NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Two Trains Off the Track on the Columbus and Macon Road.

SHOCKING LOSS OF LIFE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 31.

Forty persons are reported killed and drowned this morning, by the train from Columbus to Macon running off the track, in consequence of injury thereto by late heavy rains.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Dec. 31—P. M.

This morning the train from Macon ran off the track two miles from Columbus, and a fireman and woodpasser were killed, and G. W. SMITH, engineer, had his jaw broken. None of the passengers were injured.

The morning train to Macon ran off the track at Adams' Mills, in consequence of the Culvert being washed out. J. H. MILLER, engineer, the fireman and wood-passer, and conductor SMITH, were killed, and several of the passengers were drowned, but their names are as yet unknown. About a dozen were saved.

It is supposed about thirty were aboard. JOHN FRAN came here in a hand-car with the news. His statement is rather confused. Further particulars are momentarily expected.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The following bodies were recovered:

Two Misses GUESS, of Salem, Alabama.

W. H. SMITH, train hand.

A lady and three children, of Texas.

Two ladies of Columbus, names unknown.

The other bodies have not been recovered.

Twelve persons have been saved, as follows: Dr. WARNER, of Columbus; PHILLIPS, of Alabama; and R. W. BLAKE, of New-York.

Conductor SMITH, a gentleman from Texas, a gentleman from Alabama, and four others unascertained.

Among the killed, it is believed, are THOS. O BRIEN, of Charleston; LAURA WEST, of Georgia; Miss VAN HAM and CELESTE SHARP, and W. P. PUPER, of Houston County, Ga.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Shipwrecked Sailors of the Clipper-ship Wild Wave—Affairs in Cuba—Fillibuster Movements, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

The Navy Department has advices from the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, at Tahiti, Sept. 10, announcing her arrival there with the thirty five sailors rescued from Olno and Pitcairn's Islands, in the South Pacific, and formerly belonging to the clipper-ship *Wild Wave*, wrecked on the Olno Reef on the 4th of March last. The rescued were all well, with the exception of the boatswain, who had died a few days before. The *Vandalia* would sail almost immediately, to convey them towards an American port. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

Late and direct intelligence from Havana reiterates that much excitement prevails there concerning the President's Message, but affords no basis for the belief that a revolutionary movement is contemplated. The general tone of the advices is such as to warrant the assertion that the intervention of the French Government has not been requested for any purpose, while it is repeated that the authorities of Tampico have, through the efforts of the Captain-General of Cuba, satisfied the claims of certain Spanish subjects; this being an isolated case; the additional statement is made that the difficulties between the Government of Spain and that of Mexico are in fair way of an early adjustment.

From another source of information in this city, there are doubtless good grounds for the recent telegraphic statements from New-Orleans concerning fillibuster movements against Cuba.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS—THE RECALL OF LORD NAPIER—THE FILLIBUSTERS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The article in yesterday's TIMES on "Bachelor Presidents," has created a sensation in the Federal metropolis. Everybody is confident that the engineer who leveled that shot was posted in a perfect arsenal of facts, which, for obvious reasons, he chose to handle with exceeding delicacy. You would be surprised to see how many persons there are here to whom that article has given the clue to innumerable incidents heretofore difficult to interpret,—said incidents, in turn, corroborating in a remarkable degree, every suggestion, and giving active vitality, body and form to each supposititious proposition therein contained.

I learn to-day, from a source entitled to the fullest credit, some highly important facts in connection with this same subject of the Ousely and Napier negotiation, and the Buchanan intrigue. Lord NAPIER was sent to Washington, as every one knows, after the London embassy had long been vacant in consequence of the forced recall of Mr. CRAMPTON. It was deemed of great importance then that the new Minister should secure the confidence both of our Government and people. Lord NAPIER was believed to be the right man for this delicate duty; and so he proved. No diplomat ever made more sincere admiring friends at Washington than he; and Lady NAPIER, judiciously seconding the efforts of her husband, speedily won universal respect and esteem in the social circle. Their anticipated departure from the United States is received with profound regret on all sides.

But when LORD NAPIER arrived he came with a peace-offering in his hands. He was instructed to meet the views of our Government, and authorized to give up every pretension of Great Britain in Central America that stood in the way of a prompt and amicable adjustment of all disturbing questions pending between the two countries. When Mr. BUCHANAN recommended the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Lord NAPIER promptly acceded thereto, and exhibited dispatches from his own Government pitched in the same harmonious key. It certainly seemed as though the Central-American squabble was at an end, for Mr. BUCHANAN had within his grasp everything that the United States had ever asked. Strange infatuation, which led him to throw it all away, like the child who breaks his fragile toy into pieces that he may have the sport of putting its shattered fragments together again!

But here came in the tempter, in the shape of Sir GORE OUSELEY—and Sir GORE, who had been selected because of the peculiar influence which his presence exercised over our bachelor President, opened his budget, and began to play a game for the re-entanglement of the Central American question and the discomfiture of Lord NAPIER, from whom he concealed his plans. Don't you remember how much pains need to be taken to have it understood through the Press that Sir GORE had surrounded himself with mystery, and that neither the President nor anybody else had the slightest idea of what he was doing here for so long a time? That was the artificial smoke in which our shrewd diplomatist concealed himself the while, and under cover of which he conducted his operations. He won his game. Mr. BUCHANAN was induced to consent to throw the Central-American question again upon the treacherous, uncertain sea of diplomacy, notwithstanding he had already got it so snugly into port. The result is, that this irritating question is still open that we are mixed up most promiscuously in our negotiations upon the Isthmus, with England and France; and that if we ever get out of the salmagundi in safety, it will be by good luck, and not because we deserve it. For all this Mr. BUCHANAN is individually responsible, unless a man of his years is excusable for being cajoled and captured by such blandishments as you have shown him to have been subjected to.

Lord NAPIER was not made aware of the scheme of his ministerial colleague. He never dreamed that while he was trying to settle the Central American issue in accordance with his own instructions, Sir GORE OUSELEY was pulling right the other way; and so, poor fellow, he kept straight ahead, doing his best to help Mr. BUCHANAN to carry his proposition for the abrogation of the disputed Convention. This was most unfortunate for the President who of course did not want his strange tergiversations unmasked: and when he found that Lord NAPIER had had the innocent audacity to show his dispatches to members of Congress, and thus present the proofs that it was the President's own fault if his proposed abrogation failed, his anger knew no bounds. But his rage was impotent. He couldn't wreak it openly, for that would expose the raw spot so necessary to be concealed. He was compelled to smother his wrath, and his gall became bitterness towards the innocently offending Minister. There, in the breast of Mr. BUCHANAN, you may depend, originated the complaint that Lord NAPIER had given offence by his too warm sympathy with the "Monroe doctrine," which stands among the rumored causes of his transfer to the Hague. The President of the United States, and not CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, was the *intriguante* in the case. The evident motive for seeming the recall of the British Minister, was a mixed desire to be rid of the presence of the man who was possessed of part of a dangerous secret, and to secure the presence of another in his stead whose social surroundings were envied.

There is a good deal of reason to credit the rumor which comes by the way of Panama, to the effect that the Walker fillibusters contemplate a landing at Omoa. This port is in Honduras, at the head of the Bay of that name, and is a good harbor, which, so far as known here, is utterly unguarded by any naval or military force. By reference to COLTON'S admirable new map of Central America, compiled from data furnished by Don FERMIN FERRERA, you will see that Omoa is near the Eastern terminus of the proposed Honduras Railroad. From that point the finest road across the country leads directly to the Bay of FONSECA, on the Pacific, in the near neighborhood of Leon, where, undoubtedly, are the greatest number of those natives who sympathize with the fillibusters.

The phraseology of the extract, which I published a few days ago, from the letter of a leading fillibuster at Mobile was peculiar. It announced with positiveness that the *Susan* would land her passengers unmolested in "*Central America*," (*not* "Nicaragua") and declared, that no one of the rumors which had been published, pointed to anywhere near the destination of the vessel. Gen. WALKER does not seem to have named the place to his most confidential friends here,—but the latter do not doubt that Omoa is the spot. The country through which the road thence lies is stated to be a fine one, and full of all needed supplies. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

No. 260.—E. B. Ward *vs.* Paul Babcock *et al.*—On motion for plaintiff the judgment entered on the 14th inst., docketing and dismissing the case, was rescinded and annulled, and leave granted to file the record and docket the cause on payment of the costs by plaintiff in conformity with the rules of the Court.

No. 263.—Henry W. Wiley *et al. vs.* Charles A. Bulkley *et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee. On motion of defendants, cause docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 33.—The Owners of the brig *James Gray vs.* The Owners of the ship *John Fraser* and steamer *General Clinch*. Argument continued for *General Clinch* and *John Fraser*, and concluded for the appellants.

Adjourned to Monday.

From the State Capital.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO GOV. KING—THE ERIE CANAL—THE NEW COUNTERFEIT.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 31.

A large number of the prominent citizens of the State, embracing all parties, have united in tendering Governor KING a complimentary dinner on his retirement from office, in token of their esteem of his private and official character.

The Canal Board have unanimously ordered the Lake Harbor Memorial to be forwarded to Washington, leaving the Canal Commissioners to subjoin the argument embodied in the draft submitted by Mr. DOUGLAS.

About $4,000 in the counterfeit twenties on the State Bank of Troy are already discovered. The Metropolitan Bank of New-York has $1,500, and the Clearing-house in this city about $700—the latter it is said can be traced. It is suggested that the excellence in the engraving of the counterfeit may be traced to the consolidation of the Bank note engravers, by which many able engravers were thrown out of employ.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1858.

The Overland mail with San Francisco dates of the 3d inst., arrived here last night. Five passengers left San Francisco with the mail, three of whom stopped at Fort Smith.

The roads from San Francisco to Red River were good and from thence to Tipton very bad.

The accounts from the Gila River mines continue favorable.

One of the mail stations had been robbed of its entire stock of mules by the Indians.

The snow and ice on the route had nearly disappeared under the influence of the late warm weather.

Steamboat Collision on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 31.

The steamers *Dickey* and *Uncle Sam* came in collision with one another on Wednesday, 70 miles below here. The *Dickey* was damaged $5,000.

The Detroit Daily Tribune Establishment Burnt.

DETROIT, Friday, Dec. 31.

A fire broke out here early this morning in the building occupied by the Detroit *Daily Tribune*, destroying the building, with all its contents. Loss, $25,000; insured about $20,000. The publication of the paper will not be suspended.

The Emigration to Cuba.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 31.

Private advices received here confirm positively the report that a number of Americans were in Cuba, ready to aid the revolutionists. They all left here with regular passports.

Liberation of the Officers of the Ship Waverely by the Spanish Government.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

GEORGE FRENCH, formerly first officer of the ship *Waverly*, of Boston, and Mr. WEBB, second mate, who were condemned to ten years' imprisonment for endeavoring to suppress a mutiny on board that ship, in which so many Coolies lost their lives at Manilla, have been liberated from confinement by the Spanish Government, through the intercession of Mr. DODGE, the United States Minister at Madrid.

Lynch Law in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Geo., Friday, Dec. 31.

A bailiff named WEBB, being shot and killed today at noon, by W. A. CHOICE, a public meeting was held at the Court-house this evening, to determine whether the law should be allowed to take its course or CHOICE be hanged immediately. They decided upon the latter, and a mob is now assailing the calaboose. The excitement is very great.

The Wanderer Case.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Dec. 31.

Five witnesses were examined in the *Wanderer* case to-day, but their testimony was unimportant. The case is adjourned till Monday.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

We have had a thick snow-storm this morning, but it is now moderating, with indications of a thaw. No steamboat mail left last night for New-York.

Reception to Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 31.

Extensive preparations are being made by the friends of Senator DOUGLAS, for a reception on his arrival here. The City Councils have tendered him the use of Independence Hall, to receive his friends.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 31—12 P. M.

The weather in thick and it is raining, with a southwesterly wind. There is as yet no appearance of the Royal mail steamship *America*, now in her 14th day from Liverpool.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 31.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* from Boston arrived at 4:30 A. M., and sailed at 6 o'clock for Liverpool.

FIRES IN BOSTON FOR TEN YEARS.—For the ten years ending in 1858, the total loss by fire in Boston was $3,661,925. The insurance amounted to $2,212,242; making a loss over the insurance of $1,452,683. In the ten years the Department has been called out to alarms of fires, 2,147 times. During the year past ending Sept. 1, there were 126 fires. From these $390,657 worth of property was destroyed, of which the unusually large amount of $316,207 was insured.

Prof. Henry E. Peck, of Oberlin, one of those recently indicted for aiding the escape of a runaway slave, is a son of the late Everard Peck, of Rochester, N. Y. Prof. P. is an estimable and conscientious man. Whatever he has done in the premises was no doubt performed through a conviction of duty. He is, of course, a thoroughgoing Abolitionist.

Governor Cumming is charged with having become a Mormon, and of planning to secure admission into the Union, by indorsing slaveholding and evading polygamy.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2273. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Fulton at Halifax.

Lord Abercrombie to Succeed Lord Napier as Minister to Washington.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM INDIA.

Cotton Tending Upward—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 97 1-8@97 1-4.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from HAVRE *via* COWES, 15th inst., with twenty-eight passengers and 750 tons of freight for New-York, arrived here at 4 P. M. to-day, short of coal.

She reports a succession of violent westerly gales for twelve days.

At 10:40 A. M. to-day exchanged signals with the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York on Saturday, the 4th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* from Boston, Dec. 1, *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

Lord ABERCROMBIE is to succeed Lord NAPIER at Washington.

The European and American Steamship Company are about to wind up their affairs.

The new steamers for the Galway line are to be ready in June.

The total amount of specie *en route* to Europe from Australia is £637,624.

The London money market was very easy. There was a good supply at two per cent.

The applications at the Bank of England for discount were rather numerous.

The Bank of London, and the County and city Banks, had reduced the rate of interest on deposits to one and a half per cent.

The funds were buoyant. Consols for account closed on the 14th at 97¼@97¼.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of £1,120,000 in deposits, of which £570,000 were in those of the public, and an increase of £1 070,000 in treasure.

The Russian nobles are unwilling to emancipate their serfs without full indemnity therefor.

The Emperor of Morocco has given up to Spain, without conditions, the officers and soldiers captured by the Riff Pirates.

Some additional news from India was to hand, by the mail already telegraphed.

Fort Smiree in Oude was taken by Brigadier EVELEIN on the 9th of November, with the loss of only two Europeans killed and three or four wounded. TANTIA TOPEE is in the Satpoorah hills, the outlets of which are closely guarded.

From Indore, Nov. 23, it is stated that the Nawab of Bangh has separated from the rebels, and gone to Gen. MITCHELL'S camp, *en route* to Idore.

From Sumanenwarre it is said that the remaining rebel leaders have given themselves up to the Government.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By Telegraph to Southampton.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days succeeding the departure of the *Asia* were 22,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators, and 1,600 for export. The market on the 14th closed with a strong upward tendency, the extreme prices of the previous Friday being readily obtained, with an advance in some cases of 1-16d. The sales of the 14th were fully 8,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firmer, and for some descriptions of goods, somewhat dearer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR had a downward tendency, prices being easier; quotations, however, were without change: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. WHEAT very dull and prices nominally unchanged. CORN dull and prices nominal; mixed, 24s. @27e.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heavy. PORK firm. BACON quiet. LARD dull. TALLOW, 52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady at 4s. 3d. for common. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE quiet. ASHES steady; PUTS, 29s.@29s. 6d.; PEARLS, 32s. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 14th inst. at 97⅛@97¼ for account.

The English funds were buoyant.

There was an increased demand for money on the 14th.

Sir Howard Douglas on the American Steam Navy.

The interest created in professional circles in Europe by the discussion of the probable effects which the introduction of steam into the war navies of the principal nations will exercise upon the course and results of future wars, has been greatly enhanced by the activity which has for some time prevailed in the dockyards and arsenals of France, and the various propositions made for the defence of Great Britain. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, whose work on *Naval Gunnery* is well-known, has given his opinions on the subject in a volume entitled *Naval Warfare with Steam*, in the appendix to which he shows the force of the principal maritime States of Europe and of the United States, distinguishing steamers from sailing vessels. The French are shown to have a preponderance in war-steamers of 31 vessels, as compared with England, with a proportionate advantage in ships of the largest class. Having enumerated the vessels of the United States fleet, and described their armament, he thus compares them, as regards the latter point, with those of Britain:

"The defective 10-inch shell-gun, displaced, as a pivot-gun, in the British service, on account of its great inferiority to the 68 pounder solid shot-gun, as shown in *Naval Gunnery*, page 238, and wholly proscribed from the naval service of the United States, forms the principal armament of the *Diadem*, and other frigates of her class lately built and armed, as fully equal to contend with the United States frigates *Niagara*, *Merrimac*, &c.! Surely this defective shell-gun should be forthwith withdrawn, and the 68-pounder solid shot gun substituted. There is ample displacement and deck-room to admit of this, and we have the authority of Capt. DAHLGREN, and even that of the gallant captain of the *Diadem*, for asserting that the 95 cwt. solid shot 68-pounder may be worked as easily as a 32-pounder, and, it may be added, fired at long ranges with solid shot as rapidly at least as a 10-inch shell-gun, which cannot fire solid shot."

The preference which Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS claims for the 68-pounder solid shot-gun over the 10-inch shell-gun seems justified by the comparisons instituted between them in his former work, referred to in the extract. The 10-inch shell-gun, he there says, is, no doubt, a formidable piece of ordnance; but it is inferior in range to the heavy guns now in use in the British Navy, excepting the lower classes of 32-pounders. The 68-pounder gun may be used for firing 8-inch shells, as well as 68 lb. shot. The difference of weight between these two pieces of ordnance is only 9 cwt.; but the superiority of the 68-pounder in point of range, accuracy and penetrating force, is of vast moment in steam warfare. Yet, in the face of its rejection in the American Navy, on the ground of its deficiency in those respects in which Sir HOWARD claims preference for the 63 pounder solid shot-gun, and of the opinion of so competent an authority in such matters, the new steam frigates of the British Navy are being armed with the 10-inch shell-gun!

The steam navy of Great Britain consists at present of 218 vessels, afloat and building, besides 186 steam gun-boats and 40 steam-tenders, store-ships and tugs. The French are shown to have a preponderance in war-steamers of 31 vessels, as compared with England, with a proportionate advantage in ships of the largest class. Having enumerated the vessels of the United States fleet, and described their armament, he thus compares them, as regards the latter point, with those of Britain:

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On that principle I resisted the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. [Applause.] I resisted especially that clause of it which guaranteed that we would never, in the future, colonize, annex, or exercise any dominion over any portion of Central America. They asked me, then, what I wanted with Central America? I told them that I did not want it then, and that I did not know that the time would arrive in my day that we should want it, but that I did know that in the time of my children we would be compelled to have it, whether we wanted it or not. [Cheers and laughter.] And why should the United States tie up its hands by pledging its faith that it would never, in all future time, do that on the American Continent which its destiny, its safety, its interest might require it to do. [Cheers.] The argument urged by the British Minister at that time time was that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was fair and just as between us and England because it was reciprocal. I told Sir HENRY BOLWER then that I would like to test his principles by an amendment of two words, so that the clause would read that neither England nor the United States would ever occupy or colonize any part of Central America" or Asia." "Oh, but," said he, "you have no colonies in Asia." "No," said I, "nor have you in Central America." [Laughter.] "But," said he, "you can't establish your Government there." "No," I replied, "nor do we ever intend that you shall plant your Government in Central America." [Great cheering.] I took the ground then that the question relating to Central American, Mexico, or any part of the Continent, is an American question, about which no European Power has a right to ask to be consulted. [Cheers. A VOICE—Do you go for Cuba?] When all Europe was assembled in war council against Russia, a few years ago, the United States was not represented in Council. Its voice was not heard, nor was its advice asked, for the reason that America was too far off to have a sufficient interest in European questions. I trust, therefore, that when questions in regard to Cuba or Mexico, or Central America shall arise, Europe will be held too far off to have a right to be consulted about them. [Cheers.] The few feeble powers of America are our natural allies, and are naturally dependent upon us for protection. We have a greater interest in them than any foreign power has. We are interested in seeing that they shall have firm and stable governments. Our policy should look to our destiny, and be in harmony with what is to come in the future. I do not say that we ought at one blow to acquire a vast amount of new territory. On the contrary let us proceed slowly, gradually, steadily, Americanizing first and annexing afterwards. [Laughter and cheers.] Let our foreign policy be consistent with our future duty, and hence let us never make a treaty with France or with England, or with any foreign Power, tying our hands in the future in opposition to what our interest and our safety may require. For entertaining and firmly maintaining this doctrine I had the misfortune to be deposed from my position on the Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1857. I was degraded then, because my opinions were in opposition to the views of the Senate on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and I have lived to see the day when that Senate and the American people think that I did right then, by following duty and sacrificing position. All that a public man has to do is to follow his principles whithersoever their official consequences may carry him. These questions of domestic policy, of States' rights, of popular sovereignty, I will follow and maintain, fighting all who fight them and supporting all who support them. [Cheers.] In respect to foreign policy, my views will be governed by the same principles of public exigency. But, my friends, I have detained you too long in the discussion of political questions. [Cries of "Go ahead," and "What about Mexico?"] I only appeared on this balcony to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me, and to return my thanks to you for the testimonial you have furnished of your approval of those great principles to which my life is devoted; and I prefer that it should be devoted to principles rather than to the personal affection which prompts these marks of your kindness. And now, my friends, in conclusion, permit me to renew my grateful thanks, and to bid you "good night." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN NEW-YORK.

RECEPTION AT THE CITY HALL.

Yesterday, in compliance with the arrangements suggested by the Committee of the Common Council appointed to wait on Senator DOUGLAS, the honorable gentlemen received his friends in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall. The apartment was appropriately fitted up under the direction of Mr. ROOME, the Superintendent, and Mr. GALLAGHER, the Sergeant-at-Arms. For many hours in advance of that designated the people were assembled in crowds, waiting anxiously.

At length, at about 1 o'clock, the Mayor, with the Senator on his arm, accompanied by Aldermen BRADLEY and MOSPERDON, and the other members of the Reception Committee, passed through the long avenue of expectants who filled the lobby, and entered the Aldermen's room.

The Mayor, addressing Mr. DOUGLAS, said it was with great pleasure that he accepted the honor o tendering to him the hospitalities of the City. New-York was always ready to recognize men of distinguished position and eminent talent, and especially when that position and talent were exercised for the benefit of the whole country. The duty which devolved upon him (the Mayor) on this occasion, was rendered unusually pleasant from the fact that he had a personal pleasure in meeting a gentleman so worthy of public honor.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied as follows:

MR. MAYOR:—I will not conceal from you the agreeable surprise which I felt upon my arrival at the wharf in this City, on the night before last. I had not received the slightest intimation from any quarter that I had attracted the attention of the authorities of this great City, much less that I was to be received in this cordial and complimentary manner by them. I confess that I was gratified at this reception. New-York stands preeminently, as she deserves to stand, the first city on the American continent, and, in activity and energy, the first city in the world. New-York is not local. She occupies that prominent position which is her due as the commercial centre, the commercial heart of the continent, and of a large portion of the commerce of the civilized world. New-York never can be sectional. New-York can never join in any faction that would disturb the peace of the country, or the prosperity of the Union. New-York penetrates every State, every territory; she goes wherever, with her wealth and her influence, the American flag waves, either upon the water or upon the land. New-York, therefore, is national—national in the strict sense of the term, faithful to the Constitution, loyal to the Union, in favor of steady, firm, conservative government—government to protect life and property, and all the interests that are dear to civilized man. To be received as the guest of this great City is a compliment that I had not expected; one for which I feel extremely grateful; one which I shall always remember, and in which I trust my children will take pride when I am gone. I renew my grateful acknowledgements to you for this mark of your distinction.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. DOUGLAS was introduced to the people as they came up, and returned their salutations with characteristic urbanity and frankness. For upwards of a hour there was a constant stream of gentlemen moving past him, and when, at length, no more presented themselves, those present gave the Senator a partial compliment in three hearty cheers. Many persons, believing that the reception did not commence till 2 o'clock, entered after Mr. DOUGLAS had departed, and expressed strong disappointment.

SERENADE AT THE EVERETT HOUSE—THE SENATOR'S SPEECH.

A large representation of the Democracy of the City of New-York assembled last night in front of the Everett House to serenade Senator DOUGLAS. Despite the weather, the attendance was very large. The honorable gentleman was introduced by Alderman BEADLEY, (Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee appointed to wait on him,) and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have not the command of language adequate to express to you my gratitude for these repeated evidences of your friendship and confidence. You have literally overwhelmed me with kindness since my arrival. I could not, therefore, do less than make my appearance and return the expression of my gratitude, although I am sure you do not expect to-night anything like a speech on the public topics of the day. The inclemency of the weather, the arduous struggle through which I have passed, the superabundance of speaking which has fallen to my lot, would certainly be sufficient excuse for my silence on this occasion. Yet I have not the vanity to suppose that these demonstrations are intended as a personal compliment to me. I prefer to believe and I rejoice in the conviction that this is a demonstration of your attachment to that great principle of self-government which declares it to be the right of the people of each State, and of each territory of this Union, to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. [Cheers.] That great principle underlies our complex system of government. All of our political institutions rest upon it. The peace, the harmony, the perpetuity of this Republic depend upon the maintaining of that principle inviolate, as it was vindicated by our Revolutionary fathers. [Cheers.] I am rejoiced to know that this great City, the metropolis of the New World, is a fair representative of the patriotism and of the love of country which belongs to this whole Union. You belong to no section; your City is within the limits of the Empire State, and while it is, it represents the Union, and not the State of New-York. [Cheers.] It is the heart of the Republic; it is the heart of commerce and of finance. In it all the commercial transactions of the country centre, and from it they must all emanate. You have no right, therefore, to be sectional. [Applause.] You have no right to belong to the North or to the South, to the East or to the West; but you are bound to maintain the representative character which is just to all sections of the country. [Cheers. A VOICE—Why don't you pitch into the Administration?] Let this great principle of States Rights, of Popular Sovereignty, be maintained—the right of each State to regulate its own affairs; and let it be accorded to the Territories, and then preserve the Constitution of the United States inviolate, and this Union can exist forever as our fathers made it, divided into Free and Slave States, so long as any State may choose to maintain slavery. [Loud applause.] You of New-York regulate your domestic institutions to suit yourselves. Permit no interference from abroad. Having exercised that right according to your sovereign pleasure, you must award the same right to and protect the same privilege in every other State. [Cheers.] If this great principle can be maintained, this Union may last forever, and can constantly and steadily expand and increase as its population expands and increases, until it shall cover the entire Continent. It may be said with truth that we have now territory enough—that we had enough when the Declaration of Independence was made, when the treaty of peace with England was signed, and when the Constitution was adopted. Yet in every successive short period, an increase of population created a necessity for an increase of territory. This is a growing and vigorous nation. We must obey the Scriptural law by increasing and multiplying. [Laughter and cheers.] Increase is the law of our existence—of our safety. Just as fast as our population increases our territory must expand. You cannot arrest this law. He is unwise who would voluntarily place himself in the path of American destiny. [Cheers.] Next to settling this question on a firmer, conservative, constitutional basis, we must establish a sound, wise, liberal, firm foreign policy. On that point I am free to say to you that I have held the doctrine, since I have been in public life, that the United States should never, by treaty with any European Power, pledge their faith not to do that which our interest and our destiny may compel us in the future to do. ["Good."] On that principle I resisted the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. [Applause.] I resisted especially that clause of it which guaranteed that we would never, in the future, colonize, annex, or exercise any dominion over any portion of Central America. They asked me, then, what I wanted with Central America? I told them that I did not want it then, and that I did not know that the time would arrive in my day that we should want it, but that I did know that in the time of my children we would be compelled to have it, whether we wanted it or not. [Cheers and laughter.] And why should the United States tie up its hands by pledging its faith that it would never, in all future time, do that on the American Continent which its destiny, its safety, its interest might require it to do. [Cheers.] The argument urged by the British Minister at that time time was that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was fair and just as between us and England because it was reciprocal. I told Sir HENRY BOLWER then that I would like to test his principles by an amendment of two words, so that the clause would read that neither England nor the United States would ever occupy or colonize any part of Central America" or Asia." "Oh, but," said he, "you have no colonies in Asia." "No," said I, "nor have you in Central America." [Laughter.] "But," said he, "you can't establish your Government there." "No," I replied, "nor do we ever intend that you shall plant your Government in Central America." [Great cheering.] I took the ground then that the question relating to Central American, Mexico, or any part of the Continent, is an American question, about which no European Power has a right to ask to be consulted. [Cheers. A VOICE—Do you go for Cuba?] When all Europe was assembled in war council against Russia, a few years ago, the United States was not represented in Council. Its voice was not heard, nor was its advice asked, for the reason that America was too far off to have an sufficient interest in European questions. I trust, therefore, that when questions in regard to Cuba or Mexico, or Central America shall arise, Europe will be held too far off to have a right to be consulted about them. [Cheers.] The few feeble powers of America are our natural allies, and are naturally dependent upon us for protection. We have a greater interest in them than any foreign power has. We are interested in seeing that they shall have firm and stable governments. Our policy should look to our destiny, and be in harmony with what is to come in the future. I do not say that we ought at one blow to acquire a vast amount of new territory. On the contrary let us proceed slowly, gradually, steadily, Americanizing first and annexing afterwards. [Laughter and cheers.] Let our foreign policy be consistent with our future duty, and hence let us never make a treaty with France or with England, or with any foreign Power, tying our hands in the future in opposition to what our interest and our safety may require. For entertaining and firmly maintaining this doctrine I had the misfortune to be deposed from my position on the Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1857. I was degraded then, because my opinions were in opposition to the views of the Senate on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and I have lived to see the day when that Senate and the American people think that I did right then, by following duty and sacrificing position. All that a public man has to do is to follow his principles whithersoever their official consequences may carry him. These questions of domestic policy, of States' rights, of popular sovereignty, I will follow and maintain, fighting all who fight them and supporting all who support them. [Cheers.] In respect to foreign policy, my views will be governed by the same principles of public exigency. But, my friends, I have detained you too long in the discussion of political questions. [Cries of "Go ahead," and "What about Mexico?"] I only appeared on this balcony to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me, and to return my thanks to you for the testimonial you have furnished of your approval of those great principles to which my life is devoted; and I prefer that it should be devoted to principles rather than to the personal affection which prompts these marks of your kindness. And now, my friends, in conclusion, permit me to renew my grateful thanks, and to bid you "good night." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The hon. gentleman retired, glad, doubtless, to escape from the rain, which poured upon the crowd when he began to speak, and increased in weight as he proceeded.

The Route between San Francisco and China.

U. S. SCHOONER FENIMORE COOPER,
HONOLULU, Nov. 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department of the arrival of the *Fenimore Cooper* at this port after a cruise of forty-three days; during which we visited the positions assigned several dangers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, one and near the route to China, as registered on the Chart of Reported Dangers, compiled under the direction of Commander RODGERS, viz.:

		Lat.	Long.
No. 28.	Group of Islands	31° 06' N.	129° 24' W.
No. —	New Island	28° 25'	133° 00'
No. 59.	Gaspar Rock	26° 30'	131° 60'
No. 74.	Cooper's Island	25° 48'	131° 16'
No. 68.	Island	24° 30'	131° 20'
No. 117.		21° 00'	140° 30'

Also, the position assigned Cooper's Island on the latest Admiralty Chart.

Traversing the sea in the immediate vicinity of these reported dangers without perceiving any indications of land, shoals, or rocks, we sounded with the deep-sea lead, obtaining specimens of the bottom from depths of two and three miles. By the application of a glass tube to the sounding apparatus a specimen of water was obtained from the depth of 2,500 fathoms, 3½ miles; this, I presume, is the only specimen of water ever brought up from so great a depth. Its specific gravity, carefully determined was nearly that of the surface-water, being 1.0266 at the temperature 75 6° F. The surface-water of the locality ranging from 1.0265 to 1.0268 at the temperature 73.8° F.; its analysis will be interesting.

Before the departure of the next mail we shall have prepared a chart showing the track of the *Cooper* from San Francisco to this port; which, with the specimen of water, will be forwarded to the Department, accompanied by a report more in detail.

The specimens of the bottom are sent in advance, to be subjected to microscopic examination.

In these researches I have been cheerfully assisted by Lieutenant THOMPSON and Mr. KERR, to whose zeal and exertions such results as have been obtained are largely due.

From Captain PIPER and other officers of H. I. M. corvette *Eurydice*, now here, we have received much attention with offers of service.

The officers and crew of the *Cooper* are in good health and spirits.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN M. BROOKE,
Lieut. Commanding U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper*.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

DRAFTS OF A REGISTRY LAW.—The following is an abstract of a bill prepared by a Committee of legal gentlemen in this City, to be laid before the Legislature, early in the approaching session, for enactment:

SECTION 1 Constitutes the supervisors of cities and the assessors of towns a Board of Registration, who shall keep books in which a list of the names, occupation, &c., of legal voters are to be entered.

SEC. 2 Provides for the publication of the meetings of the Boards in the manner that election notices are published, and directs the manner in which their duties shall be performed.

SEC. 3 Requires the City Boards to complete their list by the 5th of October, to post the same, and make the proper corrections of errors and omissions.

SEC. 4 Makes it the duty of Town Boards, at the time of meeting, to make assessments, to register the voters in the respective towns, and afterward to post and correct the same, &c.

SEC. 5 Provides for the challenge of persons offering to be registered, whom no member of the Board knows to be legal voters.

SEC. 6 Requires the register, when completed, to be signed and deposited with the County Clerk, and a copy to be placed with the Clerk of the town and Mayor of the city, for delivery to the Inspectors of Election in each Election District.

SEC. 7 Makes it the duty of the Inspectors to check, on this register, every voter offering to vote at the election, and reject every vote offered where the

The consideration of that man for the appetite, and even the alimentary whims of the public, is amazing. Do you go into dine without being hungry, and merely because it is your hour—weat would you do without "Gaonea?" No man in such a frame of mind can order a dinner; he must necessarily be dependent upon the suggestions of others. Then Gaonea comes out. Then Gaonea insinuates delicacy after delicacy, stimulating hunger by curiosity, and creating appetite through the temptations of novelty. Even when you go in madly, savagely hungry, and prepared to eat anything that can be brought to you soonest, even then Gaonea is invaluable. He waves his hand to a waiter and you are served with the "Worcestershire;" he winks, and the pickles are at your hand as by magic. Gaonea *says* he is a Russian, but a freer or a more enlightened man, (speaking restaurationally) I never met. At the Astor House, however, supreme cleanliness and superb Gaonea are not the only excellent features. There is—ay, there is indeed, comparative silence. You can converse with your friends, or read the newspaper, or do what you will, and nobody disturbs you. The waiter who would permit himself to call out to another, or in any way to disturb "the harmony of the meeting," would be—well I should not like to state publicly what they really do with waiters at that establishment under such circumstances—but they do it immediately. The meats are all cooked in perfection, and served in perfection, and the bread!—I am ready at any moment to go before a Justice of the Peace and affirm, with my hat on as any other Quaker might do, that it is the best bread in the Universe. I lay great stress on this point myself, for if there is anything in this world that I hate, it is to take up a bit of bread at my dinner and see its granulated crumb dropping away from the crust, like an old garment sometimes drops away from the buttons. The bread at the Astor is good—and the wine! Well, there is some of it in the little bill in my waistcoat pocket, previously referred to, and I only hope that the editor-in-chief may be dissatisfied with my present report, and desire me to begin my rounds all over again.

THE DELMONICAN DINNER.

Delmonico's dining rooms are on a much larger scale than is the Astor restaurant. Because, whereas the latter place is only a comparatively small department of an immense hotel, Delmonico occupies two buildings exclusively as dining-rooms. His building in Broadway, for which he is said to pay a yearly rental of $10,000, once formed part of the old Irving House. Report says that Mr. Delmonico was once offered $100,000 in cash as a bonus for yielding up his ten years' lease of the premises in question, and *declined the offer*: a satisfactory proof of the profitable character of his business, which, however, I have never permitted myself to entertain a doubt of. Because you must understand that Delmonico does not dine anybody without being tolerably well paid for it. If you call and say to this presiding genius of the establishment that you desire to dine a party of six friends and wish to know his charge for the same, the bland gentleman informs you that he can dine your party for anything you please from $5 a head, without wine, up to $50 a head, with wine. He thus throws upon you the means of appearing liberal or niggardly in the eyes of a man who speaks of twenty or thirty dollars for the dinner of an individual with as much calmness as though he were discussing the ordinary topic of "the weather."

But once let Delmonico have your order, and you are safe. You may repose in peace up to the very moment when you sit down with your guests. No nobleman of England—no Marquis of the *ancienne noblesse*—was ever better served or waited on in greater style than you will be in a private room at Delmonico's. The lights will be brilliant, the waiters will be curled and perfumed and gloved, the dishes will be strictly *en règle* and the wines will come in with the precision of clock-work that has been duly wound up. If you "pay your money like a gentleman," you will be fed like a gentleman, and no mistake. Not but what you can *eat* as cheaply at Delmonico's as you can at any other first-class house, if you please to do so; only you will get no *Chambertin*; you may depend on that—nor smoke *Figaro grenades* at fifteen cents each, nor have any brandy with which to make the "Gloria" in your coffee. The cookery, however, will be superb, and the attendance will be good. If you make the ordinary mistakes of an untraveled man, and call for dishes in unusual progression, the waiter will perhaps sneer almost imperceptibly, but he will go no further, if you don't try his feelings too harshly, or put your knife into your mouth.

THE MINOR SALOON ON THE SIETSONIAN PLAN

is a very nice place to take a meal at, even though it is not up to the first-class grade. The only objectionable features of such establishments are, that while they are fully as expensive as the genuine and original article, they are not quite as good. At certain hours of the day you are informed that the waiter is very sorry, but the dish which you have ordered is "just out, Sir." Then you can never get a French roll after 4 o'clock; they bring you, instead, that kind of stuff of the granulated crumb of which I have already spoken. Of course, the rolls are "just out, Sir." Then the waiters are usually undrilled, not to say slightly savage in their demeanor. They hum tunes as they put down your plate, and sometimes they wear slippers. They are attentive enough, but it is with an officious haste which expresses to you that they are doing their very utmost to be attentive—a demonstration which, being obtrusive, is not agreeable.

Places of this character are more numerous than strictly first-class establishments. They are to be met with "up-town" on Broadway, and one or two are in Nassau-street. Taylor's, in Broadway, is a rare average specimen of the class.

TAYLOR'S SALOON

is a palace of plaster, white paint, gold-leaf, and mirrors. You are fairly dazzled with light when you go in; you sit on velvet cushions with a mirror behind you and another one directly opposite, in which you see a million perspective copies of yourself. (I found it a most agreeable subject of contemplation.) A fountain bubbles up in the centre of the great hall; angels in plaster support innumerable lights, which illuminate hundreds of angels in hoops. Every party has a separate compartment, whereof the dividing lines are the arms of the couches, terminating in griffins' heads, which glare on the attendant as he brings up the tray. You eat off an elegant little marble table, and the terms are not, on the whole, extravagant. The front part of the establishment is occupied with the singular *mélange* of confectionery, (first-rate confectionery, too,) and cigars of excellent quality, which, however, you are not "licensed to smoke on the premises," for they don't permit smoking in that classic fane. You can have an excellent dinner at Taylor's, and it is well served, too; but I do object to the waiters. I do *not* like to be served by a person in dirty-white habiliments; I prefer that the man who is so good as to bring me what I am to eat should *not* appear in soiled garments. I *do* object specially to the man who, from his walking up and down incessantly, and from his asking me three times, in the course of five minutes, if I have "orthered, Sir-r-r," I take to be the head-waiter—I *do* object to his wearing a threadbare blue coat with light gray seams and tarnished gilt buttons; because, when I glance around me and see the mirrors, and the fountains, and the gaslights, and the massive Taylorian—the order of architecture would be otherwise nondescript—the massive Taylorian columns, I naturally solace myself with the reflection that I am in strictly aristocratic quarters. Why, then, must a waiter, clad like a nightmare, come in and disturb my illusion. Taylor avidently commits an error in judgment;—the fixings and the men are not in keeping.

THE EATING HOUSE.

This is the special theatre of a daily popular delusion, and is to be met with in a thousand and one localities in all the business parts of the City. There are probably 15,000 persons in New-York who every day resort to the eating-houses between 12 and 4 o'clock. They are, for the greater part, victims of the most intense excitement. If they have a dark thought in the daily current of their reflections, it is the cruel recollection that they must leave their business and waste, in eating, time which might otherwise be devoted to making money. It is to these individuals a harsh but an inevitable necessity. They drop the pen and rush madly out to obey a behest of nature, dictated by their stomachs, but at which their hearts rebel. They reach the eating-house, madly fling themselves through the doorway, bound up the stairs, taking three or four steps at a leap; whisper their orders hurriedly while they throw off their hats and overcoats; eat what is set before them with a celerity which marks how earnestly they wish the thing over and done with; jerk on their coats and hats while masticating the last mouthful; throw a pay-ticket and a quarter to the man at the bar; and rush back to business with the impression upon their minds that they have dined. It is needless to say that they have done nothing of the kind. They have simply set the daily amount of bait in their several gastric traps for the dyspepsia, and a surer catch than they make of that they never made of anything in their lives.

BROWNE'S AUCTION HOTEL,

in Water-street, is one of these places. Why called a hotel, it would be difficult to say. No guests sleep there—no baggage comes in the front door—and you could not have a bath in the house if you paid millions for it. It is simply an eating-house, coming under the head which I have reserved it for. But it is a tremendous establishment, nevertheless, occupying three houses knocked into one, but not at all injured in the process. The lower floor is devoted to an entrance hall, flanked on one side by a sandwich room and, on the other, by a bar, at the back of which is the oyster-room where you can have as many oysters as you please, on or off the shell, on payment for the same being well and truly made.

The sandwich-room is an institution by itself. I have been told, but am ashamed to say, how many hams and rounds of beef the little man, with the knife as big as himself, behind the counter, cuts up every day. The quantity of bread which is similarly treated, of course exceeds the numerical ability of ordinary men, and I give that branch of the question up. Then there are hard boiled eggs, pies of all descriptions at six cents each piece coffee, tea, and very poor chocolate also, at six cents the cup. I am told that the mustard is taken into that department in kegs. Stools are ranged up against a long counter, where the gentlemen customers take their places as they come in, and a crowd is constantly changing places in that room, I can tell you. The style of conversation is exceedingly laconic. The *habitués* of the place are rarely questioned at all. The man who has eaten a sandwich every day for the past ten years at the Auction Hotel no sooner takes his seat than a sandwich is set before him. The man who has for the same period indulged daily in pie or hard boiled eggs (there are some men with amazing digestion) is similarly treated. The occasional visitor, however, is hardly quest oned by the attendant before whom he takes his place, "Sandwich?" or "Pie?" If he say "Sandwich, in reply, the little man as laconically inquires, "Mustard?" The customer nods, and is served. If his mission be pie, instead, a little square morsel of cheese is invariably presented to him. Why such a custom should prevail at these places, no amount of research has yet enabled me to ascertain. Nothing can be more incongruous to pie than cheese, which, according to rule and common sense, is only admissible after pie, as a digester. But the guests at the Auction Hotel invariably take them together, and with strict fairness—a bite at the pie, and a bite at the cheese, again the pie, and again the cheese, and so on until both are finished. The feature of the sandwich room at the Auction Hotel, however, is that, in making change, they rarely recognize a quarter of a dollar as worth more than twenty-four cents, which seems to me rather arbitrary, and not very fair.

The bar, in the other wing of the building, is one of the marvels of New-York. To describe the cut glass, the silver-plated fixings, the handsome force pump handles for the beer, the secret recesses whence the best liquors are taken for the regular and knowing customers, the *terra cotta* statuettes up against the wall, and the crowd in the apartment, would be all alike impossible. Neither could it excite any other feeling than envy, if I were to tell how the proprietor himself—not proud, not haughty, but always affable and businesslike—may be seen at the desk in the corner at almost any hour of the day, counting whole piles of bank notes as comfortably as if he were only glancing at extracts cut for him out of the morning papers. Of the man who mixes the juleps and the roosters-laile, &c., I shall say very little; there are some subjects that may not be trifled with; and when I recollect how that individual, standing with his arms wide apart, can throw a stream of roostertail out of one goblet into another, without ever spilling a single drop in the process, I feel a spirit of respect come over me, and I forbear to dilate upon so marvelous a performance.

The dining-room up stairs, to which you are directed by a couple of painted fists pointing to the outside of the building, and directly away from the place whither you desire to go, must be seen to be understood. Besides several small and detached tables, there is in each of the rooms one long table where the principal eating is done. The waiters are extremely attentive, but extremely noisy. Each man takes the orders of two or three persons together, in order to economize time, and shouts them out together, with the same object. The carvers, who are hidden from public view, catch the sounds as they fall from the stentorian voices of the waiters, and supply the required food. How the orders are understood, I have been unable to comprehend. The reader may judge for himself how difficult it must be to arrive at the meaning of such words as these: "Roast-beef-rare-no-gravy-biled-mutting-and-mashed-turnups-on-sixteen-hallamode-and-tseters-on-the-half-shell-two-sherry-bottoms-plum-ard." If I punctuate all this for you, and translate it, you will find that besides certain gentlemen sitting at a table which is numbered 16, and who desire to be served with roast beef without gravy, and boiled mutton with mashed turnips, there are in the room other individuals whose appetites crave *a la mode* beef, oysters, two tumblers with sherry in them—the water to be added at the discretion of the parties ordering,—and some plum pudding, with hard (sugar and butter) sauce. The greatest nuisance accompanying a dinner at such a place is, that just as you sit down to your soup, you become sensible, by smell, of the presence of farina pudding on the plate of the gentleman next to you; or, while you are eating your pudding, you find the soothing influence of its savory steam turned into bitterness and gall by the heavy and greasy vapor from your neighbor's liver. The meals at the Auction Hotel, however, are well cooked, readily served, and the napkins and other appointments are all cleanly, which is a great point; and as soon as you can get over your nervousness sufficiently to prevent your seizing your hat and rushing from the room directly, you hear the waiter hallowing over your head a mockery of your order; and provided you can eat pastry while you smell pork, you will not object to a dinner at the Auction Hotel, where the terms are moderate, all things considered.

THE SECOND-CLASS EATING HOUSE.

As a fair representative of this class of establishment, we may take a cellar situated close by the Auction Hotel, and kept in a particularly dingy and somewhat dirty style, by one very lean and one extremely fat Englishman. The peculiar feature held out to the public by this establishment is that it is English. It assumes to sell English bacon, English cheese, and (to quote the stout proprietor) Hengtish 'am. I am free to confess that I believe in the national claims of the bacon and the 'am, which are really of excellent quality at the cellar eating-house aforesaid. In regard to the cheese, I consider it my duty to believe it English, because the stout proprietor, for whom I entertain great respect, tells me that it is so, and I therefore declare my disbelief of the statements made to me by so many other eating-house proprietors in the City, who are constantly giving me the identical description of cheese at half the price charged me by my fat friend, and calling it American. I am bound to say, however, that you can have a perfectly cooked steak or hit of roast beef, and an excellent sausage roll at the establishment under consideration; and if you don't object to take such food in a badly-lighted cellar with a saw-dusted floor, and in company with a series of big casks which are supposed to contain beer, you will enjoy the edibles which I have taken the liberty to select from the bill of fare of the "Elizabethan." The beer is served in little stone pitchers ("ugly mugs" is, I believe, the right term,) and if you ask for a glass of ale, you will be delighted to see the struggle between deference for your American prejudices and contempt for your barbarian ignorance, with which the stout proprietor, not presuming to correct you directly, deftly does so indirectly, and expending his anger on his thin partner, shouts at him furiously, "A tohy o' hale for this gent'mn directly!" I deduce from the fact of the "ugly mug" being called a "toby," that the face upon it must have been moulded after the features of a certain Tobias who was doubtless too ugly to have made his acquaintance desirable. The patrons of the "Elizabethan" are numerous, and the proprietors are said to be making a very great deal of money—which I am glad to hear, for the stout gentleman has a clear ringing laugh which smacks of the old country, and he uses it freely. It is a kind of thing which I find goes admirably with beer.

THE THIRD CLASS EATING-HOUSE.

I am constrained to select another representative eating-house from Water-street. There is in that ill-paved, narrow, and extremely muddy thoroughfare, an establishment wherein I believe I may safely say a thousand persons sit down together to feed. If you wear glasses, you find, on entering the room, that an oily vapor covers them with an opaque film so suddenly as scarcely to give you time to ascertain that two gentlemen in their shirt-sleeves, who have just got off their carts at the door, have come in with you. This vapor is attributed by one of the gentlemen visitors to whom you have mentioned the fact, to "the hot air condensin itself on the cold glass"—in which observation there may be a great deal of truth, but it fails to account for the greasy character of the condensation,—due, I think, to the pervading atmosphere of gravy, of which you become more sensible as you penetrate further into the crowded room. The smell peculiar to this establishment does not partake of the spices of Araby the Blest; the principal odor being rather ammoniacal in its character, and suggestive of stables. The noise in the dining-hall is terrific. A guest has no sooner seated himself than a plate is literally flung at him by an irritated and perspiring waiter, loosely habited in an unbuttoned shirt whereof the varying color is, I am given to understand, white on Sunday, and daily darkening until Saturday, when it is mixed white and black—black predominating. The jerking of the plate at the customers is closely followed up by a similar performance with a knife and a steel fork, and immediately succeeding these harmless missiles come a fearful shout from the waiter demanding in hasty tones, "What you want now?" Having mildly stated what you desire to be served with, the waiter echoes your words in a voice of thunder, goes through the same ceremony with the next man and the next, through an infinite series, and rushes frantically from your presence. Presently returning, he appear with a column of dishes whereof the base is in one hand and the extreme edge of the capital is artfully secured under his chin. He passes down the aisle of guests, and, as he goes, deals out the dishes as he would cards, until the last is served, when he commences again *Da Capo*. The disgusting manner in which the individuals who dine at this place, thrust their food into their mouths with the blades of their knives, makes you tremble with apprehensions of suicide, which are, however, groundless, since long practice appears to have conferred upon them an almost incredible adroitness in the use of that weapon in the manner referred to. The charges are very small, and the time occupied by each diner infinitesimal.

In addition to the various classes of dining saloons here described, there are stalls in the streets, generally up against walls, where slices of bread and clumps of meat can be had at extremely moderate charges, but may not be eaten on the premises. I do not, however, know of any place in this City which corresponds with those London establishments where a slice of beef may be had for a half penny, with the additional recommendation that it is "cut with a 'ammy knife," (to give it a flavor)—neither are there any establishments here such as exist in our sister metropolis, where the knives and forks are chained to the table to prevent their being stolen, and a Newfoundland dog is kept under the table for the guests to wipe their hands on.

An Evening With Sir John Bowring.

From the Log of an Oriental Cruise.

"*Clavior e tenebris*" exclaimed I, after a lengthened stay in the far East, and a semi-weekly perusal of the filthy Anglo-Chinese newspapers of the "Celestial Empire," I will go to see the old man myself, and then pass judgment on him. And just then I forgot Bowring the politician, and remembered Bowring the colossus of literature; and I saw the spirit of my old schoolmaster, even as he was in the days of flesh and blood, when he used to hammer into my obtuse intellect the grammar of Bowring's translations of the Russian poets. And the Spirit said, "Go!" and go I would; and the Bride said, "Go!" and go I did. I saw and heard for myself, and not for another; then and there I said, that unto man should be revealed the mysteries of the Hong Kong Holy of Holies, the Governor's residence. I believe that by my revelations of the mysteries of the "Court of Hong Kong," I am violating none of the decencies which ought, as a general thing, prevent men and women from revealing the secrets of social life, for I am dealing with a man who belongs to the world; his name is public property, and his works are of the literature of the Nineteenth Century.

Familiar from boyhood up to man's estate with the name of Bowring, partially conversant with his works, and thus made an admirer of his genius, a wonderer at the extraordinary attainments of the man as a linguist and scholar, I, previous to my visit to the East, felt that it would be one of the great privileges of my life to see and know the man, and a partial reward for the sacrifices of a lengthened stay in the East Indies. An interested spectator of the momentous events which transpired in China in the Autumn of '56, and the years '57 and '58, in the first of which Bowring took so prominent a part, my interest in the man was not lessened by my being a witness of his political struggles and troubles, in which his trying position as Governor of Hong Kong—at the period spoken of above—placed him. Knowing the correctness of the adage that "The slanders of a villain are a just man's praise," and the praise *vice versa*—with a full knowledge of the composition of the foreign society of the East, I deduced my own conclusions as to the correctness of the gross abuse heaped upon him by the opium-smuggling, coolie-stealing, money-changing community of Hong Kong; and was none the less anxious to see and know the Nestor of literature, and the Sir Knight who had broken a lance with Yeh of Canton.

Before we have our *yarn* with this literary cotemporary and intimate of Byron, the Shellys, "the Lake School," and other giants of those days, this prime mover on the Chinese chess-board, let us briefly review the life of the man, and glance at his works, and see what claim he has to the title of *Nestor*, which we have conferred upon him; and then it will be well to "rub up" a little on all that pertains to him, for our knowledge of him may be tried and found wanting before the evening is spent.

Sir John Bowring was born at Larbcar, near Exeter, England, Oct. 17, 1792, and is, consequently, now 66 years old. I believe that he was born—as distinguished individuals generally are—"of poor but honest parents." Early known as a scholar, he soon became distinguished as a linguist; and, as such, was first made known to the world by his translations of Russian, Dutch and Spanish metrical poetry. His knowledge of Scandinavian lore made him known, at an early age, among Northern scholars. His expressed sympathy and interest in the liberal movements of the Spanish Peninsula, led, in 1822, to an acquaintance with the noted and eccentric legal philosopher, Jeremy Bentham, whose feelings were biased on that score, very much as Bowring's own. This circumstance affected his whole after life and writings; his acquaintanceship resulted in the adoption, by Bowring, of the whole of Bentham's political and legal creed—in his becoming his friend, pupil, executor, editor and biographer. From this time his attention was, in a measure, drawn from polite literature and directed to the literature of political economy and jurisprudence. In 1825 he was installed as chief editor of that radical journal, the *Westminster Review*, which was established by Bentham, and supported in his juvenile days by his money. During his editorship of the *Review*, he first became noted as a political and polemic writer, advocating Parliamentary reform and Free-trade, in somewhat the spirit of his great tutor. His distinguished abilities as a scholar—especially as a Sclavonic scholar—was the cause of his having conferred on him, by the University of Groningen, in 1828, the degree of LL.D. The now Dr. Bowring's opinions on political economy were considered of such importance by the Government that, in 1834 and 1835, he was sent to France to inquire into the state of the commerce of that country; and his report was laid before Parliament and published. Commissioned, also, to inquire into the same subject in Switzerland, Italy, the Levant, and the various States of the German Custom's-Union, he executed his commission, and by his reports gave the greatest satisfaction. He next shouldered the responsible office of Secretary of the Commission for Investigating Public Accounts, during Earl Grey's Administration.

A member of Parliament from 1835 to 1837, and again from 1841 to 1849, he was known as an advocate of liberal opinions, lending his support to those measures he had, heretofore, advocated with his pen. In June, 1849, he was appointed to the important post of Consul to Canton and Superintendent of Trade in China; and, subsequently, Acting Plenipotentiary. Returning to England in 1853, in February, 1854, he was knighted and made Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of Hong-Kong, which office he still holds. In 1856 he was sent on a special mission to Siam, and succeeded in negotiating a treaty with that nation which was highly favorable to British interests, and of which our recent treaty, negotiated by Mr. Harris, is an almost *literal copy*. In the latter part of 1856, the transactions at Canton occurred, by means of which the recent war was brought about. The part taken by Gov. Bowring—necessitated by his position—in this affair, has brought him more prominently before the critical public than ever, to be judged by the same, for weal or woe.

So much for the man; now for his works—his literary performances we mean.

In the years 1821–3, appeared his *Specimens of Russian Poets*; 1824, *Batavian Anthology*, and *Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain*; 1827, *Specimens of the Polish Poets*, and *Servian Popular Poetry*; 1830, *Poetry of the Magyars*; 1832, *Cherkian Anthology*; 1833, *Matins and Vespers*; 1838–9, appeared the collected works of Jeremy Bentham, of which Bowring was Editor; 1843 translations of *Manuscript of the Queen's Court*, a collection of old Bohemian Lyrics, Epics, Songs, with other ancient Bohemian Poems; 1854, his work *On the Decimal System*; and, in 1857, appeared his standard work on Siam, entitled *History of Siam*. In polite literature, Bowring figures principally as a translator; his almost unparalleled attainments in languages enabling him to be conversant with the literature of every people of Europe! He is conversant, I believe, with *seventeen different languages and tongues*. As a political and polemic writer, and as a political economist he is known through his Review articles, his reports, and by several books on political science. His *History of Siam* classes him among historians.

We have thus seen the "Nestor" in his life and letters; let us see him in his home—there we see the man as he is. Aside from my curiosity to know a man of letters who was personally acquainted with many of that galaxy of bright intellects which Britain produced in the last of the Eighteenth and first of the Nineteenth Centuries, who had made his mark in literature at a time when the stars of Byron, the "Lake School," the Shellys, &c., was at their zenith, I was prompted by a curiosity, all my own, to know one who had, for at least the long period of my long stay in the East, been subjected to the cross-fire of the detraction of a series of ten-by-twelve Hong Kong newspapers, and the slanders of the money-makers, who sun themselves in prosperity eked out of Chinese blood and toil—of the pampered creatures who snooze their souls away under the shade of the wings of the black spirit of injustice, which shadows Hong Koeg like a pall. Knowing his antecedents, he had loomed up before my imagination like a very Milton's Satan, grand and majestic even in his attributed devilishness. Not having formed excessively harsh opinions of Bowring, in consequence of his political actions during the troubles of '56 and '57, I believe I felt prepared to judge calmly and rationally of the men as *I* saw him. I had long judged him harshly, however, for giving up literature for *political* preferment, and he had lost much of my respect and sympathy for wallowing in the mud of *Chinese* diplomacy.

The tedium of Hong Kong unsocial life is, in a measure, relieved by the throwing open of the doors of the Governor's house at least once a week, thereby giving the denizens of the community—whose gains smell strongly of opium-smoke and gin—a chance to inhale a little *fresh* air. From the halls of the Governor a ray of sociability gleams forth, which lightens, though but faintly, the princely residences of the denizens of Hong Koeg. On the evening of ——, 1851, in compliance with an invitation from the Bowrings, in company with my friends Mr. and Mrs. B——, I ascended the terrace on which is situated the regal mansion, prepared by the Queen of all the Britains for the residence of the *Kings* of Hong Kong. Passing through the gateway, and by the armed sentinel, we crossed the threshold of the "Residence." Contrary to the usages which political snobbery has tried to fasten upon our dignitaries, we found ourselves admitted to this Hong Kong Holy of Holies without any of that form and ceremony usually considered a necessary appendage of rank. The handsome *salons* of the house did not appear more bright and cheerful than did this feature of the "reception night." And here let me say is, perhaps, one secret of Sir John's unpopularity in the detestable community of Hong Kong—his Democratic simplicity! He is notedly the most Democratic man in his tastes and mode of life of any resident of this modern Sodom. Towering, intellectually, head and shoulders over all, vested with great powers and high rank, Bowring, like a great soul that he is, lays aside all of those distinctions and silly forms of etiquette which are so very agreeable to the community of money-changers and crowd of army and navy snobs, which is so large an element in the composition of Hong Kong society. A pity it is that *Americans* in the East did not wear the mantle of Democracy as gracefully as does the Governor of Hong Kong. The plant removed from Republican soil and placed in the eastern hot-house, seems to thrive only in the air of snobdom and when watered by the dews of toadyism.

Entering the richly-furnished *salons* of the "Residence," we were forthwith warmly welcomed by Sir John himself, with a hearty "How do you do? I am glad to see you all." Being introduced to the "Nestor," I was bid to be most welcome to the "Residence;" informed that, as I was an American, I was greeted more warmly still; not told exactly as I frequently was at Manila, "to consider the house and all that was in it my own;" yet I was satisfied to be given to understand that I was wished to consider myself at home for the evening with the Bowrings. I was not altogether ignorant of the appearance of the man, having seen him before, at a distance, in my perambulations around the streets of Hong Kong; but never before had I the opportunity of *scanning* him, just as I love to do of real greatness. I was agreeably disappointed to find that, in all published portraits I had ever seen of him, I had failed to get an idea of the real looks of the man. The features were generally correct in those portraitures, but there was an entire failure in giving the expression of the countenance. Bowring is, I presume, one of those men whose features an artist cannot delineate. He stands not alone in this respect; our own Clay, I believe, was never pictured correctly—hence the varied portraits of him. I know not if the artist ever existed who could delineate a soul: such, doubtless, is not the case. Is the reason, then, of their being so many *correct* representations of the human face divine owing to the *want* of soul in many of the race? A more purely intellectual countenance I never saw than that possessed by Sir John Bowring; a cast of face which, once seen, cannot be forgotten; a head, which, if not exactly Websterian, is yet of splendid proportions, graced by a forehead of unusual breadth and hight; a head which one could swear, at first sight, contained a brain which was the seat of a great intellect. Not being a practical phrenologist I was unable to distinguish whether or not there was an unusual development of the faculty of language on that head, but I did see that the face was language. The intellect which he *looked* was seen and known, without the aid of an interpreter. The student of sixty-six stood before me modified into a much younger man. Bowring's countenance was so pleasing, with its expression of conscious intellect and unassuming simplicity, that I took the same pleasure in looking at it as I would at a fine landscape; and *that* I consider as one of the greatest pleasures of sight.

If I was pleased with his looks, I was none the less so with his conversation. Fortunate in having arrived at an unusually early hour—before other guests had arrived—we had the monopoly of the Nestor's conversation for a season. This was what I wished, and was doubly gratified, after the close of the evening's interview, to know that I had enjoyed an unusually large share of the grand old man's conversation and attention. After the usual fire of small-arms, of complimentary allusions, &c., I opened my batteries, by remarking:

"Sir John, a few days since I met the Russian Minister, Count Pontiatine, and I was astonished to hear how well he spoke the English language; he speaks with as much correctness as though born and raised in England."

"Not quite," replied he, "but he does very well. The acquisition of language is so very easy a matter, that I think every one ought to understand one or more beside his mother tongue."

"This facility for acquiring language may all be very well in your case, who, besides your other labors, have found time to master over a dozen languages; but should you judge others by yourself? *All* have not the faculty of acquiring languge."

"I believe that any person of ordinary abilities may have (if he or she will) the gift of tongues. A person of good education *should* understand how to read and write at least a half dozen languages."

Understanding, as I have said, some seventeen different tongues, and speaking them all with more or less fluency, Bowring is enabled to address each of the different personages with whom he is brought in contact, in his native language, be he Russian, Dutch, Spanish, or French, &c. Most of the languages of civilization are at his tongue's end, and, if I mistake not, he is also partially conversant with the Canton dialect, the Siamese and Malayan languages.

From language, we gradually worked over on to the shore of literature, and here he was on his own ground. Without repeating the conversation as it occurred in its rambling variety, I will give the sum and substance of it. Suffice it to say that I was now most willing to be a listener.

His especial acquaintance with Byron made all he uttered referring to the poet of the greatest interest. He has now in his possession a large number of letters from him, which, if given to the world, would, no doubt, a tale unfold. "It was," said he, "by my advice that Byron went to Greece. His communications on that subject I now have." Here is a fact for Trelawney and other Byron expositors.

Running over the incidents of Byron's life and death, he said, addressing a lady guest who was great on the Byron question: "The poet's body was preserved in brandy after death, and consigned to me, in England." Here seems something open to dispute on; it is a circumstance I was never before aware of.*

His estimate of Byron may be summed up in his own words: "Byron, like most men of great genius, was a man of great faults and noble qualities; a strange mixture of vice and virtue. When mean, he was magnificently so. More can be said in favor of his genius than of his character." Like many others, with Bowring, the *man* was lost sight of in the intellect. His apologetic way of discussing the merits of the poet convinced me of the truth of this.

Turning to me, he said, "What has become of your Mr. W——? Does he still flourish in the world of American literature?"

"Mr. W——," replied I, "still *flourishes* at his place on the Hudson River, I—— by name; he still has the same old consumption he has had for the past twenty years, and with which he has, for that period of time, told us of the pleasures of dying with so much pathos and *effect*."

"I met him," said B——," at a dinner party at ——; it appears that he afterward daguerreotyped me publicly *as the worst-dressed man in Europe*." "Now," said the Governor, laughing, "I did not know before that I was particularly slovenly in my attire. How do I now look?"

He was very plainly dressed, but perhaps not dressed enough to please a *casual visitor* to the *salons* of the British aristocracy. It may be assumed that I advised him to curl his hair and perfume the one day's growth of beard which he wore!

"I intend visiting America one of these days," said he; "will you receive an English writer on your shores?"

"If you do not make up your mind to abuse us, *a la* Dickens, before you come, you will be most cordially received, for you are not unknown on our side of the water; but you English make it a point to abuse us and our hospitality to that extent that we are getting suspicious of you."

"I think," said B— In reply, "that you Americans either misunderstand Dickens or the spirit of his writings. I know for myself, and not for another, that Dickens entertains the highest opinion of you as a people. I saw and conversed with him just after his return from America, and conversed particularly with him about his visit there, and remarked the feeling that had been made manifest by the publication of the 'Notes.' I can bear testimony to the fact of his having expressed the most kindly feelings towards the people of your country. I have read the record of his visit to the United States, and cannot see what there is in it that makes it so repulsive to your countrymen. Perhaps your national *vanity* was wounded by being told of your faults, as a people. You have come in for no larger share of abuse as a nation at the hands of Dickens, than have we at the hands of foreigners who have visited us."

Nations, like individuals, dislike to be reminded of their faults; if you want to make a man your enemy, wound his self-love. Here, perhaps, is the solution of the problem of the outcry against Dickens; he saw our foibles, and knew of our inordinate vanity. *Perhaps* his great error was the utterance of too much truth. Heaven knows that when weighed in the balances of nations, in many things we are found wanting; *we have* faults enough. Feeling the truth of this, I did not attempt to question the truth of what Sir John uttered.

Bowring's idea of excellence is centered in Jeremy Bentham, his old tutor, at whose feet he sat and learnt the mysteries of his philosophy. He is his tutelary saint, in whom is ordered all the glories of his Shekinah. His household treasures are a set of the collected works of the philosopher, edited by himself, consisting of eleven volumes, 8vo; and, in showing to strangers his splendid library, will point to these treasures with much of the same feeling exhibited by Dominie Sampson when he recognizes the lost Bertram. He is as full of reminiscences of the eccentric philosopher as a newly-fledged politician is of patriotism; only get him on the Bentham subject, and you have opened a mine of great riches.

Of Prof. L. he spoke highly; the unity of tastes for Scandinavian lore leads him to entertain opinions the most flattering of this; our very gifted countryman. Perhaps he stands not alone here.

Bowring's strong sense, good, old-fashioned common-sense, is made manifest in all his conversation; it crops out of the broad fields of his colonial powers as the granite protrudes from the scant soil of the mountains of Hong Kong Island. His sayings are weighty with wisdom, yet there is no ostentation in his manner of speaking; his sense, and simplicity of manner, draw one who is fond of sense toward him like a magnet, and he is made at ease, because the conviction is forced that he is in the presence of a man upon whom the mantle of true greatness has fallen. This *faculty* of simplicity is not always an attribute of genius. Bowring being brought in contact with a great number of fools, most of whom are *uniformed*, it would be no wonder if his perceptions of folly should be blunted.

One of the "curiosities of literature" he showed me. I presume there is not a greater collection of autographs extant than that possessed by him. Putting three bound volumes in my hand, he bade me look within their covers and see the record. Were I to enumerate the names which stand out on the pages of the book, I would have to repeat those of the majority of the great men of the last fifty years, and many before that time. Near all of Britain's great men, who have flourished in this Nineteenth Century, speak from its pages. Here you will see a page of poetry written by the hand of the precise Wordsworth, and there the gentle Keats has his melancholy song; the sainted Shelly—even the same handwriting which put on paper The "Cenci," "The Sensitive Plant" and "Alastor," *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, and the two giants of literature and slaves of opium—have their names affixed. The man who sent the thread flying through the machinery of Lyons and gave to the world the loom—the man Jacquard—his name stares you in the face. Visions of turn down collars, misanthropic musings amidst the ruins of Rome, of ravings on the Jungfrau Alps of grand description and supreme blackguardism arise before you, as you see the sneering signature of Byron in his letters. After seeing a series of these sights you feel like turning to the man on your right—the Nestor—and saying:

"Old man, 'tis not so hard to die."

But I am prolonging my prolific subject indefinitely. As in the first part of the evening, so it was during the latter; my company and myself had the monopoly of the Governor, for the greater portion of the company had left. I was particularly pleased with his style of address to a female literary friend of mine—it was "My dear." To make a long matter short, my impressions of the man may be summed up in a phrase more expressive than nice, "that he was a first-rate fellow, first in literature, first in politics, and first as a *man* in the community in which he lives.

His hearty "Good night" and "Call again," rang out on the night air of Hong Kong and produced a hearty response of "I will God bless you." I pondered, but not weak and weary, that night, as I lay in my floating couch. If "airs from Paradise" did not refresh my brow, I, at least, whilst I lay and listened to the sighing of the night-wind as it rang its changes on the harp strings of the ship's rigging, felt within me the "stirrings of a gift divine, lit by no skill of mine." The morning sun arose and shone bright and full on the sides of Victoria Peak, and its rays glanced down on the "Residence," full and bright; then they came off to the black ship all alight; and I said, as I looked up at the mountain sides, that there was one bright spot on Hong Kong Island;—that was said just as the light of the sun fell clear and strong upon the columns of the "Residence."

As a poet, Bowring is by no means prominent. His life has been too matter-of-fact to promote the indulgence of imagination and fancy. Yet, like many a connoisseur who never put brush to canvas, he is infallible in his judgment of his art; a piece of word-painting has but to be scanned by his critical eye, and its worth is known. I will not attempt to pass judgment on his muse; it has been weighed in balances and found wanting; yet *I* would not put my hand to the work and write his days, as a poet, numbered. A translator of the poetry of all the nations of Europe, who sings their songs even as he breathes the strains of his own native land—the one possessed of the gift of tongues of seventeen people, dead and alive—the politician and profound political economist—*may* not be a poet.

Bowring has laid himself open to the charge of gross inconsistency of conduct for his participation in the affairs of the late Chinese war. A President of the famous Peace Society, and advocate, in that capacity, the adjustment of national disputes by arbitration, it would indeed seem as though his principles did not accord with his practice. But being an interested spectator and partial actor in that war, on the ground, from the time of its commencement until near its nominal close at Tien-tsin, I learnt to make full allowance for the difficulties of his position, and for his doings consequent upon that position. One thing I do know, that the very men who were the first to urge upon him the policy of his *premature* action, were the first to sing the song of peace, and to quail at the shade of the Governor of Hong Kong, when they found their *monetary* interests were suffering, and that the Chinese could not readily be coerced into measures of peace.

Plunged into the difficulty by a hot-headed young man, who acted as Consul at Canton, Bowring was, in a manner, *forced* to bend his neck to the yoke of circumstances. History—Hawkwood fashion—will, doubtless show that this iniquitous war, "which has terminated by all of the demands of the Allies being complied with!" was a premeditated thing by England. That Sir Michael Seymour and Harry Powers were sent out to China for the *especial* work of "kicking up a breeze" with the helpless Chinese, and making them subjects of *plunder*, I no more doubt than that I have a being. I would not apologize for Bowring for his participation in the affair; but simply say that he has, throughout the whole of it, "played a second fiddle." Taking a hoe and scraping the scum off of the filthy stream of politics, the man of letters may expect a most noisome smell to salute his nostrils, and if he sickens and dies it is his own fault; he should never have danbed his hands with the filthy work. *Vive, vale!*

*It is said in his biography that his body was repacked at Zante by being placed

tice—such justice as I think the NEW YORK TIMES has denied to me. GEORGE BENNETT.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Dowling on the Bennett Divorce Case.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

As I was the predecessor of the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE in the church of which he is now pastor, and as the NEWMAN family, of which so much was said in the testimony lately published in your paper upon the BENNETT divorce case, were, for several years, highly respected friends and parishoners of my own, I feel that justice requires that I should thus publicly give the influence of my name to shield a most estimable and deserving christian lady from an undeserved suspicion and stigma which the publication of the aforesaid testimony has attached to her name. I refer to Mrs. WASH NEWMAN, the pure minded and excellent wife of Deacon NEWMAN, formerly of this City, and an officer of my church, and now of Minnesota.

I feel the more assured that it is right for me to give and for you to publish this unsolicited testimonial, from the fact that absence in Philadelphia last week upon public duties alone prevented me from complying with the urgent request I received from New Haven to appear on the witness-stand to testify to the unspotted character of Mrs. NEWMAN and family, and the undoubted respectability of her house, while a resident of this City.

Of the so-called *Doctor* and Mrs. BENNETT, the principals in this suit, I know nothing; I have never seen them; nor, after what has come to light in this miserable affair, have I any desire to make the acquaintance of either of them. But justice and duty impel me to say, in relation to the NEWMAN family, that, to those who knew them, as I did, as their pastor, they were *entirely above suspicion*; and I was no less astonished and grieved to read, in the papers, *from any source*, an imputation upon the character and reputation of their house than I should have been to read such an imputation against my own house, or that of any clergyman or deacon in the City.

Mrs. NEWMAN was and is a staid, matronly, christian lady, respected and beloved by her family and friends, and eminently worthy of the respect which she inspires in all who know her. If such a lady can be brought in question, by the malicious and unsupported surmises of an ignorant servant girl, as she has been in this testimony, and these surmises published to the world in widely-circulated journals,—then *no one is safe*.

The Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, also an esteemed friend and christian brother of my own, has also been introduced into the foreground of this picture, and upon the same suspicious testimony. There is no need that I should defend him. I think he has proved that he is perfectly able to take care of himself. I must say, however, before closing this letter, that it is worthy of remark that the silly and improbable story by which this same servant girl sought to injure the good name of a worthy and excellent minister of the gospel, is *based upon precisely the same authority* as that by which she sought to injure the excellent Mrs. NEWMAN and her house. Now, as the latter was *utterly false and groundless*,—as hundreds in this City, if necessary, would testify,—the natural conclusion, in my own mind, and I think of every reflecting person, aside from any knowledge of the facts, would be, that the former is as utterly false as the latter.

JOHN DOWLING,
Pastor of the Bedford-street Baptist church,
New-York.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

The Mortara Case—Letter from the New-York Committee of Israelites.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

To his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

The Executive Committee of "The Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York," beg leave to bring to the notice of your Excellency the accompanying communication addressed by the London Committee of Deputies of British Jews to their brethren in the United States, relative to the case of MORTARA, a resident of Bologna, whose child has been taken from him by the authority of the Inquisition, under the circumstances therein stated.

The case appears to have excited a deep sensation throughout Europe, and having reached this continent, has for some time past occupied a large space in public attention, and formed a daily staple for comment in the public Press.

We beg to acquaint your Excellency that our co-religionists in this City hold the subject now under consideration, and purpose convening a public meeting at as early a day as practicable, to express their opinions and sentiments, which we respectfully submit to you.

We have now the honor to inform your Excellency that a general meeting of Israelites, at which the friends of humanity, without distinction of creed, were invited to attend, convened on the evening of the 4th inst. and adopted a preamble and resolutions, to which we respectfully invite your attention and humane consideration.

The melancholy occurrence has attained renders comment unnecessary; but we may be allowed to allude to the profound and just indignation it has everywhere given rise to; and which we feel assured your Excellency shares in common with an enlightened public, and with the Governments of the leading Powers of Europe.

It would be a source of great satisfaction to the Israelites of New-York, and to all the Friends of Humanity, to find the powerful moral support of the Government of the United States aiding the efforts now making by other Powers, and it would afford them lasting gratification if your Excellency should find it compatible with international right and diplomatic usage to convey to the Government of Rome the purport of the third resolution. The precedent furnished by the Damascus case, inspires the belief that this appeal now made comes within the scope, and conforms to the policy of this Government; and they would be greatly grieved if, by silence, it should even seem to sanction this attack on natural right and on the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty, the security of which is the pride of our country and of the age.

We subscribe ourselves, respectfully, your Excellency's obedient, humble servants,

ASHER KURSHEEDT, H. ARONSON,
WM. SELIGMAN, M. STERN,
MAYER SCHUTZ, VICTOR FREIBOURG,
MICHAEL SCHWAB, S. I. JOSEPH,
IGNATZ STEIN, Executive Committee.
SAMUEL M. ISAACS, Chairman.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY HART, Secretary.

M. J. RAPHALL, Dr., Pres't Board U. C. I., N. Y.

Resolved, That these proceedings be transmitted to His Excellency the President, and that he be respectfully solicited to inform the Government at Rome that the act in question has excited a deep and unfavorable sensation in the minds of the enlightened citizens of the Republic.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

A correspondent of the New-York *Delta* writes from La Chivela under date of Dec. 15, as follows:

In entering the Coatzacoalcos the course is nearly due south. The bar is of very hard material, and has not altered (as shown by the soundings of Trastour, Temple, Murphy and all navigators) since first discovered by Cortez. It is therefore susceptible of improvement, and with that view Captain Johnson (who was connected with the contractors that deepened the months of the Mississippi) has been sent out by the Company. I presume that he will adopt the plan of sub-marine blasting and remove the debris with a dredge of some kind. I also learn that he proposes establishing a light back of the fort at the mouth, and that it will indicate the channel by the flash. As he will be able to erect the light-house on a high point, I presume the light will be visible thirty miles to sea.

Latterly the steamboat *Suchil* ascended the Jaltepec some twelve miles, to a point christened Hargousana. [Would not Hargous, without the "ana," be a more becoming name?] An attempt will be made to make that the point of disembarkation, and I have no doubt that it will answer admirably during the rainy season; but I am forced to believe, from what I can learn, that during the dry season the boats will have to run to Suchil. However, as the road from the former point to the fifteen-mile camp saves distance, and is good in the rainy season, much will be saved to the Company by adopting it as the point of disembarkation when the state of the Jaltepec permits. The Jaltepec empties into the Coatzacoalcos at a point six miles below Suchil. It is a magnificent stream, considering the extent of country which it drains, and has its source in the Cordilleras that run in a southeasterly direction from the neighborhood of Jalapa, Orizaba and Cordova. Low down, its banks are low, and covered with mahogany, pacca, (a species of iron-wood,) guapinole, the nie, or India-rubber, and all the woods of the tropics. High up, at its sources, it forces its way through heavy overhanging mountains, covered with the shrub-oak, the pine, and the trees familiar to a temperate climate. But little of it is known. It was, however, explored, toward the close of the last dry season, for the Mexican Commission, by Mr. VAN BROCKLIN, who ascended it some fifty or sixty miles in canoes. Along its banks he found plenty of gums, and high up, in a district known as the cotton region, or the Algodonal, he came upon a rancheria of very primitive Indians. Hitherto the number of snags and obstructions in the river has prevented the mahogany cutter from following his business on its banks; but, as many of these have been removed, I have no doubt but that in a few months its banks will be studded with monterias, or mahogany cuttings. These latter are conducted much in the same manner as those of the Belize Honduras, whereof SQUIER gives a thorough description in his work on Central America. As yet, the cutters here are not forced to go far back from the river bank, and they get their wood to market when the river is shallow.

PERSONAL.

In the month of November, a letter purporting to be from Mme. Lagrange, the noted *prima donna*, was translated from the *Gazette de Paris*, and went the rounds of the American Press. It was dated at Rio Janeiro, and gave a highly interesting narrative of her journey from Paris to the Brazilian capital, including a graphic description of her reception at the Imperial Court, and anecdotes of Rio society. Mme. Lagrange is still at Rio, and this letter returns and is translated in all the local papers. The result is anything but gratifying to the songstress. The Rio population is indignant, and the day following the appearance of the letter, Mme. Lagrange and M. Stanko which find it necessary to come out over their several signatures, and repudiate the correspondence in the *Gazette de Paris*, as a squib concocted in the office of that journal, for the amusement of its readers.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York, is preparing to make a powerful speech on the tariff question, and in support of such a law as will satisfy all the ends of the Government, and all the reasonable wishes of the people. Mr. Sickles will take ground in favor of specific duties, or rather specific values, and will especially advocate such aid to the great iron interests of our country as will be most effective.

At the request of the Smithsonian Institution, Baron Osten-Sa of the Russian Legation, who, it has made a special study of Dipterous Insects, has prepared a catalogue of the previously-described species of this Continent, analogous to that of Melsheimer's catalogue of the Cleoptera of the United States, which was published some years ago by this Institution.

George Vandenhuff is engaged to give "Readings" on four successive Mondays in January, before the Second Unitarian Society, Brooklyn. One of the readings is to be Milton's "Comus." Mr. V. has just returned from a successful reading tour to Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburg.

Marshal Bosquet is again in a very unsatisfactory state of health.

The father of the Jewish child Mortara is about to settle in France.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 31.

Before Judge BETTS.

SENTENCES.

This being the last day of the year, the Court proceeded to pass sentence on the following persons, who have been convicted of various offences:

Robert Murphy, convicted of counterfeiting, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year. Murphy's counsel desiring to make a motion for a new trial, the Marshal was directed not to send him to his confinement until Monday.

Margaret Burns, convicted of passing counterfeit coin, was sentenced to a fine of six cents and imprisonment at hard labor for six months.

William Duffield, Henry Riley, John R. Niss, and Stephen H. Ansell, part of the crew of the ship *Minstrel*, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for refusing to do duty on ship-board, were brought up for sentence. Their refusal took place at Batavia, from which place they were sent home imprisoned, and having been imprisoned since June last, they were now discharged with a reprimand from the Court.

There being no further business for the jury, they were discharged, and, after some motions, the Court adjourned.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Judge BETTS said that he was sorry to announce to those who had cases before him for decision, that owing to the state of confusion in which he had been thrown by the moving of the Court rooms, and the delay of the hallmen to prepare his own rooms in the new buildings so that he could have access to his library, he should be unable to decide these cases before the New Year, it being the first time for thirty-two years that he had not closed up all the business before him at the end of the year.

Cangemi Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life—His Statement to the Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Davies, Ingraham, Clerke and Sutherland.

Michael Cangemi was yesterday morning sentenced in this Court for the homicide of Eugene Anderson, the policeman. It will be recollected that he underwent his fourth trial during the last term, and was found guilty of Manslaughter in the first degree, two previous juries having pronounced him guilty of Murder, and one jury having failed to agree.

Yesterday, on motion of the District Attorney, Cangemi was placed at the bar. Mr. Ashmead, of Philadelphia, one of the counsel for Cangemi, requested permission of the Court to read a document to the Court, which would, as he said, place himself and his colleague, Mr. Blankman, right before the public. The District Attorney objected, and the Court sustained the objection. Cangemi was then arraigned. In reply to the usual question, what he had to say why sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon him, Mr. Ashmead handed to the Court a statement prepared by Cangemi, in the Italian language, and translated by Mr. Cristadoro. Mr. Ashmead commenced to read this statement, but was "overpowered by his feelings," and Mr. Blankman had to relieve him from the task. The statement was as follows:

In reply to the question why sentence should not be pronounced upon me according to law, I declare, in the presence of my God, that I am innocent of the offence of which I have been convicted, and am most unjustly condemned to suffer. I am a Sicilian by birth, and came to the United States about six years ago. When I landed, I was poor and friendless, and I almost immediately entered into the employ of the Messrs. Shaw, a highly respectable book-binding establishment in the City of New-York, where I acquired a knowledge of the trade, and worked up to the morning of my arrest. I was faithful to the interests of my employers, although constant opportunities for abstracting their property were within my reach. I conducted myself in such a manner as to obtain their confidence and esteem, and they cheerfully testified, on all my trials, to my industry and integrity, and notwithstanding the dreadful nature of the accusation made against me, they expressed a willingness, if I were acquitted, to receive me again into their employ.

I will here avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words in respect to the accusation which has been brought against me, and for which I am about to suffer. Human nature is, unfortunately, prone to believe evil rather than good, and the charge of guilt is more readily credited than the evidence which brought to disprove it. It has not unfortunately happened that men have been wholly innocent of transgression, in respect to whom the surrounding circumstances indicated nothing but guilt. This has been especially so in my case; and, although the prejudices which have constantly operated against me, will induce the community to disbelieve any statement I may make, still I deem it proper to make some explanation. On the morning of the 21st July, 1857, I left my house in Worth-street, for the purpose of going to Centre Market, according to my almost daily habit, to purchase the provisions necessary for my frugal meals. On my way to the market I met an acquaintance (the same person who testified on my trial,) with whom I stopped and conversed for a few moments at the corner of Canal and Elm streets, and to whom I loaned a small amount of money. I took with me a pocket handkerchief, which I carried in my hand, and about $5 in copper coin. On leaving Worth-street, I passed up Elm-street. When I came near the corner of Centre and Grand streets (the corner where the shoe store was) I saw a man run from the corner of Centre and Grand streets, when suddenly a men came across Centre-street; from towards the Market, and approached the man who came from the store, and when near him, the man who came from the Market raised his club, when the other fired a pistol and shot him, and he fell almost instantly upon the pavement. The person who fired, fled up Grand-street, and disappeared from my sight, and turned down Elm-street. All this occurred in less time than it has taken me to narrate it. I became alarmed, and finding myself alone, unable to speak the English language, or to make explanations to any one, and without capacity even to narrate what I had seen, I yielded to an impulse common in the country of my nativity, and endeavored to avoid danger by escaping from the place. In Palermo, where I was born, it was the habit when murders or assassinations took place in the public streets, for those who happened to be spectators, immediately to flee from the spot, for the witnesses were taken into custody, imprisoned, and frequently treated worse than the alleged culprit. All I can remember with distinctness, is, that I turned up Grand-street towards Elm-street, and thence fled in the direction described by the witnesses, to my own home. I had not proceeded far along Elm-street, when heavy footsteps attracted my attention, and turning round I discovered that I was pursued. Finding that my pursuers were gaining upon me, and my alarm increasing, I threw off my coat in a narrow street to accelerate my speed. On reaching my house, I entered the front door, and ascended the stairs, and the weather being warm, I was exhausted with the heat and fatigue. Men soon come up the stairway, one of whom was an officer named Webb, who angrily approached me and struck me several heavy blows upon my head with a club, which felled me to the floor. He seized me by the collar, almost choked me, and took me to the Station-house, treating me with the greatest brutality. What subsequently followed is known to the Court. The foregoing statement is the literal truth, and I make it with the full consciousness that I am, at no distant day, to render a solemn account to Him to whom all secrets are known, and whose decisions are guided by infallible truth. Although the murder of Eugene Anderson is involved in some obscurity, apparently inscrutable to human wisdom, yet, in his own good time, it may all be explained and shown to be plain. To His hands, therefore, I commit my cause, believing that he who ordained that my life should not be unjustly taken by human hands, will so order it that the full light necessary to establish my innocence will be shed upon it. I desire to express my gratitude to the counsel who have in a self-sacrificing spirit zealously and ably conducted my defence. I owe them an obligation, the full extent of which language cannot adequately describe, and I trust God will reward them for what they have done, for I cannot do it. I most deeply feel the kindness rendered to me in my affliction by Mr. Joseph Cristadoro, and other friends, to whom I was unknown until my troubles commenced; and I earnestly pray that the blessings of Him who has said, "I was in prison and ye visited me," may rest upon them. I fully and freely forgive all who have injured me by unkind words and acts, and who sought to prejudice the public against me and my cause. I am now ready to receive whatever sentence the Court may pronounce. It is human to ask that it may be tempered with mercy.

Judge INGRAHAM then pronounced the following sentence, which was translated to the prisoner by the interpreter of the Court:

Michael Cangemi, you was charged with the murder of Eugene Anderson, a policeman, while on duty on the morning of the 21st July, 1857. The man who caused the death of Anderson had previously been connected with a burglary in the store on the corner of Grand and Centre streets, and while endeavoring to escape committed the murder. Three Juries in succession, by whom you have been tried, have by their verdicts declared that you was the man who caused the death of Anderson. Such repeated convictions of you by three Juries place your guilt beyond dispute. Two Juries found you guilty of murder, but by the able and faithful exertions of the counsel assigned to you, who have defended you with so much zeal, those verdicts were set aside, and new trials were ordered for causes which were not connected with the question of your guilt. Upon your last trial, the Jury, either from motives of pity for you or for some other cause not known to the Court, have found you guilty of Manslaughter in the first degree. While we are not disposed to find fault with the verdict of the Jury at this time, we think there is no doubt but that the testimony upon your trial was amply sufficient to have sustained the charge against you of Murder. The weapon which was used by you, and the mode in which it was loaded and used, show that before you left your home you provided yourself with the means of taking the life of any one who might interfere to prevent your escape from the premises where you were about to commit the burglary. In a moment, without notice and without preparation, you sent the victim of your crimes into another world. We have not been able to see anything that would mitigate your guilt or justify the Court in imposing a mild punishment.

Had the last jury found a similar verdict with the other juries by whom you were tried, your life would have been forfeited and your punishment would have been death; and although your life has been spared, we see nothing to excuse us from inflicting upon you the extent of punishment which the law allows. The considerations now presented to us by you cannot be considered by a court after the verdict of a jury. If they are entitled to any weight, they must be presented to the Executive of the State. The sentence of the Court is, that you, Michael Cangemi, for the offence of which you have been convicted, be confined in the State Prison for the term of your natural life.

Cangemi evinced no feeling whatever when the sentence was transmitted to him. He was immediately removed by the officers, and returned to the Tombs, without any demonstration whatever.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Mogeboom.

DECISIONS.

John Adams et al. vs. *Francis P. Sage et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Sutherland, J., dissenting.

Wm. H. Noble and wife vs. *Charles T. Cromwell, et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed; same to be modified according to the agreement of the parties.

Before Judges Davies, Clerke and Ingraham.

Lewis E. Lakens vs. *Thos. Fielding.*—Order of 10th May modified so as to strike out that portion of it directing a stay of proceedings; in all other respects affirmed without costs. The order of September 21 affirmed, with $10 costs, for reasons stated at Special Term.

Thos. L. Rushmore vs. *Anson Fuller.*—The orders appealed from affirmed with costs.

In re. the petition of Emmeline Soran.—Order appealed from affirmed without costs. Reference ordered for the purpose mentioned in draft order prepared.

Henry E. Clark vs. *Alonzo F. Brown.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Ambrose C. Kingsland vs. *Washington A. Bartlett.*—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

David B. Taylor et al. vs. Eben Huntington et al.; *Joseph Goulding* vs. *Elizabeth W. Davidson*; *William Eagle, &c.*, vs. *Edward Fox*; *John B. Murray* vs. *Wm. C. Anon et al.*; *Wm. C. Anon* vs. *Frederick Goodell*; *Geo. Rushet et al.* vs. *Edward S. Sherman*; *Wm. Rider et al.* vs. *John F. Pond*; *Marquis C. Gasper* vs. *James D. Adams et al.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Lydia Mills, impleadrd, &c. vs. *Wm. T. Mills.*—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered; costs to all the parties to be paid out of the funds of the estate. CLERKE, J., dissenting.

Thos. J. Whitcomb et al. vs. *Thos. J. Salomon.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Thos. J. Jones vs. *John A. Underwood et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Francis H. Tucker et al vs. *Daniel Curtis et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Amos C. Watson et al. vs. *James Campbell et al.*—Judgment affirmed without costs, if the plaintiffs amend within ten days; otherwise, judgment reversed, new trial ordered, and sent back to referee.

Wm. H. Bowry d'Ivernois et al. vs. *David Leavitt et al.*—Motion to vacate order of General Term denied.

James E. Colt vs. *George W. Hinton et al.*; *William Willis* vs. *Same.*—Orders of Special Term reversed, with costs.

Joseph H. Patton vs. *John W. Crane.*—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

John W. Graton vs. *Wm. R. Morgan et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

George P. Brodford et al. vs. *Edward Fox.*—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Elias Burchall vs. *James Strauss et al.*—Order appealed from reversed, with costs, and order of arrest vacated.

Alexander Duncan et al. vs. *Joshua D. Bates et al.*—Order affirmed, with costs, for reasons stated by Judge at Special Term.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

The Court rendered a lengthy opinion in this case. They held that at the time the codicil was made by deceased, he did not possess testamentary capacity, but for the purpose of trying that question the Court directed a feigned issue to be made up and tried at the next circuit. Judgment of the Surrogate reversed.

Criminal Record of 1858.

The following is a statement of convictions, acquittals, &c., had in the Supreme Court, Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, in the year 1858:

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Manslaughter, first degree, (Cangemi).	1	—

OYER AND TERMINER.

Murder	1	—
Manslaughter (various degrees)	5	1
Assault and battery	—	1

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Murder	—	1
Manslaughter (various degrees)	22	3
Rape	1	2
Mayhem	—	1
Kidnapping	2	1
Robbery, first degree	10	12
Assault with intent to kill	3	22
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	17	—
Assault with intent to commit a rape	1	—
Assault with intent to commit robbery	2	—
Carrying a slung shot	18	—
Bigamy	—	1
Riot	2	1
Assault and battery	121	9
Arson, (not capital.)	3	1
Attempt to commit arson	3	—
Forgery, (various degrees,)	54	1
Burglary, (various degrees,)	55	18
Attempt to commit burglary	56	—
Embezzlement	1	1
Grand larceny	110	34
Attempt to commit grand larceny	78	—
Receiving stolen goods	15	10
Obtaining goods by false pretences	5	—
Petit larceny, second offence	2	—
Petit larceny	105	6
Attempt to commit petit larceny	4	—
Violation of laws against lotteries	3	—
Libel	1	—
Keeping disorderly house	5	—
Totals	737	126

One person was sentenced to be executed, which was commuted by the Executive to imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

Two hundred and forty-five males and nineteen females were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison—three for life, and the aggregate term of imprisonment of the remainder (261) was 986 years and 7 months.

Two hundred and twenty-five males and twenty-eight females were sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Forty five males and three females to imprisonment in the City Prison; and twenty-five boys sent to the House of Refuge.

One thousand one hundred and forty-four indictments were found, and one hundred and seventy-five complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

One thousand one hundred and twenty-five recognizances to appear and answer, and three thousand and seventy-eight records of convictions of vagrants, were filed during the year. The recognizances of sixty-eight persons were forfeited.

Amount of fines and fees collected and paid into the City Treasury, $1,501 22.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Flour, bbls	219	1,152	1,371
Flour, sacks	—	562	562
Wheat, bushels	—	350	350
Corn, bushels	282	—	282
Oats, bushels	2,040	—	2,040
Provisions, pkgs	631	—	631
Whisky, bbls	58	—	58

ASHES—Have been very sparingly dealt in at $5 50 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, sales having been confined to 70 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c., and 600 bags Rio, (skimmings,) at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York Jan. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Bahia, bags	13,495	700
Jamaica, bags	—	1,561
Java, bags	6,130	9,354
Java, mats	—	41,000
Laguayra, bags	—	2,315
Maracaibo, bags	8,155	7,104
Porto Rico, bags	—	300
Rio, bags	99,176	1 241
Savanilla, bags	341	250
St. Domingo, bags	—	3,285
Total pkgs	127,297	67,110

Prices of Coffee in New-York Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.
Java, ₱ lb	16c. @16¼c.	13¾c.@14¼c.
Rio, ₱ lb	8½c.@10¾c.	9¾c.@12c.
St. Domingo, ₱ lb	7¾c.@ 8c.	9c. @ 9¼c.

COTTON—Sales have been made to-day of 1,250 bales, at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11⅞	12	12⅛
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞	13

Prices of Cotton in New-York Dec. 31:

	1857.	1858.
Middling Uplands, ₱ lb	9¼@9¾	11¼@—
Middling Gulfs, ₱ lb	9¾@9¾	12 @12½

DRY GOODS—Some inquiry for broken or job lots has been experienced during the week, but there has been no general demand, and no remarkable changes in prices. Holders of desirable supplies of both domestic and foreign fabrics are quite firm, anticipating a very good Spring trade in such.

DYEWOODS—Sales 150 tons St. Domingo at $12 50 ₱ ton.

FISH—The demand has been moderate, and prices have not varied essentially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour. The regular inquiry is rather limited, but there prevails a fair demand from regular buyers. Prices have not varied much. Sales 10,500 bbls., chiefly to speculators.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 70 @	4 20
Superfine State	4 20 @	4 40
Extra State	4 25 @	5 20
Superfine Western	4 30 @	4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 90 @	5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00 @	5 50
Extra Ohio	5 40 @	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 25 @	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60 @	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50 @	8 50
Canadian sells slowly at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $5 30@6 50 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is quiet at old figures; sales 450 bbls, at $4 75@5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.		

PRICES OF FLOUR AND MEAL IN NEW-YORK, DEC 31.

	1857.	1858.
Superfine State Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 20@$4 25	$4 20@$4 40
Superfine Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	4 20@ 4 30	4 30@ 4 65
Extra Genesee Flour, ₱ bbl.	5 00@ 7 25	5 60@ 7 75
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	4 40@ 7 25	5 50@ 8 50
Canadian Flour, ₱ bbl.	4 25@ 6 00	5 30@ 8 50
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	4 50@ 7 00	4 75@ 8 75
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl	3 60@ 4 00	3 25@ 4 10
Jersey Corn Meal, ₱ bbl	3 20@ —	3 40@ 3 50

FRUIT—The inquiry for the leading kinds is moderate; prices are quoted uniform.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request, but at prices unsatisfactory to sellers. Hence, business is restricted. Sales 10,000 bushels mixed Wisconsin at $1 16, and small lots of White Southern at $1 29@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at previous figures. Sales 11,000 bushels, at 77c. for mixed Western, and 78c. for new Yellow New-Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Oats are unaltered.

Prices of Grain in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	$1 10@$1 40	$1 20@$1 55
Red Wheat, ₱ bushel	88@ 1 17½	68@ 1 27½
Corn, ₱ bushel	56@ 62	72@ 85
Rye, ₱ bushel	72@ 73	75@ 78
Barley, ₱ bushel	64@ 85	70@ 92½
Western Oats, ₱ bushel	43@ 45	54@ 56
State Oats, ₱ bushel	40@ 43	49@ 52
Southern Oats, ₱ bushel	29@ 33	43@ 45

The following is Mr. WM. H. CRAFTON'S comparative exhibit of the stocks of the principal varieties of Breadstuffs in New-York City and vicinity Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
West'n Canal flour, bbls.	439,600	265,000	476,900	558,225
Canadian flour, bbls.	27,300	19,600	7,900	2,916
Southern flour, bbls.	130,100	179 800	118,451	150,400
Wheat, bushels	788 796	831,650	389,000	1,211,312
Corn, bushels	645 862	1,967 600	91,000	669,480
Rye, bushels	—	—	—	43,500
Oats, bushels	—	—	—	560,000
Barley, bushels	—	—	—	807,416

Compared with our previously published estimates, the figures in the above table indicate an apparently lighter stock of Flour, and a somewhat heavier stock of Corn, available here at present. Yet, after carefully considering the various opinions expressed by the leading dealers in each commodity, we do not deem it necessary to modify our estimates materially. The amount of Wheat on hand, as given in the foregoing statement, does not differ essentially from our estimate.

HAY—Is in demand, at buoyant rates.

Prices of Hay in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1857.	1858.
North River Hay, ₱ 100 lbs	50c.@75c.	75c.@90c.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, at previous figures.

Prices of Hides in New-York Dec. 31:

	1857.	1858.
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb	20c.	26½c.@26¾c.
Rio Grande, ₱ lb	19c.	25½c.@26c.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, as before quoted.

IRON—Has been sparingly sought after, at old figures.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is fair, and prices are sustained.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1857.	1858.
Oak Slaughter, light and medium weights, ₱ lb	25c.@30c.	29c. @31c.
Hemlock Slaughter, ₱ lb	19c.@23c.	22½c.@23½c.

MOLASSES—Sales 90 bbls., New-Orleans, at 36½c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	4,338	3,549
Porto Rico, hhds	275	765
Total hhds	4,613	4,314
Total bbls	4,512	2,641

Prices of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.
Cuba, ₱ gallon	18c. @25c.	21c. @27c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	30c. @35c.	36½c.@37c.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, at unchanged prices.

OILS—The demand is limited to-day; prices are steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in moderate request at irregular prices; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $17 62½ for new Mess; $17@$17 12½ for old Mess; and $13@$13 40 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in steady request, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c@8¾c., Shoulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy and languid; sales 150 tcs. and bbls. at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request, at old rates. Sales to-day 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State. ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$15 50@$16 00	$17 00@$17 62½
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl	13 00@ 13 25	13 00@ 13 40
Cut Meats, ₱ lb	6c.@ 8¼c.	6¾c.@ 9¾c.
Country Mess Bf, ₱ bbl	9 00@ 9 75	7 75@ 9 00
Lard, ₱ lb	8¾c @ 9¾c.	11c.@11¾c.
State Butter, ₱ lb	14c.@ 25c.	16c.@ 26c.
Cheese, ₱ lb	6¾c.@ 8c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.

RICE—Is quiet at former quotations. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. furnish the following statement:

Stock of Rice in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Carolina, casks	2,700	3,161	—
East India, bags	4,788	4,700	3,910

Prices of Rice in New-York Jan. 1 in each year.

	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Prime.
1855	3c. @3¼c.	4c. @4¾c.
1856	4¾c.@4¾c.	5c. @5½c.
1857	3¾c.@3¾c.	4c. @4¾c.
1858	2½c.@2¾c.	3¾c.@3¾c.
1859	2¾c.@2¾c.	3¾c.@3¾c.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 900 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, part in bond, at 5¾c.@6c., and part free, at 6¾c.@7c.; also, 300 boxes Havana, in bond, at 6¼c., ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	6,959	7,436
New-Orleans, hhds	1,442	3,528
Porto Rico, hhds	1,306	1,011
St. Croix, &c., hhds	250	290
Melado, hhds	6,079	608
Total hhds	16,036	12,873
Total boxes	8,731	14,489
Total bags	1,400	—

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1857.	1858.
Cuba, ₱ lb	5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars, twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Loan of a Lover.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Macbeth—Good for Nothing.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Alaric—Eva—Beauty and the Beast.

BOWERY THEATRE—Alaric—Schoolmaster—Lottery Ticket.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool to-day, Jan. 1, will close at the New-York Post Office at 10½ A. M.

☞ The Times will be published on Monday morning as usual. Advertisements intended for that issue may be left at the office on the evening preceding.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch was telegraphed from Augusta, Ga., yesterday, and appeared in the evening papers, stating that forty persons had been killed and drowned in consequence of a train running off the track on the railroad between Columbus and Macon, the accident being caused by the washing of the track by the late heavy rains. Subsequent dispatches prove the accident to have been not quite so bad as at first represented, though resulting in a terrible loss of life. There were two accidents on the road yesterday—one to the train from Macon to Columbus, by which a fireman and wood-passer were killed, but no passengers were injured, and the other to the train from Columbus to Macon, by which the engineer, fireman, wood-passer and conductor were killed, and a number of the passengers—how many is not yet rightly known—were drowned. The last accident was caused by the washing of the road, as announced in the first dispatch. We publish elsewhere the names of such as are so far known to have been drowned, together with those known to have been saved. It is believed there were about thirty persons on the train.

By the arrival of the United States mail steamship *Fulton* at Halifax, yesterday afternoon, which port she was forced to make for a supply of coal, we have four days' later news from Europe. The Commercial advices are interesting. The London Money Market was very easy—there being a good supply, at two per cent. The applications at the Bank were rather numerous. The sales of Cotton were very heavy, and there was a general tendency to a rise on all qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions, however, still continued very dull. The most important political intelligence by this arrival, is the announcement that Lord Napier is to be succeeded at Washington by Lord Abercrombie. The Russian nobility have expressed an unwillingness to emancipate their serfs, in accordance with the wishes of the Emperor, without full indemnification. The officers and soldiers captured by the Riff Pirates, have been given up to Spain by the Emperor of Morocco, without any conditions. Additional news from India states that Fort Simree, in Oude, was taken by the English on the 9th of November, with the loss of only two killed and four wounded. Several of the Rebel leaders are represented to have given themselves up to the Government. There is nothing of special interest from other quarters.

Up to 12 o'clock last night, nothing had been seen of the Royal Mail steamship *America*, now overdue at Halifax with news three days later than that brought by the *Fulton*.

The rumor which came from Panama by the last steamer, to the effect that the Walker "emigrants" intended landing at Omoa, is believed in Washington to be true. Omoa, however, is not in Nicaragua, but in Honduras, situated at the head of Honduras Bay, and has a good harbor, which is believed to be wholly unguarded. From this point there is a fine road across the whole country leading directly to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, in the immediate neighborhood of Leon, in Nicaragua, where are to be found the greatest number of those natives who sympathize with Walker and his followers.

Mr. Dodge, our Minister at Madrid, has succeeded in inducing the Spanish Government to release the first and second mates of the ship *Waverley*, of Boston, who were condemned to ten years' imprisonment for their participation in the suppression of the mutiny on board the ship at Manila, some time since.

The Californie Overland Mail, with advices to the 3d inst. from San Francisco, which have been anticipated *viâ* the Tehuentepec route, and by the steamer at this port, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday night. The late severe weather had caused the disappearance of nearly all the snow and ice along the Overland route. One of the mail stations had been robbed by the Indians, who had driven off the entire stock of mules. The reports from the Gila River mining region still continue favorable.

We have from New-Orleans a reiteration of the report that a number of Americans are now in Cuba, having "emigrated" from the former place to aid in the revolutionery movements which are asserted to be on foot in the "ever-faithful isle."

Governor King, on his retirement from office, is to receive the compliment of a public dinner at Albany, given by a large number of prominent citizens of the State, embracing all parties, as a token of their esteem.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* was at Tahiti on the 10th of September, having on board the sailors, 35 in number, formerly belonging to the clipper-ship *Wild Wave*, which was wrecked on Olno Reef, in the South Pacific, on the 4th of March last. The *Vandalia* was to leave with the men immediately for an American port.

The building occupied by the Detroit *Daily Tribune* Establishment at Detroit, Mich., was totally destroyed, together with its contents, yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000. The publication of the paper will be continued as usual.

The list of marine losses reported for the closing month of the year foots up $2,086,700, including total losses, and partial damage to vessels and cargoes. The list embraces disasters to foreign, as well as to American vessels. The estimates, of course, are not presumed to be accurate in every case, but they are intended as a proximate statement of the aggregate losses for the month.

The promise of sleighing on New-Year's Day was cruelly defeated, yesterday, by a pouring rain storm, which continued up to a late hour at night and rendered the streets more sloshy and sloppy than they have been in before in many months. The fog was so dense during the greater part of the day that there were no arrivals from sea, and the navigation of the Sound was entirely suspended. The Eastern boats did not leave in the afternoon, greatly to the disappointment of a considerable number of Members of Congress and others, who were on their way to New-England to spend New-Year. Notwithstanding the rain, however, a very large number of gentlemen called upon Mr. Douglas, at the City Hall, where he received his friends, at the invitation of the Common Council.

Before the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a statement signed by the Comptroller and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with regard to the sale of iron saved from the Crystal Palace fire, was submitted and referred; $26,115 65 was realized from the sale. The Board agreed to extend the hospitalities of the city to Senator Sam Houston. Resolutions complimentary to the President Clerk, and assistants of the Board were passed and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Councilmen, of 1858, closed its labors yesterday afternoon. On motion, the resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the City Inspector to make a contract with Messrs. Forbes, Holbrook & Waterbury to clean the streets of the City for five years at $345,000 per annum, was concurred in. The ordinances reorganizing the City Inspector's Department, and regulating the Finance Department were also concurred in, as was a resolution directing the opening of Beekman-street across the Park. The Mayor sent in a veto against extending the area of the Central Park. After the passage of the usual complimentary resolutions, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Cangemi, the murderer of Policeman Anderson, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for life by Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court. Mr. Ashmead, the Counsel of Cangemi, requested permission to read a defence of the course of himself and his associate, Mr. Blankman, but this was objected to by the District-Attorney and the Court. In reply to the question why sentence should not be passed upon him, Mr. Blankman read the same statement of the prisoner, in explanation of the circumstances of the murder which led to his arrest, that he had made before.

The inquest held yesterday, on the body of a woman found dead in the tenant house No. 7 Mulberry-street, reveals a sad history. The deceased is said to be the widow of a late officer in the United States Army, who cut his throat in a mad house. One of her brothers is reported to be a member elect to the present State Legislature. A year ago, she lived in elegant style at the Metropolitan Hotel, but became intemperate and died of delirium tremens. So strong was her appetite for intoxicating drinks, that she parted with all her garments, even to the chemise on her person, to gratify her insatiate thirst

The General Markets yesterday closed steadily for Cotton, of which 1,200 bales were sold. A speculative inquiry prevailed for Flour at uniform rates. Grain, Provisions, Groceries, and most other commodities were rather quiet. In our General Market Report, will be found full particulars of sales, stock statements, and a comparison of the prices for the leading articles, Dec. 31, 1858 and 1857.

1858 and 1859.

In New York, at least, the year 1858 may be metaphorically said to have "died in a ditch." Its last breath in the Metropolis was rendered up upon pavements draggled with mud and slosh, in the midst of a dreary drizzle of chilly rain. So sloppy an ending seems almost to make the year itself disreputable, and to give a special zest to the greetings with which the young heir will this day be welcomed. He may begin, indeed, no better than his predecessor has ended; but twelve months of hope are before him, and to many of the millions upon whom his first light falls to-day, he may prove at last a Happy New Year.

For all the forlornness of its "taking off," however, the year 1858 deserves the credit of having conjured away some of the most serious troubles and dangers of its original inheritance. The financial crisis of 1857, which threatened to paralyze the whole enterprise of this country, and to disturb the trade of the world for a long time to come, has become almost a matter of history in the last twelve months. The revival of the manufacturing interests in various parts of the United States has already asserted itself in a new clamor for protection. The time has long gone by in which any productive industry in this country needed the "protection" of a tax on imports as a stimulus to its development, though the time probably will never come in which manufacturers of every kind, and of all countries, will cease to cry out for such taxes most loudly in the day of their greatest prosperity. The spindles of New-England are flying again so fast that Boston finds it worth while to devise subtle contrivances for keeping their produce to herself; and the iron-masters of Pennsylvania feel themselves equal to supplying a whole continent with railways of the finest quality, and at the fairest price. With the return of activity in the busy centres of our population, a fresh impulse has been given to the interests of agriculture and of our inland trade, both of which are profiting also by the renewed demand for our staples of export, caused by the prompt recovery of Europe from the temporary prostration of 1857. Capital, which was frightened back a year ago upon its citadels, is venturing out again along the veins of the body politic; and the spirit of enterprise begins to revive with the conviction that so many of the perils of the immediate Past have been safely evaded, and in the presence of the magnificent Future opened to the speculative Intellect of the race by the gradual triumphs in all quarters of the globe, of the grand commercial policy of the age.

The heathen Empires of the East, those cradles of the oldest at once and the most opulent traffic of the world, have been brought face to face with Christendom by the diplomacy and the arms of 1858. That year will be marked in history as the era of the great modern Crusades, in which Religion followed the flag of Commerce, as in the Crusades of the olden time Commerce had followed the flag of Religion. The Knights who won and lost the Holy Places, five hundred years ago, left the empire of the East to the disciples of Mahomet. In striving to win Jerusalem for the Cross, they surrendered Constantinople to the Crescent. Venice and Genoa, Augsburg and Amsterdam, the great marts of the trade of Europe, with Asia and the Levant, reaped the most abiding fruits of the pious enthusiasm which had emptied the castles and the villages of the West upon the Oriental world. The story of the modern Crusade will be written in another sense. It was in the name of the commercial community of mankind that the Envoys of England and France, of Russia and the United States, passed the sacred barriers of an immemorial prescription, and wrung from the rulers of China and Japan the concession of rights which made a way for the truths of Christianity into the innermost heart of mighty and mysterious Asia.

The year 1858 has seen India emerge from the fiery ordeal of the most fearful military mutiny recorded in the annals of mankind, no longer a commercial dependency, but an Imperial colony of Britain, committed to the fortunes and thrown open to the enterprises of the most adventurous of races. France and Spain in the same year have advanced upon the South-Eastern frontiers of Asia, seeking to establish there some balance to the overwhelming influence of England in the East, and to revive the dreams of Oriental dominion which vanished with the ruin of Dupleix and the downfall of the Spanish monarch.

The great events which mark the calendar of the departed year in the East, have lent renewed energy to the efforts making, for many years past in Europe, to emulate the rule of the Pharoahs, and link the Mediterranean with the Red Sea by a canalization of the Isthmus of Suez. Those efforts have been so far successful that we are to-date from 1858 the serious commencement of this colossal undertaking. Forty millions of dollars have been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company which has taken the work in charge, and the diplomatic opposition of England to a scheme which threatens her control of the route to India has been set aside by the firmness of the Emperor Napoleon III., and the public spirit of the rulers of Southern Europe. Meanwhile the network of the European railway system has been steadily extended, and the commercial marine of the chief European powers has recovered the elasticity of progress it possessed before the disorder of 1857.

On our own side of the Atlantic the spirit of change has not been idle. A new British colony has sprung up upon the Pacific coast; and our neighbors of Canada and the Provinces are equally engaged in consolidating the elements of their great and growing prosperity. The union of the two worlds by telegraph has been demonstrated to be no splendid vision, but a practicable question of time and money only. A foreign company of French origin proposes to join the Atlantic with the Pacific by an American version of the Suez Canal in the Isthmus of Darien; and Pacific Railway projects gather upon us, prefiguring at no distant day the reality of a Pacific Railway itself.

To the year 1858, then, both commerce and civilization owe an enduring tribute of gratitude. It must be forever associated with the dawning of vast developments in the industrial progress of our race. That dawning, however, stands for the present obscured by many clouds of political trouble. It is true that some of the gravest political questions which lowered upon our horizon in January, 1858, have now been resolved. The difficulties in Central America have been left to be adjusted in a spirit of mutual confidence by the Governments of England, France and the United States; and if the forms of the "Monroe doctrine," as preached by Mr. Cass and other Spurgeons of the political pulpit, have been sacrificed, the substance of the Monroe doctrine is in a fair way of being secured to us by the simple expedients of honesty and plain-dealing, forced upon the Administration of Mr. Buchanan through the frailty of its chief. The Utah question has not, indeed, been settled, but it has been left to decompose, and seems likely to settle itself by a final though disgusting process. England has made her peace with us on that seemingly eternal question, the "Right of Search;" and Kansas exists as a seed of strife only in the messages of the President.

But the disorganization of Mexico menaces our temporizing Government with the near and imperious necessity of a resolute policy. Our relations with Europe are disturbed by the obstinacy of the President in clinging to the most vexatious means of attempting the arrangement with Spain of a matter delicate as it is difficult of settlement. Imbecility in the execution of our laws has invited a grave domestic peril in the form of organized attempts at the revival of the Slave-trade. In all these things there is "miching mallecho, which means mischief."

Nor is the sky clear abroad. Europe is armed to the teeth; and the sovereign of the first military nation of the world has assumed an attitude towards one at least of the great Powers, which makes the outbreak of war a probable contingency upon any one of a hundred steps which France or Austria may at any moment feel herself constrained to take.

This uncertainty of the political atmosphere must materially delay the natural movement of enterprise on both sides of the water. In America, we may wisely employ this twilight season of expectation in strengthening the foundations on which our prosperity rests and the machinery by which it moves.

We have in our railways, our rivers, our lakes and our canals, a complete system of internal communication to refit and improve. Extravagance, whether of expenditure or of economy—for it is hard to say which kind of extravagance has done us most injury—and a reckless disregard of responsibility have been the crying causes of the heaviest disasters we have known in the past. A nation of busy men as we are, we have done our business more carelessly and more ignorantly than any people in the world. 1858 has given us leisure to learn this wholesome truth. Let 1859 see us apply ourselves to a thorough reform. Let it also see the beginning of a new system of political action—a passing away of the old party tricks and objects—the founding of new organizations in the interest of principles rather than of men, of patriotism not of faction, and we may safely await the unfolding of the purposes which Providence has reserved for the twelvemonth now before us.

The Wanderer and its Cruise.

Not only by newspaper report, which is much better authority than is currently believed, but by the evidence adduced at the official investigation now proceeding in Savannah, certain facts touching the *Wanderer*, and its negro adventure, appear to be ascertained. It is quite possible they will fail of satisfactory demonstration before a jury, or rather, it is probable no jury will be found to render a verdict of guilty, let the evidence be what it will. Yet the following statement is perhaps as near the truth as we are apt to get, as the world goes; and may serve for a historical if not for a judicial record of a very extraordinary case.

The *Wanderer*, a pleasure-yacht, cleared from New-York the middle of last June, under the command of Col. William C. Corrie, her owner. Previous to her departure the vessel was seized by the authorities of the United States as an intended slaver. Suspicion was excited by the fact that the lighter which departed in company with the yacht, to supply it with provisions and stores, had enough of them to fill two vessels like the *Wanderer*, and to furnish a ship of the largest burthen and most numerous crew, for a year at least. After a cursory investigation, the officials seem to have satisfied themselves that the project of the voyage was perfectly innocent. Col. Corrie assured them solemnly, as he did every inquirer, that his sole object was to visit extensive plantations belonging to himself in the island of Trinidad; and so the grasp of the law was relaxed. No further information in regard to the vessel offered itself until some three weeks since. The negative fact alone appeared that the vessel did *not* visit Trinidad at any time subsequent to its departure; nor did it seek any of the usual resorts of the pleasure voyager in the Summer months. It was spoken nowhere, where it might have been looked for; but since its reappearance, its officers admit that they had been where they certainly could not have gone for pleasure—to the equatorial Coast of Africa, where, in an amateur fashion, they had enjoyed the luxury of a six months' broil. Three weeks ago, we repeat, the *Wanderer* was announced in the Savannah River; and it was simultaneously discovered that a large number of native Africans had been landed on an island of the same stream. They could not have been brought thither in so small a craft as the yacht; those connected with the vessel strenuously repudiated the idea of any connection with the blacks; and for a moment there was a disposition to regard the whole transaction as a *canard*. But the blacks were found to be indubitably there and thereabouts. Unintelligible Gulnea negroes were picked up, as stragglers of the main body; the main body was actually seen by several curious observers; there was no longer an excuse for withholding investigation. The following points are already brought within the range of credibility, either by those engaged upon the yacht, or in the legal inquiry at Savannah, or by the common notoriety of the neighborhood:

1. The *Wanderer* was the tender of some larger vessel, which evaded suspicion by the absence of the abundant stores necessary to the traffic; stores which the *Wanderer* supplied.

2. The *Wanderer* was employed on the coast of Africa in conveying the negroes from the shore to the deck of the trader.

3. On the return voyage, its *rôle* was to draw attention from its associate, by the affectation of that salutary coyness, which is the prescriptive indication of the suspected slaver.

4. At the termination of the voyage, the trader anchored off the river at some point aside from public observation, and the *Wanderer* officiated in conveying the blacks to Jekyl Island.

5. Many of the negroes have already been sold. Others have been removed into Edgefield District, South Carolina, where they are offered for sale; and others have been carried southward through Georgia and Alabama, with a view probably to sale on the sugar plantations of Louisiana.

6. As the gross receipts of 300 negroes at an average price of $700, is $210,000, the enterprise, it is agreeable to know, must have been highly profitable—enough so to insure further ventures of the same promising order.

These points constitute what would seem to be a tolerably perfect brief for the prosecution. The officers, passengers and crew of the *Wanderer*, are known, and are accessible to process. Witnesses to the landing and presence of the Africans on Jekyl's Island have been found in any number. The case of the Government appears to be complete. And with regard to the probabilities of the trial, as dependent on the state of public sentiment in Georgia and in the South generally, there would seem to be no apology for doubt. The [illegible] practically a unit in denouncing the business, and invoking the execution of the laws. Even the local journals of South Carolina, in the vicinage where the negroes are quartered, clamor for the penalties. The Savannah papers are eloquent in condemnation. But we cannot forget a fact so recent as the refusal of a South Carolina jury to indict the *Echo* crew, so unmistakably guilty of a crime, to which a hundred wretched victims were sacrificed; and the fact is not one to encourage any very sanguine feeling as to the upshot of the *Wanderer* investigation.

And should it result as we fear, there will be another result, which we may as well face at once. The whole legislation of the Federal Government for the repression of the Slave-trade will be a dead letter. Our precautionary watch over departing vessels, suspected of being slave-traders; our squadrons upon the coast of Africa; our laws defining the slaver to be a pirate, and subject to the penalties of that formidable crime; our judicial machinery for applying these laws to practice; all prove miserably inefficient, opposing no mentionable bar to the indefinite revival of the traffic. And it is not alone in the South, where the secret partialities of the people may be supposed to side with the adventurer who brings to their doors that incalculable boon, cheap labor, that the worthlessness of the legal prohibitions has been displayed. These traders sail boldly from our own port on their bad business. Their preparations are made under the very eye of the Federal officials. Yet year after year fleets depart unmolested; and if occasionally one vessel be detained and a score of culprits are captured, they have in no case suffered the vengeance of the law. It is incontestibly true that our Anti-Slave-trade laws are without penalties; and a code of that description is an invitation to guilt. If, therefore, the *Wanderer* investigation is to have the same event as that of the *Echo*, we submit the propriety of either abolishing all legislation on the subject, or of legislating new safeguards, strengthening the preventive squadron, and by such provisions as Congressional wisdom and inquiry may suggest, lending practical energy to the machinery of prosecution. The alternative of this course, must be an invitation to England to aid our impotence by resuming the right of search.

The Fillibusters and Tombigbee.

The "resolutions" of the Nicaragua meeting held at Tombighee in Alabama, which we reported in yesterday's Times, though fully up to the average of Southern political effusions, are unfortunately rather *malapropos*. Many of their allusions are exceedingly unfortunate, and must prove very offensive to our venerable Chief Magistrate. We understand and enter into the spirit of the denunciation of the imbecility and decrepitude of the Spanish American Republics, and quite sympathize with the desire expressed in the resolutions for a safe and short route across the Isthmus to Panama; but then there are a great many things of this sort which it is unbecoming for some people to talk of under some circumstances, while highly commendable in the mouths of other people under other circumstances. An invective against burglary is quite proper when delivered by a criminal judge, but coming from a member of the "Dead Rabbit" fraternity, it would be, to say the least, a little out of place. In like manner, capital punishment by means of hanging may form a very appropriate topic for a discussion between two philanthropists or political reformers, but he must be anunmannerly brute who would insist on ventilating it in the presence of a man whose father had suffered execution at the hands of the Sheriff. All literary compositions demand from their authors the most careful attention to the little incidents of time, place and persons. The want of this attention begets that most damaging of all faults—"indiscretion"—a fault which has often constituted the only difference between a speech which has shaken an empire to its foundation, and another which has only set a whole nation "in a roar."

It is just this fault which most mars the document drawn up by the Tombigbee publicists. It is eminently inopportune as to time, and if intended, as we presume it is, for the perusal mainly of Southerners, is exceedingly inopportune as to persons. The broad proposition laid down in the third resolution, "that a people who can neither discharge the duties, nor exact the rights of nationality, forfeits the claim to be regarded as one of the family of nations," though directed specially against the Republics of Central America, is capable just now of most disagreeable application to a republic nearer home. We believe that ability to enforce its own laws, has always been regarded as even a more accurate test of the existence of a government, than even ability to discharge the duties and exact the rights of nationality. When these very laws have been formed for the express purpose of discharging the said duties, their unpunished breach is of course still more unfortunate. We believe one of the duties we owe to foreign nations, is the prevention of armed organizations within our borders for the invasion of their territory; or if we allow them to be formed, it is at least our business to see that they do not reach their destination. This is about as simple and as mild a condition of membership "of the family of nations," as any people could be asked to submit to; but, horrible to relate, just at this moment the United States of America does not fulfil it. If the Tombigbee resolution be true, our own Republic is in a bad way. We cannot get out of the dilemma, by alleging that this obligation to see that private citizens let other governments alone, depends for its force upon the internal condition of the country which our filibusters propose to harry. No such doctrine as this was ever heard of, unless it has been recently incorporated in the code of international law by some academy of jurists on the banks of the Tombigbee. If it were recognized, three-fourths of the world would become a prey to the Walkers and Tituses. Nicaragua and Costa Rica are not the only countries which are ruined by misgovernment and ravaged by brigands. Inability to preserve internal order may be a reason for the interference of foreign governments; but nobody out of those centres of political light, the Southern States of the Union, ever heard of its being a reason for permitting the armed interference of foreign banditti. Mississippi did not pay her debts, which is certainly a National obligation, but think of a convention of her creditors gravely recommending that she should be laid waste by Camanchee, or conquered by an adventurer from some State whose stock was at par. We are at this moment utterly unable, if President Buchanan is to be believed, to hinder any body of reckless men, however small and contemptible in number and in character, from leaving our shores for an unlawful purpose. We are moreover unable to prevent the revival of a trade by our own citizens on our own coast, which our own statutes declare to be piracy. Surely, in the teeth of these facts, it is at least unmannerly to reproach the Spanish American Republics with not maintaining order amongst their "mongrel population." If these things are done amongst "white folks," is it not worse than pharisaical to profess horror at their occurrence amongst "greasers."

If the Tombigbee sages have the least desire in the world to know what it is that brings States to the unhappy condition in which the Spanish American Republics find themselves—what it is which has dragged the greatest nations the world ever saw from freedom into anarchy, and from anarchy has rendered them a prey to despotism or foreign conquest—we think we can enlighten them. It has been the nullification of the laws by traitors, knaves and adventurers; it has been the refusal of ambitious scoundrels to submit to the will of the majority; the ready resort of desperate men to armed resistance; the connivance of whole districts at schemes which brought the Government into contempt, and made its officials a laughing-stock; the general preference of individual profit, of immediate private gains, to the glory and welfare of the nation; it has been utter indifference to the future, intense absorption in the selfish ends and aims of the present on the part of men of mark and influence. Wherever in the history of a country, these have appeared amongst the signs of the times, the end becomes as predictable as the fate of an army in retreat, in which discipline is at an end, and each undertakes care of himself. They have heralded the downfall of Greece, and of Rome, and of Poland, and of republican Italy. We have seen them in our own day precede the Second of December in Paris, and the "revolutions" of all the South American Republics. Will the Tombigbee politicians not favor us with a second series of resolutions upon the "dangers in a free country of resistance to and evasion of the laws by large bodies of the citizens?" If they will only undertake the task, we think we may promise the public a luminous paper.

A Still Further Extension of the Hospitalities of the City.—The Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, just before adjourning *sine die*, resolved to extend the hospitalities of the City to Senator Houston, of Texas, after the manner in which the hospitalities were extended to Mr. Speaker Orr and Senator Douglas. As there happens to be a considerable number of distinguished gentlemen now in the City, it will seem invidious to neglect any of them, who might be considered quite as well entitled to the compliment as anybody else. It would have been well, therefore, if the Aldermen had added to the resolution extending our civic hospitalities, whatever they may be, to all the gentlemen of distinction now among us. There can be no objection, by the way, to paying Gen. Houston every kind of attentions, and as the veteran is about to retire from public life, and does not anticipate paying New-York another visit, the compliment of a public reception in the City Hall is not by any means misplaced.

New Year's Calls.

"Who is it in the Prese that calls on" New Yeer's dey? asked, or very nearly esked, William Shakespeare; and we believe we are not far wrong when we answer, "Nobody," since Editors have no time for such pleasures. Not the less, however, do we like the honest, hearty old custom of opening the New Year with a cheerful smile and a pleasant word to all one's friends, and especially to the ladies. There is an unselfishness about the custom which should be prized all the more, perhaps, because it comes but once a year. Everything is bright and gay on New Year's Day, even though it rain or snow or hail or sleet. The housemaid smiles on you as she opens the door; the mistress smiles on you when you enter the parlor; the young ladies smile on you when you wish them a Happy New Year, which you can't help doing from your heart; and the very fire, smirking in the corner of the grate, breaks into a broad grin as you sip your glass of Madeira before it on New Year's Day. And when you come away you feel so glad and amiable that you lose a minute or two, without minding it, while you fumble in your pockets for some small coin for the poor beggar women with the child, who has no right to be unhappy on this day of all the year.

Especially do we admire the custom of visiting on New Year's Day, as it has been observed within the last few years. The *Herald* of yesterday stated that the day is made a "bacchanalian festival" in New York. We should be sorry to reassert anything on such authority; but we fear that among the classes with which the *Herald* is familiar there is some ground for this observation. To refined and educated society, however, the remark of the *Herald* does not apply. The occasion is marked by a certain conviviality, to be sure; but anything like excess is the exception rather than the rule. The *Herald* also objects to the custom of "making calls" at New Year's—which we have observed is a very common objection with persons whose circle of acquaintance is limited. We protest, however, against any such churlish dog-in-the-manger doctrine. Let everybody call on everybody to-day, and clasp his neighbor's hand with the good will which his heart should feel. Let old animosities be forgotten, and new ties be formed to bind old friendships, for the New Year's sake, which opens upon us fresh and vigorous and promising. Everything looks well for 1859. Business is rapidly reviving—we are at peace with all the world except poor little Paraguay—and it is not likely that that affair will ever come to much bloodletting. The poor are being cared for—and more than all, every day of 1859 will bring us nearer to the period when we shall have the chance of electing a real live President, blessed, as we hope, whoever he may be, with intelligence and nerve, and something like ability. We cordially rejoice at the advent of 1859, and decidedly approve of New Years' Calls. A Happy New Year to everybody.

Starvation in New-York.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 31.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your journal of this morning tells us of a woman found dead from starvation, her child with her—the by starving. On perusing it this question occurred to my mind. Do our charitable societies call or wait *to be called*? Certainly no deserving, really poor being should starve. *Starved to death!!* Nay. Can it be, in this, aye, in this country—in this City?

CHARITY.

We fear that under any circumstances the fearful extremity which so justly arouses our correspondent's sorrowful indignation, must sometimes occur. There will be cases in which poverty will hide itself and die in dumb despair. But not only our benevolent societies, but our Police, should search the nooks and corners of the City and see that no such fearful spectacle as that of starvation in our midst occurs. The duties of the Police are not so arduous and engrossing as to render this addition to them a serious burden.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

More Light.—A close observer and exact calculator would probably be able to prove that the security of persons and property in cities from acts of violence, is in direct ratio with the amount of light in the streets. In daylight, and in nights luminous with moonlight, he would probably discover that few such crimes occur; or, if they occur, that the culprit rarely makes his escape. And he would proceed, by unmistakable inference, to the postulate we have stated. Nor is there the slightest reason to quarrel with this process. The practiced house-breaker or footpad knows—name better—that if there be light enough for the patrol to observe his movements, he can never be quite sure that he is unobserved; that if he stops the passenger, his features, if there be sufficient light, will not so impress themselves upon the memory of the frightened man as to furnish an inevitable clue to his detection; and that in case of discovery and pursuit, he stands but a poor chance of escape in well-lighted streets. The latter argument, indeed, is the secret of half the actual crime. The odds of escape and impunity in the obscurity of night are, as the police records show, so largely in favor of the offender, that he is quite authorized to leave that consideration out of the question. Of all ill-lighted cities in the world, New-York is perhaps the worst. Its gas-lamps, placed at twice the distance apart that is proper, appear to be the subject of perpetual experiment, how little gas can be used, short of utter extinction. The hunters if once obstructed remain so incurably. The lamplighter, when he applies the match, is under some unaccountable compulsion to turn down the stop-cock. Such a blaze as a poor man would regard as too small to illuminate his narrow dining-room at home, is held sufficient to light the street for half a block. The result is, that the thief, the pickpocket, the highwayman, and the housebreaker, are emboldened to the practice of their daring business by the almost certain certainty of eluding the Police in the convenient darkness; and thus what is saved in the gas-bill goes to swell the annual catalogue of crime. *Who is benefited by this economy?* We do not pretend to single out the culprit, for whose is answerable for crime deserves that name of shame: but if the gas companies can react to light the streets, they should be compelled to do so, not merely to render darkness visible; or if it be the business of the City, let the Commissioner of Lamps do his duty, and call the army of lamplighters to account. In Brooklyn, the presence of street-lighting is no sham. To pass across the East River into New-York is to plunge into Egyptian darkness.

The Weather.—The storm which began four days ago, in falling snow and a heavy blow from the northeast, changed yesterday to a pouring rain, and a gale from the eastward. The vessels which anchored in the Lower Bay, on Wednesday, continued at anchor yesterday, and there were no arrivals from sea. From Squam and Long Branch the telegraph reported the weather very thick, and blowing a gale on shore. A large number of pilot boats anchored in Gravesend Bay. The steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River Line, which left on Thursday evening, proceeded only as far as Huntington, and then returned to the City, in consequence of the heavy weather in the Sound. The *Empire State*, which arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, reports that there was never seen such a heavy sea in the Sound before. The arrangements of all the Sound steamers have been, for the time, interrupted. The boats of the other lines did not leave. Toward evening yesterday a dense fog set in, compelling the Peck-slip and South Teuth-street ferry boats to stop running. The passengers crossing the Fulton ferry required a large relay of cars to convey them to Williamsburg. It is said that twenty extra cars were placed on the road to accommodate the diverted travel. The boats for Flushing also ceased their trips. About 6 o'clock the wind died away, and there were indications of its changing to the westward, greatly reviving the hopes for a clear and pleasant day for making New-Year's calls. But the streets, we fear, are in a hopeless condition of slush. The steamers bound East last evening were filled with passengers who intended to spend the holidays in Eastern cities; but the boats had not left their piers as late as 10 o'clock last night.

Presentation to Alderman Tucker.—After the final adjournment of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the members gathered in a circle about the President and Alderman Tucker, when the former, in a happy speech, presented to the latter, on behalf of the members of the Board, an ebony gold-headed cane worth about $50. The compliment was the more marked as coming from Democratic members to a Republican *confrère*, in token of their approbation of his services in the City Government of 1858. Mr. Tucker made an appropriate response, expressing himself profoundly grateful for the testimonial of esteem, regretting that he had differed so often in questions of policy with other members of the Board, but asserting that, personally, he never had any difference with any one of his associates. The oldest member of the Board,—a member of five years' standing—Mr. Tucker has only been absent on one occasion during all this period of time, and few who have watched his public course will hesitate to accord him the merit of having faithfully performed his duty. The cane bore the inscription, "Presented to William Tucker by his friends in the Board of Aldermen, 1858, as a token of esteem."

Condition of the Stabbed in the City Hospital.—There are six persons now lying at the City Hospital in a somewhat critical condition from recent stabs. Of these four are in charge of Dr. Quinby, and are all doing well. Benedict and Bryant are both out entirely out of danger, but are doing well. Smith, the colored boy, is nearly cured, and will be discharged in a few days. Charles Le Fort, the Italian who was stabbed by his fellow-prisoner in the Tombs on Wednesday night, is in a very critical condition. He received eighteen stabs, the aggregate depth of which is three feet. Only three of these, however, are serious. Two of these are in the abdomen, and the other lays bare the femoral artery. He is very weak from loss of blood. The remaining two are in charge of Dr. Sandy, and one of these, Dr. Doane, is in a very critical condition. He has eleven wounds, ten of which are only slight. The remaining one is four inches deep, entering the chest a short distance below the armpit, and is very dangerous. There is considerable inflammation of the pleura, and suffusion of blood into the cavity of the chest. He was, last night, not expected to live to see the New-Year. The other person, Bridget Taylor, is nearly cured.

The Board of Supervisors.—The Board of Supervisors met at 2 o'clock yesterday, for the last time in 1858. A large amount of routine business was transacted. The most prominent of the other business was a report and resolutions which were received and adopted, recommending the payment of the clerks employed by the Commissioners of Records. The storm having seriously injured the ceiling of the room of the Supervisors, Mr. Kennedy directed an examination of the roof for the purpose of ascertaining what repairs are necessary. The ordinance creating a County Bureau in the Comptroller's office, as heretofore published, was called up. Mr. Kennedy proposed to pay salaries as follows: Chief Clerk, $1,500; County Auditor, $1,500; Book-keeper, $1,750; Assistant Book-keeper, $1,000; Assistant Clerk, $900; Messenger, $600. The ordinance, with the salaries as named, was adopted. Before the adjournment, Mr. Bell offered a series of resolutions expressive of the high appreciation of the Board of the ability and integrity of Mr. Stillman, and of regret that he should leave the Board. Mr. Stillman returned thanks, and then the Board adjourned to the second Tuesday in January.

The Next Presiding Officers in the Two Boards.—The election of Presidents in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will constitute an exciting feature in the proceedings of the first Common Council meeting for 1859. In the Board of Aldermen, there is a decided Democratic majority, and a Democrat will of course receive the nomination. We have not yet heard of any name put forward in connection with the office, but the selection will probably be made from those who have been members of the Board during the past year, and whose experience will make them fitted to occupy so important a post

tion. In the Board of Councilmen, the Democrats and Opposition are equally [illegible] a stiff contest for victory. [illegible]

CHARLES G. CORNELL is the Democratic, [illegible] FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON the Republican candidate for the post of honor. Mr CORNELL is a Tammany Democrat, and was reelected Councilman in December. Mr. OTTARSON is City Editor of the *Tribune*, and a Republican. He was a prominent member of the Board in 1857. Both are men of high respectability, and are fitted by experience and intelligence for the office in which their friends seek to place them.

POPULAR PREACHING.—We learn that arrangements have been made whereby the Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth, (the Rev. Mr. SANDERSON'S,) will be open for preaching every Sabbath evening during the Winter and Spring months. The Rev. Dr. SKINNER will preach on next Sabbath evening. As there is evidently a great desire on the part of a large portion of the community to attend public worship on Sabbath evening, and as many who go to the Academy of Music and other places do not find accommodation, the opening of this church, situated midway between the up-town and down-town churches, will afford an additional opportunity for hearing the Gospel. Dr. DAVIDSON, of New-Brunswick; Dr. GASMS, of Princeton; Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown; Drs. SMITH, HUTTON, KARNS, McELROY, and others have consented to preach.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—A Convention was held last evening in Tammany Hall to nominate a candidate in the Fourth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. JOHN KELLY, who was chosen Sheriff in November last. The Tammany Democrats have wisely nominated the Hon. THOMAS J. BARR, who is also supported by the "People's" and Regulars," and who was selected to Congress by the latter party in the same District for the term commencing on the 4th of March next. Mr. BARR will undoubtedly accept, and his election to the vacancy may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Tammany Party have learned by experience that there would be no chance for an opposition candidate in the Fourth District; for Mr. BARR, as the Anti-Tammany nominee, utterly distanced his Democratic rival last November. The election will take place on the 5th of January.

WATCHING OUT THE OLD YEAR.—At midnight, as we write, the bells of Trinity Church are ringing, in the stillness of the night, "the old year out and the new year in." As the hand rests upon the point of twelve there is a pause; the clock strikes; 1859 is past and gone; and now the year 1859 is ushered in with a jubilee of chimes. The bell ringer seems to enjoy his solitary performances; he plays a number of fanciful airs; and, perhaps, is heartily denounced by impocetic souls who are kept awake by the midnight music. In the Methodist churches, according to invariable custom, there is service until 12 o'clock, and the advent of the New-Year is hailed with watchfulness and prayer.

AN IMPOSTER.—A young Frenchman, calling himself LEON ROCHARS, professedly a converted Catholic and a member of Dr. DUFFIELD'S church in Detroit, and bearing a letter of commendation from Dr. DUFFIELD, has lately visited Rochester, and upon the strength of his credentials obtained further favorable notice over the signatures of Dr. SHAW and Rev. Mr. EDWARDS and ELLINWOOD, and with them absconded to parts unknown. It is now fully ascertained that he is a deceitful and immoral man and utterly unworthy of confidence. As he may still be imposing upon the public, all persons are hereby warned against him.

GROWTH.—Our Anglo-American neighbor, the *Albion* has added four pages to its size,—making room thereby for the advertisements which crowd upon it without curtailing the variety of literary and editorial matter heretofore proffered for its readers. The *Albion* is edited with ability, discretion and uniform good feeling towards this country, and abundantly deserves the success which it meets.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—The following receipt from the Secretary of the Mount Vernon Fund shows the amount realized by the performance in Laura Keene's Theatre on Wednesday evening: "Received from Miss LAURA KEENE, the sum of $500, being the gross receipts of the *matinee* in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund on Wednesday afternoon Dec. 29, 1858.

(Signed,)
ELIZABETH J. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

Police Reports.

SINGULAR SHOOTING CASE—A LOVER SHOOTS HIS MISTRESS INSTEAD OF A JEALOUS RIVAL.—A remarkable shooting case occurred on Thursday evening in Nineteenth-street, a few doors from Fifth-avenue. The shooting proceeded from a carriage, and the pistol ball took effect upon the person of a gay and dashing woman known as Mrs. Brown, instead of the person of a gay and dashing man known by the name of Mr. Brown. The story is, that Mr. Brown is a man of the world, that he is possessed of an attractive person, a good bank account and fast proclivities. He installed Mrs. Brown—no priestly ceremony is said to have entitled her to his appellation—in No. 11 West Nineteenth-street. He paid her board and shopping bills. Mrs. Brown, so it is further related, had another lover. On the evening in question, Mrs. Brown go into a carriage, with her lover for the purpose of attending a ball. Word had just been given to the driver to go on, when the head of Mr. Brown appeared at the window. Mr. Brown was indignant; Mrs. Brown was cool; the lover was cool; Mr. Brown ordered the lover to leave, and the lover refused. Mr. Brown attempted to demolish the lover, and the lover fired a revolver at him. The bullet by some strange fatality entered the right side of Mrs. Brown, instead of the head of Mr. Brown. The lover leaped out of the carriage and fled, and has not yet been arrested. The unfortunate victim was taken into the house, and her condition is regarded as very critical, the ball not having been extracted as yet.

AMBITIOUS CANDIDATE FOR BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—William McGuire is a resident of the Fourth Ward, and bears the titulary designation of "Swamp Slasher"—an appellation won by his pugilistic victories in that part of his precincts known as the "Swamp." It is not unusual for "Swamp Slasher" to find his way into a police court. He was marched yesterday before Justice WELSH, having been arrested upon a charge of threatening to take the life of John Forley, who keeps a liquor-saloon at No. 169 Chatham-street. It is alleged that the fighting swamp hero entered Forley's place, and after a preliminary statement that he was willing to spend six months upon the island, pitched into Forley, using as his weapons of attack his fists, cut-tumblers, empty bottles, and miscellaneous bar fixtures. The assault grew out of a suit commenced by Mr. Forley against John Fagan, the latter being a particular friend of the valiant swamp gentleman. Justice WELSH held McGuire to bail in $1000 to appear for trial, and take his chances of having his wish gratified about spending a few months on the island.

A PROMISING QUARTETTE.—A quartette of Sixth Ward youngsters, giving their names as Thomas Owen, Cornelius Woods, John McMullen and Edward McDonald, have been for some time past doing a thriving business by robbing show-cases, and snatching sample clothing and other goods suspended in front of stores. They were captured, yesterday, and confessed their guilt. According to their story they have been practicing this species of out-door robbery for several months. Their booty they sold to William Reghardt, and Mark Cadonsky, junk-dealers, receiving less than a moiety of its value. The illegal receivers were arrested, and together with the boys were committed to the Tombs. A large number of firms have made complaint at the Police Headquarters of having had their show-cases robbed. The boys are hard looking specimens, dirty-faced, ragged and impudent.

AN UNGRATEFUL YOUNG SCAMP.—Some thirteen years ago, Samuel Brown, now Treasurer of the American Seaman's Friend Society, adopted a little boy three years old, named George Neagle, who has grown up to sixteen years of age, without anything transpiring which would lead Mr. Brown to consider that the boy was a thief, until the present week. Mr. Brown lives at Ravenswood, Long Island, and his place of business is at No. 80 Wall-street. On the night before Christmas, he locked up his safe in his office at Wall-street, and went home. During the evening his adopted son, George, stole the key of the safe, came to New-York on Christmas morning, and opened the safe and took $120. The day after, the money was missed, and the matter was given into the hands of Detectives Slowey, King and Devoe to ferret out. After an examination of the safe, the officers were sure that it was opened with Mr. Brown's key, and as the boy George was the only person who could have taken it, he was arrested and taken to the Police Headquarters, where he persisted in asserting his innocence, and was kept until yesterday, when he was taken to the Toombs, but on seeing the cells began to cry, acknowledged the robbery, and said the money was concealed in a hen-roost in his father's barn-yard. The officers went to Ravenswood, could find nothing, and after another parley with the boy, learned that he had deposited the money in the hands of John Driscoll, a youth 19 years of age, cutler to a gentleman of Ravenswood. The officers again visited Ravenswood and arrested Driscoll, who denied knowing anything about the money. On searching his room 964 was found nicely stowed away inside of a shirt in a bureau drawer. Driscoll then stated that on Christmas day George and he obtained permission to come to this city to visit a Theatre, instead of which they went on a "high old time;" visited houses of ill-fame in Church, Mercer, and Green streets, and in that way spent the money. Both of the fast youths were fully committed for trial.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Several shopkeepers were victimized with counterfeit bills last evening. The first bill that appeared was what purported to be a $20 bill on the Columbia Bank of Boston, Mass. There is no such bank in existence in that city, but there is a bank called the Columbian Bank. About 9 o'clock last evening a man called at a store up town and purchased $2 50 worth of goods, tendering in payment a counterfeit $20 bill on the South Berwick Bank of Maine. He received change in good money, and after his departure it was ascertained that the money was bad. The vignette of this bill is an Indian seated beside a dead deer; flying female figure on the left, and bust of Washington in the lower right-hand corner: T. F. Jewett is signed as President, and Edw. Hayman, Cashier. The bill has a reddish tint, and is probably altered from a broken bank.

ONCE TOO OFTEN.—A spruce looking youngster stopped yesterday into the fancy store, No. 839 Broadway, made a trifling purchase, and threw down in payment a counterfeit $3 on the Philadelphia Bank of Philadelphia. Instead of the expected change being handed to him, he was handed to a Policeman. The spruce young man was astonished and protested ignorance of the spurious character of the bill. He was recognized as the one who had passed quite a few days previously a counterfeit $5 on the National Bank of Boston, and his protestations of innocence were unavailing. He was taken before Justice QUACKENBOSS and locked up for examination.

YOUTHFUL SPECULATORS.—Three boys, the oldest not fifteen years of age, having an abnormal desire to speculate in provisions, attempted yesterday morning to work their way into the provision store of Mr. A. A. Stevens, No. 59 Worcester-street. As they were trying to get in through the window, instead of the door, an officer deemed it proper to put a quietus on their operations, and accordingly attempted a forcible seizure. The boys were slippery and nimble-footed, and only one was arrested. The youthful culprit, who gave his name as Edward Hanson, was locked up in Jefferson Market jail.

SHOOTING AT A PRIMARY MEETING.—An enthusiastic Democrat of Celtic descent, named Thomas Wallace, was committed yesterday by Justice STEDGE, to answer a charge of riotous and dangerous conduct at the Primary Meeting, held on Thursday evening, at the liquor-store, corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street. Wallace became disgusted with the management of political affairs, and showed his disgust by smashing in the windows and discharging sundry barrels of a revolver.

BAR-ROOM FIGHTING.—Under this head, in yesterday's paper, it was erroneously stated that a liquor-saloon at the corner of Warren and West streets had been the scene of a fight. The fight took place at the saloon on the corner of Warren and Washington streets. The liquor establishment on the corner of Warren and West streets, is a respectable wholesale and retail store, kept by Mr. Clarke.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.—The Harbor Police arrested yesterday a man named Hugh Ward, who stands charged of having stolen a large quantity of pig iron from a canal boat at Oswego. The prisoner was sent to Oswego for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE—A STRANGE, EVENTFUL HISTORY.

A brief paragraph appeared in yesterday's TIMES, announcing the death of a middle-aged woman named HUGHES, in the third story of a room of a rickety and filthy tenant house in Mulberry-street. It was supposed that she died of destitution and starvation, as when found she was bare of clothing, the room bare of furniture, and no food to be found in the wretched apartment. It has since been ascertained that the unfortunate woman fell a victim to rum. Hers is, truly, a "strange, eventful history." Her husband was Col. THOMAS HUGHES, formerly of the U. S. Army. He became insane, was put in a mad-house and died by cutting his own throat. A year ago she lived at the Metropolitan Hotel and at the Prescott House. She formed a habit of drinking, and her descent was precipitate. Her friends deserted her, and her money soon became exhausted. To gratify her insatiate thirst, she parted with her furniture, her costly dresses and her jewelry. She sold the last article of clothing she had in the world for a drink of brandy. She leaves a boy 8 years old, an unusually sprightly and intelligent lad. An inquest was held on the body yesterday. The following is the evidence embracing the story of the orphan boy—a story, in the moving pathos of its facts, that has rarely had a parallel:

Thomas Hughes, sworn—I am eight years old; the deceased was my mother; she has been ill five or six weeks, and complained of pains in her head and limbs; sometimes we had nothing to eat for two or three days; I was one time three days without anything to eat, except a small piece of crust; Mr. H. B. Tebbetts, my uncle, who lives in Broadway, used to assist us occasionally; my mother drank a great deal of liquor; she was crazy a few days before she died, and said she was going to kill me with an axe; she one time got a knife and tried to stab me with it; just before she died she said she was very cold; she asked me to take hold of her hands and help her to the fire, so that she might warm herself; her eyes looked wild and strange; I tried to help her to the fire, but she died; my mother sold all her clothes before she died for rum; she took everything off from her; I pledged a skirt for her for six cents at a junk-shop; they told me I might have it again for seven cents; she took off her clothes, one by one, and sold them till all were gone, so that she had nothing on her when she died; she sold her chemise to a woman for three cents, and sent me with the money to get brandy.

Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, testified that he received notice that a woman was lying dead in the rear house No. 7 Mulberry-street; he went to the house and found deceased on the floor, covered by old rags and having on no clothing; he had the remains removed to the Station house; he had been informed that she was the wife of Col. Thomas Hughes, formerly of Boston, and that her husband had lately committed suicide while at an insane asylum in France; he had also been told that she had a brother who had been elected a member to the present State Legislature, in one of the northern counties of this State.

Dr. Beach, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, declared death to be caused by *delirium tremens*.

There was no further testimony offered, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from *delirium tremens*." The body was ordered, by the Coroner, to be retained, subject to the call of friends.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMOCRACY.—The city Democratic Committee, tired of standing aloof from the loaves and fishes, agrees to abide by the arrangement made by the Joint Committees, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday. Some of the prominent men of the party do not believe that the effort to unite the party will be successful before the Presidential election.

COUNTERFEIT.—A man named GEORGE MINTURN was arrested yesterday by the police of the Third Precinct on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the State Bank of Candeo, N. J. When taken to the Station-house he attempted to swallow another bill of the same kind, but was induced to surrender the evidence of his guilt after a slight shaking applied by an officer present who was on the watch for this old trick.

A NOVEL JAIL DELIVERY.—A woman named ANN KERNAN was arrested on Thursday night by the First Precinct police for obtaining goods from a store on Fulton-street under false pretenses. She was placed in the cells, and at a late hour she was taken with labor-pains, and by direction of Police Surgeon BALL, was taken to her residence on Barbarine-street, where soon after she was delivered of a bouncing boy.

FIRE.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a three-story frame building on South Sixth-street, near Seventh, owned by Mr. REARDON and occupied in part by Messrs. HOYT & FLEIG, cigar manufacturers, and JOHN MORAN, marble mantel manufacturer, which, before the flames could be stayed, was entirely consumed. Mr. MORAN'S loss is $6,000; insured for $3,000. Mr. REARDON'S loss is $2,000; insured. Messrs. HOYT & FLEIG'S loss is $1,200—not insured.

A COOL ROBBERY.—A German was knocked down in Sixth-street near Grand, late on Thursday night by two ruffians, who stripped him of a new suit of clothes, and left him on the ground insensible. A short time after he was discovered by private watchman JAMES OWEN, and was by him properly cared for.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.—Coroner REDDING has been called upon to investigate the circumstances attending the death, a few days ago, of a man named HASTINGS, who died, it is supposed, from injuries received in a fight at the corner of Imlay and Commerce streets, one night last week. As Coroner REDDING'S term of office expires to-day, his successor, Mr. ALFRED HOSTON, will take the matter in hand.

THE REPORTED MALPRACTICE CASE.—Dr. SCHELLING, who was committed by Coroner SNELL to answer a complaint of malpractice, in causing the death of a person in the Eastern District, was admitted to bail in the City Court yesterday, before Judge CULVER, in the sum of $2,000.

ROBERT BURNS.—The "Burns' Association of the City of Brooklyn" is the name of a new Society recently organized, and the following gentlemen are the officers: President, JAMES BOYLE; Vice-President, Stephen Going; Treasurer, Wm. Moffat; Secretary, Richard Rowland. The Society will celebrate the centenary birth-day of BURNS by a supper at Gothic Hall.

LECTURES ON ITALY, IN BROOKLYN.—Signora MARIO has been invited, by a large number of the prominent and influential citizens of Brooklyn, to repeat her lectures upon Italy in that city. She has consented to do so, and will deliver the first of the series at the Athenæum, on Monday evening next.

TEMPERANCE.—The Brooklyn Temperance Society, recently organized, and of which Ex-Mayor HALL is President, has issued a New-Year's Address in rhyme, calling upon all families to abstain from furnishing intoxicating drinks to-day.

PRESENTATION.—The members of Engine Company No. 13, on Thursday evening, presented the Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, pastor of Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, with a Bible, got up for the occasion, valued at $50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manley Locke, the murderer of Constable STAIR, made an attempt to escape a second time from the jail at Rochester on Tuesday night. He had effected a breach in the stone wall of the prison, with an iron bar taken from his bedstead, and loosened his shackles with the blade of a penknife. Fortunately his operations were discovered in season.

The clay model of the statue of Jefferson ordered by the University of Virginia has just been completed by Mr. Alexander Galt, a Virginian artist, at Florence, Italy.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, who died on Tuesday night, the 28th, of palsy, was a son of the eminent OLIVER ELLSWORTH. He had achieved a capital position as a barrister at Hartford, Conn., where he was appointed by Gen. JACKSON, Commissioner of Patents. Since his retirement from office he has been chiefly engaged in Western land improvements.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

[Advertisement.]
ASTHMA.—A distinguished Lawyer writes from Augusta, Maine, as follows: "After I had experienced taking JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, I had been affected with that disease [illegible] years. It is of the spasmodic kind; in a bad attack I have frequently sat up sixteen nights in succession. Soon after taking the Remedy I found an unaccustomed relief; my health and strength began to improve; I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and have comparatively no Asthma. It seems to me that the very foundation of my disease is broken up, and that it will soon entirely leave me." The medicine referred to above, is prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston, and is for sale by Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]
A HAPPY NEW-YEAR, AND HOW TO SECURE IT.
By purchasing a case of
HOMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
and thus preserving the health of yourself and house hold.
They are
NEAT,
CONVENIENT,
SIMPLE,
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
Price $5, $4, and $2, with Book complete. No. 562 Broadway. F. HOMPHREYS & Co.

[Advertisement.]
The advertisement of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for *Asthma*, in another column, is worthy of notice.
It is prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, one of the most respectable firms in the United States. The complete success which has attended its use, is fairly shown by the great number of reliable certificates which accompany each parcel. Many distinguished medical gentlemen have used it in the treatment of the above named complaint, and have given it their unqualified approbation.

[Advertisement.]
NEW YEAR'S DAY AT BARNUM'S.—The entertainments to-day are varied and enchanting. Nearly every hour there will be a novel and laughable performance in the lecture room, in addition to other attractions. Pantomimes, farces, songs, dances, &c., in charming profusion. It will be a grand gala day indeed at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the only cure for *Cancer*. It penetrates the very root of the disease, neutralizing and destroying every atom of poisonous matter. This fact can be proved by a host of witnesses, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

To Printers and Newspaper Publishers.
The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines, all of which are in good order:
1 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54.
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1 Single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
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1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.
For prices, &c., apply to
B. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

A Beautiful Holiday Present
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Merkell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:
"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.
To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:
SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hail Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hail Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,
MARKELL, DARROW & CO."
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, license to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

For Preserving the Hair and Sight, for preventing baldness, and causing a new growth of beautiful young hair, where its loss has been occasioned by sickness or age, nothing compares with JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE HAIR RESTORER. Gray hairs and whiskers are speedily changed by a few applications of it to their original life color. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDES-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ericsson's Calorie Engines.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. E. KITCHING, No. 638 Broadway.

Ballou's French Yoke Skirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, a large stock of gents' dressing gowns and a general variety of gents' furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

A Choice Lot of New-Year's Presents,
AT
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 683 Broadway.

Cure for Asthma.
JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Barbelot's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TIMES. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) N. 130 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

PLATT—GUERNSEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, by the Rev. S. D. Brown, JAMES G. PLATT to MARY F., daughter of Wm. Guernsey, Esq., all of this City.

WINTERTON—HULL.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 30, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., A. JONES WINTERTON to ISABEL L., daughter of Henry S. Hull, Esq., all of this City.

TAYLOR—CLAWSON.—In this City, by the Rev. J. F. NEWMAN, Mr. ARTHUR S. TAYLOR to Miss ADELINE AMELIA CLAWSON, both of this City.

ROOTLA—VICKERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, at the residence of John C. Tucker, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. SPRING, WM. H. HOOPER, Esq., to Miss MARY S. TUCKER.

ABEUS—VAN KLEEK.—At Flatbush L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 30, in the Reformed Dutch Church, PETER J. ABEUS to MARY VAN KLEEK, daughter of the Rev. E. D. Van Kleek, all of Flatbush.

DIED.

FORSYTH.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 31, suddenly, JOHN FORSYTH, in the 36th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Amaranthes Lodge, No. 302, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 19 Green-st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 31, ARTHUR K. BROWN, son of Edwin J. Brown, aged 15 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 196 8th-st.

CHESEBROUGH.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Augustus Chesebrough.
The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 139 East 17th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOWEGAR.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 31, LOUIS LYNN BRUSNAHAN, aged 28 years.
The friends of the family, and of her sons, William, Randolph, and Seaman Lowerre, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Charlton-st., on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further notice.

BRUSNAHAN.—On Friday evening, Dec. 31, LOUIS LYNN BRUSNAHAN, aged 28 years.
The friends of the family, and the members of Jackson Engine Co., No. 11, of Brooklyn, W. D., and the Fire Department in general, also the friends of his brothers-in-law, Robert W. Edmonds and Dennis Stevens, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 235 Bay-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

LYON.—At South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec 29, FANCHNA, daughter of William J. and the late Cecelia Lyon, aged 7 years and 4 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John S. Gassner, No 3 Ashland-place, near Greenwich-av., New-York.

GREENE.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Dec. 30, at the residence of her son in law, John R. Kearney, CATHARINE MARIANA DE PEYSTER GREENE, widow of David J. Greene, in the 82d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Rye, this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages leave 27th-st. New-Haven depôt, at 12½ o'clock.

CRARY.—At Woodstock, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 30, Mrs. HULDAH E. CRARY.
Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, W. E., John, and G. D. Crary, and son-in law, Capt. Jno. E. Sutton, are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, corner of Union av. and Wall st., Woodstock.

JONES.—At Geneva, on Thursday, Dec. 23, MARIA B., widow of the Hon. Samuel W. Jones, and daughter of the late James C. Duane, of Schenectady, in the 67th year of her age.

KELLOGG.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday eve, Dec. 30, MARY ANN, wife of William F. Kellogg, aged 33 years, 4 months and 10 days.

CLARK.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, JOSEPH W. CLARK, of pulmonary consumption, aged 28 years.

BUER.—At Reading, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 26, Col. AARON BUER, in the 72d year of his age.
☞ Fairfield County, Conn., papers please copy.

THE LAST DAY.
BOOKS CLOSE THIS AFTERNOON.
All who desire to embrace the superb benefits offered to subscribers to the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," must have their names in before 5 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, at which hour the books positively close.
Every subscriber of $3 receives the splendid engraving, "Village Blacksmith"—the beautiful Art Journal, a magazine of art and literature, and a season ticket to the Dusseldorf Gallery.
Over 450 valuable works of art are also conferred upon subscribers as premiums, gratis.
This is a truly magnificent art benefit, and the opportunity to subscribe should not be lost.
Office of subscription at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, New-York. Open day and evening.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
DICKENS' CHRISTMAS BOOK,
A HOUSE TO LET.
A CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S STORY FOR 1859.
In six chapters.
BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)
Complete in one large volume of one hundred pages, printed from large type. Price, 25 cents a copy.
For sale at F. A. BRADY'S, No. 128 Nassau-st; DICK & FITZGERALD'S, Ann st.; R. M. DEWITT'S, and by all Booksellers and News Agents in New-York and elsewhere. Published by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
American Publishers of all of Charles Dickens' Works.

WATCHES. GOLD WATCHES.
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A VERY LARGE AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE MOST
CELEBRATED MAKERS.
For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 415 Broadway.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
by the finest
London and Geneva Workmen,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO
for
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR SMOKING
Just received and for sale by
FRANCIS TOMES AND SONS,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 396 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.
LADIES' SCISSORS AND FAMILY SHEARS,
WITH SILVER-PLATED HANDLES,
Manufactured only by WENDT & SEYMOUR,
No. 52 Beekman-st., near Gold.
For sale by all the hardware and fancy goods stores.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale low by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CLOSING OF THE BOOKS!—THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, the books of subscription to the "Cosmopolitan Art Association" close. All persons proposing to subscribe must not fail to hand in their names before that hour. Office No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 623 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES PROTECT THE hands in all kinds of work—cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c.—bleach the hands snowy white and render them soft and smooth. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st.

LAST CALL!—NOW IS THE MOMENT TO SUBscribe for the magnificent benefits to be conferred on every subscriber to the "Cosmopolitan Art Association" for the fifth year. Books positively close this (Saturday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. Office No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

READ THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
It is so full of "GOOD THINGS" that we cannot stop to specify them. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

GAS-FIXTURES.
No. 707 BROADWAY.
I have now for sale a splendid and varied assortment of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, PORTABLE

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5,
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI.
The following interesting novelties have been expressly prepared for the occasion:
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—in Italian,
with the new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast comprises:
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA and COLETTI.
MARTHA—in Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises:
Laborde, Berkel, Brignoli and Formes,
DON GIOVANNI,
by Piccolomini, Poinsot, Ghioni, Florenza and Formes.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
when Poinsot will make her first appearance as Alice.
And
THE HUGUENOTS.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan 3.
Orders will be received in advance for the six nights, at the Academy, from 9 till 4 o'clock.
Fence.—The company will appear in Philadelphia on or about the 16th of January. From Philadelphia they will depart for New Orleans return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'
SECOND
CLASSICAL MATINEE,
SEASON OF 1858-59,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL,
ON
MONDAY, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
PROGRAMME.
I. Quartette in B flat, Opus 18, No. 5.....Beethoven.
1. Allegro con brio. 3. Scherzo Allegro.
2. Adagio ma non troppo. 4. Adagio—La Malinconia; Allegretto quasi Allegro
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, and BERGMANN.
II. a. Ballade in B major, for Piano. b. Etude in B flat minor.
WILLIAM MASON.
III. Tarantelle, for Violin.....Schubert.
THEODORE THOMAS.
IV. Trio, in F major, Opus 6.....Bargiel.
1. Allegio—Allegro energico. 3. Scherso—Presto.
2. Amante sostenuto. 4. Allegro con fuoco.
Messrs. MASON, THOMAS, and BERGMANN.
The grand Piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 82 Walker-st.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Single Subscriptions to the remaining Five Matinées, $3 50
Three Subscriptions to the remaining Five Matinées, $8 00
For sale at the Music Stores, and at the door.
Subscriptions for the Series of six Matinées received at the door, and at the Music Stores of C. BERHUSING, SCHAERENBERG & LUIS, and SCHUBERTH & CO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW YEAR'S DAY FROLICS!
GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.
ANOTHER NEW COMIC PANTOMIME!
FASCINATING FESTIVITIES!
Including the
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
nearly, during the entire
MORNING, NOON and EVENING,
of the most
ELEGANT and DIVERTING
description, by
THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE
of upward of
TWENTY JUVENILE ARTISTS,
and Farces, Songs, &c., by the wonderful
WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859,
in rapid succession, to gratify the little folks and their adult companions, the farce of
THE SOLDIER AND SAILOR, TINKER AND TAILOR,
the pantomime of
CHINESE PASTIMES,
the drollery of the
STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE,
the new comic pantomime of
HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS,
and a host of other pleasing entertainments, all of which will be found fully described in the bills of the day.
The beautiful AQUARIA, with their Living World of Curiosities; the HAPPY FAMILY, and LIVING SERPENT, &c., &c., all to be seen without any extra charge to Museum visitors.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
ELEVENTH WEEK
and
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1859,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Asa Trenchard....Jefferson Lleat. Vernon.....Leviek
Lord Dundreary....Sothern Florence. Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.....Burnett Augusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Conldock Georgiana ...Mrs Sothern
Pinsey.....Peters. Mary Maredith. Miss Stevens
Mrs Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude (her first appearance).....Miss Laura Honey
With songs, "To-morrow will be Market-Day;" "I Don't Think I'm Ugly;" "I've no Money;" and "Unlucky Maiden," supported by the strength of the Company.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ASA TRENCHARD,
"OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,"
At home
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
JAN. 1, 1859, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
when he will be happy to receive the visit of all his fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, brothers and sisters, cousins and friends, &c., without reference to party divisions, socialisms, or any other dividing lines which may have been drawn between them, and which on this occasion should be rubbed out—to which mass of relatives he cordially presents the
COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON,
Doors open at 1: commence at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 1.
Bowery.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
A HAPPY NEW-YEAR!
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, the performance will commence with the drama of
THE ADOPTED CHILD.
To be succeeded by
PU-CA-HON-TAS.
Concluding with
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
THIS EVENING, at 7½, to commence with the *Ledger* story drama of
ALARIC; Or, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
To be succeeded by
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
To conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
In consequence of many ladies and children, unaccompanied by gentlemen, having as yet been unable to obtain an opportunity of witnessing the performance of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
this highly successful comedy will be presented for their accommodation on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
NEW YEAR'S DAY—AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
The entertainment will commence with
THE GOLDEN FARMER.
After which the Musical Extravaganza of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
MAGIC BARREL.
EVENING PERFORMANCE—EVA, ALARIC, and BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 1,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 38 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Messrs. C. B. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Doors open at 8½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE MONDAY NEXT, JAN.
BY COMMAND
THE PICTURE OF HER MAJESTY,
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE,
must be returned by next Wednesday's steamer to Europe, and the exhibition closes on Monday Jan. 3, at
GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.
Open during these few days till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Size of picture 11x15 feet. M. KNOEDLER.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c.. &c. Open from 9 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION!
Over 250 of the best paintings in America on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 549 Broadway. Open all day and evening. Admission to all but 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, UNDER THE
Sole Management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
Every Day, performance day and night. At 3 o'clock, GEORGE BARNWELL, and UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD. At 7½ and evening, MACBETH, with the distinguished tragedian SULLIVAN. To conclude with GOOD FOR NOTHING.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM—THE GREAT
Paintings on exhibition at the celebrated Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 549 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission to the whole but 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5,
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.
For the first time in Italian,
LA ZINGARA;
OR,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
With new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast comprises
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA, and COLETTI.
THURSDAY, Jan. 6.
MARTHA—in Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises
LABORDE, BERKEL, BRIGNOLI, and FORMES.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8,
Grand Matinée,
DON GIOVANNI,
by PICCOLOMINI, POINSOT, GHIONI, FLORENZA, and FORMES.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan. 3, at Siebell's, Wall-street; Brentano's Music Store, Broadway; and at the Academy of Music.

AN HOUR WELL SPENT
At the EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 651 Broadway,
IS A STUDY FOR LIFE.
Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection of more than 2,000 genuine relics of antiquity, from the Tombs and Cities of Egypt, is now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT CORREGIO,
THIS SPLENDID PICTURE
Is still on view at
No. 599 Broadway.

OPEN NEW-YEAR'S MORNING,
ADMISSION FREE
TO OAK HALL!!
Nos. 54 and 56 Fulton, and 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS TO THE DUSSELdorf Gallery, No. 549 Broadway, the choicest resort in the City. Over 100 magnificent works of art. Open day and evening. Don't fail to look in. Admission to all but 25 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—GEO. VANDENHOFF, A. M., will give four readings at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn.
MONDAY, Jan. 3—An evening with Shakespeare.
MONDAY, Jan. 10—An evening with Tennyson.
MONDAY, Jan. 17—Reading of Milton's Comus.
MONDAY, Jan. 24—Reading of Scripture and Sacred Poetry.
Tickets for the course.....$1 50
Tickets for a single evening.....50
To be had of MASON, STEARNS & BEALE, No. 161 Fulton-st., New-York.
H. H. DICKINSON,
Corner Atlantic and Henry sts., and A. B. CHADWICK, corner Court and President st., Brooklyn.
And at the door.

LECTURE BEFORE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Third Lecture in the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at Rutgers-st. church (Dr. Krebs') by Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D.D. Subject—*The Human Races in America.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts., obtained at the door, and on Broadway, at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239; Ivison & Phinney No. 321; C. Beusing, No. 701. On Grand st., at Lord & Taylor's; at Adams & Spencer, No. 281, and at the Institute, No. 364 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on *The Dignity of Labor* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; G. Chase, No. 8, Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

BROOKLYN.—ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, at 8 o'clock, Mme. MARIO will deliver a lecture on *Italy*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, in compliance with the invitation received. Tickets 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859,
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President,
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—FOUR CASES OF
PARIS FLOWERS
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
ONE THIS DAY,
At JAMES TUCKER'S
No. 361 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
A field of operations for Ladies of
TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS,
full of apparent life and originality, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS
are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress,
With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled,
Is a very pretty production,
At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH.
Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs,
And Head Ornaments, it is whispered,
Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES,
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Appropriate Holiday Presents at No. 297 Broadway. A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

CONFECTIONERY.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
PURE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES,
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N.B.—A large supply of broken Candy for the Holidays.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SOUTH AMERICAN SHEEP OF PERU—Wool measuring 24 inches in length, in tufts laying over the body; the greatest curiosity of the sheep kind. To be raffled for at the Washington Hotel, 4th-av., corner of 27th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, for $700. Chances, $1 each. To be seen at the hotel at any time, and to be raffled for at 6 o'clock in the evening.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE.
The undersigned have been successful manufacturers of Piano-fortes for more than thirty-five years, during which period they have received numberless testimonials as to the good qualities of their instruments, from the first artists and musicians in the country, and as well from private individuals and families. Their Pianos have also received the first premium at almost every Fair where they have been exhibited, and it is but just to say that no instruments have gained a more deserved reputation for good and reliable workmanship and finish, or given better satisfaction to purchasers. But after careful and repeated examinations of the piano-forte, invented and patented by Mr. Briggs (and called the Wallace Piano), we have become thoroughly convinced that his is the true principle for constructing this instrument, and that it only requires to be properly brought before the public, and known, to supersede, in a very great degree, all other Piano-fortes.
The intelligent reflecting mind who has at all considered acoustics, it is believed will be brought to conviction at once. The difference between this, and pianos made in the old-fashioned way, is exactly that of a violin made up with sides, front and back, many times the proper thickness, and a large portion of the inside space occupied with solid blocks and bars, and one having the present scientific and graceful form of that beautiful instrument. In fact, the principle upon which the violin is made is effectively carried out in Mr. Briggs' patent piano. For strength, durability and power to keep in tune, and retain its tone, it is certainly superior to all other pianos we have ever seen. Instead of depending upon the case, or any portion of the wood-work for strength the entire strain of the strings is sustained by an iron frame work, or bed-plate, so braced as to give the greatest strength with the smallest amount of iron; and as it draws against itself, and being in one united piece of iron, it cannot possibly give out. The case and upper and lower sounding-boards form a complete vibrating shell, which not only gives double the space for a sounding-chamber, and a vastly increased volume and depth of tone, but renders the instrument far more sensitive to sound, and correspondingly more symmetric.
These facts have induced us to close our manufactory. And our friends and the public generally can readily understand that no speculative or impractical idea, or anything short of it plainly demonstrated certainty, would induce us to give up a reliable and successful business of nearly forty years' standing. Such we have done, and entered into arrangements with the Messrs. Briggs, for the exclusive sale of piano-fortes made by them, under the Briggs' Patent.
Our stock of seasoned materials, together with various machines and conveniences for making the best and most reliable work, will be turned over to them; and our most skillful workmen, some of whom have been with us more than thirty years, and most of them from fifteen to twenty years, will also add their experience and skill to insure the highest mechanical perfection in these new instruments.
In view of the increasing taste for music, and the requirements of all the late publications of first-class composers, none of the new instruments will be made of less compass than seven octaves. The prices of the square Pianos will range from $300 to $600. The Bichord Pianos (or what are usually termed Semi-Grands) will range from $500 to $750; and Full Grands, from $750 to $1,000; and the most expensive Full-Concert Grands, $1,200. We shall be able to add Upright or Cottage Pianos to this list, in the course of a few months.
All who feel an interest in the art, whether they wish to purchase or not, are respectfully invited to call and examine these instruments, at our warerooms, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park place, and also at No. 467 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st. WM. HALL & SON.
WM. HALL. JAMES F. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Jan., 1859.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MAYSEDER, &c., &c.
Prices at the depôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladd's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

TWO VERY FINE TONED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano fortes, very little used, and as good as new; very appropriate as New-Year's gifts; will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash, at J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED Piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at extremely low prices, from $210 to $250, and fully warranted. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 156 th-av.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—10 stops, 1½-octave, pedals, and splendidly decorated in gold and colors. Seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays till 2 P. M., at office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Nassau-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND 6 3-4 OCTAVE Mahogany Piano Forte for sale at No. 117 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also, some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

DRY GOODS.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable hustle, best patterns and well made, for $1 31; 13 springs, $4 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs $15 per doz. C. L. HARING, No. 251 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (upstairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendents, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 65 9th-av., above Waverley-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT.
THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR
JANUARY 1, 1859,
Contains the commencement of
TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
$2 a year. No. 107 Fulton-st.
NEW SUBSCRIBERS
Can be supplied from the beginning;
BUT IMMEDIATE ACTION WILL BE
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

DINSMORE'S
RAILROAD GUIDE
and
ROUTE BOOK
for
JANUARY NOW READY.
Price, 25 cents; free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

WRECKS AND RESCUES, ILLUSTRATED.
WILL BE OUT IN A FEW DAYS.—Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 55c. gilt, $1. At the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, No. 29 East 29th-st., New-York. All the profits are devoted to the Home for the Friendless.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER.—Third edition just published, $6. Catalogues of Masonic books, $1 25; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Jachin and Boaz, $2 50; Plato on the Soul, $1; Lacon, $1 25; Physical Theory of Another Life, $1; Elements of Thought, 75 cents. Books will be sent to any address.
WILLIAM GOWANS,
No. 85 Centre-st.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed, quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

1859.—BLANK BOOKS, PRINTING, Lithography, Stationery, Paper, Copying Presses. DIARIES FOR 1859, ALL SIZES.
ACCOUNT BOOKS made to order, printed, paged, ruled and bound to pattern. Also, a large stock on hand of all kinds and styles, of our own manufacture, of superior quality.
PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY AND ENGRAVING.—All Jobs executed in all their variety of design and style, with dispatch, at low prices.
STATIONERY ARTICLES, of every description, of superior quality.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Useful Articles, Gold Pencils, Pens, Chessmen, Boards, Scrap Books, Inkstands, and a great variety of Fancy Stationery, for Holiday Gifts, at low prices.
RICH & LOUTREL,
Importing and Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.
Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.
We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following Iron fronts and Interior Work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Bonking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 57 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 6 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.:
Bank doors, safes and window shutters,
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and feeders.
Corrugated Iron Roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, A LARGE ENVELope, containing Policy No. 7,332 of the New-York Life Insurance Company, on the life of Mrs. F. C. Hoffman, together with other sundry papers, valuable only to the owner, was lost while going from No. 123 Chambers-st. to the Shoe and Leather Bank, or from the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway to No. 112 Broadway. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the New-York Life Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway, or to the subscriber, ALFRED W. HOFFMAN, No. 123 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $63 IN bankable money, also a check for $100 on the Fulton Bank, payable to order, (the payment of which has been stopped,) and some uncurrent funds, with papers and bills of no use to any but the owners. The finder of the above will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to the subscribers. JOSEPH McKEE & SON, corner of Broome and Eldridge sts.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the excl

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as special partner, has contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The time at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and it continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, Portland, under the firm of WHITEMORE & CO.—Dated New-York, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. received this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 320 and 321 Broadway.

HENRY C. BOWEN.
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES.
ANTHONY GILKISON.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for the general dealing in fancy and staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 320 and 321 Broadway.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
STEPHEN LASELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND RESIGNAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated with them Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO.) have removed to No. 117 Broadway, second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style and firm of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.

HENRY SWIFT.
DAVID H. PAIGE.
JAMES M. SWIFT.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a copartnership under the name and firm of KNISELY, STOUT & KELLOGG, for the term of three years, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1861, and will continue the business of the late firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., at No. 63 Chambers-st., New-York.

WILLIAM KNISELY,
CHAS. STOUT.
NORMAN G. KELLOGG.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by agreement, and by his death on the 14th of March last. The business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned surviving partners at No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. JAMES MYERS, or their successors, KNISELY, STOUT & KELLOGG, at No. 63 Chambers-st., New-York.

JAMES MYERS.
WM. KNISELY.
CHARLES STOUT.

New-York, Dec. 31st, 1858.

New-York, Jan 1, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MERRITT, HANG & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business at No 44 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

ELWIN M. MERRITT,
EDGAR STRANG,
(late with Vanvleck, Read & Drexel.
HOWARD LAPSLEY, of Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—HENRY EVERDELL is this day admitted an equal partner in the Engraving and Printing business of EVERDELL & SON. The firm will hereafter be known by the name of WM. EVERDELL & SONS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

ALBERT CLARK HAS ASSOCIATED with him SETH H. MOSELEY, late of the Massasoit Bank, Springfield, and the business of the Brevoort House will be conducted under the firm of

CLARK & MOSELEY.

Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.

WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

JOHN S. HOLDEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED as a member of our firm.

FREELAND SQUIRES & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 40 Exchange-place.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our house.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

MR. A. W. KETCHAM HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.

WM. W. WRIGHT & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $300,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000. Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

JOHN A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. Jannary,	B. Levering,
John W. Lake,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	F. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woode,	

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st inst.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TAUSLOW, Secretary.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and receivable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at Columbus, Ohio.

F. M. WRIGHT,
And Ex-officio of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT,
Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary of State,
} Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. BUSHNELL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & GIRDLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—New-York, 31st Dec. 1858.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 4 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order,

ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

Transfer books closed from date till after the election.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 Bowery, corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

EZRA WENGER, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, }
ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturday evenings. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURROS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS. The Interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.

SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

New-York, Dec. 23 1858.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPONS OF COUNTY of St. Louis bonds will be paid at the Continental Bank.

W. RISLEY, County Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Bonds of the Company due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 14 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,

Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all unobjectionable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

Nov. 29, 1858.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 29th inst. and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 3d June, 1859.

J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company, also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company, and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st.

New-York, Dec. 25, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office, directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board.

THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the office of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to the annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 30, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.

OFFICE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Coupons of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the office at M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEO. BARNETT, President.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 31 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST Coupons due Jan. 1, 1859, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, in the City of Hartford, on and after Jan. 1 next.

F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Dec. 27, 1858.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Dec. 23, 1858.—The Coupons and Bonds of this Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date at this office, or at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York, at the option of the holders.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Dec. 22, 1858. The annual election of Thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by

C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

FOR SALE.—$126,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, interest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

C. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st of January, 1859, will be paid, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

CHAS. FINK, Pres Board Jersey City Water Com'rs.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their stockholders, on demand, a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. By order

DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for Interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859 will be collected or purchased by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 3, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 60 Exchange-place.

JAS. MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29) or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jnn. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ON BONDS issued by Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. C. Frothingham and Joseph Fowler, jr., and by the Consolidated City to William F. Converse, Chairman, and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New-York on the first and fifteenth of January, 1859, are hereby notified to present them for payment, when due, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE County of Madison, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and payable Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPON NO. 5 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Louisville issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.—NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on Jan. 3, proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, both those payable at the Bank of Commerce, and those payable on their face at the Bank of America, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, at the Bank of America.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

ERIE INTEREST COUPONS WANTED BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

The usual semi annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 3. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 27 until Jan. 3.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 Broadway, New-York, December 17, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent, out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $200,000,) at the office of the Company

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858, and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.

R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

St. Louis, Dec. 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of January inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 227 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 29th inst. to 3d January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK — NO. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.

F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.

By order.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURER'S BANK—BROOKLYN, L. I., Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on demand.

T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.

E. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15,
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. Bancoer, Commander,

Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

The fast sailing clipper ship

DICTATOR,

ZEBEDA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on or sold at this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The extreme clipper

HURRICANE,
SOPERMAN, Commander,

will receive freight Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4. Apply to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents in San Francisco Messrs.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co.

Collections made in California and Oregon.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 00; Mobile $25; Montgomery, Ala., $18; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON LINE OF PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends should embrace the earliest opportunity in making arrangements to have them brought out in these unequalled lines of packets early in the coming Spring, before the great rush of emigration commences.

REMITTANCES.

Sight drafts payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland for sale as usual. For further particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South

A New-Year's Lesson.

Snow-flakes fall, fall, fall
Over the City and over all;
Under the shadow of a wall
Stands a beggar haggard and tall.

Neighbors meet
In the street,
And each other gaily greet—
What care they for frost or sleet?
Looms ply,
Shuttles fly,
To clothe them warm
Against the storm;
And they eat
The daintiest meat,
And they drink,
Wines that wink
With bubbles bright as the brightest eyes,
That ever languished in Paradise!
What care they for frost or sleet?
There is talk of buxom wives,
Happy homes, and merry lives.
Lips are smacked,
Jokes are cracked,
Hands are shaken,
Promises taken;
While Joy, incarnate, over the snow
Hooches merrily to and fro;
The high-bells jangle to hear it go;

But still the snow-flakes fall, fall
Over the City and over all;
While in the shadow of the wall
Stands the beggar haggard and tall.

Joy-bells carol over head,
Carol that the Year is dead,
Carol that the Year is born,
Carol 'tis a blessed morn!
And the sexton ringing, ringing,
Ringing joy from hidden throats,
Midst the clangor of the notes
In his inmost heart is singing
Chimes more beautiful and grand
Than e'er were rung by mortal hand.

For while, on aerial wings
The notes he rings,
Over the city fly,
He thinks that, by and by,
When he has with his music consecrated
The day to all true hearts already holy,
How he elated
Will seek his homestead lowly;
How he will mount the stair,
And with his children share
The little feast by them impatiently awaited.
While thus his old heart swings,
The bells he faster rings,
As if to all the City
He'd chime his joyous ditty:
"Joy, joy, joy
To man and maid and boy!
To them who have no joy,
God's pity!"

But, still the snow-flakes fall, fall
Over the City and over all;
While in the shadow of the wall
Stands the beggar haggard and tall.

Who has ever seen
A dance upon the green,
When the swart sons of Labor,
To tune of pipe and tabor,
Trample with dancing feet
The weekly cares,
The troublous tares,
That fill Life's wheat?
Who has ever seen
Such dance upon the green,
And not observed,
Just whose the verges of the circle curved,
Some melancholy man,
Ragged, and lone, and wan,
Who, with lack-lustre eye,
Saw the gay dance go by?
Who has not felt for such as he,
Mid all the riotous glee,
A pity deep, profound—
A pity without bound—
For him to whom sweet sounds of joy brought sorrow,
For him whose life was spent in thinking of to-morrow?

Oh! maskers of to-day,
Who keep your holiday,
If ye should meet
Upon the merry street,
Under the shadow of a well,
Where the snow-flakes fall, fall
While as shroud and cold as pall,
A beggar standing, haggard and tall—
Then, Oh! then,
Boys and maids and men,
Bring back, bring back
The light his dull eyes lack,
For what ye give to him returns to ye again!

FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

End of the Common Council of 1858.

CLOSING SCENES.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE LATE CRYSTAL PALACE—COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR AND COMPTROLLER—COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday. The petition of JOHN RILEY, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A, asking for the remission of the taxes on the church property on the ground that it was exempt from taxation was granted.

The petition of MABEL LUKE, widow of H. M. LUKE, who was killed at the fire in White-street, for assistance, with a resolution from the Committee on Finance in favor of appropriating $1000 for her relief, were read.

Alderman LYNES said it was a delicate matter to oppose such a petition, but that the deceased was not a fireman, but was attached to the Insurance patrol, and the insurance companies should extend the required aid to his family.

On motion of Alderman ADAMS, the petition was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

The following communication was then presented:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

To the Common Council:

The Mayor and Comptroller, on the 31st of May 1858, took possession of the premises between Forteth and Forty-second streets, on the Sixth avenue, and the distributing Reservoir. The premises were subsequently leased to the American Institute, and on the 3d day of October the Crystal Palace standing thereon was consumed by fire. At the time of the fire there was a large amount of property belonging to the American Institute and its exhibitors, and numerous works of art and other property left in the building by exhibitors at the World's Fair. When the City authorities took possession of the premises, they caused a complete schedule to be made of the property in the building, designating articles belonging to exhibitors at the World's Fair, to the Crystal Palace Association, and to the American Institute. The undersigned, in consequence of the action of the City authorities in taking possession of the premises and the destruction which subsequently took place by the fire, have considered it proper to present to the Common Council a full history of all the transactions connected with this matter, not only for their information, but for the purpose of having the facts placed among the documents in their proceedings, for the use and benefit of all whom it may concern now or hereafter.

The report of the Comptroller to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 5th of June last gives a brief history of the proceedings connected with leasing the premises to the Crystal Palace Association from 1852 to the time of taking possession of the premises in May, 1858. In pursuance of the recommendation contained in that report, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund decided to lease the premises to the American Institute, and passed a resolution to have the insurance which theretofore had been effected by the Receiver of the Crystal Palace Association continued. Accordingly, as soon as practicable after the premises were entered upon on behalf of the Corporation, the Comptroller made arrangements for insuring the building and the property in it to the amount of $50,000. The insurance was effected in ten Insurance Companies, in which the property had previously been insured for the benefit of the Crystal Palace Association. The sum paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the insurance was $750. The property insured is described in the several policies of insurance as follows, viz.:

"On the iron and glass building known as the Crystal Palace, situate on Reservoir-square, between Forteth and Forty-second streets, and on the east side of the Sixth-avenue, in the City of New York, together with the furniture and fixtures now in said building, lately owned by the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, and since vested in John D. Wertz, as Receiver, and also such other property lately vested in said Wertz's hands, as Receiver, he lodging in said building, and known as the Industry Building, now remaining in said building."

After the building was completed, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted a resolution delegating the Mayor and Comptroller, to appoint a Superintendent, whose duty it should be to employ laborers, and purchase the necessary tools to break up, separate, and weigh the iron, preparatory to having the same sold at public auction; and at the same time the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund appointed Jesse C. Dann, of the firm of G. B. & C. Dann, as auctioneer for the sale of the property.

The Mayor and Comptroller appointed HENRY J. T. [illegible] superintendent, and gave him full power to employ the necessary laborers, and make out the rolls, which rolls were paid by A. V. STOUT Esq., also, under an arrangement made by the Mayor and Comptroller with him, for which advances he has been paid from the proceeds of the auction sales.

It is stated by the Superintendent in his report, that he commenced on the 14th of October in cutting up and assorting the iron, &c., with a force of about 12 men, which number was increased until it reached 80. The whole time occupied in the work was 70 days. The total sum paid to the laborers was $2,493 64. On the 18th October the weighers, BURNET & TRUE commenced weighing the iron, and their charges for weighing 1,752 tons, 19 cwts., 2 qrs., 25 lbs. amount to $1 136 12. The sum expended in the purchase of tools, coal and the erection of sheds, &c., is $234 34.

The duties of the Superintendent, Mr. DAVISON, have been discharged with commendable energy, system and economy; and the minute details of his report in relation to the preparation of the property for sale, as well as that which has been stored in Forty-second-street, and that left on the premises, must be entirely satisfactory to those interested therein.

The Superintendent was paid on the weekly rolls $3 per day, but at the suggestion of the bondholders, the sum of $3 per day has been added to his compensation.

It appears by the auctioneer's report that two sales were held, the first on the 16th of November, and the second on the 9th of December. At the first sale the sum bid for the property then sold was $26,— [illegible] 82—making a total of $33,313 47.

The following statement shows the gross receipts, the expenses and net proceeds of the sale of property at the Crystal Palace, viz.:

Total amount of sales		$33,313 47
EXPENSES.		
Sundry bills, tools, coal, sheds, &c.	$234 31	
Total amount paid laborers on rolls	2,493 64	
Add for additional compensation of Superintendent, 50 days at $2 per day	100 00	
Weigher's charges	1,389 72	
Auctioneer's charges	1,092 77	
Paid for pulling down tower	16 88	
		5,324 23
Balance		$27,989 24

If the insurance money is paid without any addition to the expense already incurred (*860), it will leave to be added to the above sum, $49,200, producing a total of $77,189 22.

This is the fund secured for the benefit of the representatives of the Crystal Palace Association, and the exhibitors at the World's Fair, whose property remained in the Crystal Palace at the time it was taken possession of by the Mayor and Comptroller.

The Comptroller caused the necessary notices to be given to the several Insurance Companies, in regard to the loss of the building and property, and had a schedule of the property in the building made and one hundred copies printed, which occupies twenty-one pages of foolscap. Of the large number of items contained in this schedule, those of the exhibitors at the World's Fair number four hundred and eighty-three, filling nine pages, and those of the Crystal Palace Association twenty-three, included in two pages, showing that only about one-half of the number of items are included within the terms of the insurance. After the first took place, ANSON MAYE, Jr., Esq., who is agent for a large majority of the bondholders, prepared a written proposition in behalf of those interested in the Crystal Palace Association, which was signed by Jno. D. WERTZ as Receiver, and acceeded to by the Mayor and Comptroller, of which the following is a copy, viz:

NEW-YORK, No. 169 BROADWAY, Oct. 11, 1858.

The Hon. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor, &c.—*Dear Sir:* I have conferred with the parties principally interested as creditors of the Crystal Palace, represented by me as Receiver of that corporation, and they have advised and authorized me to consent, as such Receiver, that the remains of the Palace, consisting chiefly of cast and wrought iron, shall be classified and sold, either in parcels or in the whole together, as may be deemed most expedient, and the proceeds derived therefrom to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, to the joint credit of the Mayor Comptroller and Receiver, to be hereafter disposed of according to the rights and equities of the parties in interest, neither party to be prejudiced or affected in their equities or rights in any respect by this arrangement, it being also understood and agreed that the insurance money, when collected upon the policies, with all the avails received, or which may be received, from the Crystal Palace, or any of its remains, shall in like manner be deposited in the same Company, to be disposed of in the same manner.

If this shall meet with the approval of the proper authorities, I shall be happy to confer with and aid you, by every means in my power, to arrange the sale and make the property produce the best result possible.

I am, Sir, respectfully and faithfully, yours,

JOHN D. WHITE, Receiver, &c.

The undersigned are not aware of the relations existing between the exhibitors at the World's Fair and the Crystal Palace Association or bondholders; or what the legal rights of the respective parties may be in regard to the insurance money and the proceeds of the sale of the old iron. The Corporation can claim nothing from the insurance except the return to the Sinking Fund of the amount advanced for the payment of premiums. The Corporation, however, stands in a position of Trustee, and after collecting the insurance money and the net proceeds of the auction sale, should aim to do justice to all the parties concerned. The exhibitors at the World's Fair confided their property to the custody of those of our citizens who constituted the Crystal Palace Association, including the bondholders. Whatever the legal rights of the parties may be, as to the proportion which each shall receive of the fund now accumulated, it is due to the character of all persons connected with the Crystal Palace Association and to our City Government, so far as they have any control or agency in the matter, to establish such a rule of rights in regard to the distribution of this fund as will command the approval of just men the world over.

The undersigned have considered it desirable to deposit the funds for one year in the United States Trust Company, in order, by doing so, to obtain an interest of 5 per cent. on the deposit.

This will afford those for the exhibitors at the World's Fair to examine into the matter and to present the ground of their claims: it will also afford time for the bondholders to confer with the exhibitors or the principal portion of them, and perhaps to make arrangements which are just in themselves if they do not prove satisfactory to all. It is extremely desirable to avoid litigation, which would in most cases waste the whole amount of the claims of the exhibitors.

In order to disseminate as far as practicable the condition of this fund and a list of the property insured and destroyed, it is proposed to have a few hundred copies of this report printed and to place the printed schedule with a copy of the report in the hands of the American Consuls at Liverpool, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Florence, Dublin, and wherever exhibitors are known to reside, with a request that the required information be given to the parties interested.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in a resolution in favor of extending the hospitalities of the City to Gen. SAM HOUSTON.

Alderman ADAMS and BRADLEY declined to serve.

Resolutions complimentary to Alderman CLANCY, the President of the Board were adopted, and the President briefly expressed his thanks. His relations with them were about to cease. He would not say that the resolutions were perhaps undeserved, but he received them with the deepest emotions. He should cherish the associations and intimacies which he had formed here as the happiest of his life. He thanked his colleagues for the respect with which they had treated him in his official character, and for their courtesy to him personally. Again he thanked them from the bottom of his heart.

Resolutions of thanks to D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Board, and his assistants, were adopted, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STREET CLEANING—REGULATION OF CITY INSPECTORS AND FINANCE DEPARTMENTS—OPENING OF BEEKMAN-STREET ACROSS THE PARK—COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The final session of the Board of 1858 began yesterday at 1 o'clock. After some resolutions appointing Commissioners of Deeds had been disposed of by reference, Councilman BRADY called up the resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the City Inspector to make a contract with Messrs. Forbes, Halbrook & Walerbury to clean the streets, &c., of the City for five years at $345,000 per annum. Councilman BRADY said that the Aldermen had already rescinded the resolution confirming the contract, and that all that remained to prevent the Legislature legalizing the contract is for the Councilmen to concur with the Aldermen. The vote was then taken and the resolution rescinded by a vote of 17 to 1.

The ordinance reorganizing the City Inspector's Department was then called up, and after having been read was concurred in by a vote of 14 to 2. A report from the Committee on Ordinance, of the Board of Aldermen, amending the ordinance regulating the Finance Department was also concurred in.

Councilman BUNOS offered a resolution extending the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. Samuel Houston. It was adopted and Councilmen BUNOS RHODES and NOLAN appointed a Committee.

The resolution from the Aldermen, in favor of extending Beekman-street across the Park was called up.

Councilman BRADY offered an amendment to the effect that the property owners in Park-row and Beekman-street, whom the work was designed to benefit, should bear the expense—negatived. The original resolution was then concurred in.

A resolution was also concurred in, directing the Street Commissioner to cause a curved carriage-way to be opened across the lower end of the Park, the southerly line of which shall commence on Broadway at a point in a line with the southwesterly corner of Park-place and Broadway, and shall pass the fountain in the Park, at about ten feet from the northerly side thereof, and terminate at a point opposite to the southeasterly corner of Baxman-street and Parkrow, the said carriage-way to be throughout its extent of the same width as Park-place. The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for paving said road with Belgian pavement.

The Mayor returned without approval the resolutions passed by the Common Council in relation to extending the area of the Central Park, and widening the Seventh-avenue from the northerly boundary of the Park to the Harlem River.

The minutes were appointed to wait on the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, and inform them the Board was about to adjourn *sine die*.

After the Committee had retired, Councilman GARR moved that Councilman BOULGER be allowed to present the complimentary resolutions. [Laughter.] Before he had done so, the Committee returned from the Aldermen, and stated that they would communicate with the Councilmen by Committee.

Aldermen BRADLEY, ADAMS and TUCKER soon entered, and announced that the body they represented were ready to adjourn *sine die*.

Councilman BUNOS offered a resolution offering thanks to the President, for the faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties.

Annual reports for the year and navy, mottoes for postmasters, lying on the table, &c., the Clerk called the roll and declared the resolution carried.

The former complimentary resolutions to the Clerk, the Assistant Clerks, &c.

Councilman ANGELLOTTA embraced the opportunity to "pitch into" the gentlemen who had at times questioned the accuracy of Mr. McClenachan, Alderman Assistant Clerk, the citizens who neglected the ballot boxes, &c., &c.

Councilman BRADY added a few complimentary remarks, after which the resolutions were dropped.

Councilman ANGELLOTTA offered a resolution complimenting the Reporters for the manner in which they had discharged their duties. Councilman MCCARTY moved that it be laid on the table. Councilman ANGELLOTTA said a few words defending the resolution, and it was passed, Councilman MCCARTY alone voting in the negative.

MARINE LOSSES IN DECEMBER.

STEAMERS.	
Geneva, collision in English Channel	$50,000
Edward Howard, lost on Mississippi	75,000
Ware Pagan, sunk	2 500
Cuba, (Fr.) abandoned off Scilly	75,000
Indian Empire, damaged	10,000
Southern Star, at Barbadoes, damaged	5,000
Ashley, snag lost on Mississippi river	5,000
Fr. Telon, snagged and sunk on Mississippi River	15,000
A. A. Clarke, leaky	1,000
Pacific, from Galway, damaged	1,200
Mohawk, lost on the lakes	13,000
Hunter, lost, broke shaft	5,000
Ariel, Southampton to New-York	3,000
Bay State, collision	3,000
Union Lake, Texas	6,000
North Carolina, collision	250
SHIPS.	
Thomas Watson, Liverpool to Galveston, damaged	10 000
Alex Munroe, total loss, Liverpool to New-Orleans	100,000
James Guthrie, ashore	7,000
Star Queen, (Br) Bermuda, in distress	10,000
Cerro Gordo, Bermuda, damaged	12,000
Milan, damage to vessel and cargo	3,000
Thomas Jefferson	500
Sea Flee, put into Rio	10,000
Alfred, lost	1,000
Victorian (Br.)	50 000
George Peabody, (Br.)	1,000
Lexington, (Br.) total loss	50,000
Admiral, put back leaky	5 000
Bombay, (Br.) returned dismasted	10,000
A Fairman in Queenstown, loss of foremast	3,500
Osprey, in Queenstown, loss of foremast	3,500
Leamington, put in leaky	2,500
England, all hands lost in distress	5 000
Kinsdale, total loss in cyclone, at Barstow	50,000
California Packet, put into Pernambuco in distress	10 000
Agenoria, (Br.,) abandoned	50,000
George Turner, lost sails and spars, &c	10 000
David Ryder, lost mainmast	2,500
Ann Kimball, at Rio, lost rudder sprung	3,000
Queen Vista, at Rio, leaky	5,000
United Kingdom, (Br.,) abandoned	10 000
Rebecca, took fire at New Orleans	50 000
Walton, collision in English Channel	8 000
Margaret Tyson, reported lost, doubtful)	80,000
Pacific, (whaler,) damaged	1,200
Edward O'Brien, loss rudder	1 000
Prentiss, lost foremast	2,500
Garden, (Br.,) abandoned	30,000
Dostoze, abandoned	5,000
Crew, rescued	25,000
St. Petersburg, foundered	100,000
Brewster, lost part of cargo of nails	15,000
Militiades, abandoned	25,000
Flora McDonald, at St. Thomas in distress	10,000
Jane Black, abandoned	20,000
Child of the Regiment, abandoned	90,000
Kimanshee, at Hong Kong, lost spars and sails	10,000
Atlantic, at St. Thomas in distress	10,000
Linda Drew, sunk and damaged	5,000
Leroy, put in with foremast sprung, &c	5,000
Lord Raglan, (Br.,) at St. Thomas, under jury-mast	10,000
Tulon put into Cork	10,000
Spitfire, at Mauritius, 's ky	5,000
Splendid, spoken with loss of spars	3,000
Monday, London for Calcutta, put in leaky	20,000,
Crimea,	
John Frazer, arrived at Liverpool, with partial loss and damage to cargo	10,000
Felicia	
Pleiades, stuck on Nantucket Shoal	10,000
Chief, put into Curaçoa	1,500
Fortitude, lost	40,000
BARKS.	
Agenoria, (Br.) foundered	20,000
Columbus, (whaler,) lost in the Ochotsk	28,000
Jamal, lost sails	1,000
Elizabeth Hall	12 000
Rover	5,000
Parthian, foundered	500
Greyhound	25 000
Tyrtigham, mining	5,000
Cora, put into St. Helena	500
Lattimore, lost sails and spars	500
Iceo Kimball, lost sails and spars	500
J. A. Hazzard, lost sails and deckload	500
Ocean Bird, sprung a leak, &c	1,500
Tuckerilla, (Br.)	150
Col. J. McRae	300
M. L. Ilsworth, leaky	5,000
Lenox, at G braltar in distress	3,000
Godspeed, collision in English Channel	10,000
Mary L. Bonworth, put in leaking	3,000
Express, at Havana in distress	2,500
Quincy, at St. Thomas in distress	5,500
W. A. Platenius, at Falmouth, partial loss cargo	2,000
Clara, abandoned	130 000
Venus, at Curacoa dismasted	4,500
Gen. Willshire, abandoned	20,000
Kate, (Sw.) ashore	6,500
D. Godfrey, lost spars and sails	1,500
Laura Snow, at S. Ayres, discharged to repair	4,000
Gen. Green lost deck load and sails	2,500
BRIGS.	
John Rhoades	2,500
Matilda	750
Rover	300
Ocean Bird	3,500
Madgie, total loss	10,000
Elisha Doane	200
Clara, (Br.)	4 000
H. C. Brooks, lost rudder	200
Edward, (Ham.)	3 000
Vermont	1,000
Lucy Heywood, leaky	1 000
Louisa, lost part of deck load	250
Elgin, (Dan.) lost sails and spars	700
Ellen Renaud, lost sails and spars	500
Thomas Walker, lost sails and spars	500
Planet, lost sails and spars	500
Castillian, ashore	2,000
Seguine, leaky	1,000
Permerada, lost sails, &c	1,000
Filello, total loss	7,000
Montegrat	2,000
Sea Lion	500
Harriet	1,500
Velocity	1 500
Belle Ponie	60,000
Gipsey, ashore	1,000
Sparkling Wave	500
Wanderer, sprung a leak	3,000
J. W. Havener, ashore	6,000
Liberal	10,000
Sperm King, sprung a leak	1,500
Minnie	3,000
Edward Hodgson, ashore	2,500
George W. Jones, at Norfolk, in distress	1,000
Samuel Otis, total loss	8,000
Science, abandoned	25,000
Martha Gilchrist, ashore, hilged	10,000
Betsey Ames, lost sails and spars	2,500
Coquelte, total loss	4.000
SCHOONERS.	
Village Belle, lost rigging	500
Lotus	1,000
Ocean Bird, lost sails and rigging	1,000
Neptune's Bride, ashore and lost deck-load	2,000
George Luff, vessel and cargo a total loss	10 000
William Doane, ashore	1,000
Connecticut	150
Stephen Waterman	150
Martha	200
Speckle	1,000
Banner, total loss	6,000
Themis	5,000
I. S. Dickerson, partial loss cargo	2,500
Clifton	1,000
Patriot, ashore	5,000
Ann Frances, lost on Grant Wenan	5,000
Boston	500
Watuga, ashore	500
Belvidere, Halifax in distress	2,000
John Leeson	5,000
Dashing Wave	300
Glyde, total loss	5,000
Alpine (Br.) damaged	3,000
Halcyon, total loss	7,000
Garfield, lost in Mt. Hope Bay	6,000
Sea Witch, ashore on Cape Cod	3,500
Wm. C. Pleason, total loss	10,000
Copia, ashore	5,000
Connecticut, lost on Bahama	8,000
Champion, total loss	5,000
Horace Staples, on fire	1,000
Abigail, ashore	1,500
Lord Raglan (Br.), collision	2,500
Meridian	500
Pearle	400
Gazelle, vessel total, cargo saved	7,000
Plover, total loss by collision	5,000
Margarita, lost on Bahamas	10,000
Golden Gate	500
Col. Cook, Liverpool for Clevelnnd, total	5,000
Sarah H. Feldland, total loss on lake	10,000
Portia, missing	17,000
Wide Awake, total loss	12,000
J. H. Toone, lost deck-load	700
James Maury, damaged by ice in Behring Straits	2,000
Triple, damaged sails and spars	1,500
W. & Bartlett, " " "	700
Diamond, abandoned, and recovered	3,000
Louis Ernest, missing	10,000
Wood line, dismasted	1,000
Coit er, put in leaky	500
Shropshire, dismasted	1,000
Iris, ashore and lost deck load	1,500
Walsher	600
Woodbridge	1,000
S. K. Hart	1 000
Cape May	3,000
Leo, lost at Jeremie	3,500
W. A. Newell, lost at Pass Cavallo	4,500
Gov. Butler	4,500
Emma V., lost deck load	1,500
St. Stephen, missing	3,000
Selling, put in leaky	1,200
M. Joy, on fire, damaged sails, &c	500
David Smith, ashore	2,500
Frederick Sheveck, lost deck load, &c	1,400
F. Nickerson, returned leaky	1,500
Sally Badger, abandoned	1,500
N. W. Smith, ashore	6,000
Total approximate losses for the month of Dec.	$2,006,700

Casualties on the Western Rivers in 1858.

The St. Louis *Democrat* compiles a tabular summary of steamboat disasters on the western rivers during last year, of which the following is an abridgement:

Steamboats sunk	47
Steamboats burned	19
Steamboat explosions	9
Estimated number of lives lost by those disasters	259
Estimated aggregate value of property lost by the same	$1,934,000
An average to each boat of about	25 000

The sinking of the 47 steamboats was the result of the following causes:

Encountering snags, logs, sawyers and stumps	16
Hidden obstructions and causes not learned	17
Collision with bank or river	2
Collision with the rock island bridge	1
Collision with boat	1
Foundered	2
Gale of wind	1
Ice	1
Running a Bar	1
Running on a wreck	1

ACCIDENTS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING RIVERS:

Lower Mississippi	30	Wabash River	2
Ohio River	16	Arkansas River	1
Upper Mississippi	12	Tennessee River	1
Missouri River	8	Des Moines	1
Cumberland River	3	Illinois	0
Red River	2		

During the year some hundreds of minor accidents occurred, of which we have made no note, as they would occupy too much space. The minor accidents were mostly encounters with snags, which broke the bulls and admitted water enough to damage the cargoes, but the boats were prevented from sinking by the active exertions of officers and crews. The amount of damage by such accidents during 1858, would foot up another million of dollars.

If a correct list of the deck hands and deck passengers of steamboats, lost overboard, accidentally, on the Mississippi alone for one year, could be procured, it would astound our readers. The number lost in that way this year, independent of the 259 lost by accidents to the steamboats themselves, is not less, perhaps, than 1,000. We know of one little boat, from which as many as five or six persons fell overboard and were drowned, in the space of as many months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31.

$2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	94¾	600 Reading R. R.	c 52¾
1 000 do	94	400 do	c 52⅝
4 000 Missouri 6s	90¼	400 do	s30 52⅝
10,000 do	b10 90¾	100 do	s10 52⅝
17,000 do	c 90⅜	500 do	s30 52¾
1,000 Nor. Car. 6s	100¾	100 do	c 52¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90⅝	20 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20¾
1,000 Fre R. R. 2d M. B.	87	200 do	s30 20⅝
1,000 F. R. 4th m. b.	61	100 do	c 20¾
14,000 E. R. coo. bs '71-'45	60	50 M. S. & N. I. R. Sk	b60 49¾
2,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. ct. bds.		50 Ill. Cent. R. R.	70
m. S. F. Con. bs	86	700 do	s30 70
10,000 M. Eq. R. F. Bs	73½	50 do	c 70¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	b60 87¾	200 do	b60 70¾
10 000 do	s60 87½	100 do	70¾
12,000 do	87¾	50 do	s30 69¾
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. bs '66	96	50 do	69
Toledo & M. L. bs	74½	200 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	71¾
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	97½	50 do	71¾
50 Erie R. R.	b30 16¾	100 do	71¾
50 do	c 16⅞	50 do	s30 71¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	91	100 do	b60 72
150 do	90¾	300 do	71¾
250 do	90¾	50 do	b60 71¾
Ber Coll. Sin. Co.	b7	100 do	s60 71
60 N. Y. C. R. R.	84¾	150 do	s30 71¾
50 do	b60 84¾	300 do	s10 71¾
50 do	s30 84¾	50 do	s7 71¾
25 do	b10 85	50 do	s7 71¾
400 do	s3 84¾	340 Clev. & Tole. R. R.	34¾
50 do	s5 84¾	100 do	31¾
100 Harlem Railroad	13	100 Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	s60 59
50 do	13½	50 do	b60 59¾
350 Harlem b. bs. pref.	35	50 do	b60 54¾
400 do	b30 35	100 do	s30 53¾
200 do	b60 35	50 do	c 53¾
425 LaCrosse & Mil. R.	9¾	100 do	b30 53¾
50 Panama R. R.	b60 123¾	250 do	b30 59¾
100 do	s30 123¾	500 do	s30 59
9 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	49		

M.

The Old Year closes on a firm and rising Stock Exchange. The Brokers, in consequence of the rain-storm and New-Year's Eve, adjourned early, and the dispositon was the same on the Merchants' Exchange, to make only half-a-day's business. Nevertheless, a fair amount of sales are recorded at the early session of the Stock Board, generally at the full end firm prices of yesterday; and after the adjournment, the Street bids were even higher by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. In State Stocks, with the January coupon included, transactions were made in Missouris at 90⅜, North Carolinas at 100½, Virginias 99½ bid, and Tennessees 95; and after the session, private purchases were made, *ex dividend*, of Missouris at 87½, and $50,000 Tennessee at 92 ℔ cent. In Railway Bonds, the mortgages of Harlem, Hudson, Michigan Central, and Michigan Southern, were all firm and scarce. Erie of 1871 advanced to 45 ℔ cent. Illinois Centrals were put out on *short* contract at 87½@¼ ℔ cent., and cash sales followed at 87⅜ ℔ cent. The shares advanced, at the close, to 70½ ℔ cent. In the regular Dividend-paying shares, the closing bids for Pacific Mail were 91; Panama, 123½ cash, 124 ℔ cent. on buyer's option; and Delaware and Hudson, 99@99¼. The business in New-York Central was 84¼@¼@¼, latest Street Sales at 84¾ ℔ cent., cash, and one or two considerable lines at 84 seller 60 days, and 84¼ seller 30 days. In the other shares, Harlem Common shares touched 14 ℔ cent., and the Preferred stock 35 ℔ cent. The Western list was also better; sales of Galena at the close at 72 ℔ cent., and Rock Island 59½@⅜ ℔ cent. The movement was active in Reading, the transfers closing for the yearly meeting of the stockholders to-day: cash sales as high as 53 ℔ cent, the closing bid 52⅞ ℔ cent. The New Federal Loan was taken freely at 104½ ℔ cent., and the same figure bid at the close. Of the second ten millions to be awarded on the 24th January, and the manner in which the broker interest is to be exercised, the Secretary writes as follows to a firm of Brokers in the Street:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 28th inst., is received to-day, requesting that it may be made optional with the takers of the installment of the Loan far which bids have been invited, to receive interest for the fractional half year, from the date of deposit to the 1st July, in the manner prescribed in the official notice, or to pay the interest from the 1st January to the date of deposit and receive Coupons for the entire half-year's interest, payable on the 1st July next.

Had such a modification of the terms been suggested previous to the issue of the official notice, it would have been duly considered; but it is now impossible to change the terms except by advertising anew for thirty days, as required by law, which under the circumstances is not deemed expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB, Sec. of the Treasury.

The Market for Money closes on the Old Year at 4 ℔ cent. on demand loan; 4@4½ ℔ cent. on prime 30@60 day acceptances; 5@6 ℔ cent. on prime bills 3 to 6 months, and 6@7 ℔ cent. for fair paper, current at Bank. The supply, on call, to-day was superabundant, as lenders were ready to make three days' interest over the holiday. We heard of Discounts at 4 ℔ cent. on 60-day acceptances, and 5 ℔ cent. on some choice indorsed bills at 6 months. The last year, 1857, closed with the following terms: 6@7 ℔ cent. on call, 7 ℔ cent. for Bank discounts, and 8@12 ℔ cent. on long bills, according to classification outside of Bank. These rates fell through the early part of 1858, until they reached about the present moderate points, at which they have almost uninterruptedly ruled for eight or ten months past. Foreign Exchange closed this afternoon at 109¾@109¾ on London; f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾ on Paris.

This is the season for the dissolution and reformation of partnership, of which many are announced in our advertising columns. Mr. MCNAMEE retires from the well-known firm of HOWEN & MCNAMEE; Mr. CLARK, of the Brevoort House, has a new partner in Mr. MOSELEY, the old proprietor of the Massasoit House, Springfield; and the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKENSON & Co. becomes the firm of DICKENSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. Other changes will be found mentioned in their proper place.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1858.	1857.	1856.
Entered at the Port	$595,606	$289,398	$2,441,591
Thrown on market	600,252	218,656	2,565,369
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$92,153,156	$90 634,129	$83,151,899
Thrown on market	90,494,942	81,822,830	88,013,068

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION	DIRECT.	WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value	Pkgs	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,441	$493,622	172	$43,112	55	$14,015
Man. of Cotton	2,810	611,142	206	43,271	111	24,531
Man. of Silk	657	811,363	6	6,512	14	9,464
Man. of Flax	1,472	363,510	66	21,275	72	15,389
Miscellaneous	799	170 e53	42	21,415	292	17,891

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Affairs of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Recent Arrests in Ireland---Extent of the Sedition.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 96 7-8@97.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. MILLER, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th ult., arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, the 2d instant.

She reports strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway at noon of the 17th, bringing a brief synopsis of President BUCHANAN'S Message.

The steamer *City of Manchester* takes the place of the *City of Baltimore*, and was to sail from Liverpool for New-York on the 22d of December.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 15th. The Hon. STUART WORTLEY presided. The report showed that the total receipts of the Company on its capital account had been £287,479, and the expenditure £264,046, leaving a balance on hand of £8,449, against which there are various outstanding liabilities. Five shares, to the value of £75,000, had been issued to projectors, in the purchase of their original rights and privileges. The Chairman made a lengthy explanation of the condition of the Company's cable. It had been underrun for a distance of eleven miles from Ireland, and found perfect. The directors, for want of funds, were unable to carry on further operations. They had appealed to the government for a guaranty of 4½ per cent. on £535,000 of new capital with which to construct and lay a new cable, but no decision had been received. He urged upon the proprietors harmonious and energetic action as the only way to insure success, and moved the adoption of the directors' report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the late electrician of the Company, called attention to the establishment of another Company for establishing telegraphic communication with America by means of a southern route, and having half of its capital subscribed. He had been instructed to state the conditions under which a fusion of the two companies might be effected. Several shareholders suggested that such a matter could not be entertained by the meeting, and the Chairman said that, pending the negotiations with the Government, the proposition ought not to be discussed. Mr. WHITEHOUSE withdrew the subject, and an adjournment until the general meeting in February was unanimously carried.

The London *Times*, taking for its text Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter to the meeting in celebration of the capture of Fort Duquesne, comments on the despondieg tone in which the President speaks of the future of the Republic, and brings into contrast the language of public men on the future prospects of England, who deem that England's evils are passing away, while the tone of American society indicates that those of the New-World are increasing.

The reform movement was progressing. JOHN BRIGHT had addressed another great meeting at Edinburg and at Manchester. A Reformer's Union had been formed by the Bright party.

An influential meeting of English shipowners had been held in London to take into consideration the ruinous condition of British navigation. Resolutions were adopted attributing the cause to the repeal of the Navigation laws, and an address to the Queen was adopted praying that the ships of non-resident countries may be placed on as nearly as possible the same footing as British ships are placed in those countries.

In regard to the recent arrests in Ireland of the members of the Phœnix Club, the Cork *Constitution* says: "The treason was carried much further than was suspected. There were daily and nightly drillings. Pikes were manufactured, arms imported from America, and the use of them taught. The Government was not a minute too early in interfering."

A body of military and militia have been distributed through the western portion of the County of Cork, to prevent an insurrection.

The Belfast *Mercury* says there is little doubt that the Phœnix Club is entirely seditious, and made up of the dregs of Young Irelandism.

Seventeen persons had been arrested at Belfast, in addition to those at Cork.

The Government was expected to issue a special commission for the trial of the prisoners.

Mr. GURNEY, arrested by the Government for stealing the Ionian dispatches lately published in the *Daily News*, has been tried and acquitted.

The Protestant Alliance having memorialized Lord MALMESBURY to intercede with Rome in the case of the Jewish boy MORTARA, Lord MALMESBURY replied that, while the Government was indignant at the outrage, it did not think the interference of a Protestant Power would do any good after the failure of a Catholic Power like France.

A prospectus has been issued in London for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. The capital was fixed at £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is to be first issued, the Indian Council having guaranteed five per cent. on that amount. The object of the Company is to carry out an extensive system of irrigation, particularly in the districts adepted to cotton.

The prospectus hos also been issued of the Canada Landed Credit Company, with a capital of £200,000, the object being to encourage a flow of capital to Canada, by making advances on mortgages of lands.

The ship *Orwell*, from Melbourne, with £317,000 in gold, had arrived at London. The *West India* mail steamer had also arrived with £161,000.

The Government of New South Wales had deputed an agent to visit England and confer with the Colonial Office, in conjunction with other representatives of the colony, on the best means of establishing a mail service *vid* Panama.

At a meeting held in Paris, for constituting the Suez Canal Company, it was positively stated that *bona fide* subscriptions had been obtained for the full amount of the capital.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that Count DE MONTALEMBERT has received a letter from Count DE CHAMBORD congratulating him on his independent attitude, and expressing deep sympathy for him as the head of the Boerbon dynasty.

The Paris Bourse had been heavy, but subsequently improved, and the Three per Cents closed at 73f. 25c.

The Bank of Holland redneed the rate of discount ½ per cent., making it 3 per cent.

The Spanish budget has been brought forward. The estimated expenditures amount to $1,786,000 under the estimated receipts.

The Italian correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "It is not easy to get authentic intelligence from Rome, Cardinal ANTONELLI having declared war upon the foreign correspondents, stopped their letters and threatened to turn them out of the city."

A letter from Turin states that the condition of Italy grows every day more serious. The impression is general that a political crisis is at hand. It is from a high source that rumors of a warlike tendancy proceed. It is also believed that Piedmont is encouraged by the Tuileries.

The Venice correspondent of the *Times* says that, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year men who were on a furlough have received orders to join their regiments in Lombardy and Venice, and notice has been issued that the military authorities desire to purchase horses for the cavalry and artillery. The necessary supplies were also being sent into the fortresses in Italy, so that, if the attack should be made on Austria, she will not be taken by surprise.

There were rumors at Frankfort of a new Austrian loan.

The Prince of Wales had returned to England from Berlin, taking with him the order of the Black Eagle, conferred on him by the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The Empress Dowager of Russia was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

A powerful party is said to have been formed among the nobility of Russia, to frustrate the Emperor's emancipation schemes. They have a project for diminishing the power of the Emperor and increasing that of the nobility.

Rumors of a ministerial crisis in Turkey again are current. It is believed that FUAD PASHA will be appointed Grand Vizier.

The Porte has addressed a circular to all the Turkish Legations, in consequence of the American frigate *Wabash* having passed through the Dardanelles in violation of the Treaty of Paris. The rule is laid down that the light vessels-of-war which are placed at the disposal of Legations are to be excepted, but these are to obtain a Turkish note of authorization to pass through the Straits.

The London *Times* in its leading article gives the details of the progress at Shanghae of Lord ELGIN and the Chinese Commissioners. The demeanor of the latter had been such as to confirm the belief that the Court of Pekin is resolved to carry out the provisions of the treaty with entire good faith.

The progress of the tariff negotiations already promises an early and satisfactory termination. There is every reason to anticipate that the vexed question of the opium trade will be settled upon a basis which will prevent its becoming the cause of future difficulties.

It is probable that the exportation of coined copper and reexportation of rice will be legalized upon equitable terms.

Mr. BIRD, the American Minister, was working harmoniously with the British Commissioner upon the tariff question.

THE LATEST.

The *Times* of Saturday, in its City Article, says: The funds opened at lower prices on Friday, and soon exhibited a further tendency to depression, and finally closed at one-eighth below the official quotations. The weakness of the market was generally attributed to speculative realizations, capitalists at the same time being properly sensitive with regard to the effects to be apprehended from an absence of disposition to keep the demands of India and the colonies within reasonable limits. Money is in active demand, and the minimum rate in all quarters was 2½ per cent. At the Bank applications continue to increase. There were no gold operations at the Bank on Friday. Exchange with Russia has suddenly become much less adverse for that country, the difference in the week being about 3 per cent. Rumors of an approaching Russian loan have consequently become current. Silver is in active demand. The steamer of the 29th, for the East, will take out £324,000.

The Daily *News* (City Article) says: The funds showed a drooping tendency, notwithstanding the purchases of Consols by one operator, to the extent of £100,000, and continued investments by the Government Broker. The market closed flat. The increased demand for money in the discount market threatened the introduction of new projects, and the drain of silver to the East excited discussion. Meanwhile the Bank returns show a further increase in the enormous unemployed resources of the Bank. In some other departments of the Stock Exchange, heaviness likewise prevails; but, considering the depression of Consols, the market for British Railway Stocks exhibits steadiness. A fall in the leading Canadian Railway Securities formed a feature of the day. Some Paris letters mention a report that a reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of France to 2½ per cent. is not improbable.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 67,000 bales, of which 6,500 were on speculation, and 3,000 for export. All qualities of American were one-eighth of a penny higher, and the market was buoyant under an increased demand. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7⅞	7
Mobile	7⅞	6 15-16
Uplands	7⅞	6 13-14

The stock in port was estimated at 290,000 bales, of which 218,000 were American.

Some circulars quote the advance at one-sixteenth of a penny to one-eighth of a penny, chiefly on the inferior qualities.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market Indian goods were slightly higher. Yarns and cloths were tending upward without, however, any particular advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, and sales trifling. Western, 19s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. WHEAT quiet but steady; good white getting scarce; red Western, 6s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; white do., 6s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; Southern white, 6s. 6d.@7s. 3d. CORN dull, and quotations nominal; mixed, 26s.@27s.; yellow, 27s.@28s.; white, 30s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote PROVISIONS dull. BEEF heavy, and quotations barely maintained. PORK dull, and all qualities slightly declined. BACON also dull. LARD firm, but quiet at 51s.@54s. 6d. TALLOW easier, but quotations unchanged; Butchers', 52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular quotes ASHES steady at 28s. 9d.@29s. 6d. for Pots and 31s. 9d.@32s. for Pearls. SUGAR dull, but steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull, but steady; Carolina 18s.@21s. TEA firm, but quiet. RESIN firm and scarce; common, 4s.@4s. 4d.; medium, 7s.@10s.; fine, 13s.@15s. American TAR, 14s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s. QUERCITRON BARK—Baltimore, 6s. 3d. Cod OIL, £30 15s.@£31. Seal OIL slow, and Pale at unchanged prices. For Linseed OIL there was a better demand, and it was selling at 29s.@30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Breadstuffs dull. English WHEAT was selling slowly, at a slight decline on all grades. White American, 40s.@42s.; red do., 36s.@40s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. Iron dull. Welsh rails, £6 10s.; do. bar, £6 5s. Pig iron steady at 54s. 9d.@55s., deliverable on the Clyde. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE buoyant. TEA firm, with more inquiry; Congou, 1id. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s. TALLOW quiet at 50s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES easier; New-York, £10 5s.; Boston, £9 15s. RICE quiet.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Dec. 15—The sales of COTTON for the week ending 14th, foot up 8,000 bales. The market opened with a declining tendency, but closed firmer. Stock at this port 93,000 bales: New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 105f. BREADSTUFFS very dull, with a declining tendency. ASHES dull and quotations nominal. COFFEE firm. OILS quiet. RICE heavy: Carolina 25f. SUGAR buoyant at an advance on all grades. LARD quiet at 72f. WHALEBONE and TALLOW are firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money was in more active demand. CONSOLS for account, 96⅞@97; BAR SILVER, 5s. 1⅛d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1⅛d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3d. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £248,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Stocks was quiet. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote: United States Sixes of 1867 and 1868, 103⅛@104⅛; do Fives, 95; Massachusetts Fives, 103@103⅛; Maryland Fives, 97; Pennsylvania Fives, 84; do. do. Bonds, 1877, 86⅛@87⅛; Illinois Central Shares, 32 discount; do. Bonds, 80@82; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, first mortgage, 92@94.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report an average business in State Stocks at unaltered prices. American railroad securities depressed.

United States 6 ₰ cents, '67-8	102 @104
United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, '68	103 @105
United States 5 ₰ cents	95 @95½
Alabama 5 ₰ cents	78 @ —
Kentucky 6 ₰ cents, '58-72	91 @ 93
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cents	103 @104
Maryland 5 ₰ cents	96 @ 98
Ohio 6 ₰ cents, '76	98 @100
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cents	83 @ 85
Pennsylvania Bonds, '77	86 @ 87
Tennessee 6 ₰ cents	84 @ 86
Virginia 6 ₰ cents	87 @ 89
Virginia 5 ₰ cents	86 @ 88
Boston 5 ₰ cents	90 @ 92
Boston 4½ ₰ cents	92 @ 94
Illinois Central Shares	34 @32 dis.
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Freeland, 1860	80 @ 82
Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., 1869	84 @ 86
Michigan Central Shares	45 @ 50
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent., not convt., 1883	83 @ 85
New-York Central 7 ₰ cent. convt., 1864	91 @ 93
New-York Central Shares	76 @ 78
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent., 1st mort. 1867	86 @ 88
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 2d mt. convt. 1859	81 @ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 3d mort., 1883	70 @ 72
New-York and Erie Conv. and Sinking Fund	40 @ 42
New-York and Erie Shares	15 @ 16
Panama Railroad Bonds	99 @100

The *Times* of Saturday says the Shares of the Illinois Central and New-York Central, respectively, have advanced, and quotes sales of Illinois at 32@33; Illinois 7s at 81; Michigan Sinking Fund, 66½; New-York Central 7s, 92 ex dividend; do. Shares, 78½; Erie Shares, 16½.

LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18—P. M.

Consols 96⅞@97 for account.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 18, P. M.

Cotton active; sales to-day, (estimated,) 8,000 bales, the market closing buoyent at quotations a shade higher than yesterday.

Breadstuffs continue dull, but are steady. There is more inquiry for good red wheat.

Provisions are dull.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The *America* sailed at 1:30 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Monday evening. Weather clear. Wind north.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the arrivnl of the British steamer *Cleator* we have the Kingston (Jamaica) *Journal* to Dec. 18. There is no news of importance. The botanic gardens at Bath had been destroyed by a flood, and the heavy rains in November had does considerable injury to property, and caused some loss of life, without, however, damaging the crops. The Governor had, in a message to the Legislature, again suggested the importance of mail communication with the United States. A correspondence on the subject is published.

REMOVAL.—The Rochester *Democrat and American* says that an Assistant Clerk of the Senate has been removed for the reason that he did not vote for the Republican candidates for Governor and Member of Congress at the late election. The "Assistant Clerk" in question is understood to be Deputy Clerk HENRY J. SICKELS, Esq., of Orleans County.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FAILURE OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Wreck of the Susan on a Coral Reef, Sixty Miles from Belize.

Arrival of the Passengers at Mobile in the British War-Steamer Basilisk.

FALSE REPORT OF A SUCCESSFUL LANDING

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The correspondent of the Associated Press sends the following, dated Belize, Honduras, Dec. 20:

The schooner *Susan* was wrecked on the Glovers, a coral reef, sixty miles from Belize, on the morning of the 16th. The passengers were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. Captain MAURY endeavored to charter another vessel to carry his passengers on.

Governor SEYMOUR tendered the British steamer *Basilisk* to convey the passengers to any Southern port of the United States. An American Captain circulated prejudicial reports, but the Governor chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation, and offered every assistance. The passengers will return to Mobile.

RETURN OF THE "EMIGRANTS" TO MOBILE

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan 1—P. M.

The British war steamer *Basilisk* arrived in Mobile Bay this morning from Belize, Honduras, with 100 shipwrecked passengers of the schooner *Susan*, who were taken aboard on the 26th by order of the Governor of Belize, and treated in a gentlemanly manner by the British officers.

The passengers have since arrived at Mobile. On landing a procession was formed, and the Nicaraguan flag hoisted. Capt. MAURY was called out, and made a speech to the crowd. There is much excitement.

FALSE REPORT OF A SUCCESSFUL LANDING.

Previous to the reception of the above dispatches announcing the failure of the Expedition, were received the following from the reporter for the Associated Press at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 1.

A sloop arrived here from Ruatan reports that the schooner *Susan* landed her passengers at Puerto Cabello, Honduras, and that they forthwith prepared to cross the country to Leon, Nicaragua. The arms had been abstracted from the arsenal at Leon, and are now in possession of the Democrats at Chinandega and Subtiaba, who are awaiting the advent of the Americans in order to declare against MARTINEZ.

CHAVES, a relative of Gen. VALLE, was at Ocialocal, on the confines of Nicaragua. All Honduras was ready, as were a large number of Democrats in Nicaragua, to unite with the Americans. Col. NATZMER had been sent forward by Col. ANDERSON in order to complete the political arrangements with the Leonese.

THE FALSE REPORT IN WASHINGTON.

Subsequent to the reception of the above false report by WALKER'S friends in Washington, our Special Correspondent there telegraphed us as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The Fillibuster chiefs here are greatly elated over the news from the *Susan's* passengers, who, it is alleged, have landed at Porto Cabello, near Omoa, fat out of the neighborhood of any fleet. Upon landing, says the report, they were met by news of an insurrection at Leon, and Colonel NATZMAR, second in command of the fillibusters, proceeded towards that place to make arrangements for the march across the country. It is supposed by WALKER'S friends that two, certainly, and perhaps three, additional fillibuster vessels have arrived there before this. They do not expect to make any stay in Honduras, but in passing through it is supposed they will assist the people to overthrow the tyrant SANTOS GUARDIOLA.

The friends of WALKER here also affirm positively that the natives of all classes will be respected in person and property, by the fillibusters, and that manifestos will be scattered through the country, as they advance, proclaiming general amnesty, and declaring that their object is to restore peace to the country and open its abandoned wilderness to settlement and civilization.

The Martinez Government is supposed to be now at Leon, where they have gone to meet Sir GORE OUSELEY. Leon is only a short distance from the Bay of Fonseca, and the latter place is two hundred miles from Porto Cabello. There is no British force in that vicinity on the Pacific. It is claimed that the Martinez Government will be "wiped out" immediately, and that a democratic Government, in the interest of the fillibusters, will be established.

Minister LAMAR, also arrived at Leon on the 30th of November, to meet OUSELEY, where he was quite ill at last accounts.

The Late Railroad Disaster in Georgia.

NINETEEN PERSONS SUPPOSED TO BE LOST—TWELVE BODIES RECOVERED, ETC.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 1.

Twelve dead bodies were brought from the scene of the railroad catastrophe to this city to-day. There were on the train seven other persons, who are not yet accounted for. The road is washed away at different points, to the extent of forty miles.

The reporter of the *Sun* has returned from the scene of the late disaster, and gives the following names of killed:—

Mr. LEVERITT, and three children, of Rapides Parish, La.

Mrs. SMITH, of Texas.

Two Misses GUYS, of Alabama.

Mr. MILLER, engineer.

Mr. BUCKE, fireman.

W. H. SNELL, train-band.

The bodies have all been recovered, except an infant of Mrs. LEVERITT'S.

The race-horse *Moidore* was lost.

The cars fell thirty feet, emptying the passengers into the stream.

The first reports were greatly exaggerated.

Terrific Gas Explosion in Worcester.

A TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING BLOWN TO PIECES—OTHER DAMAGE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 2.

A two-story brick engine house, in this city, was blown up so thoroughly, yesterday afternoon, with all its contents, that not one brick remains upon another. A fire had been made in the engine house the night before, and it is supposed that the gas, which had been smelling strong on the premises for a day or two, had communicated from the main pipe to the cellar, and when it reached the room where the explosion occurred, completely shattered the building to atoms. The large school-house, not twenty feet distant, had its windows on every side almost entirely blown in, and the building itself was otherwise seriously injured. All the neighboring houses suffered in the same way. Bricks, stones and refuse generally flew in every direction. The concussion was perceptibly felt in every part of the city, causing general consternation. The damage will probably be at least $10,000.

Excitement in Troy—Dead Bodies Found.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 2.

Great excitement prevailed in this city this evening, consequent upon the discovery of two dead bodies, one of them partially dissected, in a building in Congress street. A crowd of several hundred persons assembled, and threatened to tear down the buildings. Finally coffins were procured, and the bodies taken away. The room in which they were found was completely gutted.

Condition of the Savannah River.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Dec. 31.

The Savannah River is full now and is still rising. An overflow is imminent.

Fire in Westfield, Mass.

WESTFIELD, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The building owned and occupied by H. R. & J. L. PLIMPTON, of No. 62 White-street, New-York, for the manufacture of secretary-bedsteads, was, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000; Insured for $5,000 in the Ætna office of Hartford. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Troubles in Kansas—Montgomery and Brown to be Brought to Justice—Indian Affairs—Proposed New Territories—Secret Convention of Iron Masters, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The official report relative to the late troubles in Kansas was considered by the Cabinet on Thursday last, when it was determined to adopt a course which should bring MONTGOMERY and BROWN to speedy justice, and orders for that purpose were immediately dispatched to the Marshal of the Territory.

Agent HAWKINS, who was sent by the Government to Texas to investigate the charges against NEIGHBORS, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has returned and in a few days will submit a report showing the charges to have been malicious, and without any foundation.

Dispatches from the Indian Agent in Utah report the Utes, who were suspected of hostile intentions, to be entirely friendly. A band of Utes had committed several murders, but they were outlaws from the tribe, and if taken, would be surrendered to the Agent for punishment.

Mr. NUGENT will probably decline the Superintendency of Indian affairs in California, since the office has been stripped of all patronage.

Senator DOUGLAS is expected here on Tuesday night. Arrangements are made for a grand reception—serenade, fireworks, burning tar-barrels, &c.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The Interior Department has been officially advised and placed in possession of the preliminary terms of the treaty with the Navajo Indians.

Three Delegates engaged, respectively, in promoting the interests of the prospective organized Territories of Arizona, Sierra Nevada and Dacotah, are now in Washington, and a fourth, for a similar purpose, is daily expected from Colona.

The digest of the statistics of manufactures of the seventh census will be transmitted to Congress this week; the results are highly interesting and will tend to facilitate future investigations in reference to that branch of the statistics.

Many of the Congressional absentees have returned, to be in time to resume their public duties on Tuesday.

A secret Convention of iron-masters commences here to-morrow. Ex-Senator COOPER, of Pennsylvania, delivers an address in the evening. It is rumored that a startling and formidable protective movement is about to be inaugurated.

Collision at Sea—Vessels Weather-Bound.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The schooner *Samaria*, from Baltimore, bound to Richmond, came in collision, yesterday, off Hog Island, with the schooner *E. A. Conklin*, of Brooklyn. The *Samaria* was considerably damaged.

There are now lying in the Road, weather-bound, upward of 150 vessels of all classes.

Sailing of the Fulton for New-York.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The steamship *Fulton* having coaled, sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, for New-York.

EDUCATIONAL.

New-Jersey State Teachers' Association. THIRD DAY.

The Association met at the Lyceum, at 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday morning, President PHELPS in the Chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. BARTLETT. A resolution was offered by Mr. JOHNSON, in favor of reducing school sessions to five hours per day. The resolution was opposed, and finally lost. The Chairman appointed as a Committee on Resolutions Messrs. WIGHT, of New-Brunswick; BETTS, of Burlington; WEBB, of Mercer; and YERRINGTON, of Hudson County.

A letter from Mrs. E. VAIL SMITH was read, in reference to physical training of children in school, especially in regard to the position of the arms folded across the chest, as is very common while sitting at the desk, thus compressing the lungs and inclining the child to lean forward. Mrs. SMITH'S remedy is the equally unnatural and objectionable habit of folding the arms on the back. A resolution of thanks was offered by the Rev. Mr. HEDGES, which was finally passed. Dr. CONDIT, of Jersey City, favored the position of folding the hands backward, which must necessarily expand the chest, and to a great degree prevent consumption. In regard to girls and women, the Doctor said that it was a pernicious habit with them to wear dresses fitting too closely in the region of the chest. The dress should be easy in front, and fitting closely behind, in order to draw the shoulders backward, thus expanding the chest. Dr. CRANE said that it was a notorious fact that we, as a people, sit in a very unhealthy and inelegant manner, and that the art of position should be taught in the schools. The subject was discussed by several other gentlemen.

The Committee on Teachers' Institutes substituted a report and resolutions, from which we extract the following:

"The experience of the past has fully confirmed the impression of the Committee of the paramount importance of *Teachers' Institutes*, both as a means of improving the qualifications of the teachers of the State, and of awakening in the public mind a deeper and a more intelligent interest in the subject of popular education. The attendance of teachers upon these organizations has been much smaller than the interests of the schools imperatively demand. The reason for this lies chiefly in the fact that many teachers do not understand the motive and objects of Teachers' Institutes, and the community do not appreciate their importance in insuring intelligent and capable teachers for the education of their children.

Appended to the report were the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, it is not only the duty, but it is for the interest of the inhabitants of the School Districts of the State to permit the teachers to attend these Institutes without loss of time.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee on Teachers' Institutes be appointed, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the State Superintendent of Public Schools, prepare and cause to be distributed a circular setting forth the nature and importance of Institutes, and urging the attendance of every teacher; to take measures to secure the appointment of County Examiners, and who shall have power, if they deem it advisable, to appoint a State Agent.

Resolved, That the officers of each Institute are hereby requested to furnish to the examiners of their county a series of questions on the subjects presented at the Institute, to be employed in the examination of teachers.

The report and resolutions, after some discussion, were adopted.

The Chairman, Mr. PHELPS, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, That education which comprehends a symmetrical discipline and culture of the whole man, fitting him not only for the duties and responsibilities of this life, but, also, for the fruition of that life to come; *Whereas*, Childhood is the eventful seed-time to their course of probation and preparation;

Whereas, This Association earnestly desires that the blessings of a sound, Christian education should become universally diffused, reaching every child in this commonwealth; and

Whereas, This great work can be accomplished only by thoroughly arousing the public attention and enlisting the cooperation of the whole people. Therefore,

Resolved, That the clergy of this State be most earnestly and respectfully requested to preach each year upon the duties and responsibilities of their people in relation to the cause of popular education.

The preamble and resolutions, together with the subject of Moral Culture and the Reading of the Bible in Public Schools, were discussed by the Rev. Messrs. CRANE, RIDDLE, VAN CLEF, FROTHINGHAM, CANFIELD, and IMBRIE, Mayor GREGORY, Messrs. GOULD, HASBROUCK, President PHELPS, and others.

The Association then adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 3 o'clock, and immediately after Mr. H. L. STUART, of New-York, was announced by the President, and proceeded to make an address of which the following are the principal points:

Mr. STUART said, I did not come before this Association impressed with the idea of being able to impart to a connected address, information that will be likely to greatly enlighten anybody. I come rather, because of my own deficiencies as they are revealed to me in the daily and hourly avocations from which I have even now snatched myself as from a hurrying and resistless tide—deficiencies that might have been less had the Common School system of old Vermont been in my boyhood days all that it might have been. I come before you because of my sympathy and interest in your labors; because I believe that at this moment the State of New-Jersey occupies a position eminently calculated to make her a leader in those educational reforms which are sure to come. This Association, as I understand it, represents popular education as illustrated by Common Schools, in which the great body of the people of the State of New-Jersey are educated.

It has been a common practice with many to stigmatize the patriotic State that sent to the field the "Jersey Blues" in Revolutionary times, as being entirely behind the age. However true this may have been in educational matters, it is true no longer. I have visited your Normal School, standing on the great highway between the two great metropolises of the Continent. I have compared it with our own older Normal School at Albany, and I have no hesitation in making the assertion that in all the elements of vitality and hopeful promise, the New-Jersey State Normal School is much in advance of its older coadjutor in the great work of making intelligent, earnest, working teachers. An effort is just now being made to develop and organize an improved School System for the State of New-Jersey, to be placed under the direction of a State Board of Education.

The Legislature will have this subject before it during the coming session, and it is because of this movement, and others preliminary to it, that gives your State the prominence to which I have alluded.

On the subject of this proposed organization of the School System, I would throw out a few hints and make a few suggestions.

There are lights and shadows in our educational experience; shoals and quicksands to be avoided, and glorious truths and numerous landmarks and practical results to be arranged and organized, in making a system of education that shall be wisely adapted to the practical needs, and to the symmetrical and healthful development of the bodies, minds and emotional natures of the children—*all* of the children in the State. My experience has been more immediately confined to the City of New-York; and in regard to what is called a School System there, I would simply remark that it has often been a question very difficult to decide, in whose interests chiefly the schools of the City of New-York are conducted. Ostensibly they are supposed to be designed for the education of the children, and for their benefit; but a closer examination would lead to the impression that they were designed especially to benefit makers and publishers of text-books, whose agents, like the locusts of Egypt, are everywhere found trying to eat up the substance of the school system; also for a class of small politicians who must have something in the shape of office with a show of patronage for contracting or needy friends whose sons and daughters are the material from which teachers by hundred are improvised and crowded upon the schools without the first idea of their duties, or an approach to the intelligent capacity and high moral consciousness essential to a proper education and training of children.

In organizing a School System for the State of New-Jersey, in the outset, I would charge you to beware of the deleterious and impertinent influences above hinted at. Your first consideration should begin with laying the foundation of your educational structure in a Primary School organization adapted to the capacity and wants of all classes of children. This is the point where all school systems have failed; and here you should expend earnest thought, and begin by securing, at whatever cost of time, trouble, and money, the best teachers—those persons possessed of a harmonious organization, who are natural educators, women who intuitively understand the wants and peculiarities of little children, whose voice and manner are the embodiment of cheerfulness, goodness, intelligence and harmony—such women as you would choose to be the mothers or to take charge of your own children—thus throwing around the little child, from the outset of its school life, the most attractive and harmonious influences, and from the start, laying the foundation, broad and deep, of intelligent and wisely directed culture, and a healthy and generous man and womanhood. Music and interesting natural objects, to be followed by a judicious and thorough system of physical training, including the chanting, singly and in classes, of the various sounds that underlie vocalization, so as to efficiently develop and strengthen the organs of articulation, should enter into the initial and preliminary consideration of a primary course of instruction. Appeal to the senses. Let the mind naturally unfold itself, by directing judiciously the attention, so that the little child will be continually making interesting discoveries, apparently on his own account, as elder people are supposed to do. Present directly the fewest facts for memorization, and those few so as to arouse the observing and reflective faculties, always bearing in mind that the power to express what we know gracefully and well lies at the foundation of any course of instruction that will be likely to meet the requirements of this practical and stirring age. The want of definiteness in what we know—the almost entire absence of the application of principle to practice in our prevailing methods of education—makes us as a people much less effective than we need be under a wiser arrangement. This wiser arrangement I hope to see inaugurated in the New-Jersey School System that is to be.

In addition to the Primary School, that you make special provision for a sensible, practical education of every daughter in the State. You must educate your girls thoroughly and practically, so that they can take care of themselves—understand the principles and practice of household management, in which I would include a practical knowledge of accounts and of business affairs, with instruction in the principles of mechanics, illustrated by such labor-saving devices as are adapted to the household. It was remarked by Mr. GREELEY, that the man or woman who could invent a really useful and efficient washing machine, that should cheaply, quickly and certainly perform its appropriate office in the laundry, would be entitled to the first place in woman's gratitude. In making the wardrobe and washing our dirty linen lie two of the great burdens that have in all ages made woman a domestic drudge. In your State Normal School a course of practical instruction is given to every graduate in the principles of mechanics as illustrated by the sewing machine and other machinery and models, including the various parts of time-keeping mechanism—so arranged as to give a complete idea of the method of mechanical time-keeping, about which next to nothing is taught or known in our schools.

In conclusion, I would remark that the teacher should have an ideal model or standard of man or woman, toward which he should grow and culture each individual pupil under his care, always remembering that his own influence and example should be an illustration of his ideal.

A great engine of power in the world to-day is the newspaper, and I am glad to be able to say that in your noble State Normal School this powerful auxiliary and element of educational power has not been overlooked, or forgotten. Such journals as the NEW-YORK TIMES, the *Home Journal*, the *Christian Advocate*, the *Independent*, the *Tribune*, the *Knickerbocker*, the *Musical World*, *Life Illustrated*, *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Ladies' Repository*, the *Scientific American*, with several other periodicals, are regularly received and filed in the two reading-rooms of the institution.

In providing for your system of examinations of teachers and schools great care should be taken to make the examiner and the examination something more than a *chronic interrogation point*, as is too commonly the case, under the memorizing processes of our public schools. To endeavor to determine the capacity of the teacher to impart instruction rather than to be able to ask more questions than a child can answer, should be the aim of the true examiner.

The various questions of current interest and leading articles are read and discussed in daily and weekly conversations, in which teachers and pupils join.

I would say one word in regard to the Bible in Schools. A few evenings since I sat in the Hall of the New-York Board of Education, and listened to a discussion on this agitating subject. Hours were spent in trying how not to do it in an attempt to secure a decisive vote. I would have the Bible, simply and appropriately bound, always in sight on the teacher's desk. I would have its lessons judiciously and reverently read in school. To more fully illustrate my idea of the impression I would have made by the Bible on the minds of little children, I have, at the request of your President, invited "Little ELLA" to give her reading of "My Mother's Bible," she with her mother, Mrs. BURNS, being now present.

Little ELLA came forward, and Mr. S. placed her on the table by his side, and she gave her rendering in a manner that produced a profound sensation.

Mr. JOHNSON followed with an essay, after which the Association adjourned for the evening session, when Professor S. J. SEDGWICK, of the Metropolitan Gymnasium and Academy repeated his able address on Physical Education, delivered some time since before the Teachers' Association in New-York. The Hall was crowded, and the address elicited a long and spirited discussion.

The Association passed complimentary resolutions, and adjourned to hold its next meeting at Camden.

Presidential—Democratic Speculations About the Republican Nomination.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, (Administration.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

I have already advised you that the Republicans are in a slew among themselves, on account of Presidential aspirations. The feud is not being healed, but is growing worse daily. The Seward men are as devoted to the fortunes of their leader as ever, and are not disposed to let his Rochester speech be the death of him. The more the Chase and Greeley portion of the Republicans, and the South Americans bear down on the Great Anti-Slavery Senator, the firmer do they cling to him. If he cannot be the nominee he must control the nomination. That is the way they talk. On the other hand CHASE'S friends, among whom may be classed the editor of the *National Era*, are warmly working to secure his recognition as the leader of

THE RUSSIAN SERFS.

The Movement for the Emancipation of Serfs in Russia.

We have repeatedly published articles upon the remarkable movement of the Emperor ALEXANDER for the emancipation of serfs in Russia. The general interest felt in tha subject, and its intrinsic importance as one of tha greatest revolutions of the age, will justify us in recurring to it and presenting somewhat more fully the historical and other facts necessary lo the formation of a just judgment in regard to lt.

I.—HISTORY OF SERFAGE IN RUSSIA.

Serfage in Rnssia commenced at a very early date. Tha "Northmen" who, under RURIC, conquered the country bordering on the Neva, the Volkoff, and Lake Ladoga, snd who soon established themselvee at Novogorod (120 miles southward from St. Pctersbnrg) in the ninth century, undoubtedly reduced the inhabitants of the country which they eubdued to tha condition of serfs. This was the habit of those fierce northern Scandinavians or northern semi-berbarians. And when Kieff, on the Knieper, became their second and southern capital, and especially when the great-grandson of RURIC, VALDIMIR the Great, a csatury later, extended his victoriss over a very large portion of what is now Rusela in Europe, very many of the old inhabitants, Slavonic tribes—many of them nomadic in their manner of life, in their subject state—were brought into very much the same condition.

At a later period by three centnries, the conquest of all Eastern and Southern Russia by the Tartars did much to make the masses of poor people seek the protection of the more powerful, and place themselves willingly in the condition of serfs,—quite content to render personal service in consideration of receiving food, clothing, and protection. And such a relation was often a real blessing to the dependent classes in those troublous times, and long after the Tartar invasion. There were cases, too, where the population of entire districts was reduced to the coadition of serfs as a punishment for sttempts at rebellion. It was in this way that serfege grew up in Russie, and increased with the natural increase of the population.

II.—CLASSES OF SERFS IN RUSSIA.

From a very early period there were three classes of serfs in Russie:

1. Those who cultivete the ground for their masters or proprietors, snd who live in houses provided for them by their proprietors.

2. Those who are domestic eervants in snd about the houses of their masters; and

3. The mechanica end small traders, who occupy hooses and lots of ground provided by their proprietors, and who either work in the neighborhood, or—with the consent of their owners, and furnished with a proper *passport*—seek employment in distant places, making report of themselves and their earnings, from time to time, to their proprietors.

III.—TERMS ON WHICH THE SERFS LABOR.

Those eerfs who cultivete the lands of their proprietors generally pay a certain portion of the productions of the lands which they hold. For instance, if a serf receives from his owner forty, sixty, eighty, or one hnndred acres, to caltivete, and he has the means to stock that farm, and furnish the agricultural implements wherewith to cultivate it, he commonly renders to his proprietor *one-third* part ef all that he raises—wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, &c. But if the serf be poor,—a young man, it may be, with his young wife,—and the proprietor furnishes the stock, whether *working* or otherwise, and the implements of husbandry needed, then it is probable that he will give to his master *one-half* part of all that he raises, liva etock as well as fruits of the soil. The agent or overseer of the proprietor is charged with collecting and disposing of the proprietor's share, and must account to him for the proceeds.

The serfs who are mechanics, who hire themselves out to other people than their proprietors, are required to psy over to their proprietors a certain portion of their earnings once a month, or oftener, according to agreemant. As to the serfs who occnpy the position of servants in the houses of their proprietore, they receive their food and raiment, and the support of their families, and small sums of money as presents from time to time, and generally live with a considerable degree of comfort. Many of them acquire some education. and *all*, as a general thing, reflect in some manner the degree of civilization of their masters—just as is seen in the house-slaves in our Southern States;

The serfs who are mechanics and farmers often acquire a considarable amount of property, and some of them become, if not absolutely rich, yet quite "well off in the world." All that they can make over and above what thay have to render to their proprietors is *their own*, over which they have entire and exclusive control. Among these there are, to a surprising extent, associations of beneficence which possess funde derived from their own contributioos, weekly, monthly or annually, and which are for the relief of the members in old age, or sickness, or poverty and suffering. The amonnt of these funds is often quite surprising. Of late years, too, there are "Banks for Sevings," in which such as are able aud eo disposed, may make deposits to serve as provision for an evil day or any other purpose.

IV.—POWER OF PROPRIETORS OVER THEIR SERFS.

The time has been when the proprietor conld sell his serfs to anybody who desired to buy, but now this is not so. The agricultural serfs can only be sold with the lands on which they live, and which they cultivate. The man who purcheses 1,000 or 2,000 acres of land buys all the serfs who live on that land. They become, in a certain senee, *his* property. So, too, those who buy tha hooses and lots which the mechanic-serfs occupy buy them also. Those who are house-servants are often transferred to the familiee which become offehoote from the old stock. The terms on which the serfs are to labor for their proprietors are settled by agreement, and, too often, by arbitrary decision of the proprietor, without their consent. Against exacting and unjuat conduet on the part of the master, there are modes of redress open to the serf, bot too often he prefers to suffer rather than run the risk of going into a law-court.

Tha proprietors formerly had tha right to inflict the *knout* and other modes of corporeal punishment upon their serfs. They have not that power now, nor have they had for many years. Such punishment can only be inflicted by the magistrate, after having heard the case which has been brought before him as deserving of hie interference. No one can now be either knouted or sent to Siberia, unless by decision of the civil magistrate. It was far otherwise onca. In this respect, as well as in many others, tha stete of things in Rnssia is very different from what it was even in the last century.

V.—NUMBER OF THE SERFS IN RUSSIA.

Some years ago, when the writer of this article applied to Connt KISSELIEFF, then Minister of tha Puhlic Domains, but now the Russian Ambassador at Psris, for the statistics relating to this subject, he received tha following statement, expressed in round nnmbers: In serfs belonging to the Empe-or, or what may properly be called Crown-serfs; hat is serfe living on the lands belonging to the Crown, including women and children, were 20,000,000. The serfs that were living on tha Crown-lands, which were set apart for the support of the members of the Imperial Family, and are called Appanages of the Crown," were 1,600,000. And he serfs that belonged to the noblee and other proprietors were 26,500,000. In all there were 48,000,000. It is probable that these figures rep, resent tolerably well the present state of things save that tbe Crown-serfs have increased coneiderably, and those of the nobles and other proprietors may have diminished somewhat. The reason of this change is the fact that the *Gorernment*, as we would say, or the *Emperor*, as the Rnssians would say, has long been engaged in bringing up the estates of insolveot nobles, by lending them money npon mortgages on their lands, and then teking those landa in case of a foreclosure of the mortgages. It is in this way, and by forfeitures for crime—especially for treason—that tha Governmant has come into the posseesion of so large a number of serfe. It is thue that the way has be come so well prepared for the Government to take the course which it has resolved to take in regard to emancipation.

VI.—RELATION OF THE CROWN-SERFS TO THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor, (or Government,) stands in tha relstion of a great proprietor to the Crown-serfs, or serfs on the public lands; and theeeserfs pay not in *kind*—that is a certain proportion of whst they raise on the lsnds which they cultivate,—but in *money*. That is, they psy so much *per caput*, in money, to the proper sgents of the Govsrnmsnt. If we suppose thet each person above four years of age le required to psy four or five dollsrs per annum—and this is not far from the exact truth—we shall find thst the eum will be a very large one, probably equaling, lf not eurpessing, sixty or seventy millisns o. dollsrs. This enormous income is expended ln lmproving the public domalos, and improving the condition of ths Crown-serfs, and comes not into the public treasury. We may here say—what perhsps might better hsve been said in another place—namely: that many of the nobles and other proprietors commute with their serfs, and accept en annnal snm in money in plsce of a certain ehare of the productions of the field. In the case of tbe mechanic serfs, all, we appreheud, pay in money. A nobleman of our acqusintancs once stated to us that all his serfs above four years paid him twenty paper rubles esch every yesr. As the paper ruble wss thon worth twenty-two cents of our money, each of his serfs paid him abont four dollars and forty cents per annnm. And as he gave esch fsmily ss much lsnd as it could cultivste, end the most of them did not pay more than twenty or twenty-fivs dollsrs (per fsmily) yearly, the coadition of hie serfs wss certainly not bad. A rent of twanty or twenty-five dollsrs, or evea twice that sum, wonld not be a very heavy one for forty, or sixty, or seventy scres of lsnd.

The eerfs that bclong to the Emperor are very proud of the relation, end look with some degrce of contempt upon those who belong to the noblce and other proprietors. As a general thing, they ere far better cared for then the other serfe. And they have long looked upon themselves as in a sease *free*. At all events, they have long believed that the day of their complete freedom is not very fer off.

As to military service, the Crown serfe are no more exposed to it than are those of the nobles. The army is recruited by *conscription*, in parts of the Empire where there are no serfs, such as Finland, the Beltic Provinces, Modern Polsnd, Bessarabie, &c.—just as in Frence; and the lot there falls on ell classce of people. Where serfege exists, the army is mainly recruited from them, for they constitute almost all the population in those paris

VII.—PROPORTION OF SERFS TO THE OTHER POPULATION.

We euppose that the entire populetion of the Russien Empire is about 70,000,000—including Siberia, tha Trans-Caucasien Provinces snd Russian Americs. And lf there are 48,000,000 of serfs, as there certainly ara, then the number of the *free* populetion in Ruesia is about 22,000,000, and not three-quarters of a millios, as a distinguished Senator in Congress asserted a few years ago.

VIII.—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TOWARDS EMANCIPATING THE SERFS.

Nothing worthy of mention was done by any eovereign before the reign of the late Emperor ALEXANDER. That monarch, in 1803, commenced the liberation of the eerfe in the Baltic Provinces. This plan contemplated the liberation of tha serfe in those Provinces in three periods of ten years each. This plan was carried out. Tbe third *decade* ended in 1833, in tha reign of NICHOLAS.

Nothing else has been since done, till within the last year. NICHOLAS, in the first yeare of his reign, thought eeriously of abolishing serfage in the whole Empire, but he became convinced thet such a measure would be impracticable. He then concluded to recommend to the nobles to liberate their serfs by selling them their freedom, with the lands they occupied, allowing hem ten or twelva years in which to psy, by annual instalments. This recommendetion was followed in some instences. The nobleman to whom we have referred, M. DE RHUMIN, liberated, in 1846 or '47. his eerfs, seven thousnd in number, selling them the lands which they had previously cultivated. And when he visited them a year afterwerds—they lived six or seven hundred miles from St. Petersburg, where he resided—a most affecting scene occurred. They all came to see him, and not only tbey, but 20,000 serfs from the eurrounding country, who desired to testify their great respect for him. They prepered a great feast in a forest, in honor of his philanthropic act. Nor did he lose by this act, for he realized a large eum of money, which he was enabled to invest in other ways quite as profitable. The Emperor NICHOLAS was very anxious to eee the nobles turn their attention to manufactures and to commerce, instead of engaging in nothing but *farming*. Ha was right. But he went no further then to recommend.

At one period of his life he was very much disposed, es we have said, to lay the axe at the root of the tree. In a conversation with Prince REPNIN, he expressed something like this determination. The Prince begged leave to tell him that in his opinion the time had not yet come for the liberation of the serfs, for they were not prepared for it. "I know it," said NICHOLAS, "they ought to be liberated in the reign of my son; but I foresee that he will not have tha energy to do it." "But," said he, stretching out his right arm, (they were standing,) "Prince, God has given me the energy to do it, and I will do it cost what it may." But he did not attempt it. And that son who he feared would not heve the coursge to underteke the teek, has taken hold of it with vigor.

IX.—HOW THE EMPEROR HAS GONE TO WORK.

ALEXANDER II. ascended the throne of Russia when he was in his thirty-eighth year—a man of mature judgment, and well educated for the high position which he was destined from his birth to occupy. It was three years last August since ha was crowned, and it will be four yeare next March since he ascended the throne. His enlightened measurce for the reduction, and yet increased efficiency of the army, his desire that the nobles and others should travel abroad and see what the world outside of Ruesia is, his abolition of the duties on forcign books, and his zeal in behalf of internal improvements, already show that he is an enlightened ruler, probably the most enlightened prince that ever occupied the Muscovite throne. But it is the course which he is taking in regard to tho serfe, which may be called *the* grest measure of his reign thue far.

It is known that as soon ae he could terminate the war in the Crimea he was determined to take into consideration the condition of the serfs who belong to tha nohlas. Ona of the first messures which he deemed to be important was to reduce the number of *small proprietors of serfs*, for it has long been found that the nobles who owned but few serfs over-worked them, and mada their condition fer worse than that of tha eerfs who belonged to the great proprietors. This was, indeed, inevitable; for the owners were compelled, or tempted rather, to work them hard, in order to make the two ends of the year meet. And to thousands and tens of thousands of them the holding of serfe was an unprofitable business. Tha first thing to be done was to try to induce, or constrain, the small proprietors to sell out to the greater ones.

The next thing was to taka staps which tanded to abolish the whole system of serfage. This was commenced last September. Nobles in three Governments—or provinces, as we should be likely to call them—in the western portion of the Empire that belonged to what was once called *Lithuania*—namely, Grobno, Kovno, and Wilna,—were recently, as wa must suppose, induced hy the Government of Russia to ask permission to take into consideration the qnestion of amanclpating the slevee in thosa Governments. The Emparor promptly responded in a favorable manner, and appointed a commiesion, composed of the Governora and certain other gentlemen ln thosa Governmente, and of certain crown-officers, to considar nd report on the expediency of tha measure, and, if expedient, on the *manner* in which this great and difficult question was to be managed.

The movement at first only contemplated the three Governments just named. But soon the subject became known over Russia by means of the newspapers. That happened which the Govaroment of the Emperor must have expected. The serfs evarywhera became excitsd, and wherevar tbey found their proprietors averse to entering into a similar movemsnt, they commenced to pillage, burn and murder, as they had often done before on a small scale, especially in the eastern and least civilized portion of the Empire in which serfage exists. The nobles fled in consternation to the cities and military posts for safety. But the Emperor interfered promptly, and put down this movement, snd ordered the serfs to return to their position snd work, and leave the whole subject in his hands; and this they did, for they have confidenca in him, as they had in his father, that he will do the thing thet is about right. In the meanwhile, the Commission is engaged in its deliberations.

X.—WHAT WILL BE DONE?

But what will be the *plan* that will be pursued? We cannot esy very definitely, for the simple reason that no such plan in all its details has yet been made known. But we will venture to ssy that it will coatemplate threa distinct *phases*, lf we may so speak: 1. An initiatory period, in which the nobles will have time to srrange the matter themselves with their serfs, if they be so disposed. This, no doubt, many of them will do—making the best bargain they can as to the terms of sale of lands and houses and lots to their eerfs, and the times of payment, etc. 2. A second phese will be that where no such arrangement can be made, the Government will intervene and fulfill the office of a mediating egent, or umpira, in order to bring the disagreeing parties to a proper arraagement. 3. The third end last phese will relate to the more complete transition of the eerfs into the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of citizens. This will require the liberated serfs to remain, in most cases, where they are for some ten or twelve years, instead of commencing at once to wander over the country at will, to their own and their late proprietors' great detriment.

Such, we are persuaded, will be, ln the main, the course pursued. But of the minute detaile we cannot now speak. One thing is certain: the measure is bound to succeed. There can be no drawing back now. Nor does the Emperor show the leest disposition to retreat from the task. Mey he live to carry it through. It is the greatest enterprise which eny monarch or ruler ever resolved to accomplish. It will require much wisdom and a good deal of time, patience and firmnese.

XI.—CONDITION OF THE SERFS.

A large portion of the eerfe cannot read. We once heerd the Emperor NICHOLAS say thet not one in ten can do so. But the serfs of the Crown have been better looked after in this respect than those of the nobles. It is to be hoped that the Goverament will at once inaugurate a grand educetional scheme, in order thet these people may receive the training which they need for their uew and important condition.

As to the serfs in tha eastern part of the Empire, in tha regions towards the Uralien Mountains, they are far less civilized, if we may so speak, than those in the West. Their long heir, (we speak of the men,) their unshaven faces, their long boots, their sheepskin *schubes*, or overcoats—all indicate a rude state. Their houses are often no more than 15 or 20 feet square; a great *oven*, or earthen stova, eix feet long, four wide and three high, stands in one corner. The wood is put in at one end, and to increase the heat of the room, as soon as it is half burnt, the flues are stopped, and the house becomes filled with smoke. A large table stands in the centre of the room, a broed eeet runs along the wall around, which is turned over at night, snd so forms, with the wall, a great trough, into which the people get and sleep; with the exception of those, chiefly boys, who get a place on the stove, which is comfortable enough in the Winter. Often, too, a pig, or some chickens, may be seen in an esh-hole under the stova. And sometimes, too, a cow or two may be seen in a stable beneath the house. In Western Russia they live better, however.

XII.—RESOURCES OF THE SERFS.

We may add, in closing, that the serfs have often found the means to purchase their freedom, and go into business for themselves. We were told of a man in Russia, on our first visit to that country, twenty years ago, who had become very rich, and yet hed been born a serf! And of another, et Moscow, who was far richer than his master, but had not been able to get his freedom, although he offered a very large sum for it, because his master wished to be able to say that, when he had a dinner-party, and this serf had to wait on the table, he had a richer *servant* than any other man in the Empire! And yet he assured the serf that he should one day have his freedom.

And, as to their pecuniary means, it is well known thet it hes been no uncommon thing when a noblemen died, and his estate hed to be sold, for the serfs on that estate to send a deputation to some excellent proprietor, of whom they had heard that he was a kind and reasonable master—even if he lived far off, in some cases—and beg him to coma and buy the estate; and, if he should say that he was not able to do it, the deputation would essure him that the serfs would *lend* him the money needed!

But we have said enough for the present on this most important and interesting subject.

PERSONAL.

In reference to the advertisement for next of kin to claim the effects of Lieut. Strain, now in the New-York Custom-house, a correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post* writes: "Lieut. Strain was born in Westmoreland County, in this State, and was a nephew of Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court. I judge he was left an orphan at an early age, as he spoke of being brought up by an aunt, and I never heard him speek of any nearer relatives. He was appointed from Ohio, his friends having removed with him to Springfield. In answer to inquiries as to where his home was, he always said he claimed that place as a home, though he had not been there for many years, from the fact that that was his last settled place of residence. His affections, however, evidently centered in his native State, and Westmoreland should be proud to own him as her son. Why his relatives are not prompt to claim him as their kin, is more than I can understand."

M. Sicotte, the Canadian Commissioner of Public Works, has resigned, because he cannot agree with his colleegues in their support of the Queen's selection of Ottawa as the Seet of Government.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* pays a high compliment to the retiring Govarnor King for his unquestionable integrity, uprightness and high personal honor.

Senetor Douglas will not be "forced into a fight." He would fight any man who should attempt such a thing.

The birthday of Webster, Jan. 18th, will be celebrated by a dinner at the Revere House, at which Caleb Cushing will preside.

George C. Thorburn, the florist, will taka charge of the grounds of the Mount Vernon estate when it shall be purchased hy the ladies.

Hon. William Preston, the new Minister to Spain, is to sail for Europe, on Wednesday next, in the *Asia*.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the new Chergé to Austria, leaves on Saturday in the *Fulton* for Havre.

Senator Houston, of Texes, is in this City, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Several members of the Legislature are already in the city.

The Legislative Caucuses will be held on Monday evening—the Republican in the Assembly, and the Democratic in the Senate Chamber. A meeting of the members elected on "Union Tickets" is called for Monday afternoon, at Stanwix Hall.

The two Houses will meet in their respective chambers on Tnesdey, at 11 o'clock, when the oath of office will be administered by the Hon. the Secretary of State.

Mr. WILSON, Clark of the last House, will preside in the Assembly until the election of the Speakar.

As there will probably be no delay in the organization of either House, the Governor's Message will undonbtedly be communicated soon after 1 o'clock.

The "craft" may be interested to know that the Message will probably not make more than five columns of the *Journal*.—*Albany Eve. Jour., Dec.* 31.

A yonng man named John Donnelly was stabbed last Friday night hy Jamee Butler, in the village of Batchogue. Donnelly, who, as a rule, is a properly behaved young man, happened on this occasion to get into bad company, and, while on a drunken frolic, the party broke into Butler's house. Butler, in the defenca of himself and his property, inflicted the wound from which it is feared Donnelly will die. Donnelly is respectably connected, and has friends in this City.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Session of the U. S. District Court.

Trials for Treason—Charge of the Judge—Effect of the President's Pardon—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sunday Nov. 27, 1858.

The U. S. District Court met here on Monday last. The charge of Judge SINCLAIR began by directing the attention of the Grand Jury to the crime of treason. He cited the President's Proclamation of the 6th of April last, and quoted the passage granting a pardon to those in Utah who might have been guilty of treason, upon certain conditions precedent, and procesded to show that a judge *could take no cognizance whatever of such a pardon*. He then directed the Grand Jury to inquire whether any persons in the Territory had been guilty of violating the postal laws, or the criminal laws of the United States, and also whether *polygamy* was practised or sustained under the laws of the Territorial Legislature. All these matters were proper subjects for the action of the Grand Jury, and he directed them to do their duty faithfully and fearlessly and with sole refsreace to the obligation of their oaths.

The following list of the names of the Grand Jurors will exhibit fully the composition of the Grand Jury:

ELNAZER MILLER, Forsman, Polygamist.
A. B. Miller, Gentile, merchant.
Stephen B. Rose, Mormon.
Ormus E. Bates, Mormon, Polygamist.
John B. Kimball, Mormon.
B. F. Pembleton, Mormon, Polygamist.
George Stringham, Mormon.
Abel Gilbert, Gentile, merchant.
Ezekiel Lee, Mormon.
Stephen Luce, Mormon.
Harrison Levere, Mormon.
H. Cabot, Gentile, merchant.
G. A. Neal, Mormon.
C. B. Craig, Gentile, Indisn Agent.
A. H. Raleigh, Mormon, Polygamist.
J. S. Kintsing, Gentile.
John Key, Mormon.
J. G. Campbell, Gentile.
Elias Perry, Gentile, merchant.
John Kerr, Gentile.
John M. Wallece, Gentile.
D. W. Bayliss, Gentile, watchmaker.
D. H. Beck, Gentile, saddler.

It will be perceived that the Mormons have a majority of one in the Grand Jury. This will be sufficient to defeat the ends of justice; thet is to say, BRIGHAM YOUNG has a majority in the United States Grand Jury, whose duty it will be to consider the questions of Mormon treason and Mormon polygamy.

Judge SINCLAIR's charge has had no outward effect upon this people, but every day makes it more apparent that it has created a very strong under-current of bitter feeling against the Gentiles, which the leaders are using every effort to fan into a flame. You need not be surprised to hear of an outbreak before long.

The Court is now occupied in hearing argument upon an important question, and one which has been the principal cause of former difficulties in tha United States Courts of this Territory, viz.: The right of the Marshal and Prosecuting-Attorney appointed by the Territory to take the place of the United States Marshal and the United States Prosecuting-Attorney when the Court is deciding questions arising under the statutes of the Territory. By a law of the United States the Territory has to pay the expenses of tha United States Courts when they are engaged in the trial of cases arising under the Territorial laws, and tha Mormons contead, therefore, that their officers should execute the process of the Court and prosecute the offenders arraigned before it. The Judge has not yet rendered his decision upon this point.

Last Saturday, three unsuccessful attempts were made by Marshal DODSON and his deputies, to serva a subpœna upon BRIGHAM YOUNG, requiring his attendance before the Court as a witness. The first time the Marshal went to the house, he was told that BRIGHAM was not at home, but the second and third times the gates in the high stone wall which surrounds BRIGHAM's house were shut in his face, and he was positively denied admittance, although he stated his business and demanded admittance in the neme of the United States. It will now be necessary for the Court to issua an attachment requiring the Marshal to take him and compel his attendance before the Court, and if he still refuses to allow the Marshal to approach him, it will become necessary to call upon the army for assistance.

Last Monday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a most violent and uncalled for assault was committed by e numhar of the Mormon policemen of this city, upon a party of unarmed and nnoffending "Christians." It appears that a small party of young gentlemen, among whom were Assistent-Surgeon COVEY and Lieut. SAUNDERS of the Dragoons, U. S. Army, were spending the evening with Mr. KINKEAD in the store of Messrs. LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & Co., (Gentile merchants.) Lieut. SAUNDERS had just recovered from a long and severe attack of typhoid fever, contracted on his recent trip to the Humboldt River, and had been out of his room for but two days previous to this evenlag.

Dr. COVEY was attending him as his physician.

At about 10 o'clock, as Lieut. S. was about leaving the store, he found two policemen armed with shot guns peeping in at a side window of tha store, and several others walking up and down in front of the store. Addressing himself to those who were looking in at the window he asked them what they wanted, and why they were thus spying about; they answered that they were acting under orders; he therefore told them that they had no right to be there, and requested them to move off; they thereupon made a most violent and uncalled-for reply, making the most insulting allusion to the army and its officers. Lieut. L. thereupon advanced towards them, although unarmed, but he had scarcely taken a step when the policemen rushed upon him, knocked him down and beat him senseless with their clubs, at the same time blowing a whistle, at which signal some thirty more came up from a guard-house near by. By this time the gentlemen in the store hearing the noise outside, came out to see what was the difficulty, but the moment they were outside of the door the policemen pointed their guns at them, and told them they the first man who advanced would be a dead man. Notwithstanding this threat, Dr. COVEY, seeing the condition in which Lieut. L. was lying, and believing him to be murdered, picked up a stone,—for he was entirely unarmed,—and attempted to make his way through the policemen, to his wounded comrade, whereupon he was shot at four times; one of the balls struck him on the left arm end passing entirely through the muscle of the arm above the elbow, followed along the shoulder-blade and lodged on the breast bone; another of the bullets struck him on tha knee, just grazing the flesh. At the same time, Mr. MENDENHALL, a clerk, and Mr. KINKEAD, were also knocked down for attempting to reach Lieut. L. The former received a severe blow on the head and was carried senseless to the guard-house, from which he returned as soon as he recovered his senses, and tha latter escaped with a wound upon his leg.

Lieutenant SAUNDERS, who was very weak from the effect of his recent illness, was placed in a most critical condition by the injuries received, his skull having been slightly fractured; he is now, however, recovering rapidly. The wounds received by Dr. COVEY, although fiveh wounds, will require some time to heel.

The gentlemen (Americans) thus most brutally and unwarrantably assalled were entirely unarmed, whilst the policemen were armed not only with clubs and pistols, but with shot-guns and rifles.

About a half hour after this occurrence, as Secretary HARTWELL and KIRK ANDERSON, editor of the *Valley Tan*, were leaving the same store, they met a party of policemen, who, upon their approach, spread themselves out in a line across the street and cocked their guns; as they advanced nearer, one of the guns was fired, the bullets whistling by close to them. United States Marshal DODSON and two other gentlemen who were with him, a short distance behind the Secretary, coming up, the policemen were accosted, and upon being questioned as to what they meant by their conduct, replied that the gun had been shot accidentally, but that they were *acting under orders* and were always ready.

These events have created the most intense excitement among the "Gentiles" in this city, for they now consider themselves at the mercy of this armed police force of 400 men. By various other minor incidents which have transpired, it does seem that the Mormons are determined to make the "Gentiles" to take some bold step in self-defence, and strange as it would appear, sad unreasonable as it may seem, the Mormons are undoubtedly endeavoring to arouse prejudice and excite difficulties between themselves and the "Gentiles." We will not be surprised if it shall become necessary to have a portion of the army stationed in this city ere long, to prsveat bloodshed.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1858.

The proceedings in the United States District Court for this, the Third Judicial District, have been unusually interesting during the past week.

On Tuesday the motion made by D. H. BURR, Esq., late Surveyor-Genaral of this Territory, to have JAS. FERGUSON, HORRA STOUT and J. C. LITTLE expelled from the bar of this Court on the following charges was taken up:

1. For preferring false, slanderous and infamous charges against DAVID H. BURR, a member of the Bar in this Court, at the February Term, 1857, when they knew them to be false, thus imposing upon the Court and showing that their asseverations as members of the Bar cannot be relied upon.

2. For threatening and intimidating a Judge of this Court, the Hon. GEORGE P. STILES, interrupting him in the discharge of his official duties, and coercing him to adjourn the Court at the February Term, 1857, to the great detriment of the public business and hindrance of justice.

The motion was withdrawn so far as related to HORRA STOUT and J. C. LITTLE, but was continued with regard to JAMES FERGUSON.

The witnesses being called, the Marshal returned that he had been unable to serve the subpœna upon BRIGHAM YOUNG, one of the witnesses summoned. It appears that when the Marshal went to serve the summons upon BRIGHAM that the gates in the stone wall which surrounds his house were *closed*, and the Marshal thus prevented from entering: this was repested three times. Judge SINCLAIR thereupon ordered an *alias* summons to be issued for *brother* BRIGHAM. In the afternoon, however, the Judge received a note from BRIGHAM stating that he would obey the process of the Court, and afterwards, when the Marshal served the writ upon him, he told him thet he was not aware that he had been prevented from serving the writ upon him before, and that he had been shot out without his orders. On Wednesday, the case was again brought before the Court, when Mr. FERGUSON tendered his resignation as an attorney-at-law. This the Judge would not accept, informing him that once an Attorney, he was always an Attorney, unless expelled from the Bar for misconduct.

Mr. FERGUSON then offered to plead guilty to the first charge, and to take a judgment *pro confesso*, and be disbarred upon that charge alone. The Judge replied that, if he plead guilty to the entire charges made against him, he would disbar him with all due solemnity; but that if he did not, those grave charges must be investigated.

Mr. FERGUSON then moved for a continuance until yesterday morning, the 3d inst., which was granted by the Court.

We doubt very much whether eny Judge in this Territory was ever honored hy so distinguished an assemblage as was present at the meeting of the Court, yesterday morning.

The Court was crowded to its utmost capacity. In the bar, by the sids of Mr. FERGUSON, was seated the *livie prophet* himself, BRIGHAM YOUNG, *President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and Trustee in Trust of the Perpetual Emigration Fund*. He was dressed plainly in a neat suit of black, and during the sitting of the Court sat with his hat off, but with a silk handkerchief tied about his head.

During tha greater portion of the time he rested his head upon his hand, and his countenance wore a careworn, melancholy expression. Old resideats say that he is very much broken down, and looks to be in ill-health.

This was his first appearance in public since the entrence of the Army into the velley. Back of BRIGHAM stood one of his sons, leaning against a pilar of the wall; next to this son sat HEBER KIMBALL; and on the same hench were also seated "Lieutenant-General" DANIEL H. WELLS and GEO. A. SMITH, the "General Church Recorder and Historian," accompanied by the twelve Apostles and all the dignitaries of the Church. HEBER KIMBALL looked hale and hearty. He has a low, cunning expression, accompanied by a characteristic look of sensuality and grossness. He also wore a silk handkerchief tied about his heed. Conspicuous in this group we also noticed JOHN TAYLOR, the great Mormon editor and author. He is by far the most intellectual-looking person of the group, although we find in his writings very little of that judgment and intellect which we might be led to expect from his appearance. Immediately in front of the Judge sat Governor CUMMING and Judge CRADLEBAUGH, and ranged round in the bar opposite BRIGHAM were the "Gentile" Attorneys. Among the crowd which filled the Hall in the rear we noticed several persons notorious as members of the "Danite Band," and also several of the "Starred" Police of the city.

In striking contrast with the assembly in the room, set the "*baby*" Judge, (as he is called by BRIGHAM,) tha Hon. CHAS. C. SINCLAIR, but 28 years of age, who, with his clerk, D. A. BURR, Esq., as yet a beardless youth, present, undoubtedly, the most youthful-looking Court in the United States. Still, his calm, dignified demeanor, tha perfect order and decorum which he maintains in his Court, and the intellect and thorough knowledge of the law which he has thus far displayed in the sittings of his Court, have already earned for the Judge a fine reputation and character in this Territory, and have, beyond doubt, secured the respect and esteem of all classes.

This interesting and interested assembly were, however, doomed to be disappointed so far as the case was concerned, for Mr. FERGUSON, having made a demurrer to the charges on the ground that they were not specific enough, they were amended in open court, whereupon he again moved for a continuance until next Monday morning, which was granted by the Court.

The great interest in this case arisee from the fact that the Mormons have repeatedly and publicly denied the facts set forth in the second charge, made against Mr. FERGUSON, viz.: the breaking up, by threats and violence, of Judge STILES' court. It is now expected that the whole affair will be proven to the satisfaction of the world. As it is, there has thus far been manifested, on the part of Mr. FERGUSON and his Mormon friends, a strong desire to avoid an investigetion; and we are glad to find that Judge SINCLAIR has determined to have the facts investigeted.

On Monday last this Grand Jury having asked the Court for further information as to how far their investigations into the subject of treason, into which they were instructed by tha Judge in his charge to inquire, should be carried.

In reply to their interrogatories the Judge told them that in their investigations they could only cousider of crimes committed in this District; but he also told them that he deamed it his duty to inform them that the U. S. Prosecuting Attorney would refuse to prepara indictments against persons for the crime of treason, and that he would in open Court give them his reasons for so doing.

ALEXANDER WILSON, Esq., the U. S. Attorney, thereupon addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

May it please your Honor, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury, by permission of his Honor, Judge SINCLAIR, I am permitted here, publicly to give you the reasons why, as Prosecuting-Attorney of the United States for this Territory, I have presented before you no bills of indictments for treason at this Coort.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, in regard to the subject of treason, as the same has been here given you in charge by the Court, there are certain facts and circumstances of a public character which must necessarily come to your knowledge, and govern your action in the premises, as a grand inquest, and which must govern my actions, and circumscribe my duties as the Prosecuting-Attorney of the United States for this Territory.

I refer to the proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of Utah, on the subject of treason, dated at the City of Washington, April 6th, 1858, and which I have here in Court, as evidence before you. It is here a witness; and that it is such a paper as proves itself, I will refer the Court to 2 Bacon's Ab. 609, where, *inter alia*, it is said the Gazette is evidence of all acts of State. Also to 12 Wood, 216; 8 State Trials 212, 2 Camp. Rep. 44.

This proclamation, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, is a State paper, emanating from the high Executive of the nation, which, in his wisdom, he has seen proper to publish to the nation, and to the inhabitants of Utah, now in especial manner concerned, and of which the Attorney of the United States, in his official capacity in the Territory of Utah, must take notice, and by which he must be governed.

This Territory belongs to the United States, and is subject to the control of the National Legislature; and the President of the United States, a coordinate functionary of the National Legislature, by the powers vested in him by the Constitution and laws, has issued this proclamation.

The proclamation was brought to this Territory by Commissioners eppointed hy the same high power, and these Commissioners, in a public conference with the people of Utah, convened here, in Great Salt Lake City, in the month of June last, for that special purpose, then and there made its contents known and published them to the inhebitants of Utah.

These Commissioners were invested with authority to carry into effect the provisions of the Proclamation—they did it and returned to their homes.

The conditions, especially set forth in the Proclamation, were accepted and acquiesced in hy the people of Utah, whom they concerned, at that conference, and at subsequent conferences, at Provo, and elsewhere in the Territory. And this acceptance and acquiescence has been further, and fully evidenced by the conduct and acts of the people since that time.

The conditions, as expressed in the proclamation, are clear eod distinct, and can admit of no misunderstanding. The language is as follows:

"Now, therefore, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of Utah, to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah who shall submit to the laws, a free pardon for the seditions and treasons heretofore by them committed; warning those who shall persist, after notice of this Proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further leniency, but look to be rigorously dealt with, according to their deserts."

That these conditions, since that time, have been faithfully adhered to and carried out, in the conduct and acts of the people of Utah, I have no evidence to the contrary. Whatever may have been the state of public affairs in this Territory before, at that time seditions, treasons, and rebellion against the United States, ceased after notice of this Proclamation had been given to, and received and acquiesced in, by the people of the Territory of Utah.

Governor CUMMING, in his Proclamation bearing date the 14th day of June, 1858, at Great Salt Lake City, with the seal of the Territory, and which is now here in Court—and which Proclamation is founded on that of the President, and its acceptance and acquiescence in by the inhabitants of Utah—in speaking of the President's Proclamation, uses the following language:

"The proffered pardon was accepted, with the prescribed terms of the Proclamation, by the citizens of Utah.

Peace is restored to our Territory."

These, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, are facts announced by the high Executive officer of the Territory, in a solema proclamation to the people, and they are to be received as evidsnce of the public condition of the country over which he so ably and vigilantly presides. And that they are as true now, and since that time, as then, no man has denied.

Therefore, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it only remains for me to say, for the reasons given, that there are now no acts of sedition, treason or rebellion against the Government of the United States in this Territory, which this Prosecuting Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, with the President's proclamation and pardon before him, and the Governor's solemn announcement of its acceptance, can charge before you, against any of the inhabitants of this Judicial District, or of the Territory of Utah.

The Mormons have continuously and still do, publicly and privately, deny that they have committed treason against the Government, and they have maintained publicly through their Church organ, the *Deseret News*, and still do maintain, publicly and privately, that the President's pardon was thrust upon them undesired and uncalled for, and without its being requested; and that furthermore it is not valid, as it is a pardon for crimes which they have not committed, although they have in the meantime failed to fulfill its requirements.

Treason is a crime against the laws of our country, and the pardon of the President was for this crime against the laws of the country. Now, a pardon by law, to be valid, must be delivered and accepted, and it must also be *specially pleaded* in bar of punishment for a

happy; lots of work to do; been here four days; Every person we talk with speaks encouragingly of the gold. It's here, and no mistake—have seen it. The country is splendid—game abundant—provisions high, for those who have to buy. We are not in this category. See but few Indians—don't trouble us. Had a hard trip; fortunately lost no oxen nr horses, and enjoyed good health. Emigration from California pouring in. For God's sake, don't let anybody take the Santa Fé route; it nearly killed us. We propose to make one or two hundred thousand next Summer, and spend the remainder of our days in Europe'e classic realms. I am satisfied that this new region will turn out to be equal to a l expectations.

Captain West arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, direct from the gold region. He came through on a mula in 18 days, by the direct route to and from Leavenworth. He corroborates all the accounts published in the *Times*, and thinks the gold deposits will far exceed, in quanuity and quality, anything yet discovered in the world. Kansas is ahead!

NEBRASKA GOLD MINES.

From the Brownville (Nebraska) Advertiser, Dec. 23.

The late news from the mines is occupiug the attention of everybody in this region. Many are going to the mines as miners; others as traders. Our merchants are making arrangements for additional buildings and extra heavy stocks with which to supply adventurers. New and more extensive mercantile houses will open up in the Spring. The farmers are preparing for extra efforts to produce additional crops the coming season. Hotel-keepers will make additional preparations for the accommodation of those coming up the river, and across the countr to starty from this point in the Spring.

St. Vrain's Foar, Nov. 6, 1858.

We arrived here yesterday evening, and finding some men here from the Missouri River, I avail myself of the opportunity of sending you a few lines. This fort is on the Platte River, some ten or twelve miles from the foot of the mountains, and forty miles from the gold diggings (Cherry Creek.) These men are from Plattsmouth, N. T. They started for this region the 15th of September last; end have been here some ten or fifteen days, prospecting at different places. They say they found plenty of gold almost anywhere. Some of them are returning home, the balance will remain. Those going home intend returning in the Spring. There is no douht of the existence of plenty of gold here from the tales we have heard concerning the precious metal. The great trouble in these mines is the scarcity of watar and the severity of the Winter.

So far we have had no snow; but our informants say when they left Cherry Creek, three days ago, the snow was ten inches deep. The mountains are in full view from here. Pike's Peak lays to the south. Its pinnacle looms up and resembles a far-distant black cloud. Long's Peak is west of us, and snow can be seen nn its summit. In fact, snow can be seen on all the mountains in view, and we expect to be in it in a day or two. We expect to reach the diggings in two days. It is a long ways from Brownville here. From our reckoning we have traveled over 600 miles. Wood is a great object on the road, and "Buffalo chips" are very scarce. Saveral nights we had no fire, and went supperless to bed. But, atl in all, we have had a good trip. If you start for here in the Spring I would advise you to come in company with some experienced man. I mean ona who has made a trip or two across the Plains. Provisions ara not very high. Flour in the diggings is $15 per hundred weight, sugar 25 cents per pound, and other things in proportion.

There seems to be a scarcity of tools—wooden buckets particularly, as they are used to carry water to paris nf the diggings where there is no water to be had.

Our informants say they have prospected where each pan of dirt yielded 25 cents, in places where there was no water convenient. There will be no water in Cherry Creek, only in a few of the Spring months. In fact, water is the principal part tn mining. It seems gold is more plenty here than water. There are some five or six hundred men in the mines. Some of them have been there for a year. They are generally provioed with provisions for the Winter. Our provisions last very well. We finished our first sack of flour this morning. We live principally on antelope meat. I was out yesterday some five miles from the road, and I think I saw five hundred antelopes. They go in herds of from fifty to one hundred. Elk and deer are plenty. I have seen only two buffalo on the whole route.

Our compsnions are in good health and spirits. Your humble servant has become fat, luxuriating on wild game and breathing the pnre air of the prairie.

I will write yon again at the earliest opportunity.

Yours truly, JOHN S. HARDIN.

Cherry Creek, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

We are still well and in excellent spirits; are wintering abont four miles above the mouth of Cherry Creek. We had a safe and agreeable trip. As to the gold here, I cannot say a great deal now, as we can do but little towards prospecting this Winter. The fact is, however, there is plenty of gold here everywhere of a fine quality, and further explorations will, no doubt, develop them still more rich. An industrious band, with anything like convenient fixtures, can make from $3 to $5 per day.

There is here, as in the settling of all new countries, a vast amount of hard work to do, and those coming here must not expect to escape it, or to make a fortune in a day, or week, or month. There are two towns already here; one at the mouth of Cherry Creek, and another six miles above. We are about 25 miles from the mountains, where the Platte comes through. We have had some snow, but there is none now on the ground where we are. Pike's Peak and Long's Peak—in sight—are covered with snow. Here, in the valley, it is quite mild and pleasant, more so than I expected. If you come in the Spring, beware of one thing. Don't overload your team, for there are some of the worst sand roads I ever saw. I would advise you to bring flonr, bacon, and lard, the latter in tin boxes or cans; good butter in boxes; shovels, picks, hoes, &c. As to driving beef, I don't think it will pay, there are so many cattle here now, and more to come in the Spring. You will do well, however to bring much cows. Money can be made at that.

I am satisfied you would like this country. The climate is mild and healthy, and gold plenty.

Yours, JOS. BAKER.

Mountania, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

Dear Uncle: Well, we are at our journey's end, in good health and spirits, and know enongh of the country to say, come in the Spring. Bring with you provisions, such as flour, bacon, sugar, and coffee; also nails, and quickstiver. Don't load your teams too heavy, and do not undertake to come with horses; they cannot stand the trip. Oxen or mules only can be relied npon. So far, the climate is admirable. Come the Platte River route—the old Utah road. We are wintering four miles from the mouth of Cherry Creek.

Gold can be found in abundance anywhere here. Don't come with the expectation of making a fortone in a month, and without labor. While all surruunding circumstances are propitious, the gold must be *dug out of the ground*. Do not bring beef cattle; there are more here now than will be eaten in three years, and more coming. Yours, A. C. EDWARDS.

Mountania, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

We are finally in Winter quarters; comfortable, in good health and humor. We have not had time to prospect much for gold, bnt know enongh to say without fear of misrepresenting that gold abounds all over this region. I would advise yon and other of my friends to come early in the Spring. Bring your carpenter tools; there will be any amount of business for builders next season. Yours, R. C. BERGER.

Close of the Navajo War.

From the National Intelligencer.

New-Mexico, Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

It affords me no little pleasure to report the probable conclusion of the Navajo war. Col. Miles, the commander at Defiance, went out, as planned, with his available forces to the stronghold of the nation. Flags of truce were hoisted, and all the chiefs came in and implored respite from hostilities. Certain conditions, not now nnderstood, were asked and granted, and a thirty days' armistice is passing. The result will probably be a permanent peace. It is impossible to conceive the gratification which this probability excites. Nu prognostications of long bloodshed and expense could have been too gloomy had the contest continued. The difficulty on the troops have had, even in their skirmishes,—for the body of the nation has not been attacked—is sufficient to show what reason there is for thankfulness that a prospect is opened for peace.

Our principal canse for satisfaction, however, arises from a thorough conviction that the war was unjust in its commencement. It is better to let such a contest end with little glory than to continue it with much wrong. This Navajo tronble has little direct bearing on general interests, and the attention it excites is rather in proportion to its national importance than to the degree of his national injustice.

The mail that leaves this week takes in Captain McLane, who is directly from the seat of war. Captain McLane seems to think that there is no doubt of the anxiety of the Indians to close in with any reasonable propositions for peace. The highest praise is given to Colonel Miles for the skill and energy displayed by him, and the nnexpected conclusion of the war is in a great measure attributed to his good management.

Having had the advanisge of hearing from the lips of Capt. McLane himself an explanation of some of those earlier acts of the war with which he was most identified, it is dnc to him to remove any suspicion of having precipitated difficnities which may have been cast npon him in any previous communications. Although his course was reported not as known, but as rumored, and although care was taken not to assume more than the possibility of an error of judgment on his part, and although at the worst his fault would have been only over bravery, it is perhaps dne to him to state that little or no option was given him in the difficulties which initiated, and as was thought, precipitated the war. I refer to the action of Bear Spring. The written instructions of an immediate superior, who was too fer distant from Santa Fé to be aware of the pacific intentions of Gen. Garland, remove all responsibility from Capt. McLane's shoulders, and leave him the untarnished honor due the daring bravery of his fignt.

A *habeas corpus* case of an unusuel character came before Jndge Bennett, of Burlington, Vt., upon the following state of facts: Mr. Edgar W. Brown, aged 18, ran away with Miss Sarah Jane Phillips, a little damsel under 15, and married her. Sarah Jane had some property in her own right, independent of her parents, with whom she lived. The property, and to some extent its interesting owner, were under the protection of Dr. Hathaway as guardian. Now Dr. H. perfectly abhorred Master Brown, which made an elopement necessary. The youthful twain were made one by Justice Upham, of Winooski, and Sarah Jane returned to her mother. Whereupon Dr. Hathaway came in a rage and took her awny, placing her at a boarding-school under his own control. Hence a writ of *habeas corpus* on the part of the bereaved boy Brown. Dr. H. was at first stubborn and refractory, but finally under terror of the law produced the bride. Of course there could be but one result. Edgar and Sarah rushed together and departed arm in arm.

The General Court (Legislature) of Massachusetts, meets in Boston on Wednesday of this week. The most prominent candidate for President of the Senate, is the Hon. Charles A. Phelps, and for Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Charles Hale, both of Boston.

CAKE HARBORS.

The Duty of the United States to Improve the Lake Harbors.

In Canal Board, Albany, Dec. 18, 1858.

Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee to whom it was referred to prepare a petition to Congress that the harbors at Buffalo and Oswego, at the termination of the Canals, may be enlarged, improved and protected by the National Government; and the moneys heretofore advanced by the Canal Board from the Canal revenues, in constructing the Breakwater and Basin at Buffalo, may be refunded by the United States, submits, for the consideration of the Board, the following:

MEMORIAL:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Canal Board of the State of New-York, by this their memorial, respectfully represent:

That they are intrusted by the Constitution and Laws of the State of New-York with the management and care of its canals, so far as to prescribe their plan and dimensions, to fix their rates of toll and to exercise a general supervision over their means and sources of revenue. The Canal Commissioners of the State constitute a portion of the Board, and superintend the construction and navigation of the Canals.

Under the direction of the Board, and that of the Canal Commissioners, the Erie Canal, 354 miles long, connecting the Atlantic Ocean, through the Hudson River, with Lake Erie at Buffalo, and the Oswego Canal, 38 miles long, connecting the Erie Canal at Syracuse with Lake Ontario at Oswego, have been enlarged through nearly all their length, from their original dimensions of forty feet wide and four feet deep, to seventy feet wide and seven feet deep. Both of the works are now on the eve of completion, and are expected to be finished within the coming year.

The Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional power and the discharge of its proper duty, in respect to the natural, navigable waters of the Union, have erected in the harbor of Buffalo, at the termination of the Erie Canal, a pier extending several hundred feet into Lake Erie, and also a pier in the harbor of Oswego, at the termination of the Oswego Canal, extending several hundred feet into Lake Ontario.

These works were commenced under appropriations by Congress in 1826 and 1827, and were continued, under further appropriations, until 1853.

The pier at Buffalo was erected as a site for a lighthouse and for the protection so far as it might suffice, of the national commerce at that port.

The latter object has been partially attained, but the erection of tha pier unexpectedly gave a new direction to the waters of the Lake, and caused them to wear away the land through which the Erie Canal was excavated, and to threaten the destruction not only of the valuable slips and outlets connecting the Canal with the Lake, but the main channel of the Canal itself.

The subject having been presented by the Canal Commissioners to the Canal Board, in the year 1847, it was resolved to provide a remedy without delay, and that the exigency of the case would not allow the Canal authorities to await the action of the Government of the United States. A plan was accordingly adopted by the Canal Board, and carried into execution by the Canal Commissioners, under which a breakwater has been erected in the waters of the Lake, and about one thousand feet from the shore, 2,200 feet long, and 12 feet high, with 45 feet base. The sand which had accumulated between the breakwater and the shore has also been excavated and removed, thereby forming a basin or port of shelter for shipping entering the harbor.

The cost of the breakwater and basin, designated in the Canal accounts under the general head of "The Erie Basin," now amounts to $179,473, exclusive of interest. The particular details are accurately contained in the statement of the Canal Auditor, herewith furnished. A further expenditure of about $30,000 will be needed, fully to secure the breakwater from the storms of the lake.

The Governor of the State, in his Annual Message to the Legislature, in 1852, brought the subject to their attention in the following terms:

"The Canal authorities are now engaged in the construction of an expensive pier at the harbor of Buffalo, for the safety and accommodation of the lake shipping entering at that port. The expense of the work is estimated at $200,000. An account of the expenditure will be kept under the direction of the Canal Board, and at a proper junctore, the amount expended ought, and probably will be refunded to the State, by the General Government."

The amount expended by the United States in erecting their pier at Buffalo, up to the present time, amounts to $258,000, and in erecting the pier at Oswego, $270,869. Neither of these works are now adequate to their object, but need enlargement and repair: and the pier at Oswego has become so far dilapidated that it affords little if any shelter from the violence of the lake.

It is on this state of facts that the Canal authorities of New-York deem it proper respectfully to petition that the moneys which have been advanced from the Canal revenues of the State, in maintaining and improving the harbor at Buffalo, and which ought properly to have been expended by the United States for the protection of the national commerce, may be refunded, and that Congress will appropriate a sum sufficient for the purpose.

They also petition that the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, the terminating points of the Erie and Oswego Canals, may be adequately enlarged, improved, and protected by the United States.

They further claim that it is the duty of the General Government to improve and protect all the harbors and ports on the chain of lakes, within the jurisdiction of the American Union.

In presenting this petition, your memorialists wholly disclaim any wish or intention to ask for the exercise by Congress of any power of doubtful constitutionality, or to reopen the discussion of any controverted question of national policy or duty. They ask only, that the General Government of the Union (which for the sake of brevity they will call the "*National Government*") will exercise the national authority, which it clearly possesses over the national navigable waters, and that it shall discharge only tha public duty which it is bound to discharge, upon those principles of justice and equity which should ever subsist between the Government of the Union and the Governments of the separate States.

It will be perceived by Congress that your Memorialists do not seek or invoke the aid of the National Government, in constructing or aiding in the construction of a canal, or railway, or turnpike road, or any other work of improvement, exclusively upon the soil or territory of a State. They are well aware that the extent of the national authority over works of this description has been the subject of grave controversy in our public councils; and that after it had been liberally exercised, during several successive administrations, in constructing the Cumberland road through six of the States of the Union, and other similar improvements of minor extent, it has been virtually abandoned.

Nor will it escape the attention of Congress, that while New-York has never opposed, to any noticeable extent, the liberal exercise of this power within her sister States, her own public works have received literally nothing, either from the liberality or the justice of the General Government.

In the year 1811, the Legislature of the State, impressed not only with the magnitude, but the national importance of the work then in contemplation for connecting the ocean with the lakes by a navigable canal, specially delegated two of her first Canal Commissioners, De Witt Clinton and Gouverneur Morris, to apply to the Administration of President Madison for aid, either in money or land. How coldly and distrustfully that application was received, their official report un their return sufficiently shows.

It is true, that a Committee of Congress, after much reluctance, reported a bill appropriating four millions of acres of land in the then far distant and almost unpeopled territory of Indiana, but coupled with the condition that the proposed canals should be five feet deep and sixty-three feet wide, and (if practicable) along an inclined plane of six inches to the mile, from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, which would have rendered it necessary to construct several embankments of immense size, including one across the Cayuga marshes, one hundred add thirty feet high.

But even this scanty measure of assistance, burdened with a condition thus severe, was finally withheld by Congress, and the bill was left to perish in the House of Representatives. Abandoned by the General Government, New-York was left alone to rely on her own awarded and limited resources. The magnitude of the effort required several years of delay, and she was compelled at last to build the work on a scale so small, and with dimensions so inadequate, that before the lapse of a single generation, it has been thrown away to give place to the present enlarged and more efficient structure.

Its total cost, including the line to Oswego, and the old-abandoned canal, will exceed forty millions of dollars, exclusive of interest. Coupled with the Hudson, of which it is virtually a prolongation, and the series of lakes forming the other and largest link of the chain, it opens an unbroken navigation from the ocean into the continent, at least sixteen hundred miles long.

Of this vast work, New-York has thus accomplished her full portion, and she now feels entitled to ask whether tha government of the Union will not also do its part by improving and protecting the harbors on the long line of natural waters, forming part of this great chain of national navigation.

The right and the duty of the Union thne to improve its navigable waters, your memorialists would respectfully place on the following grounds:

I. The waters of these inland seas are in no respect local waters, or subject to the sole authority of any or either of the States adjacent, but are emphatically national waters, not only in extent and importance, but in legal and political character.

They are no more local than the Atlantic or the Pacific is local, but constitute a broad national, continental highway for the common use, not only of the whole American Union, but of the broad expanse of British America. It surely cannot be necessary, before a body so intelligent as the American Congress, to dilate on the geographical extent or topographical character of this great series of mediterranean waters. Can it be necessary to urge that the navigable passage which they open from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the, westernmost extremity of Lake Superior, bisects the eastern half of the North American continent, and that, too, through the broadest belt of its temperate zone?—that it extends through more than thirty of the sixty-two degrees of longitude between the Atlantic and Pacific?—that it overspread the whole northern boundary of the American Union at the adoption of the Constitution?—that its shore line, six thousand two hundred and fifty miles in extent, is equal to our whole Atlantic water-front,, with all its indentations?—that this vast chain of internal navigation, if spread ont on the map of Europe, would stretch from the Atlantic to the Volga, and virtually concentrate in a single channel the commerce of the largest part of Christendom?—that, while it now politically divides, it yet commercially unites, in one homogeneous people, the two great offshoots of that vigorous race now rapidly and resistlessly peopling this new world?—that its waters, now slumbering in peace and discharging only the grateful office of bearing the commingled commerce of Anglo Saxon America to the Ocean, have also borne in war the naval forces of the Republic and enabled it to win its proudest naval triumphs? that the dock-yards of the smallest of this unrivalled series of inland waters have given birth to line-of-battle ships not inferior, in size or strength, to the victors of Trafalgar and the Nile? Or, if we descend to a technical analysis of the legal character of this chain of seas, do we not find the admiralty jurisdiction of the Union penetrating every inlet and bay, from the outlet of Lake Ontario at the Thousand Islands to the farthermost and innermost harbors of Fond du Lac and Chicago? Nay more, do we not find the Government of the Union visibly and daily lining these very coasts with national officials, granting navigating licenses, and collecting imposts in the name and for the benefit of the Union?

II. These waters have been placed by fundamental compact beyond the separate authority of the States.

At the time of forming the present National Government, its founders had in view, three great systems of navigable waters—the Atlantic, the Lakes, and the Mississippi—forming the sides of the great triangular area constituting the nucleus of our present Continental Union.

The subsequent acquisitions and annexations of the vast domain between the Mississippi and the Pacific, enlarging our limits from ocean to ocean, and elevating the nation to the highest rank among the continental Powers of the globe, so far from diminishing, immeasurably increased its pre-existing obligations in regard to our interior waters. The gigantic works now projected for reaching the Pacific, will owe their chief value and powers to the continental, interoceanic connexion which they will effect with the chain of inland seas.

The transcendant importance of uniting the great basins of the Mississippi and the Lakes in one broad and uniform system, free from local impost or interference, and open alike forever to the citizens of all our States, present and future, occupied the anxious attention of our early statesmen.

Experience on the older Continent had plainly shown the fatal effects of subjecting its channels of navigation to local authority. The numerous seas and rivers, which under the Roman Empire had been united under a common rule, and under its truly Imperial policy, had been kept sacredly free from tax or impost, had fallen a prey, on its dismemberment, to innumerable petty States and local rulers, lay and ecclesiastic, each seizing his portion, and clogging the movement of the whole European world. The barbarism which ensued from this disintegration of the Empire, was mitigated only by raising the robbery of the passing traveler or vessel to the dignity of a legalized toll or tribnte.

The harbors on their seas experienced a fate but little better. Each was burdened and fettered by local imposts, many of which yet remain thickly sprinkled over tha map of Europe, subjecting commerce to innnmerable delays, impositions and exactions. Some of their rivers even became the subject of political intrigue and diplomatic craft, far more insidious and destructive than open military warfare. The important river Scheldt, particularly valuable as a safe commercial outlet to the ocean, flowing through the most populous portion of the continent, with the port of Antwerp at its mouth, was deliberately "occluded," or closed up, under a barbarous provision in the treaty of Westphalia, and in the face of civilized Europe was kept "occluded" for a century and a half.

It was under the admonition conveyed by such an example, and while the liberal statesmen of Europe had begun to arouse public attention to the enormity of locking up a navigable river, that the Old Confederation of our now United States of America was formed. The fact is equally interesting and instructive, that the closing of the Scheidt and the vexatious impositions on other streams of the Old World, were particularly prominent among the considerations which led the Congress of the Confederation to establish that memorable compact, which has forever secured the Lakes and the Mississippi from abuses like those which had afflicted and disgraced the waters of Europe. The ordinance bears date July 13, 1787, and in its own condensed, solemn and prophetic words, proclaims to the whole American world, present and future, born and unborn, that "the navigable waters of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be *common property* and *forever free*, as well to the inhabitants of the said country as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy *without any tax, duty or impost* therefor."

In these few words we find the Magna Charta of our internal navigation. The precursor of the Constitution, its basis was too broad to be displaced, even by that massive structure. A binding engagement of the Confederation, it was never suspended, modified or surrendered, but was taken bodily into the very framework of the Union, which came into being subject to its immutable objection.

III. New-York, like her sister States, retains all the sovereignty she possessed at the formation of the Constitution, except that which she then surrendered to the Union, but in respect to the portion thus surrendered, the sovereignty of the Union is paramount and supreme.

Before the adoption of the Constitution, she possessed and exercised the sovereign power of regulating commerce on her waters, foreign and domestic, with the consequent right of levying imposts.

Her peculiar geographical position imparted to this right an almost inestimable value. She commanded not only navigable, capacious and ever-accessible port on the Ocean, but the navigable channel cut by the Hudson through that broad chain of mountains, which in the other more southern States is inexorably interposed between the Atlantic and the Lakes. In addition to this transcendent advantage, the peculiar topography of the Lakes had placed their waters on a level, so high above the tide, that the depressed surface of New-York, north of the Alleghany ridge, would permit them to flow into her territory and descend by gravitation to the Ocean. Two of the lakes the most southern of the group, were on her immediate border and subject to her sovereign authority. It was evident to all, that by the fortunate configuration of these lands and waters, New-York alone held the key to the commerce and navigation of the interior; and never, in human history, was a case presented, appealing more powerfully to State cupidity or State ambition. But the patriots of that early day had higher and nobler aims. Holding in their grasp the Ocean and the Lakes, and well aware that a navigable canal of adequate capacity would unite them forever in a channel which must command, for centuries to come, the trade of the largest portion of the Continent, requiring only an impost of the most moderate amount, to enrich the State beyond all human example, her statesmen deliberately and cheerfully yielded up the whole to the good of the Union, and transferred to its treasury the rich and ever increasing stream of tribute, which she might have herself enjoyed.

The duties already levied at the port of New-York since the adoption of the Constitution, and poured by her into the national coffers, amount to eight hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars, having attained the large sum of forty-two millions in a single year.

When it is considered what ceaseless and ever-swelling streams she is destined to add during future generations to this enormous tribute, while she herself remains stripped of every means of revenue except direct taxation and the fiscal receipts, if any, from her public works—fruits of her own unaided enterprise—who will say that she is not entitled to the justice if not the liberality of the government of the Union?

IV. Nor was the surrender of the right to levy imposts the only concession made by New-York in coming into the Union.

In addition to the pecuniary sacrifice—counted, as we see, by hundreds of millions—she parled with a far more precious possession: the sovereign right to regulate the commerce of the wide-spread navigable waters then within her grasp and subject to her political power.

Already she has been taught, in two signal instances, by the supreme authority of the Union, how little (if any) of her pre-existing sovereignty over those waters now remains.

The patriotic and well-intended attempts of her Legislature to reward the genius and perseverance of Robert Fulton, in introducing steam on her noble river, by granting him the exclusive right for a short term of years to use his invention on the very theatre of his success, were rebuked and restrained by the Supreme Court of the United States as repugnant to the Constitution and inconsistent with the national supremacy over the national navigable waters.

Nor has she been permitted even to regulate without interruption the transit by land over her territory, where it threatened to entrench, to any material extent, on the national authority over the Hudson. Do we not all know that the erection of a bridge at Albeny, one hundred and sixty miles above tha ocean, although expressly authorized by her Legislature as necessary to the commerce and convenience of her citizens, and the due expedition of travel over her railways, has been summarily restrained by the judicial power of the United States? Need anything more be stated to show how scanty must be the remnant of sovereignty yet retained by the State over the navigable waters within her limits, and how inevitable is the conclusion that the Government of tha United States has succeeded to the sovereign right which she has thus surrendered?

V. The exercise of this right in a just and liberal spirit by the Government of the Union, by adequately improving all its navigable waters, and especially by constructing and maintaining the works necessary to protect the commerce of the lakes, is the only adequate equivalent which can be rendered to New-York for her sacrifices and concessions, but if fairly exercised will repay them fully and amply.

Placed as she is, at the outlet of the lakes, now rendered cheaply and speedily accessible from every part of the vast interior, by the immense net-work of railways spread over its surface,—and probably destined to a yet more magnificent development by the projected lines to the Pacific,—New-York is directly benefited by every improvement which can be made in any portion of the Union, to expedite or cheapen the transit of persons or property. She will rejoice in any successful effort which may be made by the national government, to improve the condition even of the remotest portion of the Republic, however distant, desolate or forbidding—but she must nevertheless be allowed to claim, that something is also due to its more central portion, that the populous region around the chain of lakes as the abode of many millions of inhabitants, is at least equally entitled to the paternel care of the Union, and that the shipwrecks and burnings and losses of property and life on these wide-spread waters are calamities not less afflicting than the inroads of savage tribes on our distant frontiers. She cannot believe that, after the arduous efforts she has made by her costly and capacious canals, to improve the value of the Western lakes, and the vast circumjacent national domain, she will be expected, at her own expense, to construct the works needed for the safety of their commerce, especially when it is shown that under existing companies, she can never levy duties to reimburse the cost. Still less will she believe that the Government of the Union would in any event permit her or any other separate State to fetter, by tax or impost, that magnificent series of waters which now stands before the civilized world altogether unparalleled in geographical extent, political unity and commercial freedom.

VI. The canals of New-York, though constructed and owned by a separate State, are national in capacity, and fully adequate to any necessity of the national commerce.

Constructed for the convenience not only of the State, but of the rapidly increasing communities around the lakes, they will be able to carry to the ocean all that the interior can produce for at least a generation to come, if not a much longer period.

The natural and necessary distribution of the national industry, with agriculture in the interior, and commerce and manufactures on the seaboard, will always cause the descending cargoes largely to exceed in weight the ascending, so that the capacity of the canal from the lakes to the ocean needs only to be ascertained, in respect to the descending cargoes.

The locks, 74 in all, with 651 feet lift, are 18 feet by 110, and might have been larger with the present channels. They will admit the passage of vessels carrying 220 to 240 tons, exclusive of their own weight.

Three hundred vessels daily (or 150 each way) may easily pass the locks during the season of navigation, which affords at least two hundred days in the year free from obstruction.

At this rate, which is rather below than above the truth, six millions of tons of descending cargoes can pass in the year.

The time will doubtless come when even this large amount will be reached, but in that event the locks may readily be enlarged at moderate cost, and without increasing the channel, and thereby swell the capacity of the work to at least ten millions of descending tons for the year.

The average value of the descending cargoes now carried is $35 to the ton, which would show a value for the ten millions of tons of $350,000,000. Considering our past progress, it is therefore evidently possible that, in the efflux of time and the ever increasing development of our interior agriculture, even this enormous weight may present itself to our successors for transportation on the canal. In that event, they can but turn, with pious gratitude, to the immense, God-given reservoir of Lake Erie, close at hand and ever ready to render up its waters in any volume which human necessity may require. The silver thread, now diverted by the canal, takes but one three-hundredth part of the great mediterrancan stream, so abruptly changing its level at Niagara, rendering it quite improbable that any future diversion of its waters for the use of man will very seriously or perceptibly impair the effect of its natural performances.

The total value of the cargoes carried on the Erie and Oswego Canals, during the year just closed, was $188,807,945, of which $104,108,493 consisted of property coming from or carried to the States west of New-York.

The yearly amount contributed to the canals by these States has been rapidly increasing, though with some fluctuations, during the last twenty years, having been but $15,626,895 in 1838, and attaining $136,598,384 in 1853. The total amount they thus furnished in the twenty years commencing with 1838, has been $1,212,966,370, a sum exceeding by nearly $500,000,000, the whole assessed value in 1850 of all the property, real and personal, of the six States north of the Ohio. We hardly need to speculate very deeply on the possible progress of this commerce in the future; but, taking into view its past growth, the rapid influx of immigrants into our specious and fertile territory, and the irrepressible energies of our own vigorous population, we may reasonably predict that the amount for the next twenty years will surpass that of the twenty years just expired, in a readily increasing ratio, so that it will rather exceed than fall short of *two thousand five hundred millions of dollars*, if, indeed, it donot transcend even that immense amount.

Much will doubtless depend on the vigilance and energy of the officers charged with the care of the Erie Canal, in keeping its navigation in perfect order; but with the increased expedition, power and efficiency, which steam must soon impart to the vessels on its ample volume, we may venture to predict that it will permanently maintain its position and ascendancy as the vital commercial artery of the continent. Its present performances as a food-bearing channel to the seaboard far outstrip those of the largest fleets, which carried the corn of Sicily, and Egypt and Asia to Imperial Rome in the zenith of its power. The weight of the commodities yearly floated on its surface surpasses that which is borne by the Baltic, and is steadily approaching that of the Mediterranean.

Nor are its labors employed alone in the carrying of food. Immense masses of the products of the forests of Michigan and Canada are also borne on its waters; and, what will surely arrest the attention of the American Congress, cargoes of cotton are now making their appearance on the canal, coming from the lower Mississippi and passing downward through the lakes.

We lay these facts, truly national in their character and significance, before the Legislature of the Union, and ask whether such a channel is not justly and fairly entitled, without further delay, to safe, capacious and accessible harbors at the points where the duty of New-York ceases, and that of the Union begins? If the time has not yet come, when will it arrive? When will the Union be more able to do the duty? When will it be more willing?

VII. In the same spirit of fidelity to the Union which New-York has ever manifested, she has wholly abstained from taking or seeking any unfair advantage of her sister States, either by discriminating tolls or otherwise, on the vast masses of properly belonging to them, and carried on her canals.

Nay more: she has reduced her tolls to a point so low that they do not pay the interest of the cost on her canals, and hardly the interest on the debt incurred in their construction. Nor is this all. She has not only incorporated and consolidated large and powerful railway companies, extending from the ocean to the lakes, and lying immediately adjacent to her canals, but she has gratuitously and freely permitted them to compete for the transportation of products and commodities of every description, whether belonging to herself or her sister States. In a word, New-York throughout all her history, and amid all her efforts, which at times have been not a little arduous, has felt that the providential and predestined arrangement of the lands and waters of the continent had pointed, as with the finger of Heaven, to her territory as the chosen seat and centre of American commerce, imposing upon her public men the corresponding duty of recognizing her high destiny, and guiding their official action by no petty, mean, or narrow motive.

VIII. In conclusion, your memorialists earnestly contend, that if New-York, either by the steady perseverance with which she has prosecuted her public works, or the eminent success which has finally crowned her efforts, has in many degrees attracted the attention or won the respect of the nations of the earth, she has but increased the moral strength and elevated the public character of that Union of which she is an ever loyal member.

It would be but a low view of her canals to measure them only by their pecuniary results. Doubtless it was well to construct a work multiplying tenfold by its magic touch the pre-existing money value of the Hudson and the lakes—and it was also well, to conquer space and place an otherwise inaccessible interior-empire by the side of the ocean, thereby adding countless millions to its commercial power and consequent pecuniary wealth,—but it was better far to rear a structure to stand for all coming time a mark, a type, an ever-enduring record of the forecast and fortitude, power and wisdom of the generation which called it into being.

The Erie Canal forms part of the history not only of the State, but of the American Union and American civilization. Whether considered merely as a mechanical structure and labor-saving engine of commerce, or in its higher and nobler functions as a political organ, binding together the mighty members of our Continental Union, it may safely challenge comparison with any artificial channel of navigation on the face of the globe, certainly with any within the Christian world. It contains more water and floats more vessels than any canal in Europe. Of the 5,568 vessels entered on its register, 1,146 are larger than the ship in which Columbus discovered America. Europe may possess two or three, possibly four, short canals of greater depth, but they have little length and no continental relations or importance.

The Caledonian Canal, uniting a few small lakes and cutting off a ragged little promontory, forming the northern end of Scotland, has hardly sufficient commerce or revenue to pay its yearly repairs.

The Ship Canal of Holland, at the Helder, is less than 50 miles long, and is only a local appendage to the port of Amsterdam.

We must seek for the compeers of the Erie Canal, where only they can exist, among the great Continental Canals of the world, connecting sea with sea, ocean with ocean, or great river systems with each other.

The Canal of Languedoc, (now the *Canal du Midi*,) offspring of Colbert's wise and vigorous statesmanship and crowning glory of the reign of Louis XIV., unites the tributaries of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, but is only 130 miles long, and has but half the commerce or revenue of the Erie Canal.

The Canal of Ladoga, main trunk of the magnificent system of navigation provided for the Russian Empire by the genius of Peter the Great, connecting the Baltic with tha immense and fertile valley of the Volga—the Mississippi of Eastern Europe—and bearing to his splendid capital the products of his vast Continental possessions, although its approaches do not surpass the Erie Canal, either in volume, commerce or revenue.

The noble river Rhine, the pride of the German world, flowing for more than five hundred miles through the dominions of seven sovereign Powers, zealously and sedulously maintaining and improving its navigation, affords a safe, navigable channel for the products of more than twenty millions of people, but the weight and value of their cargoes fall short of those carried by the Erie nearly two-thirds. In truth, to find a fitting parallel, we are driven to the farthest extremity of the Eastern Continent—even into China, just opening to American inspection. Six centuries ago, the grandson of the so-called barbarian, Genghis Khan, constructed or enlarged the Grand Imperial Canel, sixteen hundred miles long, uniting tha basins of two vast streams, the Blue and Yellow Rivers, coming down to the Ocean, like our own St. Lawrence and Missouri, from the inmost recesses of a Continent. Who will venture to ascertain or describe the enormous effects of that majestic work, truly imperial as well in fact as in name, in developing and advancing the marvelous civilization of that thickly teeming world? The portion of the Empire denominated by geographers, the "Plain of China," which most signally felt its influence, contains but 210,000 square miles, little more than the area between the Ohio and the Lakes, but nevertheless supports a population stated to be 197,000,000.

It might not become the public officers of a single State rashly to deal with figures and amounts like these, but they will venture to hope that statesmen are to be found in our national councils able and willing to look, with careful vision, over the Past, and clearly scan the Future; to survey the comparative anatomy of nations; to predict the changes in the political equilibrium of continents; who will surely feel the importance of a fact like this, and extract, in full measure, its largest instruction. In truth, the Congress of the United States has already commenced the process. The abstract of the American Census, prepared by their authority, boldly lifts the veil and discloses the stupendous fact, standing out sharp and unmistakeble, that the American Union, at the close of only thirty-one years, will number 79,000,000, and at the end of only 61 years, 161,000,000. Where, then, shall we find our own great continental chain and channel of commerce? The earlier civilization of the Chinese Empire has given the Grand Imperial Canal 600 years the start, but is not the American now born who will live to see our great interior navigable waters, crowded by an immense population of unequaled activity and vigor, pressing hard, if not victorious in the race?

The authors of *The Federalist* in summing up the national possessions which the Union, as such, would distinctively enjoy, enumerate the Ocean Fisheries, the Mississippi, and the Lakes.

These, say they, are "Rights of the Union" as contradistinguished from the rights of any or either of the States.

Can the spirit of that Union be so abject, as to grasp the Right, and shrink from the appropriate and corresponding Duty? Will not every member of the American Congress claim on the contrary, the right to perform the duty as his highest privilege, his most enduring glory? The field of action now lies broad before him. He holds in his hands the Constitution of the United States, and the vast navigable waters of the United States, felicitously and harmoniously united, and standing before the world in splendid and beneficent conjunction. By a blessed Providence, Man has been permitted to join these immense instrumentalities together. Whether any human power shall be allowed to put them asunder, must now depend on the patriotism, the wisdom, and the firmness of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WHOLESALE COUNTERFEITING.

Counterfeit Twenty Dollars on the State Bank, of Troy.

From the Troy Budget, Dec. 30.

The State Bank, of Troy, must be in excellent repute with the public. At least, the counterfeiting gentry think so, judging from the number of spurious State Bank bills put in circulation not only in this vicinity but in distant localities. Yesterday, a package of $450, made up of $20's on the State Bank,—an excellent counterfeit,—was sent from one of the Troy city banks to another. In all respects the resemblance of the counterfeit to the genuine is nearly exact. But the fears at first entertained—so accurate was the counterfeit—that the genuine plates of the Bank had been stolen,—were groundless. There is a difference in the plate of the two. On the right of the central figure of the vignette, is a ship. In the counterfeit, the shading of the ship on the water is much heavier than on the genuine. The general appearance of the counterfeit is a shade lighter than the genuine. The signatures of the officers on the counterfeit are nearly perfect. "A. Watkyns, President," is a perfect *fac-simile* except in the "k." "W. Gay, Cashier," is equally good, with the exception that the capital "G" in the counterfeit is not as graceful as the genuine. The package of $420 received

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1859.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Hunchback—My Overcoat.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Lucretia Borgia—Mazeppa.

BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—Po-ca-hon-tas—Two Buzzards.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, Jan. 5, will close at the New-York Post Office at 8½ A. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fillibusters have failed again—at least, that portion of them which left Mobile on the schooner *Susan*—not through the interference of either the British or the American naval forces, but through the wreck of their crazy craft. The correspondent of the Associated Press at Belize, Honduras, writes, under date of Dec. 20, that the schooner *Susan* was wrecked on the Glovers, a coral reef situated sixty miles from Belize, on the morning of the 16th. The passengers were saved, but the vessel was a total loss. The commander of the schooner endeavored to charter another vessel to proceed with his passengers, but was unsuccessful. The use of the British war-steamer *Basilisk* was tendered by Governor Seymour, of Belize, to convey them to any Southern port of the United States, notwithstanding their true character was represented to him—he preferring to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation. They accordingly, as we learn from a subsequent dispatch, went on board the *Basilisk*, and arrived at Mobile on Saturday, having been treated on the passage with the greatest courtesy by the British officers. Previous to the reception of the above intelligence, a dispatch from New-Orleans led us to believe that a successful landing of the party had been made. It announced that a schooner had arrived from Ruatan, which reported that the *Susan* had landed her passengers at Puerto Cabello, and that they forthwith prepared to cross the country to Leon. On the strength of this dispatch, the friends of General Walker in Washington became highly elated, and divulged somewhat more, probably, of the objects of the expedition than they would have been likely to do, had the true state of affairs been known.

The R. M. steamship *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, with three days' later European advices, which are quite interesting. Cotton had still further advanced, while Breadstuffs and Provisions continued exceedingly dull. The London Money market on Friday, the 17th, closed flat with a tendency to depression in the Funds. An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 15th, at which a report of the condition of its affairs, pecuniarily, was made. The total receipts of the Company on its capital have been £387,479, and the expenditures £364,046, the balance on hand being £8,449—against which, however, there are various outstanding liabilities. The late Electrician of the Company, Mr. Whitehouse, announced the establishment of another Company, and made proposals for a fusion, but it was decided that while the application to Government for aid was pending, it would be improper to entertain such proposals. The Reform movement was still progressing, and Mr. Bright had addressed meetings at Edinburg and Manchester. The arrests of members of the Phœnix Club in Ireland still continued. Seventeen persons had been arrested in Belfast, in addition to those at Cork, and Government was expected to issue a Special Commission for the trial of the prisoners. The *Constitution*, a paper published at Cork, asserts that the treason was carried much further than was suspected, there being daily and nightly drillings, pikes being manufactured, and arms being imported from America, the use of which was taught. The condition of Italy is represented to be growing more and more serious every day—the impression being general that a political crisis is at hand. The emancipation schemes of the Emperor of Russia were being strenuously opposed by the nobility, among whom a powerful party is said to have been found, entertaining a project for increasing their power and diminishing that of the Emperor. A variety of other interesting intelligence will be found embodied in our dispatches.

The ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of the new Governor took place on Saturday in the Assembly Chamber at the State Capitol. An immense concourse of people were present, hundreds being unable to obtain admission to the room. After the oath of office had been administered, Governor King addressed a congratulatory speech to Governor Morgan, which was responded to by the latter in suitable terms. After the ceremonies of the inauguration, a large number of citizens were received by Governor Morgan in the Executive Chamber.

We have from Washington rumors to the effect that a formidable protection movement is about to be inaugurated by the iron-interest—a secret convention of iron-masters being called, which will assemble to-day at the National Capitol. Ex-Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, is announced to deliver an address before them this evening.

The late troubles and alleged outrage in Kansas engaged the attention of the Cabinet last week—an official report of the occurrences having been received. It was determined to adopt means to bring Montgomery and Brown, the alleged leaders of the predatory bands, to speedy justice, and orders to that effect have been forwarded to the United States Marshal of the Territory. If one-half that is alleged against Brown and Montgomery is true, this action should have been taken a long time ago.

Accounts from Kansas and Nebraska papers, which we copy in this morning's Times, present flattering pictures of the abundance of gold found in the mines of both those Territories. The news has caused no little excitement in that region, and a large emigration will doubtless take place in the Spring to the new diggings.

The first reports of the late railroad disaster in Georgia, on the road between Columbus and Macon, were very much exaggerated, though the actual condition of matters, as we intimated on Saturday, is bad enough. The cars were precipitated a distance of thirty feet into a running stream. Seventeen persons in all, at last accounts, were supposed to have lost their lives, and twelve bodies had been recovered. The road is said to have been washed away, at different points, to the extent of forty miles.

We have news from Jamaica to Dec. 18, by an arrival at this port. The importance of mail communication with the United States had been again suggested by the Governor in a Message to the Legislature. A great deal of injury, to property had resulted from heavy rains in the month of November. The Botanic Garden at Bath had been destroyed. The crops, however, were not seriously injured.

The number of disasters to steamers, river-boats and other craft upon the Western rivers during the year 1858 is stated at 245. Twenty-seven boats were burned, there were 27 collisions, 106 were sunk on rocks and snagged, or ran into the bank; there were 10 explosions, and the number of lives lost was 346. Aggregate amount of damage, $1,414,000. The marine losses upon American vessels alone for the year 1858 are stated to be about five millions of dollars.

An engine-house, two stories high, built of brick, was blown up by gas so thoroughly, on Saturday afternoon, in Worcester, Mass., that scarcely one brick remains in its original place. A large school-house, about twenty feet distant, also had its windows on every side pretty thoroughly smashed, and was otherwise injured. All the neighboring houses suffered somewhat in the same manner. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be a leakage of gas from the main pipe into the cellar, from which it communicated with a fire which had been built on the premises. The entire damage is estimated at $10,000.

Plimpton's Secretary Bedstead Manufactory, at Westfield, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

The City was unusually quiet yesterday. After the fatiguing pleasures of New-Year's day, everybody was disposed to have a literal day of rest. Notwithstanding the whole population of New-York and Brooklyn gave themselves up to a day of enjoyment, and a vast number of drinking houses and refreshment saloons kept open house, and supplied drinks free to all comers, there were very few disturbances, and no rows of a serious nature. Owing to the inattention and general recklessness of such a holiday, New-Year's Day has frequently been marked by a disastrous conflagration; but none occurred this year, and the festivities passed off without any event of an unpleasant character to detract from the pleasures of the occasion. "Calling" was kept up with the old Knickerbocker spirit, the usual receptions were held by the Mayor and public officers, and the greatest decorum appears to have been observed in all quarters.

An immense number of weather-bound vessels of various kinds had been detained from going to sea during the fogs of last week, but the greater part of them got off on Saturday, and the rest of them yesterday. All the Sound boats resumed their regular trips on Saturday.

Our Highways.

We publish to-day a very able and interesting paper on the present condition and prospective importance of our great Canal system, in the shape of a memorial addressed by the Canal Board of this State to Congress, praying that the harbors at Buffalo and Oswego on the Lakes Erie and Ontario may be put into perfect order by the National Government; and that the Canal Board of New-York may be reimbursed for certain monies by them expended upon the harbor of Buffalo in particular. This memorial has been drawn up by the Hon. S. B. Ruggles, of this City, and, as we need hardly say, is a masterpiece in its way, ample in style, fertile of statesmanlike suggestions, strong in argument. Mr. Ruggles makes his facts eloquent, and the whole history of the world converges upon the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, under the graceful magic of his pen, as naturally as if New-York were indeed the summit and the flower of the world's experience. For us New-Yorkers and for our instruction the grandson of Genghis Khan exchanged the sword for the spade in China, six centuries ago; for us Peter the Great opened the gates of the Lake Ladoga; for us Colbert joined the Gulf of the Garonne with the great Inland Sea. As a picture of the glorious future that beckons this people onward in the way of honorable enterprise, as a homage to the wisdom that gave us our first impulse in the past, Mr. Ruggles' memorial merits the most careful perusal. That it will persuade Congress to pay us back the sums we have laid out upon the harbor of Buffalo, however, we own we are not so sanguine as for a moment to imagine. Money expended upon a Presidential election in Pennsylvania or elsewhere may not unreasonably be expected to find its way back at some future day to the pockets of its adventurous owners. But when New-York undertook to do at Buffalo what it was the duty of the Union to do not for herself only, but for the nation—she literally cast her bread upon the waters, and she must look to the waters of Lake Erie and the West, alone, for her final repayment.

The general Constitutional question of the duties of the National Government in relation to the Lake ports it is, however, very well to ventilate; and we trust that the power with which Mr. Ruggles has treated this question may attract to it the attention which its importence deserves. It has a larger and wider bearing upon the commercial interests of the country at large than may at first be clearly seen.

That the development of our inland commerce has come, by the force of circumstances, to depend almost absolutely upon the intelligence and scientific economy that shall now be bestowed in the management of our means of internal communication, is a truth that cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind. We have seen our trade grow up and expand with such a splendor of increment during the last ten years, that we have almost begun to believe ourselves absolved from all thought as to the ways and channels along which this prosperous traffic is to move. We regard our Lakes, our Canals, our Railways, as established facts, upon which we may count as surely as upon the very atmosphere we breathe, and on the waters of the oceans themselves. Yet there is not one component part of this great system of our highways which is not menaced with inadequacy to the demands of our commerce from one or another cause perfectly within our control. Look, for instance, at our railways. For the last ten years we have been netting the country over with railway lines, with not one of which can our traffic now afford to dispense. Yet, what is the present condition of these lines? Grave and alarming as the statement is, we are yet compelled to say that there is not a single one of the great arterial lines of railway in this country upon which, under the present conditions of its existence, we can count as a healthy and profitable interest. Within the past few months we have seen the stock of the Illinois Central Road, originally constructed with the most brilliant guarantees of success, suffer a gradual decline of more than 70 per cent in the markets; and we see the same road, in the face of a supposed revival of traffic, forced to cross the Atlantic for a new loan to meet the pressing exigences of the hour. We have seen the magnificent Erie Railway paralyzed in the midst of the prosperity of 1857, virtually anticipating the financial crash of that year. These two corporations, representing a joint capital more than twice as large as that of the old Bank of the United States, are steadily sinking out of the power of any probable traffic to revive them, and maintain a sort of spasmodic existence wholly in virtue of the facilities extended by the Banking interest, which finds itself encumbered with a plethora of capital, and therefore loans from day to day to any borrowers, the money which a single month of genuine mercantile activity would suddenly summon back to its legitimate employments. The condition of these roads is, moreover, but typical of that of the vast majority of our public highways of all sorts at the present moment. While money may be had in abundance at the almost unprecedented rate in this country of 3 *per cent.*, we have the first bonds of this class of property, even of the soundest roads, going a-begging in the market at a heavy depreciation. Nor is there any immediate prospect of improvement before us. For the whole condition of the world's commerce concurs to impose upon 1859 the responsibility and the consequences of the recklessness and ignorance of the years in which everybody thought himself quite safe in building any railroad to run anywhere, on anybody's capital which he could possibly borrow. A sudden European war, conjuring away the effect of the splendid European harvests of the past Summer, might perhaps alleviate the distresses of our public-carriers for a time, by giving us high prices in provisions and enabling our vendors to pay high carriage tolls. But this would not reach the root of the evil, which lies in the original thriftlessness and the subsequent bad policy of our railway financiering. For this, nothing but a radical reformation of the whole interest can atone, and that reformation nothing but a now inevitable crisis seems likely to bring about.

The call of our canals for help upon the National Government is but a symptom of the extent to which ignorantly selfish adventures, and headlong competition, fostered by the speculative passions of thoughtless capitalists, have interfered with the health of our whole system of internal communications. The experience of 1857 rather revealed the gravity than exhausted the virulence of the disorders thus engendered; and whatever Congress may do, or forbear to do, with the harbors of our Lakes, the eloquence of Mr. Ruggles will not be thrown away if it arouses us seriously to take the measure of the justice we have done, and of the opportunities we have afforded, to the natural development of our industry and our production.

The Dangers and Defences of Our City.

There is a portion of the Report of the Secretary of War, made to the President on the 1st of December, and submitted to Congress at the opening of the present Session, possessing peculiar interest to the people of New-York; and which should attract the attention of our citizens, and especially of those officers of our militia to whom, if a war should occur with any formidable European power, will of necessity be entrusted its defence; for it cannot be expected that a regular army, commanded by regular officers, could be maintained in our vicinity, for that purpose. The following extract from the Report is the part we allude to:

"In proportion as our seaports increase in wealth they will increase the incentive which would incline our maritime rivals to resort, in case of war, to a revival upon our shores of the system which they pursued at Sebastopol, Kinburn, Odessa, Sweborg and Bomarsund with such destructive effect.

In my last report I alluded to the militia as the proper reliance against similar attempts; but much depends upon the maturing and providing for beforehand, at each probable point of attack, of some plan of action which shall enable them to compete on equal terms with the veteran armies of Europe. Our railroads are indeed capable of transporting to the scene of action great bodies of men, but beyond certain limits the very numbers of raw troops become disadvantageous, and 50,000 militia would do better service, if managed so as to profit by the marksmanship and intelligence of the individuals, than 100,000 of the same who should attempt to outmanœuvre a well disciplined regular army.

For example, we may reasonably apprehend that New-York might be the object of an expedition, which would debark a large army on Long Island; the enemy could then march on Brooklyn, and, if victorious, could either bombard that city and New-York, and destroy the Navy-yard, or exact a heavy contribution. A line of field works around Brooklyn would, however, obviate such a calamity, for it would compensate its defenders for their inferiority in the habit of war; and such a line could be thrown up and armed in a few days.

It must be considered, however, that the growth of the city has already overspread the positions which the original topography of the vicinity indicated as most advantageous for such a line, and that at the present rate the only ones which remain available may be found, when the emergency arrives, similarly occupied.

I, therefore, recommend Congress to take steps to secure the key-points, at least, of the really fine position in question, by reserving a few plots of ground, to be occupied, when the occasion requires, by redoubts.

Similar views to the above are advanced more elaborately in Memoirs, which have been submitted to this department; among others in one on the defences of New-York, which has been addressed to me by Lieutenant Morton, of the Engineer Corps, and which I recommend for your consideration. The plan it proposes for the location and combination of the defensive works around Brooklyn appears to be practical and judicious."

The "Memoir" referred to is printed with other documents appended to the Report, and we have also seen a pamphlet copy, printed in September last by order of the Secretary of War, to whom it was addressed. Mr. Mordecai, the author of the Memoir, is a First-Lieutenant of Military Engineers in the United States Army; is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and was for some time an Assistant Professor of Engineering at that Institution. He is now engaged in superintending the erection and repair of lighthouses on the coast between this City and Boston. Although a young man, he has made his mark as possessing very respectable abilities and attainments, and, certainly, individuality of character and independence. In June, 1857, while acting as an instructor at West Point, at the request of the Board of Visitors he prepared, and submitted for its consideration, his views in relation to contemplated reforms in the systems and courses of instruction then pursued at that School. His hastily written paper received the formal approbation of the Board, and a resolution was unanimously passed requesting its publication with the Report of the Board, and explicitly declaring a concurrence in the opinions therein advanced. His paper is to be found in the documents printed by Congress relating to West Point at the last session of Congress. It is noted for its advocacy of a new programme of instruction, discarding, in a great degree, the old systems of Europe, and substituting in their place what he designates as the *American Art of Engineering and Fortification*. It comprises Indian and frontier warfare, and other systems of attack and defence peculiarly applicable to this country, including also our sea-coast defences. The idea is suggested in his paper of having perfect models made of each of our fortresses, and also topographical models of its vicinage, and that every cadet should be specially instructed as to the theory of the defence of each fortress, with the aid of such models. We regard this suggestion as highly important. Lieut. Morton seems to think that the study of military engineering at West Point could be made more agreeable to the student, and that he would be more likely to retain any information he may acquire there on such topics, if the lessons he receives were more connected with the history of our own country, and illustrated by the experience of American officers in the wars anterior to the Revolution, in that eight years' struggle, and in the different contests we have since been engaged in, instead of their being taught such art from the antiquated treatises of Vauban, and other European engineers of bye-gone ages, or compilations from them. We are not surprised to learn that the advancing in this young gentleman of such notions, is considered by some to be rather presumptuous, and that he has encountered no little acrimonious feeling for his want of delicacy, and want of modesty in the premises. But it seems that he is not deunted by each opposition, for in January, 1858, he followed up his first assault upon old fogyism, by a letter addressed to Secretary Floyd, "presenting for his consideration a new plan for the fortification of certain points of the seacoast of the United States," which was printed in pamphlet form, by order of the Secretary, and therefore, it may be presumed, with his approbation. We learn, however, that this letter has likewise been characterized as the extremity of effrontery, by some who deem nothing proper unless it is sent through the appropriate "circumlocution office" at Washington, and without the *imprimatur* of the officials in such office.

In the third of his publications, to which we have already alluded, the author suggests that for the defence of Williamsburg, Brooklyn and New-York, a line of redoubts should be constructed extending from Fort Hamilton, on the Narrows, to near the head of the Fly or Flushing Creek. He suggests that this line should be located within cannon shot of the coast, the redoubts to be at a distance of nearly a mile from each other, at eligible points, and that they should be connected by an earthwork bank to be hereafter thrown up. The number of redoubts contemplated to be made will not exceed fifteen, and as but little stone will be required in their construction, the cost of each, it is estimated, will not exceed ten thousand dollars. The cost of making the connecting line of each bank and the *fosse* in front of it is not estimated, as it is not contemplated to make such embankment at present, and as it can be readily thrown up when required by an emergency in a few days, by the militia force called out for the defence of the City.

Lieut. Morton insists that recent experience at Sebastopol and Bomarsund, Kinburn, Sweaborg and elsewhere, in the Old World, has exploded the old notion of the superiority of brick or stone fortifications to earthworks, and especially to resist such attacks as only can be made against this City. Whether this young American engineer will reach the distinction of being the Yankee Todtleben, or not, is perhaps a secondary and unimportant question, upon which there will, doubtless, be great discrepancies of opinion, and we suspect there will be many dissentients as to his being so entitled, particularly among engineers and teachers of the old school. But we cannot commend too strongly to the militia officers of this City and its neighboring towns a careful perusal of his "Memoir."

They should fulfill the duty of bringing to the aid of the Federal Government their best judgments, formed upon deliberate reflection. The idea that the only function of a militia officer is to decorate himself in a gaudy uniform, bedizened with gold or silver tinsel, a chapeau of indescribable shape, adorned with ostrich-feathers, to don jack-boots, with spurs, and then to tie a red sash around his belly, and tie himself to a broad-sword, is ridiculous. The system of defence proposed is founded altogether upon the hypothesis that the militia are to be mainly relied upon to repel invasions and attacks against this City. In connection with this idea we would suggest that to each militia corps of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New-York, and of their vicinity, should be assigned its appropriate place on such proposed line of defence, at which it may rally on occasion, without the delay of previous designation by "orders," &c.; and also that, to familiarize them with such points, their usual rendezvous, parade and target-firings in time of peace should generally be at those points. The same idea is hinted at in the "Memoir," but not as fully as it should be. This is an important subject, and we should not forget the old and approved maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war."

The New British Minister.

Lord Napier, it appears, is, after all, merely to execute an exchange of positions with a nobleman higher in the diplomatic service of England, as well as in technical rank, than himself. Instead of making way for a youthful Secretary just advanced to the Peerage, like Lord Lyons, Lord Napier succeeds at the Hague one of the most accomplished of English Ministers, the Hon. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, now become, by the death of his father, Lord Dunfermline. The Legations of England in Holland and the United States are of equal diplomatic dignity, while those of our own people who are curious in such matters may gratify themselves with the knowledge that we lose a Scottish Peer only to gain a Peer of Parliament in his place.

Lord Dunfermline, second baron of the title, born in 1804, succeeded to the estates and honors of his father (who was raised to the peerage on retiring from the Speakership of the House of Commons in 1839) but a few months since. He bears a name already well known in American history, through the disastrous campaign of General James Abercrombie against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the old French war: and is the grandson of the heroic Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the victor of Alexandria and deliverer of Egypt from the arms of France, who deserves even a higher fame as the noble chieftain who refused to execute in Ireland the commands of a fierce and bigoted Ministry during the Irish Rebellion of 1796. The title of Lord Abercrombie, won by the great deeds of this celebrated General, is borne now by the nephew of the present Lord Dunfermline, a boy of 19.

Lord Dunfermline is a Knight Commander of the Bath in the Civil Class, that honor having been conferred upon him for diplomatic services in 1851. He is a diplomatist of recognized ability—a man of family, and in every way a most acceptable representative of the Government which commissions him to replace the present gifted and popular Envoy of England at Washington. There is nothing in his antecedents, or in the character of the position from which Lord Dunfermline comes, to justify the rumor that Lord Napier's recall is to be taken as a token of displeasure with his course in this country on the part of Lord Derby's Cabinet.

The Negroes of Senator Douglas.—The issue in regard to Senator Douglas' slaves has advanced another step toward adjustment. Dr. Brainard, who originally told the story, and who, it was said, gave Mr. Slidell for his authority, has just issued a card denying the complicity of that gentleman, and assuming the entire responsibility. The statement was, it may be remembered, that upon the plantation held by Mr. Douglas as trustee in Mississippi, the negroes were very badly treated—with much less clemency, in fact, than they had been under previous masters. Told at the moment Mr. Douglas was stumping a State of Free-soil proclivities, the slander was calculated to do much mischief. Doubtless it did diminish the number of Douglas representatives. But the canvass is now over. Mr. Slidell repudiates the story, and demands that Brainard shall exonerate him. The latter finds no possible chance for escape. He does what he can. In relieving the Senator from Louisiana of the burden, he takes care to reduce it to nothing before strapping it, where it belongs, upon his own shoulders. It now appears that the most and the worst that Dr. Brainard was over prepared to say, and that only from common rumor, was, that the negroes in question had been removed from a plantation in North Carolina to that in Mississippi. The rest, exerting a faculty of inference not at all uncommon, he had taken for granted. No one had told him the blacks were in a more pitiable condition; but as the plantation life of the slave is understood to be less desirable in Mississippi than in the State whence the Douglas negroes came, it was an easy generalization to say, the latter fared deplorably and were less generously treated than before. Such is the last corrected and revised edition of Dr. Brainard's romance of Southern life. It will now perhaps cease to circulate.

New-Year's Day.

The eyes of old men are not blessed by the sight of so many rainbows in the sky as greeted their early visions of life, and it is very natural, therefore, that they should complain that New-Year's day is not now what it used to be; but to the young and the impartial, New-Year's is still the radiant day it ever was. Most certainly it was never observed with more hilarity and joyousness, more generally, and with such a fury for calling, than it was in New-York and Brooklyn on Saturday. It was a day, too, to try the soul of a Mark Tapley, for the streets were ankle-deep with mud, and the heavens wept over the City as if the New-Year were grieving at the prospect before it. All those amiable people who had been hoping it would rain cats and dogs, merely because they wanted a reasonable apology for not calling on their lady friends, were in a state of great glee early in the morning at the dismal prospect for a wet day.

A snow-storm is not unusual on New-Year's day, but a miserable, soaking, pelting rain was a phenomenon which no one was prepared for. It was destructive to the hopes of a million of innocent people whose brilliant anticipations were drowned in the remorseless shower. Ladies contemplated with dismay the prospect of a regiment of muddy boots marching into their parlors, and thought with horror of moist coats and dripping umbrellas. But everybody hoped for the best, and before the hour for calling had arrived, the leaden aspect of the sky began to give indications of the silver lining on the hither side, and the cerulean beyond: the sullen rain gradually diminished to a fine drizzle, and the parted clouds let in upon us a gleam of sunshine before noon.

The countenance of the City lighted up at once, umbrellas disappeared from the streets, splendid equipages began to rattle through the avenues, Young New-York suddenly emerged into the encouraging sunshine, and a thousand bell pulls simultaneously commenced a tintinnabulation, from the High Bridge to the Battery, which did not cease until near midnight.

There was a suggestion made last year that it would be necessary, before another year had passed, to employ the telegraph in sending New-Year calls from one end of the City to the other; but our population has not increased to that extent yet, and the good old custom of calling in person was kept up on Saturday with as much spirit and good-nature as at any time since the days of the old Dutch Burghers. The weather was dubious until after 12 o'clock, when the wind had veered round to the westward, the clouds disappeared, and the rest of the day was as pleasant and cheerful as could be desired.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—This establishment will reopen for a brief season of six nights on Thursday, Balfe's opera of the "Bohemian Girl" will be the first production. Picciolomini and Brignoli sustain the principal characters.

Wallack's Theatre.—The "Merchant of Venice" (with Mr. Wallack as *Shylock*) commences its fourth week to-night. The houses have been brilliant, and several novelties in preparation and readiness are postponed.

Laura Keene's.—That pertinacious "American Cousin" of ours is still the attraction here. He has amused the public for eleven consecutive weeks.

Burton's Theatre.—The "Hunchback" will be played here to-night, with Miss Fanny Morant as *Julia*. Mr. Mollenhauer's excellent orchestra is quite an attraction at this house.

Broadway Theatre.—The remarkably fine circus performances at this house come to a close on Saturday next. The best of riders, gymnasts and acrobats are to be seen at the Broadway.

Barnum's Museum.—That astonishingly accomplished troupe of children, the Zavistowski Ballet and Pantomime Company, and the Wren Juvenile Comedians, appear here every afternoon and evening.

National Theatre.—Miss Charlotte Crampton, the tragic actress, with her highly trained horses *Alexander* and *Black Eagle*, appears here to-night in the drama of "Mazeppa." The announcement will excite all the curiosity of the frequenters of this establishment. The tragedy of "Lucretia Borgia" will also be performed.

Bowery Theatre.—Three attractive pieces will be presented here to-night: "Captain Kyd," "Pocahontas" and the "Two Buzzards."

Wood's Minstrels.—A fine programme of Ethiopian minstrelsy, with the piece called "Southern Life" will be performed here to-night.

Campbell's Minstrels.—A splendid and varied bill is provided here to-night, with all the star artists.

Readings.—Mrs. Fanny Kemble will commence a course of Readings on Thursday next. The excessive popularity of the previous series leaves no doubt about the acceptability of the present one.

The New City Government.

The newly elected City officials took possession of their respective offices on New-Year's Day. Mr. John Clancy, County Clerk elect, received the oath from Mr. Richard B. Connolly, the retiring incumbent. Mr. Clancy then administered the oath to his Deputy, Mr. David A. Fowler, who occupied the same position under Mr. Connolly. Mr. John Kelly, the Sheriff elect, and his Deputies, were then sworn in. The new and popular incumbent of the Sheriffalty was greeted and congratulated by a crowd of friends, all of whom were received in the Sheriff's office with great cordiality. Mr. Kelly has carried out the principle of rotation in office, for the purpose of rewarding those friends who supported his election, and contributed to his success. His appointments are as follows:

Counsel—Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel.
Under Sheriff and Deputy—Frederick L. Vultee.
General Deputies—Hugh Crombie, Thomas Dunlap, Hugh Kelly, Aaron B. Lewrence, Joseph Cornell, Bernard Reilly, Henry Dreber, Thomas S. Murphy, Samuel Anderson.
Deputies for Serving Summons—Michael Smith and Robert Sutherland.
Deputies for Serving Jurors—Bradford, Jones, Redmond and McManus.
Keeper of the County Jail—Norman McLeod.
Deputy to Convey Prisoners to Sing Sing—William Dunham.
Deputies to attend Marine Court—Michael Shandley, Wash. Q. Hutton.
Equity Clerk—John J. V. Westervelt.
Auctioneers for Sales in Equity—James M. Miller and Wm. McIlvile.
Accountant—Joel O. Stevens.
Collector—James Watson.

The new Coroners, Messrs. Gamble and O'Keeffe and Drs. Schirmer and Jackson, commenced their duties on Saturday. Dr. Schirmer has appointed Dr. Bouton his assistant; Dr. Jackson has appointed Dr. O'Hanlon; Mr. O'Keeffe, Dr. Gallagher; and Mr. Gamble, Dr. W. Beach, Jr. The only Coroner re-elected was Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Waterbury, the new District-Attorney, was sworn in on Saturday, by the Mayor. He has made no changes in his office, but has retained, as his assistant, Mr. John Sedgwick, who for some years has most ably performed the duties of his position.

The new Comptroller was sworn in last Thursday, and will take possession of his office to-day. It is understood that he has appointed Wm. Allen, Deputy Comptroller; James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes; Dr. Price, Auditor; Colonel Joseph C. Pinckney, Clerk of Arrears, and Geo. Peckham, Book-keeper.

Mr. Brueninghausen, Governor of the Alms-House elect, was sworn into office at the last meeting of the Board. To-day, at noon, both branches of the new Common Council will meet to organize. The Aldermen will probably elect Mr. McSherry President, and Mr. Valentine Clerk. In the Councilmen, where the Democrats and Republicans are equally divided; Mr. F. J. Otterson is the Republican, and Mr. Cornell the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the Board. Mr. McClenachan will doubtless be re-elected Clerk. The new Board of Education will not meet until Wednesday.

Hair Dyes.—In reply to a paragraph clipped from some Western paper, Mr. Crispadoro publishes in another column, a chemical certificate, disproving the statement that sugar of lead is used in his hair dyes.

Tribune Almanac.—This exceedingly convenient and valuable compendium of political information for 1859 is just issued by H. Greeley & Co. We are indebted to the publishers for a copy.

A Spiritual Infant.—John M. Spear, the apostle of "Self-Development," has been living in a small shanty at Kiantone, N. Y., for some time, with his spiritual bride, Miss Hinkley. Recently, between the two, in some mysterious way, "a son of man has been made manifest in the flesh," as Spear says, and they both declare that it is wholly a spiritual development, with nothing natural or material about it. It is noticed, however, that the thing cries and nurses, and does other things peculiar to material babies, and some go so far as to say that it looks like its father.

At Burlington, Vt., on Thursday morning, the thermometer stood at 10° below zero, and at Island Pond, 30°.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Accidents on New-Year's Day.—A child, four years of age, named Catharine Lyons, fell, on Saturday, from the fourth story of the house, No. 49 Willett-street, and was taken up dead. A woman, named Henrietta Smith, was run over by a carriage, in Stillavenue, near Thirteenth-street, by which her leg was fractured. A camphene lamp exploded at No. 148 West Broadway, setting fire to a straw bed and bedding. Engine No. 16 put out the flames. A thumb, belonging to Charles Flekin, was shot from his hand by the accidental discharge of a pistol, at No. 11 West-street. Frederick Stevenens also lost his thumb in a similar way. Both of them were taken to the Hospital. Peter Hays was maimed in the hand by the contents of a pistol which he was carelessly drawing from his pocket; and it is only a wonder that scores were not injured and even killed by the reckless discharge of fire-arms, on a day that might be more appropriately employed than in wasting gunpowder.

New-Year's Calls at the Mayor's Office.—Mayor Tieman, on Saturday, received his friends at the Mayor's Office, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. His numerous visitors were ushered into his private room by an officer of the Mayor's Squad; they shook Mr. Tieman by the hand and passed out at a different door from that by which they entered. Officer Ramsden, who performed the duties of usher, informed our reporter that between 5,000 and 6,000 people called on the Mayor in the course of the day. Punctually at 2 o'clock the Mayor departed, and those who called after that hour "reckoned without their host."

The Gouldy Family.—We understand that the members of this family, who were victims of the late fearful tragedy, are all convalescent. Mr. Gouldy, who was considered most seriously injured, is now pronounced out of danger. He is able to sit up for several hours during the day; but he is not permitted by his medical adviser to converse on exciting subjects. He occasionally alludes to his son, but the conversation is always turned in another direction, as his family and friends carefully avoid any allusion to so dangerous a topic. Mrs. Gouldy may be regarded as quite recovered. The two sons, Nathaniel and Charles, are perfectly well. The servant girl, Jeanna Murphy, who, next to Mr. Gouldy, was supposed to be in the most alarming condition, was, on Friday last, discharged from the Hospital.

The Harlem Railroad.—The ordinance which passed both Boards of the Common Council a few days ago, giving the Harlem Railroad Company the privilege of running their steam engines and cars to Forty-second-street for a period of thirty years, and also to build an additional double track from their depôt up Forty-second-street to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to the Central Park and Seventy-ninth-street, for the accommodation of their City cars for the same period, was on Friday last signed by the Mayor, and has now become a law. All the difficulties in relation to the steam question at Forty-second-street have now been amicably adjusted and permanently settled, between the Murray-Hill gentlemen and the Harlem Railroad Company.

Movements of Senator Douglas.—A large number of visitors paid their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas on New-Year's Day. During the day the Senator was waited upon by a delegation of prominent Democrats from Wisconsin at present in this City. Among these gentlemen were the Hon. Chas. H. Larrabee, Member of Congress elect, Judge Hall, Ex-Gov. Barstow, Col. Lindsey Ward, the Hon. Jasper Vleit and Mr. Kelsey.

Departure of Senator Douglas.—Senator Douglas will leave this City to-day at 2 P. M., from the Battery, for Philadelphia, under the escort of a Committee of one hundred citizens of that city. His friends here will fire one hundred guns on his departure.

Preaching at the National Theatre.—The meeting at the theatre in Chatham-street last evening was not so numerously attended as on previous occasions, the falling off being noticed more particularly in the pit and third tier. The first and second tiers of boxes were occupied by such persons as are usually found in any of the churches upon the Sabbath, and who probably attend for the purpose of sustaining the meeting. The boys say the "meetin's are good, but they would like to have 'em a little more lively, like they was last Winter," referring to the social meetings during the revival.

Another would-be Suicide.—The fates have not been propitious of late to Martin Nelson, residing at the corner of West and Albany-sts.—a fact due either to himself or somebody else. But whatever the cause, Martin tried to give his body to the worms on Friday night last, by stabbing himself in the neck. He was taken to the Hospital, where his wound, which is of a very dangerous character, was dressed. On Saturday, to crown his miseries, he heard that his poor wife had perished from destitution. She leaves a helpless family of several children, who will be cared for by the authorities.

The Central Park.—Though we were blessed yesterday with magnificent weather for the season, few persons took advantage of the bright sunshine to visit the Central Park. The reason was obvious; the roads were rendered almost impassable with mud, and walking, with any degree of comfort, was out of the question. Skating is the Park's principal attraction in the Winter months, but yesterday the ice perceptibly disappeared under the warmth of the noon-day sun.

City Mortality.—The City Inspector's Mortality returns for the week ending January 1, show a total of 400 deaths, being an increase of 55, as compared with the returns of the previous week. The increase last week is principally among the adults. Of the whole number of deceased 118 were under one year of age, and ten came to their death from violent causes.

Police Reports.

Homicide of a Serenader.—Quite a large party of boisterous citizens resolved to signalize the departure of 1858 by a jolly serenade of their neighbors and friends. They accordingly traversed the streets, fiddling and drinking by turns, until the year 1859 had been inaugurated. At length, halting at a lager-bier saloon, in Third-street, near Lewis, where the pent-up spirits of the party must needs have some vent, Patrick Lane, one of their number, got into a difficulty with Daniel Cunningham. Jeremiah E. Rooney interfered and separated the combatants, taking the part of Cunningham. After reaching the street, Rooney and Lane pitched into each other, and during the scrimmage the former was stabbed by the latter with a dirk knife, and soon after died. Co

quor store No. 17 Baxter-street, testified that the prisoner and deceased came into his store about 7 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 26, and coeversed with him for some time, when the prisoner asked deceased to treat him; he replied in a rude manuar, using contemptuous langnage, and called Bosquet a dirty animal; witness remonstrated with the prisoner, and diracted him to leave the premises, which he did; oe going out of the door he remarked to deceased that he was an animal, and that no good could be expected from him; the deceased soon after weet out also, and witness opening the door heard him say, "You d—d scn of a b—h, you run away;" presently a person came in the store and said to oee Roelel who was there that the deceased wanted to see him outside; on going out and placing his arm around deceased he found his hand smnared with blood, and on inquiring what was the matter was told by deceased that somebody had stabbed him, but would not say who it was; Roelel soon came back to the store with his hands smeared with blood, saying that deceased had been stabbed ten times. Luigi Lazarithi testified that he saw De Santez in the basement whither he was conveyed after being stabbed, and that he then told him that the man who stabbed him was Romano. Witness knew of no other person by that name except the prisoner. John Perrano, Guiseppe Rosini and Policeman Mahon corroborated the general testimoey of the previous witnesses. Dr. Brady, of the New-York Hospital, testified that wben deceased was brought to tha hospital he had eleven wounds on his persoe, varying from half an inch to three and a half inches in depth. Five were found on the left shoelder, two in the back near the nape of the neck, and four further down. From a *post-mortem* examination, the Doctor found tha surface of the left lung covered with lymph, and in the plural cavity about a pint of fluid. The ninth rib was fractured about the middle. The prisoner is about 34 years of age, a resident of the Five Points, and a stone-sawyer by occupation.

ALMOST A MURDER IN THE FIRST WARD.—On Saturday evening Michael Callahan indulged freely in liquor, in honor of the exchange of a new year for an old one, and at last became what is vulgarly called "tight." In this condition he stepped into a groggery in Rector-street, near West, and ringing his change on the counter, invited the bar-teeder to "come down." The latter made some allusion to his customer's already oblivious state, and refused to produce the desired beverage, whereupon Callahan drew a pistol and attempted to shoot him. At the instant of discharge, the weapon was struck up by a bystander, and the ball, missing the bar-teader, struck another man named Hugh Slanen, inflicting a severe wound in his cheek. Slanen has a narrow escape, as the bullet struck him just below the eye, and glanced off from the bone. The injured man was removed to the Hospital, and Callahan was locked up in the First-Ward Station-house.

A GERMAN SHOT AT AND SEVERELY WOUNDED BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON.—Rather a singular occurrence took place about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in front of a lager-bier saloon in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-aveeee. Two young Germans, named Edward and John Hene, with ae acquaintance named Couts, called at the saloon mentioned, kept by one Stontenburg, for the purpose of getting some beer. The door was found closed, and they were just going away, when a voice, seeming to issue from an upper window, invited them to come back and allay their thirst. While in the act of doing so, a window-sash was raised and the contents of a musket discharged at the party. The contents of the gun, which proved to consist of piecee of lead-pipe and slugs, took effect on the person of Edward Hene, wounding him dangerously in the face, arms, breast and abdomen. Hene was conveyed to his residence, No. 105 West Thirty-second-street, where some of the slugs were extracted. The perpetrator of this outrage has not yet been arrested.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.—A man by the name of Patrick Cosgrove, a notorious character from the Fourth Ward, was yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, stabbed in the street by some unknown person, in a row which occurred in the Oregon House, a low groggery kept by Cornelius Egbert at No. 254 Fulton-street. Cosgrove was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer Meade, and placed under the care of Dr. Quinby, who states that the wound is quite serious, and may sadanger life. It seems that Cosgrove and two of his companions, known by the names of "Cockroach" and "Wooley Moon," were carousing together and got into a fight, during which Cosgrove received the wound. He is the same person who, about a year ago, shot a man in a fracas at Tammany Hall. He afterwards fled to California, and has only returned a short time ago.

THE LATE AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—John Bruenhausen, who was so severely beaten by George Carter, a runner, while gambling with the latter at the Ohio House, at the corner of Washington and Warren streets, on Tuesday last, as reported in the TIMES, died on Saturday, at his residence, No. 235 Bay-street, Jersey City. It appears that deceased accused Carter of cheating at cards, when the latter made an assault on him, knocked him down, and thrust his knees against his bowels with great force. A subsequent surgical examination showed that the bladder of deceased was ruptured, and that there was an internal hemorrhage. Carter, who was liberated on $2,000 bail by Justice WELSH, at the time of the occurrence, was on Saturday rearrested, taken before the Mayor, and held to await the action of the Coroner.

SOMETHING LIKE A RIOT IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—The police of the Sixteenth Ward were notified, on Saturday afternoon last, that some riotously-disposed persons were assailing the premises in the rear of No. 228 West Seventeenth-street, with a view to enter therein unlawfully and with malice prepense. The officers sent there to preserve the peace were arrested, and an additional force was obliged to be summoned before anything like a fair fight could be thought of. Even then the hruisers handled the police in a style the reverse of gentle, but were finally subdued by a vigorous application of locust. Three of the ringleaders, all brothers Gill, Andrew, John and Matthew by name, were arrested and lodged in the Station-house, where they had leisure to mourn over the results of their riotous propensities.

BURGLARIOUS ROBBERY OF A SHOE STORE.—The boot and shoe store of Samuel Lichtenstein, No. 135 Columbia-street, was entered on the 26th ult. by Stephen Webb, Henry Foster and another man, and robbed of $60 worth of boots, $30 worth of gaiters, $10 in silver coin, and other property amounting in all to about $126. Webb and Foster were yesterday captured by the police and brought before Justice BARNUM. Webb had upon his feet at the time a pair of the stolen boots, which were identified by Mr. Lichtenstein as belonging to him. They were both locked up in default of $1,500 bail each.

LOSS OF VALUABLES IN BEEKMAN-STREET.—Some time during Friday evening a cash-box, containing bank and insurance stocks, mortgages, deeds, notes, &c., together with about $100 in gold and bank notes, beloeging to Mr. A. Malaran, of No. 21 Beekman-street, was taken from his premises, and no clue to the missing property has yet been found. Suspicion rests upon one or two persons, but the roobery has not been sufficiently traced to warrant an arrest. As the payment of the notes and transfer of the stocks have been stopped, the documents will prove of no value to the thief.

A BAYONET CHARGE.—Mr. George Dowdell, an Irishman, who resides at No. 205 Mott-street, feeling in a quarrelsome mood on Saturday last, aimed a blow at his step-daughter, Mrs. McAdam, of No. 215 Elizabeth-street, with a bayonet. The weapon entered her eye, inflicting a ghastly wound. Dowdell was apprehended, and conveyed before Justice BOERUM, who held him to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.—As usual, the New Year was duly welcomed by the denizens of Brooklyn. All regular business was suspended, and each and every one tried to commence the year satisfactorily to himself, at least. Nothing occurred to put a damper upon this good intention. A careful observer, who had nothing to do but stand oe a corner and look after the business of other people, furnishes the following statement, which he professes to believe as reliable as any that is likely to be made: There are about 30,000 houses in the city; 20,000 of these were open for visitors, and were each visited, on an average, by ten persons, making 200,000 visits in all. 150,000 of these visitors drank, on an average, one glass of intoxicating liqeors in each house visited—nearly 10,000 quarts in all. This with the other fixings for the occasion cost each family $10, making a total of $200,000; 20,000 new dresseee "for the young ladies," at an average of $10 each, (very low,) $200,000; 100,000 pairs gloves, $90,000; 200 livery stable "turnouts," $5 each, $1,000—are among the prominent expenses of the day. One hundred thousand people at least crossed the different ferries. Though little attention was paid to the recommendation of the Brooklyn Temperance Society, that all families should abstain from furnishing their tables with liqaors, only a few intoxicated persons were seen in the streets during the day or evening. The Police made only about 30 arrests, and the city generally was very quiet.

The Rev. H. W. BEECHER kept open house, according to his custom, on New-Year's day, and each person who called, registered his name in the book which is kept from year to year for that purpose. The names registered during the day were one thonsand and one, exceeding, by over two hundred, the number of last year.

SALE OF THE PEWS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—To-morrow evening, at 7½ P. M., the sittings in Plymouth Church will be rented for the year 1859 Each pew has a fixed valuation, and the choice of all ie the house is offered to the highest bidder. No reservations are made in favor of previous occupaets. The ground floor of the church contains 168, and the galleries 110 pews; total, 208. Besides these there are 180 single cane seats, which fold up, one-half of which are let in the same manner as the pews, the other half being reserved for strangers. A row of seats also passes entirely around the gallery wall, which will seat about three hendred, and an upper gallery is also set apart for free seats. The house will seat about three thousand persons. The pews and seats are rented with the understanding that, if not occupied ten minutes before the commencemeat of the services, the ushers may assign them to strangers. In fact, great liberality has always been shown to strangers who casually visit the church. Every seat was last year rented on the first night of the sale. The premiums and rents amounted to about $15,000. No definite steps have yet been taken towards the erection of the new edifice. The sum required by the Committee is $175,000.

DROWNED WHILE MAKING NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Health-Warden LOTT discovered the body of a man in the water off the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, Gowanus. The body was brought ashore and soon after was identified as the remains of Dr. JAMES S. HYATT, of No. 168 Tenth-street, New-York. It is understood that he came to Brooklyn to make calls on Saturday, and by some means, as yet unknown, fell overboard near where found. There is no avidence of violence upon his person and his money and papers were undisturbed. The deceased was some two years ago in the City Inspector's Office. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss. An inquest will be held by Coroner HORTON to-day.

THE NEW OFFICERS.—The County Officers chosen at the Fall election, took possession of their respective offices on Saturday last. They are as follows: CHAS. F. THOMAS, County Clerk; HOWARD C. CADY, Register; ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate; ALFRED HORTON, Coroner. GEORGE J. LOTT was elected Coroner in the county towns, but died soon after the election, and the vacancy has not since been filled. Constable HORTON has appointed as his assistants Constables WILLIAMS and CASHON. The names of the appointees in the other departments have been published heretofore.

THIEVES.—Thieves entered the house of ISAAC CARPENTER, on Clinton-street, between Second and Third places, on Saturday night, and carried away clothing and other property valued at $100. A trio of thieves attempted to break into several houses in the Sixth Precinct on Saturday night, but were frightened off by the occupants. Two boys were arrested in the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, for stealing twelve chickens. They were committed to answer.

MASONIC.—St. John's Lodge, No. 1, which meets at No. 190 Myrtle-avenee, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: S. WINCHESTER, W. M.; AARON MORLEY, S. W.; J. MASTON, J. W.; J. WENDLE FOWLER, Secretery; JEFFERSON FOWLER, Treasurer; J. I. JONES, S. D.; F. C. ROCKWELL, J. D.; J. W. NEVINS, Tiler. TRUSTEES—WILLIAM H. BROWNSON, Dr. R. R. REOADES, THOMAS T. BOLLY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Jan. 3—A. M.

A new chapter opens to-day on the dealings of the New-York Stock Exchange. It is probably destined to be quite as eventful as its predecessor, which has just closed with the year 1858. It would not be surprising if the fluctuations should prove even wider. The year past has been one of liquidation and the gradual recovery of financial confidence. That which is before us may prove one of speculation and the gradual recovery of old prices, such as obtained six years ago, before the great war in Europe, and when the Banks in London and Paris first experienced the plethoric influence of the Gold discoveries. If the world should remain at peace, and trade and commerce be left free in their respective spheres, the chances are that Real Estate and Stocks, as well as mechanical and manufacturing industry, will sensibly feel the upward impulse. The same great accumulations of Gold are all ready for the movement, as in 1852–53, with this marked difference, that the Banks at the four money centres of the United States participate more liberally with London and Paris in this accumulation. Then, too, the steam machinery of commerce, to correspond with its immense increase after the Gold discoveries, and the railway facilities of Trade, coextensive with its enhanced wants and activity, had, on this side the Atlantic, to be furnished. They absorbed capital and credits almost beyond measure. The operation, altogether, was, for three or four years, in compound ratio to the prosecution of our new California mines, while the war between the Western Powers of Europe and Russia, succeeded by repeated failures of the Silk crop of Europe, dissipated or dispersed the Gold and Silver revenues of France and England, more rapidly even than they could be (or were) replaced by the combined production of Australia and the exchanges with the United States and South America. At preaent none of these causes exist. The mines of both hemisphcres remain as prolific as ever; yielding up and transmitting their treasures to New-York and London with the regularity and certainty of time itself. Another year of international peace must, therefore, in the ordinary probabilities of commercial calculation, fairly test, for the first time, as it were, the real effect of these vast discoveries and the circulation of their results at the great money capitals of the world. How far the coming change is likely to be felt through 1859, after a crisis endured and rendered firm, on the value of employment of Money in trade and real estate, and the price of income securities on the Stock Exchange, as well as on the mere speculative temper of that arena, we leave each and every interested reader to judge for himself.

Dating the recovery of Stock values from the close of the year 1857, rather than the earlier evidence of a like state of things after the crisis of October, we find the following changes in the Public Stocks of the several States, which are actively dealt in at the New-York Exchange:

	1857. Dec 31.	1858. Dec. 31.		1857. Dec 31.	1858. Dec. 31.
Virginias	90	99½	Californias	65½	92
Tennessees	83	95	Ohios	100	103
Misssouris	80½	90½	N. Carolinas	90	100½
N. Y. 6s	108	115	Georgias	92	102

The course of this department of the active list has been almost steadily to gradual improvement, resulting in an average advance of full ten ₩ cent. By far the heaviest business was in Missouri Sixes, on account of the relative free supply on the Street, and the fact that the issues are not only of more recent date, but depend, for market value, almost exclusively on New-York, while most of the other State Stocks are more or less dealt in, in London. The chances for further prospective advance may be determined by reference to the demand through 1852 and 1853, with less uniform or decided cheapness in Money, when New-Yorks brought 120@121; Ohios, 116; Virginias, 110@111; Tennessees, 106; Californias, par; Georgias, 110, &c.

In the regular and certain Dividend Shares and Mortgages, exclusive of City Bank Stocks, which had already revived from the crisis at or near the beginning of the last year, the following changes occurred:

	1857. Dec. 31.	1858. Dec 31		1857. Dec. 31.	1858. Dec. 31.
Panama	94¾	123½	N. Y. Central	74	84¾
Pacific Mail	67	91	Delaware	107	99
Illinois Cen. 7s	84	87¾	Harlem firsts	67	89¾
Michigan Cen. 8s	84	96	Hudson firsts	96	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s	81	90¾	Brooklyn 6s	90	103

The fluctuations in Pacific Mail have been the most remarkable, all things considered, of the above list. It sold during the year at 57, or 10 ₩ cent *below* the opening price, and at 108½, or 17½ *above* the closing price. The investment being on 31 Dec. 1857, at 67, has received 26 ₩ cent. in dividends, and could now realize 24 ₩ cent. additional in the advance of price. In 1852, the Stock reached 118 ₩ cent., then paying from 10 to 15 ₩ cent dividends. The course of Panama has, with some occasional fluctuations of 5 @ 8 ₩ cent., been steadily upward, the whole advance being 29 ₩ cent. In 1852, on the mere anticipation of the liberal dividends, now regularly paid, and before the work was opened, the Stock sold for 145 per cent. The Stock at present stands at only 117½ ex-January dividend soon to be paid. The advance established in New-York Central is 10¾ per cent. The extremo rise, at one time, was to 94½ per cent., (last February,) and the subsequent fall was to 75½ per cent. In 1853 the stock paying no more than the present established dividend of 8 per cent. a year, sold for 125 per cent. Delaware and Hudson has lost 8 per cent. from the price of Dec., 1857, in consequence of the temporary reduction of dividend to 7 per cent. It fell at the close of 1851 to par, from a similar cause, and subsequently, on the reduction of 8 per cent. dividend, sold up to 135 per cent. In most of the railway mortgages the advance has been from 8 to 12 per cent. The Harlems have gone up 22½ per cent., and are still 15 per cent. below the Hudson firsts. The mortgages of all classes, upon both roads, are secured by the large stock expenditure in addition, as well as by the current traffic. The mortgages are as follows:

	Hudson.	Harlem.
Cost of line	$13,500,000	$10,500,000
First mortgage	$4,000,000	$3,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000	1,000,000
Third mortgage	1,820,000	1,000,000

The fluctuations in the Shares, which have become, in the stricter sense than any of the foregoing, merely *speculative*, by reason of the suspension of dividends, in whole or in part, have been as follows through the year:

Galena and Chicago	70@93@60@91@72
Chicago and Rock Island	71¼@80@87¾@59¼
New-York and Erie	17½@37@15@16½
Cleveland and Toledo	41½@55@30@31¾
Michigae Southern	19¾@32@19½@20¾
Michigan Central	53@65@48@53@51¾
New-York and Harlem	6@12@9@14
Hudson River	19@37@26@34
Philadelphia and Reading	54¾@65@40¾@53

The General Market closed on the eve of the New Year quite firm, and on several descriptions decidedly buoyant. The Commission orders are on the increase, as usual at this season, and as the dividend-paying Stocks, outside the City Banks, Fire Insurance and Avenue Road Shares, (nearly all of which are closely held for investment, and seldom appear in large sums on the Street,) are comparatively limited, the course of prices is strongly upward for State Bonds, choice Railway Mortgages, and Pacific, Delaware and New-York Central shares. Of early all these Mr. LITTLE has been a heavy and consistent buyer for some weeks past, in common with the Commission Brokers, taking up the *time* contracts which are offered for the *Bear* account, as well as the surplus Cash Stock, when tendered at the going rates. Although by no means the only prominent operator for the rise, he seems to have attracted the notice of several of our cotemporaries as *the* leading *Bull*. They ascribe to the very confident manner in which he bids, each or on time, for stocks which the opposite party have professed all along to be anxious to sell, (because in their opinion either too high or valueless,) the *whole* cause of the present stiffness in the market. We confess we do not see the force of this sort of reasoning, and must believe that too much importance is attached to the purchases of a single jobber, who, we have reason to suppose, finds as many customers, as a seller, either at the Board or across his own counter, as are necessary, in the course of the week, to equalize his cash operations—particularly in the dividend securities. At all events we have not heard that he is a large *borrower* of Money, at Bank, while, on the other hand, he is said to be a pretty free *lender* of Stocks, on the Street, to parties who sell for delivery at a given price what they are not possessed of at any price whatever!

In the Foreign Trade, at the port of New-York, the closing week of the Old Year was marked by a large entry of Foreign Merchandise, as compared with the corresponding week last season. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,250,647, as against $1,303,717 the same week in 1857. As in a few days we expect to be able, on the Custom-house returns for December, to complete our summary of the Foreign Trade for the calender year, 1858, we omit this morning, our usual comparison, by weeks. In round numbers, we may state, by anticipation, that the entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the whole year, exclusive of Bullion, will show a falling off of something near *sixty-eight millions* in value, of which decrease thirty millions are from Dry Goods alone, as compared with 1857. It will be found, however, that most of the deficit occurred previous to the first of July; the same being included in the general return of the Foreign Trade of the country to the close of the Fiscal Year, June 30, 1858, already presented from the Commerce and Navigation tables of the Treasury Department.

The Bank movement the past week will be averaged by *five* business days, instead of six, on the statement to be made up this afternoon. It will be influenced, though only to a partial extent, on the Specie average by the receipt, on Thursday morning, of $1,494,376 from California, and the disbursement through the week of $899,827 from the Sub-Treasury, over the receipts into that establishment. The Gold exchanges with the interior have not been particularly marked either way, while the export to Europe, including a parcel of Bullion—$70,000—sent to Boston for shipment, is about $250,000. We anticipate a show on the Bank return this afternoon of about $27,000,000, and this on a rising average.

The half-yearly dividends, payable to-day in New-York, and actually provided for, are estimated to amount to $8,000,000, of which $800,000 will be from the Sub-Treasury on account of the Public Debt of the United States. The following are the prominent items of State and Federal disbursement, here and at other points:

Dividends.	Where Payable.	Amount.
Federal Government	New-York Sub-Treasury	$800,000
New-York State	Manhattan Bank	350,000
Missouri	Bank of Commerce	550,000
Ohio	State Agent 25 William-st.	430,000
Virginia	Bank of State New-York	350,000
Virginia	Richmond and London	450,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	200,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	150,000
Alabama	In London	125,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	80,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	30,000
Louisiana	New-York and N. Orleans	90,000
Louisiana	In London	200,000
Maryland	In London and Baltimore	300,000
South Carolina	In London	100,000
Massachesetts	In London	150,000
Illinois	Am. Exchange Bank	350,000
Illinois, (Principal,)	At Springfield	700,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, (Feb. 1,)	900,000
California	At San Francisco	200,000
Total		$6,500,000

In readjusting her public debt, the State of California allowed the whole interest on the old bonds to the 1st January, 1859, and to this extent the first payment now to be made will embrace the value of two half-yearly coupons. A portion of the new bonds, to fund the floating indebtedness, bear broken coupons, payable 1st January, 1859.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE INTEREST COUPONS due on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company will be paid on the 1st of January at the Mercantile Bank. F. PETTIBONE, Treasurer.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.....FRIDAY, Dec. 31.

By order of Court in the suit of JOEL S. OATMAN *vs.* FORDYCE HITCHCOCK, Mr. LUDLOW sold No. 47 Road-street, about 25.6x83 feet. Bought by plaintiff for $12 715.

Also in the suit of JOHN V. ONDERDONK, one lot south-side One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of Seventh-avenue. Bought by plaintiff for $380.

Also one lot south-side Thirty-sixth-street, 250 feet east or Tenth-avenue, in the suit of S. A. VAN WYCK *vs.* ELLEN TAYLOR. Bought by J. B. YOUNG for $2,600. It is hardly necessary to say that a lot unimproved in that locality cannot be worth $2,600, unless there is a gold mine on it. But we report the sale just as it was made.

Mr. LUDLOW also advertised a peremptory sale of a valuable store on Reade-street, to be made to-day, described as No. 179, next to the south-west corner of Washington-street, about 23x51 feet. The store covers nearly the entire lot, and rents for $1,600 per annum. $10,000 to remain on mortgage. Leased till May 1860. The sale was fairly and deliberately made at auction to-day for $17,800—bought by NELSON WELLS. Previous to striking it down, Mr. LUDLOW announced that the sale would be positively made to the highest bidder. After the sale, it transpired that the owner had left private instructions with Mr. LUDLOW not to sell for less than $18,000. Mr. LUDLOW preferred, as he said, to pay the difference ($200) out of his own pocket rather than lend himself to Peter Funking where a "*peremptory* sale" was advertised. The owner of the property was dissatisfied with the sale, and Mr. LUDLOW compounded the difference for something less than $200. If all the Auctioneers would take a similar stand against the short-sighted and despicable business of Peter Funking, private Real Estate Brokers would not monopolize the sale of real estate as they now do, but it would be made at auction as it naturally should be. It is amazing that Auctioneers can not discover where their interests lie. Truth and fair dealing will be found the best policy.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the following sales: One lot 25x100 5 in. on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, 400 feet west of Fifth-avenue; $4 000. One fell lot south side of Forty-fifth-street, 370 feet east of Sixth-aveaue; $4,000. One lot on the north side of Thirty-second-street, about 350 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25x109, at $2,650. One large lot on the north side of One Hundred and sixth-street, 144 feet west of Eighth-avanue, 28 ft. 8 in. front, 39.9 on the rear, and 191 feet in depth, at $1,350; resold for $1,500. One lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenee, at $700. One lot north side of Forty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $3,500. One lot north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 220 feet east of Fifth-avanue, at $1,850. Also one, adjoining the same, east, at $1,840. One lot north side of Seventy-sixth-street, and one in the rear on the south of Seventy-seventh-street, 320 feet east of Fifth-aveaue, at $1,840 per lot. One lot on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 255 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $1,650. Two lots south side of One Hundred and fifth-street, 60 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $850 per lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

MONDAY, Friday, Dec. 31

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 4,000 bales middling, at 11¾c.; sales of the week, 19,500; receipts do., 37,500 bales. Stock at this port, 146,000. FREIGHTS unchanged. STERLING EXCHANGE steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 1.

The sales of COTTON to-day were only 1,500 bales, it being quite generally observed as a holiday. The *Fulton's* news had no effect on the market, and prices are unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue; PEARSON, LEE & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Platt-street.

[Advertisement.]

"POISONOUS HAIR DYES."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Believing from the honorable course which has always been pursued by the TIMES, that neither its editors nor its publishers would willingly admit a false statement into its columns, and that it, through the inadvertence or the misstatements of malicious parties, an article calculated to wrong and injure a private individual should chance to creep in, they would cheerfully retract it, I take the liberty to call your attention to a paragraph headed "Poisonous Hair Dyes" which appeared among the editorials of the TIMES on Friday, the 10th ult.

In that paragraph my Excelsior Hair Dye, on the authority of an alleged report of some remarks made at a meeting of "The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine," is classed with some other dyes said to contain sugar of lead, &c., as deleterious and dangerous. I have no knowledge of the ingredients of the other preparations referred to, but aver most positively that my dye contains *no sugar of lead or other poisonous constituent*. This averment would be considered a sufficient refutation of the slander by those who know me, but for the satisfaction of the thousands who are using my dye and the public at large, I have submitted it for test to Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, one of the most careful and accurate analytical chemists now living, and the following is the result of his analysis:

[COPY.]

I hereby certify that I have made a THOROUGH ANALYSIS of "Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye," and find that *it does not contain any preparation of lead whatever*, nor any other substance that would prove injurious to the health of persons using it in the manner directed for the purpose of dyeing the hair.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.

Nothing can be more explicit and positive than the foregoing certificate. I presume that the libel was got up by some interested party in the West, or perhaps nearer home, for the purpose of injuring the sale of an article which, on account of its *innocuous nature* and *superiority as a natural Dye*, is rapidly driving out of the market a host of inferior and *really poisonous* preparations. As the slander is calculated to injure my character and standing in the community, and to occasion me serious pecuniary loss, I confidently rely upon the publication of this letter in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH CRISTADORO.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have saved the lives of thousands of sufferers with dropsy; there is no other medicine so powerful and sure a remedy in this most frightful disease. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar graling combined:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hail Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,

MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, under the trade, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Stearns & Marvin's
WIDDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.

STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

The Eau Lustrale or Hair Renovator of JULES HAUEL possesses astonishing virtues in purifying and invigorating the hair. Hair that has become harsh or diseased from neglect or sickness, is speedily by its use, transferred into lustrous, soft ringlets, and prevented from falling off. The EAU LUSTRALE should find a place in every lady's toilet. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Tribune Almanac for 1859, contains Election Returns of the State of New-York, by Townships and Wards, in addition to Election Returns from all the States holding General Elections in 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for the TRIBUNE ALMANAC. Every politician should have a copy.

CASEY.—At Woodstock, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 30, Mrs. ROBINA E. CASEY.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, W. E., John, and G. D. Crary, and son-in-law, Capt. Jno. E. Bartlow, are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, corner of Union av. and Wall st., Woodstock.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.

JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross bars. Also, Fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor-Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Cure for Asthma.
JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.
For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 213, 511 and 746 Broadway.

From this date I offer the balance of my Stock of French Buck Gloves at 50 cents per pair, at the Shirt and Collar dépôt, Nos. 81 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Barthelf's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—TRIB. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2849 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

HOWE—MULL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, by the Rev. Mr. Kissam, Mr. ALATHA K. HOWE to Miss MARIA L. MULL, daughter of Benj. E. Mull, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Albany papers please copy.

MAYNARD—CROWELL.—At Boston, on Saturday, Jan. 1, by the Rev. Theodore Parker, AUGUSTUS MAYNARD, of New-York, and ELLEN GROVER, of Lawrence, Mass.

DIED.

SWARTZ.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 31, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Aaron Swartz, in the 82d year of her age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry Otten, No. 6 Hefer, corner Orchard-st.

WILLIAMSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her son, No. 114 West 28th-st., Mrs. CATHARINA S. WILLIAMSON, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her sons, Garrit D. and Cornelius T. Williamson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, suddenly, ARCHIBALD WILSON, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 45 Canal-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock.

LELAND.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 1, ANITA AGUILAR, youngest daugh

Anecdotes of English Lawyers.

Lord Thurlow was famous for the roughness and brutality of his manners, qualities in which he was hard to be excelled. On one occasion, however, he met his match. The story goes:

"One day he was sitting in his private room to hear some application at the time the Lords were assembling in their house. Being unable to commence business without their speaker, they desired Mr. Quarme, deputy usher of the Black Rod, to go to the Chancellor and tell him the Lords were assembling. Mr. Quarme went and delivered his message. "Umph," was the only reply which the Chancellor vouchsafed. The deputy usher re-Chancellor vouchsafed. The deputy usher returned to the house; some time passed, and Lord Thurlow did not make his appearance. A peer went down to Mr. Quarme, and begged him to go again, and tell the Chancellor plainly that the Lords were waiting for him, and that the hour appointed for the house meeting had long passed, and that they could wait no longer. The deputy usher returned to the Chancellor, and, with some emphasis, repeated the message with which he was charged. The Chancellor deigned no other reply than his accustomed growl. 'But, my Lord,' said Quarme, with some warmth, 'I must have your lordship's answer. The Lords are waiting!' 'D—n the Lords,' said Thurlow, quickly, fixing a look of rage on the usher. 'You may d—n the Lords as much as you like,' exclaimed the undaunted official, 'but I'm d—d, were you twenty times Chancellor, if you shall d—n me!' The Chancellor gazed with astonishment at Quarme—the audacity of a mere servant of the house thus bearding its chief, excited his amazement. At length his features expanded into a smile, and rising from his chair, he exclaimed, 'By Jove, you are a bold fellow; come and dine with me to-morrow.' 'And so I will,' replied Quarme; with whom, ever after, the Chancellor continued on terms of friendship."

The following anecdote of Sir Albert Pell is worth giving, and may perhaps apply to some verbose practitioners at the present day:

"Sir Albert Pell was another instance of a successful advocate who never 'trod the primrose paths' of flowery speech. He was famous for violating every rule of grammar and pronunciation whenever he opened his mouth. Verbose and prolix, he yet succeeded in getting verdicts, and his secret may be learnt from this anecdote: A gentleman, who happened to be in the room with him the day after he had been engaged in an important cause in the neighborhood, made some slight allusion to the tautologous speech which the learned counsel had delivered. Pell immediately acknowledged the justice of the censure. 'I certainly was confoundedly long,' he said; 'but did you observe the foreman, a heavy-looking fellow in a yellow waistcoat. Nothing more than one idea could ever stay in his thick head at a time, and I resolved that mine should be that one; so I hammered on till I saw by his eyes that he had got it. Do you think I cared a d—n what you young critics might say?' Lord Brougham used to say of Pell's style of speaking, 'that if it were not *eloquence* it was *pelloguence*, and deserved to have a chapter in books of rhetoric to itself.'"

The origin and early struggles of the late Lord Tenterden are not without interest:

Lord Tenterden was the son of a barber at Canterbury, whose house stood on the left-hand side of the western entrance to the cathedral, and who has been described as 'a tall, erect, primitive-looking man, with a large club-pigtail behind him, and the instruments of his business under one arm, attended frequently by his son, the present (late) Chief Justice—a youth as decent, grave, and primitive-looking as himself.' He received his education at Canterbury School. 'I well remember him at school,' says an old schoolfellow, 'grave, silent and demure; always studious and well-behaved, reading his book instead of accompanying us to play, and recommending himself to all who saw and knew him, by his quiet and decent demeanor. I think his first rise in life was owing to a boy of the name of Thurlow, an illegitimate son of the Lord Chancellor, who was at school with us. Abbott and this boy were well acquainted; and when Thurlow went home for the holidays, he took young Abbott with him. Abbott thus became acquainted with Lord Thurlow, and was a kind of helping tutor to his son; and I have always heard, and am persuaded that it was by his lordship's aid that he was afterwards sent to college. The clergy of Canterbury, however, always took great notice of him, as they knew and respected his father.' Lord Tenterden never displayed any false shame on the subject of his parentage;—indeed, not long before his death, being at Canterbury with his eldest son, he visited the former insignificant dwelling of his father, and pointed out to him, with evident satisfaction, the scene of his early years. It has been said also, that when on the Home Circuit, he accompanied Mr. Justice Richards in a visit to Canterbury Cathedral. After attending the morning service, Mr. Justice Richards made some remark on the voice of one of the singing-men. 'Ah,' said said Lord Tenterden, 'that's the only man I ever envied. When we were at school in this town, we were candidatee together for a chorister's place, and he obtained it.'"

We conclude with some characteristic anecdotee of the first Lord Ellenborough's appearances in Parliament. The masculine vigor of the father has been refined but not weakened in the son:

"Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, was another instance that parliamentary and forensic abilities are by no means incompatible, and he was a remarkable instance, as he never had the advantage of any parliamentary training, having entered Parliament as Attorney-General, and being therefore compelled at once to take a prominent part in debate. He was also in his fifty-first year—an age when men are usually considered past learning, and yet, with all these disadvantages, the energy of his character soon earned for him the reputation of an able and useful member. When he attended the levee after his appointment, the king said to him, 'Mr. Law, have you ever been in Parliament?' He replied that he had not. 'I am glad to hear it; my Attorney-General ought not to have been in Parliament, for then, you know, he will not be obliged to eat his own words.' Vigor, which sometimes degenerated into coarseness, was the characteristic of his oratory. In a debate on the Regency question he observed that in the reign of Henry VI. the revennes of the Duchy of Lancaster were under the control of the king, and when some one remarked that the law was afterwards changed—'Ay,' said the Attorney-General, 'in times of trouble, honorable gentlemen opposite seem well versed in the troubles of their country.' There was a loud cry of 'order' from the opposition. In the House of Lords he displayed a spirit fierce and intemperate. In the discussion in the Lords, respecting the compensation given by Pitt to the Duke of Athol for the covercignty of the Isle of Man, Lord Ellenborough used language unworthy the noble assembly he was addressing. Lord Mulgrave reproved him in a dignified tone, reminding him "that he was addressing Peers, not lawyers—the House of Lords, and not the mob in Palace-yard." His quaint and caustic humor often, however, excited in the House feelings of another kind. Lord Darnley was once making a dull and drowsy speech on Ireland and her wrongs, which lulled the house to "soft repose." At length the noble orator, beginning himself to share in the languor of the house, stopped short in his address to indulge himself in a yawn. "There's some sense in that," grimly observed Lord Ellenborough, amidst the laughter of all around."

Brain Work.

Over-work of the brain, against which we hear so many people cry, and which we hear so many cosy-looking men deplore very complacently in their own persons, is not by a good deal so dangerous as under-work of the brain, that rare and obscure calamity from which nobody is supposed ever to suffer. The Rev. Onesimus Howl drops his chin and elevates his eyes, upsets his digestion with excess of tea and muffin, and supports, upon the doughy face he thus acquires, a reputation for the great strain on his brains caused by the outpouring of a weekly puddle of words. His friends labor to prop up his brain with added piles of muffin. Paler becomes his face, and more idiotic his expression, as he lives from New Year's-day to New Year's-day, rattling about in his empty head the few ideas of other men he has contrived to borrow, and tranquillity claims all the sweets of indulgence on account of the strain put upon his wits. Doctor Porpice is wheeled about from house to house in his brougham, prescribes his cordials and his mild aperients; trents, by help of what knowledge gathered from a past generation may happen to have grown into his habit of practice, all the disease he sees; now and then turns to a book when he is puzzled, but more commonly dozes after dinner. Yet very gladly does the doctor hear the talk about immense strain upon his mind, large practice, great responsibility, and the wondering that one poor head can carry all he knows. He seldom passes a day without having taken care to confide to somebody that he is over-worked. Once a week, indeed, if his practice be large, he may be forced into some effort to use his brains, but that he does really exercise them once a week, I am not certain. The lawyer elevates his routine into a crush of brain-work. The author and the merchant flatter themselves, or account themselves flattered, by an application to their labors also of the same complimentary condolence. The truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—apart from griefs and fears, from forced or voluntary stinting of the body's need of food or sleep, and the mind's need of social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut or fray the thread of either. Men break down under the grind of went, under the strain of a continuous denial to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If an author spende his whole life in his study, his mind fails under the pressure of the solitary system. If a great lawyer refuses himself month after month the necessary fourth part of the day for sleep, he wears his brain out, not by repletion of study, but by privation of something else. Under all ordinary circumstances no man who performs work for which he is competent is called upon to deny himself the first necessaries of life, except during short periods of encroachment which occur to men in every occupation, and which seldom are of long duration, and can almost invariably be followed by a long period of ense sufficient for recovery. Healthy men, who have bed and board assured to them, while they can eat, sleep, stir, and be merry, will have sound minds, though they work their brains all day, and provide them for the other five or six hours with that light employment which is the chief toil of Doctor Porpice or the Reverend Onesimus.—*Household Words.*

MILK YEAST.—In case you should get out of yeast, and are hurried, make milk yeast. Take one pint new milk, one teaspoon of salt, tablespoon of flour, stirred in; stand it in a kettle of water, by the stove, and keep it lukewarm all the time. When very light, add lukewnrm water; make into loaves or biscuit, and let them rise by the fire before cooking.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

LECTURES.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—GEO. VANDENHOFF, A. M., will give four readings at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn.

MONDAY, Jan. 3— An evening with Shakespeare.
MONDAY, Jan. 10— An evening with Tennyson.
MONDAY, Jan. 17— Reading of Milton's Comus.
MONDAY, Jan. 24— Reading of Scripture and Sacred Poetry.

Tickets for the course.....$1 50
Tickets for a single evening.....50
To be had of MANN, STEARNS & BEALE, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York.
H. H. DICKINSON, Corner Atlantic and Henry sts., and A. B. CHADWICK, corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn.
And at the door.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY—FIRST LECTURE of the Course by the Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Subject: *Mental Dyspepsia*; at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. GREEN'S drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-penny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM'S, No. 312 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON'S, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.'S, corner of Pearl and Pine sts., and at the door.
G. F. NESBITT, Chairman, &c.

LECTURE BEFORE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Third Lecture in the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at Rutgers-st. Church (Dr. Krebs) by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D.D. Subject—*The Human Races in America.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts., obtained at the door, and on Broadway, at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239; Ivison & Phinney, No. 321; C. Brensing, No. 701. On Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's; at Adams & Spencer, No. 284, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

A MASONIC LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED before the United Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York and its subordinate Lodges, by the Rev. JAMES THEODORE HOLLY, S. P. R. S., and reading of CHARLES C. VAN LAMDT'S celebrated Masonic Poem, by Brother ELLIS A. POTTER, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1859, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 657 Broadway. Single tickets, 15 cents. A ticket to admit a lady and gentleman, 25 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on *The Dignity of Labor* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; G. Chase, No. 8, Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT the New-York University, Washington-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Atonement.* Seats free.

BROOKLYN.—ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, at 8 o'clock, Mme. MARIO will deliver a lecture on *Italy*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, in compliance with the invitation received. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, DESIRING TO correspond with Mr. G. VANDENHOFF, will please address him, (with stamp inclosed for reply,)
GEO. VANDENHOFF, New-York Hotel, New-York.
☞ Mr. Vandenhoff will re-visit the West in February.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY of the BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.

The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859,
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President,
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at Headquarters, No. 82 Lispenard-st., on Monday Evening, January 3, 1859, at 7 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WM. W. HILLIKER, Sec'y.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Kappa Alpha will be held in this City, at the Bancroft House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. All are requested to attend.

DRY GOODS.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 363 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY
Would here with give notice that they, from this day on, will sell the
BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
of
LADIES' MANUFACTURED FANCY FURS,
AT RETAIL,
AT 25 PER CENT. REDUCTION
from the prices of the last season, at their stores,
No. 54 Broadway.
REAL MINK VICTORINES, from $6 and upward.
REAL MINK CUFFS, from $2 and upward.
REAL HUDSON BAY SABLE VICTORINES, from $12, and upward.
REAL HUDSON BAY SABLE, CUFFS, $5 and upward.
FRENCH MINK, $6 per set—the usual price, $15.
CALL AND SEE
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (upstairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $150 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON MONDAY, 3d instant, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of fine watches, diamonds and jewelry, consisting, in part, of elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, superb diamond pins, ear-rings, bracelets, studs, &c.; elegant sets of cameo, carbuncle, mosaic, and enamel pins and ear-rings; sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings; bracelets, brooches and ear-rings, studs, finger-rings, sleeve buttons, chains, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF SUPERB FURS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—The sale of superb furs advertised for Friday, 31st ult., is postponed, on account of the weather, to TUESDAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 348 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH CONGREGATIONAL DISTRICT.—Democratic Union nomination for Congress, to fill vacancy, THOMAS J. BARR

AMUSEMENTS.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE SEASON OF 1858-59, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, ON MONDAY, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.
PROGRAMME.
I. Quartette in B flat, Opus 18, No. 6.....Beethoven.
1. Allegro con brio. 3. Scherzo Allegro.
2. Adagio ma non troppo. 4. Adagio—La Malinconia; Allegretto quasi Allegro
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, and BERGMANN.
II. *a.* Ballade in B major, for Piano. *b.* Etude in B flat minor.
WILLIAM MASON.
III. Tarantelle, for Violin.....Schubert.
THEODORE THOMAS.
IV. Trio, in F major, Opus 5.....Bargiel.
1. Adagio—Allegro energico. 3. Scherzo—Presto.
2. Andante sostenuto. 4. Allegro con fuoco.
Messrs. MASON, THOMAS, and BERGMANN.
The grand Piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 82 Walker-st.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Single Subscriptions to the remaining Five Matinées, $3 50
Three Subscriptions to the remaining Five Matinées, $8 00
For sale at the Music Stores, and at the door.
Subscriptions for the Series of Six Matinées received at the door, and at the Music Stores of C. BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and SCHUBERTH & CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 6,
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI.
THURSDAY, Jan. 6,
For the first time in Italian,
LA ZINGARA;
OR,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
With new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's theatre. The cast comprises
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI, GIUONI, FLORENZA, and COLETTI.
FRIDAY, Jan. 7.
MARTHA—In Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises
LABORDE, BERKEL, BRIGNOLI, and FORMES.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8,
Grand Matinée,
DON GIOVANNI,
by PICCOLOMINI, POINSOT, GIUONI, FLORENZA, and FORMES.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan. 3, at Sibell's, Wall-street; Breuslog's Music Store, Broadway; and at the Academy of Music.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
which has achieved a greater success than any piece ever produced in New-York, having been performed for
ELEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
during which time it has been witnessed by more than ONE HUNDRED & FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS!
In view of this immense success, the Management deems it only necessary to announce for repetition, on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1859,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Asa Trenchard.....Jefferson | Lieut. Vernon.....Levick
Lord Dundreary.....Sothern | Florence Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.....Couldock | Georgiana.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Couldock | Georgiana.....Mrs Sothern
Binney.....Peters | Mary Meredith, Miss Stevens
Mrs. Monntchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac.....Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist.....Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the Company.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3,
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Unparalleled in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK!
FIFTH CONSECUTIVE WEEK
of a
Shakespearean Play,
THE MERCHANT
OF
VENICE!
With its Superb Scenery, Great Cast, and Splendid Costumes
EVERY EVENING.
The Great and Original Novelty, in preparation, is postponed in consequence of the attraction of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1859,
The performance will commence with the drama of CAPTAIN KYD; Or, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.
To be succeeded by John Brougham, Esq's., great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Concluding with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 3,
The entertainments will commence with
LUCREZIA BORGIA.....
Lucrezia Borgia.....Miss Charlotte Crampton
After which the celebrated drama of
MAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Mazeppa, } .....Miss Charlotte Crampton
Cassimer, }
Agent Am. Fem. Guardian Soc., No. 29 East 29th-st.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 3, BY COMMAND
THE PICTURE OF HER MAJESTY,
THE EMPRESS EUGENIE,
must be returned by next Wednesday's steamer to Europe, and the exhibition closes on Monday Jan. 3, at
GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.
Open during these few days till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Size of picture 11x15 feet. M. KNOEDLER.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists, Madame JOHNSON-GRÆVER, Piano, and Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, Violin, also the Arion and Tentonia Vocal Societies, have kindly volunteered their services. Conductor—Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING SUCCESS OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMIST—also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity. MONDAY, Jan. 3, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. MONDAY EVENING—The eminent artiste Miss FANNY MORANT, as Julia, in
THE HUNCHBACK.
With Miss Ada Clifton as Helen; Wayne Olwine as Modus; J. Canoll as Master Walter; Delmon Grace as Clifford. To conclude with J. Moore's successful farce of MY OVERCOAT. TO-MORROW EVENING—The celebrated BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 89 Market-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Alsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns. Kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition.
G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT.
THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR
JANUARY 1, 1859,
Containing the commencement of
TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
$2 a year. No. 107 Fulton-st.
NEW SUBSCRIBERS
Can be supplied from the beginning;
BUT IMMEDIATE ACTION WILL BE
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

NO. 1—VOLUME 14—WHOLE NO. 151,
OF
THE HORTICULTURIST
FOR
JANUARY,
IS NOW READY.
It contains
TWENTY ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
A
VALUABLE EDITOR'S TABLE,
AND
FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.
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The edition with plain plates.....$2 yearly, in advance.
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Single numbers, plain edition, 18 cents. Single numbers, colored edition, 25 cents.
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A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE,
Containing the
SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
PAPA'S NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT,
And
SATURDAY NIGHT.
Also,
COLORED STEEL FASHIONS FOR JANUARY,
Engraved in the best style of the art from actual articles of costume.
In addition to which it embraces all the popular features of the late Graham's Magazine. Price 18 cents.
HENRY WHITE, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

MARRIED LIFE—ITS DUTIES AND DANGERS.—Just published by the American Female Guardian Society, HOME WHISPERS, by Mrs. A. Bentby mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 75c., gilt, $1. Sold at the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, No. 29 East 29th-st. New-York. The *Advocate and Guardian* is an interesting family paper, 16 pages, semi-monthly, (384 pages a year,) at $1 single copy; 10 copies, to one address, $5 a year. All the profits are devoted to the Home for the Friendless.
STEPHEN ANGELL,
Agent Am. Fem. Guardian Soc., No. 29 East 29th-st.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER.—Third edition just published, $6. Catalogues of Masonic books, $1 25; Ailyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Jachin and Boaz, $2 50; Plato on the Soul, $1; Lacon, $1 25; Physical Theory of Another Life, $1; Elements of Thought, 75 cents. Books will be sent to any address.
WILLIAM GOWANS,
No. 85 Centre-st.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
WRITING PAPERS,
all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES of ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
SUCCESSORS to BUTLER & BRYAN.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 46 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 252, 254 and 256 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK HAS THE honor to inform his friends and the public that, on the 18th of January, he will open
CLASSES
for instruction in piano-forte playing, to be held at No. 701 Broadway, over C. Breusing's Music Store.
Applications to be made at C. Breusing's and Mr. Goldbeck's residence, No. 149 9th-st., where a full prospectus may be had.
Applicants can see Mr. Goldbeck, for musical examination, every Tuesday and Friday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 701 Broadway, in the class room.

HEALTH ACQUIRED BY CALISTHENICS AND ELOCUTION.—A French lady wishes to re-engage part or the whole of her time, as a daily or resident teacher in schools or families requiring thorough instruction in French, German, Italian, English, Spanish, Composition, Calisthenics, Elocution, and the branches of a liberal education. References to finish pupils. Lessons at her residence 50 cents an hour. Miss W. W., care of Mr. LEROY, French Chemist, 809 Broadway.

BUSINESS-WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will give his special attention to pupils in penmanship, and guarantees to remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week. New pupils will be received this day and evening.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 220 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

THE SESSION OF THE EVENING schools for the year 1859 will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4. Doors open in the male departments at 6½ o'clock, and in the female departments at 6 o'clock, P. M. Pupils will please be punctual in their attendance. By order of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools.
GEO. WHITE, Chairman.

CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL FORM NEW classes the coming week for his gymnastic practice in writing. Without regard to previous bad habits an absolutely perfect use of the pen is of necessity acquired by all who go faithfully through the practice. Lessons in schools and families.
W. S. MACLAURIN,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. W. J. RENVILLE, No. 362 Broadway, receives new students, day and evening, for practical instruction in book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., qualifying them in the most thorough and efficient manner for the duties of the counting-room. Terms moderate.

A FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st., boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELlent boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION—WANTED, IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, a Gentleman past the middle age, of a cultivated mind, liberal education, of refined manners, unexceptionable character and a Protestant, to devote to a young lady about an hour, four days in each week. To read with, to drill the mind to habits of analyzing and reflecting; and also to impart a facility of expressing herself upon the subjects treated by the authors studied. None other need apply. Address W. H. T. Box No. 1384 lower Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess, to give instruction in the English branches and the rudiments of French. Would prefer to go South. Address ELIZABETH H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMEL

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIate possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, three quarters of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Klingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mort, gage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Crabeville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1. J. L. SWAIN, Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, end lot, No. 402 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 16th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 261 Broadway,

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex-st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF APRIL NEXT, A furnished country residence at Fort Washington, one of the most pleasant and healthy locations about New-York. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,423 Post-Office, New-York.

STORES TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND CELlar of No. 78 Maiden-lane; lofts of No. 104 John-st., fronting Cliff-st; fourth floor of Commercial Buildings, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to SCHEFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. To a small family, without children, would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 129 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor of a modern stone-front house may be obtained after the 1st of January, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house, No. 83 Sands-st.: two furnished rooms and board for gentlemen; location elevated and healthy; house quite comfortable, well warmed, and ventilated in season; terms moderate; family small; no children; about 6 minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A respectable private family, living between 8th and 20th sts., not far from Broadway; he can give the best of references as to his character. Breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Address A. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, giving particulars as to prices, &c.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a young gentleman and his wife. Location must be below Fourth Street, and east of Broadway—the Seventh Ward preferred. An unfurnished room and bed-room required. Address stating location, terms, &c., L., Box No. 4,684, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS family, consisting of four persons, desires a well furnished suite of rooms with board, in a good location. Address M. W. G, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PARMY OF GENtlemen can have two pleasant rooms, neatly furnished; accommodation for five. Those wishing rooms will please call and see for themselves. Also, a bedroom on the first floor, with the use of a handsome parlor, at No. 121 Forsyth-st. Call for a week.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT, IN suite or single. Two splendid parlors for a genteel club. Also a large lecture or billiard room. Location central: all the modern improvements. Price moderate; No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.

ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
or
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 56 to 67 Goerck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Knameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

SKATES, SKATES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—A fine assortment of English, German and American, including skeleton, rocker and spring skates. Also, a great variety of boys' tool chests. For sale by OSBORN & SWAN, No. 31 Fulton-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 60 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LUDGEWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 43 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVINS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob N. Keeler,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,	Hon. S. B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous,	Aaron Close,	E. J. Baldwin,
W. E. Forbes,	A. C. Lawrence,	Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Reiley,	Robt. P. King,	Benj. M. Stiles,
Fra. Blackburn,	P. E. Birckhead,	Edward Miller,
Geo. H. Levis,	C. B. English,	John Prentice,
	Jos. E. Biddell,	

JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,600, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Lake,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Staushury,
	Robert K. Woode.	

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
} Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH.
} No. 29 William st., New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 568 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Kentucky.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Room No. 5, Trinity Building, (No. 111 Broadway,) New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M. Stockholders are *especially* requested to bring with them, or send, their certificates or stock scrip. Bondholders and creditors of the Company are invited to attend.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 31 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Dec. 23, 1858.—The Coupons and Bonds of this Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date at this office, or at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York, at the option of the holders. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1853.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BANNERMOOR, Sec.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INterest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their stockholders, on demand, a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. By order
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Feet of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 6th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The Interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23 1858.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ON BONDS issued by Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. C. Frothingham and Joseph Fowler, Jr., and by the Consolidated City to William F. Converse, Chairman, and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New-York on the first and fifteenth of January, 1859, are hereby notified to present them for payment, when due, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE County of Madison, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and payable Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPON NO. 5 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Louisville issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

NOTICE.—COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, both those payable at the Bank of Commerce, and those payable on their face at the Bank of America, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, at the Bank of America.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859 will be collected or purchased by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO —The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPONS OF COUNTY of St. Louis bonds will be paid at the Continental Bank.
Signed,
W. RISLEY, County Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange place.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK, OF L. I., for sale cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ERIE INTEREST COUPONS WANTED BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors on and after the 19th inst. Interest not called for is added to the principal and bears interest as such. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to this date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMIannual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and one per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.,
[illegible] N.Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. S. & F. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS.
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN.

That the general nature of the business to be conducted is dealing in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, A. D. 1858.
JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at No. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general dealing in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
STEPHEN LABELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND REMOVAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated with them Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO.) have removed to No. 117 Broadway, second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style and firm of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.
HENRY SWIFT.
DAVID H. PAIGE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES M. SWIFT.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by ag

LITERATURE.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Enormous Increase of the Ledger's Circulation.

EXCITEMENT AMONG NEWSDEALERS.

TEN STEAM-PRESSES AT WORK.

The Grand "Ledger" Chorus Resounding Over the Land.

EDITORS ALL OF ONE MIND.

Mr. Bonner's "personal friends" (whose numbers seem to have been most wonderfully increased of late) are constantly calling at his office, or stopping him in the street, to express their admiration of the *Ledger*, in which they seem, naturally enough perhaps, to imagine that he feels at least a slight degree of interest. "We are delighted with the *Ledger*!" "It suits us exactly!" "It is perfect!" "It couldn't be better!" "We consider it the best paper we ever saw!" Such are a few of the notes of admiration which are constantly piped to him in these latter days, and which he never hears without being reminded of a certain anecdote about Commodore Vanderbilt. And since we have mentioned the matter, we will relate the anecdote. It ran thus:—The finishing touch having been given to one of the Commodore's magnificent ocean steamers, he had it thrown open to the public. The public came and saw, and were delighted. The Commodore's "personal friends" were filled with enthusiasm. The steamer was pronounced a great success—a triumph. It would immortalize the Commodore and add to the glory of the Republic. "Well, what do you think of her?" asked the Commodore of the ladies in the cabin. "Oh, she is a splendid vessel, we like her very well, indeed," was the unanimous response. "Well," said the Commodore, "you'd be confounded fools if you didn't." The reader can draw his own inference.

The *Ledger*, containing the third number of the Mount Vernon Papers, will be ready this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. In this article Mr. Everett has an episode on "The Boston Truck and Boston Truckmen," which cannot fail to interest every one who reads it. In addition to Mr. Everett's paper, the Ledger contains an unusual variety of other interesting matter.

From the Pittsburg Daily Chronicle.

The New-York Ledger.—We have received the first number of this paper for the new year, and can cheerfully recommend it to our readers. Two very interesting series of papers are commenced in this number—the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," by the Hon. Edward Everett, and "A True History of the Colony of New Plymouth," by a descendant of Anne Bradstreet. There is also a capital poem by John G. Saxe, spiritually illustrated. To our mind the literary tone of the Ledger has greatly improved of late, and the step forward with the new year is still more marked. There is something wonderful in the success which has attended this remarkable paper, and something still more wonderful in the indefatigable enterprise of Bonner. Commencing with a circulation of a few thousand, he has pushed the Ledger forward till its edition is over three hundred thousand copies per week. Before the year expires the circulation will increase to four hundred thousand copies, and number over a million and a half of readers. This will exceed anything known in the history of newspaper enterprise. In our own City alone the increase of sales within a week amounts to over two thousand, and we presume the same is the case in all sections of the country. We certainly wish the Ledger the success it is meeting.

From the Richmond Daily Whig.

No one can subscribe to the Ledger without getting back infinitely more, in literary entertainment, than the amount invested.

From the Burlington Free Press.

Bonner knows the benefit of thorough advertising.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Examiner.

The Ledger is the best paper ever published in this country or in Europe—and constitutes in itself the most magnificent literary enterprise in the world.

From the Lowell Daily Advertiser.

The readers of the Ledger, for a year to come, have a treat in store for them, undoubtedly, an intellectual banquet.

From the Chicago Daily Democrat.

Certainly, the success of the New-York Ledger is astonishing.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker.

The New-York Ledger.—We had supposed months ago that Mr. Bonner—the enterprising and successful Bonner—had exhausted his fertile brain in adding attractiveness and merit to his hebdomadal. Viewed in any point, the Ledger is perfection among newspapers. It commands the acknowledged merit of our country; aims high in the inculcating of moral truths, and in its typography is *par excellence* the weekly of all weeklies. The recent accession of the Hon. Edward Everett to its corps of writers, was the *chef d'ouvre* of Mr. Bonner's sagacity, and the "Mount Vernon Papers" will give both author and publisher a popularity as extended as the civilized world. There is but one doubt connected with the Ledger enterprise, and that is where Bonner's enterprise will stop, and when his paper will reach its maximum.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Democrat.

Bonner of the New-York Ledger announces that in a few weeks—it may be next week or the week after—he will present to the readers of that paper "a more novel and remarkable feature than was ever yet exhibited in any journal in this country." Most every one supposed that after securing Edward Everett as a contributor to his paper, at an expense of $10,000, he had played his last card, but it appears he has another trump left yet. What it is he does not intimate, but when we remember that his engagement of Everett was announced in the same modest style, without any flourish of trumpets, we feel assured that his next move will eclipse his recent and all previous efforts, as Bonner's maxim is not to go backwards.

From the Austin (Texas) Intelligencer.

Ten Thousand Dollars for the Mount Vernon Fund.—Mr. Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New-York Ledger, has addressed a letter to the Hon. Edward Everett, giving that gentleman $10,000 for the Mount Vernon Fund, for which he is to contribute one article per week for the Ledger, for one year. Mr. E. has acceded to the terms. The receipt of the amount is thus acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Association:

$10,000. Boston, Nov. 10, 1858.

Received of Hon. Edward Everett, R. Bonner's check for ten thousand dollars, for the Trustees of the Mount Vernon Fund.

F. F. PEABODY, Treasurer.

This outlay by Mr. Bonner will be liberally rewarded by the increased attraction which Mr. Everett will give his already excellent weekly. We are now forming a club to send on. Send in your names and dollars.

From the New-York Express.

The President out-Boaners Bonner, for not only does he resort to an extensive system of advertising to attract attention, but actually causes to be published, from day to day, in his own organ, the opinions of the Press upon his own Message. The whole thing is a bare-faced plagiarism upon Bonner.

From the Baltimore Daily Clipper.

The New-York Ledger.—As a family journal, we consider it perfect in every department.

From the Syracuse Daily Standard.

The Ledger is one of the best and most popular literary papers in the world, and its energetic and enterprising proprietor, Mr. Bonner, richly deserves the extraordinary success his paper meets with at the hands of the public.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Examiner.

The New-York Ledger is the most stupendous and magnificent literary enterprise ever planned and successfully carried out.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer.

It is stated that the number of copies of the New York Ledger printed for the first week in January, is half a million. This is an event unapproached in the newspaper publications of the world. Free and liberal advertising has secured for Mr. Bonner this immense circulation.

From the Rochester Democrat.

All the papers which the learned New-Englander will contribute to the Ledger will give that paper fresh interest.

From the Boston Gazette.

The Ledger and the "Mount Vernon Papers" by Everett are the excitement this week, and the paper is in such demand that it is impossible to supply them fast enough, although ten presses are working day and night. I am assured that a week since the orders amounted to 350,000 copies.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Examiner.

We anticipate a rich feast in looking over the Ledger.

From the Lockport (N. Y.) Courier.

Shaaf's News-room was crowded this morning by people eager to obtain a view of the Ledger for January 1, which contains the commencement of the "Mount Vernon Papers" by Edward Everett. Mr. Everett's first article is about three columns in length, and is devoted to an explanation of the objects which have induced him to become a contributor to the Ledger, and an explanation of the topics upon which he shall write. Aside from the presentation of unpublished incidents connected with the life of Washington, the "Mount Vernon Papers" will be miscellaneous in their character. The first paper, like everything from that source, is highly interesting.

From the Manchester (N. H.) American.

Everett and Bonner.—The announcement that the go-ahead publisher of the New-York Ledger has engaged the Hon. Edward Everett to furnish his paper with a series of fifty-two articles, or one each week, for the coming year, has created quite a panic among scribblers. This "bargain" marks an evident "progress" in the Ledger; and, instead of pummelling Bonner, or swearing at Everett, they ought both to be commended and the public congratulated.

From the Worcester Spy.

The Ledger is the most beautifully executed paper in the country, and has much the largest circulation. The new features now added to it will undoubtedly greatly increase that circulation.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

The New-York Ledger.—The issue of this paper for Jan. 1 has appeared, and contains the first of the Mount Vernon Papers contributed by Edward Everett, who, it will be remembered, has been engaged to write for the Ledger one article per week for a year, for the sum of $10,000, paid in advance. The Ledger has by far the largest weekly circulation that any periodical ever attained in the United States or in the world. The proprietor, Mr. Bonner, appears to throw out money in connection with this publication in such a way as to appear like profusion and absolute waste, yet we presume he finds a return for it in patronage.

The public may get some idea of the extent of the circulation of the Ledger by learning that D. M. Dewey receives two thousand copies per week. He has the paper on sale at wholesale and retail.

From the Marietta (Ohio) Register.

Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, is the most enterprising publisher in America. He has recently paid $10,000 in cash to Edward Everett, for one article per week for a year—which sum has been paid over by Mr. Everett toward the purchase of Mount Vernon. The small, envious tribe of half-starved editors have set up a terrible yelping at the extraordinary condescension (?) of Mr. Everett in writing for the Ledger. Now we are free to say that the literary character of the Ledger is quite equal to any paper in this country. With such writers as Everett, it may well claim superiority. What other publisher in America could afford to be so liberal?

From the New-London Daily Star.

Mr. Bonner is reaping the full reward of his industry, enterprise and sagacity. His is a brilliant example of a man who has made a fortune, almost in an instant, by advertising.

From the New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

The Ledger is certainly unsurpassed and unequaled, both in the ability of its contributors, and in the character of its contributions.

From the New-York Day Book.

The Ledger is full of good things from the pens of the ablest writers in the country.

From the Baltimore Daily American.

The Mount Vernon Papers.—The New-York Ledger, of Jan. 1, issued in advance, contains the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers," to be contributed by the Hon. Edward Everett. It fills about two columns and a half of the paper, and is a general introduction to the series—giving a statement of the circumstances which have prompted the movement, in which Mr. E. has borne so conspicuous a part, for the purchase of the Mount Vernon Estate, vindicating his present proprietor from the censure he has received for demanding an extravagant price for it, and concluding by proposing that each of the million readers of the Ledger, shall send him half a dollar, or more, towards the accomplishment of the object. He takes occasion to say that the series of papers will not be confined to this particular subject, but will be made the medium for whatever he may have to communicate to the public in regard to the character, history and memorials of Washington. The specimen of the Ledger which contains this initial number suggests a more favorable estimation of its character than we had previously formed. Independent of Mr. Everett's contribution, it contains interesting tales, well written editorials, and some excellent poetry. It is, withal, printed in a style of great elegance and neatness.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

The New-York Ledger.—The 1st of January number is issued thus early to enable the publisher to supply the extra demand that the number one of the Mount Vernon Papers, by Edward Everett, may occasion. Strange as it may seem, this is the first copy of the Ledger we ever read, though the proprietor has paid us much money for advertising his stories. Some two years ago, more or less, we published a part of one of his stories, referring to the New-York Ledger for the balance. We thought he was making a foolish expenditure in a country like this, and we watched the result, and found that we were a child in the newspaper business. Before we published the story only ten copies were taken here, and in a single week the demand was for over 1,000 copies. In two weeks he would make enough out of the extra number sold here to pay us for the advertising, and then for ten weeks he would be making profit. We say for ten weeks, because since then, every three months, he has sent on a new batch of advertising. Every newspaper publisher can afford to give Robert Bonner a year's advertising for the instructive lesson he has taught on advertising. He had good stories and he took the only way of letting it be known. He advertised only stories, and got over 300,000 story-readers. The story part, good as it is, is only the chaff of the paper. He is now advertising the wheat, and we predict an addition of 300,000 more. It had not occurred to us that John G. Saxe was pouring out his luxuriant wit in poetry in the columns of the Ledger, especially in his happiest vein, like the "Ho-bo of the Golden Belt," in the number before us; or, that the inimitable wag, punster and poke-funster, Geo. D. Prentice, gave a half column a week of what is headed "Wit and Wisdom;" or that Fanny Fern was more "Fernish" than ever, and had a "feat" in each number, or that Mrs. Sigourney and ten other well-known and popular writers were regular contributors. But last of all comes the peerless scholar and eloquent orator, Everett. There is no paper published in the world whose price is only four cents, that can show so much portorial ability.

From the London (Canada) Prototype.

The "Ledger."—Bonner's great enterprise, the New-York Ledger, has entered into its fifteenth volume, and commences the new year with increasing novelties. If any publication deserves support at the hands of the people, it is the Ledger. It is one of the best literary weeklies published; its contributors are persons of talent; and there are more authors employed on this paper than on, perhaps, any other four literary journals of its class in the States; consequently its circulation is increased in a corresponding ratio. The January number commences a new tale by Cobb, and contains the long-looked for Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett. The sum paid by Bonner for these articles alone is stated to be $10,000. Subscriptions will be taken, or single numbers supplied, by B. Henry, Richmond-street.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Republic.

The New-York Ledger.—We have seen the first number for the New Year, of this much talked-of weekly, and must confess that in point of paper, typography and illustration, aside from any other recommendation, it is unparalleled in the weekly newspaper line. In addition to the exquisite neatness that prevails in this respect, we find in the number before us, sent by Hewks, the first series of Mount Vernon Papers, by the Hon. Edward Everett, an original illustrated poem, by John G. Saxe, and many other articles, all original and highly entertaining. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best general family paper published anywhere, and is high moral character will yet recommend it to a million of weekly subscribers, until which figure in circulation is reached, the enterprising publisher will ever be dissatisfied.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

The New-York Ledger for January 8, is out, and we have received an advance copy from Bonner, and it has also been received at Porter's Periodical mart. It has the second of "The Mount Vernon Papers," by Everett; contributions from Saxe, Prentice, Fanny Fern, Mrs. Sigourney and others of that galaxy of star writers. The man that don't take the New-York Ledger now makes himself liable to be laughed at, as "the man that don't take the papers!" Bonner goes on from conquering to conquer, and his name is bound to shine among journalists as Bonaparte's does among generals. When we use the word Bonaparte, we mean the "Little Corporal," not the one of the same name aping to tread in the footsteps of the illustrious Corsican, as some papers are aping to appear as great as the great Ledger, but appear as contemptible beside it as the present Emperor of France does beside him who made all Europe tremble.

We admire idiosyncracy, originality, and for that reason confess to a heroic love for Bonner, and dislike for all those that, like boobies, try to follow in the wake of his craft.

From the Boston Ledger.

The Mount Vernon Papers.—We have received No. 2 of the Mount Vernon Papers, for which Mr. Bonner of the New-York Ledger, has paid, in advance, such a seemingly fabulous sum, out of pure benevolence and patriotism, and which our New-England scholar and orator has accepted, to help among the nation's tribute. We do not know, and do not care to know, how much Mr. Bonner may make out of the Mount Vernon papers—we opine that the distinguished writer [of them cares less, so long as he adds to the sum required to purchase the Mount Vernon estate in the name of the people, and keep it as the people's property. But the novelty of Mr. Bonner's proposition, and the cheerful alacrity of Mr. Everett's acceptance; the high station of the one as a statesman, orator and scholar; the enterprise and wonderful success of the other as a newspaper publisher; the interest every American must necessarily feel in such an object as they both profess to have in view, have become almost the engrossing subject of conversation, and therefore affords sufficient apology for the frequent allusion made to the subject in all the public prints. It is a little wonderful to see the newspaper Press of this country so unanimous in its commendation of any project of any nature, and if Bonner had accomplished nothing else, his success in this particular should be chronicled as something miraculous.

In No. 2 of the Mount Vernon Papers we have a fair specimen of Mr. Everett's style. More are familiar with his oratory, and the emasculated written reports of them, than with his writings, and therefore have no abiding impression, beyond the immediate effect produced by his matchless powers as an orator, of the eloquence of his style, the extent of his learning, or the true beauty of those long sentences and well-rounded periods that sound so pleasantly to the ear.

The introduction of Mr. Everett as a writer for the newspaper Press is another thing, among many others, for which the public may thank Mr. Bonner and the New-York Ledger.

In the number of Mount Vernon Papers we have referred to as "No. 2" is a seasonable article headed "Christmas." There is no need of our praising it—everybody will read it, or at least they should, and will, if they are sensible enough to take our advice.

From the Hartford Courant.

Advance copies of Bonner's Ledger, the famous and popular New-York journal, for the 1st of January, 1859, have been issued, and a number is before us. After a careful examination, we find it to be a very good family paper, made up of original matter from the best writers in the nation, and every paragraph was written and prepared expressly for the Ledger. Many people labor under the idea that the Ledger is a mere flash paper, in an extravagantly romantic strain, like Ned Buntline's writings. Let such people read the Ledger for themselves (and not through other people's spectacles,) and they will come to the conclusion, if sensible men, that the moral influence of the paper is high-toned and healthy, and that it is at once the cheapest and most innocent amusement which a mechanic, a farmer or any young person, can give themselves, to buy a copy and peruse it faithfully, word by word, as so many worthy men and women in this country are in the habit of doing. It is emphatically the paper of the million, and its great pecuniary success demonstrates that it in fact hits the million just where the million like to be hit.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Daily Times.

The Mount Vernon Papers and the New-York Ledger.—It is not likely that any publication, since the days of the Waverley novels, has been anticipated with so universal interest as this number of Mr. Bonner's beautifully executed and amazingly successful Ledger; and we take pleasure in saying that both the manner and the matter of the paper are adapted to satisfy the general expectation. The elegance and good taste, as respects paper, typography and outward arrangement, or "making-up" of the Ledger, are in keeping with the superior character and tenor of the articles which it contains, and proves that it deserves the immense circulation it has attained, and the consequent influence it must exert. Nothing but snobbery, or petty envy, can jeer at the wonderful triumph that Mr. Bonner has attained in journalism; for it cannot be denied that he displays, over and above the incredible energy and sagacity of his character, (which are indispensable to success in great enterprises) rare and excellent editorial qualifications, which render his paper a worthy as well as eagerly desired companion of the home and the fireside. There is no risk in asserting that the Ledger is established upon the firmest and best foundation—that of intrinsic merit, respectability and patronage. It need excite no surprise, therefore, that it is to be a medium for the utterances of the first scholars and wits of the country.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

Bonner, in his Issue of the Ledger with Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers, has been doing an immense business in the way of advertising. He takes the one entire page of several of the daily papers with favorable notices of the Press. Do what he will, Bonner seems to be one of the lucky favorites of fortune. He not only gets the compliments of the public, but their cash as well, which is never bad to take.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer

Everett and Washington.—The Ledger for the 8th contains, besides the second number of the Mount Vernon papers, a letter never before published, from Washington to Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, in relation to both public and private matters, and dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1776. The General tells Lund about enlarging his house, and urges him to get it covered, though he should have to send all over Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia for nails to do it with. He also says, "No pecuniary satisfaction on this earth can compensate for the loss of my domestic happiness, and requite me for the load of business that constantly presses upon and deprives me of every enjoyment. Mr. Everett's second Mount Vernon Papers is on the Christmas Festival, and embraces his early history—its fantastic and boisterous revels during the sixteenth century, with its puddings, pies and beef—concluding with Irving's charming description of the manner in which Christmas is celebrated in England at the present day, and the expression of hope by Mr. Everett, that "this hallowed and gracious time may diffuse its innocent cheer through every family circle, and scatter its bounties largely among the children of want!" On the whole, it is a very readable paper, and creditable to Everett and—Bonner.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

Edward Everett's First Paper.—"From the first of January Ledger we learn," says the New-York Express, "at the hands of Mr. Everett, that he repeated his Washington oration in this City on the 12th of November last, for the one hundred and first time. It has been spoken several times since. The present occupant of the Mount Vernon estate will thank Mr. Everett for his first paper, as it is the completest vindication yet made for receiving the value put by him upon the estate. Mr. E. also offers to receive Mount Vernon contributions from any readers of the Ledger. The January number of the Ledger is certainly unsurpassed, and we think unequaled, both in the ability of its contributors and in the character of its contributions."

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

* * * * As an illustration of the manner in which everything succumbs before Mr. Bonner's extraordinary career, we may mention that only a few weeks since we declined to insert his advertisement in our columns, and now, behold, we are giving him an editorial notice, worth five times as much as his advertisement, gratis.

From the Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

Mr. Everett and the Press.—It is an old saying and a vulgar one that "it is a foul bird that dirties its own nest." Those newspaper editors who have indulged in censures against Mr. Everett for agreeing to write for a weekly paper upon the terms which have been specified are the foul birds of the Press. We say nothing now of the noble and patriotic object to which Mr. Everett has devoted the past year, awakening the noblest emotions of the soul by his appeals to his fellow-countrymen to rescue the grave of the Father of his Country from unhallowed hands, and to which he now devotes his pen. His proud position in this respect is sufficiently understood. What we wish to call attention to is the absurd and contemptible idea that Mr. Everett degrades his position for writing articles for the popular Press.

We rejoice that Mr. Everett has entered into our profession. He will grace it well. It will lend new honors to him, for it is among the noblest employments that can engage the attention of a citizen. We pity those newspaper writers who lament the degradation of Mr. Everett in coming into their employment If all were like them he might be degraded. Thank God! all are not like them.

From the Boston (Mass.) Herald.

There is manifest to the commonest observation a very marked change in the estimate in which popular or cheap journals are held by those who have been accustomed to regard themselves as having been ordained to be, in an especial manner, ultimate judges in respectability, patterns of taste, lawgivers in literature, and the only people who could establish a fashion which it would be decorous or proper for any one who desired to be classed among persons of taste or respectability to follow. To this class the idea of a penny newspaper was intolerable, and of a popular newspaper, absolutely frightful. The daily penny would do well enough for the masses; they didn't need a high order of literature; anything would answer for them; and as for the popular weekly, it only ministered to depraved tastes and vitiated appetites. Nothing that had not the stamp of stiff, dull, pretentious, and prosy respectability upon it—nothing that had not "a very ancient and fishlike smell" about it, could be tolerated by them.

Since, however, Mr. Everett has entered upon the career of a popular journalist, and given his strong reasons therefor, a change has come over the spirit of this exclusive, this upper crust of society, as it has been not inaptly termed, for the reason, we suppose that it is so encrusted with its own selfishness and its own egotism as to be the last to feel the ameliorating and liberalizing influences that are at work in the world. Their sudden conversion is almost as miraculous as that of the very respectable Saul of Tarsus, and we expect no less than to see a great accession of "respectable" writers to the popular Press. They must come to it, however, with a full and entire conversion. It is not enough that they give in their adhesion to it, because it has become, in their view, respectable. They must not come in a patronizing way, as if they felt they were conferring a favor; but they must put on a teachable spirit, and be as ready to learn as to impart. A new world will be thus opened to their view. They will find that the popular heart is not the light and trifling thing they have been accustomed to consider it, but that it beats responsive to the noblest emotions, is capable of understanding the most exalted sentiments; that it is moved by the loftiest ideas, and has a full and instinctive appreciation of, and love for, whatever tends to enlarge strengthen and beautify human intellect and adorn human life. Were it not so, the gospel, in which reposes our religious hopes, were a vain offering of inspiration to the family of man.

Mr. Everett, who has wrought this revolution regarding popular journalism among the exclusive and respectable class by entering upon the career of a popular journalist, does not bring to it new strength, because it is laid upon a foundation so deep no man or class of men can move it; on a base so sure no opposition can prevail to start it. He, on the contrary, will receive new strength and power and influence from his new connection. It opens his wide portals to him, and he stands before a million faces. It gives him room in its tribune, and his voice penetrates to the farthest settlements. He stamps his mind upon its broad and ample pages, and they go forth like the leaves from the tree of life, "with healing on their wings." Popular journalism in England or America is the universal instructor. With Lord Brougham as its representative head in England, and Everett as its representative head in America, it will batter down and overcome traditional and hereditary prejudices against it, and "respectable" classes will be forced to admit its respectability. But whether it gains this verdict or not, it will still go on in its great mission, and will still continue to be the great ameliorating and instructing power of civilization.

With the new views that have obtained in "upper circles" concerning the penny and the popular Press have come new and appreciating views of its wide and extended influence. With the discovery that the masses are not the dull and thoughtless beings the exclusives have thought them, comes the desire to stand well with them; to obtain their suffrages in regard to character, standing and pretensions, as in former times their suffrages were sought at an election. As they gain insight into the scope of the mission of the penny Press, surprises continually arise before them. It is found that not merely the "lower classes," as they are contemptuously called, patronize the penny Press, but that it reaches all classes; that in suburban towns particularly it is the principal daily visitor to almost every house, and that in seeking publicity that will be useful to new works in art, in literature, in science, in operas and other fashionable entertainments, and in extending notices in all branches of trade farthest and widest, the penny paper, with its universal circulation and its multitude of readers, offers the best medium that has yet been discovered.

From the Newark Advertiser.

Everett and Bonner.—What an ado some folks are making about Everett and Bonner, because it is surmised that the former has a passion to be famous, perhaps even expects to make himself President by speaking and writing about Mount Vernon. They cannot accuse him of avaricious motives—no, this money-making slander they reserve for Bonner. Bonner is charged with meaning to make a good thing out of his bargain with Mr. Everett. Really can this be the fact? Is the publisher of the Ledger such a sharper as to be busy every week in devising, not only to make it profitable? The wretch! can he be so base as to try to support his family, and lay up something for a rainy Saturday or blue Monday, as he sees others doing all around him in New-York, to the number of some hundreds of thousands?

Why not, we ask? Shall Sparks and Irving get handsome fortunes out of the revered father of his country, and shall not Mr. Bonner do the same? To be sure, Mr. Everett earns ten thousands, and yields them all up to a grand, national and glorious design. That does not screen him, however, from imputations. Ah! he is ambitious, vain-glorious, or something else. Well, Howard and Mrs. Fry had their traducers, and we have heard several individuals launch small thunder-bolts, very small indeed, of the crazy head, as they termed Dorothy Dix. What of that? They have not and cannot hurt the hair of either of their noble heads. The thing that these women and this man have done shall be told of them with honor to the latest generation.

There is a variety in vocations. Mr. Bonner may not be a patriot or philanthropist in this particular thing. For aught we know he indulges his better emotions in some other sphere. We dare say he does. In the matter of the Mount Vernon papers, he is a man of business. What to Mr. Everett is a work of patriotism, public spirit, philanthropy, exalted and generous sentiment—call it what you will except a work of personal gain—to Bonner is a mere matter of honorable business and fair-dealing. We hear nothing further than what appears upon the public record; but from that we say we infer this to be his object. And we assert it to be a lawful and good one—as good as that of merchants, mechanics, professional men, and other publishers. They are working in honorable vocations for an honest living; so is he.

But Mr. Bonner does seem, though perhaps he claims no merit for it, but we cannot say how that is; but he might if he wished, lay some small claim to credit for indirectly helping on a laudable and high plan dear to the Ladies' National Association, and to the hearts of the better part of the whole community—one which needs too all the aid that anybody can bestow, and we ardently hope they will get it. We hope they will meet with many as valuable assistants as Mr. Bonner is, but don't believe they will; yet they will unquestionably succeed.

It is a fortunate thing when a man's business, like that of Mr. Bonner, happens to benefit the public at the same time that it helps himself. There are occupations we could name which benefit only those who conduct them, but damage the community even to a vastly greater extent than they profit those who carry them on. Inveigh, thunder, ye moralists and excellent critics, against those occupations, but let Mr. Bonner alone. He is not one of them. In his arrangement with Mr. Everett he is the author and promoter of much good, and nothing but good, so far as we know, to other people. If anybody will be hurt, it is himself. He is the man who has paid Mr. Everett ten thousand dollars—$100 a column—for his work before the work was done, eye, before it was begun. That is something more than paying in cash. Whether he will be compensated for this large outlay is more than we can tell, or he either, we suspect. We hope he will.

Still more uncertain is it whether it will yield a profit adequate to the risk. This is his affair; he has assumed the responsibility, and it looks to us as if he reasoned with himself thus: "If I gain by the adventure it will be gained fairly, while nobody will lose. On the contrary, if I should lose it will be in a good cause, and my loss will be the advantage of a noble enterprise."

And now, we think that nobody is entitled to carp at the motives of either of the gentlemen, till they have entitled themselves to the privilege by the possession of one of Mr. Everett's handsome certificates, filled up with the sum of fifty dollars given to the Mount Vernon Association. There is great inquiry for the beautiful papers of Mr. Everett, which—we augur from the two already published—will add to his present title of the Orator of America, the equally honorable one of the American Essayist.

From the New-Haven Daily News.

Four cents for a copy of the Ledger is money well invested.

From the Austin (Min.) Mirror.

Bonner, the King of advertisers, and the most successful newspaper publisher in the world, has secured—in addition to Prentice, Saxe, Cobb, Sigourney, Cary, Fanny Fern, and other celebrities too numerous to mention—the Hon. Edward Everett as a regular weekly contributor to the New-York Ledger. The following communications will explain the manner—honorable to both parties—by which this arrangement has been brought about.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers.—Bonner's Ledger for the 1st of January—for an advance copy of which we are indebted to the enterprising publisher—contains the first of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers, which have attracted considerable comment by the fact that Mr. Bonner has contributed $10,000 to the fund for the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, in consideration for which Mr. Everett is to continue his series of articles weekly during the year. The first paper is written in Mr. Everett's pure and simple style, and commences with his reasons for assuming the name of these papers, but says they will be of a miscellaneous character, embracing an account of the progress and prospects of purchasing Mount Vernon, traditions of Washington, numerous autographs and letters, as yet unpublished, &c.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

The New-York Ledger for 1859.—Our advance copy of Bonner's great paper for the first week of the New Year shows us what the New-York Ledger will be during the next twelve months. The motto which Bonner adopts, "Excelsior," he lives up to better than any other publisher. The Ledger appears in a splendid new dress, elegant, neat, and every way a model paper. It contains the first of the Mount Vernon Papers, by Mr. Everett, and is filled with an excellent variety of original matter of the best sort. Bonner has success in his enterprise because he deserves it—he is doing good; success to him and his Ledger.

From the Newark Evening Journal.

We have been favored with an advance copy of the New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, 1859. This copy contains the first of the series of fifty papers which the Hon. Edward Everett recently contracted to furnish to the Ledger for the handsome sum of $200 each—the $10,000 paid for this service to be appropriated to the fund in aid of the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate as a national shrine. The first article from the pen of Mr. Everett is devoted to a sketch of this undertaking, and the means thus far employed to secure the estate; but he promises that, while he shall regard these papers as a medium of communicating with the public from time to time the progress and prospects of the work, on the whole the articles furnished by him shall be of a miscellaneous character, and exhibit as much variety in the subjects treated as can be expected from one pen.

This number of the Ledger also contains the first chapter of a "True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," by I. B., a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, and a great variety of other original articles of decided interest to the public.

From the Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Herald.

The New-York Ledger.—It is a very common thing to hear people denounce this paper. We have read every number issued, (the long stories excepted) and have never met with an immoral sentence in its columns. On the contrary, many of the fine moral sayings which are floating about in the religious and secular journals of the day originated in the Ledger.

How can a paper which numbers among its contributors such names as George D. Prentice, William Ross Wallace, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Cary, Fanny Fern, and others whose pens have lent a lustre to American literature, be a "vile paper?"

Mr. Bonner has recently engaged Edward Everett to contribute an article once a week for a year, at an expense of ten thousand dollars, and has paid that large sum in advance. Would Edward Everett connect himself with a "vile paper" for ten thousand dollars, or any other sum?

We have said thus much in justice to a noble-hearted, enterprising man, who, by his untiring industry, has worked his way from the position of a journeyman printer to a place among the monied princes of the day. Success to him.

Don't think that the ringing of Mr. Bonner's dollars in our pocket has prompted the above. On the contrary, we believe the *Herald* is the only paper in the State from which Mr. Bonner withholds his advertising.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Daily Courier.

The New-York Ledger.—We yesterday received an advance copy of the famous New-York Ledger for Jan. 1, containing the introductory number of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers, together with various other interesting articles. As a specimen of beauty in the typographic art, the Ledger is as far superior to the ordinary run of newspapers as it is in the extent of its circulation. But immense as is its circulation, we do not doubt that it is destined to go on increasing indefinitely. The series of weekly Papers which Mr. Everett is to write for his columns during the next year will inevitably give it wider currency than ever it has had before.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

A Smart New-York Ledger Boy.—Philadelphia newsboys, if they have not an indefinite extent of book-learning, are certainly the most cute class of urchins that we ever encountered. This morning, while going up the steps leading to the Mayor's office, we met one of their number, who saluted us with: "Buy a New-York Ledger, Sir?" We replied, as we looked upon the bright face of the lad, "We guess we don't want it to-day." "You had better get it now," said he, "for this paper has got the first number of the 'Mount Holly Papers' in it." We smiled audibly, as we thought of the mistake that would dedicate all the glowing eloquance of Everett to that fruitful spot of New-Jersey, instead of the sacred shades of Mount Vernon.

From the (N. Y.) Irish-American.

We publish in another column the prospectus of the New-York Ledger for the coming year, from which it will be seen that the Hon. Edward Everett has agreed to write a series of articles for that journal, to be called "The Mount Vernon Papers," in consideration whereof, the proprietor, Mr. Bonner, has contributed the munificant sum of $10,000 towards the fund for the purchase of the tomb and home of Washington. Instances of such liberality on the part of newspaper publishers are necessarily rare, since the ability is often lacking than the will. The extraordinary success of the Ledger is one of the wonders of the age. Only a few years since that paper and the Irish-American were printed at the same establishment, that of Mr. J. P. Williams, No. 59 Ann-street, and the steam presses on which they were worked stood side by side. The printing of the Irish-American was then the largest "job" done in the press-room; and Mr. Bonner was one day observing our journal being worked off at the rate of 3,000 copies to the hour; when he said to the owner of the establishment, "Mr. Williams, I am trying to run my paper up, and I will never be satisfied until its circulation is equal to that of the Irish American. When it reaches that, I do not say I will remain content, but I will be very well satisfied." Mr. Williams said, "You will have to 'hurry up your cakes,' Mr. Bonner; since I have printed the Irish-American, no paper that I have done has kept pace with it." Bonner replied: "It can be done, and I am determined to do it." And he did do it. We are proud to say the Irish-American has since fully maintained its character for go-aheadativeness, but, alas! it fall immeasurably behind the Ledger, which was issuing its hundreds of thousands before we could count one-eighth of the number. We may, however, profit by our cotemporary's display of successful enterprise; who knows but that, some years hence, we may be, like him, looking back with satisfaction to the time when it was our ambition to raise the circulation of the Irish-American to an equality with that of the New-York Ledger.

From the New-York Sun.

The Mount Vernon Papers.—Bonner's Ledger, for the first of January, contains the first number of the noted "Mount Vernon Papers," by Edward Everett, from which we make the following extract. The author commences by an allusion to John A. Washington, who has been charged with an unseemly neglect of the place, in which he says, very truly, that when the public itself has evinced proper care for it, by buying it up, and taking good thought of its condition, it will then be in good taste to reproach Mr. Washington, but not previously. Mr. Everett concludes by suggesting that if the readers of each weekly number of the Ledger—whom he estimates at one million—should contribute fifty cents each, Mount Vernon, and all the improvements necessary, would at once be provided for.

From the North and South—Elihu Burritt's Paper.

Bonner's Triumphant Entree.—What was the pomp and glory of Roman warriors who made their grand *entrée* under the triumphal arches of the Eternal City? What were the most splendid victories of barbarous warfare compared to Bonner's last unparalleled conquest? He enters the *arc de triomphe* of periodical literature with statesmen, savans, poets and the great barons of the pen gracing his chariot. He opens the new year with Edward Everett's first article—the first of a series to be called the "Mount Vernon Papers." And mark the show of intellectual worth at his command. This article is not escorted to its place by a platoon of exclamation points. It is not mounted on large and conspicuous types, but appears in the even and dark-faced democracy of unleaded brevier. Under the heading of the article the reader is introduced to plain "Edward Everett," No Honorable Mr. is prefixed to that well-known name. If Nehemiah Pickletick, of Squan Beach, had sent in an essay on fresh mussels, it could not have been inserted in a less showy form. There is a kind of sublimity in this modesty of the publisher; a sentiment of strength and inexhaustible resource; an act of good democratic equity, also toward his imperial guard of contributors. "Here is Edward Everett," he seems to say, "and he is only one of us; there is more of the same sort coming." And, indeed, there is some warrant for this promise in the rank of writers ranged on either side of the distinguished orator and statesman. Next on his right we have John G. Saxe, followed by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Thomas Dunn English, Mr. W. H. Wadsworth, George D. Prentice, and others of like status. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., leads the way on the first page, supported by a corps of high-grade writers. The paper and typographical execution are unrivaled for neatness and elegance. Thousands who never opened the Ledger will now peruse its pages with pride and admiration. O Bonner, what next? Have you the faintest idea of your unattained aspirations? Having conquered one hemisphere, have you some latent designs on the other? Would you win an original contribution from Queen Victoria, a poem from Louis Napoleon, or an acrostic from the Sultan of Turkey?

*From the Richmond

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII....NO. 2275. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—Defeat of the Liberals.

Discovery of Silver as Mr. Forsyth's Premises—General Revolutionary Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1858.

Guadalajara has fallen at last, so say reports received from that quarter. According to these, the Government forces moved to the attack on the 14th, and on the 15th the place was occupied by the "loyal" troops of the Government. The news reached this on the 18th, and the usual ceremony of bells, trumpets, drums, &c., was gone through with. The Government put forth bulletins with the important news, and in a modest manner suggested that the country would soon be in the enjoyment of peace. Fond dream! The particulars of the conflict at Guadalajara have not yet come forward. Should they arrive, and a bulletin be published in time for this mail, I shall inclose it to you. Some doubt the reported victory. For my part I am ready to believe anything in these days. The world has pretty much gone wrong and as for poor Mexico, she never yet has had the advantage of being on the right track. It seems incredible that 5,000 men attacking could have defeated 3,000 well entrenched soldiers. But such must have been the case if the Government has retaken Guadalajara. What have we to hope from the Liberals after such an inglorious defeat? As I have said before, and now repeat, nothing.

Three hours after the receipt of the news of the capture of Guadalajara, the tidings reached here of a *pronunciamento* at Cuantla against the Government. At that place the garrison, consisting of 500 men, shot their officers and proclaimed against the Government. This is a specimen of the morality of the day, and fairly shows how much reliance can be put upon the miserable, demoralized soldiery of Mexico. With these acts the Government has the impudence to say the country is at peace. Peace is a thing lost to this poor country.

What will the American people say to what I have now to relate? On the 17th inst., the police entered the late residence of the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Ex-American Minister to Mexico, and there discovered huge deposits of silver bars hurled in the garden, and in a small establishment commonly found in gardens belonging to city residences. On the 17th and 18th the police were busy in excavating and cleansing these bars, and in bringing them to this city from Tacubaya. The discovery has created the liveliest scandal all through this city—the more so as these bars are by all the world believed to be of those which were made from the silver ornaments sacked from the cathedral of Morelia. Before Mr. FORSYTH's departure from here he was accused by the Government with having had something to do with these bars of silver, and now, to have found them after his departure, the charge seems tolerably well substantiated. It will be for Mr. FORSYTH to excuse himself if he can. The only excuse which one can make, who sees with humiliation the representative of the United States thus compromised, is that the cathedral of Morelia was sacked by a force claiming relations with one of the political parties of the country, and that Mr. FORSYTH had to do with these bars of silver to aid the cause of that party. But there is a great inconsistency in this defence, inasmuch as Mr. FORSYTH had recognized, as the Government of this country, a party of blackguards, who denounced the party that sacked the cathedral as a lot of bandits, long before Mr. FORSYTH took the silver under his roof. However, I shall not make any pleadings in this case. The affair has been cause for sincere humiliation to foreigners of respectability in this city, and a great feather in the caps of those who delight in denouncing the detested North Americans. Certainly, in this instance, they have a fine chance to scandalize us, and you may rest assured they will do it up in a clever manner. Already officials of the Government have said that the location of the bars of silver was made known to the police by a foreigner. For the present I shall withhold names, hoping that this may not prove true. I can only say that I have inquired if there were any Americans mixed up in the affair, and so far have not heard the name of one mentioned. This is a great consolation. The trumpet of the Government, the *Sociedad*, will most likely come out to-day with the whole story; but as it does not appear until 1 P. M., and this letter must leave at 8 A. M., it will be impossible for me to give you, until my next, this nice piece of abuse of Americans in general and Mr. FORSYTH in particular.

The attack upon Puebla on the 13th and 14th inst appears to have been no great affair, although the Liberals had some 2 000 men, and the garrison of that city did not amount to half the number. The Liberals have gone off as they came upon Puebla, without exciting much attention, and have ceased to be objects of conversation in this place, where we have so much interesting scandal to occupy the public mind. I do no know where the Liberals who attacked Puebla have gone to. It is likely the first news we get of them will come in the shape of some small village sacked.

On the 14th a considerable portion of the Government forces at Orizaba moved from that place. Whether they started for Vera Cruz or in pursuit of some Liberals in that quarter remains to be explained. The Commander of the forces, on leaving Orizaba, refused to make known his plans.

The Pintos have fallen back into the lower part of the valley of Cuernavaca, where they are recruiting, and occasionally committing some new acts of outrage upon the settlers in that region of country.

Night before last there was considerable anxiety manifested by the Government, owing to signs of discontent amongst the troops. It was reported that a *pronunciamento* had actually been planned, and was to break forth on that night. The troops were ordered to quarters at an early hour, and at several points were actually locked up. Three Generals were seized and thrown in prison. The police were on the look out, doubled at some points, and at none were allowed their usual watching slumbers. Something was in the wind, but what it was has not yet been published. One report says a movement was to have been made for SANTA ANNA; another that General ECHEGARAY was to have been the man; another that ROBLES was to have been put in the place of ZULOAGA, &c. A few wise ones, when asked of the projected movement, say *Quien sabe?* and this I consider the reliable fact of the matter.

It is now a year and more since the Constitutional Congress was broken up by COMONFORT, and since that country has been divided and fighting for central and federal systems of government. Some forty general battles have been fought, a hundred or more scrimmages have taken place; and what have been the results? The losses of life in battle have been small—not more than 3,000 or 4,000 at the outside. Thousands of families have been ruined. A score or more of cities and towns have been desolated. The greater part of the agricultural districts have been pillaged and abandoned. The manufactories of the country have been brought to a stand-still, mining interests have been sorely prejudiced, commerce has been stagnated, and pretty much broken up; the revenues of the country have been reduced to almost nothing. In fine, the country has undergone a course of wreck and ruin that years of peace, under the best Mexican rule, will not be able to atone for. And what now promises? If the past has been sad, the future certainly promises something tenfold more sad, if some aid does not come to us from abroad. The forces now in the field are three times as great as they were one year ago. Most of the leaders now in the strife have nothing to gain from order in the country. Their present life suits them, and they are uneducated in any respectable way of gaining a living. As for political principles these men will espouse any that will give them the chance of living as they are now living. If the Puros win to-morrow their principal chiefs will be found against them in a few days.

The year now soon to open upon us must be a sad one for poor Mexico, unless the American Government does something. Without the aid of the United States what hope have we?

DECEMBER 15, 1858.

The Pintos have had a check again at Cuantla de Morelos. A furious battle took place at that point between the Pintos, under VILLALVA, and the Government forces under Gen. ECHEAGARAY. According to rumors of a liberal character, the Government forces got the worst of it; but the Government official report shows the victory to have been on their side. However, the victory, on whichever side it may have been, could have been nothing to boast of. The mortality was only twenty after a cannonade of several hours and the discharge of over 3,000 round shot.

The siege of Vera Cruz has not been begun yet, and it is doubtful if it be attempted unless the Liberals are well beaten at Guadalajara.

At Vera Cruz the foreign vessels are still affording terror to nervous Liberals. The French officers are playing the polite to the members of the Juarez Government; but still the Liberals do not feel altogether satisfied that this line of conduct insures their future safety. They are for the time all attention to the French officers, and the Ministers of the Constitutional Government are spending a good time. I think it quite likely that the French Admiral will put to sea again before long. He has had some misunderstanding with the French Minister in this capital, and it is said they have both referred their cases home for further instructions. Some say that Admiral PENAUD has declared that he finds himself fooled by the representations of the Minister, M. DE GABRIAC. That, according to GABRIAC's story, he expected to find all the foreigners in Vera Cruz barricaded, with their *talegos* in one or two houses, and the Mexicans firing upon them every time they dared to thrust their noses beyond the jam of a window or door. This is the laughable side of the French intervention, but it is not deserving of much credit. Mystery surrounds the French movements.

But few speak of the Spanish movements, although it is conceded that they are mixing in the internal affairs of this country, and intend doing so on a much larger scale. One report is, that they intend to put

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[illegible] Arms again in force here, and to remain this time. The Government papers say little on the subject, as they know well that talking can only embroil them with the parties in the country.

We have just learned here that the State of Tehuantepec has at last succumbed to the Liberals after a siege of ten months, on the same humanitarian basis as the battle of Cuantla de Morelos.

Only the day before yesterday ALVARADO, with a large force of Guatemalans, had sloop to Pinole, and owing to the treachery of the Government we have been unable to learn any particulars.

Reception of the President's Message—Details of News and Speculations upon it.

The steamer *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, Dec. 22, arrived at New-Orleans on Saturday, Dec. 25.

An outline of her news was transmitted by telegraph. We add other details of interest.

Two French barks and one English brig were discharging in the port of Vera Cruz.

Five French and three Spanish war vessels were at Sacrificios; also, the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*—her officers and crew all well.

Off Vera Cruz, on the 22d, the *Tennessee* saw an United States sloop-of-war—supposed to be the *St. Louis*—bound in.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* speaks in the highest terms of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message, especially that portion which relates to MEXICO. After giving a *resumé* of this part of the Message, the *Progreso* says:

"We can but congratulate ourselves on the change, in general, which this declaration of a great Power augurs in our foreign relations. The sacrifices and mortifications hitherto experienced by the members of our Federal Government on account of an inexplicable observation of the diplomatic agents at the capital, will find a speedy termination. Already a powerful voice, through the mouth of its supreme authority, in an official document, recognizes the legitimacy of a Government which, until now, has been regarded as intrusive by the diplomatic body. The position taken by the Executive at Washington, should exercise a powerful influence on the European cabinets, and induce them to recede from the position into which they have precipitated by illegitimate interests operating on some of their diplomatic agents by the necessarily partial information thus placed before them.

With reference to establishing posts on our frontiers, even if the condition of that part of the country is lamentable, and on the hypothesis that the power of self-preservation failing, the law of nations would authorize the people of the North to take the temporary measures suggested by their President, we can never believe that a body of illustrious patriots, such as those composing the Senate of that Republic, would determine on such an act without the consent of a Government in which will be found all the complaisance compatible with the national dignity and the integrity of our Territory. Much less can we believe that other means will be denied to the people of those sections for the security to which they have a right, without having recourse to that which Mr. BUCHANAN considers unique in the world.

For these reasons, we repeat that we congratulate ourselves on the new aspect of our foreign relations, and believe that the discourse of the President is of the greatest importance relative to our actual and prospective situation. From the sagacity and circumspection of Señor JOAREZ and his ministers we derive the promise that the cause of the liberal party will derive great fruits from the attitude assumed at Washington, as well as that the United States will be furnished with the necessary security for its frontiers, without having recourse to the means proposed by Mr. BUCHANAN, which, if adopted as proposed, would be inadmissible, and throw the nation into great alarm."

The *Progreso* has a letter from the City of Mexico, dated on the 18th. The writer says that the most terrible commotion reigns in the Zuloaga Party, and that ZULOAGA himself and his principal followers are ready for immediate flight.

It is reported that MARQUEZ had been defeated near Guadalajara by DEGOLLADO.

Active efforts were being made to procure money, but with very little success. The Archbishop refused to advance another cent.

A triumvirate was spoken of, the ultra Conservatives supporting Father MIRANDA, JOBAIS and Father MUNGUIA. The moderate Conservatives, of the school of CORVAS, spoke of ROBLES, ECHEAGARAY and ELOUERO.

The *Progreso* has been informed by a respectable citizen of Vera Cruz that a document soliciting a European Protectorate for Mexico was sent by the Zuloaga Government in the last English steamer. The *Progreso* does not state what Government the application was made to.

The *Progreso*, of the 21st, states that on the previous day the courier dispatched to the capital, on the 14th, by the United States Consul, returned to Vera Cruz, bringing news to the 18th. The Zulosga faction was reduced to the last extremity of desitution, and a letter says that "Here reigns the most terrible disord." In the same letter it is stated that ZULOAGA had received telegraphic dispatches from Guadalajara, announcing that his forces, under MARQUEZ, had been routed by the Liberals under DEGOLLADO.

The correspondent of the *Picayune* writes from Vera Cruz, on the 21st ult.:

"The two contending parties in this country seem to keep in the old beaten track of maintaining a 'masterly inactivity.' The reports from the interior are so contradictory and unreliable that they are not worth giving. For the last two weeks everybody has been anxious to hear the result of an important battle between the Liberal troops, under Gen. DEGOLLADO, and the Conservators, under Gen. MIRAMON, near Guadalajara; but if the battle has been fought, they keep it to themselves. We can hear nothing of it here. Many seem to think this battle will decide 'the fate of the war.'

By letters received in this city, from reliable sources in the city of Mexico, we are informed that, a few days since, a large number of bars of silver, valued at $125,000, were found in the privy of the house recently occupied by Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, and that it is supposed to belong to Mr. LOPERANA, a wealthy man who was for several months under the protection of Mr. FORSYTH.

The same writer says that, on the 14th, Dr. SAUNTOY was arrested at the city of Mexico, under some pretence, and thrown into prison, but that he had been released. He was of Mr. FORSYTH's retinue on his return home, but has again turned up at the city of Mexico, in what seems to be a mysterious manner."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 3.

The *Picayune's* correspondent at Mexico, under date of Dec. 20, says that "Guadalajara has been retaken by the Government. It fell on the 15th, after an attack of one day. The Liberals, with all their advantages of superior force, good positions, fortifications, artillery, etc., have been whipped and retired. The condition of the country is daily growing worse."

FROM KANSAS.

Further Intelligence from the Gold Regions—Confirmation of Previous Reports.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1858.

This evening another bulletin goes forth, dispensing news from the gold mines. Mr. CHAS. NICHOLS, of the Lawrence party, and eight other gentlemen, arrived in our city this evening direct from the South Platte, since Nov. 20. Their train consisted of two wagons and nine mules. J. D. PARKSON, an old steamboat Captain, whose salary has usually been $900 per month, is one of the party, and he states that he is resolved to go back early in the Spring rather than follow his old occupation at his former salary. They all tell the same elating story that has been so often published, that there is plenty of gold—everybody that goes can get it, but it will cost labor.

About 300 California miners had arrived at the mines before Mr. NICHOLS left, and were, in common with others who winter there, building houses, cutting wood, and preparing for the threatening cold. About 1,000 were there in all. They had all abandoned mining, except a stranger occasionally went prospecting a short distance. The snow was about six inches deep when he left, but it gradually became less, and after fifty miles of travel it all disappeared. Afterwards, they often met with snow of a few inches. It snows much oftener and more in depth near the mountains than on the plains upon this side of them. They met but few trains on the way. They saw one party of 150 that will be obliged to camp until Spring about 150 miles above Fort Kearney. They have plenty of provisions, can step at Trading Posts and encamp without inconvenience, as they are mostly from Illinois, and have followed rafting, boating and camping much of their lives.

Mr. N. thinks that about $12,000 has been taken out in all, the most of those now there having arrived since the suspension of operations. The district over which he found gold in his prospecting is three hundred miles by fifty, being the longest north and south. He went out among the mountains, about 45 miles west of Pike's Peak, and 100 above the confluence of Cherry Creek with the Platte, where he found the best diggings in all; and probably that will be found the best paying section in the mines next year, provided parties go in large enough to protect themselves from the Utah Indians, who are extremely hostile. This entire country is not all, of course, adapted to successful agriculture, but at least one-fifth of it is of the most desirable quality for that pursuit.

They report that the Platte can be turned and water power obtained at many points, and that large operations carried on by capitalists with machinery, will pay much better than working singly by hand. Quartz had been found a few days before they left containing small veins of gold. The usual depth of finding gold where they prospected, was from two to five feet, but no deep diggings had been found. Gold could be found anywhere along the Platte, upon the bars. They also found it equally abundant along the Upper Arkansas, and all Californians say that the prospect is far better there now than it was in California any time the first year. These gentlemen all intend to return as early as traveling will admit in the Spring.

Thus the evidences continue to multiply, until there is no room left for reasonable doubt that gold, enough for all, is there, and can be had *for the digging*. No further news since my last from Fort Scott. It is expected that the Legislature will adjourn to this place after organizing at Lecompton, *to please* Gen. BLACK. The most superior accommodations can now be furnished here. The Eldridge House is capable of feeding two hundred at a single table, and of lodging about the same number—all in the best of style. Whoever stops there, would forget they were in Kansas.

RANDOLPH.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New British Minister—The Filibuster Failure—Mr. Nugent and the California Indian Superintendency—The Cass-Yrisarri Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 3.

Letters received at the British Legation, four days ago, announce that Lord LYONS will arrive here early in February. The report that Lord ABERCROMBIE is to be the successor of Lord NAPIER is a mistake. Lord A. is yet in his minority. NAPIER succeeds ABERCROMBIE, now Lord DUNFERMLINE, who retires on a pension. This fact may account for the error in names.

Dispatches from Mobile to Lord NAPIER announce the arrival of the British war steamer *Basilisk*, with one hundred and forty shipwrecked Americans. Our Government has no official information on the subject, nor any dispatches from Mexico, as anticipated.

The Filibuster Bureaux here wear long faces today. They are less disheartened, however, at the wreck of the *Susan* than at the fact that it has involved the premature disclosure of their plans. They profess still to hope that sufficient force reached Omoa in the other vessels to carry out the programme, as telegraphed you last night.

The late order of General HARNEY, in opening the country west of Cascade Mountains to settlement by the whites, in advance of the ratification of the Indian treaties, is approved by Secretary FLOYD.

Count SARTIGES had a short interview with Secretary CASS this morning, prior to leaving for New-York.

Lord NAPIER has made representations to our Government, complaining of the address published by Mr. NUGENT just before leaving Victoria, which is deemed by the British authorities to have been full of premeditated, unprovoked insults. As the Special Agent's commission expired at the meeting of Congress, he cannot well be officially rebuked for his course.

It is rumored that if NUGENT fails to get the Indian Superintendency, he will return to California and become the Douglas candidate for Governor of that State in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee. As Mr. BUCHANAN is more easily influenced by fear than anything else save personal abuse, the above rumor may be set down as a strong argument in favor of Mr. NUGENT'S appointment.

The Administration continues to express much solicitude for the fate of the Yrissari Treaty. If it comes back from Nicaragua, it will be at once transmitted to the Senate for ratification; but it is certain to encounter serious if not fatal opposition.

Its opponents urge that its provisions for the landing of an American force to protect the Transit afford a precedent for similar treaties already negotiating by England and France, and that the practical result is the establishment of a joint protectorate over the country, under cover of which either of the European parties thereto may at any time land force enough to take possession of and hold the country.

Any arrangement of this sort is also considered inconsistent with our doctrine forbidding the interposition of European powers in the affairs of the American continent.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 3.

The meeting of Agriculturists, called by the Commissioners of Patents, assembled at the Patent-Office to-day, and organized by electing MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, President, and BEN PERLEY POORE, Secretary. More than twenty States and Territories were represented by from forty to fifty delegates. A larger representation is expected to-morrow. After a session of over three hours, devoted to the organization and permanent business, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow. The meeting adopted for its name the Advisory Board of Agriculturists of the Patent-Office.

Our Washington Correspondence.

REPLY TO THE CARD OF LIEUTENANT BARTLETT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

I inclose copy of a card published by Lieutenant WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, in relation to my paragraph of the 28th December, condemning the course of the Executive in not restoring Lieut. B. to the Naval service, whence he had been dropped by the Retiring Board. The Editor of the *Union* introduces the Lieutenant's card with the following remarks:

"We invite attention to the following letter, which we publish by permission of the writer, *as a complete denial* of one of the many falsehoods sent from here by 'Washington correspondents.' It will also be observed that, although this slander *was published in New-York under a telegraphic head*, it was in reality sent from here by mail, as is the case with a large portion of the 'special dispatches' coined in this city for circulation at a distance."

The reader who takes the trouble to peruse Lieut. BARTLETT'S card, and to revert to my letter in the TIMES of the 30th ult., will see that the Editor of the *Union* is guilty of two willful falsehoods, contained in the italicised words of the foregoing extract. Lieut. B. *does not deny* one word of any statement that I have made,—and the whole purpose of his card is to relieve himself of the suspicion that my publication was suggested directly or indirectly by him. Thus I fasten falsehood number one. The paragraph which Lieut. B. gratuitously disavows, was published at the end of a long letter, professing truly to have been sent by mail, and published two days after its date,—which stamps as a deliberate falsehood the malicious statement that it was pretended to have been telegraphed. In the face of this exhibition of the strange aberrations of the *Union* Editor, his reflections upon the character of Washington correspondence will have their due weight upon the public mind, and no more. Certainly that weight will not break the camel's back.

I will not say anything unkind of Lieutenant BARTLETT,—for he has suffered so long and so keenly under the load of obloquy unjustly imposed upon him by the action of the Retiring Board, that he is hardly to be held responsible for such an indiscretion as his Card involves. He denies no fact of mine, and cannot deny any. When those facts *are* denied, I shall be found prepared to sustain them to the least shadow of the last hair. It is quite true that I had had no communication with Lieut. B., directly or indirectly, in regard to the subject of my paragraph. The TIMES correspondence is written in the interest of the *public*; and the assumption that it is dictated at any time to serve any individual purpose, is as gratuitous as it is offensive. As to Lieut. B.'s individually expressed opinion of the action of the President, I have nothing to say. It is Christian-like to kiss the hand that smites us,—and in that reflection the Lieutenant has his reward. I may be permitted the suggestion, however, that the Executive publicly acknowledges the damaging character of my shot, and his consciousness of the necessity for explaining away my facts, in thus eagerly parading through the columns of the official organ, the vindicatory *opinion* of one who—by officially recorded action—he has endeavored to stamp "no gentleman" and has condemned to perpetual exclusion from the profession in which he has expended the energies of his life.

My imputations upon the President stand and will stand. It is *true* that the record of Lieut. BARTLETT'S trial contains no stain upon his personal or official character. It is *true* that he has been pursued by a relentless personal malignity. It is true that the secret of his persecution grows out of his conscientious regard for his moral obligations, which forbade him to display upon the "field of honor" the courage which, in the language of the President of the Court, was "tried and proved" on the field of action. It is true that the President has cordial affection for a duellist,—and all Lieut. B.'s injudicious disclaimers,—wrung out of him evidently by the fear that the suspicion of collusion with me in my publication would increase the Executive malice, and so interfere with the efforts he is still making for restoration—do not affect the case in the least. A fact or two in addition, will still more closely fasten the blistering statements of my original publication. Lieut. BARTLETT may not be aware of it, but every member of the Cabinet is, that his name was at one time on the list for restoration, having been placed there by the joint action of the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney-General; yet, at the eleventh hour, some secredy-whispered poison instilled in the President's ear, caused it to be stricken off. With this statement for Lieut. B.'s edification, I leave him to judge what his chances of restoration now are, and to the public to decide how much or how little, in his innocent heart, he must sympathize with the severest denunciation of the Executive.

One word, and I am done. The law under which the late restorations to the Navy were made expired to-day. No further restorations can be made, therefore, except by authority of a special act of Congress. Even the President has not the power to nominate to fill a vacancy occurring in the future by death or resignation, because the late restorations have swollen the Naval establishment beyond the limit provided by the general law, and the Executive is restrained from filling new vacancies until these accidental causes shall have reduced the Naval list to the usual standard. Thus, it will be seen, that the President, in striking Lieut. BARTLETT from the list of restored, inflicted a final and fatal stab. If the latter *should* be restored by special act of Congress; or, if Mr. BUCHANAN, having received a certificate of character from the late Lieutenant, should now be generous enough to aid him in prosecuting his claim for justice, no one will be more agreeably disappointed than your correspondent. S.

The following is the card of Lieut. BARTLETT, referred to above:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I hasten to deny, in the most emphatic manner, all knowledge of, connection with, or sympathy in, the expressions contained in a Washington letter, dated the 28th inst., and published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, over the well-known signature of "S.," so far as said communication reflects upon *His Excellency, the President*, directly, or upon *yourself*, or the Hon. Judges BLACK and HOLT, by implication, and even as to any resident at the Executive mansion, or any person who, to my knowledge, has the *entrée* there, and particularly as to every member of the Cabinet and President's household. I first learned of this communication by having it handed to me after 10 o'clock last night. Its author, "S.," I have not seen or communicated with since I left Washington last Spring. Although dated the 26th, I learned it was mailed hence on the 25th, two days before I arrived here. I have not given utterance by word or pen—no! not even in the privacy of my own family—to any such imputations or sentiments as are contained in that communication, in reference to the President. My sufferings have been too great to find relief in any such way. I rely upon the power of truth, and it will yet prevail. I *deprecate* the publication of the letter alluded to. I *repudiate* it and any such course of defence as is contained in its allusions to the President. I am in no way responsible for those expressions. As to the personal allusions or difficulties set up by it, I shall know how to treat them. The record which you have had under consideration proves, by the evidence of the President of the Court, that my personal courage was tried, and proved, as I stated it, "in an eminent degree" on the field of action.

My personal issues have been too insignificant for attention pending the struggle in which I have been actively engaged for the past three years; they shall now have due attention.

I earnestly request that you bring this, my disavowal of that letter, to the attention of the President.

Very respectfully, I am Sir, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 2, 1858.

New-Year's day was celebrated here yesterday with much energy and industry, if one may judge from the crowds of both sexes thronging the avenues and streets, on foot or in carriages, making the round of calls. The 1st of January as a holiday is gradually becoming a decided "institution" at the capital, although a few years ago the mansions of private citizens were not thrown open for visitors after the New-York custom, and no one except the President and Cabinet officers expected to receive more calls on that day than any other. Then, "Christmas" was the grand festival and carnival—while now New-York herself can scarcely present a more joyous festive occasion than the Metropolis did on yesterday. Here, too, the ladies very generally accompany the lords of creation in their rounds, thus checking excess, and adding brilliancy, beauty and refinement to the scene.

The Executive mansion, of course, continues to be the chief point of attack at this season; but it was subject of much remark that a far less number of visitors called there yesterday than upon any similar occasion for many years. The arrangements for order were as perfect as LOUIS NAPOLEON could have wished,—indeed were somewhat after his order. Lines of policemen were stationed from the door to the President, so that every person who entered was compelled to pass at once into the presence of that august personage, or pass out. Heretofore it has been the custom of many persons who did not care to call upon the President himself, but whose visiting friends desired to do so, to go up to the Executive mansion with them, set them in the "line of safe precedents" towards His Excellency, and then turn their own steps direct to the East Room to await them there. Yesterday's arrangement put an end to all this,—and the man who didn't choose to play pump-handle with the President's arm, was compelled to vacate the premises forthwith. Of course those who felt that in the absence of personal regard or respect for His Excellency their approach with a smile and a friendly greeting would be rank hypocrisy, preferred to retire; and there were not a few in that category.

A newspaper correspondent says he had his pocket picked while in the immediate vicinity of the President; notwithstanding the Napoleonic array of detectives,—but the fact that he claims to have had over five dollars in the abstracted purse—which would have been entirely unprofessional—must be confessed to throw serious doubt upon the entire story. S.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 3.

The Overland Mail dates, 6th ult., arrived here Saturday night, twenty-six days out.

There were six passengers, among whom was Major EMORY, who confirms the previous accounts of the Gila River gold mines.

It is said that considerable emigration is going on from Sonora to California.

The mail station at Concha River, Texas, has been attacked by the Camanche Indians, and thirty-one mules run off.

Ex-President COMONFORT, General CONDIT and Lewis HANZELMAN, of Mexico, arrived here on Saturday.

Later from Utah and the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 3.

The Utah mail with dates of the 26th November has arrived.

The United States District Court met on the 25th.

It is untrue that Brigham YOUNG has been summoned to answer to the charge of false imprisonment of Gentiles.

It is also untrue that Major CROSSMAN had left for the States.

The snow in the mountains is very deep. The weather had been severe, and there was great suffering among both men and animals.

There were large encampments of Sioux Indians on the Platte River going to join the Cheyennes for the purpose of waging war against the Pawnees.

Mr. BLACKSTONE, one of RUSSELL, MAJOR & CO.'s, wagon-masters, reports the discovering of gold on the banks of a small lake near Ash Hutlew, $90 of which he collected in a few hours, including one nugget worth $22.

Later from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 3.

The New-Mexican mail, with Santa Fé dates of Dec. 13, reached Independence on Saturday.

Gen. PELHAM, Surveyor-General of Mexico, came as passenger.

The latest news from Fort Defiance says that the Navajo Indians are making all the restitution in their power in order to secure peace.

The roads on the plains are very bad, and snow is abundant.

Large Bequest to Yale College.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 3.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH has given by his will all of his large property, except about one hundred thousand dollars, to Yale College. It is estimated that the College gets $700,000.

Boston City Government—Fire.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 3.

The City Government organized to-day. J. P. BRADLEE, Esq., was elected President of the Common Council. Mayor LINCOLN'S address was quite lengthy, and devoted exclusively to local affairs. The net city debt amounts to nearly $2,000 000.

The Maverick Woollen Mills of Dedham were partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $70,000, which is probably insured. J. WILEY EDWARDS and GARDNER COLBY are the owners.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 3—1 P. M.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, is below.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4—12½ A. M.

The *America* has arrived up. The papers by her contain nothing of interest additional to that already sent over the wires from Halifax. No mention is made of the steamship *Weser*, which was advertised to leave Bremen for New-York on the 8th of December last.

The *America's* mails will be sent South over the New-Haven Railroad, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock the same evening.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, Jan. 3.

The Legislature meets to-morrow. The Americans and Republicans meet in caucus to-night to select a Speaker, and the contest between Messrs. LAWRENCE and MCCLURE for the office will be close.

The Democrats of the Senate meet in caucus to-morrow, and Mr. CRESSWELL will, without doubt, be re-chosen for the Speakership.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Opposition members of the House this evening, in caucus, nominated WM. C. LAWRENCE for Speaker. The Democrats nominated P. C. GRITTMAN.

The Late Railroad Disaster.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Monday, Jan. 3.

The body of Mr. ALLEN E. ELI, of the firm of DUBBIE & ELI, of Beekman-street, New-York, was recovered yesterday. Mr. J. H. DIXON, of England, is missing. His effects have been found in the Creek.

Fire and Loss of Life—Mother and Two Children Burnt to Death.

CORNING, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 3.

Last evening, a fire was discovered breaking out of a shanty, occupied by an Irishman, named BOYLE and family. The husband was absent from home, and before assistance could be rendered, Mrs. BOYLE and two children, aged respectively 7 years, and 6 months, were burned to death.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fires in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 3.

A fire at Camden, Arkansas, on Christmas Day, destroyed the warehouse of HILL & Co., in which was stowed 1,000 bales of cotton, and other merchandise valued at $100,000. No insurance.

A fire at Decatur, Ills, on Friday morning, destroyed six business houses, and $25,000 worth of property Probably insured.

Death of John Hancock.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 3.

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq., a nephew of the revolutionary patriot of that name, died yesterday, aged eighty-five.

Movements of Gen. Scott.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 3.

Gen. SCOTT arrived here to-day.

Correction.

The Secret Convention of Iron Masters, held today, is at Philadelphia. The dispatch in the morning papers in reference thereto was dated Washington, by mistake.

The Case of the "Wanderer"—An Important Point Decided.

The examination of the parties arrested for the importation of slaves by the *Wanderer* is in progress at Savannah, before the United States Commissioner. On Thursday, Dec. 30, an important question, bearing upon the merits of the case, was decided by the Commissioner. On the previous day the District-Attorney requested the Court to charge that the interval transportation of recently imported Africans was not a crime under the laws of the United States, and that a witness who had been engaged in such transportation could answer questions in reference thereto without criminating himself. The Court decided *that the words "coastwise transportation," in the Act of Congress, did not embrace inland transportation*; but there were other acts, (which he read,) that left such doubt on his mind that he did not feel at liberty to instruct the witness that he could answer questions without criminating himself.

Mr. GANAHL, the United States Attorney, addressed the Court, stating that as prosecuting officer of the Government, he had investigated the law fully in reference to the prosecution of Capt. CHRISTIE and his steamer, and had become satisfied that he had done nothing that made him responsible to the law. He thought something was due to his opinion as the representative of the Government upon whom devolved the prosecution of Captain CHRISTIE and the entire management and control of the case on the part of the Government. If the decisions made by the Court were to prevail as law for the government of his trial, the ends of justice will be defeated, all efforts to maintain the laws of the land would be powerless, and the law itself a dead letter upon the statute-book.

The Court arrested the Attorney, stating that its decision had been pronounced and was not the subject of argument.

The examination then proceeded. Capt. CHRISTIE, of the steamer *Lamar*, testified that he went with his steamer from Brunswick to a point opposite Jekyl Island; saw there some negroes and white persons; the negroes were not American negroes; his boat transported the negroes who were on the south end of the Island; their number, he heard, was about three hundred—does not know how many; they were put on board the steamer by the white men; saw the mast-head of a vessel about three or four miles off; did not recognize her as the *Wanderer*; this was on the 24th of December; there were six or eight white men engaged in putting the negroes on board—perhaps more; took them on board in the day-time; witness *carried the slaves up the Savannah river to a point some fourteen miles above Savannah on the South Carolina Side*; could not describe the place, as he was unacquainted with the river; white men went along, the negroes being in their charge, some of them the same parties as assisted in putting the negroes on board at Jekyl Island; did not deliver the negroes to any one, but ran alongside the bank, and *the parties having them in charge took them ashore.*

Witness further stated that those who put the negroes on board appeared to be foreigners. Did not know that BROWN took part in the direction of the negroes; left him with the cargo up the Savannah River. In answer to the question, how and by whom he was employed to take the boat to Brunswick, witness stated that Capt. STEPHENSON came into the store of CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAM about eight or nine o'clock at night, and stated to witness that he had employed the steamer *Lamar* to go below, but would not need him as they had their own Captain to take charge of her. The person he understood to be Capt. DICKERSON. When the steamer was ready, Capt. DICKERSON was not there, and to prevent delay, witness went with the steamer himself. The person taken on board at Brunswick was Capt. THOMAS BURKE. Left all the white men who went up the river at the place where the negroes were landed. Mr. LAMAR did not go up to the landing. He was landed this side, at a plantation belonging to a gentleman with a French name, about seven or eight miles above the city. Capt. TUCKER and the prisoner (BROWN) were landed with the negroes.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 3.

The *Wanderer* case was resumed to-day. Doctor DANA testified that he visited some negroes on Montmolin's plantation, sixteen miles up the river, who could not speak English. They spoke Spanish. He could not say they were Africans.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

Mount Vernon Festival.

SALISBURY, CONN., Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The festival in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund occurred here yesterday. The receipts were $156, which is a little more than ten cents for each *inhabitant* of the town. This is comparatively one of the best efforts yet made in this good cause, and fully indorses the patriotism of our enterprising ladies.

On Christmas Eve Ex-Governor HOLLEY delivered a very interesting lecture on the Life of WASHINGTON, followed by an appeal which not a little augmented the substantial results of the festival.

Let each country-town do half as well, and the Tomb of the Father of our Country will soon be in the dutiful hands of our country's daughters. Y.

The Late Fraud upon Emigrants.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct the error in your paper of the 30th ult., in the report of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration, in the statement that one of the fraudulent tickets for inland passage through the United States issued in Liverpool, was issued by SABEL & *Cortis*, as it should have been SABEL & *Searle*, Mr. CORTIS having some time since dissolved all connection with SABEL, the issuer of said ticket

BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Organization of the Common Council.

Election of Presidents in Both Boards.

MAYOR TIEMANN'S MESSAGE.

Board of Aldermen.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—ALDERMAN MCSPEDON ELECTED PRESIDENT, AND D. T. VALENTINE CLERK—RESIGNATION OF ALDERMAN CLANCY.

At 12 o'clock M. yesterday the Aldermen's chamber was densely thronged, and a few minutes

As stated above, the expenses for Police in 1853 were.....$615,000
The amount raised for the same purpose in 1858 was..... 905,098
Being an increase of.....$290,098
Or 47 per cent., notwithstanding all the expenses of providing the Station-houses—furnishing them with fuel, stationery, and other necessary articles—are still paid by the Municipal Government, under the direction of the Common Council.

In 1853 the sum raised by tax for the Governors of the Almshouse, was.....$385,000
In 1858 it was..... 705,000
Being an increase of.....$320,000
Or 82 per cent. over 1853, without including the liquor license fees, which were previously paid into the City treasury, but which are now paid over to the Governors of the Almshouse Department.

The amount raised for Schools in 1853, was.....$604,000
In 1858, it was..... 1,226,013
Being an increase of.....$622,013
—Or 103 per cent.

In 1853, no taxes were raised on account of the Central Park, the Commissioners of Records, and only $103,408 for State tax. While in 1859, there was raised for the Central Park interest..... $265,700
Commissioners of Records..... 50,000
State tax..... 1,172,644
Making a total of.....$1,488,344
Being an increase of $1,380,936, for these three objects alone since 1853.

The comparative increase of taxation of 1859 over 1853, will also be shown by the following statement:

In 1853, the aggregate amount of taxes was.....$5,069,650
From which should be deducted the excess of the tax raised in 1853 to supply the deficiencies of former years, over the amount raised in 1854 to supply the deficiency of 1853..... 618,387
Leaving a balance properly for 1853, of.....$4,451,263

Of this sum $2,799,325 was for expenditures within the jurisdiction of the Common Council: and $1,658,938 was for expenditures not under their direction.

Deducting the police expenses for 1853, $615,000, the amount for all other objects under the jurisdiction of the Common Council was $2,184,325; and for expenditures for Police expenses and for objects not within the control of the Common Council, in 1853 the amount was $2,266,938. In 1858 the total amount of taxes raised was $8,621,091, from which deduct as above the excess of the tax raised in 1858 to supply the deficiencies of former years over the amount to be raised in 1859 to supply the deficiences of 1858, about $100,000, leaving the balance of $8,521,091. Of this sum there was raised for objects within the jurisdiction of the Common Council, and for Police expenses and other objects not under the direction of the Common Council, $5,932,466. It will thus appear that while the taxes raised for objects within the control of the Municipal Government have been increased during the last five years by $504,360, or 18 per cent., the taxes raised for objects over which the Common Council have no direct control, have increased during the same period $3,290,170 or more than 162 per cent. It must be borne in mind also that all the objects provided for by the Common Council in 1853, with the single exception of Police expenses, are still provided for by them, and are included in the above statement, and that in the comparative statement given above the Police expenses of 1853 were added to the items not under the control of the Common Council at that time.

During this period, from 1853 to 1858, the increased valuation of property subject to taxation has been 28¾ per cent., or out little more than the expenses under the legislative control of the Common Council; but the other items over which they have no control have in the meantime so largely increased as to make the total aggregate increase of taxation more than 70 per cent. In connection with this subject I may add that while the Charter of the City has placed numerous checks upon the disbursement of moneys still left under the control of the Common Council, and which it appears is quite the smaller part of the aggregate amount raised by taxation, yet the larger part of this amount is disbursed by several Commissions and public bodies, without any such restrictions of law or limitations other than the regulations of these bodies respectively, which they may dispense with at pleasure.

REFORM RECOMMENDED.

So far, however, as you have the control of the disposition of the funds raised for the use of the City Government, I trust you will exercise the powers conferred upon you with that care and scrutiny which the public interests demand. There are several of the accounts to which I have no doubt, by the practice of a wise discretion, a considerable saving can be effected without in the least degree impairing the efficiency of the public service, neglecting the improvement of the City, or the care of its property. Appropriations are frequently made for work or services which could be dispensed with, and extra allowances are often made beyond the amounts that could be legally claimed. Although generally these appropriations and allowances are for small sums, the aggregate for the year adds materially to the sum expended. [illegible] by refusing [illegible] cases to pass resolutions, and by confining the expenditures within the amounts of the appropriations, you will furnish an example of economy and reform, which will go far toward a reduction in our annual expenses, and the example will also be worthy the imitation of those other bodies who now have the control, beyond your interference, of so large a part of the annual expenditures.

In such efforts for reform, in restraining extravagant expenditures, I promise you my hearty coöperation to the full extent of the powers conferred upon me by the Charter of the City and the laws of the State.

Notwithstanding the increase in taxation, the general financial condition of the City still remains sound and healthful, to be ascribed, no doubt, in a great measure, to the wisdom of the Common Council, which projected and established the sinking funds, as well for the payment of the permanent debt, contracted by the City, as for the interest on the same. Under the operation of this system, a great part of the original debt, authorized for the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, and its reservoirs, and for the distribution of water through the City, has been paid off, or the stock issued therefor has come into the possession of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE CITY DEBT.

The following statement will exhibit the total debt of the City on the 1st January inst. On all accounts, as nearly as I can determine, the permanent City debt, redeemable from the Sinking Fund, is.....$14,400,898
Bear stocks and securities held by the Commissioners..... 4,437,218
Leaving the actual permanent debt..... $9,963,679
The funded debt redeemable yearly from taxation is..... $1,224,000
And Bonds of the County of New-York issued in anticipation of taxes and now outstanding..... 10,000
Treasury loan account or Revenue Bonds issued in anticipation of taxes and now outstanding..... 4,368,750
Central Park Assessment Bonds..... 1,600,000
Assessment Bonds..... 1,095,700
Making a total of.....$18,362,129

The permanent debt redeemable from the Sinking Fund, as above stated, consisted on the 1st of January inst. of the following items:

PERMANENT CITY DEBT, REDEEMABLE FROM THE SINKING FUND, JAN. 1, 1859.

5 per cent. Water Stock, (outstanding,) redeemable in 1858	$166,330
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1860	2,500,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1870	3,000,000
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1875	255,600
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1880	2,147,000
5 and 6 per cent. Croton Water Stock, redeemable in 1890	1,000,000
5 per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable in 1868	402,768
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 3, redeemable in 1870	75,000
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 4, redeemable in 1873	115,000
5 per cent. Water Loan Stock, (new Reservoir,) redeemable in 1875	29,000
6 per cent. Water Loan Stock, (new Reservoir,) redeemable in 1875	1,000,000
5 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, redeemable in 1898	400,200
6 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, (Arsenal,) redeemable in 1898	275,000
6 per cent. Central Park Fund Stock, redeemable in 1887	2,382,900
6 per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, redeemable in 1887	650,000
Whole Amount	$14,400,898

LESS.

Investments by Commissioners of Sinking Fund in City Stocks	$3,780,852 00	
Bonds and mortgages	656,366 28	$4,437,218 28
Amount unprovided for Jan. 1, 1859		$9,963,679 72

This debt amounted on the first of January last, less City stocks and securities held by the Commissioners, to $10,773,294.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that during the past year it has been reduced $809,614. This has arisen by the payment of water stock due on the first day of January last..... $2,831,670
From which deduct additional stock issued, beyond exchanges or payment of such stocks, for Central Park new reservoir..... $743,400
and advances made from the securities held by the Commissioners towards the payment of water stock..... 1,278,656 — 2,022,056
Total reduction..... $809,614

[illegible] are derived [illegible] following sources, independent [illegible] and bonds held by the Commissioners, and interest on [illegible] and Mortgages paid off..... $111,444 00
[illegible] Bond and Mortgage..... 2,000 00
[illegible] stands..... 11,984 00
[illegible] licenses..... 11 00
[illegible] tion of water lot rent..... 8,345 75
[illegible] censes..... 5,225 00
[illegible] ce office licenses..... 975 00
[illegible] ep licenses..... 9,750 00
[illegible] cellar rent..... 14,000 00
[illegible] fees..... 72,435 28
[illegible] kers' licenses..... 2,400 00
[illegible] real estate..... 9,000 00
[illegible] enses..... 3,000 00
[illegible] nts..... 13,000 00
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

the Comptroller can pay any bill in his discretion, without the requisition or voucher of the head of the department in which the claim originates. In my opinion it is proper that the Comptroller and his subordinates alone, of all executive city officers, should hold office by a tenure independent of the Mayor, in order that there may be a check upon the expenditures made under the Mayor and his appointees. The finance department should not, however, pay any bills until they have been approved by the department having charge of the expenditures. The Mayor and his appointees should not be relieved of full responsibility, but it is well to have an independent department to credit and finally settle the accounts for expenditures made by them.

The Comptroller has properly the appointing of all the officers and clerks in the Department, and is in no way responsible to or under the supervision of the Mayor; but, in my opinion, a judicious system requires that the bureau for the collection of public moneys should not be in the Finance Department. All persons paying moneys to City officers should, however, be required to register such payments in the Finance Department, which would thus be enabled to detect at once any appropriation of public moneys by collecting officers. The Finance Department would then exercise the functions properly appertaining to it, and would be a check upon all the other Departments. When collections are made directly by the Finance Department, or bills audited by it without the previous action of other Departments, this salutary check of two independent Departments upon each other would, in my opinion, lead to salutary improvement in the collection and disbursement of the funds of the City.

The Street Department, at the time of my accession to office, appeared to be in inextricable confusion, and remained so until the Court of Appeals decided that the appointment made by the Mayor and Aldermen was legal. However, with great reluctance, and at my urgent solicitation, Mr. EDWARD COOPER consented to take and hold the office temporarily until order could be restored and the Department reorganized. The object has now been accomplished, and Mr. COOPER has retired, and I have had satisfaction in being able to state that this important Department is now reduced to a proper system, and is now under the direction of an engineer well qualified by education and character to discharge his onerous and varied duties.

In the City Inspector's department I have been powerless. I shall, however, be able at an early day to nominate for your approval as City Inspector a candidate with a single eye to his qualifications for the post, and I respectfully ask that you will second my efforts to secure clean streets and improve the sanitary condition of the City.

So far as the Police is concerned, the Mayor is merely *ex-officio* a member of a commission of seven to whom the management of this department is confided. He has a vote in the Board of Commissioners but no direct control over the Police-force. Even the small squad of men assigned to discharge the varied duties of the Mayor's office may be recalled at any moment, and thus the Chief Magistrate possesses Police powers only in name.

I trust therefore that the Legislature will clothe the Mayor with such powers as will enable him at least to hold the Executive officers to a strict accountability, and exercise a more effectual restraint on unwise and improvident measures.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Before the reading of the Message was completed, Alderman SMITH moved that the further reading be dispensed with, and that the Message be printed in document form. Carried.

Aldermen STARR, BRADLEY and BOOLE were appointed a special Committee to consider the tax levy.

The Report of the Croton Aqueduct Board was laid over. A communication from the Street Commissioner, asking for appropriations for the expenses of the Street Department, was referred, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

The same deputy and clerks who served under the old Board are reappointed.

Board of Councilmen.

ELECTION OF CHARLES G. CORNELL PRESIDENT AND C. T. M'CLENACHAN CLERK—CONTESTED SEATS AND PROTESTS.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, Mr. C. T. MCCLENACHAN, the Clerk of last year, called the Board to order. The roll of newly-elected members was then gone through with, the different gentlemen taking their seats in the following order:

Names of Councilmen.	Names of Councilmen
No. 1....McCarty.	No. 13....Ottarson.
No. 2....Bickford.	No. 14....Platt.
No. 3....Bulteel.	No. 15....Lent.
No. 4....Jones.	No. 16....Ross.
No. 5....Tipper.	No. 17....Darrow.
No. 6....Gilmore.	No. 18....Laimbeer, Jr.
No. 7....Van Tine.	No. 19....Decker.
No. 8....Rhodes.	No. 20....Babcock.
No. 9....Hall.	No. 21....Allen.
No. 10....Cornell.	No. 22....Townsend.
No. 11....McConnell.	No. 23....Valentine.
No. 12....Craft.	No. 24....Frear.

When Mr. FREAR'S name was reached, Mr. OTTARSON objected in his taking his seat on the ground that he was not elected.

ABRAHAM LENT was then nominated as tempoary Chairman by Mr. LAIMBEER.

It was moved that Mr. BULTEEL's name be substituted. The amendment was negatived by a vote of 13 to 12.

The question then recurred on Mr. LENT's nomination, which was rejected by a vote of 11 affirmative and 13 negative.

It was then moved that a ballot for President *pro tem.* be gone into. Councilmen RHODES and VALENTINE were appointed tellers, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll. When Mr. FREAR's name was reached, Mr. OTTARSON again objected to his name being called.

The Clerk said that until the Board should be organized he could do nothing but receive Mr. FREAR'S certificate.

Twenty-four ballots were cast and the Clerk declared the result as follows:

Councilman BULTEEL.....13
Councilman LENT.....11

Mr. BULTEEL was declared elected President *pro tem.* He said that if he committed any errors they would be those of the head and not of the heart. He hoped that everything would be conducted in moderation.

It was moved by Mr. DARROW that the Board proceed to the election of a permanent President.

An adjournment until Thursday at 4 P. M. was moved by Mr. LAIMBEER and lost by a vote of 11 to 13.

The question recurred on the proceeding to the election of permanent President.

Mr. VAN TINE nominated CHAS. G. CORNELL.

Mr. LAIMBEER nominated FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON.

Before the result was declared, Alderman BOOLE appeared at the head of a Committee from the Board of which he is a member, and announced that they were ready to receive any communication the Councilmen might choose to send.

Mr. BULTEEL answered that they would reply by Committee in a few moments.

The result of the first ballot was then announced as follows:

CHARLES G. CORNELL.....13
FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON.....11

Mr. CORNELL was declared elected, and Messrs. DECKER and CRAFT were appointed a Committee to conduct him to the Chair.

He addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN: I return you my thanks for this manifestation of your partiality and confidence in selecting me to preside over your deliberations for the coming year. I shall endeavor at all times to decide fairly and impartially upon all questions that may arise. I also trust that in presiding over your deliberations that I may have the support of every member of this body, in order that good feeling and harmony may characterize all our actions for the coming year.

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen, your duties are now about commencing, and I trust that you will perform them with that zeal and ability that I know is possessed by the members of this Board. Important questions will come before you in which the interests of the whole City are involved. It will be your duty to endeavor to legislate in such a manner that the Common Council of 1859 will be remembered as one comprising as much ability and integrity and as capable of properly attending to the public necessities as any one that has preceded. I again thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

It was then moved that the Board proceed to the election of Clerk for the ensuing year.

Mr. MCCARTY nominated CHARLES T. MCCLENACHAN, and Councilman VALENTINE, WALTER S. PINENER. Twenty-four ballots were cast, of which Mr. MCCLENACHAN received 13. He was declared elected.

NICHOLAS M. SLIDELL was elected Sergeant-at-Arms by acclamation.

Mr. OTTARSON attempted to call up his protest, but President CORNELL refused to entertain it at that time.

Councilmen BULTEEL, BICKFORD and LENT were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him of the completion of the organization of the Board.

Councilmen MCCONNELL, HALL and FREAR were appointed to wait upon the Aldermen. In a few moments the Committee returned, and the Chairman announced that they had waited upon the Board of Aldermen and informed them of the organization of the Board of Councilmen. Councilman BULTEEL also announced that they had waited upon the Mayor, who stated that he would communicate with them in five minutes, and requested, meantime, that they would remain in session.

The reports were received and the Committees discharged.

The election of Doorkeeper was then proceeded with. Roderick T. Entwistle and Wm. Carland being nominated.

Mr. Entwistle received 12 votes of the 24 cast, and was declared elected.

Councilman OTTARSON presented the following protest, which was read by the Deputy Clerk.

To the Board of Councilmen of the City and County of New-York:

I protest against proceeding to organize this Board further, until after the question of the members elect to this Board is settled so faras the election of Alexander Frear is concerned. I claim the right to a seat in this Board by election in his room and stead, and claim that he has no right to the seat assigned him.

JAS. G. MCADAME, Twentieth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

Councilman RHODES moved that the protest be referred to a Special Committee.

Councilman OTTARSON said that by courtesy the making of that motion belonged to him, but that he would interpose no objection, as the reference was just what he desired.

Councilman RHODES' motion was carried.

Mr. MCCLENACHAN made the following appointments:

John A. Towle, Deputy-Clerk.
James Little, Assistant-Clerk.
John E. Greene, Messenger.
Condy R. Harper, Assistant-Messenger.

President CORNELL announced as a Committee to consider Mr. MCADAME'S protest, Councilmen RHODES, BICKFORD and LAIMBEER.

The Mayor's Message was received, and a thousand copies ordered to be printed in document form.

Councilman LAIMBEER said that, with reference to the remark by the President that he would not appoint Committees for this Board before its next meeting, he had a request to make. Whatever position should be assigned him on these Committees, he would ask not to be associated with a person in the Board named WM. H. VALENTINE. [Loud applause, with hisses.]

The President called Mr. LAIMBEER to order.

An adjournment to Monday next, at 5 P. M., was then moved and carried.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals—December Term.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Judgments affirmed with costs: People *vs* McCumber; Vickers *vs.* Biydenberg; Betts *vs.* Hoyt; Watson *vs.* Mayor of Albany; Snyder *vs.* Mayor of Albany, two causes; Bliven *vs.* Mayor of Albany, two causes; Spencer *vs.* Ballon Bodine *vs.* Moore; Bartle *vs.* Gilman; Hamilton *vs.* Taylor; Allen *vs.* Williams; Whinfield *vs.* Vincent; Rooney *vs.* Second Avenue Railroad; Walrath *vs.* Redfield; Lemon *vs.* Trull; Secor *vs.* Pell; Watson *vs.* Fitzsimmons; Plumb *vs.* Cutskill Mutual Insurance Company; Wheaton *vs.* Gates; Bowen *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Steves *vs.* Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Company; Methodist Episcopal Church *vs.* Barker, et al.; Brewsters *vs.* Baker; Birdsall *vs.* Smith; Clark *vs.* Owen; Hunt *vs.* City of Utica; Potter *vs.* Hearald; Amenn *vs.* Crosby; Sackets Harbor Bank Company *vs.* Codd; Benson *vs.* Carpenter, with $100 damages; Day *vs.* Roth, with 5 per cent. demages; Wright *vs.* Baldwin, with 5 per cent. damages; Avery *vs.* Lyon, with 10 per cent. damages; Greer *vs.* Pignoiel, with 10 per cent. damages; Stillwell *vs.* Hurlburt, with 10 per cent. damages; Clifford *vs.* Blodgett, with 10 per cent. damages; Stoddard *vs.* Warner, with 10 per cent. damages; Baker *vs.* Ceulkins, with 10 per cent. damages; Patterson *vs.* Richards, with 10 per cent. damages; Cook *vs.* Litchfield, with 10 per cent. damages; Fisk *vs.* Carmichael with 10 per cent. demages.

Judgment reversed with new trial ordered—People *vs.* Ruion.

Judgment reversed with new trial ordered, cost to abide event—Yale *vs.* Dederer; Lockwood *vs.* Thorn; Guernsey *vs.* Village of Norwich; Skinion *vs.* Kelly; Du Pey *vs.* Singer; Hoe *vs.* Sanbo n; Buck *vs.* Bnrke; Suydam *vs.* Barber; Wesicott *vs.* Thompson; Nicoil *vs.* Michael; Chaffer *vs.* Cattaraugus Mutual Insurance Compauy; Brown *vs.* the same; Campbell *vs.* Rawdou; Boldt *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Lakeman *vs.* Grinnell; Button *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company.

Judgment final against plaintiff, with costs—Hoyt *vs.* Sheldon.

Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant, with costs—Fairnham *vs.* Gates.

Appeal dismissed with costs—People *ex rel.* Green *vs.* Del Vecchio.

Judgment of General and Special Term reversed and remitted for new reference according to Judge Denio—United States Trust Company *vs.* United States Fire Insurance Company, and twenty other causes with the same plaintiffs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, bnl having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration. I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,

S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 28 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, meats, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOUTH AMERICAN SHEEP OF PERU—Wool measuring 24 inches in length, in tufts laying over the body; the greatest curiosity of the sheep kind. To be raffled for at the Washington Hotel, 4th-av., corner of 27th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, for $100. Chances, $1 each. To be seen at the hotel at any time, and to be raffled for at 8 o'clock in the evening.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PURE Peach Orchard, genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, prepared in the best order; also, Liverpool Orrel and English Cannel, all at lowest market rates.

HENRY REEVE.
Corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES, from Jan. 1, 1857, to date, every number complete, neatly folded, and in good order for binding. Price $15. Address S. F., Box No. 3,345 Post-office.

LADY'S SADDLE WANTED.—ANY PERSON having one in good order, which has been used, may find a purchaser by addressing a note to Mr. ALEXANDER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade: about 19 tons burden. For further particulars inquire or address JOSEPH NASH, Westport, Conn.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 60 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st, the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG-breed Canaries, at No. 79 West 43d-st.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
NO. 562 BROADWAY.
CASES AND CURES.

P.—HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, For the cure of Piles or Hemorrhoids, blind or bleeding, internal or external. Piles! What is it? How cured?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation.* This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC—A simple sugar-pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it.

CASES AND CURES.

1. A clergyman of the Baptist Church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with Bleeding Piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless—but I have used your medicine, (Pile Specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligation."

2. A lady sends us the following: "I have been quite afflicted for several years past with Hemorrhoids, or Piles—have tried homœopathic remedies previously, but without success. A few weeks since I commenced taking your Specific for that complaint, and felt almost immediate relief. After taking six or eight of the Pills, the cure seemed to be wholly effected. At all events, I have not been so entirely free from it the same length of time for several years."

3. A gentleman in Ontario County had been subject to Piles for twelve or fifteen years. They were extremely painful, often bleeding profusely. He obtained and commenced taking the Pile Specific, one pill morning and night. After having taken less than one box the patient declares himself entirely well.

4. A gentleman of 50 years, well and favorably known at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., had been a martyr to the Piles for 20 years. Sometimes from excessive hemorrhage, pain and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business, and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies from all sorts of doctors to little purpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of Piles. From the first month up to a year past, he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint, but a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the Piles. A more brilliant cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.

5. James H. Porter, of Amityville, N. Y., writes: One case of piles, of over twelve years standing, was very much relieved within one week, with every prospect of a permanent cure by the use of your Pile Pills alone.

6 PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the Pills were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

7. PILES.—Several very interesting cases of cure of this disease were related to one of our agents recently. One man, who had been subject to it for many years, was entirely cured by using four boxes, and our agent at Ransom, N. Y., writes that they are the only remedy which has ever done good in this place.

Price of Pile Specific, 50 cents per box.

C.—HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH SPECIFIC.

FOR CHRONIC CATARRH OF LONG STANDING, ACUTE CATARRH, OR COLD IN THE HEAD, FREQUENT, DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE, SNEEZING, ACUTE CHEWZA.

This class of diseases, as is well known, is of very frequent, nay almost universal prevalence, and the chronic forms are especially obstinate. Ordinary remedies are of very little service in effecting a cure, nor is the boasted inhalation any better.

This simple remedy, on taking a Sugar Pill morning and night, promptly cures the slighter cases, and its persevering use has not failed to relieve the worst forms of Chronic Catarrh, even when so advanced as to have lost in a great degree the sense of smell.

CHRONIC CATARRH.—A clergyman in a neighboring village had suffered for many years from an obstinate Catarrh, which had resisted all attempts for a cure. The obstruction and discharge from the nose was constant, destroying both taste and smell; and at times even interfering, from the change of voice, with his public ministrations. Almost in despair, he commenced the use of our Catarrh Specific, and after the use of only a few pills—one every night—found himself improved; and by the time he had used an entire box, could consider himself entirely well.

CATARRH.—A clergyman, aged 42, had long suffered with catarrh; which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes profuse discharge from his head, frequent sneezing, and an almost entire loss of smell. He procured a box of our Specific Catarrh Pills and was entirely cured, even to a return of his sense of smell, in the course of a few weeks.

Price of single boxes—50 cents.

No. 13.—CROUP PILLS.

For Croup of Children or Adults, Hoarse, Croup Cough, Oppressed, Wheezing Respiration, &c.; used both as a preventive and cure.

The control of this dangerous disease by Homœopathic Medicine is well known. Yet no other Homœopathic remedy is as supreme or efficient as this. Given at the outbreak of the disease, it cuts it short, and saves a severe or dangerous illness. Often a single pill given dry or dissolved in water, and given in repeated doses, has perfectly cured the disease in a few hours. No family should be without it. It is also a valuable remedy for asthmatic difficulty of breathing.

CROUP.—In a wealthy and flourishing village in Western New-York, a short time since, a child of between two and three years of age was taken with a severe turn of Croup. As the parents of the child knew what to do, a neighbor's child was similarly taken, and, under Allopathic treatment, died. Fortunately, the parents of the child now taken, were in favor of Homœopathy, and had provided themselves with a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC MEDICINES. The child was severely attacked. Speedy relief must be obtained, or the greatest danger would ensue. The symptoms were difficult breathing, high fever, and hoarse cough, (as usual in this stage.) But what was to be done? A mother's feelings at this juncture can be more easily imagined than described. She was an intelligent lady, and it was certain that her best convictions would be followed. She resorted to her case of Specific remedies. With the Fever pills the child was thrown into a gentle perspiration. Then with the Croup pills the patient was in a few hours placed entirely out of danger, and subsequently fully recovered. But for the Specific remedies *on hand* who can tell what the result would have been? No family should be without them.

A lady writing to her sister in this vicinity says: "A few days ago we were very much frightened in regard to our Willie. He woke in the night with a terrible hoarse and violent cough, and was so distressed for breath that for a time we feared he would not live till morning. His fever became very high, and he seemed in most imminent danger, but, thanks to Dr. Humphreys' medicines, we had a box of Croup Pills, and commenced giving them according to direction, and in a couple of hours he was quite relieved, and by morning entirely out of danger. We were the more anxious because a near neighbor had just lost a little boy from a similar attack of croup."

A gentleman from Oriskony says, attending to his former anxiety in regard to Croup: "I now lie down at night in comparative quiet. If my child wakes at night with a hoarse, croupy cough, as is not unusual, or breathes heavy and hard, I run one, give him one of Dr. Humphreys' CROUP PILLS, and cover him up warm, and by morning the danger has vanished, only the next day I keep him in, and guard against taking a chill."

JAUNDICE.—A gentleman of forty was attacked as follows: Yellow color of the skin and eyes, bitter bilious taste in the mouth, severe headache tenderness in the pit of the stomach, risings of flatus in the mouth, costive bowels, drowsiness, and general prostration of the system. A Dyspepsia Pill taken three times per day removed the entire derangement in less than a week, and fully restored him to health.

BILIOUS CONDITION.—A gentleman of forty-five, spare, of good constitution, had what he termed a bilious attack, with the following symptoms: Tongue somewhat coated, bad taste in the mouth, little appetite, obstructed bowels, yellow tinted skin, with general feeling of prostration and sickness, a condition which often precedes fever or other grave diseases. A box of HUMPHREYS' DYSPEPSIA PILLS took the pill three times per day, speedily removed every trace of the affection.

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS may be consulted daily, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, on all diseases of the human system, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Patients may also consult him by letter, sending a full and intimate history of the case of symptoms, &c., and the medicines will be returned by letter.

PRESCRIBING BY LETTER.—Persons at a distance who wish to place themselves under the professional care or to seek advice of Professor HUMPHREYS, can do so by letter. Write out all the particulars of the case, as fully as possible. (Better write too much than too little,) and, inclosing the fee direct to Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 Broadway, New-York. The medicine and directions will be returned without further charge.

Usual fee is $1. First consultations in ordinary cases $2.

PRICES.

Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book	$5 00
Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book	3 00
Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book	2 00
Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book	1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50
Large plantation or physician's case, 1 & 2 oz. vials	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

No family should be without these invaluable curatives. They are the only remedies perfectly adapted for domestic and private use. With them the parent is armed and prepared against the first approach of disease, and can meet it at the threshold and keep it at bay. A trifle of medicine rightly directed in the first hours of disease, perfectly cures that which by delay can only be relieved by long and tedious hours of suffering, if at all. With these at hand, you are not obliged to await the coming of that often distant as well as expensive luxury, a doctor; nor to be deranged, or poisoned, or blistered, or bled, but may yourself administer the simple specific, and restore the ruddy current of life again to health and joy. There cannot only no injury arise in any case from their use, but the general influence upon the constitution, beyond all question is most beneficial.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire an active efficient agent, for the sale of our remedies, in every town or community in the United States. Address HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
NO. 562 BROADWAY.
CASES AND CURES.

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS AND SORE THROATS,

In their various shades and diversified characters are so frequent, and so often lay the foundation of incurable disease, that no person who has a proper regard for his health should be without a remedy for them. Almost all cases of consumption will be found to have commenced with what appeared to be a slight cold, to which cough, and afterwards pain and emaciation, with night sweat and hectic fever were added at a later stage. And all such cases were, at least for a considerable period, fully within the reach of a remedy as simple and as efficacious as the Cough Pills.

In our changeable climate a cold, in most families, is a matter of almost daily occurrence among its members; and, with some persons, there is a constant predisposition to take cold from the slightest exposure, showing an extremely irritable condition of the mucous membrane of the air passages, a condition which is always alarming, and the proper subject of treatment. If such persons will follow a few plain rules, they may soon destroy this peculiar liability to take cold. Let such people use mostly, only water, or weak tea or chocolate for drink; usually take a glass or half a glass of cold water, on going to bed; and if a mate, suffer the beard to grow under the chin and over the throat, and take one of the Cough Pills every night, on going to bed, and they will cre long, be entirely rid of colds.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—A gentleman, a public lecturer, took a severe cold the latter part of last month, while traveling and lecturing in Northern Pennsylvania, though addressing public audiences every evening, yet in two days, by the aid of the Specific, he was entirely recovered, and enabled to pursue his calling without inconvenience. No; public speaker should be without them.

BAD COLD.—A married lady of 40 had taken a violent cold, which settled on her lungs, causing severe cough, pain in the side, and considerable fever and hoarseness. Such colds were usually very lasting and troublesome, but by taking the Specific Cough Pills four times per day, in three days she was entirely well.

COUGH AND BRONCHITIS.—A young man of 22 had a cough and hoarseness for fifteen months. During cold weather his voice was lost so as only to speak in whispers; pain induced on coughing; cough dry, or raising only a trifle in the morning; quite feeble and emaciated. Had taken several medicines with but little or no benefit. He commenced with the Cough Pills—one pill three times per day, and soon found himself improving, his cough milder and softer, hoarseness passed of, strength and appetite improved, and in a few weeks was entirely well, having taken no other medicine.

A gentleman of 30, strong and robust, took a severe cold, attended with pain and soreness in the chest, frequent cough, without expectoration, soreness in all the bones, and general prostration. The Cough Pills—1 pill three times per day—entirely cured him in three days.

Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Hoarseness find no better remedy than the Specific Cough Pills. Take these as directed, avoid exposure, damp feet, coffee and all excesses, and your cold will soon be well.

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH.—R. H. Graham, Esq., of Moline, Ill., says: "I know well the value of your Cough Pills, having used them last Winter at Albany. They helped me the most of anything I ever used, and I consider them invaluable."

CHRONIC COUGH AND THREATENED CONSUMPTION.—A married gentleman, aged thirty-three, had suffered from a cough for six months, to such an extent as justly to excite the most serious apprehensions on the part of his friends. His cough was frequent, attended with pain in his side, shortness of breath, loss of flesh, pale sunken face, and at times fever. All the remedies he had tried had not not availed to meet his case, or even relieve his cough. He took one box of Cough Pills without experiencing any but moderate relief, and on consulting Prof. Humphreys, was advised to use the Fever Pills in alternation with the Cough Pills. He did so, taking three or four pills per day, and found immediate relief, and in three weeks, considered himself entirely well, having regained his strength and vigor, and being free from his cough.

For Headaches of all sorts, Sick Headache with Nausea and Vomiting, &c.; for Vertigo, Fullness, Heat and Swimming of the Head, Vanishing of Sight, Numbness, &c.

No one, subject to this distressing affection, should hesitate to give this medicine a trial. Hundreds of cases have been permanently cured by it. It often averts the attack entirely, and destroys the predisposition to a return, when properly followed up.

CASES AND CURES.

HEADACHE.—A lady of 30 years had been subject to Headache from childhood. The paroxysms came on every week or ten days, with violent pain in the head, of blindness, pain increasing until severe nausea and vomiting ensued. She commenced using the Headache Pills with prompt relief, and by continuing their use the attack became less frequent and severe, until she has become entirely free.

HEADACHE.—A lady of 29, tall and spare, had been subject to distressing attacks of headache, returning at irregular periods, but also always coming on during the monthly periods. It would often continue with great violence during the entire period, beginning on one side, over the eye, and by degrees changing to the other—a boring pain, as if a gimlet or nail were forced into the brain. During the attack she could not eat, sleep or sit up, with occasional turns of vomiting. The head was sensitive, and even the pillow seemed too hard. She received the HEADACHE PILLS, to take one pill per day until the menses or pain disappeared, and then to dissolve one pill in water, (half glass,) and take a spoonful every hour until relieved. To her astonishment the next period passed without the usual pain in her head, she was able to sit up and continue her usual avocation, sewing during the entire period, a circumstance without precedent during the past ten years.

HEADACHE PILLS.—A gentleman of 51 had been subject to headache from childhood, violent pain in forehead, causing him to hold the head; intolerance of light and noise; nauseaness and trembling from the intense pain, nausea and vomiting. The attacks recurred frequently, and often continued a day or two. All old school remedies were of no avail. The Headache Pills afforded prompt relief from the first, and under their use the attacks have almost entirely disappeared. For no consideration would he do without them.

NO. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

For Weak Stomach, Liver Complaint, Heart Burn, Splitting up of Food, Flatulence, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste, Loss of Appetite, Costive Bowels, Bilious Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Sore Month of Nursing Women, Vomiting and Morning Sickness of Pregnant Females, &c.

A multitude in every community suffer from these and kindred evils, against which the usual remedies at best only palliate, while in most cases they aggravate and ever render them incurable. A trial even of a single Pill, in any of the above cases, will satisfy the most incredulous of its great value.

As a Dinner Pill, to relieve the inconveniences from heavy, rich or unsuitable food, or any derangements from such cause, this remedy is infallible.

CASES AND CURES.

DYSPEPSIA OR WEAK STOMACH, CASE 1.—A young woman of 19 had Dyspepsia for two years, attended with a severe pain in the pit of the stomach, coming on during eating, or as soon as food reached the stomach, and continuing through the period of digestion. The pain was severe and aching, sometimes extending to the shoulders; less if he ate very digestible food, and proportionably more violent as his food was less carefully selected. It was also worse during worm weather. The bowels were very costive—stools hard and dry. Allopathic medicines only made him worse, and the prescriptions of a very regular Homœopathe failed to help him. He commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one pill three times per day, with prompt relief. In little more than a week this pain of two years' standing had disappeared, and in a month more his bowels had become perfectly regular and he was entirely well.

2. A young lady of 26 had been troubled with indigestion for several months so as to render great care necessary in the selection of her food. After eating, the stomach became acid, and rising in her mouth with water, and an unpleasant, heavy, load-like sensation in her stomach, continuing for some hours, frequent headaches, bowels constipated, and a depressed mental condition. She commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one morning and night, and in less than a week almost every symptom of her disease had vanished, and she felt like a new being.

3. A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, strong, robust constitution, had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage or even mounting on eminence quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he fell upon the Dyspepsia Pills, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning worked like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

4. PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stom

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washton, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 3 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Lady of Lyons—Perfection—My Overcoat.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Helen Lovitt—Masepa—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—Po-ca-hon-tas—Two Buckards.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Performing Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Diorama of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, Jan. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 A. M. of that day.

The Mails for the Isthmus, and for the Pacific Coast and Islands, by the *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America* arrived at Boston from Halifax last night. Her mails will reach this City about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Congress will reassemble to-day, after a recess of ten days, and we may look for a busy session at the National Capitol for some time to come. The numerous important matters awaiting legislation, it is to be hoped, will be no more neglected, though the advent of Senator Douglas may have a tendency to distract the Congressional mind somewhat from strictly legislative business.

Lord Lyons, it seems, is to be the successor of Lord Napier at Washington, as had been already announced. The blunder of announcing that Lord Abercrombie was the coming Minister, arose from the circumstance that Sir Ralph Abercrombie, now Lord Dumfermline, had retired from the Hague, and would be succeeded by Lord Napier. Lord Lyons is expected here in February.

The fillibuster leaders in Washington are very much chagrined at the untoward result of the voyage of the *Susan*. They are not so much disheartened, however, at the wreck of their vessel and the return of their men, as at the fact that it has been the means of prematurely disclosing their plans—though they profess still to hope that other vessels have succeeded in reaching Omoa, the port of debarkation, with a sufficient number of men to carry out the original intention of crossing the country to Leon. Meantime, Lord Napier has received dispatches from Mobile, announcing the arrival there of the British war-steamer *Basilisk*, with the shipwrecked fillibusters on board, though the Administration has not yet been notified of the fact.

The new State Legislature will convene to-day at the State Capital, at 11 o'clock, and the Message of Governor Morgan will be delivered immediately after the organization. No difficulty is to be anticipated in the choice of a Speaker, although, in consequence of the action of the Republicans yesterday, in calling a caucus without including the Americans elected on the Union ticket, the latter express a determination not to take part with them in the organization. The Republican caucus nominated Dewitt Littlejohn for Speaker, and William Richardson for Clerk. The Union Americans nominated Chauncey Boughton for Speaker, and David Wilson for Clerk.

Governor Kino has declined the compliment of a public dinner, tendered him by leading citizens of Albany on his retirement from office, private engagements requiring him to leave the Capital immediately.

Our advices from Vera Cruz are to Dec. 22, being an amplification of what we have previously received by telegraph. Various rumors have been received from the capital, none at all substantiated. Among them is the statement that Miramon had been defeated near Guadalajara by Degollado. It is also said that the Zuloagista were preparing for flight from the City of Mexico, the clergy having refused to contribute further to the support of that faction, and a triumvirate was talked of. Our City of Mexico correspondence to the 20th of December, however, as well as that of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, states that Guadalajara had been retaken by the Government, on the 15th, after an attack of one day, though all the advantages of superior force, good position, entrenchments, and artillery were on the side of the Liberals. It is difficult at present to get at the exact truth. A large amount of silver bullion had been found in the quarters recently occupied by Mr. Forsyth. It was supposed to be the property of Señor Lopezena, the *protegé* of the Minister, though alleged by Mr. Forsyth's enemies to be the proceeds of the robbery of the Catbedral of Morelia. Dr. Saunton, who left the city in the retinue of Mr. Forsyth, having returned, had been arrested, but was subsequently released. The *Progreso* speaks with great satisfaction of the message of Mr. Buchanan, but with regard to its references to a Territorial occupation, expresses its disbelief that the Senate of the United States can be brought to sanction such a measure.

The Overland California Mail, from San Francisco on the 6th of December, arrived at St. Louis on Saturday night, having been 26 days on the road. There is no additional news of importance.

News from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 13th of December, has been received, which confirms the previous reports of the willingness of the Navajo Indians to keep the peace. They are represented to be making all the restitution in their power.

Utah news to the 26th of November has been received. The story to the effect that Brigham Young had been summoned by the U. S. District Court to answer to the charge of falsely imprisoning Gentiles, is pronounced untrue. The weather is represented to be very severe, the snow in the mountains being quite deep. A great number of Sioux Indians were encamped on the Platte River, who were preparing to make war on the Pawnees, in conjunction with the Cheyennes. Gold is reported to have been discovered on the banks of a small lake near Ash Hollow, ninety dollars worth of which was collected in a short time, including one nugget, the value of which was twenty-two dollars.

The Convention of Agriculturists, called by the Commissioner of Patents, assembled at the Patent-Office yesterday. Marshall P. Wilder was chosen President, and Ben Perley Poore, Secretary. There was quite a large representation, which is expected to be increased to-day. The object of the business was principally preliminary.

In the case of the *Wanderer*, at Savannah, on Thursday, Dec. 29, the U. S. Commissioner decided that the words "coastwise transportation" in the Act of Congress relating to the Slave-trade, did not embrace inland transportation, but declined to instruct a witness that he could answer questions without criminating himself. Testimony was then taken; Captain [illegible] of the steamer *Lamar* testifying that he was engaged in transporting the negroes from Tybee Island to a point fourteen miles above Savannah, on the South Carolina side, and that Capt. Dickerson and Capt. Thomas Burke were the white men engaged in the direction of the affair.

A new movement in the Dudley Observatory difficulty was made yesterday. The Trustees, in the absence of Dr. Gould, took possession of the building, heretofore held against them by the late Scientific Council, and the officers appointed by the Trustees are now in possession.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Philadelphia to escort Senator Douglas to that city, were introduced to him, yesterday, at the Everett House. Addresses were made by the Chairmen both of the New-York and Philadelphia Committees, and to these the Senator made brief and appropriate responses. A large company escorted the Senator to the steamer, and saw him depart.

General Houston, in consequence of pressing duties at Washington, has been obliged to decline the hospitalities of the City tendered him by the Common Council. He left yesterday, for the Federal Capital.

Both Boards of the Common Council reorganized at noon yesterday. Alderman McSpedon was chosen President of the Aldermen on the first ballot and David T. Valentine was reëlected Clerk. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Deputy-Clerk and Assistants of the old Board of Aldermen will serve under the new organization. After receiving the Mayor's Message two or three papers were laid over or referred, and the Board adjourned. Alderman Clancy, the County Clerk, has resigned his seat in the Board. By the defection from the Republicans of one of the newly elected Councilmen, Charles G. Cornell was yesterdey chosen President of the Board for the ensuing year by 13 votes against 11 for Mr. Ottarson. C. T. McClenachan, was reëlected Clerk. He resppointed as his Deputy and Assistants the same persons who filled the respective offices last year. After the reception of the Mayor's Message the Board adjourned until Monday.

The newly-elected District-Attorney, Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, took his place, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and conducted, on the part of the people, the trials of the day. The charge of the Court to the Grand Jury was not delivered, a quorum of that body not being in attendance. Bryan Feeney was convicted of a felonious assault on Patrick Connolly, and sentenced to nine years and six months in the State Prison. William Reed, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to four years and six months. No other cases of importance were tried, except that of William Owens, for forgery, which resulted in an acquittal.

A heavy fall of snow set in last evening, commencing about 7 o'clock, and continning until midnight.

Cangemi was taken, on Ssturday, to the State Prison. Before leaving the City Prison, in which he has been confined for nineteen months, and where he has received every possible attention from the Warden of his corridor, he bade farewell to that gentleman in terms of obscenity not often heard even witbin the Tombs. So much for his professing not to understand the English language.

A German about thirty years of age, who called himself Count Marcosski, was yesterday lodged in the Tombs on a charge of swindling. He had evidently made preparations for doing an extensive business. A large number of forged letters of credit from prominent European bankers, were found upon his person, besides a large number of letters of introduction from distinguished personages in the Old World, to well-known gentlemen of this City, who would probably have snffered from him, but for his arrest.

Henry Saunders, a youngster about 20 years of age, was arrested here yesterday by some Detective Police Officers from Philadelphia, and carried back to that city for trial. He is accused of having murdered a boy in Philadelphia, and of having committed highway robbery and other crimes in that city.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday *pro formâ*, when the gentlemen summoned as a Grand Jury were dismissed for the term, and the Petit Jury ordered to appear on Monday next.

The Coroner's Inquest in Jersey City, in the case of John Breusinoham, who died from injuries received at the Olive House in this City, at the hands of a ship-runner named George Carter, was concluded yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict against Carter, who was thereupon committed to Hudson County Jail, his bail having surrendered him on the finding of the Coroner's Jury.

The General Markets, yesterdsy, opened more firmly for Cotton and Flour. Each article was in demand. Grain, Groceries and Provisions were not remarkably active. A limited business was transacted in Naval Stores, Oils, Tobacco and Freights.

Presidential Schemes.

The canvas for the Presidency, early as it opens, is already brisk. In every party strenuous efforts are made to secure the nomination of special personal or sectional favorites. The Democratic Party is greatly divided,—more so probably than it has been at any time since 1848. As it is in possession of power, it would seem naturally to have superior chances of victory on that account:—but every one feels this to be rather an embarrassment than a help. Mr. Buchanan has shown an alacrity at sinking which astonishes even his oldest friends. He always had a fair reputation for imbecility,—but not one in twenty of those who knew him best, believed him capable of what he has since achieved in this direction. No ordinary man could possibly have dissipated in so short a time so splendid a political future as that which he inherited two years ago. The Administration support is likely to damage the unhappy victim upon whom it may fall. Yet it may aid other causes in thwarting the will of the Democratic Party. Mr. Buchanan will undoubtedly hope for a renomination:—but he could not get the votes of one in ten of his own officeholders, if they should happen to be members of the Convention. Senator Hunter will probably be the Administration candidate,—and his known ability and conservatism will give him strong support, especially in the Southern States. But Gov. Wise will dispute Virginia with him, and may prevent his nomination, though he can scarcely hope to secure his own. Gov. Wise has said and done too many ultra things on the Slavery question, and is generally of too spasmodic and pyrotechnic a temperament to inspire confidence in the masses of the Northern Democracy.

The rumor has been circulated that Douglas intends to publish a letter withdrawing his name as a Presidential candidate. We see no reason for believing that he is likely to do anything of the kind. He could not do it without indelicacy, or without throwing away advantages of position which may give him influence he will need. If the Administration succeeds in defeating his reëlection to the Senate, by bribing members of the Illinois Legislature, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent his nomination either by the whole party, or by the Northern portion of it. In any event he will unquestionably be a very strong candidate in the Charleston Convention. His Southern tour has, doubtless, shown him that there is a very strong conservative feeling on the subject of Slavery among Southern men,—that Mr. Buchanan's tergiversations on the Kansas question have won him a good deal more distrust than respect,—and that the whole South is now inclined to follow the lead of Jefferson Davis and Colonel Spratt. The fact that his speeches—the same in Memphis and New-Orleans as in Chicago and New-York,—were received with equal favor and commanded equal assent, shows the existence of a more national feeling in the Southern States than they generally have credit for. The active leaders and wire-pullers of the party at the South, especially as they are represented at Washington, will, undoubtedly, be against him:—but as, according to present appearances, he will have the strong support of the North and West, it is by no means impossible that he may command even a *two-thirds* vote in the Charleston Convention,—especially if Stephens, of Georgia, should be acceptable to the Northern Democrats for the Vice-Presidency. Very much, however, will depend upon his course at Washington during the present Winter. His action there is much more important to him than his reëlection in Illinois.

In the Republican ranks there is even greater difference of opinion in regard to a candidate. The instinct of the party is to nominate Gov. Seward, not only as the ablest and most conspicuous statesman of the party, but as its best representative, and the man who has done the most to build it up. In this State the feeling in his favor promises to be nearly unanimous. The principal obstacle grows out of the distinct and strongly pronounced hostility of the Americans, who cast 60,000 votes in this State last November, and whose ruling *sentiment* is much stronger than their numbers both in this State and elsewhere. The great mass of this party is invincibly hostile to Gov. Seward, and also, though possibly in a less degree, to Gov. Chase, his Western competitor. There is a movement on their part, of which the apparent object is to bring forward Senator Crittenden, but which probably means something else, as the dominant sentiment of the party is favorable to Young America. Gov. Banks is a favorite with them, and if he lived out of New-England would undoubtedly be strongly pressed for the nomination.

But a new Republican movement is just announced, which may command attention. It is to make Col. Fremont again the candidate, putting upon the ticket with him some live Southern or Southwestern man, like Blair, of Missouri, who has ability, political courage, and the advantage of living in a Slave State. As a general thing, a candidate who has been defeated once is not a favorite for a second run,—unless he has extraordinary abilities or political position. Fremont's large vote in 1856, however, may supply the place of these requisites. But at present the proclivity of the party is to nominate some representative man,—some one whose life gives a guarantee for his opinions and his action; and we have very little doubt that, just at present, at all events, Mr. Seward would command the votes of a decided majority of the Republican Party. What changes a year may bring about can only be conjectured:—they are quite as likely to be in his favor as against him.

The Mayor's Message.

The Message of Mayor Tiemann to the Common Council, which we publish in full, is a very long document, but let none of that long-suffering class known as Tax-payers neglect to give it an attentive reading on account of its length. Though long, it contains no extraneous matter, nor a superfluous sentence. It is as compactly written as possible, and contains an immense amount of information of special value to every inhabitant of this City. Mayor Wood held very peculiar notions in respect to what a Mayor's message should contain, and he used to divert attention from the affairs of the City by introducing into his annual Message, long dissertations on the subject of Free Trade, the Fortifications of the Harbor, and other matters with which the Common Council had no more business than with the internal arrangements of the President's household. But Mayor Tiemann deals with the legitimate subjects of his message with most praiseworthy directness, and enters at once upon that topic which would necessarily engross the first thoughts of the Chief Magistrate of the City—the expenditures of the Common Council. And most people will be startled to learn that after all that has been said about the reckless prodigality, jobbing, and extravagance of the Common Council during the past five years, that the increased expenditure under the control of that body has been very small indeed—only eighteen per cent. Mayor Tiemann cannot be suspected of a desire to apologize for any of the enormities of the Common Council; but he is altogether right in showing the people of the City to whom they are indebted for the fearful increase of their burden of taxation. The increase in the expenditures of the Police Department since 1853 has been 47 per cent.; in the Almshouse Department, 82 per cent.; for Schools, 103 per cent.; to which are added the cost of the Central Park and the State taxes, making the increase of taxation for purposes over which the Common Council have no control, 162 per cent.; while the increase in the cost of the City Government, over which the Common Council have any authority, has not been greater than the natural growth of the City demanded. From a very clear statement of the funded debt, and the sinking fund, the financial affairs of the City appear to be in a very sound condition, and if the annual outlays are large the resources of the City are also large, and no difficulties are to be apprehended from a depreciation of the public credit. The balance sheet of the public ledger presents a very satisfactory array of figures. The Mayor recommends a change of the fiscal year of the City to correspond with that of the General Government, so that it shall commence on the 1st of July instead of the 1st of January. He thinks that some better, more efficient and economical plan for cleaning the streets than has yet been adopted should be devised, but suggests no method himself. In relation to the public markets he recommends that all that do not yield sufficient revenue to keep them in order, should be abolished. A very sensible proposition. These anomalous establishments, it seems, taken together, do not pay the cost of maintaining them; yet they are valued at $1,200,000, and the principal ones are located in parts of the City where property commands the highest rents. We do not see why the Mayor should recommend the sale of a part of this property, instead of the whole, or rather that any of them should be "abolished" and not all; for if they are public conveniences, and their existence could not be defended on any other ground, the fact of their not being remunerative to the Government is no argument in favor of their discontinnance. In relation to the wharves and docks, the Mayor makes some very sensible suggestions, points out the disgraceful condition of most of the public landing places, and recommends that they shall be reconstructed under the direction of competent scientific engineers. There is no subject that demands attention more than this, for the prosperity of the City depends in a great measure upon it. Mayor Tiemann is the first of our chief magistrates who has evinced a proper regard for this matter since the time of Mayor Clark. He also makes a very sensible recommendation in reference to the restoration of the City Hall. He is opposed to the plan of adding another story, which would involve a very great expense and be of very doubtful convenience; he proposes that the Hall shall be restored to the condition it was in before the conflagration of last August.

The only Department of the City over which the Mayor has had control, during the past year, has been that of Streets, and it is there that the most important changes have taken place, and where the most promising reforms have been effected. But the City Inspector's office will now be under his control, to a certain extent, and he will have the responsibility of nominating a new head for that most important Department. We only hope he will be as fortunate, or as discriminating, there as he has been in the Street Department.

The Message, on the whole, is a very commendable document; it deserves the special study of every one who is interested in the Government of this great Metropolis; from the array of facts which it presents, a very comprehensive idea may be formed of the condition of our municipal affairs, and the causes of the disorders from which we suffer.

The Wreck of the Susan.

The fillibusters as fillibusters, are, it must be confessed, by no means fortunate men, but as common pirates and outlaws, they are the luckiest dogs we ever heard of. Their fillibustering has never gone well. Hard knocks, bad fare, sickness, and repulsee attended their first campaign in Nicaragua. The fortune of war was all against them. But then, in their character of United States criminals, they have so far enjoyed an immunity from the ordinary perils of law-breakers, such as is rarely to be met with. In Walker's first expedition, after a series of brilliant victories, and in spite of the universal sympathy of the whole population of Nicaragua, that gentleman, and the remnant of his forces, found himself, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, cooped up in Rivas subsisting on mule flesh, and within six days, more or less, of hanging. At this critical juncture, when any other cut-throat would have had to surrender at discretion and meet his fate as best he might, the United States forces intervene, carry him and his adherents off in national and even British vessels, and, in spite of his insolence and general unmannerly behavior, land the whole party safe, and, barring damaged digestions, sound in their native country. If Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., had deigned to write a fillibustering story for the New-York *Ledger*, and had pitched on such an unpromising subject as Walker for a hero, and had put him finally in such a fix as that in which the "gray-eyed man of destiny" found himself on this occasion, and got him out of it in the same way in which Walker got out, neither Cobb's reputation as a romancer, nor even the high standing of the *Ledger* itself, would have saved the tale from the charge of gross improbability.

The third act of this curious performance is, if possible, still more outrageous in its unlikelihood. Walker openly violates the Neutrality laws, enlists men to wage war against a friendly power, puts to sea after a fraud on the Custom-house, and duly invades foreign territory. Any other person in this position would assuredly have been looked upon as in possession of the very poorest prospects; but the United States does not leave even her scampa to their fate in this way. Commodore Paulding once more carries back the hero and his dupes to peace and plenty; and then the Federal officials, by way, no doubt, of enlivening the dullness which soldiers generally feel in "piping times of peace," got up "garrison theatricals" at New-Orleans, and gave a representation of a charming piece called the "Fillibuster's Trial," in which General Walker appeared as the prisoner.

After a few months' interval the General goes to sea again; defies the United States authorities, sails without papers, and carries off a Lieutenant of the Federal Navy as a hostage for the good behavior of the public. Insolence like this, one would think, will surely bring down vengeance and misfortune. It certainly would in a novel. But truth, as has been remarked tolerably often, is stranger than fiction. The *Susan* is wrecked on a coral reef; but the crew, instead of going to the bottom, are actually picked off by the British—of all people in the world—and once more tenderly, carefully, politely carried back to the United States. Once at home, one would naturally expect that, in the ordinary course of things, the whole party would take to the woods, in order to avoid the police. Nothing of the kind. By the last accounts they were parading the streets of Mobile with music and banners. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., has evidently been hitherto too tame and prosaic in his plots. Let him give the reins to his imagination.

More Work for the Ladies.

The Mount Vernon Association will have more work ready to their fair hands as soon as they shall have finally bought Mr. John A. Washington out of the sight and hearing of his disgusted fellow-countrymen. Let them not, therefore, spare to add Radway's Ready Relief of $25,000, just offered by that enterprising Æsculapius, to the ten thousand already paid by the prosperous publisher of the *Ledger*. They will need all the funds they can collect, and we who frowned on the notion of taxing our New-Year's visits may at last be brought to submit to stemer and more searching expedients at the behest of patriotism and beauty. Perhaps the omnibus proprietors might be induced to issue tickets for their stages, at six cents each, the odd cent on every quarter's worth purchased going to the Mount Vernon Fund. This would save us all some trouble in the making of change, and unless we happened to hand up the wrong ticket to the wrong driver would be a real mitigation of the miseries of Broadway travel. Something, at all events, must be done or prepared. For Mr. John Hancock, of Boston, the nephew of that illustrious premier baron of our American Magna Charta, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and great fountain of Democracy, has just died in the Tri-mountain city, leaving the ancient mansion-house on Beacon-street with its quaint gables, and high-perched dignity of aspect, at the mercy of chance and a much dispersed posterity. Precisely who inherits this precious remnant of our Revolutionary world we do not know; but we believe there can be little doubt that the name of Hancock is verging fast to extinction in the direct line. Envious modern buildings elbow the venerable walls which have given shelter at one or another time to all that is most illustrious in our Revolutionary history. Heedless young Boston in pegtops and crinoline flaunts by the neglected terraces and beneath the old-fashioned balcony of the haughtiest of Republicans. And we should not be surprised to learn that the death of the late possessor is to be followed by the immediate sale of his property, and that again by the conversion of the "old Hancock house" into an approved "swell-front palace," such as our provincial friends at the Eastward delight to dwell in. And this, of course, must not be. The ladies must rescue the home of Hancock even as they are rescuing the home of Washington. If Virginia is too poor to buy and save from profanation the one, Massachusetts certainly is not rich enough to protect and preserve the other. Still Virginia ought to do for Massachusetts as much as Massachusetts has been doing for her,—and it would be a very fraternal thing for Henry A. Wise to prepare as careful an eulogy upon Hancock as Edward Everett has bestowed upon Washington. While the Pericles of Boston traverses the South with his praises of the greatest son of the Old Dominion, the Demosthenes of Richmond should go through the North sounding the trumpet of the most conspicuous candidate offered by New-England to the gibbet of Ministerial tyranny.

A Movement in the Right Direction.—A large number of the citizens of the New-Haven (Conn.) District have invited Ex-Senator Baldwin to permit his name to be presented as a candidate for Congress. An outcry is raised against the movement, in some quarters, on the ground that it interferes with the regular mode of making nominations by Conventions. So much the better. This indeed should be one of its chief recommendations, for we shall never have any prospect of a deliverance from the corruptions and imbecilities of our political system, until the entire machinery of cancuses, primary meetings, and nominating conventions is broken up. It is by the use of this machinery that weak men are put in positions for which they are utterly unqualified, and that corrupt men obtain the power to fatten themselves upon the public plunder. As long as the present system holds, popular elections are mainly a farce. The actual choice of rulers is made, not by the people and at the ballot-boxes, but in these private assemblies, unknown to the law and open to every kind of chicanery and intrigue. In large cities especially the evil has become so intolerable as to be universally recognized; and in the country districts, although it is less conspicuous, it is becoming quite as general and as productive of bad results.

The only remedy lies in precisely such action as has been taken in New-Haven. Let the people take the matter into their own hands. If they select able, experienced men of eminent qualifications for public place, their choice will be ratified at the ballot-box. No better selection could have been made to begin with than that of Gov Baldwin, and the result in his case will show whether the people of his district are ready to take the management of their own affairs, or whether they still prefer the labor-saving tyranny of the caucus system.

Implied Truths.—Any man who enriches the language with a new phrase for an old fact deserves the commendations of the Press, at least, and of the Bar. It was only a Judge, we believe, who objected to Webster's Dictionary, with its thirty thousand new words, being put into the hands of a certain eloquent advocate.

Let us, then, thank the Washington *Union* for arming us with a new and graceful circumlocution for something so familiar as the earliest invention of the "Father of Lies." When the schooner *Susan* sailed from Mobile with her pirates, their banjos and their brandy, the *Union*, speaking with authority, assumed the startled notion that "upon the vigilance of our officers in the Gulf the peace of the world might depend," since the arrest of the *Susan* by any foreign cruiser would at once provoke a war. This statement the *Union* now informs us meant nothing at all, but was merely an "implied truth," the President having perfectly made up his mind that the whole crew of the *Susan* were to be regarded as *filii melius*, natives of No Man's Land, who might be taken, shot, or sunk, at discretion by the first comer.

"Implied truths" of this kind are not infrequent in the columns of the *Union*, and we are much indebted to the official organ for furnishing us with so pretty a euphonism in the place of the somewhat coarser epithet by which they are commonly known.

Governor Morgan's First Act.—The first official act of Governor Morgan indicates a prompt and very decided character for business. He had but just taken his oath of office when he issued his order for the withdrawal of the militia from Quarantine. The Governor is sanguine in the belief that "reason has resumed the seat which impulse usurped for a time" on Staten Island, and that, hereafter, the people of that lovely locality will indubitably respect the laws and property of the State. We most sincerely trust that Governor Morgan's guage of the Staten Island mind will prove correct; but still, in a population whose "impulse" leads them to set fire to hospitals and dwelling houses, and set the laws of the State at defiance, we should say it would be the safer plan, decidedly, to protect the property of the State by at least a corporal's guard, than trust to reason in Richmond County resuming her seat. It was, undoubtedly, an act of wisdom on the part of the Governor to withdraw the troops; but there having been no evidences of a change of feeling in relation to the location of the hospital at Quarantine, it will be nothing more than an act of prudence to establish some kind of a safeguard to prevent the repetition of the scenes of last September.

Withdrawal of the Troops from Staten Island.

Governor Morgan, in the following letter, issues instructions for the withdrawal of the troops from Staten Island. The announcement that the "Staten Island war" is at an end will be received with satisfaction by the troops and by the public at large:

Executive Chamber, Albany, Jan. 1, 1859.

Adjutant-General Frederick Townsend:

General—I feel confident that, as the immediate danger of contagion has passed away, reason has resumed the seat which impulse usurped for a time, and that the people of Richmond County will henceforth respect the laws and property of the State, and will seek redress for any wrongs they may suffer by peaceful measures only. You will, therefore, issue the proper orders for the withdrawal of the troops detailed and stationed at Staten Island for the protection of the Quarantine Buildings.

In so doing, you will express to the troops my high sense of their soldierly conduct in the unusual situation in which they have been placed. They have entitled themselves to the gratitude of the people of the State, and have shown that they deserve the confidence which New-York has ever reposed in her citizen soldiery. I am, Sir, yours, &c., &c.,

E. D. MORGAN.

General Head-Quarters, State of New-York, Adjutant-General's Office, Albany, Jan. 1, 1859.

Special Orders, No. 1.

1. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the withdrawal of the troops which have been garrisoned at Quarantine, for the protection of the property of the State located there. To this end, therefore, Major-General Sandford will countermand the order for the detachment detailed in relief of the Eleventh Regiment, now on service at Quarantine.

2. The Eleventh Regiment will, as already ordered from the First Division Head-Quarters, be discharged from further service at Quarantine on Monday next, Jan. 3.

3. General Sandford will direct that on the abandonment of the post by the Eleventh Regiment, its Quartermaster will turn over to the proper officer of the Commissary-General's Department, all the public property for which he may be responsible.

4. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to recognize the valuable services which the troops of the First Division have performed so satisfactorily at Quarantine.

In every vicissitude they have borne all the exposures and privations incident to the soldier's life without a murmur, and have fully proved that the confidence so generally reposed in them has not been misplaced.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRED'K TOWNSEND, Adj't Gen.

Georgia papers announce the death of Dr. Thomas Holly Chivers, at his residence in Decatur, Dec. 19. He was an author, an able classical scholar, and remarkable for many eccentricities.

Departure of Senator Douglas.

RECEPTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE AT THE EVERETT HOUSE—THE SENATOR'S ESCORT TO THE STEAMER.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Philadelphia to visit New-York and escort Senator Douglas to that city, met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Everett House, New-York, where the Senator was introduced to the members of the Committee by Colonel Forney.

Alderman Brady, on behalf of the New-York authorities, made the following address:

Senator Douglas and Gentlemen of the Philadelphia Delegation: The present is to me a moment of pleasure and of regret—pleasure at the knowledge that you are about to be handed over to some gentlemen who will give you a more flattering reception than that which you have received at the hands of the civic authorities of New-York—regret at the fact that your stay with us has been so short that the thousands of your friends who have desired to make your personal acquaintance have not been permitted to do so. The inclement state of the weather for the last few days has prevented thousands of your fellow-citizens from becoming acquainted with you, so that they might learn to love and appreciate you. I take great pleasure in handing you over to Mr. Lehman, chairman of the Philadelphia delegation, and I trust that your stay in Philadelphia will be fraught with more pleasure than you have enjoyed during your brief sojourn with the civic authorities of New-York.

William E. Lehman, chairman of the Philadelphia Committee, then said:

Senator Douglas—The citizens of Philadelphia have deputed this committee to extend to you a cordial invitation to visit their city on your way to Washington. It is their purpose to welcome you in such a manner as will mark their sense of the important services which you have rendered to our glorious country. The Councils of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, emulating the action of the authorities of this Metropolis, have unanimously tendered you the use of Independence Hall, and it is the intention of the Mayor of the city to receive you as a distinguished Senator entitled to this high honor. But those whom we particularly represent are your personal and political friends, who wish to offer some substantial recognition of your noble course in the United States Senate, in vindication of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—a doctrine essentially democratic and constitutional, without which our institutions cannot exist and self-government is at an end. We desire to congratulate you upon your brilliant triumph in your own State, and to assure you that in the late struggle, which terminated so gloriously, you had the warm sympathy of many of our best citizens. Your victory has been complete. You have humbled your opponents and reinstated the principle of free government to its proper place in the Democratic faith; and we desire to unite with the general feeling every where manifested to applaud your gallant bearing and to render signal homage to you as the hero of a great political victory. We trust, therefore, that you will favorably regard our invitation, and consent to receive the earnest greeting that Philadelphia is anxious to extend to you.

Senator Douglas, in response to these addresses, turned to Alderman Bradley and said:

Mr. Chairman of the New-York Committee: It affords me pleasure to renew to you my grateful acknowledgments for the reception which I have received at the hands of the authorities and citizens of New-York, and for the generous manner in which you have performed those duties which have especially devolved upon yourself. Everything since my arrival has been such as to impress me with the conviction that I was truly the City's guest. I now take my leave of you with the assurance that I will carry the recollections of this visit to New-York always fresh in memory.

Then, addressing himself to Mr. Lehman, he said:

Mr. Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee—I desire to say, in acknowledgment of the tender you have made on behalf of those you represent, that I am truly grateful to you, and to those for whom you speak. To be met here by so large a Committee from Philadelphia, with the assurance that they speak for so large a portion of its citizens, for its corporate authorities, and carry with them the tender of independence Hall, is a compliment seldom, if ever, conferred upon a public man in this country. I do not feel myself at liberty to decline availing myself of this offer. It was my anxious desire to leave New-York this morning and proceed at once to Washington, and nothing but a demonstration of this nature of the present could have changed this purpose. I return you my thanks for the kind terms in which you have expressed the sense of the Committee, and shall consider myself from this time in your hands.

The Aldermanic Committee who have dispensed the City's hospitalities to Senator Douglas during his temporary sojourn in New-York, accompanied him to the steamer *Joseph Belknap*, Pier No. 1, where the Philadelphia delegation took him into their keeping. Alderman Bradley proceeded as far as Amboy with the party. The steamer was gaily decked out with flags in honor of the Senator, and there were a large company of citizens upon the pier to witness his departure. The "Adriatic Club," which has just been organized in the City to promote the interests of Mr. Douglas, brought a brass cannon to the Battery, and fired a parting salute of one hundred guns.

As the steamer left the dock, (at precisely 2 o'clock P. M.,) the crowds upon the pier gave three cheers for Senator Douglas, and three more for the City of Philadelphia. The party on board the steamer returned the civility by removing their hats and giving three cheers and a tiger for New-York. Mr. Douglas stood hat in hand bowing to his friends until the boat was in the stream.

The delegates who came here to accompany Mr. Douglas to Philadelphia state that extensive arrangements have been made to receive him there upon his arrival.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR DOUGLAS IN PHILADELPHIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 3.

Senator Douglas arrived here this evening, *en route* to Washington. He was received at the wharf by a Committee and the "Keystone Club," the campaign body of the last Presidential election. Salutes were fired from Windmill Island in honor of his arrival, and a large procession formed, with torches and banners, and escorted him through the principal streets, in an open barouche, to the St. Lawrence Hotel. A heavy snow-storm prevailed at the time. On reaching head-quarters Mr. Douglas, in compliance with the request of the assemblage, addressed them, using about the same language as on the occasion of the New-York serenade. He did not suppose the demonstration was intended as a personal compliment, but as an evidence of attachment to the principles which he struggled to uphold.

A speech from Mr. Forney being demanded, he appeared and said that Mr. Douglas was not received as a Presidential candidate, but as a hero who had stood up against misapplied official power and conquered.

Mr. Douglas will receive his friends to-morrow in Independence Hall.

PREPARATIONS FOR A RECEPTION IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 3.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Senator Douglas was held at the Gilmore House, to-night. A Committee was appointed to make preparations to receive him and tender him the hospitalities of the city.

Departure of Gen. Houston.

HIS LETTER DECLINING THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY.

Gen. Houston left New-York yesterday morning for Washington. In consequence of pressing business he was compelled to decline the hospitalities tendered him by the common Council, which he did in the following letter:

Metropolitan House, Dec. 31, 1858.

S. A. Bunce, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Dear Sir: I have had the honor to receive your note of this date, tendering me on behalf of the Common Council the hospitalities of the City of New-York, and requesting me to mention what day and hour will be convenient for me to receive the visits and congratulations of your fellow-citizens.

Deeply sensible of the honor tendered me, and gratifying as it would be to my feelings to meet the citizens of New-York generally, I am, nevertheless, reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure, my present visit being entirely on private business, and for the purpose of meeting a few personal friends, added to which my duties in the Senate require that I should leave this City on my return to Washington on Monday morning next. Be pleased to convey to the gentlemen of the Common Council my warmest acknowledgments for their proffered courtesy, and for yourself the assurance of regard with which I am, your very obedient servant, S. S. HOUSTON.

Musical.

Dodworth's Saloon.—Messrs. Mason and Thomas gave their second classical *matinée* yesterday to a fine audience, considering that it was the ladies' visiting day. The programme opened with Beethoven's Quartette in B flat, (opus 18;) after which a delicious *Ballade* by Mr. Mason, admirably played, then a tarantelle on the violin, performed by Mr. Thomas; and finally a trio in F major, by Rangier. We are bold enough to confess that the name of this composer is unfamiliar to us, and also to add that we

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MISERABLE CASE OF DESTITUTION.—On Sunday night Mr. BOGERT called at the Station-house in the Twenty-second Ward, and informed the officer in charge, of a case of destitution which had just come to his knowledge. He said that in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh aveaues, there was a family, consisting of e man, his wife and four children, who were at the point of starvation. One policeman, seat to inquire into the matter, found the facts to be as stated. They took the family in charge and yesterday they were sent to the Jnfferson Market Police Court, where they were cared for. The house these wretched beings had been driven to take for their home is one in which extreme poverty alone could think of seeking shelter. It is a frame building, which about a year since was partially consumed by fire. The charred boards are now as they were when the firemen left them, and one room alone remains where misery could ask for a hiding-place. This, from the wretchedness which has filled it for the last six months, looked more squalid than if it had been unlnhabtted. The plaster shell which enclosed it had long ago scaled off, leaving interstices between the lath, through which the wind whistled in a manner more in accordance with the theories of "ventilating Reid" than with the practices of themajority of men. But this was not all. The storm, which has not yet spent its force, found this wretched family before relief did, and gave them suffering enough THE warmth generated by their huddling more closely together as the winds blew cold, only served to melt the snow which was fast driving in, and making their abode more cheerless than ever. Then, as if this were not enough, the rain poured in and fairly deluged them, so that when they were found, the children, from the oldest, nine years of age, to the youngest, who first saw the light a year ago under a stoop in the Ninth-avenue, had what scanty clothing still covered them completely saturated with water. In one corner was a straw mattress, which had served more the purpose of a sponge than of a bed. A rickety table in the other corner held a pile of broken crockery, and suggested the idea that the wretched people might once have had something to eat, as the stove, which was then cold and cheerless enough, implied that there might once have been fire in the room. But there was no morsel of food nor spark of fire then, for the story was the same old one of starvation and suffering. Children and parents were both nearly stupefied, the former by cold and hunger and the letter by drink. Part of a loaf of bread and a bowl half full of *sauer kraut*, which a kind-hearted German woman brought in as soon as the condition of the family was made known, still remain in the room, but the only occupant it has now is a dog, which snarls at the passers-by as though to keep them from looking at such a scene of wretchedness. It may be that the place is vacant only to give room for the transaction of similar scenes during the next and perhaps during the present Winter.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER.—ROBERT T. HAWS, Esq., the new Comptroller, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. He was sworn in some ten days since. The Comptroller yesterday received a large number of visitors who called to congratulate him. Many of the old employes of the office were standing about in rather uncertain attitudes, as though they apprehended the fall of the official axe. In addition to those announced in yesterday's TIMES, we understand that others of a minor character have been determined on by the Comptroller. They will not be officially promulgated until to-day.

MORE STORMY WEATHER.—The holiday visitors have scarcely ceased to congratulate themselves upon the restoration of fair weather and dry walking, when the City is again visited by a storm which threatens to equal, if it does not exceed, its predecessors of the week past. A raw, chilly wind prevailed all day yesterday from the northeast, with an overcast sky, strongly suggestive of snow. About 7 o'clock P. M. a light snow began to fall, with every indication of its continuance through the night. The temperature is too cold, at the time of writing, to melt the snow, but we cannot well tell what a day or night may bring forth. The Sound steamers having resumed their regular trips, left yesterday at their usual hour, but the heavy weather which they must have met last night in the Sound, may have caused some of them to anchor for the night.

REVIVAL OF THE WHIG PARTY.—The members elect of the Old Line Whig General Committee for 1859 will meet for organization at THORP'S, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, to-morrow evening, and it is expected that, from the substantial character of the Delegates, good work in the advancement of true Nationality may be expected.

LAUNCH.—The screw-steamer *Guatemala*, of 1,000 tons burthen, built by SAMUEL SNEEDAN, for the Panama Railroad Company, will be launched from her yard at Greenpoint, weather permitting, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

LOST OVERBOARD.—WILLIAM DODD, a seaman belonging to the schooner *D. C. Hulse*, from New-York, bound to Savannah, was lost off the mainboom, when near Tybee, on Saturday week. The boat was lowered, and every effort made to save him without effect, there being a fresh breeze blowing at the time. He belonged to this City.

Police Reports.

PECUNIARY SPECULATIONS OF A BOGUS GERMAN COUNT—HIS LODGEMENT IN THE TOMBS.—A young rosy-complexioned and elegantly dressed German, a few days since, drove up in a carriage in front of a boarding-house in Grand-street. He helped a lady out of the carriage and, accompanied by her, entered the house. Half a dozen trunks were taken in after them. The dashing Tenton announced his name as Count De Morezyski and the lady as the Countess De Morezyski. The best room was given to them, and the politest attention showed them. Mrs. Myers a widow lady, was the hostess of the boarding-house so highly favored with the presence of such illustrious guests, and the number of her establishment is 113 Grand-street. Mrs. Myers was proud of her noble patrons. One day the Count came rushing from his apartment in a terrific rage and announced that, in his temporary absence, his trunk had been broken open and robbed of $500 in gold coin. He charged Mrs. Myers with the robbery, and had her forthwith arrested. The accused landlady was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and gave bail to appear for examination. The examination took place yesterday. The evidence showed the Count to be an impostor, and a vile swindler, and the calumniated Mrs. Myers to be a worthy and honest landlady. Instead of having lately left his Germanic estates, the pretended Count had left a dining saloon in Florence, Mass., where he had filled the menial, but useful, position of waiter. Mr. John T. Heim, of No. 130 East Broadway, told the ugliest stories of the pseudo count. He formed the acquaintance of the young German about six weeks ago, in Volk's Garden, and subsequently called upon him at his boarding-house. The second time he called he was importuned for a loan; his third visit the dashing Count suddenly entered from the room, leaving his guest and his wife in the room together. The wife turned the key in the door and commenced making love. Mr. Heim, who, however, resisted her fascinations, picked up his hat, opened the door and left. A few days subsequent to this occurrence, the Count asked for a loan of $125, and on account of his refusal threatened to prosecute Heim for seducing his wife. The proprietor of the hotel No. 45 Whitehall-street, testified that the Count stopped at his house, and represented that he was a German noble of distinction. One of the boarders at the Whitehall-street Hotel had the misfortune to get drunk, and the Count helped him to his apartments. The victim of intoxication afterwards discovered that he had been robbed, and a portion of his money was found on the Count. The evidence was very plain, and the complaint against Mrs. Myers was dismissed. The Count was lodged in the Tombs to await trial on charges of perjury and robbery. The prisoner had evidently intended to go somewhat largely into pecuniary speculations. Upon his person were found letters of credit dated at Paris, London, Berlin, and other leading cities of Europe. He also had what claimed to be letters of introduction to leading men of this City. One of the letters was addressed to Governor Morgan. The letters were all in one hand, and had evidently been written by himself. The pseudo Count takes his arrest with the utmost indifference, and even has the audacity to insist that he is what he really professes to be, a Germanic Count of the pure and unadulterated material.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PHILADELPHIA MURDERER.—Some Philadelphia Detectives have been several days in this City, looking for a youth named Henry Saunders. The object of their search was discovered, early yesterday morning, coming from an alleyway leading into Jackson-street. A gang of young thieves were with him, who did their utmost to prevent his arrest. The shining muzzles of two or three revolvers had a terror-inspiring effect, and the thieving gang quickly took to their heels. Saunders according to the charges preferred against him, although only twenty years of age, is an old and hardened offender. He is accused of having murdured a boy in Philadelphia, with the commission of highway robbery, and being a participator in several burglaries and minor robberies. He was taken, last evening, to Philadelphia for trial.

A CANNIBAL.—Thomas Barrow resides in Third avenue, near Twenty-third-street, and he has brother, Patrick. The brother has not been, for some time past, very amicably inclined towards Thomas. Patrick called on Thomas yesterday, and after uttering a few savage words, commenced to make a meal of Thomas. He bit off Thomas' nose, but not relishing the flavor of the first mouthful, spit the piece out on the floor. He next essayed to secure a fraternal rib, but by the time he had fractured four of his brother's ribs, some persons in the house came to his rescue. The cannabalistic brother was taken before Justice KELLY, and assigned more rational and healthy diet.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE WASHINGTON-STREET MURDER—VERDICT OF THE JURY AGAINST THE ACCUSED MURDERER.

The inquest was resumed yesterday at Jersey City by Coroner MOSAIS, in the case of JOHN BAUSHAN, who died from injuries received at the hands of GEORGE CARTER, at the Ohio House, corner of West and Warren streets, on Tuesday last. ROBERT W. EDMONDS testified that deceased was his brother-in-law. About a year ago he lost his wife, and since then has occasionally drank to excess. The following is a summary of the evidence taken:

Officer Tollwell stated that a dispute occurred between Mr. Carter and deceased over a game of cards; Brusnham accused Carter of cheating him.

Henry Potter, bar-tender at the house, testified that the deceased came there directly after the landlog of the steamship *Vanderbilt*; they drank several times; there was a game of cards for drinks, which ended in a fight between the prisoner and the deceased.

Hugh McGuire testified that he was assistent engineer on the steamship *Empire City*, and had known deceased nearly two years; he left the ship with the deceased on last Tuesday night, and they went together to the Ohio House where they had a couple of drinds; after that deceased asked him to play a few games of cards; they played several games, and then got up to go back to the ship, when Carter, who had just come in, asked them to play a game with him; McGuire objected to playing with Carter, but the deceased wishing to play, he consented to play two games, and, accordingly, he, the deceased, Carter and a friend of his, played two games together; when these were finished, Carter offered to play with deceased for twenty-five cents a game; they played some two or three games when a dipute arose; Carter struck deceased over the left eye; the deceased told Carter that he was a big man, but notwithstanding this, if he was sober himself he would lick him; Carter struck deceased two or three times, knocking him down; the friends of Carter and witness raised the deceased up, when Carter again struck him; the deceased was pretty drunk and did not strike back; Carter dragged the deceased six or seven feet upon the floor and then purposely fell upon him, and struck him two or three time before he got off from him; witness then left deceased and went on board of the ship.

William Linden said that he was present when the affrey occurred, and that he knew Mr. Carter by sight; when he came there they were quarrolling, and he saw Carter strike deceased; they then clinched and deceased fell upon the floor when Carter struck deceased with his fist, having his knee on deceased's breast; he dragged him around the floor and struck him several times with his fist, when Officer Tollwell, getting between them, pushed Carter away; he saw Carter punch deceased several times in the stomach with his knee; deceased did not use abusive language toward Carter until after he was struck; he does not think Carter was drunk.

Dr. Wilson testified that he was called to see deceased about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening last; he examined him and found his abdomen very much distended over the region of the bladder, he suffered excruciating agony on the slightest movement; he introdnced a catheter into the bladder and drew from it nearly a gallon of bloody fluid; he attended him almost constantly from that time until his death, and rendered him every assistance in his power, but he declined very rapidly; he was delirious most of the time after Thursday, and died on Friday night.

Drs. Wilson and Reeve made a *post mortem* of the body. They found the bladder ruptured and torn for about two inches, and considerable effusion into the cavity of the abdomen. The immediate cause of death was rupture of the bladder.

There being no further evidence, the case was here given to the Jury, who rendered the following rather singular verdict:

"That JOHN H. L. BRUSINHAM came to his death at the hands of GEORGE CARTER, of New-York City, a steamship runner, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced at the instigation of the devil, on the morning of the 29th day of December, 1858, between 1 and 3 o'clock, with force and arms, at the Ohio House, in the City and State of New-York, in and upon the said J. H. L. BRUSINHAM, then and there being in the peace of God and in the State aforesaid, did wilfully and maliciously assault and kick and pound, with his fist and feet, and kneed him with his knees, over the region of the bladder, thereby causing a rupture of the bladder, from the effects of which he died on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1858."

On the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was committed to the Hudson County Jail, to await the action of the Jury of that County.

THE FORTY-FIRST-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—The person who shot EDWARD HENN, the young German, early on Saturday morning in Forty-first-street, is still unknown. The police, yesterday, were busily engaged in trying to get a clue of the attempted murderer, but thus far their efforts have been unsuccessful. Young HENN is pronounced by his physicians as in a very critical state, and the probability is he will not survive his injuries. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday, took his *ante-mortem* examination, and his statement corroborated the account published in Monday's TIMES. HENN testified that he was in company with several acquaintances on the night in question, and that they called at the lager-bier saloon of WILLIAM STOTENBERGER, in Forty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, to get a drink. Finding the door locked, the party turned to go away, but a large man with a red head opened the upper windows and called them back, saying that he did not let them in at first, supposing they were rowdies; at the moment the gun was fired HENN was standing on the edge of the sidewalk, and did not know at first that he was shot. The names of some of the party with him were JOHN SNYDER, JOHN SAWALL, JOHN HENN, JOHN WISTNER, ADAM HURST and GEORGE KILSON.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.—A young Frenchman named THEODORE BURELL, and said to have been a fireman on the steamship *Vanderbilt*, committed suicide on Sunday evening, at the lager-bier saloon No. 304 Greenwich-street. The young Frenchman had become infatuated with a young Irish girl named MARY MCQUIN. The burning passion of the young fireman was not reciprocated by the young lady. BURELL called on Sunday evening, and discovered the object of his affection exhibiting fondness for another young man. BURELL drew a dagger, stabbed himself to the heart, and fell dead to the floor. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict of suicide was rendered.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—DANIEL NEVILLE, the laborer employed on the Hudson River Railroad, reported as having been seriously injured a few days since by a car running against him, died yesterday of his injuries. Coroner JACKMAN held the inquest. The evidence showed that the deceased was pushing a freight car upon the track when he was run into by another car. The Jury deemed the occurrence accidental and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—THE COMPTROLLER'S ESTIMATES.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President KALAFLEISCH in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing one from the Brooklyn City Gas Light Company, refusing to enter into contract with the city to supply the city with gas for five years upon the terms proposed. The whole matter was referred to the Gas Committee for report. A resolution, offered by Alderman WILSON, was adopted, directing that at the special election to be held on Tuesday next, to elect an Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, the polls be held at the following places: First District, at No. 72 Ninth Fourth-street. Second District, No. 10's Engine House. Third District, No. 78 Grand-street. The bids for furnishing the city with stationery and executing the printing, were received, opened and referred to the Committee on Supplies for report. A communication was received from Comptroller LEWIS, notifying the Board of a deficiency in the salary account for the year ending the 31st of December last of nearly $2,000; and accordingly the salaries of the Mayor and other officers, for December, have not been paid. (Referred to the Finance Committee.) The Comptroller sent in a communication in favor of making the following appropriations for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1859, as recommended by the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors:

Amount to be raised for interest	$84,195 00
To be paid on public debt	143,678 12
Salaries of city officers and Police, after deducting city revenue	25,167 00
Amount to be raised and charged to the city at large	57,406 00
Fire Department and lighting streets	131,825 00
Cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps	38,150 60

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

IN TROUBLE.—Some of the Brooklyn Police are in a peck of trouble. One of their number, a few days ago, arrested a woman for obtaining goods under false pretences. She was locked up in the cells, but during the night she got up a Cuaningham *accouchement* affair, minus the "blessed" baby, which was *not* forthcoming. She pulled the wool over the Police Physician's eyes, and made him believe that the baby might be expected very shortly. He was modest, and, taking her word for the truth of her statement, had her carried home on a litter by four athletic M. P.'s, who sympathized deeply with the patient in her hour of trouble. Arrived at home, she locked the door, and bid the M. P.'s and the M. D. defiance, and positively declined having a baby. The officers could do nothing. It was raining and snowing, and they returned to the Station-house, cold, wet and crest-fallen. After a good sleep one of the officers resolved to rearrest the woman. With this object in view he visited the house. It was a long time before he could get the door open, and when he did the fair Amazon told him to take her. She was in her chemisette! He left suddenly, and was last seen at head-quarters, seeking advice and comfort from the head of the Department. The woman still holds out in her citadel, and, doubtless, will do so until the end.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The grading of this avenue from Baltic-street to the New-Utrecht line—a distance of about three miles—is now under contract, and will be completed, if no unnecessary delay occurs, during the present year. A portion of this avenue (some six blocks, between McComb-street and Sixth-street) is now nothing but a salt-water marsh. It is almost in the heart of the city, and is covered by water at every tide. The average depth of the filling to be done between the points named is about twenty-two feet. Aside from the large amount of property this avenue will open up for improvement, the grading to the city will be valuable in a sanitary point of view. The work will cost about $100,000, and give employment during the year to several hundred men. The avenue, when completed, will be one of the finest in the city. It is 80 feet wide, and will have a fronting upon it of 1,200 twenty-five feet lots, which at the present time are comparatively valueless.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Special (Supreme Court) Term Calendar will be taken up to-morrow, when twenty cases will be called. There are 73 causes on the Calendar. The January Term of the City Court opened yesterday. The Petit Jurors were sworn and discharged till the 10th inst. The Court of Sessions, for criminal business, will commence to-day, when a Grand Jury will be organized. The Grand Jury will have a large number of complaints against the liquor dealers to attend to.

MAN MISSING.—Mr. RUD HERNIG, a German, doing business in New York, and residing at No. 230 Washington-street, Brooklyn, has been missing for over a week, under circumstances that excite the most painful apprehensions for his safety. He left his boarding-house in the morning to go to his place of business, and that is the last trace of him. He had considerable money about his person.

MORTALITY.—During the last week there were only 93 deaths in Brooklyn; 57 of these were children and 44 females. There were ten deaths by consumption. Of the total number, 12 were over 50 years of age.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—JAN. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 127, 21, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71. *Part II.*—Nos. 2850, 2484, 2654, 2320, 2718, 20, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 3, 4, 41, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100.

The Special Term Calendar will not be called until Friday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47. *Part II.*—Nos. 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 71.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 3.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

Joseph Fells vs. *Felicité Ventvali.*—In this cause, in which the settlement of a proposed case stood over, for non-compliance with Rule No. 36, (new,) the case was settled, certain amendments being allowed.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

M. A. Palmer vs. *A. G. Palmer.*—Attachment ordered against the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—Jan. 3.

Before Judge Slosson.

Samuel S. Salter vs. *Fernando Wood.*—The summing up of this case, the trial of which has now occupied upwards of three weeks, was commenced this day—the session being occupied until a late hour with the argument of Mr. O'Conor for the defence.

The argument of the cause will proceed on Tuesday, with Mr. D. D. Field's address on behalf of the plaintiff. The trial to-day was attended by a crowded audience, many prominent citizens and members of the Bar being present.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. TERM

Before Judge Russell.

The charge of the Court to the Grand Jury will be delivered to-day, a quorum of that body not being in attendance yesterday. The Petit Jury were called, and mostly answered to their names. The usual excuses were offered by a large number of those in attendance, but were in very few cases allowed. The new District-Attorney, Mr. Waterbury, took his seat and conducted the examination of witnesses for the prosecution in the trials of the day.

Bryan Feeney, aged 18 years, was tried for an assault and battery, with intent to kill Patrick Coonolly, by stabbing him with a knife, on Nov. 14. The wound was a severe one, being inflicted in the abdomen, and Coonolly was a long time confined in the City Hospital, with, at first, a very poor chance for recovery. The assault grew out of a grudge of old standing betwixt the parties. The evidence was conclusive,—indeed, the defendant did not deny the assault, but alleged intoxication as the excuse. He was convicted, and sentenced to nine years and six months in the State Prison.

William Reed was tried for burglary in the third degree. On the fourth of December the store of Charles H. Craft and Augustus L. Bogart, No. 28 Jay-street, was broken into, and, according to the testimony of those complainants, the immease sum—immense as to its weight at least—of *seventy-two dollars in pennies*, was abstracted therefrom. Reed was captured by a policeman with a pail full of pennies, amounting to $27 40 on his arm. His companion, bearing nearly *forty-five dollars worth of pennies*, escaped. The testimony as to Reed was plain and straightforward, and the Court sentenced him, upon conviction, to four years and six months in the State Prison.

William J. Owens was tried for forgery in the third degree, in altering a check on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank from $100 to $120. Evidence very slight; acquitted.

James Mann pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. The Court reserved sentence, and adjourned.

[Advertisement.]
CARD.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of GREGORY & MAUAY and S. SWAN & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of WOOD, EDDY & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so.

[Advertisement.]
HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
Sold at No. 562 Broadway. See third page.

[Advertisement.]
PURE, HEALTHFUL AND LUXURIOUS.—Everybody concedes these glorious and desirable qualities to GAZETTE'S Medicated Paper for the Water closet. It is a certain cure for piles, as dozens of reputable persons will cheerfully testify. It is also a preventive, which should be used by every healthy man, woman and child. It can do no harm. For sale at the only depôt, No. 41 Ann-street, and by all respectable druggists. There is but one genuine Medicated Paper. GAZETTE'S name is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]
THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1859 contains a historic sketch of the election of BRIGHT and FITCH, the bogus Senators from Indiana, which will possess interest at this time in view of the recent election of genuine Senators from that State.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The penetrative and healing action of this potent salve is a marvel throughout the world. Nothing else should be relied on in scrofula, cancer, salt-rheum, erysipelas and external injuries. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
Sold at No. 562 Broadway. See third page.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York

Consumption can be Cured.
DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY.
CAUTION TO THE PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.—The increasing popularity of WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF DR. CHURCHILL'S COMPOUND OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, &c., is exhibited in the various articles put upon the market purporting to be based on this discovery, which are combinations of other and inefficacious elements, of no value whatever.

Let no one be deceived, but ask for and use only the compound of the Hypophosphites, sold from the sole General Depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., which bears the *fac simile* signature of J. WINCHESTER. THIS IS THE ONLY RELIABLE FORM OF DR. CHURCHILL'S REMEDY.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED

that the physiological effects of the use of the Hypophosphites are *two fold*—increasing the principle which CONSTITUTES NERVOUS FORCE, and being the most powerful BLOOD ORGANIZING AGENTS KNOWN. The results *establish the following conclusions:*

1. The PROXIMATE CAUSE, or an essential condition of the tubercular diathesis, is a DECREASE in the system of *the phosphorus it contains in an oxygenizable state.*

2. The SPECIFIC REMEDY of the disease consists in the use of a *preparation of Phosphorus*, uniting the two conditions of being in such a state that it may be *directly assimilated*, and at the same time at *the lowest possible degree of oxydation.*

In all Nervous Complaints, Debility, Loss of VITAL POWER, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and Female Weaknesses, it is a sovereign and invaluable remedy. The compound of the Hypophosphites, AS PRESCRIBED BY DR. CHURCHILL, exert an important remedial influence, DIRECTLY ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, OF A TONIC CHARACTER—*improving the nervous strength, and invigorating the nutritive functions.*

This remedy is not only possessed of a curative power in advanced stages of consumption, but its use will PREVENT *the development of the disease* in those predisposed to its attacks. Let none fail to try it!

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. Full directions accompany each package. Circulars and all necessary information given to all who may send to the office, or write inclosing a stamp.

Sold at Retail by all respectable Druggists, and Wholesale at the sole General Depôt, by
J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies, sold at No. 562 Broadway. See third page.

To Printers and Newspaper Publishers.—The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines, all of which are in good order:
1 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x67.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
1 Single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 28x41.
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Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.
For prices, &c., apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant end hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,
MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve its contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles before manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Winter Boots.—The best place in town to buy Boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, is at CANTRELL'S well-known establishment, No. 813 Broadway, for the simple reason that what he sells is of the best quality, and his prices are positively twenty per cent. lower than those of any other dealer. Call and make your selections from his large and valuable assortment, which embraces all descriptions for the promenade, hall-room, drawing-room, &c.

An Infallible Beautifier and Preserver of the Hair.—The most elegant toilet article ever yet discovered is JULES HAUEL'S EAU LUSTRALE HAIR RENOVATOR. Curly, soft, lustrous tresses are a sure result of its use, no matter how harsh and wiry the hair may previously have been. It is also an infallible preventive and cure of baldness. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Stearns & Marvin's
WIDDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New York.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
} No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

Under-Garments for the Million, at McLAUGHLIN'S Wholesale and Retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to measure, and warranted to fit. Buttons all sewed on with linen thread.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

"No Family Should Be Without One."—*Times.*
BARTHOLF'S' SEWING MACHINES,
Office No. 493 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

Piles, Piles, Piles, Piles.—The success that has followed the use of DR. WITMER'S Pile Suppository has been astonishing. A cure guaranteed. Agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all Stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies, sold at No. 562 Broadway. See third page.

MARRIED.

STEEETER—COLLINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at Christ Church, by the Rev. S. R. Jones, Mr. JAMES STEEETER to Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of Peter D. Collins, Esq., all of this City.

GOTTSBORUZA—TIMMINS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, by his Grace, Archbishop Hughes, J. GEO. GOTTSBERGER, Jr., to PLACIDA, daughter of the late John S. Timmins.

CROSS—HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 30, by the Rev. Mr. Elmsndorf, Mr. JOHN C. CROSS to Miss PRISCILLA HIGGINS, daughter of the late Wm. J. Higgins, all of Brooklyn.

SAMPSON—AYLETT.—At Montville, King William Co., Virginia, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, by the Rev. Mr. Tarpin, Mr. NORMAN D. SAMPSON, of Brooklyn, to Miss ROSALIE PAGE, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Philip Aylett, of Montville.

PINNEO—MONTGOMERY.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 30, at the residence of Dr. M. W. Woodward, by the Rev. N. Murray, D. D., WM. WALVEN PINNEO to Miss MAGGIE S. MONTGOMERY, daughter of the late D. S. Montgomery, of Danville, Pa.

BOGART—LUPTON.—On Monday, Jan. 3, by the Rev. Mr. Rudder, ORLANDO M. BOGART to JULIA M. JONES, daughter of the late William Lupton.

DIED.

MUIR.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 2, Mrs. JANE MUIR, the wife of Mr. John Muir, originally of Scotland, after a short illness, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the family, No. 296 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MACREA.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, JASSRA ALISON, wife of William Macrea.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas S. Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 East 32th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILLIAMSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her son, No. 116 West 28th-st., Mrs. CATHARINE S. WILLIAMSON, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her son, Garrit D. and Cornelius T. Williamson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HYATT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 2, Dr. JAMES S. HYATT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 166 East 10th-st., near 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

CROWE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 3, JOHN D., eldest son of John and the late Mary Crowe, aged 21 years.

His friends, and those of his father and uncles, also the Young Men's Roman Catholic Association, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 84 Frankfort-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, of scarletina, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, only son of Henry S. and Caroline Wallace, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. A. M., and the officers and members of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Independence Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 55 5th st.

TOTTEN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, of inflammation of the lungs,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA ZINGARA.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6 at 8.
The SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERATIC PERFORMANCES which will be given by the Director on his return from Boston will take place on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13, after which the Company will appear in Philadelphia. From Philadelphia they will depart for New Orleans return to New-York in the *Spring*, and open on Easter Monday.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 6 at 8 o'clock.
The sale of seats commences on Monday at 9 at the Academy, Sibell's and C. Brenelg's.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
First night of Balfe's favorite opera in 3 acts of
LA ZINGARA:
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI and QUINTO.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 7, at 8.
First and positively only night of the
ITALIAN VERSION OF FLOTOW'S
MARTHA,
as arranged by the composer for the Royal Italian Opera in London, and the Italian Opera in Paris. The cast will be most perfect, comprising the talents of
LABORDE, BRIGNOLI,
(Their first appearance in that Opera,)
BERKEL and CARL FORMES.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8,
THE ONLY MATINEE,
to commence at 1, doors open at 12, when the whole of Mozart's immortal
DON GIOVANNI,
by PICCOLOMINI, GHIONI, POINSOT, FLORENZA (as Don Giovanni), LORINI, COLETTI, WEINLICH and CARL FORMES.
The Grand Chorus, Ballet and
THE THREE ORCHESTRAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

Asa Trenchard	Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon	Leviek
Lord Dundreary	Sothern	Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Sir Edward Trenchard	Burnett	Augusta	Effie Germon
Mrs. Mountchessington	Mrs. Mercer	Georgiana	Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith	Peters	Miss Trenchard	Miss Stevens
Count Mountchessington	Mr. Wheatley	Miss Mary Wells	

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Tristrac.....Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist.....Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the Company.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
Hamlet.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Unparalleled in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK!
FIFTH CONSECUTIVE WEEK
of
Shakespearean Play,
THE MERCHANT
of
VENICE!
With its Superb Scenery, Great Cast, and Splendid Costumes
EVERY EVENING.
The Great and Original Novelty, in preparation, is postponed in consequence of the attraction of the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Under the management of J. Moore and W. Olwine.
The eminent artiste, Miss FANNY MORANT, in the
LADY OF LYONS,
Pauline, Miss Fanny Morant; Claude Melnotte, Mr. J. B. Grace; Colonel Damas, Mr. Martin.
PERFECTION.
Charles Paragon, Mr. Wayne Olwine; Kate O'Brien, Miss Fanny Morant.
MY OVERCOAT.
Jeremiah Hopkinson, Mr. H. Jordan.
TO-MORROW the celebrated Bouxary Ballet and Pantomime Troupe.

BODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKSPEARE.
Cymbeline on Thursday evening, Jan. 6; at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa-seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has begun. An early attendance is solicited.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 4,
The entertainment will commence with
HELEN LOVITT.
After which the celebrated drama of
HAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Hasseppa, }
Gheimer, } .....Miss Charlotte Crampton
To conclude with THE MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1859,
The performance will commence with the drama of
CAPTAIN KYD; Or, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.
To be succeeded by John Brougham, Esq's., great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Concluding with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 4.
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¾.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
EXTRA NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 6, will positively be produced S. BLEECKER'S celebrated original Gem ethiopia of NEW-YEAR CALLS.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 559 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FAIR AND GRAND CONCERT.
Fair of the American Union,
No. 629 Broadway,
Adjoining Laura Keene's Theatre.
GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT, Jan. 4.
WM. ROBERTSON, Director.
Admittance 25 cents; children 10 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING SUCCESS of THE INFANT PANTOMIMIST—also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human goodnessity. TUESDAY, Jan. 4, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, ducts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLACKERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibited every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

CECILIA FLORES, LATELY RETURNED from Europe has the honor to inform her friends and the public that she will give her first concert at NIBLO'S SALOON, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859. Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

MR. J. R. THOMAS CONTINUES TO GIVE lessons in the art of singing. A limited number of evening pupils will be taken. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 127 Amity-st., or to Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM E. WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on his way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 13, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1854. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anguished mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN WHITAKER, WHO LEFT NEW-YORK four years since to go to Maryland, will hear of something greatly to his advantage by coming to see, or by writing to his sister, SUSAN WHITAKER, No. 42 West 14th-st., New-York.

LECTURES.

ALBERTO MARIO'S ITALIAN LECTURE ON ITALY.—At the request of the undersigned Committee, ALBERTO MARIO will repeat this lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock, at No. 21 East 20th-st., corner of Broadway. Entrance free.
Alberto Mario accondiscese alla dimanda d'un comitate, scelto da una parte dell'uditorio, di replicare la lettura sull Italia. Questa replica avra luogo Martedi, Gennaio, alle ore 8 pomeridiane, No. 21 East 20th-st., corner of Broadway. L'ingresso sara gratuito.
Il Comitato.—Professore MacMillen, Generale Avezzana, Minelli, Macoggi, Marchese, Ancarani, Bravi, Bisco, Piazza, Verzi.

LECTURE BEFORE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Third Lecture in the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at Rutgers-st. Church (Dr. Krebs') by Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D.D. Subject—*The Human Races in America.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts., obtained at the door, and on Broadway, at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239; Ivison & Phinney, No. 321; C. Breusing, No. 701. On Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's; at Adams & Spencer, No. 281, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on *The Dignity of Labor* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; G. Chase, No. 8, Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL LECTURE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Admission 10 cents, at the door.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT the New-York University, Washington-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Atonement.* Seats free.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859.
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President,
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the occasion of the departure of four missionaries of the British Wesleyan connection, for British Columbia. Bishop JANES, the Rev. Dr. GREEN, of Canada, and the Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4th, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY C. VAN SHAACK, Esq., of Manlius, N. Y., will read a paper On *Henry Cruger, the colleague of Edmund Burke, in the British Parliament.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—meets on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at NOON. Subjects—*Root Feeding, Spring Management of Fruit Trees,* and *The Management of Agricultural Fairs.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MIGGS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Kappa Alpha will be held in this City at the Bancroft House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. All are requested to attend.

INSTRUCTION

COURSES IN VOCAL MUSIC.
THE NEW AND CELEBRATED FRENCH METHOD.
Mlle. J. E. SAUVAGEOT, recently from Paris, will form classes for the instruction of pupils of both sexes by the celebrated new method, due to the joined labors of Galim, Parisot Cheve, the superiority of which is now universally acknowledged in France.
This beautiful and natural method is adapted to all ages and capacities—easily, rapidly and thoroughly imparting a knowledge of the principles of the science, and practically developing the latent powers of the voice.
With this method, a practical and theoretical knowledge of music in a few months is the result which, under the old methods, is impossible, even after years of labor, as is well known, and a course of instruction in this method is the best preparation and the only solid foundation for the study of instrumental music.
The beauty and simplicity of the method will be appreciated by witnessing the results of a few lessons, and ladies and gentlemen, and parents with their children, are invited to attend the three first lessons of each public course.
Private courses on Mondays and Wednesdays.
A public course will open on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Cooper Institute, room No. 21, when further particulars will be given.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance, $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4@$10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. Wanted, (apply personally,) three male teachers of English and English mathematics and Latin, for New-York City and Pennsylvania; three governesses, to teach music, English and French; and several teachers of music, and music and French, and drawing and painting—ladies and gents. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. Mr. D., in person, teaches penmanship, and engages to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand. Two $10 seats vacant.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. W. J. RENVILLE, No. 362 Broadway, receives new students, day and evening, for practical instruction in book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., qualifying them in the most thorough and efficient manner for the duties of the counting-room. Terms moderate.

SINGING, HARP, PIANO-FORTE, TAUGHT BY MISS FOWLER.—Having studied thoroughly under the three head masters of the Royal Academy of Music, London, she instructs advanced and unadvanced pupils with complete success. References to pupils. Residence No. 62 West 18th st.

A. BLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIate Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY; after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, (Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELlent boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

FIRST CLASS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A thoroughly educated, experienced English lady, wishes an eligible morning engagement. English in all its branches. French acquired in France; music and singing (studied under eminent masters), also, pencil-drawing. References unexceptional. Address, ENGLISH TEACHER, at Stanford & Dellaser's, No. 508 Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHing for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY, DISTANT 40 miles from this City, a lady qualified to assist in teaching common English branches and higher algebra. Call on, or address, Mr. HOBBS, at Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED.—A GERMAN LADY HAVING A knowledge of French and music, is wanted to go a short distance in the country as governess. Apply at No. 146 4th-st., west of 6th-av., after 1 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress: is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPErienced English servant as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the dining-room or with children. Wages not so much considered as a steady place in a good family. Highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, EIGHTEEN years of age, a situation as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is kind and attentive to children; will do chamberwork, or wait on a lady who boards. Wages $6. Also, a girl who will do general housework, washing and ironing. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable women, one as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a first-rate laundress or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing: can do all kinds of clear starching and French fluting. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days in second house, West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. Reference to be had in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant young woman, to do general housework, is a first rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR HOUSEkeeper by an experienced Protestant widow; understands dressmaking and children's dresses; capable of nursing a lady in her confinement; no objection to travel. Good City reference from a Doctor. Address NURSE, for one week, corner Beaver-st.; private door in New-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist in washing, by a respectable woman that understands her business well; best City reference. Also a young woman, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; best of references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 443 4th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework; one as waitress; also, by five or six nice colored women, two of whom are first-rate cooks. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as Chambermaid and Seamstress or to take care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse, and plain sewing; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; is capable of taking charge of an infant. Call for two days at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and is fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will be found capable and willing to be useful. Satisfactory references given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 37 Irving-place, corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meals, pastry, soup and game; would assist in the washing if required; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as laundress, or to do chamber-work, washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 114 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUAtion as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; a private family preferred; can produce the best of City reference for capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—FOR A FAITHFUL AND VERY CApable servant, a situation. Is an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough cook. Will be found perfectly neat, obliging, and careful, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A SITUAtion in a private family. Perfectly understands her business, meats, game, pastry, &c. Best of City reference. Can be seen at 36 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave

A LADY WANTS TO OBTAIN A PLACE FOR an excellent waitress who now lives with her, and whom she can highly recommend as capable and in all respects as trustworthy. Apply at No. 6 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize, by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 Sixth-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS —German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 134 Sixth-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A sober man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most excellent groom, as well as driver, and is of a most obliging disposition. The strongest recommendations can be given from gentlemen in this City. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room, or a note addressed to L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE private waiter, (Protestant;) is accustomed to all the duties of a private family; the care of furniture, marketing, &c.; can be highly recommended for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 177 5th-av., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family or respectable boarding house, by a young man; best city references; can be seen for two days. Apply at *Times* Office, Box No. 104.
JOHN HAMILTON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; knows the City well, and can give unexceptionable references from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has the best of City reference from where he has lived for nearly four years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A SADdlery Hardware store by a young man. Has the best of reference. Address SADDLERY, 183 *Times* office.

TO CARPENTERS.—A LAD, 17 YEARS OF age. German birth who resides with his parents, wishes to learn the carpenter's trade; is strong and active, and can give a good recommendation from his last employers. Address C. L., care of Mr. G. REICHARDT, No. 131 Essex-st., for this week.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF Melenze and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situat on as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, an experienced Protestant woman, with best of reference as to character and capacity; the highest wages will be paid and the best of service expected; the family consists of three grown persons; a waitress is kept; very little company; place a short distance in the country; cook must wash, bake and help to iron. Any one wishing a permanent situation may address (giving age, country and reference) MADAME DE STAEL, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and to help take care of children; also, a girl to do washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful. English or German preferred. None need apply unless they have a good recommendation from their last employer. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock only, at No. 24 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 YEARS of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; no others need apply. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age and references, to A. H. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A WELL-INFORMED FRENCH WOman, capable of taking the charge of young children and curling and fitting their clothing. Apply at No. 2 Great Jones-st., on Monday and Tuesday, 3d and 4th of January, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK AND white woman as waiter; none but those who perfectly understand their work need call. Apply (with recommendations from their last place,) between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 18 East 25th-st.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRUG STORE, AN active intelligent lad from 14 to 18 years of age. One who wishes to learn the business preferred. Call after 8 o'clock, A. M., at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST; AN EFFICIENT ORganist for an Episcopal Church, familiar with the service; large instrument, but moderate salary. Apply to EDWARD HOWE, Jr., No. 81 Mechanical-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A CARPENTER, IN THE COUNTRY, one that will work part of his time on the farm. Address CARPENTER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT COOK, COMPETENT to cook, wash and iron for a small family, with good City reference, may apply at No. 95 East 27th st.

WANTED—A CAREFUL YOUNG GIRL, TO attend a child, and do light housework; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 20 Abingdon place.

HARDWARE.—BOY WANTED IN A HARWARE shop, living-house; one who boards in this City with his parents and is 16 to 18 years of age. Address Box 1,360 Post-Office, stating age, residence and references. None other need apply.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE.
The undersigned have been successful manufacturers of Piano-fortes for more than thirty-five years, during which period they have received numberless testimonials as to the good qualities of their instruments, from the first artists and musicians in the country, and as well from private individuals and families. Their Pianos have also received the first premium at almost every Fair where they have been exhibited, and it is but just to say that no instruments have gained a more deserved reputation for good and reliable workmanship and finish, or given better satisfaction to purchasers. But after careful and repeated examinations of the Piano-fortes, invented and patented by Mr. Briggs (and called "the Wallace Piano"), we have become thoroughly convinced that this is the true principle for constructing this instrument, and that it only requires to be properly brought before the public, and known, to supersede, in a very great degree, all other Piano-fortes.
To any reflecting mind, who has at all considered acoustics, it cannot fail to bring conviction at once. The difference between this and pianos made in the ordinary way, is exactly that of a violin made up with sides, front and back, many times the proper thickness, and a large portion of the inside space occupied with solid blocks and bars, and one having the present scientific and graceful form of that beautiful instrument. In fact, the principle upon which the violin is made is effectively carried out in Mr. Briggs' patent piano. For strength, durability and power to keep in tune, and retain its tone, it is certainly superior to all other pianos we have ever seen. Instead of depending upon the case, or any portion of the wood-work for strength the entire strain of the strings is sustained by an iron frame work, or bed-plate, so braced as to give the greatest strength with the smallest amount of iron; and as it draws against itself, and being in one united piece of iron, it cannot possibly give out. The case and upper and lower sounding-boards form a complete vibrating shell, which not only gives double the space for a sounding-chamber, and a vastly increased volume and depth of tone, but renders the instrument far more sensitive to sound, and correspondingly more sympathetic.
These facts have induced us to close our manufactory. And our friends and the public generally can readily understand that no speculative or impractical idea, or anything short of a plainly demonstrated certainty, would induce us to give up a reliable and successful business of nearly forty years' standing. Such we have done, and entered into arrangements with the Messrs. Driggs, for the exclusive sale of piano-fortes made by them, under the Driggs' Patent.
Our stock of seasoned materials, together with various machines and conveniences for making the best and most reliable work, will be turned over to them; and our most skillful workmen, some of whom have been with us more than thirty years, and most of them from fifteen to twenty years, will also add their experience and skill to insure the highest mechanical perfection in these new instruments.
In view of the increasing taste for music, and the requirements of all the late publications of first-class composers, none of the new instruments will be made of less compass than seven octaves. The prices of the square Pianos will range from $300 to $600. The Bicbord Pianos (or what are usually termed Semi-Grands) will range from $500 to $750; and Full Grands, from $750 to $1,000; and the most expensive Full Concert Grands, $1,200. We shall be able to add Upright or Cottage Pianos to this list, in the course of a few months.
All who feel an interest in the art, whether they wish to purchase or not, are respectfully invited to call and examine these instruments, at our warerooms, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, and also at No. 467 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st. WM. HALL & SON.
WM. HALL. JAMES F. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Jan., 1859.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSELLI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.
Prices at the depôt, No 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Wareroom No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and when in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLYfinished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Lady's piano in great request reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE—PIANOS FOR rent or sale. Melodeons for rent or sale—Melodeons for rent or sale—at low rates. Agency of S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Best Boston and New-York Pianos. A. M. KANOUSE.
No 435 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 468 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS. JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN.

That the general nature of the business to be conducted and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1859, and is to terminate on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1862.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec 31, A. D. 1858.

JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and it continues for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. JAMES MYERS, or their successors, KNISELY, STOUT & KELLOGG, at No. 83 Chambers-st., New-York.

JAMES MYERS.
WM. KNISELY.
CHARLES STOUT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31st, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into copartnership under the name and firm of KNISELY, STOUT & KELLOGG, for the term of three years, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1862, and will continue the business of the late firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., at No. 83 Chambers-st., New-York.

WILLIAM KNISELY.
CHAS. STOUT.
NEW-YORK Jan. 1, 1859. NORMAN G. KELLOGG.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

HENRY C. BOWEN.
THEODORE McNAMEE.
SAMUEL F. HOLMES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. ANTHONY GILKISON.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general dealing in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

HENRY C. BOWEN.
SAMUEL F. HOLMES.
ANTHONY GILKISON.
DAVID E. AVERY.
WILLIAM VAN GLINDA.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. STEPHEN LASELL.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent. CHARLES W. CARMER retiring from the firm, and EDWARD A. JEE and SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON assuming the name of the firm in settlement.

EDWARD A. JEE.
CHARLES W. CARMER.
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of Importers and Dealers in Iron, Tin-plates, and Metals, under the name and style of JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., at the same location, No. 87 Broad-st., New-York.

EDWARD A. JEE,
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON,
CURTIS C. BEAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO., expires this day by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE B WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB, who are authorized to sign in liquidation.

GEORGE B. WALDRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. DAVID H. PAIGE,
THOMAS B. ROBB.

GEORGE B. WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB have associated with them as partner NATHANIEL WALDRON, and the business will be conducted under the name of WALDRON, ROBB & CO.

GEORGE B. WALDRON,
THOMAS B. ROBB.
Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Front-st.

MILTON ST. JOHN, NO. 84 BROADWAY, and R. J. BRADFORD, late of No. 84 Nassau-st., Merchant Tailors, having formed a copartnership for the transaction of their business, under the firm of ST. JOHN & BRADFORD, at No. 84 Broadway, up stairs, one door below Wall-st., their respective customers are solicited to continue their orders with them, and the public are invited to patronize the firm, assured that nothing shall be wanting to meet any just expectation or wish on the part of those who favor them with their orders.

MILTON ST. JOHN.
R. J. BRADFORD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership between JAMES C. DERBY, EDWIN JACKSON, SYLVESTER WILLARD, and J. N. STARIN, which expires by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1859, has been renewed for one year, ending Jan. 1, 1860—as per authorized notice in the New-York *Courier and Enquirer* and the New-York *Day Book* of this date. The business of Book Publishing will be continued as heretofore, under the name and style of

DERBY & JACKSON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND REMOVAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated with them Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO.) have removed to No. 117 Broadway, second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style and firm of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.

HENRY SWIFT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. DAVID H. PAIGE.
JAMES M. SWIFT.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by agreement, and by his death on the 12th of March last. The business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned surviving partners at No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, THIS DAY, formed a copartnership under the firm of MERRITT, STRANG & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business at No 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

EDWIN M. MERRITT,
EDGAR STRANG,
(Late with Vanvleck, Read & Drexel.
HOWARD LAPSLEY, of Philadelphia.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of OTIS G. CORBETT & CO., and will continue the Boot and Shoe Jobbing business at the old stand No. 37 Dey-st.

OTIS G. CORBETT,
THOMAS LANE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, under the firm of DARKER & COLE.

HENRY R. DARKER.
ALBERT COLE.
No. 1 HANOVER-ST., New-York, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

ALBERT CLARK HAS ASSOCIATED with him SETH H. MOSELEY, late of the Massasoit House, Springfield, and the business of the Brevoort House will be conducted under the firm of

CLARK & MOSELEY.
JAN. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.

WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

JOHN S. HOLDEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED as a member of our firm.

FREELAND SQUIRES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, NO. 59 Exchange-place—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our house.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

MR. A. W. KETCHAM HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.

WM. W. WRIGHT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.

HORACE H. DAY.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 18 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No 12 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob N. Keeler,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,	Hon. S. B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous,	Aaron Close,	E. J. Baldwin,
W. E. Forbes,	A. C. Lawrence,	Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Relley,	Robt. P. King,	Benj. M. Stiles,
Fra. Blackburn,	P. E. Birckhead,	Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis,	C. B. English,	John Prentice,
	Jos. E. Stidfold.	

JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,600, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Lake,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Chas. E. Yeatman,
R. M. Bunyan,	F. G. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woods.	

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARO, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WILCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
} Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive the money on account of the firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WARE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 30, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Dec. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1853.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by

C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROOSEVELT SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, Interest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their stockholders, on demand, a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. nt their office, No. 45 Wall-st. By order

DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

W. H. EMEBSON, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 66 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

ERIE INTEREST COUPONS WANTED BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 64 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	HON. ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. H. WARD,
SILAS ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. R. FOX,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH H. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jun. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1882, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Polls open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.

ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

P. W. ENGS, CHAS MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.

SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22 1858.

NOTICE.—COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, both those payable at the Bank of Commerce, and those payable on their face at the Bank of America, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, at the Bank of America.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 3, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place. JAS. MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

TO COUNTRY BANKS.—$1,000 PER WEEK small circulation required, for paying out in small amounts, on good mercantile security. Full particulars by addressing CURRENCY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for ten days.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPONS OF COUNTY of St. Louis bonds will be paid at the Continental Bank.

Signed, W. RISLEY, County Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in the City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. C. KUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the last six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURER'S BANK—BROOKLYN, L. I., Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on demand.

T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.—The Trustees of this Bank have directed a dividend of 6 per cent. to be paid to its depositors on all sums of $1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over, payable on and after the 17th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WATTS, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner of 7th-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors on and after the 10th inst. Interest not called for is added to the principal and bears interest as such. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer-books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 242 Canal st., in that city. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 21st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Inauguration of Governor Morgan—Governor King's Retiring Address—A Crush—The Next Legislature—Candidates for Speaker and Clerk.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

New-Year's opens warm, damp and hluo. The sleighing is good, but the sidewalks are wet and slippery. From early morning the military are getting themselves through their evolutions, and the fife and drum are continually stirring in our chests those emotions which are uppermost on General Training days. As early as 11 o'clock the Capitol is crowded with people, anxious to see by what process the Empire State surrenders one Governor and assumes another. No part of the building at that hour is more democratic than the Governor's room, into which saunter, at their ease, apple-peddlers, Senators, beggar-girls and Sixth officers. Neither Governor is about, however. At 11½ o'clock, Governor MORGAN enters, with his Staff, and is introduced very informally to those present. Soon after, Governor KING and his Staff enter, and shake hands all around. At 12 o'clock, the Albany Burgesses are at the door, the Governors arm-in-arm, their Private Secretaries arm-in-arm, and State officers, &c., form a procession and attempt to march to the Assembly Chamber. The Governors got through without much trouble, but the rest of the procession is terribly squeezed on its route. The only other crowd like it for squeezing is such a one as on New-Years' days flies through the charred and dirty portico of your City Hall, and, shaking hands with your Mayor, pass to the pine board, on which smokers and cheese are set out for the people to bolt, until the Policeman bids them to pass on and out at the other door of the Mayor's Office. There are no ladies on the floor, but a saving sprinkling of them in the gallery, which also is full to its uttermost capacity. Order being called and secured, Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, lays off his shaggy gray overcoat, and extending either a remarkably little Bible or a New Testament, Mr. MORGAN, Governor elect, steps down from the Speaker's Chair, lays his hand upon it, hears the oath of office, kisses the little Bible or big Testament, and steps back to his seat. Governor KING now rising, unfolds a few sheets of note paper and recites a brief address to his successor. He compliments him on the high office to which so large a majority of the people have voted to elevate him. He assures him that his personal character and political antecedents fitly commended him to the people, and renews the assurance that Governor MORGAN will never betray the people's confidence. He (Governor KING) enjoyed the conviction that in his (Governor MORGAN'S) hands the honor, the wise policy and the principles of the Empire State will be steadily upheld and administered. The position was one of much care and deep responsibility, but it was not wanting in choice privileges—the privilege of serving the State well. In conclusion, he was sure that he would find that fidelity to freedom is loyalty to the Constitution.

Governor KING was frequently interrupted by applause; meanwhile a cannon on the Common, at minute intervals, roared out the popular ratification of what was going on, and rendered portions of the address inaudible.

Governor MORGAN replied modestly, and in a calmer tone. He complimented Governor KING upon the noble bequest he would leave to his children—an unstained reputation. His motives had never been impugned nor questioned. Party spirit may have assailed him, but that was always to be expected. The Press may have criticised his official acts; that was its province. No one had ever attributed to him a dishonest or unworthy motive. The moment that he (Governor KING) was relieved from the pressure of public cares, he (Governor MORGAN) must assume them. Your freedom from care, said he, becomes my anxiety. Accustomed to commercial and political burdens, it must now become his chief thought to preserve unimpaired the credit of the State, and study its welfare. He was not required to enunciate new principles of action or of government. The principles that governed the statesmen of the Revolution, were the doctrines of the people now. He should earnestly strive to follow in their path. If, in moments of alarm, he ever wandered from it, he should hasten to regain it again—the path of safety and of true policy. He should move to the performance of his new duties, relying humbly on that Divine Power which planted the State, and had nourished it thus far, and sustained it. The Governor sat down, while the house rang with applause. The audience then as hastily as possible retired. One enthusiastic individual in the gallery called out "Three cheers for Governor MORGAN!" but it failed to connect. The house was disposed to be quiet and orderly in its demonstrations. The military re-formed, and the old and the new State officers walked two-by-two to the Governor's room.

Some of the Albany papers had announced that the inauguration this year would be unusually brilliant. There was nothing brilliant about it. The two Governors, behind the Speaker's desk, were dressed sedately in citizen's dress; the Staff Officers rejoiced in new uniforms, and four soldiers in blue overcoats, with tall bearskin caps, and bearing muskets, stood during the ceremonies. The rest of the assembly sat who could, and the rest stood, packed tightly in the aisles.

The two doors of the Governor's room were thrown open, and for the next two hours the people passed in at the one, shook hands with Governor MORGAN, and passed out at the other. After dinner, a few who felt privileged to do so, called on the new Governor at his mansion—the old Townsend residence, on the South side of State-street, the nearest house to the Capitol below the Park. Governor KING, too, saw hosts of friends, and received their congratulations on his successful escape, after so honorable a career, from the cares of State.

The Legislature convenes on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. A large number of Senators and Assemblymen are already on hand, and an innumerable host of candidates for the dozen or score of places in the gift of the House. Everybody says Mr. LITTLEJOHN will be Speaker, though a great many add that Gen. DURYEA can be it he wants it. The General has not yet arrived, however, and nobody knows whether he will consent to be named in caucus. The only men talked about for Clerk are Mr. HUGHES, of Washington, and Mr. RICHARDSON, of Albany. If Mr. COLE, of Kings, had not been detained by sickness, there is much reason to believe that he would have stood quite as good a show in caucus as either. RICHARDSON has seen almost every member personally, but HUGHES has a troop of fast friends working for him. As it stands, he will probably get the largest vote who promises to make the most deceives, for pretty nearly every member has his favorite candidate fur Deputy at his shoulder. But it is New Year's Day, when, if ever, your readers are entitled to immunity from a long letter, and I will not violate the proprieties of the season by a longer infliction. GLAUCUS.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859—A. M.

Yesterday was as pretty a Spring day as ever dawned on Albany. The air was balmy and genial, the sidewalks clear of snow, and dry, the crossings tolerable for boots. The streets were as quiet as Nassau-street of a Sunday, but inside the hotels I think I have seen it stiller. The Sabbath services do not monopolize the whole time, and considering the army of candidates for Deputy Clerks, Sergeants-at-Arms, Door-keepers, &c., and from observing how stretched and worn the button-holes looked of the few members yet in, I have no doubt there was some little canvassing going on. This morning the sun rises upon as tangled a skein of complications as you can imagine. Nobody seems to doubt that Mr. LITTLEJOHN will be elected Speaker, but there are several gentlemen who would not mind receiving a complimentary vote for that responsible office. Mr. HUTCHINSON of Orleans has enjoyed a seat for three consecutive years in the Assembly Chamber and that portion of the Canal interest which lies west of the longitude of Oswego use his name and press his claims freely. Mr. LYONS, of Lewis, an only brother of CALEB, of Lyonsdale, and not more than twice the size of that eccentric Oriental traveler, is talked of mostly by the Oneida people, though in the Oneida delegation is ex-Deputy-Clerk SCHOFIELD, whose name is occasionally mentioned in the same connection. There are no New-Yorkers, about, to talk up Mr. CONKLING, though if they were their modesty would shrink from the burden of carrying a Governor and a Speaker at the same time. As Essex County sends but a single man, the nomination of Mr. HALL will devolve upon a member from some other district, but several are willing to undertake the task. Most of these friends of minority candidates volunteer their willingness to unite upon Gen. DURYEA, if Mr. LITTLEJOHN should positively decline to stand in the way of honoring a new man, but then it is generally presumed that when the General arrives he will decline to stand in the way of a unanimous nomination of the gentleman from Oswego.

Meanwhile the Americans have been busy. They came up with one solitary straight American—Mr. LAW, of Delaware—but with 11 Americo-Republicans, and 10 more Republico-Americans. At a late day, a circular, understood to have been written in Albany, and signed by Mr. BOCOCK, of Saratoga, was sent out to those members of American antecedents who were elected on Union tickets, inviting to a meeting of consultation at Stanwix Hall, at noon, to-day. It was generally presumed that this would be only a meeting of consultation with reference to going into the Republican caucus. But, late last night, it was whispered that a ticket would be presented, and that some who were not disposed to forfeit their claims to a loud voice in the Republican caucus might be compelled to bolt prematurely, if they sat down with the Americans.

As to the clerkship, Mr. HUGHES, of Washington, no doubt is strongest with the lobby, and with the members now present, but when the trains come in with their crowd of members not yet affected by the Albany air, Mr. RICHARDSON'S host of quietly pledged adherents are expected to astound the state-bearers. In this view the long line of deputies are trembling lest they have been too fast in pledging for the Free-Soil Ex-Congressman from Washington County. The Hughes men argue that as Mr. LITTLEJOHN is of Whig descent, the Clerk should be a man who arrives at Republicanism *via* the Democratic way,—which does not seem to tell very decidedly. But the second point they make, that Mr. RICHARDSON stood in the way of a union of the Americans and Republicans last year, almost captured the American affections. On the other hand, the suspicion that central Republicanism would best be suited by Mr. HUGHES' election alarms the old American spirit, and now it looks as if the Americo-Republican vote would be cast for RICHARDSON.

Meanwhile it is refreshing to contemplate the calmness of Senators, who have no officers to elect, and who spend their time in reviving socialities and talking over the contested seat of the Eleventh District. Mr. WEYMORE, the Republican, will claim the warm seat of Mr. MANDEVILLE, who heedlessly accepted, as his opponents say, or, at least as his friends admit, was on the verge of accepting the office of Postmaster at Sinyvesant Falls, which he strenuously sought. As you have not published the list of members since soon after election, I annex it:

SENATE,

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Josiah B. Smith.*	17.	William A. Wheeler.
2.	*Samuel Sloan.*	18.	Joseph A. Willard.
3.	*Francis B. Spinola.*	19.	Alrick Hubbell.
4.	*John C Hutter.*	20.	Addison H. Laflin.
5.	*Smith Ely, Jr.*	21.	Cheney Ames.
6.	*Richard Schell.*	22.	James Noxon.
7.	*John Doherty.*	23.	John J. Foote.
8.	*Benjamin Brandreth.*	24.	Lyman Truman.
9.	OSEEE B. WHEELER.	25	Alex. B. Williams.
0.	*George W. Pratt.*	26.	Truman Boardman.
11.	{ HENRY C. WEYMORE. / Wm. G. Mundeville.	27.	Alex. T. Diven.
		28.	John E. Paterson.
12.	*John D. Willard.*	29.	Horatio D. Stow, Ind.
13.	GEO. Y. JOHNSON.	30.	John B. Halsted.
14.	*Edward I. Burhans.*	31.	Erastus S. Prusser.
15.	*George G. Scott.*	32.	John P. Darling.
16	Ralph A. Loveland.		

Republicans in Roman, 17; Democrats in *Italics*, 12; Americans in SMALL CAPS, 3.

ASSEMBLY.

	ALBANY CO.		NEW-YORK CO.
1.	*Henry Crabe.*	13.	*Peter Mastersen.*
2.	Morgan L. Filkins.	14.	George Oakyke.
3.	*William A. Young, Ind.*	15.	Stephen S. Childs.
4.	Lurenzo D. Collins.	16.	*James C. Rutherford.*
	ALLEGANY CO.	17.	*James McLeod.*
1.	Alfred Lockhart.		NIAGARA CO.
2.	William Cobb.	1.	James Sweeny.
	BROOME CO.	2.	Burt Van Horn.
1.	Osborne E. Bump.		ONEIDA CO.
	CATTARAUGUS CO.	1.	Charles M. Scholefield.
1.	Marcena Baker.	2.	Edward Loomis.
2.	William Buffington, Jr.	3.	Patrick C. Costello.
	CAYUGA CO.	4.	Didymus Thomas.
1.	William W. Payne.		ONONDAGA CO.
2.	Chauncey M. Abbutt.	1.	Luke Ranney.
	CHAUTAUQUE CO.	2.	Lukn W. Slocum.
1.	Henry Bills.	3.	Orrin Aylworth.
2.	Sidney E. Palmer.		ONTARIO CO.
	CHEMUNG CO.	1.	*Ulysses Warner.*
1.	Peter Wintermute.	2.	Shotwell Powell.
	CHENANGO CO.		ORANGE CO.
1.	*Grant B. Palmer.*	1.	*James H. Mallory.*
2.	Judson L. Graut.	2.	Joseph Davis.
	CLINTON CO.		ORLEANS CO.
1.	Lewis M. Pierce.	1.	Almanzor Hutchinson.
	COLUMBIA CO.		OSWEGO CO.
1.	*Henry P. Hermance.*	1.	De Witt C. Littlejohn.
2.	J. G. Van Valkenburgh.	2.	Beman Brockway.
	CORTLAND CO.	3.	James J. Cott.
1.	Arthur Hulmes.		OTSEGO CO.
	DELAWARE CO.	1.	George F. Longenbelt.
1.	Barna R. Johnson.	2.	David B. St. John.
2.	SAMUEL A. LAW.		PUTNAM CO.
	DUTCHESS CO.	1.	Edwin A. Pelton.
1.	James Mackin.		QUEENS CO.
2.	Samuel J. Farnum.	1.	*Edward A. Lawrence.*
	ERIE CO.	2.	Robert L. Meeks.
1.	Daniel Brown.		RENSSELAER CO.
2.	H. B. Miller.	1.	Thomas Coleman.
3.	John S. King.	2.	Henry B. Clark.
4.	Wilson Rogers.	3.	Anson Bingham.
	ESSEX CO.		RICHMOND CO.
1.	Monroe Hell.	1.	*Robert Carlstie.*
	FRANKLIN CO.		ROCKLAND CO.
1.	Martin L. Parlin.	1.	*Wesley J. Weisant.*
	FULTON AND HAMILTON CO.'S.		ST. LAWRENCE CO.
1.	Henry W. Spencer.	1.	Harlow Godard.
	GENESEE CO.	2.	William Briggs.
1.	Elbridge G. Monlton.	3.	Oscar F. Shepard.
	GREENE CO.		SARATOGA CO.
1.	*Aug. R. Macomber.*	1.	Chenocey Boughton.
	HERKIMER CO.	2.	George S. Batchellor.
1.	Solomon Graves.		SCHENECTADY CO.
2.	Lesier Green.	1.	Charles Thomas.
	JEFFERSON CO.		SCHOHARIE CO.
1.	Russell Weaver.	1.	*W. C. Lamont.*
2.	Patrick S. Stewart.		SCHUYLER CO.
3.	Firman Fisk.	1.	Isaac D Mckeel.
	KINGS CO.		SENECA CO.
1.	*Joseph Wilson.*	1.	Jacob P. Chamberlain.
2.	Marcus B. Moore.		STEUBEN CO.
3.	Hermbinus B. Duryea.	1.	Abel Eveland.
4.	*Thomas A. Gardner.*	2.	Wickham R. Crocker.
5.	Lucius C. Andrus.	3.	John T. Plato.
0.	Abraham Messerole, Jr.		SUFFOLK CO.
7.	Franklin Tuthill.	1.	Banj. F. Wiggius.
	LEWIS CO.	2.	*Richard J. Cornelius.*
1.	Lymon R. Lyon.		SULLIVAN CO.
	LIVINGSTON CO.	1.	*Gideon E. Bushnell.*
1.	Samuel L. Fuller.		TIOGA CO.
2.	John Wiley.	1.	David Earll.
	MADISON CO.		TOMPKINS CO.
1.	Simeon Ryder.	1.	Wm. Woodonry.
2.	Noah M. Cobnrn.		ULSTER CO.
	MONROE CO.	1.	*Edmund Sugdam.*
1.	Harrison A. Lyon.	2.	Albert Carpenter.
2.	Elias Pond.	3.	Abraham D Ladue.
3.	Alphonso Perry.		WARREN CO.
	MONTGOMERY CO.	1.	Elisha Pendell.
1.	Jeremiah Snell.		WAYNE CO.
	NEW-YORK CO.	1.	H. K. Graves.
1.	*Jacob L. Smith.*	2.	J. A. Laing.
2.	*Michael Fitzgerold.*		WASHINGTON CO.
3.	*Christian B. Woodruff.*	1.	Andrew Thompson.
4.	*William Grover.*	2.	Jas. M. Northrup.
5.	John J. Shaw.		WESTCHESTER CO.
6.	*George A. Jeremiah.*	1.	*Aug. Van Cortlandt.*
7.	Fred. A. Conkling.	2.	James S. See.
8.	*James J. Reilly.*	3.	Gaylord B. Hubbell.
9.	Charles S. Spencer.		WYOMING CO.
10.	*John W. Chanler.*	1.	Elias C. Holt.
11.	*Noah A. Childs.*		YATES CO.
12.	*Theodore E. Tomlinson.*	1.	Daniel Morris.

Democrats in *Italics*, 79; Straight Americans in SMALL CAPS, 3. Entire Opposition, 99. Of these—11 elected on Union tickets are of American antecedents, and 10 elected on Union tickets are of Republican antecedents.

The Governor's Message was dispatched from the *Evening Journal* office, a copy for each New-York daily, at 8 o'clock this morning. GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 3.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, this afternoon took possession of the building heretofore forcibly held against them by the late Scientific Council, and the officers appointed by the Board of Trustees are now in peaceful possession of the building.

There was a caucus, this afternoon, of all the Americans elected on the Union ticket. A call appears in the *Journal* for a Republican caucus to-night. In consequence of this call being confined exclusively to the Republicans, the American Union members expressed a determination not to take part with them in the organization. Fourteen members were present at the meeting, which adjourned till to-night.

The Republican Caucus was called to order a 7 o'clock this evening by Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, who nominated Mr. SHEPPARD, of St. Lawrence, chairman.

Mr. SHEPPARD, on taking the chair, briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred on him, and congratulated the Republicans on their position in the State.

Mr. SLOCUM, of Onondaga, and Mr. SPENCER, of New-York, were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, of Oneida, moved that all the members elected on Union tickets be invited to participate in the proceedings of the caucus.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Cayuga, moved to amend by confining the invitation to Republicans elected on Union tickets.

Mr. DURYEA, of Kings, and Mr. SCHOLEFIELD spoke warmly in favor of the original resolution, and Mr. VAN HORN and Mr. ABBOTT opposed it.

On motion of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. KING, of Erie, inquired whether the handbill calling a caucus of Republicans and all the Union members opposed to the Administration was official?

The Chair said such was not the call read by the gentlemen who called the caucus to order.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD desired to know by whose authority the call read from the Chair was issued.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said the caucus was called according to the common custom.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD replied that then one call was as official as the other.

An informal ballot was then taken for Speaker, and Mr. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN receiving sixty-five votes out of eighty-nine, was, on motion of Mr. MONROE HALL, unanimously nominated as the candidate.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON was nominated for Clerk on the first ballot.

Mr. D. M. PRESCOTT, of Oneida, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The American Union members met again this evening and nominated Mr. CHAUNCEY BOUGHTON of Saratoga for Speaker, and Mr. DAVID WILSON for Clerk.

Compliment to Governor King.

Messrs. S. VAN RENSSELAER, PETER GANSEVOORT, NICHOLAS HILL, THURLOW WEED, and other citizens of Albany, have tendered the compliment of a public dinner to Governor KING. The Governor declined the dinner, but returned the following reply:

ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation with which you have honored me to a public dinner. I am deeply touched by the manner and the sentiments of your letter of invitation. It is a frank and generous testimonial from good and honorable men, among whom I have been living for the last two years, to my manner of life as a citizen and a man. I should indeed be wanting in sensibility, if I did not prize such a testimonial above all earthly reward. I esteem myself greatly honored by it, and proudly sustained by such a proof of friendly feeling and general confidence. I would gladly accept the invitation to meet you, and should deem it a great distinction to do so; but having made my arrangements to leave the city early in the ensuing week, I am reluctantly obliged to forego your proffered hospitality. Accept, then, generous friends, my warm and grateful acknowledgments for this unexpected, but most welcome expression of your personal regard and consideration. It comes to me on the eve of my separation from those who have won from me the strongest regard, by the uniform kindness with which they have received and honored me, and I leave with unaffected regret the associations which have rendered my residence in this excellent city one of unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment.

With great consideration and respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. KING.

Messrs. S. VAN RENSSELAER, PETER GANSEVOORT, AMASA J. PARKER, and others.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 3.

$9,000	Tenn. 6s, 90.ex.d.	92	250	Hudson R. R.R.	b30 34
6,000	do	92½	200	do	34
1,000	do	92	50	Harlem R. R.	13¼
1,000	Virginia 6s ex d.	86⅜	100	do	b60 13¾
1,000	N.Y. Cent. 8s, 6s.	91	150	Harlem R.R. pref.	s30 25
7,000	Erie R. Bds '75.	49	200	do	b60 25
6,000	E. R. Con. Bs. '71	45	65	do	25⅜
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	88	100	do	b60 27⅛
2,000	N. Ia. 1st mtge.	86¾	24	do	28⅛
1,000	Mich. S & N. I. Bs.	73¾	300	Readine R. R. opg.	51
8,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	87¾	500	do	s30 51
20,000	do	s60 87	400	do	opg. 53¼
10,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	24½	225	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52
30	Am. Ex Bank	106½	50	do	b30 52
10	Artisans' Bank	91	60	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	20¾
100	Guilford Min. Co.	1⅝	200	Panama Railrd.	b60 123¾
100	Cumberland Pref.	70	150	do	123⅝
36	Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	99¾	50	Illinois Cen. R. R.	s30 69
50	do	99½	300	do	s30 69¾
15	do	99⅜	100	do	s10 69
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12	247	do	69¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	82	150	do	s3 69
25	do	82⅛	75	do	s10 69⅞
400	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	91¾	30	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	95⅞
155	do	91⅝	25	do	96
50	do	s30 91¾	125	Gol. & Ch. R.	72
100	do	s60 91¾	75	do	b60 72
100	do	s10 91¾	205	do	71⅝
50	do	s15 91¾	100	do	b60 71¾
50	do	s3 9 ⅜	250	do	s10 71⅝
860	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅜	100	do	b60 71⅝
400	do	b60 84¾	350	Cl. & Tol. R.	31⅜
3000	do	s30 84¾	150	do	31⅞
100	do	b10 84¾	100	do	b60 31⅞
100	do	b60 84¾	550	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	59¾
50	do	s15 84¾	200	do	59¾
100	do	b30 84¾	300	do	s30 59¾
507	do	84¾	50	do	b60 59¾
100	do	s10 84¾	25	do	b60 59⅞
100	M'n S. & N. I. G. B.	s60 48			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	B'n. C. W. L ex d.	100	200	Harlem R. R. pref.	36
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	s60 91¾	100	do	36¼
50	do	91¾	15	do	36⅜
10	do	91⅞	100	do	s30 33
150	do	b30 92	50	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	b60 59¾
100	do	92	100	do	59
100	N. Y. C. R. R	84¼	50	Stonington R. R.	b60 58⅝
100	do	s30 84	150	Ill. Cent. R. R.	68
100	do	s60 83⅝	50	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	71¾
200	do	b30 84½	100	do	s60 71¾
100	do	s3 84⅝	100	do	s60 71⅞
100	Hod. Riv. R. R.	b60 34	50	do	71⅞
200	do	34	50	do	s7 71¾
200	Harlem Railroad	13⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12⅜
100	do	b60 13½	145	La Crosse & Mil. R.	23¾
20	do	13¼			

MONDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 25:

Increase in Loans	$667,954
Increase in Specie	761,453
Increase in Circulation	149,742
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,005,115

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 2, 1858.	Jan 1, 1859	Dec. 25, 1858.
Capital	$64,688,000	$67,734,755	$67,734,755
Loans	98,549 983	127,584,319	126,716 365
Specie	28,561 946	27,129,725	26,378 272
Circulation	6,499,403	7,634 090	7,704,348
Gross Deposits	78,635 224	111,290,742	108,934,628
Exchanged	13,601,357	20 606,551	20,245,552
Undrawn	65 033,867	90,684,191	88,679,076
In Sub-Treasury	3,259,336	5,108,371	6,008,398

The New Year opens with an enhanced movement in all departments of the Bank return. The Specie line is up $761,453, and the average a rising one—the last receipts from California having averaged but two days of the week. The Undrawn Deposits are up *two millions dollars*, partly, no doubt, in preparation for the Dividends to be paid out to-day for distant States and Corporations. The Loans are up $867,954, in anticipation of the mercantile and other payments of the 1st and 4th January. The peculiar feature in the Statement is that the accumulation of Deposits in this City should stand on the 1st January, in the midst of the active business at the South, to near the Summer maximum. On the 10th July the figures were $92,337,042. They are now $90,684,191. As the Exchanges with the South already show signs of turning in our favor, the probability is not only that the drain in that direction for Specie has almost ceased, but that the balances in New-York from nearly every quarter of the Union will henceforth increase, running up the Deposit line to *one hundred millions* by the 1st April, and to *one hundred and twenty millions* by the middle or close of July.

The market for money to-day is partially unsettled by the large dividend payments, and several days must transpire before we have a steady movement all round. Meantime the sums called in by a few prominent Banks are readily supplied to the Brokers by outside lenders, and the negotiations, on demand to-day, are at 3@3½ ₱ cent. on State and other first-class Stocks, and 4 ₱ cent. on other reliable collateral. The Discount Brokers report no change of rate on mercantile bills. There was more business done in the way of collecting Dividends to-day than in either borrowing or lending Money. The Foreign Exchange market opens flat for Wednesday's steamer, and thus far the transactions are less than by the last Wednesday's packet. Some sales of Bank bills, (Southern or Canadian,) at 109¾ on London; the whole range of quotation being, as last week, 109¼@109¾ ₱ cent. Francs are steady, 5.16¼@5.13¾. The coast steamer for New-Orleans to-day took no specie.

The Stock Market opened this morning with a steady feeling, and some additional firmness in State Stocks. The offering of these was quite moderate. Tennessees brought 92¼ ex-dividend; Virginias 96¾, and Missouris 87¼ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds, also, the offering at Friday's rates was light, except in Illinois Centrals, which were done at 87, seller 60 days, and 87¾, cash. Panama shares were 123¾, sales in the forenoon, and 117¾@118 the quotation at the Second Board after the announcement of the 6 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend. Pacific Mail shares were 1½@2 ₱ cent higher than on Friday, and in the afternoon sales were made at 92 ₱ cent., the stock closing 91¾@92. New-York Central on the early call of the list sold at 84½, but after the Western Stocks were reached, lower rates were made. On most of them, the price yielded to 84¼@84 ₱ cent., closing 84 ₱ cent. The advices from London in regard to Illinois Central carried a decline in that stock of 2½@3 ₱ cent. from the extreme bids of Friday, and this gave new courage to the sellers for the decline in Galena, Rock Island, &c. Galena closed 71@@71½ ₱ cent., and Rock Island 59@59½ ₱ cent. Erie shares were steady through the day at 16¾@17 ₱ cent. Harlem Preference shares 36@36½ ₱ cent., being a further rise of 1½ ₱ cent., and the common Stock, 13½@13¾ ₱ cent. The bids for the first mortgage of the Company were at 90 ₱ cent., no sellers. The Hudson shares were firm at 34 ₱ cent. The December traffic is said to be nearer $70,000 increase on last season than $50,000 as heretofore estimated. Brooklyn City sixes sold at 100 ex dividend. The most decided upward movement on the non-dividend list was in Reading, which brought as much as 53¼ ₱ cent., though closing 53@53⅜ ₱ cent. for the reopening of transfers on 12th January. The Winter Coal traffic over the Road is much larger than last season, and the Stock appears to be held with more firmness, in consequence, both here and in Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Coal also improved to 82@82½ ₱ cent. The general market finally closed dull.

The half yearly Dividend of 6 ₱ cent., declared this afternoon by the management of the Panama Company, is the second division at the same rate, out of 17 ₱ cent. on the Capital earned in the year 1858, over and above the expenses and interest of the concern, and the most liberal allowance for renewal, depreciation, &c. Of the undivided surplus, $100,000 is placed in one of the Trust Companies for the purchase and redemption of the first mortgage of the Company, which at present is held in London at a price in sterling money equivalent to 110 ₱ cent. The feature in the present exhibit is stated to be the fact that, for the first time, the miscellaneous traffic of the road *exceeds* the California passenger trade. This department of the business has been rapidly growing for a year or two past, in consequence of the freight facilities by sailing vessels henco to the Isthmus, and by the coast steamers of the Company on the Pacific side, trading to the Central American States.

The January half-yearly dividend of the Merchants' Exchenge Bank is 3½ ₱ cent. The Hanover Fire Insurance 6 ₱ cent. The January coupons on the Texas Central Railroad Bonds will be paid by REID & TRACY, No. 85 Chambers street.

The Mariner's Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend. The Merchants' Insurance Company, and the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company have also declared dividends.

The following are the Country Bank-Note and Land Warrant quotations of LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@—	Mobile	Par
New-England	½@—	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅛@⅜
Jersey	¼@—	Indiana Free	1 @—
Philadelphia	¼@—	Missouri	¼@—
Penn. Country	¼@—	Michigan	¼@—
Penn. par in Phil.	¼@—	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@1½
Baltimore City	¼@—	Tennessee Old	1 @—
Maryland	¼@—	Tennessee Free	1 @—
Virginia Old	¼@—	Canada	¼@—
Virginia Free	¼@—	Intern'l Bk, Tor'o	¾@—
North Carolina	¼@1	Phila. Checks	¼@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	½@¾	Bnit. Checks	1–5@—
New-Orleans	Par	Boston Checks	¼@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	83	86
120 acres	121	84
80 acres	84	87
40 acres	100	110

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 1.	Loans. Dec. 25.	Specie. Jan. 1.	Specie. Dec. 25.
Bk. of New-York	4,176,661	4,211,503	942,118	895,916
Manhattan Co.	4,501,297	4,867,977	969,476	651,362
Merchants' Bank	6,181,891	6,094,612	1,154,612	1,152,444
Mechanics' Bank	4,270,100	4,240,229	924,281	956,507
Union Bank	2,789,227	2,770,777	625,731	543,893
Bk. of America	6,00?,918	5 862,912	1,835 868	1,999,566
Phenix Bank	3,475,620	3,446,699	612,685	588,266
City Bank	1,815,183	1,828,293	631,069	684,025
Tradesmen's Bank	1,241,067	1,238,136	178,673	188,037
Fulton Bank	1,761,556	1,719,222	379,454	335,580
Chemical Bank	1,? 9,?16	1,893,700	710,737	631,312
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,973,481	1,967,729	259 146	260,057
National Bank	2,097,986	2 080,417	329,757	294,851
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,598,998	1,556,517	232,299	240,956
Mech. & Trad. Bk	?'?,?53	831,631	159,057	170,559
Greenwich Bank	676,397	658,281	63,903	97,056
Leather Man. Bk.	2,275,149	2,190,154	370,015	349,742
Seventh Ward Bk	1,282,717	1,264,727	214,036	2 5,771
Bk. St. New-York	4,080,401	3,986,976	1,502,530	1,251,964
Am. Exchange Bk	8,046,433	8,196,868	1,840,466	1,741,082
Bk. of Commerce	12,?9?,110	12,850,?34	2,083,936	2,010,432
Broadway Bank	2,491,811	2,467,315	516,899	561,851
Ocean Bank	1,826,560	1,807,445	310,035	326,352
Mercantile Bank	2,?7?,?87	2,?77 401	456,955	379,346
Pacific Bank	1,041,?23	1,037,670	184,?55	179,571
Bk. of Republic	4,647,937	4,503,517	1,566,078	1,461,009
Chetham Bank	557,903	565,114	94,702	66,191
People's Bank	693,174	698,686	80,634	79,902
Bk. of N. America	1,584,186	1,589,897	388,281	317,514
Hanover Bank	1,386,173	1,481,679	288,916	221,091
Irving Bank	1,?1?,?15	?,?87,?65	289,?75	245,671
Metropolitan Bank	7,192,752	7,?28,141	1,131,?71	1,091,?29
Citizens' Bank	6?6,? 8	?14,444	1?,891	91,?49
Nassau Bank	1,713,?97	1,?39,431	252,?78	240,?32
Market Bank	1,665,?48	1,663,?39	?84,111	231,156
St. Nicholas Bank	1,187,?52	1,192,?72	221,?78	218,?85
Shoe & Leath. Bk	4,?

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reassembling of Congress---The Senate in the New Hall.

Mr. Gwinn's Bill Relative to Ocean Mail Transportation to California, &c.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The bill in relation to ocean mail transportation between the East and California, introduced in the Senate, to-day, by Mr. GWIN, authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts for five mail services, by the following routes, viz.: From New-York to San Francisco and Astoria, in Oregon, *via* Panama, once a month, at a compensation not to exceed $250,000 per annum; time 24 days. From New-York to San Francisco and Astoria, *via* Nicaragua, once a month, at the same compensation; time 22 days. From New-Orleans, *via* Tehuantepec, to Acapulco, once a month, so as to connect with the Panama steamer, and make the through time to San Francisco in 17 days, at a compensation not to exceed $150,000 per annum.

From New-Orleans *via* Vera Cruz to Acapulco monthly, there to connect with the steamer from San Juan del Sur, at an annual compensation not to exceed $143,000 per annum.

The bill proposes such arrangement of the days of sailing that the Nicaragua and Vera Cruz lines shall readily meet once a month at Acapulco,—and the New-York and Tehuantepec lines once a month at the same port,—alternating so as to form a semi-monthly system of *through* service.

It further provides that the contracts shall be given to the lowest responsible bidders, and requires stipulations which shall secure to passengers suitable accommodations on board the ocean steamers, and give the Postmaster-General power to impose fines to punish the contractors for any just cause of complaint in this regard.

The bill further provides that in the event of either of the routes named being closed, from any reason, the mails shall be carried by one of the others, so that there may be no interruption in their regular transmission.

In introducing this very important measure, Mr. GWIN submitted a few remarks to show that while the bill, if it becomes a law, will open four routes to the Pacific, the cost will be a quarter of a million less than the present cost of the mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific States. He urged the advantages to flow from this multiplicity of routes,—and assumed that if the proposed contracts were entered into the United States Government would not tolerate any interruption of the transit routes by the weak and distracted Governments which claim jurisdiction over them. S.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Various contradictory rumors are in circulation relative to the Nicaragua fillibusters. Among these reports is one that the President has received a telegraph dispatch stating that they had landed at Omoa, and that a revolution was doubtless effected at Leon before the 1st of January—but there is the best authority for saying that the President has received no such dispatch.

The Committee on Commerce of the House have by one majority agreed to report a bill repealing the fishing bounties. An effort will be made to pass it under the operation of the previous question.

The death of General QUITMAN will be announced to-morrow, and that of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, on next Monday.

The House Committee will on Thursday take into consideration the subject of organizing Territorial Governments for Arizona and Dacotah.

A bill for a Territorial Government for Colono is to be introduced by Mr. COLFAX. It embraces all the recently discovered gold regions at Pike's Peak, and parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico—nearly all being taken from Kansas—and comprising about 122,000 square miles.

Our Washington Correspondence.

LATE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA—ADMISSION OF OREGON, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

The recent gold discoveries on the Gila River have led to the resurrection of various official data anticipating precisely the developments now making in that inland region. Major EMORY, in the official report of his explorations there in 1849, referring to the gold character of Mineral Creek—a northern branch of the Gila—predicted that it would not be many years before flat-boats would be floating down that river laden with precious metals. It is a matter of well known historical record, in connection with the old copper mines on the Rio Membris, five hundred miles east of the late gold discoveries in the Gila—and which were worked under the Spanish Government from a period a hundred years ago down to 1800—that the copper from said mines contained so much gold that it paid well for transportation on mule-back to the City of Mexico. These mines were recently reopened by some capitalists, who have sold 130,000 pounds of copper to the Mexican Mint at Chihuahua, at 35 cents per pound. The Mexican miners employed as common hands in these works, when their day's task is completed, devote their over-hours to neighboring *placer* gold diggings, in which they meet with fair success. These are reliable and highly important facts.

Conversing with Senator GWIN, a day or two since, in relation to the Gila mines, I was informed that himself and traveling companions in passing through that country in 1849, saw abundant evidences of the existence of gold, since which time he has never doubted that the *placers* would be worked to great advantage as soon as military protection from Indian aggression should be afforded, and settlements spring up so that the miners could get needed supplies of provisions, &c. The Gila mines are *placer* diggings, wherein any man can operate if he can secure a claim, and is possessed of a pick, spade and tin pan. The silly story to the contrary was started here by a party whose pocket is notoriously crammed so full of Jos WALKER'S Nicaragua Transit stock that those interested in the fortunes of Arizona probably thought it would be unkind to burthen him with any shares in their enterprises. Seriously, however, I do not believe there are any Arizona mining stocks for sale in this market at any rate; although I *do* know that gentlemen who have recently returned hither from that country are sending out weekly drafts for all the money they can raise, to invest on their own account in that hitherto almost *terra incognita*.

It is not in gold *placers* alone that the elements of Arizonian prosperity are to be found. She has also abundant and extensive silver mines, some of which are among the richest known to modern history. These undoubtedly require some capital for their proper development, but an amount ridiculously disproportionate to the large returns which a moderate estimate, based upon experience, leads us to anticipate. The profitableness of silver-mining has been established by the facts of centuries, in Mexico and South America, and the promise of the Arizona mines is quite equal, if not superior, to any now working in either of those countries. Take, as an example, the celebrated Stephenson Mine, situated near Fort Fillmore, directly in the road now traversed twice a week by the California Overland Mail coaches, and in regard to which recent advices bring us highly flattering accounts. This mine was discovered in 1852, since when it has been worked continually, but in the most primitive manner possible, so that, although large sums have been taken from it, its real value is only just beginning to be appreciated. A few facts in regard to it will suffice as a fair sample of what Arizona can do in this line.

As long ago as in October, 1854, Captain JOHN POPE United States Engineers, in the official report of his Pacific Railroad Explorations, described the Stevenson Mine, stating its location to be "in the Organ range of mountains which bound the valley of the Rio Grande," and making the following reference to the results obtained therein, viz.: "Notwithstanding the impossibility of getting an experienced miner, and the crude and imperfect manner of melting, he (Mr. STEPHENSON) has been compelled to adopt, the results have been exceedingly profitable. The ore is powdered between two stones, and the smelting is done without one convenience common to the States. The refuse probably contains half as much silver as the original ore, and notwithstanding this, from a mule load of 300 pounds of ore he gets eighteen dollars of silver!"

Recent examinations show that STEPHENSON was not working the richest veins in the mine, and new "leads" have been struck which will pay much better. The three hundred pounds of ore from which the $18 worth of silver was extracted as above, is just half the amount which a single common Mexican laborer is expected to bring ont of the mine in a day. I am assured by gentlemen having no interest in the Stephenson Mine, but who have already sent out machinery and capital in abundance for similar operations in Arizona, that say twenty laborers, including an overseer,—all of whom may be employed at a cost of from fifty to three hundred dollars per month,—can easily produce an amount of silver exceeding the cost of production from seven to eight thousand dollars per month, after making liberal allowance for accidents, repairs, etc. Of course the number of hands may be increased to an hundred or five hundred, with a proportionate increase of net profits; and a capital of an hundred thousand dollars, it is estimated, would be abundantly sufficient to establish the business on the largest scale, and in the most advantageous manner. With such facts as these before us, and attested by capable, experienced and honorable men, we may be pardoned for believing that Arizona silver-mining enterprises are neither moonshine speculations, nor even hazardous undertakings.

General LANE, the earnest and somewhat enthusiastic delegate from Oregon, publishes a letter in answer to the suggestion that his people ought not to be admitted into the Union because their number is only forty odd thousand, while Kansas, by the English bill is prohibited from admission until she shall have ninety-three thousand inhabitants. The General set down the population of Oregon at ninety thousand to-day, basing his estimate upon the fact that the Territory had ten thousand inhabitants in 1850, and that the Census of 1855 gave her forty-three thousand; and then, claiming the same ratio of increase since 1855, or nearly the same, as was established for the five years preceding this latter date. I believe this estimate entirely fallacious, and doubt whether the General or anybody else can make it good. Prior to 1855 occurred the great emigration from which Oregon has derived the bulk of her population; and it is exceedingly questionable whether, since 1853, she has increased materially from that source. When I was in the Territory last Summer, I was informed by gentlemen having large stake in its prosperity, that they did not estimate their population above fifty thousand at the highest, and they considered that a handsome showing.

Oregon undoubtedly possesses a charming climate, considerable undeveloped mining country, great forests, (though not very valuable in these days of low-priced timber on the Pacific Coast,) and a soil of great fertility. But even Gen. LANE will not claim that more than a small portion of the country is fit for agricultural purposes. Laying out of view the charming Valley of the Willamette, the extent of her agricultural lands is comparatively small. Indeed, it may be a matter of question whether all the arable land of Oregon put together, (unless those covered with forests of coue-bearing trees are claimed as arable,) would make an area equal to that of Long Island. These lands are sparsely settled, too; and it is a matter of complaint frequently with Oregonians, that the Donation Act of Congress, which gave 640 acres of land to actual settlers, has had the effect of preventing that thorough development of agricultural resources so necessary to the rapid augmentation of the population.

But grant all that General LANE claims, and what good reason does it then afford for erecting Oregon into a State? There is no disturbing element there to be disposed of by such means. It is not necessary to her peace or prosperity. There has been no difficulty in conducting her Government or defending her borders. What reason, then, can be given for the desire to bring her into the Union? Even the General does not claim that she has the 93,000 population which New-York must have to entitle her to a Representative: yet everybody knows that New-York would be entitled to three additional representatives to-day if she could claim them upon the basis of her increased population since 1850, when Oregon is admitted to have had only 10,000 inhabitants. And so with various States, whose fractional population under the census of 1850—and for which they obtained no Representative,—was then far greater than any reasonable estimate will give to Oregon to-day—nearly nine years later. There would seem to be no reason whatever for the proposed measure, beyond that of making a couple of United States Senatorships and a few other offices to gratify the ambition of sundry aspirants: and that can hardly be expected to be accepted by Congress as sufficient motive for an act of gross injustice to the several States, and in the very face of the provision of the English-Kansas bill already referred to. In 1860 another Federal Census will be taken, and it will be doing no wrong to Oregon to compel her to await that event, when we shall have the evidence upon which to try her title to admission into the family of States. Then, however, she will needs have a population of 110,000 to entitle her to a vote in the Lower House of Congress; and it is the anticipation of that fact which prompts the earnest efforts to get her into the Union by some means, before her weakness is exposed. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Senate met at noon in the old hall, from which the desks had been removed, but a supply of cane-bottomed chairs had been provided for their accommodation.

The galleries and floor were crowded, notwithstanding the falling snow, it having been understood that the Vice-President, Mr. CRITTENDEN, and others, would speak.

The proceedings, as usual, opened with prayer and the reading of the journal, after which Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved that as many ladies were unprovided with seats in the galleries they be admitted on the floor.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, objected, on the ground that the admission of ladies would embarrass the legislative business; consequently, the ladies were not admitted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, submitted the report of the Committee, stating that the new Chamber was ready.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, moved the adoption of the report. The parting from this chamber he thought was an event of much solemnity. Many associations, many of them pleasant and proud ones, bind us to this chamber. It has been the scene of great events. Questions of the American Constitution—questions of great national import—questions of peace and war have been debated in this chamber. Great men have been the actors within these walls. He had seen men whose name and fame had not been surpassed in Greek or Roman history. Here he had seen CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, LEE, WRIGHT, and others. They seem to have left on these very walls the impress of their fame. This majestic dome seems yet to echo their voices. There are others, too, whom he would not designate, for they had not yet fulfilled their political services—but whose names are in no danger of being forgotten. When Senators remove to the new Chamber they will carry with them the inspiration of their illustrious fellow-Senators. They will leave behind them no iota of patriotism or attachment to the Constitution. These our household gods are carried with us. The new hall will be the scene of the Past. There they will ever remain, the Senate of the United States, the great preservative body of this great nation, conserving the sovereignty of the States and the integrity of the Union.

The Vice-President addressed the Senate, giving historical sketches of Congress at the various seats of Government until its location at Washington. He then narrated the burning of the Capitol by the British army, the assembling thereafter of the Congress in Blodgett's Hotel, on the site now occupied by the General Post-Office, and finally the assembling in 1819, in the present building. He then went into an interesting comparison of the present character of the Senate in the early days of the Government and now. Then it was almost wholly an executive body, and much of its business was transacted with closed doors. The President often took part in the debates, and it was not for many years that galleries were provided for spectators. He spoke of the great mission the nation has fulfilled, and is destined to fulfill; urged upon Senators a due appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon them, and reviewed the Senatorial career of the great dead, whose achievements and services in that chamber illuminate our history.

After further remarks, which were listened to with rapt attention, the Senate proceeded in a body to the new hall.

THE NEW SENATE HALL.

The general aspect of the new Senate Hall is light and graceful. In shape and dimensions it is similar to the new Hall of Representatives, but to the eye appears more finely proportioned. The style and character of the decorations are nearly the same in both Houses, except that in the Senate the tone of color is more subdued. The area of the floor is 80 feet by 48 feet, and of roof 112 by 80 feet, the difference being occupied by a continuous gallery around the four sides of the apartment, and capable of seating 1,200 persons. The inner roof, or ceiling, of iron, is flat, with deep panels, twenty-one of which are filled with ground glass, having in the centre of each pane a colored medallion representing the printing press, steam engine, cornucopia, and other symbols. The light is supplied wholly through this window in the roof. The gas apparatus is placed above the ceiling. The ceiling is 36 feet from the floor, but presents an appearance of greater altitude. It is incrusted with floral and other embellishments in high relief, and all of iron. The floor of the chamber is covered with 1,700 yards of tapestry carpeting, having a large pattern of flowers on a purple ground. The Vice-President's desk is a modest table of mahogany, as unlike as possible to the marble bar of the House of Representatives. The places of Senators are arranged in three rows.

The spectators' galleries are upholstered in drab damask. Ample accommodation is supplied, even to the extent of a ladies' robing-room. Access to the galleries is obtained through doors of maple, inlaid with bronze. The gallery set apart for the Press is fitted with desks for about twenty persons, and it is understood that no one will be permitted within it unless specially accredited by the Vice-President.

The wings of the Capitol being of the Roman-Corinthian order of architecture, the interior fittings and decorations are, of course, in harmony therewith. The hall itself is approached by two grand stairways, the east of Tennessee marble,—the west entirely of white marble of extreme purity. Neither is yet completed, but enough is shown by the broad marble steps, the massive balustrades of the same material, and the superb columns, with their capitals heightened with bronze, to indicate the magnificence of the design. Both stairways are lighted from the roof, with special adaptation to the walls, being covered with historical paintings. This situation is considered the most favorable in the building for the execution of some work of art recording the deeds of history.

The Senators' retiring-room and ante-chamber are the most highly finished rooms in the Capitol. They are in totally different styles. The retiring-room is entirely of marble,—the roof supported by columns of rare beauty. It is impossible to desire any effect more chaste than this apartment presents, with the cold glitter of its walls and roof "unadorned, adorned the most." Three mirrors, inserted as panels in the wall, are, each, of the dimensions of 120 inches in height by 60 inches wide. The ante-room is excessive in ornamentation, and is yet unfinished. The walls are divided by gilded work in *relievo*, into spaces for fresco paintings. The dome ceiling of the room is paneled, each panel being filled with a rosette of burnished gold. The four spandrils and the centre of the dome have allegorical paintings executed in a superior manner, and forming a contrast to certain medallions in another portion of the building, where one represents a celestial being with a dislocated hip, and another the Goddess of Melancholy dancing the bolero.

The President and Vice-President's apartments, and the Committee-rooms, enter from the level of the Senate floor. All are decorated. Some few are finished, but the greater number are incomplete, in consequence of the action of Congress in withholding supplies. The corridors and passages are likewise in progress of embellishment. All are laid with encaustic tiles. The arched roofs are, generally speaking, finished in geometric designs, inclosing landscape and heraldic devices. The walls are covered with trellis-work of flowers and foliage, in which Cupids and American birds, beasts and creeping things are ascending and descending, with more or less resemblance to nature. Some of the flowers and fruit pieces are gems.

The heating and ventilating arraagements are said to be the largest in the world—those of the English House of Parliament not excepted. Every portion of the Capitol—that mountainous mass of marble—is at once ventilated and warmed by one apparatus. Eight boilers convey steam to coils set in different places of the cellarage, supplying any required degree of heat, and at the same time motive power to two fans in either wing. One of these fans sends continual breezes of medicated air through the smaller apartments, while the other performs the same service for the Senate Chamber. The air is graduated, according to the atmospheric temperature without and the political excitement within—during a sectional debate never to exceed 90°, and on ordinary occasions to range between 65° and 70°. Thirty thousand cubic feet of air are circulated through the Chamber per minute, which quantity may be increased to eighty thousand. The apparatus is completely under control.

While the mass of spectators were settling themselves in places, several memorials, inaudible in the noise, but apparently of a private nature, were presented, and Mr. MALLORY, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to build ten additional sloops-of-war, which was laid over. He said he would make an effort to obtain an early vote upon it.

Mr. MALLORY also introduced a bill to raise the pay of the officers of the Navy.

Quiet being restored, the Senate appropriately devoted the rest of the day to discussing Mr. JOHNSON'S (Tenn.) motion, instructing the Finance Committee to investigate into the expenditures of the public money, and to report the means to bring the expenses of the Government within the limits of rigid economy.

Messrs. Johnson, Seward, Bigler, Fessenden, Toombs, Shields, Davis, Collamer, Mason, Stuart, Clingman, Green, Reid and others took part in the debate. All agreed in the necessity of retrenchment, the only point debated being whether to refer it to the Finance or a Special Committee of Seven.

Without action, the Senate went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors, Mr. HUNTER introduced the first Appropriation bills of the season, namely: The Indian Pension and the Military Academy bills, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

There being no quorum, there was a call of the House and a quorum obtained.

On motion of Mr. BERNHISEL, the Committee on Territories were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the completion of the territorial capital of Utah.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, presented a petition from the Canal Board for an appropriation for the lakes and harbors in connection with the Canals of the State of New-York.

Various reports were presented from the Standing Committees, including the following:

By Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, making an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Boston.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Senate bills making appropriations for the improvement of the mouth of Milwaukee River and Chicago Harbor.

By Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, the Senate bill providing for the payment of the claims of Maine for expenses incurred by that State in organizing a regiment for the Mexican war.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing that invalid seamen may receive an annual stipend from the Government and reside with their friends, when they shall so elect, instead of living at an asylum.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, asked, but failed to obtain consent to introduce a joint resolution providing for a Commission of members of Congress and Army officers to revise the militia and army laws.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Indian Appropriation bill. Without coming to a conclusion, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

No. 4. The propellor *Niagara*, etc.. Ansel R. Cobb, claimant *et al. vs.* Joseph H. Cordas, and

No. 5.—The Same *vs.* Lester Sexton *et al.* Appeal from United States Court of Wisconsin. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court, with costs and interests.

No. 22.—Thomas Leggett, Jr., *et al. vs.* Benjamin G. Humphreys. Appeal from United States Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. Justice DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court, with costs.

Edward M. Livermore, *et al., vs.* Stephen Watcrman, *et al.*—Appeal from United States Court of the Southern District of New-York. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court with costs.

No. 34.—Reubea Middleton *vs.* Wm. Magrew.—Cause submitted on record and printed argument for the defendant.

No. 35.—The United States *vs.* John A. Sutter.—rgument commenced for appellant.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Legislature meets to-morrow. At the American-Republican caucus, this evening, Mr. CHARLES HALE was nominated for Speaker of the House, and Mr. WILLIAM STOWE, of Springfield, for Clerk.

The Senate Caucus informally nominated Dr. CHAS. PHELPS, of Suffolk County, for President, and STEPHEN M. GIFFORD, of Duxbury, for Clerk.

The Senate Caucus was thinly attended.

Illinois Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Press* from Springfield says that the Illinois Legislature met, yesterday, but the Republicans of both Houses absented themselves, breaking up a quorum. Mr. MORRISON, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, had previously been elected Speaker of the House. The Democrats were to meet last night, to nominate Mr. DOUGLAS for reelection to the Senate.

Another special dispatch to the *Press* says that Mr. DOUGLAS was unanimously nominated by the Democratic caucus, and that a resolution indorsing the Administration, introduced by Mr. MARTIN from an Anti-Lecompton District, was tabled.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says that the Legislature of Illinois convened at Springfield yesterday. The Democrats united in regard to the Senatorial election, and a caucus was held on Saturday, at which it was determined the election should take place on Wednesday.

Two afternoon attempts were made yesterday to organize, but the Republicans refused to attend. Only a temporary organization was effected. This movement indicates an intention to postpone the election by bolting.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Springfield this evening, says that Mr. DOUGLAS was formally unanimously nominated by the Democratic caucus last night, and that, the Republicans appearing in both Houses this morning, a permanent organization was effected.

The House passed a joint resolution to go into a joint convention to elect a United States Senator to-morrow afternoon. The Senate will concur in the resolution in the morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized to-day. The Governor's Message will not be read until to-morrow.

The House fixed to-morrow at 2 P. M. for the Joint Session to elect a Senator.

The entire Democratic delegation met in caucus last night, and each member pledged himself individually to vote for the reelection of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Democratic caucus of the Senate have nominated JOAN CRESSWELL, of Blair, for Speaker, and the Americans and Republicans GLENN W. SCOFIELD.

The House assembled this morning. The Senate meets this afternoon.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

The House has elected Mr. W. C. LAWRENCE, Opposition, Speaker.

Ohio Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Governor's Message was sent to the Legislature yesterday. It is wholly occupied with State affairs.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Convention held here to-day, was one of the largest ever held by the Republicans of New-Hampshire, notwithstanding a storm of unprecedented violence prevailed. The whole vote for Governor was 373, of which ICHABOD GOODWIN received 368; scattering, 5.

ADAMS TWICHELL, of Milan, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Speeches were made by N. B. BRYANT, President, on taking the Chair, and by Mr. W. T. HACKETT of Portsmouth.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Overland Mail, with dates from San Francisco to the 10th of December, (four days later,) has arrived here. Three through passengers came with the mail.

A rich quartz vein had been discovered in the suburbs of San Francisco.

The news from Fraser's River was more favorable. The last steamer from Victoria brought down $300,000 in gold.

General HARNEY designed opening military roads between the various military posts in Washington Territory.

The news from Salt Lake says that the United States Marshal had been prevented from serving a process on BRIGHAM YOUNG, by the guards of that worthy, and that it was expected Judge SINCLAIR would call upon the military to enforce the orders of his Court.

Four hundred troops had left Camp Scott to guard Government animals wintering in the vallies.

Business at San Francisco was dull.

The passengers report meeting Mr. PARDEE, the expressman, 300 miles beyond El Paso, eleven days out. He would probably make the trip in seventeen days.

BEN MCCULLOCH was at El Paso, *en route* to Guaymas, Sonora.

The Camanches were lurking around the mail stations in a threatening manner, and had already shot at some of the Mail Company's men while hauling water.

The Apaches were friendly. About four hundred of them were encamped at Apache Pass.

The ship *Henry Brigham*, from New-York, had arrived at San Francisco.

Burning of the Steamer Martha Jewett.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* dated Cairo, says: The steamer *Martha Jewett*, lying at the wharf, took fire from the stove, yesterday morning, and was totally destroyed. No one was injured. Loss $5,000.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The United States mail steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock this morning. All well.

The screw steamships *Montgomery* and *Potomac*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning. The *Potomac* will leave for New-York to-morrow.

Sound Travel.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4—Noon.

The Fall River, Stonington and Norwich steamboat trains, due here early this morning, have not yet arrived.

Death of James Brown of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The venerable JAMES BROWN, Jr., second Auditor of the State, died on Monday from a recent injury to his foot by a car-wheel at the depot.

Toronto Municipal Election.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan 4.

The municipal election, under the new law for electing the Mayor by the direct vote of the people, passed off to-day with but little disturbance. Mr. ADAM WILSON, the Opposition candidate, was elected by a large majority over both of his opponents.

News from Honduras.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The bark *Carib*, Capt. FREEMAN, arrived to-day from Omoa Nov. 27, and Truxillo Dec. 10. Everything was quiet at Honduras, and nothing whatever was known of the fillibuster movements. The story relating to a fusion of fillibusters with the people of Honduras is wholly without foundation.

Steamboat Collision.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Last night the steamers *Iowa* and *Madison* came in collision opposite Aurora, Ind. The latter sunk in fifteen feet water. No lives were lost. The *Madison* had six hundred tons of freight, principally sugar and molasses. Vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The boat was valued at $16,000, and insured for $8,000.

The Bennett Divorce Case—Decision in Favor of Mrs. Bennett.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Judge WALDO, this evening, granted the application of MARY A. BENNETT for a divorce from GEORGE BENNETT, and assigned to her the custody of the children, three in number, with the sum of $4,000 alimony, to be paid within sixty days. The Judge was severe upon Doctor BENNETT and some of his witnesses.

MR. ELLSWORTH'S BEQUEST TO YALE COLLEGE.—The Hartford *Courant*, Jan. 3, says:

"The Will of the Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH was proved to-day. It is estimated that Mr. E. was worth eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) at the time of his death. His immense land speculations at the West, now in cultivated farms, proved immensely profitable to him. The remarkable part of his Will is that it gives to Yale College seven-eighths of his great estate! The provisions of his Will are:

1. $25,000 in trust to his son, HENRY W. ELLSWORTH.
2. $25,000 to his daughter, wife of ROSWELL SMITH, Esq.
3. $25,000 to the heirs of his son EDWARD.
4. $1,500 annually to his wife.

The remainder of his property, amounting to about $700,000, he gives to Yale College: and this sum amounts to more, probably, than the present entire worth of that corporation.

In Portland, Oregon, recently, a bridegroom, Mortimer Stump, was killed by his father-in-law, Danforth Baleh, a farmer. The young gentleman eloped with Baleh's daughter, and married her. The old man laid in wait for him, and shot him with a double-barreled gun.

THE SNOW-STORM.

Appearance of the City—Sleigh-riding—Broadway—Interruption of Travel—Non-arrival of Railway Trains and Steamers—The Storm Throughout the Country.

What use is a snow-storm? we often hear asked. We need not go very far for an answer. Let us think for a moment of the thousands of poor people in this metropolis who daily and vainly seek employment, and who are glad to find it, and to earn their half-dollar, in cleering away the snow from sidewalks, areas and railroad tracks. It is not an exaggeration to say that, yesterday, in New-York and in Brooklyn some $30,000 were expended in this charity; and, if such be the case, we may certainly conclude that even a snow-storm, pitiless and merciless though it be, still brings a blessing to many a poverty-stricken outcast.

The storm, which commenced with such violence on Monday afternoon, continued all night; and, on Tuesday morning it was still snowing and snowing. The snow had fallen during the night to a depth of over fourteen inches, and the first morning exclamation of many a youth, upon opening his eyes to the scene, was doubtless a jubilant one, at the prospect of capital sleighing. But these hopes were doomed to speedy disappointment. At ten o'clock, yesterday morning, the snow had ceased to fall, the clouds cleared off, and lo! the sun came out with a genial warmth that resembled a Spring rather than a Winter's day. The newly fallen snow did not long retain its virgin purity; and, by 2 o'clock, P. M., Broadway was as mushy and slushy as ever it was in the palmiest days of ASCULARIUS, or of any other street King who has since reigned in his stead.

In the early morning the City cars and omnibuses labored heavily through the drifts, and four horses to a vehicle were often incapable of moving along the ponderous machine. After the first trip the cars ran pretty regularly. Private sleighs were out all day in abundance; but upon Broadway the sleighing was soon annihilated by a quantity of salt which was sprinkled over the thoroughfare from the Battery to Fourteenth-street. *Apropos* of salt as a cleansing and melting material, we have received the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What right have the stage proprietors to sprinkle salt the whole length of Broadway in order to remove the snow, and thus spoil the sleighing for the use of private citizens? Is not Broadway a common thoroughfare for all? Please give the authority for this monopoly. A SUBSCRIBER.

Our correspondent's complaint must be taken *cum grano salis*. We certainly cannot echo it, much as we may sympathize with his love for a sleigh-ride. The truth is that salt is most efficacious, as our correspondent states, for the removal of freshly fallen snow. At a trifling cost Broadway and other great arteries of the City can thus be kept clear. On the other hand, if the snow be allowed to remain, it *may* afford the young folks some amusing sleigh-rides for a day or two; but this pleasure will be purchased at a most extravagant cost, for when the snow is hard and frozen it will take as many thousands of dollars to clean a street like Broadway as it would hundreds when the snow is soft.

Nevertheless, and *malgré* sunshine and salt, street cleaners and street inspectors, there were many thoroughfares of the City where good sleighing could be found yesterday, and may be found to-day, by those who like the enjoyment. Why should our correspondent grumble that the great business artery of the metropolis is not preserved exclusively for purposes of amusement? Can he not ride in Fifth-avenue, or in any other avenue, and away upon the island as far as he lists? But even Broadway, last evening after sunset, was filled with pleasure seekers; and, to judge by the jingle of the bells and the shouts of the "boys," there was many a good ride going on in spite of the salt. It was quite a carnival time, and the merriment was kept up until a late hour.

Upon the Sound, and out at sea, the storm, we dare say, was not witnessed so complacently as it was upon the land. We have not yet heard, however, that any serious disasters have followed the northeast blow. There was no arrival yesterday morning by way of Sandy Hook. The steamers of the Fall River, Stonington, Norwich, Providence, New-Haven and Hartford lines, due here yesterday morning, are all behind time. The steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Stonington Line, arrived at 2 P. M., and left again at 5½ P. M. At 1½ yesterday morning, when off Saybrook, she passed the *Vanderbilt* and *Empire State* bound east. The other steamers had not arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. According to the reports, the storm on the Sound had been unusually severe.

In Brooklyn, the average depth of the snow yesterday morning was twelve inches; and in some places it had drifted to a depth of five and even six feet. The Long Island Railroad Company were hard at work all day, but did not succeed in getting their trains into operation. They will probably be running regularly to-morrow. The City Railroad Company battled with the storm all night, and, by the greatest exertions, succeeded in keeping the tracks (on all but the Greenpoint line) sufficiently clear for horses to drag an occasional car-load of passengers. The Greenpoint route will be in operation to-day.

From all points, north, south, east and west we hear of the effects of the storm, which has been a widely extended one. The Southern mail came through last night; but all the other trains were greatly behind time—some not arriving at all. The following telegraphic dispatches will give some idea of the violence of the snow-storm:

THE WEATHER AT THE EAST—OBSTRUCTION OF TRAINS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 4—5 P. M.

The Express train, which left Boston early this morning for New-York, and due here at fifty minutes past eleven is fast in the snow, two miles east of Worcester, and nearly covered up. The New-York Express train, due here at 1:15, has not yet arrived. The Albany train, due here at 1:15, arrived at 3 o'clock, and left immediately for Boston. The snow is two feet deep, and still falling.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 4—11 P. M.

The trains from Albany have arrived here today, but they have all been a little behind time.

The morning Express train from Boston is between Warren and Palmer, blocked up by the snow.

The 7 o'clock train from the East has not yet reached Worcester.

The train which started East at 2½ P. M. has not yet reached Palmer.

The New-York Express train has just left New-Haven, and will probably reach here sometime during the night.

An extra train from Northampton arrived about 7 o'clock P. M. The regular 6 P. M. train is not yet in.

The snow is from eighteen to twenty inches in depth.

The weather is now clear and calm.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The 8 o'clock morning train from New-York arrived at about 3 P. M. A train from Springfield arrived at about the same time, and left at about 6 o'clock for New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

The storm has been very severe here. The thermometer this evening stands at 26° and the snow is two feet deep.

At 3 P. M., the Boston train due here at 2 o'clock, had not reached Springfield.

No trains came through by the Canal Board.

The New-London train was only about an hour behind time. The Providence train, on the same, arrived full on time at noon.

The New-York trains have got through.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The snow is nearly three feet deep, and still falling.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Thick drifting snow-storm since three o'clock A. M. About eight inches have fallen. Wind strong from N. E. Therm. 30°.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

The storm has somewhat abated and the wind moderated. About 12 inches of snow has fallen, which has badly drifted.

Railroading has been seriously impeded, and the few trains that have arrived have been considerably behind time. No train has yet arrived from Portland, or Springfield, and there is nothing in from New-York to-day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 4—7 P. M.

Fifteen inches of snow has fallen here since 3 o'clock this morning.

The Express train from New-York at 8 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The roads in every direction are completely blocked up.

PORTLAND, Me.—Thick snow-storm.

BANGOR, Me., 11 A. M.—Just commenced snowing furiously.

CALAIS, Me., 11 A. M.—Wind N. E. Therm. 4° above zero. Indications of snow.

THE LAND OFFICE.

AN INVESTIGATION AT THE SUPERIOR LAND OFFICE ORDERED—C. G. WAGNER, ESQ., OF MINNESOTA, APPOINTED FOR THAT PURPOSE—BRIGHT AND BAYFIELD—FIGHT AMONG THE OFFICE-HOLDERS—SECRETARY THOMPSON'S DECISION IN THE SUPERIOR CITY CASE DEFENDED AND EXPLAINED—HIS RESCINDING OF AN ILLEGAL RULE OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE IN THE CASE OF THOMAS A. TAYLOR, FROM WISCONSIN—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PRE-EMPTORS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

The letters of your correspondent at Superior City have excited some conversation here, and I am inclined to believe have answered a useful purpose. At all events, I understand that the Secretary of the Interior has caused instructions to be issued through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to C. G. WAGNER, Esq., of Stillwater, Minnesota, to investigate certain charges against Mr. DANIEL SHAW, the Register at Superior; and has ordered that no investigation of the case of Superior City, or of JOHN GRANT, the claimant of some sixty acres of it as an agricultural preemptor, shall be entertained by the said SHAW until the charges in question shall be examined and considered. It is rumored here, that the late Receiver, E. B. DEAN, Jr., filed charges against SHAW some time since, and Senator BRIGHT has no great love for him, and has less now when he finds him playing into the hands of the great speculator STINSON, whom BRIGHT hates like a rattle-snake. The fact is, that these land-operations *must* go against each other sometimes. Even BRIGHT'S friend,

had been previously entered by another, and tha entry thereof haa been or shall be canceled for sufficient cause, would constitute no bar or obstacle to an acquisition thereof by preemption, upon satisfactory proof being produced by a claimant that na has fulfilled tha reqeirements of the law."

Thus an illegal rule that has been in vogue for two or three years in the General Laed Offica has been canceled by the Secratary, who, by this act, has established many poor preemptora in thoir homes who would otherwise heve been homeless and landless, with thsir humble possessions forfeited to their stern-heartcd Uncle Semuel.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

General Appearance, Character and Prospects of the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Arizona and coetiguous regione, are now to considerable extent, attracting public attentioe For purpoees of legisletion end private enterprise information respecting Arizona, Sonora, &c., is sought after with avidity. Heving mede explorations thereebouts, more especlelly in Arizona, end being identified with tha ieterests of that Territory, I am iedeced to do all in my powar, in concurrence with the efforts now making, to influance Congress to organize n Govarnment for har citizens, and adopt such other measures as are deemed essential to her welfare.

In the Summer of 1854, I raised e compaey of twenty men in San Francisco, called the "Arizona Exploring, Mining end Tradlng Company." The object of this Compeny wee to explore the Arizone mountaine for eilver miecs, and prosecute a mining and trading businese in that sectlon. The Gadsden Treaty was then made, but the line of the now purchase had not been run, and it was supposed the Arizona mountaine would fall within said purchase.

These mountains, from which the above-mentioned Compeny took its name, end by common consent applied to the Territory included in the Gadsden purchase, lie in Sonora some 30 miles south of tha American lino.

For general information, and in compliance with nmerons requests receetly made, that I would give some account of the knowledge end experience gained during four years' eojourn in the regions respecting which eo many conflicting stetements are now promulgated, I heva written for publication in the TIMES es follows:

The Arizona Exploring, Mining end Trading Company, which I had tha honor to lead, croesed the River Colorado, et its junction with the Gila in September, 1854, passed en through Arizone, and loceted their camp on the Arizona Mountaies, on tha small stream called the Aqua Calieate. There wa remained from the lattar part of December, 1854, uetil April, 1855, aed during this period made as thorough explorations of tha neighboring country as our limited resources would edmit. Wa relied maiely on our rifles to supply ourselves with food, deer and wild turkies being ebundant. These, with a little flour obtained from Tubatamo, tho first Mexican town eouth of us, formed the staple articles of eueteeeeca. Much of our time was occupied in dressing buckskins for clothing. Most of our explorations were made on foot, and we suffered greatly for want of shoes. Some of ns ware for a portion of the time ectually barefooted, and not unfrequently, efter e hard tramp, numbers of the party wonld be laid up for days with cut and ewolien feet.

Our discoveriee of minerals were in tha main satisfactory. We foued uamistakable evidence of silver, lead, lron, and slight indications of gold. At distances of five to thirty miles from camp, we found silvar mines that had been worked eed abandoned by Spaniards and Mexicans half a century ego. Bet this working of mines, so called, by the Maxicans, in ell this region, as well es throughout Arizone, is ecarcely worthy of the name. It is all of the most primitive character, simply following a lead that eppeers sufficiently rich on the surface, and invariably abandoning the same at no great depth, either from some accaetric turn of the vein, n decrease in richnbes of the metal, or the entrance of weter.

The greetest manifestation of mining discovered was a qnantity of slag from eilver ore, estimated at about one hundred tune, not more then one mile from camp. We found no mine thet had been worked nearer than five miles; neither did we discover excavatioes at any miea sufficient to warrant tha bellef that it furnished the amount of ore indicated by the heaps of slag; and as the small pieces of ore foned in the ciaders were of a different character from any that we discovered, we were totally at e loss to divine from whence the ore wes broeght, or under what circumstances it was smelted. The largest kind of mazquit trees, estimeted to be upwards of fifty years old, were growing within the scarcely discernible outline of *arastras*.

We prospected the famous *Planchas de la Plata*, where, many years ago, a piece of virgin silver weighing some three hundred pounds, wes discovered and taken to the City of Mexlco, from whence it found its way into the coffers of the King of Spain. Several quite smeli piecea of pure silver were found here by our party, end a Mexicen who accompanied us, picked up a piece which he sold in Altar for $300, not 5 per cent. more than its intrinaic value.

The *Planchas de la Plata* district hes a peculier appearance. There are not the evidences of veins here which are to be found generally in other districts. The earth ie light in sabstance, having the color end eppearance of ashas. In regard to riches huried here, there is e decided difference of opinion emong Mexicans of experience who have exmmined the piece. Some declere there is a monstroua *Veta Madre*, or mother vein of extraordinary richneas in the vicinity, while others are of opinion that the *planchas* of silver found indicate volcanic eccentricitias, so common oe the Mexlcen Pacific elope, end thet under such menifestations, no *mina regular* hes ever been found. My experieece in mining in these regions inclines me to coincide with the letter opinion.

Onr explorations of these wild regions, extended north lnto what le known as Arizona, and west to within n few miles of the Santa Cruz Valley. Further south we discovered tracea of the unfortunate Count ROUSSEL DE BOULBON, who explored for mines under contract with a Mexican Company.

The climate, during the Winter of our eojourn in the Arizone Mouetains, was truly delightful, the atmosphere being mild and bland throughout the day, and the nights quite cool—almost frosty. The raege of Arizona Mountaies proper are not abrupt or rugged, but a euccassion of gigantic end rounded emineeces, ewelling out and blending oea with another in huge proportions, the beses of which, with the small plateaus aed valas everywhere interspersed, present clemps of evergreen, oak, and mezqait. The whole conntry is covered with varlona grassee, euch ee *grama*, *sacarte ordinarie*, *sacate colorado*, and *sacatone*, the lattar giving certain evidenca of tha propinquity of alkali waters.

Standing on these high eminences, and casting the eye on every side ovar the rolling hllie, following one upon the other, like the hnge wavas of a tempestuona ocean, the subdued hues of the grasses at this season softening all, smoothing over all, and blanding with the distant horizon, where, at intervals, rise to heeven in solemn grendeur stupendous peaks of a more rugged class of mountains—ell this combinee to form a view in which beauty, power and grandenr are exquisitely blended—ae if nature, in a terrific etete of convulsion, hed been euddenly brought to peaceful rest by the fiat of Omnipotence.

This expedition to the Arizonaa was prollfic of enjoyment, health, experience and adventure. It is true we were ehut out from the world and civilized society, relying on somewhat precerious meane for suetenance, patching old clothes and supplying all deficiencies with deer eklne of our own dressing, and in danger of being destroyed by the murderons Apaches.

We built n stockade house from substantial ash and cottonwood, which abounded in the little valley of our camp, kept regular guard, explored for mines, teeted minerale, end veried our regular deer and turkey hunting by occasionally putting ont after beer, wild cattle end wild horses. At this time the Gadsden Treaty line had not baen run, and the patch of the eerth's surfece now known as Arizoea was indicated on the map as "*unknown*," "*unexplored*," "*uninhabited*." With the exception of three Germaes located at Calabozas, I em not aware that there was a white man residing in the Territory. We heard of emigrants passieg through, of depredetions by Apeches, &c., and this formed the staple of news.

We were somewhat careless respecting the Apaches, heving unbounded confidence in Colt's revolvers and Sharp's rifles. We frequently saw "signs," and now and then tho enimal itself. We dodged them occasionally, end, with these exceptions, experienced no aneoyeece from thom. As we were about to break up camp, a few Mexicans csma in to locete, cultivate e little and make *mescal*, a species of whisky from the mescal root One week after we left, the Apeches killed every Mexican and destroyed ell the improvements.

Had I left the country on breaking up camp in the Arizonas, and never returned, it is probable that tha pleasing associations connected with this one expedition, certainly the most agreeable that I entertain of eny period of my frontier life, I should have cast tha hua of romance over all thet part of tha werld, and proclaimed, in highly colored etatemants, that Sonora end Arizona must be countries of surpassing beauty, lmmense egricultural and mineral sources, and destined at no distant day to flow with milk and honey. But more extended travels, a larger end harder experience, heve teeght me a useful eed severe lesson. In due time I found that few such localities as the Arizonas, with the little valley of tha Aqua Calleente, runniag south through the old end abandoned Mexican towne of Busani and Sirie to Tubatama, some thirty miles, were ecsrce, aad, in comparison with the immense etretches of eurroundiag desert country, this chermiag spot formed but a speck on the earth's eurfece, and, like others of a similar character, was but an oasis in the dessrt.

I have discovered, too, thet when an individuel morely passee through one of these new countries, the eccount he gives of his trip depends considerably oe the season, the etate of his stomach and corporel system, the peculiar hopes, aspirations and fears, &c., &c., he may heppen to entertain at tha time of making seid trip.

Hence we have had from traveiore during the past year highly exaggerated statements resgecting Arizona, of a thoroughly coetradictory character. Some denounce it as worthless, not fit for white men; while others declare lt ons of the most egreeable, inviting and immediatcly available countries on the fecc of the earth. In all these etatements there is a mixture of truth and error interwoven, with so many glaring inconsietencies end exeggerations as to befog the public and destroy confidence.

Ie succeeding erticles, I will give you *facts* relating to the resources and present condition of Arizone, geined during e residence of four years in the Territory. EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Slave Property as Property, Regulated, Protected, or Prohibited by the Local Law of a State, Federal or Territorial.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Nowhere in the land do the people of the States nnqualifiedly and perpetually protect any epecies of property which they don't waet in their midst; hut, on the contrary, aubject to the Federal Coastitution and to the gceeral commercial regulations of Coegress. they legally shut it out and keep it out from their borders. Tha individual's right of ownership in Slave or other property is necessarily eubordieate to the corporata right of the people of every State to ragulete the sale and uee of property among them, to define and fix, declare and determine, what shall and what eheil not, be property within their limits in the eyo of their laws.

Otherwise, Slavee or anything else, to eny amount and for any duration, can be carried and held, used and sold, everywhere in this Confederacy of "sovereign and independent" Statee, and must be protected and defended, if need ba, by some consolideted end gigantic ceetral powar, all State lawe, and all their "internal end domestic" reguletione to the contrary notwithstandiag Such a doctrine, carriad out, would trampla down and extinguish all State rights end ell popular rights everywhere.

It seema manifest, Sir, in the right of reason commoe sense, actual fact, the Constitution and the "Dred-Scott decision," that thare ie no direct or indirect obligetion upon eny legislative power. Congresaional, Territorial or Stete, to pratect Sleve property over end ebove all otber kinds, or to treet it aa ao peculiarly sacred end indepeadent, and its owner as so sovereign and supreme, as to be beyond the reach of all local law and police regulation wherever he may please to go with it

Why, if I recollect eright, several of the present Slaveholding Stetes themselves, Mississippl for inetance, with the senction of the Supreme Court, and in concurrence with the reguleting commercial power of Coegress, have repeetedly prohlbited, conditionally or unconditionally, on the penelty of emeecipation or confiscetion of the imported aleve, end besides of heevy fine or imprisonment of the owner, the further lncrease of slave property within their limits, by importation from other States of the Union; end Congress, for we may sey forty years, hes exercised the constitutional power to prohibit the introduction from abroad, into any Stete or Territory, of property in slaves, under the severest penalties to their importers, beeides their immediate emencipation. Coagress, like n large mejority of the Stetes, hes elso in several cases, as in the Orleens Territory, prohibited the importation of alavee lnto its own domain from any of the States themselves, undor tha peealty of their freedom. And Congress did this constitutionelly, in accordance with the "Drad Scott decision," alaves being "decided" to be property, not peculiar end quelifiad, but "propsrty ie the stricteet sense of the term," and, therefore, subject, like all o her kinds in geecral, to tha legislative police discretion of the jurisdiction, Federal, Territorial or State, under which they are carried.

It will herdly be contended thet a citizen of e Stete, as a citizen of the United States, hes generelly greater proprietery rights in any Territory of the United Stetes than he hee when in any of the several States. Though a citizen of a Stete, and of the United States, ho is eot, in general, eetitled to greeter privileges and immunities, in the several States, than the citizens themselves of thosa Stetes heve under their respective local lewe aad police reguletions. If he attempts to use or hold eey epecies of property, in another State then his own, in any maener or for any period, in contravention to the laws theraof, (laws not in conflict with eny constitutional reguletions of the United States,) he renders himself liable to pey, and suffer the peeelty, it mey be, the entire loss of tho obnoxious property which he brought from his own State, and which, of courae, had he not offended the lawa of a State by carrying aed holding it there, he could not be deprived of without his consent or just compensation. So, I imagine, it is in a Territory.

The govarnieg power of avery State nnd Territory is bound hy the Constitntion to recognize, regard, and protect every description of proparty carried within their borders hy a citizen of the United States, ae long es that power does not please expressly and positively to prohibit and exclude it. Wherever nnd while Congress hae the law-making power over any part of onr common domain, thet body le bound, under the "Dred Scott decision," to protect end enforce, by all conetitutionel means, n citizen's right of ownership in Sleve or any other property there, as property, which was property in the Stata whose citizan he hed been, unless and nntil, in the exercise of its greet end comprehenaive police discretion, Congress, like the States, should aee fit to prohibit its further importetion end tenure there.

But the Territories of Kansas and Nobraeka, and, I take it, Uteh and New-Mexico, too, under the territorial legislelion of Congress in 1854, having all the police powar which Congress wonld otherwise have held over tham, can constitutionally, in my view, like the Stetes with adequate protection of vested righte, forbid by atetute the sale and uee, or ownership, of divers kinds of property, slavee included, within their bordsrs, and in general deprive, "by due process of law," every individual of every obnoxious article of property, who, by holding or bringing it among thom, offends against their local lawa. They are, under the "Dred Scott decielon," as "sovereign end independent," within their own limits, "in their internal and domestic concerns," as are the States, and will continue so to be before, as after, thair edmission into the Union, enless Congress, in the meantime, should please to blot out the distinctive "popular sovereignty" feature of its so-called and so-considered *definitive* measure of 1854—a measuro applicable elika to ell future cases.

Thorefore, Sir, I submit again, in conclueion, as a general (and, if you please, abstract) propoaltion, that eleves, like all other property, are subject, under tha Constitution, for their protection, regulation and existence es property, to the discretionary and sovereign police power of the jurisdiction within and under which they ara carried and held; and tha Territories covared by Senetor DOUGAS' crowning "*finality*" bill were invested with this very power, as perfectly and completely as are the States themselves.

Ever youre, with much respect,

PONTIAC.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

I antar upon the discharge of the deties which the people of this State have committed to me, with lees of political experience than many of my predecessora in this high statioe, and with some anxiety for the result. Upright intentioas, a heart devoted to the interests of the Commonwealth, and unceasing application, are all the pledges I can give for the faithful execution of the trust delegated to me by the people of New-York. Under such circumstances I cannot hesitate in this, my first communicallon to the Legislature, to invoka the presence and ald of that Almighty Being who controls the couacils of nations as well as the affairs of individuals, that he will enable every person employed in the edministration of the State to execute successfully the duties of his statioa.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to "commeicate by message to the Legislatuie at every session, the condition of the Stete, and to recommand such matters to them as he shell judge expedient."

Ie conformity therewith, and as first claiming your earnest aliention, I proceed to appiise you of the financial condition of the State, that yoe may early keow of the neccssity which exists for supplying its Treasury.

The Funded Debt, on Sept. 30, 1858, was $30,913,258 77; of which $6,905,654 37 was the General Fund State Debt, and $24,307,704 40 was the Canal Debt. Of the General Fund State Debt, $350,000 becomes due in 1859, and $450,000 becomes due in 1860. Teere is also e Coatingent Debt for Stock issued to certain railroad companies, amounting to $570,000.

The Constitution disposes of the revenuee derived from the Canals, annually, in the following manner:

1. To pay the expenses of collectioa, superintendance, and ordinary lepairs, which the Commissioners of the Csnal Fund, in their report to the Legislature on the 18th of February last, for the last fiscal year, estimated at $1,000,000.

2. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the Cenal Debt, as it existed on the first of June, 1846, including $300,000 then to be borrowed, $1,700,000.

3. To pay the interest end provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the General Fund Debt, $350,000, until the old Canal debt is provided for, and thee, for the seme purpose, $1,500,000.

4. To pay interest and provide a Sinkieg Fund to pay new Csnal Debt in eighteee years, which debt now amounts to $12,000,000, and will require for interest, aenually, $710,000.

5. For the support of Govarnmeat, $200,000.

6. The remeinder to he axpeeded every year upon the Canals, until they are completed, and after that, as the Legislature may direct.

The whole amount of receipts from tolls, rent of surplus waters and interest on current Canal revenues, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, was $2,072,204 58, viz.:

From tolls:		
Erie Canal	$1,791,527 98	
Champlain Canal	90,486 10	$1,882,014 08
Oswego Canal		83,939 46
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		14,400 67
Chemung Canal		13,347 95
Crooked Lake Canal		520 82
Chenango Canal		15,305 64
Black River Canal		4,998 48
Genesee Valley Canal		25,651 07
Oneida Lake Ceeal		1,235 32
Baldwinsville Canal		14 13
Oneida River Improvem't		3,725 19
Seneca River Tow'g Path		99 69
Cayuga Inlet		190 18
Total		$2,045,442 68
From rent of surplus waters		1,918 33
From interest on curreat caeal revenues		24,813 87
Total		$2,072,204 68

Tha paymenls duriag the yeer for superintendence, ead ordinary repairs, collection of revenua, salaries chargeable to the Canal Fund, and miscallaaeous payments, hava been $1,978,678 91, "surplus revenues," $993,425 97.

It will be thus seen, that for the last fiscal year, after paying the expenses of collecting, superintendence, and repairs, chargeable upon the Canal revenues, there is a deficiency of $706,574 03 of the sum needed to pay tha interast, and provida a "Sinking Fund," to meet the first Constitutional requiremeats of $1,700,000. The interest upon the Canal debt alone, is annually $1,358,892 30. The interest upon the General Fund debt, is annually $364,606 10. If the aetire surplus revenue from the Canals, was now to be appropriated to the payment of interest on the Canal Debt, there would be a deficiency of $365,466 33. If the General Fund debt should be included, there would be a deficiency of $712,710 74, to be provided for in some other manaer. From a statement made to me hy the Aeditor of the Caeal Department, it appears there have been drefts made hy the Canal Commissioners, up to Sept. 30, 1858, for $1,330,033 30, beyoed the ability of Treesury, none of which have been peid; and that the amount of these drafts, will, in the opinion of the Auditor, by Jae. 1, 1859, reach $1,700,000. From another source, the estimate for the sama period, aed for the seme object, is $2,000,000. To meet tha claims upon the Treasury, actual and estimated, which relate to the Caeals along, the following sums will be required:

To pay outstanding drafts for work done on the Canals, and awards for land demeges, (partly estimated)	$1,700,000
For one year's interest on the debt of $12,000,000, contracted under Section 3, of article 7, of the Constitution	710,000
For the principal end interest on the temporary loen of $200,000, due 1st July, 1860	220,000
Estimated emount required, under tho act Chapter 203, of the Laws of 1858, to pay interest on drafts aad awards, the principal of which was liquideted at the Department prior to April 10, 1858	25.000
Total	$2,655,000

equivalent to a State Tax of nearly two mills on the dollar of the valuetions of 1857.

The above estimate of $2,655,000 does not include all the dameges for land taken for the construction and enlargement of the Canal, which, it is supposed will require $1,000,000 additionel; and that $500,000 will be required to pay the 15 per cent. reserved out of estimates of work done under contract.

If these figures prove to be correct, obligations to the amount of upwards of $4,000,000 already exist against the State for the Canals alone, (without any estimate for work yet to be performed in the completion thereof) a large part of which obligetione heve been created regardless of thet part of the Constitution which provides that "no debt shall be hereafter coetracted, by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law for soma single work, or object, to he distinctly specifiad tharein, and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principel of such debt within 18 yeere from the time of contracting thereof."

Thus, without the power to create a debt, unless first submitted to the peopla, a debt has haen created for Canal purposes, without tha means of paymaat in the Treasury, or at tha commaad of those who made it; and it requires your aarly aed deliberate consideratioe as to the measures necessary and proper to be edopted, to save unimpaired this public faith; for under no circumstances will the State of New-York ever refuse to acknowledge and pay any aed ell just claims that exist against her, or that mey have been contracted hy any of her authorized ageets. I regret the eacessity for this exhibition of the financial affairs of tha State, wherale ie shown e floating indebtednese of such magnituda; but justice to a Legislature that will be expected to provide for its axtinguishment requires that it should be stated.

From information derived from the State Officers, I am led to believe that $1,000,000 for the Erie Cenal, $600,000 for the Oswego, $200,000 for tha Cayuga and Seneca, and $300,000 for the othar Canals, would eseentielly complete our system of Canal enlargemaat, except for a portion of the Erie, where remain whnt are called wall benchee, on which the slope or protection wall is built to secure tha inside bank of the Canal. The removal of these has been recommended in former official reports, but it will not be necessary for the immediate purposes of navigation.

I am also informed that very essential advantagee can be attained by deepening the whole of the channel of the Erie Canal to seven feet, and hy leaving the width of the small portion yet remaining to be widened at forty-five feet.

The cost of this partial enlargement is estimated for the Erie Canal at $300,000, in which would be included $25,000 for deepening the praseet channel through the Cayuga Marches. The further sum of $150,000 would deepen the Oswego Canal to six feet. Both these sums can be expended before the opeeing of navigation in the ensuing Spring.

Anothar mode of prosecuting the Public Works hes been suggested, namaly: to secure six feet of water on the Erie, Oswego, and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and to proceed with the permanent work across the Cayuga Marshes during tha ensuing Winter, all of which it is estimated will cost $500,000;—and then to provide for the final completion of tha Canals hy the Spring of 1860.

I deem it vastly important that our system of Canal enlargement ehonld be pushed to a speedy completion, especially when the amount required is so small, compared with the millions already expended. No other means of transportation through our State can compete with the Erie Canal, particularly when, by its adaptation to the purpose, steam shall be successfully applied in its navigation; and I cannot too strongly urge upon the Legislature the necesalty of devising ways and means to accomplish so desirable and necessary a result. If, at this time, no other obligations of the State were claimieg your Immediate attentioe, except its funded debt, and the interest thereoe, the sum required for necessary construction upon the Canals could and would be raised hy meene of a tex upon all the real and persoeal property of the State; the honest and conservative method of paying for necessary objects of this kind, and which I believe the people of New-York are sufficiently ready and willing to bear, provided they can have reasonable assurance that the proceeds of taxes thus levied and collected will be honestly and wisely applied to the object in question. In view, however, of the erroneous estimates of the cost of the Canals, and of disappointed expectations in regard to the time of their completion, your position, in authorizing new expenditures even for so indispensable as object, is one of trial end responsibility. But we cannot avoid, and should not shrink from the discharge of an imperative duty.

Having thus given such information as in a brief period I have been able to obtain in relation to the amount of obligations already created for Canal purposes, as well as approximate estimates for construction, both for the complete and for the partial enlargement, I leave the matter where it belongs, with an assurance that you will not fail to provide the Treasury with means to meet these requirements upon it. Any proper enactment having that object in view, will receive my approval, whether it seek to attain tha object by a moderate tax spread over a term of years, or by an amendmeet to tha Constitutioe, or by obtaining the popular approval to a loan under the Constitution, or by such other course as you may devise for the temporary or permaeent increase of the revenue.

The cost of the construction of the Canal Basin at Buffalo has always been kept as a separate item upon the books of the Canal Department, because it was considered just that the money so expended should be reimbursed by the United States. The Canal Board have very recently memorialized Congress for the reimbursement of this money and for the repair and improvement of the piers at Buffalo and Oswego. The facts stated in the memorial leava no doubt of the justness of these claims.

The receipts on account of the General Fund during the year exceeded the payments from the fund	$393,241 94
From which deduct the deficiency in the reveaua, as stated for the previous year	84,702 59
And it leeves an apparent balance in the Treasury of	$308,539 35

But as a large portion of the appropriations of 1857 remained unpaid on the 30th September last, there was on actual deficiency in the revenue to meet the demands upon it of $460,000.

The General Fund no longer receives contributions, as formerly, from the "Surplus reveeues" of the Canals, and its Permanent revenue is very inconsiderable, viz: for the year ending September 30th, 1857:

Auction Duty	$132,220 22
Salt Duty	53,476 91
Fees of tha Secretary's Office	2,739 52
Fees of the Comptroller's Office	2,612 11
Fees of the Clerk of tha Court of Appeals	506 92
Peddler's Licenses	1,000 00
Total, as shown hy Comptroller's Report	$192,615 49

This fund has, for several years, been supplied hy means of a direct tax, and such tax will again become necessary in order to pay the deficiacy which now exists, of $460,000; and also to make the usuel appropriations for the next fiscal year for the expenses of Governmeat, aed for other purposes, in pursuance of Article 7, Section 8 of the Coestitution, aad the existieg laws. It is to be borna in mind that any law which may be passed, imposing such tax, should embrace whatever other appropriatioes the Legislature, in its wisdom, may make during tha preseet session.

The expenses of the State Departmeat, of the Legislature, of the Judiciary, and of the Prisons must be paid; while the Houses of Refuge, the Lunatic Asylums, the Institutions for the Blind, for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Asylum for Idiots, are "Children of the State," and imperatively require its support.

Applications will doubtlesshe made for other objects of acknowledged merit, which you will feel constrained to refuse.

Hospitels, Orphen Asylums, Dispeasaries, Medical Schools, and Juvenile Asylums, heretofore recipieate from the Treasury, are not all in a condition to be denied the usual stipend.

These, and all like appropriations, if made, are to be paid from the Geaeral Fund, the State tex to supply which, has for tha last ten years, produced the following amounts:

1848, ½ mill	$325,638 72
1849, ½ mill	334,555 96
1850, ½ mill	364,002 75
1851, ½ mill	578,546 68
1852, ½ mill	292,641 69
1853, 1 mill	1,285,124 88
1854, ¾ mill	1,020,926 49
1855, 1¼ mills	1,751,717 78
1856, 1 mill	1,430,000 02
1857, 1¼ mills	1,789,875 22

The deficiency in tha General Fuad, tha large "floeting debt" of the Canal Depertmeet, for the payment of which the State must provide, tha necessary funds required for the completion of the Canals, which you are prohibited by the Constitution from borrowing, except under circumstances that at best can he made to apply but to a portion of the aggregate amount, will indicate tha necessity for economy and retrenchment, as well as for refusiag appropriatione to new objects and purposes, however meritorious. It is as much the duty and interest of governments, as of individuals, whaa burdened with obligations, to study and practice economy. With resources to justify our munificence, we might properly respond to the various enterprises and the numerous appeals that will claim your consideration; but when the means required to promote general or individual interests can only be obtained by a resort to taxation, we shall best discharga our duties by refusing to increase the public burdens. Indeed I cannot forbear to express the opinion, that until the Canals are completed, and the present floating indebtedaess is paid, it is just and expedieet to confina appropriations to the simplest and most economical necessities of Goverameat.

There is a deficiacy in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund to pay the interest upon that part of the Stete debt chargeable upon it, of $488,674 47, which it also becomes necessary to provide for.

The amount of capital of the School Fued is $2,551,260 52, which shows an increase during the year of $24,568 28.

The capital of tha Literature Fund amounts to $269,952 12. The amount received for revenue is $16,411 01—which is anfually to he distributed to Academies, and used for the purchase of text-books, maps and globes, and philosophical and chemical apparatus, for Acadcmies.

The capittal of the United States Deposit Fund, being the amount received from tha United States, is $4,014,520 71. The amount received for revenue is $248,767 52—which is also appropriated for the annual support of Academies, Common Schools, tha State Normel School, the instruction of Teachars' classes in Academies, and for Teachers' Institutes.

The annual Report of the Comptroller will ha laid before you at an early dey. It will he found to contain information essential to a proper uederatanding of the financial conditioe of his own Departmeet, and of the several Boards with which he is associated. To thet Report I ask the special attentioe of the Legisleture.

The Report of the Auditor of the Canal Departmeat will also be presented to you, and will be found to contain much useful informetioe.

As eveidence that our Free Banking system furnishes security to those who hold its circulatieg notes, it may he stated that the entire loss under it, to bill-holders, resulting from suspension during the severe financial embarrassments of 1857, was but $7,989 64; while the community suffered to the extent of nearly 20 per cent. of the amount in circulation, upon the hills of three chartered banks, which feiled durieg tha seme period of financial disaster. It is greetly to the credit of our banks, that they so readily, and so speedily, returned to the redemption in coin of all their obligations, and have since meintained specia paymeets, while at the same time they have rendered to the public all eeedful facilities.

There may be alterations suggested, and judicious changes made, in some of the details of the preseat Banking system; but I take pleasure in seying, that as a whole, the system is working satisfactorily and securely—far more so than any former one that has existed in this State.

The Superintaadent of the Banking Department will very soon lay before you his annual report, containing such recommeedetions as his experieece and practical mind may have led him to observe as necessary to be adopted hy the preseat Legislatura. I refer you to it as being eetitled to great consideration.

Some amendment of the Geeeral Lew for creating Insurance Companies, is deemed aecessary to preveet fraudulent practices in the moda of investing tha Capital Stock thereof.

The omission of several railroad companias to comply with that portion of the act of 1850, kaown as the "General Railroad Law," which provides, that "every railroad company formed under this act, shall make an snnual report to the State Engiaeer and Surveyor of the operations of the year, ending oe tha 30th September, which report shall be verified hy the oath of the Treasurer or Presideet and Acting Superiatendent of operations, and be filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor hy the 1st of December in each year," has rendered it out of the power of the Engineer Departmeet to furnish accurate statistics in relation to tha operations of that large and important public Interest and property in our State, duriag the year 1858. I find it necessary, in referring to the subject, to rely upon the returns of 1857. From the valeable report of tha State Engineer aad Surveyor presented to the Legislature on the 5th of March, 1858, it appears there were eighty-eight railroad corporations in the State, having a total amount of capital stock of $74,299,488 98, of which was paid in $68,198,756 25, and having a funded daht of $63,842,125 40, and a floating debt, at that time, of $4,343,806 69, making a total amount expended for construction of $136,689,890 34. Of these eighty-eight railroad corporations, costing, apparently, the sum of $136,689,890 34, as above, only fourteen declared dividends to stockholders in 1857, which were represented by capital stock $43,712,400—bonded and other debt $24,949,481 72.

An axpoaition hy the State Engineer and Surveyor of some of the caeses which heve prodnced a result so disastrous to this description of property, will be found in the same report, to which I call the attention of the Legislature.

Those who heve made investments in railroad stocks, or honds, have a right to inquire whether it is not within the power of the Legislature to provide some remady for this apparent annihilation of their property in the one case, and the vast dapreciation of it in tha other, since the Directors and Managers seem unable to do so. I call attention to this subject, in the full belief that you will give to it that careful consideration and action which a property so large in amount, chiefly held hy our own citizens, requires at your hands.

The nnmber of convicts in the several State Prisons on the 30th of September, 1858, was as follows: Auburn, 747; Sieg Sing, 1,110; Clintoe, 358. Total, 2,215. Of which were insane: Auburn, 13; Sing Sing, 21; Clinton, 3.

The expensaa theraof for the yeer ending 30th September, 1858, were: Auburn, $77,674 13; earnings, $59,840 67. Sing Sing, $119,900 14; earnings, $75,916 48. Clinton, $55,781 76; earnings, $21,420 88.

The Constitution provides for the election of three Inspectors, as follows: "There shall he elected annually one Inspector of State Prisons, who shall hold his office for three years; said Inspectors shall have the charge end superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein." Since it adoption in 1846, the expenditures of the three Prisons have exceeded the earnings, viz.:

1847	$ 68,532 32	1853	$101,637 20
1848	138,400 39	1854	130,115 59
1849	84,394 71	1855	326,172 63
1850	82 396 97	1856	102,531 16
1851	70,390 05	1857	119,321 26
1852	61,364 94	1858	234,290 01
Total			$1,539,547 23

It is well keown that our Prison system is much more expensive than the system in operation in several other States; while in its discipline and management it is iefarior to some others. Some improvemeet in both respects can be made hy a thorough revision of all the Statutes relatieg to the Prisons, which I earnestly commeend to your attention during your present session.

It mey become necessary to enlarge some of the present structures, and further appropriations for Insane convicts, are believed to be necessary.

The Asylum erected at Auburn for insane coavicts, is nearly ready for use, and is creditable to Christian civilization and humanity.

But before our Prisoe system will be a "model for the imitation of others," as it ought to be, it will require such a chaeea in the Organic Law as will confer upon one person the power and authority now givee to the present Inspectors, thus putting one General in command instead of three. He should be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and be removable for cause, at the discretion of the former.

Our Criminal Law, except in a few isolated cases, where considerable communities have sympathized with the perpetration of offeeces eprieging out of alleged popular evils, local in their character, has been adequate to tha arrest and punishmeat of offenders, with the promptitude and certalety which the Constitution and laws enjoin. In the cases referred to, which led to the commission of a great public offeace, and a wanton destruction of the property of the State, the local magistracy, and the Grand Inquest of the People failed to arrest and presoet the offenders for trial and punishment.

If, when reflection and reason shall have taken the place of excitement and passion, these functionaries do not render that obedience to the law without which no citizea is safe in his person and property, nor any community respectable, it will remain for you to enact, within the limits of the Coestitution, some adequate remedy for this unlooked-for evil.

Immediately after the burning of all tha Quarantine buildings at the Marine Hospital, which took placa oe the 1st and 2d of September, my predecessor, on the 7th of September, acting from a high sense of public duty, issued his proclamation, declaring the Island in a state of insurrection, and ordering the property and sick to be protected hy the military arm of the State. For a statemeet of these unfortunate occurrences, I refer the Legislature to a communication made to me hy Governor KING, which will be laid before you, together with other documents connected therewith.

The question of another and more suitable site for a Quarantine Establishment for the port of New-York, then that which, since 1798, has been occupied for such purposes, has engaged the attention of the people and tha guvarnment; but no effective measures for a change of location heve thus far been adopted.

Efforts were made through Commissioaers appointed for that purpose, to obtain the coaseat of the State of New-Jersey for the occupatioe of a portioa of Sandy Hook, designed, apparently, hy nature for this sanitary purpose. These efforts, strenuously opposed hy some of our own citizens, and resisted, upon whet I must regard as unfounded apprehensions, hy the Legislature of New-Jersey, proved abortive. I am, however, unwilling to relinquish the hope that, with a better uederstanding of the duties and interests of both Stetes, a location in all respects so advantageous and appropriate, may yet, with the conseet of New-Jersey, be obtained.

I transmit to the Legislature a report of the Commissioeers for the removal of the Quarantine statioe; and a report to them from Captain H. W. BENHAM, of the United States Engineer Corps, together with a report of the action had thereon hy the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, under date of 29th December ult., referring to the Legislature a plan for creating five acres of land upon Old Orchard Shoals, between the Narrows and Sandy Hook, for a Quarantine establishmeat.

Bet whether Sandy Hook, or Old Orchard Shoals, or some other eligible point with a the Bay of New-York be finally designated, I deem it of paramount and anduriag importance to the health and welfare of Staten Island, of New-York and Brooklyn, and of that portion of New-Jersey coetiguous to Staaa Island, that a permaneat location for the aetira Quarantine establishment should be obtained, and its removal from Staten Island carried into effect at the earliest possible dey, and to the accomplishment of that object my efforts will be directed. With these views, I recommend the Legislature to provide for the appointmeet of a new Commission, to consist of three persons of eminent character and qualifications, familiar with the subject end with the requirements of the State, to whom the whole question shall be committed, to report e plan to the Legislature, that, if approved, may be adopted early in tha session.

In establishing for all time Quarantine grouads for tha commerce of our own country, and that also of the maritime world, I deem it right and proper to ask the concurrence and coöperatiloe of the Federal Government. With common duties and interests in the preservation of tha public health, and in the execution of tha Reveaue Laws, it is manifestly proper that, in determining a site for Quarantine and Reveeue purposes, the State of New-York should consult the General Governmeat. Nor is it to be doubted that that Government will participate with this State, in tha responsibility and expeaae of providing emple Hospital and Revanua facilities for the commerce of the world.

As immediately coanected with this subject, I call your atteetioe to the numerous Health Laws, and to tha manner in which they are edministered at tha port of New-York, fully believing that there is an excess of machinery and of officials around Quarantine, greatly inconvenient and oppressive to commerce, which should no longar be required to bear the manifold taxes thet for the last few years have been imposed upon it. According to existing arraegements, when a ship enters Sandy Hook, "she is boarded and taxed hy a licensed pilot; next stopped aed taxed hy a licensed physician; next hailed hy a licensed steamtug, thee boarded hy a licensed werdee; next by a liceesed fumigator, then takee possessioe of hy licensed stevedoies, her cargo handed over to licensed lightermen, again subjeot to an laroad of fumigators, and then

question which ought to be settled during the present session, and I call attention to it, fully believing it will receive that consideration and action which justice to our own and to our sister State demands.

It has been for several years the custom for certain counties to make application to the Legislature to extend the time for the collection of taxes, which applications have usually been granted. Being only partial, the operation is necessarily unequal, and ought to be discouraged and discontinued.

I call attention to the large sums expended annually for the printing of voluminous and non-essential documents, believing that with a careful discrimination as to the matter printed, considerable sums can be saved, while all really useful and necessary information can be as largely disseminated as at present.

It ought to be the earnest object and desire of every good citizen to exercise whatever influence he possesses, in sustaining any proper law for protecting the purity of the elective franchise, by carrying into effect that part of the Constitution which provides "that laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage." The exemple of some of the older States, in which laws for the registration of voters have existed for very many years, and in which they are successfully and easily carried out, with the acquiescence and approval of every one, has led several of the other States, within a few years, to enact similar laws, having for their object the registration of all persons who are legally entitled to vote.

These laws are general in their character, and so formed that in no case can those entitled to vote be deprived of their just rights on account of temporary absence or otherwise. Such a law properly framed is essential in securing to all citizens, native as well as adopted, the proper exercise of the elective franchise. To do this is one of the highest duties of a State, and comptying, as it will, with a mandate of the Constitution, I recommend its enactment during the present session.

In the delegation of the pardoning power by the Organic Law, it was presumed that Courts and Juries, in criminal cases, would perform their duties cautiously, wisely and justly, on the humane principle that if there be any reasonable doubt the accused must be acquitted, and that no conviction will occur without due proof of guilt. It is greatly to the credit of our judicial tribunals that innocent persons are rarely convicted. The framers of the Constitution could not have intended that the Executive would, as a general rule, be called upon to judge of the guilt of the condemned, or of the severity or fitness of the sentence. These are questions for the Judiciary, except in extreme cases, and in the exercise of the pardoning power it is the duty of the Executive to act upon these principles.

Nothing will so certainly deter from the commission of crime, as the certainty of punishment. The great purposes for which punishments are instituted demand it, certainly so far as their design is to operate as a warning to others, and a reformation of the offender. Neither is it attained unless punishment surely follows the offence, and is of sufficient severity to warn others against the dangerous example, and if possible to improve and amend the criminal. These views lead to the conclusion that the pardoning power must be cautiously exercised; that *ex-parte* applications for Executive clemency now so frequently made will be viewed with disfavor, and that when a conviction for crime has legally been had, and is not shown to have been improper, the offender must expect punishment as his just reward. I have reason to believe that for some classes of offences under our criminal code, the terms of imprisonment ought to be shortened; and that greater discretion should be give to the courts for that purpose. I commend the subject to the attention of the Legislature as one entitled to careful consideration.

The existing law for the sale af intoxicating drinks, and the prevention of intemperance, pauperism, and crime, has received, within the last few months, a constitutional affirmation by the highest Court in the State. Such being the case, it is but just to test the principle of the law before radical changes are adopted. Defects are, however, believed to exist in some of the details of the law. If so, proper amendments should be made at the present session.

Representing, as you do, all parts of the State, and coming directly from your constituents to the discharge of your duties here, you will be qualified to judge of the nature and extent of such defects. But since the constitutionality of the law has been established by the Court of Appeals, its practical operation should be fairly tested, for which reasonable time should be given. Any further just and constitutional enactment, for the suppression of the evils of intemperance, will have my sympathy and cooperation.

The practice of postponing the consideration of the annual Appropriation bill till just at the close of the session is a grave error, and should be discontinued. Moments of excitement on the eve of adjournment, when members are worn and weary in the din and bustle which attends the last few hours of a protracted session; when many have left for their respective homes, and when those remaining are preparing to do so, are not the hours best adapted to calm, deliberate judgment and action, upon a bill containing grants of money to more than one hundred various objects, amounting to more than one million of dollars—all to be collected from the people by direct taxation. However long the custom has prevailed, no necessity exists for its continuance. The bill can be considered, debated and enacted much more understandingly, wisely, and for the comfort and convenience of members, during the first month of the session, than during its last hours. It is also highly necessary as exhibiting the aggiegate sum to be embraced in the bill for taxation, and as affording the Executive that time for examination and deliberation intended to be allowed him. I commend the subject to your earnest consideration, in the belief that the course recommended will lighten your labors and terminate your duties here at an earlier period than could otherwise be done.

Under the act to establish regulations for the port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857, the Legislature devolved upon the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, specific duties in relation to the Harbor of New-York, its docks and its piers, which had become so much obstructed with various nuisances as to cause apprehension in that City of serious injury to its commerce. The Commissioners have performed their duty promptly and efficiently, while the improved condition of the territory over which they have authority is so decided as to leave no doubt of either the necessity or the wisdom of the enactment.

Not quite so much can be said of the Act passed at the same session, to reorganize the Warden's Office of the port of New-York; some provisions of which are deemed oppressive to the shipping interest, and require amendment. But I think it would be improper to destroy that portion of it which affords protection to the owners of cargo.

Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey, made to my predecessor, near the close of the year, a report of his observations in continuation of the physical survey of the Bay and Harbor of New York, which will be laid before you.

The duties of legislators, always arduous and perplexing, have been rendered more distasteful and irksome of late years, by the growth and prevalence of the practice of employing agents to surround them in their halls and to waylay them in their walks, with representations and importunities in behalf of bills, in which a personal or corporate interest is involved. These agents gain access to the Legislative halls, and follow members even to their seats. So general and so annoying is this practice, that lobbying has become a trade, often gainful but never creditable. Its existence and its excesses tend to create a general repugnance to all bills involving a private interest.

A claim or other bill, affecting a private interest, may properly be explained and commended by the person or party interested, or by some one authorized to speak in his behalf, who should confine his efforts, mainly, to the Committee or Committees having in charge the measure in question. Beyond this, lobbying is objectionable; and when it follows members to their private apartments, and intrudes upon hours reserved for studying documents and preparing reports, is insufferable. It is my deliberate purpose to discourage these practices, and to disapprove all bills which I shall have good reasons to believe have been passed by such means.

The State of New-York has consistently maintained a conservative attitude with regard to those of her sister States which cherish systems of labor differing from her own. Disclaiming all right or wish to interfere with the domestic concerns of any community outside of her own limits, she insists on her right to maintain, wherever the issue shall be legimately presented, the superiority of Liberty over Slavery, whether as a condition of personal enjoyment, of intellectual and moral developmeut, or of social and general well-being.

While herself slaveholding, she voted to prohibit by act of Congress the extension of Slavery into federal territory, as, thirty years later, she voted to exclude it from Missouri and from the federal territory stretching northward and westward from that State.

Nearly twenty years later, the question recurred with reference to Territories then about to be acquired from Mexico, and again her voice was raised, distinctly and emphatically, on the side of civilization and humanity. Throughout the struggle which preceded and attended the organization and settlement of Kansas, her devotion to the cause of Free labor was never doubtful nor lukewarm. No sophistry has sufficed to blind her to the fact that the establishment of Slavery upon Territory hitherto Free would be a calamity and a wrong, for which not only the handful of settlers who had already drifted upon the soil of such Territory, but the whole American people, who had permitted such establishment, would be justly held responsible. To contravene the settled policy of our Revolutionary statesmen, and remit the question of Slavery or no Slavery in a Territory to the unchecked volition of a majority of the first hundred or thousand persons who might happen to halt upon its soil, is to concede the fundamental assumption of those who entertain different opinions upon the subject that no national, no moral considerations, are involved in the issue between Free and Slave labor, but that the preference of one, as the other, is to be determined by climate, adaptation to tropical or non-tropical products, or by some other purely physical condition. It is to refer a grave question, vitally affecting the reputation and welfare of 25,000,000 of people, joint owners of a vast national domain, any of whom may be, and some of whom, with the descendants of nearly all, in the nature of things, must be among the future inhabitants of that domain, to the decision of less than a thousandth part of their number.

This is not genuine Popular Sovereignty, but the sovereignty of chance, of accident, of fleetness in reaching end dexterity in appropriating the Territory in question,—the sovereignty of a few persons over the destinies and happiness of millions. New-York has never assented and cannot now assent to a theory which thus divests her of all control over the common heritage of her sons with those of her sister States, which declares her an alien, and an intruder on the patrimony acquired by the common blood and treasure of the whole American people; which virtually proclaims to the world that she cares not whether her children who migrate westward shall thenceforth live where manual labor is respected and honored, or where it is regarded as the fit employment only of the enslaved and degraded. Such indifference is not felt, and ought not to be feigned.

Every American must, in his heart, desire either that Slavery should, or that it should not, be extended into our Federal Territories, and each has a right to proclaim and act upon his choice. If the deliberate sentiment of the people, constitutionally expressed, shall favor Slavery-extension, New-York will submit, as she has always submitted, to decisions fairly made, which contravene her convictions or her interests, however disappointed, by any lawful action of the constituted authorities of the United States. She has never faltered nor sought redress in acts of nullification nor in threats of disunion. She wages no war upon the institutions nor the interests of her sister States. While frankly avowing that should the legal exclusion of Slavery from the Federal Territories condnce to the diminution of its influence, and the limitation of its existence throughout our country and the world, that fact, so far from constituting an objection, would afford an additional reason for her emphatic adherence to the policy of restriction.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1859.

Recent Intelligence from Greece.

The attention of the American public has been frequently directed to the zeal manifested by the Greeks of the present day in the pursuit of the arts and sciences through whose cultivation the nations of western Europe have attained their present eminence. Education, not only primary, but also professional, appears almost to absorb the energies of the Government of King Otho. Many intelligent friends of the Hellenic race, have been led to doubt the expediency of withdrawing from the departments of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, so large a proportion of that class of youth who would otherwise constitute so much of the strength of the country in a purely material point of view. Be this as it may, we cannot but wonder at the progress of the institutions of Greece, where thirty years ago were to be seen only the traces of devastating war, and of a tyranny, domestic or foreign, extending over fifteen centuries. It is certainly a remarkable fact, that out of a population, amounting, according to the most recent census, to a little over one million souls, over forty thousand children are at this moment receiving instruction at schools supported by Government.

Our notice has, however, been drawn of late in an especial manner to the advantages which the City of Athens offers to a person desirous of prosecuting literary and scientific investigations, as well as to those whose object it is to obtain the benefits of a thorough scholastic training. Not to speak of historic associations which so naturally render Athens attractive to men whose tastes assimilate with those of Mr. FINLAY, the distinguished Philhellenist and historian of Greece, from the time of its subjection to the Romans until the close of the recent war for independence, the University, with its sister institutions, render the capital peculiarly suitable as a residence for the academic student. Recent advices inform us that, notwithstanding the large number of buildings that are constantly in course of erection, the students frequenting the University and Gymnasia have become so numerous that private lodgings cannot be obtained by all, and many are forced to take up their abode at hotels and public inns. One of the journals of Athens states that from 60 to 70 new houses are built yearly, the whole of which are immediately rented. From the best sources of information it can command, the same authority conjectures that the population of Athens is not less than 45,000 or 50,000 souls. The number of professors in the University is upwards of forty. In the four departments of Theology, Law, Medicine and Philosophy, while of students there is an attendance of over 1,000. The two Gymnasia, which, being modeled on the plan of the German, correspond partly to our academies and partly to our colleges, are now so overcrowded that the Minister of Public Instruction has introduced a project for the erection of a third, to be situated on the southern side of the city. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at this by those who would prefer to relieve the capital by providing gymnasia in each of those provinces of the Kingdom which are as yet destitute of them.

Our most recent advices bring us intelligence o the decease of Mr. MANOUSES, who has for many years filled the chair of history with marked ability, and who enjoyed great popularity, not only among the students, but also among other classes of citizens who thronged the large hall, at the appointed hour for his instruction.

The Athenian Press has occasion to record a fresh instance of that liberality by which Greeks in foreign parts have so often testified the warm and lively remembrance in which they hold the land of their forefathers. Among the most prominent objects that attract the stranger's notice, as he approaches the City of Athens, is the neat structure of the Astronomical Observatory, that crowns the eminence called the "Hill of the Nymphs." This is the princely gift of a wealthy Greek, but an Austrian subject, SIMON SINAS, who spent upon it not less than $50,000, besides large sums destined to assist other public institutions. This same patriotic individual has recently sent on to the Greek Government, an offer to support two young men at Paris, while prosecuting their studies to qualify themselves for astronomical observation a Athens. By the benefactions of Mr. SINAS and others the noble library of the University has attained a size equal, if not superior, to that of the largest library in the United States.

Among the most prominent signs of progress in Greece may be reckoned the establishment of a line of steamships, at present four in number, to ply among the Islands of the Ægean. A new route has recently been added, from Athens, between the mainland and the Island of Euboca, northward to Cbalcis and on to the Gulf of Volo. This will be found of great advantage to the travelers who in future will have occasion to visit the northeastern part of the country.

The contract for a submarine telegraph to connect Syra and Piræus has recently been concluded; and by this means Greece will at the end of a few weeks be brought into communication with the grand trunk telegraphic cable that binds, or will shortly bind, Turkey and Egypt to Western Europe.

Heretofore the little trade between Greece and the United States has been carried on chiefly through Smyrna, whither the Corinthian currant, the principal article of export, has been transported for reshipment. Some efforts have at last been made to establish direct interconrse between the two countries, and the Athenian journals announce the recent arrival at the port of Piræus of an American ship, bringing a general assortment of the products of our manufacturing skill and agriculture. We must not detain the readers of the TIMES with a recital of the long column of articles at which the Orientals, with their primitive inventions, must have opened their eyes in amazement. In the list we find mention made of sewing machines, clocks, a printing press, etc.

It is amusing to notice the odd blunders into which the Greek Press occasionally falls when referring to trans-atlantic matters. The arrival at Constantinople of the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, and the sensation it produced there, furnished correspondents ample materials for gossip. One of the Athenian papers found itself compelled seriously to contradict a statement gravely made by some of these letter-writers, "that the United States were not permitted by reason of a treaty with England, to build ships of a larger size than frigates, and that on this account they were at present constructing frigates of extraordinary size." The same Editor, who shows his discretion in contradicting so absurd a rumor, stangely misapprehends an item of American news gleaned from the columns of his exchanges. I allude to the successful arrangements made for the transportation of the Overland Mail to California. This is mistaken for the completion of the Pacific Railroad; and it is accordingly stated that the length of the road is estimated at about three thousand miles, and that the first train of cars from San Francisco reached St. Louis in twenty-seven days! It is to be hoped that if President BUCHANAN'S recommendation is meant for anything more than talk, and ever is acted upon, the directors of the contemplated road will furnish the public facilities for traveling somewhat faster than one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty miles a day.

B.

Our Relations with Ecuador—Retirement of Mr. Philo White.

From the Democracia of Quito, Sept. 21, 1858.

It is already known that His Excellency, Mr. PHILO WHITE, Minister Resident of the United States, has presented his letters of recall, having repeatedly solicited them, to enable him to return and breathe the air of his native land. The motive which attracts Mr. WHITE northward, and which is about to remove him from among us, is one of those prevailing impulses of the human breast. Sincerely trusting that his voyage may be a pleasant one, he may rest assured that our cordial good wishes will follow him wherever he goes—and that Ecuador will ever cherish his memory as a friend, as a fervent Democrat, and a worthy representative of the elder sister Republic on our continent.

If the United States have produced their "Walkers," who have been a source of alarm and disaster to the Southern Republics, they have likewise given to the world their Washingtons, their Franklins, their Whites, who were eminently the friends of justice, as well as of the peaceful and progressive improvement of their brother sovereignties. It has been our good fortune that the missions of Messrs. CUSHING and WHITE have merited our esteem and confidence, instead of exciting our suspicions and fears.

Mr. WHITE has long been a defender of American freedom, both as a soldier and a journalist, and has ever identified himself with the purest principles of liberalism, wherein his political creed has been in perfect accordance with our own; his eminently Republican style and address, therefore, if not in entire conformity with musty and conventional forms, was highly satisfactory and fully appreciated in this Republic.

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In bidding our heart-felt adieu to Mr. WHITE and his very excellent lady, we beg to assure them of the warmest sympathies which follow them; and we cherish a sincere hope that, to the quiet and peaceful enjoyments of the domestic hearth, may be added the high consolation, so in unison with noble minds, of having merited the respect, the gratitude and the blessings of an entire people.

AN ELOPEMENT NIPPED IN THE BUD.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Jan. 3, says: "Some time since a respectable lady, residing in Washington, D. C., came to this city on a visit, and took board at a house in Arch-street, near Eighth. She brought with her her daughter, a pretty young lady, about fifteen years of age. At the same house a young medical student, about eighteen years of age, from South Carolina, also stopped. The two became intimate, and on Monday night last both disappeared from their domicil. The distracted mother applied to the Police, and Special Officer GEO. H. SMITH and High Constable CLARK took the matter in charge. On Friday afternoon Officer SMITH met the student on Arch-street, and conducted him to the office of Alderman HIBBARD, where he was charged with abduction. The missing lady soon after appeared. She had been boarding at a hotel in Market-street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. She stated to the Alderman that she had first proposed the elopement, and fixed the time, and the two met at the corner of Eighth and Arch streets by appointment of the young man. After the hearing, the accused was held in $1,000 bail."

One John Lansing, of Balision, stole his wife the other day. Because of his dissipation, she had left him, and procured a situation in a milliner's. On Monday evening he called there and insisted upon her going with him, but she peremptorily refused. During a temporary absence of the lady of the establishment, Lansing seized his wife and carried her out of the house, she screaming and making all the resistance possible,) and threw her into a sleigh he had procured for the occasion, and drove off at a rapid rate. The neighborhood was aroused, but not in time to overtake the thief. The result was a little tempest in the village, but Mrs. L. returned next day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 35, 391, 73, 75, 79, 83, 87, 91, 97, 99, 101, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 119, 121, 125. *Part II.*—Nos. 2714, 2794, 52, 56, 58, 60, 76, 78, 80, 82, 88, 90, 94, 96, 98, 104, 106, 110.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 3, 49, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111 to 124, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169 to 180, 181, 182, 184 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 91, 92. *Part II.*—Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.

Decisions in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 4.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

MOTION FOR ATTACHMENT—VIOLATION OF INJUNCTION—TIN-FOIL, OR ITS EQUIVALENT—GUTTA PERCHA.

Conrad Poppenhusen vs. *The N. Y. Gutta Percha Comb Co.*—This was a motion for an attachment against the defendants for an alleged violation of an injunction of the Court. An action at law was tried between the parties to test a patent owned by the plaintiff, called the Meyer patent, for the use of tin-foil or its equivalent in the vulcanization of India rubber and other gums. The plaintiff had a verdict, and an injunction was afterwards issued to restrain the defendants from any infringement of the patent. Since that injunction was served, the defendants have used sheets of brass and tin, something like roofing tin, for the purpose of curing their gutta percha, in a similar way to that in which tin-foil was used by the Meyer Patent. This was claimed to be a violation of the injunction and this motion was thereupon made.

Held by the Court,—That the injunction issued was only as broad as the patent, which gave to the complainant the exclusive use of tin-foil or its equivalents in curing gutta percha.

That it is not nor has it been claimed that all plates or sheets of tin are an equivalent for tin-foil. It has been common before the patent to Meyer to place the material between plates of tin or other metal, so that the material would be in close contact with the plates, to preserve its form.

That the plates used by the defendants, though somewhat flexible, are not enough so to make them an equivalent for tin-foil; they cannot be moulded into any desired form as tin-foil can, but are like rigid plaster of sheets, fitted only for plain surfaces.

That if it is to be claimed that the patent is for the use of all sheets of metal that are not rigid, the defendants should have an opportunity to show that the use of such sheets was not new when the patent was issued.

That the Court is not satisfied, on the affidavits that the defendants have used either tin-foil or its equivalent since the service of the injunction. Motion for attachment denied.

For complainants, Mr. Keller. For defendants, Mr. Gifford.

COPYRIGHT—MAPS—INJUNCTION.

Robert Pearsall Smith, et al. vs. *Griffing Johnson.*—This was a motion for an injunction. The following is the Jnoge's opinion in full:

INGERSOLL, J.—This is an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from the publication and sale of a map which he has now in progress toward completion, on the ground that the publication and sale would infringe upon the rights of the complainants, which have been secured to them by copyright, under and by virtue of the Copyright Laws of the United States.

It does not satisfactorily appear that what the defendant has thus far done is, or what he intends to do, will be in violation of the rights of the complainants. The proof on the part of the defendant is explicit that in preparing his map he has used materials which he had a right to use, and that in the production of his work, so far as it progressed, he has not been aided by any of the maps of the complainants. Neither does it appear that he will in the further progress of his work, infringe upon any of the rights of the complainants. Judging from the affidavits which he has exhibited he intends to make himself from materials and sources of which the complainants have no exclusive right. Should it hereafter appear in the further progress of this suit that the defendant is doing anything in contravention of the exclusive rights secured to the complainants, the motion for an injunction can be renewed.

It has been suggested that it should be referred to a master, to examine the maps of the complainants, and also the map of the defendant, and to report the facts as they may be made to appear to him, with his opinion on the question of the infringement of right. Such a course is sometimes adopted, upon the final hearing, but not when the question comes up on a motion for a preliminary injunction. Such motions must be disposed of on the moving papers of the complainants, and the affidavits on the part of the defendants in opposition thereto.

I do not see sufficient ground to grant the injunction as prayed for. The motion, therefore, must be denied.

For complainants, Judge Conkling; for defendants, Mr. Cutler.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 4.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

BURDELL ESTATE—COUNSEL FEES.

In re Estate of Harvey Burdell.—On the 18th of December last, the Surrogate granted an order allowing to George T. Bulcn and S. J. Tilden some $2,800 counsel fees for services rendered in the settlement of the Burdell estate; and also a further sum of a little more than $1,100, charged for making a short-hand discretion in contradicting so absurd a rumor, stangely misapprehends an item of American news gleaned from the columns of his exchanges. I allude to the successful arrangements made for the transportation of the Overland Mail to California. This is mistaken for the completion of the Pacific Railroad; and it is accordingly stated that the length of the road is estimated at about three thousand miles, and that the first train of cars from San Francisco reached St. Louis in twenty-seven days! It is to be hoped that if President BUCHANAN'S recommendation is meant for anything more than talk, and ever is acted upon, the directors of the contemplated road will furnish the public facilities for traveling somewhat faster than one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty miles a day.

B.

Our Relations with Ecuador—Retirement of Mr. Philo White.

From the Democracia of Quito, Sept. 21, 1858.

It is already known that His Excellency, Mr. PHILO WHITE, Minister Resident of the United States, has presented his letters of recall, having repeatedly solicited them, to enable him to return and breathe the air of his native land. The motive which attracts Mr. WHITE northward, and which is about to remove him from among us, is one of those prevailing impulses of the human breast. Sincerely trusting that his voyage may be a pleasant one, he may rest assured that our cordial good wishes will follow him wherever he goes—and that Ecuador will ever cherish his memory as a friend, as a fervent Democrat, and a worthy representative of the elder sister Republic on our continent.

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In bidding our heart-felt adieu to Mr. WHITE and

The Wool Trade.

In *New-York*, since Jan. 1, the movements have been restricted, yet prices have been well supported. The trade during December, Messrs. TELLAMPT & KRUSHNE notice thus: "The last month has been replete with activity in all kinds of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools in all our markets, large quantities having been sold. Prices have gradually advanced, and we are now nearly as high as before the crisis. Manufacturers are endeavoring, with a good prospect of success, to realize remunerative rates for their goods. Should they not be successful, it might have an injurious effect upon the Wool Market, as wool has been for some time bringing higher rates than those obtained for manufactured goods would warraut. California, Texas, Mexican, and wool from all our Southern States, have met with a ready sale at full rates, but the quantity arriving is too small to supply the demand. Fine Foreign Wools continue in good demand; large sales have been made at advanced rates, and the old stock of fine Mestiza, Cape and Australian are nearly closed out; but we are now receiving a limited fresh supply. The medium wools, in good condition, have been eagerly sought for. The stock is small. Low foreign Wools have been sold pretty freely, but have not generally participated in the advance of the better kinds. Our importers are generally asking a slight advance and are firm in their views. The auction sales of about 1,000 bales of Buenos Ayres on the 8th ultimo were well attended, and considering the condition the Wool was in, went off well. The London auction sales closed quite spiritedly, with an advance on the closing rates of the previous sales of 2½d.@3½d. ₱ lb. on Australian, and 1½d.@2½d. ₱ lb. on Cape. Prices in England are considered about as high as before the late crisis. Low Wools have improved less, and the better kinds are quoted ½d.@1d. ₱ lb. higher."

Price Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Jan. 1 1859.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony Fleece	52@57
Saxony Fleece	48@59
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	36@38
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@63
Saxony Fleece	53@55
Full blood Fleece	48@50
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	44@46
Native and quarter blood Fleece	41@43
Common Fleece	38@40
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony Fleece	50@52
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	35@37
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed Fleeces	35@45
Unwashed Fleeces	25@28
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed Fleeces	35@40
Washed Fleeces, burry	25@30
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	15@18
Unwashed Fleeces, less burry	10@23
Unwashed Fleeces, and not burry	25@28
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	35@42
Merinos, unwashed	25@28
Mixed Fleeces, washed	25@30
Mixed Fleeces, unwashed	14@23
California.	
Washed Fleeces	32@38
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	24@28
Unwashed Fleeces, coarse	12@22
Oregon.	
Washed Fleeces, burry	20@30
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	16@22
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	44@48
New-York City, Super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	34@36
New-York City, No. 2	10@14
Country, Extra	48@52
Country, Super	43@46
Country, No. 1	36@38
Country, No. 2	12@16
Lambs	40@45
Tub-washed	40@47
Western, Limed-pulled Wool	33@36
Southern, Limed-pulled Wool	30@33

Of the Boston Wool Trade the Boston *Shipping List*, Jan. 1, 1859, says: "The transactions in December have been the largest ever known in the history of the trade, upwards of 1,200,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled having changed hands at 36c.@65c. for common to good Saxony Fleece, and 40c.@55c. for No. 1 to extra Pulled. With a small stock here and very little in the country to come forward, quite full prices are expected for the balance of this year's clip, especially as the prospects of the manufacturing business have not been so good for many years. The stock on hand is 600,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, against 1,000,000 lbs. in 1857, 1,200,000 lbs. in 1856, 1,200,000 lbs. in 1855, 300,000 lbs. in 1854, and 1,400,000 lbs. in 1853. The receipts have been as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
1858	32,306	1853	22,770
1857	28,733	1852	30,336
1856	33,711	1851	26,335
1855	39,620	1850	26,247
1854	19,690	1849	28,808

There has been a pretty active demand for foreign Wool throughout the year. Early in the year prices were quite steady and uniform, but for some months past have sympathized with the upward tendency of domestic, and very full prices have been realized. Fine and medium grades of foreign Wool, in particular, have been much sought after. The imports have been as follows:

	Sales.	Quintals.		Sales.	Quintals
1858	19,682	10,322	1853	27,374	16,451
1857	37,680	13,647	1852	12,749	19,026
1856	14,478	17.755	1851	26,656	17,856
1855	14,999	9.751	1850	18,174	11,631
1854	24,925	9,921	1849	14,815	6,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	117	—	117
Flour, bbls	2,431	2,910	5,341
Corn, bushels	—	3,600	3,600
Malt, bushels	1,160	—	1,160
Provisions, pkgs	2,462	—	2,462
Whisky, bbls	534	—	534

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, by the Hudson River boats, from March 25 to Dec. 22, 1858, or while the river was navigable, as well as by the Erie Railroad and the Southern boats, during the whole of the year 1858, were as follows:

	Hudson R. Boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern Boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	6,383	9,626	175	16,184
Flour, bbls	2,237,733	665,766	1,272,117	4,175,616
Wheat, bushels	5,781,001	132,959	672,368	6,586 328
Corn, bushels	4,554,730	11,423	3,689,337	8,255,490
Rye, bushels	216,416	1,652	5,132	223,200
Barley, bushels	846,617	25,192	33	871,842
Oats, bushels	2,783,744	243,513	314,808	3,342,065
Malt, bushels	305,795	67,267	21,150	394,212
Provisions, pkgs	141,654	180,106	187,785	509,545
Whisky, bbls	77,388	50,630	30,129	158,147

The foregoing is only a partial exhibit of the receipts of Produce here. The receipts by the Hudson River Railroad, as well as those by transient boats and other conveyances from various sources, together understood to have formed a very large amount, have not been ascertained; hence they are not included in the preceding statement.

ASHES—Continue quiet and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 25 bags very superior Java, at 17c.; 350 bags Maracaibo, at 12c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms. There have been no receipts of Rio during the week, and the stock is now quite light. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 63,702 pkgs, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 39,500 mats and 9,354 bags Java; 7,104 bags Maracaibo; 3,285 bags St. Domingo; 2,315 bags Laguayra; 1,141 bags Rio, and 700 bags Bahia.

Boston Coffee trade Statistics.

	Imports.		Stock Jan. 8,	
	1857.	1858.	1858.	1859.
Total, bags	100,867	145,440	6,064	28,527

Baltimore Coffee trade Statistics:

	Imports.		Sales.		Stock Jan 1.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.	1858.	1859.
Rio bags	183,728	194,061	167,000	242,722	56,500	4,000
Other kinds	7,737	23,441	—	—	—	500
Total, bgs	201,465	217,502	—	—	56,500	4,500

Some years ago, Baltimore was the largest Coffee market in the United States, but it now ranks as the third in extent, a larger business being done at this time in this important article in both New-York and New-Orleans.

COTTON—Has been in lively request at full prices. Sales to-day: 3,500 bales, including 2,000 bales in transit. We quote lots here at 12c. for middling Uplands, 12¼c.@12½c. for do, Gulf, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—All kinds are inactive and somewhat nominal. Messrs. F. J. BARRETTO & Co. quote the principal varieties thus: *Fustic*—Cuba, ₱ ton, f. o. b., $31@$32; Savanilla, $17 50@$18; Maracaibo, $17 50@$18 ₱ ton. *Divi Divi*—$37 50@$40 ₱ ton. *Logwood*—St. Domingo, $12 50@$13; Honduras, $16; Laguna, $22@$23; Jamaica, $12@$12 25; Tobasco, $22@$23; Limawood, $85@90, f. o. b., ₱ ton. *Rio Hache Wood*—$50@$55 ₱ ton. Stock of Dyewoods here, yesterday morning, comprised 250 tons Barwood, 4 tons Camwood, 353 tons Fustic, 420 tons Limawood, 2,007 tons Logwood, and 59 tons Sapanwood—total, 3,214 tons.

FISH—The demand has been very moderate, at unchanged prices.

Stock of Fish in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Dry Cod, qtls	9,500	12,500
Mackerel, bbls	2,350	4,900
Pickled Salmon, bbls	250	500
Pickled Salmon, trcs	150	150
Hake and Pollock, qtls	600	1,000
Pickled Herring, bbls	8,000	10,500
Smoked Herring, boxes	31,000	23,000

The Boston *Ship

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washton, British Colnmbia and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—All the World's a Stage.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE — Maseppa — Michael Earl—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—Knights of the Mist—Magic Barrel.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool to-day, Jan. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 8 A. M.

The Mails for the Isthmus, and for the Pacific Coast and Islands, by the *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mail steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, Dec. 11, arrived at this port last evening. To the telegram, forwarded from Halifax, we add details and extracts of the highest interest.

Congress reassembled at noon yesterday. The Senate met in the old hall, which has during the recess been completely dismantled, but which was temporarily supplied with chairs for the occasion. Notwithstanding the snow-storm was quite severe, the galleries and floor were crowded, it being understood that speeches appropriate to the occasion of the removal to the new hall would be made by Senator Crittenden and Vice-President Breckinridge. After the usual preliminary business, the report of the Committee announcing that the new hall was in readiness was submitted, when Mr. Crittenden, in moving the adoption of the report, made a speech in which he reviewed the various prominent events of legislation which had transpired in the hall which they were about to vacate. The Vice-President then addressed the Senate, and gave historical sketches of Congress at the various seats of government until its location in Washington. At the close of his remarks the Senate proceeded in a body to the new hall. During the confusion incident to occupying the new quarters several memorials were presented, and Mr. Mallory reported from the Naval Committee a bill providing for the construction of ten additional sloops-of-war, which was laid over. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Mallory to raise the pay of the officers of the Navy. The rest of the day—quiet having been obtained—was devoted to the discussion of the motion submitted by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, to instruct the Finance Committee to inquire into the expenditure of the public money, and to report a plan for bringing the expenses of the Government within the limits of rigid economy. A number of prominent Senators took part in the discussion, and all agreed upon the necessity of retrenchment. It was not decided whether to refer the matter to the Finance Committee or to a Special Committee of seven, when the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned. In the House, no quorum was present on assembling, but one was obtained by a call. The Committee on Territories were instructed, on motion of Mr. Bernheisel, to inquire into the expediency of providing for the completion of the Capitol of Utah. A petition was presented by John Cochrane, from the Canal Board of New-York, for an appropriation for the lakes and harbors in connection with the lands of the State. Various reports were then presented from Standing Committees, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, but adjourned without any definite action.

The New-York State Legislature assembled yesterday, and organized for business. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, Lieutenant-Governor Campbell being in his place as presiding officer. After the usual address from the President, Committees were appointed to notify the Governor and Assembly of the readiness of the Senate to proceed to business. In the Assembly, which was called to order by the Clerk of the last Assembly, the oath of office was administered to the members, who subscribed to the Constitution. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, the Republican candidate, was then elected Speaker on the first ballot, and, on taking the Chair, made an address thanking the members for the honor conferred upon him. Subsequently, W. Richardson was elected Clerk, D. M. Prescott Sergeant-at-arms, George C. Dennis Doorkeeper, and Joseph Ball Assistant-Doorkeeper—all candidates of the Republicans. The Governor's Message was then received and read, after which an adjournment was had until evening, when the members drew for their seats.

The Illinois Legislature met on Monday, and were expected immediately to proceed to the choice of a U. S. Senator, but for some reason or other, not yet explained, the Republicans of both Houses absented themselves, and prevented the obtaining of a quorum. Mr. Douglas was unanimously nominated for reelection by the Democratic Caucus in the evening, and yesterday morning, the Republicans taking their seats, a joint resolution was adopted to go into Committee for the election to-day.

An arrival at Boston from Omoa, Honduras, on the 27th of November, and Truxillo on the 10th of December, reports everything quiet, nothing whatever being known of the fillibuster movement. Various rumors are in circulation in Washington, one of which is to the effect that the President has received a dispatch stating that a landing had been effected at Omoe, and that a revolution was doubtless effected at Leon before the 18th inst. This rumor, however, is probably just as true as the dispatch from New-Orleans, somewhat to the same effect published on Monday.

The Overland California Mail, from San Francisco on the 10th of December, four days later, arrived at St. Louis yesterday. Business is reported dull. The news from Fraser's River is more favorable—the last steamer from Victoria having brought down $200,000 in gold. The Camanche Indians are reported to be lurking around the mail stations in a threatening manner.

Telegraphic reports from various quarters indicate that the snow-storm which commenced on Monday afternoon, was of unusual extent and severity. The City has been unusually quiet so far as the occurrence of any unusual event is concerned, but very lively and noisy in the way of jingling sleigh bells. Railroad travel and the mails are badly disarranged in consequence. The Express train which left Boston early yesterday morning for this City, having on board the mails of the *America*, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was stuck fast in the snow two miles east of Worcester, Mass., and nearly covered with snow. Several other trains are reported to be in a similar predicament. At Hartford, Conn., the snow is reported to be three feet deep, and still falling. The greatest degree of cold is noted at Calais, Me., where the thermometer, yesterday, marked 4° above zero.

Great fears are now entertained for the safety of the steamship *Weser*, of the North German Lloyd, which left Bremerhaven on the 4th of December, at noon, and has consequently been out from port upwards of thirty-one days. She had on board, beside a valuable cargo of merchandise, sixty-three passengers—one in the first cabin, twenty-two in the second cabin, and forty in the steerage—in addition to her officers and crew. A full list of her passengers is published in the Times this morning. Among them we find the names of several belonging in this City.

The Republicans of New-Hampshire held their State Convention for the nomination of State officers yesterday, and, notwithstanding the storm, it was very numerously attended. Ichabod Goodwin was nominated for Governor, and Anams Twitchell for Railroad Commissioner.

A decision has been rendered in the Bennett divorce case. Judge Waino last evening granted the application of Mrs. Bennett for a divorce, assigning to her the custody of the three children, with $4,000 alimony, to be paid within 60 days.

Governor Ducro was elected President of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, at their meeting, yesterday. Dr. Chas. Bruenighausen, and Isaac Townsend, Esq., presented their certificates, and were declared qualified. After a lengthy discussion, an anti-liquor resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned. There were in the different institutions, on Jan. 1, 7,842 inmates, being an increase, during the week, of 39.

At the meeting of the Historical Society last evening the present officers were unanimously re-elected. After the different annual reports had been read, H. C. Van Schaick, Esq., delivered an address on Henry Cruger, Burke's colleague in the British Parliament. The Rev. Dr. Hawks presented to the Society, on behalf of the ladies, a likeness, by Thos. Hicks, of Dr. E. K. Kane.

A farewell missionary meeting was held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Fourth Avenue, last evening, at which the Rev. Dr. Evans, and the Rev. Messrs. White, Browning and Robson, Canadian Missionaries, just starting for British Columbia, the scene of their future labors. Bishop Janes and the Rev. Drs. Green and McClintock delivered addresses. The meeting was not large, but the occasion was an interesting one.

Judge Russell presided yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and quitted the Bench at noon, when only one case of forgery had been tried, and a defendent in a similar case had pleaded guilty. Fifteen cases on the calender were left untried. Martin Barrinoga, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and three months.

The annual renting of the pews in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) Brooklyn, took place last evening, and drew a full house. The premium for the first choice was $160. The entire sum realized for the rents of the pews for one year was $24,642 50, being over $8,000 more than the sum paid for the same seats for the year 1858. Many were unable to obtain pews. The sale closed at about 11 o'clock P. M., every seat being let.

Yesterday, sales were reported of 3,500 bales Cotton at full prices. Flour and Wheat were inactive. Corn was more inquired for, at firmer rates. Provisions, Groceries, Navel Stores, Oils, and Tobacco, were very moderately sought after. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Protection Abroad and at Home.

No small part of the legislation of mankind has been wasted upon efforts to protect men against the consequences of their own blunders, or to indemnify them for losses invited by their own headlong selfishness. And, as the world is not yet emancipated from that servility to any great and clamorous interest which has made such legislation possible in the past, we ought not to be surprised at the perpetual recurrence of attempts to impose it anew upon the industry and enterprise of the race.

The ship-owners of Great Britain are now making a notable effort of this kind. They are "agitating" to bring about either the revival of those old "Navigation Laws," which so nearly cost Britain her position on the seas, or the enactment of discriminating duties to be imposed in British ports upon the shipping of countries which do not reciprocate the liberal policy of the existing English statutes. The motive of this agitation is easily found in the decline of freights, and in the comparative fall in value of shipping property in England. These facts are put forward by the excited ship-owners as indefeasible arguments of the approaching downfall of the commerce of Britain—a downfall only to be averted by some violent process of ejection served upon the intrusive flags which now divide the profits of the coasting-trade of the Empire with the native "hearts of oak."

The facts are doubtless beyond question. The inferences, however, may be legitimately held to a stricter account.

During the four years (1852–55) the ports of all England swarmed with new shipping. The immense increase of foreign commerce consequent upon the gold discoveries of Australia, and the blow administered, by the repeal of the "Navigation Laws," to the old-fashioned models, on which, in their complete security from foreign competition, English ship-owners were content to build their vessels, conspired with the sudden demand for Government transport service engendered by the Russian War, to stimulate the shipyards of England into extraordinary activity. Vessels of all kinds were launched, on the speculative prospect of a long-continued war-demand, in numbers beyond the legitimate demand of commerce. For the time all went well, and the shipping interest grew and prospered exceedingly. But in 1856 the French Emperor thought it time that peace should be made. He had gained the objects which he proposed to himself in undertaking the war. He had humbled Russia in the East; he had exalted France throughout the world. To continue the war, after the fall of the Malakoff had made France, for the moment, mistress of the position and given her a magnificent advantage, not merely over her antagonist, but over her allies, would for him have been a very serious blunder. All Europe, with the exception of England, coincided with him in desiring an immediate termination to a contest which could hardly have been prolonged without elevating the influence of Great Britain as surely as it must have depressed the resources of the Continent. The Peace of Paris was, therefore, resolved upon, and made. It came upon the English people more suddenly, and, if we are to judge of their real sentiments by the subsequent tone of their Press, more disagreeably than the declaration of war itself. Upon the English shipping interest its effects were naturally disastrous. It disorganized all the arrangements that had been made in expectation of a very different state of things, threw vast numbers of vessels at once out of employment, and concurred with the financial troubles of the following year, 1857, to bring about that prostration in the world of navigation, of which the present movement in favor of renewed Protection to British shipping, is the natural, if not the very intelligent expression.

That the ship-owners of Great Britain will fail in their attempt to reverse the policy of the Government for the alleviation of their own temporary distress, may be confidently asserted. The question of the relations that the State should bear to the enterprise of its citizens, has been too much argued and too thoroughly ventilated in Great Britain during the last twenty years to permit the expectation of any other result. The ship-owners of England must make up their minds to bear the consequences of their own miscalculations and of the accidents of the world's political history. Misfortunes such as those of which they now complain are the necessary and wholesome correctives of that spirit of speculation which, were it not sometimes severely chastened, would involve the resources of the world in hopeless confusion.

A similar lesson has been read in our own country, to many interests which are now making similar efforts to evade the burden of their own acts. We are assured, for instance, that the iron-masters of Pennsylvania are holding a "secret Convention" at Philadelphia, for the purpose of opening a crusade upon Congress, for the enactment of stringent protective duties upon foreign iron. Involved as they have been in the general misfortunes of the country, by the collapse of the great railway bubbles during the last two years, these discontented gentlemen hope to escape through the Capitol from their share of the common destiny.

We can neither wish nor promise them a fortunate event of this energetic though mysterious campaign. Instead of dealing with the outworks of our national prosperity, the public mind is fast turning upon the true citadels of wealth and progress. The country is beginning to understand that the best protection which can be afforded to any branch of industry is the enforcement upon those who manage it, of a judicious economy, a rational competition, and a reasonable foresight. The "Hercules" of the Government cannot be constantly called in to save the shoulder of this or that wagoner whose wheels have been caught in the rut. Our iron-masters, like their great customers, the men of railways, must pluck up courage enough to face the facts of their situation, and find patience enough to await their extrication by natural and legitimate causes.

The immediate depression which now nerves our iron-mongers to these vehement demonstrations is intelligible enough. The vast network of rival railways, stretching from the seaboard to the lakes, which a year or eighteen months ago was completed but in part, is now an accomplished fact, and the demand from these enterprises for large supplies of iron has therefore naturally begun to slacken. At the same time, and from the operation in part of the same cause, the demand for fresh supplies from the older roads has fallen off. Struggling under burdens which not even the delusive aid of speculative loans from the banks can long enable them to carry, these roads are compelled to retrench even their necessary expenses, and to suffer their running stock to deteriorate in the face of a fatal competition for an insufficient traffic. No healthy recovery of the iron interest can be looked for, therefore, until in one way or another the downward course of our railway property shall be arrested, and a basis of reality substituted for the present fluctuating, perilous, and problematic condition of that property.

Nothing can be sounder than the old proverb which tells us that we "cannot eat our cake and have it too." All and more than all the resources of our railway companies have been consumed in giving us our railways. The burden of the difference, thus sacrificed has yet to be borne by those who willfully accepted it; and the iron manufacturers must take their share with the rest. In the railway history of Great Britain we may see, as in a mighty mirror, the impending necessity of our own position. In 1845 the railway property of that country, amounting in paid-up capital or deposits to $500,000,000, was valued in the Stock market at $800,000,000, so that every man who held a dollar in railway stock could command for it nearly two dollars in money. Within four years' time the amount of investments having reached $1,150,000,000, the stock market valuation had fallen to $550,000,000, so that every man who then held a dollar of railway stock found himself unable to obtain for it more than fifty cents in money. The weight of this immense depreciation fell upon every interest connected with the railways of Great Britain, to be borne by them like any other incident of extravagant enterprise. The like stern necessity impends now over this country; and it will not be conjured away from any class in the community by the expedient of "secret conventions," for bringing about changes in the tariff, even though those "secret conventions" be held openly in the Press.

The Duquesne Letter Abroad.

The London *Times* considers President Buchanan's Duquesne letter as affording conclusive evidence that this country is rapidly going to the dogs. We are quite prepared to make due allowance for the importance which foreigners very properly attach to the office of President of the United States; but considering the tone of the great majority of the respectable Press of the country during the past year, it is unpardonable in a journal like the London *Times* that it cannot yet understand Mr. Buchanan's position toward the country, notwithstanding that he is President. Mr. Buchanan is nothing more than the Great American Mistake of the Nineteenth Century. The greater number of men, of his own political party, who engineered him through the nominating Convention, made a mistake which they do not hesitate to acknowledge, and which they would rather cut their hands off than make again. The State of Pennsylvania, whose vote elected him, made a mistake which she cannot now amend, and she repudiated him directly she found out the stuff, or rather the straw, he was made of; and the whole country is pretty well sick of him. The people abide him, because it is not lawful to do otherwise, and (no doubt for their sins) will have to bear with him two years longer. But he no more represents the country, except in his barely official acts—(when he happens to do anything)—than Wm. Walker represents Nicaragua.

Anything, therefore, that Mr. Buchanan may write to Fort Duquesne, concerning "the future of the United States," is of about as much consequence as anything that Fort Duquesne might write to him would be. Mr. Buchanan's perceptions of the present are not particularly keen; but, when we come to looking into the future, we treat of that which is an utter impossibility for a man of Mr. Buchanan's calibre; and a very fortunate thing it is for him, too. If he could look into the future sufficiently to judge what posterity will say of him, or even how his present parasites will talk of him after the second Tuesday of November, 1860, he would be the most miserable of men. What Mr. Buchanan wrote to Fort Duquesne he wrote to gratify his spite at finding himself so entirely scouted in his own State, as he was in the October elections. His letter meant nothing more than bile, and nobody ever accepted it as meaning any more.

We gladly believe in the bright predictions of still further greatness and prosperity for England, in the future, which the *Times* and many of the public men in that country delight to indulge in. But we also believe in a brighter and a more glorious future for our own country than Mr. Buchanan has sufficient capacity to anticipate. The Mistake took a fit of maudlin piety when he found, or imagined—for indeed the charge, so far, rests only on his assertion—that money had been used against his party. Money enough had been employed, before the Duquesne letter, for the purposes of the Democratic Party, and had been used with success, without the voice of the Mistake being heard in the land to denounce it. We regret, as much as anybody can, to see corruption pervert the uses, and destroy the purity, of any of our institutions, no matter who enjoys its results. But neither do we approve of the hypocrisy which selects convenient cases for objection, and leaves all others to go unwhipt of Justice; nor can we be content to see the future of this country regarded through the spectacles of the Great, if not the greatest, American Mistake of the Nineteenth Century.

Declining Dinners.

Senator Houston and Gov. King have respectively declined dinners proffered them by political and personal friends. It was a sensible step. A dinner, when paid for in money, is sometimes worth what it costs; but never when the *quid pro quo* is a speech. No public man should be drawn into a general political oration by his friends unless they are willing to damage him. The result can scarcely prove otherwise than injurious; for one of the most hazardous of all possible undertakings is to talk for the public and the Press when there is no occasion for speaking at all, and no special topic at which the orator is called to aim his remarks. That prudence, therefore, is to be commended which leads public men to avoid such exhibitions.

To those who listen—the crowd of admiring friends—the affair is very different. It is indeed both safe and pleasant. The corporeal man is refreshed with the luxuries of the table, and, when the honored guest comes to be toasted, his auditors are usually in a state of blissful preparation for the strains of eloquence which they expect to ensue.

But the speaker has his character and position to take care of. He requires to consider what he shall say. Still more carefully must he revolve in his mind what it will not do to say. Before him are some hundreds of ears to hear and tongues to tell any unguarded expression. And still more to be dreaded are those ready writers of the journals, who convey with fearful accuracy the entire speech, word for word, to the eyes of all who may care to read it, in every quarter of the land. Little marvel is it that Governors and Senators sometimes consider the entertainment of their friends at such a price and so great a risk, somewhat too expensive.

We are notoriously a loquacious people, and any check that can be put upon our propensity for unlimited talking should be cordially welcomed. A politician who refuses to make a dinner harangue should be applauded. A member of Congress who foregoes an opportunity for speech-making entitles himself to reëlection. We would say a foreign mission, were it not that the country cannot spare such men.

Quarantine Affairs—the Orchard Shoals Project.—Reflection upon the plan of the Quarantine Commissioners, for removing Quarantine to an island to be created upon the Orchard Shoals, does not commend it to the confidence of the people of Staten Island. The proposed site is only about a mile distant from Seguine's Point; it is four or five miles from the main ship channel; the water in its vicinity is too shallow to permit the approach of vessels under Quarantine; and the amount of money which is reported as the cost of the new island, $135,000, though far below what will be required, is still $50,000 more than the Quarantine Commissioners are authorized by law to expend. In view of these considerations the Staten Islanders do not see anything specially promising in this new project of the Commission. It is open to the same objections as the Seguine Point experiment. Gov. Morgan, it will be seen, recommends the appointment of an entirely new Commission, and suggests an application to the Federal Government for aid in the matter. It is to be hoped that something effectual will be done towards settling this protracted and vexatious controversy.

But the military occupation of the Island is at an end, and that delightful retreat is once more left to the guardianship of its own citizens. The first official act of Governor Morgan has been to direct the removal of the Troops from Quarantine, so that their country's brave defenders will no longer have to stay and take cold in the windy precincts of Tompkinsville. This, is, probably, well enough. The temporary encampment of a few companies of militia on the Island could not possibly be productive of any permanent good, because the inhabitants, how much soever they might desire to burn the Quarantine Buildings, would not be likely to do so while the soldiers were on the spot; and unless, therefore, it was intended to make the occupation permanent, the sending troops thither at all after the buildings were burned, was scarcely more than a farce and a windfall for the people who sell food, &c., in Richmond County.

The Library for Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be good enough to assure your correspondent, "M. M.," who writes to inquire what has become of the movement to establish a Free Library for Women, that it is by no means dead—nor even sleeping. Although it has not been thought desirable to urge it unduly upon public attention, either by public meetings or through the Press, those who have it in charge are steadily laboring in its behalf, and, "M. M." will be glad to hear, with most encouraging prospects of success.

Pledges of substantial aid have been received from a large number of our most eminent citizens; nearly all the leading Publishers have promised to supply it with copies of their publications; and a decided and intelligent interest has been excited in its favor in the minds of the active and influential portion of our people. It is very strange that the need of such an institution should have been overlooked so long. The physical sufferings of our working-women have long been recognized; their severe and protracted toil, their scanty wages, their exposure to poverty, to sickness, and to temptation, worse than all, have long been subjects of anxious thought and of much public discussion. But their mental and moral necessities seem to have escaped attention. It seems scarcely to have occurred to those who wished to do them good that the best possible service they could render them would be to provide for them the means of acquiring knowledge—of fitting themselves for higher and better-rewarded labor, of commanding higher and purer enjoyments, and of giving them the elevation and dignity of character which are the best safeguards against the peculiar perils to which they are exposed. But experience shows that in this, as in other cases, a social necessity needs only to be pointed out to be recognized and met by an intelligent and public-spirited community. In regard to the Library, certainly those interested in its completion have every reason to be satisfied with the progress already made; and I hope at no distant day that large class who need them will be able to avail themselves of its advantages.

I shall be very happy to give your correspondent, whose interest in the project seems to be cordial and sincere, any further information in my power. I inclose my address, and am, Yours, &c., P.

The California Steamer.

We are requested to announce that the United States mail steamship *Illinois* will sail for Aspinwall on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., instead of the 5th, her regular day. The detention is doubtless caused by the derangement of the mails by the severe snow-storm.

Synopsis of the Governor's Message.

The Governor, in his Message, first directs attention to the financial condition of the State, whose funded debt, on the 30th September last, amounted to $30,913,258 77, of which $6,605,654 37 was the General Fund State Debt, and $24,307,704 40 was the Canal Debt. Of the General Fund State Debt $350,000 becomes due in 1859 and $450,000 in 1860. There is also a contingent debt for stock issued to certain railroad companies amounting to $570,006. After describing the manner in which the Constitution disposes of the revenues derived annually from the Canals, the Message states the whole amount of receipts from tolls, rent of surplus waters and interest on current Canal revenues during the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, was $2,072,204 88. The payments during the year in support of the Canals were $1,078,878 91, leaving a surplus of $993,425 97. After paying the expenses of collecting, superintendance and repairs chargeable upon the Canal revenues, there is a deficiency of $706,574 63 of this sum needed to pay the interest and provide a "sinking fund" to meet this first constitutional requirements of $1,700,000. The interest upon the Canal debt alone is annually $1,358,892, and upon the General debt $354,606 10. If the entire surplus revenue from the Canals were to be appropriated to the payment of interest on the Canal debt there would be a deficiency of $365,466 33; and if the the Genarel Fund debt should be included there would be a deficiency of $712,710 74 to be provided for in some other manner. According to the statement of the Auditor of the Canel Department there have been drafts made by the Canal Commissioners up to Sept. 30, 1858, for $1,330,033 30 beyond the ability of the Treasury, some of which have been paid, and that these drafts will by Jan. 1, 1859, reach $1,700,000 or even $2,000,000. To meet the claims upon the Treasury—claims which relate to the Canals alone, it is estimated that $2,655,000 will be required—equal to a State tax of nearly two mills on the dollar of the valuations of 1857. This estimate, moreover, does not include the damages for land taken for the construction and enlargement of the Canal, which it is supposed will require $1,000,000 additional; and that $500,000 will be required to pay 15 per cent. reserved out of estimates of work done under contract. Thus obligations to the amount of over four millions already exist against the State for canals alone, and that without any estimate of work still to be performed.

The Governor deems it a matter of vast importance that our system of Canal enlargement should be pushed to a speedy completion; and after furnishing the Legislature with all necessary facts and figures on the subject, he leaves it to them to decide whether the object shall be obtained by a moderate tax spread over a term of years, or by an amendment to the Constitution, or by obtaining the popular approval to a loan, or by such other course as may be devised for the increase of the revenue.

The General fund, which no longer receives contributions from the surplus revenues of the Canals, amounted to $192,613 40 for the year ending on the 30th of September last. This fund has for several years been supplied by a direct tax, and such tax will again become necessary, in order to pay the deficiency of $460,000, which now exists, and also to make the usual appropriations for the next fiscal year for the expenses of the Government, and other purposes, under the 8th Section of the 7th Article of the Constitution. In view of the existing deficiencies in the General fund, of the large floating debt of the Canal Department, and of the outlay necessary for completing the Canals, the Governor strongly urges economy and retrenchment.

In regard to our present Banking system, the Governor thinks that alterations may be made in some of its details, but, as a whole, he considers that it is working satisfactorily and securely—far more so than any former one that has existed in this State. The omission of several Railroad Companies to comply with the law which requires them to make annual reports to the State Engineer and Surveyor, has rendered it impossible for that officer to furnish accurate statistics for 1858. In treating of this subject the Governor has to rely upon the returns of 1857, and finds that of 88 railroad corporations costing $136,680,690, only 14 declared dividends to stockholders in that year. The attention of the Legislature is especially directed to this matter.

After enumerating the expenses of the State Prisons, the Governor expresses the belief that our system is more expensive than it need be, and that both in discipline and management there is room for improvement. He thinks that there should be one instead of three Prison Inspectors, and that he should be appointed by the Governor of the State.

The Governor briefly and cautiously refers to the late destruction of Quarantine, and recapitulates the facts. He alludes to the failure of the Grand Inquest to arrest and present the offenders for trial and punishment, and recommends, if these functionaries do not in the future render obedience to law, the adoption of some remedy by the Legislature "for this unlooked-for evil." No effective measures for the removal of Quarantine have yet been taken, and the Governor submits the plan for erecting a Quarantine Island on Old Orchard Shoals. The Governor urges strongly the removal of Quarantine from its present location. In connection with this subject, His Excellency advises a remodeling of the Health laws and the appointment of a new Commission.

In regard to the School system and its operations during the year, the Governor thinks that it is acquiring steadily and surely a standing and reputation that will make it a model for others. The expenditures in 1857 for Public Schools were $3,792,948 79. As the end of the "School year" has now been changed from the 31st of December to the 30th of September, the Superintendent of Public Instruction will, in future, be able to make his annual report with the other Departments. In regard to the great Agricultural interest, the Governor is not aware that it seeks or needs anything from the State.

The Governor alludes to the great decrease of immigration, and the consequent diminution of the fund under the control of the Commissioners, which is created by a *per-capita* commutation of $2 for each alien passenger. Owing also to the destruction of Quarantine, the Commissioners, in rebuilding had to use funds which were intended for the support of destitute emigrants in various counties. Besides $50,000 due the counties, the Commissioners also owe $150,000 contracted for the support of the Marine Hospital and the Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island.

The Governor refers to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New-York; the Western House of Refuge in Rochester; and the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and represents them to be in a flourishing condition and under capable management. He speaks favorably of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghampton, which was commenced on the 23d of June. He further alludes encouragingly to the financial condition and general utility of the New-York Institution for the Blind, and the Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse.

While on the subject of the Militia organization the Governor makes special reference to the Quarantine garrison who are to be paid as the Legislature shall deem fit, by a tax on the County of Richmond or from the State Treasury. The Message speaks of the efficiency of the Metropolitan Police force, and urges such further improvements as may be deemed necessary. An increase of the force is hinted at.

The Governor advises the passage of a general law authorizing aliens to hold real estate; and also a law to secure more firmly the purity of the ballot-box. He recommends a revision of the criminal code, in so far as it relates to the punishment of offences; and thinks that the defects in the existing Liquor law should be amended. He is strongly opposed to the postponement of the Appropriation bills till the last week of the session.

The Message closes by denouncing the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and asserting the right of New-York to take part in deciding whether Slavery shall be extended into new Territories of the Union. It is clear and unpretending in its style, and is purely a business document.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP WESER.

Thirty-one Days Out—Sixty-three Passengers on Board.

The steamship *Weser*, of the North German Lloyd, left Bremerhaven on Dec. 4, at noon, and has not been since heard from. The following is a list of her passengers and of such of the officers as are known to the agents of the Company in this City, the ship never having been at this port.

Captain—J. H. Ganteen.
First Officer—Leopold Habermann.
Chief Engineer—Grosse Garstte.
Surgeon—E. Kramer, M. D.
Chief Steward—Schumann.

PASSENGERS—FIRST CABIN.

Mr. Henry Habicht, merchant, New-York.

SECOND CABIN.

Mr. Hermann Baer, merchant, Chicago.
Mr. Julius Wilke, merchant, Colberg, Prussia.
Mr. Curd Wernsck, merchant, Colberg, Prussia.
Mr. Johann Ropers and wife, Fischelbecha.
Miss Gesine Bischoff, Salswedel.
Mr. August Weihe, merchant, New-York.
Misses Friederike and Catharine Otte, New-York.
Mr. Gerhard Schoettler, merchant, Bremen.
Miss Catharine Heknerkamp, Melie.
Miss Margarettie Basbrook, Handorf.
Mr. Carl Von Delitz, teacher, Konigswinter.
Mr. William Harres, farmer, St. Louis.
Mr. Gustav Bachmeyer, merchant, Newark, N. J.
Miss Martha Horton, New-York.
Misses Martha and Mathilda Hinsser, Carlsruhe.
Mr. Carl A. Kuenzie and wife, merchant, Altenberg.
Mr. Wm. Dyer, merchant, Philadelphia.
Mr. G. C. Kornahrens, baker, New-York.

STEERAGE.

Peter Kollkmann, innkeeper, Bremen.
Emil Boedicker, merchant, Hanover.
Friedrich Lips and wife, farmer, Niederuff.
John Wm. Lips and wife, wheelwright, Canton, Ohio.
Carl Kinkel, teacher, Lnxfeld.
A. Elizabeth Stuesing, Haarhausen.
Gottlieb Meyer, Cincinnati.
Adolph Bust, farmer, Meinengen.
Friedrich Joseph Reis, carpenter, Leipsic.
Sophie Fege, New-York.
Theodore A. Schaefer, glazier, Berlin.
Wm. Wescher, engineer, Chicago.
Joseph Speke, farmer.
Peter and George Klein, merchants, Bethlehem, Pa.
Nicholas Klaus, merchant, Bethlehem, Pa.
Gangolf and Bruno Schmidt, Acheria Christian, Carl and Adolph Meidig, Catherine and Angelina Heidweck, Margaretta Bender, Leopold Ruff.
Philip Rummel, tailor, Ammerhausen.
Richard Wurster, painter, Breslau.
Rudolph Pratteritz, merchant, Konigsberg.
Hermann Mantels, farmer, Lipprechtsroda.
Charles Schuckel and wife, merchant, Lipprechtsroda.
Dorothea Roesea, Lipprechtsroda.
Henry Kallmeyer, farmer, Lipprechtsroda.
Peter Sembader, carter, Lipprechtsroda.
Hermane Peters, merchant, Jever.
Caspar Ketringe, farmer, Geigenheim.
Bertha Tons, Lehe.
Total in the three classes, 63.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Three Caucuses—Organization of the Assembly—Addresses of Lieut.-Governor Campbell and Speaker Littlejohn—How the Governor's Message Affected Members, and Glimpses of a Good Time Coming.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The American Caucus slipped up yesterday, but came down safely at night. It failed to gather a majority of the members elected on Union tickets, and judging from the straightish American votes in the organization of the House, to-day, must have numbered eight persons, including Mr. Law, the straight American. The Republican Caucus held in the Assembly Chamber, in the evening, was a terribly-crowded mass-meeting. Both the attempts to pass resolutions pledging the members to act with the Republicans hereafter, and to invite in the Union men, were promptly voted down. The first was deemed unjust towards some fourteen members, who were good enough Republicans for their Republican constituencies, but were not anxious to put on a straight jacket uninvited. The other, inviting in the Union men, was thought as unnecessary as for a loving husband to invite the wife of his bosom to occupy lodgings at his house. The result of the balloting was unexpectedly one-sided. It came out that the three principal unsuccessful candidates for Speaker, counted on pretty nearly the same men as supporters, not very unnaturally, since a combination upon one or other of them, was talked of even in the caucus-room. On the informal ballot the New-York and Long Island delegations voted together, for Littlejohn (Mr. Hughes' friends (for Clerk) found 15 of their expected votes lacking on the informal balloting; the late arrivals being almost to a man bound to Richardson. Upon neither Speaker nor Clerk was there more than one balloting, the leader being elected unanimously immediately on learning the result. For Sergeant-at-Arms Mr. Samuel Marrox, of Kings, received the seven Long Island votes at the ballotings. He was dropped under the resolution to vote only for the highest three candidates. For Second-Assistant Doorkeeper, Mr. J. J. Stevens, of New-York, a brother of Mr. Stevens, of Brooklyn, who, by declining the American nomination for a County office last Fall enabled the two Opposition candidates to form a Union ticket, was elected, though not till on the third balloting.

In the Senate Chamber, meanwhile the Democrats caucused quietly. Mr. Wright, of Rockland, presided. On the first informal ballot, Mr. J. W. Chandler, of New-York, had 13 votes; Mr. E. A. Lawrence, of Queens, 12. On formal balloting, Mr. Chandler had 14, Mr. Lawrence 12. Mr. Joseph B. Cushman, of Oneida, was nominated candidate for Clerk.

The Senate, to-day, at 11 o'clock, met, and at once the new Lieutenant-Governor, Campbell, calling order, addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators: In entering upon the discharge of the duties developed on me as presiding officer of this Senate, with but a limited knowledge of the forms and laws governing legislative action, and can only give the assurance of an intention, on my part, to merit your confidence and respect, by enforcing, with fairness and strict impartiality, such rules as you adopt for your own government as my guide. I must rely on your indulgence to overlook any errors I may commit, in the effort to which I have referred. With such endeavors on my part, and such prompt, full cooperation and aid as I may expect from each Senator to maintain order and decorum in our proceedings, so necessary to preserve the present high standing of the legislative body. I trust that our intercourse here may not only be pleasant, but that our labors may result to the benefit of the people of the State.

The question of Mr. Mandeville's contested seat was called up and referred to a Select Committee. The reading of the Governor's Message occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

The Assembly met, too, at 11 o'clock, and an hour was consumed swearing members in. Proceeding to a *viva-voce* vote for Speaker, Dewitt C. Littlejohn (Republican) received 90 votes, Mr. Chandler (Democrat) 28, and Mr. Boughton (American) 6. Mr. Littlejohn having been escorted to the chair by Messrs. Chandler and Boughton, he addressed the Assembly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Assembly: The honorable position you have conferred upon me is a mark of confidence which I highly appreciate, and for which I return my sincere and grateful acknowledgements. It will be my constant endeavor to so discharge the duties incident to the Chair as to retain that confidence, and merit your esteem as a just and impartial presi

would make legislation a genteel Winter's employment again, instead of an anxious season of dodging bores and resisting or succumbing to political debauchery. The Message ended, a recess was taken till 7 o'clock, when the interesting ceremony of drawing for seats is the special order.

GLAUCUS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A meeting was held at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of bidding farewell to four Missionaries of the British Wesleyan connection, who sail today for British Columbia. Their names are the Rev. Dr. EVANS, Superintendent of the Mission, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, the Rev. Mr. ROSSON, and the Rev. Mr. BROWNING, and they are accompanied as far as this City by the Rev. Dr. GREEN of Canada. FRANCIS HALL, Esq., who presided at the meeting, briefly stated its object, and the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, pastor of the Church, introduced the missionaries, and bade them God speed. He enlarged on the unity of Methodism, and spoke for the mission to British Columbia. The Rev. Dr. GREEN followed, expressing his happiness at meeting his American brethren, and his conviction that the Methodist Church, wherever it existed, was animated by the same sympathy which was manifested on this occasion. He reviewed the history of the Methodist Church on this continent, and expressed his sympathy with its missionary enterprises and bright anticipations for them. The Rev. Dr. EVANS and his associates tendered their thanks for the sympathy which was extended to them, and assured the congregation that they considered it no hardship to go forth to labor for the conversion of their fellow-beings. Dr. EVANS said that besides the white people who were digging gold in British Columbia, and among whom the missionaries hoped to be useful, he had advices which induced him to believe that there were not less than 18,000 benighted Indians in Vancouver's Island where he himself should reside, and on the mein land full 45,000 more. Bishop JAMES delivered the closing address. He said men on the eve of voluntarily assuming great responsibilities felt an intensity of emotion which made amends for the hardships which they might undergo. He did not consider it a sacrifice to perform missionary labor in however distant fields, but a privilege for which the Missionary should thank God rather. He reminded the Missionaries that they were to preach the Gospel where the name of God had not been named, which, they would remember, was an aspiration of Paul's. Further, they should not be unmindful that their missionary labors were part of a great providential movement which had long been going forward for extending Christianity over the world; and, finally, they should delight in the work they had undertaken because it was in accordance with the love of God. He bade them farewell, and promised them a bright hereafter if they performed their allotted work faithfully. After a hymn and the benediction many of the audience shook hands with the Missionaries and took leave of them.

THE CURLING MATCH AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The announcement that there would be a Curling Match at Central Park, yesterday morning, attracted a small number of persons to the place, notwithstanding the deep snow. The promised novelty, however, could not come off until late in the afternoon, by which time Captain RENWICK, of the Central Park Police, with a small force, had succeeded in clearing a space some fifty yards long, by ten yards wide, upon the skating pond. The members of the New-York Clubs, some ten of whom were present, assisted in the work, and when the place had been properly prepared for the "Rink," a single match was played. There were only a few spectators, but the pleasing nature of the game, and the great interest manifested in it by the immediate actors, kept up the excitement, despite the snowy atmosphere, and the necessity for constant stamping to keep feet and toes warm, while the sport was progressing. To-day a large space will be cleared off, and those who take delight in this favorite Winter game of the Highlanders will no doubt be on hand. The difficulty of finding granite boulders of the required fineness of quality to receive a good polish, obliged the Club to resort to cast-iron ones at first, which were polished by hand. At present, however, the players are provided with a handsome supply of benutiful stones, in which they seem to take much pride. A small house stands near the pond in which the Clubs keep the stones, together with the brooms which are an inseparable adjunct of the game.

The pond has become quite a fashionable resort for skaters, and during the day, Monday, and in the evening, there were several hundred engaged in this healthful exercise, among them some half dozen ladies with their male friends. A small house stands near one end of the pond for the ladies' use in putting on and removing their skates; there is a stove in it by which they can warm themselves. There will be twenty-five acres of water upon the Central Park when it is completed; at present there are about eighteen acres, a portion of which, three acres in extent, is separated from the main pond by a dam, which elevates it nine feet to give the means of flooding at convenience the ice of the large pond. Yesterday, about half the force of the rock gang was engaged clearing the snow out of the pits, and to-day all hands will be busy. No enrth work can be carried on at the present season. There have been none discharged, however. The force are not regularly employed, owing to the unsettled weather. When the weather will permit there are about 2,200 men employed.

ENGLISH CONVICTS IN NEW-YORK TO BE SENT HOME.—Mayor TIEMAN yesterday locked up two English convicts who arrived in this City, in the ship *Washington* from Liverpool, on the day before. Their names are HENRY RICHARDS, of London, and WM. SMITH, from Deptford, county of Kent, England; and they say that their passage to this country was paid by Mr. PARKHURST, Secretary of the Discharged Prison Aid Society, No. 18 Pall Mall. Members of the Society induced them to come to America, by telling them that they would be more likely to obtain employment here than at home. RICHARDS was in the Chatham and Woolwich prison 4 years for burglary, and SMITH served three successive terms of 12, 5 and 8 months respectively in the Maidstone and Clerkenwell prisons in Kent, having been convicted of felony. They said they had no work, and unless furnished with food they would "be driven to do something desperate to obtain it." The Mayor says they shall be detained until the vessel in which they came in sails, and then they shall be sent back to England. They will be sheltered and fed at the place of detention for witnesses in White-street until the appointed day.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.—The New-York Typographical Society invite their friends to celebrate with them the anniversary of FRANKLIN's birthday, on the 17th of January, at Niblo's Saloon. The entertainment will be so diversified as to please all who participate. The proceeds after defraying expenses are to be devoted to the maintenance of their Free Library, which the Society contemplate removing to a more desirable location, in order that its usefulness may be extended and the benefits to be derived from its well-filled shelves more accessible to those who are now unable to avail themselves of its advantages. The Hon. WASHINGTON IRVING, and other distinguished literary gentlemen, have signified their intention to be present at the festival.

KILLED BY A RAILROAD CAR.—RICHARD BARRY, an employe of the Harlem Railroad Company, in jumping from a train of cars while in rapid motion, near the upper terminus of the tunnel, accidentally slipped and fell before a car. The wheels passed over both his legs, nearly severing them from the body. He died shortly afterwards from his injuries, and Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday upon the body at Bellevue Hospital. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. The deceased had been several years in the employ of the Company and leaves a family.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An unknown man, about 60 years of age, dressed like a laborer, yesterday morning, fell dead at the corner of Canal and Mott streets. The body was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. An inquest was held, and a verdict was given of "Death from disease of the heart."

COURTS MARTIAL.—A Brigade order, issued yesterday by General HALL, appoints the members of Courts Martial of the Third Brigade N. Y. State Militia for the current year. The members are Lieut. Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, 7th Regiment, President: Captain CHAS. H. BEATIS, of the 8th Regiment, and Captain WM. HALLECK, of the 5th Regiment. They will meet at the Division Armory this evening at 2½ o'clock.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The third lecture in this course will be delivered this evening, by Professor R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., on "The Human Races in America." We judge, from the reputation of the lecturer, that his paper will be of a most interesting character. The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered by Dr. CHAPIN, who has selected "Columbus" as his subject.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 6 o'clock, last evening, a fire took place on an upper floor of the "Eno House," on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The fire was occasioned by chambers carelessly leaving a fire in a furnace. Damage trifling and covered by insurance.

FIRE IN GREENE-STREET.—The alarm at 10½ o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the carpenter shop No. 205 Greene-street, occupied by PATRICK O'CONNOR. The fire was speedily extinguished. Damage about $100, which is covered by insurance. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Police Reports.

POLITICAL WRANGLE AND POSSIBLY A CASE OF FATAL STABBING.—Peter Dolan and Francis Y. Reynolds are residents of the Twentieth Ward, and in the matter of local politics are gifted with uncommon zeal. On Monday evening they went into a groggery in Seventh-avenue near Thirty-second-street, and the subject of politics came up for discussion. Dolan made a vigorous bar-room speech in defence of the merits of Mr. Connolly, the late unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Alderman of that District. Mr. Reynolds warmly eulogized the merits of the Alderman elect, and, as Mr. Dolan thought, spoke rather reproachfully of the unsuccessful candidate. Mr. Dolan became greatly enraged, pulled a dagger from beneath his coat, and plunged it into the back of Mr. Reynolds. The injured man was immediately taken to his residence in Seventh-avenue, and the wound is believed to be mortal, the dagger having penetrated the left lung. Dolan surrendered himself to the Police, and is still held in custody, awaiting the result of Mr. Reynolds' injuries.

A CAR-DRIVER PITCHING INTO ALDERMAN MCSPEDON.—Alderman McSpedon, on Monday, was elected President of the Board of Aldermen. On Monday evening he and his brother jumped into a carriage and started for the Alderman's residence in the upper part of the City. A wheel of the vehicle became entangled in the Third-avenue Railroad track, and before the carriage could be got off from the track a car came up behind them. The driver commenced hurling abusive adjectives at the Alderman. The Alderman retorted with the anathematizing "Jehu." The driver thereupon became indignant and pitched into the Alderman, and to such an extent did he carry his attack that the Alderman had him arrested and lodged in a Station house. The driver, John Foster, by name, on discovering, yesterday, the official position of the man whom he had made the target of his satire, amply apologised. The Alderman, feeling that the driver had been sufficiently punished by a night's lodging in the Station-house, withdrew the complaint.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS.—The storm of Monday night was not potent enough to deter two gentlemen of the jimmy and skeleton-key persuasion from the practice of their nocturnal profession. Two brave Germans worked their way into the boarding-house of Mrs. Diena Van Bergen, the working process being affected by skelaton keys. Their heavy footsteps were heard moving about the premises, and they were both captured. They gave their names as John Kahn and Lewis Miller, and were consigned to the Municipal granite boarding-house, yclept the City Prison.

FEMININE PURLOINERS.—Bridget Corbitt, yesterday, stole a wallet, containing nearly $40, from the pocket of Mrs. Catharine Driscoll, while the latter was shopping in Catharine-street. Bridget was arrested and locked up in a private cell in the Tombs,—her mode of exhibiting her manual dexterity being deemed dangerous to the public. Mary Dunn was also furnished with board and lodging at the City's expense, upon a charge of having stolen money and jewelry belonging to various female boarders at No. 122 Greene-street.

SOMEWHAT SUSPICIOUS.—Pistols, jimmies, dark lanterns, matches and skeleton keys are regarded as rather dubious personal accompaniments. At an early hour Monday morning the Tenth Ward Police overhauled three young men in Division-street having about them the articles named. The police arrested the youths and they were taken before Justice STRANG, and committed. They claimed to have found the articles, and loudly protested innocence of evil purpose. Their appearance was not particularly suggestive, however, of trustworthiness, and tailed to impress the magistrate in their favor. They gave their names as John O'Neil and James Watson.

GOOD JOB SPOILED.—On Monday a servant open ed a clothes-closet in Page's Hotel, in Spring-street, and discovered a young man concealed behind the garments. The young man was introduced to the proprietor, and seemed quite confused. A bundle of clothing, which had just been stolen from a room of one of the boarders, and a bunch of delicately-constructed keys being produced from the closet, made his "confusion worse confounded." He did not possess the political ability to account satisfactorily for his position. He was accordingly handed over to a policeman, conveyed before a Police Magistrate and locked up. He gave his name as John Norton, age 19, and business "nothing at present."

DESCENT ON A THOMAS-STREET DEN.—At a late hour Sunday night the Police made a descent upon the disreputable house No. 9 Thomas street. The place is alleged to have been a resort for whites and blacks, whose immediate conduct none could vouch for. Thomas Freeland, the proprietor, and nearly a dozen others, were arrested. Freeland was committed to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night an Irishman, named Patrick Harris, while in a state of intoxication, standing at the corner of Amity and Wooster streets, was knocked down by two young men and robbed of a gold watch worth $50. William Killing, one of the alleged robbers, was subsequently arrested, by Sergeant Dirks, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The other robber, with the booty, made good his escape.

ESCAPE FROM DURANCE VILE.—Patrick Montgomery was recently arrested on a charge of felonious assault and battery, and locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house. On Saturday night it occurred to him that liberty was worth striving for, and he accordingly seized an opportunity to escape without asking permission of the door-keeper. He has not yet been overhauled.

The Governors of the Alms-House.

THE NEW MEMBERS—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY—COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the session of the Board yesterday afternoon, Dr. CHAS. BUCHNINGHAUSEN presented the certificate of his election as Governor of the Alms-House. Governor TOWNSEND handed in his appointment, signed by the Mayor, and both gentlemen were declared qualified. The requisitions were referred to the Committee on Supplies, without being read, and a recess of ten minutes was taken to give the Democratic members of the Board an opportunity to consult together as to whom they should nominate for President for the coming year, it being their turn to fill that office.

After the recess, Governors MOELROY and TOWNSEND announced that no candidate had been agreed upon, and that the gentlemen whose names had been spoken of in connection with the Presidency of the Board preferred to refer the whole matter back to the Board for action.

Governor SMITH said it was due to the Republican members that the Democrats should bring forward some name. It was unjust for the latter to ask the former to make a President for them, and for one he was unwilling to act under such circumstances.

Governor TOWNSEND said that three of the five Democratic members were candidates, and that as Governor MCELROY and himself, the only ones who had no ambition in that line, had preferences which were at variance, it was manifestly impossible for them to name a candidate.

After some further discussion, in which the different gentlemen defined their positions, the balloting was proceeded with, B. F. PINCKNEY and Mr. MCELROY acting as tellers.

The different results were as follows:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Dugro	5	6
Moloney	2	2
Gunther	1	1
Blank	2	1

Governor DUGRO was declared elected. He returned thanks for the honor conferred, and the election of Secretary was proceeded with. Governors B. F. PINCKNEY and MALONEY acting as tellers.

The result was as follows:

W. T. Pinckney	7
C. F. Brueninghausen	1
Blank	2

Mr. PINCKNEY was then declared unanimously elected.

Considerable amusement was created by Governor OLIVER's attempt to have the members take their seats in rotation, the oldest members sitting next the President.

B. F. PINCKNEY favored it, as it would bring Governor OLIVER next to the President, which would perhaps be as near that position as he would ever get.

Governor OLIVER thought his chances were as good for being elected President as Mr. PINCKNEY's were. One year from last night he hoped to be in the chair now occupied by Mr. DUGRO.

Governor TOWNSEND moved to make the subject the special order for the next meeting. The motion was carried, but was afterwards reconsidered. Finally, amid a great deal of laughter, seats were chosen by lot.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

A letter was read from the Warden of Randall's Island, returning thanks on behalf of the children to Mr. Banvard, for the exhibition of his Panorama of the Holy Land, on New Year's Day.

The thanks of the Board were tendered Mr. Banvard by a unanimous vote.

A communication signed by Mayor TIEMANN and Mrs. DUBOIS was received. It is as follows:

To the Board of Governors of the Almshouse:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully submit to your Board that the following resolutions, passed by the Boards of the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor December, 1858, have become a law, to wit:

Resolved, That the lots adjoining the Nursery and Child's Hospital, in Fifty-first-street, between the Third and Lexington avenues, be set apart for the purpose of erecting thereon a building to be called "The Infants' Home."

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to advertise for proposals for a building to be erected on the lots south side of Fifty-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and adjoining the building known as the Nursery and Child'n Hospital, the same to conform in plan, as near as may be, with the said adjoining building, and that the said Street Commissioner return the contract to the Common Council for confirmation.

Resolved, That the said building, when completed, shall be devoted to the purposes of an "Infant Home," to wit: the reception and care of illegitimate children, and shall be under the control of the Mayor and First Directress of the Nursery and Child'n Hospital; and further, that the sum of $25,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to carry the institution into effect.

The undersigned have recently read with deep interest the very conclusive and valuable report of your Select Committee, "appointed March 17, 1857, to investigate the claims of the City to the institution and erection of a Foundling Hospital," and feeling that the interests of benevolence and the good of the City will be best promoted by a union of efforts to ameliorate the condition of the deserted infants of this City, they submit to the Board of Almshouse Governors the following proposition for the accomplishment of this object, viz: That a Committee of three Governors be appointed by your Board to cooperate with the undersigned in the erection of the building to be called "The Infants' Home," and in the direction and government of the same when completed, and the preparation and adoption of the by-laws for its organization.

If your honorable body should entertain this proposition favorably, the undersigned request that *immediate* steps be taken to hasten the completion of this work, and that the able architect, John W. Rich, Esq., whom they have engaged for this purpose, be directed to draw up his plans and specifications as soon as possible for consideration and approval.

JAN. 4, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
MARY A. DUBOIS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

To the Honorable the Governors of the Almshouse Department:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call the attention of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse Department to the resolution for the establishment of an "Infants' Home," and the erection of a building for its purposes, which was recently adopted by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor.

By one of the provisions of these resolutions, the control of this institution is placed under the direction of the Mayor and the First Directress of the Nursery and the Child's Hospital, but in my opinion it is important that the pecuniary affairs of the same should be attended to by men, while it is peculiarly appropriate that a woman should have the superintendence of that part of the work of charity which tends particularly to the nature and care of young infants, and in view of the nature of the proposed asylum, a female must necessarily be the one to listen to the tales of woe, or perhaps of shame, which only those who are hardened in crime could reveal to a man.

As the duties of the position which I have the honor to hold engage the greater part of my time, in connection with the other duties which the laws of the State impose upon me, I am desirous that the Board of Governors of the Almshouse Department should appoint a committee of three from that body to cooperate with Mrs. Dubois and myself in the direction and government of this asylum, and the preparation of the by-laws for its organization, as well as an advisory committee in all of its pecuniary affairs.

As the department which is placed in your charge by the Charter of the City and the laws of the State is intimately connected with the object of this new institution, it cannot be deemed improper that you should thus be invited to participate in the manner proposed in the government and direction of its affairs.

I, therefore, respectfully invite the appointment of such a Committee from your honorable body, in accordance with the request signed by Mrs. Dubois and myself, and accompanying this communication.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The communication was referred to a Committee consisting of Governors TOWNSEND, SMITH and DUGRO being the same Committee which reported recently on the Foundling Hospital.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into procuring a residence for the Warden of the City Prison, was received. They recommended the adoption of a resolution directing the appropriation of $750 for the Warden's house-rent. The subject was made the special order for the next meeting.

Governor TOWNSEND offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after this date, all wines, liquors and cigars, asked for by any of the institutions in the Almshouse Department, before they are furnished he put on a requisition and approved of by the Board. In case a necessity should arise, anticipating the action of the Board in furnishing any of the above articles, the Warden of the institution asking for them shall make a special requisition on the Standing Committee, which, when approved by a majority of said Committee, will be the authority of the purchasing agent to execute the order; a copy of said order to be entered upon the first regular requisition from the Institution receiving any of the articles named, and to be read at a regular meeting of the Board, for their approval.

After some discussion, in which Governor MOLONEY said that it looked like trying to dodge the question, the resolution was adopted.

By a unanimous vote the thanks of the Board were tendered to Messrs. SMITH and DUGRO for the manner in which they had respectively discharged the duties of President and Secretary the past year.

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday. The weekly statement shows that the number of inmates in the different Institutions on January 1 was 7,842, being an increase of 29 during the week.

The Historical Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—PRESENTATION OF DR. KANE'S LIKENESS—ADDRESS BY H. C. VAN SCHAICK.

The Historical Society met last evening in its room at the corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. A large audience was present. After the reading of the minutes, the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, read a correspondence between himself and Mr. LENNOX, who lately presented some Nineveh marbles to the Society.

A letter from O. S. X. PECK, Esq., was read. It accompanied a statuette, which was an exact copy of MILLS' equestrian statue of JACKSON.

E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., moved that the thanks of the Society be presented Mr. PECK for his gift. The motion was unanimously carried.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD read a letter from RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, of Albany, which accompanied a water-color sketch of FULTON's boat *Clermont*. Mr. OSGOOD also acknowledged the receipt, through FERDINAND DE PEYSTER, Esq., of a number of valuable works presented by Mr. CURTISS. Among them were four volumes of the "Balance and Columbian Register."

The Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL said that by an act of the State Legislature of 1856, after the buildings and grounds occupied by the Society had been paid for, they were to be free from sale or execution for debt. The required amount had been made up. Mr. SCHELL asked the members of the Society to authorize the officers to sign the declaration to this effect, which it was necessary should be put on file. The President and Recording Secretary were authorized to execute the requisite papers.

The Special Committee on Lectures reported that they had made arrangements for the Winter course. Next Tuesday evening the first lecture will be delivered by the Rev. GEORGE BATCHER, D.D., on "Lectures and Lecturers."

Mr. FOLSOM, Chairman of the Committee appointed to present to the Society the names of officers for the ensuing year, recommended that the present officers should be restricted. It seemed unwise, he said, to take any step which might seem to indicate a change in the conservative policy which the Society had hitherto followed.

While the ballot was proceeding, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL presented the report of the Executive Committee. It stated that the number of paying members had increased during the past year; that the Library had had numerous valuable accessions, and that the lectures had been successful. It was highly desirable that the sum paid in by members alone should balance the current expenses. To accomplish this end, those having the interests of the Society at heart should put forth earnest exertions. The accessions during the past year have been as follows: Six honorary, 27 corresponding, and 167 resident members. There have been connected with the Society, since its foundation, 417 honorary, 1,019 corresponding, and 3,440 resident members, being a total of 4,876. The report further proposed the establishment of a Publication Fund, which should be made up of 1,000 shares, at $25 per share. The decease of Judge DUER and BENJ. F. BUTLER were appropriately referred to. In conclusion, the report recommended that all legacies which might be left to the Society should be securely invested, as a perpetual memorial of the benefactor, and that in no case should they be trenched upon to make up any deficiency in the current expenses.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, that part of the report relating to the funds of the Society was referred back to the Committee with instruction to report in detail the by-laws which, in its judgment, should govern the disposal of legacies.

The Treasurer, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, Esq., presented his report. The totals are as follows:

Receipts	$9,5 79
Payments	9,4 96
Balance	$133 83

GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., the Librarian, presented his report. The making up of the catalogue of the books in the library has advanced into the letter S. The passion for old works is as strong and their prices range as high as ever.

The tellers reported the following ticket as unanimously elected:

President—LUTHER BRADISH.
First Vice-President—THOS. DE WITT, D.D.
Second Vice-President—FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—SAM. OSGOOD, D.D.
Recording Secretary—ANDREW WARNER.
Treasurer—WILLIAM CHAUNCEY.
Librarian—GEORGE HENRY MOORE.

Mr. BRADISH returned thanks for the honor conferred in a few appropriate remarks. He nominated the Governor of New-York, the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, as an honorary member of the Society. The Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was also nominated as an honorary member. Messrs. MORGAN and WINTHROP were elected by acclamation, the usual reference being dispensed with.

HENRY C. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., then read a paper on "HENRY CANOZA, the colleague of EDMUND BURKE in the British Parliament." After sketching at some length the history of Mr. CANOZA's family, the lecturer proceeded to detail his Parliamentary life. In the course of his address he displayed a badge of pink, blue and green which the partisans of CANOZA and BURKE wore during the contest preceding the election of those celebrated men to Parliament. Mr. VAN S. also presented to the Society a copy, some 80 years old, of BURKE's celebrated speech on American taxation. After the reading of this paper the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. VAN SCHAICK on motion of Mr. DE PEYSTER.

Dr. HAWKS, stepping upon the platform, said he had been delegated by the ladies to present to the Society a likeness of Dr. KANE, which THOMAS HICKS, Esq., had recently completed at their order. As Dr. H. spoke, a map, which had been used as a curtain, was removed from before the picture. The hall rang with applause, and it was some minutes before the Rev. Dr. could proceed with his remarks. He spoke in terms of eloquent eulogy of Dr. KANE, and, on behalf of the Society, thanked the fair donors for their gift, which shall remain in those halls as a witness to those who should come after them that the women of the present age could appreciate and reward noble daring and manly worth.

Resolutions were passed returning thanks to the ladies, and to Mr. THOS. HICKS.

The President then announced as the Executive Committee, the following-named gentlemen: Augustus Schell, Geo. Folsom, Benj. H. Field, the Rev. F. L. Hawks, J. Romeyn Broadhead, E. C. Benedict, Benj. R. Winthrop.

The Society then adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

RENTING OF PEWS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The annual renting of the pews in the Plymouth Church, Rev. H. W. BEECHER's, Brooklyn, took place last evening, the sale continuing until nearly 12 o'clock. There was a large congregation present, composed both of male and female members of the Church and society, and the building was very spirited, the prices paid far exceeding those of any previous year. The total amount realized for the rent of the pews for the year 1859 was.....$24,643.50
The rents of 1858 were.....16 300.00
Excess over last year,.....$8,342.50

The highest premium paid was $160, by H. B. CLARLIN, for the first choice. The large proportion of the pews rented at from $160 to $100 each. In the case of nearly all the low priced pews, the premium paid was from two to four times the assessed value. In one case, the assessed value being $10, the premium was $30; and in another where it was $5, the premium paid was $36. There were many cases of this kind. A great many families accustomed to worship in the church are without seats the coming year.

THE POOR.—Since the 1st inst. the Superintendents of the Poor have been busily engaged in issuing orders to the Poor for provisions and fuel. Owing to the great impositions that have been practiced heretofore by persons claiming relief from this Department, who were neither entitled to it or in need, the Superintendents have engaged Mr. AARON L. WAST, as being one who, from his long connection with the eleemosynary institutions of the City, has become so familiar with this class of people visiting this office, that his practiced eye at once detects the impostor. Mr. WAST has already saved the County a considerable sum by picking out applicants who have large accounts in some Savings Institution.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, has appointed as Commissioners, under the act incorporating the Nassau Water Company, to estimate the value of lands, &c., taken by said Company, ISAAC WILLETS, formerly Sheriff of Queens County, of Babylon, and JOHN M. CLARK, of North Hempstead, Supervisor, in place of DAVID R. FLOYD JONES and MORRIS FOSDICK, resigned.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.—Mr. JOHN H. PERRYCA, hat manufacturer, and President of the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners, who suspended during the general prostration of business last Fall, is now paying off all his creditors, whether their claims had been compromised or not, in full. His indebtedness at the time of the suspension was about $1,000,000, and fortunately was permitted to manage his own affairs.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—On account of the snow storm, neither of the Brooklyn Courts convened yesterday. Judge MORRIS adjourned the Court of Sessions over to this morning, when a Grand Jury will be impannelled. A Special Term of the Circuit Court, Judge LOTT, will be held to-day, when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be called.

NEW TOWN.—"Cedar Valley" is the name of a new town about to be organized in Queen's County. It will swallow up "Little Neck," "Break-Neck," "Whale Neck" and all other little places in the vicinity.

EAST NEW-YORK.—This village, which is located at the junction of Fulton-avenue and Broadway, boasts of a weekly newspaper, (the *Journal*,) and steps have been taken to open a Savings Bank.

THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS.—EDWARD EDWARDS, indicted some days since for counterfeiting, this morning withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

LARCENY.—JOHN MCADAM was put on trial charged with stealing $20 in gold from one MARY MCMANUS, on board the ship *West Point*. The evidence was insufficient, however, and the Jury acquitted him.

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Press signalized the New Year by appearing in new garments. The *Daily Advertiser*, one of the best papers in the country, is enlarged and printed on new type. The *Daily Mercury* is also enlarged and improved.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

From the Journal of last evening.

A few minutes before seven o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the second story of the large and extensive hat manufactory, situated on the west side of Lawrence-street, above Brown, in the Twelfth Ward. The main structure was four stories in height, with an extensive range of three story buildings in the rear, on Orchard-street, and a number of smaller ones used for offices, &c. The factory was the largest one of its kind in this city, and the only successful one in competing with New-York and the East. The building was formerly occupied by Messrs. KNEELAND & Co. as a steam saw-mill, and was known as the "North American Steam Saw-Mill." The fire was caused through the carelessness of a boy named JOSEPH COBB. He lighted the gas about the time the workmen were entering the building, and thinking that the match was extinguished, threw it upon the floor, among some combustibles, and in a few minutes the place was in a blaze.

The second, third and fourth stories of the main building were occupied by Mr. HENRY A. BURR, of New-York, who manufactured the bodies of hats by patent machinery, all of which was destroyed. As Mr. BURR and his agent are both absent from the city, it was impossible to ascertain, with any certainty, the loss and insurance. The damage is estimated at $20,000. We understand that he has an insurance of $8,000 upon his machinery in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and his entire loss is supposed to be fully covered.

The first story of the main structure, with all the back buildings and attachments, were occupied by WM. O. HEARD, as an establishment for finishing the hats and getting them ready for the trade. His loss is principally in materials. It will be very heavy, but is fully covered by insurance, in the Ætna Company of Hartford, Philadelphia Fire and Live Stock, Commonwealth, Hope, Mutual, Reliance, and one or two other Insurance Companies of this city. The whole establishment was entirely demolished, and a portion of the walls have fallen down. The buildings were owned by AMOS BLISS, whose loss is said to be fully covered in a number of Philadelphia Companies.

A number of other buildings in the vicinity were more or less damaged. The whole loss by the conflagration is estimated at $60,000, which is mainly covered by insurance. The destruction of the factory throws out of employment about one hundred men, boys and girls.

LIBERAL.—Twelve of the parishioners of the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, (formerly of Buffalo,) at St. Louis, presented him with $2,000 on Christmas.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Hungarian Wines.
The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.
The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood, from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

Winter Boots.—The best place in town to buy Boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, is at CANTRELL'S well-known establishment, No. 813 Broadway, for the simple reason that what he sells is of the best quality, and his prices are positively twenty per cent lower than those of any other dealer. Call and make your selections from his large and valuable assortment, which embraces all descriptions for the promenade, ball-room, drawing-room, &c.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

To Whom It May Concern.
EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
Jan. 5, 1859.
A general reduction in price has been made on the balance of our Winter stock. Persons not yet provided with their Winter clothing will find it worth their while to call and examine our assortment before purchasing.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross bars. Also, Fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, the finest assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machine can compare with Singer's. New and improved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other articles and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

The Eau Athenienne, or Hair Restorer, of JULES HAUEL defies the ravages of age or disease—acting on the pores of the scalp and chemically uniting with the capillary tubes, it transforms gray or dead hair into a life-like brown or black, and prevents its falling off. When baldness has resulted it supplies a new growth of soft and glossy hair. It is not a dye. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 706 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

One Hundred Thousand Copies.
THE NEW-YORK MERCANTILE TIMES,
(Formerly the *Mercantile Telegraph.*)
Will be issued monthly and sent by mail, and pre-paid postage, without charge, direct to merchants in all sections of the United States, Canadas, &c., the names selected from the books of
THE AGENCIES
Fifty thousand copies for distribution in the south-western and Southern States; 50,000 for the Eastern and Northern, Middle and Western States. No collections made for advertising until after proved pre-paid circulation. The Commercial, Literary, Scientific and Editorial departments will be most thorough

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA ZINGARA.
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First night of Balfe's favorite of
LA ZINGARA;
being the Italian version of the popular opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL
with all the new recitatives and additions expressly composed by Balfe for
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
on the occasion of the selection of the "Zingara" for the Opera to be performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. The cast comprises
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Arlina
Signor BRIGNOLI.....as.....Thaddeus
The other roles by
Mlle. GHIONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI, QUINTO, &c.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 7, at 8,
First time in New-York of
MARTHA—(In Italian,)
with a most perfect and unequaled cast—
La BORDE.....as.....Martha
BRIGNOLI (for the first time) as.....Lionello
FORMES in his original character of.....Plunkett
RENKEL.....as.....Nancy
MARTHA cannot be performed any more, as the stay of the company is limited to six nights.
The sale of seats for "Martha" commences on Wednesday.
On Saturday— MATINEE,
when will be performed the whole of Mozart's opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
with its immense cast and the same choral and instrumental force as last season.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Zerlina
Mlle. POINSOT,
the new Prima Donna, will appear for the first time as Donna Anna.
GHIONI, FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, WEINLICH.
CARL FORMES.....as.....Leporello
THE THREE ORCHESTRAS.
The sale of seats for "Don Giovanni" commences on Friday.
The SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERATIC PERFORMANCES which will be given by the Director on his return from Boston will take place on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13, after which the Company will appear in Philadelphia. From Philadelphia they will depart for New-Orleans, return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.
Mr. Ullman positively announces that no operatic performances will be given at the Academy until the return of the company from New-Orleans, when, in addition to the prominent members of the present company, several new and celebrated artists will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.
The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.
Mme. LABORDE. Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,
all of whom have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
A number of other distinguished singers and instrumentalists have expressed a desire to assist the Society, together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent Musical Societies of the City.
The Festival will consist of a
GRAND OPERA MATINEE at 1 P. M., and a
GRAND CONCERT AND ORATORIO
in the evening at 8.
Full particulars will be announced on Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

Asa Trenchard....Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon.....Levick
Lord Dundreary....Sothern	Florence. Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.....Burnett	Augusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Couldock	Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney.....Peters	Mary Meredith. Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells	

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Trictrac.....Miss McCarthy	
Susan Twist.....Miss Laura Honey	

Supported by the strength of the Company.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
Boxes.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 4,
The entertainment will commence with
MAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Mazeppa, } .....Miss Charlotte Crampton
Cossimer, }
After which the celebrated drama of
MICHAEL ERI, THE MANIAC LOVER.
To conclude with THE MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
Jack Sheppard.....Miss F. Herring
To be succeeded by the
MAGIC BARREL.
Concluding with
CAPTAIN KYD; Or, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Under the management of J. Moore and W. Olwine.
To night
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
With LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.
To conclude with
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. H. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Jan. 5.
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Messrs. G. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
EXTRA NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 6, will positively be produced S. BLAKESA'S celebrated original Comedietta of NEW-YEAR CALLS.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists, Madame JOHNSON-GRÆVER, Piano, and Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, Violin, also the Arion and Teutonia Vocal Societies, have kindly volunteered their services. Conductor—Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Lnis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING SUCCESS OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMIST—Also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of City and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; ALEXANDER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 66 Market-st.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first Reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

CECILIA FLOREN, LATELY RETURNED from Europe, has the honor to inform her friends and the public that she will give her first concert at NIBLO'S SALOON, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859. Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

MR. J. R. THOMAS CONTINUES TO GIVE lessons in the art of singing. A limited number of evening pupils will be taken. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 127 Amity-st., or to Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
Gymbeline on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa-seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's, No. 469 Broadway and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has began. An early attendance is solicited.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 11 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BEFORE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Third Lecture in the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at Rutgers-st. Church (Dr. Krebs') by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D.D. Subject—*The Human Races in America.* Lectura to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts., obtained at the door, and on Broadway, at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239; Ivison & Phinney, No. 321; C. Breusing, No. 701. On Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's; at Adams & Spencer, No. 281, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

A LECTURE ON THE WEST INDIES will be delivered by the Rev. FRANCIS CHURCH, late Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland to the Isle of Trinidad, in the United Presbyterian Church, Charles-st., between 4th-st. and Waverley-place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. The following topics will be embraced in the discussion of the subject, viz: The Aborigines of the West Indies; the Introduction and Abolition of Slavery; and the results of emancipation. Tickets 25 cents; can be had at the door. The proceeds will be in aid of the 44th-st. U. P. Church.

NEW LECTURE.—REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL lecture upon *The Orders of Nobility*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Tickets 25 cents—at No. 523 Broadway, and at the door.
W. H. WOODMAN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on *The Dignity of Labor* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; G. Chase, No. 8, Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will give a lecture in the trance state, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject to be selected by a committee appointed by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

THIS EVENING, JAN. 5, AT 8 O'CLOCK, Signora MARIO will deliver her late political lecture on Italy, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. Tickets 50 cents. The proceeds of Mme. MARIO'S lectures are devoted to the Italian cause.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL LECTURE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Admission 10 cents, at the door.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859,
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman.
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President.
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The stated Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1859, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Lecture Room of the New-York Historical Society, on 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. ABRAHAM GESNER, M.D., of Brooklyn, will deliver an Address on "*The Fisheries of North America.*"
JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subjects—*Steam or Caloric for Canal Navigation* and *Motors.* Engineers are especially invited to aid in these questions. Strangers are always welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A.M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., President.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK HAS THE honor to inform his friends and the public that, on the 12th of January, he will open
CLASSES
for instruction in piano-forte playing, to be held at No. 701 Broadway, over C. Breusing's Music Store.
Applications to be made at C. Breusing's and Mr. Goldbeck's residence, No. 149 9th-st., where a full prospectus may be had.
Applicants can see Mr. Goldbeck, for musical examination, every Tuesday and Friday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 701 Broadway, in the class room.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Algebra, &c., No. 62 Bowery and No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Business men, merchants and clerks, wishing full instructions in these essentials, should apply immediately. Ladies' private writing-classes, $3 for 15 lessons. Commutation by the month or quarter at half price. MARTIN S. PAINE.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 34th-st.: boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, whose education in consequence of ill health has been neglected, desirous of a thorough training of all the intellectual faculties by the most philosophical course of study, wishes a private tutor, who could devote several hours daily to his instruction in the different departments of learning, scientific, literary and linguistic. A liberal salary will be given. Address with real name STUDENT, New-York City Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had, and giving full particulars as to sciences, language, &c., capable of teaching, method of instruction, &c., &c.

FIRST CLASS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A thoroughly educated, experienced English lady, wishes an eligible morning engagement. English in all its branches, French acquired in France, music and singing (studied under eminent masters), also, pencil-drawing. References unexceptional. Address, ENGLISH TEACHER, at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 196 East Broadway.

WANTED.—A GERMAN LADY HAVING A knowledge of French and music, is wanted to go a short distance in the country as governess. Apply at No. 145 4th-st., west of 6th-av., after 1 o'clock.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 88 Broadway, (upstairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY
Would herewith give notice that they, from this day on, will sell the balance of their stock of manufactured LADIES' FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, at 25 per cent. reduction from the prices of the last season, at their store,
No. 54 BROADWAY.
REAL MINK VICTORINES, from $6 and upwards.
REAL MINK CUFFS, from $2 and upwards.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE VICT., from $12 and up.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE CUFFS, from $5 and up.
FRENCH MINK, $6 per set, the usual price $15.
Call and see.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT.
THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR
JANUARY 1, 1859,
Containing the commencement of
TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
$2 a year. No. 107 Fulton-st.
NEW SUBSCRIBERS
Can be supplied from the beginning;
BUT IMMEDIATE ACTION WILL BE
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

LIFE THOUGHTS! LIFE THOUGHTS!
The wonderful power which
HENRY WARD BEECHER
Possesses to utter truth in language attractive to the universal heart is incontrovertibly demonstrated in the fact that nearly
35,000 COPIES
Have already been sold of this most remarkable book,
LIFE THOUGHTS,
Which is now selling as rapidly as ever. As the knowledge of what this book contains is extended, the demand for it must continue to increase. Its words of advice, warning, expostulation and encouragement, will find a response in every earnest soul, and the book should be a familiar friend in every household.
No person becoming acquainted with this book can for one moment doubt that
HENRY WARD BEECHER
Is unquestionably the
GREAT PREACHER
Of this country, and that his words will live to exert a positive influence upon the hearts of humanity as long as any in the language. Dealing with the great and momentous questions of
LIFE, DEATH AND IMMORTALITY,
His thoughts are so eloquent and forcible, his illustrations so unique and original, that he never fails to interest while he instructs, and to convince as well as convert us. A glance at its pages will convince every one that the possession of
LIFE THOUGHTS
Is an indispensable necessity.
1 vol. 12mo.....Price $1.
Upon receipt of price, a copy will be sent postpaid to any address.
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"Some chord in unison with what we read
Is touched within us, and the heart replies."
THE AUTOCRAT
OF THE
BREAKFAST TABLE.
By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
Nearly
TWENTY THOUSAND
Sold in three weeks,
Demonstrating its great popularity with
THOUSANDS OF READERS
In every section of the country.
ÆSCULAPIUS AND APOLLO
The reader will find happily united in the man who could write these papers. They belong to the table-talk literature of which
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Have been the most brilliant luminaries, and yet so purely original that there is no trace of imitation. In variety, style, fertility of thought and keen humor, they are unsurpassed.
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Publishers, Boston.
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HYMNS OF THE AGES.
Being Selections from Classic Devotional Poetry, principally from the "Lyra Apostolica," "Lyra Catholica," and "Lyra Germanica."
With an Introduction
BY PROF. F. D. HUNTINGTON.
In this work are gathered together the hymns which have been consecrated by generations of Christians of all denominations. It is believed to be the most elevated and devout in character, as well as the most varied and complete, of any collection extant.
In 1 vol. 12mo. Printed on hot-pressed paper, with Steel Frontispiece. In various elegant
styles of binding.
One of the most chastely beautiful volumes ever issued in this country.
Price in muslin, gilt, bevelled boards, $3. In full calf, or Turkey antique, $6.
The great favor with which this book has been received has induced the publishers to prepare a cheaper edition. They have therefore
THIS DAY PUBLISHED
HYMNS OF THE AGES,
Which will be found at all the Bookstores, for sale
AT ONE DOLLAR.
Every one should have a copy of this collection of rare and beautiful hymns.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers.

MARRIED LIFE—ITS DUTIES AND DANGERS.—Just published by the American Female Guardian Society, HOME WHISPERS, by MOLYA. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 75c., gilt, $1. Sold at the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, No. 29 East 29th-st. New-York. The *Advocate and Guardian* is an interesting family paper, 16 pages, semi-monthly, (384 pages a year,) at $1 single copy; 10 copies, to one address, $5 a year. All the profits are devoted to the Home for the Friendless. STEPHEN ANGELL,
Agent Am. Fem. Guardian Soc., No. 29 East 29th-st.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
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all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES of ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
SUCCESSORS to BUTLER & BRYAN.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

FIGURES, FIGURES,
ALL OUR GOODS MARKED
WAY, WAY, WAY
DOWN!
MUCH BELOW OUR USUAL FIGURES.
EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES!
And many articles below cost, to
MAKE A REGULAR
CLOSING-OUT OF THEM THIS MONTH!
Marked Hosiery way down to close.
Marked Woolen Hoods way down to close.
Marked Woolen Gloves way down to close.
Marked Woolen Hosiery way down to close.
Marked Woolen Socks way down to close.
Marked Winter Ribbons way down to close.
Marked Head-Dresses way down to close.
Marked Flannels way down to close.
Marked Ginghams and Prints way down to close.
Marked Canton Flannels way down to close.
Marked Linen Edgings way down to close.
Marked Cambric Edgings way down to close.
Marked Mourning Collars way down to close.
Marked Mourning Sets way down to close.
Marked Cambric Sets way down to close.
Marked Cambric Collars way down to close.
Marked Shetland Veils way down.
Stores corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

CHEAP GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue, during the present week, the sale of ENGLISH PRINTS, MADDER COLORS, at $1 per dress; NEW MOUSELINE DELAINES, PARIS PATTERNS, at $1 50 to $2 per dress; POIL DE CHEVRE, ENGLISH CHALLY, OPERA CLOTHS, ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, FRENCH MERINOES, &c., &c., at very low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

ARCTIC HOODS,
A new specialty for sleighing:
LADIES' FUR GAUNTLETS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES AND MUFFLERS,
SLEIGH ROBES in great variety
GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

SALISBURY & CO., DRY GOODS RE-FINISHERS and Packers, have removed to No. 66 Vesey-st. Very desirable office and desk room to let; apply as above. Tickets, for Dry Goods of every description, for sale by SALISBURY & CO., No. 66 Vesey st.,

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New York,
No. 127 Montague place, Brooklyn
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
In Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrilla, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrilla, that was taught last season at his academies, published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERienced English servant as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the dining-room or with children. Wages not so much considered as a steady place in a good family. Highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble women, one as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a first-rate laundress or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; can do all kinds of clear starching and French ffolling. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days in second house, West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. Reference to be had in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 8th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation; is a first-rate Cook, and willing to assist with the Washing and Ironing; also a young woman as Waitress, and willing to assist with the chamber-work. The best of City reference can be produced. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 1st-av., corner 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations in the City or country—one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; wages $7. The other as nurse; will do the neat plain sewing or chambermaid's work; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR HOUSEkeeper, by an experienced Protestant widow; understands dressmaking and children's dresses; capable of nursing a lady in her confinement; no objection to travel. Good City reference from a Doctor. Address NURSE, for one week, corner Beaver-st.; private door in New-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and highly recommended for her capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 226 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th ave, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist in washing, by a respectable woman that understands her business well; best City reference. Also a young woman, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; best of references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 443 4th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework; one as waitress; also, by five or six nice colored women, two of whom are first-rate cooks. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as Chambermaid and Seamstress or to take care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse, and plain sewing; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; is capable of taking charge of an Infant. Call for two days at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and is fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will be found capable and willing to be useful. Satisfactory references given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 37 Irving-place, corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, soup and game; would assist in the washing if required; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as laundress, or to do chamber-work, washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 114 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; a private family preferred; can produce the best of City reference for capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A SITUAtion in a private family. Perfectly understands her business, meats, game, pastry, &c. Best of City reference. Can be seen at 36 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY WANTS TO OBTAIN A PLACE FOR an excellent waitress, who now lives with her, and whom she can highly recommend as capable and in all respects as trustworthy. Apply at No. 6 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most excellent groom, as well as a driver, and is of most obliging disposition. The strongest recommendations can be given from gentlemen in this City. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room, or a note addressed to L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an English married man, or as groom and gardener; understands the care and driving of horses. The wife is a good laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references; will go to any part of the country. Call or address M. H., No. 99 Watts-st., for three days, or Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE private waiter, (Protestant;) is accustomed to all the duties of a private family; the care of furniture, marketing, &c., can be highly recommended for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 177 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family or respectable boarding house, by a young man; best city references; can be seen for two days. Apply at *Times* Office, Box No. 104.
JOHN HAMILTON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; knows the City well, and can give unexceptionable references from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SIT

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of A. R. & P. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS. JOHN W. CORLIES, J. SANFORD OTIS, PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN. That the general nature of the business to be conducted is that of dealing in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash, as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A. D., 1859, and is to terminate on the first day of January, A. D. 1862.
Dated New-York, Dec. 31, A. D. 1858.
JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm of DICKERSON & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandize generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated New-York, December 30, 1858
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & REED. Dated New-York, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858. ANTHONY GILKISON.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general dealing in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858. STEPHEN LABELL.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent. WILLIAM W. CARMER retiring from the firm, and EDWARD A. JEE and SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON continuing the name of the firm in settlement.
EDWARD A. JEE.
CHARLES W. CARMER.
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of Importers and Dealers in Iron, Tin-plates, and Metals, under the name and style of JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., at the same location, No. 97 Broad-st., New-York.
EDWARD. A. JEE,
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON,
CURTIS C. BEAN.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEBBINS, HOYT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the undersigned will attend to the settlement of the business, and sign in liquidation.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858. JOHN J. WEAVER.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the style of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., at No. 135 Chambers-st.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT.
NATHAN BROWN,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO., expires this day by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE B WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB, who are authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
DAVID H. PAIGE,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. THOMAS B. ROBB.

GEORGE B. WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB have associated with them as partner NATHANIEL WALDRON, and the business will be conducted under the name of WALDRON, ROBB & CO.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
THOMAS B. ROBB.
Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Front-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of McKewen & Wills, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John Wills will continue the business, collect the claims and meet the liabilities of the late firm.
WM. McKEWEN,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859. JOHN WILLS.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and all others wishing to be furnished with gas fixtures, &c., as he will furnish them as cheap as any other establishment in the City.
JOHN WILLS, No. 85 4th-av.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY interest in the Tea-packing business to Messrs. MARTIN & RITCHIE. SAMUEL BARBER.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MARTIN & RITCHIE, and will continue the business of Tea-packing heretofore conducted by Samuel Barber, at No. 70 Water-st.
WILLIAM A. MARTIN,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. E. C. RITCHIE.

MILTON ST. JOHN, NO. 84 BROADWAY, and R. J. BRADFORD, late of No. 84 Nassau-st., Merchant Tailors, having formed a copartnership for the transaction of their business, under the firm of ST. JOHN & BRADFORD, at No. 84 Broadway, up stairs, one door below Wall-st., their respective customers are solicited to continue their orders with them, and the public are invited to patronize the firm, assured that nothing shall be wanting to meet any just expectation or wish on the part of those who favor them with their orders.
MILTON ST. JOHN,
R. J. BRADFORD.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND REMOVAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated with them Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO.) have removed to No. 117 Broadway, second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style and firm of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.
HENRY SWIFT,
DAVID H. PAIGE,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES M. SWIFT.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by agreement, and by his death on the 24th of March last. The business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned surviving partners at No. 139 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. B. GREGORY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. B. GREGORY alone is duly authorized to settle the business, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation, and will remain at the old stand, No. 88 Warren-st.
STEPHEN B. GREGORY,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES A. NORTON.

New-York, Jan 1, 1859.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of OTIS G. CORBETT & CO., and will continue the Boot and Shoe Jobbing business at the old stand No. 37 Dey-st.
OTIS G. CORBETT,
THOMAS LANE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, under the firm of BARKER & COLE.
HENRY R. BARKER.
ALBERT COLE.
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SAMUEL A. BUSICK becomes a partner in our house from this date.
SHELDON, HOYT & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

JOHN S. HOLDEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED as a member of our firm.
FREELAND SQUIRES & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, NO. 59 Exchange-place—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our house.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.
ALLEN, HAZAM & CO.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.

MR. A. W. KETCHAM HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
WM. W. WRIGHT & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM E. WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on the way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 13, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1858. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anguished mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

HOW CAN A NOTE BE ADDRESSED TO YOU?—Write to me down town. See the Directory.

FINANCIAL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL $200,000.
This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.
DIRECTORS.
Jacob N. Keeler, Chas. F. Watrous, W. E. Forbes, Mathew Kelley, Fra. Blackburn, Geo. H. Levis, J. A. H. Hasbrouck, Aaron Close, A. C. Lawrence, Robt. P. King, P. E. Birckhead, C. B. English, Joe. E. Stidfold, Hon. S. B. Cushing, E. J. Baldwin, Joshua M. Beach, Benj. M. Stiles, Edward Wier, John Prentice,
JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
A. R. Post, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,600, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.
Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.
Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.
John A. Brownlee, William L. Ewing, John W. Lake, B. M. Runyan, Robert Campbell, D. A. January, Wm. M. Morrison, E. C. Sloan, Robert K. Woodo, Thomas D. Day, L. Levering, Jas. K. Yeamans, G. L. Stansbury,

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
} Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT OR CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUBSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William st., New-York.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Kentucky.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Room No. 6, Trinity Building, (No. 111 Broadway,) New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M. Stockholders are especially requested to bring with them, or send, their certificates of stock scrip. Bondholders and creditors of the Company are invited to attend.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 616 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary. E. J. BROWN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 5th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. an sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOB. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
F. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be submitted, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be open at 7½ o'clock, and continue open half an hour. By order of the Board.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st. New-York, Dec. 29, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 482 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INterest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine-sts., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TO COUNTRY BANKS.—$1,000 PER WEEK small circulation required, for paying out in small amounts, on good mercantile security. Full particulars by addressing CURRENCY, Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for ten days.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 20th-st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order,
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 6 to 8 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The Interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
New-York, Dec. 23, 1858.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $5,000. Apply to STEWART, LEWIS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., January 5, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—New-York, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8. No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1859.
THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent, payable on and after Monday next, 10th instant, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11.
D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 6 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
St. Louis, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—New-York, Jan. 1 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK — NO. 109 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) ant of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BETTSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 4, 1859.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-STREET.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO 69 WALL-STREET—New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant-Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve Per Cent., payable on and after Thursday, 6th inst. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., Broadway, Jan 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan 4 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAB GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on demand. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.—The Trustees of this Bank have directed a dividend of 6 per cent. to be paid to its depositors on all sums of $1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over, payable on and after the 17th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors on and after the 19th inst. Interest not called for is added to the principal and bears interest as such. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1858.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF SUPERB FURS —BY E. AND F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of rich furs, manufactured the present season of fine skins expressly for retail trade, comprising Russian sable, linxson Bay do., mink, marten, royal ermine capes, cloaks, talmas, victorines, muffs, cuffs, cape, gloves. Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant sleigh, carriage and lap robes, among which may be found rich and well-trimmed Rocky Mountain wolf, very rich grizzly bear, white polar bear, Hudson Bay wolf, wolf robes set in with black bear, beautiful French genet and coon lap robes. In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of French, Flemish, English and other artists, among which collection may be found the works of Williamson, Innis, Shattuck, Tracy, Peel, Lacroix, Van Pee, Tannenr, Chambeaux, West, Statfield, Brandwhite, Vickery, and other artists of equal celebrity. They are now on exhibition. Also, a few engravings, very choice.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL on Jan. 11, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av., house 25 by about 46 feet, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering extension room,

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Arrests of Ribbonmen in Ireland.

American Securities in the London Money Market.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. Worth, from Southampton on Dec. 21, arrived at this port last evening.

We add details and facts of interest.

Considerable excitement was caused by the general report that a Ribbon Lodge had been captured in Belfast. The facts are as follows: At 6 o'clock a party of constabulary, fully armed, surrounded a public house in Cromac-street, and arrested some fifteen persons who were there assembled, on the charge of being members of an illegal society. The prisoners were immediately marched to the police-office. The committal was made out, and the men marched off under a strong escort, and lodged in the County of Antrim jail. The men who have been arrested are believed to be Roman Catholics, and, of course, the report goes that they were members of a Ribbon Lodge.

Accounts from Kerry announce the arrest of thirteen persons charged with being members of an illegal society.

At a meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, held for the purpose of considering what support the Chamber should give to the establishment of a packet station between Ireland and America, Mr. J. S. Lever made a lengthened statement which appeared to be satisfactory to the merchants present. Mr. Lever said that the new ships are to be put on in June next.

The screw steamer *Omeo*, was to leave in a few days with the telegraph cable which is to connect Victoria with Tasmania. The cable is a single conductor of 240 miles in length, which is to be laid from Cape Otway, Victoria, to King's Island. The telegraphic communication with the capitals of three Australian colonies and Tasmania will thus be complete.

Mr. Sleidell had left Constantinople for Syria and Athens, to observe the working of the newly-laid telegraphic line, and then to lay down the cable from Syria to Athens on account of the Greek Government.

The epidemic at Windsor, which has led to the departure of the Court for Osborne, and the clearing of Eaton College, is, and has been, a true typhoid fever, with the characteristic rose spots and intestinal affection. Its dependence on bad drainage and impure drinking water has been made out most clearly.

The prospectus has been issued of the British Honduras Company, with a capital of £100,000. The object is to take over and work the estates of the failed firm of Hyde, Hodge & Co., consisting of nearly a million acres of freehold land, the produce of which, in mahogany and logwood, is shown, during the past nine years, to have yielded an average profit of £8,116.

A letter was received at Montrose (Scotland) on Dec. 10, addressed to the owners of the *Stirlingshire*, of that port, by the British Consul at Wladsor, confirming the painful apprehension that that ship, while on her voyage from Cronstadt to London, had been totally wrecked in the recent storm on the shores of the Baltic, and that the Captain and crew, ten in number, had all perished.

The *Gulf Stream*, of New-York, Capt. Godfrey, from Newport to Martinique, with coal, sprang a leak Dec. 9, near Milford, and was abandoned. The crew were saved.

A coal-pit explosion, producing terrible consequences in the loss of at least 25 lives, occurred about noon on Saturday, Dec. 11, at Tyldesley, Leigh, Staffordshire.

The rumor, denied at the time, that Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburg, was the author of the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* is confirmed by the new British Museum catalogue.

The London *Gazette* (official) announces the appointment of Lord Napier as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague; of Lord Lyons as Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington; of the Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C. B., as Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence; of the Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes as Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the President of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews, accompanied by a number of other Jews, had an interview at the Foreign Office on Monday, Dec. 13, on the subject of the Mortara case.

The whole of the Queen's British regiments now serving in India are armed with the Enfield rifle.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of M. Magne Minister of Finance, on the French Budget for 1860, or, as he styles it, *les élements du budget de* 1860.

The 5th of February is said to be the day fixed for the opening of the Legislative Chambers.

A French engineer has, it is said, been authorized to take service in Russia to direct the hydraulic works about to be executed at Villafranca.

On Sunday, the 5th ult., the Council General established in Algeria was opened at Algiers, under the Presidency of the Prefect, M. Gray. The sitting was public, and the Arabs and curiosists thronged to witness the new spectacle of a *quasi* Parliamentary discussion in the old city of the Deys.

It is stated that the Conferences are about to meet again very soon, in order to take into consideration the question of the navigation of the Danube.

Trade was dull last week, both in Paris and in the Departments.

A Paris letter to the *Nord* of Brussels says: "A dispatch has, it is said, been received at the Ministry of Marine which makes known a very serious act on the part of M. Sabbatier at Djidda. The French Commissioner; in consequence of the investigation which he had made, felt fully convinced that the principal instigator of the assassinations was the Governor himself, Namick Pacha. Acting upon that conviction, M. Sabbatier and the Captain of the English frigate, accompanied by a detachment of French and English sailors, went to the Governor's palace, and arrested him in the midst of his staff. No resistance was offered to this bold proceeding. Namick Pacha was conveyed on board the *Duchayla*, where he is detained a prisoner, until instructions are received from the French Government. The news of this arrest, if it be confirmed, will produce a considerable sensation at Constantinople, and will most likely lead to remonstrances from the Porte."

Official dispatches have reached Madrid that the Emperor of Morocco had given up, without conditions and without any exchange of prisoners, to the Spanish authorities the officers and soldiers captured by the Riff Arabs near Melilla.

The Government of Spain has decided that the standing army shall consist of 84,000 men.

The Bank of Prussia has announced that the Bank discount will be 4 per cent.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* writes: "I mentioned in a former letter that a portion of the United States Mediterranean fleet was expected in Naples. I now hear that probably the *Wabash* and another vessel will visit this port. The former is the vessel which occasioned some little irritation and talk at Constantinople recently. She is a noble vessel, being one of the large class of frigates carrying 60 guns and two pivot guns. Her commander is Capt. Lavalette, and it is singular that she has on board Commodore Lavalette, the commander of the Mediterranean fleet, between whom and the captain there is not the slightest relationship."

The Governor of Salicia has just published a decree prohibiting the circulation in that province of Russian or Polish gold, silver or copper coins.

On Wednesday, Dec, 15, the railroad from Vienna to Linz was to be open to the public.

The Russian nobles are by no means inclined to emancipate their serfs without receiving full indemnification, and they do not attempt to conceal from the Imperial authorities their disinclination to obey the instructions which they received from his Majesty.

The *Journal de Constantinople* declares that the protocols of the conferences on the Montenegro affair published in the *Nord*, are a pure invention.

Letters from Portugal speak of the approaching nomination of Marshal Saldanha to the post of Minister of War.

It does not appear that there has been any circular note of the Sardinian Government in reference to the warlike intentions attributed to it.

Dates from Bombay are to November 25.

The Queen's Proclamation had given general satisfaction throughout India.

In Oude the Talookdars are tendering their submission, and surrendering their forts and arms.

Rajah Loll Mahdoo Sing surrendered himself and his fortress of Amethy on the 10th November.

The fort of Simree, in Oude, was taken by Brigadier Eveleigh on the 9th, with the loss of only two Europeans killed and three or four wounded.

Mantia Tope is in the Satpoora hills, the outlets of which are closely guarded.

The North China *Herald* gives the heads of the different clauses in the Russian treaty. One clause stipulates for the appointment of a commission to settle the boundaries of the two countries. This opportunity may be availed of by Russia to obtain considerable advantages, but otherwise her treaty only secures her the same privileges as other nations. It removes, however, the restrictions that existed against the Russians carrying on trade at the ports.

[The text of this Treaty has already been published in The New-York Times.]

The news of the death of the Emperor of Japan is confirmed; he died of cholera, which disease was carrying off great numbers. Mr. Reed, the United States Minister, had returned to Shanghae, but some apprehensions are entertained for the French Plenipotentiary, nothing having been heard of the chartered steamer *Remi*, on board of which vessel his Excellency had embarked from Japan for Shanghae.

The Earl of Elgin's negotiations with the Chinese Imperial Commissioners at Shanghae are progressing, it is understood, as satisfactorily as possible. We never expected that it would be otherwise. So far as the Chinese understand a point, if that point is feasible, they are honorable, to a degree, in keeping up to it. This assertion may appear singular, in view of what has been looked on as their bad faith in regard to the admission of foreigners into Canton; but we should not forget that Chinese officials always said that point was not feasible—and was promised but under terror of British bayonets. The Emperor himself only ratified the promise on condition that the people were agreeable, His Majesty candidly confessing that he would not attempt to coerce them—asserting, indeed, that he was unable to do so; and even now he leaves them to settle the matter among themselves—the Canton difficulty being entirely distinct from general arrangements, and the hardest part of the diplomatic battle.

There are reports of considerable success on the part of the Nanking-ites; and the hope that foreign Governments will assist them in their straits will not be altogether absent from the Imperialist mind, so inducing, it may be, that readiness to comply with our wishes now forming such a pleasing feature in arrangements for permanent peace.

The French Budget.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, on the French Budget for 1860, or, as he styles it, *les éleménts du budget de* 1860.

After a preamble in which the flourishing state of France is attributed solely to the wisdom of the Emperor, M. Magne says:

"Nevertheless it may not be useless, to meet any doubts which might exist, to prove by official figures, by unchallengeable proofs, that the Emperor has given the rare example of a resolution which overcomes all obstacle, and of a prudence which avoids excesses and knows where to stop at the right moment; that for a long time no Government has so strictly confined itself within the limits of the means at its disposal, and that the favorable results indicated in my former report have been fully confirmed by facts.

Last year, at the time of its publication, the draught of the accounts for the budget of 1855 was submitted to the examination of the Council of State. That draught showed, for ordinary and extraordinary services, an excess of receipts of 394,000,000 francs. This sum was duly certified by the Legislative body, and the surplus of 394,000,000 francs carried over to 1856.

The budget of 1856, though much affected by the expenses of the war and by the outlay incurred by the return of our troops, was, nevertheless, estimated to give a bonus of 106,000,000 francs. The surplus has now been ascertained to be 112,000,000 francs.

"The budget of 1857 settled all the expenses of the war. Last year the accounts of that budget were not cast up, and only an approximate estimate could be made. A surplus of 20,000,000f. was calculated upon. The accounts of that budget were closed on the 31st of August last. The surplus of receipts will be at least 36,000,000f.

The budget of 1858 is worthy the particular attention of your Majesty. Excepting our expenditions to the Chinese Seas, it is free from those exceptional circumstances which influence the receipts and expenditures of the four preceding budgets. It is the first budget of peace which can give a just idea of our normal situation. It was voted with an excess of receipts of 20,000,000f., and up to the present the produce realized exceeds by 75,000,000f. the anticipated returns. Everything tends to show that the balance will be an excellent one.

The accounts of the budget of 1859 have not yet been made up. It is started with a surplus of receipts of 8,000,000f. Nothing has as yet occurred to alter that estimate; on the contrary, the returns of 1858 already exceed the estimate by 22,000,000f.

The draft of the budget of 1860, conceived in that spirit of moderation and of prudence which prevailed at the former budgets, and which cannot fail to improve under the Control of the Council of State and of the Legislative body, indicates sufficient resources for the development of the various important branches of the public service, for an improvement in the salaries of the under officials and of the magistrature, and to add 20 millions to the dotation of the sinking fund.

In short, the Budgets of 1855, 1856 and 1857, despite the immense expenses of the war and the difficult circumstances of the time, instead of showing a deficit, did not even exhaust the means placed at the disposal of the Government. The Budgets of 1858, 1859, 1860, free, as regards receipts and expenditures, of all those exceptional complications, give reason to hope, founded on known facts, of a no less satisfactory final result. Therefore I may affirm, with more assurance than ever, that since 1854 the deficit of the budgets, the primary cause of the floating debt has not increased one centime.

That deficit is the work of many Governments; but, as each succeeding Government becomes answerable, and a great floating debt might become an embarrassment to the Treasury, the laws of the 9th and 19th of June, 1857, decided that that debt should be reduced, and ascribed to it for that purpose the new capital of the Bank and the dotation of the army. The elements of this floating debt, which the above-cited laws had in view to diminish, are evidently on account of their being due at short sight—the Treasury-bonds and the Savings-banks funds.

The first sums received from the dotation of the army were applied to pay off Treasury bonds. That fund added to the increased revenue, and the anticipation of the increased return from taxes enabled us to liquidate more than 140 millions of Treasury bonds since February last. Thanks to the reduction of interest established with that view the decrease continues gradually and easily.

The funds of savings banks pushed beyond a certain limit would not leave that security to the Treasury which is a necessary to a good financial system. They amount, at the present moment, to 293,000,000f., of which 197,000.000f. have been placed in the Government chest. I am happy to inform your Majesty that the State will be enabled to pay off a great portion without difficulty, and without having recourse to a loan.

The means at the disposal of the Treasury, especially what we have to receive from the Bank of France, and which I have carefully abstained from touching with that object in view, and those which the donation of the army will give us, will place nearly 200,000,000f. at our disposal for that purpose. But in this question it is not only the Treasury which is concerned, and its interest must be made to agree with that of the depositors."

(M. Magne then proposes that a project to that effect shall be brought forward.)

M. Magne concludes his report with a comparison between the financial state of France at the present moment and last year. M. Magne seizes the opportunity of again attributing the improvement to the wisdom of the Emperor.

"In the first nine months of 1858, (he says,) the import of gold exceeded the exports to the amount of 376,000,000f., and, what is worthy of observation, the imports and exports of silver were nearly balanced. In that short period the total amount in circulation was increased to the amount of 374,000,000f. The Bank of France, the reserve of which had fallen to 190,000,000f., has now a reserve of 554,000,000f.

In a general point of view, it must be admitted that some excesses caused a certain stagnation in business, but quiet soon restores activity; such is the common law. We already feel its happy influence, and the situation of the country, so favorable in every respect, is a guarantee that the revival will be energetic and permanent."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

Electric communication with the New World is an object not likely to be abandoned. A year or two since it was joined with aërial traveling and self-supporting combustion in the sneers of the practical; now it is at least a possibility. A message has been sent to the New World and an answer received within two hours and a half. Although for the moment disappointment has produced a kind of stupor, yet it cannot be doubted that we shall soon have an attempt to renew the enterprise. It is said that the Atlantic Telegraph Company is about to apply for a further subsidy, and to endeavor to sink another cable in the course of next year. The advantages of this route, if we may call it so, are obvious. It joins Ireland with Newfoundland, the wires from Trinity Bay are carried directly to the United States territory, and in half an hour from the dispatch of news from Valentia, it might be known, not only in New-York, but in New-Orleans, Chicago, or even further west, in the new cities of Minnesota. The direct line between the two great civilized continents of Europe and North America, must always have this preference, the only question being the possibility of laying and preserving the cable in one long length and through such vast depths.

In the meantime, another project not less ambitious has just been laid before the public. We had long since heard of a scheme for crossing the Atlantic by a wire stretching from Caithness to Orkney and Shetland, thence to Iceland and Greenland, and so southwards along the frozen coasts of Labrador. But the Company of which we speak, have adopted, not the Northern, but the Southern route. They propose to reach the United States by a line sunk between the African Coast and Pernambuco, in Brazil. Were this line intended only for a communication with the United States and Canada the projectors would certainly have much difficulty in bringing sensible men to adopt their circuitous course, which involves a great many thousand miles of wire and a multitude of repeating stations. But their own notion is to make communication with Brazil and the West Indies and the African coast their principal object, the transmission of intelligence to the States being incidental or supplementary. However that may be, here is their proposal; "The line would start from Falmouth, and, touching at Cape Finisterre, Lisbon, Cape St. Vincent (with a branch to Cadiz and Gibraltar), the Canaries (with a branch to Madeira), the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Islands of St. Paul and Noronha, it will arrive at or near Pernambuco, in the Brazils. A land telegraph will continue this line through the Brazilian territory as far as Para, whence a submarine line will be carried to the British settlement of Demerara, in Guiana. From here a combination of land and submarine wires will be constructed through the principal West Indian Islands to New-Orleans, in the United States, where it will join the net-work of existing telegraphs belonging to the American companies." The line would run up the Brazil and Guiana coasts, cross to Trinidad, pass along the semi-circle of islands to Porto Rico, thence to Hayti, Cuba, and across the Gulf to New-Orleans. The character of the project may be understood from this sketch, which requires no amplification of ours. We cannot agree with the prospectus, that "it offers probably the most efficacious and practical method of opening telegraphic correspondence with the United States of America," for a telegraphic line of 9,000 miles to New-York would certainly be a most unwieldy instrument of communication. Telegraphic communication with the African Coast, Brazil, and the West Indies, not to speak of the Pacific Provinces of South America, would, however, be insured by such an enterprise as the one we are now discussing, and, should the traffic with these countries be of sufficient importance to warrant the investment of the required capital, the scheme would have a solid basis. This, of course, is a question for the future shareholders.

The scientific details we are unable to discuss. Of course the great recommendation is, that nowhere is there any space to be traversed equal to the distance between Valentia and Trinity Bay. The longest cable, that between the Cape de Verde Islands and St. Paul, would be, we are told, only 890 nautical miles. It must, however, be remembered that these islands rise up in mid-Atlantic precipitously from vast depths, and that the danger of a break in the cable is not to be measured solely by its length. It is also urged in favor of the new scheme that the decreased length of the cable will allow stronger and more frequent currents to be sent through it. The risk also will be less, inasmuch as a break at any point need not cause the abandonment of so great a portion of the cable. This, then, is one of the schemes which have followed the first attempt to lay a telegraph between the two worlds. We notice it because there is reason to suppose that in a year or two there will be plans afloat for electric communication with nearly every region of the earth. The Red Sea cable is in process of manufacture, and within a twelvemonth we shall probably be in daily communication with India. The Atlantic Company will soon be in the field again, while companies for telegraphs to China and Australia are already in being.

It is for the Government to decide how far it will assist these schemes. Our own opinion is soon stated. We wish telegraphic communication all success, and shall be glad to see the globe encircled by wires, and the farthest lands united by a universal scheme of instantaneous correspondence. But the inauguration of this new era we would leave entirely to the action of private enterprise, based on the principles of free-trade. If a cable is wanted across sea or strait, let any company—English, French, or American—have full liberty to lay it, and to receive the profits that arise. No national mistrust should impede the action of capital invested in such schemes of cosmopolitan usefulness. But to a great system of guarantees and subsidies we decidedly object. There is, indeed, one exception. The telegraph to India is a matter of Imperial policy. That vast and distant province is inhabited by millions of suspicious and suspected Asiatics, and at any moment political disturbances may demand the attention of the Home Government. Not far from 100,000 European troops are now employed within its limits, a host of civil servants are continually requiring advice or orders, there are continually Governors and Generals in danger. In such a case, and on grounds merely of public policy, the Government may, without passing beyond its proper functions, guarantee a system of communication. But telegraphs to and from everywhere ought not to be made at the responsibility of Government. If sub-oceanic communication be feasible, companies for the construction of lines will find shareholders without the assistance of the State. If the communities interested are not confident enough in the success of a scheme to take up the shares, it had better be abandoned. Government interference will only create monopolies and hinder the development of the science. Once give a company an exclusive right to telegraph the news between two countries, guaranteeing them a good per-centage, and we may bid farewell to progress in rapidity, accuracy and cheapness. We trust that neither of the two schemes for communicating with the New World will receive further help from Government. The Atlantic Company has already had State assistance, in the use of several ships-of-war, to the value of, perhaps, £100,000; it has also a large guaranteed income from the Governments on both sides of the Atlantic so long as its line is in working order. This may be defended on the ground of the originality and risk of the undertaking; but no guarantee upon the capital of the Company should be granted. The best kind or cable, the best paying-out machinery, and the proper method of using it, will soon be determined, and then the construction of a line will be merely a matter of ordinary calculation. There will be no more reason for the State to guarantee its capital than when a Lancashire cotton-spinner builds a new mill. By the policy of subsidies and guarantees we shall only raise the public expenditure, while we change the growth of telegraphic enterprise from health and vigor into a state of hothouse feebleness.

American Securities in England.

From the London Times, Dec. 13.

Instead of the increasing abundance of money promoting a demand for American Securities, holders seem in many cases desirous as fast as possible to get rid of those they have. The reason appears to lie in the fate of the Illinois Central Company. Last year the shares of that concern were about 35 premium; they have now touched 32 discount. The cause of the change is inexplicable, and as mystery is always worse than anything else, investors not only in this, but in all analogous undertakings, are disposed at any sacrifice to cut short their anxieties. The Illinois Central was to inaugurate a new era of American railway enterprise. Railroads had been the greatest source of wealth the country had ever known, but it was the owners of the land through which they passed, and not the shareholders, that had reaped the results. Moreover, in too many cases they had been badly planned and carried out on a system of deliberate deception. The true mode was now to be tested. The shareholders in the Illinois Company were to hold both land and line, the route was to be selected solely with a view to traffic, and the management was to be confided to a New-York board of unquestionable standing. Congress granted the company more than 2,000,000 acres of the finest prairie land, and the road was to cost about £3,400,000. Its length is 700 miles, passing through the centre of the State, from the northern lake navigation at Chicago to connect with all the rail and water traffic of the South. According to the most reliable American opinions, supported by abundant experience, the lands granted would, as the railway progressed, realize far more than the entire cost of the work. The Company therefore resolved to issue construction bonds at 6 and 7 per cent. interest for £3,000,000, which they calculated should be paid off, interest and principal, at stated periods, from the proceeds of their real estate. The line, however, ultimately proved to have cost £5,000,000, instead of £3,400,000, and the shareholders, therefore, who had at first expected to have to pay little more than a nominal call upon their holdings, found themselves assessed from time to time until the amount paid up on each £100 share reached £60. At this point the matter now stands. The railway is completed, and declared to be thoroughly equipped, and in a most substantial condition. About half of the lands have been sold for a total of £3,000,000, and the remainder—from the way in which, in America, owing to the influence of settlement in new districts, lands increase in value—is fairly understood to be worth more than was estimated for the whole at the time of commencement. The purchasers were, according to custom, to pay by installments, a large proportion of which will fall due next year, and none of which extend to any long periods. Consequently, in the course of three or four years, the entire £3,000,000 should be received, so as to enable nearly the whole of the Construction bonds to be paid off. At that time, the shareholders should find themselves in possession of the railway without any outstanding liabilities, and also of remaining lands valued, at the lowest possible computation, at £3,000,000. Meanwhile, however, they must not expect to receive any interest, and may possibly be required to contribute some small further sum to supply any deficiency in the traffic to make up the accruing interest on the Construction Bonds. In these facts, very little is comprised beyond what was known 18 months ago, when the shares were at 35 premium. It is true the amount then called up was only 30 per cent., while it is now 60; but the shareholders were aware that the balance was due at New-York in the shape of floating liabilities. Those liabilities, during the panic last Autumn, were suddenly brought in upon the Company, and the Directors, to prevent the property being seized, were obliged to place it in the hands of Trustees. The subsequent call of 30 per cent. upon the shares has enabled the concern to be liberated from debt, and its position is to that extent bettered. The price, however, has now fallen below anything touched during the worst period of the panic, when the Company, for a moment, was actually in jeopardy, and it is this fact that requires to be accounted for. The traffic has been bad, but can hardly be said to have disappointed expectations, since the main reliance was upon the transport of grain, and, owing to the low prices prevailing throughout the world, the present year cannot be taken in that respect as a test. Moreover, there was no impression that the results for the first few years would be very great. Some other reason must, therefore, exist, and it would be well for the parties interested if any competent person either here or in America would volunteer to state it. The English and continental interest in the undertaking is believed to amount to more than two-thirds of the whole. Are we to arrive at the conclusion that under the most favorable circumstances it is impossible American railways in the interior can ever prove otherwise than ruinous to any foreign investor? The matter is rendered more perplexing by the facts that during the past year two deputations have been sent out by self-constituted Committees of the English shareholders; that in both cases these gentlemen have returned, and, after taking time for due consideration, have published the most encouraging statements of all they saw and heard; that concurrently with these publications there has been a heavy and continuous fall in the price, as if there were some persons who had suddenly arrived at very different convictions, and that apparently it would take only about a couple more of such deputations to send the market value of the property down to nothing.

A Desperate Fugitive—An Escaped Murderer Blows Out His Brains.—A German by the name of Seibert, confined in the Columbus (Ohio) Jail for murder, escaped last Sunday, and was not seen until several days afterwards, about four miles above that city, by a party of officers in pursuit of the fugitive. He then ran as swiftly as he could, but soon perceived that he would be overtaken, as he was hemmed in on every side. His then got upon a bridge of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and told his pursuers, as they drew near, that if they attempted to arrest him he would kill some of them or himself, for he was determined not to be taken alive, at the same time pointing his revolver at them. The party were similarly armed, but, concluding not to expose themselves recklessly, they sent for a rifle. As soon as the German saw the messenger returning with the weapon, he put his revolver into his mouth and blew out his brains. The body of the desperate suicide was placed upon the cars and taken to Coinmbus.

Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin of Last Evening.

At 12:10, this afternoon, Mr. Douglas went to Independence Hall, in compliance with the invitation extended to him by the City Councils. There was a great crowd assembled outside the State House, and the appearance of the Senator, as he descended from his carriage, was greeted with loud cheers.

Mr. Douglas entered the Hall in company with the Committee of Arrangements, Colonel Forney, Davis Webster, Esq., and other well known political and personal friends. A Committee of fourteen, who accompanied him from New-York, were also present.

Mayor Henry was in waiting for the purpose of doing the honors, and he received Judge Douglas with much cordiality. Wm. E. Lehman, Esq., the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, introduced the distinguished guest with the following remarks:

Mayor Henry—It was my agreeable duty, as one of the Committee appointed to go to New-York, and wait upon the distinguished Senator of Illinois, and extend to him a cordial invitation to visit our city, in the performance of that duty, I not only represented his personal and political friends, but, in a measure, the corporate authorities of the city. I informed Senator Douglas that the Councils of the city, without distinction of party, had unanimously tendered him the use of Independence Hall to receive his friends, and that it was your intention, as Chief Magistrate of this municipality, to welcome him. I deem it proper to state that the Senator, in his reply, consented to waive all his private arrangements, and to forego engagements of a pressing public nature, to accept this grateful tribute of respect. It is with great pleasure that I now introduce to you the illustrious Senator.

After the applause which followed these remarks had subsided, Mayor Henry replied as follows:

Mr. Senator—The Councils of Philadelphia have tendered you, in passing through this city, the use of the Hall of Independence for the reception of your friends, and in their name I welcome you upon this occasion. This spot is the common heritage of American freemen. Within these walls—memorable for the most illustrious deed in our country's history—hallowed more than once by the ashes of the mighty dead, cherished as the repository of the mementoes of patriots and heroes, all other sentiments merge in that of unalloyed devotion to the Union, its prosperity and perpetuity.

I greet you, Sir, as a member of those National Councils on whom devolves the guardianship of our nation's interest and destiny—as one whose eminent position in those Councils has elicited the admiration and respect of so many of your fellow-citizens. Permit me individually to express my wishes for your personal welfare, in the assurance that the hospitality of Philadelphia will be well cared for by your surrounding friends.

Mayor Henry was much applauded at the close of his remarks, and Judge Douglas thus responded to the greeting of his honor:

Mr. Douglas then said in reply, that it had been his lot as a public man and a politician, to receive many testimonials from Party friends, which had been exceedingly grateful to him; but this welcome, so far above partisan politics, tendered, as he understood, by the unanimous consent of the authorities of Philadelphia, was far more grateful. Such a testimonial, tendering the use of these sacred precincts, where the great principle of the right of all people, all States, all provinces, all dependencies, to regulate their democratic concerns in their own way—a right now acknowledged by every free government in the world, was, as felt an overpowering one. Sir, Pennsylvania has always been true to that right; for, when Franklin and those congenial spirits, who wrung from England the acknowledgment of our rights, elected delegates to the Congress which proclaimed those rights, they instructed them to maintain, in every event, the right of Pennsylvania to regulate her domestic concerns, her police regulations and laws of that character, against any power which should be brought to bear. And the witnesses of that act are all around us, upon these walls. [Applause.]

Sir, if we remain true to those principles enunciated within this hall, the union of our glorious country may last forever, in the spirit in which our fathers created it. No partisan breath should be breathed within its precincts—no thought unworthy of the principles here contended for, and it is in this spirit in which I accept this token of its use from the authorities of this city of Independence."

During the time the ceremonies inside the Hall were in progress, the crowd outside amused themselves snow-balling each other, and in shouting most vociferously. The closing of the speeches was the signal for opening the doors for the admission of those who were anxious to get inside to shake hands with the Senator, and such a rush followed the opening of the doors as compelled the officers in attendance to keep the outside doors fast, and to let the crowd inside by installments.

The Turin journals relate a strange affair—the condemnation to death, by the Court of Appeal of that city, of a certain Baron Profumo on the charge of having attempted, last Christmas, to poison, by means of bonbons, a French gentleman named Hinard, who had been sent from Paris to supersede him, on account of certain irregularities of his as manager of the Credit Mobilier. The condamnation took place by default, the baron having fled to England. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that in order to deceive M. Hinard, the poisoned bonbons were placed in a box which bore the name and address of a well-known Parisian manufacturer of bonbons.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. Wood, Endy & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of Gregory & Maury and S. Swan & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of Wood, Endy & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the watercloset cannot be too highly recommended to families, travelers, and all persons afflicted by, or anxious to avoid, the Piles. As a grand luxury, also, it is of value to everybody. 1,000 Sheets, $1; 500 Sheets, 50 cents. Each package put up in a neat box. Depot, No. 41 Ann-street. Beware of irresponsible peddlers who profess to sell this paper. Each sheet of the genuine is *water-marked* with Gayetty's name, and his autograph is on each package. Be sure to look for these proofs of genuineness.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Pantoll, Lay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Uncertainty is the bane of life; but there is no uncertainty as to the curative action of this Ointment for fever sores and all external inflammations. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Holiday Frolic-place.—There is no place for genuine amusement like Barnum's Museum. The Zavistowski troupe of Infant Pantomimists give a delightful comic pantomime, and the Wren children the drama of "Ben Bolt," this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 4.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s..102	400	Mich. Cen. R. R..s30 81
28,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..... 92½	100	do..... 81¼
6,000	Ill. Int. '50..... 94	25	do..... 81½
10,000	Virginia 6s....s60 96	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. 29½
500	do.....96½	200	M. S. & N. I. G'd'st'k. 48
7,000	do.....s3 96	20	Panama R. R. ex div. 117¼
5,000	Va. 6s, L. B. ex int. 95¼	100	do..... 117
1,000	N. Car. St. 5s, ex d. 97½	100	Ill. Central R. R..b3 67½
10,000	Mo. St. 6s, ex Int. 87½	150	do..... 67
1,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s. 90¾	250	do.....s30 66¾
2,000	R. R. 2d M. B. '83 75½	80	do.....s10 61
1,000	M. O. R. 8 p. c. 1st mige S. F. C. bds 95½	150	do.....s30 67
18	Am. Ex. Bank.....106½	175	do..... 67¼
5	Bk. of N. Y. ex. int. 107	20	Gal. & Chic. R. R.. 71
20	do.....106½	300	do..... 70¾
10	Bk. Com'rce ex. int. 100¾	100	do.....s15 70¾
1	Cary Imp. Co 6	1400	do..... 70¾
30	Penn. Coal Co..... 82	300	do.....s30 70¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co. b30 91½	50	do.....s15 70¾
50	do..... 91½	50	do.....b60 70¾
100	do..... 91¾	50	do.....b30 70½
100	do.....s60 91¾	1350	Clev. & To. R. R.. 31¾
1000	N. Y. Cen. R. R..s3 83¾	100	do.....s60 31½
100	do.....b30 83¾	150	Chicago & R. I. R. R. 58½
875	do.....s3 83½	450	do..... 58¾
100	do.....s15 83¾	200	do.....b60 58½
50	do.....s10 83¼	250	do.....b30 58¾
100	Erie Railroad..... 16¾	300	do.....c 58¾
100	Bud. Riv. R. R..s30 33½	200	do.....s30 58
50	do..... 33½	200	do.....s10 58¾
300	Harlem R. R..... 13¼	100	do.....s30 58¾
100	do.....b50 13¾	300	do.....s10 58½
100	do.....b30 13¾	100	do.....s15 58½
1,200	Reading R. R..s60 52¾	50	New-Jersey Zinc... 7¼
200	do.....opg 53½		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..... 92¾	100	Ch. & R. I. R. R.... 58¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s.. 87½	20	do..... 58½
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co. 91¾	400	do.....s18 58½
200	do.....s60 91¾	50	do.....s7 58¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 84	200	do.....s30 58¾
150	do.....b60 84½	150	Harlem R. R. pref.. 35¾
230	Harlem R. R..... 13¾	100	do.....s30 35¾
100	Panama Railroad.. 117½	50	do..... 35¾
150	Gal. & Chic. R..b60 70¾	100	do.....b30 36
200	do.....b60 71	25	Illinois Cent. R. R.. 67½
100	do.....s15 70¾	80	do..... 67¾
500	Reading R. R..... 53½	50	do.....b7 67¾

Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was lower this morning by ¼@½ ₱ cent., and the prevailing disposition at the Brokers' Board was to press on sale some of the Western Stocks, as being the weaker of the share list. This was particularly noticed on Galena and Rock Island, both of which have lost nearly the whole advance made at the close of last week. The same feeling extended to Illinois Central, which was done as low as 67 ₱ cent. at last session. About 1200 shares of Reading were put out on sellers' contract 60 days at 53⅞, though the Stock brought 53¾ for the reopening of the transfers on the 12th inst. New-York Central yielded in the morning to 83¾@¾, but ultimately closed steady, as on yesterday, at 84@84¼. The dealings in the Stock were not as large as usual. The short line on the Street is already out of proportion to the certificates employed among the Brokers, for delivery, and we understand the settlements to-day, though not remarkably extensive, were made with considerable difficulty. In Harlem Preference shares, the recent advance yielded about ¾ ₱ cent. on the morning sales from the extreme price of 36¼ ₱ cent., but in the afternoon 36 ₱ cent. was again bid. The Common stock is steady at 13¾, and the First mortgages advanced to 90¼ bid. In Panama the sales were ¾@¼ ₱ cent. off the closing price of yesterday, and Hudson River was ¼ ₱ cent. easier. Pacific Mail continues in demand, at 91¾@91¾ ₱ cent. The general Share list was better at the close, and the market finally left off firm. The supply of State Stocks offered at the Board is unusually light for the first week in January, and, notwithstanding the dull look of the rest of the market this morning, prices were firm for Virginias and Tennessees, and steady for Missouris. In Railway Bonds the business done was unimportant.

There is a fall of ¼@½ ₱ cent. in Foreign Exchange to-day, and nearly all the considerable remittance to England on account of the January dividends were covered at 109½ ₱ cent. for bank bills. The supply from the Southern and Canada Banks is again quite free, and the standard bankers here seem disposed also to meet the market at the above concession. The closing rates on London are 109¾@109⅝ ₱ cent. On Paris, the bank rates are the same as by last packet, f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾, with more competition, however, from Southern drawn bills at a lower figure. The Cotton receipts at the Southern ports last week are the heaviest on record, for any one week, say 156,000 bales, and the exports reach 99,000 bales, or the equivalent of over five millions dollars in Exchange. The advices by the Boston steamer from Liverpool and Manchester, greatly stimulated the sales at New-Orleans yesterday. The transactions are telegraph

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT HALIFAX.

Arrival of the American's Mails.

Comments of the English Press on President Buchanan's Message.

French Opposition to the Cession of Cuba to the United States.

NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH PROJECTS.

MODIFICATION OF MONTALEMBERT'S SENTENCE.

FRENCH TROOPS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Difficulty Between Spain and Mexico.

Further Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Still Dull.

CONSOLS 96 5-8 @ 96 3-4.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII....NO. 2277. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The screw steamship *North American*, Captain McMASTER, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 22d ult., bound to Portland, put into Halifax on the afternoon of the 5th inst., short of coals.

She experienced boisterous weather during the whole passage.

On the night of the first, during a heavy snow-storm, the *North American* struck a rock off Cape Race. She is leaking considerably, and her fore compartment is full of water.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left Liverpool for New-York at the same hour with the *North American*.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from New-York on the 8th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 7½ A. M. of the 19th.

The *North American* brings the United States mails, and the *City of Manchester* a ship's mail.

The steamer *Bavaria*, of the Hamburg line, from New-York for Southamptoo, put into Queenstown on the 20th, disabled.

The United States frigate *Wabash* was at Malta Nov. 24.

President BUCHANAN'S Message was printed in full in most of the leading English journals, and variously commented upon.

The *Times* says, there is nothing in the Message that can be called more than usually interesting. Whether the Chief Magistrate of the United States discusses domestic or foreign affairs we hear only what we might have expected, at home material progress and abroad visions of territorial aggrandizement, make up the substance of his communication. It then briefly criticises its prominent points, and says in regard to external affairs:

"For a peaceful nation the United States are certainly most unfortunate in their political relations. A quarrel with the United States on some subject or other is a matter of course; without one, a President's message would read tame and meagre. Mr. BUCHANAN, therefore, evinces a laudable anxiety to keep one in reserve. Great Britain having given up the right of search, Mr. BUCHANAN pays us many compliments upon our moderation, but declines to suggest any means by which Spanish or South American ships hoisting the United States flag, can be interferred with."

It then refers to Mr. BUCHANAN'S reference to the Slave-trade, and his original proposition for its suppression, and says that his arguments in regard to the cession of Cuba are such as Haman might have used, when he wanted to purchase the vineyard, which was nigh to his palace, and that it would be superfluous to point out the exquisite force of the argument. The *Times* then sketches the President's views in regard to Mexico and Central America, and concludes as follows:

"It is evident that the utter degradation of the Spanish race both north and south of the Isthmus is about to lead to the virtual supremacy of the Anglo-Americans in the whole of the tropical regions. There is no need of affected moderation on their part, and philanthropy, which few will credit. The fact is plain enough, that Mexico and Central America and the great Spanish island will soon be under their sway, direct or indirect. For our own part, we see little to regret in the prospect, except the extension and perpetuation of slavery in Mexico and the other new territories. But that the Americans might gain in the end by forming States under the equator, we do not believe. The European race becomes not only enfeebled, but demoralized by a residence between the tropics, and the Republic has already suffered enough from the men of the South to make it cautious how it turns the Spanish Main into the home of American citizens."

The *Daily News* reviews the message in connection with Mr. BUCHANAN'S recent letter to the Committee of the celebration at Pittsburg. It argues that the President's policy in regard to Cuba and Mexico is intended as a conciliation to the South, and predicts that nothing will be done at present towards the annexation of Mexico. It takes exception to the view taken of England's supposed concessions about the searching of suspected slavers, and concludes by hoping that the people will accept the admonitions in the Pittsburg letter, not by holding their tongues about a particular form of danger, but by dealing with the causes of disunion and corruption, and by recovering the *principles* and *spirit* of their Constitution rather than by false idolatry of its *form*.

The *Morning Post* confines its remarks to the President's policy in regard to Cuba, and denounces it in strong terms.

The *Star* refers to the Central American question, deprecates the President's request to be allowed to employ force in the protection of the Transit route, and doubts whether the European Powers would quietly permit the exercise of an exclusive protectorate by America over the Isthmus.

The rest of the London papers comment on the document with a mixture of satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in objecting to the proposition that the President should be armed with power to use force in the protection of the Isthmus, says: "That between the expeditions of WALKER and his filibusters, and the proposed invasion of the regular forces of the United States, there is not a pin to choose, so far as the independence of Nicaragua is concerned." The same journal likewise condemns the effrontery of the President in regard to Mexico.

The Liverpool *Albion* characterizes the Message as dishonest in tone, and filled with braggadocia and fillibustering.

The *Times*, in an article on submarine telegraphs, says that since the laying of the Cable at least eight or ten fresh plans have been put forth, and draws special attention to the "Great Ocean Telegraph Company," which proposes to submerge a cable direct from the Land's End, to England, to Halifax. It is proposed that the cable shall be constructed on ALLEN'S system, which does away entirely with the outside covering of wire, and makes the conductor of the cable its main strength, thereby reducing its weight to ten cwt per mile.

A South Atlantic telegraph is also projected. The line would start from Falmouth, and, touching at Cape Finisterre, Lisbon, Cape St. Vincent, (with a branch to Cadiz and Gibraltar,) the Canaries, (with a branch to Madeira,) the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Islands St. Paul and Noronha, it will arrive at or near Pernambuco, in the Brazils. A land telegraph will continue this line through the Brazilian territory as far as Para, whence a submarine line will be carried to the British settlement of Demarara, in Guiana. From here a combination of land and submarine wires will be constructed through the principal West Indian Islands to New-Orleans, in the United States, where it will join the network of existing telegraphs belonging to the American companies.

The excitement in Ireland as to the arrest of the members of the Phenix Club is dying out. Two or three additional arrests have been made, but nothing of moment transpired.

A club is said to have been established in Kerry by a person engaged in the Smith O'Brien affair of 1848.

The London *Times*, in its City article, remarking upon Mexico, says that no one entertains the smallest doubt but that the American claims on Mexico will be obtained to the last dollar, and asks, why should not equal reliance be felt by European creditors? It says that the foreign debt of Mexico is £10,000,000, of which, probably, more than three-fourths is held in England. If the United States are to seize a material guarantee, what, it asks, is to be done by England, whose wrongs and demands are of so much greater magnitude.

It is stated that a contract has been signed in France between the marine department and a firm at Marseilles to supply the Islands at Guadaloupe and Martinique, with 20,000 free Africans, suited for agricultural labor, before the 1st of January, 1863, and that similar contracts have been entered into with other houses, which Prince NAPOLEON, as Minister of the Colonies, is resolved to avail himself of.

If the *Morning Herald* is to be credited, however, France will abandon its position relative to African immigration; but the subject is declared to be still under consideration. One of the British Commissioners of Emigration is about to leave London for Paris, to aid the advisers of the Emperor on this vexed question, and if France can obtain Coolies enough in the East, she will give up, according to this authority, the kidnapping system she has hitherto pursued on the Western Coast of Africa.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* communicates from its "original informant" on this matter the following information:

"The majority, if not the whole, of the French officers who have given evidence before the Commission declared in favor of maintaining the immigration, and the same was done by the former Governors of the Colonies. It is true that 'irregularities' have occurred in the manner of carrying out the immigration, but it was at the same time admitted that it was easy to remedy these irregularities. There is a person opposed to the immigration who has not yet been heard in support of his views. And finally, as it is necessary to send instructions to the Colonial Governors, and to the officers commanding stations whose instructions are at an end, the provisional maintenance of the immigration was resolved, with recommendations to observe strict vigilance in carrying it out. I may add that the final decision rests with the Emperor, whatever he the views or the recommendations of the Commission."

PAUL MORPHY, the American Chess Champion, has been confined to his room in Paris from indisposition, and consequently has not been able to commence his match with M. ANDERSSEN, who had reached Paris for the purpose of encountering him.

The Receiver-General in the town of Vannes, in France, has been declared bankrupt. His engagements are estimated at four millions of francs, and his deficiency is more than two millions.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that it was confidently reported that the French squadron on the Western coast of Africa was about to be reinforced by several ships.

The London *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes that the French Foreign Office has heard with some surprise Mr. BUCHANAN'S notification of the desire of the American Government to purchase Cuba. This part of the message is considered more strange, as the French Government had previously notified to the American minister its determination in conjunction with England not to tolerate the cession of Cuba to the United States, even were Spain to consent to such an arrangement.

The Paris *Patrie* announces the recall of the Portuguese minister at the French Court.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The appeal of MONTALEMBERT was heard to day at the Imperial Court. M. DEPAINE, on behalf of the appellant, spoke first; the Procureur-General replied; M. BERRYER followed, and the Procureur-General again responded on the whole case. The Judges, after two hours and a half deliberation, acquitted MONTALEMBERT of the charge of attacking the principal of universal suffrage, and the rights which the Emperor enjoys from the Constitution, but, considering the other charges proved, they confirmed the fine of 3 000 francs, but commuted the sentence of imprisonment to three instead of six months.

The Bourse on Tuesday was rather heavy. The Three per Cents. closed at 73 for money and 73 25 for account.

A telegram from Basle says that detachments of French troops having penetrated into the Valley des Cappes and advanced on the Swiss territory, the Federal Government had demanded explanations at Paris.

Great indignation prevailed in Switzerland, and the Press was using strong language on the subject.

The Bank of Leipsic has reduced the rate of discount from six to five per cent.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* gives some details concerning the slight disturbance on the 10th inst. at Genoa, but the affair was too trifling to be worth dwelling further upon. The attempted demonstration was anti-Austrian, and its chief promoters seem to have been a few hot headed young students. It appears that the local authorities were aware a few days before that insidious efforts were being made to incite the youth of Genoa to some disorder on the day in question. There had been provocative articles in certain journals, and handbills of a similar tendency had been distributed. The Chief of the Genoa Police, Signor Mosso, received orders not to allow an assemblage of persons in the Portorio, where the narrowness of the streets is favorable to disturbances, but he neglected to carry out his instructions, and has been removed from his post in consequence. He allowed the students to repair to the prohibited place, on condition that they went singly. Of course they reassembled before reaching it; a party of police opposed their passage, and thus arose the scuffle, in which an unfortunate bricklayer fell a victim. It is said, accidentally, and without his having taken a share in the disturbance.

The *Borsenhalle*, of Hamburg, of the 7th ult., says: "The Commission on the Navigation of the Elbe, which has been assembled in this city since June last, has just brought its deliberations to a close, but without coming to any definitive result. Prussia, Austria, Saxony and Hamburg wish to reduce the dues one-fourth, but Hanover and Mecklenberg refuse."

In the course of a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies at the Hague, the Minister of Public Worship was asked what the Government had done at Rome on behalf of the Mortara family. He answered that though knowing that the isolated action of a Protestant State of the second order would produce no effect, it had still made representations there in favor of the principle of liberty of conscience.

An animated debate had taken place in the Spanish Senate touching the dispute with Mexico, the incentive being an amendment to the Address to the Throne offered by General Pavia, condemning the course of the Government. The amendment was ultimately rejected almost unanimously, after sundry explanations had been given by the Ministers.

In the Spanish Senate Gen. Pavia has withdrawn his amendment, which declared that Spain had not sufficient cause to enter into hostility with Mexico.

It would seem, from letters from Spain, that the expedition to Mexico will be on a larger scale than was supposed. During the Queen's visit to Corunna last August, it was resolved to form a general depôt there for the recruiting, equipment, and instruction of men for Porto Rico and the Havana, and to supply the deficiency caused by draughts of troops from the Antilles to Mexico. There are several depôts of the same kind established in the ordinary ports of embarkation for America, such as Cadiz, Santander and Barcelona. There is to be, moreover, a grand depôt at Porto Rico, where the troops are to remain a fixed time, to get accustomed to a tropical climate, before they penetrate to the unhealthy Gulf of Mexico. "The policy of O'DONNELL about Mexico," says a private letter, "is to put forth all our available strength, which he thinks, perhaps not unjustly, will make us more respected here, by our enemies as well as by our friends."

It is stated that the King of Naples was likely soon to grant the amnesty which has been so strongly insisted on by England and France.

A Wurtemburg paper asserts that the Neapolitan and Roman Governments have proofs in hand that the agents of the French Government are endeavoring to bring about a movement in Italy.

A strange statement appears in an evening London paper, to the effect that, as a set-off to the Sardinian accommodation of Russia, at Villafranca, Naples has made a present to Austria of a small island, called Pelagosa, on the coast of the Adriatic, ostensibly as a lighthouse, but in point of fact as an advanced post in the direction of Corfu. It is added that not a single statesman in Europe was cognizant of this transaction—nor, we believe, any one else. It is amazing, according to their own showing, how readily newspaper correspondents abroad worm secrets out of monarchs which are withheld from ministers entrusted with the destiny of nations. The king of Naples is certainly not a very wise man, but is his sympathy for the Press likely to make him so communicative to its representatives?

Rumors of a contemplated new loan in Austria have gained strength, and it was expected to be for a large amount.

The introduction of a new Russian loan on the London Stock Exchange, at no very remote period is considered almost certain, and the impression was that it would probably amount to £8,000,000 sterling.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived at Southampton, on the 19th December, from Alexandria, with the Australian mails, already telegraphed, and £137,-722 in specie.

The Bombay mail, of Nov. 25, reached England on the 15th of December. The letters and papers detail at length the operations of the military, but there is nothing of importance additional to the news already telegraphed.

TANTIA TOPE and his followers were making towards Guzerat, where it was feared they might do much mischief.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.

The *Daily News* City article, dated Tuesday evening, says, the funds to-day were heavy and closed at a reduction of one-eighth per cent. The approach of the holiday season and the threatened introduction of a large mass of new securities of various classes have an unfavorable effect on the market. In the other departments of the Exchange general inactivity prevailed, but only in a few instances was any reduction of prices established. An active demand for money is still experienced, and a good business continues to be done at the Bank. About £25,600 in gold, by the *Africa*, was sent into the Bank to-day.

£137,700 Australian gold by the *Niagara*, was purchased, to-day, for the Continent.

There was no general alteration in the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon.

The *Times'* City article of Tuesday evening says the English funds remain without the slightest symptom of revival, and in every description of security there is inactivity and heaviness.

There was again a less demand for money in the discount market to-day. Some transactions took place at 2½ per cent. the general minimum being 2¾ to ½. At the Bank of England, however, applications were numerous.

The *Times* explains that M. DE MONTALEMBERT having prosecuted his appeal to an issue, the result has been that the original sentence has been in great part confirmed, although the penalty has been somewhat mitigated. The actual decision is that he stands acquitted of the charges of attacking the principle of universal suffrage and the constitutional rights of the Emperor. In consequence of this modification of the original sentence, his term of imprisonment has been reduced from six to three months, but the fine of 3,000 francs has been maintained.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Report of the Directors—General Statement of the Company's Affairs.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders to the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at the London Tavern, Dec. 15, to receive a report from the Directors as to the present position of the Company's affairs, and to adopt resolutions thereupon. The Chair was taken by the Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M. P., now Chairman of the Board of Directors. He began by expressing his regret that, instead of the original Chairman of the Company, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of Liverpool, or Mr GURNEY, who was the last occupant of the Chair, presiding, it should devolve upon one so inexperienced in commercial business as himself; but having taken great interest in the undertaking, and having devoted much time and attention to it, he had now thought it right to comply with the request of his brother Directors, and take the Chair on this occasion, not with the view of making things pleasant, but to facilitate the work and afford all requisite information.

The Secretary (Mr. GEORGE SAWARD) then read the following report of the Directors:

The present position of the Company's affairs and the unsatisfactory state of the cable having determined the Board to call the shareholders together in advance of the ordinary annual meeting, it is intended to the present report to lay before them concisely the chief events in the history of this undertaking since February last.

At the annual meeting in that month an appeal was made for further capital to enable the Directors to send out a greater length of cable than had been sent on the first occasion. This was responded to by the subscription, among the existing shareholders, of the sum of £37,500, in shares of £20 each; and it should be stated, as illustrating the sincere desire manifested for the accomplishment of this enterprise, that this was done at par when the original shares were at a very considerable discount in the public market. The Directors were thus enabled to order 400 miles of new cable, by which addition the total length was increased to 2,963 miles; a precaution shown by the result to have been absolutely necessary, for without such a provision, the telegraphic squadron could not prudently have sailed on its final expedition, which, though sadly marred by subsequent untoward events, must nevertheless be regarded as a great and eventful success, demonstrating by practice the perfect possibility of laying and working a telegraph across the Atlantic. The machinery manufactured by Messrs. EASTON & AMOS for paying out the cable was completed and fixed on board during the months of May, and the cable having been also shipped during the same period, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, which had been again devoted to this work by their respective Governments, sailed into deep water about 200 miles from the port of Ushant, accompanied by her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon* to assist in taking soundings. They there proceeded to rehearse a number of preliminary experiments which proved on the whole to be very valuable and satisfactory. The three ships returned to Plymouth on the 3d of June, and all the necessary arrangements having been completed, the telegraphic squadron set sail for the Atlantic on the 10th of that month. The violence of the repeated gales which subsequently occurred in the North Atlantic—so graphically described by the special correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, who sailed in the *Agamemnon*—caused the entire squadron to part company, and postponed the first attempt until the 15th day from the date of their leaving Plymouth. The detailed account of the experiments in the Bay of Biscay, and the particulars respecting the accident to the cable on the 26th of June, and the two succeeding accidents on the 27th and 29th of June respectively, have been already fully set forth in the engineer's reports, which were published in the daily papers immediately after they had been received by the directors, and will doubtless be within the recollection of the shareholders.

After the last-mentioned accident, the entire squadron returned to Queenstown as had been arranged, and a careful discussion and consultation having taken place in reference to the position of affairs, it was decided that another and final attempt should be made to lay the cable during the present year. Accordingly, on the 17th of July the squadron sailed once more for the Atlantic—on this occasion to complete, though in a measure only, and for too brief a period, the great work upon which so much of toil and anxiety has been so long and unremittingly expended. The particulars of this voyage having been so widely published, it will be sufficient to state that the *Agamemnon* landed the end of her cable at Valentia on Wednesday, Aug. 5, and that the end of the *Niagara's* cable was brought ashore at Bay Bulls' Arm, in Newfoundland, on Thursday morning, the 6th of the same month. Immediately after the arrival of the *Agamemnon*, Professor THOMSON, who had generously given up the whole of his arrangements for the Summer in order to supply on board the *Agamemnon* the place of the Company's electrician, whose plea of indisposition, supported by medical certificate, was accepted by the Directors, came on shore, and communicated to Mr. WHITEHOUSE, who had then arrived at Valentia, his assistance and advice, both in the electrical department and as a member of the board, until the 10th August, when he left for a few days to visit his family—returning on the 21st. It was during this temporary absence that the circumstances occurred which have been related in an address to the shareholders which the Directors have been reluctantly compelled to publish. The circumstances referred to led to the unavoidable conclusion that, as the engagement of Mr. WHITEHOUSE in the position of a salaried officer of the Company had terminated when the cable was laid, it would not be for the advantage of the undertaking to enter into any new arrangement with that gentleman. Professor THOMSON having again returned to Valentia, was kind enough to take charge of the station until the end of October; and it is due to him to say, that from the time when signals began to arrive from Newfoundland, it has been chiefly owing to his arrangements that it has been possible on this side of the Atlantic to demonstrate fully and fairly the possibility of telegraphing across it. On the Newfoundland side, the Company has been greatly indebted for the same result to the attention, intelligence and practically scientific knowledge displayed by Mr. C. V. DE SAUTY, the electrician in charge of that station, and of Mr. J. C. LAWS, who sailed with Mr. DE SAUTY, to take charge of the cables on board the *Niagara*.

Immediately after the laying of the cable a meeting of the Board was summoned, and among other arrangements then settled, authority was given to charter a proper ship to lay the shore ends at Valentia and Newfoundland. Some few days necessarily elapsed after this before a suitable vessel could be obtained; but, at length, the Managing Committee decided on chartering the *Bilboa*, then lying at Queenstown, from whence she proceeded to Newfoundland, and as soon as possible afterwards commenced taking in the whole of the bay shore-cable and other property belonging to the Company which was required to be removed from the Government premises. Meanwhile, however, the defective state of the cable—which had not at first been communicated to the Board in London—had become more and more seriously developed, and the Directors having gone to Valentia, called to their aid Mr. C. F. VARLEY, who was kindly permitted, by the Electric and International Telegraph Company, to go and inspect the cable, and Mr. T. W. HENLEY, well known for his practical experience in telegraphic science. These gentlemen agreed with Professor THOMSON that the fault was not within or near Valentia harbor, and the same opinions upon the subject being in the ratio of three to one in favor of a distance of 250 miles, and the directors having been distinctly informed and advised that the laying even of twenty miles of shore cable would not in any way improve the electrical condition of the cable, they sent the *Bilboa* round to the Thames, there to deliver the shore and cable she had received from Keyham, and which must, under any circumstances, have been immediately taken away from thence. She was there discharged, being an expensive vessel, hired under the belief that she would have to cross the Atlantic to lay the end at Newfoundland; and the Directors having engaged a schooner, at a small expense, to go round to Valentia with sufficient shore-cable, the laying of it was placed under the charge of Capt. KELL, who held responsible positions in this Company's Ismaily Department, both in 1857 and during the present year, and whose execution of this work, notwithstanding very bad weather, has been highly satisfactory.

The event has proved that this was not a false economy, but a prudent and proper arrangement; inasmuch as the testing of the main cable from the point of junction with the shore end towards America is now precisely the same as it was before the thick cable was laid: while the eleven miles of thin cable, in lieu of which a similar length of shore cable has been submerged, having been taken up and tested carefully, is found to be electrically perfect, and also free from any external abrasion of consequence; thus demonstrating that there has not at any time been any injury to the cable, either within the harbor or within that distance of shore.

The Directors are very sorry to report they have just received intelligence of a new and serious defect in the cable which has been developed on the Newfoundland side—appearing, by the tests, to be about 400 miles from the station. The fault would seem to be similar in its character to that near Ireland, and differs little from it in magnitude. The Directors do not venture at present to give an opinion as to the cause of these defects or of the present condition of the cable, beyond suggesting that the various collings and uncollings to which it has been subjected, and the severe treatment some portion of it must necessarily have sustained during the repeated gales of last June, may in all probability have so far strained it, in one or more places, as to produce faults into which the water has gradually found its way, and which may have been further enlarged by the use of a great amount of battery power. As to the future of the existing cable, the Directors believe it can only be got to work again by under-running, or otherwise raising and mechanically repairing it, although Mr. HENLEY and others are even now engaged in various investigations, in the hope of possibly bringing about some partially useful results independently of that process. To have attempted to underrun the cable to any distance, during the continuous bad weather which has recently prevailed in the Atlantic, would have been the height of imprudence, and, considering this circumstance in connection with the present financial condition of the Company, the Directors have felt it their duty to decline, for the present, to enter upon so extensive an undertaking, and one which, during the prevalence of heavy seas, would be so fraught with risk of absolute and final ruin to the property under their charge.

The Directors append to this report a cash statement, showing the receipts and payments of the Company to Nov. 30. This capital account shows that £350,000 have been received on the old shares; £36,-435 on the twenty pound shares; and £1,043 19s. 8d. on interest account; making the total cash received amount to £387,478 19s. 8d. Besides these cash receipts, the share account shows that free shares to the value of £75,000 have been issued to the projectors in purchase of the release of their original rights and privileges, as authorized by the ordinary annual meeting in February last. On the other side of the account, the chief items are: The cable, which, with the expenses attending its coiling and shipment, has cost £324,142 13s. 5d.; the expenses of the Engineering Department, including salaries, travelling, and costs of machinery and engines, £20,399 11s. 8d.; the Electrical Department, which includes the salaries and wages to August last, £15,711 1s. 11d.; and the Secretary Department, which includes rent, furniture, fitting, books, stationery, and salaries, £3,793 9s. 6d.; making a total under these three headings of £164,046 16s. 6d. The total expenditure to Nov. 30 has been £379,099 17s. 3d. The Directors would here observe, that the books are regularly posted up, and are, as they always have been, at all times during office hours, open to the inspection of any shareholder or other person properly authorized on his behalf.

Having regard to the foregoing summary of the Company's affairs, it is manifest that without further means no operation of any magnitude, such as the repairing of the cable, could be entered upon. Indeed, looking at present resources, the Directors have felt it incumbent upon them to enforce the strictest economy, and as a precautionary measure, have given provisional notices of discharge to the whole of the Company's staff. They have, however, vigorously applied themselves to ascertain the best means of obtaining subscriptions for further capital, both for another cable, and for the repair of the present one; and believing it to be impracticable to raise money for an undertaking of this nature, without security for some return upon it, they have made application to her Majesty's Government for a guarantee upon the balance of the Company's unissued capital, amounting to £537,140, of a similar nature to the guarantee conferred upon the Red Sea Telegraph Company. This application has been supported and entered by most influential memorials from nearly all the large commercial towns throughout the country, and from various important corporate bodies. It was hoped that the Directors would at the present meeting have been able to lay before the shareholders the result of these negotiations which are still pending, and they are unable to say more than that they have sanguine hope that Government will be willing to assist the Company in the mode they require, not indeed unconditionally, but on such terms as is believed will enable the Company to raise the requisite capital without fettering the enterprise. Until these negotiations are completed and the result known, it will probably be desirable that the present meeting should be adjourned to some date that will enable the Directors to come again before the shareholders with a full statement of the definite intention of the Government.

The Directors have to report that the act of Parliament applied for last session for conferring borrowing powers on the Company, and powers to raise preference capital, has received the royal assent.

Also the proposed arrangement, if made with her Majesty's Government, will have to be confirmed by an act of Parliament, the Directors have thought it right to view of this circumstance, to deposit a bill for the ensuing session, that will secure the necessary ratification of any agreement the Company may be required to enter into.

Since the ordinary meeting of the shareholders, Mr. T. H. BROOKING, at that time the Vice-Chairman of the Board; Mr. T. A. HANKEY, and Mr. W. LOCKE, have retired from the Directorship of this Company, and the remaining Directors under the powers of the Company's Clause Act, have elected the Right Hon. J. STUART WORTLEY, M. P., in the place of Mr. BROOKING and Captain A. T. HAMILTON, in the place of Mr. HANKEY. Mr. GURNEY, M. P., having desired to vacate the office of Chairman of the Board, Mr. STUART WORTLEY has acceded to the unanimous wish of the Directors that he would undertake that office, and Mr. LAWSON has also consented to act as the Vice-Chairman.

Before closing this report, the Directors feel that it will not be superfluous to place upon record some of the actual services accomplished by the Atlantic Cable during the short time of its successful operation. By the agency of this Company a message of peace and mutual congratulation was interchanged between her Most Gracious Majesty and the Chief Magistrate of the United States, in terms calculated to cement the alliance and foster the good feeling existing between these two great nations; and though the Directors felt reluctantly compelled to refuse the important messages which during that period were urged upon them for transmission by private individuals, intelligence was conveyed by our wires which, in announcing the safety of the ship *Europa*, containing hundreds whose lives were known to have been perilled, brought relief and consolation to the anxious friends of all on board. On behalf of her Majesty's Government, orders were dispatched to our colonies in North America during those few days, which saved large sums of money to the nation by countermanding operations which could have been arrested in time by no other channel. It is not unimportant to add that the improvements already accomplished and still in daily progress in the Instruments applied to submarine telegraphy, give a well founded prospect of such rapidity in recording messages, as will insure a commercial profit on the working of the cable far beyond what experience had until lately appeared to promise. In part, if not mainly by this enterprise, an impulse has been given to practical science throughout the civilized world, which has elicited information and developed resources, by the light of which the future course of this company will be rendered more easy in its advance to final and complete success. In their belief that this success is certainly attainable, the directors are confirmed, by the universal testimony of the most eminent men of philosophical and practical science, and when in possession of the further capital which is sought to be raised they will be able to avail themselves of all that genius, experience, and perseverance have now established for their guidance, and, supported by the shareholders, they will be prepared to enter upon a fresh and energetic course, to the triumphant completion of this great undertaking.

Mexico—Comparative Results of Monarchical and of Republican Institutions.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

It is well known to what a degree of civilization, order, and prosperity the Spanish Monarchy had elevated Mexico when that beautiful Colony became detached, by revolution, from the Mother Country. She had been established, like all the other Colonies of Spain, on the model of the Parent State. Her buildings and her exterior life were chaste; she was proud and religious; she was governed by a noble pride; and it must even be confessed that she was used for the advantage of Old Spain. But, in return, she herself became developed and enriched; the stability of her Government, and the solidity of her social organization, inspired esteem; and she even commanded the respect of her powerful neighbors of the United States, who never dreamed of violating her frontiers. We may add that Spain reserved the Mexican trade to herself, as she did with all her foreign possessions—a fact which made a change in the order of her affairs an object with the manufacturers of Manchester.

In 1824 Mexico revolted against Spain. There existed in that time, in Europe, what might be called a mania for insurrection. Parliamentary Government, employed by British policy as an engine of offense and warfare, was cleverly presented, even to people whom it least suited, as a panacea for all evils. Every one took it into his head to struggle for this Utopia, which not only set up in France a republic of hopeless duration, but afflicted in like manner, and to their ruin, a similar republic in the old colonies of Spain, which, indeed, realized the idea. Mexico soon saw herself enriched with institutions the most parliamentary possible. At a bound she passed to the extreme limits of liberty—limits which the temperament of the North knows how to avoid passing, but which Southern natures seem incapable of respecting.

After three years of political convulsion, during which there existed in Mexico no other law or authority than that of force,—a struggle in which the Spanish race fully sustained its warlike character,—but during which any organization was impossible. Mexico was at length enabled to enjoy, together with the plenitude of independence which she had acquired, a Republic on the purest model; federal union; distinct States federally bound together; popular suffrage; a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate; frequent elections;—nothing was wanting. According to all the rules such institutions ought to have made the Mexicans the happiest people on the earth.

There was no longer a commercial monopoly for the benefit of Spain; they substituted, without knowing it, one for the benefit of England. No more Governors sent from the mother country; they were replaced by such ambitious officers as could lead their troops against the Government in whose name they commanded. No more privileges for anybody; they replaced them by the dictation of the rural populace, composed of half-civilized and entirely uninstructed mongrels.

In a word, it was the age of gold in perspective. But, alas! in this world the best things are frequently destined to the worst ends. The Mexican Government has never succeeded to effect a stable organization. It has been abandoned to the mercies of the military, excited now by fanaticism and now by cupidity. The public treasury, in the hands of ephemeral administrations, is well nigh exhausted. Agriculture, incessantly exposed to the disorders of revolution, has gone little by little to a state of total neglect. The industry and commerce of the country have passed into the hands of strangers, whose profits have impoverished instead of enriching it, and who have, besides, added continual embarrassments to those of the successive Governments, by calling exterior intervention to their aid for the correction of their otherwise real and severe troubles.

Some years ago Mexico underwent the greatest of all calamities—that of Invasion. That last blow completed her destruction. Since then she has been like the expiring victim of the experiments of any empirics or quacks who could collect a few soldiers by whose aid to seize upon the Government. Administered in turn by excessive liberty and by the plainest despotism, public affairs in Mexico have sustained shocks such as the best constituted States could not successfully have resisted.

There only remained to this unfortunate nation—divided and subdivided into so many parties, surrendered to all sorts of ambition and cupidity—but one bond of union—its religious organization. There existed in Mexico a wealthy Church and a strongly established clergy. One of the latest Presidents had attempted to weaken, if not to destroy, this last hope of Mexican unity and nationality. He struck at the clergy by seeking to lower its character and to demolish its authority. He caused the property of the Church—the only property which remained in Mexico—to pass into the bottomless receptacle known as the Mexican Treasury.

At length, from convulsion to convulsion—from fall to fall—from misfortune to misfortune—the country has at length reached a position which invests with ridicule the most melancholy thing in the world—namely, civil war. A Mexican revolution presents to the eyes of Europe only the idea of a little powder expended on sparrows—a pretence of attack—a pretence of defence—an exact imitation of the game which children in France play, and which is known as "The Game of the Dethroned King."

And this is what republican Institutions have made of Mexico—of one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in the world, and so admirably situated that civilization—an advanced civilization—existed there four hundred years ago, when the Spaniards first entered the land. At this day nothing but ruin and decadence is to be seen, and which, certainly, cannot be imputed to national character. Spanish history, opened at any page, affords striking testimony of the eminent and unequaled faculties which the Spanish race has always contributed to the work of civilization. It is only necessary to glance at the columns which have remained faithful to the Spanish monarchy, and which are among the wealthiest and most prosperous in the world, to be convinced of the peculiar aptitude of that people to found colonial establishments.

On the other hand, if the Philippine Islands and Cuba are compared with the former Spanish Possessions on the American Continent which are fallen so low,—if the order and the constant and peaceful development of their resources which characterize the former are contrasted with the anarchy and irremediable ruin of the latter, one is forced to conclude that the principle of life and vigor in those, and the weakness of these, are in their several institutions. Let the powerful and flourishing Cuba be detached from the mother country, surrendered to herself, and constituted a republic, and the same elements of dissolution which have prostrated Mexico would be equally apparent there.

In contrast with the picture of the ruins of Spain's former possessions, under republican management, it is gratifying to consider the existing position of Spain herself, which country has also experienced severe trials, but still finds herself in possession of peace and stability, through the triumph of the monarchical principle over faction. Queen ISABEL II. has been enabled to present to the assembled Cortes an enumeration of the various examples of the progress of the country under the influence of a definitively established institution; the state of siege abolished in all the provinces; the material prosperity of the country favored by all the influence of which the Government is capable; the means of communication, and especially the railroads, developed throughout the country; cheapness of food uniting with the inconstestible progress of Spain's foreign influence; such are the facts which make up the situation when the Queen has very justly depicted in her address.

Indeed, Spain has ceased to find herself necessitated to employ her strength upon herself. She already at this moment shares with us the war which we are prosecuting in Cochin China, and she is directing forces against Mexico to efficiently support the claims of Spanish subjects; while, at the same time, she is acting on the northern Coast of Africa to obtain reparation for acts of piracy. She thus exhibits a vitality on her possession of which her prolonged troubles had cast a doubt.

This contrast of two peoples of the same origin, of whom one is upheld by monarchy while the other is lost by republicanism, proves, if it be true, that certain institutions are not equally good for all nations. Monarchical institutions are the only ones which are fitted for Spaniards, and generally for people of Latin origin.

Mr. Buchanan's Fort Du Quesne Letter.

From the London Times, Dec. 18.

A few years since the great Republic of the United States was held up to us as a model, not only by Mr. BRIGHT, but by all our public men on the Liberal side. The generation which talked of the inalienable rights of man and the odiousness of priestcraft and kingcraft had not died out; the rust of ages was still on English laws and usages; great anomalies were to be removed, great injustices to be redressed, and so the simple, logical institutions of an Anglo-Saxon race across the Atlantic became naturally the object of enthusiasm to a large class of Liberals. Now, however, our knowledge of America has increased. Travelers of all nations and all political views have visited the States and examined for themselves. We do not speak of the feminine sharpness of Mrs. TROLLOPE, or the observant humor of DICKENS, but of the writings of serious men, who have gone to America with all the wish to find a Republic pure and a New World regenerate. They have not been repelled by the nasal accent of New-England, or disgusted by the unsavory habits of the West. They have looked with tolerance on the revolvers and bowie-knives of the South. All the excuses which can be made for a young community have found a place in their works and conversation. But the conclusion is continually the same. They see with admiration the material progress of the country, the energy and constant movement of the people, their advance in the arts of life, and the diffusion of education and even of refinement among the masses. They recognize the success with which the Americans receive every year large bodies of immigrants, and in a short time amalgamate them with their own citizens. All that America can justly claim is attributed to her with willingness, and even with enthusiasm; but visitors, whether English, or French, or German, all give the same testimony to the change for the worse in American politics, and the deterioration in the character of the men who are returned to Congress and to the various State Legislatures. This is now so much an accepted fact in England that even our most democratic Reformers speak of America in an apologetic tone. It is a young country; they are rather rough; there is a great admixture of Irish and Germans; the Western States are inhabited by sturdy pioneers of the forest; their delegates cannot be expected to possess the graces of civilization, and so on. But, unhappily, roughness and even occasional lawlessness are not the worst faults attributed to American legislators, and we find that even in the States themselves the present condition of things is viewed with concern by no less highly placed a personage than the President himself.

Mr. BUCHANAN has written a letter on the occasion of the centenary celebration of the capture of Forts Duquesne and Pitt, in which he speaks with natural pride of the vast progress of his country, and the changes by which, within a century, "an obscure fort, far beyond the Western frontier of civilization, has now become the centre of a populous, commercial and manufacturing city, sending its productions to large and prosperous Sovereign States still farther West, whose territories were then a vast unexplored and silent wilderness." The President then goes on to ask whether the next hundred years will show progress and prosperity equal to the last. "Shall our whole country then compose one united nation, more populous, powerful and free than any other which has ever existed? Or will the federacy have been rent asunder, and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that, ere the next celebration, all the fragments, exhausted by intermediate conflicts with each other, may have finally reunited and sought refuge under the shelter of one great and overshadowing despotism?" These are the doubts expressed by a veteran statesman, not far from 70 years of age, who remembers many of the founders of American Independence, and has been concerned in politics during the lives of two generations. He entreats his countrymen to cherish the Union, which in the old days it was treason to speak against, but the dissolution of which is now openly advocated. He then

ARIZONA AND SONORA....NO. II.

The Mining Interests of the Country—Topographical Features—Climate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My previous communication gave a brief outline of the Expedition of the Arizona company of poineers to the Arizone Mountains. To reach that point it was necessary to cross the desert country extending from the River Colorado in a southeast direction nearly to the Arizonas, a distance of about three hundred and twenty-five miles. We took the old and main route of travel between California and Sonora *via* the *Tenajas Altas*, a succession of twelve natural water tanks, one above the other, in a gorge of a high mountain, and camped at Sonoita several days to recruit the animals. While here, we heard accounts of a very rich copper mine, said to be located about forty miles north, in the Ajo Mountain. Under the guidance of an old Opata Indian, the mine was found, but in the very centre of a dreary desert. The inviting appearance of the mineral, a profusion of which appeared on the surface, and its exceeding richness, as proved on testing—70 per cent. copper—induced me to take up the mine. Some three years previous, a company of Mexicans commenced working the mine. They got out only a few hundred pounds of ore, when the Apaches made an onslaught and killed them all. The mine was then abandoned to any one disposed to take it. There was no permanent water nearer than Sonoita, forty miles south. But at this season showers filled tanks in the rocks, holding sufficient for a small number of men for a limited period. I detailed six men to take possession of this mine and hold it, and continued on with the balance of the company to explore the Arizonas.

It has been stated that the explorations in the Arizonas for mineral were satisfactory, but all that region of country was so wild and unsettled, so destitute of facilities for obtaining supplies and for transportation, and so utterly impracticable would it have been for a small company to labor there uninterrupted by the Apaches, that it was determined to abandon the Arizonas for a time, and resolve ourselves into a mining company to develop the copper mine taken up in the Ajo Mountain, as intercourse with California could be maintained from that point.

Our camp in the Arizonas was broken up in April, 1855. The company was incorporated in San Francisco as the Arizona Mining and Trading Company. Officers were elected and myself chosen as Superintendent at the mines. Selecting seven of the original members of the company, I commenced operations in June, 1855. May and June are the driest and hottest months in this region and here was an enterprise to be commenced far up in ragged and rugged hills and mountains, the country for leagues and leagues around a trackless, parched desert, the nearest known water forty miles distant, and at midday the thermometer ranging from 110° to 115°.

But within one year the work was accomplished. Laborers and supplies were brought from Sonora; large tanks and dams for holding rainwater were built, stone houses erected, explorations radiating to every point were made for water and grass and to open routes to Sonora, Tucson, River Gila and River Colorado. The mines were opened and considerable ore taken out, ten tons of which were forwarded to San Francisco and from thence to England, and pronounced the best ore that ever came into that market. Thus the famous Ajo mine was opened.

A story of the deprivations, hardships and exposures this company encountered in the prosecution of the work would scarcely be credited. Five months after it commenced there were but two Americans with me. Several left, having had quite enough of desert life. Three lost their lives. One died on the desert; another died from drinking tea made of a poisonous herb by mistake; another nearly died from the same cause, but he survived to have his brains beaten out shortly after while sleeping, by a Mexican.

On the expiration of my term of office, in 1856, I was again elected as Superintendent, and held the office until the following September, when I resigned for the purpose of extending a trade more into the eastern part, and follow up my original intentions to explore in those regions for silver mines.

In the course of a few months I had a trading post at Fort Yuma on the Colorado, one near the Sonora Pueblo of Sonoita, 160 miles southeast of the Colorado and one at Calabasas, 150 miles still further east. In April, 1856, a company of Mexican troops massacred four Americans belonging to CRABB's party at my house near Sonoita, pillaged the store and carried off the clerk, AINSA, a prisoner, to Guaymas. The destruction of this trading post rendered it necessary for me to concentrate all my business at the more distant point, Calabasas. I explored a considerable portion of the central and eastern part of the Territory and the northern section of Sonora, and was more or less engaged in trading and silver mining until March, 1858, when I left for the Eastern States as agent of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company located at Tubac.

Here ends a statement of my personal movements, which may appear unimportant. When information is promulgated, the first inquiry is, "How was that information obtained?" Such as I have to communicate was obtained in following out the various pursuits as stated above.

In the accomplishment of this I have seen much desert country, and little in comparison adapted to agriculture; magnificent mountains, vast stretches of grassy hills and plains, and very little water; many very encouraging mineral districts and very few rich mines; a fine assortment of rocks and very little wood; any number of Mexicans, Pimas, Maricopa, Yuma, Co Copa and Yaequi Indians of the same breed, with a plentiful sprinkling of Apaches of the wild breed, and very few white men; a great many emigrants *en route* and few locating; any number of horses and mules, and few wheel vehicles; droves of cattle, wild and tame, deer, antelope and wild turkeys, and a few bear, thousands of coyotas and a few lobos or large wolves, thousands of small reptiles, and many large rattle-snakes; more hot days than temperate, more temperate days than cold; more health than sickness; more poverty than riches; numerous camping places, and few houses. I have seen a United States fort called Fort Buchanan, delightfully located among the Santa Rita mountains, where it gives the whites and Indians the least possible trouble. I have also seen the monthly depredations of Apaches. I have been cognizant of two hundred murders, assassinations, &c., within the circle of my travels, by Apaches, Mexicans and whites, *but I never knew a natural death to occur during my sojourn in the Territory.* This, in brief, is the outline of what came under my observation.

The Territory now known as Arizona lies between the northern frontier of Sonora and the River Gila, the Rio Grande on the east and the River Colorado on the west. Its area may be estimated a little less than the State of New-York; but the Territorial bill proposes to include a portion of New-Mexico north of the River Gila, which will give a territory of about 75,000 square miles, the whole somewhat larger then the State of Virginia. That portion of Arizona, according to its present limits, lying south of the River Gila, and west of the 111th parallel N. longitude and Sonaca, comprising nearly half the country south of the Gila, does not contain a running stream or living spring of water. Several nomadic bands of Papago Indians exist here by the water holes and wells, which, during a few months of the year—the season of showers—furnish them with a scanty supply; but they do not and cannot cultivate.

The Gila Valley, from the aforesaid parallel to the Colorado, a distance of little over two hundred miles, is very uninteresting, and, from a variety of causes, cannot be made available to any great extent for agricultural purposes. One of the principal causes is that a heavy inundation occurs in the Spring, and sometimes in August, and as all cultivation here is by irrigation, everything like dams, *acequias*, or trenches, with every other species of improvement, would be periodically swept away. In addition to this, most of the bottom which is not pure sand is strongly impregnated with alkali.

The Pimos and Maricopas occupy the only really available point. Thin, small patches of wheat, corn and beans extend along the river a distance of ten miles. Below this, to its mouth, it is a singular fact that not the slightest indication that the bottom has ever been cultivated or inhabited, even by the Indians, can be discovered. The Yuma Indians occupy the point at the junction of the Gila and Colorado, and the bottom of the Colorado immediately below, where they raise some corn pumpkins and melons. Three years ago the brothers BOWLETT attempted to cultivate a short distance above the junction for the purpose of supplying Fort Yuma, but did not succeed. Twenty miles below, on the Colorado, my old friend PHENICK, has a ranch where the grass is good, but I believe he has not succeeded in farming. On two occasions, when I visited this interesting locality, I was greeted by hosts of warm friends in the shape of stalwart mosquitoes, the greater portion of which could claim a blood relationship with me before I departed. PHENICK's only companion and friend was a large-sized donkey, whose ears appear to have faded away before the rapacious attacks of the insects, and in the height of the season it was found necessary to afford the poor beast accommodations in a *bodega* or underground room, entered by an inclined plane.

Willow, cotton-wood and mezquit are found throughout the Gila bottom sufficient for fuel, but for the purposes for which lumber is required they are very inferior. The climate is excessively hot in Summer, and in the Winter months strong and high winds, which raise stifling clouds of sand, prevail. Grass is generally scarce and poor. That portion of the Gila country of which mention has just been made is the locality of the recently-discovered gold placers. If half that has been stated respecting these discoveries proves true, a great change will of course be wrought out. Since the opening of California, we need not be astonished at anything of this nature. There is gold to be found throughout all this desert region, and it is to be hoped that the reports respecting the Gila diggings will prove true, but I have not as yet learned any facts which cause me to place any confidence in the extravagant rumors that are afloat. If gold is found within reasonable distance of the Gila in sufficient quantity to draw a large emigration, the country offers no serious physical obstacles to occupancy by such emigration.

This portion of my picture is sombre, but I shall give it lighter and more agreeable touches when fruitfulness to the subject will admit.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Feast of Guadalupe—Grand Celebration—Popular Demonstration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

The 12th inst. was the Feast Day of Guadalupe, and as the crowning effort of the clergy in these days, the day was the occasion of a more than common display of elegance at the shrine of the patron saint of Mexico. This month has had so far three fast days, which have been celebrated with uncommon *lujo* by the people of this capital. Santa Barbara, the patroness of this city, was honored first in order. This day was celebrated by a grand banquet to the military, and fireworks at night for the benefit of everybody. Next came the day in honor of the Immaculate Conception, the 8th. The night preceding, and all the day of the 8th, were devoted to prayers, processions, military displays, ringing of church bells, cock-fights, bull-fights, and finally grand illuminations and fireworks. The 12th was the finishing-stroke to these strange exhibitions of religion, amusement and the gratification of the most debased appetites. As the Virgin of Guadalupe is the special property of the Church of Mexico I will give you some idea of her history and miraculous appearance.

In the year 1531, before Mexico, or, as it was then called, New-Spain, had been erected into a Vice-Royalty, and while the zealous fathers of the Church were straining every nerve to bring the Indians of this country into their flocks, and for that purpose were bending the Catholic religion in every possible manner in order to adapt it to the natures of the Indians, the following miracle is said to have taken place, and has been recorded as a fact by all native Mexican and Spanish writers of that period. It appears that an Indian named JUAN DIEGO (JOHN JAMES,) had been picked up by the Franciscan monks and was studying the Christian doctrine with them at an establishment the monks had at that time in a portion of this city known as Tlaltelalco. JUAN DIEGO, it appears, was obliged to come every day from his native village, Quatillan, to this city, and the mound of Tepeyac stood by the side of his road. On the morning of the 9th of December, 1531, as the story goes, JUAN DIEGO was passing the mound of Tepeyac, when the most Holy Virgin appeared to him and told him to go, in our name, to the Illustrious Bishop DON FRANCISCO JUAN DE ZUMMARAGA and tell him to come and worship on that spot. JUAN DIEGO tried to fulfill this mission, but the Bishop would not receive him, and on the following morning, as JUAN DIEGO was passing Tepeyac, the Virgin again appeared, and after hearing of the bad success attending her first order, now told JUAN DIEGO: "Return, and tell the Bishop that I, Mary, the Mother of God, have sent you." The second time JUAN DIEGO managed to see the Bishop, but failed to make him believe the story, who demanded proofs. JUAN DIEGO went to Tepeyac for the third time, and Mary, the Mother of God, again appeared on the 12th, and yielding to the demands of the Bishop ordered JUAN to go to the top of the mound and cut roses, an order which JUAN obeyed, although he knew no roses grew there. Still, on this occasion, he found roses, and cutting them brought them to Mary. She threw them in a piece of cloth that JUAN DIEGO wore about his shoulders to keep out the cold, and said to him: "Return once more to the Bishop and tell him that these flowers are proofs of your mission." JUAN DIEGO promptly set out for the Bishop's house in this city, and after a brisk trot appeared before the Bishop, all joy at being able to produce proofs. He unfolded the cloth in which the roses had been placed, "when, lo! there appeared on the rude garment that blessed picture of the Virgin, which, after more than three centuries, still exists." This proof was sufficient for the Bishop, and he took the picture and had it well cared for, and it now forms the great feature of novelty to the foreign curiosity hunter in its position in the Church at the Villa de Guadalupe. The Virgin appeared to JUAN DIEGO once more, and after telling him that she wished the image in his rude piece of dress to be called the "Virgin of Guadalupe," she performed a cure on a member of JUAN DIEGO's family.

This is the principal portion of the history of the Virgin of Guadalupe, although she is reported to have worked many miracles since then, and even now it is supposed she will lend a helping hand to crush down the Liberal party of Mexico. Guadalupe is the patroness of Mexico, and especially of the Indians, as the instrumentality of JUAN DIEGO satisfies the Indians that *Maria de Guadalupe* appeared for their especial benefit. The Villa de Guadalupe is the scene of the miraculous apparition, and a chapel is built upon the mound of Tepeyac, and a large church at its base. The village has many works dedicated to the patroness of Mexico, amongst which is a chapel over what is supposed to be a holy well. This well is a boiling spring that throws up a mineral water that has medicinal properties different from any of the many medicinal springs in this valley.

Every year, on the 12th of December, there is a great religious feast at Guadalupe, which is attended by the Indians far and near. This year the clergy have done their utmost to create all the enthusiasm possible among the Indians against the Constitutionalists. On the 12th there was a grand attendance at the services at the Villa de Guadalupe. The Government dependents turned out in great strength; all the first ladies of this capital visited the holy place during the day, and thousands of Indians came in as usual to see the sights and carry on their little barter, attend Mass, and to return home well filled with *pulque*. I visited the Villa late in the day, and as I passed out in a commodious railroad car, and heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive reverberated against the hill of Tepeyac, I could not help drawing the contrast between the darkness and civilization to be encountered in this beautiful valley at this day. The poor Indians look upon the locomotive with more wonder than upon the "blessed image," and if the holy fathers had the power to give it a supernatural character, the poor ignorant creatures would fall down and worship it. The great majority of the Mexican people do not attend such exhibitions as the Feast of Guadalupe from any innate conviction of duty. The women are scared into it by the clergy, and they operate upon their brothers, husbands and lovers, and induce them to do it for the sake of appearances. This was most apparent on the departure of every train for this city. The American engineer would make the steam-whistle give several shrill snorts, and then cry out—"All aboard." These operations invariably set everybody laughing, and the cry of "Go ahead" was to be heard among the Mexican passengers on all sides. "Go ahead" is an exclamation known to almost every Mexican, and those who do not know what it means use it as a sort of rough explanation of the American character. It is a great pity that it cannot be applied to their own national character; but, unfortunately, the reverse of the cry would be more appropriate.

What with these three feasts and other services, it is estimated that 33,000 masses have been said in these last ten days for the success of the Government forces over the Constitutionalists, and for the subsequent consequences, among which they are wild enough to enumerate the blessing of national peace. Our local gossip has been almost entirely confined to the religious ceremonies, owing to the fact that we have had no late or important news from any quarter.

An incident occurred at the military dinner, given on the day of Santa Barbara, worthy of note, as showing public opinion here on the subject of American intervention—at least amongst a large class of Mexicans. The President's wife attended the dinner, with her children. During the meal she was seen in the lady-like operation of giving her children wine to drink, by sticking her fingers in a wine-glass and then into the mouths of her youngsters. This caused some remark amongst the young officers, and a friend delicately called her attention to what she was doing. Instead of being confused or confounded at the circumstance, she made a merit of it, and said: "I give my children wine to drink to make them strong, in order that they may be able to thrash Yankees." This patriotic remark was the cause of long and loud applause. What have we to hope from a people whose ignorance and vulgarity are excused when these things can be construed as aimed against the Yankees?

Movements of Echeagaray—Doubts About the Victory of Miramon—Proscription.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee* writes from the City of Mexico, Dec. 20:

Since my last letter we have had two battles—one sham and one real; another piece of treachery, and some massacres and spoliations, either legal or illegal.

General ECHEAGARAY, whose military title and small army enable him to assume the air of a great soldier, reached this city a few days ago. During his sojourn here, VILLALVA, the Constitutionalist, took a fancy, at the head of 2,000 men, to pay a visit to the environs of the capital. ZELOAGA, tired of ECHEAGARAY, dispatched him with 400 lancers and 600 bayonets to meet VILLALVA. The two commanders had a brush at a small village named La Calavera, about 12 miles from Mexico. ECHEAGARAY lost about 100 men killed and wounded, and returned boasting a victory which subsequent information moved to exist only on paper. One of his Generals, however, ARTETIA, did succeed in penetrating to Cuantla, with 500 men. Since then we have understood that ARTETIA, being surrounded by VILLALVA's troops, proclaimed the Constitution, and passed over to the Liberals. It is alleged by some that he was compelled to abandon the Government; others affirm that he endeavored to resist them, and was killed. However this may be, it is certain that Cuantla is in possession of the Liberals, and that Cuernavaca, being unsupported, is in great danger, and will probably surrender.

I believe I mentioned to you in my last letter that DEGOLLADO, the Constitutional chief, had driven the Zuloago General, MARQUEZ, from the bridge of Tulotlan, situated about six leagues from Guadalajara. Thereupon MIRAMON left San Luis in haste, at the head of 2,000 men, and went in pursuit of DEGOLLADO, who was in command of his entire force of 6,000 men. After endeavoring to pass the river at various points, he succeeded at length in placing his troops on the other side. On the 18th inst., a laconic dispatch, conceived after the *veni, vidi, vici*, style of CÆSAR, was received from MIRAMON. It is as follows: "I passed the river and defeated DEGOLLADO on the 14th, and entered Guadalajara on the 15th." ZULOAGA had the city bells rung in honor of the victory, but the public receives the news with considerable distrust, and awaits impatiently more trustworthy information. My opinion is that MIRAMON did enter Guadalajara, but ended a meeting with DEGOLLADO by fording the river about a dozen leagues below the camp of the Federal army. But we shall soon see how much truth there is in this boasted triumph. ZULOAGA took advantage of this intelligence to impose a new forced loan on the city, being the second since the 1st of December. It is, however, resisted; and the public, which is incredulous with regard to the reported victory, will not suffer itself to be fleeced any longer.

Two days ago, four Santa Anna Generals were arrested or banished. A conspiracy was to have broken out during the night, and ZULOAGA had his horses harnessed in case of misfortune. Though the movement did not take place, it is only postponed. I learn from good authority that its object is to bestow the Presidency on Mr. ROBLES. The late Minister to Washington was at the National Palace at the time of the arrest of the aforesaid leaders, and had a violent altercation with ZULOAGA, at the end of which he left him in violent anger. I should not be surprised if the next conspiracy we hear of claims ROBLES as its leader.

ECHEAGARAY, who for the last few days has been marching and counter-marching from Mexico to Puebla, and from Puebla to Mexico, without entering either city, is now about six miles from the capital. He belongs to the Robles party, and it is thought that he keeps himself in readiness to support his friend in case of necessity.

The Passage of the Fulton.

A NOTE FROM THE COUNT JOANNES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In accordance with my delegated duty from my fellow-citizens, I have the honour to transmit to you the subjoined document for your courteous publication in your influential journal. Written and submitted by me (with appropriate remarks) to my fellow-passengers at a meeting duly convened, I hereby certify that the subjoined is a true copy of the original, received and adopted by fervent acclamation; and the names duly subscribed. The original is now in my possession, and intended for Capt. WOTTON as a grateful memorial of the heartfelt feelings of the passengers.

I am preparing a narrative-description of this terrible voyage for general information; and which in a few days I shall have the honor to transmit for your acceptance and publication.

In the meantime, as a Brother of the Literati, I have the honor to present the salutations of the New-Year: and to remain in Literary fraternity,

Yours, truly, THE COUNT JOANNES.
(Homme de Lettres.)

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the United States Mail Steamer *Fulton* (Capt. WOTTON) in her December voyage, 1858, from Havre to New-York, feel conscientiously bound to place the following sentiments upon public record, viz:

To Almighty God, the Supreme Father of mankind, and final Disposer of events, we most humbly and piously offer our reverential thanksgiving and gratitude for our present safety in this most perilous and memorable voyage; religiously feeling as humble Christians, that our preservation is alone due to the Paternal Mercy of Divine Providence.

To the Commander of the steamer, JAMES A. WOTTON; the chief officer, Mr. COX; the chief engineer, Mr. THOMPSON, and to the officers, stewardess, and crew, our admiration and gratitude are freely given to their skill and courage, to their heroic fortitude, and resistance against six successive days and nights of increasing storm, tempest and hurricane, which, for their continuance and powers, are without example in the recorded annals of the Ocean.

While we thus publicly thank those brave and skilful men, who, under Divine Providence, have been the worthy agents of our safety, justice demands that the noble vessel itself, the *Fulton*, (so worthy of its name,) should not be passed without our tribute: for a steamship of less strength and excellence of her engines, could not have escaped destruction; and we but serve the sacred cause of human life, by thus bringing this Ocean steamer to the just appreciation of our fellow-citizens and the public generally.

The Count JOANNES, *Homme de Lettres.*
A. H. CLEMENTS, United States Consul.
And all the other passengers.

Signed on board the Mail steamer *Fulton*, off the entrance to New-York Harbor, Jan. 3, 1859.

The Dudley Observatory—Surprise Party on Monday.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

We understand that Dr. GOULD and the accomplished young gentlemen who have acted under him as observers at the Dudley Observatory, were waited upon yesterday by "a surprise party." Messrs. OWEN CORRAN, JAMES KEENAN, RICHARD WINNE, ELISHA MACK, (an Ex-M. P.,) RICHARD PARR, and six others, impelled by a thirst for knowledge and a longing after the unfolding glories of the Heavens, ascended the hill of science, (like the youth in the allegory,) and sought entrance into the Observatory.

The doors being locked, they entered by the windows, and soon were in possession of the premises. They served a written notice on the inmates, (the Director being absent,) and informed them that they need no longer remain in attendance; and that they, the new comers, would complete any observations upon which they were engaged. Remarking some reluctance upon the part of the Astronomical Corps, they immediately proceeded to make some observations of a cursive and discursive character, and of irresistible cogency. In the same manner, the party took possession of the dwelling-house occupied by Dr. GOULD.

The *guarde mobile* of the Coast Survey having abandoned the premises, these aspirants organized themselves into a corps of observers, Mr. MACK, an ex-member of the Star-police, taking the lead. All night long they watched the heavens. The Great Beer was regarded with considerable interest, and also the Dog-star, but they could not be brought near enough by any of the instruments, to give any hope of a fight.

Some very curious results were attained by looking through the reversed ends of the instruments; also some fine effects of refraction through the bottoms of inverted tumblers. We are not able to give the results of these studies as yet, further than to say that O'MULLIGAN's observations on the Dipper and its contents were decidedly contemptuous.

The rumor of the event quickly circulated through the city; and was greatly magnified. One account was that a distinguished General had planned the affair and that it was taken by storm. Another story was that the comet had been levied on by the Sheriff, under an execution; but as no judgment could be found on record this was disproved. These exaggerated reports gradually died away; and by bedtime the public of Albany went to sleep with considerable self-confidence and civic pride, such as men are entitled to feel, who, regarding the celestial body as part of the outskirts of the city, its suburbs as it were, had put it under the charge of an extra city police.

The Scientific Council and Director and the Observers must console themselves with the idea that here, in this State, we turn out our Governors and Judges, our legislators and officials annually, in mid-Winter; and that in this we claim to observe only that law of rotation which governs the celestial as well as the terrestrial world.

THE CANCEMI TRIAL.

Protest of Cancemi's Counsel Against the Legality of his Conviction.

Our readers probably remember that at the close of CANCEMI's trial, Mr. ASHMEAD, as one of his counsel, presented a protest against its legality, and desired that he might be permitted to read it before the prisoner was sentenced; the request was denied both when urged as a legal right and asked as an act of courtesy. The document commences with a detailed narration of the circumstances attending the murder, which the counsel deem conclusive of CANCEMI's innocence, and which it is not necessary to publish. The legal argument relates to matters of public moment, and we give it entire, believing that it will be read with interest not only by the members of the bar, but the public at large. Mr. ASHMEAD asserts that the whole of the proceedings of the General Term, sentencing the defendant in the existing condition of the record, *is without precedent either in England or America, and without authority of law.* He says:

"A word or two in respect to the last trial, which took place before his Honor, Justice INGRAHAM. It resulted, as the record and *postea* before the Court show, in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Its effect is to save the prisoner's life, although it leaves the measure of his punishment discretionary with the Court, and the incarceration to which he may be subjected can be extended to the term of his natural life. We do not propose, on this latter account, to disturb or interfere with the verdict which has been rendered, because it is the desire of the prisoner that it shall be suffered to remain; and, we have no right, in a cause involving so momentous an issue as life or death, to incur the slightest hazard. It is, as far as the charge of murder is concerned, an acquittal by the jury, and the verdict cannot be set aside for any irregularities, unless at his own instance. His consent to set it aside is not only not given, but is expressly and directly withheld. In respect to two matters which occurred upon the last trial, we desire to put ourselves right before the profession, so that when this memorable case is in the future canvassed and discussed—as it must and will be—we may be subjected to no misrepresentations or misconstructions; for as we took no objections that we did not believe to be well founded in law, so we are especially desirous that, if possible, we shall in the end be demonstrated to be right. We allude to the pleas in bar, which his honor, the Judge, declined to receive and which were filed with the Clerk of the Court. They were pleas of *autrefois convict*, and once in jeopardy under the State and Federal Constitutions, the latter being pleas peculiar to the United States, the form of which is given in the last edition of WHARTON's Criminal Precedents. They are pleas which were held to be proper in two adjudicated cases, (Com. *vs.* Cook, 6 Searg Rawle, 578, and Com. *vs.* Cline, 3 Rawle, 498,) where, upon demurrers to the pleas by the Attorney-General, they were held to be sufficient in law, and the demurrers were overruled, and the prisoner in each case discharged, although the offences alleged were capital. They were both cases in which the defendants were sought to be tried again, and in one of them upon the same indictment. The Jurors in each instance had been discharged by the Court, in consequence of alleged inability to agree upon a verdict, when no actual necessity existed for such discharge. Now, what we wish to remark here, is, that in our judgment these pleas ought to have been received, and that the Judge who tried the cause had no authority whatever to reject them; that, in a criminal case, pleas in bar can be interposed at any time before the actual commencement of the trial; and BLACKSTONE says: "That though in civil actions, when a man has his election what plea in bar to make, he is concluded by that plea, and cannot resort to another if that be determined against him, yet, in criminal prosecutions, *in favorem vitæ*, the law allows many pleas by which a prisoner may escape death, but only one plea in consequence whereof it can be inflicted." Silence, we affirm that the refusal of the Judge at Circuit to receive these pleas in bar, and to compel the Attorney-General to reply or demur to them, is the first case in which it has been done in the criminal jurisprudence of either England or America. It has no parallel either in ancient or modern times. The General Term did not send down an issue to be tried, assimilating it to the case of an issue sent out of Chancery to a Court of Common Law, but this Court sent down, as the order shows upon its face, the indictment to be tried, and that carried with it the necessity to receive every and any plea upon the trial which the law permitted a defendant to interpose, and the place or court in which the indictment was tried took from him none of his legal rights and constitutional privileges. He could certainly have withdrawn his plea of Not Guilty and have pleaded Guilty, and he could have interposed any new plea in bar, which the law held to be sufficient. That the plea of once in jeopardy was an admissible plea, and could be interposed, was admitted in the argument by the Attorney-General himself, before the Court of Appeals, when this case was last before that tribunal. It is reported in 7 Abbott's Practice Reports, 271. At page 296, in concluding his argument, the Attorney-General says: "Should the Court order a new trial, there can be no question that we shall have the case again before this Court on a plea of having been once put in jeopardy on former conviction." The new trial was granted, and now the Circuit Judge gravely holds, that no such plea can be received from the prisoner at the Circuit. Two recent cases of a plea of once in jeopardy are also to be found in Arkansas: (Atkins *vs.* State, 16 Ark. 558; Nelson *vs.* State, 16 Ark. 691.) We, therefore, wish it understood, that in making no motion here respecting these pleas or the ruling of the Judge upon them, it is not because we have any doubt as to the sufficiency of the exceptions taken; but we allude to the matter at this time, that it might be understood that we have in no particular altered or changed our opinion on this point, and that we protest against any decision in this case being quoted in future proceedings as a precedent, as we consider it fraught with fearful and perilous consequences to human life and human liberty.

We will add, that we were prepared to show, that had these pleas in bar been received, that of once in jeopardy must unquestionably have prevailed. A juror was withdrawn without any legal or moral necessity, during the trial, and the trial was thus broken up, and no verdict was asked or received from the jurors who had been sworn and impanneled on the third trial of the defendant. A Court can discharge a jury in a capital case without verdict: but, it can only be done where some great and supervening necessity arises during the trial, which makes it necessary. We examined every case found in the books on this subject, beginning with the early one of MARSHALL, in 1 Anderson's Reports, 103, being the first instance on record in which a Jury was discharged in a capital case, without verdict; and coming down to the most modern reported case, we have no doubt this plea ought to have prevailed and the prisoner been discharged. We allude to this as our justification for having interposed these pleas, because they involved substantial and constitutional rights. We believe, in the language of a great Judge, "that in the legal as well as the popular sense, a defendant is in jeopardy the instant he is called to stand on his defence; for, from that moment, every movement of the prosecution is an attack upon his life, and he cannot be said to be put out of jeopardy until a verdict of acquittal is rendered by the Jury."

These rejected pleas are, unquestionably, a part of the record, and it is impossible to see how they can be passed over or disregarded, and how the eyes of the judges can be closed to their inspection. These are, it is admitted, tranquil times, and we know that what was done at the Circuit was meant to be right; but a Court can only look to the face of the record, and the judgment given upon it, is recorded as a precedent for other times. The common law forms, which gave the right to a defendant to plead double in criminal cases, and permitted him to interpose as many pleas in bar as he pleased, to which the Constitution of the State and Union added the additional plea of once in jeopardy, were slowly asserted to be the shield of liberty by the Hampdens, Russels and Sydneys of other days. This privilege of pleading in bar, neither the Constitution of the United States, nor any State Legislature in the Union has abridged, and the right stands exactly where it stood when it was brought, with the common law, to this country by our ancestors as their cherished birth-right. It appears to us, that there can be no just reason why, under these circumstances, this Court should be less circumspect of human life than the Court of King's Bench in England. A record which should exhibit the rejection of these pleas would not stand for a moment the scrutiny of the crown lawyers, or of any Court of Error in England, and we believe that the refusal to receive them would not be tolerated by any Court of Error in the United States, for they contained matters of substance, which protected the enjoyment of life, and secured important constitutional rights to an accused. We allude to the topic that we might be right upon the record, and that it may not be supposed that our faith in the sufficiency of these pleas in bar, and the exceptions taken to their rejection at the Circuit, is at all shaken. We believe now, as then, that the Court should have entertained these pleas and discharged the prisoner.

One other remark in respect to these pleas. The refusal to receive them, when tendered by the prisoner, shows how, where one great rule of criminal proceeding is transgressed, that consequences productive of the greatest embarrassment and confusion usually flow from it. This is eminently so in the present case; and how this, or any Court, in the present condition of the record, can proceed to sentence the defendant, we cannot perceive. That the pleas filed with the Court are a part of the record, has been determined by the Court of Appeals in this very case, and justly so; for they held that the record is made up of all the old branches of the proceedings to which exceptions might be taken and error assigned below. That error might be assigned to the ruling of a judge rejecting proper pleas will hardly be questioned by any lawyer. How, then, stands the case before the General Term? In the anomalous position of being asked to proceed to sentence a prisoner, with half of his pleas in bar standing on the records of the Court, which have not been replied to by the Attorney-General, nor disposed of in any way. A judgment under such circumstances has never been rendered in any Court subject to the forms of the Common law, and unless it be done in the present case, will probably never be done anywhere. Should the Court sentence the defendant, the close of his case will be more remarkable than have been any of the extraordinary proceedings which attended its progress; and, if it has heretofore drawn to it professional scrutiny, and public attention, its close will more significantly attract and fix it. It will establish two positions never heretofore understood to be law anywhere where human rights and human liberty are properly appreciated, and which, in our judgment, must cause the friends of humanity and liberty to shudder. They are these:

First—That it is discretionary with the Judge trying a capital case to receive from a prisoner what pleas in bar he chooses, and to reject others; and,

Second—That a Court may try, and convict a defendant after a trial, on one of his pleas in bar, and then proceed to sentence and imprison, or execute him, while his other pleas in bar continue undisposed of.

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

Divorce Granted to Mrs. Bennett.

DECISION OF JUDGE WALDO.

A telegram from New-Haven, yesterday, announced the decision of the Court in the Bennett Divorce case, granting the petition of Mrs. BENNETT. We copy from the New-Haven *Journal and Courier* the decision of Judge WALDO in full:

This case has been under my attention so long, and as I have to commence the trial of another case in another place to-morrow, I have concluded to decide it now. I will not go into details, but will give merely the results. As has been correctly stated, this is a petition for divorce, brought by Mary A. Bennett *vs.* George Bennett, charging him with the commission of two of the matrimonial offences which the Statute of this State renders sufficient to warrant the granting of petitions of this kind. The first offence charged is intolerable cruelty, and the other is such misconduct as destroys the happiness of petitioner, and defeats the purposes of the marriage relation. The defendant answers this petition by saying, in the first place, that these allegations are not true; he also sets up, that the acts committed by him have been condoned and forgiven; he alleges further, that since the commencement of this petition the parties have cohabited together as man and wife; also, that the petitioner herself has been guilty of all the violations of duty charged upon him; that she has been guilty of such misconduct as destroys his happiness, and defeats the purposes of the marriage relation. The reply, on the part of the petitioner, is, in the first place, reaffirming allegations in the petition, and denying any condonation, and alleging that the cohabitation was from coercion and necessity; and while thus cohabiting, the the respondent has been guilty of other misconduct. This replication is traversed or denied on the part of the respondent.

The evidence as to facts set up by Dr. B., in his answer, I understood, while this petition was on trial, might be applied either to the petition of Mrs. B., or to the petition of Dr. B., asking a divorce from her, so that both may be considered as on trial.

In relation to the law of this case, to which my attention has been called—before the year 1843, no divorce in Connecticut could be granted for the causes here set up in these petitions. As early as 1667, the Legislature of Connecticut made provisions for divorce from the bonds of matrimony; in the act then passed, now almost 200 years ago, it provided that divorces might be granted for adultery, willful absence, with total neglect of duty for three years, seven years' absence unheard of, and for fraudulent contract. The law so remained from that time to 1843, when, in consequence of the numerous applications made to the Legislature, and of the trouble and expense of applying to that body, a law was passed, adding two other matrimonial offences, for which Courts could grant divorces, namely, habitual intemperance and intolerable cruelty. These causes, it was then thought, embraced nearly all the causes of divorce for which petitions would be brought; but in 1845, the Supreme Court of Errors so construed the language of the statute, "intolerable cruelty," as to disappoint many members of the profession, and to circumscribe the operation of the law. The case decided was the case of SHAW *vs.* SHAW. In which the Court say that the cruelty must be of such a character as to be intolerable and not to be borne. The Courts in Great Britain have defined legal cruelty to be such as endangers the life or health of the party. These Courts say that *words* cannot amount to legal cruelty. I had occasion last Summer to examine this subject very critically and at great length in a case I had at Hartford. I examined the English authorities in these cases, and I found from a compilation of them that the facts more generally adduced, were, first, personal ill-treatment, such as blows or bodily injury; secondly, threats of such a description as would excite in the mind a sense of personal danger; excluding all words of contumacy and reproach.

The first question in this case is this: Has the petitioner proved that respondent has inflicted upon her blows or bodily injury, or threats of such a description as to excite a fear of personal injury? I cannot go into to this body of facts which I listened to for twenty days, and which I have collated with great care. It is sufficient to say I must answer the question in the affirmative. I think I must find the first question in the affirmative—that the respondent has inflicted blows, and that he has used threats towards her of a character to excite fears of bodily harm. I might allude to the acts which took place in the presence of the brother of defendant, when that brother felt called upon to almost seize hold of defendant to prevent violence. The Legislature, in 1849, added still further to the list of criminal offences, so as to make the law more nearly correspond with the views of those who had been engaged in the passage of the law of 1843. In 1849 this new provision was inserted. This misconduct, in my judgment, provided for by the law of 1849, consists of acts of annoyance which do not amount to intolerable cruelty, such as asperities of temper, indulging in violent bursts of passion, words of abuse and reproach, sobbing and various acts of unkindness, and neglect of attentions due to married life, the innumerable annoyances which are sometimes resorted to by an ill-disposed person to torment another." It is difficult to define it; the statute defines itself. I would say here that I do not entertain, but repudiate the idea that the Superior Court has jurisdiction upon everything in reference to divorce which the Legislature might pass upon. But the Court, when called upon, must find such facts as will satisfy the mind of the trier that the purposes of the marriage relations are defeated, and the happiness of the petitioner destroyed. When these facts are found the duty of the Court is plain. In this case I have no difficulty in finding these facts in the affirmative. I will not allude to the evidence, because I do not deem it necessary to go through the almost thousand facts to which I have listened. These facts being found, the petitioner would be entitled to a divorce. If there was nothing else in the case. But the respondent says these acts have been condoned. Condonation, the books all say, is an act of the mind, and literally means forgiveness. It is nothing else. A matrimonial offence is condoned when the party offending has been forgiven by the party aggrieved. It may be expressed or implied. If expressed, there can be no doubt. When implied, there may be much doubt. We have already, in Connecticut, decided that the crime of adultery may be condoned. If the wife cohabits, knowingly, or having probable means of knowledge of the commission of the crime, she can have no divorce for that act. There has been considerable controversy in this country and in England whether cruelty can be condoned, but it is well settled now that it may be, the same as adultery. But, not like adultery, cohabitation is not necessarily a bar to the wife's suit; and for very good reason. Such cohabitation may be voluntary, or may not be forced or fraudulently brought about by the husband, and whether such connubial acts act as a bar, must depend on the circumstances of each case. Is there evidence enough to satisfy the mind of the trier that of the party offended has forgiven the offence? If such conduct may be condoned, I think that any of the causes for offence may be condoned. Any of the matrimonial offences, when the party fairly, voluntarily and unhesitatingly forgives the other party. Here there was one act of condonement on Aug. 23, 1855. The contract then made expressed in terms what the law implies. To every condonation the *law* attaches the condition that like offences shall not be repeated,

Trust that I will be found as ready to defend the institutions, and to resist all encroachments upon it, as any man in the Commonwealth. In doing this I will be defending and protecting my own interests and property, as well as the interests and property of my fellow citizens.

If the people of Virginia shall elect me to the position for which I have been nominated by those whom you have the honor to represent, I pledge myself to a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office with reference solely to the advancement of the prosperity, the protection of the rights, and the preservation of the interests, institutions, and honor of our noble old Commonwealth.

For the polite terms in which you have communicated the action of the Convention, accept my thanks.

I am, truly, your fellow citizen,

JOHN LETCHER.

James Barbour, James G. Paxton, Nat. Tyler, A. G. Pendleton, and John Brannon, Esqs., Committee.

A Letter to Judge Breese.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We are furnished with the following copy of a letter addressed to the Hon. SIDNEY BREESE, of Illinois, by the Hon. WILLIAM JR STEPHENSON, member elect of the Illinois Legislature, from Clay, Jasper and Richland Counties. It will be seen that Mr. STEPHENSON declares his unalterable intention, being elected as a Democrat, to cast his vote for Judge DOUGLAS for United States Senator:

PLANTERS' HOUSE, St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1858.

The Hon. SIDNEY BREESE—*Sir:* I have learned since I have been in this city, that you had made inquiry of *Mr. ENOS*, editor of a *Republican newspaper* in my district, as to the probability of influencing my vote in the Illinois Legislature, on the United States Senatorship. From the *peculiar manner* by which this is sought to be effected, I deem it a duty to myself as well as to my constituents, to say that I was *elected* as a Democrat, favorable to the reelection of the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS. I am *personally* in favor of his reelection, and shall unquestionably cast my vote for him.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. J. STEPHENSON.

Pennsylvania—First Congressional District

THOMAS B. FLORENCE publishes, in the Philadelphia papers, an elaborate defence of his right to the seat in Congress from the First District of Pennsylvania, contested by Mr. KEAN, and avows his intentions as follows:

"I assert that, having been chosen as the Representative of the people of the First Congressional District in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, by a majority of the qualified electors thereof, I shall claim and insist upon my rights to a seat therein, and shall endeavor honestly, faithfully, and to the best of my ability, to serve the true interests of the people of the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE."

The Pacific Railroad—Views of the Administration Organ.

From the Washington Union.

There are many considerations connected with this great measure calculated to fix the attention of the public mind. All must perceive that the road is a work not only of great national utility in a commercial and business point of view, but of absolute necessity as connected with the immediate operations of the Government.

It has been demonstrated that no system of national defences for the United States can be either complete or efficient without a railroad to the Pacific. No other means of communication will secure the necessary celerity in the transportation of supplies and munitions of war. Moreover, the existence of such a work is a great security against war. We have already incurred expense and liability in the suppression of insurrection in Utah and Indian depredations in Oregon and Washington Territories sufficient in amount to construct a railroad to the Pacific. Had this work been *commenced* seven years ago, as it should have been, such would have been the influx of American settlers and rifles into that region, that these conflicts never would have occurred—thus saving both treasure and loss of human life.

It is obvious that the theatre of another war on land between this country and any power possessing sufficient navy to embark in it, would be transferred to the shores of the Pacific. There are many considerations to produce such a result. The main region between the coast range and the ocean, from San Diego to Puget Sound, a distance of near 1,500 miles in length, and averaging at least 100 miles in depth, is a rich agricultural district, abounding in supplies and tempting booty. East of this tract of country are mountains abounding in gold fields and rich mines for nearly the whole distance. It would be easy for an enemy to effect a landing at several of the fine harbors on this coast, now comparatively unfortified. Once in possession of the country, it would be very difficult to dislodge them. By seizing on the mines, and especially on the extensive quartz-mills already in operation, and in the process of erection, England or France would derive from the mines revenue sufficient to pay the cost of the war. In the meantime, the Isthmus routes would all be closed, and every port on the Pacific, not in the actual possession of the enemy, in a state of blockade.

Nor would a movement of this sort be limited to our own possessions on the Pacific. Either with or without the approbation of the Mexican Government, it would embrace in its operations all the Northern States of Mexico and the ports in Lower California and Sonora. It cannot be disguised that the whole Pacific coast is at this moment a most tempting prize to any powerful and ambitious ruler.

At present this Government has no adequate means of defending its Pacific possessions. With the Isthmus closed, and its own ports on the Atlantic and Pacific blockaded, it would have no way of relieving California and Oregon except by a long, tedious, and expensive overland march. The difficulties attending such a movement are properly appreciated, and have often been dwelled on by officers of the army. It would be almost impossible to find in the intermediate country, after leaving the Rio Grande, water and forage sufficient to sustain any considerable army. It would be a march of six months to encounter an enemy already entrenched, amply supplied, and in full possession of the country. Mr. Secretary DAVIS, while at the head of the War Office, in his report upon this subject, said most pertinently and ably:

"In the first years of a war with any great maritime power, the communication by sea could not be relied upon for the transportation of supplies from the Atlantic to the States. Our naval peace establishments would not furnish adequate convoys for the number of storeships which it would be necessary to employ, and storeships alone, laden with supplies, could not undertake a voyage of 50,000 miles, passing numerous neutral ports, where an enemy's armed vessels, even of the smallest size, might lie in wait to intercept them.

The only line of communication, then, would be overland; and by this it would be impracticable, with any means heretofore used, to furnish the amount of supplies required for the defence of the Pacific frontier. At the present prices over the best parts of this route the expense of land transportation alone for the annual supplies of provisions, clothing, camp equipage, and ammunition for such an army as it would be necessary to maintain there, would exceed $20,000,000; and to maintain troops and carry on defensive operations under those circumstances the expense per man would be six times greater than it is now; the land transportation of each field twelve-pounder, with a due supply of ammunition for one year would cost $2,500; of each twenty-four pounder and ammunition, $9,000; and of the sea-coast gun and ammunition, $12,000. The transport of ammunition for a year, for 1,000 sea coast guns, would cost $10,000,000. But the expense of transportation would be vastly increased by a war; and at the rates that were paid, on the Northern frontier, during the last war with Great Britain, the above estimates would be trebled. The time required for the overland journey would be from four to six months. In point of fact, however, supplies for such an army could not be transported across the Continent. On the arid and barren belts to be crossed, the limited quantities of water and grass would soon be exhausted by the numerous draught animals required for heavy trains, and over such distances forage could not be carried for their subsistence."

Every statesman must be impressed with the fact, that from the exposed and isolated condition of California, Oregon and Washington, they are exposed to constant danger from the policy and ambition of the British Government, and have, therefore, the right to demand adequate means of defence. This nothing can effect so cheaply and with such efficiency as a railroad, over which large bodies of troops can be moved with rapidity.

It will occur readily to every statesman that the Pacific region is separated from the rest of the Union by chains of mountains and arid deserts, and without any very strong identity of interests with the other States. At present its commerce is almost as convenient to London and Havre as to New-York. It is a country abounding not only in minerals, but in all products calculated to make a people feel that they are, in truth, independent of other States and nations. It is the finest wheat country in the world. With cheap labor it could produce cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and tea in great abundance. It abounds in the finest timber in the world for ship-building, and all other purposes. So long as its people are thus left without any adequate overland communication with the Atlantic, they must be forced to calculate the value of the Union. The ports on the Pacific must command the commerce with Asia and the vast region which that designation comprehends. An independent government would cost the people of the Pacific no more than the present arrangement, and, with free ports open to the commerce of the world, would greatly enhance their material prosperity.

They have more than once manifested some signs of restiveness under past neglect. During the progress of the late Vigilance Committee of San Francisco an independent Government was suggested, and a revolution favored by many of its prominent members and supporters. The scheme was indignantly frowned down by a people loyal to the Union. Yet it is necessary that something should be done to produce a greater community of interests and strengthen the bonds between the Atlantic and Pacific. Nothing can effect this but a railroad, which will afford a ready, rapid and cheap channel of communication and at the same time fill the intermediate country with an industrious population, dependent, commercially and otherwise, upon the Union.

The various *filibuster* movements that have proceeded from California have a deeper significance than the transient ambition of a few individuals. The people of the Pacific look with anxiety upon the probable fate of the Northern States of Mexico or Lower California, a country completely disorganized, and so sparsely populated that a well-appointed force of 2,000 men would overrun and subdue the whole country. There is more danger than appears on the surface of affairs that a movement which should combine the whole of our present possessions on the Pacific, and annex to that country Lower California, and the Northern States of Mexico, would be not only popular in itself on the Pacific, but eminently successful.

The commencement of a railroad would at once nip all these projects in the bud, and at the same time strengthen the Government, and unite fraternally every section of the Union. Neglect, on the other hand, of this great national duty cannot fail to produce not only alienation in feeling, but necessary measures of self-preservation on the part of the Pacific States.

If the vast country on the Pacific were to declare itself independent of this Union, open its ports free, which would send all its gold direct to Europe, adopt a peon law for Asiatic and Indian labor, and thus embark in the growth of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, it would produce a revolution in American commerce and prosperity to which the history of the world affords no parallel. And yet all this is not only practicable, but of easy solution and accomplishment.

Let your statesmen, then, elevate themselves above the miserable factions of the day, and secure, while in their power, the great interests of a vast empire. It is the interest of all political parties to put this question out of the way at the present session of Congress. We predict that the party that blunders in relation to it is wrecked for the next ten years. It is a question which cannot be controlled by the politicians. The Republican and American parties are obnoxiously committed to it. The Democratic Party took strong ground in favor of the measure in the Cincinnati Convention of 1856. President BUCHANAN avowed himself its champion in the canvass of 1855, and has not failed in every annual message to Congress to urge its consummation upon the Federal Legislature. It is too late, therefore, for either of the great political parties to tamper with the subject, or evade the issue by any artful dodge. Presidential aspirants should dig their political graves along the track of the Pacific Railroad. It is certain to pass along, and it will not be pleasant to have their enemies pointing out their tomb stones from the cars of the first through-train.

It is well known that Mr. WILSON and several of his Republican associates voted against the road in the last session of Congress. The result of the recent California election shows how their course was appreciated in that State.

It is a common subterfuge to avow friendship for a measure, and yet always denounce the particular provisions of any bill that can be presented. We think the time has gone by when a member of Congress can pursue that course, and yet palm himself off as a friend of the measure. The road cannot go to every man's house, or through every member's district. Neither can any bill, in all its details, entirely satisfy the views of every Senator and Representative. We should have no legislation on any subject, if every project of a law was required to contain that measure of unanimity.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Amos Johnson died at his residence in Redfield, Oswego County, N. Y., Dec. 7, at the age of nearly 100 years. He was born at Middletown, Conn., Sept. 16, 1760; enlisted in the army at the age of 17, and bore an honorable part in the stirring scenes of the Revolution, upon the Hudson and its vicinity, and in later years was fond of detailing his reminiscences of Washington. Colonel Johnson's first vote was cast for Washington for President, and thereafter he voted at seventy annual elections. He held a Captain's commission in the Light Infantry under the venerable John Jay; also, that of Major-Commandant under Governor George Clinton; and at a later period, after his removal, more than fifty years ago, to Redfield, he received the appointment of Colonel of a regiment from his own town and adjoining places. Colonel Johnson had four children, two of whom survive him.—Deacon Johnson, of Lenox, Madison County, and Mrs. Jerome, wife of the Hon. H. H. Jerome, late of Rochester, now of Palmyra. The Colonel lived to a great age, following a regular method of life, aiming at temperance in all things; generally rose from the table with an appetite not fully satisfied; was strict in his hours of reading, family devotion and rest, retired at 9 o'clock, and bore an irreproachable character.

Major-Gen. WM. TURNOR has just died at his residence in Curzon-street, May-fair, London, aged 79. The deceased served in Hanover with the Fourteenth Regiment in 1805 and 1806. He next proceeded to Spain, and served in the campaign of 1808 and 1809, including the battle of Corunna; also in the expedition to Walcheren, and was at the siege of Flushing in 1809. The gallant General served throughout the campaign of 1815, and shared the dangers and glories of Waterloo.

Francis Adincourt, an old citizen of Troy, N. Y., died in that city Jan. 1, aged 85. He was a native of France, came to this country in 1783; settled first in Massachusetts, and served an apprenticeship as a printer with Isaiah Thomas, in Worcester; afterwards removed to Lansinghuig, N. Y., and established there the *Farmers' Register*.

Captain LABBE, of the Engineers serving in Cochin China, died on the 29th September, on board the Admiral's flag-ship *Nemesis*, in consequence of a fall from his horse while making a reconnaissance of the enemy's position. He was born at Lille in 1820.

Col. Perceval, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords, died Dec. 9, aged 72 years, after a protracted illness.

PERSONAL.

The King of Prussia has not been much improved in Italy, if we may credit the following account from a Florence correspondent: "The royal patient was perfectly sane at day, received his guests, chatted, laughed, and was quite jolly; the dinner was announced, the company marched in, the King of course took his place at the head of the table, and everybody waited for him to set the example to put their spoons in their mouths. But instead of doing what was expected of him, his Majesty deliberately washed his face in the soup, and then sat complacently smiling on his friends, the long strings of vermicelli hanging down over his eyes and nose, and in his hair and moustache. You may imagine the effect; no one dared to laugh, however, and they had to sit out the dinner with this ridiculous figure-head covered with gravy, (for he sternly refused towels,) talking to them all the while."

We can state upon authority, says the London *Times*, that the attack of illness from which the Lord Mayor has been suffering has not been so severe as might have been inferred from a paragraph taken from one of the provincial papers. His Lordship, when taken ill last Monday week, never lost consciousness, and was able to walk to his carriage without assistance. We are happy to state that he is rapidly improving, and it is hoped will be able shortly to resume his official duties.

In Russia, the right of literary property belongs to the heirs of the author for 25 years after his decease. The Emperor Alexander has just doubled that period in favor of the children of the poet Pouchkine, who was killed in a duel in 1837. A bookseller has purchased from them their right for 128,000 francs.

Mademoiselle Theresa Ferni, the sister of Carolina and Virginia, who are now delighting the Viennese by their performances on the violin, met with a terrible accident on the 5th Dec., at Lausanne. The wheel of a railway carriage went over the left arm of the poor girl and completely crushed it.

Neal Dow writes to the Montreal *Witness* in correction of statements made abroad by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New-York, to the effect that the Maine Law had proved ineffectual in Maine. Mr. Dow insists that drunkenness has decreased more than one-half since the enactment of that Law.

M. Ernest Maurice Arndt, the well-known author of *Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?* has been sentenced at Zweibrücken, in Rhenish Bavaria, to two months' imprisonment. The offence of which M. Arndt was guilty was the publication of a work entitled *Wanderings and Communications with Baron Stein.*

A letter from Florence, in the *Independante*, of Turin, states that the King of Prussia's health has not improved there, and that the air of Florence does not seem to agree with him. He never goes out, and the Queen is seldom seen in public.

Mr. R. B. Rhett, Jr., writes that his father will not stand as a candidate for Congress from the Third District of South Carolina, because "the scramble for a seat in Congress would be extremely distasteful to his feelings, and derogatory to his dignity." The latter plea is good.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina, has been reelected a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, and returns thanks for the honor (Dec. 15) in a letter stating that no event could have been more unexpected, or have created more surprise. He accepts the office.

Mr. Robert Stoepel's new cantata "Hiawatha," shortly to be produced at Boston, is divided into fourteen parts, which are to be connected in the performance by recitations from the poem itself.

Col. Geo. R. Fall, a native of Nashville, Tenn., is proposed as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Mississippi. He has been a resident of Mississippi for many years.

The Earl of Clarendon has been paying a visit to his Wiltshire estates, and has allotted a piece of land for the erection of better national school premises, with a promise of further liberal aid.

Lieutenant-Colonel Faidherbe, Governor of Senegal, has just married at Lille, his niece and goddaughter, with whom he will in a few days start for the Colony.

Advices from Stockholm state that Prince Oscar, Duke of Ostgothland, and second son of the King, has been named Lieutenant-General and Vice-Admiral.

Mr. Sherrod is in New-Orleans, soliciting contributions for the publication of books in raised letters for the use of the blind in the United States. Twenty two thousand dollars have already been obtained.

Mr. H. T. Greene, of Sandusky, Ohio, is said to be the original "Toby" in Herman Melville's "Typee," whose remarkable escapes and vicissitudes the readers of that book will remember.

General Trias and Admiral Zerman, leading members of the Liberal Party in Mexico, have arrived in New-Orleans.

Hans von Bulow, son-in-law and scholar of Liszt, has been appointed *Hof pianist* (chief pianist) to the Prince Regent of Prussia.

Lord Brougham has left Paris for his seat at Cannes, where he purposes remaining until shortly before the opening of Parliament.

General Pierce, the Ex-President of the United States, is now staying in the Island of Capri.

The Prince of Wales will leave Berlin on the 14th of December, for Cologne, where he will make a short stay.

Mr. D. K. McRae has been selected as the orator of the Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, for next Commencement.

New-Year's presents were made by the season ticket passengers on sundry railroads in Boston, to favorite conductors.

Gen. Comonfort is in St. Louis.

Travelers from New-York to Philadelphia will hereafter be relieved from the necessity of landing at Kensington during the Winter season, and making their way thence to the city. By an arrangement with the Southwark and Frankford Railroad Company, passengers are now conveyed, without delay, from Kensington depôt to the terminus of the new route, at the usual city car-fare.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 5.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PRACTICE ON REMOVING CAUSES TO THIS COURT—COLLECTOR'S SUITS—CERTIORARI.

JAN. 5.—*Innocencio de Abranches* vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was a motion to set aside proceedings on the part of the defendant. An action having been commenced in the Superior Court of New-York City by the plaintiff against the defendant, in which the summons and complaint had been served but not filed, the defendant filed a petition in this Court, praying that the suit might be transferred from the Superior Court to this Court, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1833,43, (4 Statutes at Large, p.633,) as being an action against him as Collector of this port. On this petition he obtained a *certiorari* to the Clerk of the Superior Court, to certify the proceedings on file in that Court. The Clerk made his return to the *certiorari* that there were no proceedings in the action on file in his office. Defendant's attorneys, on this return, entered a rule for the plaintiff to declare in this Court within twenty days, which rule was served upon the plaintiff's attorneys, who admitted service of it, but failed to declare in accordance with it, whereupon defendant's attorneys entered judgment of nonsuit against the plaintiff, and judgment for costs. These proceedings of the defendant, the plaintiff now moved to set aside, claiming that the suit was not lawfully removed into this Court, because it did not appear in the defendant's petition, where he was served with process in the Superior Court, or what the process was or what the cause of action was in that suit; and claiming also, that as the Clerk of the Superior Court returned that there were no proceedings on file in his office, there was no foundation for the suit here, and no order could have legally been entered therein.

Held by the Court—That it would not be a very violent presumption to presume that the process for a suit in the Superior Court of New-York City was served in this District, where the defendant resided; but that point need not be decided, because the admission by plaintiff's attorneys of service of the rule to declare waived any informality attending the removal of the cause to this Court. That all which is required by the statute is that it shall appear from the petition that the defendant was sued on account of acts done by him under the revenue laws of the United States, which does appear by the petition. The law does not require a statement of the cause of action or the kind of process. That the *certiorari* or *habeas corpus* required by the statute are neither of them required for the removal of the cause to this Court. They are intended to bring up the record and proceedings, and to notify the State Court that the cause has been already removed. That this being so, the practice of the defendant's attorneys upon the return of the Clerk of the Superior Court was regular, and the motion to set aside the non-suit must be denied.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for defendant, Mr. Dwight.

COUNTERFEITING.

Martin V. Shears was put on trial for counterfeiting. The evidence showed that he resided at Montgomery, in Orange County; that officers went to his house to search for stolen property, and found there concealed in a clock, some counterfeit quarter and half dollars, which Sheors said were left with him by his cousin. There was also found a bottle of acid, and in the field near the house, some plaster of Paris moulds, some of which had been gouged out, but not so completely but that an impression of a quarter dollar was found in two of them. There was no evidence of actual manufacture. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence. For prosecution, Mr. Dwight; for the prisoner, Mr. Ridgway.

THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS.

Amelia Edwards and Samuel James were put on trial, also charged with counterfeiting. Judge Stewart, the counsel for Amelia Edwards being absent, Mr. Joachimssen was assigned by the Court to act as her counsel.

The evidence given was similar to that already published, showing that these parties were in the house where the counterfeiting materials were found; that Edward Edwards, who pleaded guilty yesterday, spoke of the woman and to her as his wife; that James came to the door in his shirt-sleeves and had been traced to this house three times before; that all had clothes there which they put on before leaving the house.

Mr. Joachimssen claimed that the jury should acquit his client as being the wife of Edwards, and therefore presumptively under his control.

Messrs. Ashmead & Blankman, counsel for James, claimed that there was not sufficient evidence that he was a principal in the matter, and that there was nothing inconsistent with his being in the house as a visitor, and without knowledge of what was done in the house.

Judge Ingersoll charged the jury that they must acquit the woman if they were satisfied that she was the wife of Edwards; that if the parties lived in this house they must be held to be engaged in the making of the counterfeit coin in default of any explanation on their part, and that the fact that if they resided elsewhere it could have been easily proved, might be considered by the jury in reference to the question of residence.

The jury after a short absence returned a verdict of guilty against both the defendants.

The coin exhibited in this case was of the highest style of manufacture as well as dies. The lathes and heavy articles were not produced.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Wednesday, Jan. 5, was the day appointed by proclamation of Governor King for a special election in the Fourth Congressional District of this City, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Kelly. The statute prescribes that no Court shall be opened or transact any business in any city or town on the day any election shall be held therein, unless it be for the purpose of receiving a verdict or discharging a Jury. (1 Rev. Stat., 4th ed., 337, § 3.) There was some difference of opinion expressed in the various court rooms as to the effect of this statute in the case of a *special* election in a single district, some considering that it was an illegal act for the court to sit at all, others that no one could be *compelled* to attend, but business could be done by *consent* of parties. One or two matters of trifling interest were transacted in one or two of the courts under the latter view of the law. No adverse or *exparte* business was done however, and for the most part none of the State Courts were in session at all.

The Calendars published in the TIMES of the 5th stand over for the 6th.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

PARISH WILL CASE.

Matter of the will of Henry Parish.—In this case, which was before the General Term of the Supreme Court on appeal from the decision of the Surrogate, the following points were determined at the December term, Mr. Justice DAVIES rendering the opinion.

1. As to the validity of the will of Sept. 20, 1842. That the testator was then of sound and disposing mind, the will was valid, and no revocation has been shown. (Under 2 Rev. Stat. 64 § 42.)

2. That, as to the appeal of Miss Ann Parish and Mrs. Sherman, from that portion of the decree of the Surrogate admitting to probate the codicil dated Aug. 29, 1849, republished Dec. 17, 1849, the appellants had the right to appeal, under 2 Rev. Stat., 69, sections 66, 68 and 92. It was true that, if the will were established, these appellants would neither take nor lose anything by the codicil. But they were parties to the proceedings before the Surrogate, were cited and heard before him, and if his decision as to the *will* should not be sustained, they would have an interest in the property passing by the codicil. Further, that there was not evidence that, either at the time the codicil was executed or republished, the testator had testamentary capacity; and the Court direct a feigned issue to be made up to try this question at Circuit.

3. That the decision of the Surrogate, admitting to probate the codicils of Sept. 15, 1853, and June 15, 1854, should be affirmed.

SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 5.

Before Justice Clerke.

Clark vs. *Brown.*—Amendment allowed.

Decision in the Lottery Cases—Wood, Eddy & Co. Held to Bail.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

There was no Court held yesterday, in consequence of the election in the Fourth Congressional District for member of Congress. When Judge RUSSELL adjourned the Court he proceeded to his chambers, where he delivered the following decision on the Lottery cases:

The People vs. Benjamin Wood, Geo. P. Eddy, Chas. H. Murray and others.—This case is before me on a preliminary examination in order to ascertain whether a crime has been committed, and if so, whether there is probable cause to believe the defendants guilty. On the first point, the Statute declares that no person shall within this State open, set on foot, carry on, promote or draw publicly or privately any lottery, game or device of chance of any nature or kind whatsoever. (2 Vol. R. S. 4th ed. 677.)

The 29th section declares "that no person within this State shall vend, sell or barter, furnish, supply, procure, or cause to be furnished or procured, or offer to vend, sell, barter, furnish, supply, procure, or cause to be furnished or procured to or for any person or persons, any ticket, or part or share of a ticket, or any paper or instrument purporting to be a ticket, or part of a ticket, or to be a share or interest in any ticket or in any paper purporting to be a ticket of any such lottery, device, or game of chance, nor shall any person be aiding or abetting in assisting in the commission of either of the said offences." The violation of either of the above sections of the statute is declared to be a misdemeanor, and it relates to all lotteries either in this State or in other States or countries though they may have been authorized by the laws of those States or countries. This point was decided in the case of the People *vs.* Sturdevant, (23 Wend., 418,) and the decision affirmed by the Court of Appeals in the case of Charles *vs.* The People, (1 Comstock, 183.) The remaining question to be determined is how far does the evidence in the case implicate all or any of the defendants, and is there probable cause to believe them or either of them guilty as charged. It was conceded in the hearing that Wood, Eddy and Murray were the proprietors and managers of the Delaware State lottery located at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, and that Samuel Swan, Benjamin Wood and George P. Eddy were the managers, under the firm of Samuel Swan & Co., of the Sparta Academy Lottery, drawn and located in Augusta, in the State of Georgia. This admission, coupled with the evidence taken before me, is sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the defendants should be held to answer. Therefore, ordered that they find bail in the sum of $3,000, or stand committed.

Mr. Holmes thought it would be well to direct that the defendants give bail immediately.

The Judge said that was, of course, required.

A. Onkey Hall, Esq., for the defendants, read a clause from the Revised Statutes, in accordance with which he claimed that, unless his clients elected to be tried before the Court of General Sessions, they should be tried before the Court of Special Sessions. Wood, Eddy & Co., he said, did not elect to be tried before the former tribunal.

Judge RUSSELL said it was discretionary with the Magistrate to send the case to the General Sessions or not as he saw fit.

Mr. Hall denied this, and said that if the Judge still adhered to this opinion, he should deem it his duty to apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*. He himself had drawn the law which he referred to, and knew what construction it was intended should be put upon it.

The Judge said he had examined the law thoroughly. He should send the case to the Grand Jury, and he (counsel) might apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*. He desired to have the point passed upon. In accordance with the request of Mr. Hall and Ex-Recorder Smith, the Judge promised that it should be indorsed on the papers that he had refused to send the case to the Court of Special Sessions, and that the defendants did not elect to be tried before the Court of General Sessions.

Message of the Governor of Ohio.

The Annual Message of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, relates chiefly to the past social progress and present social condition of the State. In 1850 the population of Ohio was 1,980,000; it is now 2,120,000. In 1853 the Common Schools of the State were 5,964; they are now 12,500, and Gov. CHASE bears testimony to their efficiency. He recommends the establishment of Normal Schools for the education of teachers. The benevolent institutions of the State are also in a prosperous condition, the insane, the idiotic, the blind, and the deaf and dumb, being properly cared for and instructed. Gov. CHASE gives an interesting view of pauperism. The number of the poor in Houses of Refuge is 2,800, and the number receiving out-door relief 12,600 more, which is about one indigent for 162 of population. The crime is considerable, but not so great, proportionally, as in other districts of the country. The number of indictments for crime, during the past year, was about 3,600; the number of police arrests for crimes against the State, not prosecuted by indictment, was about 3,200; the number of arrests for offences against police ordinances, 4,686; making the number of arrests for crimes and offences of lower grade, 11,486. The murders, during the year, were 80, and the suicides 65. The proportion of crimes and offences to the population was one in 208, the proportion of offenders being, of course, somewhat less. The proportion of murders was one to 30,000; that of suicides one to 36,923. The infrequency of convictions would seem to indicate a defective administration of criminal justice. The reason for this, in the case of higher crimes, Gov. CHASE states thus:

"I am persuaded that, in many instances, murder escapes all punishment, or all adequate punishment, through the reluctance of juries to find verdicts which most necessarily be followed by sentence of death."

Governor CHASE is decidedly of the opinion that one-half the crimes committed, and four-fifths of all the police offences, are due to the intemperate use of ardent spirits; while he ascribes to the same baneful agent a great deal of the lunacy, pauperism and disease which exists. He recommends the construction of an asylum for inebriates. The administration of civil justice, has not disappointed the advocates of an elective judiciary.

From the social condition of the State the Governor turns to its political affairs, of which he presents a satisfactory exhibit. The finances are easy, the public works well managed, and the general prospects of all departments of administration encouraging. The agricultural interests of the State are also recovering from the depression of the past year.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1859.

RECEIPT OF ANIMALS AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 4, 1859.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals	Sheep	Swine.
This week	2,768	135	344	5,295	6,209
Previous week	3,237	133	379	7,769	13,637
Same w'k last. yr	3,796	192	310	6,625	11,950

Weekly average of Beeves for 1857.....3,143

Weekly average of Beeves for 1856.....3,676

THE BEEF MARKET TO-DAY.

The snow-storm was a godsend to the owners of such droves as chanced to be in the yard yesterday, for the prospect of a light supply enabled them to keep up the prices, and considerable sales were made, both yesterday and this morning, at rates fully ½c. ₱ lb. better than the previous week. This forenoon drove after drove came into the yards from the different routes, on which there had been some detention by snow, and by noon the lone of the market was considerably changed. A gradual, though not rapid, decline took place, and before night prices were about the same as the average rates last Wednesday. The receipts at Forty-fourth-street, 2,319, proved to be just about sufficient for the demands of butchers, and the yards were cleared out at nightfall.

Our quotations of prices are as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle	None.	11c. @12c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	9¾c.@10½c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@9¼c.	8½c.@9c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@8¼c.	7½c.@8c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@7¾c.	6c. @7c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @9½c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	8½c.@—

Advance from last week ¼c.

Those bringing their cattle over the Erie Railroad will be glad to learn that Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, has established a new ferry from Wechawken, New-Jersey, (two miles above Hoboken Ferry,) to Forty-second-street, New-York. This is an almost direct route from the Erie Railroad Cattle Dépôt, at Bergen Hill, to the Forty-fourth-street Yards, and will save a long drive, and the annoyance of taking cattle from the lower part of this City up through the crowded streets, three or four miles, to Forty-fourth-street. By far the larger portion of the cattle on sale to-day came in by the Hudson River road. Those who brought cattle over the Harlem road from Albany speak of the dispatch of that route, and the convenience of landing directly at the Yards. New-York State was the largest contributor to-day, furnishing 787 cattle, while Ohio sent in 648, Indiana 164 and Kentucky 128. The principal cattle-producing States were represented at the Washington Drove-Yards during the past year as follows:

Illinois	52,353	Michigan	1,472
Ohio	38,501	Pennsylvania	1,450
New-York	30 815	Virginia	996
Indiana	10,828	Texas	963
Kentucky	9,409	New-Jersey	543
Iowa	2,498	Connecticut	300

The Albany market was very dull on Monday last—only 150 head going East, and few of those coming here changed hands. About 100 head are reported left over at Albany.....A few of the transactions of to-day are given below:

M. HENRY sold 31 of his own New-York State cattle, 20 of them fair still-fed animals of 6½ cwt., at 9c., and the balance, heavier stock, at 9½c.

C. G. TED, for J. BRYANT, 90 nice Ohio steers of Mr. B.'s own feeding, at 9c.@10c. A few sold yesterday, at 10½c. Home weight, 1,575 lbs.

T. C. EASTMAN, for BEACH & MITCHELL, 90 just fair bullocks from Madison County, Onio, at near 9c. Rated 7 cwt.

S. ULERY, for J. & J. MCCONNELL, 58 Ohio cattle, 41 of his own feed, at 9½c.@10¾c. on 8¼ cwt., and 44 bought of RENNICK, for which he got about similar prices.

ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK, for W. WILLIAMS, a fine drove of 104 steers from Marion County, Ohio, at an average of nearly 10c. Estimated weight 8 cwt.

HARING & GURNEY, for J. HUSSEY & Co., 163 mixed Indiana cattle of about 6¼ cwt., at 7½c.@10c., and 57 State cattle, for S. MUNDAY, at 7c.@9c. They ranked from rough oxen to thin light steers.

MILCH COWS.

Good cows only are in demand, and these command moderate prices just now. The receipts for the past week foot up 138, and of these a portion remain unsold. For ordinary cows $20@$25 is a fair quotation, while good animals bring $35@$45, with nothing very extra for the week just ended. A few of the finest brought $50@$55.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts are light at this season of the year. The demand is also limited, so that prices keep at an even range, viz.: 5c.@6c. for ordinary, and 6¼c.@7¼c. for good and extra veals.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Markets very scantily supplied with live sheep, although dead mutton is coming in tolerably free. Several of the live stock markets were bare this morning, leaving a good demand for fair sheep. They are now worth 9c.@11c. ₱ lb., net. Extras bring 12c. Advance from last week 50c. ₱ head on good sheep. Pelts command high prices, $1 75@$2 cash, for good skins.

SWINE.

Arrivals light and prices advancing. Receipts for the past week foot but 6,209, or less than one half the previous week. Heavy corn hogs are now worth 6¾c.@6¾c., and light thin stock 5¼c.@5¾c., gross. Dressed corn hogs bring 7c.@8c. as ₱ quality.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	149	—	149
Flour, bbls	—	2,736	2,736
Corn Meal, pkgs	—	379	379
Barley, bushels	160	—	160
Oats, bushels	120	—	120
Feed, bushels	5 460	—	5,460
Provisions, pkgs	3,576	—	3,576
Whisky, bbls	673	—	673

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 70 bbls. Pots at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls are inactive and nominal. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 2,008 bbls., including 1,348 bbls. Pots, and 660 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Adamantine continue in lively request, chiefly at from 21c@22c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are in moderate demand at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, sales having been confined to small lots of Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c., and 100 bags Rio at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

Philadelphia Coffee-trade Statistics.

	Imports. 1857.	1858.	Stock Jan. 1. 1858.	1859.
Rio, bags	131,192	105 720	37,180	10,000
Other kinds	25,845	64,267	1,500	10,054
Total bags	157,037	169,987	48,680	20,054

Sales during December, 1858: 18,625 bags Rio at 9¼c, @11¾c.; 2500 bags Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; 1,000 bags Cape, 10c.; 1,400 bags St. Domingo, 9½c.—together 23,725 bags, including re-sales.

COTTON—Sales have been made to-day of 1,000 bales at full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13
Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13½	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more animation for State and Western Flour. The inquiry from the home trade has improved. Prices favor sellers. Sales 9,250 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 70@ 4 10
Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Extra State	5 00@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 70
Fancy

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washton, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Bouffe Ballet Troupe.

BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—Knights of the Mist—Maotc Barbel.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, Jan. 8, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M. on that day.

The Mails for the Isthmus, and for the Pacific Coast and Islands, by the *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall to-day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 22d of December, with four days' later advices from Europe, put into Halifax yesterday short of coal and leaking badly—she having struck upon a rock off Cape Race, and her forward compartment being filled with water. The news is very interesting. The English papers very fully discuss the merits of President Buchanan's Message, and in several of them it is published in full. The views regarding it are as various as the papers in which they are set forth. The French Foreign Office had shown a great deal of feeling in regard to the proposition for the purchase of Cuba by the United States. The argument on the appeal of Montalembert had been heard, and his sentence, though generally affirmed, had been somewhat modified. Great excitement had been occasioned in Switzerland on account of a body of French troops having entered the country, and an explanation of the occurrence had been demanded of the French Government. Various new Submarine Telegraph projects were on foot, one of which was to run a line direct from Liverpool to Halifax. The commercial, as well as the general news, is also interesting. An active inquiry still existed for Money in the London Market, but the Funds were depressed, and were quoted a fraction lower. Cotton in the Liverpool Market had suffered a further decline, while Breadstuffs and Provisions were still quoted very dull.

The mails by the Cunard steamship *America*, which arrived at Boston on Monday, at noon, only reached this City last evening. They were dispatched by the Express train, which left Boston on Tuesday morning, but, owing to the heavy snow-storm, the train made but a short distance from that city, when it was completely banked in, and only succeeded in reaching Springfield at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. After three hours' detention, it resumed its tedious journey, arriving at Bridgeport shortly before noon; and at this City in about the usual time from that point.

The Mail steamer *Cahawba* from New-Orleans, and Havana, with dates from the latter port to December 31, arrived here last evening. The news from Havana is unimportant. The excitement in regard to the President's Message was subsiding, though the discussion of the subject still occupied the Press. Business was quite dull.

The announcement of the death of Gen. Quitman, member of the House from Mississippi, was made in both branches of Congress yesterday, and the proceedings consequent thereon occupied most of the day. The deceased was warmly eulogized, and his valuable services during the Mexican War were alluded to in fitting terms. Previous to the announcement in the Senate, Mr. Seward offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to make inquiries as to the necessity of amending the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was laid over, providing for the appointment of a Committee of five to inquire whether any employe of Goverment since March 4, 1857, has been required to contribute any portion of his pay for election purposes. The Pacific Railroad bill came up, and Mr. Bigler commenced a speech, but did not conclude it.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the Legislature yesterday, business not yet being fairly under way. In the Senate Mr. Mather gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, and notice was given by two gentlemen of their intention to introduce bills for the establishment of a Registry Law. That portion of the Governor's Message referring to Quarantine matters was referred to the Committee on Commerce and the two Senators from New-York. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Scott having for their object the deprivation of persons guilty of bribery and infamous crimes of the right of suffrage. In the Assembly, the Clerk announced his appointments, after which a large number of bills were introduced, including one by Mr. Spencer, to increase the force of the Metropolitan Police.

The Republicans in the Illinois Legislature, it seems, concluded to forego their intention of preventing the election of a United States Senator, and the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was yesterday re-elected, by 54 votes, against 46 cast for Mr. Lincoln.

We have still further reports of fresh troubles in Kansas, and this time in a shape which warrants some faith in their correctness. Captain Hamilton, the leader of the Pro-Slavery band which committed the outrages at Chotead's trading-post in May last, is said to have again taken the field in Southern Kansas, with a body of desperate men, where he has already committed various outrages, and it is reported that Montgomery is raising a party to oppose him. On the other hand, Captain Brown, the Free-State leader, at the head of a band styling themselves the "Jay-hawkers," entered Bates County, Missouri, recently, and committed various depredations. Governor Medary, it is said, has adopted prompt measures for the suppression of these disturbances, by calling out four companies of dragoons and several companies of militia. It is supposed that part of the Territory in which the troubles exist will be kept under martial law for some time. A dispatch from Washington states that the United States Marshal has been authorized to offer a reward of $200 each for the capture of Montgomery and Brown.

As the Common Council of last year did not pass the Appropriation Bill, the Street Commissioner, in a communication published elsewhere, refuses to make any expenditure in his Department until he is authorized by law to do so. The two Boards will doubtless have this matter regulated with as little delay as possible.

According to the Report of the Commissioners of Emigration, last year 79,589 alien passengers arrived at this port; against a total during 185[illegible] showing a decrease of 105,184. The immigration of last year was less than any year since 1847.

The *C. Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, which left here at the usual hour on Monday night, went ashore on Cape Race, Fisher's Island, during the snow-storm of Tuesday morning, at about 3 A. M. The passengers were all landed on the Island, but they must have suffered much from exposure. The boat will be a total wreck. She struck within a mile of the spot where the steamer *Atlantic* was wrecked twelve years ago.

Judge Russell yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Wood, Eddy & Co., alleged lottery dealers. The defendants are held to bail in $3,000, and the case will be sent to the Grand Jury.

Signora Mario lectured last evening at Clinton Hall to quite a small audience. Her statements with reference to the future plans of the revolutionists, though necessarily indefinite, were listened to with great interest.

The substance of the opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court affirming in part and reversing in part the decision of the Surrogate in the Parrish Will case, may be found in another column.

The Cattle Markets were in rather short supply on Tuesday and yesterday morning, the snow having detained several droves. Prices went up a little, at first, but the successive arrival of droves after drove, during yesterday forenoon, changed the tone of the market, and the selling rates towards evening fell back to about the average rates of the previous week. The yards were just cleared out at nightfall.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 1,000 bales. Prices were firm. Flour was more active. Wheat was in fair request. Corn was quiet. Provisions were in good demand, and Hog products were dearer. Groceries, Oils, Naval Stores, and most other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

The Cangemi Trial—Protest of His Counsel.

Lord Clarendon, the historian, has said that any two men might have taken opposite sides in the quarrel between the King and the Parliament, and yet both be perfectly honest and honorable. We are enabled all the more readily to give in our adhesion to his statement, owing to the fact which we daily witness, that any two lawyers, or even a lawyer or a layman, may hold opinions directly opposed upon every possible point of common and statute law, and yet both be perfectly good lawyers after all. We are consequently far from insinuating a doubt, not only as to Mr. Ashmead's astuteness and ability, but as to the soundness of his legal knowledge, when we presume to take exception to the lengthy "protest" against the conviction of his late client Cangemi, which we publish in another column. The document explains its object, and does not need any comment from us on that score.

We do not intend to defend the conduct of the Court in refusing to receive the pleas in bar, offered by the prisoner. We think with Mr. Blankman, that it was a most extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding, and we can ascribe it to nothing else than to the habit our judges have contracted of plunging alternately from one extreme of illegality and blundering into the other. They commence by blundering in the prisoner's favor, and when the public indignation has been thoroughly roused, they endeavor to disarm it by blundering against him. After having granted him what he has no right to claim, they refuse him what they have no business to refuse. Hardly a Term passes in which we do not receive fresh evidence of the smallness of the number of judges now on our bench who can be entrusted with the proper and accurate conduct of a case at Circuit or Special Term. They have all plenty of law in their libraries, but a judge who wants to keep out of scrapes of *nisi prius*, must carry a store of it in his head as well. Nearly all the absurdities which have disgraced our criminal procedure of late have been due to the faulty rulings of the courts on points arising on the trial, where the decision must be instantaneous, and can never be accurate or satisfactory where the judge's mind is not "saturated," as Theodore Sedgwick says, "with precedents." Such judges, of course, are rarely to be found amongst the favorites of political caucuses. The sacred fire which makes great lawyers is not kept alive by the liquors of the Pewter Mug.

While we go thus far with Mr. Ashmead, we must, however, with all due deference, take leave to doubt whether his plea of "once in jeopardy" would have done as much for his client as he imagines, even supposing it to have been admitted. The nature or force of this plea has been discussed till the profession has nearly had as much of it as of the Cangemi case. The subject was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1824, upon a certificate of division in the opinions of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the Southern Circuit of New-York, in a case in which the jury had been discharged without agreeing. The Court said—"they were of opinion that the facts constituted no legal bar to a future trial. The *prisoner had not been either convicted or acquitted*, and might again be put on his defence." The dictum of Chief Justice Gibbons, of Pennsylvania, which we believe Mr. Ashmead quotes, "that a defendant is in jeopardy the moment he is called on to stand on his own defence," has been overruled again and again, notably by the Supreme Court of the United States, Judges Story, Washington and McLean; by the Courts of New-York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Kentucky and Mississippi. Judge Story distinctly says that "twice in jeopardy" means a second trial after one by *a competent and regular jury*, and upon a good indictment, whether the verdict be one of acquittal or conviction." In fact, after a verdict of conviction, it has been laid down—as Mr. Ashmead may see in Wharton, and no doubt has seen—a man cannot be placed twice in jeopardy by a new trial, inasmuch as the jeopardy exists, and the only change in his position which a new trial can effect is to get him out of it. In the People *vs.* Goodwin, (18 Johns, 187,) in this State, it was laid down that the true test of the validity of a plea of once in jeopardy is comparison with that of *autrefois acquit* and *autrefois convict*. In these the acquittal must be *a lawful acquittal by a competent tribunal*, and the conviction a lawful conviction. Otherwise it is no bar. So, in like manner, the jeopardy which a defendant pleads must have been a real jeopardy brought by a lawful trial prosecuted to its close. Where the former will not stand, the latter will not either. Serjeant Hawkins says that:

"Whenever the indictment is so far erroneous, either for want of substance in setting out the crime, or *of authority in the Judge before whom it was taken*, that no good judgment could have been given upon it, acquittal is no bar to a second indictment, because in judgment of law the defendant was never in danger of his life from the first." (2 Hawk, ch. 35.)

This Chief-Justice Kent pronounced in the People *vs.* Barrett (1 Johns.) to be good law.

The application of all this to Canemi's case seems to us very simple. He urged himself in arrest of judgment, at the last trial but one, in the words put into his mouth by Mr. Ashmead, "that he had been tried by a tribunal unknown to the Common Law or the Constitution." His counsel went to the Court of Appeals on this very point, and obtained a decision in his favor, declaring that the conviction was null and void, and that eleven jurors constituted no tribunal known to the land. Consequently that third trial, to which we gather from Mr. Ashmead's letter his rejected plea specially referred, no more placed Cangemi in legal jeopardy than a trial by a drum-head courtmartial, or a self-organized club of butchers.

Mr. Ashmead informs us in the very opening of his protest, that he does not propose "to disturb or interfere with the last verdict," not because he is satisfied of its legality, but because the prisoner is afraid that if he were tried again he would probably be hanged. We think, too, that this is an eminently judicious resolution, and if Mr. Blankman stopped here, we should stop too. But he goes on to inform us that the case as it stands "is fraught with fearful and perilous consequences to human life and human liberty;" "that it has no parallel in either ancient or modern times;" and "that it must cause the friends of liberty and humanity to shudder."

We beg our readers not to be alarmed. The country, we venture to assert, will survive even this shock, and so will our liberties. Judges will err in all cases more or less. Cangemi would be in no better position if the pleas in bar had been admitted and ruled against him, than he is now; because, through the Judges' law were as bad in one case as the other, Mr. Ashmead would not run the risk of moving for a new trial. The Constitution provided a remedy for these awful wrongs by establishing the Court of Appeals. Of this remedy Canemi very wisely does not choose to avail himself, and forthwith Mr. Ashmead resorts to the somewhat curious proceeding of "protesting" against the Judges. He has cited the example of the English Courts pretty frequently in his letter. We can assure him that though it is a very common thing in that country for Judges to make wrong decisions, which are reversed on appeal, such a thing as a counsel's refusing to go to the Court of Errors, on the wise principle of "letting well enough alone," and then avenging himself by publishing a manifesto against the Court below, has never yet been heard of. We think it a decidedly unlawyer-like proceeding, and one more example of the rapidity with which our Courts and Bar are abandoning the "ancient ways" of dignity and decorum.

Iron Ship-Building.

It is not in the nature of a Yankee to give up and cry "beat;" or, at least, we fondly delude ourselves with such an idea. Our favorite figure, which is supposed to represent the true spirit that animates us as a nation, is that of a sailor nailing the Stars and Stripes to the mast-head, to indicate that we will never cry beat. And there has never been a phrase which so impressed itself upon the heart of our people as the dying exclamation of the brave Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship." It has been repeated so often, and has become so familiar, that we fear it is beginning to lose something of its its force and significance, and that we shall give up the ship even while we repeat the immortal injunction. We are not only giving up the ship figuratively, but literally, and by and by we shall have no ship left. As long as ships were built of wood we had no competition to fear. Though we imported the copper, the cordage, the sails and the iron which were necessary to their construction, we could still build ships better than any other people, because our forests furnished us the best timber for their spars and hulls. With our live oak, our yellow pine, locust and cedar, we needed no protection to save us from the effects of our untaxed competition with other maritime nations. We could not only supply all our own necessities, but build ships for the rest of the world; which we did. But the advantages which had been so prodigally bestowed upon us by nature, to make us the ship-builder of the world, have suddenly lost more than half their value by the substitution of iron for wood; and we are now looking supinely on while Great Britain has vaulted into the proud position which we once occupied. That great power has become the ship-builder of the world by means of her abundance of iron. The vast fleet of wooden ships is daily diminishing, and the new class of vessels is taking their place. In a few years more a wooden ship will be regarded with the same curiosity with which we now look upon an old stage-coach.

At present we make a very respectable show with our wooden ships, and a considerable number will be required for many years to come to convey heavy freight on distant voyages. But we are building no new ships, and the ship yards from Maine to Maryland are being dismantled and broken up; and this great business, which has been our boast for fifty years, will soon be nearly extinct. It is conceded that we cannot compete with Great Britain in building iron ships, solely on account of the dearness of iron, and there appears to be little chance of the relative value of the material in the two countries being changed; so that the inevitable consequence of this condition of affairs is a relinquishment of the whole business to our great rival.

How to escape from this degradation is now one of the most important questions before the country. Degradation it would be of the most mortifying and humiliating character, for a country like ours to give up one of its most valuable manufacturing interests, upon which its maritime rank chiefly depends, and become a dependent upon a rival nation for the means of navigating the ocean. A proposition has been made by certain parties, to avert the danger from us, by admitting British-built iron ships to be purchased duty free, by American citizens; and the *Journal of Commerce* seems to be among the advocates of this policy. It would be simply dealing a death-blow to our shipping interest, which is now very nearly in *articulo mortis*. But, while there is life there is hope, and it is not becoming in us to yield up so great a prize while there remains any possibility of retaining it in our own hands. If iron-built ships can be imported, or purchased, duty free, we may never again hope to see another American-built steamer.

There is, however, one method by which we may save ourselves from the impending misfortune, and that is by allowing a drawback on the iron used in the construction of iron steamers. If a drawback is allowed on salt used in curing fish, and on other articles which are exported, why may it not be allowed on iron used in building a ship, which otherwise could not be built here? We cannot look for an immediate reduction of the duty on iron, and the manufacturers of iron among us are even clamoring for an increase of that duty. Our ship-owners are fully alive to the true condition of this question, but they look on in hopeless dismay at the constant increase of foreign-built iron "screws," which are taking the freighting business out of their hands, while they are unable to make headway against the fearful odds with which they have to compete. If the plan were adopted which we have suggested, the business of iron ship-building would at once be commenced here; and the importer it would divert to other trades would create an increased demand for the production of our own furnaces, so that in time American iron would be produced more cheaply than the foreign. There is no other difficulty that stands in the way of the business of iron ship-building in this country, but the cost of the raw material, and as that can be so readily removed without danger to any other branch of industry, there is no reason why we should permit this great business to be monopolized by our only rival on the Ocean.

The New Irish Rebellion.

The tempest which has for some time past agitated the Irish teapot seems to be still prevailing, and with unabated force. In Belfast especially, the home and hot-bed of intolerance, Protestant and Catholic, the storm has raged with the utmost fierceness. Recent reports disclose the fearful fact that "an illegal body" met every Sunday night at the house of a Mrs. McKay, who was no doubt another "illegal body," in an individual sense, entertaining the "illegal body" in a collective sense. What particular crimes the combined bodies were guilty of, except that of combining, does not appear. According to the prescribed rules of the Belfast police, however, it would seem that when "a dozen persons enter a house and do not directly return," the authorities are accustomed to consider themselves "on a reliable track," and they accordingly proceed to capture the dozen persons in question, first taking care,—as the suspected parties are "decently attired, few of them having the slightest trace of intoxication," and all of them being unarmed,—to provide themselves with firearms in addition to side-arms, which one would think would of themselves have been sufficient to frighten the Widow McKay into violent convulsions. Similar proceedings appear to have been instituted at Killarney, and several other places in Ireland.

What the Government supposes the objects of these several associations to be is not known. But upon the face of the facts there seems to be a strong desire in high quarters to imagine a great mountain on the basis of a very small mole-hill. The whole trouble appears to have originated with the supremely ridiculous idea that the "Sixty-ninth Regiment" of New-York Militia was about to invade Ireland. The only pith in this magniloquent puff of the said Sixty-ninth Regiment, is to be found in this simple truth: When the Galway line of steamers was so far established that the *Prince Albert* did actually make a trip from Galway to New-York, the gallant braves of this now celebrated regiment, who are all of the Irish persuasion, and belonging to a class which does not enjoy very frequent holidays, proposed, in a fit of laudable enthusiasm, to go over to Ireland by the Galway steamer—officers and privates, hag and haggage, pioneers and hand—and enjoy at once the triple satisfaction of patronizing the line, visiting their friends, and exhibiting their uniform. Their intention was to some extent frustrated by the announcement that the British Government would not permit the landing in Ireland of the regiment, as a regiment. If they desired to come as private citizens there was no objection to their doing so; if they only cared to appear in the glorious panoply of war, they must not come at all. So far, well. It was said, however, by somebody, that the gallant Sixty-ninth purposed snapping their fingers in the face of the British edict, and persisted in their intention of playing soldier on the shores of "Ould Ireland;" and hence the great hubbub at Belfast and elsewhere—the attack on Mrs. McKay's premises and the locking up of the "illegal body." The inference would be that some few dunderheads in Ireland have been forming exaggerated notions of the powers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia, and that some few other dunderheads in the Government have followed their example, though on the other tack. The deluded "artisans of respectable appearance without the smallest tinge of intoxication" may well be pardoned for their folly. But what shall be said of the Government which, in face of the fact so often paraded in Parliament and in the London *Times*, and which, too, we believe to be quite true, that Ireland is, on the whole, contented and happy, nevertheless takes pains to magnify into absurd importance the most contemptible paltry "muss" that ever troubled the head of a tea-drinking old woman of ninety.

It is very annoying to be obliged to say for the information of our friends in England and Ireland, that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is a very harmless body of men indeed, and very peaceable withal, who do not meditate the seizure of Ireland, nor the pillage of Dublin, nor the annexation of the Cave of Fingal to the United States. If they go to Ireland at all, they will most probably go in the garb and after the manner generally of good citizens. And if they adopt any other style of conduct, we believe that the police-regulations will be all that will be found necessary for the preservation of order during their presence in that Island.

The New British Minister.

Lord Lyons, after all, is to come in the place of Lord Napier—a young Lord, a bachelor, and the brother-in-law of a Duke, uniting in his single person three important recommendations to the good will and the graces of "our best society." The "Southampton Telegraphic Correspondent" of the Press has been severely taken to task for perpetrating a blunder, which seduced us all for a few days into the expectation of a different successor to Lord Napier in the person of Lord Dunfermline, disguised under the title of his own cousin, Lord Abercromby. But the said Correspondent may take shelter under the wing of no less an authority than the London *Times*, which gravely announces the return of "Lord Abercromby" from the Hague, to be succeeded by Lord Napier. When the Thunderer, at head-quarters, and with an unlimited supply of *Debrett* and *Burke on the Peerage* at his elbow can fall into such a mistake, a simple electrician, at a seaport town, may be forgiven for doing the like. It is worth noting, however, as bearing upon the reasons for Lord Napier's recall, that the same *Gazette* which summons him from Washington to the Hague makes an exchange between Brazil and Saxony. The Hon. P. C. Scarlett, brother of Lord Abinger, leaves the Imperial Court at Rio de Janeiro, which is the second diplomatic post in the New World, to go to Florence in the room of Lord Lyons; while the Hon. F. R. Forbes, the uncle of Earl Granard, comes from Dresden to Rio. In all the marching and counter-marching of diplomats, there is doubtless very little more political meaning than in the ordinary vicissitudes of an average "German" at an average fashionable party.

Our Foreign Friends.

Our cotemporaries—who, "though foreign are not strange"—in the New-York Press, the *Courrier des Etats Unis* and the *Albion*, have wished themselves a happy New-Year after their accustomed sort, by appearing in new garments and with phylacteries made broader than before.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, always so readable, has become more readable than ever in its new type; and proves that material development may well go hand-in-hand with spiritual force. Its varied foreign correspondence, and its brilliant *feuilleton*, preserve all their old charm for its many readers, while the highest compliment we can pay to its editorial management is to say that it has earned for itself the special animosity of the New-York *Herald*, and of the President whom that journal protects.

With politics, at least with Cis-Atlantic politics, the *Albion* "meddles not nor makes;" seeking to serve the world through other channels; and maintaining with unabated vigor its hebdomadal supplies of wit and wisdom, of good sense, sound criticism and diversified entertainment. That our neighbor has grown in favor with men is proved by the conversion of his once candid outer-covering to the "base uses" of advertising. He has added thus four pages to the volume of his weekly issue without diminishing at all the reading matter it contains. The *Albion* Print too for the current year is another evidence of well-discovered prosperity. The subject is happily chosen; summing up the heroic history of England's Indian mutinies in the grave and noble person of Sir Henry Havelock, that soldier whom America honored with the land of his birth and all the world with America. The treatment is worthy of the theme—simple, imposing, with just enough of emblematic detail to give the portrait character, with not enough to detract from its merits as a faithful and striking resemblance of the great man whose memory will make it welcome and precious in so many homes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New mode of distributing Cheap Literature.—We have seen a new style of envelope, got up by a philanthropic gentleman for the purpose of circulating sound literature among the people. The inside of the envelope is printed with instructive reading-matter, and, in this form, can be sold for less than one mill, more than the ordinary cost. But this is not its sole economy as an educator. The letter it contains pays for its transmission; at once saving all expense of money, and, what is more important, the labor of distibution. Its story may not be long; but the shorter it is the more generally will it be read. The projector of the idea hopes that, by the use of these envelopes—by means of the mere cast-off covering of letters—a vast amount of useful information may penetrate the remotest sections of the country. The envelope is called "serial" because every one, though apparently complete, is one of a series, so that if there shall be found any who desire to distribute those of a certain class, or on a certain subject, they have only to order a certain series, and they may have those only which contain Anecdote, History, Music, Proverbs, Literature or Religion, as taste or inclination may direct. Another advantage in these envelopes is that the printing gives to the finer qualities of paper a slight opacity, which prevents the letter inclosed being read through. This scheme is not one in which money can be made. Considering the trifling cost of the envelopes, that would be impossible; nor is it the object in view. The sole design is the propagation of sound literature through a very economical channel. Berlin & Jones, of No. 134 William-street, manufacture the envelopes, and can supply any quantity of them.

The Proposed New Highland Regiment.—A meeting was held, last evening, at the Division Armory, of the Committee of officers of the First Division, who were appointed to report on the practicability of forming a Highland Regiment in this City, with a uniform different from the State Regulation uniform. Lieutenant Colonel Bendix, of the Eleventh Regiment, was appointed Chairman, and Lieutenant J. L. Frazer, of the Second Regiment, Secretary. After the organization of the meeting, Lieutenant-Colonel Weber (Twelfth Regiment) presented a very elaborate report against the organization of a Highland Regiment. The report paid a high compliment to Adjutant-General Townsend for his efforts to harmonize the uniforms of the regiments of the First Division, and expressed the opinion that any departure from the present rules and regulations governing the uniforming of the troops would be a violation of a principle, and would cripple the Division. The report was adopted. A preamble and resolutions were then adopted adverse to the organization of the Highland Regiment as at present proposed, and copies ordered to be sent to the Commander-in Chief.

Election of Mr. Barr in the Fourth Congressional District.—Never, perhaps, was there an election in this City that attracted so little attention as the one held yesterday in the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards. The election was held to supply the vacancy in the Congressional representation caused by the resignation of Mr. John Kelly, the present incumbent of the Sheriffalty. Mr. Thomas J. Barr is the Congressman elect in this District from the 4th of March next, and as he received an overwhelming majority in the November election, both branches of the Democracy wisely put him in nomination for the vacancy. He has of course succeeded; and his election has merely the effect of enabling him to take his seat for about two months during the present session of Congress. There was an extremely light vote cast in the District, and, of the whole number, Barr, as the only genuine candidate in the field, received nine-tenths. There was a large scattering vote, and from the appearance of the tickets one would suppose that many gentlemen voted for themselves.

The Late Storm.—Yesterday was a bright, genial day, and the snow gradually disappeared under its influence. The streets, however, were in a most horrible condition, alike unfit for runners or for wheels. Broadway was again salted down, and it is hoped that it will be thoroughly cleaned by Saturday. The snow-storm of Monday caused a general interruption of railroad and steamboat travel, and a consequent distention of the mails, particularly to the eastward and northward. Upon the Hudson River Road the downward trains on Tuesday morning were stopped near Tarrytown in consequence of the snow which had accumulated upon the track. The passengers were conveyed from the train to the Eighth-avenue cars in sleighs provided by the Company. The railroad and steamboat travel had reassumed yesterday some regularity, and to-day, we presume, the obstacles occasioned by the late storm will be entirely surmounted.

Commissioners of Emigration.—No business was transacted at the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon. Two hundred and forty-four emigrants came into port from the 1st to the 5th of January against 706 during the corresponding portion of 1858. During last year the total number of alien passengers landed at this port was 78,589, against 183,773 for 1857; showing a decrease of 105,184. The balance of the Commutation Fund in Bank on Jan. 1 was $5,656 28. The receipts to Jan. 5 were $2, making the sum now on hand $5,658 28. The inland passage tickets sold by E. S. Flynn, of Liverpool, and by his agents H. Hitchins & Co., Sabel & Sbarl and Geo. Percival, which were spoken of at the last meeting of the Board as fraudulent, have since been accepted by Donald & Biscoff, the successors of L. Lorens, as agents for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Lecture on the Fisheries of North America.—Dr. Abraham Gesner, of Brooklyn, who was once employed by the British Government to make a geological survey of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in that capacity has also made a thorough examination of the Fishing grounds in the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, will deliver an address before the American Geographical and Statistical Society this evening, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society. The subject of our Fisheries is of deep interest, not only to the man of science, but commands universal sympathy,—the fishing business being, as is well known, of great importance to this country, in a financial point of view, giving employment to thousands of our countrymen in all branches of industry.

Run over and Killed.—A fatal accident took place yesterday on one of the City railroads. James Riley, a carman, placed a heavy load on his cart, and in order to relieve his horse as much as possible, not only walked and led the quadruped along the Second-avenue railroad, but turned the wheels of his cart into the grooves of the iron rails. While traveling thus, he took less heed to his footsteps than he should have done, and slipping to the ground he fell before the wheel, which passed over his body and crushed it in a shocking manner. The injured man was removed to his residence, corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street, where he soon after expired. Deceased was of Irish nativity, and 22 years of age. An inquest will be held to-day.

Whig General Committee.—The Whig General Committee of 1859 held its first meeting last evening, at Thorp's, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Hiram Ketchum, Esq., was chosen President by acclamation. Benj. D. Quigg was elected Vice-Chairman, J. P. Dodge, M. D., and Robert C. Dwyer, Secretaries, W. T. Jennings, Treasurer, and David Ward, Corresponding Secretary. Full delegations from every Ward were present. The delegation from the Eighteenth Ward was contested, but, after long discussion, the ticket headed W. A. Conklin was admitted.

A Vicious Newfoundland Dog Arrested and Condemned to Death.—Of all the canine species, the mammoth Newfoundland dog enjoys the reputation of being the most placable. Last evening, however, a large Newfoundland dog felt viciously inclined, and selected as the subject of his ferocious outburst John Judge, as he was passing the corner of Broadway and Waverley-place. The dog tore off the coat of Mr. Judge, and left several deep indentures of his claws upon the back and shoulders of his victim. A Policeman arrested the dog, took him to the Station-house, and yesterday conveyed him before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The magistrate, upon hearing the story of Mr. Judge, ordered the dog to be killed.

The Central Park.—The anticipations of skaters and curlers were doomed to disappointment yesterday. There was not a chance for even an attempt at the favorite Caledonian game. The pond was partly covered with snow and water, and the little ice that could be seen was not strong enough to bear a fairy skater. Yesterday morning a portion of the water was drawn off, but in attempting to clear the pond of snow, it was found impracticable to do so.

The Ashlanders.—At a late meeting of the Ashlanders' Association the following officers for 1859 were elected: Robert C. Gwyer, President; Wm. H. Draper and Seymour A. Bunce, Vice-Presidents; S. Lewis Hutchings, Treasurer; Chauncy M. Seaman, Secretary; J. P. Dodge, D. J. Levy and A. Dudley, Executive Committee; Edwin Dunn, H. S. Price and E. F. Corey, Jr., Trustees. The Club will celebrate their twelfth annual festival at the Waverly Hotel on the 15th inst.

The Lecture Season.—Mr. John R. Thompson, editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, has prepared a series of lectures, which he proposes, if he meets with proper encouragement, to deliver in this City. The subjects chosen, among others, are "Virginia in the Olden Times," "Paris in its External Aspects," and "The Ocean and the Mountains as Sources of Inspiration." Mr. Thompson's capabilities and experience as a lecturer are such as will doubtless secure for him large audiences.

Mr. Waterbury's Lecture Before the Eighteenth Ward School.—The male pupils of the Eighteenth Ward Grammar School, of which Mr. David B. Scott is Principal, heard yesterday the introductory lecture of Dr. Waterbury's series on Natural History. The boys were highly pleased, though the lecture was a purely discursive one. Many of them were assiduous in taking notes, and all exhibited a wonderful aptitude in learning the positions and powers of the biceps muscle of the arm. Among the visitors present was Mr. J. W. Gerard, one of the Trustees.

Run Over by an Omnibus.—William Duganne, who was run over on New-Year's day by an omnibus, is believed to have sustained fatal injuries. The Coroner was notified, yesterday, to take his *post-mortem* examination, and will do so to-day. The driver of the omnibus, through whose culpability the accident is alleged to have occurred, has not yet been arrested.

Fire in Eighth-avenue.—About 5 o'clock last evening some goods in the show window of the hosiery store at No. 28 Eighth avenue, occupied by Miss Scott, accidentally caught fire from a gas light, and the entire contents of the window, valued at $150, were destroyed. The damage to the building was trifling. Miss Scott has an insurance on her stock in the Rutgers Insurance Company, but it was expressly stipulated in the policy that the goods in the show window were to be excepted.

Police Reports.

The Late Forty-first-street Shooting Case.—Edward Henn, the young German who was shot a few nights ago at a lager-bier saloon in Forty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, still lies in a very critical state. From the description he gave of the man who shot him, the Police came to the conclusion that Francis Stoutenberger, the proprietor of the saloon, fired the gun. It will be remembered that the firing took place from an upper window, and that Henn noticed that the man who discharged the musket at him was a large man and had red hair. This description answers very well for Stoutenberger, and accordingly the latter was yesterday taken in custody to await an examination. He was conveyed to the Fourth Police District Court, and committed by Justice Bosworth.

The Late Altercation Between Alderman McSpedon and a Car-Driver.—We have received more than one communication disputing the correctness of our report of this occurrence. We have made diligent inquiry into the truth of the matter, and find the facts to be as follows:—About 7½ o'clock last Monday evening, as Alderman McSpedon, in company with his brother, was proceeding to his residence, in his own private conveyance, after the collation given in honor of his being elected President of the Board of Aldermen, his carriage came in contact with another vehicle, going in the opposite direction, in the vicinity of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, thereby throwing his brother from the carriage, disengaging the horse, and precipitating him over the dashboard on to the track of the Third-avenue Railroad Company. He was discovered in this predicament by the driver of car No. 39, (on his down trip,) who immediately stopped the car and called to him, whereupon the Alderman sprang to his feet, and, jumping on the car, commenced a violent assault, which was repeated twice or thrice, upon the driver, at the same time urging his brother to a similar assault upon the conductor. We learn these facts from eye-witnesses whose testimony cannot be impeached. The driver, who was innocent of giving any offence, was very severely beaten; and we are assured that it was erroneously stated that Alderman McSpedon had taken any legal proceedings against him. The Alderman did issue what purported to be a warrant, over his own signature, and attempted himself to sit in judgment upon the car-driver, but the document and proceeding were alike irregular, and could not be recognized.

Glorious Anticipations Ingloriously Spoiled.—John Mahoney yesterday stole a suit of clothes from No. 550 Pearl-street. The clothes Mahoney did not want, his own wardrobe being sufficiently ample and showy for his own purposes. Mahoney took the garments to a pawnbroker's establishment in Chatham-street, submitted them to the observation of the practised clerk of his "uncle," and received—as usual in such cases—about one-tenth of their value. Mahoney received the money without murmuring at the meagre amount, and proceeded to make himself jolly. He had reached about the fifth glass when his anticipations were suddenly darkened by the approach of a "shadow," attached to Justice Welsh's Court. He was arrested, and the pawn-ticket for the stolen garments found upon him. Before the Magistrate, Mahoney was very modest, and protested against giving his name. He was sent to the Tombs.

An Omnibus Buzzard.—Female patrons of omnibuses who ride with a view to purloin the pluthoric port-monnaies of their fairer and more honest female fellow passengers are denominated "omnibus buzzards." Mrs. Mary Price, a Brooklyn lady, had her pocket picked yesterday by one of the industrial class referred to as she was riding in a Broadway omnibus. Missing the money, and suspecting the woman who sat next to her of being the thief, she at once had the latter arrested, and sure enough the money was found on the accused. The buzzard, who gave her name as Eliza Munson, was taken before Justice Welsh, and thence consigned to a cell in the Tombs. She is a young woman, uncommon

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Proposition for the Purchase of Cuba—Cutting Down the Estimates—Treasury Deficiency—Kansas Affairs—Announcement of the Death of Gen. Quitman, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have now under consideration a proposition for purchasing Cuba, but the prospect for a favorable report is not very flattering.

The Committee on Ways and Means will cut off the estimates for the Treasury building, and reduce the estimates for the Springfield and Harper's Ferry armories from $300,000 to $150,000.

The Judiciary Committee will report a resolution ordering the impeachment of the Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

It is now understood, from Secretary Cobb's figures and estimates, that there will be a deficiency in the Treasury, on the 1st of July next, of $7,000,000. How is this to be met? The Committee of Ways and Means, I understand, will propose a transfer of certain articles to higher schedules. For instance: brandies and other liquors which pay thirty, to be transferred to the fifty per cent. list. This single change would add nearly $1,000,000 to the revenue.

The Administration have authorized the Marshal of Kansas to offer $250 reward each for the capture of MONTGOMERY and BROWN, and to increase his posse to any number desired.

Gen. HOUSTON has returned.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, will to-morrow deliver a filibustering speech, should he get the floor. He advocates the taking of Cuba, Mexico and Central America. Q.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE AND JUDGE DOUGLAS—MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF—THE NEW HALL OF THE SENATE—A NICE SPECULATION—MORMON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1859.

The friends of Judge DOUGLAS are looking with intense anxiety for news from the Legislature of Illinois. The brief dispatches already received from Springfield seem to indicate a factious disposition upon the part of the Republicans to postpone the election of a United States Senator for two years, which fact causes a great deal of uneasiness among the Senator's supporters here. Still it is not believed that any such scheme can be persisted in, as the refusal of a legislative body to organize at all, in order to accomplish such a purpose as the defeat of an opposition candidate for the Senate, would be certain to re-act upon the factionists with overwhelming effect. It is far more probable that the organization is being prevented temporarily only, for the purpose of ascertaining whether some arrangement cannot be effected which shall secure the election of Mr. LINCOLN, or of some compromise candidate. The most intense interest is felt here in the election, and the bitterness of the rabid Administration men towards DOUGLAS amounts almost to the sublime.

The House Committee on Ways and Means is earnestly engaged in efforts to harmonize on a bill for the modification of the Tariff. They will be able to report a bill soon, which will probably carry out the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury in a return to the decimal system in the division of the schedules, and assessment of duty rates under them. It will also raise the duties on many articles with sole view to increasing the revennes moderately, and transfer sundry others from the free list. The President's recommendation for a change from *ad valorem* to specific duties will not be regarded in the least. Mr. PHELPS, the Chairman of the Committee, will unquestionably make earnest efforts to carry the measure if it shall be reported; but it is, to say the least, exceedingly doubtful whether any change of the Tariff can be accomplished during the brief remainder of the Session.

The Senate looks quite comfortable in the new hall, to which it removed to-day. The new chamber is very similar to that of the House, but one-third less in size, and with a more subdued style of ornamentation. Its acoustic qualities are fine, when a speaker exerts himself sufficiently to fill the chamber; but the very low tones in which many gentlemen have learned to speak in the old hall, are quite lost here. It was very evident to-day, that Senators would be compelled to accustom themselves a little to the new arena, before they are able to speak with the certainty of being heard distinctly.

To-day's session began in the old hall, as you are already aware. The desks having all been removed, in order that they might be fixed in their new places, the Senate was compelled to give us a practical illustration of the TIMES' proposition for the permanent removal of the desks—each Senator sitting squarely in his chair, and attending with becoming gravity to the business of the day. Certainly the body looked more like a Senate than I ever saw it before. But many Senators evidently found it stupid business. They missed their desks sadly, and their newspapers, and regretted the time "wasted" in attending to the business before them, instead of being devoted to private correspondence, &c. I fear me the experiment was not altogether successful in their estimation, if one might judge from the somber faces, and the funereal air which seemed to be diffused throughout the chamber.

There is a company of New-Yorkers here engaged in pushing a handsome little speculation through Congress, under the guise of a proposition for the construction of a railroad from the Capital to Georgetown. It is said that they do not intend themselves to construct the road, but, if they can get a charter from Congress, to sell it out to another Company, who desire to lay a track between the two cities, and to form a connection with the Washington branch road to Baltimore. Their plans have been very well laid, and everything made ready for a combined attack upon the Senate upon the first available opportunity. If Congress is disposed to lend its sanction to the enterprise, it would be wise to confer this valuable franchise on the City of Washington, giving them power to lease the right of way to the Company. In this way a considerable sum might be obtained by the City, and be devoted to public improvements, which otherwise will accrue to the speculators having the scheme in hand.

Some of the matters of fact presented in the interesting letter from your correspondent at Great Salt Lake City, published yesterday, deserve more than a passing notice. The issue made in the United States Court of the Territory of Utah, between the United States Attorney, Mr. WILSON, and the presiding Judge, SINCLAIR, involves a question of vast importance. In order to a better understanding of the case, let us go back a little and review briefly some of the facts out of which this issue has arisen. The recent rebellion of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers in Utah, is a fact pretty well established, I take it, in the minds of the American people. Everybody, except a Mormon, will admit that the President told the exact truth, and no more, when he denounced BRIGHAM YOUNG and those of his followers who had committed overt acts, as traitors. Of the treason there is no dispute this side of the Rocky Mountains. The rebellion became so serious at last, that an army was sent out to Utah for its suppression, to enable the Federal authorities to take their seats, and to protect the Courts of the United States in their efforts to bring the traitors and rebels to justice.

The history of these events is fresh in the minds of all. You remember that our little army—after suffering a Winter of great privation in the mountains in consequence of the fiendish conduct of the Mormons in burning their supply trains—last Spring prepared to march from Bridger's Fort into the Valley of Salt Lake, and thus vindicate the power of the United States against the theocracy which for a year had been defying it. But, just at this time, when everything was ripe for a movement which should crush out the rebellion, and that without bloodshed, Mr. BUCHANAN sent his Peace Commissioners out to Utah to sue for peace, offering as the price of it a full and free pardon for all the seditions and treasons of the past. This pardon, be it remembered, was not granted to penitent suppliants who had been humbled before the majesty of the law,—but to men who were at the very hour boasting of their crimes, and adding daily to their number,—while at the same time they declared their ability and their determination to wipe out the Federal army should it attempt to enter the "Valleys of the Mountains." The effect of this extraordinary movement was readily apparent,—and that effect, I am free to say, from personal experience in the Mormon settlements last Summer, was most disastrous to the public honor and subversive of permanent peace. The subjects of the pardon finding their necks out of the halter, instead of settling down into the quiet of good citizens accepted the clemency thrust upon them, merely as another evidence of the inability of the Federal Government to subdue them by force. The offer of pardon was not taken as an act of grace, but as the terms upon which the Government begged to be relieved from its embarrassment; the grace was theirs and the concession the Government's

In this spirit they finally, after a day or two of negotiation with the Commissioners, concluded to let Uncle Sam down easily, and, out of pity to Mr. BUCHANAN, and abundant good will, as they boast, agreed to accept the pardon, and permit the United States Army to come into the Valley! This is no caricature, but an absolutely true picture. The result is that, instead of being subdued by this gratuitous act of Executive clemency, the Mormon leaders have successfully availed of it as a means of satisfying their deluded followers more than ever of their power to make effective resistance to the United States. The fruit of all this seems to be ripening fast, and at no distant day we shall be sure to find the harvest of evil most abundant.

At the recent sitting of the United States Court at Salt Lake, Judge SINCLAIR appears to have been determined to make an effort to give the President's pardon some practical effect upon the side of justice and law. As the case stood, while the pardon was availed of by the Mormons to screen themselves from the consequences of their crimes, they notoriously refused to recognize it as valid, protesting that it was thrust unasked upon them, and attempted to relieve them from the punishment for crime whereof they have not been guilty. Judge SINCLAIR endeavored to work a reform. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he laid down the proposition that a pardon to be valid must be received and accepted. He stated, therefore, that he could not take judicial cognizance of the pardon, but held, in substance, that if a man was accused of treason, or any other crime which he supposes to be covered by the Pardon Proclamation, that fact is one for the decision of the Court, and the pardon must be *specially* pleaded in bar of prosecution. Certainly this is reasonable. How else can it be determined whether any man's case comes under the pardon or not? Suppose a robbery to have been committed during the rebellion,—is the TIME of its commission to be decisive of the fact that the crime was an act of treason? Or is it to be understood that when a man is charged with a crime in Utah, he has only to say that he considers that crime to have been a part of the "sedition and treason," and so to pass at once free from arrest, examination or trial? The proposition is absurd. The specific pleading of the pardon is demanded by common sense as an essential of its application to each specific case.

The United States Attorney, one Mr. WILSON, seems to think otherwise. He insists upon thrusting the pardon down the throats of his Mormon friends despite their struggles and cries of "persecution!" He thinks the President has a right to compel men to accept pardon and so save him the necessity of hanging them, and so has told the Grand Jury that he wouldn't make out any indictments for treason, even if they demanded them! What profound wisdom! Mr. WILSON certainly gets his law from secret instructions issued at Washington, and not from Coke or Blackstone. Can such a mockery of justice pass unrebuked? It would be well if public sentiment would demand an inquiry as to where the President gets power to grant a general pardon to rebels in advance of their conviction—for Attorney WILSON's doctrine is that such pardon is *un fait accompli* in itself—and not merely a promise in advance by the President that he *will* save the traitors from punishment for their crimes. The Constitution reposes in the hands of the President power to grant reprieves and pardons for *crimes* against the United States; but in the eye of the law there *is* no crime to be pardoned until after conviction; surely a man could not be taken from the hands of the judiciary, by a pardon, while on trial; and if this be so, it would seem equally impossible to pardon a man *before* trial, and so shield him from the approach of the judiciary. Precedents for such a course I know are cited; but they do not seem to me to be either applicable or just. Under the American Constitution this attempt of the Executive to grant a pardon which shall relieve a man absolutely from all responsibility to the judiciary, has the appearance of a usurpative interference, with that coequal department of the Government, most flagrant and dangerous. The subject is a practical one, and well worthy of consideration by Congress.

Nearly two years ago the TIMES correspondence from Salt Lake announced the violent dispersion of the U. S. Court by a Mormon mob, acting under and by order of the Church leaders. That outrage more than all others aroused the Government to the necessity of measures for the suppression of the rebellion. But the Mormons have persistently denied the fact and have succeeded in making some good people believe that they had been maligned in that instance if in no others. The proceedings before the Court, upon the motion of the late Surveyor-General BURR, to strike from the roll of Attorneys the name of JAMES FERGUSON, are bringing out the facts with the proofs. Gen. B. moves FERGUSON's expulsion for having preferred false and slanderous charges against said BURR, and for *intimidating U. S. Judge* STILES, *and coercing him to adjourn his Court, &c.* FERGUSON pleads guilty to the charges by begging permission to resign his commission as an attorney rather than meet the proofs. Judge SINCLAIR refuses to accept the resignation, and another mail probably will bring us the intelligence that the charges have been fully substantiated, as they undoubtedly can be, by strictly legal proofs. On my way out to Utah last Spring, I fell in by accident with one of the parties present at the time of the dispersion of the Court, who gave me a full account of it in strict accordance with that given to the world at the time by Gen. BURR, U. S. Marshal DODSON and other "Gentiles." S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

A communication was received from the President covering a letter from our Minister to China, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as were also some unimportant communications from the Navy and Interior Departments.

Among other business Mr. IVERSON presented a resolution of the Legislature of Georgia, asking for a Commission to obtain information concerning the yellow pine barrens of that State, with a view to the preservation of the timber for naval purposes. It was referred to the Naval Committee. Georgia further asks for the establishment of a National Armory within her borders.

Mr. CLAY presented the credentials of Mr. CHESNUT, of South Carolina. The oath was administered, and the Senator took his seat.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, offered a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if it is necessary to amend the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, which was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire whether any employe in any department of the Government since March 4, 1857, was required to contribute a portion of his pay to defray the expenses of or influence any election during that period, or whether any employe has been removed for not so contributing, and whet legislation is necessary to prevent the thus influencing of elections. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, moved that the Vice-President's address on leaving the old hall be entered at length on the journal, and that 50,000 copies of Mr. CRITTENDEN's and the Vice-President's speeches be printed. Adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up, and Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER's remarks were stopped by a message from the House, announcing the death of General QUITMAN.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, moved the usual resolutions of respect, and paid an eloquent tribute to the manly virtues and political probity of the deceased. He touched lightly on the filibuster proclivities of the deceased, and not in a tone of censure.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Minnesota, paid a feeling tribute to the memory of his companion in arms. He related several incidents of their joint Mexican career, showing the deceased's bravery and warmth of heart. Americans, he said, will never be unjust to the memory of QUITMAN.

Messrs. WARD and HOUSTON, of TEXAS, spoke briefly, awarding to the deceased the meed of gratitude which his sympathy with Texas merited.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, announced the death of his immediate predecessor, Gen. QUITMAN; sketched his eventful career as a statesman and soldier, and pronounced a eulogy on his private and public worth.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, spoke of the wisdom and sterling integrity of the deceased, incidentally alluding to his brilliant military career in Mexico.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-York, trusted it would not be deemed an intrusion for him to respond to the expressions of bereavement and regret coming up from the South, by the utterance of a kindred sympathy from New-York, from which, as one of her sons, Gen. QUITMAN went out to win distinction in another State, which delighted to honor him when living, and now laments him dead. He spoke of him as an honest man, a model of courtesy and devotion to his duty and the Federal Union. Mr. THOMPSON did not agree in all of Gen. QUITMAN's political sentiments, but he honored his memory, and dropped a tear on his grave.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, who served under the immediate command of Gen. QUITMAN in Mexico, spoke in glowing terms of his private and military worth.

Messrs. CURTIS, of Iowa, and BOWIE, of Maryland, spoke in similar terms with those who preceded them.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

The New Troubles in Kansas.

PRO-SLAVERY AND FREE-STATE MARAUDING BANDS IN THE FIELD—FOUR COMPANIES OF DRAGOONS ORDERED OUT BY THE GOVERNOR.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Ossawattamie (Kansas) correspondent of the *Democrat* says that Capt. HAMILTON, the leader of the party who committed the atrocious murders at Choniere's trading post last May, has taken the field in Southern Kansas, with a large body of desperate men, and has already committed various outrages. Mr. BAILEY, a Free State man, was charged with stealing negroes from Vernon County, Mo., and killed, and the house of Mr. BLOOMFIELD, a wealthy Free-State resident of Vernon County, had been sacked and burned. It was reported that MONTGOMERY was raising a party to repel the invasion by HAMILTON, and that both parties are determined to fight.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that a gang of "Jayhawkers," under Captain BROWN, entered Bates County, Mo., on Thursday last, and stole four horses from JESSE JACKSON, and burned his house.

It is stated on good authority that Governor MEDARY has ordered four companies of dragoons to that region; also, that he has ordered four companies of militia to be raised in Linn and Bourbon Counties the officers for which have already been commissioned, and that he has telegraphed to the Secretary of War to send on arms and ammunition from St. Louis, which has been done. It is expected that these Counties will be kept under martial law for some time.

A reliable person from the vicinity of Fort Scott represents the acts committed there as similar to those of the time of the notorious MUSGRAVE. The whole country is divided into "Jayhawkers" and "Anti-Jayhawkers." The former commit all sorts of crimes and are openly upheld by some Methodist preachers and many respectable people. The "Jayhawkers" justify their acts as a proper revenge for the same kind of depredations and worse atrocities committed upon them by the Pro-Slavery Party when they were in a majority. The Pro-Slavery Party still hold most of the offices and are accused of oppressive acts. The old prosecutions pending on account of the former troubles are the great cause of dissatisfaction.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that a quorum of both Houses of the Kansas Legislature met at Lawrence on the 3d, and passed a resolution to meet and organize at Lecompton on the next day. A caucus was also held for the purpose of fixing upon a place to hold the session, nearly all of those present being agreed to adjourn from Lecompton to some other point in the Territory. At night a general caucus of the ultras was held and nominations for officers made, embracing Mr. LARSALEEK for Speaker, Mr. DELAHAY for Clerk, and Mr. THATCHER for Printer. It was the general opinion that this organization would carry everything, and control the House.

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Governor's Message states that the finances of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. The receipts at the Treasury for the fiscal year were over four millions; the expenditures were three millions and three-quarters; the balance on hand is over three-quarters of a million; and the entire State debt nearly forty millions. He recommends a great reduction in the public debt, looking towards its extinguishment. Speaking of the sale of the main line, he says that after the contract for the sale of the Delaware Division was entered into, he was informed higher prices were offered by responsible parties, but in his opinion it was then too late.

The prospects of the early completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad are very encouraging. The 11,000 Public Schools cost $2,500,000. Regarding the Banks, he recommends a careful inquiry into the present condition of Tioga County and Crawford County Banks, and the Bank of Shamokin. He reiterates the opinion expressed in a former message that there should be no further increase of banks or banking capital, under the present system. He informs the Legislature he cannot approve of any bills chartering additional banks without a radical change in the system. He recommends that certificates of loan be issued by the General Government or Commonwealth, at a value to be fixed upon, with power to require additional deposits of security as the loans depreciate in the market. The present condition of the revenue of the General Government demonstrates an urgent necessity for increased duty upon foreign importations, and the Governor indorses the views of the President relative to the change proposed by specific duties. The concluding portion of the message is devoted to Kansas. He regrets to say that under various pretences the sacred right of franchise has been virtually withheld from the people of that Territory. Regarding the theory that henceforward it is to be the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories, which extraordinary assumption is alleged to exist in the decision of the Supreme Court, he says he is yet to be convinced that any such construction can be fairly given to their action in the Dred Scott case. Such a doctrine, he adds, no matter how sanctioned, will shake the pillars of our Constitutional fabric.

News by the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. WOODS, a passenger by the California Overland Mail, which arrived here last night, says that the Camanche Indians have declared war against the whites, and are waiting for a favorable opportunity to attack the mail stages. At the eastern ford of Congo River a coach passed between two camp-fires, recently supplied with fuel, indicating the presence of the Camanches, who doubtless were only deterred from making an attack by the number and strength of the mail party. It is hoped the presence of the troops recently sent along the route from Fort Smith will check the operations of the marauders.

An abundance of gold quartz had been discovered at Gila River. Several agents of the California mining companies were making examinations to ascertain whether machinery could be introduced there with profit.

The weather in California had been very cold.

Twenty thieving Indians had been killed in Tempama County.

GEORGE GAGEN, Agent of the Green Stage-Coach Company had absconded with upwards of $1,800 in money belonging to the employés.

The Salt Lake Valley *Press* of Dec. 10 says that the weather has been intensely cold, and that several persons have frozen to death in the valley and the adjacent cañons.

The Utah Legislature was to meet at Fillmore City Dec. 16.

Resumption of Travel at the Eastward.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The railroad and steamboat travel so greatly disarranged by the snow-storm, is again beginning to assume regularity.

The steamboat train *vid* Stonington from New-York, yesterday afternoon, arrived here shortly after noon to-day.

The Tuesday morning overland mail train arrived here about 6 o'clock this evening, making the trip in 34 hours.

The Portland train was about 30 hours coming through.

The tracks are now about clear.

The weather is fine, and there is very little drifting of the snow.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature organized about noon to-day Mr. CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Boston, was chosen President of the Senate by 26 votes against 5 scattering. Mr. STEPHEN A. GIFFORD, Clerk of last year, has been reëlected.

In the House, Mr. CHARLES HALE, of Boston, was elected Speaker, receiving 185 out of 202 votes. Mr. CALEB CUSHING had 15 votes, Mr. WILLIAM STOWE was reëlected Clerk. All Republicans.

Gov. BANKS' message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Republican Congressional Nominations.

DOVER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. GILMAN MARSTON, of Exeter, was nominated for Congress, from the First District, by the Republican Convention held here to-day.

The Republicans in the Second District, in Convention to-day at Manchester, were unable to agree upon a candidate for Congress, and adjourned to the 19th inst.

In the Third District Mr. T. M. EDWARDS was nominated by the Republicans for Congress.

Re-election of Senator Douglas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS was this afternoon reëlected United States Senator from Illinois. The vote stood DOUGLAS 54, LINCOLN 46.

HOGAN, Democrat, was yesterday elected to Congress from the Fifth District.

Disaster to the Ship John H. Jarvis.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The ship *John H. Jarvis*, which sailed from Castine on Tuesday, went ashore the same night on Beech Island during the storm, and is reported filled last night. The loss is over $100,000. The fire originated in the hot air flues.

Choice, the Murderer—The Slave-trade.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

CHOICE, who murdered WEBB, at Atlanta, has been conveyed to the Penitentiary at Milledgeville for safe keeping.

The Baptists of the Edgefield District, S. C., are moving sternly in opposition to the importation of Africans.

Lovely weather prevails throughout Georgia.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

No. 34.—Reuben Middleton *vs.* Wm. M. Grew. Order continued till next term.

No. 35.—The United States *vs.* John A. Sutter. Argument continued for the Appellee.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Court of Appeals met and adjourned at 3 o'clock, there being no causes on argument. The calendar for to-morrow stands: Nos. 11, 4, 19, 20, 21, 479, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30.

Fire at Fredericton, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Nine buildings were burned by an incendiary fire in Fredericton, last night, involving a loss of ten thousand pounds.

Races at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Two races took place here to-day on the Ten-Broeck Course. *Shocko* won the first and *Charley Ball* the second.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Government organs announce that Parliament meets on the 29th inst.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Supreme Court Special Term was adjourned, yesterday, by Judge LOTT, to Friday, the 7th inst. Ex-parte business will then be taken up at 9½ o'clock, and the calendar will be called at 10 o'clock A. M. The Calendar consists of Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. The January Term of the Court of Sessions was opened yesterday morning, when sixteen gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors. After a charge from the Court upon the topics as required by the statute, and an allusion to some petty matters relative to the Metropolitan Police, the jury returned to their labors. The Petit Jurors were then sworn and classified, when the Court adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th inst. The present Grand Jury will almost exclusively be occupied (if public officers do their duty) in examining into complaints preferred against parties for selling liquor without license. Some 500 complaints have been made before the proper officer since Nov. 1. Judge MORRIS has promised all parties indicted that if convicted, they shall be both fined and imprisoned, as required by law.

LAUNCH OF THE GUATEMALA.—The launch of the Panama Railroad Company's fine steamer, the *Guatemala*, which was postponed on account of the heavy snow-storm, took place, yesterday morning, from the yard of Mr. SAMUEL SNEDEN, at Greenpoint, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The tide suited at precisely 10 o'clock, at which hour, everything being in readiness, the shores were knocked away, and the noble vessel glided gracefully into the water amid the cheers of the crowd and salutes from the neighboring steamers. A more beautiful launch probably never occurred in this harbor. The *Guatemala* is about 1,000 tons burthen, built for the coasting and passenger trade between Panama and the ports of Central America, and will be commanded by Captain JOHN DOW. A particular description of the vessel was given in the TIMES of the 24th ult. She was immediately taken in tow, and transported to the Delamater Iron Works, on the North River, to receive her machinery. The boilers, which are of copper, are all ready to go on board, and the engine will be set up without delay.

A MODEL JEWELER.—The Police yesterday arrested a man named THOMAS BAKER, who is charged with defrauding several persons of their watches. It seems the accused opened a shop on Grand-street, and after he had received a number of watches for repair, he left.

TEXT-BOOKS.—At a meeting of the Board of Education held on Tuesday, a resolution reported by the Book Committee was adopted, directing that hereafter only one series of text-books be used in the Public Schools.

POLITICAL.—The Kings County American General Committee met last evening and reorganized for the year. The Republican General Committee reorganized on Tuesday evening, and elected DEMAS STRONG, Chairman.

SLEIGHING.—Sleighing on all parts of Long Island was excellent yesterday, and everything with runners was brought into requisition.

A horrible instance of cruelty to a child has been developed in Baltimore. The *Patriot*, Jan. 3, says: "A little boy, named William Wallace, aged about eight years, died at the residence of his step father, William Russell, on Thompson-street, near Aisquith, on Saturday morning. From the manner in which the poor child has been treated by Russell and his wife, some of the neighbors deemed an investigation of the causes which produced death necessary, and Coroner Sparklin was called upon to hold an inquest over the body. Dr. H. P. P. Yates made a *post-mortem* examination, and, in giving his evidence to the Jury, stated that on opening the body he found the lungs, heart, and all the other organs in a healthy condition, there being no indications of consumption or fever. On opening the stomach it was found empty, with the exception of one or two small pieces of what appeared to be parts of an apple. There were in the bowels a few hard balls. The stomach was shrivelled up, and there was every appearance of a want of nourishment. He gave the opinion that the boy had died of starvation.

Hutchins' Life Exhilarant—The invigorating qualities of this new article are great and unequaled. It restores the bloom of youth to the cheeks of the aged, and causes the purified blood to course through the veins with spirit and healthful rapidity. In fact, it is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. It likewise renders the mind calm and cheerful. The proprietor is satisfied that one trial will convince the feeblest that it can rejuvenate and restore speedily and permanently. The Life Exhilarant is for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 165 Chambers-st. Large bottle, $1; six bottles, $5. Sent by express to any part of the country.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Hungarian Wines.

The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.

The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.

STEARNS & MARVEN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New York.
No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans
No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

"No Family Should Be Without One."—*Times.*
BARTHOLF'S' SEWING MACHINES.
Office No. 469 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 136 William-st.

To Whom it May Concern.
EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
Jan. 5, 1859.

A general reduction in price has been made on the balance of our Winter stock. Persons not yet provided with their Winter clothing will find it worth their while to call and examine our assortment before purchasing.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining throws substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

The Vegetable Liquid Hair Dye of JULES HAUEL requires no previous preparation of the hair. Its effects are instantaneous; producing a rich, glossy and life-like black, brown, or auburn, entirely free from the dull, burnt appearance caused by other dyes. It is easily applied, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his fameus Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Ballen's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, the finest assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

"Poisonous Hair Dyes."—Beware of them. Use only CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, certified by Dr. Chilton to be free from every injurious substance. See Dr. Chilton's certificate at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Great Reduction.—Men's French Buck Gloves 50 cents per pair, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 81 and 83 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TITACY, Agent.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

MARRIED.

SMALLEY—ROSA.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, 1858, by the Rev. Charles Fletcher, WM. A. SMALLEY to Miss MARY T. ROSA, all of this City.

DE ZENCHE—BUSBY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 1, by the Rev. R. Travis, at the residence of Mr. Geo. C. De Zeeche, LOUIS HENRY, third son of Mr. L. H. De Zenche, to JANE, third daughter of Mr. Alexander Busby, of Dublin.

HENRICK—NASH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., RICHARD P. HENRICK to GEORGIANA NASH.

ROCHETTE—HENRIQUES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. CHARLES ROCHETTE to ESTHER, daughter of George Henriques, Esq.

MENKEN—KISSAM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, D. D., J. T. MENKEN, of Brooklyn, to M. LOUISE, eldest daughter of Philip F. Kissam, Esq., of Queens, L. I.

DIED.

SOMERVILLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, MARY BINGHAM, wife of Archibald Somerville, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the deceased, and of her husband, and those of her son-in-law, Selah Van Dozer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 East 17th st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TOOKER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, EMMA LOUISE, only child of Wm. Allen and Sarah A. Tooker, aged 2 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 9) East 27th st.

WARD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, after a lingering illness, SARAH H., daughter of the late Geo. F. White.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 260 West 26th-st., on seventh day, (Saturday.)

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, Mrs. MARIA WOODWARD, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 12 o'clock M., from the 27th st. Methodist Episcopal Church, without further invitation.

GRIM.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, Mrs. ELIZABETH GRIM, relict of Philip Grim, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Philip Grim, and her son-in-law, G. S. Schermerhorn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WEMYSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, suddenly, FRANCIS COURTNEY WEMYSS, late Secretary of the American Dramatic Fund Association, in the 62d year of his age.

The members of the above-named Association, together with his friends and friends of the family, and the Theatrical profession in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 Crosby-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, the 7th inst., without further invitation.

Philadelphia and English papers please copy.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS EVENING.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.

The sale of seats for "La Zingara" and "Martha" commences this morning at the Academy, C. Breusing's and Sibell's, No. 4 Wall-st.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock—doors open at 7½.

First time in America of Balfe's favorite opera of

LA ZINGARA;

being the Italian version of the popular opera of

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,

with all the new recitatives and additions expressly composed by Balfe for

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

on the occasion of the selection of the "Zingara" for the Opera to be performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. The cast comprises

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI..... as .....Arlina
Signor BRIGNOLI..... as .....Thaddeus

The other roles by

Mlle. GIRONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI, QUENTO, &c.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 7, at 8,

First time in New-York of

MARTHA—in Italian,)

with a most perfect and unequaled cast—

LaROKDE..... as..... Martha
BRIGNOLI (for the first time) as..... Lionello
DORMES in his original character of ..... Plunkett
BEKKEL..... as..... Nancy

MARTHA cannot be performed any more, as the stay of the company is limited to six nights.

The sale of seats for "Martha" commences on Wednesday.

On Saturday— MATINEE,

when will be performed the whole of Mozart's opera of

DON GIOVANNI,

with its immense cast and the same choral and instrumental forces as last season.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI..... as..... Zerlina

Mlle. POINSOT,

the new Prima Donna, will appear for the first time as Donna Anna.

GIRONI, FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, WEINLICH.
CARL FORMES..... as..... Leporello

THE THREE ORCHESTRAS.

The sale of seats for "Don Giovanni" commences on Friday.

On MONDAY, the

LAST PERFORMANCE BUT TWO OF THE OPERA.

On THURSDAY—The St. George's Society—Grand Festival.

Mr. Ullman positively announces that no operatic performances will be given at the Academy until the return of the company from New-Orleans, when, in addition to the prominent members of the present company, several new and celebrated artists will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.

The public are respectfully informed that

A GRAND FESTIVAL

will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,

when the following rare combination of great artists will appear.

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,

who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.

Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,

all of whom have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

A number of other distinguished singers and instrumentalists have expressed a desire to assist the Society, together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent Musical Societies of the City.

The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M., in

GRAND OPERA MATINEE,

And in the evening at 8,

A GRAND CONCERT,

in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of

THE CREATION,

in which will take part the

THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,
CARL FORMES and PERRING.

Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."
Mlle. Poinsot will sing "On Mighty Pens."
Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eve.

THE CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL FORCES

will be on a commensurate scale of completeness, and no effort will be spared to make the entire festival, and particularly

THE ORATORIO,

brilliant in the extreme. During the evening, will be sung,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,

by Piccolomini and Formes.

Full particulars will be announced on Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.

TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard.....Jefferson. Lieut. Vernon.....Levick
Lord Dundreary.....Sothern. Florence.....Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.....Burnett. Angusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Conklock. Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney.....Peters. Mary Meredith.....Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of

THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Trictrac.....Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist.....Miss Laura Honey

Supported by the strength of the Company.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6,

Novice.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.

MR. WALLACK,

in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.

SCENERY AND COSTUMES

all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from

THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine.

Last night of the popular

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

With LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

And first appearance of the

BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE,

Consisting of Mlle. Celestine Franck, Mlle. Ducy Barre, Mad. Bonxary, Mons. Bouxary, Mons. Merdi, Mons. Solleau, Mons. Gredlier, and a full corps de ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859.

The performance will commence with the drama of

THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

Jack Sheppard.....Miss F. Herring

To be succeeded by the

MAGIC TRUMPET.

Concluding with

CAPTAIN KYD; Or, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy

LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 6,

CLOWN IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¾.

Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Messrs. C. B. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.

With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

A GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859,

The entire proceeds of which will be placed at the disposal of the Managers of the

BROOKLYN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.

The expenses being defrayed by individual contribution. Tickets admitting a Gentleman and two Ladies, $3; Lady's ticket, $1; Gentleman's ticket, $1 50.

To be obtained only of the Committee of Arrangements.

COMMITTEE.

A. A. Low,	C. A. Townsend,	T. Polhemus, Jr.,
H. E. Pierrepont,	Chas. Congdon,	Henry E. Pierrepont,
Wm. S. Herriman,	John Snyden,	Samuel Sloan,
Caleb Barstow,	Wm. M. Newell,	L. B. Wyman,
John N. Taylor,	R. H. Berdell,	I. Van Anden,
L. H. Frothingham,	John Kellum,	Ira Smith,
S. B. Chittenden,	C. J. Lowerre,	Luke W. Thomas,
M. Lauer,	Chas. Christmas,	Alex. M. White,
Robert Ford,	E. Whitehouse,	J. W. Degraw,
J. R. T. Stranahan,	C. H. Ford,	Jos. W. Greene,
Samuel McLean,	Leopold Heirwirth,	P. K. Weisel,
Edward Dodge,	Gen. F. Thomas,	Edward Lambert.
Edwards W. Fiske,	Chas. Congreve,	R. W. Ropes.
Nathl Putnam,	John P. Atkinson,	

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

CECILIA FLORES,
(Pupil of Persiani,)

Lately returned from Europe, has the honor to inform her friends and the public, that she will give her

FIRST CONCERT,
at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859.

For this occasion she will be assisted by most distinguished artists. For particulars see programme.

Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

BODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.

Cymbeline on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan 11, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has begun. An early attendance is solicited.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS, now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st door, room 2.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 630 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST DAY BUT TWO OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMIST—Also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity. THURSDAY, Jan. 6, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGEES, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that on the 18th of January he will open CLASSES

for instruction in piano-forte playing to be held at No. 70A Broadway, over C. Breusing's music store.

Applications to be made at C. Breusing's and Mr. Goldbeck's residence, No. 113 8th-st., where a full prospectus may be had.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Bodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

MR. J. R. THOMAS CONTINUES TO GIVE lessons in the art of singing. A limited number of evening pupils will be taken. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 127 Amity-st., or to Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. REININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a quiet family, by applying at No. 123 Waverley-place, during the week. The location is extremely convenient to gentlemen having business down town, there being several lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars within immediate reach. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained, on the second floor of a modern stone-front house, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board at No. 5 Brevoort-place, 3 doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

AMITY PLACE, NO. 26, ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker-st. large front room to let with board at $12 per week, gentlemen; hot and cold water; also, front room on the 3d floor suitable for two gentlemen for $3 per week, fuel and gas included. A lady could be accommodated who would be willing to teach a little girl to play the piano for part pay. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—FRONT room (and hall-room, if required,) on second floor, size, 14 by 18 feet, handsomely furnished closets and pantry. Also, back room, same size, same floor; bath adjoining; with a private family; no boarders. No. 69 East 16th-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desire permanent board from 1st of February, in a private family where there are no boarders, and where the comforts of a home may be had. Two adjoining rooms on second floor will be required. Address, with terms, Box No. 2,682 Lower Post-Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PARLOR AND bedroom adjoining, unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and his wife. Location near Sands or Wall st Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, D., Box No 1,363, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, furnished room on 2d floor, with a private family in New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn. Terms moderate, pay prompt. Address, by note, stating terms and location, to O. P. R., Box No. 2,107 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife (without children) wish a room and bedroom on the sunny side, with only carpets and bed; between 27th and 35th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.; want dinner at noon, and price moderate. References exchanged. Address T. C. JEFFERSON, Broadway Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT, IN suite or single. Two splendid parlors for a genteel club. Also a large lecture or billiard room. Location central; all the modern improvements. Price moderate; No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

ROOM WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—in a French family, where conversational advantages can be enjoyed. Address ETUDIANT, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

NO. 59 LEROY-STREET.—A DESIRABLE room in a private family, for a single gentleman, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

NO. 1 CARROL-PLACE, BLEECKER-ST.—One back parlor and two bedrooms, neatly furnished, to let with or without board. Hot and cold baths.

LECTURES.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Lecture in the series will be delivered in the N. P. Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and 21st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives.) Subject: *Aaron Burr.* Single tickets, 25c., to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. The Sixth Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject: *London.*

NEW LECTURE.—REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL lecture upon *The Orders of Nobility*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Tickets 25 cents—at No. 823 Broadway, and at the door.

W. H. WOODMAN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on *The Dignity of Labor* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; C. Chase, No. 8, Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will give a lecture in the trance state, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject to be selected by a committee appointed by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL LECTURE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Admission 10 cents, at the door.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—BOYS' MEETINGS.—The Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON speaks tonight; the Rev. Dr. KENNADY, Jan. 13; the Rev. Mr. STEBLER, Jan. 27. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance free.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION LECTURES.—Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH will lecture on *The Dignity of Labor*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 6. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.

The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an

ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859,
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman.

And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.

JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President.
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The stated Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1859, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Lecture Room of the New-York Historical Society, on 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. ABRAHAM GESNER, M.D., of Brooklyn, will deliver an Address on "*The Fuiguese of South America*."

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Cooper Institute, room 2. Subject—*Mortar and Cements.* The public are invited. By order, JAMES J. MAPES, President.

JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers, will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

THE REV. DR. BEDELL WILL PREACH the sermon at the celebration of the Epiphany in St. Luke's Church, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the

DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD,
The Oldest Paper in Iowa,

Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.

Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.

J. B. DORR, Proprietor.

Dubuque, Dec. 27, 1858.

REAL ESTATE.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway. Houses let and rents collected. Money loaned and obtained on Bond and Mortgage. Real Estate of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES:

LEONARD W. KIPP, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 152 4th-st.
N. D. HERDER, Esq., No. 98 Murray-st.
MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD, SITuated on Grand, Tompkins and East sts., with all the buildings, machinery, &c., upon the same. The buildings consist of a four-story brick building, substantial and fire-proof, 52x35, with power sufficient for any kind of mechanical purposes. Also, two steam engines, 40-horse power each, in perfect order, and can be seen in operation. Also, a two-story fire-proof brick building, containing five mahogany circular saws, &c., now in use. Also, a two-story frame building, containing three upright saws; also, five of Woodworth's planing machines, sheds, &c., necessary for a mahogany or lumber business in all its branches. On East-st., frontlug on the river, is a two-story brick store, 16x38; the mill property alone is now leased for $4,000 per year, and can be improved, at a small expense, to bring an income of $6,000 per year. The whole will be sold at a bargain, and possession can be given the 1st of February. Apply at the office corner of Grand and Tompkins sts., J. R. PAXTON & CO., No. 338 4th-av.; or of JAMES BEBE & CO., corner of Reade and Duane sts.; or of D. M. FITCH, No. 17 John-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 76th-st.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th av. and 82d-st.
On 5th-av. and 85th-st.
On 5th-av. and 87th and 88th sts.
On 5th-av. and 110th-st.
On lot on Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts.
Also, lots
On 8th-av. and 74th-st.
On 8th-av. and 103d, 104th, 105th, and 106th sts., in plots from 1 to 50 lots.

SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FIRE-PROOF LOFT TO LET—WITH OR without steam power. The first lots of the building Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., from the first of May next. Size of loft is about 50 by 100 feet, and well lighted. The building is completely fire-proof, having wrought-iron beams and brick arches for floors, and furnished with iron shutters throughout. It has a platform elevator by steam power, and may be warmed by steam, if desired. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MODEL FARM in Sullivan County, N. Y.; 80 acres highly improved, with dwelling, two barns, other out-buildings, store and distillery; large orchard of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums and grapes, all selected fruits. The property is offered in exchange for a store and house connected, in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg. For a plan, description, and further particulars, inquire at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway. GEO. B. GRANNISS.

HOUSE WANTED.—THREE STORIES AND cattle; free stone; high stoop or English basement; pleasantly located; 20x25x50 deep feet, with good sized lot; replete with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; well built in every particular. Parties having as above, free from incumbrances, will oblige by addressing, with lowest net cash price, Box No. 3,884, Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-st., a handsome furnished three story house, containing all the modern improvements. The furniture is of the very best description and complete in every respect, being nearly new and in perfect order. Terms easy and possession can be had in 30 days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTROLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 593, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, 30 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st. A new, first-class building is now being completed on Broadway, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. Apply to E. JONES, No. 216 Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 16th and Charles sts. Apply to L. W. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 306, 310, and 312 Delaucey-st.

TO LET—NO. 54 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., near 6th-av., small three-story snug brown-stone house; No. 320 Henry-st. and No. 84 2d-place, Brooklyn; also, the snug cottages Nos. 102 and 112 Riverson-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and several others on Clinton st. Possession now. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVeral fine parcels of lots on 75th, 76th and 77th sts., near the 5th-av. Also the entire front on 5th av., fronting the Park, in one of the finest locations about the Park. Apply to A. & G. LOOMIS, No. 1,123 Broadway, near 31th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PIERRE Swain, situated on the Smmmerville Railroad, near Cranevillc, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1. J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

$6,000—4-STORY BRICK HOUSES, NEAR 3d-av., in 28th-st., in complete order (pay well) will be sold at a bargain, and only $1,000 wanted on each house. Apply to owner, No. 367 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A neat three-story brick house, situated in Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry—the furniture, which is in first-rate order, will be sold cheap for cash. Address COMFORT, Box No. 1,731 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LOTS ON THE northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., 75x100 feet. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. To a small family, without children, would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—IN VICINITY OF UNION-square and 4th-av., below 28th-st., suitable for a dentist's operating room, with privilege of parlor, till first of May or longer. Terms must be moderate. Address DENTIST, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR AN Insurance Company, located in the vicinity of Wall-st., or Broadway adjacent thereto; a high basement or first floor desired. Address UNDERWRITER, New-York City Post-Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL HOUSE IN a good location, above 13th-st.; rent not to exceed $700. Address C. W., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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In consequence of the increased demand for their SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS, Have decided to give their exclusive attention to EDUCATIONAL WORKS, relinquishing the general book trade, and taking for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,

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WRECKS AND RESCUES. ILLUSTRATED. WILL BE OUT IN A FEW DAYS.—Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. gilt, $1. At the office of the *Aurocate and Guardian*, No. 29 East 20th-st., New-York. All the profits are devoted to the Home for the Friendless.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, A large buff envelope, with name of "A. W. Hoffman" upon it, containing a policy of insurance and sundry other papers, valuable only to the undersigned, was lost while going from No. 122 Chambers-st. to the Shoe and Leather Bank, or from the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway to No. 112 Broadway. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the subscriber, ALFRED W. HOFFMAN. No. 123 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—EITHER IN ONE OF the Hudson River Railroad cars, or in one of the streets leading from the 31st-st. depôt to Lexington-av., a Diamond Scarf-Pin; the above reward will be paid for its return to the subscriber,

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam-engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12-inch cylinder, 4-foot stroke, is now first running order. Means for coal working at Nos. 201 and 203 West-st. T. C. MERRY & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City references. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPErienced English servant as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the dining-room or with children. Wages not so much considered as a steady place in a good family. Highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble women, one as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a first-rate laundress or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing. Can do all kinds of clear starching and French fluting. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days in second house, West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. Reference to be had in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation; is a first-rate Cook, and willing to assist with the Washing and Ironing; also a young woman as Waitress, and willing to assist with the chamber-work. The best of City reference can be produced. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 1st-av., corner 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK AND laundress, or general servant, for a steady, trustworthy and reliable servant; is well capable to fill a good situation with satisfaction to her employer; is neat, obliging and respectful, an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise, by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR her nurse; has lived in the family for the last ten years; has taken the entire care of children from their birth; kind and experienced in case of sickness; she leaves now at her own request; prefers to take charge of an infant, or elderly lady. Call at No. 119 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given, if required; none but a private family need apply. Call or address at No. 227 1st-av., corner of 14th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY girl, as child's nurse and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has three years' reference from her last place. Any lady wanting a thorough and efficient servant, apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, just arrived, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will do her best to please. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations in the City or country—one as cook and laundress; does up laces in style; is a good baker; wages $7. The other as nurse; will do the neat plain sewing or chambermaid's work; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three doors.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR HOUSEkeeper by an experienced Protestant widow; understands processing and children's dresses; capable of nursing a lady in her confinement; no objection to travel. Good City reference from a Doctor. Address NURSE, for one week, corner Beaver-st.; private door in New-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and highly recommended for her

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS. JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS.
PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN.

That the general nature of the business to be conducted is dealing in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Yonkers, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, A. D. 1858.
JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and it continues for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN.
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES.
ANTHONY GILKISON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general dealing in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. STEPHEN LASELL.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent. CHARLES W. CARMER retiring from the firm, and EDWARD A. JEE and SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON alone signing the name of the firm in settlement.
EDWARD A. JEE.
CHARLES W. CARMER.
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of Importers and Dealers in Iron, Tin-plates, and Metals, under the name and style of JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., at the same location, No. 57 Broad-st., New-York.
EDWARD A. JEE,
SIDNEY F. R. CODDINGTON,
CURTIS C. BEAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEBBINS, HOYT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the undersigned will attend to the settlement of the business, and sign in liquidation.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858. JOHN J. WEAVER.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued by the subscribers, under the style of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., at No. 153 Chambers-st.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO., expires this day by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE B WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB, who are authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
DAVID H. PAIGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. THOMAS B. ROBB.

GEORGE B. WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB have associated with them as partner NATHANIEL WALDRON, and the business will be conducted under the name of WALDRON, ROBB & CO.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
THOMAS B. ROBB.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Front-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. JAMES MYERS, or their successors. KNISELY, STOUT & KELLOGG, at No. 83 Chambers-st., New-York.
JAMES MYERS.
WM. KNISELY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31st, 1858. CHARLES STOUT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into copartnership under the name and firm of KNISELY, STOUT & KELLOGG, for the term of three years, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1861, and will continue the business of the late firm of MYERS, KNISELY & CO., at No. 83 Chambers-st., New-York.
WILLIAM KNISELY.
CHAS. STOUT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. NORMAN G. KELLOGG.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of McKEWEN & WILLS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John Wills will continue the business, collect the claims and meet the liabilities of the late firm.
WM. McKEWEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859. JOHN WILLS.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and all others wishing to be furnished with gas fixtures, &c., as he will furnish them as cheap as any other establishment in the City.
JOHN WILLS, No. 85 6th-av.

MILTON ST. JOHN, NO. 84 BROADWAY, and R. J. BRADFORD, late of No. 81 Nassau-st., Merchant Tailors, having formed a copartnership for the transaction of their business, under the firm of ST. JOHN & BRADFORD, at No. 84 Broadway, up stairs, one door below Wall-st., their respective customers are solicited to continue their orders with them, and the public are invited to patronize the firm, assured that nothing shall be wanting to meet any just expectation or wish on the part of those who favor them with their orders.
MILTON ST. JOHN,
R. J. BRADFORD.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND REMOVAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated with them Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO., have removed to No. 111 Broadway, second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style and firm of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.
HENRY SWIFT.
DAVID H. PAIGE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES M. SWIFT.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by agreement, and by his death on the 11th of March last. The business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned surviving partners at No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of S. B. GREGORY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. B. GREGORY alone is duly authorized to settle the business, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation, and will remain at the old stand, No. 88 Warren-st.
STEPHEN B GREGORY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES A. NORTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of OTIS G. CORBETT & CO., and will continue the Boot and Shoe Jobbing business at the old stand No. 31 Dey-st.
OTIS G. CORBETT,
THOMAS LANE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Bell & Crooker, ship-joiners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOMAS BELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858. P. SMITH CROOKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SAMUEL A. BUSICK becomes a partner in our house from this date. SHELDON, HOYT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

JOHN S. HOLDEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED as a member of our firm.
FREELAND SQUIRES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, NO. 60 Exchange-place—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our house. MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.
ALLEN, HAZAM & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO OUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. H. WARD,
SILAS ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH H. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
OLIVER OLIVER, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Dny,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woode.	

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open for deposit and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine ($29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 11th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 6th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES. } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 33 Chambers-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 16, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 462 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK,
14th-st., corner of 8th-av.
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 3, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place. JAS. MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

MANUFACTURER'S BANK—BROOKLYN, L. I., Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on demand.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO —The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 69 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE OCEAN BANK on the 18th day of December, 1858:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,798,256 82
Over drafts	1,477 67
Due from banks	1,28,191 06
Due from the Directors of the Bank	97,690 00
Due from Brokers	3,899 37
Real estate	76,456 14
Specie	301,366 83
Cash items, viz: Checks and drafts on other Banks, payable on presentation	171,686 71
Stocks	145,246 51
Bonds and mortgages	15,228 55
Bills of solvent Banks	25,426 00
Loss and expense account, $11,003 94; taxes, $14,967 69	25,976 63
Total	$2,689,271 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation registered	$122,444	
Less notes on hand	14,736	
Leaves registered notes in circulation		107,708 00
Profits		77,864 97
Due to Banks		694,752 17
Due depositors on demand		807,048 27
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz: unclaimed dividends		1,898 50
Total		$2,689,271 91

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President, and PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, an associated Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally affirmed, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
D. R. MARTIN, President.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed by both deponents, the 6th day of January, 1859. JOHN HAGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 20th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $4 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st,
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BOXTON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—DEC. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, INTEREST.—The interest on the Bonds of Marion County, Ohio, indorsed by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due on or before April 1, 1859, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank, upon presentation of the proper interest coupons. JAMES H. GODMAN, Agent for the County.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank. E. W. LEYNHAM, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$50,000 PROPERTY IN THIS CITY, in sums not under $5,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES OF the Aurora Gold and Silver Company For sale by M. B. MONCK, No. 71 Nassau-st.

TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE BY HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
January 5, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 on which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $2500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be credited to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city. E. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, JAN. 6, 1859.
THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent, payable on and after Monday next, 10th instant, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11.
D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. H. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 3.
E. J. OAKLEY

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Annual Report of the Bank Superintendent.

The Comptroller's Report—Proceedings of the Legislature—Promised Bills Interesting to New-York—Drawing for Seats—Amendment to the Constitution—Personalities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

The Comptroller's Report will not probably be presented to the Legislature for some days. When it does come it will throw some light upon that four million debt contracted in behalf of the State in direct violation of the Constitution. It will—if anything can—startle the people to learn how systematically the State is plundered under cover of Bank offices and by State officials. The Comptroller, whose position gives him extraordinary facilities for spying out the ways and means of official plunder, is determined to make a dead set against wholesale stealing and petty stealing as well. It is time. The Comptroller has been delayed in completing his report by his own sickness, and by the death some ten days ago of his brother, the County Clerk of Orleans.

The drawing of seats in ASSEMBLY, on Tuesday night, was sufficiently amusing. As usual on such occasions, the lobbies were cleared, and then all members withdrew outside the bar. As their names were called, each marched in, selected his seat and kept it till all had chosen. Most of the old members succeeded in getting the very poorest seats. Two of the candidates (anterior to caucus) for Speaker were carried into Sleepy Hollow. Messrs. JACOB SMITH, of New-York; General DUNCAN, of Kings; and VAN HORN, of Niagara, all old and prominent members, drew within the last dozen, and secured seats for the session on the back row in front. Like the kangaroo, the house is a little the strongest behind. This morning, however, these rear seats were brought up to par, by the adoption of the resolution to have the whole lobby on the main floor cleared for ladies, and such gentlemen only as have ladies with them.

The Senate, to-day, met at 11 o'clock. The President announced for the Committee on Senator WRIGHT'S contested seat, Messrs. SPINOLA, DIXON and NOXON. Among the notices, Senator MATHER named that of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Act; Senator ELY, of a bill amending the act relative to assessments for local improvements in New-York; Senator STOAN, to amend the Usury Laws; Senator SPINOLA, to incorporate the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, to change the name of the Williamsburg and Cyprus Hill Plankroad Company, and to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company. The same lively gentleman from Long Island introduced a bill to amend the act relative to payment of expenses for local improvements in Williamsburg and Brooklyn. Senator SCOTT moved concurrent resolutions amendatory of the State Constitution, as follows:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That Section 2 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who may be convicted of bribery, or an attempt to bribe, or of receiving or consenting to receive a bribe, or of any infamous crime; and also depriving every elector who shall make or become, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall, in reference to any election, or with the intent to affect, wholly or in part, the result thereof, do any act prohibited by the laws of this State relating to elections, from the right to vote at such election and, from holding any office voted for at such election.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section 1 of Article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The Assembly spent a couple of hours in session. Mr. BOUGHTON, of Saratoga, and Mr. SPENCER of New-York, each gave notice of bills to be introduced guarding the purity of the ballot box. Mr. RUTHERFORD, of New-York, gave notice that he intended to push for the abolition of the 75 cents' commutation made necessary under the present military law—and which is supposed to give certain military officers in and about your town some jolly good suppers at very cheap cost to themselves. Mr. OPDYKE, the gentlemanly representative of the Fourteenth New-York District, gave notice of bills to come, amending the banking and usury laws. The amendments he desires are understood to be repeals—which it is presumed he will have considerable difficulty in carrying. However, the Committees are not yet appointed. Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, got through, without a dissenting vote, resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer of the County of New-York be requested to report forthwith to this House all sums of money paid on the requisition of the Commissioner named in chapter 4 of the laws of 1855, relating to the records of the City and County of New-York, with the dates of such payments, to whom paid, and for what purpose.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Records named in chapter 407 of the laws of 1855, relating to the records of the City and County of New-York, be requested to report forthwith to this House the amount of all expenses incurred by them for the purpose of said act, the amount of all payments made by them, to whom paid, and for what purpose, and copies of all contracts made by them, and an estimate of the sums required to complete the same.

The importance of this information none will question, nor will it probably endanger the completion of the important work of indexing the deeds and mortgages in the Register's Office, while it may possibly discover which way have gone the immense sums that have been expended, under the direction of the Commissioners, for printing that no mortal reader will ever be the better for.

Notices were given, also, of bills to appoint additional Commissioners of Deeds in New-York, to abolish that office, and give the duties of Commissioners of Deeds over to the Notaries Public, to amend your Fire Law act, and to add to the Police force. Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, is responsible for the first personality of the session. Unanimous consent was asked to take the papers relating to a Mr. BACON'S claim off the files, and refer them to the Canal Committee. Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, asked if that name was BAKER or BACON, for it seemed to him that if "Bacon" the name was familiar as that of a gentleman whose claims were freely canvassed when, in 1851, he had the honor to occupy a seat in the Assembly. Mr. HUTCHINSON, rising, expressed his thanks that the gentleman had taken so early an opportunity to inform the House that he had occupied a seat in the Assembly before—the name BACON, however, was a new one as a claimant, and his demands never canvassed in the House before 1858, which statement created a profound sensation.

Mr. COOK, Superintendent of the Banking Department, who so wisely determined, a week ago, to give the Bank advertising to a "commercial paper," instead of publishing it as heretofore in a newspaper, will to-morrow probably present his annual Report. I can find in it no trace of recommendations for such radical amendments as Mr. OPDYKE, if the Speaker should conclude to place him at the head of the Bank Committee, would be disposed to urge. On the other hand, Mr. COOK is eminently well satisfied with the *spirit* of the Banking Laws as they are. The retirement of $7,920,000 of the circulation of the interior banks, accumulated in the City of New-York within the time specified by the resolution of the Clearing-house of Nov. 7, 1857, shows very clearly that they were strong in capital. Between Oct. 1 and April 1, $4,325,600 of securities were retired from the Bank Department, of which nearly $4,000,000 was used by the interior banks to restore the equilibrium between the banks of the metropolis and themselves, the loss of which was caused by the holding of country money in that city. Only five new Banking Associations have been formed during the last fiscal year, one of which is the continuation of the charter of an incorporated institution—the Bank of Poughkeepsie. The actual increase of banking capital thus made, is $520,000. To the entire capital of the State has been added $2,188,891. The multiplication of small banks was one of the causes of the suspension of 1857, and yet he believes the bank capital of the State is less than the wants of business require. Raise the capitals of existing banks, non-increase their number. The banks now number 297, instead of 211 as last year,—which reduction he deems no loss, however, to the State.

The amount of securities held by the Department on the 30th of September, 1857, was $30,203,622; on the 30th of September, 1858, it was $26,393,098. The total amount of circulation issued to free banks and outstanding Sept. 30, 1857, was $23,429,522; do. Sept. 30, 1858, $21,603,191—a decrease of $3,826,331. During the same year the incorporated banks reduced their circulation $1,610,414, thus making in all $5,076,742.

Bonds and mortgages he does not consider to be the ample securities which the Constitution requires for the resumption of circulating notes, because they are not capable of being converted readily into cash for the redemption of currency. Stocks, when sold, have, in all cases but two, realized more than sufficient to redeem the circulation. Mortgages on city lots he absolutely refuses.

He believes every note issued to every free bank in the State to be amply secured. Since the Department has been under his control the entire loss on this description of currency has been but $7,989 64, of which $5,820 was the result of fraudulent representations of the value of the premises mortgaged to the Department.

First—To permit all banking associations and individual bankers, whose deposits of unredeemable notes of banks alone, to receive interest, upon all deposits bearing an interest of 3 per cent. per annum, that are now receivable in this Department.

Second—To amend chapter 370, of the Laws of 1858, by applying the provisions of that act relating to Trustees of incorporated banks, to the receivers of banking associations, and to the receivers or assignees of individual bankers.

Third—To abolish the present system of banking upon securities and substituting a cash deposit in its stead.

Fourth—To authorize the Superintendent to pay into the Treasury, for the use of the Department in paying the general expenses, all balances remaining in the hands that have been unclaimed for six years.

Fifth—That any legal notice that shall be served upon the Superintendent, in relation to any mortgage of which he is assignee, shall contain the name of the mortgagor and the description of the premises, as shown by the mortgage covering them, and the name of the party by whom it was assigned to him.

Sixth—to make it obligatory upon every public officer into whose hands shall come any counterfeit bank note plate or other device for counterfeiting, or any counterfeit bank notes, to surrender the same to the Superintendent of the Banking Department after using them for the conviction of the party in whose possession they were found, and making it the duty of the Superintendent to destroy the same, and present a list with their denominations and names of the banks, to the Legislature, in his annual Report.

Our system of free banking, opening that pursuit to every citizen of the State whose inclination or interest leads him to enter upon it, affords, says the Superintendent, a most substantial reason why great caution should be used in changing our present laws in relation to it. The interest of every class in community is closely connected with the successful prosecution of that business. It furnishes the best paper currency in the world. No complaint can be made that special privileges are granted by it to individuals or classes of our citizens. The pursuit of wealth or distinction in its prosecution is open to each and every citizen alike. It has arisen from the disasters of the past year with a vigor inherent in itself, and is of unsurpassed usefulness again, and this while imposing but little toss upon the public in the use of the currency issued, less in fact than the abrasion of gold would have been, had its place and use been occupied by that metal. As before stated, plans of reform of our present Bank laws will probably be presented for consideration, the result of theoretical minds instead of practical knowledge of the workings of the present system.

The amendment of any general law operates upon every institution formed under it alike, without reference to locality, capital, or condition. It is changing the true rule of the present law, and compelling all alike to expand or contract to its new dimensions without reference to capacity, inclination, or adaptation to its demands. An amendment to our bank laws, perhaps calculated to act beneficially for the people and the banks in one locality, might be fatal to the prosperity of both parties in another. It applies to the entire business interests of our citizens without distinction, and operates alike upon every city, village or town in the State in which a bank is established. The amendment of any general law under whose provisions capital has concentrated itself in various localities is hazardous; particularly so, when the interests of our citizens have become so interwoven with it, as in those institutions that have come into existence under the general bank law. There is no subject that will come before the Legislature requiring more careful deliberation than amending our bank laws.

GLAUCUS.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Canal Commissioners presented a memorial to Congress for aid to the improvement of the Lake harbors.

Mr. MATHER gave notice of a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police act.

Messrs. WHEELER and JOHNSON gave notice of Registry laws.

The Quarantine matters in the Governor's Message were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and two Senators from New-York.

Mr. SCOTT introduced resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to deprive persons guilty of bribery and infamous crimes of the right of suffrage.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Clerk announced the following appointments:

Librarian.....F. A. KNAPP, of Jefferson.
Assistant-Librarian.HENRY STENIS, of Niagara.
Messenger.....N. D. SPENCER, of New-York.

Messrs. BOUGHTON, of Saratoga, and LAW, of Delaware, gave notice of the introduction of Registry laws.

Mr. CONKLING introduced resolutions requiring the Commissioners of Record of New-York to report all receipts, &c.

A large numbe rof bills were introduced, including one by Mr. OPDYCKE to modify the usury laws, one by Mr. SPENCER to increase the force of the Metropolitan Police, and several of general interest.

On motion of Mr. DUANE, the privilege of the floor of the House was unanimously extended to DAVID WILSON, the late clerk.

Ex-Governor KING was present during the session.

It is evident that a large amount of legislation is intended to be blocked out during the session.

Signora Mario's Lectures.

ITALIAN REVOLUTIONS—THE REVOLUTIONISTS AND THEIR PLANS—KOSSUTH AND MAZZINI.

Signora MARIO delivered another lecture last evening, at Clinton Hall, on the Italian Revolutions. The audience in attendance was quite select, but by no means numerous. The lecturer first reviewed hastily the prominent events in Italian history, which had been detailed at length in previous discourses. For three centuries there has been a tacit understanding among popes, kings and emperors that their forces should be redoubled to stifle human thought and restrain human action. Since this compact was first entered into between Pope CLEMENT VII. and CHARLES V., there has been no liberty in Italy. Piedmont, Signora M. reasserted, had uniformly taken a stand with despots while it pretended to be fighting for liberty. But the history of the past in Italy is sad, and it may be asked why she (the lecturer) had spent so much time in detailing these continued misfortunes. In the presence of those, she said, whose lips, now cold in death, could not absolve me if they would, I have sworn an oath to tell the sufferings of these patriots to this free people, and their orphan children call upon me still more solemnly to discharge this duty faithfully. Externally, the appearance of Italy is worse than it has ever been. No better proof of this is needed than the letters of Sir E. GLADSTONE to the Earl of ABERDEEN, which describes in detail the tortures which the Italian patriots were obliged to endure. For much of this suffering Piedmont is responsible. You have been told there is a Constitution in Piedmont. There is, but it is a mere skeleton. Piece by piece the liberties it granted have been abridged until hardly any now remain. No longer ago than 1849, Hungarian patriots who took refuge in that country, were seized and delivered to their enemies—others in 1852 were sent to America; in the same ship Piedmont placed the most degraded villains; and to-day the crimes their exiled convicts commit are charged upon Italian refugees.

KOSSUTH and MAZZINI are charged with exciting petty revolutions, but the truth is that these patriots have far more to do in repressing than in encouraging their revolts.

Madame MARIO here gave a detailed account of the Neapolitan revolt of the 29th of June, the failure of which had cast so much ridicule upon Italians. Some ask, would it not have been better had this revolt never occurred. I answer, she said, No—for again and again have I heard Italian mothers say they would rather see their sons die as freemen than live as slaves. While fine schemes are being concocted here and there for the division of Italy, the people have determined to have a voice in the matter. They are resolved to trust no longer in their monarchs, but acting on CROMWELL'S advice, "To trust in God and keep their powder dry." Through the whole of Sicily the threads of conspiracy extend. A clandestine Press, despite the thousand-eyed police, passes its issues from hand to hand. This organization watches every design and purpose and occasion to manifest itself. It fabricates arms and secretes them. Banded into legions lines go forth from a common centre to all parts of the country. It profits by the telegraph, and so perfect is its organization, that if a breach is made anywhere, no investigation can penetrate beyond the individual who may be detected. These societies are links in an endless chain which is coiled all along the Mediterranean. In Switzerland, in South America, in England, and in this country, these insurrectionists are busily working; and when another revolution shall break out, the people will assume the supreme conduct of affairs. Then the King of Piedmont must head those struggling for liberty, or he must march his armies against them. But the people of Italy are not relying on their own strength alone; they are looking for aid and sympathy from the oppressed peoples everywhere. If the French should not drive the man of the 2d of December from his throne, these Italians must take the initiative. They are looking anxiously to this country for aid and sympathy. They do not expect the Government to take an active part in their struggles. Individuals, however, can extend them material help and sympathy, *for, sneer at it as you will, this last they need for their encouragement.*

Signora M. said she was surprised to hear the question asked what Kossuth did with all the money he collected there. It is not to be supposed he would tell you or me how many arms he has bought or how many persons he keeps in his pay in Hungary. But people here have no idea what it costs to circulate a single sheet of the paper which the revolutionists publish through the secret Press, and which keeps all informed of the doings of the different bands of patriots scattered here and there. But be assured, continued the Signora, that KOSSUTH, who is now toiling to support his family—that MAZZINI, who is writing in his garret in London to earn his daily bread; be assured that neither of them ever used a penny of that fund for their private benefit. There are three ways in which these funds are expended. After the formation of the Local Committees, their local expenses must be defrayed; their books and pamphlets must be printed, and, lastly, a portion of the funds must be preserved for the emergencies of the coming conflict and for the purchase of arms. In these channels all these moneys are expended.

Signora MARIO concluded her lecture with an earnest appeal to the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters whom she addressed to remember the suffering nationalities for which she pleaded.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing dates from the latter place to the 31st ult. We glean very scanty intelligence from them, however.

The excitement with regard to the Message of President BUCHANAN was still intense, but not so much so as the week before.

Strangers are now coming in rapidly from the United States, and the health being perfect, a gay Winter is anticipated.

The Opera Company of MAX MARETZEK are playing to full and fashionable houses, and all the artists are well received.

Business is quite dull, owing to the Holidays.

Stock of Sugar, 200,000 boxes; it is thought prices will decline. Nothing doing in Freights, and no quotations. Exchange on London, 13¼@13¾ premium; on New-York, 3¼@3½; on New-Orleans short, 5@5½ premium.

The brig *Imogene*, of and from New-York, arrived at Havana on 30th ult.

The Late Commodore Perry.

RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES—PRESENTATION TO MRS. PERRY FROM AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

There is now on exhibition at TIFFANY'S a magnificent silver candelabrum, just received from China. It was to have been presented by the American residents of that Empire to the late Commodore PERRY, as a recognition of his services in the East, but death overtook the gallant officer before he received this well-meant tribute. The testimonial has in consequence been presented to Mrs. PERRY. It is a large and massive piece of plate, of rather singular workmanship, having been manufactured in China. At the base of the stem are two Japanese figures, and an inscription intimates that the ornament has been "Presented to Commodore MATHEW C. PERRY, commanding the United States Naval Forces in the East India, China and Japan Seas, by his countrymen resident in China, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services in effecting a treaty with Japan in 1854, by which that country entered into commercial and amicable relations with the Governments and peoples of the Western World." The following letter to Mrs. PERRY, the wife of the late Commodore, explains the cause of the delay in the transmission of the testimonial, and will, in other respects, be found extremely interesting:

NEW-YORK, December, 1858.

Mrs. Mathew C. Perry, New-York:

MADAM—On behalf of the Americans resident at Canton, in China, in 1855, I have the honor to present to yourself and family the accompanying piece of plate—a testimonial from them to your late lamented husband, Commodore MATHEW C. PERRY, when Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan—as a token of their appreciation of his signal services to the cause of civilization and commerce, in opening an unrestricted intercourse between the nations of the West and the Empire of Japan.

I will here briefly state the reasons why this mark of the esteem in which the late Commodore was held by his countrymen in the East, and the offer of which was made to and accepted by him as far back as 1855, has been so long delayed in its transmission to this country. The Chinese were unaccustomed to work of this description, and it was not until October, 1856, that it was so nearly completed that the silversmith promised its delivery before the end of that month. The approach of the British forces to Canton on Oct. 22, caused an immediate and total cessation of all intercourse between the Cantonese and foreigners; this continued until the destruction of the foreign residences in Canton in December, 1856, caused the abandonment of that place by foreigners. In the ensuing Summer the silversmith visited Macao, but refused to bring the candelabrum to that place or to Hong Kong on account of the imminent risk of being plundered by some of the innumerable bands of robbers that infested every passage by land or water between those places and Canton. On the partial resumption of intercourse with the Cantonese in the Spring of this year be delivered the plate to the gentleman whom I had on leaving China last April deputed to receive it, and by whom it was immediately forwarded to this country. It was thus, from circumstances entirely beyond the control of the subscribers, and infinitely regretted by them, that the testimonial was not delivered two years since to its intended honorable recipient.

This delay has, indeed, sadly changed the form of presentation. We cannot express to him whom it was our honor to honor the admiration and esteem with which we were so fully penetrated. Your husband, while in the full enjoyment of mental and bodily vigor, and at an age when his countrymen might reasonably hope that for many years he would continue to serve his country with distinction, and adorn that profession of which he was so eminent a chief, was called away, and has added another name to be inscribed on the roll of American worthies who have deserved well of their country.

It may be that the arduous duty, the successful termination of which this slight token commemorates, will not hereafter be thought the least of those services. We were witnesses that it was owing to his mingled forbearance and firmness in negotiation that the jealousy of the most jealous nation of the East was overcome; that the most exclusive of Governments consented to enter into relations of comity and amity with our own; and no one can yet tell to what extent the benefits of those relations may be felt by both countries, the formation of which was owing to the labors of Commodore PERRY.

On the part of the American residents in Canton, I beg to be permitted to offer to yourself and family their expressions of respectful sympathy with your grief in the irreparable loss you have sustained, and personally to express the intimate satisfaction I feel in being the medium of placing in your hands a token of respect for a statesmen, officer and man, so highly valued and so justly lamented as Commodore MATHEW C. PERRY.

I have the honor to be, Madam, with profound respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES PURDON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ice-bridge over the St. Lawrence, connecting Montreal and Longueil, was firmly established on the 31st ult. As the mercury was 16° below zero, it was believed the bridge could not be disturbed before Spring.

Mr. Wm. Torrey, a resident of Quincey, Mass., of independent circumstances, hung himself Jan. 1. He was 60 years of age. Ill health is supposed to have been the cause of his act.

A journal, printed in Hebrew, has just appeared at Lyk, in northern Prussia, and has obtained great success both in that country and in Poland. It is called *Cammagia* (the orator.)

In Boston, during the year 1858, there were 13 suicides, 10 homicides, and 26 deaths by drowning. One hundred and four coroner's inquests were held during the year.

A large number of men are engaged in cutting ice all along the Hudson River, from Rhinebeck to Albany, for the ice-houses. It varies in thickness from 8 to 16 inches.

Property-holders in St. Louis are strenuously opposing the introduction of horse-railroads. A public meeting in opposition to the proposed line on Fifth-st., was held a few days since.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS IN ORDINARY PAPER?

Many people have wooed their own destruction, physical and mental, by neglecting to pay attention to ordinary matters. Few persons would believe that a beautiful enameled card contains a quantum of arsenic, with other chemicals, which, if used to any extent, will communicate poison, and that fatally. The very sheet of paper on which we print contains either Oil of Vitriol, Chloride of Lime, Potash, Soda Ash, White Clay, LIME, Ultramarine or OXALIC ACID. All white paper contains either some, or every one of these fearful poisons, white colored papers (excepting GAZETTE'S, which is a pearl color, and made to be as pure as snow) embody portions of Prussiate of Potash, Bichromate of Potash, Muriatic Acid, Prussian Blue, Aquafortis, Copperas, and a variety of other articles equally dangerous and pernicious, but too numerous to be catalogued here. Physicians owe it to the rising generation to caution all against touching such deleterious and death-dealing material. Printed paper, everybody knows, is rank poison to tender portions of the body. Individuals would not put printers' ink into their mouths—as one of its ingredients is lamp-black—yet they have no hesitation in allowing themselves and children to secure a plentiful crop of piles (or aggravating that disease if it exists) by applying that ink to the tenderest part of the body corporate, if we except the eye. How much cheaper, in every respect, is it to use a paper made of the purest material and medicated with the greatest care, such as GAZETTE'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Skeptics can visit GAZETTE at his office, No. 41 Ann-street, and be satisfied that our representations are correct and defensible. For sale by all druggists throughout the United States. J. C. GAZETTE is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package. Beware of all others.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. WOOD, ENDY & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of GREGORY & MAURY and S. SWAN & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of Wood, ENDY & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

We are closing out all our favorite styles of WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 363 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 363 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for dropsy. They relieve the fullness, and gradually, but surely, dissipate and dispetse the watery humors. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufactoring depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 5.

$2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	101	
7,000	Virginia 6s		96⅛
50,000	Ter n. 6s, '90		92
1,000	C.St.7s.n.b ex in.		85
20,000	Mo St. 6s	s30	87
65,000	do	s5	87
10,000	do	s10	87
6 000	do		87
20,000	do		87⅛
7,500	Ind. St. 5s. ex int.		92
1,000	Hud Riv. R. 3d M.		75½
5,000	Ind. Riv. R. C. 8s.		70
1,000	Har. R. R. 3d M. Bs. ex int		68
2,000	N. Ind. 1st M		86¾
2,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. 8s		73½
30,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	b60	88
25,000	do		88
10,000	do	s10	87½
11,000	do	s3	88
13,000	do		88½
1,000	Chi. & Rk Is. Bs.		97½
2,000	M. C. R. R. 8 p ct. 1st m. S. F. C bds.		95¾
40	Mercebants' Bank		111
75	Bank of Commerce		100⅝
100	Guilford Mining Co.		1¼
10	Penn. Coal Co		82
500	do		81¾
10	do		81⅞
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s5	84
50	do	s60	83⅜
400	do	b3	84⅛
50	do	s10	84
1,590	do	s3	84⅛
50	Hudson Riv. R. R.		33⅛
600	Harlem s. R.		15¼
30	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		22
50	Reading R. R.	s30	53
300	do	s60	53
275	do	opg	53⅛
250	do	nw	53⅜
500	do	opg	53⅜
300	do	s30	53⅜
300	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30	51⅜
100	do	s.	51⅝
200	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		21¾
25	do		20⅞
490	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	s30	47⅜
100	do	s20	47⅜
300	do		47⅞
25	Panama Railroad		117¾
20	do	s60	117
100	do		117⅜
50	do	b30	117⅜
150	do	b60	117⅜
310	Ill. Central R. R.		67⅜
100	do	s30	67⅜
100	do	s7	67⅜
100	do	c	67⅜
520	Gal. & Chica. R. R.		70⅛
400	do	s15	70⅜
175	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		58⅜
250	do	b60	58⅜
400	do	s30	58⅜
100	La C. & Mil. R. R.		2⅞
55	Macon & West. R. R.		91
50	Stonington R. R.	b60	58⅜
85	Continental Bank		100⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s		87½
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47		103⅜
50,000	Cent. R. Bds.		84½
5,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s		91¾
100	Pacific M. St. Co.	s2	92
50	do	b60	92
100	La Cs. & Mil. R. R.		2⅞
20	do		2⅝
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s5	84⅜
22	Erie Railroad		16⅝
100	Harlem R. R.		15⅜
100	do	s30	15¾
160	Harlem R. R. Pref.		35⅜
100	Reading R. R.	opg	53⅜
100	Micb. Cen. R. R.	b30	51⅜
100	do		51⅜
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		20⅜
150	M. S. & N. I. G'dst'k.		47⅜
10	Panama R. R.		117⅜
150	Ill. Central R. R	s30	67⅜
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b10	70⅜
250	Chicago & R. I. R. R.		58⅜
100	do	s30	58⅜

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings again closed firm this afternoon, and more was done on the Steto list and in Railway Bonds then on Tuesday. About $150,000 Missouris were taken at 87@87½ ℔ cent., and $50,000 Tennesseea at 92 ℔ cent. Louisianae also brought 93 ex dividend. Nearly $100,000 Illinois Central Construction Bonds sold at 88@88½, cash and buyer 60 days, and 87½ seller 60 days. In the regular Dividend shares a good deal of firmness was manifested this afternoon. After the printed list, New-York Central sold at 84¼, and that price finally bid. Panama brought 117½ ex dividend, and Pacific Mail 92 ℔ cent., and that price bid at the close. The shares of the Reading and Pennsylvania Coal Companies were active, and the former brought 54 ℔ cent for the reopening of the transfers, the movement being shared by the Pennsylvania market. The sales of Pennsylvania Coal were at 81¾@81⅞ ℔ cent. The Company closed the past year on a liberal tonnage, as compared with the other prominent carriers, and will pay a second 3 ℔ cent. half-yearly dividend in February. The chances seem to be that the Delaware and Hudson will be able to return to 8 ℔ cent. in 1859, and the Pennsylvania to at least 7 ℔ cent. Whatever doubts may be felt as to the early restoration of business in the Northwest, it seems to be generally admitted that the manufacturing interest et the East, and in New-York and Pennsylvania, is looking up, and with this the Coal trade is most intimately identified. The home consumption of Cotton by the Eastern mills, this year, promises to nearly double the amount taken of the last crop, say 750,000 bales, against 400,000 bales of the old crop. The report of the Reading, for the year recently closed, will be submitted to the annual meeting of Stockholders at Philadelphia on Tuesday next. It will probably be seen that the management have gone upon the policy of accepting no more Coal business than would pay a fair renumeration to the carrier, without running down the roadway for the mere glory of outstripping the Canal Company. The latter seem to have made the heaviest tonnage, without, however, producing the financial results which were looked for. The annual statement just made leaves no dividend to even the Preference shares. Their tolls and rents are $898,748, and the expenses, repairs and interest $819,139. The Illinois Central shares sold at 67¾ ℔ cent., which is a recovery from yesterday's sales of ¾ ℔ cent. There was a steadier feeling to-day in Galena and Rock Island, notwithstanding the light though unofficial figures reported of the December traffic over both lines: $81,000 on the Galena and $65,000 on the Rock Island. The Michigan Central Shares advanced to 52, and Michigan Southern and Toledo were steady. The Toledo traffic in December was $70,800, which, like most of the Ohio returns of late, is more satisfactory than from Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. The Six ℔ cents of New-York Central brought as much as 91¾ ℔ cent., this afternoon, the highest since the November dividend. For Harlem First mortgage 90½ was bid, and the bids for the Common Bonds of the Erie Company were firm, without bringing forward sellers. We understand that $15,000 or $50,000 of the Siuking Fund issue of '75 have recently been purchased at market price, and canceled. The whole reduction in this way is now over $1,500,000 of the original $4,000,000. The General Market, this afternoon, left off firm. We hear it alleged that the outside orders are not yet large, but, however this may really be, there is less disposition on the part of sellers, to-day, to meet the market, even on time contracts.

We have no alteration whatever to make in our Money report of yesterday. Lenders, outside of Bank, are more numerous since the Dividend collections. The non-receipt of the *America's* mails, detained until this afternoon by the snow-storm in New-England, made business dull among the bankers and merchants in the Foreign trade. The Custom-House was busy to-day with the entries of the *Fulton's* cargo. The duties were $108,000. The Sub-Treasury, with this assistance, falls off to $4,483,943, or $79,072 less than yesterday. The *Asia* took out $407,000 in Bullion. The following is the summary of the Bank movement et the principal four cities of the country as officially returned this week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Jan. 1	$127,384,319	$90,986,181	$37,129,773	$4,451,090
Boston, Jan 3	69,969,260	22,857,890	8,340,000	6,512,000
Philadelphia, Jan 3	24,451,051	15,349,945	6,093,266	2,741,745
New-Orleans, Dec 18	19,440,308	24,140,698	18,258,971	9,094,169
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Jan. 1	.....	.....	5,103,371	.....
Total	$733,545,179	154,332,564	63,160,423	28,233,033
Last week	131,527,371	161,022,473	62,169,328	28,137,491

The Bank Department at Albany has called for the quarterly condition of the City and Country Banks, as at the close of business on Saturday, Dec. 18.

The following additional half-yearly dividends have been announced: Citizens' Fire, 12½ ℔ cent.; Empire City Fire, 7 ℔ cent.; Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, 10 ℔ cent.; Nassau Bank, 7½ ℔ cent.; Harmony Insurance, 5 ℔ cent. We understand the large Mutual Marine Companies were comparatively fortunate the past year. The old Atlantic Company will probably divide, in scrip, to their dealers 35 or 40 ℔ cent. of the earned premiums.

The City Comptroller advertises to issue $373,400 Central Park 6 per cent. Stock, redeemable on July 1, 1867, to the highest bidder, under sealed proposals, which will be opened on Feb. 4 The temporary Assessment Stock of the Central Park, due on Feb. 5, will be paid off at meturity.

The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent. The East River Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend.

The Nassau Bank has declared the usual dividend. It also pays the coupons on the Bonds of Muskingum County, Ohio, Belmont Co., and City of Janesville.

The *America's* mails reached us this evening. SAFFERTHWAITE, writing from London, Friday P. M., Dec. 17, refers to the business in American Securities thus:

"A considerable business has been done in London during the past week in American Securities. United States 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds have been freely taken from 95@95½, and Pennsylvania State 5 ℔ cent. Stock from 82@93. New-York Central Shares and Bonds and Pennsylvania Central Shares and Bonds are in good demand. The improved receipts of the Erie Railroad has imparted more confidence, and we note a demand for both the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds; the Shares are firmer at 16@17.

Illinois Shares have suffered a further decline, closing flat at 22 dls. Notwithstanding the recent great and rapid fall sales appear as freely pressed as before. The Bonds remain steady, though not in demand."

The following are the latest London quotations for American Securities:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business done
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	79 to 81		
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	80 to 82		81
Do. Freeland, '60	80 to 82		
Do., $100 shares, $40 pd.	33 to 31	dis.	33 2 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m. c. 8 ℔ ct., '60	84	86	
Do., do. do., 1869	84 to 86		
Do., (sinking fund) 1862	86 to 87		86½
Do., $100 shares	45 to 55		
M. S. & N. I. 7 ℔ ct. s. f. '66	65 to 70		
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25		
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct. s. f., '83	90 to 92		
Do., do. 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	92 to

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad in the Senate---The Indian Appropriation Bill in the House.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Proposed Purchase of Cuba---More Rumors of Trouble in the Cabinet---Naval Affairs---The Gila Gold Fields.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived to-night. He was met at the cars by a large concourse of citizens, who followed his carriage to his residence. Arrangements were made for a serenade by the Marine Band at 9 o'clock, but in consequence of the sudden decease of Gen. HARNEDEN, commander at the Marine Barracks, who was found dead in his garden just at night, the band could not come out. The fact was announced to the large concourse of people who had assembled in front of his residence in the light of a burning pile of tar-barrels elevated some twenty feet above the street in the neighborhood. In answer to repeated calls, DOUGLAS appeared on the porch, and returned thanks for the welcome in a brief speech, in which he made no direct allusion to his political contest, the Administration, or his own future course. Returning in doors, he received the congratulations of his numerous personal and political friends. The serenade will come off on an early future occasion.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have referred the bill placing a million of dollars at the disposal of the President towards the purchase of Cuba to BRANCH, of North Carolina. It will probably be reported favorably, with a view to test the sense of the House directly upon it.

Rumors are rife again of trouble in the Cabinet, and the threatened resignation of some of the members. BLACK, especially, is supposed to be anxious to return to his extensive legal practice in Pennsylvania, worth some fifteen hundred dollars a year.

The *St. Louis*, now repairing at New-York, will go out as the flag-ship of the African Squadron.

The Naval Committee of the House will report no bill for the construction of new ships until the Treasury is replenished. Secretary COBB has received a pledge to this effect. MALLORY's bill will find a resting-place in this Committee.

Further and later advices from the Gila gold fields in Arizona, received by overland mail, fully confirm the recent discoveries of rich placer diggings. I have just read a private letter from a miner, who states that himself and partners are each making an ounce ($19) per day.

Gold has also been discovered in quartz in the vicinity of the Gila.

A new mining town, called Oroville, has been laid out three miles from Gila City.

A gentleman from San Francisco had made a proposition to bring fire engines into the country to force water from the river up to the hills and mountains for the use of the miners.

Mr. APPEL, a prominent merchant of Mesille, who went out to the mines some time since to ascertain for himself the truth of the gold stories, had returned, and reported that the miners were averaging ten dollars a day. This information comes in a letter dated Mesille, Dec. 12.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. COLFAX'S bill for the organization of the new Territory of Colona embraces all the recently-discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, etc. The Territory will stretch from the 103d parallel of longitude to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, being from four to five degrees in width, and from the 37th to the 42d parallel of latitude, making it five degrees in length. It will thus be nearly square, and will include parts of the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico---nearly all, however, being taken from Kansas. It will embrace within its borders not only the gold diggings, but also the famous Three Parks, the head waters of both forks of the Platte, of the Arkansas and of the Rio Grande. Also, its exterior lines will be guarded by Bent's Fort in its southeast corner, Fort Massachusetts near its southern boundary, and Fort Laramie just beyond its northern line. St. Vrain's Fort will be near its centre. Bridger's Pass, which shortens the road to California over 100 miles, is in the northern part of the new Territory, and the Coochatope Pass in the southern. Colona is the name favored by the settlers there, nearly two thousand of whom are wintering in the diggings. Mr. COLFAX expresses the opinion that by next Summer there will be at least 20,000 persons in Colona; and it being important that they should have a Territorial Government, he has prepared the bill.

It appears from documents communicated to the House to-day, in response to a resolution, that a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Collector at Mobile, has been in process since April last, relative to the Nicaragua filibusters. These papers contain little of interest, in addition to what is already known. The fact is apparent, that much was left to the discretion of the Collector, in the matter of granting or withholding licenses to suspicious vessels; but where doubts existed in his mind, they were removed by official instructions.

In response to the Collector's inquiry as to what should be done with the returned shipwrecked filibusters, the Secretary telegraphed on the 4th inst., that the principals should be prosecuted, and desired the Collector to furnish him with a list of those who arrived in the British vessel.

The Secretary of the Navy also transmitted documents to the House, in answer to the resolution calling for copies of the instructions given to Commodore McINTOSH, in which that officer was informed that citizens of the United States have a right to expatriate themselves, and become citizens of any country willing to receive them, but have no right to make that a cloak for warlike expeditions. He was directed not to seize any vessel, or act on mere suspicion, while he is reminded that the President regards Commodore PAULDING's seizure of Gen. WALKER and his followers as a "grave error." He is counseled not to interfere on land, or in any harbor, for the purpose of arresting any filibustering expeditions set on foot in the United States, contrary to the acts of Congress, but on the other hand to protect the persons and property of our citizens, engaged in lawful business, against all illegal acts of violence and oppression to the full extent of his power.

Just before the adjournment of the House to-day, Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform them by what authority the Advisory Board of the Patent Office was called.

The House Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, held a meeting to-day, when Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, replied at length to the argument of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, who urges a bill proposing the 35th parallel as the line of location. Mr. CURTIS advocates a Central road with two branches.

Gen. HENDERSON, of the Marine Corps, died suddenly, to-day. He has been in service about fifty years.

Advices from Bremen state that letters from the United States going to the continent of Europe, with the exception of England and France, pay fully 50 per cent. less when sent direct to Bremen than *via* London.

Lieut. DOYLE has been ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

This is the first appointment from the Naval officers recently restored to the active list.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS---CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO---THE ADMISSION OF OREGON, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

The news of Mr. DOUGLAS' re-election was received by his friends here to-night with great joy, for the somewhat confused dispatches from Springfield in relation to the difficulties in organizing the Legislature had excited painful apprehensions of treachery, and caused a great deal of uneasiness. There have, however, been no extravagant demonstrations of enthusiasm over the result. All that, doubtless, remains bottled up for to-morrow night's reception, when the serenade, fire-works, illuminations, &c., are to come off, with perhaps a speech from the triumphant Senator himself, which will be looked to with much interest. He cannot help seeing, as everybody else does here, that he is to receive no quarter from Administration men at Washington. Though returning hither crowned with victory and its honors, he will not find SLIDELL, BIGLER, JONES, FITCH, BRIGHT and other of the Administration Democratic standard-bearers to strew flowers in his pathway. They are all evidently busy in arranging thorns for his seat, rather than roses. War against him to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, is the rallying cry of the Administration men.

Knowing all this, what will be Mr. DOUGLAS' course? The speech of Col. FORNEY at Philadelphia last night probably foreshadows it. The Democratic National organization represented by the President as its head, refuse to recognize, and seek to repudiate the Senator. Will he not in turn repudiate the organization? That seems to be the attitude assumed by Col. F. last evening, when he denounced organization, and distinctly indicated a disposition to begin at once a war against the Charleston Convention, with the apparent purpose of forestalling its action, and putting Mr. DOUGLAS himself on the track as an independent Democratic candidate for the Presidency. So the programme, as suggested at Philadelphia, is understood here. It will not embarrass Mr. D. to find himself in opposition to the Administration men. Indeed, he will find it easier to deal with them in that attitude, after the events of the last year, than in any other. We shall see, in a few days, how far they will carry their intensity of hatred towards the man who has conquered them.

The desperate efforts making by the Mexican writers to bolster up the falling fortunes of the Zuloaga party in the pending Mexican revolution, constitute the best possible evidence that ZULOAGA's end as an acknowledged leader is near at hand. One consideration alone insures his downfall; to wit: that although in possession of the City of Mexico and a portion of the finest interior of his unfortunate country, he is entirely without money to support his Government, or any means of obtaining it except by forced loans. This resource has served him thus far, but it is evident that the people are getting tired of it, and that they will speedily find means to rid themselves of a Government which can only be maintained by so onerous and offensive a system of taxation.

JUAREZ, on the other hand, has the seaports and principal Custom-houses, through means of which he is able to command considerable sums of money with which to sustain the Constitutional Government. This gives him a most decided advantage over his rival,---and will be apt to sustain him until ZULOAGO's inevitable fall shall occur. When that happens, unless some more formidable rival to JUAREZ shall arise than has been anticipated thus far, the star of the Constitutional President will naturally ascend at once to its zenith, to be hailed and acknowledged on every hand. Perhaps it is in the anticipation of this apparently inevitable turn in affairs, that the Government of the United States postpones a decision upon the question of acknowledging the Juarez Government by receiving its Minister.

There does not seem to be any concert of purpose among the Opposition in Congress in relation to the admission of Oregon into the Union. The Committee on Territories, as has been already stated, will report the bill with a recommendation that it pass. Gov. SMITH of Virginia who originally opposed it, having consented to report it to the House, although he is apt to fight it there. The opponents will rely chiefly upon the argument that as Kansas is, by the English bill, forbidden to make an application for admission into the Union, until she shall have a population equal to the representative ratio, Oregon ought to be subjected to the same rule. By the English Bill, as all will remember, Kansas was to be admitted regardless of the amount of her population, provided she would consent to come in with the Lecompton Constitution as a Slave State, with the distinctly expressed alternative of being forbidden to apply for admission at all until she had a population of 93,400, if her people should decide against the Pro-Slavery Constitution and in favor of coming into the Union as a Free State. This offensive discrimination against free institutions cannot be sustained by any honest, fair-minded legislator, whose judgment is not perverted by partisan bias. But, while the English prohibition in this case stands upon the statute book, every vote in favor of the admission of Oregon, with a population admitted to be less than 93,000, is an implied vote in support of the unjust discrimination,---an indirect approval of the policy under which Kansas is excluded. So it must and will be regarded; and although an attempt will be made to draw party lines upon this issue, and secure to the Oregon bill every vote not Republican, the attempt will fail. A decided feeling is growing up in Congress, and especially among Southern men, against the admission of any more minority States, with power in the Senate equal to that possessed by the oldest and the greatest of them all, and with the same power in the election of a President---should that duty ever again devolve upon the House of Representatives---as New-York, Pennsylvania, or Virginia. If those who opposed the English bill last year, stand firm and united against the admission of Oregon, they will get help enough from conservative Southern men to defeat the consummation of the latter measure.

An attempt is to be made in Congress to secure a revival of the recently expired law authorizing the President to nominate, for restoration to the Naval service, officers who were degraded by the Naval Retiring Board, and who were recommended for restoration by the Courts of Inquiry sitting under the late Act. If the Executive is ready to repair anything of the injustice which his own recent acts entailed, he will manifest it by lending this measure the moderate of influence remaining to him in Congress towards securing the passage of the proposed bill; but I confess the belief that he is far more likely to *promise* to aid it and then secretly labor for its defeat.

S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented the Constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention held at Leavenworth, Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN the French Spoliation bill was taken up, by a vote of 24 against 18. This bill was brought in January of last year, by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and referred to a Special Committee, Mr. CRITTENDEN Chairman, and reported without amendment. The bill provides that a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars shall be paid *pro rata* in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens who had valid claims upon the French Republic arising out of illegal captures and confiscations prior to the ratification on July 31, 1801, of the Convention between the United States and France. The claims are to be ascertained and settled by a Board of Commissioners at Washington within two years.

Mr. CRITTENDEN addressed the Senate, urging the justice of these claims, and reminding Senators that WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, ADAMS, WEBSTER, and other statesmen recognized their validity, and showing historically how our faith is pledged to France as well as to our own citizens for their liquidation.

The special order, viz.: the Pacific Railroad bill, coming up, the Spoliation bill was postponed, without action, and Mr. BIGLER finished his speech, commenced yesterday, in favor of the railroad.

Mr. BIGLER began by saying that he was happy to discover in the many speeches on this subject that but little diversity of opinion exists as to the necessity of the construction of a railroad across the public domain to the Pacific Ocean. The main difference in the Senate and in the country is as to the proper means to accomplish the desired end, and as to its proper location. For himself he would not be tenacious on minor points. His object was to secure the construction of the road, not so much as a means of developing the material wealth of the intermediate country, as of maintaining our rights, and protecting our citizens on the Pacific side. The whereabouts of the road is an object of secondary importance, whether it be a few degrees further North or South, so that it be a great National highway. No one will contend that it should be forced where nature never intended it to be. He himself preferred a central route. He could see no reason for serious difference about either terminus of the road. The main trunk through the mountains is the main consideration. In locating this, due consideration should be had to the cost of the work, the height of the grades, and character of the curvatures, but above all to the nature of the climate and depth of the snows. Mr. BIGLER here made a digression to notice the progress of railroad enterprise in the United States, showing its effect on the trade, commerce, wealth, and political growth and strength of the Union illustrating his statement by the fact that many weeks elapsed before the Declaration of Independence was known to all parts of the infant Republic, and as late as 1814, it was long before the States knew that the capitol was laid in ashes. Yet now, whatever transpires in any one State is known promptly in all except the one on the Pacific. Were any one State assailed to-day by a foreign foe, the fact would be known to all the others, save one, to-morrow, and the whole military power of the Republic could be concentrated for its defence. Meantime, the belt of barren country between the Mississippi and Pacific has arrested the westward progress of railroads, and the task of overcoming this obstacle is evidently too great for individual means over an inhospitable country ill adapted for agriculture, however rich it may be in minerals. Therefore, if it be left to mere commercial considerations, it is not likely to be constructed in time for the necessities of the Government. Considering, as he did, that it is far more of a military and political measure than of immediate commercial wealth, he asked why the Government should not lend it its aid, its countenance and its credit? He was averse to committing the Government in any way, but he considered that individual capital is not equal to the task, and hence that the strong arm of Government should be extended to the work, especially as much of the country through which it would pass is ineligible for immediate settlement. Its completion as a precautionary measure of defence would be a wise and sagacious policy. Viewed strictly as a military measure it is worthy of the best efforts of the Government, for were war to break out with a great maritime power, without the means of concentrating our forces, California would, in all probability, within 60 days, be cut off from all communication with the Atlantic States. He could see little difference between the construction of such a work, and of forts to defend the commercial cities of the seaboard. Why not prepare in time of peace for contingencies which must inevitably arise in case of war? Some may be ready to conclude that we shall have no war,---he trusted in God, not---for war is always a calamity, but not such a calamity as insult and degradation. It would be idle to say that we are not involved in an imbroglio now in regard to Central America, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Spain, from which such a calamity may readily spring. It would be singular if the first six months of such a war did not cost more than would the construction of such a road. Will any man say that we are in a condition to defend our Pacific possessions? Then how can we talk about the acquisition of additional possessions,---about a war for Cuba, or protectorate over Mexico? Let us establish this protectorate over ourselves, and we shall then be in a better position to influence the destinies of others. Probably no Senator, himself included, but would vote $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, yet they would not vote a grant of public lands for the preservation of California, Oregon and Washington! Yet what power would be strong enough to meet us on the Pacific with such a railroad, or weak enough not to annoy us without? As a channel of commerce, it would open the direct route from China and Japan. It would be a route, not for heavy tonnage, certainly, but for the precious metals, for the finer fabrics, and for the mails reciprocally from East to West. Britain is watchful to forestall these advantages, and it is now ascertained that a railroad is practicable through the British valleys of the Red River of the North and of Fraser's River. Finally, Mr. BIGLER disposed of the various objections urged against the road, and concluded by warning the Government not to be penny wise and pound foolish, but to bind together the Confederacy of sovereign States for their mutual aid and protection. No statesman need fear the effects of such a precedent.

Mr. HARLAN spoke forcibly on the propriety of Congress locating the route. The capital required is one hundred millions, nearly one-third of the surplus capital of the country. Few native individuals or companies can control so much---hence it is sure to be a monopoly, perhaps a foreign one. What security is there that the contractors, having secured the eight millions cash and ten millions of the best lands for constructing the road through a fertile district, will advance one step across the precipitous mountains and sterile plains of the Interior? Topographically there is little difference between the three central routes surveyed. Either can be built in ten or twelve years without deranging the financial condition of the country. Therefore he was in favor of the central route, as the centre of the population. Mr. HARLAN was severe on those members of Congress, who, after having spent half a million in exploration, published in immense quarto reports, illustrated with pictures for those who cannot read, wanted to shift upon the mail contractor the responsibility of locating the road, lest they should offend their constituents in not securing it for their particular locality.

Mr. WARD spoke in favor of the parallel of 32, comparing its advantages of level and distance over the central and Northern routes, maintaining that the Southern route can be built with the smallest amount of money and in the shortest time.

Mr. IVERSON made a strong sectional speech, and moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to report a bill for the construction of two roads---a Northern and a Southern one. He admitted the constitutional power of Congress to grant the public lands, but was astonished that Southern Senators should vote for such a magnificent donation to the North. It is a fact, that all the Southern roads pay seven to eight per cent. dividend, while the Northern ones pay nothing. So small an opinion had Northern capitalists of Southern investments, that he believed, if the wealthy Senator from South Carolina, Mr. HAMMOND, offered a mortgage on his plantation and negroes, worth half a million of dollars, for a loan of ten thousand dollars in New-York he could not get it, notwithstanding the popularity of his Barnwell speech. He traced the Slavery agitation from its rise among a handful of New-England lunatics of both sexes to its present monstrous proportions, and referred to the demon of Abolitionism in its onward march to power. He also referred to the Rochester speech of Mr. SEWARD, and said he knows but little of the human heart, who imagines that Anti slavery agitation will stop short of the total abolition of Slavery by the action of the Federal Congress. To live and reign it must go on till it attains the Presidency, both Houses of Congress, the Judiciary, and the abolition of Slavery, or the Union be dissolved. Witness the result of the late elections. He did not consider the return of Mr. DONOLAS to the Senate a victory to the Democracy,---it was only a victory of Free-soil Democracy over Abolition Whiggery. He would not turn on his heel to choose between the Wilmot Proviso and the Squatter Sovereignty of the Senator from Illinois. Mr. IVERSON professed himself in unmistakeable terms a disunionist under the aggressions of the North. Let the Senator from New-York (SEWARD) be elected President and in his (Iverson's) opinion more than one Southern State would take immediate steps to secede. In certain contingencies, which he stated, Georgia would secede. He did not believe the South would go out by a general Convention; but let a single State swing out and she would draw with her, or after her, the remaining States, to form either a Southern confederacy or procure an amendment of the present Constitution to secure the rights of the South. As he believed the dissolution of the Union was near at hand, he was unwilling to vote money and lands for a road which was sure to be located outside of the South---hence he wanted the South to have a route equally with the North, which shall aid her while in the Union and belong to her when out of it.

The Senate here adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, asked (but failed to obtain leave) to introduce a bill granting lands to Kansas and Nebraska for the construction of railroads.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, introduced a bill providing for the Territorial Government of Colona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul to Japan, and his interpreter, Mr. ERSKINE, to accept presents from the Queen of England; also a bill authorizing the payment of salaries to the Ministers resident at the Argentine Confederation, Costa Rica and Honduras.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the bill for the codification of the Revenue laws and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, said the bill was very voluminous, covering 289 pages. It in no ways affected the collection districts or revenue officers, nor the ports of entry and delivery. It was a pure collection of the Revenue laws, which are now scattered through so many statute books, and have been so amended, from time to time, that it is now difficult to search out and determine what is law.

He alluded to the difficulties which now surrounded the present Revenue laws, and quoted the opinions of gentlemen in high official position to show the impossibilities now standing in the way of their proper administration. He appealed to the House whether they would not, under the array of facts presented, regard the great interests of commerce, and pass a bill consolidating and certifying the laws which have been accumulating during a period of sixty years.

The Committee rose, when the amendments proposed by the Committee on Commerce were ordered to be printed and the further consideration of the bill postponed till next week.

The House then, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, said if the process of centralization shall go on as it has done for the past few years, the Executive can say with truth "I am the Executive." The passage of the bill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, is not urged on the ground of right and necessity, but simply because the Executive has recommended the appropriations. He wished to know from the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means whether they report that unless Congress raise the tariff to suit the views of the President there would be an extra session had at his sanction.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said he was not responsible for newspaper reports, but would say that unless Congress provide the means for carrying on the Government the next fiscal year, either by a loan or a reissue of treasury notes, or by a modification of the tariff, or by all these means, there will be a necessity for an extra session during the ensuing Summer.

Mr. LOVEJOY wished to know whether this remark had the sanction of the Executive.

Mr. PHELPS responded. When the President desired to have an organ here he would select some other person; and when the President communicates his opinions officially, they will be received from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. LOVEJOY resumed, and stated his objections to the bill---one-fourth of the amount proposed to be appropriated being under the head of miscellaneous.

Mr. PHELPS replied, defending the items which Mr. LOVEJOY sought to strike out.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, advocated the appropriation for additional agents and interpreters, and for buying presents for the Indians of Texas. He argued that the people of that State were entitled to protection, and incidentally said they were fast being alienated from the Union owing to the neglect of the Government.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, suggested that the gentleman introduce a resolution repealing the annexation of Texas.

Mr. BRYAN replied that the annexation of Texas was in the nature of a treaty, now in force.

Mr. GIDDINGS said they had in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1854, an illustrious example for the repeal of the resolutions for the annexation of Texas.

Mr. BRYAN---Repeal the annexation resolutions and then we will know what to do. He did not know but what it would have been vastly to the interest of Texas if the resolutions had never been passed, and she never admitted into the Union. If protection was not given to the people of Texas they will all think so---as a great many of them now do---and will be willing for the repeal, taking the initiative themselves.

Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, wanted to know whether Texas was not able to protect herself against a few ragged Indians, and said if the affections of the people of Texas were to be alienated from the Union, there would not be much love lost.

Mr. BRYAN, referring to Mr. GRANGER, replied---I would say with such we are willing to part. The people of Texas have received nothing but what was their due. When this Government shall say it will not give us protection, we will resort to such means as are amply sufficient, and protect ourselves.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that such threats had lost their effect here, and created no alarm.

Mr. BRYAN repeated that all Texas asked was that the compact should be observed.

Mr. GIDDINGS---I believe Texas consented to annexation.

Mr. BRYAN---True, but she consented as a sovereign State treating with a sovereign Power.

Mr. GIDDINGS said it was not his purpose to stir up ill-feeling. We have done for Texas what we have done for no other State, namely, paid her debts. Fourteen millions were taken from the Treasury for that purpose.

Mr. BRYAN denied that the Government had paid the debts of Texas, which sold a vast territory to the United States, and from the proceeds of which her debts were paid.

Mr. GIDDINGS said we conquered Texas by our arms. There stands the truth of history. At first her boundary was claimed only to the Nueces.

Mr. BRYAN replied that Texas was annexed with her recognized boundaries to the Rio Grande, as declared in her act of independence.

Mr. LOVEJOY's amendment to strike out certain portions of the bill was then rejected.

A long debate then took place on the appropriation for removing the Indians in Oregon to the reservations, and subsisting them until they shall be able to maintain themselves, but without coming to any conclusion in regard to it, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

No. 22.---The United States *vs.* John A. Sutter.---Argument continued.

The Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Legislature assembled at Lansing yesterday. HENRY A. SHAW was elected Speaker of the House.

The retiring and incoming Governors delivered their Messages, as required by law. The former states that the finances are in a satisfactory condition. The receipts at the Treasury for the fiscal year have been $1,024,000, and the expenditures $848,000. The balance on hand is $176,000. The entire State debt is $2,317,000---a diminution in four years of $213,000. He recommends the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, and reports the State University, Agricultural College, Normal and Common Schools, and the Asylums, &c., in a flourishing condition.

Governor WISNER'S Message is entirely devoted to State affairs. He recommends the appointment of a State Geologist, and Emigrant Agent, and favors a Registry law and the erection of new capitol buildings.

The election for United States Senator will probably take place to-day.

The Indiana Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Indiana Legislature convened at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Lieutenant-Governor was absent on account of ill health.

The Senate organized by the election of J. R. CRAVENS President, and by choosing the same Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Clerks and Doorkeepers as were elected at the extra session.

The House, after several ineffectual attempts to organize, adjourned over to the afternoon. The contest for Speaker is between Mr. GORDON, Republican, and Mr. BLYTHE, Independent. Two Democrats and one Republican, absentees, are expected to arrive this afternoon.

The Governor's Message will probably not be delivered until to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The House organized this afternoon by the election of J. W. GORDON as Speaker. Both Houses adjourned immediately after the organization.

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The Legislature organized at Augusta, to-day, by the choice of C. W. GODDARD, of Danville, President of the Senate, and Wm. T. JOHNSON, of Augusta, Speaker of the House. The Clerk and Secretary are the same as last year. Many members were detained by the storm, no cars having reached Augusta since yesterday morning.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Governor BANKS' Message will be delivered to the Legislature to-morrow.

The Rev. THOS. DONOS, of Chatham, was to-day chosen Chaplain to the House.

The Senate assigned Tuesday next for the choice of United States Seastor.

The Melodeon estate, adjoining the Boston Theatre, was sold at auction to-day and brought nearly $76,000. Hon CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was the purchaser.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Nearly four hundred delegates were present. The Hon. ASA P. CATE, of Northfield, was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Mr. FAIRBANKS VOSE for Railroad Commissioner. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the present National Administration in its successful efforts to advance the means of communication between remote sections of our country; to improve our treaty relations and extend the field of commercial enterprise in its firm maintenance of the freedom of the seas and the sanctity of the American flag, in its efforts to promote the general interests of our country, commends itself to the hearty support of the Democracy of New-Hampshire.

Death of George M. Newton.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 6.

GEORGE M. NEWTON, the distinguished anatomist, died here this morning of lockjaw.

General Scott in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

General SCOTT arrived here at noon to-day, and received the hospitalities of the city, a military escort and a salute. There was an immense crowd to welcome him, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JOHN H. JARVIS---THE SCHOONER --- FALCON SUNK.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The ship *John H. Jarvis*, ashore on Beach Island, 12 miles below Castine, has hilged and is full of water to her lower deck. She will be stripped, as there is no prospect of getting her off.

The Bark *Cruise*, from Boston for New York, reports, off Cape Cod last night, she ran into Schooner *Folron*, and sunk her in two minutes. The Bark lost bowsprit and foretop-gallant mast. She has anchored behind Thacher's Island, and will be towed back to Boston, this evening, by the Steamer *R. B. Forbes*.

THE SCHOONER N. A. NEIL ASHORE.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Schooner *N. A. Neil*, from Mobile for New-York with cotton and naval stores, is ashore 25 miles below Cape Henry. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, but the vessel will probably prove a total loss.

Fire at Memphis, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 6.

Twelve buildings in Memphis, between Adams and Washington streets, were burned yesterday. Loss nearly $300,000. Messrs. FORSYTH & JAMESON, and Messrs. STRAGAS & SONS are among the losers. Several persons were injured by the falling walls.

Discharge of Adam Carrel.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

ADAM CARREL was discharged from custody yesterday---no proof existing implicating him in the murder on board of the ship *Junior*.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER

ATTEMPTED BUTCHERY OF A FAMILY.

A Spaniard Kills His Father-in-Law and Stabs His Wife and Wife's Mother---Escape of the Murderer---Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

The butchery of a family, almost as deliberate and horrible in its details as the late Gundy tragedy, was attempted yesterday morning at a house in the rear of No. 154 Sullivan-street. FELIX SANCHEZ, a young Spaniard only twenty years of age, was the criminal, and the victims of his infuriated attack were his father-in-law, his wife and his wife's mother. A sword-cane was the murderous instrument. The father-in-law was killed outright, but fortunately the others escaped with slight injuries. The following are the particulars of the tragedy, including the inquisition by the Coroner and its result.

FELIX SANCHEZ is a short, dark-haired, dark-eyed, swarthy and good-looking young Spaniard. He arrived in this City two years ago, bringing with him vicious inclinations and a malignant and revengeful spirit. He tried various employments, and was last engaged as a waiter in a hotel up town. Eleven weeks ago he encountered a sprightly colored girl, named MARY JANE CARNON, and, after an acquaintance of only a month, married her. HERMAN CARNON, the father of his wife, was a respectable and industrious man. His friends advised him against allowing his daughter to marry young SANCHEZ, but Mr. CARNON thought that the latter would make a good husband, and disregarded the warning of his friends. The young Spaniard took up his abode with his father-in-law. His wife's mother and wife's sister comprised the rest of the family. SANCHEZ, shortly after his marriage, became jealous of his wife. In less than a month after his wedding he charged her with infidelity and threatened her life.

On Wednesday evening SANCHEZ was seized with a more violent fit of jealousy than usual. He named a person with whom he charged his wife with having had criminal connection. He challenged her to disprove the falsity of the charge, seized her by the hair, and attempted to drag her out of the room, when his mother-in-law interfered and prevented further violence. At length SANCHEZ and his wife went to bed. Mrs. CARNON, who takes in washing, remained up ironing in the basement---Mr. CARNON and the unmarried daughter keeping her company. About 2 o'clock in the morning the parties in the basement heard a violent scuffling noise above them---the room occupied by SANCHEZ and his wife being on the first floor directly over the basement. The noise grew louder, and it became evident that SANCHEZ and his wife were having a renewal of their previous quarrel. Fearing that SANCHEZ might kill her daughter in accordance with his previous threats, Mrs. CARNON and her husband ran up stairs. SANCHEZ refused to admit them into the room, when Mrs. CARNON burst in the door. Instantly SANCHEZ seized a sword-cane, drew out the blade, and rushed madly upon her. The sharp-pointed instrument entered the fleshy part of the left arm, inflicting a dangerous wound. The wife of SANCHEZ came to the assistance of her mother, when SANCHEZ stabbed her in the right shoulder, making a deep ugly, but not dangerous, cut. Mr. CARNON, he being the last to enter the room, now interfered to protect his wife and daughter. SANCHEZ thereupon again raised the instrument, and plunged it with fearful force into the back of his father-in-law. The weapon passed through the heart, and CARNON died instantly.

The affrighted females ran up stairs, and fastened themselves into an attic room. SANCHEZ followed after them, evidently intending to complete his murderous attack upon them, but being unable to get into the room, he retired to his own apartment below. He was heard to mutter vengeance upon all the members of the family. In a few minutes he left the house, and he has not been seen since. No notice of the murder was given until 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A man who was sleeping in one of the upper attic rooms was requested to call the police, but refused to do so. Mrs. CARNON and her two daughters did not dare to leave the premises, fearing that the murderer might be lying in wait for them. Neither did they dare to raise an alarm, fearing that he might return and complete his murderous work. Mrs. CARNON and the wife of SANCHEZ bound up their wounds as best they could, and so remained till morning, by which time both were considerably weakened from loss of blood. The body of the murdered man lay all night where he fell after receiving the fatal stab.

Mr. CARNON was 42 years of age, and a sober and hard-working man. He was employed in the glass-ware establishment of the Messrs. HAUSHWOUT, corner of Broadway and Broome-street. Coroner SCHRAMM held the inquest on the body yesterday. The following is

THE EVIDENCE.

Cornelia Carnon, sworn---I am the wife of the deceased; on Wednesday night Felix Sanchez, my son-in-law, became jealous of his wife, and a violent quarrel ensued between them; he attempted to drag her up stairs, when I interfered and prevented him from doing so; he became very angry at me on account of my interference; nothing further occurred until about two o'clock on Thursday morning; I was ironing clothes in the kitchen when I heard Sanchez and his wife quarreling in their room above me; I knew they were carreling from hearing their heavy footsteps, and the recriminating words which passed between them; my husband was in the kitchen with me; in a short time I finished my work and with my husband went up stairs; the door of the room occupied by my son-in-law was locked; I knocked loudly and asked to be admitted; I called out to my daughter to open the door, and she replied that her husband would not let her; I burst open the door, and immediately Sanchez hurried out of the room; as soon as he had stepped into the hall he turned back, seized a sword-cane which was lying on a chair beside his bed, and, pulling out the sword-cane, made a pass at me; he stabbed me in the upper part of the left arm; my daughter jumped out of bed and came to my assistance; Sanchez immediately made a pass at her, and stabbed her in the right shoulder; my husband endeavored to ward off the blow from my daughter, when Sanchez struck at him; I saw Sanchez raise his arm to strike, but did not see him make the blow; my daughter and myself ran up stairs into an attic room; Sanchez followed after us; we shut the door against him and prevented his coming in, and thus escaped his further fury; in a short time my daughter Martha screamed; I went down stairs to see what the matter was; Sanchez was there, but he had no light with him; he went into the back parlor, dressed himself and left the house; in about half an hour after I came down; after Sanchez left I discovered the body of my husband lying on the floor; I was then more alarmed than ever and ran back up stairs; myself and two daughters remained in the attic room; I awakened a man who was sleeping in an attic room adjoining and told him that my husband had been murdered; I asked him to notify the police, but he refused to get up; the dead body of my husband lay where he was killed till morning; myself and the wife of Sanchez remained, without any attention to our wounds, except bandaging them up ourselves; at seven o'clock in the morning a policeman came to the house, who had been notified of the murder; Sanchez is not a drinking man, and did not appear to be under the influence of liquor at the time of the stabbing; he easily gets excited, and when enraged evinces terrible passion.

Sarah Jane Sonchez sworn---I am the wife of Felix Sanchez; the deceased was my father; about half-past one o'clock this morning my husband accused me of having had improper intercourse with a man named Annisetta Laferchelt, and threatened that he would stab me if I did not tell the truth; he accused me of being a prostitute; he talked very loud, and was very much excited; my mother knocked at the door and demanded admittance, and burst the door open; I saw Sanchez stab my mother; he next stabbed me; he struck first at my father, but as I rushed out of the room he made a pass at me; I did not see him stab my father; I ran up stairs and hid myself under a bed in the attic; I have been married to Sanchez seven weeks; he is twenty years old and I am eighteen; he has threatened my life several times before; he was a waiter, but for two months past has been out of employment.

Martha Carnon sworn.---The deceased was my father; I was awakened by hearing my mother burst open the parlor doors; in a minute afterwards I saw my sister Sarah and mother run up the stairs leading to the garret; Felix Sanchez, the husband of my sister followed after them, having in one hand a sword-cane, and in the other a lighted candle; as he got to the head of the stairs his light went out; he pushed at the door of the room which my mother and sister had entered for a while and then came down stairs; I heard him, afterwards sitting on the bed in his bedroom; I was in the cellar underneath and heard all that transpired; after sitting a few minutes on the bed he went down stairs to the basement door and tried to burst it open; failing in this he proceeded up stairs and went into his bedroom again; he kept talking to himself while in the bedroom; the burden of what he had to say was that he would yet catch his wife and kill her, and then kill himself; soon afterwards he left the house, and thereupon I went up stairs into the room where my mother and sister were.

George B. Boston, sworn---I made a post mortem examination upon the body of the deceased; on the left side of the back, about four inches from the median line back of the eighth rib was a conical incised wound; there were two incised wounds between, one between the seventh and eight ribs, and the other between the eight and ninth ribs; one wound extended into the aorta and lung; the second wound extended into the left ventricle of the heart; these wounds were the cause of death, and death must have ensued immediately after their infliction.

No further testimony was taken. The case was here given to the Jury, who rendered the following

VER

STATE DOCUMENTS.

COMPTROLLER CHURCH'S REPORT.

The Funds, Revenues and Expenses of the State of New-York.

An Unconstitutional Debt and an Empty Treasury.

Comptroller CHURCH'S Annual Report, which is soon to be presented to the Legislature, is a grave, unpleasant document to read, for almost every paragraph of it exhibits new evidences of financial degradation. It shows that the great and wealthy Empire State is not only some $34,000,000 in debt, but that of this amount about $4,000,000 was unconstitutionally contracted; that there is a large increase of interest due to clamorous creditors beyond current revenues; that our expenditures are constantly increasing in quarters where no increase is necessary; that large sums have been squandered or misapplied, while professedly employed in completing public works; that we have sadly departed from the maxims of financial policy, for which we were formerly distinguished. The several funds of the State, an account of which is embraced in this report, are the General Fund, the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, the Canal Fund, the Common School Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the Literature Fund, and certain Trust Funds.

The General Fund is principally replenished by direct taxation. In 1814, it had a capital of $4,396,943; its revenue with the salt and auction duties paid the expenses of the State Government.

Portions of the Fund were appropriated, till in 1834 the entire capital was exhausted. A debt was allowed to accumulate which is now $6,505,654. Very much of this was made by loaning the credit of the State to railroads for liabilities which the State has since been obliged to shoulder.

The revenue from all sources, is $4,806,418, and the payments, including $64,702.59 deficiency on the 30th day of September, 1857, are $4,497,679.13, leaving a balance of revenue of $308,539.35, and showing a difference in favor of the last over the preceding fiscal year of $293,241.94. If there were no unpaid appropriations, and had been no advances, this would exhibit a gratifying state of the treasury, but really there are unpaid appropriations, mostly made by the Legislature of 1857, amounting to $773,129, and a deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund of $486,674, which has been advanced from the treasury, so that if all liabilities were discharged, the account would show a deficiency on the 30th day of September last, of $953,264, instead of a balance in the treasury of $308,674.47, viz: The estimated expenses of the Government, the balance due the Canal Fund, and the appropriation for charities, he puts at $3,585,069—hence the estimated deficiency on the 30th of September is $507,729. The treasury is deficient at the present time, almost a million dollars, to pay authorized claims. Among the items of estimated appropriations to charitable institutions for the following year, are the following:

Deaf and Dumb, New-York	$33,000
Blind, New-York	$27,000
Balance of last year	11,614—38,614
Lunatic Asylum, salaries	6,500
Idiot Asylum	15,000
House o Refuge, Western New-York	25,000
Juvenile Delinquents, New-York	24,000
New-York Hospital	$20,000
Balance of last year	11,250—31,250
Hospitals in this State, other than in the City of New-York	15,000
Sundry Dispensaries	7,550
The incorporated Orphan Asylums in this State, except the Leake and Watts, in the City of New-York	30,000
Thomas' Asylum, for orphan Indian children	1,000
Buffalo Asylum, for widows and lying-in women and foundlings	1,000
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,000
Albany Eye and Ear Infirmary	500
Miscellaneous	50,000

There is no reason to hope that the Canal revenues will contribute at all to the relief of the General Fund. The $350,000 designed to be furnished for that quarter must be supplied by taxation. The aggregate expenses of the Government have quadrupled in twelve years.

The State printing is a terrible tax upon the Fund. In 1857 it was $124,262 more than in 1846. The Legislative printing last year cost $100,000. The Red Book and Civil List cost $12,851—the Red Book ought not to have cost over $1,500. For charitable purposes, the appropriations in 1846 were $97,291;—in 1857, $368,574. To the suggestion that public expenses necessarily increase as population and wealth advances, the Comptroller answers, this is doubtless true to a small degree, but it should be remembered that the support of the State Government does not constitute the largest portion of the burden imposed upon the people. Under our system, except as to certain limited and fixed powers of a general nature, the operations of Government are carried on by and at the expense of districts and other localities, and therefore while local expenditures will to some extent progress with the tide of wealth and population, those of the State should be comparatively fixed and stationary.

The Comptroller believes that a material reduction may and ought to be made in the current appropriations; for example:

For transportation of convicts	$20,000
Counsel employed to assist District-Attorney on the trial of criminals	3,500
Criers and constables for attendance upon Supreme Court	2,000

Each county, he thinks, should pay the expenses of the administration of criminal justice within its limits.

The General Fund Sinking Debt is in arrears to the Treasury $488,679—which must increase unless the Legislature devises some way of replenishing the Fund.

The Canal Debt, on the 30th of September, 1857, as recapitulated, stands thus:

No. 1, under art. 7, § 1, of the Constitution	$11,665,068 99
No. 2, under art. 7, § 3, of the Constitution	12,008,000 00
No. 3, under art. 7, § 10, of the Constitution	642,585 49
Total Canal Debt 30th Sept., 1858, paying int.	$24,307,684 48
Outstanding debts, paying no interest, § 1	$151,330 00
Total Stock Canal Debt	$24,460,014 48

In addition to the foregoing indebtedness of the State, there has been incurred, for canal purposes, says the Comptroller, a debt beyond the available means appropriated by the Legislature to discharge of a somewhat novel character, which has been significantly christened the "Floating Debt." It consists of drafts drawn by the Canal Commissioners for work upon the canals, and unpaid claims for appropriations of private property, and amounts, as nearly as can be estimated, to the sum of $2,000,000, exclusive of a large amount of unappraised land damages. By the amendment of the Constitution of 1854, the sum of $10 500,000 was authorized to be borrowed and expended as follows: $1,500,000 to pay expenses incurred under a previous unconstitutional act, and the remainder to complete the canals. These sums were obtained and expended without accomplishing the last of the above named objects, since which the work has been allowed to proceed until the foregoing indebtedness has, in violation of the prohibitory clause of the Constitution (which was not repealed by the amendment of 1854), accumulated.

It has been more the result, continues the report, of that loose and irresponsible system which has obtained in the management of the finances and the prosecution of the public works of this State, than from any affirmative intention on the part of public officers to commit the offence of violating the fundamental law, but its effects are nevertheless equally injurious and pernicious. If a debt of two millions can thus be created, there is no limit to liabilities which may be incurred, and if it can be done for work upon the canals, it may be for any other object which, for the time being, may seem desirable; and if public officers without design, but from the effect of the irresponsibility of their positions have produced this result, what may not others accomplish, who deliberately set to work to break down the barriers of the Constitution? The circumstances under which this large liability has grown up, and the strong equity of those who hold the evidences of it, ought to be deemed a justification for its assumption and prompt payment by the State, but as a precedent, it should be repudiated, and its repetition in future prevented by penal laws.

The following is given in recapitulation of the State indebtedness:

General Fund Debt	$6,505,554 37
Canal Stock Debt	24,460,014 48
Canal Floating Debt, estimated	2,000,000 00
Contingent Debt	770,000 00
Total	$33,735,568 85

And this does not include the deficiency in the General Fund of $953,264 27.

The following is a statement condensed chiefly from the facts appearing in the report designed to exhibit the present wants of the State:

For the ordinary support of the Government for the fiscal year, commencing on the first day of October next, including the deficiency at that time (estimated)	$1,500,000 00
For interest on $20,565,684 37 of indebtedness not reached by revenues	1,211,395 38
For payment of floating canal debt (estimated)	2,000,000 00
For payment of temporary loan made by Commissioners of Canal Fund for prosecution of work deemed indispensable	200,000 00
Total	$4,911,395 38
Add for completion of public works (estimated)	2,200,000 00
Total	$6,111,395 38

It thus appears that the sum of $4,911,395 38 is necessary for immediate and pressing purposes, which cannot be evaded or postponed, and that for the completion of the public works will require $2,200,000 in addition, making an aggregate of $6,111,395 38, which the Legislature will be called upon at its present session to provide for, by immediate or ultimate taxation, and which is sufficiently important in amount to command their serious and deliberate consideration.

For several years past, continues the report, loans have been made and debts created without any regard to the ability of the State to pay the interest from its revenues. Indeed, the new Canal debt of $10,500,000 has been increased $1,500,000 for money borrowed to pay the interest upon it. Not only were there no revenues, but the Legislature failed to provide any means whatever for this purpose, and the public officers were compelled to resort to loans, or witness the dishonor of the State. The rule of 1838 and '39 could never have tolerated such a ruinous practice as this, while that of 1817, 1835 and 1836 was clearly repugnant to it. At the last session of the Legislature, however, a half-mill tax was imposed, to provide for interest on this debt, which, of course, must be continued until the old Canal Debt, and the General Fund Debt are paid, for which the revenues of the Canals are pledged by the Constitution.

It is believed that abuses of a gross and scandalous character exist on the canals, induced partly by this lax system of finance, and involving, it is feared, the integrity of some of the servants of the Government. Besides, the property of private citizens, to a large amount, has been taken and appropriated to public use, not only without payment, but without any estimation of its value.

The amount expended upon and required for the canals since the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution in 1854, is as follows:

Borrowed under the amendment	$9,000,000 00
Taxes	2,032,567 68
Premiums on loans	1,639,701 07
Work unpaid for, estimated	2,000,000 00
Required to complete	3,200,000 00
Total	$17,863,268 73

Making an expenditure of $17,863,268 73 since it was proposed to complete the works for the original sum of $9,000,000, and when the contracts for the work were actually let for about that amount, thus showing conclusively that the estimates were grossly and designedly deceptive, or that very large sums have been squandered or misapplied. Many of the errors and abuses in the previous management of the fiscal affairs of the State admit of no remedy.

The Comptroller believes that six feet of water can be secured throughout the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, by the opening of navigation next Spring, and that this depth will answer all the necessities of navigation for at least another year. There are also considerations connected with the safety of the various structures underlaying the water channel, which he thinks should induce caution in lowering the canal an additional foot. If hastily or improperly accomplished the injury to navigation, even for a single season, might be disastrous. The improvement indicated he thinks can be completed at a moderate expense, while any attempted rapid progress before means are actually realized, will only increase the embarrassments under which we are now laboring.

The next great topic of the Comptroller's Report is the assessment of property and taxation. If we assume that the principle of levying taxes upon property according to its value, is right, the defects of the present system, producing gross inequalities between real and personal property demand correction. The most obvious of these defects are: 1, The failure to reach the full amount of personal property assessable by the present law; 2, The distinction recognized between real and personal property, in allowing liabilities of the owner to be deducted from the valuation of the latter, and not from the former.

Local officers are required to make "diligent inquiry," and ascertain, as they best may, the character and value of personal property liable to assessment. The facility with which it may be secreted, prevents the Assessors from acquiring any accurate knowledge in respect to this species of property, and they are compelled to rely upon the unsworn statements of those interested in reducing the amount as low as possible, or of fixing the value by their own unaided judgment. If the assessment is too high, ample provisions of law exist to afford relief to the aggrieved party; but if too low, there is no suitable provision for correcting the error. After the value is thus estimated, the just debts of the owner are to be deducted and the remainder only placed on the assessment roll. But how are these debts to be ascertained? Not by any legal investigation, nor the sworn statement of any one; their existence and amount are necessarily ascertained from the person to be taxed, or vaguely guessed at by the assessors. Under these provisions, it is clear that every facility is afforded for evading a just assessment of personal property, and the inference is almost irresistible that they were designed to cast upon real property the greatest burden of taxation. When the assessors come, the "just debts" are easily swelled to meet the exigency of the occasion; and not unfrequently they are manufactured for the purpose of being used in that manner. The consequence is, that immense amounts of personal property liable to taxation, entirely escape. The valuation of all the personal property assessed in 1857, was $319,897,155. The banking capital of the State, liable to taxation as personal property, amounts to $110,000, which is about one-third of the aggregate value assessed, and it is believed that the personal property of other corporations will amount to nearly as much more, so that if corporations only were properly assessed, two-thirds of the whole sum would be reached without touching other personal property in the possession of the citizens of the State.

It is claimed that an effectual remedy for the injustice which the defects alluded to produces, would be furnished by requiring every person to discover, under oath, the character and value of his property, and that a similar provision in the tax laws of several of the States has proved highly effective in reaching taxable property. The Comptroller is inclined to favor this proposition, provided the principle of deducting from the valuation of personal property the debts of the owner was abolished; for whilst no good citizen could reasonably object to the proposed discovery of all property possessed by him under the protection of the laws, an exposition of his financial condition, made compulsory by the penalty which his omission would inflict, would in many cases be ruinous to his credit, and might justly be regarded as an unwarrantable interference with his private affairs. In answer to a resolution of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature, the Comptroller expressed the opinion that, in order to equalize taxation between real and personal property, no deduction for debts should be made from the valuation of the latter. This would relieve the proposed discovery from the onerous feature referred to of compelling a statement of indebtedness, and would, it is believed, be the most efficient means of bringing to light very large amounts of taxable property. It is objected, however, that its adoption would subject property, in some cases, to double taxation; and it is urged that a person can only be regarded the owner of property possessed to the extent of its value beyond his indebtedness. The soundness of these objections, when considered with reference to taxation, is not admitted; but if they are true as to personal, they are equally true as to real property, where no deduction is allowed. The Comptroller is unable to perceive any just reason for this discrimination against real estate.

There are serious objections to extending the principle of off-setting indebtedness to real estate. It would produce still greater inequalities, and might very largely reduce the revenue. If all the debts could be reached for taxation one of the objections would in part be obviated; but without an arrangement authorizing debts to be assessed to the debtor, or at his place of residence, and requiring him to pay the taxes upon them, only a small portion would ever be made to contribute to the support of Government, and the taxes which they should pay would fall upon those who had managed their affairs with prudence and incurred no liabilities; and to enforce such taxation against the debtor would produce endless litigation between him and the creditor, and violate other established principles. On the other hand, if no allowance for indebtedness is made, a much larger revenue will be obtained under the same ratio of taxation—a wholesome and much needed check placed upon the abuses of the credit system, and what is most important the burdens of government will be as equally distributed as the system of making property the sole basis of taxation will permit. Liberal exemptions should of course be made in favor of household furniture, tools of the mechanic, and teems and tools of the farmer.

There are unquestionably other elements of wealth which might, with propriety be brought into a system of taxation, and it is claimed by many that the principle of levying all taxes upon income is the most just and equal of any that can be devised; and but for the difficulties of adjustment, it would seem to present strong claims to public favor.

The laws of no other State or country which he has been able to examine, impose so great burdens upon real estate as this, concludes the Comptroller.

A fair synopsis of the Comptroller's statements as to the School Fund, the condition of the State Prisons, and so forth, was presented in the Governor's Message, which the TIMES has published in full.

The annual reports of the several fire insurance companies of the State for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1857, shows the gratifying fact that all the stock fire insurance companies of this State, were, at the date of their last reports, in a very sound and prosperous condition, and that the unusual and almost unprecedented financial embarrassments and wide-spread depression in monetary affairs in the Fall of 1857, which so disastrously affected all classes of business interests, did not to any serious extent embarrass the stock insurance companies of this State.

These reports also show that there is invested as capital in the various fire insurance companies, $16,731,010. The amount of "surplus" reported by the companies is not mentioned, for the reason that the greater portion of the "surplus" would be required for re-insurance and the payment of other liabilities; indeed the amount stated by some of the companies would not be sufficient to discharge such liabilities.

The amount of cash premiums received by said companies during the year 1857, was $6,051,304 87. The gross amount of income from all sources, including premiums and interest, is $7,577,972 62.

The amount of losses paid during the year, was 2,696,166 11. Dividends paid, $2,240,434 72. Amount of taxes paid, $243,062 79. Gross amount of expenditures, including losses, dividends, taxes, and all other expenditures, $6,855,953 88.

The amount of unpaid liabilities, consisting of losses adjusted, due and unpaid, losses in process of adjustment, reported but no action taken thereon; losses resisted by the companies, dividends unpaid, money borrowed, and including all other claims, $966,663 00.

A large number of mutual insurance companies were organized under the general insurance law of 1849. Some of them were organized upon a premium-note basis, and others were organized upon what has been called a mixed capital, consisting of premium and stock notes. Nearly all of the companies organized upon the latter plan have failed, and involved the officers, stockholders and policy-holders in protracted and vexatious litigation as well as in large pecuniary losses. The strictly mutual companies that adhered to the premium-note plan, and confined their business within proper limits, and insured only first-class detached risks, have generally sustained themselves creditably.

The amount of insurance business done in this State by fire insurance companies, incorporated by other States and foreign Governments, during the year 1857, is as follows: Amount of cash premiums received by said companies, $1,379,098 90; amount of losses paid, $730,147 78. There are three of the said companies whose losses have exceeded their receipts to the extent of $24,187. The cash premiums of the other companies exceed the amount of their losses $664,329.

It will be seen from the above statement that the companies incorporated by other States and Foreign Governments, which have been authorized by the Comptroller to do business in this State, have made a very handsome profit on the large amount of business done by them.

The necessity of having a law passed authorizing the Comptroller to transfer to such companies as have made deposits in obedience to the provisions of law, on such terms as would effectually secure all policy holders of such company, does not admit of any reasonable doubt.

A law might be passed, the report suggests, requiring the Comptroller to retain a sum equal to the amount of all the outstanding policies, and authorizing him to transfer the balance of the securities to the companies applying for the same, if, in his judgment, he could do so with entire safety to the remaining policy holders. There are only eighteen life insurance companies doing business in this State, seven of them organized under the laws of the State, and eleven admitted by the Comptroller on their complying with chapter 95 of the Laws of 1851, and chapter 463 of the Laws of 1853. The life companies are required to pay five dollars on filing each annual report. That sum is not an equivalent for the amount expended by the State in printing blanks, reports, and other expenses required by the law of 1853. He thinks each life insurance company doing business in the State, should be required to pay ten, instead of five dollars annually.

There has been for years, a large amount of marine insurance business transacted in this State by the agents and correspondents of corporations of other States, but to what amount it is impossible to state, as no attention has heretofore been paid to the provisions of title 21, chapter 20 part first of the Revised Statutes, section 7.

The Comptroller submits for the consideration of the Legislature, whether it would not be advisable to require all life insurance companies, incorporated by other States or foreign Governments, that have been or may be authorized to do business in this State, to pay annually, a reasonable tax upon the premiums received by them respectively.

The amount of valuations of real and personal estate, taxation, &c., in the several counties, for the year 1858.

The aggregate amount of valuations is, viz:

Real estate (assessed)	$1,095,403,034
Personal estate (assessed)	307,049,165
Corrected aggregate valuations	$1,401,907,679

The amount of State tax, being one and three-fourth mills on one dollar valuation, viz: 1¼ for the support of government, and ½ mill for the payment of interest on a portion of the canal debt,

Amounts to	$2,458,588
The amount of ¼ mill school tax is	1,053,660
The amount of town tax is	2,105,633
The amount of county tax is	9,803,690
Total taxation	$15,426,593

The rate of tax on one dollar valuation is 10 98-100 mills.

There is a diminution in the aggregate valuation as compared with the previous year of $28,402,031, and an increase of aggregate taxation of $260,283.

Increase of town and county taxes	$1,047,943 30
Diminution of State and school taxes	787,659 72
Total	$260,283 98

BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1858.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the "Act to organize a Bank Department" has the honor to submit for the consideration of the Legislature the following

REPORT.

The speedy return to specie payments by the banks of this State, after their suspension in October, 1857, time has shown, was a substantial and permanent resumption of their corporate obligations.

It exhibits a solidity of capital on the part of the commercial as well as the producing community, which cannot but be gratifying to every observant citizen of our State. It also furnishes evidence of the financial ability with which these institutions are managed, that will add strength to the confidence of the people of the State in our present banking system.

The suspension and resumption of specie payments by the banks of this State, in 1857, with the surrounding circumstances, have simply brought out into bold relief the perfection of our free bank system in its connection with our currency.

The retirement of $7,920,000 of the circulation of the interior banks, accumulated in the City of New-York, within the time specified by the resolution of the Clearing House of the 7th November, 1857, (with an occasional exception for an insignificant amount, since paid,) clearly shows that they were not only strong in capital, but that their ability to liquidate that debt was only equaled by their desire to enter upon a course of policy that must produce a speedy resumption of specie payments, clearly foreshadowed by the passage of the resolution referred to.

The passage of that resolution was the incipient step towards a resumption, and the willingness with which the interior banks met the obligations imposed by it, reflects great credit upon the city and country institutions. The entire $7,920,000, was, by the terms of the resolution, to be paid in monthly installments of 20 per cent., with interest at 6 per cent., commencing on the 1st of January, 1858. This would retire the entire amount by the 1st of May. They were also to redeem their outstanding currency on the usual terms after the 20th of November.

The pressure preceding the suspension had returned to the banks during the quarter ending Oct. 1, 1857, a million and a quarter of dollars of their best securities, held in this office, of which at least a million was withdrawn by those located in the interior of the State.

How vigorously the interior banks went into the movement of the Clearing House of the 7th of November, is shown by the fact that between the 1st of October and the 1st of April, $4,325,000 of securities were retired from the Bank Department; and the Superintendent believes that nearly $4,000,000 of that amount was used by the interior banks to restore the equilibrium between those of the City of New-York and themselves, the loss of which, was occasioned by the holding of country money in that City. As an evidence of the correctness of the belief expressed above, he would say, that the discounted debt of the banks located out of that City, was reduced only $36,326 from Dec. 26, 1857, to March 13, 1858.

This equalizing accounts between the City and country banks was the work of only five months, in addition to meeting their ordinary and daily liabilities; and the entire debt of $7,920,000 was paid, netting 5 8-9 per cent. per annum interest upon the investment of the City banks in country currency.

The whole transaction between the interior banks and those of the City of New-York, in relation to the currency accumulated in that City after the disasters of the Fall of 1857, was highly creditable to both, and cannot but add greatly to their confidence in each other's capacity and soundness hereafter.

The present condition and amount of securities held in this Department for the redemption of circulating notes, and the sum total issued upon the same, are shown in table No. 1, attached to this report. It also presents the fact that but five associations have been formed during the past fiscal year, for the purpose of pursuing the business of banking; and one of these is the continuation of an incorporated bank whose charter expired January 1, 1858.

The actual increase of capital during the year by the formation of new institutions, is $520,000; the Bank of Poughkeepsie raising its incorporated capital from $100,000 to $200,000, when it became a free bank. Still more marked is the fact that no individual banker has commenced business during the past year. In connection with the unusual death of new banks, and the small amount of capital employed by them, comes the astonishing fact that while the actual increase of capital, by the formation of new banks, has been only $520,000, there has been added to the banking capital of the State the sum of $2,488,601, as shown by their respective quarterly reports of Sept. 26, 1857, and Sept. 25, 1858. This addition to the aggregate capital of the banks has been made during a period in which some fourteen banks have actually ceased doing business, and whose affairs are either being closed up by their officers or by receivers appointed by the courts.

One of the causes which tended to produce the suspension of 1857, the Superintendent believes, and so stated in his report of that year, was the multiplicity of banks of small capitals. Still, he believes the bank capital of the State smaller than is required by the usual business of our citizens. Their relief cannot be looked for in the multiplication of small banks, but in raising the capitals of those already in existence, when located in places where increasing business warrants additional bank facilities. The Superintendent looks upon the direction taken by the increased bank capital of the State this year, as adding more to the stability and prosperity of the business men and to the banks themselves, than when he was starting 25 or 30 new institutions a year with two or three times the amount of additional capital. The fact that fourteen banks have ceased to do business is not regarded by him as a general loss to our citizens, inasmuch as the aggregate increase of bank capital beyond all that has been withdrawn during the past fiscal year is $2,488,691, while the number of banks actually engaged in business has been reduced from 311 to 297 during the same period.

The present condition and amount of the securities held by this department, as exhibited in table No. 1, for the redemption of the currency of the free banks of this State, give renewed and strong indications of the stability of its currency.

The total amount of securities held by this department on the 30th of September, 1857, was	$30,203,632 07	
Amount held on the 30th of September, 1858	26,393,008 83	
Decrease of securities during the fiscal year		$3,810,533 24
The total amount of circulation issued to free banks, and outstanding Sept. 30, 1857, was	$28,429,522 00	
The total amount of circulation issued to free banks, and outstanding Sept. 30, 1858, was	24,603 104 00	
Decrease		$3,826,318 00
A reduction of circulation issued to the incorporated banks took place during the same time, of	1,810,414 00	
Making the total amount of reduction during the year		$5,636,742 00

This statement shows a steady contraction, during the past fiscal year, of the currency issued by this Department. Still greater is the contrast of the actual circulation of all the banks, including the chartered and free banks, following the suspension of October, 1857.

The extreme point of actual bank-note circulation in this State, by our own institutions, was reached on the 20th of September, 1856, amounting, at that date, to $34,019,633. It fell, during the year previous to the suspension, to $27,122,904—this being the actual circulation on the 26th of September, 1857, seventeen days previous to the suspension of specie payments. A steady and constant reduction of the volume of our actual currency followed; and the 13th of the following March it became reduced to $22,710,158. Of this reduction of currency—amounting, during the year, to $11,309,475—$4 412,746 occurred between the 26th of September, 1857, and the 13th of the following March, because the statute made it imperative that the Superintendent should audit the same. The Superintendent was, and still remains in ignorance by what rule of equity the insolvent banks of the State should be made to pay the costs of a suit brought simply to oust one receiver and place another in his position. They, the banks, had no possible interest in its result; there was no direct or contingent liability resting upon them to pay the amount thus appropriated.

It is an assessment upon those institutions of nearly $20 each, adding nearly fifty per cent. to the contingent expenses charged by the department to that class of banks.

Another appropriation was made by your predecessors to the present Deputy Treasurer, in the following words: (See page 542 of the laws of 1858.) "To the Deputy Treasurer, for additional compensation for services connected with the Banking Department, $500, and the same shall be charged in the general expenses of said department."

While the Superintendent cannot object to the action of the Legislature in making these appropriations, or any other confiscation of property, in the Bank Department, which they choose to make, yet he is entirely at a loss to find his authority to collect, although he might charge these amounts to the respective accounts named in the appropriations.

The act "to organize a Bank Department," passed April 12, 1851, is very specific and restrictive upon the Superintendent as to what shall be charged upon the banks of the State.

The authority in relation to charges to be made by him, and the method of collection, is contained in section seven of the act referred to, and is as follows:

"SEC. 7. All the expenses incurred in and about the conducting the business of the said department, including the salary of said Superintendent and his clerks, shall be defrayed and paid by the incorporated banks, banking associations, and bankers, in whose behalf they are incurred. The expenses incurred, and services performed, specially for any incorporated bank, banking association, or banker, including the delivery of new bank bills for such as may be returned, and the destruction of the latter shall be charged to such incorporated bank, banking associations or banker, and all other expenses of the said department, shall be charged to the said incorporated banks, banking associations and bankers, in such proportions as the said Superintendent shall deem just and reasonable. If such charges are not paid after due notice, the Superintendent may apply the dividends on any stock, or the interest on any bonds and mortgages in his hands deposited by the bank, banking association, or banker, so neglecting to make the payment of such charges with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., and the moneys so received by the said Superintendent on account of such charges, shall be deposited and paid by him into the Treasury of this State, to reimburse all sums advanced from the like Treasury for such expenses; and in case of their being no stocks, bonds or mortgages in the Bank Department deposited by such bank, association or banker, then the said Superintendent may maintain an action in his name of office against the delinquent bank, association or banker, for the recovery of such charges, and the sums collected therein shall be paid into the Treasury, and neither the said Superintendent nor any clerk or person employed in his office shall take or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation or pay for any services or extra services rendered in the Banking Department other than the compensation allowed by law; and any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The Superintendent derives his power to pay for all services rendered in this office, entirely from the section above quoted, and he is unable to see how he is to collect the amount from the incorporated banks if he should charge the same to them.

The amount of the appropriation to the Deputy Treasurer is also directed to be charged to the general expenses of the department.

The act creating the Treasurer a countersigning officer of transfers made by the Bank Department, expressly settled the amount he should receive for the performance of that duty, and the appropriation to his Deputy is simply a gratuity beyond the amount allowed by the act of 1857. It would be just as reasonable, in the opinion of the Superintendent, to direct him, by appropriation, to pay his Deputy $500 for extra services, and charge it to the banks, as to endeavor to oblige him to make extra charges for the Deputy Treasurer, or to make a gratuity to the officer in charge of the transfer of stocks at the agency of the State, in the City of New-York, because a large amount of those transfers are made to this Department and held in trust for the various banks located in this State.

While the Superintendent has no right or inclination to prevent, even by advice to the Legislature, liberal payment for all services, both regular and extra, in the various State offices, he most strenuously objects to any extra allowances being made chargeable upon the banks for any services in that form, when the reception of a salary for extra services by any regular employe in the department, makes him liable to be convicted of a misdemeanor.

There will be a discrepancy between the Treasurer's account of expenses of the incorporated banks and the statement of this Department of $600, and one of $332 32 in that of the free banks' expenses, owing to the fact that the Superintendent most respectfully declines to charge these sums to those accounts, believing himself utterly unable to collect the same, if they were so charged.

Table No. 5 presents the names and compensation of the employes in the Department. It is but just to say that their respective duties have been performed to my satisfaction.

Table No. 6 presents the names of all the chartered banks of this State, whose charters are in existence, and the time when the same will expire. Also the amount of circulating notes each is entitled to receive from this Department, and the amount each actually has in its possession or in circulation. Also the amount of circulating notes the three insolvent incorporated banks were entitled to at the time of their insolvency, and the amount actually in circulation and in the hands of their receivers.

This is, perhaps, the proper place for the Superintendent to express his views upon the provisions of the present law in relation to the examination of the condition of banks by a special agent, or by the Superintendent himself.

By the provisions of chapter 218 of the Laws of 1842, the office of Bank Commissioner was abolished, and certain powers of examination of the affairs of a bank, whose solvency is suspected, are devolved upon the Superintendent, and also this power of examination is given him by chapter 419 of the Laws of 1847, and by chapter 242 of the Laws of 1854.

This power is substantially nullified by the action of our courts and the officers of the banks whose condition the Superintendent endeavors, in person, or by agent, to examine. It has been only once attempted by the present Superintendent. The result of the attempt was, by the time his agent had obtained a slight insight into the real condition of the affairs of the bank, he was politely met by its Receiver, appointed by the court, at the solicitation of the officers themselves, and told that his duties were ended, and that the property and effects of the bank were beyond his control and power, even for examination.

The effect of this power of examination is simply, if the bank is really solvent, to procure the indorsement of the Superintendent, and if insolvent, its affairs are placed in the hands of a receiver before such examination can be completed, or made of any use to the public.

There are two valid and subsisting objections to the statute in relation to an examination of any bank by the Superintendent. The first is, it confers a power utterly useless in its operative effect as to the public safety, and leaves upon the minds of the people an impression that the Superintendent can exercise some power and control over our banks, beyond that connected with the currency they issue. It is true he can enter upon the examination of the affairs of a bank which he suspects of making an incorrect or imperfect quarterly report, or is in an unsound or unsafe condition; but all experience teaches us that an insolvent bank never exposed that insolvency, or any danger of such a result, in its quarterly report. Figures and affidavits are never made by bank officers to expose insolvency or defalcations. They, the figures, are most useful adjuncts to conceal the real condition of affairs, and the law is keeping the promise of protection before the public eye alone, and throwing an ostensible responsibility upon the Superintendent, which it is utterly impossible for him to fulfill. The law, with its present provisions, is simply an inoperative statute, promising beneficial results from the vigilance of the Superintendent, and utterly useless in producing such effects as are apparently promised by it, however watchful and energetic he may be.

In the second place, it is in direct contravention to the spirit and meaning, as understood by the present Superintendent, of our general bank law, which looks, and properly so, to the question of securing the currency alone, and that at the sacrifice of all other parties in interest. The Constitution and the law assumes this to be the first duty of the banker, by placing personal responsibility upon him, that responsibility to be entirely exhausted, if necessary, to redeem the currency issued by him, and compels the deposit of a security in the hands of the Superintendent for its redemption, in addition to the responsibility of the banker.

The very existence of this power of examination, as shown by the original act of 1843, is a remnant of our system of banking under the old method. The words of the section of the act of 1843 are: "The office of Bank Commissioner is hereby abolished; provided, however, that it shall be competent for the Superintendent, whenever he shall have good and sufficient reason to suspect the condition of any bank, &c., to appoint a special agent to examine the affairs of such bank, &c."

The whole statutory provision in relation to the examination of our banks, so far as the free banks are concerned, is a delusion, and is purely a cheat of the people of the State, by making them believe that it tends to secure them from loss by those institutions. It is unnecessary for the present Superintendent to endeavor to show by argument his views in relation to our free banking system, for they are well known from former reports upon this subject. He would strike from our statutes everything calculated to embarrass that business, except the making of the quarterly end weekly reports, and forcing every bank and banker to secure, beyond any contingency, the circulating notes received from the Bank Department, and leave the use of capital in the business of banking (in the language of a former report) "as free as its use in any other branch of human industry or effort." This opinion, however radical it may seem, is absolutely confirmed in the mind of the Superintendent from the results of the suspension of our banks in October, 1857, followed by a resumption in sixty days from their suspension. The Superintendent, in his report of the 1st of January following, took occasion to recommend the passage of an act compelling the banks of the City of New-York to keep twenty per cent. of their deposits in coin in their vaults. And that the interior banks should also keep in specie and balances due in the City of New-York, Albany, Troy, or Brooklyn, the same proportion of available means. The banks, before the convening of the Legislature, had placed themselves voluntarily in a position stronger than that recommended by the Superintendent, evidently teaching the lesson that when banking capital in this State, under our general law, finds itself in danger of loss, (and the loss, under that law, falling alone upon depositors and stockholders,) it, through its managers, intrenches itself in a position, and that speedily, which looks to ultimate solvency instead of large profits.

The great and controlling law of self-interest, once learned through the rough road of experience, is a far more effectual rule of human action than any statutory provisions, however strictly enforced.

Table No. 7 presents the outstanding circulation of those incorporated banks whose charters have expired, which,

On the 30th of September, 1857, was	$3,427,486
On the 30th of September, 1858, was	2,455,304
Returned and destroyed during past year	972,179

Table No. 8 presents the names of the several banks which have ceased the business of banking, and whose notes are redeemed on behalf of the Superintendent at the bank whose name is set opposite to each; and also the time when such redemption by him will expire.

Table No. 9 presents the names of the insolvent banks, the rate of redemption, and the places where redeemed.

A portion of those named in table No. 9 are in the hands of receivers, and their notes were allowed to go to protest, and their securities sold by the Superintendent, and sufficient money retained in his hands to cover their circulation.

The balance was paid over to their respective receivers. This was done at the suggestion of the Superintendent, as the only method by which the receiver of a free bank could close his trust under our present laws. The Superintendent most respectfully calls the attention of the Legislature to the following suggestions:

FINAL CLOSING OF FREE BANKS.

By the provisions of chapter 370, of the laws of 1857, the trustee or legal representative of an incorporated bank, after redeeming ninety per cent. of its circulation, may deposit with the Superintendent a sum of money equal to the outstanding circulation of the bank; and after giving notice that the notes will be redeemed by him during six years immediately following such notice, the Superintendent, at the expiration of the time mentioned, refunds whatever money remains in his hands, to the trustee or legal representative; and the notes then outstanding cease to be a charge upon the property of the bank, or a claim upon the trustee.

There are no valid reasons why the same provisions should not be applied to the receivers and assignees of free banks and bankers.

The provisions of the Statute in relation to voluntary closing of banking associations and individual bankers, are not entirely satisfactory to the Superintendent, so far as they relate to the execution of bonds for the redemption of their outstanding circulation, after the expiration of two years, during which the notes are redeemed by him.

The difficulty is two-fold. First, the owners of the bank or the banker, is not legally bound to destroy the notes they or he redeems during the six years in which he is bound to redeem them by the terms of the bond executed to the Superintendent. The credit of a free bank note is such that it can easily be again put in circulation. And in fact, at the end of six years when the obligation to redeem the notes ceases entirely, the whole amount may be outstanding and in the hands of the community. This is wrong in principle, and while the Superintendent does not charge that this has been done even in a single instance, still there is no reason existing why it cannot take place no legal enactment preventing it.

The second point in relation to the bonding of bank note circulation is, that although the bond is executed to the Superintendent, no express authority exists for its prosecution, on failure to comply with its provisions. No occasion has yet arisen to test his power in relation to this point, as a notice from him that he would prosecute the bond in several instances when the parties have refused to redeem the notes presented, has resulted in their prompt redemption, on a second presentation.

The experience of the Superintendent during the past year in endeavoring to enforce the performance of obligations of the banks to pay their last installment to the Safety Fund upon the expiration of their charters, renders him anxious to have as few occasions as possible by which he is compelled, officially, to apply to the Courts, either to collect moneys due the department or to enforce penalties for the non-performance of duty by the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers of this State. He would therefore, respectfully recommend, that a closing bank be required to deposit (after the redemption of ninety per cent. of its circulation as now required by law,) the money for the redemption of its outstanding notes, with the Superintendent, to be by him deposited in some safe bank in the City of Albany. And at the expiration of six years from the making of such deposit, the balance of money remaining, after redeeming all notes presented for

from the State appropriation for the "costs of suits." Payment could only be made from that fund, the suit having been brought in the name of the People. The Treasury should be reimbursed from the Banking Fund money; and the Superintendent recommends that an appropriation be made from that fund for that purpose.

Table No. 14 presents the aggregate of debts and liabilities, and means and resources of all the banks, banking associations and individual bankers of this State, from each quarterly report made to this Department during the fiscal year.

Table No. 15 presents the debts and liabilities and the means and resources of the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, as shown by their June report, for each year, from 1847 to 1858, both inclusive.

Tables Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 present in detail the condition of every incorporated bank, banking association, and individual banker doing business in this State on the 26th December, 1857, 13th March, 1858, 19th June, 1858, and 25th September, 1858.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION OF CITY LOTS MORTGAGED TO THE BANK DEPARTMENT.

A diffienlty in relation to the security held by this department for circulating notes issued upon bonds and mortgages covering property located in some of the cities in this State, is forced upon the attention of the Superintendent by the increasing number of notices of the sale of property so held under municipal laws. The following is a copy of one of a number of notices served upon the Superintendent as assignee of the mortgagee:

No. 491. BUFFALO, Sept. 11, 1858.

To the Banking Department:

SIR: You will please to take notice that on the 4th day of December, 1856, pursuant to an order of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, the following parcel of land was sold by said city for the non-payment of an assessment levied for defraying the expenses of taking land bounded by Chipowa, Washington and Ellicott streets, for the purpose of a public market, said lot, at said sale, being bid off by the City of Buffalo, under the charter, for the sum of $12 97, and for the term of one hundred years. And you, as mortgagee, are required to redeem the same within six months after the service of this notice. The premises are described as follows: A lot in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y., on the north side of Genesee-street, being 50 feet front by 125 feet deep, commencing 1,022 feet east of Spring-street, assessed to AARON WILCOX. Your obedient servant.

WM. A. CHARD, Agent.

It will be readily seen that the description of the lot is the only guide by which any clue to the mortgage can be obtained; and as no such indefinite description would be accepted in a mortgage offered this Department, it is impossible to ascertain what mortgage held in this office covers the premises in question. Neither does the name of the party to whom the same may be assessed afford any evidence of the execution of the mortgage by him. Again, the notice furnished gives no evidence what bank assigned the mortgage to the Superintendent. There are over three thousand mortgages now in this office, and even were the description in the notice the same as required by the Department, it might take months to find the identical mortgage covering the property. It will be observed that the notice requires the payment of a certain sum of money in a given time, or the possession of the mortgaged premises passes unto the purchaser for one hundred years. An attempt was made by my predecessor to prevent the increase of this class of mortgages, by refusing to take any property located in a city unless the walk was flagged and the gutter paved, as this class of improvements was supposed to be the occasion of municipal taxations, upon which a sale of the property could be made for a term of years. The notice is for a failure to pay a tax for the erection of a market. This tax levy may be upon any unoccupied lot in the city without reference to its locality.

The Superintendent would respectfully recommend that the statute relating to notices of sale of property for municipal taxes, to a public officer holding bonds and mortgages in trust, shall specify the name of the original mortgagor and the assignor or assignors of the same to such public officer; and without such specific notice, the sale shall be inoperative as against the mortgagee so held.

It is perhaps proper here to say, that the present Superintendent has heretofore declined, and is not willing to receive as security for circulating notes, mortgages upon unoccupied city or town lots, believing that this class of property does not come within the meaning of the statute, requiring them to be upon improved and productive, as well as unincumbered lands.

The amendment is intended to protect the mortgages already in the Department.

ENGRAVERS FOR THE BANK DEPARTMENT.

During the past spring a change took place in the arrangements for engraving bank note plates and printing bank notes for this Department. There were employed by the Superintendent seven different firms and individuals, known as engravers of the Bank Department; each bank or banker under certain rules being allowed to elect which of those parties should engrave the plate it or he desired; and print notes under the direction of the agent of the Superintendent residing in New-York, in whose charge the plates were kept. The plates when not in actual use are sealed up and kept in a vault in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or in the vault of the Bank Department. It is due to the Manhattan Company to say that the use of their vault has been given the Department without charge.

All of the engraving houses, during the past season, have formed themselves into one company under the title of the "American Bank Note Company," by whom all engraving and printing for the department is now done.

The safety of our bank note circulation and that of the banks; the quality of the engraving and the convenience of this office, have been greatly promoted, in the opinion of the Superintendent, by the formation of this company.

Another subject immediately connected with the engraving and printing of bank notes, would seem to demand the attention of the Superintendent. The counterfeiting and altering of bank notes have reached a point that some efficient steps should be taken if possible for their prevention. The whole matter is one surrounded with difficulties and embarrassments. Efforts of various descriptions have been made to stop this evil, but it is growing rapidly and becoming a question seriously affecting the utility of bank note circulation.

The Superintendent would respectfully recommend that the alteration of the denominations of bank notes with the greatest alarm. The perpetrators of this description of crime have become so skillful, that an acquaintance with the vignette of each denomination of notes is almost necessary to detect the alteration. Inserting the denominations of the notes in colored letters has been resorted to but it furnishes little or no protection, as those in use are easily erased and that without injuring the black ink used in printing them.

Printing the denominations in colors, therefore, is a delusion if it is relied upon to establish the original amount for which the note was issued. This difficulty is overcome in a great measure, in the opinion of the Superintendent, by adopting the green color of the American Bank Note Company. It is believed to be indestructible, and that it cannot be extracted without destroying the black ink as well as materially injuring the paper. While the Superintendent does not believe in the necessity of having a green tint plate, he thinks that letters upon the face of the note showing the denomination, the best protection now known against altering notes. It would be an improvement to make the bottom of the letters occupy a small portion of the space devoted to the signatures of the president and cashier, thus making a portion of their respective signatures over a part of the green and black colors. The adoption of a lettered denomination in green is also a protection against photographing equal to any other color as well as against altering notes.

It is proper to say that no specimen of a photograph note has ever come under the eye of the Superintendent which would deceive any person conversant with bank notes.

In connection with this subject the Superintendent would call the attention of the Legislature to the fact, that when plates for counterfeiting bank notes are seized by public officials, no legal requirement exists compelling their destruction. They are usually thrown aside and perhaps soon forgotten in the change of officers periodically taking place among us. The possession of two or three plates under the system of transferring now employed in engraving bank note plates, enables the counterfeiter to combine new counterfeits at pleasure.

Without seeking new duties, but now having in his possession and custody all the bank note plates of the banks of this State, with the specific duty placed upon him of destroying all plates of closing and insolvent banks, it appears to the Superintendent that all counterfeit plates and the impressions taken therefrom, should be returned to this office for destruction by executive officers, in whose possession the same may be, after being used as evidence when necessary; and it should be the duty of the Superintendent to destroy them and report the number, denominations, and name of the bank, to the Legislature.

It is but just to say that this recommendation, although apparently an interference with the duties of the officers employed in the detection and punishment of crime, is made by the Superintendent after a consultation with, and the approval of the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, where counterfeiting and altering bank notes are most rife. The effect of the successful counterfeiting or altering of bank notes operates with force against their circulation, and tends to curtail it except in the immediate vicinity of the bank, where the community are familiar with its notes. The banks of this State have a deep interest in stopping this growing evil; and the formation of a voluntary association on their part, like the New-England Company, for its suppression, would well repay them for an effort in that direction.

The amount of securities transferred to the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers during the past fiscal year, all of which have been countersigned and entered in the books of the Treasurer's office is as follows:

Stocks	$7,031,359 65
Bonds and mortgages	1,572,398 62
Total transfers	$8,603,758 27

In concluding this report, the Superintendent respectfully submits and recommends the following amendments to the general bank laws, all of which have been referred to in the preceding pages.

First, to permit all banking associations and individual bankers, whose deposit of securities consists of stocks alone, to receive a par circulation upon all stocks bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, that are now receivable in this Department.

Second, to amend chapter 370 of the Laws of 1857, by applying the provisions of that act relating to trustees of incorporated banks, to the receivers of banking associations, and to the receivers or assignees of individual bankers.

Third, to abolish the present system of bonding bank-note circulation, and substituting a cash deposit for the same.

Fourth, to authorize the Superintendent to pay into the Treasury, for the use of the Department in paying its general expenses, all balances remaining in his hands that have been unclaimed for six years.

Fifth, that any legal notice that shall be served upon the Superintendent, in relation to any mortgage of which he is assignee, shall contain the name of the mortgagor and the description of the premises, as shown by the mortgage deposited in this office, and the name of the party by whom it was originally issued.

Sixth, to make it obligatory upon every public officer into whose hands shall come any counterfeit bank notes or other device for counterfeiting, or any genuine bank notes, to surrender the same to the Superintendent of the Banking Department after they have been used for the conviction of the party in whose possession they were found, and making it the duty of the Superintendent to destroy the same, and preserve a record of the denominations and numbers of the bank, in his annual report.

[illegible] on the above [illegible] is a beneficial alteration, will appear to him either necessary or desirable at the present time.

The present session of the Legislature will be an objection to all others since the creation of our present general bank law, if impracticable and theoretical projects and amendments to that law, are not postponed for its consideration and action.

Any sudden or violent changes in the principles of that law, or unusual restrictions beyond those now in force, will simply embarrass its action, and that, too, without adding any security to our currency.

Our system of free banking, opening that pursuit to every citizen of the State whose inclination or interest leads him to enter upon it, affords a most substantial reason why great caution should be used in changing our present laws relating to it. The interest of every class in community is closely connected with the successful prosecution of that business. It furnishes the best paper currency in the world. No complaint can be made that special privileges are granted to it by individuals or classes of our citizens. The pursuit of wealth or distinction in its prosecution is open to each and every citizen alike. It has arisen from the disasters of the past year with a vigor inherent in itself, and is of unsurpassed usefulness again, and this while imposing but little loss to the public in the currency issued, less, in fact, than the abrasion of gold would have been, had its place and use been occupied by that metal. As before stated, plans of reform of our present bank laws will, probably, be presented for your consideration, the result of theoretical minds, instead of practical knowledge of the workings of the present system. The amendment of any general law operates upon every institution formed under it, alike, without reference to locality, capital or condition. It is changing the iron rule of the present law and compelling all alike to expand or contract to its new dimensions without reference to capacity, inclination, or adaptation to its demands. An amendment to our bank laws perhaps calculated to operate beneficially for the people and the banks in one locality, might be fatal to the prosperity of both parties in another. It applies to the entire business interests of our citizens without distinction, and operates alike upon every city, village or town in the State, in which a bank is established. The amendment of any general law under whose provisions capital has concentrated itself in various localities is hazardous; particularly so, when the interests of our citizens have become so interwoven with it, as in those institutions that have come into existence under the general bank law. There is no subject that will come before the Legislature requiring more careful deliberation than amending our bank laws.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR.

SUPREME COURT—FRIDAY, Jan. 7.—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Calendar of short causes. *Part II.*—Nos. 2714, 52, 58, 60, 62, 110, 24, 118, 120, 122, 124, 128, 130, 132, 134, 138, 140, 144, 146, 148.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 15, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 142, 46.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—3, 112 to 124, 165, 192, 194, 196, 199, 201, 202, 206, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 228, 229 to 249, 251.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—1, 76, 84, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, 140. *Part II.*—110, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146 to 155.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 6.,

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Isaac M. Singer and Edward Clark vs. *Alois Ploner and Joseph Anger.*—This was a writ of inquiry to assess the damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the sale by them of sewing machines of their own manufacture from December, 1857, to June, 1858. The Jury assessed the damages at $500. For plaintiffs, Mr. Jordan.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

Thomas M. Smith, master of the bark *Isla de Cuba*, was put on trial charged with cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one James Burns, one of the crew. The testimony was all by depositions. The witnesses for the Government testified that Burns was seized up to the rigging and flogged by the Captain, receiving over 50 lashes on his bare back with a rope's end. Defendant's witnesses testified that for refusing duty and drawing a knife on the mate, he received just 12 blows with a bit of rattlin stuff. It also appeared that the seamen who made the charge were here for about a month before they made it, and had tried to get money out of the Captain here.

The jury acquitted the defendant.

The same man was then tried for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one of the witnesses in both cases, named Butcher. He and another sailor testified that while he was getting a cask of tobacco over the side, it got foul, whereupon the Captain flew at him with a beaver as big as his wrist, and broke it over him; that he and the Captain had a scuffle, and then he went back to his work, and afterwards the Captain came at him with the galley poker, with which he struck him on the head and knocked him senseless.

The witnesses for the defence testified that when the Captain came to help Butcher to clear away the cask, Butcher without any provocation attacked him, tore his shirt off him, choked him, and got his thumb in his mouth and bit him severely, and the Captain, to make him let go, took a wire that was used to clear out bungholes and struck him with it, whereupon Butcher let go and went to his work.

The jury thereupon acquitted the Captain of this charge also.

THE HAIDEE—SLAVE-TRADE.

The three seamen of the *Haidee*, Mauricio, Baptist, and Jacobsen, were then put on trial, charged with voluntarily serving on board the *Haidee* while engaged in the Slave-trade. The testimony was to the same effect as on their previous trial.

Mr. Joachimssen, counsel for the accused, asked for their acquittal on the ground that they were not residents of the United States, and that they had no opportunity to escape from the vessel after they had knowledge of the purposes of the voyage.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 6.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

PLEADING.

O'Neil vs. *Parker.*—This was a demurrer to a complaint on a check, by holder against drawer. The complaint alleged presentation to the bank and its refusal to pay, and that there was "now due" from the defendant to the plaintiff the sum claimed. But there was no averment either of want of funds or of notice to the drawer of the refusal by the bank to pay, and this was the defect relied on.

Judge ROOSEVELT held the complaint sufficient on demurrer. Notice is, unless dispensed with, a condition precedent to the recovery, (21 Wend., 372; 3 Abbott's Pr. R. 252,) but it may be stated generally that plaintiff has duly performed all the conditions on his part, without enumerating in detail the facts showing such performance. And though there was in terms no such averment in the present complaint, yet there was what might be accepted as equivalent, an averment (in the shape of a conclusion of law, but not more so than is involved in the terms "duly performed,") that there was "due" to the plaintiff on the check $100. This implied an averment that all conditions precedent had been complied with, and is somewhat too vague, but vagueness under the Code is to be corrected on motion, not by demurrer.

Demurrer overruled, with leave to defendant to answer in ten days without cost, and without prejudice to the objection.

Hudson County Bank vs. *Durand.*—This was an action on a judgment of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey. The complaint averred generally the jurisdiction of the New-Jersey Supreme Court over the subject matter of the action on which the judgment in suit was rendered, and of the person of defendant, but did not aver the facts in detail on which the jurisdiction was founded. The complaint further contained no averment that the plaintiffs were a corporation.

Ordered that the demurrer be overruled, with leave to defendant to answer in ten days. His Honor stated the grounds of the decision orally, saying he would file a written opinion.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

William Moser vs. *Nicholas Hussey.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $203 21; the plaintiff to be credited on judgment with the amount paid, under order, with interest thereon.

CIRCUIT.

Before the Hon Justice Emmet.

SUIT AGAINST THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Paul Spofford, Thomas Tileston and Edward S. Howard vs. *The New-York and Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.*—The defendants, in 1855, chartered the steamer *James Adger* to lay the telegraph cable to Trinity Bay. The sum of $700 per day was to be paid, and $2 each for all passengers over fifty which might be taken. The trip was taken, and the defendants refused to pay the sum agreed upon. The plaintiffs sue for $21,000. As a second claim, they charge the Campany for 17 baskets champagne, 3 dozen claret wine, 4 dozen port wine, 9 dozen sherry, valued at $408, for the use of the guests on the trip.

The defendants refuse to pay the bill on the ground that, by the gross negligence of the officers of the steamer, she was so mismanaged as to break the cable.

The case came on yesterday, but was put over until Monday.

Messrs. Cutting and O'Conor for plaintiffs; Evarts and Field for defendants.

Messrs. Cyrus W. Field and Peter Cooper were present.

Prohibition of Steam on Fourth-avenue—Important Decision.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

Before the Hon. Judge Lott.

Edward Haight vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Harlem Railroad Company and the New-Haven Railroad Company.*—The complaint in this action having been dismissed by the plaintiffs to the defendants—the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company—and the action having been brought to a hearing as to the other defendants upon the pleading and the affidavits and depositions taken and filed therein, and after hearing Greene C. Bronson, Esq., of counsel for plaintiffs, Richard Busteed, Esq., counsel for defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, and Charles W. Sanford, of Counsel for the defendants, the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and it appearing to this Court that the running of steam-engines or locomotives on the track of the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, on the Fourth-avenue below or south of Forty-second-street, in the City of New-York, by steam, as complained of by the plaintiff in his complaint in this action, and as proved by the affidavits and depositions filed, is a nuisance specially injurious to the plaintiff and others similarly situated, residents and property-owners in that vicinity, in particulars complained of and as set forth in the plaintiff on his said complaint, but that a reasonable time, not exceeding 18 months from the entry of this judgment, should be allowed to the said defendants, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, to erect a new machine shop at or above Forty-second-street aforesaid; and the stipulation and agreement signed by the attorneys for the plaintiff and for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company respectively, being read and filed, it is on motion of said counsel for the plaintiff and by the consent of the several defendants last named, ordered and adjudged, and this Court, by virtue of the power and authority therein vested, doth hereby order and adjudge that the said defendants, the Mayor, the Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, be, and they are hereby respectively enjoined from granting authority or permission to the said defendants, the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, or any other Company or persons, to run steam-engines or locomotives by steam-power on the Fourth-avenue, below or south of Forty-second-street, in the City of New-York, and for the special purpose following—that is to say:

For the purpose of affording the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company the reasonable time hereinbefore mentioned, to erect a machine-shop at or below Forty-second-street, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, are hereby permitted to grant authority to the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the period of eighteen months from the date of this judgment, and the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are hereby permitted for the period of eighteen months from the date of this judgment or decree, but in no event for any longer time, to run their steam engines, or locomotives and tenders, by steam-power, but without any car or truck, or other vehicle attached, to or from their present machine-shop at Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of having said engines repaired at said shop, but for no other purpose whatsoever. And at the expiration of the said 18 months from the date of this judgment or decree, the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are hereby perpetually enjoined from running, or suffering any other person or company to run, any steam engine or locomotive, by steam-power, for any purpose whatever, upon their track on said Fourth-avenue south of Forty-second-street, in said City of New-York; and it is further ordered and adjudged that to the plaintiff and the defendants in said actions, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, neither of them shall recover costs as against the other, and the said action having been brought by the plaintiff on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, who might come in and contribute to the expense of said action, and Geo. D. Phelps, Wm. E. Dodge, John J. Phelps, Peter Ten Eyck, and Margaret Ten Eyck, his wife, James W. White, David Evans, James Suydam, Wm. C. Caldwell, Louis Watkins, B. M. Whitlock, Isaac M. Phelps, James Murphy, Hugh Smith, George T. Oliphant, Edward Lawrence, Chas. Sandford, John Kerr, Albert H. Wright, Robert M. Trucson, Wm. W. Miles, Benj. F. Pinckney, John Reid, Edward N. Dickinson, Adon Smith, Francois Leiboo, A. Duryea, John A. Graff, Abram B. Clark, Augustus Emery, Ed. D. Sprague, and Philip Reynolds, property owners or residents in the vicinity of the Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and who are situated similarly to the plaintiff in respect to the matters in controversy in said action, having respectively come in and contributed to the expense of said action, it is on like motion as aforesaid further ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff and each and every of the said property owners, or residents, jointly, or severally, may at any time hereafter, upon any violation of the injunction or requirements of this judgment or decree, apply to this Court upon the foot of this judgment or decree, or otherwise, as they may be advised, for such further relief, process or order as may be necessary for the enforcement of this judgment or decree, or that may be, for any other cause just or proper in the premises.

STIPULATION.

Edward Haight vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—We hereby stipulate and agree that an order or judgment in this action may be entered in the form above and preceding this stipulation.

Suit Against Ex-Mayor Wood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Sloeson.

Samuel S. Salter vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This cause, which has been so long on trial, was submitted to the jury on Thursday afternoon, under the instructions of the Court.

The plaintiff was a member of the Metropolitan Police force during the difficulties between that body and the Municipal force, so called, during June, 1857.

He was one of the *posse comitatus* which accompanied Coroner Perry in his memorable endeavor to serve a warrant upon Mayor Wood. A collision occurred between the Coroner's party and the Municipal Police, assembled on the steps of the Hall by the defendant's direction, and in this collision the plaintiff suffered severe injuries—whether by a Municipal Policeman or a private person in the crowd, is disputed.

The leading grounds of defence to the action, as stated by Mr. O'Conor in his summing up on Monday, were that when, after the passage of the Metropolitan Police act, the Municipal Board refused to surrender their authority and the insignia of power to the new Commissioners, the only lawful and proper remedy open to the Commissioners was an action in the nature of *quo warranto* to test their title to office. It was a grave error, he contended, for the Metropolitan Commissioners to open a rival office, organize a rival force, and attempt to carry on a rival system of municipal government within the City. The principle which forbade a man to reinstate himself by force and violence in the possession of his own property, from which he has been unlawfully excluded, ought to apply to a public officer excluded from possession of his office. There could not be two officers in one office at the same time. If the former possesser wrongfully refused to surrender, the party rightfully possessing must bring his action; and meantime the powers of the office must, for the general public welfare, continue to be exercised by the party actually in possession. Hence the arrests made by the Municipal Board during the pendency of the proceedings brought to obtain the opinion of the Court of Appeals were not unlawful arrests, and their assemblages at their Station-houses and elsewhere, in the performance of their Police duties, were not unlawful assemblages.

The law, however, permitted, he contended, forcible resistance to unlawful attempts, by force and violence, to change existing possessions or divest subsisting powers. A private man might assemble a force to defend his own house, in his possession, from a violent attack; though he might not go about with an armed body of defenders. The Mayor of a city must be held to have the same right to assemble a prudent and reasonable force to protect the municipal buildings from threatened violence. Mr. Conover had no right to the office of Street-Commissioner—that was settled; every Judge who had given an opinion on the point had concurred in pronouncing the Governor's appointment void. The attempt to put him in possession of the office was therefore riotous, and the Mayor might lawfully assemble a force to protect the public peace from such attempt. Even a private citizen might assemble a force to suppress public enemies, rioters, and the like.

Moreover, to conceale the assemblage of the Municipal Police an unlawful assemblage would not admit the defendant liable. First, because in such case the defendant would not be liable for every injury resulting from the unlawful assemblage; only for the direct and necessary consequences; only for such consequences as he might reasonably have apprehended. Second, because a plaintiff could never recover damages where his own fault or neglect contributed to produce the injury. This was the case here. The Municipal Police were drawn up in the City Hall, with orders to stand on the defensive. The Metropolitan men, the plaintiff among them, made an attack on them, to force their way in. In the resistance to that attack, plaintiff was wounded. Thus the injury was not the consequence of the unlawful assembling, but the consequence of plaintiff's attack upon that assemblage.

D. D. Field, Esq., in an elaborate and eloquent argument for the plaintiff, which occupied the entire day on Tuesday, contended that the responsibility of the defendant for the act of the individuals by whom plaintiff was injured, might be established in various ways: 1. The Municipal Policemen and the defendant might have been *both* members of an unlawful assemblage. 2. The policemen might have been the *instrument* of the defendant, for whose acts he is responsible. 3. They might have been engaged or incited by the defendant to *do some unlawful act*, which led to the assault in question. 4. The policemen might have been engaged or incited by the defendant to commit the *very assault* upon the plaintiff.

The assembly of the Municipal Policemen at the City Hall on the day of the conflict, was, he contended, an unlawful assembly. It was unlawful in the *manner* of its assembling. The law does not permit such a military or semi-military execution of its process. The *cause* of assembling was unlawful. The Municipals were not assembled, as the evidence showed, for the protection of the Street Commissioner's office, as contended; and if they had been, this object was unlawful.

The defendant had no authority to employ force to protect the office. He had no authority to collect any force, or to defend in that way a public building; and he had no authority to oppose the lawful police.

The defendant must be held responsible for the acts of the municipals, as being an instrument employed by him. The organization was *quasi* military, and he was at the head of it, as being Police Commissioner under the law of 1853—as being practically the head of the force and the immediate superior of the Chief of Police, as being the head of the Department under the ordinance of June 2, 1857—as having solely governed the force, after the decision of the Supreme Court on the new law, and as having commanded the chief on the particular occasion in question both how to collect the force and how to govern it when collected.

There was also evidence to charge the defendant on the ground of having incited or commanded the attack in which the plaintiff suffered.

SLOSSON, J., after some preliminary remarks respecting the novelty and importance of the case, and the importance of the Jury, guarding carefully against all prejudice or bias arising from personal or political feeling, charged the Jury in effect as follows:

The plaintiff complains that while he was entering the City Hall in discharge of his duty in aid of one of the Coroners of the City, in an attempt to serve a certain process, he was attacked by a band of persons whom he does not know, and who acted, in their attack upon the plaintiff, under the orders of the defendant. The defendant denies having given the orders which are imputed to him; denies having incited the attack. You will observe, therefore, that the plaintiff does not charge the defendant with having directly participated in any manner in the attack; and that the issue is thus substantially narrowed down to the question whether the defendant incited the persons who committed the assault.

It is undeniable that the plaintiff was a member of the Metropolitan Police on the day of the collision between that body and the former Municipal Police. The force of which he was a member on that day consisted of a body of the Metropolitan Police sent down to assist Coroner Perry in serving a warrant upon the defendant, then Mayor. The Coroner was the proper officer to serve a warrant in a suit in which the Sheriff was a party, and was legally entitled in a proper case to call upon the power of the County to aid him.

At the time of these occurrences the former Municipal Police had no longer a legal existence. The Metropolitan Police act had terminated their powers and office; and had created a new Police organization to take their place. The case, therefore, was not analogous to instances in which a person elected to succeed another in an office finds himself excluded by his predecessors holding over. The office which the Municipal Police formerly held was abolished; and the Metropolitan Police were at that time the only legal Police force in existence. The Municipal force, so called, were in attendance at the Hall pursuant to the direction of the defendant. They were marshalled in large numbers, for the purpose of resisting the lawful Police; were attired in the uniform and other insignia of Police officers; were armed with weapons peculiar to Policemen; yet they had no legal power or authority as Policemen. Under these circumstances the assemblage was an "unlawful assemblage," within the meaning of that term, as defined in the standard authorities of the law.

The question, therefore, for the Jury chiefly to determine is, whether the defendant incited these men to commit the assault upon the plaintiff. If he did, the plaintiff is entitled to maintain this action. If not, the defendant must have a verdict. To render the latter liable, it must be shown that he incited the violence through which the plaintiff suffered. It is not necessary, however, to show that defendant incited *this particular assault*, or that he was personally a party to it, or that he knew of or anticipated it. The act itself of assembling these men, irrespective of the motive, on supposed authority, was an illegal act, for which defendant may be liable.

The question further arises for what consequences is defendant liable in a civil suit. The answer, is, for all the natural and direct consequences, not those he *did* expect would flow from it, but for all which he might reasonably have expected to result from it.

It is said that the orders of arrest against the Mayor were improperly obtained; were procured in fraud of the law, and were an abuse of its process. If this were so, there is no evidence that the plaintiff was in any way a party to the impropriety, or had any knowledge of it. If so, he is not chargeable with fault in that regard.

Was, then, the injury suffered by plaintiff the direct and natural consequence of the illegal act of defendant? The solution of this question depends on several questions of fact, which it lies with the Jury to determine. Briefly stated these are as follows:

1. If the Jury are satisfied on the evidance that the object of the assemblage was to prevent the arrest of the defendant, then the defendant will be liable, although Coroner Perry made no proclamation that the object of his party was to serve a warrant.

2. If the object of the assemblage was to prevent the arrest of defendant, and if the Coroner made proclamation that he had a warrant of arrest for the defendant for service, then, even if the Coroner did commence the attack, the defendant is liable.

3. If the object was to prevent the entrance of the public into the Hall, then the defendant is liable, provided the Coroner did not commence the attack.

4. If the Mayor knew that the Coroner came to serve a warrant, he ought to have ordered him to be admitted; and not having done so, he is liable.

5. If the object of the assembly was to protect the Street Commissioner's office, the defendant is not responsible, unless he knew that the Coroner came to serve a warrant, or unless the Coroner made proclamation of his object.

6. If the plaintiff received his injury, not from a Municipal Policeman, but from a citizen, the defendant is not liable.

7. If, upon all the evidence, it appears that the resistance was commenced by the Coroner, or was provoked by unnecessary demonstrations of attack, the defendant is not liable.

If the defendant is held liable on either of the foregoing grounds, the case rests with the Jury to award such damages as they think right. The plaintiff is entitled to recover for his loss of time and bodily sufferings, and the Jury may give such exemplary damages as they think the justice of the case requires.

His Honor further cautioned the Jury as to the care which was necessary in reviewing the evidence, and gave at some length an analysis of it, as applicable to the various points suggested by the charge.

Some questions in writing were also prepared and submitted to the Jury, with direction that they should find a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant, and also, if practicable, state their answers to the questions. At the hour when our reporter left they were still out.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

John Kamena vs. *John J. Wanner, et al.*—I think that there is enough to justify the Court in setting aside the order amending the cause and allowing it to be filed. Order accordingly, on payment of $7 costs.

James B. Brewster vs. *Benjamin Leny.*—Order allowing the bail to justify upon the bail to be given, by Monday, the 10th inst., at 12 M., on one day's notice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning, the following Grand Inquest was impaneled:

Theodore Martine, foreman,	Wm. L. Wiley,
Wm. H. Appleton,	Robert H. McCurdy,
James R. Burtholomew,	Willard Phelps,
Thomas Christy,	Wm. W. Waterbury,
Henry Corse,	Silas B. Forbush,
Thomas J. Gildersleeve,	Russell E. Glover,
Howell Hoppock,	Robert Hyslop, Jr.,
Joseph C. Lewis,	Fletcher Harper, Jr.,
Jesse Oakley,	Emmor K. Halsht,
Major Thompson,	Samuel H. Holmes,
Thomas L. Van Orden,	Wm. H. Loines.

Judge RUSSELL's charge was quite brief, and referred solely to the points to which the presiding Judge is required by statute to call the attention of the Grand Jury. On the lottery law, in view of the attention which has been drawn thereto by the late prosecution of newspaper publishers for inserting advertisements of the Georgia lottery scheme, the Judge spoke as follows:

Respecting the law relating to lotteries, the provisions are, "That every lottery, game or device of chance in the nature of a lottery, shall be deemed unlawful, and a common and public nuisance." The 29th section says, "That no person shall, by printing, writing or any other way, publish an account of such illegal lottery, stating when or where the same is to be drawn, or the prizes therein, or the price of a ticket or share therein, or where any ticket may be obtained therein. Whoever offends against this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

It was for a long time a doubtful question whether the publication of a lottery to be drawn out of this State, and authorized by the laws of another State, was an offence under the 28th section of the Lottery act, but since the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Charles vs. The People (1 Comstock, p. 150) all doubts on this subject have been removed, it having been determined by that Court that the statute related to all lotteries, even though they were declared legal by any other State. The same question was presented to the Supreme Court, according to several reported cases, and the decisions rendered similar to that of the Court of Appeals, but in no reported case can I find that the constitutional question involved under that section, was ever presented or argued before any of the Courts, which, to say the least, is susceptible of great doubts. But that is a question that you have nothing to do with. All you can do is to administer the law as laid down by statute, and leave that and all other doubtful questions for the determination of our Courts.

The Grand Jury having retired to their room,

John O'Brock was convicted of an assault on Peter Baker in May last, and remanded for sentence.

John Johnson pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

George Kain pleaded guilty to perjury in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Jones *alias* John Garvey was tried for burglary in the first degree, and acquitted.

Wm. Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He stole a watch belonging to Mr. Beale, the well-known philanthropist of the Prison Association. Remanded for sentence.

James H. King and Jerome Knight, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit robbery, and were sentenced to four years and eight months each in the State Prison.

Thomas Lawlor pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. The Court then adjourned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	13	——	13
Flour, bbls	815	1,067	1,882
Oats, bushels	1,200	——	1,200
Provisions, pkgs	779	——	779
Whisky, bbls	110	——	110

ASHES—Are in demand at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

Ashes Inspected in New-York during

	1857.		1858.	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
Total, bbls	17,590	6,603	18,258	4,445

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 100 bags Laguayra at 12c., 70 bags Porto Rico at 10½c., and 40 bags stained Gonaivas at 9½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good, and prices are quite firm; sales have been reported of 3,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	12⅜	12⅝	13	13
Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13⅛	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no important change for State and Western Four. Desirable lots of medium quality are in request, chiefly for home use at uniform rates. The demand for the common grades, as well as for the choice extra brands, is limited. Sales have been reported of 8,300 bbls.

Superfine State	$3 75@4 05
Superfine State	4 25@4 50
Extra State	4 55@4 80
Superfine Western	4 25@4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 80@5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60@5 00
Extra Ohio	5 45@7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60@8 00

Canadian continues quiet, yet firm: sales 170 bbls., at $5 35@5 55 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at old figures; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 75@5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 25@4 10 for fine to superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 40@3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 1,500 boxes Raisins, at $2 60 for Layer, and $2 10 for Bunch, ₱ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, but is stiffly held. A lim

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Norma de Fioaro.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—The Hunchback—Bouxart Ballet Troupe.

FUNDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard III.—French Spy.

BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—Asphodel—Jonathan Bradford.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, to-morrow, Jan. 8, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our report of Congressional proceedings yesterday will be found quite interesting. In the Senate, the Constitution adopted by the late Convention in Kansas was presented by Mr. Seward, and referred to the Committee on Territories. The French Spoliation bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. Crittenden, who addressed the Senate in vindication of the justice of the claims. The bill is the one introduced during the last Session, and appropriates a sum not exceeding five millions. The Pacific Railroad bill then coming up as the special order, the Spoliation bill was postponed, and Mr. Bigler finished his speech, commenced on Wednesday, in favor of the Railroad. He was followed by Mr. Harlan, of Ohio, Mr. Ward, of Texas, and Mr. Iverson, of Virginia, the latter of whom made a violent sectional speech, and expressed himself in favor of two roads, Northern and Southern. In the House, the special order was the bill for the codification of the Revenue laws, and for other purposes, which was considered in Committee of the Whole. John Cochrane made a speech in favor of the bill, after which its further consideration was postponed until next week. The Indian Appropriation bill was next considered in Committee, and gave rise to a spirited debate, which continued until the adjournment, and during which Messrs. Gidding, of Ohio, and Bryan, of Texas, entered into a discussion of the relative good and evil resulting from the annexation of the latter State.

Mr. Colfax, member of the House of Representatives from Indiana, has introduced a bill for the organization of a new Territory, to be called Colona. The Territory will embrace all the recently-discovered gold region of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, &c., and will extend from the one-hundred-and-third parallel of longitude to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and from the thirty-seventh to the forty-second parallel of latitude—making nearly a square. It will include part of the present Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico—the greater part being taken from Kansas. Mr. Colfax believes that by the coming Summer there will be a population of at least twenty thousand persons in the proposed Territory.

Senator Douglas arrived in Washington last night, and was met by a large concourse of citizens, who followed him to his residence. A serenade, by the band attached to the Marine barracks, was to have taken place, but was postponed on account of the sudden death of Gen. Henderson, in command of the barracks. Mr. Douglas was called out, and made a brief speech, in which very little allusion was made to political matters.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate a bill was introduced by Mr. Brandreth to exempt publishers of newspapers from the action of the libel law, unless proof of a malicious intent were made manifest. Each Wednesday at noon was fixed as the time for holding executive sessions. In the Assembly a number of bills were introduced, among them one to reorganize the Almshouse Department in this City, and another to repeal all the Liquor laws of the State. A resolution was introduced requiring a report as to the expenses of the Free Schools in this City. The Speaker's appointments were announced.

The documents relative to the application of the schooner *Susan* for a clearance from the port of Mobile, were yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution asking for them. They contain little of interest in addition to what is already known. Accompanying them, however, is a communication from the Secretary to the Treasury to the Collector, in response to an inquiry as to what should be done with the shipwrecked filibusters. The Secretary instructs the Collector that the principals should be prosecuted, and desires to be furnished with a list of all those brought home in the *Basilisk*. Copies of the instructions to Commodore McIntosh were also transmitted to the House.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire held their State Convention for the selection of candidates for State officers, yesterday, at Concord. It was very fully attended. Asa P. Cate was nominated for Governor, and Frederick Vose for Railroad Commissioner. Among the resolutions adopted was one fully indorsing the Administration of President Buchanan.

We publish this morning the particulars of the loss of the New-York and Stonington steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, as detailed by an officer who was on board, and who returned to New-York yesterday morning by the steamer *Plymouth Rock*. The place where the wreck occurred was within ninety rods of the extreme point of Fisher's Island; had she struck on that point the steamer would inevitably have sunk, and carried down with her a large number of the passengers. The storm in which she went ashore is described by an old and long experienced officer upon the Sound steamers as one of the most terrific he ever experienced. The passengers all reached the land in safety, and after a day and night's detention in the Life-boat Station-house, situated near where they were wrecked, they were carried across the land in ox-teams, and thence reached Stonington by fishing-smacks, chartered for the purpose. The *Vanderbilt* will be a total loss, though the machinery may be saved. The cargo will be saved in a tolerably sound condition.

Dr. B. A. Gould, Jr., publishes a long appeal to the public against his forcible expulsion from the Directorship of the Dudley Observatory. He desires the donors and friends of the Observatory to take notice that he has never deserted his post, but has been driven from it by violence, and promises a detailed reply to the charges brought against him.

The Ellsworth bequest to Yale College is not so large as it was reported to be, nor is it immediately available. Certain specific legacies, amounting to $200,000, were left to sundry individuals, and the residue only goes to the College, in trust, for a fund to aid needy and deserving students. This residue will probably not be received for ten or fifteen years, and its amount is uncertain.

Manley Locke, convicted of murder at Rochester, and recently recaptured after his escape from jail, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. At Boston, the murderer Merrill, convicted of killing his wife, has been pronounced insane and is committed to the Asylum.

In the matter of steam on the Fourth-Avenue railroad, the plaintiff having discontinued the action as against the New-Haven Railroad Company, by consent of attorneys for the City of New-York and of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Judge Lott of the Supreme Court has entered an order granting a perpetual injunction preventing the use of steam on Fourth-Avenue below or south of Forty-second-street. The Company is allowed 18 months to erect a new machine shop above Forty-second-street, and the New-York authorities are enjoined from repealing the present prohibition, but are empowered to permit the use of steam during the time named between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets.

Felix Sanchez, a young Spaniard, who had married into a colored family residing in a rear house in Sullivan-street, attempted yesterday morning, a wholesale butchery of the family—jealousy of his wife instigating the fiendish attempt. He stabbed his father-in-law to the heart killing him instantly. He attempted with the same weapon, a sword-cane, the lives of his wife and mother-in-law, but the latter fortunately escaped with slight injuries. After finishing his bloody work he made his escape, and at a late hour last evening he had not been arrested. He is only twenty years old, and had been but seven weeks married. The murdered man was Herman Carbon, a respectable man, who was employed in Messrs. Haughwout's China establishment, corner of Broadway and Broome-street. Coroner Schirmer held the inquest yesterday.

At a meeting of the Tammany General Committee for 1859, held last evening, Isaac V. Fowler was elected President, and Joseph M. Marsh, Treasurer. The remainder of the organization was postponed until the question of several contested seats had been determined.

The Anti-Tammany Democratic organizations met last night, by their General Committees, and after each had adopted a report making new provision for the primiary elections, they dissolved, convened together, adopted the same report conjointly, and then adjourned.

In all the Catholic Churches of the City, yesterday, Epiphany was observed as a close holiday—it being, in the Roman Catholic Calendar what is known as a "Feast of obligation." In Catholic countries all unnecessary work is avoided on such holidays.

The exercises of the Epiphany at Trinity Church last evening were of a very interesting character. It was the first evening service that ever took place there. The edifice was brilliantly lighted and filled with people. Bishop Potter and many clergymen were present, and the Rev. Dr. Higbee preached the sermon.

Abraham Gesner, M.D., delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture last evening before the Geographical Society, on "The Fisheries of North America."

Under the head of Law Reports, will be found a report of the summing up of counsel, and of Justice Slosson's charge to the Jury, in the case of Slater *vs.* Fernando Wood, concluded yesterday.

Yesterday 3,000 bales Cotton were sold at steady rates. Flour was moderately dealt in. Grain was quiet. Provisions and Naval Stores were more active. Sugars were in fair demand. Coffee was in limited request. The Grocers of Philadelphia, at a meeting on Wednesday, agreed to recognize the one per cent. tare on Coffee, already adopted in New-York and Baltimore. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable change.

The War Prospect Abroad.

The general uneasiness of feeling abroad, with regard to the condition of political affairs, and the consequent prospects of the commercial world, is visibly increasing; and this in England, as well as upon the Continent.

The agitation of the question of Reform in the English Press, and on what we should call the "platform," although it is prosecuted with considerable vigor, and (thanks to Mr. Buchanan's twaddling jeremiads) very largely at the expense of these United States, does not divert the attention of the English public from the coming storm on the Continent, which may break upon Europe at any moment, and, when it breaks, will convulse the whole system of trade and finance far more thoroughly than did the war with Russia. It is well understood in London that the French Ambassador, the Duc de Malakoff, is urgently pressing the Government of Lord Derby to take up a firm position by the side of France in demanding from Austria a complete reversal of her Italian policy. During the whole of the past year, Austrian agents in Italy have been exerting themselves energetically to effect an extension of the influence conceded to Austria by the Treaties of 1815 in the affairs of the Peninsula, and confirmed to her in a positive matter-of-fact way by the conventions concluded in 1847 between Austria and the small Italian Duchies of Modena and Parma. Under the premiership of Prince Metternich, Austria, in the latter year, secured the right to occupy the military positions of these Duchies, *should her political situation make such an occupation necessary*. The events of 1848, we need hardly say, did make such an occupation necessary; and the mistress of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom is now virtually sovereign along the whole northern frontier of Middle Italy. She has never withdrawn from Ancona, in the States of the Church, the troops which she sent there during the time of the Roman Republic; and the present object of her diplomacy is to conclude with Tuscany, Rome and Naples Conventions analogous to those which she has made with Modena and Parma. Should she be successful in so doing she would hold Italy, from the Alps to the Gulf of Sicily, in a network of steel. But France is quite determined that she shall achieve nothing of the sort; and while the *Moniteur* coldly but courteously disclaims any actual rupture with the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna, no one attempts to deny the efforts which the French Emperor is making to bring the new-Austrian policy to the test of the arrangements of 1815, and to compel the Austrians to recede not only from their attempts at further domination, but from their occupation of Parma and Modena. In these efforts Napoleon III. holds the vantage-ground of principles recognized by all the Powers which were parties to the arrangements of 1815; and one at least of these Powers—the Russian Empire—is fully prepared to support him in insisting upon the practical humiliation of Austria at whatever risk of her authority over her provinces beyond the Alps. Thus supported by Russia, Napoleon III. has put England into a very trying and perplexing position; and has virtually tied her hands from any action, excepting in favor of his own policy.

Austria meanwhile gives evident signs that she understands her peril. She has summoned out the full conscription of Lombardy, sparing not even the widow's only son, nor the elder brother of orphaned families, humanely exempted from the ordinary conscription of peace. The force thus collected is marched as fast as organized into the Sclavonic and German provinces, draining Lombardy thus of the flower of her youth, and paralyzing, as far as the Government has power so to do, her capacity of revolt. Nor are the Austrian diplomats idle in Central Europe, where they are straining every nerve to bring the influence of Prussia and Germany to bear in favor of the House of Hapsburg, and in this connection an event which has just excited much comment in Venice deserves mention. The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the most influential journal in Germany, established in 1798 by Cotta at Tubingen, but since removed to Augsburg in Bavaria, is about to be transferred to Frankfort-on-the-Main. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has acquired a great part of its influence as the semi-official organ of the Northern Courts, and especially of Russia. During the whole of the Russian war, it was the instrument through which Russia conquetted with Austria and coerced Prussia, so long as the coquetry and the coercion were of any avail. While issued at Augsburg the *Gazette* has been virtually under the influence of Austria, which is paramount in Bavaria. To go to Frankfort is to go to France, or rather to link France with Russia overtly in the eyes of Europe, and such a movement on the part of such a journal augurs ill for the success of the Austrian manœuvering in Central Europe.

There is indeed every reason to anticipate, at no distant day, a far more serious disturbance of the peace of the world than has taken place since the peace of 1815—the war that seems now imminent being acted out, not like the of was 1854–5 on the distant shores of the Black Sea, but on the Mediterranean and along the Alps, and reaching thus the very centre of civilization, commerce and exchange.

French Patronage of Mexico.

We published yesterday the translation of a remarkable article on Mexico from the Paris *Constitutionnel*. It exhibits in a fair and truthful manner the evils which afflict the almost effete Republic of Mexico, but it also attributes the condition of that country to causes which have but indirectly led to it, and deduces therefrom inferences which are, to say the least, extremely questionable. There is much in the tone of the article to which we refer that invests it with the character of a semi-official, if not an entirely Imperial, tirade against Republicanism, and a fulsome and evidently interested adulation of Spain. Both are better suited to the military atmosphere of Paris than they are to the ideas which are entertained by the Anglo-Saxon race of what we are accustomed to call freedom.

The writer in the *Constitutionnel* is perfectly correct when, in contrasting the condition of Mexico with that of the present colonies of Spain, he depicts the latter as by far the happier and more prosperous. But these qualities are, after all, only comparative; and it is scarcely sufficient to say, in praise of any country, that it is happier or more prosperous than Mexico, which is the most unhappy and the least prosperous country on the globe. The French journalist, however, goes even further than this, and describes the condition of Cuba, Philipine Islands, and even of Spain herself, in terms which would scarcely be applicable to any but the most free and progressive countries in the world, among which, certainly, neither Spain nor her colonies can be ranked.

When it is said that the Philippine Islands and Cuba are commercially prosperous, a fact is stated which is only partially a fact and which in reality proves nothing. The two colonies enjoy a state of commercial success which would not be regarded in this country as prosperity,—first, because it is stationary—and second, because its advantages are enjoyed by comparatively few persons. The planter in Manila, for example, may not do what he likes with his tobacco. The purchase of it belongs of right to the Government, which arbitrarily usurps the monopoly of that produce, and directs how much shall be exported and how much *burnt*. Similar monopolies of various articles exist in Cuba and even in Spain. There are also imposed in both colonies, as well as in the mother country, enormous duties on certain descriptions of produce, some of which imposts we had occasion to treat of a few days ago, and which are exceedingly restrictive on Commerce. The prosperity enjoyed in the Spanish Colonies, therefore, would not at all answer American ideas of that word. Nor can we see in the fact that Spanish bondholders are unable to receive payment of their undisputed claims, any better proof of the prosperity of Spain herself. It is gratifying to learn from the French article now under consideration, that "the communications, and especially by railways, are extended over the whole of the country," but such information we believe is in the exclusive possession of the writer in the *Constitutionnel*; the generally accepted belief among those who have visited Spain being that that country is rather deficient than otherwise in the matter of railroads.

It is not alone commercial prosperity, however, by which to judge of the comparative efficacy of Monarchical and Republican Institutions. If such a standard were accepted as a basis of argument, we might, by comparison with the United States, show that the commercial advancement of Spain is the most shadowy of myths. There is more than this to be sought after by a people who desire to be great. There is the freedom of the Press and of speech, and the absence of governmental espionage—important items in the American idea of national happiness and prosperity. Spain and her colonies, weighed in the balance upon such tests as these, would be found to present extremely poor proofs of the superiority of Monarchical over Republican Institutions.

When, however, it is attempted to hold up the Church in Mexico as a point of union for the people, a vain and absurd idea is indulged in which cannot for a moment be sustained by proof. The Church in Mexico, being an engine of the despotism of any military dictator who, having the influence to reach executive power, has also the craft to pander to the bigotry of the clergy, presents no point of union except to those who are content to submit to the arbitrary caprice of priest-craft. There is nothing national about it; and its chief unpopularity comes of its being entirely inimical to Republicanism. As the writer very properly says, the Church in Mexico is wealthy and united. These are powerful elements of strength, and could have performed great things for the country. But has the Church in Mexico ever used its strength for the benefit of the people? Where are the monuments of its services? It lent its aid to the tyranny of Santa Anna, and is now doing the same for Zuloaga, with the object of crushing out liberal ideas. It seeks to do with Mexico what Spain does with all her colonies—namely, to keep her stationary and to obstruct her progress. If it seeks her commercial prosperity, it is of the kind which Spain desires for her colonists: a partial prosperity which will enrich the few who support and blindly obey the Church, while it depresses all other classes. It is a Church which aims at power to which it is not elected by the voice of the people. It may be—and we fear it is—that the Mexicans are unfit for any other kind of native rule; but such a system is entirely unfitted for this vicinity, and cannot exist so near the United States.

The *Constitutionnel* lays great stress on the "exterior influence" of Spain, and bases its observations on this head upon the union of the Spanish and French forces in Cochin China and upon the Spanish demonstrations against Mexico. These are but poor proofs, however of the influence of Spain abroad. The Emperor of France condescendingly pats Spain on the back, and permits her to send an insignificant force to Cochin China. He thus serves the double purpose of flattering Spanish pride and playing off another Catholic alliance against the Anglo-Prussian Protestant family union. Napoleon flatters Spain, with the object of using her, and not because he requires Spanish cannon or Spanish valor to aid him against Cochin China. And as to the "exterior influence" which Spain exhibits in the half a dozen guns of the *Berenguela* against poverty-stricken and disorganized Mexico, we do not believe that any nation, from Russia down to the Sandwich Islands, will be jealous of the honor which she may have acquired in that business.

The fact is, that few people in Europe—and least of all, the French—understand Republicanism. It may be that the Mexicans, like the French, are unfitted for Republican institutions, and are only to be ruled by the terrors of unbridled absolutism. But we do not think that Mexico should be pronounced totally incapable of profiting by the example of the United States until she shall have had an opportunity of living under a real Republic. This she cannot have while the Church is a dominant power in the country, serving as "a point of union" for every element of misgovernment, and for every idea that is opposed to Freedom or Progress.

Locomotive Engineers.

The fourth annual Convention of the Protective Association of Locomotive Engineers was held in Louisville, Ky., on the 10th ult. A State Convention of Locomotive Engineers was also held in Chicago on the 14th and 15th inst. The object of these and of previous meetings appears to have been to secure the passage of a law by the various State Legislatures providing for a commission to examine all locomotive engineers or drivers, as to their habits of life as well as to their experience and practical qualifications.

Associations of this nature, with a parade of promised public benefits as a popular bait, have too often been mere combinations of the employed against the employer to obtain higher wages. Nothing of this character, however, has appeared in the proceedings of the above Association. Neither is it akin to the English Association of Engine-drivers, which contemplates merely the social well-being of its members. Its design is reasonable and creditable; it proposes to elevate the moral and engineering requirements, and extend the legitimate sphere of the class, so that only those who can meet these conditions by saving railway property and enhancing public safety, shall be entitled to confidence and good pay.

The duties of the Engine-driver require not only skill, but judgment and scientific attainments in no mean degree. It is all very fine to say that he is a mere machine, and must obey orders—the fact is, there is money enough at his *mercy* to pay a handsome dividend. If he is a capable engineer, he can obey orders and still throw away twice his salary every day, and no counting-room official can possibly detect how he does it. If he is merely an incompetent laborer, he will throw it away anyhow. The supply of water, fuel and air to a boiler, in the proper way, at the right time, and with economical reference to grades, resistances, loads, speeds, stops, quality of fuel and cleanliness of boiler, the proper point of cut-off, the heating of feed-water, the prevention of waste steam at the safety-valves, the economical use of oil, the prevention of undue friction, the proper line, tightness and condition of the working parts, and many other scientific problems, cannot be successfully solved by raw, cheap laborers. Their solution involves thorough experience, a fair degree of skill in the machinist's trade, and a general knowledge of the properties of steam and the chemistry of combustion. Any good engineer can burn two or four cords of wood to perform the same work—just as he pleases. It is hardly necessary to say, in this connection, that no man of intemperate habits can be safely trusted for a moment with a locomotive. It appears, then, that the driving of engines is unlike most other trades in many particulars. A slow compositor will produce just as perfect a result, *when it is* set up and corrected, as a fast workman; the two are paid in proportion to the amount of work done, and their respective qualifications affect only themselves. But in driving an engine, the quality of the work, not its amount, is the standard of value. The result is not always the same, and it affects the principal far more than it affects the employe. Engineers cannot be rated and paid according to their respective competency, for no railway can afford to accept even gratuitous services which fall below a certain standard of competency.

Here then is an immediate opportunity for a kind of economy which does not depend on the precarious chances of experiments, but on that commercial shrewdness, which we are informed is the glory of our railway management. Whose business is it to inaugurate this economy? Whose chances of success are best? To whom is it a matter of the deepest interest? Has the time arrived when *employes* must urge legislative enactments to make owners look out for their own interests? It may be suggested that employee are hired to do the best they know how to do, and that this quality of service should be rigidly enacted. While it would not be prudent for this class of objectors to investigate the moral status of railway management too closely, it must be remembered that the establishment of a high standard of economy is at the option of engineers, and that if they agree among themselves to establish a low one, no other can be *exacted*. But if they are allowed to *share in their savings* of fuel, etc., over a certain average standard, their highest interests and honorable emulation will be enlisted in the company's service. Such a system has already been adopted with great success in France, and on some of our own roads. Nor does it interfere with that rigid, clock-work discipline, which is necessary to permanent economy. However much we may preach, entreat or threaten, no class of employes will make earnest special exertions to save the company's money, unless they can earn a special acknowledgment of such services. But as long as every dollar they can save above the average standard, brings a quarter into their own pockets, there will be no more vigilant guardians of the company's interests.

If, however, the engineers should be obliged to urge their cause before the civil authorities, how far can they better the public's interests and their own? What shall be the basis of the examination of engineers? Of course, a man's general reputation as a temperate citizen, as a skillful engineman, and his answers to any questions that may be propounded will, in many cases, furnish approximate data for a satisfactory conclusion as to his merits,—that is all. Any sharp, talkative fellow, who could not drive an engine ten miles without "burning" it or "running it over," could post himself up to the requirements of a brilliant examination. But there are hundreds of careful and excellent enginemen who can get an almost miraculous amount of work out of an engine, but cannot for the life of them tell how they do it. Talking is not their trade; but in the long freezing Winter nights, when deep drifts obliterate the track, and the rails crack with intense cold, and the wheels clog and flounder in the dense snow, and the breath of the iron-horse grows faint, and its pulsations far between, then, as their thoughtful eye scans the steam-gauge and the water-level, and their practised ear catches each puff and click, and their skilful hands adjust the levers, till they arrive safely at their journey's end,—then they are passing such an examination as cannot be elicited by nor expressed in words. A vast amount of trouble, injustice, hard feeling and dissatisfaction, would necessarily attend the verbal examination of engineers. The only fair test of their merits is what they *do*, month after month, and a well-ordered system of rewards is pretty certain to call out the highest order of skill and faithfulness. If Railway Companies take no action in this matter, they are likely to be involved in all the misfortunes of an intestine war, besides losing the immediate benefit of the personal interest of operatives in their welfare.

The Death of Mr. Whitney.—We alluded several days since to a statement in one of our exchanges that the late Mr. S. S. Whitney died in consequence of having had his windpipe perforated by his attendant physician. At that time, and upon such a knowledge of the facts as seemed to us to warrant the denial, we pronounced this statement a calumnious falsehood.

It will be seen by our report in another column that the subject engaged the attention of the Academy of Medicine, at its meeting on Wednesday night, and that Dr. Green, the physician referred to, was called upon to state the history of his connection with the case. We give his statement in full. It seems that Mr. Whitney, at the time of his death, was under the care of Dr. Mott and Dr. Beales, two distinguished members of the profession in the City, and that he had been so for over a week. Dr. Green's treatment, while Mr. W. was under his care, is given in detail, and will enable every reader, whether professional or not, to decide for himself upon the truth or falsehood of the rumor so industriously circulated concerning the perforation of the windpipe.

If there is any mystery about the cause of Mr. Whitney's death, it certainly now devolves upon his attendant physicians to explain it. As they had exclusive charge of his case, and also of the *post mortem* examination, neither Dr. Green or any of his friends being present, they must be in possession of ample materials for such an exposition.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Legislation for Brooklyn—Premonitions of Death to the Williamsburg Assessment Commission—Swill Milk—One Bill Past Both Houses—Speaker's and Clerk's Appointments, &c., &c.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

The Bank Superintendent's Report, of which you published an abstract this morning, was laid on the Speaker's desk this afternoon. The Comptroller's, of which you will probably publish an abstract to-morrow, is not yet forthcoming.

Gentlemen of Kings County—attention! Senator Spinola in the Senate, and General Duryea in the House, to-day presented petitions of exceeding interest to Brooklyn. The petitioners pray for the appointment of Commissioners whose duty it shall be to enter into a contract with the Long Island Railroad Company and to make and collect an assessment on property benefited by the discontinuance of steam, by the Company named, on Atlantic-street. The proposition is for the payment of $125,000 to the Long Island Company, the amount to be assessed on the Atlantic-street vicinity. The petitioners are A. H. Washburn, Journeay & Burnham, B. Stephens, John D. Cocks, Richard F. Hager, S. M. Alford, James Cruikshank, all of Atlantic-street.

Senator Spinola's bill, introduced yesterday, in regard to the Williamsburg Improvement Commission, is the same one that passed the Senate last year and failed in the House. It proposes to bring that celebrated Commission to a conclusion, and to lay it a cold corpus on the pavement on the 1st day of May next; it gives them five dollars a day for one hundred days' service, and two dollars a day for the rest of their service; the Common Council to designate Assessors to conclude any unfinished job at the expiration of their official terms, and to receive no pay for their labor of charity. The gentlemen who lose their heads by this bill are Alden J. Spooner, Daniel B. Hasbrouck and Thomas Cotrell. Begging their pardon, it will be a good job for Brooklyn, I really believe, to bring this long-standing Commission to a natural and final settlement.

Among the petitions presented in the Assembly today was one from John T. Hildreth, of Brooklyn, praying for an act making the sale of swill milk a penal offence and the adulteration of pure milk a misdemeanor. A resolution offered by Mr. Conklin was adopted, requesting the Comptroller of your City to report the City assessments from 1854 to 1858 inclusive. Dr. Childs moved for a report from your Board of Education for certain facts connected with the New-York High School. Adopted. The day brought forth one bill which was conceived only this morning. Heretofore it has been the custom for members to receive from the clerk orders for stationery to the value of $30 for each member, by presenting which anywhere in Albany, the stationery was delivered over. Comptroller Church saw a bit of stealing here; perceiving that some gentlemen, on getting their orders were straightway economical as to stationery, and selling their orders for cash, whereupon the Comptroller issues a circular to the effect that no stationery will be paid for that is not bought of the Comptroller's Office—where, the tha whisper goes, a supply has already been laid in and that certain subordinate officers in that office will be none the poorer for the sale thereof. To straighten all out, a bill was offered in the Assembly which provides that the Clerks of Senate and Assembly, shall, when applied to by persons entitled to stationery, &c., draw orders for the same, upon such persons as they may elect. It was passed unanimously, and in another hour the Senate had concurred in it.

This picks out the eye of the following extract from the *Statesman* of this evening:

A Family Row.—Mr. Charles S. Spencer is a Member of Assembly from the City of New-York. Mr. N. D. Spencer is a Page to the Assembly, having charge of the sales of stationery to the members. Mr. Spence Spencer is a clerk to the Comptroller's department, and furnishes stationery to the Stationery Page to the Assembly. These are all brothers. It is seldom that official positions bring about such a reunion of kindred.

There was a sensation when the Clerk of the Assembly announced his appointments to-day, as follows:

Journal Clerk—Cornelius S. Underwood, of Cayuga County.

Deputy Clerks—Luther Caldwell, of Rockland: Abel Godard, of St. Lawrence; Laurie L. Rose, of Wayne; Philander L. Jennings, of Sag Harbor, Long Island.

Assistant to the Journal Clerk—Jerome A. Lake, of Livingston.

Clerk's Messenger—Thomas F. Herdy.

Bank Messenger—Daniel W. Merchant.

And after a hearty plate of soup, several scores of gentlemen, who saw the sign of their fate in the above, departed for their homes.

The Kings County Delegation had labored hard to obtain the appointment of Postmaster of the Assembly for Mr. Jacob Staver, but it was of no use. The Wester Counties were confident that it was wasting an office to give it to a city, while the appointment of a gentlemen from the rural districts told so much more upon the people. Besides, the New-York Delegation insisted that Mt. Sinavus, a Caucus recipient of honors, was really a Kings County man, though hailing from New-York. This is not strictly true, though the reasons for appointing him did indeed lie mostly on the far side of the East River. Brooklyn enjoys a Page, however; and Suffolk County comes up strong with Page and a Deputy Clerkship. The Speaker meanwhile has enjoyed a delightful season of refreshing excitement for a couple of days past. The avenues to his room at Congress Hall have been solidly packed with orphans and their friends, while almost the entire Assembly and all its acquaintances have lain in wait for his appearance to press a candidate for something. Everything, but the Committees, is now settled.

It is doubtful if any Harbor Master will throw up his commission, for fear that the passage of the bill introduced this morning by Senator Ames will deprive him of an honest remuneration for his services:

"Senator Ames gave notice of a bill, which he purposes to introduce, relative to the Harbor Masters of the port of New-York. It is to provide that it shall not be lawful for any of the said Harbor Masters to employ a deputy, or any other person, to perform or discharge the duties of Harbor Master, under the penalty of a forfeiture of his office; and the Governor shall remove from office any Harbor Masters who shall employ a deputy, or any other person to perform such duties. Any Harbor Master who shall charge or receive any other than the legal fees established by law, or shall take or receive any money, goods or valuable things directly or indirectly for services as Harbor Master, shall forfeit his office and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned not more than two years nor less than six months.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The Senate fixed the hour of noon, on Wednesday for the Executive sessions.

Mr. Brandreth introduced a bill exempting publishers of newspapers and periodicals from the libel law, unless it is proved that they circulated the matter with a malicious intent.

Messrs. Ely and Lapley were appointed to act with the Committee on Commerce on matters of quarantine.

ASSEMBLY.....Albany, Thursday, Jan. 6.

BILLS NOTICED FOR INTRODUCTION.

By Mr. Gover, to compel the redemption of of country bank-notes at par in New-York.

By Mr. Symonds, to reorganize the Almshouse Department in New-York.

By Mr. Rutherford, to repeal all the liquor laws in the State.

By Mr. Van Horn, to repeal the International Bridge act.

By Mr. Smith, of New-York, to amend the law relative to the Washington Market ground.

By Mr. Conkling, to provide for the election of Inspectors of Elections in New-York.

By Mr. N. J. Child, to amend the excise laws of New-York.

BILLS PASSED BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

For the payment of the Postage of Members, and requiring the Clerks to give Stationery Orders on any person designated by those entitled to them.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Messrs. Law and Symonds, for Registry Laws.

A motion to refer the above to a Special Committee, was lost, by 56 to 24.

Mr. Conkling introduced a resolution requiring a report from the Comptroller of the City of New-York of the amount of all assessments from 1854 to 1858, which was carried.

Mr. S. S. Childs introduced a resolution requiring a report as to the expenses of the Free Schools in New-York City.

Mr. Rutherford introduced a concurrent resolution to petition Congress to make all Postmasters elective by the people. Laid over.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made: Postmaster—Hugh McGee, of Steuben. Assistant-Postmaster—James H. Wilds, of Columbia. Journal-Clerk—C. S. Underwood, of Cayuga. Deputies—Luther Caldwell, of Rockland; A. Godard, of St. Lawrence; L. L. Rose, of Wayne; P. R. Jennings, of Long Island, and J. A. Lake, of Livingston.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Evening Services at Trinity Church—The Feast of the Epiphany.—Trinity Church was brilliantly illuminated last evening and filled to overflowing by portions of the congregations of probably every Episcopal Church in this City and neighborhood, and many others not communicants, who were curious to see the interior of the edifice by candle-light, and take part in the interesting ceremonies. The occasion was the celebration of the feast of the Epiphany, in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. The Christmas evergreens were still entwined around the pillars, pulpit and projections of the Church, and over the chancel, into which floods of light streamed, were the words described in letters of evergreen on a white background, "Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, good will towards men." High above the organ, which is at the eastern end of the Church, a calcium light was fixed, and its rays streamed downward into the body of the Church like those of the Star in the East before the eyes of the three wise men. Numerous candelabra were stationed throughout the Church. They were rudely constructed of wood for the occasion; the church having never been lighted before, there were no preparations for illumination in it. In spite of the number of the candles which lighted the lower portions of the church brilliantly, the arches of the roof were bathed in darkness, and the contrast did not detract from the solemnity of the scene. The doors were opened and the church was half full long before 7 o'clock, the hour announced. At that hour the chimes were rung, and at 7½ o'clock, when the services began, the aisles were crowded with ladies and gentlemen who were unable to obtain seats. Sergeant Chase and a portion of the Mayor's Squad, aided the Sextons in the discharge of his duties. Bishop Potter and more than twenty clergymen in their robes, were present. The Rev. Drs. Haight, Paige, Turner, and others, read the service, which was frequently interspersed with singing. The Rev. Dr. Higbee preached the sermon. His text was from Isaiah, xlix., 13: "Sing, oh Heavens, and be joyful, oh Earth, and break forth into singing ye mountains; for the Lord hath comforted his people, and hath mercy on his afflicted." This and similar passages, he said, identified, or tended to identify, the Redeemer with the Creator. The lesson here was that he who trusted in Christ trusted also in his Creator. In the second place, the cathartic design of the Gospel of Jesus Christ was indicated by this invocation through Isaiah. God gave comfort to his people. Thirdly, this invocation presented the Messiah as the restorer of the harmony of creation. The Creator had been made manifest to us, but how many acted as if this were not so? The preacher dwelt upon the prevalence of infidelity in high places, among the judges and rulers of the land. But we lived in an age of light. The light of God's own day-star was upon the world and upon us. We should all be glad of it, and every heart should join in the songs of gratitude which had echoed through this temple. He trusted they did rejoice; but whether they did or not, the light was there—we could not blot it from the skies; we could not hide ourselves from its benign, thorough and searching beams; we must stand or fall by it in time and in eternity. After the sermon a collection was taken up in behalf of the West African Mission, and the highly-impressive services were brought to a close.

American Institute Mechanics' Club—Steam on the Canals, and Motors.—At the weekly meeting of the Mechanics' Club, on Wednesday evening, there were several Engineers present, and the subjects of "Steam Canal Navigation" and "Motors" were discussed. It was stated that all attempts, hitherto made, to use other than horse power on the canals had failed. Mr. Henry, of Flushing, exhibited his model of a canal-steamer. He has just returned with it from Buffalo, where he has explained its powers to numerous canalmen. It has an Archimedean screw of four blades, inclosed in a cylindric rim, which is fastened to them. They revolve under the stern in a hollowed way, deepening gradually to the screw's place, and form a partially double boat. In action this screw drives the water directly without lateral commotion. The bow of the boat, instead of being round below water, is made sharp, and does not raise the waves to the injury of the Canal Banks. Boats of this description, 96 feet long, propelled by engines of 40-horse power, carrying a cargo and tugging at the same time other loaded boats, will make five miles an hour. The speed by ordinary horse-power is from 1½ to 1¾ miles per hour. The cost of steam is so much less that it is estimated that one of Mr. Henry's boats will do the work of three on the old plan. The next subject taken up was that of new experiments in steam—those in particular recently made at Cherbourg by the Count De la Taille des Essarts, from which it appears that by a mixture of carbonic oxide and carbonated hydrogen, burned in the furnace instead of coal, one third of the fuel is saved, and this without any smoke. The doctrine of Mr. Dewas, of Manchester, was then considered. For every horse-power communicated to the piston of an engine there is removed from the steam, and utilized, heat enough to give one pound of water—423° according to the Fahr

poem, prepared for another occasion, but cheerfully submitted to the present, under the embarrassing circumstances in which both audience and managers had been placed. Mr. PIERSON was introduced to his auditory by the Rev. Dr. KARNS, and read his poem on "True Independence," a subject which he treated with much life and beauty—his pleasant conceits and flowing stanzas calling forth repeated expressions of approval from the whole assembly. The poem embraced within its range the life of man in both his individual and national relations. It was well sustained throughout, and in many parts replete with fine imagery—as where, in human progress, Nature and Art are made to unite for man's pleasure and profit. Mr. PIERCE retired amid much applause, and, on motion of the Rev. Mr. VAN NORMAN, the thanks of the assembly were voted him with a hearty unanimity, for his prompt relief and the rich entertainment of the evening.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.—There was no quorum at 5 P. M. yesterday, and the Board was declared adjourned to Monday. It was understood that the absence of members was occasioned by the fact that the Mayor had sent in the name of a new City Inspector, and that the majority of the Board was not prepared to confirm the nomination. Dr. FOSTER is the nominee of the Mayor, but who Dr. FOSTER is, nobody seems to know. The communication of the Mayor containing the nomination will not be opened until the next meeting, and there are indications that then the nomination will not be confirmed. The Aldermen complain that the Mayor has not consulted them with regard to the appointment, and some of them intimate their determination to "teach him a lesson."

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—A NEW PRECINCT.—The Police Commissioners held a secret session at 3 P. M. yesterday. The Mayor's Squad was abolished, and in its stead a new precinct, to be called "the City Hall Precinct," was established. Capt. LEONARD, with 41 men, including those now attached to the Mayor's Squad and the six men who are detailed at Judge WELSH's court, will constitute the force of the new precinct. The Board unanimously concurred in the new arrangement. No other business of importance transpired, and the Board adjourned. The Board will meet hereafter every Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Last night a young man entered a drug-store in Pearl street, and made a small purchase, for which he tendered in payment a $5 bill on the Central Bank of Baltimore, Md. The Doctor, on examining the bill, thought it had a very suspicious appearance, and accordingly interrogated the young man as to its genuineness. He made unsatisfactory answers, and finally ran out of the store, closely followed by the proprietor. He was pursued for several blocks, and finally made his escape. The bills have a very dark appearance: on the left is a portrait of a female, in a sitting posture, with a rake in her hand; above and below her, are the letters V; on the right, is an allegorical representation of Neptune, Hammer, and Mercury. W. L. Richardson, Cashier, and John Clark, President.

THE UNSCALPED NIDDLEMEN.—Lords CAVENDISH and GROSVENOR, and the Hon. Mr. ASHLEY, whose reported scalping by the Blackfeet Indians caused something of a sensation a few weeks ago, are now in New-York. So far from having been scalped, they did not even encounter any Indians at all in their ramblings across the prairies; but they shot several buffaloes, and one of them bought an Indian's scalp, which he is taking home as a trophy. They will remain in this country some six weeks longer, when they will return home.

A DEPUTY COMPTROLLER APPOINTED.—WILLIAM E. WARREN, Esq., formerly head book-keeper in the office of the Erie Rail Road Company and an experienced accountant, was yesterday appointed Deputy Comptroller by Mr. HAWS. Mr. ALLEN, who has been acting as Deputy Comptroller gave way at the request of the Comptroller. Political antecedents Mr. WARREN has not, and it is claimed that he has been appointed solely on the ground of competency.

CHURCH MOVEMENT.—The Norfolk-street Baptist Church find it necessary to make some provision for the up-town part of their congregation. They will open a new preaching-place on Sunday afternoon, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. Dr. ARMITAGE will preach there at 3 o'clock every Sabbath, except the first, in each month.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN will deliver, this evening, at Clinton Hall, before the Young Men's Christian Union, a new lecture on "The Orders of Nobility." The subject, without doubt, will be treated with ability, and the lecturer's reputation will attract a large and intelligent audience.

FIRE ON SHIP-BOAD.—The alarm of fire for the 5th District at noon yesterday proceeded from a fire on board the propeller *Potomska*. The fire was extinguished before it had got under much headway. The *Potomska* belongs to the New-Bedford line of propellers.

EXPLOSION IN A PERCUSSION-CAP FACTORY.—An explosion occured yesterday in the percussion-cap factory of T. GOLDMARK, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue. MARY CORBITT, a young woman employed in the factory, was dangerously burned.

THE LOSS OF THE VANDERBILT.

Description of the Wreck on Fisher's Island—Sufferings of the Passengers—A Night on the Beach—Conveyance of the Passengers to Stonington—Loss Estimated at $200,000.

The steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, Captain FRAZEE, of the Stonington line, left New-York on Monday at 4 o'clock P. M., with 75 passengers, and a larger assorted freight than usual, consisting of dry goods, cotton, wool, flour, and leather. There were only 15 ladies among the passengers, and fortunately only four children; the remainder were gentlemen, many of them being well-known merchants belonging to Providence and Boston. The freight was mostly consigned to Providence.

A strong N. E. wind, which prevailed during the day, with an overcast sky, gave indications of an approaching snow-storm, but in all such cases it is safer to risk a passage eastward than in the opposite direction, as there is a chance of running away from the storm. The *Vanderbilt* accordingly proceeded on her way down the Sound, going at the usual rate of speed until toward midnight, when it became so dark that it was necessary to proceed with more caution, and she was run at a diminished rate of speed, the lead being occasionally thrown to verify the position of the steamer. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning the snow-storm, which had set in at New-York at 7 o'clock P. M., overtook the *Vanderbilt*, in all its fury. It had been blowing a gale directly ahead, and now the atmosphere was filled with the driving snow. It was so thick the pilot could scarcely discern the nearest object upon the deck, much less anything in the direction the boat was steering. The pilots, who on ordinary occasions take watch and watch, were all at their posts, and consulted with Captain FRAZEE as to the best course to be pursued. A strong ebb tide was setting out through the Race, the gale howled through the top-work and rigging of the steamer, while the snow blinded any one who attempted to turn his face to windward.

About 1½ A. M. the increase of a short, chopping sea admonished those on board the *Vanderbilt* that they were approaching the Race; there was no alternative but to go ahead, although they did so with extreme caution, keeping under moderate headway, and frequently getting a cast of the lead to determine the depth of the water and the nature of the bottom, by which experienced pilots can easily determine the position of the vessel. At 2 o'clock A. M. they sounded, and found thirty fathoms, hard bottom. This was the first positive intimation of danger. Had the bottom been soft they would have proceeded on the regular course, satisfied that they had not run up their distance, and that the steamer was in channel-way. The steam was now slowed down, so as to give little more than steerage-way to the steamer. Meantime the anchors were got ready, and a range of both chains was overhauled for use in an emergency. Not a light could be discerned, and, with the increase of other difficulties, the storm seemed to rage with redoubled fury. The lead was cast again in fifteen fathoms, and a rocky bottom was found; at the next cast it shoaled to six fathoms. The engine was immediately stopped, and both anchors were let go at once. The steamer, however, forged ahead, and, notwithstanding some forty fathoms of chain were paid out, one of the chains snapped off when the strain came upon it, and, continuing to go ahead, the steamer brought up upon the rocks. It was now 2½ A. M. No land could be seen, every surrounding object being enveloped in impenetrable darkness.

The ease with which the *Vanderbilt* struck, however, caused no feeling of alarm, although the passengers arose and came on deck to ascertain the extent of the danger. The steamer, in a short time, swung round broadside to the beach, and as she rose and fell by the action of the sea she was thrown further up. Everything in the gentlemen's cabin was now brought up in the ladies' saloon. Here arrangements were made for serving breakfast, and at 7 o'clock all the passengers were supplied with a comfortable meal.

At daylight they found the steamer had struck upon the west end of Fisher's Island, within eighty rods of the point. Had the *Vanderbilt* gone that distance further nothing could have saved her from going to pieces immediately, and all hands would have probably perished, as this is the roughest part of the whole Island, where the current from the ocean meets that of the Sound, and large rocks project in all directions. Upon discovering how narrowly they had escaped almost certain death, a feeling of gratitude pervaded every heart. The pilots on reaching the shore made their way through the snow-drifts to the life-boat station, which providentially was within a short distance. The door was broken open, and a fire kindled in the stove. Meantime Mr. DAVID CROWLEY went to a hay-stack, and brought several armfuls of hay which was scattered over the floor of the house, to absorb the moisture and render the place more comfortable for the women and children. Arrangements were now made for landing the passengers. Mattresses and bedding were brought from the steamer in large quantities, and spread over the floor. Provisions and fuel were also brought ashore, and by 10 o'clock every person was safely landed, and comfortably housed in the Government life station.

There was not a word of complaint from any passenger, male or female—the ladies in particular manifesting the utmost heroism throughout the trying scene. Captain FRAZEE was the last man to leave the boat; by his calm and seamanlike manner he inspired confidence, and a willing obedience to every command, and his praise was everywhere celebrated among the passengers. When every person was safely ashore, Captain FRAZEE also left the steamer, and as he did so he was greeted with three cheers by the passengers and crew. Impressed with gratitude for their deliverance, and for their comparatively comfortable condition, in one of the most terrific of storms, the passengers spontaneously engaged in prayer and singing of hymns, in which every one appeared heartily to join.

Mr. DAVID CROWLEY, the freight clerk of the boat (who, it will be remembered, was one of the only two persons saved in the disaster to the steamer *Lexington*,) now volunteered, with four or five others, to go in search of assistance. The nearest farm house—that of Mr. NORRS—was three miles distant, but the dreadful severity of the storm, and the heavy snow-drifts, caused three of the number to give out before they had accomplished half the distance, and they returned. Mr. CROWLEY and his companion, however succeeded in reaching Mr. NORRS' house, where they were most hospitably received, and a warm dinner was set before them, which they enjoyed with enhanced appetite after their tedious tramp. Mr. CROWLEY, who is now over forty years of age, and has always been engaged on the Sound steamers, says he never before saw so terrific a snow-storm.

Having explained the situation of the shipwrecked passengers, he made arrangements to have two ox-teams got ready to go to the beach after the women and children. Upon arriving at the point, the passengers deemed it highly imprudent to attempt to remove them in the midst of such a storm, and a vote was accordingly taken to remain where they were for the night.

Additional bedding was now obtained from the steamer. Abundance of provisions was procured, also the necessary fuel to keep up a good fire. In this manner they spent the night. The house, however, which was apparently built to accommodate only an ordinary vessel's crew, was found inconveniently small when the passengers attempted to dispose of themselves for the night. A portion of the building was partitioned off for the use of the ladies, the gentlemen occupying the remainder, and taking watch and watch to keep a good fire going. This house, like all *extensive* Government works, was no doubt built by contract; the frame of the building was the best part of it, the sides being covered with shingles nailed upon slats, leaving numerous openings, through which the wind blew and snow drifted at pleasure, keeping up a refreshing state of ventilation. By the frequent stirring of the fire, and the addition of fuel every few minutes, a comfortable warmth was preserved. The Captain, officers and crew slept on board the boat.

About one o'clock the *Plymouth* passed down the Sound, and lights were displayed, with the hope of attracting the attention of those on board. The lights were noticed, but they knew nothing of the wreck until their arrival at Stonington. Early on Wednesday morning Mr. NORRS' ox team were set to work to carry the baggage and passengers to Westharbor, where fishing smacks were obtained to convey them to Stonington. The United States revenue cutter *Campbell* arrived at the wreck, and sent a Lieutenant on shore to inquire into the condition of the passengers. They secured the two or three letter bags that were at the house, and departed. If the accounts of some of the officers are correct, there was no offer of assistance made, and no particular solicitude manifested in behalf of the unfortunate passengers. They were all safely transported across the Island, and carried to Stonington by the fishing smacks. At Stonington an extra train was put at their service, and passengers and baggage were sent forward, and reached Boston at a late hour on Monday night.

During the sojourn of the passengers upon the Island, a meeting was held in which Captain FRAZEE and officers were fully exonerated from all blame for the accident, and their conduct eulogized in the highest degree. While superintending the transfer of the passengers, Capt. FRAZEE was taken ill, and had to be conveyed to the farm-house on the Island, where he still lies, too unwell to be removed.

The vessel, in the opinion of Capt. FRAZEE, will be a total loss, though the machinery may be possibly got out. She is valued at about $150,000, and is not insured. She had just been repaired at a great expense. She is eleven years old, and has probably conveyed more freight and passengers over the route than any other boat on the line. A schooner has been sent down with all the appliances necessary to save the machinery and furniture of the boat. Capt. STONE of the *Plymouth Rock* visited the scene of the disaster in his steamer, and afterwards made arrangements to have the cargo unloaded. It will be saved in good condition, unless very stormy weather comes on, and sent to its destination from Stonington. The *Plymouth Rock* and the *Commodore* will now form the line for the Winter.

CITY POLITICS.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION FOR 1859—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND TREASURER—CONTESTED SEATS.

The members elect of the Democratic General Committee for 1859 met at Tammany Hall last evening for organization. There was a full attendance. RICHARD P. CONNOLLY, of the Twenty-first Ward, was chosen temporary Chairman, and WILLIAM M. GILCHRIST, of the Ninth Ward, and C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, of the Seventeenth Ward, were appointed temporary Secretaries. The delegates were then called by Wards, and it was found that there were six contested seats—one in the First Ward, four in the Fifth, and one in the Twenty-second. By a unanimous vote, each Ward was referred to a Committee, whose duty it would be to produce harmony among the disputants. Failing this, the Committee were directed to report the facts, and one contestant on either side from each Ward would then be selected, and would be heard on the merits of his claims for fifteen minutes.

The Committee then proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. I. V. FOWLER was unanimously chosen Chairman of the General Committee for 1859; and JOSEPH M. MARSH, of the Fifteenth Ward, was elected Treasurer. The remainder of the organization was postponed until the question of the contested seats had been determined. After a Committee of five had been appointed to revise the By-laws, the meeting adjourned to next Thursday.

REGULARS' AND PEOPLES' COMMITTEES. UNITED ACTION AND ADDRESS TO THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

The divergent Anti-Tammany organizations met through their respective General Committees last night—the Regulars' at No. 163 Bowery, and the Peoples' at Mozart Hall, Broadway. The former had for its Chairman Mr. GERET, and after adopting the subjoined address, adjourned *sine die*. Subsequently its members joined the People's Committee, of which Mr. BAISLEY was Chairman. And when the People's had dissolved in like manner, both consolidated under the Chairmanship of Mr. BAISLEY, and adopted conjointly the address already mentioned. The following is the substance of the address:

The document is directed to the Democratic electors of the City of New-York, and sets out with the declaration that the Sachems of Tammany have, by their repeated offences against the principles of the party, become "a rotten trunk which it is necessary to cure or lop off." The address apologizes for the antagonistic organizations, upon the ground of an earnest desire to save to the National Democracy "our noble local party, ere it be lost to them forever." Acting under this conviction, the Peoples' and Regulars' declare that they chose an election entirely local in which to test their strength, so that they might not jeopardize the State or National party success. The address then enlarges upon the strength of the Tammany organization, notwithstanding which, the regulars reduced its vote from 41,000 in November to 17,000 in December. From these premises the address concludes that a large majority of the City Democracy repudiate and condemn the Tammany misrule. It regrets that this unmistakable expression of popular condemnation has had no immediate effect. "No sooner," says the address, "had the result of the election been announced, than, in a body, 'ten all told,' they flew to the Federal capital for a redress of grievances,' looking to office as the only political sentiment which influences men's political actions, they sought the Executive power of coercion by which to break us down." The address goes on to denounce Tammany, under its present chiefs, which, it says, if deprived of office and the means of dispensing it to her followers, will cease to exist as a political institution. The Regulars, finally, having no other course left, resolve to strengthen their organization, which they believe can beat both Tammany and the Republicans combined. They declare it to be their fixed purpose to allow the people to be heard on all occasions—without any exclusion, and without exacting implicit obedience to the behest of leaders. In carrying out this principle, they deem it essential that every election District shall be represented; and that the basis of representation may be reduced to so small a body that it will be impossible for the representative not to know and respond to the wishes of his constituents. With these views the address concludes by presenting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we again express our regret that the causes which led us at the late election to take an independent stand against the continued rule of the Sachems of Tammany Hall still continues. We had anticipated some concession to the expressed will of the people by the adoption of a liberal policy, so that the people and not the Sachems should govern the organization of the party. Instead, however, they have issued the same programme, which has secured the return of the same tyranny to power for 1859, and the Democracy thus being without representation, have no recourse left but a continuance of hostilities, which is now renewed with increased energy and determination.

Resolved, That the two Anti-Tammany General Committees heretofore known as the General Committee of Regulars, and the Peoples' General Committee, shall cease from and after the adoption of these resolutions, and that a General Committee to represent both organizations shall be chosen for the year 1859, in the manner as hereafter designated.

Resolved, That the several Ward Associations and Societies be consolidated in the same way, and that hereafter the Central Committee shall not recognize as regular any separate or independent Ward organization not emanating from its call.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the new consolidated General Committee for the year 1859 to propose a plan forthwith for the creation of Associations of enrolled Democrats in each Election District, as the basis for future Primary Elections, which plan shall give to every Democrat who may recognise our cause an opportunity to vote and to secure a fair canvass of the result.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican electors in this City who are opposed to the continuation of the exclusive and Anti-Democratic course of the few men who assume the authority to govern the party, are hereby recommended to meet at the times and places hereafter named, to select by ballot one delegate to represent such Election District, in a General Committee for the year 1859, and five delegates to represent each Election District of the Ward to a Ward Committee for the year 1859.

Resolved, That as the organization of the several Election District Associations cannot take place until after the action of the new General Committee, the Democracy of the several Wards shall elect by general ticket as many delegates to the General Committee as there are Election Districts in the Ward, such delegates to be chosen so as to secure, as far as practicable, a representation to the people of each of said Districts.

Resolved, That the Committee of Conference, after full consultation with the people of the several Wards and their representatives to the two General Committees, are hereby empowered to choose the judges of the election in the first instance, and for the present election; but that hereafter such inspectors shall be chosen by the several District Associations to be provided for by the new General Committee.

Resolved, That such election shall be held on Monday, Jan. 10, at the several places hereafter designated, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M., under the direction of the following-named inspectors; and the General Committee thus chosen shall meet for organization at Mozart Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; and the several Ward Committees shall meet at the places where the polls are held, for organization, on Monday, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Speeches were made by Ex-Mayor WOODAN and others, and, at about 10¼ o'clock the meeting adjourned.

THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE. ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1859.

The Democratic Whig General Committee for 1859 was duly organized on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, at THOM's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. At an early hour there was a large attendance in the lobby, and when the time for the meeting arrived every seat in the large room was occupied. DAVID WEBB, of the Twenty-first Ward, was elected temporary Chairman, and R. C. GUYER, of the Seventh, Secretary. A call of the Wards having been made, and the delegates showing certificates of election admitted, it was then, on motion, resolved that the Committee go into election for permanent officers for the ensuing year, when, at the suggestion of the Chair, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., of the Eighteenth Ward, was unanimously elected by acclamation, followed by hearty cheers and the warmest enthusiasm by all the house.

Messrs. E. H. BROWN, of the Twelfth Ward, and BENJAMIN L. QUIGG, of the First, were in like manner elected Vice-Chairmen; R. C. GUYER and JOHN P. DONOR, Recording Secretaries; WM. J. JANNINGS, Treasurer; DAVID WEBB, Corresponding Secretary.

The President not being present, Vice-President BROWN was conducted to the Chair, which he accepted in a very appropriate speech.

The President then appointed a Committee on By-Laws, and one for the purpose of informing Mr. KETCHUM of his election. The Committee then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., the anniversary night of the birth of DANIEL WEBSTER, when a full house will no doubt be in attendance, to complete the further organization of the Committee, receive their newly-elected President, and listen to the opening address of the Old Guard, which it is expected will be of a character worthy of the man, and the high position he has been called upon to fill.

KING'S COUNTY AMERICAN COMMITTEE. ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1859.

The American General Committee met on Wednesday evening and elected officers for the ensuing year. There were two tickets, the contest being between those opposed and those in favor of a union with the Republican party. The Union ticket was elected by a handsome majority. The following are the officers:

President—JAMES A. BAUNT.
Vice-Presidents—HENRY D. PECK, WM. H. M. DONALD.
Secretary—JOHN Q. ADAMS.
Treasurer—ALFRED DORLAND.

From Honduras.

The bark *Carib*, Captain FREEMAN, arrived at Boston Jan. 4, bringing advices from Omoa to Nov. 20, and from Truxillo to Dec. 10. There is no news of importance. The country remained tranquil, and there is nothing of a political character to report.

It has been stated in recent reports of the movements of the schooner *Susan* and the fillibusters, that they contemplated, before they were shipwrecked, landing near Omoa, and proceeding across the country of Honduras to Leon, in Nicaragua, in which expedition they were to be joined by certain partisans and a portion of the people of the former country in conquering Nicaragua. Captain FREEMAN states that when he left nothing was then known of the *Susan* or of the projected invasion, and, in fact, he was entirely ignorant of the whole matter until he reached this port to-day. The inhabitants had heard nothing which gave them cause to suspect such a movement, and, of course, the whole story relating to the fusion of the fillibusters with the people of Honduras against Nicaragua is wholly without foundation. Such a movement would be hostile to the well-known sentiments of the whole land, and opposed to the policy which has heretofore been adopted by the President of Honduras and his advisers.

The feeling there is strong against all Americans, and especially those who visited the country for any but commercial purposes. The latter generally reside on or near the coast. In the interior the Americans are still more feared, and their presence not at all agreeable, owing to strong prejudices which very naturally exists against the active and energetic races of the North.

There had been very heavy rains in the interior.

ST. DOMINGO.—The Paris *Union* says: "It may be remembered that three years ago SOULOUQUE suddenly invaded the territory of the Dominican Republic. He was beaten, and a short time after an armistice was concluded between him and SANTANA, under the guarantee of France and England. That armistice expires on Feb. 15 next, and SOULOUQUE has already denounced it to the Government of San Domingo. War is, therefore, considered probable, and SANTANA is said to be very actively preparing for it."

Lieutenant Isaac G. Strain—His Relatives and Effects.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your issue of Monday last an article taken from the Pittsburg *Post*, in reference to the birthplace and relatives of Lieutenant I. G. STRAIN, late of the United States Navy.

Allow me, as a relative of Lieutenant STRAIN, to correct that statement, and all others in circulation bearing on this subject.

Lieutenant ISAAC GREER STRAIN was born in 1821, in Roxbury, Franklin County, Pa. His parents died when he was young, and he was partly raised by his grandmother, Mrs. ELIZABETH GREER, aunt of the Hon. ROBERT C. GREER, Judge of the United States Supreme Court. He never resided in Westmoreland County, Pa., but several years ago spent a Winter with his aunt, Mrs. MARY CAVIT, formerly of that county. His nearest relative living is Mrs. MARGARET CULBERTSON, of Wheeling, Va., the eldest sister of his mother, whose daughter is married to Rev. F. S. DA HAES, of this City, who has now the personal effects of Lieutenant STRAIN in his possession. The friends for more than a year have been searching for his effects. They applied to the Navy Department at Washington, and to other parties having charge of such matters, but it was not till they were advertised among the unclaimed goods in the Custom-House, that any clue to them could be had, when they were at once secured, and are now in the hands of Mr. DA HAES, at No. 177 East Thirteenth-street, New-York.

D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A night mail-train to New-York, over the new route from Boston, is recommended by business men in Providence.

Upwards of 17,000 emigrants passed westwards over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad last year. The number was nearly equal to that of 1857.

The subject of a city charter for the village of Saratoga Springs, is agitated in that beautiful and populous town.

Dover-street bridge at Boston was reopened for public travel Jan. 1, after having been closed since July last.

At Cleveland, Jan. 1, one John Stoneham attempted to murder his wife by cutting her throat, but was prevented from accomplishing his purpose.

There were 2,480 marriages in Cincinnati in 1858—240 less than the previous year.

The Cleveland *Herald* appears in a handsome new dress.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES for Saturday, Jan. 8, contains the following:

POETRY—A New-Year's Lesson—A Dough-face to the Fray.

LITERARY—Anecdotes of English Lawyers—Origin of the Disraeli Family—Sacred Books of the Hindoos—How the President Lives—Brain Work—Literature and Literary Men—Miscellany.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH—An Evening with Sir JOHN BOWRING.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS IN NEW-YORK—His Speech in Full.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—1856 and 1849—Presidential Schemes—The Duquesne Letter Abroad—The Negroes of Senator DOUGLAS—The Wreck of the *Susan*—A Movement in the Right Direction.

GOV. MORGAN'S MESSAGE—In full.

SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City, and Commercial.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON—Summary of Congressional Proceedings.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Markets.

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Hutchings' Life Exhilarant—The Invigorating qualities of this new article are great and unequaled. It restores the bloom of youth to the cheeks of the aged, and causes the purified blood to course through the veins with spirit and healthful rapidity. In fact, it is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. It likewise renders the mind calm and cheerful. The proprietor is satisfied that one trial will convince the feeblest that it can rejuvenate and restore speedily and permanently. The Life Exhilarant is for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 165 Chambers-st. Large bottle, $1; six bottles, $5. Sent by express to any part of the country.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Depôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Hungarian Wines.
The subscribers call the attention of consumers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.
The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, who is the owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WIDDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New York, No. 37 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

For softening the Skin, rendering it fair and blooming, removing sunburn, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, that so often mar female beauty, JULES HAUEL'S EAU DIVINE DE VENUS, or NYMPH SOAP, has no rival. Even old age yields to its potency, and the complexion is made radiant with the delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 703 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Torpidity of the Liver Causes much Ill Feeling. It gives us the blues,—what the French call *ennui*—the English blue-devils. Blue mass, or calomel, or some other drug, has heretofore been given to relieve it. ATKINSON'S Chirata Bitters gives permanent relief, yet contains no mercury. Principal depôt No. 230 Greenwich-st., above Barclay-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross bars. Also, Fire and burglar-proof Sidesheard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, tools agent, No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

FITCH—SALISBURY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., DENNIS M. FITCH to ADELIA C. SALISBURY, all of this City.

DE ANGELIS—WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, by the Hon. Geo. W. Morton, Mayor of Hoboken, LORENZO DA ANGELIS, Esq., to MARGARET E. WESTERVELT, daughter of John Westervelt, Esq., all of this City.

DE ZOUCHE—BUSBY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 1, by the Rev. R. Travis, at the residence of Mr. Geo. C. De Zouche, LOUIS HENRY, third son of Mr. L. H. De Zouche, to JANE, third daughter of Mr. Alexander Busby, of Dublin.

☞ Dublin and London papers please copy.

WHITE—SCHUAB.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, MICHAEL WHITE to Miss CATHARINA SCHUAB, both of this City.

WOOD—VAN RIPER.—At Newark, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. B. Brown, WILLIAM H. WOOD, of New-York, to ELLEN A., daughter of Mr. Jacob Van Riper.

DIED.

WAKELEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, STILES WAKELEY, formerly of Danbury, Conn., aged 70 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, the Rev. S. B. Wakeley, No. 29 Grove-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken by the Hudson River Railroad to Yonkers for interment.

MUNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 6, GRACE, eldest daughter of Stephen T. and Lavinia Munson, aged 11 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1,129 Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WARBURTON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, FRANCES, daughter of A. V. and Frances A. Warburton, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Friday,) Jan. 7, from *No.* 22 2d-st.

CARAGNOLI.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, LEWIS CARAGNOLI.

One notice of the funeral will be given.

BERRIEN.—On Thursday afternoon, Jan. 6, Mrs. CHARLOTTE BARRIEN, aged 63 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Saturday.

WEBB.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, after a lingering illness, SARAH H., daughter of the late Geo. F. Webb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 250 West 26th-st., on seventh day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock A. M.

TOMES.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, EMMA LOUISE, only child of Wm. Allen and Sarah A. Tooker, aged 2 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on *Friday*, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 91 East 27th-st.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, Mrs. MARIA WOODWARD, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 12 o'clock M., from the 27th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, without further invitation.

GRIM.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, Mrs. ELISABETH GRIM, relict of Philip Grim, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Philip Grim, and her son-in-law, G. S. Schermerhorn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WARREN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, suddenly, FRANCIS COURTNAY WARREN, late Secretary of the American Dramatic Fund Association, in the 62d year of his age.

The members of the above-named Association, together with his friends and friends of the family, and the Theatrical profession in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 Crosby-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, the 7th inst., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia and English papers please copy.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 6, ELLEN ELISABETH, wife of Edward Kissam.

The relatives and friends of

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOZZE DI FIGARO.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8—doors open at 7.

The Director respectfully announces that Mr. BRIGNOLI having met with an accident which, although of no great consequence, prevented his leaving Boston to be here in time for the opera to-night, MARTHA cannot be given this evening. The opera substituted for to-night will be Mozart's celebrated opera, in four acts, of

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

Seats bought for "Martha" are good for to-night or the money returned.

This evening—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Susannah
CARL FORMES.....as.....Figaro

The other *rôles* by
Mlle. GHIONI, Mme. BURKEL, FLORENZA, PERRING, WEINLICH, MULLER.

Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's at 8½ and at Scheli's, No. 0 Wall-st., at 9. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.

To-morrow, Saturday, at 1,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
when will be performed the whole of Mozart's opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
with its immense cast and the same choral and instrumental force as last season.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Zerlina
Mlle. POINSOT,
the new Prima Donna, will appear for the first time as Donna Anna.
GHIONI, FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, WEINLICH, CARL FORMES.....as.....Leporello
THE THREE ORCHESTRAS.

Tickets for "Don Giovanni" to be had to-day.

On MONDAY, the
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT TWO OF THE OPERA.
LA ZINGARA;
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

The sale of seats commence a to-morrow (Saturday,)

On TUESDAY—The St. George's Society—Grand Festival.

Mr. Ullman positively announces that no operatic performances will be given at the Academy until the return of the company from New-Orleans, when, in addition to the prominent members of the present company, several new and celebrated artists will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.

The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York as a Concert and Oratorio.
Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,
all of whom have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

A number of other distinguished singers and instrumentalists have expressed a desire to assist the Society, together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent Musical Societies of the City.

The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M., a
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
And in the evening at 8,
A GRAND CONCERT,
in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of
THE CREATION,
in which will take part the
THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,
CARL FORMES and PERRING.

Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."
Mlle. Poinsot will will sing "On Mighty Pens."
Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eva.
THE CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL FORCES
will be on a commensurate scale of completeness, and no effort will be spared to make the entire festival, and particularly
THE ORATORIO,
brilliant in the extreme. During the evening, will be sung,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,
by Piccolomini and Formes.

Full particulars will be announced on Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard.....Jefferson Lieut. Vernon.....Levick
Lord Dundreary.....Sothern, Florence. Miss Laura Keene
Sir Edward Trenchard.....Burnett Augusta.....Mlle Germon
Abel Murcott.....Couldock Georgiana.....Mrs Sedgwick
Blanche.....Peters Mary Meredith, Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Tristrac.....Miss McCarthy
Emma Twist.....Miss Laura Keene

Supported by the strength of the Company.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge. 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7,
Rowan.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakespearian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine.
TO-NIGHT.
Farewell Testimonial Benefit to Miss FANNY MORANT. To commence with the HUNCHBACK. After which,
BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE.
To conclude with THE MAID OF MUNSTER. Kate O'Brien, Miss Fanny Morant; Charles Paragon, Mr. Wayne Olwine.
To-morrow, Day Performance at 2 o'clock, and Evening at 7.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 7,
the entertainment will commence with
RICHARD III. ON HORSEBACK.
Richard, Duke of Gloster.....Miss Charlotte Crampton
Richmond Flank.....Miss Sallie Bishop
To be followed by the three act military drama of
THE FRENCH SPY, ON HORSEBACK.
Doors upen at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

SOWERY THEATRE
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD,
Jonathan Bradford.....Mr. Loveday.
To be succeeded by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR,
Conclusion with
CAPTAIN KYD; OR, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 7.
CLOWN IN A BARBER'S SHOP.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Messrs. G. H. FOX, COOL WILSE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEECKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CECILIA FLORES,
(Pupil of Persiani,)
lately returned from Europe, has the honor to inform her friends and the public, that she will give her
FIRST CONCERT,
at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859.
For this occasion she will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
SIGNOR TAMARO, Tenor,
By kind permission of Mr. Ullman,
SIGNOR ROKINO, Baritone,
And the talented young Pianists
CARL and ADALF
ECKART.
Conductor, Mr. G. F. BRISTOW.
For particulars see programme.
Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores and principal hotels.

BODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
Cymbeline on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa-seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has begun. An early attendance is solicited.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 598 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists, Madame JOHNSON-GREVER, Piano, and Mr. BRUNO HOLLENHAUT, Violin, also the Arion and Teutonia Vocal Societies, have kindly volunteered their services. Conductor—Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Lulis, No. 389 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walter, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to exchange their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. FERDINAND RICHARDT begs leave to inform the public that he will open on MONDAY, Jan. 10, at the National Academy of Design, in 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., his
EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lakes George, Winnepiscogee and Squawm, Mississippi and Hudson Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, the Beach at Cape May, N. J., Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS,
AND OVER ONE HUNDRED DRAWINGS FROM NATURE,
mostly taken in America.

The Gallery is open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

N. B.—Mr. RICHARDT cordially invites his brother artists to visit this exhibition.

"SCOTT LIFE GUARD BALL."

The above Military and Civic re-union will take place at Niblo's, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1859. Tickets two dollars. Can be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

C. R. WHEAT, Chairman Ball Com.
JAMES M. BAYLIS, Sec'y.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMISTS—Also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Oberwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity. FRIDAY, Jan. 7, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE ORATOREAN.—PROFESSORS BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give Concerts of Oratory and Music EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at the Cooper Institute, commencing Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, and in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, commencing Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Six songs and six recitations each evening, besides explanations of those Arts and Sciences: a series of intellectual entertainments—descriptive, sentimental, patriotic, tragical and comical. Single admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents, or 75 cents for a family of six; or six members of schools, or six of their teachers. Fee programme.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

LECTURES.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Lecture in the series will be delivered in the N. P. church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives.) Subject: *Aaron Burr.* Single tickets, 25c., to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectres to commence at 8 o'clock. The Sixth Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject: *London.*

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. WM. ADAM'S—Subject—*Daily Wonders*—at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-Penny Saving's Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

NEW LECTURE.—REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL lecture upon *The Orders of Nobility*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Tickets 25 cents—at No. 823 Broadway, and at the door.
W. H. WOODMAN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will give a lecture in the trance state, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject to be selected by a committee appointed by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—ALL the Veterans of the War of 1812, residents of the City of New-York and elsewhere, are invited to attend a meeting at the Cooper Institute, (Hall No. 23,) on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to the Pension bill now before the Senate of the United States, and making some demonstrations in memory of the Battle of New-Orleans. An address will be delivered by H. S. SMITH, and others. All of our citizens in favor of the above objects, (ladies in particular,) are invited to attend. Thanks to PETER COOPER, Esq., for patriotically tendering the use of above Hall. N. B.—Veterans will please wear the cockade.
A. COLEMAN, Sec'y. THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres't.
W. CORBERER, Adj't. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, for the purpose of returning thanks to the representatives in Congress for advocating our petition, and the handsome majority in favor of giving the poor and needy old soldiers and the widows of soldiers, in their declining years, a pension.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYTE, Adjutant.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S Hospital Association will be held at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison-av., on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Dr. J. T. FRANCIS, and Mr. BENEDICT, and the yearly report of the Hospital will be read. The members of the Association will meet at 11 o'clock, for the election of officers and other business.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a quiet family, by applying at No. 123 Waverley-place, during the week. The location is extremely convenient to gentlemen having business down town, there being several lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars within immediate reach. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SINGLE room, with fire part of the day, and board for $5 per week. Quiet, pious family preferred. Address T. H. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board at No. 5 Bruvoort-place, 3 doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN NEAR FULTON FERRY.—A fine front room, with pantry attached, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Partial board $3 per week. Apply at No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife (without children) wish a room and bedroom on the sunny side, with only carpets and bed; between 27th and 32th sts., and 5th and 7th avs.; want dinner at noon, and price moderate. References exchanged. Address T. C. JEFFERSON, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A respectable family, in the vicinity of Henry-st; a good room, with facilities for fire, required; best of City reference given; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address AUGUSTA LANGDON, Box 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; a nice-sized bedroom, with pantries, in a private family where there are no other boarders taken; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms not to exceed $12 per week. Address, with full particulars, BOARD, Box 141 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS family, consisting of four persons, desires a well furnished suite of rooms with board, in a good location. Address, *early this morning*, M. W. G, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TWO pleasant rooms, on the second floor, neatly furnished, very comfortable, with accommodations for fire, would accommodate two or four gentlemen; also, a bedroom, and use of a parlor on the first floor. Those wishing rooms, would do well to call and see for themselves, at No. 121 Forsyth-st. Call for one week.

A CITY PLACE, NO. 26, ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker-st. large front room to let with board at $12 per week, pantries, hot and cold water; also, front room on the 2d floor suitable for two gentlemen for $8 per week, full board included. A lady could be accommodated who would be willing to teach a little girl to play the piano for part pay. References given and required.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

NO. 59 LEROY-STREET—A DESIRABLE room in a private family, for a single gentleman, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, foot of Robert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) are still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 29 William-st.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MAN
MAY NOT MARRY HIS SISTER.
THE SCALPEL FOR JANUARY;
NUMBER XXXIX.
Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D.
CONTENTS:

Ten Years' Cruise in a Medical Cock-Boat—Log of the Scalpel—Heaving the Lead—Land Ahead—Sharks.
Fifth Letter from John Matthews—Westminster Abbey—Religious Services—Monuments—Reading-Room of the British Museum—Parks and Gardens of London—Appearance of the Houses in London—Cost of Living compared to New-York—London Cook-Shops—St. James' Park—A Coroner's Inquest—Spurgeon in the Surrey Gardens—His Style in addressing his Audience—Secret of his Success—Punch and Judy.
On the Natural Law of Marriage—What Temperaments should and should not Marry—Physiological Incompatibility between the Sexes in Relation to Progeny—Physiological Incest—Scrofulous Forms of Disease—Juvenile Mortality—Tobacco—Improper Marriages—American Precocity—The Vampires of America.
Did the Egyptians possess the art of Hatching Doctors by Steam?—What were the Uses of the Pyramids?—Was Old Cheops President of an Egyptian Academy of Medicine?—Did he keep his Pathological Cabinet in the Great Pyramid?—Classical Education in New York—Editor's Table Days—Hell and Heaven—The First Appearance of the Medical Pin-Feathers—Pursuit of Science under Difficulties—Nitrous Oxyd—A First Attempt—Mechanics and Human-Nature Tactics—He enters the Great Medical Menagerie.
Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—The Blood and Back-bone of the Atlantic Monthly—Self-Revolution—Wit, Humor, Pressure, Bancroft, with Scores of other noted men, of whom our literature is proud, have been among its contributors, and its pages continue to reflect the best talent of our times.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published Quarterly, in numbers of nearly three hundred pages each, at Five Dollars a year.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

REMOVAL.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have decided to give their exclusive attention to EDUCATIONAL WORKS, relinquishing the general book trade, and taking for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they will offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

WHAT'S THIS
GREAT COMMOTION, MOTION, MOTION,
About the AMERICAN FARMERS' MAGAZINE? Why, we've put the price of a 64-page monthly, in floe magazine style, and replete with everything interesting and instructive, at one dollar a year, and everybody seems to be mad about it. Some predict that we shall not live by it; others send us the money to live, and altogether, we are having an exciting time of it. No. 7 Beekman-st. is the place. Come and get the January number, and see for yourselves why so many are going crazy after this work all at once. Price 10 cents.

MARRIED LIFE—ITS DUTIES AND DANGERS. Just published, by the American Female Guardian Society, HOME WHISPERS, by MELVA. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 75c., gilt, $1. Sold at the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, No. 29 East 29th-st. New-York. The *Advocate and Guardian* is an interesting family paper, 16 pages, semi-monthly, (384 pages a year,) at $1 single copy; 10 copies, to one address, $5 a year. All the profits are devoted to the Home for the Friendless. STEPHEN ANGELL,
Agent Am. Fem. Guardian Soc., No. 29 East 29th-st.

THE NEW-YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL is out for this week, with observations on the Mayor's Message, and Municipal Government; an application of "Common Sense to Common Schools;" an explanation of the "Recent Disturbance in Ireland;" an article on Honors to Judge Douglas, and a settler to the stories about "Douglas Slaves;" Catholic News; Political Breadwork; a Chess department, and the romantic story of "Thiodolph, the Icelander." Single copies, six cents; $2 50 a year by mail, or $3 by carrier. Office, No. 151 Fulton-st., New-York.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-Rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools,
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.
Prices at the dépôt, No 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUET ES. Jr.,
No 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE—PIANOS FOR RENT or SALE—MELODEONS for RENT or SALE—MELODEONS for RENT or SALE,
AT LOW RATES.
Agency of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated MELODEONS. Best BOSTON and NEW-YORK PIANOS.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladies pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $60, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 203 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHANDLERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, THOROUGHly-experienced young woman, a situation; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, also pastries, jellies, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will be found very economical and neat; has the best of references, but refers any family wishing her services to her last place. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation; is a first-rate Cook, and willing to assist with the Washing and Ironing; also a young woman as Waitress, and willing to assist with the chamber-work. The best of City reference can be produced. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 1st-av., corner 13th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK AND laundress, or general servant, for a steady, trustworthy and reliable servant; is well capable to fill a good situation with satisfaction to her employer; is neat, obliging and respectful, an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 70 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given, if required; none but private family need apply. Call or address at No. 227 1st-av., corner of 14th-st. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY girl, as child's nurse and laundress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has three years' reference from her last place. Any lady wanting a thorough and efficient servant, apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress in a private family; will take care of a baby from its birth. She is fully competent, as she has lived several years in that capacity. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Will do her best to please. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations in the City or country—one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; wages $7. The other as nurse; will do the neat plain sewing or chambermaid's work; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and highly recommended for her capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 226 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist to wash and iron; is a good cook, understands all kinds of pastries; no objection to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 398 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, OF LONG and good experience, a situation as professed cook; understands boning of game and fowls, made dishes, gravies, soups of various kinds, pickles, preserves; makes good bread; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 6th-av., in the store between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING PROtestant girl, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work, and wages are not so much an object as a good and steady home; would go to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or mind children; would go out sewing by the week; good City reference if required. Inquire at No. 81 Broome st., corner of Columbia.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 203 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, UPRIGHT PROTESTant young woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands everything connected with cooking; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Best City references given. Call for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French woman as nurse, that is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes. Apply No. 193 West 23d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; UNderstands her business well; also a good washer and ironer; good reference will be given. Call at No. 170 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, and would prefer a good home to large compensation. Address Mrs. J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY KIND of other servants, can always be had at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. German and French cooks, chambermaids, nurses, lady's maids and governesses are on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had three years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper, entry clerk or copyist; can furnish unexceptional references in the City. Address H. B., care of Hoyt & Shaw, No. 152 West-st., New-York. Salary no object compared to a permanent situation.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FARMER A SITuation as overseer, or would be willing to take a good farm on shares. Address, for three days, FARMER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man. a Protestant; he is a good driver and groom; City reference can be given. Address DAVID, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED.

A smart active boy (17 to 20 years old) is wanted to do the bank and post-office business, collect bills, &c., in a jobbing house. Address Box 1055 Post-office, in his own hand-writing.

WANTED—A SCOTCH, WELSH OR GERMAN Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a family of three persons, in Brooklyn. To one who understands her business thoroughly, is willing to oblige, and can come well recommended, a permanent home and liberal wages will be given. Apply at the desk of the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, No. 91 Wall-st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKlyn, a well-recommended girl, competent to cook, wash and iron; also, a girl (German preferred) to assist in chamberwork, to take charge of a baby and to do plain sewing; wages $8 and $6. Apply for address at No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK—A GOOD PENMAN, quick and correct in figures, and an experience in a staple dry goods house indispensable. None need apply who has not these qualifications. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL, ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of children, and has some knowledge of sewing; must not be afraid of work; references required. Apply at Mr. ROBINSON'S, No. 2 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, who writes a fair hand, can find a good situation in a publishing office by addressing J. L. F., Box No. 104 *Times* Office; must give good reference as to honesty and industry.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS. JOHN W. CORLIES, J. SANFORD OTIS, PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN.

That the general nature of the business to be conducted is dealing in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1863.

Dated New-York, Dec. 31, A. D. 1858.

JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner has contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated New-York, December 30, 1858

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

the undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated New-York, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. is dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

HENRY G. BOWEN.
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES.
ANTHONY GILKISON.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general dealing in Fancy and staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the store of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

HENRY G. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
STEPHEN LASELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEBBINS HOYT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the undersigned will attend to the settlement of the business, and sign in liquidation.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
JOHN J. WEAVER.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the subscribers, under the style of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., at No. 152 Chambers-st.

RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY interest in the Tea-packing business to Messrs. MARTIN & RITCHIE. SAMUEL BARBER.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MARTIN & RITCHIE, and will continue the business of Tea-packing heretofore conducted by Samuel Barber, at No. 79 Water-st.

WILLIAM A. MARTIN,
E. C. RITCHIE.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND REMOVAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated with them Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO.), have removed to No. 117 Broadway, second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style and firm of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.

HENRY SWIFT,
DAVID H. PAIGE,
JAMES M. SWIFT.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by agreement, and by his death on the 21th of March last. The business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned surviving partners at No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.

WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.

ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.

MR. A. W. KETCHAM HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.

WM. W. WRIGHT & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SAMUEL A. BUSICK becomes a partner in our house from this date.

SHELDON, HOYT & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIOS & GREENLEAF, NO. 60 Exchange-place—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our house.

MEIOS & GREENLEAF.

FINANCIAL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.

Office No 13 Wall-st., New-York,
CAPITAL $200,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob N. Keeler, J. A. H. Hasbrouck, Hon. S. B. Cushing,
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Wm. Slackhurst, P. E. Birckhead, Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis, C. B. Englis, John Prentice,
Jos. E. Stidford.

JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WALLIS, Vice-President.
A. B. Foot, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order,

ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

Transfer books closed from date till after the election.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Kentucky.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Room No. 8, Trinity Building, (No. 111 Broadway,) New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M. Stockholders are especially requested to bring with them, or send, their certificates or stock scrip. Bondholders and creditors of the Company are invited to attend.

G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be submitted, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be open at 7½ o'clock, and continue open half an hour. By order of the Board.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERLYN L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, INTEREST.—The Interest on the Bonds of Marion County, Ohio, indorsed by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due on or before April 1, 1859, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank, upon presentation of the proper Interest coupons. JAMES H. GODMAN,
Agent for the County.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank. E. W. DURHAM, Treasurer.

JASPER CORNING & SON, NO. 68 WALL-st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$339,573 59
Overdrafts		67
Due from Banks		28,529 04
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$10,250 00	
Specie		91,375 89
Cash Items, viz: Exchanges		26,643 64
Stocks		141,610 34
Bonds and Mortgages		7,780 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		419 00
Loss and Expense Account		16,704 76
Total		$650,039 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$116,000 00
Circulation registered	$79,706 00	
Less notes on hand	12,188 00	67,517 00
Profits		35,580 12
Due to Banks		17 58
Due depositors on demand		210,452 07
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Dividends and Certified Checks		483 56
Total		$630,039 93

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—MELANCTHON M. FREEMAN, President, and JAMES H. FONDA, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

M. M. FREEMAN, President.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of January, 1859.

A. D. W. BALDWIN,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent., will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of Installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. H. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Staushury,
	Robert K. Woode.	

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
} Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres't.

C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to the office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FEROUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,500 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WARTS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by its rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Old Slip, corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

P. W. ENGS, CHAS MILES. } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 31 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 452 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HALSEY, Secretary.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by

C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BEHRENDT, Sec.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, Interest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., January 5, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK—Corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.—The Trustees of this Bank have directed a dividend of 6 per cent. to be paid to its depositors on all sums of $1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over, payable on and after the 17th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1859.

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent, payable on and after Monday next, 10th instant, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to this date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9 Broad-st.,

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-STREET.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 69 WALL-STREET—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant-Secretary.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau-st., Jan. 6, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JOHN S. HURT, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on demand. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM E. WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on his way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 13, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1856. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anguished mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

HOW CAN A NOTE BE ADDRESSED TO YOU?—Write to me down town. See the Directory.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILINGS REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS,
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
EZEKIA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE,
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper
HURRICANE,
SHERMAN, Commander,
will receive freight Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4. Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers are prepared to issue passage certificates to those who wish to send for their friends to have them brought out in any of the ships of this unequaled line of packets at the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Sight drafts for any amount, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $33 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Augusta, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

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ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Interesting Statement of the Case of the Late Mr Whitney—Paper on Croup.

The Academy met in the small Chapel of the University, the President, Dr. J. P. Batchelder, in the Chair. The meeting was a business one, the object being the election of officers. After the minutes were read, the Academy proceeded to the election. Ballots were distributed and deposited, and, while the Inspectors were determining who were to be the officers for the next year, the usual business of the Academy proceeded. Reports of Sections were called for, but none responded save the Section on Obstetrics, whose Secretary read some highly laudatory resolutions passed by the Section upon its presiding officer, which the Academy, in its corporate capacity, would or could not pass, and so they were tabled.

The President then stated that it had been announced at a previous meeting that Dr. Horace Green would read a paper before the Academy,—which they were then prepared to hear.

Dr. Green then read a paper upon the subject of Croup. He said the remarks he should make were founded upon some interesting scientific intelligence he had received from Professor Trousseau, of Paris, in relation to some important and late improvements (as considered by the French physicians) in the treatment of that disease, as well as of other diseases of the air-passages. Dr. Green then read several passages from a communication received from Professor Trousseau, describing a plan of treatment of Croup and Diphtheritis, called in Paris, "the method of Loiseau." This "method" was brought before the Academy of Paris in 1857 by M. Loiseau, in a paper entitled "A simple and easy method of entering the air-passages in order to cauterize them or to extract false membranes, to dilate the glottis, to introduce substances used in the treatment of croup, either in the form of liquid or powder, and finally to take the place of tracheotomy." It consists in passing a tube (metallic or gum elastic) into the windpipe, through which caustic solutions, nitrate of silver, for example, or any other medicated solution may be carried. "This operation of catheterism of the larynx," says Professor Trousseau, "is considered as a very good means for taking the place of tracheotomy, and, at all events, should be tried before practising that operation." This paper of M. Loiseau was referred by the Paris Academy to a Committee, composed of MM. Trousseau and Blache, to report upon it. The report was highly favorable and elicited commendatory remarks from MM. Piorry, Velpeau and others, upon the practicability and value of this "method" of treatment. The editorial remarks found in the various medical journals of Paris of that date all speak of this method of M. Loiseau in unmeasured terms of praise. Several extracts from these editorial comments were read by Dr. Green, in one of which Catheterism of the Larynx, is termed a "therapeutical conquest of great importance." The notes of several cases of *croup*, treated in this way by Prof. Trousseau, MM. Loiseau and Gros were read, in which, although the prognosis was unfavorable, recovery under this treatment followed. Very little or no other treatment was used. The medicinal agents employed after application into the larynx through the tube, were nitrate of silver, a *saturated solution of the sulphate of copper*, tannin, etc. After giving this *resumé* of the opinions of foreign societies in connection with the topical treatment of cronp, Dr. Green asked the attention of the Academy to a rehearsal of what had been done in this country and in this Academy upon the same subject.

He reminded the members that in 1848 he had published a *Treatise on the Pathology of Croup*, in which the topical medication of the larynxes of young children was advocated, for the reason, that the essential characteristics of true croup consist in an inflammation of the excreting surfaces of the fauces, larynx and trachea, which is always productive of a memorandeous or an albuminous exudation.

2. That the membraneous concretion, which is found coating the inflamed mucous surface of the parts in croup, is an exudation, not from the membrane itself, but is secreted principally from the muciparous glands, which so abundantly stud the larynx and trachea.

3. That the exudative inflammation commences, invariably, in the superior portion of the respiratory passages, and extends downward, never in the opposite direction. In this treatise, the topical application proposed was made by means of a probing armed with a sponge, and saturated with a solution of nitrate of silver, or any other medicinal agent required. Several cases were then cited of membraneous croup treated by him in this manner, with the aid of scarcely any other medication, a few only among those which had occurred since the publication of his work. Cases were also cited which had been reported to him by various practitioners throughout the country. In one of them the false membrane was removed in a tubular form, over two inches long, attached to the sponge. Dr. Green then reviewed the subject of tracheotomy, which has been highly advocated by Professor Trousseau, and described the various steps, as adopted by this distinguished teacher. In 1849 Professor T. operated successfully upon a case of croup at the Children's Hospital in Paris, since which time his colleagues have adopted the operation, and at that Hospital there have been treated, from 1849 to November, 1858, 562 cases of croup; of this number 466 were operated upon for tracheotomy, and with success in 126 cases—that is to say, 27 per cent., "notwithstanding," says Professor T., "the deplorable condition of the Hospital." Although M. Trousseau still clings to tracheotomy, he yet advises the catheterism and cauterizations of the larynx, reserving operation of tracheotomy in case these should fail. In view of this result of topical treatment in Europe and in this country, Doctor Green closed his paper by asking if we were not warranted in adopting, to a great extent, the conclusions of our own eminent and experienced countryman, Dr. John Ware, of Boston, as announced in his last essay on the treatment of croup. "It is a disease," says Dr. Ware, "which I would treat without depletion—except, perhaps, by a few leeches—without vomiting, without purging, without blisters, without antimonials, ipecac and all those nauseous remedies which have been usually resorted to. I would trust to opiates, perhaps calomel, emollients, and the *local application of the nitrate of silver.*"

THE CASE OF MR. S. S. WHITNEY.

After the reading of this paper, Dr. Watson asked Dr. Green if he could not give some statement relative to the case of the late Stephen S. Whitney, which had been the subject of much remark through the City.

Dr. Green replied that he would, if it was the pleasure of the Academy, relate the particulars of this case as long as it was under his care; that he had written out the case from his note-book, wherein the examinations of each case are recorded at the time of examination, and that this written record had been made previous to the death of Mr. Whitney, at the time when the first rumors relative to the case had reached his ears.

The Academy assenting, Dr. Green then read the following

STATEMENT:

On the 25th of October, 1858, Mr. S. S. Whitney called on me, and requested to place himself under my care, for medical treatment. His health, as he stated, had been bad during several years, and for a twelvemonth past he had more or less cough, which cough had increased considerably of late. It was quite severe by spells, he said, and was attended with slight hemorrhage, which, *he believed*, came from his throat. His face was pale and thin, and his general appearance was indicative of a phthisical condition of the system. I examined his chest by auscultation, in the presence of Dr. Richards, who, as is usual in the cases I examine, made a note at the time of the physical signs observed. I take from this record: Chest thin; a little depression is observed on the left thoracic wall, with less expansion on this side; percussion gives a flat sound over all the upper portion of the left lung; slightly dull on the right side. On applying the ear to the chest, a distinct *humid râle* or "*click*" was heard below the left clavicle, in both inspiration and expiration—which, when accompanying the above signs, is positively indicative, in my experience, of the presence of tubercular softening. His throat appeared granulated and inflamed; the left tonsil was slightly enlarged and ulcerated; the epiglottis was thickened, and its border whitened with a line of erosions.

Treatment—The enlarged and ulcerated portion of the left tonsil was removed, the pharynx, the sub-tonsillary fossæ and the border of the eroded epiglottis were cauterized. A drachm of the following alterative mixture was advised night and morning:

R. Iodid. Potassæ	2 drachms.
Proto Iodid. Hydrarg	2 grains.
Tinct. Rhei	1 ounce.
Syr. Sarsæ. Co	3 ounces.

This alterative was continued by Mr. W. during the three following weeks.

Oct. 26.—Applications of a solution of nitrate of silver were again made to the fossæ, epiglottis, and into the glottis.

Oct. 27.—The same treatment was continued. After this, I saw nothing more of Mr. Whitney until the 8th of November, when he returned and requested to have the treatment continued. At this visit, and again on the 16th, cauterizations of the glottis and larynx were employed. I now spoke to him of the necessity of giving more attention to his case if he expected to be benefited by the treatment. He named some cause for his long absence, and promised to be regular in his calls thereafter. The soreness of his throat had disappeared and his cough was less for a time, but latterly it had increased again. He expressed much anxiety about his lungs, and at this visit it was proposed to employ the tube and injections into the left bronchi, as soon as the parts were prepared for this operation. For this purpose the topical applications were continued to the opening of the glottis, and into the larynx. It was, I believe, at a subsequent visit on the 20th, that I made another careful examination of his lungs. Unequivocal signs of a cavity in the superior portion of the left lung were now observed; for in addition to *humid rales* in this location, the respiratory sound was distinctly cavernous.

A prescription for the following remedy was given to the patient:

R. Manganesii Phos	2 drachms.
Tr. Cinchonæ	3 ounces.
Syr. Sarsæ	4 ounces.
Mucil Acacie	1 ounce.
Ol. Gaultheriæ	20 drops.

With directions that a drachm should be taken twice daily.

Dec. 4.—Another interruption of two weeks occurred, when Mr. W. returned, and the sponge probang was again passed into the larynx.

Dec. 6.—It had been my intention for several weeks to employ tubage of the larynx in this case, as soon as the normal sensibility at the opening of the glottis was sufficiently overcome to allow the introduction of the instrument. But the patient's visits had occurred at such long intervals that I found the parts were not properly prepared. But as Mr. W. had several times expressed a desire to have it used, I resolved, on the 6th to make the attempt. The tube was therefore introduced, and a drachm of the nitrate of silver solution, of the strength of fifteen grains to the ounce, was injected into the left bronchi. No irritation whatever followed this operation. The patient's next call was on the 9th of December. At this visit he expressed much satisfaction with the effects of the injection, stating that his cough and expectoration were both diminished, and he desired that the injection should be again employed, but for reasons hereafter named, only the glottis and larynx were cauterized as in previous operations; and the patient engaged to call in two days and have the tubage repeated, but he failed to meet this engagement, and did not return until the 14th—five days afterwards. This was the last visit Mr. W. made at my office; and as most unjust and utterly unfounded reports have been made and widely circulated with regard to the character of this operation and its effects, I shall describe briefly, but minutely and exactly, the steps of the operation. After much experience in catheterism of the larynx, it has been fully ascertained that this operation can be performed with greater certainty if employed soon, or within one or two days after the opening of the glottis has been cauterized. Hence these applications are usually made once or twice between each operation of tubage.

When Mr. W. came to my office on the 14th, Dr. E. M. Fox, a member of this Academy, was present. He had expressed a desire to see the operation of tubage employed on some of my patients, and when Mr. W. came and took his seat, I remarked to Dr. Fox that it had been my intention to employ the tube for him on that day; but as he had not had an application to the glottic opening for five or six days, I was fearful for that reason of not succeeding, and as I had other patients on whom the tube operation was practiced, I should not use it in Mr W.'s case, but employ the sponge-probang. *This instrument was employed, but the tube was not used that day on Mr. Whitney.* It was never used but once in his case, and that was on the 6th of December, eight days before this last operation. The same probang, the identical instrument, which on some ten different occasions previously had been passed into the glottis and larynx of the patient, was employed, and in precisely the same way, except when the sponge reached the glottis opening, the patient partially closed the throat, (a thing occurring every day with nervous or sensitive patients, and as every operator knows, without the occurrence of any harm to the patient) by which the progress of the instrument was suddenly arrested, so that it did not enter the wind-pipe at all. It was at once removed, no more force having been used than that which is constantly employed every day in operations on the air passages. The operation was not renewed, and the patient, after talking a while with Dr. Fox and myself, and remarking that "the operation hurt him more," or that "he felt it more than usual," (which arose, as I said to him, from the sudden arrestment of the instrument), he left with the arrangement that he should return the next day and have the tube employed. These are the precise steps, and the particulars of the last operation. Dr. Fox stood directly by the side of Mr. W—— and saw every part of the operation, and can testify, I doubt not, to the entire correctness of this statement. On the 27th of December, as soon as rumor brought to me the report said to have come from the patient, and his physician, or friends, that "the tube was used and had been thrust through the wind-pipe," I addressed a note to Dr. Fox, the purport of which will be sufficiently apparent from his reply, which was as follows:

LETTER OF DR. FOX.

No. 106 West Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.

Dr. Horace Green—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your note of this date, I was present when you operated on Mr. Whitney in your office on the 14th inst. You directed my attention to Mr. Whitney's case.

You passed a sponge probang, saturated with solution of nitrate of silver, into the glottis. The operation was followed by very trifling irritation, not more than I have experienced from having my uvula touched with nitrate of silver.

We had, at the time, a conversation about probangs. You exhibited to me some brought you by your patients, remarking that the sponge was too large and the curve too great. You showed me that the sponge used on Mr. Whitney was capable of containing half a drachm of the solution.

Your office had told me that if I required probangs, he could supply me with the same sort you generally use. I mention these trifling particulars that you may see how vividly in operation is impressed on my mind.

You mentioned Mr. Whitney by name, and the date is fixed on my mind beyond shadow of doubt.

I am, dear Sir, yours obediently,
MICHAEL EYRE FOX, Surgeon.

P. S.—I desire further to state that nothing but the probang was used.

You did not use a tube. In fact I never saw a tube used by you or others. M. E. FOX.

It is reported that the patient returned to his house, complaining of his throat. That night he was taken worse, and died in one week from the day in which he last visited me at my office. Of the *cause* of his death, it remains for the profession of my country to say, after they shall have learned from his attending physicians the symptoms present during his life, and the appearances found at the *post-mortem* as observed by these gentlemen, for at this examination *neither myself nor any of my friends were present.*

In connection with cases of this nature, Mr. President, are involved questions of great interest to practical medicine. Of the employment of topical medication, or the direct application of nitrate of silver, and other medicinal agents, to the mucous membranes of the air-passages, a practice which at the present day is being everywhere more or less employed; if, I say, it be fraught with danger to the patient; or, if there exist any peculiar conditions of the human system, general or local, in which topical applications, such as I have described as having been employed in Mr. W.'s case, are likely to be followed with dangerous or fatal symptoms, then, if possible, let these facts be ascertained. For myself I shrink from no inquiry in which the interests of practical medicine may be advanced. Having performed the same operation as that which was practiced upon Mr. Whitney on the 14th of last December, over 100,000 times since 1845, (as can be shown by my books,) without the occurrence of a single untoward accident, I am quite desirous to know whether the fatal results which have been attributed to it as the cause, have in reality followed this particular operation.

Struggling against some disadvantages, of which the Fellows of this Academy are not wholly ignorant, I have labored more than twenty years to add something to our curative means, in the more successful treatment of a disease which, doubly decimating in its fatality, is still the opprobrium of our profession; and to this same work, whatever obstacles may arise, I am determined to give the remaining years of my professional life.

After hearing this statement, some member of the Academy then inquired of Dr. Green if he had the account of the *post mortem* examination.

Dr. Green replied that he had. It had been furnished him by Dr. Valentine Mott at his request, and he was prepared to read it if the Academy desired.

Dr. Peaslee thought that to have a full understanding of the case, the immediate history—after Dr. Green ceased to attend Mr. W.—should be given.

Dr. Green replied that after the last visit at his office, the history of which he had already given, he had not even seen Mr. W. and therefore he could not furnish the history; that Dr. Mott and Dr. Beales were in attendance and could probably give the Academy the desired information.

Dr. Mott said that he had proposed, as had Dr. Beales, that Dr. Green should be called in during the progress of this case, which was not assented to by the family. He was prepared to give the Academy a history of the case from the time he first saw it, but that Dr. Beales was preparing a full account, at Dr. Green's request, which he would present to the Academy, together with the account of the *post-mortem*. He was, nevertheless, prepared to tell all he knew about it at that time, should the Academy desire it. He wished the truth, though the Heavens should fall.

Dr. Watson thought the history of the case should precede the account of the *post-mortem*, and inquired of Dr. Mott if this history would probably be ready by the next meeting of the Academy.

Dr. Mott said it would.

Dr. Watson then moved that Dr. Mott be requested to give the history of this interesting case at the next meeting of the Academy.

It was a late hour when the Inspectors of Election finished counting the ballots. They announced the following officers elected:

Dr. John Watson, President.
No choice for Vice-President.
Dr. T. G. Thomas, Secretary.
Dr. J. W. Green, Corresponding Secretary.
Dr. J. O. Pond, Treasurer.

There was no complete election for the other officers, and by vote the further balloting was postponed to Wednesday, Jan. 19, the next meeting of the Academy.

Chamber of Commerce.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED LOCATION OF QUARANTINE.

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber was held last evening at Clinton Hall—P. Perit, Esq., in the Chair. The attendance was larger than usual.

After the election of new members, and the transaction of some other unimportant business,

Mr. R. B. Minturn presented the following report from the Committee on the proposed location of Quarantine on the West Bank:

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the communication of his Honor the Mayor, in relation to the proposed location of a Quarantine station on the West Bank, beg leave respectfully to report:

That the Committee have held several meetings on the subject, and considered it with that care and attention which were demanded both by the importance of the proposition itself and the due respect due to the source from which it was communicated to them.

The Committee were unanimously of opinion that their attention should be directed—firstly to the consideration of the probable effect of the proposed structures upon the Ship Channel, and secondly to the possibility of these structures being made permanent and adapted to the purposes of a Quarantine for the port.

In coming to a judgment upon these points, the Committee have been greatly indebted to Prof. Bache, of the United States Coast Survey, who has had the kindness to attend two meetings of the Committee, and since his return to Washington has, with much care and labor, prepared a paper which is submitted herewith, stating the result of his examination of the points upon which information was most needed. He has also furnished the Committee with the reports of Mr. Maxwell, Assistant of the United States Coast Survey, by whom the physical survey of the Bay of New-York has been recently made under the Commissioners appointed by the State for the protection of the harbor.

The project submitted by his Honor the Mayor consists of [illegible] which is fully considered in the [illegible] it may produce the most serious obstruction upon the Swash Channel, the most important outlet of this port after the main Ship Channel.

It is also very doubtful whether any structure could be erected, so as to last permanently, on a foundation having for its support so unstable a material as that of which the West Bank is composed, it being merely the accumulated drifts deposited by tidal currents. Moreover, the tendency of these currents themselves would, it may be apprehended, in time injure or destroy any structures, however carefully erected, by undermining their foundations.

It would also appear from the testimony of the officer of the Harbor Survey, that the space within the breakwater might be expected to become filled with sand and other deposits of the currents, in the same way in which the bank itself has been formed. If these deposits should be partially composed of clay or other material, to give them consistency, they might possibly be removed by dredging, but if they were chiefly of mud, dredging would be inadequate for the purpose.

Another most important consideration is that the ship-channel at the point proposed is entirely unsuitable for an anchoring ground. It is very much exposed during the prevalence of winds between northeast and southeast, and there would be many days, even in Summer, when lighters could not safely lie beside vessels there. Moreover, the ship-channel is here so narrow that the presence of a Quarantine fleet would seriously obstruct the ordinary navigation, and interfere with the course of vessels going to or coming from sea; and there would be reason to apprehend the most serious accidents, particularly in rough and stormy weather.

It appears, moreover, from the statements of the officers of the Harbor Survey, that there has not been any examination of the character of the deposit which forms the West Bank; and, without information on that point, the Committee deem it utterly impossible that any reliable estimate can be formed of the cost of the proposed piers and breakwater; and instead of an expenditure of $574,000, as contemplated in the communication of the Mayor, it would not be surprising if twice, or even four times, that sum should be required.

It is also a subject for most serious consideration that if the proposed structures should give way they would form a most injurious obstruction to the navigation of the ship-channel, and one, too, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to remove. For the reasons above stated, the Committee regret that they cannot report favorably upon the project submitted to the Chamber by his Honor the Mayor.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

BENJ. B. SHERMAN, J. D. JONES,
EZRA NYE, ROBERT R. MINTURN,
A. NORRIS, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
R. W. WESTON.

Mr. Brower moved the acceptance and adoption of the report, and that a copy be sent to the Mayor. Adopted.

Mr. John J. Brower, of the Committee on Collisions at Sea, whose report was printed in May last, presented a memorial to be submitted to Congress, praying for the adoption of some international system of law for the adjustment of liabilities accruing from collisions at sea. The special case had in view was the seizure of the bark *Adriatic* by the French Government, and her confiscation by the French Courts, as a compensation to the owners of the French steamship *Lyonnais*. The memorial, and the draft of an international law on the subject, were adopted, and the Committee authorized to take the necessary steps for presenting them to Congress.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. Wood, Ennv & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of Gregory & Maury and S. Swan & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of Wood, Ennv & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]

CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Black Cloth Overcoats, $4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20.
Pilot Overcoats, $6, $7, $11, $15.
Beaver Overcoats, $10, $15, $20, $23.
Broadcloth Frock coats, $5, $6, $8, $10, 12, $15, $18, $20.
Cassimere Pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $6.
At Evans, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Medicated Paper, for the water-closet, is the only paper that was ever made of pure Manilla and skillfully medicated. It it a sure cure and preventive of piles. Try it. Dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street. Sold by all respectable druggists. Do not buy of them, or *of peddlers*, unless Gayetty's name is watermarked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]

Hungarian Wines.—Sample cases of these delicious wines $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two dessert. Freund & Grosemore, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—Those who can save themselves and do not, must be classed in the category of suicides. These medicines cure Erysipelas, Dropsies, Cancers, Agne and Asthma. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

We are closing out all our favorite styles of Winter Clothing for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent.

D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Fanfold, Lat & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Jan. 6.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	92½	
3,000	do.....	92	
2,000	Virginia 6s.....	96	
10,000	Missouri St. 6s...	87	
2,000	do.....	86⅞	
14,000	do.....s10	86⅞	
6,000	do.....	86⅞	
2,000	do.....s30	86⅞	
5,000	do.....	86⅞	
15,000	do.....s30	86¾	
10 000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b..	86⅝	
1,000	B lyn City W. L.	100	
5,000	Erie R.R. 2d M. Bs.	89	
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	61	
1,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '71	45	
5,000	Hnd. Riv. R. 3d M.	75½	
1,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. Bs.	73½	
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d mt.	45	
1,000	Chi. St. P. & F. D. 1st mt. bonds.....	45	
1,000	Chi. & R. I. bonds	97	
200	Guilford M. Co.....	1⅝	
20	Penn. Coal Co.....	82	
500	do.....	81½	
10	Bank of N. York	107	
20	Am. Ex. Bank.....	105⅜	
100	Canton Company..	19¾	
550	Pac. M. St. Co.....s60	91⅝	
200	do.....	92	
100	do.....b60	92½	
100	do.....b30	92	
50	do.....	91⅞	
50	New-Jersey Zinc...	7⅛	
1450	N. Y. Cen. R. R..	84⅛	
350	do.....s30	83⅞	
100	do.....s60	83⅜	
100	Erie Railroad.....	16¾	
100	do.....s30	16⅝	
6	Hudson River R.R.	33¾	
150	Harlem R.R. pref..	35⅞	
100	do.....b60	38	

100	Reading R.R.....s60	53½	
100	do.....s15	53⅝	
400	do.....s10	53¾	
200	do.....s15	53⅝	
500	do.....opg	53⅞	
360	Mich. Cen. R.R....	52	
50	do.....s30	51⅜	
200	do.....s30	51⅜	
250	do.....	51⅜	
5	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	20⅝	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. R..	47⅛	
200	Panama Railroad...117⅜		
100	do.....b60	117⅜	
200	do.....s10	117⅜	
150	Ill. Cen. R. R.....s60	67⅛	
100	do.....s30	67⅜	
100	do.....b60	68	
50	do.....s3	68	
50	do.....s10	68	
150	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	73	
300	Gal. & Chic. RR.s30	70⅝	
200	do.....s15	70¾	
150	do.....	71	
270	Chic. & R. I. R. R..	53½	
200	do.....s15	53⅝	
100	do.....s30	53⅝	
600	do.....s10	53⅝	
400	do.....s30	54⅛	
50	do.....b30	54⅜	
200	do.....s10	53⅝	
100	do.....s3	53⅝	
210	Mill. & Miss. R. R.	12½	
100	do.....b60	12⅝	
150	La Cr. & Mill. R. p.s&c	2⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	United St. 6s, '67..	112	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	86⅜	
5,000	do.....s60	86⅜	
15,000	do.....	86⅝	
50,000	do.....b60	86⅞	
5,000	do.....s30	86½	
1,000	Indiana St. 5s....	92	
5 000	Virginia 6s.....	96¾	
9,000	do.....	96⅜	
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	92	
4,000	do.....	92⅛	
2,000	M. C. R.R. 8 p.ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bds.	96	
150	Pacific M. St. Co...	92	
100	do.....b30	92	
50	do.....s60	91⅜	
100	Canton Company..	19⅝	
200	N. Y. Cent. R. R...	84⅜	
200	Hudson Riv. R. R..	34¾	
100	Hor. R. R. Pref.	b60 38	

100	Reading R. R....s60	54	
550	do.....opg	54⅛	
400	do.....s30	54⅛	
400	do.....npg	54⅜	
200	do.....s60	54⅜	
200	Mich. Cen. R.R....	52⅜	
300	do.....	52⅜	
50	Panama Railroad...117⅜		
20	Ill. Central R. R...	69⅜	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.R...	71⅛	
100	do.....s30	71	
15	do.....	71⅛	
400	Clev. & Tol. R.R.s60	32	
50	Chi. & R. I. R.R.b60	59	
310	do.....	53⅞	
200	do.....s30	53⅝	
20	La C. & Mil. R. R..	2⅞	
14	Stonington R. R....	69	
5	2d-av. R.R...ex div.	101⅛	

THURSDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The Commerce of the Port of New-York for the calendar year 1858, is now made up complete, by the Custom-House returns, rendered this afternoon, and we present the whole in one view according to our usual custom. The most notable feature in the Import return is the large decrease in the gross entries of the year, which amounts to $67,128,000. But conuected with this result is two facts, first; that nearly the whole of the decrease occurred before the 30th June, the close of the Federal Treasury year; and secondly, that the consumption of Foreign Goods, or the amount actually marketed, is within $14,400,000 of the year 1857. In 1858, the amount in Bond, awaiting a market, was *decreased* $11,864,000; in 1857, the amount was *increased* $30,864,000. In the Export list it will be remarked that while the aggregate falling off is $32,086,000 the decrease in the Export of Domestic Produce is only $7,854,000. The difference is made by the diminished movement of Bullion, and the re-export of Foreign articles; both of which fall off heavily.

The Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York for the month of December 1858, was:

In Dutiable Goods for consumption direct	$6,77[illegible]
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,52[illegible]
Free Goods	1,96[illegible]
Total entries	$13,[illegible]
Against December, 1857	8,[illegible]
Increase this season	$4,[illegible]

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, during the month, is $1,789,620. The Foreign Specie entries of the month were only $63,133.

The Exports of the month of December were

In Domestic Produce		$3,788,[illegible]
Foreign Goods re-exported		574,611
Specie		1,898,[illegible]
Total		$6,276,[illegible]
Against December, 1857:		
In Produce	$2,832,338	
Foreign Goods	1,730,080	
Specie	7,535,052	$12,097,[illegible]
Decrease this season		$5,822,[illegible]

The Trade returns for the entire calendar year are thus summed up:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
Jannery	$7,796,000		$18,120,000
February	8,969,000		24,501,000
March	11,453,000		20,074,000
April	10,644,000		20,279,000
May	11,130,000		17,634,000
June	10,014,000		14,769,000
July	18,469,000		35,295,000
August	19,556,000		19,979,000
September	15,335,000		16,042,000
October	13,454,000		11,931,000
November	10,501,000		10,390,000
December	13,281,000		8,516,000
Total	$150,602,000		$217,730,000
Foreign Specie	2,264,000		12,898,000

IMPORTED GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

1857.—Imported as above	$217,730,000
Less *increased* amount in Bond	30,864,000
Actually marketed	$186,866,000
1858.—Imported as above	$150,602,000
Add *decreased* amount in Bond	11,864,000
Actually marketed	$162,466,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4,208,000		4,544,000
February	3,710,000		5,399,000
March	4,503,000		7,904,000
April	5,513,000		5,162,000
May	4,263,000		6,047,000
June	6,383,000		5,395,000
July	4,772,000		4,274,000
August	4,660,000		4,289,000
September	3,522,000		4,219,000
October	5,233,000		6,492,000
November	3,482 000		5,246,000
December	3,700,000		2,832,000
Total	$53,949,000		$61,803,000
Foreign re-exported	5,688,000		11,561,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4,746,000		1,308,000
February	3,747,000		1,832,000
March	836,000		2,175,000
April	646,000		3,565,000
May	1,791,000		5,789,000
June	594,000		7,939,000
July	2,801,000		3,628,000
August	2,202,000		6,272,000
September	3,240,000		991,000
October	3,028,000		297,000
November	472,000		3,239,000
December	1,898.000		7,535,000
Total	$26,001,000		44,360,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

	1858	vs.	1857.
Domestic Produce	$53.949.000		$61,803,000
Foreign re-exported	5,688,000		11,561,000
Specie	26,001,000		44,360,000
Total all, 12 months	$85,638,000		$117,724.000
Decrease in all exports, 1858			32,086,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	$1,641,474		$4,537,378
February	2,063,784		5,117,250
March	2,213,452		3,752,184
April	1,736,510		3,301,607
May	1,748,227		1,907,289
June	1,685,663		677,811
July	3,387,305		6,987,019
August	3,545,118		3,946,830
September	2,672,935		2,249,982
October	2,054,834		867,534
November	1,706,529		1,121,792
December	2,020,895		1,172,393
Total	$26,476,726		$35,639,074

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858. From Jan. 1.		1857. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 13	$1,607,440	Jan. 13	$1,269,177
Jan. 27	1,555,772	Jan. 28	1,168,510
Feb. 13	1,348,507	Feb. 14	1,096,540
Feb. 27	1,640,429	Feb. 27	1,260,136
March 16	1,279,134	March 17	1,054,956
March 26	1,403,940	March 28	1,137,128
April 12	1,352,912	April 14	1,229,238
April 27	1,496,565	April 29	1,480,660
May 13	1,615,551	May 15	1,707,527
May 29	1,575,991	May 28	1,688,062
June 12	1,446,175	June 16	1,930,376
June 27	1,799,502	June 29	1,852,868
July 14	1,401,713	July 12	1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,458,013
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sept. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,679	Oct. 4	1,248,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,065	Nov. 4	1,461,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,066
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2,278.333
Dec. 13	1,643,202	Dec. 27	2,020,837
Dec. 30	1,494.379	Total	$34,234,838
Total	$33,766,820		

Increased receipts from California	$446,018
Decreased receipts from abroad	10,634,000
Total decrease in receipts	$11,080,018
Against decrease in exports	12,359,000

The Stock Exchange acquired increased firmness to-day. The dealings at the close were more decidedly *Bullish*, and the party opposing the market move with less decision, except, perhaps, against Missouri Sixes, which were offered freely at seller's option, and rather declined in this way. The Board contracts all carry 6 ₩ cent. interest, while Money can be had on this stock at 3 ₩ cent.; a 60 day option, made to suit the seller, is therefore less valuable to the speculative buyer, by ½ ₩ cent., than the cash stock, irrespective of the consideration of

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2279. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Debate on the Pacific Railroad Bill in the Senate.

Confirmation of Townsend Harris as Minister Resident in Japan—The Republicans and the Admission of Oregon—The case of the General Armstrong, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

It was from the White House that the President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Townsend Harris, of New-York, now Consul-General of Japan, to be Minister Resident near the Government of the Japanese Empire. This is a judicious and well-timed recognition of the services of the volunteer negotiator of the recent Treaty with Japan.

The Republicans held a caucus to-night, to consider matters relative to the bill for the admission of Oregon. It is understood as a general understanding that they will support it while the English bill of proceeds in reference to Kansas. TRUMAN, of Texas, is the only man who distinctly intimates not to sustain this policy. He even hints a disposition to vote for the admission of Kansas.

There is now good reason to believe that the Arizona bill will pass.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed to report favorably on the privateer-brig *General Armstrong* case. Captain REID, who fought the celebrated battle on that vessel, in the port of Fayal, is now here. S.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

This morning the House Committee on Territories decided to report bills for the organization of the Territorial Governments of Arizona and Dakota, and against Colona.

The Secretary of War, in response to the inquiry of the Senate, has inclosed a letter from the Engineer Bureau, stating that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of the City of New-York which can be appropriated for the use of the Revenue Department, and the extent of the public domain at Sandy Hook might perhaps admit of a portion of the south end of the Neck for such purposes.

The correspondence between the British Government and Mr. DALLAS, called for to-day by Mr. SEWARD's resolution, will, it is said, if furnished, exhibit startling facts in regard to the continued abuse of the American flag to cover the Slave-trade, and show that the *Wanderer* played a prominent part in that traffic on the Africas coast.

Senator DOUGLAS has accepted an invitation to a public dinner in Baltimore, at which every county in Maryland is to be represented. It will take place at as early date as may suit his convenience.

The Senate have reëlected Professor BACHE and Mr. Senator BADGER Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The nomination of CHARLES L. WELLER as Postmaster of San Francisco being before the Senate for confirmation for the second term, a pamphlet has been circulated among the Senators charging him with violations of law, etc., arising out of his controversy with the Penny-post company of that city.

Mr. GRAHAM, Delegate to urge the organization of the Territory of Colona, has arrived here.

Senator DAVIS is laboring from indisposition, and was obliged to retire from the Senate Chamber to-day in consequence of it.

The Patent Office has issued a patent to Mr. DAVID E. HUGHES, of New-York, assignor to the American Telegraph Company, for an improvement in Electro-Magnetic Telegraphing.

Prominent citizens of Washington and other persons occupying high public positions, from different sections of the country, have determined to offer the British Minister and Lady NAPIER, a grand complimentary ball in February.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DISUNION SPEECH OF SENATOR IVERSON—HON. BRYAN, OF TEXAS, ON THE SAME ROAD—THE FILLIBUSTERS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

It is with emotions of unfeigned sorrow that I announce the numbered days of the "glorious Union for which so many have fought, bled and died." The precise hour when the closing scene is to be upon us, I have not yet been able to ascertain; but after a brief season in which to recover from the sudden shock of an announcement that has been made every other day since Mr. CALHOUN and Nullification were born together, I'll ask Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, and mind you all the particulars. He has studied the subject with care, and is especially familiar with the causes and symptoms of the alarming asphyxia which has already begun to stiffen these elongated limbs by means of which Fourth of July orators make the genius of America stand "with one foot on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific Ocean!" Unquestionably he will be graciously specific in the details of this alarming event, when approached upon the subject in proper spirit.

The Georgia Senator, with tears standing in his eyes, announced the great fact to-day, with as much mournful gravity as was expended yesterday in burying the lamented QUITMAN. With a keen eye to retrenchment, and a heroic determination to defeat the possibility of any waste of federal treasure, he earnestly opposed the Pacific Railroad bill, because the days of the Union's dissolution is so near at hand. He admitted substantially, that the people of the United States had become tired of such national administration as the present, and are determined not to permit the elevation of any more "Mistakes" to the Executive chair. The people, he was positive, are resolved not to suffer the administration of the Government in the hands of some one who will be just to the rights and tolerant of the sentiments of the majority of the people—the great free North. The defeat of the "Democracy" in 1860 he estimates as a foregone conclusion; and the power and patronage of the Government is about to pass into the hands of WM. H. SEWARD, or some other man holding and representing the sentiments which he maintains.

And here comes in the lamentations. The consummation of that event is the death-knell of the Union; and so the "fair pillars of our Republic" are to be "crumble into dust," on or about the 4th of March, 1861,—probably somewhere about meridian. Take these suggestions to your heart, dear reader. Think of the horrible catastrophe that impends, and while its darkling shadow casts infinite gloom upon *your* souls imagine, if you can, the depth of malignity in him which permitted Mr. SEWARD to smile complacently upon the Georgia Senator, instead of tearing his unmentionables—and prostrating himself in the dust and ashes of penitent contrition. Strange, very strange was it, that nobody thought of this argument against the Railroad until Mr. IVERSON exhumed it to-day. It must be fatal to the bill,—and even Mr. FOSTER's iron amendment can't save it.

And then, too, in the House, Mr. BRYAN of Texas had to set the disunion ball in motion. He told us that Texas had revolted once before, and could do so once more! It's a way Texas has, alluding to Mr. B., which seems to think that this very bad habit will run away with her, like the fellow's steam leg that the song tells about. Texas needs protection for her frontier, and she certainly ought to have it. There should be no dispute upon that point. But if Congress don't give it to her, Mr. BRYAN says she *will go out of the Union*; and he declared further, that to-day's vote upon the pending proposition for her protection would decide her action. You see matters are becoming serious, and if Congress isn't dreadfully alarmed at the thought of such a fate, and don't hasten to award Texas all that her gallant Representative demands, the country will marvel greatly. There's nothing like these bold, dashing, willful threats to bring Congress to its knees. Just tet the South or any Southern State threaten dissolution, and, now that the South is becoming so strong, we shall "cotton" forth with.

I remember witnessing, when a boy, a chemical experiment conducted by Dr. TORREY, now our respected United States Assayer at New-York, but then the Chemical Lecturer at Princeton College. The Doctor produced several little tadpole-looking affairs, made of glass, charged with some disintegrating principle which remained dormant until ever so small a fragment of the article was broken from its lesser end, but at the instant of the smallest fracture, the whole arrangement crumbled into grains of sand, to the alarm of the uninitiated students into whose hands they had been placed, with instructions to be exceedingly cautious and not do more than break off the smallest chip. The idea prevails that this American Union is a good deal like that glass tadpole—that it can't be fractured anywhere without crumbling all to pieces, any more than would the good lecturer's experimental "sell." Let us beg of Mr. BRYAN, therefore, not to tear the star of Texas from our national flag just yet awhile, lest he involve us in national ruin.

It is pleasant to turn from such demonstrations as these—so suggestive of a funeral in a mad-house—to the exceedingly humane and sensible speech of the Hon. RICHARD DAVIS, of Mississippi, in favor of feeding the Indian tribes instead of fighting them,—for giving them bread rather than the contents of SHARP's rifles and mountain howitzers. It was a strange sight, too, to see the venerable Mr. GIDDINGS passing over to the left-hand side of Mr. DAVIS' seat, and then giving utterance to an eloquent tribute to the humanity and sound policy of that gentleman's speech. Mr. G. added that views so humanitarian came so seldom from that side of the House, that their utterance when they did come were doubly gratifying.

It is mentioned as very remarkable that no letters or papers have been received here from Mobile for some five or six days past, although the New-Orleans mail has come to hand with its accustomed "regular irregularity." The filibuster sympathizers here have been anxiously awaiting Mobile advices for particulars in relation to General WALKER's movements. So, too, the Administration telegraphed to the Collectors at Mobile and New-Orleans two days ago for specific information in regard to the alleged return of the wrecked passengers of the *Susan*,—but up to this time, I am informed, have received no response. Nor do the filibusters here get any telegraphic intelligence upon that subject.

The proposition for the appointment and education of Consular pupils has been revived, and is now understood to be subject of consideration before the Committee on Foreign Relations. The object of this measure is to bring up a set of competent young men as assistants, clerks, &c., in the various Legations and foreign Consulates, training them to the business of diplomacy, and thus fitting them, by experience, to discharge satisfactorily the detail duties of that branch of the public service. The project certainly is a good one, but in order to make it effectual in securing the service of those public pupils, some plan would necessarily be adopted to insure their appointment to future vacancies, in the place of the broken-down partisan hacks who are so frequently put into public position because unfit for anything else. No law on the subject could be made, because that would be an interference with the appointing power of the Executive,—but the Senate might apply the necessary check by refusing to confirm the nomination of an outsider to a place which would properly fall to one of these educated protégés of the Government. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

This being private calendar day, much routine business was transacted, among which was a communication from the Secretary of War, covering the report from the Engineer's Bursau, relative to the ground for Federal purposes in New-York.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions from the State of New-York in favor of the Homestead and Old Soldiers' bill; also a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for all the recent correspondence between the British Government and American Minister at London, touching the abuses of the American flag in connection with the African Slave-trade, especially in the case of the *Wanderer*.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling for full details of the contracts with Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the California Overland Mail contractor.

The bill giving new registers to the Canadian built steamships *America* and *Canada*, (not CUNARD's,) was passed.

Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution, which was passed, calling for information respecting the ships, officers and pay of the Navy.

Mr. HAMMOND presented the credentials of Mr. CHESNUT as Senator from South Carolina till 1865.

The Senate then agreed to take up the French Spoliation bill by Yeas, 30; Nays, 23.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, had the floor, the Senate refusing to postpone the subject by 31 against 30. Mr. DAVIS being sick, however, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. SHIELDS spoke in favor of a Northern route to Puget's sound, setting forth its advantages over all others.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved in substance, that a board of three Engineers be appointed to survey each route, the Northern, Central, and Southern, and report the capabilities, and an estimate of the expense of each to the President, before the next meeting of Congress.

A new feature in the amendment is, that alternate sections of land along the route shall be open under the Homestead law to actual settlers.

Mr. TRUMBULL, speaking nominally on the Pacific Railroad question, replied to Mr. IVERSON's speech of yesterday. He took notice of his (IVERSON's) allusion to the Illinois Election, and denied the claim of modern Democrats to that honored title. He (TRUMBULL) considered them mere survivors of prostrate Whiggery. He went into a history of the rise and progress of the Republican Party and agreed with Mr. IVERSON that they would go on progressing until they attain power and administer it in accordance with the true principles of the Constitution.

The Senate, without taking any action, then adjourned, on motion of Mr. SLIDELL, over until Monday, to-morrow being the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, introduced a bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, announced, in response to numerous inquiries, that the Oregon bill is in his desk, and that he is ready to report it the first time the Committee on Territories shall be called. He will then request immediate action on the bill, and he trusted it would be reached by Tuesday next.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, wished to know whether Mr. STEPHENS would press the passage of the bill without discussion.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he was willing the debate should continue as long as the House desires.

Various bills of a private character were reported, among them one, by Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the relief of the owners, officers and crew of the brig *General Armstrong*.

Mr. PHELPS of Missouri, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report under what law, and by what authority, the "Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office" is assembled, the manner in which the delegates are apportioned, and from what fund they are paid.

Messrs. HUGHES, of Indiana, and STEPHENS, of Georgia, severally gave their understanding of the subject, supposing that the delegates assembled under the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, $75,000 having been appropriated for the collection of Agricultural statistics.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said if it was right and proper that such Committees should be continued, Congress ought to take the responsibility of providing how they shall be called, the number of delegates, and the amount of compensation.

The resolution was passed.

The House then went into committee on the private calendar—Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, in the Chair—and passed eleven bills.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, giving his reasons why, on the last day of the former session, he did not sign the joint resolution for lessening the time for carrying the mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to California. He says the Postmaster-General already had discretionary power in the premises; the contractors had proposed to shorten the time; and, on a subsequent examination it was found that a proposition was pending to carry the said mails for $47,000 less than was authorized by that resolution. Adjourned.

The Schooner Susan.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Jan. 7.

Mobile papers of Wednesday are received. The *Mercury* contains Captain MAURY's long account of the shipwreck of the schooner *Susan*. All the passengers returned.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 7.

A fire broke out here this morning in S. MAYBRO's hat store, in Broadway, extending to, and doing considerable damage to, two or three adjoining buildings. Loss $25,000. Fully insured.

Later from St. Thomas.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 7.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 27.—The following vessels are here in distress: Ship *Messenger*, has had mainmast put in; ship *Parthenon*, waiting orders; ship *Atlanta*, waiting orders; ship *Flora McDonald*, discharging; bark *Oasis*, discharging; bark *Quincey*, taking in cargo; schooner *C. W. Connor*, discharging; brig *Minnie*, condemned; brig *Wander*, condemned; schooner *Woodridge*, condemned; English brig *Arab*, repaired; English schooner *Lord Raglan*, repairing; brig *Forward*, has had new sails; American brig *Crimea*, getting sails.

JAMES W. TREDWAY, United States Consul, died this morning of yellow fever.

Loss of the Brig Kate Anderson.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

The schooner *British Queen*, from Nassau, reports the loss of the brig *Kate Anderson*, of Bath, Me., on the 4th inst. The crew were saved, and had arrived at Nassau. She was bound from Charleston to New-Orleans.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INTERESTING WAY NEWS.

Cold Weather—Trouble with the Camanches—The Gila Gold Mines, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 7.

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 13th ult. arrived last night.

The news is unimportant.

Governor WELLER had offered a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of any parties in the late mobbing of Los Angeles and Columbia.

A man named WARD had caught A. R. MELONY, the State Comptroller, in bed with his wife. Subsequently WARD shot at his wife, and thinking he had killed her, shot himself, inflicting a dangerous wound. MELONY is 50 years old, married, and has a large family of growing up children. The Press demand his resignation.

Dr. O'DOWD had committed suicide in consequence of having, by administering an overdose of opium, produced the death of a young man named BRADLEY.

The French sloop-of-war *Eurydice*, from the Sandwich Islands Nov. 20, had arrived at San Francisco She brought no news of importance.

The weather at San Francisco had been colder than was ever before known. Business was quiet.

Arrived at San Francisco, bark *David Godfrey*, from New-York; ship *Black Hawk*, from Liverpool.

The passengers by the mail train report Mr. PARDEE sick at El Paso, but the President's Message was being expressed at the rate of two hundred miles per day.

About fifty persons were met returning from the Gila River mines, disconraged, in consequence of the scarcity of water there. Vessels with provisions for the miners and traders had left San Francisco for Fort Yuma.

Three companies of dragoons had gone from Los Angeles to establish a post in the Navajo country, three hundred miles above Fort Yuma on the Colorado.

The Camanches continued to rob the stations whenever opportunity occurred, and they end the employes of the Mail Company are virtually at war. The latter are building strong station-houses, which are provided with ten to twenty guns each.

The Stockton and Kansas City Mail party had been turned back by the Navajo Indians, with threats of massacre if they attempt to cross their country again.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 5.

The Southern Overland Mail of San Francisco, dated 10th December, and four days later than the previous mail and the steamer files, delivered at New-Orleans *via* Tehuantepec, and at New-York *via* Panama, reached this city at the customary hour last evening.

This time out is twenty-five days, and but for an accident to the coach between Springfield and Tipton, and a delay from a similar cause at a point further West on the route, the time of travel would have been shortened to less than twenty-four. Between the stations above, the roads are very heavy and deep in mud, but beyond Springfield and along the entire line to San Francisco they, as well as the stock of the company, are in excellent condition.

The weather was severely cold at El Paso, for a latitude so far south, and there had been several snow storms just previous to the passage of the coach through that place, but they served to obstruct travel very little. The heavy snow at Apache Pass and its vicinity, which we described a week or two back, had entirely disappeared, leaving no obstruction whatever along that portion of the route.

The passengers by this arrival, who came through to St. Louis, are Messrs. D. C. WOODS and M. D. C. MILLER of San Francisco, and CHARLES L. SHERMAN of El Paso. Mr. CLARK, a special agent of the Post-Office Department, who had been on a tour of inspection to Independence, Santa Fé and El Paso, was a passenger from the last named place to Fort Smith, from whence he was to proceed to Washington City by way of Memphis.

Mr. WOODS, from whom the introductory part of our statement is derived, furnishes us with some highly interesting information regarding the state of the gold mines of Arizona, and the warlike feeling of the Camanche Indians towards the whites. Our informent states that they have already declared war, and cites one or two incidents of recent occurrence that evince a hostile disposition on their part. The effect of the severe chastisement they sustained at the hands of Major VAN DORN and his command of United States troops and a detachment of friendly Indians under Chief ROSS, early in October last, seems to have been lost upon the Camanches, and will have to be repeated before they are reduced to thorough subjection.

A few days before the present mail passed, a number of these Indians attacked a watering party in the employment of the Overland Company at Mustang Pond, a location twenty-two miles east of the middle station on the Llano Estacado. Many arrows were shot at the party, fortunately without wounding them, and when they replied with their guns, the Indians took to flight. The water-men made captive of a mule belonging to the savages, and picked up several discharged arrows, which they took with them to the nearest station.

Another incident observed by the passengers, occurred near the place where the Indians had assaulted a *cavallada* of the company, a short time before, and run off with thirty-two mules. At the eastern ford of the Concha River, the stage passed at night between two camp-fires of the Comanches. Some hours before reaching the ford there had been a heavy rain-storm, quite sufficient to have extinguished the fires, but as the stage came up they were burning freshly, and logs of wood had evidently just been added to them, indicating that the Indians, on hearing the sound of wheels and voices approaching, had retired to conceal themselves in the bushes along either side of the road. The passengers having been informed of the unfriendly disposition of the Indians, were in momentary expectation of an attack while crossing the stream, but were allowed to pass without molestation, the former not rising from their ambuscade. The mail party being pretty numerous and well armed, preserved a determined bearing. It was this course, perhaps, that deterred the Indians from sending a volley of arrows at the coach and its attendants and inmates. Captain SKILLMAN, of El Paso; Mr. RAMSTEIN, living in the Piney, and Mr. BRADFORD DALY, of Apache Cañon, all of whom know the Camanches well, are of opinion that they will soon attack some one of the overland stages, and whenever they can arrange an ambuscade by which an assault can be made with sufficient security. The four companies of the second United States Cavalry that were ordered to Fort Belknap, Fort Washita, and other posts in that country, abandoned by the transfer of their garrisons to the Utah line of operations, were at Fort Smith when the mail came through, and were to leave for the West on the day following. The early presence of the troops, however, will check the Camanches and terrify them into a course of good behavior before they can do any serious mischief.

The Apaches were peaceable, and had gone into Winter quarters at Apache Cañon, where they were encamped to the number of three or four hundred. They say they don't intend to fight white men. Antelope and deer, upon which this tribe subsists, are very abundant in the region they frequent; but it lies to the south of the buffalo range. The chief, MANGUS COLORADO, with a hundred select rascals of his race, was still absent on his Sonora expedition. The tribe had not heard what progress had been made in robbing and murdering Mexicans.

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH, sent out on a Government mission to this part of Guayamas, in Sonora, had arrived at El Paso by the last out-bound mail. He had declined to satisfy those who were curious to learn the object of his mission. Ex-Sheriff JONES, of Kansas, was proceeding safely on his way, accompanied by his family. The destination of Mr. JONES is Paso Del Norte, where he will relieve CALEB SHERMAN, the present United States Collector of that place.

Col. TITUS, of Kansas and Nicaragua memory, had gone from Tucson to Patoni's Silver Mine.

From the Gila River Mines the news is of favorable character. Some of the miners, discouraged by lack of water for mining operations, had gone away, but they had been more than replaced by arrivals from the San Joaquin Valley. Four or five hundred men were at work, making an average of five to fifteen dollars per day. Owing to the difficulty of getting water (they have to carry the dirt in sacks a distance of a mile to a mile and a half,) they washed no dirt that yielded less than twenty-five cents per pan. In prospecting a range of country extending along both banks of the Gila for fifty or sixty miles, and three to five miles wide, had been examined. Gold was found to exist throughout this whole range. Quartz was abundant, but no quartz mines had been opened. Two or three agents of San Francisco Mining Companies were examining the country to ascertain if machinery for crushing quartz could be introduced with profit. Mr. WOODS exhibited to us a pair of sleeve buttons of elegant workmanship made by Mexican jewelers in El Paso from Gila gold. All their work is said to display a rare degree of skill. The miners were rapidly building up a town of shanties called Birchville, in honor of a Mr. BIRCH who first discovered the deposits along the Gila River.

The mail from San Antonio, Texas, had arrived at El Paso 24 hours ahead of contract time.

Mr. PARDEE, the Express Agent in charge of the President's Message and reports of the Cabinet Secretaries, was at San Pedro River, only eleven days out from St. Louis. The distance to be traversed before reaching San Francisco was a little over 600 miles, and the road good. It was thought he would complete the trip in seventeen days. Between El Paso (which was reached in nine days) and Mesilla, fifty-seven miles distant, he was occupied but five hours.

The weather had been unusually cold all through the country.

Message of the Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 7.

Governor MORRILL, in his Message delivered to the Legislature to-day, adverts to the financial condition of the State, and says it demands the most exact economy in the public service. The expenditures have been constantly augmenting, until the ordinary receipts are beyond the annual demands, and the annual expenditure now averages $164,000 over the annual average of ten years ago. This increase is attributable to the more wise and liberal policy for the promotion of education, agriculture, etc., but there is still great vigilance and watchfulness needed. The receipts of the year are estimated at $368,000, and the expenditures at $431,000. The Governor urges a large reduction in the legislative expenses, and recommends biennial sessions. He then speaks of the needs of the agricultural interest and the capacities of settling lands. He refers to the Aristook emigration, but, without any definite recommendation as to State aid, he leaves the matter to the Legislature. He recommends a State Normal School, and also a renewal of the authority to the land agent to grant permits to cut timber on the public lands. He refers to an official investigation of the alleged frauds in the recent election at the Madawaska settlements, and suggests additional legislation to preserve the purity of the ballot box. He closes upon the subject of Federal relations, and says that State rights should be vigilantly guarded. He regards the new policy of the Federal Government upon the Slavery question as injurious to the rights of the Free States, and calls upon the Legislature and people to maintain their resistance to the extension of Slavery.

Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 7.

Governor BANKS was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his Message to both branches of the Legislature. It is quite lengthy, exclusively confined to State matters, and gives an encouraging account of the material progress of the Commonwealth. The Bank returns show, that while the specie in banks has been increased to $11,112,000, against $3,611,097 last year, the loans have increased in the same period of time from $92,458 572 to $101,662,947, indicating that the ability and confidence derived from a larger amount of specie, has enabled the banks to increase the amount of loans, from which their profits are derived.

The expenditure of the past year for educational purposes was $1,474,488. The number of children between 5 and 15 years of age is 223,304, of whom 218,198 have been in attendance upon the schools during the year, showing an increase in attendance of 15,167 paplis on last year. The School Fund, from which our system of schools is supported, is about $1,500,000.

The Governor recommends the School Fund to be increased to three millions, from the sale of land on the Back Bay.

The Public Debt is $1,314,000, for the payment of which, as it becomes due, the most ample provision and security has been made.

The Message recommends retrenchment in county expenditures, especially in Suffolk County.

The Governor makes no allusion whatever to national politics.

Message of the Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Jan. 7.

Governor WILLARD delivered his message to the Legislature this afternoon. He recommends the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the State offices for the Judges of the Supreme Court, and for a depository of the public records of the State. He says that the revenues of the Wabash and Erie Canal have greatly diminished; that it is feared they will prove inadequate to keep the Canal in repair; that the bondholders are unwilling to sustain the work by any other means than those derived from the revenues, having already invested half the entire debt of the State in the work itself, besides $800,000 for its completion, and that they have informed the Board of Trustees of their determination to close the Canal and abandon the work, whenever the revenues become inadequate. He calls the attention of the Legistature to the necessity of increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Governor's salary. He says that the laws of the State in regard to the qualifications of voters and election officers are inadequate, and that a law should be passed inflicting severe penalties on election officers who decline to receive legal or admit illegal votes. He recommends also an appropriation to be made for the enlargement of the Insane Asylum.

Result of the Court Martial at West Point—Acquittal of Prof. Mahan.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

The late Court of Inquiry, called together at West Point, to investigate certain charges brought against Prof. MAHAN by Lieut. MORTON, has made its report and the result will be officially declared in due course of time.

The court grew out of the following circumstances. In 1857 Lieut. MORTON, who was then an instructor at West Point, at the request of the Board of West Point Visitors prepared the programme of a new system of instruction for some of the departments of the Institution. This was read to the Board and approved by them, and the author was requested to give them a copy to be appended to their Report. The author revised the paper, and made some changes in it which were approved by the President of the Board, and as amended the document was published. Professor MAHAN, who disapproved entirely the whole scope of the paper, in letters to officers of the army censured Lieut. MORTON very severely for having *altered* it after its approval by the Board. It was for this censure, thus expressed, that Lieut. MORTON called the Professor to account, and failing to obtain any satisfactory explanation from him personally, demanded the court-martial which has just been held,—the charge against Prof. M. being that of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The result has not yet been officially declared, but many officers who stand indebted to the Professor for his able and earnest services in the cause of military education during the past quarter of a century, will rejoice to learn that the report of the Court, when published, will *exonerate him from the charges* laid at his door, at the same time expressing the opinion that, in his private letters, he perhaps unduly censured the conduct of Lieut. MORTON.

In 1824 Professor MAHAN graduated from West Point at the head of his class, and was afterwards sent, by permission of the French Government, to the military school at Mentz, where his tutors were amongst the highest military names of modern date, and from which he returned with every honor in the power of those tutors to bestow. Since that time he has remained constantly at West Point, and his contributions to military knowledge have embraced some of the most valuable text-books now in use either in this country or Europe. Amongst them we may mention, *Military and Civil Engineering*, *Field Fortifications*, *Out Post Duty*, and many pamphlets of less note, but all intended to promote and make accessible the study of a soldier's duties.

Naval Efficiency—Gun Carriages.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a great deal has been said lately of the efficiency of the Navy, permit me, through your columns, to make a suggestion, which I hope may prove of value. It appears to me that the most efficient Navy is one that can carry the most powerful batteries at the smallest cost, or, in other words, which can work the greatest number of guns at the smallest expenditure of men and money.

Now, strange as it may appear, the ability of the vessel to perform the service depends mostly upon the efficiency of the gun-carriage. The most efficient gun-carriage is one that can be handled by the least number of men, (the carriages being mounted with the same gun.) The reduction of the number of men of course proportionately reduces the amount of stores, provisions, water, &c., to be carried on the same cruise. This, of course, supposes a smaller vessel of lighter draft, to be capable of performing the same service. If my premises be admitted, I think I can show most conclusively, especially in a steam navy, where the reduction of cost of maintenance is the great desideratum; that, by our Government procuring the best gun-carriage a great point would be gained towards securing a most efficient Navy at the least expenditure of money, at the same time that the great point of heavy batteries on a light draught would also be secured. S. H. P.

The big bell, the gift of Cardinal Wolsey, and the pride and boast of Sherborne, terminated its career on Dec. 12. As the ringers were ringing for service it cracked, so that it is no longer fit for use.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Proposition to Tax South Brooklyn $125,000 and Turn Away its Trade—The Clergymen about the Legislature—Adjourn to Monday Evening.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7.

The Assembly was in session for two hours and a half to-day—the mill running though there was no corn in the hopper. A bill presented by Mr. AKDAUS, of Kings, embodying the provisions petitioned for by five Atlantic-street owners, had its second reading by sections. The bill appoints the following gentlemen: CHAS DUNSHEE, GEO. A. JARVIS, and E. D. LITCHFIELD, all of Brooklyn, Commissioners, within six months to enter into a contract with the Long Island Railroad Company, for closing the Atlantic-street tunnel, and restoring the street to its grade, and for relinquishing the right to use steam on it; to pay the Long Island Railroad Company $125,000, which sum and the expense of collecting it, is to be assessed upon property adjacent to the line of the road within the following limits: "Commencing at East River at the rear of lots fronting on the north side of State-street and running thence along the rear of said lots to the centre of Court-street, thence southerly along the centre of Court-street to a point at right angles with the rear of lots fronting on the north side of Atlantic-street, or avenue, thence along the rear of the lots fronting on the north side of Atlantic-street and avenue to the city line, thence southerly along said city line to the rear of the lots fronting on the south side of Bergen-street, and thence running along the rear of said last mentioned lots to the centre of Court-street, thence northerly along the centre of Court-street to a point at right angles with the rear of the lots fronting on the south side of Pacific-street, thence along the rear of these last lots to the East River. Lots fronting on all these streets and avenues crossing said Atlantic-street and avenue, and within 100 feet thereof, not comprised in the limits above, shall be included in the Assessment District." The Commissioners have the power to enforce the execution by the Railroad Company of the contract, by all necessary and legal measures. Your Brooklyn readers will be able to judge how this proposed act will bear upon their interests. The proposition comes from Atlantic-street it is true, but the number of petitioners is very small, and whether the sum named is not twice as much as it ought to be, is fair and important matter for their consideration.

Neither branch of the Legisteure as yet enjoye the services of a clergyman at the opening of its sessions. In the lower House, the matter having been left to the Speaker, that officer extended an invitation to the Clergy of Albany and vicinity, to officiate in turn. To this, the Clergy of Albany returned a respectful declination, on the ground of the impossibility of securing regularity in the service when it depended upon clergymen remotely located. There is $300 appropriated for distribution among the clergy who officiate in each body, and they dislike to have anything to do with the matter on that account, as well as for the reasons stated above. There is a disposition manifested, to appoint Chaplains for each House,—and the $300 then might be a service to worthy and needy men.

In Assembly, to-day. Mr. RUTHERFORD introduced a bill for the repeal of all laws restricting the sale of spirituous liquors. Mr. CHRISTIE, of Staten Island, proposed a Select Committee, to whom all Quarantine matters should be referred. There being objection on the part of Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, it was laid over. The last hour-and-a-half was spent in considering the question of adjourning to Monday, at 4 o'clock. After putting everybody on record several times, and pumping pleasant speeches, *pro* and *con*., out of several new Members, the resolution was carried. The Senate, meanwhile, after a brief session, had adjourned to Monday, at 7 o'clock.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7.

Petitions were presented to equalize and increase all the fees of Justices and Constables.

The bill giving power of suspension and appointment in the State Prisons to Inspectors, Agents and Wardens was reported upon favorably.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill to abolish the office Inspector-General.

Mr. DIVEN gave notice of a bill to prevent prize-fighting.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALL, to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. OPDYCKE, to amend the Life Insurance act.

By Mr. BOUGHTON, for another Registry law.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD, for repealing all laws restricting the sale of spirituous liquors in the State.

By Mr. SHAW, a fourth Registry law.

By Mr. LAW, to incorporate religious societies.

To direct the deposit of unclaimed dividends in the State Treasury. Referred to a special committee of seven.

By Mr. ANDREWS, to provide for closing the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and to discontinue the use of steem in said city.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved the appointment of a Committee of Five on Quarantine affairs. Laid over.

Mr. RUTHERFORD moved the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the rights of laborers, and the interests of the State regarding the hours of labor, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report the bill. Laid over.

Mr. JAMES J. REILLY introduced a bill increasing the number of Commissioners of Deeds to be appointed by the Common Council.

An hour and a half was then consumed in debate on adjourning over.

OBITUARY.

London papers announce the death of Doctor Richard Bright, the eminent physician, by which the medical profession has lost one of its most illustrious members. Dr. Bright died on Dec. 16, after a short illness. The lamented gentleman received patients and was out in his carriage on the previous Saturday, after which he complained of indisposition, and retired to his chamber, which he was destined never to leave again alive. Dr. Bright was the third son of Mr. Richard Bright, of Ham Green, Somerset, and was born in Bristol in September, 1789, so that he was in his 70th year. The late Dr. Bright had contributed largely to the advancement of medical science by his numerous works, was physician extraordinary to the Queen, was a Fellow of the Royal Society and several other scientific institutions.

The death of the only son of Mr. Hope Scott, Q. C., is announced. This interesting child was the only living male descendant of his illustrious great-grandfather, Sir Walter Scott, whose name he bore. He was only a year and a half old, and has survived his mother, the poet's granddaughter, little more than six weeks. An infant sister died a fortnight previous. Only one little girl remains to bear the great name of which she is the sole surviving representative.

The death of the Countess of Wilton took place Dec. 16, at her seat at Melton Mowbray. She was in her 58th year. The Countess was daughter of Edward, Twelfth Earl of Derby, by his second wife, Eliza Farren, the actress. The present Earl of Derby was her half nephew.

The Rev. Ichabod Nichols, D.D., died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 2, at the age of 74. He was formerly Pastor of the First Church in Portland, Me., but had resided in Cambridge for three years. He published a work on "Natural Theology" in 1830.

Dr. Buck, a well-known physician in Boston, died on Sunday, Jan. 2, aged 72 years. For many years he was President of the Suffolk District Medical Society.

M. Vernes, banker, and honorary Sub-Governor of the Bank of France, has just died in Paris.

MR. ELLSWORTH'S BEQUEST TO YALE COLLEGE OVERRATED.—It will have been seen, from the paragraphs copied yesterday from the New-Haven papers, that the statement in the City papers of the 4th, respecting a bequest by the Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH, to Yale College, is quite erroneous. His will, which is not yet admitted to probate, provides that, after paying the debts and certain specific legacies, amounting together to nearly $200,000, the residue shall go to Yale College, *in trust* for a fund to aid needy and deserving students in that institution. This residue will probably not be received within ten or fifteen years, and the amount thereof is of course entirely uncertain. It is plain that in no event can the College receive from this bequest any accession to its own resources, although it may receive much indirect benefit from the generous provisions of the testator. The New-Heven *Morning News* adds:

"Yale College comes in only as a residuary legatee. Professor GOODRICH and HENRY WHITE, Esq., of New-Haven; ELIZUR GOODRICH and H. K. W. WELCH, Esqrs., of Hartford; and W. S. PECKHAM, of Indiana, are executors and trustees, to secure $25,000 to each of Mr. ELLSWORTH's living children and the heirs of his deceased son EDWARD; an annuity of $1,500 to his wife; $1,000 each to the Boston Tract Society, the Home Missions, American Board of Foreign Missions, American Colonization Society, and we believe the American Bible Society will come in for the residue."

The Weather and the Fog.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE STREETS—IRREGULARITIES OF FERRY TRAVEL—OVERCROWDED BOATS—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY PASSENGERS—THE SOUND BOATS.

The streets, yesterday, were in the most horrible condition that it is possible to imagine. There is, however, no use grumbling over the evil, for it is not one that can be hastily remedied—especially when a heavy thaw, as in the present case, has set in after a heavy snow-storm. To make the weather still more unpleasant, a dense fog enveloped the City and its environs yesterday. It settled along the East and North rivers in the morning, and acquired such density by 12 o'clock that it was impossible for the long ferries to continue their trips with safety to the passengers and the boats. We may give credit to this fog for outfogging all the fogs

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Political Movements—Reforms—the Theft of Public Documents—Mr. Gladstone—Relations with France—Threatening aspect of Italian affairs—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858.

The impending Reform Bill is gradually absorbing public attention, and threatens, like Aaron's rod, to put out of sight end remembrance all inferior pretensions to popular regard. The Party of Resistance has taken courage to speak out its sentiments more freely, since the daring enunciation of its views, last week, by Mr. LOWE, of Kidderminster, and their reproduction in the columns of the *Times*, every morning since. Sir CHARLES WOOD has sent up answering signals from Halifax, and others are in preparation elsewhere. Mr. AKROYD, who is a wealthy manufacturer at Huddersfield, and who was put up at the election against Mr COBDEN, for the representation of that place by the Palmerstonians, ventured to try on his anti-Reform intentions, with his constituents the other day. Being personally popular with his fellow-townsmen, he was listened to with the greatest respect, until towards the end of his discourse, in which he declared himself to be opposed to household suffrage and the ballot. A warm discussion ensued, and the proceedings terminated by the passing of a resolution expressive of want of confidence in the reactionary member. The exemple may possibly deter others whose constituences cannot be relied on from similar experiments; but in private the Cambridge House cabal is busily at work, and as soon as Parliament meets, a great effort will be made to bully Ministers out of their contemplated projects. Lords GREY, and SHAFTESBURY, though heretofore so wide apart, are deeply committed to this scheme, and the general body of the privileged orders only want leeders to rally once more against all further extension of popular rights. On the other hand Mr. BRIGHT, evidently, feels the danger of pursuing the tone with which he first started, and he has already begun to take in sail. You may recollect that on the morrow of his first great speech at Birmingham, I ventured to express my anticipation of the hindrances he would raise up for himself and the cause he advocates by introducing into the discussion his peculiar religious antipathies. The result has varified what I then said, and he is now taking pains to obliterate as fast as he can the impression of his uncompromising hostility to the Peerage and the Church. It is very remarkable that not a single politician of name or note has adhered to him since the opening of the political campaign, and with the exception of Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Ex-Chairman of the Anti-Corn law league, none of his old comrades in agitation have chosen to identify themselves with him in this. No persuasion could induce Mr. COBDEN, Mr. FOX, Gen. THOMPSON, or Mr. CHARLES VILLIERS, to attend the Manchester *soirée* on the 10th inst. As it was given in honor of the two late members for that city, Mr. MILNER GIBSON was of course present; but in his speech he studiously avoided every word that could imply an adoption of Mr. BRIGHT'S distinctive opinions, and took care to let it be understood that he was not in his confidence as to the future. So far, indeed, wee this tone of severance carried, that tha pugnacious men of peace wes piqued into giving his former colleague a gentle punch in the ear, by reminding his hearers that "his right honorable friend had skillfully steered clear of all the details about which discussion was now going on in connection with Reform."

The trial of Mr. GUERNSEY, at the Old Bailey, for abstracting a confidential copy of Sir JOHN YOUNG'S dispatches from the Colonial Office, and sending it for publication to the *Daily News*, has ended, to the surprise of many, in a verdict of acquittal. But the learned Judge who tried tha case, Baron MARTIN, and tha best opinions at tha bar, fully concur in tha decision of the jury. Tha indictment was laid at common law for larceny in a dwelling-house; tha value of the property said to have been purloined stated to be penny; and no allegation being made that the defendant hed turned it to any pecuniary account, it wes only in a constructive sense that he could be charged with appropriating it to his own use. The jury decided rightly, that however unjustifiable the prisoner might have been in furtivaly taking away a paper of the kind from a public department, and revealing its contents to the world, he was not, in tha plain common-sense meaning of the term, guilty of theft. His offence might be one for which public interests required that a statutory penelty should be provided; but that was an affair for the legislature—not for them. They were to administer the law, not to make it, or to strain it to reech cases hitherto unknown to it. This was in fact the line of defence taken by the counsel for the accused, and the Attorney-Genaral was obviously unwilling to press unconstitutionally for his conviction. It must be owned, however, that in addition to all this, a deep-rooted feeling of dislike to all prosecutions in which the character or convenience of the Executive Government appears to be even remotely involved, has manifested itself of late in the metropolitan jury box; and I am not by any means sure that a sentiment of this description did not contribute in some degree to the failure of tha recent prosecution.

Mr. GLADSTONE is pursuing his Ionian inquiries eagerly and rapidly, and his friends give out that he calculates upon returning to England before the first of March. Lord MALMESBURY'S circular note addressed to British Ministers at the diffarent Courts of Europe, disavowing all intention on the part of our Government to hand over the Protected Islands to Greece, has virtually put an end for the present to the chief interest with which Mr. GLADSTONE'S mission was invested. His speech to the Chief of the Senate confirmed this disclaimer; and whatever his report on local grievances may be, or whatever his recommendations for their removal, tha question can only assume the form of a discussion of palliatives in the coming session. My own impression is, that if on his return home, Mr. GLADSTONE approves of Lord DERBY'S contemplated Reform bill, he and the Duke of NEWCASTLE will enter the present Cabinet. His assistance would be absolutely invaluable in carrying the measure; and carried in that case it would most probably be.

I have lately seen letters from persons possessing the best means of information as to what is going on around them in Northern Italy, and everything they contain is calculeted to convince me that notwithstanding the cold and formal denial in the *Moniteur*, and its reiteration in tha *Times*, that no idea of a rupture with Austria is entertained, nothing is more likely to take place, and that before long. If the matter dapanded on the will or the wiles of diplomatists, such an event might perhaps be indefinitely postponed. No end of negotiations are going on to deter France from entering into the projects of Piedmont, and to induce England to throw the weight of her influence into the scale with Anstria. But all these effort will, I believe, prove fruitless. Whatevar the inclination of the Court, and the pliability of Ministers may be, they will not venture to incur tha odium that would attach to such a step. LOUIS NAPOLEON has continued for some time to press vehemently for some definite assurance to the contrary, and strange scenes are said to take place at tha Foreign Office between the French Ambassador and the Foreign Secretary. His Excellency presents himself and delivers a dispatch just received from M. WALEWSKI, adds not a word, but throws himself back in his chair and commences vigorously rubbing his hands. Lord MALMESBURY, after reading tha polite but importunate proposals for an alliance offensive and defensive of all the Western Powers against Austria, or in default thereof of an engagement to stand neutral on the part of Great Britain, proceeds to explain the difficulties attendant on either course, and to invite discussion of details and possible contingencies. But the African Marshal is not to be drawn into doubtful or indeterminate talk; and at the end of every slip-shod harangue of the perplexed and wavering Secretary he invariably replies: "Well, well, that may be so, but you know we must not disagree." "Satisfy the Emperor!" This, no doubt, is a short and simple receipt for keeping up the *entente cordiale*, but it looks very much as if it had been suggested by his Imperial Majesty's English Privy Councillors at Compiagne. It would suit them uncommonly well if their Tory rivals could only be bullied into siding irrevocably with either of tha belligerents that are to be; if with Austria, they would easily raise against them a storm of indignation in Parliament and the Press; if with France they know their hold upon the Court and aristocracy would be seriously weakened. Meantime, tha suffaring and exasperated Italians know and care nothing for these things. It is with great difficulty the smouldering rage of tha population can be kept from breeking out from day to day. As soon as the Piedmontese Parliament meets, fresh fuel will be added to the fire; and it only needs tha withdrawel of soothing repression on the part of tha friends of aventual movament, to cause a preciptation of tha catastropha. France will have no motive to remain quiescent whan Italy is once in arms. The dotard despot of Neplas is evidantly prepering to stand a siege in his stronghold, against his own subjects, perhaps against a French force, ready on his downfall to proclaim tha restoration of the Murat dynasty. The conduct of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE when lately at Villafranca and Turin, was extremely unpretentious outwardly, but eminently calculated to create a powerful political impression on those with whom he came into contact in society. At the brilliant ball given by tha King to do him honor at Turin tha tone of exhilaration and expectancy caused by his presence, is said to have been most striking; and no pains were taken to conceal tha fact that he spent the greater part of his brief stay in confidentiel closetings with VICTOR EMMANUEL and his Ministers. He has suddenly been summoned back to St. Petersburg by the illness of his mother. Tha accounts of her state, received in London today, are somewhat less alarming, and it is not impossible, therefore, that the Grand Duke may terry a day or two at Paris ere he returns home. It will be difficult to keep Russia still, should war break out in Italy during tha Spring.

A new work is announced as being in tha Press, from tha pen of the celebreted, but now almost forgotten, Lady MORGAN. It is to consist of sketches and passages from her autobiography. Miss JEWSBURY, tha well-known authoress, has devoted many months of the past year to the task of compiling and re-writing the forthcoming volumes, under the direction of her octogenarian ladyship. If at all faithfully given, the story of her advanturous and ambitious life will be a curious and interesting one, comprising, as it must do, recollections of her early days, when her father, Mr. OWENSON, was a comadian on tha Dublin stage, and when her youthful imagination prompted her to write *The Wild Irish Girl*, down to tha latter days of her residence in Williamstreet, Knight's Bridge, where she still affects to be the centre of a brilliant circle of wit and *ton*. Those who know her well will read with great misgivings any narrative she may give of circumstances in which exelted personages may be described as taking part. Lady MORGAN has been all her life possessed with a manner for being supposed tha intimate of great people. Her cleverness in conversation, as well as with her pen, caused her to be noticed, when very young, by tha Marquis of ABERCORN, who did tha honors of a splendid hospitality, at his seat in the north of Ireland. It was there, if I remember right, Miss OWENSON met her future husband, Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, a young English physician, who hepanned to be in attendance on my Lord. Miss OWENSON found him agreeable as a companion, and resolved to marry him. That done, she mada up her mind to have him knighted, a feat which she found it not difficult to accomplish, by the use of suitable feminine flatteries administered to those who frequented the viceregal court at Dublid. Emulons of his wife's literary notoriety, Sir CHARLES took also to writing books on philosophy, politics, and what not. They were extremely dull end did not sell; but my Lady's did, and for well-nigh 40 years her pen was indefetigably exercised in the various walks of biography, romance, criticism and political *persiflage*, in which above all other things she delighted. These are innumarable anecdotes of her worship of rank, and other indulgence in bitter sarcasm at the expense alike of friends and foes. I may mention one illustrative of the lattar accomplishment which happened to come within my own knowledge. She always affected to patronise Lord CLARENDON, whom, when a young man filling a very subordinate office in Ireland, she frequently received at her house in Dublin, and whose acts, when 20 years afterwards he became viceroy of Ireland, she undertook ostentatiously to defend on this side of the channel. A mutual acquaintance happening to call upon her on his return from an Irish tour, she asked him how her dear CLARENDON was getting on, and whether the best people went to his Court. On being told thet the Earl was acceptable enough to tha tory nobility and gentry, but that the common people did not like him so well, she replied, "That scams vary odd, for I see by the newspapers that he had 1,500 of them the other day at his *levée*." There is no doubt, however, that if her ladyship can be induced to adhere strictly to an unvarnished recital of facts, she has had many opportunities of observation, which few of her generation posseased, accompanied with the power of lively and piquant description; and thus her book may be made a very amusing and not uninstructive one.

A Bit of Shakespearean Criticism—Who was Juliet's Runaway?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it be not unlawful for a layman to meddle with what properly belongs to professional critics, permit me to make a suggestion concerning the meaning of that "runawey" passage of SHAKESPEARE which Mr. WHITE has brought into such fresh prominence in the literary world.

In spite of Mr. WHITE, and Mr. COLLIER, and Mr. KNIGHT, and Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. ZACHARY JACKSON, and all the rest, I believe in the good judgment of Mr. DOUCE, whom Mrs. PALMER has followad, and who regarded *Juliet* as using the word with reference to *herself*,—though I think it not at all improbable that she used it in the plural, and meant it to include both herself and Romeo,—as both were truants to filial duty, and in that sense, and perhaps in others more literal, *runaways*. It is conceded that in the original folio the word is printed *runawayes*:—it should not be changed, therefore, without some good reason. That reason is generally found in the fact that the word does not express the meaning which, it is assumed, *Juliet* must have intended to convey. The critics all declare that what she desired was, as Mr. WHITE expresses it, to "*avoid the scandal*" which would ensue if anybody should *see Romeo* visiting her at night: therefore the word must be altered so as to express that wish.

I am inclined to think that Juliet knew what she wanted better than the commentators. She was thinking of but two persons in the world—herself and Romeo—and in the fervor of her passion forgot the existence of friends and foes alike. She was not thinking of "scandal," nor of rumor,—neither troubling her soul about what Mrs. Grundy would say, nor anything of the sort. She was longing for the night—because it was the "love-*performing* night,"—and because she had "bought the mansion of a love, but not possessed it."

Remembering this to start with, and taking the *whole* passage instead of the first three lines only, as is usually done, let us see if its meaning is not sufficiently obvious:

> "Spread thy close curtain, love-performing Night,
> That runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
> Leap to these arms, untalk'd of and unseen;—
> *Lovers can see* to do their amorous rites
> *By their own beauties.*"

In the original folio, if I am not mistaken, the fourth line begins "*For* lovers *can see*," &c. Even without this, it is sufficiently obvious that the last clause gives the *reason* for the first; that the "seeing" in question is predicated of the same persons throughout the whole passage; and that as *lovers'* eyes are expressly *mentioned* in the one phrase, they must be *meant* in the other.

Mr. WHITE considers the words "untalk'd of," as indicating that Juliet was thinking of outsiders, who would circulate the scandal if Romeo should be seen; and therefore he inserts *rumor's* instead of *runaway's*. I do not see the necessity of this, though I think it quite likely that these are the words, and this the supposed difficulty over which he critics have generally stumbled, and have, therefore, failed to perceive the true relation of the last two lines to the real meaning of the whole passage. But she may have alluded to herself, in regard to *talking* of Romeo as well as seeing him. What she wanted, and all she wanted, was to clasp him in her arms; she had no occasion for talking of him or for seeing him; she wanted *him*, and preferred, in our modern phrase, to "go it blind." And she expressed her want, as she always did, in the warmest language of her passionate heart.

It will probably be objected that this construction implies a sensuous and perhaps indecorous meaning in her language. I admit the implication,—and I do not see how tha fact is to be evaded. But it must be remembered that *Juliet* is supposed to be talking to *herself alone*, and that, under such circumstances, decorum is not always the paramount thought of persons in her condition. If anybody, after reading tha whole of this intensely passionate prayer for tha coming of tha night end *Romeo*, is disposed to insist that *Juliet* had no conception of any other than spiritual relations between lovers, it would be quite useless to argue the point. I have the greatest possible regard end esteem for that young lady—and none the less, let me add, for perceiving very clearly that there was a good deal of human nature in her, in spite of this exhaustive labors of her critics and platonic admirers.

DISCIPULUS.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

New Phase of the Montalembert Trial—Curious Medical Suit at Law—The Hospitals of Paris—New Biographical Dictionary—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

A week ago the Montalembert affair occupied the public attention to the exclusion of almost every other subject. To-day it has fallen into a secondary rank—another example of the evanescence of human glory. The Count pushed his schema for the honors of martyrdom too far; the public was already growing lukewarm, when a leader of the London *Times* gave his cause the *coup de grace*. The friends of M. DE MONTALEMBERT manifested a natural surprise at the sudden change of face in the *Times*, but they were forced to admit that there was a certain foundation for such a course. The case now stands thus: The appeal was granted, notwithstanding the Imperial pardon, and the new hearing will take place on next Tuesday. If the decision of the lower Court is confirmed, the pardon of tha Emperor then becomes operative, since it is declared to have been granted *against any definitive judgment which may be pronounced*. By adopting this "dodge" the Emperor avoids the charge of having performed an unlawful act in pardoning a man before he was definitively condemned. At the same time, the Count's object in appealing was, in the first place, to avoid tha Emperor's pardon, for the appeal was not made till 12 o'clock of the day on which the decree appeared in the *Moniteur*; but now that he knows thet the pardon is to be applied if he is again condemned, his only object in maintaining the appeal is tha hope of reversing the judgment of the lower Court—an almost vain hope. But he has employed another distinguished lawyer to aid M. BERRYER, and a great effort will be made to this end. M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE will be the Government attorney before tha Imperiel Court, but the Emperor's pardon will close his mouth on the *minima* of the penalty to be demanded, because the pardon stands thare as a *contre-sens*. He may, however, demand an increased penalty and it is thought he will.

A great triel has just come off between the physicians of Paris and tha class of healers who follow the system of HAHNEMANN. One of tha latter sent a book to the *Union Medicale* to be reviewed. Dr. GAILLARD, the reviewer, handled the book without gloves, charactatizing the system of HANNEMANN, as laid down in his works, as charlatanism of the rankest kind, and its practitioners as either knaves or imbeciles. To this review the author of the book, in the name of tha combined homœopathists of Paris, responded by a suit for libel against Dr. GAILLARD and the editor and publisher of the journel. M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the distinguished Republican lawyer, and Member of the present *Corps Legislatif*, defended the cause of the homœopethists; M. ANDRAL, a son of tha eminent Professor of tha Faculty of Madicine, defended tha physicians. The lattar gained the cause, the suit having been discharged with costs upon tha homœopathists.

The number of homœopathists in Paris is about a hundred, all of whom were necessarily graduates of the French School of Medicine. But there is not a distinguished men among them, and it is fair to assume thet Dr. GAILLARD'S assertion was not far from the truth, since it is well known that the converts to this attractive system are found among the least notable of the alumni, and among those who experienced difficulty in finding a practice. In France no man can practice medicine who has not graduated in the School of Medicine which the Government supports, and which requires of its graduates such an extended course of study, not only in medicine but in the classics and the collateral sciences, that it only needs to be a doctor to have the confidence of the public. In France when a man is sick he seeks tha doctor, not the man. The Government, by its stringent law on education, gives tha people a guarantee thet any graduate of its school who may be called is capable of meeting the emergency. So thoroughly is this idea engrafted into the habits of tha people, that no doctor in Paris puts his name out on a sign, and but a few have any indication whatever at their door that a doctor lives there. They rely upon the policemen and tho neighbors to direct people in search of them. In France, as in all other countries, however, men of different capacities of mind pass their examinations for the degree of doctor in medicine; it is difficult often to distinguish the man of real ability and of future promise from the man who has been "stuffed," and indeed it would be asking too much of a faculty to reject men from graduation upon such a distinction. Thus it results that of the large number of men who annually receive the degree of doctor of medicine from the School of Paris, as the reward of their long studies and examinations equally well sustained, a considerable proportion will fall back into a profitless mediocrity, and these are ready to turn their attention to anything that will gain them a living; and among tha occupations—for it cannot be called a profession—most frequently adopted is that of homœopathy.

This is the rule. It has been a matter of surprise, however, to many persons to know that a professed homœopathist holds the place of physician to one of the public hospitals of the city, the Hospital Beaujon. This gentleman, Dr. TESSIER, passed the *concours* many years ago for the place of Doctor to the Hospitals, and did not adopt the doctrines of the homœopathists till some years later. The hospitals of Paris are under the direction of an organization called the Administration of the Hospitals, which is totally independent of the Faculty of Medicine, and is as despotic in its way as the chief power from which it derives its origin. The Faculty of Medicine and the other physicians of the Hospital Beaujon feel scandalized by the presence there of Dr. TESSIER, but the Administration have thus far refused to remove him. By his position in the hospital, this gentleman has reached an immense practice, but his reputation is acquired simply by the name of homœopathy, which seems to have an attraction of itself, for in the hospital he practices a sort of hybrid system, which does little honor to tha name of Hahnemann.

A new project is on foot in regard to the School of Medicine. Tha great wine market which joins the Garden of Plants on the east, covering a space of eight or ten acres, is to be removed to Bercy, and a new School of Medicine and Pharmacy built in its stead. To these will be united tha School of Dissection, the free lecture-rooms, the anatomical museums and tha library. The whole will be joined to the Garden of Plants, so that all the above schools will be brought into close contact with the schools of Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Natural History, and Comparative Anatomy. Such an extent of schools and museums as will there be united will be unequeled in the world, and will form one of the leading curiosities of Paris. Living animals of every clime and every description, plants noxious and innoxious, medicinal and non-medicinal, of every variaty that grows, trees and shrubs of every variety, from the magnolia of the Carolinas to tha cedar of Lebanon, the great Cuvier museum of natural history, the Dupuytren museum, the museum of the Faculty of Medicine, the extensive mineralogical and geological collections of the Garden of Plants, will all be united in one space of thirty acres of ground. The new project is to cost 27,000,000 francs, and will require five years for its execution.

A Frenchman has lately realized a most happy literary speculation. He has published a biographical dictionary of *living* celebrities, entitled *Dictionnaire des Contemporains*, an immense sized volume, which pretends to contain the name of every man of great or small celebrity in any part of the world. The enterprise was a hazardous and delicate one, for it is well known how difficult it is to write an independent biography of tha living. M. VAPEREAU, the author of the new Dictionary, however, seems to have written his biographies in such a non-committal style, that he has had but one libel suit, and that he has avoided by promising a change in the next edition. But you can see wherein lies tha speculation. The Dictionary contains, say twenty thousand names, and where is the man that would not buy a Dictionary, that contained his own biography, and that of his friends? Of these names, one-half nearly are in France, and this alone secures to the book a sale that will handsomely remunerate the author. The book gives an extended notice of Mr. P. T BARNUM, a notice of Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, with the names of all the works he has published, and one of Mr. FRANK B. GOODRICH. American authors generally are well treated by M. VAPEREAU.

M. LETELLIER, formerly editor of the *Assemblée Nationale*, the legitimist journal suppressed a year ago, has just become chief editor of the Russian journal the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, published in French. Americans may find in this fact a subject of congratulation, since of all tha publicists of Paris, none, during tho last tan years, have shown in their articles so thurough a knowledge of American affairs, or more impartiality in their discussion. It will be a matter of disappointment if M. LETELLIER does not prove a better friend to the United States in his new position, than when at the head of the legitimist paper of Paris, where all his comparisons were necessarily drawn in his own country.

The new Legislature will open tha 4th of February, the opening ceremonies taking place in the new Louvre, in a hall expressly arranged for the purpose. The Emperor has access to this hall through tha long gallery of tha Louvre. Tha salary of the members, it is thought, is going to be changed to $2,000 a year.

The *Independance Belge* publishes a story which can hardly be believed, to the effact that the Pope has at last authorized tha publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and that large numbers of tho book have been put into circulation in tha Papel States. The secret of the story is thet the Pope read the book and found it charming, but recognized at once the danger of distributing among his people a book so deeply impregnated with Protestantism. So the book was mutileted in such a way as to give it a Roman Catholic character. For example, the ferocious Legree punishes Uncle Tom to daeth under the lash because he persists in believing in the Immaculate Conception!

The Countess DE SOLMS, Princess BONAPARTE, has just written for the theatre of Genava, a vaudeville, called—*Quand on n'aime plus trop, on n'aime plus assez*, a title not very susceptible of translation. It has had a genuine success.

MALAKOFF.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Outline of the French Project—Selection of Route—Estimates—Early Completion.

From the Paris Presse.

It has been seen by tha relation which wa have already given of the great question of the canalization of the Isthmus of Panama, and of the successive phases which this question has assumed, thet the idae of such a junction of the two oceans did not originate with one person, but, in reality, belongs to everybody. A mere glance at the maps would suffice to suggest to any one tha utility of severing that tongue of land which unites the two American Continents, and of saving to navigation the immense detour of Cape Horn. Such was the idea which tha Conqueror of Mexico was the first to conceive, and the project of FERDINAND CORTEZ has been successively entertained by a series of illustrious promoters of this enterprise from the Sixteenth Century down to the present day. And, although there is a great distance between tha conception and the execution of this idea, History can never pay too much honor to the men who were the first to study a question of this importance, and who, by their eminent patronage, have rendered easier the work of its fortunate realizers.

It is under the influence of this legitimate admiration that we recall, after the idea of the Conqueror of Mexico, the successive efforts of PITT, of the illustrious ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT, of WILLIAM I., King of Holland, of GARELLA, and of MICHEL CHEVALIER,—the work, so remarkable when regarded as a study of the engineering art, of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON. This intelligence bows with respect before so glorious a cortége of coöperators in the immense work which is now on the point of accomplishment.

For the success of an undertaking which interests the commercial and political equilibrium of the world, it was necessary thet the countries of Central America, where the interoceanic communication was to be established, should be administered and directed by men of great intelligence and great courage. General MARTINEZ, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, and General MORA, President of Costa Rica, have shown themselves fully equal to this glorious task. After having purged their countries of pirates and ennobled their victory by mercifully granting his life to the fillibuster WALKER—the most audacious chief of those borders—Presidents MARTINEZ and MORA have the merit of having concluded with two Frenchmen the memorable treaty which insures the execution of the American Interoceanic Canal. It was, as we have previously said, on the 1st of May, 1858, that the treaty of concession and extension of this Nicaragua Canal was concluded in the city of Rivas with Messrs. MILLAUD and FELIX BALLY. Since thet time Mr. MILLAUD has been prevanted, by numerous and pressing affairs which have occupied all his time, from continuing the personal direction of this great enterprise. This determination of the eminent financier is much to be regretted; but Mr. MILLAUD, on his returning, has already been able satisfactorily to assure himself that tha work which he had so judiciously commenced would be continued by hands capable of insuring its success.

For the conclusion of this statement, it only remains to treat more in detail than we have been able to do in our previous articles tha scientific branch of the subject.

The concluding of treaties with the local Powers is not everything. Already several treaties of concession had been concluded with American or European Companies, and had resulted in nothing. The reason was that all those competing associations were based only on industrial combinations, and did not present to the public that serious guarantee which can only be conferred by the sanction of Science. In this point of view it is impossible to praise too highly the original projectors of the Nicaragua Canal for having confided the designing of the scheme for this Canal to the strict control of an Engineer most competent for a work of this kind,—to Mr. THOMAS DE GAMOND, whose works we have repeatedly had occasion to mention.

After Messrs. MICHEL CHEVALIER and GARELLA, and after Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, who have so thoroughly studied the project, as Engineers, Mr. THOMÉ DE GAMOND, availing himself of the labors of his illustrious predecessors, has condensed and wrought out all the distinct elements of the question,—has discussed them with that extrema precision and clearness which are the distinctive characteristics of all his works, and has disclosed the first practical synthasis for its execution.

According to the design of Mr. THOMÉ DE GAMOND, the line of navigation necessary to unite the two oceans is not less than sixty leagues long, across tha richest and most beautiful country on the globe. This distance appears at first sight considerable, in relation to the length of the little tongue of land of the Isthmus of Panama, which is only twelve leagues. But it will presently be seen that tha design of Mr. GAMOND embraces, in reality, the cutting of the Isthmus at the very point where the Isthmus is narrowest.

Indeed, if the design is followed on tha map, it will be seen that, by means of the line of navigation already existing on the river San Juan and on the Lake of Nicaragua to the estuary of the Sapon, tha greater part of the interoceanic route is already open by the navigation of the San Juan and of tha Lake. The course of the Sapon, which is equally navigabla, is then followed for nearly two leagues. A *pirogue* or small steamer coming thns far, and arriving at tha Vueltas on the Sapon, would find herself separated from the Pacific Ocean by an Isthmus of only three leagues' length. It is this Isthmus which Mr. THOMÉ DE GAMOND proposes to pierce by a deep trench, to empty itself in the magnificent Bay of Salinas, which would give to the projected Canal a western opening in one of the most beautiful ports in tha world.

The two fundamental propositions, therefore, on which Mr. THOMÉ DE GAMOND bases his project are: The improving of fifty-seven leagues of navigation for large ships, and the cutting of three leagues of the Isthmus, opening into tha Bay of Salinas. His design is a canal with a point of division, the upper reservoir being the Lake of Nicaragua. The waters of the lake discharge themselves into both oceans by means of two channels. The one of them is the River San Juan, emptying into tha Atlantic at San Juan del Norte; the other descending to the opening of the Isthmus, and into the Bay of Salinas, in the Pacific Ocean.

Tha dividing point of tha Canal is, as we have said, the Lake of Nicaragua, a vast internal sea of forty leagues long and fifteen wide, and presenting a surface of six millions of metres. This prodigious reservoir is thirty-six metres higher than the Atlantic, and thirty-eight higher than the Pacific. Its average depth is over ten metres, and its greatest depths sounded showed eighty-four metres. The lake is fed by forty rivers, many of which are navigable. The variations of its depths, according to the rainy and wet seasons, oscillate in a zone of two metres. Some hedging will be necessary at the two points of its shores which are contiguous to the outlets, to establish a general depth of eight metres, which has been adopted for the entire section of the Nicaragua Canal. This depth will permit a passage to vessels of 2,000 tons, as well as frigates of the first class and ships-of-the-line, with their armaments.

THE EASTERN BRANCH.

The eastern branch of the Nicaragua Canal is the River San Juan itself—which is 175 miles long from its source in the Lake to the port of San Juan del Norte in the Atlantic. This stream, which in its width and depth may be compared with the Rhone, is incumbered in its upper bed by bars of rocks, which give rise to a series of rapids, whose presence is now an obstruction to navigation. These rocks will be destroyed by blasting, the shallows deepened by steam-dredges, and the banks reconstructed by dykes established by means of coffin dams.

The depth of the stream will then be regulated to a draught of eight metres by the deepening of the bed and the elevation of the surface. This important modification in the character of the river will be obtained by seven locks spread over its course, and which will reduce by three-fourths the natural inclination of the stream. This inclination, which is now in the proportion of one five-thousandth, will be reduced to that of one twenty-thousandth. The continued current of the river so canalled will no longer oppose any serious obstruction to the ascent, and will be sufficient to carry off to the sea the stuff which the water holds in suspension.

THE WESTERN BRANCH.

The western branch of the projected canal is a grand artificial cutting across the Isthmus of Salinas. The canal employs for over a mile the navigable course of tha Sapon, and leads the waters of the Lake through a level to the middle of the Isthmus. "It escapes at this point, by an immense trench, the culmination of which is forty metres high, and regaining by six locks the level of the Pacific, (thirty-eight metres,) it descends into the Bay of Salinas. This Bay of Salinas is one of the best anchorages in the Pacific, and, indeed, one of tha finest ports in the world.

The canal at the neck of Salinas will require a cutting of eleven millions of cubic metres. The digging of the Salinas Canal will give 7,400,000 cubic metres of displaced earth, and the canal will be walled throughout its length. It will be twenty-two kilometres long, forty-four metres wide, and eight metres deep. The locks, like those of the river San Juan, will be thirty metres wide, eighty metres long, and their gates will be opened to the width of fifteen metres. They will receive at each lock four vessels of various sizes, and will be able, in active times, to give passage to over 300 ships per day.

The resources of labor existing in the country are amply sufficient for the execution of the task, with the exception of overseers which, to tha extent of ten per cent of the entire number, it would be necessary to draft from Europe.

According to the estimates of Mr. THOMÉ DE GAMOND, all departments of the labor of construction of the Nicaragua canal may be completed in four years, and in three if the activity of the contractors be stimulated by abandoning to them a portion of the receipts of the first year.

"It would be a mistake," says M. THOMÉ DE GAMOND, "to think that in this work we can copy the labors executed in Europe by engineering skill. For the accomplishment of such an enterprise it is necessary above all things to render tributary the vast local resources of nature; and to avail ourselves, in the employment of these resources, of the genius of all mankind. The thorough work of ths Hollandsr, the rapid work of the Americans, the economical work of the great English engineers, must be called into service; and to complete this aggregation of qualities, there must be added the eminent scientific character which belongs to tho traditions of France, and which illuminates all its works. It would be discourteous to seek to introdnce into a work essentially cosmopolitan a spirit of strict nationality; a work exacting universal concert, and which should solicit the aid, without distinction of school, of all the creative elements of contemporary art."

Such is a cursory review of the preliminary project of the Nicaragua Canal, prepared by M. THOMÉ DE GAMOND. In the whole of the summary of operations we have noticed, there is obviously nothing which ought to alarm the engineer, no obstacle which the actual ressources of the art of construction should not easily overcome.

The Canal of Nicaragua, tha task of universal concord, will then in due time be opened under the joint impulse of that imperious need of expansion and penetration which acts upon all men. The product of public utility at tha outset, it will be the object of tha active protection of all the Governments interested.

It is with satisfaction we have just learned that the United States will be no exception to that unanimous concert of encouragement and support which the several governments of the two worlds lend to this splendid enterprise. North America, more than any other nation, is interested in its prompt and thorough completion. In coöperating in the work which is about to be undertaken, it will meet not only the general requirements of civilization and of universal commerce, but will also serve its own immediate interests.

Thus everything smiles upon this stupendous and progressive measure, which is forthwith to enter upon its final phase, namely, tha practical execution. All good wishes will attend it in this last triumphant period.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis.

Messieurs THOMÉ DE GAMOND and VILLETTE DE FERRE, associates in the enterprise of M. FELIX BELLY for the emptation of the isthmus of Nicaragua, have made an official visit to Mr. MASON, the United States Minister at Paris. They begged me to act as their introducer and interpreter. They desired Mr. MASON to regard the interview as a proof of the sentiments of sympathy with which they are animated in favor of the people and Government of the United States. They assured him that so far from being hostile to the American people in their enterprise, they would, with pleasure, witness its coöperation—the Nicaraguan canal not being tha work nor the property of this or that isolated nation, but of all nations united in a common interest.

To this cordial advance, Mr. MASON has made a corresponding reply, not, however, without reservations. He regretted that the treaty of M. BELLY has the appearance of being a measure hostile to tha Americans; and he declared that the Cabinet of Washington would never assent to tha clause which gives to the French Government the exclusive right of maintaining two ships of war at the entrance of the proposed canal. Nor would it assent to the fortification of the Rustan Islands by the English, commanding, as they do the approach to the canal. If, upon these points, matters were arranged to the satisfaction of the American Government, and if the rights of Americans were in all particulars respected, there could be no objection to an enterprise, the achievement of which would be as profitable to the United States as to any other nation.

You will perceive by these reserves of Mr. MASON, that tha Washington Cabinet still entertains skepticism touching a work, of which it admits the utility, but which at tha outset has not perhaps been managed with all desirable caution. Let us hope this distrust will be entirely dissipated by the pledges of sincerity and the guaranties of neutrality which will be secured to all interests by an association accessible to all.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

New Mining Districts—Stagnation of Trade—Over-Shipments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1858.

For the last month the only topic of conversation here has been tha rush of miners to Port Curtis, lying some 1,200 miles north of this port. The large number of diggers that were daily leaving caused in many branches of trade a dullness that never before had been experienced; to others it gave an impetus; but I am glad to be able to give you, from inclosed scraps, information that will in a few days set matters on their old footing. The whole amount of gold that has been received from Port Curtis is less than 500 ounces, and in fact, the principal number of the miners have gone thither upon information that was sent by the first diggers, who no doubt did well for a few days. When the field became occupied, however, it was worked out in about a week. There is a prospect of the few stores there are at Rockhampton being seized by hungry diggers, and that the Governament of New South Wales is about to dispatch vessels to bring back those who have not the means of returning. Much suffering is anticipated. But few goods were sent from here, as our Melbourne merchants were under the impression that Sydney being much nearer can supply the demand. To what extent this is the case I am not aware. The principal loss will be to the miners, who in many cases have spent their all to get there, without thought of returning. Many will no doubt leave their bones where they expected to find gold.

The American ship *Invincible* sailed for Port Curtis with nearly 600 deluded individuals, at £8 8s., or $40 each, and no doubt will make a good freight back if the poor wretches have money enough to pay their passage. The American ship *Keystone* sailed yesterday morning for same port.

This portion of Australia is now going ahead rapidly. Railways are extending; and in three or four years we will no doubt have as comfortable houses here as you have on your side. Tha railroads have taken off all those who a short time ago were grumbling for want of work—and in fact many more could now be employed. The Government is about to open the lands; in what way is not yet stated.

A bill of divorce, similar to the one now in force in England, is to be introduced this session of our Local Parliament. I believe there are many anxious as to the result. If it becomes a law, it will, no doubt, relieve such as have not pulled well together in the Hymenial yoke.

His Excellency, Sir HENRY BARKLY, has issued invitations for a series of balls, to come off this month, to all those who have left cards at the Government House.

With regard to our markets, I will remark that so long as shippers will continue to send twice the quantity of goods needed, they must expect to lose money. Your American shippers seem desirous, (if one can judge from tha quantity of lumber coming forward,) of fencing us in at a low rate.

Our mail service is a cause of general complaint. I see that New South Wales has offered £50,000 for a mail line by way of Panama. New-Zealand will also do something; and so, also, this Colony, although we favor the Suez route. We would, nevertheless, pay an efficient Company well. As the Governments in this quarter have plenty of money, I should think many of your steamer men could see an opening here for their steamers. Yours, &c.

THE ISTHMUS.

The Atrato Route for an Interoceanic Canal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the following remarks I will endeavor to compress a large topic into a small space, on the *multum in parvo* principle.

Congress voted $35,000 to verify a previous survey of this route, by which it is believed that an interoceanic canal can be built—a canal without locks from sea to sea, which is nowhere else practicable; and the only kind of canal that would be permanently useful to the world; a canal, also, which may be made, pay magnificently as an investment.

The Nicaragua Canal, (M. BELLY'S,) if in other respects practicable, will require a large number of locks to accommodate vessels not exceeding 20 feet draft. Practically, therefore, it would be useless except as a supplementary route. For the statements, bold as they may seem, there is "reason and verse."

The resurvey ordered by Congress was completed and the party, under Lieutenants CRAVEN and [illegible

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR.—Monday, Jan. 10.
Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 15, 169, 169 to 194, 196, to 114, 61, 67.
Circuit—Calendar not yet issued.
Common Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 112 to 124, 220, 223, 224 to 263, 265 to 268, 271 to 276, 281, 284, 285, 286, 287, 290 to 299, 302, 303, 304.
Superior—212.
The Special Term stands adjourned to Monday next, 17.
COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 76, 84, 122, 124, 134, 127, 129 to 133, 138, 139, 140.
Part II.—Nos. 153, 157 to 161, 163, 164, 166, 168 to 180.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 7.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DISCHARGE OF THE RAIDER CREW.

In the case of the crew of the ship *Haidee*, indicted for voluntarily serving on board her while engaged in the Slave-trade, the Jury this morning brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. *Nolle prosequi* was thereupon entered on all the other indictments against them and they were discharged.

INDIA RUBBER.

The motions for injunction in reference to shirred India-rubber goods were then taken up, and Mr. Brady addressed for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—December General Term.

The following are the chief points determined in [illegible] of the causes determined by the Supreme Court at its last General Term. We give only conclusions of the elaborate opinions which were rendered.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—TAXATION.

International Life Assurance Co. of London vs. *Commissioners of Taxes. The British Common-wealth Insurance Co* vs. *The Same.*—The plaintiffs in these causes were English Insurance Companies; and they sought relief in these suits from taxes which the Commissioners had imposed on the fund of $100,000 deposited by each company with the Comptroller, pursuant to the laws of 1853, chap. 463, § 15. It was contended that the plaintiffs were not liable to taxation because they were not persons, nor associations, and therefore were not embraced within the terms of the statute, (Laws of 1855, chap. 37.)

In the case of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, $50 000 of the funds deposited with the Controller were invested in United States Stock; and that Company claimed that even if they were liable in general to taxation, the sum invested in these stocks was exempt.

The Special Term held the Companies liable to taxation, and the United States Stocks exempt. The plaintiffs appealed.

Held by the General Term, Davis, J., rendering the opinion, 1. That the companies were liable to taxation. The act of 1855 (ch. 37) declares that all *persons or associations* doing business in the State and not residents thereof, shall be taxed on sums invested in said business as if resident. This language is broad enough to include corporations. (People's Ins. Insurance Company, 15 Johns, 358; Ontario Ins. Co. Brownell, 10 Wend, 186,) and therefore corporations not created by the laws of this State are to be regarded as non-residents. (Louisville Railroad Company vs. Letson, 2 How. United States, 497.) and if they transact business within the State they are liable to taxation on all funds invested in that business.

2. That it seems if the plaintiffs were not liable as corporations, the funds in question might have been taxed against the *agents* of the plaintiffs, as being "personal property in his possession and under his control as agent, trustee, &c.," (under 1 Rev. Stat. 389, 4) by making the assessment in that form.

3. That the United States stocks were not taxable. (2 Kent, 9 ed. 474; Weston vs. City of Charleston, 2 Peters, United States, 449.)

Orders appealed from affirmed.

PROOF BY SUBSCRIBING WITNESS.

Jones vs. *Underwood.*—This was an appeal from a judgment on a verdict for plaintiff. The plaintiff's case had rested in part on a sealed assignment, attested by a subscribing witness; but the witness was not called to prove execution, nor was his absence otherwise explained. The execution was proved by the [illegible].

Held by the General Term, Justices Ingraham and Clerke delivering opinions: 1. That as to *sealed instruments* the rule has always heretofore been well-settled in this State, that the execution can only be proved by the subscribing witness, unless his absence is explained. (Hallenbeck vs. Fleming, 6 Hill, 303, and cases cited; McPherson vs. Rathbone, 11 Ward. 80; Hall vs. Phelps, 2 Johns. 451.) Though as to simple writings there is some doubt as to the rule, and it is relaxed as to negotiable paper.

2. That the change in the law which allows parties to be witnesses does not alter the rule, nor afford any reason for dispensing with it. No man should be compelled to resort to his adversary for evidence, if he can have a disinterested witness. In this case the defendant was not present at the execution. The assignment was made in order to have the action brought by some other than the assignor, who, therefore, had all the bias of an interested party.

SETTLEMENT UPON WIFE.

Gould vs. *Vanderwoort, &c.*—The plaintiff being owner of a leasehold interest assigned it to his brother, who, in July, 1842, conveyed it to Mr. Dubois, father of Mrs. Gould, the plaintiff releasing any possible interest remaining. In himself In July, 1842, Mr. Dubois, in consideration of natural love and affection, conveyed the property to his daughter, Mrs. Gould, to her separate use, free from the interference of her husband, without power of disposition and with remainder over to her children. The plaintiff now sought to restrain the giving a lease to the defendant Vanderwort, claiming that the intention of all the parties to these arrangements was to secure the premises in the name of Mrs. Gould for the occupation of plaintiff and his family; and he obtained an injunction at the Special Term, from which this appeal was taken.

Held by the General Term, Justice Clerke delivering the opinion, that the facts did not show the intention contended for by plaintiff; that there was no evidence that any interest whatever was intended to be reserved to plaintiff; that the settlement on Mrs. Gould was complete, and the plaintiff had no right to interfere with the proposed dealings with the property. Order reversed and injunction dissolved with costs.

SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 7.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

A. Dodd, Receiver, vs. *A. Nichols.*—Order granted.

Michael Rupp vs. *Nathaniel Blanchard.*—Motion granted.

THE MILLION AND FIRST HALF MILLION CASE.

The case of the Million and First Half Million Trusts, a well-known cause arising out of the affairs of the old American Trust and Banking Company, and technically known as Curtis *vs.* Leavitt, came on at Special Term to-day on an appeal from a decision of a referee on the taxation of costs.

When the cause was lately before the Court of Appeals for decision, that Court made certain provisions with respect to costs, in obedience to which the Supreme Court made orders referring the several bills of costs, counsel fees, and disbursements, and of the proofs and their counsel, to Alexander W. Bradford, Esq., to tax and adjust the same. The decision of the referee was to be *final*, unless an appeal was taken within ten days after written notice of it. In case of such appeal, the referee was directed to report the facts to the Court, and his decision. A fee of one thousand dollars was directed to be paid him in addition per diem.

Witnesses were had before the referee, and the bills of costs and expenses put in and testimony taken to substantiate them. The aggregate of claims presented exceeded $250,000. The referee disallowed many of the items, reducing the total to about $125,000. From his decision appeals were taken by nearly all the parties interested.

The principal questions of legal interest involved turn upon the construction of various statutes on the subject of costs. The hills run back, some of them to the commencement of the litigation, now eighteen or twenty years since. During that period the laws relative to costs have been repeatedly and wholly altered, especially the Code, and the question arises in respect to the various charges—under which statute shall they be judged? There is, of course, much dispute as to the propriety of the various charges, in amount, &c.

Messrs. Norman B. Eaton, Samuel Blatchford, Thomas J. Powers, Dan Marvin, John G. Vose, and other counsel, were in attendance. Mr. Eaton's argument was heard to-day, and the case will be continued to-morrow. At the adjournment of the Court, it was understood that an arrangement would be made with Justice Sutherland *to sit at Chambers to-morrow*, thus enabling Justice Sutherland to proceed with this case in Chambers-street, without interruption, *ex parte* business.

AN OLD SCHOOLMASTER IN THE ARMY.

Matthew A. F. Adams.—During the forenoon, Augustus Adams, said to be a schoolmaster from Connecticut, was brought before Justice Sutherland on habeas corpus, asking discharge from an enlistment.

It appeared that, being on a visit to the City, he fell in with bad companions, and was finally led to enlist while intoxicated. Justice Sutherland ordered his discharge.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Emott.

Robert H. Goff vs. *Philip Groot.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for failure to re-deliver certain stock held as collateral security.

It appeared that the plaintiff borrowed from the defendant $4,000, and gave him as security thirty-nine shares of the Second-avenue Railroad stock, and eighty shares of the People's Fire Insurance Company, valued in all at $7,900. On the loan becoming due, the plaintiff tendered the principal and interest, and demanded to have the stock re-transferred to him. The defendant was not able to comply with this demand, and explained to the plaintiff that in making the loan he had acted merely as agent for a firm who had failed and left the City, and that plaintiff must look to them for his stock. The plaintiff preferred, however, to look to the responsibility of defendant as acting for an undisclosed principal, and brought this action for the value of the stock, with interest. The question in the case was briefly whether the plaintiff knew at the time of the contract that defendant acted as agent, or supposed he was dealing on his own account.

Verdict for plaintiff, $8,909 23.

S. Hastings for plaintiff. Levi S. Chatfield for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.

Before the Hon. Justice Slosson.

Samuel T. Mather vs. *Fernando Wood.*—In this case, which was yesterday reported, the Jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

It is rumored around the Hall that the Jury stood at first two for the defendant, ten for the plaintiff, damages $5,000. The verdict was based on the idea of allowing compensatory damages. The verdict was arrived at by allowing exemplary damages and awarding the plaintiff the actual damages only.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Charles Bergen, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Dennis Bowen was tried and convicted of highway robbery. Michael Greene came to this City from Poughkeepsie on Nov. 25, and while walking at night through some street that he did not remember, was assaulted and robbed of $9, by three men, of whom the prisoner was one. Sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and six months.

Clara Smith, *alias* Ellen Chase, was charged with forgery in the second degree, in passing counterfeit $2 bills on the Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester. The Judge was willing to accept a plea of guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, but the prisoner elected to be tried. A quantity of the same spurious bills, dies, etc., were found in the room she occupied, with a man named William McManns. She was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years and three months.

Her paramour, McManns, then pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years and three months only.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859.

MEATS.

Business has been generally moderate this week. Supplies have been good; prices have not varied essentially.

Beef, roasting pieces. ₩ lb	10	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	7	@	11
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	5	@	9
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	4	@	9
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	9	@	13
Lamb, ₩ lb	9	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	14	@	17
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	19	@	10½
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	8½	@	9½
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	9	@	16
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry, since our last, have been less extensive, yet the demand having been less animated, prices have not been noticeably affected by the diminished arrivals. The supply of Game is fair, and prices are generally unaltered, though Venison is somewhat firmer. The Game Dealers and Express Companies vigorously oppose and openly defy the City officials, whose duty it is to enforce the ordinance for the preservation of "Fish and Game." They consider the ordinance unjust and unconstitutional, and state that they have resolved to test its legality.

Fowls, ₩ pair	65	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Fowls, ₩ lb	9	@	12½
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ₩ pair	62½	@	1 00
Guinea Hens, ₩ pair	62½	@	75
Turkeys, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ₩ lb	8	@	12½
Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 25
Ducks, Red-head, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Widgeons, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Teal, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Wild Turkeys, each	1 75	@	3 50
Wild Turkeys, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Prarie Chickens, ₩ pair	75	@	1 12½
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 25	@	2 75
Quail, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 25
Partridge, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Hares, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Rabbits, ₩ pair	37	@	50
Venison, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Bear's Meat	12½	@	15

FISH.

The demand has been fair, though not active. Prices of the leading kinds have been supported.

Salm Trout, ₩ lb	15	@	—
Codfish, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	15	@	—
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Smelts, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Oysters, ₩ 100		@	50
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	$1 00	@	2 50
Clams, ₩ 100		@	50
Lobsters, ₩ lb		@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb		@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb		@	12
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb		@	4
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb		@	4
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb		@	10
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb		@	10
Mackerel, pickled, each		@	6
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb		@	8
Cat-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Frost-fish, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Black-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
White-fish, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Mullet, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Terrapins, ₩ doz	$12	@	$15
Frogs, ₩ dozen	25	@	$1

VEGETABLES.

Most varieties continue pleaty and cheap, but are not very eagerly sought after.

Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ₩ bushel	—	@	50
Turnips, ₩ half peck	6	@	9
Parsnips, ₩ bushel	—	@	62
Parsnips, ₩ dozen	10	@	15
Carrots, ₩ bushel	50	@	62
Carrots, ₩ dozen	10	@	15
Beets, ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Beets, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ₩ bushel	87½	@	1 25
Onions, ₩ peck	31	@	50
Chicory, ₩ doz	38	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, Red, ₩ head	10	@	15
Cabbage, ₩ doz	37	@	87
Cabbage, ₩ head	4	@	8
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	1 00	@	2 00
Cauliflower, each	10	@	18
Cranberries, ₩ quart	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart cau	25	@	—
Oyster Plant, ₩ bunch	8	@	10
Parsley, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Celery, table, ₩ bunch	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ₩ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	8	@	—
Spinach, ₩ peck	15	@	18
Squashes, each	12	@	25
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	12	@	25

FRUIT.

This branch of business exhibits no remarkable changes.

Apples, ₩ half peck	20	@	50
Apples, Lady, ₩ half peck	75	@	1 00
Apples, dried, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Peals, cooking, ₩ half peck	50	@	75
Pears, eating, ₩ half peck	1 00	@	1 25
Grapes, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Grapes, Malaga, ₩ lb	50	@	75
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ₩ lb	20	@	22
Plums, dried, ₩ lb	25	@	28
Chestnuts, ₩ quart	18	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Walnuts, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Oranges, ₩ doz	31	@	62
Lemons, ₩ dozen	25	@	37
Cocoanuts, ₩ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ₩ box	37	@	50
Figs, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Dates, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb	19	@	12
Green Ginger, ₩ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese have been moderately inquired for. Eggs are scarce and quoted high. Hence they are purchased less freely. Honey is essentially unaltered.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	29	@	28
Butter, State, ₩ lb	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	16	@	23
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	9	@	11
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	15	@	16
Eggs, four for	12	@	—
Eggs, nine for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, Northern, ₩ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ₩ lb	18	@	23

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₩ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₩ gallon	—	@	2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Barss, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 209 and 290; J. D. Hilcox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forster, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Crouch, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	27		27
Flour, bbls	1,000	18,056	19,056
Provisions, pkgs	914	1,088	2,002
Whisky, bbls	—	135	135

ASHES—Are in fair request, including Pots at $5 62½, and Pearls at $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate, at steady prices. Sales 100 bags Java, at 14c.; 338 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c.@12c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales were reported to-day of 1,000 bales, at unchanged quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₩ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	13¾	13	13
Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	12¾	13¾	13¾

DYEWOODS—Sales of 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood have been exported at $12 50 ₩ ton.

FISH—The demand is limited, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for really desirable lots of State and Western flour, prices of which favor sellers; sales 9,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₩ bbl	$3 75@ 4 25
Superfine State	4 20@ 4 55
Extra State	5 05@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is scarce and quiet: sales of small lots at $5 50@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern continues in demand at old figures; sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine. ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, parties differing about prices. Holders are generally quite firm; sales 9,500 bushels, including fair White Michigan at $1 30; Red Illinois at $1 20; choice White Kentucky at $1 56; very good White Southern at $1 42½, and good Red do. at $1 22½ ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate request, but the advanced prices claimed by factors tend to check operations. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels, at (nominally) 80c. for old Mixed. Western; 77c. for new yellow Jersey; and 76c. for new white Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley remain as last noticed. Oats are in good demand and are advancing. Included in the sales have been 5,000 bushels Canada at 60c. ₩ bushel. We quote: Canada, 59c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 52c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 48c.@52c.; Southern, 46c.@48c. ₩ bushel.

HIDES—Sales have been somewhat restricted this week, holders having asked an advance of ½c. on Buenos Ayres. The principal sales have been: 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 26½c.; 2,500 California, to arrive, 24c.; 2,500 Porto Cabello, 23c.; 1,500 Chagres, 23c.; all six months.

ICE—The Ice trade of Boston, the Boston *Shipping List*, notices thus: "The following statement gives the clearances at the Custom-House the past year. It should be borne in mind, however, that this does not represent the whole of the trade. Large shipments have been made to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other coastwise ports, without clearing at the Custom-house, estimated to amount the past year to some 20,000 or 30,000 tons. Cold weather, also, came upon us so late last year, that some of the leading houses in the trade were induced to secure a supply elsewhere, and the consequence has been that some considerable shipments have been made by them from ports in Maine and New-Hampshire." The clearances at the Boston Custom-house have been as follows:

1858	95,505	1853	82,972
1857	112,972	1852	96 482
1856	125,814	1851	99,578
1855	98,060	1850	69,623
1854	115,315	1849	66.308

LEATHER—The inquiry for Sole from the East has been fair, at steady rates. The week's movements have been:

	SOLE	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	51.900	4,550
Sales, sides	48.300	1,400
Stock at the close, sides	77.100	9,450

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 340 bbls. New-Orleans, at 37c.@38c. and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal varieties are in demand, at previous figures.

OILS—Linseed finds ready purchasers, at 64c.@66c. ₩ gallon. No important movements in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and languid at $17 50 for new Mess; $17 for old Mess, and $13 50 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, including Hams at 9¼c.@9½c., Sides at 8c.@8¾c., Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ₩ lb. Lard is in active request at buoyant rates; sales 1,400 bbls. at 11¾c.@11¾c., here, and 11¾c. ₩ 1,000 bbls. prime, deliverable in March, ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 225 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₩ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c. @20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State. ₩ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 8c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

Beef Packing Business of Chicago for Eight Years.

	No. Cattle.	Av. weight.	Total weight, lbs.	Bbls. packed.
1851	21,806	—	—	—
1852	24,663	542	13,367,346	46,395
1853	25,431	563	14,019,905	57.500
1854	23,691	565	13,402,223	54,008
1855	28,972	572½	16,932 137	62,687
1856	14,977	543	8 130,406	32,058
1857	34,675	540	18,723,500	74,000
1858	45,504	530	24,117,120	96,000

Value of Beef packed in Chicago for Seven Seasons.

1852	$650 621 00	1856	603,112 72
1853	885,949 85	1857–8	1,190,171 54
1854	665,773 11	1858	1,277,536 00
1855	1,192,420 96		

Chicago Beef Trade Statistics.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
Total Beeves	48,524	118,151	25,502	43,149

The number of cattle packed in Chicago compare thus: Fall of 1857, 19,175 head; Spring of 1858, 15,500 head; Fall of 1858, 45,504 head.

The first lot of beef packed in Chicago was in 1832, and the first tierce of Beef packed in Chicago for the English market, was in the season of 1844–5. The first slaughter-house built in Chicago, was in 1827. The provision-packing business did not amount to much, however, before the Fall of 1833, when Mr. Clybourne packed five or six hundred heeves, and about three thousand hogs—and in 1834 a still larger number. These facts we glean from the Chicago *Press*, Jan. 1, 1859.

RICE—Sales have been limited, at $3@$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Receipts, within a day or two, quite heavy. Hence the dullness.

SALT—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 450 hhds., nearly all New-Orleans, within a range of from 6¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime on private terms.

TIN—Holders ask higher prices, but the demand is not very brisk.

TOBACCO—Segar Leaf attracts more attention. Spanish is in request, partly for export. Prices have not varied. Sales since Tuesday last: 38 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@12c.; 97 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@18c.; 21 cases Florida at 20c.@25c.; 113 hales Havana at 28c.@38c.; with 293 hales Yara, and 505 hales Cuba (for export) on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 375 hhls., in lots, at 25c.@25¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet. For Liverpool there were engaged 100 hales Cotton, at ¼d. ₩ lb. For London 200 hbls. Resin, at 3s. A vessel from Clenfuegos to New-York, Sugar, at 38c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, a large, light-brown (buff) ENVELOPE, with the name of A. W. Hoffman upon it, containing a Policy of insurance, and other papers of no value to any one but the owner; was lost while going from No. 123 Chambers-st. to the Shoe and Leather Bank, or from the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway to No. 112 Broadway. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to A. W. HOFFMAN, No. 123 Chambers-st., up-stairs, or No. 32 West 12th-st., near 7th-av.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,295 FOR FIVE (5) shares of Panama Railroad Stock, in the name of MARIA C. AMMEN. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as transfer of the same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate.

LOST—ABOUT 2 P. M. ON THURSDAY, JAN. 6, A ROLL OF BANK BILLS, in a 4th-av. stage, between Franklin-st. and 25th-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 34 East 25th-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM E. WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on his way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 13, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1856. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anguished mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN WHITAKER, WHO LEFT NEW-YORK four years since to go to Maryland, will hear of something greatly to his advantage by coming to see, or by writing to his sister, SUSAN WHITAKER, No. 42 West 14th-st., New-York.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, foot of Hubert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) are still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 92 William-st. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale, in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM, Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

POULTRY FOR SALE.—FULL-BLOODED wild Turkeys, with fifteen different varieties of fancy Poultry, all full-blood and bred pure. Inquire of S. SMITH, Darien Depôt Office, Fairfield County, Conn.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, cheap, a full and complete set of Tools, Forge, Lathes, Draw benches, Engines, &c. Apply at No. 24 Coenties-slip, of GEO. WALSH.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade; about 19 tons burden. For further particulars inquire or address JOSEPH NASH, Westport, Conn.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA!
WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Dyspepsia is our national disease. Weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habits, bilious condition. How many suffer from it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, confused head and attacks of headache. Yet few know how to cure it. Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system. But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS, a simple medicated sugar pill have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which results good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem.

See how cases are cured, of which hundreds could be published.

1. Mr. ——, aged 35, had been afflicted with weak stomach for fifteen years; often attended with pain in the stomach, faintness and sense of queasiness, frequent attacks of vertigo, and inclination to fall on turning quickly. There is always distress after eating, bad taste in the mouth in the morning, and frequent turns of nausea, with faintness, headache in the forehead, extending to the back of the neck, with roaring and throbbing in the head. He commenced taking the DYSPEPSIA PILLS, and was entirely relieved after the second day.

2. A man, aged 45, had been ill for two years with dyspepsia, weakness of stomach, and sore mouth. All kinds of food, even the lightest, disagreed with him, producing a sensation of fullness, heaviness and repletion, acid taste, and frequent risings in the mouth. The bowels were obstinately constipated, and there was frequent difficulty in urination: the tongue thickly coated with fur, yellowish in the centre, sore around the edges, with painful ulcerations on the cheeks and at the corners of the mouth. This condition had no doubt been aggravated by some nostrums which he had been taking at the suggestion of a friend.

He commenced taking the Dyspepsia PILLS, morning, noon and night, and soon found his stomach improved in its tone, taking food with less inconvenience; bowels became more regular, tongue cleared and nicers healed up. In a few weeks he was entirely cured, having taken no other medicine.

3. A young man of nineteen had Dyspepsia for two years, attended with severe pain in the pit of the stomach, coming on during eating, or as soon as food reached the stomach, and continuing through the period of digestion. The pain was severe and aching, sometimes extending to the shoulders; less if he ate very digestible food, and proportionably more violent as his food was less carefully selected. It was also worse during warm weather. The bowels were very costive—evacuals hard and dry. Allopathic medicines only made him worse, and the prescriptions of a very regular Homœopathe failed to help him. He commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one pill three times per day, with prompt

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Matinee, 1 P. M.—Don Giovanni.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Oliver Twist—My Overcoat—Bonzary Ballet Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Mazeppa—French Spy.

BOWERY THEATRE—Six Degrees of Crime—Po-ca-hon-tas—Magic Trumpet—Dumb Girl of Genoa.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Diorama of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Railroad, Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Hartford and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, to-day, Jan. 8, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress yesterday, though the proceedings were not devoid of interest. It was private calendar day in both Houses, and considerable routine business was done. In the Senate Mr. Seward presented a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for recent correspondence between the British Government and the American Minister at London, relative to the abuses of the American flag in the African Slave-trade, and especially touching the case of the yacht *Wanderer*. A resolution, offered by Mr. Harlan of Ohio, calling for information respecting the ship, officers and pay of the Navy, was passed. It was then agreed to take up the French Spoliation bill, but on account of the illness of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, who was entitled to the floor, its consideration was postponed, and the Pacific Railroad bill came up, the debate on which occupied the rest of the day. The Senate adjourned over until Monday, to-day being the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, to establish an assay office at St. Louis. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, announced that he was ready to report the Oregon bill whenever the Committee on Territories should be called. A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, making appropriations for fortifications. A resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report under what law and by what authority the "Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office" is assembled, and for other information relative to them. After the passage of eleven private bills in Committee of the whole, the House adjourned.

Townsend Harris, Esq., now Consul-General for Japan, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, to be Minister Resident near the Government of the Japanese Empire.

Very little of public interest was done by the Legislature yesterday. The principal action of the Senate was to adjourn over until Monday evening. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced providing for the deposit of unclaimed dividends in the State Treasury, which was referred to a special committee of seven. Mr. Andrews introduced a bill providing for closing the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and for discontinuing the use of steam in that City. A motion was made, which was laid over under the rule, for the appointment of a Committee of five on Quarantine affairs. Another motion was made, which was also laid over, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the rights of laborers, and the interests of the State relative to the hours of labor. After an hour and a half spent in debate on the question of adjourning over until Monday, it was finally voted to do so.

The California Overland Mail, which left San Francisco on the 13th of December, with three days' later advices, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday night. There is nothing of special importance. Business at San Francisco continued very quiet, and the weather was colder than ever before known. We also publish, from the St. Louis *Republican*, a variety of interesting way news brought by the mail which left San Francisco on the 10th ult. Appearances indicate that the Camanche Indians intend to cause the mail company some trouble, and the latter are building strong stockhouses, to be well provided with arms and ammunition.

A special message was on Thursday transmitted to the Senate of the State of Missouri, by Gov. Stuart, relative to the late depredation alleged to have been committed by Montgomery and Brown, of Kansas notoriety, and asking for Legislative action. In accordance with his request, a bill was immediately reported, which authorizes the Governor to call out volunteers, and appropriates $30,000 to cover expenses.

A letter from the Engineer Bureau has been sent to the United States Senate by the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of that body, which states that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of New-York which can be appropriated for the use of the Revenue Department, but that perhaps a portion of the south end of the neck at Sandy Hook, which belongs to Government, might be appropriated for such purposes.

By way of Halifax, we have later intelligence from St. Thomas. James W. Tebbet, Esq., United States Consul, died on the morning of the 27th ult., of yellow fever. A list of vessels lying in the harbor in distress will be found in our dispatch.

An interesting lecture was delivered last night, by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on "The Orders of Nobility." He treated the subject of social elevation according to his well-known humanitarian doctrines, and elicited repeated plaudits.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, the trance medium, delivered a lecture last evening, at the Cooper Institute, in which she endeavored to answer the question propounded by a Committee of the audience, "Is the law of God a unit, or is a violation of one command a breaking of the whole law?" She held that God's laws could not be infringed. The audience was large and attentive.

In consequence of a very thick fog yesterday there were very few arrivals or departures of vessels, and considerable difficulty was experienced at the various ferries, many of the boats were laid up, and a good many collisions occurred, but no serious accidents have been reported.

Pat Matthews distinguished himself yesterday in a Bowery drinking saloon, by gouging out the eye of a man named Tooley. Tooley was engaged in a fight with a man named William Quinn, in relation to the Sheriff's Office, when Pat sailed in and beat them both with his right hand alone, while he held a horse-pistol in his left hand, with which he threatened to shoot any one who attempted to interfere with him. After knocking the two men down, and gouging out the eye of Tooley, Pat walked out and made his escape.

The well-known Million and First Half Million Trust suits came up in the Supreme Court yesterday on questions of costs. The costs and expenses claimed are above $250,000.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a young fellow named Dennis Bowen was convicted of highway robbery on a countryman from Poughkeepsie, and sentenced to ten years and six months in the State Prison. Clara Smith *alias* Ellen Chase, a young Irish girl, was convicted of forgery in attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on the Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester. In the room she occupied, a quantity of spurious bills and materials for counterfeiting were found. She was sent to the State Prison for five years and three months. Her confederate, William McManus pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

In the case of Slater *vs.* Wood the Jury yesterday rendered a verdict of $240 against the defendant.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached only 1,000 bales at steady rates. Flour and Lard were in good demand at strengthening prices. Grain, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Freights were inactive.

The Congressional Coronach.

When Lawrence Sterne carried the spirit of Tristram Shandy up into the pulpit with him, and, anticipating the sensation sermonizers of our own time, electrified his audience by flying in the face of his text, and denying the Psalmist's assertion that "It is better to go into the house of mourning, than into the house of feasting," he must have been seeing, in second-sight, a vision of the Capitol at Washington, as it appears whenever a Member of Congress "shuffles off this mortal coil." Your average "house of feasting" is dismal enough; and a grand dinner-party concentrates resources of stupidity little less than appalling. But whenever the Rachel of the Capitol mourns for one of her children, new vistas of boredom, unconceived before, open suddenly upon the astonished wall. Nothing but the experience of years and a set of the *Congressional Globe* can convey any just conception of the capacity, in this way, of the "assembled wisdom" at Washington. It may not be the least, perhaps, among the obstacles which are supposed in this country to deter men of character and cultivation from entering the political service of the nation, that every member of Congress is compelled to keep before him the doleful certainty that should he be inconsiderate enough to die during his Congressional term, his death will disorganize all the public business for at least one day, send his weeping brethren forth from their accustomed seats to seek a feeble consolation in promenading the Avenue, making calls on the ladies, or drinking with their Independent constituents at the bar of the National, and flood the newspapers with luxurious twaddle over his memory and his deeds.

When or with whom the funereal customs at present patronized by Congress originated, we neither know nor care to inquire. Celtic in character they certainly are; exhibiting all the extravagance of the Highland coronach without its picturesque enthusiasm, and all the futility of the Irish wake without its poetry of passion. It would be curious and instructive to compute the aggregate of the time wasted by either House during the last twenty years upon these idle ceremonial rites. Curious, too, it would be, but by no means instructive, to peruse the mass of funereal literature accumulated during that time from the lips of lamenting statesmen, crooning over the coffins of their departed colleagues.

If the practice was confined to Washington, it would still be deplorable enough. But it is fast making its way throughout the country. State Legislatures, Town Councils, School Committees, are all falling into it; and there can be no question that the time errandered every year by these various bodies to the indulgence of their emotions and their eloquence, makes up in the aggregate a very serious percentage upon the actual working time of the nation. If there were any beauty or dignity, any decency or grace, any tenderness and human sympathy in all this official lachrymosity, we should count the hours well spent that are given to its fluent sorrows. But consider for a moment how the thing is ordinarily done. And as a pressing example, in many ways remarkable, is now before us, consider how the thing was actually done but three days ago, "in honor" of General Quitman of Mississippi, who died, be it observed, on the 17th of July last, at his home, and during the recess of Congress.

General Quitman's memory deserves certainly all the marks of respect which Congress ought ever to pay to the *manes* of its members; and we shall not be misunderstood in the remarks we have to make upon the Antonys who came to bury *and* to praise him, as reflecting in the least upon the name of the Cæsar who was made the victim of their superfinous silliness.

On Wednesday last the House met at noon, and immediately after receiving a message from the President, put on its sackcloth and bowed its ear to Mr. McRae of Mississippi, who rose and announced "himself the living example that Quitman was no more," by which mystic phrase he meant to signify that he had been chosen to fill the General's vacant place. This "living example" then deplored the fact that, man is mortal and so descended gently upon the biography of his predecessor. This he gave to the House with full particularity of detail, and with comments implying that in the deceased all the domestic virtues were united with an universal capacity and with such manly graces of person that "every god had seemed to set his seal upon him to form a more perfect image of his own divinity." He observed also, that Gen. Quitman would have spurned the crown of empire; and "that if he had any fault, there stood by its side a virtue so prominent as to overshadow it." But at this point, having expended just two columns of the *Globe* upon his theme, it suddenly occurred to Mr. McRae that he was "dwelling too long" upon it, and he therefore contented himself with h:lf a column more of prophecy, to the effect that the "turbid waters of the mighty Mississippi shall roll mingling with the fame of Quitman forever;" and so, having laid a series of the usual resolutions on the Clerk's desk, sat down—giving place to Mr. Bonham, who "thought it fit Sonth Carolina should drop a tear on the grave of Quitman," and who accordingly dropped a tear, which fills nearly a column of type, and comprises one quotation from Shakespeare, and another from Longfellow. To South Carolina rises Tennessee, in the person of Mr. Wright, who had experienced in his intercourse with General Quitman that "the regard was mutual," and who dwelt with special emphasis upon the circumstance that when on one occasion he, Mr. Wright, being a young man, paid a visit to the General, the General rose from his seat and declared "that the future of this country belonged to the young men." Mr. Wright also quoted poetry to his purpose—once from Moore, and once apparently from Tupper.

So far the sorrow of the South. But General Quitman was a native of New-York, and Mr. Thompson, of Penghkeepsie, accordingly "took up for the Hudson the lamentation of the Father of Rivers." He, also, was specific upon all the qualities of the deceased, though more measured in phrase than Mr. McRae, and having touched the Shakespeare stop but once, and that lightly, repeated the whole biography of General Quitman "from the forthcoming work of Mr. Lanman," and then gave way to Mr. Moore, who was vaguely unhappy, and whose speech, but for a sudden interpolation of the character of Cato, in the original Latin, very much resembled a distant echo of the Dead March in Saul. Still more vague, and still more unhappy was Mr. Curtis of Iowa. This gentleman's lamentation ranges over all the fields of literature and of life. He begged to suggest, in the outset, that "all nature seems endowed with a principle of animation," in consequence of which delusive appearance, we become "absorbed in a vain but congenial conclusion, revel in the glowing, bewildering chasms of life, and unite with her votaries in pæane to her fame," while some of us even go so far as to quote Robert Burns, and hards less versed than he in the mystery of metre. But

> "While we thus rejoice and revel in the endearments of life, and revolve in the endless circle of humanity, the click of time marks the cycle of our duration, and we are suddenly launched upon an unknown and shoreless sea, and wafted to a bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Naturally, therefore, we may expect to see

> "Iowa, young daughter of the national family, smitten by the sad note of woe, unite in sympathy and sorrow with her sisters of the sunny South, and drop a tear to the memory of the gallant and the brave."

And we cannot be surprised to hear Mr. Curtis, "as Iowa," for the third time rehearse the biography of General Quitman, or to learn from him the important truth that "Repulsion maintains porosity, but gravitation unites the Universe."

Nothing could be more coherent than this reasoning, nothing more artless than this sorrow; and we are grieved to part with Mr. Curtis when, "upon resuming his reflections on our approaching consummation," he finds it necessary to commend us to Gray's Elegy, and to the tender mercies of Mr. Bowie, who "mingles his streamlet of tears with the great reservoir of grief" which surrounds the grave of John A. Quitman. Yet Bowie almost consoles us for the sweet ceasing of Curtis, by the amazing truth that "General Quitman entered Washington like Brennus of old, a general of the Gauls, with triumphal joy;" and by the assurance that he, himself—Bowie—not only "bears no commission from Dodona or Delphi which have ceased to be regarded as oracles of truth," but if he were so unlucky as to hold such a heathen document, "would tear it into tatters, that its broken fragments might become the emblems of a purer and holier incense." This *auto da fé* on the part of Bowie was the more praiseworthy that he is vigorously classical, and evidently just as familiar with the Latin Grammar as with Shakespeare and the Psalms. With Mr. Bowie the tribulations of the House ended, after two hours and a half of weeping and wailing, and the members instantly adjourned. They were soon followed by the Senate, which had only awaited the signal; the Capitol was surrendered to silence, and the legislative wisdom of the land had a holiday.

And for this preposterous parade of tawdry eulogy upon a brave and spirited man, the public business is coolly set aside and the time of the people wasted!

Were there any hope that a custom so senseless and yet so delightful to the conceit and indolence of men could be rooted out of the places in which it has planted itself, we might commend to the "assembled wisdom" certain weighty truths with which the sententious Curtis began his voluminous plaint, "Few are the words of grief, low is the voice of sorrow; *sad is the note of woe*, and silence is the solace of mourning." But if Curtis could utter so much good sense without knowing or heeding it, what right have we to expect that his colleagues can be affected by it? As surely "as the note of woe is sad," or as old Irishwomen love to mingle whisky with wailing, so surely will living Congressmen continue to "give their sorrow words over the dead" so long as there is a *Congressional Globe* to print them in, an uncritical constituency to read the same, and a pleasant holiday to reward their magnanimous utterance.

The Belly Canal through Nicaragua.

In the absence of that invaluable mentor, the *Dictionnaire des Contemporaires*, we venture the assertion that M. Felix Belly is a native of Gascony. There is that breadth, demonstrativeness, and self-assertion, about his plans; that supreme contempt for the petty difficulties which the two sciences of statesmanship and engineering oppose to their development; such calm assurance that at the sight of the magnificent programme he flashes before the eyes of mankind, all international heart-burnings will be cured, and political resistance melt away, that we are obliged to assume his possession of natural endowments, which could have originated in no other clime. Mr. Belly has set up in life as a matchmaker, pledged to the union of the great seas. It is his mission. To the nuptials, he bids all the leading Powers of the world, with the same pomp as that which summoned the marine deities to the poetical marriage of the Thames and the Medway. He proclaims the event as the advent of a new period of peace and good will to men. There is to be a general fraternization of States and races at the stupendous bridal. We, of America, are invited to meet John Bull and Monsieur Crapaud, and Mynheer of the Amsterdam Bourse, on the banks of the San Juan River, where, embracing with effusion, we may drown our mutual hatreds, wrongs, and fears, in one act of interminable pacification. Nothing short of these philanthropic results will please Mr. Belly. He will consecrate the gratifying spectacle, we may not doubt, with his patriarchal blessing.

It is but just to the projector, however, to remark, that his apparently meaningless vaporing is not without a certain peculiar method. In those busy days of last Spring, when he was hob-nobbing with Central American Presidents, and arranging that famous "Convention of Rivas," which is to introduce a political millennium, Mr. Belly had so recently exchanged his entomological for political studies, as to found his hopes of a Nicaraguan Canal, upon the creation of a European counterpoise to the influence of the United States in Central America. Such was the entire drift of the Milland contract—for the native gasconade of the negotiator is no where more apparent, than in terming this private business bargain a treaty—and such was the sole purport of the remarkable protest, signed by the Presidential triumvirate, as the expression of their animosity to this country, and published as an appendix to the contract. The especial merit of the new enterprise was its exclusion of the United States from Central America; the substitution of a French for an American company, as the immediate undertakers. Such hot-headed diplomacy might serve very well for the volcanic conditions of the Isthmus, but in the frigid atmosphere of the French Foreign Office it cooled with sudden and amusing celerity. It was at Paris Mr. Belly first learned that his mission would prosper better as one of universal peace than of universal war. Neither the French, English or Dutch courts were prepared to take an active part in a business, in manner and form as presented, which would certainly excite the ill-feeling of a commercial power so material to their industrial interests as the United States. The thing had taken a wrong direction. The proposition had elements in it which must be eliminated to make it possible. The education of M. Belly in State-craft has been rapid. The programme has already been recast and reissued. It has now something for everybody. The King of the Netherlands is invited to coöperate; for did not a King of the Netherlands once project this very work? The Emperor of France is besought to lend his patronage; was he not the first to press the importance of the work upon the public sense of Europe? England must, of course, assist; the Mosquito Protectorate, and the Ruatan, and Jamaica, are there; and much of the necessary means are to come from Lombard-street. Having thus dispatched his crowned heads—it is a pity Mr. Belly's crowns were not coined—the projector, in altered tones addresses the Republic. We make no allusion to the memory of Menenius Agrippa, when we speak of Belly and the members of his company waiting solemnly upon Mr. John Y. Mason, our Minister at Paris; and assuring him of the philanthropic and cosmopolitan aspect of a deep cut from the Lake to the Bay of Salinas, and how heart-broken would they all be were the United States persistently to withhold its aid and sympathy. This is, in fact, the private and particular sop thrown to the American Cerberus. They pointed Mr. Mason perspicuously to the circumstance that what they propose to do will be done chiefly for the advantage of the United States. The benefit they anticipated for the entire human family, would be shared disproportionately by the portion occupying our exact position on the map of the world. The moral adhesion of this people to the project was therefore indispensable; and so they stated it. Mr. Mason, as will be seen elsewhere in the Times, was not insensible to the case as thus summed up; but still had his doubts. The early history of the affair happened to be fresh in his memory. He reminded Mr. Belly's *confrères* of them. He saw nothing cosmopolitan in that codiciliary manifesto; nothing pacific in the exclusive appointment of two French frigates to guard the canal, or in the British fortification of the Ruatan Islands. These things must be expunged, before the United States could entertain the subject at all; and even then other added securities against European encroachments must be furnished, before the Belly grant can receive the entire approbation of this Government. With so fair a presentation of his views, Mr. Mason dismissed the committee; who, on the strength of what had passed, dictated the article we have also transiated, asserting that the Government of the United States is enthusiastic for M. Belly and his canal! The method of these gentlemen requires some more expressive word than "visionary" to describe it.

If we are at liberty to draw an inference from what we can really see of this foggy enterprise, we should judge it to be already a melancholy failure. Small and ridiculously inadequate as the capital was estimated, we have no intimation that a franc of it has been subscribed. There appears to be no steps taken to open a subscription. M. Millaud, of the *Presse*, the original grantee, has withdrawn from the scheme, on the plea of other inevitable engagements. No surveying party to verify the office-work of M. Thome de Gamond has been sent out. We have, in fact, nothing germain to the actual reduction of M. Belly's splendid dream to practice. He seems to be so absorbed with the diplomatic details of the subject as to care for nothing else. From haunting the dining tables of Mora and Martinez, he has gone to figure in the ante-chambers of Paris, the Hague and London, or to waiting in ceremonious fashion upon foreign ambassadors. Of the same imperative way of prosecuting a great operation, a further specimen may be seen in that blazon of names intended to constitute the honorary department of the organization—Baron von Humnoldt figuring as President, and Lieut. Maury—another *ad captandum* stroke—as Vice-President. An amplitude of everything formal, an absence of everything substantial, are the palpable characteristics of the enterprise. There is no ground for suspecting it will ever be otherwise. It is but an outward manifestation of the projector's cerebral formation; and surely we do not err in the trifling biographical conjecture upon which we ventured at the outset.

England and the Ionian Islands.

The question of the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, which the late Joseph Hume so often used as one of the best weapons of his armory in his attacks on the British ministry, has of late been receiving a tolerably thorough, though somewhat disagreeable ventilation in England. The islanders have never shown the least fancy for British nursing, and have been kicking and roaring lustily ever since they came under its operation,—an obstreperousness which, in the good old days of Sir Henry Ward, was repaid by martial law, and somewhat extensive hanging and flogging. Since then a more lenient policy has been adopted, but with no great success,—and finally Sir John Young, the present Governor, proposed to solve the difficulty by annexing the whole of his charge to the kingdom of Greece, save and except the Island of Corfu, which, being the best of the lot, he desired to convert into a British Colonial dependency.

His dispatch containing this scheme unluckily reached London a short time before Mr. Gladstone had been sent out to the Islands as Commissioner Extraordinary—in other words, a sort of "Head Pacificator," with full power to inquire into all grievances, and draw up plans for their redress—and more unluckily still, was allowed to lie upon a certain table in an inner room of the Colonial Office, occupied by a gentleman of the department who had the misfortune to be acquainted with Mr. Washington Guernsey, ex-Provost-Marshal of the Turkish Contingent. Mr. Guernsey was in the habit of paying his friend frequent visits, and at one of them availed himself of an opportunity afforded him by his being left alone for a few minutes in the room to lay hands upon Sir John Young's dispatch, pocket it and walk off with it. As soon as he got home, he sent it to the *Daily News*, which, supposing all was right, of course published it.

Thereupon followed a most terrific uproar. The reformers, thinking the reign of secret diplomacy was over, clapped their hands for joy. The Government, foreseeing the extreme probability of Gladstone's mission being looked upon as an egregious humbug, if Sir John's dispatch was taken as an exposition of their real policy, were thunderstruck. Pending a distinct repudiation of the Governor's heterodoxy, the usual preparations were made for sacrificing the victim. Guernsey was arrested, and has been tried before the Central Criminal Court in London, and, curiously enough, acquitted, on the ground, we believe, that, as it seemed to the Jury, the mere abstraction of dispatches, not for the purpose of making a private use of them, but of making the public acquainted with their contents, was not a punishable offence, inasmuch as *the dispatches were the property of the public*.

This somewhat curious finding places the Government officials in rather a difficult position, as it deprives the voluminous records committed to their care of all protection except what the vigilance of the guardians and the strength of the locks can afford them. Any enterprising individual who can make his way to an official table in Downing-street, may, by a vigorous "grab," and the aid of a good pair of legs, throw light upon the profoundest State secrets, and save speculative editors the tronble of writing yards of prophetical "leaders," and divining the foreign and colonial policy of unprincipled ministers. The intrigues of Prince Albert with the Russians, of Lord Palmerston with the French Emperor, the machinations of Sydney Herbert for the betrayal of Sardinia to Austria, the negotiations of Lord Malmesbury for the sale of Gibraltar to the Americans, may now find their way into print from more reliable sources than the editorial sanctum of the *Morning Advertiser*, which is the "Bennett's *Herald*" of London. We suspect, however, the "friends" of the clerks and under-secretaries will be looked after a little more closely in future, and the offices will cease to be a very agreeable morning lounge. Even "men about town" will hardly care to frequent resorts in which they will be exposed to constant suspicion of a desire to commit larceny.

About Useless Spirits.

A goodly audience was last night assembled at the Cooper Institute to listen to a lecture, on they knew not what, to be delivered by they knew not whom. In other, but less explicit words, they came together at the summons of a pretty young lady, who bears the sweet name of Cora, wears her golden hair in ringlets, and "dresses simply in black with two white roses in her belt," for the chance of picking up a few pearls of wisdom falling out of vaguest space. Her programme of the evening was virtually a plagiarism from the good old invitation so often addressed to children by tantalizing friends: "Open your mouth, and shut your eyes, and see what Heaven will send you."

The lady Cora (known for the present by the name, which she seems extremely anxious to repudiate, of Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch) was prepared to discourse most excellent words upon any subject which the audience by a Committee might propose to her, and this not of her own motion, but at the dictate of any departed sage who might take a fancy to "revisit the glimpsee of the moon," under the favorable condition of talking through the rosy lips of an entranced young lady. When one recalls the very positive *penchant* for rosy lips and entranced young ladies which divers of the wisest of mankind are by credible historians reported to have shown during their "earthly prisoning," it is but natural to expect that Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch should be rather encumbered with the attentions than at a loss to command the services of her ghostly friends. And we believe, indeed, that her eloquence rarely, if ever, makes default in the presence of such a congregation as was last night assembled to hear her. The said audience, after settling itself comfortably into its hall, proceeded to choose a committee of three to be the voice of its anxious and inquiring soul. It is a quaint fact of social life that such committees always seem to form themselves by a sort of spontaneous combustion in every such audience. You never know anything more of the process by which they are generated than yon do of the parentage of that well-dressed, rather pious-looking young man who always has his hat ready on the front benches whenever Signor Blitz wants to cook an omelette, or to turn a gold watch into three rabbits and a canary-bird, with bouquets for all the ladies. The Committee of last night culminated in Professor Mapes, and forthwith proceeded to "speer" at the world of waiting sages the following very straightforward question. "Is the law of God a unit? and is the breaking of one particular of the law the breaking of the whole?" We had supposed that this special question had been rather definitely answered by a competent authority some eighteen hundred years ago; but Prof. Mapes, doubtless, only wished to "try the spirits." The spirits came—heathen Greeks beyond a doubt, and of the later school of Epicurus. They closed the blue eyes of Mrs. Hatch, and opened her rosy lips, and sent her their gifts. We are sorry to be obliged to say that, in so doing, the spirits behaved no better than tantalizing friends in the like case sometimes do, popping unsavory bits of chalk into the little mouth, expectant of Maillard's daintiest confections. The spirits, if we must speak our mind of them, (and we allow them in our columns to speak for themselves,) talked arrant transcendentalism of the diluted kind; and babbled a deal of vague unwisdom, the most available point of all which was the assertion that the man who puts his finger in the fire will probably acquire some valuable information which will prevent his repeating the operation. And this available point surely should be as available for Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch herself as for any of her many hearers. For that lady is now in our Courts urging her claims to a divorce from a husband who has trafficked in her trances, abused her affection, lived upon her labors, and outraged, as by her own affidavit is established, every instinct of womanhood within her. This man who has thus made the misery of this woman's life, appears to have been as near to her "world of spirits" as herself, as familiar with them, as full of faith in their "supernatural lore," which is simply supernatural trash. Does it never occur to Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, then, we beg leave mildly to suggest, that the spiritual telegraph which can bring from the unseen world only "metaphysical" rigmarole, long since familiar to the earth, but never one word of warning, one impulse of good, one breath of ennobling influence for the lives and hearts of those who manage it, may, after all, be no more soundly and successfully "laid" than the Cable which was to bind the New World with the Old, and put Mr. Cyrus W. Field on a level with Columbus, Galileo and Moses?

Latin Official Discoveries.—The Washington *Union* seems to have fairly awoke to the consciousness that there is a Disunion Party in the Southern States. The glorification of the fillibusters, and the pertinacious attempts to revive the Slave-trade, have at last convinced the official organ that there is quite a large body of men in the South who care very little for the Federal authority, and who are resolutely determined to establish a sectional independence of their own. The *Union's* conviction comes rather late in the day. The President has so thoroughly committed himself to the tender mercies of this knot of factious disunionists,—he has so completely surrendered the power and patronage of his office to their care, and is so entirely under their control, that even the denunciations of his organ will fail to impress them with any lively sense of the Executive displeasure.

To all persons not blinded by partisanship it has long been apparent that the leading aim of the active, energetic and efficient faction by which Mr. Buchanan has surrendered himself has been the dissolution of the Union. The ultra Pro-Slavery Kansas crusade—the fatuous and infamous indorsement of the Lecompton swindle—the pertinacious invasions of Nicaragua—the hostile designs against Cuba—were all steps as well as indications of this factious and treasonable movement. And now when they had been thwarted and effectually crushed out by the resolute good sense of the people, this Slave-trade project took their place, and is prosecuted with the same design. The ultraists of the North and the ultraists of the South are animated by a common purpose of labor, by opposite agencies, for the accomplishment of the same end. Each seeks to stimulate the people of his own section to an inveterate hostility against the other. The Northern Abolitionist preaches a bloody crusade against Slavery; the Southern ultraist seeks the restoration of the Slave-trade. Both have the same object—the prostration of Federal authority and the excitement of national hatred and distrust.

The only remedy for this state of things is to be found in a National Administration which shall check both alike,—which shall hold each to its first obligations, and compel both to submit to the requirements of the Constitution. No man ever had so fair an opportunity to establish such an authority as Mr. Buchanan, and no man ever wasted his opportunities more weakly and so unwisely. He can never regain them:—the best service he can render is to give place to others under whose auspices they may return.

The City Inspector.—The most important of our municipal officers, so far as the health of the people and the general condition of the City are concerned, is, undoubtedly, the City Inspector. He is our Health Officer. Great power is placed in his hands to enable him to carry out whatever designs he may consider necessary in the performance of his duties. He has charge of the public markets, and, more than all, he is the head of the street-cleaning department. There is no other officer of the City Government who can make himself so directly felt by the people as the City Inspector, for whose neglect of his duty would be so immediately apparent. The late City Inspector was so notoriously negligent of his duties, that even his own party could not venture to place him before the people as a candidate for any other office.

But notoriously incompetent as he was, it is pretty generally understood that the Board of Aldermen are determined to keep him in his place by refusing to confirm any man whom the Mayor may nominate as his successor. It is hardly possible to believe that such a nefarious scheme as this could be connected by the majority of the Board of Aldermen, and we shall be slow to believe it until the action of the Board shall confirm the truth of the report. The term of Doctor Morron's office, expired on the 31st of December, but he still holds on to the place, and the Mayor has not yet nominated a candidate for it. We have no doubt that the Mayor is sincerely desirous of selecting a suitable person for the office, but the difficulty will be to find a suitable person whom the Board of Aldermen will be willing to confirm. But, as the old Inspector will not be able to get any pay from the Comptroller, he has nothing to gain by holding on to the place; and, if the Aldermen should persist in refusing to confirm the nominee of the Mayor, the Legislature could very easily make an alteration in the City Charter, giving the Mayor the absolute power of appointment. There will not, therefore, we presume, be any serious difficulty about the matter, and we trust that the Mayor will soon be able to find the right man for the right place. It would be very desirable for the City Inspector to be a well-educated physician, but there are no duties connected with his office which any man of ordinary intelligence and education might not discharge if he had the will to do so.

The Spanish Mission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Colonel Preston, our Minister, is the only Kentucky representative of a distinguished Virginia and South Carolina family—a fine specimen of the intellect and physique peculiar to the State. Mrs. Preston, a brilliant conversationalist, and finent French and Spanish linguist, is a worthy descendant of the celebrated Robert Wickliffe, known throughout the Ohio Valley as the "Old Duke"—a man of immense fortune, an eminent lawyer, trained to his profession by that distinguished patriot and statesman, George Nicholas.

As they go to the Court of a woman, we are rejoiced that the ladies are such as to do credit to America, and to illustrate to decaying royalty the dignity of the descendants of the women of the Revolution. Scarcely second in consequence to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Preston, is establishing at once all that bragging Kentuckians say of their splendid women.

Mr. Preston—Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the Kentucky regiments that did not reach the City of Mexico until after its capture—anxious to do something, urged upon General Butler to disregard the Trist treaty, and march upon Queretano, as he then had an effective army of 20,000 men—a much larger force than that with which General Scott had taken the city. General Butler, belonging to the fogey school of statesmen and soldiers, would not listen to the entreaties of younger officers, thereby throwing away the position which gave him the nomination of Vice-President. The Baltimore Convention, counting largely upon his continuing the war, relied upon his fighting some battles that might offset in a degree the grand achievements of Generals Scott and Taylor. General Butler having no ability for such a commanding position, "timid councils prevailed," and the Democracy lost the last chance of electing their ticket. Colonel Preston, although still a young man, was an influential representative in the Kentucky Legislature, and a leading member of the Convention which formed the State Constitution.

He also served with credit two sessions in Congress from the Louisville district, and was a strong candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky at the time of his appointment.

We have a right to expect some clever things of him during his mission. At any rate we will review his actions impartially.

Colonel Preston and family sail to-day in the *Fulton*.

Executive Adjournment of a Legislature.—Governor Conway, of Arkansas, was lately requested to report to the unusual exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the Constitution of that State, of adjourning the Legislature. Previously to the 22d of December, a disagreement had occurred in the two Houses in regard to the time of adjournment, and on that day, a quorum not appearing in either branch, no constitutional power existed other than to adjourn from day to day and send for absent members, which proceeding would have involved considerable expense to the State, and, as it was supposed, would have been ineffectual in procuring the immediate attendance of the absentees. Under these circumstances, the Governor adjourned the two Houses on the 23d of December to the 17th of January, by a proclamation transmitted to each.

The State Liquor Commission of Massachusetts sold liquor in 1858 to the value of $97,767, the agents' commissions on which amounted to $3,965. Fifty-six cities and towns in the Commonwealth made no purchases.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At a stated meeting of the Managers, held on Thursday evening at the Bible Society, six new auxiliaries were recognized, two in North Carolina, and in Kentucky, Florida, Illinois, and Connecticut one each. Communications were received from agents and others, showing encouraging prospects in the work at home, notwithstanding the continued money pressure, and the need of great exertion to supply immigrants and others with the Holy Scriptures. From the Rev. R. S. MACLAY, Fuh-Chan, China, sending a printed copy of the treaty between China and the Allied Powers, also in reference to the opening of Japan; from the Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, in regard to the work in that region; from the Rev. WILLIAM WALKER, Gaboon Mission, West Africa, with request to print portions of the Scriptures in the Mpongwe language; from the Rev. Dr. VAN DYCK, Beirût, Syria, sending specimens of the Arabic Testament now in course of publication. Grants of books were made of Portuguese Bibles and Testaments and Spanish Testaments for the Rio Grande; Ojibwa Testaments to the American Missionary Association; books in English, Portuguese and French, for distribution in Madeira; several grants of books in various languages to captains of vessels for distribution in foreign ports; English and German books to the Toledo Bethel, Ohio; to the Seamen's Friend Society, French Testaments for distribution at Havre; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, books in Danish and Swedish for their Missions among those people in the West and Northwest; various grants to poor auxiliaries, and to Sunday Schools where there are no auxiliaries; and twenty-three volumes in raised letters for the Blind. Sums amounting to $32,500 were appropriated for various Missionary and Bible purposes, to be paid as they are wanted out of the earliest funds that can be spared. There are other demands upon the Managers, who hope to meet them as they shall be made known.

PROGRESS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of the Central Park was held on Thursday afternoon. It appeared from the report of the Architect-in-Chief that since his last previous report, 2,200 men have been employed when the weather and condition of the ground would permit, principally upon the transverse roads, grading carriage roads in the upper park, and excavating rock. CALVERT VAUX was appointed Consulting-Architect at a salary of $2,000. Resolutions in favor of establishing an observatory in the City of New-York were adopted. The resolutions favored the scheme, provided such a site for the observatory can be selected and a plan of buildings proposed as shall harmonize entirely with the primary purposes to which the Park is devoted. The President was requested to communicate to the Croton Aqueduct Board the desire of the Board to proceed at once with the construction of a ride or drive around the new reservoir, similar to that contemplated in the plan of the Park, and to obtain the views of the Croton Aqueduct Board with reference thereto, so that in the construction and maintenance of said ride or drive due regard shall be had to the safety of the reservoir and the purity of the water. The President was authorized to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in relation to the extension of the Park to One Hundred and Tenth-street. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

AN ATLANTIC CABLE OPERATOR RETURNING TO ENGLAND.—Mr. CHARLES GERHARDI, one of Mr. DE SAUTY's staff of telegraph operators at Trinity Bay, came to New-York from St. Johns, N. F., by the *Pacific*, and takes passage on her to-day to return to England, himself and one or two others of his associates having been ordered home by the Directors for some purposes, as yet unknown to them, in connection with the Atlantic Cable. The feeling among the operators and others who are well acquainted with the situation of tha Cable is one of much confidence that it will yet be put in a condition to transmit messages without difficulty. Four or five operators, including Mr. DE SAUTY, are yet remaining at Cyrus Station, and day and night, duty is kept up; the least deflections of the galvanometer are carefully watched, and will be reported to the Directors. When Mr. GERHARDI left tha station, on the 16th of December, there were constant evidences, by currents passing over the Cable, that it was unbroken, although they were not sufficiently intelligible to be made out. Mr. GERHARDI expresses the greatest confidence that if the present cable is not restored to a condition to be used, another cable will be laid down at no distant day. He also certifies with much earnestness to the entire willingness of Mr. DE SAUTY to communicate whatever is of the slightest interest to the public relating to the line, in proof of which he cites several instances in which he has volunteered to notify the New-York Telegraphic Agent of the evidences of the existence of continuity in the cable.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The American delegates elected from the different Wards assembled at the rooms, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, last evening, to effect an organization for the year 1859. ERASTUS BROOKS was appointed Temporary Chairman, and Mr. HUSTED, of the Tenth Ward, Secretary. The cases of the contestants of the Thirteenth Ward—the G. C. Dean and John Briggs delegations—after a long discussion, were referred back to the Ward for settlement. H. A. T. GRANBURY, of the Eighteenth Ward, was elected President for the year 1859; RUFUS F. ANDREWS, of the Twenty-first Ward, first Vice-President; BENJAMIN HANCOCK, of the Sixth Ward, second Vice-President; J. L. NORES, first Secretary; E. R. WILBER, second Secretary; and ABRAM LENT, of the Fifteenth Ward, Treasurer. The Convention then adjourned.

HOSPITAL RELIEF FOR SEAMEN.—On Monday evening next a meeting of seamen will be held at the Madison-street Church to adopt measures for the removal of the difficulties that now stand in the way of proper hospital relief in this City for those who follow the profession of the sea. Jack is taxed twenty cents a month by the National Government, and fifty cents a month by the State, for the support of a hospital; from which, it would seem, he derives little benefit when he is sick. The surplus of the Seamen's Fund last year amounted to $13,000, and the men are anxious to know where it is, and why it is not devoted to the purposes for which it was intended. The interests of the sailor, who performs his duty as well and as faithfully as any other class of citizens, are very often neglected, and we trust that some gentlemen of influence in the community will countenance the meeting on Monday night.

THE NEW DEPUTY-COMPTROLLER.—We announced, in yesterday's impression, that the Comptroller had appointed WILLIAM E. WARREN, Esq., as his Deputy. The appointee was formerly Auditor in the office of the Erie Railroad Company. He is an excellent and experienced accountant, and bears in all other respects tha very highest reputation. Mr. WARREN has never been a politician. He is a gentleman of means, and, we understand, accepted the office in question after the most urgent solicitation to do so. The Comptroller selected him without any reference to party considerations or personal feeling; and his labors in this important department of the City Government will greatly contribute to its proper management. With such men as Mr. HAWS and his Deputy to watch over the financial interests of tha City, we may soon expect to see the most beneficial results. Public business conducted with the ability and economy that most private concerns exhibit is a rare spectacle now-a-days; but, to judge from present appearances, this desired object has been secured for tha management of the Comptrollership, in all its branches.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE PACIFIC.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are about to commence the construction of a large steamer to be employed in their line between Panama and San Francisco. She will be of a large size, and most complete in all her arrangements. The Company are now engaged in completing tha specifications, and the contract will be given out and the work commenced with all convenient dispatch. Who the builder is to be is not yet positively known. The laying of the keel of this new steamer will be a god-send to tha ship-carpenters, for, since the launch of the *Guatemala*, at Greenpoint, we may look in vain for the gratifying spectacle of even one vessel of any size upon the stocks in the vicinity of the Metropolis.

BALL OF ENGINE COMPANY NO. 24.—The annual dress-ball of Jackson Fire Engine Company No. 24 took place last night, at tha Apollo Rooms, in Broadway. There was a numerous gathering of the members of the Company with their lady friends, and the occasion was one of great satisfaction to all concerned. ROBERTSON'S Band occupied the orchestra. WM. M. MITCHEL, Esq., foreman of the Company, acted as manager.

NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.—The annual election of this celebrated corps, commanded by W. H. HALLIOR, was held on tha 4th inst., and resulted in tha nomination of the following gentlemen as the Board of Civic Officers for the period of one year: President, DAVID EELS, Jr.; Vice-President, A. L. CURTIS; Treasurer, E. L. BYRNE; Secretary, C. S. WADSWORTH; Standing Committee, Messrs. CORNINGS and JONES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—The fourth anniversary of tha Woman's Hospital Association will be held at No. 83 Madison-avenue to-day, at 12 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. BANOS, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, the Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, and the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, will participate in the exercises.

Police Reports.

RIOTOUS IN NEW-YORK.—A gentleman of pugilistic tendencies, who rejoices in the name of Pat Matthews, on Thursday night stepped into the drinking-saloon at No. 40 Bowery, kept by Johnny Lyng, and popularly known as the head-quarters of the "Bowery Boys." As Matthews entered this convivial retreat, he beheld the familiar spectacle of two young men engaged in a hostile fisticuff. It was impossible for Matthews to keep aloof, and as he did not feel more unfriendly inclined towards one of the contestants than the other, he decided to make an even thing of it by pitching into both. Tha disputants were John Tooley and Wm. Quinn, and the cause of tha dispute was alleged to be that Quinn had failed to secure Tooley a berth in the Sheriff's office, in compliance with a solemn promise made before election. Seizing Tooley with violence, Matthews hurled him to the floor. With astonishing celerity he then kicked and cuffed him until the sides of the aspirant for municipal honors were covered with bruises, and his face had the appearance of a mangled and bloody jelly. Quinn next came in for a round of similar treatment. To guard against the interference of a fourth party, Matthews held in his left hand a large horse-pistol, while with his right hand he performed the pummeling already described. Tooley showed an inclination to retaliate upon Matthews, but the latter made a pass at him with his umbrella, and with the point he gouged out his right eye, which fell upon the floor. Tooley made no further show of fight, and Matthews coolly walked away. The victim was taken to the City Hospital, and his bruises were found to be very severe. His right eye is lost forever, and the left is so completely closed that he is unable to see at all. Quinn was taken to his residence in Forsyth-street, where he now lies insensible from his injuries, and so marred that his most intimate friends are scarcely able to recognize him. Pat. has been in numerous fights. The last performance in which he made himself famous was an attempt to diminish, by means of a revolver, the number of Clerks at the Essex Market Police Court.

THE FORTY-FIRST-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—There have been new developments in the case of the young man, Edward Henn, who was shot in front of the lager-bier saloon of Wm. Stoutenberger, in Forty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue. It is now believed, from private evidence taken before Justice CONNOLLY, that tha shooting, instead of coming from the house, as heretofore alleged, proceeded from one of the serenading party to which young Henn belonged. There is a tin-shop adjoining tha lager-bier saloon, and an examination of the sings found in the body of tha injured man showed that they were partly made up of tin cuttings. One shot was fired into the house, and the presumption is that the gun was reloaded, and that the intention was to shoot a second time into the saloon, when Henn was accidentally hit. The evidence entirely exonerates Stoutenberger, the proprietor of the lager-bier saloon, from having fired the gun. He has been discharged from arrest. The examination will be resumed this evening at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house.

UTILITY OF THE ROGUES' GALLERY.—The likenesses of over 300 rogues now adorn the "Rogues' Gallery" at the Police Head-quarters. Numerous visitors daily crowd the exhibition-room, and look on the pictures with as absorbing an interest as they view the brilliant paintings in any Broadway collections. Every day shows the utility of the collection. Yesterday, Mr. E. C. Fisher indicated one of the rogues—James Smith *alias* "Scotty," a noted youthful "knuck"—as the person who robbed him, a short time since, of his gold watch, chain and seals, valued at $160, while attending a lecture at Metropolitan Hall, in Jersey City. Detective Officers Poole and Roach at once started in quest of the young pickpocket, and in a short time produced the original. Mr. Fisher identified him as the culprit who robbed him, and he was locked up to await trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

KILLED BY AN OMNIBUS.—BARTHOLOMEW DUGAN, previously reported as having been run over by an omnibus, on New-Year's Day, died yesterday of his injuries. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body. The evidence showed the occurrence to be accidental, and a verdict was thus rendered. The driver, who had been arrested and held in custody to await the result of the injuries to the deceased, was discharged on the rendition of the verdict.

DROWNED.—The body of ROBERT MURSTON, an Englishman, who had been missing for some time, was found, yesterday afternoon, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry. No marks of violence were upon the body. At an inquest held upon the remains a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was 41 years of age, and had resided at No. 149 William-street.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch in a Trance.

THE AUDIENCE SELECT "THE UNITY OF THE LAW OF GOD" AS A SUBJECT FOR HER LECTURE, AND SHE LECTURES ACCORDINGLY.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was more than half full of people last evening, at 7½ P. M., at which hour it had been announced that Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, the spiritual Medium, whose domestic troubles have recently been made public, would lecture there in a trance on any subject that might be presented by a Committee of three, to be selected by the audience.

It had been rumored that a disturbance, growing out of the lady's domestic troubles, would be caused, with a view to prevent the delivery of the leeture, but nothing of the kind occurred, owing possibly to tha fact that a sufficient number of Policemen were in attendance, to quell any such demonstration. A few moments after tha hour appointed, Mrs. HATCH appeared, accompanied by Mr. A. S. GIBBS, her agent, and took a seat on the platform. Mr. GIBBS requested the audience to select a Committee, and Dr. LOVEJOY, Professor MAPES and Dr. L. B. WRIGHT were named. The Committee retired, and soon returned and presented the following question for tha consideration of Mrs. HATCH—Mr. GIBBS read it aloud: "Is the law of God a unit; or is a violation of one command a breaking of the whole law?"

Mrs. HATCH, who during all this time had sat gazing upwards with her eyes intently fixed, now arose and advanced to the desk commenced with an invocation to tha Supreme Being, after which she proceeded to the consideration of her subject. The subject, she said, was entirely metaphysical and scientific one, and if in the consideration of it she seemed to interfere with the religious tenets of any sect, it must not be deemed intentional. God was that principle which acting through all things guided the mechanism of the universe. Law was that arrangement of matter which through all changes and developments remained fixed. Commands were the injunctions laid by one being upon another. Laws of God must apply to infinitude; therefore infinite law was infinite wisdom. Love and Wisdom constituted the laws of God. God was in himself a law, and finite minds could not break his laws. The commands of God were said to have been given us through inspiration. These commandments were laid down in the book of Moses. If these laws were obeyed, it was asked, would we not be safe from all penalties? The laws of God and the laws of Moses were entirely different. Commandments of Deity and laws of Deity were relative terms. There was no such thing as understanding one of God's laws. Wa must manufacture laws for ourselves. The blade of grass had its laws; and man had his; and the laws of each were applied to the condition of each. Mrs. HATCH denied the theory of some theologians who, she said, held that the Infinite Being was pleased when a good act was performed by a finite being, and displeased and frowning when wrong was done. If we accepted the theological law, revenge and hatred would be visited upon us throughout eternity; for there was not one of us that had not many times broken commandments, violated laws, incurred God's displeasure. God's laws were all broken; they lay in fragments at our feet. We frequently lied, stole, killed each other,—not immediately always but none the less surely,—and if our disobedience was to be visited upon us we were doomed to unhappiness hereafter. If man by any word, or act, or thought, could infringe a law of God, then His law was not immutable. This was not the God of Christendom. Man had three natures. One consisted in the mechanism of the human form, which had its requirements and laws, which could not be infringed with impunity. Everything in existence had its laws of sustenance; this belonged to the physical nature. The next nature was the intellectual—the most complicated and yet the most simple—and the chief problem was to ascertain what intelligence was. The highest intelligence was the epitome of tha intelligences which were around us. The pebble had its intelligence; the mere animal his, and man his. Tha third nature of man was the religious nature. Religion was the mystery of man; it was this which was so far beyond the comprehension of the intellect that men had given up the study, and religion and intellect were as far apart as ever. Religion and science were entirely distinct. Intellectual Christianity and the creeds which now prevailed had nothing to do with religion. The laws of God and the laws of Humanity were thus different. Humanity had its own laws within tha laws of God, but never infringing them. When a man placed his finger in the fire, and it was burned, he infringed no law of God; he did not alter the laws which governed fire and made it burn; he only gained a valuable piece of information, which would probably prevent him from placing his finger in the fire again. Wa could never stop a thunder-storm, though we might make use of tha electricity; we could not cause a wind to cease blowing, though we might trim our sails so as to propel our vessels by it. Man could not infringe tha physical laws. Every soul had its own immutable laws, which controlled it, using everything which came in its way as a means to its end, and its end was the soul's happiness. That was all men lived for. All that we did with a view to propitiate the Deity was intended only to secure our own happiness. If man could infringe upon the rights of God—if he could violate any law of God, he could not do so without violating all. But he could not violate God's law. Because one man murdered another, God was none the less powerful, wise and good. If a man would tell a lie, then, we said, he would steal, and murder, too; because the same principle which actuated one crime would induce another. There was not one who loved his fellow-man as himself. But the laws of God were entirely outside of those of man—and if a man killed another he suffered, because he infringed the law which was within his own soul, and in his soul he expiated his crime. God's laws were a unit; the laws of humanity were a unit; the social laws were a unit; and if one of any of these laws was infringed, the penalty of the infringement would be found in each. Tha laws of our being expanded as we advanced, and would continue to expand, yet without infringing those of God. For the violation of the laws of humanity we must atone. Mrs. HATCH closed with an exhortation to the exercise of love, which, she said, was a law of humanity. When she had concluded, she paused for a few moments, and then said: "We would prefer that the Committee should express an opinion with regard to the elucidation of the subject which we have given, and say whether it is satisfactory, so as not to detain the audience;" and again she paused, and presently one of the Committee arose and said that he could not hear distinctly what she had said, and so he must be content to be satisfied with the elucidation for the present. Mrs. HATCH, using the regal pronoun, expressed sorrow that the Medium's voice had not reached all, and then, taking her seat, applied her handkerchief to her eyes. A moment after she looked and stared about her like one just awakened. During the delivery of her lecture her eyes were constantly uplifted. She was plainly dressed in black, two white roses were pinned to her belt on the left side and her hair was in ringlets.

Her agent announced another lecture soon to be given by her, and tha audience, which had listened attentively throughout, dispersed.

Dr. Chapin's Lecture on "The Orders of Nobility."

A leeture on "The Orders of Nobility" was delivered last night in Clinton Hall by tha Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, before the members of the Young Men's Christian Union, and others drawn thither by the reverend gentleman's reputation, or their interest in the subject. The audience almost filled the Hall.

He began by saying that he should not speak of the conventional orders of nobility, as he conceived them to be of an insignificant order, the substance of which had long been underground. The founder of a noble family could not perpetuate his nobility. The death of a great man produced a universal shock, while tha death of a King was hardly felt, and rarely cared for. True nobility of action in man consisted in doing his work well, and in this way ba belonged to the primitive strata of worth. It was more honorable to be a boot-black than a lazy gentleman; a street-sweeper than a lump of elegant depravity in broadcloth and fine linen. There were one or two specific evils connected with the common mistaken notion as to manual labor. The first of these was the overcrowding of the professions, despite the fact that the man of thought won his daily bread by labor when far into the night the mill lay idle and the loom was still. The hardest work in this world was not the work that made the most noise. People educated their children to look above mechanical toil, and thus unproductive spheres of labor were overcrowded; and in this identification of idleness with gentility we might trace the seeds of a prolific crop of social embarrassments. No standard of democracy, however stringent, was potent enough to weld together refinement and vulgarity. Kindred drops would conglomerate, and, by the same law, would repel their opposites; but let us recognize the identical point of cleavage, and identify the strata through which each runs. Here, in America, we were placed just between these alternatives: We might make a wretched attempt to prop up factitious forms of aristocracy, or we might gloriously vindicate the honorable sense of America. Here we had the best possible opportunity to recognize that ability which had no standard of aristocracy but mental worth. To do work worthily, we must think worthily of it. All manual labor would be degraded so long as it had merely a mechanical value. Men rightly valued the original offspring of genius and of thought above all the original offsprings of manual dexterity. Now, in what did this nobleness of thought consist? One acquired the sense of intellectual nobleness just in proportion as he assimilates and reproduces truth. The truth is the ground of all noble thought. Noble thought is right thought, pure thought, generous thought. The vulgar man is the man of vulgar thinking, whatever may be the amplitude and splendor of his surroundings. He always draws things into the attenuating eyelids of his own soul, and walks on the shilling side of existence. Yet the simple men—not the mean men—whom we often found about us, frequently took hold of every mental truth by instinct. Such men, true in their thought, belonged to the highest nobility. True nobility consisted in every man's fidelity to the truth he knows. He who has the largest amount of truth is at an infinite distance from its limits; he who is at its least, is no farther. Therefore we could not make distinctions of nobility to depend upon the amount of truth of which any man was possessed, but upon the tenacity with which each held to the truth he had. Let all men, therefore, nourish the little truth they had. As there was no noble work without noble thought, and as no thought was wholly noble that did not reveal itself in actions it was evident that either of these conditions involved nobility of life, which was a union of thought and action. In conclusion, the lecturer claimed three specific elements of nobleness of life, unconsciousness, communication and aspiration. As to the first, the greatest and best things that are done, were done, he said, not by calculation, but in the sweep of inspiration; as to the second, the largeness of one's being was in proportion to the largeness of his sympathies, and the more points he touched in the world the more he understood; as to the third, he would finally observe that a truly noble life was everywhere and always a life inspiration, everywhere rising to higher points of conceivable importance, ever simulating that importance ourselves, not content to see, continually striving to be; all human ambitions were but its grosser types and witnesses.

The New-York Observatory Movement.

We noticed some days since a movement to establish an Astronomical Observatory in this City. We have now received a copy of a correspondence between a number of our most influential citizens and Prof. MITCHELL, in which the latter is invited to deliver a course of lectures in this City, with a view to awaken and extend public interest in the object Prof. M. has consented to do so. The course will consist of five lectures, at the Academy of Music—tha first to be delivered on the evening of Friday, Jan. 14. The letter of invitation thus sets forth the anticipated advantages of the Observatory:

"It is to be hoped that this movement will result in the forming of an Association for the increase and diffusion of astronomical knowledge. Such an institution, endowed and conducted in a manner commensurate with its importance, furnished with instruments as powerful and delicate as the world can supply, would not only gratify tha community by instructive and ennobling views of celestial objects, and offer facilities to the scientific observer for a career of celestial exploration and discovery worthy of the land of COLUMBUS, but indirectly encourage the establishment of similar associations in other places, until the cities and hillsides of our land from ocean to ocean shall be crowned with noble Observatories, where the *people by thousands*, as well as the *men of science*, may enjoy the *telescopic* view of the most wonderful and glorious objects that creation presents to the mind of man.

Everything seems to indicate New-York as tha site for such an enterprise. Her geographical position, her commercial and maritima interests, her educational institutions, the social and moral welfare of her coming millions and their sons and daughters, and her influence over the cities, Colleges and Universities of the whole land, all encourage the undertaking."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NO UNION OF THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The Democracy of Kings County have not patched up a union as yet. The plan heretofore published as having been agreed to by the Sub-Committees, representing both factions, has been adopted entirely by the Vanderbilt wing. The Bradley or Taylor men have adopted a part and rejected tha balance, so that the party is as wide apart as ever.

THE CASE OF "PETE" DAWSON.—The notorious "PETE" DAWSON, convicted a few weeks ago in the Court of Sessions for assault and battery with intent to kill, and sentenced to nine years and six months imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing, yet remains in the Kings County Jail on Raymond-street. Dr. VAN ZANDT, the Jail Physician, says that DAWSON has recently had a severe attack of pleurisy, and is not well yet. He presumes that this is why DAWSON has not been sent to Sing Sing in obedience to the sentence of the Court. Others say that he expects, and has had the promise of, a new trial, provided a certain amount of money is raised to pay for it, and he hopes yet to escape going to prison. DAWSON, it is said, has a few thousand dollars left, and some of his particular friends seem determined that he shall not go up the river until they get him to part with it.

CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—The following gentlemen have been elected as Trustees of this institution for the ensuing year: John Haslett, M. D.; John W. Hunter, Wm. B. Lewis, R. J. Davies, James Van Dyke, T. L. Mason, M. D.; Wm. H. Peck, L. C. Andrews, John S. Mackay, A. B. Baylis, William Browne, Diodate Brainard, Wm. A. Walker, Edward Harvey, Wm. L. Degraw, Wm. B. Wulters, E. B. Spooner.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Four new Trustees have been elected in this Church to fill vacancies, viz: E. T. H. GIBSON, HENRY COLLINS, REUBEN W. ROPES, HENRY C. BEWEN.

FIRES.—During the year 1858 there were 94 fires and 20 false alarms.

CIRCUIT COURT.—A term of this Court will be held next week, commencing on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M., by Judge INGRAHAM. Fifteen causes will be called each day. When a case is called and neither counsel appears, it will be passed for the term. If counsel on either side is present the case will be tried.

SNEAK THIEVES.—A large number of sneak thieves have been operating in Brooklyn during the past week. On Thursday not less than a dozen houses were entered and robbed of clothing, jewelry and silver ware.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—An officer from Brooklyn arrested in New-York yesterday a boy named THOS. QUIRK, who is accused of robbing several houses quite recently in Gowanus. The accused was committed for examination.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.—The proceeds of the Promenade Concert at the Athenæum on Thursday night were devoted to tha benefit of the Brooklyn Female Employment Society on Court-street. The receipts were about $800.

OUT OF DEBT.—The present week the Trustees of the Baptist Church in Nassau-street have wiped out the balance of a debt of $15,000—a floating debt of $3,000, and mortgage of $12,000—leaving the Church now entirely free from debt.

Naval Intelligence.

THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.—The *Brooklyn* was delivered to the commanding officer at the Navy-yard (Commodore BARRON) last week, ready to take on board her armament, crew and stores. This magnificent specimen of a steam war-ship reflects the greatest credit on her designers and constructors. Her superior in strength and in beauty of symmetry probably never floated on tha water. Her efficiency as a man-of-war is expected to meet the requirements of the country in the production of powerful steam-ships, carrying heavy armament, but with a draught of water that will not exceed fifteen feet six inches—allowing the power to enter all the principal harbors in the United States. The *Brooklyn* is twenty-seven feet longer than the U. S. line-of-battle-ship *Pennsylvania* of 140 guns. Her displacement on the upper water-lines will average twenty tons to the inch immersion, and yet presents the light clipper bow and stern. Her spars are differently proportioned to those of existing men-of-war, having longer mast-heads and a greater diameter in yards, which are improvements, as no masts with short heads can be made to stand a heavy press of canvas. Another improvement is the manner of stowing the *Brooklyn*'s spare spars and boats. This is so arranged that the cable and anchor gearing can be worked very conveniently. The vessel is fitted with Captain SKIDDY BROWN's patent capstan, rollers bits and stoppers, giving her great facilities and security from accident in getting in her anchors. So great is the difference between this and the old plan, that the number of men employed on board a man-of-war in passing nippers on the cable and messenger, would be quite adequate to the work, while tha rest of the crew, or about seven-eighths of them, would be free for other duty. It is to be regretted that this invention has not been universally adopted throughout our navy. It is in use on board most of our large mail steamers, and on Mr. W. H. WARD's Russian frigate. Captain HUDSON reported to the Department its efficiency on board the frigate *Niagara*, in the most flattering terms, recommending its adoption on all our ships-of-war, and yet no attempt has been made to carry out his recommendation. Tha speed of the *Brooklyn*, under canvas, will probably be about 14 knots, and under steam alone about 10 knots, under favorable circumstances. It will be a treat to all amateurs, and naval officers, to visit this ship and thoroughly examine all the improvements as she now lies at the Navy-yard, where comparisons can be made with the ships modeled by the Navy Department. The *Brooklyn* demonstrates that the Navy Department should no longer adhere to naval forms and fixtures of 1812, but to keep up with the improvements of the age, should permit such able naval constructors as SAMUEL M. POOK, BENJAMIN F. DELANO, EDWARD F. DELANO and WM. L. HANCORN to introduce models of their own, *untrammelled* by restrictions from the Bureau at Washington. The *Brooklyn* was built under contract by JACOB A. WESTERVELT & Son, ship-builders, New-York, and superintended by SAMUEL M. POOK, United States Navy Constructor.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES for Saturday, Jan. 8, contains the following:

POETRY—A New-Year's Lesson—A Douglas to the Fray.

LITERARY—Anecdotes of English Lawyers—Origin of tha Disraeli Family—Sacred Books of the Hindoos—How tha President Lives—Brain Work—Literature and Literary Men—Miscellany.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH—An Evening with Sir JOHN BOWRING.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS IN NEW-YORK—His Speech in Full.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—1858 and 1849—Presidential Schemes—The Duquesne Letter Abroad—The Negroes of Senator DOUGLAS—The Wreck of the *Susan*—A Movement in the Right Direction.

GOV. MORGAN'S MESSAGE—In full.

SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City, and Commercial.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON—Summary of Congressional Proceedings.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of tha Markets.

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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

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PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Corner Spruce and Nassau

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Andrew Dennis' Letter.
UNPARALLELED TESTIMONY.

PALMYRA, Wayne County, N. Y.,
Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co.—*Gents*: I was recommended by a friend from the eastern part of the State to use your Hair Restorer for the restoration of my hair—he assuring me that he had known of its complete success. You may well imagine that I commenced its use with much hesitancy and great doubt of a successful result, when I tell you that *I was nearly seventy years old, had been bald for many years, and wore a wig.* But I soon found my hair starting to grow, *and after the use of three bottles I was rejoiced in finding myself possessed of a good head of hair, of a color the same as in youth.* I confess that I was greatly surprised at the effect, and my friends and acquaintances would scarcely believe the growth of my hair to be an undoubted fact.

I am with great respect, your obliged servant,
ANDREW DENNIS.

Remember that this result was produced by *Kimstreet's Inimitable*, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.
Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Hungarian Wines.
The subscribers call the attention of consumers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.
The celebrated Muscatel, at $9 50 per dozen, and in wood, from $1 per gallon, upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Travelling Shirts in avery variety. Linen, Muslin, fanov and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William streets.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 67 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Bailey's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, the finest assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 609 Broadway.

"Poisonous Hair Dyes."—Beware of them. Use only CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, certified by Dr. CHILTON to be free from every injurious substance. See Dr. Chilton's certificate at
CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

10,000 Ladies Wanted—But don't all come at once—to each buy one pair of India-Rubber Boots or Shoes, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. CHURCHILL'S Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption, for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Depôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 40 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Most Skeptical are Speedily Convinced of the efficacy of the EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RESTORER, of JULES HAUEL, in preventing the hair falling off or turning gray. Its use prevents, as well as cures baldness; and gives to the hair a healthy, soft luxuriance. Gray hairs and whiskers it changes to their original life color. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of this famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where they are properly understood and made.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 13 Park-row.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

DE ARG

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI MATINEE.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 ; doors open at 12.
Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the numerous patrons of the Matinée that, encouraged by the unprecedented patronage, he has determined to give the highly expensive opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
as a Matinée, at the usual price of $1 to all parts.
It will be given with an immense cast and vocal and instrumental force, ballet, auxiliaries, &c.
The three great soprano parts will be sung by
PICCOLOMINI, who appears as.....ZERLINA
POINSOT, as.....DONNA ANNA
GHIONI, as.....ELVIRA
CARL FORMES
appears in his world-renowned character of
LEPORELLO.
FLORENZA,
for the first time in America, as DON GIOVANNI. The other rôles by LORINI, WAINLICH, TAMARO, COLETTI.
The popular dancuse, Mlle. SOTO, with the Corps de Ballet.
MONDAY, Jan. 10, at 8.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Sibell's, No. 30 Wall-st., and O. Breusing's.
First night of Balfe's favorite opera of
LA ZINGARA,
being the Italian version of the popular opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL
with all the new recitatives and additions expressly composed by Balfe for
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
on the occasion of the selection of the "Zingara" for the opera to be performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. The cast comprises
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Arlina
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.....as.....Thaddeus
The other rôles by
Mlle. GHIONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI, QUINTO, &c.
On TUESDAY—The St. George's Society—Grand Festival.
On WEDNESDAY—PICCOLOMINI'S FAREWELL.
On THURSDAY—Close of the season. Only night of THE HUGUENOTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.
The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.
Mme. LABORDE. Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,
FLORENZA, GHIONI, TAMARO, LORINI, PERRING, all of whom have kindly volunteered their services.
In addition to Mr. Ullman's artists, the following eminent talent have kindly consented to appear:
Miss BRAINARD, Miss HEYWOOD,
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. GRÆVER-JOHNSON.
Other distinguished talent have likewise expressed a desire to assist the Society, together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent musical societies of the City.
The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M., a
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
And in the evening at 8,
A GRAND CONCERT.
in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of
THE CREATION,
in which will take part the
THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,
CARL FORMES and PERRING.
The choruses will be sung by
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
who have in the handsomest manner volunteered their valuable services.
Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."
Mlle. Poinsot will sing "On Mighty Pens."
Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eve.
During the evening, will be sung
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,
by Piccolomini and Formes.
LIST OF COMMITTEE,
of whom tickets may now be obtained:
J. G. Beebe, No. 1, President, No. 30 East 14th-st.
R. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, No. 19 Broadway.
R. P. Ward, No. 6 South William-st.
Edward Walker, No. 134 Fulton-st.
R. Bage, No. 34 Wall-st.
H. E. Pallen, No. 58 Wall-st.
W. F. Tuthoys, No. 34 Merchants' Exchange.
C. Clinton, No. 36 Cedar-st.
R. Walker, No. 161 Fulton-st.
J. L. Calkin, No. 12 Broad-st.
C. H. Tiemann, No. 217 Pearl-st.
G. C. Schieffelin, No. 39 William-st.
A. Kendall, No. 5 South William-st.
C. H. Webb, No. 49 Exchange-place.
Thomas Ditson, No. 68 Seaver-st.
E. F. Sanderson, No. 16 Cliff-st.
H. Ingus Nes, 74 Broad-st.
Joseph Fowler, No. 56 Wall-st.
W. D. Cuthbertson, No. 29 Wall-st.
William Young, No. 16 Beekman-st.
Thomas S. Bartlett, M. D.
John C. Force.
E. M. Newbould.
Philip Pritchard, No. 49 Beaver-st.
John G. Dale, } No. 17 Broadway.
Grenville C. Mathew, }
George M. Knevitt, No. 65 Wall-st.
W. Heath, No. 130 Pearl-st.
Thomas D. Middleton, No. 40 Exchange-place.
James Napier, No. 77 Broad-st.
John Monison, No. 24 Cliff-st.
The sale of tickets at the Academy commences on Monday, when full particulars will be given.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TWELFTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Asa Trenchard.....Jefferson | Lieut. Vernon.....Levick
Lord Dundreary.....Sothern | Florence.....Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.....Burnett | Augusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Coulduck | Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Mary.....Peters | Mary Meredith.....Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Tiptrac.....Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist.....Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the Company.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½ ; commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8,
Hamlet.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock ; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The very successful BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE, TO-NIGHT, in BALLET AND PANTOMIME ; with the great drama of OLIVER TWIST, with the Howard family. To commence with MY OVERCOAT.
DAY PERFORMANCE AT BURTON'S THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
The Bouxary Troupe in
PANTOMIME AND BALLET,
and the Dramatic Company in addition.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan 8,
The entertainment will commence with
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa.....Miss Charlotte Crampton
Olinska.....Mrs. Prior
To be followed by the three act military drama of
THE FRENCH SPY, OR HORSEBACK.
Doors open at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.
To be succeeded by PO-CA-HON-TAS.
After which Mr. Fox's MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8
CLOWN IN A BARBER'S SHOP.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock ; curtain will rise at 7½.
Parquette, 25 cents ; dress circle, 50 cents ; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To coincide with S. Bleakie's celebrated and original pieces, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½ ; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents ; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
Cymbeline on Thursday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway ; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway ; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa-seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has begun. An early attendance is solicited.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mails, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 2 o'clock ; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents ; Children 13 cents.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FINE ARTS.
Mr. FERDINAND RICHARDT begs leave to inform the public that he will open on MONDAY, Jan. 10, at the National Academy of Design, in 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-st., his
EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lakes George, Winnepisseogee and Squawun, Mississippi and Hudson Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, the Beach at Cape May, N. J., Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS,
AND OVER ONE HUNDRED DRAWINGS FROM NATURE,
mostly taken in America.
The Gallery is open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents ; Season Tickets 50 cents.
N. B.—Mr. RICHARDT cordially invites his brother artists to visit this exhibition.

"SCOTT LIFE GUARD BALL,"
The above Military and Civic re-union will take place at Niblos, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1859. Tickets two dollars. Can be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.
C. R. WHEAT, Chairman Ball Com.
JAMES M. BAYLES, Sec'y.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents ; children half price.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists, Madame JOHNSON-GRAEVER, Piano, and Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, Violin, also the Arion and Teutonia Vocal Societies, have kindly volunteered their services. Conductor—Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Lnis, No. 769 Broadway ; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7 ; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST DAY OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMISTS—Also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sberwood, a noble specimen of human immensity and human ponderosity. SATURDAY, Jan. 8, AFTERNOON, at 3, o'clock, BEN SOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians, who new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Zavistowski troupe and acrobatics. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the SOLDIER AND SAILOR, after which HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS will be repeated. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents ; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE ORATOREAN.—PROFESSORS BROWSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give Concerts of Oratory and Music EVERY WELNESDAY EVENING at the Cooper Institute, commencing Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, and in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, commencing Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Six songs and six recitations each evening, besides explanations of those Arts and Sciences ; a series of intellectual entertainments—descriptive, sentimental, patriotic, tragical and comical. Single admission 25 cents ; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents, or 75 cents for a family of six ; or six members of schools, or six of their teachers. See programme.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents ; children half price.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—CARL BERGMANN'S third grand Sacred Concert, SUNDAY, Jan. 9, 1859. Sinfonie (Rubeinstein) first time in America. Overture (Carnival Roman) H. Berlioz. Overture (Euryanthe,) Weber. Violin solo, Tr. Thomas. Quartet, four French horns. Chorus from Mendelssohn. Chorus from Rienzi—Wagner. Arion and Teutonia. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

LECTURES.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the Bruce of Society, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute.
Admission 25 cents.
Tickets may be obtained of
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
Also at the door, MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., will deliver the first lecture of the series in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Lectures and Lecturers.*
Tickets, 50 cents ; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway ; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway ; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House ; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Cb'n. of Lec. Com.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Lecture in the series will be delivered in the N. F. Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives.) Subject : *Aaron Burr.* Single tickets, 25c., to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. The Sixth Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject : *London.*

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. WM. ADAMS.—Subject—*Daily Wonders*—at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st. ; Six-Penny Saving's Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place ; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway ; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway ; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

LECTURE.—THE REV. A. A. WOOD, D. D., WILL deliver a lecture on *Self Culture* before the Young Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-st., near Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room. Admission free.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES, in the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., will be given MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK. Subject—*Mission of Luther.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—ALL the Veterans of the War of 1812, residents of the City of New-York and elsewhere, are invited to attend a meeting at the Cooper Institute, (Hall No. 24,) on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to the Pension bill now before the Senate of the United States, and making some demonstrations in memory of the Battle of New-Orleans. An address will be delivered by H. S. SMITH, and others. All of our citizens in favor of the above objects, (ladies in particular,) are invited to attend. Thanks to PETER COOPER, Esq., for patriotically tendering the use of above Hall. N. B.—Veterans will please wear the cockade.
A. COLEMAN, Sec'y. THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres't.
W. COBBIERE, Adj't. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

SAILORS' RIGHTS.—A MEETING OF SEAMEN, officers and others will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable for removing the difficulties now thrown in the way of sick and disabled seamen who need hospital relief. Able and interesting speakers will be present to address the meeting. Seamen are cordially invited to attend. Come one! Come all!!

MARINE SOCIETY.—AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Marine Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS, of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE.—PIANOS FOR RENT or SALE—MELODEONS for RENT or SALE—MELODEONS for RENT or SALE,
AT LOW RATES.
Agency of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated MELODEONS. Best BOSTON and NEW-YORK PIANOS.
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LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 427 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES in plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. EDWARD T. HINCOX, D. D., will preach in the National Theatre TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Jan. 9. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Contributions from the benevolent are solicited to aid in sustaining the Fourth Ward Mission School, and also in defraying the expenses of the Sabbath evening religious services now being held at the National Theatre. Such contributions can be deposited in the box at the entrance to the theatre, or placed in the hands of either W. D. Mangam, Esq., No. 92 Broad-st. ; George Sibell, Esq., No. 20 Wall st. ; J. F. Zebley, Esq., No. 13 Spruce-st., or R. E. Peterson, Esq., No. 144 Bowery.

THE S. S. MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church (the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., Pastor) will hold its third Anniversary Meeting in the Church, corner 2d-av. and 14th-sts., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by two Sunday School Missionaries, the Rev. C. C. Goss, of Nebraska, and Mr. STEPHEN PAXTON, from Illinois.
The children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART, will sing some new hymns and tunes prepared for the occasion.

CALVARY P. E. (FREE) CHURCH—NORTH Fifth, near 5th-st., Williamsburgh, the Rev. H. F. ROARKS, Rector. A course of sermons to young persons will be delivered in this Church on the SUNDAY EVENINGS during the Epiphany season, by various Clergymen from New-York and Brooklyn. The Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector of All Saints' Church, New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, 9th inst. Subject—*The Consecration of the Young Heart to God.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING of the New-York City Sunday School Society, will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, Jan. 10, at the Hedding Mission Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at 7½ o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. A. C. Foss, and matters of interest to the cause discussed. Friends of the cause generally are invited to attend. The annual meeting for the election of officers, &c., will be held at the close of the above exercises. By order.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, WILL MEET at Mr. DANIELS', No. 138 Suffolk-st., at 2½ o'clock on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., to attend divine service in a body at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Norfolk-st. near Stanton-st. The Rev. Mr. FRANCIS, Pastor. List every Veteran be present. The invitation is to all.
Per order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PAYPE, Agent.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Cor. of Broome and Ridge sts. Services TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach (Providence permitting) on *The Future Glory of the Righteous.* "Then shall the Righteous shine forth as the Sun in the Kingdom of their Father."

SABBATH EVENING SERVICE IN STANTON-ST. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth. The Rev. R. DAVIDSON, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in this Church next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. J. SANNASSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The third of a monthly series of discourses to the young people will be preached in the Madison-square Church, next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 9, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Service at 7½ o'clock.
J. E. READ,
Secretary of the Young Men's Association.

SKETCHES OF EDEN.—THE SEVENTH SERMON of the series will be preached by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, in the floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Eighth-st., North River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 9th inst. Subject—*The Curse upon the Deceiver and the Promise to the Deceived.* Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

MORMON BIBLE.—A NEW EDITION OF THIS heretofore very scarce work has recently been published by J. O. WRIGHT & CO., No. 377 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 25. Every person who takes an interest in the religions and political questions of the day, should read the Book of Mormon. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

MRS. MARIA SCUDDER.—A DISCOURSE ON the life and death of this devoted Christian, the Grandmother of the Missionaries in India, will be delivered by her Pastor, the Rev. Mr. STRYKER, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., (D. V.,) on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Jan. 9. Service at 3 o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, of Newcastle, Penn., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near East Canal. A funeral discourse will be preached TO-MORROW MORNING, on the death of the late MR. JEAN A. INGRAHAM. A Missionary Sermon at EVENING, from a clergyman recently returned from Jerusalem.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Final Gathering of Judah and Israel*—Ezekiel, 37th chapter. Seats free. Bible Class at 5 P. M.

YOUNG MASTER LAWSON, A YOUTH of 16, is expected to preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Bethesda Baptist Church 22d-st., and 3d-av. The Pastor will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock ; his third special lecture. Subject—*Modern Spiritualism and its place in Prophecy.* All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk-st. The Rev. Dr. HOBART, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 9. Service at 7½ o'clock. A Missionary Meeting of the Sunday School, with addresses, at 3 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, New-York.—The Rev. T. MARHAM, of New-Haven, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. P. McMENAMY, D.D, AND MEMBERS of the Young Men's R. Society, will meet (D. V.) in Spring-st. Hall, No. 155 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to consider the claims of Romanism and answer objections. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SOMETHING SINGULAR!—AMIDST ALL the corruptions of the churches and clergy, in doctrine, spirit and practice, there is one church where Divine truth is preached and obeyed. Come and hear it, in Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. HAGUE will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a sermon commemorative of the late Deacon Isaac Newton. The Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends and strangers are invited to attend.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av., will be opened on SUNDAY EVENINGS during the month of January. Sermon NEXT SUNDAY EVENING—*The Saints departed awaiting the Great Epiphany.* Services at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. CHALMERS, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath evening,) at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*The Inquisitive Youth.*" Seats provided for all.

SERMON TO THE YOUNG—REV. DR. DOWSTOW will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church next SUNDAY morning and evening. In the evening he will preach his *ninth* annual sermon to Young Men. Sermon to Young Women the following SUNDAY evening.

OLD DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, 9th. Morning and Evening, by Rev. W. C. GRAHAM, of the Wyoming Conference. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats free.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. G. T. BEDELL, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 9. The services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont-street near Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Evening service commences at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, Corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY NEXT. Lecture at 3, by Mr. BAKER, a well known medium, on the *Philosophy of Physical Manifestations.* Circle in the evening at 7½.

FIRST-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Preaching at 7 P. M., by the Rev. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN. The public are invited to attend.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Cor. Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Preaching, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Divine service at 10½ A. M., as usual.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., pastor of Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., (first Sunday in each month excepted,) at Trener's Academy, 31th-st., one door west of Broadway.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. R. P. AMBLER will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. C. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near Variek-st. Services commence at 10½ A.M. and 7 P.M. A sermon on SABBATH EVENING next, Jan. 9, to young men, by the Pastor, Rev. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH CHURCH AT COOPER INSTITUTE—A religious service is held at the above named place, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Discourse in French, by MONS. ORAS. MIEL. Seats free.

THE FUNERAL SERMON OF THE LATE ROBERT B. P. WALKER will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. PENDLETON.

THE REV. DR. DAVIDSON, OF NEW-Brunswick, will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., on SABBATH next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ELDER C. GOODRICH, FROM MASSACHUSETTS, is expected, if the Lord will, to spend the Sabbath with the brethren, at the Hall corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., Jan. 9.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HAZARD. MORNING subject—*Theatrical Amusements tested by the Bar of Christ.* EVENING, to young men. Subject—*The Life Light.* Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET CHURCH, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock ; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Preaching in the morning by the Rev. Mr. FREEMAN, of Rochester ; afternoon by the Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Westminster Church, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST BAPTIST MARINERS' CHUROH, No. 234 Cherry-st., has been blessed with a revival for more than a year. Preaching TO-MORROW, as usual. Monthly Concert of Prayer in the evening. Several to be baptised at the close.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, near Broome. The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Fallen Angels cast down to Hell* ; 2d Peter, ii, 4.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BASTLETT will preach in Polytechnic Institute, SUNDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH EVERY SABBATH EVENING in Market-st. Church. Seats for strangers. Subject for to-morrow evening, *Morning ; or, How to Begin the Day for God.*

PEW FOR SALE—IN NORTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., the Rev. D. HATFIELD, Pastor, located in the body of the Church. A $300 pew for $250 cash. Apply at

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
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[illegible] ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
[illegible]	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. ROYD,
JOSEPH B. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
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	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000.
WHICH MAY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.
DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Bell,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abr'm Denike,	Nathan Axtel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
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F. Y. Brown, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 60 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $800,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank, in New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $300,000.
Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.
Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Lake,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Bunyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woode.	

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29), or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, Dec. 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates, Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,886, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1860, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.
CAMMANN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 45 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 16th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 9 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, realized free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
E. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.
CHAS. MILES, }

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 16 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, INTEREST.—The interest on the Bonds of Marion County, Ohio, indorsed by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due on or before April 1, 1859, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank, on presentation of the proper interest coupons.
JAMES H GODMAN,
Agent for the County.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
No. 31 Chambers-st. }
NOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—DEC. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election of Thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 493 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 12 per cent. Bonds, secured by an ample mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
140th-st. corner of 8th-av. }
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED THERE BEFORE the 10th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. EBBENHARDT, Sec.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 3, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 60 Exchange-place. JAS. MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE BY
HOFFMAN & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 79 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859. }
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer-books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 16th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ABTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.—EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARMONT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859. }
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 5, 1859.—TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st, (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst.
JAMES E. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 4, 1859.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-STREET.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Offices No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JOHN S. HURT, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859. }
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICKAR, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TROOLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., }
January 5, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 19 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.
Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.
We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Examined grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONSignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. BROOMWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—same sort, delivable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 8.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The reputation of the Young America as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZERBEA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper
HURRICANE,
SHERMAN, Commander,
will receive freight Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers are prepared to issue passage certificates to those who wish to send for their friends to have them brought out in any of the ships of this unequaled line of packets at the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.
Sight drafts for any amount, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 60; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....90
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—Regular departures from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIROASSIAN, Capt. WM.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Further Particulars of the Affray at Fort Scott—The Montgomery Version—Action of Governor Medary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 25, 1858.

After a delay of a week since the arrival of the first messengers from Fort Scott, we learn something of the recent difficulties from the other side. This information throws some light upon the reports that first came to us regarding the murder of Marshal Little by MONTGOMERY'S party. A gentleman, who was in town, yesterday, was in the skirmish, under MONTGOMERY, and states that he received the first shot from LITTLE, and that he fired back in self-defence. He proved his statements by showing two wounds, where buck-shot entered from LITTLE'S gun, and the shots are in him now. This person adds, that Mr. RICE, whom MONTGOMERY went to release, is a very worthy gentleman, a prudent farmer, and a member of the Methodist Church, who generally attends to his own business. During the difficulties, last Summer, he became greatly attached to MONTGOMERY, in consequence of his bold position in defense of the people of Linn and Bourbon Counties. He was with MONTGOMERY at the time they were attacked by Capt. ANDERSON'S company of United States Dragoons, under the same Marshal LITTLE, who is now killed. Both LITTLE and RICE were wounded, in that engagement. Some time last fall, charges were brought against RICE for assault, with intent to kill. After due examination before the Grand Jury, he was discharged. Afterwards, the charge was repeated in a modified form, so that it could be legally brought before the Grand Jury, and a bill was then found against him. It was generally remarked by those who heard the testimony, that he was indicted without proper evidence, and the friends of RICE became somewhat exasperated; especially as it was understood, from the settlement of the difficulties under Gov. DENVER, that no action should be brought for offences committed previously by either party. Judge WILLIAMS had been consulted in the case and at different times had agreed that RICE should be liberated, but none of his pledges had been redeemed. About three weeks before the late demonstration, he had made such a promise, and MONTGOMERY, tired of waiting, on the 16th inst. went there with 65 men, with no intention beyond that of liberating RICE and returning. One thing that stimulated MONTGOMERY in this step, was the known fact, that RICE was not suitably cared for—that he had been repeatedly threatened with hanging, by LITTLE and others, and it was felt that his life was in danger.

It is argued by the friends of MONTGOMERY that he considered it his duty, as a good citizen, to adopt the course he did. His party marched into town at an early hour, and called at the room where RICE had formerly been kept, but he was not there. After searching awhile in vain, it was evident that the citizens were secreting him, and seeing no other sure mode of reaching him, MONTGOMERY commenced arresting the citizens of the town, intending to arrest all until he found RICE. About this time, Mr. LITTLE, who was in his store watching these movements, partly opened the door and fired, two of the shot striking our informant, as previously stated. The fire was returned, but Mr. LITTLE closed and barricaded his door, and escaped injury at that stage of the siege. Not long afterwards Mr. LITTLE was seen scraping the frost from the upper pane of glass in his windows, that he might look out, as was supposed, for the, purpose of discharging the other barrel of his gun. Some person at that instant shot him with a rifle ball, which passed entirely through his head. He died in an hour.

The firing from LITTLE and other citizens, the treatment MONTGOMERY had formerly received in Fort Scott, the imprisonment and chaining of RICE—all so exasperated MONTGOMERY'S men, that they proceeded to rob the store of its most valuable contents, in spite of his protestations. During some of these proceedings, RICE was found confined in a dark room, without any fire, although the weather was very cold, and fastened to the centre of the floor with a log-chain. The rescuing party first cut out the staple which held the chain to the heavy timber, and took RICE down stairs with the chain upon his limbs, but afterward a negro came to his rescue with a large file, with which his fetters were removed.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the palliation that was offered by one of MONTGOMERY'S men. It greatly changes the color of the first reports, especially when it is more than suspected that LITTLE was the leader of the party from Fort Scott which murdered DENTON and other Free-State men, in cold blood, at midnight, on the Osage last Summer. How others would have displayed their forbearance in like circumstances, may be the subject of endless dissertation, but very few outside of KANSAS will ever appreciate the full measure of indignation that is felt by KANSAS men. I leave this statement for what it is worth, without wishing to excuse the deed of robbing the store or other buildings in the town.

GOV. MEDARY is disposed to take summary measures. He has sent Sheriff WALKER to Linn County, with authority to arrest MONTGOMERY and all his men, and to summon a posse of citizens for the task. This proceeding will probably end as it did last Summer, when WALKER started to arrest MONTGOMERY, and he will come back satisfied that it is not his duty to arrest him, and that he will resign sooner than do it. The Governor says, if WALKER fails to arrest him, that he shall immediately order out the Territorial Militia until he gets a force sufficient to accomplish the task. It is very probable that if MONTGOMERY should be approached in a friendly manner by the proper party, he would voluntarily give himself up for trial upon the charges growing out of the proceedings on the 16th inst.; but it is less probable that either Sheriff WALKER or the Governor's militia will ever arrest him.

WM. B. PARSONS, with the first edition of his pamphlet on the gold regions, started for the East yesterday. Stock in the Underground Railroad is above par of late. Next week our Territorial Legislature meet at Lecompton, but it is said that it will take more than two dollars per day to keep them there. The ground has thawed and the river is clear of ice. The small streams are high, the mails irregular, and the roads were never worse.

RANDOLPH.

The Troubles in Southwestern Missouri and Southern Kansas.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, (Free-State,) writing from Ossawatomie, gives the following account of events which have recently transpired, and which have already been noticed by telegraph:

"It appears that for several weeks past, several negroes in Vernon County, Mo., living near the Kansas line, in the neighborhood of Little Osage, have been arranging for running away from their masters, and that with this view one of their number, called Jim, belonging to the Lawrence estate and in the service of a Mr. HICKLAN, had crossed over to Barnesville, Bourbon County, KANSAS, under the pretext of selling brooms, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions. On Monday night, the 20th inst., a company of about 20 or 25 made their appearance at the houses of Mr. HICKLAN and ISAAC LARNE, from each of whom five negroes were taken, five of which, in the care of HICKLAN, belonged to the Lawrence estate. They also took horses, mules and other property to an unknown amount. While this was transpiring on the north side of the Little Osage, on the south side another and more revolting scene was being enacted.

A party made their appearance at the house of Mr. DAVID CAUSE, and stole one negro, and while doing this, he very naturally endeavored to defend himself, but could not discharge his revolver, owing to the fact that one of his little boys had tied a ribbon around the cylinder, so that it could not revolve. He was brutally shot down in the midst of his family, and left to welter in his blood, while the murderers and robbers made off with their booty and crime.

As a very natural consequence, this produced an intense state of excitement in Missouri, runners were sent into all the adjacent counties for help, and the purpose was at once formed of invading Kansas.

Many of the citizens of Vernon County, of Free-Soil proclivities, were ordered to leave; among the rest, a Mr. BLOOMFIELD, a citizen of Missouri for the last eighteen years, and a wealthy farmer and trader. He had taken a very active part in the overthrow of the Pro-Slavery Party at the last August election, and in denouncing the Chonteau murderers and the murder of Mr. FOTZ, near Pappinville, last June. This has rendered him very obnoxious to one FAIL, a bloody ruffian, who received at his grocery u part of HAMILTON'S band, on their return from their work of butchery, treated them and applauded their act, and who now acts as a chief promoter in the deeds of crime which are being perpetrated.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD had been frequently ordered and advised to leave during the week, as the Missourians were collecting around FAILS to the number of several hundred, but as persistently refused to leave until Friday morning last, when a Pro-Slavery friend came and urged him to depart instantly. While conversing with his Pro-Slavery friend, stating that he meant to remain as long as life lasted, his friend informed him that HAMILTON had already killed a Mr. BAILY, and was on his way with a hundred and forty men to kill him. Mr. BLOOMFIELD had been working, and had his coat off; looking up, he saw a mounted party approaching around his barn, about two hundred yards distant, and had only time to slip on his son's shoes, while his daughter threw him his coat, as he leaped over the fence and made his way to the woods. After pursuing his way for a mile or so, Mr. BLOOMFIELD obtained a horse of a friend, and reached this place yesterday morning, and in the evening learned that everything that HAMILTON could lay his hands upon had been given to the flames, probably to the amount of $15,000. He had some five hundred acres of land, and about $1,800 in cash buried, which he thinks the ruffians cannot reach.

What has become of his family he does not know. He has two sons, men grown, who, if they have not made good their escape, have shared the fate of BAILY. On his way to the town Mr. BLOOMFIELD learned that MONTGOMERY was arming to repel the invaders, and was confident of his ability to overthrow HAMILTON.

I learn that Mr. BAILY was a peaceable citizen, and was wholly guiltless of the stealing of the negroes the Monday preceeding, and had even gone so far as to go into Kansas a short time previous and help to capture a runaway negro. But the fact that he was a Free-State man was sufficient for the fiend, HAMILTON, who last May showed conclusively that he made no discriminations between active Free-State men and those who kept still. Both parties are arming themselves with the avowed purpose of fighting it out to the bitter end. It is said that there are already 1,500 Missourians collected in the vicinity of FAIL'S, with the avowed purpose of invading Kansas. I think it is not probable that half that number will collect.

How many men MONTGOMERY will be able to collect is impossible to conjecture, but probably three or four hundred. It is not probable that the killing of Capt. was premeditated, but finding himself harassed by robbers, he resisted, as was natural, and as he had a right to do, and that he was shot down remorselessly by the dead who had tracked him. I have yet to see the first Free-State man of position in or around Ossawatamie, who does not condemn, in the strongest terms, any going into Missouri or committing depredation. Some are of opinion that it was done in retaliation for the repeated outrage suffered by the people of Lynn and Bourbon Counties, at the hands of those across the line.

What will be the upshot of this affair is impossible now to foresee, but if HAMILTON should get the upper hand, the most fearful consequences will follow, as can easily be imagined by a glance at his antecedents. This will all be in reply to the killing of one man and the stealing of those negroes, horses, and mules. What a contrast this will exhibit to the conduct of MONTGOMERY, last May, when, after HAMILTON had gathered up eleven white men from the public highway, the field, workshop, and counting-house, and taking them into a lonely ravine and there remorseless shooting them down, he (MONTGOMERY) marched into West Point with one hundred and sixty men to demand that HAMILTON and his confederates should be delivered up, not a hair of the head of a single person was injured, nor an article of property disturbed in town; while at the same time, some of the murderers were secreted in town and ran off, in direct violation of the agreement then and there made.

Such is a narrative of the events which have transpired during the past week, drawn from the best sources.

The Kansas Troubles—Missouri calling on her Volunteers.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 7.

Governor STUART, of this State, transmitted yesterday to the Senate a Special Message, reciting the recent depredations committed by the Kansas banditti, under MONTGOMERY and BROWN, upon our citizens residing in the border counties, and asking for Legislative action in the matter. A bill was accordingly immediately reported, which authorizes the Governor to call out a volunteer force sufficient to protect persons and property in peril, and to repel all further attempts at invasion.

The bill appropriates $30,000 to defray expenses. It will probably pass to-day.

Official Discovery of a Disunion Party in the Southern States.

From the Washington Union.

If we are to credit the telegraph, which, however, has become a very mendacious oracle, the fillibuster cause has had another ridiculous and ignominious *contretemps*. The course of "manifest destiny," like that of true love, seems not to run smooth. So far from hoisting the fillibuster flag over Central America, its champions have been glad to take shelter, as objects of charity and commiseration, under the invidious flag of Great Britain. The prank they played upon their own country, of carrying off one of its officers, has been returned with interest upon themselves; and they have come back in a body, under the hard durees of failure and adversity, as if to make atonement on the spot for the contempt and outrage they put upon the authority of their country, in the person of its officer, in setting out. The usual result of "General" WALKER'S exploits has ensued, in this, as in all former cases—failure, ridiculous and utter. The absurdity of the *denouement* seems to have been appreciated and acknowledged by the heroes of this latter exploit themselves. They made a holiday joke of the affair; marched through the streets of Mobile, in burlesque triumph, under the Nicaraguan flag; and nothing seemed wanting to the completeness of the joke but all Fool's Day as a date, instead of the one that it signalized. However, the infatuation of fillibuster folly may be such as to have in store for the country a still funnier *denouement* for a future first of April.

There was a circumstance concurrent with this droll debarkation at Mobile, which it has served to illustrate most conspicuously and strikingly. Precisely at the same moment at which the telegraph was announcing to the country the real fate of the *Susan's* expedition at Mobile, it was heralding dispatches from New-Orleans, giving a fictitious relation of the movements and feats of the expedition. We suppose these New-Orleans dispatches had their origin in the same prolific imagination which had just before disseminated over the country reports of very large American emigrations to Cuba, for the purpose of a fillibuster onslaught upon the established authorities in that island. It is well that the dispatches from New-Orleans heralding the success of the *Susan's* expedition were sent forth at the time they were. This country has now learned what faith to place in announcements of that character from New-Orleans. The long series of blood and thunder dispatches which emanated from Kansas every day while the Black Republican campaign was going on at the North a year or two ago, by which so many people were so grievously deceived in regard to occurrences in that Territory, were prototypes of the dispatches of like character which have been sent forth with profusion of late from New-Orleans, all having the same earmarks and betraying the same paternity. They have no foundation in actual occurrences, but are intended for the mere purpose of agitation. They are the coinage of imagination, the base coinage of vicious and malicious imaginations.

But they are only a part of many cotemporaneous circumstances, which reveal to the country an important fact. *They warn it of a wide-spread and desperate conspiracy in the Southern States against the authority of the laws, Constitution, and Government, the continuance of the Union, and the integrity of all existing institutions, not only in the Southern States, but in every quarter that can be reached from the Southern States.* We see evidences of this movement in the efforts to revive the African Slave-trade against the wish and conviction of nine-tenths of the Southern people. The sentiments of that people, more strongly generally than probably of any other people in the world, is conservative, is for the *laissez nous faire*, is in favor of preserving the existing *status*. Nay, their interests are all bound up in maintaining a conservative policy, in resisting innovation, in repudiating all new-fangled schemes and projects, and, above all, in frowning down the whole idea of *intervention* by one people into the affairs of another, the whole thought of *aggression* by one people against the established institutions of another. The spirit to which we allude is a spirit at war with all these abiding sentiments and vital interests of the Southern people. The rash men engaged in this movement propose at once wholesale infraction of the laws of their own country, revolution of their own institutions, and aggression upon those of all outside nations which they can reach.

They would demoralize the institution of Slavery by undoing the work of centuries, and reverting again from the civilized and Christianized system of labor now existing at the South, to the labor of savages wrapped in mental darkness, and as imbecile and incapable in body as in mind. They would revolutionize the whole labor organization of the South, they would utterly disorganize the existing system of prices and the whole established economical system—they would, in a word, revolutionize Southern institutions, revolutionize Southern society itself.

They would organize a general system of assault upon the laws of the country, although the interests of the Southern States find, in the supremacy and sanctity of the laws, their strongest and most important bulwarks. They would treat as naught the neutrality laws of the country, the counterparts of which in other countries they might some day have to invoke against their own institutions. They make bold to violate laws of Congress against the African Slave-trade, passed in pursuance of the Constitution by the procurement of the Southern people themselves, and this, although their chief ground of complaint against the fanatics of another section of the Union is a like disregard on their part of Congressional laws intended for the enforcement of their rights.

They encourage, too, in every conceivable manner, unlawful expeditions against the Governments of States bordering upon the Gulf, upon the pretext of disenthralling their inhabitants and establishing institutions in accordance with the genius of the age and the demands of the world; although it is under this very plea that the condemnation of the whole world is daily invoked against their own institutions; and none can tell what day the emissaries of a "higher law," swarming in fanatical hordes from all Christendom, may attempt a similar *intervention* into the affairs of the Southern States.

It seems to us that none can contemplate the movements and machinations of this class of men at the South without concern and reprobation. It seems to us that the time has come when it behooves the Southern States to frown down a movement which strikes at the root of every principle and every interest which the South can hold dear.

The Wreck of the Susan.

The following communications in reference to the fillibuster schooner *Susan* have been received at Mobile:

BELIZE, British Honduras, Dec. 20, 1858.

On the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock in the morning, the schooner *Susan*, Captain MAURY, from Mobile, was wrecked on Glover's Coral Reef, about 60 miles from the Belize. The vessel is a total loss, but fortunately no lives were lost. The passengers all were landed in safety on the Middle Cay, on the 16th inst. The distance from the wreck to the Belize is fifty-five miles, and the compass bearing northwest.

A later letter says:

"Captain MAURY having arrived here from the wreck of the *Susan*, endeavored to charter a vessel to convey his passengers to their place of destination. Governor SEYMOUR, of the Belize, tendered the British war steamer *Basilisk* to convey them to any Southern port in the United States. There were reports circulated to the prejudice of the passengers by an American captain, but Governor SEYMOUR said that the shipwrecked men had violated no British law, and he asked not who they were or where bound, but chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a nation with whom he desired to cultivate friendly relations, and would gladly and promptly give any assistance needed. Captain MAURY accepted the offer on behalf of his passengers. The steamer leaves to-day to take them from this island, and they will proceed directly to Mobile. The passengers feel grateful to Captain MAURY for his efforts in their behalf, and acquit him of all blame for the wreck of his vessel."

CONFESSION OF A GAMBLER.—At Philadelphia, Jan. 6, a number of keepers of gambling-houses were arrested, on an affidavit of one George F. Peterman, recently convicted of forging checks on the Keusington Bank. It is alleged that Peterman was induced to commit the forgeries to obtain the means to gratify his passion for gambling; and that the money he obtained on the forged checks was lost at the gambling-table. Mr. Peterman, who was brought up from prison to testify, was examined by District-Attorney MANN, and made the following statement: "I am a Philadelphian, and since 1823 have lived at Second and Poplar streets; I have visited numerous gaming houses in the last six years; very often in the last few months; I have been in Zachariah Robbins' place, No. 1,021 Chesnut-street, and seen the game of faro played there; William Bevans is said to be connected with Mr. Robbins; I have seen him dealing; I have been to William Waley's place, Fourth-street, near Library; John Baker is said to be his partner; I have played there at fare recently; also to James Kelly's house, in Sansom-street, near Eighth; I played there eight or ten days before my arrest; did not lose more than fifty dollars there; Mr. Kelly was there when I played; Charles Mann's place is opposite Kelly's; it is the only place in Philadelphia where I won any money; I was there a month before my arrest; Mr. Mann dealt when I played; I won $300, and gave part of it to my family.

Funeral of the Sister of Robert Burns.

From the Ayr (Scotland) Advertiser.

The funeral of the late Mrs. BEGG took place in AHoway churchyard on Thursday. About 1 o'clock, the company invited, which was necessarily limited, assembled in the parlor at Bridgehouse, where an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. DYKES. A number of the inhabitants of the town spontaneously joined in the procession, which started at about 1½ o'clock. Mr. ROBERT BURNS BEGG and Mr. JOHN BEGG, sons of the deceased, walked as chief mourners, accompanied by five of her grandsons, their own children. In the procession we observed James Baird, Esq., of Cambusdoon; Capt. M'Taggart, of Seafield; Hugh Cowan, Esq., Dr. Hunter, Dr. Montgomerie, the Rev. Messrs Dykes, Gairdner, Rowan, Rae, and Buchanan; Messrs. Telfer, T. M. Gemmell, W. Stewart, T. White, J. Diek, M. Dick, J. M'Nellie, R. Tayler, J. Taylor, A. Lang, J. F. Murdoch, R. H. Smith, J. Fraser, Capt. Hughan, B. Stewart, T. Cree, H. Henry, J. Smith, M. Thomson, Hugh Blackwood, John Struthers, D. Campbell, Gilbert Porteous, &c., &c. Perhaps the most interesting person there was Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, brother, and for thirty-five years assistant, to Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, of our Academy. He is aged upwards of 80, lives in Wallacetown, and when a lad, residing with his mother in Dumfries, was a near neighbor of the poet BURNS, familiar with his appearance, and one of the company invited to, and present at, his first funeral. We say his first funeral, for Mr. TAYLOR informs us that *the remains of Robert Burns were interred no fewer than three times.* The first funeral took place only two days after his death, and was quite small and private, and his resting-place was in an obscure corner of St. Michael's Churchyard. A few weeks or months after, when public feeling began to grow and find expression regarding the treatment of the bard, he was removed to what was deemed a more fitting part of the same cemetery; and, still later, to that quarter over which the mausoleum was erected. This of itself is one of those facts which must awaken very many strange reflections regarding the wondrous career of the poet. Mr. TAYLOR assures us that, at the time of his death, the event created no sensation whatever in the neighborhood, and the funeral no more interest than any other!

Mrs. BEGG was deposited in the grave which contains her father's dust, and at the head of which stands the stone with the fine poetical inscription which filial piety has traced:

Oh ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains,
Draw near with pious reverence, and attend;
Here lie the loving husband's dear remains,
The tender father, and the generous friend.
The pitying heart that felt for human woe;
The dauntless heart that feared no human pride;
The friend of man—to vice alone a foe;
For "e'en his failings leant to virtue's side."

It is well known that his wife was buried in Bolton Churchyard, East Lothian, and his descendants are positive that the grave was never opened to receive any of their kindred so that there was some astonishment felt, when, in addition to the remains of the Poet's father, those of some other—a woman, whose age must have been about 30—were turned up. From the state of advanced decay, however, in which they were, compared with the fresh condition of those of WILLIAM BURNS, it is almost certain that they had been interred long before the burial of the latter, and belonged to some prior tenant of the tomb.

Into this grave the remains of Mrs. BEGG were lowered, on Thursday, by her sons and grandsons, and amid the respectful regrets of those who had come to pay the last office of kindness. The grave has closed over persons more famous and more wealthy; but it is impossible it could contain one who had more faithfully and virtuously performed in life the part to which God had called her, or who, as a truly noble specimen of the Scottish matron, has left behind her a more fragrant memory. Except the loss of her companionship, there is nothing to regret in her departure. The loss belongs to those who are left behind, the gain is hers who has only gone before.

INTERESTING TO SHIPOWNERS.—Captain KIDDLING'S case, in the United States Commissioner's Court, at Hartford, was decided on Saturday, Commissioner SHIPS deciding that Captain KIDDLING feloniously and piratically ran away from the fishing grounds with the bark *J. S. Perkins*, and the goods and wares on board, with intent to sell the same for his own benefit, said goods and wares belonging to citizens of the United States. The value was shown by the testimony to have been more than $20,000, and the Commissioner ordered him to find bail for his appearance before the District Court, to be holden at New-Haven on the fourth Tuesday of February. The Commissioner, in so deciding, was supported by the opinion of Attorney-General BLACK, to whom the matter had been referred.—*Boston Journal, Jan. 5.*

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The Proprietor of ROSSWOO'S FLORAL EXTRACT, for the cure and prevention of CONSUMPTION, begs, respectfully, to inform the public, that he has reduced the prices and diversified the sizes of this *Great Antidote for Pulmonary Complaints*. He has been induced to do this in order to meet the requirements of all classes. For the future the prices will be:

Small-size Case.....$3 00
Medium-size Case, twice the small.....5 00
Large-size Case, four times the small.....9 00

For further particulars, see advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of GREGORY & MAURY and S. SWAN & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of WOOD, EDDY & Co.: the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

We are closing out all our favorite styles of WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent.

D. DAVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.! All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Black Cloth Overcoats, $4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20.
Pilot Overcoats, $6, $7, $11, $15.
Beaver Overcoats, $10, $13, $20, $22.
Broadcloth Frock coats, $8, $9, $10, $12, $15, $16, $20.
Cassimere Pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $6.
At EVANS', Nos. 68 and 70 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE FINAL MOMENT.—The grand, elegant and varied performances, at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening, will be for the last appearance of those charming artists, the Zavistowski Troupe of Children. Do not miss this opportunity to see the little wonders.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—Look for the water mark in all sheets purporting to be
MEDIOATED PAPER.

If it is not there, be sure the article offered is a vile imitation of Gayetty's, as poisonous as any other paper usually devoted to water-closet purposes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The *Lancet* concedes that they have performed seemingly "miraculous cures." A few doses at this season will regulate the system and give tone and vigor to the internal functions of the body.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Pacific	Jan. 8	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Jan. 8	New-York	Southam'n.
Canada	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Jan. 22	Portland	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Borussia	Dec. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Manchester	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quaker City	Jan. 13	New-Orleans	Misantlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	Jan. 13	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Jan. 13	Charleston	Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

Karnak	Jan. 10	New-York	Nassau.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The Stock market to-day took the decided upward turn which the previous business since the New Year indicated would soon come. The speculative jobbers on the Street have become more equally divided in numbers, and the Commission Brokers have an increase of orders to buy for oulaide parlies. The supply and cheap terms for Money, and the difficulty of employing it more profitably, then in dividend securities or in loans on demand to the Brokers, all seem to favor the movement. The Foreign Exchanges also are quoted easier this week, 100½ ℔ cent. being the rate on London for bank bills. The export demand for bullion is consequently moderate.

The additional advance on the Share list since yeaterday, is from ¼ to 1 ℔ cent., and on, some of the Railway Bonds, the rise is even greater. The top sales of New-York Central were 85 ℔ cent., closing 84¾; Reading 54¾; Pacific Mail 93½, closing 93 bid; Hudson 34½@35; Michigan Southern Preferred shares advanced to 49, and Michigan Central to 53¾; Panama brought 118 ℔ cent., ex-dividend; Pennsylvania Coal, 83 ℔ cent.; Illinois Central shares maintained the advance of yesterday afternoon, and some sales were made as high as 71 ℔ cent. The Construction Bonds were in demand at 89@89¾ ℔ cent. Harlem first mortgage sold up to 93¼ ℔ cent. The State Stocks were firmer than yeaterday, and $100,000 of the new Federal Loan sold this afternoon at 104½ ℔ cent. The Western Road shares gained ¼@¾ ℔ cent., and closed steady; Galena, 71¾@¾; Rock Island, 59½, and Toledo 32¾ ℔ cent. sales. The general market left off strong. The active demand to-dey was more widely distributed than usual, of late, and it will seem from the printed sales that the volume of business is rapidly increasing.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $122,333; paid out, $199,901; balance, this afternoon, $4,344,924.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE ROAD—SEPT. 30, 1858.

	Sept. 30, 1857.	Sept. 30, 1858.
Capital Stock issued	$11,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	26,438,016
Bills Payable	1,982,482	732,257
Accounts Payable	724,569	908,812
Profit and Loss	483,316	
Total	$39,081,468	$39,079,086
Construction	$34,033,690	$34,058,432
Union Railroad Improvement	435,643	435,643
Cash and Cash Items	21,467	44,717
Materials	547,336	486,677
Fuel	572,371	317,920
Long Dock Company	744,042	973,063
Other Assets	372,773	394,360
Bills and accounts receivable	360,267	185,416
Discount on Bonds, 1875	607,885	592,615
Sinking Fund	1,386,000	1,462,000
Profit and Loss		198,019
Total	$39,081,468	$39,079,086

The practical difference from last year, so far as the charges or incumbrances upon the property are concerned, is an *increase* of $1,471,000 in Funded Debt, and a *decrease* in Floating Debt of $1,066,082, viz.:

1858.—Funded Debt		$26,438,016
Less in Sinking Fund		1,462,000
Outstanding Bonds Sept. 30		$24,976,016
Bills and accounts payable		1,641,070
Total		$26,617,086
1857.—Funded Debt	$24,891,000	
Less Sinking Fund	1,386,000	
Outstanding	$23,505,000	
Bills and accounts	2,207,151	$26,212,151
Increase Debt upon the road		$404,935

This is the result, so far as the Bondholders and other creditors of the Company are concerned; the unpaid coupons being $428,050. The Stockholders ure not so well off. The *credit* to Income of $483,316 last year is reversed to a *debit* against Income of $198,019; the difference against the working of the Road in 1858 being $691,017, as explained in the following figures from the Report of the President, Mr. CHARLES MORAN, of his first year's administration:

The Gross Revenue of the year amounts to		$5,151,616
Less:		
Ordinary Expenses, including Taxes, loss on Propellers chartered, Fuel, destroyed, &c.	$3,871,908 69	
Extraordinary Expenses, doubtful Assets, depreciation of Wood, filling Cascade	85,732 60	
Construction Account	24,962 47	—3,982,593
Applicable to interest and rent of Union and Chemung Railroads		$1,169,022
Whereas, these items amount to		1,977,651
Leaving a deficit of		$808,628
Less profit on Bonds purchased for Sinking Fund, and interest on Bonds held by Sinking Fund		117,610
Actual deficit on the year's operations		$691,017

Proof:

Increase in Funded Debt		$1,547,016
Increase in accounts payable		184,142
Decrease in materials		60,658
Decrease in fuel		254,450
Decrease in other assets		48 412
Decrease in bills and accounts receivable		174,851
Total		$2,269,532
Less:		
Increase in Long Dock	$229,048 78	
Increase in cash and cash items	23,240 35	
Decrease in bonded debt	76,000 00	
Decrease in bills payable	1,250,224 56	—1,578,514
Increase of liabilities and decrease of assets		$691,017

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, as compared with 1857, are as follows:

	1858.	vs. 1857.
First mortgage, 1868	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Second mortgage, 1859	4,000,000	4,000,000
Third mortgage, 1883	6,000,000	6,000,000
Fourth mortgage, 1880	3,020,511	
Convertibles, 1862	3,001,000	3,500,000
Convertibles, 1871	3,423,000	4,351,000
Sinking Funds, 1875	2,463,500	2,614,000
Miscellaneous	68,005	40,000
Total	$24,976,016	$23,505,000

TRANSPORTATION AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT—1858.

Ordinary Expenses, 1858	$3,729,200 ℔	
Bills 1857, paid 1858	52,641 66	—$3,781,842 65
Loss on Propellers chart'd.	13,164 66	
Fuel destroyed by fire	9,152 18	
Bad Debts, &c., this year	8,492 57	—27,809 41
Taxes		62,356 63
Balance, profit for year		1,279,707 74
Total		$5,151,616 43
Freight Earnings	$3,843,310 77	
Passenger Earnings	1,182,258 27	
Storage	1,929 34	
Telegraph	9,645 77	
Rents	15,851 55	
Hire of Cars	3 934 73	
Transportation of Mails	$4,686 00	—$5,151,616 43

Interest on Floating Debt		$68,867 43
Interest on Funded Mortgage Debt		1,233,713 50
Interest on Funded unsecured Debt		774,000 00
Rent of Union Railroad		87,000 00
Rent of Chemung Railroad		24,000 00
Bad Debts previous to 1857		30,243 84
Loss on sale of Express Equipment		4,381 01
Depreciation on Wood		25,287 62
Cascade Embankment		14,000 74
Expenditure on Union Railroad		2,940 49
Total		$2,063,383 63
Balance Credit, from Old Account		$483,316 16
Interest on Bonds in sinking Funds		102,340 00
Balance of Transp'n Account, year 1858		1,279,707 74
Balance, Debit		198,019 93
Total		$2,063,383 63

The following we understand from the General Balance sheet and the above tables, to be the present situation of the concern, or as at the close of the fiscal year 1858, Sept. 30:

The Road and Equipment cost		$34,504,270
Lake property, &c		234,109
Long Dock property		973,063
Materials and fuel on hand		642,315
Bills and Accounts receivable		185,667
Discount on Loan of 1875	$600 000	
Less, Discounts of Sinking Fund	207,385—	392,615
Due from Income account		198,019
Total cost		$37,617,086
Capital Stock	$11,000,000	
Outstanding Bonds	24,976,016	
Coupons Unpaid	428,050	
Bills and Accounts	1,213,020—$37	617,086

We compile the following table from the recent report of the Bank Department:

NEW-YORK STATE DEPARTMENT—TEN YEARS.

	June, 1849.	June, 1855.	June 1855.	June, 1858.
Capital	$44,978,506	$49,106,826	$50,051,611	$51,548,144
Circulation	21,213,616	27,540,851	28,561,696	24,078,108
Profits	7,097,869	10,629,627	10,822,522	12,583,650
Due Banks	20,194,976	24,223,191	24,899,283	24,280,766
Due others	5,645,736	3,454,573	1,910,816	674,288
Due Treasurer	2,005,393	1,599,886	2,317,990	2,716,054
Due Depositors	28,804,899	45,067,664	39,527,797	48,045,875
Due not incl'd ab've	1,611,296	1,491,988	2,773,557	1,667,016

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Burning of an American Ship at Liverpool.

SERIOUS MARINE DISASTERS.

The Sentence of M. de Montalembert.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Markets—Cotton at a Decline—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols, 96¾@97 for Account.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Captain SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 23th of December, arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at Southampton at about noon on the 23d December.

The American bark *Celestia*, Captain HOWZE, from Malaga for Messina, arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th December, with loss of bowsprit, cutwater, and a considerable portion of her rigging, having been in collision, 60 miles off Madeira, with the steamer *Great Britain*, bound to Australia.

The American bark *Southerner*, Capt. CLIFFORD, from New-York for Marseilles, arrived at Gibraltar on Dec. 13. In lat. 37° 20' N., lon. 40° 10' W., she picked up the master and five men of the American bark *Kate Wheeler*, which was abandoned in consequence of a serious leak. The remainder of the crew were taken up by a British bark bound to Bombay. The *Kate Wheeler* was bound from Genoa for Boston, with a cargo of marble.

A correspondence between Mr. INMAN, the proprietor of the *City of Manchester*, and other screw-steamers running from Liverpool to New-York, and the British Postmaster-General, has been placed in the Liverpool News-room, and excited a good deal of attention. Mr. INMAN states in his communication that he is under contract with the Postmaster of the United States to carry the United States mails every fortnight from Liverpool. The Postmaster-General at London replies that he was aware such was the case, and that arrangements had been made to send the mails in the usual form by Mr. INMAN's steamers; but that lately a communication had been received from the United States Postmaster to the effect that a contract had been entered into with the proprietors of the Canadian steamers, and that the mails were to be sent by those steamers when they sailed from this country.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ultimo a fire broke out in the hold of the ship *Isaac Wright*, as she was lying at anchor in the Mersey River. She was about to sail for New-York and had on board about 300 passengers. On the alarm of fire being given, great consternation prevailed on board, but as some steam-tugs and ferry boats were quickly alongside the passengers were all rescued, many of them only half clad, and leaving all their property behind them. Several passengers were nearly suffocated in their berths, but thanks to the vigilance of the officials, no lives were lost. After the rescue of the passengers, the vessel was towed up the river to the Sloyne, and ran so near the shore that at low water she was left dry. Shots were fired into the vessel below the water line, from a man-of-war, in order to assist in sinking her before the tide receded. Several engines continued to play on the ship for hours, hut the flames were not fully subdued until the following day. The cause of the fire had not been ascertained, neither is the extent of the damage mentioned. The cargo consisted of fine goods and about 800 tons of iron, and it, together with the vessel, is said to have been fully insured.

The Galway *Vindicator* states that a survey had been held on the steamer *Indian Empire*, and that she was pronounced unfit for further service. It was consequently resolved to take out her machinery and dispose of the hull.

The London *Times* publishes a letter in its City Article pointing out certain discrepancies in the log of the *Prince Albert* on her last trip to Galway, and the unfair method resorted to of making her passage appear shorter than it really was. The *Times* appends the following comment: "The attempt to establish that line will be watched, like every other enterprise, with interest and good-will by the commercial public but it must be carried on without trickery. A few weeks back they were charged with having resorted to a rather free mode of stating the burden and power of their vessels, and, although an explanation was offered, it was less conclusive than might have been desired."

Lieutenant HIGGINSON, who recently unsuccessfully applied to Alderman SALOMONS for a summons against the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and whose proceedings attracted considerable attention, had again made his appearance at the Police Court, charged with having assaulted Alderman SALOMONS. The defendant requested that the case might be sent to the Court of Sessions for trial, and as he refused to give bail he was committed to prison.

The investigation into the charges preferred against the parties recently arrested in the County of Cork was progressing in strict privacy at Cork. A young lady had been arrested near Clonmel on a charge of having written seditious letters.

There had been some serious rioting between the regular military and the militia at Woolwich, but prompt measures were taken for its suppression.

The hearing of the Appeal of Count DE MONTALEMBERT, created the same amount of interest and excitement as the original trial, and the limited area of the Court was crowded to its full extent by a distinguished audience. Eleven Judges were on the Bench. MM. DUFAURE and BAROCHE again made brilliant speeches in defence of MONTALEMBERT, and were several times loudly applauded. The result of the appeal was received by the *North American* and *City of Manchester*, but it is thus recorded in the Paris correspondence of the *Times*:

"At 5 o'clock the Judges retired to deliberate. They remained in deliberation full two hours and a half. On again taking their seats the President, M. PERSON DE CHERELLES, delivered the judgment of the Court, which reduced to three months instead of six, the term of imprisonment imposed by the Police Court; maintained the 3,000 francs fine, but by the withdrawal of one of the counts in the indictment completely freed M. DE MONTALEMBERT from the effects of the law of the 27th of February, 1858, under which, even after completing his punishment, he was liable to be transported to Algeria, or be exiled. As this was one of the principal objects of the appeal against the sentence of the Police Court, the judgment of the *Court Imperiale* is unquestionably a triumph over the Government. The decision, which was pronounced at 7¾ o'clock, was received by all present with the greatest satisfaction, and M. DE MONTALEMBERT was warmly congratulated by his friends."

M. HIPPOLYTE RIGAULT, a distinguished Parisian journalist, died, after a very brief illness, at the early age of 36 years.

Two colonial bishops are about to give evidence before Prince NAPOLEON's Negro Immigration Commission.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* repeats the report that the French squadron on the west coast of Africa is about to be reinforced by several ships.

A contract has been signed between the Marine Department and a firm at Marseilles to supply the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique with 20,000 free Africans suited for labor before the 1st of January, 1863 and that similar contracts have been entered into with other houses, which Prince NAPOLEON, as Minister of the Colonies, is resolved to avail himself of.

The great match between Mr. MORPHY and M. ANDERSSEN, so long talked of, and concerning which so much interest is felt in chess-circles, commenced at Paris on Monday, Dec. 20, the conditions simply being that the player who first won seven games should be proclaimed the victor. In Monday's encounter, Mr. MORPHY had the move and played the EVANS gambit. After some very fine combinations, extending to seventy moves, Mr. ANDERSSEN won the game on the 21st., Mr. MORPHY and M. ANDRASSEN played the second game of their chess match, but without any decisive result for either party, the game ending in a draw.

Viscount DA PAIVA, the Portuguese minister at the Court of the Tuileries, has, state the *Patrie*, received orders to return to his post, his leave of absence having expired.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia has been paying a flying visit to France. At Toulon and a Marseilles he experienced a grand reception, the ships in the last-named harbor mingling the Russian flag with those of their respective countries, and the French officials showing the distinguished stranger the most marked attention. Arrived at Paris, he was met at the railway station by the Russian Ambassador; visited the Emperor at the Tuileries, where he dined with the Imperial family, and then proceeded to the opera, after which he returned to Marseilles.

A Paris letter says that the *Société Commerciale and Industrielle* was making steady progress. It will begin with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, of which 40,000,000 will be at once paid up. The President is to be named by the Emperor, and have the right to veto. It has no connection with the *Credit Mobilier*. The Bourse was firm on the 24th. The Three per cents opened at 73.20 and closed at 73.35.

New-Zealand papers contain an account of a collision between the French and the natives at the Friendly Islands. It appears that on the 7th of July last, some French priests landed at Lifuka, on the Haabai group of islands, and insisted on leaving one of their number there to promote the Catholic faith. The native Governor said that strangers could not settle there without the consent of the King, who was then at Tongs. The French priests then left for Tonga, where a French frigate was lying; and, on the ground that the Governor of Haabai's refusal was in violation of a treaty with the French, the King was compelled to agree to the following paper: "1, TOUPOU, King of the Archipelago of Tonga, promise, 1 To depose JOSIAH, Governor of the Haabai Islands for not having allowed the Catholic missionaries to land at Liluka on the 8th of July; 2, To convey to Lifuka, in the month of August, the fathers, their servants, and their luggage required for the establishment of a Catholic station on the island, the fathers and servants being chosen by the Rev. Father CHEVRON." The King also promised to build a mission-house for the French missionaries.

Electrical communication by the submarine telegraph, between Malta and Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, had suddenly stopped. It was not known at the latter place how the suspension arose, but it was supposed to have been caused by some vessel dragging her anchor at Malta, in which case there would probably be a speedy repair.

The Senate had approved of the address in reply to the speech from the throne by a majority of 103 to 28.

Five ships had sailed with reinforcements for the Spanish expedition in Cochin China.

The Madrid journals bring the continuation of the interesting debates in the Senate on the amendment moved by the Count DE RENOS (General PRIM) to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. It was on the 14th that the General, having obtained permission to proceed with his amendment, began by repudiating any purpose of making the Mexican question a Progressista opposition one. It was purely on the ground of international policy and justice that he now desired the Senate to bear with him, while he endeavored to prove that every Spanish Government has treated the Mexican Republic with the most arrogant injustice. "And let it not be supposed," said General PRIM, "because I have taken to wife a noble and distinguished Mexican lady, that I prefer the honor and interests of the Mexican nation to those of my own beloved country. A Spaniard am I by birth, by race, by education and by that instinctive affection I feel for the land in which I was born, and for which I have so often fought, and God is my witness that her woes pain me as much as if they were my own." General PRIM examined the two causes that led to the breaking off diplomatical intercourse with Mexico, namely, the execution of the treaty of 1853, and the assassination of five Spanish citizens. In concluding an animated speech, General PRIM reiterated his readiness to draw the sword in defence of Spain, if it were needed. The Ex-Minister PASTOR DIAZ replied at great length, and the Senate then divided—Majority against the amendment, 120; minority, 1. General PRIM voted singly for his motion.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Madrid, dated the 19th:

The Mexican question was discussed yesterday by the Committee on the Address. M. OLOZOGA was present, and having expressed a desire to speak, the Minister for Foreign Affairs was requested to attend. He came accompanied by the President of the Council of Ministers and some of his colleagues. M. OLOZAGA declared that he shared the opinion of the Count DE RENOS (General PRIM) on that subject as expressed in the Senate the other day. M. OLOZAGA observed that if Mexico insisted on the revision of the claims—which, in fact, was the original and principal question between the Spanish government and the Republic—a *casus belli* ought not to arise from the non-renunciation of the revision as required by Spain; and that in this sense the Anglo-French mediation ought to act. As to the question of the murders committed on Spanish subjects, M. OLOZAGA thought that damages, or indemnification, to be demanded, and which were refused by the Mexican Government, who argued that to give compensation would be, in fact, to admit their own complicity to the outrages perpetrated on Spaniards. M. OLOZAGA denied that consequence, and said that it was sufficient to recognize the political character of those acts to have a right to the indemnity, without implying a complicity which the Mexican refuses to admit. It appears that Marshal O'DONNELL assented to the doctrines of M. OLOZAGA, and will act in consequence—that is, if it be yet time, for it is apprehended that by this, hostilities have already commenced; that Tampico has been attacked; and that, in fact, the moment for negotiation has passed by.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The American frigate *Wabash*, instead of taking in supplies at Messina and proceeding to Naples, as had been expected, went direct to Spezzia, where the Americans seem still to have *un pied a terre*, if I may so speak of a naval station. Thence she is expected in Naples some time in January."

Vesuvius was again giving signs of an impending eruption or some other catastrophe.

An ordinance decrees the formation of an Austrian squadron in the Adriatic.

It is stated that the King's health continued to decline. His appetite and power to sleep were diminishing, and his strength was failing.

ALI PACHA had tendered his resignation, and RIZA PACHA was preparing to follow him into retirement.

It was reported that the Grand Vizier refused to carry out the reforms promised by FUAD PACHA at Paris.

The Calcutta mail of (date not mentioned) had arrived at Suez.

The only item of news telegraphed is the fact that Brigadier EVELEIGH'S column had attacked and dispersed 8 000 of the Sinkerpore fugitives.

A private telegram says that the freight on measurement goods from Calcutta to London had declined to 15s. per ton.

The China Mail, with Hong Kong dates to Nov. 15, had reached Suez.

The negotiations in regard to the tariff had been concluded.

At Canton political affairs were quiet, but business was checked by high prices.

The exchanges had become more unfavorable for England. At Hong Kong the rate had advanced to 4s. 9d., and at Shanghae to 6s. 8½d.

The tea settlement showed a decrease of 9,000,000 lbs., with very little business at Foo-chow-foo and Shanghae, where prices had checked operations.

The deliveries of silk exhibited a falling off of 9,500 bales, the quantity exported being stated at 30,000 bales.

The United States merchants have shipped a large quantity of sugar to Nicolaieff, on the Amoor, for the purpose of transport to Tartary and Siberia. This event has had such an effect that, at the fair of Novgorod, the price of sugars fell 30 per cent. The Americans hope to extend this trade through the frontier provinces of China, Mongolia, and Southern Siberia.

Reception of the President's Message in England.

The Message of the President of the United States occupied eight columns and a half of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Of these half are devoted to foreign and half to domestic politics,—a proportion rather startling to us in England, whose habit it is to look at home first, and only devote to foreign affairs so much attention as we have to spare after very maturely and minutely considering our own. We must in fairness remember, however, that a large portion of the domestic affairs of the United States does not come under the jurisdiction of Congress; but still after all due deductions made, the proportion of foreign to domestic business is not a little striking. How comes it that China, Japan, Nicaragua Costa Rica, Spain, Brazil, Paraguay, and Mexico should occupy the attention of Congress, to the exclusion of interests so much nearer home, and so much more valuable to a people whose occupation is to increase rather than to conquer? The President alludes to a deficit in the Post-Office, and attributes it mainly to the fact that it is overburdened by the cost of transporting the mails, and forwards a recommendation for the Postmaster-General that the postage on letters should be raised to five cents, or twopence-halfpenny, on a single letter. This subject is dispatched with great brevity compared with that of the foreign relations of the Republic. Yet surely it is better worth the attention of Congress than many which are discussed at greater length. In the state of its Post-Office Department may be found an excellent example of the reason why things go wrong under the present system of American Government. When Government undertakes to carry letters it really enters into business, and can only succeed in that business by adopting the ordinary principles of success—that is, by using skillful agents and obtaining the utmost regularity, punctuality, and celerity; but, according to the present maxims of American party politics, there is a regular turn-out of the Post-office as well as of all other officials on each change of Administration. People give themselves little trouble to master the duties of a situation which no assiduity on their part can render permanent, and the public is continually being deprived by these rapid and sweeping changes of the benefit of such skill and knowledge as have been forced upon its servants during a four-years' tenure of office. The results is what might be expected. The Post-office of America is discreditable to the civilization of America; there is little punctuality or regularity, and still less security. Instead of trusting everything to the Post, as we do in England, people do all in their power to avoid it, and this is one, among other causes, of the great development of the electric telegraph system in America. We have mentioned this as an instance of an important subject cursorily passed over to make room for obscure quarrels and doubtful claims, and as an illustration of the manner in which the American people, with so much requiring amendment at home, are taught and encouraged by their statesmen to concentrate their attention on matters of comparatively little consequence abroad.

The Message, or rather manifesto, of the President is studiously moderate in its tone, but still, somehow or other, we should think that the inhabitants of the petty Republics with whose interests it deals so largely cannot read it without some internal tremors. It presents certainly a curious phenomenon. Here is a martial and adventurous race, spread over an enormous territory, disposing of unlimited naval and military resources. They profess by their President that, except by fair purchase, as in the case of Louisiana, or by free annexation, as a little more doubtfully in the case of Texas, they will never acquire any accession of territory. They breathe nothing but kindness and good-will to all their neighbors, success to Mexico, prosperity to Costa Rica, and more strength to the elbow of New Granada. Did the world ever see a picture of so much strength tempered and adorned by so much moderation? Nor is this all. The United States have had losses; they have been robbed by Mexico, cheated by Brazil, laughed at by Spain, despoiled by Paraguay, and grievously tormented by Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Yet, still the great Republic opposes her patience to the fury of the wasps and hornets of these fiery latitudes, and calls gods and men to witness her patience, her forbearance and her tenderness. It is a moving spectacle, and our first feeling on witnessing it is, how unworthy the sulky, perverse, domineering natives of these distant isles are to be the progenitors of a race which exceeds us as much in the milder virtues of conciliation and tolerance as it does already in the extent of its territories, and will shortly in the amount of its population. When we come, however, to look a little further we see some symptoms that the quarrelsome spirit of the English has not wholly died out in their descendants. The old grievance of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is still kept hanging over Great Britain, and we do not see that our frank concessions in the matter of the Right of Search have inspired the President with the slightest wish to meet us in a corresponding spirit. He harms with the purest desire to extinguish the Slave-trade; nay, in a transport of holy zeal, he would snatch Cuba from the hands of Spain, in order that he may at once put an end to the Slave-trade from Africa, or rather confine it to Virginia and the other breeding States of the Union. But when Great Britain proposes to him to devise some means to replace that power of checking the Slave-trade which search and visitation gave her he is unable to devise any expedient, and tells us frankly that any plan she may suggest is sure to lead to grave embarrassments. To hand over Cuba to America is his only remedy, and he will hear of no other.

Spain, too, has behaved extremely ill. She draws out her negotiation to incredible length, and seeks to compound her obligations at the rate of six-and-eightpence in the pound. America has borne it all with patience, and even now the only revenge she seeks is the purchase of Cuba. If Spain will not sell it, the President contemplates the seizure of the island under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation. Of the existence and application of such a law, America herself is to be the judge. Mexico cannot keep the peace on the frontier; she has levied contributions on American citizens, and her lawless tribes impede the passage of the California mail. Therefore the United States should assume a temporary protectorate over two of her provinces—Chihuahua and Sonora—and hold them till a good Government can be established—a tenure certainly amounting to freehold, and, very probably, to fee-simple. Nor have the States of the Isthmus, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, reason to accept too literally the professed moderation of tha President. They are told that if an arm of the sea ran through their territories, uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific, they would have no right to obstruct the navigation of all nations through it; and, though there is no arm of the sea, but only a road leading through their dominions from one ocean to the other, this makes no sort of difference. The application of this principle needs no comment. The claim of this easement over a neighbor's land draws with it the right of enforcing it, and that right the President requests he may be empowered to exercise without the assent of Congress. Paraguay is to be compelled at the sword's point to give just satisfaction.

We have said enough to show that we ought not to be too much dazzled by the moderation of the President, and that if his voice is the voice of Jacob, his hands are undoubtedly the hands of Esau. We will only add one other reflection. Can it be that the whole American Continent has entered into a vile conspiracy to insult, despoil, and ill-use the United States; that the weaker is in all cases the aggressor, and the stronger in all cases the attacked and injured? Is it not, at any rate, very remarkable that the United States should be at this moment provided with a *casus belli* against almost every State from the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Horn, and that, though in a spirit of tolerant moderation they content themselves for the present year with merely seizing two provinces of Mexico, taking armed possession of the Transit Route from ocean to ocean, and sending a flotilla up the Parana to invade the dreamy repose of Paraguay, they have grievances and claims in store for any number of Presidents' Messages and for any number of strictly defensive expeditions? Is the wolf always so entirely in the right? Are the lambs always so completely in the wrong?

From the London Daily News.

The sections of the Message which treat of Spain, Mexico, Cuba, and the Central American States are of value as instructing the Allies of the Republic, and affording points for concentration of opinion to the citizens. It is quite another matter what the issue will actually be in each direction. One such confirmation of what had seemed incredible as the Message affords in the instance of the claims on Nicaragua and Granada for compensation after WALKER'S invasion, is valuable as a lesson, however mournful as a disclosure of the spirit of the Government. If any Executive cannot restrain its own subjects from aggression in the territory of an ally, it is mere insult added to injury to demand from the aggrieved neighbor compensation for the deaths, wounds, and losses caused to the immigrant countrymen of the marauders. Yet this is now the claim urged against some of the Central American States. It has been heard of before; but it could hardly be believed. There is an immediate opportunity for obtaining credit with the world for a higher principle and policy than have been as yet ascribed to Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. In proportion to the thoroughness with which Central America is spared the incursions of filibusters, will other allies put faith in Presidential professions of meaning nothing but peace and good-will in obtaining powers to carry war along the transit route, in case of need, without concert with Nicaragua or other allies. That it is clearly known that WALKER and his coadjutors are effectually restrained, the Washington Government cannot reasonably quarrel with any vigilance which can be shown, abroad or at home, about the professions of the President, and the objects they are intended to advance.

It need not be discouraging to the citizens that the public debt has largely increased, and is increasing. The country is wealthy enough to sustain heavier charges than are ever likely to be imposed upon it. It is a more serious question how the needed revenue is to be obtained. The people have the world's experience of Protection and Free-trade before them; and they will show in action how far they understand it. One of their most cherished great men, Dr. CHANNING, used to say of a popular work on our Corn Laws that he had to read it twice—first, to convince himself that there really could be in existence such a monstrous system of folly and wickedness, and again to judge of the work in question. It would be a happy thing if all our abandoned follies of the same class could affect our American cousins in the same way. A more serious consideration than even this is—how the public money is spent. Mr. BUCHANAN himself points inquiry in this direction, in his lamentations over the venality of his own party. The money which is spent in aggressive wars, and in an ever-extending patronage and functionarvism, is a shedding of the very life-blood of the Republic; whereas any expenditure required by the development of the country, and the advancement of science and the arts of life, is seed cast into the ground to reappear in abundant harvests.

Before we can hope to see such, the Americans must show us a series of Presidents more like the earlier ones, who will produce manifestos higher in their tone, more guileless in their spirit, and more manly and genuine in their style than those of Mr. BUCHANAN. It must be remembered that the American people have recently and emphatically disclaimed him as the representative of the policy of their country

From the Manchester Guardian.

The grounds on which America seeks to get hold of Cuba have often and justly been compared to those which the late Emperor NICHOLAS alleged for grasping at the possession of the "sick man" at Constantinople. The Island is so viciously administered by its present owners as to constitute a moral eye-sore to the universe, and, besides, it would be particularly valuable to somebody else. President BUCHANAN mixes up in admirable confusion the pleas of national self-interest and of zeal for the welfare of humanity in the message which he has recently addressed to Congress. Cuba is the only spot in the civilized world where the Slave-trade is tolerated. While it enjoys this shameful distinction it prevents the light of knowledge and religion from penetrating the dark abodes of the African savage; and to its intense naughtiness in this respect it adds the geographical offence of commanding the mouth of the Mississippi, and exposing an important part of the trade of the United States to imminent danger of being destroyed in time of war. Were it in the possession of the United States, the last vestige of the traffic in human flesh would disappear, and the Republic—which is, of course, a matter of secondary importance—would be enormously aggrandized.

From the London Star.

Whenever the policy of America with regard to Cuba, begins to assume a substantial form, we may expect a political complication of no ordinary kind which it will be well to watch lest it embroil us in a transatlantic war. No doubt were Cuba to pass into the possession of the United States, the Slave-trade would be at once abolished, and this would be so much gained to humanity. The Cubans themselves have everything to acquire by the transfer, for it is scarcely possible a people can be more oppressed and over-taxed than they by the nominees of Spanish corruption. The slaves would be at least as well off under their American masters, and that most awful system of immigration which augments their numbers would probably experience the same fate as the traffic in negroes. That the commerce of the island would be immensely increased admits of no doubt; nor can there be a difference of opinion that the position of the United States, as a maritime nation, would be greatly improved. What is there to set against these probabilities?

First, that the Slave power would be strengthened. Much as this would be deplored, Spanish Slavery would at least be extinguished, and the institution be confined to the Southern States. It is, therefore, a difference without a distinction, and we have so abiding a faith in the vitality of Freedom that we should anticipate a more rapid overthrow of this species of despotism were it confined to one country. Secondly, British interests might suffer, and the security of our West India colonies be jeopardized. This, however, would be true only on the assumption that the United States would be prepared wantonly to assail our possessions under the impulse of sheer national cupidity, an apprehension which, if it be worth anything, is still more applicable to Canada. And surely, no nation has a right to hazard all the evils of war—which would most certainly be the case if we bound ourselves to resist, under any circumstances, the American acquisition of Cuba—merely to provide against a remote and barely possible contingency. But what chiefly concerns the people of England to know at the present moment is, in what manner and by what right the French and our own Governments are to interfere to prevent the United States from acquiring Cuba by purchase, if Spain be found willing to sell it. It appears to us, we own, that in no case can it be our business to interfere in this matter, as in no case can our interference be productive of anything but danger and mischief.

Paris Correspondence of the London Herald.

The passage in President BUCHANAN'S speech regarding Spain has excited much attention. Those bellicose individuals who are always seeing in their mind's eye a war between France and England, or a war between France and Austria, are beginning to indulge in similar and equally probable anticipations with regard to the United States.

Burning of an American Emigrant Ship in the Mersey.

From the Liverpool Post, Dec. 24.

The emigrant ship *Isaac Wright*, of 1,500 tons, and belonging to Messrs. BARINO BROTHERS, was, on Thursday, partially destroyed by fire, while lying in the Mersey, bound for New-York. The fire was observed about 2 o'clock in the morning, when a report was raised on the Landing-stage that a large ship, at anchor in the river, was on fire, and the officers on the South Landing-stage at once manned a boat and put off to some tugs, for the purpose of giving the information and sending assistance. At this time, the Woodside passenger-boat *Prince*, Capt. LEE, passed the boat, was informed of the calamity, and, after landing his passengers, at once proceeded to the ship, which was lying at anchor in the river, between Egremont and New Brighton. That something was amiss on board the ship became now apparent, for there ascended from her blue lights, rockets, &c., in rapid succession. On reaching the vessel, it was ascertained to be the *Isaac Wright*, outward bound, for New-York, with flames issuing from various portions of the hull.

There were between 200 and 300 passengers on board, and the consternation of these may be more readily imagined than described—a considerable portion of them being females, many with infants in their arms.

One or two other steamers quickly arrived alongside the vessel, including the *Conqueror*, and every assistance was afforded. The passengers were got on board the tugs, a large portion of them scarcely half-dressed, with nearly naked children in their arms, and conveyed to the north landing-stage, where they found shelter for the time beneath the ample shed. Some of them managed to save a portion of their clothing; but by far the largest number preferred to run no risk of their lives and quit the burning ship as they stood, leaving their property to chance. It is stated, however, that if the passengers had been a little more cool and collected, they might have saved the whole of their wearing apparel and other property that was at all portable.

Mr. HODGSON, the Harbor-master, on being made acquainted with the facts, immediately procured a tug and proceeded to the *Isaac Wright*; and, after making inquiries, gave directions that the fire-engine from Hatton Garden should be brought alongside. This was done with all possible speed, but the efforts to extinguish the flames were almost fruitless. Seeing this to be the case, the burning vessel was then towed up to the Sloyne, out of the way of the river traffic, and anchored in shallow water.

At 9 o'clock Captain MEENS, Commander of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, with his officers and about eighty of the crew, proceeded to the unfortunate vessel, and rendered very valuable assistance. A small gun was placed on board a boat, and forty 12-pound shots were fired at intervals of three or four minutes into the hull of the *Isaac Wright*. Only twenty-one shots, however took effect, and even then the vessel made water very slowly, owing to the cargo being packed exceedingly close.

Of course it is yet impossible to estimate the damage, but both to vessel and cargo it must be very great. We understand that the ship and her cargo, the latter consisting principally of fine goods and about 600 tons of iron, were insured. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

The *Isaac Wright* belongs to the "Old Black Ball Line" of American packets, and we understand that the agents, Messrs. BARINO BROTHERS, will forward the passengers to New-York in the ship *Great Western*, which is intended to leave the port to-day.

The following letter respecting this unfortunate affair was read before the Mersey Dock Board yesterday:

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

SIR—I beg to report that, at one o'clock this morning, I was informed there was a vessel on fire in the river, below the Victoria Tower. On going to the landing-stage I found a steam-tug going to the vessel, and went on board her; the vessel on fire was the *Isaac Wright*, bound for New-York. The steamer's hose was passed on board, and the force-pump promptly set to work. About half-past four o'clock a steamer came alongside with two fire engines and staff of police, and were soon in action. About six o'clock, finding the fire was still raging in the hold, the cable was slipped, and at half-past six I left her with four steam tugs. The pilot intended to take the vessel into Bootle Bay, ready for scuttling, should they not be able to extinguish the fire with the engines. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

T. HODGSON, Harbor-Master.

DANIEL MASON, Esq., Superintendent.

From the Liverpool Times.

The fire was discovered in the forehold by one of the passengers, about 2 o'clock in the morning. On the alarm being given, the first object of the captain was to secure the safety of the passengers; and with this view blue lights were immediately displayed. This, as a matter of course, at once attracted the attention of the people on shore, and Captain LAX, of the Woodside Ferry-boat, immediately went to render assistance. The *Prince* was followed by other steamers and small boats in large numbers. Although there was necessarily a great deal of confusion, the passengers were all safely landed before 3 o'clock, at the large Landing-stage. However, a great number of them left the burning ship only half dressed. Attention was then directed to the seat of the fire, and the possibility of preserving the ship and the valuable cargo she had on board, and also to save the passenger's luggage. Mr. HODGSON, the Chief Harbor Master, immediately procured a tug steamer, and went on board, and find ng the condition of the vessel to be extremely dangerous, he at once dispatched a messenger to the fire station, in Hatton Garden, for the engines and reels. Mr. HEWITT, with a large body of fire police was promptly in attendance at the scene of conflagration, and as soon as possible began to pour water upon that part of the vessel where the seat of the fire was supposed to be. However, the flames had got so firm a hold as to defy the exertions of the crew, fireman, and officers. Whilst these operations were going forward, there were other parties engaged in saving as much of the property of the passengers as could be laid hands on, and a large portion was thus preserved. The ship continued to burn, and the fire was evidently increasing aft, when it was deemed prudent to have her taken in tow by two or three tug steamers, and by which means she was conveyed up the river, beyond the Sloyne, where she was anchored between 4 and 5 o'clock. At this time, it was hoped that the fire might be got under, if not entirely subdued. Although every exertion was made for that purpose, very little visible effect was produced upon the devouring element, which had now reached about the middle hatchway. The fire increased rapidly, although every means was adopted to arrest its progress; and in this state matters continued until after 10 o'clock, when it was deemed advisable to sink her, and for this purpose she was brought within range of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, in order that a few balls might be fired into her, just below the water line.

Upon inquiry we learn, and are happy to state, that no lives have been lost, and we are also informed that the consignees of the vessel have made arrangements to forward the passengers as speedily as possible, so that no inconvenience or loss of time may be sustained by them. Messrs. BARINA BROTHERS have also rendered every assistance in their power to render the passengers as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

At present the origin of the fire cannot be ascertained, but various vague reports are current. The vessel herself is fully covered by insurance, chiefly, we believe, in New-York; but the cargo, it is believed, is only partially covered. Much praise is due to Mr. HODGSON, Mr. HEWITT, and other officials, for the promptitude with which they rendered most efficient services.

The vessel was grounded in the course of the day, but the fire caught the upper decks and rigging, and consumed the greater portion of those. She now lies a perfect wreck.

The Galway Steamers.

The following appears in the London *Times'* City Article, Dec. 23: Subjoined is a complaint of the system adopted by the Galway American Steam Company, in contrasting their passages with those of their Liverpool rivals. The attempt to establish that line will be watched, like every other fair enterprise, with interest and good-will by the commercial public, but it must be carried on without trickery. A few weeks back they were charged with having resorted to a rather free mode of stating the burden and power of their vessels, and although an explanation was offered, it was less conclusive than might have been desired:

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.

SIR—There is a remarkable discrepancy in the log of the *Prince Albert*, published in the *Times* of yesterday, which needs explanation, as it is calculated to mislead. It is there stated "she arrived at the entrance of Galway Bay, off the Arran Islands, on the 18th, at 5 o'clock P. M.," and yet we are further informed it was "noon on the 17th" when she reached the harbor and landed her advices.

Taking the log and the introductory remarks to it as *bona fide*, we find, that the *Prince Albert* left St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 10th, at 9½ P. M., and reached her destination at noon on the 17th of November; deducting three hours and a half difference of time, it will be seen that the passage occupied six days, 11 hours and 20 minutes, and not, as is asserted, five days 17 hours. The passages of the Liverpool ocean steamers are calculated from their moorings at New-York, Boston, or Halifax to the Rock Light at the entrance of the Mersey. The Southampton vessels are summed up in a similar manner. The log of the *Prince Albert*, on the other hand, commences on the 5th with the vessel as dispatched from Sandy Hook (25 miles eastward of New-York) and ends with her arrival somewhere off the Arran islands, not Galway. It is scarcely honest to mislead the public by calculating "from sight of land to sight of land," instead of from port to port, according to the acknowledged custom. On one occasion the *Persia* ran from the harbor of St. Johns to the Mersey in five days and thirteen hours, although Liverpool is 299 miles further distant from New-York than Galway.

The *Prince Albert*, by the log, is said to have left Sandy Hook at 9. A. M. By a New-York paper to hand by the Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, I find that the *Prince Albert* passed New-York Narrows at 7½ A. M. Yours, FAIRPLAY.

Latest News per Africa.

Daily News Article.

CITY, Friday Evening, Dec. 24.

Business very limited to-day, owing to the approach of the Holiday.

The funds closed at a rise of ¼ per cent. The Discount market shows an active demand.

No bullion operations at the Bank.

In the discount market the minimum rate to-day was 2½ per cent.

The applications at the Bank were more numerous than for some weeks past.

Times Article.

CITY, Friday Evening, Dec. 24.

The English Funds opened steadily this morning, and subsequently experienced an improvement of ¼ per cent., which was maintained, the market closing with a firm appearance.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 25.

The *Times* says it is stated that the Council of India have in a general sense resolved not to grant any more guarantee on Indian undertakings for some time to come.

At a meeting yesterday of the creditors of HICKS & GADSDEN, American merchants, it was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection. The Liverpool creditors expressed confidence in the prospect of realization. The accountants' balance sheet showed nearly twenty shillings in the pound. The suspension appears to have been occasioned by a depreciation in Cotton and to bad debts.

The *Times* has a leading article on the case of the Sheffield newspaper proprietor and the printers' combination, and draws from it an inference unfavorable to the admission of the working classes to the Parliamentary franchise.

A telegraphic dispatch this morning announces that the Servian National Assembly has disposed of one Hospodar and proclaimed another.

The most energetic measures were taken yesterday evening, by Major-General WILLIAMS, to prevent a repetition of the riots at Woolwich.

Numerous armed detachments of the corps perambulated the town during the night.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 25.

The returns for November and for the eleven months of the present year were issued yesterday. They exhibit the important increase of £1,690,621, or about 20 per cent., in the imports, as compared with November, 1857, when the monetary crisis was beginning to depress the trade. The comparison of the eleven months shows, however, a decrease of about 7 per cent.

The important revival of the export trade here indicated is partly occasioned by the shipment of cotton goods to India.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 25—Noon.

Business is entirely suspended to-day. The railroad trains are running according to Sunday time-tables, so that the London papers of to-day will reach us too late for transmission by the *Africa*.

Commercial Affairs.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds had fluctuated but slightly. A little more firmness had been observable, but the market again relapsed into dullness. CONSOLS on the 24th, however, closed firmly at 96⅞@97 for account, ex-dividend.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £124,648 in the bullion.

There was a good supply of MONEY both in the Stock Exchange and Discount market at former rates.

The suspension was announced of Messrs. MITCALFE & Co., distillers, at West Ham, near London. The liabilities amount to £67,000.

A special meeting of the European and American Steam Company was held in London on the 23d, to consider a proposition to wind the Company up, owing to the pressure of certain debenture holders for payment, some of whom had already commenced proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy. After considerable discussion a resolution against winding up was carried, and it was also determined to accept the tendered resignation of the Board of Directors.

The City Article of the London *Times* contains the following: "The position of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, whose first mortgage bonds are largely held in England, and the coupons on which have remained under default since 1856, has been carefully investigated by Mr. ALEXANDER TROTTER, of the firm of CAPEL & Co., by whom a tour was undertaken for the purpose. In a circular to the bondholders he discourages any resort to foreclosure, and expresses a conviction that if they will agree to some plan of compromise for the current year, so as to enable the revenue to be applied to put the road in a sound condition, there need be no doubt that its future earnings will render their position perfectly secure. Mr. TROTTER does not enter into any detail of the circumstances under which Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL and his associates, by whom the completion of the line was undertaken, have allowed this necessity for prolonged suspension to arise, but for the sake of American railway management, which is every day falling into worse odor, although it seemed a year or two back, to have reached its lowest depth, it may be hoped a clear explanation from these gentlemen will ultimately be forthcoming."

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: "The market for American Securities continues active. During the past week there has been an unusual amount of business transacted, both in the State Stocks and a few of the most secure Railroad Bonds. The holders of the Panama 7 per cent. bonds, payable next year, have, as was anticipated, to a considerable extent exchanged them for those redeemable in 1863, and the second morigage redeemable in 1872, so as to secure for an extended period a high rate of interest on a security of such undoubted solidity.

United States 6 per cents, '67-8	102 @104
United States 6 per cent. Bonds, '68	104 @106

MEDICAL AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

American Inventions—Dentistry—Operations for Vaginal Fistula—The Green-Trousseau Controversy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

American ideas and American inventions continue to occupy the public attention in France. The application of electricity in the annihilation of pain during surgical operations is just now the exciting topic of the hospitals. This idea of employing electricity as a local anæsthetic agent is due, I believe, or at least is attributed here, to Dr. FRANCIS, a dentist of Philadelphia.

At first, this idea was received at Paris with distrust, and a certain distinguished Professor of the Faculty, in making his first experiments at the Hospital Hotel Dieu, prefaced his operations with the remark that "this was an American invention, and the class must not have too much hope of its success!" And in effect the success was not very gratifying, but the operations were performed by a sort of charlatan, a *soi-disant* American dentist, whose manipulations did but small justice to the invention. Subsequent experiments, however, practiced by other and more skillful hands, demonstrated to the Faculty that in the extraction of teeth, not decayed beyond a certain point, the annihilation of pain was complete, and this discovery has passed into the art of the dentist, as a useful and indispensable agent. Every dentist in the city has adjusted or is adjusting a battery to his operating chair.

But the experiments did not stop at the extraction of teeth. Limbs were amputated, tumors removed, painful incisions made, under the influence of this agent. The first experiments of this kind were entirely without effect. But, as in the case of the extraction of teeth, the operations were awkwardly performed. Thus M. VELPEAU, in a resection of the arm, applied one pole of the battery to the cutting instrument, and the other to the opposite arm of the patient, thus passing the whole current of electricity through the patient's body, producing a double suffering. Subsequent experiments were more successfully performed, but good results seem more difficult of attainment in these operations than in the extraction of teeth, and there is a probability that they will be abandoned for a return to general anæsthesia. M. MARJOLIN, however, of the Hospital St. Eugenie, who has been most successful both in the extraction of teeth and the performance of surgical operations, is continuing his experiments in the latter class of operations, and he maintains that, as a local anæsthetic, electricity is susceptible of a useful application.

Dr. BOZEMAN, of Montgomery, Ala., the inventor of a valuable improvement upon Dr. SIMS' operation for recto-vaginal and vesico-vaginal fistulas, lately arrived in this country, and has performed his operation here twice—once on the *cadaver*, in presence of M. NELATON, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital of the Faculty, and subsequently in presence of Messrs. NELATON, ROBERT, VERNEUIL, and an immense audience of surgeons and students, in the large amphitheatre of the Hotel Dieu, on a patient in the service of M. ROBERT. M. ROBERT had twice operated on his patient, and totally failed. To the astonishment of the French professors, Dr. BOZEMAN's operation succeeded. The operation has created a veritable enthusiasm in the minds of those who saw it, and M. NELATON at once charged himself with the duty of reading a detailed report on the subject before the Imperial Academy of Medicine, and he, as well as Professors ROBERTS and VERNEUIL, has declared it the only rational operation for the very difficult and terrible accident it is destined to remedy. No longer ago than Saturday, M. VERNEUIL delivered a lecture on the subject before his class, at the *Ecole Pratique*, and extolled the operation as one of the most important modifications lately introduced into surgery. After the discussion which will soon take place at the Academy on the subject, the operation will no doubt be generally adopted. The young Alabama surgeon before arriving in France, had already performed his operation four times in the hospitals of England and Scotland, once in the service of Mr. ERICHSON, at London, once in the service of Mr. BAKER BROWN, also at London, once for Mr. SIMPSON at Edinburg, and once for Mr. BUCHANAN, at Glasgow. All these gentlemen adopted his operation at once, and have since practised it, Mr. SIMPSON insisting upon a modification, however, (which he always does,) of using iron instead of silver sutures. The modification in this case is certainly not a happy one; nevertheless he had operated twice since in this way with success. I ought to add that the case of instruments used by Dr. BOZEMAN, and manufactured by Mr. TIEMANN, of New-York, were not only much admired for their originality and ingeniousness, but for the very clever workmanship displayed in their manufacture. M. CHARRIERE, the well-known Paris instrument maker, is now making cases precisely similar for the French surgeons whose names are mentioned above. Dr. BOZEMAN went home in the last trip of the *Persia*.

But this is not all. We have still another triumph before the French School of Medicine, which naturally finds its place here. You will recollect that two years ago in this place I gave an extract from a speech of M. TROUSSEAU, the distinguished Professor of Clinical Medicine to the Faculty of Paris, in which he declared that the assertion of Dr. HORACE GREEN, of New-York, that he had introduced into the larynx a sponge probang for the purpose of cauterizing that organ, was an error and an illusion, and that neither Dr. GREEN nor any other man had ever performed that operation on the living subject, nor probably ever would. I am now happy to announce in justification of Dr. GREEN and in honor of American science, that Dr. TROUSSEAU not only loudly proclaims the contrary, but has become himself an operator. You will naturally ask, what has wrought this great change in the mind of the distinguished doctor of Hotel Dieu? I cannot enter into all the details here, but the position of M. TROUSSEAU will be understood when I inform you that the Academy of Medicine has been occupied for the last five sittings on the subject of the direct application of medicinal substances to the mucous membrane of the larynx in the treatment of croup, after methods discovered by two prominent medical men of this city, Messrs. LOISEAU and BOUCHUT, and that it is the noise made over these names which has brought M. TROUSSEAU to the admission in regard to Dr. GREEN. M. TROUSSEAU has made his reputation on diseases of the larynx, and he is naturally ambitious to retain the foremost place in that specialty. M. LOISEAU invented a method, quite different from that of Dr. GREEN, it is true, to reach the mucous membrane of the larynx with medicinal substances; while M. BOUCHUT invented a tube which he inserts into the opening of the larynx to allow the child to breathe, where otherwise it would suffocate. Through this tube also medicinal substances are passed. These gentlemen, totally unacquainted with the practice and the published work of Dr. GREEN, claimed to be the first to demonstrate the practicability of attacking directly the mucous membrane of the larynx, and then M. TROUSSEAU cried out in the open Academy of Medicine, "No, gentlemen! it was neither you nor I who first demonstrated this practice! It was Dr. HORACE GREEN of New-York, who demonstrated it twenty years ago!" Professional jealousy brought out the truth.

M. TROUSSEAU is now cauterizing the larynx himself, after M. LOISEAU's method—that is to say, through a canula which is introduced into the larynx alongside the index finger which has first been placed there, and which is protected from the child's teeth by means of a metal sheath which covers and protects the whole of the third phalanx of the finger. MALAKOFF.

In the *Literary Magnet* for January, 1826, are some anecdotes of Burns, by Miss Spence, in which it is said that at one of Burns' convivial dinners he was requested to say grace, when he gave the following *impromptu*:

"O Lord, we do Thee humbly thank
For that we little merit—
Now Jean may tak' the flesh away,
And Will bring in the spirit."

ARIZONA AND SONORA.....No. III.

Geological Features—Copper Mines—Tenajas—Eastern Portion of the Territory—Agricultural Lands and Ranches—Titles.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

That portion of territory proposed to be included within the limits of Arizona north of the Gila and west of the 111th parallel of North latitude is, like the country south of the Gila, of which mention has been made, a dreary waste of deserts and mountains, and entirely destitute of water. The eastern part of Arizona, comprising nearly one-half the entire Territory, may therefore be considered wholly unavailable for agricultural purposes, except, perhaps, some small sections on the River Gila.

The geological features of the country are very interesting. The manifestations of volcanic action exceed anything I have seen west of the Rio Grande. There is such a universal jumble of primary, secondary and tertiary as to controvert many conceded opinions, and scientific men are even puzzled to maintain some of the well-settled principles of geology, especially in the relation it bears to mines.

No silver mines have as yet been found in this portion of Arizona. The prevailing mineral is copper, which is found in trap and conglomerate—a surrounding not considered favorable for regular veins. There are also in certain districts the strongest indications of gold. Some sixty miles from Sonoita, in the centre of the desert, there is known to be quartz of exceeding richness, but the want of water has sternly quelled even the idea of working it. Placer gold, to a moderate extent, is obtained near this locality by the Papago Indians. No water is used in obtaining the gold. They use the *batea*, a shallow, wooden bowl, about the circumference of a common milk pan, and *blow* the dirt from the gold. The water for camp purposes is brought by women from water-holes six miles distant, they making one trip per day. These holes are filled by showers, and only afford a small number of Indians a supply for a few weeks. These Indian women carry the water in *ollas*, (pronounced oyas,) a globular earthen vessel, holding about five gallons, on their heads. Their appearance is very much like the representations we have of Rebecca of old.

I cannot leave this portion of the country without referring to the *tenajas* or tanks, which are found in the mountains of this volcanic district, and upon which those who traverse these dreary wilds are mainly dependent for water. In the universal upheaving and rending of rocks and mountains, natural reservoirs are formed, capable in some instances of holding thousands of gallons. In the season of showers they are filled, and, when full, afford the weary and thirsty traveler refreshment indescribably grateful. As the hot and dry season advances the water evaporates, and deteriorates in quality until it becomes thick and filthy, so much so as to be excessively repulsive even to a famishing stomach.

The two principal routes from Sonora to California are supplied with water from these sources, and when they fail, the journey cannot be made except at great hazard, there being one stretch of one hundred and twenty miles without water. It is the peculiar locality of these tanks that renders them interesting. They are usually found near the base of mountain gorges, where the rocks on every side are piled one above the other to the region of clouds, in the wildest confusion, giving the imagination full scope in discerning the outline of domes, turrets, castles, colossal statuary and all sorts of monsters. When all nature is at rest, the power of Silence in these mountain recesses is awfully impressive, and at twilight the unearthly grandeur of the scene is such as to affect the hardest natures. I never saw a merry evening camp at the *tenajas*.

Desert country as it is, there is considerable interest attached to it. But it requires the whip-cord sinews and power of endurance of a Bedouin Arab to find it and enjoy it. Passing east, just beyond the 111th parallel, and to the centre of the Territory below the Gila, and which I will call Southern Arizona, we come to the region of silver mines and several quite limited agricultural districts. In all this portion of the Territory lying east of Tucson, three hundred miles in extent, there is not a settlement of any description whatsoever, except the town of Mesilla on the Rio Grande, and such mail stations as the Overland Mail Company may have established on their route. There are no streams of water except the San Pedro and the Mimbres, and the valleys of these streams are not to any great extent adapted to agriculture.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq., United States Boundary Commissioner, in his narrative, speaks of the Rio Mimbres as follows:

"*April* 30.—We pitched our tents beneath a grove of cottonwood, at a short distance from the river, when all hastened to taste its waters and plunge into its cool depths. Great was our disappointment, after the anticipations we had indulged in, at finding nothing but a diminutive stream from ten to twenty feet in width, and in some places even less, which, east of the Mississippi, would hardly be designated with the name of 'creek.' Nevertheless, it was welcomed by us as heartily as the Ohio or Hudson would be by travelers in more favorable regions, for it answered all our wants. Its water was soft and delightful to the taste, surpassing that of the Rio Grande. This stream has never been traced to either of its terminations. It rises in the mountains northeast of the Copper Mines, and when full, empties into Lake Guzman, about 130 miles to the south, but for several months in the year it exists only in pools, or dries up entirely on reaching the plains. When the surveying party crossed it, six weeks later, about fifteen miles lower down, they found it entirely dry. Another feature which is common to other streams in Mexico was noticed in the Mimbres, viz.: Its sudden disappearance or sinking into the desert, and its reappearance some distance beyond."

Respecting the San Pedro, Mr. BARTLETT says:

"*Sept.* 8.—We looked in vain for a line of trees, or of luxurious vegetation, to mark the course of the San Pedro, and began to fear we might still have another mountain ridge and another plain to cross before reaching it, when suddenly we found ourselves upon its banks. The stream, which resembled the Pecos in appearance, though much smaller, was about twenty feet across, about two feet deep, and quite rapid. The water, though muddy, was pleasant to the taste.

Sept. 9.—The valley of the San Pedro River near our camp was anything but luxuriant. It consists of a loam, which, if irrigated, might be productive; but as its banks are not less than eight or ten feet high, irrigation is impracticable, except by digging a canal a very long distance."

Mr. BARTLETT's description of that portion of Arizona through which he passed, is more full and correct than anything I have seen published.

There are some very desirable localities on the San Pedro, more particularly for cattle ranches; but the extent of this stream and its agricultural lands, like all the West, has been immensely overrated.

It must be borne in mind that not a foot of ground throughout all this region of country can be cultivated except by irrigation; consequently nothing but valley lands, properly located and arranged, can be made available.

The fact Mr. BARTLETT mentions respecting the sudden disappearance and reappearance of the Rio Mimbres, appertains to every river in Arizona and Sonora, and they may be called *intermittents*. Some seasons the Gila disappears entirely at the Pima villages. When water is most needed for cultivation, it is the scarcest, and though there is *land* enough, the *water* is wanting, and until the heavens vouchsafe a more regular and abundant supply, the agricultural capacity of Southern Arizona—the Mesilla, San Pedro, Santa Cruz and Gila Valleys, with all the old ranches, San Bernardino, Babacomori, Las Nogeles, Aribaca and Sopori, —may be considered about equal to two average corn or wheat growing counties in Ohio or Indiana.

For purposes of stock-raising, the above-mentioned valleys and ranches afford good facilities. In this respect, Arizona may be considered much superior to New Mexico, and when the Apache Indians allow the country to be settled, the raising of cattle, horses and sheep will be extensive and productive.

The desert features of the western portion of Arizona are somewhat modified in the more eastern part, between Tucson and the Rio Grande. There are less of the cacti family to be found, and a greater abundance of grass, fewer *tenajas* and more springs.

The silver-mines of this region are certain to prove of immense value—to form, in fact, the chief resource of this Territory—and when these mines are populated, it is very evident that agricultural lands and cattle-ranches will be very valuable.

Titles to these old ranches are generally clear and well-defined; but it is said there is a manufactory down in Sonora that occasionally turns out a spurious article. I am inclined to believe this is not the case, certainly to any great extent. Still, it is well for parties investing to be wary,

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Signora Marlo's Lectures—A Defence of Piedmont.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When a lady, however patriotic in feeling or romantic in sentiment, undertakes to cross the ocean with a view to explain to Americans the sufferings and wrongs of Italy, it would be well for her to consider that, although thousands of miles separate the New from the Old World, steam has reduced this distance to a mere trip, and facilitated the intercourse of Italians and Americans. While I sincerely agree with Mme. MARIO in the opinion that Italy deserves the sympathy of the civilized world, I must protest most emphatically against any such vituperations against Piedmont and its ruler as those she saw fit to utter last night. It sounds well to hear her express the sentiments: "I have sworn an oath to tell the sufferings of these patriots to this free people, and their orphan children call upon me still more solemnly to discharge this duty faithfully;" and "for much of this suffering Piedmont is responsible," &c. But, with all due respect to the lady, this is mere twaddle. If spoken in a parlor, it would be very entertaining; but, when given to the public at large in a public lecture, and reported by the daily press, I, as an ex-officer in the Piedmont Army, though not an Italian, protest, hereby, against any such calumnies being uttered against Piedmont and her ruler. A few facts will suffice to explain the truth; and, as facts are stubborn, they are often unanswerable.

When Piedmont declared war against Austria, in 1848, she had over 75,000,000 francs in her Treasury; at the end of the war she was over 100,000,000 francs in debt. Signora MARIO will not dispute the fact, that with the exception of Piedmont and a few Tuscans, none battled against Austria during that struggle. At the disastrous termination of that war, CHARLES ALBERT abdicated and soon died of grief. His son, the present King, VICTOR EMANUEL, not only sustained the free institutions granted by his predecessor, but added new ones. Exiles from all parts of Italy streamed into Piedmont. They were, at first, protected; but when, by vile language and slanders against the present ruler and his Government, some of them were obliged to quit Piedmont, at the request even of other Governments, Signora MARIO feels called upon to say that the free institutions of Piedmont are a mockery, and that these patriots were sent, together with vile criminals, to this country. I leave it to the good sense of the public to judge with what fairness Signora MARIO has undertaken to explain the sufferings of Italy; and I am sorry that that lady, with due respect to her intellect, should have so much mistaken the intelligence of Americans as to persuade herself, for one moment, that such illusions would be taken by them for truth. I remain, Mr. Editor,

Yours respectfully,

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE PIEDMONT ARMY.

The Pay of Lieutenants in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Naval Committee, during the last session of Congress, it has been said, agreed upon a bill for the increase of the pay of the officers of the Navy, giving to all, Lieutenants excepted, an addition of twenty-five per centum upon their sea pay: to Lieutenants, two per centum upon sea pay for their whole service, "provided the whole amount per annum shall not exceed, when at sea, $2,250." The bill is a fair one, and receives (or at the time received) the hearty approbation of all grades. Lieutenants have been and are the most notoriously ill-paid branch of the service. The argument that they have higher pay in prospective, is simply ridiculous; the prospect is so far in the "dim distance," that few see it without spectacles. The four Lieutenants now at the head of their grade, have been nearly thirty-one years in the Navy; have been eighteen years Lieutenants, and are at least forty-five years of age. The "restorations," by augmenting the list of Captains and Commanders, will retard their promotion, at the lowest estimate, six years. It is possible they may arrive at the dignity of the commander of a third-class sloop at the age of fifty-one.

They will have been Lieutenants twenty-four years! The average length of service before promotion to Commander will be found to be about thirty-six to thirty-eight years. Married Lieutenants, when at sea, have two mess bills to pay—their own and that of their families at home. Of the three hundred and thirty-odd Lieutenants on the list, about two hundred and thirty are married and have families—have wives to provide for, children to clothe and educate. Now the peculiar idiosyncracy of the young Lieutenant—an idiosyncracy nearly allied to a mild sort of very pleasant and not-to-be-deprecated-except-by-the-veteran, men-of-the-world insanity—is his desire to get married to the very prettiest and very poorest young lady of his acquaintance, a decision he very generally succeeds in bringing to a successful issue. The natural consequences follow: there is another issue, and another, and another, until the necessity of providing education and bread, mental and material pabulum for his "issue," becomes a subject of the gravest importance to him. He finds that (if dependent upon his pay) he cannot do it; he cannot respectably support his family, purchase and keep up two wardrobes—civil and military, the latter absurdly expensive—pay his mess bill afloat and his family's ashore, contribute his proportion for entertaining on foreign stations—entertaining necessary for the credit of the ship, necessary to sustain the reputation of his countrymen for courtesy and hospitality—entertaining which only entails extra work upon him, which he does not enjoy, (I am writing of married men,) which takes exactly its cost from the actual comforts of his family. There is no more truly economical man than the honorable Navy officer; there is no nobler specimen of womanhood than his economical wife; they have long had their shoulders to the wheel. Will not some Senatorial Jupiter assist them out of the slough of despond? The two per cent. addition to Lieutenants makes a discrimination between the youngster of nine years standing and the old "sea-dog" of fifteen, twenty, and thirty-six years service. It is proper this difference should exist. The junior Lieutenant of a brig should not receive the same amount of pay as the staid "executive" of a sixty-gun frigate.

Let the (comparatively) young man work as his seniors have done, and honestly, and by long service earn an increase of pay. *He is sure to do it*, for the young men are the hardest worked, as they should be. Under the two per cent. system he will have something at least to look forward to; not promotion, for that is not to be dreamed of, but a gradual and steady increase of comforts for a family, gradually but steadily increasing. Let the old Lieutenant, who has outlived hope, be made more comfortable in his age. Be assured he will do better service to his country if the "carking cares" of poverty be eliminated from the many other cares which beset him.

To the honorable members from the West it may be well to say that Lieutenants, from the nature of their duties, are obliged to live on the seaboard, in cities (or near them) where naval stations exist. Many would gladly make their homes in the great West, where their expenses would be half as great as they necessarily are in the neighborhood of a seaport, but working officers can know no *home*, (and all grades from Captain to Clerk will agree that Lieutenants are working men,) can have no place of permanent rest, (subject as they are at (literally) a day's warning to orders to proceed to the "uttermost parts of the earth." The pay of almost all officers under Government has been increased within the last few years, and properly so. What in 1835 was a most liberal provision is now a bare, a very bare sustenance. Lieutenants ask not for an increase of pay to enable them to live *luxuriously*: they ask it, it may almost be said, to enable them and their families to live at all!

PIKE.

A census of the population of Rome has just been completed, from which it appears that the total of the inhabitants is 180,357,—a figure at which this petrified or stereotyped city has remained for the last two hundred and fifty years, without any symptom of that progressive development which has enlarged, enriched, and enlightened every other European capital. In the muster-roll there are 34 bishops, 1,331 secular priests, 2,404 monks, 1,672 friars, 2,700 nuns, and 850 seminary students. Last year the figure was 179,952, but the slight increase is made up by counting this year 554 "heretics, Turks, infidels, and Jews," who are permitted to live outside the Ghetto, and were never included before in the census. There is no mention of what the Ghetto itself holds, but it is supposed to lodge about 5,000 children of Israel.

THE CANGEMI CASE.

Reply to the Protest of Cangemi's Counsel Against his Trial and Conviction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The document published in the TIMES of Thursday, from Mr. ASHMEAD, the counsel for CANGEMI, is as remarkable for the unsoundness of its legal positions as for the peculiarity of the circumstances under which it makes its appearance. The paper itself having been promptly and properly rejected when offered at General Term, and the so-called pleas in bar, which the document endeavors to galvanize into respectibility, having shared a like fate, the publication must be regarded in the light of an *appeal downwards*—an appeal from the Supreme Court to the newspapers!

Without taking time to comment on a performance so extraordinary and *unprecedented*, especially when it proceeds from a gentleman who claims to rely on *precedent* to sustain him, I only ask a brief space in your columns to show that the complaint of the learned gentleman is as destitute of any real foundation as the offered pleas were without merit.

The whole gist of the counselor's protest seems to be that Judge INGRAHAM had no right to reject those pleas when offered at the Circuit. The claim is gravely made by a member of the American Bar that the Judge was bound without inquiry to receive those pleas, and thereby sanction the delays which must necessarily have followed, and that his refusal to receive them was a usurpation of power. To those who know the learning and caution which eminently characterize the conduct of the learned Judge who presided on CANGEMI's trial, it will be wholly unnecessary to vindicate his conduct against any assault that may proceed from the counsel of a convicted felon for decisions made adverse to his client. That the decision of Judge INGRAHAM, in refusing to receive the pleas in bar, was legal and correct, is a proposition capable of being clearly established, both upon principle and authority.

After a plea of "not guilty" had been interposed, and an issue had thereby been formed, the indictment was removed by *certiorari* to the Supreme Court, and the General Term had ordered the case to be tried at the Circuit Court. It is because the counsel for the prisoner seem entirely to ignore or overlook this fact, and because they confound the practice in such a case with that which belonged to a case pending in the Court of original jurisdiction, that they have fallen into the error of supposing that they had an absolute right at the Circuit to present a new plea, and thus entirely change the nature of the issue to be tried.

A brief reference to the statute and some authorities in this State will show the correctness of Judge INGRAHAM's decision, and the radical errors of Mr. ASHMEAD's protest. It must be borne in mind that the matters set up in the pleas arose prior to the last General Term immediately preceding the Circuit; that at such General Term the prisoner and his counsel were present, and offered no pleas to the Court—and that upon their suggestion the order of the Court, sending the case down to the next Circuit for trial stated that the counsel for the prisoner neither asserted nor objected to such order. It must also be borne in mind that pursuant to such order a panel of 1,000 extra jurors had been summoned, and the People had prepared for trial, and that when the pleas were offered the District-Attorney had moved the case for trial.

Mr. ASHMEAD's protest assumes most erroneously that at the Circuit the prisoner could, as a matter of right, frame a new issue. On the contrary the statute which provides for the removal of an indictment by *certiorari* before trial or judgment is clear and explicit, and evidently escaped the attention of the gentleman. Its language is as follows:

"Every indictment so removed shall be carried down for trial at the proper Circuit Court by the District Attorney of the county in which the same was found, in the same manner in all respects *as issues joined in the Supreme Court in civil cases, and the same proceedings so far as they shall be applicable shall be had therein.*"—[2 R. S., p. 916, 4th ed., sec. 88.]

To ascertain the practice, then, when the case comes on for trial at the Circuit, it is only necessary to ascertain what proceedings would take place in civil cases; for the Court was bound by the mandate of the statute to follow that course so far as the same should be applicable.

Any matter of defence arising after the interposition of the plea of Not Guilty, would be called a plea *puis darrein* continuance, and the practice in this State on such pleas was entirely familiar to Judge INGRAHAM, and probably would have been to Mr. ASHMEAD if his practice at the bar had been in New-York instead of Pennsylvania. His attention is directed to the following authorities, which he will find reported not in England or in Pennsylvania, but in New-York:

"A plea *puis darrein* continuance when placed at the Circuit cannot be answered there, either by replication or demurrer; *but must be returned into the Supreme* Court and answered there."—Beekman *vs.* Peck, 5th Hill, 514; Graham's Practice, 2d ed.; *Puis Darrein*, and numerous cases there cited.

To have received the plea at the Circuit and to have allowed either a demurrer or replication to be interposed and disposed of at the Circuit would have been a mistrial, and would necessarily have resulted in setting aside the verdict and a new trial. In utter defiance of these authorities, Mr. ASHMEAD stubbornly insisted at the Circuit that his plea in bar should be received and tried instanter!

It being clear, then, that the effect of receiving the pleas would have been to throw the case over the Circuit and to send it to the General Term, the question recurs, Is it true that a prisoner charged with a capital offence has only to offer a plea in bar at the Circuit and thereby throw the case over the Term? and that a Judge at the Circuit has no discretion on such plea being offered either to receive or reject it? If such is the rule, why may not the whole range of pleas in bar be ransacked, and at each succeeding Circuit a new plea in bar be again offered, and the case again thrown over, and the trial in this way be postponed during the period of a man's natural life? Such certainly is the logical and necessary result of Mr. ASHMEAD's legal positions. This matter again is disposed of by New-York authorities:

"The plea should be pleaded on the first day of the *Term next after the matter of it arose*, unless there be a Circuit in the meantime. When it comes in due time, it is a matter of right and cannot be rejected. *If not pleaded in time, the plaintiff or judge may refuse to receive it.*" (Sandford *vs.* Sinclair, 3 Denio, 269.)

Again:

"Whether the plea will be received if a Term has intervened since the happening of the matter of it *is in the discretion of the Court.*" (9 I. R., 285, Morgan and Smith *vs.* Dyer; 10 I. R., 161, Morgan and Smith *vs.* Dyer; 2 I. R., 294, Merchants' Bank *vs.* Moore; 19 W. R., 639, Tuffs *vs.* Gibbons.)

These cases are entirely conclusive to show that the judge at the Circuit is not the mere automaton Mr. ASHMEAD's protest would make him, and that he had a right to reject the pleas. On well-settled legal principles, a matter resting in discretion is not reviewable in the Superior Court, and this may possibly account for the novel attempt to review it through the columns of the TIMES.

The pleas in bar offered at the Circuit were not sworn to, nor were they verified in any way; and for this reason alone it was the duty of the judge to reject it.

"A Judge of the Circuit *should always* reject a plea *puis darrein*, unless it is in some way verified. (West *vs.* Stanley, 1 Hill's Reports, 69.")

Indeed, if these pleas had been offered in a Court of original jurisdiction, in which the indictment was found, they would not have been received in any Court in the civilized world. They undertook to set up a former trial, and the facts contained in the pleas could be proved only by record evidence, and hence record evidence must be produced when such a plea is offered. In this respect, and for good reasons, such pleas stand upon peculiar grounds. The rule on this subject is thus laid down:

"It is incumbent on the defendant to produce and vouch, or refer to the record on which he relies, because, although in civil actions it is not brought forward until after a replication of *nul tiel* record, it is otherwise in criminal *proceedings, where the danger of delay is greater, and the temptation to temporize more powerful.*" (Wharton's Criminal Law, p. 201 and 202.) "Such plea which does not vouch the record *should be rejected on motion. The public prosecutor ought not to be required either to plead or demur to it.*" (Id.)

These pleas were several of them pleas of a former conviction, while they omitted the natural averment to be found in all approved forms of such pleas, that "such conviction had never been reversed, but still remained in force."

Again, they all set up the fact that the withdrawal of the juror was with the consent of the prisoner and the counsel for the prosecution, and also with the consent of the Court. The reference contained in the editorial article of the TIMES are abundant to show that such a plea, if received, would have been wholly unavailing for the prisoner.

What a fearful peril did the counsel for the prisoner assume for their client in offering such pleas. If they had been received and referred to the General Term, and an issue of fact upon them had been formed to be sent down to the next Circuit for trial, and the prisoner had been defeated upon them, according to the well-settled rule of practice judgment final would have been pronounced against him without a trial upon the merits!

"A plea *puis darrein* in contemnance is a waiver of all former pleas." (10 W. R. 675, Kimball *vs.* Huntington; 14 W. R. 161, Culver *vs.* Barney.)

Among the various reasons assigned at the Circuit why the plea should not have been received, was one that it might subject the prisoner to the punishment of death without a trial on the merits, while it was apparent it could not benefit him. It is unusual for the Court to receive a plea of Guilty in a capital case, and elementary writers advise that such plea should not be received. In this case it was quite competent for the Court to protect the prisoner from the fearful consequences of receiving pleas offered by his counsel that were equivalent to pleas of Guilty! That they were without even colorable grounds was proved by the prosecution, which did not rely alone on the absence of a record voucher on the part of the prisoner's counsel, but produced and exhibited to the Court the whole record of the former trials with the remittitur from the Court of Appeals, showing a reversal of the former conviction and a mandate for a new trial attached.

The truth is, that the pleas were most ungracious and extraordinary. They sought to screen the prisoner from punishment entirely in consequence of a proceeding which he asked for, and which he and his counsel agreed to in a written stipulation made in the presence of the Court. Comment on such a performance seems superfluous. The Court of Appeals allowed the counsel to repudiate their solemn stipulation, and granted to their client a new trial. Any attempt to derive still further advantages from a proceeding which was had at the request of Mr. ASHMEAD, and upon a stipulation containing Mr. ASHMEAD's name, was an attempt which, for the honor of the profession, it is to be regretted was not left to other hands than those of Mr. ASHMEAD.

If, however, Mr. ASHMEAD was anxious to screen his client from a trial and punishment by means of a proceeding which was had at the request of Mr. ASHMEAD, and upon a stipulation containing Mr. ASHMEAD's name, was an attempt which, for the honor of the profession, it is to be regretted was not left to other hands than those of Mr. ASHMEAD.

If, however, Mr. ASHMEAD was anxious to screen his client from a trial and punishment by means of a proceeding which he had, and which he then supposed was for the benefit of his client—a proceeding which the Court and counsel for the prosecution sanctioned on the faith of Mr. ASHMEAD's stipulation and that of the prisoner, it was the business of Mr ASHMEAD not to allow the time to slip by when his pleas, based on such an extraordinary state of facts, could legally be offered and received. That time, we have shown, was at the General Term. In civil cases it is a familiar rule that he who insists upon strict practice from others, must himself see to it that he keeps up an unbroken line of strict practice on his own part.

I have already been induced to say more than I intended. My apology is that it is done in defence of a righteous and legal act of an able and upright Judge, most unjustly assailed. NEW-YORK.

Railroad Management—Suggestions as to the Best Modes of Promoting Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the several communications in your columns upon railroad management and reform; and, as a stockholder, I am pleased that the subject is receiving so much attention.

Involving, as it does, an investment of more than *a thousand millions of dollars* in the United States alone, there are few, if any, financial questions more deserving the serious consideration of the public.

The present depressed condition of those securities is, by unanimous consent, attributed either to imbecility, dishonesty, or carelessness in the management of railroad corporations: but there is not so much unanimity in regard to the best remedy for the evil.

Some call for more skill on the part of engineers and superintendents; some for more personal care and attention from the officers and managers; and others for more of that *old-fashioned, stern integrity*, the lack of which is believed to be the source and cause of the two former, and nearly all the other evils connected with the subject.

But the principal difficulty, and the most effectual remedy, appear to have been generally overlooked. I allude to the want of personal interest and action, and the careful supervision of *stockholders themselves*. So long as they submit their interests to the uncontrolled (and apparently uncared-for) management of irresponsible officers and managers, so long may they expect a total sacrifice of their interests. Conflicting interests, if unchecked, will be sure to defeat honest management; and cousins and other incompetent relatives, and other friends, will as surely displace skilful engineers and superintendents, and honest and faithful sub-officers and agents. Such is poor human nature.

Hence the most effectual, if not the *only* remedy, is to be found, as above indicated, in the constant watchful care and supervision of the stockholders themselves—the same care and supervision which all shrewd business men give to their other financial matters, whether private or associate.

This, it is acknowledged, is a somewhat difficult and delicate measure.

The fear of giving offence is at once excited, and becomes a barrier to such necessary surveillance; but is such a conclusion wise? Will honest, well-meaning men shrink from, or object to, any such scrutiny? Would not and should not such objection furnish the strongest proof of the necessity for such supervision?

"But," it has been asked, "how is this desirable object to be obtained?" In response to this inquiry, and to initiate the remedy suggested, the accompanying code of by-laws and regulations has been compiled. Although acknowledged to be quite imperfect and susceptible of many improvements, it will furnish an ample remedy for all the prominent existing evils in Railroad management.

The provisions for retaining the appointment of the prominent officers in the hands of the stockholders and thereby securing their independency of action for quarterly and special meetings of stockholders, thereby securing a better means of becoming personally acquainted with the officers and the current affairs of the Company; the opportunity to personally inspect the books and accounts of the Company; the limitation of the power to issue stock or bonds, to lease branch roads and make other doubtful and embarrassing contracts: and the restriction from office of those who, from their conflicting interests, could not promote the welfare of the stockholders without a positive sacrifice of their own, are among the most important regulations proposed, and which every disinterested stockholder must approve. Should you have sufficient space, perhaps you could not occupy it in any way to interest and benefit so large and respectable a class of your patrons and readers. [The paper referred to is too long for publication in our columns.]

Should it be suggested that all charters do not furnish the necessary powers for the purpose, I reply, first, such legal authority could easily be obtained: and, secondly, the *moral* influence of such regulations—even without the legal power to enforce them all—might effect the desired object. What is your opinion? REFORM.

The Location of Quarantine—A Suggestion

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With due respect to the State Officers and the Quarantine Commissioners, and their decision upon the new location for Quarantine, may I be permitted to suggest that it would have been well to examine the "Map of New-York Bay and Harbor and the Environs," by F. S. HASSLER, Superintendent of the Survey of the Coast of the United States, before making their decision. They would then have seen that the line of fortifications in New-York harbor is incomplete between Sandy Hook and the Narrows. An enemy, arriving off the Hook, can pass in; and even if the fort on Sandy Hook were built, the range of shot would be three miles, which is rather a long shot. The width between the eastern part of Gedney's Channel (having 20 feet depth at low water) and the light-house on the Hook is full three miles. Now, while the Government survey for a Quarantine station was in progress, would it not have been judicious to recommend the reduction of the Palisades in sufficient quantity to form an *island* upon the western edge of the east bank, contiguous to the west end of the "Swash Channel," so that ships of an enemy could not select any anchorage in that locality which would be safe from the effects of shot fired from Sandy Hook, the Narrows, or any part of States Island? Certainly no shots could reach a fleet from the present location. The truth of this assertion may be found by a glance at the map.

The suitable base for a battery of a hundred guns, so located as to defend New-York, or at least to complete the line of fortifications below the Narrows, might cost $1,000,000 or $2,000,000. The Treasury Department could very well afford to pay twice that sum, in consideration of the importance of protecting our commercial interest, by the establishment of a good roadstead to receive ships arriving in an unhealthy condition.

The experiment of building up a five-acre lot on a lee shore may be as well tried for a year or two before giving up the present site. Then let Government build the proposed island, and erect thereupon all the necessary storehouses, magazines and officers' quarters. In times of peace the property may be loaned to the authorities of New-York. In time of war it would prove a potent means of defence. X. Y. Z.

Shall Parties Continue to be Witnesses in their own Behalf.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statute was enacted by the Legislature of this State on the 13th of April, 1857, allowing parties to any action or proceeding, in the Courts, to be examined, under certain conditions, in their own behalf, the same as any other witnesses. These conditions were, that the adverse party or person in interest should be living; that he should not be the assignee, administrator, executor, or legal representative of a deceased person; and that a specific notice of such intended examination should be given, after which notice and examination the opposite party is entitled to testify. This law effected an important change in the practice of our Courts, and was regarded by many at the time of its passage, as a startling if not dangerous innovation, not a few of the older members of the legal profession predicting its speedy abrogation.

On Wednesday last, Mr. JOHNSON, a member of the Assembly, gave notice in that body, of a bill to repeal the law in question. There are reasons why, in my judgment, Mr. JOHNSON's bill should pass. The operation of the law which he proposes to repeal has been mainly a public scandal. Permitting parties to testify in their own causes, has led to an unprecedented amount of perjury. It has materially impaired confidence in the reliability of testimony and cast suspicion over the administration of justice. The extent to which reputable parties habitually contradict each other on the stand on matters where both have personal knowledge of the facts, presents a sad, and often disgusting spectacle. Almost invariably their testimony is in direct opposition, so that it is not too evident that one or the other is guilty of willful falsehood. Juries are thus left to balance probabilities and to consider which of the two they shall believe, unless indeed there is disinterested evidence in the case to throw light upon the clashing assertions of the parties, who, of all others, are most capable of telling the truth, provided only the disposition to do so existed.

The movement to which we refer will have the effect of calling to the subject the attention of lawyers and Judges. It is to be hoped that the legal profession may give the Legislature the benefit of their observation. Whether the law shall stand or fall is an important practical question. VERAX.

"The Dangers and Defences of Our City."

FORTIFICATION AND ENGINEERING—VAUBAN AND LIEUT. MORTON—TRENCHES OPENED AGAINST THE LIEUTENANT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Dr. Gould Appeals to the Public.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

TO THE DONORS AND FRIENDS OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

A new phase in the affairs of the Institution has presented itself. On Monday afternoon, Jan. 3, a force of about fifteen men, acting under written directions from THOMAS W. OLCOTT, President of the Board of Trustees, but without any legal or judicial authority, presented themselves at the Observatory premises during my temporary absence, entered my dwelling-house, then occupied by my assistants and servants, and broke into the Observatory building. They declared that they had come to turn out the present occupants, that they should do so by whatever force might be found necessary, and should take the executive possession themselves. They remained in the house during the night, having a supply of liquor, and exercising the rule of brute force, and not law, over the premises. Mr. OLCOTT and Dr. ARMSBY visited the marauders during the evening.

It is necessary that I should state the circumstances under which I took possession and have continued in occupation of the premises, in order that those interested in the Observatory and the public at large may understand the true character of this crowning act of lawlessness and violence on the part of Mr. OLCOTT; an act which, by taking the law into his own hands, and setting its authority, its courts, its ministers, and the public peace at defiance, fitly consummates a course of conduct unparalled I suppose on the records of civilized life. On the 19th of December, 1857, Mr. OLCOTT, acting with the authority and in behalf of the Trustees of the Observatory, submitted in writing to Professor BACHE, in behalf of the Scientific Council of the Observatory, a distinct and definite proposition, made to me orally on the day previous, regarding the possession and future administration of the Observatory for all scientific purposes.

This proposition was, that I should take up my residence in Albany with assistants to be appointed by Prof. BACHE or myself, "to take the entire charge of the Observatory," * * * * "and under the Scientific Council to be responsible for the scientific character of the Institution." The Trustees would furnish means "for mounting the instruments, and furnishing the indispensible equipments," while my services and the services of my assistants were to be furnished gratuitously so long as the only tangible endowment found, the gift of $50,000 from Mrs. DUDLEY, remained, as it then was and would be for some two years, unavailable for income.

When I add that since the sub-assistants I could bring with me were, as well as myself, employes of the U. S. Coast Survey, and since that service was to continue with unchanged duties at our new station in the Observatory, just as it had been performed at our previous station, in Cambridge, as our sole dependence for earning our subsistence—the time and services which we could bestow upon the proper work of the Observatory were perfectly understood to be such only as we could give without interfering with or interrupting our daily labor in the former employment. The whole proposition of Mr. OLCOTT will be intelligibly before the reader. This proposition, thus made in *writing*, was promptly accepted *in writing*, by Prof. BACHE, in behalf of the Scientific Council; was as promptly accepted by me in person. It was accepted without modification or condition; and both parties proceeded immediately to act upon it.

Thus made in writing, and accepted in writing, as well as orally, this proposition of Mr. OLCOTT formed a compact. No more solemn, no more complete agreement was ever made between parties competent to contract. If anything more could possibly be needed to give it binding force and effect, it certainly received all needed sanction when the Board of Trustees, on Jan. 19, 1858, formally ratified the compact, by a resolution referring, in express terms, to Mr. OLCOTT'S proposition as its only basis. It was under this compact that I took possession of the Observatory and premises, on Feb. 20, 1858; and under this that I have continued in possession, and in the faithful discharge of all my duties to the Institution, down to the present time.

Under this compact, I was in no sense an appointee, officer or servant of the Trustees. No such relation existed. I was neither hired by them nor paid by them; and by the express terms of the agreement they had no authority or control over me in the discharge of any undertaking to conduct the scientific operations of the Observatory. The buildings and instruments, and the grounds for all purposes within the scope of my understanding, passed absolutely from the possession of the Trustees to mine, for myself and the Scientific Council, with only such reasonable right of access and admission reserved to the Trustees as might be necessary for the proper performance of their appropriate and reserved duties, as general conservators and financial agents of the Observatory.

The compact, by the plainest terms and intent, (making the best disposition of the institution possible in its condition of embarrassed finances and utter want of adequate or available endowment,) passed over and transferred the scientific operations of the Observatory to the charge of those who were willing, and I may add competent, to take charge of it, without compensation for their services, and for the benefit of science alone. Of sheer necessity, as well as by the terms of the agreement, the Observatory premises were also transferred to them at the same time. I was to conduct the Institution, as the President Astronomer, accountable for the manner of conducting it to nobody except the Scientific Council. For this purpose full possession was given to me; a possession exclusive of all the world, not excepting the Trustees, to the full extent requisite for the complete performance of my undertaking and that of the Council, we being the persons to whom the Observatory had for this purpose been assigned.

Such was the compact under which my possession of the Observatory commenced and has been maintained. This is not my opinion alone, but that of the ablest legal counsel. And the donors and friends of the Observatory, and the public will hence be able to understand on what ground of legal right it is that I have stood to my part in the premises for the last six months in spite of the illegal and unwarrantable attempts then made by Mr. OLCOTT and his majority of trustees, without cause or color of justice to trample their own solemn compact under foot, and to treat me as if I had been merely their hired official or servant, and thus affect to dismiss me from their service. This is a point which I am told many of my friends and the public have not understood. They will, I trust understand it now and hereafter. But, while this presents the legal ground of my continued possession of the Observatory, it is due to myself to add the grounds of moral principle and obligation under which I have acted.

I have maintained possession under the same impulse which induced me originally to contribute gratuitous labor for more than two years, to the work of preparing the Dudley Observatory for scientific usefulness; and then to accept Mr. OLCOTT'S proposition to take it into my keeping, give my time and services gratuitously, and contribute my money to the amount of several thousand dollars, to complete its preparations and conduct its operations. That impulse sprung from my love of the science to which my life is dedicated; from the belief that the Dudley Observatory was, in its success or downfall, to exercise an important influence over the progress of science in my native land; from my assured conviction that with its instruments containing advances over previous ones, the Observatory would be so prepared and so used as to mark an era in astronomical science; and finally, and chiefly from a strong sense of plighted obligation to the generous donors, whose gifts, in many of the most important instances, had been bestowed upon the faith and declaration that the Observatory would be under the full scientific control of the members of the Scientific Board.

But upon all this I do not dwell. The time has now come, when, without fault of mine, I am forced to abandon the Observatory to its fate. I have not been driven from my post by persecutions so groundless, so wicked and so brutal, that I do not believe their equal can be found in our times. I have awaited—amid steady, unremitted and successful astronomical labors—any legal action which Mr. OLCOTT and his supporters might see fit to institute, for testing the question of legal rights. No such proceeding has ever been instituted—although statements to the contrary have been published through the daily Press. Mr. OLCOTT has not appealed to the law. He has treated the law as he had already treated his own legal compact, trampled it under his feet. What things may be sacred with him, Heaven may know. Compacts are not, law is not, justice is not, truth is not. As for truth, I will refer to my reply to his attacks upon me, which is now nearly ready for the Press. As for law, he has deliberately proceeded to substitute brute force in its place; he has organized a mob, a band of irresponsible ploters, and deliberately given them instruction to insult the law and to commit open violence and breach of the peace. And they have executed his behests. He has waited for this demonstration until the dead of Winter. He chooses this inclement season to employ a mob to turn me and my assistants into the street. He arrests our scientific labors at a moment's notice, and so abruptly as to render useless the long and earnest toils of many weeks. He reparates me by force, not only from the instruments belonging to the Observatory but from my charge of the valuable and delicately adjusted instruments and apparatus belonging to the United States Coast Survey, and from the Coast Survey building and station in the Observatory inclosure. The premises were visited yesterday, the 4th of January, by Mr. OLCOTT, Dr. ARMSBY and Judge HARRIS, with a view to insist upon and inforce Mr. OLCOTT'S orders for the violent expulsion of myself and my assistants from the dwelling we occupied.

I was absent at the time, engaged with my counsel and in consultation with my friends; and before I could return my assistants had been forcibly ejected from the dwelling-house, by violence, and information conveyed to me that I should not be allowed to enter the house or Observatory again. The house contained the furniture provided and paid for by me, my entire wardrobe and that of my assistants, a large number of computations, about all my private and official papers, and my library of some 3,000 volumes. The books containing my press copies of letters written, and the letters written me by Mr. OLCOTT and Dr. ARMSBY, during the years 1855, 1857, had been removed at the first indication of violence. I have yielded to the force and violence of mob law, although I could have met force with force. I could have had any number of persons, respectable in themselves and led by respectable men, ready and able to prevent my expulsion or to continue me in possession.

Had I deemed such a course advisable, it needed but a word, and Mr. OLCOTT, with his band of marauders, would have been swept from the place. My counsel have advised me that to overcome Mr. OLCOTT'S force by a superior one, would be as justifiable in law as in reason, but it is not for me to abet or countenance civil commotions, riot or bloodshed. I might resort to legal process for redress for the violence to which I have been subjected, and with the certainty, if any semblance of justice still dwells in the land, of being eventually restored to the rightful possession of the Observatory, but it would be impossible for my persecutors to have kept the final decision long in abeyance, and of course to keep me equally long away from the Observatory and its instruments.

Under the circumstances, and with the advice of many friends, I have submitted to a stern necessity. My present connection with the Observatory is ended, and with it all the hopes for science that I have so long built upon an Astronomical Institution which I would fain have made, and could have made, one of the foremost and noblest in the world. Yet I trust its donors and friends will remember, and forever bear me witness, that I have not deserted my post, but have been driven from it only by the exhibition of lawless force. It belongs to others to vindicate the character of the city of Albany from the reproach of such scenes of riot and violence as have been enacted in this case under the lead of men calling themselves respectable.

And it now remains for the donors to the Dudley Observatory, to take such steps as they may deem best to rescue it, by judicial or legislative interposition, or both, from the unworthy and ruinous hands into which it has fallen. They should at least ask the Legislature to break up the close corporation which, in the person of one man, has heretofore controlled the institution, and to give the donors some choice in the election of its legal guardians, and to place it under some proper and respectable authority. Pressed, and almost prostrated, as I have been by my various and unavoidable duties and labors, it has been impossible to devote more than snatches of time to the preparation of my reply to the infamous attacks of which I have been made the object. The labor of preparing it has been immense; the public will see well enough why, when it shall appear. But it will come if God spares me a little longer, and will be put to press in a few days, although of course delayed a little by the confusion into which my papers and affairs are now thrown.

It will be long, not by my fault, but by that of my implacable and reckless enemies, for which there is no remedy. To that reply I refer my friends and the public for the full vindication of all that I have or expect to have on this earth of reputation or character among my fellow-men. If men will read it, I have no fears for the result. As surely as God is just, and has taught men to reverence truth and justice, I shall come out of this painful and disgraceful controversy, this terrible ordeal, unscathed and justified; while in the inevitable power of self-defence my accusers and persecutors will stand forever convicted before the world of a long series of an accumulated record of the basest and most dangerous crimes, not punishable by the law, which it is possible for men to commit in a civilized and Christian community, and implying a depth of moral depravity which it is painful to contemplate.

By the judgment of those who will do me the justice to read this reply, and by the action of the donors, (whose rights have been denied,) I am content to abide. I shall strengthen the plain truth by incontrovertible proofs, and if it falls heavily upon those who have wantonly sought to destroy me, I can only say that the quarrel was not of my seeking, and that the shame must rest upon those who began and continued it to this bitter end. I have taken a house in Albany for myself and my assistants, where our labors in the Coast Survey service may be continued, and shall, to the best of my ability, endeavor to protect the interests of the Government in the preservation of the instruments, apparatus and other property of the Coast Survey. Very respectfully,

B. A. GOULD, JR.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

LATER FROM JAPAN.

The Death of the Emperor—General Aspect of Japanese Affairs.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

UNITED STATES STEAMER POWHATAN, NAGASAKI, Japan, Friday, Oct. 1, 1858.

I wrote you (No. 14) from Shanghae, its latest date being the 3d ult. On the morning of the 4th the English mail steamer sailed, and the same evening brought in the U. S. steamship *Minnesota*, directly from this place. Her officers complained greatly of the length of their passage, attributing it mainly to the ineffective state of her engines, and reporting that it would require at least a week to prepare her again for sea. It must not be inferred from this "ineffective state of her engines" that this noble ship is a failure, or that her machinery has disappointed the engineers. The fact seems to be that, owing to the nature of the service upon which she is engaged, she has been *steamed* to a much greater extent, and under much more trying circumstances than was ever contemplated by those who designed her, and consequently, like any other misapplied instrument, her engines are beginning to complain. As an explanation to this explanation, it must be remembered that the *Minnesota*, *Wabash* and class, were built to fulfill the condition of only auxiliary steamers. That is, they were only to resort to their propellers during battle or calms, or when a certain speed was necessary to reach a certain point upon a specified day. When more than this is exacted, therefore, they must in time sink under it. The fact of the *Minnesota* being "a minister's ship" has necessarily entailed upon her *auxiliary engines* this extra work, and the evil consequences seem now beginning to flow.

Fortunately, she returns home in November, when she will be relieved from this "special service," before, it is hoped, her machinery shall have been seriously injured. Should she, however, break down entirely on her homeward trip, it would cause little or no detention, as she has been known to sail, under canvas alone, at the extraordinary speed of seventeen miles the hour. This fact has been too well established to admit of a doubt, and at once stamps her as the swiftest war vessel afloat, unless, indeed, the *Wabash*, or some other of her sister ships, have acquitted themselves with equal credit.

On the 8th ult., being all ready for sea, we got up steam, and on the 10th found ourselves again at anchor in this perfect little harbor, it being understood that Mr. WM. D. REED was to follow in the *Minnesota* as soon as possible. We found at anchor a Dutch brig, discharging the cargo of an Amsterdam merchant who had lately arrived to settle upon the Desima, and were also met with bad news in regard to the cholera. This disease had, it seems, broken out with great violence shortly after our departure, a month previous, carrying off as many as fifty of the Japanese daily, and originating a feeling of wide-spread alarm throughout the whole southern part of the Island of Kin-sin. It was not attributed to natural causes by the lower classes, but to the working of a devil, who, it was asserted, had been thrown overboard from one of the English ships, lately visiting the port, and who had then swam on shore to destroy the people, as a punishment for the spirit of "free intercourse with foreigners," which Japan had manifested by signing the late treaties. It was also asserted, that "the English had poisoned the waters;" and the existance of such a conviction among the lower orders is scarcely to be wondered at, when one reflects upon the superstitious nature of their religion (?) and upon the acts of some English sailors, which evidently gave rise to the belief. It seems that one of the English vessels gave liberty to a number of her crew; that two of these wandered into the country, and that during their walk, they passed several springs. After slacking their thirst at one of these, they wantonly stirred it up with their sticks, and the consequence was that for hours the families that were supplied by that spring had to carry their buckets to others. Thus was originated the idea of the poisoning of the waters. If we condemn the theory of doing evil that good may flow—"the end justifies the means"—how much more should we condemn such a *wanton* piece of rascality as this. It is hardly possible to calculate the amount of injury likely to result from a proceeding such as this on the part of foreigners, at the very moment when *the conduct of every one who is not a Japonese should be marked by the most concilitory and friendly bearing*. Let me not, however, leave the onus entirely upon the *English* sailor—his brother, the American "tar," has been equally inconsiderate; and all the result of that *Anglo Saxon weakness*—a fondness for strong drink. These things, however, are but some of the usual evils which invariably follow in the wake of advancing civilization.

I remarked, a few lines back, that it was hardly possible to calculate the amount of injury likely to result from acts of this nature. Here are some things which occurred a few days after the report became prevalent that "the English had poisoned the waters." Two officers of that nation, while strolling through the country, were attacked by a crowd, and forced to fly to avoid being overpowered by numbers. The Russian officer, who had been left here by Admiral POUTIATIN in charge of a number of sick men, was attacked in the streets of Nagasaki itself. And the Dutch doctor of Desima, who has been among them for years, and who, as is generally the case with medical men among a semi-civilized people, was a great favorite on account of his numerous cures, was stoned while enjoying an evening ride. These things all point in a single direction—they point to the conviction that the intercourse of foreigners with the Japanese must be characterized by a considerate and friendly bearing or to a war which will be waged to avenge wrongs from them *resulting from an opposite line of conduct on our part*. Just exactly as we (the American portion of foreigners) are now waging weekly wars upon Indian tribes for the murder of some "whiteface," *who has probably outraged some member of said tribe through his wife or daughter*.

Shortly after anchoring, we noticed the return of a European funeral procession. At first we supposed it to be from the grave of one of our Dutch friends, who had fallen before the cholera; but, upon inquiry, we learned that it was the young wife of the unfortunate Captain of the wracked vessel *Cadsandria*, (spoken of in No. 15,) who had finally sank from the effects of over-exertion and exposure during their escape. Hers was a sad fate; still more melancholy that of the bereaved husband. They buried her by the side of the brave Norwegian sailor, who had perished while saving her—to die; and then the husband returned broken hearted, by the loss of wife, professional reputation, and of vessel. Thus travels misery around the world.

In No. 15, I also gave you an account of the treaty lately made by us with Japan. Let me now tell you of some tragic as well as interesting events, which are said to have already flowed from it. You must first know that though "out of the world," while cruising along these unknown shoals, we have still an occasional European mail, by some wandering ship, and (while anchored here) a semi-weekly mail from Jeddo. This latter comes overland by a special messenger, who sometimes rides, sometimes walks, and again proceeds by water. A few days after our arrival, one of these "Posts" came in, and the next day the interpreters gave our Dutch friends of Desima the Jeddo news; they in turn, passed it over to us. It was said that, after the signing of our last treaty, (29th of July ult.,) it was sent by the Tai-Koon, or or Imperial Emperor at Jeddo, to the Mikado, Spiritual Emperor at Miaco for his approval. The latter, however, who is said to be a young man of eighteen, aware of his rights and power, and determined to enforce them, refused his approval, upon the ground that he should have been consulted previous to the signing of the treaty, and, departing boldly from the timid policy of his more immediate predecessors, insisted that of the "old *régime*," and notified his "great ruler" (or Tai-Koon) that, *in obedience to the laws of Japan*, the time had come for him to commit "Harikari." The Great Ruler, therefore, stabbed himself in the bowels, receiving, at the same moment, a severe blow on the back of his neck, from a *friend and relative*, which, dislocating the vertebra, produced instant death. This bold stand upon the part of their Mikado, who has been treated by the late Tai Koons more as a puppet than a master, has startled the Japanese, and caused them to expect some great changes. What these are to be, however, they do not say.

The above is the news by one post. Another says that the Emperor was poisoned, and that three of the great Princes composing the Senate of twenty *who actually govern Japan*, had been disgraced for the part they had taken in the treaty; while a third arrival varies the news by stating that the Tai-Koon has simply been deprived of his office for a time, and that he will return to power after a few years. The three Princes, it was further stated, had been dismissed from office by the Tai-Koon previous to his own removal, in the hope that the Mikado would consider that a sufficient reparation, and consent to stop further proceedings. This latter was accepted by us *as the most natural and consequently more likely to be true*, than any other; but yesterday all doubt was removed by the publication of the following Government order:

"The Tai-Koon is dead! All the people will, therefore, commence the national mourning on the 4th of October, and continue it through the following fifty days. As usual, none but necessary work will be allowed."

Thus, it is certain, that the Emperor is dead; though whether by Harikari or poison, is not known. It is, however, equally certain, that it has not resulted from natural causes, and our Dutch friends say that Harikari is the most probable.

Oct. 4.—On the 2d instant, the Flag-officer was officially notified of the death of the Emperor by the Governor of Negasaki. We were informed with all the gravity in the world, that he had been sick for six weeks with pleurisy, and that he had finally succumbed on the 14th of September. I subsequently said to the interpreter: "You once told me that it required forty days to get news from Jeddo, and now when it is only eighteen days since his death, you know all about it. I do not know what to believe when I talk to you Japanese."

"Oh!" he replied, "when the Emperor dies, the post comes very fast—in seven days, sometimes."

"Well, now, I want to know *how* he died?" I said naturally.

"How? He died of bad cold. I have speak Commodore."

"Yes, but you know that is the *outside* account. What I want is the *inside* one!"

"No! this not *outside*. Outside, inside—all same now."

"Perhaps he has committed 'Hari-kari?' In fact, I *know* he has!"

"Oh, no!" He laughed with evident amusement. "That not so. That not so. That cannot be! Never Emperor or Great Prince make Hari-kari—only Governors and small Princes." Thus I place the assertion of the Interpreter against the *belief* of the Dutch—myself inclining toward the latter. The Interpreter, however, was "YASHERO," a remarkably honest and talented man.

The day after being officially informed of the Imperial death, the Flag-Officer sent his Flag-Lieutenant to the Governor, to say to him that he wished to honor his master's memory, by firing 21 minute-guns, just as we should for our President, or for the head of a European power, were we anchored in one of their ports. The Governor expressed himself highly flattered by the attention, but replied that it was the custom in Japan to *mourn in silence*, and unless the Admiral *was anxious* to fire it he begged he would not. So we saved our powder.

Yesterday was marked by another death from cholera—one of our seamen, by the name of CARR, and a most worthy man. It was an isolated case, however, and the surgeon had completely mastered it, when an inconsiderate friend threw him into a relapse by means of various viands, of which he *thought* he was in need. Fried liver, a half-cooked sweet potatoe and a cup of strong tea, comprised the friendly offering. A choice mess of "pickles" was also spoken of. I mention this circumstance as demonstrative of the sailor character, and to show readers, having friends on board, that it is not the cholera alone which is to be blamed. This disease has now passed away, and we have nothing but cool weather and probable health ahead.

Oct. 6.—Yesterday another "post" arrived from Jeddo, professing to bring the true account of the Imperial death. It is now said to have been owing to anasarca. The *Minnesota*, with Mr. REED and suite, leave to-morrow at daylight for Shanghae; she will leave for home before the end of the year, and is ordered to proceed to Boston. We are expecting the hourly arrival of the *Mississippi*, from Hakodadi, and shall leave in company for Hong Kong *via* Shanghae about the 25th. The health of the squadron, generally, is good. A. W. H.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, JAN. 10.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 391, 9, 375, 59, 67, 65, 64, 61, 62, 71, 63, 125, 129, 131, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147. *Part II.*—Nos. 1758, 2714, 1880, 150, 154, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 170, 174, 176, 180, 182, 184, 188, 189, 194.

Other calendars published on Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Below are the chief points decided in several more of the cases at the last General Term, of which several were published in Saturday's TIMES. The decisions were announced Dec. 31.

ELECTION BETWEEN DEVISE AND DOWER.

Mills vs. *Mills*.—In this case a testator devised certain property to his wife, without providing expressly that she should accept it in lieu of dower. The simple question was, whether she could be compelled by the heirs to elect between her dower and the provision of the will, or whether she might claim both.

Held, by a majority of the Court, that under the rule laid down by the Court of Appeals in Sheldon *vs.* Bliss, (4 Seld. 31,) a provision in the will of a husband will never be construed by *implication* to be in lieu of dower; the design to substitute one for the other must be unequivocally expressed. (And see Léonard *vs.* Steele, 4 Barb. 20; Hays' Equity, § 1,088; Birmingham *vs.* Kirwan, 2 Scho. & L., 452; Sandford *vs.* Jackson, 10 Paige, 266; Havens *vs.* Havens, 1 Sand. Ch., 324; Chalmers *vs.* Stoil, 3 Ves. & B., 222; Gibson *vs.* Gibson, 17 Eng. L. & E., 349.)

Held, by Justice CLERKE, in a dissenting opinion, that the true rule was that the design to substitute the devise for dower, must be unequivocally *expressed* or *manifestly implied*, and that in this case such design was manifestly implied, within the test "that the devise must be so utterly repugnant to the claim of dower, that the two cannot stand together." (Lewis *vs.* Smith, 5 Seld., 512.)

GROUNDS OF ARREST.

Burchell vs. *Strauss*.—This was an appeal from an order denying a motion to vacate an arrest. One of the grounds on which the plaintiff sought to sustain his order was that the defendant had been guilty of making a fraudulent assignment of his property; in other words that the assignment being fraudulent the defendant had been guilty of a fraud in making it, and ought not to be discharged.

Held, by the General Term, upon this point, Justice DAVIES rendering the opinion, that the fraud in making an assignment void, as tending to hinder or delay creditors, might be only a *constructive* fraud; whereas, to sustain an arrest, plaintiff must show a positive *moral froud*, one involving moral guilt (Spies and Joel, 1 Duer, 669.) The objections raised to the assignment in this case were sufficient, perhaps, to show *constructive* fraud sufficient to set aside the assignment; but were not evidence of an actual fraudulent intent, on the part of the defendant, such as would sustain an order of arrest.

LIABILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Goulding vs. *Davidson*.—The question presented by this case was: Can a woman, after her coverture ceases, make a valid legal promise to pay a debt which she incurred during coverture?

Held, by the General Term—CLERKE, J., rendering the opinion—that in this State a mare *moral obligation* is not a sufficient consideration to support a promise, unless it be founded on a former *legal liability*. (See Watkins *vs.* Halstead, 2 Sandf., 311.) The judgment of the Special Term, sustaining demurrer to complaint, was therefore affirmed.

RESALE—WHEN ORDERED.

Kingsland vs. *Bartlett*.—Certain property was sold at a Judicial sale, after which an application was made to open the sale, with a view to allow parties who failed to attend the sale, through mistake as to time, to come in and bid. The motion being (as appears) denied, this appeal was taken.

Held, by the General Term, CLERKE, J., rendering the opinion: That an application to set aside a sale on any such grounds, not affecting the *regularity of the proceedings*, was addressed to the *discretion* of the Court. The question is simply whether, under all the circumstances, it is *expedient*, in justice to all concerned, including the purchaser, to order a resale. This excludes the idea of a *right* to a resale. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Matter of Petition of E. S.—Appeal from an order denying a petition. The facts in this case were quite peculiar. In October, 1857, a marriage took place between two parties, the wife being about nineteen years of age. In November following, proceedings were taken for a dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the physical incapacity of the wife. A guardian *ad litem* was appointed, who put in an answer, consented to a reference and hearing on unusually short notices, and suffered a decree to be taken against defendant by default.

Thereafter the mother of the defendant, who was ignorant of these proceedings while they were going on, learned of them, and immediately took steps to procure the case to be reviewed. She procured the opinion of physicians of high standing, who gave affidavits that they considered the defendant perfectly and wholly competent for the marriage state. The defendant was shortly afterwards removed from her residence, and concealed from the mother, and all intercourse between the two thus prevented: the defendant's expenses, meantime, being defrayed by the plaintiff.

On all these facts, the mother petitioned the Court, in February last, that she, as the natural guardian of her daughter, might be allowed to intervene, and asking to have the default opened to be appointed guardian *ad litem* for her daughter, and to be allowed to defend the action.

In answer to the petition, both plaintiff and defendant united to sustain the decree, putting in affidavits denying many allegations of the petition, and furnishing counter evidence by physicians as to the defendant's physical incapacity.

The Justice, at Special Term, denied the petition, on the ground that the mother had no right to intervene in the action. The following is a brief statement of the principal points in the opinion of the General Term:

The General Term—INGRAHAM, J., rendering the opinion—sustained the order on substantially the following grounds: 1. The petitioner has no claim to be appointed guardian *ad litem*. The defendant being over 14 years of age, the appointment must be on *her* application, (Code, § 116.) No appointment would be made against her consent, (Rules 63, 64,) which is withheld.

2. That the mother established no other right to intervene, either as being the *protector* of her daughter, or entitled to her services during her minority, and liable for her support or otherwise. The statute allows an action for dissolving the marriage contract on ground of physical incapacity, to be brought *by the injured party*, against the party whose incapacity is alleged, thus excluding any parties but the husband or wife. Although the mother might intervene under the rule in the Ecclesiastical Courts in England, yet that rule does not appear to have been adopted in this country. The law does not recognize the *maternal relation* as entitling the petitioner to become a party to a litigation affecting the daughter's rights. Some pecuniary interest is necessary; as, for example, the right of the parent to the services, and obligation to provide for the support of the child. But this right and responsibility does not exist on the part of the *mother*, after the father's death. (Bartley *vs.* Richtmeyer, 2 Comst., 46; Smith *vs.* Dennison, 2 Watts, 44; Davies *vs.* Williams, 10 Ad. and E., Mass., 725; 2 Kent, 200; Commonwealth *vs.* Murray, 4 Binn., 487.) There is no legal ground for holding that the mother has any pecuniary interest in the future prospects of a married child. It was said before the Special Term, and on appeal, that the Court might act on the information furnished by the petitioner, *acting as "amicus curiæ."* The Special Term might hear her communication as *amicus curiæ*, but she could not in that capacity appeal. She is not a "party aggrieved." (Code, §325.)

3. That it was, however, the duty of the Court in all actions brought to procure a dissolution of marriage, scrupulously to guard the proceeding from being used collusively. The circumstances of the present case,—the haste with which the proceedings were conducted; the conflict of professional opinions; the separation of the mother and daughter, &c., demanded explanation. For this purpose a reference was ordered to inquire whether there has been any collusion between the parties to obtain the judgment improperly.

SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Curtis vs. *Leavitt*.—This appeal, which involves the allowence of costs, counsel fees, disbursements, &c., in the long litigation in the Million and First Half Million Trust Cases, was mentioned in Saturday's TIMES. The argument was continued to-day, Mr. Eaton being further heard.

The following are a few samples of lawyer's fees, taken at random out of a thousand or two of the same sort from the bills presented by various eminent counsel engaged in the cause, for allowance.

For examining and correcting decree proposed and attending upon its settlement, and arguing the matter at General Term, Supreme Court, and again aiding in preparing and settling it	$650
For examining the answer of Messrs. Morrisons	50
Drawing proposed draft of decree in accordance with the last directions of the Court of Appeals	25
Attending before Vice-Chancellor to make motion when he postponed it for two weeks	50
Attending to oppose Receiver's motion, which was postponed to fourth Tuesday	25
Attending again, when it was adjourned to the fourth Friday	25
For attending term, cause being on calendar, being put over by these motions	50
Procuring stipulation that the same should go over term after several interviews to that effect	20

The cause is still on argument.

DECISIONS.

People ex rel Felix Duffy vs. *Spicer*.—Ordered that a mandamus issue returnable Jan. 15, at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Moncrief.

Cheeseman vs. *Sturges et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Joseph Parlen vs. *George R. Henbeek et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event.

Before Chief-Justice Bosworth.

Samuel T. Phelps vs. *Sylvanus Ward et al. and the Masterton, Smith & Sinclair Stone-Dressing Company*.—Plaintiff is entitled to judgment against the latter Company for $10,000, with interest thereon from Sept. 27, 1854. No costs to either party.

Job Black et al. vs. *William Conroy et al.*—Plaintiff is entitled to judgment with costs, judgment to be settled on two days' notice. Papers with Special Term clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Brady.

Kissam vs. *Duncan*.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Reed vs. *Cromwell*.—Ordered that proceedings be stayed until costs of former suit are paid. No costs of this motion.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Flour, bbls	70	6,002	6,072
Corn, bushels	—	2,650	2,650
Provisions, pkgs	969	400	1,369
Whisky, bbls	50	74	124

ASHES—Are selling, in lots, at $5 62@$5 75 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in, sales having been made of 100 bags extra Java at 16c.@17c.; 400 bags Maracaibo on private terms; and 850 bags Rio at 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Rio Coffee Trade Statistics.

	Stock Jan. 1, 1858.	Imports in 1858.	Sales in 1858.	Stock Jan. 1, 1859.
Total, bags	92,554	363,508	417,589	38,473

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand at 23¼c. @ 23¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at steady prices. Sales to-day, 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling, ₱ lb	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12⅛	12⅛	13	13
Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	13	13⅛	13⅛

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 1, 1859.

	bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1858	30,230
Arrived since	945 899
Total	976,129
Exported since	564,436—606,502
Stock on hand and on ship-board Jan. 1, 1859	369,627

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is more active for State and Western Flour, and prices are much firmer. The inquiry from the home trade is good. There is also a fair demand from speculators. The leading kinds can be quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher than yesterday. Sales 13,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 90@ 4 30
Superfine State	4 35@ 4 65
Extra State	5 15@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 50@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	5 10@ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 55@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 45@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is improving; sales of small lots were made at $5 50@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good demand at old figures; sales 1,800 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after to-day, at improved prices. Sales 28,000 bushels, including good white Michigan at $1 32; fair to good red Western within a range of from $1 21@$1 24; unsound Chicago Spring at 75c.; and choice white Kentucky at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Old mixed Western is quoted at 60c. ₱ bushel. The sale of that description, referred to in our last, was not concluded. A small lot of choice round yellow brought 88c. ₱ bushel. New is nominal. Rye is quoted at from 77c. @80c. ₱ bushel, with a limited inquiry. Barley has not varied much. A sale of 3,500 bushels ordinary Canada was effected yesterday at 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and firm. Included in the day's business were 8,500 bushels Canada at 59c.@60c., in store, ₱ bushel. We quote: Canada, 59c.@60c.; Western, 57c.@59c.; State, 52c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 48c.@52c.; Southern, 46c.@48c. ₱ bushel.

Rochester Breadstuffs Trade Statistics, 1858.

Shipped by the Canals.		Left on the Canals.	
Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.
Total....324,552	155,688	18,253	2,161,025

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1, 1859.

Flour, bbls	6,723	Rye, bushels	763
Wheat, Spring, bu	175,388	Barley, bushels	70,751
Wheat, Winter, bu	99,232	Oats, bushels	100,362
Corn, bushels	5,953		

The Inspectors of Chicago, on Jan. 1, commenced to inspect Wheat according to the weight test. All Spring Wheat which arrives there henceforward will be graded and inspected by weight to the measured bushel, as follows:

Club	...60 lbs. or over
Standard Spring	50 lbs.
No. 1 Spring	56 lbs.
Rejected	40 lbs.

Quantity of Grain measured in Philadelphia in each of the last five years.

Bushels.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Corn	1,182,178	1,340,177	1,616,574	1,116,816	1,130,634
Wheat	731,334	1,061,377	1,108,187	681,409	465,963
Rye	41,698	142,882	239,709	98,398	46,953
Oats	352,946	680,546	543,564	491,320	498,300
Barley	39,705	31,596	53,760	27,998	67,097

Flour Inspections in Virginia in 1858.

Richmond, bbls	219,477	Norfolk, bbls	10,218
Petersburg, bbls	27,168	Falmouth, bbls	10,043
Lynchburg, bbls	19,892		

*Receipts of Wheat or

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning — Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera, La Zingara.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Virginias—Boukary Ballet Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Wild Rider—The Minute Gun at Sea—Madio Barbel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Moll Pitcher—Golden Axe—Terror of Wallachia.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—Husband at Sight.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Arctic Explorations of Dr. Kane.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow at 12½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 o'clock by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Quaker City* has arrived at New-Orleans, with later Mexican and California news. The former is bigbly impoitant, extending down to the 26th of December. Zuloaga had been deposed by the Conservative forces undar General Robles, and had taken refuge in the house of the British Minister. Ronles had announced himself as the head of the Conservatives, and had sent a Commission to Vera Cruz to treat with Juarez for a nnion with the Liberals. The California news is nnimportant—business continuing dull and the markats nnchanged. Tha steamship *John L. Stephens*, which left San Francisco to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, had on board $1,366,000 for this City.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on Christmas day, arrived here last evening. Her intelligence is without importance. The destruction of the amigrant ship *Isaac Wright*, of New-York, by fire, occurred Dec. 23, in the Mersey, near Liverpool, not without serious peril to the lives of the nnmerous passengers, who were, however, saved without any loss of life. The ship belonged to C. H. Marshall's Black Ball Line. Other disasters to American shipping were reported from the Mediterranean. Tha President's Message engages largely the attention of the English Press, who in general deprecate its scope and character, and condemn the policy toward Cuba it indicates. It is looked upon also with great auspicion at Paris. The continental news has no more interesting features, than the details of the condemnation of M. de Montalembert, upon his appeal, and the rumor of a serious insurrection in Servia, resulting in the substitution of one hospodar for another. Qnlet is preserved in Italy. The disapprobatory motion of General Paim in the Spanish Chambers, relative to the Mexican expedition, had utterly failed, none voting for it but its author. The advices from India and China, though later, are of no general valne.

Two games of chess between Morphy and Anderssen have taken place at Paris. Anderssen won the first, and tha second was drawn. Tha earlier games between Harrwitz and Morphy, it will be remembered, were won by the former.

Only one branch of Congress was in session on Saturday—the House. A message was received from the President, accompanying reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, relative to the abrogation of the mail contracts of Cormack and Ramsey. The documents were referred to the Jndiciary Committee. Tbe Secretary of the Interior was called npon by resolution for information as to whether the Rock Island military reservation has been transferred from the War to the Interior Department, and thrown open to settlers. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Faulkner of Virginia, calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of the cost for ten years of barracks, officers, qnarters, etc. Tbe House tben adjonrned, three or four motions with that object having previously been made.

Tha tronbles in Kansas continne to cause the Administration considerable anxiety. A special messenger arrived in Washington, from there on Saturday, who reports that Montgomery, Brown and their partisans were determined upon making a desperate stand. The action of tha Missouri Legislature in calling out volunteers, and appropriating money to be used against tbem, had caused a great deal of exasperation among thom, and was likely to result in a bloody civil war. The interference of Missouri is mnch deprecated in influential quarters in Washington, and it is considered the dnty of the President to forbid, or at least to take measures to prevent it. An extra Cabinet meeting to discuss the matter, was held on Saturday night, but tha course of action resolved upon has not yet transpired, thongh it is considered likely that tbe interposition of the United States troops will be ordered. Tha Kansas Legislature, now in session, has as yet taken no action in tbe premises, and Governor Medary makes no mention of tbe troubles in his Message. Tho Legislature has adjourned to Lawrence, with tha sanction of the Govarnor.

The schoonar *Julia M. Hallock* arrived at this port on Saturday from Cuba, having on board thirty-two Americans who had becn induced to go out thare to work as laborers on the railroad between San Jago de Cuba and Trinidad, but who, finding themselves deceived by tbe agents of the Company as to the amount of pay they were to receive, and other matters of stipulation, made such representations to the Cuban Government as caused them to be sent homa again at tbe Company's expense. It was the presence of these men in Cuba which gave riso to the rumors of an intended revointion, in which a number of Americans were to take part—a rumor which was industriously circulated by telegraph from New-Orleans, and purporting to be given on the authority of a General Relzan and a gentleman just arrived from Cuba.

The statement of Captain Maury, of the fillibuster schooner *Susan*, appears in the Mobile *Mercury*. His narration of the facts relative to the wreck of the vessal, and the subsoquent events, does not differ materially from the sccount already published. The schooner was driven on the Honduras coast by adverse winds, and, on the 16th ult., through the misunderstanding of an order by the helmsman, she ran on a coral reef, when under eight knots headway, and, soon after, bilged and broke in two. Aftar considarable labor and trouble a raft was constructed, on which the men succeeded in reaching a small island, and Captain Maury and Colonel Anderson went to Belize in a small boat. They were unsuccessful in their efforts to charter a vessel to continue the Expedition, and were forced eventually to accept the offer of the *Basilisk*, by Governor Seymour, in which to return to the United States. Captain Maury speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Governor Seymour and the officers of the *Basilisk*, and the Mobile papers call for a demonstration in honor of the latter.

The bark *Azof* has arrived a Provincetown, from Fayal, having on board William Kennedy, the man picked up at sea on the house of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, before reported lost on the voyage from New-York to San Francisco. He is supposed to be the only one of the crew saved. The ship was capsized in a gale, lay on her beam-ends for some time, and finally sank, Capt. Morais going down in her. Sbe had six boats, but they ware all rendered nseless, and Kennedy and four companions took refuge on the house, which had become detached from the deck. Two of the men soon died from exposure; another became delirious on the ninth day and jumped overboard, and the fourth died two days before Kennedy was picked up. He sustained himself by catching small fish with his hands, which he of course ate raw, and by catching fresh water when it rained. He states that he was seventeen days on the house.

The latest intelligence from New-Mexico represents the Navajo Indians as being perfectly submissive, and willing to do anything to secure peace.

Tha cold snap of the past forty-eight hours has frozen over all the ponds in the neighborhood, and, among others, the skating pond in the Central Park. Yesterday it was full of skaters, and some 4,000 or 5,000 persons assembled there to indulge in tha sport of ekating.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Woman's Hospital Association was celebrated on Satnrday. Dr. Francis, E. C. Benedict, and the Rev. Dr. Adams made brief addresses.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 2,500 bales, at firm quotations. Flour and Wheat ware brisker and dearer. Provisions ware less activa. Pork declined. Sugars ware in fair demand. Coffee, Rica and Naval Stores were lightly daalt in. Linseed Oil was freely sought after. Freights were inactive,—with 574 vessels of all classes in port.

Territorial Sovereignty.

Governor Morgan, in his Message, reiterates the devotion of New-York to the doctrine of Congressional sovereignty over the Territories, —and her persistent demand that Congress shall prohibit, by positive legislation, the extension of Slavery into any portion of the national domain. In this the Governor doubtless vindicates his own consistency, as well as that of the State at large:—and if it be the highest praise of a public man that he holds the same views, advocates the same measures and seeks the same ends by precisely the same means, to-day which he did ten years ago, regardless of changes in tho condition of the country and the circumstances of the case, he has established his own claim to such commendation. That either he or the Republican Party, if it shall follow his lead in this respect, has taken the best methods to accomplish desirable practical results, may be considered somewhat doubtful. Government is emphatically a practical science. It requires as careful atndy of the tides and currents of public opinion, as navigation does of the winds and waves. It is the art of doing the best thing possible under existing circumstances,—and the public man who ignores or neglects this, and thinks of nothing but his theories nnd his commitments, may vindicate his own consistency, but he will scarcely make his mark upon the practical legislation of the day.

Governor Morgan is undonbtedly nware that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a law of Congress prohibiting Slavery in federal territory is nnconstitutional. He does not allude to this little circumstance in his Message, it is trne,—but he can scarcely be presumed to be ignorant of its existence. He is probably aware also that the Supreme Court has authority over this subject,—that it is the highest trihunal known to our Government npon precisely snch a point,—and that no power exists, in Congress or elsewhere, to overrule its decisions or set them aside as null and void. The Court has no authority to bind the individual judgment of the Governor, or of any citizen; and it is perfectly allowable, therefore, for him, or for every one else, to proclaim his dissent from its decrees and his abhorrence of its morals and its law. But it can scarcely be supposed that Governor Morgan has taken this position merely for the sake of relieving his mind and expressing his personal sentiments npon the general subject. An Executive Message has higher aims and a wider scope than this;—and in taking this position the Governor was undoubtedly laying down a platform for the Republican Party of this State,—and, so far as its influence may avail, for that of the country at large. He thus commits the Party to an issue as absolutely dead as that of the United States Bank or a Protective Tariff. Indeed, it is *more* dead than either of them,—for they perished only by the effect of popular disapproval, which may be reversed, while the doctrine of Congressional prohibition of Slavery in the Territories has not only been discarded by the people, but impaled and extinguished by the Supreme Court.

The ultra Pro-Slavery Party at the South has taken similar ground in favor of the authority of Congress over Slavery in the Territories. Disgusted with tho result of practical Popular Sovereignty in Kansas, and foreseeing the inevitable exclusion of Slavery from Territories surrendered to the control of their inhabitants, the official organ of the Administration has fallen back upon tho doctrine of Congressional sovereignty, and urged the necessity and the duty of Congressional action upon the subject. Its reasonings were of the same general character as those employed by Governor Morgan,—and but for the action of the Supreme Court might be equally sound and conclusive. The immediate object of both parties in taking this position is the same,—a desire to retain the Slavery question as a subject of national legisintion and an element in the contests of national parties. The Republicans feel assured that if this issue can only be kept alive, the growing strength of the North must give them the victory;—and the ultraists of the South understand that their only hope of securing the further extension of Slavery lies in enlisting the action of Congress on their behalf.

In this conflict of party positions—with the Republicans advocating Congressional prohibition, and the Buchanan Democrats Congressional protection, of Slavery in the Territories, —there are indications of a purpose in other quarters to fall back upon the principle of *popular sovereignty* as affording at once a means of escape from party perplexities and a just mode of settling the Slavery controversy. If this principle, nominally adopted by the Democrats in Congress and at Cincinnati, had been honestly carried out in Kansas,—if the settlers in that Territory had been permitted, fairly and without interference, to decide the question for themselves,—the whole country would have been enlisted in its support. The principle itself was, and still is, strong in public favor. It was only because the Democratic Party, in possession of the Government, was openly and shamelessly interfering in every possible way to defeat the principle and prevent its being carried into effect, that the party was discarded in the Northern States.

It looks very much now as if the Douglas Democrats intended to reaffirm the principle and give it still wider scope and application. One of them, Mr. Morris of Illinois, has introduced a bill in Congress permitting the people of the Territories, not only to form their own Constitution and elect their own Legislature, but also *to elect their Governors and other local officers*, without any interference from the Government at Washington.

The bill proposes to prevent *Executive* as well as Congressional interference in the domestic affairs of the Territories. It will put a stop to such shameless abuses of Executive power as have been contributed so largely to the embroilment of Kansas affairs. It will put it out of the power of the President of the United States to use the army, and to lavish the patronage and the money of the nation, in attempts to dragoon the people of a Territory to submit to laws and to rulers which nine-tenths of them discard and abhor. If the Nebraska bill had committed the entire management of their own affairs to the people of Kansas—the election of their Governors, Secretaries, Sheriffs and other officers, as well as the members of their Legislatures—reserving only to the Federal Government such powers as it possesses under the Constitution in regard to the States —we should have been spared the bloody and disgraceful record of the last few years. There is nothing in the Constitution which reserves to the Federal authority any such power over the Territories as has been exercised hitherto —and there are many considerations of justice and of expediency in favor of placing them upon a different footing. We see no valid reason why any number of people, settling npon any unoccupied portion of the national domain, should not be permitted to organize such Government for themselves as they may see fit. Marshals and other strictly Federal officers, for the execution of Federal laws, must of course be appointed at Washington, as they now are for the States themselves. But with these exceptions the people may very safely be left to the management of their own affairs, their admission into the Union remaining subject to such conditions as Congress may impose.

Our Trade with Brazil.

The trade between the Brazils and the United States, already very large and important, is susceptible of still greater extension, to the mntual benefit of the two countries. In the single article of Coffee, the imports from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Santos, will probably amount this year to at least fifteen millions of dollars—while those of Hides from Rio Grande do Sur and Pernambnco, of Sugar from Pernambuco and Maranham, of India Rubber, &c., from Para, and of Tapioca, Ipecacuanha, &c, from Rio de Janeiro, must annually amount to half as much more. Yet the correspondence on which this immense trade depends is left to the mercies of slow and uncertain sailing vessels, or is suffered to come to us by way of Great Britain. The delay thus incurred is an important item in the risks of the merchant. If we contrast the time which it would require to carry our mails direct to Brazil, with that occupied by the voyage *vid* England, (which is now the most expeditious and reliable route,) the absolute necessity for steam communication between New-York and Brazil, will be at once apparent. The difference may be fairly judged by the following comparisons of the time now spent, and that which would be consumed for the transmission of correspondence by direct steam communication:

The average trips of sailing vessels to and from Rio de Janiero to the United States may be set down at.....48 days
The route *vid* England at.....44 days
The route direct from Rio de Janeiro, by steam (it has been done in 21 days) at.....25 days

Again, the trade of the River Plate with this country in hides, wools, horse-hair, &c., is a very large one, and the correspondence arising out of this also, is, in like manner, sent *vid* England, or is left to slow sailing vessels which occupy in the trip from Buenos Ayres or Montevideo to New-York an average of about.....55 days
Vid England, the same service is performed in about.....50 days
By direct steam communication it might be done in about.....30 days

This brief statement presents the question in its economical aspect in point of time. Let us now look at its absurdity in view of the immense and unnecessary "waste of waters" which the mails for this country have to traverse between the Atlantic ports of South America and New-York. The letters from the interior of the Banda Oriental and from the towns on the Paraguay and in the Argentine Republic, are taken on board at Buenos Ayres. Thence the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, where the correspondence from Rio Grande do Sur and the plantations in the interior of the Southern portion of Brazil are shipped. The steamer then proceeds to Bahia, and then to Pernambuco, which last is her final point of departure from the Brazilian coast. The next point is the island of Madeira, then Lisbon, and then Southampton. From Southampton the mails are either shipped at once to New-York or forwarded to Liverpool for transmission from that port. The risks of loss are thus quintupled, in comparison with a direct voyage from Pernambuco to New-York.

The importance of the trade between the United States and the Brazils is not, however, confined to New-York alone. The receipts of Brazilian Coffee at New-Orleans are quite as extensive as at this port, since it is chiefly from New-Orleans that the supplies of the great Western markets are drawn. Baltimore also imports largely of coffee and hides; Philadelphia does some business in the same direction; and the exports of flour from Richmond, Va., and Baltimore to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, are very considerable. New-York, however, carries on the bulk of the import business with Brazil, receiving a large quantity of the coffee and the greater part of the sugar and hides which come from that country to the United States. But in the matter of postal communication, New-York must undoubtedly continue to be the point of ingress and egress. The voyage from New-Orleans to Rio de Janeiro, for example, is even longer than from New-York to Rio, inasmuch as vessels from New-Orleans must come as far north as Bermuda before they can, with any advantage, turn their bows towards their port of destination:—the President's unique idea that Porto Cabello, in Venezula, is on the direct route between New-York and Paraguay not being generally accepted, among maritime men, as feasible.

The great want, then, as far as the important Brazilian trade is concerned, is a line of steamers leaving New-York fortnightly direct for Pernambuco, which might be reached in about eighteen days—thence to Bahia and Rio Janeiro—and thence to the River Plate; returning in the same course to New-York. That such a line would be profitable we do not entertain a doubt, in view of the freight which it would carry and the number of passengers who would avail themselves of the facilities which it would afford. And if the aid of Government is required to start it, we do not know that even the postal communication with Bremen or Hamburg offers a more legitimate field for such aid than the steam communication with Brazil, spoken of, however lightly, in the Postmaster-General's report.

It may not be regarded as an unimportant consideration in connection with this snbject, that by omitting to open steam communication with Brazil, we are neglecting one of the most essential means through which we must hope to keep pace with England. She has regular intercourse with the Brazilian Coast and with the River Plate; and, as a natural result, the demand for her manufactures is always increasing in that qnarter—while her relations, and consequently her influence with the Governments in that part of the world are ever being extended and strengthened. On the other hand, the relations of the United States with those countries thrust themselves upon us through the actual necessities of our people, and are never fostered or stimulated by the impulses which are so liberally provided and so fully used by England. To keep pace with her in South America, we must emulate her liberality, and, at least, equal her in enterprise. And we know of no more ready means of inaugurating a commercial contest with Great Britain in that important part of the globe, than by the establishment of a line of mail steamers between New-York and the Brazils.

The President and Mexico.

The blindness of Fortune was never more conspicuously illustrated than in her dealings with Mr. Buchanan. Upon that wry-necked and wry-spirited statesman she showers her gifts with a prodigal profusion which would be senseless, might not one fairly suspect her of a dark design to expose his inherent imbecility the more shamefully to the world at last. The luck of the President surpasses that of Barry Lyndon. His fillibusters, after continually slipping through his fingers, are continually thrown back upon his hands;—there is always n lady ready at his right hand to untie for him every freah knot into which he blunders the red tapes of his policy;—and the very chaos of Mexican affairs at its most desperate crisis suddenly resolves itself into a momentary order for his special advantage.

Just when everybody was preparing to give up the cause of the Liberals in that distracted country, and the three-penny Talleyrands who hang about the nvenues at Washington were debating the chances of a restoration of monarchy in Mexico, Gen. Robles, well and favorably known to our citizens through his diplomatic experience at Washington, suddenly rises to the head of affairs, oversetting the Dictator Zuloaoa and opening the capital to the Constitutional President Juarez. This temporary success, if it be nothing more, of the Liberal party, offers to Mr. Buchanan precisely the occasion after which he has professed to long, for intervening morally, and if need he materinlly, to lend tho support of the United States to a liberal Government in Mexico at the request of that Government itself.

General Robles is understood to be decidedly in favor of such an intervention; and an ounce of aid and comfort administered now to the cause he represents, will he far more effective than a pound of delayed approbation and procrastinated sympathy. If Mr. Buchanan ever means to defeat the wiles of the insidious goddess, he must move in this matter and at once. The appointment and immediate dispatch of a Minister to Mexico, properly qualified to deal with the Liberals in a broad and statesmanlike spirit, and with a just regard to the sentiment of this country, is a measure so explicitly called for by the latest intelligence from Mexico, that of course we may count on seeing an Envoy nominated and a Legation on its way—about the end of the year 1860!

The Great Question in Canadian Politics.—If we may judge from the utterances of Toronto and Montreal papers, the location of the Provincial capital continues to be the leading political topic in Canada. It is now about a year since good Queen Victoria, in a peace-making spirit, designated Ottawa as the future seat of Viceregal majesty. For a long time her lieges had quarreled over the matter, the important towns of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, each for itself claiming the honor and profit to accrue from being chosen as the seat of Government. There being no prospect of agreement, her Majesty was dutifully petitioned to untie the knot. She chose to cut it, and thus gratified nobody but the lumbering population of Ottawa. A furious sentiment of dissatisfaction raged, scarcely refraining from abuse of her Majesty, and wrecking two successive Ministries. But time has apparently brought the contestants very near to submission. The subject is discussed with diminished bitterness. Each of the aggrieved cities, while insisting that its own merits stand first, admits that Ottawa is second in the scale. This virtually settles the question. We may therefore set it down as fore-ordained that the general second choice is in future to be the residence of Governors General, and the meeting place of M. P. P's. It is a sprightly little town, with unlimited water-power and no end of pine logs.

What are we Coming to.—The House of Representatives refused to cheat the country out of a day's service on Saturday, because General Jackson defeated the British at New-Orleans some forty-five years ago. This extraordinary decision excited very natural surprise. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, reminded that body that such a thing had not occurred for fifteen years. The House seemed to think it quite time a good precedent were established. We quite agree with the House, and trust this new precedent may be followed for at least fifteen years to come. The fact that "Old Hickory" did his duty on one 8th of Jannary, should not be twisted by members of Congress into an excuse for neglecting theirs.

Association of Real-Estate Owners.—We understand that a large number of influential gentlemen, interested in the opening and grading of the streets and avenues of that portion of the City in the neighborhood of the Central Park, have formed an Association for the purpose of promoting these objects. Our City Government has proved itself lamentably indifferent or inefficient in this matter, and it will by no means be amiss to have it watched and stirred up now and then by the parties directly interested in the progress of these improvements.

As things stand now, the Central Park is likely to be completed before there are any feasible means of getting to it. The contractors for grading and opening the Fifth and other avenues have shamefully neglected the performance of their duty, and it seems quite impossible to predict when these thoroughfares will be accessible. We do not understand that the Association referred to intends entering into any controversy either with contractors or with the City authorities under whom they act; but we hope they will do something towards securing a more faithful and vigorous prosecution of the work, so much needed in order to render the improvements on and about the Central Park available. They have taken an office at No. 56 Wall-street, where information concerning their plans and purposes can be obtained.

Geobge D. Prentice on our Public Men.—The well-known editor of the Louisville *Journal*, lectured on Friday evening in Boston, on American politics and politicians. He does not regard the public men of this country as perfect by any means. Among their little failings, he enumerates atrocious selfishness, and utter cowardice. So much for political leaders. As for the people, Mr. P. thinks they are corrupted by our national successes, and wofully wanting in national spirit and attachment to the Constitution.

The Park.—As a public ground for the enjoyment of the people, and contributing to the elegance of the City, the City Hall Park has outlived its usefulness. It has, in fact, become a nuisance. It stands in the way of business, and the convenience of the people demands that it shall remain a park no longer. Take away the railing, and let the whole space be paved. What a magnificent square could this be made! Down, then, with the railing; up with the curb-stones; and let Tammany Hall have a Broadway front. The uselessness of the Park, as a park, is universally conceded, and the idea of throwing it all into an open paved square is gaining ground on the minds of the people every day. The railing is doomed.—*Sunday Atlas.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE QUAKER CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Important from the City of Mexico.

ZULOAGA DEPOSED BY GEN. ROBLES.

One Week Later from California.

$1,366,000 on the Way to New-York.

New Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The steamship *Quaker City*, with 120 passengers and San Francisco dates of the 20th of December, arrived here this evening. She was detained at the Coatzacoalcos bar by heavy northerly winds.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 26th ult.

General Zuloaga had been deposed by the forces under General Robles, and had taken refuge in the house of the English Minister.

General Robles announces himself as the head of the conservatives, and has sent commissioners to Vera Cruz to treat with General Juarez for a union with the Liberals.

The California news is unimportant.

The Pacific Mail steamship *John L. Stephens* had on board $1,366,000 in gold for New-York, $100,000 for this city, and $743,000 for England.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and the markats generally unchanged.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Henry Brigham*, from New-work; and *Siam*, from Siam; barks *David Godfrey*, from New-York; and *Black Hawk*, from Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Action Relative to the Kansas Troubles—Another Scheme for the Depletion of the Treasury—Statement of Capt. Maury of the Schooner Susan, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 9.

A special messenger arrived yesterday from Konsas, bringing intelligance relative to the difficulties pending in tha Southern part of the Territory. Montgomery, Brown and others were making a desperate stand, and tha action of tha Missouri Legislature appropriating money to pay tha expenses of a force to "wipe them ont" threatens to kindle a civil war. An extra session of tha Cabinet was held last night relative to this matter, which tha President considers as wearing a most threatening aspect. The course resolved upon has not transpired, but it is supposed that the interposition of troops will be ordered. The question is being discussed as to whether it is not the duty of tha President to forbid, or to take measures to prevent, the interference of Missouri.

Among the many projects to deplete tha public treasury for private benefit is one which is just now warmly urged npon members of Congress, to purchase 10,000 copies of a life of De Soto recently published in Philadelphia. All kinds of patriotic motives are urged in behalf of the schame, and sundry lobby agents are activaly working in its behalf.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 9.

The House Committee on Public Lands have acted adversely on the bills referred to them proposing a grant of lands to California, Kansas and Nabraska, for railroad purposes.

Tha delegate and several other friands of tha organization of a territorial govarnment for Colona are desirous of being heard on tha subject, and it is probable that the House Committee on Territories will reopen the subject for that purpose.

A Post-Office has been established at Gila City, Arizona, and H. Burch appointed Postmaster.

A recent letter from that Territory says tha people have put into operation a judicial system of their own, to continue in force until one shall be established by the authority of the United States. Several trials have already taken place.

The Mobile *Mercury* contains the statement of Capt. Maury, of the schooner *Susan*. He says the *Susan* was driven on the Hondnras coast by adverse winds. On tha 16th, at 3 in the morning, saw breakers under her lee bow. The helmsman mistook the order, and tha *Susan*, under eight knots headway, went on to a sunken coral reef, bilged and broke in two. The foremost was cut away and the mainmast went by the board. At daybreak, a raft was commanced, and after six days' labor, it was completed and the fillibusters reached a small island. Maury and Anderson went to Belize in a small boat, where a charter was arranged for the brig *Kate*, but Capt. Goodspeed refused to sail with fillibusters. Capt. Bates, of the American bark *Honduras*, offered some of the leaders a free passage to New-York, which they declined.

Governor Seymour, hearing of their predicament, invited Captain Maury to call, and asked tha particulars of his voyage, and especially what had been done with Lieutenant Wayne. Ha then said if they could do no better, he would send them to tha United States in tha six-gun steam-sloop *Basilisk*. As they had violated no law of England, he regarded them simply as shipwrecked United States cttizens. Ha did not inquire into their original intentions. He gave Captain Maury one hour to decide. Govarnor Seymour went himself to tha reef, and told the "boys" they were in tha sacred character of guests, and then leaving, sent tham on to Mobile. The Mobile papers call for a damonstration in honor of the *Basilisk*.

The Charleston *Courier* of yasterday reports tha arrival there of James R. Adamson, the second mate, and four seamen of the schooner *Worcester*, lost.

XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from tha President, inclosing reports from tha Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General relative to the claims of Cormack and Ramsey for alleged abrogation of their contract for carrying the mail *vid* Vera Cruz and Acapulco to San Francisco.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, said the executive officers of the Government bava refused to carry out the law authorizing tha First Comptroller to adjust the damages. He thought the reasons assigned for the refusal utterly indefensible. It was a high usurpation of power, which it became the dignity of Congress to resent in the most efficient manner. It was important to know whether Bureau or Cabinet officers have the right to make laws for themselves. Ha wanted the Judiciary Committee to examine and report whether any further legislation is necessary.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, said the former Attorney-General gava an opinion adverse to tha claim, but Mr. Whittlesey declined to yield obedience to it, taking the ground that the law authorized him, as first Comptroller, to adjust the damages. The present Comptroller, Mr. Medill, was governed by a similar opinion of Judge Black that there had been no violation of contract, and therefore there could be no damages.

Mr. Nichols remindad Mr. Houston of the fact that tha law instructed the First Comptrollar to carry its will into effect, and contended that tha Attorney-General had no powar to prevent the execution of the law.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, understood that Congress id not decide whether damagas ware due or not, but constituted the First Comptroller a chancellor to act upon and determine the case upon its merits.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, said the First Comptroller had no right to set np his judgment ovar an act of Congress, which he as a ministerial officer had disregarded.

Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, as an affort had been made to inflict censure on the First Comptroller, invited an investigation into his conduct.

The documents were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, reminded the House of the fact that this was the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, that the Senate had set a patriotic example by adjourning over, and that, from his information, Congress had not sat on such an occasion for fifteen years. For these reasons, he moved that tha House adjourn. Negatived, 86 against 93.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether the Rock Island military reservation has been transferred from the War to the Interior Department, and thrown open to preemption at a dollar and a quarter per acre.

Another ineffectual motion to adjourn was made.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish a statement of the moneys expended dnring the last ten years for barracks, officers' quarters, &c., the object being to reduce the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved the House adjourn.

Mr. Meagan, of N. Y., demanded the yeas and nays, saying that he wished to show for what the administration Democrats are wasting time.

Mr. Lamar, of Ohio, remarked that if the democrats are determined that no business shall be done, the House had better adjourn.

The question was decided in the affirmative by seven majority, and the House adjourned.

Affairs of Kansas Territory.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO LAWRENCE—GOVERNOR MEDARY'S MESSAGE.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The Kansas Legislature has adjourned to Lawrence, with the sanction of the Governor. The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of Lewis, Graham, Allison and Stevenson, in the Third District, and Veale, from Marshall County, and the Secretary was requested to administer the oath, which he refused to do, when the Secretary *pro tem.* was authorized to perform the act, which he did.

Mr. Holliday, of the Council, gave notice of a bill asking Congress to annex to Kansas all that portion of Nebraska south of the Platte River.

Bills were introduced in the House to repeal the bogus statutes and to abolish slavery.

The Governor's Message regrets the growing disposition of various parties in the Union to override the voters and corrupt the ballot-box, and says—To the victors belong the spoils; but they are the spoils of patronage given to a power for the public weal. No one has a right or a reason to complain of the successful party distributing the posts of favor among its political friends. He hints that Kansas may get more liberal favors from Congress as a Territory than as a State.

The report of the Commissioner appointed to audit claims shows the amount presented to be upwards of $301,000, and the amount awarded $254,000, of which $39,000 are of a public class and $215,000 of a private nature.

Tha Comptroller reports the taxable property of the Tarritory at $25,000,000, and the number of acres of land sold and preëmpted at about 2,000,000.

The Governor strongly reprehends the conduct of persons in Linn and Bourbon Counties, and says he is prepared to unite with the Assembly in the most cordial manner for the adoption of such measures as shall restore order, and will bring to their aid all the power placed at his discretion by the Executive.

Several papers in Southern Nebraska say that public sentiment there is almost unanimous in favor of annexation to Kansas.

Marine Disasters.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP MARGARET TYSON.

Providence, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 9.

The bark *Azor*, at this port, from Fayal 15th ult., reports having brought home Wm. Kennedy, the man picked up at sea by the *Orsad* from the house of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, Capt. Morris, from New-York for San Francisco, before reported lost. He states that the ship capsized in a gale on a Saturday night—does not know the date, latitude or longitude, and lay on her beam-ends until Sunday morning, when she was settling very fast; Captain Morris then called all the men aft, and told them to look out for themselves, as he should go down in the ship; she soon had a very appearance of sinking. The ship had six boats, three of which were stove by the drifting spars about the deck; two were stove alongside, and the sixth was launched in safety; five of the crew jumped into her, but she was capsized soon after by a heavy sea; four of the men got on her bottom and the fifth—the man saved—caught a rope hanging from the ship and hauled himself on board again; he then stripped off part of his clothes and swam to the ship's house, which had become detached from the wreck. He found two of the crew on it, and was soon after joined by two more, who had been floating on portions of the wreck. At this time the ship had entirely disappeared. Two men soon died from exposure. The third man became delirious on the ninth day and jumped overboard. The fourth died two days before Kennedy was picked up. He says that he caught seven small fish with his hands, and occasionally caught water when it rained. His accounts for his being seventeen days on the wreck from the fact that the last man who died told him that they had passed three Sundays on the wreck. He does not know what date the ship was lost. He is an Irishman, and not very intelligent. Letters from the Captain of the schooner *Orsad* state that it was in longitude 40° that he picked up Kennedy.

Kennedy's statement is not very straightforward, but it may be accounted for partly from his ignorance, and partly from not having recovered from his sufferings yet.

SCHOONER WORCESTER LOST—SCHOONER SAMUEL CASTNER ASHORE.

Providence, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The schooner *Worcester*, of Providence, Rhodes, from Philadelphia for Mobile, with a general cargo, was lost Dec. 10, on Bahama Banks. Captain Elisha H. Rhodes and the mate, John S. Adamson, were lost.

The schooner *Samuel Castner*, Shepard, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, went on the reef near Newport last night. She is full of water, her bulwarks are stove, and her rudder is gone. The crew reached tha light boat at Brentnor's reef after being eight hours out. Assistance will be sent to her immediately.

LOSS OF BRIG THOMAS AND EDWARD.

New-Bedford, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The brig *Thomas and Edward*, of Thomaston, Me., Capt. Bailey, from Salt River, Ga., with a cargo of hard pine, went ashore at Cuttyhunk, Thursday night, and is a total loss.

News from Mexico.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates of Dec. 20, reached Independence to night. The Navajo Indians ware perfectly submissive, and willing to do anything to secure peace. Colonel Bonneville and Indian Agent Collins left Santa Fé for Fort Defiance on the 14th, to conclude a peace. Nothing had been heard of the mail party that left Neosho, Mo., Oct. 15, for Albuquerque.

From Boston.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE LEGISLATURE—DEATH OF MRS. FISHER.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Mr. John Morrissey, editor of the *Old Colony Memorial*, printed at Plymouth, was to-day elected Sergeant-at Arms by both branches of the Legislature.

Boston, Sunday, Jan. 9.

Mrs. Warren Fisher, danghter of Dr. Winslow Lewis, died this morning from injuries received on Wednesday last. She was fatally cut in the side and abdomen by glass, broken and precipitated upon her by an avalanche of snow, while shopping in a store on Washington-street.

Weather Reports.

Oswego, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

The weather was quite warm here yesterday, with rain, until towards night, when a sudden change took place, the thermometer sinking to zero, and a strong northwest wind springing up. To-day there have been flurries of snow, but not sufficient to bring the sleighs out. We have had no sleighing as yet this Winter.

Watertown, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

Thermometer at zero. No snow.

Oggdensburg, Saturday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

This is the coldest day of the season. The sleighing is good. Thermometer 6° below zero.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

Weather clear, with strong N. W. wind. At sunset the thermometer stood at 17°.

Boston, Sunday, Jan. 9.

The weather has been very cold all day. The thermometer at 10 o'clock to-night indicated 10°

THE RUMORS FROM CUBA.

The Recent Reported Revolutionary Movement in Cuba---Americans Implicated.

What it Amounted to---Return of the Revolutionists.

Our readers probably remember the commotion excited some ten days since by the rumor that a fresh revolutionary movement was on foot in the Island of Cuba, and that the Government of the Island had applied to France for her intervention and protection.

The report was telegraphed from New-Orleans, and professed to rest on the authority of General RELEAU, and of a gentleman just arrived from the Island, who stated that a revolutionary movement had been secretly planned,—that *two or three hundred Americans* were on the Island, professing to be laborers, but really active agents in the scheme, and that the greatest alarm prevailed among the authorities who had applied to France for aid.

We announced the report at the time as a ridiculous *canard*, but it formed the basis of several very sanguinary and trueulent editorials in the columns of one of our cotemporaries. The arrival of the schooner *Julia M. Hallock*, Captain CLARK, at this port on Saturday, puts us in possession of the facts which led to this ridiculous rumor.

She has brought back *thirty-two* Americans, who had been induced to go out to Cuba as laborers upon the Railroad from San Jago de Cuba to Trinidad, which is in the hands of an American Company, which has its head-quarters in this City. It was *their* presence in Cuba that alarmed the susceptible gentleman whose report was sent by telegraph from New-Orleans to our City Press. They found that they had been deceived by the agent of the Company, and on representing the affair to the Cuban Government were promptly sent back to New-York under its charge, but at the expense of the Company.

The following advertisement, which appeared in the *Sun* of Nov. 2, induced these men to enter upon this adventure:

"WANTED immediately, 200 men to go to the Island of Cuba to work on a railroad. Wages $20 a month and found. Apply immediately to Captain GORDON, No. 109 West-street."

In accordance with this notice a number of persons applied to Captain GORDON, who was acting as the agent of the Company. After conversation with him they each signed a contract embracing the following stipulations:

1. Their wages were to be $20 a month.

2. They were to be "found," that is, provided with all necessary articles and to receive a free passage—some of them on board the bark *Linda Stuart*, Captain WHITE.

They left New-York in the bark mentioned on the 17th of November, and found reason for complaining considerably of the provisions, food and bedding furnished during the voyage. They reached St. Jago on the 28th of November, and were there offered a contract which they alleged to be of a very different tenor from the one they had signed here. On the way ont they were all requested to represent themselves as Irishmen, inasmuch as that was the class of laborers whom they were permitted to introduce into the Island. Although many of them refused to do so, no obstacle whatever was offered to their landing.

Most of them refused to work under this new contract, at the same time declaring their willingness to fulfil the engagements they had made before leaving New-York. After a good deal of delay they were told that they were to go to work at seventy-five cents a day, and to receive nothing when from bad weather or other causes they could not work; and that they were to engage themselves for a year, instead of six months, according to the original agreement. They were also required to pay for every article of food and of clothing which they might need, and at very nearly double its ordinary price. The agent of the Company at Cuba informed them that unless they saw fit to go to work upon these terms they would be put in chains and compelled to work.

Under these circumstances they appealed to the Governor of St. Jago for justice. They represented the case to him, and told him they asked only such protection as the laws of Cuba and of common humanity would give them. They showed him how they had been deceived by the Company's agents, and asked either that the contract which had been made with them in New-York should be fulfilled, or else that they might be returned to that City.

On the 11th of December the Governor sent word to them by the Captain of Police that those of them who were not natives of Ireland should be returned to the United States,—as they had all been introduced to the island as Irishmen, although there were Germans, Frenchmen, Americans, and even Spaniards among them. On the 15th they were directed to go to the city and embark on the *Julia M. Hallock* for New-York, which they did the next day, and arrived here, after a stormy and uncomfortable passage, on Saturday last.

We understand that they intend to seek redress of the Company for the losses they have sustained in consequence of the non-fulfillment of the contract under which they were induced to go. They have lost two months of their time, which they could very poorly afford to lose, besides the discomfort and anxiety they have experienced. They are now in this City, and will solicit the aid of the authorities in the endeavor to secure justice.

FROM VENEZUELA.—By the arrival of the schooner *Amy Chase*, Capt. BENSON, we have advices from Porto Cabello to Dec. 15. The country is apparently quiet. There were great preparations being made for the reception of Gen. PAEZ. A great display is anticipated on his arrival. The Venezuelans were criticizing the Americans for making such *grand demonstrations* at his departure from the United States. Capt. B. reports Porto Cabello as being very sickly when he left.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanised rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanised rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the State trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for those goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 49 Murray-st., New York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans No. 20 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 258 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts. Made to Order and ready made, constantly on hand, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 97 and 99 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 29 John-st., Publishers, are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Athens, Egypt, Holy Land, Italy and the Pyrenees.

[redacted]

Have you Seen Dr. Chilton's Certificate showing that the splendid properties of CRISTADORA'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE are uncloaded by a single deleterious ingredient? See the certificate by all means, at CRISTADORA'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING-MACHINE.
IT MAKES A RELIABLE STITCH.
LADIES' COMPANION OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY.
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st. The proprietor devotes his whole time to his business and observes the utmost strictness in conducting it. Medicines warranted pure and genuine. SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 23th-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

VANDERVEER—RANDELL.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 6, by the Rev. John P. Knox, of Newtown, Jacob P. VANDERVEER of Flatbush, to CATHERINE MARIA, eldest daughter of William Randell, of the former place.

DIED.

KELLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 9, KATIE MANUEL, daughter of Hugh and Virginie P. Kelly, aged 4 years and 6 months.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 218 2d av.

PERRY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 8, SUSAN MEZEZINE PERRY, aged 34 years and 3 months.
The friends and relatives are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 45 Mariou-st.
Blessed are the dead that died in the Lord.
Friend and daughter, thou has left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 't is God that hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

CROOKE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 7, Mr. ROMAIN L. CROOKE, aged 62 years.
His remains will be taken this day (Monday) to Poughkeepsie for interment.

HOLL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 8, after a short illness, EDWARD HULL, Jr., in the 52d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 8, of scarlet fever, WASH, son of J. W. Raymond, aged 2 years and 4 months.
Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 15 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 7, JAMES THORNE, in the 76th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 8, ROBERT WOOD, in the 81st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 56 Park av., near Oxford st.

HUNTER.—At Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., on Saturday evening, Jan. 8, RICHARD HUNTER, in the 55th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Dutch Kills, Newtown.

LITTELL.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 7, RICHARD D. LITTELL, Esq., in his 69th year.
His friends, and those of his son, John D. Littell, of Hoboken, N. J., are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

OSBORNE.—At South Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 7, GILLIAM, youngest son of Charles F. and Mary Feild Osborne, formerly of Virginia.

HAMMOND.—At Jamesburg, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, JANE, wife of Alexander Redmond, aged 70 years.
☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

From Essays of John Foster.

I am very far from disliking philosophical speculation, or daring flights of fancy, on this high subject. *On the contrary, it appears to me strange that any one firmly holding the belief of a life to come, should not have both the intellectual faculty and the imagination excited to the utmost in the trial, however unavailing, to give some outlines of definite form to the unseen realities.*

A BOOK OF STARTLING THOUGH PLEASING INTEREST:
FUTURE LIFE;
Or,
SCENES IN ANOTHER WORLD.
By GEORGE WOOD, author of "Peter Shemihil in America," "Modern Pilgrims," &c.
One neat 12mo. Price $1 25.
Commendations from influential papers:

From the Buffalo Christian Advocate.

We have not, for many a day, read a volume so beautiful in imagery, so pure, and encouraging aspirations so high and hopeful, as the one bearing the above title. The manner in which the writer treats the future state of man, and the scenes in another world, although it may not conform with the views of many persons, still it is beautiful; showing, in this presentation of the writer's imagination, the activity of the heavenly existence, the attainment of one degree to another of heavenly knowledge, and a continual development of heavenly intellect, and a growing comprehension of the ever-revealing beauty and art, and unalloyed happiness of that beautiful region we all love to contemplate, and indulge hopes for an everlasting habitation.

From the New-York Evangelist.

The moral tone of the work is unexceptionable, and the author does not belie the orthodox profession of his preface.

From the New-York Observer.

The boldness and beauty of the conception on which this book is constructed, command the reader's admiration, and the splendor of the diction, the elevation of the sentiment, and the purity of the style, are worthy of a master of rhetoric, as well as Christian scholar.

At first blush the pious mind is startled by the attempt to bring the earthly and heavenly into such associations as are here presented; but the general view of the author is in harmony with the scriptural teachings, and is supported by the opinions of many great and good men.

From the Boston Post.

The scenes are drawn with graphic power, and the "*genius loci*" is sustained with a skill we have never found in any modern writer. As a view of Christianity from the author's stand-point it is almost unequaled, and we commend it to all those who would understand that proud elevation of feeling which sustains mankind through fiery trials, and who would learn the joys which await the faithful. The book is full of thought and erudition, and the foot-notes alone are worthy of the perusal of every scholar.

From the St. Louis Daily Democrat.

Strange and daring as it may seem it is none other than a novel founded on heaven—an attempt to portray the life beyond the grave, in the customary show of this earth. The work has a strange fascination about it that will enlist many more readers than those who approve either its plot or portrayal. Indeed, we all have our notions of the hereafter, drawn from the sensuous experiences of this world. This, we believe, is true, from Bunyan, who describes "the shining city," to Jeremy Taylor's poor widow, who thought that heaven "was a place of rest, where she should sit in a clean white apron and sing psalms." Shall we then condemn unheard this new and weird author, who would write forth, in symbols of our daily life, his imagings of the Upper World? Or shall we rather say with Poliok:

"The soon
Of heaven is ever new; for daily, thus,
And nightly new discoveries are made
Of God's unbounded wisdom, power, and love,
Which give the understanding larger room,
And swell the hymn with ever-growing praise."

From the National Era, (D. C.)

The whole tone and atmosphere of the book are buoyant and joyous. Every page evinces not only an eye and ear for beauty, but a large heart of sympathy with life in all its developments. A liberal spirit pervades the work, yet it is not erratic. The writer, seizing the prominent points of the early and later Christian ages, accepts the good and rejects the evil in both, with a discrimination as rare as it is judicious. Striking out boldly, attempting "things unattempted yet in prose," he does not hesitate to fortify himself with names so great that the world will hardly dare gainsay.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
And for sale by Booksellers generally.

READ
THE DOUBLE LIFE,
A brilliant Romance, published THIS MORNING in the great new Story Paper, THE STARS AND STRIPES. Price, Four Cents. At all Depôts

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA ZINGARA.

This, MONDAY, Jan. 10 at 8 o'clock.

This morning commences the sale of seats for the ZINGARA, and the St. George's Festival.

To-morrow morning commences the sale for the HUGUENOTS.

PICCOLOMINI'S LAST APPEARANCE

but one prior to her departure for Europe

FIRST APPEARANCE OF BRIGNOLI,

who has arrived from Boston.

NOTICE.—As the season unavoidably closes on Thursday, and in consequence of the changes which had to be made in the repertoire of last week, Balfe's Opera of

LA ZINGARA

can only be given this evening.

MONDAY, Jan. 10, at 8,

Most positively the only night of Balfe's Opera of

LA ZINGARA,

being the Italian version of the popular opera of

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,

with all the new recitatives and additions expressly composed by Balfe for

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,

on the occasion of the selection of the "Zingara" for the opera to be performed at her Majesty's Theatre in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. The cast comprises

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Arlina

Signor BRIGNOLI.....as.....Thaddeus

The other *rôles* by

Mlle. GEIONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI, QUINTO, &c.

In the course of the "Zingara" a

GRAND BALLET,

in the new music, expressly composed by Balfe,

SOTO, JANSTAEDT,

and the Corps de Ballet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that there will be only three more performances—on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the season opens in Philadelphia, from whence the company will depart for New-Orleans, and not appear again in New-York until Easter Monday.

Mr. Ullman regrets to announce that in consequence of Mlle. Piccolomini's services being imperatively required in London early in April, he has not been able to obtain an extension of his contract from Mr. Lumley.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

will not therefore appear in New-York after next Thursday, and can only be heard on Monday and Thursday, Jan. 10 and 13, when, consequently, she will make her

FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK

previous to her departure for Europe.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday.—Grand Festival of the St. George's Society—day and evening. A grand combination matinée, consisting of the entire opera of MARTHA, and LA SERVA PADRONA, in the evening, a Grand Concert and the Oratorio of THE CREATION. Admission to both performances, $1 50; to the Matinée alone, $1; to the Concert and Oratorio, $1.

On WEDNESDAY—Farewell appearance of Laborde, Poinsot and Carl Formes. Only night of

THE HUGUENOTS,

with its splendid mise en scene and grand cast.

On THURSDAY—Farewell appearance of Piccolomini, being positively the last time that she can appear in New-York prior to her departure for London, and close of the season.

The company open in Philadelphia on Friday, and will not appear in New York until Easter Monday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.

A GRAND FESTIVAL

will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,

when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,

who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.

Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,

Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,

FLORENZA, GHIONI, TAMARO, LORINI, PERRING,

Miss BRAINARD, Miss HEYWOOD,

Mme. CARADORI,

Mmn. GRÆVER-JOHNSON,

together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent Musical Societies of the City.

The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M., a

GRAND OPERA MATINEE,

the SERVA PADRONA,

By PICCOLOMINI and MAGGIOROTTI,

and the entire opera of

MARTHA,

IN ITALIAN,

By LABORDE and BRIGNOLI.

And in the evening at 8,

A GRAND CONCERT,

in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of

THE CREATION,

in which it will take part the

THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE

PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,

CARL FORMES and PERRING.

The choruses will be sung by

THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,

who have in the handsomest manner volunteered their valuable services.

Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."

Mlle. Poinsot will sing "On Mighty Pens."

Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eve.

During the evening, will be sung

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,

by Piccolomini and Formes.

Admission to both performances.....$1 50

Admission to Matinée.....1 00

Admission in the evening.....1 00

Sale of tickets commences this morning, at the usual ticket-offices.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

TOM TAYLOR'S LAST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL COMEDY

over produced upon the New-York stage, having achieved by its

HUMOROUS POWER

an uninterrupted career of popularity for

THREE ENTIRE MONTHS,

during which period its comicalities have never failed to excite the

MOST UNBOUNDED LAUGHTER AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE

of its auditors, who, during the

UNPARALLELED RUN OF THIS PLAY,

have formed a MAMMOTH AGGREGATE of

MORE THAN 150,000 PEOPLE!

a success never before witnessed in this City.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1859,

AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson

Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire baronet...Mr. Varrey

Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern

Lieut. Vernon, R. N.....Mr. Lewis

Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett

Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Conlosch

Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters

Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene

Mrs Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells

Augusta.....{her daughters}..Miss Effie Germon

Georgiana.....{her daughters}.....Mrs. Sothern

Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the celebrated farce of

THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Trictrac.....Miss McCarthy

Susan Twist.....Miss Laura Honey

Supported by the strength of the company

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge. 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE WEEK

OF A

SHAKESPEAREAN PLAY.

An event unknown before in the

City of New-York.

This, and every evening during the week.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

MR. WALLACK

as

SHYLOCK.

GREAT CAST.

Superb Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c.

Box book open for the week.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

MONDAY & TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan 10th and 11th, Fine entertainment will commence with the

WILD RIDER OF THE SANTEE.

To be followed by the three act drama of

THE MINUTE GUN AT SEA.

The whole terminating with the comic pantomimn of

THE MAGIC BARREL.

Doors open at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, Jan. 10, 1859.

The performance will commence with the drama of

MOLL PITCHER, OR THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN.

To be succeeded by THE GOLDEN AXE.

Concluding with THE TERROR OF WALLACHIA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 10 and 11,

The Grand National Drama of

PUTNAM.

Putnam.....Mr. Closkey

Violetta.....Mme. Ponisi

To conclude with the Comedy entitled a

HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

GLORIOUS REVIVAL—CROWDED HOUSES.

SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

By Messrs. G. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWNE, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

To conclude with S. BLEECKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.

With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BANVARD'S

GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the PAN-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.

The CHECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments at the Palace Garden Pavilion on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th inst.

After which, performances every evening and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of MONS. CHECINI.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:

Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, Henry VIIIth.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 639 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Both seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 639 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced.

Early attendance is solicited.

The course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

A NIGHT OF BOXING.—THIS (Monday) EVENING a complimentary benefit is tendered to Professor M. G. TAYLOR, of Boston, will be given at Hoyt's Theatre, Bowery, opposite Spring st., when John Morrissey, Charles Ottignon and other first-class men will set-to.

AMUSEMENTS.

HUBARD'S

BRONZE COPY LIFE SIZE OF HOUDON'S

STATUE OF WASHINGTON,

On exhibition

AT THE ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

No. 822 Broadway,

Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. FERDINAND RICHARDT begs leave to inform the public that he will open on MONDAY, Jan. 10, at the National Academy of Design, in 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., his

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,

Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiern and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lakes George, Winnepiscogee and Squawm, Mississippi and Hudson Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, the Beach at Cape May, N. J., Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,

A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS

AND OVER ONE HUNDRED DRAWINGS FROM NATURE,

mostly taken in America.

The Gallery is open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

N. B.—Mr. RICHARDT cordially invites his brother artists to visit this exhibition.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION

of the

AMERICAN UNION,

At No. 629 Broadway,

NOW OPEN.

Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

FIFTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG Men's Association for the benefit of the Roman Catholic orphans, to be held at Niblo's Theatre and Saloon, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1859. Skelton's two bands are engaged. Tickets to admit a gentlemen and two ladies, $3. Floor Manager, Mr. Charles Wright.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Wm Lalor,	Theodore P. Kelly,	Oliver K. Mooney,
Andrew L. Byrne,	John A. McSorley,	John W. McKinley,
John L. McMenomy,	Robert G. Lalor,	John O'Dwyer,
James A. Carolan,	Peter Meehan,	Wm. H. White,
John J. Kelly,	E. J. Kelly,	Francis Tuomey,
J'h P. McLaughlin,	John Kelly,	George S. Walsh,
Richard Dalton,	Jeremiah Kelly,	Joseph O'Donohue,
Thomas Muldoon,	John J. Bradley,	James M. McGrath,
Thomas Higgins,	John A. Boyle,	Peter Trainor,
Oscar Spence,	Thomas Hussey,	Joseph McGuire,
M. J. D. McGlynn,	John Kennedy,	Michael Tuomey,
Wm. Fitzpatrick,	James Gilligan,	Joseph Lynch,
Edward C. Byrne,	Thomas O'Brien,	Edward J. Murray,
Timothy Lynch,	Peter Gnogbran,	Daniel Sweeney, Jr.
Jeremiah Quinlan,	James T. Dulgan,	M. A. Clark,
Richard Barry,		Edward Denlin.

JAMES LYNCH, President.

OLIVER SADLIER, 1st Vice-President.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, 2d Vice-President.

DANIEL LALOR, Treasurer.

JOHN MCCARTEN, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the much-talked-about and so profoundly interesting SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, in 1853, otherwise called THE ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS of Dr. KANE, accompanied by an Oral Explanation and Description. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Largest Woman Alive Mrs. SHERWOOD, is still at the Museum. The only AQUARIA in America worth alluding to, the HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, and all the other curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.—Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. Brilliant success. Great combination of tragedy and ballet. MONDAY, Jan. 10, first appearance here of the popular tragedian, J. PROCTOR, who will perform VIRGINIUS. To conclude with the celebrated BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE, consisting of the graceful Celestine Franck and a splendid combination.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 10 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF WILL READ "Hamlet" THIS (Monday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock at the new chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

LECTURES.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the *Burdens of Society*, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute.

Admission 25 cents.

Tickets may be obtained of

Messrs Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway,

Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.

Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 639 Broadway.

Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

Also at the door, MARK HOYT,

Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., will deliver the first lecture of the series in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Lectures and Lecturers.*

Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Ch'n. of Lec. Com.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fifth Lecture in the series will be delivered in the N. P. Church, (Dr. HASTINGS,) corner 34th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives.) Subject: *Aaron Burr.* Single tickets, 25c., to be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. The Sixth Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject: *London.*

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. WM ADAMS—Subject—*Daily Wonders*—at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 10, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Six-Penny Saving's Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park place; and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Fine sts.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The ninth lecture in the annual course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Subject—*Country Life.* Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

CHAS. S. FARLEY,

Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURE.—THE REV. A. A. WOOD, D. D. WILL deliver a lecture on *Self Culture* before the Young Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-st., near Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room. Admission free.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES, in the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., will be given MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK. Subject—*Mission of Luther.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

A LECTURE ON TRUTH WILL BE DELIVERED by the Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 11th inst. Tickets 10 cents, to be had at the door. J. MULHOLLAND, Ch'n Lecture Com.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—ALL the Veterans of the War of 1812, residents of the City of New-York and elsewhere, are invited to attend a meeting at the Cooper Institute, (Hall No. 23,) on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to the Pension bill now before the Senate of the United States, and making some demonstration in memory of the Battle of New-Orleans. An address will be delivered by H. S. SMITH, and others. All of our citizens in favor of the above objects, (ladies in particular,) are invited to attend. Thanks to PETER COOPER, Esq., for patriotically tendering the use of above Hall. N. B.—Veterans will please wear the cockade.

A. COLEMAN, Sec'y. THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres't.

W. CORBIERE, Adj't. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

SAILORS' RIGHTS.—A MEETING OF SEAMEN, officers and others will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable for removing the difficulties now thrown in the way of sick and disabled seamen who need hospital relief. Able and interesting speakers will be present to address the meeting. Seamen are cordially invited to attend. Come one! Come all!!

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Industrial Home Association No. 3, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. It is expected that all the members will attend, as business of the greatest importance will come before them. Those desirous of obtaining information in relation to their taxes can do so then.

JOHN COMMERFORD, President.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

MARINE SOCIETY.—AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Marine Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Everyone Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!

COMFORT!!

AND

ELEGANCE!!!

ARE INSURED BY WEARING

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

NEW

MATINEE SKIRT,

WITH THE

PATENT DETACHABLE

HOOP FASTENING

AND

ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

A FIFTY CENT-SATION!!!

AT MACY'S!!

JOUVIN'S

PARIS

KID GLOVES.

FIFTY CENTS A PAIR.

Ladies, we are opening 20,000 Dozen of these Gloves, and they are warranted FRENCH KID, equal in quality to BAJOU'S or ALEXANDRE'S, and they are the BEST QUALITY imported. Only 50 cents a pair.

COME ONE,

COME ALL,

AND BUY THEM!!

We have all numbers, for Ladies, in White, Light Colors, Modes and Dark Colors, for 50 cents a pair.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

NO. 335 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Have just received per steamship *Fulton*, an assortment of LIGHT, MEDIUM, AND DARK SILK ROBES;

Very handsome, new styles.

ALSO,

GAUZE DE LYON AND GRENADINE ROBES

FOR

EVENING DRESSES.

Open at retail on Monday, Jan. 10.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will offer, on Monday, Jan. 10,

AT RETAIL,

1,000 pieces SHIRTING LINENS, from from 25 to 50 cents per yard.

These goods are very much under price,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE.

Just received, per Steamer *Fulton*,

150 pieces of PLAIN SILKS,

At $1 per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE.

Extraordinary bargains in Linen Goods, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels Shirtings, Linens, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A large stock of Shirting Muslins,

Of the very best makes.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE.

Just received, per Steamer *Fulton*,

250 pieces of NEW SPRING SILKS,

In light colors,

Suitable for evening dresses.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE.

2,000 Dresses of rich Paris Printed Delaines,

Reduced to 1s. 6d. per yard,

At great bargains.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.

LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES

Reduced 45 per cent.

CLOAKS AND RAGLANS.

Closing sale

Of the season,

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED

In order to

Close out

The entire stock,

As the premises are to be enlarged for the Spring trade

RICH VELVET CLOAKS, Reduced 40 per cent.

PLAIN BEAVER, FRENCH BEAVER, TRICOT BEAVER,

ESQUIMAUX BEAVER, And CASTOR BEAVER

RAGLANS AND CLOAKS, Reduced 4 per cent.

CLOTH RAGLANS, all colors, at $3.

BEAVER RAGLANS, new styles, at $4.

W. K. PEYTON,

Cloak Manufacturer,

No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS,

At 25 cents per yard.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

SPLENDID LINEN HUCK FOR BATHING.

Towels at 12½ cents per yard,

only damaged by water.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

YARD-WIDE SHIRTING,

Superior quality,

Only 9 cents per yard, worth 1s., at

T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av.

SPLENDID ENGLISH LONG CLOTH,

LINEN FINISH,

Only 12½ cents per yard; usual price 18 cents.

Damaged by water only.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WET BLACK SILK.

Fine black silk, good quality, at 4s. 6d. per yard.

Heavy and wide silk at 5s. 6d., worth 8s.

The greatest bargains ever offered.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

LARGE LINEN TOWELS,

At 75 cents per dozen, worth 10s.

Extra heavy and large huck do., at 98c., worth 14s.

Only damaged by water.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WE TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE MISFORTUNES OF FEW FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANY.

T. M. JAMES,

No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,

Will offer this day, Jan. 8, 1859, 64 cases of superior sheeting, linen, table damask, napkins, towelling, doilies, shirting, &c.,

DAMAGED BY WATER ONLY,

which will be offered at from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar. This gives a splendid chance for

HOTELS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

to replenish their stock.

Sale to commence at 8 A. M.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer, on Monday, Jan. 10, great inducements to purchasers in want of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Irish Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins,

Towellings, Tubing and Piano Covers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Dimities, Long Cloths, Brilliants,

Plain and Checkered Cambric Muslins, &c., &c., being one of the largest stocks ever offered

In this City, imported expressly for the opening of their Spring Trade

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on Monday, Jan. 10, an invoice of superb

BRUSSELS LACE GOODS,

Including the latest novelties for

WEDDINGS, BALLS, PARTIES, &c., &c.

Received per Steamer *Fulton*.

Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will continue to sell the balance of their Winter stock of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINENS, &c.,

At the recent popular prices.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to offer for the present their immense stock of CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS,

At their late popular prices, notwithstanding the large advance in Europe.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMER,

EXTRA RICH TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,

IN BLACK AND COLORS,

ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS,

By BLEECKER & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.

AND SCARFS,

In every variety of Style and Price.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SKELETON SKIRTS—OF ALL VARIETIES, from misses' 3 springs to ladies' 30 springs, at prices from 25 cents to $4. Special attention is invited to a new patent adjustable bustle, highly recommended for its simplicity, correctness and elegance. Miss HARWOOD, late FROST & CO.,) No. 459 Broadway.

DRY GOODS NEWLY IMPORTED.—A large assortment of White Jacouets, Cambric Muslins, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cutbarine-st.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

MERINOES, SHAWLS, &c.,

At retail, on Monday, Jan. 10.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

(To make room for their spring importations) will offer AT RETAIL UNTIL JAN. 31,

The entire balance of their fall stock

At a great reduction on former prices, viz:

SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES,

PLAIDS, DE LAINES, CHALLIES,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,

HOSIERY, LINENS, BLANKETS,

SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, &c.

NO. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warrante', at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 363 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general servant, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful, and will be able to fill a good situation to her employer's satisfaction; an excellent washer and ironer and very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED, INTELLIgent servant, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid: is a girl of very respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the nursery or dining-room; wages not so much considered as a situation in a good family; highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A MIDdle-aged women of respectability and character; is a thorough and competent servant in the kitchen; would assist in washing and ironing in a small family; first-class references. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, OF TIDY habits, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, does up linen in a magnificent style; will do the work of a small family; wages, $6. Also, a girl as waitress and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; wages, $5. Call at 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; one as cook, washer and ironer; one to do general housework. Also, by five very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and very good and kind to children; has no objection to go in the country; can come well recommended. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st.; inquire in the store.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress wishes employment by the day, week or month; is a Protestant. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 17 West 23th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; understands the care of children; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of sober and industrious habits, (a Protestant) as cook. She is also a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 31 Hamilton-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LADY to do general housework in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful in the best manner. Call at No. 206 Centre-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse. Is very fond of children, and has great taste for dressing hair. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, and would prefer a good home to large compensation. Address Mrs. J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from ten to fifteen years.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS.—No. 820 Broadway, east side, near 12th-st., respectfully solicits the patronage of her friends at her new office, No. 820 Broadway. The best of domestics only, sent from Mrs. GREEN'S.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY KIND of other servants, can always be had at No. 13 Bible House 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. German and French cooks, chambermaids, nurses, lady's maids and governesses are on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man 28 years of age, who thoroughly understands his business, the care and management of a greenhouse, grapery, ornamental shrubbery, &c.; also, the management of a farm and the care of stock and horses; can make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; wages not much object for the Winter, but wants fair wages in the Spring; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, or No. 9 John-st., seed-store, for three days.

UN JEUNE HOMME, NOUVELLEMENT arrivé de France, désire se placer soit comme domestique ou valet de chambre. Il sait une famille arrivée, en maison bourgeoise. Sortant des meilleurs maisons de Paris. S'adresser (initiales) E. W., chez Mme. Vanlr, 3d-av. No. 162, pour huit jours.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man, in a wholesale hatstore, one doing City trade, as the advertiser can bring some trade; he is acquainted with the retail business in the City. Address HATS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as hartender, or can feed a press in printing office; has no objection to either; can procure the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom in a private family; can give the best of City references as to capability and carefulness. Apply at Mr. LOWDEN'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for three days; or address D. Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as receiving and shipping clerk, or any active situation in a wholesale house. Good reference as to honesty and capability. Address H. M., *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF Selonze and Dumas, of Paris—desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

AN EDITOR OF EXPERIENCE (AND A practical printer) desires a permanent engagement. Address EDITOR, box No. 134 *Times* office, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 10 and 11.

AN AMERICAN WITH RESPONSIBLE city references, desires employment as collector, outdoor salesman, or any situation of trust with a fair salary. Address HUNTER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

H

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 43 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVINS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.

Office No 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CAPITAL $300,000.

This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities ont of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob N. Keeler,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,	Hon. S. B. Cushing,
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W. E. Forbes,	A. C. Lawrence,	Joshua M. Beach,
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Fra. Blackburn,	P. E. Birchhead,	Edward Wiler,
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JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLS, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

JASPER CORNING & SON,

No. 68 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorise the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Compiroller, No. 6 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woode.	

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1853, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK AS-SESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorised to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 6 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUE-HANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agents, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th-st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 2 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order,

ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 5th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES. } ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be submitted, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be open at 7½ o'clock, and continue open half an hour. By order of the Board.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—Dec. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 482 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by

C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, } 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANK-ing Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.

STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } No. 78 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859. }

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.

C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIDGE, }
SAMUEL W. TAUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., } January 5, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av. —The Trustees of this Bank have directed a dividend of 6 per cent. to be paid to its depositors on all sums of $1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over, payable on and after the 17th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY —NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the coal for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. E. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Broad-st., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859. }

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSUR-ANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858. —DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Ja., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO 69 WALL-STREET—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant-Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF BROOKLYN.—Offices No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COlumbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

Jan. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY—JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JOHN S. HURT, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., } New-York, Jan. 5, 1859. }

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859. —The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on demand. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., } BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GARNARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.

ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,

Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Stores No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.

JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY interest in the Tea-packing business to Messrs. MARTIN & RITCHIE. SAMUEL BARBER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MARTIN & RITCHIE, and will continue the business of Tea-packing heretofore conducted by Samuel Barber, at No. 79 Water-st. WILLIAM A. MARTIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. E. C. RITCHIE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE FIRM OF HENRY HEBBARD & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by JOHN POLHAMUS, their successor, at Nos. 203 and 205 Centre-st.

HENRY HEBBARD.
JOHN POLHAMUS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS AD-MITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.

ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY—$250 REWARD.—THE SUBscriber's store was entered sometime on Friday night, 7th inst., and 550 pounds of sewing silk, mostly black, was stolen. The silk was taken from the cases, and carried off loose in half-pound bundles rolled up in pink papers. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of all the property, or in proportion to the quantity found.

E. H. ARNOLD, No. 190 Fulton-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,296 FOR FIVE (5) shares of Panama Railroad Stock, in the name of MARIA C. AMMEN. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as transfer of the same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM NO. 18 East 16th-st., on Monday, Dec. 20, a white and tan Scotch TERRIER, short tail and cropped ears.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. P. FABRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, NEW STYLES, $3 50.—Children's Bedsteads, with sides, something new. Rocking, swinging and folding Cribs, in great variety. Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tables, Children's Chairs, &c. Mattresses, of all kinds, and of the best quality, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pallasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 63½ Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-NITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 63,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 600 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Ahendorph.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM E. WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on his way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 23, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1858. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anguished mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

ALICE—ARE YOU ALONE? WHEN CAN I SEE you? Do answer this at once, and not forget your devoted GEORGE.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILL, West Worthington, Mass.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day,
OLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15,
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Tradee is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 106 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LONDON AND LIV-ERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers are prepared to issue passage certificates to those who wish to send for their friends to have them brought out in any of the ships of this unequaled line of packets at the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Sight drafts for any amount, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, sil

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WRECK OF THE VANDERBILT—SAFETY OF THE CARGO.—Capt. JACOB VANDERBILT, one of the principal owners of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, now ashore on Fisher's Island, returned from the wreck in the *Plymouth Rock* on Saturday. He reports that the steamer is not so badly situated as has been represented, and that she is not so much injured as to preclude the hope of getting her afloat. Four steam-pumps, with all the accessories of cables, anchors and other requisite machinery were sent down on Saturday, and were expected to arrive at Fisher's Island on Sunday morning, when the effort will be made to pump her out, and get her clear of the shore. Should the attempt succeed, the vessel will probably be towed to New-London. The schooner-lighter went alongside of the *Vanderbilt* on Friday, and succeeded in removing all the freight, which was carried to Stonington, and has been sent to its destination. It was saved in good condition, only one or two bales of cotton being wet by the surf. The heavy westerly wind of Saturday was unfavorable for the stranded vessel, as it must have produced a bad sea on that part of the Island where she lies.

THE SULLIVAN-STREET TRAGEDY—THE MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.—FELIX SANCHEZ, the young Spaniard who committed the terrible tragedy at a house in the rear of No. 154 Sullivan-street, Thursday morning last, is yet at large, but the Police are close upon his track, and he cannot possibly escape. Yesterday morning, at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock, he crossed the East River to Brooklyn, in the Fulton ferry-boat *Nassau*, disguised in female wearing apparel. He was dressed in dark clothes, half mourning, with black velvet hat and green veil. While on the boat, he kept his arms folded, and his awkward appearance attracted the attention of the officers of the boat so that they suspected that all was not right. They endeavored to find an officer on the Brooklyn side, but were unsuccessful. It seems, also, that he thought that he had been discovered, for he returned on the same boat to New-York, and passed up Fulton-street until out of sight. The officers of the boat, upon reaching this side of the river, again looked for a policeman, but none could be found near the ferry. A few minutes after SANCHES had got out of sight, an officer came to the ferry in great haste, in pursuit of the fugitive, having ascertained his disguise, and tracked him from his hiding-place to the ferry. The officer, after obtaining what information he could at the ferry, again started in pursuit.

SUNDAY SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park was yesterday enlivened by an immense concourse of visitors. Among them were quite a number of ladies, all bent on satisfying their curiosity in viewing the performances of the skaters on the great sylvan water, or rather ice. There were about five thousand persons present, and among them a large number of skaters, some of them showing off in their various evolutions in fine style—one in particular, a Hollander, attracting large crowds of skaters and others, who continually followed him to observe his graceful and scientific movements. Some others, and amongst them several boys, made an excellent display of their dexterity in this most invigorating and attractive pastime. There were also some English skaters present, who gave evidence of their proficiency in this fashionable and popular English pastime. The Central Park Police were, as usual, all alive to the necessity of preserving order amongst the immense throng; the roughs, of whom—as might be expected—there were a pretty good sprinkling, boing on their good-behavior. Every preparation was ready in case of accident from breaking the ice, which gave a crack occasionally, and scattered the crowd for the time being.

MAN-TRAPS IN THE STREET.—Culvert covers at the street corners are frequently allowed to become very dilapidated, and the lives of pedestrians are thereby endangered. A few weeks ago a man fell into a culvert in Grand-street, owing to the decayed condition of the board covering, receiving injuries of which he died. At a late hour, on Friday evening, as JOHN COONEY was walking through Forty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, he happened to step upon a culvert, the cover of which was too decayed to support his weight, and he was precipitated nearly twenty feet into the bowels of the earth. His cries brought a policeman to his assistance, and it was with much difficulty that he was rescued. He was taken home half dead, and his recovery is doubtful. We trust that accidents of this description will form the subject of judicial inquiry, and that the parties through whose neglect they occur will be severely punished.

ST. TAMMANY FESTIVE.—The braves of Tammany Hall, with their squaws and papooses, are to have a grand jollification to-night, in honor of the Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. Preparations for the Ball have been made on a much larger and more costly scale this year than at any former time; and as a good number of "tions" from different parts of the country have promised to attend, the anxiety to obtain tickets has increased in a progressive ratio. Music, supper, wine, dancing, and eloquence are not bad attractions to be offered at this particular season; and quite a brilliant "gathering of the clans" in the Council Chambers, and round the big springs of the ancient Wigwam may be expected.

ALMOST FROZEN TO DEATH.—On Saturday evening last, one NICHOLAS BASSHAY made a tour of the Tenth Ward groggeries, and undertook to imbibe at each drinking-place. Having finished the round, he started for home; but the liquor seriously interfered with his powers of locomotion, and he sank helplessly on a snow-bank at the corner of Canal and Orchard streets. It was a bitter cold night, and BASSHAY, under the united effects of bad rum and a freezing temperature, soon became drowsy. In this condition he was luckily found by a Tenth Ward Policeman, and saved from death. He was taken to the Station-house and properly cared for.

CITY MORTALITY.—We learn from the report of the City Inspector that there were 391 deaths in the City during the past week—a decrease of 9 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 4 more than occurred during the corresponding week of 1858. Of the whole number, 216 were of ten years of age and under, and 68 inmates of the public ins itutions. The principal causes of death were consumption and diseases of the lungs. The nativity table gives 266 natives of the United States, 72 of Ireland, 20 of Germany, 10 of England, 3 of Scotland, 3 of France, and the balance of various foreign countries.

ASH BOXES TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a policeman discovered the ash box in the cellar of SIMEON DRAPER, in Pine-street, in a blaze. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before effecting any damage. The reports of the Fire Marshal show that over one-quarter of the fires originate from carelessly depositing hot coals in wooden ash boxes.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—ALBERT SHURPIELD, who resided at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fortieth-street, suddenly fell dead on Saturday while walking in the street near his residence. The cause is supposed to be disease of the heart. His body was taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.—This very interesting and instructive course will be continued this evening at the Cooper Institute, by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who has selected as his subject "Daily Wonders," a most fruitful theme, which, we doubt not, will be ably treated. The reputation of Dr. ADAMS as an eloquent and learned lecturer will secure for the Mechanics' Society, this evening, a crowded house.

MR. JAMES THORNE, who for tha past thirty years has held the position of Boarding-Officer at the U. S. Revenue Barge-office at Whitehall, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Friday evening, of disease of the heart. With one exception he was the only gentleman in the department who had retained his position during so many Administrations, proving conclusively his great worth and merit. He will be buried on Monday.

The Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, was on 'Change on Saturday morning.

Police Reports.

MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE OF A PENNSYLVANIA DUTCHMAN AND ITS RESULT.—Henry Swingle is a Pennsylvania Dutchman. A few days since he left the Keystone State, came to this City and took board in the family of Mr William Baker, in Thirty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue. Mr. Baker had a daughter named Angelina, to whom Swingle soon commenced making desperate love. Angelina, it seems, received the attentions of Swingle with a chilling reserve. Swingle changed his tactics and asked Mr. Baker for his daughter, the request being accompanied by a statement that he was a large lumber-dealer in Pennsylvania, and that in the event of the marriage he would take them all home with him and support them in fine style from the rich products of his extensive lumber sales. Mr. Baker at once saw in the person of Mr. Swingle a charming husband for his daughter and a most desirable son-in-law for himself. He commanded Angelina to marry Swingle, and Angelina yielded obedience to the parental injunction. The marriage took place last Friday evening. On Saturday morning, the happy bridegroom and bride, the delighted Mr. Baker and wife, and several jubilant juvenile Bakers, were seated at the breakfast-table. They were all in the most complacent frame of mind, and were arranging for a speedy removal to the fog productive lands of Mr. Swingle. Suddenly one of the blue-coated City guards walked into the room, laid his potent hand upon the shoulder of the bridegroom, and exclaimed, "You are my prisoner." The delightful visions of Mr. Baker were greatly darkened by this occurrence, and the juvenile Bakers became less jubilant. The bridegroom was marched to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the young bride coolly tied on her bonnet and bore him company. Mr. Swingle was charged with having stolen a coat, pants and stock belonging to Anthony Bennait, a pair of boots belonging to William Clark, and a vest and shirt belonging to Michael Dooley. The articles of wearing apparel named then decorated the form of Mr. Swingle. It was alleged that Mr. Swingle had boarded at the same house with the complainants, and had from their respective wardrobes purloined his wedding suit and then decamped. Swingle did not deny the charge, and tha magistrate committed him to jail to answer at the Court of Sessions. The bride, who is only seventeen and remarkably good-looking, seemed delighted at the issue, as Swingle is nearly forty and has an ugly face. Before leaving the Court she whispered to the magistrate, but loud enough to be heard by those around, "I have had a good lesson, but never mind, I am as good as new yet."

JENKINS IN BAD COMPANY.—Jenkins—not the quondam Washington kitchen correspondent of a daily journal, but John A. Jenkins, of No. 71 Suffolk-street—has been getting into bad company. On Saturday evening Jenkins felt inclined to enjoy a little relaxation, and he dropped into the National Theatre. A fine young and dashing-looking fellow, of gentlemanly manners, who subsequently gave his name as William Miller, made himself vastly agreeable to Jenkins. Between the plays, Miller asked Jenkins to "smile," and Jenkins, intensely delighted with his social friend, smilingly complied. Miller had not yet exhausted his generous nature. The theatrical performances ended, he invited the confiding Jenkins to occupy a portion of his room, at the Globe Hotel. Jenkins, being a bachelor, consented. As soon as Jenkins entered Miller's apartment the scene changed—a change more sudden and astonishing than any scene-shifting Jenkins had previously witnessed at the theatre. Miller suddenly planted himself in front of Jenkins, drew a mammoth bowie-knife from his side pocket, brandished the glittering blade before the enlarged optics of Jenkins, and demanded of Jenkins his money or his life. Jenkins' hair stood up, his knees knocked together, his teeth chattered, and he handed over his bank notes and gold coin—$20 being the sum total. Miller was not yet satisfied. He ordered Jenkins to "turn in" to his bed. The affrighted Jenkins did "turn in," and the audacious robber disappeared and has not yet been found.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF SILK.—Some adroit workers with the "jimmy" effected, on Saturday morning, an entrance into the store of E. H. Arnold, No. 109 Felton-street. The burglars stole nothing but silk, and that the raw material. This booty consisted of 550 pounds, valued at $4,500. The amount and weight of the booty renders it likely that several were engaged in the robbery, and it is not improbable that, as usual in such cases, a light wagon was at hand to aid in the hasty removal of the booty. One thing is certain, that while the robbers made a good job of it the policemen did not.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man on Saturday evening stepped into the dry goods store No. 341 Broadway, and purchased a pair of gloves, offering in payment a counterfeit $5 bill on the National Bank of Boston. The youth tried to show a clean hand in the matter without success. He was handed over to a policemen, gave his name as William Turner, and was locked up.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—On Saturday Recorder BARNARD dismissed the complaint against Geo. O'Malley and his wife, arrested on charges of burglary and robbery. O'Malley was a porter, and, it will be remembered, was charged with purloining goods from his employers, and his wife was arrested as an abettor. The accused were held for trial by Justice Welch before their counsel obtained a writ of *certiorari*, and had the case removed before the Recorder.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Election for officers of this Institution will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 18. There is just enough rivalry and jealousy existing among the members to make the proceedings interesting and the Society a live and useful one. At the first election, one year ago, there were some who thought that a select few intended to rule and have their own way about everything. The hint of the existence of such a clique was sufficient to cause a "Peoples' Ticket" to be made up, to defeat the "regular" nominations. The friends of the former ticket were not fully organized, but were satisfied at "almost beating" the letter ticket. At the election on the 18th, both parties will be better prepared and the contest will be spirited and interesting. The friends of the Peoples' Ticket are sanguine of success, notwithstanding they are opposed by a majority of those in power. The President, who is the head of the Regulars, it is said some weeks ago prepared a ticket. The other side, determined not to be out-generaled, availed themselves of a clause in the constitution, which compels the President, upon receiving a written request signed by fifty members, to hold a meeting "for the purpose of providing for the nomination of officers," and in obedience thereto a meeting was held in the Athenæum on Saturday evening last, the President, Mr. L. ROBERTS, in the Chair. The call for the meeting was read, when Mr. J. C. PARSONS moved that a Committee of seven be appointed "by the house," to report candidates to be voted for at the annual election. This was opposed by Alderman DOUGLASS, E. O. PERRIN, WINCHESTER BRITTAN and others. They favored the appointment of a Committee, but thought that it should be appointed by the President, and fully agreed with the mover of the resolution that if that officer should use his position to advance any particular interest it would be discreditable. Messrs. G. L. HAIGHT, ALDEN J. SPOONER and JOHN WINSLOW spoke in favor of the motion. Mr. D. B. HASBROUCK moved as an amendment "that no Committee at all be appointed, but the members be left to make and support such tickets as they could agree upon among themselves." The President decided this motion to be out of order. A vote was then taken on the appointment of the Committee by the President, and it was declared carried. The decision being questioned, a division was called for. The house was very equally divided, but the President, without counting, decided that the motion was carried. Mr. HAPP then suggested "That, if the chair would, under the circumstances of so great an opposition, decline to make the appointments, from motives of delicacy, a harmonious result might yet be obtained." This was declined, and the President, at the suggestion of Ex-Alderman CASSWELL, immediately appointed the Committee, a majority of whom are understood to be adherents to the "Regular" movement. At this meeting there were nearly four hundred members present, and notwithstanding the exciting nature of the subject under consideration, which was increased by the ruling of the President, the proceedings were conducted with great moderation, and the best of order was maintained throughout. A large number of members, who were dissatisfied with the proceedings at this meeting, immediately after the adjournment held another meeting at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, where arrangements were completed for an opposition ticket.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 84 deaths in this city, 44 of which were children, and 23 were over 40 years old, and 37 were females. The diseases were albuminaria and Bight's disease of the kidneys, apoplaxy, asthma, bleeding from lungs, brain, bronchitis, casualties, congestion of brain, cyanosis, dysentery, erysipelas, typhus-fever, inflammation, malformation of heart, palsy, parturition, puerperal, disease of stomach, tuberculosis one each, debility, (infantile,) dropsy in the head, drowned, disease of heart, two each, convulsions, (infantile,) debility, (adult,) puerperal-fever, scarlet-fever, inflammation of the bowels, three each, croup 6, still-born 8, consumption 16. The nativity-table shows that fifty-six of the persons who died were natives of the United States.

PETE DAWSON, ESQ.—As the public expect this gentleman's movements to be as regularly recorded as though he was a candidate for the Presidency, we take pleasure in announcing that he started for Sing Sing on Saturday last. He left the private residence of GEORGE REMSEN, Esq., on Raymond-street, at 11 o'clock A. M., in a carriage, accompanied by THOMAS GIDDINGS, Esq., so well and favorably known to all visitors at Mr. REMSEN'S hospitable mansion. After making several calls, the distinguished guest arrived safely at the Hudson River Railroad depôt in time to take the mid-day train for Sing Sing, where he arrived in season for tea. Mr. DAWSON has engaged a suite of apartments in that magnificent and prominent stone structure on the banks of the Hudson, a few rods west of the village of Sing Sing, so graphically described by DICKENS and other distinguished admirers of our local institutions, for the term of nine years and six months—the longest time he could secure them for at the terms offered. We are also able to state that Mr. DAWSON'S health has rapidly improved during the last three days, and he expects to be able to visit some of his old friends on Thursday next at the invitation of Mr. *Habeas Corpus*, who imagines that there is some defect in the lease of the apartments he at present occupies, or else he imagines that he can make Mr. DAWSON dispense with some of his City lots before finally settling in his new quarters.

WHERE IS THE THIEF?—A few days ago a Roman Catholic priest in Brooklyn turned over to officer CLOMAN, of the Ninth Precinct, a quantity of silver ware, stolen from the house of Mr. N. H. CAMPBELL some two years ago. It is understood that the thief, having become penitent, handed them to the priest. The present Grand Jury will, probably, investigate the case.

Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON will lecture before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association tomorrow evening.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ge., (the successors of GREGORY & MAURY and S. SWAN & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of WOOD, EDDY & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 46c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

One Principal of Life,
One Principle of Disease,
And one Method of Cure.
BRANDRETH'S
PILLS

Prove the unity of the first, the second, and the third Propositions. Principal office, No. 293 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstructed head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and tweety different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

QUEBY'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—How painful and annoying it is to have tha tips cracked and chapped, so that one can scarcely open the mouth or smile. A single application of this Ointment makes the skin soft and well.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 8.

$45,000	U. S. 5s '74	104½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52⅝
34,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92½	50	do	s30 52⅝
$9,000	Va. 6s	96⅝	50	do	b60 53
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	86⅜	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R	21
5,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B.	85¼	50	do	20⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. R. Rs.	92	100	do	b30 20⅞
2,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs.	62	7	Chi. Bur. & Q. R. R.	51
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3 m.	75¾	50	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S. b10	48¾
11,000	do	75	300	do	48¾
3,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	94	275	do	b60 48¾
1,000	Har. R. 3d m. Bs.	70	50	Panama Railroad	117½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	73¾	50	do	b60 117½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	s60 89¾	400	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30 70¾
1,000	do	89¾	50	do	c 70¾
1,000	C. St. P. & F. D. l. g. b	13	15	do	70
3,000	Han. & St. J. R. R. b	64¾	50	do	b30 70½
5	Bank of New-York	106½	200	do	s30 69¾
21	Bank of America	107	50	Gal. and Chi. R. R.	71¾
20	National Bank	108	450	do	71¾
50	Canton Co	b60 20	100	do	b30 71¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b10 97¾	250	do	b60 71¾
280	do	92¾	150	do	b30 71¾
50	do	b30 92¾	100	do	b10 71¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84½	250	do	c 71¾
2300	do	s10 84¾	100	do	s 71¾
100	do	b10 84¾	150	do	s30 71¾
200	do	b60 84¾	40	Cle. and Tol. R. R.	32¾
100	do	s30 84¾	300	do	b60 32½
50	Erie Railroad	15¾	400	do	32½
150	do	s30 16¾	100	do	s15 32½
200	do	s30 16¼	100	do	s30 32½
400	do	18¾	350	Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	59¼
325	do	15¾	250	do	s10 59½
50	Hud. R. R. R.	s30 34½	100	do	b30 59¾
50	do	s3 34¾	100	do	b60 59¾
50	do	34½	100	do	s30 59¾
50	do	b60 34¾	200	do	s10 59¼
300	Hur. R. R. Pref.	36¾	200	do	b10 59¼
125	Reading Railroad	54¼	100	do	at 30 59¼
100	do	54¼	160	Mil. & Miss. R.	b30 13¼
300	do	b30 54	125	LnCr. & Mil. R. R.	2⅞
400	do	s60 53¾	20	Ocean Bank	98
100	do	s3 54	35	N. Y. Exchange Co.	108
250	do	s10 54			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92¾	100	Har. R. R.	s60 13½
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	86¾	200	do	13¾
4,000	Cal. St. 7s, N.B.	86	100	Harlem R. R. P.	s60 38¼
500	do	86¾	200	do	37
1,000	Herlem 2d M. Bs.	94	100	Reading R. R.	s30 54
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	89¾	200	do	54⅛
5	Bank of Commerce	101	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	49
127	do	10⅜	50	do	s30 49
10	American Ex. Bank	106½	200	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	71¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b10 32½	100	do	72
800	do	32⅜	200	do	b30 72
50	Penn. Coal Co	83½	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s10 59½
100	Pacific M. St. Co	92½	100	do	59¾
100	do	s15 92¾	200	do	b10 59¾
50	do	92¾	100	do	b30 59¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¾	50	do	b30 59⅝
25	Erie Railroad	16¾	245	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13½
13	M. S. & N. I. RR.	20¾	55	Stonington R. R.	64

MONDAY, Jan. 10, A. M.

The Stock Exchange closed firm on Saturday, and the dealings in ths afternoon displayed quite a buoyant spirit. Indsed througb the last two daya of the week they were large in amount and well distributed over tha list. On the opening of the business for the New-Yeer on Monday, the then latest news from Europe was construed as less encouraging, in some of its aspects, than previously looked for, and this, with the prevailing disposition with the mejority of tbe jobbers to go against the market, partially checked the rise in prices for a day or two. It wes not until Friday that the business at the Board took definite shape, and gave the *Bull* speculators tha advantage. At the early session on Seturday, prices wers egain a little irregular, and some of tbs Railway shares, ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower, but this decline was mora than overcome soon after the adjournment, and at and after the Seconi Board, prices left off at the outside figure in the annexed tabla:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104⅛@104⅜
New-York Central	84½@83¼@85½
New-York and Erie	17@16½@16¾
Reading	52⅛@54⅛@54@54⅛
Rock Island	59¼@58¾@60
Michigan Southern	20¾@21
Michigan Southern preferred	48@49
Michigan Central	51¾@53¼@53@53¾
Toledo	31¾@32¾
Galena	72@70¾@72½
Illinois Ceetral	71@67@70¼
Pacific Mail	90¾@93¼@92¾
Panama	117¼@118
Missouris	87¼@86½@86¾
Virginias	96¾@96@96¾
Tannessees	92@92¼@92½
Illinois Central Bonds	88@87@89¼
Californin Sevens	85@85¼
Hudson River	34@35
Harlem Preferred	34@36@35¼@37

In the new Federal Loan, the transactions now that the first regular coupon is carrying the interest, ere more ective, and notwithstanding the second $10,000,000 is advertised for Jan. 24, tbe present stock is firm at 104¼. It will, no doubt, continue to heve the preference by ¼@1 per cent over the second issue, from the circumstance tbet the first arrangement of interest, to July, is irregular, and to many buyers objectionable. In State Stocks, the principal activity is in Missouris, which are heavily speculated against on sellar's option 30@60 deye. The cash stock continuas in demand at a difference of a ¼@½ per cent., and $100,000 were taken, by private purchase on Seturdey, at 86½@86¾ per cent. The offering of other descriptione is limited. We beer of private sales of Louisinne at 94½ ex dividand. In some of tha Railwey mortgages, tha rise is more decided. Illinois Central left off at 87½ per cent, after being early in the week, in sympathy with a fresh movement against tha Shares, to 87 par cent. Herlem First mortgages advanced to 94, the Saconds to 92, end the Tbrees to 70 per cent. Tbe sales of New-York Central Sixes were as higb as 91¾@92 ℔ cent. The Sevens of botb issues have almost disappeared from this merket, being principally held in Englend. Hudson Firsts are 104½@105 and scarce, and the Thirds rose to 76 ℔ cent. In Erics, there is an advanca in the 1859 mortgege to 89 ℔ cent., and in the fourtb issue to 62 ℔ cent. The unsecured Bonds were firm end scarce in the earlier part of the week. The bids were reduced on Saturday, after tbe appenrance of the annual report of tbe management for 1858, but holders were indisposed to sell at any reduction Tbe report, tbough immediately a Flemish one for the shareholders, is regarded by a good many parties in interest as fully up to their expectations after the reduced traffic, dameging competition and lerge (and as Mr. MORAN alleges) valuable, as well as needful repairs and improvements of tha roadway and equipment. The result to *all* the Bondholders is the payment of the whole interest of the year within $219,000, viz.:

Outstanding by report	$428,000
Including 1st October coupons since paid	159,000
	$269,000
Add August coupons belonging to S. Fund	50,000
Deficit due Bondholders	$219,000

Of the August coupons belonging to the Sinking Fund, $20,000 have since been converted by the Trustee (the United States Trust Company) into $45,000 of the principal of the Bonds of 1875 at market price. The ramainder, with tha 1st February accumulation on the $1,507,000 belonging to tha Fund, will make the further sum of $80,000 or $85,000 soon to be invested in the principal of tbe Bonds of 1875 et the market price, and tbe corresponding process ought to make this particular loan a pretty reliable one, as only $2,418,000 of the original four million now remains out. Of the 1862s and 1871e originally $7,851,000, the Fourth mortgage has advanced $1,417,000, and is arranged to absorb the further sum of $1,490,000; in which case the contributors to this mortgage have the privilege of a fifth mortgage, to a corresponding emount. If fully availed of, the sum total of nnsecered bonds, exclnsive of the 1875s, which are cared for by the Sinking Fund, would be reduced to $2,037,000. We may add, without offense, that while the first year's administration of the new President is by no meaes a seccess, correspoeding with the reputation, financial, and as a practical railwey man, which indeced the extraordinery pay of $25,000 a yeer, the disposition seems general to give his second year a fair and unembarrassed trial, and *no* foreclosure upon the msturing Bonds of 1859, or any other liquidating process, to the prejudice of the unsecured Bonds or Sbares, will probably be attempted in the meanwhile. It is also hopsd, we understand, that some financial means will be fallen upon for the early completion of tha Long Dock property, on which large and, thus far, nnproductive advances, end a heevy interest charge, heve been incnrred. Favorable responses from the English and Continental holders of tbe mortgaga of 1859 hava been received from London and Frankfort to the recent circular, requesting forbeerance or renewal.

The dealinge of the week on the Share list, besides being active in New-York Central, Paname, Pecific Msil end Pennsylvania Coal, among the regular dividend-peying stocks, were large and quite speculativa toward the close, in Reading, Harlem Preferred, Hudson, Galena, Rock Island, the two Michigan Roads, and Toledo. On Seturday afternoce, 60 ℔ cent. was paid for Rock Island, and 72½ for Galena. These two stocks, which beve unquestionebly been the drag upon the market for some months past, are in bettar favor since the New Yeer from e feeling that tha worst of the Northwestern traffic has now been told. The December busiess on tbese and the Michigan lines are at least as favorable as could have been looked for, after whet was seen and known of the dullness of trede, scarcity of money and bad working weather west of Lake Michigan. Whether well-grounded reasons for anticipating an improvement of a decided character on the Galene and Rock Island lines before April or May may be indulged in or not, we cannot say. The finences of both Roads are fortunately unembarrassed, end whetever is to be made in 1859, over expensee and funded interest, will go direct to the shareholders. The Toledo line, in common with nearly all the Ohio main or trunk roeds, is doing a feir busieess. We hear nothing encouraging from the Wisconsin lines. From Albany the advices are thet the usual 4 ℔ cent. in February will be fully earned, and promptly declared and paid in Februsry. The Dividend Intcrest and Sinking Fund charges average $250,000 a month, almost exact. Tbo expenses last year were 53 ℔ cent. of the gross receipts. Anything over $515,000 e month, in gross, secures the Dividend, end of the six months since August, only one (January) will fall short (and this not certoin) of the snm—the other five eil exceeding it, and in tbe eggregate from $425,000 to $475,000; the December return not yet fully made up, but ranging probably $550,000 to $600,000. Last year January yielded $430,000. In Pacific Mail the *short* sales continue, but not to the same free extent es befors tha 1st January. Tha cash stock advanced during the week 2@2½ ℔ ccnt., end a further upword movement is looked for, we understsnd, by the *Bull* speculators, from the nature of the private advices from Weshington regarding a new mail contract. The movement of Senator GWIN, to give a contract to all the routes, including Niceragua, if opened, will probebly obtain, or something near it, end under such a bill, the Pacific and Tehuantepec will have little trouble in erranging for terms with the Postmaster General. Paname, since the dividend, has advanced to 118. In Pennsylvania Coal there is an improved demand, at an advance of 1½@2 ℔ cent., and Delaware and Hudson sharea ars firm at 99@99¼, ex-dividend. The fresh movement in Reeding comes partly from Philadelphia, and, es usual with this very mercurisl stock, the fluctuetions are rapid. Last Winter the price attained 65 ℔ cent., and snbsequently fell to 41½ ℔ cent. There was an advance in the old Stonington Stock of 5@8 ℔ cent. during the week, end 4@5 ℔ cent. in Buffalo and State line stock; sales of the latter at 96 ℔ cent. Tbe Preference shercs of Harlem, and the stock of the Hudson River were in quick request at the full advance of the week. The general market, at 4 o'clock on Saturday, left off strong.

The Foreign Trade of the New Year opens with a moderate Import entry for the week—$2,052,786 for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, against $1,549,281 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produca end Miscellaneous Goods is also moderete—$699,503, egeinst $649,559 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $482,960 by the *Fulton* on Saturday, principally in bar Gold, amounts to $1,052,558. Same week last yeer, $2,398,684. The Sub-Treasury balence is reduced by the disbnrsements of the week, over the receipts, $733,457. The Government balence at New-York, including tha sums to tbe credit of disbursing officials, stand $4,344,924, against $5,108,371 at the close of the previous week. As the last Bank average on the Specie line, $27,129,725, was a rising one, and the Sub-Treesury has supplied a good part of the aum sent to Europe, we enticipate no decrease in the atatement to be made up this eftcrtoon. The California pecket of Dec. 20 will be due here in the course of the present week. The shipment from San Francisco is known to hava been $1,368,000 for New-York; $100,000 for New-Orleaes, and $743,000 for Englend direct—eltogether $2,209,000. The English shipment being, in good part, for account of tha ROTHSCHILDS, is usually drawn egeinst by tha correspondent of the bousa in this City, to cover drafts made upon him from San Francisco. The markct for Money during the week was made even cheaper and easier then before the close of the old year, by the dividend disbursements and the comparative scarcity of first-class mercentile bills. In the present Discount line of the Banke a large amount of the Spring and even Summer paper made against imported merchendise and domeetic goods has been enticipeted at low rates of interest, owing to the extraordinary banking means which heve accumulated here from the South and Southwest, end which now begin to accumulate also for European account. The Bill Brokers on Saturday were passing 6 months peper at 5 ℔ cent., and refusing 4½ ℔ cent. for some choice 4 months bills. Tbirty and Sixty day acceptances, on first-class housea, are dona at 3½@4 ℔ cent. The Stock Brokers find Money at 3@4 ℔ cent., returnable on demand, or on 5@10 deys' notice.

Having completed, a few days since, the Foreign Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1858, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative semmary as for tbe Treasury year 1859, dating from the 1st July last. The Import entries, for the first six months, ending with 31st December, amounted to $90,596,000
Add week in Janusry 2,052,786

Total to date since July 1	$92,648,786
Against same time last year	103,702,281
Decrease since July 1	$11,053,495

Our tablee show that for the six months ending 31st December, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $27,965,000
Add week in January 699,503

Total since 1st July	$28,664,503
Same time last year	35,244,443
Decrease since July 1	$6,579,940

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st of July to 31st December $13,641,000
Add week in January 1,052,558

Total since 1st July	$14,693,558
Same time last year	24,359,684
Decrease since 1st July	$ 9,666,126

The December traffic on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road is $47,826, against $42,291 tha same month in 1857. The Little Miami traffic for December is $94,670, against $73,050 same month in 1857.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Road carried in 1858 the gross sum of $772,093
At an expense of 460,000
Nst result $332,093

The Funded Debt of the concern, lecleding Dividend bonds and scrip is $4,988,153
Bills Payable, not funded 553,821
Capital Stock 3,942,368
Total cost $9,564,342

The payments, other than for expenses, in 1858, were as follows:

Interest	$219,797 97
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago lease	55,000 00
Bills payable, running expenses, and construction accounts for 1857, &c	113,076 38
Right of way	18,562 70
Locoms bon

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the French Spoliation Bill in the Senate.

Chances for an Extra Session—The Cuban Question—Cause of the Recall of Lord Napier—Senator Douglas' Reception in the Senate—The Mexican News, &c.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

The chances for an extra session of Congress are now seriously calculated in high quarters.

The articles in foreign papers touching the views of England and France have excited a lively interest here. Mr. BARKSDALE's call for correspondence is designed to ascertain if our Government has been notified of these views as alleged by the Paris *Presse*.

The recall of Lord NAPIER is now attributed, in the best-informed circles, to French influence. The French Emperor regards this country with distrust and dislike, and watches with interest every indication of a growing friendliness of feeling between us and England. So far as political influences are concerned, he is perfectly aware that England and the United States have far more in common than England and France. His Minister here has long seen that Lord NAPIER had done more, by far, than any other British Minister has ever done, to render an English alliance popular in this country; and he has been correspondingly anxious for his withdrawal. This he has at last accomplished. Lord NAPIER's successor is a diplomatist of the red-tape school.

The decision of the Navy Department in awarding the contracts for the machinery for sloop No. 2, at Philadelphia, is likely to create a difficulty here. Protests will be entered, complaining of unfairness on the part of the Government.

Senator DOUGLAS resumed his seat in the Senate to-day. His reception was studiously cold—few Senators approaching to welcome his return. There was a slight attempt at applause in the gallery, but it was promptly checked.

The latest news from Mexico is considered indicative of the early and firm establishment of the Liberal Government. The fact that ROBLES has sent Commissioners to treat with JUAREZ is a confession that he has no hope of maintaining his own supremacy. Those here best acquainted with Mexican affairs suppose that ROBLES' purpose is to endeavor to make terms for a final submission to JUAREZ, that shall save a confiscation of the Church property. Certainty the Liberals, who have outlived ZULOAGA's administration, will not yield now to the legates of his ruined fortunes. It is safe to predict that in a few days we shall receive news of the undisputed establishment of the Juarez Government at the Capital. ROBLES may be returned here as Minister, but whoever comes will be prepared to make an early and favorable treaty. Another fortnight will clear up the mist now enveloping our Mexican relations, in all probability.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

Some misunderstanding appearing to exist in respect to the telegraphic outline of Mr. TAUMAULL's speech on the Pacific Railroad, it may be stated that the Senator advocated the construction of a road central, or nearly central to the population and business of the country, and for that purpose wanted Congress to limit it within certain parallels of latitude. With reference to his allusion to the Whig Party, his remarks sought to show that modern Democracy was supported alike by persons who had formerly been Whigs and Democrats, while Republicanism in the same manner was sustained by persons from both the former parties. He assumed that both the present parties were new organizations, formed in 1854 on the Slavery issue; that modern Democracy was as much a new organization as the Republican Party; and that, in taking issue on the Slavery question, now the only test of party fealty, both parties are made up indiscriminately, without regard to former political associations.

Mr. PHELPS of Missouri made an ineffectual effort to-day to have evening sessions in the House for two weeks, for general speech-making, his object being to confine the debates in the earlier part of the day to legitimate business.

Intelligence has just been received from Jefferson City, that the Constitutional amendment, limiting the Missouri State debt to thirty millions of dollars, will not probably be adopted, but that it is more likely the Legislature will grant some five millions additional aid to the railroads, by the further issue of State bonds.

A Central National Club was organized here to-day, the object of which is to present JOHN MINOR BOTTS as the opposition candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. BILLINGHURST has given notice in the House of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the office of First Comptroller, thus devolving its duties upon some other officer of the Treasury.

The Mobile *Register*, of Saturday, announces the death of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, the New-Orleans *Picayune's* first private correspondent. He was a very popular and pleasing writer.

All the Western mails due here have been received.

Mr. D. B. BYRON, Assistant Operator in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in this City, died this morning after a brief illness. Mr. BYRON was a young man of fine attainments; skillful and correct in his profession, and highly esteemed by his brother operators on the Line. His death will be deeply lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SENATOR TRUMBULL IN REPLY TO SENATOR IVERSON—THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE-TRADE, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1859.

Senator TRUMBULL yesterday appropriately answered the disunion speech of Mr. IVERSON, made the day before, exposing its absurdities, and the utter falsacy of the claim put forth by the Southern men to the effect that the rights of the South are invaded if Slavery is not permitted to go into the Territories of the Union. The exclusion of Slavary he argued did not involve discrimination in favor of one section of the Union against the other. The discrimination was in favor of a system of labor merely, and was in no sense to be regarded as effecting political rights. In the Slave-States there were only 350,000 slaveholders against 5,500,000 of non-slaveholders. Suppose a non-slaveholder goes from Georgia in a Territory—asked Mr. TRUMBULL—has he not as much right to say that Slavery shall not come there, as the Georgia slaveholder has to take his property there? What nonsense was it to insist that the 5,500,000 of non-slaveholders in the South, and the 13,000,000 of freemen in the North had nothing to say in regard to the system of labor to be established in the Territories,—no voice in the settlement of a question which so materially affects the material interests of each and all of them, even laying out of view the moral aspect of the subject.

The Senator also revived Mr. WEBSTER's argument denying that the Constitution extends to the Territories of the United States. That instrument was a compact between States, not Territories. This proposition he maintained was admitted in the Kansas-Nebraska bill by the insertion of a clause expressly *extending* the Constitution to the Territories created thereby. So, too, Judges in the Territories are appointed for a term of years, whereas, if the Constitution extended itself to Kansas, the Judges under it would necessarily be appointed during good behavior. Taking this view of the case, Mr. T. scouted the idea that Slavery is carried to the Territories by the Constitution at all, and especially that it is maintained there by force of that instrument until excluded by State enactment. Finally, he ridiculed, with much power and excellent effect, Mr. IVERSON's determination to go out of the Union unless 350,000 slaveholders are permitted to rule it in utter disregard of the sentiments and interests of all the rest.

When the answer comes in to Mr. SEWARD's resolution, calling for the recent correspondence with Great Britain relative to the African Slave-trade, we may expect a practical debate upon this important and interesting subject. The phraseology of the resolution indicates the probability that England has called the attention of our Government to the case of the *Wanderer*, and perhaps we may get some facts through this medium throwing needed light on the late mysterious "pleasure cruise" of Captain CORRY and company on the coast of Africa. Meantime there is no reason now to doubt the fact that the *Wanderer* did bring in and land on the coast of Georgia a cargo of Africans; and the boldness of the act, together with the apparent difficulty of obtaining any proof sufficient to convict those engaged in this felonious enterprise, excites alarming apprehension lest the Slave-trade, already reopened, may be prosecuted with so much zeal and success as to set at defiance public sentiment in both sections of the Union, and bankrupt the South itself, by greatly reducing the value of its slave property. Southern men themselves begin to foresee these disastrous results, and will be compelled at no distant day to exert themselves in good faith to secure means for the absolute suppression of the infamous traffic.

Experience teaches that the present arrangements to that end are totally inadequate. If a slaver once gets clear of the African Coast with her freight of human wretchedness, she is comparatively safe; and that she has little trouble in evading the preventive squadron as at present organized, the evidence is abundant in the numbers of Africans landed every year on the Cuban coast.

The only means which give reasonable promise of adequacy consist chiefly in supplying a fleet of small steamers, of light draft, capable of running into the shallowest rivers and bays, frequented by slavers, and of chasing them with speed even in a dead calm. If England and the United States should unite in an effort of this kind, they would soon involve the Slave-trade in too serious risks to be profitable. Some years ago the TIMES published a highly interesting dispatch upon this subject, sent home by the Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK while United States Minister to Brazil—a dispatch full of valuable suggestions upon the subject, which might be read again at this time with decided advantage.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have not considered the several important questions of foreign policy presented in the President's annual message, because the documents are not yet before them. It is now a month since the message and documents were ordered to be printed, and no sign of their appearance is yet before us, although the first half of this brief session is rapidly waning. Members are beginning to complain, and justly, of the Public Printer for his dilatoriness. Congress should devise some better means than now exist, for the speedy and economical execution of this sort of work. What has become of the Hon. Mr. TAYLOR's printed reform bill? Is it to be smothered and forgotten? S.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE KANSAS TROUBLES —THE CORWICK AND RAMSEY CLAIMS—THE PROPOSED PERSIAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 9, 1859.

The Administration is evidently alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs in Kansas, growing out of the lawless movements of MONTGOMERY and BROWN and their associates. The special messenger, who arrived here yesterday from the scene of disturbance, brought intelligence of a character making an immediate meeting of the Cabinet indispensable. The impression prevails that the act of Missouri in providing means for sending volunteers across the border to meet and crush the Montgomery men in Kansas, will bring out large numbers of the people of Kansas to the aid of the latter, and thus precipitate a civil war, unless instant and effective measures are adopted to stay the tide of invasion from Missouri.

MONTGOMERY and BROWN, lawless though their present course appears to be, have had much provocation, and the people of Kansas very generally sympathize with them in greater or less degree. BROWN especially has suffered wrongs enough at the hands of Missouri invaders to almost steel his heart against every sentiment of humanity. To avenge the death of his murdered son, and the long list of outrages perpetrated upon him and his, during the Kansas struggle, he considers almost a religious duty; and when Missourians cross the border again, with the avowed purpose of seizing and punishing him, it is reasonable to anticipate that many of those who shared his former trials will rally around him once more, and aid in desperate and bloody resistance. We shall see now whether the Administration will act with sufficient promptitude in suppressing the Missouri irruption, to prevent a serious conflict. However lawless the conduct of MONTGOMERY and BROWN may be, it is not a whit more so than that of the Legislature of Missouri in declaring war against the Territory of Kansas—for that is precisely what they have attempted to do.

The President has given us another specimen of Administrative imbecility, in connection with the case of Messrs. CORWICK and RAMSAY, which occupied the attention of the House of Representatives yesterday. Laying out of view altogether the personal aspects of that case, it is one of vast public importance, involving the question whether our Government is a despotism whenever an Executive officer chooses to make it so,—or whether the will of Congress, deliberately declared by means of legislation, is supreme. The facts are these. Messrs. CORWICK and RAMSEY entered into a contract with the Post-Office Department near the close of Mr. FILLMORE's Administration which was subsequently abrogated peremptorily by Postmaster-General CAMPBELL. The contractors came to Congress for relief, and after full discussion upon the merits of the case a law was passed authorizing an adjustment of the account and the payment of the damages which the contractors had sustained in consequence of the arbitary act of the Postmaster-General, after they had gone to large expense to make the arrangements necessary to fulfil their contract. Congress then discussed the contract itself, decided that it had been illegally and unjustly abrogated, and that damages were due in consequence, and accordingly ordered the damages paid. Mr. CAMPBELL, however, interposed, declared that there had been no contract made and refused to allow any damages—planting himself specially upon the declaration that the provision of law authorizing the payment was not mandatory, but was designedly framed so as to leave the Postmaster-General the discretion to withhold payment altogether if he thought proper. The contractors then came again to Congress, and a *mandatory* provision was passed in August, 1856, in the following terms:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the First Comptroller of the Treasury be and he is hereby *required* to adjust the damages due to HOWARD H. CORWICK and ALBERT C. RAMSEY, on account of the abrogation, by the Postmaster-General, of their contract to carry the mail on the Vera Cruz, Acapulco and San Francisco route, dated the 15th of February, 1853, and adjudged and award to them, according to the principles of law, equity and justice, the amount so found due. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to pay the same to said CORWICK and RAMSEY, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The late First Comptroller of the Treasury, the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, whose probity and care in guarding the public money have become a proverb, made a report upon the case, highly favorable to the claimants, and would have executed the law, except for the renewed interference of the Postmaster-General. When the present First Comptroller, Mr. MADILL, came into power, he at once took his position against the contractors, who, finding that they were not to get any *relief* at *his* hands, appealed to Congress again by petition, complaining that their best efforts to get the law executed had failed. The subject was referred to the House Judiciary Committee during the last session of Congress, and said Committee made a *unanimous report*, in which they recited the act already quoted, and stated that, in their opinion, Congress by said act declared: 1. That a contract with CORWICK and RAMSEY was made; 2. That it was abrogated by the Postmaster-General; 3. That damages are due CORWICK and RAMSEY; 4. The First Comptroller he directed to adjudge and award the amount of said damages; 5. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to pay the same whenever the amount shall be determined. The Committee proceeded to say:

"What more can Congress do? Can they use more pointed words of command to the Comptroller? The memorialists represent that in 1856 the Postmaster-General succeeded in arresting the execution of the law. Your committee are slow to believe that the Comptroller, an accounting officer designated by Congress for this particular duty, should or could attow of any interference with his duties. In the execution of this law the First Comptroller has no superior. He is independent, not only of the Postmaster-General, but of the Secretary of the Treasury, and even the President himself.

For the purposes of this law he is an officer of Congress, and, *pro tanto*, Independent of all Executive interference. *In one point of view only can the President's power be invoked.* It is his duty to see *that the laws are faithfully executed. If the First Comptroller has refused, or should refuse, to carry out this law, the President, knowing it, should cause him to be removed and a person appointed who would obey the law.*

Congress has taken its share of responsibility in declaring that a contract existed, was abrogated, and that damages are due. Whether it has wisely or unwisely met and discharged that responsibility is not a question that can be reviewed now by the First Comptroller, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, or the President. That is a closed question. The President has approved the law.

In the opinion of your Committee, it is the duty of the First Comptroller to execute the existing law."

Still in the face of this report, MADILL has persisted in declaring that Congress didn't know what it was about when it passed the law in question, that no contract *was made* and abrogated, and that no damages are due. Thus he sets Congress at defiance, and attempts to take the Government quite in his own exclusive hands! A few days ago the House passed a resolution inquiring whether this law had been executed. In response the President, yesterday, sent in the various papers in the case, but failed to add that as the First Comptroller had refused to obey the law, he had removed him and put some one in his place who would. It must be confessed that the spectacle is a humiliating one. It is well known that Mr. BUCHANAN is satisfied not only that the law *requires* payment of damages in the case, but also that the claim is a just one; and yet, although it is his duty to see the laws executed, he seems to have been quite destitute of the decision necessary to insure such execution. Not only can Mr. COBB flaunt his chief in the face with entire impunity, but Mr. MADILL can do the same thing; and a citizen can be unjustly kept out of the money due him, month after month, and year after year, by a subordinate officer, in direct conflict with the law, and the President's view of it! One of the claimants is an old personal friend of the President's—which perhaps accounts for his supineness in the affair,—as Mr. BUCHANAN was never known to do anything for a friend, even though duty required it. He is sensible only to personal abuse, as everybody knows, and evidently practices upon the maxim that there is no need of serving one's friends, because they are already gained, and that all that sort of capital should be reserved for the conciliation of one's enemies. It is to be hoped that the expression of opinion which the present aspect of the case is likely to call out from Congress, will give the President courage enough to remove the impediment in the way of the law. Mr. MADILL appears ambitious of a martyr's crown, and if the President dare not bestow it upon him, Congress should do it by abolishing the office which he holds. Under MADILL's control it has abundantly proved itself the worst of all bursaux in the "Circumlocution office."

During the three last years an effort has been made to get authority from Congress, by special act, for the creation of a Mission to Persia. In each instance the proposition failed to meet the approval of Congress, who seem to have thought that no public good was to be subserved by making this new place for some needy politician. This year, I perceive, that the attempt is renewed, but in a different shape. Instead of coming up as a distinct proposition, an appropriation for salary of a Minister to Persia, is adroitly slipped in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill among those for a dozen missions already established by law. Gentlemen who are advocating retrenchment and reform, will do well to keep an eye upon this little rider.

This attempt to get by cunning in a general bill, what has been repeatedly refused when specially presented, suggests the value of the proposition made in the House by Mr. SHERMAN, for the reference of Appropriation bills to the Committee having special charge of the subjects to which they relate, in order that they may report whether the items can be reduced in number or amount. The principle involved in this suggestion is a good one, and ought to be adopted. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

Mr. DOUGLAS appeared and took his seat, upon which there was a slight attempt at applause in the gallery.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial from the citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the passage of the Old Soldiers' bill.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from the citizens of New-York in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. IVERSON introduced a bill abolishing the franking privilege. Referred.

Mr. BIGLER proposed to set aside Friday and Saturday of each week to consider the private calendar. Laid over.

Mr. SIMMONS presented the credentials of Mr. ANTHONY as Senator from Rhode Island from March next.

The French Spoliation bill then came up, and Mr. DAVIS concluded his speech against it, and Mr. CRITTENDEN reptied. The aguments of both were historical and legal and of great length.

Finally, the bill passed by a vote of 26 to 20.

AYES—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Chesnut, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston, Pearce, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Toombs, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Bright, Clay, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hartan, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., King, Mason, Polk, Reid, Rice, Slidell, Trumbull, Ward, Yulee.

Mr. KENNEDY was temporarily absent, but would have voted aye.

After a protracted discussion, it was resolved to admit to the floor only Representatives and the Clerk of the House, Foreign Ministers, Heads of the Departments, Supreme Judges, Ex-Presidents, Ex-Vice-Presidents, and Ex-Senators.

The Appropriation Military Academy bill was then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has been announced in foreign journals that the Courts of France and England have given notice to our Government that the cession of Cuba to the United States will not be tolerated even with the consent of Spain, therefore

Resolved, That the President be, and hereby is, requested, if it is not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House the correspondence between the Governments of France and England and our own, relative to the cession of Cuba to the United States.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to offer a joint resolution, requesting the President to interfere in the Mortara case.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered an amendment that no part of the appropriation for removing the Indians in Washington and Oregon to the reserves, and there temporarily maintaining them, shall be used to purchase arms and ammunition for these Indians.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, explained that the Indian Bursau did not give guns to hostile Indians, and suggested a proviso that nothing herein shall interfere with the treaty stipulations, which we are bound to obey.

Mr. BLAIR's amendment thus modified was adopted, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the President's annual Message.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, wished to put on record his protest against the passage of the bill pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812. Should it become a law it would entail a curse upon the country. It was for the benefit of mere dependents on the gratuity of the Government, at the expense of the industrial classes. The Revolutionary pension system furnished no precedent for that now proposed. Provision already exists for those disabled in the public service. The idea of pensioning men for patriotism was not in accordance with our institutions. For a reply to the argument that such pensions would stimulate a spirit of patriotism, and provide against the contingency of a large standing army, Mr. NICHOLS said the young men who rallied to our standard in the Mexican War had no stimulus of that kind. Patriotism does not need culture—it overflows in every American heart. According to his calculation nearly $13,000,000 are required annually to carry out the provisions of the bill. A pertinent inquiry was, "where is the money to come from?"

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, said we did not pension those who entered the service of 1812 and the later wars simply for service, but provided that, if any were disabled while in the line of duty, they should be pensioned from the date of the injury, to continue during life. The substitute he offered to the soldiers' bill was intended to remedy the injustice to this class of persons and to carry out the contract made with them. If the bill had embodied only those who are dependent and in want, he would have cordially supported it, and attached his substitute as an amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, said the result of our policy has been to submit to outrages and insults until not only the greet, but the smallest nations trample on our flag and infringe on our public and private rights. It is high time for us to assert our proper position and sternly maintain it. Our treatment from Spain has been of the most aggravated character. How can our Government expect to be respected unless it extends protection to our citizens? He did not know what instructions our Minister to Madrid has received, but he knew it would be the desire of the American people that a demend should be made for full indemnity for all wrongs. If Spain refuse this, our Minister should demand his passports and return home, and the Government should send a squadron and take possession of Cuba, as indemnity for the past and security for the future. Our self-respect demands such a course, and he flattered himself this would be the policy of the Executive. It was known that France and England are opposed to the extension of our territory. We want more action and less debate—an imperious and unalterable necessity for our acquisition of Cuba. Why should there be longer delay? Let us offer Spain a fair, nay, an exorbitant price for the Island. If she refuse then we shall be justified in the eyes of all nations for taking possession of it. Mr. ANDERSON alluded to the affairs of Central America, advocating the recommendation in the President's Message, and wishing to arm the Executive with ample power to obtain redress of our grievances. There being a failure to obtain indemnity from Mexico, we should take possession of her territory all along our southern border. We should annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and irrespective of the opinions of foreign nations freely assert and maintain the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, characterized the Democratic Party as an oligarchy, the organ and representative of the slave propagandists, and fully committed to execute their commands. The Republican Party is the truly Democratic Party. In those States where it relied on its own principles and energies, it is united and impregnable. Its fidelity to these is the condition of its success—it has nothing to gain by avoiding the real issues. He condemned squatter sovereignty, and said it had quashed CASS, DOUGLAS and its other original advocates—an omnibus would now contain all who adhere to that doctrine. He advocated legislation by Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and reprobated the Dred Scott decision. The struggle of freedom over Slavery has hardly begun, and hence it becomes the duty of the Republicans to remain firm, and in no event lower its high standard of principles. When, after years of uneasiness and apprehension, it became apparent to the people of the Free States that the so-called Democratic Party had been subsidized by the slaveholders, and it was seen that among the organizations of the day there was no one which from its combined earnestness and liberality was competent to maintain the cause of liberty and the Constitution of the slaveholding oligarchy, they dared not to call into existence a party for that purpose, and they called it the Republican Party. And what better name could have been given to it? It is suggestive of the better days of the Republic; it has an odor of genuine nationality; its associations are of liberty, order and law; it is the name by which the author of the Declaration of Independence and Father of the Constitution chose to be known; it speaks for itself, and needs no qualifying term. The party which is worthy to bear it should hold every tover of liberty, every hater of oppression, every opponent of hoary fanaticism, whether in the North or South. In allusion to the dangers besetting the Republican Party, he vindicated its position in reference to territorial sovereignty, and said that, abiding with old Prudence, he would not, where he had two weapons to destroy a mouster, throw one of them away.

The Committee rose, and the Indian Appropriation bill was passed, when the House adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

No.—26. Ross Winans *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

No.—198. The Union Insurance Company *vs.* J. Blair Hoge. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs and interest.

No. 9.—Dean Richmond *vs.* The city of Mitwaukee *et al.*—Appeal from the District Court of Wisconsin *et al.* Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.

No. 36.—Argument continued for the appellee, and cluded for the appellants.

Additional California News by the Quaker City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 10.

The *Quaker City's* mails are received. The dates from San Francisco are to the 20th December.

The Overtand Mail from St. Louis on the 25th of November, arrived at San Francisco on the 20th ult.

Arrived at San Francisco, bark *J. B. Lancaster* from Batevia; ship *Carrington* from Bangkok.

Chief Justice Bucon had resigned.

Kentucky State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 10.

The Kentucky State Convention, on Saturday, adopted a platform indorsing the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision, encouraging the acquisition of Cuba, denouncing sectional agitation, the North, and Know-Nothingism,—indorsing the Administration, and proposing that the determination of their differences upon minor and unessential points, such as Kansas and Lecomptonism, shall not be permitted to disturb the harmony of the Democracy of Kentucky. The great feature of the Convention was the triumph of the Breckinridge interest over the Boyd party, the zealous supporters of the Lecompton policy of the Administration.

Loss of the Brig Oregon.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

The brig *Oregon*, RACE, from Boston for Boothbay, in ballast, went ashore last night one quarter of a mile east of Black Rock, Cohasset, and became a total loss. The crew were saved with the exception of one man, who was washed overboard.

Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 10.

The anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans was celebrated here on the 8th inst., by a grand turnout of the military and civic societies. Gen. SCOTT was in the procession, and attracted general attention

Railroad Casualty.

CHESTER, Orange County, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 10.

Two men, one named VINCENT ARNOLD, and the other supposed to be from Poughkeepsie, were instantly killed by the express train while crossing the track this evening at this place. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

Explosion of a Steam-Boiler.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 10.

This morning the steam-boiler of JOSEPH WHITAKER's lard-oil establishment on Broadway exploded, severely injuring seven persons. The concussion was tremendous, uplifting the floor and forcing out all the doors and windows in the rear part of the building. The damage to the building is not more than $1,200.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Jan. 10.

Our State Legislature meets to-morrow. Members are arriving rapidly. The Governor's Message will be delivered on Wednesday.

Wife Murder.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Jan. 10.

A man named JOHN MITCHELL to-day was discovered in the act of cutting his wife's throat. The injuries he inflicted were so severe that she died almost immediately. The murderer has been arrested.

Strike on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 10.

The employes of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad struck for their wages to-day. They have not received any pay for the last six months. They stopped a train from Chicago at Joliet, and the passengers were compelled to return here. They also stopped a train from St. Louis at Springfield. Considerable excitement exists along the line of the road in regard to the matter.

Fire at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

A large portion of JAMES MCLEECH'S foundry in in this City was burned this morning. Insured $3,500 in the Auguste Banking Insurance Company; $5,000 in the Quaker City Company, Philadelphia; and $3,000 in the State of Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia.

Mexico.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATEST REVOLUTION IN MEXICO—FALL OF ZULOAGA—INTERESTING FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 30th ult., *vid* Minatitlan. Gen. ROBLES overthrew ZULOAGA on the 23d. Gen. ECHEAGARAY had previously pronounced in favor of ROBLES, and the Constitutionalists at Jalapa and Cordova joined him. ZULOAGA tried to compromise with ECHEAGARAY but failed, and was afterwards captured and sentenced to death by ECHEAGARAY at Puebla, but a revolt in the city of Mexico saved him.

Gen. ROBLES had released all political prisoners, and it was supposed that JUAREZ would be placed at the head of the Government.

All parties, including the Liberal, were rejoicing at Vera Cruz, at the turn affairs had taken.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed with the President's Message, so far as it related to Mexico.

By the arrival of the *Gen. Rusk* at New-Orleans, we have advices from the Rio Grande to Dec. 29. The Brownsville *Flag* quotes a statement from the Monterey *Bulletin*, that some seventy Mexican families from Texas have obtained permission from Governor VIDAURRI to remove into that country.

The *Flag*, of the 29th, notices a call from Mr. WALSH, United States Consul at Monterey, and says: "Mr. WALSH is on his way to Washington City, and will, we doubt not, lay important information before the Government, touching our relations with the people of Northern Mexico."

Metamoras just now, according to the *Flag*, supports two newspapers in the Spanish language, both advocating the Liberal or Constitutional cause, viz.: *Las Noticias* and *El Liberal Republicano*.

The *Flag* says: "We have dates from Victoria to the 18th, and from Tampico to the same date. The *Rifle*, of Victoria, announces that the expected conference between Governors VIDAURRI and GARZA had taken place, though the result had not yet been made public, but it understands that it has all been directed to the important end that Nuevo Leon and COAHUILA, with Tamaulipas, shall unite for the purpose of combatting the Reactionists, even to the interior of the Republic." General VIDAURRI, after terminating the conference with Governor GARZA had returned to Monterey.

COLDEST WEATHER IN SEVENTY YEARS.

People Frozen in the Streets—Scenes along the Docks—Remarkable Appearance of the Rivers.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

The cold snap of yesterdey took us all by surprise, for the change in the weather was not only very sudden and very great, but the temperature of the atmosphere was lower than it had been before in this City in seventy years. At least we have the word of the Sage of Brooklyn Heights for the fact, and his thermometer and weather tables are not to be disputed. The strangest part of the phenomena was that though the sun was shining brightly the intensity of the cold kept gradually increasing from sunrise until noon, when the mercury in the thermometer touched nine below zero. People suddenly began to discover that their stoves, steam-pipes and registers did not give any heat, and business men, as they hurried down, didn't know what to make of the icicles which hung from their moustaches like the pendants from a glass chandeller. There must have been terrible suffering among the poor who were not prepared with suitable defences against the unlooked-for rigors of the season; and we fear that there will be reports of great distress on board of ships on the coast. Several cases of suffering have already been reported, and one of an omnibus driver having been actually frozen to death. The most remarkable effects of the cold were seen on the Bay and rivers, where a thick cloud of steam was seen all day, looking as though a thousand boilers were letting their steam escape. The temperature of the air was so much lower than that of the water, that the vapor ascended from the surface as though the Gulf Stream, with its tepid billows, had suddenly made a divergence through Long Island Sound into our harbor. There was but very little ice in the river during the day, but a plenty was found last night, and it will not require many such days as yesterday to put an entire stoppage to the navigation of the Sound.

The docks along the East and North Rivers were frozen, making it difficult, end in some cases impossible, to move vessels lying in them without the aid of steem-tugs. The prospect now is that the steam ise-boats will soon be required to keep the channel open.

Among the number of cases in which people were badly frozen during the day, was that of a man named WEBB, who was driving one of the Broadway and Sixth and Seventh avenue stages. He was taken from his seat on the stage in a helpless condition, and carried to a drug store, where stimulants were administered, and he revived. His hands and feet were badly frozen.

At near nightfall a newsboy went on board one of the Fulton ferry-boats, where he soon became helpless. He was noticed by some passengers, who took him down to the engine-room and rubbed him until he recovered. He had frozen his feet, and hands, and nose.

In Fulton-street, Brooklyn, a man who had been driving his horse rapidly, left him standing for a time without a blanket, while he made some purchases in a store. When he came out his horse was so stiffened by the cold, that he could not move until he had been rubbed for a long time.

THE COLD TERM.—The present cold term commenced here in the night of FRIDAY. Saturday last, about midnight, it was immediately preceded by rain, and commenced with snow. At 11 A. M. and 12 M. to-day, the temperature, by thermometers exposed to the north wind, is nine degrees below zero—the lowest temperature recorded here during a period of seventy years. Thus far in the term, the most intense cold has been at mid-day. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sunrise.—Foot of snow. Ther. 20° below zero. Reported 29° below zero in the suburbs.

ODDENSBURG, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 36° below zero.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 30° below zero

FULTON, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 20° below zero.

PHŒNIX, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 32° below zero,

HUDSON, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 18° below zero.

TROY, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 17° below zero.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 20° below zero.

BOSTON, MASS., Sunrise.—Ther. 5° below zero. 10 A. M.—Zero.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunrise.—Ther. 17° below zero.

EASTPORT, Me., Sunrise.—Ther. 12° below zero. Snowing end blowing hard.

BANGOR, Me., Sunrise.—Ther. 26° below zero.

MONTPELIER, Vt., 11 A. M.—Ther. 17° below zero Sunrise, 21° below zero.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sunrise.—Ther. 32° below zero.

ROUSES POINT, N. Y., Sunrise.—Ther. 38° below zero.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sunrise.—Ther. 30° below zero.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., at 7 A. M.—Ther. 18° below zero. Clear.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., at 8 A. M.—Ther. 16° below zero.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Clear and cold; about 12 inches snow. Ther. at zero.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Ther. 12° below zero. Wind N.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—Clear and very cold. Ther. 8° below zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., 9 A. M.—Ther. 3° below zero.

THE CHESS CONTEST.

Morphy in Paris—Opening of the Match between him and Andersen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

For the last two years all the lions of Paris have been American. Young MORPHY, the chess-player, is the last in the list. The great match between this gentleman and Professor ANDERSSEN, of Breslau, commenced on Monday morning at 12 o'clock. M. ANDERSSEN arrived in Paris Wednesday previous, but Mr. MORPHY was confined to bed with an attack of the influenza. In the meantime Mr. ANDERSSEN played with several gentlemen at the Café de la Regence—among others, with Mr. HARRWITZ. Five games were played between these two gentlemen, two of which were won by ANDERSSEN, one by HARRWITZ, and two were drawn. Mr. ANDERSSEN also played with M. SCHONTLIN, of New-York, a few games, which resulted in favor of the former.

The great match between the champions of the Old and the New Worlds commenced, as I have said, on Monday, at Mr. MORPHY'S hotel, No. 1 Rue du Dauphin. The greatest excitement prevailed, and an arrangement was made by which the game was kept on three boards at the Café de la Regence, (only a few blocks distant,) a domestic carrying the moves every half hour. Thus the large crowd collected at the Café were enabled to follow the progress of the game. The game was commenced in the presence of Messrs. LAQUESNE, of the Institute, DE SAINT-AMANT, ARNOUX DE RIVIERE, JOURNOUD, PRETZ, CARLINI, F. EDGS, JAS. MORTIMER, and your correspondent, all invited especially by Messrs. MORPHY and ANDERSSEN as witnesses to the game.

Prof. ANDERSSEN arrived at precisely 12 o'clock, in the company of Messrs. PRETZ and CARLINI. Mr. MORPHY, who had not yet risen from bed after his late indisposition, did not appear for half an hour, and when he did join the party, looked so pale and feeble, that it seemed as if he was risking too much in undertaking the task he had before him. However, he declared his head all right, and rapidly shaking hands with his adversary and the party present, he stepped at once to the board, seized a black and a white pawn, changed them under the table, and held out his hand for the Professor to make a choice. Mr. MORPHY won the move, and the game commenced at once with Evans' Gambit. It had been agreed on, in previous interviews, that the winner of the first seven games should be the victor. No money was staked by the contestants, and but little by the friends of the parties for it was generally conceded that Mr. MORPHY was sure to win the match. His friends, however, were offering in the clubs of Paris and London ten to one without takers.

The first game lasted seven hours, and was won by Prof. ANDERSSEN. During the course of this game, which was conducted in the most brilliant manner, and in which were displayed an immense number of the most ingenious combinations on both sides, I had a good opportunity of studying the contestants. Nothing could be more unlike than the physique of the two players. Mr. MORPHY is a frail small boy, with a fine face and head, and a modest, almost timid air. Prof ANDERSSEN, on the contrary, is a tall man, slim, about fifty years of age, with a small, bald head, a slight stoop in the shoulders, lively black eyes, a clean shaved face, and a decidedly German cast of features. He is a quiet, gentlemanly man, with a sympathetic expression of the face, which immediately predisposes in his favor.

During this first game M. ANDERSSEN moved much more rapidly than Mr. MORPHY. Not a word was spoken by either player during the whole seven hours. No

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Political Movements—The New Reform Bill—Italy and France—Domestic Scandals—Albert Smith's New Entertainment, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Christmas Eve, 1858.

The annual truce to political conflict which in the worst of times has been agreed to in England during the last week of the year, is hailed this season with pleasure by all sections and parties. The first act of the Reform drama may be said to have closed with Mr. BRIGHT's speech at Glasgow, which was answered on the part of the conservative Whigs by Mr. MONCRIEFF (the late Lord-Advocate) at Leith. The latter is one of the most respectable of the *dilletante* politicians, in whose book-wisdom his party are so much given to believe. It is whispered that he was induced to come forward on the present occasion as the eulogist and apologist of Lord PALMERSTON, and as a pioneer of his future policy in Parliament, by Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, M. P. for Coventry, who is known to be actively engaged in organizing a party of resistance to Lord DERBY's Reform bill. The great element which this veteran parliamentary diplomatist relies on for success is alarm. The cry is everywhere raised that Mr. BRIGHT and those who think with him want to "Americanize our institutions." You will perceive how steadily this topic is worked in the *Times*, *Morning Post* and *Globe*. Great efforts are furthermore making to obtain the control of additional organs. The *Spectator*, which was purchased not many months ago by a gentleman named SCOTT, is said to be about to pass into other hands on the 1st of January, and you will, I suspect, find that its foreign and domestic politics will henceforth be identical with those of Lord CLARENDON and Sir G. C. LEWIS.

The President's Message has created less impression on this side of the water than usual. There is a very general and growing conviction that it were better for us as well as for you that Cuba should be delivered from the blighting yoke of Spain. The French Government is believed to be strongly adverse to such a transfer; and, with a man like Marshal O'DONNELL in its hands, it will of course be able to render all attempts at negotiation for purchase ineffectual. I am also credibly informed that the French Emperor is ready to act in concert with the Spaniards in the Gulf of Mexico in consideration of their entering cordially into his projected alliance, offensive and defensive, with Piedmont, for the reconstruction of Italy. If this be true, it explains the sudden change made in Queen ISABELLA's speech to the Cortes, with reference to the Holy See. It was generally understood at Madrid that the paragraph, as originally framed, was as friendly and confiding as the most ultra of ultramontanists could have wished; but that, being telegraphed beforehand to Paris, urgent remonstrances were made from thence, which led to the adoption at the last moment of some unmeaning phrases, calculated to show the Vatican that if it resisted French counsels, and followed those of Austria, it could not hope to have its own way with the Court of Spain. It is quite true, I am sorry to say, that Lord MALMESBURY has been trying hard for a restoration of diplomatic intercourse with Naples. He has been baffled for the present (luckily for himself and his friends in Parliament) by the firmness of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the obstinacy of FERDINAND. It is the desire of the former to keep the embers of quarrel alive, and, therefore, it is obvious why he should take his stand inflexibly on the joint demands of 1856, the refusal of which led to the withdrawal of the French and English Embassies, and no pretence of acceding to which has since then been made. But it is not so clear why the Court of Gaeta should persist in remaining on terms of alienation from England, Austria, and—before the installation of the Regent—Prussia likewise, was exceedingly anxious to effect a reconciliation. Lord MALMESBURY proposed that the Western Powers should be content with the publication of a general amnesty; and although this was deemed insufficient by France, had it been offered last Autumn it would have been difficult for the British Cabinet to assign any sufficient reason for acting upon it. Bourbon infatuation, however, once more prevailed; and the utmost that could be extracted from the Tormentor of the Two Sicilies was that he would send a Minister Plenipotentiary to St. James' or the Tuileries, without any further explanations, provided he knew that he would be received. This was of course treated as a mere impertinence, and the matter has for the present been allowed to drop.

The visit of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE to Villafranca, in command of a Russian squadron of three screw ships-of-the-line, and two steam corvettes, has not tended to allay the misgivings felt in certain quarters regarding the intentions of his country next year. The absurd stories about the cession of the little towns and harbor on the Piedmontese coast are well nigh already forgotten; but it is palpable that the Russians are bent on making use of the place as a theatre for exhibiting their naval and other resources to the excitable Italians, and there can be little doubt that they mean to form there a dépôt of incendiarism against Austria. While he was there, the Grand Duke laid the foundation of a Greek Church, a circumstance which has been gravely complained of as a wanton affront to the papal supremacy, without precedent or parallel. The rapid journey of the Grand Duke to Paris, and his exclusive occupation with matters of State, during his brief sojourn there this week, has capped the climax of dissatisfaction and distrust. He has now returned to his fleet in the Mediterranean, and means to steer eastward. Will he honor Corfu at the present juncture with a visit, or pass Athens by without looking in?

What I told some weeks ago respecting the British Envoy to Washington was some days since officially confirmed. A high opinion is entertained among those who know him of the spirit and good sense of Lord LYONS. His predecessor's promotion to Berlin has been delayed at the request, it is said, of the Prince of Prussia, who, for a time at least, wishes that Lord BLOOMFIELD should remain, possessing as he does great experience and considerable personal knowledge of men and things in Northern Germany. Lord NAPIER, in all likelihood, will eventually succeed him; in the meanwhile, he is to be sent to the Hague to negotiate a marriage between the Princess ALICE and the youthful Prince of Orange. It is a curious fact that a similar connection to that formed between the daughter of JAMES II. and the celebrated hero of 1688 has repeatedly been attempted during successive reigns, but that in every instance it has failed. The unfortunate Princess CHARLOTTE was all but betrothed to the father of the present King of the Netherlands, but insisted upon refusing her hand in order to bestow it on LEOPOLD, now King of the Belgians. It remains to be seen whether in the case now contemplated the old precedent will follow.

A curious story of fashionable life has gained currency here, in which the names of more than one individual of distinction is freely mixed up. The daughter of an eminent public man, not very long married, was staying for some weeks at an hotel in Bond-street, and occupied apartments on the ground floor. Very late one night a person was observed, by the policeman in charge of the locality, to open one of the windows from outside, enter the room, and close the window again after him. On alarm being given, the inmates of the house were aroused, and search being made, the invader was at length discovered, not in the room which he had entered, but in an adjoining one, which formed part of the suite usually occupied by the youthful and handsome matron. Finding that he was recognized as the son of a Peer of sporting notoriety, he endeavored to excuse himself, on the score that it was merely a practical joke, and that it had been done for a bet. The lady's friends and family, however, evinced so much concern on the occasion, that an Italian lady, who happened to be staying at the same time in the hotel, volunteered, or was induced, to write a letter stating that she had no objection to declare herself the object of the young Lothario's midnight search, and that she was quite willing to forgive him. The strangest part of the matter is, that the husband of the young lady is said to have been weak enough to show this extraordinary epistle to many of his friends.

ALBERT SMITH has recommenced his popular entertainments this week, with an account of his voyage to China, and his personal observations and experiences there. His reception by the public, who have for some time missed his familiar voice, and who are proportionably glad to recognize it again, was most enthusiastic. I need not recapitulate the topics of his narrative, which occupy a considerable space in our daily journals, but I believe it is quite true that he has sold the fuller details of his travels to Messrs. ROUTLEDGE for £1,000. My own astonishment has always been that he should have been able to keep up the public attention so long with the old stories, but it certainly was high time for him to try a new field of fun; and his expedition to Canton was certainly a happy thought, and will no doubt repay him richly for his trouble. Personally, he is eminently deserving of all the good fortune that may attend him. A more devoted son, brother, or friend never existed. He is the very soul of geniality and munificence. After many years struggle with the world, he had no sooner chanced upon the source of emolument he has of late found so prolific, than he resolved to set apart a sufficient sum to make a provision for an afflicted sister, who was dependent upon him; and having accumulated the amount (£3,000) he resolved to put it out of his own power by converting it into an annuity for the life of the object of his solicitude. At his villa beyond Fulham he is constantly surrounded by artists and men of letters. His enjoyment of society is like the mirth of a boy, ever fresh, frolicsome and contagious, though seldom giving you anything that you can remember or carry away with you. Lest his mother, a sedate old lady, should be disturbed by the revelry in which he delights, he has set apart for her use a pretty little detached cottage within his grounds, to which he pays a filial visit every morning. He is, in a word, all that the French understand by that most meaning phrase *un bon enfant*.

Miss ANNA BISHOP has reappeared upon our concert boards since her return from America. The critics are not agreed about her having improved during her absence, and some maintain even the contrary. She seems to run the risk of encouraging the latter opinion, by consenting to sing at JULLIEN's noisy and commonplace *réunions*. The only novelty which this Soyer of musical entertainment has produced this Winter is the Hungarian violinist WIENIAWSKI, whose name people are beginning to learn how to write, but will never succeed in their endeavors of pronouncing. As a musician, he is not considered equal to some others, but his feats of dexterity on the instrument surpass anything that has been heard since the conjuring days of PAGANINI.

The English Opera Company have migrated to Covent Garden, which they opened on the 20th, with BALFE's new opera of "Satanella." The house was crowded, the piece successful, and both author and prima donna were overwhelmed with compliments and garlands. BALFE can never get out of the pleasant amble in which he delights to prance away. There is no sign of greater depth or intensity of feeling in his new work, and to grandeur of effect he never aspires. But "Satanella" fully sustains the reputation he had established by the "Bohemian Girl" and the "Rose of Castile;" and it must be confessed that the discerning British public understand and like this sort of thing much better than MOZART or BEETHOVEN. Great curiosity is felt in the musical world both here and in Paris about VERDI's last opera, recently produced at Naples with immense success. "Simon Boccanegra" is founded on an episode in one of the novels of GURAZZI, and possesses, it is said, unusual claims to dramatic merit, while it sustains all its gifted author's reputation for lyric and orchestral composition.

The American and British Navies.

An important paper, on the modifications which the ships of the British Navy have undergone during the present century, was read by Mr. REED, naval architect, at the weekly meeting of the Society of Arts, in London, Dec. 15, 1858—Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER in the chair. In describing the ships of the British Navy, as they were at the commencement of the present century, Mr. REED contrasted them with American vessels at the same period. In the war of 1812, the inferiority of the British ships was disastrously demonstrated. The large American frigates which assailed them were too powerful to be successfully resisted. Their superiority was not confined to size alone; their armaments likewise greatly exceeded those of British ships nominally of the same class, the latter carrying many light carronades that counted as cannon, and ours being sometimes armed with guns 50 per cent. greater in number than they were supposed to bear.

The result was that many a British flag was struck, and the star of Britain's naval supremacy seemed destined to set in Western waters. This so far stirred her naval authorities as to induce them to build new vessels of uncommon size, and to ent down several two-decked ships and arm them as first-class frigates. The conclusion of this war, and that with France, afforded leisure for the improvements subsequently made in the forms of the bow and stern; but real progressive improvement in naval construction was stopped for a time by the innovations of Sir W. SYMONDS, to whose neglect of Captain ERICSSON's submerged propeller it is due that the invention was first introduced into the war navy of America.

Coming down to the present period of the Russian war, Mr. REED quoted Captain DAHLGREN's opinion of the English gunboats, and then proceeded to enumerate the ships of each class in the Royal Navy, with the number and calibre of their guns. Upon the latter point he said:

"It is, in my judgment, impossible to point out any very glaring defects in the principle upon which they are armed. This latter statement cannot well be tested otherwise than by a comparative reference to foreign navies. The only two of these to which I need refer are those of France and the United States. As to the former, I have carefully examined the official records, and I find no ground whatever for considering that the armaments of French ships-of-war are in any way superior to our own. With regard to the American Navy, we have heard, indeed, much that sounds formidable recently, especially of the *Niagara* and the *Merrimac*. Of the former of these vessels I need say but little, as the American Government itself places small confidence in her. She is, it is true, a gigantic vessel, but carries only a dozen shell-guns; and our own frigate *Diadem*, of about two-thirds her size, would speedily overpower her, either at short or long range. The *Merrimac* is certainly a very formidable vessel. Captain DAHLGREN, in his recently published work on 'Shells and Shell-guns,' draws a careful comparison between her and our own *Shannon*, and very fairly decides that the *Merrimac* is the more powerful ship of the two; but seeing that, as he admits, her tonnage is one-fifth greater than the *Shannon's*, we might well be astonished if she were not of superior power. We have, however, other vessels similar in size to the *Merrimac*, one class of which is armed entirely with heavy 68-pounders, from which, of course, 8-inch shells can be most effectively fired; and another class, armed with a combination of 10-inch shell-guns and 68-pounders of 95 cwt. The vessels of both these classes are fitted with engines of no less than 1,000 horse-power, by virtue of which they will probably attain a speed of twelve or fourteen knots per hour, while the *Merrimac* makes eight knots only. The advantages of this superiority of speed I need not dwell upon. Captain DAHLGREN has himself since said, in reference to these vessels, 'There can be little doubt that with any reasonable success in applying their capabilities they must become the most formidable of ships-of-war.'"

In reference to the recent gun-practice at Portsmouth, upon floating batteries, and the refusal of the Admiralty to furnish him with a copy of the reports made upon the trials, Mr. REED mentioned what he called "a remarkable idiosyncracy" of that department, namely: that its functionaries seem to consider it a special duty to deny to the British Press and public, and to the officers of minor States from which nothing is to be apprehended, information and facilities for gaining information which they readily accord to officers of the French, Russian and other Governments which might prove inimical to England. "I have known," he said, "Russian officers, in particular, have authority to pass freely over our dock-yards, while Brazilian officers are refused permission to enter the gates even to see a ship launched, and Englishmen have to go about under the *surveillance* of a policeman." Having touched upon the proposed steam-rams of Mr. NASMYTH and Admiral Sir G. SARTORIOUS, Mr. REED thus referred to the American ram:

"The 'rams nest,' lately discovered in America, is very much like another kind of nest which some people are very often finding. The 'ram' that it contains need occasion no alarm. It has already cost the American Government $800,000, and a Committee appointed to examine it is said to have reported that it will take $800,000 more to complete the operations begun. It is, therefore, exceedingly likely to remain in its nest for very many years to come; indeed, an American scientific paper, sometime since, pronounced it fit only for exhibition to visitors, at three cents a head, as a monument of folly."

Mr. REED is of opinion that Great Britain, having the finest navy in the world, need only maintain it in its present strength and efficiency, adopting improvements when they were introduced into the new navies of other States. By availing of all the warlike agencies which science may supply, she may certainly, he observed, make her navy most terrible; but the result would be a combination of all other Powers against her, whilst her true policy is neither to encourage ambitious powers by her weakness, nor alarm timid Powers by her strength.

Mr. MACINTOSH, the projector of the famous naptha and potassium plan for enabling the British fleet to destroy Sebastopol; Admiral Sir G. SARTORIOUS and Mr. NASMYTH, now of steam-ram celebrity,—the former having proposed to convert the *Leviathan* to that purpose; General Sir C. SHAW, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, (the eminent iron ship-builder,) and several others, took part in the discussion which followed. Mr. S. RUSSELL made some remarkable statements with reference to the Admiralty and the floating batteries. A Committee of Naval Architects, appointed by the Admiralty, produced an elaborate and very valuable report on the principles according to which the future fleet of England should be constructed. This report had been printed at the cost of the nation, but not a copy could be got from the Admiralty, though it had, somehow, found its way to Russia and France, by which circuitous route it had reached Mr. S. RUSSELL. He hoped this report would some day be printed, if not by the Admiralty, through the instrumentality of the copy which had surreptitiously come into his possession.

With regard to the construction of iron batteries and rams, there were one or two persons to whom justice should be done. The introduction of iron plates originated, not with the Emperor NAPOLEON, but with Mr. STEVENS, of New-York, who, when in England ten years ago, confided to him, as a secret, the results of some experiments that had been made by the American Government with regard to iron plates. From all that he had heard of Mr. STEVENS' steam ram, Mr. S. RUSSELL thought it was a very clever idea—quite clever enough to be begun, but a great deal too clever ever to be brought to a successful issue. He believed that the idea of 4-inch iron plates originated not with LOUIS NAPOLEON, but with Mr. LLOYD, of the English Admiralty. The former suggested the putting on of a number of thin plates, one over another; the latter, when he heard of the imperial plan, thought one thick plate would answer better, and asked the contractors if they could make plates of that thickness. "They replied," said Mr. RUSSELL, "that it was impossible, but, nevertheless, if they were ordered, they would do it; and they did it, as a matter of course."

Sir CHARLES NAPIER, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. REED, said he could not let it go forth to the public that England had the large available naval force stated in the paper. Instead of 51 line-of-battle ships, there were not half that number ready for sea, though there might be as many built and launched. In fixing the available ships at half the total given by Mr. REED, he meant screw-line-of-battle ships, as he regarded all sailing ships-of-war as so much waste timber. In the Channel there were only six sail of the line, and there ought to be at least ten. Mr. REED, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, remarked that inasmuch as the returns he had given of the naval forces of France included vessels building, he thought it only fair to give the statistics of the British Navy on the same principle.

A New Atlantic Telegraph Scheme.

A new Great Ocean Telegraph Company has been established for the purpose of connecting Great Britain with America by means of Mr. ALLAN's system of submarine wires. The primary object is, of course, to establish a direct communication between London and New-York by a line from the Land's-end to Halifax, the chief naval station of British North America, as well as the inlet to all the telegraphic lines of communication, not only of the Canadas, but of the United States generally. Hereafter the Company intimate that a branch line may be carried by Bermuda to Jamaica, and thence by connecting lines to the other West India Islands, the Central States of America, and the Brazils. By this independent route, starting from the Land's-end, the cost of an average message between London and Halifax will not exceed 30 shillings, as it avoids all the delays and heavy charges consequent on forming working agreements with other companies. The sea route proposed is also a very good one, though on the average deeper than that across which the Atlantic cable has been laid, and, we fear may now say lost, as well. This increased depth of water would most undoubtedly be a considerable disadvantage to any company not working with cables constructed on Mr. ALLAN's system; but, with these cables, the deeper the water the safer they are, for their mechanical and physical attributes, combining as they do the maximum of conducting power and strength with the minimum of weight and specific gravity, render their safe submergence in the greatest depths a very simple mechanical operation. The chief advantages of Mr. ALLAN's system of submarine ropes consists in making them of the utmost lightness consistent with their strength—in doing away entirely with the outside covering of spiral wire and making the core or conductor of the cable its main strength. The weight per mile of the line proposed from Lands'-end to Halifax, is only 10 cwt., while its specific gravity is as low as 1:35,—just sufficient to insure its sinking very slowly without any strain upon the rope while being paid out from the ship. The mode of its construction is one large solid copper wire, or conductor, wound round closely with fine iron wire. This is inclosed in three very thick thick coats of gutta percha, the whole being bound round with strands of tarred string.

Immense Claim to Property in New-York—Law Suits Coming.

From the Oswego Palladium, Dec 28.

It will be remembered, that some three years ago, we gave an account of the accidental discovery of some old title-deeds to a large landed property in New-York and New-Jersey, which had been lost for years, and which the heirs had been unable to discover; that the property covered by those titles was located in the heart of New-York city, and was of immense value; and that a number of the heirs resided in the city of Oswego, and that steps would be taken to recover possession of the property from the occupants, &c. This statement of ours alicited extensive inquiry in regard to the matter, and excited much interest.

Since that period, little has been heard of the matter by the public. But the heirs have not, in the meantime, been idle. They have been industriously engaged in hunting up and ferreting out other evidence and facts bearing upon the subject, and organizing and preparing for an application to the Courts for possession of the property they claim.

An association of the heirs was formed for the purpose of raising funds and employing trustees, counsel, &c. We are now informed that they have been successful in their efforts. *They have secured the necessary funds, have appointed three trustees to manage the affair, have retained the best counsel to be found, and are now ready to proceed energetically to the trial of their title*, with those in occupancy, and to recover what they claim has so long been held unjustly from them. During the period that has elapsed since our first announcement of this curious discovery, the heirs have been industriously pursuing their investigations, and have succeeded in the discovery of an amount of important evidence, confirmatory of their claim. The legal papers of eminent but deceased lawyers have been overhauled; and as high as $100 has been paid by the heirs for the privilege of looking through such papers, which have thrown great light upon the subject, and furnish proofs previously unknown.

In regard to the estate involved, we are informed that the City of New-York occupies a large amount of it, *embracing some twenty-five lots in the Park, on Broadway and Chambers-street*, and thars are many other pieces in different parts of the City, occupied by private parties. The heirs have brought to light deeds of interest in the Teller estate, *running from Chambers-street up Broadway, to about the centre of the block, between Reade and Pearl streets, thence to Corlear's Hook; thence back to Chambers, near Chatham.* The heirs claim one-third interest in this property, which was sold by the TELLERS to DAVID PROVOST, and to his widow, CHRISTIAN PROVOST. The claim of the heirs also extends over a large amount of property in New-Jersey, Newburg, in Ulster County, &c.

Having accumulated the necessary proofs and evidence of title, and made all necessary arrangements, we understand *the heirs will commence suits of ejectment next month*, against the City of New-York, and individual occupants of property claimed. It will be very apt to create a sensation, and the heirs and the counsel, we learn, are confident of final success in recovering possession.

One of the heirs in Oswego is Mr. N. MILLS, an old, respected and well-known citizen, who has been very active in the investigation of the subject, and has been instrumental in discovering much of the strong evidence of title. He has been employed by the heirs for this purpose, and is one of the trustees of the association. We shall await the issue of this important matter with much interest.

It is understood that the Canadian Government has come to a definite resolution to assume the debt incurred by deepening Lake St. Peter. This importance of this step to the trade of Montreal is very great. Rumor says that the Lower Canada Ministers insisted on a definite resolution on this point at the time the seat of Government policy was determined.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY ABROAD.

Americans and their Inventions and Doings in Europe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

In a late letter I gave you the history of the triumph of certain modifications in surgery introduced into France by American surgeons. I propose, to-day, to give you a *resumé* of American industry abroad, giving the place of honor, on account of its extent, to dentistry. I ought to mention first, however, that Dr. BOYMAN's operation has been adopted so rapidly, that it is declared by the best surgeons of Paris as the only operation to be practiced hereafter for the malady which it is destined to remedy; and we thus see a young American surgeon introducing into France, and at the great seat of medical science, a certain cure for a malady which the most distinguished surgeons of two centuries have sought for with but indifferent success. In their notices of Doctor BOYMAN'S operation, however, the surgeons who have thus far lectured upon it, have not failed to give credit to other surgeons who were more or less successful in the cure of the accident in question. Thus, in Europe, DIFFENBACH and JOBERT have been particularly successful in its treatment, M. JOBERT claiming to cure one-third of his cases by a very simple operation; while in America, Dr. HAYWARD of Boston, as long ago as 1828, performed the operation successfully, and to him is due great credit for the modifications he introduced. To Dr. SIMMES, also, of New-York, credit is given for his improvements in this operation within late years, while astonishment is expressed that Dr. SIMMES should so singularly designate himself in a public address as the instrument especially selected by Providence to discover a cure for a malady which had been already cured even in his own country while he was yet in his infancy. I ought to mention here also that the practice of local etherization by means of electricity is becoming general as well in surgery as in dentistry. It is felt that all that is required to generalize this practice is a better knowledge of the particular cases to which it is adapted and of the manner of applying it; and regret is expressed by the French surgeons that they have not access to the experiments and the experience of American surgeons.

I will not pretend to explain why dentistry in Europe is so far behind that in the United States. It is most singular that, in France, where surgery and the accessories of the toilet have been brought to the highest perfection, the art of the dentist should have been left so completely in the rear. Until very lately, the art was ranked among the lowest of trades; a dentist was in fact but a puller of teeth, and one of the commonest expressions in French is, even to this day, "*Il ment comme un arracheur de dents!*" (He lies like a dentist, or a tooth-puller.) It was not until American dentists settled in France that the art was at all respected, or indeed deserved to be respected.

Mr. BREWSTER was the pioneer of American dentists in Europe. He settled in Paris in 1836, and soon became the dentist of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, the Czar NICHOLAS, and other monarchs. He was bought out by Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, of Lancaster, Penn., in 1850, who, with his brother THEODORE, now continues the business. These gentlemen not only maintain the position ceded them by Dr. BREWSTER, but they have extended it. They are the dentists to the courts of France, Russia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and, I believe, of Belgium and Saxony. With such high protection it may be readily conceived that the practice of these gentlemen is immense. Besides the Legion of Honor granted to the elder brother by the Emperor of France, both the brothers have received decorations and rich gifts from the other monarchs by whom they are employed. They have just built on the Avenue de l'Imperatrice a private residence, which is an ornament to that new and elegant thoroughfare.

Mr. JAMES FOWLER, formerly a partner of the deceased HARVEY BURDELL, afterwards established in Bleecker-street, New-York, came to this city four years ago, and went into business as a dentist on the Boulevard des Italiens in partnership with a French merchant by the name of PRETERRE, the latter furnishing the funds for the establishment of the house. At the end of three years, however, Mr. FOWLER sought and obtained before the tribunals a dissolution of the partnership, and at once established a new house in the Place de la Madeleine. Since his residence in Paris this gentleman has made several pieces in gold for the replacement of lost parts, which excited the astonishment and the admiration of the Academy of Medicine and of the entire faculty of Paris. Among these were an entire lower jaw in gold with the teeth affixed, several upper jaws, obturators, etc. Although not new in America, it was the first time any successful attempt of the kind had been made in Europe; and Mr. F. is now in the enjoyment of a first-rate reputation and practice. Mr. PRETERRE obtained a workman from the United States of the name of FOWLER, and is continuing the business at the old place under the name of FOWLER & PRETERRE.

Mr. HORNER, of Philadelphia, is a partner in the long-established English house in the Rue de Luxembourg, which now bears the name of STEVENS, WATSON & HORNER. This is the largest and richest dental establishment in the world, its income reaching $60,000 a year. Gold work, however, has only been introduced into this house since the entrance of Dr. HORNER. Previously, their artificial pieces were made of hippopotamus entire, and decayed teeth were filled with amalgams—the ancient French and English system.

Dr. GAGE, formerly of Mobile, has also established himself in Paris as a dentist, and like the other, is doing a good business.

Mr. POTTER, an American dentist, who has practiced in Bombay and in Lisbon, has been for some years established in this city, and lately took into partnership a dentist of New-York, Mr. CRANE.

Dr. PARMLY, for merly of New-Orleans, an elder brother of Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY, of New-York, has been practising dentistry for three years past, upon children in the schools of Paris and London, till an attack of typhoid fever, followed by partial paralysis, disabled him from the active pursuit of his profession. He continues to reside in Paris, however, and gives advice to families and schools in regard to the care of the mouth in young people.

A gentleman who announces himself to the public as an American dentist, Dr. KOTH, "formerly of the United States, late dentist to Her Majesty the Queen of Spain," has established himself in Paris, within a month. Dr. KOTH, according to his circular, speaks English, German, Spanish and Swedish; but judging from this Doctor's name, we think he ought to have commenced his enumeration of languages with the Swedish.

As I was passing rapidly in a carriage, a few days ago, through an obscure quarter of the Faubourg St. Germain, I had a hasty glance at a sign which had evidently just come from the painter's hands, and which bore the words, *Dentiste Americain*, preceded by a name of the purest Gallic origin. So, you see how the current is running.

So wide-spread is the reputation of American dentistry, that the teeth of nearly every monarch in Europe are filled, pulled and replaced by Americans, or *soi-disant* Americans. Thus, as I have already mentioned, the EVANS' of Paris, are the dentists to the Courts of France, Russia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and some other smaller States. At Rome, Dr. BURGESS, an American, is the principal dentist; at Madrid it is Dr. MCKERHAN, another American. The principal dentist of Berlin is Dr. ABBOTT, of Bangor, Maine, while the Court dentist is a German who studied in America, and who calls himself in consequence an American dentist. At Vienna, where it is almost impossible for a foreigner to get permission to do business, Dr. NORTH, also of the State of Maine, has rapidly gained the first position among the aristocracy, although he has not yet arrived at the Court. When he first went to Vienna, Mr. NORTH was obliged by the police restrictions from giving any publicity, either by advertisements or by a sign at the door. While stowed away privately in the upper part of a house, wondering whether his enterprise was going to fall or succeed, he was one day surprised at receiving the visit of Prince LICHTENSTEIN, who came to get work done. The American complained of the rigors of the police, and the Prince said to him, "Never mind the police; take a house to suit you, put your sign out, and if they trouble you come to me." Mr. NORTH did as the Prince advised, the Prince sent his daughters and others of his relatives and acquaintances, and from that day the fortune of Dr. NORTH was a fixed fact. His numbers now in his protectors not only the LICHTENSTEINS, but the METTERNICHS and the SCHARTZENBERGS.

In St. Petersburg, the aristocracy employ two Irishmen, brothers, who studied their profession with Dr. BREWSTER at Paris, and who call themselves American dentists.

The principal dentist at Hamburg is Dr. COHEN, who studied in America, and calls himself an American dentist.

The brothers TELLANDER, who studied dentistry in New-York, do the Court and the principal business in Stockholm and Christiana, the capitals of Sweden and Norway.

There are a few other dentists scattered through the German Confederation, Germans by birth, who received their professional education in the United States, and who call themselves American dentists.

At London, Mr. RANN, an American dentist, has rapidly reached a large practice, in exclusively aristocratic families. Another American, whose name I forget, has also arrived at a large practice in London. At Manchester there has been an American dentist for a good many years. This closes the chapter on dentistry.

Two American physicians are in practice in Paris, Dr. BIGELOW, of Boston, and Dr. BEYLARD, of Philadelphia, both graduates of the School of Paris. The latter gentleman, however, is of French origin; he was two years house physician in the wards of Dr. TROUSSEAU, at the Hotel-Dieu. Both these gentlemen are doing well, but fortunately for the small American colony in Paris, their business is not confined exclusively to their countrymen.

We have no American lawyer in Paris, although we need one. But we have two ministers and two places of worship regularly established. The chapel built by the Americans in the Rue du Berry last year, continues under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. SEELEY. The Episcopalians, however, have organized a congregation and secured a place of worship in one of the upper rooms of the Church of the Oratoire in the Rue St. Honoré. From a dozen members, three months ago, this new congregation has reached nearly a hundred. It is called the American Episcopal Chapel in Paris, and its pastor is the Rev. W. O. LAMSON, late of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New-York.

The number of American artists now in Paris is extremely limited. Mr. KELLOGG is still occupied on oriental subjects. Mr. WHITE is painting a picture for the State of Maryland—"Washington Resigning his Commission." Mr. MAY has a variety of subjects on his easel. Mr. CRANCH has gone to Italy. Mr. FAONANI, the sculptor, late of New-York, has fixed himself permanently on the Champs Elysées, and is engaged on busts. Mr. THOMPSON, the American photographic artist, and photographer to the ROTHSCHILD family, continues on the Boulevard des Italiens. An American daguerreotypist has lately established himself in the Rue du Faubourg Poissonière.

Of bankers, we have in Paris three American houses, JOHN MUNROE & Co., LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., and GREEN & Co. The latter house, which suspended two years ago, will resume business again the first of January at the old place, Place St. Georges, under the title of VANDERBROECK, GREEN & Co.

Since the Great Exhibition of 1855, several American inventions are manufactured on a large scale in France. Of these the most important are MCCORMICK's and MANNY's Reapers, the Vulcanized India Rubber of GOODYEAR, (which has acquired an immense extension, and employs daily several thousand men,) the Sawing Machines of SINGER, and GROVER & BAKER & Co., and of WHEELER & WILSON, TUCKER'S Artificial Marble, PITT'S Threshing Machines, CHAMBERLAIN'S Cork Cutter, and a variety of other inventions.

MALAKOFF.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.....No. IV.

Silver Mines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In March, 1856, the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company was formed in Cincinnati, and a party under the direction of Col. C. D. POSTON was sent to Arizona to explore for silver mines. Col. POSTON located with his company at Tubac, a deserted Mexican Pueblo, in the centre of the territory, and explored the neighborhood. The extensive and valuable ranch known as the *Arivaca* was purchased. On this ranch were found one gold and a few silver mines that many years ago were worked by the Mexicans in their usual primitive style. The silver mine known as the *Heintzelman* was discovered six miles from Arivaca, among foot-hills near the Cerro Colorado.

This mine has been developed sufficiently to prove that it is a monster mother vein, uncommonly regular and of exceeding richness. This was a fresh discovery, in a region where the earth had never been broken. Detached pieces of ore scattered about led to the discovery of the vein. The ore has the appearance of copper ore, and contains a large percentage of that metal. The process of reduction is by amalgamation, unless a large quantity of lead ore is used as an auxiliary, in which case it can be smelted.

The following report recently made shows the result of the first attempt at smelting in an ordinary Mexican furnace:

"The first furnace at Cerro Colorado, near the Heintzelman vein (belonging to the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company,) gave at the first operation, from 55 hours smelting, 14 pounds of silver. This result was better than could be expected from the very first charge; especially if we take into consideration that the furnace was new, cold, and not even quite dry; the lead ores, used as auxiliary means, very quartzose; the material to operate on new to the smelters, and even the necessary old slag was wanting for the first operation.

"In four days after, the furnace was again at work, yielding in 10 smeltings, of 599 hours, 305 marks of silver out of 5,251 pounds of silver ore from the Heintzelman vein. I have to observe that the process of smelting required the addition of 17,564 pounds of lead ore from the Company's mines at Arivaca. Besides this quantity of silver, we obtained 300 pounds of copper out of the same ore.

"The furnace used was of common adobes (sun-dried bricks) 10 inches square inside and 8 feet high. The bellows were made on the spot, and the whole concern caused an expense only of about $250. The inside of the furnace is lined with a kind of metamorphic sand-stone, containing an abundance of quartz crystals, cemented together by a very pure clay. This stone resists the fire better than the best fire-proof brick, and is procured from the Cerro Colorado peak, close to the mine. The Company has now finished five furnaces, and one is in course of erection.

But the reduction of the ores by smelting is only preliminary and temporary, until the amalgamation works, which are now being put up, are ready to do the work on a larger scale. It was from the first the intention to amalgamate, (and not to smelt,) for which purpose the necessary machinery was made, last March, at Mr. GODDARD's foundry, in San Francisco. It would have been up and in operation ere this, had not the long and difficult land transportation caused a considerable delay in getting it on the ground.

The yield as above stated was 305 marks, equal to 2,267½ ounces Troy in silver. If we assume the 8¾ tons of lead ore used to have yielded of this 400 ounces—which I think is about right—then the 5,252 lbs. of Heintzelman ore yielded 1667 ounces, which gives to the ton a yield of 718 ounces of silver, worth about $935, to which must be added $75 of copper, giving a total of $1,010 per ton."

Here are *facts*, from which those interested can draw their own conclusions. The ore from the Heintzelman mine has averaged to the present time 45 cents per pound. The amalgamation works, of which mention has been made, will be in operation the present month. Estimating the ore to yield 45 cents per pound, these works will turn out $3,000 per day. With power to multiply amalgamation works, and an inexhaustible supply of ore, beginning with the surface, to draw upon this mine will, doubtless, ere long, make some astonnding developments. This result is beyond peradventure.

Other companies have more recently taken up mines and commenced operations, but they are not sufficiently advanced to exhibit that certainty of profitable results which the Heintzelman mine can claim. Companies of large capital are also forming in New-England to work mines in Arizona.

It is not probable that such as the Heintzelman vein will be readily found. But there is every reason to believe that these companies, skillfully managed, will meet with great success. Rich mines will be discovered—as rich, perhaps, and even richer than the Heintzelman—within the mining district, the extent of which is yet to be made apparent.

It is well known that the most colossal fortunes the world ever saw have been based on the silver mines of Mexico.

The explorations of HUMBOLDT, more than fifty years ago, and the facts given by WARD, in his book, entitled, *Mexico in 1827*, are remarkably pertinent to the operations in Arizona at the present day. HUMBOLDT stated in 1803 that mining in Mexico had been confined to a narrow circle—a few central points—and that the labors of the Spaniard ceased precisely where the great mineral treasures of Mexico commenced, about lat. 24°.

His estimate of the yield of the silver mines of Mexico, from the Conquest to 1803, a period of two hundred and eighty-two years, was $1,767,952,000. In 1733, the coinage of all the mints in Mexico was placed under the charge of the Government, and returns of the annual coinage regularly kept. By this register, it appears that the produce of the mines of Mexico from that date to June, 1826, a period of ninety-three years, was $1,435,658,611. (See *Ward's Mexico*, 1827.)

WARD also says:

"The metals seem to increase in richness as you approach the North. Contracts for the mine of Arispe, (the ancient capital of Sonora,) about 30° north latitude, have been taken up in a situation possessing great local advantages, a fertile country, the vicinity of two large rivers and a communication by water with the Pacific. The mines themselves were formerly celebrated for their richness, and the capital required to bring them into activity is very small.

The specimens which I have seen of the ores extracted from them, almost induce one to adopt the theory that the proportion of silver contained in the ores increases as you advance towards the North; a theory which is very generally believed at present in Mexico, and which is certainly confirmed by the superiority of all northern ores to those of the richest districts of the South.

The idea probably originated in the discovery of the famous *Bolas de Plata*, (balls of silver,) of Arizona, in the beginning of the last century, which was, and probably still is, believed in Europe to be one of those fables with which mining countries abound. But the attention of the present Government of Mexico having been drawn to the subject, a search was made in the viceregal archives by order of the President, for the correspondence, which was known to have taken place respecting it in the year 1736.

This correspondence I have seen, and I have in my possession a certified copy of a decree of PHILIP VI., dated Aranjuez, 28th May, 1741, the object of which was to terminate a prosecution, instituted by the Royal Fiscal, against the discoverers of Arizona, for having defrauded the treasury of the duties payable upon the masses of pure silver found there.

The decree states that the weight of the balls, sheets and other pieces of silver discovered (*bolas, planchas y otras piezas de plata*) to have amounted to 165 arrobas, 8 pounds in all, (4,033 poun

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Narrative of the Voyage and Shipwreck of the Susan.

From the Mobile Mercury.

SOUTHWEST KEY, GLOVER'S REEF, HONDURAS, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: It is my duty to report to you the total loss of the schooner *Susan*, under my command.

We had been forced in on this coast by adverse winds; the vessel not provlog at all weatherly in the heavy head sea then running. At 3 o'clock A. M., on the 16th inst., I discovered from my position on the poop, breakers on the lee-bow, and immediately ordered the helm to be put "down" and the yards braced sharply up. The man at the helm, in his fright and confusion, put the wheel hard "up," which brought the schooner before the wind, and before there was time to remedy the error, the *Susan* went stem on to a sunken coral reef, with eight knots headway. In a very few moments she bilged and broke in two. The foremast we cut away, and the mainmast jumped out of the step, carrying with it the mizzen topmast, and throwing Mr. VAN SLYCKA (acting 2d officer) into the breaker's under our lee, from whence he was fortunately rescued by the gallantry of a seaman named JOS. WITTGENSTEIN.

Daylight revealed to us a jagged reef of coral rock, the N. E. point of Glover's Reef, latitude 16° 54' N., longitude 87° 42' 8 sec. W. Two passengers attempted to cut away the boat, but were disnaded by a revolver, and the most rigid discipline was maintained. At sunrise we discovered a small key, covered with cocoanut trees, bearing S. S. W., distant sixteen miles, to which I dispatched the mate and four men in our only boat with two days' rations, to seek assistance. We then got overboard, (having beaten into four feet water,) and went to work to construct a catamaran, or raft, capable of taking off all hands. By noon the next day, (Thursday 17th,) we had, by secnrely lashing spars across empty water-casks made a very strong and buoyant raft, which would hold all hands (112) together with a week's provisions and water. The passengers worked cheerfully, most of them being in the surf twelve honrs at a time. At 1 P. M., just after having completed our raft, we descried a sail beating up inside the reef for us, which proved to be the schooner *Wasp*, of eight tons burden, belonging to a family of turtle fishers who inhabit Middle Key on this reef. They had been brought to our assistance by Mr. CARR, the 1st officer, whom I had sent off in our boat. We immediately commenced freighting the *Wasp* with provisions and men, no easy task, as everything had to be transported through the surf. The men were embarked in canoes, without confnsion, each stepping over the rail as his name was called.

This day we succeeded in sending off about 50, in charge of Col. ANDERSON, with some of the *Susan's* sails, wherewith to construct tents on the Key. They were safely and expeditiously landed, and the *Wasp* sent back for more. This was continued until to-day, (21st,) when the last man was landed without accident. You will observe, by comparing dates, that the last party was on the w eck nearly six days, exposed to the surf, which constantly broke over them, and they were for the last 30 hours without food or water. As commander of the vessel it was my duty and my privilege to be the last to leave her; so, when every soul had been taken off, I took my flag and papers, and left in a canoe for the *Wasp*, where I was received with three hearty cheers from our high-spirited and undaunted passengers. Upon our arrival at Middle Key we found a feast prepared for us by our friends in advance, and did ample justice to the conch soup, fried plantains, yams, coffee, &c., which were set forth to regale us.

To the steadiness and good conduct of the passengers under these trying circumstances we must attribute the extraordinary good fortune of having lost no lives. I had no crew nor officers belonging to the vessel, all having deserted the night we left Mobile, and the vessel was worked entirely by volunteers from among the passengers. They all seconded my efforts, and submitted to my authority without a murmur.

We are all now in good health, encamped in a grove of cocoannt trees, feasting and making merry over past hardships, and the knowledge that not a life has been lost in a great measure consoles me for the chagrin of having lost my vessel.

To-morrow Col. ANDERSON and myself will proceed in our small boat to Belize, Honduras, for the purpose of chartering a vessel to convey our party to their original port of destination.

Accompanying this letter you will find a chart of the reef on which we were wrecked, and an abstract of our log.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRY MAURY.

ON BOARD H. M. S. BASILISK,
CARIBBEAN SEA, Dec. 28, 1858.

To the Owners of the Susan:

GENTLEMEN: In my last letter I wrote you that Col. FRANK ANDERSON and myself were about to go to Belize for assistance. After a passage of two days, in which we narrowly escaped swamping in a gale, and were entirely without food, we arrived at Belize on the morning of the 24th inst. Upon our arrival, we went to the office of an American merchant, (formerly our Consul,) named C. HEMPSTED, who readily assisted us in our efforts to charter a vessel to convey my passengers to their port of destination. We finally succeeded in effecting an arrangement with a Mr. HENDERSIR, the owner of the brig *Kate*, GOODSPEED master, bnt no sooner had we made the agreement, than Capt. GOODSPEED refused to go in the vessel if she took us. He said that he had been in New-Orleans when we left Mobile, and knew all about our fighting the revenue-cutter, and subsequent escape, and in short, gave such an account of my passengers that we were unable to procure any vessel for love or money, as Capt. GOODSPEED assured every one that we would certainly seize any craft we got on board of, and run away with her. Thus you see, our only obstacle was an American shipmaster, trading between Rattan Island, Belize and New-Orleans. Capt. BATES, of the American bark *Honduras*, kindly offered a passage to New-York to Col. ANDERSON, myself, officers and crew of the *Susan*; but of course we refused to accept any proposition which did not include all hands. The whole town was soon in commotion; merchants hurrying to and fro, eyeing us as they passed, with mingled curiosity and distrust. New-Orleans papers were in demand; and as they had dates up to the 13th inst., they soon (assisted by the wretch GOODSPEED) possessed every particular of our departure from the States.

While we were in this unpleasant dilemma, His Excellency, the Hon. FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Governor of the Bay Islands, sent to request me to call at the Government House, which I did with many misgivings. He received me with great courtesy and kindness of manner, asking, with a smile, if I was the master of the famous *Susan*, of Mobile. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he inquired, with an appearance of interest, into the condition of the passengers, and if any arrangements had been made for their relief. As soon as he was made aware of the awkward turn matters had taken through the officiousness of GOODSPEED, he remarked, that if we could do no better, and should desire to return to the United States, he would offer us a passage in Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Basilisk*, six guns, Captain PRAYER, and gave me an hour to look around and consider upon it. As I was taking leave, he inquired kindly after the fate of Lieutenant WHITE, and seemed pleased to learn that he had been sent back in the ship *Oregon*. He then remarked that, as to who we were, and what might have been our original intentions, he chose not to inquire; that we had violated no law of England, and he regarded us simply as shipwrecked citizens of a power with which his Government desired to cultivate the most friendly relations; and said that he would assist us to the extent of his means.

After consulting with Colonel ANDERSON, and making some further unavailing efforts to help ourselves, we accepted, in proper terms, the very liberal offer of His Excellency, thanking him warmly, in the name of the passengers, for the prompt and kind manner in which he came forward to our assistance when it was really so much needed. No sooner had we made known, through Mr. HEMPSTEAD, our acceptance of the proposition, than the latter received the following note:

DEC. 24, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I shall start for Glover's Reef in H. M. S. *Basilisk* at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, and shall be happy to give a passage to Captain MAURY and those who accompanied him to Belize, if they will call at the Government House at that hour. The *Basilisk* will proceed to Mobile with the wrecked American citizens after dropping me at Key Bokel.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.
C. HEMPSTEAD, Esq.

In 15 minutes the *Basilisk* fired a gun and hoisted the "Blue Peter," a signal for "all boats and officers." Smoke was soon issuing from her chimneys, and at 3 P. M. we were gaily steaming out from Belize, with the British ensign floating over us—a novelty to some of us. Captain PRAYER, Mr. BROADRICK, the First Lieutenant, and, in fact, every officer in the ship, seemed determined to make us forget our troubles and endeavored to anticipate all our wants; and their courtesies were shown to those who will not readily forget them.

About 2 P. M. on the 25th (Christmas) we anchored at Southwest Key, and Captain PRAYER, accompanied by Governor SEYMOUR, Lieutenant HOLMES, Secretary to his Excellency, Colonel ANDERSON and myself, proceeded in the gig to Middle Key, on which our men were encamped, distant about four and a half miles N. N. E. The boys met us on the beach, very curious at the sight of the ensign flying in the stern of our boat, and as soon as they recognized Colonel ANDERSON in the boat, testified their joy by prolonged cheering. Governor SEYMOUR requested ANDERSON and myself to step ashore, and explain to the passengers the position of affairs, whilst he, Captain PRAYER and Mr. HOLMES remained in the boat. A few moments sufficed to acquaint them with what was going on; after which they were drawn up, and were offered by his Excellency a passage home in the *Basilisk*, at the same time assuring them that they were free to do as they chose, and that if they went on board, he desired them particularly to understand that they were there in the sacred character of *guests*. The boys responded with three cheers for Governor SEYMOUR, and three more for the Captain and officers of the *Basilisk*. His Excellency then proceeded to ascertain if the Islanders had aught to complain of in our conduct, and if there had been lack of hospitality on their part towards us. No complaint was made on either side, as our men had not broken a cocoanut without paying for it, and the islanders had been as kind as they could be. After careful inquiries into our comfort, the Governor, with Captain PRAYER and their party, returned to the ship. The same evening we sent off in the ship's boat most of the stores we had saved, and on Sunday, 26th, embarked all hands for home.

Next morning (27th) landed the Governor at Key Bokel, and got under way for Mobile; since which the entire officers and crew, from the captain to the cook, have been most untiring in their attentions; and we are, barring our disappointment, more comfortable now than at any time since we left home.

Before leaving Belize, I appointed Mr. HEMPSTEAD agent to settle up the affairs of the wreck, instructing him to be liberal in his compensation to those who saved us, and to take care of whatever may be useful saved from the wreck. From his well-known character and position, as well as his friendliness and intelligence, we are extremely fortunate in having our affairs left in his hands.

In justice to myself, I request that you, as the other owners of the *Susan*, will take pains to ascertain from those who were on board, the circumstances attending and causing her loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRY MAURY.

Additional to the above, we have to remark that we have conversed freely with the men who went ont on the *Susan*, and they have invariably borne testimony to the seamanship of Captain MAURY, and to his coolness and management in emergencies. They all seem to love to speak well of him in every particular. They also speak in high praise of the treatment they received on board H. M. S. *Basilisk*.

They have returned to Mobile with empty purses, many of them, and are deficient in necessary clothing for the season in this climate. But their own fellow-citizens will not be less kind to them than our English cousins. Indeed, we have no thought that to-day will be permitted to pass over without their comforts being attended to, notwithstanding there may be some here who regard them as robbers and pirates, and unworthy of any aid and comfort from our citizens. We are sure there are many of our citizens attribute to them more exsiled aims than those of mere rapine and plunder, and will promptly see to the relief of any distress which may have overtaken these men in consequence of the disastrous shipwreck which has befallen them. We know there are some who regard their cause, in some sort their own. We remember that a band of Nicaraguan deserters once fell, in like distressed circumstances, upon the mercies of the Northern people, and their comforts were attended to. Our own city will surely not be behind in providing for the immediate wants of these men, who, whatever else they may have been, have been brave and true to their purposes.

We were a little surprised, after so serious a mishap, and so complete a miscarriage, to hear them, almost to a man, express a wish—a *determination*, rather—to return. We hardly think there are half-a-dozen would decline to set out again to-day, were the opportunity to offer.

The *Basilisk* is of the burden of 980 tons, and of 400 horse power, and has a complement of 165 men. She will remain in our hay until Friday next.

All the Nicaraguans, both officers and men, speak in the warmest terms of the courtesy and attention with which they were treated by Capt. PRAYER and the officers of the *Basilisk*, without exception. Our citizens, we are sure, will vie with each other in reciprocating the attentions they have shown to the unfortunate adventurers. This, we understand, is Capt. PRAYER'S first visit to the United States and we hope he will have cause to congratulate himself that his first impressions of the country were derived from his experience of the hospitalities of Mobile.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 315, 140, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 171, 173, 175, 179, 181, 183, 185, 189, 191. *Part II.*—Nos. 1758, 2714, 2320, 196, 198, 202, 206, 208, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 109 to 113, 67, 115 to 121, 6.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 112, 113, 165, 209, 255, 266, 287, 293, 296, 306, 311, 314, 318 to 327, 329, 330, 332, 334 to 337, 340, 342, 344 to 347, 351, 352, 355 to 358.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.—COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 76, 84, 134, 97, 42, 119, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, 140, 174. *Part II.*—Nos. 175 to 179, 182, 184, 185, 188 to 191, 4, 95, 143.

Special Term calendar, demurrers, motions for new trial, &c., adjourned to Thursday, Jan. 13, at 12 M.

Important and Interesting Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 10.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry E. Dibblee et al., vs. *James F. Furniss et al.*—This suit is brought by the plaintiffs, merchants in this City, against the defendants, auctioneers in Philadelphia, to recover the value of certain silks, it may be recollected that something over a year ago one George E. Parmlee, who occupied the store in the story above the plaintiffs' store at No. 25 Murray-street, was arrested, charged with having taken silks from the plaintiffs' store, into which he had obtained an entry through the skylight. Parmlee was indicted, but has never been tried. The plaintiffs now bring this action of trover against the defendants for their silks sent to them for sale by Parmlee, under the name of Sylvanus Outchout, amounting to about $17,000.

This suit was commenced in the Supreme Court of this State, and thence removed to this Court by the defendants. They claim that the goods were sent to them in the usual course of business, and nothing to put them upon suspicion, and that they are therefore not liable.

The remarkable feature in the cause was the appearance of Mr. Parmlee himself as a witness for the plaintiffs in the cause. He gave the whole history of his depredations, amounting to about $40,000 and extending over a period of nearly three years. He described the manner of his operations in taking the goods by going down through the skylight, and in disposing of the goods to the defendants and others. His bearing on the stand was perfectly cool and undisturbed, and he gave all the details with a frankness and coolness which betokened either an insensibility or a stoicism equally remarkable.

Being asked by defendants' counsel what led him into the matter, he said he supposed the ways into crime were generally similar; that the need of money for his business, the opportunity occasioned by the breaking of a light of glass in the skylight, and a feeling of anger occasioned by ill treatment received from the plaintiffs, had led him to take the goods.

Other actions are also pending for other goods. This case is still on.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Stanley.
For defendants, Mr. O'Conor.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

THE LAGER-BIER THEATRES—INJUNCTION.

Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York vs. *Chas. P. Eustachi.*—The defendant in this action was the proprietor and manager of "The New-Yorker Volks Theatre," situated at Nos. 515, 517 and 519 Fourth-street, in this City. This theatre took out a license on one occasion since it opened, and paid the license fee, which is $250 every six months. The defendant refused to take out any license for the past six months, and the plaintiffs bring suit, as the license-money which is collected from the various theatres throughout the City, goes into the hands of the above Society for the benefit of the Institution. The defendant denied that his establishment in Fourth-street was a theatre within the meaning of the statute, but alleged in his answer that the main object to him in giving theatrical exhibitions was to enable him the more advantageously to sell and dispose of refreshments, liquors and cigars. He further alleged that all who visited his theatre paid an admission-fee of 10 cents, for which they received a ticket which entitled the holder thereof to a glass of lager-bier.

Isaac Schneitlacher, the principal witness for the plaintiffs, testified that he had on several occasions been present at the building in Fourth-street, called the New-Yorker Volks Theatre; the interior of the building was, on those occasions, fitted up for theatrical performances, with a regular raised stage, drop curtain, side-scenes, foot-lights, and such other arrangements as are usual in theatres where theatrical performances are exhibited; on the evening of the 13th day of June, 1858, he saw exhibited to the public, on the stage of the theatre, by actors and actresses, dressed in costume adapted to the character of the piece, a theatrical performance in the German language, consisting of a play in five acts, called, as translated into the English, "The Magic Cup;" on the 14th day of June, 1858, he saw exhibited to the public, on the said premises, another piece or play in five acts, entitled "The Memoirs of the Devil; or, The Secrets of Rongucrolles;" on the 16th day of June, 1858, he saw exhibited to the public another play, in four acts, and called "People Without Money; or, The Uncle from America;" at each performance he purchased at the door a ticket of admission, for which he paid ten cents, which ticket entitled him to witness the performance and to receive a glass of lager bier worth four cents; the defendant, Charles S. Eustachi, was the proprietor and manager of the New-Yorker Volks Theatre, and his name was advertised by him as the director or manager of the said Theatre or performances, in a German newspaper published in the City of New-York, called the New-Yorker *Demokrat*.

The defendant was called as a witness in his own behalf, and testified that the material facts set up in his answer were true.

Being cross-examined, he testified that he had kept the place since the third day of May, 1857, on which date the building was just finished and new; during all the time he had kept the place, the performances had always been of the same character and nature; he always advertised the performances given at his place in the German newspapers, the *Demokrat* and the *Staats Zeitung*;" during the first year that he kept the place, he took out a license for a theatre; that license expired on the first day of May, 1858; a ticket was shown to the witness, and he testified that it was a ticket for a performance given at his place, for the benefit of Mrs. Sebaumberg; three printed programmes were then shown to the defendant, and he testified that they were programmes or play-bills of the performances given by him, prepared for and used by the audience; that at one end of his hall there was a bar; there was a partition between the bar and the hall where the performances were given; there was no bar in the hall where the stage was; the hall was filled with benches and tables for the audience; the price of lager-bier at the bar was four or five cents a glass; in the room where the performances were given, there was nothing but the stage, and the benches and tables for the audience; some of the actors were volunteers, and some were paid; the price of lager-bier inside of the room where the performances were given was ten cents for one glass, and then five cents for every subsequent glass; witness had a regular *carte*, or bill of fare, like a restaurant, so that anything to eat might be obtained.

The Court, on this evidence, rendered judgment for the plaintiffs, in accordance with the relief asked: that a perpetual injunction may issue, restraining the defendant from opening his theatre for the exhibition of theatrical performances, without first taking out his license.

Ths same against Rhinehart & Reimer, proprietors of the Volks Garden. Judgment for the plaintiffs the same as in previous case.

H. A. Crain for plaintiffs; Jas. McGay for defendant.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Ames vs. *Hulburt et al.*—This was an action brought by a judgment creditor of Hurlbut & Co. to set aside transfers of their interest in two vessels, the ship *Elizabeth Denniston*, and the bark *Mayflower*, and obtain satisfaction of plaintiff's judgment by a sale. The cause was chiefly litigated between the judgment creditor and the assignees.

On the trial, the plaintiff, having proved his judgment and execution, and Hurlbut & Co.'s interest in the vessels, rested; and assignees' counsel moved a dismissal of the complaint. They offered no evidence to prove the transfers to themselves, nor to show the consideration of the transfers, if any were made. *Held*—by the Court—that on this state of the case plaintiff was entitled to recover.

The counsel for the assignees seemed to suppose that the legal effect of the pleadings was to dispense with any proof on his part. Under the old Chancery practice, if an averment made in the bill was denied in the answer, the denial was treated as equivalent to the testimony of a witness. But under the Code a sworn denial merely creates an issue, to be tried in the same manner as if unsworn. The oath is the required evidence of the *good faith* of the party, and not of the *truth of the plea*. Each party on the trial is allowed to avail himself of the admissions and omissions of his adversary, but not of his own averments, responsive or otherwise. In the present case the complaint only alleged as reason for making the assignees parties, that they *claimed* some interest in the subject; but so far from admitting their claims, the complaint avers them to be "unfounded and untrue." And in the absence of all proof to explain or sustain them, they must be regarded in that light by the Court. No rule requires the plaintiff, after having made out his own title, to proceed and overthrow that of his adversary. Judgment for plaintiff, according to the principles of the opinion. Form to be settled on notice.

Fancher & Eager for plaintiff; Miller, Peit & Nichols, for the assignees; Chas. Nettleton for other defendants.

Brewster vs. *The New-England Jewelry Company.*—Demurrer overruled. Judgment for plaintiff, absolute.

Large Claim to Property in Cuba.

J. Manuel Phinney, Jas. A. West and Mary D. West his wife, and Susan Phinney vs. *Theodore W. Phinney, and Ann W. Phinney*—Demurrer to a complaint.

The case made by the complaint in this action was substantially as follows:

It was alleged that one Theodore Phinney, a resident of the Island of Cuba, died in April, 1852; that at the time of his death he owned a large quantity of real estate and slaves, the total value of his possessions being about half a million of dollars in American currency; that on his death he left a widow, the defendant, Ann W. Phinney, and four children, to wit: J. Manuel Phinney, Mary D. West, Susan Phinney and Theodore W. Phinney; that, by the laws of Spain, the widow became entitled to one-half undivided share of the estate, and the plaintiffs to one-eighth part of such possessions; that, by the laws of Spain, the widow became, and now is the sole executrix of the deceased, and as such, by herself and her agents, controlled and managed said estate, and became responsible for the avails and proceeds thereof.

The plaintiffs further alleged that the said Ann W. Phinney, upon the decease of her husband, employed one R. Dorringh as her attorney and agent, but that in the year 1853 she removed the said Dorringh and employed the co-defendant, Theodore W. Phinney, as her agent in his stead; that Theodore W. Phinney has been from time to time permitted and allowed to take upon himself the exclusive control of such estate, without any interference by Mrs. Phinney; that Theodore W. Phinney, with the connivance of his co-defendant, has so mismanaged the estate that the full value of its proceeds and the slave-labor has not been obtained therefrom, to the damage of complainants of about $50,000. That said T. W. Phinney, with the connivance and consent of the widow, did wrongfully receive large sums of money from out of the estate, and convert the same to his own use, such sums being more than the said T. W. Phinney was entitled to as his share of the estate as one of the children of the deceased. That such larger amount so taken amounts to a still further sum of $50,000, to the injury of the plaintiffs. That Phinney, also, in fraud of the plaintiffs' rights, did take to himself the proceeds of the labor of the negroes of the estate. That he also built an expensive mansion, and took possession of some sixty acres of land without warrant or authority, and with intent to defraud the plaintiffs. That the value of said lands and mansion is about $40,000.

The complaint prayed that an account, under the direction of the Court, might be taken of the possessions of the deceased and of the income received by the defendants, which, by their neglect, has not reached the hands of the complainants, and also of all the proceeds derived and to be derived from the estate; and that a receiver might be appointed to take control of such possessions, with the usual powers. And the complainants further asked that the defendants might be removed from any further management of the said estate; that the defendants might be ordered to convey all the undisposed-of property to the said receiver, and that the costs of this action he paid by the defendants.

To this complaint the defendants demurred, principally on the following grounds:

1. That the Court has no jurisdiction of the person of either of the defendants.

2. That it has no jurisdiction of the subject of this action.

3. Because several causes of action have been improperly united in the complaint. The complaint contains twenty-one different alledged causes of action. Eight of them against Theodore W. Phinney for negligence, fraud, wrongfully misapplying the moules and the labor of the slaves belonging to the estate for his own use and benefit; not rendering proper and sufficient accounts of the estate; detaining a large portion of the shares of the plaintiffs in the income and produce of the estate; keeping to his own use sixty acres of the decedent's land; wrongfully taking a certain mansion or dwelling-house; and for an account as executor *de son tort*. These eight causes of action are not separately stated, do not affect the defendant Ann B. Phinney, and do not all belong to any one of the seven classes of actions defined by section 167. That the causes against Ann W. Phinney were thirteen in number, and all united in one complaint.

4. That the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause or action. 1. It did not appear that the Courts of Cuba cannot afford an adequate remedy to the plaintiffs. 2. It did not appear that there are any assets of the estate within the jurisdiction of the Court. 3. It did not appear that Ann B. Phinney has received or retains more than her aliquot proportion of the estate. 4. It did appear that the parties to this suit are tenants in common with respect to its subject matter. Again, this Court has no jurisdiction to decree the sale of land in Cuba. Such a decree would be *brutum fulmen*. The Court would have no power to enforce it. It being *in rem*, and its subject matter being beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Court, it would be nugatory for want of power to give it effect. The complaint therefore fails to state a cause of action against the defendants or either of them.

The argument on the demurrer, was commenced this morning, J. T. Williams for plaintiff, and Clarence Seward, for the defendants.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

Edmond W. Kingsland vs. *William B. Morse.*—Motion for appointment of receiver denied without costs to either party.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. *Allen M. Sherman et. al.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

John H. Prentiss vs. *David A. Ambler*, &c.—Defendants' default set aside, and cause restored to calendar. On part of the plaintiff, costs of the Circuit; $10 costs of this motion.

Francis A. Palmer vs. *Joseph Hall.*—Motion for order to show cause why order should not be modified, denied.

Charles Marvin vs. *Jacob B. Boerum.*—Motion denied without costs, &c., with liberty to defendant, on proper affidavit of merits, to move for leave to serve an answer properly verified, on terms.

Peter A. Hegeman et al. vs. *Cynthea Jackson et al.*—Motion denied without costs. Mrs. Moore to be at liberty to make any other motion in the matter, &c.

Julius Stoll vs. *Christiana Stoll.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Augustus Pfuhl vs. *Ernestine Pfuhl.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Catharine Hendrickson vs. *John Hendrickson.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Julia Ann Wade vs. *John Wade.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK NOTE CASE.

In re. Henry Rohner—Some time since Henry Rohner was committed for trial, by a police justice, on a charge of having in his possession, knowing them to be bogus, a number of counterfeit notes on the Austrian National Bank.

Mr H. L. Clinton, for the accused, now asked his discharge on *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the testimony before the Police Justice did not show any crime under the laws of the State. The statute made it felony to forge the handwriting of Bank officers, but was silent respecting such facts as were shown here. The notes in question were genuine in form, but the prisoner had not signed or subscribed any name of any person whatever to them.

J. Larocque opposed the discharge. Decision reserved.

CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Davies.

The day calendar was called through this morning, but no causes being ready, the Court adjourned at an early hour.

The suit against the New-York, Newfonndland and London Telegraph Company, mentioned in the TIMES, of Friday, Jan. 7, which was to have been tried to-day, has been settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Black vs. *Carney.*—The order made in this case was announced in Monday's TIMES. The action was brought to set aside a conveyance as fraudulent as against creditors. In 1857 William Carney conveyed a house and lot to John Carney. According to John Carney's testimony, he purchased the property for $5,250, subject to a mortgage for $2,400, which he agreed to pay as part of the price. John and William were both examined as witnesses, but neither of them were able to state with precision how the rest of the contract price was paid, nor how much was left unpaid. It appeared, however, that a considerable sum was left to be paid out of the future rents and profits of the premises.

Held, that the conveyance must be presumed to have been made with intent to delay and defraud the plaintiff and other creditors of William Carney, and that it must pronounced fraudulent and void as to them, and they were entitled to judgment to that effect, with the usual directions. Judgment to be settled on two days' notice by either party. Costs to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Coppinger vs. *Shufeldt. Palmer* vs. *Myers. Stephens* vs. *Albert. Carey* vs. *Thompson.* Cases settled.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Thompson.

Barnes and Park vs. *Jas. and Erastus Brooks.*—This action was brought for a breach of an agreement of lease between the plaintiffs and defendants. The plaintiffs by the agreement alleged, let to the defendants the premises on Park-row, wherein the *Express* is now published. One of the stipulations in the agreement was, that the Messrs. Brooks should pay the extra premiums which might be charged for insurance in consequence of the building being used for a printing establishment. It is alleged that defendants have not paid these extra charges; and this suit was brought to recover for them.

Yesterday the testimony of several insurance officers was taken by deposition to prove the amounts paid. This morning, there being no counsel in attendance for defendants, an inquest was taken, and verdict rendered for the amount claimed.

We understand that a motion will be made to vacate these proceedings and allow defendants to put in their defence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Considerable business was transacted yesterday in this Court. Edward Hempson, charged with burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Asa Stephens, at No. 78 Wooster-street, on Dec. 20, was first placed at the bar for trial. There was property in the store valued at several thousand dollars, but the defendant (who was in company with two others, who escaped) had not time—before the alarm was given, and he was arrested—to remove anything. The evidence not fully substantiating the full charge, the District-Attorney was willing to receive a verdict of guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, which was, accordingly, rendered. On account of his youth, the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year only.

Charles McDermott, aged 18 years, indicted for the murder of Carson Corter, on Nov. 17, was called on trial. The District-Attorney said that, after a close examination of the papers in the case, he did not think the evidence sufficiently clear to warrant a trial for murder, and would be satisfied if the prisoner would plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. The defendant so pleaded. Sentence deferred.

Roosevelt Hovey was tried and convicted on a charge of grand larceny and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

James Donnelly, indicted for burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Philip Hart was convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of William Clinchey, No. 174 East Seventeenth-street, on Nov. 14, and stealing therefrom a chest of tea. Sentenced to 2 years in the Penitentiary.

James Kenney and Peter Murray, mere youths, were convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Charles E. Miller, No. 5 Chatham-square, on Dec. 22. Sentenced to 3 years and 6 months each in the State Prison.

John Durgan, aged 19, jointly indicted with the boy Hart, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. As he was an old offender he was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Thomas Briggs, aged 22, was convicted of burglary in the third degree. He broke into the store of Mr. Friedmann, No. 296 Grand-street, on Dec. 28, and stole $50 worth of goods. He was sentenced to 4 years and 3 months in the State Prison.

William Brown, a boy, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

John Miller, indicted for forgery in the second degree, pleaded guilty to that offence in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Louis Miller, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to the third degree, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and nine months.

John Rahn, confederate of the above, and indicted with him, pleaded guilty in the same manner and was similarly sentenced.

Jane Martin, a young servant girl, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. She was indicted for grand larceny, having stolen dresses, valued at $82, from her mistress. At the recommendation of that lady she was sent to the House of Refuge.

Mary Fallen pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing coats, &c., and was sent, for two years, to the Penitentiary.

The case of Harmon Fastling, for receiving stolen goods, was called on. Ex-Judge A. A. Phillips for defence. It will be resumed this morning.

A Large Land Claim—Interesting Sketch of a California Adventurer.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

The public will be interested in a brief sketch of the triangular case of the United States *vs.* JOHN A. SUTTER, which has been occupying the attention of the Supreme Court, and in which the concluding argument has been to-day made by General BUTLER, of Lowell.

SUTTER is a well-known resident of California. He is by birth a Swiss, and, having received a military education, he entered the "Swiss Guard" of CHARLES X. of France, as a commissioned officer. When that branch of the Bourbon family was overthrown SUTTER fled from France, and came to the United States. In 1837 a restless spirit of adventure led him to California, the northern frontier of which was then an almost impassable wilderness, uninhabited except by roving bands of warlike and hostile Indians.

In the midst of this wilderness SUTTER settled—he erected a fort and planted cannon—he built houses and workshops, a grist-mill and a tannery—he had thousands of horses and cattle—he overawed the Indians into peace and friendliness, and taught them to till the ground, of which he had square miles under cultivation. His establishment soon became known, and it became a resting place for Americans crossing the country. SUTTER received and treated all comers with almost unbounded hospitality.

When in the Fall of 1844 Generals CASTRO and PIO PICO revolted against the lawful Governor, MICHELTORENA, SUTTER (who was at that time a captain in the Mexican army) raised at his own expense a company of over 200 men and marched to the assistance of MICHELTORENA. MICHELTORENA was defeated and obliged to flee the country, and SUTTER was taken a prisoner of war. CASTRO, who was then declared Governor, released SUTTER after a short detention, and sent him back to his establishment. From this time, although wearing an appearance of outward friendship, CASTRO and SUTTER looked upon each other with mutual distrust and suspicion.

CASTRO endeavored to have SUTTER driven from the country, and SUTTER, to protect himself, gathered about his fort a large body of emigrants. CASTRO incited the hostile Indians to attack the fort, and he himself proclaimed the opening of hostilities by ordering all strangers in the neighborhood of the fort to leave the country. At this time, Col. FREMONT opportunely arrived at the fort. He was himself in great danger of an attack. After some deliberation, the United States flag was raised, and the first steps were taken which made California one of the States of this Union. It was in SUTTER'S mill-race that the first discovery of gold in California was subsequently made.

At the time SUTTER first made his settlement, land was of no value, and could be had by the square league almost for the asking. After California became a part of the United States, land became valuable, and Congress passed an act providing for the appointment of a Land Commissioner for the settlement of land claims.

Before this Land Commissioner, SUTTER filed his claim for 33 square leagues of land. He claimed eleven leagues by a grant which he asserted was made in 1841 by Gov. ALVARADO, and twenty-two leagues by a grant made in 1845 by Gov. MICHELTORENA, as a reward for his extraordinary services in endeavoring to sustain the power of that Governor. The Land Commission allowed the claim, and thence the case has come to the Supreme Court by appeal on the part of the United States. Nor is it to be wondered at that the case excites great interest, as it is said that if allowed to its full extent, and properly located, the claim will be worth $20,000,000, and will include within its bounds two large cities.

The result of the case is, however, of little importance to Gen. SUTTER, as the whole claim is probably in the hands of speculators, and beyond his reach.

One of the questions which has come before the Supreme Court is where the land in question shall be located? the claim being a floating one within certain limits. Upon this there is a conflict between the counsel representing Gen. SUTTER. Messrs. JOHN J. CRITTENDAN and ROBERT J. WALKER appeared in the name of SUTTER for those who bought land of the speculators under SUTTER'S title in and about the city of Sacramento; while Messrs. B. F. BUTLER and N. ST. JOHN GREEN, of Massachusetts, appeared for SUTTER and those who have settled upon the lands, upon which it is endeavored by the speculators to locate this grant.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, upon the opening of the argument, made a motion that both sections of the counsel appearing for SUTTER should not be heard, but after a brief discussion the Court decided to hear both Mr. CRITTENDEN and Mr. BUTLER, for SUTTER. Then Mr. CRITTENDAN moved that Mr. WALKER might come in to assist him, and the Court permitted it. The Government contends that both grants are invalid, and that the boundaries are uncertain, and that therefore the land cannot be located at all.

Such is a *resumé* of this important case, gleaned from my notes of Messrs. BUTLER and CRITTENDEN'S able arguments, and the motions of opposing counsel which I have heard. It is by far the most important case which has come before the Court this session, and excites much interest among the Californians here, some of whom own valuable property, the title of which is involved. The amount of land in dispute is three times greater than FREMONT'S claim, and if the grant is confirmed, it will divert from the Treasury more money than has ever yet gone out of it on a single claim.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	90	—	90
Flour, bbls	937	4,862	5,799
Corn Meal, pkgs	—	376	376
Provisions, pkgs	1,965	488	2,453
Whisky, bbls	146	—	146

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c.@12¼c.; 30 bags Rio, at 11½c.; and 2,100 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Attracts less attention, and prices favor buyers. Sales to-day 1,000 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 12½c.; do. Gulfs, at 12¾c.; and other grades in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens with increased firmness for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, the demand for which is good, chiefly from the home trade. Sales have been reported of 11,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 90@ 4 35
Superfine State	4 45@ 4 70
Extra State	5 20@ 5 60
Superf

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—St. George's Society Festival.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Damon and Pythias—Bonkary Ballet Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Wild Rider—The Minute Gun at Sea—How to Get a Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Moll Pitcher—Golden Axe—Terror of Wallachia.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—Husband at Sight.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Arctic Explorations of Dr. Kane.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 12, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day at 12½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 o'clock by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important business transacted hy the United States Senate yesterdsy was the passage of the French Spoliation bill, hy a vote of 26 to 20, after elaborate speeches by Mr. Davis against it, and Mr. Crittenden in its favor. Senator Douglas appeared nnd took his seat for the first time during the session. Mr. Iverson of Georgia introdnced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which was referred to the Post-Office Committee. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed, and some other business of no general interest was transacted In the House, Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, relative to the reports in foreign papers to the effect thet the Governments of Francc and England have given notice that the cession of Cuha to the United States will not be tolerated, even with the consent of Spain, and asking the President for all correspondence on the subject. Thc House refused to conseut to the introdnction, by Mr. Harris, of Maryland, of a joint resolution requesting the President to interfere in the case of tbe boy Mortara. The Indian Appropriation hill wes then perfected in Committee of the Whole, and laid aside to be reported to the House, after which the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the President's Message, the debate taklng a wide range, and including the Old Soldiers' Pension hill; our Spanish relations and the Cuban question; Central American affairs and the abrogation of the Clayton-Bnlwer Treaty; the Democratic Party as an oligarchy, end the organ and representetives of the slave propagandists; Popular Sovereignty and the right of Congress to legislate for the territories, and the dangers besetting the Republican Party. Finally the Committee rose, and the House, after passing the Indian Appropriation bill, adjourned.

The State Legislature wes in session again last evening—tbe Senate having assemhled at 7 P. M., and the Assembly at 4 P. M. In the Senate, the President annonnced the Standing Committees, and very little else was done. In the Assembly, a petition was presented for increased compensation to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Snpreme Court, and another for the amendment of the Emigrant laws so as to relieve counties. A remonstrance was presented from the people of Brooklyn, against closing the tunnel in Atlantic-etreet. Among the hills, notice of intention to introduce which was given, was one to provide for the compensation to jnrors In New-York. A hill was introdnced to authorize the Common Council of New-York to appoint one hundred additional Commissioners of Deeds; also one to repeal the law authorizing the parties to suits to be witnesses. After the considerstion of the Governor's Message in Committee of the Whole, and the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Assembly adjonrned.

The Mexican intelligence contained in our New-Orleans dispatcb of the 8th inst., is confirmed hy further advices. The revolution at the City of Mexico, which resulted in the overthrow of Zuloaoa, took place on Dec. 23. Gen. Echegaray, already known to favor the fortunes of Gen. Robles, had advanced upon the Capital, seized Zuloaoa, tried him and sentenced him to death, a fate he only escaped hy the intervention of a momentary counter movement. The Ex-Dictator had taken sbelter beneath the British flag. Gen: Robles, it was understood, would at once reinstate President Juarez at the Seat of Government. The President's Message was the subject of much hostile discnssion.

Our dates from the Rio Grande are to Dec, 29. A large nnmber of Texan families had received permission from Gen. Vinauaai to settle in Nuevo Leon. Gen. Vinaurbi has just had a conference with Gen. Garza, which has ended in an alliance defensive of the States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, against the reactionists of the South.

The State Prison Inspectors have made a report upon the case of the convict Moore, who died recently from the effects of the punishment of tho shower-bath in Auburn State Prison. The Inspectors exculpate the officers of the Prison from blame for intentional recklessness or cruelty; but, in view of the danger attending the use of the shower-bath as a means of punishment, have directed its discontinuance.

The hrig *Oregon*, Capt. Rice, went ashore in Boston Bay npon Cohasset Rocks, on Snnday night, and became a total loss. One man was washed overboard and drownd. By the Cape Cod telegrapb, tbe Secretary of the Board of Underwriters yesterday received intelligence that the schooner *L. C. Watts*, from Cuha for Boston, had gone ashore on Gay Head, and had bilged; also that two other Boston-bound vessels had arrived at Holmes' Hole in distress.

A strike for wages has taken place on the Chicego and St. Louis Railroad, the employes of which heve received no pay for six months. Two trains were stopped yesterday, and the passengers were obliged to return to their starting point. The strike causes considerahle excitement along the road.

The Rev. Theodore Parker has been compelled, by ill-health, to resign his charge in Boston temporarily, and will leave for the West Indies. His congregation supply his place and continne his salary.

There were more frozen moustaches in New-York yesterday than were ever before seen since beards came into fashion, for Mr. Meriam informs us that the weather has not been so cold in seventy years as it was at noon yasterday. We publish this morning a large number of cases of suffering by the intense cold, and, among them, one of an omnibus driver freezing to death on his seat.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, after some debate, referred a communication from the Mayor, nominating Dr. S. C. Foster for City Inspector, to a Committee of five. Members of the Board predict that the Committee will not soon report. Meantime Mr. Morton, the present incumbent, "holds over." A resolution prohibiting the sprinkling of salt, for the purpose of melting snow in the streets, was laid on the table. A petition from the American Institnte asking for a lease of Reservoir-square was referred. The President announced the Standing Committees for 1859.

City Inspector Moaton denies having made any bargain with the Aldermen to keep him in office, and says he is ready to resign whenever his snccessor is appointed. Of course. It was not expected he would confess to heving made a hargain.

The Rev. Dr. Adams delivered a lecture last evening in Cooper Institute before quite a numerous audience, on "Daily Wonders."

A report of proceedings against one of the lager bier theatres will be found under our head of Law Reports. Also, a notice of the argument of a cause involving the eppointment of a receiver of the Phinney estate, valued at half a million of dollars, and chiefly situated in Cnba.

The annual meeting of the Merine Society of New-York, which was organized in 1770, took place last evening at the United States Hotel. Capt. James Copelann, the Treasurer of the Society, was presented with a piece of silver plate, as a testimoniel of regard, from the Society. After electing their officers, the compeny partook of a supper et the hotel. According to the Treasurer's report, the finances of the Society are in an encouraging condition.

The Annnal Festivel of the Tammany Society took place lest night et the Old Wigwam, and the occasion pessed off with great spirit. Dancing, eeting, speech-making and toasting filled up the time until a lete hour. Tho company was numerous.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the time of the Court wes mostly devoted to cases of hurglery, a lerge number of which are on the Calender of the present term. The Court sat late and did a great deal of business, disposing of no less tban sixteen charges, end imposing sentences verying from one year in the Penitentiary to four years and nine months in the State Prison. There are four important murder cases which will shortly be tried, two of them probably during the present week.

Two femele spiritual mediums, Mrs. Caroline Hartwell, end Mrs. Harriet Seymour, were yesterday brought before Justice Quackenbush on a charge of purloining a number of nepkins from the boarding-house of the former. It wes shown thet tbey had wendered from their "spiritual" calling, and had meddled rather too freely with "material things," and they were required to give bail to reappear and answer the charge.

Edward West and William Miller were committed to the Tombs for knocking down Frank Webster, whom they had undertaken to pilot to a lodging-house in Cow Bay, and attempting to rob him of his clothing. They were promptly arrested by some Sixth Ward policemen and sent to the lock-up.

Two women, named Johanna Vent and Catherine Riddle, inmates of tbe dance-honse No. 103 Washington-street, quarreled over an indigo hag last night. During the disturhance Miss Vent seized e butcher's knife and stabbed Miss Riddle in the left hieast, inflicting a wound about one inch in depth. Miss Vent was arrested, and Miss Riddle waa taken to the Hospital.

An inquest was yesterday held hy Coroner Jackman upon the body of a boy six years of age who was eo brutally beaten by his drunken father, John Bamman, a few evenings ago that he died from the effects of his injuries. The inhuman father was committed to prison to ewait the action of the Grand Jury.

An inquest was held upon the body of an infant which had been strangled by its mother, Maria Kennedy, an Irish girl, who had been employed as nurse at No. 396 Bowery. She was committed to prison to answer the charge.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the East River near the foot of Fiftieth-stieet. From the dress upon the body, she was supposed to have been one of the inmates of the Penitentiary npon Blackwell's Island, who had committed suicide by drowning herself. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

A slight fire occurred in the hilliard saloon attached to the Waverley Restaurant, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. The damage was very slight.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 1,000 hales, et lenguid prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were more sought after, and were firmer. Pork and Cut meats were depressed. Lard, Beef, Sugars and Molasses were inquired for. Rice and Tobacco were rather quiet. St. Domingo Coffee, Common Resin and Linseed Oil were in demand. Freights were inactive.

Post-Office Reform.

The Postmaster-General is a melancholy monument of talents misapplied. He spent the past year in reducing to practice a scheme of overland mail-carriage, which has the novel advantsge of costing for the transmission of a single letter from St. Louis to San Francisco, *sixty-five dollars*—the actual pay to the Department for the feat being *ten cents*. The immediate fruit of this achievement of business thrift, wes the discovery that the Department was not "self-sustaining." To make it so, is the task to which the Postmaster proposes to devote himself this Winter; and the first results of his ingenuity, we are informed, are to be laid before Congress this week. Their general scope may, however, be anticipated. At present, we shall be told, there is a *hiatus valdè deflendus* in the resources of the Department, which is annually filled by drafts npon the Treasury. We shall be expected to experience a variety of emotions at this announcement; astonishment, alarm and anxiety for a remedy, which latter the Postmaster will proceed to prescribe in the form of an advance of the rates of postage to five cents, which, added to the two cents for City delivery, will make, if established, *seven* cents as the charges upon a letter weighing half an ounce. Congress will be recommended to pass a law in accordance with this proposition.

The Idea of admitting common sense into the conduct of postal matters has become obsolete. There is, perhaps, no branch of business, however insignificant, that does not command a larger share of ability than this, upon which the well-being and comfort of millions are dependent. The very pedler has some general ideas of economy and some little shrewdness in the prosecution of his little commerce,—infinitely more in fact than falls to the lot of a Postmaster-General, as the world goes. It is of course nseless to address to the Department any proteat against its errors. The only hope is that Congress may have judgment enough to correct them. Congress may be able to answer why the State, the Navy, the War Departments should he equally aelf-austaining, since Ministers and Consuls may embark advantageously in mercantile as well as diplomatic affairs, men of war may transport merchandise, and soldiers have all the muecular development requiaite for digging potatoee. It may again be asked why thia particular branch of the public service, which is robbed and defrauded without stint hy every other, and which more directly than any other ministers to the welfare and convenience of the people, should be the only one denied accese to the public Treasury? Possibly Congress may know; we cannot conceive.

Certain points in this husiness may he taken for granted, granting, to begin, that the Department ought to pay its own way.

1. If the cost of carrying the mails be thus flung off by Government, Government has no pretencc whatever left for claiming the gratuitous carriage of its own mail matter. The abolition of the franking privilege is the first step, therefore, in any proposed reform.

2. The idea of a *uniform* rate of postage must be abandoned. If the office is to be self-supporting, justice requires the fair distribution of the burden of support among those enjoying its advantages. The rule to govern this distribntion must be the cost of carriage, and as that depends generally upon distance traversed in the transportation, the rate should be proportioned to the distance.

3. The last-named principle becomes more imperative, when we remember that it is already partially admitted in the particular of weight; the servlce being, in reality, measured hy the two elements of weight and distance.

4. With the admission of the proportion between amount of service and the amount of pay, the rates of postage under five hundred miles might be eafely fixed at three cents for the half ounce, including City delivery; five cents for distances under one thousand miles, and sums increasing in the same ratio for increasing distances.

5. The sea-going service must be placed upon a separate basis, and its terms adapted to the necessities of the case.

It is needless to say that, with these provisions, the Department would soon cease to be a burden npon the Treasury, and so the milennium of Postmaster-Generals be attained. And while we can see no propriety whatever in that result, the amended system would have various advantages worth consideration. In a country so wide, and so sparsely settled as thia, the English penny-postage is impracticable. The same facts tend to render the uniform rate inapplicable, and it would be well to abandon it. At present, the expenses of the Department are paid by a half-dozen States on the Atlantic, covering points between which correspondence is most frequent. It is high time this inequality should be corrected. The effect of discarding the absurdity of a uniform rate is obvious. It would not only eqnalize the syatem, but enlarge the resources of the office.

Lloyd on De Soto.

The right of petition is a most respectable right, certainly; and although it sometimes proves a sad annoyance to legislators in the discharge of their policy, we should be sorry to see it tampered with, even in this land of "chartered libertines." But what are we to say or do in the case of such a petition as has just been presented hy one Mr. J. T. Lloyd, a publisher, of Philadelphia, praying the American Congress to step into his anug little shop and huy a trifle of ten thousand volumes of a book just issued by him, the same to be distributed "among the various State libraries" of the nation? If anything in the way of human impudence could be amazing at this age of the world, certainly one might be stupefied into sheer silence by this extraordinary flight of financial enterprise. The book in question purports to contain the life of "Ferninand De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River;" and is described by its fond father, who, for aught that appears, is the writer as well as the publisher of his bantling, in the body of his petition. This document, as remarkable in the detail as in the general, and doubtless far more trite than the work for which it pleads, deserves a wide circulation in the United States, that we may be helped to some dim notion of what we are coming to under the sway of a headlong Congress and a shamelesa lobby.

The lively Lloyd, who is as learned as lively, assures us that we can nowhere else find "this interesting history of the Discovery of the Mississippi" as it is told in his entrancing pagea. We quite believe him. His synopsis of contents reads like the sensation advertisement of a melodrama at the Bowery. "De Soto takes possession in an imposing manner of the whole land from Tampa Bay to the Belize;" "battles with ferocious Indian tribes;" "customs, religion *and belief* of the said ferocious tribes;" "extreme cruelty of the Spaniarda to the poor Indians," "base poisoning of De Soto hy his comradea;" "aecret and aient sinking of De Soto's body in the mid Mississippi by his wicked followers;" "pursuit of the wretches by myriads of savages, and wholesale slaughter." Truly a tremendous and a touching story, invaluable to the ignorant muse of hiatory, and to the "State libraries of the Union."

Perhaps, however, the reader would like to know why, in all this matter, Congress must be called upon to circulate a book so eminently calculated to circulate itself. The answer is easy—to Lloyd: Because about four years sgo Congress was silly enough ("wise" enough, says Mr. Lloyn) to purchase for $10,000, a painting of the "Discovery of the Mississippi," by Mr. Powell, which has astonished the weak-minded stranger in the Capitol Rotunda. We admit that Mr. Lloyn may find some lover for his brazen assurance, under this fact. That Congress should have done a stupendously foolish thing, offers a natural ground for hoping that it may do another more foolish still. But the nation at large may find lesa coherenco in the argument than our "friend" of the fraternal city. And, although Mr. Lloyn kindly hints to the "members of both Houses" that they will "confer a benefit on their constitnents" by bnying wholesale, at $1 50 per copy, the noble work which "many" of the said members have already bought at retail for $2 50, the constitnents themselves may posibly think the game hardly worth the candle, and decline buying the Pennsylvanian penny-whistle at the price of a grand Federal trumpet. Really, one hardly knows whether to treat such an affair as this seriously; and yet, in the face of past experience, who shall undertake to say that the thing will not come to a vote if, indeed, it be not absolutely passed into a fact? If we actually anticipated a result so scandalous, we should advocate the transfer of the appropriation from the resurrectionist of De Soto, the dead, to provide spangles, silk dresses and diamonds for Madamoiselle de Soto, who may, perhaps, be a descendant of the Cavalier so gayly depicted hy the dramatic pencil of Powell; so tragically described hy the equally dramatic pen of Lloyn; and who is certainly a charming *danseuse*. Once established at Washington, this fascinating young lady would be at once a living type of our devotion to the heroic Past, and the very princosa of the lobby. With a Preaident, appreciative as the bachelor-sage of Wheatland, what might not the living De Soto do? Like Herodias of old, she might even effect the decapitation of certain office-holders, whoae heads, still gracing their shoulders, bitterly offend the perplexed and confounded Democracy!

Canal Convention in Ohio.—A State Convention of gentlemen intereated in Canals and Transportation assembled on the 6th instant at Columbus. The immediate cause of thia movement was the passage in the Ohio House of Representatives of a bill for the sale of the public works. A proposition for such sale has for a number of years been agitated, as a similar one has also been in this State, and its recent adoption by one branch of the Legislature has naturally alarmed the Canal men in Ohio. The Convention signed a memorial setting forth the benefit accruing to the public from the Canals; that their sale to individuals or Corporations would result in their early abandonment, as no private interests could be expected to operate them in case they should prove pecuniarily unprofitable to their owners; and that such abandonment would bring upon the State a heavier tax than is now required to make up for deficiencies in their revenues. The memorial states, as a significant fact, that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal has been so managed that all business is driven from it, a result caused by the ownership of two-thirds of its stock being in the hands of individuals interested in railroads, while the State holds one-third only, and it is claimed that a like fate would befall the public works generally should they pass under the control of private parties.

Unusual damage was done to the Ohio Canal by the floods of last year, making the revenue from tolls discouragingly small. The mind of the Legislature was inclined from this cause to favor a sale, and it would seem that the bill for that purpose very nearly became a law before the friends of the Canal were aroused. It is even yet by no means certain that the measure will not pass.

Creation of New Territories.—There are before Congress no lees than *six* applications for the creation of new Territories. On the one hand it is sought to create out of the southern half of New-Mexico a new Territorial Government, to be called *Arizona*. Then there is the project for a new Territory to be called *Colona*, and to consist of a slice of the western part of Kansas, with portions of Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico. Again, the eastern portion of Nebraska, lying between the Whilome Territory and the Missouri River, is to be converted into a distinct Territorial Government to be called *Dakotah*. Further, the Territory of *Laramie* is to be formed from the southwestern section of Nebraska. Still another Territory, under the name of *Nevada*, is to be established out of the western half of Utah,—and, lastly, the upper peninsula of Michigan is to be territorialized as *Onontagon*.

Of all these schemes, the proposed Territories of Arizona and Onontagon present some claim to favorable consideration—the former, because the confirmed accounts of the deposits of precious metals profusely abounding there indicate an early influx of population, and promise that the Territory will be self-austaining:—the latter because the geographical position of the section of country concerned renders its connection with the State of Michigan very expensive and inconvenient. The proper remedy, however, would be found in annexing the Territory in question to the State of *Wisconsin*, for reasons which a glance at the map will render evidcnt.

The other territorial property now on hand, however, appear to us to be entirely unnecessary, and therefore mischievously wasteful of the public time. Every additional territorial creation involves additional hurdens on the Federal Government which, as everyhody knows, is juat now in a condition of uncomfortable poverty. The claim set up hy the Carson Valley people for the creation of Nevada, was originally founded on a pretended desire for protection from the aggression of Brigham Young and his followers—a reason wbich cannot be said to exist since the occupation of Utah by the United States troops and the consequent change in the position of affairs in that Territory. The demand for the formation of the Territory of Colona comes from tbe few aettlers around Pike's Peak, in a region which, heing already under the government of Kansas, does not appear to call for the proposed alteration; and aimilar remarks will apply to the claims in behalf of Laramie and Nevada.

"Yankee Blackguards."—One of the Liverpool papers, in giving an account of the destruction hy fire of the New-York packet-ship *Isaac Wright*, says that, "the Captain was aober, but the crew were all a set of regular Yankee blackguards." That they were blackguarda we have very little donbt, but they could hsrdly have been Yankee blackguards. There has not been a ship's crew of Americans sailed from this port in a great many years, and as sailors usually desert from our packet-ships as soon as they haul Into dock in Liverpool, the probability is that there was not a Yankee on hoard the *Isaac Wright*, excepting the officers.

Lola Montez in Ireland.—As all England eppears to be shaking in its shoes just now, for feer of being Americanized hy Mr. Bright's speeches, the lectures of Lola Montez in Ireland, on the demoralizing influences of Democratic institutions, will he likely to find greet favor with all classes of Conservatives on the other side of thc Atlantic; for everybody that knows anything to the discredit of this country is sure of an attentine hearing in England. William Pitt, wben he was Prime Minister, ordered one of Cobbet's anti-republican tracts to be read, on a certain Sunday morning, from the pulpit of every church in the United Kingdom, and Lola's lecture may possibly have a similar honor. Cobbet had just returned from this country, as Lola has, and therefore was considered competent authority upon the practicel working of Republican principles.

But, for Lola to lecture to the Irish on the subject of the United States is altogether e work of supererogation. The million and a half of dollars that are annually sent across the Atlantic by the Bridgets and Patricks who have found a home in this country, to assist in hringing over the relatives they left behind, convey more convincing proofs of the realities of freedom than tho wit and eloquence of a thousand Lolas could controvert. But some of Lola's facts, though they may shock the sensibilities of the governing classes In Ireland, will be likely to make the lower ordeis more anxious than ever to get to this land of equal rights. She tells, for instance, of being introduced to a gentleman in New-York of Teutonic origin, who, though he conld neither rend nor write, and had "made his pile" by the very lowest and most repugnant employment to which honest labor could devote itself, had nevertheless been elected a Governor of the Almshouse; and if she had remained in New-York a short time longer she might have added that he had been further elevated to tho distingnished position of President of a whole Board of Governors. It may prove disgusting enough to the upper classes to learn that a night-scavenger may be so honored in a country where universal suffrage prevails, but the scavenger classes will be likely to view the matter in a very different light.

We shall not be surprised to loarn that Lola has become a greater *lionne* than she ever was before, when sho crosses the channel and commonces her lectures on America hefore a London audience. Anything to the discredit of the United States is now received with eager satisfaction all over Great Britain, and the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* explodes a perfect bombshell of American facts under the nose of Mr. Bright, which would be enough to upset that sturdy Radical if he were not firmly planted upon his platform. Among the other startling facts which one of our English cotemporaries hrings forward to prove the demoralizing effect of universal suffrage, is the grave statement that when Gen. Taylor was elected President, he removed all the Democratic *lamp-lighters* in New-York. This has been going the rounds of the English press for eome weeks. We shall probably hear soon that he turned out all the clerks in the dry-goods stores on Broadway.

Musical.

The St. George's Festival.—The grand Festival of the St. George's Society takes place to-day and to-night at the Academy of Music. The programme is one of the richest ever offered in this City. There will be a *matinée* at 1 o'clock, consisting of "La Serva Padrona" and "Martha" (for the first time in Italian.) Mlle. Piccolomini appears in the first named work; Laborde, Brignoli, Formes, &c., in the second. In the evening, the oratorio of the "Creation" will be given with Piccolomini as Eve, and all the other artists in the principal parts. "God save the Queen," the national song of St. George, will be sung chorally during the evening.

For Nassau and Havana.—The British and North American Royal Mail steamship *Kernak*, Capt. Brownlees, which was advertised to sail the day after the arrival of the *Africa*, left yesterday for the above ports. The *Kernak* is about 1,200 tons register, a first-class steamer, and possesses excellent accommodations for passengers. There were but a small number who engaged passage upon this first voyage. The *Kernak* will make monthly trips as above, carrying the mail.

Meeting of the Marine Society.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE—INTERESTING LETTERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON AND GOVERNOR GEORGE CLINTON.

The annnal meeting of the Marine Society of the port of New-York was held last evening at the United States Hotel, Captain Charles H. Marshall, President of the Society, in the Chair. In addition to the regular business, the occasion was improved for the purpose of making a public presentation to Capt. James Copeland, the Treasurer of the Society, of a valnable piece of silver plate, as a testimonial for the long and eminent services which that gentleman had rendered to the Society for a period of nineteen years. There was a large attendance, embracing the most distinguished among the merchants and shipmasters of the port, and the proceedings were of more than usual interest.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary presented his report, which embraced a statement of the proceedings of the year, and the present condition of the Society. Two valuable documents had been discovered in the archives of the Society, which were deemed of sufficient interest to have laid before them. They consisted of the address of the Society to Governor George Clinton, with his reply, and another to Gen. Washington, with his reply, both bearing date Nov. 27, 1783. They have never before been published.

Eighteen members have been elected during the year; and the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Peter H. Copeland and James H. Beuhaan have been elected honorary members. Twelve have died, viz.: Captain Henry Russell, G. B. Cottell, John E. Gillespie, Joseph Hamilton, Samuel Rich, Richard L. Ward, John H. Williams, E. Hawkins, J. A. Whitmore, J. G. W. Trask, A. H. Calhoun and C. D. Ludlow. The number of widows remaining npon the pension roll at the close of the year was 62, receiving from $78 to $90 per annum. Four have died, and four were added to the roll. The funds of the Society amount to $56,450, which is invested in bonds and mortgages in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand Jan 1, 1858, of..... $699 79
Received from various sources..... 5,329 25
Total..... $6,029 04

Paid for the expenses of 62 widows..... $4,741 38
Do. for other purposes..... 691 20
Leaving in Treasury..... 596 46
Total..... $6,029 04

The Treasurer stated that he had examined the records for 80 years, and had not discovered the misappropriation of a single cent, nor one delinquency.

Captain Marshall, in rising to present the testimonial said:

Captain Copeland: The pleasing duty has devolved npon me to present you this piece of plate. The members of the Marine Society, desiring to express their appreciation of your long, valuable and faithful services as Treasurer, ask your acceptance of this testimonial. You have been Treasurer of this Institution nearly a quarter of the time since its foundation in 1770. The tenth year of George III., about ninety years ago, that charter was granted. The careful manner in which you have conducted the financial affairs of the Society, your devotion to its interests, and your uniform character as a man and a gentleman, (every inch a sailor and a sailor's friend,) are worthy of our highest commendation. I have scarcely ever felt more gratification, and I consider it a privilege to be one of the number on this occasion to present you with this, I trust, lasting token of our regard. This feeling, Sir, is greatly augmented by the fact that I am quite sure that you will appreciate the compliment, emanating as it does from your friends, and being the reward of valuable services devoted to one of the noblest charities in this community. In saying this much, I certainly express the sentiments of every member with whom you have been associated. Long may you enjoy this well-earned reputation. Sir, I could wish that this task, pleasing as it is to me, might have fallen into abler hands,—one more familiar with this duty, and more accustomed to making these addresses would, I am confident, have discharged it more interestingly to you, but to none, I assure you, would the occasion have afforded more sincere personal gratification than myself. It is a subject full of interest, and so agreeable that it cannot fail to warm the heart of every member of this Society.

I will not longer detain you, but will close my remarks with wishing that your future days may be your happiest, and that when the curtain falls upon your earthly career, and these halls, in which we have met so often and so pleasantly, know you no more, this tribute to your character may descend to your children as an evidence of a valuable and well spent life.

Captain Copeland thanked the Society for their liberal present in a few appropriate remarks, and exhibited his account for all the time he had acted as Treasurer, which was very interesting to the members. The present was a large silver tankard and salver, with appropriate inscriptions.

The following are the addresses, and the letters ebove referred to from General Washington and Governor Clinton:

ADDRESS TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

To His Excellency George Washington, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America:

The humble Address of the Marine Society of the City of New-York, &c.:

May it please your Excellency:

While we participate in the lively joy that appears dispersed through all ranks of people, we beg leave to approach your Excellency to offer you our congratulations upon your return to this City, and the happy termination of a war, in which you have sustained a most conspicuous and glorious part.

It were needless to recount, because the world already knows, the singular virtues you have displayed in every stage of a contest, which on the part of America was unparalelled for difficulties and dangers. Nor is it for us to expatiate on that disinterestedness and patriotism, that valor and perseverance, that coolness of action and wisdom in council, which have filled all Europe with your applauses, and so greatly contributed to fix the liberties of this country upon the broad and permanant basis of Independence—a subject so sacred and dignified, falls to the province of History, and happy will that historian be who shall succeed in a task which even the ablest might tremble to undertake.

But it is not for public virtues alone that your Excellency is distinguished; lot the numerous officers and soldiars who have shared with you the perils of the field, and are now the companions of your glory, again declare, as they often have declared, how embarrassed they were to determine, whether most to admire or love you; for while, on the one hand, they were astonished at the military talents and virtues of their General, they were drawn to adore you by the irresistible attractions of such politeness and condescension, such humanity and sweetness of disposition, as were never, perhaps, before exhibited by any other commander.

Your Excellency is now returning from your labors, happily and gloriously accomplished, to the shade of private life. How glorious a situation! when you consider that the blessings and applauses of all good men and lovers of their country follow you: and that your services will be ever held in grateful remembrance, by the virtuous citizens of these States and their children's children after them.

Among those who are willing to pay their best tributes of regard to your Excellency, this Corporation would wish to appear—they have, therefore, unanimously elected you one of their members, hoping that this Institution, founded npon the most liberal and humane principles, aptly coinciding with your Excellency's benevolent disposition, will meet with your hearty approbation. By order of the Society,

A. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1783.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S REPLY.

To the Marine Society of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: I consider myself highly honored by the polite attention shown me in your address and the too partial manner in which you are pleased to express your sense of my public and private conduct; and at the same time I have the pleasure to assure the Society that I am extremely happy in becoming a member of their humane and excellent Institution.

To have conducted as a nation, with so much dignity and propriety, through the unparalleled difficulties and dangers of an arduous conlest—to have accomplished our fondest wishes, and to have fixed the liberties of this country npon the broad and permanent basis of independence—will aver reflect the truest glory on the patriots of the present age, and afford the amplest field of description for the future historian.

It would be a mark of the greatest insensibility in me not to partake in the public joy, or not to derive an unusual degree of satisfaction from the approbation of good men and lovers of their country. Believe me, gentlemen, I shall return to private life impressed with the most pleasing sensations—a recollection of the happy scene to which I have lately been a witness, will attend me in my solitary walks, and cheer me in the shade of retirement.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1783.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR GEORGE CLINTON.

To his Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the State of New-York:

The humble address of the Marine Society of the City of New-York, &c.

May it please your Excellency: At a time when every heart attached to the liberties of this country expands with joy for the happy restoration of public tranquillity, we should be wanting in duty not to take the earliest opportunity of congratulating your Excellency upon so desirable an event.

The independence of America, so happily achieved by the wisdom and bravery of her virtuous sons, assisted in their exertions by a most illustrious and generous ally, will ever be a theme we shall dwell on with pleasure; and in reviewing the variety of characters who have contributed their aid, here in council and in the field, to the salvation of their country, we should be really inexcusable were we not to remember, with the deepest affection and gratitude, the important part you have acted on the side of liberty.

Impressed with the truest sense of your virtues and abilities, the citizens of this State have continued in your hands the reins of Government; and however arduous may be the duties of your office, we hope your labors will be softened by this reflection, that with a free and unscorrupted people it is a just and prevailing opinion that merit like yours only deserves exalted stations.

Much might be said in commendation of your Excellency which we are forced to omit, lest in the abundance of our applause you might mistake for adulation the genuine sentiments of our hearts; but you will permit us for once to declare, that those unacquainted with your Excellency may know, that you are not more distinguished amongst us for your steady zeal and attachment to your country, than for a refined humanity which adds lustre to all your other virtues.

To be "feet to the lame and eyes to the blind, and to make the widow's heart sing for joy," has long been your employment and delight. A disposition so happily moulded to promote some of the first objects of our Institution, could not but call our attention to your Excellency; an Institution which we flatter ourselves has long since met with your approbation, because founded on the principles of Benevolence and Public Utility.

This Corporation, from a most ardent desire to have the honor of your name on the rolls of the Society, and to exhibit this public testimony of their regard for your person, have unanimously voted you one of their members, and most humbly beg your acceptance of these, the certificate and copy of the charter, testimonials of their esteem, not doubting but under the influence of your Excellency's benaign administration this Institution will derive new life and vigor, and become as extensively useful as the design of it is generous and laudable.

By order of the Society,

ANTHONY GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1783.

GOVERNOR CLINTON'S REPLY.

Gentlemen: I accept with pleasure the testimony given of your esteem in electing me to be a member of your Society; and, in the persuasion that it may be productive of essential benefits to this commercial State, I shall be happy to serve the true interests and pursue the just objects of so laudable an Institution.

I very cordially reciprocate, gentlemen, your congratulations on the re-establishment of public tranquillity. That this happy event has been so speedily accomplished must be attributed to the favoring hand of Heaven; it was the kindness of Providence smiling on a just cause which inspired such ardor into our troops, and prompted the aid of our illustrious ally.

The small part which I have acted in that great and glorious scene, is amply rewarded by a view of those blessings which are now placed within the reach of my fellow-citizens. The honor they have conferred in electing me to be their Chief Magistrate, and the confidence they have shown by coatinuing me in that office, call for more than gratitude. I shall endeavor to pay the debt by a vigorous execution of the laws, so as to preserve the peace, liberty and safety for which they have contended.

(Signed.) GEORGE CLINTON.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1783.

The above are all true copies of the originals now in my possession. JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.

The following officers were elected for 1859:

President—Charles H. Marshall.
First Vice-President—J. M. Ferrier.
Second Vice-President—T. Dunham.
Treasurer—James Copeland.
Secretary—J. Tinkham.
Attorney and Counselor—Daniel Lord.
Standing Committee—Captains J. M. Ferrier, Nathaniel Briggs, Samuel Chandler, William Thomson, James Copeland, Thomas Dunham, A. W. Weiden, E. E. Morgan, Asa H. Swift, A. C. Marshall, A. B. Clark, Joseph Tinkham.

The Society then adjourned, and the whole company sat down to an old-fashioned supper, provided for the occasion by the host of the United States Hotel.

Indian Depredations in Texas—Letter from an Army Officer.

The following copy of a letter to an army officer, gives some facts in regard to one of the recent outrages perpetreted by Indians against the overland California mail stations.

Fort Chadbourne, Texas, Sunday, Dec. 19, 1858.

Sir: About 10 o'clock Friday morning, 17th inst., sixteen Indians, all well mounted and armed, rushed between my station, at head of Cancho, and the stock, which was being herded by two men, about 500 yards from the station, and stampeded 27 head of mules and horses. The herders fired at them several times, but without effect, and being on foot, they could not pursue them.

The men at the station also rushed ont, but were never able to get near enough to fire with any effect. From the direction they took, nearly north, I think they must be from the Indian Reserve, and I will esteem it a favor if you will keep a look-out for them, and also ascertain whether any of the Reserve Indians are out on passes. They have stolen 34 head of mules and horses from me and my men in the last six weeks.

The City Inspector—Card from Mr. Morton.

City Inspector's Department,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Statements calculated to injure the undersigned having appeared in the public papers within the past few days, with reference to the City Inspectorship, I deem it hnt proper to contradict these misrepresentations by a denial of alleged bargainings, and to say that it has not been, nor is it at this time the desire of the undersigned to retain the position longer than to the time when a successor shall have been legally appointed and qualified to assume the duties of the office.

The undersigned has made no application for reappointment, and has not attempted to influence the selection, or the appro

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A FEMALE FIGHT IN A GERMAN DANCE-HOUSE—ONE WOMAN STABBED.—At an early hour last evening, a quarrel ensued between JOHANNA VENT and CATHERINE RIDDLE, inmates of the German dance-house No. 603 Washington-street, during which Miss RIDDLE was stabbed and seriously injured by Miss VENT. The story, as told by the other inmates, is that a number of the girls were washing, Miss VENT and Miss RIDDLE being of the number; and that Miss RIDDLE used an indigo-bag which did not belong to her. Her making so free with the indigo-bag gave offence to Miss VENT, who is employed as a dancer, while Miss RIDDLE only occupied the place of a servant. Miss VENT, being in anger, seized a pot of coffee and threw it in Miss RIDDLE'S face. Miss RIDDLE replied by hurling a smoothing iron at the head of Miss VENT. Miss VENT then seized a knife, such as is commonly used by butchers in killing, but which was there used in carving, and stabbed Miss RIDDLE in the left breast, making a wound about one inch deep and one inch wide. Officer WERTHEIMER, of the First Precinct was then called in, when he arrested Miss VENT, and took her to the Station-house. He then returned to the house, and by direction of Dr. VAN LIER, took the wounded girl to the City Hospital, where the wound was thought to be serious, as it was feared the lungs had been touched, Miss VENT, who committed the deed, is about 25 years of age. Miss RIDDLE is about 21. Both had been in the house about a year

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—New counterfeit $20 have appeared on the Cobosseecontie Bank, Maryland, and on the Bank of North America of this City. The vignetts of those on the Cobosseecontia Bank, is an Indian seated on the ground, with a deer behind him. A portrait of WASHINGTON in the right lower corner. On the left end is a famale figure. The bills are not like the genuine. The vignette of those on the Bank of North America, is an Indian girl seated and looking at a city in the distance. There is a steamboat and railroad cars; and an oval picture of locomotive on the right end. They are unlike the genuine.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE—TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.—A communication, of which the following is a copy, was received by Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER last night:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1859.

Daniel Carpenter, Esq., Deputy Superintendent:

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that certain persons contemplate an illegal entry into the public offices of this Department, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning,—said offices being located at No. 1 Centre-street, and at Essex Market, corner of Grand and Essex streets,—I deem it my duty to make application to you to request that such Police force may be detailed at the offices mentioned as shall be requisite to afford protection against such illegal entry, and to preserve the public peace. Very respectfully yours,

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police says he will not interfere, except to preserve the public peace, should the services of a Police force be deemed necessary. Mr. MORTON anticipates trouble from the fact that Mayor TIEMANN has nominated his successor.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—That part of the City lying along South-street, between Maiden-lane and Coenties-slip, is very poorly protected, and affords an inviting field of operations for night burglars. The store of Messrs. TELLER, WEST & Co, at No. 67 South-street, has been three times visited by burglars within the year, the attack in every case being directed against a large rear window, which opens into a small yard adjoining Pine-street. On Saturday or Sunday night, two large panes of glass were broken out, and the inside shutters were considerably damaged by the burglars' implements, in their efforts to pry it open. They failed in the attempt, however, and after setting the oil running from some casks in the yard, they left the premises. The deserted condition of this part of the City during the night, and the little force set to watch it, make it comparatively easy for these operations to be carried on unobserved. There is only one patrolman for the whole district from Pine-street to Coenties-slip. To make up for this deficiency, a private night watchman is employed by the merchants to watch their stores.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown young woman was found yesterday, in the East River, near the foot of Fiftieth-street. Her dress indicated that she had been an inmate of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. She escaped in some way from the prison, and it is supposed threw herself into the river for the purpose of ending a miserable existence

FIRE IN A BILLIARD SALOON.—A slight fire occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the billiard saloon attached to the Waverly Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. It was extinguished before much damage had been done.

THE LATE BURGLARY IN FULTON-STREET.—The value of the sewing silks stolen from E. H. ARNOLDS, No. 190 Fulton-street, Friday night, was $3,000. Mr. A. offers $250 reward for the recovery of the goods.

Police Reports.

TWO FEMALE SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS ARRESTED.—Mrs. Harriet Seymour and Mrs. Caroline Hartwell are spiritual mediums, of somewhat extensive Metropolitan reputation. Mrs. Sarah G. Halleck keeps a boarding-house at No. 2 West Twenty-fifth-street, and Mrs. Hartwell was one of her boarders. Mrs. Seymour, for some time past, has been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Hartwell daily. The boarding-house keeper missed some of her napkins. Satisfied that the abrupt departure of the table accompaniments named was owing to physical and not to spiritual agency, she determined to discover, if possible, who were the guilty purloiners. She called in the aid of Officer McDOUGAL, a "shadow," attached to the Detective Police, who at once fastened his optics upon the spiritual medium, and visitor, Mrs. S. Sure enough, Mrs. S. was seen to stealthily grasp with her physical hands the linen napkins of Mrs. Halleck, and stealthily stow them in her pockets. It was plainly a physical manifestation—so the officer alleges—and the "shadow" at once arrested the lady. He also arrested Mrs. Hartwell as an accomplice, and both prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH. The ladies at first affected to treat the matter as a very immaterial affair, but shortly became convinced that it partook of decidedly a material nature, and was "of the earth, earthy." Impressed with the latter conviction, they sent for ex-Judge Edmonds to assist in getting them out of their difficulty. When the Court closed the ex-Judge had failed to appear, however, and the magistrate accordingly required them to give bail in $500 each to answer for the alleged napkin larceny.

UNTRUSTY PILOTS.—Frank Webster resides in Nineteenth-street, near the North River. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was strolling through Worth-street. The bitter cold and the late hour determined him to "turn in" at the most convenient lodging-house. He asked two men to direct him to a nocturnal resting-place, and they did so. They conducted him to "Cow Bay," near the Five Points, when one of them made a sudden movement with his fist, causing him involuntarily to stretch his length upon the pavement. Having laid him out, they commenced stripping him. They had nearly completed the denuding process, when some Sixth Ward Policemen, attracted by the cries of Webster, hurried to the place, and arrested the untrusty pilots. The prisoners, who gave their names as Edward West and Wm. Miller, were committed to the Tombs.

Coroner's Inquests.

A DRUNKEN FATHER BEATING HIS BOY TO DEATH.—JOHN BAMMAN, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 526 Second-avenue, came home intoxicated a few evenings since, snatched his little boy, six years of age, from the bed where he was sleeping beside his mother, and commenced beating him in a most inhuman manner, without the slightest provocation. The child died on Saturday. Yesterday Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body. The testimony of the mother was taken showing the beating of the child by the father. She says he knocked the boy down, battered his head against the floor and cuffed and kicked him unmercifully. Drs. O. HANLON and FITCH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body and gave it as their opinion that death was caused from injuries received at the hands of the father. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death from inflammation of the liver and pleurisy, aggraveted by violence at the hands of JOHN BAMMAN." After the inquest the accused was committed to prison in default of $2,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MURDERED HER INFANT.—MARIA KENNEDY, who has been employed as nurse for some time past at No. 396 Bowery, gave birth to an infant on Saturday. She managed to keep the fact of her pregnancy concealed until after the birth of her child. Shortly after parturition the child was discovered to be dead, and suspicion was at once excited. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, held the inquest. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was produced by strangulation. The mother was committed to prison to answer a charge of infanticide.

Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor sent three vetoes to the Board last evening. The first opposed a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $1,164 54 in favor of Messrs. GREEN & HAMMOND, assignees of JAMES RYAN, for a claim which originated during the time of the difficulties in the Street Department. The two others referred to resolutions with regard to flagging sidewalks in Prince-street. A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Mr. S. C. FOSTER for City Inspector.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the Mayor's nomination be referred to a committee of five.

Alderman ADAMS thought it would be better to refer it to a committee of three. Alderman STEPHENS was in favor of referring the nomination. This was an important subject. He had heard—with all due respect he said it—that the Mayor had made this nomination without consulting a fraction of the members of the Board. He thought the Mayor should have consulted the members of the Board.

Alderman ADAMS did not consider the office of City Inspector such a very important one. He knew nothing, indeed, of the antecedents of the nominee, but they all knew the antecedents of the present incumbent of the office. He thought a committee of three should be appointed. He believed that if a medical man was City Inspector, the health of the City would compare favorably with that of any city.

The Board refused to appoint a Committee of three, (Ayes 10, Nays 6) and agreed that a Committee of five should be appointed. Alderman BOOLE, Adams, Genet, Starr and Brady constitute the Committee.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Committee be instructed to report next Tuesday.

Alderman BRADY opposed this. He was generally in favor of instructing Committees to report at their earliest convenience. He thought the present City Inspector was considered one of the most energetic that had ever held the office.

Alderman ADAMS thought it would be better that some one else should be appointed in his stead. The motion was lost.

A petition from the American Institute asking a lease of Reservoir square for the purpose of erecting a commodious building there for the offices and annual Fairs of the Institute, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman BRADY offered a resolution in favor of passing an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt or any other substance in any street of the City for the purpose of melting snow. It was laid on the table.

The Annual Report of the Public Administrator was presented, and it was ordered that it be printed.

A resolution in favor of fitting up the office of the Comptroller, at an expense of not more than $5,000, was inferred.

The Comptroller's monthly statement of expenditures (for December) was presented, and entered on the minutes.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

Almshouse Department—Seagrist, Bradley, Darragh.
Arts and Sciences—Stephens, Heory, Starr.
Assessments—Stephens, Genet, Starr.
Cleaning Streets—Tuomey, Seagrist, Brady.
Ferries—Henry, Tuomey, Lynes.
Finance—Bradley, Adams, Owens.
Fire Department—Adams, Seagrist, Lynes.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Stephens, Genet, Smith.
Croton Aqueduct—Peck, Stephens, Smith.
Lamps and Gas—Seagrist, Peck, Darragh.
Lands and Places—Boole, Tuomey, Owens.
Law Department—Genet, Henry, Darragh.
Markets—Genet, Tuomey, Starr.
Ordinances—Adams, Peck, Owens.
Police—Henry, Seagrist, Owens.
Public Health—Seagrist, Henry, Brady.
Public Buildings, &c.—Bradley, Peck and Lynes.
Department of Supplies—Tuemey, Adams, Brady.
Roads—Genet, Seagrist, Brady.
Salaries and Offices—Adams, Henry, Lynes.
Sewers—Peck, Bradley, Starr.
Streets—Boole, Stephens, Lyoes.
Taxes—Peck, Seagrist, Darragh.
Wharves, Piers, &c.—Adams, Boole, Smith.
Railroads—Soule, Adams, Genet, Smith, Starr.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Loss of the Ship Margaret Tyson.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, which sailed fur San Francisco in August last, and has been reported lost, no date, by one of the crew named WILLIAM KENNEDY, who was picked up by the whaling schooner *Orcad* and carried to Fayal.

THOMAS M. MORRISON, Captain, of New-York; S. P. Sturgeon, first officer; Charles Sandford, second officer; James Bruce, carpenter, No. 41 West-street; Lewis Ross, steward, No. 62 Thirteenth-street; Francis Marshall, cook, No. 62 Roosevelt-street; John Grieve, seaman, No. 43 Cherry-street; Henry Gallis, seaman, No. 41 West-street; Edward Hawthorn, seaman, No. 43 Cherry-street; William Milsoo, seaman, No. 43 Cherry-street; Michael Bean, seaman, No. 105 Cherry-street; William Brown, seaman, No. 43 Cherry-street; Edward Davis, seaman, No. 420 Third-avenue—leaves a family; Robert Linneford, seaman, Water-street; John McLaughlin, seaman, Brooklyn; Michael Kingsley, seaman, No. 105 Cherry-street, recently married; Charles Hulburt, seaman, No. 44 Oak street; Henry Platt, seaman, No. 44 Oak-street; F. Prizer, seaman, No. 44 Oak-street; Henry D. Redmond, seaman, Oliver-street; Henry Morse, seaman, Monroe-street; John Brown, seaman, Water-street; Harvey Williams, ordinary seaman, No. 41½ Thomas-street; William Klier, ordinary seaman, No. 41 West-street; Patrick Kennedy, a boy, shipped for $6 per month. Total; officers and seamen, 25.

The only "KENNEDY" in the above list, it will be noticed, is a boy named PATRICK KENNEDY, whereas the person saved is reported to be a seaman named WILLIAM KENNEDY; and by a strange oversight, the second account mentions no date on which he was picked up, and gives only the longitude of the place—40° S. Until this mysterious personage, with his extraordinary narrative, shall have been brought to New-York, and a full account obtained, there must continue to exist a great amount of uncertainty as to the time when, the place where, and the manner of the loss of this ship.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—DISPATCHES FROM GOV. MEDARY.—The St. Louis *Republican*, 6th, has the following:

"Lieut. J. P. JONES, Second Regiment United States Artillery, arrived in this city on the evening of the 1st, from Kansas, with dispatches from Gov. MEDARY to the President. These, it is supposed, have reference to the very serious disturbances which have recommenced in the southern part of Kansas Territory. The notorious MONTGOMERY, with his band, is represented as murdering, robbing and driving off peaceable citizens belonging even to the Free-State Party, having some time since expelled Pro-Slavery settlers in that section. A party under JOHN BROWN invaded Missouri and committed a murder and several robberies. Gov. MEDARY has sent dispatches to Gov. STEWART on the subject, and will take prompt and decisive measures to stop any further disturbance and to punish the offenders.

The London *Star* gives a report to the effect that Tantia Topee, who is dodging the British troops in India, is in reality no other person than Nena Sahib.

The Sunday School Times,
NUMBER TWO, JUST OUT.

CONTENTS:

Letter from New-York—Sundsy Schools and Christmas—Preachiog at Purdy's Theatre—Sunday School Conventions in New-York and New-Jersey—A Cast-Away—Another Article from Dr. Crane—Popular Education—Public Schools in the City of New-York—Havelock and his son—Sunday School Missionary Anniversary—Christmas Incident—British India—Behavior of Sunday School Children at Church—Personal Effort in Sustaining Sunday Schools—Working Christians—Talks of a Sunday School Teacher to his Class (by Dr. Newton)—Announcement of a National Sunday School Convention—Advertisements of New Books Useful to Sunday School Teachers and Working Christians—Latest Religious Intelligence.

The SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES is published weekly, by the American Sunday School Union. Price $1 per annum. Price to Clubs 83 cents, 80 cents, 75 cents, or 70 cents, according to the size of the Club.

Subscriptions received at No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, No. 375 Broadway, New-York, or at any of the Depositories of the Society's publications.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Stearns & Marvin's
WITNESS-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New York.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans
} No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Barbour's Linen Thread, the Strongest and most uniform, specially adapted for clothiers and tailors' use. For sale by the principal jobbers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. Sole agents.
BARBOUR BROTHERS, No. 9 Barclay-st.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING-MACHINE.
IT MAKES A RELIABLE STITCH.
LADIES' COMPANION OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY
Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Barbour's Irish Flax Thread for Sewing Machines, smooth as silk, double as strong, not one-third of the price. BARBOUR BROTHERS, No. 9 Barclay-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Hungarian Wines.
The subscribers call the attention of consumers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.
The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood, from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne Hair Renovator is perfectly harmless; is a preventive to the decay of the hair and its falling off; causes a new growth when baldness exists; renders it soft, glossy and of the original color when it has become gray; in fact, is a never-failing preserver, restorer and beautifier of the hair. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 709 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Extra-Heavy All-Wool Under-Garments, all sizes; also, Warm Lamb lined Gloves and Gauntlets, selling off cheap, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

Myla Seaman's Statement.
SWORN TESTIMONY.
SCROON LAKE, Essex County, N. Y.,
Feb. 6, 1858.

WM. E. HAGAN, Troy N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* Having used your Hair Coloring or Restorative, and having been much pleased with it, I take pleasure in making the following statement: From the effects of a severe fit of sickness, when about eighteen years of age, my hair commenced turning gray, and so continued to grow until it became *perfectly white*, being very harsh and coarse. Last Summer I reached my fifty-third year, when I was induced by a friend to purchase two bottles of Heimstreet's Hair Restorative, prepared by you. I commenced using it according to directions and in a few days was surprised to find that my hair, from the roots outward, was turning back to its original color. It continued to grow until it was as truly brown and glossy as it was before, in my youthful days, and is now *fully restored* to its original color. MYLA SEAMAN.

Essex County, ss.—Myla Seaman came before me and was duly sworn, and says that the above statement is true, this 9th day of February, 1858.
JOEL F. POTTER, Justice of the Peace.

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable*, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.
Price, 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 10, at St Mark's Church, by the Rev. Alfred H. Partridge, WILLIAM B. YOUNG to MARTHA LOUISA, daughter of George H. Bunce, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

OTIS—LEE.—At New-Haven, Coun., on Monday, Jan. 3, by the Rev. Mr Rustin, Mr. BENJAMIN F. OTIS to Miss CAROLINE LEE, both of Williamburg, L. I.

DIED.

KELLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 9, KATIE MANUEL, daughter of Hugh and Virginia P. Kelly, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 216 2d-av.

VOORHEES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 10, PETER VOORHEES, aged 67 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 33 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CONDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 9, Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. CONDON, wife of Charles T. Congdon, and daughter of the Hon. John Bayliss, of New-Bedford, Mass., aged 38 years.

Boston and New-Bedford papers please copy.

LISPENARD, CHARLES, will be buried, from his late residence, corner of South 10th and 1st sts., Williamsburg, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

SHIERS.—In Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 8, THOMAS SOIERS, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father, Nicholas Shiers, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral service, at Grace Church, Orange, this (Tuesday) morning, Jan. 11, at 9½ o'clock. A train by the Morris and Essex Railroad leaves the Jersey City Ferry at 8½ A. M., returning from Orange at 10½ o'clock.

STERNE.—At New-London, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 2, suddenly, Dr. WILLIAM STERNE, aged 75 years. Dr. STERNE was formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, and has for many years resided in New-London.

GRAY.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 9, suddenly, of scarlet fever, EDWARD H., son of John F. Gray, M. D., of this City, in the 17th year of his age.

HUNTZA.—At Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., on Saturday evening, Jan. 8, RICHARD HONTKO, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Dutch Kills, Newtown.

TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO
for
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR SMOKING
Just received and for sale by
FRANCIS TOMES AND SONS,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"Replete with interest, morality and beauty."
—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

A STORY FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

WHILE IT WAS MORNING.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND,

Editor of "Arthur's Home Magazine."

One neat 12mo. Price, $1.

SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS SAID OF IT.

From the N. Y. Daily Times.

"This is an exceedingly interesting and well written book. We have rarely met a more thoroughly domestic story; it is very much in the style of Miss Austin's novels, pure and sweet in its morals, and kindly and gentle in its lessons."

From Godey's Lady's Book.

"A rare and beautiful story—a story of trial and endurance, and final triumph. The pathos and beauty of its incidents cannot fail to charm the reader, while it has pure and blessed teachings for all lives."

From the Boston Post.

"The authoress is capable of moving the heart-strings by rare touches of nature, which indicate the possession of more than ordinary talent. We can safely recommend a book which breathes throughout so healthy a tone, and exhibits so many beauties of dialogue and description."
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
And for sale by Booksellers and News Agents.

READ
THE DOUBLE LIFE,
A brilliant Romance, published THIS MORNING in the great new Story Paper, THE STARS AND STRIPES. Price, Four Cents. At all Dépôts

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.
A GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.
Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,
FLORENZA, GHIONI, TAMARO, LORINI, PERRING,
Miss BRAINERD, Miss HEYWOOD,
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. GRÆVER JOHNSON.
Together with the full Chorus and Orchestra of the Academy of Music, as well as several of the most prominent Musical Societies of the City.
The Festival will comprise two performances. At 1 P. M., a
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
By PICCOLOMINI and MAGGIORETTI,
and the entire opera of
[illegible]ATHA,
IN ITALIAN.
By LABORDE and BRIGNOLI.
And in the evening at 8,
A GRAND CONCERT,
in which the principal artists of the Academy, with other prominent talent, will appear, and the greater part of Haydn's oratorio of
THE CREATION,
in which will take part the
THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, POINSOT,
CARL FORMES and PERRING.
The choruses will be sung by
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
who have in the handsomest manner volunteered their valuable services.
Madame Laborde will sing "With Verdure Clad."
Mlle. Poinsot will sing "On Mighty Pens."
Mlle. Piccolomini will sing the entire part of Eva.
During the evening, will be sung
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,
by Piccolomini and Formes.
Admission to both performances $1 50
Admission to Matinée 1 00
Admission in the evening 1 00
Sale of tickets commences this morning, at the usual ticket-offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
The public are respectfully informed that the
TWO LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON
will take place: TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) and day after to-morrow, Thursday.
On WEDNESDAY will be given the only performance of THE HUGUENOTS,
when Laborde, Formes and Poinsot will make their last appearance. On Thursday
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
will make her last appearance in New-York. Mr. Ullman not having been able to obtain an extension of her contract, her services being imperatively required by Mr. Lumley early in April at her Majesty's Theatre.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
last night but one of the season, and only performance of THE HUGUENOTS.
CARL FORMES in the celebrated character of Marcel.
BRIGNOLI, FLORENZA, TAMARO, COLETTI, WEINLICH, POINSOT, LABORDE, SOTO and DANSTAEDT.
The orchestra, including that of the stage, comprises seventy performers, under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
Part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE,
Fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera Houses, supported by two hundred persons, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
Entirely new properties and appointments, expressly got up for this remarkable work.
The sale of seats for "The Huguenots" commences this morning.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock,
FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
Prior to her departure for London.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory, the distinguished Astronomer and Lecturer, has consented to give a course of
FIVE LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,
At the Academy of Music,
Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.
To be followed on Wednesday evening, 19th; Friday, 21st; Tuesday, 25th; and Thursday, 27th.
PROGRAMME.
First—Transition from Ancient to Modern Astronomy; Discovery of the laws of Motion and Gravitation.
Second—The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.
Third—The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets.
Fourth—The Telescope; Depth of its Penetrating Power; its capacity to Define; its uses in Observation.
Fifth—The Stellar Universe, and the great problems which remain to be solved.
It is believed that Prof. Mitchell is the most lucid and eloquent living lecturer on Astronomy, and the Committee have no hesitancy in promising a high intellectual entertainment to all who attend.
As the Academy of Music will seat four thousand people, it has been decided to charge but One Dollar for the entire course.
Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents.
For sale at the principal bookstores and at the Box Office.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
It is expected that all will be seated before the Lecture commences.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11,
The entertainment will commence with the
WILD RIDER OF THE SANTEE.
To be followed by
HOW TO GET A WIFE.
To conclude with the three act drama of
THE MINUTE GUN AT SEA.
Doors open at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
MOLL PITCHER, OR THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN.
To be succeeded by THE GOLDEN AXE.
Concluding with THE TERROR OF WALLACHIA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TUESDAY, JAN. 11,
The Grand National Drama of
PUTNAM.
Putnam ..... Mr. Closkey
Violetta ..... Mme. Ponisi
To conclude with the Comedy entitled a
HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
GLORIOUS REVIVAL—CROWDED HOUSES.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

SACRED AND CLASSICAL
CONCERT,
At the St. anton-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Conducted by Professor WILLIAM BERGE, assisted by the following artists: Misses HADLEY and DAMAREST; Messrs. HUENAR, C. J. A. WZANEKA, C. BERGE and Dr. GUILMETTA, and others from the Mendelssohn Union. Tickets to be procured from R. E. PETERSON, No. 144 Bowery; G. SIBELL, No. 20 Wall-st., and at the door on the evening.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
The CHECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments at the Palace Garden Pavilion on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th inst.
After which, performances every evening and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of MONS. CHECINI.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows.
Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, Henry VIIIth.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced.
An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the much-talked-about and so profoundly interesting SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions, in 1853, otherwise called THE ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS OF Dr. KANE, accompanied by an Oral Explanation and Description. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Largest Woman Alive, Mrs. SHERWOOD, is still at the Museum. The only AQUARIA in America worth alluding to, the HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, and all the other curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE ORATOREAN.—PROFESSORS BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give Concerts of Oratory and Music EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at the Cooper Institute, commencing Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, and in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, commencing Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Six songs and six recitations each evening, besides explanations of those Arts and Sciences: a series of intellectual entertainments—descriptive, sentimental, patriotic, tragical and comical. Single admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents, or 75 cents for a family of six; or six members of schools, or six of their teachers. See programme.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 3. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.—Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. TO NIGHT, Mr. J. PROCTOR, as Damon, in DAMON AND PYTHIAS. To conclude with the BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE, in a Grand Divertissement.

AMUSEMENTS.

HUSARD'S
BRONZE COPY LIFE SIZE OF HOUDON'S
STATUE OF WASHINGTON,
On exhibition
AT THE ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
No. 522 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Tickets of admission 25 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.
OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minnehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorenci, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL.—THE SECOND annual ball of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at Niblo's Garden on SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. Robertson's celebrated band is engaged. Professor Macpherson floor director. The Committee guarantee that this will be the best ball of the season.
Tickets $2 each, to be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

MLLE. SAUVAGEOT WILL DELIVER A discourse on vocal music, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at Room No. 21 Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M. Admission free. See advertisement under "Instruction."

LECTURES.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the *Burdens of Society*, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute.
Admission 25 cents.
Tickets may be obtained of
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
Also at the door, MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., will deliver the first lecture of the series in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Lectures and Lecturers.*
Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Huren & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Ch'n. of Lec. Com.

DR. ROBINSON RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES that by general request he will deliver his course of seven lectures on *Geology*, at the Odeon, 6th-st., near South 5th, Brooklyn, E. D., commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859. For particulars, see Brooklyn *Daily Times*. Tickets for the course, $1; lady and gentleman, $1 50; students and teachers, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the Odeon, and Foster's music store, No. 93 South 7th-st.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The ninth lecture in the annual course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Subject—*Country Life.* Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door. CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

A LECTURE ON TRUTH WILL BE DELIVERED by the Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 11th inst. Tickets 10 cents, to be had at the door. J. MULHOLLAND, Ch'n Lecture Com.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE at the New-York University, Washington-square, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Man unfallen, fallen and redeemed.* Seats free.

MRS. CORAL V. HATCH WILL CONTINUE her course of Lectures in Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject may be selected by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Industrial Home Association No. 3, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. It is expected that all the members will attend, as business of the greatest importance will come before them. Those desirous of obtaining information in relation to their taxes can do so then. JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Corner of Court and Joralemon sts. Monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st. An essay will be read by A. WOODRUFF, Esq. Subject—*The Relation between Morals and the Material Prosperity of a Nation.* The public are invited to attend. GEO. R. NOYES,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union will hold their semi-monthly meeting on TUESDAY (Tuesday) EVENING in their room, Clinton Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. A. H. WILSON will read an essay—subject, *The American Indian*; and on WEDNESDAY EVENING a meeting will be held for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Members are requested to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

VOICES FROM THE WEST.—THOSE FAITHful Sunday School Missionaries of the West, the Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, of Ohio, and Mr. STEPHEN PAXSON, of Illinois, will address a Union Mass Meeting of the friends of the cause, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, corner of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7 o'clock. The Rev. R. B. WESTBROOK, of Philadelphia, and R. G. PARDEE, Esq., of New-York, will participate in the exercises.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, this TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at noon. Subjects—*Root Feeding* and *Spring Management of Fruit Trees.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE HOOSIER PREACHER.—THE ELOquent Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, will preach EVERY EVENING this week, (except Saturday,) at 7½ o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Come hear him preach the Word of Truth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATHEW CARABY.
A NARRATIVE OF HIS ADVENTURES AMONG FRIENDS AND STRANGERS IN COUNTRY AND IN TOWN. By BANADY.
From a multitude of favorable notices, by the Press, of this entertaining volume, we select the following:
From the New-York Ladies' Visitor.
A capital story. Old stagers as we are in novel-reading, we confess we did not see through the plot till the author chose to unravel it. The characters are natural and well sustained, and there is a vein of quiet humor running through the book which is very refreshing.
From the New-York Express.
Graphically told and deeply interesting; the more so, as there is no undue exaggeration of sentiment or language.
From the New-York Enquirer.
The characters are well drawn, the touches of nature pointed and salient, and the story exceedingly cleverly told. The interest, like a minion of the law, seizes you by the collar at the outset in such an unmistakable manner that you are satisfied the better way is to go quietly along.
From the New-York Chronicle.
There are powerful and truthful passages, and the colloquial parts are easy and natural—no small praise.
From the Boston Recorder.
The story is well conceived and told with skill, making withal a very pleasant book.... There is vigor in the work.
From the Congregationalist.
Whoever commences "Caraby," will be likely to complete it, and may learn lessons of profit.
From the Boston Post.
A readable book, superior to most American novels in interest and character.
From the Boston Journal.
The tone of this book is thoroughly healthful, and its moral, which is not thrust forward too promiuently, is therefore good.
From the Saturday Evening Gazette.
Replete with incident, some of it of quite a dramatic character. The author's style is worthy of praise, and the tone of his story is pure.
From the Cincinnati Herald.
It is a sad picture, and will perhaps deepen the reader's sympathy with the poor and oppressed, while it will teach him how selfish and cruel human nature may become when unchecked by the power of Divine grace.
From the Cincinnati Gazette.
If less exciting than many works of fiction, its impressions will, on that account, be the more lasting.
From the Worcester Palladium.
One becomes too much interested in the first chapter to lay it aside till it is finished. May Matthew Caraby find many readers.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers.
MASON BROTHERS have removed from Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st. to No. 46 Walker-st., where they will remain until their new store is built.

A peculiar Phase
of
NEW ENGLAND LIFE,
THE SHAKER FOUNDLING,
Is printed entire in
the
TRUE FLAG,
Ready to-day.
The author of this Charming story,
Mrs. C. F. GERRY,
resided for several years in the neighborhood of the
SHAKER VILLAGE
at
Canterbury, N. H.,
and, consequently, describes with perfect fidelity the manners and customs of this singular people, who
"Neither marry nor are given in marriage."

READ REDMOND O'NEIL, BY J. F. SMITH; MINNIE, by Felix Stowe; THE WRECKERS, by M. J. Erryon, in the NEW-YORK PRESS.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
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ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.
SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!
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ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.
The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES, SHAWLS, &c.,
At retail, on Monday, Jan. 10.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
(To make room for their spring importations) will offer AT RETAIL UNTIL JAN. 31,
The entire balance of their fall stock
At a great reduction on former prices, viz:
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES,
PLAIDS, DE LAINES, CHALLIES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, LINENS, BLANKETS,
SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, &c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LACE GOODS.
204 and 206 Sixth-av., corner 14th. Best Quality KID GLOVES. 50 cents.
Black Thread Lace. Just received.
Black Silk Edgings. Just received.
White Silk Edgings, 18 cents a dozen.
English Thread Edgings, very cheap.
Linen Smyrna Edgings. Just received.
White Thread Lace for puff sleeves. Just received and will be sold cheap.
French Corsets,
only 6s., 7s., and 10s.
Much under price.
R. H. MACY, No. 204 6th-av.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received per steamship *Fulton*, an assortment of LIGHT, MEDIUM, AND DARK SILK ROBES;
Very handsome, new styles.
ALSO,
GAUZE DE LYON AND GRENADINE ROBES
FOR
EVENING DRESSES.
Open at retail on Monday, Jan. 10.

HUCK TOWELS
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.
$1 50 per dozen, old prices $2.
Irish Linen 25c. to 50c. per yard.
Woolen Flannels.
Marked down to close.
They are cheap. R. H. MACY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, on Monday, Jan. 10,
AT RETAIL,
1,000 pieces SHIRTING LINENS, from from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
These goods are very much under price.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER 14TH-ST.
ENGLISH CRAPE SETS AND COLLARS.
New styles just received. Price low.
R. H. MACY.

204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.
GOOD HOOP SKIRTS,
Shetland Veils and good Kid Gloves,
All for 50 cents.
R. H. MACY.

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, &C., &C.
ILLUSION GOODS,
consisting of Capes, Berthas, Sleeves, Glove tops, &c., of our own elegant styles and manufacture. Also, Dress caps, Head dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A beautiful assortment of the above goods now on hand, or made to order at short notice and at reasonable prices. Also, just received, some beautiful Point Lace and Honiton sets of Collars, at very low prices.
D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway.
Orders received and promptly executed for Trees, Plants, Bouquets and Baskets of Flowers, from the nurseries and green-houses of D. CLARK, Bloomingdale.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIES COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers, now *en route* from Europe. JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

SKELETON SKIRTS—OF ALL VARIETIES, from misses' 3 springs to ladies' 30 springs, at prices from 25 cents to $4. Special attention is invited to a new patent adjustable bustle, highly recommended for its simplicity, correctness and elegance. Miss HARWOOD, (late FROST & Co.,) No. 458 Broadway.

DRY GOODS NEWLY IMPORTED.—A large assortment of White Jaconets, Cambric Muslins, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 363 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

NO. 60 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE.
SLEIGH ROBES,
FUR CAPS,
MUFFLERS,
GLOVES, &c.
LADIES FURS
Of every description
Reduced 30 per cent.,
At J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.'S,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $150 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY—$250 REWARD.—THE SUBscriber's store was entered sometime on Friday night, 7th inst., and 950 pounds of sewing silk, mostly black, was stolen. The silk was taken from the cases, and carried off loose in half-pound bundles rolled up in pink papers. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of all the property, or in proportion to the quantity found.
E. H. ARNOLD, No. 190 Fulton-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,295 FOR FIVE (5) shares of Panama Railroad Stock, in the name of MARIA C. AMMEN. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as transfer of the same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM NO. 218 East 16th-st., on Monday, Dec. 20, a white and tan Scotch TERRIER, short tail and cropped ears.

FURNITURE.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. As prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO. No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.
The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., foot of Convent-st., East River, foot of Hubert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) have still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 92 William-st. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels. Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. HENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general servant, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful, and well capable to fill a good situation to her employer's satisfaction; an excellent washer and ironer and very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED, INTELLIgent servant, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid: is a girl of very respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the nursery or dining-room; wages not so much considered as a situation. Is a good family; highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 125 Greenwich-st., near Laight-st. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A MIDdle-aged woman of respectability and character; is a thorough and competent servant in the kitchen; would assist in washing as I broleg in a small family; first-class references. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, OF TIDY habits, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, does up linen in a magnificent style; will do the work of a small family; wages $6. Also, a girl as waitress and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; wages, $5. Call at 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one, as cook, has lived 4 years in her present situation—the other, as waitress and chambermaid; can be seen at their present employers, No. 24 West 14th-st.; they leave in consequence of the family going to Europe.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; one as cook, washer and ironer; one to do general housework. Also, by five very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, who is a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; is fully competent; is willing to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen till suited, by applying at the store No. 511 6th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation in a family to take the charge of clothing and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, until the 22d inst., at the bookstore No. 223 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH GOOD references, a situation in the City or country, to do general housework, or plain cooking, washing and ironing; she is an experienced and trustworthy servant, able and willing to work. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and very good and kind to children; has no objection to go in the country; can come well recommended. Call at No. 4 Horatio-st.; inquire in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference given. Call at the drug store corner of Broadway and 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress wishes employment by the day, week or month; is a Protestant. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; understands the care of children; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in a genteel family; is an excellent cooker of meats and pastry. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of sober and industrious habits, (a Protestant) as cook. She is also a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 31 Hamilton-st., 2d floor, front room.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND pleasant disposition wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Unexceptionable references given and required. Please address, giving full name, Miss M., Box No. 658 New-York Post-Office.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY KIND of other servants, can always be had at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. German and French cooks, chambermaids, nurses, lady's maids and governesses are on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND STEADY PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good gardener; willing to work and to make himself useful; wages no object; has 4 years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Englishman. Good City references as to carability. Would be willing to make himself useful. Address J. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 512 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as bartender, or can feed a press in printing office; has no objection to either; can procure the best of City refereece. Address J. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man, with good City and country reference, and can be well recommended; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom in a private family; can give the best of City reference as to capability and carefulness. Apply at Mr. LOWDEN'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for three days; or address D., Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as receiving and shipping clerk, or any active situation in a wholesale house. Good reference as to honesty and capability. Address H. M., *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF Seluze and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,648 Post-Office.

AN EDITOR OF EXPERIENCE (AND A practical printer) desires a permanent engagement. Address EDITOR, box No. 134 *Times* office, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 10 and 11.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW SMART, ACTIVE MEN AS agents, to sell A. Brower's Patent Waterproof Composition for boots, shoes and leather of all kinds, making them perfectly impervious to water by a single application. Can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF GOOD NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—50 dozen chairs, feather beds, mattresses, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of good second hand and new furniture of various kinds, among which are about fifty or sixty dozen curl maple and mahogany chairs; several high post mahogany bedsteads; ten or twelve feather beds and hair mattresses, sofas centre-tables, office desks, refrigerators, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Also, a lot of machinery for pencil-case makers. Sale peremptory.

WM. H. WAIGHT, Auctioneer—Office No. 9 Court-st.
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 113 Oxford-st., south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, handsome household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels, tapestry, 3-ply and Ingrain carpets, damask and lace window curtains, oil-paintings, solid mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, centre and side tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany secretary and bookcase, piano-forte, solid oak chamber suite, with marble-

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 82 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
JEFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. HOWARD,
SILAS ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH B. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000.
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Pennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Rics,
Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abr'm Denlter,	Nathan Axiel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,
	D. B. KEELER, Presidnt.	

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No 12 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL $200,000.
This Company, having retired that portion of the capital stock which was based upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob N. Keeler,	J. A. H. Hashrenck,	Hon. S. B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watreus,	Aaron Close,	K. J. Baldwin,
W. E. Forbes,	A. C. Lawrence,	Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Reilsy,	Robt. P. King,	Benj. M. Stiles,
Fra. Blackburn,	P. E. Birchhead,	Edward Wiler,
Geo. H. Levis,	C. B. English,	John Prentice,
	Jos. E. Caldfield,	
	JACOB N. KEELER, President.	

ALBERT WELLS, Vice-President.
A. R. FOOT, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 66 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.
Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.
Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woodo.	

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. G. REVERSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STEAM-DESEDING COMPANY, Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
F. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, }
ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Kentucky.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Room No. 5, Trinity Building, (No. 11 Broadway,) New-York, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M. Stockholders are *especially* requested to bring with them, or send, their certificates or stock scrip. Bondholders and creditors of the Company are invited to attend.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 5 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 452 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st. A. T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
O. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

ROOSEVELT SAVINGS BANK, 345th-st., corner of 8th-av.
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 13th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BLEECKER, Sec.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.
E. W. DINHAM, Treasurer.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., pay able to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 68 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE BY
HOFFMAN & CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$377,151 73
Due from Banks	46,351 89
Due from the Directors of the Bank	41,915 45
Real estate	30,000 00
Specie	53,584 51
Cash Items, viz: Foreign Checks and Bills.	3,507 81
Stocks	50,000 00
Loss and Expense Account	7,641 46
Total	$567,057 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$240,000 00
Circulation	$50,000	
Less notes on hand	7,223—	42,773 00
Profits		44,248 97
Due depositors on demand		239,890 23
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		120 00
Total		$567,037 20

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of January, 1859. Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$266,569 79
Due from Banks	819 58
Due from the Directors of the Bank	30,596 09
Real Estate	29,300 00
Specie	34,905 30
Cash Items, viz	28,795 79
Stocks, at par	100,900 00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,467 87
Bills of Solvent Banks	3,791 00
Loss and Expense Account	5,050 00
Total	$472,849 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$206,525 00
Circulation Registered	$95,100 00	
Less Notes on hand	11,103 00—	83,997 00
Profits		13,270 21
Due to Banks		12,198 77
Due Depositors, on demand		139,643 74
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		17,214 61
Total		$472,849 33

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHAS. JENKINS, President, and W. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. CHARLES JENKINS, President.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of January, 1859.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY of 17, a stranger in New-York, and quite unexpectedly in embarrassed pecuniary circumstances, desires the immediate loan of $50. Address Miss CLARA S. TEWEXBURY, New-York Post-Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Sonds.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GAGNA RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BAIOGS, }
SAMUEL WETMORE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., January 5, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholdas registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all othere at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, JAN. 6, 1859.—Offices No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst. JAMES E. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to St chholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BEEGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JOHN S. HUET, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, on the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
St. Louis, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 5, 1859.—TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 4. 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau-st., Jan. 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools, SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, METZERBEER, &c., &c.
Prices at the dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Wererooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medels for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at lowest prices.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A RICH AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD seven-octave piano-forte, of rich and powerful tone, for sale cheap, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn. Grand circular scale; best City makers; made to order 3 months ago; scalloped bottom; rich carvings; fluted keys; magnificently ornamented in rich style throughout; well worthy the notice of those in search of a beautiful parlor instrument at a bargain; has makers' full warrantee; cost $375; price $200. Apply, day or evening, for three days.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OFFER at a sacrifice a magnificent 7-octave piano-forte, finished with 4 round corners, back same as the front; rich carved legs, elegant rosewood case, superbly carved; rich, powerful tone; best City makers, unexpired warrantee for two years, three months in use; is perfect, and without spot or blemish. Grand suspension overstrung bass. Apply at No. 506 Hudson-st., near Amos st., for three days; from 7 A. M., till 7 P. M.; 8th-av. cars pass the house.

TWO NEW AND ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, one with four large round corners, carved legs and pearl keys, with full metallic plate and all the latest improvements, a great bargain for cash; or a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.; also, a good rosewood piano for $90.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS.—Of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $75 to $150. New pianos for rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have also received the first premium here and wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000—WANTED, A PERSON WITH the above amount in a business already established, paying at least 50 per cent. on the dollar; secured by six patents and without competition; well worthy the attension of capitalists. Address F. T. ASHMAN & Co., No. 38 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PATENT MEDICINE TRAVELER. Any person now engaged in that business can make a large profit, without conflicting with any arrangement he may have made with other parties, by addressing Box No. 188 New-York Post-Office, with references, experience, and stating the section of country over which he travels.

$5,000—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, with this amount, in a safe and profitable business, established for the last twelve years. This is a superior opportunity for any man seeking investment with reliable parties making money. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, with full name.

$1,000 cash WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH A capital of the above amount to invest in a lucrative cash business paying 100 per cent. and no risk. Address by note with real name to W. J. W., Florence's Hotel, Broadway and Walkar-st.

$800—PARTNER WANTED IN A LUCRATIVE cash-paying business established for the last 10 years. All information given by calling at the buildings No. 390 Broadway, or corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG Breed Canaries at No. 79 West 534-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general railroad goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,
Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 122 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated New-York, December 30, 1858
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York,

FROM ALBANY.

Organization of the New Canal Board—Gov. Morgan's First Levee, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

Canal Commissioner GARDNER this morning was sworn into office by the Secretary of State.

The new Canal Board met and organized to-day, after which they adjourned to the 18th inst. The calendar will be taken up on the 8th of February.

The addition of the new members of the Board, Lieutenant-Governor CAMPBELL and Canal Commissioner GARDNER, both Republicans, leaves the political division the same as last year—six Democrats to three Republicans.

Governor MORGAN gave his first *levée* to-night. The attendance was very large.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., and the President announced the following Standing Committees:

On Canals—Messrs. Prosser, Lovelend and Mather—Mr. Prosser taking the place of Mr. Stow.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Truman, Smith and Prosser.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. J. A. Willard, O. B. Wheeler, and F. Spinola.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Ames, Laflin, and Sloan.

Literature—Messrs. Laflin, Scott, and Barbaus.

Manufactures—Messrs. Purcer, O. B. Wheeler and Johnson.

Expiring Laws—Messrs. Patterson, Prosser and Douglas.

The remainder of the Standieg Committees are the same as last year.

Mr. Stow was left off all the Committees at his own request, his health being such as will probably detain him from his seat a greater portion of the session.

A special Committee on Aid to the Inebriate Asylum was then appointed. It consists of Messrs. TRUMAN, AMES and SCHELL.

The Senate then—without the transaction of any further business—adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

The Assembly met at 4 o'clock, P. M.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For increased compensation to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

For the amendment of the Emigrant laws so as to relieve Counties.

A remonstrance from the people of Brooklyn against the bill to close the tunne. running through Atlantic-street, asking that the bill be postponed till an opportuetty is afforded to be heard against it. This was presented by Mr. MEEKS.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. HALL to provide for the distribution of all unclaimed dividends amoegst the School Districts.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD to provide for compensation for Jurors in New-York.

By Mr. DURYEA to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Wallabout martyrs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. REILLY, to authorize the Common Council of New-York to appoint 100 more Commissioners of Deeds.

By Mr. HALL, to assess the lande of the Saratoga and Sackett's Herbor Railroad, now exempted.

By Mr. B. R. JOHNSON, to repeal the law authorizing parties to suits to be witnesses.

By Mr. VAN HORN, for the better groteetion of fruit growers.

By Mr. BUMP, to amend the apportionment act so as give two members to Broome County.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. ODYCK, for increasing the number on the Committee of Ways and Means, and Canals, to saven each. Adopted.

By Mr. DURYEA, for the appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor and the Senate to meet a similar committee from New-Jersey, to confer on Quarantine matters. Laid over.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD, a concurrent resolution declaring the present mode of electing the President of the United States anti-Republican, and instructing our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to obtain an amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people. Laid over.

The Governor's Messaga was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. HALL in the Cbair. After brief remarks from Mr. SCHOLFIELD, in which he stated that the Republicans were waiting to see whether the Democrats, who were ratber severely handled in the message, had any defeaca to make, progress was reported.

The remainder of the session was consumed in dabate on the qnestion of the invitation extended to the clergymen of Albany and its vicinity, to open the sessions with prayer. The Albany clergymen having declined, and the clergymen of Troy, West Troy and Greenbush having accepted, the acceptance of the latter was received by the House, and the Speaker requested to make appointments with the latter. Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

Nos. 57, 3, 8, 15, 66, 75, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 14, 22, 470, 27, 36, 31.

Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of New-Orleans.

FESTIVITIES OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—ADDRESS OF MR. I. V. FOWLER, THE GRAND SACHEM—BRILLIANT DEMONSTRATION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE OLD WIGWAM.

Regardless of the precedent set by the House of Representatives at Washington, on Friday last, the Tammany Society of this City resolved to commemorate, by an appropriate *fête*, the memory of the day on which, forty-five years ago, General JACKSON defeated the British at New-Orleans. So far from exhibiting any intention of permitting this venerable jubilee to fall into desuetude, the warriors of Tammany entered upon the arrangements for this commemoration with earnest alacrity, and spared no efforts to make it equal in *éclat* that of any previous year. In this, it is but fair to say, they succeeded to admiration. The assemblage was immense, filling the ball-room to a degree involving almost positive discomfort. The Hall itself was magnificently decorated. The walls were draped with flags, over which were hung the crests of the various States; portraits of eminent public men, past and cotemporary; patriotic relics; and numerous mirrors, in which were reflected many a fair face. At 10½ o'clock the Grand Sachem, Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, preceded by the Sagamore, bearing on high a gorgeous cap of liberty, and followed by Colonel RELYEAN, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Mr. DUNLAP and the other Sachems, each escorting a guest, entered the ball-room, where the gentlemen and ladies present were drawn up in parallel lines, waiting their entrance. Having marched through these brilliant files, under the lead of Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, the master of the ceremonies, the procession halted in the middle of the room, and the Grand Sachem, disengaging himself from Mr. ISAAC O. BARKER, who had accompanied him as a guest, advanced and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In accordance with a time-honored usage of the Tammanay Society or Columbian Order, we are assembled here in this ancient Hall to-night, to commemorate with suitable festivities a day dear to us all—a day which is dear to every lover of his country—a day whose advent le hailed by all those who pay due respect to and bear in kind remembrance the memory of the man and of the event which it recalls. ["Good."] In the name of the Society, I greet you all, and bid you a kindly welcome; and I am certain that the members of the Tammany Society feel honored by the presence of so much of the integrity, the worth and the beauty of the Democracy of the Empire City. [Loud applause.] On the 8th day of January, as time rolls on, our sons and daughters, the young men and maidens, will assemble in this hall and keep in fresh remembrance the recollections of this day, and here, as the years roll by, will be gathered together those who love to hear from the lips of our distinguished orators of the wisdom, the patriotism, and the virtue of those who have gone before us. Let us, then, emulate their virtues and adopt their precepts to govern our action in life, and, in a kindly spirit, with good will and good feeling, let us, by mutual forbearance and concession, endeavor to reconcile differences where any exist, and, in spirit as well as in word, carry out that Union and harmony which I trust will be ever dear to us all. And, ladies, excuse me for detaining you with these few remarks, and, wishing you a happy evening, permit me to propose three cheers for the ladies who are assembled here in honor of old Tammany. [Loud cheering.]

Three cheers for the day we celebrate. [Renewed cheering.] Three cheers for JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States. [Vehement cheering.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

GRAND SACHEM—Three cheers for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President of the United States. [Great cheering.]

THE SAME VOICE—Three cheers for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

GRAND SACHEM—Three cheers for our honored guests. [Cheers.]

THE VOICE—Three cheers for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [No response.]

Mr. TAYLOR—I now propose three cheers for the Grand Sachem, ISAAC V. FOWLER. [Terrific cheering.]

THE VOICE—Three cheers for DOUGLAS. [None.]

ANOTHER VOICE—No, it won't go—not now, boy.

At the termination of this little episode, the procession withdrew and the dancing was resumed.

At 12¾ o'clock the company retired to the supper-room, and entered *con amore* into a scene of genial jollification, in which the Grand Sachem led off.

Here, in response to a list of regular toasts, addresses were made by the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Col. MCCUEN, Alderman MCSPEDON, Capt. W. F. LYONS, Mr. BROWN, (of the *Journal of Commerce*,) Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, CHAS. GRAHAM, Capt. WILEY, Supervisors BELL and O'CONNOR, and many others; and after a great consumption of what was on the table, and a great display of eloquence over it, the Tammany Society wound up its great annual festival.

A great many letters were received from prominent Democrats—among them, from the following: the Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator Douglas, Senator Gwin, Senator Mallory, Senator Bates, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the Hon. John A. Dix, the Hon. John Cochrane, the Hon. I. T. Hatch, the Hon. George Taylor, the Hon. B. H. Richardson, Mr. Sidney Webster, Mr. T. F. Meagher, Geo. Bartlett, Thos. G. Young, V. R. Richmond, Charles D. Mead. Legrand Caper, Wm. C. Alexander, Edwin Croswell, R. W. Price, B. F. Hallett, Isaac H. Wright, Samuel Wells and John C. Wright. In fact, responses were received from leading Democrats of every State, alluding either to the simple event of which the *fete* was meant to be specially commemorativa, or, as in the cases of the letters of the Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Senator GWIN and FLETCHER WEBSTER, taking decided ground in favor of "manifest destiny."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Commun Council was held last evening. The report of the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights, laid on the table on the 6th of December last, in favor of further contesting the claim of New-York to exclusive jurisdiction over tha East River, and authorizing the Committee to employ counsel to carry the ease recently decided by Judge ROOSEVELT against Brooklyn to the Court of Appeals, was called up neder the special order, and adopted without opposition. The annual report of Dr. BORN, Health Officer, was submitted and ordered printed. From it we learn that there were 6,369 deeibs during the year. Males, 3,327; females, 3,072. Adults, 2,154; ebildren, 4,245. Excess of deaths of males over females, 255. Excess of children over adults, 2,091. Alderman SCHOLES, of the Committee on Supplies, &c., submitted a minority report es to the supplyieg of the city with stationery, &c., in which he mekes some serious charges against several promieent persoes, tha particelers of which will be fully given when the report comes up for coesideration two weeks hence. A resolution was offered by Aldermen WILSON, and adopted, requesting the Fire Commissioners of the Western and Eastern Districts to reorganize the Fire Department so as to lessen the expenses thereof. The Law Committee made a report appointing some fifty additional Commissioners of Deede. The Truant Institution Committee reported that their expenses during the last year had exceeded the appropriation by $1,439 11, and asked that an act be prepared to authorize the deficiency to be paid. Tho report was adopted. A report of the Police Committiea was adopted in favor of repairing the Third Precinct Station-house. The report of the GAS Committee was called up, and at the request of Alderman DOCOLASS laid over for one week. A communication from the Fire Commissioners, W. D., in favor of granting discharge certificates to the following persons was received and confirmed: A. F. Albrecht, Wm. S. Searing, R. D. Andersoe, Charles C. Helleck, Lewis W. Tout, R. G. Cowenhoven, Cherles Canning, James W. Peck, Charles Christmas, James Ryen, B. L. Norman, C. W. Eckerson, J. S. Oxley, Wm. Shannoe, Cherles McCneney, John T. Finn. The Board transacted a large amount of routine business and adjourned for a week.

A FIRE ALARM BELL FOR SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A number of complaints have been made in regard to an alarm bell in South Brooklyn, setting forth that the only alarm to be depended upon is from the City Hall, end which cannot be heard more than half of the time on account of the distance. Tha Third Precinct Station-house, upon which there is a bell, has been declared unsafe by a Committee of the Common Council, and it is in such a dangerous condition as to make it necessary to prohibit the ringing of the bell. It is very nearly a year since the bell was rung, and several petitions have been sent to the Common Council praying that tha building be put in proper repair, or that a tower be erected, but the Committee on Fire matters have reported adverse upon every occasion. A tower should be erected at once, for no part of the City pays more for Fire Taxes.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mr PETER VOORHIES, builder, father of JUDAH B. VOORHIES, Esq. Deputy Surrogate, at a little past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, entered the store of Mr. WILLIAM BARRELL, No. 269 Fulton-street, and, teking a seat near the stove, almost instantly fell back dead. His death was caused by ossification of tha heart. The deceased was about 66 years old, and resided the best part of his life in Brooklyn, where he leaves a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Court of Oyer end Terminer wes opened yesterdsy morning by Judge INGRAHAM, but tnere being only a few jurors present, the Court was adjourned without transecting any business of impoitance. In the City Court, before Judge CELVIE, the casa of Albert Bernaby *vs.* The City Railrond Company, was called on. The action is to recover damages for the loss of a leg by being run over by a car on Court, neer Joralemonstreet. The plsintiff was noe-suited. Calendar for this day, Nos. 27, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Circuit Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

WHAT IT COSTS.—A sailor, named HANFORD HOVEY, disturbed tha meeting in the De Kalb-avenue M. E. Church on Sunday last. He was arrested and fined $25, by Justice VOORHIES, yesterday.

THE INSANE GIRL AT NORFOLK.—The Brooklyn *Times* says that the insane girl at Norfolk, Va., is from Williamsburg, N. Y., and that her name is GEORGIANA JACKSON.

SUICIDE.—Mr. JOHN LIEBONT, of Greenpoint, committed suicide, on Friday last, by taking a dosa of arsenic. Pecuniary troubles, it is alleged, prompted the act.

A NOVELTY.—The Police of the Third Precinct, on Sunday, found a saloon on Hamilton-avenue open, where there wes music, dancing and card-playing. The inmates wera soon lodged in the jail, and were, yesterday, fined by Justice BLACKLEY.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Littles, the Rochester murderess, is employed at Sieg Sing State Prison in trimming hats. She conducts herself with propriety, and obeys the discipline of the Prison. The forger Huntington, in the same institution, is said to be one of the best of the prisoners. He is employed as book-keeper in the cabinet-shop.

The marriage of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, widow of his late Grace the Duke of Manchester, with Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, Esq., son of Arthur Stevenson Blackwood, Esq., gentlemanusher to her Majesty, was solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

M. Ballogh, a Hungarian, asserts that he has managed to square the circle, and he has just sent copies of his work on the subject, which contains numerous diagrams, to tha Academy of Science in Vienna and Paris, and to the heads of the Universities of Cembridge and Oxford.

Mr. George H. Moore, Librarian of the Historical Society, has been appointed to and has eccepted the position of Professor of Legal History in the University of New-York, of which institution he is an alumnus.

Lieutenant Andrew Jackson, son of John Jackson, of Petersburg, Va., has been appointed assistant tutor in Spanish, at West Point, with a salary of $2,000. He is the first American to whom the post has ever been assigned.

The Rev. Thomas Ragg, of Birmingham, hes been licensed by the Bishop of Rochester to the curacy of Southfleet, near Gravesend. Mr. Ragg is well known as a writer of the evangelical school.

Ferouk Khan has arrived at Teberan. He was received with great pomp, as well as the French military officers engeged by the Shah to organize the Persian Army.

Beron James de Rothschild has made his usual annual donstion of 30,000 kilogrammes of bread to be divided among the *bureaux de bienfaisance* of the twelve arrondissements.

Madame George Sand has gained her libel suit against the schoolmaeter, Brouillard, et Auxerre, but as the damages were only 50¢. she has indignantly appealed.

Mlle. Victoire Balfe, deughter of the composer, is engeged at the San Carlo at Naples as *prima donna*.

A new opera, "Il Diavolo delle Notte," is in preparation at Milan, composed by Bottesini, the contrabassist.

The health of the King of Sweden has become seriously worse.

Charles Lever, the novelist, has been appointed British Vice Consul at Spezzia.

Henry W. Miller is lecturing in North Carolina for the benefit of tha Mount Vernon Fund.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the succeesore of GREGORY & MAURY and S. SWAN & Ce.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosuree of money in sums of $10 and upwards can he sent to either address, at the risk and expense of Wood, EDDY & Co.; the inclesure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

BE SURE—BE SURE.—Be aure that, whether you are healthy or afflicted with piles, you use GAYETTY'S medicated paper for the water-closet. It *cures* and *surely prevents*. Call at the dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, and learn particulars. For sale there, and by all respectable druggists. Look for GAYETTY'a name, and beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Ie e eovereign remedy for Piles. This frightful disease eaenot exist where this seaching yet soothing salve is used. It cleanses the afleeted parts and allays the most burning inflammation. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

[Advertisement.]

WE CANNOT REMEDY.
We can have no pain.

But when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
open those or make them active, thus restoring health.
Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 370 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 10.

$500	Ohio State 6s '60	101¾	450	Reading R. R	s15 54⅛
800	Ill. In. Imp. '47	103	1700	do	54⅜
6,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92½	500	do	54⅝
9,000	Virginia 6s	95⅜	100	do	b10 54⅜
86,000	Mo. State 5s	86½	200	do	s30 54⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	91¾	100	do	s60 54
3,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	101	225	Mich. Central R. R.	54
7,000	Erie RR. Bs. '75	47	100	do	s60 53½
1,000	Erie R. Con. Bs. '71	45	50	do	s30 53¾
10,000	Hud Riv. R. 3d m.	75	350	do	b30 54
3,000	Harlem 2d m.	95	100	do	b20 54
5,000	Harlem 2d m. Bds	94	450	M. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	21⅜
2,000	Bar. R. 3d m. Bds.	71	150	do	b10 21⅜
3,000	Mich. So. 2d m. Iss.	63	150	do	s30 21½
45,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89⅜	50	do	b30 21⅜
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st m.	98⅜	650	M. So. & N. Ia G.S.	49⅜
1,000	Mil. & M. 2d m 10 bs.	65	300	do	b60 49⅜
10	Bank of New-York	106⅜	50	Panama Railroad	118
6	Bank of Commerce	100¾	320	do	117⅞
5	Park Bank	106	100	do	b10 118
10	Penn. Coal Co	84	660	Ill. Central R. R.	72
260	Pacific Mail S. Co	93	100	do	s15 71¾
160	do	s60 92⅜	100	do	71¾
50	do	b30 93	50	do	b10 72
50	do	b60 93	100	do	b60 72
15	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85½	25	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	96¼
100	do	s10 85¼	25	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	10
50	do	b10 85⅜	1750	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72⅜
50	do	b10 85⅜	600	do	s30 72
900	do	85⅜	50	do	72⅜
625	do	s10 85⅜	100	do	b15 72⅜
50	do	b60 85⅜	50	do	s10 72⅜
50	do	b30 85⅜	150	do	72⅜
50	do	b15 85⅜	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	33
500	do	85⅜	600	do	b60 33
150	do	s30 85⅜	200	do	b30 33
100	do	s10 85⅜	600	do	32⅞
500	do	b60 85⅜	400	do	s30 32⅜
350	do	b10 85⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	50⅜
585	do	b3 85⅜	1200	do	50⅜
275	Erie Railroad	16⅜	100	do	s10 50¼
5	do	16⅜	50	do	s60 60
150	Hud. River R. R.	35½	50	do	s30 50¼
100	do	s60 36⅛	150	do	b30 50⅜
10	Harlem Railroad	13¾	100	do	s3 60½
300	do	14	50	Mil. & Mis. R. R.	13¼
575	do	13¾	325	do	13⅜
300	do	b60 14	1000	La Cr. & Mil. R.R.	2⅜
30	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	26	200	do	b30 2⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000	Mo. St. 6s	86⅞	75	Mich. Cen. RR.	b60 54¼
20,000	do	87	10	do	54⅜
12,000	Cal. St. 7s, N.B.	86¾	100	M. S. & N.I. RR.	s30 21¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	100	do	s30 21⅞
10,000	New. Tr. 1st m.	95	150	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	b60 72¾
2,000	Bnd. R. RR. 1st m	104	200	do	72⅞
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	99¾	150	do	b30 72⅞
10	Bank of the Rep	124	100	do	b30 72⅞
80	Pacific M. St. Co	93	200	do	72⅞
260	do	b60 93¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b10 60¾
200	Canton Co	29¼	50	do	50⅞
50	Cumberland Pref	21	50	do	b60 50⅞
525	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅞	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13¾
50	do	b60 86	50	do	b60 13¾
50	do	b60 85⅞	100	L. C. & Mil. RR.	2¼
50	Erie Railroad	16⅜	70	Stonington R. R.	65⅜
20	Har. R. R.	b30 14	20	do	65⅜
200	Harlem R. R. P.	s33 37¾	15	do	66
100	Reading R. R.	s30 54	20	N. J. Cen. RR.	80

REPORTED SALES OF AUCTION.

$2,000	Tennessee 6s	92⅜	60	W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	60
2,000	Keokuk City 6s	12½	20	Wash. Fire In. Co.	153
3,000	Wis. Central 8s	9⅝	10	Getbard Fire In. Co.	95
1,000	L. Erie & W. R. 7s	53	20	Columbia F. In. Co.	100
1,000	L. & Platte R. 7s	30	160	Cit., Bur. & Q. R.	51
5,000	Joliet City 7s	70	100	L. C. & Mil R.	23½
7,000	Second-ev. R. 7s	95	15	Bank of New-York	107¾
23,000	Miss. & Ris R. 7s	70	20	Marine Bank	83
20	Chatham Bank	85¼	6	Excelsior F. In. Co.	17½
40	Grocers' Bank	100	56	Wall-st. F. In. Co.	65¾
10	N. World F. In. Co.	99¾	20	National F. In. Co.	166
10	do	102	20	N. Amer. F. In. Co.	117
20	G. W. Marine In. Co	32½	70	P. Cooper F. In. Co.	116
120	do	147	20	Lenox Ins. Co.	103¾
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	98¾			

MONDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 1:

Increase in Loans	$954,324
Increase in Specie	1,270,193
Increase in Circulation	76,202
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,142,431

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show tha interexchanges between the Banks, and including also tha Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, tha following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan 9, 1858.	Jan. 8, 1859.	Jan 1, 1859
Capital	$64,668,000	$67,734,755	$67,734,755
Loans	98,792,757	128,538,643	127,584,319
Specie	29,176,538	28,399,816	27,129,725
Circulation	6,615,464	7,930,292	7,854,090
Gross Deposits	76,841,362	113,600,882	111,290,742
Exchanged	13,890,078	20,974,266	20,606,551
Undrawn	65,942,284	92,826,622	90,684,191
In Sub-Treasury	2,972,215	4,202,151	5,108,371

The Bank Averages show a larger movement all round. The balances on Deposit increase surprisingly since the New-Year—over four millions in two weeks. The present undrawn line is ahead of the maximum of last Summer, end is wholly unexampled for the month of January. The Specie gain is more important than was looked for, though accounted for, in part, by the fact that tha last California arrival averaged but two days on the previous statement. The Discounte go up something less than a million of dollars. The market for Money, under such a showing, presents a steady, if not increasing, ease. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer also look like favoring it. The terms on London are 109¾@109¾, and on Paris, large sales at f.5.18¾@f.5.16¾. There is a liberal disposition among the Banking houses to drew at the qnotations.

The Stock Market opens for the week with increesed buoyancy. Tha *Africa's* advices, besides being better for the English Funds and the London Money Market, edvise a further improvement in New-York Central shares, Eric Bonds of all descriptions, and Illinois Central shares. Messrs. BELL also report a good business in State Stocks, and in Paname Sterling Bonds, of '59, which the English brokers are anxious to extend to 1865–1872. This news, added to the firmness with which the dealings of Saturday left off, imperted much animation to the Gencral Market at the early Board, and the business done was extended over nearly all departments of the list. A good many outside orders appeared for moderate sums on the Railway Bond list, in City Bank, and other Dividend shares. The State Stocks were firm, but the principal sales were in Missouris, which advanced to 86¾@87 ex-dividend. When New-York Central wee called, the bidding became quite spirited, from 85⅞ up to 85¾, and subsequent salea were made at 85¾@86, closing 85¾. A large business was also done in Reading, up to 54¼, but after the printed list, ona or two sellers appeared at 54¼@¾, tha final bid 54 ₱ cent. There waa renewed speculation and an additional rise of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on the Western Roade, the largest sales being in Galena, which left off 72¾, and Rock Ieland closing 60¾@61 ₱ cent. In Illinois Central the rise was 1¼ ₱ cent., salee et 72 ₱ cent.; Micbigan Central edvanced to 54¼; Harlem preferred to 37¾@38, tha common stock to 14 and the first mortgages to 95 ₱ cent. The rise in the latter within a few days has been from 68¼, and the managers of the line, eince the ecttlemeut with the City Corporation, talk of par for both the first and second issua. The latter carry ncarly 3½ ₱ cent., on the coupon due Feb. 1. The second consideration of tha Erie Report and the advices from London, whicra the menagement have undoubtedly several influentiel friends, advanced the Bonds of 1875 to 47 ₱ cent., and the Convertibles of 1871 to 45½ ₱ ccnt. The shares closed 16¾. Some additional ordera for Stonington appeaied, and the stock brought 66 ₱ cent. Hudson River ehsres were firm at 35½, and the Mortgages 104 for the first and 76 for the third. New-York State Sixas of 1873 the first eale for eome time at the Board, brougbt 115 ₱ cent. Californies advenced to 86½ ex dividend. Panama was bought on Englieh order at 118; Pecific Meil eteady et 93@92¾ ₱ cent. The general market left off strong.

The Cleveland and Columbus half-yearly dividend is 5 ₱ ccnt., peyable Feb. 1. A letter to the City Director, from one of bis colleegues, says:

"At our meeting, yesterday, we declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., peyeble on and efter Feb. 1. The business of the year stands thus:

Gross earnings	$1,105,333 47
Gross expenses and interest	534,961 04
Net earnings	$570,372 43
Dividend, July 1, 5 ₱ cent	$237,305
Dividend Jan. 1, 5 ₱ cent	237,305—474,610 00
Surplus	$95,762 43

"The business of the year results much better than I expected. The expenses for December are estimated, but probably will not vary $5,000 from tha ebove."

The Bullion Bank people at Clinton Hall have placed their Chairman in the Assembly at Albany, and their Corresponding Secretary in the Clearing-house at New-York. The positione are well taken for attack upon the present Benking system. Mr. ORDYKE has elroady opened his battary from Capitol Hill, while Mr. LYMAN employe his smell arms from the very citadel of the enemy in Wall-street, turning his own magazine of ammunition—in the shape of "statistics" and "returns"—directly upon him. The first fira was directed upon the Country Banks who were beaten down to less than *three cents on the dollar*. The proof of this achievement, efter being published in one of the City papers, was mede en eddenda to tha Clinton Hall pamphlet on the Reform of tha Currency for select circulation. The next shot was fired on Saturday against the City Banks associated in the Clearing-house. *Their* "strength of position" is turned with a single battalion of figures, and reduced just *fifty per cent.* by the following volley, directed simultaneously through all the evening papers:

Loans and discounts	$127,549,983	an inc. of $29,034,336
Specie	27,129,725	a dec. of 1,432,221
Net deposits and circul'n	98 538,281	an inc. of 27,014,011
Aver. daily exchanges	20,606,551	an inc. of 7,035,194

Per cent.

Jan. 2, 1858, per centage of coin to net liability was..40
Jan. 1, 1859, per centage of coin to net liability was..27½
Showing that the Specie reserve bad been reduced..12½
That the net liability bas been tocreased..37½
And a reduced comparative strength of position of..50
The loans and discounts beve been increased..29¼
And the Specie decreased..5

Now, all this figuring cannot he wholly aimless. Whether Mr. LYMAN ho professedly for or against the Bullion Bank, he certainly contributes to the preliminary purpose of its projectors, which is to impair confidence in the Associated Banks, as *Banks of deposit*, in order to introduce aucccssfully the new and exclusivo *Bullion* principle. If the service of Mr. L. be not repaid with the *Cashiership*, it ought to be. To be sure, success, in one sense, will ba difficult to attain. The Bullion Benk, or any other new Bank with a good name, mey he established. No ona opposes the movement on its legel right, for the general Banking Law opeus the door to every man or association of men of capital in the State to bank when end where and upon what policy they elect. But it is another affeir to break down twenty other Wall-streeet Banks, with double or quadruple the capital, each one of which is prepared to recognize *special* deposits of bullion, and to receive and hold them sacred free of the charge of the dealer. Tha work of destroying the present system, we underteke to say, will be found more difficult as these New Lights progress, whether the effort be directed against the Banks of Circulation in the interior, or tha Banke of Deposit in the City. The Legislature and popular confidence of an enlightened and progressive commercial State like New-York, are formidable objects after all. Mr. ORDYKE will have a good time with the country party in the Assembly in demolishing small notes and repealing the usury laws. The latter need some modification, no doubt; but unless the subject be committed to other hands, or placed in other connection than this was upon tha free banks, it will utterly fail at the present session. As this gentleman has invented the phrase "debt currency," no surprise need be felt that Mr. LYMAN has given a new interpretation of "strength of position." Both are meaningless, in their application, and both of a piece with the still greater absurdity in banking that "nothing's good but Gold." Let us revert for a moment to the teble of figures quoted above.

The common impression is that the business of the New-York bankers actually *improved* twenty-seven millions during the year 1858, as it had previously recovered twenty-three millioes from the extreme depression of the crisis. If their ability to command the accounts of bank dealers at home and abroad, and to employ profitably and safely, aven at moderate rates of interest, a good part of these balances—still retaining $9,000,000 in Bullion *in excess of the standard of 20 ₱ cent.* tacitly adopted at the Clearing-house—be eny test of prosperity, there can be no mistake about this improvement. But Mr. LYMAN has ciphered out, and would impose the fallacy upon the public and the Press, that this very strength of movement is the weakness of the banker. In like manner Mr. ORDYKE would have the world believe that it is the weakness of the country also. Tha theory is that all accounts at bank, other than Bullion, are *a fiction*, and the scnse of this is made about as clear as the proof that the bankers have lost *half* their strength since last January. At that time they commanded $64,688,000 in Capital and $71,522,000 in Accounts Current and Circulation. Their ability to employ these means safely was $98,549,000. At the close of tha year their Cepital paid in had increased to $67,734,000, and their Accounts with Depositors and distant Banks in correspondence, and their outstanding Circulation had increased to the value of $98,538,000. This large addition to their banking means, with the partiel and healthy revival of trade, together with the accidental wants of the Federal Government, gave them the ability to employ $127,549,000; two-thirde the increase being on Treasury Bills and Bonds, and the remainder in mercantile securities. Deducting the item of Circulation, es amply secured at Albany, the proportion of Bullion in rest last Jennary was 40 ₱ cent. o the balences in account. At the close of the yea the proportion of Bullion, (still 10 ₱ cent. above the standard,) is 30 ₱ cent., with a reserve in the active Discount line of $18,000,000 Treasury Bills to meet the future demand of the Custom-house, whenever the rates of interest upon other securities make it an object to pay them out in place of Gold. And es the exigencies of the Exchangee and the wante of the importer at the Custom-house constitute almost the sole demand upon the bankers, their present eveilable means, exclusive of $109,000,000 other securities, are equal to $45,000,000, as against $28,500,000 last Januery. And we may as well here add that tha proportion of Treasury Bills and Bonds will as assuredly and properly he increased $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 in a few days, as the forthcoming loan is awarded to New-York bidders, and the ratee of intcrest on other eecurities keep down. The movement will afford no fresh material to the alarmiste of tha Assembly, and the Clearing Honee, however the latter mey essay to "menage tha Press." The practicel business public, as well as the benkere, understand the truc bearing of the eubject, and since the latter have fixed their own standerd for the actual Bullion to be held, at all times, in Bank, and the former have not only concurred in it, but appreciate the force of the additional reserve in a security *more valuable than Gold itself*, the financiel mechinery will probably move on ee easily efter the 24th of January es it did after the 10th of August. Of one thing the Bullionists may be assured, to wit, thet a further addition of twenty or twenty-five millions will be made to the banking means of this City by mid-Summer, and such part of this addition will no doubt be employed as the etate of trede end the course of the Exchange may aeem to justify. The Cotton crop alone will give the increase, and should any of the Southern Banks desire to withhold part of their New-York balances, in Bullion, on *special* depos

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2282. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$1,384,664 IN TREASURE.

INTERESTING SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Blockade of Guayaquil—The Ecuadorian War, &c.

RETURN OF FLAG-OFFICER McINTOSH.

The United States Mail steamship, *Moses Taylor*, A. G. GRAY, commanding, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., arrived at this port about 12 o'clock last night, with the mails, treasure and passengers brought down from San Francisco to Panama by the P. M. Steamship Company's steamer, *John L. Stephens*, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult.

The California news by this arrival has been generally anticipated by the Overland Mails and by the *Quaker City*, *via* Tehuantepec.

Flag Officer McIntosh, of the United States steamfrigate *Roanoke*, left for home on the 24 instant by the steamship *Granada*.

We are indebted to Purser JOHN F. PARSONS, of the *Moses Taylor*, and to the Express Company of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for special favors.

The Treasure brought by the *Moses Taylor* is consigned as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$256,500	Clark & Wilbur	15,000
Schultz & Bros.	139,840	J. H. Browning	14,000
Am. Ex. Bank	120 000	Treadwell & Co.	12,000
Rowland & Aspinwall	66,722	P. Hayden	10,040
E. Kelly & Co.	66,000	J. H. Coghill	9,756
W. Seligman & Co.	62,000	Renard & Co.	8,300
James Patrick	60,000	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	6,100
Freeman & Co.	57,582	T. J. Hand & Co.	6,000
J. B. Weir	55,000	S. G. Reed & Co.	3,755
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	50,000	Turner Bros.	3,000
E. Patrick	50,000	C. H. Cummings	4,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	48 000	H. C. Griffin	2,400
Order	41,522	C. H. Grant & Co.	1,160
C. W. Crosby	34,123	W. J. Hansell & Son	738
W. F. Coleman & Co	30,000	Total	$1,376,300
Dudley & Bro.	30,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Ellsworth & Adams	28,500	Panama R. R. Co.	$6,484
Frank Baker	20,000	H. Clauson & Son	1,630
L. & L. Lawrence & Co	19,000	F. Thieriot	250
Nesmith, Falconer & Co.	18,500	Total	$1,384,664
John Phelan, Jr.	17,800		
Sadlier, McCahill & Co	15,000		

The Return of Flag Officer McIntosh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

Flag Officer McINTOSH returned to the United States to-day in consequence alona of the impaired state of his health. He left here in the *Granada*, Capt. BERRYMAN, for Havana, and from thence to his native State, Georgia. He is accompanied by his friend CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., of your City, who came out in the *Moses Taylor* for the express purpose of being near the Flag Officer. The Secretary of the Flag Officer, Mr. ZANTZINGER, remains on board the *Roanoke*.

When the flag-officer left his ship in the barge, the yards were manned, and three rousing cheers were given by the crew; and so soon as the *Granada* left her wharf thirteen guns were fired, and the flag which designated his command was *slowly* hauled down. In compliment, the *square blue flag* was hoisted on board the *Granada*, and, when she passed the *Roanoke*, the band played appropriate music.

The *Roanoke* will remain here until the new Flag-officer arrives.

The *Savannah* is at San Juan del Norte, and *Jamestown* also there—both watching WALKER's movements. Your's, very truly.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Blockade of Guayaquil—Ecuadorian War Unpopular in Peru—Mr. Clay not to be Removed—Bolivia Tranquil—Chile Quiet—Buenos Ayres—Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Bolivia*, arrived at Panama, on Dec. 22, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and Lima and Callao to the 13th December. As the *Bolivia* did not touch, this trip, at Guayaquil, we have no mail from Ecuador. She brought $336,734 in specie and silver bars for England, and drafts from Valparaiso on England, against the Insurance Companies, on account of the great fire at Valparaiso the fortnight before, amounting to nearly *two millions of dollars*, which drafts were negotiated at par in Valparaiso.

The French corvette *La Serieuse*, which left Guajaquil, Dec. 8, and arrived here a week since, brings no news of importance. Her commander says the blockade of Guajaquil is of little or no effect, foreign ships being allowed to come and go without restraint.

PERU.

The war with Ecuador appears to be so unpopular in Peru, that it is generally supposed President CASTILLA will find some way to get out of the scrape he so foolishly got himself into. All the departments of Peru are complaining of the conscriptions ordered, alleging that they have lost so many men during the last ten years by want, revolutions and cholera, that agricultural and industrial pursuits will be almost ruined by a further draft on the population. The Department of Cuzco being set down for 1,500 men o 15,000 called for to make war on Ecuador, its delegate to Congress introduced a bill to exempt it from the conscription, in which it embodies some statistics of a good deal of interest to those who favor wars for slight causes, and which will also serve such men as Mr. BRIGHT, of England, with powerful arguments in support of their peace doctrines. The Department of Cuzco contributed nearly 12,000 soldiers, officers, servants and camp-followers, to effect the revolution of 1854. In the revolution which ended last year at Arequipas, Cuzco lost nearly 8,000 of her citizens. And during the last ten years, including the great numbers who died from cholera in 1855 and 1856, more than 200,000 of her people disappeared from pestilence and wars! The papers say but little about the war, and but very few men, probably not more than twelve to fourteen hundred, have been sent to the northern Provinces of Peru, bordering on Ecuador, which it was supposed she would attack unless Peru withdrew her blockading squadron from before Guayaquil.

A Chilean vessel has just been seized by the Peruvian steam-frigate *Callao*, for illegally loading guano in Independence Bay. A vessel belonging to the same party had previously succeeded in getting away with the proceeds of its theft. The firm of ZARRACONAGUI & Co. are taking all the vessels in port that are willing to accept guano freights at $10 per ton.

LUIS LOMAR, who, with his brother, swindled New-York ship-owners out of $40,000 by giving them bogus charters to take nitrate from Iquique, be receiving five per cent. commissions on the business in advance, and who was four months ago placed in the chain-gang for endeavoring to bring Yankee fillibusters to Peru, has been let loose through the persuasiveness of the money he stole, and has gone to Valparaiso.

The fact that the United States Minister, the Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, has lately moved into his new house, which he has furnished with entire new and magnigcent furuiture imported for the purpose from Paris, does not tally with the report from Washington that he is to be removed. It would be indeed a great folly for Mr. BUCHANAN to remove the most able diplomat that the United States has at present in her service, and one who reflects such credit upon his nation as does Mr. CLAY, in Peru.

Exchange on England was at 15 per cent. premium; United States, 12 per cent.; Chili, 10 per cent.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are up to Nov. 25. The Republic was quiet. President LINARES is busy in instituting some reformatory measures at Oruro. A Minister has been sent to Peru to arrange existing difficulties. Gen. ECHENIQUE, Ex-President of Peru, was still in Bolivia with a few followers, not having yet given up all hope of assistance from LINARES in his plan to overthrow President CASTILLA.

CHILI.

The extraordinary session of Congress called to legislate upon the Budget of Taxes and the Standing Army, is about to close, after a very stormy time The Government triumphed, however, in all its measures, the Opposition contesting every point with perseverance and courage. At one time the minority abstained from voting, retired from the chambers, and signed a protest against the action of the majority as contrary to the Constitution and the laws, and subversive of the sovereignty of the people. It is admitted now that there will only be a peaceable, constitutional opposition to the Government in the future, and for this purpose the clubs were organizing in all the populous towns and cities.

The great fire still occupied the public of Valparaiso. Plans had been submitted for laying out anew the streets in the burnt District, and it was expected it would be immediately rebuilt in handsomer style than before. The total loss by the fire is ascertained to be about $3,000,000, of which over $2,000,000 was insured.

Extraordinary funeral honors were paid to the remains of Mr. EDWARD FARLEY, a firemen, who was killed by falling from a ladder while directing some operations to subdue the flames. Public subscriptions are being raised for the support of his family, and FRANCISCO OSEA, a wealthy inhabitant of Santiago, offers to educate one of his children. Two more small fires had occurred at Valparaiso the past fortnight, but were got under before they did much damage.

The crops promise abundant harvests. The mines, both copper and silver, are in a flourishing condition. Silver veins have just been discovered in Quebrada de Lledepe, a few miles distant from the new German colony of Llanguihue, the specimens of which, assayed in a blacksmith-shop, gave a yield of 50 per cent. It is thought this reported discovery will be of immense benefit to the new colony.

During the first nine months of this year, the 33 miles of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad that has been opened, produced: for passengers, $87,828; freight, $45,854; other items, $7,518; total, $141,210—the general expenses amounting to half that sum.

The Danish brig *Herhard*, which sailed from Newcastle on the 21st of June, with a cargo of coal for Valparaiso, consigned to Messrs. HEATLEY, EVANS & Co., sank on the 29th of October, off Cape Horn. Her crew was narrowly saved by the British brig *Esperance*, *en route* to Central America.

The Mecklenburg ship *Ritterschaft*, which sailed from Glasgow to Valparaiso, also struck and sank on the 20th ult., off Cape Horn, the crew fortunately escaping on board the brig *Mainlust*, bound for California.

The British frigate *Vision*, sailed from Glasgow, with an assorted cargo, and bound for Arica, having been dismasted in a storm off Cape Horn, foundered on the 22d ult. Her master and crew were saved by the Hamburguese ship *Stenworder*, bound for California.

The crews of these three vessels are at present in Valparaiso.

Business remained dull througbout the commercial marts of Chili. The price of Chilian products, the main articles of which are copper and wheat, are still falling. Flour ranges from $3 62 to $4 per quintal, cash. Bar copper, $17 50, cash. Nitrate of soda, $2 50, cash. Carolina rice, $6 25, cash. Exchange on England, 47½ pence; on the United States, 4 to 5 per cent. Freights to Europe, £2 2s. to £2 7s. To the United States, $10 to $11. The American ships *S. H. Waterman* and *Astrea* left Caldera the first fortnight of November for the United States, the first with 11,221 quintals Copper and the last with 8,000 quintals. The American ship *James Chester* left one of the adjoining bays the latter part of October for the United States, with 25 000 quintals Copper. The American bark *Elizo*, of Baltimore, was loading with nitrate at Iquique.

BUENOS AYRES.

I translate for you a very sensible article from the *Nosional* on the benefits of American intervention in the affairs of La Plata, the commencement being the Paraguay expedition.

Considerable excitement having existed in Buenos Ayres on account of the priestly intolerance of free masons, an attempt was made to deprive the Bishop of Buenos Ayres of a large part of his salaries. But he was only reduced from $100,000 to $90,000.

A slight mutiny had broken out in the northern district of Guarcia del Monte, but was quickly suppressed, and CHISINO, the leader, and his accomplices lodged in prison.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Tranquillity reigns in all the Confederated Provinces, except Mendoga and San Juan, in which last a revolutionary movement broke out on the night of the 23d October, after GEN. BENAVIDAS, who was charged with instigating a previous revolutionary movement, was killed in prison, while endeavoring to escape. Mendoga has been converted into a military depôt, and a Pacifying Committee, presided over by Minister DARQUI, authorized to march on San Juan with 1,500 troops. It is feared this affair may lead to a general revolution. F. W. R.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Return of Miners from Fraser's River—The Gila River Diggings—The Indian Troubles—Execution at San Francisco.

The California Overland Mail, which left San Francisco on the 13th ult., arrived in St. Louis on Thursday night.

Mr. J. P. MYERS is the only passenger who came through. Such was the demand at San Francisco for passage *via* the Overland Route, that every seat for the next four trips have already been engaged.

RETURN OF FRASER'S RIVER MINERS.

Mr. MYERS reports that every vessel which arrives at San Francisco from Fraser's River is crowded with returning miners, who all hewail their experience in that "vastly over-estimated region." Most all return very much straightened financially, and many without as much as a dollar. Nevertheless, hundreds are yet crowding to Fraser's River, unwilling to turn back until they have tested, themselves, the truth of the accounts lately published. Mr. MYERS met a great many persons who were returning to California from the Gila gold mines. They stated to him that there was undoubtedly gold all along the valley of the Gila, but not in sufficient quantities to make it very profitable. Besides, the immense amount of labor required to extract from the sand the amount of gold which could be obtained, had disheartened them. They said it did not pay to take dirt such a distance as was required in order to obtain water, and they preferred trying their fortunes either in the mines of California, or the newly-discovered region around Pike's Peak.

THE GILA RIVER DIGGINGS.

At Fort Yuma a company of 100 men had been organized for the purpose of prospecting throughout the country lying between the Gila and the Colorado. They were fully armed and prepared to resist any attack that might be made upon them by the Indians. Another company was being made up for the same purpose. Mr. MYERS saw some persons at Fort Yuma who informed him that they were disappointed with regard to the Gila mines, but that they meant to brave it out, as they were well supplied with implements and provisions. Others there were who said they anticipated a large yield from the mines when they should be properly worked. We publish these conflicting accounts as they are reported to us by Mr. MYERS. Parties were constantly arriving, while some are preparing to leave. The fact that so many are moving about "prospecting," and others returning to the States, furnishes evidence of the fact that the Gila mines are only capable of affording fair wages to the patient laborer.

From the National, Dec. 13.

CHAS. C. OSDERMANN, Esq., Civil Engineer, and who has been engaged in surveying on the Gila River, returned to the city yesterday by the steamer *Senator*. Mr. OSDERMANN has exhibited to us six ounces of the Gila River gold, which was obtained by the simple process of scraping up the earth and blowing out the sand. The gold is very coarse, and is worth within a fraction of $19 per ounce.

Mr. OSDERMANN advises California miners not to go to the Gila mines at present, as they cannot be worked profitably until they are supplied with water. He is satisfied, from an actual survey, that the mines can be abundantly supplied with water from the Colorado River.

A company has already been formed to convey water to the mines, but some time must elapse before the work can be accomplished. It is believed, that with plenty of water, the mines will compare favorably with the best placer diggings in California.

Gila city (in the mines) has been surveyed and laid off by Mr. OSDERMANN. Lots have been sold on Main-street, 25 feet front by 80 deep, for from $25 to $50. Several houses have been built, and Mr. BOWMAN will soon commence the erection of a hotel, which will be kept by the famous "Great Western." An extensive bakery has been established by Mr. W. BENDER, from San Francisco. An election has taken place for officers of Gila city. Sonora Flour sells at $15 per 100 pounds; beef, 15 cents per pound. A breakfast of mackerel, with dry crackers and muddy coffee, at the Fort, costs $1. A large party of miners and several trains with provisions, had started from Los Angelos for the mines.

TROUBLES WITH THE CAMANCHE INDIANS.

At the crossing of the Pecos about 9 o'clock P. M., a party of the Camanches were discovered by the mail party on horseback lurking behind a knoll a short distance from the road. As the stage passed by, two or three were exposed to view, and the guard on the top of the stage drew their pistols and fired upon them. At the same time the driver whipped up his team, but the Indians did not follow. The guard numbered three men, all thoroughly armed, as was also the driver and Mr. MYERS. The distance to the next station was eight miles, which was traveled by the horses under full speed.

At the station this side of the Pecos, when the mail arrived, they found that the Camanches had robbed the company of 27 horses, being the entire stock at that point. All the hands at the corral had gone in pursuit and the place looked desolate enough. The same team had to pull the stage along to the next station, which made a distance of 40 miles from the point where the last change had been made.

Three hundred miles above Fort Yuma, it was reported that the Indians had robbed an emigrant train, and forced the stage, *en route* from Stockton to Kansas City, to return.

Three companies of dragoons, with wagons, had gone from Los Angelos to establish a fort in that section, from which point it was intended to carry on operations against the Indians.

The Apaches were generally quite peaceable. At several of the stations numbers of the Appache Indians were begging for meat and bread.

Beyond the Rio Grande, where the Camanche warriors roamed, there was more or less trouble with them, but this side all was quiet.

Rumors were rife at Fort Smith that near Santa Fé the mail had been robbed, and a party of six men had been killed. Mr. MYERS is unable to give further particulars.

It is anticipated that the Camanches are making preparations to attack the Overland Mail. Small parties of them were seen nearly every night between California and the Rio Grande, lurking around the stage, but they would disappear upon the first report of a pistol.

THE EXECUTION OF MEWES, THE MURDERER.

From the Alta California, Dec. 11.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, Sheriff DOANE repaired to the cell of the culprit, and in a few moments thereafter the rear door of the prison just opposite the scaffold opened, and the prisoner, arm in arm between the officers, walked out, and with a firm step, ascended the ladder. Following him, were the deputies, officers and two clergymen. The prisoner stepped forward on to the trap-door, and looked earnestly down upon the group clustered about the foot of the scaffold. He was perfectly self-possessed, and evinced no symptoms of weakness, although the close observer might have detected an unusual pallor spread over his cheeks as he surveyed the scene before him. The culprit was neatly dressed in a white shirt, brown pants, black frock coat, black satin vest, and black cravat. His hair was arrayed with scrupulous care, and his appearance was becoming the solemn occasion.

The Sheriff immediately asked if he had anything to say, whereupon he came forward to the front of the platform, and spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I am glad to see that some of you have come to witness my execution—I hope not from mere curiosity, but to warn others, who are travelling like a child learning to walk, step by step, to the spot on which I now stand: do so, and you will be rewarded hereafter. Beware, if you do not—for, if you escape the laws of man, you cannot God's laws. I have but few remarks to make. I am to suffer for this crime. I have committed many. I am sorry I cannot undo them. I would gladly, if I could. I have wronged many more than have wronged me, and I have at last reached the stand of the gallows. Let it be your duty to warn others, not for this life but that hereafter. I am thankful to my spiritual advisers for more than I was worthy.

I am sure of the mercy of Jesus Christ. May all take an example from my fate. This I pray for this Lord's sake. I am sure that the Lord Jesus Christ will have mercy on my soul. Amen.

Rev. Mr. PACK offered prayer.

Deputy-Sheriff ELLIS then read the death-warrant, after which ropes were bound about his arms and ankles, noose adjusted around his neck, and the black cap drawn over his eyes. After a few convulsive struggles, the body hung motionless for the space of thirty minutes, after which the attending physicians having pronounced life extinct, the remains were deposited in the coffin, and given into the keeping of the Sheriff for interment.

During the execution, which was conducted with great solemnity, the neighboring house-tops were covered with persons; officers, however, were stationed at every point. There was no confusion or disturbance of any character. We have never witnessed a more orderly execution. About one hundred persons were present within the walls of the prison.

Arrival of Another Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Overland Mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult. Four through passengers came with the mail, among whom is JAMES F. CURTIS, formerly Chief of Police of San Francisco, who reports the discovery of a large spring in the middle of the Colorado desert, yielding an abundance of water.

Both the Apache and Camanche Indians were committing depredations on the mail stations, in consequence of which the Government animals were obliged to be used to carry the mail some distance.

Mexicans are also suspected of stealing mules from the mail stations.

The passengers *via* the Tehuantepec route failed to make a connection in consequence of the holsterous weather in the Gulf of Tehoantepec. The mails were put aboard the *Sonora* by a surf-boat.

European dates of Nov. 13 reached San Francisco Dec. 15.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Senator Wilson on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Personal Issue Between Senators Douglas and Slidell—The Proposition to Occupy Chihuahua and Sonora—Extra Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Senator DOUGLAS will publish a letter to-day, emphatically denying the truth of Mr. SLIDELL's statement that he (DOUGLAS) authorized or countenanced attacks upon SLIDELL through his own private Secretary.

As there seems to exist some confusion in the public mind as to what the Secretary of War said in response to the Military Committee, when asked his opinion as to the cost of an armed possession of Chihuahua and Sonora, I have procured from the Department the official document itself. It reads as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 27, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 14th instant, I have the honor to state that, in my judgment, the armed possession of posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, according to the policy recommended by the President, would add nothing to the *present necessity* for an increase of the Army.

The line of defence from the frontier of Texas to the Pacific Coast would be materially shortened, and might be so chosen as most essentially to diminish the cost of transportation for the supplies of a very large portion of our forces employed upon our Southern border. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Hon. J. C. FAULKNER, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

I mentioned in my dispatch of last evening that there was a strong probability that an Extra Session of Congress would be called. I have since learned some facts which go to substantiate the opinion then given. There is a disposition on the part of the Republicans, and some intractable Democrats, to prevent any change in the present Tariff. No Tariff provisions, however, would meet the exigency of the case, as a deficiency will exist in June next of at least seven millions. Congress may make tariffs but cannot force importations. Immediate relief is necessary, and but two remedies exist—either an issue of Treasury notes or a loan. The Committee of Ways and Means have this subject now under consideration. If a change in the Tariff takes place, then a bill authorizing an issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes will probably be reported. Should there be no change in the Tariff, then the Committee may report in favor of a loan. The turn taken in business before the House renders it exceedingly doubtful if any bill is perfected and passed. Should Congress adjourn without making provision for replenishing the Treasury, Mr. BUCHANAN announces his determination to call an extra session in June.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of Professor ALEXANDER, who was commissioned to ascertain the relative value of the coinage of the United States and Great Britain, and fix the relative value of the unitary coins of the two countries. The Secretary says that the report is not so encouraging as he had hoped, though with the limited power conferred upon Professor ALEXANDER, no fixed policy could have been adopted. It is for Congress to say what additional steps are to be taken. The British Treasury authorities recommend that our Government be invited to indicate such a plan as may be made the basis of further treatment.

The joint resolutions reported to the Senate to-day, by Mr. MASON, recites that by reason of the distracted and revolutionary condition of Mexico, of certain of the States of Central America, and occasionally of those in South America, the lives and property of American citizens are subject to lawless violence, or otherwise placed in peril, all redress in the usual diplomatic forms being in vain, and it being the indisputable duty of the Government to protect the lives and property of our citizens against lawless violence; therefore, it is proposed to authorize the President to use the military and naval forces, and interpose in such cases when he may deem it necessary.

Messrs. George Taylor, Niblack, Covode, Gartrell and Harris, of Maryland, were appointed by the Speaker of the House to-day a Select Committee to examine the accounts of Mr. SEAMAN, the late Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. DOUGLAS in the *States* to-day replies to Mr. SLIDELL's recent publication, saying:

"It is not true I have authorized or countenanced anonymous attacks upon him. It is true, however, that when the fact was first brought to my notice that Dr. BRAINARD, a Federal office-holder and my enemy, had caused to be published during my absence, in the Abolition organ of Chicago, a base fabrication with the name of the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL as authority for its truth, I denounced it as such a calumny deserved, and expressed the opinion to my friends that it should be copied and circulated for the purpose of showing the base means employed to defeat my election, and also with a view of drawing forth such disclosures as would expose to public contempt the real author of the calumny, which object has been fully accomplished by the letter of Mr. SLIDELL."

The Mexican and Central American Colonization Association have added Arizona to their plan of settlement. It is understood to be supported by prominent Southerners and New-Yorkers. They have already purchased certain grants, and are negotiating for others in Arizona. General HENNINGSEN, as Chief Engineer, will probably during the ensuing Spring or Summer take out a large body of men.

The remains of Mr. BYRON, formerly of the Magnetic Telegraph office in this city, leave here this afternoon, in charge of his friends, per Adams' Express, for Clinton.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The bill introduced by Mr. SLIDELL yesterday, which was inaudible from the gallery, was for an appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by negotiation. The bill says that—

Whereas, Cuba geographically possesses a commanding influence over the large and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, of the Mississippi Valley;

Whereas, The island in its present colonial condition must continue a source of injury and annoyance, endangering the friendly relations between Spain and the United States by the aggression of its local authority upon American commerce and citizens, for which tardy redress can only be had by circuitous demands on Spain; and, *whereas*, in the opinion of Congress, and in accordance with the views of this President, as the last means of settling the existing and removing future difficulties, it is expedient that negotiations for the purchase of the island should be renewed; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That $30,000,000 be placed in the President's hands for expenditure, either from cash in the Treasury, or to be borrowed on five per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, redeemable in from twelve to twenty years.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases. He would ask for its consideration at an early day.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent in Professor ALEXANDER's report on coinage, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The remaining routine business was of an unimportant nature.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said he would call up the Homestead bill at an early day.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to establish a mail route from Lake Superior to the Pacific.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for the correspondence in relation to the outrages on American citizens on the Isthmus of Panama.

The Pacific Railroad Bill coming up, Mr. GWIN expressed the hope that the final vote would be taken on Thursday next.

Mr. WILSON had the floor.

Mr. WILSON said that years before the acquisition of California, before its placers of gold had lured our countrymen to the shores of the Pacific, the idea was conceived of a railway transit across the continent, which would make our country the great highway between Europe and Asia. Since the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave our Republic the title deed of Empire, the construction of a railway to the Pacific had engaged the profound attention of the nation. The opinion of the people had been pronounced in favor of the speedy completion of that great national work, which would carry into the heart of the continent the light of Christian civilization, develop the wealth and power of the nation, and bind together the dwellers on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the Rocky Mountains He should not discuss the general issues involved in the construction of that great work, for those issues had been discussed before the people, and they had pronounced for it. The sole questions for consideration were, On what route shall the road be constructed? and How shall it be built? The route from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound was the shortest; it had good hard wood and water; but the nation can hardly be asked to take a route on the extreme northern frontier. He would willingly vote to give at least 30,000 acres of land to the mile, to aid in the construction of such a work over that route. The central route across the continent, from the Missouri to San Francisco, would be preeminently a national route. It would accommodate the entire country North and South. He was for that route because it was for the whole country. The route on the Southern rim of the country, by the way of El Paso, was a mere sectional route. The country from El Paso to the Pacific was an arid region of barren sands. Over most of it sterility reigns. Birds could hardly fly over it, without carrying their provisions with them! The Senator from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) had proposed to build two roads—a northern and a southern road—one bordering the territories of the British Queen, and the other on the frontier of Mexico. That Senator thought the time was at hand when the South must go out of the Union or give up Slavery; and was for going out, if the Senator from New-York or any of his compeers shall be elected President in 1860, which he seems to think may be the case, inasmuch as the Republicans had swept the Free States. That Senator might rest assured that the threat to raise the demon of disunion in 1860 would not make the Senator from New-York, (SEWARD,) Mr. CHASE of Ohio, READ of Pennsylvania, BANKS of Massachusetts, or their political associates whose names had been connected with the Presidency any the less dear to the freemen of the country. But the Senator from Georgia would construct a road over the El Paso route, preparatory to seceding from the Union. The southern route had been known as the Desert; but hereafter would be known as the Disunion route. While he (WILSON) would not vote for any plan that will make that route the national highway to the Pacific, he would vote any amount of land to build it as a local route. He would give the whole country south of the 34th parallel, from El Paso to the State of California, to the construction of this local road. He was opposed to the bill reported by the Committee because he deemed it wholly inadequate to construct the road. It would not secure money enough to locate the road. Men of capital would not embark in any such scheme, and it would pass into the control of a class of greedy speculators, men like the operators in the Texas Pacific Road,—men who would take millions of stock when they had not a dollar to invest. If the bill pass in its present form we may see the road constructed through four or five hundred miles of the best land west of the Missouri, from the Big Sioux to the State of Texas, and we may see the road in that State built to the staked plains where the desert begins, 150 miles this side of El Paso, but we should then find that the road would not be made over the sands and barren plains from that point to the borders of California. Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota had millions of the richest lands on the Continent, and with money at 4 and 5 per cent. in New-York, those States could not raise money to construct their magnificent railways. How and when could seventy five or one hundred millions of money be raised for lands, only one-third of which were arable, to construct that great national work? He was for the speedy construction of a railway to the Pacific, over the Central regions of the country, and to accomplish that object he had proposed to amend the pending bill by providing at once for the location and construction of the work by the money of the nation. He proposed to set apart the proceeds of the public lands within 150 miles of the road as a fund to pay the bonds issued to construct the road. Adopt this plan, enter at once upon this great work, use the bounteous credit of the nation, and ten years, perhaps sooner, we should see a railway from the Missouri to San Francisco; and, although be believed the road would not for years pay dividends on its cost, it would illume the plains, passes and recesses of the interior of the Republic with the light of civilization, develop the power and wealth of the nation, and tend to the unity of the country by binding together with ties of interest and affection the millions who are hereafter to live on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. To accomplish an object so vast, so comprehensive, so national in its scope, so important to the safety of the country, the expenditure of $150,000,000, even if it should be sunk in the work, would be but a small and insignificant affair. It was a work of great magnitude,—of incalculable importance, and he was ready now to enter upon the work by voting the money necessary to accomplish it, and in giving such a route he was sure he was taking the only practical course that would make a railway to San Francisco a consummate fact.

The rest of the day till 5 o'clock was occupied by explanations which arose out of Mr. WILSON's remarks.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, took occasion to go over the various routes set forth in the volumes on the Pacific Railroad to clear himself from the supposition of sectional bias in the preparation of his reports when he was Secretary of War.

Without disposing of the subject the Senate adjourned, so the bill comes up first in the regular order of business to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. HILL of Georgia asked but failed to obtain consent to offer a joint resolution declaring that no new State ought to be admitted into the Union until it has been ascertained by a census, that she has sufficient population for a member of the House, according to the Federal ratio.

The House took up the resolution reported at the last session from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, disapproving of the act of Commodore PAULDING in the seizure of WALKER and his followers, but inasmuch as the view of the President is in accordance with this position, the Committee think no action is necessary.

Several amendments were pending, one presenting the thanks of Congress to PAULDING and his officers; a second that PAULDING's act, being without authority of law, meets with the condemnation of the House; and a third asserting the right of our citizens to expatriate themselves to help their neighbors struggling for freedom, a right of which they cannot be constitutionally deprived.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Negatived—83 against 105.

The House, by 90 against 102, refused to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, made an unsuccessful motion to table the whole matter.

The amendment declaratory of the right of expatriation and that asserting that the capture of WALKER was within the letter and spirit of the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, but without authority of law, were rejected, as was also the amendment condemnatory of Commodore PAULDING, the latter by 56 against 128.

A substitute for the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, tendering thanks to Commodore PAULDING and his officers, was adopted by 99 against 85.

The question was then stated to be on agreeing to the report as thus amended, when on motion of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, the whole subject was tabled by four majority.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as proposed by Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, who now opposed that motion, saying it had been found wise to entrust only one Committee with financial questions, and no good was to be accomplished by the course now recommended. He repelled the remark often repeated, that the Committee of Ways and Means sought to absorb the power of the House.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, desired to ascertain whether arrangements had been made by which the revenue of the Government is to be increased. A large national debt has been created. While Congress is asked to vote thousands and millions of dollars, he would inquire whether the recommendations of the President are——

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, interrupted him, saying he objected to this harangue.

The Speaker said Mr. MONTGOMERY's remarks were not pertinent.

Mr. MONTGOMERY continued. If the Committee of Ways and Means have made no arrangement for an increase of the revenue, be, of course, being from Pennsylvania, was not willing to increase the National debt, and would therefore vote to refer the bill to the Naval Committee.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, wanted the bill so referred, in order to give it a thorough overhauling, and to see whether there could be rooted out anything that ought not to be there. The feeling is growing that something is wrong in the manner of expending money, and hence there should be a close examination of all bills containing appropriations of money.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Justice MCLEAN appeared and took his seat.

No. 41.—Paul Dillingham *vs.* Lucius G. Fisher. Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The matter in controversy having been agreed to and settled between the parties, it was ordered that the writ of error be dismissed, each party paying their costs.

No. 37.—Leslie Combs *vs.* Andrew Hodges et al. Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the appellees.

From Boston.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR WILSON—DEATH OF JAMES A. ABBOTT—TRAVEL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The vote in the State Senate to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows: HENRY WILSON, 35; GEORGE BOUTWELL, 3; EDWARD EVERETT and CALEB CUSHING, 1 each.

JAMES A. ABBOTT, a well-known lawyer of this city, this morning fell over the bannisters from the third story of the Coolidge House, and was instantly killed. His death is attributed to suicide. He appears to have jumped from a window of his room into the area, which extends from the roof to the lower floor in the centre of the building for the purposes of light.

The Stonington train arrived at 5½ A. M., the Fall River train at 9 A. M., and the Norwich train at 11 A. M.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The vote in the House to-day for United States Senator, was as follows: WM. PITT FESSENDEN, 93; E. K. SMART, 42. In the Senate Mr. FESSENDEN received 29 votes, and Mr. SMART none.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The following are the caucus nominations of the Opposition of the House: Mr. SALTER of Ocean County for Speaker, Mr. HARKER of Camden for Clerk, Mr. ESTALLE of Essex for Doorkeeper.

The Senate Democratic caucus has nominated Mr. HERRING of Bergen for President, Mr. RAFFERTY (formerly Senator) of Hunterdon for Secretary, Mr. CLICKENER, son of the former Senator of that name, for Engrossing Clerk, Mr. Moore of Essex for Assistant Secretary, and Mr. McGOWAN of Morris for Doorkeeper.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 11—P. M.

Both Houses organized to-day. The Senate elected Mr. THOMAS H. HERRING, of Bergen, President: Mr. JOHN C. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon, Secretary; Mr. GEO. V. CLICKENER, of Hudson, Engrossing Clerk; Mr. D. L. M. MOORE, of Essex, Assistant Secretary; Mr. JOHN M. GOWAN, of Morris, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. JAMES JOSSON, of Camden, Keeper of the Gallery.

The House chose Mr. EDWIN SALTER of Ocean Speaker; Mr. JOHN P. HARKER, Clerk; Mr. ALEX. M. CUMMINS, Assistant Clerk; Mr. JOHN J. S. STELLE, Engrossing Clerk, and Mr. JOHN W. SMITH of Essex, Doorkeeper.

A protest was made to the qualification of Mr. JOEL W. JOHNSON, of Passaic, in consequence of his being convicted of the crime of conspiracy. It was voted down, however, and he was sworn in.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow morning.

Re-election of Senator Fessenden.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN was to-day re-elected United States Senator from Maine for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Crew of the Ketch Brothers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

A private dispatch from Charleston says that the cases of the crew of the *Ketch Brothers*, charged with slave-trading, were taken up in the United States District Court to-day, and that the Grand Jury ignored the bills of indictment against them.

Fires.

FIRE IN ST. CAT

Unnoticed Causes of Disease.

Two great causes of disease in New-York have been overlooked. One—the most manageable and easily enough controlled when honest intelligence heads the departments—is the thick layer of miasmatic matter that overlies all the paved part of the town. The acknowledged source of remittent and intermittent fevers is the decay of vegetable and animal matter in moist situations. Inasmuch as nature planted no miasm except in marshy soil, the inference is too general that there must be a marsh to emit miasm. But our streets, always filthy with decaying organized matter, need only to be furnished by rains with the necessary moisture, to give all the conditions essential to the production of intermittent and remittent fevers. Twenty years ago, when the paved streets were kept comparatively clean, the impression prevailed that by paving a region and simply filling up sunken lots it was rendered innocuous; and it was to some extent correct. But if the pavement itself is made to support a stratum of miasmatic mud, of course the region were just as well left unpaved. The sudden and extraordinary increase of intermittents within the City in late years needs no other explanation.

But the second great cause of disease is one less under control. The mistake was early made of confounding sewerage and drainage—which in a rocky country are about as unlike as plowing and rock-blasting. While the City was scarcely populated above Union-square the mistake was not a fatal one. If contractors knew enough and would afford to make their sewers tight and to keep the emptying end lowest and the lower line a straight one, their sewerage actually was an inadequate drainage. The water that fell on the surface percolated through the sand, until it met the arch of underlaying water a few feet above the tide level, while the water of the pavements and the wash of tenements were carried off in the sewers. But above the vicinity of Union Park the sandy soil and sand-hills of the lower Wards of ancient New-York disappeared; the soil became clayey and soon changed into rock. The upheaved gneiss formed rugged hills, while rills bubbled out of their sides and formed ponds in their intervening valleys. Before the surface was graded it required no great geologic lore to guess how the rocky strata were disposed. The courses of rivulets determined clearly enough where the rock or clay beds met, and then it would have been easy to appoint the natural and proper courses for drains, and to fix the depth of their bottoms. Except the wild region of the Central Park, the greater part of all this region has been so far graded, or at least streets graded through it, that the rivers are no longer indexes of the structure of the land; the beds of rivers have been filled up, marshes have been scabbed over; if a stream was particularly obstinate, a contractor's culvert was tumbled rudely together,—its bottom a long away above the water-tight rock bottom, and no provision whatever made for the drainage of the water which must continue to soak into a thousand natural, though hidden valleys, until it shall permanently stop raining. If Murray Hill, before there were any "improvements" made upon it, had been skimmed of its thin coating of soil, there would have been shown a hill of rocks lying at such an angle and dip that the rain falling upon them flowed off toward the South, and then striking another side-hill that inclined to the West, rolled toward the Hudson River. Now it is evident that covering the side hills with a few feet of soil will not alter the course of the water that falls upon them. Nor will covering the outline of every block with palaces prevent the rain from soaking through to the rocky side hill unless the precaution is taken, as it never is, to flag every foot of the surface, front yards and rear yards as well as streets, and cementing them water-tight. But if the rain does reach the rock, it must pass off, though under ground, to the foot of the hill. The foundation walls of the Murray Hill palaces must be set in water-light cement, or their cellars will be wet, and the residents will suffer all the inconvenience and ill-health that dampness and mouldy cellars entail. Worse still happens at the foot of the hill, if the stream—whether superficial or subterranean it makes no difference—is dammed up. Lieutenant Vetle, in his testimony before the Senate Sanitary Committee, showed that this was just what had been done at the foot of Murray Hill where, in the days of Wouter Van Twiller, a considerable stream did run, and would to-day if the streets without culverts did not cut off its exit and retain its water to saturate the filling and foundations of first-class houses and cause the *unaccountable* insalubrity of what externally appears the most healthful part of the City. It is not too late to prevent infinite mischief in other parts of the northern portion of the island by constructing stout stone drains along the course of old streams that still show themselves, and, as this matter is entrusted to so intelligent a Board as the Croton Aqueduct Department, it is to be hoped that a better policy will be pursued hereafter.

We very much doubt if another statement in the Lieutenant's reported testimony is borne out by facts—that the unwholesomeness of the Tombs' vicinity is caused by filling up the ancient Collect Pond. If that theory is the true one, woe to down-town, of which one-half was a wet hollow, made dry and leveled up by dumping into it the surplus sand of the other half. Gramercy-park was, sixteen years ago, the beginning of the Crummely Morass, into which Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles tipped over Bowery Hill. Tompkins-square was a salt meadow twenty-five years ago. St. John's-park was, fifty years ago, a swamp full of cat-tails. Still further back into our early history, the present seat of the leather trade was, as it is yet called, a terrible "swamp." The Five Points' and Tombs' vicinity was esteemed a bottomless pond, full of delicately-flavored fish; and all the outer circles—South, Front, Washington and West—were good anchorage, over which the Goedevrows and Half-moons rode at safe distance from the shore. The water that filled these several ponds and fresh marshes was supplied from beneath,—springs, not fed by rains but from the ocean itself. They were filled up with impunity,—so soon as they were entirely filled, and if they are, as in Ferry-street and about the Tombs, still damp and unwholesome, it is only because the street-grade is too near the high-water level. The structure of the soil of lower New-York is precisely similar to that of Brooklyn, and all the rest of Long Island. Dig deep enough anywhere and we come to springs; fill in anywhere and we get as wholesome a bottom as the State could make after dumping some million loads of sand on Romer Shoals. The policy of sewers, by which the surplus water of our houses and streets was carried off underneath the surface, was not permanently and generally adopted till about 1834; before that it being the object to fill up the ground enough to turn off the water from the central Broadway ridge to the rivers over the surface and through the street gutters. The sewers reclaimed the marshes so thoroughly, that it was possible to keep the grade much lower. If they had been well constructed, larger, and always with the right end uppermost, we should have realized the old Dutch fancy, which, it seems, was a sensible one after all, of a city of canals, albeit bridged over; and, in the decreased humidity of the reclaimed land, been spared very abundant causes of disease. But up-town sewers will not answer the place of drains, and the sooner we recognize the fact, the sooner New-York will be habitable and wholesome from New-Year's to New-Year's again.

The Bahamas.

LATER FROM NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE.

By the arrival at Charleston on the 8th, of the British schooners *Robert George*, Captain Sawyer, and *British Queen*, Captain Johnson, the latter in three days' passage, we have advices to Jan. 1. The British schooner *A. Canale* arrived out from Charleston on the 27th ult., in three days' passage, and having been absent from Nassau only fifteen days for the entire trip. Some little excitement had been produced at Nassau by the arrival there, on the 15th ult., of the schooner *Ranger*, from Samana, with several of her crew sick, and one death from yellow fever, as was reported; but subsequently the disease was pronounced by the physicians to be severe intermittent fever, and the vessel, which had been quarantined, was released.

Variation of the Magnetic Needle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The magnetic needle has been used very generally in this country for determining the directions or bearing of lines in ordinary surveys. The results given by it, particularly those of the earlier surveys, are notoriously troublesome; so much so that many disputes about boundaries involve simply the question of the magnetic bearing of lines.

The direction of the magnetic meridian, and consequently of any line referred to it, is constantly changing. Its movements vary both in direction and amount; and are classified under the heads irregular, diurnal, and secular. Apart from the scientific interest which a knowledge of these changes, particularly the last, commonly called *variative*, possesses, they are of great practical importance to engineers, surveyors and lawyers—to all interested in the bearing of lines.

Scores of volumes of observations, investigations, theories, and speculations have been printed on the magnetic needle.

Yet not one practical engineer or surveyor in five has any reliable facts, or even definite ideas, about the subject.

Our American text-books on surveying, with one or two exceptions,* either give no results at all, or, worse, give incorrect ones.

The practical problem is: Having given the magnetic bearing of a line, with the date at which it was taken, to find the bearing of the same line at some other date. To solve this we want the variation and its direction for the period between the dates. This variation applied to the one bearing as a correction, will give the required bearing.

The following results were kindly communicated by Mr. Schott, of the United States Coast Survey, and are published by permission of the Superintendent, Professor A. D. Bache.

For the territory in which they can be advantageously used by interpolating it, in New-York and a part of New-England and New-Jersey, they are undoubtedly the most reliable in existence.

The table gives the westerly magnetic declinations, or the angle between the true and magnetic meridians, from which the variation or change in declination is easily obtained. (The fractional parts of a degree are expressed decimally:)

Date.	New-York. Lat. 40 42. Lon 74 01.	Albany. Lat. 42 39. Lon. 73 45.	Burlington, Vt. Lat 44 27. Lon 73 10.
1700	8° 53	9° 14	14° 41
1710	8° 05	8° 53	13° 43
1720	7° 65	7° 87	12° 58
1730	7° 05	7° 19	11° 91
1740	6° 41	6° 54	11° 12
1750	5° 77	5° 96	10° 07
1760	5° 19	5° 48	9° 63
1770	4° 71	5° 14	8° 33
1780	4° 36	4° 95	8° 03
1790	4° 18	4° 92	7° 82
1800	4° 17	5° 06	7° 51
1810	4° 34	5° 36	7° 34
1820	4° 68	5° 80	7° 60
1830	5° 16	6° 35	8° 30
1840	5° 73	6° 98	9° 07
1850	6° 37	7° 65	9° 69
1860	7° 01	8° 32	10° 28

The numbers between the dashes are from actual observation, the others are computed.

Inspection of the table shows that during the greater part of the last century the needle was moving East, the westerly declination was decreasing, and that since, the contrary has been the case.

It was stationary at
New-York in 1795, when the declination was.....4° 15
Albany in 1787, when the declination was.....4° 91
Burlington in 1813, when the declination was.....7° 34

The present annual change applicable for a few years is 3′ 08, 3′ 09 and 4′ 05 respectively.

The amount of the variation is but little affected by moderate difference of longitude; thus the variation for any given period for Albany could be used without material error for Boston and Dunkirk, which have about the same latitude. To illustrate: The bearing of a line at Schenectady in 1715 was N. 45° W.—what is its present bearing? The declination at Albany in 1715, found by interpolation, was 8° 20 N.; in the same way in 1858 it is found to be 6° 20 W.—*i. e.* the magnetic meridian has about the same direction now as in 1715, hence the bearing of the line is the same now as then.

It is to be hoped that results similar to the above for all parts of the country where observations have been taken will be given to the public, and through some other channel than deep and voluminous scientific reports which practical men seldom see, and often could not understand if they did; thereby saving to the people thousands now annually spent in litigations about the directions of lines.

T. B. Brooks,
Surveyor and Engineer.

Schenectady, N. Y., January, 1859.

* Gillespie's is the best work on the subject.

The Auburn Shewering Case—Report of the State Prison Inspectors.

The State Prison Inspectors have made a report upon the case of the convict Moore, who died from the effects of the punishment by shower-bath in the Auburn State Prison. The Inspectors exculpate the officers of the Prison from all charges of intentional recklessness or brutality, but, in view of the danger attending the use of that means of punishment, decide to abolish the use of the shower-bath. The report says:

"From all the evidence in the case, we are convinced that the convict Samuel Moore, who was a convict in the Auburn Prison, and who died in said Prison on the 2d day of December, 1858, was punished on that day for an attempt upon the life of George A. Brady, a foreman in the same shop in said Prison, and that by reason of said punishment he came to his death; but we find nothing in the evidence to lend us to believe that those who were engaged in the infliction of this punishment intended to commit any act either of recklessness or brutality; and that in any event it was but an error of judgment in the infliction of a punishment which has been sanctioned by the proper authorities for years, but which the result in this case shows may be dangerous in any case as it has been fatal in this.

We are fully convinced of the correctness of our opinion from the experience we ourselves have had, and also from the testimony of all the witnesses who have appeared before us, particularly Mr. Austin, the late principal keeper, than whom a better and more competent principal officer or a more humane, kind-hearted gentleman, cannot be found in any of the public institutions of this or any other State.

Believing as we do that the use of the "shower bath," as a method of punishment in the prisons of this State, is attended in many cases with great danger, even in the hands of men who will exercise the utmost prudence, it is

Resolved, That from and after this date the use of the shower bath, as a means of punishment in any of the State Prisons of this State, be and the same is hereby prohibited, and they be discontinued and abandoned except under the advice and direction of the prison physician.

The clerk of the Auburn Prison is hereby directed without delay to cause a certified copy of the foregoing resolution to be forwarded to the clerk of each of the prisons in this State, who are hereby directed to enter the same in the book of minutes of the Inspectors at their respective prisons, and from henceforth the officers of the several prisons will act in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

WM. A. RUSSELL,
WESLEY BAILEY,
WM. C. RHODES.

Brutal Assault on Lewis D. Campbell—His Life in Danger.—We are pained to learn that Mr. Campbell, ex-Congressman, was struck by some ruffian, and seriously if not fatally injured, while on his way from his office to his residence on Tuesday night. Mr. C. says that he left his office between 12 and 1 o'clock, and was struck by some one who came up behind him. It was about 3 o'clock when he recovered his consciousness, and was able to reach home, having laid insensible on the street for more than two hours. There is a severe wound in the back of his head—the skull being broken in—and the blow is supposed to have been given with a sling-shot. Mr. C. is in a very critical condition. At intervals he converses rationally, but most of the time his mind wanders. A printer from Dayton—so says our informant—had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the assault upon Mr. Campbell.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal, Jan. 6.*

Message of the Governor of Maine.

Governor Morrill's Message to the Legislature of Maine recommends the policy of canceling the State debt as it matures. The liabilities of the State are: Public Debt, $699,500; Trust Fund, $424,577 62; making $1,124,077 84. The former is payable in unequal sums of not less than $30,000, nor more than $50,000 annually, and all at the close of the year 1876, while annual interest is payable upon the latter for the support of common schools, Indian annuities, &c., &c. The school returns exhibit the gratifying fact that, notwithstanding the severe financial embarrassments of the past year, there has been an excess of money raised over the sum required by law of $51,700. The whole amount raised by voluntary taxation was $402,761. The whole amount expended for school purposes, $523,509 69. Whole number of scholars attending Summer schools, 131,182. Whole number attending Winter schools, 154,860. The value of school edifices in the State is returned as $1,105,967. A State normal school is recommended.

The price paid now for the hire of negroes in Virginia is an advance on last year. Negro men for factory hands are hiring for from $130 to $180; and railroad contractors are offering as high as $200 for all able-bodied men they can procure. Women, for cooks, &c., command from $50 to $75; and boys and girls from $25 to $50.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Judicial Proceedings—Young's Appearance in Court—The Troops—Prices of Produce, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

We have had interesting times here lately, and the tedious monotony of a residence in these far-off regions has been considerably enlivened by the legal proceedings of the United States District Court, Judge Sinclair presiding. For awhile back it has seemed that serious trouble would arise between the Federal officers and the Mormons. *Brother* Brigham was wanted before the United States Court for this District, D. H. Burr, Esq., claiming, by affidavit, that he was an important witness; but the United States Marshal had some difficulty in serving a subpœna on him. Three times the officer tried to obtain an entrance to the *Prophet's* premises, but in vain. Before matters came to the extremity hoped for by many, Judge Sinclair received a note from Young, stating that he would obey the process of the Court. The Marshal then served the summons on him.

At Camp Floyd, lively hopes are entertained that a detachment of the troops would be needed to enforce the civil process and compel the attendance of the Ex-Governor, and preparations were made at the Camp to prevent delay in case a demand should be made. Notwithstanding all that has transpired, however, there is but little prospect of a difficulty between the troops and the Mormons. However much the leaders and the ambitious spirits among them may desire an outbreak, the masses are undoubtedly at heart opposed to it. They have nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by a rupture between themselves and the troops. The overflow of Uncle Sam's Treasury in this direction is too convenient, and been attended by too many substantial benefits, to be stopped by any act of theirs. Their past difficulties with the Government have so far paid very handsomely; but the lay members, blind as they are on many subjects, understand their true interests too well not to perceive that another difficulty would be injurious to them in every respect.

The change that has taken place here since the arrival of the troops and the heavy trains of the contractors and merchants, has been very great. This movement has played into the Mormons' hands. Treason has been well remunerated. They were almost destitute of everything but women and children, and the scanty produce of the soil, when these troubles commenced; now they are, as a general thing, well supplied. A few items might be mentioned, to give you a better idea of how matters have went here. Every kind of produce, immediately upon the advent of the Army and merchants, found an excellent and cash market. Throughout the past Summer and Fall, the "Christians" in this City and at Camp Floyd had to pay 50 cents per dozen for eggs; 50 cents per pound for butter; 40 cents per pound for cheese; 75 cents per head for fowls; 30 cents per pound for fresh fish; $2 50 to $3 per bushel for potatoes; 20 cents per head for cabbage; $2 per bushel for turnips; $3 per bushel for onions, and other vegetables in proportion. Since the commencement of cold weather, everything of this kind sells at much higher figures—in some instances at least 25 per cent. higher—than they did early in the Fall. In fact, for many of these articles, owing to their scarcity, almost any price that is asked is paid. Hay readily brings $30 per ton, and before the Winter is over it will doubtless command $40. Firewood has sold at $12 per cord. The adobes used in building the quarters for the troops at Camp Floyd have cost $15 per thousand, and the lumber $60 per thousand, including the hauling. A mechanic could not be hired to work on the quarters for less than $3 per day, and in many instances demanding and receiving $4; nor a common laborer less than $2. You will readily perceive that at the above prices for produce, building materials and labor, the Mormons have made a good thing of the difficulty, at the expense of the Government and merchants.

There is no timber growing anywhere in this Territory suitable for wagons, yokes, &c.; neither is there any iron, though much has been said about the mineral of Iron County, excepting what is imported; consequently, hard timber, iron, yokes and wagons were very scarce here before the trains arrived. An ordinary wagon formerly brought $100 very readily. Wrought iron $20 per 100 pounds. Since our arrival, however, the heavy freight wagons, which cost us about $150, and which average nearly 800 pounds of iron to the wagon, will not sell for more than $20 or $25 apiece, while yokes and chains can scarcely be sold at any price.

Money was never in more brisk circulation here than of late. All kinds of merchandise yield a fair profit; but groceries, cotton yarn, and a few other articles, have been in extraordinary demand. Sugar is selling at $1 per pound, with a prospect of the stock being exhausted, even at that price, before supplies can be obtained. It is expected that the *Sorghum Sucre* will be raised more plentifully another year; but there can be but little certainty about any calculation made here with regard to crops. Hopes have been freely indulged in that there would be a good yield of cotton this year in the Southern part of the Territory, but I learn that, in consequence of the late frosts, the crop has proved an almost total failure—thirty-three acres yielding but 650 pounds of ginned cotton.

The Indian difficulties, which commenced with the killing of Pinters, son of the chief Peteetneet, are not yet settled. There has been a great want of vigor exhibited in the prosecution of these difficulties. The killing of this Indian was doubtless an unjustifiable, wanton act; but proper precautions should have been taken to guard the defenceless traveler against the retaliation of the enraged savage. When the blow was struck, it should have been followed up. The Indians should have been pursued to their retreats, and taught by sad experience that they could not waylay and murder defenceless whites with impunity. American prowess should have been vindicated, and the reputation of the Army established and maintained.

The Army has, I fear, lost its *prestige* with the Indians. The disposition which has been evinced to remain contiguous to the settlements and enjoy the comfortable quarters and attractions of Camp Floyd, is attributed by the savages to cowardice; and they are, therefore, emboldened to maintain a hostile attitude. They have never yet experienced the weight of our national arm, and they have not the respect for the American name which the presence of the Federal Army should always inspire. This is to be deplored. The enormous cost to the country of fitting out, transporting and housing and sustaining the Utah expedition, might have been borne more cheerfully if the results were in any wise commensurate with the expenditures. But this, I am sorry to say, has not been the case. Our influence over the Indians of this Territory was not what it should have been when we arrived here. All their intercourse with the Mormons had had the effect to strengthen their associations with these fanatics, and imbue them with their rebellious views. The Indians had little, if any, idea of the power of our Government, and they were disposed to treat with contempt and indignity all who bore the name of American.

It should have been the duty of the Army to have removed these impressions. With the means that have been at command nothing could have been easier. Excellent opportunities of doing so have not been wanting, and had they been seized and improved with energy, every particle of Mormon influence might have been effectually destroyed, and a lesson taught these tribes that would have made the American name both feared and respected, and would not have been lost on neighboring tribes.

P.

Ingenious Detection of a Mail Robber.—Post Office Agent Holbrook has been hunting a new mail robber, and of course has caught him. According to the Troy *Whig* the culprit is a shoemaker, named John Mahar, employed by the Postmaster at Mechanicsville, N. Y. His depredations have extended over a period of three or four years. For a time his suspicions settled down upon the Mechanicsville office. About the first of last September the losses suddenly ceased, and did not break out again till about the middle of last month. Mr. H. once more commenced his secret investigations. He discovered that New-York letter-packages made up at Schuylerville and Stillwater were stopped at Mechanicsville, the letters rifled of whatever they contained of value, carefully resealed, and on the following day mailed for New-York. Besides the young lady and the Postmaster, one other person about that office could have access to the mails occasionally, and he was a journeyman shoemaker in the employ of the Postmaster, by the name of John Mahar. It was now ascertained that Mahar had been absent most of the time since Sept. 1, and that he came back about the time the depredations recommenced; that the expenditures of himself and wife were quite in advance of their legitimate earnings, and that he had some time since made a considerable payment on some real estate previously purchased in Mechanicsville. He had resided at this locality, and been employed by the Postmaster for several years—a period covering all the trouble; and these discoveries and facts pointed to him unerringly, as the author of the many robberies. Mr. Holbrook laid his plans accordingly. On Thursday evening last, several New-York packages, after passing Stillwater safely, stopped at Mechanicsville, held over, and returned to the mail of Friday. The arrest was not effected, however, for certain legal reasons, until Saturday evening. A careful search of Mahar's residence furnished ample proof that he was the right man.

The Post-Office Department has been informed of the arrest, by special agent J. W. Finkes, of Cattaraugus County, Deputy Postmaster at Nottaway Court House, Va., on a charge of robbing the mail. The amount alleged to be stolen is about $75. The friends of the accused offered to reimburse the amount, but the prosecution would not agree to this.

Military Defences of the City—Letter from Lieut. Morton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My reputation for "delicacy" and "modesty" has received so many rude shocks, since I ventured, in 1857, upon the invitation of the Board of Visitors at West Point, to suggest certain improvement in some of the systems and courses of instruction at the Military Academy, that it would be preposterous for me to claim to have any diffidence on any subject whatever. Without noticing, therefore, the malicious flings by an anonymous writer in your paper of yesterday, who calls himself "An Engineer," on the topic, I think it proper to say, that if that scribbler had ever taken the pains to read either of my Memoirs submitted by me to the Secretary of War, and printed by order of that distinguished gentleman, he would have been ashamed to accuse me of undervaluing the illustrious Vauban, if he has any shame, whatever. I presume, in charity, therefore, that he has not read them. I do not undervalue Vauban, but I am not one of those who believe that he left nothing to be discovered in the art of fortification. My reading has taught me that Washington, during the Revolution, adopted at Dorchester Heights, and on Manhattan Island, and on Long Island and elsewhere, earthworks, as adopted to militia defence. I claim to have but followed the lessons the history of my own country has taught me. I do not claim that the plan of the works suggested by me for the defence of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New-York is, in this respect, original. I have said that the old systems of fortification of Vauban and others, based upon the limited range of the old matchlock, or old flint and steel musket, or wati-piece, or blunderbuss, were inapplicable to the present improved accuracy and range of the Minié rifle and rifle musket. The plan I propose for the defences on Long Island is adapted to the state of things now existing, and if Field-Marshal Vauban was now living, I firmly believe he would cashier every officer, pretending to be an Engineer, who sought to discourage the erection of those works, either from ignorance, or stupidity, or malice.

As to my proposition of giving Cadets at West Point some information in relation to the construction and theory of defence, force, &c., of our own fortresses, the wiseacre of "An Engineer" asserts that it could not be done. This does not follow because he cannot see how. He cannot be one of the "best Engineers" referred to in another City print on Saturday last, who, I venture to say, also has not such knowledge. As to the difficulty of procuring models, and the cost and the room they would take up, any blockhead could make such objections, and they are precisely such as every blockhead would make.

The whole cost of the models of all the forts, &c., and of photographic views of them, would not amount to $5,000; for it is not proposed to have them made at West Point, as the former model of some imaginary fort, that he speaks of, was, and which he states cost so much time and money. His ridiculous ideas as to the respective scales of the models or maps of the vicinage of the fortresses, and of the fortresses themselves, shows how little he understands the subject. I hope he will never be intrusted to perform the duty of having them made, for I am certain he could not fulfill such duty properly. The Board of Visitors of 1857 unanimously approved of this suggestion amongst others, and the opinion of each of them is more valuable to me, and to the public, than those of "An Engineer," as would be manifest if his true name was appended to his article.

I scorn to answer what he says in regard to there being no system of American Fortification, nor any American Art of War, as contradistinguished from European systems. Its silliness is such that it is too great a tax on the gravity of argument to comment upon it, and I only notice it as cogent proof of the correctness of my suggestion, that cadets should be taught American Military History, if "An Engineer" ever graduated at the Academy.

In relation to the allusions by "An Engineer," to the recent Court of Inquiry, I have to say that it was ordered at my request. The correctness of my conduct was incidentally involved. The opinion of the Court has not been made public. I am confident that my course has not been in the slightest degree disapproved, and I am careless whether Prof. Mahan has been censured or not. Some newspaper publications state that he has been. The various insidious publications, thrust into the newspapers by unprincipled toadies, respecting asserted "rumors in Military circles at Washington," can have little effect, and the fabrication of them reflects no credit upon their authors. I do not allude, by this remark, to any of the *regular* newspaper correspondents of this city, who have too much self-respect to be engaged in the manufactory of such rumors, but I refer to those intermeddling and officious outsiders who palm off such rumors as true, when they never *heard* anything of the kind.

As I am paid by the public for my time as an officer, I cannot devote any considerable portion of it, with propriety, to noticing, by an elaborate reply, everything that any blackguard may choose to thrust in the public papers, either to gratify his natural vicious taste, or his malignity, or other bad quality or his ambition to figure in the newspapers. An insinuation was published in sundry City newspapers a day or two since, in what purported to be a letter from Washington, but which I am satisfied was written in this City, which I feel it right to notice. It is an utter falsehood that the letter referred to was a private letter—it was requested "to be shown to the officers of the garrison;" and the "sad story" that "An Engineer" alludes to, is that I accidentally discovered it.

As to my proposition in relation to the Long Island Defences, "An Engineer" need not indulge in any petty feelings of envy or jealousy. More than a year since I was induced to devote some attention to the subject, and to examine the locality of the proposed line, by several intelligent citizens, and amongst them Militia officers, and in several respects I admit I conformed to practical suggestions made by them. To the views of one gentleman particularly, one of the most finished, sound-judging and experienced in the country, I felt constrained to accommodate my plan, despite of some prejudices, the remnants of my theoretical military education.

It is a matter of no consequence, however, to the community at large, who originated the said project. The sole question they will care to consider is, "*is the plan advisable.*"

The whole article of "An Engineer" betokens the bully and a knowledge that he was giving currency to untruths against another engineer. If it is supposed that the course I have marked out for myself in relation either to the reform of systems of instruction at West Point, or to the defences of New-York, will in any degree be swerved from by the attacks of scurrilous anonymous scribblers, or threats, or means like those adopted in France to silence Da Pare, it will be found to be an error. If any man considers himself aggrieved in anywise by any act of mine, or any expressed opinion of mine, it seems to me, that if a gentleman, he would have adopted a more manly and honorable means of effecting justice for himself than an anonymous newspaper article, not devoted to calm discussion of the subject, but stuffed with contemptible invectives and epithets, and containing lying insinuations.

J. ST. C. MORTON.

Reforms in Railroad Management.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: As the draft of by-laws and regulations submitted with my communication on Railroad Management and Reform (published in your paper of this day) was too long for insertion in your columns, I hand you herewith a brief synopsis of its provisions, which, if practicable, please insert in your next issue.

It will be seen that the main features of the following plan are a separation of the prerogatives of the stockholders from those which more properly appertain to the Board of Managers, and an effort thereby to secure independency of action on the part of the principal officers of the company by retaining their appointment in the hands of the stockholders, and to define the powers and duties of the officers so appointed.

The first article provides for regular *quarterly* as well as annual meetings of stockholders for receiving the Managers' reports, &c., and also for *special* meetings to be called by request of any ten of the stockholders.

Art. 2—Provides for the election, *by the Stockholders*, of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Auditor and Auditing Committee; thus securing their independence from all improper control or influence of the Managers.

Art. 3—Provides for the adjustment of their several salaries, and limits the amount to be voted by the Board of Managers—thereby preventing extravagant gratuities to personal friends (under the term of "salary") for personal favors rendered to the Managers.

This article also prohibits all pecuniary compliments or gratuities to or between the officers, agents and employes of the Company—thus retaining all such powers in the hands of the stockholders themselves.

Art. 4—Defines "eligibility to office" and prohibits the election of *more than three* managers, whose conflicting interests are such that they cannot promote the welfare of the stockholders without their own pecuniary sacrifice.

Art. 5—Prohibits the officers and managers making purchases of, or other contracts with themselves as individuals or partners.

Art. 6—Imposes similar restrictions in regard to the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds, the indorsement of bonds of other companies, loans of funds, unlimited contracts, &c., without the approval of the stockholders in general meeting duly convened.

Art. 9—Provides for the examination of the records of the Board, books of accounts, &c., by the stockholders, under specified circumstances.

Art. 10—Subjects the declaration of all dividends to the approval of the stockholders.

Arts. 11, 12 and 13—Defines the power and duties of the President, Treasurer and Secretary.

Arts. 14 and 15—Specify the prerogatives and duties of the Auditor and Auditing Committee—in which regulations these officers are made not only an infallible check upon all the other officers and agents of the Company, but upon each other also—thus making an extensive conspiracy necessary to the perpetration of any defalcation or fraud.

The latter article also provides for the open and previous nomination of officers and managers of the Company, and the preparation of a ticket for examination ten days before each annual election.

Art. 16—Provides for a renewal fund to maintain the roadway and equipment against ordinary wear and depreciation.

Art. 17—Provides the most stringent measures in regard to the issue and transfer of stock.

The other articles are of ordinary character, being limited in their provisions, however, to such matters as come strictly within the prerogatives and duties of the *stockholders*, leaving it still for the Board of Managers to adopt such other by-laws and regulations as may be found necessary in the discharge of their appropriate duties.

With such a code of by-laws and regulations in force, and the exercise of ordinary care and supervision on the part of stockholders, it is difficult to see why nearly every Railroad Company in our State may not speedily become resuscitated in its character and finances, or why railroad securities may not soon become as popular and remunerative as they are now unproductive and opprobrious.

REFORM.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Hartford, Conn., Tract Society—Speeches by Justice Williams, Judge Parsons, Dr. Krebs and others.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hartford, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

I fear, Mr. Editor, that the land of "steady habits" is beginning to lose its calm and quiet steadiness of character; at least the Hartford specimens of Yankeedom have just now been showing some of the real "Boston tea-party" *grit*. Some things were said last night at the anniversary of the Hartford Tract Society which will interest many ten-thousands of your readers.

You know we are a religious people, taking a deep interest in the benevolent movements of the day; and we are (you will allow me to say) an intelligent people, appreciating in some degree the *power of the Press* as an instrument for good. Hence we have always sustained with a hearty good will, that worthy Tract Society which has its centre of operations beside your own magnificent establishment in New-York. When we have heard hard things said of it, we have been slow to believe them. When told that it conceals the Word of God, we replied, "It is sending abroad that word in thousands of copies monthly to bond and free." When hearing the reckless assertion that it utters not one word against oppression, we have turned over and carefully noted whole pages of its works against that and all other sins. When its faithful officers have been denounced as cowardly and time-serving, we have answered that it requires far more true heroism to stand for the right, than to yield before a sweeping gale of misguided public opinion. The integrity and fidelity of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society we have known too long to be a whit influenced by the rude charges against them in these last days.

The present anniversary of the Hartford Tract Society is characterized by furnishing its own speakers, rather than importing from adjacent cities as heretofore. Some deeply-felt necessity existed to call out so vest an audience and such venerable and distinguished gentlemen as addressed us for three hours last evening.

The President of this branch, the Rev. W. W. Turner, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Childs of this city, made a condensed statement of the doings of the year, and then announced an address from Chief Justice Williams of Connecticut, at the present and for many years past President of the American Tract Society. This aged and venerable gentleman said no apology was needed from him when he appeared as the advocate of a Society, whose object was to save souls; whose founders were men of undoubted piety and unquestioned wisdom; whose line of policy from the beginning had been one of conciliation and harmony; whose publications and labors had gone out to the needy and destitute over our whole land; and which had received, for thirty years, the most unqualified indorsement of Drs. Alexander, B. Stowe, Tyng, and scores of the best men in the American Church. Indeed the Society had been, until within a few years, in danger of the "woe" pronounced upon those of whom all men speak well. The Judge then proceeded to discuss, with great clearness, the position of the Society, and the impracticability of the demands of its opposers. He showed that it was not a suitable body to give instructions to masters and slaves upon their relative duties; that it was impossible to discuss the evils arising out of Slavery, and not touch the cause of those evils, and that Anti-Slavery men were totally unable to agree among themselves what should be said upon that difficult subject. The Judge spoke with dignity, but great severity, of a religious paper of your City, which has assailed the Society unceasingly, if not unscrupulously, for years past. In those remarks he but uttered the sentiments of many good men in New-England. We hope the Chief-Justice will give his address to the public through the Press.

Judge Parsons, also of this City, followed in an address of forty-five minutes, unsurpassed for point and force and real Puritan grit, by anything we have heard for many a day. We note one or two of his points. Opposers of the Society, said he, clamored a few years ago for a Committee of Investigation into its business management. The Committee was granted, not because the Society wished it, but to satisfy a few noisy malcontents. That Committee reported a most unqualified approval of the business transactions of the Society, as admirable and incapable of improvement, and yet these opposers continue to denounce the institution as bitterly as ever, and upon this very point, settled by their own Committee.

Again: The Society is denounced for refusing to publish a selection of Anti-Slavery texts taken from the Bible; while it is publishing daily those very texts and all else that God has said upon that subject. Suppose a Southern divine should take out of their connection a list of texts from the Bible, so arranging them as to make them speak for Slavery, would the Boston Society publish them?

The Judge warned the enemies of the Tract Society to cease their derisive and revolutionary course, which was initiated in this City a few days ago, by the formation of another Society, assuring them if they run the divisions through the Churches of Connecticut, these Churches would be left in the condition described by the answer in the shorter catechism, to the question, "Into what state did the fall bring all mankind?"

[The answer, which the grave Judge did not recite, is, "Into a state of *sin* and *misery*."]

The Hon. W. W. Ellsworth followed in eloquent defence of this institution, averring that while he was no apologist for Slavery, he did not suppose the Tract Society was bound to act as the organ of those who warred upon that system. Because he was Anti-Slavery it did not follow that he must denounce it every time he asked a blessing at table. He was willing to trust the Executive Committee to do what was best. If opponents had lost confidence they should turn them out, and if they had not secured votes enough to displace the committee, they had better let them remain!

The speaker very naively remarked, in reply to assaults upon the system of colportage, that the London Tract Society had refused to employ that evangeliser for the same reason that the American Tract Society had employed it, namely, *it won't pay*. It is, and is designed to be, a purely God-like beneficum, giving the Gospel to the poor without money and without price.

The Rev. Dr. Krebs, of your City, occupied a few minutes at the price of this long session in giving an ably written and eloquently presented address, showing the power of the public Press for good, and characterizing the issues of the Society as eminently adapted to save the masses; showing triumphantly that the Gospel of Christ is the grand agency for breaking every yoke, and bringing all the evils of society to a perpetual end.

The performance of the choir was admirable. The congregation was dismissed with the benediction of Dr. Krebs, at 10 o'clock. Not soon will we forget the Anniversary of 1859.

CHARTER OAK.

The Tombigbee.

My Dear Times:—You are usually a very lucid writer, and entertaining and instructive of course; but in the editorial in your issue of January 1, entitled "The Filibusters and Tombigbee"—what do you mean by "a meeting held at Tombigbee." There is no town of Tombigbee, nor any political body so styled—therefore there can be no such entities as "Tombigbee publicists." The Tombigbee, it is unnecessary to tell a person of your geographical lore, is a river which meanders from its source to its mouth many hundreds of miles through excellent lands which produce capital crops of cotton. Its banks everywhere exhibit luxuriant foliage, extensive piles of "light wood," and occasionally, some very steep "bluffs"; but nowhere do they produce the "sages," "resolutions," nor "politicians" you have located there.

It is an ill-treated river—that Tombigbee,—and I trust, Mr. Times, you will hasten to retrieve it from that burden of misrepresentation it has borne from time immemorial and still continues to labor under. Few makers of maps ever permit it to mingle its stream with the bay of Mobile through the channel appointed for it, and which it naturally has an affection for. Everybody, even you, Mr. T., if you ever repose—gets an attachment to the *bed* that has contained him or her, double or single, for years, months, or even weeks. How much more, then, a lonely river that has seen the same curtains drawn about its slumbers, night after, for century upon century, it sometimes, as you may see by consulting different maps, it never gets into the arms of its sister Alabama at all, but is forced to seek salt water

a drawn battle, and the people of Kansas will be contented to wait for some new change in the balance of parties. The elasticity of a society happily exempt from centralization is the primary condition which assures the stability of the American Union. It is not surprising that Mr. BUCHANAN should congratulate his countrymen on their progress, and confidently anticipate the unlimited extension and duration of their power. His message is not the utterance of a declining Government, and it is evidently addressed to a hopeful, vigorous and expanding nation.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

Experiences of a California Emigrant—Severe Fight with the Indians.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

You know it was about the 1st of April last that I left the States, bound for California, with an emigration train. When we arrived at Albuquerque, N. M., which was some time in June, I wrote to you, informing you it was our intention to take thence to San Bernardino, California, Lieutenant BEALE'S route, being advised to do so by the Government officers at this place, they stating it to be the safest and best route. We accordingly took it, employing an old mountaineer as guide. We found the route pleasant, passing through some fine country, and most beautiful and romantic scenery, and in places abounding in game. I had my own sport hunting, climbing the tops of lofty mountains and other wild adventures. A party of six, including myself, ascended to the summit of a mountain over two miles high. Proud were our feelings as we thought that in all probability we were the first white men that ever stood on its summit.

We arrived safely, and without much difficulty, at the Colorado River, the boundary-line between New-Mexico and California; and here, while almost in sight, our anticipations of soon being in the Golden State were doomed to be disappointed.

On this river there is a large tribe of Indians called the "Mohaves." At first they treated us in so friendly a manner that we anticipated no danger from them. But on the afternoon of the third day, while we were herding the stock and constructing a raft to cross the river, we were attacked by four hundred warriors, when a bloody fight ensued. For over three long hours we fought them with desperation, and repelled them. *During this time they killed eight of our party and wounded sixteen, some dangerously, but none fatally; they also suffered pretty severely; we killed about thirty.* Of our killed, two were women—a mother and daughter; two children; the rest were men. There was not few that escaped unhart, and I was so fortunate as to be one of the number. But that I did escape, seemed almost miraculous, for in a dozen instances my clothes were touched and my person grazed by their deadly missiles. They took all our stock except five horses and ten oxen; with these we made out to take two wegons, into which we took the wounded and what little provision we had left; everything else we left bnt the clothes on our back. We commenced our retreat in the night. Old and young women and children, from the two-year old babe up, surrounded by bloodthirsty, infernal, yelling savages, expecting every moment they would be upon us again, uttering their unearthly yells—awful, awful to hear.

But it seemed their vengeance was fully glutted with what they had already done, and we were enabled to escape in safety. I assure you it was a night never to be forgotten.

When we retreated back some 30 miles, with starvation already staring us in the face, we happily met another train, and they generously shared with us their provisions. Having but little it was soon eaten up. Then we had nothing but the meat of poor miserable oxen, so poor they could scarcely stand up.

The company we met had also nearly lost their all. Out of 600 head of cattle they had but little over 100 left. They lost theirs by missing a watering-place, their stock dying for want of water. It was a sorry sight to see the road strewn for miles with the carcasses of animals, some dead and some dying; and clothing and articles of almost every description; and here and there a wagon left standing as the cattle gave out. In consequence of the oxen being so near worn out we traveled very slowly. When we got to the San Francisco mountain, some 200 miles from the river, which took us over a month, we found it impossible to proceed further without recruiting the cattle for several weeks.

Our battle at the river was not our only difficulty with the Indians. After we turned back, for over a hundred miles we were almost constantly harrassed by a tribe called the Casnio; with them we had several pretty severe skirmishes, but they generally got the worse of the warfare.

I could tell you many incidents of our forlorn retreat that would interest you, but all I could not tell in many pages. One I will relate:

One day two young fellows and myself were walking ahead of the train some two miles. We were sauntering along, not thinking of Indians, when suddenly there sprang from behind some rocks close beside us, about fifty of that article of varmint. To contend with such odds was useless, therefore our first thought was to escape back to the train. Soon the race for dear life began in good earnest, the Indians hooting and yelling like demons, and striving their utmost to cut us off, to get between us and the train. But that time Indian fleetness could not compete with the Buckeye Boys, (by the way, the fellows that were with me were also from Ohio,) for we made our escape without a scratch.

As I have already mentioned, when we got back to the mountains we found it impossible to proceed further without recruiting the cattle; and as Winter was beginning to set in, and none of us had any clothing but what we had on our backs, a party of us set out for Albuquerque, distance 500 miles, to bear the tidings of our unfortunate expedition, and to have Government send us provisions and clothing, and to take in the families. About two hundred miles from the mountains there is a town of friendly Indians, where we thought we could get something to eat to last us to this place. We took 70 pounds of meat apiece, but this we eat up long before we got to the town, and in the cravings of hunger we killed and eat a worn-out pony, so poor that you could whet your knife on him in any place. When we arrived at the Indian town, and weak and almost starving, they received us with the greatest kindness, giving us all we could eat (which, by the way, was no small amount,) and quite enough to last us to Albuquerque.

Besides suffering with hunger we were tormeated much by thirst. There were long distances to travel between watering-places, and we had no means to carry water with us. Oh! mother, you know my love for cold water. I thought of that old well at home, and all the good springs I ever saw. None know the true value of good cold water but those who have suffered the agonies of thirst.

In the Indian village we learned that Government was at war with the "Navajo Nation." To reach Albuquerque we had to pass through their most dangerous country. But hazardous as it was, we set out. But fortunately, we fell in with a company of soldiers going from Fort Defiance (the seat of war) to Albuquerque. A short time before we passed through they had a battle, in which they killed a great many Indians, and took from them 20,000 sheep and over 300 horses. Ten thousand sheep and over they drove into the settlements, and not having men to spare to take charge of the last, they set two regiments of soldiers to killing them, who soon made sad havoc. They killed them to keep the Indians from getting them back again.

The Indians throughout Mexico raise immense herds of sheep. It is nothing to see droves of four or five thousand. It is the greatest grazing country in the world.

We arrived all safe in Albuquerque the last day of October; the next day after our arrival, Government started wagons with clothing, provisions and escort of soldiers to bring the families in. And I hope they are all in by this time, but they will not be able to go to California or return to their home without the aid of Government, for they had their all invested in stock, and having lost it all, they are without means in a hard country. To give you an idea of their loss, I will mention the loss of one man from Keosockqua, Iowa. His outfit cost him nearly $20,000. He had over 200 head of full blooded Durham cattle, and a blooded stallion that he gave $2,500 for. These Indians made a valuable haul, but a true Government will make a dreadful retaliation.

The third day after my arrival at Albuquerque I started for San Antonio, Texas, in company with a Government train. I arrived here last evening, safe, and in good health. Indeed, a wild, mountaineer life agrees with me, and you may believe I have had a pretty good siege of it, for near eight months, with but one or two exceptions, I have not slept under the cover of a house, but every night in the open air, wrapped in my blankets, and I would sleep as sweet as the King on his downy couch, and envied him not. And nearly the whole of this time I have been isolated from the civilized world. I hailed the first appearance of civilization in Texas with joy. It almost seemed strange to see it.

So you see, father and mother, somewhat startling and adventurous are the causes which have brought me where I am. I think I will get into business in San Antonio, or somewhere not far distant, where I will remain until Spring, when I think I will return home.

PAUL H. WILLIAMSON.

Our Treaty with Belgium—Another Sound Dues Question.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25, 1858.

The King's Minister for Foreign Affairs has just submitted for ratification to the legislative body now in session, a new treaty concluded with the United States in July last. The most important feature of this new treaty, (in almost every other particular a *verbatim* copy of the old one of 1846,) is the tacit relinquishment on the part of the United States of a privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed in common with other nations with which Belgium has much commercial intercourse. The article omitted from the old treaty being as follows:

"ARTICLE 4. The restitution by Belgium of the duty levied by the Government of the Netherlands on the navigation of the Scheldt, in virtue of the third section of the ninth article of the treaty of April 19, 1839, is guaranteed to the vessels of the United States."

What these Scheldt duties are, and of what extent, I presume few of your readers know, as it is a common belief that the navigation of the Scheldt is free; indeed it is so stated in the officially published "Commercial Relations." If you will permit me, I shall give you a succinct statement of a matter which will probably soon—if it does not at my present writing—occupy the attention of the Press.

The Scheldt, after being a closed river since 1648, was, at the occupation of the territory by the French in the time of the French revolution, opened to navigation, and so remained until the year 1839. The separating of Belgium from Holland, in 1830, was followed by a sort of armed peace between the two countries, without formal recognition of the former by the latter. This unnatural and irrational relation between two near neighbors was put an end to by the treaty of 1839, to which all the great Powers were parties. Belgium was then regarded as rather a revolutionary country, and not entitled to much favor, and perhaps, also, in consideration of some concessions made to it, a clause of that treaty established in favor of Holland a duty on the navigation of the Scheldt, which, as it falls exclusively on vessels trading with Belgium, can be looked upon in no other light than an ignominious tribute to the latter's commerce:

"SECTION 3 or ARTICLE 9.—"There shall be levied by the Government of Holland, on the navigation of the Scheldt and its months, a sole duty of florins 1.50 per ton; namely, flor. 1.12c. per ton for vessels coming from the sea and ascending the Western Scheldt, to go to Belgium, either by way of the Scheldt or by the canal of Terneuzen, and nf flor. 38c. per ton for vessels which, coming from Belgium and going to sea by way of the Scheldt or the canal Terneuzen, shall descend the Western Scheldt."

You will easily perceive that a toll of 60 cents per ton, (the florin is about 40 cents of our money,) which on a vessel of 1,500 tons would be over $1,000 on every craft bringing goods to Antwerp, amounted almost to a closing of that port. The Belgian Government therefore resigned itself to pay this tribute for foreign nations, which is the more easily done, as it is based on Belgium territory itself. Clauses to that effect were inserted in all commercial treaties that Belgium made. At first the amount so expended was not great, but as Belgian commerce rapidly developed, it has gradually risen to nearly 2,000,000 of francs per annum, representing a capital debt at the rate European Governments generally borrow—of from fifty to sixty millions francs, the interest on which is yearly paid by this little country to its former Dutch master. The sum paid for American vessels alone in the year 18.6 was 245,909 francs.

It is not to be wondered at that Belgium is anxious to shake off such a burden, and hence in the renewal of expired treaties, it is the declared policy to leave out the clause, guaranteeing reimbursement. If the commercial nations, it is argued, have to pay this toll themselves, they will make short work of Holland. The United States is looked up to, to take the lead as in the Sound dues matter. I heard the King's Prime Minister declare so in conversation. Meanwhile I suspect the existence of a secret clause to the new treaty, by which Belgium engages herself to pay until she has ridden herself of the same obligation to all other nations.

In return the Belgian Government is decided to abolish the enormous tonnage dues comprised in the port charges of Antwerp, which sum is to be levied as a sort of compensation for the Scheldt dues—a sort of uncovering Peter to cover Paul which, at least, has the effect of making shipmasters pay a portion of the Dutch tribute, without knowing it, in its modified form. Nothing but the unrivaled situation of Antwerp, its exemption from the ice blockade by which other Northern ports suffer so much—advantages which designate it as the natural emporium of the trade of Central Europe—could have overcome such obstacles. Still, they are not without being severely felt; and much of the trade of Antwerp, especially in the article of cotton, has of late been diverted from its natural channel.

A Duel Prevented.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "On Wednesday, Jan. 5, Chief-of-Police RUFFIN received a dispatch from Madison, Ind., requesting him to arrest certain parties who were supposed to be on their way to Virginia for the purpose of fighting a duel. The delicate duty was confided to Lieut. WILSON, of the Ninth-street station, who ascertained that the blood-thirsty young gentlemen of whom he was in pursuit were snugly domiciled at the Spencer House, and, proceeding to the room of the principal, Mr. H. F. BAXXA, of Louisville, took him into custody. His second, Mr. J. JOHNSON, of the same city, accompanied his principal to the station-house.

It appears from what can be gathered from the dispatch, (which was received from the father of Mr. BAKER, who resides at Marble Hill, 12 miles below Madison, but was formerly a merchant in Louisville,) and from casual remarks dropped by the young men in custody, that a difficulty, but of what nature is not entirely clear, occurred between a Mr. MORGAN, of Pennsylvania, (a brother of Colonel MORGAN, President of the Kentucky Military Institute,) and Mr. BAKER, and an agreement was made for the parties to proceed to this city, where the final arrangements for a meeting were to be completed. Mr. B. and his second, Mr. JOHNSON, arrived on the mailboat *Jacob Strader*, yesterday morning, accompanied by Dr. GRIFFIN, of Louisville, with a full case of surgical instruments, the sight of which was enough to cause a regret that there should ever be occasion for the use of such formidable professional *weapons*.

At the time of the arrest of Mr. BAKER, his antagonist, Mr. MORGAN had not arrived, and it was not known last night whether or not he had made his appearance in the city. The father of BAKER telegraphed that he would be here last night, and a carriage was sent to the Ohio and Mississippi depôt for him, but he did not come. He probably took passage on the mailboat, which arrives two or three hours' later.

What was the moving cause of the bloody intent of the two young hot bloods (BAKER is not yet of age) is not explained, although it is hinted that there is "a lady in the case." Mr. BAKER and his second passed last night in custody of Lieutenant WILSON, but were not locked up. Mr. B. has a sister and brother-in-law residing in this city.

The *Gazette* of a subsequent date says:

"We are requested to explain that Mr. JOHNSTON was not 'handed over to his father,' as stated yesterday, but that he is of lawful age, and capable of acting for himself, although he does not seem to have grown sufficiently wise with his years to have kept himself from being mixed up with a very silly affair, for which there might be some excuse for a youngster who has not yet arrived at years of discretion.

The whole party, the seniors and juniors BAKER and JOHNSON, together with the surgeon, Dr. GRIFFIN, and his case of instruments, took passage for Louisville yesterday.

The "Wanderer's" Africans Westward-Bound—Curious Scenes.

A correspondent of the Marion *Commonwealth* noticing the Africans that passed through Montgomery, Ala., recently, says:

"I was carried through 'Brown's speculator house,' (so called,) on Perry-street. In a house in the back lot were huddled together *thirty-eight native* (Congo) *Africans!* Don't shudder and say 'The moral sentiments of Christendom condemn the traffic.' But it is a fact; I have seen the Africans! And it is a fact—they were Africans!

I found them jabbering, in guttural sounds, something—I could not comprehend what. They were nearly all apparently in good health—fat, sleek and greasy. In the party were some five or six men, two or three women, four or five girls, and the rest boys, or what might be called 'youngsters.' They were each clad in common Kersey pants and round-about, over which they wore a heavy blanket. Women and all were thus dressed. None had shoes; for the reason that they could not walk in them; in fact, they could scarcely walk at all, having been confined and crowded so close on shipboard.

Most of them were very pert and lively, laughing and talking in their native tongue, and pointing at and jabbering about everything that particularly attracted their attention. Some of them had very singularly shaped craniums—they almost baffle description. One nearly square, one had a convex face, and another a sort of double concave convex head; but most of them had good heads, large flat noses, big mouths, front teeth knocked out, rather small ears, and quite small hands and feet. Some of them were good looking, but others shockingly ugly; some were what might be vulgarly called 'puff' or hog-jawed. I noticed one, a man, who had very high cheek-bones and several scars on his face, and appeared very intelligent. He was 'big chief,' no doubt, in his country. I was much surprised at one thing: they repeated precisely every word said to them. I asked one, 'Where did you come from?' and he propounded the same interrogatory to me, but of course without knowing the meaning; and in like manner many other things.

Not being able to walk, they were carried in a wagon from the railroad depôt to Brown's, and thence by wagon to the St. Nicholas. I saw strong old farmers and sober-sided merchants gazing at the sable creatures, some of them having, no doubt, a holy horror at such a sight. The negroes were well skilled in pantomime, and some of them gave unmistakeable signs that they wanted "something to drink"—putting both hands to their mouths, and throwing their heads back. The thirty-eight Africans brought here were the share, as I learned, in the venture of a citizen of New-Orleans, and that they cost him, delivered at Savannah, $50 each—only $1,900 for thirty-eight Africans, sound and able-bodied negroes. They were in charge of a Mr. BARNAM, who was carrying them to New-Orleans. I said that the negroes were 'all well.' So they are, as well as could be expected, but, as might be conjectured, they were mostly suffering much from disorders incident to acclimation.

For some time the Africans could not be induced to go on board the boat, and seemed much frightened at the smoke, &c. Doubtless they had a perfect horror of traveling on the water again, after having so recently endured a long and crowded sea voyage. The manner in which they were finally induced to go on is worthy of notice. The mate tried every means to get them on board, but to no effect. Finally he concerted a plan with a big, black Alabama negro. He tried to get him to go on board, but he resolutely refused, when the mate laid him down on the gangway-plank, and hit him four or five substantial licks with his ponderous leather strap, when the said Alabama negro got up, yelling awfully, and went straight on board, beckoning to the Africans to follow. And they did follow, to the amusement, and amid the cheers of the crowd."

The Wanderer Again—Effect of the Slave-Trade Movement on the South.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, Jan. 5.

After the outside of this number was made up and struck off, we discovered that an article from the Winnsboro *Register* had been transferred to our first page, denouncing in strong terms the persons connected with the late importation of Africans. Our feelings in the matter do not warrant us in indorsing this harsh degree of censure. As much as we regret the attempted enterprise, it occurs to us (without knowing anything certainly about the matter) that it may have originated in some wild spirit of adventure, having for its object the good of our section. That the step is a mistaken and a culpable one, it seems vain to deny. That it is in open violation of the laws of the country, is also unquestionable—*if these Africans were bought and are to be sold.* The affair may assume a different semblance, if their introduction has been for the purpose of mere exhibition, and to show the capabilities of the orescat African race. But this would involve these several considerations: 1. That great wealth is at the back of the enterprize: 2. That the Africans were not captured but came of their own choice: 3. That they are not to be reduced to servitude; 4. That they are to be fostered by these amateur adventurers and trained to some voluntary kind of servitude, merely to aid the argument before the South for the repeal of the act of Congress terminating the Slave-trade. The proposition in this shape looks like a *reductio ad absurdum.* Yet in any other shape, the scheme is a direct violation of the law, both as to its spirit and its letter.

But even granting that there may be grounds of palliation for the work in hand, *we do not believe that it has at all struck the chord of popular sympathy at the South. We believe it to be a firebrand of dissension.* It is to be feared that, if persevered in, it may array brother against brother, father against son. Already are the indications pointing to this state of things in our very midst. See the proceedings of a most respectable religious society in regard to the matter. Hear the murmurings of disapprobation. While some, on the other hand, proclaim themselves the friends of the movement, and declare their readiness to sustain the adventurers and their cause.

Does such a beginning promise any good? Does the hand of Providence seem to be guiding the demonstration for the weal of our section? We cannot think so with the lights before us; and we warn gentlemen to examine well this whole scheme and the consequences that may follow fast upon its obstinate prosecution, before they lend a helping hand in any way to the dangerous experiment. It may not only lose to us our strength in this Confederacy,—our high moral strength,—but it may tear our Southern ranks asunder and incapacitate us for all effective action in the course of Southern independence, now and forever.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams on Daily Wonders.

Notwithstanding the intensely cold weather of last evening, which rendered a fireside peculiarly attractive, a numerous audience assembled at the Cooper Institute to listen to a lecture by the Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, on "Daily Wonders."

He said that in one of Mrs. BARBAULD'S "Evenings at Home," which were the delight of our childhood, was a chapter entitled "Travelers' Wonders." There the children were represented as asking their father to tell them of marvelous things, kindred to those related in *Gulliver's Travels.* He complied with their request, and not until the evening was far advanced did they recognize the fact that he had been giving them an account of their own native land! Now, it is not the things of empires and kingdoms alone which are remarkable; we need mount no telescope to find subjects for amusement. There is one habit which we, as Americans, make peculiarly our own—that is, the habit of grumbling. A man now-a-days needs a very steady head to read our daily newspapers, so full are they of apprehensions and wonders. A tornado down in Virginia, upsetting all the houses, breaking off the corn out west, which is no more than three inches high when it should be as many feet; mobs in Baltimore and Washington; senators and councillors corrupt and accused of their venality, SHEM, HAM and JAPHET pelting one another with opprobrious epithets—verily one might think the world was coming to an end twenty times in the course of the year, but somebow or other we get along marvelously well; all the heathenish signs of the Zodiac do not prevent the sun from bringing the day about, and if we did but know it we present the spectacle of the happiest people on the face of the earth. A man who has an eye educated to detect beauty—the profusion of it which God hath scattered over all his works—for he has not left the beams and rafters of the universe bare and uncovered—could not help being happy. It is scarcely credible how few people there are in the world who know how to enjoy themselves. There are the flowers, and the fruits too, all are beautiful. Even the homely potato needs the blossom before its fruit can be developed, and the rustling corn has its silken threads waving in the Southwest wind; the grape has its richly hanging clusters, as if all Nature were striving to please the eye and every sense of man.

A beautiful picture of a Spring morning, with its bursting flowers; with the swallows and bobolinks and larks, and the lambs on the hill side like a flock of demure children, was here given.

Now take a single day of the 365 in the year and note its wonders. The morning has come and you awake after a refreshing sleep. But stop and reflect what a miracle is slumber itself. Any one who has been obliged to keep protracted vigils will remember the straining of the eye and the nerves unstrung which followed this incessant waking. Let us follow sleep and it flees away from you. The best account we can give of it is "I laid me down and slept." We are apt to think that the light which called us again to life leapt but a moment before from its fountain, and that it will perish as quickly as it came into being. Not so. The ray which infringed upon the retina of your eye this morning sprang from the sun when the temple stood upon the summit of Zion, and when Minerva's statue was upon the acropolis of Athens. Yet it travels so gently that it does no injury to the delicate eye. Then there is the air—the best friend we have if we do so often insult it—traveling down to the lowest recess of the lungs, throwing in fuel to the flames of life. If we only knew its value, no doubt there would be fewer hard words spoken in this irritable world. You leave your chamber. Without stopping for as lengthy an argument as PALEY deduced from it, what a wonder is the mere power of locomotion. There is the eye. It was a miracle that Bartimeus was made again to see—but which is the greater miracle, to be cured of blindness or never to know what it is to be blind at all? You go down and meet the family. The words you speak are simple, but never say in reply to their inquiries, that you are well—very well—without putting as emphasis upon it as though it were really something to wonder at, and be thankful for. Who are those who meet you? They are those who feel a deeper interest in you than any others can of will. It was not strange that the alchemy of home should have once caused that stern metaphysician, JONATHAN EDWARDS, to relax from his abstractions when he spoke so sweetly and gently of his wife. Thus far we have seen you in your own home. Now a house does not imply necessarily a home—but a home does include a house. It is not such as were the buildings the ancients called by that title. They had no means of escape for the smoke. When the fire went out on the hearth-stone or on their altars they rekindled it by means of the less. That gave way to the tinder, which received the welcome spark from the flint and steel—and now portable fire has made a young generation peripatetic chimneys. [Laughter.] There are two things in this metropolitan life of ours which I sadly miss. I mean the barn and the open fireplace. There in our old country homes was the meadow-sweet scent of the hay; there was the corn stripped of its overcoat of left and its under-coat of silk; there rang the merry laugh of boy and girl in their holiday freedom. Alas! how many of those sweet voices were silent years ago in their graves, while we are men and women. There on the side of that old barn the sun would shine warmer and brighter than anywhere else, and there we and the cattle chewed together the cud of contentment. The speaker passed an eloquent eulogy upon the fireplace, for which the modern hole in the wall, belching out hot air, is a poor substitute, and then passed to speak of another great wonder which had been cut away while the world was asleep. It is a perfect microcosm—a world done up in a parcel. Traveling adventurers, politicians, expresses, telegraphs, all have been gathering together what the world has done, and now spread it out on the reeking street. A passage from COWPER, describing the newspaper of his time, was introduced, and the eloquent Doctor closed with a brilliant eulogy on the Bible, which, with its treasures of wisdom, was the greatest wonder which man could conceive of.

Hearty applause frequently interrupted the delivery of the address. It was announced that the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE would lecture next Monday evening, on "Epidemics."

Slave-Trade Suppression in Liberia.

President BENSON, of Liberia, writes, under date of Nov. 15:

"I have directed an armed land police of Americo-Liberians to be stationed on shore at the points up the coast, beyond Cape Mount, from whence the natives are shipped, in order to prevent any more from being sent off to CHEVALIER'S or other French vessels, until the commodore's arrival, and his case can be disposed of. This armed police will arrest all natives who may be found engaged in the matter. CHEVALIER had already bought several, and had them on board below when the officer boarded the *Phœnix.* It is the purpose of this Government to send up a sufficient force, in February or March, to chastise effectually the native chiefs who have been illicitly cooperating in the emigration system—I mean those who have cooperated in the illicit supply of the *Regina Cœli,* as well as CHEVALIER in this last instance. It is true it will be very expensive to us, but we must do it. By our once having a military campaign through those sections of country which have been so addicted to the slave trade for ages it will be the most effectual means of checking it, if not putting an entire end to it. CURVALIZA expects two more emigrant ships to join him in a week or ten days.

"I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant. STEPHEN A. BENSON."

THE NEW-YORK HERALD ON THE DECLINE.—Some time ago, in noticing the New-York *Herald,* we stated that it was far behind the NEW-YORK TIMES as a newspaper, and it was rumored its subscription list was rapidly on the decline. As an evidence of the truth of this, we now find that the list of letters, which was given to the *Herald* last year on account of its having the largest circulation, has been taken away from that paper and given to the New-York *Sun,* the latter journal being now in advance of the *Herald* many thousand.—*Washington States.*

OBITUARY.

Lord Poltimore is just dead in England, at the age of 72. On the 7th of September, 1831, he was elevated to the peerage by the then Whig Government for zealous services rendered in the cause of Reform.

A letter from Lombardy states that M. Rossi, Professor of veterinary surgery at Pavia, was stabbed in the streets on the 16th Dec., and died next morning.

Vice-Admiral P. J. Douglas, R. N., died recently in England. He was in active service from 1801 to 1840, and was gazetted as Vice-Admiral in 1855.

The Princess Doria, eldest daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, has just died in Rome, leaving a family of five children.

Dr. Aschenbrenner, Bavarian Minister of Finance, has just died at Munich, after holding his office for nine years.

Frederick Neale, for twenty years prominently before the public at the East End of London, in connection with theatricals as a manager, died very suddenly on Dec. 15.

Mr. Milton Gregg, editor of the New-Albany *Tribune,* died Jan. 7. He was a native of Ohio, but had for many years been connected with the Indiana Press. His age was 54.

Dr. Dill, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, died recently in Dublin.

Gen. d'Artois, of the French corps of Engineers, died in Paris in December.

Count de Tascher, formerly Peer of France, died recently at Paris, aged 79.

The Countess Lavradio, wife of the Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, died in London, Dec. 23.

General Baron Pelet, senator and member of the Institute, has just died in Paris.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Dec. 9 to Dec. 23, 1858:

NEW-YORK.
H. T. Moore,
Dr. G. Minnd,
S. S. Remark,
H. A. Smalley,
D. A. Alward,
John V. Beam, Jr.,
H. Migeon,
John Bigelow,
E. Burr,
C. C. Leary,
A. Saltman,
E. Jarrossay,
W. A. Stephens and wife,
John G. Wendel,
A. De Forest Selleck,
C. H. Pond and wife,
John Norris, Jr.,
James D. Davis,
J. B. Virrolet,
N. Colburn and family,
F. E. Driggs,

NEW-YORK.
A. M. Kregogua,
W. Klerick,
John D. Pray,
John J. Quick and lady.

PENNSYLVANIA.
P. P. Gaskell and wife,
C. E. Hackley,
John B. Milot.

MASSACHUSETTS.
W. L. B. Jeansy,
H. C. Dixey,
A. de Peyster,
C. O. Starr.

OHIO.
D. C. Ely.

RHODE ISLAND.
H. K. Sweet.

LOUISIANA.
J. C. Ferriday,
W. C. Ferriday.

Spiritualist manifestations are making a great excitement in Boston. One medium is exposing the tricks of others, and the others are justifying themselves. All the demonstrations take place in public, and large audiences are drawn together. A night or two ago, in Tremont Temple, one Bly, a medium, allowed himself to be tried by a committee, having made a bet with Dr. Gardiner that he would perform all the feats of the famous Davenport boys. The *Post* says: "The whole resulted in the triumph of Bly, he releasing himself while within the box from the cords, which a competent committee, consisting of skeptics and spiritualists, had bound about him and an associate in as tight and intricate a manner as powerful muscle could perform or remarkable ingenuity devise. Ten minutes after the door of the box was closed, one of the inmates was heard playing upon the guitar. Five minutes more elapsed, and the drum and other instruments were heard. In half an hour one of the twain came from the box, enveloped in a sheet, and untied the ropes on the outside which bound the other. He again catered the box, and in twenty-five minutes more both came out upon the platform. Mr. Bly said he had successfully exposed the humbug, and offered to wager $100 that he could again perform the feats of the boys in a more satisfactory manner than they could themselves perform them, and he would give their friends a week to produce them."

At the Revere House, Boston, last week, the class of Harvard of 1829 held their annual festival and found themselves "in the nine-holes." The class was that of '29; the number of classmates was 29; it was 29 years since graduation—sum total, 87,—the years of the venerable Ex-President, Josiah Quincy, who graduated this class, the first under his administration—whose portrait the class obtained last year, and presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was an early and probably now the oldest surviving member.

The eminent musical inventor, SAX of the saxhorn, has been long a sufferer from cancer, and the leading physicians here, Velpeau and Ricord, who had been in attendance, pronounced him incurable. A practitioner lately arrived from India and the Dutch settlements in the Spice Islands, Dr. VRIES, has brought home a plant he calls *anticancereuse.* It has been applied now for four months, and seems to have completely arrested the phagedenic process.

A communication in the Boston *Traveller* states that a gentleman of Boston has made an offer to the Corporation of Harvard College of the sum of $50,000, the income of which is to be used for the preservation and increase of Agassiz' wonderful museum; that he refuses to have any part expended on a building, or in salaries; and also refuses to have his name connected with it. This last provision is in order that the rest of the plan, which is absolutely essential, at least so far as the building is concerned, may be carried out by others—perhaps by the State.

Mr. William Bradford, the oldest printer in New-Jersey, died at the Government House in Trenton, suddenly on the evening of Monday, Jan. 10. He was over 80 years of age. The *Gazette* says he was probably the oldest printer in New-Jersey. He had frequently seen Gen. WASHINGTON, and loved to speak of the noble appearance of that man.

The Rev. Theodore Parker has been granted leave of absence for a year, by his congregation in Boston. His increasing ill-health compels him to seek a warmer climate, and he will leave for the West Indies immediately. His place is to be supplied, and his salary continues. He was attacked on Sunday with bleeding at the lungs.

General Niel has received a letter of thanks from Queen Victoria for a copy of his journal of the siege of Sebastopol, which he presented to her Majesty. The letter pays a high compliment to the work, and expresses her Majesty's gratitude for the handsome manner in which the General speaks of the English army.

Abbe de la Couture, of the Sorbonne, has just published a volume, *Le Droit Canon et le Droit Naturel,* (Dentu, Paris,) in which he expounds the doctrine of Gallican divines on the Mortara outrage, and repudiates the violation of family rights. The mother of this child is at Florence, and not expected to survive the loss of her boy.

A desperate pen and ink war is raging between Alphonse Karr, at Nice, and Mad. de Solmes, daughter of our Ambassador at Athens, who edits a journal at Aix les Bains, in Savoy. The quarrel fills the paper of *Figaro,* and is of a rudely personal character.

The Principalship of the Bishop of Oxford's Theological College at Cuddesden has been conferred upon the Rev. H. H. Swinny, M. A., Vicar of Wargrave, near Henley-on-Thames. The new Principal of the Oxford Diocesan College is a Cambridge man.

Five students of Brown University have been expelled from that institution for the grave offence of attending a funeral of a classmate at Roxbury, after permission to do so had been expressly refused to them by the President.

The contested will case of Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, came up in the Probate Court on the 10th of January. The contestants are represented by Rufus Choate and Benj. R. Curtis. The ground set up is the monomania of the testator.

General Pelet, French Senator, who has just died, has bequeathed to the archives of the War Office, of which he was Director-General, several valuable manuscripts and historical documents, his private property.

There is a rumor that Mr. Berkeley, M. P. for Bristol, is about to assume the editorial pen, in the direction of a paper to advance his favorite topic, and to be called the *Ballot-Box.*

The numerous friends of Ex-Chief Justice HORNBLOWER will regret to hear that he lies in a critical situation, from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, which at his advanced age (82 years) threatens a fatal termination.

The Earl of Dartmouth has accepted the office of President of the Wolverhampton Working Man's College, succeeding Lord WROTTESLEY, who has just retired.

Marshal Vaillant has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Dijon, inclosing a sum of 4,000 francs, to be distributed to the poor of that place.

The Hon. Roger S. Baldwin writes to the New-Haven *Journal and Courier* that he has no desire to run for Congress and declines to permit the use of his name.

Prince Jerome gave a grand dinner on the 19th December, at the Palais Royal, on the occasion of his entering his 75th year.

Gen. Scott arrived at Mobile from Pensacola on the 3d January. At Pensacola, he examined the condition of the coast defences.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vandenhoff are at the Clarendon Hotel. They have concluded to make this City their permanent residence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notices the arrival in that city of a company of sixty railroad laborers, who left New-York on the 17th of November last, in the bark *Linda,* for St. Jago de Cuba, to work on a railroad. They contracted, it is alleged, to work for $20 a month and found, with a free passage there and back, and to remain six months on the island. On arriving out, the operatives, it is alleged, were told that the pay was to be six shillings a day, they to provide themselves with provisions and clothing. Refusing to work on such terms, the most of them were without means to provide food and clothing. Roving about, they came under the surveillance of the police, and many of them were confined in the guard-house until they could be shipped for the United States. One of those shipped on the *Ella Reed,* John McCable, of New-York, died on the passage. Most of those who landed on Saturday, are without the means to carry them on to New-York, and are almost destitute of clothing. Five of the number lodged in the Central Station on Saturday night.

Under the recent discoveries in Photography by M. Niepce de St. Victor, it is found that almost all soluble chemical substances are rendered available to the practice of the art. Take a sheet of paper and impregnate it with any soluble substance, let it dry in a darkened room, and then isolate it under a negative, take it back to the dark room, and treat it with any of the re-agents capable of combining with the substance operated upon, and you will have a picture of almost any color you desire; for example, if the paper be impregnated with nitrate of uranium, exposed and then treated with a solution of red prussiate of potash, a beautiful red picture will be obtained; and this picture will be afterwards treated with sulphate of iron a fine blue picture will be produced; and if other re-agents be employed instead of the sulphate of iron, pictures of different colors may be obtained.

The New-Haven *News* has the following: "At a meeting of the counsel in the Bennett case, for the purpose of fixing the decree of divorce in form, upon a suggestion of Gov. Baldwin, that His Honor should first whether all the acts previous to their going to New-Rochelle, had not been condoned, and whether there were any acts since that time to set aside that condonation, the Judge, among other things, remarked, "As to the facts, gentlemen, in this case, I think there have been facts enough proved against Dr. BENNETT, the respondent, to divorce a thousand women." We suppose this decisive expression of opinion on the part of the Judge, is, perhaps, suggestive of a final termination of the case."

About two years since John M. Barnard, Esq., of Boston, offered a premium of one thousand dollars, for the best essay on Temperance legislation, together with the outlines of a law embodying the opinions of the writer. About forty essays were sent in, and were submitted to a Committee consisting of Ex-Governor Clifford, the Rev. A. H. Vinton, Nahum Capen and Peter Cooper, whose decision, when has recently been returned to Mr. Barnard, is that no one of the essays is, in their judgment, of sufficient merrit to justify them in awarding to its author the prize or the preference.

An anti-grog-shop demonstration has taken place at Crawfordsville, Ind. The last day of grace to the liquor-sellers having arrived on the 1st of January, the independent sovereigns of the town proceeded to regulate their domestic institutions by a raid upon the rum-shops. Eight of these establishments were sacked. The rioters met with no opposition except at the house of an Irishman named Kenneday, who had barred his door, and, finding it about to be battered down, fired three shots from a revolver. The balls went whistling through the crowd, but fortunately no one was hit.

A man named John Isley and his step-daughter are in prison at Covington, Ky., charged with the murder of the man's wife. Mysterious circumstances led to the suspicion that something was wrong in Isley's house, and the door was broken open by order of the Justice of the Peace in South Covington. The body of Mrs. Isley was found in a rude box, her throat pierced through, her head mangled, and life entirely extinct. Isley's garments, and those of his step-daughter, were bloody.

In Cincinnati, last week, the Police arrested one MARY Coleman, who had been a frequent inmate of the City Prison, for the crime of walking the streets in boys' clothing. When questioned as to her object, she replied that she had determined to lead a different life from what she had hitherto, and had adopted the habiliments of the stronger portion of humanity, thinking she could carry out her intention better, and get through the world a little more easily than if she continued to dress like her sex was accustomed to. The Court sent her to prison for ten days.

The report of M. Magne to the Emperor speaks of the intention of making certain improvements in the postal service. At present, if a registered letter is lost, the Post-office only pays a compensation of 50 francs, but now the plan is to give to persons sending such letters a complete guarantee for sums not exceeding 3,000 francs, the sender having to declare the amount and pay 10 cents for every 100 francs. It is also intended to allow 2 grammes additional on such letters, in order to facilitate the transmission of bank-notes.

The Nottingham (Eng.) *Review* has the following item about Belvoir Castle: Few people are aware of the noble hospitalities

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—THE HUGUENOTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—MARRIED RAKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—VIRGINIUS—BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MAZEPPA—WOMAN'S LOVE—FOUR LOVERS.

BOWERY THEATRE—MOLL PITCHER—ALARIC—FAIRY COBBLER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—PUTNAM—ST. MARY'S EVE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS OF DR. KANE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PANORAMA OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat:.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Manchester*, bound for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 15, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall on the 3d instant, arrived at this port about 12 o'clock last night, bringing the mails, treasure and passengers which left San Francisco on the 20th ult. The treasure list foots up over a million and a half of dollars. The California news has generally been anticipated by the Overland Mail at St. Louis, and by the steamship *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, *via* Tehuantepec. But a limited amount of business was being transacted in San Francisco, and provisions and produce of all kinds were exceedingly dull. It will be seen that Flag-officer MCINTOSH, of the Home Squadron, has been obliged to return home on account of ill health. On the occasion of his leaving, various demonstrations of respect were made, both by the residents of Panama and Aspinwall, and by those who had been under his command. Owing to the late hour at which the *Moses Taylor* arrived, we can do no more than merely call attention to the very interesting budget of South American news which we have received by her.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, which left Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived at this port last night. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *North American*. We give several interesting extracts from our foreign files, showing the spirit in which President BUCHANAN'S Message was received.

Congress actually effected very little yesterday in the way of business, though the debates in both Houses were interesting. Mr. MASON reported, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill, of which notice has heretofore been given, authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces in certain cases, and announced that he should ask for its consideration at an early day. Professor ALEXANDER'S report on coinage was sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury, and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. SHIELDS introduced a bill to establish a mail route from Lake Superior to the Pacific. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, calling on the President for the correspondence relative to the Panama outrages. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, and occupied attention until 5 o'clock P. M. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, had the floor, and made an elaborate speech, in which he took ground in favor of the central route. The bill comes up first in order to-day. The bill introduced on Monday by Mr. SLIDELL, appropriates $30,000,000, to be placed in the President's hands, for expenditure with a view to the acquisition of Cuba. In the House the resolution reported at the last session from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, disapproving the act of Commodore PAULDING in arresting WALKER and his men, but advising no action in the matter, was taken up—several amendments being pending. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was negatived. An effort to refer it to the Committee of the Whole failed. The substitute for the report of the Committee, tendering thanks to the Commodore and his officers, was adopted, 99 against 85, when another motion to table the whole subject prevailed by four majority. The motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee of the Whole was then debated until the adjournment, but without any result.

It is considered certain in well-informed quarters that should Congress adjourn without making such a modification of the tariff as will insure the replenishing of the Treasury, the President will call an Extra Session in June. This event is believed to be probable, as there is a disposition on the part of many members to prevent any change in the present Tariff. But even should the required modification be agreed upon, there is an immediate need of money, which must be met. A deficiency will exist in June of about $7,000,000, which must be provided for either by an issue of Treasury notes or by a loan.

The Legislature is getting settled down into something like working order. In the Senate yesterday, a petition was presented from the Croton Water Commissioners, asking for $8,000 for water supplied to the Sing Sing prison. A bill was introduced by Mr. DIVEN to prevent and punish prize-fighting by imprisonment and fine. Three bills relating to the Insurance laws were introduced by Mr. HUBBELL. A bill was introduced by Mr. DARLING for the equalization of the State tax. Various resolutions of inquiry were introduced, among them one requiring the Land Office to communicate information relative to the title of the State to the Washington Market ground in this City. The bill to disfranchise persons guilty of bribery or infamous crimes was passed. In the Assembly, the right of suffrage for colored persons was petitioned for. Mr. CHRISTIE gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the removal of Quarantine. A number of bills and resolutions were then introduced, after which the Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker.

The laborers returned from Cuba, whither they had been induced to go by the promise of employment on a railroad in process of construction between St. Jago de Cuba and Trinidad, as already stated in the TIMES, laid their grievances before Mayor TIEMANN yesterday. The affidavit of one of their number gives full details of the ill-treatment which they received from those who sought to employ them, and of their imprisonment by the authorities at San Jago. The Mayor had no authority to punish those who have deceived them, but they intend to sue for their wages and look there to the civil courts, and to demand the interference of the General Government in behalf of their comrades still imprisoned in Cuba.

The powerful westerly winds of Friday and Saturday have decided the fate of the *Vanderbilt*, as she was reported to be fast breaking up. Her furniture and movable woodwork have been landed, together with such portions of the machinery as could be come at. The steam pumps which were sent down, but were found of no service, have been ordered back.

The bills of indictment against the crew of the bark *Ketch Brothers*, the slaver recently captured and taken into the port of Charleston, have been ignored by the Grand Jury in that city.

The weather yesterday was considerably more moderate than on Monday. The thermometer rose to 10° above zero, and towards evening there was a slight fall of snow.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday for the first time this year, and reelected ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., President, and JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Esq., Clerk. The Standing Committees for 1859 were announced, some routine business transacted, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday.

The Standing Committees of the Board of Almshouse Governors for 1859 were announced at the meeting of that Board yesterday afternoon. It was resolved to ask the opinion of Messrs. RICHARD BUSTEED and WM. M. EVARTS, with refereocs to the legality of the appropriation of $1500 to W. T. G. MORTON, the alleged discoverer of Anæsthesia.

The Board of County Canvassers has declared Mr. THOS. J. BARR the Congressmen elect from the Fourth District, with a majority of 2298 votes over all competitors.

A fight occurred yesterday morning in a low groggery in "Cow Bay," at the Five Points. PATRICK LYONS received had treatment at the hands of two brothers named DANIEL and JERRY O'NEIL. He was knocked down, his skull fractured, his jaw-bone broken, and seriously injured internally. The two O'NEILS were arrested and lodged in the Tombs. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and it is believed that he will not survive.

A small frame building in Eighteenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, occupied by JAMES GAFFNY and family, was partly burned at an early hour yesterday morning. After the fire was extinguished the body of Mr. GAFFNY was found, burned to a crisp. Some of his children narrowly escaped with their lives. The inquest upon the body of the deceased will be held to-day.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very quiet for Cotton. Flour, Wheat, and Corn, were in good request, at advanced prices. New-Orleans Sugars and Molasses,—Pork, Beef and Lard,—Sole Leather and Cigar Leaf Tobacco, were in fair demand. Common Resin, and Linseed Oil, were steadily improving. Freights were quiet.

The President's Message Abroad.

We publish to-day several very interesting articles upon the Message of Mr. BUCHANAN, from the ablest journals of France and England. These articles are of importance, not merely as indicating the effect produced by the State paper of which they treat on the most thoughtful and clear-sighted public opinion of Europe, but also as testimonies to the great advance which the United States are making in political weight with the rest of the world.

But a few years have elapsed since the Messages of an American President were dismissed by the journalists of Europe as curtly and cavalierly as the proclamations of a Mexican Dictator, or the inaugural speeches of a Canadian Viceroy. Our commercial *status* was then out of all proportion to our political value among the nations. No great European Government conceived it possible that any course upon which it might resolve could be affected by the passions or the purposes of the shop-keeping Republic beyond the Atlantic. We were left to enjoy in peace our theoretical horror of "entangling alliances," and there was something not unlike contempt in the amiable indifference with which our Executive movements and our Congressional oratory were alike regarded. This state of things has been gradually changing ever since the Revolution of 1848 emptied the Old World upon our shores, and the gold discoveries of California flashed the sudden splendor of our resources full into the sight of mankind. The reception of KOSSUTH, with all its extravagant absurdities; the gallant and decisive conduct of Captain INGRAHAM at Smyrna; the HULSEMANN letter of Mr. WEBSTER; the agitations which preceded and followed the signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; Mr. MARCY'S masterly paper on the proposal to abrogate the right of privateering; and the audacity of the Ostend Manifesto itself, have all contributed, not to the positive development of our importance in the hierarchy of nations, but to the recognition of that importance by the nations of the earth. And the time has come, at last, when the words of an American President are weighed in Europe with an enlightened concern and a careful analytic good sense, such as are brought to bear upon the gravest effusions of European diplomacy. European statesmen are at last beginning to understand that the Five Great Powers who for the last fifty years have controlled the policy of mankind, must admit a sixth to their consideration, if not to their councils. They are endeavoring, therefore, to take more accurate measurements of the manifestos in which the American Republic is supposed to utter its mind, and to ascertain how far in those manifestos that mind may be truly looked for.

It has, therefore, become more important than ever that the documents put forward by the Chief Executive of the United States should really speak the sober conviction of the people as a nation, and not the passions and aspirations of a party momentarily in the ascendant, or of an individual, flagrant in his rage for personal influence and domination. We need not say that there is little in the past career or the confirmed character of Mr. BUCHANAN to encourage the hope that any heed will ever be paid by him to these considerations, and it is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the intelligence of Europe is learning to discriminate between the "Bunkum" of a distressed partisan and the voice of a national ruler. The fulminations of the President have failed to startle the world from its propriety. There is a touch of good-natured sarcasm in the allusions which our cotemporaries in Paris and London make to his warlike mutterings over Mexico and Cuba; while at the same time the grave consequences which must flow under some other more energetic Presidency, from the relations of the United States with the Spanish-American world, are fully admitted and looked fairly in the face. England, at least, has begun to lay seriously to heart the exigencies of our position, and to accept the inevitable law which leads us southward and westward in our march of empire. Unless the recent action of some Southern States in regard to the Slave-trade should effect a revulsion of the feeling, we may plainly count upon the sympathy of Great Britain in any legitimate advance of our power over the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific. The attitude of France is more dubious—the policy of that power depending less upon the well-understood interests of civilization than upon the instincts of a fanatical dynasty. But it may, at all events, be taken as a settled fact that whatever the United States are hereafter to threaten or attempt in the way of a foreign policy, must be threatened and attempted in the light of day. The last decade has revolutionized the relations of mankind. It has exposed the secret advances of Russia towards the mastery of the East, and has compelled that great Empire into the career of healthy internal development, by which alone can permanent prosperity in modern times be established. It has brought us also face to face with Europe on the most vital questions, and placed us in a position which exacts of us a far more scrupulous attention than we have hitherto bestowed upon the manner in which our growth proceeds, and the conditions under which we achieve our expansion. Mr. DISRAELI profoundly declares that our immense material success has been the consequence of "our intensely Semitic character," by which that guileless child of Abraham means to imply that we are the severest Jews in the world; and that we possess, in perfection, that "sublime spirituality" which is the prerogative of all who wear hooked noses and inherit the instincts of the gaberdine. Be this as it may, one thing at least is clear. We have risen to be the power we are, not in virtue of any such Exodus as the crazy raids of the mosaic WALKER, but by force of our old Levitical reverence for law—not as a formality and a trammel, indeed, but as a controlling principle and as a sublime inspiration. It was in the strength of the ancient laws of English liberty that we resisted and overcame the innovations of Ministerial tyranny. In the strength of those same laws, expanded and applied throughout a free, and less hardened society, we have added State to State in the circle of our glorious confederation. While the same unconquerable strength maintains the Republic, we may calmly invite the criticism of mankind, and fearlessly accept the most stupendous changes of our external policy. Our true perils frown upon us from our own firesides, and from the high places of our own Government. It is ourselves alone who can drive the nation into any fatal collision with those Great Powers which are prepared to be the cordial allies of an honestly expanding empire, though they can never consent to be the accomplices of national piracy under the red flag of the filibustering demagogue or the black banner of the pilfering trader in human flesh.

The Municipal Dead-Lock.

To all practical intents and purposes we are without a City Government at the present time, and all departments of the public service, except the Police, stand paralysed and disbanded from the failure of the last Common Council to pass the estimates of appropriations for the present year. The gentlemen who do business in such of our public offices as are connected with the Tax Levy can no longer be regarded as public servants; they are amateurs in red-tape—volunteers on behalf of an ungrateful City, and go on with their duties from day to day under full notice that at the end of the month they can urge no legal claim for compensation, nor point to any fund out of which their compensation could legally be drawn.

This state of things would be ludicrous but for the serious interests which are endangered by the fact of its existence. We can afford to laugh at the Common Council meeting in frozen rooms, and vainly appealing for fuel enough to keep body and soul together; there is something irresistibly comic in the picture of his Honor the Mayor drawing a private dime from his private pocket and sending to a private store for a private half-quire of foolscap on which to keep the public records of public business in this Empire City of the Atlantic. But when we remember that the whole fire apparatus of the City is kept out of gear and in a non-working condition from the same cause; that many of our wharves and piers are already in a shaky condition and likely to be wholly swept away on the breaking up of the present ice, if nothing be done to bulwark and protect them; that the labors of street improvements are at a stand-still, and that consequently building operations will be greatly retarded on the breaking up of the frost;—in view of these matters and the damage likely to be suffered from City property from such causes, the grin grows sober and the laugh at the officials becomes a very serious thought to the tax-paying public.

The root of this difficulty lies in the arrangement of the present financial year, and we can never rely on having escaped from its recurrence until the appropriations are made to run from the 1st of July to the 30th of the succeeding June, both days inclusive. Under the present arrangement, even supposing the Common Council of one year to pass the estimates for the next, there must still elapse some days of illegal expenditures before the Legislature, convening on the 1st of the succeeding January, can pass the Tax Levy, and so authorize the various expenditures required. By substituting the 1st of July for the beginning of the year, the Legislature will have passed the TAX Levy for the succeeding twelve months before the expiration of the year already covered by appropriations.

This matter has been very urgently and repeatedly brought before the Common Council and public, both by the late and present Street Commissioners, who have shown a laudable determination to keep within the spirit and letter of the law. The same argument, we believe, was also set forth and urged in the report of the Joint Finance Committee, appointed by both boards of the late Common Council, and we recommend it to the attention of our legislators at Albany. Let them vote the estimates for this year with such modifications as they may see fit; and then vote half the total so obtained for carrying on the City Government until the 30th of June, 1860. By this means the evil complained of will be remedied, and our new Comptroller greatly aided in the task of first getting and then keeping the City funds and accounts in order.

A RATHER CURIOUS SPECTACLE.—Our Law Reports, yesterday, mentioned what must strike the public as rather a novel proceeding. It will be remembered that about a year ago one PARMELEE was indicted for having robbed a Mr. DIBBLEE, No. 25 Murray-street, of very large quantities of silks, which he sent and sold regularly to a firm in Philadelphia, named FURNISS & Co. He forwarded the goods and received payment under the assumed name of Sylvanus Outchout. Though indicted he has never been tried, but has been at liberty on bail from that time to this.

It now appears that DIBBLEE has sued FURNISS for $17,000, the value of the goods thus stolen and sold:—and his principal witness was PARMELEE himself, who went upon the stand on Monday, and, with the utmost coolness, narrated the whole story of his robbery—describing how he obtained admission to the store through the sky-light, how he removed the goods and sent them to Philadelphia, and how he received his pay for them. He entered fully into detail on the whole subject, and made as perfect and clear a confession of his guilt as could be desired. His depredations extended over a period of three years, and amounted to not far from $40,000.

It is rather a nice legal question whether the receivers of these stolen goods—innocent of their character as they doubtless were—can be held responsible for them to the parties from whom they were stolen. But a still more curious question arises as to the effect of PARMELEE'S testimony upon his own fate, if he is ever to be brought to trial on the indictment which hangs over him. It can scarcely be possible that any arrangement should have been made to protect him from punishment as a consideration for his testimony in this case:—and yet it is scarcely less conceivable that he should volunteer this confession of guilt if he is to be held responsible for his own offences. There may be, and we presume is, some provision of law which will exclude his present confession from being used against him on his own trial:—but it will be very difficult to prevent it from having some weight on the minds of the Jury whenever his case shall come before one. PARMELEE is said to have given his testimony with the utmost coolness and *nonchalance*,—as if he were narrating some one else's guilt instead of his own.

A Prank of the Evening Post.

The *Evening Post*, of this City, published, the day before yesterday, as "just from Paris," an elaborate account of the part taken by our Ministers at London and Paris in the stock-jobbing operations of one Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT, and which had been made familiar to the commercial world some two months ago, through the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. We alluded to this circumstance yesterday morning, as an instance of newspaper "enterprise,"—the more interesting, that the *Herald*, of Sunday morning, had contained precisely the same startling intelligence! Naturally annoyed at this exposure, the *Evening Post*, of yesterday, goes a step further, and fares a good deal worse. It professes to dispose of what it brands as the "boast" of the NEW-YORK TIMES, by quoting from our issue of yesterday, words to this effect: "The NEW-YORK TIMES boasts that it published the 'Circulars,' as it calls them, some ten days ago;" a week, that is, after still another publication in the *Commercial Times*. No such statement, nor anything like such a statement, is to be found in our columns; and of this the *Post* must have been perfectly well aware. We distinctly said, "These disclosures (made by the *Post*) would, doubtless, be more edifying, but for the fact *that they were published in the* TIMES *more than six weeks since*; we gave, also, about *ten days ago*, explanatory statements from some of the parties who saw the Circulars in our columns." In point of fact our original exposition of the whole affair was made in our issue of Nov. 22, the Circular of Mr. HALLETT having been printed by us some time before that date. The matter is of no particular importance, and would never have been noticed by us at all had we not been amused at the important way in which this *post-mortem* examination of a long-deceased *item* was conducted by our contemporary. But while it is neither our concern nor our expectation to improve the wits or open the eyes of the *Evening Post*, we have a right to insist that the TIMES shall not be made responsible for the shortcomings of that journal, either in point of sharpness or in point of veracity.

PRISON PUNISHMENTS.—The State Prison Inspectors have made a report on the case of MOORE, the convict who died recently in Auburn State Prison, after undergoing the punishment of the shower-bath. The Inspectors review the facts of the case, arrive at the conclusion that the man really died in consequence of excessive punishment, and yet exculpate the officers of the Prison from blame; for an imperative necessity demanded prompt and severe punishment of one convict, that the others might be reduced to discipline. The Inspectors see no reason for imputing to the Prison officers any other motives than a desire to preserve the discipline of the Institution, and find the evidence insufficient to warrant any charge of recklessness or brutality against them. The facts that the man was placed in the shower-bath for punishment, that he was kept under the stream of water until life was fairly washed out of him, and that the mismanagement of the penal resources of the Prison produced death, appear to be insufficient to convice the Board that their duty required the censure, removal or prosecution of the superintending official who permitted the unlucky convict to die under his hands. But, while the Prison officers are exempted from the penalties of misdemeanor in this particular case, the Board recognize the danger which attends the unregulated use of the shower-bath in our Prisons, decree its total abolition as a means of punishment, and forbid its use under any circumstances unless by advice and direction of the Prison physician. This is a point gained. The State Prisons will no longer contain a chamber for the torture by water, and the convict MOORE will probably be the last martyr to cold water, administered in Prison doses.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN PARIS.—Our correspondent "Malakoff," in giving an account of American artists in Paris, made a strange mistake in classing Mr. FAGNANI, formerly of New-York, among the sculptors. Mr. FAGNANI occupies a distinguished position as a portrait painter, and since his return to Paris he painted portraits of Queen CHRISTINA and the Princess CZARTORYSKI, her daughter, of the Duke of Alba, and several other distinguished personages in Paris, besides the portraits of several Americans.

Have we a City Inspector?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the journals of this morning that Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON announces that he shall hold on to the office of City Inspector until his successor is duly appointed. This presents a question worth looking into, and, if I am not greatly in error, in my examination of the law, quite a job of business is here cut out by Mr. MORTON for the Grand Jury.

The City Charter of 1857, under which we are now acting, takes away the elective character of the "City Inspector," and says, "The heads of Departments, including the City Inspector, shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." And the Charter further says that "all persons who shall have been *elected* under former laws, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act (1857) shall continue in office until the officers elected under this act shall take office, and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps are hereby abolished, and except that persons now filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms." Now, the City Inspector's term of office, for which he was elected by the people terminated on the last day of 1858, and he is to-day no more the City Inspector than any citizen that walks our streets. The Charter provides, and here, no doubt, is Mr. MORTON'S *sticking point*, that the heads of the Executive Departments, of which the City Inspector is one, shall hold their offices for two years, and until the appointment of their successors." This is clearly prospective, and applies solely to the future.

Mr. MORTON was elected for *three* years, not appointed for *two* years, and, therefore, it is plain that his time was out on the 31st of December last, but that the character of the Department changed. An elective office, such as Mr. MORTON held up to the first of this month, died by statute at the end of the term for which he was elected. Appointed officers can hold over until their successors are ready to serve a *supersedeas* upon them; but elective officers cannot—the latter is a bargain with the people through the ballot-box, and cannot be changed except by legislative interference, and this change in the present case is clearly against Mr. MORTON.

Mr. MORTON says he has made no bargain with certain Aldermen to hold over, and give them his patronage. If he has not, is it not a little singular that he has, within the last week, appointed new Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures, and new Health Officers in the different Wards, all of whom are not only discharging the duties of their respective offices, but not one of them has given bonds, been sworn into office, or filed their oaths of office, &c., with the Mayor, as the Charter clearly provides shall be done. What are we coming to?

A CITIZEN.

BALL AT NIBLO'S FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS.—On Monday night, at Niblo's, the Young Men's Association for the Benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphans, held their fifth annual ball. Of this Association JAMES LYNCH is President, OLIVER SADLIER and JOHN A. MCLAUGHLIN Vice-Presidents, DANIEL LALOR Treasurer, and JOHN MCCARTEN Secretary. The assemblage was one of the largest of its character ever convened in the same place. Two full bands were engaged, the one performing in the Theatre, which was appropriately fitted up for the occasion, and the other in the saloon. In all at least three thousand persons were present, and the net proceeds are estimated at about so many dollars. The affair was brilliant beyond precedent.

OUR CITY IS COLD.

The Effects of the Severe Weather on the Streets, the Docks, and the Poor.

THE COLD ELSEWHERE.

The severe weather of Monday took all our citizens by surprise, and a great many of them by their ears and noses. The "inclemency of the elements" continuing without essential abatement until long past midnight, by which time the said citizens were warmly provided for beneath a host of blankets, it was no matter of wonder that they turned out yesterday morning, to their daily avocations, doubly protected with garments, and trebly armed with resolution against the cold. They found the atmosphere moderated, which they attributed to the increase of woolen; they found their fingers and toes untroubled, or nearly so, which was to be accounted for by warmer stockings and gloves; they suffered nothing at all from freezing necks and ears, but the mufflers and fur caps were, in their opinion, the resolvents of that comfort.

The fact, however, was that the thermometer was above zero instead of below it, and that the preparation they had made against the greater cold made the lesser cold, though varying but a few degrees, seem moderate in comparison. At sunrise yesterday the thermometer stood three degrees below zero; at 9 A. M., one degree below; at 11, two degrees above; at noon the same, after which it began to rise, until the temperature had nothing remarkable about it, beyond that of an ordinary Winter's day—cold enough, but enjoyable; not warm enough to invite you to stop at street corners and chat with a friend, and yet not cold enough to drive you under shelter. Still, it was "too cold to snow," as the phrase goes. All day long, the sky was overcast, and light showers of snow descended at intervals, insufficient to cover the sidewalk, until evening, when a fresh fall began, and made a deposit of about half an inch, with the wind veering round to northeast, presaging a further fall, thermometers then standing at sixteen degrees above zero. The streets, slippery enough before, became much more so after this fall, and many a pedestrian was thrown off his feet, and upright as he was considered by his associates, detected in backsliding.

The topic of conversation, yesterday, was of course the weather, especially the weather of Monday. On Monday, everybody said, it was the coldest day in their remembrance, and so they would have continued to say, only Mr. MERIAM, in yesterday's paper, informed the City that it was the coldest day for the last seventy years, which the City was not prepared to believe. Seventy years ago was dear-old-dead-and-gone grandfather's time, and each citizen had a far colder day within his recollection, dating not more than half a score of years back, and in most cases not a quarter of a score. Cold enough, it was, but, not so cold as that would amount to, though a poor stage driver was frozen to death, and toes and fingers, and ears and noses were frost-bitten. Seventy years takes us almost back to the Declaration of Independence, and there have been extraordinary cold Winters since then. The thermometer stood at fifteen degrees below zero when the great fire of 1835 broke out, and remained so for two days afterwards. Not to speak of many "cold snaps" quite as severe, though possibly of less duration, since.

But just as much as men expressed their discredit of the "seventy years" story, did they indue themselves yesterday, after reading their newspapers, in extra clothing. A favorite guardian against the cold was a second shirt—more than a dozen men we heard of, boasted that they wore three. Other garments were duplicated, under the supposition that the cold of Monday would be continued, and it was somewhat amusing to observe how those who were thus provided took pains to convince their friends that it was quite as cold, the evidence of the thermometer notwithstanding. But by degrees they had to abandon their nipped aspect, admit the fact that the weather was moderating, and prophecy a fall of snow, with a prospect of the best sleighing time that has been known for years. Which may and may not come to pass. Last night the chances were very fair for it.

The continued and unexampled severity of the weather is telling with serious force upon the poor. The number of women with empty baskets haunting kitchen doors, in the hope of filling them with the donations of charity, has greatly increased during the last three days. Children, too, are in the streets in multiplied abundance, begging alms of their more fortunate fellow Christians. And even old men are to be seen on almost every block looking wistfully in at laundry windows, mutely begging for any work which will provide them with a meal; and consequent liberty to warm themselves at an eating-house fire. It is true that these poor wretches could find relief at the Alms House; but a great many of them hate to go there, and some, indeed, being foreigners, know not how to obtain the aid which that Institution would afford. Street begging is therefore on the increase, and as public sympathy is generally active in such weather as we are now experiencing, the probability is that a great many persons who are unworthy of charity receive it, to the exclusion of more deserving objects. Not for this, however, should any one refuse, at such a time, to give of his superfluity. We are no advocates for street begging, as a principle; but the severity of the season may well plead in support of CHARLES LAMB'S otherwise bad advice, "Give and ask no questions. Be not discouraged by the hard words 'Imposition,' 'Impostor;' cast thy bread upon the waters." There can be no great harm in doing this just now. When the weather become a little milder, we can again become philosophical. While the snow is on the ground, and the thermometer is at zero, let us be only charitable. Abstract justice is a harsh principle in the presence of a starving, shoeless child, in weather which has been sufficiently severe to frighten even MERIAM the Sage. "It is good," says Ella, speaking of the starving little chimney sweep; "it is good to give him a penny; it is better to give him two pence"—advice which, if it be not wise, is at least seasonable.

Although the weather moderated considerably yesterday, ice formed rapidly along both shores of the bay, and when the flood tide freed the large mass from Gowanus flats, it was swept through Buttermilk Channel into the East River in immense fields, which, for a time, threatened to entirely obstruct navigation. The ice-boat *Atlantic* made an early start, yesterday morning, to break up the accumulating obstructions. She started at 5½ A. M., and spent about two hours in the work of breaking the large cakes, and opening the channel for lighters and other craft; but notwithstanding she was specially built for the service, and is the most powerful boat belonging to the Union Ferry Company, it was as much as she could do to move about in the dense ice-floes, and the Captain was, apparently, glad to get back again to his slip, where she was warped in. The ice formed heavily in all the slips which were not constantly agitated by the arrival and departure of the ferry-boats through the night. Vessels found it difficult to move in and out of their slips without the aid of steam. The sides of the ferry-boats were thickly coated with ice, which also hung in massive fringes from their guards about the wheel-house, and no little care was necessary to navigate among the large masses which were brought down from the North River by the ebb tide. The jarring, tremulous motion imparted to the different boats as their wheels crashed through these ponderous masses, kept up a constant apprehension among the lady passengers lest some dreadful accident might happen to them, and each one seemed to experience a positive relief when they saw the boat safely entering the slip. The weather was too cold for fishing and those smacks which were fortunate enough to enjoy a comfortable berth in the Fulton Market-slip, lay contentedly at their moorings; the skippers kept up a lively fire in their cabin stoves, and occupied themselves with recounting the profits of the seasons' catch of codfish. The Harbor Police now find their occupation gone, so far as moving about in their boats is concerned, the drifting ice rendering it impossible for them to do so; they accordingly patrol the docks, and busy themselves in pulling out of the slips such imprudent travelers as may chance to fall in. The Sound boats continue to make their regular trips, but their officers express the fear that Throgg's Neck will become frozen over and put a stop to navigation altogether, unless it should moderate. Very few vessels have arrived or departed since the intense cold set in.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

Those who wish to enjoy the exhilarating spectacle of five or six thousand persons of both sexes flying over the glassy surface of a frozen lake, dressed in picturesque costumes, and shouting merrily in the clear air like the patineurs in MEYERBEER'S "Prophete," while the very icicles pendant on the bare trees sparkle with sympathetic pleasure; who would like to see how Musidora looks in a muff and red morocco boots, while she gracefully glides over the frozen waves wherein she once bathed her lustrous limbs, or who would play with Amaryllis in the shade of the rocks that overhang the frozen lake of Central Park, or who would witness more such brilliant and cheering sights as the imagination might easily conjure up at the mere mention of skating in the Central Park, should bestir themselves at once and induce all the idle people of their acquaintance, young or old, male or female, to provide themselves with skates, dress themselves in picturesque, but comfortable costumes, and go up to the Central Park, and enter with all the animal spirits they can command into the healthful exercise of skating. There is now a splendid opportunity for Young and Old New-York to come out and exhibit itself on skates, after the manner of our Dutch ancestors, whom we all profess to hold in such reverence, but whose habits we are so slow to imitate. The Lake in the Central Park, covering an area of some sixteen acres, with a smooth surface, and frozen to the core, is now free to all who may choose to exercise upon it, but as yet there is a decided backwardness in our pleasure-seeking population in availing themselves of the opportunity that is offered them. On Sunday last, there were some five thousand men and boys who were assembled on and about the Lake, without any disturbance or rowdy conduct. The Park Police preserved perfect order, and one fast young man, who fancied that might made right, and helped himself to a little boy's skates was arrested, and has since been sent to "the Island" for thirty days to teach him better manners. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather on Monday, there were a good many skaters on the lake, and four ladies who came up in a carriage, were accommodated with a secluded and most romantic little cove, where, under the protection of a gallant policeman, they disported themselves like sylphs, and enjoyed their tumbles on the ice amazingly. And it may be as well to remark here, that hoops are a very great convenience in skating, as they leave the feet of the charming wearers entirely free. But ladies should not be exclusive in their exercise of this healthful practice. Let them mingle freely on the ice with the crowd; they need fear no rudeness nor incivility; any one who has the manliness to skate has too much manliness to offer an insult to a woman. But to guard against all contingencies there is an efficient police force constantly on the spot to preserve order, and arrest any one who is guilty of indecorous conduct.

Yesterday was a very favorable day for skating, the weather was much milder than it was the day before, but the fear of the cold probably kept a great number of people within doors who would otherwise have been out in the Park. There were five or six hundred men and boys there, however, but none of the gentler sex. The costumes were not striking for their novelty, and the scene was not so cheery and brilliant as it might have been. Two or three clubs of curlers, composed chiefly of sturdy Scotchmen, very much muffled up in plaid shawls, were engaged in their manly but rather monotonous sport, and lent some animation to the scene. The curling clubs have shanties in the Park for keeping their curling stones and the other implements of the game. Why it should be called curling we have not the least idea, for anything more straightforward than this game it is impossible to conceive. The curling stones are made of Scotch granite, of a circular shape and highly polished; they have an iron handle, by which they are tossed on the ice, and their weight must not be more than 50, nor less than 30 pounds. The space upon which the stones are propelled on the ice is called the "sink," and must be exactly forty-two yards in length. It is a kind of shuffle-board on a large scale, and is the favorite Winter game in Scotland. The Royal Caledonian Curling Club has for its patron his R. H. Prince ALBERT, and for its President, the Earl of Dalkieth; it also has a Chaplain and several prominent gentlemen for Vice-Presidents. Two of the New-York Curling Clubs are branches of the Royal Caledonian and subject to its rules. There were five separate parties of Curlers on the Central Park Lake yesterday. We hope, hereafter, to be able to report a larger number of skaters on the pond, and particularly of ladies, who, if they only knew how much better they would appear in the evening for a few hours' exercise on skates, would not be likely to neglect the opportunity that is afforded them. The best way to get to the pond is by the Third-avenue Railroad, stopping at Seventy-ninth-street.

LODGERS AT THE STATION-HOUSES.

The excessive cold of Monday night drove an unusual number of houseless wanderers to the Station-houses for lodgings. About a hundred more than the usual number were accommodated with lodgings. The total number of lodgers was 379. The First Ward accommodated the most, their number being 54. In the Tenth Ward there were 47, in the Fifth Ward 37, in the Seventeenth Ward 24, in the Second Ward 23, in the Sixth Ward 21, in the Eighteenth Ward 19, and so on down to the Seventh and Sixteenth Wards, in which two Precincts there were no lodgers. On account of the excessive cold Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER caused an order to be telegraphed to every Ward in the City, that no one applying for lodgings should be turned away until the last standing-room was unoccupied.

THE COLD IN BROOKLYN.

The cold cycle has not reached its termination in Brooklyn yet, judging from the extra efforts necessary yesterday to keep warm; nor has anything been seen or felt of "the earthquake." Yet, notwithstanding the excessive cold, no lives have been lost so far as heard from. Car-drivers and many others, whose business required them to be much out of doors, have been beaumbed or frost-bitten; but all thus injured, so far as heard from, are likely to regain the complete use of their limbs. A gentleman who had been indulging rather freely in intoxicating fluids, walked overboard at the South Ferry Monday night. He was rescued, but was completely coated with ice by the time he was placed on land. Officer VAN DYKE, while on his beat in the Fourteenth Ward Monday night, became so benumbed by the cold that he could not answer the Sergeant's call at 12 o'clock. He was found just in time to save his life. A man was taken from a wagon on Front-street yesterday, insensible from cold, and restored.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11—9 A. M.

HERNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Milder than yesterday. Ther. 14° above zero. Indications of snow.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Ther. 10° above zero. Wind, N. W. Appearance of snow. Moderating.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Cold and clear. Ther. 10° below zero.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—Cloudy and very cold. Snowing a little. Ther. 4° below zero.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Wind S. W., blowing hard. Weather very cold. About 15 inches snow.

BOSTON, 7 P. M.—It has been snowing hard here since 1 o'clock this afternoon. The weather is not near as cold as it was yesterday.

SQUAN, N

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Notwithstanding the warlike manifestoes which were issued yesterday from the City Inspector's office, everything there remains in a perfect state of tranquility. Mr. MORRIS receives all callers in his inner office as blandly and courteously as ever. He says it is his opinion that the Mayor has rather transcended his privileges in assuming to nominate a City Inspector without the advice of the Aldermen, as the charter expressly provides it shall be "by and with the advice and consent of that Board that all such appointments shall be made." All the fuss about appointing a Doctor, Mr. MORRIS thinks, is for humcombe, and now that Mayor TIEMANN and the Aldermen have got in such a snarl, all they can do is, like the Kilkenny cats, to fight it out. The clerks in the outside office are belligerent enough. They do not look very formidable, to be sure, but then under the lappel of the vest of more than one there is fastened that magic metal badge which in the twinkling of an eye can transform them into special policemen. One at least remains in the office over night, armed and equipped as the law directs, and at 8 in the morning they are all on duty again. Meanwhile the Mayor's nomination of Dr. S. C. FOSTER remains in the hands of a special Aldermanic Committee, of which Mr. BOOLE is Chairman.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—The presence of the Harbor Police along the docks of the North and East River often proves of much service to persons who become oblivious and tumble into the water. Officers SMILEY and GARLAND, of the Harbor Police, while patroling between Catherine and Market streets about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, heard the cries of a man for assistance. Following the sound, they were led to the dock adjoining Catharine Ferry, when they discovered a man struggling in the ice and water. Five minutes more and he would have perished. Seizing a rope from a vessel near by, they lowered the end down to him, which he literally "froze to," and after considerable effort he was hauled up and put in charge of officer BAKER, of the Seventh Precinct, who transported him on a hand-sled to the Station-house. The unlucky man proved to be MICHOS MCINTOSH, of Brooklyn, who, endeavoring to find his way to the ferry-boat, walked overboard. He was much obliged for the timely service rendered him.

BRUTAL STABBING CASE.—Yesterday JIM TOWLEY, one of the "roughs," went on a spree with JIM LANE, and early in the evening returned to their residence, No. 58 Baxter-street, when TOWLEY asked LANE to hand him the balance remaining unspent of the funds he (TOWLEY) had furnished to get drunk on. LANE refused to refund, when TOWLEY snatched a knife from a table near by and stabbed LANE under one of his eyes, inflicting a dangerous wound. Officers GOLDEN and HARTZ, acering the disturbance, rushed into the place and prevented TOWLEY from killing LANE outright. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and TOWLEY was locked up at the Sixth Ward Station-house.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Last evening a new counterfeit bill on the Howard Banking Company, of Boston, made its appearance. The bill is not described in the last counterfeit detector, and is so well executed that nearly a dozen were passed in Broadway. The bill is of the denomination of two dollars; vignette females, sailor on left, female on right, and the word "Two" in large letters on the lower part. Another counterfeit one dollar bill on the Unadilla Bank, of Unadilla, N. Y., made its appearance in the Tenth Ward last evening. But few were passed. The vignette is a drove of wild horses; child playing with rabbits on right, and coat of arms on the left. The police, by means of the police-telegraph, promptly informed the shopkeepers all over the City, and, it is thought, prevented the City being flooded with the worthless bills.

REMOVALS IN THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Jos. B. POLLOCK and WM. V. LEGGETT, holding $1,200 clerkships in the Street Commissioner's office, were yesterday notified of their removal on the 1st of February. They were clerks under COZZENS, and were retained in office by Street Commissioner COOPER, but, as was stated, the outside clamor of Democrats for their places has rendered their removal necessary.

DEATH FROM WANT AND EXPOSURE.—Yesterday afternoon information was given to the Tenth Ward Police, that a woman was lying in a destitute condition in the tenant-house No. 16 Essex-street. An officer was dispatched to the place by Captain DAVIS, and learned that the woman had given birth to a child on Saturday last, which had perished from want of proper attention. The Superintendent of Out-door Poor was notified of the facts in the case, and the woman was temporarily cared for.

FIRE IN EIGHTEENTH-STREET—A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A few minutes to 6, yesterday morning, a small frame building in Eighteenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was nearly consumed. The building was occupied by JAMES GAFFNEY, and after the fire was extinguished, the body of Mr. GAFFNEY was found burned to a crisp. The remains were taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. Two children narrowly escaped being burned to death. The damage to the building is $200, which is not insured.

THE ELECTION OF THOMAS J. BARR.—The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, yesterday, canvassed the returns of the recent election for Congressman in the Fourth Congressional District. It was found that THOS. J. BARR had received 2,537 votes; OWEN W. BRENNAN, 82; LEVI L. LYON, 37; NATHANIEL P. HUSTED, 33; and that there were 107 scattering votes out of 2,616 votes, the whole number cast. Mr. BARR is therefore elected by a majority of 2,298 votes over all. The Board completed its labors and adjourned *sine die*.

TWO MAYORS AT THE CITY HALL.—The Hon. H. B. DENMAN, Mayor of Leavenworth City, K. T., called on Mayor TIEMANN at his office yesterday.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new steamship *Arizona*, Capt. LAWLESS, that is intended to ply between New-Orleans and Brazos, Santiago, returned this P. M, from a trial trip, and proceeded to her wharf at the foot of Fourth-street, East River.

The Young Men's Christian Association hold a festival to-night at Mozart Hall, in order to pay off debts incurred by holding the religious meetings of the Association. The programme is as pleasant as the object is commendable.

Police Reports.

EFFECTS OF COW BAY RUM.—Marty Sullivan keeps a low groggery in "Cow Bay," a segment of Manhattan Island, lying in the vicinity of Five Points. The bovine appellation is ancient, and has no relation to the present appearance of that classic neighborhood. Some of the choice spirits living in the vicinity met there on Monday night, and enjoyed themselves discussing Sullivan's rum, the excessive cold weather and other enlivening topics. As long as the sixpences of his guests flowed, so long did Sullivan let his rum flow, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning the party was still there. By this time, however, the rum had gained ascendancy. Daniel and Jerry O'Neil, two brothers of pugilistic proclivities, feeling the effects of the Cow Bay beverage, pitched into Patrick Lyons. A slung-shot in the hands of Daniel brought Lyons to the floor, and their combined heavy brogans smashed in his skull, knocked out of joint his jaw, and did serious violence to his internal organs. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he will survive his injuries. The O'Neils were afterwards arrested, and they are now in the Tombs awaiting the admeasurement of justice to them.

PEDDLERS FIGHTING ABOUT JEWELS.—Mark Samuels and Bennet Isaacs are two German peddlers. A box containing about $40 worth of gold rings, breastpins, watch chains and kindred minor jewelry, was claimed as the property of each. The itinerant cheap-jewelry dealers could not settle the question of ownership between themselves, and the matter was accordingly laid before Justice OSBORNE. The reference to the Magistrate was made several days ago. Samuels got tired of waiting for the magisterial decision. Yesterday he went into the Court-room, told one of the clerks that the Justice had decided in his favor, and demanded the box. The confiding clerk delivered the box into the hands of Samuels, and the latter at once made speedy exit. He was not allowed to retain it in his possession any length of time, but was arrested and locked up to answer a charge of false pretences.

GOING IN FOR FURS.—A portly gentleman, accompanied by an attenuated, but attractively-attired youth, stepped yesterday morning into the fur store of Mr. Whitcomb, No. 71 Broadway. They asked to be shown some furs, and some furs were shown them. While the portly gentleman held the attention of Mr. Whitcomb the youth busied himself in stowing away furs into the enormous pockets of a shoplifter's coat which he had on. Mr. Whitcomb happened to observe the purloining operation, and at once seized the youthful pilferer. The portly gentleman instantly turned his face to the door, and struck a bee-line in that direction. Five clerks and a porter started after the portly fugitive, but the latter proved to be remarkably nimble, and escaped. The youth, who gave his name as John Belden, was taken before Justice CONOLLY, and committed to the Tombs.

JUSTICE OBTAINING HER VICTIMS.—Some time ago Mr. William Harris, who resides in Second-street, was knocked down while passing through Wooster-street, and his watch and other valuables taken from him. The attack and robbery was the work of two youths, whose nocturnal practice in this line has heretofore arrested the attention of the Police. Mr. Harris remembered the faces of the scamps, and described their prominent characteristics to the Detective Police. Officers Farley and Sampson arrested them, and they were at once identified by Mr. Harris. They were locked up to answer.

SOMEWHAT MYSTERIOUS.—Mrs. Josephine Leroy, a fine, matronly and well-dressed French lady, was arrested yesterday, accused with having, about a year ago, administered medicines to her daughter, thereby procuring an abortion. The mother stoutly denied the accusation, while the daughter as stoutly denied having been in a situation requiring any such operation as that alleged in the offence. It was claimed that the charge was the basis of a malicious prosecution. Justice STEERS, before whom the parties were taken, kept the matter in abeyance, to await further examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE RUM DRINKING.—ANTHONY ELDING, a German, on Monday afternoon drank a quart and a half of gin at a grocery store in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-third street. He took the gin to keep himself warm, but the large quantity stupified him. He was taken to his residence and died soon afterwards. The Coroner was notified, and will hold the inquest to-day.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—JOHN C. MCDONALD, a child eighteen months old, whose parents reside at No. 520 Broome street, was fatally burned, yesterday, by his clothes taking fire from the grate. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner JACKMAN. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

DIED IN A STATION-HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon a woman named ANN MYERS was found intoxicated in the Fourth Ward, and taken to the Station-house and placed in a cell. Yesterday morning, when the officer opened the door, she was found dead in her cell. An inquest will be held to-day.

Governors of the Almshouse.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Governor DUREE in the chair. The following were announced as the standing Committees for 1859:

Almshouse—Gunther, Oliver, Maloney.
Bellevue Hospital—Brueninghausen, McElroy, B. F. Pinckney.
City Cemetery—B. F. Pinckney, Brueninghausen, Moloney.
City Prisons—Moloney, W. T. Pinckney, Oliver.
Out-Door Poor—Smith, Townsend, Gunther.
Penitentiary—Townsend, Smith, W. T. Pinckney.
Randall's Island—Brueninghausen, Moloney, Smith.
Stores—W. T. Pinckney, Moloney, B. F. Pinckney.
Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum.—Moloney, W. T. Pinckney, McElroy.
Conference.—McElroy, Oliver, Gunther.
Ferries.—W. T. Pinckney, B. F. Pinckney, Moloney.
Island and Small-pox Hospitals.—McElroy, Oliver, Townsend.
Lunatic Asylum.—B. F. Pinckney, Brueninghausen, Townsend.
Salaries.—Oliver, Gunther, Townsend.
Work-house.—W. T. Pinckney, Gunther, McElroy.
Supplies.—Townsend, Smith, Brueninghausen.
Finance.—Oliver, W. T. Pinckney, Gunther.

A communication was received from Wm. F. Mott and Samuel B. Halliday, asking that the Foundling Hospital might be erected as speedily as possible, and suggesting that the name of the institution should be changed to Infants' Home or Infants' Retreat, so that the odious associations connected with the name Foundling might be done away with, and others beside that class benefited. The gentlemen also proposed that certain children at nurse should be placed for the present in the Children's Hospital, in Fifty-first-street. Referred to Committee on Out-door Poor.

Gus. W. Emhree, Chief Clerk of the Police Commissioners, addressed the Governors a communication upon the direction of the Chairman of the Committee on Station-houses, asking for the temporary use of the cells attached to the Third District Police Court in Eighty-sixth-street. It was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Governor TOWNSEND offered a resolution, directing the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum to make out a statement with reference to the nativity of each inmate of that institution, with a view to return to the counties where they belonged all individuals who could not properly claim a support from this City.

Governor TOWNSEND said that these lunatics were brought to this City and left here. The police took them to the Asylum, and they were, of course, received there. In the course of time numbers of such persons collected there, thus bringing a heavy expense upon this County, which it could not appropriately be called on to bear. Now four inmates are there from Kings County, for whose maintainance that County pays. But it is impossible for this Board to provide for foreigners in this way, as the buildings are now hardly large enough for those for whose accommodation they are designed. After considerable debate, the resolution was adopted.

Governor MOLONEY offered a resolution, directing the appointment of a Committee of three to wait upon the Legislature to look after the interests of the Board. The Governors did not think it at all worth while, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The subject of Anæsthesia was again brought up. Governor WASHINGTON SMITH offered a resolution, directing that an opinion, with reference to the legality of the appropriation of $1,500 to Dr. MORTON be obtained from the Counsel to the Corporation, or from other eminent legal authority.

Governor MCLOSKY charged Governor SMITH with having had the $1,500 check destroyed.

Governor SMITH replied that he had done so because the Clerk could not balance his books, and he thought it unsafe to have the check in existence for so long a time when it was partially signed.

On motion of Governor W. T. PINCKNEY, the question of the legality of the appropriation was referred to Messrs. BUSTEED and W. M. EVARTS, for their opinion.

The number of inmates in the different institutions Jan. 8, was 7,822, being a decrease of 22 since Jan. 1.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board organized for the new year, yesterday, at 3 P. M., by reelecting Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY President. On the first ballot Mr. PURDY received 11 votes, and Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY 1. The latter conducted the former to the Chair and Mr. PURDY expressed his thanks as follows:

SUPERVISORS: To be again honored as I have been by your unanimous selection of me as your presiding officer, places me under obligations I well know I shall not be able to repay. Much is expected from this Board by an overtaxed, excessively burdened community, and I know from the experience of the past year, that no efforts will be wanting on your part to meet the just expectations of your constituents. Wisely constituted, as your Board is, of an equal number of members of the two great political parties of the day, you have shown that it is proper in a representative and legislative body to forget the partisan feelings in the discharge of public duties. I ask your counsel and aid in discharging the duties of presiding officer; and I can only promise that I shall be impartial in the performance of the duties assigned to me. The separation of the expenditures of the County and City will, I doubt not, enable you to closely scrutinize all matters calling for an appropriation of the public monies by your body; and I feel assured you will so act as to meet and receive the approbation of those who support the Government and bear its burdens.

Mr. JOSEPH B. YOUNG was unanimously reelected Clerk.

A resolution offered by Mr. KENNEDY, providing that the rules and regulations of the old Board (with the exception of Rule 30, which should be replaced by a rule appointing a "Committee on Printing") should be adopted by the present Board, was adopted.

The report of the New City Hall Commissioners was presented by Mr. KENNEDY, and referred to a select Committee.

A petition, with a resolution presented by Mr. TWEED, in favor of the suspension, for 30 days, of the ordinance against the selling of game, in order that the petitioners might bring into market game which they had already purchased, and which was lying in the West and Canada, was, after some debate, denied.

The following are the Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

Annual Taxes.—Messrs. Voorhies, Briggs, Blunt and Conner.
Civil Courts.—Messrs. Bell, Kennedy, Tweed and Voorhies.
County Officers.—Messrs. Tweed, Little, Roach and Weismann.
Criminal Courts.—Messrs. Stewart, Roche, Little and Conner.
Printing and Stationery.—Messrs. Blunt, Briggs, Kennedy and Bell.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE MARTYRS OF THE PRISON SHIPS.—The military of Kings County, in connection with another organization, are making extensive arrangements to erect a suitable monument on Fort Greene to the memory of the martyrs of the prison ships. In this connection Major-General DURYEA has presented a bill to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. Several attempts have been made heretofore to erect such a monument, but the attempts have all failed. It is believed that the right parties have taken hold of the project now and that the monument is certain to be erected. All that remains of the 20 000 martyrs who perished in the prison ships of the Wallabout during the Revolutionary War can be seen under a dilapidated building on Hudson-avenue near York-street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The "Regulars" in this Association have placed in nomination for President LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr. The "People's" candidate is Mr. HENRY HILL.

Mr. JOHN M. CROSS, of Carroll-street, broke one of his legs Monday night by falling on the sidewalk in Dongla-street. He was taken home by Officer BURNS, of the Third Precinct. Mrs. JANE O'NIEL broke one of her limbs by falling on the ice in the Second Precinct. She was taken care of by the Police.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a little girl named CATHERINE JENKINS, five years old, residing with her parents at No. 257 Gold-street, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, that she died last evening.

RE-ELECTED.—JOSEPH SMITH was reelected Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward yesterday, having received 32 votes more than his opponent, Mr. COLOHAN.

The Hack Inspectors report that since the 1st of May last they have arrested 567 persons for violating the City ordinances.

A firm, doing business at No. 29 Felton-street, had $12 returned to them yesterday by some unknown hand, which they were defrauded of in 1840.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—*Circuit Court Calendar for this day*—Nos. 28, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55

City Court.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31. There are 86 causes on the Calendar for this term.

The Mexican News.

The Mexican news by the *Quaker City* was wrongly interpreted on Monday. The following is believed to be a correct version of a portion of the New-Orleans dispatch, which came to hand in a somewhat confused form.—REP.

Gen. ROBLES overthrew ZULOAGA on the 23d. ECHEGARAY had previously pronounced in favor of ROBLES and the Constitutionalists at Jalapa and CORDOVA had joined him. ZULOAGA declared the City of Mexico in a state of siege, and tried to compromise with ECHEGARAY, but failed, and afterwards defeated and captured him, and sentenced him to death at Puebla. The revolt in the City of Mexico saved his life.

Another paragraph in the same dispatch should have read: Chief-Justice WILLIAMS, of Oregon, was dead, instead of "Chief-Justice BUDDE."

Sea and Ship News.

THE NEW BARK A. H. BADGER.—The eight of a new vessel from any quarter has come to be something of a novelty. The interruption in ship-building elsewhere caused by the hard times, do not appear to have produced much diminution in that branch of business in the Pine Tree State. The bark *A. H. Badger*, which has just been built by Amos DEAN, at Cherryfield, Me., is regarded as one of the finest vessels which have lately made their appearance in this port. She is of 474 tons register, with a capacity of 1,251 bales of cotton, or 550 tons. She will carry 450 tons with a draft of only 12 feet, and is designed for the Merchants and Planters line of packets between New-York and Galveston. The *A. H. Badger* is a medium clipper, with a long flat floor, sharp ends, and an elliptical stern. She is built of the best of oak and hackmatack, every plank and timber having been thoroughly seasoned before use. She has a full set of hanging knees, before and aft, partner beams, and breast hooks and pointers at both ends. Her keel is of oak, 130 feet long and 3 feet deep, with a sister keison of 3 feet. She is copper-fastened up to the bends, and is extra fastened with locust treenails. She has a poop-deck with a capacity of 750 barrels, and two cabins, with accommodations for 14 first-class passengers. The cabin work is finished in modern style, and presents an attractive appearance. She is provided with fore and main double-topsail yards, and spreads a larger amount of canvass than the generality of vessels of her size. She made the run from Portland to New-York, on her first trip, in 63 hours, deeply loaded with lumber. Her windlass, capstan, steering apparatus and other machinery, are of the most approved description. This is the twenty-fifth vessel built by Mr. DEAN within ten years, and he is about laying the keel of another bark of about 475 tons burden, which is guaranteed to carry 550 tons upon a draft of a trifle over 12 feet. She will correspond with the *A. H. Badger* in every respect except that she will have a little more floor. The new bark rates A 1½ upon the insurance list. Mr. DEAN also has upon the stocks, and nearly completed, a schooner of 175 tons.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER WORCESTER, OF PROVIDENCE—THE CAPTAIN AND MATE DROWNED.—The British schooner *Robert George*, Capt. SAWYER, arrived at Charleston on Thursday of last week, in seven days from Nassau, (N. P.) She brought the passengers, Mr. JAMES R. ADAMSON, late second mate, and four seamen formerly belonging to the schooner *Worcester*, Captain ELISHA H. RHODES, of Providence, R. I. The *Mercury* contains the following particulars of the loss of the vessel, as gathered from those who were saved: "The *Worcester* sailed from Philadelphia on the 3d of December, for Mobile, with an assorted cargo, and was totally lost on Laynard's Cay, Abaco, on the night of Dec. 10, on which occasion Captain RHODES and his chief mate, Mr. JOHN S. ADAMSON, lost their lives, and the survivors saved only what they stood in. The second mate makes the following report in the Nassau papers:

"SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 1858.—This day came on a strong gale from the N. E. with squalls. At 6 P. M. took in the mainsail and run her under two-reef foresail and head of jib, judging ourselves to be about 45 miles to the eastward of the Hole-in-the-Wall. At midnight the schooner struck on a coral reef outside of Laynard's Cay. The Captain ordered us to cut away the mainmast; we commenced cutting away the lanyards, but the sea broke in so heavily that we were compelled to flee to the rigging for safety. About 2 o'clock the sea washed the Captain overboard; the schooner then commenced breaking up very fast. The mate, with the rest of us, then went out on the jib-boom, where we stayed until about 10 o'clock, when one of the men left and swam to the shore on a plank. The mate then left, but was drowned in the surf. Shortly after two more of the men left, and got on shore safely; then the cook left, but not being able to swim myself, I stopped on the jib-boom, and was rescued about 10 o'clock that night by Captain BETHEL and three men, of the wrecking schooner *Ransom*, who came to my relief at the risk of their lives, and took me on board their vessel, after being 22 hours on the jib-boom. I then requested Captain BETHEL to hurry the Captain and mate. Lat. by obs., 27°; long. 75° 55'."

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—The Secretary of the Navy has been memorialized by some nine thousand merchants and others of Philadelphia, to effect the enlargement of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which is set forth to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the business required at the Yard, there being no log or timber ponds as at other yards—property at some distance having to be hired for the purpose. The river front is insufficient to moor more than two ships abreast of each other. The memorial also enumerated the advantages of the location of the Yard for the construction of ships, the manufacture of engines for steamers, and the casting of cannon. Its proximity to the iron, coal and timber regions of the State—its security from hostile forces—the skill of the workmen and mechanics, all point to it as a desirable place for a large Naval Station. The Commodore of the Yard is Commodore FREDERICK ENGLE, lately commanding the frigate *Wabash*. He strongly advocates the enlargement, and the measure is likely to secure the favorable attention of the Department.

THE STEAMER VANDERBILT.—The heavy westerly winds of the past few days, particularly that of Saturday and Sunday, were fatal to the *Vanderbilt*. It was found too rough to get along side of her, and she was said to be fast breaking up. The furniture has all been put ashore, a portion of the machinery also landed, and the state-room doors and other movable work which was worth the saving have been landed. The steam pumps which were sent down have been ordered back, and the owners will consider themselves lucky if the engine and boilers can be saved. The extreme cold weather has greatly retarded operations.

LOSS OF THE BRIG KATE ANDERSON.—The brig *Kate Anderson*, Capt. BRAMHALL, cleared from Charleston, S. C., Dec. 11, bound to New-Orleans, struck on the Berry Islands, Bahamas, on the 4th inst. at 2 o'clock, A. M., and was lost. The officers and crew, with a portion of the cargo, had arrived at Nassau in the British schooner *Equator*. The principal part of her cargo was 643 tierces of rice. The *Kate Anderson* was six years old, 196 tons register, and belongs to Belfast, Me.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER AND CARGO.—The schooner *Elizabeth*, Capt. MANNING, from Santee, with 2,000 bushels of rough rice, was run into and sunk in Charleston harbor on Thursday night last. The vessel and cargo belonged to JOHN L. NOWELL, of Charleston.

[Advertisement.]
DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.
DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstinpified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in pisin case, $4: family case of 15 boxes and book, $2. These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Motorpathy is the outgrowth of a careful noting of facts during a twelve years' riding practice, and more than fifteen of hospital practice. It is a rational, reliable and now well-known system of therapeutics. By it the worst forms of *Prolapsus Uteri*, and other functional and organic derangements, are cured without caustic, supports, or any appliances of the day. The cure is speedy and sure, being almost without possibility of failure. The system has been thoroughly tested in a home institution, on more than five thousand persons. Ladies, who from organic troubles, have been confined for years, under this special treatment are immediately put upon their feet, and, if they have the strength, enabled to walk, and go up and down stairs without difficulty. It obviates spinal weakness and irritation, in which many organic difficulties originate, and takes a firm curative hold on most chronic diseases. In short, it makes the enfeebled and delicate into healthy and vigorous men and women. Cold weather is favorable for a more speedy recovery.

Institution open summer and winter. Visits are occasionally made. Circulars sent gratis. Treatise on Motorpathy 25 cents. Address H. HALSTED, M. D. Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

NOTE—Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York (at the St. Nicholas Hotel,) on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during the Winter, to treat those who cannot go to the Institution. Calls received from 10 to 3 o'clock, and from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

[Advertisement.]
CARD.
Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of GREGORY & MAURY and S. SWAN & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of WOOD, EDDY & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]
QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 125 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Require no change in diet, or
Especial care against cold.
When we have pain they should be used.
Principal Office,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]
THE WREN JUVENILES.—This admirable company of children, having been reengaged, will appear in two excellent entertainments, both this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. Go and see them—go and laugh.

[Advertisement.]
BE SURE—BE SURE.—Be sure that, whether you are healthy, or afflicted with piles, you use GARRETT'S medicated paper for the water-closet. It *cures* and *surely* prevents. Call at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street, and learn particulars. For sale there, and by all respectable druggists. Look for GARRETT'S name, and beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are now the only hope for those afflicted with dropsy. All the horrors of this frightful disease are speedily cured by this wonderful medicine. Delay not! use them at once. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

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Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is the best Remedy in the world for dyspepsia, nervous weaknesses of all kinds. Try it. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., $1 per large bottle, and at Mrs. HAYES', No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

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Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is a Tonic that will at once brace up the stomach to the complete performance of its duties. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st.; large bottle $1.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 2 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.
Yours truly, N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
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Hungarian Wines.
The subscribers call the attention of consumers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.
The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood, from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the ranch-bought for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the title and exclusive right in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Flint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York. No. 67 Gravier-st., New-Orleans No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Where Age or Ill Health has caused the hair to fall off, or turn gray, the Eau Athenienne or Hair Restorer of JULES HAUEL will beautify the head with fine, glossy, new hair, or by its chemical action transform gray hairs and whiskers to their original life color. Its use will also prevent baldness by giving a healthy tone to the scalp, and strengthening the roots. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
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Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices: also, the finest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock. BALLOU BROTHERS, Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

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Warm Overshoes of every Description.—Wool and fur, calfskin dressed with the hair on, &c., &c., warranted to keep the feet dry and warm, at BROOKS', No. 578 Broadway and No. 459 Fulton-st.

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DISTINGUISHED POTATOES.—In Gerard's time, 1597, Virginia potatoes, as they were then called, were just beginning to be known. A sweet potato had been previously known, which was used as a kind of confection at the tables of the rich. Of these, Gerard says: "They are used to be eaten roasted in the ashes; some when they be so rosted, infuse them, and sop them in wine; and others, to give them the greater grace in eating, do boil them with prunes, and so eat them. And likewise other dresse them (being first rosted) with oile, vinegar, and salt, every man according to his own taste and liking; notwithstanding howsoever they be dressed, they comport, nourish and strengthen the bodie." These were sold by women, who stood about the Exchange with haskets. The same writer says of the common potato, which, for a considerable time after its introduction, was a rarity, that "It was likewise a foode, as also a meete for pleasure, being either rosted in the embers, or boiled and eaten with oile, vinegar, or dressed anie other way by the hand of some cunning in cookerie." They were originally the size of walnuts.—*Philip's Progress of Agriculture.*

COLD WATER TO CURE SCALDS.—A writer in the *Ohio Cultivator* says: "I placed a large tub full of water with plenty of ice in it, by the side of a large kettle full of water which was boiling very fast. I then rolled up sleeves above my elbow, and thrust my arm into the kettle of boiling water up to my elbow, then immediately back into the tub of ice-water, letting it remain a few seconds, then into the boiling water again, repeating this process ten times in a minute, without injury or inconvenience, not even making my arm look red. From this experiment, I suggest the propriety of using cold water baths immediately after being scalded. Cold water is always handier than hot water. The sooner cold water is applied after scalding, the surer will be the cure.

IPECAC A CURE FOR DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Dr. Gerhard Poali, physician to the Bridewell City Prison, of Chicago, read a paper before the Medical Society of that city, a few days since, in which he stated that he had under his treatment last year 160 cases of this disease, 8 of which proved fatal, and this year up to the date of his lecture, 100, of which 4 proved fatal. He states that he had tried Ipecacuanha in 60 cases with remarkable success. It quieted the nervous system, created an appetite, and uniformly produced sleep. When the case was not of too long standing he gave it as an emetic the first dose, and afterwards gave from 15 to 18 grains every other hour, using in the meantime shower baths, and giving the parties strong beef tea.

BREAD.—Mrs. Washington Bacon, of Detroit, took the first premium at the Michigan State Fair for making bread, and this is her recipe: Salt or milk rising, to one teacup of new milk and one teaspoon of salt, pour in two teacups of boiling water; when cooled so as not to scald, stir in flour to make a batter, and set it in a kettle of warm water until it rises up light, which will be in about five hours; pour the batter into your pan of flour, and mix with warm water or milk in sufficiency to make four loaves of bread. Add a teaspoonful of soda to the wetting, knead thoroughly, and put it in the pans to rise, which it will do in half an hour. Bake one hour.

Mr. John Francis Barnett, better known as Master John Barnett, whom musical readers will recollect as having distinguished himself by his fine performances of the concerton of Becthovan, Mozart and Mendelssohn, at the new Philharmonic Concerts, in London, is pursuing his professional studies at Leipzig, where his abilities appear to be highly appreciated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 6 623 bbls Flour, 2,299 bbls. Corn Meal, 306 bushels Wheat, 9,447 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Rye, 292 pkgs Provisions, and 93 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Find buyers, in lots, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, were confined to a small lot of Java at 14¾c.; and 100 bags Maracaibo at 12c., ₱ lb., usual terms. 1,500 bags Santos have been received during the week. The stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, amounts to 91,556 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scorr & Son, 9,219 bags Java, 63 697 mats do., 6,785 bags Maracaibo, 5,249 bags Rio and Santos, 3,318 bags Laguayra, 2,309 bags St. Domingo, and 675 bags Bahia. The Messrs. Scorr have compiled a statement of the operations in Rio and Santos Coffee, in New-York, during 1858, from which we extract the following exhibit:

	Stock Jan. 1, 1858.	Receipts in 1858.	Sales in 1858.	Stock Jan. 1, 1859.
Santos Coffee, bgs.	4,150	35,550	39,600	None.
Rio Coffee, bags..	98,486	297,560	394,905	1,141
Total, bags....	102,636	333,110	434,505	1,141

In Baltimore, last week, 600 bags Laguayra and 767 bags Porto Rico Coffee were received. The sales of Rio, from first and second hands, did not exceed 1,000 bags, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Total stock of Rio, there, on Saturday, 3,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after, and sales have been confined to 750 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11⅞c.@12c., and Middling Gulf at 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

DYE-WOODS—Sales 100 tons St. Domingo, at $12 ₱ ton.

FISH—The leading kinds are in moderate supply, and are stiffly held, but are not in much request, at present. Dry Cod, $3 75@$4 25 ₱ cwt.; large No. 1 Mackerel, $15 50@$15 75; No. 2 do., $14 25@$14 50; No. 3 do., $9 75@$10 ₱ bbl. Other kinds as previously quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less freely supplied with the leading kinds of State, and Western Flour, which are pretty briskly inquired for at firmer prices; sales 11,600 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@ 4 40
Superfine State	4 50@ 4 75
Extra State	5 25@ 5 65
Superfine Western	4 60@ 4 90
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 65@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is unaltered; sales of 250 bbls. were made at $5 65@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in lively demand at full rates; sales 2,000 bbls., at $4 90@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 55@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine to superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less inquired for at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

Shipments of Flour (reduced to Wheat) and Grain from Chicago for 21 years.

	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.	Total. bush.
1838..	78	—	—	—	—	78
1839..	3,678	—	—	—	—	3,678
1840..	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000
1841..	40,000	—	—	—	—	40,000
1842..	586,907	—	—	—	—	586,907
1843..	688,907	—	—	—	—	688,907
1844..	923,494	—	—	—	—	923,464
1845..	1 024,820	—	—	—	—	1,024,820
1846..	1,599,819	—	—	—	—	1,599,819
1847..	2,136,584	67,315	38,892	—	—	2,243,201
1848..	2,368,160	650,480	65,280	—	—	3,001,740
1849..	2,152,949	644,948	32,813	31,453	—	2,769,111
1850..	1,387,989	262,013	186,054	22,872	—	1,830,928
1851..	1,589,300	2 221,317	605,827	19,997	—	4,454,291
1852..	941,470	2,757,011	2,03,,317	227,028	17,315	5,873,141
1853..	1,680,998	2,780,253	1,748,493	120,278	82,162	6,412,181
1854..	2,744,860	6,637,899	3,230,987	168,421	41,153	12,932,328
1855..	7,116,270	7,517,678	1,888,553	62,031	20,132	16,633,700
1856..	9,419,365	11,179,668	1,014,547	13,051	690	21,583,221
1857..	10,°°2,292	6,814 615	316,778	12,993	—	18 034,678
1858..	10,903,243	7,493,213	1,498,134	121,208	7,569	20,035,168

Statement of Flour Manufactured by the St. Louis Mills, in each of the last three years.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Pacific Mills, bbls	60,000	60,000	70,000
Empire, bbls	75,000	55,000	65,640
Park, bbls	63,000	70,000	68,500
Atlantic, bbls	79,000	42.000	81,550
Eagle, bbls	—	56.500	57,033
United States, bbls	79,255	50 000	99,000
Pearl, bbls	23,800	36,000	41,500
Franklin, bbls	27,000	36,000	36,000
Plaintes', bbls	40,425	24 038	37,310
Cherry-street, bbls	44,050	50,752	63,220
Union, bbls	38 300	38,364	41,502
O'Fallon, bbls	20 000	4,000	10,000
Phœnix, bbls	15,000	15 500	11,955
Saxony, bbls	15,000	11,000	38,450
Camp Spring, bbls	19.200	19,600	14,000
Lacede, bbls	—	73,133	78 082
St. George, bbls	—	—	8,144
Total, bbls	630,220	663,509	670,844
Add receipts of country Flour in St. Louis, in bbls	509,275	556,682	665,516
Grand total, bbls	1,139,511	1,220,191	1,185 310

We have extracted the foregoing exhibit of the Flour trade of St. Louis from the St. Louis *Republican* of Jan. 4, 1859.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is very moderate, and prices are nominally unaltered. The available supplies, though light, are ample enough for all immediate wants.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered at higher rates, hence the movements are restricted; sales 21,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $1 25@$1 40; Amber do. at $1 30; red Western (Winter) at $1 23@$1 25; choice white Kentucky, at $1 55; and inferior to choice white Southern, at $1 10@$1 48 ₱ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of only 13,500 bushels at 60c. for new yellow Southern, and 62c. for old mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unchanged. Oats are in request at buoyant prices. We quote: Canada, 59c.@60c.; Western, 58½@60c.; State, 58c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@51c.; Southern, 46c.@49c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River at 80c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old quotations.

Stock of Hemp in Boston, Jan. 1.

	1858.	1859.
American, bales	250	400
Manilla, bales	27.577	42.200
Jute, bales	6,969	14,124
Sunn, bales	3,000	600
Total, bales	47,706	57,324
Russian, tons	125	None.

HIDES—The market is quiet, yet firm, as previously represented.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at unchanged figures. New, 10c.@18c.; old, 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 80 tons Scotch Pig at $25 50@$26 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand at full prices.

LIME—Is dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales 375 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar, Pitch, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in demand at 49½c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Resin is actively sought after, including Common at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ 310 lbs., within which range sales were made of 1,500 bbls. The movement in Resin, during the week, Messrs. KETCHUM & SON sum up thus: 1 500 Strained at $1 65, to arrive; 800 Common, here, at $1 65; 500 do. do. at $1 67½; 7,200 do., to arrive, at $1 65; 1,500 do., on the spot, at $1 75.

OILS—Are generally quiet at former prices. Crude Whale at 54c @55c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 36; bleached Winter Whale at 65½@67c.; unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 35; Linseed at 65c.@67c.; No. 1 Lard at 90c.@95c., ₱ gallon; Tallow 10c. and Palm 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½ for new Mess; $16 75@$16 85 for old Mess, and $13@$13 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, including Hams at 8¼c.@9¼c., Sides at 7¾c @ 8¼c., Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in sinck demand, chiefly at 8¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at buoyant rates; sales 450 bbls. at 11½c.@11¾c., and some kegs at 12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 430 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Small sales were reported at $3 25@$3 62½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 50 casks No. 1 Nutmegs at 52c.@53c.; 2,000 mats Cassia at 26c.; and 500 bags Pimento at 6c. ₱ lb. Holders now ask higher rates.

SUGARS—The demand is good and prices are sustained; sales 680 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c., ₱ lb.

TIN—The demand is moderate, at old prices.

TOBACCO—Cigar Leaf continues in lively request; Kentucky attracts less attention. Prices are unaltered; sales, since Friday last, 25 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.; 112 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@22c.; 17 cases Florida at 16c.@20c.; 267 bales Yara on private terms, and 106 bales Havana at 31c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. For London, 500 boxes Cheese at 30s., and 10 tons measurement goods at 25s. For Antwerp, 600 bales Hemp at ¾c.; 2,000 bags Coffee, at ½c. ₱ lb., and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Sicily and back to the United States, a bark on private terms. For New-Orleans, 3,000 bushels Oats at 4c. ₱ bushel.

LECTURES.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR., Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette's Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door. THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

LECTURE.—THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18. Subject—*Elements of National Perpetuity.* Proceeds for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to be had of J. J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau-st; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson sts.; Raynor, Howe & Perry, No. 76 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 John-st., at the Church, and at the door. I. G. WORRALL, D. WYATT, C. H. APPLEGATE, } Lecture Committee.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the *Burdens of Society*, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute.

Admission 25 cents.

Tickets may be obtained of

Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
Also at the door, MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—TO MR. PASTCHAL B. RANDOLPH: We, the undersigned, hereby invite you to deliver one of your very eloquent lectures on Temperance, at your earliest convenience. Signed, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, the Hon. George Hall, Abraham Bi-al, Alexander Campbell, R. G. W. P. S. of T., R. P. Shannon, W. P., W. A. Snedden, J. E. Wharton, and thirty two others. The Committee respectfully announce that this very able and eloquent man will deliver his thrilling oration on the *Drunkard's Progress*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 15 cents, at the door.

DR. ROBINSON RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES that by general request he will deliver his course of seven lectures on *Geology*, at the Odeon, 5th-st., near South 5th, Brooklyn, E. D., commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859. For particulars, see Brooklyn *Daily Times*. Tickets for the course, $1; lady and gentleman, $1 50; students and teachers, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the Odeon, and Foster's music store, No. 83 South 7th-st.

MONTALAMBERT IN 1831—WILL BE THE subject of a lecture given by Prof. C. FARRENI, from France, in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Classes in the French language from 3 to 5 P. M. at the same place.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1859, by JNO. KEYSTON. Subject—*The Speculative and the Truth.* To commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL CONTINUE her course of Lectures in Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject may be selected by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The first annual meeting of this Association, "for the purpose of hearing the reports of the Treasurer and Board of Directors," will be held on

THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from several friends of the Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. GEORGE R. BOWMAN, Recording Secretary.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Industrial Home Association No. 3, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. It is expected that all the members will attend, as business of the greatest importance will come before them. Those desirous of obtaining information in relation to their taxes can do so then. JOHN COMMERFORD, President.

CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M., and next WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, the subject of *Steam Fire Engines* will be discussed. Engineers and mechanics are earnestly requested to attend and help the discussion. Strangers are always welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE HOOSIER PREACHER.—THE ELOquent Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, will preach EVERY EVENING this week, (except Saturday,) at 7½ o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Come hear him preach the Word of Truth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON SATURDAY, JAN. 15,
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH:

I.

THE SCOURING OF THE WHITE HORSE; Or, THE LONG VACATION HOLIDAY OF A LONDON CLERK. By the author of "School Days at Rugby." With Illustrations by Richard Doyle. $1.

II.

ARAGO'S BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIFIC MEN. Translated by Admiral SMYTH, BADEN POWELL and ROBERT GRANT. $1.

ALSO, IN A FEW DAYS:

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF DOUGLAS JERROLD. By his son, BLANCHARD JERROLD. 1 vol., 18mo. $1.

READ REDMOND O'NEIL, BY J. F. SMITH; MINNIE, by Felix Stowe; THE WRECKERS, by Mrs. J. Erryon, in the NEW-YORK PRESS.

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all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 12 and 13, POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
Seats for to-night's and to-morrow's operas may be had at the ticket offices and at the door.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Farewell appearance of
LABORDE, FORMES and POINSOT.
Only night of Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts, of THE HUGUENOTS.
CARL FORMES in the celebrated character of Marcel.
POINSOT, LABORDE,
GHIONI, FLORENZA, TAMARO, COLETTI, WEINLICH, SOTO and DANSTAEDT.
The orchestra, including that of the stage, comprises seventy performers, under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
Part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE,
Fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera Houses, supported by two hundred persons, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
Entirely new properties and appointments, expressly got up for this remarkable work.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,)
FAREWELL APPEARANCE in New-York of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
which is most positively the only time she can be heard in New-York, Mr. Ullman not having been able to obtain an extension of her contract, her services being imperatively required by Mr. Lumley early in April, at Her Majesty's Theatre.
The opera selected for this occasion is
LA TRAVIATA,
she having made in it her *debut* both in Europe and in this country, and established herself as the original Violetta.
It will be given with a most perfect cast,
Signor BRIGNOLI
appearing for the first time together with Piccolomini in this opera. The other rôles by Florenza, Muller, Dubreuil, Grand Ballet in the second act, with Mlle. SUTO.
The sale of seats for Piccolomini's farewell night in New-York commences this morning.
On FRIDAY the opera season opens in Philadelphia.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THIRTEENTH WEEK AND UNABATED SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Asa Trenshard.....Jefferson Lient. Vernon.....Levien
Lord Dundreary.....Sothern Florence. Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.....Barnett Augusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Cauldock Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney.....Peters Mary Meredith. Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac. Miss Mc Jarthy | Susan Twist...Miss Haney
Supported by the strength of the company
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of MOLL PITCHER, OR THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN.
To be succeeded by
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
Concluding with the Drama of
ALARIC; Or, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
The entertainment will commence with
MAZEPPA.
To be followed by
WOMAN'S LOVE.
The whole terminating with
FOUR LOVERS.
Doors open at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12,
The Grand National Drama of
PUTNAM.
Putnam.....Mr. Closkey
Violetta.....Mme. Ponisi
To conclude with the Drama of
ST. MARY'S EVE.
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. Clarke.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
GLORIOUS REVIVAL—CROWDED HOUSES.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By Messrs. G. R. FOX, COOL SYKES, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEAKLY'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.
OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chandiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

SACRED AND CLASSICAL
CONCERT,
At the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Conducted by Professor WILLIAM BERGE, assisted by the following artists: Misses HADLEY and DEMAREST; Messrs. HUENKER, C. J. A. WERNEKE, C. BERGE and Dr. GUILMETTE, and others from the Mendelssohn Union. Tickets to be procured from R. E. PETERSON, No. 144 Bowery; G. SIBELL, No. 20 Wall-st., and at the door on the evening.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
The CHECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments at the Palace Garden Pavilion on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th inst.
After which, performances every evening and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of MONS. CHECINI.

BARNARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows.
Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, Henry VIIIth.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

THE ORATOREAN.—PROFESSORS BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give Concerts of Oratory and Music EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at the Cooper Institute, commencing Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, and in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, commencing Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Six songs and six recitations each evening, besides explanations of those Arts and Sciences; a series of intellectual entertainments—descriptive, sentimental, patriotic, tragical and comical. Single admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents, or 75 cents for a family of six; or six members of schools, or six of their teachers. Fee programme

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS, in a delightful variety of entertainments, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock THE NOBODY'S SECRET. Capt. Durand, little Ned Wren; Old Tom Noddy, Master Oliver Wren. SWISS MOUNTAINEERS, Roselin, Little Martha; Trig, Little Ned. The largest Woman Alive, Mrs. SHERWOOD, is still here. The famous AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY and a million of other curiosities to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all trained and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 86 Market-st.

CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL.—THE SECOND Annual ball of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at Niblo's Garden on SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. Robertson's celebrated band is engaged, Professor Macpherson floor director. The Committee guarantee that this will be the best ball of the season. Tickets $2 each, to be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY—Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. Mr. J. PROCTOR'S 3d night. Benefit of the BOUCARY BALLET. VIRGINIUS. New Divertissement, and the romantic ballet of GISELLE.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.
The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the
DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD,
The Oldest Paper in Iowa,
Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.
Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.
J. B. DORR, Proprietor.
DUBUQUE, Dec. 27, 1858.

GRIST MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Located on one of the most reliable streams in the vicinity of New-York; is very complete in its machinery, &c., and doing a profitable business. Full particulars on interview. Address MILLER, Box 144 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

204 AND 206 AT R. H. MACY'S KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SIXTH-AVENUE,
CORNER
OF
FOURTEENTH-STREET.
ALL OUR LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS
MARKED WAY
DOWN,
TO CLOSE.
Good ones, 6 cents; old price, 8 cents.
Good ones, 8 cents; old price, 10 cents.
Good ones, 10 cents; old price, 12½ cents.
Good ones, 12 cents; old price, 15 cents.
Good ones, 18 cents; old price, 20 cents.
Good ones, 21 cents; old price, 28 cents.
Good ones, 25 cents; old price, 31 cents.
Good ones, 34 cents; old price, 44 cents.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
ALL LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Warranted all linen, 18c.; old price, 25c.
Warranted all linen, 21c.; old price, 28c.
Warranted all linen, 25c.; old price, 37½.
Warranted all linen, 31c.; old price, 42c.
Warranted all linen, 37c.; old price, 50c.
Warranted all linen, 47c.; old price, 62c.
LADIES, THESE
HANDKERCHIEFS
Are decidedly cheap, and all linen.
EVERY ARTICLE
MADE FROM WOOL
HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE,
To make a final clearing out.
264 and 206 SIXTH AVENUE, corner 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.
SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!
COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!
ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.
The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 15th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 60 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.
Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remaindar at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.
Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.
John A. Brownlee, Robert Campbell, Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing, D. A. January, L. Levering,
John W. Luke, Wm. M. Morrison, Jas. E. Yeatman,
R. M. Bunyan, E. C. Sloan, G. L. Stansbury,
Robert K. Woods.

THIS IS TO CAUTION ALL PERSONS against purchasing or discounting any of the following described promissory notes, made by the subscriber, as he claims he has a good defence to the same, which he intends to make if the collection of the some is attempted to be enforced:
One note of two thousand five hundred and sixty-two 50-100 dollars, ($2,562, 50,) payable to the order of S. Manning; two notes of five hundred and twelve 50-100 dollars, ($512 50) each; two notes of one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) each the last four notes payable to my order, and indorsed by me. All the above notes are dated New-York, August 20th, 1858. Also one note of one thousand dollars, ($1,000) and one of two thousand dollars, ($2,000) payable to the order of A. S. Jerome, and dated Boston, Nov. 1st, 1858.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1859. F. H. NORTH.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that Interest on deposits be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Wall-st., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 5th of January will bear interest from 1st January at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
J. HIGGINS, } Vice-Pres.
EDAR MILES, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKing Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SON'S, No. 57 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF THE FIRST respectability wishes the loan of $100 for a limited period: unexceptionable references with good security. Any willing to comply with the above request, address INDUSTRY, Madison-square Post-Office for 3 days.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1. 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York.
H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858. —DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) ant of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By ordar of tha Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 6th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st. (corner of New-York Building.) has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after this date.
JAMES E. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. BUETIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, JAN. 6, 1859.—Offices No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLumbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BEROH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., January 5, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, Jan 1, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, on the 31st ult., a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholdrrs here on the 10th instant, and to those at the North on the 17th idem, at the Chemical Bank in New York.
THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1859.—A Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after the 15th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELIM. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,
Patrd at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Stora No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Ollbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF EDWIN J. FOSTER, late partner in the firm of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., of New-York, ceases this day.
The undersigned will continue the business under the same name and style.
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANT,
GEORGE W. BANCKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.
GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Publishing and Bookselling business, and the style of the firm will be in future DELISSER & PROCTER. R. L. DELISSER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859. F. P. PROCTER.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

THE FIRM OF HENRY HEBBARD & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by JOHN POLHAMUS, their successor, at Nos. 203 and 205 Centre-st.
HENRY HEBBARD,
JOHN POLHAMUS.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween Attila J. Kelemen and Asa Sternberg was dissolved on Jan. 5 inst., by the withdrawal of Mr. Sternberg from said firm. The business (that of Physician and Surgeon) will be continued by the subscriber, at the same place, No. 9 Porry-st., New-York.
Dr. ATTILA J. KELEMEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BRADSHAW & DAVIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by A. BRADSHAW, at No. 163 West-st., up stairs.
A. BRADSHAW.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859. JOHN L. DAVIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADmitted a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.
ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATWOOD DELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-ST.—By order of the Superior Court, FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable property known as Nos. 146, 148, 150 and 152 Church-st., between Worth and Leonard sts. Maps at the office of the auctioneer No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.
JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 33 Cortlandt-st., the stock of a jobber retiring from business. The goods are in good condition and very desirable. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at Auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. A prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 38 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 19½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel Mortgage, I will expose for sale at public vendue on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 1,964 3d-av., between 126th and 127th sts., Harlem, the contents of a Millinery Store, consisting of ladies' and children's hats, flowers, feathers, trimmings, velvets, thread, cotton, buttons, ladies' and children's stockings, linen-stand, counters, cases, fixtures, &c., &c.
J. R. FARRINGTON, Att'y, for Mortgagee.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 49th-st.
On 5th-av. and 50th-st.
On 5th-av. and 53d-st.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 62d and 63d sts.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th-av. and 45th and 46th sts.
On 5th-av. and 96th-st.
On 5th-av. and 65th-st.
On 5th-av. and 105th and 106th sts.
ALSO,
On 6th-av. and 71st and 72d sts.
Plot on Broadway. The above are in plots from 2 to 50 lots.
Several plots of lots on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 65th, 76th, 77th, 63d, 85th, 86th, 96th and 99th sts., between 4th and 9th avs. Apply to JACOB S. BAKER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEdiate possession, a modern built two-story and cellar House, situated on Clove-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing well of fresh water in the place. Apply to the premises, or to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1859.—A Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after the 15th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELIM. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,
Patrd at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Stora No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Ollbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

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P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
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JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

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The undersigned will continue the business under the same name and style.
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VICTOR FAISANT,
GEORGE W. BANCKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859. F. P. PROCTER.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

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JOHN POLHAMUS.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859. JOHN L. DAVIS.

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ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

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JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

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ALSO,
On 6th-av. and 71st and 72d sts.
Plot on Broadway. The above are in plots from 2 to 50 lots.
Several plots of lots on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 65th, 76th, 77th, 63d, 85th, 86th, 96th and 99th sts., between 4th and 9th avs. Apply to JACOB S. BAKER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEdiate possession, a modern built two-story

THE LABORERS RETURNED FROM CUBA.

They Apply to the Mayor for Redress—Further Details of the Expedition—Americans Imprisoned by the Spanish Authorities.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Americans just from Cuba, whose presence there has given rise to such frightful rumors of revolution and slaughtering, and whose return was announced in THE TIMES on Monday, yesterday appeared at the Mayor's office, told their story, and asked for assistance. One of their number made the following affidavit. We have already published a succinct narrative of the adventures of which the deponent was one here given:

City and County of New-York, ss.—John T. Joyce being duly sworn, says that he is now stopping at No. 77 Washington street; that about the 13th of November last there was published an advertisement in the New-York *Sun*, a newspaper published in this city, to the effect that there were two hundred laborers wanted to work on a railroad in the Island of Cuba, and that the wages would be $20 a month and found, passage free, and for further particulars to apply at Capt. Gordon's office in West street; deponent went there and found at that time two other persons who engaged to go, and deponent also engaged with said Gurdon for the terms as stated in said advertisement; deponent sailed on the 17th of November last for the Island of Cuba in the bark *Lindo Stewart*, bound to St. Jago de Cuba; deponent further says that the engagement be entered into with Gordon was for six months; deponent found about a hundred and thirty-five other persons on board the bark, who had been shipped as laborers on this railroad, and who, as he was informed, had entered into a similar contract with said Gordon; some of these, when they saw how it was likely that they would be treated on the passage, endeavored to escape by leaving by the steamer that took them out to the bark where she was anchored in the stream; two of them particularly who thus endeavored to escape were sought to be compelled to go on board the bark by Capt. Gordon, Mr. Tenight and a policeman who accompanied them; these men escaped; one of them took off his coat and vest and shoes and threatened that he would jump overboard and swim to a schooner in the vicinity, if he was not permitted to return to his wife and family; another tried to get away but was forced back and was proffered money by said Capt. Gordon to keep silence, after the passengers got on board they had neither bed nor bedding, and had nothing to lie on but the bare boards; it was extremely cold at the time of leaving, and they were huddled down in the steerage and hold more like a collection of swine than human beings; the fare of the passengers was of the coarest character, consisting of biscuit and salt junk; the coffee served out was not fit to drink; the rations of potatoes were so small as hardly to give a taste, and the supply of food of all kinds was so scanty that some of the passengers hardly obtained enough to satisfy the cravings of nature; the bold also had so noxious a smell that the passengers were sickened by it, and some could not endure it and slept on the deck in preference; some of the passengers also, who were taken sick by the treatment and the quality of food, laid in the hold and did not receive any medical attendance, which was due to them according to the contract; deponent is informed that one of the passengers is now lying in Philadelphia at the point of death, in consequence of the hardships and neglect suffered by him on the passage; deponent further says that before landing at St. Jago the passengers went to Tonight, who was represented as the agent of the contractors, Dalton & Co., wanting to have an understanding with him previous to landing; Mr. Tonight said that he could say nothing until he saw Dalton; the passengers were landed on the 28th of November last, and were transported immediately to that portion of the railroad where the contractor had determined to commence work; the next morning the bands were requested to go to work, but they refused to do so until Dalton, the contractor, should sign the agreement made by and with the men in New-York, at which he seemed to be offended, and said his word was sufficient, and they would stand by any agreement made in New-York; the men then suspected foul play or trickery, and determined among themselves they should go to work until Mr. Dalton would give them their agreement in writing; after this was known to Dalton he caused to be read to the men a contract different from that made in New-York, which was to the surprise of all; this contract provided for the payment of 75 cents per day, and bound the laborers for twelve months in place of six months; it also said that the laborers should pay for bed and bedding, and should pay board for the days they were idle at the rate, as deponent believes, of a dollar a day; the men refused to work under this contract, protesting they had never seen or made such an agreement; Dalton then insulted the men and threatened he would make the men work in chains, and used the vilest language towards the laborers; the men said that he might do so if he could, and that they would appeal to the American Consul for justice; in answer to this he said the Consul could do nothing; he then threatened to starve the men into submission, and reduced the men to two meals a day, these two meals being scarcely sufficient for one in quantity; after putting this in execution, the men marched into the city of St. Jago, with the intention of laying their complaints before the Consul and local Governor of the place; after getting in the city, they were met by some of the local officers and ordered to return to the suburbs; there the official interpreter met them and ordered them to return to the place whence they had come, and to commit their grievances to paper and send it into the Governor by four men to be selected from their number; the laborers asked if these men would be secure from arrest; the Chief of the Police, through the interpreter, assured the men that the four deputies from their number would be free from arrest; four men then went at this time to the Governor of the city, and the answer was, after hearing their complaint, that he would consider the matter and send an answer, and that during the interval the men should remain quiet and receive their full rations; the men, however, did not receive their full rations; on the committee of four were two Spanish boys who shipped in New-York; after the answer was received, as stated above, another committee of two about two days thereafter was sent for by one of the officers of police, with the message that the Governor wanted to see them; two of the laborers then went; these two bore a petition in writing, signed by all the men, to the Governor and the American Consul; they went in, and when they came to the Governor's apartment one of the officers, as deponent is informed, went in to see the Governor, as he stated, and returned almost immediately with what he called the Governor's decision that they should be imprisoned; the two men were imprisoned without seeing the Governor, and the following day the men whom they represented were informed at first that they were detained as witnesses, and then that they were imprisoned for contempt of Court; during all this time Dalton would try to induce the men to go to work; the Police did not allow the men to go into the City, and they were kept in ignorance of what was going on; day after day men were sent for, apparently to give their testimony, but on arriving at the city they were imprisoned, with the exception of one or two who went into the city to see what had become of their companions, and were arrested; the decision of the Governor was finally announced, and that all would have to be sent back to the United States, except those who gave their nativity as being born in Ireland; many of these claim to be American citizens and long residents of New-York; in pursuance of this decision, deponent and thirty others came back on board the *Julia M. Hallock*; we left on the 17th of December last the port of St. Jago de Cuba, and left in prison about seventeen of our companions, and left on the work all those who refused to work under the contract that Dalton had read to them, with the exception of those sent on with deponent and those in prison; the Americans, Germans, French and Polanders were sent on, with the exception of two or three Americans in prison, and several on the work, who used all their endeavors to come, but were prevented; the English and Scotch were to be sent on afterwards; deponent left those who gave themselves out as natives of Ireland on the work, and understood that they would be detained; deponent and his companions have received nothing from Dalton or Capt. Gordun, or any of the agents of the contractors, for their lost time and the many inconveniences and hardships they have endured; deponent and his companions promised their fellow-workmen who are in prison and detained on the work that they would lay the case, on their arrival, before the Mayor of New-York, and depend on his humanity to gain their liberation from their present unhappy and destitute situation; deponent also says that the majority of those who arrived by the *Julia M. Hallock* are entirely penniless, and at a distance from their friends and families.

JOHN F. JOYCE.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The companions of the deponent in this affidavit say every word of it is true. One of them, named MICHAEL MCCORMICK, asserts that Gen. NYE was instrumental in connecting him and some of his comrades with the expedition. Capt. COUTER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, he says, spoke to him first on the subject, and asked him if he could not obtain men to go to Cuba and assist in the construction of a railroad there, saying that Gen. NYE had asked him to make inquiry. Afterwards, MCCORMICK says, Gen. NYE in his presence at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, unfolded to Capt. COUTER the inducements held forth to those who desired to join the enterprise, and he (MCCORMICK) was directed to call on WM. B. MCCONE, Esq., lawyer, at No. 22 Wildam-street; MCCONE gave him a note to STEPHEN GORDON, and with the latter, the bargain was made; GORDON asked him for a fee of $1, saying that each man who was engaged paid him that sum: but MCCORMICK would not pay it and GORDON remarked with a smile that he would make Gen. NYE pay it. This GORDON is a well-known ticket-dealer, and his place of business was until recently at No. 109 West-street. The returned "filibusters,"—as some of our cotemporaries before their return styled them,—are most of them in a destitute condition. They express their gratitude for the kindness extended to them on their voyage home by Capt. CLARK, who might have landed them at any point within the United States without bringing them to this port, had he seen fit to. The Mayor submitted their case to ADDISON SANDFORD, Esq., a lawyer, who advised them that they could recover in a civil suit for the loss of time and their wages, but that those who had deceived them could not be prosecuted criminally.

The case of those who are still detained in prison in Cuba will be laid before the President of the United States, with a view to obtaining their release and indemnification.

Sixty more of the duped laborers arrived at Philadelphia at 4 P. M. Saturday, in the schooner *Ella Reid*, which left San Jago de Cuba on the 24th ult. Her passengers previous to their embarkation were imprisoned in the calaboose at San Jago. Two of them were in prison 17 days and the rest seven days. They were all confined in one narrow dungeon, which, one of their number says,—perhaps it should be taken "with a grain of salt,"—was only 12 feet square, so that they were piled on to each other in layers. Afterwards they were accommodated more commodiously, and when only eleven occupied this dungeon it was found that there was barely room for them all to sleep side by side on the floor—the floor of brick, and the dungeon damp and cheerless. The vessel in which they returned, they say, was exceedingly filthy and inconvenient; one of their number died of black vomit three days before they reached port, and was thrown overboard five minutes after the breath left his body. His name was JOHN MCCABE. Three more were sent to the Hospital after their arrival, one of them with the same disease. Four of the passengers by the *Ella Reid* came to this City on Sunday; the rest are still in Philadelphia. Most of them are either English or Scotch.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN EUROPE.

Further Criticisms of the Press.

What They Think of It in France.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, Dec. 22.

Care must be taken not to exaggerate the import of a Message of the President of the United States. To appreciate it exactly, it is well not only to examine closely the nature of the document itself, but also to take into the reckoning the circumstances with which the author is surrounded. A simple and impartial statement of the affairs of the Republic would be received by us without distrust, and accepted without restriction. But if, in the guise of a Presidential Message, we are to recognize a special pleading, a defence purely personal; if the truth strikes us not wholly revealed; if, especially, he affects certain tempting aggressive virtues, and so seems to anticipate the future; if, finally, the President who signs it is entering upon the last period of his temporary power—are we not authorized to decline accepting it in a liberal sense, and to suspect that he expresses the thought and wishes of an individual, rather than the real will of a people?

Such, it strikes us, is the impression to be produced by the Message presented, upon the 6th of this month, to the Congress of the United States, and of which we reproduce the most interesting, if not the most solid part, for the benefit of European readers. Mr. BUCHANAN has reached the end of the earlier half of his Presidency; new ambitions are stirring, not immediately around him, but rather beyond his influence; it is safe to say that the future has already ceased to be his, and that other hands than his own have seized in advance the thread of affairs. Moreover, he has been so fiercely assailed, old partisans even have abandoned him with so much violence, that he cannot help feeling, and indeed confessing, the necessity of defending and reconstructing his compromised popularity. It is for this reason he has been led to discuss anew, at such great length, and at so much detail, that miserable business of Kansas, which has been his chief stumbling-block, and over which, perhaps, he would have been more shrewd to have passed lightly. It is thus, also, he represents "the authority of the Constitution and laws as entirely reëstablished among the Mormons, and peace as reigning over the whole extent of territory inhabited by those rebels; while the Report of the Secretary of War, which accompanies the Message, does not dissimulate that they are still in "a state of insubordination," and that their factious disposition will long render the presence of the Federal troops necessary in Utah. Mr. BUCHANAN abstains, in the same spirit, from referring to the difficulties which must necessarily arise from the religious and political constitution of the polygamist sectaries.

It is, doubtless, to regain the sympathies of the least judicious portion of the American public, and to recover the popular liking secured for him by the Ostend Manifesto, that Mr. BUCHANAN has undertaken to recapitulate, and even to exaggerate, the griefs of the Union at the hands of Spain and the feeble States of Central America. He had courageously thundered against the filibusters and their enterprises; he had in lofty words stigmatized as barbarous and unworthy of the great Republic such irregular means of aggrandizement. He had not, nevertheless, renounced the idea of extending the dominion of the United States over Mexico, Panama and Cuba. He knew that an honest diplomacy would not be at a loss to discover pretexts of legitimate aggression, and it is to comfort in his own way the friends of the filibusters, the partisans of the Monroe doctrine, that Mr. BUCHANAN plunges so awkwardly into this vigorous assault upon Spain, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, New-Granada and Paraguay.

Great Britain itself, although treated with infinitely greater respect, receives a sort of significant warning. He is prodigal of eulogies upon the moderation and good sense which she exhibited on the business of the cruisers and upon her definite abandonment of the right of visitation; but there is still left to regulate the Central American question. England thereon hastens to set in the sense of the interpretation given to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the United States; while the latter are impatient to arrive at a definite arrangement, "which shall efface the past vestiges of misunderstanding between the two countries."

In regard to this interminable and serious difficulty of Central America, the Message teaches us nothing not already a hundred times repeated by the Government of the United States. There are the same considerations so often presented as to the special importance of the freedom of interoceanic transit to the inhabitants and commerce of North America. All nations are interested in the free enjoyment of this invaluable path, which shortens the marine distance between the continents of Europe and Asia; but, for the United States, it is of superior importance, since it constitutes a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. As to the States which this same route traverses, they are of comparatively slight interest. Mr. BUCHANAN, nevertheless, recognizes and desires to respect their rights of sovereignty. What he demands is the security constantly maintained and guaranteed to all nations of this open passage. "The neutrality and protection of this transit for the common use of all nations;"—this, nothing more and nothing less, is what the United States require.

We can only applaud this programme. Restricted within these limits, the ambition of the United States is at once legitimate and honorable. But if we weakly believe that they wish "nothing less," should we be equally sure they wish "nothing more?" Mr. BUCHANAN affirms it, and yet he presently after states a demand which may well excite our distrust. According to him the political condition of Nicaragua offers no guarantee of order and security. Then, who should protect American citizens and their merchandise in their passage across this State, if not the troops of the United States? This idea had already been broached in a Convention which Nicaragua could not be brought to approve, fearing that a stipulation of this character would put it at the mercy of a foreign intervention.

What the President has not been able to obtain directly from Nicaragua, he expects from Congress; he "recommends instantly" to that body "to authorize the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the life and property of American citizens traveling upon this route." In other words, Mr. BUCHANAN urges the United States to intervene singly, and in a military sense, in Nicaragua against the will of Nicaragua. What then must become of that neutrality of which he had just spoken, and which he desires in the favor and common interest of all nations?

This is not all. The President demands an analogous authority to employ the military and naval forces of the Republic on the Panama and Tehuantepec routes. Then he insists on a series of obscure grievances, of doubtful validity, for which the United States has to demand reparation from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. If, "after a brief delay," those two little States shall not yield to the demands of the powerful Republic, there will remain to the latter "no other course than to adopt such measures as shall be necessary." Against the government of New-Granada that of Washington has also "subjects of complaint of long standing," and others of a more recent origin. New-Granada may be assured that Mr. BUCHANAN is not disposed to act towards her with the same rigor he reserves for Costa Rica and Nicaragua; nor the same he visits upon Paraguay, who now awaits the arrival at her ports of a fleet, empowered to demand "a prompt and spontaneous reparation of her wrongs toward the United States."

In view of these demands, and of these threats, uttered in a tone so imperious, can we avoid doubting whether Mr. BUCHANAN entertains any very earnest desire to establish in Central America an absolute neutrality under the guarantee of several nations? Does not his aggressive policy conflict with his protestations of a disinterested seeking for peace? And will England lend her adhesion to this new and practical interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty?

There is something pleasant in Mr. BUCHANAN's way of presenting the necessity which compels the United States to occupy with an army the Mexican provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua. The picture he draws of the disorders and dissensions which afflict that beautiful land is, unhappily, too faithful; but is it well for the President of the United States to protest his respect for "the integrity of the territory" of Mexico in the same Message in which he recommends a protectorate or rather the confiscation of those two provinces? He pretends that certain American citizens have established against Mexico reclamations amounting to ten millions of dollars; but, yielding to the just reflection that "the Mexican Republic is hard of every pecuniary resource," he declares that to exact the immediate payment of that sum is not his design. He also expresses the hope, in case the Liberal Party get the upper hand, that justice will be done to American citizens. It is not as a guarantee of this debt that the President wishes to occupy a portion of the Mexican Territory: it is only with a view to repressing the anarchy and violence which prevail on that distant frontier. These disorders obstruct the colonization of the new Federal Territory of Arizona, adjoining that frontier, and the transit of the Overland *Mail* to California must be efficiently protected. By invoking these two motives Mr. BUCHANAN justifies his proposal of "a temporary protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua." But is it not singular to hear him say presently after, that the situation of Arizona itself is deplorable; that that Territory "is without Government, without laws, without a regular administration of justice;" that "murder and other crimes are committed with impunity?" The Message asserts that the California Mail passes "close to the Mexican frontier through the entire length of Arizona." It would accordingly seem to us the most logical course to simply send Federal troops into the Federal Territory that is so ill-governed, so inadequately protected, and we can see no necessity for them to violate the frontier.

With respect to Spain, and particularly with regard to Cuba, it is so clear as to render commentary superfluous. The Island of Cuba ought to belong to the United States, because it commands the mouth of the Mississippi; because its commerce with the United States augments yearly; because it is the only market still open for the importation of slaves. The American Government is obliged, at a great expense, to maintain a naval force on the Coast of Africa to arrest the negroes shipped to Cuba; a supervision affording endless opportunities of collision with England; and, by reason of Cuba, the shores of Africa are closed to civilization. It is therefore in the interest of universal peace, and, above all, of peace between the United States and Spain—in the interest of commerce, of humanity, of civilization—that Cuba should pass into the hands of the Republic. Mr. BUCHANAN asks Spain to sell him this beautiful possession, and Congress to vote him the sum to be paid at the moment of signing the treaty of purchase. But will this purchase be made? Is it to be believed that Spain will accede to it?

Such is the programme of external politics traced in the Message of Mr. BUCHANAN. Will it obtain the sanction of Congress? Will it satisfy the country? We do not pretend to foretell. One thing is sure—namely, that from the day of its appearance it has been the object of the sharpest criticisms on the part of a considerable number of New-York and Washington journals. For its own sake it does not appear to us that America ought to yield to the rash suggestions of Mr. BUCHANAN and adopt that system of indefinite extension which the wisest and most far-seeing of intellects condemn. We are only indirectly interested in the American policy of the United States, with whom the relations of France "continue to be of the most friendly character," as the Message properly says. But we believe that there is more of danger than of benefit in the application of the doctrines asserted by Mr. BUCHANAN. And that is the reason why, in the absence of proof to the contrary, we prefer to see in the actual Message the expression of an individual idea, rather than a manifesto unanimously approved by the national sentiment.

What They Think of It in England.

From the London Times, Dec. 20.

We have given this sketch of the President's Message because it shows what are the leading ideas of an eminent American politician, and one who may be considered to represent the impulses and aspirations of his countrymen. We may see in the document the foreshadowing of American policy during the next few years as regards the communities of the New World. It is evident that the utter discrepitude of the Spanish race—both north and south of the Isthmus—is about to lead to the virtual supremacy of the Anglo-American in the whole of the tropical regions. There is no need of affected moderation on their part, and philanthropy, which few will credit. The fact is plain enough that Mexico and Central America and the great Spanish Island will soon be under their sway, direct or indirect. For our own part, we see little to regret in the prospect, except the extension and perpetuation of Slavery in Mexico and the other new Territories. But that the Americans will gain in the end by forming States under the Equator we do not believe. The European race becomes not only enfeebled, but demoralized, by a residence between the tropics, and the Republic has already suffered enough from the men of the South to make it cautious how it turns the Spanish main into the home of American citizens.

From the Times City Article.

The effect upon Mexican stock of the Message of the President of the United States has not been very important, although that document further shows the time to be at hand when the Republic will undergo a total change. To enable it to meet its liabilities nothing is wanted but a central Power to enforce law, and Mr. BUCHANAN indicates that the United States must step in and wield this power, unless the Constitutionalists should immediately triumph and establish an honest and vigorous system. On the surface, so far as the creditors of Mexico are concerned, this is as satisfactory as could have been hoped, since, although the Message of the President does not necessarily express a single view that may be in harmony with the feeling of Congress and command ultimate support, there is reason to believe that in this case the feeling of a majority of that body is in favor of the most decided course consistent with any regard for international obligations. The absence of any considerable revival of confidence on the part of the bondholders must therefore, it is presumed, be attributed to distrust as to the capacity or firmness likely to be exhibited in the matter by the English Cabinet. No one entertains the smallest doubt that the American claims on Mexico, which are now stated to have swollen to £2,000,000, will be obtained to the last dollar. Why should not equal reliance be felt by the creditor on this side? The foreign debt of Mexico is £10,000,000, of which probably more than three-fourths are held in England, and although, from the fact of this being in a 3 per cent. stock, its burden on the Republic is scarcely beyond that of an ordinary debt of £5,000,000, or little more than twice the amount of the American demands lately run up, its importance is far beyond that of any other financial question of the moment. Moreover, there are mercantile claims under a former convention remaining to be settled, besides an account for heavy extortions during the past few months, which greatly increase the amount, to say nothing of indemnities to be exacted for personal outrages, such as have rarely had to be endured by British subjects in any quarter of the globe. Yet thus far there has been no sign but of apathy at the Foreign-office. France and Spain have resolved to maintain their rights equally with America, but of the policy of Great Britain, if it he thought worth while to have any policy, nothing is heard. "Although the claims of Englishmen against this country," it was observed in a letter from Mexico, inserted on Saturday, "more than quadruple those of any other nation, and although in their persons they alone have been singled out by this wretched Government for contumely and insults, no English fleet is sent for their protection; while a miserable country like Spain is able, at a moment's notice, to send some 10 or 12 ships to avenge the injuries committed by an unauthorized robber upon a few petty merchants at Tampico." With respect to the interests of the bondholders, Lord MALMESBURY may desire to escape the necessity for action by the plea that it will not do to establish such a precedent; and in relation to the debt in its original form, this is undoubtedly open to him. But these parties now possess a subsequent and distinct assignment of securities, to which their title is precisely the same as that enjoyed by any British resident to property of any kind in the country; and as the securities so assigned would, under normal conditions, be sufficient, the entire debt might be considered safe, could the certainty be entertained of justice being insisted upon. Most persons will be inclined to fancy that if it were due to citizens of the United States there would be little doubt of its full recovery, even if there were no special ties, but English claimants will be prepared and content to see themselves at the bottom of the list on any points dependent upon the spontaneous or officious exertions of their own Government. It will be enough for them if they escape seeing their country lowered by their literal and unquestionable rights being allowed to be disregarded, while other nations get legal satisfaction and something more. Mr. BUCHANAN says it will be expedient for the United States to take possession of a sufficient portion of Mexican territory "as a pledge till their just demands are satisfied." In such a case, he adds, "this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations." If the United States are to seize a material guarantee, what is to be done by England, whose wrongs and demands are of so much greater magnitude? The question may be inconvenient, but cannot be evaded. In such concerns all depends upon promptitude, and, judging from appearances, there seems a possibility that at the opening of Parliament a fait may be found. Lord DERBY's successful diplomacy in the East by a course of events tamely permitted in the West.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The control of the Isthmus is not, however, the only object which the American Government has in view in announcing their resolve to apply the Monroe doctrine. The provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua, rich in mineral wealth beyond all the provinces of Mexico, have long attracted the notice, and stimulated the acquisitiveness, of American statesmen. It appears the time has come for annexing those desirable territories. We learn that a military occupation of the provinces we have named has been decided upon, on the pretence of preventing the incursions of hostile Indians into the adjoining district of Arizona. It must be admitted that the time for the absorption of this region into the Union is singularly opportune. The chronic disorder in the affairs of the Mexican Republic—the feebleness of its temporary Government—the dislocation of whatever remained in the shape of administrative machinery, all combine to render it tolerably certain that the absorption of the Republic itself would not be successfully resisted, even if it were disputed, which is doubtful. Moreover, the United States Government happen to be the creditor of Mexico to the extent at least of $15,000, and probably to a much larger amount. It may be that the provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua may be taken by the United States for a bad debt, and thus pass quietly, and it must be admitted lawfully, into the case of the Union. But these are not the only possessions which Mr. BUCHANAN meditates attaining by purchase. "Cuba ought to be ours," says the President, and he forthwith recommends its purchase. We need not say that the acquisition of the "Lone Star" has long been a dream of American statesmen, and every obligation which might possibly interfere with its realization has been carefully avoided by successive occupants of the White House. The masterly dispatches in which, four years ago, Mr. EVERETT gave his reasons for declining to commit the United States to a tripartite treaty with England and France for securing Cuba in perpetuity to the Spanish Crown are fresh in the recollection of all well-informed politicians. There is nothing to prevent the acquisition of Cuba by purchase, except the refusal of Spain to entertain the offer; nor, indeed, is there any solid objection to such an arrangement that we are aware of. On the contrary, Cuba in the hands of the United States would not only be a valuable addition to the Union, but would assume a different and much improved position in reference to commerce. The Slave-trade would cease, and although for some years to come produce would be raised from slave labor, our West India dependencies might look forward at no distant period to being placed on fairer terms of competition with their principal rival in the European market. If the other recommendations of the American President were not more objectionable than that which relates to the purchase of Cuba, they would meet with very little hostile criticism, in this country at least; for apart from other considerations, the British Government are perfectly content that America should carry out any policy which she may decide upon, provided that, in the pursuit of her interests, she does not overbear those of other nations, and especially those which are connected with the extension of the political or commercial relations of this country.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 11.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s '90	92½	400	Reading Railroad	53⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s	96⅜	1300	do	53⅜
1,000	N. C. State 8s	97	100	do	53⅜
20 000	Mo. State 6s	87	300	do	b60 54
1,000	E. RR. 4th M. B.	62¼	300	do	s30 53⅜
1,000	Erie RR. 8s '75	47	100	do	s10 53⅜
500	Har. RR. 3d M. B.	71	100	do	b30 53⅜
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	63	500	do	54
2,000	Mich. So. S.F. Bds	74	410	Michigan Cen. R.R.	53⅜
6,000	Ill. Cen. R R. Bds	89⅜	100	do	s15 53⅜
1,000	Ill. Freel'd Bds	90	50	do	53⅜
5,000	T. H. & A. 1st m.	72	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	10
2,000	L.C.&M.L.G.Bs.	21¾	10	Chi., Bur.&Quin.R.	92⅜
5 000	do	b30 21¾	100	Mich. Su &N.In.lt.	21⅜
5,000	do	21⅜	100	do	21⅜
5,000	do	24	90	M. So. & N. Ia.G.S.	49⅜
50	Bank of New-York	107	200	do	49⅜
50	Pheoix Bank	110	100	do	49⅜
10	Bank of Commerce	100¾	350	Ill. Cent. R. R. c.	72
50	Ocean Bank	93	170	do c	71⅞
76	Del.&D.Canal Co.	99⅜	150	do	71⅞
50	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 84	150	do s30	71¾
10	do	84	15	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	97
200	do	83¾	100	do	97⅛
100	Cumberland pref.	21	350	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72⅛
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	b60 93	50	do	b60 72⅛
20	do	b30 93	300	do	72⅛
220	do	93	200	do	b30 72⅛
100	do	b60 93¼	450	do	s30 72
5	do	93¼	50	do	s10 72⅛
100	Guilford M. Co.	1¾	50	do	s30 72⅛
900	N. Y Cen. it R.	s3 85⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32⅜
300	do	s10 85⅜	500	do	b60 33
100	do	s15 85⅜	900	do	33
703	do	c 85⅞	160	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	60¾
100	do	b15 85⅞	250	do	b30 60¾
75	Erie Railroad	16⅜	100	do	b30 60⅞
100	Hud. River R.R	b30 35⅜	950	do	60⅞
150	do	35⅜	200	do	s10 60⅞
100	do	s60 35½	325	Mil. & Mis. R. R.	13¾
150	do	s30 35¾	200	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	2
200	Harlem R. R.	b30 13⅞	360	do	1¾
21	Har. Railroad Pref.	37⅜	20	New-Jersey R. R.	132
150	Panama Railroad	117⅞	20	do	133

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92	250	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	60
6,750	Ill. Int. Imp. '47	103⅜	100	do	s15 59¾
8,000	Mo St. 6s	86⅞	100	do	s60 59¾
1,000	Hud. R. RR. 1st M	104	350	do	59⅞
50	Bank of Com	100⅛	45	Buff. & S. L. R. R.	100
10	Pacific M. St. Co.	92⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	71⅜
100	do	s10 92⅜	100	do	71¼
475	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅜	50	do	71⅜
100	Erie Railroad	16⅞	25	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	98
100	Hud. Riv. RR	35¼	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	72
200	Har. R. R.	b60 13⅜	100	do	s30 71⅞
100	Harlem R. R. P.	37⅜	350	do	71¾
100	do	38	50	do	s30 71⅜
200	Reading R. R.	s60 53⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	32⅜
200	do	54	25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13¼
100	do	s10 53⅞	350	L. C. & Mit. RR.	1
150	M. S. & N. I. RR.	21¼	35	Nor. & Wor. RR.	30
50	M. S. & N. I. G. B.	s3 49			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Clev. & T.R. s. f.	60½	10	Bank of Commerce	101
1,000	E. & Ill. R. Co. 1st M	70¼	60	Safeguard F. In. Co.	6¾
1,000	N.Y.M.Ins.S.'58,	40¾	50	W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	35
800	Com.M.Ins.S.'58.	50	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	91
1,000	Missouri 6s	87½	25	Columbia F. In. Co.	99
2,000	Fox R. & p.c. I. Bs.	70	50	Wall-st. F. Ins. Co.	55
13,000	Chi. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. 8s	12	20	Excelsor F. Ins. Co.	112¼
2,000	City R. & p. ct. Bs.	30	8	U. S. Express Co.	96¾
8,000	N. Al. & S. R. 8s	8	100	C. St. P. & F. du L. R.	11¾
2,000	Memphis City 6s.	65	20	Grocers' Bank	96
20	Excelsior F. In. Co.	1½	25	Am. Ex. Bank	106⅛
40	Beekman F. In. Co.	1¾	10	Irving Bank	99⅞
10	Humboldt F. In. Co.	106¼	50	Wash. Fire In. Co.	155
10	do	107	20	Humboldt F. In. Co.	107½
10	P. Cooper F. In. Co.	110	30	Gebhard Fire In. Co.	95
10	N. Amer. F. In. Co.	10	50	Brevort Fire In. Co.	100
25	Chatham Bank	95	20	G. W. Marine In. Co.	14
25	Grocers' Bank	100	4	N. World F. Ins. Co.	99½

MONDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

We have a very quiet market for money today. The rates for Exchange for the Boston steamer closed, at noon, for the land mail—the Sound steamer not being relied upon—at 109¼@109½ on London, and f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ on Paris. Some Southern bank credits on Liverpool, payable in London, were done at 109¼ ℔ cent. The supply of bills for the present mail was easy, and the selection wider than last week. The Customs, to-day, are more liberal; the receipts, $194,000. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury, since yesterday morning, are $355,387; payments, $382,493; balance this afternoon, $4,175,044. The Mercantile Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. The Pacific Fire Insurance, 9 ℔ cent.

In the Stock Market, to-day, there was a moderate reaction from the extreme advance and buoyancy of yesterday, but no decided pressure to sell Stocks at the close, except on two or three of the Western Roads, which, having advanced rapidly on Saturday and Monday, were ¾@1 ℔ cent. lower on Galena and Rock Island; ⅝ on Michigan Central; ¼@½ on Illinois Central; ¼@½ on Michigan Southern. Some of the *short* on this department of the list, who look in stock yesterday for delivery, were putting out contracts again to-day. In New-York Central the reaction was ⅜ ℔ cent., closing 85½ as against 85⅞ on Monday, and 85¼ on Saturday; the transactions not so heavy in amount as on Monday. In Reading the movement was to a fair activity, the seller of yesterday afternoon following down the market to 53½, from which the price returned to 54@53¾ ℔ cent. Panama was again firm at 118@117½; Pacific advanced ¼ at the early Board but fell back to 92½ in the afternoon. In State Stocks, Virginias were ¼ ℔ cent. better; Tennessees ⅝ less; Missouris 87@86¾ steady, and Illinois 103½ ex-dividend. Of this stock, the State of Illinois offered, on the last inst., to redeem about $900,000 at par from the mill tax, but only $150,000 was presented, and the singular question now comes up as to what the State will do with the money, or whether the mill tax should be temporarily suspended or not. The Legislature is now in session, and will no doubt dispose of the subject. In Railway Bonds, the orders were of an outside character for moderate sums; prices generally firm, except for La Crosse Land Grants, which fell off to 24 ℔ cent. The shares of this concern fell to *one dollar*. We make the following extracts from our cotemporaries in regard to the new difficulties of the Company:

A NEW PHASE OF THE LA CROSSE SWINDLE.

From the New-York Herald, Jan. 10.

The coming week will witness the extinction of a Railway Company which has long occupied a prominent position in Wall-street. We refer to the La Crosse Railroad Company. We are informed, on the best authority, that the protracted struggle which has so long been carried on by this Company has at length come to an end; its creditors can no longer be put off, and on the 15th inst. the trustee of the third mortgage bondholders will proceed to take the necessary steps to take possession of the road, leaving the stockholders and the unsecured bondholders without any vestige of security for their property. This result has long been foreseen, and is undoubtedly the fate which awaits many of our railroad companies. Under a new organization, with a moderate capital, and freed from pressing creditors, the La Crosse Company will doubtless revive.

From the Evening Post, Jan. 11.

The above, from a journal which, *in a glorious puff some time since predicted an early resumption of dividends on the Stock*, will doubtless be very gratifying to the stockholders who blindly have swallowed the free issues of shares from the Albany office during the past year. It will also be a consolation, perhaps, to them to know that $400,000 of the third mortgage bonds mentioned above, have been sacrificed to a very doubtful claim of $20,000, in favor of the contractor of this Company, against the remonstrances of the Directors representing the Wisconsin proprietary. From the complication and ambiguity which have always characterized this concern, many may not fully understand how the above operation was accomplished.

It seems that the contractor, SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, received and receipted for $1,500,000 of the Land Grant bonds of the Company, for completing the line from the junction to La Crosse. His Committee for the sale of the bonds, appointed by himself and the Company, claimed to have been compelled to sell $200,000 of the bonds at a loss of about $20,000 from the stipulated price of 30 cents on the dollar, which occurred about the time of the failure of the Company to pay the interest on these bonds, as advertised, and which was the cause of an investigation on the part of a Committee from the Board of Brokers.

For this $20,000 Chamberlain demanded payment.

The Eastern directors allowed the claim, gave the note of the company for the amount (about $20,000), pledging, as security, $400,000 of the third mortgage bonds. This whole proceeding was done against the remonstrances of the Western directors. The note, it is understood, went to protest last week, and, of course, the holders of

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Zuloaga Abandoned by the Troops and the Populace.

The Troops Pronounce in Favor of Gen. Robles.

MIRAMON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below with dates from the City of Mexico to the 6th inst.

General ECHEAGARAY pronounced Dec. 20, at Ayubla, and declared himself President, but the movement was not seconded at the capital. The troops pronounced in favor of General ROBLES, on the 23d, and he issued a call for three delegates from each State to form a junta.

The populace and troops had abandoned General ZULOAGA, and he had retired to the house of the English Minister.

The Junta convened, and on the second ballot elected General MIRAMON, President, by a vote of 80, to 44 for General ROBLES.

General ROBLES will remain in power until the arrival of General MIRAMON, who is soon expected from Guadalajara with 1,000 cavalry.

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 9th inst. The Juarez Government was firm, and the Liberals had taken Jalapa and Cordova, and were about to attack Orizaba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Gen. Jerez Recognized as Minister from Nicaragua—The Machinery for Sloop-of-War No. 2—U. S. Agricultural Society, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

General JEREZ having, by the resignation of YRISARI, been left sole representative of Nicaragua, he has been recognized as such by our Government.

Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER says that there is not a word of truth in the report that he intends resigning the Liverpool Consulate.

Much interest is manifested in the contest between General NORRIS on one side and REANY, NEAFIE & Co. on the other, for the contract of the machinery of sloop-of-war number two, building at Philadelphia. It appears that three several Boards have considered the subject, which is now under Executive advisement.

The storeship *Relief*, at New-York, is ordered to be fitted out to carry stores to the Home and Pacific Squadrons, and is to proceed to Aspinwall in the course of ten days.

The seventh annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society to-day was largely attended. President TILGHMAN, in his address, recommended an appeal to the farmers of America to raise a subscription of a dollar each toward the purchase of Mount Vernon. The medals awarded at Richmond were delivered, including one of gold to P. ROHR, for a locomotive farm engine. The subject of agricultural education was discussed by Messrs. CAREY, of Ohio; CALVERT, of Maryland; BURWIN, of North Carolina; JONES, of Delaware, and others. Mr. CLEMSEN lectured to-night on "Nitrogen."

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE ADMISSION OF OREGON—SENATOR DOUGLAS, CUBA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

Some of the parties engaged in urging the passage through the House of the bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union, begin to betray bad temper—a sure indication that they are not prospering as well as they could desire. They seem to think it rank treason to insist that the restriction imposed upon Kansas by the English bill shall be removed as a prerequisite to the admission of Oregon. If there is the least propriety in admitting Oregon, confessedly with more than 90,000 population, there certainly is great injustice in maintaining upon the statute books a provision prohibiting the people of Kansas from making an application for admission until she shall have upwards of 93,000 inhabitants. Gen. LANE, the expectant Senator from Oregon, and his colleagues, may think it very strange that gentlemen should be so obstinate as to insist upon the removal of that restriction; but there are two sides to the story—and they would do well to inquire whether the supporters of a wrong ought not be required to yield their position rather than the claimants of a right. If the ultra Pro-Slavery and Lecompton men with whom they have long made it a point to identify themselves wish Oregon to come into the Union, let them repeal the Kansas restriction, and all difficulty will be removed. Possibly the Oregon bill will pass without that concession of a right—but *with* it, the work would be easy. If they refuse to take this course, and the Oregon bill fails in consequence, they must themselves assume the responsibility, charging the result to their own obstinacy, and not to the perversity of the "Black Republicans."

Quite a crowd of spectators assembled in the Senate galleries this morning to witness the return to his seat of Senator DOUGLAS, whose entrance was greeted with some demonstrations of applause from the galleries. The demeanor of his colleagues generally was studiously cold and distant. A few of them approached to welcome him back to the Chamber—but many more avoided him altogether. The bitterness which the Administration has been manifesting towards him for months past seems to be readily adopted by its supporters in the Senate. How this conduct on their part will pay remains to be seen.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will probably permit Mr. BRANCH, of North-Carolina, to fix the sum of money to be placed at the disposal of the President for the purchase of Cuba at $10,000,000, and in that shape to report the bill to the House. It is anticipated that the House will reject the bill upon a direct vote. Why would it not be better to pass it at once. If Cuba can be purchased with $10,000,000 as a beginning, the country will not object—and if it can't be done, the money will not be expended. Mr. BUCHANAN has committed himself fully to the policy of a peaceful acquisition of the Island. Why not then place the necessary means at his disposal, so that, when he fails, the responsibility may rest upon himself, where it belongs. Refuse him any reasonable means with which to advance his views, and he will charge his failure to that fact alone. "Give him rope," &c.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, in the Committee on Foreign Relations, urges a repeal of the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington, by which we are bound to maintain a preventive squadron upon the Coast of Africa. Better do it than keep up the present abortional efforts to suppress the Slave-trade,—but far better maintain the treaty and observe the spirit of its obligation by providing means adequate to the desired end.

I have seen a letter this evening from the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, stating that the Pike's Peak gold dust is shown by careful assay, to be worth very near $20 per ounce. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The President, in reply to Mr. SEWARD'S resolution, informed the Senate that the *Wanderer* has landed a cargo of Africans; also, that every effort is being made to bring the guilty parties to justice, but that it is not expedient now to make public the correspondence on the subject. On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, the communication was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint Commodore STEWART, senior Flag-officer of the United States Navy, on the active list, as a recompense for his distinguished services. Laid over.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, called up the bill equalizing the salaries of the United States Ministers to France and England during a certain period. The object of this bill is to give eighteen months' difference of back pay to the Minister to France,—about $2,900.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, PUGH and CLINGMAN opposed it as an insidious precedent.

The bill was lost, 28 against 9.

Mr. FITCH of Indiana, from the Committee on Printing, reported against printing numerous documents, and, among others, against printing 50,000 copies of Messrs. CRITTENDEN'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S speeches on leaving the old Chamber.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. IVERSON'S amendment, that the bill be recommitted to the old Committee, with instructions to report a bill for Northern and Southern roads.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, considered that one road would answer all the wants of the Government, and believed that Congress had a constitutional right to construct it for that purpose. Although he would prefer to designate the exact terminus, he would concede that matter, and would at a future time move to amend by fixing the eastern terminus at the most eligible spot on the western boundary of Missouri, and, to make it more acceptable, he would have three branch roads, viz.: One eastward, one south to New-Orleans, and one north to Sioux City, connecting with the Northern cities—all connecting with the trunk in about longitude 102, a little north of the Canadian River. It must be remembered that the required route is not from the Atlantic, but from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific. His route would accommodate all sections.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, argued equally against the Constitutionality and necessity of the road. He contended that the Constitution only gave Congress power to construct works where the necessity was immediate, whereas we have no need of this road, and will not be for a century to come.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, after some general remarks on the bill, showed that while it made provision for the construction of the road over the rich country on both sides of the mountains it was inadequate for the mountainous and desert region between. His view was to divide the route into three divisions, eastern, western and middle, to be completed in twenty-five-mile sections, and to withhold a proportion of the aid from the eastern and western till the middle is completed.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, reminded Senators of the necessity of haste, there being only forty-two working days left.

Messrs. PUGH, ALLEN and others, took part in the debate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE explained his substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. BIGLER here moved an amendment, in effect that the road be located between the 37th and 43d parallels of latitude.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, spoke in favor of the El Paso route, and asked "Why rule out the South? During the twelve or fourteen years he had had a seat here, the manifestations of personal jealousy had caused him deep and unspeakable regret. He had never heard that chord struck without pain. It seemed to him as if gentlemen whose talents should tend to perpetuate the Union have devised causes of disagreement between the North and South. When he first heard the cry of disunion, it was in the other House. He thought it treason,—he thought the individual who uttered it should be crucified. It is not more acceptable now, although more familiar. As well may you hope to have a healthy patient if you cut away the main artery of his life. Will you cut the Mississippi in two? Who will have its sources, and who its mouth? And will the great West suffer itself to be bereft of either? Gentlemen have spoken for the South as if they held its destinies in the hollow of their hand. He, himself, was born in the South. No man has broader interests there than he, for his all is there. Thus he, too, represented the South, and denied the right of any one to speak for the South if he can give his views a negation. There are those in the South who pray for harmony and union—men strong in holy fealty for their country and the Constitution. It would be easier for one State to come back than for others to go out with it. The moment it goes out it assumes an attitude of rebellion. Let the wise men of the South turn their heads toward the Union, not criminating and recriminating, but reflecting. Gentlemen of the North, abstain from bitterness on the Southern institution. While it is the policy of the North to eschew Slavery, it is the necessity of the South to maintain it. He did not join the talk of Southern rights. The South has no rights except those of the North, and the North none except those of the South. It is a cant phrase tending to inflame the popular passions. As regards the negroes, what better use can be made of them, We did not bring them here, and did not engage in the Slave-trade till recently, and, said he, "I brand that as an act of unmitigated infamy." He concluded his remarks by counselling the two sections to live in harmony, cultivating the advantages God has given us as a united nation.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, spoke against the recommittal of the bill. He refrained from discussing the main question, but protested against the parallel of thirty-seven as the southern limit. He wished no limits, north or south, and was for the best road, wherever located. He desired the road or roads made, and had no doubt of its constitutionality. He would permit the contractors to locate the route, as he was unwilling to leave the location of it to the political action of the Government.

Motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 32 against 25.

Mr. IVERSON alluded to his recent speech, and said he had no desire to dissolve a Union that would promote the interests of all sections alike; but a Union administered on a sectional basis by the demon of Abolitionism, he would crush into atoms and trample on as the veriest reptile. Mr. IVERSON proceeded in a tone of severity on Mr. HOUSTON, saying that he (IVERSON) never heard a Union speech from a Southern man without a suspicion that it related to the Presidency; also that Texas had placed Mr. HOUSTON in retirement on account of the intensity of feeling exhibited by him in favor of the Union at the sacrifice of his own section, and that he (IVERSON) was glad of it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked Mr. IVERSON if he could name any prominent man of the Republican Party who proposes to put down Slavery by the action of the Federal Government.

Mr. IVERSON replied that he knew that prominent politicians at the North disclaim such an intention, but he looked upon that as a fraud and a pretence. He looked to their acts. He referred to the Rochester speech, and said that Mr. SEWARD had too much good sense to believe what he said, that the South would insist on establishing Slavery in the North. That was all humbug. He (IVERSON) believed, as he did in his own existence, that it is the settled design of the Northern States to break down Slavery in the Southern States.

Mr. HOUSTON rose to reply, but was prevented by Mr. POLK obtaining the floor, and moving to adjourn, which was carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, asked leave to report the Oregon bill, as some days will probably elapse before the Committee on Territories can be called. He desired that some day next week be set apart for its consideration.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, preferred to proceed with business in the regular order.

Mr. STEPHENS—I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection.

Mr. MORGAN—I cannot yield one jot.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, wished to make a report from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STEPHENS said that, as he could not report the Oregon bill, except when the Committees are regularly called, he should object to all other business out of order. Two Senators and a Representative have been elected from Oregon, and a sovereign State is now denied its right of equality.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, thought it strange that a proposition to refer the Naval bill to the Naval Committee should meet with so much opposition. If the Committees of the House were not to be intrusted with the legislation appropriated to them, they ought to be abolished. Nearly all the important legislation is embodied in the appropriation bills. By the practice of the House, these must all be framed and acted upon by a single Committee, that of Ways and Means. From necessity they must adopt, almost without change, the estimates of the Executive. Can one Committee properly examine an expenditure of eighty millions, the items of which fill a volume? It is impossible, and yet its Chairman resists a reference or examination of these bills by other Committees. He should, on the contrary, seek their aid and demand their scrutiny. He contended that the reference proposed was a practical measure of reform, that would reduce the Naval bill not less than two millions of dollars, and if generally practiced, would tend to reduce the expenditures, and make each committee responsible for its branch of the public business, and secure a more thorough system of scrutiny into the estimates of the departments.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, opposed the motion. The Committee of Ways and Means properly have charge of the appropriation bills, and there must be some organ in connection with the Executive Department. The course now proposed would lead to much confusion, and there would be an increase of 25 or 50 per cent. over the amount reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. LESTER, of Ohio, wished to know how two millions would be saved by referring the bill to the Naval Committee?

Mr. SHERMAN replied that the bill appropriates over two millions of dollars for the Navy-yards, and over three for repairs of vessels. He was prepared to show that too much money was expended on old hulks not worth one-half the cost of the repairs. The expenditures at the Navy-yards have largely increased since 1830. Three-fourths of the sum named might be saved to the Government.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, advocated the pending motion, as its object was to bring the legislation to the proper basis. The rules should be changed, so as to refer the estimates from the Departments for the Navy, Army, &c., to the appropriate Committees, and after the Committees shall report their bills, these should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said that the pending motion proposed a radical change in the business of the House, without a change of the rules. The Committee of Ways and Means have been obliged to stand like a rock against extravagant expenditures. He had never heard of other Committees reducing the amounts below the estimates; they always asked for more.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, said that the expenditures of the Government amount to eighty-two millions per annum, and the extravagance resulted from our system of legislation, and from the fact that the Committee of Ways and Means merely carry out the recommendations of the heads of the various departments. This Committee has not time to devote to such a large amount of business, and hence there should be, as far as practicable, an equalization of duties.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, thought the pending proposition would obstruct business and produce confusion. By an adherence to the rules, all measures could be intelligibly and properly considered.

Without taking the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's Message.

Mr. JENKINS, of Virginia, said that while the House yesterday was discussing dead issues, they lost sight of the fact that the British Minister is now negotiating a treaty with Central America, and from this proceeding we shall share like the doves from the protecting care of the hawk. He advocated the resolution heretofore reported requesting the President to take such steps as may in his judgment result in the speedy abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was the result of European diplomacy. He contended that we derive no advantage from it, and asserted that England is unfaithful to its fulfillment, and that it is a constant and fruitful source of irritation and animosity between the contracting parties. The treaty should be abrogated for two reasons: first, because Great Britain has no rights in Central America outside of the treaty; and, secondly, because her pretensions to protectorates over portions of Central America are founded solely on that treaty.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, said the President in his Message proceeded on the principle that the Government has the right to transform human beings into property. The framers of the Constitution proclaimed the great fundamental truth on which the Republican Party is based—namely, the right of all men to enjoy life and liberty. He devoted much time to the consideration of the subject of the Slave-power and Northern servilies, and rejoiced in the progress of human rights and liberty. When gentlemen were asked to modify the Republican platform, he would say there is no neutral ground between Freedom and Slavery. The basis of the Republican Party is fundamental and cannot be changed.

Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, made a discursive speech, incidentally supporting Slavery, and saying that every old Federalist who was in favor of the Alien and Sedition Laws was a Black Republican.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

No. 268.—James O. Hara *vs.* Richard H. Winslow. On motion of plaintiff the judgment, docketing and dismissing the cause was annulled, and leave granted to file and docket the cause on paying costs.

No. 57—Leslie Combs *vs.* Andrew Hodges et al.—Argument concluded for the appellant.

No. 38—Lessee of W. C. French and Wife *vs.* Wm. H. Spencer et al.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendants.

Warlike Preparations in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The Kansas handlti, numbering about 400 men are building a fort at Chouteau's old trading post, and it is said Capt. MONTGOMERY will fight the troops sent from Linn and Bourbon counties, unless the Denver compromise is complied with.

Fires.

BURNING OF A TANNERY AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The large tannery of WM. PAGGET & Co., situated near the woolen factory in this place, caught fire yesterday noon, originating from overheating the kiln in the drying-room. The building contained a large amount of tanned leather and wool, nearly all destroyed. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at $3,000; fully covered by insurance.

BURNING OF A COTTON FACTORY AT AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The cotton factory near Augusta burnt yesterday afternoon. There is no insurance.

FIRE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

GREENMAN & Co.'s nail factory, in this city, was burned to-day. Loss $30,000; insured $20,000 in New-York companies.

Re-election of the Hon. Henry Wilson.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The House to-day reelected HENRY WILSON United States Senator, giving him 199 votes against 25 for CALEB CUSHING, and 11 for others.

The Death of Judson Hutchinson.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

JUDSON HUTCHINSON committed suicide last night at his residence in Lynn, by hanging himself. It is supposed that he was insane.

The Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The R. M. steamship *America* will sail about 2 P. M., with 21 passengers for Halifax and 46 for Liverpool. She takes out $68,000 in specie.

Conviction for Murder.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

CHAS. SMITH was tried to-day for the murder of JOSEPH DOWERS, in this County, and was found guilty in the second degree.

The Schooner David Lombard Ashore.

SQUAN, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The schooner *David Lombard*, Capt. HOLBROOK, from Wycomeco River, Maryland, with oysters, bound to Boston, went ashore on Barnegat Shoals on Sunday morning at 1 o'clock. Crew all saved. Vessel a total loss.

Death of Surgeon Williamson.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Surgeon WILLIAMSON, of the Navy, died last night.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 12—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Niagara*, now about due here with Liverpool dates of the 1st inst. Weather clear and calm.

Suspension of Sound Navigation.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The ice has so impeded Sound navigation that the Norwich and Worcester and the Stonington lines of steamers are withdrawn. The new Shore Railroad, in consequence, had 150 passengers to-day for New-York.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carey, parents of Gen. S. F. Carey, the well-known Temperance lecturer, celebrated their golden-wedding anniversary last week. At the festival one article of furniture attracted much attention, although it was simply a plain, unobtrusive-looking bedstead, manufactured from the wood of a wild cherry tree which Mr. Carey cut upon his own farm, and which has been in use forty years.

Abbé De la Couture, of the *Sorbonne*, has published a volume, *Le Droit Canon et le Droit Naturel*, in which he expounds the doctrine of Gallican divines on the Mortara outrage, and repudiates the violation of family rights. The mother of this child is at Florence, not expected to survive the loss of her boy.

It is announced in the Louisville papers that the capital prize of $25,000, in the Shelbyville College Lottery of Kentucky was drawn a few days ago by a well-known gentleman of Louisville. Also, that a pilot belonging to one of the river boats in like manner drew a similar amount in the same lottery.

Count Montalembert's pamphlet has lately been sold at Paris with the title printed reversed, *Edn'L Rus Tabéd Nu, par Ed Trebmelatnom*. Masses of the pamphlet were disposed of before the police got aware of the trick.

L'Almanach Imperial for 1859, published at Vienna, gives in its *Annuaire Historique*, among the noble houses of Germany, the names of a dozen or more British subjects, who hold of the ancient German or Holy Roman Empire.

CUBA.—We do not participate in the European objections to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, on terms to which its present Spanish owners may be willing to agree. As we repeatedly pointed out in connection with the right-of-search question, such a measure is the only possible way of putting a stop to the Slave-trade and all the vexatious questions arising out of it. This is the ground taken by Mr. BUCHANAN in his late Message; and the only point as to which there is any doubt is whether, if Cuba were to come into the possession of the United States, the Slave-trade would really be put an end to. This is the prospect which Mr. BUCHANAN holds out to reconcile the opponents of the Slave-trade to the proposed annexation. But the question arises, how is the deficiency of labor, annually recurring in Cuba, to be supplied, if not by fresh importations of negroes? This deficiency, it would appear, amounts to upwards of twenty thousand annually, and it is one which the present Slave States of the Union could not supply. If there were no foreign importations, such an annual drain would very soon exhaust the system. Cuba would then become to the Slave power what the Crimea was to Russia during the war, a cause of weakness which would eventually paralyze it altogether. If this view of the case could be relied on, it would certainly become the policy of the Anti-Slavery Party to support the movement for annexation, in place of opposing it as they now do.

[*Scottish American Journal.*

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Nominations by Governor Morgan—Disposition of Important Subjects—Proposal to Visit Quarantine—New-York City Assessments, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

It is snowing again as usual, but the weather is more moderate. Little has occurred in either branch of the Legislature to-day to make a note of. It is understood that the Governor sent in the following nominations to the Senate:

For Bank Superintendent—JAMES M. COOK, reappointment.

For Commissary-General—BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., of Buffalo, in place of J. H. HOBART WARD.

For Commissioner of Emigration—A. A. LOW, in place of E. D. MORGAN, resigned.

For Trustee of Idiot Asylum—ADDISON GARDINER, of Rochester, in place of F. F. BACKUS, deceased.

The Senate was in Executive session but a short time. The appointment of Mr. LOW was confirmed; the others lie over for a little. Senator O. B. WHEELER, American, in open session, moved concurrent resolutions in relation to the Mortara case, and made a brief speech thereon. Not much else was done.

The greater part of the morning the Assembly spent in efforts to dispose of papers already before the House—the minority in numbers attempting to relieve the Commerce Committee of the charge of Port Warden and Quarantine affairs, the Judiciary Committee of the consideration of any proposed amendments to the Constitution, and the Select Committee of the question of unclaimed dividends. The attempt to raise a Select Committee to take charge of all proposals to amend the Constitution, carried after considerable debate. Amendments to limit the number of lawyers on it, to supply it well with doctors, and so forth, were for a while entertained, but eventually all lost, and the Committee is to be composed of one from each Judicial District. The doctrine was reiterated that for tinkering the Constitution, lawyers were the least available men; of course the Judiciary Committee being made up of lawyers.

Mr. LAW, when the question of discharging the Select Committee of which he is Chairman, from further consideration of the Unclaimed Dividends, protested that he did not oppose it on the ground of acting for the honor; he had honors enough. Did not he wag the tails of three important Committees, of which Agriculture was one. On that, be represented and had in his keeping, jointly with his associates, the interests of more citizens than all the committees together. It involved the matter of manures, guano, the Lobos Islands, and,—since a mine of it had been discovered under that famous institution—the whole Dudley Observatory. Whether it was Mr. LAW'S speech or the unwillingness of the House to retrace its steps so early, the proposition did not get through.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to hand over so much of the Governor's Message as related to Quarantine to the Committee on Commerce, and having added two gentlemen to their number to send the seven down to visit the Quarantine grounds. This pleasant proposal, provoking discussion, was laid over. The Governor's Message was next dissected, and its several topics sent to the appropriate Committees—that portion which referred to the Lobby very properly going to the Committee on Grievances. The bill annulling the Building Association Act of 1851 and Mr. SPENCER'S Divorce bill were advanced a step. The latter proposes to make desertion for three years, and treatment by a husband that is so inhuman as to endanger life, good and ample reasons for a divorce.

The Governor, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, has signed the Stationery bill—the only bill yet enacted at this session. The Governor sent in to-day an armfull of papers with reference to Quarantine.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in New-York, giving the amount of the confirmed assessments in the City of New-York since and including 1854, viz.: 1854, $1,094,217 62; 1855, $764,403 76; 1856, $514,845 55; 1857, $559,212 50; 1858, $229,374 38—total, $3,162,053 81. The communication was sent to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Notices were given of bills to regulate the theatres in New-York, and to re-organize the Port Wardens in that City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To Charter the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and the German Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the Usury laws.

Mr. DIXON moved for a Joint Committee of each House, to act with the Governor in relation to Quarantine matters. Laid over.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Requesting the President to interfere respecting the Jewish child, MORTARA. Laid over.

By Mr. PROSSER, requesting aid from Congress for the Lakes and Harbors. Laid over.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE.

CANAL DAMAGES.—In the Senate, Mr. PATTERSON'S bill relative to appraisal of Canal Damages provides that any three or more persons having claims for damages, after ten days' notice to the Commissioners in charge, may apply to the County Judge, who shall appoint a disinterested person to act as appraiser in connection with one appointed by the Commissioner and one by the claimants. In case of neglect of the Commissioner to name an appraiser, the claimants may select two. The appraisers so appointed to possess all the powers of the regular Canal Appraisers; the awards to have the same effect and be subject to same appeal to the Canal Board. Where no alteration is made by the Canal Board, the appraisers' award is to be paid on the Auditor's warrant. The law is to remain in effect one year.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Against the removal of locomotives on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

A number, in favor of closing the Canals on the Sabbath.

For the construction of a new county, to be called "Highlands County."

The bill to assess the lands of the Saratoga and Sacketts Harbor Railroad, exempted by the law of 1857, was reported upon favorably.

A communication was received from the Comptroller of New-York, informing the House that the following amounts of assessments were confirmed in certain years in that City—in 1854, $1,094,217; in 1855, $764,403; in 1856, $514,845; in 1857, $559,212, and in 1858, $229,374.

The Governor sent in all the papers relating to Quarantine matters.

The Governor also sent in the memorial for an appropriation to the State Inebriate Asylum. He disapproves of the appropriation, but recommends a law requiring counties to support their own inebriates at an asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WARNER, to increase all the fees of constables.

By Mr. MASTERSON, to amend the New-York Firemen's act.

By Mr. WILSON, to annul the Building Association of Kings County.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. SPENCER, to amend the law of divorce.

By Mr. LOW, to provide for the payment of traveling expenses of Justices of the Supreme Court.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, for the appointment of a Committee, by the House and Senate, to examine the proposed Quarantine grounds. Laid over.

A motion having been lost to discharge the Special Committee from the consideration of the bill relating to unclaimed dividends and deposits, and to refer the same to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. DUANE moved to require a report from all the Banks of New-York and Brooklyn of the amount of dividends unclaimed for the past ten years. He did so, he said, because he believed a great error existed as to the amount.

A motion limiting the report to the past six years was then made and adopted.

Mr. MACKIN moved for a report of all the Canal claims paid since 1855. Laid over.

A Select Committee of one from each Judicial District was ordered to consider all propositions for the amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. JEREMIAH endeavored to refer that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the Port Wardens act and wharves and slips to a special Committee, but on motion of Mr. CONKLIN the resolution was tabled.

After debate, the Governor's Message was disposed of by the reference of the several portions of it to appropriate Committees.

The subject of the Lobby was then referred to a Special Committee of Five.

Immediately prior to the adjournment, at half-past one o'clock, Mr. JAMES J. REILLY gave notice of a bill for the construction of a railroad through Avenue D and other streets of New-York.

At Rochester, the suit of the Ames Iron Company *vs.* H. E. Rochester and others, has been decided, on a second trial, in favor of plaintiffs—damages $10,233. The defendants were charged with liability as partners for an alleged fraud.

EXECUTION OF McMAHON AT NEWARK.

The Crime—Arrest and Trial of the Prisoner—His Confession, His Execution and His Past History.

The execution of JAMES MCMAHON for the murder of his sister-in-law ANN MCMAHON, on the night of Sept. 19, 1858, in Newark, N. J., took place yesterday forenoon at 11½ o'clock in the hall of the County prison in that city. The murder was the most brutal ever committed in the State of New-Jersey, and nothing was left undone by the authorities of Newark to bring the perpetrator to justice. As soon as the murder became known, hundreds of eager spectators wended their way to the house to learn the particulars, but nobody at the time appeared to know anything about the tragedy. At the inquest the following facts were elicited:

Mrs. ANN MCMAHON left her home on the night in question and called upon a relative residing in the same street, named KURTZENDOFFER, where she had agreed to meet her husband, who had left Newark in the morning. An hour was spent in friendly conversation, when she concluded to go home She had proceeded into the passage-way and was about passing out of the front door, which was open, when two shots were fired at her in rapid succession. She immediately staggered into the room and called for help, but before it arrived she was dead. So close was the weapon when the shots were fired, that her face was badly burned, and the lower part of her dress was consumed. The Coroner, on examining the body, found that one bullet had entered below the left ear, and had passed through the head, coming out under the right cheek. The other had grazed the left arm, penetrating the lung and heart, making an ugly wound, and causing the blood to flow freely. The room presented a sickening sight, the carpet being saturated with the brains and blood of the unfortunate woman. Information of the affair was given to the Chief of Police, who at once instituted a search through the house and the adjoining dwellings, but was unable to find the person who had committed the act. A young girl residing opposite stated that during the evening she had seen a man in the neighborhood with a pistol in his hand. He was also seen by several other gentlemen, but was not recognized. Finally, Mrs. KURTZENDOFFER informed the coroner that she saw JAMES MCMAHON, at the time deceased was going out of the door, put his arm over the fence adjoining the house and fire two pistol shots, and then run down the yard, scale the fence, and vanish down the road. MCMAHON, it appears, came to this City the same night and called upon his brother-in-law in the Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street. A verdict was rendered by the Coroner's jury, that deceased came to her death by two pistol shots, fired by JAMES MCMAHON. In the mean time the Chief of Police of Newark came to this City, and after procuring the services of two officers, commenced to ferret out the hiding place of MCMAHON, but after two days' diligent search, their efforts were unsuccessful. A reward of several hundred dollars was offered by Governor NEWELL of the State of New-Jersey for his arrest, and a description of the murderer was also sent to the various cities in the country, and nothing was left undone by the authorities of the State to bring MCMAHON to justice.

For a week or two nothing whatever was ascertained of the murderer's whereabouts. The Chief of Police, however, finally succeeded in ferreting out the information that on the night of the murder MCMAHON came to New-York and stayed at the house of his brother-in-law, PHILIP MCMAHON, until 9 A. M. on Monday, and then remained in various places in the upper part of New-York till 3 P. M., when he and his brother "PHIL" left for the West by the Albany boat. It was supposed that PHILIP MCMAHON, who had left behind him a wife and child, would write to her, and accordingly an arrangement was made with the Post-Office authorities in this City, and also in Newark, to inform the officers of any letters directed to her, or to any of MCMAHON'S relatives, that passed through the offices. On Tuesday, Oct. 6, intelligence was received that a letter post-marked St. Louis was in the New-York office, directed to a brother-in-law of MCMAHON, named SMITH. It was then found that the direction was in JAMES MCMAHON'S handwriting, and it of course at once became conclusive that he was in Illinois town, Illinois, awaiting an answer. On the succeeding Thursday morning, the Chief of Police of Newark left that city and proceeded West to Illinois town, where, soon after his arrival, he arrested MCMAHON in the street. A telegraphic dispatch was sent on to the Mayor of Newark, dated at St. Louis, stating that MCMAHON was in custody, and the next day the prisoner was lodged in the county jail of Newark. The Grand Jury of the county being in session at the time, presented, on the morning of the 8th of October, an indictment against MCMAHON for willful murder.

The prisoner's trial commenced in the Essex Oyer and Terminer on the morning of the 8th of November—Judge HAINES presiding—in the presence of a large audience, which filled all the seats and every available standing-place in the Court-room and lobbies. Before impannelling the Jury, the counsel for the prisoner asked and obtained leave to withdraw the plea of "Not guilty," and then proceeded to advance several points of law why the indictment should be quashed. He argued that the indictment was erroneous, from the fact that, when it was found, four jurors were absent, and that certain duties imposed by the Legislature were not performed. The prosecutor demurred to the pleas, and the demurrer was sustained by the Judge. The prisoner was then arraigned and pleaded "Not guilty." He appeared to be cheerful. The trial continued during four days, and after half an hour's deliberation the Jury found a verdict of murder in the first degree. On the 16th of November the prisoner was again brought into Court to receive his sentence, which he listened to calmly. Judge HAINES asked MCMAHON if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, whereupon he arose and said: "I have not had justice done me. The witnesses against me were all of bad character, and all bought up to swear against me. I was tried and convicted before I came here to trial." The Judge then sentenced him to be executed on the 12th of January, 1859. At the conclusion of the sentence, MCMAHON said: "PARKER, (alluding to the prosecuting attorney,) says I'm a murdering soldier. He is a murdering son of a b—h, and I hope the hair will never grow again on his head." This ribaldry was immediately checked by the Judge, and the prisoner was conveyed back to prison. Throughout the trial MCMAHON conducted himself with revolting levity, and with an unnatural indifference, indicating that he either did not appreciate the fearful position in which he was placed, or felt no sense of danger to himself, or remorse for his inhuman crime. He joked with the officers about the probability of the result, and altogether appeared to feel less emotion than the officers who had charge of him, or even the spectators. He was also heard to say that he did not expect to get justice in New-Jersey, but if he had been tried in New-York would have been acquitted.

On the 16th of November the prisoner's counsel made an application to the Chancellor of the State for a new trial, but was denied on the ground of informality in the preliminary proceedings on the indictment by the Grand Jury. MCMAHON has of late been kept constantly and securely confined in a cell at the end of the third tier in the Jail, which is also surrounded by a wire netting for additional security and is generally known as the "bird cage."

For the past two weeks he has been attended by the Rev. Father MCQUAID, of the St. Patrick's Cathedral who has furnished him with religious books, and administered the rites of the church to him. MCMAHON appeared to be quite cheerful, and said he "was going to die like a soldier." On Monday last his mother and sister visited him for the last time, and an affecting scene took place. He said that the cause which led him to commit the rash act was "he hated deceased." Two hours were spent with him, and his relatives finally bid him farewell. During three days he appeared to be quite unwell, although nothing serious was apprehended by the officers of the prison. In the evening he retired quite early, and enjoyed a good sleep. Yesterday morning he arose early and partook of a hearty breakfast, and at 8 o'clock the Rev. Father MCQUAID called upon him. The forenoon was spent in saying mass, and in religious exercises.

In the meantime a large number of spectators, who had been supplied with passes, were in the hall, awaiting the execution to take place. At twenty-five minutes past 11 o'clock the Sheriff, E. N. MILLER, in the condemned and informed him that the time was near at hand. The prisoner's arms were then bound behind him and the black cap placed on his head, and with a crucifix in his right hand he was led forth under the gallows, which was erected at the southerly end of the building. The rites of the Roman Catholic Church were performed, and the Rev. Father bade the convict farewell.

The Sheriff here remarked to the assemblage that JAMES MCMAHON had been found guilty of wilful murder by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to be hung on the 12th day of January, and that he should now execute the sentence passed upon him. He asked MCMAHON if he had anything to say.

The latter intimated a negative by nodding his head.

The death-warrant was then read, and the black cap drawn over the convict's face, shutting out his sight of the world forever. The Sheriff then stepped to the right of the gallows, and touched the spring with his foot, and at 11¾ o'clock the murderer was dangling in the air.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

We have received from our Washington correspondent, through the courtesy of the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, a highly interesting paper, "Notes and Observations on the Review at Spithead, by Commander W. M. WALKER, United Stetes NAVY," an extract from which we now lay before our readers, in the belief that the velueble informetion it contains could hardly have come more opportunely. It is only through such media that Congress and the nation can be brought to comprehend our want of preparation for the events which may lie before us; and thet if we would maintain the position of a first-class power, long "Messages" will avail us little, unless backed by long guns.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD BY W. M. WALKER, COMMANDER U. S. NAVY.

[*Extract.*]

PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND.

The great Naval Review, which had been in preparation since the meeting of the "Peece Conference" in Peris, took plece yesterdey under e bright sky, upon the weters of the Solent, end never, perheps, has a grander spectacle stirred the heart of a greet netion.

It was the exhibition of the most megnificent fleet that has ever been assembled, displeying its wendrona perfection in the celerity and precision with which, in defiance of winds or currents, its immense power might be directed upon any position.

This fleet, anchored in e double line, and extended over a spece of twelve miles, from eest to west, presented, as will be seen by the following summary of its force, a picture not ell suggestive of Britain's waning strength upon the oceen:

AVERAGE.

No.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Men.	Guns
2 Sail Ships.....	2,600	—	600	90
22 Screw Steamships.	2,550	446	720	84
20 Screw Steamships.	1,400	260	251	21
18 Paddle-wheel do..	1,100	200	250	8
4 Screw Steam Brigs	1,500	170	200	14
6 Screw Steam Schs.	860	350	100	6
13 Screw Steam Schs.	650	200	80	4
110 Screw Steam Schs.	230	60	40	4
22 Screw Steam Schs.	200	25	30	2
50 Sailing Cutters....	70	—	15	*1

275 Vessels.

Besides the vessele here enumerated as composing the fleet reviewed, there were present a number of men-of-wer which had been detailed by the Admiralty for the reception of visitors from the verious departments of the Government, and the statements made in some of the journals, that the fleet is fully manned end equipped (40,000 men.) I find little difficulty in believing, although from the appearsnce of the "hemmock-nettinga" and a hasty estimate of "the men in the rigging," I am of the opinion that some of the ships may have been short of their complement. But if so, I doubt not that the deficiency is dictated by economy rether than by necessity, for I heve *particularly* remarked that the ports ere swarming with seemen, and so wise and provident ere the laws for the encouragement of this invaluable cless of men, thet unless a very extraordinsry demand should ariso, there will be no deficiency in this indispensable component of any efficient naval enterprise.

This fleet, vast and megnificent as it wes, did not by any means disclose the whole Nevel power of Great Britain. It wes but little more than the armement prepered by the Admiralty, in anticipetion of another campaign in the Baltic, for a hundred effective steamers then ley in other home ports, and the greet complement had been made up, without reducing the equadrone in distant seas, or in the Mediterranean!

Among the ships-of-the-line, the *Conqueror* is as fine e specimen as exiete—she has great length which gives her fine "querters." Her battery consists of 68's, of 65 cwt. on her lower deck; of 32's of the ssme weight on her main deck and 32s. of 56 cwt. on the eper-deck, with a pivot gun of 95 cwt. on the torecastle, but her efficiency is impaired by her large draft of water. This class of ships can have little interest for us; for with the changes introduced into neval warfare by the epplicetion of eteam, the adoption of explosive projectiles, en increased calibre, and with it a longer renge end more precision of direction, auch vessels ere only to be regarded es the efforts of e past and less enlightened ege. No longer will e thonsand men be congregated in a single ship, whose vast size presenting a larger target, does but the more certeinly insnre her destruction. It is from data acquired by the late experiments in ordnance by Commander DAHLGREN, that the size of ehips as well as the armament should be determined.

Among the screw-frigates are the *Imperieuse* and *Euryalus*, they have in their dey ettracted so much admiration, have eo often filled the pages of our note-books, and ere so well known at the Navy Department, that I deem any further remarks upon them superfluous; I, therefore, pass from them to notice their younger sisters, the *Shannon*, the *Emerald*, the *Liffey*, &c., a new class of heavy frigates which monut 30 8-inch guns of 65 cwt. on main deck; 20 32's, of 56 cwt.; end 1 68 of 95 cwt., on spar deck, and now neerly ready for sea.

Their principal dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, 269 feet; between perpendiculars, 235 feet; extreme breadth, 50⅔ feet; diameter of cylinder, 54 inches; diameter of trnnk, 24 inches; diameter of screw, —; length of screw, —; pitch of screw, —; length of stroke, 3 feet 3 inches; pressure of eteam, —; revolutions, 52; speed, 12 knote.

Meny of the corvettes erc new ships, resembling in general appearance the *Constellation*, end mounting very much the same weight of metal; their pivot guns are heavier; they have great length (215 feet;) carry their batteries high; are *rather lightly sparred*; are perfectly efficient under canvee, and can make under steem, 10 to 11½ knots. Of this class are the *Cadmus*, *Tartar*, *Cossack*, *Pearl*, *Pylades*, *Scylla*, *Scout*, and *Irresistible*.

Upon the stocks, hurrying to completion, is a new class of very large corvettes. They are to mount 30 guns in bettery, end 2 pivots—all 10-inch, I hear, for I heve not been permitted to approach a gun, and am compelled to trust to meesuring their calibre from a distance—and are to be fitted with enginee of 800 horse power, and to have a speed under eteam of 14 knots! Of this class are the *Diadem* and *Dovis*.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES are of very uncouth and unwieldy appearance, partaking in model about equally of a canal boat and a galliot. In general, their construction is that of iron ships, the decks are of 9-inch plank resting upon 10½-inch besms placed 1 foot 9 inches from centre to centre; the "top sides" ere covered with 6-inch plank, over which, extending to 3 feet below the water line is a sheathing of wrought iron plates, 14 feet long, 20 inches wide, and 4½ inches thick, each secured to the hull by 1½-inch screw-bolts. They are brig-rigged, are fitted with non-condensing engines and screw propellers, and can make under steam alone 4½ to 5 knots. They are pierced for 30 guns, and mount from 14 to 16 68's.

DIMENSIONS.

	Horse Power.	Length.	Extreme Breadth.	Depth.	Draft.
"Meteor".....	150	173	43.6	14.7	7.6
"Thunderbolt"...	200	186	48.6	18.6	7.6

The only vessel of this class which has been tested in action was under French colors in the attack upon Kinburn. She was struck in the hull 58 times, without receiving any other injnry than the indentation of the plates to depths varying from one-fourth to one and one-fourth inches. Of important particulars respecting the alleged invulnerability of these vessele, I could get no account, and must admit a want of faith in it.

THE MORTAR BOATS are cutter-rigged vessels of about 70 tons, very much resembling in general form and appearance the "Anchor Hoy," which was formerly, and perhaps still may be attached to the Norfolk Navy-yard. Their draft is five feet. Each mounts a 13-inch mortar.

GUN BOATS.—The largest of these vessels ere three-masted schooners, of fine models of 800 tons, and 210 feet long, with engines of 350 horse-power, and a speed under steam of 10 to 11½ knots. They have a crew of 100 men, and their armament consists of two 68 pounders of 95 cwt. on pivots, one between the fore and the main-masts, and one on the forecastle, and four 32s on truck-carriages. The most note-worthy peculiarity of these craft is the arrangement of their boilers, which is as follows: Their light draft renders it impossible to place the boilers out of danger, below the weter-line, without occupying too much of the floor of the vessel; therefore they are furnished with two descriptions of boilers—the "service" and the "fighting" boiler. The first is of the usuel form of British Merine Boiler; the letter, cylinder-tubuler. For ordinery service, both boilers are nsed, but in close ection, the lower or "fighting boilers," only—these being sufficient to furnish rather more than helf speed.

THE SECOND-CLASS GUN-BOATS are schooners of 650 tons and 180 feet long, with engines of 200 horse power, and a speed, under steam, of nine knots. They are manned with 80 men end mount, on pivots, one 68-pounder, 95 cwt., and one 32, of 65 cwt., end four 12-pounder howitzers.

THE THIRD-CLASS, the most numerous, ere schooners of abont 110 feet in length, with engines of 60 horse power and e speed, under steem, of eight knots, with e draft of ebout 6½ feet; they have a crew of 40 men, end the same armament as the second class.

THE FOURTH CLASS ere schooners of 80 feet in length, e draft of five feet, engines of 20 horse power and a speed, under steem, of six knots; a crew of 30 men, and are armed, a part of them, with one 68-ponnder and one 32-pounder; others with two 32-pounders.

The two latter classes ere provided with moveble shields of iron plate, bullet proof, which are shipped et pleasure; raising the height of the bulwerks to ebout seven feet in case of having to force e passege defended by riflemen. The engines of all these vessels ere "non-condensing," "direct-acting," of greet simplicity and compactness, and work to three times their nominal power. They usually carry a preesure of 60 pounds; the "boilers" ere tested to 180, and euch is the fidelity with which the work has been executed, that no break-down or eccident has yet occurred on board of eny one of them.

The people of Englend find in this demonstretion of what they might have done, hed the contest continued, some consolation for their failure to accomplish more satisfectory results while the opportunities of war were presented, and, elthough tho whole pageant may be regarded es a *coup diplomatique*, addressed to Europe, I had abundant evidence, that the hope it would not be without effect upon the Government of the United States, had elso entered into the calculetion.

This exhibition of power certainly affords no indication of the decay which many think may be discerned in the energies of Great Britain; but, on the contrary, makes it manifest thet efter a two years' wer, in which Russie wes mede bankrnpt and Franee straitened, the strength of England was but roused into full activity.

The most pregnant thought suggested by this display is the immense manufacturing energy it reveals—a constructive capecity so great es to have created, in the epace of a few montlis, the most formidable portion of the fleet now under consideration—and there is no reason to believe that had the Government required it, a force of small steemers, five times es great, could not heve been equipped. One single establishment, thet of PENN, at Greenwich, eccepted an order for eighty sixty-horse enginee, to be completed within three monthe. They not only filled the order in the time agreed npon, but put the enginee in operation on board the vessels for which they were designed.

Whet eimplified the work, and gave increased efficiency to the fleet, was the fect that one type of engine for each class of eteamer having been decided upon, the same patterns served for ell; and by a judicious distribution of epare parts on board of eech, no vessel was burdened with a load of machinery; *yet no accident or break down could occur in a squadron which might not on the spot be repaired.*

While this great fleet reveals the vigilence with which Britain watches over her ascendancy et sea, and the energy end forecast by which ehe maintaine it, it also suggests this depressing comparison: In Englend, the Government end the people are devoted to the nevy, ever cherishing it through a long cereer, the record of which is hallowed by e thousend glorious recollections, while the pride and wealth of the nation are still ministering to its support, increase and improvement. But with us, no such constant care attends our infant nevy; no strong national sentimcnt demands for it the liberal and eteadfast enpport eesentiel not only to its preeminence, but to its prominence upon the ocean.

MAY 5, 1856.

Inspection of Weights and Measures—Caution to Storekeepers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There ere certain officers, called "Sealers of Welgbts and Measures," who are each year eppointed by the City Inspector, and who go round the City once in each year, entering all stores where weights and measures are employed tor public use. The pretended business of these officers is to see that quart measures do really hold a quart, and thet yerd-sticks have not been shortened by unholy avarice; but their only real object, so far as can be ascertained, is to levy a tax on each tradesman, amounting to an average of about one dollar rer house for every store and place of business in which the libratory or measuring processes are carried on.

This year, however, from some cause, having no reference, of conrse, to the doubtful validity of the present City Inspector's acts, the Sealers, as aforesald, have taken the field at the earliest moment, and are prosecuting the good work of collection with seger end almost indecent haste. They enter every store with a rush, dive down into neglected cellars in pursuit of 56 pound weights; stick a pound of putty in one scale and a hogshead of oil in the other, declaring in the same hrsath that the balance of the scales is perfect, and that the disbursement of so many dollars and cents by the storekeeper will exactly balance their little bill!

In this way, on the average before assumed, it is not ont of the way to assert that a neat little sum of about $12,000 may be very sasily pocketed, and at no other cost than that of the collection aforesaid. This is by much too large a sum to be divided amongst the particular collectors for work not involving more than 10 or 12 deys ot their valuable time; and we therefore are more inclined to credit the rumor which suggests that a great saving in this department will be effected this year hy our excellent and pure-minded City Inspector, who is said to have made arrangements with the "Sealers" by which three-fourths of the fees collected will be paid into the City Treasury, and the balence of one-fourth be retained by the persevering and energetic gentlemen now engaged and up to their elbows in the task of collection. We much prefer this rnmor to another one now also current, which suggests *a very different disposition* for the 75 per cent. not retained by the Sealers.

In the meantime, however, as the office of City Inspector is by many sound lawyers deemed vacant and its demands a nullity, we think store-keepers of a prudent turn of mind would do well to allow their weights and measures to be inspected, while at the same time steadfastly refusing to pay one cent to the Sealer nntil the title of the present claimant for the office of City Inspector has been passed upon by some court of competent jurisdiction. We tell them frankly and cantion them in advance that if they *do* pay now to the Collectors who are eagerly hunting them np, they will in all human probability have to pay over again to a new set of sealers, when the present claimant for the office of City Inspector has been ejected from the seat which he now illegally attempts to retain.

TRIAL OF THE MACHINERY OF THE WINANS STEAMSHIP.—A day or two since, the Messrs. WINANS, for the first time, put in motion the machinery of their new and novel iron steamer, lying at their yard, Ferry Bar, South Baltimore. The immediate object was to smooth the machinery and bring the rubbing portion into proper working condition before trying the action of the vessel through the water. A hawser was taken aft to a secure fastening astern, and the steam applied. An opportunity was thos afforded of making some interesting calculations in relation to ether matters connected with the vessel. Although the propelling-wheel ran at times from eighty to ninety revolutions per minute, no careening or oscillating of the vessel was produced by its action, or the vibretory motion of the machinery. The water was thrown from the wheel at the highest revolution with much violence and in large masses, and in a manner and direction (to all appearance) particularly well calculated to produce forward motion only with economy of power. The action of the wheel was remarkably smooth and free from jar or nnpleasant sound. The ventilation of the vessel, and the regulation of the temperature in the cabin, fire rooms, &c., by the provisions made for directing and conducting the currents, was highly satisfactory, the temperature not exceeding 84 degrees Fahrenheit at any time.—*Baltimore Sun*, 11th.

CALIFORNIA.

The Weather—The Shopping Mania—Real Estate—California Vegetables—Need of Government Interference in Mexico.

Things in General.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.

After two weeks of damp, rainy, foggy, muggy, raw, disagreeable weather, the sun has again peeped forth, and this morning we have such a sunshine as ought to make all kinds of nature glad. Little dogs curl up their tails with satisfaction, and stretch themselves on door-steps; sedete cets, after the fatigues of their nocturnal excursions, doze and blink on window-sills; overcoats ere thrown selde, end once again we exclaim "Aint this e great climate." If a vote hed to be taken last week, it would have been the "meanest kind of climate ever eny live man heard of," by a large mejority; to-day, any man hazarding such en opinion in public would get his hat driven over his eyes instenter—so do men's opinions, feelings and views change with the thermometer. Ae for women, et 8 A. M. they are in despeir et the mugginess of the morning; et 10 comes e clear sky; at 11 Montgomery-street is full of smiles, rosiness and hoops, rendering it elmost impossible to crowd through the press on the fifty-cent. side; and Inolico, per consequence, thet when AUSTIN & Co. leeve their dry-goods store leter in the dey, to go to dinner, there is a well-setisfied and contented expression on their faces, as though they had done a paying business that day:

Oh, shopping! where is the charm
Which ladies find in gimcracks and laces?
Better dwell on some comfortable farm
Than remain in this horribly expensive and extravagant country, where you can see your dry-goods bill written in cars-worn wrinkles on your husband's face.

Rather e long line that lest, and possibly a little out of metre, but I couldn't well give the sentiment and do justice to the subject in "anything shorter." The fect is, there's some truth, if there's *not* much poetry in my argument. The feminines in this country are the *dearest* creatures a man cen include in the list of his luxuries. They must dress, "yer know;" cen't go shabby, "yer know," and the way they *do* melt down the little piles of coin mekee the proprietors thereof groen and exclaim, "Blarst this wooden country—they think it ie all made of gold. It is not that California ladies ere any worse than feminine natnre all the world over, but it'e the prices thet kill—and now the mania for furs is coming on. It'e a new idea for e country where, according to Colonel WARREN, Editor of the California *Farmer*, there's nothing but perpetuel Summer, Italien skies and big potetoes.

Speaking of the Colonel, he is the most enthueiastic Editor we have left. There was a time when every Editor in California was "chuck full" and running over with enthusiasm and admiration of this beautiful country, but they heve gradually run down, oozed eway, run out. As the bueiness became dull, they did likewise, end in these times the Colonel is ebout the only one left to cry out for us. He records all the wonderful turn-ups of gold leads or gardens, the beete that beet everything, gives two pair-agraphs to a big pear, is fruitful in his reflections on the great fruit crop, ready to im-peach the testimony of any man or paper that can out-Herod him, is never eour but elwaye eweet on the grape queetion, end holds forth in excellent spirite on the wine-growing district below. The Colonel, se I said before, is our only selvetion when we come ecross any very remerkeble production. We call him Vegeteble Werren; everybody jokes the Colonel end everybody likes him—end while on the subject of potetoes, greet and large, I am going to come out end tell the plain truth about that vegetable, and say whet I firmly bclieve, and that is, that we have not hed a good sound well-flamed *pomme de terre* (do let me eir my French) in California for two yeers or more. In early deye, when they were new, they grew lerger end were better than enywhere,—but letterly they hevo degenerated sedly, and now a good potato is not to be had. Such ie the case with many other vegetables, they are no longer good—why or wherefore our scientific *savans* have not yet been able to determine. I know it's coneidered "high treason" for "e native to the menner (or manor) born" to tell the truth ebout Californie when it is "Con.," but it'e time *somebody* told the trnth in California—it's e little luxury one should be ellowed to indulge in occasionally. Of course he "TIMES correepondent," from the very nature end reeponsibility of his high position, couldn't do anything elee—and, moreover, ie perfectly responsible for his emall or large poteto opinion. I mention it "en passant," as it might answer the purpose of deterring any chivelric gentleman from eppointing himself the champion of California, and inviting me to a discussion over an Arkansas tooth-pick—but ee I have not mentioned *sweet* potatoes or small ones particularly, I hope to escape the wrath of any gentleman from the "sonny Sooth."

"Things is woikin'," end still we go ahead, prospering, feeling better and better every day, because things are looking better end better. The improvement in reel estate, thet I mentioned in my two last, seeme to be healthy, and the best evidence is, that people are ready to buy and pey cash—but, like the Frenchman who wanted his money if the Bank wee "shaky," but not a red cent if it wae sound, everybody wented to sell when they couldn't get e bid. Now nobody wents to. You hoar of a poor devil owning e lot, who was trying a few months ago to sell, beg or borrow on it—any way to get money to live on. You go to him to buy it and he assures you, with eome hauteur and indignation that he has no lot to eell, hae no idea of selling—"All a mistake Sir." The fact is he is afraid to neme a price, however fabulous, for fear you will take him up. There is a great deel of inquiry for desirable property, nnd good building lots are in demand. As for houses, I am certain I am within bounds when I say that in this city, of 80,000 inhabitants, there are not at the present moment six dwelling-houses to let. I rode all day all over the city, searching diligently, and four was ell I could count, and those undesirable. Rents have advanced fifty per cent., and there will doubtless be money invested in small dwelling-houees. A block could be rented in an hour. Several important sales of real estate have been made lately, end something is doing in that way every day. The 50 Vara lot, corner of Teylor and Clay streets, sold yesterday at $7,000—was sold five months since at $3,500. Several hendsome structuree are going up on thie street, (Taylor.) Four months hence there will be some helf-dozen dwelling-houses within the spece of a block, avereging in cost $40,000 each. There is already one establisbment on that street thet cost $75,000, and Fifth-avenue can't beat it.

It is stated thet a large hotel will eoon be erected on Montgomery-street, on the block bounded by Sutter, Montgomery, and Market streets. A good hotel ie what San Francisco wents more than anything else. We have several second-rate institutione; but now, since water and gas have been introduced, a hotel with these convenlonces and improvemente will meet with extensive petronege, as a greet many familiee would rather board than keep house in a plece where the old end never-failing grievance of bad servants is the theme of conversation during morning "calle." There's no question but what the young ladies from Irelend who board at private houses and condescend to assist a little in the domestic dutics et $30 and $40 a month, create a world of trouble and vexation. They take umbrage at the elightest infringement of whet they term their "rights," (a term they never heard of until they landed in the quiet and orderly City of New-York.) Not to be allowed to make their exit Sundays from the front door, when dressed in their $20 silks and $100 velvet cloake, is sufficient to rouse the indignetion of all the other lady boarders in the street, and a sign hangs out next morning—"Cook wanted."

Is it a fact that, owing to the greet excitement on the subject of Fistianle and the greet popularity of the "science," or, as it is termed, "the manly art of self-defence," that Messrs. MORRISSEY and HENAN are to have a platform erected in the rotunde of the capitol at Washington, to exhibit their muscle to the admiring members and give lessons? It would be a capital plan, as any member feeling himself insulted, and seeing that "a brush" was inevitable before his opponent finished his speech, could rush out to the gladiatorial platform and take a round or a moment's practice, to be well up with his "one"—"two" at the critical moment. There are chances for some members to distinguish themselvee in this way, and there's a grand opening for any one that will look a little to the interests of the people on the Pacific coast this session.

It is nearly eight years, I think, since a man-of-wer bearing our flag has anchored for more than a day in the harbor of Mazetlen or Guaymas. At this present moment en American cannot remain there with any safety; he is liable to be imprisened with impunity, insulted, robbed end murdered without a shadow of protection. The "Canaille" hoot after us in the streets, and they tell us openly to our face thet the American ships *dare not* visit their harbor. The name of *Americans* is a scoff and a by-word, e term of derision and contempt. *Wouldn't* it be just about as much service to the interests of Americen citizens, if, instead of yachting down about the Sandwich Islands, and spending their time in enjoying their "*dolce far nients*" in those sunny climes, some commander of a frigate should condescend to look over on to this lower coast and straighten up matters?

A party of Americans who had invested a large amount in mechinery, and had pumped out a rich silver mine near Mazatlan, were driven off by the Mexicans and obliged to abandon the mine and all their outlay. If the attention of the Administration could be called to these outrages, the necessary orders would probably be issued to have a man-of-war look in occasionelly.

It is to be hoped thet some action will be taken this session, in regard to the new Territory of Arizona. Laws ere wented there, to enable settlers to acquire a title from the Uulted States Government for mineral lands, (on the public domain,) in sufficient qnantities to make it an object for them to work the mines in thet desert country, end to protect those who have elready settled there. Such a law would encourage emigration end protect the interests of those already in the country, and prsvent the disputes and wrangling thet we ere continuelly heving in Californie for want of such a law. The New Territory is, and ever muet he, a mining rather than an agricultural country, and the mining is of auch a nature as to require a heavy outley of capital to develope its resources; and without a good title, capitalists can never be persuaded to invest their money in the enterprise. We heve great hopes thet the Delegate from that Territory, Lieutenant MOWRY, will take the neceseery steps to bring the matter before Congress this session. His familierity with the country, its resources, and undeveloped mineral wealth, renders him peculierly fitted to reprcsent the interests of his constituents.

Business hes been ebout "so-so" the last two weeks. The state of the roeds in the interior, owing to the rains, is such thet a large amount of goods cannot be hauled; consequently sales heve not been heevy. The opposition bost, the *Princess*, has been hauled off the Sacramento River, and the "California Steam Navigation" again have it all their own way, and in consequence stock has advanced from 34 to 40 and 44 per cent., and they will probebly continue to pay their usuel dividends of 3 and 3½ per cent. per month on present cesh value of stock. They ere building a splendid light draught boat now, nearly ready for launching. It is rumored thet the company have purchased the steamers *Commodore* (formerly the *Brother Jonathan*) and *Pacific*, of Capt. J. T. WRIGHT, and will, after a thorough overhauling, place them on the coest route between here and the Columbia River Puget Sound, &c. Capt. WRIGHT goes East next steamer, probebly to build a new steamer for that trade, and as the Frazer River excitement has linod his pockets very satisfectorily, he will be able to carry out all he undertakes.

A couple of gentlemen, well known in this community, who have hed what ie termed "herd luck," end can safely count themselves "flet broke," have recently formed e copartnership to cerry on the very appropriate bueincss of brokering, and have adopted some original rules in their ertiticles of agreement which some young gentlemen in Wall-street might safely copy. First, neither perty is ellowed to put in any capital, and es they have none it becomes very convenient to conform to thet provision. Second, neither being bookkeepers they keep no books. Third, profits, if any, are to be divided every night. Fourth, either partner ie allowed to sign his own neme and raise all the money he can on his own note, for the benefit of the concern, end the eurplus, after paying office rent, is to be expended for brandy and cigars for the concern end its petrons. They cen't lose very heevily, and es ell they get will be clear gain there is no doubt of their succese. PODGERS.

The Italian Question—Letter from Mr. Theo. Dwight.

NEW-YORK, Tuesdey, Jan. 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The "Officer in the Piedmontese Army," who, in your peper of yesterday, expresses e belief that citizens of the United States will not be misled hy "illusions" respecting Italian political questions, undertakes at the same time to enlighten us on that subject, and especially on the character of the late King of Sardinia, CHARLES ALBERT. Perhaps that "Officer" might have added a few fects, if he had been in Turin with me on the 24th of March, 1821. Did he ever hear of that dey, end does he know what event merked it in the life of the man whom he speaks of as a martyr of liberty? The patriotic revolution had commenced a few days before my arrival; I had seen the enthusiasm of the people, and the perfect tranquillity and good order which prevailed. I had met the students of Alexandria on their march, led by AUIZZANA, (long since, and still, an honored citizen of New-York,) and I had seen the Prince Regent at the heed of the revolution.

But, on the morning of March 24th, placards were posted up in Turin, informing ths peopla that ths Prince had fled in the night, and joined the enemy! Thet Prince was afterwards brought back by that enemy and made King under the name of CHARLES ALBERT. In 1848, while at the head of the Piedmontese army, he betrayed ths cause of liberty again, by preventing them from fighting an Austrian army; and, having thus become utterly obnoxious, his son, the present King, was put in his place.

The simple question between the two hranches of Italian patriots is this: Does any King deserve confidence any longer, since a King must act with other Kings; or ought the people to depend upon themselves? The letter is the opinion of the Italian Republicans; and all American Republicans, who will take the troubls to understand the case, will, I am sure, wish them God-speed.

And let one great truth be borne in mind by all: while the King of Piedmont, like other Europeen rulers, recognizes the Pope, and treats with him as a fellow monarch, the Italian Republicans disevow, deny, repudiate and oppose the Papacy, first and foremost, as their chief enemy, the cantre and prop of all their enemies. Its utter and final overthrow, as a temporal pow their primary and fundamenta doctrine and in 1849 they carried it into prac After PIUS IXth had fled in a panic from Rome, th people the city and country proceeded with calmness and unanimity to form a Re- public, by *universal suffrage*, and established and maintained it, without violence or disorder, while resisting four armies, one of which was the French besieging army at their gates. Americans, including some of our most estimeble New-York ladies, who were in Rome at thet time, testify to the prevalence of order and the high civilization of the Italian Republicans.

I wish, Mr. Editor, that my countrymen had all seen and known what bas passed nnder my observation respecting Italy and Italians.

Respectfully yours, THEODORE DWIGHT.

THE KANSAS GOLD REGION.—The Lawrence *Herald of Freedom* gives a narrative of CHARLES NICHOLS, who bas just returned from the gold mines. Mr. N. says there is a country there extending over 300 miles of territory north and south, in which there is *some* gold, and he has explored the same for a hundred miles from east and west. How rich it is, he cannot say. In places, it will not pay all; in other places it will pay very well. To say how much a man can make is preposterous, as it is a matter of chance on the one hand and industry on the other. There are miners there from all parts of the world—some from California, others from Georgia and Australia—each of whom say that the Kansas mines are different from any other deposits they have ever seen. The soil, strata, &c., is entirely different, and no slate bottom, which was common to Australia. Mr. N. prospected from the great bend of the Arkansas, through the entire region of country thence on b's route to the South Platte, bnt gold was found in greatest abundance on Ibe Platte, about 12 miles above the mouth of Cherry Creek. He thinks there is plenty of gold on Cherry Creek, but there was not water sufficient to work with.

THE ISTHMUS.

Particulars and Details of Isthmus News—Retirement of Flag-officer McIntosh—Interchange of Complimentary Letters.

From Our Own Correspondant.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

I can send you bnt little of interest by this mail. Our negro population have been celebrating the Christmas and New-Year's Holidays in their rough manner, by fandangoes, cock-fighting, foot-races, Church-feasts, and by soaking themselves in aguadiente, while the whites have been principally engaged in keeping out of the sun and imbibing iced cobblers. The scene on their part has only been varied by one horse-race, at which everything went off quietly, and by a ball and supper given by Mons. DOASAN, on the occasion of his having been promoted from the Panama to the Vera Cruz Consulate, at which there was a considerable of a row, on account of a difference of opinion, so far as I can hear, as to the propriety of the act of the Emperor's officer in having kicked an uninvited guest down stairs.

The dry season, which usually lasts about five months, has fairly set in, and the northerly winds are refreshingly cool. The nights are delightful, just warm enough to enable you to sleep under a single linen sheet comfortably. The town is healthy, very few persons suffering from sickness, except those who are too much addicted to irregular habits and bad whisky, and of these the number is not large. When one of this class dies, the disease is set down as bilious fever, or apoplexy, or something of the sort, for the sake of appearances.

Speaking of railroads, I cannot forbear to mention an incident that lately occurred in Peru on the Arica and Tacna Road, as illustrating the difference between American and English management of South American roads. Lately a company of merchants from Lima, among whom was a German gentleman of high respectability, happened to be at Arica, bound to Tacna, in the interior. Having a little time on their hands before the starting of the train, they ordered a good dinner at the fonda, which suited their tastes so well that the first bell for the starting of the cars found them still over their champagne and Bordeaux. They immediately arose and burried to the dépôt, all being provided with tickets except Mr. KAUSS, who had forgotten to purchase one. The Railroad Company have a rule that any man in the train who has no ticket shall be ejected from the cars—but, of course, this rule could only have been intended to prevent fraud, and not to be invariable. The gentlemee, having no time to get Mr. KAUSS his ticket, jumped into the carriage, and the train started. In a little while the tickets were called for, when Mr. K. commenced counting out his money to pay his fare. The conductor refused the money, and demanded his ticket. Mr. K. politely informed him of the circumstances of his neglect to get one, and, taking out a purse of doubloons, offered the man two or three pieces, or any price he might choose to demand, rather than to leave the train. The conductor was obdurate, and Mr. AINSWORTH, the agent at Arica, who happened to be on the train, was appealed to by Mr. KAUSS's friends, and begged "for God's sake, not to put their friend out on the road." But all would not do—"the orders were from the Company." The train was stopped in the middle of the long sand desert between Arica and Tacna, Mr. K. thrust out, and he was obliged to walk through the sand, several inches deep, fourteen miles to Tacna, without a house on the road at which he could stop; with no water, and a burning sun scathing his brain. In relating his story, he said that nothing but the hope that on his return to Lima he should get a little revenge out of the Company, by making them pay dear for their brutality, sustained him in the terrible circumstances under which they had placed him.

We have dates to the 12th December from Bogota, the capital of New-Granada, but the date is the most important thing I find in the papers. The National Congress does not assemble until Feb. 1. The political men of Bogota all speak confidently of the confirmation of the Cass-Herran Convention, shorn as it is of everything valuable to the United States except the *promise* to pay a certain sum for the massacre of a couple of dozen of our citizens, which promise is fettered by a mental reservation never to pay a dime. The Confederation is tranquil in all its parts. Our representatives from the Isthmus went to Bogota by the Carthagena steamer of the 24th ult. Accompanying them was Señor JUSTA ARGEMENA, the first Governor of this State, and late Senator, with his New-York bride, lately Miss LIVINGSTON.

The United States steam frigate *Sarenac* sails on the 6th or 7th, to hunt up the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, and relieve her officers and crew. The relief has been here now thirty-six days, waiting for their ship, which was ordered to the Gulf of California two weeks before they were sent out! The Secretary of the Navy now orders the *Saranac* to take up the *St. Marys'* new officers and men to Guaymas, or to any other port where she may be found, place them on board of her, and then the latter (a sailing vessel) is to come to Panama, bringing both crews, and there the relief is to take place! Two crews jammed up together on the little *St. Marys* will heve a nice time, on a tropical voyage, of say forty deys, to Panama. On her way to the Gulf of California, the *Saranac* is to touch at Realejo, where the *Merrimac*, flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, and the *Decatur*, were at last dates, to place on board the former vessel her new purser, Mr. GIBSON. At Aspinwall is the *Roanoke*, flag-ship; at San Juan del Norte, the frigates *Savannah*, and *Jamestown*, and I presume the British flag-ships *Cæsar*, *Diadem* and *Valorous*.

Flag-officer MCINTOSH, of the Home Squadron, goes to New-York to-day, on the steamer *Granada*, *viâ* Havane. He requested to be relieved some time since, on account of his acute suffering from bronchitis in the throat.

The *Moses Taylor* to-day has only 170 passengers. With a fleet ship, plenty of room, and such an agreeable commander as Captain GRAY, her folks will have a fine time to New-York.

COMPLIMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE UPON THE DEPARTURE OF COM. McINTOSH.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

By the politeness of a friend, I send you the Flag-officer's *General Order* upon hauling down his flag and leeving the squadron. Also, the correspondence between the Americans resident at Aspinwall and Flag-officer MCINTOSH at the moment of his departure. He was beloved by every one who knew him and leaves the squadron deeply regretted.

GENERAL ORDER—No. 6.

Flag-officer MC. MCINTOSH cannot in justice to his feelings relinquish the command of the Home Squadron, which he has commanded with so much pride and pleasure, and from which he is abont to be separated by impaired health, without expressing to the officers commanding the different ships composing it, and to their subordinates, his warm approbation of their conduct since under his command. Every order has been obeyed with alacrity and judgment; every wish almost anticipated; and not an instance of a Court-martial has occurred upon an officer in his squadron.

To Captain GARDNER and the officers of the flag-ship *Roanoke*, he feels indebted for the prompt manner in which the duties of the ship here always been executed; for their gentlemanly, subordinate and officer-like deportment on all occasions. Their example has stimulated those in inferior positions to a strict performance of their duties, which has resulted in making the flag-ship a credit to the service. Disciplined, harmonious and efficient, she will do honor to the country wherever her services are needed.

To the petty officers, the crew and marines, he expresses his approbation of their conduct, and he hopes that they will continue to merit the approval of their immediate commander and his officers; all of whom he knows feel a deep interest in their happiness and comfort. With the hope that they may continue to enjoy health, and he permitted, at the termination of their two years' cruise, to return to their families and friends, and take with them honorable discharges, the Flag-officer bids them all a kind farewell.

JAS. Mc. McINTOSH, Flag-officer,
Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 1, 1859.

To Flag-officer James Mc. McIntosh, Commanding Home Squadron:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and residents of the City of Aspinwall, N. G., have learned thet you are on the eve of your departure for the United States, compelled by continued ill-health, (but we hope only temporarily,) to relinquish the command of the squadron on this station.

For a long period you have remained npon this coast, vigilantly watching over the important national interest intrusted to your care. We rejoice that you can now obtain the change of climate and relaxation you so much need; but, at the same time, we desire to express to you the regret we feel at parting from one whose high qualifications for command, and courteous bearing, have secured our respect and esteem.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to you the high estimation in which we hold the accomplished officers under your command; and to testify to the orderly conduct of your crews when on shore. In all respects our gallant Navy has been honorably represented.

Will you please accept our warmest wishes for your health and prosperity, and wishing you a happy meeting with your family and friends, we heve the honor to subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants,

T. W. DU PREE, U. S. Vice-Consul,
G. M. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer P. R. R.,
A. J. CENTER, Superintendent P. R. R.,
JOHN MARCIAL, Agent P. R. R.,
JOHN W. BOURN, Agent U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
JOHN GALLIER, M. D.,
EDWARD D. DENNIS, G. F. A.,
W. B. JOHNSON, Boston Ice Company,
A. U. HENRIQUES, F. A.,
D. H. GUYON,
S. U. HENRIQUES,
JOHN F. BATEMAN,
D. T. MUSDEN,
J. N. PAGE.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE, ASPINWALL, Jan 2, 1859.

To F. W. du Pree, Esq., United States Vice-Consul, and others:

GENTLEMEN: It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasur that I received your very kind and totally unexpected letter of yesterday, expressing your regret at my departure, and your approbation of the manner in which I have performed my duties as Flag-officer of the Home Squadron.

After the satisfaction derived from an exact performance of duty, the highest satisfaction an officer can receive is the satisfaction of knowing that he has obtained the approbation and confidence of his countrymen; and this feeling is particularly grateful to me when about to relinquish my Flag under the unfortunate circumstances which with Providence has seen right to afflict

Three English men-of-war, the *Valorous* of 16 guns the *Cæsar* of 66 guns, and the *Diadem* of 32 guns, are lying at San Juan. Flag-officer Molineux has been just ordered home by the Department in compliance with his request, his health having been much impaired of late. The people of the Isthmus are very anxious to learn who is to take his place, and whether he will be competent to the station which the officer leaving has so ably filled.

The *Moses Taylor* arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th ult., bringing with her many of the passengers that made the unfortunate trip on the *Washington*. They returned to New-York and then came ont again, and are now waiting here on the *Golden Gate*. We hear that the *Washington* is again to bring out a load of passengers, by the way of Aspinwall, to connect at Panama with the *Hermann*. If this is so there will in all probability be another mischance, for the *Hermann* lies at San Francisco, and is said to be hypothecated for advances to a large amount, and report says she has been libeled for these debts.

There should be more care exercised by shippers in sending passengers across these countries by routes that are not properly opened, and it needs only a glance at the helpless mass of men, women and children, that are thrown destitute and helpless for weeks in one of these sultry towns, exposed to the outbreaks of the negro population any day, to recall the wanton wickedness of those who have wrought the evil.

When one sees the little handfull of white inhabitants that are carrying on the commercial and railroad interests of the Isthmus, surrounded by an abandoned, lawless negro population of ten times their number, and then remembers that through these two towns and across this narrow roadway our country every year sends thirty-five millions of treasure and ten millions of freight, with something like fifty thousand of our people,—an amount of property and life that affects every household in the land,—he wonders at the blind confidence of the people and the inefficient protection of the Government.

Three years ago there was a general massacre at Panama, in which many lives were lost and much property destroyed. Our Government made a requisition for an indemnity, the Consuls talked, the Ministers wrote letters, and there the matter stands and will stand to the end of time. The same offence on English life and property would have been avenged and paid for in a month. Now there appears to be nothing to hinder a repetition of the offence, and yet, the *Sarsnac* is about sailing away in chase of the *St. Marys*, leaving the citizens of Panama to guard themselves as best they may. Well it would be if the Government, instead of mixing itself up with every projected commercial enterprise, and promising to this route or to that imaginary blessings which are all beyond the scope of Government duties, would confine itself to the protection of passengers and property by whatever route they come or wherever they may remain for a day *in transitu* through a foreign State.

The climate at Panama has been very pleasant for the last five days. The rainy season, with its stormy north winds, has passed. The air is calm, the sky is clear, and the hours of the day are marked by the shore and sea breezes that come burdened either with the perfume of the guava and convolvulus from the hills, or the cooling air of the Pacific. This will continue till April, when the rains again commence.

It is evening now, as I write you. The water-carriers are coming into the city with their burdens; negroes are selling monkeys and parrots in front of the hotel; the boys are ringing cracked chimes in the old church towers, and gaudily-dressed women are running out to make their daily calls, while here and there a friar of orders gray, with his plethoric figure clad in sackcloth and crowned with a Panama hat, steals around the corner bound on some holy or amorous errand.

I look over the blue Pacific with its lowlying shores, and my mind goes back to the enowy streets of Gotham, and to you, my friend, and so I bid you a happy Naw-Year and a good night.

Great Fire in Valparaiso—Destruction of Property—Business Intelligence.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

This city has been wasted by a most extensive fire. It occurred on the 15th ulto. Abont four millions of property destroyed. The English Insurance companies have suffered great losses. The amount insured was about two millions. One English agency has lost $660,000.

In consequence, the rates of Exchaoge have fallen very low. Bills on England that were at 45d., aod aven had gone np to 43d., are now selling at 50d. en the dollar.

The fire began in the Club-House, and spread to the Calle de Bella Vista. The large planing mill of WILLIAMS was entirely consumed.

The political condition of affairs is turbulent. I doubt if any number of persons are seriously meditating revolution, but there is a vast deal more hick ering and recrimination than is of good augury. The Congress has not yet adjourned.

Business is still embarrassed, though hopes are felt that times are about to improve.

Since the great fire another broke out in the central business part of the town. It was checked, fortunately, before it spread. The store of A. TOMLIN, hardware, was so filled with water, in extinguishing the fire underneath, that the Insurance Company ordered the entire stock to be sold at anction.

There is no American ship-of-war now here, saving the storeship *Fredonia*.

The Rev. V. D. COLLINS left this place for San Franalsco, 27th of October, in the *Hermann*. X.

SONORA.

Captain Stone's Operations—Condition of Affairs in Sonora—Guano Islands.

The San Franeiseo *Herald* has been favored with the following letter, written by a geotleman connected with Captain STONE'S Surveying Party:

GOAYMAS, Oct. 18, 1858,

I write with pleasure from this place to give you a few liems of newa concerning our survey. We have now been seven months in and about Guaymas, and are all in excellent health and spirits. We have done an immense amount of surveying, embracing the whole coast from Fort Yuma to Surola, but going only a short distance into the interior, although our engineers have taken objects far from the coast, and have done more work than the Mexicans have the leasi idea of. The people here are continually fighting among themselves. Only last Saturday a mob took ooe fort and imprisoned the Prefect and Judges for selling some of the city property. A Mr. MONSANO was their leader, and succeeded in capturing an 18-pounder, which was on the way hither from Hermosillo. Captain STONE issued positive orders for us to remain in quarters during these fights, and to strictly abstain from rendering assistance to either side. Since then Mr. MONSANO has released his prisoners, who tore up the deeds they had given, and made the sale null and void. It is not known who were the purchasers of the property. Some have said that it was bought for our party; but such is not the case. The Mexicans are eo suspicious that they regard everything we do with distrust, although they have no earthly cause to do so. PESQUEIRA is still in the ascendancy, although his fortunes appear to he on the wane, and I would not be surprised if GANDARA should again take the administration of affairs within a short time. Some of the principal cities, such as Hermosillo, Alamoa and others, have already turned in his favor, as well as all the people living on the Mayo aod Yaki rivers. As long as PESQUEIRA is Governor of Sonora, it will not become a part of the United States territories, as he is desperately opposed to Americans. The other day, Mr. MONSANO asked Capt. STONE to let him occupy a house, used as a draughting house by our party, in order that he might place his men in a more advantageous position, which the house offered, but Capt. STONE refused to yield it to either party, saying that he would not create a jealousy on either side, which might prove prejudicial to his own interests. The request was then withdrawn, Mr. MONSANO then requested that none of Capt. STONE'S party should attack his men while engaged with the followere of PESQUEIRA, to which Capt. STONE replied, that his men would interfere with neither side; but that if he were insulted, or a shot fired at any of the houses for which he paid rent, he would conelder it a breach of the peace, and act accordingly. In consequence of this rejoinder, twelve Mexican soldiers were sent to guard our house, and fortunately their servicee were not wanted.

I have also visited the Patos Island as well as the Island of Tibnron. The former le a guano island, only two miles in circumference, and thickly covered with guano. Tiburon is one hundred and twenty-five miles in circumference, and is the Bolaay Bay for the Ceris Indians, a hostile tribe existing betweea Guaymas and Hermosillo. These Indians are the tallest men I have ever seen, scarcely any of them being less than six feet foor inches, and several as high as seven feet. There are at present on the island about two hundred chiefs and warriors. We met quite a number of them, but they never molested us, although exceedingly hostile to Mexicans. We made them presents of tobacco, sheeting, &c. We visited the island on the ship *Edwin Flye*, chartered in Sao Francisco, to load guano for Cork, Ireland. The island contains many thousand toos of guaoo, and is inhabited only by two Frenchmen. Ships coming here to load bring Yaki Indians from Guaymas to perform the labor. The Ceris never work, but subsist entirely on fish and game. There is no cultivation whatever either on Patos or Tiburon. The ship *John E. Thayer*, from Boston, arrived to load guano for the same destination as the *Edwin Flye*, but went on to a sand bar, and after being there nine days was burned to ashes. Two of the men were sent to the States in irons.

Yonrs truly, W.

A BOY EATEN BY HIS OWN DOG.—The Laporte (Ind.) *Times* gives the particulars of a horrible affair in that neighborhood. Several boys started from the residence of a German widow lady, a mile or two from town, to go to Laporte, and among them was the son of the widow. He was in liquor, aod, after leaviog the house, his companions discovered that he had left his hat behind him, and started him back after it. Shortly afterwards a gentleman and lady, passing near by in a wagon, heard a mosn of a person in great agony, and at the same time heard a dog growl as if devouring something. The lady prevailed upon her husband to go and ascertain the cause, which he did, when, horrible to relate, he found the German boy alluded to, down, and his own dog literally chewing him to pieces. At last accounts he was not dead, though it was scarcely possible for him to recover.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Staten Islander Offenders Against the Health Laws—Claim Bills and their Chances—Raking up Old Scores—Lieutenant Governors to be Looked After—Committees of the Senate and Assembly—New-York and Brooklyn Matters—Jolly Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

We have another snow-storm and the cold is still intense. Heating the hotels by steam is a proven humbug, and in their rooms they rejoice who have large grates or air-tight wood-consuming stoves. A more pinched up, blue-nosed, frozen-eared congregation I never saw gathered than oama up from the Southern Counties by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads yesterday. They say that in the cars there was a huddling around the stoves very much like that about the box-stove of a country tavern on a freezing day. The end seats were deserted, crowded as the cars were. That no accident happened on either of the roads is a marvel. Not a western train went out or eame in that did not suffer more or less detention from breaking iron. At 4 o'clock the Assembly found a quorum present, and set itself to do some little work, but very soon gave over. The Senate got no quorum. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, announced his Committees, which, with a few exceptions, were the same as last year. Senator STOW, owing to illness which threatens to detain him at home throughout the session, is left off of all, at his own request. By the new arrangement the gentlemen on the Committee

On Canals—Are Messrs. Prosser, Loveland, and Mather.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Truman, Smith and Prosser.

On Commerce and Navigation—Ames, Laflin and Sloan.

On Literature—Laflin, Scott and Burhaus.

This morning the Senate initiated some movements that point to business. Senators WILLARD and PATTERSON offered resolutions relative to the public printing, inquiring what contracts exist, the terms, &c. Both were adopted. You are aware that the public printing for the Legislature is contracted out at $50,000 this year. So that economy in ordering documents will only inure to the benefit of the contractors—not of the State. The Governor's Message and the Comptroller's Report both urge more carefulness in this respect, and no doubt economy would be creditable; but of necessary documents the Legislature will not probably feel bound to be stingy, since they pay amply, and a generous expenditure will not add a dime to the indebted ness nor diminish by a dime the bills.

Senator SMITH moved a resolution relative to the compensation paid to the Lieutenant-Governors since 1846, over and above the *per diem* of $6. This, the ancient readers of the TIMES will perceive, if adopted, would add an interesting gloss to Comptroller's vigorous recommendations of economy, and add new interest to his scathing rebuke of recklessness and stealing under official covers. Senator SCHELL, in view of the delicacy of the undertaking, tried to get it tabled, but the resolution carried.

Claims have been rather badly handled thus far. Any proposition to remove old papers regarding them from the files is sure to be negatived. The odor is offensive. Senator WILLIAMS moved to inquire of the Attorney-General whether it would be unconstitutional to pass any claim bills. As the resolution was lost—ayes 6, nays 17—the Senate has thus early signified its unwillingness to adhere to the Governor's policy on this matter, or at least not to hold the Republicane responsible for varying from it. By reference to the Governor's Message it will be seen that His Excellency is disposed to veto all Claim bills for which the money is not already appropriated, and so long as the Treasury is empty.

Senator ELY moved that the Commissioners of the Land Office report relative to the West Washington Market, giving the terms of the lease, the amount of money paid by lessees, &c.

In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. BARNA JOHNSON, of Delaware County, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill that your Staten Islsnd friends will read with unfeigned interest. It is, entire, as follows:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE TRIAL OF CERTAIN OFFENCES.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every criminal offence which has been, or shall hereafter be, committed in the County of Richmond, by any person or persons, against, or in any manner affecting, any property, real or personal, situate in said county, belonging to the people of this State, or in any manner held in trust for them, by any Board of Trus.ees, or by any public officer or officers, and which may be, or may have been, used or employed, or was intended to be used and employed, in the maintenance of Quarantine, or in the administration of the Health laws of the State, and whereby said property has been, or shall be, injured or destroyed, or whereby an attempt has been or shall be, made to destroy or injure the same; and all felonies and misdemeanors which have been, or shall hereafter be, committed in said County, by any person or persons, against the persons or property of any of the Officers at Health or Quarantine or of any officer engaged in administering the Health Laws of the State, or against any of the employes at Quarantine, or against any person engaged in guarding, protecting, watching, or taking care of any of the property hereinbefore specified, shall be tried in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings, subject to the power of the Supreme Court, on good cause shown, to change the place of trial to some other county.

SEC. 2. Every person who has committed, or shall hereafter commit, any of the offences specified in the preceding section, in said County of Richmond, may be indicted and tried either in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as if such offence had been committed in the county where said indictment shall be found; and exclusive jurisdiction to entertain complaints for such offences, and to find bills of indictment therefor, and to try the same, is hereby vested in the magistrates and Criminal Courts of the County of Kings and the City and County of New-York; and all provisions of law in regard to the arrest, bailing, indictment, trial and punishment of persone committing offences in said last-mentioned counties, shall apply to every person charged with the commission of any of the offences specified in the preceding section, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as if said offences had been committed in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. MEEKS, of Queens, was busy while the House was adjourned over Saturday. He brought up, on Mooday, from his vicinity, a remonstrance signed by 155 men, protesting against the proposition to appoint Commissioners, and tax the Atlanlic-street (Brooklyn) vicinity $125,000, to effect the removal of the Long Island Railroad terminus from the Atlantic-street Ferry to Hunter's Point. The remonstrants in their petition, which was read, first handsomely puffed THE NEW-YORK TIMES, through which they were warned of the project, and then stoutly affirmed that it was no less injurious to all the rest of Long Island than damaging to Brooklyn. They want their freight losded where it is now; they want a market on the hill that crowns Atlantic-street, where Brooklyn people can buy the products of Long Island at first hands, without the necessity, as at present, of seeing the market stuff rueb directly past their doors, and over to Washington or Fulton Market, whence they are to ba brought back with the added taxes of several ealesmen upon them. The subject has stirred the Brooklyn people a good deal, though the only lobby yet up on the eubject goes in for the change. It should be known, however, that the gentleman (Mr. ANDRUS) who introduced the hill, did so to accommodate eome of his constituents, and nader the assurance, that ae it stood, it probably could not receive hie own vole.

Last year an atiempt was made to put all the Building Associations of your City and vicinity into the hands of Receivers. To-day, Ex-Alderman WILSON gave notice of the early introduction of a bill to repeal the Building Association Act of 1851, to give to the majority of any Association the power to apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court, afer three weeks' notice, for the appointment of a Receiver of its effects, and to the Court power to appoint such Receiver; the Receivers to give security and to be vested with all the powers and authorities usually granted to Receivers.

Gen. DURYEA'S bill touching the erection of a monument to the martyrs of the Wallabout prison-ships, authorizes the Common Council of Brooklyn to erect on Fort Green a tomb, and on it a monument, the tomb to inclose the little dust that is left of those martyrs' bones, and the monument to tell their story. The cost of the monument and of collecting the money to pay for it is limited to $30,000. The Treasurer of the city is authorized to advertise that he will receive donations for the purpose, and to hold them; and—here comes the clause that will make the Brooklyn men study up the preseut per centage of their taxes—the Common Council having advertised for proposals, and awarded to the lowest bidder the contract, are authorized to impose and collect a tax for any little balance that the patriotic donors still leave unprovided. The bill, after two readings, was referred to the Kings County Delegation who will be apt to look up the public sentiment before committing themselves to it. The remainder of the session was given to hearing the announcement by the Speaker of Committees. [They were given in the TIMES yesterday morning.]

Of course not everybody was satisfied, but if there was any dissatisfaction, it was not made public. The Chairmanship of Ways and Means, it was understood, was given to Mr. CONKLING with the full consent of Mr. HALL. This Committee will have no very pleasant task;—to provide for the payment of "the unconstitutional debt," and to refuse to provide for almost anything else, will require some hard thinking and a good deal of nerve. Many men, too, who would willingly vote for a direct tax, would shrink from the responsibility of originating a bill for that purpose. The unanimous resolution of last evening to make the *Ways and Means* and *Canals* to consist of seven members instead of five, as heretofore, relieved the Speaker of some awkwardness, and made openings for four men who were very much needed in these positions. The Ways and Means now accommodates all the gentlemen who were talked of by their friends for the Speakership, except Mr. HUNTINGTON, who heads the Canal Committee. The Committee on Commerce, headed by a Kings County member, embraces a New-Yorker, the Richmond County member, and gentlemen from Alleghany and Seneca. An unsuccessful effort was made to relieve the Committee, this morning, from all trouble about the Port Warden Bill; and some days ago the effort was made to turn all the Quarantine papers over to a Select Committee, which is very likely to carry. The Committee on Cities and Villages, about which last year there was so much anxiety, is headed this year by a Rochester man. The majority having no large business to do in the way of repealing existing acts particularly interesting to the Metropolis, the Committee loses some of its importance. The only New-Yorker on it is J. J. REILLY, Democrat. The Brooklyn man is Mr. MOORE. Mr. OPDYKE has a place on Banks, and is Chairman of Insurance. GLAUCUS.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAY—THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 195, 219, 235, 237, 241, 245, 253, 255, 261, 263, 265, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 285. *Part II.*—Nos. 214, 2714, 280, 282, 284, 288, 294, 296, 298, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 314, 316, 318, 322, 324, 326.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 7, 148, 149, 149½, 150, 151, 153 to 163, 2, 53, 97.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 76, 84, 134, 97, 42, 119, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, (reserved generally, Jan. 8,) 140, 174. Will be called in Room No. 2 *Part II.* of the Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

THE FARMLEE CASE—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Henry E. Dibblee et al. vs. *James F. Furniss et al.*—This case was continued this morning. The plaintiffs occupied some time in giving evidence as to the amount which they claimed. Mr. O'CONOR then proceeded to open for the defence, going over the the case and claiming for the defendants that they had acted in entire good faith in the whole matter, and moreover that the plaintiffs had obtained from Farmlee property enough to cover the whole amount of their loss, and complaining somewhat of the course of the plaintiffs in getting from the defendants statements of goods sold by them for Outchout, the defendants supposing they were to be used for the prosecution of Farmlee, but now finding that this very information was used to make them liable for the amount. He also claimed that the plaintiffs had fully compromised the whole matter, both civil and criminal, with Farmlee.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton was then called as a witness for the defendants, and testified that he was Farmlee's counsel; that he had been waited upon by Mr. Stanley, the plaintiff's attorney in reference to Farmlee's being a witness in this cause; but he told him he could give no advice as to Farmlee's testifying until he had had an interview with the District-Attorney; that Mr. Stanley afterwards told him that he had seen the District-Attorney, who wanted to see him, Mr. Clinton, and thereupon he called upon Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney.

Considerable discussion arose as to the admissibility of what transpired at that interview; but the Court ruled that it was admissible, if it was to be followed up by proof that it was communicated to Mr. Farmlee.

Mr. Clinton said he desired the Court also to rule upon whether the matter came within the privilege of counsel.

The Court said that that rule did not apply to this conversation, and Mr. Clinton then stated that in that interview Mr. Sedgwick said he had been waited upon by Mr. Stanley in reference to Farmlee's testifying, and therefore desired to see him (Clinton;) that he said then to Mr. Sedgwick that he could not advise Farmlee to testify, without receiving from him (Sedgwick) an assurance that whatever Farmlee said on the trial, should not be given in evidence against him in any criminal proceeding, to which Mr. Sedgwick assented; that he then spoke to him of the practice of using one accomplice as States' evidence and letting him off, and Mr. Sedgwick said that on looking over the case, and considering that Farmlee had already suffered a long imprisonment, and would be imprisoned yet longer, probably nearly as long as if he had been found guilty, he would be willing to accept from Farmlee a plea of guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and would recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Court; that he thereupon advised Farmlee to testify in this cause, telling him that he could not give him his reasons for the advice, but he must rely upon the prudence and fidelity of his counsel.

He further stated that he told Mr. Sedgwick that he did not desire him to do anything which was at all improper, and not consonant entirely with his professional duty; that he told Stanley he had advised Farmlee to testify, and that he had been waited upon also by the defendant's attorney in reference to Farmlee's testifying in the cause.

Testimony was then given as to what transpired at Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT DECISION—PARTIES TO BE WITNESSES IN THEIR OWN BEHALF.

JAN. 12.—A very important point of law was raised in this case this morning by Mr. O'Conor, who offered to put the defendants on the stand as witnesses in their own behalf, a proceeding which has never before been done in this District. The point was argued at some length on both sides, Judge INGERSOLL referring to the case of *Wayman vs.* Southard, (10 Wheat., 24,) said that under the 34th section of the Judiciary Act, which provides "that the laws of the several States * * * shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law, in the Courts of the United States, in cases where they apply," he should hold that State laws which made rules of practice, could not be regarded in this Court; but that the law of this State, allowing parties to be examined as witnesses in their own behalf, on ten days' notice of the points on which they were to give testimony, must be considered to be a rule of decision to guide the judgment, and not a rule of practice, and therefore must be adopted as a rule in this Court. He stated that he had made the same decision in the United States Circuit Court in Connecticut, in reference to a statute of Connecticut, which was almost the same as the statute of this State, except that no notice of the examination of the parties was required to be given, and that his decision on that point had been concurred in by Judge Nelson. He therefore allowed the defendants to be examined in their own behalf.

Mr. Furniss was then put on the stand, and testified that he was one of the firm of Furniss, Brindley & Co., the defendants, who were the largest auction-house in Philadelphia, except one. Myers, Claghorn & Co.; that he was waited upon by Mr. Clarke, one of the plaintiffs, who asked if they had sold goods for Farmlee; that they told him no; whereupon he said the plaintiffs had been robbed, and were ferreting it out, and thought they had traced the goods to auction-houses, and mentioned the name of Outchout; whereupon they at once told him that they had sold goods for Outchout, and immediately gave him all facilities, by copies of entries and invoices, &c., for discovering the amount of the loss; that the witness said to Mr. Clark that he hoped the plaintiffs would not lose the amount, and Clark said no, they would not lose a cent, as they were amply secured—that they had no reason to suppose that Outchout was a fictitious name, or that the man was not the owner of the goods.

On cross-examination he said their business amounted to about a million and a half yearly; that Mr. Day, one of the defendants, resided in New-Jersey near New-York, and was in the City every day, but no inquiries were ever made about Outchout; that Mr. Clark did not tell him how much the plaintiffs had lost, but said he did not know how much; that Mr. Day attended to soliciting business, but made no settlements with consignors.

Other testimony was given by the defendants as to the appearance of the goods when received by them, and that there was nothing about them to excite suspicion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 12.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

David Henry vs. *Francis Bloodgood.*—This cause was brought on for trial on written proofs, on Tuesday last. The action was for goods sold and delivered to a married woman but not for the benefit of her separate estate.

This morning Justice ROOSEVELT announced his decision in the cause. He said that although the Court of Appeals had decided that the estate of married women cannot be made liable under such circumstances, in a case decided last month, yet there was another case now pending before the Court of Appeals, in which that question was to be reargued, and as the Court was now differently constituted, they might perhaps modify their opinion. He would therefore render a *pro forma* judgment only, from which an appeal might be taken to be determined under the final decision of the Court of Appeals, whatever it might be. Judgment for the plaintiff to be levied on Mary Bloodgood's separate estate.

Hawley & Glover for plaintiff, and Charles Mathewe for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

Francis C. Seybring vs. *George W. Wood.*—Motion granted without stay; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Before Justice Sutherland.

William S. Rogers et al. vs. *John McLain.*—Case settled.

George Weygand vs. *Francisca Weygand.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

John H. Harris vs. *The Panama Railroad Co.*—Case settled and left with Special Term Clerk.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Garrison vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Case settled.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

James Nesmith et al. vs. *The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.*—This is one of thirteen actions brought on policies of insurance, executed by various Insurance Companies upon the ship *Edwin Ackorn*. One of the actions, brought against the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, has been already tried, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. The verdict was, however, set aside on the ground of misbehavior in the Jury, one of them being concerned improperly with an outsider, upon the cause during the trial.

The facts in the present case are substantially the same with those involved in the case against the Clinton Company, the trial of which was reported at considerable length while it was proceeding. They are briefly as follows: Edwin and Lincoln Achorn were the original insurers, they having assigned to the plaintiffs. They were building the vessel, and had her insured against fire while building. The policies were for $5,000 each, total $10,000. All, or nearly all the policies expired at noon on Jan. 3, 1855.

The vessel was built in Waldoboro, Me., from which place she was carried down about ten miles to Muscongus, there to be completed. While there, on the night of Jan. 2, a fire was discovered by two watchmen who were on board. It was extinguished, as they supposed. Early the next morning a fire was again discovered in the vessel by persons on shore. They rowed on board as soon as possible, found the watchmen asleep, got them out with some difficulty, but were too late to save the vessel, which became a total wreck. She was scutlled, and went down at 11 o'clock A. M., Jan. 3, about an hour before the polices expired.

The defendants contend that it was fired by the Achorns themselves. On the former trial the testimony of several workmen on board the ship was introduced, to show that they set the vessel on fire at the instigation of the Achorns. The latter deny this statement.

Messrs. Dean and Cutting for the plaintiffs. Messrs. Stoughton and O'Conor tor the defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Marguerite Marie vs. *Adeline Remy.*—This action was brought to trial before a referee, pursuant to an order of reference; the trial was commenced, witnesses examined, &c., when the defendant married one L. Michel. The plaintiff now moved for an order making the husband a party defendant to the suit.

Held by BRADY J., that the motion should be granted. (Laws of 1853, 1057, 2 Rev. Stat. 309, Code 121, 468.) As the judgment would bind only the estate of the wife and would not impose any liability on the husband, he can suffer no injury by being made defendant, while by such order the record and proceedings will be in accordance with the better practice.

Motion granted without costs.

TRIAL TERM.

The assault and battery cases against ex-Mayor Wood, which were set down for to-day, were not brought on for trial. A stipulation has been entered into between counsel that these causes shall be reserved until the determination of an appeal which defendant intends to take in Slater *vs.* Wood, lately tried. Twelve of the causes involve substantially the same facts. We understand that other disabled policemen are about commencing actions for injuries received in the Police difficulties of 1857.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859.

RECEIPT OF ANIMALS AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 11, 1859.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep	Swine.
This week	3,712	196	429	7,298	10,198
Previous week	2,768	138	344	5,295	6,209
Same w'k last y'r	3,774	217	338	8,055	12,650
Weekly average of Beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858					3,676

THE BEEF MARKET TO-DAY.

The intense cold weather since Saturday has somewhat disarranged the cattle trains—so much so that yesterday, at the hour when nearly all bullocks designed for Wednesday's market are usually in, scarcely two-thirds of the animals on the way had arrived. Drove after drove continued to come in during the afternoon, and last night and to-day. The last drove put on sale did not arrive until 3 o'clock P. M. of to-day. The butchers were a little anxious yesterday at the small show of cattle, as they are able to keep a full stock of meat on hand in this cold weather, and they readily yielded to the advance of full ½c. ₩ lb. demanded by the salesmen. They bought somewhat more freely, owing to the fact that the meat on hand was so badly frozen as almost to preclude the possibility of cutting it. This morning there was a decided change in the tone of the market. A modified advance was maintained for a time, but prices gradually declined, and before nightfall the selling rates were even below last week. Some 300 or more bullocks will remain over unsold to-night. Taking the entire transactions of to-day, the average prices ranged about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	10½c. @10¾c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	9c. @9½c.	8¾c. @9¼c.
Poor quality	7¾c. @8¾c.	7¾c. @8¾c.
Poorest quality	7c. @7¾c.	6¾c. @7¾c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c. @9c.	8¾c. @—

One or two prime animals brought 11c.

The total receipts for the week, 3,712, it will be seen are 924 more than last week, 38 more than the average for all last year, and 569 above the average for 1857. They are about the same as for the corresponding week last lyear. In quality they ranged from a scanty supply of first class heavy bullocks to an overstock of light thin western steers. By far the largest portion were from New-York State *viâ.* the Hudson River Railroad. New-York contributed 1,215; Ohio, 583; Illinois, 393; Keotucky, 207, and Indiana, 128—the balance being made up in smaller lots from several other States. Some 250 more cattle would have been here, but for want of stock-cars to bring them from Albany. The Albany market was not very active, owing to high asking prices. About 150 were taken east at 4¼c. @5½c., and, in one instance, 6c, ₩ lb., gross weight.

A few of the transactions were as follows:

HARING & GURNEY sold 146 head of New-York and Illinois cattle, of all grades and widely different weights, at 7c. @10c.

H. MYERS, for HOWLETT & GARDNER, 90 common Indiana stock, at 8c. @9c. Rated 6¾ cwt.

S. ULERY, on his own account, 93 Indiana cattle, with a very good top, at 10c. @10½c., and so down to 9¼c. Estimated 7½ cwt.

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling two droves, one of 32 fair Illinois cattle at scarcely 9c., and the other 36, mostly heavy and fat cattle, from Wesiebester County, N. Y., at 9c. @10¾c., with one very fine pair, fed by WM. MARSHALL, of Somers, at $310, or 11c. ₩ lb., as they would weigh about 2,800 lbs. in the beef.

T. C. EASTMAN, for I. RECOAN, 53 rough Michigan cattle of divers weights, at near 8½c., mostly yesterday. Also, to-day, for J. M. KINSLEY, 43 very coarse and common Illinois steers, of 6¼ cwt., at 8c. @8¾c.

W. H. HARRIS sold for PRATT & Co., yesterday, 42 pair 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 9¼c. He was to-day working off 32 pair Illinois cattle for WELSH, at 7¾c. @9c., averaging near 8c.

WOODRUFF & PHILIPS, 17 of Mr. WOODRUFF'S cattle of fair to good quality at $56@$70; estimated weight 7½ cwt. One extra pair brought $225, or near 10¾c. Also for J. HAMILTON, of Livingston County, 12 medium animals at about 8½c. @8¾c.

W. SHERMAN brought in 27, mostly pretty good Dutchess Cooaty cattle, which brought 8c. @10c., with 10¾c. for the best, to be weighed.

L. BEERS turned up with 35 red oxen from Connecticut, for which he was getting 8c. @19c. en 8 cwt. They were in good flesh.

WILLIAMS & MERRITT, on their own account, 61 nice Virginia steers, which they report at 7¾c. @10c.

GEO. SAGE sold here; and at Bergen, 130 New-York and Ohio cattle, for sundry ownere, at 8c. @10c. They were mostly of fair quality.

MURRAY & GLOVER, on their own account, 55 fair Kentucky cattle, of 7¾ cwt., at 9c. @10¾c., and 42 New-Jersey steers, of 6 cwt., at 9c. @10c.

T. WHEELER, for GILMAN & DICKEY, 41 first-class Kentucky blooded steers, of 1,700 lbs., home weight, at 10¾c. @11c. They were the finest lot on the grounds. Also, for J. W. MIX, 25 very good red cattle, from Genesee County, N. Y., at 10c. Home weight, 1,450 lbs.

MILCH COWS.

Excepting for good cows, which are scarce, there is no improvement in the markets, with quite enough offering for the City wants. The late cold weather will, doubtless, diminish the supply of milk, requiring more *water* or more cows to keep up the quota, so that an increased demand is anticipated. Good cows find ready sales even now.

VEAL CALVES.

These have been in rather better demand at higher rates. Good calves command 7c. @7½c., and even 8c. has been paid for a few extras. Young animals sell slowly, at $1@$2 ₩ head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The sheep trade continues good, very much as last week. The supply exceeded that of the previous week, but was insufficient at some of the markets. Good sheep command 5½c. @6c. ₩ lb., gross, while a few very extra ones, at $8 ₩ head, were over 13c.; net. O'BRIEN & MCGRAW report 796, at an average of $4 57 ₩ head; J. MCCARTY, 569, at $4 87, and A. VAN WERT, 1,542, at $4 75.

The markets closed firm although large quantities of dressed mutton are daily arriving from Albany—nearly 1,000 per day.

SWINE.

Arrivals have been large, 6,618 being reported at the Hudson River Yards, and 3,580 at the Western Yards, making a total of 10,198. The demand is active at about last week's prices. BIRDSALL & DORMAN report sales of heavy corn hogs at 6¾c. @6¾c.; light and medium, 6c. @6¾c.; still hogs, 5¼c. @6c. VAN DAGNT & WATROOS quote live hogs at 5¾c. @6¾c., and dressed at 7¼c. @8c. A few thousand hogs remain on the market unsold.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 12, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants No. 231 Fulton-street.

BUTTER.

The exceeding cold weather this week has rendered it almost impossible to show butter, and sales have been rather light. The lower grades, with which the market is filled, are offered at lower raiee, and favor the buyer; but choice and fine qualities are firmly held and fully realize our quotations. Roll Butter, when in good order, sells rapidly. We quote:

	₩ lb.		₩ lb.
Orange County	26@28	Welsh, tubs	18@26
Fine State dry, firs	24@26	Ohio	11@18
Fine State, fresh the	24@28	Illinois and Wiscon.	12@20
Fair State, firkins	21@23	Roll Butter, State	18@21
Fair State, tubs	20@22	Roll Butter, West'n.	15@21

CHEESE.

The cold weather has checked operations, though we hear of sales of 600 boxes for shipment. We quote: Prime State, ₩ lb. 9¼@9¾; English Dairy, ₩ lb. 10@12 Fair State, ₩ lb. 8¾@9¼

EGGS.

The receipts of fresh Eggs this week have been fair, and prices are a shade lower—the demand is good, however, and it is probable the decline will be recovered in a few days. The market is full of Lime Eggs. Sales from 20c. @22c. We quote:

Fresh State, ₩ doz. 27@28 Lime, ₩ doz. 20@22

BEANS AND PEAS.

Any but a prime article is dull and hardly salable. We have made sales of Kidney Beans at $1 75 ₩ bushel, and of small Pea Beans at $1 87½. Black-eyed Peas are quiet. Green Marrowfat Peas are scarce, and sell readily. We quote:

BEANS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
White	$1 25@$1 37½	Marrow	$1 50@$1 75
Medium	1 12½@—	Red	2 00@—
Kidney	1 63@1 75	China	—@2 00

PEAS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Canada	95 @$1 10	Marro'fat, gr'n	$1 75@$2 00
Black-eyed	1 20@1 30	Marro'fat, w'te	1 50@1 75

FRUITS.

The demand for Dried Apples has been good, and prices are advancing. We have made sales of large lots State Apples to arrive at 10c., with sales of light Southern at 9½c. Dried Peaches have been quite active, large amounts having been sold to go West. The supply in market is nearly all Southern; we have made sales at from 15c. @18c. The market for Green Fruit has been dull,—sufficient poor fruit having come in by railroad to supply the demand. Large quantities that have been frost-bitten are thrown upon the market at very low figures; our quotations are for good sound fruit.

Dried Apples, State, ₩ lb	9¾@10
Dried

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Nick of the Woods—Bouxart Ballet Troupe.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Maxeppa—Woman's Love—Engagements—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Moll Pitcher—Pocahontas—Yankee Tar.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—St. Mary's Eve.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Arctic Explorations of Dr. Kane.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 15, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegraph dispatch from New-Orleans gives us at last something definite relative to recent movements in Mexico. The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived there from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from the capital to the 6th inst., and from the latter city to the 9th. On the 20th of December General Echeagaray issued a *pronunciamiento* and declared himself President, but the movement, unfortunately (or fortunately, perhaps) for him, was not seconded at the capital, and his movement failed in consequence. On the 23d the troops pronounced in favor of General Robles, and were followed by the populace, whereupon Zuloaga, as already announced, took refuge in the house of the British Minister. Gen. Robles immediately issued a call for a Junta, to consist of three delegates from each State, and on their assembling they elected, on the second ballot, Gen. Miramon as President, by a vote of 80 against 44 for Gen. Robles. Miramon was expected soon from Guadalajara, and Roales would remain in power until his arrival. Meantime the advices from Vera Cruz represent the Juarez Government to be firmer than ever, the Liberals having captured Jalapa and Cordova, and being about to make a demonstration against Orizaba.

The debates in Congress yesterday were highly interesting, and the business generally was possessed of considerable importance. In the Senate a communication was received from the President in response to Mr. Seward's resolution, adopted on Tuesday, informing the Senate that the yacht *Wanderer* had landed a cargo of Africans, and that every effort is being made to bring the guilty parties to justice, but that it is inexpedient to make public the correspondence upon the subject at present. Mr. Hale reported a joint resolution from the Naval Committee, which was laid over, authorizing the President to appoint Commodore Stewart to the active list. The bill equalizing the salaries of the Ministers of France and England with those of the United States, during a certain period, was called up and lost. The object of the bill was to give $3,900 back pay to the Minister to France. The Committee on Printing reported against printing numerous documents. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. Speeches were made by Messrs. Green of Missouri, Brown of Mississippi, Bigler of Pennsylvania, Houston of Texas, Douglas of Illinois, and Iverson of Georgia. A motion to recommit the bill was lost. The debate will be continued to-day. In the House, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, from the Committee on Territories, asked leave to report the bill for the admission of Oregon, as it would be several days before the Committee would be called in the regular course. Mr. Morgan of New-York objecting, leave could not be granted. Consideration of the motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs was resumed. The proposed reference was strenuously opposed by several members, on the ground that the items of appropriation would probably be considerably increased. Without taking the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and the discussion was principally confined to the Slavery issue. The House adjourned on the rising of the Committee.

The Legislature, especially the lower branch, went through a large amount of routine business yesterday. In the Senate, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill to regulate the theatres in this City. A bill was introduced to amend the usury laws. A motion was made, and laid over, for the appointment of a Joint Committee to act with the Governor relative to Quarantine affairs. After some other business the Senate went into Executive session, when it is understood the Governor sent in the following nominations: For Bank Superintendent, James M. Cook, reappointment; for Commissary-General, Benjamin Welch, Jr., of Buffalo, in place of J. H. Hobart Ward; for Commissioner of Emigration, A. A. Low, in place of E. D. Morgan, resigned; for Trustee of the Idiot Asylum, Addison Gardiner, of Rochester, in place of F. F. Backus, deceased. In the Assembly, among the petitions presented, was one against the discontinuance of the use of steam on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and a number in favor of closing the Canals on Sunday. A communication was received from the Comptroller of this City relative to the confirmation of assessments for the years 1854 to 1858, inclusive. The Governor sent in all the papers relative to Quarantine matters. Notice was given by Mr. Reilly of his intention to introduce a bill for the construction of a railroad through Avenue D and other streets of this City. A variety of other business of minor importance was transacted.

The great Emigration and Colonization Society, rumors in reference to the existence of which have been rife for some time past, has, as we learn from our special correspondent at Washington, been thoroughly organized, under the title of "The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association:" Its title sufficiently indicates its purpose. It embraces among its members a number of prominent and influential capitalists of New-York and of the South—one of the leaders in the enterprise being General Henningsen, well known from his connection with Walker in Nicaragua. It is understood that the General has recently been in negotiation with Lieutenant Mowry, of Arizona, for the purchase of large grants of land in that Territory, and that the Company propose soon to send out to that region a strong and well-appointed colony, under the lead of Henningsen as chief engineer. The recent gold discoveries there will no doubt give an impetus to the movement which it would otherwise lack.

James McMahon, convicted at Newark, N. J., of the murder of his sister-in-law, Ann McMahon, was hung yesterday morning, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, in the Essex County Jail, in the presence of about 150 persons. He made no statement concerning himself, and met his fate with great firmness. He was 37 years of age, was born in Ireland, and served under Gen. Scott during the whole of the Mexican War, and on the frontier against the Indians. The execution took place inside the jail building, and was private, but few being admitted to the scene, while outside the crowd was large, numbering thousands.

Marion Cropps, indicted in Baltimore with Peter Corrie, for the murder of police-officer Riggon, the particulars of which are, doubtless, fresh in the minds of our readers, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., is now due at Halifax. Nothing had been heard of her at 9 o'clock last night.

The navigation of Long Island Sound has become so much impeded by ice as to necessitate the withdrawal for the present of the Norwich and Worcester and the Stonington lines of steamers.

There was a very great change in the weather yesterday, the temperature of the air being more like March than January; the cold snap lasted so short a time that the little ice which formed in the bay and rivers has almost disappeared.

The Board of Education met last evening, and organized for 1859 by electing Mr. Richard Warren President, and Thos. H. Boese Clerk. A resolution was adopted requiring the Comptroller to place $100,000 at the disposal of the Board.

Felix Sanchez, the young Spaniard, who, a few days since, murdered his father-in-law, and attempted the murder of his wife and his wife's mother, in Sullivan-street, has not yet been arrested; neither has the slightest clue been obtained of his whereabouts. We give elsewhere an account of the efforts being made by the Police to effect his arrest, together with an interesting sketch of his life thus far.

The Second Annual Festival of the Young Men's Christian Association was given last evening at Mozart Hall. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Krebs and Gillette, by Hiram Ketchum, Esq., Professor O. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, and others.

An interesting case is now on trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Ingersoll. It will be recollected that about a year ago one Geo. E. Parmlee was arrested for stealing from the store of H. E. Dibblee & Co., No. 25 Murray-street, great quantities of silks, to which he got access through a skylight. Parmlee shipped some of the goods to Furniss, Brindley & Co., auctioneers in Philadelphia, for sale—and Dibblee & Co. now sue the auctioneers to recover the value of the goods. Parmlee was put on the stand as a witness for plaintiffs, and gave a complete history of his depredations and dealings with the defendants. The defendants put Mr. Clinton, Parmlee's counsel, on the stand, and proved that Parmlee had only been advised by him to testify in the cause after he had received assurances from Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, that what he said on the trial should not be used in evidence against him, and that a plea of guilty of an attempt at grand larceny should be accepted, and he should be recommended to the consideration of the Court. Another important feature of the case is, that Judge Ingersoll allowed the parties to be examined in the case, holding that the State law allowing it was applicable to the trials at Common Law in the U. S. Courts.

A somewhat singular trial took place yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. In December, 1852, an old man named George Bowne, of highly respectable connections, was tried before Francis R. Tillou, at that time the Recorder of the City, for presenting a forged check for $400 at the Chemical Bank, purporting to be signed by Mr. Robert H. Elton. Bowne was convicted and sentenced by Recorder Tillou to the States Prison for four years and three months. He served out his term, and on the 4th of November, 1857, a few months after he had left the prison, presented a forged check for $800 at the National Bank, purporting to be signed by the same Recorder Tillou who had tried and sentenced him on the previous occasion. Bowne is venerable in appearance, but not altogether prepossessing. He was again convicted, ex-Recorder Tillou being one of the witnesses against him. Sentence was deferred till the last day of the term. Bowne, it is said, formerly belonged to a gang of noted forgers. Another case of forgery, that of John W. Chase, was also disposed of yesterday, a verdict of guilty being rendered. Sentence reserved.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,800 bales at former quotations. Flour was in good demand. Grain was quiet. Provisions were unsettled. Coffee, Sugar and Rice were more sought after. Spices were actively inquired for. Other commodities were essentially unaltered.

The cattle markets have been a little disturbed by the irregular arrival of stock trains, impeded or kept back by the cold weather. On Tuesday the prospect was for a short supply, and prices were up fully ½c. @ ¾. But new droves kept coming in during the night, and up to 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, so that the total supply for the week numbered 3,712 bullocks, or about 100 more than the weekly average for all of last year. The markets, of course, fell off yesterday morning, and the decline continued during the day—the closing rate being below the previous week, with some 300 cattle unsold at near sundown.

Congressional Oratory.

There can be hardly anything more melancholy and disheartening in "a parliamentary sense" than the reports which meet one's eye in every letter from Washington, of the proceedings in Congress. Each of them contains a short and tolerably good summary, not of speeches [but of essays, *apropos des bottes*. Subjects which have no sort of connection, are discussed in succession and at great length, without the slightest attempt at debate. Each man has evidently prepared his piece, and is determined to say it—at, whatever cost. Nothing in particular ever seems to be before the House; but every speaker, when his turn comes, repeats a discourse *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. Every Southerner seems to consider it his solemn duty to make a "disunion speech," at least four times in every session, and administer a cuff to Northern fanatics. Every Northern member, in like manner, seems to think he labors under a sacred obligation to give a history of the Slavery question from the foundation of the republic to the present time. We know that a great deal of this is done under the shelter of the license afforded by a Committee of the Whole, but it surely does not follow that, because the rigid rules of debate in the House are suspended, orators need have no care for the public time, and no bowels of compassion for their fellow members. Mr. Iverson, for instance, on Thursday made *his* "great disunion speech." Everybody knows what it contained without reading a line of it, just as well as everybody knows what is meant in Christmas week by "the compliments of the season." He said, of course, that the South was cruelly wronged—that negroes were inferior to white men—that the North was full of Abolitionists—that all Free Soilers are knaves and cowards—that the only perfect form of human society is to be found on a cotton or sugar plantation—that Ham and his descendants labor under a curse, and, finally, that if the North does not let the South do what she pleases, there will be bloody work, and a "Southern Confederation." This is all sad stuff of which the public is thoroughly sick, if for no other reason, through sheer repletion; but why should Senator Trumbull make it all the more nauseating by replying to it with a shower of Northern commonplaces on the same subject? We have no desire to see discussion stifled, but discussion ceases either to convince opponents or to elicit truth when it is carried on without regard either to time or place, or the patience or temper of the public. There never was a cause in the world good enough to flourish under the advocacy of irreclaimable bores. The purest-minded citizens that ever existed would sooner any day submit to the rule of an autocrat than have to listen every day to a discourse on freedom from a dreary politician. Let us be ever so interested or enthusiastic, like all else that is human there is a limit to our interest and enthusiasm. A log thrown on the fire now and then keeps it burning brightly and merrily, but if a whole forest be piled on it, it will be smothered.

We need not inform our readers of what Senator Trumbull's reply consisted. It contained the usual Republican objections to the institution and the usual and very pardonable sneer at the idea of Southern secession. All this is very well in its place—very well when the occasion calls for it and is worthy of it;—but flesh and blood can't stand it every day and on every paltry pretext. We do not think that when a stump orator goes to Congress, with a limitless store of words, and a lamentably deficient supply of ideas—with the "nigger question" as the one and only piece of furniture in the chambers of his brain—he ought by merely repeating a prosy sermon on the leading question of politics, to be able at will to absorb the whole time of the House and the wits of abler men in ventilating his follies, when no purpose under heaven, is to be served by it, and no result is expected from it. Can the leaders of both the great parties in Congress find no means of preventing their followers from carrying on useless skirmishes every day? They surely have sufficient respect for the great questions by which the country is agitated to feel that whenever they are brought up, it should be on great field-days, when all the forces on both sides are engaged, the ablest leader in command and the heaviest artillery brought into play. We don't want to be treated any more to pairs of gladiators. We prefer not having Slavery, Free-soil and Kansas, and Southern rights discoursed upon five times a week, merely that Smith may let his constituents know that he is awake, or that Brown may have the honor of demolishing him. If we have to listen to the oft-repeated history of the Slavery agitation, let us at least be cheered with the hope that the discussion will end in a division, certainly with the expectation that it will at all events end.

Our Commerce and Our Corporations.

The simple fact that money can now be obtained in New-York at rates which argue an extreme depression of the legitimate demands of Commerce ought, one would think, to startle the most thoughtless into a close scrutiny of the course pursued by those who control the floating capital of the community, and who may naturally be expected to wish to make that capital immediately available and profitable to themselves at whatever risk of future contingent embarrassments. Apparently it produces no such effect.

Our ships are lying idle in the docks, and their owners, echoing the Transatlantic cry of their British brethren, anticipate a dismal downfall of the whole shipping interest of the country. Our exports and imports so lag behind the lines of past years that the good people of New-Orleans begin to talk of the decline of New-York, and to account for the impending catastrophe by the existence of Gerrit Smith, and the Abolitionist manœuvres of the New-York *Tribune*. One after another our great railway corporations, finding their past policy no longer tenable, are ceasing not only to pay Paul with Peter's money, but to pay him at all, and are steadily dropping downwards to that point of outright liquidation from which alone most of them can ever hope to date their real recovery and honest prosperity.

Throughout the world of commerce and enterprise, we see the unmistakeable signs of expiation for the follies of the past, and of hesitation in the presence of a still uncertain future. Give us an assured continuance of political quiet on both sides the Atlantic, and we shall doubtless find new and healthy employment for the accumulated capital which now oppresses itself and the markets. Driven as we assuredly shall be, hereafter, to depend upon our own resources for those supplies of money for which we can no longer look to Europe, which is rapidly developing an unprecedented demand for capital within her own borders, and which has acquired a "plentiful lack" of confidence in our securities and enterprises, we shall unquestionably learn to exact a stricter accountability of those who manage our investments, and to exercise a sharper scrutiny into the schemes set before us.

But the actual aspect of public affairs—both abroad and at home—does not conciliate the confidence essential to any new movement of serious and responsible enterprise. Who can count upon the course of President Buchanan, in regard to any one of those great questions, domestic and foreign, on any one of which the peace of the country may, by a sudden twist of the national helm, be instantly wrecked? Or who can venture to assure himself that any steamer, to arrive from Europe, will not bring the news of a great Continental war, suddenly deranging the sensitive balance of the world's exchanges? It is idle to expect any sustained and wholesome activity in the sounder regions of American industry and enterprise, till the debts of the past have been paid and the prospects of the future made tolerably intelligible.

Meanwhile, we find the money operations of our banks, stretching out beyond the limits of any former year; the specie reserve of these institutions fallen by 12½ per cent. from the strength of 1858, and their liabilities increased beyond those of last year by thrice that proportion. The perils of such a position are obvious enough. Perhaps they cannot now be averted; but, at least, they may excite us to bestow a closer attention upon those defects in our system of enterprise and commerce which have made such perils possible, and which now aggravate their intensity.

At the core of all these defects lies the reckless extravagance and positive dishonesty engendered and fostered in this country by our theory and practice of joint stock companies. The United States entered upon their commercial development with a capital wholly disproportionate to the opportunities of our situation, and the energies of our people. It was, therefore, at first, a matter of necessity that we should do our heaviest work through combinations of capital. But our necessity has, in the end, become our curse. Immense interests, created by the activity of a few men out of the resources of many, have been left to the control of the few, with an ever-increasing laxity of supervision on the part of the many. The property of minors, or of widows, and the small savings of the prospering young merchant have been drawn into the clutch of these vast engines of enterprise, with the large subscriptions of the millionaire; foreign capitalists have been seduced by the syrens of "per-centage" and "guarantee," and the machinery once set in motion has been left to be driven whithersoever the driver chose, at whatever speed and at whatever cost. Did a financial difficulty arise, nothing was easier than to smooth it over with a new loan, a portion of which, distributed in the form of dividends, was sure to appease the occasional anxiety of some inquisitive proprietor. In dealing with their creditors our great corporations adopted the plan of Mr. Pitt, who always paid his carriage maker's bill by ordering a new carriage. The upshot of all this system we are now beginning to experience. The extent of its prevalence we certainly have not begun to measure, in spite of the examples daily forced upon our attention, as, for instance, in the case just brought before the public by the "Cumberland Coal and Iron Company" against Sherman, Dean, and the Hoffman Steam Mining Company of Maryland.

This Coal Company has been in existence ever since 1842. It owns an area of 9,000 acres of coal-land, from which it draws a yield of coal, which increased twelvefold in the ten years between 1847 and 1857. This coal is of a kind demanded by the growing exigencies of steam manufacturing and of railway traffic in this country; and with the progressive demonstration of its superiority for such purposes over wood as a fuel has much advanced in value, till the actual interests represented in the Company's property amount to $5,000,000 at the *par* value of the stock, and to $400,000 of funded debt. Here one would suppose is an interest worth caring for. Yet how, on the Company's own showing, has this vast property been managed?

The story is a long one, but in substance very simple.

In the year 1854 the Company elected as President one Mr. Mehaffey, and shortly after put one Mr. Sherman into their Board of Direction. To Mr. Sherman they forthwith resigned a virtual monopoly in the control of their affairs, by allowing Mr. Mehaffey to nominate two salaried officers of the Company a Joint Committee of Three with Mr. Sherman, to be the supreme executive council. Mr. Sherman at once raised the salary of this obliging President, and liberally allowed him to pay over to himself any little additional sums he might require "on the authority of the Executive Committee." Of all this the Board of Directors *for three years* seem to have been perfectly ignorant. Meanwhile Mr. Sherman, through his "little private arrangement," the President, prevailed upon the Company to execute a sale of a portion of their lands to a certain "Hoffman Mining Company." To this sale Mr. Sherman declares that he was urged by a leading stockholder, *long since dead*, and therefore dumb. The "Hoffman Company" in question was truly Mr. Sherman himself, associated with a "Co." in the person of one Mr. Dean, a young man of 21, described as a clerk in a Broadway house, who avers that greatness was thrust upon him, and that before he became a partner in this transaction he never knew Mr. Sherman at all. The "Hoffman Company" made their purchase, as may be supposed, on very comfortable terms; the Cumberland Company denying the receipt *of any consideration whatever* for this transfer of more than 1000 acres of coal-land with the assumption of all sorts of transportation obligations for the benefit of the "Hoffman Company!" But of all things there must be an end, and so at last there came along the crisis of 1857, which, as the reader will hardly be surprised to hear, brought this marvelously managed Company to an assignment, and all the diplomacy of Mr. Sherman and his colleagues into the light of day.

The shock of these revelations aroused even the Directors and the Stockholders. The property has been put into responsible hands: the ejected Sherman and the enterprising Dean will be pursued at law, and the Cumberland Coal Company will go on its way renewed and rejoicing. But upon whom have all the losses incurred through their mad and senseless neglect of the interests confided to them by the first Directors of this and of so many other companies fallen? And what possible guarantee can the future offer us, of absolute and permanent prosperity, until the whole of our great joint property enterprises shall have been in like manner sifted by those who are vitally interested in them, and the helter-skelter system of the past utterly rooted out of its abiding-places among us?

The Ballot in England.

John Bright has drawn on himself the wrath of all "true-born Englishmen," by certain comparisons which he has instituted between the political institutions of Great Britain and those of the United States, rather invidious to the former. The newspapers have been ringing ever since with denunciations of him for wishing to "Americanize" England; and the disorders of municipal government in New-York and other large cities, and the malodorous reputation of Fernando Wood, have been dragged to light in the columns of the London *Times* in refutation of the eloquent quaker's theories. As he is not a man to be put down by popular clamor, however, he has reiterated all his assertions with regard to us and our institutions, in his more recent speeches. He is still of opinion that there are many things among us which England would do well to borrow, besides our machines and horse-tamers, and among them our extended suffrage. He acknowledges that our great cities must be excepted from his eulogium, inasmuch as they are rather Irish and German than American; but maintains that all the rest of the country owes to popular government unparalleled security for life and property. Lord Carlisle, who knows us, and has studied us, has joined in the outcry against Mr. Bright, and declares that he too is sorry to find that many of the worst fears about us, formed at the period of his visit, are being realized, and he protests against any change in the Institutions of Great Britain which would have a tendency to assimilate them to ours. Bright has treated his criticisms with more respect than those of the rest of his opponents, but nevertheless has not dealt too tenderly even with him.

It would be rather ungracious in us to attempt to dispute the accuracy of Mr. Bright's picture of us, even if we saw grounds for doing so; but we may fairly question his conclusions as to the applicability of many portions of our political system to society as it is at present constituted in Great Britain. He seems to think that an extension of the suffrage is the one great panacea for all the evils with which the empire is afflicted, but he surely forgets that there is a large number of concomitants needed, without which universal, or even household suffrage, is a positive mockery. To irrigate properly, preparations must be made before the sluices are opened, to enable each portion of the soil to receive its share of the moisture. It does not do to turn a torrent into a field, and leave it to find its own way over the surface. Society in America was prepared for universal suffrage before it began its work. Our laws of descent, and real property law, were so formed as to render the accumulation of great wealth and corresponding influence in the hands of families or individuals for more than one generation impossible. All that legislation can do amongst us to level social distinctions, to place every man on an equality with his neighbor, and raise him out of dependence on his influence, has been done. Almost all the changes that we have made in the law as England bequeathed it to us, have been made in this direction. The law of primogeniture, and the law of entails, have been abolished; and the successalon laws, the debtor and creditor laws, have been modified and revised, with this object in view. Dare Mr. Bright incorporate in his proposed measure of electoral reform any such changes as these? We have no doubt he would desire to do so; we know from his published statements that he advocates and approves of them, but we feel equally well satisfied that he is too acute a politician to suppose that any bill containing them or anything like them, would stand the smallest chance of success in any House of Commons in which he is ever likely to sit.

He has cited a saying of the Earl of Derby, "that if he only knew who the three largest landholders in any county were, he could tell the politics of the county members without difficulty," to show the extent to which the county constituencies are under the dominion of the territorial aristocracy. He complains bitterly of the notorious fact that the great mass of the tenant farmers all over the Kingdom vote for their landlord's candidate; and yet, he proposes to remedy this, not by striking a direct blow at the power of the landed interest—not by depriving them of the power of keeping large estates together, generation after generation—not by seeking to restore in England the now extinct class of yeomanry, who were once her boast and glory, and are at this moment our surest dependence—but simply by increasing the number of these obsequious voters, by giving to a larger number of those who are dependent on the will of one man for house and home, the power of serving that man at the polling booth. We confess we do not see how this will mend matters; how it will make the House of Commons more popular, or render the class, whose political bondage he deplores, one whit more independent. True, he proposes to protect his new-born citizens in the exercise of their privilege by throwing over them the shield of the ballot. This no doubt would render it a great deal more difficult for a landlord to ascertain how a tenant voted, but it would not render the tenant one whit less anxious to prove his devotion to the landlord's interests. As long as the farmer is dependent for his farm and his livelihood upon the good will of the squire, it is not in human nature for him not to take every possible means to satisfy the squire of his compliance with his will. To secure electoral purity, the first thing to be done is to remove all direct motives for being corrupt. As long as men have a direct and pressing material interest in being base, we know how difficult it is to make them righteous, even in matters which touch their consciences more sharply than politics. We must remind Mr. Bright too, when he excepts our large cities from the praise bestowed on us generally because they are Irish and German, that Ireland is Irish; that all he says of the slavishness of English voters is doubly true of Irish ones; that they send 105 members to the Imperial Parliament, and that any reform he brings forward must be made to apply to them also. What reason is there, we should like to know, for their being less corrupt, less careless and demagogue driven, under universal suffrage in Cork or Kerry, than in the Sixth Ward of this City. Any allowances that have to be made for them here must be made for them there.

It seems to us that though the Reform bill of 1832 was perfectly applicable to the existing state of British society, any further step in the same direction calls for other and more radical changes than an increase in the number of voters. As long as the land is held in great estates—as long as commissions in the army are to be obtained only for money, or the influence which money commands—as long as there is such a corporation in the State as the Established Church—as long as small freeholders, owning their farms in fee simple, are almost an impossibility—though last not least, as long as there is no system of general education, universal suffrage is simply another rod placed in the hands of "the great houses," or a crowbar in the hands of demagogues.

A New Turn in Mexican Affairs.

Events crowd each other in Mexico. It is but three days ago that we announced the accession of General Roales to power at the capital, and the probabilities of an immediate restoration of the Juarez Government. The movement of Robles was understood to be in the interest of the latter; and it was also understood to be in the interest of President Buchanan's Mexican policy, so far as the acquisition of new territory was concerned. Some little congratulation upon a change so propitious to all interests was justifiable; the organs of the Administration being unusually lavish of ascriptions to the President's sagacity, who, through the fog and tumult of Mexican affairs, had patiently awaited this precise turn to vindicate his apparently culpable inactivity. All this but three days ago! To-day we have the reverse of this agreeable picture. Gen. Roales, it seems, really entertained no friendly purposes toward the Liberal Government. His action, on the contrary, argued animosity to the Constitution; for so far from acting in accordance with its provisions, in determining who should administer the Government, he summoned a Junta, or Convention of notables, precisely similar in character to the unauthorized body which raised Zuloaga, now a fugitive, to the Dictatorship. The Junta, consisting of three delegates from each State, forthwith elected Gen. Miramon, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, President. Thus the whole result of the Robles *pronunciamiento* has been to transfer the central usurpation from weaker to stronger hands, and to increase the labors and the hazards of the Liberal cause.

Gen. Manuel Miramon, the new military chief of the Republic, is an addition to the list of those who have reached the summit of ambition in early life. Born in 1832, he is now in his 27th year. He first figured conspicuously in the insurrection of Zuloaga last Winter. Upon the death of Gen. Osollos he was placed at the head of the Army, signalizing his promotion by a great victory over Gen. Vidaurri, near San Luis Potosi, Sept. 29. More recently he has beaten the Liberal Degollado without the gates of Guadalajara, and forced his way into that city. These achievements attest his military capacity. We shall see presently whether his administrative abilities are proportioned to his skill in arms. His coming into power will necessarily postpone the adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, unless the Constitutional Government be at once strengthened by the recognition of the American Executive.

Ma. Slidell's Mode of Getting Cuba.—The honorable Senator from Louisiana desires to get Cuba. In this he is by no means singular. He has a plan to effect that end. On Monday he proposed it to the Senate in the form of a bill. It is simply to renew negotiations for purchasing the much-coveted island. We do not understand that Mr. Slidell has taken out a patent for his invention. Possibly he may indulge a lurking suspicion that it is not perfectly original. Others may doubt its efficacy. Mr. S. proposes to place thirty millions of dollars in the hands of the President—for what? Surely not as the price which Spain must be expected to require. By no means. Mr. Slidell himself does not anticipate the purchase for a sum so ridiculously small. His object is simply to open negotiations; and for this, thirty millions is a good deal more than enough.

We have slight faith in the efficacy of mere negotiation. Unfortunately there must be two parties to a bargain of purchase and sale. Were it otherwise, Mr. Slidell need not wait long for Cuba. One of the two required for this contract is Spain; and Spain obstinately refuses. We do not see how Mr. Slidell's thirty millions is to overcome the rooted unwillingness of that most obstinate of Kingdoms. Perhaps he does.

Quarantine.—Mr. Duryea, a member of Assembly from Brooklyn, does not quite despair of the common sense and neighborly liberality of New-Jersey. On Monday, he offered a joint resolution that a Committee of three be appointed by the Governor and Senate to meet a like Committee to be appointed by New-Jersey, to confer on Quarantine affairs, which resolution was laid over. Mr. D's motives are no doubt good; better, perhaps, than his judgment. We fear that New-Jersey will never relinquish Sandy Hook. It is a locality of which she is inordinately proud, and no price yet offered or thought of by the State of New-York constitutes an adequate temptation. It is time and money wasted to appoint the commission Mr. D. proposes. The Quarantine will be removed, but we must look at home for a new location. A correspondent, long a resident of Richmond County, suggests as, in his opinion, the most favorable spot for a new Quarantine which has yet been mentioned, the tongue of land adjacent to the Great Kills on the southeast front of Staten Island. This place is about ten miles from the battery. It is a sandy point, extending into the Lower Bay, and more than two miles distant from any habitations. In the opinion of our correspondent it possesses every requisite for convenience and safety. Its occupation for Quarantine purposes could, he thinks, occasion no offence or alarm, while a great pecuniary saving would be effected by thus using land already formed instead of attempting to create an island on Orchard Shoals. The subject demands attention, and every suggestion which appears practical should be brought forward for consideration.

Unclaimed Deposits.—This subject has again been brought to the notice of the Legislature. A few days ago Mr. Law moved in the Assembly for a Select Committee to report on a proposition that deposits which have lain unclaimed in banks for a period so long as to warrant the presumption that no claim will ever be made, shall be taken from the institutions having them in charge, by the State, and added to the Common School Fund. The resolution passed, and a Select Committee was appointed. Yesterday an unsuccessful attempt was made to discharge that Committee and refer the subject to the Committee on Ways and Means. But a motion prevailed to require a report previous to further action, from all the banks in New-York and Brooklyn, of the amount of dividends unclaimed for six years past.

Strenuous opposition is made to the measure proposed by Mr. Law, proceeding chiefly from the institutions interested, which naturally desire to retain control of all the funds in their possession. On the other hand it is asserted that the aggregate of deposits unclaimed is nearly or quite three millions; that this large sum has lain so long as to make it morally certain that no owner will ever appear; and that the money accumulating for the benefit of the banks, should be applied to some public use. The matter is one which deserves careful attention and involves important legal inquiries.

OBITUARY.

Death of Another Member of the Hutchinson Family.—Mr. Judson J. Hutchinson, one of the brothers of the celebrated Hutchinson Family, died at Lynn, Mass., on Tuesday, Jan. 11. Judson, John and Asa, and their sister Abby, made their public appearance as a quartette band nearly fifteen years ago, and attracted overflowing audiences in this City and elsewhere for some years. The old Broadway Tabernacle, seating over three thousand persons, was packed night after night by enthusiastic admirers of the "Family's" simple melodies. The whole party afterwards visited England, where they received a welcome quite as cordial. Laying claim to no special excellence as musicians, the brothers and their sister commended themselves to popular favor by their unostentatious manner, and made a decided impression by their proclivity to reforms. All of them were Abolitionists, and their "Songs of Freedom" were the staple article in their musical programme. Nine or ten years ago, the Family was broken up. Abby, the sister, married a son of the Rev. Dr. Patton of this City, and retired from the public concerts. The three brothers continued their travels, but were finally compelled to suspend their performances on account of an attack of insanity which afflicted Judson, who has just died. Jesse, an older brother, was the manager of the concerts, and, under his skillful engineering, the family were placed in circumstances of pecuniary abundance. Perhaps no troup of singers ever enjoyed a more satisfactory success. Of late years, the brothers have seldom appeared. The public taste demanded a style of music more cultivated, and the day of the Hutchinsons went by. Of the original four, to whom many thousands in this City were once glad to listen, only three now survive. Mrs. Patton, and John and Asa Hutchinson.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes: "I regret to record the untimely death of one of the most promising young literary men of France. I mean M. Rigault. He, M. Provost-Paradol, M. Taine and M. Edmond About, were the most promising men of letters now rising to succeed the present generation. He was working in his study last Thursday, in perfect health, when all at once he found his memory gone. He went to Evreux; became rapidly worse, and sank Tuesday. He was only 38 years old. You may remember a similar melancholy case in Boston, some years ago—Mr. Gallison, who fell a victim to his ambition and over-prolonged study. He was Mr. Chas. Sumner's predecessor as reporter of the decisions delivered in the United States District Court. The medical profession have lost M. Berard, a Professor in the Medical School here. He was a physiologist of great scientific attainments, although he never shone as a discoverer. Prince Jerome is said to be gradually sinking into the grave. Dr. Rayer and two other physicians visit him daily."

The California papers announce the sudden death of Mr. Edward Pollock, one of the editors of the *California Home Journal*, and a promising young poet.

The Galway Steamers.—A large and influential meeting was held in Dublin on the 22d ultimo, upon the subject of postal communication with America. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the commercial, social and political interests of the Kingdom demand the most extended facilities for frequent, punctual and rapid communication with America,—and that the geographical position of Ireland suggests that as the proper point of departure. The new Galway line of steamers was indorsed as worthy of the most favorable consideration, and the most speedy adoption of measures to render its advantages available to the public was urged. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Government to secure its attention to the subject.

Affairs in Hoboken.—Great complaint is made in West Hoboken of the want of sidewalks. In muddy weather, the streets are nearly impassable. A Course of Lectures is in progress at Library Hall. The third of the Course was given on Tuesday evening by Dr. Shepard, whose subject was "Vesuvius and its Neighbors."

"Uncle Tom" in Italian.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"You should get Professor Monti to translate 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' from Italian into English. Mrs. Stowe herself would not recognize her bantling. The Pope having read 'Uncle Tom,' and being delighted with it, determined to have it done into Italian for the edification of his subjects. Strange changes took place in the sleight of words, and by the time 'Uncle Tom' and the rest of the characters in the book learned to speak Italian fluently, the 'good people' became fervent Papists and the 'bad folks' deep-dyed Protestants, and finally *Legree* puts *Uncle Tom* to death, because the poor negro would not forsake his belief in the doctrine of the—Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary!"

The Riggon Murder in Baltimore—Conviction of Cropps.—The trial of Marion Cropps, indicted, with Peter Corrie, for the murder of police officer Riggon, was closed yesterday by a verdict against the prisoner of "Murder in the first degree." The jury, as was expected from the unbroken and irrefutable mass of testimony tracing the murder directly to the accused, found no difficulty in coming to an agreement, and, after a brief absence from the court-room, returned and announced their decision.—*Baltimore American, Jan. 12.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HARBOR, THE ICE, AND THE WEATHER.—The moderated temperature of yesterday was nowhere more apparent than upon the East and North Rivers, and in the vicinity of the various ferries. There was no new ice of any consequence, although there was an abundance of the old crop, collected during the previous two days and nights. At each ebb and full of the tide large quantities of ice accumulated between Governor's Island and the Battery, but it was not of sufficient thickness to offer any serious obstructions to the ferry-boats and vessels. The pilots who came up from sea yesterday reported large fields of ice in the Lower Bay, extending a considerable way out toward the tight-ship. Raritan Bay was also full of floating ice, making the services of steamtugs very necessary to vessels bound ont or in. The Sound boats report quantities of floating ice between this City and Sayhrook, but, with the return of milder weather, the fears that Throg's Neck would be frozen over have been dispelled. The *Commodore* and *Plymouth Rock* continue to make their trips in regular time. The *Commonwealth* and *Connecticut* meet with some floating ice near New-London, but there is no serious interruption on this account, and the business of the line progresses with its accustomed regularity. The *Elm City*, *Champion* and *Traveller* of the New-York and New-Heven Line, find considerable ice in the harbor of New-Haven, but it has not, thus far, prevented them from making their usual time. Last evening there were indications of rain, and the weather-wise, inclnding Mr. MERLIN, pronounced the cold cycle at an end—for the present. The wind had dropped into a calm, with indications of "hauling" to the eastward.

THE BOGUS CUBAN FILLIBUSTERS.—In addition to the particulars given in the affidavit of the returned laborers, in yesterday's TIMES, it appears, from the statements of the contractors, that the companions of JOHN are part of a large shipment of laborers who have been sent out in three different vessels. One of these shipments caused the seizure of the vessel by Marshal RYNDERS as she was going down the bay, under the supposition that they were fillibusters. The passengers by the *Linda Stuart*, according to the information received by the contractors' agents, have been sent back upon a similar suspicion on the pert of the Cuban authorities. The fact that Irishmen among them have remained, and with many others of their countrymen continue on the work of the road, is an evidence of this, apart from the intelligence, which had preceded the return of the party, in the New-Orleans dispatch, speaking of a fillibuster landing having been attempted upon Cuba. The statement in yesterday's TIMES, to the effect that General NYE had procured the shipment of these men is based upon the fact that he and his partner, Mr. MCCONN, have acted as counsel and agents in this City for the contractors. They allege that a specific contract, in printed forms, such as the returned laborers speak of, as having been produced by Mr. DALTON in Cuba, was signed by a l who went on board the *Linda Stuart*, and this alone and no others can be shown by those men, who had each a copy attached to his passport. As to the coarseness of their fare, it is alleged that twenty-five dollars a head was paid for their passage and board, the provisions to be the same as that furnished to the seamen. They were to bring their own bedding, which some neglected to do, expecting to run down into a tropical climate in a few days. Not a few had shawls, pistols, and other indications which are not customary among laborers, and which led to some question as to whether they would carry out their contract, upon their appearance on board. Some portion of the men were directed to the Shipping Agent by Capt. COULTER of the Twenty-second Ward, who is constantly sending men in various directions upon like openings. The contracts and other business in this connection were conducted by Mr. MCCONN, and not by General NYE, who alleges that he has had no dealing with these men.

SKATING AND CURLING ON THE CENTRAL PARK.—There were large crowds of persons at the Central Park, yesterday, either as participants or spectators of the exciting enjoyments of skating and curling. A number of the New-York Caledonia Curling Club met on the pond, and had a most spirited match with an equal number of the Thistle Club. The play lasted four and a half hours, when, time being called, the Caledonians were found to be fifteen shots ahead. The game stood 38 for Caledonia and 23 for Thistle. Having beaten their rivals in every contest in which they have engaged, the Caledonians of New-York have fairly earned their claim to a decided superiority in their grand national game. We understand that another match will be played on the pond, to-day, between the same parties for the substantial prize (after a hard day's work) of a supper of beef and greens, with, perhaps, some real mountain dew to wash them down and aid digestion. The two clubs will send out their best players, and a most exciting contest may be expected on the rink.

BASE BALL.—A special meeting of the National Association of Base Ball Players was held last evening at "The Gotham" in the Bowery. A large representation of the delegates from the various Clubs belonging to the Association was present. Judge W. H. VAN COTT, the President, took the Chair, and WM. ROSS POSTLEY was the Secretary. A report was received from the Special Committee, appointed to confer with the Central Park Commissioners, respecting the appropriation of a portion of the Central Park for the use of the Clubs belonging to the Association. The Committee reported that the Committee of the Board of Commissioners had not come to any definite conclusion, except that in the event of a location being assigned to any of the New-York Base Ball Clubs, two-thirds, at least, of the members of said clubs must be residents of the City of New-York. There is some talk of the principal clubs of the Association enrolling themselves under the general law respecting chartered institutions. The meeting transacted some routine business and adjourned subject to the call of the President and Secretary.

CIRCULAR FROM THE COMPTROLLER.—Mr. HAWS has issued a circular to the several departments of the City Government, requesting information on certain specified points. He desires a list of the books in each office, and a sketch of the accounts kept in them; also a statement of the periodical or occasional returns made by each departments, and he concludes by expressing his earnest desire to effect all such practical improvements in the methods of conducting the business of the Comptroller's Department as are required by the public interest. He invites from all persons who, from their connection with the government of the City, or otherwise, are acquainted with the subject, any information or suggestion which will the better enable him to accomplish so desirable an object. The circular further states that until otherwise directed by the Department, the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts, and the methods of conducting its financial business, will remain unchanged.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Committee met at No. 618 Broadway last evening, Dr. ALANSON S. JONES, of the Fifteenth Ward temporary Chairman, in the Chair. JAMES B. COOPER, of the Seventeenth Ward, and THOMAS G. BAKER, of the Fourteenth Ward, acted as Secretaries. A Committee of seven on contested seats,—JAMES KELLY Chairman,—was appointed. Resolutions commending the Governor's Message, and denouncing the conduct of Councilman WM. H. VALENTINE, were adopted. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the temporary Chairman, when the Committee on Contested Seats should be ready to report.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT FRENCH'S HOTEL.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown gentleman, respectably dressed, called for a room at French's Hotel, which he occupied only for a few moments, during which time he swallowed a bottle of corrosive sublimate. He then came into the bar-room, and, taking a seat, said that he had taken poison, and expected to live only a short time. The inmates of the Hotel immediately called in Sergeant CROFT, who took him to the City Hospital, where an antidote was administered. The man was about 55 years of age, and is a native of Ireland. He assigned as a reason for his attempt at suicide that he was tired of life. At 11 o'clock last night he was yet living.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.—The new Athenæum Club has been fully organized and gone into operation. The Club has taken the commodious house No. 48 Clinton-place, until next MAY, when they will remove to more spacious apartments on Union-square, or in that immediate neighborhood. The Club-rooms were opened last night for the first time, when there was a very pleasant gathering of the members, and it will hereafter be open at all hours for the resort of its members, who now number about two hundred.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATED GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met at Mozart Hall last evening, STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, temporary Chairman, in the Chair. The following officers were elected after considerable delay, PETER G. MALONEY, a candidate for Chairman, having resigned in favor of the successful candidate: Chairman, JAMES C. WILLEY; Vice-Chairman, CHARLES A. MAYO; Secretaries, EDWARD THOMSON, GEORGE W. HOSMER; Treasurer, JAMES LYNCH; Sergeant-at-Arms, MORTIMER SULLIVAN.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening at the residence of CHAS. WELFORD, Esq., when the following officers were unanimously elected: *President*—Hon. George Folsom. *Vice-Presidents*—Francis L. Hawks, D.D., L.L. D., and John W. Francis, M.D., L.L.D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Alexander J. Catheal. *Recording Secretary*—Theodore Dwight. *Treasurer*—Thomas Ewbank, Esq. *Librarian*—George H. Moore, Esq.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met at 3 P. M. yesterday. GEORGE C. ROBERTSON, of the Sixteenth, HENRY B. MORAN, of the Eighteenth, and GEORGE DICKINSON, of the Seventeenth Precincts, were restored to the force. About 50 of the 193 additional policemen, whose appointment has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors, were appointed. A series of charges were preferred against Sergeant ALFRED BIDDY by the Deputy Superintendent, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.—The alarm of fire at 6 o'clock yesterday morning proceeded from the Public School building in Crosby, near Spring-street. Burning coals had been carelessly thrown into the ash-box, and it had taken fire. A damage of about $200 to the furniture and school books was effected before the fire could be extinguished.

THE NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors and members of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital was held at their rooms, No. 6 Stuyvesant Institute, on Tuesday evening, when the annual election for a Board of Directors for the year 1859 took place. The surgeons, DRS. STRPHENSON and GARRISH, presented their annual report, whereby it appeared that 927 new patients, suffering with diseases of the eye, had been treated during the year 1858, making 6,625 poor persons treated at the Institution since its organization in 1852.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—No business was transacted by the Board of Commissioners at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The weekly statement shows that 511 immigrants arrived during the week ending Jan. 12, making a total, since first of January, of 755, against 960 to the same date last year. There were 1,207 inmates in the Marine and Ward's Island Hospitals on the 12th inst. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand, is $6,404 28.

GAME-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—It was announced that an adjourned meeting of this Association would be held yesterday morning at 10½ A. M., at the building of the American Express Company. An hour after the time named but two members of the Committee were present, and no attempt was made to transact any business.

Police Reports.

CHAPTER OF STABBING CASES.—Instead of an abatement in the use of the knife, stabbing cases are manifestly on the increase. We have three for to-day's record. At a late hour on Wednesday evening, Catharine McCloud and Mary Cairns, two female residents of the Fifth Ward, whose reputations are not particularly good, were drinking vile rum in one of the low groggeries that abound in the vicinity. The vile rum led to abusive language, which ended in Mary's stabbing Catherine in four places, each slab being deemed dangerous. The subject of the assault was taken to the Hospital, where she will doubtless die. Her murderous assailant was arrested and taken to the Tombs.... John O'Connell, residing at No. 41 Worth-street, had a contest, yesterday, with his wife Catharine. When the blood of the O'Connell had reached boiling heat, he seized a table-knife, and endeavored with it to make mince meat of his wife. The weapon, fortunately, was remarkably dull, and O'Connell did not succeed in accomplishing his proposed feat of anti-professional dissection. Catherine, however, received several savage flesh cuts, sufficient to demand her removal to the Hospital. The husband was committed to the Tombs, and an opportunity given for his blood to subside into a normal state.... Patrick King, a youth 16 years old, who stabbed Timothy Ditton in the back a few days since, as previously reported, was arraigned yesterday. Dillon is still in the Hospital suffering from his injuries. Patrick was locked up in the City Prison.

OVERTAKEN BY JUSTICE.—Somewhat over a year ago, Wm. Wilson, *alias* "Country," and Wm. McWilliams, *alias* Haycock, *alias* Dyer, two noted burglars of New-York, took a professional jaunt through Westchester County. Their journey was an extended one, as they visited nearly all the towns of the county. The tour was a pecuniarily brilliant one, as it was some time before the emissaries of the law got upon their track. Wilson was, however, finally arrested, taken before a Westchester County Jury, convicted, and sent to Sing Sing. McWilliams has since kept himself somewhat secluded, but on Wednesday two Twelfth Ward officers discovered him in their Precinct, and arrested him after an exciting chase. The prisoner was taken to White Plains, and there is a fair promise of his joining his old ally in the Sing Sing penal establishment.

BOGUS SAMARITANS.—On Wednesday evening Wm. Baker, residing at No. 132 Third-street, accidentally slipped upon the sidewalk, and fractured his leg. A carriage was obtained, and he was placed inside, to be conveyed to his residence. Two individuals evinced a decidedly Samaritan turn of mind, and were very generous in rendering assistance. Mr. Baker was not long in discovering that the *pseudo* Samaritans had suddenly disappeared, and with them his gold watch and chain. Subsequently one of the heartless renegades was arrested, and identified by Mr. Baker. The other escaped by dodging into an alley near the Five Points. The prisoner, who gave his name as Edward Walker, was assigned quarters at the Tombs.

THE FRACAS IN WORTH-STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a report, in your issue of this morning, stating that a man named Lyons was murderously assaulted by two brothers, named O'Neil, in the groggery of Marty Sullivan, in Worth-street, I beg to say that the statement is incorrect, as the fracas in question occurred at O'Leary's, No. 137 Worth-street, near Centre-st. The blunder was made by Captain Joseph Dowling, or some of his subordinates. By inserting this in your valuable journal, you will oblige Yours, TIMOTHY CONNOLLY,
No. 149 Worth-street.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE EIGHTEENTH-STREET FIRE.—The fatal burning of JAMES GAFFNEY, at the fire in Eighteenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was yesterday the subject of the Coroner's inquisition. The deceased, as shown in the evidence, was a very intemperate man, and at a late hour in the evening preceding the fire went to bed intoxicated. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by burns accidentally received." The deceased was of Irish nativity, 60 years of age, and leaves a family.

THE THREE-PINTS-OF-GIN CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Anthony Ottink, reported upon the Nineteenth Ward returns as having died from drinking three pints of gin at a single draught. The evidence showed that the statement regarding the excessive gin drinking was incorrect. The deceased was, however, excessively intemperate in his habits, and his intemperance caused his death. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

EXTREME DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—Yesterday an inquest was held upon the body of ANDREW WOLFE, who was reported to have been frozen to death. According to the evidence, it appeared that exposure and want of proper nourishment were the causes of death, and a verdict was thus rendered. Deceased was a German, 45 years old, and his residence was at No. 34 Laurens-street.

AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.—Ellen Baker, an Irishwoman, has been in the habit, for some time past, of taking laudanum to quiet her nerves. Yesterday she took an overdose of the narcotic, and death ensued. An inquest was held, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

The Board of Education.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1859.

The Board of Education met yesterday evening for the purpose of organizing for the year. Forty-two members answered to their names, and there was quite a large number of spectators present. At 5 o'clock the Clerk, Mr. THOS. J. BOSEN, called the Board to order, when Messrs. DAVENPORT and TUTHILL were severally nominated for temporary Chairman. On the vote being taken, Mr. TUTHILL was announced as having received 20 votes and Mr. DAVENPORT 15. Mr. TUTHILL, on taking the Chair, returned thanks, and then the Board proceeded to ballot for a permanent President with the following result:

Names.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
Warren	15	20	21
Waterbury	16	15	15
Adams	6	5	4
Green	1	0	0
Beadict	1	0	0
Cushing	1	0	0
Marriner	1	0	0
Eager	0	2	2

The whole number of votes cast was 42, and the number necessary to a choice 22. As no one had received the requisite number, Mr. GREEN moved that the Board take a recess of 15 minutes for consultation, which was carried. When the time had expired the Board proceeded to ballot again, with the following result:

	4th Ballot.	5th Ballot.
Warren	18	17
Waterbury	17	17
Adams	6	5
Green	1	2
Beadict	0	1

Mr. ADAMS now withdrew his name, and the Board balloted again as follows:

	6th Ballot.	7th Ballot.	8th Ballot.
Warren	21	18	20
Waterbury	16	16	12
Mason	2	1	1
Eager	1	0	0
Benedict	1	1	0
Cashing	1	0	0
Green	0	4	7
Williams	0	1	2
Davenport	0	1	0

Mr. GREEN now announced that he was not a candidate for the Presidency of the Board, and that he would not accept it if elected. The Board thea proceeded to ballot again, with the following result:

	9th Bal.		9th Bal.
Warren	22	Eager	2
Waterbury	15	Lee	1
Mason	2		

Mr. WATERBURY then moved that the election of Mr. WARREN be declared unanimous.

The temporary Chairman then appointed Messrs. WATERBURY and ADAMS to conduct Mr. WARREN to the Chair, which they did, and then the President drew from his pocket a lengthy address, which he read to the Board. After thanking the Board for having elected him, he referred to the circumstances of the recent election, the most prominent feature in which was, in his opinion, the "Bible Question." He believed members had been elected with special reference to their position on that question. He hoped the Holy Bible would be read in all our Schools, with simplicity and in power. He would not have any sectarian feelings, nor bigot's decree, enter into those nurseries of learning; but he would have kept within those walls the sacred words which can raise the nation to its utmost height. In speaking of the Free Academy, he hoped the members would visit it and make themselves familiar with its management, and that the Committee would see that the course of study laid down be carried out. As the Normal School had not answered the expectations of its friends, it would become necessary for the Board to consider and adopt some other plan for the education of teachers, and he hoped the members would give the subject all the consideration its importance demanded. He recommended strongly better School-houses for the colored children, and better ventilation in the Schools generally.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Clerk, with the following result:

Thomas H. Boese..... 39 | Scattering..... 3

The reelection of Mr. BOESE was then made unanimous.

Mr. WATERBURY offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating $3,000 for contingencies; and another, which was also adopted, requiring the Comptroller to place $100,000 at the disposal of the Board.

The election of Standing Committees being next in order, the following were elected by ballot:

Free Academy—Messrs. Tuthill, Curtis, Williams, Crozier, Bloomfield, Adams, Ranney.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Cushing, Glover, Tucker, Fairman, Eager.

Normal Schools—Messrs. Eager, O'Keefe, Farr, Stafford, Dougherty, Mason, O'Grady.

Evening Schools—Messrs. Timpson, Slote, Byrne, White, Marriner, Farley, Gildersleeve.

The Board then adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in the County Jail yesterday afternoon, SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., President in the Chair. The minutes were read and approved, when the Chair called for communications. Under this order of business, Mr. STUDWELL, of the Fifth Ward, presented a communication from WM. A. WHITNEY, proposing to employ the female convicts in the Penitentiary, but without stating upon what terms. In connection with this matter, Mr. STUDWELL offered a resolution authorizing the Penitentiary Committee to make an arrangement with Mr. WHITNEY, as proposed, for a term not to exceed one year, from the 1st instant, which was adopted without debate. Mr. BOERUM, of the Ninth Ward, presented the monthly report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary, from which it appears there are at the present time 254 inmates of the Penitentiary—males, 156; females, 98. Admitted during the month, 111—males, 87; females, 24. Discharged, 124—males, 74; females, 50. The report was placed on file. Mr. TUNIS G. BERGEN presented a draft of an act empowering the Superintendents of the Poor to commit paupers to the Lunatic Asylum when necessary, without the tedious and expensive formula of going before a magistrate. The same act authorizes the Clerk of the Superintendents of the Poor to take testimony, swear witnesses, &c. It was referred to the Law Committee, which Committee subsequently reported in favor of the act, and the Clerk was directed to forward to Albany. The report of Surrogate DAWSON for December was received and referred; total receipts, $800 15. A communication was received from the Commissioner of Jurors, in reply to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Board, giving a detailed statement of all the monies received. Placed on file. The next order of business was receiving the reports of Committees. The Law Committee reported that the Commissioner of Jurors had paid over all moneys received to the County Treasurer, but that the Commissioner of Excise had not. The money received by them was in Bank, but could not be turned over to the County without all of the Commissioners signing the order. Two of them were disposed to do this, but Mr. WYCKOFF declined to do it, as he would not be forced to do so by Mr. T. G. BERGEN, who offered the resolution upon which the report is based. On motion of Mr. BERGEN, the President of the Board was directed to lay the matter before the Grand Jury now in session. The act relative to the pay of Sheriff was presented, adopted, and the Clerk was directed to forward to Albany. The first section provides that from and after Jan. 1, 1861, the Sheriff of the County shall be entitled to receive only $2,400 per annum in lieu of other pay. The perquisites as now received, except an allowance of $600 per annum for making the annual returns of criminal convictions to the Secretary of State. (The salary of the Sheriff, now under the fee system, is estimated to be worth from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum.) Section 2 of the act provides for paying the salary semi-annually, in the same manner as all other County bills now. Section 3 makes it the duty of all magistrates and Courts in the County to sentence all persons who, on conviction, are liable to imprisonment for a period exceeding ten days, to confinement in the Penitentiary instead of the Jail, as now. Section 4 provides that every prisoner escaping, or attempting to escape, shall be liable to an extra term of imprisonment not to exceed twice the number of months for which he is under sentence at the time the attempt is made. And Section 5 says that second comers for the same offence may be sentenced to imprisonment for double the time of the first sentence. The ordinance relative to shell-fish was taken up and adopted, and is now in force. The First section prohibits any person, not a resident of the County, from taking up shell-fish of any kind from their beds, under a penalty of $25 for each offence, in addition to the value of the fish so taken. Section 2 prohibits "dredging" for shell-fish, under a penalty of $50 for each offence, in addition to the value of the fish. Section 3 authorizes summary proceedings before any magistrate in the County. Section 4 empowers all persons to arrest without process, and to seize upon all property in use by offenders. Section 5 makes it the duty of all officers to arrest offenders. Section 6 authorizes the penalty. Section 7 authorizes a magistrate to commit, where a fine is imposed, and expense is not paid; and section 9 gives one half of the fine collected to the informer, and the balance goes into the County Treasury. The Committee on accounts of Store-keeper reported in favor of contracting for the provisions required for the County Buildings, so far as practicable, offering as a reason therefor that however well disposed a committee might be to make the purchases at the lowest rates, it would be impossible for them to purchase at as low prices as can be obtained by contract. Mr. T. G. BERGEN doubted the expediency of the proposed change, and asked that the report might be referred to the Alms House Committee for examination, which suggestion was agreed upon. Under the special order, the Board elected HIRAM HELMES as Keeper of the Penitentiary, *vice* Mr. EDWARDS, resigned. There were two reports—majority and minority—submitted by the Penitentiary Committee relative to purchasing additional ground for the County buildings. One recommends purchasing the Crook farm, at $25,000; the other in favor of remaining in *statu quo* for the present. Both reports were laid on the table till the first Wednesday in February, to which time the Board, at a late hour, reluctantly adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—No less than three fatal accidents have occurred during the last two days, from the taking fire of clothes. The case of CORNELIA E. JENKINS, daughter of JOSEPH JENKINS, residing at No. 257 Gold-street, was recorded yesterday morning. CATHARINE PRICE, a servant girl, residing in the family of GEORGE D. HICKS, No. 54 Devoe-street, was shockingly burned on Tuesday, by her clothes taking fire while at work near a hot stove, and died the same night. The third case was that of MARY SCULLY, who was burned at house No. 148 Canton street, where she was employed, and died in the City Hospital on Tuesday night. Yesterday a child three years old, named BURT, residing at the corner of North Second and Second-street, was severely burned by its clothes taking fire. The injuries are not necessarily fatal.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The suit of JONAS MULHADO against the City Railroad Company, for damages sustained by reason of being run over by a car on Court-street last year, was brought to trial, for the second time, in the Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM. At the conclusion of the testimony for plaintiff, defendants' counsel asked to have the case dismissed, as, according to plaintiff's own testimony, he had not exercised sufficient care himself to entitle him to damages. The Court thought there was sufficient for a jury to pass upon, and the case was proceeded with. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict late last evening.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The City Railroad Company contemplate applying to the Common Council for permission to erect a light shed at the foot of Fulton-street, where the cars stop, so that passengers can pass into the ferry-house without being exposed to the weather. The shed will be so constructed as not to interfere with the passage of vehicles in that vicinity.

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a small frame house on Boad-street, near Fulton-aveaue, occupied as a paint shop, and a frame dwelling adjoining, both occupied in part by CHARLES WILLIAMS, were consumed by fire. Mr. WILLIAMS loss is about $1,500, and was not insured. A part of the dwelling was occupied as a meat market by WM. WALTZ, whose loss is light. This fire was first discovered by Officers DONNELLY and SMITH, of the Third Precinct, who gave the alarm in season to prevent more disastrous consequences.

A COOL VILLAIN.—Some weeks ago the house of THOMAS M. CLARK, No. 100 South-Ninth-street, was robbed of property to considerable value. About dark on Friday last a man in disguise came to the house had an interview with Mr. CLARK, obtained a pledge of secrecy, and then promised to return the stolen property upon the paymeat of $10. The money was paid and the stolen property returned.

A MISSING BOY FOUND DROWNED.—A boy 12 years of age, named CHARLES F. WISE, residing with his parents at No. 145 Smith-street, suddenly disappeared one week ago last Monday. Yesterday his body was found in a cistern on the premises. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, when a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A child of a family residing at the corner of Washington and Grand streets, Greenpoint, died yesterday from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, accidentally administered by its mother.

THE WATER WORKS.—The Water Commissioners have applied to the Legislature for power to raise the necessary money to pay the expense of changing the canal on the Brooklyn Water Works east of Baisley's Pond, to a covered conduit.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $3 bills on the Bank of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick, were freely circulated in this City Tuesday evening last.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 45, 49 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74. *City Court*—Nos. 3, 9, 14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 4, 12, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

Naval Intelligence.

THE JAMESTOWN AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.—Captain KENNEDY, of the United States sloop *Jamestown*, was at Aspinwall on the sailing of the *Moses Taylor*, and reported that the *Savannah* was lying inside the bar at San Juan del Norte, drawing 21 feet, while there was only 21 feet 8 inches of water on the bar. She would be unable to get out, unless by the aid of one of the English Mail steamers or the *Valorous*. He says there is no doubt that the bar, the inside, and the river San Juan, as far up as its junction with the Colorado, are rapidly filling up; the Colorado is now passing nearly all the water, and it is, of course, enlarging itself, while the process of filling goes on with increasing rapidity. He saw that in September last a pole with a light upon it was placed on the end of the spit at Punta Arenas, by the *Basalisk*, to guide her boats at night when entering the river from the outside; now this pole stands 180 *feet from the present end of the spit*, which has extended itself that distance towards the opposite shore. The channel has, perhaps, a width of some 500 or 600 feet. The next wet season may again deepen it, but he says he would not be surprised if the harbor were soon closed to all large sea-going steamers. The remedy would be, of course, the diversion of more water from the Colorado by an artificial herbor; but, as all know, these operations are sometimes accompanied by unlooked-for results. Some progress was made some time since in accumulating materials for this dam but the matter was allowed to rest.

Senators Douglas and Slidell—Letter from Mr. Douglas.

From the Washington States.

To the Editor of the States:

Since my recent arrival in New-York, I have seen, for the first time, a publication made by the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, denying positively that he authorized, or in any manner countenanced, the statement published in the *Press and Tribune*, of Chicago, just before the late Illinois election, to the effect that the slaves belonging to my children, in Mississippi, were cruelly and inhumanly treated. In this denial, Mr. SLIDELL does justice to himself. He goes further, and says: "That the alleged statement, let it come from whatever source it may, is a base fabrication, in whole and in part, without a shadow of foundation in truth." In this he does justice to me; for, as the guardian of my children I hold myself responsible for the manner in which these slaves are treated. I should not consider myself called upon to notice Mr. SLIDELL's publication had he paused here, and not have added the following paragraph:

"Mr. DOUGLAS has, by authorizing and countenancing anonymous attacks on me, through a person officiating as his private secretary, lost all claim to the explanation that I would otherwise have promptly volunteered to give him."

It is due to myself to publish an emphatic denial of the truth of the implication in the above paragraph. It is not true that I have authorized or countenanced anonymous attacks upon Mr. SLIDELL. It is true, however, that when the fact was first brought to my notice, that DR. BRAINARD, a Federal office-holder, and my enemy, had caused to be published, during my absence, in the Abolition organ of Chicago, this "base fabrication," with the name of the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL as authority for its truth, I denounced it as such a calumny deserved, and expressed the opinion to my friends that it should be copied and circulated for the purpose of showing the base means employed to defeat my election, and also with the view of drawing forth such disclosures as would expose to public contempt the real author of the calumny, which object has been fully accomplished by the letter of Mr. SLIDELL. S. A. DOUGLAS.

JAN. 7, 1850.

Jenkins and the Globe Hotel.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As a facetious statement in your journal of Monday last, under the caption, "Jenkins in Bad Company," seems, as we think, unfairly to imply negligence or inattention on our part, perhaps you will allow us to say a few words by way of explanation.

It is true that on Monday, Jan. 3, two persons, unknown to us, and named respectively MILLER and JENNINGS (the latter being, we suppose, identical with "Jenkins") were the joint occupants of a room at the Globe Hotel, although neither ourselves nor our employes were made aware of "Jenkins'" trouble till the publication of the above article. The hero of the story, Mr. "Jenkins," exhibits a verdancy quite refreshing when he relates the way in which the nice stranger introduced himself, and bow he, "Jenkins," (having many in his clothes) consented to sleep with him; but he shows such a mysterious stillness in keeping himself silent about the alleged outrage for nearly a week as compels us either to doubt his story or laugh at his simplicity.

We fear no contradiction when we state that, small as our charges are, our guests find in our hotel as much security, comfort and attention as can be obtained in more pretentious establishments; and we beg to assure our patrons generally, and "Jenkins" in particular, that had such an occurrences as the one described been brought to our knowledge we would have spared no effort to bring the perpetrator to justice. Believing you will oblige us by inserting this statement in your next impression.

We are, Sir, yours, respectfully,
Proprietors Globe Hotel,
Per WM. JACKSON.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Depôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly, N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City-Hall, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanised rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanised rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

A New Article for the Hair,

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Flat bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

A New Feature
IN THE
FUR TRADE.
A magnificent stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
Comprising
MUFFLERS, CAPS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, &c.,
At GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store,
No. 214 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WHITE-PAPER
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Renovator is the most admired article for the toilet ever offered the public for giving health and beauty to the hair. Its use will prevent or remove baldness or gray hairs, and render the hair soft, glossy and beautiful, and inclining it to curl. It is free from all deleterious properties. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin and kid slips and gaiters for balls and parties. India-rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Heavy Gloves, Comforters, Cashmere Mufflers, Under-Shirts, and Drawers, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Warm Overshoes of every description—Wool, fur, and calf-skin dressed with the hair on, &c., warranted to keep the feet dry and warm, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 180 Fulton-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100
These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Weed's Gymnasium.—Third Annual Exhibition by the members of the above Institution takes place on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 21.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory, the distinguished Astronomer and Lecturer, has consented to give a course of

FIVE LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,

At the Academy of Music,

Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,

To be followed on Wednesday evening, 19th; Friday, 21st; Tuesday, 25th; and Thursday, 27th.

PROGRAMME.

First—Transition from Ancient to Modern Astronomy; Discovery of the laws of Motion and Gravitation.

Second—The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.

Third—The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets.

Fourth—The Telescope; Depth of its Penetrating Power; its capacity to Define; its uses in Observation.

Fifth—The Stellar Universe, and the great problems which remain to be solved.

It is believed that Prof. Mitchell is the most lucid and eloquent living lecturer on Astronomy, and the Committee have no hesitancy in promising a high intellectual entertainment to all who attend.

As the Academy of Music will seat four thousand people, it has been decided to charge but One Dollar for the entire course.

Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents.

For sale at the principal bookstores and at the Box Office.

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

It is expected that all will be seated before the Lecture commences.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

THIS (Thursday) Jan. 13, at 8,

The sale of seats for Piccolomini's farewell night in New-York commences this morning.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE in New-York of

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,

which is most positively the only time she can be heard in New-York, Mr. Ullman not having been able to obtain an extension of her contract, her services being imperatively required by Mr. Lumley early in April, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The opera selected for this occasion is

LA TRAVIATA,

she having made in it her *debut* both in Europe and in this country, and established herself as the original Violetta.

It will be given with a most perfect cast,

Signor BRIGNOLI

appearing for the first time together with Piccolomini in this opera. The other rôles by Florenza, Muller, Du breuil. Grand ballet in the second act, with Mlle. SOTO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

THIRTEENTH WEEK AND UNABATED SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,

THIS EVENING,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

Sam Trenchard....Jefferson | Lieut. Vernon.....Levick
Lord Dundreary....Sothern | Florence..Miss Laura Keene
Coyle.....Burnett | Augusta.....Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.....Couldock | Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney.....Peters | Mary Meredith..Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of

THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Trictrac..Miss McCarthy | Susan Twist..Miss Honey

Supported by the strength of the company.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE WEEK

OF A

SHAKESPEAREAN PLAY.

An event unknown before in the

City of New-York.

This, and every evening during the week,

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

MR. WALLACK

as

SHYLOCK.

GREAT CAST.

Superb Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c.

Box book open for the week.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,

The entertainment will commence with

MAZEPPA.

To be followed by

WOMAN'S LOVE.

ENGAGEMENTS BY SEA AND LAND.

The whole terminating with

THE MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, 1859.

The performance will commence with the drama of

MOLL PITCHER, OR THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN.

To be succeeded by

PO-CA-HON-TAS.

Concluding with the Drama of

THE YANKEE TAR AND IRISH SOLDIER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13,

The Grand National Drama of

PUTNAM.

Putnam.....Mr. Cloakey

To conclude with the Drama of

ST. MARY'S EVE.

Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7¼ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

GLORIOUS REVIVAL—CROWDED HOUSES.

SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

By Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled

With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.

OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,

Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chandiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,

A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS.

Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

BANVARD'S

GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st., also, the PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION

of the

AMERICAN UNION,

At No. 629 Broadway,

NOW OPEN.

Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows.

Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock; Henry VIIIth.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS, in a delightful variety of entertainments, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, TOM NODDY'S SECRET, Capt. Dnrand, little Ned Wren; Old Tom Noddy, Master Oliver Wren. SWISS MOUNTAINEERS, Rosetta, little Martha; Trig, Little Ned. The famous AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY and a millions of other curiosities to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—MADAME LOUISE ABEL, Pianist, begs leave to announce that she will give her *first Matinee* at the above place on SATURDAY NEXT, January 15, at 1 o'clock, P. M., assisted by distinguished resident artists.

Madame AABL will play, amongst other pieces, the Sonata in D major by Beethoven; Fragment of the E minor; Concerto by Chopin, A. Tickets to be had at Hall & Son's, C. Breuning's, Schantenberg & Luis', and Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-miners, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES. — THE CECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th instant; after which performance every evening, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of Mons. Cecini.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY—Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. Mr. J. PROCTOR TO-NIGHT in Dr. Bird's JIBBENAINOSAY, or NICK OF THE WOODS. The Bouxary Ballet Troupe. New piece—MAD DOGS.

BALLS.

CITY GUARD BALL.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC SOIREE.

The Ball of the

NEW-YORK CITY GUARD

will take place at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1859.

DODWORTH'S UNRIVALLED BAND,

of more than

ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,

is engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,

admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained of the members, and at the

PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES AND HOTELS.

CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL.—THE SECOND annual ball of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at Niblo's Garden on SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. Robertson's celebrated band is engaged, Professor Macpherson floor director. The Committee guarantee that this will be the best ball of the season.

Tickets $2 each, to be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

LECTURES.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The fourth lecture in this course, by Dr. E. H. CHAPIN—subject, *Columbus*—will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at Market-st. Church, (the Rev. T. L. Cuyler's.) This change is made on account of the occupancy of Rutgers-st. Church by a Prayer-meeting. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at the door, and on Broadway at Hall & Son's, No. 239; D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346, and C. Brensing's, No. 701; on Grand-st. at Lord & Taylor's, and Adams & Spencer's, No. 281; and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR.,

Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door.

THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the *Burdens of Society*, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute.

Admission 25 cents.

Tickets may be obtained of

Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.

Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.

Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

Also at the door,

MARK HOYT,

Chairman Lecture Committee.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—TO MR. PASCHAL B. RANDOLPH: We, the undersigned, hereby invite you to deliver one of your very eloquent lectures on Temperance, at your earliest convenience. Signed, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, the Hon. George Hall, Abraham Beal, Alexander Campbell, D. G. W. P. S. of T., R. P. Shannon, W. P., W. A. Sudden, J. E. Whurton, and thirty-two others. The Committee respectfully announce that this very able and eloquent man will deliver his thrilling oration on the *Drunkard's Progress*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 15 cents, at the door.

LECTURE.—THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18. Subject—*Elements of National Perpetuity.* Proceeds for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to be had of J. J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau-st; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson sts.; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, No. 78 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 295 Greenwich-st.; Charles Packer, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 46 John-st., at the Church, and at the door.

I. G. WORRALL,
D. WYATT,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
} Lecture Committee.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice;" (Thursday) "Macbeth;" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens. Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single Reading, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York, by Hon. Ward Beecher, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED before the Christian Association of the R. D. Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the Lecture Room of said Church, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. H. D. GANSE. Subject: *How to Work.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The first annual meeting of this Association, "for the purpose of hearing the reports of the Treasurer and Board of Directors," will be held on

THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from several friends of the Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. GEORGE R. BOWMAN, Recording Secretary.

TO THE PROPERTY OWNERS OF SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of this State, upon the application of new citizens, the object of which is to authorize an assessment of $125,000 on certain property in South Brooklyn, hereinafter described, which sum is to be paid to the Long Island Railroad Company for the purchase and closing of the Atlantic-st. tunnel, and for other kindred purposes therein stated.

The property upon which this enormous assessment is to be imposed, is designated as follows:

Atlantic-st. and Atlantic-av., from the Atlantic-st. ferry to the city line.

State-st., from the East River to Conrt-st.

Pacific-st., from East River to city line.

Bergen-st., from Conrt-st. to the city line.

Deau-st., from Conrt-st. to the city line,

As nearly all the property owners upon whom this assessment will fall, are entirely ignorant of this movement, not having been consulted in relation to it, a meeting of such as are opposed to this proposed law, is requested to be held on Friday, the 14th inst., at 7 P. M., at No. 120 Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic, over drug-store, for the purpose of taking such measures as the circumstances of the case may require.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*Distillation.* The public are invited. Per order, JAMES J. MAPES, President.

JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

THE HOOSIER PREACHER.—THE ELOquent Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, will preach EVERY EVENING this week, (except Saturday,) at 7½ o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Come hear him preach the Word of Truth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the

DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD,

The Oldest Paper in Iowa,

Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.

Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.

J. B. DORR, Proprietor.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 27, 1858.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

SALE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, for Five Years' Lease of the Exclusive Rights of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned rivers of Lower Canada:

The rivers Mnsquarro, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite, (en bas,) Pentecost, Trinity, Goodbont, Laval, Escoumain, and Sainte Marguerite, (Saguenay,) being disposable severally as Estuary and Fishing Holdings—the former limit bordered seawards by low water mark, and riverwards not to exceed the line of high water, including one mile of frontage on each side, together with use of whatever buildings thereat may belong to the Crown; also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Fluvial Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upwards from its confluence with tidal waters.

The rivers English, Bersimis, Jeremie, Colombier, Blanche, Sault-de-Jochon, Grande Bergeronne, Petite Bergeronne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns, (en hant,) and Black or Saimon, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and all other similar privileges inclusive.

Any lessee at the expiry of said period, may obtain a renewal of lease for other four years then next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor-General in Council.

Leases of the Moisic, Goodbout, Bersimis, and Jeremie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of the tenements now in their possession until the termination of their lease of "The King's Posts" on the 15th November, 1859.

Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, should specify:

1. For which of the aforesaid rivers, and whether for *either* or *both* of the holdings.

2. The annual rent proposed for *both*, or for *either* limit, separately.

3. The names, &c., of two good securities resident in Canada for due fulfillment of the conditions of such contract.

The rent will become payable half-yearly.

For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1858.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 265 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS received the first premiums at the State Fair at Syracuse, and U. S. Fair at Richmond, Va., and is creating great excitement among the farmers throughout the country. Can be seen in operation at the office of the COLEMAN FARM MILL COMPANY, Tribune Buildings, No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

ARNOLD'S FARM MILL.—THE CHEAPEST and most economical Mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: Corn Mill, grinding any size Corn Shelled, on a large scale; and Corn-and-Cob Crusher. TREADWELL & PELL, No. 261 Pearl-st.; LIDSEWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, meats, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country, all orders sent or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av and Thirty-seventh-st. the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, cheap, a full and complete set of Tools, Forge, Lathes, Draw benches, Engines, &c. Apply at No. 21 Coenties-slip, of GEO. WALSH.

THE BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE MAY be found at No. 534 Broadway. Price $30.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!

COMFORT!!

AND

ELEGANCE!!!

ARE INSURED BY WEARING

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

NEW

MATINEE SKIRT,

WITH THE

PATENT DETACHABLE

HOOP FASTENING

AND

ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

MERINOES, SHAWLS, &c.,

At retail, on Monday, Jan. 10.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

(To make room for their spring importations) will offer

AT RETAIL UNTIL JAN. 31,

The entire balance of their fall stock

At a great reduction on former prices, viz:

SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES,
PLAIDS, DE LAINES, CHALLIES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, LINENS, BLANKETS,
SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, &c.

NO. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Have just received, per steamship *Fulton*, an assortment of

LIGHT, MEDIUM, AND DARK SILK ROBES;

Very handsome, new styles.

ALSO,

CASSE DE LYON AND GRENADINE ROBES

FOR

EVENING DRESSES.

Open at retail on Monday, Jan. 10.

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, &C., &C.

ILLUSION GOODS,

consisting of Cupes, Berthas, Sleeves, Glove tops, &c., of our own elegant styles and manufactnre. Also, Dress cups, Head dresses, Coiffnres, Barbes, &c., &c. A beautiful assortment of the above goods now on hand, or made to order at short notice and at reasonable prices. Also, just received, some beautiful Point Lace and Honiton sets of Collars, at very low prices.

D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway.

Orders received and promptly executed for Trees, Plants, Bonquets and Baskets of Flowers, from the nurseries and green-houses of D. CLARK, Bloomingdale.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING CO., Having greatly increased their facilities for the manufactnre of Carpet Lining, Milinette Wadding and Cotton Batting, are now prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.

J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 448 Water-st., New-York.

N. B.—Samples on exhibition and orders received at the American Union Fair,

No. 620 Broadway.

VELVET FLOWERS

At 50 cents per bunch.

CHENILLE, COIFFURES

At 50 cents each.

SORIEE COIFFURES

Commencing at $1 50 each.

We have cnt down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.

JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

SKELETON SKIRTS—OF ALL VARIETIES, from misses' 3 springs to ladies' 30 springs, at prices from 25 cents to $4. Special attention is invited to a new patent adjustable bustle, highly recommended for its simplicity, correctness and elegance. Miss HARWOOD, (late FROST & Co.,) No. 459 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 323 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

FURS FOR SALE.—A SET OF SABLE FURS, consisting of Cape, Muff and Cuffs, entirely new, and of very superior quality. As the advertiser is going to the country, he desires to dispose of them, and would do so for approved paper on long time, or one-half cash, or approved paper, and the balance in merchandise. Address COE, Box 203 Post-office.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,

No. 51 Broadway,

will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'

FANCY FURS,

at a reduction of 25 per cent from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Milk Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.

MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATHEW CARABY.

A NARRATIVE OF HIS ADVENTURES AMONG FRIENDS AND STRANGERS IN COUNTRY AND IN TOWN. By BENAULY.

From a multitnde of favorable notices, by the Press, of this entertaining volume, we select the following:

From the New-York Ladies' Visitor.

A capital story. Old stagers as we are in novel-reading, we confess we did not see through the plot till the author chose to unravel it. The characters are natural and well sustained, and there is a vein of quiet humor running through the book which is very refreshing.

From the New-York Express.

Graphically told and deeply interesting; the more so, as there is no undue exaggeration of sentiment or language.

From the New-York Enquirer.

The characters are well drawn, the touches of nature pointed and salient, and the story exceedingly cleverly told. The interest, like a minion of the law, seizes you by the collar at the ontset in such an unmistakable manner that you are satisfied the better way is to go quietly along.

From the New-York Chronicle.

There are powerful and truthful passages, and the colloquial parts are easy and natural—no small praise.

From the Boston Recorder.

The story is well conceived and told with skill, making withal a very pleasant book.... There is vigor in the work.

From the Congregationalist.

Whoever commences "Caraby," will be likely to complete it, and may learn lessons of profit.

From the Boston Post.

A readable book, superior to most American novels in interest and character.

From the Boston Journal.

The tone of this book is thoroughly healthful, and its moral, which is not thrust forward too prominently, is therefore good.

From the Saturday Evening Gazette.

Replete with incident. some of it of quite a dramatic character. The author's style is worthy of praise, and the tone of his story is pure.

From the Cincinnati Herald.

It is a sad picture, and will perhaps deepen the reader's sympathy with the poor and oppressed, while it will teach him how selfish and cruel human nature may become when unchecked by the power of Divine grace.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

If less exciting than many works of fiction, its impressions will, on that account, be the more lasting.

From the Worcester Palladium.

One becomes too much interested in the first chapter to lay it aside till it is finished. May Matthew Caraby find many readers.

MASON BROTHERS, Publishers.

MASON BROTHERS have removed from Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st. to No. 46 Walker-st., where they will remain until their new store is built.

REMOVAL.

IVISON & PHINNEY,

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

In consequence of the increased demand for their

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,

Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,

48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,

TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,

Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.

IVISON & PHINNEY,

Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Malden-lane.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, foot of Hubert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) are still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 92 William-st.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NICE, QUIET girl, of respectable appearance, as nurse, chamber-maid or waitress; is of a kind and excellent disposition; naturally fond of (and capable with) children; quiet and efficient in the dining-room, and in every respect a faithful, good domestic, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, as seamstress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is a person of religious principles; has never lived out, but will be found a truthful and obliging person; furnishes good references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORking Scotch Protestant girl, to do general housework; is a girl of steady and reliable habits; has been a servant in the Old Country; willing and obligieg, and not afraid of work. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced and respectable woman, as cook and laundress in a private family; is an excellent family baker; has the best City reference from her last employer. Enquire at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts, second door, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; is a thorough cook and baker, and a first-class laundress, nent, obliging and willing to please. Moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 255 9th-av., near 26th-st., in the basement. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse and plain sewer; understands taking care of an infant, or would assist with the chamberwork. Excellent reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 231 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good reference; have no objection to the country or City. Call No. 34 Essex-st., near Grand-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to be employed in town by the day, week or month; she is a first-class English cook, and can get up company dinners in the most fashionable style. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good, plain cook, and is capable of making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. Good City reference to be had. Call at No. 37 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation in a family to take the charge of clothing and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, until the 22d inst., at the bookstore No. 223 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference given. Call at the drug store corner of Broadway and 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and sewer; understands every kind of fancy work; best of City references. Call at No 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a small private family. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a lady of experience, who is willing to make herself generally useful. References given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to travel with a family to California; she is willing to take charge of children. Best City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 214 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own house, a few gentlemen's or families' washings; terms cheap. Apply or address at No. 273 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation. She is a first rate cook; has excellent City references. Apply for 2 days at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or to do waiting and chamberwork. Call for three days at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and fine washer, or would go as laundress; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 125 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND pleasant disposition wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Unexceptionable references given and required. Please address, giving full name, Miss M., Box No. 688 New-York Post-Office.

A LADY HAVING A FAMILY SEWING machine, would be pleased to have the sewing of a few families; would go out with her machine. Terms moderate. Address LAURIA, Chatham Post-Office, New-York, for one week.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY RESPECTAble kind, by a married Scotchman; he perfectly understands the care and driving of horses, but would prefer an engagement as under-porter in some down-town establishment, where the services of a steady, industrious and trustworthy man is required. Any letters addressed to ARCHIBALD, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention, with credentials of integrity and ability.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

[illegible] LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
[illegible]AM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
[illegible]BY HAICHT.	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. HOWARD,
[illegible] ROBINSON,	ALVORD & LAING,
[illegible]ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN L. WATSON,	J. S. ROYD,
JOSEPH H. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
A. V. BROLL,	HENRY S. LEVEBICH,
[illegible] GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000.
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BONDS AND MORTGAGE.
This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.
DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Pennistown,	Robert M. Fleid,	Geo. J. Price,
James Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abel'm Doniker,	Nathan Axtel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,
	D. B. KEELER, President.	

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 6 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorise the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1851, and amended May 15, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 6 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., of placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.

Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woods.	

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859. At the annual election of Directors of this Company held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James N. Cobb,	John Q. Jones,
William H. Aspinwall,	Felix Ingoldsby,
Robert Ray,	Philip Y. Hoffman,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,	Daniel B. Fearing,
Philip M. Lydig,	Joseph Sampson,
Amasa Livingston,	William S. Herriman,
George A Jones.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James N. Cobb was unanimously elected President, A. J. Clinton was elected Secretary, and J. D. Cole, Jr., Assistant-Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph W. Corlies, J. Lee Smith, D. Henry Haight, James Myers, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zeltcher, Wm. R. Postdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Tasks, Isaac H. Frothingham.
INSPECTORS—Wm. Harsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Struller.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine ($29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,	No. 29
F. H. GRAIN,	William st.,
C. F. SMITH,	New-York.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 6 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.
ROBT. T. HAWS. Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES. } ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 21 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE, at all times, a variety of State Stocks, and other first-class Securities, in amounts to suit.
COLLECTIONS promptly made on all points of the United States and Canadas.
COUNTRY BANKERS' and MERCHANTS' Accounts received on the most favorable terms.
ORDERS for the purchase and sale of Stocks at the Board of Brokers promptly executed on Commission only.
UNCURRENT MONEY discounted at all times at our quotations, and better in most cases.
WE HAVE A DISTINCT SPECIE OFFICE, and deal largely in Coin and Bullion at extremely favorable rates.
LAND WARRANTS bought at the highest market prices, and orders filled at all times for any amount with our full and unlimited guaranty.
WE ALWAYS GIVE the most careful attention to the interests of our correspondents, and in liberality, promptness and accuracy of our business transactions, we court comparison with any Banking House in the country.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED for THOMPSON'S BANK-NOTE REPORTER, edited by JOHN THOMPSON, and quotations corrected by THOMPSON BROTHERS, giving at all times the standard quotations for currency, &c. The oldest, widest circulated, and most complete Bank-Note Reporter in existence.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 66 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 69 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y.
NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Secretary.
DEC. 15, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

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CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
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T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The 67th semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 26th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, JAN. 4, 1859.—Office No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1859.
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CERBARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 49th-st.
On 5th-av. and 50th-st.
On 5th-av. and 53d-st.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 62d and 63d sts.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th-av. and 45th and 46th sts.
On 5th-av. and 96th-st.
On 5th-av. and 65th-st.
On 5th-av. and 105th and 106th sts.
ALSO,
On 8th-av. and 71st and 72d sts.
Plot on Broadway. The above are in plots from 2 to 50 lots.
Several plots of lots on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 62d, 68th, 76th, 77th, 63d, 85th, 86th, 96th and 99th sts., between 4th and 9th avs. Apply to JACOB S. BAKER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell the farm now occupied by him in the township of Piscataway; said farm contains about twenty acres, with good house, barn and out-building; good well of water at the door; also, good peach orchard, apples, pears and cherries, and about twenty grape vines, rose bushes and flowers. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well suited for gardening purposes, or for some person doing business in New-York: it is two miles from New-Brunswick, and one from Baptist depôt, on the New-Jersey Railroad. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. For further information, inquire of JOHN H. ROBINSON, corner of Barrow and Bedford sts., New-York; or PETER CONOVER, New-Brunswick; or PETER P. ROBINSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—About 7 acres land, with large and commodious house, in good order, gardener's lodge, stable, &c.; large garden, and the grounds well stocked with fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; situation high and healthy, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Very convenient to Hudson River Railroad, steamboat landing, schools and churches of all denominations; within one hour's ride of the City; possession on short notice. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 316, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE.—TO LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, a very desirable 1½-story double cottage, containing 7 rooms, situated on Main-st., in the pleasant part of the Village of Orange, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the Depôt. Large garden, with a great variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ROST. E. BABB, Real-estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, one of the best corners for a grocery store in this city, will be let or leased to a good tenant on reasonable terms; situate on the N. E. corner of Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st. Also, a few small cottages in good locations for sale on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABBM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st. New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET.—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Sommerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1.
J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three fine brown-stone front houses, just finished and containing all the modern improvements, plated furniture, black walnut doors, &c. For terms, inquire on the premises.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—Favorably located, in exchange for a large assortment of desirable merchandise, adapted to country trade. Western lands or lots, or good Brooklyn property, would be taken for limited quantities of the goods, or for other real estate. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

GRIST MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Located on one of the most reliable streams in the vicinity of New-York; is very complete in its machinery, &c., and doing a profitable business. Full particulars on an interview. Address MILLER, Box 144 *Times* Office.

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FOR SALE.—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

WANTED.—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR AN Insurance Company, located in the vicinity of Wall-st., or Broadway adjacent thereto; a high basement or first floor desired. Address UNDERWRITER, New-York City Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, AT a great bargain. It is pleasantly situated on 40th-st., between the 4th and Lexington avs. Terms easy. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT.—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of buying, a small house, with about an acre of land, near the City, and accessible by railroad. Long Island preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 744, Post-Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED AS a piano warerooom, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; possession immediately if desired. Pianos for sale very low.

OFFICERS TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 4 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND THREE LOFTS NO. 214 Broadway, long occupied as Genin's Hat Store. Apply to JOHN M. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET.—UNFURNISHED, A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with gas, at No. 169 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building, on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway. Houses let and rents collected. Money loaned and obtained on Bond and Mortgage. Real Estate of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES.
LEONARD W. RIPP, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
N. D. HERDER, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 625 Greenwich-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN H. SCHRODER, plaintiff, against MARY HAMILL, widow of PATRICK HAMILL, deceased, JAMES HAMILL, MARY ANN HAMILL, CATHARINE HAMILL and ELLIS HAMILL, children of said PATRICK HAMILL, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summ

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Alps from Havre.

The British screw steamship *Alps*, Captain HACKLE, from Havre, Dec. 25, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She experienced, on her voyage, a succession of heavy westerly gales.

Her advices have been chiefly anticipated by the *Africa*. We add additional items of interest.

It is reported that the French Government has resolved upon sending a Consul-General to Canada, Mr. FLANCHETON having been selected for the office.

The French papers seem to have commented with greater severity than the English journals upon President BUCHANAN's Message. The *Pays* thus concludes a long article:

"Mr. BUCHANAN's policy may be summed up in a very few words—absence of morality; schemes of ambition which are beyond the power of realization; egotistical tendencies. If to these qualities be joined a constant anxiety about a persona lity of a most commonplace kind; a thirst after popularity which is now declining, without ever having been very vigorous; a turgidity of language which is so much the more displaced that there is no real greatness to justify it, and a duplicity always bismeable—if these points, we say, be taken into consideration, there will then exist a representation, in our opinion, perfectly faithful of the nature of the policy suggested by American ideas and directed by Mr. BUCHANAN."

The Paris *Union* is not so complacent on this subject as its Washington namesake. It says:

"The President affects to justify to its fullest extent the high-flown and haughty expression of the democracy which he governs, 'America to the Americans.' To arrive at that result, no resource will be neglected, no hesitation felt. Spain is told that Cuba is necessary to the Union. Claims are put forth which have no serious foundation, but which are swelled out and envenomed at pleasure. Not a word is said in blame of the fillibusters; not the slightest reserve of civil or international right.

As a set-off, there is a categorical, not to say brutal, offer to purchase for money the Queen of the Antilles, the last jewel of the Crown of Soain beyond the seas! What will Europe say? That does not give much uneasiness, and all that is done is to fling to her, *en passant*, the somewhat disagreeable remembrance of the sale of Louisiana. Towards the independent or self-styled independent States of the two American continents, the language is much more arrogant. With the exception of Brazil, which is spared because that free monarchy is able to make itself respected, there is nothing but threat and derision.

"The payment for admission to the Bourse," says the *Union*," will positively be continued next year, the departmental anthorities not having admitted either the remonstrances made or the propositions presented for the purpose of returning to the former state of things. Among other steps taken to effect that object, the Company of Stock-brokers offered to subscribe the total of the entrance-fees, estimated at 750,000f. A notice has already been posted up, stating that the subscription for 1859 will be 150f. for the admission from 1 to 3 o'clock, and 75f. for business (merchandise) transacted after that hour."

The Irish Sedition—The Method of John Mitchel's Patriotism.

From the London Daily News.

We cannot but heartily wish, with the Roman Catholic Cork *Reporter*, that the poor dupes in all Phœnix and other secret societies could but meet the *soi disant* patriots face to face, and learn what sort of persons they have been putting their trust in. They would find MITCHEL himself devoted to Ireland only in the third place; his first anxiety being to reopen the African Slave-trade, and his second to stir up the passions of his neighbors against their European allies. In a recent number of his paper, the *Southern Citizen*, he gives his views pretty plainly. "What Southern Statesman will have the pluck to plant himself on the honest human flesh platform? It is the true Democracy," for it will abolish monopoly. It is the best Know-Nothingism, for it will enable the Americans to rule America, which the English and French do at present;" and so forth. He undertakes to show what the Irish are doing in America, and tells how almost every large plantation in the market is bought by an Irishman. He says, "Not only is there a large number of Irish-*born* citizens at the South who own slaves, but most of the planters and slaveholders, we are proud to say, are Irish by descent." He has met with only one of his countrymen who is not disposed to revive the African Slave-trade; and that singular Paddy's reason is that he holds so many slaves that he wants no more.

There is no reason to accept MITCHEL's statements as they stand, knowing what we do of his peculiar method of offering facts. Indeed, he is unworthy of any notice, except for the sake of the dupes who may be saved by timely warning. We may, then, point out that there has always been a close connection between such Irishmen as hold MITCHEL's views and the filibustering bands in the American States. Hundreds of deluded Irishmen have perished on such expeditions as that which has been expected on the west coast of Ireland. Hundreds of poor fellows have cursed their rash folly in listening to the incitements of men whom they mistook for Irish patriots, and who have sent them out marauding, on false pretences, in the service of mere buccaneers. It would be bad enough if any number of Irishmen were really sent on such an expedition to their own country, in the company of pirates, to find too late that the Irish nation is more comfortable and satisfied than any other nation on either side of the Atlantic, and not at all wanting to burn itself on a funsral pile, in order to arise the Ireland of former centuries. It would be painful to witness the inevitable retribution of such a mistake. But it is worse to see the effect on those who have never left their country, and to whom the story of her wrongs and miseries cannot be the dream that it really is to distant dupes. If they had eyes to see and ears to hear, they could not but know that the American notion of Irish wrongs is a delusion. We lament this blindness and stupidity. We lament the fact that young men of education and supposed intelligence can, in the present day, take it upon trust that black is white—that Ireland herself is an outcast, instead of being the most rapidly advancing member of the United Kingdoms; and that it is a virtue, and not a crime, to break up the order and peace of society without a well-grounded assurance of being able to substitute a good social condition for an intolerable one. We lament the ignorance which sets up the shallow and reckless ROBERT EMMET for a hero, and cannot learn that the Ireland of his day is not our Ireland. Nothing can well be more perverse than that the moving power should, in this case, be with the distant Irish, who do not know their own country in its present condition, while the conspirators are the mere instruments of these remote managers. It may do some good to point out the fact; and no chance should be lost of giving a warning to those on both shores of the Atlantic, who are in a fatal hurry to burn their Phœnix in the vigor of her youth.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

A New Border War Threatened—Belligerent Measures in Missouri—Special Message of Gov. Stewart.

On the 6th of January Gov. STEWART transmitted a Special Message to the Legislature of Missouri in reference to the new troubles in Kansas. It was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Some time in May last the Executive Department received information that an armed and lawless force, numbering several hundred men, was quartered in Kansas Territory, near the Missouri line, and threatening to invade the State; and indeed had made incursions into the counties of Cass and Bates, committing acts of personal violence and plundering and robbing our citizens. The people in these counties became greatly alarmed, and many of them along the line abandoned their homes. Even some of the towns had been visited by the bandits, and it was stated, had been threatened with destruction.

Under these circumstances, an appeal was made to the Executive for the means of protection. Adjutant-General PARSONS was accordingly dispatched to the border, under instructions to there learn the actual state of facts, the causes of the difficulties, and the probability of their recurrence; also, to ascertain what steps were necessary to provide our citizens with adequate protection, and, if it became necessary, to at once enroll a sufficient volunteer force to accomplish that purpose. He was also instructed, if he deemed it necessary, to organize military companies in the counties most convenient to the scene of difficulties, taking care that none of the force thus called into service be allowed to cross the line into Kansas, or do any other act of an aggressive character.

General PARSONS, having satisfied himself that numerous overt acts had already been committed, and that there was cause to apprehend further incursions into the State, organized several companies in the counties mentioned, and they were furnished with arms by Quartermaster-General HACKNEY, who accompanied Adjutant-General PARSONS for that purpose.

These measures served, for a time, to prevent the threatened invasions, bnt the people along the line, who had been driven from their homes, were, by the presence of the same armed force in the vicinity, deterred from returning, and it was urged that they could not cultivate their farms and protect themselves, and therefore were entitled to aid from other sources.

In consequence of these representations, I, on Aug. 7, wrote to Gov. DENVER, then the Executive of Kansas, informing him that it might become necessary to station an armed force along the border, in Missouri, for purposes of protection, at the same time soliciting his earnest cooperation with the authorities of this State in their efforts to preserve the peace. And, regarding it the duty of the Federal Government to suppress bands of outlaws organized within the limits of Territories under its immediate control, I, on the 9th of the same month, addressed the President of the United States, (document marked "A,") soliciting the aid of the General Government in the protection of our citizens, and the preservation of the peace so necessary to the prosperity of our people.

An answer from the War Department, (document marked "B,") informed me that no available troops were known to said department which could then be so employed. Doubts were also intimated of the "expediency of employing United States troops against bands of civil marauders."

Gov. DENVER, in response to my letter, expressed regrets that the course I had indicated should be thought necessary, and the hope that the necessity might be obviated, assuring me that he would do all in his power to suppress the evil complained of.

For a time the difficulty seemed to subside, and consequently no further efforts were made on the part of the authorities of this State. Recently, however, a smaller party, led, it is stated, by the same chief, has made an incursion into the State, committing murder and robbery, and, as stated in affidavits herewith submitted, (documents marked "C." and "D.") and a petition signed by sundry citizens of Vernon County, (document marked "E.,") driving off ten negroes belonging to citizens of the county mentioned. And within a day or two additional advices have been received, in which it is stated (see document marked "F.") that a regularly organized band of thieves, robbers and midnight assassins, have congregated in Kansas, immediately upon the western border of Bates County, who are making incursions into the State, taking the lives of our citizens, committing to the flames their houses, and robbing them of their property.

Again, the Executive of the State is appealed to for military aid, to protect the border from a repetition of the evils complained of, and which they seem to have cause to apprehend. But the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, has power under existing laws to call the militia into active service only in cases of "rebellion, invasion or insurrection." If the bandits referred to are to be regarded merely as "civil marauders," only the sheriffs of the respective counties have authority, under our present military Code, to call upon the militia to aid the legally constituted civil authorities in preserving order and enforcing the laws.

Unwilling to do any act that shall involve the State, or the country at large, in undue sectional or party strife, and yet anxious that the border counties should enjoy the protection of life and property to which, in common with other portions of the State, they are entitled, I submit these facts for your consideration, and bespeak for them your immediate attention, hoping that whatever it is possible for the General Assembly to do constitutionally, will be done at once.

R. M. STEWART.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "The Senate at once proceeded to the consideration of the message, and Senator PETTUS at once introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to call out the militia of the State, in certain cases, to repel invasion and protect the people in their persons and property. The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report immediately. On the same day, a bill authorizing the Governor to call out volunteer companies to resist invasion and robberies by Kansas desperadoes, was reported from the Committee. It appropriates $30,000.

Young Men's Christian Association.

SECOND ANNUAL TEA PARTY—SPEECHES BY THE REV. DR. KREBS, HIRAM KETCHUM, THE REV. DR. GILLETTE, PROFESSOR MITCHELL, G. H. STUART, ESQ., MAYOR TIEMANN, &C.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave their second annual tea party last evening, in Mozart Hall. All the ideas of this institution sacred to old ladies in caps, whose gossipings are inspired by frequent sips of fragrant Hyson bid fair to be done away with. Last evening, tea parties were desecrated deliberately and sacreligiously. In the first place, instead of there being a cosy little company of five or six, there were as many hundreds in the Hall. Among the more distinguished gentlemen on the stage—for the ladies, be it remembered, no longer maintain a monopoly of tea parties—were Mayor TIEMANN, Chancellor FERRIS, Professor O. M. MITCHELL, the Rev. E. D. G. PRIME—editor of the *Observer*,—and others. Shortly before 8 o'clock, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the tea party to order—who ever heard of such a thing—and invited all clergymen and members of kindred associations to take seats on the stage. Then the Rev. B. W. CHIDLAN, of Ohio, offered a brief and appropriate prayer. Mr. MCCORMICK requested the audience to have patience, when the refreshments should be passed around. If any one was not helpsd the first time, they might depend upon it their wants would be attended to when the waiters should enter the second time, and if any one was omitted the second time they could not be omitted the third. Then the waiters entered, and the desecration of tea parties continued. Each ons bore before him a portable pyramid of *cornucopias*. A careful analysis developed the fact that each of these interesting paper parcels contained, first of all, a sandwich, next pieces of sponge and citron cake, and, finally, the package tapered off with cocoanut drops and maccaroni. These unique parcels were stereotyped, and an edition of at least a thousand must have been disposed of. Coffee and tea were also provided in abundance. After the refreshments had been disposed of BENJAMIN F. MANNIERE, Esq., President of the Association, took the Chair. He introduced the Rev. J. M. KAABS, D. D., Pastor of the Rutgers-street Church, who made a few remarks in response to the following sentiment:

The grounds on which we meet—A common faith in God and love for man. In essentials unity, in nonessentials liberty, in all things charity.

The reverend gentlemen said that notwithstanding the fault so prevalent among public speakers generally—and it must be acknowledged that ministers were included in that class, of taking subjects and wandering from them afterwards—that notwithstanding this he intended to stick to his text, though he did not know what it would be until a short time since. God, the Supreme Being, and the Bible, the word which he had revealed to man, are the foundation and starting-point of all Christian unity. Love for man must follow love for God, and confidence in Him. Charity—love. The man is recreant to the highest principles of his nature who does not cherish these feelings in his heart. The field you occupy here as an association is wide enough. You are to call into exercise charity and love in throwing good influences around the young men who come here to start in life. He appealed to those he addressed to stand up for Jesus.

HIRAM KETCHUM responded to the second sentiment, which was, "The true means for moral reform among the young men of New-York." He said that some forty years ago, during a severe Winter, when there was great suffering among the poor, an association for their relief was organized by a company of Christian men. It was entitled the "Society for the Prevention of Pauperism." One of its first acts was to organize a Savings Bank, the parent institution of those now existing in the country. Next it established the House of Refuge; then the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. The man who was prominent in this latter movement, and who is now the President of the Institution, said Mr. K., I know well. He is active as a man of business and active as a Christian. Go to the Fulton-street prayer-meeting and you will find him there; go to the evening meeting and he is always there. It is not inconsistent for a man to be a Christian and to be an active philanthropist at the same time. Referring to his subject, the true means of moral reform among young men, Mr. K. said he had spoken of two instrumentalities; first, the House of Refuge, and, secondly, the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. (Laughter.) The latter of these, by law, has to do only with those between 5 and 14 years of age. Another class must be provided for, and here this association steps in where it is capable of doing great good. He encouraged the young men to go on and enlarge on these projects. They might organize an institution where lads over 14 years of age might be cared for.

After music, the following sentiment was offered.

The Clergy—Standard-bearers in the Gospel. Let them when active and faithful have our most active support and hearty coöperation.

The Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., of the Twenty-third-street Calvary Baptist Church, responded. He earnestly repudiated the idea that caste should give a man custom either as lawyer or doctor. Let every one work for position and have only what he toils for. The same rule should apply to ministers. He reminded the young men whom he addressed that when they pledged their support to faithful ministers, they promised more than those who preceded them, for they started in advance of them. Shall it be said there is little for you to do when our newspapers chronicle the fact that thousands of fast young men and women, too, throng the skating-ground on Central Park on Sunday, and when on the same day tens of thousands fill the playhouses scattered through the City. Mr. GILLETTE referred eloquently to the death of the Rev. DUDLEY TYNG, who was present at the last anniversary of the Association, and who participated in the exercises. He appealed to the young men to imitate the example he had left them. An allusion to the fact that Mayor TIEMANN's father is now a minister in active service, preaching though he is eighty years old, was received with great applause.

The fourth sentiment was:

The Young Men of New-York—Missionaries, whose labors for good or evil are felt and recognized throughout the world.

The Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, of India, said he would confine his remarks to one single word in the sentiment—labor. Let the young men labor heartily and earnestly to counteract the pantheistic tendency of the age. It is infused into books, pamphlets, and newspapers, and needs constant watching. Mr. SCUDDER said he had been laboring against pantheism, in the shape of Hindooism, for the last 14 years. The home of American Panthcists is in Boston, and they, if we follow their lead, will take us back to the worship of those numberless gods of the Hindoos. Mr. SCUDDER said that he could point to the original Sanscrit stanzas from which those celebrated ones, entitled "Brahma," by EMERSON, were taken.

Mayor TIEMANN said a few words in reply to the sentiment: "The hope and glory of a City—The integrity of its young men." First he wanted to know, whether young women were included in the term "young men?" [Laughter.] Mr. MANNIERE replied affirmatively, and Mayor T. proceeded to say that there were very many young men of integrity in the City, and they could not be spared, for they were needed to counterbalance the influence of those who are unprincipled. He reminded the young ladies of the power they possessed, and exhorted them to use it well.

At 11 o'clock the exercises were still progressing, the sentiments which remained to be disposed of being as follows:

Members of kindred Associations—We extend to these a brother's hand and bid them welcome to our festivities. No response.

Our young lady Guests—May they all unite with young men in Christin Association. Response by the Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, of Stapleton, Staten Island.

The Young Stranger—The young men of New-York extend to him a hearty and Christian welcome. Response by the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT.

Singing by audience, led by Mr. S. LASAR—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Benediction by the Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D.

At an Eighth of January Democratic banquet in Columbus, Ohio, a toast was drunk in favor of Senator Douglas and Popular Sovereignty, and Mr. Wayne Griswold, of Circleville, responded to it.

A Phase of Slavery—A Kentucky Planter Selling his Daughter.

From the Bucyrus (Ky.) Journal.

A moving incident came to our knowledge last week, which we lay before our readers. We suppress names for reasons obvious to every one.

Near Louisville, Ky., lives a planter of wealth and standing. He was the possessor of a hundred negroes, and he was noted for his thrifty, money-making disposition. He had never been married, and was an incorrigible bachelor of fifty. His house was managed by a young lady of about twenty, his daughter by a quadroon, whose complexion was lighter by half than his—and in whom the negro blood was scarcely visible. The mother died ten years ago, leaving her daughter with its father's solemn promise that she should be educated, and should live as a free woman, rather than as a slave, and that she should pass as his daughter, as she was. The planter gave this promise, because he had been really attached to the dying woman, and was greatly attached to her and his beautiful child. And so she grew up, radiantly beautiful—receiving a reasonable education, all that her father could give her, and in time took the management of his household. She never knew that there was any negro blood in her veins, and never dreamed that she was a slave.

Last Fall a series of misfortunes overtook the planter. His house burned down and in it the notes, books and papers that composed a large portion of his fortune. His crops failed to a great degree, and some heavy speculations in which he was engaged resulted disastrously. Added to all this, he had lost heavily at play, the besetting sin of Southern gentlemen, and had completely exhausted all his ready means, and found himself in a terrible situation of having more money to pay than he could possibly raise in a given time.

He applied to his attorney for counsel in his extremity. The attorney after examining the situation of his affairs, advised him to sell off a portion of his negroes. The planter objected strenuously, first objecting to the sale of negroes, and secondly that his force was barely sufficient to work his plantation. But after full deliberation, he found this to be the only alternative, and sorrowfully consented. A list was made out, and every head that could be possibly spared was put down. After all was done, and the most favorable prices for them, the aggregate fell five thousand dollars short of the sum.

The attorney remarked quietly that he had not included all that could be spared.

"I have put down all I can dispense with," replied the planter.

"I do not see Mary the housekeeper's name in the list," replied the lawyer. "She, if offered to the right person, would make up the deficiency. I would give that for her myself."

At any other time the planter would have taken the suggestion as an insult, but necessity is a hard master, and he grasped at the idea, and before an hour the transaction was closed. It troubled him not a little to disclose the matter to her, but the fear of bankruptcy and ruin drove him to it. The poor girl's horror and distress may be imagined. She had known nothing but happiness, and now was to be plunged into the deepest and most hopeless misery. She had been sold, and was then the property, soul and body, of one who purchased her merely for the gratification of his beastly lusts. The idea was too horrible, and she swooned, remaining almost delirious for several days.

There was another upon whom the intelligence came with crushing weight. A junior partner in a produce house in Louisville had frequently visited the planter's house on business, and, struck with the beauty and intelligence of the supposed daughter, had become enamored, and after prosecuting his suit a proper time had declared his passion, and unknown to the father the two had betrothed themselves. As soon as possible, after her father had told her her fate, she dispatched a messenger to him, stating the facts, and imploring him to save her from the doom that awaited her. Though thunderstruck at the intelligence that his affianced bride was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse than death, like a true man he determined to rescue her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed for flight.

The day she was transferred to the possession of her purchaser they fled, and in due time arrived at Cincinnati, where they were married. Our hero obtained an interview with one of the agents of the Underground Railroad located in that city, who immediately telegraphed instructions to the different agents along the line to keep strict watch, and if woman-catchers were on the watch, at any point, to telegraph back, and give the fugitives timely notice, that they might leave the train. Accordingly they started, purchasing tickets for Crestline.

In the meantime the lawyer, as soon as he discovered his loss, had commenced active measures to recover it. He had no difficulty in tracing them to Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that their destination was Crestlins. But having arrived several hours after their departure, he was obliged to content himself with telegraphing to Crestline to the proper officers to arrest them at that place. But unfortunately for his prospects, the intended arrest got wind, and when the train reach Galion, two citizens of that place stepped into the car, and a conversation of a few momenis ensued; in the lowest kind of a whispers, at the close of which the four left the car. A carriage was in waiting, and in two hours the fair fugitive and her husband were domiciled in the house of one of our whole-souled farmers, near Bucyrus, who has long taken pleasure in helping fugitives on their way to the Canadian Canaan.

When the train on which they embarked reached Crestline, the officials were unutterably chagrined at not finding the fugitives, and more so when they learned that she had been within four miles of them.

After a lapse of two weeks they ventured a move, and went to Detroit by the way of Sandusky city, and without accident reached the Canadian shore. They are now residing in Toronto.

THE LABORERS RETURNING FROM CUBA.—The company of laborers who left New-York for St. Jago de Cuba, and were compelled to return, landing at Philadelphia, have published the following statement of their grievances:

To his Honor the Mayor of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America:

We most respectfully beg to lay before your Honor the statement of our grievances, as follows: We are composed of 59 men, a portion of 134 men, who were engaged in the month of November last, in New-York, to go to work on a railroad at Santiago, in the Island of Cuba. The terms of our agreement were, that we were to get $20 per month, and found, with a free passage to and from the Island, and to work for six months. On these conditions we went on board a bark on the 17th of November last, and arrived at Santiago on the 28th of the same month. On our arrival, to our great surprise and disappointment, we were solicited to work under a totally different agreement, viz.: that we were to have 75 cents for each working day, and to provide our own bed and necessary utenstls for eating our meals from. We, therefore, individually and collectively, protested against this fictitious agreement, and refused to work, the result of which was that we laid a statement of our grievances before the Governor of Santiago, who at once ordered that we should be sent back from whence we came.

An opportunity having offered, 36 of our number were sent back to New-York on the 9th December; we were then detained in the city jail until the 23d of December; when the schooner *Ella Reed* was engaged to take us back to Philadelphia at the expense of the contractors.

We therefore most humbly and respectfully beg your Honor's assistance and advice to forward us to New-York, the place of our destination, as whatever little means we were possessed of has been long since exhansted, and we are thrown destitute and friendless into the port of Philadelphia. May we, therefore, hope that your Honor will devise means by which we can get to New-York with as little delay as possible, and your memorialists will, as in duty bound, pray for your Honor's welfare and prosperity.

Dated on board the *Ella Reed*, port of Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1859.

The Mayor directed that the party should be lodged during the night at the different Station-houses, and one who was sick was sent to the Almshouse, where he has since died. One man died upon the passage. The Mayor immediately wrote a note to the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, detailing the particulars of the case, and the officers of the Company promptly responded by offering the entire party a free passage to New-York.

A proposition has been laid before the Arkansas Legislature by the planters of the Red River region, looking to the removal of the obstructions in its course and contemplating improvements for keeping the river always open. They ask the privilege of charging a reasonable percentage upon freight amounting to about one eighth of the present cost of transportation caused by the obstruction.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS.—Look for the watermark in all sheets purporting to be medicated paper. If it is not there, be sure the article offered is a vile imitation of GAYETTY's, as poisonous as any ordinary paper usually devoted to water-closet purposes. GAYETTY's paper cures and prevents piles. His only depôt is at No. 41 Ann-street. Sold by all druggists. No *office* on Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENNOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in Holloway's Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Pills have been before the world 108 years. Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood. Principal office, No 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FABUNS & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 12.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '68 coup.	111	
5,000	Ill. In. Imp. '47	103⅜	
7,000	Ill. Int. Bs.	103⅜	
21,500	Ind. State 5s	92⅛	
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	92	
3,000	Virginia 6s	96⅜	
4,000	Mo. State 6s	86⅜	
5 000	do.	86⅝	
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s	96⅜	
4,000	N Y. C. R. R. 6s	92	
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 ⅌ c.		
	1st mt. S. F. C. be	97	
2 000	Nor. Ia. 1st Mt.	87	
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	89⅜	
30,000	do.	s30 89	
9,000	do.	89⅜	
5,000	do.	s8 89⅜	
6,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	23	
8	Bank of New-York	107	
50	Phenix Bank	110	
100	National Bank	108	
6	Bank of Commerce	100⅜	
45	Am. Ex. Bank	106⅜	
19	do.	106¼	
25	Citizens Bank	102	
13	Canton Co.	20¼	
74	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99¼	
200	Penn. Coal Co.	83¼	
100	do.	b60 83¼	
50	do.	83⅝	
28	Pac. M. S. Co	92½	
130	do.	92	
100	do.	b60 92	
50	do.	s60 90⅜	
1550	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¼	
900	do.	85⅜	
700	do.	s30 86	
100	do.	s60 85	
300	do.	s10 85¼	
100	do.	s7 85¼	
32	do.	85⅜	
100	Erie Railroad	b60 16¼	
438	do.	16¾	
100	do.	s60 16	
10	Stonington R. R.	64⅜	
550	Hud. River R. R.	b60 35¼	
350	do.	35¾	
15	do.	35	
650	Harlem R. R.	b3 13½	
350	do.	b60 13⅝	
10	Harlem R. R. Pref.	37⅜	
100	do.	b60 37⅜	
200	do.	37⅜	
300	do.	b60 37⅜	
18	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	122	
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s10 63¼	
200	do.	s30 63¾	
700	Reading Railroad	63¾	
100	do.	s30 63⅝	
400	do.	s10 63¼	
200	do.	s30 63¼	
200	do.	b60 63¼	
800	do.	63¾	
100	do.	s10 63¼	
700	Michigan So. & N. In. R.	21	
100	Panama Railroad	117¼	
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	70¾	
100	do.	s10 70¾	
100	do.	70¼	
150	do.	70¾	
50	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	98	
50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	10	
470	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	71¼	
100	do.	s30 71¼	
50	do.	s30 71½	
100	do.	s30 71¾	
450	do.	s30 71⅝	
200	do.	b30 71⅜	
200	do.	71⅝	
100	Clev. & Tole. R. R.	32¾	
250	do.	32¾	
100	do.	s18 32¾	
425	Chi. & R'k I. R. R.	59¾	
100	do.	s30 59¾	
50	do.	s2a 59¾	
150	La C. & Mil. R. R.	1¾	
50	do.	1¾	
300	do.	1¾	
10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. R.	53¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000	Mo. St. 6s	86⅝	
3,000	do.	b15 86⅝	
2,000	Mich. 8s '63	103	
2,000	Har. RR. 1st M.	94⅜	
8,000	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	23	
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	s60 89	
7,000	N. J. C. 2d M. B.	91¼	
20	Phenix Bank	110	
25	Park Bank	105	
30	Bank of Com	100⅜	
20	Chathsm Bank	85	
100	Pacific M. St. Co	91⅞	
400	do.	91⅜	
60	do.	b30 91⅞	
50	do.	91¼	
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 85¼	
100	do.	85⅜	
100	do.	s30 85½	
200	do.	s4 85¼	
275	Erie Railroad	16	
300	Hnd. Riv. RR.	34⅜	
200	do.	s60 34⅝	
60	Harlem R. R. P.	37¼	
100	do.	37⅛	
100	do.	37	
5	Nor. & Wor. RR.	30	
7	Mich. Cen. RR.	62	
150	do.	52½	
10	Panama RR.	117¾	
75	do.	b60 117⅞	
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71½	
50	do.	b60 71⅝	
100	do.	71⅞	
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32¾	
50	do.	32¾	
200	Chi. & R. I. R. R	59¾	
6	L. C. & Mil. RR.	2	
100	do.	1¾	
100	do.	1¾	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Tenneesee 6s	92¾	
22,118	N. Y. C. W. L. 6s	91½	
340	East River Bank	97	
4	Bank of New-York	107	
20	Chatham Bank	85	
15	Bank of Commerce	101	
15	New-World F. I. Co.	100	
15	Arctic F. Ins. Co.	115⅜	
15	do.	115	
15	Pacific M. S. Co.	92⅜	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The day has been a remarkably dull one, both in Money affairs and in Stocks. There is no steamer for Europe until Saturday, when the *City of Manchester* will return, and the quotations for Exchange present no point for remark; Bank Bills on London the same as yesterday, 109¼@109½ ⅌ cent. On the Stock Exchange the reaction of yesterday against the market continued, though prices yield by slow degrees, and still range about the same as at the close of last week; having in the meantime fluctuated full 1 ⅌ cent. on most descriptions. The amount of actual business accomplished to-day is only moderate; 5,000 shares of New-York Central at 85¼@⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent.; 4,000 Reading at 53⅜@⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., and about 4,000 Western shares of various descriptions, constitute the principal sales. There is a free disposition shown to renew the short contracts in Galena and in Rock Island, since the reaction on the advance of Monday, and a good many sellers, 30 days, appeared to-day; though at the close both Stocks, for cash, were rather steady. Erie shares were ¼ and Harlem Preferred were ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. weaker; Hudson River fell off ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent.; the two Michigan Roads and Toledo ¼@½; and Panama ¼ ⅌ cent. The sellers of Pacific Msil, at the Second Board, accepted 91⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., which is a decline of 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. from the sales of Tuesday. The market for State Stocks was tame, and abont $50,000 Missouris sold at 86⅜ ⅌ ceni. In some descriptions there waa a moderate demand on outside orders. In Railway Bonds the decline was but slight, except on LaCrosse Land Grants which went to 23 ⅌ cent. Illinois Constructions brought 89¼@⅜ cash, and 89 sellcr 60 days. A good many small orders appear for City bank Shares, and nearly all descriptions are held at very full pricee; Park 105 ⅌ ccnt., Republic 125, Commerce 100¾ ex-dividend, Phenix 110, and American Exchange 106¼@½. At 4 o'clock, after the printed list of salea at thn Second Board, the General Market assumed more steadincss in prices; New-York Central 85⅜; Reading, 53¼@½; Galena, 71½; Rock Island, 59⅜@⅝: Illinois Central, 70½@½, and Miesouri Sixee 86⅜.

Two screw-steamer cargoes of English and Continental Gooda came in to-day, and the Customa duties this week promise to continue about equal to the Government disbursements. The receipta yesterday were $194,000; to-day, $160,000. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon is $4,230,718. The California mail this morning brought a few Government drafts in addition to $1,384,664 in treasure.

The original authority to the Treasury Department to rcissue any part of the $20,000,000 Treasury Bills, undcr the act of December, 1857, expired on 31st December last. It is understood that thc Administration will ask of Congress a renewal of this authority for at least twelve months longer. But, without this authority, the original Treasury Bills carry interest, at the option of the holdor, *beyond maturity*, as long as he is satisfied with the rate of interest, and until after the expiration of sixty days' notice from the Department thnt the Government is prepared to redeem the principal of the Bills. No Treasury Bill, therefore, need be presented for payment at maturity to insure the continuance of thc same rate of interest. If dcsired, the Department will pay the first year's interest, and stamp the same as paid on the Bill. Of the $20,000,000, the Secretary determined the rate on $6,000,000 last January at 3 ⅌ cent. And of this six millions about $4,500,000 have been renewed at 4½ ⅌ ccnt. The other $14,000,000 run at the rates from 3½ to 5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The probability, therefore, is, in the present state of the Moncy Market, that not over a million and a half will be demanded, at maturity, if so much.

The following Fire Insurance half-yearly dividends have been announced since our last notice: Etna, 6 ⅌ cent.; New-World, 5; Excelsior, 6; Pcople's, 6 ⅌ ccnt.

The *America*, from Boston for Liverpool today, took $68,000 in gold; the *Cahawba*, from this port for New-Orleans, took $150,000. The Bank movement at the principal four cities of the country, as officially reported this week, is as follows, compared with the previous week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Jan. 8	$129,538,642	$92,836,622	$18,392,318	$7,856,792
Boston, Jan 10	60,850,000	21,815,000	8,295,400	7,016,000
Philadelphia, Jan. 10	36,396,850	17,188,607	6,067,272	3,854,398
New-Orleans, Jan. 1	20,857,467	24,972,862	16,948,189	9,881,814
Sub-Trea., N.Y., Jan. 8	.....	.....	4,202,151	.....
Total	$236,841,959	156 553,391	$1,912,751	27

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP WESER.

Dreadful Catastrophe in a London Theatre.

SECOND PARDON OF MONTALEMBERT.

The Chess Match Between Anderssen and Morphy---Triumph of Morphy.

The Spanish Press on the President's Message.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SERVIA.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Advancing —Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 96 5-8@96 3-4.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Line—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 1, arrived at Halifax at 10½ o'clock this forenoon.

The *Niagara* reports, Jan. 7, lat. 51°, long. 33°, passed the Danish brigantine *Adonis*, bound west.

The screw-steamer *Jura*, for New-York, sailed on the morning of the 1st.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston Dec. 25, *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 11:30 P. M. of the 25th.

The screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Portland Dec. 18, arrived at Liverpool at 3½ A. M. on the 29th

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York Dec. 18, arrived at Liverpool at 7½ A. M. on the 30th.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York Dec. 12, arrived at Southampton Dec. 27, *en route* for Hamburg.

The screw-steamship *Bremen*, from New-York Dec. 18, arrived at Southampton Dec. 30, *en route* for Bremen.

The screw steamer *Weser*, from Bremen for New-York, put into Queenstown on the 26th of December, with pumps choked and leaking. She had thrown part of her cargo overboard. From the 16th to the 23d she experienced a hurricane, was thrown on her beam ends, sprung a leak, and had seven feet of water in the engine-room, putting out the fires, &c. The coal-hunkers broke adrift and choked the pumps. Temporary pumps were then constructed, and, after vigorous exertion on the part of those on board, steam was again got up and the vessel succeeded in reaching Queenstown.

The departure of the steamship *Circassian* from Galway had been postponed till the 8th of January.

The bark *Oakland*, of Bath, Me., from Charleston for Liverpool was struck by lightning Dec. 19, and caught fire. The crew left her in three boats about 200 miles from Cape Clear. One boat containing the chief officer and four of the crew was picked up and had arrived at Mtiford Haven. The other boats had not been heard of.

The Hon. E. M. ERSKINE is transferred from the Secretaryship of the British Legation at Washington to Stockholm, and is succeeded by W. IRVINE, late first paid attaché at Vienna.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the question of the right of search, thinks the only way out of the difficulty is a declaration that the Slave-trade is piracy. This, however, the Americans will not do, and the French will not do. Thus, therefore, we go on wasting the precious lives of English sailors upon that coast of Africa, where one rescued negro cannot be shown as a set-off against ten dead Englishmen, where our impotent force has become a mockery and our blind and useless zeal a jest.

The honors which were being paid to the midshipman Prince at every port entered by the *Euryalus*, had awakened a strong protest from the English Press, and a generally expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple midshipman.

The affair of the steamer *Washington* at Nicaragua had given rise to editorials in the English Press. The *Times*, after recounting the features of the case, concludes as follows:

"We may remark that this style of communication in which at every difficulty war is denounced, reflects no credit on American good sense, and cannot even give them any real reputation for courage. A collision between the armed forces of England and America, would be an event fraught with terrible consequences, and perhaps a long and bloody war would be carried on in the most ferocious spirit, with the ruin of a vast trade, and a check to the progress of both hemispheres would be the result. A struggle between two such peoples would bring into play animosities which would be all the more bitter for relationship. To be continually talking of war, is a proof that a nation has not weighed its consequences. We who have experience of it, and who, as history proves, do not shrink from it when it is necessary, have learned not to take in vain the name of the 'God of Battles.'"

The *Daily News* thinks the American Government had better take especial care of General WALKER and his followers as the best method of preventing similar occurrences in future, and suggests that Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY's presence in the *Valorous* ought to have assured politicians at Washington that there was no insult or mistake in the case.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at the Victoria Theatre, London, on the 27th. Just before the termination of an afternoon performance, and when the gallery stairs were crowded with the evening audience waiting for admission, a false alarm of fire was raised and a panic set in, during which the pressure on the gallery stairs was such that sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death, while many more were injured. The theatre is situated in a very low neighborhood, and so rapidly did the excitement abate that the evening performance was proceeded with as usual.

The Earl of CARLISLE had delivered a strong Anti-Slavery speech at a meeting at Leeds on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. BARNUM had made his first appearance in London as a lecturer at St. James' Hall. The hall was crowded to excess, and the newspapers generally speak flatteringly of Mr. BARNUM's essay. His theme was "Money-Making."

The deputation appointed by the meeting in Dublin for promoting the mail service between Galway and New-York had waited on Lord EGLINTON, who told the deputation that he desired to promote the project, but there were considerable difficulties, as the granting of a subsidy depended upon Parliament. He would speak favorably to Lord DERBY.

The investigation at Cork of the charges against the arrested members of the Phœnix Club had resulted in six prisoners being committed for trial without bail, and nine admitted to bail to appear at the Assizes. The result of the investigation was not deemed satisfactory by the Government, and a Government official was specially delegated to watch the proceedings of the investigation in Belfast, which was progressing. The counsel for the prisoners protested against the examination taking place in the common jail, and withdrew from the case in consequence, leaving the prisoners undefended.

The close of the year had occasioned an extremely active demand for money for short periods, and 3½ per cent. was occasionally paid for loans on Government Securities, while in the open Discount market the terms were rather above the Bank minimum. The pressure was not likely to last beyond the 1st instant, when numerous payments would be made on Government account. The funds had been dull.

Messrs. PEACHELINE & Co., worsted spinners, at Sprague, had stopped, with liabilities of £80,000; and Mr. P. PERRE, oil merchant at Antwerp, had suspended.

The ship *Kent* had reached London from Melbourne with £300,000 in gold.

The French Emperor in renewing his first decision grants to M. DE MONTALEMBERT a remission of the sentence definitely announced against him by the Court of Appeal. His Majesty also grants a pardon to M. DEVROIL, the editor of the *Correspondent*.

The *Moniteur* contains a dispatch dated Shanghae, Nov. 8, announcing that Lord ELGIN had gone up the River Yang-tze-Kiang with five vessels, two of which were gun-boats.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes:

"I am able to state very confidently that the Court of the Tuileries, within the last two or three days, caused Lord DERBY's Government to be officially informed that, in case England should think fit to take any measures to counteract the American policy indicated in certain parts of President BUCHANAN's Message, she may rely upon the support of France to the utmost extent."

M. TROPLONG had been appointed President, and Marshal D'HILLIERS, General ANGELY, and the Duke of MALAKOFF Vice-Presidents of the French Senate for 1859.

It is rumored that troubles have broken out among the Kabyles, and Gen. MCMAHON has left Paris to resume the command of the Army in Algeria.

Some few of the victims of the law of public safety, who were transported by General ESPINASSE, will probably be allowed to return to France on the occasion of the new year.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks it highly probable that the Paris Conference will soon be convoked, on account of the trouble in Servia.

The chess match between PAUL MORPHY and Professor ANDERSSEN, at Paris, had resulted in the triumph of the American champion. The score at the close stood as follows: MORPHY, 7; ANDERSSEN, 2; drawn, 2.

The *Moniteur* of Dec. 31 announces that the Emperor has granted a full pardon or commutation of sentence to 164 persons who have been convicted at the Sessions, or by the ordinary tribunals, two of whom had been condemned to death.

The French Three per Cents. on the 31st opened at 73f. 5c. and closed at 72f. 9c.

The Madrid *Peninsular Correspondents* says:

"The news which the electric telegraph has brought concerning the Message of the President of the United States has produced a great sensation in this city, and has already been commented on by the daily journals in a tone of offended national pride, which might naturally be expected."

The *Dia* asserts that the declaration of Mr. BUCHANAN provokes laughter rather than anger, and says that if he endeavors to make himself the apostle of the infamous American filibusterism, it will probably cost him as dear as it has done all those who have tried to realize their ridiculous schemes. As to buying the Spanish Antilles, it says that only a man who knows nothing of Spain and Spaniards could mention such an absurdity.

The *Monarquia* considers President BUCHANAN's Message mere election clap-trap, and a continuation of that which he made at Ostend to obtain for himself partisans for the Presidency, but thinks some other Democrat may outbid him, and that they may lead to serious complications. It believes that more filibustering expeditions will be connived at, but it argues that if the little Republic of Costa Rica was able to defeat WALKER who took over to Nicaragua a much larger force than any likely to go to Cuba, little fear need be entertained about Cuba, garrisoned by the flower of the Spanish army, and provided with a flotilla large enough to cut off all supplies. The *Monarquia* concludes with the following piece of fine writing, which expressed, however, the national feeling:

"Are there still in Spain men who believe that the United States are able to snatch Cuba from us. Our national pride rebels against such an idea. The nation which first planted the Cross on the American Continent, which overthrew Empires, and then gave them her civilization and her laws, which still waves her glorious standard over the splendid beauty of the Antilles, can never believe that day will come when the Apalachian Vulture will pounce on Cuba. Spain would conquer or die before she permitted such a calastrophe, and would, even upon burning ruins, wave till the last, the standard of old Spain, a standard which may perhaps be torn by the artillery of those mercenaries, without God and without law, but which, till the last, will be resplendent with majesty and glory."

Reports had been current of differences between the Papal and French Governments, but were contradicted.

A levy of 18,000 men was spoken of in Naples.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent has reason to believe that negotiations are going on by which the French garrison may remove from Rome and occupy Civita Vecchia, whilst the Austrian garrison will confine itself to Ancona only.

A serious disturbance, amounting almost to an *émeute*, had taken place at Milan. It was originated by an altercation between some people and some soldiers. The people began to unpave the streets, but order was restored without difficulty.

Cremona and Lodi are reported in a state of agitation.

One hundred millions of one florin notes, new currency, are to be issued in Austria. This will prevent a loan. The Vienna Bank has resolved to resume cash payments in full on the 3d of January.

A Vienna telegram announces the death of its Archduchess MARIE ANNE.

The *Gazette* of Corfu contains a dispatch from Sir E. B. LYTTON, which says:

"Her Majesty's Government do not entertain the desire, as indeed they do not possess the power, to occupy Corfu or Paxo as colonies under the British crown, nor does it enter into the views of the Government to appeal to Europe for the abrogation of the treaty under which England has hitherto extended, and will extend, to the Ionian Islands a protection which is required for the interests of Europe, and which is far more effective than any that could be afforded by the sovereignty of Greece."

Sir E. B. LYTTON says that the grievances need but be temperately stated to insure the best efforts to find a remedy for them, and he trusts that the Ionians will not be diverted by visionary and impracticable schemes from the opportunities offarded them by Mr. GLADSTONE's mission.

The Russian Government has appointed Consuls at Canton, and is about to establish a Naval station in China.

A letter from Jaffa, dated Dec. 2, says that no punishment has been inflicted on the five Mussulmen arrested for the murder of an American family in the neighborhood of Jaffa. The Americans have threatened to bombard Jaffa if justice be not executed, and if they keep their word they will have to come to that extremity. The guilty parties are at Beyrout, and may possibly escape.

Advices from Constantinople to the 22d state that a change of Ministry has been postponed. ALI PACHA is strongly supported by Austria, but violent scenes had taken place in the Council. FERUK KHAN refuses any other place in the Ministry than that of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The reconcillation of Affghanistan with Persia has taken place.

Important insurrectionary movements are reported in Servia. Advices from Belgrade say that on the 22d the National Assembly requested the Prince of Servia to abdicate. The Prince promised to send a reply on the 29th, but for his personal safety sought refuge in a Turkish fortress. The National Assembly then declared him dismissed, because in its opinion he left the country without a Government, and he was regarded in the light of a fugitive. The National Assembly then proclaimed Prince MILLISH, Prince of the Servians. A provisional government was formed. The army had exhibited opposition towards Prince MILISCH, but a military counter revolutionary movement was prevented. Prince ALEXANDER, who remains in the Turkish fortress, protested against the proclamation for his dethronement, that Austria was remaining neutral, but was sending reinforcements to her troops on the frontiers of Servia.

A Vienna telegram says that two regiments have left for Semlin.

The Calcutta mail of Nov. 22, had reached England, and the American portion of it is conveyed by the *Ningara*. The details of the news was unimportant. Freights at Calcutta were entirely nominal.

There is no later news from China than that sent out by the *Africa*, but further details state, in regard to the Customs Tariff, that almost all articles are admitted with a duty of 30 taels per box.

Trade at Canton had taken a fair start and six ships had left Whampoa for London.

The total tonnage in China was only 400 tons more than at the same time last year.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 23—Produce in good demand; imports unaltered. Freights dull. Exchange 4s. 11¾d. @4s. 11¾d.

At Canton the demand for imports was brisk.

At Shanghae a good business was being done in silks. In Teas there was no change. Exchange 6s. 6d. @6s. 8¾d.

The Foo-Chow-Foo Tea market was rather quiet.

United States Commissioner REED was about to proceed from Shanghae to Hong Kong in the United States steamer *Powhatan*, which had arrived at Woosing from Japan.

The steamer *Mississippi* and frigate *Germantown* were at Hong Kong, and the steamer *Minnesota* was at Shanghae.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to Nov. 20. The small-pox was decreasing. At Cape Town fifteen hundred deaths had occurred from it, principally among the colonial population. A serious drought was prevailing on the frontier. The Livingstone Expedition had been heard of up to Oct. 4.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, Saturday.

The quarterly revenue returns, published to-day, show an increase of receipts for the quarter, over the same time last quarter, of £1,125,496. The year shows a net decrease of £4,000,147, which is more than accounted for by the reduction in Income tax.

The *Times'* City Article, dated Friday evening, congratulates the country on the hopeful appearance of matters at the opening of the year, as contrasted with last January, and predicts a calm money market for the year.

There was more demand for discount at the Bank on Friday, than on any previous day throughout the year.

In the Stock Exchange there was a better supply, and loans were again obtainable at two and a half per cent.

The Funds opened at the depressed quotations of Thursday and experienced only a temporary improvement. The extreme range of Consols throughout the year was five per cent.

The *Daily News* reports the funds very inactive, but steader than on Thursday. The extreme fluctuation was limited to one-eighth per cent. In most of the other departments of the stock exchange firmness prevailed. In the discount market an unusually brisk demand was experienced, and on Friday, the choicest paper could be negotiated at the bank minimum, but in the majority of instances higher terms were demanded.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* states the sales of Cotton for the week at about 56,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 2,000 for export. The market opened with a declining tendency, but closed steady and with more confidence. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales of which 1,000 were to exporters, the market closing quiet but steady; Orleans fair, 7¾d.; do. Middling, 7d.; Mobiles fair 7 3-16d.; do. middling, 6¾d.; Uplands, fair, 7d.; do. middling, 6 1-16d. The Annual Cotton Statement shows the following ascertained facts: Stock in port, 349,000 bales, of which 265,000 are American. These figures are 36,000 bales in excess of the estimated stock. The total imports of the year foot up 2,334,000 bales, being an increase of 80,000 over the receipts of 1857.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Holders were demanding an advance on previous prices. For Indian goods there was a very active demand.

BREADSTUFFS—Breadstuffs were buoyant with an advancing tendency, with the exception of Flour, which was very dull. Wheat and Corn have both advanced slightly on all grades. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say Flour is nominally unchanged. They quote Western, 19s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. Wheat firm at an advance of 2d., chiefly on the fine sorts; Red Western, 4s.6d.@6s.5d.; White, do., 5s.10d.@6s.4d.; White Southern, 6s.9d.@7s.6d. Corn firm and advanced 1s, chiefly on White, which sells at 32s.@33s.; Yellow, 28s.@29s.; Mixed, 27s.@28s.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY, quote Provisions generally dull. Beef heavy, and the current quotations maintained with difficulty. Pork dull. Bacon firm, and holders are demanding an advance on Irish sorts. Lard firm, but quiet, and selling at retail for 56s. Tallow steady, Butchers' Association selling for 52s.

PRODUCE—The Produce Market had been closed during the week, and the usual circular was not issued. Various authorities, however, report Resin buoyant and scarce; common had advanced, and 5s. 1d.@5s. 4d. was asked at the close. Spirits Turpentine was dull, at 39s. Sugar firm. Pot Ashes dull, at 29s.; Pearls steady. Quercitron Bark inactive, and unaltered in price. Oils inactive, and sales quite unimportant. Cloverseed in good demand, at 51s.@52s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT firm; white American, 40s.@42s.; red, 36s.@40s. IRON steady; Welsh Rails, £6 10s.; do. Bars, £6 5s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. For LINSEED CAKES there was an improved demand; New-York manufacture, £10 5s.; Boston do. £9 15s. FISH OILS inactive, and sales small. LINSEED OIL firm, at 30s. TEAS firm; Congous, 11¾d. SPELTER had advanced to £23 10s.

MONEY.—Money was very active at 2½@3 ₱ cent. Consols closed at 96¾@96¾ for the account ex-dividend. Bar Silver is quoted at 5s. 7¼d.; Dollars, 5s. 3¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased since the last report to the amount of £182,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—BARING BROTHERS report the market quiet. United States Fives, new loan, 95; do. bonos. '68, 101¾, ex dividend; Massachusetts Fives, 103; Maryland Fives, 96; Pennsylvania Fives, 84; do. bonds, '77, 67¾@68; Tennessee Sixes, 86; Virginia Fives, '68, 86, ex dividend; Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 93; New-York Central Seveus. 92; do. Sixes, 84; Erie Scvens, convertibles, 70; Illinois Central Bonds. 81.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report that Stock's have experienced an average business, without undergoing any quotable change. In Railroad Securities but a limited business doing at prices not materially changed:

United States 6 ₱ cents, '68	102 @104
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds,	95¼ @ 95½
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	78 @ —
Keutucky 6 ₱ cent. Boods	92 @ 94
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	96 @ 98
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	103 @104
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds	16 @ 18
Ohio 6 ₱ cents. Stock, 1878	98 @100
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	83 @ 85
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1877	87 @ 87½
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	84 @ 86
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1888	87 @ 89
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1889	86 @ 88
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	90 @ 92
Boston 4½ ₱ cent. Bonds	93 @ 95
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freeland, 1860	80 @ 82
Freeland 6 ₱ cents	79 @ 81
Illinois Central Railroad	34@22 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	84 @ 86
Michigan Central Shares	50 @ 55
New-York Ceotral 6 ₱ cent	83 @ 85
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent	91 @ 93
New-York Central Shares	77 @ 79
New-Yorkand Erie Shares	16 @ 18
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort. 1867	86 @ 88
New-York aod Erie 7 ₱ cent. 2d mt. convt. 1859	80 @ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mort., 1883	70 @ 72
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. convt., '78-'62	45 @ 48
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	45 @ 48
Panama Railroad Boods	99 @100
Paosma Railroad Boods	— @ 86
Peonsylvania Central 6 ₱ ceot. 1st mort., '80	92 @ 94

The London *Times* of Saturday says Illinois Central Shares are slightly higher, and quotes sales at 32 discount; also, sales of Pennsylvania Central 6s, second mortgage, at 93.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—There has been quite a panic in our COTTON market, but it has become more settled. The sales of the week, up to last evening, foot up 8,000 bales. *Tres ordinaire*, 102f. Holders are still offering freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Stock at this port 125,000 bales. Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue favorable. BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady; sales of American FLOUR for export have been made at 23f. 50c.@25f. ASHES dull for both sorts, and prices weak. COFFEE quiet. WHALE OIL firmer. RICE quiet, and quotations nominal. WHALEBONE dull but quiet.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 1—2 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, from New-York, Dec 22, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

This being a holiday there is nothing doing in the Cotton market.

Breadstuffs and other articles are quiet.

Sailed for New-York, *Oneco* and *Calhoun*; for New-Orleans: *H. M. Hayes* and *St. Patrick*; and for Charleston, *C. Parkhill*.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

Consols close very firm at yesterday's quotations.

Sailing of the Niagara to Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The royal mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 1 o'clock, this afternoon, for Boston where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) evening about 9 o'clock P. M.

Mexico—Interesting from Tampico.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has been favored by a commercial house of that city with the following extract from a letter, dated

TAMPICO, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858.

The Spanish difficulty was patched up in this place on the 1st inst., though not in a very creditable manner on the part of the Spanish residents of this place.

A naval force of three British vessels have visited this district within the past six days, and departed for Vera Cruz, viz.: ship *Arachne*, Commander GRAHAM; steamer *Tartar*, Captain DUNLAP; *Devastation*, Capt. WAKE.

At Vera Cruz they are to receive instructions for the government of their future operations from the English Legation at the City of Mexico.

It is understood that they are to cooperate with the French Squadron, now at Vera Cruz, in the adjustment of demands for late outrages committed by the revolutionary chiefs on the subjects of the two countries.

The United States ship *Saratoga*, Commander TURNER, communicated with the United States Consul at this port on the 3d inst., and on the 7th departed for Vera Cruz.

GARZA is now at the city of Victoria, and there are many surmises and speculative opinions as to his object of leaving this place, but they are all so vague that no reliance can be placed in them. One rumor is that he and VIDAURRI intend to separate from JUAREZ, and proclaim a new Republic, to embrace several northern States.

[The purport of this interview has already been made public from the Rio Grande. It was to form a defensive league of the northern Mexican States, no against President JUAREZ, but against the reactionary influences of the capital.—ED. TIMES.]

THE CINCINNATI DUEL.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following additional information about the duel that didn't take place: "We have the most satisfactory assurances that Mr. EUGENE DA FORREST MORGAN, one of the principals involved in the duel difficulty with Mr. H. F. BAKER, of Louisville, *was* at the Burnet House, in this city, on Wednesday last, as agreed upon in his reply to Mr. BAKER, before he left Frankfort, accompanied by his friend, Mr. JAMES FOLEY, of Covington. The insinuations on the part of Mr. BAKER's friends, therefore, that he failed to "come to time," do Mr. MORGAN injustice. We will also, that upon learning of the arrest of Mr. BAKER, Mr. MORGAN was advised by his friends to cross the river to avoid a similar result in regard to himself, and that he prudently did so. We have now given both sides of the story, and propose to let the young gentlemen—both of whom are as brave as tions, for aught we know—settle the balance of the difficulty in their own way.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

The Postmaster-General's Plan for Rendering his Department Self-Sustaining.

Senator Slidell in Reply to Senator Douglas—Settlement of the Montgomery-English Difficulty—The Mexican News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Postmaster-General sent to the Senate today his reply to Senator HUNTER's resolution calling for a plan which would render the Post-office Department self-sustaining. He first shows that he did not undertake the administration of the office with a view to its being a self-sustaining concern. Mr. CAMPBELL had notified Congress that there would be a deficit of four millions. On closing up that year, Governor BROWN found a deficit of four millions three hundred thousand dollars. The deficit next year will be seven millions. Governor BROWN says the service must be reduced or the revenue increased. He suggests that the plan proposed by Mr. HUNTER would increase the revenue six millions four hundred thousand dollars, provided the franking privilege be abolished; or to fall back on the law of 1845 would equalize the expenditures and the receipts of the Department. This law provides for five and ten cents postage. The Ocean and Overland Mail lines, he says, were never established with a view to revenue, but for great national purposes; therefore these should fall on the Treasury. Exclusive of these, a uniform five-cent postage, with the franking privilege abolished, would render the Department self-sustaining.

This reply was read and highly approved by Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. DAVINOS had a long conference with the Department to-day on the subject of Ocean Mails.

The Mexican Legation have understood that ROBLES arranged for MIRAMON's election, as he could easily have called a junta composed of his own friends. MIRAMON may decline, when ROBLES will receive the support of MIRAMON's army. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

Senator SLIDELL, in the *Union* this morning, replies to the card of Senator DOUGLAS, saying: "There is a paragraph in it which fairly admits the construction that he had denounced me in Chicago as a calumniator, on the authority of a statement imputed to Dr. BRAINARD, without ever calling on him to learn whether there was any foundation for his charge, when the event proves that Dr. BRAINARD, if called upon, would have shown the whole story a fabrication."

Mr. SLIDELL states the facts and circumstances under which he made his publication of Dec. 18, adding "In my judgment, they formed a very sufficient warrant for the declaration contained in it, that Mr. DOUGLAS had authorized and countenanced anonymous attacks on me through a person officiating as his private Secretary.

Messrs. MCKIBBON and ADSIAN, the friends of Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Messrs. LARK and NIDLACK, the friends of Mr. ENGLISH, having, by consent of the parties, examined fully into the facts and circumstances attending the late difficulty between them, have come to the conclusion that while Mr. ENGLISH evidently acted under the impression that an insult had been offered him calling for resentment, yet the evidence does not show that any insult had been offered which authorized the violence he used, and he having expressed to Mr. MONTGOMERY his deep regret for what he had done, the friends of these parties think this apology sufficient, and have mutually accepted the terms as a final adjustment of the difficulty.

A private despatch from a reliable source in New-Orleans states that on the authority of information from Mexico that General MIRAMON was elected President by only four majority over ROBLES, and adds that it is uncertain whether MIRAMON will accept the office. While JUAREZ is represented as firm at Vera CRUZ, nothing is said about the Liberals having taken Jalapa and Cordova.

The result of the contest between General NORRIS and REARY, NEAFIE & Co. for the contract for the machinery of the sloop-of-war at Philadelphia is that the latter is to retain the contract heretofore awarded.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—GREAT EMIGRATION SCHEME—THE GILA GOLD MINES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

Senator WILSON to-day made a very sensible, practical speech upon the Pacific Railroad, illustrating by abundant facts and figures the absurdity of many of the projects for the construction of that great work. He also administered a fearful castigation to Mr. IVERSON for his Disunion speech of last week, and embraced the opportunity to show that men of his (Mr. W.'s) political faith were more national and liberal in their views than those who, like the Senator from Georgia, preach treason against the Union at every convenient opportunity. The Senator from Massachusetts further intimated to Mr. IVERSON that the threats of disunion as the consequence of the election of Mr. SEWARD to the Presidency were not likely to induce Northern men to abandon him or any other statesman who has been faithful to his constituency.

The rumors, which for some time past have been current, indicating the existence in the United States of a collossal Emigration and Colonization Company, are well founded. I learn that the Company has been thoroughly organized, under the title of "The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association," and that it embraces within its membership quite a number of prominent and influential gentlemen and capitalists of New-York and of the South. Gen. C. F. HENNINGSEN, of Nicaraguan fame, is well known as one of the leaders in this enterprise. Some inquiry has been made recently as to the reason for his frequent intercourse with Lieut. MAURY, the Delegate from Arizona. This is explained now by the fact that he has been engaged in negotiating for the purchase of large grants of land in Arizona, for the interest of the Company named. I learn further that the Company propose to send out a strong and well-appointed Colony to the new Territory very soon, under the lead of General HENNINGSEN as Chief-Engineer.

Efforts have been made to disparage the accounts of rich gold placers on the Gila, by the statement that fifty disappointed miners had been met returning from the diggings. The fact that there were not five times that number returning is the best evidence that the mines were paying well, for no incident of life in California and Australia has been more marked than the constant return of croakers from the very localities in which more energetic or more fortunate men were taking out rapid fortunes. It has also been urged against the Gila mines that they cannot be worked with profit except by the construction of flumes and other conduits for distributing water, and that there is in the country no timber to be used for this purpose. Nothing can be more simple than to supply this necessity. Lumber of any description required can be bought at San Francisco at very low rates, and carried by water to the neighborhood of the mines *via* the Gulf of California and the Colorado and Gila Rivers.

I understand that Gen. NORRIS, the Philadelphia machinist, is stirring up a breeze in the Navy Department in regard to the award of contract for the construction of engines and boilers for the sloop-of war now constructing at that city. He charges that the drawings put in by him with his sealed bid were permitted to be used by his opposing bidder, to whom the contract was awarded, at a price $13,000 higher than the bid put in by Gen. NORRIS. Gen. N. entered his protest against such treatment, charging corruption. The Secretary, I am told, assured the General that if he would show corruption upon the part of Mr. ARCHIBALD, the Engineer-in-Chief, he would remove him. A meeting accordingly was arranged between the Secretary, Mr. ARCHIBALD, and the complainant—when the Engineer-in-Chief stated that the course he had pursued *was taken under the instructions of the Secretary himself*, which was at once admitted by Mr. TOUCEY. So the case stands. Certainly the affair seems to need explanation. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

No. 38—Lessee of Wm. C. French and wife *vs.* Wm. H. Spencer et al. Argument concluded for plaintiff.

No. 39—Smith, *vs.* John J. Orton. Argument commenced for appellant and continued for appellee.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

[To SENATORS: It is respectfully suggested to Senators that their voices are inaudible in the gallery, when pitched in the same key they were wont to use in the old Chamber. This is especially the case during the morning hour, when their voices failing to reach the *terzo cerchio*—the exalted circle assigned to the Press,—the business seems to be transacted in dumb show, and the proceedings have the appearance of a not very expressive pantomime.—REPORTER.]

This morning after prayer, and the reading of the journal, a large number of memorials and resolutions in relation to mail routes and other routine business were presented.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, introduced a bill amending the existing acts on the Slave-trade. Its principal provisions are to hire ten steamers, to be manned, armed, equipped and considered as vessels of the Navy, to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, Cuba, Africa and elsewhere, where the President may judge an attempt is being made to carry on the Slave-trade; that any State may pass laws prohibiting the foreign or African Slave-trade within its limits; that no ship shall sail for the African coast without a clearance from the District Attorney, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate the ports of Africa where American Consuls shall reside, and where only commerce shall be carried on. The act repeals all acts incompatible with its provisions and appropriates a million of dollars for the expense of carrying out its provisions. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, introduced a bill to establish a line of steamers between American and British ports. Referred.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare a plan for raising revenue adequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government by the imposition of *specific* instead of *ad valorem* duties; also to supply a schedule containing all needful information on the subject of specific duties.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

The joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to pay the salaries of the Ministers to the Argentine Confederation, Costa Rica and Honduras, was taken up and passed—43 against 6.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, made a feeling reply to Mr. IVERSON's remarks of yesterday. He defended the consistency of his antecedents, and said if devotion to the Union has caused his political immoiation, he gloried in it as the proudest moment of his life. The offices he had held sufficed for his ambition, and some of them had been attained through scenes of anguish and peril. He would relieve Mr. IVERSON's mind as to his (HOUSTON's) having any aspirations for office, by saying he would not accept a nomination if it were offered by all the political parties. He had higher, nobler, tenderer duties. His life had been extended to sixty-five years, fifty-five of which devoted to the service of his country, entitled him to an honorable discharge. Having performed all his duties with fidelity, he wished to retire to his humble home, where the absence of wealth best suited his rugged nature. He concluded with severe but good-natured remarks, eliciting loud applause in the galleries, which the President promptly stopped.

Mr. IVERSON said a few words in apology.

Mr. WARD took occasion to refer to the position of the party in Texas, with a view to show that that State was more in favor of disunion than Mr. HOUSTON supposed.

A discursive debate then ensued on the Pacific Railroad bill, the pending question being Mr. BIGLER's amendment to locate the eastern terminus between parallels 37 and 43.

Mr. COLLAMER spoke in opposition to the Southern route.

Mr. BRODERICK and Mr. CLARK supported the Central route.

Mr. DOUGLAS spoke against excluding any section of the country by limiting the parallels.

Without taking a vote upon the question, the Senate went into Executive Session, and upon the opening of the doors, adjourned.

MR. SEWARD'S SLAVE-TRADE BILL.

An act in addition to the acts which prohibit the Slave-trade.

Be it enacted, &c., That in addition to the armed vessels now employed in the service of the United States, the President be, and is hereby authorized, to engage any number not exceeding ten vessels, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and to cause them to be manned, armed and equipped, and to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States or Territories thereof, on the coast of Cuba, or coast of Africa, or elsewhere, when he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the Slave trade by citizens or residents of the United States, in contravention of the acts of Congress prohibiting the same—and the said steam vessels shall be deemed for the time being to belong to the Navy, and shall be commanded by officers of the Navy, and shall be employed with the same powers and for the same duties, and subject to the same directions as the armed vessels of the Navy under the act entitled an act in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade, approved March 3, 1819; and the officers and men employed therein shall be entitled to have in like cases the same prize moneys and bounties as are by law allowed to the officers and men belonging to the Navy and employed under the act last mentioned.

Section 2 enacts, &c., that the bounty authorized by the third section of said Act, to be paid in certain cases, shall, instead of $25, be $500, on the same conditions and in the same manner as mentioned in said Act.

Section 3 enacts that when any citizen or other person shall lodge information with the Attorney of a District, or in any State or Territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatto, or person of color, has been imported therein contrary to the provisions of such made and provided, or having been so imported into any other District shall be brought into such District, it shall be the duty of said Attorney forthwith to sue out and obtain from the Judges of the Circuit Court a warrant authorizing and directing the Marshal to find and bring before the Judge or Commissioner such negro, mulatto or other person of color wherever he may be found, together with the person in whose custody he may be, or who may have detained him under any claim or pretence whatever; and such Judge or Commissioner shall ascertain and examine the matter immediately upon the return of said warrant, and if it shall be ascertained by him that such negro, mulatto or other person of color has been brought in contrary to the true intent and meaning of the acts in such case made and provided, then such Judge or Commissioner shall direct the Marshal of said district to such negro, mulatto, or other person of color into his custody for safe keeping, subject to the order of the President of the United States; and the informer who shall have lodged the information, shall be entitled to receive over and above the portion of penalties accruing to him by the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of color, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the Marshal; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay or cause to be paid the aforesaid bounty upon the certificates of the Clerk of the Court for the district where the proceedings may have been had, with the seal of the officer thereto annexed, stating the number of negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, so delivered; and it shall further be the duty of said judge or commissioner, on finding the probable cause, to commit into custody the person in whose custody such negroes, mulattoes or persons of color were found,

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

NUMBER FIVE.

Magnitude of the Subject—Historical Facts—Physical Changes—Mexican Labor—Slave Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is evident that the region of country upon which I am writing has not had the attention which its importance demands. That a change in this respect is about to take place, there can be no doubt, and it is only necessary to place such facts as the present furnishes, with the history of the past, to place that portion of Spanish American territory known as Northern New Spain, and of which Arizona may be considered the centre, before the public in its true light, and invest it with the interest the importance of its locality and its real value warrant.

Since the publication of my letters in the columns of your journal, I have had numerous inquiries respecting Arizona, &c. And quite recently I received a communication from a distinguished source, requesting me to enlarge on some points but briefly noticed, and say something about the people now in the country, the mode of working the mines, the kind of labor employed, and whether Slave-labor could be made available in that region of country.

To any one at all conversant with the subject, it must be evident that its magnitude in a political and commercial point of view cannot be set forth in detail by a limited number of articles published in a daily journal. Here is a field worthy the elaborate efforts of a skillful and powerful pen—and placed before the public as a specialty in the form of a book. In the present writing I must be content with doing what little lies in my power by a brief and general statement of what came within my own knowledge during my sojourn in the country; and in connection with what I have to state, some historical facts may not be unimportant or uninteresting.

In 1521, the capital of the Montezumas fell before the conquering Spaniard, and the Spanish conquest of Mexico dates from that period. In 1621, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In 1821 the first inroad upon New Spain was made by the Americans in the purchase of Florida, and the same year, the flag of proud Castile and Arragon, which had floated triumphant throughout New Spain just three centuries, was lowered, and these extensive regions left a prey to their own intestine commotions, and the more powerful Northern race.

Thus we find that just one century before the Pilgrims rendered Plymouth Rock immortal, the Spaniards had conquered an empire; and while the disciples of MARTIN LUTHER were contending with a more rigorous northern clime, with fierce and warlike bands of Indians—leveling forests, building towns and cities, and establishing the institutions of Freedom and Slavery, the disciples of IGNACIUS LOYOLA were bearing onward the star of empire in their own peculiar mode. They reached the Pacific, and followed its shores northward to the remotest regions known to civilization. They established missions, and with them their religion. They built churches, tamed Indians, reclaimed lands and worked mines.

We find that during the period of three centuries, the Spanish power on this continent arose, culminated, declined and disappeared, to make way, as it were, for the Northern Power. That Power first acquired Florida, then Texas, then New-Mexico and California, then Arizona, and now the demand is for Sonora and Chihuahua. This is called the "manifest destiny" of the American nation, and by this the *manifest destiny* of Mexico is also made apparent.

It is well known to what extent the cupidity of the Spaniards was excited by the sight of the large quantities of precious metals found in the City of Mexico, and the comparative slight value placed upon them by the Aztecs. The first desire of the conquerors was to ascertain the fountain head of this *El Dorado*, and though after many years, they were successful in discovering and working rich mines, both of gold and silver to immense advantage, it has of late years been the prevailing opinion that by far the largest amount of these precious metals found in the City of Mexico came from those regions I have designated as Northern New Spain; for according to the best evidence now at hand, vast quantities of both gold and silver were taken in this district on or near the surface with very little labor. There is now no doubt but that the Jesuits had full knowledge of the localities where the richest deposits were to be found. That they were cognizant of the fact that California was rich in gold is also unsceptible of proof, but for reasons best known to themselves, the knowledge they acquired never was promulgated.

The records of these societies, could they be obtained, would now be exceedingly valuable. The records of the *Minevia*, of Mexico, are also of great interest. Some copies made from these records were sent to New-York by SANTA ANNA in 1853. They fell into my hands and from these documents, originated my idea of exploring the Arizonas. SANTA ANNA'S object in forwarding these papers was to induce American companies to locate on the northern frontier of Sonora, believing they would prove a barrier to the incursions of the Apachea. Arizona is an Aztec word Anglicized. Formerly the name appertained to a large district of country in the region of Arispe, the ancient capital of Sonora, and included the Arizona mountains. Throughout this district and far north into the Apache country, I found abundant evidence to support the theory that the labors of the Spaniards ceased where the great mineral treasures of Mexico commenced. Since the period of my first explorations in that district, five years ago, the truth of this theory has been steadily developing. In various localities we find evidence of large quantities of the precious metals having been taken out with very little labor. We also have well authenticated accounts of silver and gold being found in great abundance among a people little skilled in mining, north of the Gila River.

In the archives of Spain there is the minute record of a plain in the vicinity of the Gila, where the natives were accustomed to obtain gold from the surface in fabulous quantities. Whether this plain is east or west of the Pimos village can only be conjectured. The country bordering on the Gila below the Pimos, bears the least evidence of having been inhabited or occupied, of any district that came under my notice.

That great physical changes have taken place in this country since the date of these early records and mining operations, there can be no doubt. Old Mexicans and Indians will tell you that sixty years ago, the rains were much more regular and abundant in Arizona and Sonora than they are now,—that some sections of the country, now dry and barren, could then be inhabited,—that the rivers ran their course without intermitting. In the ancient records of Sonora, Arispe, situated far north on the Sonora River, is mentioned as having a water communication with the Pacific; now you could not float a canoe down the stream twenty consecutive miles. It sinks below Hermosilla, and disappears long before it reaches the Gulf of California, into which, according to the maps, it disembogues.

Sixty years ago *bonanzas*, or new gold diggings, were found at the *cienaquita*, (San Francisco district,) about fifty miles below Altar, in the State of Sonora. The excitement among Mexicans on this occasion equaled that caused by subsequent discoveries in California. The Mexicans flocked to the *cienaquita*, and worked these placers with great success for several years, until, by the interference of priests and other untoward events, their labors were suddenly brought to an end. At that time there was an abundance of water for mining purposes throughout the year. Now this district is so destitute of water as to render it uninhabitable.

But this country, with its barren wastes and oases, its *tenajas*, springs and intermitting rivers, its vast mineral treasures and tales of truth and fiction, is now before the public.

The tribes of *Indios mansos* or tame Indians, such as Yaquis, Opatas, Papagos and Pimos, with the Mexicans, must take an important part in developing the great interests of this district. They are adapted to its peculiarities, and afford sufficient labor at a cheap rate. Slavery can never attain in Arizona no more than it can in Massachusetts. In the first place, the instinct of the almighty dollar settles that question. The negro affiliates so readily with the common Mexican that he cannot be retained in bondage in the same neighborhood, and there is no *safety* in slave property. This is well understood on the frontier of Western Texas. New-Mexico has been in the possession of the United States twelve years, and I am not aware that a slave can be found within its limits. Arizona, United States territory five years, does not contain a slave. These remarks relative to the advance of slavery in this quarter will apply to all Mexico. The labor of the people found in the country is cheaper than Slave-labor. Under the Mexican *peon* system, a laborer gets from $4 to $10 per month and a ration of corn or flour. The laborer supports his own family. If he is sick, it is at his own expense, and if he dies, it is his own loss and not that of his employer.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Federal Patronage at Washington.

They had a Special Committee of the House appointed last session to call the muster-roll of the patriotic army who fight their country's battles in the several departments at the Capital. There was for many weeks a diligent study of the Blue Book on the part of distinguished members of the Committee; much abstruse calculation, involving the striking of painful averages, and the evolution of faultless ratios, and finally there came a series of arithmetical tables, as elaborate as those invented by the ancestor of His Excellency the British Ambassador, though, if possible, a shade less useful than they. The sum and product of this laborious legislative foray among figures appear in the shape of a declaration that the patronage of the Federal Executive at the seat of government is most unfairly distributed among the several States and Territories of the Union, the District of Columbia running away with a lion's share, and of the residue, the Southern States taking a ridiculously unfair proportion. In the following table is digested the fruit of the Committee's investigations, presenting the numbers and origin of the clerks and messengers in service on the 30th of September, 1857, in the several Washington offices, with an estimate of the state of affairs if the selection were more impartially made:

States and Territories.	Number each State would be entitled to upon the basis of representation according to Census of 1850.	Number each State should be entitled to upon the basis of representation according to Census of 1850, deducting Indians not taxed.	Amount paid to clerks and other persons from each State per year.	Amount of patronage in the Executive Departments, among the States according to the electoral vote and delegates in Congress.
EASTERN STATES.				
Maine	23	30	$33,200 00	$42,598 96
New-Hampshire	17	15	27,600 00	26,624 35
Vermont	5	15	7,700 00	26,624 35
Massachusetts	18	55	27,346 30	69,223 31
Rhode Island	3	10	5,200 00	21,299 48
Connecticut	18	20	27,200 00	31,949 22
Total	84	145	$127,446 30	$218,319 67
MIDDLE STATES.				
New-York	70	165	$106,463 75	$186,370 45
New-Jersey	20	25	27,790 50	37,274 09
Pennsylvania	100	125	149,805 00	143,771 49
Total	190	315	$284,059 25	$367,416 03
SOUTHERN (SLAVE) STATES.				
Delaware	8	5	$12,200 00	$15,974 61
Maryland	83	30	118,780 00	42,598 96
Virginia	117	65	166,550 00	79,873 05
North Carolina	23	40	32,400 00	53,248 70
South Carolina	10	30	14,400 00	42,598 96
Georgia	12	40	16,800 00	53,248 70
Florida	7	5	10,600 00	15,974 61
Alabama	13	35	18,800 00	47,923 83
Mississippi	16	25	22,200 00	37,274 09
Louisiana	16	25	32,800 00	31,949 22
Texas	7	10	9,700 00	21,299 48
Arkansas	6	10	8,400 00	21,299 48
Tennessee	25	50	36,300 00	63,898 44
Kentucky	24	50	35,300 00	63,898 44
Missouri	14	35	20,800 00	47,923 83
Dist. of Columbia	382	..	425,613 00	.....
Total	763	450	$971,943 00	$639,984 40
WESTERN STATES.				
Ohio	53	105	$76,300 00	$112,472 01
Indiana	28	55	39,340 00	69,223 31
Illinois	20	45	28,400 00	58,573 57
Michigan	24	20	28,900 00	31,949 22
Wisconsin	10	15	13,400 00	26,624 35
Iowa	5	10	6,000 00	21,299 48
California	10	10	13,800 00	21,299 48
Total	150	260	$206,143 00	$341,441 42
TERRITORIES.				
Minnesota	2	5	2,200 00	5,324 87
Oregon	2	5	2,600 00	5,324 86
New-Mexico	..	5	.....	5,324 87
Utah	..	5	.....	5,324 87
Washington	1	5	1,200 00	5,324 87
Nebraska	..	5	.....	5,324 87
Kansas	1	5	1,200 00	5,324 87
Total	6	35	$7,200 00	.....
United States Army	6	..	7,680 00	.....
Foreign countries	6	..	9,968 75	.....
Grand Total	1,205	1205	1,613,437 30	.....

The following table, showing additional appointments to March 4, 1858, epitomizes the Committee's supplementary inquiries:

EASTERN STATES.

Maine	2	Massachusetts	2
New-Hampshire	—	Rhode Island	—
Vermont	—	Connecticut	6
Total			10

MIDDLE STATES.

New-York	2	Pennsylvania	4
New-Jersey	—	Total	6

SOUTHERN (SLAVE) STATES.

Delaware	—	Mississippi	3
Maryland	7	Louisiana	2
Virginia	13	Texas	—
North Carolina	1	Arkansas	—
South Carolina	2	Tennessee	3
Georgia	2	Kentucky	4
Florida	1	Missouri	4
Alabama	3	District of Columbia	43
Total			88

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio	—	Wisconsin	2
Indiana	6	Iowa	1
Illinois	1	California	2
Michigan	—	Total	12

TERRITORIES.

Minnesota	—	Washington	—
Oregon	—	Nebraska	—
New-Mexico	—	Kansas	—
Utah	—	Total	—
Total			116

It thus appears that more than one-third of the federal offices at Washington have been bestowed upon residents of the District of Columbia; and that to the Southern or Slaves States considerably more than one-half of the appointments go. The second table proves that, under the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, the partiality in favor of the slaveholding interest is yet more emphatic, eighty-eight out of one hundred and sixteen being selections from among our Southern brethren. But this aspect of the question, though curious does not of course concern us. It may be that the business qualifications of citizens of the District, or of the States at the southward, are of a higher standard than any attainable in the North or West. And it is quite certain that if political reward, not qualifications, be, as many cunningly conjecture, the rule of choice, there are more weighty obligations of Mr. BUCHANAN at the South to be compensated than any at all likely to accrue elsewhere. But the Committee do not trouble themselves with such incidental matters, nor need we. It is enough that while the neigbbors of the Executive mansion bask in the very noontide of Federal patronage, the warmth of the circle grows less, and its light diminishes as it recedes from that centre, until in the Territories it expires utterly, leaving untold thousands of Democratic backwoodsmen, amply qualified for the best places in the gift of Government, to waste their unappreciated lives on the prairies and among the wilds of the further West. It is shocking to think that while Virginia has 130 Representatives on the official stools of the capital, Nebraska, Utah, and New-Mexico have not one. Here, it will be perceived, is gross partiality. The first families have the *pas* of the last settlers. Richmond and Norfolk educate more men to that degree of ripeness, which enables them to spend two thousand a year, than does the whole of that measureless region between the Mississippi and the Pacific. The Committee is right. There should indeed be reform. The Federal offices were designed to afford the greatest good to the greatest number of office-holders; and in executing the sacred trust handed down to us by the Fathers of the Constitution, we cannot be too scrupulous about the fair disposition of these priceless heirlooms.

The Committee, duly impressed with this view, suggest, with infinite diffidence, the idea of apportioning the appointments numerically to the several States, by the rule of so many to each Congressional district. The diffidence is natural. It is no trifling matter for the people in Congress assembled to presume—not, of course, to choose its servants, for that degree of presumption is happily barred to them by the Constitution—but to regulate the choice in those empowered to execute it. The Committee therefore obtesis that what it proposes is not to the slightest extent intended to curtail the Executive prerogative or to embarrass its exercise. They understand too well their own insignificance in the presence of a Democratic President. They only mean to give some satisfaction to the people at large, some hope to the ardent patriot, who at a distance thirsts to serve his country at its metropolis. It is hard, they say, that those in the States where Presidents are chosen and Cabinet appointments rendered possible should ask in vain for place and pay at Washington; while the citizens of the District, without claim or right—without qualification, perhaps—who knows?—crowd the long-suffering partisan from his seat. The consideration overcomes the hesitation of the Committee. They report the bill, and ask who can oppose it;—since it is equally obvious that the same recommendation that exacts the construction of a Federal Congress from elements summoned from every part of the Union is no less eloquent for a similar selection of departmental clerks? The force of the question may not be so obvious to the reader as the Committee assume; but let it exert all the force it has.

The truth is, the introduction of any such bill, founded upon such a report, is one of the most painful evidences of the demoralization of the Federal Government. For, its title should read, "A bill to relieve the Executive from the importunity of office-seekers, and to extend the area and efficiency of Executive patronage, with especial reference to the control of the House of Representatives." These are clearly the objects of the measure. The disproportionate number of appointments from the District of Columbia, and from the States immediately about it, are doubtless owing partly to the superior opportunities of the appointees for persistently boring the Executive, and partly to the circumstance that a very large number are veteran officeholders, whose citizenship of the District and vicinage is the necessary consequence of their long public service. To shut the door upon these thronging applicants, and to turn out of doors the old placemen, would be the immediate result of the present bill; compelling the President, nothing loth, to a series of changes in the Administrative bureaux, which would at once place a large amount of patronage at the control of the Executive, with unusual conditions for rendering it effective. In other words, the means of corruption, so prodigally used by the actual President in the course of his half-term of office as to be already exhausted, are to be recreated, as the only means of carrying his career to a wretched close. Nor is this all. The mode in which the disposition of the new energy is to be exercised indicates the immediate object of its application. The assignment of the right of nomination to the member of Congress, affords a powerful addition to those ties which already render the Representative a miserable dependent of the Administration. What use the President is capable of making of the energy was abundantly exemplified in his crusade against Senator DOUGLAS; when members who withheld their assent from the Executive policy in regard to Kansas, were punished, and in several shameless instances reduced to compliance by the removal of their local nominees from office. The Select Committee, therefore, in recommending the passage of this bill, recommend the entire subjugation of the House of which they are members, to the Executive. There is to be nothing reserved from that overshadowing branch of the Government. The means and instruments of corruption must be developed, mustered, and rendered doubly efficient by any such transfer of a local patronage to a general account, this enrollment of a new legion of Prætorians in the popular wing of the Legislature. Such is the genuine purport of the Committee's bill. They reinforce the decrepitude of the Administration by reinforcing its means of mischief. It is a measure as ominous as that vote of the Roman Senate which made the Cæsars the hereditary Princes of that body.

As an evidence of demoralization, the bill all the more discouraging, in that the palpable lesson of these latter years is the urgent need of restricting the expansion of Executive influence, especially in its invasions of the Capitol. It has become, and not unreasonably, a strong popular conviction, that the Senate has long since ceased to be an independent body; that, in fact, it does little else than did the French Parliaments of the old *régime*, in registering the decrees of State. Hybrid in composition, it belongs rather to the executive than to the legislature, the latter character being exercised under the direction it receives from the former. The subjection of the House of Representatives to the same usurpation is a political evil than all others to be more profoundly dreaded; and yet the rapidly accelerating tendency of the House is to grant, and of the Administration to grasp, this very dangerous power. The present bill, as a new impulse to this mischievous drift, should certainly be promptly dismissed. Had it tended to distribute patronage by the criterion of merit, it would have had some claim to salvation. But as it only proposes to systematize the vicious partisan rule already existing, and to make it more available for corrupt purposes, there is no honest word to be said in its behalf.

VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO A MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We understand that Dr. THOMAS M. MUTTER, emeritus Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, has presented to the "College of Physicians, of Philadelphia," the extensive and valuable collection of pathological specimens, used by him in illustrating his lectures while engaged in teaching the principles and practice of Surgery. This pathological museum cost $5,000 or $6,000, besides the labor of nearly twenty years. Dr. MUTTER has also put in trust for the benefit of the College of Physicians, at his death, $30,000, the income of which is to be appropriated to defray the expense of preserving the museum and endowing a lectureship in some department of surgical science. The College of Physicians, in consideration of this very liberal bequest, which is a monument more enduring than marble, binds itself to preserve the museum and keep it accessible at all times to members of the medical profession who may desire to consult it; to appoint a lecturer every two years who shall deliver a course of lectures yearly, and receive an annual salary, besides fees from all those attending the lectures who are not Fellows of the College; and lastly, the College binds itself to construct a suitable building to accommodate the museum and lecturer within five years.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Reply of Signor Mario to the Letter of a Piedmontese Ex-Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have received your letter informing me that your space will not permit you to reinsert the documents referred to in the following reply to the anonymous Ex-Officer of the Piedmontese Army. Regretting the fact, I can only say that the books referred to are in my possession, and at the service of any one who desires to verify my statements. By publishing my letter you will greatly oblige

Yours respectfully,
ALBERTO MARIO.

No. 763 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1859.

To the Anonymous Ex-Officer of the Piedmontese Army:

SIR: I cannot permit my wife to enter into a discussion with an individual who does not give his name, and who holds such language as yours. Nor should I reply myself did I not feel it my duty to afford the American public every opportunity for viewing the Italian question in its true light.

My wife has never troubled herself or her audience with the cost of the war of 1848 to Piedmont; she has asserted that that war was not undertaken for the independence of Italy, but for dynastic interests, to which interests that independence was sacrificed. If therefore this war, undertaken for the Piedmontese interests solely, had drained the Piedmontese treasury of its last farthing, the nation whose aim (*the independence of the whole of Italy*) was frustrated, had certainly no reason to be grateful.

For the proofs of this I refer you to my wife's letters in the TIMES of the 16th, and to her quotations from the Correspondence on the Affairs of Italy, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by order of the Queen of England. For the reasons that compelled the King to undertake that war, see part 2, page 186—Letter from the Marquis PARETO to the Hon. R. ABERCROMBIE, Turin, March 23, 1848. For the proof of his betrayal of Venice, see part 3, page 63—Hon. R. ABERCROMBIE to Viscount PALMERSTON, Turin, July 10, 1848. For his faithless conduct towards the Milanese, see cor., part 3, page 193. For the reasons that led the King to denounce the armistice, not for Italian independence, but to secure for himself an "honorable peace," see cor., part 4, page 223. For the documents concerning the force of Novara, see the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, March 27, 1849, LANZA'S question and the Minister PINELLI'S reply, and Farini's History of the Roman States, from 1815 to 1850, vol. 3, page 341.

And whereas, the supporters of the House of Savoy, in speaking of that disastrous event, would shield the Piedmontese monarchy at the expense of the soldiers, my wife has taken special pains to prove that the gallant army of Piedmont was in not the least degree to blame for the defeat, which defeat was organized by the Piedmontese monarchy. (See Mme. MARIO'S letter to the TIMES of Dec. 18, 1858.)

You, in order to defend the Piedmontese King, have chosen to brand as cowards the Italian nation who risked their all to free their country from the foreigner. You say, "With the exception of Piedmont and a few Tuscans, none battled against Austria during the struggle." I reply that CHARLES ALBERT'S first care was to suffocate the revolutionary spirit and the enthusiasm of the people. He refused the aid of whole battalions of Italians who deserted the Austrians to fight beside their countrymen—the Grenadiers for example, the Hauwitz regiment, and the eighth and tenth battalions of rifles. GARIBALDI and his volunteers were refused by CHARLES ALBERT at Rovabella, and it was not until after the shameful armistice of SALASCO, that the hero of Montevideo, refusing its disgraceful terms, unsheathed, in spite of those terms, his sword against his country's foes. CHARLES ALBERT refused the succor demanded by General ALLEMANDI, (Piedmontese, and exile since '21,) who commanded 4,000 volunteers, and sought to close the pass of the Tyrol to the Austrians. The flanks of the Piedmontese army were valorously defended on the Alps at the passes of the Tonali, Caffaro, Rocca d'Anfo, etc., by columns of volunteers amounting to several thousands, commanded by MANARA, by ARCIONI, by SIDABONI, by GIACOMO DURANDO, etc. At Governolo a legion from Parma and Modena defeated a battalion of Austrians more than twice their numbers. The pass of Ponteba, in Cadore, was defended by the volunteers until they were compelled to yield by the exhaustion of ammunition and bread. The fortress of Palma Nuova was defended by General SUCCHI, at the head of 3,000 volunteers and one company of Piedmontese artillery; 16,000 Romans, with 4,000 Swiss and 7,000 Venetians and Sicilians, combated in the province of Venice. At Mestre, Roman, Venetian, and Lombard volunteers, commanded by General PEPE, put to flight the Austrian brigade, commanded by General DE MEYTES, taking from him seven cannon, 400 prisoners, and his flag—the only one wrested from the Austrians. Thus, besides the Tuscans, and in spite of the efforts of the King, more than 40,000 volunteers fought face to face with the Austrian foe; and in order that you may verify these statistics, I refer you to all the historians of the epoch, and—to cite but one—to MARIANI, Artillery Officer in the service of Piedmont, *Storia Politico-Militare del* 1848, vol. ii. Torino, 1854—and also to the English Blue Books. So much for your assertions concerning '48 and '49.

Touching the conduct of Piedmont from then till now, you say:

"King VICTOR EMANUEL not only sustained the free institutions granted by his predecessors, but added new ones. Exiles from all parts of Italy streamed into Piedmont. They were at first protected; but when, by vile language and slanders against the present ruler and his Government, some of them were obliged to quit Piedmont, at the request even of other Governments, Signora MARIO feels called upon to say that the free institutions of Piedmont are a mockery, and that these patriots were sent, together with vile criminals, to this country, I leave it to the good sense of the public to judge with what fairness Signora MARIO has undertaken to explain the sufferings of Italy."

Leaving it to you to edify the public by an enumeration of the new institutions granted to Piedmont by VICTOR EMANUEL, I challenge you, at the same time, to disprove the assertions made by my wife in the TIMES of the 16th, and in her lectures concerning the demolition of those guaranteed by the Constitution.

"During the last ten years it has abolished the right of political association (of forming clubs) recognized by the Constitution, and threatened the electors with the entire abolition of the Constitution itself, if they did not send up members after its own heart. It then diminished the liberty of the Press by the law of DE FORESTA; reduced the National Guard, which, according to the Constitution, was to have cavalry horses and artillery, to useless parades, without horses or cannons. It has suffocated the vitality of the Municipalities, preserved a penal code borrowed from barbarism, and at variance with the spirit of the Constitution. It foments the reaction of the clergy, wounding it with laws of minor importance,—and permitting it the exercise of the highest functions which belong to the civil authorities. It has made no important alteration in the system of public instruction, which, so far from being animated by a national spirit, wanders perplexed in the footsteps of the past. So far from giving any guarantee to the thousands of persecuted Italians who seek shelter in Piedmont, it has relentlessly ill-treated them, like Helots—pouncing upon them at night, banishing them, and this without any kind of a trial, any pretence at legality or justice. The code for exiles in Piedmont consists in the absolute power of the police, in the revelations of spies, in the handcuffs of the shirri. The Italian emigration in Piedmont is the sop which the Sardinian monarch throws from time to time to Italy's oppressors, in order to appease their wrath and retain their friendship. For example, in 1853, when Milan made an attempt at insurrection, and the Lombards in Piedmont naturally wished to aid their native province, Piedmont, to show her friendship for Austria, arrested them by hundreds and, thrusting them into a ship-of-war, sent them off to America. When the poor Hungarian soldiers, who, after their glorious struggle was suffocated by foreign intervention, took refuge in Piedmont, they were captured and handed over to Austria to be shot—and they were shot and placed on the list of RADETZKY'S murdered victims—all this despite her pretended "hostility" to Austria. Even to-day Sardinia is fawning to Russia, the assassin of Hungarian nationality, and ceding one of her finest ports to be occupied by the employes of the Czar. To-day she is truckling to the man of the 2d December—to the murderer of Rome—aiding him to engraft the dynasty of MURAT at Naples—a parricidal design, because it would make eight millions of Italians vassals of the French Empire. She crouched to him with the conspiracy hill, with the change in the juries, and with the entire abolition of the liberty of the Press; and this yielding to the exigencies of the foreign tyrant is but the precursor of still more humiliating concessions. The Piedmontese Constitution is a safety-valve against insurrection, which alone can drive out the Austrian, the Pope, the King of Naples—and save Italy. The Sardinian monarchy preaches, by means of its clandestine Press and by means of its secret agents, resignation to Italians; it says: "Do not stir. I will come—wait for an opportunity, I will save you with my army;" and, meanwhile, it walks with its eyes shut amid the labyrinths of diplomacy, and becomes the *gendarme* of the tormentor of the people, to win a smile from them and a scrap of territory for a *pour boire*, and if the Piedmontese give signs of opposition, it points to the Minister REVEL, and behind him *La Margarita*—or, in other words, to absolution."

In support of these assertions concerning the treatment of the exiles, listen to the words of KOSSUTH: "Piedmont professes to be Constitutional, yet it captures those poor Hungarian soldiers who seek an asylum in Piedmont—captures and delivers them to Austria to be shot; and they *are* shot, increasing the number of those 3,742 martyrs whom RADETZKY murdered on the scaffold during three short years. The house of Savoy is become the bloodhound of Austria against fugitive Hungarians."—[KOSSUTH'S speech on nationalities at the banquet of the Press, New-York.]

Touching the assertion that common criminals were mixed with the patriots sent to New-York in 1853, on board the *San Giovanni*, the *de Geneys* and the *Eurydice*, I was eye-witness to the fact. Resident in Genoa from 1849 until the close of 1857, member of the Italian Emigration Society, I knew the exiles one by one. And this system Piedmont pursues to the present hour. During the preliminaries of the trial of the 29th June, 1858, which lasted nine months, the individuals arrested on mere suspicion of having taken part in the movement were thrust into the filthy cells of St. Andrea among thieves and assassins and criminals of every description.

Nor is imprisonment and transportation reserved for a *few* political exiles. Hundreds and hundreds have shared this fate every year since 1849; all, in short, whom the Police suspected of holding different opinions from the Government. These honorable citizens are now spread over the face of the earth, after having lost their all—after being ruined in their pecuniary undertakings commenced in the Sardinian States, relying, as they did, on the good faith and on the laws of hospitality professed by the Sardinian King. And these men you accuse "of vile language and slanders!" Vile, then, is MANERA, member of the Committee of Defence in Milan; vile the Marquis ANSALDO GRIMALDI, member of the Provisional Government of Milan; vile, Colonel GIUSEPPE SIRTORI, the hero of Venice; vile, General GARIBALDI, the hero of Rome, imprisoned and then expelled from Piedmont, the moment he set foot there after escaping from the pursuit of the Austrians, and not allowed to reënter until he had given his adhesion to the Sardinian Monarch; vile, Doctor CAVALIERI, member of the Roman Constituent Assembly; vile, CUCCI, Colonel of the Republican Army at Rome, &c., &c.; vile, all those patriots who, in 1853, sped to the aid of their brothers in Milan—who had risen against Austria; vile, those who promoted insurrection in Massa and Carrara; vile, hundreds of other Italians; republicans—yes—but occupied solely with their own peaceful and industrial occupations, and irreproachable for their conduct, and who yet were banished from the State; vile, all those who imprisoned for supposed complicity in CARLO PISACANE'S noble expedition to liberate the prisoners from the dungeons of King BOMBA, were declared innocent by the Tribune itself, and yet driven out of Piedmont; those in 1857 alone amounted to several hundreds, of whom some were carried to the frontier to go where best they could, while others were transported to Buenos Ayres, and among them the brothers PEZZI.

You say that much of this was done at the demand of foreign governments. Thus you yourself allow that, besides being anti-national, Piedmont is also servile! You confirm my wife's assertion that *Piedmont is the gendarme of the tormenters of the Italians.*

Disprove, then, these facts, one by one; disprove that SAVI, editor of the *Italia del Popolo*, is condemned to ten years of the galleys; that at the moment that journal was crushed by the Constitutional Government of Piedmont, six of its editors were confined in the dungeons of St. Andrea, in Genoa: deny that on the 10th of December, 1858, this same Government by means of its police brutally interrupted the peaceful celebration of the anniversary of the expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa, (1746;) deny that a column of 500 students and artisans, returning quietly to their homes, after their visit to the Stone of Oregina, were assailed and dispersed by the daggers of the police, who left many wounded in the streets.

Do thus, Sir. Disprove these documents, and deny these facts, do it categorically and affix your signature to your denial. Then alone can you claim the right to enlighten the American public on the affairs of Italy. And until you do this I shall refrain from any further reply to your contradictions and declamations.

I am, Sir Ex-Officer of the Piedmontese army,
ALBERTO MARIO,
Ex-Soldier of the Italian revolution of 1849.

Military Defences of the City—Reply to Lieut. Morton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For a full reply to the card of Lieut. MORTON, published in your paper of this date, it can only be necessary to call your attention to a few points in that very intemperate and mistaken document. The plan of demolishing charges never made against him, while wholly ignoring such facts as are really hurtful, has not even the poor merit—which the Lieutenant claims for his military theories—of being a "new system of defence." It is as old as the days of Cain, who denied angrily that he was "his brother's keeper," and had neglected his duties as such, when the real accusation made against him referred to a more positive charge.

In my former letter I did not accuse Lieut. MORTON "of undervaluing the illustrious VAUBAN," nor did I mention, either for praise or blame, the "memoirs submitted" by the Lieutenant to the Secretary of War. In speaking of VAUBAN I referred definitely to the writer of an article in your editorial columns; and therefore could not have *intended* Lieut. MORTON, though I may possibly have hit him? As to the Lieutenant's assertion of his firm belief that "if Field-Marshal VAUBAN were now living" he would "cashier every officer" who "sought to discourage" the Lieutenant's plan, I am not sufficiently acquainted with Judge EDMONDS to have consulted the soul of the dead commander on that point, and must therefore receive the Lieutenant's assertion in the absence of any evidence to the contrary.

I never denied that Lieut. MORTON was "paid by the public for his time as an officer," nor ever insinuated that as such he could, "with propriety," send an elaborate reply to "everything that any blackguard might choose to thrust into the public papers." But, since my attention has been called to the matter, I *do* say that such is exactly the position of Prof. MAHAN, against whom newspaper attacks have been appearing any time during the last two years.

I never *did* "indulge any petty feelings of envy or jealousy" with regard to Lieutenant MORTON'S "proposition in relation to the Long Island defences;" nor have I ever denied that the Lieutenant has been "induced to devote some attention to the subject." I will concede, if it pleases him, that he has devoted his *whole* time to the matter, and let that be the end of it. My letter said not a word about the "Long Island defences," and he cannot force me to join issue with him on that impracticable point.

Whether my former letter, or this card of pretended reply, more "hetokens the hully." I very cheerfully submit to the public judgment. After months of the most malignant attacks, direct and indirect, on Professor MAHAN and the great body of West Point officers, a letter is written—*not*, be it remarked, in reply to anything over Lieutenant MORTON'S signature—but in answer to an essay with the dispassionate character of an editorial comment. And *this*, forsooth, justifies—at least, in Lieutenant MORTON'S opinion—the following magnificent outburst:

"If it is supposed that the course I have marked out for myself in relation either to the reform of systems of instruction at West Point, or to the defences of New-York, will in any degree be swerved from by the attacks of scurrilous anonymous scribblers, or threats, or means like those adopted in France to silence DE PENE, it will be found to be an error."

Having thus disposed of the matters to which I did *not* refer,—but which have been so elaborately and rhetorically discussed by the Lieutenant,—let me now draw your attention to some points not noticed by the Lieutenant, on which I dwelt at length in reply to your editorial comments.

I stated with precision the difficulties attending "models of fortifications," giving the exact space which each model would occupy, and some data for guessing the probable cost. This is answered by the Lieutenant in the mild and scientific statement that "any blockhead could make such objections, and they are precisely such as every blockhead would make."

I asserted that while stone and earth remained the same on this side of the Atlantic as on the other, there could be no "American art of fortification" as distinguished from and contradictory to the European practice, and gave certain probable reasons for the faith that was in me. This is luminously disposed of by the fact that the Lieutenant "scorns to answer" such "silliness" as "too great a tax" on the supreme gravity of his argumentative powers!

As to the Court of Inquiry recently held at West Point, I took my facts from a statement in a City journal, which I had reason to believe emanated from the pen of the Lieutenant's counsel; and if any injury has been done to Mr. MORTON I refer him to his counsel for redress.

Lastly, I would assure the Lieutenant that I have no personal interest in this matter,—never having exchanged more than a dozen words with Professor MAHAN in my life, on the only one occasion when I met him in company with a mutual friend. Lieutenant MORTON I have never had the honor to see; nor is it likely, under present circumstances, that our acquaintance could be agreeable to either side. I have always heard of him as an officer of some talent, but with an indiscreet ambition.

Very obediently,
AN ENGINEER.

Mismanagement of Corporations.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are you aware that in your reference to the mismanagement of the affairs of one company, in your editorial of this morning, you were giving the undeveloped history of several other "large and respectable corporations" in our midst? At the same time you have but too plainly indicated the principal, if not the sole cause, and the most hopeful remedy:

"At the core of all these defects lie the reckless extravagance and positive dishonesty engendered and fostered in this country by our theory and *practice* of joint-stock companies." * * * "Immense interests created by the activity of a few men out of the resources of many, have been left to the control of the few, with an ever-increasing laxity of supervision on the part of the many."

These two extracts from your article tell the whole story, which may be condensed into the few words, "Roguery in the management and carelessness in the ownership"—the former encouraged and protected by the latter.

What better illustration could be given of the utility, practicability and necessity for such regulations as were indicated in my communication of yesterday? With such a code of by-laws in force, such consequences as you have exposed could never ensue. But so long as the election and compensation of the principal officers are left to the uncontrolled action of an interested few—without any personal supervision of the stockholders at large—so long shall we continue to witness these sad evidences of *total depravity* in the constant developements of defalcation and dishonesty.

Why is this indifference on the part of stockholders? Do they not know that they have their rights amply secured by law? In many railroad charters the power for the stockholders to elect the officers and control their actions by by-laws is expressly provided; and if such authority is not sufficiently implied in all charters, no time should be lost in procuring such enactments—for, in the careful exercise of such prerogatives and the vigilant personal sup

TALK OF A CHRISTIAN MAN

Henry Ward Beecher in Reply to Some of his Critics.

From the Independent.

Last week we made a partial confession of our Faith. This week we make a partial confession of our Practice. And we now print the entire first part of the article from the New-York *Examiner*, the last part of which it was more convenient to dispose of first:

"THE 'FRATERNITY' AND MR. BEECHER.—In the coogregation ministered to by THEODORE PARKER, at the Music Hall in Boston, known as the 'Twenty-eighth Congregational Society,' there is a literary association styled the 'Fraternity.' Said 'Fraternity' has not np a series of 'Fraternity Lectures,' an avowed object of which, if a newspaper announcement may be credited, was to give to the 'ideas' of Mr. PARKER a freer scope than the Lyceum platform allows. But whether that was the purpose or not, it is manifest that the effect would be, so far as any impression was made on the public, to give increased popularity to the man and his 'church.' If the lectures prove, as has been claimed, 'the most successful course of the season,' they will reflect a certain lustre upon the 'Twenty-eighth Congregational Society,' and upon the man whose infidelity is its pervading spirit. Such an effect, we should suppose, would be deprecated—at least, would not be even constructively aided—by a sincere friend of evangelical religion. But the pastor of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn has appeared upon Mr. PARKER'S platform, to lend to his popularity. Mr. BEECHER has asserted his right to do in all things what is right in his own eyes, and we are not disposed, even if we were able, to abridge his liberty. But it is utterly incomprehensible to us, how he reconciles with his love for the Gospel such open aid and comfort to its bitterest enemies. To appear with Mr. PARKER, contemporaneously or successively, upon a platform which represents neither him nor his 'ideas,' is one thing; to assist in giving *éclat* to an infidel enterprise is a very different thing—and that is what every Fraternity lecturer, and every purchaser of a Fraternity ticket has done."

Of course we believe in newspapers, and in editors. Yet, even an editor may be mistaken, and a newspaper may fall into misstatements! And the *Examiner* has, in this instance, been misled by a too confiding trust in religious or secular newspapers.

It is true that the Fraternity Course was under the supervision of members of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, of Boston, but it is not true that it was got up for the sake of giving Mr. PARKER'S "ideas' a freer scope than the Lyceum platform allows"—if by *ideas*, the *Examiner* means Mr. PARKER'S characteristic religious views. On the contrary, it was known that Mr. PARKER was preparing four historical discourses on WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, and (we believe) FRANKLIN. But such was the ill odor in Boston of Mr. PARKER'S religious notions that a studious care had been exercised to keep him from Boston lecture platforms, though history, art, or belles lettres were his theme, lest the influence of anything that was good in him should 'reflect a lustre' upon that part of him which religious men so much deprecate.

But, on the other hand, the attempt to suppress a man, and not to silence his speech, on the great topics which are common to men of *all* religious views, must produce, not only among his personal friends, but among honorable men who utterly differ from him in religion, a determination that he shall have a chance to *speak*, at least; and then, if people did not wish to hear an 'infidel,' on secular topics, of course they can stay at home. In other respects, this lecture course was like ordinary courses. The only respect in which it was peculiar was, that THEODORE PARKER was to deliver four lectures in the course, upon WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The funds over and above the expenses, if there should be any, were *not* designed to support either Mr. PARKER or the Twenty-eight Congregational Society, of which he is the minister. They were to be employed in charitable purposes, and for the most part among the poor and unfriended!

And if the young men of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston judged that we were one who would be glad to coöperate with THEODORE PARKER, in all honorable ways which did not imply approbation of his theology, for objects common to all good men; and if they judged that we should be forward to aid all measures, among all sects, which had for their object the improvement of the young, and the relief of the suffering, they judged rightly. We believe in the right of free speech even of men whose speech, when delivered, we do not believe!

Did the *Examiner* think that the young gentlemen of Mr. PARKER'S society got up a course of popular lectures for the sake of covertly propagating infidelity, and invited me, without disclosing the inward scheme, to garnish the course, and to lend my influence, blindfolded, to such an aim? Or did it never enter the head of the *Examiner* that a man might associate with men from whose theological tenets he utterly dissented, because he sympathised with the special benevolence which they would perform? because he had an *ethical* sympathy with them, in spite of their theology? because he believed that a good man ought always to seek occasions of working with men, rather than of working away from them?

We should be sorry to suppose ourselves singular in this judgment. Are we to take the ground that no orthodox man shall encourage the young to self-improvement and to works of benevolence, unless they are sound in the faith? Because Mr. PARKER teaches a wrong theology to the young men of his charge, are we to hold off and refuse to help them when they endeavor to live a great deal better than we should suppose their theology would incline them to? But this is the very case in hand. The young men in Mr. PARKER'S society undertook to do good by a course of general lectures; we lectured in the course; good papers are full of grief; and the *Examiner* regards it as "utterly incomprehensible." We must be still more incomprehensible then, when we say, that, though we would earnestly desire men to believe aright in religion, yet, if they will not, then we hope that their life will be better than their creed. And, if we see men of a heretical turn of mind practicing Gospel virtues and charities, we shall certainly encourage and help them. For men do not derive the right to do good from the Thirty-nine Articles; nor need they go to the Westminster Confession for liberty to recover the intemperate, set free the bond, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, educate the ignorant, and give sleigh-rides to beggars' children that never before laughed and cuddled in a buffalo-robe! It seems to us a great deal better business for a Christian man to encourage men in well-doing than to punish them for wrong-thinking.

But the *Examiner* thinks that the success of this course of lectures will "*reflect a certain lustre* upon the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, and upon the man whose infidelity is its pervading spirit." Well, what then? Are we to punish an infidel for his infidelity by refusing him all credit for personal goodness, for active benevolence, for practical humanity?

If anybody does right he *ought* to be applauded. If Mr. PARKER *does* well he deserves the credit for well-doing. If the young men of his charge do well, they deserve all the "lustre" of it. Or shall we take ground that no man who is not of sound orthodox faith is to have any "lustre" for practical virtue? Must nobody be counted ethically right until he is theologically sound? Such a doctrine would be monstrous! Every just and generous man in the community ought to rejoice in the good conduct of every man, without regard to his speculative views or theological affinities!

If a man institutes a temperance movement, must I refuse to help him because, being a Universalist minister, his zeal and fidefity in that cause would "reflect a lustre" upon him and his sect? If a man would establish and endow a hospital, must I refuse to co-work with him because, being a Unitartan, its success would reflect a certain lustre upon that faith?

But the *Examiner* says: "The pastor of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn has appeared upon Mr. PARKER'S platform, to lend it his popularity." I neither borrowed nor lent. I went before an audience in the Tremont Temple, the place for the chief part of public lectures, to give my own ideas, and to exert whatever power I had by my thoughts and by my feelings upon such audience as pleased to come. If they were good men, they needed me less; if they were bad they needed me more. But either way, I was responsible for my own testimony, and for nothing more; and this was not lent to Mr. PARKER, but to the audience. Yet, whenever THEODORE PARKER does what is right and noble, if it were possible for me to lend him anything I would do it gladly. I have nothing to lend, however, but good will, and that I never lend, but give free as God's air!

But, it will be asked, will the public understand your position, and, however you may design it, will not the impression go abroad either that you sympathize with infidel views, or are indifferent to them? No. The public are just the ones who will not misunderstand. There is formed and forming a moral judgment in the intelligent parts of the community that popular Christianity needs more love in it. Men at large will be a great deal more apt to say that I have done a more exemplary Christian act, in daring to avow an *ethical* sympathy with THEODORE PARKER, between whom and myself there exists an irreconcilable theological difference, than if I had bombarded him for a whole year, and refused to touch his hand!

What a pitiful thing it is to see men who have the chance of saying what they believe, who do say it two hundred times a year, who write it, sing it, speak it, and fight it; who, by all their social affinities, by all their life-work, by all positive and most solemn testimonies, are placed beyond misconception.—always nervous lest they should sit down with somebody, or speak with somebody, or touch somebody, and so lose an immaculate reputation for soundness! Therefore men peep out from their systems as prisoners in jail peep out of iron-barred windows, but dare not come out, for fear some sharp Sheriff of the Faith should arrest them.

If we held THEODORE PARKER'S views, we should not wait to have it *inferred*. Men would hear it from our lips, and hear it past all mistaking. And we are not going at our time of life to begin to watch over our "*influence*," to cut and trim our sentences lest some mousing critic should pounce upon an infelicity and draw upon us a suspicion. We have never sought influence, and we never shall seak it. Any that we have now, came to us because we went straightforward, doing whatever was *right*, and always believing that a *loving heart* was a better judge of what was right than a cold and accurate head. Neither is infallible. Both make mistakes. But the errors of the heart dissolve in the kindness of men's natures as snow-flakes dissolve in warm-bosomed lakes, while the errors of cold intellect pierce and stick like arrowe. If I cannot make my people understand my belief, in fifty-two Sabbaths of the year, I shall not mend the matter by refusing to follow the generous sympathies of my heart.

No. The common people will not misunderstand. Nor will practical Christian ministers. They may differ from my judgment, but they will understand my deed. *It is only those professed defenders of the faith, who, having erected suspicion into a Christian grace, practice slander as a Christian duty, that will be liable to mistake.* And it makes no difference whether such men understand or not. These men are like aspen-trees growing on rocks. In conceit and arrogance they are as hard as granite, while they tremble all over like aspen leaves with perpetual fears and apprehensions of dismal mischief to come!

When THEODORE PARKER appears in his representative character as a theologian, I am as irreconcilably opposed to him as it is possible to be. The things that are dear to him, are cheerless and unspeakably solitary and mournful to me. The things which are the very censer of my life, the inspiration of my experience, the glory of my thought and the strength of my ministry, are to him but very little. I differ from him in fact, in theory, in statement, in doctrine, in system, in hope and expectation, living or dying, laboring or resting—in theology, we are separate, and irreconcilable. * * * *

The disposition *to find some common ground of kindness and benevolence work, with those from whom we are known to differ*, will be a real preaching of the Gospel to tens of thousands who are unmoved by dogmas or doctrines. It is Love that the world wants. When Love goes abroad in the full worth of its nature, and endures, and suffers, without reward except the sweetness of suffering borne for another, then men begin to see what is the heart and spirit of Christ, and to have some notions toward faith in him!

If tears could wash away from Mr. PARKER'S eyes the hindrances, that he might behold Christ as I behold and adore him, I would shed them without reserve. If prayers could bring to him this vision of glory, beyond sight of philosophy, I would for him besiege the audience-chamber of Heaven with an endless procession of prayers, until another voice sounding forth from another light brighter than the noonday sun, should cast down another blinded man, to be lifted up an apostle with inspired vision!

When, in the pestilence in New-Orleans, the Sisters of Charity did not count their lives dear to them, but night and day, fearless of death and defiant of fatigue, gave their utmost being to the care of the miserable sick, must I, a Protestant, refuse admiration or fellowship for fear a "certain lustre" would shine upon the Roman Catholic Church?

If a Jew does nobly, he deserves the lustre which right-doing ought to confer. If an atheist or an infidel live virtuously and act honorably, he should have the "lustre" belonging to virtue and honor.

Does the *Examiner* think that we do not care for our own theologic views? We care a good deal. We shall yield them to no man's dictation. We shall not indorse any man's theology which differs from them. We have enough of the old disciple nature left to feel very desirous that folks who will cast out devils, should do it in our train. If they won't—why, then, we will help them to do it in *their* way! But if we were to help an Episcopal movement for general benevolence, would any man say that we indorsed High Church notions? If we were affectionately and urgently invited to Princeton, to examine the senior class in theology and give them some tender cautions on parting from Turretin and entering the life of realities, would anybody be so cruel as to say that we believed in high Calvinism, or were indifferent to all woes of conscience produced by that energetic system? Bishop HUGHES will never invite us to speak in his new cathedral and we not promptly accept it. But we affectionately appeal to the *Examiner* whether, on such an interesting occurrence, he would think it his duty to pierce us with such remarks as are now puncturing our peace from his words?

If I had gone to Boston to buy carpets or hooks; or if I had gone to Boston to help the Republican cause, no question would have been raised. In selfish and worldly interests men are allowed coöperation for common ends. But if I divest myself of all selfish or secular aims, and rise to a higher plane of beoevolence, and seek to raise the fallen, to restore the lost, to purify the vicious, to elevate the ignorant, and to cheer the poor and neglected, Christian ministers and editors will not let me coöperate for such divine objects with every man who will sincerely work for them; but I must pick for men of right philosophy, for men right in all theology! Thus we allow selfishness to go with flowing robes and a loose girdle. We make her feet light, and her hands nimble. But upon religion we put iron shoes and steel gloves. We burden her with mail, and underneath it all we draw the girt of conscience to the last hole. Then she goes slowly furth, scarcely able to walk or to breathe!

I have long ago been convinced that it was better to love men than to hate them; that one would be more likely to convince them of wrong belief by showing a cordial sympathy for their welfare, than by nipping and pinching them with logic. And although, I do not disdain, but honor, philosophy applied to religion, *I think that the world just now needs the Christian heart more than anything else.* And, even if this only and greatest question were the propagallon of right theology, I am confident that right speculative views will grow up faster and firmer in the Summer of true Christian loving than in the rigorous winter of solid, congealed orthodoxy, or the hiustering March of controversy.

Does anybody inquire why, if so thinking, we occasionally give such sharp articles upon the great religious newspapers, the *Observer*, the *Intelligencer*, and the like? Oh pray do not think it for any ill-will. It is all kindness! We only do it to keep our voice in practice. We have made orthodoxy a study. And by an attentive examination of the *Presbyterian*, the *Observer*, the *Puritan Recorder*, and such like unblemished confessors, we have perceived that no man is truly sound who does not pitch into somebody that is not sound; and that a real modern orthodox man, like a nervous watch-dog, must sit on the door-stone of his system, and bark incessantly at everything that comes in sight along the highway. And when there is nothing to bark at, either he must growl and gnaw his reserved bones, or bark at the moon to keep up the sonorousness of his voice. And so, for fear that the sweetness of our temper may lead men to think that we have no theologic zeal, we lift up an objurgation now and then—as much as to say, "Here we are, fierce and orthodox—ready to growl when we cannot bite."

Could THEODORE PARKER worship my God—Christ Jesus is his name. All that there is of God to me is bound up in that name. A dim and shadowy effluence rises from Christ, and that I am taught to call the Father. A yet more tenuous and invisible film of thought arises, and that is the Holy Spirit. But neither are to me aught tangible, restful, accessible.

They are to be revealed to my knowledge hereafter, but now only to my faith. But Christ stands my *manifest* God. All that I know is of him, and in him. I put my soul into his arms, as, when I was born, my father put me into my mother's arms. I draw all my life from him. I bear him in my thoughts hourly, as I humbly believe that he also bears me. For I do truly believe that we love each other!—I a speck, a particle, a nothing, only a mere beginning of something that is gloriously yet to be when the warmth of God's bosom shall have been a summer for my growth;—and He, the Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace!

And this Redeemer of the world, this Saviour of sinners, I accept, not only as my guide, my friend, my deliverer, but as an atoning God, who bore my sins upon the cross, and delivered me from their penalty. And, since my life is spared to me by him, I give to him that life again. This hope of Christ is the staff of my ministry. First, highest, and in measure beyond all other things, I preach Jesus Christ. And all other topics are but arrows, shot out of this Divine bow. And this has been so for twenty years, eleven of which I have labored in Brooklyn. And yet the *Examiner* is pleased to reproach me, as if, against the sweep of my life, and the current and testimony of my being, I had gone to Boston to give "eclat to an infidel enterprise," because I gladly helped men who do not agree with me in theology to do deeds of mercy in which all good men are united!

What must be the condition of the public mind, on the subject of Christian charity, when the simple coöperation of a man, on a ground of common benevolence, is made to signify more than his whole regular life work?

But since I may not hope so to prevail, I at least will carry him in my heart, I will cordially work with him when I can, and be heartily sorry whenever I cannot.

While we write, word comes that Mr. PARKER, broken down by overlabor, seeks rest and restoration in warmer clime. Should these lines reach his eye, let him know that one heart at least remembers his fidelity to man, in great public exigencies when so many swerved, of whom we had a right to expect better things. God shield him from the ocean, the storm, the pestilence; and heal him of lurking disease. And there shall be one Christian who will daily speak his name to the heart of God in earnest prayer, that with health of body he may receive upon his soul the greatest gift of God,—faith in Jesus Christ as the Divine Saviour of the world.

Interesting from the Northwest—The Valley of the Saskatchewan.

From the Toronto Globe.

Mr. HIND returned from his last exploring expedition to the Northwest Territory about ten days ago, accompanied by Mr. DICKENSON, Engineer; Mr. JOHN FLEMING, Surveyor; and Mr. HIME, Artist. Mr. HIND and his party thoroughly explored the neighborhood of the Assiniboine, and traversed the south branch of the Saskatchewan some hundreds of miles. He used canoes going one way, and for the other took horses, by which he secured a more thorough knowledge of the country than the fur-traders, who travel by water entirely.

The Company's people have always reported the Saskatchewan as running through a sandy plain, utterly unfit for cultivation. Mr. HIND'S people admit the banks of the river to be sandy, but say that five miles from it the land is even richer than on the Red River. The climate is much milder, and the vegetation much more luxuriant. From the accounts of the hunters it would appear, however, that the slope of land at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains is the finest part of the Territory. The snow is said never to lie deep there, snow-shoes being unknown to the Indians, and it is a well-timbered country. This is the locality, also, in which the coal beds exist.

Mr. HIND did not penetrate so far, but he had undoubted proofs of their existence. At Fort Edmonton, and other western posts of the company, they use this coal for their forges. It would appear from Mr. HIND'S researches that the hope of finding good coal on the Assinibone has proved groundless. Ligulte is found, but not in such quantities as to be profitable. There is, however, over the whole country sufficient wood for building and fuel during the first settlement of the country, and afterward there are ample stores of timber to the north, for which there are easy means of transportation to the prairies.

In the way of transportation it is believed that Mr. HIND'S party made a discovery. They found that an affluent of the Assiniboine approached within a very short distance of the Saskatchewen. If the two streams could be joined, there would be a great saving in distance. The only route previously explored was by the lake, to the mouth of the Saskatchewan, and hence past the barrier of the falls up the river. The northing and southing would be saved by the newly discovered route, since this branch of the Assiniboina runs almost due west from Red River. At the highest point at which Mr. HIND saw the Saskatchewan, it was half a mile broad and seven feet deep.

Some of the Indians who had guided Captain PALLISSER and his party over the Rocky Mountains arrived at Red River just before Mr. HIND'S expedition left. Capt. PALLISSER himself was to Winter at Edmonton House, and resume his explorations in the Spring. Two companies of Americans were in the Territory, on their way to Fraser River. They were ordinary emigrents, traveling with wagons drawn by oxen. They were not very well provided with food, and had suffered some hardships. They would probably Winter at Carleton House. There is no doubt that they will be followed by numerous companies in the Spring, the route being far superior to any other overland track yet discovered.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

Seizure of the Building on Behalf of the Trustees—Reply to Dr. Gould.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The communication of B. A. GOULD, Jr., "To the Donors and Friends of the Dudley Observatory," which appeared in the *Atlas and Argus* of the 6th, contains so many base falsehoods, as to the legal authority, character, conduct and responsibility of the persons who took possession of the Observatory buildings on Monday last, that I deem it due to myself and others, to publish a concise statement of all the facts connected with that transaction.

On Monday, the 3d inst., I received an order, of which the following is a true copy:

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

In pursuance of the authority vested in me by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, I do hereby appoint and request ELISHA MACK, with such persons as he may select to aid him, to take possession of the Observatory building and the dwelling-house connected therewith, and to remove therefrom all persons or property which may be found upon the premises.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT, President,
Dudley Observatory Board of Trustees.

Being thus legally empowered, I repaired to the above-mentioned premises with but seven men, instead of fifteen, as stated by Dr. GOULD, to assist me; without the least violence we took possession of the Observatory buildings. B. A. GOULD, Jr., says he was absent at the time; to the contrary, the boy we saw at the west door of the dwelling-house, informed me that "*the Doctor was at dinner.*" B. A. GOULD, Jr., is evidently mistaken in asserting that "*about fifteen men presented themselves at the Observatory premises during his temporary absence, and without any legal or judicial authority, broke into the Observatory building.*"

I enter the Observatory building by a basement window, which was open: I passed to the front door, on the south side of which I noticed a window unfastened; the sash was hung on hinges, which was opened by a slight push, through which several of my party entered. We went to the basement where we found two women washing clothes; the place was filled with steam, being the fumes of the boiling water, which was perceptible by the humidity of the atmosphere in the principal story. After leaving one of our force at the Observatory, I went with the others back to the dwelling. Dr. GOULD entered about an hour and a half after we came to the premises. I saw him in his room; informed him of my mission; also read the paper showing my authority. He asked me "will you repel force with force, if necessary?" I answered affirmatively. Dr. GOULD remarked, "Mr. MACK, we will have no 'fisticuffs;' I will want two or three days to pack up, and will commence this afternoon; *I will make no resistance.*" Upon these conditions I consented to give him the time he desired. Immediately the Doctor asked me to dismiss my men as I should have no trouble. I declined, assuring him he should not be molested, that my men would be quiet.

B. A. GOULD, Jr., says: "*They* (my aids) *remained in the house during the night, having a supply of liquor, and exercising the rule of brute force and not law over the premises.*" Dr. GOULD knows that it is not true that any of our party *exercised brute force over the premises*; he knows, too, *who* threatened violence, and *who* has imbibed so much that it was visible to every one present. As I have not drank any intoxicating liquor for many years, and was awake during Monday night, I can say that I was with my men all times of the night, and I did not see one of them whose brain was muddled. Every one of my men were sober, to the best of my judgment and belief. It was unnecessary for Dr. GOULD to state that liquor was furnished us—as there seemed to be an abundant supply both of liquor and ale, which was freely offered to my men by Dr. GOULD'S Assistants.

B. A. GOULD, Jr., knows who was the man that caused all of the disturbance in the house that night; but it would not answer Dr. GOULD'S purposes to name him. The Janitor, Mr. BOATE, can also keep silent. Dr. GOULD and his assistants remained in the house during the night. Tuesday morning Dr. GOULD sent for me and desired me to come into his room. I went. I inquired, "Did my men disturb you last night?" The Doctor replied, "*They did not—they have behaved well.*" I should here mention that Dr. GOULD asked me Monday night, "How did you understand me, when we spoke of force?" I told him as I have herein stated. The Doctor then explained that he did not wish to relinquish his rights; that as man to man, he would not oppose, but as to the agent of Mr. OLCOTT, he would not say that he would not resist, or that he would voluntarily go out. I replied, "then Doctor we understood each other." He spoke of his difficulties with the Board of Trustees which had so depressed his spirits that he could not attend to his scientific duties.

Before Dr. GOULD left the house, Tuesday morning, he told me he was going to consult with his lawyer. After he was gone, his assistants packed up his pamphlets and books—probably three or four hundred volumes—as well as their own effects. The services rendered by my men were gratefully acknowladged by Dr. GOULD'S assistants.

Tuesday afternoon the Doctor's assistants, who had been busy most of the day in packing up the Doctor's effects, came to me, Mr. WINSLOW acting as spokesman, who said: "Mr. MACK, we have been advised not to go out of the house voluntarily, so if you want us out, you must put us out." After a friendly talk—and I presume the young men were anxious to go—I told them I was ready to put them out. They placed themselves in as convenient a position as possible. I carried, without any assistance, Mr. WINSLOW and Mr. TOOMEY, and placed them gently on their feet on the plazza. Mr. SEARLE was taken out by three of us, and also placed on his feet. Mr. MOSMAN was also carried out. No violence was necessary, nor were any one of us angry during the operation of ejecting Dr. GOULD'S assistants. They were eojoying themselves with the fun, which was evident by their hearty laugh. They returned the following day, and saw everything carefully picked up and carried out. Our party were on the most friendly terms with them until they finally left the premises.

Dr. GOULD returned to the dwelling-house Wednesday, about noon. He was met at the west door, and told that he would not be permitted to enter either the dwelling or the Observatory. He left immediately afterwards.

There has not been an angry or a harsh word used by any of my force, or myself, to the Doctor; nor has he sustained the slightest loss by any act of my men, who have been ever ready and willing to render him, and every other inmate of the house, all the assistance they could.

B. A. GOULD, Jr., notwithstanding the services rendered him by me and my men, has thought proper to denounce us as a "*lawless band of marauders*," "*irresponsible rioters*," &c. If he is desirous of commencing proceedings against those he stigmatises as "*a mob*," and is only deterred because he may have his "labor for his pains," I can assure him property sufficient can be found to satisfy any judgment or execution he may obtain against them.

The key of the front door of the Observatory, with twelve other keys which belong to the buildings on the premises, were found by me, on a window sill, in the southeast besement room yesterday morning. Dr. GOULD'S man, ANDREW, being near at the time, was asked by me if he knew the keys; he said, "I think the large key belongs to the front door of the Observatury." He was the only person outside of the house who could have placed the keys where I found them.

A portion of the gas pipe in the upper story of the dwelling was wrenched off last Wednesday. I inquired of ANDREW why he did it. He said, "it belonged to Dr. GOULD." I asked, "Why did you not plug up the pipe as the gas had escaped from it several hours?" His reply was, "Mr. BOATE should have turned the gas off below." He also informed me that the furnace and apparatus for making gas were out of order and must be fixed before they can be used. I have omitted to mention thet everything in and around the building seemed to be in a state of confusion, and I should not think any delicate scientific operations could have been carried on there. The only instrument mounted was in the east wing, which was partially covered with dust and snow. The other rooms were all in a very dirty condition. and had no appearance of having been used. The basement also was in a very filthy condition, and appeared to have been used only for washing, raising chickens, and for other purposes which I will omit to mention. I do not know as Dr. GOULD would cause any injury to the Observatory property, but it will do no herm to watch him end his servant. A man who will endeavor to ruin the reputation of others who are far his superiors is a dangerous man. ELISHA MACK.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

Exploration of the North Pacific—A Submarine Mountain.

Our Sandwich Islands files give an interesting account of the cruise of the United States surveying-schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, which arrived at Honolulu Nov. 9, after a trip of 43 days from San Francisco. She had been occupied most of the time in sounding, and in repeatedly sailing over the positions of Cooper's island, and some seven other reported dangers. She had good weather and light winds the whole time. Excepting a *mountain ridge* about midway between Honolulu and the American coast, on which there were *two miles of water*, the *Cooper* found an almost uniform depth of three miles, it being the very same in those very places where shoals were looked for. It is well known that many of the reported islands and shoals in this portion of the North Pacific Ocean have a very doubtful existence. A dark cloud near the horizon, with lighter clouds near it, is quite likely to be mistaken for land; and, if seen in the evening, that impression will, probably, remain, followed by the report of an island discovered in a certain latitude and longitude. In the same way, the shadow of a clond becomes a dangerous shoal. A chart of all these reported dangers has been carefully prepared, with the intention that each should be diligently sought for, and all that have no existence be removed from the charts. Part of this work will be performed by the expedition of the *Fenimore Cooper*.

The *Polynesian* says: After remaining a short time at Honolulu, to make observations and to rate chronometers, the *Cooper* was to sail for the Caroline and Ladrone Islands; after which she will proceed to Hong Kong. Thence she will visit the islands south of Japan, touch at Hakhodadi; and thence return to the United States, after a probable absence of twelve months. In case of attack from savages or pirates, she has sufficient force to protect herself, being provided with a twelve-pounder and two small swivels, besides small arms for all on board—4 aft and 13 forward.

At appears from Lieut. BROOKE'S account of the expedition, so far, that an hour and a half is required to sound a depth of three miles, and four hours more are necessary to wind in the line—two men turning a hand-reel for that purpose. He has specimens of the mud brought up at each sounding. These are carefully put up in vials, and the latitude and longitude as they were taken, together with the depth of water, are marked on each vial.

In this age of progress we may look forward to the time when it will be proposed to lay a Pacific Telegraph; and all must be gratified to learn that, thus far, no natural obstacle to such an enterprise has presented itself. Lieutenant BROOKE is stated to have declared it to be as easy to lay a cable in three as in two miles depth of water. In neither case should the wire be allowed to hang perpendicularly, as by that means it has to bear the strain of two or more miles; whereas, if the vessel has sufficient speed to keep the wire in a nearly horizontal line, it will sink gradually, and have but little strain upon it. Such being the case, the depth of water is of but little consequence. The exact direction of the submarine mountain, or mountain ridge, above mentioned, was not ascertained by Lieutenant BROOKE. It was evidently from north to south, but as it was merely crossed, and not sounded along its length, nothing further is known on the subject.

This expedition of the *Fenimore Cooper* is a very important one. As a line of steamers between California and China will probably be established at no distant day, it was deemed expedient by our Government to obtain more thorough knowledge of the ocean to be crossed. The general direction of the winds and currents required to be ascertained, so thet the best route might be feld down; certain places required to be selected for coaling, or as points of departure, and their exact positions noted; besides, the safety of life and property required that, as far as possible, all dangers should be correctly pointed out. To effect these objects, the *Fenimore Cooper*, a fine little schooner of 95 tons, was fitted out by the Navy Department, and put under the command of Lieutenant JOHN M. BROOKE, whose reputation as a talented officer is world-wide, and who is well known as the inventor of the admirable sounding apparatus which bears his name. The *Cooper* was formerly a pilot-boat, and, like most of her class, was built to encounter rough weather. She is well provided with everything needed in such an expedition. Among other things is an excellent transit instrumant, to be used in making observations on shore; also, seventeen chronometers, of the best manufacture, to prevent alteration from any sudden shock or jar. The latter are deposited in cases imbedded in gutta-percha. Their rates are calculated with more than ordinary accuracy, thermometers being placed in the cases, and the temperature noted at regular intervals. It will be recollected that JOSEPH HICO, the Japanese who was picked up at sea some years ago, and educated in San Francisco, is now on his way back to his native land, on board the *Fenimore Cooper*. The progress of this vessel will be watched with much interest, especially by the citizens of San Francisco, whose immediate interests are much connected with the results of this expedition. Although the principal officers have been repeatedly alluded to in the columns of the *Bulletin*, we repeat their names here, as follows: JOHN M. BROOKE, Lieutenant-Commanding; CHARLES E. THORNTON, Lieutenant; and Mr. KERN, Draughtsman.

Letters from Japan.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

ON BOARD THE MINNESOTA.
NAGASAKI, Japan, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1858.

This beautiful epot, whence I send a letter, has been a sort of diplomatic and military watering-place this Summer, where, one after the other, the Ambassadors and Admirals have come to recruit themselves from the annoyances and perplexilles of the Gulf of Pecheli, and the coast of China generally. Mr. REED is the last comer, up to this time; the Russian and English Ministers have preceded him, and Baron GROS being every day expected on his return from Jeddo. Mr. REED and Baron GROS remained at Shanghae for nearly two months, awaiting the coming of the Imperial Commissioners to revise the tariff.

At last news came that they soould not be at Soochau till October, and Mr. REED at once went on board the *Minnesota*, but was prevented from sailing by what we hope was the equinoctial gale. The *Minnesota* went to sea from Woosung on the 16th, signted Cape Gotto, the southwestern point of Japan, on the 19th, and anchored here at daylight on the 20th. A head wind retarded her, but it was delicious holiday-sailing from first to last. We found the *Powhatan*, flag-ship, here, and look for the *Mississippi* every hour from Hakodadi and the Northern ports. Commodore TATNALL keeps his ships moving. As a matter of naval news, I may mention that this ship is ordered home whenever Mr. REED considers his mission closed, and he is to have a passage in her if he desires it. It is not certain whether Mr. REED will return direct or by the way of Europe. By either route he will be at home in April. The ship is ordered to Boston.

I am a poor hand at word-painting, but if I had the least talent, the surpassing beauty of this scene would inspire me. The entrance to the harbor is so narrow and so covered in by overlapping hills as to require the eye of a keen navigator to find it. We made the land in the afternoon, and though disappointed in not reaching the haven where we would be that night, were fully repaid by one of those joyous sights of nature which do not come to a man often in life. I have seen sunset and sunrise from the Rhigi—I have seen it from the Cordillera—have watched, (and after 68 days sea monotony, it was very attractive,) with the grand mountains of Southern Africa and the Talia Rock in the foreground, but never have I seen one equal in brightness to this, over tha green, terraced hills of Japan. And then, after this grand heralding, came this beautiful panorama, varying every moment as the frigate, slowly and gracefully steaming in, wound her way from the extreme point of Iwososima, the outer island—among islets separated by narrow friths, and crowned with hatteries, (such as they are,) till in the inner harbor of all, within a mile of the Dutch factory, we dropped our anchor. On all sides rise mountains, terraced more than half way up, and well wooded, surrounding what might seem to be a lake—and all waving in beautiful lines against the sky. Those who have seen the Lake of Como pronounce this superior. It wants the Alpine accompaniments of the Swiss lakes, but, as yesterday, from the parapets or stone terraces of a Buddhist temple, to which we climbed, I looked down into the bay of deep, blue water, I could not but think the scene need not fear comparison with the Swiss lakes themselves.

But then, in all honesty, let me enable you to distrust this enthusiasm by reminding you I am fresh from China—flat, treeless, coffin-covered China—where, either at Shanghae, or up the winding reaches of the Pei-ho, nothing is to be found on which the eye can rest with ordinary contentment. And as to blue water, remember we have been anchorad for weeks in the Mississippi of China, where the water is anything but blue. Still, *positively*, the scene is very lovely, and as the lide slowly sways the ship round, as I write, there is a never-ceasing variety of beauty through the ports.

Directly in front, as the ship now heads, nestling between the hills, is the pretty town of Nagasaki, with its white houses in contrast with the rich verdure around. In the intermediate stretch of calm water lie the *Powhatan*, a small Japanese screw steamer, presented by the Dutch, and one Ningpo or Chapoo junk; and here another contrast strikes you. In a Chinese port all is hubbub, and noise, and activity; forest of masts of junks, es at Shanghae, and sampans and boats of all kinds pushing in every direction. Here tha predominant idea is that of repose, both afloat and ashore—and that, too, I incline to think, repose without business. A huge boat, loaded with people, is at this moment floating round the ship, all standing up and reconnoitering, and unless Mr. REED keeps the blinds of his cabin library very closely drawn, they will put their heads in and see what he is doing, and yet there is nothing offensive in their curiosity.

Now, let us step on shore, and see how the promise of beauty and cleanliness is kept there. The landing is on a stone pier at Desima—an island of about two acres in area, where, for centuries, the Portuguese first, and the Dutch afterwards, have been kept and resided—and passing a kind of gateway, we enter a clean, quiet, thirty feet well-paved street, in which one is puzzled to know what air prevails, whether it is Dutch or Japanese; certain it is it is not Chinese. On each side, with huge green lattice windows, are the quarters of his Excellency, Mr. DONKER CURTIUS, Dutch Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, and his small staff; and further on, what are called the Dutch bazaars, where fancy wares are sold—and then a little patch of garden, with gravel walks, in which there is a pretty collection of trees, evergreens generally, with beautiful holly trees, and one fine specimen of camphor wood. Here, too, as everywhere, reign silence and repose. In the corner of tha garden is a round boulder—a cenotaph to KAMPFER and THUNBAY, the Dutch writers on Japan, with this inscription:

Ecce virent vestræ hic plantæ floientque quotannis
Cultorum memores, serta feruntque pia.

Passing resolutely by the temptations of the bazaars—a curious picture of social life here—the visitor crosses a bridge into the city of Nagasaki proper. The streets are wide, and the houses neat and apparently comfortable, the inmates sitting on their clean mats, and the children and half-grown boys and girls running to the doors, and good-humoredly begging for gilt buttons—the only similitude to metallic currency the Government allows the people. We thought at first sight that prevalent nakedness could go further go, but the Japanese, happily a well scrutened race, far excel them. Those that wear clothes, have quite enough of them, wrapped around rather gracefully, and of grave, subdued colors; but those whom necessity limits are on the verge of absolute nudity, and yet there is no immodesty, and little that is offensive.

There are good shops for country and foreign produce along the main streets, but no crowds; occasionally one meets a mummer, by no means as grotesque as a London sweep on a May day morning, and a juggler, and at one corner an orator or story teller, or improvisatore haranguing a crowd with great volubility and earnestness. All about are to be seen the two-sworded officials, the police of a Japanese city, watching, but never interfering. Pursuing a street further on, you enter on an avenue on which seem to be the temples of the city, built against the side of the mountain, and approached by really very grand stairways of carved masonry. I have seen nothing like it in the East, unless it be the approach to the Jesuit monastery at Macao; but here the abutting against the hill side, and the dark, overhanging foliage, makes the construction very picturesque. Here, again, one finds a contrast with China. I have seen two considerable Chinese temples—that of Wanghia, near Macao, where in 1844 Mr. CUSHING signed his treaty—and the larger one of Haiguan, near Tien-tsin, where Mr. REED signed his, but neither bears any comparison to those of Japan; and here, too, there seemed something like reverence and worship. The hullolings are clean. The priests are well dressed, and in the largest compartment of this great collection there was a funeral service performing, and with the lights and the kneeling officiating priest and his attendants, and the reverential silence around, one might easily think, instead of Budda, he was in a European church. Above the temples were the graveyards, planted with fresh flowers and marked with square tomb-stones. The sides of the hills are dotted with them everywhere. Down the mountains were gushing rapid streams—the fruit of recent heavy rains—which prevented us from reaching the highest level. Through the centre of the town runs a rapid stream, with several waterfalls, and bridged with stone at the intersection of the streets. A walk through this city cannot fail to give one a most favorable impression of the people and of the Government.

Not far outside of Desima, and on the water

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Nick of the Woods—Bockaby Ballet Troupe—Mad Dogs.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Don Cæsar De Bazan—Luke the Laborer—Four Lovers—Two Buzzards.

BOWERY THEATRE—Belphegor—Jacques Strop—Frisky Cobbler—Two Buzzards.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—Deeds of Dreadful Note.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Arctic Explorations of Dr. Kane.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 15, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., with a week's later news from Europe, arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon. We received by this arrival the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the steamship *Weser*, so long overdue at this port. She had put into Queenstown with her pumps choked, and leaking, having experienced a severe hurricane, and being obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard. A dreadful catastrophe had occurred in the Victoria Theatre, London. A false alarm of fire caused a panic, in which sixteen boys were crushed and trampled to death. It is asserted, on the authority of the London *Globe's* Paris correspondent, that France has officially informed England that in case the latter should think fit to take any measores to counteract the policy indicated in President Buchanan's Message with reference to Cuba, Mexico and Central America, she may rely upon the support of France to the utmost extent. The French Emperor had renewed his pardon of Montalembert, and had also pardoned the editor of the *Correspondent* and one hundred and sixty-four other prisoners. The chess-match between Anderssen and Morphy had resulted in the triumph of the latter—the score being, Morphy, 7; Anderssen, 2; drawn, 2. The Spanisb Press were very indignant at the tone of the President's Message on Spanish and Cuban affairs. Insorrectionary movements are reported in Servia. Prince Alexander has been deposed, and Prince Milosch proclaimed in his stead. The commercial advices are interesting. Cotton doring the week had exhibited a declining tendeocy, bot subsequently he came steady at previous rates. There was a general upward tendency in Breadstoffs, while Provisions continued dull. Consols were steady at 96⅜@96⅝ ex-dividend.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were interesting, though not important. In the Senate, after the presentation of resolotions and memorials, Mr. Seward introduced his bill for the amendment of the existing laws on the Slave-trade. It provides for the hiring of ten steamers, to be armed and equipped and considered vessels of the Navy, to be employed wherever the President may consider their services needed in the suppression of the trade, and that any State may pass laws prohibiting the traffic within its limits. It was referred to the Jodiciary Committee. A bill was introdnced by Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, and appropriately referred, for the establishment of a line of steamers between American and British ports. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, who asked for its immediate consideration, directing the Secretary of the Treasory to prepare a plan for raising an adequate revenue, by the imposition of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties on imports. The resolotion was laid over. Mr. Houston made an effective reply to the personal remarks of Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, in his speech of Wednesday, the result of which was an apology from the latter gentleman. A discursive debate then took place on the Pacific Railroad bill, bot without any definite action, and after an executive session the Senate adjoorned. In the House an inquiry was made of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the chaplains in the service—the religious denominations to which they belong, etc. The Judiciary Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers relative to the charges against Judge Irwin, of the Western District of Pennsylvania. The Naval Appropriation bill was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and passed, to repeal the law of 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasory to change the names of vessels in certain cases. After some other business of no special interest, the bill to codify the Revenue laws was taken up as the special order in Committee of the Whole, and was discussed until the adjournment.

The Legislatore was busy again yesterday. In the Senate, the bills to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association and to punish prize-fighting, were reported favorably. A number of hills were introdoced—among them one providing that aliens may take lands by descent, the same as citizens. A long debate took placc on an application of the Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the lobby, for power to send for persons and papers. The application was finally granted, with certain restrictions. In the Assembly, the Annual Report of the Quarantine Commissioners was received from the Governor; likewise the Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a private letter of recent date from Tampico, which informs os of the restoration of order st that placc. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* had visited the port, and after some inquiry as to the situation of American residents, had proceeded to Vera Cruz. The purport of the recent interviews between Gen. Garza and Gen. Vidaurri, at Vittoria, was the snbject of conjecture, the prevalent notion being that a seccssion of the three northeastern States from the Republic was to be the result.

Latest advices from the Western Plains represent the sufferings from the extreme cold weather to have been dreadful. A gentleman just arrived at St. Louis, from Salt Lake City, states that men were frozen to death at nearly every station on the route. Ten men had been frozen at one time. The snow was very deep, and the temperature was lower than it had been known for thirty years—27° below zero.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to the resolotion presented by Senator Hunter, a few days since, has expressed ths opinion that the only way to render the Post-office Department self-sustaining is to return to the basis of the law of 1845, establish a uniform postage of five cents, and abolish the franking privilege.

By the interposition of mutual friends, the difficulty between Messrs. English and Montgomery, members of Congress, has been amicably adjosted. Mr. English expresses regret for his hasty attack, which was considered by the friends aforesaid as unwarranted by the circomstances.

The Republicans of Connecticut, yesterday, held their State Convention for the nomination of State officers. The present incnmbents, headed by Governor Buckingham, were all renominated. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the principles of the Republican Party.

The Board of Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at which a letter from the President in regard to the Mortara affair was read. Mr. Buchanan declines to interfere in the matter, for he is convinced that it is "neither the right nor the duty of our Government to exercise a moral censorship over the conduct of other independent Governments, and to rebuke them for acts which we may deem arbitrary and unjust towards their own citizens or subjects."

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the report of the Special Committee on the Tax Levy of 1859, with some alterations and additions, was presented and laid over. The Board adopted the ordinance, previously presnted, prohibiting the sprinkling of salt in the streets for the purpose of melting the snow, and refused to make an exception in favor of the City Railroad Companies. A commnnication was received from the Comptroller, recommending that the Assessment list for regulating and grading One Hnndred and Sixteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be returned to the Tax Commissioners, with instructions to strike out all fees and commissions for Assessors and for the Collector, on an item of $13,794 07, on the grond that the law did not authorize the paymcnt of such fees and commissions. The Board passed resolutions concordant with the recommendation. Considerable debate followed a motion to discharge the Commlitee appolnted to consider the Mayor's nomination of Dr. S. C. Fostes for City Inspector. The Board refused to discharge the Committee, the members of which acknowledged that no meeting had yet been held to consider the subject.

Several vetoes were sent in hy the Mayor to the Conncilmen last night. A large nomber of unimportant resolutions were presented, and the Standing Commlttees for 1859 were appolnted.

A lecture on the "Burdens of Society" was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute hy the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, before an aodience which well nigh filled the hall, snd gave repeated evidences of their approhation of the gentleman's mode of dealing with his subject.

The packages of sewing-silk, valoed at $3,000, stolen a few nights since from tho store of E. H. Arnolds, No. 190 Fulton-street, were recovered yesterdsy hy the Detective Police. The stolen booty was found secreted in a house in Rivington-street. Joseph Alexander, a mlddle-aged German, and Louis Williams, a German boy fifteen years of age, were arrested on suspicion of being the burglars. A reward of $600 was offered for the recovery of the goods, which, according to the present police act, will go to swell the accumulation fund for the widows and destitute children of deceased policemen.

Henry Moose, a corporal on Governor's Island, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy. His first wife he married some years ago in Philadelphia, and his second—having ran away from his first spouse—on Governor's Island, selecting the latter from the female servants employed in the kitchen of one of his soperior officers. A compromise was effected by the erring corporal going back to his first love.

There were a good many skaters on the Central Park Lake yesterday, and among them several ladies, who entered into the sportjwith great zest. The "Thistle," and the "Caladonian" Curling Clubs were also well represented by curlers on the ice.

The Committee appointed some time ago to receive snbscriptions and selcct a site for an Academy of Music in Brooklyn held a meeting last evening, to report progress. They have had subscribed by responsible persons over $100,000 towards the object, and more is promised as soon as the site is selected. The Committee feel warranted in obtaining plans and estimates for the building, which will be done forthwith. When obtained they will be submitted to the subscribers at a pnblic meeting, and when adopted the work will be immediately commenced. It is now confidently anticipated that the boilding will be completed by the 1st of October next.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,000 bales at essentially unaltered prices. Flour and Wheat were held higher, with a good inqoiry. Provisions, Sogars and Linseed Oil attracted more attention. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow and Whisky were in fair demand. Freights were doll.

Groundless Alarm.

There appears to be some alarm excited hy Mr. Mason's bill, proposing to confer on the President the power of exacting summary redress from Mexico or any of the Central American States, in which an American citizen msy hsppen to sustair any injury, by authorizing him to employ the naval and military forces of the Republic for that purpose whenever he shall deem it necessary. The provisos attached to it simply ohlige him to render an account of his doings to Congress immediately, if it happen to be sitting at the time; or as soon after as possible. The *Evening Post* sees in the proposal a revival of the Roman dictatorship, and fears that our venerable President, should the measure be carried, will use his powers for the worst purposes, and, in obedience to the worst counsels, divert the confederacy from its original aims, and convert it into an organization for conquest and aggrandisement.

We confess that we most sincerely desire that some means or other could he devised of rendering American life and property secure in the territory of our Southern neighbors. It is perfectly monstrous that there should exist countries on our very borders, which exact from us the *ménagemens* and civility due to civilized societies, and yet do not perform one of the duties which international law imposes. It is intolerable that we should have to live next door to people with whom our citizens must of necessity have relations of all sorts—and who, nevertheless, possess no Government capable either of affording protection or of being called to account for failing to do so. It is singularly embarrassing to have to either take possession of all Mexico or all Central America in order to secure redress for injuries inflicted on Americans, or else to pursue each of the many dictators or chiefs of banditti, which rule that country, separately. But we must say that we have no fears that Mr. Mason's bill will either set the Spanish-American Republicans to rights, or convert President Buchanan into a Sylla or a Cæsar. To make a man in his position dangerous to the public liberties, something more than unlimited powers of peace and war are necessary. There are certain rare qualities of mind and character which are just as needful for the execution of great crimes as the exhibition of great virtues. Fortitude, secrecy, energy, strength of will, foresight and decision are just as needful to enslave a nation as to save it, and enter into the composition of a Louis Napoleon in almost as large proportions as into that of a Washington. That a man is had is not all that is required to make him dangerous, let the powers conferred on him be ever so extensive. The lion's claws and teeth would do him little service without a lion's heart.

For all of which reasons, we honestly confess, at the risk of appearing rash in the eyes of many timid people, that if James Buchanan were to-morrow placed by Congress in command of half a million of trained soldiers, with unlimited credit and unrestricted powers, we should not be in the least alarmed. That he would like to do something with such a machine, and that this something would be something mean, or cruel, or unjost, or unjustifiable—or that, being noble, it would be done in a cowardly or ignoble way—we don't in the least doubt. We feel quite sure that he would like to illustrate the military annals of his Administration by something more striking than the expedition against Utah, or the chase of the *Susan*. But there is a long interval between an ambitious dream and a brilliant exploit. The qualities which make an absolnte disposer of fleets and armies terrible either to foreigners or fellow-citizens are not those of the trickster and *intrigant* which Mr. Buchanan professes in rich profusion, bot those of a dauntless desperado, which he does not posseas at all. When he senda out an army he sends out "Peace Commissioners" along with it, with separate instructions, and confounds confusion hy "a peace proclamation." When he appoints a Governor he directs him to follow one line of policy, and dismisses him for not following another. He revenges political defeats by withholding invitations to dinner, and repays the scurrility of a Bennett by the transmission of "early intelligence" to his newspaper. When fillibusters make ready for their fillihustering he tells them not to go, and yet lets them go freely. Whsn an officer like Paulding performs a bold duty boldly, he repudiates him by way of encouraging pluck in the Navy. He sends Sound steamers on a hostile expedition against Paraguay—tries to corrupt all his opponents, and then weeps when his opponents try to corrupt others. It is not of such a thin compound of follies and absurdities as this that dictators are made. There isn't a headache in a hogshead of it. This venerable chief-magistrate may be weak, and the world knows he is weak, but dangerous he can never be. If it is considered expedient to confer extraordinary powers on him in order to enable him to deal with the Mexican difficulty, pray let them not be withheld, lest he should do something awful. We should as soon think of forbidding a boy in petticoats to play with a sixty-eight pounder, through fear of personal risk to ourselves, as of refusing to allow James Buchanan to use the public force of the country lest he should imitate Catiline or Cromwell.

Hayti and St. Domingo.

If the threats of the ambitious and clever negro who rules over the destinies of Hayti are of any significance, the period approaches when the people of St. Domingo may expect to be attacked by the troops of Soulouque. The quarrels which have existed between the inhabitants of the two sections of that island during the past ten years have been always marked by the same features: a grasping attempt at dominion on the one hand, and a deliberate and patient defence on the other. Soulouque has persistently set himself to the task of consolidating the entire island under his imperial dominion; the Dominicans have as persistently resolved to maintain their independence. Their obstinate adherence to a nationality, to which they are better entitled than Soulouque is to his extremely droll dignity, has served to exasperate the African ire of the Haytien monarch, who has threatened a new and a more vigorous attack upon the eastern end of the island, on the approaching conclusion of the armistice which was agreed upon early last year, after the Emperor's troops had been severely beaten by the Dominican Republicans.

It is only incidental to the subject in hand to mention that the warfare between the contestants has hitherto been conducted on homœopathic principles as to bloodshed, and allopathic principles as to humbug and bravado. Neither army is remarkable for a sufficiency of clothing, and a pair of boots is an item of aristocracy among either of the forces. Their arms consist of rusty and ill-appointed muskets, bought at second-hand from European Governments, and but rarely paid for; and their swords are, for the most part, Brummagen cutlasses. When an engagement takes place, the fighting is confined to a volley from both sides, and a general scramble afterwards to get away—the party who last succeeds in escaping claiming the triumphant victory.

These facts, however, which are, in a lesser degree, likewise characteristic of the Mexicans and Central Americans, have little to do with the matter in hand. The feature which most concerns the United States in the condition of the Island of St. Domingo, is, that the attacks of Hayti upon the Dominicans are of the most unwarrantable character; and this Government should interfere to forbid such aggression, not only on commercial grounds, but because it is a right thing to do, and because England and France will most probably do it alone, if the United States, choosing to adhere to the absurd reading of the duties of this country which Mr. Cass pretends is prescribed by authority, does not act with those Governments; it is, of course, too much to expect that Mr. Buchanan will take, as he should do, the initiative. Not only are the Dominicans right in refusing to yield their Republican independence to the tyranny of the negro Emperor, but they have additional claims on the sympathy of civilized governments. It is not sought to be denied that they are a mongrel race, composed for the most part of a mixture of Spanish and Creole blood. But it is equally certain that they are vastly superior in intelligence to their aggressive neighbors. In industry—a qualification which neither people possess in a very eminent degree—the Dominicans are decidedly superior to the Haytiens. And, above all, the inhabitants of the Spanish end of the island, so far from seeking to attack the Haytiens, have shown in their every act with all foreign governments a desire to conciliate and respect, rather than to irritate and insult.

It is not difficult to foresee what the result must be if Soulouque is permitted to carry his threat of extermination into execution against the Dominicans. The negro Empire has, since the armistice, enjoyed profound peace, and the astute African has been concentrating his resources and preparing for war. The Dominicans, on the other hand, have been engaged in intestine quarrel, which has greatly weakened, if it has not entirely prostrated, their power of defence. A statement of their trouble would be only a repetition of the old atory which has had to be so often told of these mixed Spanish races. Ambitious leaders on the one side, and an impatient and unatable populace in the other, go to make up the history of ninety-nine out of every hundred civil wars wherever those mixed races exist. Baez, a weak but an ambitious and dishonest man, commenced his career, as such men in such countries usually do, by exiling his rival, Santana. The latter, who would seem to be really an upright if not a very brilliant man, and who appears to have been sustained by the most respectable men in the Republic, being banished from Santo Domingo, resided for some time in the Island of St. Thomas, and while there, no doubt, after the manner of his race, designed and plotted his return to power. He has at length accomplished this; and the people, thoroughly tired of the unscrupulous mismanagement of Baez, have received Santana with acclamation. By all accounts Santana is doing the best that can be done to reconstruct order out of the chaos of revolution, in which efforts he is aided by his former patriotic advisers, among the chief of whom is that worthy Dominican Lavastida, who will, in all probability, be the next President of Santo Domingo. Bot it will readily be conceived that Santana will have enough to do in reëstablishing constitutional rule in the Republic, without having also to prepare for defence against the new attacks which Soulouque threatens to make upon Santo Domingo, and for which, as we have said, he has been preparing himself, while Baez has been fighting to exclode Santana, and the latter has been fighting to get back again.

There is, therefore, every reason to fear that, unless our Governmsnt or the Governments of Europe interfere to prevent the designs of Soulouque, the eastern end of the Island will be overrun by the negro hordes of Hayti, and the independence of the Dominicans will be thoroughly crushed out—events which would inevitably and to a great extent prevent the expansion of our trade in that quarter. If, however, Cuba is a sufficiently near neighbor to justify Mr. Buchanan's schemes of positive active interference in her affairs, St. Domingo, which is *her* next neighbor, is certainly not too far off to authorize our listening to any appeal which the Dominicans may make to us for aid against the aggressions of Soulouque. Mr. Consul Elliott has once or twice been directed to express to the Dominican Government the "non-interventive" policy of the United States, and the result has been that the Dominicans, who would gladly have availed themselves of assistance from the United States, have been driven to seek it of Spanish and French ships-of-war. Not only these, but, we believe, English ships also, will affirmatively respond to the call as soon as Soulouque actually commences his operations against the Spanish portion of ths Island; and we shall be very glad to see them so acting, in the event of our Government's refusing to express its active sympathy with the Dominicans. We shall be much better pleased, however, to see United States ships doing all that may be necessary in a question vitally affecting the independence of a people so near our own shores.

More Money Wanted.

In the existing state of the Federal finances, something must clearly be done at once to raise the national income, at least if Mr. Buchanan has no intention of reducing the expenditure. Specific duties have, so far as this object is concerned, one unquestionable advantage, and that is, they protect the Treasury from the frauds of importers and their agents. As long as a per centage on the declared value of goods is law, the owners will undervalue them, and it is not in human nature to avoid the temptation,—above all, as a time-honored tradition has made the Custom-house one of the enemies of the human race against which all arts are lawful. The right of forfeiture vested in the Collector in case he considers the appraisement in the invoice too low, is, after all, no great protection; for the expense of appropriating and selling the goods hardly leaves much margin by way of insurance against losses sustained in a thousand other cases of the same kind. It is hardly an exaggeration to assert that, on the goods imported into New-York every year, a third of the legitimate duties is lost through undervaluation. This is as much as saying that if the Custom-house got all it is entitled to, the treasury would he able to meet its liabilities. There are of course innumerable propositions afloat to meet the deficiency. A general abolition of the Custom-house, and the substitution of direct taxation has been strongly recommended by one party; but desirable as such a change would be, the objections to it are too grave for us to hope they will speedily be surmounted. It certainly would not meet one serious drawback on the Custom-house system—the enormous patronage it places in the hands of ths Federal Government. The army of officials required to call at every man's house throughout the Union and receive his contribotion to the national expenses, would far outnumber the noble band who now collect import duties at the various ports. Moreover, the evil is at present concentrated in a few points along the frontier or on the coast; if Federal taxation were direct, it would overflow the whole country, and we should have Schells and Heenans in every village between the Atlantic and the wilderness. To assess the Federal revenue on the various States, and leave to the States themselves the task of making up their respective quotas, would be still more objectionable, inasmuch as it would revive one of the worst features in the old Confederation, and practically annul the Constitution. We should have a repudiation of the Federal claims from two or three States, at least, every year. One day Vermont would choose this way of expressing her disapprobation of the Fugitive Slave law—and the next, South Carolina would follow her example for the purpose of testifying her indignation against the Free-Soilers in Kansas, and the unfortunate Union would find itself sorely puzzled to know how to deal with the difficulty.

We presume, therefore, the present system will be preserved, at least for some time to come, and the whole attention of the public ought, therefore, to be concentrated upon making it as fair and, at the same time, as productive as possible. It is not probable that any immediate attempts will be made to raise revenue and protect native industry by the same instrumentality, at least for the present. But, the existing tariff, if not revised in the interest of home industry, must clearly be revised in the interest of the revenue. More money has to be got somewhere. It will not come in under the present tariff, unless a very much greater rise in the amount of the import takes place than there is any reason to look for. It is not probable that the old mistake of flooding the country with dry goods will be repeated on the same scale as during the last few years for some time to come. So the only resource left is to clap on higher duties.

There are numberless ways of clapping on duties, and numberless articles on which to clap them, and on this subject there is consequently a deal to be said which we do not purpose saying just now. Bot we cannot avoid putting in one word on behalf of the very poor, the poor who now unhappily form a fixed element in the population of all our large cities, and who find it no easy matter to keep soul and body together, and keep the cold from their vitals during our long Winters. We dare not hope that they will now ever disappear. There is a fascination about these large agglomerations of houses and people, which are now studding the country in every direction, which attracts to them inevitably and unceasingly all whose lot in life is hard, and whose future is uncertain. This is a somewhat new class in our population, but it is a class of which we cannot rid ourselves, and we must recognize its existence in our legislation as well as in our charity balls and Dorcas Societies. Time was when Congress had to provide for the necessities of a community of thrifty well-to-do farmers alone, bot that time has gone by. Time was when the nation could well afford to submit to a little temporary privation for the sake of prospective though remote advantages—when every man could easily deny himself, that native industry might be fostered; but that is now-a-days far more difficult. So that, if any change is to be made in the direction of increased duties, and protection is not to form one of the objects of the tariff, we hope, at least, a discrimination will be made in favor of those articles which are most desired by the poor, and are most requisite for their comfort. The principle of taxing luxuries first, and then descending in the scale, is always good; but in our present condition, it is more than good. Its adoption is a social necessity.

Our Beggar's Petition.

Mr. Slidell of Louisiana wants thirty millions of pocket money for Mr. Buchanan, to enable that venerable statesman and Executive to carry out his "great designs" upon the monarchy of Castile. Very good! but before we pay over the said considerable sum, suppose we settle the equally great Mount Vernon question!

What Marcus Curtius for his country's good will leap into the gulf of Mr. John Washington's magnificent meanness? What Angus will bell the great Mount Vernon cat? Who will set about redeeming the home and tomb of ths Father of his Country from the clutches of a vulgar Virginian, who seems to regard ths renown of his dead ancestor as so much fertilizing guano; and will deliver the ladies of America from the necessity of touting for half-dollars through the length and the breadth of the land?

A New-York correspondent of one of the Western papers assures us that these noble-minded ladies, for whose efforts we have only the warmest sympathy, were reduced recently to the necessity of supplicating aid in their national work, at the hands of a foreign actress of distinction, and that the accomplished Englishwoman in question, after assuring them of her good will, flatly refused to do anything in relief of the Mount Vernon Fund, unless the proceeds of her efforts were to be applied to the sloggish energies of Congress to enable that body "to discharge a duty which ought to be discharged hy them, *or not at all*." Truly a pleasant and exhilarating fact! We hoast loudly of our ability to buy islands which the owners are not willing to sell to us; and while all Europe stares at our audacious opulence, we suffer the cradle of American greatness and dignity to go a-begging in our own markets! We have dollars enough, impoverished as our Treasury is, to fill the Presidential pockets with rocks for the Goliath of Castile, but not dimes enough to redeem American ladies from the humiliation of making a sort of pincushion fair of the sacred house in which the first of Americans wore away his high unselfish life, and of the tomb, more sacred still, in which his stainless ashes lie.

It is not a pleasant task this of exposing the shame our country chooses to incur; hot, when we think upon the cool indifference with which the nation looks on to see a few enterprising and high-minded women roll stones of Sisyphus up the blank egotism of Mr. John Washington's proprietary cunning, we feel that Mrs. Kemble's sarcastic rebuke of the national impotence is hut too well deserved, and we could wish our words were tongues of fire to touch and sting every member of Congress whom they can reach into ending at once the pitiful spectacle we are making of ourselves before all the nations of the earth.

Attacking the Lobby.

It is almost incredible that any serious assault should be made upon an institution so well established and powerful as the lobby at Albany. For a period so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, but more especially for a dozen years back, hills in which there was money have been controlled by the Third House. At the commencement of each session, or a little before the commencement, hundreds of birds of prey might be seen flocking to the capital. Senators and Assemblymen have been beset, pecked at and overcome. State officers felt the pressure of the hungry swarm, and too often succumbed. Even the Executive chamber has not always been sacred. Its portals have been crowded by the undaunted lobby-men, who scrupled not to invade the very presence. So intolerable has this evil become that Governor Morgan, in his Message, with a boldness which no former Executive ever attained, has manfully denounced it. Not only so, but he threatens all hills passed through lobby influence with his veto. Naturally enough, the Legislature rejoices. It has long groaned for relief, and now it has hopes. A Committee was promptly appointed by the Assembly to carry out the Governor's views. Yesterday this Committee asked for power to send for persons and papers, and it is stated in our report by telegraph, that "a long debate ensued."

We can easily believe it. The request of the Committee shows a troublesome degree of earnestness, and occasions alarm in divers quarters. There are scores of men in Albany to-day, frequenters of Congress Hall, the Delavan and Stanwix, who shake in their shoes at the bare idea of sending for persons and papers. What shall they do if placed upon the witnesses stand. Perjury is an ugly word. They do not like to be forsworn. But what can they do when the pinch comes? That it may not come is their earnest prayer, and through friendly members of the House they vehemently appeal for clemency. Hence the "long debate," not yet ended. It remains to be seen which shall prevail, justice or mercy.

Exclusiveness of Good People.—We think we scarcely exaggerate the fact when we say that the chief drawback to existence, in the eyes of many very good persons, is the necessity of having to do with persons not quite so good as they are. We commend to all who may be thus afflicted some very sound and wholesome doctrine administered by Mr. Beecher in an article which we copy in another column.

Mr. Beecher has been preaching or lecturing in the Church of Theodore Parker at Boston, and has thus subjected himself to the severe castigation of several of the religious journals. They fear he will impair his own influence, encourage error in doctrine, reflect some lustre upon Mr. Parker and his congregation, and in various other ways damage the cause of religion. Mr. Beecher tells them in reply that whenever he can find an opportunity to help others in doing good he is disposed to embrace it, without inquiring whether they agree with him upon every other subject or not. And he puts this noble, manly, Christian sentiment in a form which we trust will make some impression on those for whom it is intended.

If we can do so without personal offence, we beg to commend it to the attention of Dr. Bethune, who seems to be afflicted with a growing morbidness likely to interfere seriously with his comfort as well as his usefulness. He has recently been repeating a lecture on "Lecturers," in which he urges the unwillingness of good men to see their names connected with those of infidels, transcendentalists and other suspicious characters, as a reason why they do not enter the lecturing field. He says many of them, moreover, are greatly shocked at the idea of seeing their names upon placards posted on the streets,—and has himself a holy horror of having anything so sacred as a sermon printed in anything so profane as a newspaper. We advise the Doctor and all others similarly afflicted to read Mr. Beecher's reply to his censors. They may probably see reason to suspect that in order to be a Christian it is not absolutely necessary to cease to be a man.

A Good Beginning.—The City Government has authorized the opening of a street across the Park,—connecting Beekman-street with Park-place. This is very good, so far as it goes. It will render useful a portion of the Park, and afford some relief to the crowded travel of Broadway and Fulton-street.

But, unless the lower angle of the Park, which will thus be cut off, is to be used for a Post-office or some other public building, it ought also to be thrown open to the public in some accessible and available form. It is absurd to leave it in the condition it will be in after the new street is opened. The fact is, the *whole* Park in front of the City Hall should be cleared of all obstructions, handsomely paved, and made an open, smooth, universally-accessible public square. It would be far more ornamental than it is at present, besides being eminently useful. The traffic of this part of the City needs precisely such a square as that would make, and now that a beginning of improvement has been made upon it, we have some ground for hoping that it will end in precisely such a consummation. If it could be made to resemble the *Place de la Concorde* in Paris, it would be the handsomest as well as the most useful public square in the City.

Orchard Shoals.—The Quarantine Commissioners, it may be recollected, announced a few weeks ago that Orchard Shoals had been definitively selected as the site of the New Quarantine, and advertised for proposals to construct an island five acres in extent in that portion of the Lower Bay. So important a step, involving an expense estimated by the Commissioners at a little over $100,000, but believed by many to lay the foundation for an outlay five times as large, took the public somewhat by surprise. It now appears that the Commissioners acted not only hastily, but without authority, so Governor Morgan informs the Legislature in a Message accompanying their Annual Report transmitted yesterday, inasmuch as the Report recommending the erection of an Island was only conditional. It is likely, therefore, that the formation of a site on Orchard Shoals will not be undertaken without considerable reflection—perchance not at all. There are not a few who think that land enough already exists to furnish a place for a Quarantine.

A Small and Amusing Flare-up in the Academy of Music.

Quite a comical affair, not pot down in the bills as the phrase goes, occurred at the concert given at the Academy of Music Tuesday evening, in connection with the festival of the St. George's Society. The singing of the national anthem "God Save the Queen," as every one knows, is the feature of these occasions, and great pains is always taken that it shall be rendered by the best talent. The programme promised well enough. There were the names of Piccolomini, Caradori and Formes, for the solos, and the Liederkranz Society was put down for the choruses. When the time for the Anthem came there was evidently a screw loose somewhere. The Liederkranz were in their places waiting anxiously to begin, but the principal performers were wanting. Just as the audience were beginning to grow impatient the good-natured visage of Formes loomed up in the distance back of the orchestra, and the rising tumult was stilled. Caradori was with him, but to the astonishment of all Piccolomini was not visible. For a few moments they stood as if they thought "something was coming," then Formes having handed Mme. Caradori to a seat, retreated a few steps and spoke to the conductor of the orchestra. That individual shook his head in a despairing manner; Formes and Caradori resumed their positions; the signal was given, and the anthem was proceeded with, Formes singing the second verse. Bot that was not the end of it, for the audience were not to be put off in that manner. Piccolomini was on the programme and Piccolomini they would have. They encored until it seemed as though the little cherubs perched around the first circle would fly from their resting-places. Finally Dr. Beales, President of the St. George's Society, appeared conducting Piccolomini. The applause grew still more deafening, and the lady advancing, stretched out her hand imploringly to the audience, and in a moment they were still. Piccolomini exclaimed, "It is not my fault, it is *not* my fault!" and Mr. Perkins, taking his seat at the piano, proceeded to play the accompaniment, Mlle. singing the second verse of the anthem.

What the difficulty was could not be conjectured, but before the programme had progressed much further the fact was pretty prominently developed that Piccolomini and Formes were hardly in the proper frame of mind to perform the parts of *Adam* and *Eve* in the oratorio of "The Creation." An air of seriocomicality, which detracted considerably from the sublimity of Haydn's conceptions, became ludicrously apparent. Mlle. Piccolomini, Formes, and Perkins assumed the characters of *Eve*, *Adam* and *Uriel* respectively, and the oratorio proceeded somewhat after the following manner:

Uriel—In my mantle appears, hy tunes' sweet awaked, the morning young and fair. From the celestial vaults, pure harmony descends on ravished earth. Behold the blissful pair. [*Eve* tosses her head contemptuously,] where hand in hand they go [she twitches her chair nervously;] their glowing looks express what feels the grateful heart. [*Eve* casts a look of ineffable disdain upon *Adam*.] A louder praise of God their lips shall utter soon; then let our voices join unlied with their song. [In the succeeding docis *Adam's* and *Eve's* voices were in better harmony than their feelings. *Adam* gets out of patience with the leader of the orchestra, and that functionary vents his vexation on his subordinates. The exquisite by-play accompanying the following passages may be imagined but not described.]

Adam—Graceful consort, thee caressing,
Softly glide the golden hours;
Every moment brings new rapture,
Purest joys o'erflow the heart.

Eve—Spouse adored, with thee conversing,
Seasons pass unheeded by;
In thy presence endless pleasure,
In thy love unceasing bliss.

* * * * * * *

Adam and Eve—
But without thee what joy to me the morning dew,
The breath of even, the savory fruit, or the fragrant bloom?
With thee is every joy enhanced, with thee delight is ever new;
Thy voice, thy look, perpetual love inspires; thou art all to me.

Uriel—O happy pair, happy, happy ever,
If still content, in humble mind, God's sacred
Mandate ye obey, nor more desire to know
Than he doth grant——

* * * * * * *

So much for the part of the performance of which the public were witnesses. Now for the transactions behind the scenes:

Saturday, when the arrangements for the concert were being perfected, Piccolomini expressed a decided preference for singing the second verse of the anthem, as it was the only one she had ever performed, and the only one with which she felt at all acquainted. Formes seemed very desirous of singing the same verse, and at first refused to take any other, but finally waived his preference, as it was understood, in favor of Piccolomini. So matters stood until Tuesday evening, not a hint being thrown out of their being any possibility of a misunderstanding. What was the surprise of the managers of the Festival when the anthem was sung by Caradori and Formes, the latter taking the disputed second verse. Some of them, on going behind the scenes, found Mlle. Piccolomini in a very natural state of excitement at the slight which she felt had been put on her. She said Formes had insisted on singing the second verse, and had finally gone on the stage without having come to any understanding with her. Formes received pretty severe rebukes from all quarters, and refused to listen to the appeals which were made to him to repeat the anthem, giving Piccolomini the part she desired. Finally that lady turned to Dr. Beales, the President of St. George's, and said to him that if he would escort her upon the stage, she would yet perform the part assigned her. Then the difficulty was to get the orchestra together again. No leader could be found, and the different performers, of course, refused to go on the stage unless under his direction. Mr. Perkins was appealed to in this emergency to accompany Mlle. Piccolomini with the piano, which, of course, he cheerfully did. The rest of the transaction the public were witnesses of.

Francis C. Wemyss, the comedian, who died recently, was an Englishman by birth; began his professional career in Philadelphia, playing in Wood & Warren's Company, at the Chestnut-street Theatre; afterwards became Manager on his own account; had a theatre at Pittsburg, and afterwards in Philadelphia, where he managed the Walnut-street. He was once a lottery-dealer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SKATING AND CURLING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The pond at the Central Park was covered with sheet-shod sportsmen all day yesterday. The ice in the morning was in good order but not in excellent condition. All the night before twenty laborers and several policemen were busily engaged in flooding the pond with water. Three force pumps and a small hose were used for the purpose, and slowly and with difficulty the work was accomplished. Then after it was done there was not sufficient time for the water to thoroughly freeze before the too salubrious day-break. There were, consequently, here and there little puddles partially frozen over, in basins of ice which was an inch thick beneath. At these spots placards labeled "Danger!" were placed, and the skaters avoided them. There was no real hazard in crossing these places, but it would have been disagreeable to wade through them. Application has been made to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for a fire engine with which the pond could be much more readily flooded than with the hand pumps which are now used for this purpose. It was estimated that nearly 10,000 visited the pond in the course of the day. Of these a few were ladies, but none of the fair ventured to skate until about 2½ o'clock, when suddenly a rush was made towards the "upper lake," whither three of the gentler sex, with skates in their hands, had been seen wending their way. Two of them essayed the healthful exercise, in the presence of a large crowd of men and boys, who stood in a semi-circle on the bank. The Central Park Police guarded the entrances to the smaller pond, and none but the ladies were allowed there. The latter, however, found some difficulty in adjusting their skates, and finally gave up the effort. Subsequently, however, other ladies launched forth on runners, and though one or two of them fell, they seemed to enjoy the sport, as well as the sterner beings who glided about on the larger pond. The upper lake will be reserved hereafter exclusively for the ladies, and it is expected that under the protection of the efficient police who will shield them from annoyance, many will avail themselves of the opportunity for an out-door recreation, far better for the complexion than cosmetics, thus afforded them. The Caledonian and Thistle Curling Clubs were not pitted against each other yesterday, but the members of both organizations were on the ice. The former played among themselves on three rinks, and the latter on two. They attracted many spectators, and all appeared to enjoy the pastime vastly. It is worthy of note that not a single arrest has been made on the pond during the past week, though thousands have skated there daily. Everything is conducted in the most orderly manner imaginable. Ice has its purposes, no less renowned than water, and the effeminate amongus—those who shiver at the sight of snow and the thought of low temperatures, and, in Winter time, "let congealment, like a worm, gnaw" upon them—have only to visit the Central Park in skating time, to be convinced of it. A fresh supply of water was pumped up from beneath the pond last night, and spread over its surface, and doubtless the skating will be fine there to-day.

BOY FATALLY INJURED.—Yesterday morning during the alarm of fire at 9 o'clock, in the First District, Hook and Ladder No. 8 came in collision with car No. 30 on the Third-avenue Railroad, when the tongue of the Hook and Ladder carriage struck a boy, who was upon the platform of the car, in the back, knocking him from his position through the door to the inside, fracturing his spine and his ribs. He was carried by Officer GAILLARD to the office of Dr. BOSTEEN. Dr. B. dressed his wounds and had him carried home to his parents, who reside at No. 423 Third-avenue. The boy's name is ALFRED WALDRON. He is 15 years of age, and the chief support of his mother, his father being absent. It was believed he could not survive through the day. Mr. RUSH, the Assistant-Engineer, was present when the accident occurred, and did what he could for the unfortunate lad. ALD. Officer GAILLARD was also assiduous in his attentions, accompanying the sufferer to his home.

THE SOUND STEAMERS NOT WITHDRAWN.—The statement telegraphed yesterday, from New-Haven, that the Stonington, and also the Norwich and Worcester line of steamers had been withdrawn, is incorrect. The loss of the *Vanderbilt* has made it necessary for the Company to obtain a second boat to run in connection with the *Commodore*, which they are endeavoring to find. The *Plymouth Rock* is having new boilers put in, and in the meantime the *Commodore*, and such other steamer as may be obtained for the purpose, will keep up the line. The *Commodore* arrived yesterday, somewhat belated by the fog, but she left again at her usual hour. The boats of the Norwich and Worcester line to Boston, viz.: the elegant steamer *Commonwealth* and the favorite *Connecticut*, continue to make their regular trips, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-street at 4 o'clock P. M. daily. The return of mild weather is a guarantee against any serious interruption from ice.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE FOUND DEAD IN BED.—HENRY JACKSON, a shoemaker about 60 years of age, has been living with his wife for some time past in the 4th story of the tenement house No. 249 East Eighteenth-street. Both were very intemperate, and for several days together had been intoxicated. On Wednesday they went to bed very drunk, and yesterday morning were found dead in their bed. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the remains. The evidence of the neighbors was given, showing the excessively intemperate habits of the deceased, and the fact that on the evening previous to their death both were seen in a state of beastly intoxication. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by congestion of the brain produced by intemperance, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. The deceased have a family of grown-up children. JACKSON was born in England, but his wife was of Irish nativity.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN RUN OVER BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—At an early hour yesterday morning RICHARD LANE, who resided in Fifty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was found lying insensible close by the track of the Harlem Railroad, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. He was conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, and a physician sent for, but he died before the physician arrived. His right shoulder was fearfully lacerated, a portion of the flesh having been removed so as to expose the bare bone. He was unable to give any information as to how he received his injuries. The general supposition is—the character of the wound corroborating such a belief—that the deceased was struck by the locomotive of a passing train. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

FIRES.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, a fire occurred in the fourth story brick dwelling occupied by LEVI ADAMS, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. The damage was about $500, and is covered by insurance in the Equitable Insurance Company. The fire originated from coals snapping from the grate upon the floor. A slight fire occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the basement of No. 53 Morton-street, occupied by WM. F. ROBERTSON. The fire originated in a clothes-closet and was soon extinguished.

WOMAN KILLED BY A HARLEM RAILROAD TRAIN.—Mrs. KING, an elderly woman, residing in the upper part of the City, was run over yesterday morning by a Harlem Railroad train near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, and instantly killed. The engineer blew his whistle, but it proved an ineffectual warning. The body was brought to the dépôt at Twenty-seventh-street, and the Coroner notified of the accident. The inquest will be held to-day.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday forenoon there was a dense fog upon the rivers, causing the usual delays and irregularities in ferry travel; but it only continued two or three hours, giving place to a clear sky, and mild genial weather. There was a considerable quantity of floating ice in the rivers. During the afternoon, and as late as 10 P. M., there was scarcely a breath of wind stirring.

TAMMANY POLITICS.—The Democratic Young Men's General Committee held no meeting last night in consequence of some misunderstanding about the notice. Quite a number of members called at Tammany Hall and went away again. The few that remained conferred together and made arrangements for a meeting next week.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The first lecture of the series which Professor MITCHELL is to deliver in aid of the proposed Observatory occurs this evening, at the Academy of Music. The course will consist of five lectures, and will embrace the topics of greatest popular interest in connection with astronomical science. Prof. MITCHELL is well known in this City as one of the most eloquent and interesting lecturers we have ever had among us, and we cannot doubt that this series will be eminently attractive.

THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The fourth lecture of the very interesting series before the Rutgers Female Institute will be delivered this evening, at Market-street Church, by the Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN. The Doctor has selected "Columbus" as the subject of his discourse, which, without doubt, will be a very attractive one.

TROY UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the friends of Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of New-York, held in this City on the 11th inst., at the residence of DANIEL DREW, Esq., there were present laymen representing several of the Methodist Churches, and also several ministers and friends of the City and from abroad. SAMUEL BARGE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. JAMES STRONG was chosen Secretary. The Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK presented the cause of education in the Methodist Church in general, and especially the claims of the "Troy University," to the coöperation of the community represented by the gentlemen present. The Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS made a statement of the financial affairs and present condition of the "Troy University." Dr. STRONG, Vice-President of the institution, represented its internal operations and the purpose of those in charge of it. The Rev. Dr. STEVENS addressed the meeting on the duty of the Church in educational efforts, in consecrating its wealth to this object, and recommending the Troy University as the most favorable opportunity hitherto offered for carrying out these noble designs. Whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the claims of the Troy University justify an effort to raise in this City $100,000 for that Institution, to meet an offer of $50,000 additional proposed to be raised in Troy and vicinity.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, and that the claims of the "Troy University" justify an application to the Legislature of New-York for an appropriation of $50,000, towards the endowment of the University, and that it be urged upon the Legislature to make such a grant at its present session.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by this meeting to coöperate with Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the President of the University, in carrying out the first of the above resolutions, viz: LEMUEL BANGS, WILLIAM TUDHOW, A. V. STOUT, W. F. HAVEMEYER, and RALPH MEAD, Jr.

Resolved, That a Committee of three from this meeting be appointed to assist at the call of the citizens of Troy in securing the above action of the Legislature, viz: WILLIAM TUDHOW, A. V. STOUT, and R. C. ROOT.

Police Reports.

THE LATE HEAVY SILK ROBBERY IN FULTON-STREET—ALL THE STOLEN SILK RECOVERED.—The store of Mr. E. H. Arnold, No. 190 Fulton-street, it will be remembered, was broken open on Friday night last, by burglars, and $3,000 worth of sewing-silk stolen. The burglary was shrewdly executed, and the daring robbers made a pleasant escape as well as a pleasant haul. Mr. Arnold unfolded the story to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, and the latter detailed officers KING and MCCORD to look after the burglars. The case looked desperate, but the offer of $600 reward acted as a strong incentive to exertion, besides being a stimulus to official ingenuity. Joseph Alexander, a German, residing at No. 52 Ludlow-street, from a variety of heterogeneous circumstances, became suspected. The house of Alexander was searched, but the looked-for goods were not found. Alexander, thought he had conquered. The hope, however, proved to be illusory. The officers still watched Alexander, and the result of the watching was the discovery that he had rented a room at No. 42 Rivington-street, representing that it was for a friend soon to arrive from Chicago. The Rivington-street house was next looked after. In a short time Alexander and a German youth, who afterwards gave his name as Louis Williams, came out of the house, each carrying a package. The officers at once arrested the package-carrying duett, and sure enough the packages proved to be made up of half-pound silk buedles nicely rolled up in red silk papers. The room designed to accommodate the Chicago friend was examined, and found to contain three large packing trunks. The trunks were opened and the residue of Mr. Arnold's silk was exposed to view. The entire missing silk—the exact 550 pounds, for it was afterwards carefully weighed—was recovered. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and are now locked up in the Tombs. Alexander, who has a remarkably flat nose, and a head of scrubby hair, very innocently asserts that the silk was intrusted to his care for safe-keeping, but the names of the trustors he fails to give.

A MORMON CORPORAL.—Henry Moore, a corporal in the service of Uncle Samuel, and who has been quartered on Governor's Island, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having indulged in the luxury of possessing more than one wife. Moore formerly resided in Philadelphia, and was there married. Eighteen months ago he left the city of Brotherly Love as a place that did not afford sufficient scope for his ambition, came to this City, enlisted in the service of Uncle Samuel, and was duly installed on Governor's Island as a private. Moore worked his way up to a corporalship, and into the affections of a female servant in the family of a Major, whom—the servant, not the Major—he married. The first wife came on in quest of her fugitive husband. The two wives and the one husband appeared before Justice WELSH, but matters were amicably adjusted. Moore promised to go back to his first wife, and the second wife promised to resume her labors in the kitchen of the Major.

A VIRGINIAN AMONG THE TICKET-SWINDLERS.—A robust, good-natured looking gentleman, residing at Wheeling, Virginia, arrived in the City three days since, intending to visit Germany. Having heard of the swindling operations practiced upon ignorant strangers, he determined to steer clear of the swindlers. With this view, he made inquiry upon his arrival here for the office of the Bremen Consul, so that he might get the necessary tickets at head-quarters. A gentlemanly-looking man, of whom he made the inquiry, kindly offered to escort him to the Consul's office. The unsuspecting Virginian was taken to a ticket office at the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, and introduced, as he supposed, to the Bremen representative. The accommodating Consul, upon learning the intended visit of the Virginia gentleman to Bremen, offered to furnish him with tickets by a steamer. He passed over a ticket to the Virginian, and the Virginian passed over some shining gold coin in payment. The ticket proved to be worthless. A second time the representative of the Old Dominion essayed to get his ticket at the proper office, and a second time he was swindled. The second cheating made the good-natured Virginian indignant, and he went yesterday before Justice WELSH and made complaint against the swindlers. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

AN OLD DODGE, AND THE DODGER CAUGHT.—A tolerably spruce-looking youth, who subsequently gave his name as Charles L. Sands, yesterday tried his hand at a remarkably threadbare, but still, as the event proved, a not unsuccessful dodge. A lady residing at No. 59 East Twelfth-street, made some purchases at a Broadway store, and ordered the package to be sent home. The goods were sent by the porter. Soon after the purchases had been left, Sands mounted the doorsteps, rang the bell, and asked for the package, stating that he had been sent for it to rectify a mistake which had been made in putting it up. The goods were delivered, and the youth decamped. He was subsequently arrested, however, and is now passing his time in Jefferson Market Prison awaiting examination.

AN EXPENSIVE DRINK.—Edward Miltich, a German, thought yesterday that he would make an experiment upon the effects of a first-class drink. He dropped into the Prescott House, sidled up to the bar, and called for a Champagne punch. A superior punch was concocted, and the German drank it, and the experiment thus far was satisfactory. Desiring to experiment a little further, Miltich handed over a counterfeit bill on the Hancock Bank, of Ellsworth, Maine. This experiment was unsatisfactory, as the bill failed to "go down" as readily as the drink did. The experimentalizing Teuton was handed over to a policeman, and consigned to prison.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—James Coyen and Barney Donelly are members of the same military company, and on Wednesday evening attended the same ball. Both felt inclined to make obnoxious approaches to the same young woman and the result was a fight. Donelly ended the battle by stabbing Coyan in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was taken to his residence, No. 5 Second-avenue, and Donelly was arrested and committed by Justice BRENNAN, to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

A CARNIVOROUS DUETT.—Peter McMullen and William Donnelly are waiters in a Fulton-street dining-saloon. They had a falling out yesterday, in the course of which Donnelly hit off the lower portion of McMullen's right ear. Peter felt in duty bound to make a fitting retaliation, and grasped between his incisors the nasal organ of his antagonist. A separation of Peter's incisors from William's nose was effected by their mutual friends. Donnelly was, however, arrested on a charge of mayhem, and committed by Justice WELSH to answer.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET AND GREEN POINT FERRY LEASE TO BE CANCELED—THE TAX LEVY—SALT ON THE STREETS—COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER—THE STREET INSPECTORSHIP, ETC.

The Board, last evening, after some debate, referred to the Committee on Ferries a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to immediately institute legal proceedings to have the lease of the Twenty-third-street and Greenpoint Ferry canceled, because of the non-compliance of the Ferry Company with a resolution of the Board calling upon the Company to place two good boats on the Ferry.

The report of the Special Committee on the Tax Levy for 1859 was presented, and laid over under the rule. The Committee added to some of the items. $35,000 is added to the Board of Health, $900 to County offices, $150,000 to the Belgian pavement appropriation, $50,000 for the improvement of the Russ pavement, $60,000 for the Battery enlargement, $15,000 for Mount Morris-square, $4,500 for the house of Hose Company No. 43, $3,000 for a lot for Hose Company No. 9, $25,000 for the Foundling Hospital, $25,000 for Tompkins-square, $8,000 for lot for Hook and Ladder Company No. 3; salaries of members of 1859, $24,000; Atlantic Telegraph celebration, $25,000. The Committee make various reductions on the former estimates: that for the printing for Departments is reduced from $35,000 to $15,000; that for stationery from $35,000 to $10,000; that for furniture for offices from $25,000 to $12,000; that for cleaning and lighting the City Hall and Park buildings from $10,000 to $5,000; that for supplies to the Police from $40,000 to $25,000, and the general appropriation from $40,000 to $25,000.

The resolution and ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt in the streets of the City were considered at some length.

Alderman SEAORIST moved that the resolution be amended so as to provide that the prohibition should not apply to those portions of the streets in which the tracks of the City railroads are laid.

A motion made by Alderman BRADLEY in favor of referring the subject to the Committee on Ordinances, was lost, and so was the motion of Alderman SEAORIST. The ordinance was adopted—Ayes 10, Nays 5.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Assessment List for regulating and grading One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and Harlem River, confirmed by your honorable body, and approved by the Mayor on the 8th inst., having been transmitted to this Department for entry in the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, is herewith returned for such action as may best subserve the public interests.

It will be observed on examination of this list the contract price for the execution of the work was $34,481 58, and the additional expenses, including fees of Surveyor, Assessors, inspection, collecting and advertising, amounts to $3,772 95. It further appears the property benefited by this work was not sufficient value to bear an assessment for the whole expense. Section 29, of the act passed April 15, 1857, relative to assessments in the City of New-York, provides as follows:

"In making their assessment the Commissioners shall in no case assess upon a house or lot, or upon land, whether improved or unimproved, more than one-third the value, as fixed by them on the annual record of assessments for taxes last confirmed by the Board of Supervisors."

By the operation of this law, the Assessors were unable to assess upon property benefited more than $23,611 13, thus leaving a deficiency of $13,794 07, to be paid from the City Treasury. The Assessors have therefore added at the close of this list, (apparently by way of making a balance, the following line: "Excess over amount allowed by law to be assessed on property, $13,794 07," thus covering the entire expense of the work.

It will be found on analysis of the items charged for "Assessing" and "Collecting," the Assessors have included for their fees upon $13,794 07, the sum of $275 88, and for the Collector of Assessments as his fees the sum of $344 85; making a total of $620 73 for the simple service on the part of the Assessors, of writing a single line, and on the part of the Collector of notifying the Comptroller that the line has been written!

In the view of this Department, this excess beyond the amount to be returned to the Treasury is not an assessment within the meaning of the law. This excess is to be paid out from the Treasury, or, rather, is to be taken from funds raised by general tax, and placed to the credit of the trust account under which the work has been performed. Neither Assessors or Collectors have any agency in making or collecting it, and it would therefore seem unnecessary, not to say illegal, to allow fees upon it; unnecessary, because the amount of any deficiency can be adjusted by proper entries in this Department; and illegal, because the amount is not raised by an assessment, for which only could fees of Assessors and Collectors be chargeable.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the reconsideration of the confirmation of this Assessment list and its return to the Assessors, with instructions to strike out all commissions charged either for Assessors or Collector on the sum of $13,794 07, and the entry of such item as would then be in excess of amount allowed by law, in place of the entry as it now stands.

All which is respectfully submitted,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the assessment list for regulating and grading One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be returned to the Tax Commissioners with instructions to strike out all fees and commissions inserted for Assessors and for the Collector from or on the item of $13,794 07, and that such sum be inserted in place of said item of $13,794 07, as will there be found in excess of the amount allowed by law.

Resolved, That said assessment list when thus corrected, be returned to the Comptroller for entry in the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that there was no appropriation to defray the expense of making a curved carriage way, paved with Belgian pavement, across the Park, and that until such appropriation was made he could take no action, and that several other measures were delayed by the same cause.

Alderman ADAMS said he had understood that the Committee to which the communication from the Mayor, nominating a City Inspector, had been referred had not been called together since the last meeting, when the Committee was appointed. The Legislature would presently step in and say that the Mayor and the Common Council pulled different ways, and take the power into its own hands. He moved that the Committee be discharged.

Alderman GENET said the President of the Committee had had his hands full of business since the Committee was appointed. He wanted it understood that he would oppose every nomination made by the Mayor when the Mayor did not consult him with regard to it.

Alderman BOOLE, Chairman of the Committee, said he was ready to call the Committee together whenever the Committee desired it. He had been engaged in other official business the past week.

Alderman ADAMS said there was some hocus-pocus, "I'll tickle you, you tickle me," about this business. The Chairman of the Committee had been very ready to be appointed Chairman of that Committee.

Alderman TOOMEY said he was willing to keep Morton where he was. He thought the matter rested very well where it was—in the hands of the Committee. Morton would appoint his (the speaker's) friends and he did not intend that Foster should have the chance.

Alderman BOOLE said he had found time to see the Mayor, and the Mayor had told him that personally he had little acquaintance with Dr. Foster, though he believed him to be competent, and it had been represented to him that he was.

The Board refused to discharge the Committee, (ayes 1, nays 14,) Alderman ADAMS alone voting in the affirmative.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

VETOES BY THE MAYOR—COMMUNICATION FROM THE STREET COMMISSIONER—STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1859.

The Board met last evening, Mr. CORNELL in the chair. Several vetoes were received from the Mayor. One was with reference to the assessment list for the regulation of Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets. His Honor stated that though the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, G. C. HARSEN, his prices were enormous, and that on the actual quantity of work developed he was not the lowest bidder, though he was on the estimated quantity. The Mayor refused his consent to paying Engine Company No. 11, for work alleged to have been done to their house, as the proper authorities did not authorize or superintend the work. In another veto the Mayor refused to authorize the paving of Fourth-avenue, between Seventeenth and Thirty-second streets with Belgian pavement, on the ground that no mention was made of assessing the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company.

Mr. MCCLENACHAN presented a resolution directing him as the Clerk of the Board to submit certain papers, which were not finally acted upon by the last Board, to the appropriate Committee of the present Board. Adopted.

Councilman PLATT offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for reletting the public printing, the present contract having expired by its own limitation. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies. The same gentleman offered a resolution directing the removal of the bell from the Nineteenth Ward Station-house to the rear of the house of Engine Company No. 7.

Councilman OTTARSON presented a resolution directing that a Standing Committee on Printing be appointed in addition to those now existing. Laid over.

A communication, which had previously passed through the Board of Aldermen, was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park in relation to an addition to the Park of another piece of land. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

The following communication was received:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: On the 3d inst., immediately after the organization of the two Boards of the Common Council for this year, a communication from this Department was submitted, stating the necessity for refusing to incur further expenditures under the direction and control of the Street Commissioner until appropriations were made therefor.

As long as I retain the office, it is incumbent upon me to do, or cause to be done, whatever properly pertains to the duties of the position; and when, as in this case, I find that these duties cannot be performed under the Charter for want of appropriations, I cannot consent that others shall do them for me.

I shall therefore protest against, and use the means within my power to prevent, any and every expenditure by whomsoever incurred, as an expense against the City for objects and purposes which, by the Charter, laws and ordinances, are under the control of this Department.

This condition of things is dangerous and disorganizing. There is but one remedy, and that is, to make the appropriation for the year as soon as practicable.

To prevent the recurrence of this state of affairs next year, it is necessary for the present Legislature to make provision for expenditures to be incurred by the City Government during at least two or three months of the year 1860.

Respectfully submitted,
G. W. SMITH,
Street Commissioner.

Estimates and awards of contracts were also submitted by the Street Commissioner, for altering the grade of Mulberry-street, south of Canal-street; for repairs and alteration to house of Engine Company No. 1, and for working a County road through Eleventh-avenue. All were referred.

The Auditor submitted statements of warrants issued from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858. The total amount is $2,650,186 21.

The President of the Board announced the following committees for 1859:

Almshouse Department—John McConnell, W. H. Valentine, Hamlin Babcock.

Arts and Sciences—Alex. Frear, George Ross, Morgan Jones.

Assessments—Gilbert M. Platt, Morgan Jones, Franklin J. Ottarson.

Cleaning Streets—John A. Tipper, F. Ottarson, F. C. Gilmore.

Croton Aqueduct Department—John McConnell, William Lalmbeer, Jr., Gilbert M. Platt.

Ferries—B. T. Rhodes, A. J. McCarty, Ira Allen.

Finance—Wm. H. Valentine, Alex. Frear, Wm. H. Bulteel.

Fire Department—Wm. H. Bulteel, F. C. Gilmore, Andrew Craft.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Wm. H. Valentine, Ira Allen, B. T. Rhodes.

Lamps and Gas—John McConnell, Charles N. Decker, Alex. Frear.

Lands and Places—Morgan Jones, F. C. Gilmore, T. G. Hall.

Law Department—Alexander Frear, Wm. H. Bulteel, Andrew Craft.

Markets—A. J. McCarty, Wm. H. Bulteel, Daniel Townsend.

Ordinances—F. C. Gilmore, H. Babcock, Wm. H. Valentine.

Police—John A. Tipper, John McConnell, George Ross.

Public Health—Geo. P. Bicklord, G. M. Platt, T. G. Hall.

Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island, &c.—F. C. Gilmore, Daniel Darrow, John A. Tipper.

Railroads—John Van Tine, B. T. Rhodes, Geo. P. Bickfold, Ira A. Allen, F. J. Ottarson.

Repairs and Supplies—A. J. McCarty, John Van Tine, Morgan Jones.

Roads—G. M. Platt, John A. Tipper, Charles N. Decker.

Salaries and Offices—John Van Tine, George P. Bickford, Abraham Lent.

Sewers—Wm. H. Bulteel, G. M. Platt, Daniel Townsend.

Streets—Geo. P. Bickford, John Van Tine, Abraham Leat.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—B. T. Rhodes, A. J. McCarty, Wm. Lalmbeer, Jr.

Taxes—A. J. McCarty, John McConnell, Daniel Darrow.

Mr. BABCOCK claimed that courtesy demanded that a Republican should be placed on the Finance Committee, and not a man who had been repudiated by that party, and who asserted, now that he had secured his election, that he never belonged to it. Mr. BABCOCK also asked to be excused from serving on any Committee with Mr. VALENTINE. After a brief debate he was excused by vote. The Board adjourned until 5 P. M., Monday.

An extraordinary case of the ossification of a man's joints has occurred at Mantua, Portage County, Ohio. The sufferer is Mr. Valentine Perkins, aged 45. He has the use of two fingers on the right hand, and can move one or two of his toes, but every other joint is ossified. His jaws have been set and motionless for thirty years, and his front teeth have loosened and come out, forming an aperture through which he talks and receives his food. His food is all prepared for him in a suitable manner, and he always has retained a good appetite, though he is not gluttonous.

Grover & Baker's

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100

These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Electrical Inhalation.

This great discovery for the cure of diseases of the Lungs is the invention of Dr. HUMBERT—the well-known Medical Electrician—whose office is at the Bible House in this City.

Wood's Gymnasium.—Third Annual Exhibition by the members of the above Institution takes place on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 21.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HASRINO & CO.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly, N. A. MCCLURE.

HASRINO'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City-Hall, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped and labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

A New Article for the Hair.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

Is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoina. Beware of counterfeits.

Stearns & Marvin's
WITHER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New York.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
} No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

An Infallible Restorer of the Hair and Sight—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne or Hair Restorer acts beneficially on the sight as well as on the hair. By stimulating the cuticle, it affords health to the hair, keeping it firm and healthy, preventing baldness, and causing a new growth where it previously existed, and changing gray hairs to their original life color. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of the famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, the finest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock. BALLOU BROTHERS, Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Warm Overshoes of every description—Wool, fur, and calf-skin dressed with the hair on, &c., warranted to keep the feet dry and warm, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 130 William-st.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HOWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 69 7th-st., Mr. LEONARD K. SMITH to HARRIET O., eldest daughter of Alfred Howell, all of this City.

WHITE—LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at the Madison-square Church, by the Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, Mr. EGBERT H. WHITE, of Joliet, Ill., to Miss SARA ELOISE, daughter of Mr. Edward Lawrence, of the same place.

CAMERON—HAYES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 2d-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Rufus Putney, Mr. JAMES CAMERON to Miss ANNIE L. HAYES, both of this City.

CONGDON—MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. T. Hatfield, D. D., J. HINDS CONGDON to ANA B., second daughter of O. W. Morris, all of this City.

HENDERSON—DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 13, in the Market-st. Church, by the Rev. T. L. Cayler, THOMAS HENDERSON to Miss ALICIA L. DAVIS.

WOOLWORTH—KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 13, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, S. B. WOOLWORTH to S. J. KNIGHT, both Springfield, Mass.

MAGEE—MCLEOD.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the Hon. CHRISTOPHER MAGEE, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss ELIZABETH LOUISA MCLEOD, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

RYDER SMITH.—At Weehawken, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at Grace Church, by the Rev. W. Van Vranken Maboa, A. H. RYDER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to CLARINDA H. SMITH, of New-Durham, N. J.

ALLEN—COPELAND.—In Lima, Livingston County, on Sunday evening, Jan. 9, at the residence of, and by the bride's father, J. HAZARD ALLEN, of New-York City, to MARY E., daughter of the Rev. John Copeland, of Lima.

DIED.

POWERS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, JAMES CLARENCE, youngest child of Jas. G. and Amelia A. Powers, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 163 West 25th-st.

BRADY.—In this City, after a short illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, T. B. Abbotts, Mrs. MARY BRADY, relict of the late Daniel Brady, formerly of Clarkstown, Rockland County, in the 83d year of her age.

MASON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 13, ALEXANDER W., son of William and Rachel Mason, aged 3 years and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) forenoon, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 136 Varick, corner of Spring-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BLAUVELT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 13, JOHN W. BLAUVELT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late resid

The Silver-Yacht.

THE CRUISE OF THE WANDERER—EXTRACTS FROM THE LOG-BOOK.

The Savannah *Republican* gleans an account of the voyage of the yacht *Wanderer*, from the log-books and papers found on board after her seizure:

"Leaving New-York on the 18th June she reached Charleston on the 25th, and remained ten days, entertaining a good many visitors and taking on board a great variety of articles, which may, or may not, properly belong to the regular outfit of a vessel clearing for 'Trinidad, and any other ports in the West Indies.' Among these supplies are noticed a goodly quantity of wines and cigars, 12,000 gallons of water, and 30 8-qt. pans, 20 5-qt. do., and 50 1-pt. tin cups, which articles of tin-warn were doubtless intended to hold bait, for fishing, and had no connection with the 'wooden spoons.' On clearing from Charleston, the yacht's company consisted of 12 persons as 'crew,' besides several persons called 'traveling companions of Captain COSBIE,' and yet who appear to have received certain sums of money from him.

Leaving Charleston on the 4th of July, the yacht made the run to Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, under unfavorable circumstances, in 18 days. During the five days of her stay at that port, she received a good many visitors, and among them 'the Governor of the Island, the American Consul, several of H. B. M. officers, the Governor's sister and daughter, and a number of ladies'—and a part of the list appear to have been entertained at dinner.

Further supplies were taken on board, including 1,200 gallons of water, (the thirsty souls!) On leaving this port, the heading of her log stands from Trinidad, Port Spain, towards St. Helena, but, without going anywhere near St. Helena, her course was directly towards Congo River, which, after a run of 51 days, she enters on the 16th of September. It appears, from the entries in the log, that during the ten days passed in Congo River, the yacht received on board 'all the white inhabitants of the place;' that there were many dinner parties given; that the officers of the English frigate *Medusa* made 'a visit of courtesy,' and dined on board, and that 'Capt. COSBIE and his friends dined on board the *Medusa*.' More *water* was likewise taked on board. On Sept. 26, the *Wanderer* 'got under way, and proceeded to sea; gave the yacht *Margrette* a trial, and passed her like the wind.' The log further states that on 'Oct. 4, arrived at Benguela, (lower down on the coast,) after eight days hard beating against the wind and current.' Here all record in the log-book ceases, and but for other memoranda she could not be traced with certainty any further. From these, however, it appears that she left the coast between Congo River and Benguela on the 16th or 17th of October, and thence her course is as direct as possible (position each day being accurately dalermined) to Brunswick, in Georgia. At meridian, Nov. 27, the yacht was within 50 miles of Cumberland light, and must have taken the pilot on board on the morning of the 28th, making the run home in about forty days. From a memorandum of 'List of Cargo, 16 to the Talie,' it would appear that the number of Africans taken on board was 409. As about 325 are known to have been landed, some 75 to 80 must have died on the passage."

OHIO CANALS.—A Canal Convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 6, adopted a memorial to the State Legislature, praying for an appropriation to put the Canals in perfect order; and adding: "While we believe an honorable and fair competition between the railroads and canals of the State would be beneficial to the interests of the people, we think the Legislature should interpose its power to prevent an unjust policy on the part of the railroads, which sometimes seems more intended to injure the business of the canals, than promote the best interests of the roads."

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

J. G. HOLLAND, Esq., (Asthor of the Timothy Titcomb's Letters, Bitter Sweet, &c.,) will deliver the Second Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*American Social Life.*

Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's Drug Store, Everett House: and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The fourth lecture in this course, by Dr. E. H. CHAPIN—subject, *Columbus*—will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at Market-st. Church, (the Rev. T. L. Cuyler's.) This change is made on account of the occupancy of Rutgers-st. Church by a Prayer-meeting. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at the door, and on Broadway at Hall & Son's, No. 239; D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346, and C. Breusing's, No. 701; on Grand-st. at Lord & Taylor's, and Adams & Spencer's, No. 281; and at the Institute, No. 254 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR.,

Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door.

THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

LECTURE.—THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18. Subject—*Elements of National Perpetuity.* Proceeds for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets (25 cents,) to be had of J. J. Ennis, No. 94 Nassau-st.; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson sts.; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 John-st., and at the door.

I. G. WORRALL,
D. WYATT,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
} Lecture Committee.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice;" (Thursday) "Macbeth;" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens. Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single Reading, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's Bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE REV. DR. BETHUNE will deliver his popular lecture on *Epidemics* before the Mechanics' Society, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Sixpenny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

A LECTURE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Poor, will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1859, by JOHN KEYSTON, Esq., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York. Subject—*The Speculative and the True.* To commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CENTURY.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—READY THIS MORNING.

CONTENTS OF NO. 4—JAN. 15.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

POEMS, TALES AND SKETCHES.—The Rock in the Valley of El Gbor, by J. G. Whittier—Sonnet, by Frances Anne Kemble—John Adams, by Theodore Parker—Cockins in Search of a Dinner—Birth-Day Presents, by a Serious Diarist—Quakerism in England.

LITERATURE.—The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—New Books—Lewis' Christian Union—MackMullens' "Nathan Hale"—Reviews and Magazines—The North American Review—Literary Paragraphs—New English Biographies—Holmes and Bryant—Brooks' Carrier's Address.

FINE ARTS.—School of Design for Women—American Scenery.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—Poetic Resemblances—Horatians—The Horse and his Rider—Humorous Parodies of Dr. Johnson.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Thorndike Will.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The Iron Interest in the United States—The Seventeenth of January—American Society—The Doctors before the Public—Wills and Newspapers—A Japanese Post-Mortem—Montalembert's Appeal—Unequal Voting—Pardons by Governors—Twelfth Night at Trinity—History of Fillibusterism, No. 1—The White House—The Century Club—Aunt Sally—Mr. Crook's Bank Report—Chess—New-York Legislature.

LECTURES OF THE WEEK.—Dr. Chapin: "Orders of Nobility"—Dr. Adams: "Daily Wonders"—Dr. Bethune: "Lectures and Lecturing."

MUSICAL.—Mme. Abel's Matinée. Latest Foreign News—Congressional—Scientific Notes—Varieties—Financial and Commercial—Advertisements.

Price, 5 cents. Carriers and Newsmen can get their papers this morning.

THOMAS McELRATH, Publisher.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PUBLICATION DAY
TO NEWS DEALERS, BOOK AND PERIODICAL SELLERS, AND THE GREAT PUBLIC.
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,

Being No. 2 of the most successful magazine ever issued in this country, will be published on

MONDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 9 A. M.,

and after which hour it will be for sale by all news dealers, booksellers, and periodical agents throughout the United States and Canadas.

The contents and illustrations will be richer and more varied than the first number. The trade are requested to send in their orders early. Send subscriptions to the publishers.

TERMS—Single copies, 25c.; yearly subscriptions, 1 copy, $3; 2 copies, $5; 3 copies, $7; 4 copies, $9; and 5 copies and over to the same club, $2 each, invariably in advance. Buy the February number.

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MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

MR. BODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. E. BODWORTH, 21c. 6 Astor-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory, the distinguished Astronomer and Lecturer, has consented to give a course of

FIVE LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,
At the Academy of Music,
Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,

To be followed on Wednesday evening, 19th; Friday, 21st; Tuesday, 25th; and Thursday, 27th,

PROGRAMME.

First—Transition from Ancient to Modern Astronomy; Discovery of the laws of Motion and Gravitation.

Second—The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.

Third—The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets.

Fourth—The Telescope; Depth of its Penetrating Power; its capacity to Define; its uses in Observation.

Fifth—The Stellar Universe, and the great problems which remain to be solved.

It is believed that Prof. Mitchell is the most lucid and eloquent living lecturer on Astronomy, and the Committee have no hesitancy in promising a high intellectual entertainment to all who attend.

As the Academy of Music will seat four thousand people, it has been decided to charge but One Dollar for the entire course.

Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents.

For sale at the principal bookstores and at the Box Office.

It is expected that all will be seated before the Lecture commences.

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Asa Trenchard	Jefferson
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Florence Miss Laura Keene	
Coyle	Burnett
Augusta	Laura Honey
Abel Murcott	Couldock
Georgiana	Mrs. Sothern
Binney	Pnters
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To conclude with the celebrated farce of
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Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge. 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

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THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MR. WALLACK
AS
SHYLOCK.
FRIDAY, 14; SATURDAY, 15.
MONDAY, Jan. 17, first night of the great new piece, in which Mr. Wallack will sustain a principal part.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
The entertainment will commence with
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
To be followed by
LUKE THE LABORER.
After which, FOUR LOVERS.
The whole terminating with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 14, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
BELPHEGOR.
Followed by THE FRISKY COBBLER.
JAQUES STROP.
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14,
The Grand National Drama of
PUTNAM.
Putnam.....Mr. Closkny
To conclude with the Farce of
DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.
Doors open at 6½: Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

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To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
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Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

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NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows.

Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, Henry VIIIth.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

THE ORATOREON—OR CONCERTS OF ORATORY AND MUSIC—In Cooper Institute every WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Brooklyn Athenæum every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Professors BARNSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give ten or twelve songs and recitations, as above, including "On to the Field," "Give me a Cot," "Hamlet's Instructions on Delivery," Byron's "Waterloo," "Last Words of Marmion," "Webster on the Union," "Star-Spangled Banner," "Power of Fashion," "Old Arm Chair," "Parrhasius and Captive," "Tit for Tat," "Dearest Spot is Home," &c. Admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman, 50 cents, and 75 cents for a family of six.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE WEEN JUVENILE COMEDIANS, in a delightful variety of entertainments, FRIDAY, Jan. 14, in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, TOM NODDY'S SECRET. Capt. Dnrand, little Ned Wren; Old Tom Noddy, Master Oliver Wren. SWISS MOUNTAINEERS, Rosetta, Little Martha; Trig, Little Ned. The famous AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY and a willion of other curiosities to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California goldmines, &c., &c. Open from 10'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLIVINE. FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. J. PROCTOR. The JIBBENAINOSAY, or, Nick of the Woods. The BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE in a Divertissement, and the ballet of GISELLE. To conclude with MAD DOGS.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES. — THE CECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th instant; after which performance every evening, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of Mons. Cecini.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL AND REUNION.

CELEBRATION OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.
BY THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
At NIBLO'S, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1859.

The reception rooms will be opened at 7; the ball room will be opened at 8. Shelton's Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

Supper will be announced at 10 o'clock precisely.

At 12 o'clock the ball-room will be reopened, and the order of the programme resumed.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $2. Supper Tickets, $1 each.

Tickets may be had at the book-stores and printing-offices.

A MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Head-quarters, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 14, 1859, for the purpose of electing officers for the year.

NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, Jr.,
R. L. HILL,
} Secretaries.

THE HOOSIER PREACHER.—THE ELOquent Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, will preach EVERY EVENING this week, (except Saturday,) at 7½ o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Come hear him preach the Word of Truth.

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BALLS.

CITY GUARD BALL.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC SOIREE.
The Ball of the
NEW-YORK CITY GUARD
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1859.
DODWORTH'S UNRIVALLED BAND,
of more than
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
is engaged for the occasion.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained of the members, and at the
PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES AND HOTELS.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

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INDEPENDENT TICKET!!!
For President.
HENRY HILL, No. 303 Sackett-st., merchant, firm of Finch & Hill, No. 117 Broad-st.
Vice-President.
GILBERT L. HAIGHT, No. 39 Smith-st., Receiving Teller in American Exchange Bank, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary.
CHAS. A. NICHOLS, Pierrepont House, lawyer, firm of Miller, Peet & Nichols. No. 192 Broadway.
Recording Secretary.
JAMES THORN, Jr., No. 70 West Baltic-st., Clerk with Townsend, Clinch & Dike, No. 67 Front-st., N. Y.
Treasurer.
JOHN G. LATIMER, merchant, No. 161 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Additional Directors.
FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, No. 76 West Warren-st., merchant, of firm Woodruff & Robinson, No. 44 Front-st., New-York.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, No. 36 Tompkins-place, Clerk, with D. & A. Dows & Co., No. 26 South-st., New-York.
BENJAMIN W. HOW, No. 113 Hicks-st., merchant, of firm of How & Whitaker, No. 26 Warren-st., New-York.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Raymond-st., Clerk, with I. H. Drake & Co., No. 31 Water-st., New-York.
CHAS. H. PARSONS, No. 56 Baltic-st., merchant, firm of C. H. Parsons & Co., No. 80 Water-st., New-York.
ALFRED WICKS, No. 349 Carlton-av., Clerk, with Stokes & Bros., No. 29 Cliff-st., New-York.
HENRY E. NESMITH, Remsen-st., merchant, firm of Nesmith & Sons, No. 24 South-st., New-York.
GEO. S. HWIGHT, No. 64 Harrison-st., Clerk, with Geo. S. Holmes, No. 42 South-st., New-York.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, No. 7 Butler-st., merchant, firm of Whittlesey & Sherwood, No. 21 South-st., New-York.

Inspectors of Elections.
WM. S. WALLACE. HENRY B. SMITH,
EZRA F. LEWIS.

(Signed.) JOHN GREENWOOD, ALDEN J. SPOONER, GEO. R. NOYES, JOHN WINSLOW, JOSEPH C. PHILLIPS, GOULD H. THORP, WALTER S. COVE,
} Nominating Committee.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1859.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as childrens' nurse and to do neat plain sewing. Is kind and attentive to children; wages six dollars. Also, a girl as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons in a magnificent style; wages six dollars. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NICE, QUIET girl, of respectable appearance, as nurse, chambermaid or waitress; is of a kind and excellent disposition; naturally fond of (and capable with) children; quiet and efficient in the dining-room, and in every respect a faithful, good domestic, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance, as chambermaid and waiter, nurse, seamstress, fine washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, or general servant, for a most faithful, capable and reliable domestic; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good thorough cook, not fond of changing. Refers to her present employer; is perfectly neat and obliging. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse and plain sewer; understands taking care of an infant, or would assist with the chamberwork. Excellent reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 231 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good reference; have no objection to the country or City. Call No. 34 Essex-st., near Grand-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to be employed in town by the day, week or month; she is a first-class English cook, and can get up company dinners in the most fashionable style. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good, plain cook, and is capable of making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. Good City reference can be had. Call at No. 37 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation in a family to take the charge of clothing and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, until the 22d inst., at the bookstore No. 223 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, in the capacity of nurse and fine seamstress, to go with a small family South. None but Protestants need apply at No. 223 West 20th-st., between 3 and 5 o'clock this evening.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ECONOMICAL, trustworthy woman as cook, washer and ironer; is neat, tidy and thoroughly competent. Also, a very tidy girl for housework. Ladies wishing good domestics apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A very competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at No. 7 Ashland-place, Perry-st., the residence of her late employer, where she lived nearly three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress. Can give undoubted City reference. Call at 91 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and sewer; understands every kind of fancy work; best of City references. Call at No 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking; is willing and obliging; would assist in any thing required. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to travel with a family to California; she is willing to take charge of children. Best City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 214 West 26th-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress wishes employment by the day, week or month; is a Protestant. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation. She is a first rate cook; has excellent City references. Apply for 2 days at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or to do washing and chamberwork. Call for three days at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl to do chamberwork and housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 207 Broome-st., in candy-store, near Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own house, a few gentlemen's or families' washings; terms cheap. Apply or address at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND pleasant disposition wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Exceptionable references given and required. Please address, giving full name, Miss M., Box No. 658 New-York Post-Office.

A LADY HAVING A FAMILY SEWING machine, would be pleased to have the sewing of a few families; would go out with her machine. Terms moderate. Address LAURIA, Chatham Post-Office, New-York, for one week.

WANTED — SITU

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Shirs in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the Insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. YARNUM, LEONARD APPLEBY, FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, WM. K. STRONG, MOSES TAYLOR, JAMES O. SHELDON, DANIEL PARISH, GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, MARVIN BABBS, Jr., DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES L. VOSS, WARREN DELANO, Jr., HENRY V. BUTLER, JOSEPH B. YARNUM, Jr., JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., BOWES R. MCILVAINE, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FERRIMAN, EDWARD MACOMBER, WATSON E. CASE, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES N. COBB, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, ROBERT RAY, ROBERT L. KENNEDY, PHILIP M. LYDIG, ARTHUR LIVINGSTON, JOHN Q. JONES, ALEX. INGOLDSBY, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN, DANIEL B. FEARING, JOSEPH SAMPSON, WILLIAM B. HERRIMAN, GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 66 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.
Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above-named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

THIS IS TO CAUTION ALL PERSONS against purchasing or discounting any of the following described promissory notes, made by the subscriber, as he claims he has a good defence to the same, which he intends to make if the collection of the same is attempted to be enforced:
One note of two thousand five hundred and sixty-two 50-100 dollars, ($2,562. 50,) payable to the order of S. Man-ton; two notes of five hundred and twelve 50-100 dollars, ($512 50) each; two notes of one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) each the last four notes payable to my order, and indorsed by me. All the above notes are dated New-York, August 20th, 1858. Also one note of one thousand dollars, ($1,000) and one of two thousand dollars, ($2,000) payable to the order of A. S. Jerome, and dated Boston, Nov. 1st, 1858.
F. H. NORTH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS—Caleb Barstow, Wm. R. Wheeler, Joseph W. Corlies, J. Lee Smith, Henry Haight, James Mygatt, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zchleicher, Wm. R Fosdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Tasks, Isaac H. Frothingham.
INSPECTORS—Wm. Harsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Strasser.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 9 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMINS, Accountant.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, drawn on the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William st., New-York.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
VANBRUNT L. BURNS, Secretary.
VANDERVEER VAN PELT, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SON'S, No. 81 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, AND $5,000 to loan on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. Improved property in this City or Brooklyn only need be offered to
GEORGE HUSSEY,
No. 50 William-st., basement.

MORTGAGE—$18,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST Mortgage security, on property which in 1854 sold for $40,000, and improving. Situated in one of the most thriving towns in Massachusetts. Full particulars, or an interview, on addressing W., Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 8th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive the dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York.
H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, JAN. 6, 1859.—Offices No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

ROTHESS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 175 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d, By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, Jan. 1, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, on the 31st inst., a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on the 10th instant, and to those at the North on the 17th idem, at the Chemical Bank in New York.
THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 39 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.
RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 4. 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6. 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peckskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Anstin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,
Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WESTERBERG, JEFFERSON & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.
ALFRED WESTERBERG, WILLIAM MEWKILL, JOHN J. JEFFERSON, GEO. MALLION.

The undersigned will continue the business under the name and firm of WESTERBERG, JEFFERSON & CO. All claims on the old firm will be paid on presentation.
ALFRED WESTERBERG, JOHN J. JEFFERSON, GEO. MALLION.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF EDWIN J. FOSTER, late partner in the firm of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., of New-York, ceases this day.
The undersigned will continue the business under the same name and style. ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANT,
GEORGE W. BANCKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 85,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition.
G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, GENeral assignee of Drew & Christopher, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., by S. BOGART, Auctioneer, all the estate, right, title and interest, which he has, as such assignee, in or to that certain dwelling-house and lot of land and premises situated in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, at a point distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-seventh-street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, and thence westerly along the same to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.
J. E. KELLEY.
d31-2aw3wF&S

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIate possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Cleve-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new with one year's use; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. E. HATCH, No. 81 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 100 acres, finely situated and well watered, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, fruit in abundance, with about 1,000 young grafted fruit trees; all the buildings in fine condition. Farm situated within two hours ride of this City, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County. Address or call on FARM, No. 160 East 21st-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, timber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

TO LET—75x75—SECOND FLOOR OF THE NEW building in 7th-st., corner Hall-place, near 3d and 4th av. cars and Cooper Institute; has gas and Croton in; great inducements for dancing assemblies, billiards and refreshment saloon; third floor occupied by National Guards every evening. Key at No. 10 4th-av.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TO LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, a very desirable 1½-story double cottage, containing 12 rooms, situated on Main-st., in the pleasantest part of the Village of Orange, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the Depôt. Large garden, with a great variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real-estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE AND OFFICES in the building No. 53 Spring-st., two doors east of Broadway; the offices are well adapted for jewelers, lawyers, engravers, &c. Apply in the building, to J. E. BURKE, architect, or at the shoe store No. 140½ Nassau-st. Also, rooms in the rear, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID NEW FIVE STORY fire-proof buildings, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., 300 feet east of Broadway. They are strongly built and well lighted, and will be let together or separately, at low prices, for desirable businesses. Also, stores No. 3 and 5 Platt-st., and others in the neighborhood. Apply to GEO. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, one of the best corners for a grocery store in this city, will be let or leased to a good tenant on reasonable terms; situate on the N. E. corner of Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st. Also, a few small cottages in good locations, for sale on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms A large part of the purchase money may remain on mort gage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st. New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side. In a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Sommerville Railroad, near Cranesville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1.
J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Between Lexington and 4th avs. (Murray Hill,) three fine brown-stone front houses, just finished and containing all the modern improvements, plated furniture, black walnut doors, &c. For terms, inquire on the premisee.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—Favorably located, in exchange for a large assortment of desirable merchandise, adapted to country trade. Western lands or lots, or good Brooklyn property, would be taken for limited quantities of the goods, or for other real estate. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—VALUABLE STORE property for sale, and but little money wanted. Store on Warren-st., pays 20 per cent. Also one on Fulton-st., and two on Walker-st.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-third of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

$5,500—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for up-town property, two lots in the vicinity of Chatham-square, together 50 by 87 feet. Inquire of WM. E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THE LOWER PART of a furnished house between 14th and 32d sts.; rent not to exceed $450. Address Mr. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN, a medium-sized 3-story brick house; must be in good location, and cheap. Address C. C. C., Box No. 2,967, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of buying, a small house, with about an acre of land, near the City and accessible by railroad. Long lease preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 744, Post-Office.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED AS a piano warerooms, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; possession immediately if desired. Pianos for sale very low.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, 40x80 FEET, with 20 windows, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., cor. Theatre-alley. Apply to KEECH, printer, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 9 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with gas, No. 169 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERsigned, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

$6,000.—WANTED A GOOD BUSINESS man with this amount in cash capital, in the manufacture of druggists' articles, which are a profitable monopoly. To the right kind of a man liberal inducements will be offered. Address WINCENT, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A CHOICE stock of fancy dry goods, together with a long lease of the store and dwelling, and a good business well established, will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for real estate. Satisfactorily located. For particulars, apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount in a business thoroughly established and paying 100 per cent. The only reason for taking a partner is to extend the business. Call or address for three days, BIRDSALL & CO., No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6.

$5,000, WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, with this amount, in a safe and profitable business, established for the last twelve years. This is a superior opportunity for any man seeking investment with reliable parties making money. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, with full name.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of an excellent butter and cheese store, doing a good business, situated on one of the best Avenues to the City. The reason for selling is the parties have other business. Apply for three days to CHAS. RADCLIFF, No. 166 Broadway.

JEWELRY STORE.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of an old-established jewelry store in Brooklyn. The stock is small and terms easy. Inquire of J. B. BEERS,
No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR ANY ONE GOING INTO BUSINESS.—FOR SALE—The lease and stock of an old established lace and embroidery store in one of the best avenues in the City. Address, post-paid, C. D., 8th-av. Post-Office, between 29th and 30th sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST POULTRY stands in Washington Market. Address C. N. T., Box, No. 172, *Times* office.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DCYATOR,
ZERREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. R. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACOBSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $80; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMP

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Sorry Issue of a Senatorial Joke—Substitute for a Registry Law—A Dash at the Quarantine Commissioners—The Governor's Proposed Amendments to the Metropolitan Police Law, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

A joke in the Senate has cost them a day, and set the lobby in a terrible flurry. On Wednesday, while in a merry mood, a Senator moved to refer the lobby paragraph of the Governor's Message to the Committee on Public Buildings, which always is a Committee of leisure. The motion carried. This morning Senator WHEELER (American) moved that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers. This was a bombshell unlooked for. It might do no harm, still it might be awkward; and as there was no sort of necessity for undertaking a raid upon the persons whom the Committee—consisting of an American, (WHEELER,) a New-York Democrat, (DOUGHERTY,) and a single Republican, (AMES,)—would be most disposed to worry, the Republicans very naturally opposed it. If the Americans or Democrats had any friends in the lobby they were safe, so the Democrats went in for the frolic. Senator SPENCER thought the measure necessary—the purity of legislation, the convenience of Senators, the character of the Capitol required it. Senator ARMS and Senator DIXON objected that it was uncalled for, that it would involve a large amount of money, that it was unheard-of to clothe so unimportant a Committee with such powers, which neither the Committees on Canals, on Commerce, or on the Judiciary enjoyed, except upon extraordinary emergencies. They pleaded economy and the debt of the State. Senator BRANDRETH, though he afterward voted for it as amended, at first objected on the ground that it would probably cost $20,000 before it was over. On taking the final vote, Senators LAFLIN and PATTERSON, Republicans, voted with the Americans and Democrats, to give the desired power with reference to one instance in which, without naming the party implicated, Senator WHEELER said there was a charge made. If the Committee were not so entirely in the hands of their enemy no doubt the whole body of Republicans would have voted to give the desired power, still retaining in the Senate, the power to prevent a too extravagant use of money.

Senator SCOTT (Democrat) called up, and spoke to his concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution with reference to the right of suffrage. These resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That section two of article two of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who may be convicted of bribery, or an attempt to bribe, or of receiving or consenting to receive a bribe, or of any infamous crime; and also depriving every elector who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall, in reference to any election, or with the intent to affect, wholly or in part, the result thereof, do any act prohibited by the laws of this State, relating to elections, from the right to vote at such election, and from holding any office for which he shall receive votes at such election.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

Such an amendment the Senator thought would be worth more than a Registry Law. Senator DIXON thought the Constitution as it stands, provided amply for the very cases that the resolutions contemplated provisions against. The resolutions were tabled. The Charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association was favorably reported. Otherwise little business occupied the Senate this morning.

The Assembly spent the morning mostly in Committee of the Whole, upon a long bill amending the Charter of the village of Whitesborough. On an item therein exempting ministers of the Gospel and priests of all denominations from taxation, Mr. CHANDLER, of New-York, made a brief speech, protesting that there was no reason why this class of citizens should be favored beyond others, but the amendment to strike out was lost. Petitions for and remonstrances against the proposed closing of the Atlantic street (Brooklyn) tunnel poured in freely. The bill lying in the hands of the Committee on Cities and Villages, has not yet been printed entire, and until it is, a great many Long Islanders must remain in doubt how it will affect them.

Governor MORGAN sent in an immense budget of documents relative to Quarantine, accompanying the following message, in which His Excellency makes another dash at Commissioners HALL, BOWNE and EMERSON:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1858.

To the Assembly:

I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine, which has been this day received by me.

It gives a history of the proceedings of the Commissioners during the past year, but I believe mentions no facts not already officially known to you, except the fact that the Commissioners have advertised proposals for the construction of a dock or island on Old Orchard Shoals.

This action of the Commissioners seems to proceed upon a misunderstanding of the course taken by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, in approving the plan of Captain BENHAM, as will be seen by reference to the copy of that approval, communicated to the Assembly on the 12th inst. It was a qualified approval, and in substance referred the whole matter to the Legislature.

The time within which proposals are, according to the Commissioners' advertisement, to be received, soon expires. In view of these facts, there seems to be a necessity for prompt action on the part of the Legislature. E. D. MORGAN.

Speaking of Quarantine, it is evidently the intention of the Senate to put through their concurrent resolution appointing two Senators and three Assemblymen to visit New-Jersey, with the three new Commissioners whom Gov. MORGAN is to appoint, to make one more effort for Sandy Hook, and to secure a prompt report in time for this Legislature; in case of a failure to obtain Sandy Hook, to make some other move. Your editorial of this morning takes it for granted that New-Jersey will never part with her pet plat of sand, but the Governor intimates that the contrary is true. As the selection of any other site—which Brooklyn would not peremptorily refuse to see given to Quarantine purposes—would involve a large outlay of money, is not the Legislature justified in demonstrating, before they vote $125,000 for island building in the Bay, that the effort to persuade New-Jersey into her senses, is absolutely futile?

The Governor sent still another Message to the Assembly to-day, which your Metropolitan people will read with interest:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1859.

To the Assembly:

I transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

The report contains much information, and recommends various amendments of the existing law, which are worthy of your attention. Among the latter—that asking power to employ not exceeding 500 special policemen on election day; that depriving Aldermen of the power to discharge prisoners from the station-houses; that giving power to destroy counterfeit bank-note plates; that asking an alteration of the basis upon which the expense of the force is distributed among the several counties comprising the district, so that it shall be based, not as, at present, upon the valuation of the real and personal property, but upon the number of policemen employed in the counties respectively; and that with reference to the more effectual enforcement of the laws of the State with reference to the observance of the Sabbath.

These amendments seem necessary for the efficient enforcement of the law.

The Commissioners recommend an amendment of the law so as to give them power to appoint 350 additional patrolmen in the City and County of New York. Since the report was made, however, the Supervisors of that County have authorized the appointment of nearly 200 additional policemen. E. D. MORGAN.

Without much more labor, but pretty well exhausted, the Assembly then adjourned. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn.

To prevent and punish prize fighting.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, providing that aliens may take lands by descent in like manner as citizens.

By Mr. J. A. WILLIAM, to incorporate the Corpus Christie Ship Canal Company, to cut a ship channel through the mud flats between Arkansas and Corpus Christie Bnye, and to extend the same to such place as the Corporation may deem proper.

By Mr. BOARDMAN, to facilitate the formation of Agricultural Societies.

By Mr. SCOTT, to extend the term of service of Supervisors of all the counties in the State to four years.

Mr. SCOTT called up the concurrent resolutions proposing an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow the passage of laws by the Legislature providing means to ascertain who are the voters, and punishing bribery at elections by the deprivation of the right of suffrage.

Mr. SCOTT made a favorable speech in favor of the resolutions.

The resolutions were tabled.

The Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the Lobby asked power to send for persons and papers, when a long debate ensued.

The resolution was modified so as to enable them to investigate one case at a time, and then adopted.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Governor sent in the annual report of the Quarantine Commissioners, accompanied by a communication in which he says the said Commissioners mistake their authority in advertising for proposals to erect an island on Old Orchard Shoal, as the report recommending such erection was only conditional.

The Governor also sent in the annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The bill to repeal all the laws restricting the liquor traffic was reported upon unfavorably; also, the bill increasing Constables' fees.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to amend the act for the government of Central Park.

Adjourned.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. JOHNSON'S bill in relation to the trial of certain offences is intended to reach the Quarantine rioters. It provides that every criminal offence against any property, real or personal, in Richmond County, held by any parties for Quarantine purposes, and every felony or misdemeanor against any officer or person engaged in Quarantine matters, which has or shall be committed in said County, shall be tried in New-York or Kings County, unless the Supreme Court shall change the place of trial.

Every person who has committed or shall commit any of the above offences in Richmond County may be indicted and tried in New-York or Kings, and exclusive jurisdiction in such cases is vested in the Magistrates and Criminal Courts of such Counties.

JUSTICES' FEES.—Mr. VAN WALKENBURGH'S bill to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace, fixes the fees as follows: For a summons warrant, attachment, commitment, transcript of judgment and adjournment, 25 cents each; subpœna, 15 cents; administering oath, and filing every paper, 5 cents each; swearing a jury, 25 cents; trial, $1; judgment affidavits, 10 cents per folio; drawing bond, 10 cents; entering verdict, 25 cents; confession of judgment, 15 cents.

Mr. J. WILSON'S bill to amend Building Associations in the County of Kings, provides that all associations formed under the Act of April 10, 1851, shall be annulled and repealed. Any person claiming to be interested in such association, after ten days' notice to the secretary, may apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a Receiver, who shall thereupon take possession of all effects of the Association, and wind up its affairs.

Mr. GOVER'S bill to amend the lien law provides that a mechanic, laborer, or operator, upon proper proof of non-payment of wages, shall be entitled to a lien upon the full effects or property of his employer, wherever located, until the claim be fully liquidated.

Mr. LAW'S bill to provide for the payment of traveling and other Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court, elected prior to 1856 give to such Judges $250 quarterly during the remainder of their official terms for their expenses of travel, offices, fuel, clerk-hire, &c. The first payment to be made on April 1, 1859.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.—Mr. SPENCER'S bill provides that divorces may be granted for willful desertion by husband or wife for five years; for cruel or inhuman treatment by husband, endangering life. The parties applying, to have been three years residents of the State. It authorizes the denial of divorces on proof of connivance or concurrence by plaintiff, or of forgiveness or voluntary cohabitation after the offence.

Mr. SPENCER introduces a similar bill, except that the divorce may be granted after three years' desertion.

THE LAST WORD.—Mr. SPENCER introduces a bill in relation to criminal trials, which provides that in such trials the counsel to the people must commence, and the defence may concinde the argument to the Jury.

CONSTABLES' FEES.—Mr. WARNER introduces a bill fixing the traveling fees of constables at ten cents, to be computed from the defendant's residence, or wherever he may be found, to the place where the process is returnable.

THE NEW-YORK FIREMEN.—Mr. MASTERSON'S bill relating to the New-York Firemen's act, provides for the election, by the Engineers and Foremen, of a Board of Five Fire Commissioners on the second Tuesday of May next. The Commissioners to hold for five years and be elected, one each year. The terms of office of the five first elected to be fixed by lot. They have full power over the regulations of the Fire Department, appointments, suspensions, trials, investigations, &c.

Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The report gives a sketch of the Police force of the City as it existed prior to the passage of the Metropolitan Police act. It refers to the objections urged to the act on the ground that it violated the privileges granted by the Montgomery Charter, and declares that such an objection would be as well founded against the abolishment of the appointment of officers for the weighing, guaging and inspection of goods by the Common Council. It also meets and replies to the argument against the law as an invasion of the right of self-government.

The report states that the Harbor Police have been the means of lessening the number of thefts on ships and piers in New-York and Brooklyn. In relation to the action of the Police in the Quarantine riots, the Commissioners state that the Superintendent was censured for not repairing to the Quarantine in person, but exonerated from the charge of neglect in failing to send a force for the protection of the Hospitals. The papers are submitted.

The force of New-York is represented as inadequate to the protection of the City. A table is presented showing, that while in the city of London the force employed is as one to every 226 inhabitants, and in other cities of England, Ireland, &c., in proportion; in New-York it is one to every 604 inhabitant. The arrests made from Nov. 1857 to Nov. 1858, were 62,455, nearly double the number in the preceding twelvemonths.

The Commissioners have urged the New-York Supervisors to authorize the increase of the force without effect, and they ask the Legislature to authorize the appointment of 350 patrolmen, in addition to the present number, and of 500 special patrolmen on election days only, at $2 a day. The dangerous, dilapidated and unhealthful condition of the Station-houses is set forth, and, in view of the fact that the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn refuse to make the necessary repairs, it is asked that the law be amended so as to authorize the Board of Police to repair Station-houses, when the Common Council shall neglect, after thirty days' notice, to do so, and to furnish supplies for the same, when the officer charged with that duty neglects the same on five days' notice.

The number of houseless poor lodging in station-houses in 1858, in New-York alone, was 126,597. At least 40,000 were turned away for want of accommodation. Additional facilities for lodging these unfortunates are asked.

The House of Detention for witnesses was opened on the 9th of February last. Since then there have been 291 witnesses lodged there.

The Commissioners state that the laws of the State in respect to the observance of the Sabbath are openly violated. Returns by the Police made to the District-Attorneys of New-York and Kings show over 26,000 cases of open violation of the sale of liquor, etc., at groceries and groggerics on the Sabbath, but none have been prosecuted. More stringent and summary laws are recommended for the enforcement of the closing of liquor-shops on Sundays. When it was supposed that the law could be enforced, the arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct on Sundays averaged 45; now, when it is found that the law may be violated with impunity, they average over 100.

No provision being made by law for the destruction of counterfeit bank notes and dies, a large number have accumulated in the hands of the Police and prosecuting officers. A law making it obligatory on officers to transmit such plates, &c. to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, to be by him destroyed, as soon as they have been used in evidence in Courts of Justice.

It is recommended that the law be so altered as to forbid the discharge of any prisoner between sunset and sunrise; also, that a law be passed making it a misdemeanor for any but officers in discharge of their duty to carry concealed weapons; and that some regulation be made by the Legislature as to the tenement houses in New-York.

The Counties of Westchester and Richmond have refused to pay the amounts assessed on them for the purposes of the Police, and it is recommended that the law be amended so that the general expense shall be assessed on the Counties respectively, in proportion to the number of patrolmen they employ.

The fund for disabled policemen, or their families, if killed in the discharge of their duties, reaches $2,034 36.

The widows of THOMAS SPARKS and HORATIO SARGER, so killed, are supported from the fund.

Charge of Attempt to Murder a Wife.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

As chroniclers of the times you may wish to put on record a simple statement of an event which has thrown this quiet community into a state of the greatest ferment.

In the early part of last week we were electrified by the announcement that T. B. BRADLEE, now Principal of one of the public schools of New-York City, but still a resident of this place, where, until recently, he held a similar position, had been arrested upon a Grand Juror's complaint for an alleged *attempt to poison his wife!*

A preliminary examination was had before JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, Esq., Justice of the Peace, which resulted in his being put under bonds of $2,000 to appear before him on the 10th inst. to answer so serious a charge. Unable to procure bail he was committed to jail in Bridgeport.

On Monday, the 10th inst., he was again brought before Captain HUBBELL for trial. The Hon. O. S. FERRY, Esq., appeared for the State, and the Hon. C. HAWLEY, Esq., of Stamford, for the defence.

The examination of the witnesses occupied most of Monday and Tuesday. The wife of the accused, her mother, the physician and nurse who have attended her during her recent confinement, (since which the poison is affirmed to have been administered,) together with Professor ST. JOHN, formerly of the Western Reserve College, then of Cleveland, and for three years past of one of the Medical Colleges of New-York City, were of the principal witnesses.

The evidence obtained from these persons in support of the indictment was that about four weeks ago, and within as many days of the birth of the child, the accused administered arsenic to his wife in McMunn's Elixir, which she was taking at frequent intervals, according to the prescription of Dr. SAMUEL LYNES, her physician;—afterwards in oyster-broth, chicken-broth and custard; and, finally, in what was intended to be a decisive dose, in an *apple*, which, however, was not eaten, but secretly conveyed by the mother to a neighbor, who bore it to Dr. LYNES for examination;—that when the accused administered the elixir, having first added water and stirred it with a spoon, it produced most painful and unwonted effects—as also did the various articles of food, in whose preparation or presentation to her he assisted,—and that these effects were such as ordinarily or frequently result from overdoses of arsenic; such as nausea, fulness, and vomiting of *reddish* matter, puffiness about the eyelids and face, an eruption over the body, &c., &c.; that when he exhibited to his wife the apple, which he had brought home to her, he called her attention to an *incision* in the skin which was made by their little son with a case knife; that when it was roasted (in *the room* where she *lay*, and this against his wishes) a *powderish* paste was observed by her exuding from this incision, which increased suspicions that had been previously excited; on which account an opportunity was seized for concealing and conveying it to the physician.

Dr. LYNES used a part of the apple in applying various tests, by which he readily detected *about two grains of arsenic* in the portion thus tested. He then submitted the remainder of the apple to Prof. St. JOHN, who applied some ten different and most approved chemical tests, the same, in part, as those used by Dr. LYNES, and found some *five* grains in the part operated upon by him; and he supposed some 3 or 4 grains are still left in the apple which was exhibited (with *all the* results) to the Court.

It was considered a strong point in the testimony of both these gentlemen that, without comparing results, they had both arrived at the decided conviction that the arsenic was inserted in the apple *before roasting*.

The examination being closed, the case was submitted to the Court without argument, save as to the amount of bail, which was required to be in bonds of $5,000.

On the rendering of this decision the crowded audience could hardly be restrained from tumultuous applause.

The case will probably be tried before the Superior Court for this County, to be holden in March.

CHARTER OAK.

The Late Cold Weather on the Coast.

SEVERAL PILOTS AND SEAMEN SEVERELY FROST-BITTEN.

Yesterday there were twelve pilot-boats wisdbound in the Harbor waiting for an opportunity to get outside. Several of these pilots, who were exposed to the severe weather of Sunday and Monday last, state that they never suffered so much in so short a time since they have been engaged in the business. The pilot-boat *Mary Ann* (No. 13) while cruising off at the southeast, had one of the boys so badly frost-bitten that he was obliged to go to the Hospital. Mr. MURPHY had his hands frozen. JOHN VAN DUSEN, who boarded the steamer *Glasgow*, and brought her into port, had his feet badly frozen. The boat upon the station on Monday was so loaded with ice that the hands could not get the yawl out, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could handle their boat. During the severest of the weather, when there was a dense vapor covering the ocean, the schooner *Passport*, bound to St. Thomas, W. I., came out of the Hook. Both boys were so badly frozen they could do nothing, and after an ineffectual attempt to take the pilot off, the schooner continued on her course carrying the pilot with her. Unless they should meet some vessel off the coast bound to New-York the pilot will have to go to St. Thomas. The station-boat was finally taken in tow by the *W. H. Webb*, and brought to the City.

The *Moses H. Grinnell* (No. 1) came up to the City on Tuesday noon, after a five days' cruise at the eastward. All her crew were more or less frost-bitten. One of the boys had his face severely frozen, and was sent to the City Hospital. The boat lay during one night in a field of ice outside Sandy Hook.

On Monday morning, at 4½ o'clock, while the pilot-boat *A. B. Neilsen* (No. 21) was hove to, taking a cast of the lead, she was run into by an unknown brig, which carried away the end of her bowsprit and jibstay. Had the vessel (which was under way) struck the pilot-boat amidships, she would have sunk immediately, and all hands must have perished, as it was impossible to use the boat, which at the time was covered with ice. The *Neilson* came to the City to repair. Several of her pilots had their hands and feet frozen, one very badly.

The bark *Leon*, from Marseilles, which arrived on Tuesday, was boarded seventy miles east of Sandy Hook, by the *Washington* (No. 4) on Sunday afternoon. At midnight the excessive cold commenced. At 7 o'clock on Monday morning they had reached the light-ship, but in consequence of the severity of the weather and the heavy vapor, she was obliged to put to sea again. At 7 P. M. they were ship off Fire Island, and again headed to the westward. At 8 A. M., on Tuesday, they once more reached the light-ship. She was finally taken in tow by the *W. H. Webb* and brought to the City. Nearly all her crew were frost-bitten.

The pilot-boat *Washington* was 24 hours off the floating-light, so much loaded up with ice she could not get in. On Saturday she spoke the brig *Hollyhock*, (Br.,) 60 miles E. by S. of Sandy Hook bound to St. Johns, N. F.

The Mortara Case.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT REFUSING TO INTERFERE.

The Board of Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York, held a meeting on Tuesday evening at the Greene-street Synagogue Chambers. Ten congregations were represented by delegates.

On motion, SOLOMON I. JOSEPH, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Letters to the Philadelphia and New-Orleans Committee, to Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, GERSHON KURSHEEDT, Esq., and circulars addressed to the Jewish congregations of the Union were read and accepted.

The following letter to the President of the United States, and his reply thereto, were read:

NEW-YORK Dec. 30, 1858.

To His Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America.

HONORED SIR: The Board of Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York had the honor to address your Excellency, under date of 20th November, and again under date of 10th inst., indorsing the proceedings at a General Meeting held at Mozart Hall, copies of which are herewith transmitted.

Not having been favored with a reply, they are apprehensive the letters may have failed to reach their destination, or may have escaped your Excellency's notice, and as a large body of our fellow-citizens, without distinction as to creed, continue to regard the subject with unabated interest, they beg to recall it to your Excellency's attention.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your Excellency's obedient friend.
BENJ. W. HART, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 4, 1859.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your favor of the 30th ultimo, with the resolutions recently adopted by "The Representatives of the United Congregations of the Israelites of the City of New-York," on the subject of the abduction and detention of EDGAR MORTARA from his parents, under the authority of the Papal Government.

The letters addressed to me, on the 20th of November and the 10th ultimo, to which you recall my attention, were referred in regular course to the State Department, and have been substantially answered in the letters addressed by the Secretary of State on the 21st of November and the 8th of December last, to Mr. A. HAAS, President of the Congregation of "Mickve Israel," Philadelphia. These letters have been extensively published throughout the country, and it is evident from their face that the opinion therein expressed had received my approbation.

I have long been convinced that it is neither the right nor the duty of this Government to exercise a moral censorship over the conduct of other Independent Governments, and to rebuke them for acts which we may deem arbitrary and unjust towards their own citizens or subjects. Such a practice would tend to embroil us with all nations. We ourselves would not permit any foreign power thus to interfere with our domestic concerns and enter protests against the legislation or the action of our Government toward our own citizens. If an attempt of the kind were made, we should promptly advise such a Government in return to confine themselves to their own affairs and not intermeddle with our concerns.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that the assertion of the principle of non-intervention on the part of the United States between foreign sovereigns and their own subjects has arisen in a case so well calculated to enlist our sympathies as that of the Mortara family. For this reason the precedent will be so much the stronger and be entitled to the more binding force.

It is enough for us to defend the rights of our own citizens under treaties or the law of nations whenever and wherever these may be assailed by the Government of any foreign country. Had MAMOLA MORTARA been a citizen of the United States, the case would have been very different. The Israelitish citizens of the United States have had occasion to know that I have not been regardless of their just rights in foreign countries, and they may rest assured that they shall receive the same protection when domiciled abroad, during my Administration, which is extended to all other citizens of our common country. They would ask no more and shall receive nothing less.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BENJAMIN W. HART, No. 48 Pine-street, New-York.

OBITUARY.

The late James A. Abbott, of Boston, who died at the Coolidge House a day or two ago from the effects of a fall, was a prominent member of the Suffolk Bar. He was twice a Representative from Boston in the Massachusetts Legislature. The *Atlas* says that in 1853 he discovered that his wife was heiress to an extensive and valuable estate in Essex County, which through the neglect of certain parties had not been properly secured to her. He instituted a suit in the United States Courts for the recovery of this property, and the case was carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington. The case was finally lost, although, in the opinion of the first members of the Bar, he was justly entitled to a verdict. Mr. Abbott had expended a large amount in the prosecution of this case, and was greatly disappointed at the result. From that to his death he had appeared like a crushed and unhappy man, and his life had been more or less unsteady.

Judson J. Hutchinson, whose death we have already noticed, committed suicide. He was found on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, hanging by the neck, in an unfinished house, owned by his brother, at High Rock, Lynn. The cause of the act of self-destruction is unknown. Lately Judson had been in the best of spirits, and in the enjoyment of good health. Some time ago, however, the delusion of Spiritualism led him to the very verge of insanity.

Lawrence Labree, Esq., a gentleman well known in literary circles, here, died yesterday after a painful and protracted illness, at his late residence in Hoboken, in the 45th year of his age. At the time of his death, deceased was an assistant editor of the *Sunday Atlas*, a position which he had filled for several years.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of this Society was held last evening, in the Athenæum. President ROBBINS presided, and upon the platform, besides several of the Board of Managers, were the Rev. Dr. FARLEY, A. A. Low, Esq., S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., Jas. P. WALLACE, Esq., Ex-Aldermen CAPWELL, GILBERT HAIGHT, Esq., and J. B. WALLACE, Esq. There was a respectable attendance of members of the Society and their friends, and not a few ladies graced the occasion with their presence. From the proceedings we gather that the Society is in a more prosperous condition than the most sanguine could have expected at the commencement of the year. It numbers in all some fifteen hundred members, and from six to eight hundred of these are active and energetic, and take a deep interest in the affairs of the Society. The minutes of the several meetings of the Board during the year were read by Secretary FARLEY, and approved, after which the Treasurer, Mr. H. P. JOURNEAY, read the financial report. From this it appears that the total receipt for the year was $14,265 07, of which sum $915 was donations, $6,100 for life-memberships $1,030 initiation fees, $4,267 98 for quarterly dues, $52 70 fines, $160 50 from the sale of catalogues, and $1 345 64 from lectures. The total expenses were $14,129 22, leaving a balance in the treasury of $135 85. In the list of expenditures the largest item is that for the purchase of books, $9,000. The first public meeting to organize the Society was held on the 30th of November, 1857, when JAMES P. WALLACE, Esq., presided, and a constitution and by-laws were presented. The first election for officers was held on the 23d of December following. The first object of the management was to secure a location for the Society. This was a matter of no little difficulty, but the offer of the Athenæum Society was finally accepted. From this Society they obtain the use of library and meeting-rooms free of rent for five years; the use of a selected library of 4,000 volumes, to which that Institution adds annually new works to the amount of $600. The rooms thus obtained were fitted up, the expense being borne equally by the two Societies, and in May, 1858, the rooms were opened to the members and the public. To celebrate this event a public meeting was called, when addresses were made by several distinguished Brooklyn gentlemen, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the meeting $3,000 was subscribed. The Society has now upon its books 1,511 annual members, of whom 100 are female subscribers—life members by the payment of $100, and 47 by the payment of $50. The Board have bestowed honorary life memberships upon the Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL.D., GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., and A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., for valuable services. The library, from 7,000 volumes at the commencement, has been increased to 11,400 volumes. During the eight months the library has been open 20,000 volumes have been taken out by 1,350 persons. The reading-room was opened on the 7th of May last, and is supplied with a great variety of publications. It is an interesting fact to know that the room, particularly after business hours, is a popular place of resort for the young men of our City, and already the Society begins to feel the want of more room. There is a reading-room for ladies, which is also well attended. The first course of lectures is yet in progress. On the first five lectures the net profit to the Society was $394 94, and the net gain on all the lectures up to the present time is $1,345 64. Classes for the study of the languages, the fine arts, &c., are fostered by the Association. The annual report acknowledges the receipt of books and other valuable gifts from quite a number of citizens, booksellers, Members of Congress and others. A. A. LOAN, Esq., offered a resolution to the effect that 1,500 copies of the annual report be printed, and accompanied the motion with some appropriate remark. Mr. CAPWELL offered a series of resolutions, amending the Constitution—making the time for holding the annual meeting the last Thursday in March and extending the term of office of the Board to be elected on the 18th inst. to correspond with this change; striking out article 20 that donations may be used for library purposes. A resolution of thanks to the officers, and a few remarks by Messrs. CHITTENDEN, BRITTAN and HILL, the meeting adjourned.

INTERESTING TO OFFICE-HOLDERS.—A movement is on foot—and the matter will be laid before the Legislature at an early day—to merge the office of Street Commissioner and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies into one Department. By this arrangement it is said that the business of the two departments will be conducted in a much more expeditious and economical manner. This change is particularly urged as regards street repairs. Now the Street Commissioner has charge of all new work, while the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies superintends all the repairs. If a citizen gets up some morning and finds that the rain or a thaw has made a dangerous hole in the street or sidewalk in front of his house, which should have immediate attention to prevent the city from being mulcted in damages, he naturally goes to the Street Commissioner on his way to business. There he learns for the first time that the Street Commissioner has nothing to do with repairing the streets, and is referred to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who in turn, informs the anxious tax-payer that he must lay the matter before the Alderman of the Ward. To find an Alderman just when you want him is not always an easy task, and the consequence is that in nine cases out of ten what would have cost the city perhaps ten dollars if attended to in the first instance, generally cost from twice to twenty times that amount. The object now is to place such business where it legitimately belongs, and give the Street Commissioner sufficient power to take prompt action when necessary.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 55, 75, 76, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96. *City Court*—Nos. 19, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Have been before the World
108 years.
Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittents of the most obstinate type, are subdued by a course of Holloway's Pills. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange JAN. 13.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '62	114	50 Hudson River R.R.	34⅜
3,000 U. S. 8s '74	104⅜	600 Harlem Railroad	13⅞
10,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	102	150 Harlem R. R. Pref.	36⅜
6,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91⅜	50 do	36⅜
11,000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	55 Second av. R. R.	101
1,000 N. C. State 6s	97¾	20 Stonington R. R.	64½
103,000 Mo. State 6s	86⅜	5 do	65
5,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds.	86⅜	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13
5,000 do	86⅞	670 La Crosse & Mill. R.	1¾
8,000 do	86¾	25 do	1⅞
500 do	86	300 Reading R. R.	53
3,000 N. Y. State 6s, '72	115	200 do	53⅛
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	95	100 do	53⅜
8,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	76⅜	125 Mich. Cent. R. R.	82
8,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	91⅜	100 do	52
12,000 Harlem 2d M. bs.	83¾	300 do	51⅝
8,000 do	83¾	200 do	51⅝
2,000 M. S. 1st M. bds.	87	300 do	51⅝
1,000 M. S. 2d M. bds.	63	200 do	51⅞
5,000 Ill Cen RR bs.	89⅜	10 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	20⅜
1,000 C. B. & Q R. 8 p c bs.	85	100 do	20⅜
70 Bank of Commerce	100	400 do	20⅞
50 Citizens Bank	102	300 M. S. & N. I. Gd. Sk.	48⅜
20 Continental Bank	101¾	50 do	48⅜
18 Market Bank	102¼	50 do	48⅜
20 East River Bank	90	10 Panama R. R.	117⅜
175 Pac. M. S. Co.	91	300 do	116⅜
125 do	90⅞	500 Ill. Central R. R.	70
50 do	90	100 do	70⅜
150 do	90	50 do	70⅜
320 do	90⅜	50 do	70⅜
50 do	90⅜	100 do	69⅜
100 do	90¾	100 Gal. and Chi. R. R.	71⅝
400 N. Y. Central R. R.	85⅜	225 do	71⅜
100 do	85⅜	250 do	71⅜
200 do	85⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32⅜
50 do	85⅜	200 do	32⅜
400 do	85⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. RR.	69⅜
300 do	85⅜	200 do	69⅜
200 do	85⅜	200 do	60
100 Erie Railroad	16	200 do	60
100 do	16	55 do	60

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 E. RR Ct. Bs. '71	43	200 Hud. Riv. RR.	36
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89¾	200 Harlem R. R. Pref.	37⅜
2,000 Har. 2d Mg. Bs.	84	300 do	37⅜
4,000 Mich. Cen. RR. 6% ct. 1st Mg. S. F. C. B.	97	50 do	37⅜
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	78	95 L. C. & Mil. RR.	71⅜
1 000 Ill. Freel'd Bs.	90	200 Reading R. R.	53⅜
10 National Bank	108⅜	200 do	53⅜
8 Bank of N. Y.	107	100 do	53⅜
28 Park Bank	106	25 Mich. Cen. RR.	82½
50 Cumberland Pref	21⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48⅜
50 do	21⅜	10 Panama RR.	117⅜
100 Pacific M. St. Co.	91	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71⅜
10 do	91⅞	50 do	71⅜
100 do	91⅞	350 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	60⅞
50 do	91⅞	200 do	60⅞
175 do	91⅞	400 do	60⅞
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅜	300 do	60⅞
		100 do	60⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$6,000 D. & M. R. R. 7s	75⅜	10 Irving Bank	100
3,000 Miss. & Mis'ri R. 7s	67⅞	40 Snt. & Drov. Bank	118⅜
4,000 M. & H. R. 8s	40	20 Mer. Ex. Bank	102⅜
3,000 M. & O. R. 8 p. c. b	9	20 Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	113⅜
200 N. Y. C. Park 8s	91⅜	25 Equit. F. Ins. Co.	168⅜
2,000 N. Y. M. Ins. S. '58.	40⅜	50 Wall-st. F. Ins. Co.	55

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2285. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors of a Misunderstanding in the Cabinet—The Case of Judge Irwin—The Arizona Bill—The Proposed Purchase of Cuba, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

A portion of next week will be set apart for the consideration of territorial business.

Rumors are current here to-day of a serious misunderstanding yesterday among some members of the Cabinet, which may lead to the withdrawal of Mr. TOUCEY, growing out of the contract for the machinery of sloop-of-war No. 2, at Philadelphia. NORRIS & BROTHER charge on oath that REANEY, NEAFIE & Co., the successful competitors, were privately informed by the Department of the amounts of the other bids filed, and were thus enabled to underbid all others. The matter was finally referred to the President and the Attorney-General, who sustained Secretary TOUCEY, and vindicated the action of his Department.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have been called upon to summon thirty witnesses on behalf of Judge IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, whose conduct is being investigated with a view to his impeachment.

President BUCHANAN denies, orally, that any notification, relating to our foreign policy, has been received from England or France, but has, thus far, failed to respond in writing. The Committee on Foreign Affairs insist on a written answer. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to the resolution of the Senate inquiring whether the Department can be made self-sustaining, says that in no case has the existing service been raised to a higher grade or more frequent mails been granted than the increased growth and business of the cities and settlements through which they pass seemed fairly entitled to. It is evident by a diminution of the service the self-sustaining of the Department can unquestionably be secured, but it is worthy of much consideration whether that would not leave the mere skeleton of a postal service commensurate with neither the business nor the social wants of the country. The Postmaster-General states that under the postage law of 1845 the revennes and expenditures were about equal. Since the passage of the law of 1851, fixing the present rates, the excess in expenditures has been regularly and largely increasing. These facts obviously suggest, if Congress is determined to make the Department self-sustaining, that the surest means of doing so would be to return to the law of 1845, or five cents postage for distances under, and ten cents for distances over 3,000 miles—hence he favors the passage of a bill introduced into the Senate at a former session. This, together with his suggestive amendment in regard to the mode of inviting proposals for carrying the mails, and substituting postage stamps for the franking privilege, would render the Department self-sustaining in all that relates to its regular and proper operations. Two sets of service were called into existence by reasons of State—one the Pacific, the other the great Overland route to California. The former, after deducting the postages, will cost $376,566 per annum, and the latter, when the Salt Lake line shall be added, $1,500,000, for which there will not probably be sufficient postage revenue to pay.

The House Committee on Territories, to-day, ordered that the bill for the organization of Arizona be reported with the boundaries asked for by the people of the Territory, through their delegate, Lieutenant MOWRY, namely: All the territory south of the parallel of lat. N. 33° 40' from Texas to the Colorado of the West. The bill is exceedingly simple in its provisions, and is probably the shortest territorial bill ever framed. The new Territory will contain about 100,000 square miles, and leaving in New-Mexico about 120,000 population. Arizona will be represented by about 10,000.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill similar to that of Senator SLIDELL'S. It proposes to place in the hands of the President $30,000,000 to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. The vote in favor of the measure was Messrs. Hopkins, Clay, Barksdale, Sickles, Groesbeck and Branch, and against it Messrs. Burlingame, Ritchie, and Boyce. There will be a minority as well as a majority report.

At least twelve or fourteen Republicans in the House will vote for the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union, and oppose all efforts to trammel its passage. The present difficulty is to obtain an opportunity to report it from the Committee on Territories.

The new Senate Hall was lighted up for the first time to-night, and the effect was very fine.

Three mails from New-Orleans and several intermediate points were received this evening, but they bring no news of special importance.

The United States Agricultural Society have re-elected General TALLMAN President, and one Vice-President from every State and Territory. B. B. FRENCH was reelected Treasurer, and B. PERLEY POORE, Secretary. The Executive Committee for 1859 is N. Wagner, of New-York; J. McGowen, of Pennsylvania; J. Ware, of Virginia; F. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; J. Merryman, of Maryland; H. Capron, of Illinois, and J. M. Cannon, of Iowa.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CASE OF THE WANDERER—THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL—COMMODORE STEWART—MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

The President's Message, received to-day, in answer to Mr. SEWARD'S resolution calling for any official correspondence in possession of the Executive relative to the case of the supposed slaver *Wanderer*, asserts, with much positiveness, that the Government has official information establishing the fact that a cargo of over three hundred negroes *were* landed on the coast of Georgia from that vessel. The President also states that proceedings are in progress for the detection and punishment of the violators of the law against the African Slave-trade.

It will be seen that the Executive message supposes the inquiry of the Senate to have been confined exclusively to the call for correspondence with the Federal officials. Mr. SEWARD, perhaps, so intended it. But I have reason to believe that the State Department is in possession of correspondence with the British Government upon this subject, which certainly was covered by the phraseology of the Senate's call, and to which the President makes no allusion. Would it not be well to pass a resolution specifically calling for this correspondence, if it can be furnished without detriment to the public interest. England has a right to complain if we fail to fulfill our duty in the matter of suppressing the Slave-trade, and it cannot do us any harm to learn how she looks upon our insufficiency in permitting the *Wanderer* to escape our vigilance.

The House occupied a good part of to-day's session in discussing the proposition of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, for the reference of the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs. This is a movement in the right direction towards reform. The several Standing Committees of the House are more competent to judge of the necessity for the various items of proposed appropriations for the Departments of the Government severally committed to their charge than the Committee of Ways and Means can be; and the adoption of Mr. SHERMAN'S motion, or some other founded on the same principle, could hardly fail to result in great saving of time to the House. Mr. GROW to-day suggested, as a modification of the pending proposition, that the various appropriation bills for the Army and Navy, Post-office and Diplomatic service, be hereafter severally matured, in, and reported from, the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs, on the Post-office and Foreign Relations, and that they then be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for revision. It makes little difference whether this modification, or Mr. SHERMAN'S original proposition, shall prevail; for either of them would effect the desired purpose. Fortunately the question is not made a party issue in the House, and is likely therefore to be disposed of upon its merits.

The Joint Resolution reported to-day by Senator HALE from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the case of Commodore CHARLES STEWART, will undoubtedly receive the early and nearly unanimous support of Congress. It will be remembered that the Commodore was retired from active service by order of the celebrated Naval Retiring Board, much to his own chagrin, after a long life of distinguished and meritorious service. When the recently sitting Courts of Inquiry were ordered, "Old Ironsides" refused to present his case before them, considering such a process humiliating and intolerable. Accordingly he could not be restored by Executive action. The bill reported to-day by Mr. HALE constitutes a substitute for the proposition to create the grade of Admiral for the benefit of this meritorious and venerable public servant. It creates no new grade, and so is free from all the objections urged against the proposition to create the grade of Admiral. It simply authorizes the President to restore him to the position upon the Active List which he would have occupied except for the action of the Naval Board—basing the restoration in terms, however, upon the Commodore's "distinguished and meritorious services."

Later, more detailed and accurate intelligence from Mexico, confirms the statement that while the Liberal Party is exceedingly anxious to secure the friendship of the United States, and to enter into the closest relations with us, it will under no circumstances consent to sell or alienate an inch of Territory. They are quite ready, however, to give us superior commercial advantages, and to provide means whereby American enterprise may have the same security in Mexico that it has in the United States. The Liberal leaders fully recognize the Continental policy of the United States and have no objection to aid in its establishment.

The pending revolution in Mexico is unlike any ever before initiated in that country. In the first place it has only two parties, while generally there are half-a-dozen. The Liberals gain ground every day in the public sentiment of Mexico. Although they are comparatively without money or arms, and have the regular army against them, volunteers by thousands have flocked to their standard, and they have been able to hold their own against all the wealth and influence of the clergy and privileged classes.

The movement in which ZULOAGA was deposed by ROBLES, seems to have been a personal one against the former, and does not in the least affect the policy of the two parties to the revolution. The dispatch of Commissioners to Vera Cruz will amount to nothing, at least so far as any propositions for the surrender of the Liberal cause are concerned,—for all the Liberals of any note are determined that the Constitution of 1857 shall be maintained in all its provisions, and that the Church property shall be sequestrated. ROBLES cannot consent to this, and the war will go on, unless ROBLES himself sees the policy of yielding to the Constitution. ROBLES has no personal friends, nor the political talent and skill to effect any arrangements against the overpowering sentiments of the mass of the people.

On the other hand JUAREZ does not aspire to any political leadership. He is acting as the representative of a principle,—his position at the head of the Supreme Court, making him the provisional President of the Republic, until an election can be held under the Constitution. The real political and military leaders in the Liberal movement, are Gen. ALVAREZ, SALAS, ITURBIDE, DEGOLLADO and DOBLADO. ITURBIDE on the whole is the man upon whom all of them are most likely to unite for President. The most perfect harmony exists among them, and they must ultimately break down all opposition.

Gen. ROBLES has many friends in this country, where he has a higher reputation for talents than is accorded him at home, and credit for more influence there than he is able to exert. His blunders, when Minister of War under Gen. ARISTA, and the loss of Vera Cruz while under his charge, when it pronounced for SANTA ANNA, have not improved his standing. The Liberals will not have anything to do with him. It will be remembered that he was not permitted to land recently either at Tampico or Vera Cruz, both of which places were in the hands of the Liberals. The Mexican nation has emphatically indicated its determination not to be ruled by the Conservative party, to which ROBLES belongs.

Since COMONFORT'S treachery, the Liberals have been able to make continual headway—slowly, it is true, but surely—although the clergy and privileged classes have had the army to aid them, and the moral effect of possession of the Capital. The Liberals have accomplished so much by force of public sentiment alone, overpowering the army, and, despite the disadvantage of being without either money or arms. Should an attempt be made to continue to hold the City of Mexico against them, it is asserted that within three months the Liberals will be able to besiege the Capital with 30,000 men, when all the managing talent of ROBLES will be inadequate to enable him to resist the will of the great majority of the people. S.

SENATOR IVERSON'S ATTACK ON GEN. HOUSTON—THE GENERAL'S REPLY—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—A NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

Senator IVERSON missed his figure again, in assailing Gen. HOUSTON so virulently yesterday, because the latter had seen fit to make an earnest patriotic Union speech. The Georgia Senator seemed to think it worse than treason for a Texan Senator to stand by the Union, when he himself had given the word of command to march Georgia out of it; so he gave way to a good deal more of excitement upon the subject than the occasion demanded, or than was prudent. He doubtless discovered the fact to-day, when the General turned upon him his batteries of sarcastic humor, and exposed the weakness and absurdity of his positions to public ridicule. He will probably be content for a while, hereafter, with carrying in his arms the entire political fortunes of Georgia, leaving to Senator HOUSTON the privilege of representing, in part at least, the State of Texas.

The General embraced the opportunity to-day, to made his intended disclaimer of any aspirations to the Presidency, declaring that if that high position were to be laid at his feet to-morrow by the united action of every political party in the Union, he would not accept it. He announced his purpose of retiring from public life at the end of his present term, and spending the remainder of his days in the quiet and peace of his Southern home. Few men now living have a history so full of romantic incident and strange diversity as that of the hero of San Jacinto. He has been faithful and true in each of the many positions which he has filled; and whatever his foibles and weaknesses, if any, his patriotism and integrity have never been questioned. He will retire from the Senate with the respect and kind feeling of all who have been associated with him.

To-morrow we may expect a vote in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad bill. The present indications are that it will fail. The Senate is divided sectionally upon this question into three parties—the Northern, Southern and Middle. Each one seems afraid to vote on the pending bill lest his section should not get the Eastern terminus of the road to be made by it, and so each is likely to fail to sustain the bill in any shape that can possibly command the support of either of the other parties. Another secret and unacknowledged cause of the failure of the measure will be the condition of the Treasury. While a decided majority of the Senators will seek to evade the responsibility of killing the bill, there are few of them who really want it passed at all while the public funds are so low. The earnest friends of the Pacific Railroad are beginning to question whether, after all, it will not be necessary to make the measure a sectional one, and seek its success by uniting in favor of a bill specifically selecting the Central or Salt Lake route, and crowding it through regardless of the protests of the South. If the measure is ever to be carried at all it must be by Northern and Northwestern votes. The South never contributes its share of support thereto; as the latter *will not* aid us in carrying a bill that makes no discrimination against that section, upon its face, there would seem to be no reason for hesitating to do without them altogether. The Free States, with Missouri to aid them, are abundantly able to carry the measure, and they might be united, it would seem, upon a bill to make the road over the Central route by name.

It is admitted on all hands, here, that the Government will be compelled to ask Congress for a new loan within the next thirty days. The proposition will be strenuously resisted by the advocates of a modification of the Tariff, who will insist that if money is to be borrowed to carry on the Government, the means must be provided for repaying the loan, by increasing the tariff and bringing it up to a revenue standard. In this struggle it is far from improbable that the session will be wasted, without either measure having been enacted into law. The symptoms of an extra session of Congress to be held sometime next Summer already begin to be very decided.

The bill introduced by Gov. SEWARD to-day for the more effectual suppression of the Slave trade is a very rigid one, and can hardly fail to accomplish its purpose if it becomes a law. The bill embraces various measures for checking the many evasions of the present law which are constantly practiced, and then provides for such a fleet of small steamers as will securely guard the Slave Coast. It also makes the necessary provision for meeting and defeating the newly-fledged schemes for reopening the Slave-trade, regardless of the law, relying upon public sentiment in sundry localities of the South to save the criminals from the legal consequences of their crime. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

No. 285.—John T. Mason *vs.* Joseph C. Gamble *et al.* Motion to dismiss argued for and against.

No. 39.—George Smith *vs.* Jno. J. Orton. Argument concluded for appellant.

No. 40.—The United States *vs.* Michael Nye, Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the appellee. Adjourned.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, presented a memorial for a line of mail steamers from New-Orleans and Mobile to various ports in the Gulf of Mexico. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays on the resolution to pay $150 for the funeral expenses, and a quarter's salary, of MORTON, the deceased furnace-keeper, and it was carried 33 against 17.

Captain HARTSTEIN was allowed $2,008 extra expenses in the matter of the Arctic discovery bark *Resolute*, by unanimous resolution.

Considerable time was occupied in a discussion whether the Senate would take up the bill to make a railroad along Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington City.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution of inquiry, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the details of all the live oak contracts made for the Navy.

The Pacific Railroad bill coming up as the special order, another discussion arose whether it or the private calendar should be taken. The Yeas and Nays resulted in favor of the former by 34 against 32.

A vote was then taken on Mr. BIGLER'S amendment to limit the road between the 37th and 43d parallels of latitude, which was lost; Nays 25, Yeas 19.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, spoke strongly against the bill, after which Mr. WILSON'S amendment, providing for the appointment of a Commission to locate the road between the 34th and 43d parallels, and for its being built by the General Government, was voted on and lost, 31 against 23.

The bill was debated all day, and overloaded with amendments, and was left in this condition when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Messrs. BIGLER and WILSON offered various modifications, the object of both Senators being to provide for the completion of the mountainous and desert portion of the route, although they differed respecting the details.

In the course of the discussion Mr. DOOLITTLE submitted an amendment providing that any contract made by the President be submitted by him to Congress, and take effect only by joint resolution.

Mr. TOUMBULL supported Mr. DOOLITTLE'S amendment, insisting that unless some provision was adopted taking from the President the definite selection of the route, the bill could not pass. The enemies of any road had united with a few of its friends and rejected the amendments to limit the line of the road to a central route between the parallels of 34 and 43, thus leaving to the President—not to the contractors, as some supposed—the location of the route. A majority of the friends of a Pacific Railroad would never give such discretion to the President after the experience we have had in the location of the Overland Mail route.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also opposed leaving the location of the route to the President. He did not disguise his opinion that the Pacific Railroad scheme was a magnificent humbug. The President was a clever old gentleman, and could do his own marketing as sensibly as anybody that is going about, but is not endowed by virtue of the Presidency with any extraordinary training quality. In making the contracts, the President might resemble the man who went to Jericho and fell among robbers. It was time this bill was killed outright. It has lived long enough. True it was recommended in the Cincinnati platform, but what of that. That platform was the work of a lot of youngsters who got on a bust and framed it, and it is brought forward as a sort of second Constitution to govern the action of Congress. He, himself, stood a solitary monument to the genius, patriotism, and common sense of the old Whig Party. Like his Texas friend, (Mr. HOUSTON,) he might be a dead corpse, yet he speaketh. The people wanted a mail road. They were moonstruck by the magnificence of the scheme. It was said the Anglo-Saxon blood rebelled against taxation yet we, the most insidiously taxed people on the face of the earth, are crying for the unlimited, illimitable and nonsensical project of building a Railroad thousands of miles through the Indian country. It was the duty of the conservatives of the Senate to turn a deaf ear to these unreasonable cries. He would oppose the project as a greater humbug than the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Doolittle amendment was then adopted.

Thereafter Messrs. Gwin, Davis, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Seward, Wilson, Bigler, Mason, Sebastian, Cameron, Mallory and others took part in the debate.

Finally a motion by Mr. MASON to recommit the bill was lost, by 29 against 23, and another by Mr. TOOMBS to lay it on the table was also lost by 29 against 27.

The Senate then discussed for an hour a proposal to adjourn till Monday. Mr. BROWN protesting against the waste of time, and Mr. SEBASTIAN indicating that a recess to-morrow would advance the public business.

The discussion ended in the proposal being agreed to, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to furnish a statement of the amount of coal used by the Navy since 1852; what commissions have been paid to coal agents, and by what authority such officers have been appointed.

The Select Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. SHAMAN, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, was authorized to employ a stenographer; as was also the Committee on Judiciary, to aid in the examination of the charges against Judge IRWIN.

Reports were submitted from various Committees, after which the private calendar was considered.

The Senate resolution, authorizing TOWNSEND HARRIS and his interpreter, Mr. ERSKINE, to receive presents from Queen VICTORIA, was passed. Adjourned.

The Theradike Will Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. B. R. CURTIS, one of the counsel for Lieut. MARIN, appeared before the Judge of Probate to-day and asked for a postponement of the hearing, on account of the engagements of RUFUS CHOATE, his colleague in the case. He also gave notice that the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter would be contested, on the ground that Mr. THORNDIKE was not an inhabitant of Massachusetts.

By arrangement of counsel, W. H. F. GARDNER and W. N. DAVIS were appointed special trustees of the property, pending the legal decision, with satisfactory bonds, which will be fixed by the Court on Monday next. A full hearing of the case was assigned for Friday next.

Detention of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 14.

The Canadian screw-steamship *North American* will not sail for Liverpool to-morrow, as advertised, as it has been found necessary to take her into the dry dock, to repair the injury she sustained in striking upon the rock off Cape Race. It is hoped that she may be got ready to sail on Saturday of next week.

Death of Captain Van Vechten.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

Captain TUNIS VAN VECHTEN, Jr., died suddenly to-day.

News from Kansas and Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 14.

A special messenger from Governor MEDARY to Governor STEWART, arrived at Jefferson City, yesterday. He reports that MONTGOMERY is fortifying himself near the Missouri line; that United States troops have been sent to that region, and that volunteers are being raised as rapidly as possible. Six hundred muskets passed through Jefferson City, on Wednesday, for Kansas.

The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph's on the 10th. The District Court met again on the 17th ult. Much excitement prevailed in reference to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a deaf and dumb boy, and the Saints were charged with foul play in the matter.

News from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived off Tybee, with Havana dates of the 10th. Sugars were quiet, the holidays not having ended. Freights and Exchange were unaltered.

The Slave-trade was active in Cuba; nearly two thousand Africans are reported to have been landed.

There had been extensive smuggling of lard under the guise of potatoes, and an order would be issued soon requiring cargoes to be certified by the Spanish Consuls at their port of departure.

The Savannah and Cuba Telegraph line has been commenced, and will be rapidly extended to Fernandina, through southwestern Georgia and Florida.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Empire City*, with Havana dates of the 10th, has arrived. SUGAR was dull at 9½ rials. Stock in port 27,000 boxes. LARD firm at 17½c. EXCHANGE advancing and STERLING quoted 13¼ premium; New-York 3½ premium.

Further Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Additional advices from Mexico of the 9th inst., state that JUAREZ had refused to listen to the Commissioners from ROBLES.

ZULOAGA, before his fall, had approved the propositions from France and England for a settlement of the Spanish question, and the Spanish authorities had expressed their satisfaction.

The U. S. frigate *Saratoga* was still at Sacrificios.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The only additional news of importance by the *Tennessee* is that there were five French, four Spanish and three English men-of-war vessels at Sacrificios.

The Ship Edward.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The ship *Edward*, from Calcutta for Boston, has arrived at Provincetown, with loss of sails, bulwarks stove, plank split, shear started in the fore channels, and leaking badly, and with only four men fit for duty She will be towed to this port.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 14.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning, and sailed at 9 for Liverpool. Weather calm and overcast.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 14.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 20th ultimo, has arrived here. No through or way passengers came with it. The news is of no importance.

The Southern Mail.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 14.

The mails from all points South as late as due are at hand, but they bring no news of interest.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Mr. Christie's Quarantine Bill—Its Provisions and Intentions—State Prison Laws—A new License Bill—The Public Printing Contract—To head off Ancient Lobby Agents—Closing the Theatres against unprotected Children—Interesting Projects and Proposals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

Mr. CHRISTIE, of Richmond County, this morning introduced into the Assembly his Quarantine bill. As its provisions are exceedingly important to all your citizens, to Staten Island, Long Island, New-Jersey, and the whole mercantile community, I have prepared an abstract of its several sections:

SECTION 1. Provides that the Quarantine establishment of the State of New-York shall be wholly removed from its present location, to the lower Bay of the port of New-York, below the Narrows. The Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, and in event of the death of any one of them while in commission, the Governor shall fill the vacancy.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners shall locate and construct a quarantine establishment on such lands within the State of New-York or New-Jersey as they may be able to procure, but in no event shall they locate it within —— miles of the main land of either Long Island or Staten Island.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners, after agreeing upon and obtaining such location, shall, if they find it necessary for them to carry out the provisions of this act, immediately cause to be made in the Lower Bay, below the Narrows, such land as may by them be determined to be necessary.

SEC. 4. Vests the right and title acquired by the Commissioners in the people of the State, subject to the control of the Commissioners of Emigration.

SECS. 5 and 6. The Commissioners to give the contracts for making the land, and erecting the structures, wharves, &c., to the lowest bidder, after ample advertisements.

SEC. 7. Authorizes the Commissioners to procure the right from New-Jersey of establishing and maintaining Quarantine, and to pay for this right so much of the moneys appropriated by this act, as the Governor may approve; and the Commissioners must, first of all, make all proper efforts to obtain Sandy Hook for the Quarantine grounds.

SEC. 9. The Commissioners are, in six months after the passage of this act, to sell at public auction all the present Quarantine property on Staten Island.

SEC. 10. Out of the proceeds of this sale, first, to pay mortgages on said property; second, to deposit in the State Treasury a sum sufficient to accomplish the purposes of this act, so far as it may be done; third, to pay to the counties to whom the Commissioners of Emigration are indebted, the sums advanced by them on account of the support of emigrant paupers; fourth, the balance to go to the Treasury.

SEC. 11. Pays for the services of the Commissioners blank sums per diem, and traveling and other expenses.

SEC. 12. Sets aside a blank sum as an appropriation to effect the Quarantine removal, &c.

SEC. 14. Provides that the Quarantine anchorage grounds shall hereafter be below the Narrows and at *least three miles distant* from the main land; that no vessel shall by any officer for any cause be permitted to leave the anchorage while subject to Quarantine. If such vessel leave the anchorage and anchor opposite any town of Long or Staten Island, the Board of Health may cause her removal. The same Board may cause the removal from its town or the destruction of any infected goods; also, the removal from the town of any person coming from a vessel subject to Quarantine.

SEC. 15. Provides for the collection of the expenses that may by a Board of Health be incurred in enforcing the last section.

SEC. 16. After the 1st of April next no person sick with, or who has been exposed to, any pestilential, infectious, or contagious disease, shall be taken or allowed to remain in the present Quarantine grounds in the town of Castleton. If this direction is violated, the Board of Health of Castleton is authorized to remove from the County the persons so received in the Quarantine grounds. And the officer who permits such violation is subjected to a penalty of $1,000, which may be recovered by the Board of Health of Castleton for the use of the town.

SEC. 17. The Mayor and Commissioners of Health of New-York are authorized to provide temporary hospital accommodations for next Summer, if they shall deem it necessary.

SEC. 18 repeals all other laws.

Hoping, in view of late events and fresh facts, that the effort to obtain Sandy Hook may not prove vain, this bill gives to the new Commissioners and to Governor MORGAN ample power to remove Quarantine from Staten Island, and to locate it elsewhere. The important features—the amount of money to be appropriated, the distance from the Long Island and Staten Island shores, within which they are prohibited from placing it—are yet to be filled. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Meanwhile the Senate's concurrent resolutions to send down a Committee from the two Houses, to wait upon the Commissioners and hurry up an early report, lie tabled, and probably will not be called up.

Mr. ASSORT reported a long bill, drawn in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor, revising and amending the prison laws, guarding the finances and improving the prison discipline, and requiring the annual reports to be made at the end of each fiscal year. There was a long chapter of notices of bills read, and several bills were introduced. Among these was one by Mr. OPDYKE regulating the rate of interest on the loan or forbearance of money. It was referred to a Select Committee, although Select Committees have not been very popular thus far.

Mr. FARNUM introduced one for the erection of a new County, "Highland County," out of Orange and Ulster. Mr. BLISS introduced one to amend the Act to suppress intemperance. It provides that Commissioners of Excise shall be elected annually—that no license shall be granted except upon the petition of fifty freeholders—that the sum paid for a license shall be not less than $50—that all persons to whom license is granted shall give bonds not to violate any of the provisions of the act amended.

Mr. SHAW, to divide the Sixth Judicial District in the City of New-York—a measure which many of your people are exceedingly anxious to accomplish.

Mr. CONKLING, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers in the City of New-York. It provides for the appointment of these officers by the Board of Supervisors; they must all be voters in the Ward where they are to serve, and must be able to read and write English. The terms of those elected last Fall terminate on the passage of this act.

The Judiciary Committee were called on to report some plan for the adjustment of difficulties with Gas Light Companies. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the District-Attorney, Register and Sheriff, Clerk and Corporation Attorney of New-York, to report the amount of fees and salary received by them in 1858.

The Comptroller sent in the contract for the legislative printing. It seems fair enough and perfectly straight. It gives the contractors the public printing for two years, and pays for it $100,000; to wit, $40,000 a year for the Assembly printing, and $10,000 for the Senate's. But there is no agreement to bind the documents or cover them, and in that quiche probably lies the rich picking that can be got out of the contract this year. The Legislature, with the contract before them, however, will not be likely to drive far in that direction.

In the Senate to-day the calm was very solacing after yesterday's breeze. Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law. The same Senator has a bill started in relation to escheated lands. It provides that aliens may inherit lands by descent, the same as citizens; and places safeguards around applications made to the Legislature by aliens by providing for certain legal proceedings, by affidavit and otherwise.

Senator ELY introduced a bill to prevent the admission of children unaccompanied by guardians in the New-York theatres. Otherwise the business was small, and the adjournment came early.

To-morrow is Saturday, and yet, strange to say, no member moved to adjourn over till Monday.

The State Military Convention meets next Tuesday in Albany at the City Hall. Wednesday evening the annual address will be delivered by Gen. BENTLEY, of Madison County. The deliberations of this Convention are to be presided over by the distinguished Major-General who represents the Third District of Kings in the Assembly, and is sanguine and hopeful to obtain from the present Legislature authority for the Common Council and the people of Brooklyn to adorn Fort Greene Hill with a $30,000 monument to the martyrs of the Prison Ships. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide for the adjustment of the claims of the State against the Bank of Orleans.

To incorporate the German Savings Bank, New-York.

To amend the Usury laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to repeal the Metropolitan Police act.

By Mr. ELY, to regulate the thestres in New-York

Mr. PURDY introdnced a resolution calling upon the State Engineer to report upon the feasibility and expense of doing away with the present lock-gates in the canals, so as to enable boats of 130 feet to be locked through—an increase of forty feet on the present capacity.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Empowering all the Courts of Sessions to hold Courts longer than two weeks, and to authorize certain adjournments.

To amend the existing State Prison law.

To repeal the act allowing parties to be witnesses.

Notice was given by Mr. CHANLER of a bill to repeal the Usury laws, and by Mr. TUTHILL of a bill to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. OPDYKE, to provide for the repeal of the Usury laws. It leaves the interest, where not specified, at 7 per cent. Referred to a Special Committee of five.

By Mr. CHRISTIE, for the removal of Quarantine. It authorizes the appointment of three Commissioners to negotiate for Sandy Hook.

By Mr. FARNUM, to erect Highland County.

By Mr. SHAW, to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York.

By Mr. CONKLING, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election Districts in New-York.

Mr. GODARD introduced a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of March. Laid over.

Mr. OPDYKE introduced a resolution calling upon the District-Attorney, County Clerk, Register, and Corporation Counsel, of New-York, to report the amount of their salaries and fees for the last year.

Mr. CHANLER moved to amend and make the resolution general in its application. Laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.—Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to give power to every Criminal Court to enter a *nolle prosequi* on any indictment pending therein, and to enable a defendant to plead, when a demurrer to an indictment is overruled.

TAX EQUALIZATION ACT.—Mr. VAN HORN'S bill to amend the Equalization act, provides that where a person is entitled to receive rent reserves in any case in fee or for one or more lives, or for a term of years exceeding twenty-one, and charge able upon any land, he shall return the same to the proper officer, and be assessed therefor as personal estate.

AFTER TAX PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS.—Mr. VAN HORN'S bill to extend the power of Town Collectors, gives power to such collectors to levy upon and sell anywhere within the State, any property now liable to be sold for taxes, belonging to any corporation. The law to apply to taxes already assessed, and yet to be collected against any corporation.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—Mr. VAN HORN'S bill to better secure counties against losses by defaulting Treasurers, amends the Revised Statutes so as to provide that every bond given by such officers shall be a lien on all the real estate held jointly or severally by the Treasurer or his sureties within the county at the time of filing such bonds, until all costs and charges against them are fully satisfied.

FRAUDS ON THE CANAL.—Mr. HUTCHINSON'S amendment to the law to prevent frauds on the Canal Revenues, gives power to the Collector, or any of his officers, to seize any boat on which are goods falsely entered, or on which tolls, lower than the law provides, have been paid, and declares such boat forfeited.

TAX LICENSE LAW.—Mr. BLISS proposes, by bill, to amend the present laws so that the Commissioners shall hereafter be elected annually instead of appointed; that no petition for a license shall have less than fifty signatures; that $50 shall be the lowest license fee paid; and all persons obtaining licenses shall give bonds not to violate any provisions of the law.

NEW-YORK INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.—Mr. CONKLING'S bill provides that the Board of Supervisors of New-York shall annually, on the 1st of October, appoint three Inspectors of Election and three Canvassers, to serve one year, and shall fill any vacancies at other times. Persons to be eligible must be voters in the Ward, capable of reading and writing the English language. The term of office of all present Inspectors and Canvassers is terminated by the bill.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH TO THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—The Company formed in Cuba in 1857, under the title of ANT. M. MORA & Co., for constructing a telegraph, and laying a submarine cable to Havana, are now pushing forward their enterprise to completion. The amount of capital to be invested is $800,000, and it is estimated that the entire cost will fall considerably below this amount. The work upon the land line has been fully contracted for, and is in progress from Savannah, Ga., towards Cedar Keys, in Florida. Its course will be as follows:

	Miles.
From Savannah, by the Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctor Town	53
Thence to Waynesville, Wayne Co.	30
To Jeffersontown	20
To King's Ferry, St. Mary's River	15
To Callahan Station	17
At which point they meet the Fernandina Railroad, (from the Island of Fernandina, on the Atlantic, to Cedar Keys,)—length of this road	183
Total land line	318

From Cedar Keys south, along the west coast of Florida, a submarine cable will be laid to Key West in a moderate depth, and upon a soft bottom, distance 300 miles. From Key West to Havana the distance direct is some 75 miles, making the total length of the line 693 miles, of which only 375 will consist of sub marine cable. Should the line be extended to Tortugas, and thence to Havana, there will be required some one hundred miles more of cable. The first application to the Spanish Government for permission to land a telegraphic cable upon Cuba was made by this Company, and if the concession is made to anybody, they will no doubt receive the grant. They are accordingly acting upon this assurance, and a considerable portion of the line is already completed. It is to be constructed of the very best materials; the wire is galvanized No. 9; the poles, thirty to the mile, of the enduring red cedar of Florida: and the insulators those invented by MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Esq., which are so extensively used upon the Eastern lines of telegraph. As soon as the line is completed to Key West, steamers will be employed to run between that point and Havana, affording direct communication twice a day until the cable is laid, and the connection is made complete. The enterprise is in the hands of parties who have the means to carry it to a successful completion.

Signor Monti, of Harvard College, has contracted to deliver a lecture on "Spiritualism as compared with the superstitions of former times."

KANSAS HISTORY.

Curious Disclosures—Letter from Governor Walker and Mr. Stanton on Election Frauds in Kansas.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our attention has very recently been called to the following letter from BATT JONES, Esq., one of the delegates from Johnson County, in the Territory of Kansas, to the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution, one of its most ardent advocates, and also, as will appear from his own statement and the returns, one of the Judges of the election of October, 1857, whose name purports to be affixed to the notorious pretended returns from the precinct of Oxford, in said county:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., NOV. 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Upon the returns of an election held at the Oxford precinct, in Johnson County, Kansas, in October, 1857, my name appeared as one of the Judges. *I never put it there, nor consented that any one else should do so.* The first I knew of it was from the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom*. I might have made this statement sooner, and probably should, but for the persuasion of friends and the excitement which prevailed at the time of the convention. I did not choose to expose the affair voluntarily at the time, though I should not have hesitated to have done so if I had been called on by any tribunal having jurisdiction of the matter. In September last I communicated the above statement, in substance, to the St. Louis *Republican*, from Westport, Missouri. I came here to ascertain whether it had been received, but was unable to do so. Upon calling upon one of the editors of that paper this morning

NEW BOOKS.

BLONDE AND BRUNETTE; OR, THE GOTHAMITE ARCADY. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

There has been many a work of art utterly spoiled by the perverse attempts of the artist to accomplish something which the material in which he worked rendered impossible. It is very easy for an architect to build any sort of fantastic chateau that may please his imagination, and transcend the palace of Kubla Khan, while he works in the air; but as soon as he commences his foundations upon the earth he must be restricted by earthy exigencies. Marble, brick and granite have their possibilities, and so have all other materials, and the artist should never attempt to transcend them, as failure is the certain result of so doing.

The same considerations apply to writers, who are artists in words, and whose province is limited by certain possibilities, to transcend which entails consequences as certain and as disastrous as for a painter to disregard the laws of perspective, or an architect the law of gravitation. Many a writer of lively imagination, of brilliant descriptive powers, and knowledge of the world, has utterly failed in his efforts, from disregarding the simple rules of his art—from attempting to create an uncreatable object. The Frankensteins who might be most successful mechanics, come to grief infallibly when they attempt to make human beings. A watch or a steam-engine is not only an agreeable object to look at, but a most serviceable instrument to mankind; but a man-machine is simply a disgusting object, which offends by its incongruousness, as well as by the useless labor bestowed upon its formation.

The author of *Blonde and Brunette* has a perversely ingenious way of destroying the value of what he writes by attempting to create an impossible production. He has a strong sense of humor, a good descriptive style, a decided love for the beautiful in nature, an almost effeminate instinct for the voluptuousness of social life, a knowledge of the world and, a distinct perception of character. He is not lacking in the inventive faculty, and his reading, from which authors draw their stores of illustration, has been extensive;—and with elements like these he ought to be a successful novelist. But, though he has written several works of fiction, which have gained a certain share of attention from the unquestioned ability manifested in them, he has never yet succeeded in touching the popular sympathies. He will persist in making his own ecclesiastical convictions or theological superstitions, the principal objects in whatever he writes. He does not write a story to beguile the imagination of his reader, but to thrust in the face of the reading public his own views of the true road to eternal salvation. We do not quarrel with any author on the score of his religious belief, nor like any one the less for maintaining on all proper occasions the cause of his faith, whatever it may be. But the last place in which an author should obtrude his religious convictions is in a story ostensibly written for the amusement of the general public. In *Blonde and Brunette* the author does this in a manner that is very offensive, and at the same time very ineffective. It is as mildly and as genially done as possible, but by no means ingeniously done, as the motive is very obtrusive. Apart from this consideration, there are a good many other artistic vices which would be sufficient to neutralize the many excellences of *Blonde and Brunette*. Though the author seeks to create an atmosphere of romance and remoteness by investing his scenes and personages with strange names, yet he does not hesitate to introduce in the most familiar manner the name of a well-known New-York family, in a manner which cannot be particularly agreeable to the persons interested. By Gotham every one, of course, knows that New-York is meant; but every one might not discover, unless he were told, that "the Hendrick" means the Hudson; that "Isola Lunga" means Long Island; "Castra Occidantis," Westchaster, and "Fiume Oriente," the East River. It is under similar appellations that the familiar localities of New-York and its neighborhood are slightly veiled. The story is very simple, and, apart from the religious predilections of the author, it has no very distinct purpose. A red-headed Roman Catholic Irishman, who has contrived to rise from a shop-boy to the position of clerk in a dry-goods store, marries his employer's pretty daughter, succeeds to the business, and becomes the father of two beautiful girls, Xanthe and Melanie, who are the Blonde and Brunette of the title. When Paddy Blake married his employer's daughter, she was a Negative, or Protestant, and he a Positive, or Papist. But neither was overburdened with sectarian scruples. By going occasionally to a Positive Church with her husband, Mrs. Blake becomes a Positive herself, and one day when he reproached her for being absent from home, she replies, "Why, Paddy, I have been to confession." Mrs. Blake had had a flirtation before her marriage with an elegant young fellow named Tom Tremaine, and when her daughter had grown up, the son of Tom Tremeine had also grown up, and he and his cousin, both of them Negatives, fell in love with the two Blakes, and married them, and settled down very quietly and genteely in splendid mansions in the Fifth-avenue. And so the story ends; but the author intimates that it is only a sequel to another story that may be published hereafter. There is some very good writing, some pretty descriptions, and some genial humor in the work; but, as a novel, or romance, or satire, or sermon, it is unsatisfactory and frivolous. If the author would set himself resolutely to work to write a novel of social life in New-York, and condescend to allow his reader the privilege of thinking as he pleases on religious matters, we are quite confident that he would be successful. No one has ever been able to discover what SHAKESPEARE'S religious "views" were from reading his dramas, and it would not be easy to determine whether WALTER SCOTT were a Catholic or a Protestant from his novels. It is only inferior artists who, for lack of imaginative power have to resort to the expedient of looking in a mirror for a model to paint from.

LORD DUFFERIN'S LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, from whom we have so many choice and wholesome books, have brought us over sea, a breath of the Northern Ocean full of health and spirit, in Lord DUFFERIN'S capital little volume: *A Yacht Voyage in High Latitudes*. Lord DUFFERIN (who sits in the House of Peers by his British title of Baron CLANDENOYE), though both young and a lord, is, by no means, the "young lord" of the fashionable novels. Under the kid-glove of Belgravia, he carries the iron-sinewed hand of the sea-kings; and recalls in the mingled delicacy and force of his character, as these pages unconsciously paint it, the finest types which first enriched the world with the "grand old name of gentleman." His book bears with it a lesson in every sentence for the young manhood of every country, proving as it does how natural is the alliance between the proudest rectitude of principle and the most genial cordiality of impulse; between the most exquisite elegance of manner and the most masculine directness of feeling. It is as free from affectations of sentiment as from artifices of style; and one is continually charmed in perusing it now with sudden glimpses of the old Sheridan fire and fancy; now with natural touches of the poetic grace which has made the "Irish Emigrant's Lament" a household song all the world over.

The volume is simply the publication of a series of letters written by Lord DUFFERIN to his mother (best known as the Hon. Mrs. BLACKWOOD) and the grand-daughter of BRINSLEY, during a daring voyage made by him from Scotland, to Iceland, to Spitzbergen, and thence to Norway, in his trim and staunch little yacht the [illegible], of eighty tons. The loyal son and the gallant yachtsman are in this simple statement as they are in the spirit of all the book.

Twenty years ago the beautiful Mrs. BLACKWOOD, silver-voiced and a "Sheridan," was the centre of one of the most devoted and admiring circles in London. But no devotion and no admiration which she then received can possibly have equaled for her the claims which Ireland from this homage of a son brought to her now in the midst of the circle of younger loveliness in which he moves. Lord DUFFERIN does not pretend to impart half as much information as is really to be found in his book. He writes to his mother of all that he enjoys—of the strange sights and the quaint people he meets with in Iceland; of his crew and their ways; of the wrestle of life among the ice of the Frozen zone; of the kindly Norse-folk and the heroic Saga-lore; and he writes of all in the fashion of an educated enthusiastic gentleman who holds flippancy and pedantry in equal aversion, and avoids them both with an unbought grace beyond the reach of art.

In Iceland our yachtsman stumbled upon Prince NAPOLEON, cruising then in his steamer the *Reine Hortense*, and gave the Prince a dinner among the Geysers which is capitally described; as is also a wonderful dinner given to Lord DUFFERIN himself by the magnates of Rykjavyk, with a Latin speech there made by him in a state of situgether *Sheridanian* inspiration. The Prince took the young Peer in tow for Spitzbergen, but the coal of the steamer threatened to give out, and the *Foam* was left to pursue her adventurous course alone. Wonderfully striking are the scenes she brings us to, amid the frozen wastes about the gigantic Jan Mayen,—and most vigorously are they painted. This is the most valuable part of the book in the way of novelty and descriptive force, but not more interesting than the character-sketches of Wilson and the Jury-skipper and the Doctor on board the yacht, or than the rambles in Iceland. The same graphic power is everywhere present, and everywhere the same bright vitality of thought and feeling. A more healthy and delightful book has not for some time been published, and we shall look with hope for the results of a very different voyage which Lord DUFFERIN is now making with his mother in the waters of the Levant. The *Foam* has been fitted with a screw; but she still bears upon her bow the lovely image of one of England's fairest daughters, and the wife of one of Lord DUFFERIN'S special friends; and under auspices so happy should bring back new treasures from the glorious regions to which her lord has now carried the flag of his gallant Club.

THE SCOURING OF THE WHITE HORSE; OR, THE LONG VACATION RAMBLE OF A LONDON CLERK. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The Author of *Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby* has made too many friends in this country to require an introduction when he presents himself with a story of English rural life in one of the most English end most rural of English counties.

We know his hearty sympathy with all that is sound and manly in character, his robust pleasure in the good world out-of-doors, his thorough-bred scorn of all affectations and sentimentalism; and we are quite sure that whatever he takes the trouble to write about, will be worth the trouble he takes. So that the *Scouring of the White Horse*, just issued by TICKNOR & FIELDS, has more than ordinary claims upon our good-will and our attention, notwithstanding the somewhat mystical appearance of the title.

A book about "scouring white horses!" we hear the indignant reader exclaim—"What in the world can such a book have been made for?" Is it a profound theological treatise symbolically dealing with the pale steed of the Apocalypse; or a simple modification of BARRY and YOUATT, interesting to the Turf alone; or a bit of artistic antiquarianism, *apropos* of the horses of the Partheaon frieze? It is none of these things. The white horse it meddles with is a very ancient horse, certainly, and after a sort artistic. He stretches in his long and lumbering gallop with his distraught-looking legs end crane-like neck, where we with our own eyes have beheld him, over near an acre of chalk hill-land in that part of the realm of the West Saxons, known now as tha Vale of White Horse in the County of Berks," and the local tradition avers that he was carven there, deep into the close rich turf, a thousand years ago, by order of King ALFRED the Great, to be a token forever of his great Christian English victory over the heathen Danes at Ashdown. This vigorous tradition has been sufficient cause of the frequent "scourings" which the White Horse has received in all these Centuries, and which have preserved him a visible and venerable horse down to these degenerate days of journalism and short memories. These successive "scourings" have been the Olympiads of the Berkshire yeomanry; they have been accompanied with games and sports that have knitted together the honest race in a closer community of feeling, and kept alive that warm local pride of the best kind, which has done so much more than laws or constitutions could to maintain liberty and order wherever the English man has planted himself in either hemisphere. For all which reasons, and many more, the "Scouring" of 1857 has been recorded in the pleasant volume before us, by the genial Berkshiremen, whom we know as Tom Brown. Americans, of course, can hardly be expected to find in such a book all that glows and moves therein for the folk of the Vale. But tha descendants of the Puritans have a special claim on all that concerns the West Country of England, out of which came the strength of the Pilgrim stock; and we all of us find a peculiar and racy pleasure in any living picture of the life of our forefathers and kinsmen over the sea. A living picture of that life we certainly have in this book. The story of the Clerk, on which the historic lore and country scenes of the work are strung, is very slight; hardly, indeed, a story at all, though told in strong vernacular English, and with a genial abundance of sympathetic humor. But the painting of the world into which the author brings us is capital; broad and effective, yet full of delicate strokes and suggestive shades. There is song-writing, too, of the best, in these pages—real song-writing, in which the Berkshire dialect is made to sing itself to melodies instinctively musical, as all popular melodies are. Of course, the author of *Tom Brown*, who firmly believes that preaching of one sort or another is the duty of every man, could not write a book of 300 pages without sermonizing a bit; but the sermon of the "Scouring" comes in by itself, all in one chapter, at the end of the book, where only those who have ears to hear need hear it. Nor must we forget the illustrations which RICHARD DOYLE, once the delight of *Punch*, to which periodical he was lost by his faith in the Pope, and the memorable "inventor" of "Brown, Jones and Robinson." DOYLE'S sketches are Doylesque in the extreme—fanciful, quaint—their drollery dashed with touches of real pathos and picturesque grace.

NOTES FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT. A COLLECTION OF MEMORABLE PASSAGES FROM THE DISCOURSES OF HENRY WARD BEECHER. WITH A SKETCH OF MR. BEECHER AND THE LECTURE-ROOM. By AUGUSTA MOORE. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

There are many thousands of curious people who will eagerly purchase and peruse this volume, to learn wherein the charm lies of that magical eloquence which attracts such constant crowds of listeners to the "Plymouth Church." But its title promises rather more than the author pretends to perform. Its contents are not passages from the discourses of Mr. BEECHER, for we are distinctly informed in a note that Mr. BEECHER is entirely ignorant of its contents, he having seen neither the copy nor the proof. The "passages" are simply the recollections of a devout listener; and having passed through the alembic of her admiring imagination, it is more than probable that they partake almost as much of the idiosyncracies of the reporter as of the preacher. Miss MOORE states that they were chiefly written during the years 1856-7, and were committed to paper "simply because it was impossible to think of or to write anything else with a mind so fully possessed by the memory of the sermons from which they were taken." The most skillful reporters know how extremely difficult it is to make a report of a speech without the aid of short-hand writing, and how liable they are, even in such cases, to misconceive a speaker's meaning. The readers of this volume should, therefore, in justice to the celebrated preacher from whose oral discourses these notes have been selected by the aid of memory alone, bear constantly in mind the process by which they were procured. But, making all proper allowances for the mistakes of memory, those who have never heard Mr. BEECHER will be enabled to form a very good idea of his pulpit style from reading these "Notes," though it is the manner, the occasion, the voice and the context which impart to them their special value and charm. Miss MOORE is so warm an admirer of Mr. BEECHER, that in her attempt to give a full view of him in the pulpit she produces a very indistinct image by her profusion of indiscriminate epithets. According to Miss MOORE, Mr. BEECHER is "full in flesh;" "his body is elastic as an India-rubber ball, and handled by him with about as much ease as he would toss a ball;" "his face is full and fresh;" "his eyes are large, expressive and blue, *sometimes gray*;" "his forehead is square and broad;" "his forehead is white and high, and shines like a sun-touched mountain;" "his face is red, his eyes dull and half covered with the swollen flesh of the heavy lids;" "there is no brightness to be seen about him;" "he is an unrefined plough-boy, or a butcher in minister's clothes;" "his face assumes all the rich softness of a mezzotint engraving; round, fair, and dimpled;" "it is almost like the angels' faces we have seen in dreams;" "his eyes beam clear and mild—like the eyes of a babe;" "there is no longer a rugged line, or a rough look about him;" "his aspect is altogether noble, beautiful, serene;" "he stands forth as Boanerges, and he is a mountain in a winter storm;" "mingling in his tones are heard remindera of the cataract, and of the crash of thunder, while his flashing eyes and changing features have upon you the effect of lightning, and his gestures represent the rushing wind;" then "you are started into new life by the magic tendencies of tone, silvery sweet;" "he is like a man who has struck his foot so hard against a stone, that to save himself from falling on his face, he needs must run awhile, though every step be upon vipers;" "although he seldom appears to be in much haste, there is always an air of being in a hurry about his clothes and his hair;" "his neck is so short that he never ventures a standing-up collar—probably in consideration of his ears." Though his face, according to Miss MOORE, when turned full upon you, looks a lion's, yet when seen in profile, it is like a sheep's. Those who have never seen Mr. BEECHER will be exceedingly puzzled to form a coherent idea of him from Miss MOORE'S incoherent attempt at delineating his peculiarities of manner and person. To conceive a man looking like a lion and a lamb, an infant and a mountain in a storm, an angel and a butcher boy, requires a very active and powerful imagination.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES ON LITERARY AND SOCIAL TOPICS. By the late Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, of Brighton. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The most remarkable circumstance about this volume is its republication in this country. It is a collection, chiefly, of addresses of a local character to audiences of workingmen in England; yet do they contain so much that is of universal interest, they are so pure in style and so elevated in thought, that they may be read with nearly as much profit and pleasure on this side of the Atlantic as by the people for whose improvement they were specially intended. Three volumes of sermons by the same author have already found a ready sale in this country.

THE LAND AND THE BOOK. By W. M. THOMSON, D. D. HARPER & BROTHERS.

These two volumes, largely and well illustrated with wood engravings, contain the results of a quarter of a century's observations and experiences in the Holy Land by their author, who during that long period, was a faithful missionary in Syria and Palestine. It would not be difficult to point out literary defects in the work, but its solid merits outweigh any little inaccuracies of style. As a book for popular reading, it is altogether the most satisfactory work on the Holy Land that has yet been published.

NEW EDITION OF COOPER'S NOVELS.

Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., of this City, have commenced the publication of a new edition of COOPER'S Novels, the first issue of which is the *Pioneers*. The work is printed in the very best style, and well illustrated by drawings by DARLEY. There are two steel-plate engravings in the *Pioneers* and a considerable number of characteristic wood-cut illustrations and tail-pieces. Booksellers are competent judges of the public demands for what is called light reading, and the fact of the publication of this very elegant edition of our great novelist's works indicates a popularity that we did not suppose existed. COOPER'S novels will always be considered necessary to the completion of a library, and especially in this country; but this new edition shows that there is still as great a demand for them for general reading as ever.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Canada Cold—More Railways Opened—British Institutions Exchanged for those of America—The Seat of Government for Canada—Cartier and the Queen—Fresh Extradition Treaty Wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

"Canada-cold" has been making itself severely felt. Indeed, last Sunday was the coldest day we have experienced for a quarter of a century. The thermometer here was 30° below zero in the night, between Sunday and Monday. At Kingston it was 29½° below. At Hemilton it was 29° below. These are the correct figures; those furnished by telegraph varying between 18° and 36° below zero, are wrong. Dozens of people in every city had their noses, ears or toes frozen. In the country casualties of the same nature are common. To-day it is raining a little, and the thermometer stands 2° above the freezing point, showing a variation in temperature of 64° in as many hours.

The change from meteorology to practical engineering may be abrupt, but it shall be made. Within these few days we have had three railways opened; one in the east, one in the west and one in the centre of the Province. The first of these is a road from St. John's to West Farnham, forming a part of the Stanstead, Shafford and Chambly Railway, and opening up direct communication between Montreal and the Eastern townships. The second is a more important line, from London to Port Sarnia. The immediate object of the opening of this road is to intercept the Chicago trade at the lower end of Lake Huron, and bring it from Port Sarnia over the Great Western of Canada and New-York Central railways, thus avoiding the St. Clair flats. Grain elevators are being built at Sarnia, and others at Hemilton, on Lake Ontario, are already finished, to facilitate the transhipment of grain, which, it is thought, will be transferred from vessels on the shore of Lake Huron to those in the harbors of Ontario, by means of the railway cars. It will be for your citizens to consider if they will allow this to be done, or how they may best prevent it. The third railway I alluded to is that from Brockville to the Ottawa River, at Pembroke, which has been opened for half the distance. It is built chiefly for the accommodation of the vast lumbering interests of the Ottawa country. It will materially cheapen the supplies required by the 20,000 men who find constant employment in the Ottawa backwoods, who have hitherto had to draw their provisions over half a dozen tedious portages before approaching the centre of their operations.

A rather important change has just come into effect, by which the Canadian municipal law has been assimilated to that of New-York. The mayors of all our cities, towns and villages have been made eligible by the people, and the privilege was first exercised by them about a week ago. The elections passed off quietly; there was no disturbance anywhere except at Brantford, and there no harm was done to limb or property. The change may therefore be said to work well. It is rather strange that a "conservative" Administration should have introduced, unsolicited, this democratic innovation.

We are to have an exciting time of it when Parliament meets, for the Seat of Government question will be brought forward at once. The readers of the TIMES are faithful with the history of this great Seat of Government question. It has been the cause of more squabbles than any measure in which a principle was involved; and naturally, for people care less for principle than pocket, and pecuniary interests are much affected by it. Upper and Lower Canada have quarreled about it ever since their Union act, in which, however, it was stipulated that it should be located in the western part of the Province. Her Majesty the Queen, to whom the matter was referred, probably thought to please both parties by selecting Ottawa, as it is on the river which divides them, and if the Parliament Houses were on one side, tha Governor's residence could be on the other. Moreover, (and this must have influenced the Councils,) Ottawa is a long distance from the frontier, and the fillibustering New-Yorkers could not take it any morning before breakfast. But the Canadians are not altogether satisfied. The Parliament determined last year that Ottawa was not the place, and the Ministry in consequence resigned. It was reconstructed, after some delay, under the leadership of Mr. CARTIER, instead of Mr. MACDONALD, and the new Premier declared that Parliament should have another opportunity of considering the question. During the recess, Mr. CARTIER has been to England. He was present at Court. Queen VICTORIA invited him to Windsor. He stayed there from Saturday until Monday. A rich time the household must have had! CARTIER is a Canadian-Frenchman. He speaks English with a very broken accent, and his French is a villainous *patois*, like that of all his *compatriots* who adhere to the pronunciation of LOUIS XIVth's time. He spits out his words so queerly that we call him the "*boule dogue terrière*." Fancy his conversation at the Royal table! However, he was made much of. He has talked of nothing but "Windsor" ever since, they say. And the result is that he and his cabinet are going to "stand by the Queen's decision." Mr. LECOTTE, late Commissioner of Public Works, has left the Ministry accordingly, as he favors Montreal. A Montrealer, ROSE, who does *not* favor Montreal, takes his place. The forces are being marshalled, and great will be the tug of war when Greek meets Greek. Those who profess to know, say that the Ministry, Ottawa and the Queen, will be sustained in the House, on a division. The Quabec men are, it is said, going for Ottawa, to spite Montreal, their city's rival. If so, that settles the question. But if the Ministry are defeated, they will "appeal to the country," and the people will have to decide the matter. In this case it is thought very probable that Ottawa will meet with general favor, for the Crown is generally upheld when it throws itself upon its subjects for support. I rather think I would bold on to Ottawa property if I had it.

A great outcry is being made by a portion of the Press about certain violations of our Territory by the Americans. One SNOW, a Philadelphia receiver of stolen goods, was taken from the city by American detectives, with the connivance of our police and the assistance of tha authorities at Hamilton. He was tried and found guilty in Philadelphia; but tha Hamilton police are on their trial for assisting to kidnap him. The general opinion is that expressed by ECCLES, their counsel,—"The act is illegal, but we're well rid of the rascal." Another case of a similar nature transpired at Guelph, where a man charged with assault with intent to commit rape was arrested by policemen from Buffalo. These are interferences with the right of asylum, say the sticklers for law. It may be so, but I could mention a dozen cases, in which the police of the frontier cities of the States and Canada have mutually assisted in bringing rascals to justice, no matter on which side of the line they might be. The remedy—if remedy be required—for this state of affairs would be to extend the provisions of the Ashburton Extradition Treaty. Canada should not be a home for American cheats and scoundrels, nor should the United States afford a secure asylum to those who have robbed banks or embezzled the funds of commercial houses.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Presidential Movements in Virginia—The Floyd Interest at Work for Breckinridge—How Hunter and Wise Stand—Buchanan and His Pledges—Paulus Powell in a Tight Place—Fayette McMullen again up for Congress—Prospect of Trouble in Letcher's District—Repudiation of Letcher by Many Leading Democrats—Tobacco Manufacture, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

The Presidential movements in Virginia, though conducted with comperative privacy, are nevertheless active and energetic. The friends of the rival aspirants are working strenuously to secure for their respective favorites the vote of Virginia in the Charleston Convention. I know enough regarding the standard of preference which will govern Virginia in her choice, to justify me in saying that availability will be the overruling consideration in the selection. Without this element of strength, all pest public services will avail nothing in a candidate, for Virginia loves the spoils too dearly to risk their loss upon a selection dictated by patriotism alone, and lacking the great essential element of availability.

It is well ascertained here that the Floyd interest is actively at work to secure the nomination of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, but for the very reason already indicated, its efforts will prove wholly abortive. His identity with the Administration at once determines his fate, and sets him down amongst the non-availables. Virginia wants no such candidate as that, and she will rather risk her *prestige* than her spoils upon him. Moreover, he is considered too young to be chosen to the exalted position of President of the United States, while there are so many distinguished men in the party so much his seniors, as well in years as in length of public service. But his non-availability from the cause indicated, renders all reference to public service unnecessary; for, so far as Virginia is concerned, and the whole party, in fact, they would discard all other considerations in view of that. BRECKINRIDGE may, therefore, be set down as without the pale of even chance in Virginia.

And of HUNTER little better can be said. He was committed to the principle of making the action of the Lecompton Convention final; and opposed to the submission of the constitution to the people long in advance of the last session of Congress.

While this policy is not particularly obnoxious to the people of Virginia, inasmuch, however, as it is in conflict with the popular will of the nation, as developed in the recent elections North and West, Mr. HUNTER could not command the vote of Virginia in the Charleston Convention. He does not come up to that standard of availibility which alone governs the Old Dominion in her selection of Presidential candidates. But he is unpopular in Virginia from other causes. He is so from his intimate relations with the most prominent members of the Anti-Internal Improvement Party, and because of his known sympathy with them. This, to be sure, is peculiarly a State consideration, but no less potent upon an issue of prafarence as between leading aspirants for Federal offices. The fact, as is intimated, of his being the choice of the Administration, would in no wise enhance his prospects, for in this consists the very essence of non-availability. The Administration itself is receiving at best but a negative support in Virginia, and if you take away the patronage which is so profusely lavished within her, this useless support would readily change into opposition of the most bitter kind. Not one act of the present Administration have I yet heard approved of by any person of influence among the Democratic Party outside of the officeholders or their friends. Any support it has received has been rendered in that "matter of course" sort of way, which is generally characteristic of the relations of the Virginia Democracy to every Democratic Administration. In the present instance, however, that support lacks every element of sincerity, for it is dictated by no sense of merit or efficiency. With this state of relations between the Virginia Democracy and the Administration, it is easy to estimate the very limited influence which its preference for HUNTER could bring to bear upon the Presidential prospects of that gentleman.

As regards WISE, it will be found in due time that he possesses the vantage ground in the Presidential rivalry. He is deemed eminently available, and in that furnishes the strongest motive or preference for the Old Dominion. There is a little State pride growing out of WISE'S great oratorical powers and his glorious victory in 1855, which lends not a little influence to this motive. In his position with reference to the Lecompton Constitution he furnishes the very best guarantee of availability, and an overruling consideration to govern Virginia in making him her choice for the Presidency. In this respect he may be said to be on an equal platform with DOUGLAS, while his Southern position, in view of the claims of this section in the matter of a Presidential candidate, makes him far more formidable in the South. But he has still another element of availability, which, according to Democratic estimates in the past, is indispensable to success. No man, it is presumed, could command as large a foreign vote as WISE. The adopted citizens of the country owe him a debt of gratitude which no party ties will cause them to disregard; and so deep, abiding and universal is the sentiment of preference for him among that class, that even his enemies accord to him a degree of strength from that source for which no former result can furnish any basis of computation.

These considerations, as they are here applied to the leading Presidential aspirants named, have their weight in Virginia, and are canvassed daily by thousands. When it is considered that the motive of availability is all-powerful in determining Virginia's course in the Charleston Convention, it is reasonable to suppose that WISE will be her preference. And I might add to this consideration that sentiment of State pride which would necessarily influence the Old Dominion in selecting a son of her own in preference to another, all things being equal. I give you in these details what is every day discussed in this region, and at every public meeting of a political character, as well as at hotels, court-houses, and cross-roads. Availability, availability, is the great source of influence in regard to political aspirants in Virginia; and it will be found effectual in the Presidential race.

Many friends of WISE assert that BUCHANAN is pledged to support him for the next Presidency. They will, doubtless, realize in time what you so faithfully depicted of his character, that there is always a conflict between his professions and acts. For my part, I have no faith in his promises.

The Hon. PAULUS POWELL'S Congressional career, it is apprehended, will soon close. There is an evident disposition among his constituents to call a Convention—a fact which is of itself indicative of the purpose to oust him. Already, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor S. F. LEAKE has declared himself an independent candidate for the district; and I find that Mr. JOHN GOODE, JR., a popular Democrat of Bedford County, has accepted an invitation from some leading Democrats of that county to submit his claims to a Convention, or run as an independent candidate, should the other counties composing the district refuse to unite with Bedford County in calling a Convention. Besides these, there are other prominent Democrats anxious for a trial of strength with PAULUS before a Convention; so that, Convention or no Convention, he is in jeopardy. I doubt if any of the gentlemen spoken of in connection with his position would not be equally as efficient, if not more so.

It is understood that the Hon. FAYETTE MCMULLEN will again be a candidate for his old Congressional district, now represented by Judge HOPKINS. He is said to have resigned his position of Governor of Washington Territory, and failing to obtain a better appointment, as he had hoped, has returned to his home in Virginia, determined to run for his old Congressional district. It is thought that at least four independent candidates will be in the field, to wit: MCMULLEN, HOPKINS, Col. FLOYD, brother of the Secretary of War, and a Mr. SCOTT, who opposed HOPKINS at the last election. FLOYD is considered the most popular, and will doubtless be elected.

For LETCHER'S district, there are a host of candidates in the field, the most prominent of whom are JAMES H. SKINNER, of Staunton, son of Commodore SKINNER, and a Col. HARMAN, of the same place, a lawyer of some distinction, and the Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Augusta. These were among the most prominent supporters of JOHN LETCHER for the Gubernatorial nomination, and we have in this scramble for his slippers a full solution of the motives which dictated this zeal in behalf of "honest JOHN." Selfish world this.

Many leading Democrats of the State seem unwilling to support LETCHER for the Governorship. If those who protested against his nomination at the Convention act in accordance with their protests, Democratic influence will be found to have materially diminished when the result of the next election is ascertained. I see it stated that TIMOTHY RIVES, one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, and now Collector of Customs at Petersburg, has refused to support him, while several men of influence in the Southwest seem determined to pursue a similar course. This looks bad for LETCHER, and furnishes strong ground of hope for the Whigs.

The tobacco manufacturers in this city look forward to the prospect of reaping large profits from their labors during this year. For some years past, the profits from this trade were limited, but hopes are entertained of securing this year a full equivalent for the drawbacks of the past.

Freights have been considerably reduced on all our Southwestern railroads, and the consequence is, a large increase in the usual receipt of goods through these channels.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The "Democratic" Gubernatorial Nominees—The Condition and Position of Parties in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday Night, Jan. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are aware that our immense "Democratic" State Convention has to-day nominated BERIAH MAGOFFIN for Governor, and Hon. LYNN BOYD for Lieutenant-Governor. This is a pretty strong Democratic ticket.

They are both reputed to be sharp politicians and zealous partisans, and, if elected next August, will perform their duties to their State and their party with great acceptance to their admirers and followers. They are, I understand, men of undoubted Administration stamp, and in office would go as far in obedience to the behests and nods of the Administration, as far in blind support of all its "principles," measures and policy as Governor WILLARD, of Indiana, or Governor MEDARY, of Kansas. They would measure every office-seeker under their eye by the party tests hitherto laid down by the "powers that be" at Washington, and, if found wanting in any particular, would thrust him aside to make way for better and more faithful servants. Whoever has fretted and chafed under the sheckles and chains of "Democracy," is already cast aside. Whoever has had the rebellious audacity to act as a free and independent man according to *his* construction of the Cincinnati Platform, and not as a party tool and lackey, a toady and lickspittle of JAMES BUCHANAN, will, of course, have no finger in our Democratic pie, expected as so soon to be served up in Frankfort.

As for their Platform, we can all infer what it essentially is from the character of the candidates, and of the ruling majority that chose them. I understand that it is very ingeniously framed—quite oracular and non-committal, designed to be quite palatable to all from its negativeness, in order to reconcile or take in the Anti-Lecompton and Popular Sovereignty Democrats of the Douglas and Anti-Administration stamp. Its indorsement of BUCHANAN is doubtless quite general and indefinite, yet, I apprehend, it comprehends, implies and involves all that any Buchanier can ask for, and thereby in effect excludes as irrelavant and incompatible the favorite doctrines of the Douglasites. Of course, then, in my opinion, this platform, and those under it and upon it, are virtually for Lecompton in all its phases; for direct intervention or the protection of Slavery; for the "Dred Scott Decision," as extremists interpret and would apply it everywhere; for the early acquisition of Cuba by stratagem or the sword; in short, for the Administration out and out, and against everybody and anybody, Democrat though he really be, who does not on all occasions march hand-in-hand with the "Democracy," under the lead of the Administration and the Southern "power behind the throne."

Therefore, Sir, the Douglas Democrats in Kentucky, as elsewhere, unless they shall renounce and abandon the great principles for which they have so struggled during the past year or more, will get none of the spoils and "public plunder." They have all been discarded and declared to be no longer Democrats, and they will be received back again only in sackcloth and ashes, and on probation.

According to my present advice, it will be morally impossible for Colonel HARNEY, of the Louisville *Democrat*, staunch and thorough Douglas man that he is, to swallow, or even acquiesce in the Boyd-Magoffin Platform. The anticipated spoils will hardly charm and seduce the Colonel from the path he marked out for himself, and has so long and so boldly trod. Others who have followed him so far may now falter, fall back and desert him, to join the "Democratic" love-feast; to kiss and make up with the Frankfort wire-pullers before their distribution of the spoils; but he, I dare say, will stand his ground and take no step backward, though, for the moment, he should be "solitary and alone." He can and will be eventually sustained in Kentucky. He is, you know, for absolute non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty in all the States and all the Territories on the subject of Slavery, and every other strictly and properly domestic and police matter. Of course, then, totally against the Administration on Lecompton; against any extreme and impracticable interpretation of the "Dred Scott Decision;" against the present acquisition of Cuba, even by a fair purchase, and against the Administration on several other points.

In regard to Cuba, Colonel HARNEY thinks we should, and shall, get that magnificent Island, in time, by fair and peaceful means, and with the consent of its inhabitants; but that the time has not yet come. The Cubans must, if possible, be somewhat Americanized, assimilated to our customs, sentiments and institutions, through contact with Americans emigrating to Cuba and settling among them, before they shall be annexed to the United States, even as a Territory. He hardly thinks that its acquisition is yet a paramount national necessity, knowing no law, and compelling the United States to take hold of, possess and retain Cuba in spite of all obstacles and at all hazards. He is of the opinion that, at least for the present, we had better look after, care for and make the most of the vast domain already ours, and content ourselves with meeting the heavy responsibilities already devolving and thickly crowding upon us in the Territorial Administration of our Government.

Col. HARNEY, Sir, I repeat, is indeed Anti-Administration on many points. As the leader of the Douglas wing in Kentucky, his movements will be watched with interest here and elsewhere. If he and his present followers and sympathizers shall keep aloof from the "Democratic" ranks, headed by BOYD and Company, and shall cooperate with the numerous other opponents here of the Administration, Kentucky's next Executive may be, in spite of the *prestige* of a "Democratic" victory last Summer. Anti-Administration.

A word with respect to the "Know-Nothing" or "American" Party. As such it now seems hardly to exist, even in name, among us. Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, its great spokesman and leader, calls it now "the Opposition." "Parties in Kentucky," he says, "are at this moment in a state of solution," as yet far from being "crystalized," and having "fixed and definite forms." Yes, and parties in the nation, too, I reckon, including even the "American." Why, Sir, you remember, only some four months ago, Mr. PRENTICE confessed that the "American" movement was "ill-timed," and the party then in a "powerless" and "hopeless" condition, under whose "existing organization" "there is no earthly hope of success for the present, or even for some years to come," —a party, be avowed, that cannot now elect a man to any considerable office in even a solitary non-slave-holding State," and "is scarcely more of a party in the North than are the Republicans in the South." The American Party, then, is dead—has given way to "the Opposition," which is "in a state of solution."

Mr. PRENTICE and his associates of the *Journal* have for some time been casting about how to "crystalize" this "Opposition" here, and make it tell in the affairs of our State and the nation. I rather think the problem before them is still "in a state of solution."

Now, you know, the *Journal* and the *Democrat* do agree on some important matters. They are both opposed to Lecompton, out and out, and to the entire Kansas policy of the Administration. But, as to Mr. DOUGLAS' Freeport doctrine of Territorial Popular Sovereignty, they have in general differed widely. This difference, with your indulgence, I will state in my next.

If the spokesmen of the Douglasites and of the "Opposition" should conclude to unite on this point as they are united on other important points, they could well stand together on broad common ground, and might fight the Buchaniers with a good prospect of success.

Yours truly,

PONTIAC.

The First Presidential Levee—Jenkins in a State of Considerable Excitement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

Are you aware that *the* great event during "a Winter in Washington," is the *first* levee of the season? This evening the Presidential mansion has presented a vast whirlpool of humanity, and vast crowds of our heterogeneous population were there in all their Sunday finery and pompous display. Crowds of strangers, too, thronged the spacious parlors and the still more spacious "East Room" of the White House, while tha far-famed Marine Band discoursed most intolerable music.

As visitors entered the building at the main door, they were met by an army of servants, who received tha avalanche of hats, cloaks and shawls, and deposited them safely upon temporary shelves arranged around the room, giving in exchange therefor a neat little brass check with a corresponding number to that of the shelf upon which the wrappings of each were placed. This is a very decided improvement upon the old plan of depositing every thing of the kind upon the floor until knee deep and then leaving them to the mercy of tha rogues who always made it convenient to wear away a much finer cloak and hat than they had worn there.

From the dressing-rooms the tide poured through the Red-room (its old channel) into tha Blue-room, where each one received a nod of recognition and a formal shake of the hand from the President of the United States. Mr. BUCHANAN was looking remarkably well and had a kind word for each, particularly for the

Suffering Among the Poor—An Appeal for Aid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers who have means and the desire to give to the poor, are often at a loss where to bestow their charity to best effect. We beg to call the attention of such to the sad condition of the poor laboring people near Fortieth and Forty-second streets and Second-avenue. In one family in that neighborhood, whose child attended the Fortieth-street Industrial School, there was a daughter *frozen to death* on the last fearful Monday night.

Another, whose father was suddenly killed lately on the Harlem Railroad, is suffering from the greatest destitution. Still another has its father dying; in two or three others, the widowed mothers, honest, sober women, are lying sick, while the children are exposed to dreadful want and hunger; others, hardworking and respectable women, have large families dependent on them, and have either lost their husbands or been deserted by them. The children are often half-naked, without shoes, and fairly suffer from hunger. Much of the district is beyond the reach of the help from the City Hall Almshouse Department.

If any desire to relieve these poor creatures in the most judicious way, they can either get their names from Miss SPRAFF, the teacher of the Industrial School in Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue, or send their donations to her, or send them specially addressed to this office. C. L. B., Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND THE NEWSBOYS.

On a very cold day last week a number of poor newsboys with very blue faces, thinly clothed and hungry, visited the office of the Children's Aid Society. They had been all the forenoon searching for work of some kind, but had failed to find it. There was a universal complaint among them of the hard times—they all agreed that selling newspapers now-a-day's is a bad speculation; and were also unanimous in thinking that if Mr. TRACY would only give them the chance, going to the West would be a good one. It was a general opinion tending this way, which brought them to the office, but their hopes were a little damped when they found that many other boys and girls were already there on the same errand.

In spite of the dirt and rags of these boys many of them were good-looking, and all had that wide-awake look, and shrewd fixedness of features, which premature experience gives to the little wanderer and outcast. By the conversation of the speakers of the party we could discriminate between these and the boys who are not domiciled at the Newsboys' Lodging House. The good influences at work there, were apparent. They have a night school and other amusing and instructive entertainments to occupy them, after the business of the day is over, and from the intent manner in which they read in the books given to them by Mr. MACY, in the office, it was evident they have profited by their studies at the Lodging House. It was also apparent that their character for rudeness and ill-manners has been considerably mollified, and two or three of them were remarkable for an approach to affability. One or two of their little histories may be interesting to the reader and show him what the more favorable specimen of the newsboy is.

SIMEON K. was born in Germany, but had picked up a little politeness in England, where he resided for three years, which politeness he had nearly lost during the period of his shiftless wanderings in this country, but the polish had come out again in the Newsboys' Lodging-house. He has a mother and step-father in Boston, who told him some time ago that he should go on his own hook, and seek his own fortune. He thought it was only right that he should do for himself. He had lived part of the time in Boston, making walking canes, so, taking one of these and two dollars which his father presented to him, he set out on his travels. After several adventures on the way he arrived in New-York, and commenced newsboy. He found in a short time that this would not pay, and boot-blacking being at that time "a risin' purfession," he adopted it as his vocation. Sometimes he lived by blacking shoes, sometimes by working round the market. He stayed nights at the Newsboys' Lodging-house—he polished boots by day, polished his manners at night. Was very ardent for learning. Sometimes he used to go to night-school in Allen-street, and sometimes to day-school. He worked at blacking boots through the day, and any day he made enough to pay for his meals and lodging he left off and went to school. Was sorry he could not have stayed long enough at school to learn a great deal, though his inclination was great for learning. He had to make a living for himself, and this interfered with his study.

One very original figure among the newsboys seemed a general attraction. His features were no exception to the general indication of shrewdness in the countenances of his companions, but his attire and appearance had such a character of drollery that you could not have looked at him without smiling. His old tattered white coat, which hung nearly to his heels, was fastened by a wooden skewer at his neck, which had neither shirt or handkerchief. TOMMY says he will soon be a citizen of the Free and Independent Republic without naturalization, as he was born in Cherry-street, in this City. He has been four or five years an orphan, and since that time, he has endeavored to make an honest living by working at stripping tobacco, blackening boots and newspaper selling. He worked on a farm and a canal. "At present," said one of the newsboys, "he deals in the lumber business, that is—he sells matches, and finds it more profitable."

It would be well if the Children's Aid Society had an increase to their funds and stock of clothes, in proportion to that of the number of boys of this class, and of the children of destitution in the lower ranks of life who crowd their office every day. Their work is of such manifold importance to the interests of society in general, and the poor and homeless boys and girls of New-York in particular, that the benevolent Christian, the sympathizing philanthropist, and the social philosopher, should contribute every aid in their power to its sustainment. W. C. D.

HORRIBLE MURDER—THE MURDERER CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A dreadful murder was perpetrated at Hamilton, Canada, Jan. 8. The victim was a woman named ELIZA WELSH, said to belong in Toronto, and the murderer is a man named JOHN MEAGHAM, or MITCHELL, who passed as her husband. The murderer has lately been employed in the vicinity of Toronto in the capacity of a railway laborer. MITCHELL left Toronto, on the afternoon of Thursday, by the train for Hamilton, accompanied by the woman WELSH, with whom he cohabited, and an infant about three months old. On reaching Hamilton, they proceeded to a small tavern, situated on the south side of York-street, between Bay and Park streets, kept by a person named MORDEN. The unfortunate woman told the landlady of the saloon that her husband's name was MEAGHAM, and that he was on his way to work on the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad. As the parties presented the usual appearance of laboring persons out of work, they were, in consequence, not treated as very welcome guests. They stayed, however, at the house, paying for their bed and providing themselves with food, and whatever else they were in want of in the best way they could, until Saturday morning. Between 9 and 10 o'clock on that morning the wife came down stairs, and, procuring some tea, she returned to the bed-room, where she had left the man who called her wife. She had hardly entered the room, when the landlady of the saloon, Mrs. MORDEN, was startled by a loud scream from the bed-room. She immediately rushed up stairs to learn the cause, when she was horror-struck at seeing the unfortunate woman lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and struggling with the man, who was holding her down on the floor. Upon seeing Mrs. MORDEN enter the room, the woman endeavored to call out, and tried to speak to her; but the only words which could be distinctly heard by the landlady were "Neighbors!" and "Murder!" and almost immediately afterwards she expired. The words were evidently meant to signify that she had been murdered, and to get assistance from the neighbors. Mrs. MORDEN also states that when she opened the door of the room the murderer was still busily engaged doing "something" to the throat of the woman, but that she (Mrs. MORDEN) was so much frightened and excited by the fearful scene which met her eye as to be unable distinctly to see what he was really doing. She instantly gave the alarm, and a large number of persons, accompanied by the Police, were soon in the house, and MITCHELL was taken into custody. It is reported that a servant girl belonging to the tavern accompanied Mrs. MORDEN to the bedroom, when they heard the screaming, and that deceased informed the girl that it was her husband who had done the deed. Mrs. MORDEN also states that when MITCHELL was discovered, he commenced to inform her that his wife had committed suicide; but that the woman, who was unable to speak from loss of blood, held up one of her hands, which was badly cut, as if to contradict his statement. On a search being made for the weapon with which the deed had been perpetrated, a razor, with marks of blood on it, was found in the bed close by where the woman was lying, and the bed-clothes were thickly coated with blood, as were also the clothes of the man and the woman.

PLATFORM OF THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the resolutions passed by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in June, 1856, and accepted by JAMES BUCHANAN, the nominee of that Convention for the Presidency, contain a true exposition of Democratic faith, and that we prescribe no test of political orthodoxy not contained therein.

2. That in accordance with the sentiments of the Democracy of our State, expressed in county meetings, we cordially extend to our present Chief Magistrate our continued confidence in his ability and patriotism, and in *his devotion to the constitutional rights of all sections of the Union.*

3. That we cordially and heartily approve of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case.

4. That the location of Cuba is such that its acquisition is important, and may become essential to the safety of the Northern and Western States, and its honorable acquisition would be beneficial to the interests of the whole Union.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that in all cases where lands belonging to the United States have been regularly surveyed and sold—the proprietorship of the Government thereby entirely ceasing—it is not incumbent on the Government to cause a re-survey to be made, even if the lines, corners, &c., making the original survey shall become obliterated. The re-survey must be made by the owners of the land, on the basis of the field-notes of the original survey; or the State may order such survey to be made. The General Government, however, having nothing further to do with the land.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST RANGE.—The Santa Cruz (Cal.) *Sentinel* remarks that the coast range of mountains, extending through the counties of Santa Clara and Monterey, and bounding the western line of the Tulare Valley, is little known to the geologist, mineralogist and paleontologist. This range contains an abundance of minerals. The quicksilver mines of New-Almaden and New-Idra may be mentioned. Gold is known to exist in Santa Cruz and Monterey. A vein of silver ore has for many years been opened at Alisal; and silver, almost pure, has been found near Pacheco's Pass. Other minerals also abound, among which we may enumerate copper, lead, cobalt, chrome, antimony, copperas, alum, saltpetre, gypsum, alabaster, lime-rock, asphaltum and coal veins of great value. Fossils of fish, crustacea, mollusca, infusoria, mammalia, polypi and of vegetation are so extraordinarily abundant throughout this region, that it is more curious to see the geological formations without fossils than with them. The range offers to the mineralogist and paleontologist one of the richest fields of observation on the face of the earth, if not the richest—exceeding the *mauvoise terre* of Nebraska. The range is said to resemble the mineral districts of Mexico, Peru and Chile. HUMBOLDT and other travelers in the Peruvian Andes, mention the existence of fossil mollusca in the immediate proximity to the richest mines. The same fact holds good of the richest mineral districts of Mexico and Chile. It seems that our coast range shows similar indications for the future.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS ON THE FREMONT MINES IN BEAR VALLEY.—The Mariposa (California) *Gazette* has the following: "On the 30th of November Sheriff CRIPPEN executed the writ of restitution, some time since issued, by placing the whole of the Josephine Vein, Bear Valley, in the possession of Col. FREMONT. No opposition whatever was made. C. K. GARRISON, of San Francisco, has purchased a one-fourth interest in Col. FREMONT'S grant, and in connection with him will proceed immediately to construct the water-mill, near Ridley's Ferry, Merced River, designed to have been constructed last Spring, but which was prevented by difficulties in regard to the veins, which now appear to be in a great measure terminated. The mill will be the largest in the State, having a capacity and power for one hundred stamps—fifty of which will be immediately put up. Several large over-shot wheels will be used—water to run which may be had in abundance by the construction of a dam in the river, one mile above the site, with a ditch leading therefrom to the mill. The location is upon the river at the foot of the northern end of Mt. Bullion, upon which, 1,400 feet above, are the Pine-tree and Josephine veins. Quartz will be sent to the mill, probably, by means of slides, as the point is very steep. Col. FREMONT is, however, constructing a wagon road from the mines to the mill, by a somewhat circuitous route, and at a grade of 7 feet to the 100. One hundred men are now at work upon the road, dam, and in preparing the mill site. The number of workmen is daily increasing; nearly all are hired that offer. Three dollars per day is paid, the workmen boarding themselves."

First Lieutenant Orren Chapman, of the First Dragoons, United States Army, died at St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 149, 149½, 150, 153 to 156, 158, 160, 161, 2, 53, 97, 43, 70, 125, 105, 117, 164, 165.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 112, 293, 4, 3, 209, 306, 310, 360, 364, 368 to 372, 375, 377, 5, 182, 269, 291, 33, 50, 199, 321, 273, 349, 350.

The Special Term Calendar will be called.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 4, 219, 220, 185, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 173, 174, 208.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry E. Dibblee et al. vs. *James F. Furniss et al.*—The jury in this cause remained out all night without agreeing upon a verdict, and on coming into Court this morning and stating that there was no prospect of their agreeing they were discharged. They stood, as we understand, nine for plaintiffs and three for defendants.

COUNTERFEITING—SENTENCE.

Martin V. Shears, convicted some days since, of counterfeiting, was this morning brought up for sentence, and sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned for four years at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Betts.

ADOPTION OF NEW RULES—IMPORTANT TO ATTORNEYS.

Judge BETTS has promulgated the following which will be of considerable interest to members of the Bar:

In view of the accumulation of business and of the impediments to the trial of causes accrued during the preparation of accommodations necessary for the service of the Courts and their officers, and the court-rooms and public offices attached thereto now being ready for use; therefore, to promote a speedy disposal of cases pending in this Court ready for trial, it is ordered that the following rules be appointed and promulgated, to take effect in the present Term:

RULE I.—The Court may, from time to time, at its discretion, refer causes of civil and maritime jurisdiction, at issue and placed upon a trial-docket for hearing, to one or more Commissioners, one of them being a proctor and advocate of this Court, who shall hear such causes upon the facts and law thereof, and report to the Court their findings therein, pursuant to the general authority and course of the Court, and also pursuant to the provisions and force of Rule No. 44 in Admiralty, adopted by the Supreme Court under and by virtue of the act of Congress approved Aug. 22, 1842.

RULE II.—The Commissioners shall conduct such references with all convenient dispatch, completing the public hearing of each case at a single session, when the same shall not exceed four hours, and shall not allow an adjournment of the same, except on mutual consent of the parties, or upon sufficient cause shown therefor, and also on payment of the expenses chargeable for the sittings of the adjourned day, by the party who moves for and obtains an adjournment or continuance.

RULE III.—The notice of hearing before the Commissioners shall be one day, unless a longer time be directed by the Judge.

RULE IV.—The finding of the Commissioners upon both the facts and the law may be reviewed upon exceptions filed by either party, within four days after notice of filing the report.

RULE V.—If no exceptions are filed within such time, or such further time as may be allowed by the Court, a decree may be entered in accordance with the report by the Court on motion on one day's notice.

RULE VI.—When exceptions to a report are filed the argument of the same shall be noticed for hearing, and placed upon the docket, like other issues; but the same shall be ranged in the fourth class upon the docket.

RULE VII.—The Commissioners shall, when requested in writing, by either party, within four days after filing their report, file in Court their minutes of proofs and proceedings before them, within four days after such request; which minutes, if not settled and assented to by the parties, may be corrected on motion of either, made within four days after notice of the filing thereof, and shall be evidence in the cause.

RULE VIII.—The foregoing rules shall continue in force to the close of January Term next hereafter, unless sooner rescinded or modified by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 14.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John F. Butterworth, Receiver of the Island City Bank vs. *John F. Broderick et al.*—In this case, which has been on trial before the Court without a Jury for several days past, and was mentioned in the TIMES of Jan. 14, Justice ROOSEVELT rendered an oral decision to-day. He discredited the evidence offered to show that the defendant Broderick had paid Smith anything on account of the note. And inasmuch as the defendant had obtained the new note in renewal of the note to recover possession of which the suit was brought, upon the condition that the old one should be surrendered, and had used the new one by getting it discounted at the Bank which plaintiff represents—under such circumstances that it was not now available in the hands of the Bank until the note in question was surrendered to the maker. The Court rendered judgment for the plaintiff, that the defendant deliver to him the note in question.

C. A. Peabody, Esq., for the plaintiff; Mr. Bradley for the defendant.

CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Matter of Thomas Reed.—This case created quite an interest in the Chambers of the Supreme Court. It was a habeas corpus issued on petition of Mrs. Lindsay, and directed to Felix McCabe, for the discharge of Thomas Reed from detention.

John C. Clegg, Esq., stated the facts to the Court on behalf of the petitioner. Thomas Reed, for whose discharge the petition was brought, was a young lad (apparently about twelve or fourteen years of age.) His father died some years ago, and his mother afterwards married McCabe; she has since died, and the petitioner, who is the boy's aunt, is now his nearest relative. The boy has been lately living with his step-father, the respondent, who is a junk-dealer, and employed him in following a hand-cart and gathering rags, &c. Young Reed was not well treated, or considered himself not to be, and desired to leave his step-father's care and go to his aunt, and made one or two efforts to do this, but was prevented by the respondent. The counsel urged that the Court should declare the boy at liberty to go with whom he pleased, and protect him in that right from any interference on the part of McCabe, citing 4 Johns. Ch., 80; 13 Johns., 418; 1 Sandf., 672.

The aunt and step-father were each heard as to their respective means of providing for the boy, their plans of educating him, &c., &c. They each gave most enthusiastic assurances to the Court; and thereupon the boy himself was examined by the Judge in the Judge's private room, to obtain a free expression of his wishes.

Justice SUTHERLAND held—after this examination—that the step-father had no legal right or custody over the children of his wife by a former husband. That Thomas Reed was therefore free of any restraint on the part of respondent; and as he was old enough to form an intelligent wish on the subject, the Court was bound to allow him to go where he pleased. He had chosen to go with his aunt. If he changed his mind he might do so; but meantime the respondent must interpose no effort to prevent his going. He remarked also that his decision was not placed on any ill-treatment of the boy on the part of the respondent, for he did not consider that such had been shown. Order accordingly.

DECISION.

Robert H. Ives vs. *John N. Wollard.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hepburn vs. *Babcock.*—BOSWORTH, C. J.: A complaint must contain a plain and concise statement of the facts constituting a cause of action. If it contains but one cause of action there can be but one statement of it. When no necessity is shown for stating in form several causes of action, all but one will be stricken out. This complaint contains two, and the first will be stricken out unless the plaintiff elects to retain that or to amend, so as to make but one statement. He may do either on payment of $7, costs of this motion.

Before Judge Monell.

Darius Geer vs. *Louis Pignolet.*—Motion to set off judgment against the judgment in this action denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Joseph Long, aged 19 years, and John H. Blanchard, aged 18 years, were tried yesterday for an attempt at burglary in the first degree. On Dec. 9, 1858, the dwelling house of Barnet L. Solomon, No. 99 Macdougal-street, was forcibly entered by a rear window, and property valued at $47 stolen therefrom. Though indicted for the main charge, they were placed on trial for the attempt, as mure likely, on account of their youth, to secure a conviction. They were found guilty, and sentenced to four years and nine months each in the State Prison.

John Queenzer, aged 17 years, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. The warehouse of David S. Brown, No. 10 Peck-slip, was broken into on the 26th December, 1858, and the defendant was well shown to have been implicated in the transaction. There was also another indictment against him. Sentence was reserved by the Court.

Jacob Herman, a German of mature years, was tried for an assault and battery with intent to kill Jacob Eichel, his fellow-countryman, on the 31st of July, 1857, with a meat-cleaver, at the house corner of Fifty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. A dispute had arisen between the parties relative to an old, unsettled dispute, commenced in the old country. Eichel's wounds were severe, but not serious. The defendant was convicted, and his sentence was reserved.

Antoine Lang, aged 30, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. On Aug. 27, 1858, in the dead hour of 2 o'clock A. M., when all the honest world, in this longitude, was supposed to be wrapt in deep sleep, Ann Wadon, a *nymph du pave*, retired from business for the night, was asleep with one eye only, when the defendant stealthily entered her room, and removed from beneath her pillow a little bag with $63 in it. She called to him, as he was retiring, to bring the money back, but he did not obey. The robbery was subsequently brought home to him, and yesterday he spared the county the expense of a trial. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mary Kerrigan, aged 16, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. She stole a dress worth $30, and a breast-pin worth $10, from Jane Flynn on Nov. 13, at the house No. 65 Thompson-street, where they were both residing. Sentence reserved.

Catharine Davis, aged 40, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Mary Gleeson, a newly arrived emigrant from the "Green Isle of the Ocean," where the "best oeasantry" are raised, took lodgings at No. 113 Washington-street, where she was robbed of English and American gold to the amount of $52. Catharine was proved to be the spollator; hence she pleaded as aforesaid, and was remanded for sentence.

Andrew Fowler, aged 20 years, was tried and acquitted on the charge of stealing a gold watch worth $30, from Catharine Turner, of No. 55 Lispenard-street, on Thanksgiving Day, 1858.

James Brady, indicted for an assault and battery on John Burke, was convicted of a simple assault and remanded for sentence.

James Duffy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was despatched to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

The Grand Jury came into Court with several indictments. It was rumored that they had found true bills against Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co. for advertising, in sundry New-York papers, the Georgia Lottery scheme.

That most wretched individual, Jean Bosquet, the Frenchman who killed the Italian boy Martino, and who afterwards, in a cell in the Tombs, stabbed his fellow prisoner in sixteen places, was arraigned for the Italian boy's murder. Through an interpreter, he pleaded Not Guilty. This man—if he can be called a man—is perhaps the most hideously repulsive ruffian ever seen. It is not at all too much to say that he more strongly resembles a wild beast than a human being.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

MEATS.

This has been a very dreary day in the market. The run of custom for the leading commodities has been decidedly unsatisfactory to dealers, and in no department has there been less activity than in the meat line. Most kinds have been freely offered at uniform quotations.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	11	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Lamb, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	14	@	15
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Tongues, each	62	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11¾	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The cold weather in the early part of the week, had the effect of lessening the supplies of really good Poultry, for which a good inquiry has prevailed at strengthening prices. The stocks of Game keep up well, and with a fair demand, prices have not varied much.

Fowls, ₩ pair	65	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Fowls, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ₩ pair	62½	@	1 00
Guinea Hens, ₩ pair	62½	@	87½
Turkeys, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 25
Ducks, Red-head, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Widgeons, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Teal, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Wild Turkeys, each	1 75	@	3 50
Wild Turkeys, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Prarie Chickens, ₩ pair	75	@	1 12½
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Quail, ₩ doz	1 50	@	2 25
Partridge, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Hares, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Rabbits, ₩ pair	37	@	50
Venison, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Bear's Meat	12½	@	15

FISH.

The market has been moderately supplied with the principal varieties, and prices have been maintained, yet business has not been brisk.

Codfish, ₩ lb	6	@—	Cat-fish, ₩ lb	8	@—	
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12	@15	Frost-fish, ₩ lb	6	@—	
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@12	Black-fish, ₩ lb	8	@10	
Flounders, ₩ lb	—	@ 6	White-fish, ₩ lb	12	@—	
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	15	@18	Mullet, ₩ lb	8	@—	
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@10	Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@ 6	
Smelts, ₩ lb	12	@—	Frogs, ₩ dozen	25	@$1	
Oysters, ₩ 100			62½	@	2 00	
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100			$1 00	@	2 50	
Clams, ₩ 100			50	@	1 25	
Lobsters, ₩ lb			6	@	—	
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb			18	@	20	
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb			12	@	15	
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb			4	@	5	
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb			4	@	5	
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb			10	@	—	
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb			10	@	12	
Mackerel, pickled, cans			6	@	12	
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb			8	@	10	

VEGETABLES.

The changes in this line have been few, and not remarkably important. At this season, additions to the assortment in market are of rare occurrence. A limited, but regular inquiry prevails, and dealers readily meet it at our quotations.

Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@2	50
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	15
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ half peck	18	@	25
Turnips, ₩ bushel	50	@	—
Turnips, ₩ half peck	6	@	9
Parsnips, ₩ bushel	—	@	62
Parsnips, ₩ dozen	10	@	15
Carrots, ₩ bushel	50	@	—
Carrots, ₩ dozen	10	@	15
Beets, ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Beets, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ₩ bushel	87½	@1	25
Onions, ₩ peck	31	@	50
Chicory, ₩ doz	38	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ₩ dozen	1 00	@1	50
Cabbage, Red, ₩ head	10	@	15
Cabbage, ₩ doz	37	@	87
Cabbage, ₩ head	4	@	8
Cauliflower, ₩ doz	1 25	@1	75
Cauliflower, each	15	@	18
Cranberries, ₩ quart	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Oyster Plant, ₩ bunch	8	@	10
Parsley, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Celery, table, ₩ bunch	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ₩ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	8	@	—
Spinach, ₩ peck	15	@	18
Squashes, each	15	@	25
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	12	@	26

FRUIT.

The demand for domestic is generally moderate, and prices are essentially unaltered. The dealers having good fruit for sale secure the bulk of the custom. On some stands, supplies of frost-bitten fruit are visible, which circumstance has the effect of diverting purchasers therefrom. Good table Apples are in light supply, and some holders of such are reserving them, either for favorite customers, or in anticipation of a rise in prices. Quite a lively demand has prevailed for dried fruits, and higher rates are now claimed for it.

Apples, ₩ bbl	3 00	@5	50
Apples, ₩ half peck	20	@	50
Apples, Lady, ₩ half peck	75	@1	00
Apples, dried, ₩ lb	9	@	11
Cherries, dried, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Raspberries, dried, ₩ lb	26	@	28
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Peaches, pealed, dried, ₩ lb	23	@	25
Plums, dried, ₩ lb	25	@	27
Chestnuts, ₩ quart	18	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Walnuts, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Oranges, ₩ doz	31	@	62
Lemons, ₩ dozen	25	@	37
Figs, ₩ box	37	@	50
Figs, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Dates, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Green Ginger, ₩ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The sales of Butter and Cheese have been restricted, this week, partly by the cold weather. Prices have been maintained. Eggs and Honey remain as last noticed.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	20	@	28
Butter, State, ₩ lb	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	16	@	23
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	9	@	11
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	15	@	16
Eggs, four for	12	@	—
Eggs, nine for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty for	1 00	@	—
Money, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, Northern, ₩ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ₩ lb	18	@	23

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₩ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₩ gallon	—	@2	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNES, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, include 48 bbls. Ashes, 831 bbls. Flour, 562 bush. Malt, 818 pkgs. Provisions, and 304 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls. ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after at improved prices, especially for Rio, which is quoted ¼c. ₩ lb. higher than it was a few days since. Sales have been made of 3,000 mats Java at 14½c.; 2,600 bags Rio, ex *Josephine*, at 11¾c.; and 42 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Only 500 bales have been disposed of, to-day, at our quotations, though the leading holders ask a shade higher prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₩ lb	11¾	12	12½	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	12½	12¾	13
Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	13	13¼	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders continue to advance their claims for most kinds of State and Western Flour, and business is thereby restricted, though a good inquiry prevails for desirable lots. Sales 9,200 bbls.

Unsound State, ₩ bbl	$4 00	@	4 50
Superfine State	4 60	@	4 80
Extra State	5 30	@	5 60
Superfine Western	4 70	@	5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@	5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 75
Extra Ohio	5 65	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@	5 75
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@	8 50

Canadian continues in request, at very full rates; sales of 250 bbls. were made at $5 85@$6 90 for low to very choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern continues in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 2,250 bbls., at $5 20@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request, at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

DRY GOODS—Strong symptoms of revival are noticeable in this line. Stocks are ample and attractive, and buyers are making their appearance in considerable numbers. Desirable standard fabrics are beginning to meet with a ready sale at good prices, and fancy goods are attracting more attention. Holders, expecting a very good Spring trade, are not unusually eager to dispose of their supplies.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, but the advanced prices asked by holders tend to check operations. We have heard of sales of considerable lots of Red Western (Winter,) but have not succeeded in ascertaining particulars. Small lots of ordinary to very good White Western, brought $1 30@$1 42 ₩ bushel. The market is generally quoted decidedly firmer for all good and prime parcels, and holders are not eager to part with such, anticipating a further improvement. Corn has been more sought at higher rates; sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels at 81c. for unsound, and 84c.@85c. for sound old mixed Western, ₩ bushel. A small lot of poor new yellow Southern was also reported sold at 79c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at full rates. Sales 3,000 bushels Northern, in store, at 70c. ₩ bushel. Barley is quiet at old figures; sales 5,000 bushels State

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—O'Neil the Rebel—French Spy—Bouxary Ballet Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Rendezvous—Joan of Arc—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Four Lovers—Moll Pitcher.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—Deeds of Dreadful Note—Lone Hut on the Heath.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Wren Family.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Jan. 15, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It was private calendar day in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, however, the private bills were laid aside by a vote of 34 against 32, to give place to the Pacific Railroad bill, which was the special order. Mr. Bigler's amendment, to locate the road between the 37th and 43d parallels of latitude, was voted down, 25 to 19. Mr. Wilson's amendment, providing for the appointment of a Commission to locate the road between the 34th and 43d parallels, and that it shall be built by the General Government, was also voted down, 31 to 23. The debate continued all day, and the bill was loaded down with amendments, the most important of which was one submitted by Mr. Doolittle, providing that any contract made by the President shall be submitted by him to Congress, and take effect only by joint resolution. A motion to recommit the bill was lost, and an effort to lay it on the table failed, and the Senate, after debating for an hour the proposition to adjourn over till Monday, finally did so. Previous to the Pacific Railroad debate, a memorial was presented for a line of mail steamers from New Orleans and Mobile to various Gulf ports. Capt Hartstein, for extra expenses connected with the restoration of the bark *Resolute* to the British Government, was allowed $2,008, and the Secretary of the Navy was called upon for information relative to all the live-oak contracts made for the Navy. The House, in addition to the consideration of the private calendar, called on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement relative to the coal used by the Navy since 1852, and passed the Senate bill authorizing Consul Harris and his interpreter, Mr. Erskine, to receive presents from the British Government for their valuable services in procuring favorable treaties with Japan.

We have rumors from Washington of a misunderstanding having occurred in the Cabinet, relative to the contract for the machinery for the sloop-of-war No. 2, in course of construction at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. It is charged that the successful bidders for the work were privately informed by the Department of the amount of the other bids, and were thus enabled to underbid all others. The matter was referred to the President and the Attorney-General, who decided to sustain Mr. Toucey, but it is still considered possible that the misunderstanding may result in the withdrawal of the latter gentleman from the Cabinet.

The bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona has been ordered by the House Committee on Territories, to be reported with the boundaries asked for by the inhabitants of that region through Lieut. Mowry. The new Territory will contain about 100,000 square miles.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, was one by Mr. Mather, to repeal the Metropolitan Police act, and another by Mr. Ely, to regulate the theatres in this City. The bill to amend the Usury laws was reported favorably. A resolution was introduced calling upon the State Engineer for his opinion as to the feasibility of modifying the present lock-gates in the canals so as to permit the locking through of boats of greater length. In the Assembly, a mass of routine business was gone through with. Two bills relative to Quarantine were brought to notice—one, to be introduced by Mr. Tuthill, for the repeal of the act providing for the removal, and the other, introduced by Mr. Christie, appointing three Commissioners to negotiate for Sandy Hook. A bill was introduced for the repeal of the Usury laws, which leaves the interest, when not specified, at seven per cent. It was referred to a Special Committee of Five. A resolution was introduced, which was laid over, calling on various officials in this City to report the amount of their salaries and fees for the last year. A variety of other business, of no special importance, was transacted.

By the arrival of the *Isabel* at Savannah, and the *Empire City* at New-Orleans, we have advices from Havana to the 10th inst. The Slave-trade is reported to be very active—nearly 2,000 Africans having recently been landed on the Island. The projected land and submarine telegraph line between Savannah and Cuba has already been commenced. Sugars were dull and Exchange advancing.

Governor Medary of Kansas has sent a special messenger to Governor Stewart of Missouri, announcing that Montgomery is fortifying himself near the Missouri line, and that United States troops have been sent to endeavor to keep him in order. He also announces that volunteers are being raised as rapidly as possible.

The employes of the Chicago and Alton Railroad have seized the property of the Company to indemnify themselves for the non-payment of their wages. They assert that their demands for a settlement have not been heeded, and that no payments have been made for three months, and, in some instances, for six months.

The Hartford defaulter, Seymour, whose whereabouts has not been known since his flight, has been heard from. A person answering to his description, in every particular, was residing, a few weeks since, at the house of a Dr. Mears, in Monterey, Mexico.

Professor Mitchel, of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture on Astronomy last evening in the Academy of Music. The building was densely packed—at least four thousand persons being present. The Professor sketched the discoveries of Hipparchus, Ptolemy, Galileo, Kepler and Copernicus, keeping the audience attentively listening to the close. All the proceeds of these lectures, thus successfully inaugurated, are to be devoted to the erection of an Astronomical Observatory in the Central Park.

There was a private meeting of sympathizers with the young men who were arrested recently in Ireland, on suspicion that they were plotting against the Government, in Tammany Hall last evening. There was no business done other than the appointment of Committees to solicit subscriptions to aid in their defense.

A large meeeting of European socialists was held at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, last evening, at which Signora Mario and others delivered addresses in behalf of the solidarity of the nations.

Yesterday was like a day in early March; a strong northeasterly wind prevailed all day, accompanied by a cold, drenching rain, which must have broken up all the ice that remained in the coves of the Sound and the Lower Bay.

The Jury in the case of Diddlee *vs.* Furniss, in the United States Circuit Court, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. Martin V. Shears, convicted of counterfeiting, in the same Court was yesterday morning sentenced by Judge Ingersoll to four years imprisonment and five dollars fine.

In the United States District Court, as will be seen by the rules published in another column, Judge Betts has provided for a system of referring causes pending in that Court. The rules are to be in force for one year, unless otherwise ordered.

A decision of Justice Sutherland, setting a young lad at liberty from the control of his stepfather, will be found under the head of Law Reports.

The Cotton market, yesterday, was inactive. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in lively demand at firmer prices, as were likewise Provisions, Groceries, Linseed Oil and Hides. Rice, Tobacco, Naval Stores and Freigbts were essentially unchanged.

The Postmaster-General's Plan of Reform.

The promised *projet* of Postmaster-General Brown is forthcoming, and we have to confess our disappointment. It is not wholly a mass of incongruities; not wholly without glimmerings of that sonnd judgment which so seldom makes its way within the General Post-office. We are told frankly of annual deficits of startling growth; of larger and yet deeper drafts upon the Treasury; of the instant need of elevating the rates of letter postage to prevent the Department from draining that Institution; in short, of the urgency of abandoning all the later ameliorations of the postal system, and of falling back upon the act of 1845, with five and ten cent rates, as recommended by Senator Hunter. These disagreeable little traits were announced with sufficient distinctness in the annual report of the office, to forbid the experience of any serious shock at their more explicit development. But beyond this, there are one or two features that excite a grateful surprise. The Postmaster-General concedes that the Ocean and Overland mail service should not be chargeable upon the domestic rates, and also counsels the termination of the franking privilege—two efforts of liberality, we may remark, which would in all likelihood render the other recommendations needless, since even at three cents the half-ounce, the inland correspondence, relieved of extrinsic burdens, would unquestionably remunerate the cost of inland transportation. Indeed, no one is willing to deny that the rate of three cents is an exorbitant price for the expressing of a half-ounce of light freight over the longest possible distances within the limits of the States, so long as Government declines to be responsible for the safety and full value of the transmitted matter.

And here, we think, one evidence of the want of business-like thoroughness on the part of the Postmaster-General displays itself. Admitting, as he does, in advocating the transfer of the ocean and overland accounts from the popular page of the official ledger to the treasury column, that *non-paying routes ought not to be supported at the expense of those that pay*—in other words, that each letter ought to be carried at the lowest practicable cost, irrespective of losses incurred in the transmission of other letters—we do not understand why he does not at once cast upon the Federal resources that extended network of non-paying routes which are the standing apology for not only not reducing the actual rates, but of raising them to a point that must seriously diminish correspondence. But without pausing upon this view, it is obvious that the question would be more sensibly dealt with were the Postmaster to test the efficacy of the two reforms he suggests in the second instance, before precipitately exposing the public to the inconvenience of the former. If the expenses of the overland and ocean routes, and of official and Congressional correspondence, be paid from the Treasury, there is no reason to doubt the ability of the existing rates to move the internal machinery of the Department.

A return to the act of 1845 is an unmitigated evil, which we of the Northern and Eastern States, upon whom the burden of the postal system weighs most oppressively, cannot too earnestly deprecate. The policy of resuming one characteristic of that act, is however dictated unmistakeably by the experience of the past five years. We refer to a sliding scale of charges proportioned to the distance traversed and the weight of postal matter transmitted; a resuscitated reform, which would admit a reduction of the charges for short distances, and involve no formidable aggravation of those for the longer. It is easy to illustrate the absurdities of a uniform rate. If two bags, containing each a thousand letters, be made up at the New-York Office, the one for Philadelphia, and the other for New-Orleans, the proceeds of postage are obviously the same. Yet the cost of forwarding the New-Orleans pouch is fifteen times greater, an excess which the redundancy of profit upon the Philadelphia package must of course pay. Need more be said to show the unsuitableness of this fixed rate in a country of such extent as this? And yet, claiming the utmost practical sense in his indications of reform, the Postmaster makes no reference to this unjustifiable inequality.

Upon a fair review of the system as now conducted, and as it is likely to be under the changes now recommended, should they be reduced to practice, we shall still be obliged to differ with the Washington *Union* in our estimate of Postmaster Brown's qualifications for the position he partially fills. Nor can we qualify one word of our strictures upon that monstrous business of the Overland routes. The *Union* remarks:

"If anything is wanting to exhibit the utter helplessness of studied criticism and systematic complaint, it is abundantly supplied by the New-York Times. That paper charges the Postmaster-General with extravagance and folly in executing a law of Congress directing the establishment of an overland mail to California, and complains bitterly that the revenues of that particular service do not pay its expenses! Now, as often as the Times blunders and stumbles in its comments on political affairs, we can hardly attribute to its conductors so much ignorance as to suppose they did not know anything of the act of Congress referred to."

The *Union* is right in acquitting the Times of this degree of ignorance, of which, at the same moment, it convicts itself. The act of March 3, 1857, "authorized" the Postmaster-General to contract for six years for the transportation of a mail from any point on the Mississippi to San Francisco, overland. It was to be semi-monthly, weekly or semi-weekly, "*as he* (the Postmaster-General) *may elect.*" If semi-monthly, the pay was to be, at the outside, $300,000 a year; if weekly, $450,000; if semi-weekly, $600,000. Let us discredit the rumors, alleging the measure to be the fruit of instances, prompted by Mr. Brown himself, though they have an extremely probable look. The mere perusal of the act shows, that almost boundless discretion was left with that gentleman as to time, frequency, cost, and location. He might have postponed the inauguration of the enterprise, if on no better ground, upon the plea, that the treasury was insolvent. Yet the bill became a law in March, 1857, and early in April, proposals were advertised for. On the 1st of June, they were opened; on the 16th of September the contract with Messrs. Butterfield & Co. was executed. Even supposing the "authorization" of the act really implied obligation, such prompt compliance is, to say the least, unusual. Again, he might fairly have argued—this system is experimental, and should be introduced cautiously. A semi-monthly mail, costing less than three hundred thousand dollars, and departing at intervals between the semi-monthly sea-borne mails, would have been sufficient at the outset. Instead of this prudent course, however, the Postmaster "elected" to establish a semi-weekly mail at twice the expense; and hence the astounding cost of transmitting letters across the plains. The freight upon the entire treasure list of the Panama steamers is less than the cost of carrying this handful of letters over the wilderness of the Southern plains. Again, it was in the discretion of the Postmaster-General to have selected the northern route by way of Salt Lake City, or the middle route by Albuquerque, which would have effected a saving of from five to seven hundred miles in distance; would have avoided one of the most desolate regions of the continent; would have put the mail through in five or eight days' less time. Yet he selected a Southern route, a track describing a semi-circle between St. Louis and San Francisco, and which can only be traversed in a period yet longer than is required for the sea-line. Such is the use the Postmaster-General has made of the discretion conferred upon him by the law. Bad and needless as the enactment was; absolutely preposterous upon the ground set up for its justification—namely, the especial obligation of the Post-Office Department to populate our vacant deserts—in the hands of Postmaster Brown, it has become a gigantic job, a drain upon the Treasury, and a damning commentary upon the economical pretenses the *Union*, by virtue of its organic functions, is compelled in the face of evidence to set up for a spendthrift administration. Mr. Brown was under no Congressional compulsion to make this law the abuse it is. He must, therefore, be content to remain under the imputation of business incompetency, or of a charge infinitely worse.

In leaving the subject, we may be pardoned for avouching the correctness of the *Union* in one particular—namely, in its reference to the inutility of the "studied criticisms and systematic complaint" of this paper. It is out of question to refrain from noting the aberrations and perturbations of this shaky Administration, as it reels through its career; and much as we should instinctively cry out to a madman, or expostulate with a knave, to prevent an act of ruin or wrong, which reason tells us is beyond our means of prevention, we certainly *do* persist in our criticisms and complaints. Nor are we likely to shake off the habit until Mr. Buchanan and that Postmaster-General, whose views are always announced with the formal statement that they reflect the sentiment of the President, have completed their term of blundering misrule, and relieved the country of their perplexing influences. We must do thus because it is our impulse and our vocation; not because we have the slightest hope of sense or reason finding admission at the White House, or at the Departments.

The French John Jones.

The Emperor of the French possesses the rare talent of doing with *éclat* everything he undertakes, and of undertaking nothing which will most make a noise in the world. The most astute of politicians and the most skillful of tricksters, he is at once the Machiavelli and the Abracadabra of the century. To say that he rushes in where angels fear to tread, would be insufficient, without also saying that he skillfully avoids treading where angels would probably desire to lead him—if he would permit himself to be led—into walks where there is no immediate glory to be acquired, no political or ambitious object to be gained. He is the Old Boguy of philosophers; he frightens them, performs the antics immemorially associated with that venerable name, and is away up the chimney before they can make the first serious attempt to catch him.

In nothing have Napoleon's supreme impudence and unequaled adroitness been more apparent than in the recent case of Montalembert. Of all the bold things that the present ruler of France ever did, his attempt to put the finishing stroke to his raid against the freedom of the Press, and to stifle the public expression of private sentiment in France, was the most daring. It came at a time when the sensitive people, who submit to the arbitrary caprices of his peculiar despotism, had begun to tire under the irksome tyranny of petty *surveillance*. Repression in the interest of Order is a very good thing in its way: but men do not like being taken out of their beds in the night, and whistled, without a word of warning, out of Dauphiné or Touraine into Cayenne or Algiers. The moment which Napoleon selected for turning his whip into a scorpion, and for condensing over the head of Montalembert a new shower of pains and penalties upon speculation and speech, was full of peril for his dynasty. It was necessary for him either to surrender something or to refuse everything to the Press of France. He chose the more audacious alternative, and summoned the ex-Peer to atone for his Anglo-philist sympathies at the bar of an ordinary Police tribunal. He gave free course to the eloquence of Montalembert's counsel, and having arranged the judicial result, left the details of the forensic prosecution seemingly untrammelled by his irresistible engines of control. The Emperor's plans were at all points triumphant. His tribunal condemned Montalembert. Enough having then been done to assert Napoleon's power, he gave another turn of the rod with which he angles by day and by night in the waters of French popularity, and extended a gracious pardon to his victim, who rejected it and appealed. Montalembert, the small though honest man, took upon himself to give check to the greatest and least honest political chess-player in Europe. Napoleon, strong in the position wherein he had intrenched himself, suffered Montalembert to have his play out before he should be finally check-mated. The appeal was taken and allowed, and although the sentence of the lower tribunal was modified by the higher court, and a further impression of the authority of law and justice thereby created among the people, the actual condemnation remained. The principle of the Emperor's game was untouched; checkmate was still in the hands of Napoleon, and he has at length played the final move.

The "John Jones" of Montalembert is the Emperor of France; the *bête noir* of Montalembert is the Emperor's pardon. The flow of popular sympathy running strongly in favor of the victim of persecution was to some extent turned aside by the first demonstration of Napoleon's "clemency." He had made what looked very like a *faux pas* when he began to persecute the whilome Legitimist on the ground of a newspaper article; but he had, by his act of grace, made as much concession to public opinion as could be expected of a monarch who had just been pronounced by an ostensibly popular tribunal justified in the course which had at first seemed arbitrary in the extreme. People forgot the sufferings of the Martyr in the consideration of the mercy of the Inquisitor. The pardon was a concession to popular feeling, which was of far more consequence than the wrongs of Montalembert, who found himself less an object of sympathy the more the Emperor became an object of admiration. Montalembert determined, and very properly determined, to make an attempt again to change positions with Napoleon. He indignantly refused the pardon of the Emperor. The people highly esteemed the refusal; it showed pluck and firmness; it manifested a desire to suffer for righteousness' sake. The appeal was taken, and Montalembert was again doomed to punishment, slighter than before, but still punishment, for having expressed his opinions in print. The tide of popular feeling was again in favor of Montalembert, who would have been supremely happy as a martyr, but whose pride revolted from the position of a pardoned offender. But his *bête noir* was at his elbow in the very moment of his felicity as a doubly-confirmed martyr. The Emperor's pardon was again thrust upon the man who probably was the most reluctant recipient of Imperial clemency. He found himself again secondary to the "John Jones" of the occasion. Napoleon was the successful Marplot of his designs, and as there could be no victim where there had ceased to be persecution, stood determinedly between him and the pages of the future Fox, historian of the later martyrs.

What Montalembert's next move will be, it is impossible to conjecture; but it is certain that for the present, at least, he has been distanced by his sharper adversary. Napoleon is master of the position. Should the time come, by and by, when Montalembert may again be up while Napoleon is down, the late episode in the history of French rule will probably not be forgotten by either party. But, in the meanwhile, Napoleon profits by every advantage of his situation with the skill of a clever politician and an accomplished man of the world.

How to Make the Pacific Railroad Pay.

When the abundant capital of a wealthy district connects an inland with a seaboard metropolis by a railway, each of whose tracts is the only competitor with the other, and whose long trains, following through a dense population, the line of a natural avenue, are loaded down with the produce of boundless farms, the merchandize of every sea and the people of a populous country; when a railway thus located is opened to traffic in the miserable mechanical condition which characterizes American railways on their "completion," in spite of its advantages, it will only, under the most signally economical management, pay a reasonable interest on its cost. If the management is no better than the construction, it will utterly fail as a commercial investment. But when a railway is built in like manner, under the pressure of hard times, out of a treasury worse than empty, from the confines of civilization, through two thousand miles of wilderness to a new and undeveloped State; when such a railway has undergone its first season of fever and ague, after the manner of its Western prototypes, all the gold product of California would not pay its running expenses.

The Pacific Railway will necessarily be supported by Government during the first years of its existence. If then, there is one feature in its organization which more than all others demands attention, it is provision for such a mechanical condition as will not compel Government to pay its coat over again in the shape of unnecessary repairs. A few cents more or less on the mileage of trains, will be millions of dollars lost or saved in the long run. Should the Pacific Railway even embody what no American railway approximately embodies, the best *known* improvements, it would hardly earn a fair dividend. But if it is to *pay*, roundly and handsomely, provision must be made to reduce its working expenses to a standard not yet known and hardly dreamed of, but nevertheless possible.

Just at this time the world is full of new mechanical expedients, chemical combinations, and improved devices and processes of rare promise. After a considerable period of comparative inactivity, all the arts of engineering seem to have taken the first step towards new and wonderful progress. Besides radically original and untried inventions, there are hundreds of improvements in Railway machinery already half developed, which more than promise a remarkable economy. We are on the very threshold of such new results as will set forward the art of working Railways, fifty years; all we want, is a little thorough experiment, to complete the evidence and establish the exact value of the great economies which are to-day just out of practical reach for the want of these very tests.

If for this purpose, money enough to build the first ten miles of the Pacific Railway were at once put into the hands of a well selected corps of engineers, experts and experimenters, they could establish such truths before the time comes to prepare the superstructure and equipment of the said Railway, as would reduce its working expenses fifty per cent. below the lowest known standard. It is really wonderful to look over the various departments of railway engineering, and realize the evident but not yet tangible improvements in the shape, structure, manufacture and use of each part of every machine, as they crowd in on every hand, waiting their turn for a definite test and certificate of their merits. Without this test, which such a corps of engineers, backed by a liberal purse, and unfettered by counting-room vetoes, alone could make certain and valuable, these hundreds of money-saving improvements will only struggle into practical recognition, when their absence shall have sunk capital enough to build a Pacific railway on every known route.

A few cynical outsiders, who, forsooth, have been bitten by some clap-trap patentee, may, indeed, exclaim against the whole race of inventors. Alas, there are too many men to-day in the Directorial chairs of our great railways, who say boldly that they don't believe in improvements—that railway machinery is degenerating, and that "our road has *got along* well enough in the old way." The fact is, on the contrary, that the locomotive of 1859 will do six times the work of the locomotive of 1834, at the same cost, and that, with the single exception of poorer materials and necessarily greater dead weight, to which exception the aforesaid objectors adhere with undying tenacity, the equipment of our railways is signally improving every year. And how and for what reason is it improving? *Only* through the careful observation of rigid experiments, and exactly in proportion to their thoroughness. Nature does not force her secrets upon old fogies who will not risk a cent in hunting after them; the stubborn truths of mechanics and chemistry reward only indefatigable laborers, and they always show their bright faces to diligent experimenters.

It would be impossible to enumerate here the details of the required course of experiments. The number and magnitude of the possible economies which a two years' trial would elicit, are overwhelming. The general aim would be to find out the best methods of increasing the lightness and strength of parts, while reducing their weight, by new materials and shapes; of decreasing friction by better arrangement, construction and balance of parts, and by the adaptation of special tools and processes; of modifying the effects of concussion by greater permanency and continuity of superstructure, and by increased durability and elasticity of wheels and springs; of obtaining the maximum heat from fuel in the cheapest, most durable, and most easily repaired apparatus; of applying this heat most economically to the water; of preserving it when it has completed its functions as a motor; of entirely separating the working steam from water; (the want of such a provision is now a fearful, though *unperceived*, source of waste;) of applying the steam in the most economical manner to the moving parts, and of constructing and applying to daily service instruments to measure power, and other developments. Improvements in either of these departments will result from nothing but experiments expressly instituted for this, and for no other object. It is a fatal mistake to associate delicate experiments with the daily business of a railway. An engine cannot be trammeled with novelties which are pretty sure not to work right the first time, when the great object is to get out of the engine a maximum day's work. The ever-varying conditions of the operation of each new feature, being secondary to the chief end, viz: the day's work, must be guessed at, and thus the practical discovery of important facts, and the accurate measure of new results, are indefinitely postponed. Besides, where experiment is the only object, rude and cheap materials will often answer the purpose of expensive working parts. To illustrate our meaning, take one example;—the burning of coal, in the present state of the art. We have reason to believe that a considerable portion of the fuel is wasted in the form of carbonic oxyd, which is invisible. So we admit less air below the fire to check its formation, and more air above the fire to promote its combustion;—a change, more or less marked is discovered, through the rude process of measuring the fuel consumed. What caused the change? Is there any less carbonic oxyd lost, or is there more carburetted hydrogen burned, or does the boiler prime less, or is the effect of the blast modified? Either one of fifty involved or accidental circumstances attending our alteration of the fire box could have caused it. We simply do not know anything at all about it, and we might grope in the dark for years and never ascertain whether we are using or throwing away a large portion of our fuel. Suppose, however we begin at the right end of the problem, by analyzing the gases which pass from the fire,—we shall then know the precise effect of each change, and shall shortly conclude from known premises exactly the right change in the fire-box appurtenances, and so inaugurate a grand economy at the least possible cost of money and time.

Such experiments, and a great many others of higher importance, should be authorized by Government before it undertakes the fearful risk of paying for the sacrificed fuel and self-consuming plant of an old fogy railroad two thousand miles long. Every cent judiciously expended in preliminary experiments will save at least a dollar a year after the Pacific Railway trains begin to run. And Government would not labor single-handed. The railway companies, when once convinced that the work would be well done, would be only too happy to avail themselves of its results, by furnishing their half towards the expenses, in the use of tools and machinery, and in other facilities.

Equalization of the State Tax.

The bill introduced in the Senate, on Tuesday, by Mr. Darling, aims at a much needed reform. It has long been a subject of complaint that the State tax bore unequally upon the counties, owing to different modes of valuation practiced in the assessment, by which the amount levied and paid was out of proportion to the comparative amount of taxable property. The consequence has been that some counties paid less than their equitable share, while others, of course, paid more. The latter class have not failed to complain of this injustice, but no remedy has hitherto been applied. Mr. Darling proposes that a Board of Commissioners, three in number, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and to hold their office two years, shall go into every County, examine the assessment rolls thereof, and the equalization made by the Supervisors, and that they shall carefully inquire into the true value of the real estate. They are also to discover what personal property, if any, escapes taxation. The result of their investigations they are to report to the Legislature on or before March 1, 1860.

The Commissioners are to have power, in cases of gross inequality, to regulate the amount of tax to be levied upon any county for that year, by written notice to the County Clerk and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The amount so determined by the Commissioners shall be obligatory upon the Supervisors, subject to an appeal, within ten days, to the Comptroller, whose decision shall be final. The Commissioners are to have the same *per diem* pay as the Canal Appraisers, and such traveling expenses as the Governor may allow. They are also to appoint a Clerk, whose pay the Governor shall determine.

Manifestly, the bill assigns the Commissioners a duty not less laborious than important. They will have a year in which to prepare their first report, which is only about five days to each county, no allowance being made for traveling time. If they shall be able to accomplish all that the bill requires in the period of their office, there can be no doubt as to the propriety of their appointment.

The Cumberland Coal Company, and Corporations in General.—We had occasion a few days ago, (as indeed we might have occasion every day in the year,) to utter some home truths in regard to the management by our great commercial corporations of the interests confided to their keeping. We found a text then ready to our purpose, in the recently published complaint of the Cumberland Coal Company against Allen M. Sherman and others, formerly connected with that Company and prominent in the control of its concerns. On the showing of this complaint, drawn up by the Company's own lawyers, we found the direction confessing to a degree of negligence, and even of recklessness, in the discharge of their duties to the stockholders which had seriously embarrassed the development, and for a time endangered the very existence, of a property valued by millions, and established under natural conditions in every way favorable to its permanent prosperity. The case was striking and important enough to demand comment on its own isolated merits; but it became doubly significant when regarded, from the point of view in which we put it, as illustrating what we believe to be the ruling rather than the exceptional condition of our great joint-stock companies. This Company, speaking in their own behalf, charge themselves with virtually abandoning the supervision of their vast interests to three or four officers, whom they allege to have been wholly dependent upon a single member of the Board of Directors. This Director, Mr. Sherman, they now accuse of perverting his trust in the most open and systematic manner. We stated their case as they state it themselves, and out of their own mouth drew the verdict of their condemnation.

Mr. Sherman's counsel writes to us, since the publication of our article, that the complaints of the Company, so far as they impute to his client, any frauds, unfair dealing, or malversation in office, will be proved upon trial to be wholly without foundation in fact. Upon this point we neither gave nor implied any sort of opinion whatever. It was no concern of ours to do so. We were not engaged in indorsing the complaint of this particular Company against the particular persons whom it is prosecuting; but simply in showing what we conceive ourselves to have demonstrated, that if the Cumberland Company, and the many other Companies which have been managed in like manner, have not been pillaged and put to profit by knots of unscrupulous men, their escape is due to no wisdom or providence on their own part.

A Border Ruffian Comic to the Congressional.—We publish, in another column, a letter from Governors Walker and Stanton, concerning the fraudulent character of the Kansas election of 1857, which deserves general attention. The returns of that election in Oxford County, it will be remembered, were *rejected* by Governor Walker, on account of their gross and palpable falsehood, as well as of their lack of legal forms. For this act they were denounced by the Administration and its agents, in every section of the country.

It now appears that the name of one of the Judges affixed to these returns,—whose authority was relied on to sustain them—was *forged*. Batt Jones, the Judge in question, and one of the most active and unprincipled among the Border Ruffian tools, has published a letter, declaring that he never signed his name nor consented that any one else should do so. That he did not *at the time* denounce the fraud and thus deprive it of its intended effect is an outrage and a crime scarcely less than that of the forgery itself. He pleads, in his own excuse, that he was not called on by any tribunal to testify, and that he did not desire to volunteer his evidence. Even now he declines to expose the other parties by whom this great wrong was perpetrated, except it become "necessary in self-defence." Judge Jones' idea of the duty of a public man is not particularly creditable to him. He evidently regards it as comprised in the business of taking care of himself—leaving the public interests to their fate.

Messrs. Walker and Stanton publish this letter as a vindication of their official action. It was scarcely needed for such a purpose. No man, in any section, whose opinion was sufficiently independent and disinterested to be worth anything, has failed, from the beginning, to give their course his approbation. Those who censured it were the selfish and unprincipled party hacks, upon whom this exposition will be utterly thrown away.

The City Inspectorship—A Sharp Game.—Mr. Morton published a card in the Times the other day denying that any understanding had been had with the Aldermen by which the Mayor's nominee for City Inspector was to be rejected, and he himself kept in office. His denial convinced nobody, for those who were unwilling to regard it as a deliberate and intentional falsehood, had no difficulty in perceiving that it was a paltry and contemptible evasion. The proceedings of the Board on Thursday night show that it was probably both.

The Mayor nominated Dr. Foster for the place a week ago, and the nomination was sent to a Committee which shows no intention of acting or reporting upon it. Alderman Tuomey had no hesitation in saying that he hoped the Committee would *not* report, in order that Morton might retain the office,—and the reason be gave for this wish was that Morton *would appoint his* (Tuomey's) *friends to office*. Alderman Genet expressed substantially the same views, adding that he would vote for no man whom the Mayor might nominate, unless the Mayor *should consult him* on the subject! As the result of the debate, the matter was left in the hands of the Committee.

The game is very palpable. The plunderers and jobbers about the City Hall are determined to keep Morton in the office,—although his term has expired and he has no more business there than he has in the Mayor's seat. The Board of Aldermen are parties to the plot:—and according to present appearances, the people of the City must submit for another year to the corrupt imbecility which has distinguished that office under its present rule. The only remedy is with *the Legislature*, and we hope that body will lose no time in applying it.

The Canals.—There are improvements, costing very little, which are capable of materially increasing the capacity of the canals for business. One of these is specified in a resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Prosser, Chairman of the Canal Committee in the Senate. It is simply to add to the length of the locks, by removing the rear gates back and extending the side walls forty feet. Such a change would enable boats to pass of tonnage one third greater than that of the largest now in use. The width of boats and locks would remain the same as now, and no increased depth of water would be required. Mr. Prosser is showing that he is a practical man. Those who, like him, are largely engaged in canal navigation, best know how to effect cheap and valuable improvements.

Shall Parties be Witnesses?—The bill to repeal the act of 1857, authorizing parties to be witnesses in their own behalf, was favorably reported in the Assembly yesterday. Two correspondents of this paper have recently expressed opposite opinions as to the merits of the law proposed to be repealed. It is manifestly a subject of much importance, and should be handled in the Legislature with careful deliberation, and upon full information of the existing law.

Early in the Session.—Mr. Godard offered a resolution in the Assembly yesterday, that the Legislature adjourn, on the 15th March, *sine die*. This is an early movement. There are some honorable gentlemen whose patriotism, every session, takes the form of a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Godard. Everybody knows that the Legislature will not adjourn before the last of the hundred days; so that the attempt costs nothing, and is worth rather less than it costs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER, THE HARBOR, AND THE FOG.—It has been reported that Prof. MAURY lately predicted that there would not be two consecutive days of fine weather during the month of January. However this may be, it is quite certain that the weather thus far is likely to verify the prediction—if it were made. We had scarcely ceased chronicling the snow-storms of the first week in January, and the Arctic temperature of the beginning of the second, when there occurred a sudden change to mild weather. The City and rivers yesterday, were enveloped in a dense fog; so dense was it on the rivers that navigation became extremely difficult. To add to the variety, we were treated to an easterly storm, which was neither rain nor snow, but a cross between the two,—a most uncomfortable drizzle, like what is sometimes termed a Scotch mist. In the morning the temperature was sufficiently cold to freeze this mist or fine rain, as it fell, and the earth was covered with a coating of ice that rendered it unsafe for any but very spry persons to move about. This was especially the case upon the sidewalks, where it formed "glare ice," which none but perfectly sober men could walk over with any safety to themselves. The telegraph wires were thickly encased, and the trees put on a glassy covering. This, however, continued for a very brief season. The cold moderated as the rain increased, and soon all vestiges of ice had disappeared from the pavements. The steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, which was to have left on Wednesday afternoon, did not start until 12 o'clock yesterday, and all the Sound boats due here were behind time. Some few vessels were towed up from below, and a large number were reported outside, unable to make the harbor on account of the very thick weather. At Hoag Branch and Squan, the telegraph reported it very foggy. No vessels attempted to go to sea. There was very little business doleg along South and West streets, and altogether the day was pronounced one of the most uncomfortable of the season.

A LIVERPOOL PILOT IN NEW-YORK.—Mr. JONATHAN HOPKINSON, the Liverpool pilot who was in this City last Winter, having been brought away from Liverpool by the Collins' steamer *Adriatic*, has met with a second adventure of the same kind, his "taking off" this time being the steamer *North American*, on her last trip to Portland. When this steamer had arrived at the "Bell Buoy," the place where the pilots usually leave the vessels outward bound, a heavy gale of wind was prevailing, which made it impossible for this pilot to be taken out, and the steamer was obliged to proceed with him on board. Mr. HOPKINSON expects to return by the next steamer to Liverpool; meantime, it is needless to say, he is receiving, as on the former occasion, such attentions from his brother pilots of New-York, that it is presumed he will have no occasion to regret his second involuntary visit to this port.

DISEASED PORK FROM NEW-JERSEY FOR THE NEW-YORK MARKET.—Information has been lodged with the Mayor that an epidemic of a very serious nature has broken out among the hogs at a distillery in Millstone, N. J., near Raritan. It is stated that nearly a hundred hogs are carried off by it daily, and that as soon as the keepers of the pens see the hogs stagger, they knock them over and drag them out for the butchers to pick up; the carcasses then are dressed, it is further asserted, and sent to the New-York market. It is to be hoped that the authorities will be vigilant in endeavoring to exclude the diseased meat from the market. Last Summer, it will be remembered, the distemper among the hogs in New-Jersey prevailed quite extensively.

RELIEF FOR THE MEN LATELY ARRESTED IN IRELAND.—Soon after the news of the arrest of certain members of the Phœnix Club, in Ireland, on a suspicion that they were plotting against the Government, circulars were issued to such as were supposed to sympathize with the arrested, calling for funds to aid in their defence. In response to the call, a private meeting was held at Tammany Hall, last evening, at which there was a considerable attendance, but there was not much business done, other than the appointment of Committees to solicit subscriptions.

LECTURES ON AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—Dr. DEHAAS has been invited to deliver a course of lectures before the American Ethnological Society; and his introductory will be delivered this evening at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, Second-avenue. The gentleman selected to deliver this course enjoys a high reputation as an industrious laborer in the field of science.

COMPETITION FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE SITE.—The Society known as the American Union for Inventors and Exhibitors, have a petition to the Common Council in circulation for signatures, in which much fault is found with the late management of the American Institute, and the claims of the "Union" urged for the lots on which the Crystal Palace stood, that they may erect a suitable building for exhibitions.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.—The printers' of the City propose to celebrate the anniversary of FRANKLIN'S birthday, next Monday, in good style. The exercises will take place at Niblo's in the evening, Mayor TIEMANN presiding. Prominent editors, authors and publishers will respond to sentiments, and little ELLA, who is an extraordinary little damsel, will give one of her readings. The printers usually get up their festivals in an attractive way.

THE RECENT STABBING CASE.—A member of the Marion Volunteers desires it to be known that neither COGAN nor BARNEY DONELLY, who were the parties to the affray, are members of that company.

A NEW EXCHANGE.—The Shoe, Leether end Hide dealers are about to open an exchange in this City, where they can meet to transact business as conveniently as the Stock and Produce dealers now do, in their respective Exchanges.

A FREE CHURCH.—Among the religious notices in our advertising columns will be found a notice of an effort now in progress to erect a *free* Church edifice, for the accommodation of those who have hitherto worshipped in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library. It merits attention.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, at a house in Eighty-third-street, near Third-avenue, upon the body of a child three years of age, named MARY J. CONWAY, who died from the effects of burns received by her clothes taking fire, while playing about the grate, on last Tuesday. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

Police Reports.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two Irish youths, named Patrick Burns and Patrick McCauley, entered the store of Hugh Newman, No. 169 First-avenue, on Thursday night, by breaking in a panel of the front door, and crawling through the opening. A policeman watched their movements, and after they had both entered the store, cut off their retreat. While he was securing Burns, McCauley succeeded in making his escape and carrying with him some small change and other booty, which he had hastily secured. He was, however, subsequently arrested, and they were both brought before Justice BRENNAN yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, and each committed in default of $2,000 bail. McCauley, a few days since, picked the pocket of a man in Broadway, who identified him in Court. At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Albertson, of the Sixth Ward, saw three youths trying to work their way into No. 31 Grove-street. He arrested them and took them to the Station-house, when they gave their names as Andrew Hoyt, Charles Heath, and Wm. Mather. They had a good supply of burglars' tools with them. They were yesterday committed to the Tombs. Mather, who is the oldest, gave his age as 16, said he had no parents, and to the question as to what he did for a living, said, "I don't do nothing."

ROBBERY AND RUM.—A well-dressed youth has been attracting considerable attention for a few evenings, in the bar-room attached to the Broadway Theatre, in consequence of the liberal patronage he bestowed upon the establishment during the intervals in the performances in the theatre. He carried a large roll of bank bills, and generally invited all present to imbibe every time he was disposed to drink, which was very often. Officer Jourdan, who is detailed there, saw the young man, and suspecting that he had not come honestly by the money he had, arrested him. As soon as he was in custody he became very much frightened, and confessed to having stolen the money he had been spending so lavishly. He gave his name as McDavitt. He had been living with his mother, who resides over the grocery store of Mr. Wm. Henry, No. 225 Delancey-street; and Mr. Henry had boarded with her also. Some days ago the keys of Mr. Henry's trunks were taken from his pantaloons pocket, his trunks opened, and $70 extracted therefrom. Young McDavitt was not suspected; the robbery was charged upon "some expert burglar." Yesterday the youth was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who ordered him to be locked up in the Tombs.

THE UPHAM ABANDONMENT CASE.—The examination in this case was resumed yesterday before Justice WELSH. Wm. Stewart, a policeman of the Fifteenth Ward, stated that in May last he saw Mr. Upham follow some young girls attached to the public school in Twelfth-street, and that he arrested him at the instance of one of the young ladies. A son of Mr. Upham said that his father had never treated the complainant with undue harshness, and that the abandonment was more on her part than his. Mr. Underhill, proprietor of the Ustinov House, testified that Mr. Upham some time since called at his establishment and tried to negotiate for rooms for himself and son. Nothing was said about procuring accommodations for his wife. The case was adjourned until next Friday for a further hearing.

A Hint for Fashionable Society.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing and hearing so much of the misery and suffering amongst the poor suggested to my mind that, as variety is said to be the "spice of life," how much happier those who have an abundance of this world's goods, and who visit the opera and theatre so often that they become almost stale and uninstructing, would be if they would occasionally disguise themselves in humble attire and visit the sick and fatherless, in some of the numerous abodes of misery and wretchedness with which our City abound. Would they not return happier far than if they had visited the most fashionable place of amusement, or the most elegant church? Would they not cease their repinings, and thank God for blessings before unappreciated?

A CONSTANT READER OF YOUR INVALUABLE JOURNAL.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

What the Commissioners Have Done, and What They Propose to Do.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Commissioners of the new City Hall, appointed in accordance with the act passed April 17, 1858, having entered on their duties, beg leave to present to your honorable body the following report:

The second section of the above-mentioned act makes it the duty of the Commissioners to direct and superintend the erection of a building to the Park, in the rear of the City Hall, of suitable dimensions and arrangement to accommodate therein the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, Surrogate's Court, Marine Court, their various offices and chambers, Grand and Petit Juries, the Sheriff, Clerks of those Courts, Commissioner of Jurors, District-Attorney, and Law Institute.

In order to determine the accommodation necessary for these several Courts, departments and offices, and thus enable us to arrive at a just conclusion as to the size and arrangement of the contemplated building, we addressed communications to the several Judges, and other gentlemen representing them, requesting to be informed of the number of rooms and square feet of each which they would respectively require therein.

Replies were received from those thus addressed, which accompany this report, and from which it will be seen that

The Supreme Court will require two rooms for Circuit Court, with two rooms for Juries adjoining, one General Term room, one room for Chambers, with a private room attached for the Judges, and one room for Special Term.

The Superior Court—One room for General Term, one for Principal Term, one for Special Term, Clerk's office, two rooms for Chambers and supplementary examinations, two rooms for Judges and Library, and nine smaller ones for Juries and other purposes.

The Court of Common Pleas—One General Term room, one for Trial Term and one for Special Term, one for examinations, one for Judges and Library, two for Jury rooms, and two for clerks and Naturalization offices.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer—One Court-room, and two small rooms adjoining for Juries.

The General Sessions—Two Court-rooms, two rooms for Petit Juries, two for the Recorder, and two for the City Judge.

The Special Sessions—One Court-room, one room for Judges' chambers, and one each for Clerk's office, papers, officers and prisoners.

Surrogate's Court—One Court-room, and one room each for the Clerk, for records, reference and private office.

The Marine Court—Two rooms for Courts, and five others for Clerk's offices and other purposes.

The Clerk of General Sessions—Two rooms.

For the Grand Jury—Two rooms, one of them for witnesses.

The Sheriff—One large room for main office, and twelve smaller ones for the Deputies; also, one private office.

The Commissioner of Jurors—One large room and two smaller ones.

District-Attorney—Three rooms adjoining each other.

And the Law Institute—One large room for library, and two smaller ones for Committees and storage of duplicates.

Making twelve rooms of from two thousand one hundred to three thousand two hundred and fifty square feet each.

Thirteen rooms of from one thousand two hundred and seventy-one to two thousand square feet each.

Thirty-three rooms of from five hundred to one one thousand square feet each.

And thirty-nine rooms of from one hundred and twenty to four hundred and fifty square feet each.

Or a total of ninety-seven rooms, together making eighty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-three square feet, exclusive of halls, passage-ways, corridors and walls.

To give this accommodation, with the proper arrangement of the rooms, would require the erection of a building at least three hundred and seventy-five feet long and one hundred and thirty-one feet wide, two stories high, with a high basement and cellar.

We are not prepared to say that the smallest estimate has, in all cases, or even in any case, been furnished. We believe, however, that great care has been taken in making up these statements, with a view to the proper accommodation of the several Courts, departments, and offices, and for the convenient transaction of the business respectively appertaining to them; and that therefore we are of the opinion that little reduction, if any, can be safely made from the estimates submitted, especially when it is considered that the business of all these Courts and offices is continually increasing proportionately with the rapid growth of the trade and population of the City.

In this respect we might allude to the fact that a building, if erected ten years ago, suitable and even ample then to meet the demands of the several courts and offices, for the accommodation of which the act provides, would not now be hardly sufficient for the purposes required for their present business; nor is it probable that the one contemplated will be so ten or fifteen years hence, unless proper allowance be made for the prospective increase of the population of the City, and the consequent increase of the business of these courts and offices.

We therefore deem it not only proper, but in fact a matter of ultimate economy, to embrace the full estimates which have been submitted in relation to the required accommodation, and even to enlarge on the same.

From these estimates, and the size of the building required based on the same, it will be seen, on due consideration, that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which the Legislature has authorized your Honorable Body to raise for the erection and furnishing of the proposed building, will be sufficient therefor.

The buildings which may be erected for the purposes mentioned in the act, should, in our opinion, be one which will be well calculated, not only in its size, but as to its arrangements, to afford the necessary accommodation, present as well as prospective, and one too, which, in its architectural style and beauty, shall also accord with the uses to which it is contemplated to be devoted, and in harmony with the other public edifices of the City, as well as commensurate with the wealth and importance of this metropolis.

It should, likewise, be constructed so as to render it fire-proof, in view of the numerous important books, documents and papers which will be placed and kept within it.

In consequence, therefore, in our view of the smallness of the sum authorized to be raised for its erection, as applied to the large dimensions required for it, according to the accommodations necessary to be provided in it, we have not proceeded to advertise for any plans and specifications for the same. We have, however, caused estimates of the probable cost of such a building as it is evident will be required, to be made by a competent party, and which accompany this report, so that your honorable body may be informed in regard thereto, and as a basis of an application to the Legislature at its present session, for authority to increase the amount for the erection and furnishing thereof, in accordance with such of the estimates as may be approved.

Three estimates have thus been prepared: one for a fire-proof brick building; one for a brick building, with wooden beams and floors; and the other, with marble fronts, iron beams, and entirely fire-proof. All of them, however, include the necessary arrangements and appliances for heating with steam, as well as for the furnishing to the several rooms thereof when completed.

The estimate for a brick building, wooden beams and floors, is $737,906.

For a brick building, fire-proof, $840,000.

And one with marble fronts, and entirely fire-proof, $904,670.

The present City Hall contains 42,276 square feet in two stories, including the walls, halls, corridors and stairways. These occupy about one-third of the entire area, which deducted, would leave 28,251 square feet for rooms.

The New City Hall, as proposed by us, will contain, exclusive of the walls, halls, corridors and stairways, 118,250 square feet, or more than four times that of the present City Hall, which cost about the sum of $525,000, or more than one-half the entire estimated cost of the proposed new building with marble front, and constructed so as to be fire-proof, furnished, and with the necessary arrangements for heating.

In connection with the accommodations required, as herein stated, it may be well to add, that it has been suggested to us that provision be also made for the Board of Supervisors and the Register.

We are of the opinion that this should be done, especially in regard to the Register, if the building shall be constructed as proposed, so as to be fire-proof. The books, maps and papers in this office should be placed beyond all liability to fire; and as the business appertaining to this office is increasing yearly, it will soon require further accommodations than are now afforded to it.

These additional accommodations, if provided for, would slightly increase the size and cost of the building; but we are of the opinion that, with these, the building could be erected and furnished for the sum of one million of dollars, with marble fronts.

We await the action of your Honorable Body in relation to the matters which are reported by us, and trust that the same may be taken in time to obtain, if deemed proper, the authority of the present Legislature to increase the sum to be raised for the proposed New City Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN B. CORLIES, } Commissioners of the New City Hall.

Manifestation of the Solidarity of the Nations.

SPEECHES, ADDRESSES, &C.—AN ITALIAN EJECTED.

The *Allgemeine Arbeiter Bund*, an Association of European political refugees and Socialists, assembled at their head-quarters, the Steuben House, in the Bowery, last evening, and thence proceeded to the Metropolitan Rooms, in Hester-street, where a meeting for "Liberty, Egality, and Fratarnity," at which a "Manifestation of the Solidarity of the Nations" had been announced, was held. The hall-room was plentifully decorated with flags, and the crowd which met there, principally German, and French, and Italian men and women, was very large. Dr. FUSTER of Vienna, the President, first addressed the meeting in German and in French. He spoke for liberty, and told the story of Signora JESSE MEARTON WHITE MARIO, and her imprisonment in Italy. While he was speaking an Italian interrupted him several times, expressing his disapprobation of what the Speaker said. The Italian was speedily ejected, after the manner of Tammany Hall, and the speaker concluded. He then introduced Signora MARIO, who said, in the presence of those whom she saw around her, she had much rather have listened than have attempted to teach. It was *Hamlet's* question, "To be, or not to be?" which was reechoed throughout Europe. Every one of the exiles, driven out of Europe because they sought liberty, had sobbed it in their adieux. She read the creed of the oppressed European masses who loved liberty. Until the question of existence or no existance was answered in the affirmative, they would never cease to seek their rights. The rulers answered Hamlet's question, "Not to be." The people answered with one voice, "To be." The people did not believe in the papacy, in the sanctity of the regal office, in aristocracies, in the inheritance of virtue, in the privileges of a class. The solidarity of free and equal men was the problem to be worked out in the present age. Life was one in the individual and in the nations. The lady examined the condition and comparative progress of the nations of Europe, which seemed to indicate, she said, that we were far from having attained the solidarity of the nations as yet. Each people of Europe had its own work to do in the overthrow of despotism. England had much to do before she should attain her true position. Recent events showed that the Irish insurrections had not ceased forever. Steps were being taken for the amalgamation of the races of the British Isles. She would rather see England exerting herself for the liberty of the European people than mistress of the world. Since 1848 the English people had watched their foreign relations with more jealousy than they had ever watched them before. She would not say that the people of England were advanced far enough to induce their Government to aid the people, but they would prevent their Government from aiding the despots. France in 1789 was the sword of Democracy, and she would throw her weight into the scales in favor of Democracy. The present dictation of France, she believed, would be her last one. The duty of the Germans consisted in working steadily for the overthrow of the perfidious House of Hapsburg, which for centuries had been the stumbling-block of Austria. Germany could only secure her own rights by helping the people of the other nations to obtain theirs. Poland had been more sinned against than sinning. Gagged, bound hand and foot, and in the midst of her enemies, the heart of Poland still beat high for liberty. The work was proceeding in Poland in spite of the efforts made to stifle it, and in this day of revolution, which was to come, it would be for Poland to drive back Czarism. There were two Popes in Europe—the Pope of Russia and the Pope of Rome. While it was the duty of Poland to drive back the former, it was for Italy to overthrow the latter. The speaker reviewed the condition of Italy. Italy, in performing her own duty, performed a cosmopolitan work. Italy would give the watchword for the next war in Europe. The Italians were preparing to drive out the Austrians, and the Italians desired that when the Austrian was thrown over the Alps the Germans should be prepared on the other side to receive them on their bayonets. Those who looked upon the United States as their home, could lend assistance to their brethren at home, could raise a fund to aid them when the tocsin of insurrection should sound throughout Europe. If the representatives of the emigration of various European nations there, to-night, would appoint each a member of a Committee to take this matter in hand, people would begin to understand, when the time for action arrived, the emigrants in this country would not be backward in their support of a movement for liberty in Europe.

The President announced that General AVEZANA, who had been expected to address them in Italian, was unwell. He introduced Mr. CORADI, who read an address in Italian, and Mr. SPATZECK followed in the Polish language. Dr. STEINE next spoke in German. He reviewed the late history of France. It had been said when the great NAPOLEON was on the throne that he would always remain there, but he had fallen, and the Bourbons had fallen, and the present ruler in his turn would fall. He urged that money should be raised to aid the people of Europe. Mr. KAPFF next addressed those assembled; and bade them shout for ORSINI and PIERRI so loud that the sound should cross the ocean. Three cheers were given for them. The President proposed that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Signora MARIO for her address, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER WORKS.—The water from the Water-Works is being introduced gradually into private dwellings throughout the City. The pipes have been cleaned and the water is clear and pure. Two donkey engines are constantly in motion forcing the water from the pump well into the Reservoir at Ridgewood. The Pierrepont House and many other public and private buildings are already supplied with water, and plumbers are engaged in making connections in all parts of the city. The permanent engine at the pump well will not be in operation before Spring, but the engines now in use will furnish all the water that is required until that time. The hydrants in the streets, about which there was at one time much fault found, seem to work better than was anticipated. During the late cold spell, when almost everything was frozen up, there were two fires, and water from the hydrants was used in both cases, and obtained without difficulty. There is a sufficient head of water now to force it to the top of the highest building in the city. The Fire Commissioners have the subject of reducing the Fire Department before them. They will doubtless recommend that all but four or six of the engine companies be disbanded, and hose companies organized instead. This will reduce the expenses of the Fire Department at least one-half. Engines will only be of service in distant parts of the city, where there are no hydrants.

THE BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—That Brooklyn will have an Opera House, complete in all its departments, and ready for occupancy by another Winter seems now to be considered a fixed fact, thanks to the energy of the Committee appointed some months ago to press the matter forward. They were authorized to obtain subscriptions to the project, select a site, and make all the preliminary arrangements. At a meeting held on Wednesday last to report progress, the enterprise was declared feasible and practicable by all present. More than $100,000 worth of stock has been subscribed for by responsible parties—by those who stand ready at any moment to take it up, and who are interested in the progress of Brooklyn; and it is confidently believed that the moment a site is selected and plans for a building are adopted that the whole of the stock will be taken up without any great exertion being made. The Committee have at their disposal several eligible sites—one of which they will probably select as soon as the plans are submitted. Some of the best architects in the country have been invited to present plans and estimates, and by the opening of Spring it is probable that everything will be in readiness to proceed with the work. The Committee are determined that the building shall be in every way worthy of the "third city in the Union."

THE RAILROAD ON ATLANTIC-STREET.—A meeting of those opposed to the bill now before the Legislature, in favor of paying the Long Island Railroad Company $125,000 for the tunnel on Atlantic-street, was called for last evening at the corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets. At the appointed hour about fifty persons assembled, when GIDEON FROST was called to the Chair, and Ex-Alderman HINMAN was appointed Secretary. A series of resolutions were offered, when it was made manifest that a majority of those present were opposed to the objects of the meeting, or at events they were the most noisy, and interrupted the proceedings. The resolutions against the bill, and appointing a committee to get up a remonstrance, was finally declared carried, and the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Eastern District Board of Representatives have elected the following officers for the present year: *President*—CHARLES C. TALBOT, of Engine No. 6. *Vice President*—CHARLES W. CRESHIRE. *Secretory*—ROBERT T. HENDRICK. *Treasurer*—RODNEY THORSBY. PETER G. BERNAN has been reelected Fire Warden. The annual ball of the Department will take place at the Odeon, Feb. 22. This Department has $13,000 invested for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and $1,600 in cash. In the Western District the following officers have been elected: *President*—JOHN C. ROACH. *Vice-President*—CORNELIUS B. SIMPSON. *Recording Secretory*—JOHN B. PITT. *Financial Secretary*—WM. E. SPRAGUE. *Treasurer*—HENRY OAKLEY.

SUIT FOR SLANDER.—The suit of Fanny B. LAWRENCE against JAMES KIERNAN for slander, was tried the second time in the City Court, yesterday, when the Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict. The parties to this case reside in the Eastern District. Plaintiff, in 1857, worked for defendant a few days, and immediately thereafter he accused her of stealing a watch and jewelry, in all valued at $500. On the first trial the jury awarded $900 demages; but a new trial was granted on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the complaint, and the plaintiff, at the same time, was permitted to amend the same.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Miss ELIZABETH STRICKLAND, residing at No. 24 Devoe-street, was so severely burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp, Thursday night, that she cannot recover. She lighted a lamp when only one tube had a wick in it, and the flame ran down the empty tube, causing an explosion. The mother of the injured girl was badly burned in attempting to extinguish the fire. A servant girl named CATHERINE CALLAHAN was severely burned by a fluid lamp exploding while filling it on Thursday night. She resides in Broadway, near Fourth-street.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The children of the Hanson-place M. E. Church will celebrate the first anniversary of the organization of their school on Sunday afternoon. The school is in a flourishing condition. It now numbers about 500 scholars, though it commenced with but about 30. Addresses will be delivered by Drs. WISE and KENNEDY, and there will be singing by the children.

A NOVELTY.—Buttermilk Channel, between Governor's Island and Red Hook Point, was so packed with ice on Thursday afternoon that several venturesome individuals crossed from one shore to the other.

There were 6,258 patients treated in the Williamsburg Dispensary during last year.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 90, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN LIEUT. MORTON AND "AN ENGINEER."—We have received from Lieut. MORTON a reply to the letter of "An Engineer" published in our paper of yesterday. That reply is not such as we are disposed to publish in our columns. We are unwilling to lend them to become the vehicle of personal denunciations. Lieut. M. requested us on our declining to publish it, to address it to the author of "An Engineer" whose name he states is unknown to him. We have done so.

Loss of the Margaret Tyson.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONLY SURVIVOR AT BOSTON.

The bark *Azor*, Capt. BURKE, from Fayal, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, bringing 46 "Consul's men," or shipwrecked seamen, who had been collected at that island. Among these is the alleged only survivor of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, of New-York—"WILLIAM KENNADY." No one appears to doubt the truth of his narrative, as far as it goes, but the extreme ignorance of KENNADY as to nautical affairs appears to disqualify him from fixing the date of the disaster, and other important particulars. He does not even remember the names of his shipmates, and must have forgotten his own, for there was no "William Kennedy" shipped upon the *Margaret Tyson*, as appears by the shipping-list in the possession of Messrs. PRIME & GOING. The *Traveller* gives the following result of the interview with KENNADY: "KENNADY is a short, thick-set young man of about 25 years of age, not more than five feet three inches high, of a light complexion, with sandy hair and grey eyes. He is quite plump, and appears to enjoy good health. He thinks the *Margaret Tyson* had been out about twenty days, when she was lost; this was about the 15th of September; but his first account stated that she was lost on a Sunday. He does not know whether the masts were cut away, but thinks they were, and that the wreck of them stove the boats. A quarter-boat, with five men in her, cleared the ship, but she fell into the trough of the sea, and capsized. As she was to leeward of the ship, and partly becalmed, KENNEDY managed to scramble on board, while he took off some of his heavy clothing, and, when the ship went down, the moveable house over one of the hatchways; he does not know which, broke adrift, and upon this he and four others managed to save themselves. He does not remember their names; in fact, he does not seem to know the names of any of his shipmates. One by one they died.

All these particulars, however, are only inferences; for in answer to direct questions he replied that he did not know, he could not tell, he had forgotten all about it. The weather was not very cold; sometimes the sea was very rough, and washed over the house, but he held on to part of the top-lashing, which was still fast to the ring-bolts below. In answer to the question, what were his thoughts when he found himself alone, without any prospect of having his life saved, he replied that he did not think. He lived from day to day in a state of torpor. Night came and daylight followed without making any impression upon his mind. He was dead to every sensation of fear or hope, and lived without knowing why. The instinct of life induced him to hold on when the sea washed over him; and the same instinct caused him to look out for something to eat, and to catch water in his shoes; when there was rain. He said that a fish was washed upon the house, but how large he does not remember, and upon this he lived for some time. No doubt there were plenty of fish around him, for fish invariably play around drifting spars, wrecks and sea-weed. When discovered by the schooner *Orcad*, he did not feel any particular change in his mind; he does not know what gratitude means, but thought about something to eat.

From all we can learn directly, and infer from leading questions, we believe that the ship had been carrying a heavy press of sail by the wind on the starboard tack close-hauled, that she shifted her cargo and fell over on her beam-ends—that in order to get her before the wind, her male and mizzen-masts were cut away—that these in their fall stove the boats—that the cargo forced open the hatches, the water rushed in, filled her, and she went down before there was time to construct a raft, or to save the boats.

There does not seem to be the least reason to doubt the loss of the ship, but from KENNEDY'S want of knowledge, or some other cause, it is not so clear that all hands perished. Men may, like himself, have clung to pieces of the wreck, and been rescued, or, for aught we could learn to the contrary, may have taken one of the boats, filled the holes in her with their clothing, and been picked up by some vessel. WM. KENNADY states positively that he shipped in New-York by that name—the only name he ever had."

INDUSTRIAL COLONY FOR AFRICA.—A Convention of colored persons, held recently at Chatham, C. W., decided to appoint five Commissioners to proceed to Africa, for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for the establishment of an Industrial Colony. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Martin R. Delaney, Robert Douglass, Robert Campbell, James W. Purnell and Amos Aray, M. D. It is the purpose of this party to proceed to Lagos, thence go to the interior and secure the location for the Colony, and then to report to the "African Civilization Society" of this City. Subscriptions are solicited in aid of the enterprise.

Grover & Baker's

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100.

These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Depôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins this year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HASKINS & CO.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly, N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City-Hall, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanised rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the articles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

A New Article for the Hair.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at L. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William streets.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

Also, a full assortment of white cambric ties for evening wear.

Stearns & Marvin's

WILDER-PATENT

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.

STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

It has no Equal!—The EAU ATHENIENNE OR HAIR RESTORER of JULES HAUEL, has no equal in preserving and beautifying the hair, and in restoring it to its former life-color and beauty, when it has turned gray or fallen into decay. It is a speedy, sure remedy for baldness, easily applied, perfectly harmless, and is not a dye. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 764 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts., Six doors east of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. Special attention to prescriptions. The proprietor constantly in attendance. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Electricity Invigorates

Will invigorate and give health to the Lungs, and Nature's remedy will be found the best. Dr. HUMBERT, the inventor of this treatment of disease, is at the Bible House, New-York, Room No. 23, entrance on Astor-place.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Weed's Gymnasium.—Third Annual Exhibition by the members of the above Institution takes place on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 21.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new styles made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, the finest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock. BALLOU BROTHERS, Shirt Emporium, No. 400 Broadway.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR, Under *Times* Counting Room, No. 42 Park-row.

Have you Seen Dr. Chilton's Certificate showing that the unheeded properties of CRISTADORA'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE are enclouded by a single deleterious ingredient? See the certificate by all means, at CRISTADORA'S, No. 6 Astor House.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 208 William-st.

MARRIED.

CHESEBRO'—GAUTIER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 27, by the Rev. Calvin Wolcott, ALBERT CHESEBRO', Jr., to CAROLINE V., youngest daughter of Samuel T. Gautier, Esq., all of this City.

WEAVER—MAGUIRE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CENTURY.
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—READY THIS MORNING.
CONTENTS OF NO. 4—JAN. 15.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
FORMS, TALES AND SKETCHES.—The Rock in the Valley of El Ghor, by J. G. Whittier—Sonnet, by Frances Anne Kemble—John Adams, by Theodore Parker—Obelebs in Search of a Dinner—Birth-Day Presents, by a Harness Diarist—Quakerism in England.
LITERATURE.—The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—New Books—Lewis' Christian Union—MacMullens' "Nathan Hale"—Reviews and Magazines—The North American Review—Literary Paragraphs—New English Biographies—Holmes and Bryant—Brooks' Carrier's Address.
FINE ARTS.—School of Design for Women—American Scenery.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—Poetic Resemblances—Horatiana—The Horse and his Rider—Humorous Parodies of Dr. Johnson.
CORRESPONDENCE.—The Thorndike Will.
LEADING ARTICLES.—The Iron Interest in the United States—The Seventeenth of January—American Society—The Doctors before the Public—Wills and Newspapers—A Japanese Post Mortem—Montalembert's Appeal—Unequal Voting—Pardons by Governors—Twelfth Night at Trinity—History of Fillibusterism, No. I—The White House—The Century Cinc—aunt Sally—Mr. Crook's Bank Report—Chess—New-York Legislature.
LECTURES OF THE WEEK.—Dr. Chapin; "Orders of Nobility"—Dr. Adams; "Daily Wonders"—Dr. Bellows: "Lectures and Lecturing."
MUSICAL.—Mme. Abel's Matinée. Latest Foreign News—Congressional—Scientific Notes—Varieties—Financial and Commercial—Advertisements.
Price, 6 cents. Carriers and Newsmen can get their papers this morning.
THOMAS McELRATH, Publisher.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
BONNER VERSUS OAKSMITH.
POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLICATION DAY.
We were not aware when we announced Monday, Jan. 17, 1859, as the publication day of
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,
that the most successful newspaper in the world, the New-York *Ledger*, had been advertised for publication the same day. We feel that serious consequences might result if two such great guns were fired at the same time—in fact the News Agents could not possibly take the care of two such heavy editions at once.
We therefore cheerfully give way to Mr. Bonner, and announce that
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY
will positively be published on
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1859,
at 9 o'clock—at and after which hour it will be for sale by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau st.
DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 14 Ann-st.
HENDRICKSON BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st.
R. M. DeWITT, No. 162 Nassau-st.
And the entire trade throughout the United States and Canada.
Subscriptions should be sent to the Publishers. Specimen Copies sent by mail on the receipt of 25 cents.
Terms—Single Copies, 25 cents; Yearly Subscriptions—one copy, $3; two copies, $5; three copies, $7; four copies, $9; and five copies, or over, to the same club, $2 each.
OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 112 and 114 William st., New-York.

FIRST BOOK OF SCIENCE.
BY
Professors W. A. NORTON and I. A. PORTER, of Yale College;
Embracing NATURE, PHILOSOPHY, ASTRONOMY, CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY, with numerous Illustrations. Price One Dollar. Just the Book for Young Scholars. Published by
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 JOHN-ST., New-York,
Publishers of PORTER'S CHEMISTRY, PARKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, DAVIES' MATHEMATICS, MONTEITH & McNALLY'S GEOGRAPHY, CLARK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, PARKER & WATSON'S READER, SPELLER and PRIMER, and numerous other popular School Books. Teachers will send for CATALOGUE.

REMOVAL.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

HOW THEY DO IT!
If the Virginia gentleman had spent 10 cents for a copy of our
TRICKS AND TRAPS OF NEW-YORK,
No. 2, which tells how they swindle people by playing the
BOGUB TICKET GAME,
he would have saved some money.
Price 10 cents, free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL BELL.—A NEW collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged for solos, duetts, trios, semi-choruses and choruses, and for organ, piano or melodeon. This book contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever published. Price 12 cents each; $1 per hundred. Postage 2 cents. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 41 Maiden-lane.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrapping, addressed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
J. G. HOLLAND, Esq., (Anthor of the Timothy Titcomb's Letters, Bitter Sweet, &c.) will deliver the Second Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*American Social Life.*
Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's Drug Store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR.,
Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*
Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door. THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock—*Coriolanus.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—*Julius Cæsar.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock—*King Lear.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

LECTURE.—THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18. Subject—*Work and Worth, Elements of National Perpetuity.* Proceeds for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets (25 cents,) to be had of J. J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau st; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson sts.; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 Johnst., at the Church, and at the door.
J. G. WORRALL,
D. WYATT,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
} Lectnre Committee.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice" (Thursday) "Macbeth" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens. Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single Reading, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's Bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York by HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE REV. DR. BETHUNE will deliver his popular lecture on *Epidemics* before the Mechanics' Society, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Stuyvesant Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASHLANDERS FESTIVAL DINNER.
The Twelfth Annual Festival Dinner of the Ashlanders will be given at the Waverley Hotel, Broadway, corner of 4th st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock.
Tickets may be procured from the Committee of Arrangements:
William H. Draper, No. 106 Duane-st.
S. Lewis Hutchings, No. 36 John st.
Edwin Dunn, Waverley Hotel.
Seymour A. Burnee, No 84 Nassau-st.
Robert C. Gwyer, No 97 South-st.
Clement M. Seaman, No. 46 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 30 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of E. W. LOWREE, Secretary, 54 Wall-st.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MAY be seen at No. 505 Broadway. Price $50.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.
SAFETY!! since it effectually nhviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!
COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!
ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.
The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIEE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

MERRIMACK PRINTS.
Two hundred cases assorted styles, comprising many new designs in medium and light work for the Spring trade.
E. & W. COCK & CO., No. 35 Warren-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take a practical course at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good bookkeepers. This course will qualify gentlemen to obtain and fill good situations in stores, offices or banks. Reduced terms. Writing $5; bookkeeping $10. Three $5 seats vacant.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, ar at the School.

FOUR OR FIVE LADIES, AND THE SAME number of gentlemen, can be admitted, if they apply this week, into S. WOOD, Jr.'s, Department of Landscape Drawing from Nature, at No 231 6th av. This system, with which all are delighted, is completely mastered in 20 lessons.

FRENCH CLASSES—$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.—MADAME A. GRIEUMARD, brévetée de l'Université de France, Académie de Paris, No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., also respectfully offers to schools and private persons competent lessons in the French language. Can give unquestionable references.

PENCIL AND MONOCROMATIC DRAWING.—WATER-COLOR PAINTING AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.—An accomplished artist having some unoccupied time, would like to instruct classes in private or public schools, or pupils at their residences. Address, for three days, ARTIST, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE may be relied upon for supplying teachers and governesses for schools and families, No. 346 Broadway. PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, No. 136 South 3d-st. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Appleton's building, Broadway, New-York.

PIANO LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY, POSSESSing a thorough knowledge of music, lately arrived from Germany, with high recommendations as a pianist and teacher, being desirous to give lessons, she requests parties to apply for particulars at the music store of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *nee* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher at the Rutgers Institute.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—IN Brooklyn, will be disposed of on easy terms. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHing for two or three years, wishes a re-eogagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A SITUATION as governess, a private family preferred; or as bookkeeper in a store; can speak several languages, and has best of references. Address Miss H., No. 83 Pacific-st., care of HENRY S. HICKS, South Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Rieber.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in the upper part of the City, near Madison-square, would furnish desirable rooms to a few boarders, or would rent their house furnished to a small family, and board with them. Members of Christian churches preferred. Very particular references will be asked and given. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well-furnished room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, Q. R. T., Box 176 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, also a single geotleman, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 89 State-st., a few minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A small hall bedroom, neatly furnished, without board, to a respectable single man. Rent, $3 per month. Location near Bowery and Grand-st. Address X., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A board in a genteel private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location between 4th and 2d sts., 4th and 6th avs. The best references given. Address T. C., Box No. 1,679 New-York Post-office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in Houston-st., near McDougal by addressing W., Box No. 2,305, P. O. Reference required.

TO LET—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEMAN in East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and Universityplace. For particulars apply at *No.* 85 East 13th-st., *Episcopal Tract Society's Store.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as childrens' nurse and to do neat plain sewing. Is kind and attentive to children; wages six dollars. Also, a girl as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons in a magnificent style; wages six dollars. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance, as chambermaid and waiter, nurse, seamstress, fine washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, or general servant, for a most faithful, capable and reliable domestic; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good thorough cook, not fond of changing. Refers to her present employer; is perfectly neat and obliging. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse and plain sewer; understands taking care of an infant, or would assist with the chamberwork. Excellent reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 231 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamoermaid and waitress; have good refereuce; have no objection to the country or City. Call No. 31 Essex-st., near Grand-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to be employed in town by the day, week or month; she is a first-class English cook, and can get up company dinners in the most fashioonable style. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good, plain cook, and is capable of making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. Good City reference to be had. Call at No. 37 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced in the fancy goods and dress trimming business, desires a situation as saleswoman in a store, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Best of reference given. Address Box No. 647 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation in a family to take the charge of clothing and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, until the 22d inst., at the bookstore No. 233 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ECONOMICAL, trustworthy woman as cook, washer and ironer; is neat, tidy and thoroughly competent. Also, a very tidy girl for housework. Ladies wishing good domestics apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A very competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at No. 7 Ashland-place, Perry-st., the resideoce of her late employer, where she lived nearly three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress. Can give undoubted City reference. Call at 91 25th-st, between 6th and 7th avs., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and sewer; understands every kind of fancy work; best of City references. Call at No 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking; is willing and obliging; would assist in any thing required. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to travel with a family to California; she is willing to take charge of children. Best City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 214 West 26th st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress wishes employment by the day, week or month; is a Protestant. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or to do waiting and chamberwork. Call for three days at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl to do chamberwork and housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 207 Broome-st., in candy-store, near Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own house, a few gentlemen's or families' washings; terms cheap. Apply or address at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook, washer and ironer; one to do general housework; also by three nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to engage with a family going to California; she would wait on the family during the passage; is an excellent nurse, and would be willing to pay a part of the passage. She is a first-class cook, and has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 15th-st., opposite Palace Garden.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY RESPECTAble kind, by a married Scotchman; he perfectly understands the care and driving of horses, but would prefer an engagement as under-porter in some down-town establishment, where the services of a steady, industrious and trustworthy man is required. Any letters addressed to ARCHIBALD, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention, with credentials of integrity and ability.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 135 Bowery, or address Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND VALET by a young man, or as a groom under a coachman; has been living with one of the best families in this City for the last three years; would take a situation as a doctor's man; the best of recommendations will be given from his former employers. Call on or address J. G., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND willing Protestant young man. He is a good coachman and groom; is a good gardener; willing to work and to make himself useful in any family; has the very best of City reference. No objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery. N. B.—Wages no object.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman of first-class abilities; has had many years' experience in this country and can give the best of reference; or would take a farm on shares if terms suited. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's Seedstore, No. 61 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT SWISS, who understands how to take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, a situation; no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the English and German baking business, and speaks both the languages fluently, wishes for a situation as second hand. Address A. B., No. 457 Houston-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER WISHES to change his situation. References unquestionable. Salary (now received and) expected, $1,500. Address EQUATION, Box No. 3,831 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age to write wrappers in a weekly newspaper office; one acquainted with the business preferred: must be of good moral character, and reside with his parents; wages not to exceed $3 per week the first year. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box 2,137, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PERSON AS COACHMAN AND waiter, who is fully competent to manage and drive a pair of horses, understands waiting in all its variety, of an obliging disposition, that can bring undoubted certificates for correct character, habits and ability; none others need apply at CHAMBERS', No. 56 Murray-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. No others need apply. Address, in the handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, to A. H. N., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, in the capacity of nurse and fine seamstress, to go with a small family South. None but Protestants need apply at No. 223 West 20th-st., between 3 and 5 o'clock this evening.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF age, of good address, who writes well, and is quick at figures, and resides with his parents. Address in handwriting of the applicant, stating age and references, S., W. H., Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, A YOUNG lad as entry clerk; he must write a good hand and be correct in figures. Address STEPHENS, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, with references &c., in the handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO DO THE housework of a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook; City reference required. Call, between the hours of 9 and 12 on Saturday morning, at No. 28 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD-NURSE AND seamstress. An American, desirous of the comforts of a home, with noexceptionable reference, can address C. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A COOK; also, a chambermaid and waiter; none but Protestants need apply, at No. 26 West 25th-st.

WANTED—TWELVE GOOD HAT TRIMMERS.—None but experienced hands need apply, to HILLER & DAY, No. 110 Centre-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN WILLIAMSBURG—A LADY'S gold hunting watch, in going from the corner of 4th and South 5th sts., then South 5th and 5th sts. to South 8th-st. It is valued as a keepsake. Any one returning the same to A. C. WHITE, office of the Williamsburg Gas Co., corner 4th and South 3d sts., will be suitably rewarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS
OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Committee appointed to nominate Officers for the Mercantile Library Association of the City of Brooklyn, for the ensuing year, have agreed on and reported the following ticket:
President.
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 262 Livingston-st., Lawyer, at No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
Vice-President.
WILLIAM R. BLISS, No. 43 Smith-st., clerk with Rawdon Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM, No. 94 Remsen-st., Merchant, firm of Howland & Frothingham, New-York.
Recording Secretary.
ROBERT C. OGDEN, No. 45 Sydney-place, clerk with D. Devlin & Co., New-York.
Treasurer.
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Additional Directors.
GEORGE R. BOWMAN, Remsen-st., merchant, firm of Store, Bowman and Bliss, New-York.
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JOHN S. WARD, Pacific-st., merchant, firm of Purdy & Ward, New-York.
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ARTHUR B. GRAVES, No. 107 Henry-st., clerk with R. R. Graves & Co., New-York.
J. ADELBERT SOUTHWORTH, No. 240 Union-st., clerk with Southworth, Slauson & Co., New-York.
STEPHEN W. CLARK, No. 41 Sidney-place, ship-broker, No. 61 South-st., New-York.
HENRY H. ALDEN, No. 170 Washington-st., clerk with E. J. Brown & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM STEWART, No. 178 Cedar-st., clerk with Peter Cooper, New-York.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1859.
(Signed,) WALTER S. GRIFFITH, SMITH J. EASTMAN, HENRY A. BLAKSLEE, ALFRED TAYLOR, WM. G. PATTERSON, HENRY R. PIERSON, } Nominating Committee.
The election will take place on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, at No. 163 Atlantic-st., near Clinton. The Polls will be open from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M. Every member of the Association, who is not in arrears for dues or fines, is entitled to vote.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
OF BROOKLYN.
INDEPENDENT TICKET!!!!
For President.
HENRY HILL, No. 303 Sackett-st., merchant, firm of Finch & Hill, No. 117 Broad-st.
Vice-President.
GILBERT L. HAIGHT, No. 39 Smith-st., Receiving Teller in American Exchange Bank, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary.
CHAS. A. NICHOLS, Pierrepont House, lawyer, firm of Miller, Peet & Nichols, No. 192 Broadway.
Recording Secretary.
JAMES THORN, Jr., No. 70 West Baltic-st., Clerk with Townsend, Clinch & Dike, No. 67 Front-st., N. Y.
Treasurer.
JOHN G. LATIMER, merchant, No. 161 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Additional Directors.
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GEO. S. WRIGHT, No. 64 Harrison-st., Clerk, with Geo. S. Hobson, No. 42 South-st., New-York.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, No. 7 Butler-st., merchant, firm of Whittlesey & Sherwood, No. 21 South-st., New-York.
Inspectors of Elections.
WM. S. WALLACE, HENRY B. SMITH, EZRA F. LEWIS.
(Signed.) JOHN GREENWOOD, ALDEN J. SPOONER, GEO. R. NOYES, JOHN WINSLOW, JOSEPH C. PHILLIPS, GOULD H. THORP, WALTER S. GOVE, } Nominating Committee.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1859.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN UNION FOR INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, &c. No. 620 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1859.—In the matter of the card published by his Honor the Mayor in yesterday's *Times*, the Board of Managers of the American Union disclaim having ever used Mr. Tiemann's name as "one of the Board of Managers" of their Institution. The Board simply published, in a circular, the proceedings of a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in which meeting Mr. Tiemann participated. The enemies of the American Union are challenged to produce any circular or advertisement in which his Honor's name is connected with the Union as a Manager

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
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...ER FOR SALE, at all times, a variety of State ..., and other first-class Securities, in amounts to ...

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WE HAVE A DISTINCT SPECIE OFFICE, and deal ... in Coin and Bullion at extremely favorable rates.

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WE ALWAYS GIVE the most careful attention to the ... of our correspondents, and in liberality, prompt... and accuracy of our business transactions, we cours... comparison with any Banking House in the country.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED for THOMPSON'S BANK-NOTE REPORTER, edited by JOHN THOMP... and quotations corrected by THOMPSON ..., giving at all times the standard quotations ... Currency, &c. The oldest, widest circulated, and ... complete Bank-Note Reporter in existence.

...TON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 28 Wall-st., New-York.
...CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
...Company insures property of all kinds against ... damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
...losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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...SOBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING.
...ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
...WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
...H R. CORLIES,	A. YNAGA DEL VALLE,
...N WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
...ELL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
...GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

...JAMES B. ARMS, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $100,000.

THE SECURITY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. ... Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, ... prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and ... risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as ... favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

...D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
...Pennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
...Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
...M. Mills,	Steohen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
...Barnes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
...Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
...Yale,	Alex. McDonald,	Theodore Perley,
...Mumler,	Nathan Asiel,	Sanford Mead,
...L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
...L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,
	D. B. KEELER, President.	

...Y. Brown, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, ... travelers, available in all the principal cities of the ...

...WERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, ...AN. 13, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified ... interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on ... sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding ... hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all ... over five hundred dollars, which have been depos... at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be al... to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th ... In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, ... an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above... will be allowed and paid in the same manner. ... interest not called for will remain as principal, draw... the rate from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 ..., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday even... from 6 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. CORNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI... RECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. ... following gentlemen were elected:

...JOHN D. JONES, ...WILLIAM E. DODGE, ...WILLIAM E. DODGE, ...JOHN Q. JONES, ...WILLIAM A. SPINWALL, FELIX INGOLDSBY, ...ERT RAY, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN, ...ERT L. KENNEDY, DANIEL B. FEARING, ...LIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON, ...ON LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN, GEORGE A. JONES.

...a subsequent meeting of the Board the following ... were unanimously re-elected:

JAMES W. COBB re-elected ...dent; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. ..., Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

...AINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 11 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—... election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspec... of the next Election, held this day at the Banking ..., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

...Thomas—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph ...Corlies, J. Lee Smith, D. Henry Haight, James ...r, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zebleicher, Wm. R Fos..., Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parme... Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Tasks, Isaac H. Frothingham, ...THOMAS—Wm. Harsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis ...ller.

...a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BAR..., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. ...37 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE. ... depositors are hereby notified ... Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of ... per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, ... Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after ...Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as ...cipal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. ...k open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday ...evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
...WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
...PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to ... provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, ... proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Sos... until noon of Saturday, the 19th inst., for the sale and ...delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-... ($20,000, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dol... bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1888, for the ...king fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSUR...ANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. ... the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., ... following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS, JNO. J. DOSTIC,
WM. H. SLOCUM, CH'N G. GUNTHER,
CHAS. M. CHURCH.

...ARL BELL, W. CLAFF, CHAS. K. LIVINGSTON and AMOS ...ARNES were elected as Inspectors of the next election. ...At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM ...was unanimously re-elected President.

DANIEL DRAKE, Secretary.
...New-York, Jan. 11, 1859.

...NK OF THE OHIO VALLEY, CINCIN...NATI, OHIO.—This Bank was established in Septem... last, under the auspices of the State Bank of Ohio. ...deals in Exchanges, makes collections, and remits ...promptly for them.

...is now remitting to its correspondents in Eastern ... at ¼ per cent premium.

...Reference—The American Exchange Bank.

...W. SCARBOROUGH, President.
...A. GOODMAN, Cashier.
...CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1859.

$40,000.—FOR SALE—FORTY MILWAU...kee and Watertown First Mortgage Eight ...Cent Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each. Principal and in... payable in the City of New-York—a part of an ...issue of $310,000—dated in 1854, and payable 1864. These ...Bonds are entitled to the confidence of capitalists, pre... as they do undoubted security, at a very low ...price. Purchasers can have the option of a private guar... for both principal and interest by paying a consid... for the same. For further and full particulars, ...apply to

S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE ...UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. ...CAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, ...hereby give notice that they will receive money on ac... of that firm, for which they will issue, free of ..., LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES ... $20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive ...use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable ...at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, ...Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, ...where the Bank of British North America has ...Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when ex... thereon is provided for.

...Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on ...Ireland, Scotland and England, Australia and the Brit... Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

...VINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that ...interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on ...sums entitled thereto for the last three and six ...months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not ...called for will draw interest as principal.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURNET, Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANK...ING Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend ...of five per Cent., pay able to the Stockholders registered ...in the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, ...No. 27 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

...FFICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE AN...NUAL election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of ...Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUES... DAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. ...and 45th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MONEY—$500 TO $1,000 WANTED THIS DAY, ...for three months, on good collaterals, with very large ...profits, on the amount may be invested in a very profita... business, and a large per centage guaranteed. Ad... Mr. GREENE, French's Hotel, before 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER ...cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.

STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST ...coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, ...cashed or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. ... Wall-st.

R. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 ...Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to ...the sale of hardware, heavy and dry goods business ...paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

City of Troy 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
City of Detroit 7 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, next.
City of Buffalo Water Works 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1888.
City of Cleveland 7 per cent. Bonds.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 7 TO 10 PER CENT.

DIVIDENDS.

Burlington, Vt.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Geneva, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Jackson, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-Haven, Conn.; Newport R. I.; Oswego, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; West Troy, N. Y.

GUARANTEED RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Belvidere and Delaware Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, due 1877. For sale by

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

Notes and Drafts collected in all parts of the United States and British Provinces.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., cor. of Waverley-place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1859.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums entitled thereto above five hundred dollars at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after the 17th Instant. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only from 5 to 7 P. M.

By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASH. R. YERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Building.) N. Y.
NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY the 5th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January, and transfer books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city.

E. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York.

H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1859.—Offices No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.

RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILINGS REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEMAGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be responsible for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30 including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 64 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United Steteo Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

First-class Cabin Passage.....$15
Deck passage.....6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain Bassy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:
To Montgomery, Ala.....$28 To Jacksonville, Fla.....$21
To Atlanta, Ga.....23 To Palatka, Fla.....23
To Augusta, Ga.....20 To Columbia, S. C.....20

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No steamer Wednesday, Jan. 19

The favorite steamer JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN. No. 3 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. J. CONRA, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places, fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida, at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain GEO. NOLAND, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with soaked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, A. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock, A. M. The EUROPA will sail on the 2d February. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalised citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.: for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 20, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 20 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. H. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Sunset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

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1859.
CENTRAL ROUTE
FOR THE
WEST
via
HARLEM RAILROAD
AND
NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

One dollar less than by any other route to Albany, Troy and all stations West and North.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

10 o'clock A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 o'clock P. M. Express.

Connecting at Albany with the New-York Central Railroad trains for all stations through to Buffalo and the West, also with the Albany Northern road for stations North.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY

7:45 A. M. Mail Train, connecting with the New-York Central train from the West, and at East Albany with the train leaving Troy at 7:30 A. M.

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured on Thursday night in the Cooper Institute, before a large and admiring assemblage of the members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City. The subject he selected for his address was "The Burdens of Society." In its treatment, he displayed many of those quaint felicities which form the principal attraction of his style.

All our machines, he said, strong, efficient, [illegible] were contemptible by the side of a man, even [illegible] viewed him merely as a physical investigation [illegible] that miracle of God—everlasting, [illegible] existence of infinite numbers of [illegible] a flaming world of passion, with [illegible] sorry direction, running to and fro with [illegible] each his own [illegible] observing and passing [illegible] mingled, yet always [illegible] strongest instincts or by [illegible] —this [illegible] globe, [illegible] physical [illegible] spectacle [illegible] tired [illegible] land. Its [illegible] vicissitudes, gave [illegible] excitement; [illegible] motions of mere [illegible] compared with the [illegible] where each drop is an [illegible] and where its streams [illegible] from its own bosom? [illegible] known to man, as so- [illegible] could bear such hard- [illegible] such abuse, that could [illegible] uras, that could carry [illegible] work health ont of [illegible] rrows as are perpetually [illegible] first burden which he [illegible] that of despotic governments. [illegible] needed laws and governments, had been [illegible] celebrated until the young imagination was [illegible] with the sacredness of this so-called divine [illegible] government; but governments, in fact, were very sorry commentaries on the theories of governments. The divine nature of governments had yet, he thought, to be discovered. Upon the simple necessity of law had been built up structures of government so vast and so complex that it had often taken up the whole strength of a nation just to endure its Government; as a warrior determined to be impregnable might order from his armorer mail so thick and so unpleasant that his whole strength might be required to carry his very armor, leaving no power for defence, for swinging the sword, for thrusting the spear. The principal business of governments, as of the wise doctors, was to let people alone, and to oblige them to let each other alone. Men were made to care of themselves. There could be no substitute for the element of individual self-preservation, and the instinct was just as strong in society as in the individual. It was doubtful, therefore, whether men had not been as much injured by governments as benefited by them. Anarchy was an evil, but it was not the worst evil; and a nation without a government presented a wretchedness only equaled by that of a nation with one. More crimes were committed against the peace of society under despotic governments by those who administered the laws, than by those upon whom the laws were administered. In free governments the criminals were almost all under the laws; in despotic governments they were almost always above it. On the principle of despotic governments, as administered in Europe to-day, every king should be a slave; and those who now sat in ashes should wear crowns, if crowns should be worn by anybody. General KOSSUTH was better deserving of a crown than any sovereign from the shores of old Britain to the shores of old Hungary. The air was full of this notion of the absolute power of governments, and men dragged through life with only enough life to linger in perpetual blight without dying. Governments produced more anarchy than the want of them ever had done; they had heaped up difficulties in the way of the development of that spontaneous wisdom with which God had provided man for his elevation. The laws of the world were generally the world's rubbish, and its statesmanship generally nothing but its folly. An astronomical government, to help the world to turn over and revolve in its orbit, would be no more ridiculous than many of the governments the world has now. Kings had had great trouble with their people, but the people had had more trouble with their kings. The force of the people had been wasted in building up this shadowy something called a State, as if it were anything more than a name—and that name was a prosperous people. But fantastic fools, called wise men, had each moulded and cut, and scooped out his idea of what a state should be, and then attempted to crush the people into it. Educate a man, enable him to develop the faculties that God gave him, let him alone—and that was the State! This was the first burden that society had to bear, and if there were no other, the simple facility with which it was borne, showed that no camel was ever fitter for the labor of the desert than society was for going across the deserts of human history, carrying kings and governments. The second burden he would mention was that of Slavery, and this was but a variation of the other. Slavery was nothing but despotism struck in. Under every modification it was a mischief and a waste. It began by destroying the liberty of the weak; it ended by corrupting the strength of the strong. It was a kingdom of organized sin, for which all terms that indicated iniquity were too weak and too specific, and the language had yet to invent the word that, thickly populated with all the conceptions of meanness and baseness, should be able to express the guilt and abominations of Slavery. Whatever collateral or incidental benefits there were in Slavery belonged to the earlier periods of society, for all men were then nearly on a level, and society had not grown into strata or classes. As the world progressed these distinctions arose, and it was a blessed thing that men were not all of one level. It was the perversion of classes that made them accursed. It was because men dropped the truncheon down, not because they dropped fruits and benefits down, that classes could be made injurious. In one own nation the greatest crimes against honor, against good faith, against humanity, had been committed under the influence of Slavery, and there was no nation so young as we that had broken so many treaties; no nation so young as we that had been so perfidious in its treaty-making policy, or that had ever exhibited so much inhumanity in their treatment of the aboriginal owners of the soil. The third burden of society was the burden of war. There was a mystery of violence, a mystery of blood, in the natural history of this globe. When the facts were looked fairly in the face, destructiveness would be found to be the organized necessity of animal life. That destroying should sometimes be intercalated in the experience of the animal creation was not strange. But man was just as fully a destroyer as his inferiors. Man, however, was double. He carried in his nature earth and spirit. He was divine and animal. In the one destructiveness ran: in the other love was made to be supreme; and in the conflict of life the struggle was between those two principles. War had been both the business and the pastime of whole races of men. Blood had always been sweeter to man than wine. The spider ate the fly, the bird ate the spider, and the hawk ate the bird, and all for hunger; but the boy shot the hawk, and why? For fun. When a man killed animals for the legitimate supply of human wants, and with the least amount of torment, what did we call him? A butcher. When a man killed for the mere wanton love of killing, and inflicted the greatest possible agony, what was he called? A sportsman. All the lower animals were more economical in their destructiveness than man. The lion never killed but to eat; should not man be made to do the same? When the President of the United States sent out a ship to bombard a nest of poor wretches, and killed twenty or so, it was a mere useless waste. Universal cannibalism would be preferable, for it would involve less destruction of life. Where, however, war was the patriot's defence of a sacred right, it was a duty. Death then was as sacred as martyrdom at any stake. But wars seldom had been freemen's heroic offerings; much oftener had they been the King's ambition or the people's fever. War was sometimes good husbandry, notwithstanding, for when nations were hardened down and stupefied by long oppressions, cannons made better furrows than plows, and cannon-balls better seed than wheat. The energy of destructiveness was not yet abated, but it could with truth be said, in regard to the wars of the last ten years, that they showed an indisposition on the part of civilized nations any longer to fight at home. England and France went to India, to China or to the Crimea; the United States did their fighting in Mexico and at Greytown. War was now transported from our own doors, though wars had not yet ceased. The next burden he mentioned was that of old and waste institutions, which, he said, were like the bark of trees, in that when the bark had nourished the trunk, and done its appointed duty, it ought to crack and fall off, and let a new bark and the tree grow. Old institutions were like bark, not alone in that, but because they were full of *aphides* and insects and vermin, who were so satisfied with their own quarters that if the question as to the removal of the bark were concerned, they would oppose it unanimously. Sickness was another burden which was a very grievous one, though very little considered in political economy. He did not mean bed sickness, but the sickness that shortened a man's breath, that made a man less than strong, less than tough: that made a man work half a day when he should work twelve hours a day or fourteen. Society, like a great factory running on short time, was deprived of a fifth of its power because sickness invaded it; and this, in an economical point of view, was a tremendous burden and evil.

The lecturer then alluded briefly to the burdens of dishonesty and falsehood as they affect society, by increasing men's cares and outlays to provide against being robbed or cheated. In conclusion, he said that though he pointed out evils that needed attack and resistance, it was not as one who did not believe that the time and the nations had God behind them, and that the world was yet to be higher and better than it had ever been. But as it was the virtuous man who bore the burdens and paid the expenses of society, and not the rogue who inflicted them, it was the right of the virtuous man to exert all his influence in making society better. While, he said, you have an interest in it, and while you have a right by the very law of self-preservation to take part in all public measures for the cleansing of society, municipal and national, I say—more than that—you are bound to do it. It is your sacred duty to see that the community in which you live is kept clear from vice, from crime, from the burdens that weigh so heavily on it, and that are such a mischief to you and to yours. Nor do I think that any man is a virtuous man who, when he has said, "Our Father in Heaven," and has blessed the children in the household, has not looked with equal fervor outside of the sanctuary and of the family, into the community where he dwells, and has not sworn that he shall spare no labor as a citizen to cleanse the people from evil, and build it up in virtue. And bye and bye, when men shall have learned this and the ages shall have ripened this, we shall begin to see emerging the fair proportions of that glorious nation which the poets have dreamed of, which has dawned faintly through the prophecies of old, which has never yet been seen; a nation whose foundations are justice, a nation whose laws are righteousness; a nation whose heart is love and mercy—pure, true, and strong as God can make it.

From [illegible] on Astronomy.

SKETCHES OF [illegible] LECTURES—HISTORY OF THE [illegible] THE LAWS OF MOTION AND [illegible]

Last evening the Academy of Music was crowded from the parquette to the third tier to listen to the first lecture in the course now being given by Prof. [illegible], of Cincinnati, in aid of a fund for the establishment of an Observatory in Central Park.

Promptly at 7½ o'clock the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH appeared upon the stage. He spoke of the great benefit New-York would derive from an astronomical observatory and of the excellent location which the Central Park offered. He then introduced Professor MITCHEL, who said he felt deeply the responsibility resting upon him and the honor conferred by the call he had received to come from his Western home on such an errand, and by the large audience which had gathered, despite the inclement weather, to listen to his exposition of the principles of astronomy. The theme I am to discuss is one which seldom comes down and touches the masses. We look out and see the stars in their constellations of beauty rising and setting in their turn; the sun appears day after day; the moon passes through all her phases, and these phenomena become so familiar that we forget they are wonderful. Shall man then grovel here on earth, and never reach the dwelling-place of his omnipotent father? In the earliest ages curiosity was aroused, and this investigation to which that led has gone on age after age and century after century, and the mind of man has progressed on, step after step, until he has analyzed and investigated the secrets of the constellations. The great leading ideas of these lectures will be, What has the mind accomplished in these fields of discovery; what is it now doing, and what remains for it yet to do?

To any one who will look out and watch the planets for a single revolution, it will appear that they are revolving in circles of different diameters, decreasing in size, until they reach the north star; the moon will be seen to be somewhat irregular in its movements, and by watching the stars, as they set at evening, and comparing their motion with that of the sun, it will be seen that that luminary itself is moving. Thus the lunar movements, the solar movements, and the movements of the stars were observed by the ancients; how far back it is impossible to say. I went the other day to your Astor Library, and there I was handed a book which contained the configuration of the planetary motions as they were marked by an Egyptian King 2691 years before the Christian era. The results then given, were, it is true, the translation of hieroglyphs. For the accuracy of the translations I cannot vouch, but assuming them to be correct, the usual calculation would show that the observations were made at the time named. These changes having been observed, the question was asked—Do the planets really move, or are the senses deceived? This led to the distinction between apparent and real motion; and how difficult it is to discern between them you may understand by remembering how often you have been obliged to put the question to yourself when in the railway-car whether objects you saw were not themselves moving. We, with these modern helps, wonder at the ignorance of the ancients; but the greatest man of all antiquity was the astronomer HIPPARCHOS. He believed that the earth stood still, and that the planets revolved around it. We know this is not so, but what evidence have you of the fact from your senses that the earth—this immense planetary globe—moves? Not the least. Your senses alone could not tell you of it. Take two planetary bodies, one revolving around the other in space, and from the eye alone it is impossible to tell which one moves around the other. So HIPPARCHUS was not so far wrong after all. But even he finally acknowledged that there were certain movements for which he could not account. Sometimes the bodies he watched appeared to stop in their career—to retrograde and again advance. How could this be accounted for? Another idea of HIPPARCHUS was that the heavenly bodies revolved in circles. It was fitting that the planets—the gods of the ancients—should revolve in circles, the symbol of eternity. To his astonishment the same philosopher discovered that the sun did not move with regularly accelerated velocity. This seemed unbecoming a god. But by counting the number of days from vernal to autumnal and from autumnal to vernal equinox he found that the times were not equal. HIPPARCHUS deduced from this the truth that the earth is not in the centre of the circle. He determined the earth's position by calculations based upon the differences of time alluded to. HIPPARCHUS lived about 150 years before our era. PTOLEMY followed 300 years after. His works on astronomy during the darkness that came upon the earth were preserved and studied by the Arabs. Then came ARISTOTLE, and the works of these two were held as authoritative. COPERNICUS, after a long study of their systems, pronounced them impossible, because the Creator would not construct a system involving such complexity. He concluded there must be some other centre, and waging his fight to the sun he sets his foot there, and there he saw the planets revolving in order; the earth took her true position among the planets, and of all those supposed to be circling around her the moon alone clung to the dethroned monarch. [Loud applause.] By this supposition COPERNICUS removed many of the false ideas, but substituted in their stead his cycles and epi-cycles, clinging all the time to the circle. Complexity was heaped upon complexity until the first among modern astronomers and the first among all geniuses who have ever graced our race—did KEPLER—look hold of it. He went to TYCHO BRAHE'S observatory and worked with him. The differences between the computed and observed places of planets were explained. KEPLER took up the planet Mars, and computed its place at different times. Very soon he found the planet was working away from the orbit assigned it by the hypothesis. Again he tried and failed; but he consoled himself with the thought that if the number of hypotheses were finite he must at length reach the true one. [Applause.] He kept on until he had exhausted every circular hypothesis, and at length announced to the world the most startling negative hypothesis ever heard: "I pronounce the circular hypothesis," he said, "to be false; God never put it in the heavens." Availing himself of conic sections, KEPLER took the ellipse as the next simplest curve. He placed the sun first of all in the centre of the ellipse, and found that the planet he took broke away from the curve. He then placed the sun in one of the foci, and following Mars from month to month, he found to his infinite delight that his computation coincided with the motions of the planet. He then found that the planets described equal spaces in equal times, and proceeded to inquire whether there was any relation between the periodic times and distances. For twenty years he followed this question, hunting down his different hypotheses, until, as if guided by some guardian spirit, the thought occurred to him whether the squares of the periodic times might not be as the cubes of the distances. He tried this hypothesis and failed. Discouraged and disheartened, he threw aside his computations, but his guardian spirit led him back to his calculations, and after hunting through the immense mass of computations, he found a numerical error, and, correcting it, arrived at the conclusion that the supposition was correct. He exclaimed, "I will exult; laugh at me if you will, but the die is cast; the book is written; I can well afford to wait 100 years for a reader, as God has waited 6,000 years for a translator." [Applause.] Prof. MITCHEL then spoke of the discovery of the laws of motion by GALILEO. The great problem proposed by KEPLER as to what held the planets in their orbits could now be taken up with success. NEWTON did this. You all know that particles have a constant tendency to fly away from the centre of motion. Every carriage-wheel rolls down your streets illustrates this. What, then, keeps the planets from flying off into space? There is no material tie which does this. There is a force in the sun which holds the planets in their places, and NEWTON proceeded to demonstrate the law of universal gravitation. It is well known that the force which holds bridges in this manner is inversely as the square of the distance, and directly as the quantity of matter. NEWTON could not, of course, take up a body 4,000 feet above the earth, and test the laws of motion. The highest mountain did not give him space enough, and the idea occurred to him of using the moon as his falling body. What—you say—put out your hand and arrest the moon! No, we will not do that, but calculation can tell us the difference between the place the moon would hold if a simply projectile force were exercised, and the place it would occupy if the force of gravitation were exercised upon it besides. In this way the space through which the moon falls in a given space of time can be accurately computed. His calculations verified his supposition, and after 17 years of labor NEWTON found full success attained. So overjoyed was he that he was obliged to let an assistant complete his calculations. But what, said Professor M., is this force? Can we believe there is vitality in matter? No. Look at the smith bringing down the sledge upon his anvil with such ponderous force. Is there life in that arm? Cut it off. It lies stiff and motionless. There is no life there. No, there is no vitality in the dead man of the planets. It is the power of the omnipotent God working through them.

Prof. MITCHEL kept his audience attentively listening to the last. He concluded amid hearty applause.

Letter from Senator Slidell in Reply to Senator Douglas.

SENATE CHAMBER, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

To the Editors of the Union:

In a note dated the 7th instant, signed by the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, addressed to the editor of *The States*, and published last evening, Mr. DOUGLAS, after quoting the following passage from my published statement of 18th December last, viz.: "Mr. DOUGLAS has, by authorizing and countenancing anonymous attacks on me, through a person officiating as his private secretary, lost all claim to the explanation that I would otherwise have promptly volunteered to give him"—makes the following remarks: "It is due to myself to publish an emphatic denial of the truth of the implication in the above paragraph. It is not true that I have authorized or countenanced anonymous attacks upon Mr. SLIDELL."

This declaration imposes on me the necessity of showing the grounds on which I made that charge. During my visit to New-Orleans in November last, an editor of a paper published there, who is a friend and partisan of Mr. DOUGLAS, (but who, at the same time, is not unfriendly to me,) informed me that he had received an anonymous letter from Chicago for publication in his paper, commenting very severely upon me, and that he did not intend to publish it, but desired me to see it. He accordingly produced the paper, and read to me certain portions of it extremely vituperative. I told him that I had heard enough of it, and insisted on knowing the name of the author, and how the paper had been forwarded to him. To this he at first demurred, but on my urgent insistance that I had the right to know the name of the author, he said it had been sent to him in the ordinary form of newspaper correspondence, either without signature or with an assumed one, and had been accompanied by a letter from Mr. JAMES B. SHERIDAN. I requested him to give me the name in writing, which he did. I have it now in my possession. I had heard that this Mr. SHERIDAN acted as amanuensis for Mr. DOUGLAS, had accompanied him through his late canvass, reported his speeches, &c., and I also asked the editor whether Mr. SHERIDAN did not stand in this relation to Mr. DOUGLAS. His reply was that he so understood, having had other letters from him. I then declared to the editor in the presence of another person, and subsequently repeated the declaration to other friends, that on my arrival in Washington, where I expected, of course, to meet Mr. DOUGLAS, I should call on him for a categorical reply whether or not he had authorized this letter of his Secretary, and should be governed in my course towards him by his answer.

As soon as I heard of the charge about the negroes, and before my departure (on the 26th November last) from New-Orleans for Washington, I had written to Mr. MCMAHON, in whose possession the slaves were, denying in the most unqualified terms the statement attributed to me by the Chicago *Times* and *Tribune*. Mr. DOUGLAS arrived in New-Orleans on the 1st or 2d December, saw both the editor above alluded to and Mr. MCMAHON, and could not have failed to know from them that I had denied having made any such statement about the negroes as had been falsely attributed to me. He must also have known from the editor that I believed SHERIDAN'S letter to have been countenanced, if not authorized, by him, and that my conviction on this point had been strengthened by the fact of the editor's having received letters bearing the frank of Mr. DOUGLAS, thus, as I thought, connecting him directly with SHERIDAN'S letter; yet Mr. DOUGLAS made no communication to me, nor disclaimed in any manner having countenanced the anonymous attack. Nay, there is a paragraph in his card of yesterday which fairly admits the construction that he had denounced me in Chicago as a calumniator, on the authority of a statement imputed to Dr. BRAINARD, without ever calling on him to learn whether there was any foundation for his charge, when the event proves that Dr. BRAINARD, if called upon, would have shown the whole story to be a fabrication. It seems to me that a sense of the common courtesies of life, and of our position as Senators, should have dictated the propriety of calling on me either to deny the statement or to vindicate its truth; yet it never occurred to Mr. DOUGLAS to suggest even a doubt of my having been capable of originating such a calumny.

It was not until the 15th or 16th December that I heard, for the first time, that Dr. BRAINARD'S name had been cited as authority for the statement imputed to me. Two weeks had elapsed since Mr. DOUGLAS had arrived in New-Orleans and been apprised of the circumstances, above detailed, of my denial of the truth of the statement, and of my conviction that he countenanced SHERIDAN'S letter. I had received from him no assurance of his regret at having denounced the calumny in Chicago, so far as connected with my name, nothing to indicate the slightest desire to undeceive me, if I had indeed been deceived, in relation to the letter of his secretary, and I had no opportunity of calling on him for explanation in person, nor any means of knowing when he would arrive in Washington.

It was under these circumstances, and in view of these facts, that I made the publication of the 18th ult. In my judgment they formed a very sufficient warrant for the declaration contained in it, "That Mr. DOUGLAS had authorized and countenanced anonymous attacks on me, through a person officiating as his private secretary."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN SLIDELL.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Motorpathy is the outgrowth of a careful noting of facts during a twelve years' riding practice, and more than fifteen of hospital practice. It is a rational, reliable and now well-known system of therapeutics. By it the worst forms of *Prolapsus Uteri*, and other functional and organic derangements, are cured without caustic, supports, or any appliances of the day. The cure is speedy and sure, being almost without possibility of failure. The system has been thoroughly tested in a home institution, on more than five thousand persons. Ladies, who from organic troubles, have been confined for years, under this special treatment are immediately put upon their feet, and, if they have the strength, enabled to walk, and go up and down stairs without difficulty. It obviates spinal weakness and irritation, in which many organic difficulties originate, and takes a firm curative hold on most chronic diseases. In short, it makes the enfeebled and delicate into healthy and vigorous men and women. Cold weather is favorable for a more speedy recovery.

Institution open summer and winter. Visits are occasionally made. Circulars sent gratis. Treatise on Motorpathy 25 cents. Address H. HALSTED, M. D. Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

NOTE—Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York (at the St. Nicholas Hotel,) on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during the Winter, to treat those who cannot go to the Institution. Calls received from 10 to 3 o'clock, and from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Require no change in diet, or
Especial care against cold.
When we have pain they should be used.
Principal Office,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet is a luxury and a necessity. Surely cures or prevents piles. Beware of imitations. Only depôt, No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

Very charming entertainments are those given by the Wren Comedians at Barnum's Museum. They create laughter, are delicate and enjoyable, and gratify a correct taste. The Wrens present there two more delightful pieces this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The physical disturbances to which females are exclusively subject, and the many disorders proceeding from their neglect or maltreatment, are at once relieved by HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 14.

$3,500	U. S. 6s 1868.....	111	
3,000	Tennessee 6s '90.	91¾	
10,000	do.....	91¾	
4,000	do.....	s3 91¾	
4,000	Missouri St. 6s..	86¾	
8,000	do.....	s30 86¼	
6,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	86¾	
85,000	Br'klyn C. W.L.	100⅝	
6,000	E. R. 2d m.bs. '83.	76	
10,000	Erie R.R. bs.,'75.	46	
3,000	L. R.R.Cbs.,'71.	41	
8,000	do.....	40	
4,000	H. Riv. R. 1st m.	104⅜	
2,000	H. Riv. R. 3d m.	76¾	
2,000	N. L. 1st mtge....	86¼	
6,000	Ill. C. R. bs...	b60 89	
26,000	do.....	89	
500	do.....	s30	89¼
1,000	Illinois Fr. Bs....	89¾	
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d m.	44	
8,000	LaC. & M. L. G.bs	23	
10	Merchants Bank...	1'0⅜	
152	Bank of Commerce.	100¾	
5	Continental Bank..	101	
12	Cantoo Company....	20¼	
100	Peop. Cost Co	83⅜	
25	Pacific M. S. Co....	91	
200	do.....	s60	90¼
67	N. Y. Cen. RR.....	85½	
100	do.....	85⅝	
850	do.....	s10	85⅝
100	do.....	s15	85⅝
450	do.....	s30	85¾
500	do.....	b30	86⅛
50	do.....	b10	85¾
950	do.....	s3	85¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s 1865....	102	
4,000	Missouri 6 t. 8s..	86¾	
4,000	Mich. So. R.R.Bs.	74¾	
6,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	23⅜	
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs....	76¾	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	89¼	
2,000	Hnd. R. RR. 3d M.	76¾	
450	Chi. & R. I. R.R....	60⅝	
200	do.....	s30	60¾
20	Pacific M. St. Co....	91	
50	do.....	s60	90¼
100	do.....	91¾	
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	86⅞	
250	do.....	86	
200	do.....	b30	86
550	Erie Railroad.....	15	
11	Erie Railroad.....	16	
150	do.....	b60	16
50	do.....	15⅞	
100	do.....	b60	15¾
350	do.....	b60	15⅝
50	do.....	b30	15⅜
35	do.....	15⅜	
980	Readlog R.....s10	53	
500	do.....	53⅛	
400	do.....	53	
200	do.....s10	52¾	
200	do.....	52¾	
50	Mich. Cen. RR.....	52¾	
150	do.....	b60	52¼
50	do.....	b30	52¼
100	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	21	
100	do.....	b4	21
100	do.....	b30	21
80	M. So. & No. I. G. R.	48¾	
100	Panama R. R.....	116¾	
200	do.....	b60	111
167	do.....	111	
350	Ill. Cen. R.R.....	70	
150	do.....	10½	
50	do.....	s30	69¾
10	Clsve. & P. R.R....	93¾	
100	Ga. & Chi. R.R....	71⅜	
500	do.....	s60	71¼
200	do.....	71⅝	
100	do.....	71¾	
100	do.....	b30	69½
100	do.....	80¾	
20	Ind'ap's & Cin. R.R.	50	
40	L. & W. R. R.....	60	

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

☞ PARTIES SEEKING FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., in the financial column.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2286. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

MEXICO.

THE LATEST REVOLUTION.

FACTS, DETAILS, INCIDENTS.

Relative State and Movements of the Contending Parties.

The *Philadelphia*, from Havana, on Saturday evening, brings us files of Mexican papers, with dates from Vera Cruz to Dec. 30, and from the City of Mexico, to Dec. 27.

By an express from Mexico received at Vera Cruz on the 25th, intelligence was received that General ECHEAGARAY had pronounced on the 20th in Ayutla against the Government of the Capital, and published a basis of his movement, in which, after seeking to justify the act and its necessity, he declares:

ARTICLE 1. Immediately the division supporting the present platform shall occupy the Capital of the Republic, a national assembly shall be convoked, composed of three deputies named by each department, agreeably with the electoral law which shall be at once in force under the guarantees that citizens, without exception of persons or classes, shall vote and may be chosen.

The object of the National Assembly is to give a Constitution to the country, without any other restrictions than itself shall impose, so that there shall be accorded to it the most complete liberty of basis and time for forming it. After the Constitution shall have been published six months, it shall be submitted to the popular vote, and shall only commence to be in force after it shall have received the majority of votes. The provisional Government will regulate the emission of the suffrages.

ART. 4. The chiefs of the belligerent parties shall be invited to support this platform on the basis of respect for their officers and of oblivion of the past.

ART. 5. Until the Constitution takes effect, the supreme power shall be deposited in the subscribing General-in-Chief, in regard to everything necessary to maintain the independence of the Republic abroad and the internal peace.

Having thus announced his plan, he advanced upon the city with a considerable force, and required ZULOAGA to resign. The President, however, issued the following proclamation, declaring the city in a state of siege, and denouncing the insurrection.

FELIX ZULOAGA, Provisional President of the Mexican Republic, and General-in-Chief of the army to the inhabitants of the same—know:

That ex-General MIGUEL MARIA ECHEAGARAY having risen against established order, with part of the forces which the Supreme Government had confided to his loyalty, and it being necessary to systemnize the defence of this Capital, employing the full powers with which I am invested, I deem it proper to decree as follows:

ART. 1. The city is in a state of siege from this day, the functions of the civil authorities consequently ceasing, and I resuming the command as General-in-Chief of the Army, with, as second in command, Don MIGUEL PINA, General Commanding in this District.

ART. 2. Any person of what class or condition soever, who may directly or indirectly assist the enemy, give him information, or in any other manner communicate with him, shall be treated as a conspirator, spy, and subverter of public order, and, as such, shall be tried and sentenced by a Council of War, agreeably with the terms of the general ordinance of the Army.

ART. 3 After 6 o'clock in the evening no one shall be allowed to walk the streets, nor to enter or leave the city, without the necessary passport, signed by the proper military officer. Any persons disobeying this order to be regarded as objects of suspicion. Public functionaries or individuals belonging to the garrison are excepted from this order.

ART. 4. All gatherings of more than five persons are prohibited between 6 in the evening and 6 in the morning, excepting in regard to the troops of the army who have been on duty. In case of hostilities, any gathering of more than the prescribed number shall be treated by the military code as seditious persons.

ART. 5. The stages shall continue to go from the capital, every passenger bearing the necessary passport from the military authority. The persons charged with this duty shall demand the exhibition of that document on the starting of the stage.

ART. 6. Private carriages and those on hire may traverse the city until six in the evening.

ART. 7. The ringing of bells shall cease until further orders.

ART. 8. On the first notice given by the authorities, places of business shall be closed, except the markets and other places where articles of prime necessity are obtained, and which shall remain open for the supply of the public until 6 o'clock in the evening. The *pulquerias*—shops where the *pugue* liquor, &c., are sold—shall be open between 7 and 11 o'clock of the morning. The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited under the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars, or one month's imprisonment, for the first offence; a double fine or imprisonment for the second, and the will of the military authority for the third.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Dec. 21, 1858.

FELIX ZULOAGA.

Countersigned, GARCIA.

ZULOAGA then took the Command-in-Chief of the army, appointing Don MIGUEL PINA as his second in command, and expecting to defeat the insurgent general. But on the 23d, the garrison of Mexico pronounced for the platform detailed below, Don MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA having accepted the invitation to place himself at the head of the movement. The platform to which we have alluded is as follows:

To the Inhabitants of the Republic in the City of Mexico on the 23d of December, 1858:

The undersigned, chiefs and officers, assembled in the barracks of San Augustin, considering that there is no doubt that the situation wherein the republic finds itself imperiously demands the adoption of some prompt and energetic resolutions in order to avoid that the evils under which it suffers be aggravated by the division of the armed force.

Considering that, in order to arrive at the pacification of the country, it is necessary that the actual Government cease to exist, because experience has proved that neither itself nor the so-called constitutional one can reckon on the physical and moral force necessary for obtaining the peace of the Republic, those good results will not be attained by the establishment of a new administration, if it does not rely on the support of public opinion, and more particularly on that of peaceable, wealthy, and industrious citizens, who have the most to suffer under the state of anarchy and disorder wherein we are living.

Considering that this support can only be hoped for when the persons who are to give it have due participation in the organization of the Government and in the election of the public functionaries, and that by this means alone that cordial unity and union so indispensable in the present crisis can exist between society and the armed force;

Considering that, provided there be in our actual situation any remedy, it can come only from the nation, that the latter shall constitute itself freely, and give itself a government which, supported by the men of good faith of all parties, shall render justice to all and establish security and order;

Considering that, in order to obtain this result, it is indispensable to establish a provisional administration which shall begin the work of conciliation, proceeding with impartiality, justice and energy, whose origin shall flow from the popular will as far as permitted by the short space of time wherein it is necessary to establish it, and whose chief shall be elected freely;

Considering that within this short time that no other expedient can be employed in order to ascertain public opinion, but that of having recourse to the respectable inhabitants of the whole republic, who, on account of the evil itself, have abandoned their respective localities, and who to-day are in this capital.

Considering that the proclamation by the armed force or any political plan whatever, the designation by it of a caudillo, and its support of any personal ambition whatever, could only contribute to render the situation more difficult and to extend still further the civil war.

Considering that the nation only should solve the social and political questions of the actual struggle—that it is its concern not only to constitute itself definitely, but also to give itself freely a provisional administration, and that the army is only to support and assist the sovereign will, and bearing in mind that his Excellency Gen. D. MIGUEL MARIA ECHEAGARAY, in the name of the forces under his command, with remarkable disinterestedness, has manifested his consent to these ideas, and his desire to see the plan he proclaimed in Ayutla on the 20th ult. modified in the part concerning the provisional administration—

We, the undersigned, have adopted and proposed to our fellow citizens the following plan:

ARTICLE 1. The Government established in Mexico on the platform of TACUBAYA is disavowed.

ART. 2. A popular Junta, composed of persons from all parts of the Republic, and of all classes of society, to be of well-known patriotism, intelligence and probity, which shall meet in the Capital, shall proceed in behalf of the nation, to establish a provisional administration, naming the person who is to exercise supreme power, fixing the bases to which he must conform, and determining the mode and form in which he shall call the nation to the establishment of a free Constitution.

ART. 3. The said Junta shall be called together with the greatest possible haste by a Commission formed of the first of the political authorities who shall adopt this platform, the person named by the General-in-Chief of the Eastern Division, and another to be named by the Commander-in-Chief of this garrison, and they shall conclude their labors within five days from the date of their installation, for which purpose they shall proceed, abbreviating forms, and with as little discussion as may be necessary, to establish their projects and decisions.

ART. 4. The provisional bases being established, the individual appointed to exercise supreme power shall take the usual oath before the Junta, which shall then be dissolved, leaving the Provisional Government established.

ART. 5. The most excellent General Don MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA, shall be invited to take the Command-in-Chief of the forces in this capital, until the establishment of the Provisional Government.

This proclamation was instantly followed up by the following circular from Gen. ROBLES:

"I have the honor to send you a copy of the plan proclaimed this morning by the garrison:

I have accepted the honorable invitation addressed to me to place myself at their head, as well to correspond to their confidence, as because the principles laid down in the plan seem to me to be conformable with reason and patriotism.

I am convinced that being aware of this you will lend your important services to the happy result of a movement so much justified.

Deign to accept on this ground my distinguished esteem and consideration. God and liberty!

MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA.

MEXICO, Dec. 23, 1858."

The following extracts from a letter written in Mexico on the 23d, give some particulars of what passes there:

The appointed persons, LUIS ROBLES and MIGUEL UNDILLO, who went to confer with ECHEAGARAY, with the knowledge of ZULOAGA, returned saying that he would admit of no modification of his plan. Things remained in this shape, with calculations more or less well founded on the actual position, and on the intentions of ECHEAGARAY, and with great confidence among the reactionary party, when, at 10 o'clock this morning, GUAL, with the battalion under his command, pronounced, and the battalion of Police, and the force of San Francisco, seconded his movement. ZULOAGA immediately adopted hostile measures, but knowing that ROBLES was at the first point, and that he was the chief, caused him to be called to the Palace, where, in the presence of the Ministers, he had a conference with him, which extended until 2½ in the afternoon. The upshot was a proposition from ZULOAGA for the formation of a triumvirate, which should charge itself with the conduct of public affairs. This was to have been formed of Don LUIS CUEVAS, LARRAINZAR and ELGUERO. ROBLES went to his quarters, communicated the proposal, (but not the names of the persons, which had not been told to him,) and nothing has yet been decided on. There is, consequently, no arrangement yet, and it is 5 o'clock P. M.

Padre MIRANDA left in the diligence this morning, henring to MIRAMÓN the commission of General of Division.

The *pronunciamiento* from here, it seems, has been changed in its fifth article, to declare that neither the General occupying the capital, nor any who should pronounce in the city, can be appointed by the National Assembly. As yet it has not been published. The notables are CARRERA, BARADER, TUDUEROS, GARAY the two ROBLES, MIGUEL MOZO, MANUEL BARANDA, MERCADO and others.

The Generals who took part in the last revolt, and who are now in St. Augustin, are the following: BONILLA, (who was Superintendent of Police in the time of his Serene Highness, SANTA ANNA,) NICOLAS PORTILLA, GALLOSO, A. BARREIRO, ESCOBAR, PEPE CADENA, MINON, AMPUDIA, SALAS, ZERES, GUITIAN and VANDERLINDEN.

The citadel has already joined the movement, by order of OVANDO.

LADARDE was detained in custody several hours, and ROBLES ordered him to be set at liberty. The other political prisoners have been ordered to be liberated, but the order has not been complied with, for fear of a conflict.

The *Progreso*, of Dec. 30, says: By an express which arrived yesterday from Mexico, intelligence to the 27th, has been received from thet city.

Following the *pronunciamiento* of the Citadel, confirmed on the afternoon of the 23d, came that of every point where there are troops, with the exception of the Palace—and at 9½ o'clock, ZOLOAGA was already precipitated and had left the Palace to take refuge in the house of the British Minister, where, at the latest dates, he remained, notwithstanding that an agreement had been made with ROBLES guaranteeing his liberty and personal safety wherever the jurisdiction of new Government reach.

On the 27th, a commission appointed by ROBLES, and composed by Don VALENTINE MEJIA, Don AGOSTIN DEL RIO, and Don JOSE MARIA ESTERA, left Mexico for Vera Cruz, for purposes which we do not yet know.

ECHEAGARAY was taken in Puebla by Don FRANCISCO PEREZ (who repressed the pronunciamento at Ayutla,) and was to have been shot on the morning of the 24th, by order of ZOLOAGA. The execution did not take place—the *pronunciamiento* of the Mexican garrisons becoming known.

All the political prisoners had been liberated.

Before fleeing, ZOLOAGA seized $20,000 which were in the treasury, and divided them among his adherents, reserving $8,000 for himself.

General LA LAVE had occupied Jalapa with the Federal forces under his command.

"As our readers already know," says the *Progreso*, "the city of Jalapa being occupied by the Constitutional forces, the legitimate authorities have been established, without the occurrence of anything a arming to the population.

The departure of NEGRETE was signalized with a new depredation upon the inhabitants, imposing upon them a contribution of thirty thousand dollars, of which he could only obtain nineteen thousand. The pretext for this new robbery was that of providing for his march to attack Vera Cruz. This same excuse he employed in order to remove from Jalapa a large number of artisans and manufacturers who have been forced to abandon their families, NEGRETE taking them to the interior to join with ECHEAGARAY, and to accompany him in his new summersault. Part of General LA LAVE's forces follow him, attending him in his march. and we are awaiting the result of this movement."

On the night of the 20th, the Federal General TREJO took the town of Huatusco, after a hard fight, in which he captured seventy-two prisoners, all of whom he relieved from the penalty of death, in the name of his Government, which had approved the act.

Cordoba and Orizaba were in possession of the Federal forces, they having been evacuated by the troops of the Government of Mexico.

From Tabasco, we have dates to Dec. 28. The Governor of the State has published a card, in which he urges the importance of prompt, effective union of all who are real patriots, to arrest the tendency to ruin.

There is no business of consequence in Tabasco, the distracted state of the country giving foreigners no confidence in the safety of property.

The President's Message in Mexico.

From the Vera Cruz Progreso.

We yesterday reproduced the portion of the Message of the President which refers to the transit by the established means of communication across the isthmuses, and asks for the direct authority of Congress to penetrate into the Territory of Nicaragua for the purpose of avoiding the destruction of the route and protecting the lives and property of his fellow citizens, and also to appeal to force and repel hostile attacks. The language with which Mr. BUCHANAN closes this subject has excited, and with reason, the feelings with which, in many cases, the Message has been read.

Mr. BUCHANAN says that for the protection of the routes of transit by Panama and Tehuantepec the sanction of a similar law is equally necessary—but at first sight it will be understood that the Tehuantepec route should not have been included in the request of the President, since it is not in the same position with the other interoceanic communications. The Government of Mexico is charged, according to the contract, with the protection of the routes which cross the territories not yet yielded, and which will not be yielded, by the Republic. The isthmus of Tehuantepec has not been the object of diplomatic questions, of semi-hostile proceedings, or of exasperated rivalries, among different Powers, disputing political rather than material differences, as has been the case with the transits of Nicaragua and Panama. On the part of the inhabitants of the country, there have not been the most remote fears of any acts that could not be punished severely and instantaneously by the local authorities. Not even in the obstinate and cheerless picture which Mr. BUCHANAN draws of our situation has he found in this particular the smallest spot on which to employ his dark tints. On the contrary, the Tehuantepec route is regarded and favored as a national undertaking. Mr. BUCHANAN, then, who knows or ought to know these facts, will have asked for this superfluous authority only for the gratification of luxury and ostentatious zeal for the national interests.

The interoceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with the resolution of the Government exists in all its force not to cede an inch of ground on the borders of the line to the United States, cannot be an object of disquietude to this country, nor to the parties undertaking the enterprise, nor to the political and commercial interests of the American Union.

From the Paraguay Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER WATER WITCH, }
CEARA, Brazil, SUNDAY, Nov. 13, 1858. }

This steamer left Norfolk on the route for Paraguay on the 5th of October, and after a passage of 11 days arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes. She remained in that port seven days for the purpose of coaling ship, and left on the 23d of October, and after being at sea 14 days we run short of coal, and put in to Ceara to obtain a supply on the 6th of November. Having coaled ship we left for Pernambuco on the 10th of November. After proceeding to sea some 10 to 12 miles, the piston-rod became disarranged, and we were obliged to put back for repairs. We will probably leave here about the 20th of November, if the repairs to the machinery are perfected, or sooner if possible.

We are all well. Inclosed I send you a correct list of officers.

Lieutenant-Commanding—ROB'T. B. PEGRAM.
Lieutenants—Alphonse Barbot, Dulany A. Forrest, Francis A. Baker, Edward T. Speddon.
Passed Assist. Surgeon—Charles F. Fahs.
Senior Engineer—William C. Wheeler.
Assistant Engineers—Robert W. McCleery, B. B. H. Wharton, B. E. Chaussaing, Chas. Chipley.
Acting Purser—Thomas M. Brower.
Captain's Clerk—John C. Pegram.
Marine Officer—O. S. Thos. Hearn.

I shall write you full particulars from time to time as they occur.

The Tampa *Peninsular* of the 8th says that Col. RECTOR arrived on the 6th with a detachment of Western Seminoles to make a last effort to remove the Florida Indians.

THE CHESS CONTEST.

The Match of Morphy and Anderssen—Another Challenge to Staunton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 26, 1858.

The grand Chess-match between Messrs. MORPHY and ANDERSSEN closed on Tuesday in favor of the American. The game stood—MORPHY, 7; ANDERSSEN, 2; drawn, 2. The utmost courtesy and good feeling reigned during the whole course of the match, and nothing occurred between the contestants to mar the good opinion each had formed of the other before commencing the game. It was played, too, without any of those harassing preliminaries which the English insist on, and which render a game of chess a sort of prize-ring or race-course. The two gentlemen met and agreed verbally that the winner of the first seven games should be declared the victor, and that they should commence playing every day at 12 o'clock, in presence of a few invited friends. These were all the preliminaries, and, as the result shows, they sufficed amply. M. ANDERSSEN will return immediately to his class of Mathematics at Breslaw carrying with him the good opinion and the friendship of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him here. Mr. MORPHY may now sit down and shed tears at leisure, for he has no more worlds to conquer. It has been a source of chagrin to him that he has not been able to obtain a match with STAUNTON, so as to put a stop to his boastings and prevarications, but the world will agree that the fault does not lie with MORPHY, and that therefore he is to be considered as STAUNTON's superior so long as the latter refuses a match. Mr. MORPHY offers now to play Mr. STAUNTON and give him a pawn and a move, but of course no player of Mr. STAUNTON's supposed calibre would accept such an offer. Mr. MORPHY, however, is justified, after the course of Mr. S. in making such an offer, and he says to his friends that he is sure he can beat him with that advantage.

On Saturday night last, M. HARRWITZ played a blindfold game of eight at the Café de la Regence, after the manner of MORPHY, of which he gained six, was beaten one, and drew one. But his opponents were but third-rate players, (the Prince GALITZIN was of the number,) and MORPHY declares that he will play a blindfold game of twenty on the same conditions.

MALAKOFF.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, GUSTAVUS HARRISON, Esq., commanding, left New-Orleans Jan. 5, for New-York, *via* Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed on the 9th for this port, which she reached on Saturday afternoon. The *Philadelphia* landed and transferred 110 passengers at Havana, and brings 26 passengers and a full cargo to New-York.

The United States Mail steamship *Granada*, Capt. BERRYMAN, arrived at Havana on the 8th, and would sail again for Aspinwall on the 9th.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

Stock of sugar on hand, 27,000 boxes.

The *Philadelphia* experienced heavy weather in the Gulf of Mexico.

Our thanks are due to Purser H. J. BALLAY for valued favors.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* has a second extended article, or rather essay, upon Mexican affairs, with reference to the prospect of American intervention. It sees all the evils of Mexican politics originating in its adoption, in a general form, of the American Constitution in 1824; a measure ill-advised, because political institutions to be sound and permanent must rest upon social institutions. Especially mischievous was the assumption of the Federal plan, which the *Diario*, by a prolonged historical investigation, satisfies itself, is the cardinal error; and, therefore, pronounces that the dictatorship of SANTA ANNA was the golden age of Mexico.

The *Prensa* of Havana laments the condition of Mexican affairs, but makes no attempt to rival its cotemporary of the *Diario* in philosophical inquiry. It invites the application of wise men to devising some panacea for the morbid state of things in the republic.

The *Prensa* of Havana publishes the address which the ladies of Havana have resolved to lay "at the royal feet of Her Majesty ISABELLA II.," in protest against the idea enunciated in the recent Message of the President of the United States on the subject of the purchase of the Island of Cuba. This document, which the *Prensa* introduces as "very expressive and eloquent," and as "doing honor to the fair sex of Cuba," runs as follows:

MADAM: On the 25th of August, 1762, our maternal ancestors presented to your great-grandfather, King CHARLES III., an earnest address, which contained these memorable words: "Havana, our country—that city which your Majesty has distinguished with so many honors—which since its foundation has borne upon its crest the blazon of fidelity, and among whose inhabitants are numbered noble spirits, entertaining love for and submission to your Majesty—is prostrate on finding its glories buried, by surrender under capitulation to the dominion of the British King. The courage with which we could have seen the blood of our relatives poured out in sacrifice to God and to your Majesty fail to support us in experiencing this blow to our Catholic religion, under the empire of a Protestant Prince, with the bitterness of seeing your Majesty dispossessed of a place so important to your throne." And that address concluded with saying: "This is the tragedy which we lament. We, the ladies of Havana, most faithful vassals of your Majesty, whose power, by the help of God, we invoke, in order that by the recovery of your dominions, *either by peace or war*, we may have the consolation of soon again seeing the standard of your Majesty again established here. This sole hope animates us not to abandon at once our country and our property, esteeming as we do the gentle yoke of the vassalage to which we were born." This sincere expression of Spanish feeling, which is our glorious example, our ancestors said to your Majesty's august progenitor when the English leopard waved over the bloody ruins of the Moro Castle. Now the standard of Castile floats over our fortresses, and we do not fear that the starry flag of the Union will be substituted for it. We neither boast, Madame, of the warlike valor which animates manly hearts, nor can we for a moment admit the thought that your Majesty will attenuate the ever-faithful love which has deserved such striking proofs of your royal and benevolent affection. On the contrary, we regard the soil on which we were born as a portion of Spanish territory, and we believe that neither your Majesty nor our brothers of the Peninsula will ever permit that it should be sold like merchandise, even though its retention might cost the severest struggles and the heaviest sacrifices. We, therefore, do not pray your Majesty to keep this great jewel of your crown; but we do regard it as a duty of gratitude and dignity to raise to the throne our sentiments of fidelity and love to the august descendant of the great ISABEL I., announcing, in the face of the world, that the ladies of Havana are as loyal, as Catholic, and as Spanish in December, 1858, as were their ancestors in August, 1762; that they desire to die under the glorious flag which they saluted at their birth; and that the Island of Cuba, the first American land discovered by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS shall remain to the last united to the Crown of Spain, since her sons are Spanish by birth and feeling.

Porto Rico.

Our dates from Porto Rico are to Dec. 20.

The *Gaceta Oficial*, of the 14th December, announces that the Government is taking active measures to cover the deficiencies of the revenue; and to that end had summoned a junta to consult upon the best means of attaining that end. The result of the deliberations of this body had been new regulations for the assessment and the collection of taxes, and the collection of duties changed. It was deemed, fully adequate to the purpose.

The *Boletin Mercantil* advocates the introduction of cotton culture into the Island. The subject was attracting much attention among proprietors.

A letter from Arecibo states that the late inundation had closed the opening of the river, and so had effectually closed that port. With the aid of Government, the citizens had purchased a dredging machine to clear away the bar; and a restoration of trade was anticipated at an early day.

The rains at that place continued to be very heavy inflicting much damage on the crops.

From the U. S. Ship Cyane.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. SHIP CYANE, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1858. }
LAT. 21° 25' NORTH, long. 32° 12' WEST. }

We are all well, but have had a long passage, having now been four weeks at sea. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—SAMUEL LOCKWOOD; Lieutenants—Jas. H. Spotts, D. R. Lambert, Geo. U. Morris, Jas. Stillwell, A. J McCartney; Surgeon—L. J. Williams; Purser—Jas. D. Murray; Assistant-Surgeon—Chas. E. Lining; Captain's Clerk—T. W. Upshur; Purser's Clerk—Charles F. Float; Boatswain—John A. Bilso; Gunner—H. B. Willett; Carpenter—William Knight; Sailmaker—S. H. Boutwell; Master's Mates—D. D. Phelps, T. V. Donohoo, Wm. H. De Graw, and Wm. De Behmes.

On the 18th inst. we lost a man overboard, who was drowned. (Jas. MCLOUGHLIN, an ordinary seaman.) He fell off the bowsprit while in the discharge of his duty

MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD.

One Man Shot Dead and Another Fatally Wounded—Three Men Implicated in the Murder—Arrest of Two of Them.

A deliberate and unprovoked murder was committed in the Sixth Ward at an early hour yesterday morning. The victim was RICHARD OWENS, a master stevedore of worth and respectability, who did business in this City, and resided in Brooklyn. Those charged with the murder are three young men, JOHN GLASS, an Ex-Constable of the Sixth Ward, JAMES HIGGINS, a noted and desperate rowdy, residing in the same precinct, and the third, a person who is still at large, but who is reported to be well known to the police as a riotous and dangerous character. OWENS was passing through Elm-street when he was assailed, shot through the heart, and instantly killed. A moment previous two shots were fired through the door of No. 21 Elm-street, both balls taking effect upon the person of WILHELM DECKER, the proprietor, and producing supposed fatal injuries. The following are the particulars of the murder and the causes which incited to its commission: At about 12½ o'clock, as alleged, JOHN GLASS, Ex-Constable of the Sixth Ward, rang the door-bell of No. 21 Elm-street, a reputed house of ill-fame, kept by WILHELM DECKER, a German. DECKER refused them admission. The Ex-Constable and his friends disregarded his refusal, forced their way through the door, rushed up stairs and commenced a general smashing of mirrors, chairs, tables, and whatever they could lay their hands on. Mr. DECKER hurried after them to protect his property and to eject them. One of the party instantly extinguished the hall lamp, and the three then rushed out of the hall door, leaving the door open behind them. Mr. DECKER proceeded to close it, when two shots were fired at it in quick succession. The balls passed through the door panels, hitting Mr. DECKER. One took effect just back of his left ear, penetrating the skull and lodging there. The other was imbedded in the muscles of the chest, having first entered the back on the left side, and describing an erratic course in a forward and upward direction. Mr. DECKER fell helpless in the dark hallway, and called loudly for aid.

When the two pistol-shots were fired at the door, Mr. OWENS was passing through Elm-street on the opposite side, on his way home. Hearing the shrieks of Mr. DECKER for assistance, he crossed the street to see what was the matter. He was instantly attacked by the rowdies, and as he showed resistance one of them fired on him. The ball pierced the heart of OWENS, and he fell dead to the pavement. The murderers immediately fled. An alarm was given to the police, and Captain DOWLING at once dispatched several officers in quest of the murderers. The body of the murdered man was in the meantime removed to the Hospital, and a physician called to attend Mr. DECKER. The physician succeeded in extracting one of the balls from the person of Mr. DECKER, and he was then removed to the Hospital, when the other ball was extracted by Dr. QUINLY, one of the House Surgeons.

Hardly half an hour elapsed after the murder before two of the alleged murderers were arrested. GLASS was arrested at the corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, and evinced a good deal of astonishment at his arrest. HIGGINS was found in Elm-street, but a short distance from the scene of the tragedy. He assumed a degree of wonder, and pretended the utmost ignorance as to the cause. Both prisoners were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and lodged in separate cells for the night. There was no revolver found upon either of them, and each stoutly asserted his innocence. WILLIAM MYERS, a youth 15 years of age, and step-son of Mr. DECKER, positively identifies GLASS as the person who fired the two shots at the door from the street. He knew GLASS from having frequently seen him at his father's place. When the first two shots were fired, he was standing on the opposite side of the street. He saw a man cross the street—the person he saw doubtless being Mr. OWENS—and, fearing that there would be more shooting, he started to run up the street. He had hardly turned round when the third shot was fired, so that he did not see who did it. Subsequently, upon the prisoners being taken before Mr. DECKER, he identified them both, as being two of the parties who visited his house and perpetrated the acts of violence described above. He says that the door was ajar when the pistols were discharged, and asserts that HIGGINS fired the revolver.

The body of the murdered man was not identified until nearly noon yesterday. He was missing from his residence in Brooklyn, and his brother came to the City to see what had become of him, his wife being apprehensive that some accident had befallen him on account of his non-arrival home. The deceased was a Welshman, and 45 years old. He was a rigger and stevedore. His place of business was South-street, near Burling-slip, and he had in his constant employ from 100 to 200 men. He resided at No. 121 Union-street, Brooklyn, and he leaves a wife and two children. For nearly twelve years he has been a resident of this City. At the time of his death he was a member of the Eleventh-street Welsh Presbyterian Church in New-York. He left home Saturday evening after tea, came to New-York to transact some business with Messrs. HAAKE & BISHOP, wholesale dealers in ship stores, at No. 51 West-street, and was on his return to his residence when he was murdered.

GLASS was one of the constables of the Sixth Ward for the year ending last December. He is thirty years of age, is unmarried, and has for a long time had the reputation of being a hardened and desperate character. He has been arrested several times for assaults, but thus far has avoided any severe punishment, his activity and influence in politics enabling him to go unwhipped of justice. HIGGINS is about the same age, is also a single man, and sustains a kindred reputation for recklessness and disregard of human life. For several years he has followed no legitimate calling.

Coroner JACKMAN was notified of the murder, and impaneled a Jury to hold an inquest upon the deceased. Dr. FARQUHAR, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, gave a statement of the character of the wounds. There were two inclined wounds on the scalp, each one nearly a half inch in length. The ball entered near the sixth rib, in front, passed through the heart and lung, and lodged in the spinal column. No other testimony was taken. The inquest was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. The *ante mortem* deposition of Mr. DECKER was taken by the Coroner. Mr. DECKER's statement was simply a corroboration of the facts stated above as having occurred at his house.

The Japanese—Curious Custom.

From the Boston Traveler.

JAPAN, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1858.

The Japanese are a wonderful people. I have been much among them, and at the request of the Governor of Nagasaki, am engaged every day in telling him his six interpreters (all young men) the English language. Such proficiency in every branch—pronunciation, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and even algebra—I never witnessed in an American academy, or an American college; and all I wished to learn in my life to the utmost account in any unchristianized nation, I would select Japan.

There was a painful report here, uncontradicted for some days, that the Emperor, driven to desperation by the opposition made to his reforms and liberal ideas, and by the unpopularity he had consequently incurred, resorted to the terrible expedient, known only in Japan, and practised here for untold ages, called the *hara-kiri*, or ripping open of the bowels, which is still practised here, as the Japanese informs me. It is an expedient to escape disgrace, especially when an officer has incurred the displeasure of the Government, and expects punishment, whether capital or something less. Indeed, the Government often gives him notice what he has to expect, and offers this alternative to escape it. He then rates his bosom most deliberately, and slashes his bowels up and across with a sword as sharp as a razor and then dies. This is thought to be honorable and glorious, just as the man in civilized countries wipes off disgrace by a duel. The Governor of this city once performed this feat, when an English man-of-war succeeded in getting into the harbor under false colors, and enticed on board two Japanese interpreters, whom he kept as hostages till he had accomplished his purposes. The Governor, a worthy man, suspicious he should be charged with criminal neglect of precaution, though he had shown the most heroic courage and determination, the day following the departure of the English ship ripped up his bowels. The Emperor honored the act, and bestowed a pension upon his widow and children.

A RAILROAD SEIZED BY ITS EMPLOYES.—The Chicago *Herald* says the Chicago and Alton Railroad property has been seized by the employes of the Company. The men employed south of Bloomington struck on Friday for wages, and the panic extended north to Chicago. Although the receipts of this road have been from $80,000 to $125,000 per month, the mechanics have not been paid for nearly six months. The wages owing to machinists, engineers, brakemen, firemen, and others, is for services extending from four to eight months. Seeing no chance of obtaining their rights by asking for them, they have refused to run the cars further South than Bloomington until they receive two months' pay in cash, and several notes at three and six months for the balance. There is between four and five hundred of them.

In Delaware there is a strong movement against lotteries. An appeal to the Christian Ministry is the latest published document; it prays them to declaim against the pernicious system.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

THE JURA AT NEW-YORK.

Interesting Details and Extracts from the European Press.

THE VISITATION OF THE WASHINGTON.

Interesting from China and Japan.

The mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston, reached this City on Saturday night. On Saturday afternoon the screw-steamship *Jura*, Capt. MOODY, also of the Cunard Line, arrived at this port. The dates by both arrivals were to Jan. 1, and a synopsis of the news has been received from Halifax by telegraph.

We add additional matters of unusual interest.

The Cork *Reporter*, of Wednesday, the 29th ult., notices the arrival at Queenstown, in a disabled condition, of the Bremen steamship *Weser*: The Bremen screw steamship *Weser*, Capt. JOHN H. GATZEN, put into this harbor on Sunday evening, bound from Bremen to New-York, with a valuable cargo and passengers, and a large mail. She is 2,700 tons register, not including the engine-room, and 25 feet longer than the *Great Britom*. The captain of this vessel, who has been several times across the Atlantic, states that he never encountered such dreadful weather. This splendid vessel (during a hurricane which lasted from the 16th to the 23d inst.) was thrown on her beam ends, the sea making a complete breach over her, carrying away nearly everything on deck, and the vessel having sprung a leak the water rose to seven feet in the engine-room compartment, putting the fires out and the coal bunkers having broken adrift, the coals got under the platform and choked the pumps. A pump was then contrived by the chief engineer out of a steam pipe, at which the officers, crew and passengers, worked with the greatest vigor until they eventually reduced the water and enabled the steam to be got up again. The passengers speak very highly of the praiseworthy manner in which Captain GATZEN acted during the entire gale, as also of the officers and crew of the vessel. We understand that the *Weser* is to be repaired at Mr. WHEELER's dock.

The directors of the Galway line notify that, agreeably with he requirements of the Postmaster-General, under the postal contract entered into with Her Majesty's Government, the *Circassian* steamship will not leave Galway until Saturday, the 8th of January, after the arrival of the mail leaving London at 8½ on Friday evening.

The Galway *Vindicator* has been given to understand, on good authority, that the report of the Commissioners has been presented to the Lords of the Admiralty, and that it is highly favorable to the port of Galway as a Transatlantic packet station. Sir ALLAN MCNAB, one of the Directors of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, has arrived in Galway.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "I am able to state very confidently that the Court of the Tuileries has within the last two or three days caused Lord DERBY's Government to be officially informed that in case England should think fit to take any measures to counteract the American policy indicated in certain passages of Mr. BUCHANAN's speech, she may rely upon the support of France 'to the utmost extent.'"

The French Government, which since the loss of Canada has had no representative in that country, has just decided, the *Union* says, on sending there a Consul-General; M. BLANCHETON being the person designed for the post.

The Portuguese blue-book respecting the *Charles et Georges* affair has been laid before the Cortez, and now forms the principal subject of debate upon the reply to the Throne. The opposition ground of attack refers specially to the want of that timely official application to the British Government which, it alleges, would, in conformity with treaties, and our peculiar relations with Portugal upon the question of Free labor Slave-trade, have secured the interference necessary to prevent the French claims being made in the form which led to the threatened coercion under which the vessel was given up on the 25th of October. The blue-book shows that the Earl of MALMESBURY had simply advised the Portuguese Government to accede to the demands of France as promptly and quietly as possible.

Advices from Lisbon state that Don VASCO GUEDEZ Governor of Mozambique, has been recalled for the non-execution of the orders of the Government relative to negroes.

Mr. SAMUEL WARD, United States Consul at Bristol, has received a dispatch from Mr. A. B. HARRIES, United States Consular Agent at Milford Haven, advising him of the loss of the American oark *Oakland*, of Bath, 640 tons register, which vessel sailed from Charleston on the 24th of November, bound for Liverpool with cotton. On the 19th December, in lat. 49° 48' N., lon. 13° 30' W., during a heavy squall, the *Oakland* was struck by lightning, which penetrated to the cargo by her foremast, setting fire to the cotton, which burnt rapidly. At 8 A. M. of the 20th, the flames having burst out in all directions, Capt. HUNTER, with the crew and one passenger, took to the three boats. About 20 minutes after they had left the foremast went overboard. The boats kept company, steering for Cape Clear until the night of the 21st, when they separated in a fog. At 11 A. M. of the 22d, the boat, containing W. H THOMPSON, mate, and five seamen, was picked up by the French brig *Emilie*, Captain CHANVELON, who landed them at Milford Haven on the 23d ult. The other boats, containing Captain HUNTER, one passenger and eight seamen, have not yet been heard of.

In the course of a review of the present prosperous condition of Ireland, as contrasted with former periods, the Cork *Constitution* speaks confidently of the return tide of emigration:

"In Ireland, at least for several years during and subsequent to the potato failures, emigration, disease, and famine operated to such an extent as to reduce the population over a million and a-half; yet there has been a very considerable increase in the produce of the land, in the extent under tillage, and in the imports of grain and breadstuffs from abroad. Not only has the arable amount of land under cereal crops greatly increased, but in consequence of improved cultivation the produce per acre has greatly increased also. Such a state of things indicates an improved condition of the people, which must in its turn tend to bring about a reactionary movement. Already the flow of emigration has been checked, and a current has set in in the opposite direction. In the over-crowded labor-markets of the Atlantic ports from Boston, New-York and St. John's New-Brunswick, the under-paid or unemployed Irish operative finds it more difficult to obtain a livelihood than in his own country; and every fortnight brings fresh arrivals of emigrants desirous again to find in their birth place a local habitation and a name. The wages of unskilled labor are as high in Ireland now as in many parts of England, and the operative is more sure of steady and remunerative employment than in the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, or Warwickshire, where the precarious subsistence of the artisan is dependent in a great measure on the state of commercial credit, and on the freedom or contraction of the money market. The increasing prosperity of this country contrasts favorably even with the progress of England, great as her advancement

his dealings with other States. It seems pretty well understood that our Ministers have distinctly refused all active coöperation with the French in Italy; there are even rumors of their having recently made propositions to Anstria, which, if accepted, would virtually put an end to the Anglo-French alliance. It is only feir to sdd thet the reports in question come from the camp of their Parliamentary rivels; and thet they are stoutly repudiated in all Ministerial circles.

Another story very current here, and for which I cannot discover eny foundation, is the alleged secession of the Marquis of SALISBURY and the Lord Chencellor from the Cebinet, in consequence of their disapprovel of certain liberal cleuses inserted by Lord DERBY in the draft of his Reform bill. The tale ie that the two discontented Peers remained out of office for several days, and were then by some slight concession persuaded to return. Lord SALISBURY wonld indeed have been e serioue loss to the Government, for though he is but an indifferent speaker he is an excellent man of business, and possessee greet personal influence in the Upper House, which he is frequently chergsd with turning to his own personel eccount in metters connected with the passing of private and local bille. There is no end of jobbing, or in other words downright corruption, practised in this wey and none know this better than those who, for party objects, have lately been raising an outcry here about legislative mal-practices in the United States. But the system this elde of the wster having been brought to meturity the jobs are perpetrated in a qniet wey, and without exciting observation. Ae for Lord CHELMSFORD, I am not sure that had he been foolish enough to resign the great seal anybody would have asked him to resume its custody. He is of very little use to his colleagues in consultation; in law reform he is understood to be e drag, and parliamentary following or influence he has none. But my own opinion is that there has been and will be no split in the Administration, end thst together they will eink or swim.

Efforts are insking to revive a sort of Anti-Slavery agitation in this country, and meetings are beginning to be held ostensibly for the purpose of sympathising with the claims of the negro, but in reality to stimulate Anti-Democratic and Anti-American feelings, and if possible to resuscitate popular prejudices which may serve Lord PALMERSTON'S purposes by and by. At Leeds the other day there was a numerous essemblage, et which Lord CARLISLE, himself e member of the late administration, and Mr. EDWARD BAINES, who is the brother of another member of it, made long and violent speeches on the subject. I quite believe that the latter would not consciously lend himself to any party manœuvre of the kind I have indicated nor do I suppose that it was thought necessary to consult the impulsive and excitable Earl as to the ultimate bearings of the movement in which he has allowed himself to be pushed forward. But that there is a dodge afoot I have no manner of douht; end I think you will see that one of the principal rallying cries of the reectionary party next session will be—"in all things Anti-Americanism." It would be impossible to detine more perfectly in a single phrase the foreign and domestic policy of Cambridge House.

The family of one of its staunchest adherents hae letely been overcast with painful gloom, in consequence of an accusation brought against the heir of the house of no less grave a kind than that of playing false at cards. The preciee details have not yet been made known to the public, but there is no doubt as to the charge having been made against the Honoreble end gallant gentleman by a brother officer in the Guards, with whom he was engaged at pley when the transaction occurred, at a country honse in Hertfordshire. His father was for many years a county member and thoroughgoing adherent of the conservative Whig Party. He is connected by blood end marriege with the highes names in England, and not very long ago he was himself created a peer. Great exertions will be made to hnsh the matter up; but I em told that the accused was very unpopular in his regiment, and that his supercilious airs ere now bearing their hitter fruit. By way of a *pendant* to this respectable business we are likely to have an edifying to do in another line with reference to the domestic affairs of another of the "model class" of eociety. Lord R—— married some three or four years ago the amiable and accomplished daughter of a gentleman who has lately distinguished himself as a critic of classical literature. In lese than a twelvemonth he suddenly disappeared, end it was subsequently found that he had gone abroad in company with a person of notorious character and with whom he had previously been intimate. After some time he returned home, and his offence was condoned. But in the last few weeks, however stepe are said to have been taken by the injured wife to obtain a divorce; and the caee will not improbably be brought before the appointed tribunal for the adjudication of such mattere in the course of Easter term.

I spent my Christmas at Cambridge, where, time immemorial the hospitalities of the season have alwaye been kept up in truly English style Railwaye enable greet numbers of the students to take their holideye at home, and the collegiate Halle are conesquently lese thronged at this particular seeson then they used to be. Many, however, still remain, and numerous guests are invited to participate in the jovielities presided over by the heads of houses, and aseisted in by Fellows, Professors, end men of mark of all deecriptione. St. John's College has long asserted ite preeminence in good cheer ae well as in acedemic celebrity and infinence. On the feetival of St. John, which occure two daye after Christmas, a great supper is given in what is called the "Combination Room," to which all persons of distinction in the University, ee well ne many private friends, are invited. The place of entertainment is a large squere oak paneled room, hung round with portraits of distinguished men whose youth was passed within the walls of the College. There is old Dr. PARR, with his white flowing wig, and rubicund dogmatic aspect. Beside him hangs the pensive and meditetive WORDSWORTH; and facing them ere the portrsite of WILBERFORCE and Sir JOHN HERSCHEL. Beeide the latter is an admirable likeness of Bishop SELWYN; and next to him a speaking portrait of ADAMS, the astronomer. What the ancient amusements of the evening may have been I know not; but when I entered the room, about 8½ o'clock, I found one-half the company assembled busily engaged at whist, while the remainder stood in groups conversing. Among those present I recognized Mr. WALPOLE, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who is member for Cambridge University; Mr. BALL, Member of Parliament for the County; and many of the scientific and classical magnates of the place. About 10½ o'clock the mediæval repast wee served, a boar's head, of eize and ferocity of aspect to scare half the children of the town; the chine of pork, with depths of fat that seemed unfathomable; a Christmas pie, big enough to satisfy the hunger of a regiment of giants; all manner of game besides; and a profusion of sherry-bobbler, claret-cup, and a variety of other fascinating potations, whereof the guests seemed nothing loath to partake. Supper over, whist and confabulation were resumed, without any abrupt termination of the more inspiriting portion of the entertainment. For twelve days St. John's keeps open house in the same style. With true reverence for antiquity, everything is conducted in the simplest and plainest mennor; but nothing can be better in its kind than that which is set before you.

Mr. BARNUM is here giving public lectures on "The Theory and Practice of Humbug," as a means of making money. At his first appearance in St. James' Hall, he was favorably received, though hardly with the degree of *impressment* or applause which some of our metropoliton journals would have the world believe. The *opera comique* opened this week at St. James' Theatre. The company is a very fair one; and if people come to town speedily after Christmas, its success is pretty certain. For the next fortnight, all our theatres will be in their state of annual uproar and buffoonery, crowded with children from school, crazy about the pantomime. Till the jokes and jumps are over, we cannot expect to have any thing worth mentioning in the shape of theatricals.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Sharp Comments on the President's Message —The Montalembert Affair—Three More Duels.

From Our Own Correspondant.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858.

Last year we heard in France nothing but praises of the President's Message; this yeer it is quite the reverse. The *Patrie*, which has grown lately very bitter toward the United States, attacks Mr. BUCHANAN personally and politically, as well ee the people of the United Statee as a nation. In the first place, the *Patrie* sees in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Mcssage a diversion from his miserable home policy to the chences of a foreign war. The necessity for some such diversion commenced et the close of the lest Congress, and the President aonght it in the British cruiser question; but the prompt renunciation by the English Goverument of the right of search deprived him at once of that arm, and now he seeks it in other directions. So the whole Message is well described by the title of e *vaudeville* played not long ago at one of the French theatres—"A Quarrel, if you Pleas e.' The argument on the Kensas question the *Patrie* calls "a long and piteous apology." The claims urged by the President against other American States ere characterized as petty grievances, laboriously exaggerated, with the view of intimidation, and chenply-won laurels. The President, the *Patrie* thinks, is trying to build up a new code of morals for the Western continent, by which he hopes to free himself from the superannuated obligations called justice, straightforwardness and good faith. The doctrines of the Message on the euhject of Cube the *Patrie* declares to be eo destitute of principle as to fall beyond the palc of discussion. Europe, in the opinion of this journal, ought to raise an energetic protest against such principles, which it affirms to be an insult against Christianity; and the American people ought to be warned by a universal outburst of indignation that its flatterers are insensibly bringing it back towards barbarism, and that they will, if the present system be persisted in, end by placing it under the ban of civilized netions.

The *Constitutionnel* estimates very properly how much of this Message should be attributed to the proper account of Mr. BUCHANAN, and how much to the President of the United States. On the part of the man, it conceives thet a necessity existed for en effort to regain a compromised political reputation. At the seme time, it thinks that the President's policy, particularly in regard to Central America and the Isthmue route, ought to excite the distrust and awaken the attention of European Governments.

The *Presse* regards the Message es a series of contradictions—one minute counselling peace, and the next proposing war. The other journals have not yet published any lengthy articles on the eubject.

The second trial of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT took place, on the Count's appeal, on Tuesday, in the Imperial Court. The Court-room, on this occesion, was larger than the first one, and tickets of admission were more readily obtained. The struggle for places, however, was as great as at the first trial, and among the audience were seen M. VILLEMAIN, whose entrance produced a veritable sensation; M. ODILLON BARROT, the Count DE FALLOUX, Count DE FLAVIGNY, Merquis DE VOGUE, Count DE CORCELLE, Count DE MEAUX, all politicel and personal friends of the accused; Lieutenant-Colonel DE MONTALEMBERT, his brother, end, among the ladies, AUGUSTINE BROHAN and Madame PLESSY, of the Theatre Français. The cese was opened by M. DUFAURE for the defence, in a brilliant speech of an hour'e length, but as is usual, no one was permitted to take notes. Several gentlemen, however, endowed with remarkable memories, have managed to supply the Press of London and Brussels with tolerable fair sketchee of the speechee and the proceedings. M. CHAIX-DE-EST-ANGE followed M. DUFAURE for the State, while M. BERRYER closed on the part of the defence. These are the three distinguished lawyers of Paris, and it is hardly necessary to say displayed on this occasion all their talent.

The first judgment, it will be recollected, condemned M. DE MONTALEMBERT to six months imprisonment, 3,000 francs fine, and the costs of suit. But this first condemnation went further. It condemned him as the principal in the offence, and upon a count which brought him under the power of the terrible law of Public Surety, inaugurated last year, and by which it was discretionary with the Government whether he should be sent in exile to the penal colony or not. This was, in fact, the worst feature of the condemnation.

The Imperial Court, however, at the end of the second trial, reversed the decision of the first Court on this count, making M. DE MONTALEMBERT teke the piece of his publisher, and constituting the latter the principal offender, in having furnished the Count the medium for publishing his attacks to the world. Thus M. DE MONTALEMBERT escaped the law of Public Surety, while M. DUNIOL, who had not appeeled, and was already fulfilling his imprisonment, as adjudged by the first Court, cannot be disturbed. The Count DE MONTALEMBERT, in consequence of this modification of the first judgment, as regards the gravity of the offence, hes had his punishment reduced to three months' imprisonment, while the original fine is maintained. But all this is a mere struggle for a question of personel dignity, since the Emperor'e pardon stands valid for the second the eeme as for the first condemnation. The Count, who would have gladly entered the prison doore, will find them barred against him. The decision of the Imperial Court in subtracting the Count from the possible action of the law of Public Surety, is regarded as a concession from the Emperor to the personal dignity of the illustrious writer and orator. The Montalembert party are tolerably well satisfied at the result, for, before the second Judge, who wae more lenient than the first, hard words were said of the Government; they "spoke out their minds" for once, and from this they drew immense satisfaction. Three hundred people in the court heard them, and the rest of the world outside of France will probably read them in the foreign papers.

We have had thie week three duels, two of which may be traced indirectly to *Figaro*. The first two were fought at Geneva the same day and for the eame ceuse—the quarrel between ALPHONZE KARR and Madame MARIE DE SOLMS, Princess BONAPARTE. This quarrel, as I have already told you, originated in certain private letters of EUGENE SUE, lately published by Madame DE SOLMS in her journal *Les Matinées d'Aix-les-Bains*. KARR replied first in hie own publication, *Les Guêpes*, and the Princess rejoincd in *Figaro*. At this etage of the proceedinge M. DE VILLEMESSANT, editor of *Figaro*, wae called before the Minister of State and informed that he must cease to publieh any further correepondence on the subject. (That the reader may understand the motive of such an order it euffices to know that Madame DE SOLMS is the daughter of e cousin of the Emperor and that the quarrel in question was npon points of a somewhat indelicate character.) M. DE VILLEMESSANT replied that he had just received from M. KARR a rejoindcr to Medame's last communication, handed to him by a sheriff, which implied that he must either publish it, or submit to a suit for damagce for the libels contained in Madame'e last. The Minister said "You must not publish it." "Then by the law," replied VILLEMESSANT, "I will pursue you for the dameges I have to pay KARR." So the Minister changed his mind, gave his authority for the publication of KARR'e reply, but declared that then the discuesion must cease.

It was upon the matter contained in this reply of KARR, that the two duels of Geneva are said to have teken place. The combatants were M. PONSARD, the distinguished dramatist, member of the Academy of France, and friend of the Princess, with a French refugee said to be Colonel CHARRAS in the first duel, and in the second, the Coun DE B——, a French officer end friend of the Princess, with the editor of a Genevois newspaper, who had reproduced the articles of ALPHONZE KARR. The parties were all good swordsmen, and defended their lives so well that no dangerous wound was received.

The other duel took place at Versailles, between two officers, on the anbject of an offence given to a family in the person of one of its female members. Ons of the parties was gravely wounded, end it is thought thet new provocetions will be offered by the brothers of the wounded men.

The literary world has been pained this week by the death of a young man, M. RIGAULT, one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*, end ono of the most promising writers of France. While sitting at his table, with pen in hand, he suddenly sank down end lost et once all power of motion or of recollection. He died in three days, with cerebral congestion.

The Imperiel Acedemy of Medicine has just renewed its officers for the coming year. M. CRUVEILHIER was elected President, M. JULES CLOQUET, Vice-President, and M. DEVERGER Annual Secretery.

MALAKOFF.

A Financial Review of 1858.

From the London Times City Article, Jan. 1.

If 1859 should se far as 1858 exceed the promise of its opening the financial world will have reason to rejoice. Never was there more threatening contingencies than on ths 1st of January last, yet they have all disappeared, and we commence the new year without a single point of disturbance. The results of the great commercial failures, especially those connected with America, have been so unexpectedly retrieved that we have seen the house whose difficulties caused the most wide-spread alarm—that of DENNISTOUN & Co.—discharge ths whole of their liabilities of £2,000,000 with interest at five per cent., and thus anticipate by nearly a couple of yeers the most sanguine hopes they were able at that time to entertain. All the principel firms in the Swedish trade have achieved an equstly honorable extrication, and to the mlod of the general public the operation of the panic, by which our system was cleered of the vilest scum thst had ever accumulated on its surface, is already almost as much a dream as if it had taken place under chlorofoim. Politically the melting awey of the Indian rebellion and the opening of China and Japan have been just as strange.

Setting pollics aside, the course of the money market for 1859 seems certain to be calm. For five years after the panic of 1847 the average rate of interest was 3 per cent. It takes that time for a new mania to be tnly inaugurated. Although the unemployed reserve of the Bank is approaching the highest point ever reached, and the bullion is steadily going in the same direction, there is consequently no sign of coming excitement. But the demands upon us will be ample, and such as each investor should keep before him in order to allay from time to time any tendency to run into the first bargain that may be offered him. The main question in relation to the value of a 5 or 6 per cent. bond is as to the number of such bonds that are likely to be put upon the market. Keeping this in view, a very low price will be quite sufficient for such commoditics throughout the current year. No one is likely to be too late to be accommodated. If a man finds he has neglected to bid fur part of the first batch of the New-Victoria six per cent. debentures for £7,000,000, he may rely upon subsequent opportunities during the three or four years in which they are to be supplied at the rate of £150,000 per month. Even if this were not the case, and the whole were found insufficient to meet our eager demands, ths sister colonies of New South Wales and South Australie would doubtless, under the circumstances, step in to mitigete the disappointment. The Cape of Good Hope is likewise ready to meet our wants, the capacity of Canada is inexhaustible, while from India,—notwithstanding a momentary pause in order to give the public an interval not to digest but simply to draw breath after what they have already taken,—there will not only be an overwhelming pressure of new creations but also perhaps a ceaseless supply of these Government securities (representing a total of about 50,000,000 Sterling) that have hitherto floated exclusively in that market, and for the importation of which the Council of India have thonght it expedient to institute special facilities. Moreover, supposing all these should not suffice, there will still be inexhaustible alternetives. If any slow capitalist in search of a security should be too late in the field even to procure a single colonial or territorial debenture—if he should flee Australie, Canada, India, the Cape, all rejecting his outstretched purse, owing to the avidity with which their crumbs of paper have been caught up by the earlier competitors—there will still be querters in which he may seek what he requires. Austria is sbout to express her readiness to take six or eight millions; Russia will do as much, or even more; Sardinia is building fortifications, and manifesting proclivities which never fail to end in pecuniary negotiations; and although France, after having for the past ten yeare increased her national debt at the rate of ten millions per annum, has now, with respect to 1860, made the usual announcement, that the revenue will not only meet the expenditure but leave a large surplus "applicable to the sinking fund," it would not be wise to rely entirely upon her absence from the market. Meanwhile, remittances for the Turkish and Chilian Loans remain to be completed, and the former can be bought at a discount, and the latter at something only a shade better. The advice, therefore, that may be safely given to all persons with redundant cash during 1859 is, "Do not be in a hurry." It would be useless, and, if not, unwise to recommend a refusal of all or a greater part of the applications that are about to be presented. Even when the colony of Victoria authorizes by one resolution the issue of a total of debentures which will render the debt of the colony, in comparison with its population, nearly the eame as respects the amonnt of annual interest ee the national debt of England, or when India contracts obligations which designing enemies will ultimately point out to the natives as a burden that might be got rid of by a new insurrection; or when Austria or Russia proposes loans which will establish a drain of gold that will make the payment of the last installment a very different affair from that of the first, there is no inherent objection to the transaction. It should be simply a question of price. Let that afford an ample margin for risks and inconveniences, and me may enter into all these businesses with great advantage. But the plan of late years has been too much limited to the benefit of the contractors, who get their commission if the loan can but be made just to float, and who, therefore, compete for it by the highest possible biddings. There is consequently no one to enlarge upon its drawbacks, and the borrowing countries at last have the complacency to measure credit—not by their own, but by the English standard—and to tell us that, although it might be impossible for them to raise what they want elsewhere at 7 or even 10 per cent., we ought to be gratified if, when Consuls return only 3 per cent., they will come and give us bonds that will premise 5. Perhaps, however, the fact staring us in the face at starting, that the aggregate amount already booked to be raised from us by distant countries before the 31st of December next cannot be computed at much less than £30,000,000 sterling, will have the wholesome effect of inducing people to make their calculations through a more national medium, especially as these £30,000,000 do not include a single contribution to America, protracted experience having at length so damped the appetite for 6 per cent. from that quarter as to render it no longer formidable.

Of course all the projected negotiations must depend on the stream of politics, but here there is one consideration that almost wholly neutralizes the distrust that might prevail. The fact that large loans are wanted by some of the chief European Powers, although it will be viewed by many with dissatisfaction, should in reality, for the time, be a source of comfort. If Russia wants eight millions, as is unquestionably the case, we need not feer but that everything will be kept smooth, until the transection is completed. Sardinia, likewise, if she has any similar request to make, will delay her appeal to French bayonets to establish French liberty in Italy pending the completion of the requisite contract and the payment of the first installments. Austria, in the same spirit, will be slow to resent the neighboring conspiracies by which she may be threetened. What will be the turn as soon as the money is subscribed, and our capitalists are committed to the payment of the whole, is another question. It is consoling to know that up to that time, supposing no unforseen casualties of magnitude to occur, the public will receive from all diplomatic quarters the most bland assurances that the motto not only of the French Empire but of all Europe is "Peace." We may have little affairs like that of Portugal, and may also see France and Spain engaged in watching Mexico, and America seizing her territory as a meterial guarantee, while our own claims, which quadruple those of any other nation, are allowed to be unprovided for, but nothing will be ventured by any of these Powers except in the assurance that, for the sake of present harmony, whatever may be its future cost, it will heve the toleration of the English Government. Fnr soveral months, therefore, the reign of quietnese seeme certain.

For ordinary joint-stock enterprise the prospects of 1859 are not exciting. Individual morality in the trading community is at a bad point, and the fact that there is a far lower standard for boards of direction is enough to make all men hold their hands. The extension of telegraph communication seemed recently to tempt the greatest aims, but the fate of the Atlantic cable and the break in thet of the Mediterranean Company will effectually cool even any faint disposition that might have existed to encounter in this direction some personal risks. A year back the land line to India by the Tigris might heve been in operation but for the breach of faith with the company in deference to French influence. Another opening for enterprise which might have been found in Nicaragua, and which would have been wonderfully stimulated by the new treaties with Chlea and Japan, and the influx to the gold-fields of New-Columbia, is not closed to us in consequence of the treatment in 1852 of the American offers for equal and peaceful coöperation in opening up that route, but is, and has been for seven years past, as was predicted would be the case, a cause of constant and often alarming irritation between the two countries. Thus there is no new and attractive field for exploitation that can be conjectured, and the loan contracted will have a clear stage. That our stock of specie will be maintained until their operations begin to tell there can be little doubt. The exportatione to China can have no permanent effect in the opposite direction, since, in due time, silk will come to us in return to be distributed over the continent and elsewhere, and operate upon the French and other exchanges, like a remittance of so much gold. We may likewise expect, during the year, to obtain some of the stipulated indemnity. Thus, with the exception of the constant drain to India under the guarantee system, there is nothing to counteract that influx of money which, owing to her enormous foreign investments, Great Britain always experiences when her trade is kept to cautious limits, and speculation is suspended.

Severeignty of the Seas—The Rival Navies of France, England and America.

From the London Times.

A Cabinet Minister recently stated at a public meeting that the Navy of England had sunk into a position inferior not only to that which in times past It so victoriously maintained, but also, in certain important respects, to that occupied by the Navy of another power. As the speaker was himself a sailor, and as his opportunities of information could not be questioned, the remarks created some sensation; but a foreign publication of note has just now, after elaborate inquiry, arrived at very similar conclusions. It appears, in fact, to be believed in Germany that a comparison between the navies of France and England would, upon the whole, give e superiority to this former. The article in which the contrast is instituted, part of which we lay before our readers in another place, takes account of every consideration which can be held essential to the efficiency of a fleet, and, after balancing in long succession these several elements of strength, assigns a superiority to the French upon all points except one, and an equality upon that. We are not of opinion that the facts on which this argument is based, are unexceptionably correct, or that the reasoning itself is altogether sound. We shall take a future opportunity of indicating some of the inaccuracies by which the conclusion is affected; but in the meantime we think it extremely desirable to recall public attention to a certain question which pervades the whole matter.

If we have not got such a Navy as we ought to have, and as we have been in the habit of believing ourselves to possess, how is it thet we have failed into this position? And what measures should we take to extricate ourselves? Without accepting as facts all the allegations advanced in disparagement of our marine, we may assume that it is in some respects below the proper standerd of efficiency, and it becomes necessary to inquire into the causes of this deterioration, not merely with a view of fixing responsibility, but for the purpose of shaping our administration in future. Lord HARDWICKE, on the occasion to which we have referred, ascribed the result to the introduction of steam, which, by compelling us, as it were, to reconstruct our whole Navy, rendered even the liberal funds voted by Parliament insufficient for the accomplishment of so great an object. We, on the other hand, expressed our conviction that time enough had elapsed and money enough had been spent for the creation of a steam navy as powerful as our sailing navy of old times, and this opinion is shared by the German critics in the speculations before us. The single point, indeed, on which they give us an unquestionable superiority over France is that of expenditure. In results we are surpassed, but in outlay we beat the whole world. Yet on every occasion when this question has been stirred we have invariably recurred to the same process with the hope of improvement. Whenever the country has been alarmed for its defences, or the Admiralty anxious about its fleets, we have adopted the old plan of increasing the estimates, as if money was the only thing wanted, or the only thing that could be procured. When little seemed to come of the matter but waste, the economists took it up, and the estimates were cut down again until the next alarm, when they were once more augmented with about the same results as before. This has been our system, and it has borne this invariable fruit—that, whereever the Navy is scrutinized with more inquisitiveness than ordinary, there is sure to be somebody, and generally some sailor, who informs us that we have got nothing for our money, and that some new construction devised in France or America would infallibly beat us all to pieces.

After so much and such unproductive experience, it is really time thet we tried management as well as money. It would be unfair to disguise the fact that a country which pretends, et all events in a defensive sense, to the command of the seas, must always be acting at a dissdvantage in preserving its ascendancy. Its rivals can play e game of their own choosing. France, Russie end America, being reasonably confident that they require no navel force to defend their own shores, may either allow their fleets to dwindle as they please, or indulge in exoenditure with the perfect certainty that they are eutalling greater expenditure upon us. If a new vessel of war is invented, the Sovereign of the Seas must possess it, while maritime Powers under fewer obligations may dispense with it as they please. France can very well afford to wait upon our experiments, and then, according to the German critic's expression, "turn our failures to account." If any nation had waited till the present moment before adopting the Railway system, and were then to borrow from this country all the lessons which we have learnt by 20 years of costly experience, there is no doubt it would get its railways much cheaper than we have done, but it would have lost the use of them in the interval. Similarly, when the French, after allowing us to build steamships of war for years without much concerning themselves, at length made their appearance with a model which surpassed all our productions, they certainly went to work in the most economical manner, but they also remained for a certain period without a power which we possessed. The Americans have uniformly acted after much the same fashion. They have allowed us to build ship after ship until at last we have obtained a tolerable model, and then, starting from this point of departure, they have turned out a vessel or two more powerful still. The American frigates in the last war were exceedingly few in number, but they were far heavier than the heaviest we had then built. Exactly in the same way our newest 50's have been eclipsed, or presumed to be so, by the Merrimacs and Niagaras, and it would be entirely in conformity with precedent if a huge steem ram, or some other unparalleled monster, were to issue on a sudden from the American Navy-yards, and proclaim the utter inefficiency of old-fashioned line-of-battle ships.

Allowing, however, for the obligations thus imposed upon us, and for the disadvantages at which we must necessarily act, it still appears evident that the funds voted for the maintenance of the Navy must have been grievously misspent if the Navy is in the position described. We have had at least ten years to adapt ourselves to the new conditions of naval warfare. We have also been perfectly aware of the exigencies which hed arisen, for Minister after Minister stated them in Parliament, framed his demands accordingly, and got those demands duly satisfied. We are not discovering just now for the first time that ships, to be effective, require propulsion by steam. We have voted millions to provide ourselves with bulwarks of this very description, but the truth is, thet after being first of all slow to learn, we usually rush into precipitate extravagance at the eleventh hour. Such a system, in a department which must necessarily be one of progress and transition, is doubly detrimental, for it deprives us at first of advantages really attainable, and accumulates them at last when they may have ceased to be advantages at all. Thus, for years after the screw was invented, we persisted in building sailing vessels; and now, when steam rams and shot-proof batteries are bidding for favor, we are expending all our power upon screws. We do not say that these modern inventions have yet established a title to preference, but it is a pity that we did not build more screw ships in 1850, when they were of the best known models, so that we might build fewer now, when their excellence is contested. The country has a right to expect that the money annually voted should produce such a navy es our position requires. People will not hear with patience, time after time, that they must prepare themselves for liberal contributions if they wish to have efficient squadrons. They have shown this liberality already, and they know by the very reason of the case, and are now assured by the exemple of other nations, that the funds they have provided ought to have sufficed for the object in view. If there are really any serious shortcomiegs they must be due not to parsimony, but mismaeagement, and the remedy is to be sought, not in increased expenditure, but improved administretion.

The Visitation of the Washington at Greytown—Views of the British Press.

From the London Times, Dec. 28.

In our impression of Saturday there was an account, taken from an American paper, of the failure of the attempt to open the Nicaragua transit. The story is a singular and even a touching one, for the sufferings of the unhappy passengers who embarked on the faith that the Company would be able to perform its promises were truly pittable. Two ships, the *Washington* and the *Hermann*, were employed in this enterprise. The *Washington* was to bring the passengers from New-York to San Juen or Greytown; they were then to ascend the river in e smell steemer, and embark on board the *Hermann* at San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast. The misfortunes of the expedition commenced as eoon as the *Washington* entered the herbor of San Juan. First, she was boarded by an officer of the *Jamestown*, to know whether she hed not filibusters on board. Not long after a boet from the *Valorous*, and another from the *Leopard*, British frigates, boarded her, and similar inquiries were made. However, nothing suspicious appeared, and the *Washington* was left alone. The same afternoon the river steamer *Catherine Maria* started up the San Juan to discover if the *Hermann* were actually waiting on the opposite side of the Isthmus. About seven miles above the mouth the *Catherine Maria* grounded on a sandbank, and the consequence was a return to Greytown. An attempt was then made to ascend the Coloredo branch, which flows into the sea some miles south of the harbor. The boats ascended to a certain point, and then the crews embarked in a little steamer, and gained the Nicaragua Lake. After much difficulty permission was obtained to cross the lake, but only on condition that 15 Nicaraguan soldiers should be taken on board. The captain, anxious to gain tidings of the *Hermann*, submitted and the steemer made for Granada city, on the western shure of the lake. There the Americens found that their charecter was suspected, and that the authorities, making sure that they were filibusters, had prepared for them a warm reception in the shape of a 24-pounder. Nothing was to be heard of the *Hermann*, and, as the Nicaraguans seemed determined to prevent an American company establishing a transit through their country with armed vessels, the boats returned, and the enterprise was given up.

The *Washington* had orders to remain at Greytown for a certain time, and then, in case nothing should be heerd of the *Hermann*, to proceed to Aspinwall. To Aspinwall, accordingly, the passengers were taken, but on arriving there they were met by a proclamation of the Governor. It was known that the *Hermann* was not on the Pecific side to meet them, and the Governor strongly objected to having 300 destitute persons thrown on his shores without the means of reaching their destination. The captain had expected to receive advices from New-York that arrangements had been made to carry the passengers across the Isthmus by the regular line; he had, it is said, written assurences to this effect from the company. "To his astonishment he received not a line." Here was a dead lock. Those passengers who could afford to pay full fare to San Francisco from Aspinwall would be taken by the regular line; but only a small number of those on board had the means. A meeting was called, and great excitement prevailed. The captain appeared, and told them that, contrary to his expectation, he had failed to receive advices from New-York; that he had ascertained on shore that any passengers could be taken on by paying full fare to San Francisco, but that those who had not the money he would take back to New-York. This speech was not likely to cool the irritation of the passengers, who then called another meeting, and appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. C. J. Fox, the United States Consul. They were, however, assured that there was no redress for their wrongs. The next day a negotiation was opened with the Pacific Steamship Company, and the agent agreed to reduce the fares as an act of benevolence. At the regular rates—$125 steerage, $175 second cabin, and $200 first cabin—not more than half a dozen had means to go on. The agent accordingly reduced the steerage fare to $50, and the Panama railway offered to take the passengers across for $15. The result was, that after scenes of the most distressing kind, about 200 were sent on to San Francisco; the rest, nearly 100, returned in the *Washington* to New-York.

It is impossible not to blame the company for thus taking 300 persons to a foreign port without knowing whether it had the means of completing its contract. There was every reason for expecting that the Nicaraguans would refuse a free passage through their territory to large bodies of Americans. When armed bands ascended the Colorado and San Juan Rivers, the suspicions of the authorities seem to have been naturally roused, and the enterprise, which otherwise is, no doubt, feasible enough, was at once frustrated. This comes of filibustering. Every steamer that comes from the States to Greytown is to Nicaraguan eyes freighted with General WILLIAM WALKER and his companions. The policy of the United States must tend to increase this aversion and suspicion. The Spanish Americans of all kinds know that the ambition of their northern neighbors is to "improve them off the face of the earth," and they wish to keep strangers at a distance accordingly. However, it is to be regretted that so useful an enterprise as the opening of the Nicaraguan transit should have failed, and we would gladly see the American Government taking steps to reassure the Nicaraguan authorities, and to assist any company which honestly takes in hand to accomplish the work.

But this affair of simple blunderiog would not be complete unless "the aggressive Britisher" were dragged into the dispute, and political capital made out of it by aspiring orators and naval officers. The Captain of the *Leopard* having good reason to suppose, like the Nicaraguans, that the *Washington* carried General WALKER and his band, sent a boat on board to see if the steamer was, in fact, piratical. This was enough to rouse the ire of flag officer MCINTOSH, of the *Roanoke*, American frigate, who immediately addressed a letter to Captain ALDHAM, "calling him strictly to account for such an unwarrantable proceeding," and stating that, "if such visits were renewed, they would assuredly bring the vessels of the United States' home squadron and those of Her Britannic Majesty on this station "into collision." Mr. ZANTZINGER, the Flag-officer's Secretary, was subsequently dispatched to the British vessel, and had a long interview with Captain ALDHAM and Sir W. GORE OUSELEY, at which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and Captain ALDHAM was politely invited to visit the *Roanoke*, together with Mr. STNOE, Sir W. OUSELEY'S Secretary. So the matter ended to the gratification of all parties, and the war orators and writers are left to make the most they can of the incident. We may remark however, that this style of communication, in which at every difficulty war is denounced, reflects no credit on American good seose, and cannot even give them any real reputation for courage. A collision between the armed forces of England and America would be an event fraught with terrible consequences. Perhaps a long and bloody war, carried on in a most ferocious spirit, with the ruin of a vast trade and a check to the progress of both hemispheres, would be the result. A struggle between two such peoples would bring into play animosities which would be all the more bitter for a relationship. To be continually talking of war is a proof that a nation has not weighed its consequences. We, who have experience of it, and who, as history proves, do not shrink from it when it is necessary, have learnt not to take in vain the name of the God of Battles.

From the Manchester Guardian.

It will be obvious that the elements of a very lively international excitement are not wanting in this narrative, supposing there to exist a disposition to make the most of them. We regret to observe that the story, on any view that may be taken of it, bears evidence to e want of cordial coöperation between the naval forces of Great Britain and the United States in the suppression of filibusteering schemes. The conduct of our officials in the matter will certainly not be deemed of less gravity because Sir W. GORE OUSELEY, the English Minister to Nicaregua, and Commodore KELLET, the second in command of the West Indian fleet, were present in the harbor, and that it is therefore to be assumed that the steps which we have described were taken under their immediate direction. On the other hand, it is stated that these distinguished functionaries immediately furnished to the officers of the American navy on the spot such explanations as sufficed to remove any ill-feeling which the proceedings of the English might have been calculated to engender. On this point we must wait for further information; but, in the meantime, it is to be borne in mind thet our protectorate over the Mosquito coast places our right of challenging the character of American ships within the harbor of San Juan on a totally different footing from that of a similar pretension advanced on the high seas; and, moreover, that our challenge does not necessarily appear to have gone beyond the civil expression of a pardonable curiosity. If anything may be said to throw doubt on the wisdom of the course adopted by the British officers, it is the speculation as to what they would have done if they had found on board the *Washington* the objects of their suspicion? It is difficult to understand how they could have arrested Mr. WILLIAM WALKER if he had been on board, or seized the arms which his nefarious purpose would have required; nor, if the worst suspicions had been justified, could the presumed object of the *Washington's* voyage have been more effectually defeated than it was by the course which was actually adopted.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It cannot be disguised that this affair of the *Washington*, taken in connection with the position of the Central American question, is calculated to create anxiety amongst the wise and well-disposed both here and in America. Commander MCINTOSH, of the *Roanoke*, in his report to the Navy Department, states that the British officers asserted their right to visit and search the *Washington*, "by reason of the British protectorate over San Juan del Norte, established at the request of Nicaragua;" and it is further reported that Sir W. GORE OUSELEY was on board the *Valorous* at the time the *Washington* was boarded. These facts invest the whole affair with a different and much more imposing aspect. If the *Washington* was boarded by British officers merely in search of a delinquent who had escaped from the American authorities, it would be impossible to distort the act into an insult to the American flag. But if that vessel was visited and searched to prevent a threatened violation of an assumed British Protectorate of Nicaragua, the whole affair takes a different complexion, and assumes at once the dimensions of a preventive measure in defence of international rights. There is another unpleasant feature in this Central American question. The French Government is mixed up in it, and it seems our Government is quite disposed to support the Emperor's policy. "The Monroe doctrine," says a leading organ of the French Government, "is not an international principle, and is only invoked by the United States to insure impunity to violence and spoliation." If these are the sentiments of the Emperor's Government (as we believe them to be), we can hardly suppose that they will shrink from supporting French subjects on the Isthmus against the consequences to which they may be exposed from the adoption of the Monroe doctrine by the Cabinet of Washington in dealing with Central America. France is quite as much resolved in this matter as the United States can be, and the danger thet this Government out of deference to the alliance, may commit the country to the Emperor's policy, and be hurried into a collision with the United States, which might be readily avoided but for the position in which the Cabinets of Paris and of London stand towards each other at the present moment.

The Ballot in America—The Testimony of President Buchanan.

From the London Times.

If we borrow one thing from America, it is demanded, why should we not borrow another? Have they not given us overshoes and revolvers, and manifold printing-presses, and Wenham Lake ice, and washing machines, and canvass-backed ducks, and, they even add, the steamship? Then, our bigbest ladies are giving ten guineas to be taught horse-breaking by a Kentucky farmer, and BARNUM is teaching this slow metropolis how to make money. So, why should we not import from America, Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot, which seem an inevitable duality in some minds? We cannot go far wrong, we are told, if we follow the example of the United States. They increase and multiply, they are spreading from sea to sea; they govern themselves without a King or a House of Lords, without a Bench of Bishops, or any Old-World encumbrances. The argument is a telling one. It appeals to the most powerful source of conviction,—to that mighty power which mure then divides the world,—the germs of ignorance. But few of us have visited the United States. Few of us have read her history. Travelers generally carry out their prepossessions, and are not to be trusted. As for the newspapers, they say nothing which is not immediately contradicted. So the English idea of a popular election in the United States is somewhat exalted. The American citizen,—and everybody there is happily a citizen,—ponders long and well on his high duty and his awful trust. As the election draws nigh, not even do the endearments of his wife extract from him the great secret of his personal

On the 15th everything on board was sealed up, and the crew were taken and imprisoned in the Fort of St Sebastian. During the first few days of their captivity they received a daily allowance of 25 centimes, with which they were expected to find themselves with food. On my representations the allowance was increased to 65 centimes. They slept on the ground, and the cool was so damp that in the day they used to stand or sit upon their hanks or clothes chests. It was a sad sight to behold the departure of the crew from the ship for the prison. We all wept; sailors, negroes, and all. At length we parted to the cry of '*Vive l'Empereur*,' and these good negroes shouted as heartily as ourselves. When the soldiers struck them, to make them hold their tongues, they reported, 'We French—we no Portinguese,' and they began shouting '*Vive l'Empereur*' once more. Such moments can never be forgotten. On the 4th of January the Delegate CANEAN and I were thrown into prison. No means of defence was allowed me. When I wrote to the Judge to prove my innocence, he used to reply that I had mistaken my calling—I ought to have been a lawyer and not a sailor—that I had dispositions to become a Lycurgus, (*sic.*) I was forced to remind him that LYCURGUS was a Spartan, and not a Frenchman, and that I had no pretensions to emulate LYCURGUS, also that I did not consider him a Juan de Regra. At last, on the 8th of March, a judgment was pronounced, confiscating the ship, the money, the negroes, and everything on board, and sentencing me to two years' imprisonment in irons. Fortunately, the Portuguese tribunal had visited me alone with the rigors of what it considered law; it did not venture to touch the Government delegate who was thus protected by his title. He and the crew embarked on board the *Mate de la Bourdonnaise*, which sailed with them for Mayotte—I remained as a prisoner. On the 25th of March the schooner of the Imperial Navy, *Eglé*, sent on a special mission by the Governor of Reunion, arrived at Mozambique. Her commander, Lieutenant BIDEAT, came to visit and comfort me, but all his arguments and appeals to the Portuguese authorities on my behalf proved fruitless, and that gallant officer was at last obliged to sail and leave me to my fate. The day after my condemnation I had appealed against the judgment which dishonored me to the Supreme Court at Lisbon. In consequence, on the 29th of MAY, I was embarked as a prisoner on board my own ship, commanded by Lieutenant OLIVEIRA, and sailing under Portuguese colors. The authorities of Mozambique had refused me 10 francs to buy some tobacco, and I should have been deprived of it throughout the voyage but for the kindness of Lieut. OLIVEIRA. I had no money to provide myself with clothes, and I had to start in the most squalid condition. But for M. ANTONIA MIGNEL, the representative of REMS & Co at Mozambique, I should not have had the courage to support my captivity. At last, after a voyage of 75 days, the *Charles et Georges* entered the Tagus on the 13th of August, and anchored before the quarantine buildings. On the 14th I saw a boat coming up with a tricolor ensign. I rushed on deck, and found there the Duke DE BELLUNE, first Secretary of the Imperial Legation, who told me to send a report of all I had undergone to his Excellency the Marquis DE LISLE AU SIREY. After a period of nine months I beheld a French agent. I was saved. Two days later I was liberated on bail, thanks to the Minister of France. Later, the steamer *Requin* came into the river, which was commanded by M. DE SOAVILLE, who showed me attentions for which I am deeply grateful. On the 3d of October the *Donawerth* and *Austerlitz* arrived, under Rear-Admiral LAVAUD. This day, the 23d, the Portuguese Government has decided to give up the *Charles et Georges*, and restore me to liberty. I sail the day after to-morrow for Bordeaux, in my own ship, which, thanks to the energy of the Emperor's Government, is once more protected by the national colors. I carry away with me from Lisbon a very grateful remembrance of the Marquis DE LISLE AU SIREY, of the Duke DE BELLUNE, and of the Marquis DE CAUX. *Tout à vous*,

M. ROUXEL,
Captain of the *Charles et Georges*.

China and Japan—Close of the Tariff Negociations at Shanghae.

Our advices from Shanghae are to the 6th inst. The new tariff and trade regulations were to be signed on that day by Lord ELGIN. It has not yet been made known what are the conditions of the new tariff, but it is understood that the duties on imports have been fixed at an *ad valorem* rate of five per cent., and on exports to approximate the same rate. The duty on tea and silk is to remain the same as before. How the valuations of goods or produce are to be settled, we have not heard. Articles comprising the coasting trade have also been under consideration and restrictions which have hitherto existed regarding them are to be modified. This was much called for.

The duty on opium, we believe, is fixed at the rate of 20 taels per chest, but the article is not to have the benefit of the inland transit clause.

It is stated that all the Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the arrangements regarding the trade regulations and tariff.

KWEILIANG and HWASHANA, Imperial Commissioners, have been true to their promise to notify to the country the conclusion of peace. At all events, they have done so in the south, as exhibited in the following rendering of one of the 2-cash newspapers obtained in Canton last week.

KWEI, Imperial Commissioner, &c., and FA, (HWA;) Imperial Commissioner, &c., issue this proclamation in order to satisfy the minds of the people:

"Be it known to you, people, merchants and gentry, in all the provinces that a treaty of eternal peace has been concluded at Tien-sin with the Ambassadors of England, France and America. Now that this treaty is settled, (or after the treaty has been settled,) we, and all foreigners, will continue to enjoy tranquility. It is our earnest hope that it will be so, and you should all be aiding in and about the same. Obey; do not despise this.

"Dated the 3d day of the 8th month of the 8th year of Hieofung (Oct. 8, 1858)"

The publisher adds.—"This was sent (received?) from Shanghae during the 18th day," (Oct. 24.)

Latterly it has been reported that the rebels from Nankin have been committing great destruction among the places in that neighborhood.

Their Excellencies Baron GROS and Mr. REED would not accompany the expedition up the Yang-tsze-Kiang but were to leave for Hong Kong shortly.

The United States steamer *Powhattan*, arrived at Woosung, brought dates from Nagasaki to the 31st ult. There is, apparently, nothing important in the news. The British schooner *Vindex* was entered at Nagasaki, after permission of the authorities had been obtained under the provisions of Sir JAMES STERLING'S Treaty.

At Canton, matters, so far as trade is concerned, have improved considerably since the date of our last. Several vessels have left with the new teas, and others are on the point of getting away. For imports, also, the demand is increasing. The British Consul has again resumed his post there.

The reports current in the first part of the season, that the supply of tea this year would be short, although they did not get much credence at first, seem as if they were actually to prove true in the present instance. At all the ports the supply of tea is remarkably short, and, owing to the small stocks, the teamen are enabled to keep up prices to a figure which prevents foreigners from buying freely. The export this year to the present time shows a decrease of 9,000,000 lbs. on that of last year to the same period, and of 18,000,000 lbs. on that of 1856–57.

The Earl of Carlisle on Slavery.

At the *soirée* of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 28th ult., the orator of the evening was the Earl of CARLISLE, who, of course, made Slavery his topic. We take the following extract from his remarks as reported in the London *Times*:

Their own hands, thanks to the Almighty goodness, were entirely clean. [Applause.] Why, then, it might be asked, did the young men of Leeds and other towns feel themselves called upon to constitute Anti-Slavery Associations and hold Anti-Slavery meetings? Perhaps it might not be an imperative duty, but he was sure that it was a righteous exhibition of feeling and a graceful act of sympathy. [Applause.] They had not now to learn in how large a portion of the United States of America Slavery still prevailed. [Hear, hear.] He did not affect on that account to draw up a bill of indictment against the American nation; he did not presume to assert that the system was incompatible either with the name of a Briton or the faith of a Christian. The complexity of this country had been too recently to make him feel himself authorized to be the person to make that charge, whatever inherent truth there might be in it; he could not erase from his memory also the knowledge that it was the mother country that originally inoculated her offspring with the pest, and he felt conscious that in early life many of his own acquaintance held property in man; but, on the other hand, he knew that there was now across the wide Atlantic a noble brotherhood—aye, and a noble sisterhood too, he was proud to say [applause]—who were straining every nerve, who were devoting time, opportunity and health,—who were sacrificing station, popularity, power,—nay, who were even putting limb and life, who had caught the mantle of the Clarksons, the Wilberforces, the Brougnams, and the Burtons of this country, and who were now entering upon the costly career of self-devotion and self sacrifice to do the same work and achieve the same result. Every *information that had lately been received from the United States tended to show that a crisis was approaching, if it had not already come*; the leaven was fermenting, effervescing fast and hot; the struggle was becoming every day more intense, more fierce, more pervading. [Hear, hear.] Had not some of them lately read instances of treatment of slaves which transcended even the usual depth and blackness of horror? [Hear, hear, hear.] Had they not seen, what was perhaps a sort of indication still more to be relied upon, that, for instance, a convention of the State of Maryland had decreed that, after a certain period, all "free blacks," as they condescend to call them, were to be banished from their country? When he was in the United States, 17 years ago, he was much struck by the circumstance that, whereas in this country the great Abolitionist leaders were always held in honor and spoken of with respect even by those who might not feel much sympathy with their views, in the United States he hardly ever heard the Abolitionists spoken of, except in terms of slight and contempt. [Hear, hear.] *He imagined this was now very greatly altered.* [Hear, hear.] Abolitionists had become in the eyes of their opponents more formidable, if not more acceptable. They excited fear, hatred, rage, but no longer contempt. [Hear, hear.] The advocates of Slavery attacked his valued friend CHARLES SUMNER [applause] as he sat quiet and unspeaking in his seat in the Senate House of his country, and nearly took away his life, and then presented the executioner with votive canes and inflictive cudgels; but battery and assault, mutilation and murder, were indications of hostility, alarm and consternation, not of indifference and contempt. [Applause.] They might depend upon it that *the cause of the Abolitionists was making real, palpable and daily progress.* [Hear, hear.] It entered now into every phase of private, social and domestic life; every decision of the courts of law teemed with it; it was matter of comment either as being adverted to or omitted in the teachings of the pulpit; it entered into almost every election of members of Congress, of Senators, of Governors of States, and might, perhaps, before long, influence even the selection of the President of the Union. [Applause.] Under these circumstances he wished that the voice of sympathy, hope and encouragement, even from old Europe, old England and old Yorkshire [applause]—might not be wholly wanting. [Hear, hear.] They had been reminded by his worship the Mayor that indications had not been wanting in the great neighboring empire of France that the claims of liberty, which were not treated with inviolate respect in the interior relations of that country, might also meet with but scant observance in its exterior relations. [Hear, hear.] He would not touch upon the question of the lawfulness of the ships and cruisers of this country ascertaining the *bona fide* character of other vessels—whether they were engaged under the lawful flag of their country or merely piratical and slave-carrying vessels. That question might for the moment be involved in some embarrassment, which he should be sorry by any observations of his to increase, especially as he could not tell exactly how it precisely stood. [Hear, hear.] He must say upon this head that he thought some of the Abolitionists of the United States themselves (in speaking of this question last year, and of the part this country had taken) *did not evince such generosity or gratitude for the efficient part which Great Britain had always taken in every measure for the suppression of the Slave-trade.* [Applause.] But, whatever this country did for that great—he had almost said that God-like purpose, it had not in view the thanks and gratitude of men, and it might well pass without them. [Applause.] What he felt anxious about was that the demonstration of the feelings which animated the people of this country on this class of subjects, and which was evinced by the existence of Anti-Slavery societies, should serve to show their own rulers, their own Parliament, and mankind at large, that in all the essential questions relating to Slavery or the Slave-trade they would be true to themselves and true to the great part which their fathers played in this immortal cause. [Loud applause.] Most fervent, indeed, was his hope that the present display of the spirit that was within them might even make itself felt and known across the wide world of waters—to those among whom the cause was still only militant and not triumphant. [Applause.] There was a sublime notion connected with the laws of sound—namely, that all sound whatever, even the mildest word which escaped their lips, was never wholly lost, but was so impelled by the undulations of the air, or whatever the medium might be, as to leave its impress through all space and during all time. Such a notion seemed to invest their utterances with new and undreamt-of responsibilities. [Hear.] Even the very youngest person had been startled by the marvelous effects of electric communication; and he asked them only to figure to themselves that, by a chain of connections and sympathies, even more to be relied on than the great Atlantic cable which still lay submerged at the bottom of the deep they were, from the Town Hall of Leeds, wafting that night across the mighty ocean to those rugged steeps once trod by the Pilgrim Fathers—to those wide plains where WASHINGTON unfurled the standard of Independence, or (to present the exact reverse picture) to the rice swamp, the sugar plantation, and the slave mart, where the slave still toiled and bled and was sold afresh—that they were wafting from this real land of liberty to the still existing home of Slavery the accents of their sympathies with the Abolitionists, their pity for the slave, their allegiance to the undying cause of freedom. [The noble lord resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

The Voyage of the Prince Albert—A Letter from Captain Watars.

From the London Times City Article.

Subjoined is a letter of explanation regarding the account furnished of the recent run of the *Prince Albert* from New-York to Galway. Full credit may be given to Captain WATARS that his log was not intended to mislead, but in taking Sandy Hook as the starting point, it was certainly calculated to create among persons unacquainted with New-York harbor an impression too much in favor of the Galway route as contrasted with that from Liverpool. The best plan in future will be to adopt the Liverpool custom of reckoning from anchorage to anchorage, since it is only in this way that a precise comparison can be instituted.

SIR: I notice in your money-market article of Friday that a writer in Liverpool, over the anonymous signature of "Fairplay," complains of my log on the last voyage from America, in the steamship *Prince Albert*, to Galway.

"Fairplay" says it is the custom of the Liverpool ocean steamers from New-York, Boston or Halifax, to calculate the time of arrival at Rock Light, the entrance of the Mersey.

If, then, it is the custom of the Liverpool steamers "to calculate their time of arrival at the Rock Light, at the entrance of the Mersey," why should the Galway steamers be prohibited from calculating their time of arrival at the Arran Island Light, at the entrance of the Harbor of Galway?

My log is noted as taking my departure from Sandy Hook, the entrance of the harbor of New-York, and my arrival is noted at the Arran Island light, the entrance of the harbor of Galway, and I made the run from the harbor of St. Johns to the Arran Island lights, as stated in my log, in 5 days 16½ hours.

'Fairplay' asserts that the *Persia* on one occasion made the run from St. John's to the Mersey in 5 days 13 hours. 'Fairplay' can, no doubt, procure the log of the *Persia*, and which, if he does not wish to mislead, he will now publish. It will prove, according to his own showing, that the *Persia* would have made the run to Galway in 4 days 17 hours.

In conclusion, I may say that I cannot understand how any one can find fault with my log. Every point is fairly and openly stated. It was not intended to mislead, nor has it had the effect, as I believe, of misleading any one.

The time that a steamer would occupy in running from Arran Island to the anchorage in Galway would be two hours. Your obedient servant,

F. J. WATERS,
Commander steamship *Prince Albert*.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Seventh Annual Meeting.

From Our Special Reporter.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

The seventh annual business meeting of our National Agricultural Society opened at the rooms in the Smithsonian Institution at 11 o'clock this morning. The President, Gen. TENCH TILGHMAN, in the chair. Ex-President WILDER occupied a place at the President's right, and Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, the one on the left. The number of members and of delegates from State and County Agricultural Associations was unusually large, and much interest prevailed. Twenty States, two Territories and the District of Columbia, were represented. In the audience we noticed many members of Congress and scientific men.

The President having called the meeting to order opened it in due course by delivering the customary address. It contains many valuable suggestions and proposes a change of plan in many respects. The address closed with a feeling tribute to a deceased member, the Hon. MOSES NEWELL, of Massachusetts, and a suggestion that the farmers of the United States should contribute each $1 to the Mount Vernon fund, which would be received by the Treasurer of the Society, the Hon. B. B. FRENCH, of Washington, D. C., and by him paid over to the treasurer of the fund.

The next business in order was the reading of the Treasurer's report. It seems that there are at present in the Society's treasury $2,109, inclusive of some $1,700 yet due to the Society by the Virginia Central Agricultural Society. The report was, on motion of the Hon. HENRY WAGER, of New-York, referred to a select Committee of Three, and the Chair named as such Gen. SUTTON, of Massachusetts, the Hon. A. B. CONGER, of New-York, and Mr. BRADFORD, of Virginia.

The Hon. H. WAGER moved such an amendment of the Constitution as will provide for the *ex-officio* membership of the Executive Committee, of ex-Presidents of the Society for a term of five years from and after their retirement from office. He thought this was eminently proper—it had been the custom in the New-York State Society and productive of much good. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Secretary POORE, at the request of the Chair, gave a sketch of his official transactions, and referred especially to an effort to institute a correspondence with State and County societies, with a view to obtaining statistics of the results of their Fairs. He read a valuable paper upon the distinguishing features of the several State fairs. On motion of Mr. WAGER this was referred to a Committee for consideration.

The Hon. WM. KELLEY, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee to nominate officers, which should consist of one member for each State and Territory. The Chair preferred that the Society should select the members of the Committee, but subsequently assumed the task of appointment, in obedience to the expressed wishes of the meeting.

A communication was received from Prof. HENRY stating that the Smithsonian Institution and the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia are making investigations as to the physical and intellectual conditions of native-born whites, and requesting the aid of members of the United States Society. The Hon. Mr. BYINGTON, of Iowa, moved that the Secretary inform Professor HENRY of the willingness of the Society to lend its aid.

Mr. JNO. JONES, of Delaware—"Farmer JONES"—wished to know what action had been taken by the Committee appointed two years ago to memorialize Congress on the subject of an Agricultural Department of the Government, with a Secretary at its head, who should have a seat in the Cabinet. The Chair read from the Society's Transactions the portions referring to the subject, and, noticing the presence of Mr. CALVERT, one of the members, called upon him to explain what had been done by the Committee.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, said the Committee had taken no action in the matter, because convinced of its uselessness. Congress, he thought, would pay no attention to the application of the Committee. Mr. JONES thought the matter should be pressed to a conclusion. Mr. CALVERT thought it would be to no purpose; at any rate, he hoped a new Committee should be appointed. Mr. AREY, of Kansas, moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, because its urgent presentation would defeat the Morrill Land bill now before the Senate. Mr. CASE, of Indiana, understood that a suggestion for the erection of an Agricultural Department had been made by the Advisory Board of the Patent-Office. Col. BUSHWELL, of North Carolina, who had been a member of that Board, did not understand that anything more than an opinion had been offered by that body, for the question presented by Congress had been so carefully worded that however much they might have desired it, the Committee could not offer a distinct recommendation for such a Department.

A protracted discussion ensued, when finally Col. BUSHWIN, of North Carolina, moved to lay upon the table, and make it the order of the day for to-morrow. This was put to vote and lost, when Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

The Chair interrupted the proceedings to announce the presence of a son of Mr. PHILIP RAHM, of Richmond, Va., to whom had been awarded the grand gold medal of the Society for the best portable steam-engine exhibited at the last Fair. The young man was called forward to receive the medal at the hands of the president, who accompanied the presentation with an eloquent tribute to the energy and enterprise of Mr. RAHM, who twenty years ago came to this country a poor mechanic, and had worked himself up to prosperity and opulence. The medal is probably the largest and most valuable ever struck in the world. It is three inches in diameter, and is worth $250.

The Committee on the Treasurer's accounts reported them as being correct, with the exception of $1, an error in the footings of a printing bill, which would be easily corrected.

Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, moved the reference of the President's Address to a committee of three, to take into consideration its suggestions, and carry them out, so far as may be warranted by the interests of the Society. Carried.

The question of the Day, Agricultural Education, being in order.

Mr. D. P. HOLLOWAY, of Indiana, offered a resolution indorsing MORRILL'S land bill, and directing the President and Secretary of the Society to sign and present them to the Vice-President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House, with a respectful request that they would lay them before the branches of Congress over which they severally preside.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, announced the presence of Prof. F. G. CARY, of Ohio, who had instructed over two thousand young men in agricultural pursuits, and had raised over $100,000 in aid of agricultural science.

Prof. CARY, at the request of the Society, proceeded to deliver interesting remarks upon the subject before the meeting. He said that the whole tendency of farm management in this country was to old-male sterility of the soil. Like a consuming horde of locusts we go from the old States to the new, exhausting our farms, and when exhausted abandoning them. This policy if persisted in will bring ruin upon us. The only way to arrest this march of desolation is to establish institutions in which the principles of science, as applied to farming, shall be taught, under whose auspices experiments may be made, and from which good practical advice may be given our farmers.

The thanks of the Society were, on motion of Mr. WILDER, voted to Prof. CARY, and a copy requested for publication.

Referring to the Morrill land bill, Mr. OLCOTT expressed a conviction that much difficulty would be found in providing the large body of capable men who would be needed to fill the Chairs of the several Colleges whose establishment was contemplated by that bill. As it at present stands, each State was required to erect its college buildings within five years from the passage of the bill—and it is a serious question whether we can in that brief time provide sufficient instructors. He was most warmly in favor of every practicable scheme for aiding the progress of agricultural education, but he feared that unless the time required by the bill were extended, the result would be that we should see incompetent men acting as professors, and thus bad effects would be experienced.

Mr. CALVERT of Maryland, thought the ideas of the gentleman from New-York were most monstrous. If we could not get teachers enough in this country, we could go to every country in Europe and import them. He was for the bill as it was, and he thought every sensible man would go for it, too.

Mr. CALVERT'S views were supported by Messrs. BROWN, of New-York, and CLEMSEN, of Maryland, when, on motion of Mr. AREY, of Kansas, the subject was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Secretary announced the reception of a letter from the Rev. FRANCIS CAPEN of Massachusetts. Mr. CAPEN claims to have discovered the fundamental laws and principles which control the changes and fluctuations in the winds and weather, and the mechanical structure and motion of the meteorological system of the globe. The communication was referred to a local Committee.

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institution at 7 o'clock, to hear Mr. CLEMSEN'S lecture on Nitrogen.

The Chair announced the Standing Committee on nominations as follows:

Wm. Kelly, New-York; E. Holmes, Maine; F. Smyth, New-Hampshire; E. P. Waller, Vermont; W. P. Wilson, Massachusetts; G. H. Penfield, Connecticut; J. Jones, Delaware; General Kimmell, Maryland; Benjamin O. Taylor, District of Columbia; W. H. Spence, Virginia; H. K. Burgwin, North Carolina; the Hon. B. Fitzpatrick, Alabama; Wm. L. Underwood, Kentucky; F. G. Carey, Ohio; D. P. Curtis, Wisconsin; D. P. Halloway, Indiana; Mr. Barrett, Missouri; Legrand Byington, Iowa; Mr. Brown, Nebraska; W. T. M. Arney, Kansas; Sylvester Mowry, Arizona.

SECOND DAY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

At the usual hour this morning the meeting was called to order—the President in the Chair. It had been rumored amongst the members that an unusual number of applications from different cities for the location of this year's National Fair were to be presented, and the result justified the anticipations.

The Hon. Judge KELLOGG, representative from Illinois, presented a memorial from the Peoria Agricultural Society, praying that that place might be selected as the point for the next show, offering their grounds and structures to the United States Society, without charge, and guaranteeing it from all losses from diminished receipts. Judge KELLOGG, in presenting the application, enlarged upon the fitness of Peoria as a place for exhibition, and promised a most cordial reception to all strangers who should be in attendance.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, hoped the Society would hold no more annual Fairs. It should turn its attention to more exalted work—the aggregation and diffusion of knowledge upon agriculture. He had from the first been opposed to these Fairs, and members would give him the credit of having steadily and consistently given his protest against them at every meeting. In our country we could not get up a really national show—one that would be superior to State displays. It was too much to expect that animals and products would be brought from distances of hundreds of miles.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, whilst placing all proper weight upon the well-known objections of his friend, thought he entirely misapprehended the real value of our national exhibitions. In his opinion they were the only safeguard for the existence of the Society. They had supported it, although more than $100,000 had been expended at the several which had been held, and had given it a position and dignity of an enviable nature.

Judge KELLOGG said that the Society had now held Fairs in New-England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia, and it was now the turn of the West. Upon its soil farmers from the North and the South could meet in friendly strife, and find a welcome given to them without respect to the place of their birth.

Other gentlemen spoke in favor of the West, and the memorial was handed over to the Executive Committee for due consideration.

The Chair then laid before the Society a communication from the American Geographical and Statistical Society, signed by JOHN JAY, Esq., as Chairman of the Agricultural Section, calling the attention of the National Society to the necessity for using every available means to collect accurate statistics of the agricultural interest in this country, and requesting that it would, through its members, assist the American Geographical and Statistical Society in the furtherance of this end.

The Society testified to the valuable aid and cooperation afforded by the above institution to the National Society at all times, and expressed a strong hope that its wish in the present instance might be acceded to.

Gen. ANTHONY KIMMELL, of Maryland, moved its reference to a Committee of Three, which was done.

The Hon. LYMAN BYINGTON, of Iowa, referring to the location of the Fair, introduced resolutions that the Executive Committee should be instructed to choose a point in the Valley of the Mississippi, on the margin of the great Lakes, or in the Northwest.

Dr. J. A. KENNICOTT, of Illinois, announced that an application from Chicago had been forwarded to its Congressional Representative, the Hon. Mr. FARNSWORTH, and he hoped that that city would have the preference. Chicago was the great commercial heart of the rich Western country, and surely none other could be found where a greater prospect of success could be anticipated.

B. ALLSTON, of South Carolina, believed that there was a provision in the Constitution of the Society that its annual shows should not be so timed as to conflict with the arrangements for the Fair of the State in which it might be held. It was very undesirable to come into any collision with them in this respect, for it would inevitably do injury to both bodies.

The Chair replied that the clause referred to had been repealed, but it was always the aim of the Executive to avoid any interference. Since the establishment of its *Monthly Bulletin* a regular correspondence had been maintained with the various State organizations, and he did not think that any cause for change would be felt.

Professor F. G. CARY, of the Farmer's College in Ohio, thought that Cincinnati was a better place for the Fair than even Chicago, and he hoped the Society would receive a regular application from persons of that vicinity who feel much interest in the subject.

Mr. WILDER read a memorial from the Agricultural Association at Pittsburg, Pa., asking that that place might be selected. Mr. WILDER spoke of the great success which had attended the show at Philadelphia, at which there were in a single day seventy-five thousand visitors upon the grounds, and expressed an opinion that Pittsburg would undoubtedly be a good point. The application was referred to the Executive Committee.

Some debate ensued upon the manner of conducting Fairs, when

Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, strongly advocated the policy of continuing the annual exhibition. In the present stage of the National Society it could not and must not be abandoned. It was suicidal to think of it. This Society can only have an actual practical sphere of usefulness by having money in its treasury, and how was that capital to be obtained if not by shows? Does any one suppose that Congress will richly endow it, or do the opponents of the Fairs stand ready to subscribe large sums to place it in a position to be independent of the receipts from its shows? The Royal Agricultural Society of England, between which and the United States Society a parallel had been drawn, is maintained by a yearly subscription from each of its thousands of members, and gifts from the royal family, amounting in the aggregate to something like thirty thousand dollars. It is thus in a position to be independent of the receipts from its shows. It exacts a stated subscription to be paid by whatever city may be chosen as the place for holding the Fair. This year the surplus earnings of the Chester show was $1,750, and all this sum was expended in services of plate for presentation to the local officers who had been active in carrying forward the management. Now, until Americans are willing to support their National Society as Englishmen do their's, it will be quite as well to continue in the old beaten path, which thus far has proved a pleasant one.

General KIMMELL proposed that a contract should be made to share the surplus funds of the Society in connection with which the next Show should be held.

Professor CARY, of Ohio, was opposed to the system of joining the National Society with any local one, for there was always more or less of political feeling in the local Societies and against them, which would have a bad influence upon the joint fair. At all events, no politics should be allowed to have weight in the council of this association, which was purely national in its character and scope.

Mr. CASE, of Indiana, proposed Indianapolis as a suitable place, and enlarged upon its natural and acquired advantages.

Mr. J. R. BARRETT, of Wisconsin, advocated St. Louis, and described in glowing terms the elegant show-grounds and commodious offices of their successful local society, the receipts at whose last two fairs justified the belief that the United States Society would get more revenue from a grand exhibition there than they could hope for elsewhere.

Ex-President WILDER was opposed to the placing of any restriction upon the Executive Committee in the choice of a location, which would result from the adoption of Mr. BYINGTON'S resolutions. It might be found that cities without the prescribed area offered better terms than any within it.

The Hon. Mr. BYINGTON made an eloquent speech upon the suitability of the district prescribed in his resolutions. He said that on the Executive Committee that section of country was almost unrepresented, and if the members had but the ordinary failings of mankind, there was reason to fear that they might decide in favor of other and less suitable parts of the country. He would amend the terms of the resolutions so as to make them provide that in case equally favored terms were offered by the West as by other sections that should have the preference.

The resolutions as amended were put to vote, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER obtained a postponement of the order of the day, to introduce a resolution that Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, be invited to deliver a lecture upon the subject of "Meteorology as applied to Agriculture," at noon, to-morrow. Seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Secretary POORE read communications from the State Agricultural Society of California, and Mr. HORACE COLLAMORE—the former presenting specimens of the seeds of that State, and the latter a bushel of a new variety of Indian corn, called the "Whitman" or "Old Colony improved." The thanks of the Society were voted to both the donors, and a distribution of the corn was ordered to be made to the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Society, the New-York State Agricultural Farm at Ovid, the Pennsylvania Farm School, and the Maryland Agricultural College, for experiment during the coming season.

Mr. T. C. CONNOLLY, a Clerk in the Agricultural division of the Patent Office, called the attention of the Chair to the allusions in his address to Mr. D. JAY BROWNE. It had been stated that Mr. BROWNE had intentionally omitted from his article on "Agricultural Societies" all mention of the United States Agricultural Society; but it would be seen, on examining the article, that it professed only to give a history of those bodies which were in existence prior to the year 1841. This Society was not organized until 1852, and consequently it did not come within the scope of the article. He could say that Mr. BROWNE entertained no feelings of hostility to the National Society, but, on the contrary, had ever given it every assistance which was within his power. He (Mr. C.) could not think that the Chair had made a personal examination of the article, but must have been deceived by officers of the Society on whom he relied for the facts.

This direct attack upon the Secretary brought that gentleman to his feet.

As to the experiments with the Chinese sugar cane, made at the Society's expense, under the direction of Mr. BROWNE'S Committee, there were in the last volume of the Patent-Office Reports, fifty-five published letters from experimenters, nine only of which had been returned to Mr. B. as Chairman of the Society's Committee; the remaining forty-six were addressed to him as the Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent-Office.

Mr. POORE said his only answer to the gentleman speaking in behalf of Mr. BROWNE would be a document in Mr. BROWNE'S own hand-writing and signed with his own name a portion of whose contents he would read. The document is a report upon experiments with the Sorgho or Chinese Sugar Cane by over ninety experimenters in all parts of the country, which was handed in at the Society's last meeting. This was the six returns had been received and which were claimed by the gentleman as the number accredited to the Society in the Patent-Office report.

Hon. H. WAGER moved for the appointment of a committee to examine the essay offered in competition for the Society's prizes. Carried.

The subject of agricultural education being the order of the day, it was ably discussed by Messrs. CLEMSEN, of Maryland, and Prof. BROWNE, of New-York, CASE, of Indiana, AREY of Kansas, and CURTIS, of Wisconsin.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. BYINGTON, of Iowa, setting forth the great interest which is taken by the United States Agricultural Society in every movement to aid the progress of agricultural education; and offering to the governing officers of the several existing institutions every assistance which it can give to secure the desired end.

An interesting paper upon the domestication of the American elk was read by Mr. STRATTON, of New-York, who has a drove of these noble animals in a state of domestication on the hill sides of his farm. Mr. STRATTON is decidedly of the opinion that the breeding of the elk would prove a source of large revenue to our farmers, for they will feed upon the most scanty herbage and their meat is of superior quality.

His essay was referred to a committee; and this having been done the meeting adjourned over to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Steam fire-engines were first put in use at a fire in Boston on the 12th January. A portion of the granite warehouse of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, Nos. 54 and 56 Federal street was destroyed, but the flames were checked by the engine *Eclipse*. The *Traveller* says that Mayor LINCOLN was present, together with other members of the City Government, and witnessed the working of the steam fire-engines for the first time at a fire. All expressed the opinion that "they have more than paid for themselves at this fire."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 17.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 55, 56, 92, 93, 48, 63, 70, 78, 108, 109, 111, 68, 84, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 64.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 149, 149¼, 150, 153 to 156, 158, 160, 161, 2, 53, 97, 43, 70, 125, 105, 117, 164, 165.

CIRCUIT—*Part 1.*—Nos. 21, 269, 291, 295, 297, 299, 303, 305, 309, 313 317, 319, 331, 323, 325, 327, 328, 331, 333, 335. *Part II.*—Nos. 338, 2714, 310, 366, 1889, 306, 310, 370, 372, 374, 378, 384, 386, 388, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 112, 293, 4, 3 219, 306 310, 360, 364, 368 to 372, 375, 377, 5, 182, 269, 291, 33, 50, 199, 321, 273, 349, 350.

The Special Term Calendar will be called.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 4, 219, 220, 185, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 173, 174, 208.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

A motion was made this morning by Mr. Ashmead, counsel for Edward James, one of the Brooklyn counterfeiters, convicted a few days since, that the verdict against him be set aside, and he be allowed a new trial.

Judge INGERSOLL, however, denied the motion, and ordered the prisoners to be brought up on Tuesday next for sentence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 15.

Before Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

Edward L. Lynch vs. *James Henderson et als.*—Writ to set aside attachment granted, with $7 costs.

John F. Cunningham vs. *John Morgan et als.*—Referred to P. T. Ruggles, Esq., to inquire into the facts and to take proof, &c.

Edmund S. Buttrick vs. *La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co. Aaron H. Bean* vs. *New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Co.*—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Nicholas E. Paine vs. *The Tremont & Indiana Railroad Co.*—Motion denied without cost to either party.

David B. Grant vs. *Alfred E. Smith.*—Motion denied without cost to either party, with liberty for all defendants to amended complaints to receive, &c., &c.

Keller, et al., vs. *Sheldon, et al.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Frdk. Schack, [et al., vs. *John A. Davenport.*—Referred to Geo. W. Parker to inquire, &c.

Frederick A. Hemmer vs. *Charles Gents.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

P. L. Allen vs. *W. W. Adams et al.*—Motion to change place of trial granted, with $10 costs, &c.

Edward Kennye et al. vs. *John M. Bunce, Jr.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

[Charles Swan vs. *James Black.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Davies.

Matter of widening, &c., Reade-street.—Mr. Busteed, the Counsel to the Corporation, moved, this morning for a confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed in the above matter.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Hutchins, Willard and Francis Byrne, counsel for various objectors. The Court ordered the report to be sent back to the Commissioners for readjustment.

Matter of widening Duane-street.—Report confirmed.

Chas. E. L. Brinkerhoff vs. *George A. Haynes.*—Motion for new trial denied.

James Linds vs. *Mary Ann Graham.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, with liberty to the defendant to amend or put in a new answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. *John R. Church.*—Judgment to be settled.

James K. Heary vs. *Nicholas E. Smith.*—Order denying a new trial denied, with costs.

PAPERS ON APPEAL.

Three appeals brought on for argument this morning in the General Term of the Superior Court were laid over for the failure of the appellant to furnish copies of the papers for the Justices of the Court. The rule, as we understand, requires the appellant to furnish one copy of the papers for each Justice present. On Saturday—as the General Term is usually held by all the Justices—six copies of the papers are usually required for the Court. As the rule is for the necessary convenience of the Court in hearing the cause, the consent of the respondent to go on does not aid the appellant; nor is the Court accustomed to relax the rule, except in extraordinary cases.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

George W. Chose vs. *Robert Hogan.*—Specific performance denied, but account of monies expended by plaintiff ordered. Question of costs reserved.

James T. Derrickson et al., vs. *William Kain et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Matilda C. Grey, Administratrix, vs. *John K. Cook, Administrator, &c.*—There must be a reference to take an account of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—O'Neil the Rebel—Jerrenowabay—Bonzany Ballet Troupe.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kit Carson—Golden Axe—Knights of the Mist.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rookwood—Robinson Caudor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Webb Family.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Diorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 6 o'clock A. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Niagara*, which reached this City at a late hour on Saturday night, bring important additions to the summary received by telegraph from Halifax. We extend the details by the addition of various interesting particulars, embracing extracts from the European journals touching American and general topics.

The screw steamship *Jura*, of the Cunard line, reached this port on Saturday afternoon. As she left Liverpool on the same day as the *Niagara*, she brings no later news.

By the way of Havana we have the earlier chapters of the recent revolution at the City of Mexico, preceding the election of Gen. Miramon to the Presidency. The outline already forwarded from New-Orleans, upon the arrival of the *Tennessee*, is in the main correct. On the 20th of December Gen. Echeagaray pronounced at Ayutla, and with a small body of troops advanced upon the capital. Zuloaga received the intelligence early next morning, and dispatched Commissioners to negotiate with Echeagaray, at tha same time issuing a proclamation declaring the city in a state of siege. But on the 23d the garrison of tha city revolted, invited Gen. Robles to form a Government, and negotiations were at once opened with Zuloaga. That chief, however, had no propositions to make that proved acceptable; and at once sought safety from the swelling tumult in the English Consulate. Echeagaray was seized in Puebla, before these events, by an officer of Zuloaga; and was to have been shot on tha morning of the 24th, but was saved by tha insurrection at the capital.

A letter from Ceara, Brazil, reports the U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, of the Paraguay Expedition, at that port on the 13th of November, repairing machinery. It will be remembered that the *Water Witch* sailed from Norfolk on tha 5th of October. She touched at Barbadoes for coal, and left on the 23d for Pernambuco. Fourteen days afterwards she ran short of coal, and put into Ceara, which port she reached on the 6th of November. Having obtained a supply of coal she started on the 10th. About an hour out of port, the piston-rod got disarranged, obliging them to put back. She would repair, and probably sail on the 20th of November. The U. S. ship *Cyane* was spoken Oct. 22, in lat. 21° 25′ N., lon. 32° 12′ W., four weeks at sea, and all well. On the 18th of October, James McLaughlin, an ordinary seaman, fell from the bowsprit and was drowned. A list of officers of both the above vessels will be found elsewhere in the Times.

By an arrival from Boston, we have interesting intelligence from Hayti. A revolution was inaugurated on the 22d of December by General Geffard, who, with only four others, entered the City of Gonaives, and was immediately joined by the inhabitants and proclaimed President. Anx-Cayes, Jacmel and all the South, it is stated, have also declared in favor of the Republican cause, and joined the movement of General Geffard. This new movement against the Emperor Soulouque appears to be quite formidable. The captain of the vessel which brought the information, states that on passing St. Charles, a fortified town on the coast, on the night of the 1st inst., he saw one place in flames. Geffaan was to have entered the town on that day.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, having touched at Havana on the 9th inst., brings us dates from the latter point to that date. They present nothing of interest. The Press is still earnestly engaged in combating the President's Message, and in discussing the affairs of Mexico. An address from the ladies of Cuba to the Queen, protesting their objection to an American sale, was receiving signatures.

Advices from Porto Rico are to Dec. 20. The Government of that Island was inaugurating reforms in the finances, having summoned an advisory Junta to assist him. The rains continued severe, and were doing much damage.

By brig *Thos. M. Mayhew*, Captain Harvey, from Bermuda, we have dates to 4th inst. There is no news of importance.

We have the Correo *Mercantel*, of Rio Janairo, of Nov. 22, but it contains no news of interest.

Only one branch of Congress was in session on Saturday, the Senate having adjourned over from Friday until to-day. The House, after some unimportant business, adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for general information relative to the Navy-yards, with a view to facilitating business before the Naval Committee. Another resolution was adopted which calls upon the Naval Committee to report what legislation is necessary to reduce the expenses of the Navy. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to codify the Revenue laws, but the time was principally occupied in idle colloquy on other matters. A dialogue between Messrs. Giddings and Cox, of Ohio, caused considerable amusement.

The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus on Saturday, for the discussion of the President's recommendation relative to Cuba, and Mr. Slidell's bill, providing that thirty millions be placed at the disposal of the President to facilitate negotiations for its purchase. The discussion was very earnest and animated, and the views of the different speakers were widely diverse. No definite conclusion was arrived at, though it is understood that the recommendation of the President was pretty generally favored, and it is believed that Mr. Slidell's bill will pass the Senate.

The amount subject to draft in the United States Treasury, according to the last weekly statement, is $3,115,000. The drafts issued for the week foot up $588,000, and the drafts paid, to $644,000. The receipts were $726,000—an increase of upwards of $80,000.

Very little of general interest was done in the Legislature on Saturday. In the Senate a bill was introduced to amend the Revised Statutes, relative to heirs and devisees, and relative to proceedings to prevent the commission of crime. Another bill introduced provides for the incorporation of a steamboat company, to run boats between New-York and Port Jefferson, Sag Harbor, and other ports. The bill relative to prize fighting was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly a bill to extend the action of the Exemption law was reported favorably. A bill was introduced to exempt the New-York fireman from taxation on property valued at $1,000 or under. A bill introduced by Mr. Schoolfield gives the Canal Appraisers power to hear and decide claims for leakage, breaks and drainage, and the Canal Board the same power regarding damages from neglect or acts of the officers of the State.

Mr. Bowen, for a brief period District-Attorney, has sent a communication to the Governor, in which he says that, from the end of October last until the end of December, 280 indictments were found by the Grand Jury; 164 persons were convicted; 35 were acquitted; and 11 were otherwise disposed of. He calls attention to the discretionary power vested in the District-Attorney over the criminal business of the County, as such as may be so exercised as to vest in him full power over the administration of criminal justice—to determine without control whom he will and whom he will not subject to the penalties of criminal law. To prevent an improper use of his power, he recommends the passage of a law to insure periodical reports as to the exercise of the power named.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, who is now in New-York soliciting means to defray the expense of completing his new cathedral, preached yesterday in St. Andrew's Church, in Duane-street, to a large and attentive congregation on "Christian Marriage."

The Sixth Ward was yesterday morning the scene of an atrocious and unprovoked murder. John Glass, ex-constable of the Ward, and two other men, after having committed sundry acts of violence in the house No. 21 Elm-street, retreated into the street, and as alleged, fired two shots through the hall-way door. Both shots took effect upon the person of Wilhelm Decker, the proprietor, and his wounds are pronounced mortal. The three men then attacked Richard Owens, a respectable rigger and stevedore, and aided by shooting him through the heart, killing him instantly. The murderers fled, but subsequently Glass, the Ex-Constable, and James Higgins, one of his companions, were arrested. The third one is still at large. The inquest on the deceased will be held to-day.

The Coroner, on Saturday, held an inquest in the case of Sylvia Kino, the lady, 70 years old, who, as heretofore reported, was killed on Friday night last by a Harlem train, as she was crossing the track at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. The Jury rendered a verdict censuring the Engineer for running the train at too great a rate of speed, the maximum allowed by the charter being six miles an hour. Some of the witnesses testified, that at the time of the accident, the train was running at the rate of from 20 to 25 miles an hour.

A box marked "dried apples," which arrived on Saturday morning at the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, excited suspicion from its undue weight, and, upon examination, was found to contain a human body encased in a metallic coffin. The Coroner was notified, and the supposition was that a horrid revelation of some mysterious murder was about to be made. The body proved to be a grandchild of Mr. Zadok Pratt, who died at his residence at Prattsville, and whose remains he was conveying to New-Haven, Conn., for interment. The box was marked in the peculiar manner that there might be no delay in forwarding it.

There were no trials on Saturday in the Court of General Sessions, but a few sentences were passed. John W. Chase, convicted of forgery in the second degree, being an old offender, was sentenced to nine years and nine months in the State Prison. Chas. McDermott, indicted for the murder of Carson Costar, by stabbing, was sentenced, on a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, to five years and three months. James Lattin, convicted on Thursday of forgery in the second degree, received in punishment, a sentence of five years' and three months' imprisonment. James Mann, for burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. John Miller, for forgery in the fourth degree, received the same punishment. At the request of John Burke, the complainant, his assailants, James Brady, Patrick Clancy and John Sullivan, who pleaded guilty a few days since to an assault and battery on him were allowed to leave the Court, on a suspension of judgment.

The ship *William Patten*, from Penang for this port, is reported ashore ten miles south of Squan. If the weather holds favorable, it is probable that she will be got off without much injury. She belongs in Richmond, Me.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 3,500 bales, including 2,000 bales in transit. Flour and Corn were active, and closed higher. Wheat was held above the views of purchasers. Java Coffee, New-Orleans Sugar and Molasses, Common Resin, Spicee, Rice and Whisky were in good demand at strengthening rates. The movements in Provisions indicated no very important changes. Freights were quite dull, with 564 vessels of all classes in port.

Testimony of Parties to Suits in Courts of Justice.

At the last session of the Legislature of this State an act was passed which ought to have been passed fifty years ago, allowing parties in causes to be examined as witnesses on the trial. It was passed in compliance with the general desire of the bench, the bar, and the public. It was passed after the subject had been maturely considered by all the leading lawyers in the State, and with the full and hearty approval of men of all classes and professions who have given any attention to the administration of justice. Moreover, it had received in England such a lengthened and thorough discussion, as we, in this country rarely accord to questions of this nature, and the change had been there made and found to succeed admirably. It was first tried many years ago in the County Courts in England, and on the civil side of the Quarter Sessions in Ireland; the opinions of the judges and assistant barristers were then taken as to its working, and they were unanimous in its favor. In 1852, it was accordingly adopted in the Superior Courts in Westminster and Dublin, and has ever since given the utmost satisfaction, and nothing but satisfaction. There are not two opinions amongst English lawyers about its value, and the suitors have hailed it as a great boon. It is justly set down as one of the best achievements of the noble body of law reformers who have in the last half century, done so much to weed the English law of archaisms and absurdities.

With all this experience to guide us, we wisely adopted the new rule last April, and it has ever since been in use in our Courts. The interval during which it has been at work is, however, so short, that even if all those most conversant with its operation—the bench and bar—were unanimous in their condemnation of it, we should still ask the Legislature to suspend its judgment for another year. Self-respect, if nothing else, would require that anything which was adopted after so much consideration, should not be repudiated because it had not proved satisfactory in the first six months. But, the fact is, that the legal profession, judges as well as lawyers, are all afraid that the examination of plaintiffs and defendants as witnesses, in their own causes, simplifies the proceedings, promotes justice, elicits truth and prevents delay. It has given satisfaction to every man in the community whose opinion on such a subject is worth having. We, therefore, hardly know whether to feel vexed or amused when we read that on Saturday a bill had been introduced into the Assembly for the repeal of the act of April, 1857, and, more curious still, that it had been reported favorably by the Committee.

There is a mixture of impudence in the folly of all this, which, however, ought not to be disposed of by being laughed at. The public certainly should not allow a small clique in the Legislature to treat it with such cool contempt as is manifested in this whole proceeding. No change in the practice of the Courts can interest suitors half so much as one which deprives them of the power of telling their own story to the Jury, and yet no pains whatever have been taken to elicit public sentiment on the subject. No inquiry whatever has been made about it. Nobody has been apprized that any such measure was in contemplation. Nobody interested in the preservation of the rule has had an opportunity of saying one word or offering one particle of evidence in its favor. The judges have been treated with an indifference even still more impudent and studied than the public. Their opinions are evidently considered by the Albany wiseacres as not worth asking for, though we believe there is a general notion current that they know more about it than the Senate and Assembly put together, and are unanimous against any change in the law as it now stands.

If the promoters of this remarkable bill had shown the least disposition to discuss the matter, we could adduce a tolerably long list of reasons why they should desist from their absurdities. But they have shown such a decided disposition to burke all arguments, that we fear reasons would be wasted upon them. One "reason" which they have had the condescension to assign for their desire to make the change they contemplate, is too ridiculous to be pushed over in silence. They say the present practice promotes perjury—inasmuch as numerous instances have occurred in which plaintiffs and defendants, when placed on the stand, have flatly contradicted each other. Unfortunately, if this argument be worth anything, it may be urged with equal force against ever admitting testimony on more than one side. In almost every case that comes before the Courts, one party calls witnesses to contradict those of his opponents. According to the Albany sages, in every such case, some of them are perjured. The remedy, therefore, clearly is never to allow a witness on oath to be contradicted by another, or, in other words, receive no evidence from the defendant. In fact, if everything is to be sacrificed to the prevention of perjury, the reform must be radical. If there were no oaths, there would be no false swearing. Therefore, we must do away with all testimony, oral or otherwise, or else pass an act that nothing which anybody states on oath shall be impeached in any manner whatever. If a consideration of this sort were allowed to prevail, nearly all the Courts of Justice in the world would be shut up, for in nearly half of them perjury is committed. In Hindostan the trial of every crime is attended with an amount of false swearing which would make the hair of the Committee who reported this bill turn grey with horror. False swearing is there a profession. But would the English Government be justified for this reason in allowing no cause to be tried or witnesses to be examined?

The great object of a judicial investigation is to get at the truth. This is the first duty of a Court of Law, and for the performance of it it is imperatively necessary to examine the persons who know most about the matter under examination. These are clearly the plaintiff and defendant. If either of them perjures himself so much the worse for him. The Court or the law is no more responsible for it than for the perjury of any other witnesses, and other witnesses do perjure themselves daily. Moreover, his perjury is no more of an impediment to the inquiry than anybody else's perjury. Every one who is at all familiar with the procedure in courts of justice knows very well that no judge or jury believes a thing simply because a witness has sworn it. If this were the case he might be allowed to tell his story in his own way, and cross examination would be a waste of time. There are a variety of other guarantees for the truth of testimony to which, taken together, every judge pays more regard than to this mere obligation of the oath. It is notorious that much more importance is attached, not only by lawyers, but by all sensible men, to the way in which a witness tells his story, his manner, his look, his consistency, its general probability, the way in which it hangs together, than to the mere fact of his having sworn to speak the truth. All these guarantees exist in the case of a plaintiff or defendant just as much as in those of any other witness, though one of them perjured himself ten times over.

We understand a remonstrance against the proposed action of the Legislature in this matter is being prepared, and will be signed by all the judges and leading members of the bar.

The Press in France.

The ingratitude of Princes is proverbial, but there are other Powers upon whom it is equally unsafe to waste the treasure of an unlimited devotion. The people do not always manifest even that cynical form of gratitude known as "a lively sense of favors to come," In dealing with those who have bestowed themselves upon the public service; nor is the Press itself always faithful to its champions. M. de Montalembert is just now learning this important truth, to some purpose, from the Parisian journals, in whose behalf he has assumed the attitude of a martyr and a victim. His trial has begun to bear its fruits, and under cover of the pardon extended to him, the leaders of the Parisian Press are now adventuring into the discussion of the Imperial policy at home and abroad, with a freedom before impossible; but in so doing they join with the Emperor in fastening on the Ex-Peer a specific personal responsibility for the offences which came by reason of him to the Government of the Tuileries and to the reputation of France. While John Bull begins to suspect that he may have been a trifle too ready with his admiration of the "heroic writer," whose heroism took the form of praising England at the expense of France, the French journalists, restored through him to something like the use of their own minds, are repudiating M. de Montalembert's claims to be considered the "confessor" of their order.

The only "party" which can be said now to exist in France, and to have a voice in some degree independent of the Imperial will, is the clique which surrounds the Prince Napoleon, holds its "caucuses" at the Palais Royal, and speaks through M. de Girardin and his old organ, *La Presse*. The second pardon and virtual obliteration of M. de Montalembert by the Government, has furnished this knot of politicians with an opportunity for demonstrating their comparative license of speech, at the same time that they administer a severe but not wholly undeserved chastisement to the oratorical Catholic Count, and to the whole of the "clever *bourgeoisie*" overthrown in December, 1852.

Of this opportunity *La Presse* has made most effective use. M. de Montalembert is given to understand that a vituperative eulogy, in which England's glory is made the whip for the shame of France, does not necessarily constitute a valid claim to the tender reverence of the French Press. He is bidden remember that among the men who were most earnest in preventing the establishment of the Republic, to which they gave a treacherous temporary support, he was first and foremost; that his voice was loudest in denouncing the perils of the popular rule; proclaiming with the frantic eloquence of terror that the Republic of Socialism meant universal pillage, promiscuous ravage, the annihilation of order, and the abolition of property; that in the extremity of his fright he was ready to throw overboard every imaginable liberty—the liberty of the Press inclusive; and that he thought no harm of unbounded deportations, imprisonments and fines, so long as they afflicted only the advocates of Democracy. And by an easy transition from the particular to the general, from M. de Montalembert to the whole class of politicians to which he belongs, *La Presse* passes on to congratulate the country on its deliverance from their control, while it warns the Government against the policy which threatens to paralyze the very power of thought and speech in France. It calls calmly, but clearly, for the surrender by Napoleon III. of that "discretionary power" over the Press which condemns himself to utter isolation from the real public opinion of the country. It bids the Emperor beware of mistaking the absence of opposition for unanimity of approval; urges him to govern a great deal less minutely in order to govern a great deal more securely; and counsels him to abstain "from wearying the nation out by intervening at every moment in all sorts of questions, great and small."

This is the language of men tolerably sure of their position, and it proves, at least, that the power of organizing a quiet but systematic resistance to the ultra-imperialism that has of late been creeping over France, is by no means confined to the disappointed and ineffectual ex-conservatives of whom men like M. Guizot and M. de Montalembert are the types. The experience of 1848–'49 demonstrated the incapacity of these men and of the prosperous middle class upon whom they have always rested the lever of their influence, to deal with the grave problems of social economy imposed upon the nations of the present day, and particularly upon democratized France. Men of this stamp owe their failure, as *La Presse* most justly remarks, to the notion "that any country can long continue to feel interested in an abstract liberty without regard to the use made of that liberty; as, for instance, in the liberty of speech abstractly from the value and quality of the things said and written under that liberty."

Nothing can be more fatal than such a notion, to the power of those who act upon it. Liberty was made for mankind, not mankind for liberty; and the so-called liberty which simply floods a nation with the schemes of selfishness and the passions of party or of class, is a curse, and not a blessing to the people who endure it. It is very certain that if the day should ever come, in which the liberty of speech, so dear to ourselves as a nation, could give us nothing better than the buncombe of conceited Congressmen, or the pompous manifestoes of filibustering demagogues, the American people would see the whole fabric of platforms and palavers swept down into the abyss of nothingness, without a sigh of regret, or a hand lifted to save.

If the system of the Empire has succeeded in imposing some sense of responsibility upon the rulers of public opinion, and will now be so relaxed as to permit public opinion once more to be made, under sounder conditions and in a more serious spirit, the Montalambert trial may have far other and more wholesome fruits for France than our British contemporaries have been willing to let us believe that it could yield.

The English Reform Movement.

The agitation for a new reform in the representation of Great Britain appears to be rapidly degenerating into an impractical and unwholesome issue of personalities between Mr. Bright, as the leader of the Radicals, and the London *Times* as the organ of existing order.

The movement exhibits nothing of the dignity, earnestness and popular feeling necessary to make it either interesting to foreigners or profitable to the English themselves. We see nothing like the upheaval of 1832; no signs of popular emotion; no resolute combination of conspicuous leaders for one clear and tangible end. And the reason of the difference we think by no means difficult of apprehension. The England of 1858 no longer depends upon the action of Parliaments for her welfare, as did the England of 1830. One after another the restrictions which weighed upon the enterprise and fretted the manhood of Britain twenty years ago have been removed by the legislation of successive Parliaments, which however irregularly constituted, as we in America understand regularity, have yet substantially represented the enlightened will of the nation. Emigration to America and Australia; a new era in agricultural development at home, and in commercial development abroad; the wider diffusion of the comforts and the larger expansion of the opportunities of life, have killed the strength of English radicalism; while the mechanics' institutes and the cheap newspapers have seriously lowered the importance of Parliament and the *prestige* of political men throughout the country. Neither Mr. Bright nor any other orator of the new "platform" has found in the actual condition of the English any actual available grievance, any positive infliction of a wrong or positive withholding of a right from influential masses of the people, on which to plant himself when looking for a platform. The eloquent and energetic Boanerges of Birmingham is therefore driven into vague declamations about privilege, and into general vituperations of the aristocracy, which can produce no wholesome and therefore no profound effect upon the people he seeks to move. Were England suffering under the consequences of a foreign war, or even under a tremendous domestic paralysis of her industry, these brilliant volubilities might bear fruit of feeling and of action. A day will no doubt come in which something like a radical reorganization of the English political system will be demanded by the voice of the country. But that day is not yet very near at hand, and the utmost that can be expected to come of the present crusade against the "families," is such a modification in the distribution of Parliamentary seats as Lord Derby's Government alone would think of calling a reform. *Punch* will laugh at the untimely vehemence which twenty years ago would have made Mr. Bright a leader in the land; the *Times* will throw type and ink at him, and at Lord Derby over his shoulders; Lord Lindsay will remind him that the first Quaker family of England in Quakerism, philanthropy and position, the House of Gurney, belongs to the oldest blood of the Norman conquest; and the Tories will rejoice at the factitious tempest which will enable them to play the part of Reformers without really reforming anything at all, and to cut down the Whig boroughs with solemn invocations of the genius of Liberal Conservatism.

A New Sort of Corporations.—On Saturday a bill was introduced in the Assembly authorising the formation of companies for the apprehension of horse-thieves. The particular class of rogues aimed at is exceedingly unpopular in the rural districts. Hence, doubtless, a law of that kind is deemed necessary. A valuable horse is so tempting to the dishonest cupidity of every prowling rascal, so easily taken and so capable of rapid transportation to parts unknown, that it is not surprising to find a large proportion of our thieving population engaged in this special branch of their profession. Especially do horse-thieves abound in newly and thinly settled regions. In some of the Western States, voluntary associations for their capture are common, and in not a few instances the culprits, when caught, are hung upon the branches of some convenient trees, pursuant to the summary proceedings of Judge Lynch's jurisprudence. Doubtless it is better to have associations authorized and regulated by law, than the irresponsible companies which take the administration of justice, even to the extent of the death penalty, into their own hands. It has not, indeed, been necessary to provide against such violent proceedings in this State, and the object of the bill is to bring criminals to justice in the legal way, and not to assume any exclusive functions of the tribunals.

The President and Cuba.

When the Doge of Venice espoused the Adriatic, the consent of the bride was taken for granted—no questions were asked; and it is as fair to presume that if the Adriatic had not liked the match, she would have thrown the Venetian ring contemptuously on shore again. No such slight, we believe, was ever put upon the great mediæval Republic. This great modern Republic, of which we rejoice to feel ourselves the children, has not imitated the Venetian courtesy, and has consequently met with some pretty plain rebuffs in its matrimonial speculations. Here, for instance, we have the Queen of the Antilles protesting in the most furious manner against the nuptials proposed to her by our estimable President, who atones for his irresolution in all masculine matters, by a headlong gallantry wherever a lady is in question.

The ladies of Havana cry out with one voice to the Queen of Spain that they will have none of Mr. Buchanan's annexation schemes. The lovely Island they adorn once escaped this rude embrace of England, and will not now be cajoled, much less bought for cash, into the same family with polygamous Utah and ensanguined Kanaas. What can our bachelor President do with so decisive a "mitten" as this? He cares little for diplomatic rebuffs, knowing how little his own diplomacy ever means. Señor Tassara wastes words in trying to convince him that Spain will rather perish sword in hand than give Cuba in exchange for millions of American dollars. But to the ladies he must listen perforce, and their accents though sweet are strong. In sober truth, we are not a little ashamed of the pertinacity with which this project for the purchase of Cuba is pressed upon the country and the world, in the face of the acknowledged impossibility of the transaction. If Cuba is to be acquired honestly, this is not the way to acquire it. If we are to have a war with Spain, this is not the way in which such a war should be thrust by one respectable State upon another. To persist in offers which are only not idiotic if they are really meant to be insolent, is a course so discreditable or so imbecile that nobody, not even any one of the several nobodies who have preceded Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential Chair of this most patient people, would ever have thought of it.

Our Spanish Neighbor.

We have a little Spain here at our elbow with which the Empire State ought to deal as the President proposes to do with the great Spain over the seas. Sandy Hook is to New-Jersey what Cuba is to Castile; and New-Jersey displays in the defences of her beloved harriers, quite as much fury, pride and preparation for instant sulphureous rising as the old Gothic monarchy does in denouncing our vile projects upon the garden of the West. But our American Dons have not quite so good a case as their Transatlantic prototypes. The Spaniards really make something out of Cuba; it is to them a comfortable land flowing with sugar, doubloons and cigars. But New-Jersey makes nothing out of Sandy Hook but dignity and vain-glory. No Jerseyman is at all the happier, richer or wiser because the Sheriffs of New-York and of all the other thirty odd Sovereign States of the Union would subside on Sandy Hook into the herd of common mortals. On the contrary, New-York buying Sandy Hook would positively pay cash therefor into the treasury of her magnificent little neighbor; while the Atlantic coasts of New-Jersey would be protected, as they otherwise cannot be, from the perils of the pestilence that saileth on the seas. While, therefore, it is highly indecent to press Spain to "sell or suffer," it is almost a duty of humanity to put the same alternative to New-Jersey. Governor Morgan has already renewed the offers of purchase. Let him now draw the imperial sword he wields; order the fearful "Seventh" to take up a position at the foot of Barclay-street, and bring our Spanish neighbor forthwith to terms.

The Anti-Slavery Agitation in England.—Our London correspondent states that the Palmerston party has revived the Anti-Slavery crusade, as a means of exciting anew popular prejudice against America and thus checking the agitation in favor of the ballot and the extension of suffrage. We print the speech of that amiable but not very gifted nobleman Lord Carlisle, which is one of the incidents of this new movement. It indicates very clearly the absurdity and ignorance which characterize the crusade.

The Earl says that the Abolitionists are making great progress in the United States, and encourages the belief that they will soon control the Presidential election. Nothing could be more exactly untrue. There has not been a time for ten years when the Abolitionists were so weak and exercised so little influence on public affairs, as at the present moment. The only way in which their action produces any effect, is by giving the Pro-Slavery ultraists of the South fresh material for exciting the apprehensions of the people, and thus enabling them to increase the rigor of the slave code and make still more deplorable and hopeless the condition of the slaves themselves. Lord Carlisle seems to be aware of this fact, for he speaks of the movements in several of the Slave States to exclude free blacks from them, as among the signs of the times:—but he neglects to ascribe this to its proper cause, the alarm occasioned by the clamor and threats of the Abolitionists.

The public mind of the Northern States has settled down into the general conviction, that as a local institution Slavery must be left to the control of those States wherein it exists. The movement in England against it may answer some party purpose of those who have started it, but it cannot fail to injure here the cause it professes to aid.

Question of the Canadian Seat of Government Settled.—A telegram from Toronto states that a report is current to the effect that the Canadian Government has received dispatches from England, containing a command that the Queen's award of Ottawa, as the future Capital, should be carried out. That her Majesty appears to have done for the Canadians what they found it impossible to accomplish for themselves. We shall hear no more of the fierce contention which has been going on between Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. A year has passed since the Queen's award was made, yet her liege had by no means made up their minds to accept it. After witnessing for that sufficient period the continuance of the quarrel, the Crown authoritatively interposes, and decrees that Ottawa shall be the place.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

The Proposed Purchase of Cuba---Caucus of the Democratic Senators.

Condition of the Navy—The Agricultural Congress—The French Spoliation Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 16.

The Democratic Senators held a prolonged caucus yesterday relative to Slidell's bill to place $30,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. It is understood that the discussion was animated, and the views of the different speakers widely diverse. They adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

Private letters from Dr. Irwin, Army Surgeon, announce the recent rediscovery, near Fort Buchanan, Arizona, of the old Compadre Silver Mines, once famously rich, but which have for a long time been buried and lost. Thirteen old furnaces were found upon them. Large rewards had been offered for their discovery.

The Interior Department will answer the House resolution to-morrow, relative to the Agricultural Congress, as follows:

First—It was called under authority of the law directing the collection of Agricultural Statistics.

Second—The members were appointed by the Commissioner of Patents, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Third—The purpose is to procure reliable information without delay, and at the least cost.

Fourth—The expenses are paid out of the $90,000 appropriated at the last Session of Congress.

Fifth—The whole cost of the Congress will be $1,855.

The *Herald's* announcement of the confirmation of Townsend Harris' nomination as Minister to Japan is premature. The nomination has not yet been acted upon. The probabilities, however, are that it will be readily confirmed when taken up.

There is good reason to believe that the bill for the creation of Arizona Territory will promptly pass. It has influences at work in its behalf much stronger than ever before—while its necessity and propriety daily become more apparent.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 15.

There are at present nine naval vessels employed on foreign stations without regular pursers, namely: Sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, store-ships *Release* and *Relief*; steamer *Water Witch*; brigs *Perry*, *Bainbridge*, and *Dolphin*, and schooner *Fenimore Cooper*.

In addition to this number, there are five chartered steamers and one revenue steamer attached to the Paraguay expedition, which have no pursers on board, viz.: steamers *Southern Star*, *Atlanta*, *Caledonia*, *Metacomet*, *M. W. Chapin* and *Harriet Lane*, for which pursers on board of other vessels are acting, and for which they can receive no additional compensation.

The Department was unable to assign pursers to the above-named vessels on account of the insufficient number of officers belonging to that corps. Sixty-four only are allowed by law. Eleven of that number are unemployed. Of these one has been in the service 49 years, two more than 41 years, and one more than 35 years; one has been recently invalided from a foreign station, and sent to the United States; five are old pursers, who have been relieved from duty within a year, and one has just been appointed. There are three pursers who have returned within three months from sea, and are employed in settling their accounts.

The Secretary says the number of seamen in the naval service is that authorized by law, namely, 8,982. Number of marines, including non-commissioned officers, musicians, drummers, fifers and privates, 1,895. Number of other employes under charge of the Navy Department, as near as can be ascertained at the several Navy-yards, 8,671. There are in the Navy 10 ships-of-the-line, 10 frigates, 21 sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 8 screw-steamers of the first class, 6 of the second class, 9 of the third class, 2 screw tenders, 3 side-wheel steamers of the first class, 1 of the second class, 3 of the third class, 1 side-wheel tender, 3 store vessels, and 5 permanent store and receiving ships. The total number of vessels is 68. Commander Perry has been ordered to the command of the storeship *Relief*, soon to leave for Aspinwall. Lieut. Fitzgerald, recently restored to the Navy, has been ordered to the same vessel. Mr. Meacer who was dropped as a midshipman and restored as a lieutenant, has resigned. L. L. Dawson, of Texas, late clerk in the Law-office, has been appointed second-lieutenant in the Marine corps.

The Treasurer's statement shows an amount subject to draft of $3,115,000. The receipts for the week are $726,000, an increase of nearly $82,000. The drafts issued amount to $588,000, and the drafts paid $644,000. The net balance in the Treasury is $1,617,000.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 16.

A caucus of Democratic Senators was held yesterday, on the President's recommendation, in reference to Cuba. A debate of three or four hours' length ensued, involving the question whether any steps should be taken in relation to it, and if so, of what character. According to the best attainable information, Mr. Mason made the opening speech, and was followed by Messrs. Hunter and Slidell. Though favorable to the acquisition of Cuba, they thought action impolitic and calculated to impair rather than to improve our prospects to that end. Mr. Douglas regarded the appearances as gloomy, but would support Mr. Slidell's bill, placing in the hands of the President thirty millions of dollars to be used in negotiation. He expressed the belief that the President would not indorse this measure without sufficient data to justify him in so doing. Mr. Douglas had long desired the acquisition of Cuba. In his judgment there was but one mode, and that was, on the happening of another case similar to that of the *Black Warrior*, to seize the Island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterward. Mr. Davis and others did not like the suggestion of Mr. Douglas. The discussions at this stage became intensely interesting, the best ability of the participants therein being put forth. Mr. Slidell of course advocated his own bill. Messrs. Davis, Toombs, Gwin, Bigler and Clay favored the idea of increasing to a sufficient extent the foreign intercourse fund, leaving the matter to the discretion of the President, as in previous cases. Mr. Iverson thought Spain could be wearied with the question of Cuba by a repeal of such parts of our laws as restrain the action of our citizens toward foreign Powers, or something to that effect. The determination of the caucus was, with a few exceptions, to favor the recommendation of the President, although the precise mode in which it should be consummated was not so clearly indicated; but the probability is that the Senate will pass Mr. Slidell's bill.

Orders have been issued from the War Department, similar to those which were sent to Kansas, pending the former troubles, namely, to use the four or five companies of troops now there, as a *posse comitatus*, to enforce the laws during the present disturbances in that Territory.

According to report, when the Senate French Spoliation bill, which is now on the Speaker's table, shall be taken up in the House, for reference, an effort will be made to pass it by a suspension of the rules, and under the operation of the previous question.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Foster, of Maine, asked, but failed to receive consent, to introduce a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract to carry the mails between Bangor and Halifax by railroad.

The bill extending the patent for seven years to James G. Holmes, for an improvement in chairs for invalids, was passed by 108 against 57.

At the instance of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the consideration of the motion to commit the French Spoliation bill reported at the last session to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was further postponed till Feb. 1. [This does not affect the similar bill recently passed by the Senate.]

The House then took up the private calendar.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information generally concerning the Navy-yards, the object being to facilitate the business before the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, it was resolved that the Naval Committee report what legislation is necessary to reduce the expenses of the Navy, and whether any yards and docks can be abandoned.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to codify the revenue laws.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, while not approving all the details of the bill, would give it his support on broad national grounds. It being important not only to the navigating, but all the transportation interests of the country.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment to abolish the traffic in slaves, to which this country in the treaty negotiated with Great Britain in 1814 is

committed. He said—Will gentleman countenance the traffic in human flesh, and involve the nation in the guilt of perjury?

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia—What do you think of the Coolie-trade and the French traffic in Africans?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I think it as bad as the coastwise Slave-trade. If it was to sell the gentlemen and his wife and children, I should object. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH—I suggest whether it would not be as well to comment on this interesting fact that thirty-five vessels in free States are engaged in the Slave-trade and only five in the Southern, before he undertakes to reform the morals of his neighbors.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I would as soon lay my hand on a Northern as a Southern pirate; I am not sectional in my views. [Laughter.] In the course of his remarks the (Mr. G.) said, if he should be nominated for Governor of Ohio he wanted to make a straight out issue with the Democratic Party. He wished to know from his colleague, Mr. Cox, whether the latter's party was for or against the Slave-trade?

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, rose to pay his respects to his colleague for a few moments, and a crowd gathered round him. He said Mr. GIDDINGS knew that the Democratic members of the former session voted that it was inexpedient and unjust to restore the African Slave-trade, and that Democrats North and South are opposed to it.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that he had alluded to the coastwise Slave-trade.

Mr. COX resumed, and said that Democrats had undertaken to place Democrats in a false position, and inculcate the idea that the Democratic Party was Pro-Slavery, when he knew that it was neither Pro nor Anti Slavery, but placed itself on the doctrine of leaving the people to regulate the matter as they may think proper. He hoped his colleague may be nominated for the Governorship of Ohio, and when the election was over the latter would be left to ponder over the result, and exclaim, with ARISTIDES, "I yield to popular opinion in everything, even when the people drive me into exile." [Laughter.] His colleague made a negro equality in his speech the other day but in his printed speech modified his language.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that his colleague misunderstood him.

Mr. COX—Are you in favor of negroes in Ohio voting?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I expressed no such opinion. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—Would you permit them to vote?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I would whenever negroes excel the Democratic Party in intellect and moral virtue. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. COX—My colleague does not come up to his doctrine. Is he, or not, in favor of African equality and negro suffrage in Ohio?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I would put them and the Democrats on the same footing—[laughter]—but I will not interfere in the quarrel between them.

Mr. COX—The difference between my age and that of my friend—if I may so call him—will not allow me to put him to the torture, because he cannot be elected Governor of Ohio. In rising, all I wished to do was to put the Democratic Party right—and it is right. The gentleman can come on with his forces, and we will meet him.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, wanted to ask Mr. Cox a question.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, objected. The House had had enough of this.

There was much confusion during the proceedings, everybody being evidently interested in the dialogue.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, in closing the general debate on the bill, said he did not anticipate they would embark on the sea of Abolition and Slavery discussion simply on a question of commerce and codification of commercial law. He proceeded to answer the objections to, and advocated the passage of the bill.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Revolution in Hayti.

GONAIVES, AUX CAYES AND JACMEL IN THE HANDS OF THE REPUBLICANS—GEN. GEFFARD DECLARED PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 16.

The schooner *North Wind*, Capt. HIGGINS, from Gonaives, Jan. 15, is ashore below. Capt. HIGGINS reports that a revolution broke out in Hayti, Dec. 22, between the Haytien Government and a party of Republicans headed by General GEFFARD, one of the Haytien Generals. He took the City of Gonaives, and was proclaimed President. He entered the city with only four men. The inhabitants are joining General GEFFARD wherever he goes. Aux Cayes, Jacmel and all the South have declared in his favor.

Capt. HIGGINS passed St. Marks on the night of Jan. 1, and saw the place in flames, on account, probably, of a division of the inhabitants. St. Marks is a small fortified town. GEFFARD was to enter that place on that day, and, probably, did so, but met with some opposition from a party of SOULOUQUE's adherents.

The schooner *North Wind* is well up on shore, and may, probably, get off to-morrow. On account of the troubles, Capt. HIGGINS was unable to obtain a full cargo.

News from Key West.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The Charleston papers contain Key West advices to the 10th, received by the *Isabel*.

The United States steamer *Metacomet* arrived on the 26th ult., with machinery damaged and short of coal.

The brig *Wingold*, from Minatitlan bound to New-York, was in port. The crew had been sick, but were convalescent.

The brig *Enoch Benner*, from Minatitlan, bound to New-York, had been ashore on the Marquisas Shoal but got off on the 1st, with the assistance of the wreckers.

The ship *Oregon*, from New-Orleans for New-York arrived on the 5th, leaking, and for repairs, which would probably cause a short detention.

Brig *Enterprise*, from New-York, had arrived in distress, having encountered a hurricane. It was feared her cargo was damaged.

Brig *Seguin*, from Baltimore, bound to Cuba, had been brought in by wreckers, and would be libelled for salvage.

Schooner *James Henry*, from Rockland, bound to New-Orleans, put in in distress.

Ship *Edward Peters*, from Bucksport, Me., *viâ* New-York, bound to New-Orleans, got ashore on the 6th on the Tortugas, but got off and proceeded. Damage unknown.

Many small vessels had put in from stress of weather.

Ship William Patten Ashore at Squan.

SQUAN, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 16.

The ship *Wm. Patten*, of Richmond, Me., from Penang for New-York, is ashore ten miles south of Squan. She came on last night, but lies easy, and will probably come off without much injury.

Our Minister to China.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 15.

General WARD left to-day in the steamship *Augusta* for New-York, *en route* to China. The wharves were crowded with people to bid him farewell. A salute was fired, and much feeling manifested.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Canadian Seat of Government.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 15.

It is said that dispatches have been received from England by the Canadian Government, containing a command that her Majesty's award of Ottawa for the seat of Government be carried out.

Mexican Boundary Commissioners Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 15.

Mr. WAKEMAN, a passenger by the Overland Mail, reports that the Mexican Boundary Commissioners had a trunk, containing valuable papers, stolen from their traveling conveyance, a short distance this side of El Paso.

Losses on the Lakes in 1858.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The annual report of the Board of Lake Underwriters shows the total loss, during the year 1858, on steam and sailing vessels, with their cargoes, to be $732,232—a decrease from last year of $655,700. The total loss of life in 1858 was 122, a decrease from last year of 368.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The Constitutional amendment, limiting the State debt, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 20 to 5.

There was no action on the bill providing protection to the border counties against the inroads of Kansas banditti.

Fire in Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 15.

The offices of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, in this town, were destroyed by fire last night.

Sermon by Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg.

Rt. Rev. Dr. O'CONNOR, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, preached yesterday in St. Andrew's Church, Duane-street, of which Rev. Mr. CURRAN is pastor. The density of the crowd was almost suffocating. A solemn high mass, *coram episcopo*, was celebrated. The singing of the celebrant and the music of the choir, though these are made matters of importance in nearly all Catholic Churches, were on this occasion unusually excellent. At the close of the first gospel the Bishop ascended the altar and took for his text the narrative in the 2d chapter of St. John, of the marriage at Cana in Galilee, and the miraculous conversion, by the Saviour, of water into wine. The fact, he said, that our blessed Saviour condescended to assist at a marriage-feast, and that there He performed His first miracle, even before the appointed time, showed us that He looked upon marriage as a holy state. This fact naturally suggested to us the propriety of considering the Christian view of this holy institution, and it was most important that we should do so, for the remembrance of it was calculated to exercise a most powerful influence on Christian morality. It was true that the Catholic Church recognized another state as being more holy than the married one, and she delighted in showing her appreciation of the virtues that were displayed in those who embraced it. From these she selected the ministers who served at her altars. But while she thus showed her preference for another state, all her doctrines, her rites, her laws, the principles that she was most anxious to inculcate in her children, exhibited the exalted light in which she views the marriage state. Reason alone was sufficient to show us how important the marriage state is for our natural interests; how important it is that it should always be viewed as a holy one; should always be approached as a holy one, and especially that it should be respected as a holy one by those who live in it. Marriage was the very root of society, for, according to the providence of God, it was in and from the marriage state that society perpetuated itself; it was in and from the marriage state that society repaired the ravages of death, and whence it derived those numbers that are destined to carry on its great work until the Lord of the Harvest shall come to demand the fruit of all that we have done. It was within the hallowed circle of the marriage state that the seeds of vice must be planted, and if this were neglected—or still worse, if, instead of sowing the seeds of virtue, men were foolish enough to implant there the seeds of vice, woe to the society where this disorder predominated. It would be in vain for legislators or for Governors to attempt to remedy the evils of society, for if it were once poisoned at its fountain, the evil became without remedy. If the poisonous breath of immorality once became implanted in the marriage circle, it was laying the foundation of a disease that would spread itself through society, that would blast all its prospects, that would bring ruin and desolation to all its members. To guard against this the Almighty God who instituted this state had made the most wise provisions. Were we to look at it in itself we might consider the burden of the marriage state as almost insupportable, but God had given the instincts of parental love and domestic affection, and a sense of parental duty by which those burdens were rendered light and pleasant. The preacher dwelt at length on the necessity of a religious preparation for the marriage state, and on the importance of a proper understanding of the duties of the marital relation, in the natural and in the supernatural order. Any man, he said, who ruined his soul, would be guided by the wisdom of the Church in her legislation on this important subject. How lamentable it was to find many rushing into the marriage state with no guidance but the limited experience they had themselves enjoyed, consulting nothing but the impulses of those feelings which God gave indeed for noble purposes, but, which a moment's reflection would tell any one, are blind and well calculated to lead to destruction unless they are guided by the experience of those who have witnessed the working of human causes on a wider field. "Husbands," said the apostle, "love your wives, even as Jesus Christ loves his Church." That was the model of the union that should exist between Christian husbands and wives. How base was the view of marriage that is entertained by many who looked upon it only in its animal relations vanished before these words of the Apostle. How the very idea of breaking up that union—an idea which, alas, yet prevails among many—became odious in view of this model of Christian love. God had announced his decree: let no man dare to put asunder that which I have joined—no man, be he legislator, governor, or what he might. There was no power on earth that could dissolve that union which had received the seal of God's approbation, and it would be a sacrilege added to an impiety for any men to act on the supposition that such a union could be dissolved by any earthly power. It was eternal, as the union of Christ and his Church was eternal. What he took to himself he would retain forever. The Church might suffer upon this earth, might be proscribed and trodden down, might be abandoned by the children of folly who sought upon earth some worldly bauble for which they were willing to sell their eternal happiness, but not so with Christ. He will ever remain faithful to his spouse whom he united to himself in his blood.

At the close of his sermon the Bishop announced that he was now visiting New-York for the purpose of obtaining funds sufficient to complete the new cathedral that is being erected in Pittsburg, the old one, which had been the result of twenty years patient toil, having been consumed by an incendiary during the political excitements that prevailed some years ago. He appealed warmly to the congregation for aid, and in this was ably seconded by Father CUARAN, the pastor. The people responded with marked liberality.

APFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Three Dollars a Day and Little to Show for It—Millennial Weather—Slippery Statutes—Notaries Public, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Lovely weather, Spring-like, but no sun; a fine, gentle rain, sleighs in the streets, but no visible snow; rivers running down State-street, and almost a quorum of the members running down the River or off on the Central Road. Add together into one vocal aggregate the coughs of the two houses and you would hear something like thunder. Overcoats are a burden, but without them you take cold. Fires in your rooms are a nuisance, but without them you are sure of an influenza. Mud, slosh and water under foot replace snow, ice and terribly slippery walking. In the Legislature to-day nothing was done to the detriment of the State, and very little towards swelling the Session Laws. The prize-fighting act and the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association bill were ordered to a third reading, and two or three local bills for rural places had their third reading. Senator W. A. WHEELER, who made his first appearance in his seat on Friday, was nominated President *pro tem* of the Senate, but the Democratic Senators being out of their seats, the resolution was laid over. Mr. SPINOLA gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company.

The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, ordered some private local bills to a third reading. A bill was introduced incorporating the Kane Monument Association of New-York; one extending St. Felix-street, and closing the old Flatbush road in Brooklyn; one empowering the Fire Commissioners of your City to appoint bell-ringers and telegraph operators, at a salary of $800 a year, and one exempting your firemen from taxation on property of the value of $1,000.

Notices were given (by Mr. POND and Mr. WINTERMUTE) to amend the License act, and to incorporate the New-York Bee-Hive Savings' Bank. The bill to compensate a clerk for the Treasurer of Kings County was favorably reported; also, to amend the Exemption act, so that necessary household furniture, a team to the value of $200, and three months' fodder for it, if the owner has a family, shall be exempt.

The Assembly has ordered twenty-four copies of the Revised Statutes, (5th edition,) at $12 the set, for the Assembly Library. As all preceding Assemblies have ordered a similar or larger number for the same purpose, it would be expected that the Library must be pretty well supplied. Yet this very handy little manual is so slippery that it is doubted whether you could find half a dozen of the old copies anywhere about the premises. It is thought that toward the close of the session somebody grows careless—perhaps heedlessly leaves them lying around in the book-stores, and so the Library is, by pure accident, saved from a deal of lumber.

There is a slight hitch in the matter of appointing notaries public. The law permits an unlimited number in the counties, but in the cities provides that such a number shall be appointed as the Common Council may direct. Brooklyn and some other cities have never determined how many they would have, and, hence there is a small question whether they should have any. Probably, however, no trouble will come of this carelessness.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 15.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to heirs and devisees, and relative to the proceedings to prevent the commission of crime.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company, with a capital of $2,000,000. The Company are empowered to own steamboats to ply between New-York and Port Jefferson, Sag Harbor and other ports. The names of the corporators are left blank.

The bill to prevent prize-fighting was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday morning.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 15.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the Mechanics' Lien law. Unfavorably.

To increase the fees of Justices. Unfavorably.

The bill providing compensation for the Clerk of Kings County. Favorably.

To extend the Exemption law. Favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To exempt the firemen of New-York from taxation on property valued at $1,000 or under.

To extend St. Felix-street, Brooklyn.

To authorize the formation of companies for the apprehension of horse thieves.

By Mr. SHAW, to give power to the New-York Fire Commissioners to appoint the bell-ringers and telegraph operators at a yearly salary of $800.

By Mr. CONKLING, to incorporate the Kane Monument Association.

By Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, to give the Canal Appraisers power to hear and decide claims for leakage, breaks, drainage, and the Canal Board the same power in regard to damages from neglect or fault of the officers of the State. Adjourned to 11 A. M., Monday.

A severe fire occurred at Cincinnati on the 10th of January. It broke out in a row of tenements on North Jefferson-street, between West Randolph and West Lake streets, and destroyed property to the value of $25,000. Nineteen stores and dwellings were burned. The stores were occupied by Messrs. Cushing, Thompson, Page, Angel and others.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MYSTERY SATISFACTORILY SOLVED.—Among the miscellaneous freight landed on Saturday morning at the Hudson River Railroad Depôt was an oblong box from Rhinebeck, which was labeled dried apples. Some of the Railroad employes thought the box rather heavy, and, suspecting something wrong, had it opened, when they discovered that it contained a coffin, carefully packed in sawdust. Satisfied that a murder had been committed, the Coroner was promptly notified; the box and its mysterious contents meantime being removed to the Third Ward Station-house. The Coroner was about opening the box, when Colonel ZADOCK PRATT entered the room and claimed the coffin. The deceased, it appeared, was his grand-daughter, and a daughter of Colonel INGERSOLL, of New-Haven, Conn. She had been visiting him at his residence at Prattsville, and while there died, and he was conveying the corpse to New-Haven for interment. The box was purposely marked erroneously that there might be no delay in its transportation. Mr. PRATT's statement, which was corroborated by other parties, was entirely satisfactory to the Coroner, and the latter official at once gave permission for the removal of the body to its destination.

ILLUSTRIOUS ITALIAN WOMEN.—Signora MARIO delivered a lecture on "Illustrious Italian Women" in Clinton Hall, at one o'clock on Saturday. The lecturer introduced her subject by referring to the fragmentary character of Italian history. Many of the sketches she would give must be necessarily incomplete, but all of them would be authentic. The women of Italy have distinguished themselves by their scientific and literary attainments, as artists, and by their bravery in revolutions. In Saturday's lecture, Signora M. confined herself entirely to the first-named class, speaking of VITTORIA COLONNA, whose worth ARIOSTO acknowledged, and whom MICHAEL ANGELO loved, never revealing his passion until after her death; of OLYMPIA FULVIA MORATI, a warm defender of Protestantism, who died at Heidelberg in 1555. After that were Italian poetesses eminent in their own time, though they would not be considered so at this day. The last ray of Italian poetry shone on TORQUATO TASSO, and then came the era of scientific literature. Here, strange as it may seem, women became distinguished. Signora M. sketched the lives of several who officiated as Professors in different Universities. In conclusion, she said that the history of the past proved decisively that when Italy should become free and independent, her women would not be behind those of other lands. What they have done, gives them a claim to the sympathy of Americans.

PREACHING AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The interest in the religious meetings held at the National Theatre, in Chatham-street, on Sunday evenings, appears to be well sustained, and even to be on the increase. Last evening the house was filled in every part, and the audience generally gave respectful attention to the preaching and other exercises. The only exception to good order observable, is the wearing of hats and caps by the occupants of the upper tiers of boxes, the occasional thumping with the toes of their boots against the wood work, and, in one case, loud and rude conversation by two or three male and female occupants of the centre box. The little boys who occupied the pit behaved remarkably well. They have improved somewhat, both in looks and general demeanor. Programmes containing the hymns and the order of exercises were scattered as usual through the house, and the audience join very generally in singing. The sermon was brief, and founded upon the words of Paul: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." As the audience passed out, many were observed to deposit their contributions for sustaining the meetings and the Mission Sabbath School of the Fourth Ward, in the boxes placed for the purpose near the door.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 366 deaths in the City during the past week; being 25 less than during the previous week. Of the number there were 61 men, 88 women, 118 boys, 99 girls. Five died of apoplexy, 6 of cancers, 14 of congestion of the brain, 14 of croup, 10 of debility, (infantile,) 4 of erysipelas, 4 of typhoid fever, 5 of disease of the heart, 9 of whooping cough, 3 of teething, 8 from violent causes. There were 8 premature births and 32 stillborn. The most prominent diseases in the list were of lungs and throat of which 122 died. Fifty-nine died of consumption; 25 of convulsions, and 97 of diseases of the brain and nerves. Two hundred and seventy-three were natives of the United States, 65 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, 4 of England, 2 of Scotland, 2 of France, 1 each of Austria and British North America.

A CITY CONTRACTOR ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Saturday, JOHN MURRAY, a Corporation contractor, while superintending the filling-in of sunken lots adjoining the Harlem River, between Third and Fourth avenues, slipped accidentally, as is supposed, and was drowned. No person witnessed the accident, but it is supposed that he came to his death in the manner stated. The lots he was filling are overflowed with water from the river while the tide is high, and dry at low tide. Mr. MURRAY was seen by his workmen passing and repassing when the tide was in, and suddenly they missed him. After the tide had ebbed, the body of Mr. MURRAY was left exposed. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was 54 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He leaves a family in the upper part of the City.

A WATCHFUL LAWYER.—RUDOLPH GEORGE practises as a lawyer. Not long ago he defended ANDREW FISHER, accused of conducting himself as if under the government of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The defense did not prove favorable to his client, for FISHER was found guilty of Bigamy, and sentenced to Sing Sing for two years. Mrs. FISHER No. 1 says that she gave GEORGE all the money she could raise to insure her husband's release from prison, but as he was not satisfied with this, he came one day to her residence and "collected" a gold watch while she was absent. The collecting attorney was arrested on a charge of theft, taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and locked up for trial.

THE NEW POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—On Saturday thirty of the new policemen added to the force at the last meeting of the Commissioners, were sworn into office, furnished with their shields, and instructed to report themselves for duty at their respective Wards this morning. The remaining twenty will be examined to-day. Of the fifty appointed twelve were members of the old force. There are 150 more appointments to be made to complete the number ordered by the Board of Supervisors.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At 10 o'clock, on Saturday evening, a fire suddenly broke out in a back-room on the second-story of the dwelling house No. 526 Greenwich-street, occupied by CHARLES SOMMERSET. The furniture, and quite a valuable library of books in the room, were entirely destroyed. The total loss, including the damage to the building, is estimated at $700, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is mysterious, as there was no fire in the room in which it originated.

MANIFESTATION OF SOLIDARITY.—A number of Italians desire to contradict the statement that the man who interrupted Prof. PUSTERA several times at the "Solidarity" meeting, the other evening, was an Italian. They are positive he was not an Italian; and, besides, they put him out because they "did not want among them an agent of NAPOLEON III.—the assassin of the 2d December."

COLLISION.—The Staten Island Ferry-boat *Southfield*, on her last trip from this City Friday night during the fog, ran into the schooner *Julia*, hence for Elizabethport, lying at the Public Store dock, Quarantine, which carried away her main-boom and stove her stern-boat. The *Southfield* had one of her wheels partly carried away and received other damage.

THE HARDWARE DEALERS.—At the recent annual meeting of the Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade, JOHN W. QUINCY was elected President; CHAS. BLIVIN and R. P. BRUFF, Vice-Presidents; JOHN DAVENPORT, Secretary, and THEODORE R. WETMORE, Treasurer.

INDICTMENTS.—The rumor to the effect that the late General Sessions Grand Jury found true bills against Messrs. WOOD, ENDT & Co., for advertising the Georgia Lottery scheme in sundry New-York papers, is not correct. No bills were found.

Police Reports.

BURGLARS UNUSUALLY ACTIVE.—During Saturday and Sunday nights burglars were busy. No less than four burglaries were committed. The operators engaged in three of them were arrested, while the participators in the fourth made good their escape. The amount purloined in either case fortunately was not large. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, three youths were discovered by a policeman taking illegal liberties with a window-shutter of the grocery store corner of Fifteenth-street and First-avenue. The officer allowed them to enter the premises, when he sallied in upon them. The youths were actively engaged collecting the valuables within reach, when they suddenly abandoned their booty and endeavored to escape. The policeman nabbed one, but the other two succeeded in beating a retreat. The prisoner, who belonged to the family of Browns—at least he gave his name as William Brown—was taken before Justice KELLY and locked up. A youth, giving his name as Joseph Mitchell, attempted the same kind of unwarranted familiarity as that noted above, upon the shutter of a rear window of the hat, cap and fur store of Mr. John S. Francis, No. 178 Bowery. He made a judicious selection of miscellaneous furs, hats, gloves, and some clothing, altogether valued at $60, and made a successful exit from the premises. He had not gone far, however, before officer Youmans pounced upon him and relieved him of his load. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and committed for trial. At an early hour on Saturday morning, the store of Messrs. Burns and Herder, No. 99 Murray-street, was broken into, the safe blown open, and some coin stolen. Two youths, named James Conner and Charles Burgess, were arrested, on suspicion that they were the burglars, and afforded a temporary lodging-place in the Tombs. The hardware store of Lucius Hart, No. 6 Burling slip, was entered by burglars on Saturday morning, and 19 pigs of block tin taken away. As no citizen or policeman interfered to block their game, the purloiners escaped, and by this time have doubtless exchanged their booty for a species of "tin" more in current demand.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE LADY KILLED BY A HARLEM RAILROAD TRAIN—VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner O'KEEFE on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. SYLVIA KING, who was run over on Friday by a Harlem Railroad train at 128th-street, and instantly killed. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence was very contradictory—the opposing statements having reference mainly to the rate of speed at which the train was going when the accident occurred. The engineer, conductor and brakeman swore that they were not running over six miles an hour—the limit of speed allowed by the charter for trains in this vicinity. Ex-Councilman GALVIN and several other witnesses testified that the train was going at the rate of from 20 to 25 miles an hour. The Jury placed more reliance on the statement of the latter witnesses, and rendered a verdict "That Mrs. SYLVIA KING came to her death by being struck by the engine attached to a train of cars of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, going North, and that said accident and death was in consequence of the gross recklessness of the engineer and the reckless rate of speed of said train." On the recommendation of the verdict, ANDREW CESCROVE, the engineer, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mrs. KING was seventy years old, and a native of this City. At the time of her death she was living with her son-in-law, at Harlem.

THE SECOND HARLEM RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday an inquest was held, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of RICHARD LANE, who was found; on Wednesday evening, lying alongside of the Harlem Railroad track, near Fifty-sixth-street, as reported in Thursday's TIMES. The evidence showed that the deceased was struck by the engine of a train as he was attempting to cross the track, and that the injuries he received produced death. It was further shown that the train was moving at the required slow rate of speed—six miles an hour—and that the engineer blew his whistle warning the deceased against crossing the track. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered by the Jury.

FATAL FALL.—ARABELLA WARD fell down a flight of stairs, at Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday, and died from her injuries. Coroner SCHMIDT held the inquest, and a verdict was rendered attributing the death to accident. The deceased was 62 years of age, and of Irish nativity.

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NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100

These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.

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Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Interesting Correspondence.

CONFIRMATION OF TESTIMONY.

The following correspondence tells its own story. Mr. Mead is Postmaster at Danvers Port, Massachusetts, and Mr. Dennis a well-known citizen of Western New-York.

DANVERS PORT, MASS., Dec. 31, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have just read in the Boston *Journal*, a statement signed "Andrew Dennis," representing that the writer, who was *seventy years* of age, had the hair of his head, where it had become *wholly bald*, restored by the use of HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and the *color restored from grey* to that of his youth. If this statement be *true*, please mail this note back to me, with any remarks you may be pleased to make.

Respectfully yours, D. MEAD.

Mr. Dennis, Palmyra, New-York.

THE REPLY.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1859.

MR. MEAD: The statement as signed by me was *entirely correct*. I have thrown aside my wig which cost me $10, and am so pleased with the article that I am desirous others should try it. Yours truly,

ANDREW DENNIS.

The following is the statement which called out the above:

PALMYRA, Wayne County, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1858.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & CO.—*Gents*: I was recommended by a friend from the eastern part of the State to use your Hair Coloring for the restoration of my hair—he assuring me that he had known of its complete success. You may well imagine that I commenced its use with much hesitancy and great doubt of a successful result, when I tell you that *I was nearly seventy years old, had been bald for many years, and wore a wig*. But I soon found my hair starting to grow, and *after the use of three bottles I was rejoiced in finding myself possessed of a good head of hair, of a color the same as in youth*. I confess that I was greatly surprised at the effect, and my friends and acquaintances would scarcely believe the growth of my hair to be an undoubted fact.

I am, with great respect, your obliged servant,

ANDREW DENNIS.

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO. Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly, N. A. McCLURE,

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safes in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City-Hall, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

A New Article for the Hair.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Ioquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Stearns & Marvin's
WITHERBY-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

The Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative of Jules HAUEL is a charming article for a lady's toilet. It cleans and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it the balmy fragrance of flowers. It exercises a vivifying influence on the roots, preventing it from falling off, and causes it to curl in rich, lustrous ringlets. No lady should be without it. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts., Six doors east of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Poisonous Hair Dyes.—"There's sugar of lead," said a Western slanderer, "in Cristadoro's Hair Dye." To this Dr. Chilton, the first practical chemist in America, gives the lie direct. That incomparable dye he pronounces free from all harmful substances. Call at No. 6 Astor House. See his certificate.

New Styles Wool Scarfs, 50 Cents, and heavy Undershirts and Drawers at unusually low prices, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barthelf's Manufactory and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-office.

Stereoscopes.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers and Importers of Stereoscopic Views, are now manufacturing better and more Stereoscopes than any establishment in Europe.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. PAYER. (sole agent.) No. 100 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, [illegible] of work, and capacity to perform every variety of [illegible], no other sewing machines can compare with the SINGER. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Weak and Debilitated should Read the advertisement headed BUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT, on this page.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The MetalMe Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1858. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR, Under *Times* Counting Room, No. 42 Park-row.

Complexion.—The really magical effects of the rarest preparation extant—Dr. SCHOENCKER'S ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER—tried gratis at the Depôt, No. 236 Broadway, or at LAIRD'S, No. 469 Broadway.

DIED.

SHAW.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 15, after a lingering illness, SARAH SHAW, wife of William Shaw, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of Wm. J. Coey and John Mackey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 40 Marion st.

EAGER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 14, MARGARET MOLAREN, infant daughter of John M. and Margaret C. Eager.

CAIRNS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 13, suddenly, at the residence of her son, Doctor R. W. Cairns, ELIZABETH, widow of the late William Cairns.

Funeral services will be performed at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 16, LOUISA JOSEPHINE, wife of Peter Richards, Jr., and daughter of Genl. J. G. Swift.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 100 Remsen st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

On MONDAY, the 17th,
Will be produced an entirely new Drama, in six tableaux, written expressly for this theatre, in which
MR. WALLACK
Will sustain a principal character.

This play has been long in preparation, and comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic economy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX.
ALL NEW SCENERY,
GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC,
PAINTED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES!
THE COSTUMES
Of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.
The Overture and incidental Military Marches, and Grand Symphonies, composed expressly for this Play, by Mr. J. P. COOK.

The Scenery.....by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace
Costumes.....by Messrs. Finery and Benschoteu
Machinery.....by Mr. J. S. Vanhatten and assistants
Furniture, Banners, Colors, Arms, &c..by Mr. Timoney

THE CHARACTERISTIC DANCES
Arranged by Miss E. HENRADE.

The Costumes are taken from the Drawings of French Uniforms published by authority, and from Victor Adam's celebrated "Sketches in Algeria."
The Drama, in which many of the incidents are
FOUNDED ON FACT,
Is entitled
THE VETERAN;
OR,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

FRENCH.

Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry.....Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene Duryille, Lieutenant.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves.....{ Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Leriile, } of the Zouaves.....{ Mr. Treo
Lieutenant Mertier.....Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan.....Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beancour.....Mr. Hodges
Blanche Duryey, niece to the Colonel..Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McSnake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel.....Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere.....Miss Tree

ARABS.

The Emir Mohammed.....Mr. Dyott
Aminah, his sister.....Mrs. Hoey

MYRANS.

The Sultan of Myra.....Mr. Bangs
Ollan Agan.....Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Auld Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Oglou.....Chief of the Guard).....Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Nonreddan.....(Dealer in figs).....Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad.....Mr. Jeffries
Osman.....Mr. Oliver
Seyd.....Mr. C. Parsloe
Guinare.....(Chief Sultana).....Mrs. Sloan
Zaida.....(her attendant).....Miss Orton
Aura.....(leader of the Almehs).....Miss E. Henrade

French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
UNDIMINISHED ATTRACTION
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
which has accomplished an entirely
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
THREE ENTIRE MONTHS,
having been presented during that time to
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
to the number of
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have nightly testified their appreciation of its merits by
CONTINUED SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE
and
UNRESTRAINED BURSTS OF LAUGHTER.
It will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK.
MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1859,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire baronet..Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Hon. Augustus Mount Vernon, R. N.....Mr. Lewick
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Conidock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, } her daughters } .....Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana, } her daughters } .....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A-MISS.
Emily.....Miss Marian McCarthy
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
STAGE AND RING COMBINED!!
THE GRAND PAVILION
AT THE
PALACE GARDENS
has been re-arranged, fitted up in a beautiful style, and adapted to both stage and ring performances, and will be opened on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17,
with an extraordinary array of talent, comprising
Mons. CHECINI'S CELEBRATED CORPS,
whose performances are unsurpassed in their line of comicalities, pantomimical whimsicalities and Terpsichorean feats and evolutions.
Also, on the same evening, and each successive evening, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, a variety of elegant
EQUESTRIAN ACTS
and
RING PERFORMANCES.
In this splendid combination all the
BEAUTIES OF THE DANCE
will be joined with the most
BRILLIANT FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM!
Entrance directly from 14th-st. into the Pavilion.
Admission..... 25 cents | Reserved seats.....50 cents

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17,
The entertainment will commence with
KIT CARSON.
Kit Carson.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the pantomime of the
GOLDEN AXE.
The whole terminating with
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 17 and 18,
Will be acted the grand dramatic romance of
ROOKWOOD;
OR, DICK TURPIN AND BONNY BLACK BESS.
To conclude with the new drama of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7¼ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
First Week of Mr. D. S WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By Messrs. C. B. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEECKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON
Has the honor to inform his friends and the public that previous to his departure for the South he will give one
FAREWELL CONCERT
AND
MATINEE,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859,
Matinée SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 22.
On this occasion he will be assisted by the most distinguished artists. Tickets 50 cents. A few family tickets, admitting three persons to Concert and Matinée, $2 50; can be had at the principal music stores.

HOPE CHAPEL.
Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF'S FIRST SHAKESPEAREAN EVENING.
TUESDAY, Jan. 18.
Shylock's scenes, and the trial scene in the Merchant of Venice; with, from the Pickwick Papers, the great trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick.
Tickets to the three readings, $1; single, 50 cents.
Thursday—Macbeth and Mr. Crummles. Saturday—Hamlet and Mr. Burchie's courtship. To commence at 8.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE!
PROF. BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold mines, &c., now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor. Room No. 2. Admission 25 cents. Open from 1 P. M. till 10 P. M.

BARNARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

NIBLO'S—THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.
☞ THIS (Monday) EVENING. ☜
Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, may be had at Baker & Godwin's, No. 1 Spruce-st.; Hall & Son's, No. 125 Broadway, and at the door.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE CELEBRATED
BWEEN COMEDIANS FOR TWO DAYS MORE ONLY. On MONDAY and TUESDAY Afternoon, at 3, and Evening, at 7½ o'clock, the pretty piece of A LADY AND GENTLEMEN IN A PECULIAR PREDICAMENT. Mr. Widget, Mr. G. W. Wren; Mary Markham, Miss Villa M. Wren. After which a variety of Songs, and THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Capt. A., Little Fred Wren. The rest of the characters by the Wren Family. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS. NEW CHAPEL, BROOKLYN, MONDAY, Jan. 17.—Reading of Milton's "Comus" and Selections. New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, UNDER THE Management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine. Mr. J. Rector in THE JIBBEWAINOSSAY, or NICK OF THE WOODS and O'NEIL, THE IRISH REBEL.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
J. G. HOLLAND, Esq., (Author of the Timothy Titcomb's Letters, Bitter Sweet, &c.,) will deliver the Second Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*American Social Life.*
Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 146 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's Drug Store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Prof. O. W. MITCHEL will give the second Lecture—the first of his regular course—(of five) at the Academy of Music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
Subject—*The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.*
Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the bookstores and door. N B.—No reserved seats. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR.,
Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*
Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door. THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock—*Coriolanus.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—*Julius Cæsar.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock—*King Lear.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS WILL DELIVER a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the John-st. Church. Subject—*Work and Worth; Elements of National Perpetuity.* Tickets 25c. each, can be had of John J. Enna, No. 24 Nassau-st, corner Cedar-st.; Edward Goodenough, No. 122 Nassau-st.; Richard Keeping, No. 863 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; Beattys & Hubbell, No. 242 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson-sts.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 Johnst.; Bentley's, Madison-sq. Post-Office, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice;" (Thursday) "Macbeth;" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens. Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single Reading, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's Bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York by HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE REV. DR. BETHUNE will deliver his popular lecture on *Epidemics* before the Mechanics' Society, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Sixpenny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

NATURE'S METHOD IN MUSIC.—CHEEVE'S System, at once easy, rapid and inspiring; without perplexity, without obscurity, without labyrinth; any person can understand it, any child can attain proficiency in it.
Mlle. J. E. SAUVAGEOT, recently from Paris, where the new system is most popular, will give her third Free Lecture, preparatory to forming Vocal Classes, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in room No. 21 Cooper Institute.

WM. W. BADGER, ESQ., WILL DELIVER his Poem, *Washington or the Vision of Liberty*, before the WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1859. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
CLASSES FOR INSTRUCTION IN PIANO-FORTE PLAYING
will open to-morrow, (Tuesday,) Jan. 18, at No. 701 Broadway, over C. Brnesing's music store.
Third Class from 10 to 11; Second Class from 11 to 12; and First Class from 12 to 1 o'clock in the morning.
To comply with many requests, Mr. Goldbeck will also, in the course of the present month, open afternoon classes for those who are prevented from attending in the morning.
Pupils will at once apply at Mr. Goldbeck's, No. 149 9th-st., or C. Bruesing's, No. 701 Broadway, at which latter place Mr. Goldbeck will receive applicants every Tuesday and Friday, from 1 to 2 o'clock.
TERMS—One quarter, two lessons a week, $20; in case of two or more members of the same family wishing to become pupils, a reduction of $5 will be made to each. Full prospectus to be had at C. Bruesing's.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., President.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 362 Broadway.—New pupils are received day and evening for thorough instruction. There are no classes, each pupil being taught separately and at hours to suit his own convenience.
From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN now take a practical course at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen or good book-keepers. This course will qualify gentlemen to obtain and fill good situations in offices, stores or banks. Writing only $5; book-keeping, $10. Three $5 seats vacant.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

PENCIL AND MONOCROMATIC DRAWING.—WATER-COLOR PAINTING AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.—An accomplished artist having some unoccupied time, would like to instruct classes in private or public schools, or pupils at their residences. Address, for three days, ARTIST, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *née* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher at the Rutgers Institute.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELlent boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

A MATHEMATICIAN—A THOROUGH SCHOLar in all mathematical branches, author of several treatises in geometry, wants a professorship of mathematics in a college. Address A. NEANDER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

BALLS.

CITY GUARD BALL.
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC SOIREE.
The Ball of the
NEW-YORK CITY GUARD
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1859,
DODWORTH'S UNRIVALLED BAND,
of more than
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
is engaged for the occasion.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained of the members, and at the
PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES AND HOTELS.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, OF THE very highest respectability, and a stranger in New-York, temporarily embarrassed, desires the immediate loan of $50, for the security of which she will give her magnificent gold watch, and pay a liberal interest. Address, in confidence, appointing immediate interview, Miss LOUISA E. MORTON, New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!
COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!
ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.
The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail on
MONDAY, JAN. 17,
a full stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
containing every article necessary for family use.
The following goods will be found unusually low:
2,000 pieces good Shirting Linens from 25 to 50c. per yd.
700 pieces Huckaback Toweling from 12½ to 20c. per yd.
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS and SWISS MUSLINS,
Also,
400 cases COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELING AND DIAPERS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL,
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
Also an assortment of Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, and offered far below former prices.
By C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Late W. S. Bond's.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.
Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.
The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:
Douglas & Sherwood, Wallace & Sons,
J. Wilcox & Co., J. P. Moran & Co.,
W. B. & C. H. Thomson, Frost & Co.,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co., Samuel C. Doughty,
Osborn & Cheeseman, D. M. Bassett & Co.,
Downs & Bassett, M. Donnelly & Co.,
Hayden & Harrison, O. H. Barnard,
Chas. A. Postley, Wm. Blackington, Agent,
Joseph W. Bradley, F. Hull & Co.,
W. H. Reed & Co.,
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

CLOSING OUT SALE
of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.
THE
Balance of this Season's Manufacture,
MARKED DOWN FIFTY PER CENT.,
In order to close out the stock
by the 1st of February,
As the premises are to be enlarged
for the Spring Trade.
This is a very favorable opportunity for ladies to buy their WINTER CLOAKS.
Beaver Cloaks from $3 upwards.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer, on Monday, Jan. 17, great inducements to purchasers in want of Housekeeping Goods, viz:
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE and PIANO
COVERS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES,
DIMITIES, LONG CLOTHS, BRILLIANTES,
PLAIN and CHECKED MUSLINS, &c.,
Being one of the largest stocks ever offered in this City, imported expressly for the opening of their Spring Trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &C., &C.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have just received
an additional invoice of
REAL BRUSSELS LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
MATERIAL FOR EVENING DRESSES,
including the latest novelties for
WEDDINGS, BALLS AND PARTIES,
Received per steamer *Africa*
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING CO.,
Having greatly increased their facilities for the manufacture of Carpet Lining, Millinette Wadding and Cotton Batting, are now prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 448 Water-st., New-York.
N. B.—Samples on exhibition and orders received at the American Union Fair,
No. 620 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. continue to offer for the present their immense stock of
CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS
and
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
at their late popular prices, notwithstanding the large advance in Europe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Jan. 17, the balance of their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 17, an invoice of TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
Also, Silks by the yard, received per steamers *Africa* and *Alps*.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SELLING OFF AT WHAT THEY WILL BRING, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.
Immense bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.
A lot of collars at less than half price.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self-adjusting bustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 348 Canal-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

DRY GOODS.—JUST IMPORTED A LARGE ASsortment of jaconet, nainsook, cambric, and checked muslins, Victoria lawns, alpacas, table cloths, table covers, linens, quilts, and a general assortment of dry-goods, for sale at low cash prices by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKELETON SKIRTS, OF ALL SIZES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.—Ladies' Skirts, at 65c., 75c., 90c., $1 25 and $1 50, made in the best manner and of the best steel.
[Late Frost & Co.,] No. 459 Broadway.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies' FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be endorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN T. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY,
} Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID,
Containing new illustrations, and over 2,500 Alterations, Corrections and Emendations.
WITH ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, AND SUPERIOR PAPER AND BINDING.
472 pp. 12mo. Price $1 25.
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE AUTHOR TO THE PUBLISHERS.
"GENTLEMEN: I herewith send you a revised and corrected copy of my work, as I desire it to live after me. I have taken advantage of every judicious review and criticism; I have, moreover, availed myself of numerous hints and suggestions from eminent and learned divines of various Christian denominations, which have been communicated in private epistles. And I have cheerfully accepted critiques written in a spirit of severity and bitterness, oft productive of healthy results."
Agents wanted to circulate this great work, to whom liberal inducements will be made.
Pamphlets, containing a description of the work, with recommendations of the Clergy and religious Press, obtained on application to the publishers.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
No. 79 John-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
BONNER VERSUS OAKSMITH.
POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLICATION DAY.
We were not aware when we announced Monday, Jan. 17, 1859, as the publication day of
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,
that the most successful newspaper in the world, the New-York *Ledger*, had been advertised for publication the same day. We feel that serious consequences might result if two such great guns were fired at the same time—in fact the News Agents could not possibly take the care of two such heavy editions at once.
We therefore cheerfully give way to Mr. Bonner, and announce that
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY
will positively be published on
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1859,
at 9 o'clock—at and after which hour it will be for sale by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 14 Ann-st.
HENDRICKSON BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st.
R. M. DEWITT, No. 162 Nassau-st.
And the entire trade throughout the United States and Canada.
Subscriptions should be sent to the Publishers. Specimen Copies sent by mail on the receipt of 25 cents.
TERMS—Single Copies, 25 cents; Yearly Subscriptions—one copy, $3; two copies, $5; three copies, $7; four copies, $9; and five copies, or over, to the same club, $2 each.
OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 112 and 114 William st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC—PUBLISHED BY HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.—Vocal: "Kiud words can never die;" "The Angels told me so;" "Wilds of the West;" "Thoughts of God;" "Give me back my mountain home;" "Day Dream;" "Dandy Cock Robin;" "I'm with thee still;" "Pet names;" "There's no darling like mine; Ode to Liberty," "Grave of Rosalie," and "Wake, lady, wake"—price, 25 cents, each. Instrumental: "Palace Garden or Singing Bird Polka," 40 cents; "Swinging Schottische;" "Mirabel Schottische;" "Piccolomini Polka," 35 cents, each. The above four pieces have beautiful vignettes. "Weimer Polka," "Arabian War cry March," the very last "Varsovianna," "Danville Mazurka," "Reading Polka," "Crinoline Waltz," and "Lancers' Quadrille," 25 cents, each. "The Empire or Reich's Quadrille," a new dance, and "The Hibernian Quadrille," 38 cents each. Many of these pieces are played by Baker's celebrated orchestra with great applause. Mailed free. A large lot of Foreign Music at half price.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
WRITING PAPERS,
all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES of ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
Sole Agents for the
CHATSWORTH AND MOUNT VERNON WRITING PAPERS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO REN

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FIRE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Shipping in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG, JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR, BOWNE R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON, GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
OGDEN PARISH, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN HOYT, Jr., EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. HENDERSON, Assistant Secretary.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are open at No. 42 Pine-st.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
EDWARD DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
ROBERT B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
ROBERT A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVERS & CO.
C. HARMONIA, of the firm of PEYER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.
City of Troy 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
City of Detroit 7 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, next.
City of Buffalo Water Works 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1880.
City of Cleveland 7 per cent. Bonds.
CHOICE LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 7 TO 10 PER CENT.
Burlington, Vt.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Geneva, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Jackson, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-Haven, Conn.; Newport, R. I.; Oswego, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Reading, Pa; Syracuse, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; West Troy, N. Y.
GUARANTEED RAILROAD SECURITIES.
Belvidere and Delaware Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, due 1877. For sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTES AND DRAFTS COLLECTED in all parts of the United States and British Provinces.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., cor. of Waverley-place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1859.
The Board of Trustees have ordered Interest to be paid at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums entitled thereto above five hundred dollars at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after the 17th instant. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only from 5 to 7 P. M.
By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASH. R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVEND THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorise the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857: and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.
The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.
Also, all sums of dividend, at one-half of the rates above-named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 15 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES E. TAPPEN, ISAAC JONES,
WILLIAM H. SPINWALL, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous. JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. C. CLINTON reelected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph W. Corlies, J. Lee Smith, D. Henry Haight, James Myers, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zchleicher, Wm. R. Fosdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Tasks, Isaac H. Frothingham.
INSPECTORS—Wm. Barnell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Struller.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:
WM. PHELPS, JNO. J. DORTIC,
WM. H. SLOCUM, CH'N G. GUNTHER,
CHAS. M. CHURCH,
And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LAVERIDGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 15 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—This Bank was established in September last, under the auspices of the State Bank of Ohio. It deals in Exchanges, makes collections, and remits promptly for them.
It is now remitting to its correspondents in Eastern cities at ¼ per cent premium.
Reference—The American Exchange Bank.
W. W. SCARBOROUGH, President.
W. A. GOODMAN, Cashier.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 25 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall-st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

MORTGAGE—$18,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class security, on property which in 1854 sold for $40,000, and improving. Situated in one of the most thriving towns in Massachusetts. Full particulars, or an interview, on addressing W., Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

$5,000—ALSO $2,100—TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage; New-York City property; no commission.
WHITING & SUTHERLAND, No. 34 Pine-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED a dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUMMY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (15) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, Jan 1, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, on the 21st ult., a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared to the Capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on the 10th instant, and to those at the North on the 17th idem, at the Chemical Bank in New York.
THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York.
H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the last current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (15) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 15 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER GIRAUD against WILLIAM DAY, WILLIAM VERDELL and LOUIS FAY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, duly filed on the 31st day of December, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William st., in the City of New-York, in said State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jan10-law6wM* No. 38 William-st., New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
ja19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-law6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 132 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, or on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1859.
ja9-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.
d27-1aw6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—Under a power of sale in the will of Mitchell B. Ball, deceased, late of the city of Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., at the public salesroom of James Cole, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following property:
Two stores, Nos. 75 and 75½ Fulton-st.
One large frame dwelling-house, No. 115 Jay-st.; lot 26 feet by 80 feet 10 inches.
One brick-front dwelling-house, No. 134 Pearl-st.; lot 25 by 97 feet.
And certain lots in the Colored Peoples' settlement in the IXth Ward.
Full description of the property given at the sale. Each piece of property will be sold separately and without reserve; each portion is entirely free and clear of all incumbrance whatsoever, and has been in possession of the testator without change for nearly thirty years.
TERMS OF SALE.—15 per cent to be paid on the day of sale; 30 per cent. at the expiration of 30 days; and the remainder on the 1st day of May, 1859, when the deeds will be delivered.
Further information can be obtained from F. W. TABER, Counsellor at Law, No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DENNIS E. SMITH, JOHN ROSSELL, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factory ville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden; a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mameroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c., also an ice-house, well filled. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 261 Centre-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, or would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York; situated at Ravenswood near the first landing; the house is cottage style, and large; has all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c., &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water, running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental trees and shrubbery as well as a good supply of choice fruit. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within 30 minutes of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMber of years, the large five-story building Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st, one of the best situations for banking, insurance, or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants: the second story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Classon-ave., at from $1,400 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES OF RIDGE land, 47 miles from New-York, 5 miles from South Norwalk, 6 miles from Norwalk Landing, 2 miles from Wilton and Winnenperk Stations, and 4½ miles from Kent. It has abundance of fruit, good buildings, and commands a view of Long Island Sound for 20 miles. Real estate will be taken in part payment. Price $11,000. For further particulars inquire of BESSON, BROUWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 15th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—IN PATTERSON, N. J., ON THE corner of Main and Ward sts., a three-story house, and office adjoining, each on lots 25x125 feet; suitable for a physician, lawyer, or boarding-school; pleasantly located, and within three minutes walk of the depot; possession given the first of May; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. VAN WINKLE, Main-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE meeting-house in Orchard-st., near Canal, with the plot of ground pertaining to it, now occupied by the Religious Society of Friends. Dimensions, 92 feet 6 inches in front, 91 feet 6 inches in rear, and 100 feet deep. Apply to DAVID SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; or WILLIAM WOOD, No. 389 Broadway.

TO LET—75x75—SECOND FLOOR OF THE NEW building in 7th-st., corner Hall-place, near 3d and 4th av. cars and Cooper Institute; has gas and Croton in; great inducement for dancing assemblies, billiards and refreshment saloon; third floor occupied by National Guards every evening. Key at No. 10 4th-av.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID NEW FIVE STORY Iron-front buildings, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., 205 feet east of Broadway. They are strongly built and well lighted, and will be let together or separately, at low prices, for desirable businesses. Also, stores No. 3 and 5 Platt-st., and others in the neighborhood. Apply to GEO. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, one of the best corners for a grocery store in this city, will be let or leased to a good tenant on reasonable terms; situate on the N. E. corner of Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st. Also, a few small cottages in good locations, for sale on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 36 Gold-st. New-York.

STORE PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF THE PARK FOR SALE.—The valuable property No. 181 William and No. 22 Spruce sts., adjoining on the rear, favorably located for almost any business; on favorable terms. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 181 William-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO let, with basement and cellar, each 20 feet deep by 15 feet wide. Also to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, IN ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—About 100 acres, in a high state of cultivation, 1½ miles from New-York and Erie Railroad. REFERENCES—E. H. Pray, No. 32 East 12th-st.; Barrett Ames, No. 33 Lafayette-place; H. M. Valentine, No. 35 West 23d-st.; David Hermion, No. 179 West 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 737 EIGHTH-AVENUE, suitable for a fancy store or crockery, dry goods store or tailor shop, or would be altered for a bakery. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—FROM FIRST FEBRUARY.—The second, third, fourth and fifth floors of store southeast corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., 33 feet on Broadway and 70 feet on Cedar-st, well lighted. Apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE SMALL two-story and attic brick-front house No. 56 Suffolk-st., near Grand-st.; is in good order, having been occupied by the owner the past three years. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 733 AND 735 EIGHTH-AVENUE, and No. 253 9th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton-water. Rents from $12 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

$5,500—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for up-town property, two lots in the vicinity of Chatham-square, together 50 by 87 feet. Inquire of WM. E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 698 EIGHTH-AVENUE —A good stand for any business. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS OF No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Inquire on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A BLACK LACE VEIL WAS LEFT IN the 4th-av. stage No. 131 on Saturday afternoon by a lady who got out at 18th-st. and 4th-av. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 51 Maiden-lane, or address Box No. 3,293 Post-Office, stating where it can be called for.

$25 REWARD.—ON THE 10TH INST., ON A 3d-av. car, I was robbed of a large white-face gold lever WATCH, (made by "Boyden and Fenno," I think No. 3,245,) with gold chain. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property.
R. REED, No. 82 Nassau-st.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF PAPERS, OF NO VALUE to any one but the owner, and left in a Bleecker-st. omnibus on Saturday. A suitable reward will be paid on their delivery to Mr. LUDLOW, No. 20 Amity-place.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
James Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.
N. B.—No Salt Goods taken on vessels of this line.
For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Clipper Ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Pier No. 15 East River.
This unrivalled clipper having been prevented by the inclement weather from taking in her cargo, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....80
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver

MONTALEMBERT DEMONSTRATION.

A Demand for the Liberty of the Press in France—A Courageous Article.

From the Paris Presse.

The recent trial of M. DE MONTALEMBERT, in whatever light it may be regarded, may be considered as a symptom and an indication of a situation which has already existed some years, and of which we cannot foresee the duration.

The most accredited chiefs of the middle class, the men who under the monarchy of July represented opinion, surprised and [illegible] revolution of February, lost, at least [illegible] fear, their coolness. They believed [illegible] so seriously threatened by the [illegible] in order to save it, they abandoned [illegible] all the liberties which they had [illegible] Ways in demanding or defending. The [illegible] which the greater part of them rallied [illegible] earnestness, they did not seriously [illegible] or sustain; and they only used the almost unlimited power this Government gave to its [illegible] to prepare an opening for a restoration, which [illegible] wished to be Orleanist, others Legitimist, [illegible] turned out, in fact, to be Bonapartist.

Of all the men who marked this epoch, to whom should to-day be most thoroughly satisfied is, without doubt, the Count DE MONTALEMBERT. *No one in this day was more alarmed than he.* In his eyes, social order, or what remained of it, was no better than a reef upon which the shipwrecked of the parliamentary *régime* should, tempest-tossed, complete their destruction. He dreamt only of pillage, of the destruction of churches, the violation of women, and of all manner of stupid hallucinations, begotten by cowards, and received by politicians. In his terror, M. DE MONTALEMBERT demanded hourly an expedition from Rome to the interior; liberty of the Press, liberty of association, integrity of universal suffrage, it mattered not what, M. DE MONTALEMBERT would surrender them all with delight to any one who undertook to reassure him. Having in mind the Roman expedition, hoping for France a campaign of the same kind, M. DE MONTALEMBERT was full of good wishes for the Prince President of the Republic; he accompanied him in his travels, patronized him before the electors, pledging himself for all the vast services the candidate was called to render to social order. Then, when came the *coup d'état*, he figured upon the list of members of the consultative commission; and, not satisfied with lending to the new power the sanction and *prestige* of his name, he recommended it to the electors in a fervid letter, the language of which in mercy we refrain from repeating, and which we were enabled to read in the journals of the day upon which we emerged from prison, to which an admiration apparently much less fervent and less sympathetic than his, for the events which were then in train of revolution, had consigned us.

We have sincerely regretted the prosecution directed against M. DE MONTALEMBERT, but, on the other hand, no one has been more sensible than we of the peculiar propriety of the pardon, to which he had every possible claim. *May he henceforth have the good taste not to thrust himself forward as a champion of liberty.* And if ever the need of a new expedition from Rome to the interior causes itself to be a second time felt, he may be tranquil; the country will not forget him.

The old political leaders of the *bourgeoisie*, have not, it must be owned, in every instance, pushed inconsistency and oblivion of their antecedents to the same point as M. DE MONTALEMBERT. The most of them devote themselves in their retirement to serious and honorable literary labors; others have addicted themselves successfully to great industrial interests; they form no opposition; they simply stand aside; they remain aloof from and outside a political *régime* which they perceive has no place for them. The portion of the *bourgeoisie* who had political habits and preoccupations, seeing its chiefs standing neutral, have done so likewise. This has produced a curious state of affairs, as unfortunate, it seems to us, for the government as for the *bourgeoisie* itself; and especially unpropitious for that which is to-day the wish and aspiration of all, the progress of political liberty.

The Government evidently has nothing to gain in seeing families of consideration, illustrious names, protest against it by a tacit renunciaiton of their habitual influence on public opinion. The cooperation of its own direct agents is not sufficient. Strictly speaking, it may exist thus, but it *wants the relief, the radiance which would attract to it the voluntary adhesion and independence of the enlightened classes.* In those conditions one may administer and govern, but one cannot prepare for the future, and one does not form or recruit men. The movement of opinion languishes, ideas spring up rare and impoverished; and if by chance some strong ones arise public opinion is wanting to them, because they are not understood nor accepted, nor are they borne along by the breeze of public favor. One may do good things, but they will be done despondingly, without animation or vigor. Everything rests on the intitiative of the Government; and that very initiative, in order to be reserved, can no longer find a resource in the stream of opinion, the impetuous and troubled course of which one may desire to regulate, but which it is no one's interest to dry up. *Has the Government done all it could to remedy such a situation?* We demand permission to put the question without solving it, or rather, why not speak it—for this stirring over is more intelligible than an answer? It is evident that by keeping the Press under a *régime* legally discretionary, by giving the debates of the legislative corps through the twilights of official publicity, *the Government has placed on every manifestation of public thought a drag which at last produces an effect by no means anticipated. It feared tumult, it has no longer anything but silence.* It desired to avoid the vexations of an impassioned Opposition, and it has no longer any contradictors. It dreaded the turbulent outbursts of opinion, and it no longer hears its voice, and, should it wish to ask for counsel, it knows not to whom to address itself. Will not that unanimity at last appear to it suspected? Will it not end by understanding that the strong and decided voice of a loyal adversary is far better to listen to and to consult than the inarticulate whisperings of an official advocate pleading without contradiction or opposition? Why speak in a muted tone, as if you were in a sick chamber? *Who is sick here?* Is it the country? Why, the country has never worked more and better. Is it the Government? *But the Government has really nothing to fear but the excess of its own force and the absence of serious discussion.* It has made war, and having carried it on with energy it has known how to conclude it in time. Its situation in Europe is excellent. At home it has done for industry, for agriculture, and for the laboring classes as much, if not more, than any other Government. Why, then, should it dread discussion? Does it believe that it could not support it? That, indeed, would be too much modesty. If the Government had adversaries it would have partisans, if it had enemies it would have friends. At present, if we only consulted appearances, it would seem that everybody is of the same opinion not only as regards its principle but its acts. *Does it really take this strange unanimity as serious?* How many absurd reports are circulated and fixed in public opinion which cannot be contradicted because they cannot be published? We would willingly believe since it is so asserted, that at the commencement all these precautions were necessary; we do not fear to assert that at present they are more injurious than useful. The want of free discussion leaves in an equivocal twilight intentions, plans, and measures, which, if attacked and defended in broad daylight, without any trammels or restrictions, would act on public opinion and would bring home conviction more certainly than the interminable apotheoses of the official journals. For our part, we do not so complain of the Minister of the Interior. He handles with as much measure and skill as possible a power which in other hands might be formidable; we merely observe that such a power should belong only to the law and the magistracy, its natural interpreter. *As long as the Government does not feel itself sufficiently strong to relinquish this discretionary power over the Press, it will want a decisive sanction which nothing can supply.* As long as France does not enjoy a positive liberty of discussion within the limits prescribed by law, *it cannot count on the active support of the enlightened classes*—of that political middle class which enjoys so considerable a position in France, and which, possessing both capital and instruction, has some right to pretend to political influence. We have said what appears to us, under the existing system, to explain and justify the retirement of the high political *bourgeoisie*. We propose shortly to make a conscientious examination of that important class, and to point out to it, in its own conduct, some of the causes which render so difficult the attainment of that liberty for which it sighs.

* * * * That the *bourgeoisie*, considered as a privileged body distinct from the remainder of the nation, should no longer exist, we see no great harm in. As for ourselves, we have never supported without ill-temper the airs of importance and the insipid fluency of these improvised legislators, who, with no other claim and no other taxation than the fact of paying 200 francs direct taxes, took their seats in the Chamber, determined to keep up the zeal and reward the services of their constituents at the expense of those whom it might concern. A single capability for public speaking was sufficient—was considered a valid claim for assuming supercilious airs, taking up a position, bullying toe ministers, compelling them to bargain, capitulate and compromise. Home policy, foreign policy, finances, everything became a pretext for opposition until one's vote was bought by ministerial favors, for one's self, for one's family, or for one's most influential constituents. Business of the most serious character, the greatest interests of the country, were compelled to pass under the *furcæ caudinæ* of vain or greedy rapacity, which hindered everything, and made us pay for the precious liberty of being able to say everything by sad incapability of action. That *régime* is defunct, and, we openly say it, richly deserved its fate. Therefore, when we see M. DE MONTALEMBERT, or any other Parliamentary great gun of those days, shedding tears over the grave of the *jeune malade*, regretting the palmy days of the tribune and oratorical contests, we can't help saying or thinking—there is an actor who regrets the stage; an artist who regrets his instrument; he played well upon it, it is true, and we can understand his sadness; but, as for us, what do we care? Used the performance to take place for our benefit? The error of the Parliamentary Party has been—nay, still is—to suppose that any country can fall in love with abstract liberty without considering the use that is made of it; as, for instance, with liberty of speech, without considering the value of what is spoken. Now, let us collect our recollections: let us rid ourselves of the *prestige* of oratorical seductions. What was really the substance of the doctrines laid down in the tribune and carried out by the Government? Let us consult on the subject the greatest orator, the American *par excellence* of parliamentary government, M. GUIZOT; he will tell us—he has told us a hundred times—that in the middle class the right of governing is vested, and that their most difficult and important function principally consisted in opposing a barrier to the ascendancy of the laboring classes, whose accession to power constituted in his eyes the supreme danger, the overthrow of his political hobby. We said the other day that we considered it a bad thing for the upper *bourgeoisie* itself, that it should be deprived of its most natural support, that a bad thing for the country, which cannot understand how the men, remarkable for their wealth, talents, and habits, hold aloof, and abandon to second-rate management or surveillance of great interests of every category. We have said then in our opinion the Government ought to do something to put an end to that systematic abstention—and that something consists in opening the valves of the political machine; in restoring to the Press, to the tribune, more liberty; not to do everything with its own hands, but to allow others to do something—in a word, not to weary the country with daily and hourly intercference in every question, great and small. As for the *bourgeoisie*, it never need think of recovering the dominant and privileged place which it held under Louis PHILIPPE. If the old nobility, with its *prestige*, its *souvenirs*, and historical traditions, could not hold its own in France against the necessities of national unity and equally before the law, how should the *bourgeoisie*—a thing of yesterday, without any root in the past, open on all sides to the inroads of the democracy—ever hope to secure to itself an existence apart, opposed alike to equity and common sense? A little selfish oligarchy, a shop-keeping aristocracy, would be used up as soon as born, condemned and scouted before it had time to act.

* * * * *

Our superior culture, our special schools, are the admiration of Europe; yet twelve millions of our fellow citizens, entitled to vote and to decide the common destiny, are still ignoran of the first rudiments of reading and writing. How can you be free so long as you have to drag this dead weight, to apprehend the explosion of these embittered and discontented classes. It is now no longer possible for any one to enjoy himself alone, or to secure his safety alone; and invincible *solidarité*, in good as in evil, is established among all classes. The *bourgeoisie* cannot now hope to plunge to the bottom of social order those millions of men to whom universal suffrage has revealed their power; they must be elevated, purified, instructed, enriched. This is the great problem this age has to solve. There is no glory, or permanency, of public peace or of power possible at any lower price. Government, dynasty, *bourgeoisie*—whoever labors at this task, will last; whoever neglects it must perish. The writer concludes by stating that, applied as such moderation is by the present Minister of the Interior, the power which is at present vested in the administration should only reside in the law.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PECK-SLIP FERRY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Odeon in the Eastern District, Saturday evening, to devise some measures to prevent the Peck-slip Ferry from being abandoned entirely, or falling into the hands of parties inimical to the general interests of that section of Brooklyn. The meeting was composed of some of the most wealthy ee well as the most public-spirited citizens, who seemed at last to have arrived at the determination that it was high time for the people to act in self-defence. Speechee were made by EX-Mayor WALL, EDMUND DARGE, Esq., and others, all of whom urged the necessity of immediate and efficient action. A Committee of prominent citizens was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. They will confer with the Comptroller, and after a careful examination of the whole mattar, will report at a meeting to be called by the Committee. It is now thought best to establish a "People's Ferry Company."

DEATH IN A LIME-KILN.—A man named EDWARD DALANEY, a tailor, was found dead in a lime-kiln, at the foot of Amity-street, yesterday morning. One arm was burned to a crisp, and the head was in a shocking condition. It was supposed that the deceased entered the kiln late Saturday night, while intoxicated, and lay down and dropped asleep. Another man lost his life at the same place last week, in the same manner.

THE SLANDER SUIT.—The Jury in the case of Miss FANNY B. LAWRENCE vs. JAMES KEENAN, on trial in the City Court for slander, on Saturday rendered a verdict of $550 for plaintiff.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The second election for officers of this Society comes off on the 18th inst. So great is the excitement about the matter that it is believed full two thousand votes will be cast on that day. A pretty large vote for a Society only one year old.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costiva habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant sphite. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies in large vials, morocco ease, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2. These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ONE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE,
One principle of disease,
And one method of cure.
BRANDRETH'S
PILLS

Prove the unity of the first, the second, and the third proposition. Principal office No. 296 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

HALL'S AIR LIGHT.—The agency for this admirable light—superior in whiteness and manufactured at one-quarter the price of coal gas, is at No. 444 Broome-street. MAPES, SNEDEN & Co., Sole Agents for the Air Light Company, are now prepared to sell rights for States, counties and towns. As the light is sure to please all who see it, those who buy rights cannot fail to make fortunes.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSMEYER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The physical disturbances to which females are exclusively subject, and the many disorders proceeding from their neglect or maltreatment, are at once relieved by HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Sold 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 15.

$10,000 Ill. Inter. 1860.	94¾	900 Harlem Railroad	13⅛
9,000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	25 do	13⅝
10,000 Mis. St. 6s	81⅜	100 Harlem R. Pref	39
8,000 do	86⅜	320 do	39⅜
2,000 E. R. R. C. Bs. '71	39⅛	190 do	39½
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. C. Bs.	71	100 do	b10 39¾
16,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	94⅜	200 do	b60 39¾
1,000 M. C. 8 pct. Bs. '60	90	100 do	s30 39
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	63⅜	50 do	s30 39
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	89	10 Second-avenue R.	102
2,000 Ill. Freeland bs.	69¾	100 Reading RR	s60 52⅜
3,000 do	90	100 do	s30 52⅝
2,000 Ter. H. & A. 2d m.	44	200 do	s10 52⅝
1,000 I. & C. & M. I. C. bs.	23	100 do	52⅞
3,000 N. J. Cen. 2d m. bs.	83	450 do	52⅞
1,000 Ch. St. P. & F. du L. & L. G. Bs	13	200 do	52⅝
		400 do	s60 52
5 Bk. of Commerce	109¾	300 do	s10 52⅜
5 Hanover Bank	85	100 Mich. Cen. RR	53
100 Al. Fr. St. Co	5⅜	100 do	53⅛
20 D. & H. Canal Co	99½	100 do	b60 53⅛
100 do	s60 99	150 do	b10 53⅛
100 Penn. Coal Co	83⅜	50 do	s10 53
200 do	84	50 M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	21
100 do	83⅞	150 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	43⅛
100 do	s60 83⅜	200 do	b60 43⅛
1850 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86⅛	10 Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	100
100 do	s10 86	320 Galena & Chi. R. R.	72
200 do	s10 86⅛	700 do	s10 72
100 do	s30 85⅞	100 do	s15 72
150 do	b10 86	150 do	72⅛
900 do	86	400 do	b60 71⅞
50 Erie R. R.	15	300 do	71⅞
50 do	14⅞	200 do	s10 71⅝
10 do	14⅜	90 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	61
200 do	14	100 do	60⅞
150 do	13⅝	500 do	60⅜
200 do	13⅜	400 do	60⅜
250 do	13⅜	50 do	b60 60⅜
50 do	13⅜	10 La C. & Mil. R. R.	1⅜
5 Hud. Riv. RR	35⅜	200 do	1⅞
50 do	35⅝	10 N. J. Cen. R. R.	89
100 do	s60 35⅞	100 Pacific M. St. Co.	91¼
50 do	b30 35⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 Missouri St. 6s	86⅜	115 Harlem R. R. Pref.	39⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. B. 7s	102	300 do	39⅜
10,000 Erie R. 2d M. Bs	87	110 do	s60 39
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bs.	90	200 do	b60 39½
11,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	23⅛	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	45⅛
350 Penn. Coal Co	83⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s38 69
200 Cumberland Pref.	23	100 Reading R. R.	52⅛
50 Bud. Riv. RR	35⅜	650 do	52⅜
50 do	b60 35⅝	100 do	s30 51⅞
100 Bruns. C. L. Co.	b60 37	250 do	s10w 51½
300 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 85⅞	150 Mich. Cen. R. R.	52⅛
500 do	85⅞	50 do	s60 51⅝
750 do	85⅜	100 do	b60 52⅜
200 do	s4 85⅜	150 do	s30 52⅛
700 Harlem R. R.	13⅜	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10 71⅜
25 Panama RR	116⅜	50 do	s30 71⅝
25 do	b60 117⅛	50 do	s60 71⅝

MONDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The dealings of the past week on the Stock Exchange were more than usually varied by the ups and downs of prices. They opened with considerable animation on Monday, and the sales were ¼@1 ℔ cent. higher than at the close of the previous week. This advance was partially lost until Friday, when the demand was again spirited, except in Reading and Erie, which were done at lower prices. The sudden break of 2@3 ℔ cent. in Erie, although the stock has ceased to be an important one in the speculations of the Street, partially affected the whole market on Saturday, and in the afternoon, particularly after the printed list at the Second Board, prices fell off all round, and the dealings finally closed heavy. The decline in Erie shares is variously ascribed to the reported slim business of the line since the new year, and the large estimates in the recent annual report for further outlay of the current year upon the roadway, &c. Both causes are immediately discouraging for the Stock, though without other embarrassments in settling with the second mortgages next March—which are not anticipated,—they do not necessarily point to a worse state of things than the Company were subjected to in 1858. The precipitate fall in the Shares was, no doubt, employed, on Saturday, to create the suspicion that the DREW and MORAN management may possibly reopen their quarrel with the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Albany lines. We have seen no more evidence of this than of a similar *Stock-jobbing* rumor three weeks ago, if so much, and the probabilities are all against it, independent of the reputation of Mr. MORAN with his own stock and bondholders, of which we are far from believing he is reckless. The reaction of Saturday induced part of the *short* interest, which showed signs of turning on the strong market of Friday, to put out new contracts at lower prices, especially in Central, Galena, Rock Island and Reading. On State Stocks and Railroad Bonds the changes were unimportant. The disposition to sell Missouris was less marked than early in the week, and the offering of other descriptions was limited. The following is the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104¾@104⅝@104⅜
New-York Central	85½@86@85¾@86⅛@85⅜
New-York and Erie	16¾@15@13⅛@13⅞
Reading	54⅛@51¾@52¼
Rock Island	60@61@59¾@61@60¼
Michigan Southern	21@21
Michigan Southern preferred	49@48⅛
Michigan Central	53¾@54¼@52@52¼
Toledo	32¾@33@32¾
Galena	72½@71¼@72¼@71¼
Illinois Central	70¾@71¼@69¼
Pacific Mail	92¾@93¼@90¾
Panama	118@117¼@117
Missouris	86¾@86⅛
Virginias	96⅛@96⅜
Tennessees	92½@91¾@92
Illinois Central Bonds	89¼@89¾@89
California Sevens	85⅛@86⅛
Hudson River	35@35¾@35¼
Harlem Preferred	37@38@39

The business in the New Loan during the week was not important. The Stock holds firm since the 1st January, notwithstanding the pending second ten millions. The interest arrangement of the latter makes the first issue preferable for immediate investment. The new awards are to be announced this day week. There seems to be less general interest felt in the result than in August, when the first ten millions were awarded, and the belief obtains that a combination bid among the large bankers in the Foreign business, with RIGGS and others, at Washington, such as was made last Summer by Mr. BELMONT and his colleagues, would prove successful for the larges portion, if not four-fifths of the loan. The successful miscellaneous bidders in August, who anticipated the main offer, numbered about thirty parties, some of them on speculation, and others for Banks and Savings and Trust offices. They were considerably annoyed by the arrangement of the Department for the January interest, as they would be in the present instance by a similar arrangement for the July interest, and as this damaged the stock for immediate speculation, we doubt whether the same eagerness will be shown to take the second ten millions for Domestic account. Certainly the same intarest is not felt in this City in favor of a general distribution of the stock from the Department direct. While we say this, we adhere to the opinion that the Secretary is right in refusing all conditional bids "for the whole or more." In regard to the further wants of the Government through the year 1859, the probability is they are exaggerated, unless some measure should be initiated for the purchase of Cuba. The Customs at this port last week rose to $1,050,000, and there are other recent evidences of the revival of activity in the receipt and distribution of Foreign Goods through the Spring and Summer trade, which will relieve the Department very materially, if not oppressed by new and unexpected appropriations or a large increase of the pension system at the present session.

The entries of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York last week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,550,263, as against $1,121,434 same week in 1858. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $664,752, against $649,559 same week last season. The Export of Specie $256,511, against $1,045,490 same week last year. The receipts of Gold from California, $1,384,664. The Sub-Treasury balance is increased by reason of the large Customs Duties referred to above, which exceed the week's disbursements, to $4,377,362, as against $4,202,151 at the close of the previous week. As the California receipts did not reach bank until Thursday, the probability is that the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will show no important change from last Monday, when the Specie average stood $28,399,818. The calculation is that the distant bank balances have again increased, and that the undrawn deposit line, notwithstanding the more active employment of Money by the Importers at the Custom-house, will be higher than last week. The tendency of the Discount column is also to enlargement, though we find that some of the heavy banks in the Street have partially decreased their lines. The market for Money remains without altcration, and there is a good demand at reasonable rates for all the prime bills, 60 days to 6 months, that find their way to the Banks or Discount Brokers. Some few of the Bank officers in Wall-street, the same who talked of higher rates last Summer without having the opportunity to realize them, and again in November, with the same result, now speak of advancing their terms of discount, about 1 per cent, but no such rise has yet been established, though, if it were, the change would, in one sense, be welcomed as an evidence of the improved employment of money in regular trade, and of the healthy revival of trade itself. At the same time, we remark, on the authority of our leading discount brokers, that the present ability of money lenders outside of Bank, as well as at Bank, is still in advance of the necessities or disposition of mercantile business, while the amount employed at call, among the established firms of Stock Brokers is, if anything, on the decrease. We quote Discounts, extremes, 4 @ 7 per cent., and Demand Loans 3@4 per cent.

Having completed, a few days since, the Foreign Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1858, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative summary as for the Treasury year 1859, dating from the 1st July last. The Import entries, for the first six months, ending with 31st December, amounted to.....$90,596,000
Add two weeks in January.....5,603,019

Total to date since July 1.....$96,199,019
Against same time last year.....105 897,681

Decrease since July 1.....$9,698,635

Our tables show that for the six months ending 31st December, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, but excluding Specie, amounted to.....$27,965,000
Add two weeks in January.....1 364,255

Total since 1st July.....$29,329,255
Same time last year.....35,894,002

Decrease since July 1.....$6,564,747

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st of July to 31st December.....$13,641,000
Add two weeks in January.....1,309,069

Total since 1st July.....$14,950,069
Same time last year.....25,405,174

Decrease since 1st July.....$10,455,105

The English mails by the *Niagara* at Boston, of American Stocks:

"Since our last of this day week Money has been more wanted; discount is from 2½@3 ℔ cent. Gold have been flat; they close 96½@¾.

The continued demand for Gold for the continent, and the placing in this City of £1,000,000 Victoria 6 cent. Bonds, have both contributed to the stringency of our market above noted.

American Securities have been inactive, and quotations remain almost stationary. Erie Unsecured Bonds, after being done at 40, close free sellers at it. New-York Central Shares and Bonds are in good request. Illinois Construction Bonds in demand at 89; Shares have been freely sold at 33 discount, at which price buyers came forward, and the market for them closes rather firmer."

And the London *Times* of January quotes the latest on this head as follows:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		
Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., 1875	91	to	93
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1870	89	to	91
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	80	to	82
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	33	to	31 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st Mtg. conp. 8 ℔ c., 1860	84	to	86
Do., 1869	84	to	86
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82.	84	to	84
Do., $100 shares	45	to	55
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fund,) 1858	65	to	70
Do., $100 shares	20	to	25
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84	to	86
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	92	to	94
Do. 7 ℔ ct. sink. fund 1876	92	to	94
Do., $100 shares	77	to	79
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	70	to	72
Do. sg. fd. 7 ℔ cent., 1875	40	to	45
Do., bds., 7 ℔ ct., con., 1862	40	to	45
Do., bds., 7 ℔ cent., 1871	40	to	45
Do., $100 shares	16	to	18
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	90	to	92
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl.	91	to	93
Do., $50 shares	38	to	40
Phil. and Reading 1st mortgage 6 ℔ cent., 1860	86	to	88
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct., 1870	76	to	78
Do., $50 shares	23	to	25

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 29th December, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£9,806,029	Increase	£145,211
Other deposits	12,903,618	Decrease	245,389
Rest	3,115,077	Increase	10,878
Governm't Securities	10 806,591	Unchanged	
Other Securities	16,950,158	Increase	456,033
Notes unemployed	12,744,965	Decrease	497,095

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,110,350, being an increase of £404,360, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,967,100, showing a decrease of $181,897 when compared with the preceding return.

Of the Manchester Cotton Trade, the Circular of Messrs. WRIGHT, Jr., & Co. says:

"The arrival of another mail from the East brings confirmed accounts of the highly satisfactory state of trade for our manufactures, &c., and has led to further orders for additional supplies. The previously engaged condition of producers caused them to demand an advance, and ½d. ℔ lb. on Yarns and 3d. ℔ piece on Goods is readily conceded for immediate delivery. The excitement thus occasioned has its influence upon buyers for other quarters, and the Manchester market is consequently very buoyant, with a demand greatly exceeding the ability to meet it. At to-day's market a further improvement is reported, and producers are unwilling to enter upon additional contracts."

Stock at Liverpool	American.	Brazil.	Egypt'n.	E. Ind.	W. In.	Total.
Jan. 1, 1858	26,810	19,090	28,011	38,880	880	348,900
	196,740	36,600	16,200	146,900	4,420	400,300

ANNUAL COAL TRADE—YEAR 1858.

	18—.	vs.	1857.
Schuylkill	2,916,608		3,042,378
Lehigh	1 380,030		1,318,549
Wyoming and Lackawanna	2,058,656		1,914,635
Shamokin	135,893		155 816
Total Anthracite	6,491,187		6,431,378
Semi-Anthracite	340.009		311,262
Cumberland Bituminous	642,752		612,291
Foreign Bituminous	259,885		238 392
Total East of Mountains	7,733,833		7,593,124

On the results and prospects of the trade the *Miner's Journal* of Saturday remarks:

"We furnish our readers with our Annual Coal Statistics. They are *official* and can be relied on as correct. Whenever errors creep into them, by returns in which errors are discovered afterwards, they have been invariably corrected from time to time—and the Statistical table, which we have collected and arranged for the last twenty-eight years, and which is the only reliable Record of the Coal Trade in existence, will be found more correct than any of the official Statistical tables furnished from any department of the Government. We make these remarks because a number of tables have recently appeared, copied from ours mainly, with additions made to them, for the last two or three years, which are not reliable, and which do not give the Trade correctly. They double up the shipments over some of the roads, and thus increase the quantities on the actual shipments. Such is the case in every table we have seen published in the Philadelphia papers—and of course, they are not reliable.

The whole quantity of Coal thrown into the markets on the seaboard in 1858, embraced in our statistics, was:

	Tons.
Anthracite	6 491,187
Other kinds including Foreign	1,242,646
Total for 1858	7.733,833
Supply for 1857	7.593.124
Increase in 1858	140 709

Of which 59,809 tons were Anthracite and 80,900 tons of other kinds.

Although the Anthracite trade exhibits a small increase of 59,509 tons over last year's shipments, yet it falls short of the supply of 1856, 260,355 tons, notwithstanding the increase of population.

The Bituminous trade of Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and the Great West, not embraced in the above, would probably amount to about 3,500,000 tons, making the aggregate Coal trade of the United States upwards of 11,000,000 tons in 1858.

The trade will unquestionably open under better auspices than it did last year. Then there were large stocks over at many points, and the various manufacturers, who were compelled to suspend their business, had a supply of fuel on hand for use during a considerable portion of the year 1858. Now, the markets are comparatively bare of Coal. At no points will there be more than a supply, and in case of a prolonged Winter, at many places there will be a deficiency. All the carrying companies by rail show an increase so far this Winter, and it will be maintained throughout the year.

The Iron Works, which are the great consumers of coal, are gradually starting again, and they will create an additional demand. Sufficient experiments have been made within the last year, to demonstrate the great superiority of coal as a fuel in locomotives, producing a saving of fully *one-third*, and in some instances, where it can be obtained cheap, *one-half* the expenses of wood. Its use for this purpose will cause a large demand for coal, because all the new locomotives will be built for its use as fuel, and the old ones altered as rapidly as circumstances will permit, wherever coal can be procured.

The low rates at which coal was furnished last year, has also greatly extended its consumption by creating new markets—and wherever coal has once been used, the consumption never diminishes, but always increases, if it can be obtained."

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of December, 1858, (the largest of any yet reported on this line,) were $79,616; for the same month last year, $60,755.

The earnings of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company for December, 1858 and for the four months ending Dec. 31, 1858, compare with the corresponding periods of 1857, as follows:

	December, 1856.	1857.
Passengers	$31,635 16	$26,730 90
Freight	37,874 05	28 322 96
Mail, Express, &c	3.024 23	6,832 54
Total	$72,533 44	$63,805 40
Increase in December, 1858.		$8,638 04
	Earnings for 1858.	1857.
September	$79,453 32	$78,991 67
October	84,062 66	82,993 99
November	76,232 43	67,537 83
December	72,533 44	63,895 40
Total	$312,281 85	$293,418 89
Increase		$18,862 96

The finances of the Road are grndually improving, and the management report that they are finding the Belleville or Western section, which connects the Cities of Alton and St. Louis by rail, the most growing part of their business. This is owing, in part, to the Coal fields through which this division of the road passes, and which are already opened and at work at twenty-two different mines.

The Panama Company, on their late American Statement, claimed only $60,000 for the traffic of December—being in the then latest advices. The full return shows a traffic of $135,004; the difference being equal to 1½ ℔ cent. in favor of the Stock, ex-dividend.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Dec. 31, 1858—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets are closed for the Christmas holidays. Money in active demand at 2½@3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. CONSOLS shut, and 95¾@96¾ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¾d. MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5s. 1¾d. American EAGLES, 76s. 3d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 76s. 6d., South American, 74s.

COFFEE—For Native Ceylon there is some inquiry at 50s. for good ordinary; some superior quality sold at 52s. Two cargoes of Rio, of the new crop, sold at 50s. for the Mediterranean, at 46s., and 48s. for superior.

COPPER—Steady. Tough Cake and Tile, £107 10s.; best Selected, £110 10s.; Sheathing, 12d; Y. M. Sheathing, 10d.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was small, and it sold readily at previous prices; for Foreign there was also a retail sale at former rates. Last week's average price was 40s. on 106,000 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat, 40s.@42s.; Red, 36s.@40s; Flour, 20s.@24s.

IRON—The market is quiet at £6 10s. for Rails, and £6 5s. for Bars, f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs qu

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

Adverse Action of the House Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad—The Proposed Territory of Columbia—Important Decision of the Supreme Court—Kansas Expenses, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The House Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad this morning voted down all propositions looking to its construction, leaving, to be acted upon by the Committee, only Mr. STEVENSON'S resolution, "that it is impolitic to embark in the construction of any road at this time."

The Interior Department has been called upon by the Territorial Committee of the House for information concerning the proposed new Territory of "Columbia," or "Platte." The reply will be communicated to-morrow, and embodies the following information: One year ago no whites were within the proposed boundaries, except a few trappers. The gold discoveries of last year attracted a large number, about five hundred of whom Wintered there. In the coming Spring many thousands will no doubt go out, and a Government will be necessary. The country is mountainous, unfit for agricultural purposes, and subject to violent hail-storms every year. Gold is found on the eastern, and no doubt will be on the western slope of the mountains. The Mexican Mining laws are recommended for the adoption of Congress. The Indians are numerous, but have not fixed houses—are nomadic in their habits. Small reservations are recommended, but no money annuities. The Indians as a mass are not so well off as they were half a century ago, even after spending fifty millions upon them. The efforts to civilize them have resulted in making them miserable paupers. The Department urges the necessity of teaching them to labor. This report suggests "Montana" as an appropriate name for the proposed Territory. Mr. STEPHENS prefers the name of "Platte."

The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of QUIGLEY against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, decided negatively the long-mooted question whether a civil action for libel can be maintained against Corporations. The Court reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court at Baltimore, when the plaintiff recovered a verdict of $5,000 against the defendant.

Indications to-day are decided that the Administration cannot smite two-thirds of its nominal friends in Congress in favor of SLIDELL'S Thirty-Million bill.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The expenses of the United States Supreme Court for the last five years, exclusive of the Judges' salaries, amount to $112,509, of which over $21,000 has been paid to the clerk.

There were comparatively few members in the House to-day during the delivery of the funeral eulogies, which consumed about two hours.

It appears from a public document that the amounts paid and incurred by the Executive of Kansas on account of extraordinary expenditures were by Governor GEARY, $690; by Governor WALKER, $4,406; and by Governor DENVER, $1,243, together with $697. The Secretary of State recommends an appropriation to meet the indebtedness.

The resolution of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, providing for night-sessions merely for the delivery of buncombe speeches, was passed by a large majority. This is intended to facilitate the transaction of the business of the House in the earlier part of the day, when it will be insisted that the discussion shall be strictly confined to the measures legitimately before that body.

Mr. CLEMENS, who was wounded in the duel with Mr. WISE, is still unable to walk or leave his room. His strength has been so reduced by suffering and confinement, that in all probability he will not resume his seat in Congress during the present session. He came to Washington to try the effect of change of association.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CHANCES OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—THE PUBLIC LANDS—THE PHILADELPHIA MACHINERY CONTRACT—MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Although the Senate has refused to lay the Pacific Railroad bill upon the table, by a vote of 30 to 27, the indications begin to be very decided that it will finally be rejected. The only shadow of hope for carrying the measure during the present session, has seemed to rest upon the policy of sticking to the original bill, substantially, as reported from the Select Committee. Such at least is the opinion of the true and earnest friends of the Pacific Railroad who discussed this point fully in the meetings of the Committee before the report was agreed upon. It has appeared, hitherto, impossible to secure votes enough to carry it through, unless the bill upon its face avoids the designation of the route which it shall follow. But while no Southern man will touch the bill unless it leaves open a possible chance to the South to secure the route, so there are also Northern Senators who will withhold their votes from it at last, unless it restricts the Eastern terminus so as to secure a Northern route, or one north of the 37th parallel and several of the latter are among those who voted against laying the bill upon the table. Thus the chances of the ultimate passage of the pending measure are becoming very slight. If it should happen to pass, it will be because gentlemen who heartily disapprove the *plan* of the bill, do not like to accept the responsibility of defeating it.

If Congress was divided upon this question into only two sections, it would be a comparatively easy matter to carry a bill through providing for the construction of the work upon a certain stated Northern or Central route. But, unfortunately, the North and Northwest are also divided almost as hopelessly as the North and the South. Missouri insisting that St. Louis should be the grand terminus East, and Iowa and Minnesota, and their neighbors, claiming that points within *their* borders are far better suited to that purpose. It is very unfortunate that local interests are permitted to over-ride and defeat considerations of such vast national importance. Cannot some plan be devised which shall compel men, in this instance, at least, to forego such petty selfishness, and vote upon national considerations rather than local jealousies? Would it not be well for some one now to bring forward at once a bill for the construction of the proposed road, distinctly prescribing the route—and that a Central or Northern route—with a view to testing practically the question whether such a bill can command the support of all the Free State and Missouri Representatives who profess to favor a Pacific Railroad? Such a bill might name two routes—one from any point on the Missouri River, *viâ* Great Salt Lake City, to California, and another from the Upper Mississippi to Puget's Sound, with branches to the Valley of Salt Lake, and to San Francisco,—and leave the bidders for the construction to decide which they will follow. Such a proposition would probably lose four of the votes yesterday given for the pending bill; but it ought to secure *five* of those who voted to lay on the table—with this additional advantage that it would command these thirty-one votes all the time,—whereas, of the thirty, there are several who cannot be relied upon as the case stands. The chief difficulty would be in the House of Representatives, where it is almost impossible to get up a Pacific Railroad bill, except by a two-third vote. This difficulty could be obviated, however, when the bill now pending in the House is reached, by moving the new project as a substitute.

There is still another plan that might receive favorable attention,—and that is one for the *commencement* of the great work. A road from the Missouri River up the north bank of the Platte, for a distance of five hundred miles, could be laid directly upon the sod, and for a trifling cost. This would shorten, by so much, the route to Salt Lake, and the travel to be achieved by overland emigration. It would also open up to settlement the fine agricultural districts of the Black Hills region, and so begin to build up future way-business for the Pacific Railroad. Eminent engineers have estimated that the track can be laid along the Platte at the rate of a mile per day,—and at an expense much less than the cost per mile of any existing railroad in the United States. If Congress will but authorize this commencement of the work it will greatly facilitate communication with Salt Lake, pay for itself in a few years by the saving in transportation of men and supplies for the Utah army, bring the Mormon population within easier reach of the Federal arm, encourage overland emigration to California by shortening the distance to be traveled by teams, and lead to the certain authorization or the completion of the road to California within a few years, while this partial construction of the road will also have saved much time in the completion of the whole.

Let us hope that some new and practical effort of this kind will be essayed to obtain the immediate authorization of the work in whole or in part.

The House Committee on Public Lands have determined to report adversely upon Mr. GROW'S bill to withhold public land from sale until after it shall have been surveyed and open to settlement for five or ten years. The object of this measure was to give actual settlers upon the public lands ample opportunity to file their preëmptions, and thus to encourage their settlement, instead of letting them pass at once into the hands of speculators, who put up the prices upon them, and compel the farmers to pay them usurious advances upon the original cost. Such a bill would sadly interfere with the speculative operations of a host of Members of Congress, their friends, and various Federal officials, who, in years past, have availed themselves of "early information," obtained through favoritism, to secure any quantity of valuable pickings, in the way of good localities for town sites, mill seats, &c. The Committee could not be expected to cut all this off, so all of its members, except the single Republican, voted to suppress the *bill*.

The contest over the contract for constructing machinery for the sloop-of-war building at Philadelphia, has been confirmed to KEANEY, NEAFIE & Co., notwithstanding the gross irregularity (if nothing worse) exposed in the award by General NORRIS. This result was to have been expected, for the simple reason that to reverse the award in the face of the action of the Secretary of the Navy, would have been to convict a member of the Cabinet of conduct reflecting seriously upon the general Administration. Gen. NORRIS should now perform a public duty by giving an authoritative *exposé* of the whole transaction. The fact that the Secretary, when first approached by him, concealed the fact that he had ordered the Chief Engineer to pursue the course adopted by him, would seem to show quite conclusively that the Secretary knew the cause of complaint to be a just one, else why conceal it until the complainant had produced his evidence to sustain the statement upon which his complaint was based? It is established that NORRIS' drawings, put in under seal with his bid, and constituting part of the latter, were in the hands of his competitor, and that the latter's bid was accepted, although $13,000 the highest. That there was collusion in the Department to favor one bidder and injure another, would seem to be very evident; but the President, in these days, could not well afford to see that justice was done.

The election of General MIRAMON to the chieftainship of the Anti-Liberals of Mexico has very summarily disposed of Gen. ROBLES' chances for securing the leadership in Mexican politics. These sudden changes exhibit in the strongest light the weakness of the opposition, and the relative strength of the Liberal party. MIRAMON'S achievement of the questionable honors of his present position brings no accession of strength to his party. He has the army to support him; but so had ZULOAGA and ROBLES. Of the army, they were each and all sure, for so deeply compromised are its officers by their participation in the unconstitutional and illegal attempts at usurpation which have marked the opposants of the Constitutionalists during the last year, that they could not hope for anything at the hands of the latter unless they effected terms of capitulation. So nothing whatever has been gained by the substitution of MIRAMON for ROBLES, while the fact affords another evidence that the legatees of the Zuloaga party are tottering rapidly towards ruin. S.

THE CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS—CODIFYING THE REVENUE LAWS—THE PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE RAILROAD—ARIZONA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 16, 1859.

More than usual caution is observed in relation to the proceedings of a caucus of Democratic Senators held yesterday, at which, by the way, Mr. DOUGLAS was present, participating in its discussions. It is whispered, somewhat obscurely, however, that the subject before the caucus was the pending proposition of Senator SLIDELL for the appropriation of $30,000,000, to be placed at the disposal of the President, to enable him to conduct and conclude negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. It is also said that Senators varied widely in their views of the policy of the measure; and the practicability of effecting any good by its adoption, and that some hints or insinuations were ventured, to create the impression that the President has a plan of action which $30,000,000 cash in hand will be likely to make effective. Of course this was dangerous diplomatic ground to tread upon, and could not have been ventured very far. Certainly the prospect was not made bright enough to captivate the cancus, as an adjournment was effected without any conclusion having been arrived at. It is not improbable that Mr. BUCHANAN has some intrigue on foot which he thinks *may* lead to acquisition of the coveted island. Why not let him try, *provided* he is allowed to spend none of the money until the bargain is actually closed?

The House of Representatives spent most of its time, yesterday, upon the long pending bill codifying the Revenue Laws, and for other purposes. This bill forms a good sized volume, and never will be read by one tithe of those whose votes must decide its fate. Some measure revising the laws in question, and putting them into something like systematic shape, is evidently much needed: and whenever passed must be taken very much upon faith that the Committee of Commerce, who matured it, have considered its provisions carefully, and made them about what they ought to be. The pending bill, among other wise provisions, substitutes a tax upon tonnage for the dues now collected of seamen in the shape of hospital money, &c. It also proposes an apprentice system on board of merchant ships, with a view to raising competent American sailors; but this is so violently opposed by the shipping interest that it will be stricken out of the bill. Among the speeches made yesterday was one by Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, in support of the measure, which was marked by much practical common sense, and a creditable exposition of the views of the Committee on Commerce, of which Mr. C. is a member.

The New-York speculators who seek to get a grant from Congress for the construction of a railroad through Pennsylvania-avenue, are likely to fail. The railroad certainly would be a convenient and desirable improvement: but it ought not to be allowed to become the foot-ball of a speculation merely, as the New-Yorkers desire to make it. It is very clear that the parties whose bill is now pending in the Senate, seek the grant only to sell out again to parties who will make a poor road, stock it inefficiently and shabbily, and grab all the money they can scrape out of it, with the smallest possible pretext of serving the public convenience.

The grant should be given to solid practical men of capital, having interests in the District, the means to put down the track promptly, and keep it in fine repair, and who will bind themselves to specific stipulations for the service of the public, such as will secure us from the impositions of a monopoly. I understand, that within a day or two a proposition will be laid before Congress from responsible citizens of Washington, who possess the qualifications mentioned, will submit to the most rigid exactions for the public service, will agree to have the road completed within sixty days from the passage of the grant, and will stipulate to make suitable return to the District for the valuable franchise conferred upon them. Surely an honest Congress cannot hesitate between the two propositions.

Gov. BROWN denies having recommended to Congress any changes in the Postal System with a view to making his Department self-sustaining. He states that the Senate called upon him to say *how* that end could be accomplished, and that he simply answered their question, without in the least committing himself to any such recommendations: on the contrary he maintains that he took special pains to guard against the supposition that he intended to make *any* recommendation upon the subject.

I met here yesterday a merchant from Fort Fillmore, in the proposed Territory of Arizona, of whom I made some inquiry in relation to the mining advantages of that region. He fully confirms all that has been said of their richness. The Stephenson silver mine, to which I made reference in a recent letter, is almost within gun-shot of his residence; and he states that it is beyond doubt one of the finest silver mines in the world. He informs me further that a company has been fully organized to work it, with capital sufficient to develop its resources to great advantage. Several other mines in the same vicinity are also being taken up by the right sort of men to bring out their rich treasures.

The Arizona Territorial bill may be taken up during the present week. Of course its passage will add largely, at once, to the value of property in the Territory, because it will insure to capital and labor adequate protection of law and government.

I learn that the lecture of Lieutenant MOWRY, which was to have come off before the Geographical Society at New-York, on Thursday evening next, will be postponed until the first Thursday in February. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The Senate Chamber was crowded to excess to hear Mr. DOUGLAS pronounce a eulogy on Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented the credentials of Mr. WILSON, reëlected from Massachusetts, and also the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate, as fully as it may be in his power to do, the number of American vessels which are engaged directly in the palm oil trade on the coast of Africa, the average number of their voyages annually, their tonnage, the nature and value of their exports and imports, and the amount of duties derived by them from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Minnesota, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of organizing that portion of the original Territory of Minnesota lying west of the new State, which was adopted.

Mr. YULEE presented a petition from KUNHARDT & Co. and other agents of steamship lines between New-York and Europe, praying for a modification of the laws relating to exportations for the benefit of the drawback. Referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. HALE, a joint resolution appointing Commodore STEWART senior flag officer in the Navy was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays, and it was adopted, 37 against 14.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, moved to take the motion from the table to appoint Friday of each week for the consideration of private bills. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, moved to take from the table his resolution, directing the Committee on Finance to report a bill in accordance therewith, to limit the expenditures of the Government within the revenue.

Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, objected to the subject being referred to his Committee.

Mr. GWIN, of California, moved that it be referred to a select Committee.

The subject was debated over one hour, the point of issue being whether to send it to the Committee on Finance, or a Special Committee, but action was stopped by a message from the House, announcing Mr. HARRIS' death.

Mr. DOUGLAS, to the evident disappointment of nearly two thousand spectators, who expected to hear an extempore oration, read in a low tone of voice, a brief sketch of the life and public services of the deceased.

Messrs. SHIELDS and DAVIS followed in eulogy, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, it was resolved that during the ensuing two weeks from to-day it shall be in order for the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to take a recess till 7 o'clock for general debate only.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved that Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week be set apart for the consideration of territorial business.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, objected, unless a proviso be attached that subjects in regard to the admission of new States be excluded.

Mr. STEPHENS remarked that that would be for the majority of the House to determine.

Mr. MORGAN—Then I object to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, announced the death of Mr. HARRIS, of that State, pronouncing a eulogy on his private and public worth.

Messrs. CLARK, of New-York; LAMAR, of Mississippi; WASHBURN, of Illinois; ADRAIN and STEWART of Maryland, added their mournful tributes. The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Interesting Details relative to the Movement of the Revolutionists—General Jeffard Provisional President, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, January 17.

A passenger in the schooner *North Wind*, at this port, furnishes interesting details of the new movement in Hayti.

For some time it has been supposed at Gonaives that a political rising was intended.

On the afternoon of December 22 four armed individuals landed on the beach and entering Gonaives galloped at once to La Place, the residence of the Governor, where JEFFARD demanded an entrance of the sentinel, and that the cry of "Vive la Republique" should be raised, which demands the sentinel refused to comply with. JEFFARD and his companions then frightened the sentinel of the jail into a liberation of about forty political prisoners, who joined JEFFARD. The whole party returning to the Governor's residence summoned him to surrender to the forces of liberty and the Republic. He acceded to their demands and resigned. The strong part of the town was now in possession of JEFFARD who was joined by all the military and town people. They then marched to a palace belonging to SOULOUQUE, where a deputation met them and proclaimed the Republic of Hayti with JEFFARD as provisional head.

On Thursday, Dec. 23, the Republic was publicly proclaimed in the Grand Square, and JEFFARD named Provisional President, which office he accepted. Governor BARTHOLOMEW gave in his submission, and, after a grand solemnization by the Church, the new Constitution was signed by the late authorities of the principal cities.

The forces of JEFFARD were augmented by citizens of Gonaives, and the fortified town of St. Marcs was taken possession of without opposition. Here they were to remain and recruit until they were strong enough to meet the forces of SOULOUQUE in the field, or assail him at Port-au-Prince.

The insurrection was spreading north and south. Various decrees had been issued, one of which revives and puts in force the Constitution of 1846, and provides for the calling of a Legislature by President JEFFARD.

Decrees had also been promulgated releasing all political prisoners; increasing the rations of soldiers, and ordering the destruction of the fort of Gonaives.

A decree had also been issued, headed "The Republic of Hayti," which, in the name of the nation, deprives SOULOUQUE of all power. It also characterizes his administration as nothing but a series of robberies.

From New-Mexico and the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 17.

The New-Mexican mail of the 27th ult., reached Independence yesterday. It was packed on mules the most of the way, in consequence of bad roads. The New-Mexican Legislature elected AGOUSTOS DEMERELL Public Printer *vice* S. M. MOSS. Nothing had been heard of the missing Neosho Mail party. Governor RENCHER, in a special message, says, that the armistice with the Navajos amounts to nothing, as it does not provide for the surrender of the murderers of Major BROOKS' servant, nor payment for him.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the Commander of the Military Department, say they will consent to no peace upon the terms of the armistice. They will require the return of the private and public property taken during the war, and the establishment of a line, east of which the Indians shall neither plant, nor graze stock.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 17—P. M.

A dispatch from Independence to the *Republican*, says that just as the New-Mexican mail was leaving Santa Fé an express arrived announcing the safe arrival of the missing Neosho mail party to Albuquerque.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

Horatio F. Averill, of New-York, and Dennis F Murphey, of Philadelphia, were admitted as counselors.

No. 32.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company *vs.* Philip Quigley.—Error to the Circuit Court of Maryland. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment, with costs, and remanding the cause, with direction to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 29.—Daniel H. Lownsdale *et al. vs.* Josiah L. Parrish.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oregon. Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 40.—The United States *vs.* Michael Nye.—Argument concluded for the appellants.

No. 43.—The United States *vs.* Nathaniel Bassett.—Argument commenced for the appellants; continued for appellee.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Jan. 17.

The Kernelling mills of the Gotham Powder Works, containing 80 kegs of powder, blew up on Saturday afternoon, killing Mr. DAVID R. JONES. The mills were owned by G. G. NEWHALL & Co., of Salem, Mass.

Loss of the Ship Oxnard, of Boston.

HAMPTON ROADS, Monday, Jan. 17.

The ship *Oxnard*, of Boston, from Cardiff, bound to San Francisco, coal laden, sprung a leak in a gale off Cape Horn, and was abandoned. The crew were saved by the ship *Chariot of Fame*, Capt. KNOWLES, now in the Roads.

Fire in Portsmouth, Va.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Monday, Jan. 17.

The Portsmouth Literary Hall was burned on Sunday morning, causing a loss of $4,000. The Ocean House was damaged to the amount of $1,500.

The State Military Association.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17.

The State Military Association meet here to-morrow, when the annual address will be delivered by General BARTLEY, of Madison County.

The Thorndike Will Case.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The Thorndike will case has been postponed till Monday.

The Steamship Pacific.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The steamer *Pacific*, from New-York, for St. Johns, N. F., was spoken 9th inst. No latitude and longitude.

The Steamship North American.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *North American* left to-day for Portsmouth, N. H., to repair.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A Homœopathic College for your City—Effort to Prevent the Quarantine Commissioners from "putting their feet into it"—Proposals to Pay Jurors, to Amend the Excise Laws, to make City Charter-Revising Easy, and to give Legislators One Home at least.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, to-day, the acts incorporating the Mercantile Library Association and to prevent and punish prize-fighting had their third reading. Senator PATTERSON offered joint resolutions amendatory of the State Constitution with reference to County Judges and Surrogates in the rural parts of the State. Senator HALSTED offered a joint resolution expressive to Congress of the State's objection to any increase of the rates of postage. Without doing much else the Senate adjourned.

The Assembly was somewhat surprised to find not only a quorum, but a good working majority on hand after the morning prayer and reading of the Journal. It did not take long to get into Committee of the Whole, where several short bills were waiting to be read. Among these there was one incorporating a Hahneemann College of Medicine. When introduced, instead of being referred to the Medical Committee, as would be natural, it was sent to the Judiciary. The lawyers, seeing that the little pills were not unconstitutional, reported it early, and the Committee of the Whole took it up. A member from Kings moved to rise and report it, with a view to recommit to the Medical Committee. This carried, but on getting into the house, that body, considering itself entirely competent to judge of the matter, both refused to discharge the Committee or hand it over to the doctors. So that it stands where it stood in the morning, and amendments are practicable yet. It permits the College to graduate homœopathic students on rather short notice, and to swell the list of M. D's at a rate that will frighten the community. There was some jocosity over the bill, and some serious objections were urged.

The Quarantine matter reappeared this morning. A bill introduced by Mr. TUTHILL was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and at a later hour reported, and given two readings. It simply provides for the repeal of the Quarantine Act of 1857, and its sole object is to prevent further complication of the (already delicate enough) questions concerning the removal of Quarantine, by the hasty contracting of the present Commissioners for the building of an island on Old Orchard Shoals. Concurrent resolutions were offered by Mr. TUTHILL providing for the appointment of two Senators and three Assemblymen to coöperate with three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, to confer with the New-Jersey authorities for the purpose of securing a site for Quarantine, and to report at the earliest practicable day to the Legislature. This differs from Senator DIXON'S resolution by making the Legislative Committee one less, and in giving them no power to report a plan of removal, in case the project of obtaining Sandy Hook fall through—for are any more "plans" wanted? Owing to the absence of the member from Richmond the resolution was withdrawn.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. GARDNER, against excluding the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn; and one by Mr. WIGGINS, for establishing a ferry communication between Greenport and Shelter Island—to give the monopoly to JONATHAN PRESTON for ten years.

Mr. RUTHERFORD introduced a bill providing for the compensation of jurors on civil trials in New-York. Mr. WILSON—the modest and worthy member from Kings, who for nine consecutive years sat in the Board of Aldermen, and, on his last year, presided over the Board,—introduced a bill requiring Senators and members of Assembly to reside in the districts which they are chosen to represent another requiring Savings' Banks to report the amount of deposits remaining unclaimed for ten years; and another providing that the majority of any Common Council may order a convention to amend its charter, the delegates (in New-York) to consist of four from each Aldermanic District. Mr. WINTERMUTE introduced a bill to amend the Excise Act. It empowers municipal officers to prosecute for violation of the Excise act, and that recoveries shall be a bar against any action by the Excise Commissioners. Appropriates the fines to the poor.

Mr. MORRIS introduced a bill to regulate the assessment of taxes on encumbered real estate. It exempts mortgages from taxation, and provides that the tax paid by the holders of mortgaged property, shall be credited on the first payment due on said mortgage.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17.

The only business of interest done was the introduction of a joint resolution requiring our Representatives in Congress to oppose an increase of the rates of postage.

The bill to punish prize fighting was passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17.

BILLS REPORTED.

In relation to criminal indictments. Favorably.

To authorize notaries public and attorneys to act as Commissioners of Deeds. Favorably.

To prevent frauds on the canal revenues. Unfavorably.

To make surveyors Commissioners of Deeds. Unfavorably.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CONKLIN, to prevent unsafe buildings for better security against fires in New-York, and organizing a Board for the government of the Fire Department.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD, to provide one dollar a day compensation to petit jurors in New-York, and five dollars additional fees to the Clerks of Courts for each cause to be tried by Jury.

By Mr. WILSON, requiring a report within one year of unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks, for the past ten years, from the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

Also, to require Senators and Assemblymen to be residents of the Districts in which they are elected.

Also, providing that a Common Council may, by a majority, order a Convention to amend their city charter, to consist of not less than four Delegates from each Ward, or in New-York of four Delegates from each Aldermanic District.

By Mr. TUTHILL, to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine. Mr. TUTHILL had unanimous consent to report this bill favorably from the Committee on Commerce. It was also sent to Committee of the Whole by unanimous consent.

The Speaker announced the following as the Committee on the equalization of the taxation of the State: Messrs. MOULTON, FULLER, RAMSEY, STEWART and VAN CORTLANDT.

THE LOST SHIP MARGARET TYSON.

Statement of the Only Survivor to the Owners in this City.

The owners of the above ship—Capt. TYSON, and Messrs. BORN and HINCKEN—have gathered such facts as it was possible to draw out of the young man KENNANY concerning her loss, and have prepared the customary "Protest" upon the strength of these statements on which to found their claim for insurance. This vessel was regarded as "a first-class risk," and consequently a small amount only was insured upon her, some $15,000, while her value, including her freight money, was estimated at nearly $90,000.

The only survivor proves to be the person shipped as "PATRICK KENNEDY—boy," while he says his true name is WILLIAM. The discrepancy in the name is owing to the fact that Captain MORRISON himself placed the name on the shipping articles as "PATRICK," not knowing what his Christian name was. KENNEDY was employed on board the ship as a porter, while she was loading in the North River, and by the persuasions of a Mr. DOWDLE, the temporary shipkeeper, he was taken for the voyage at $6 per month. KENNEDY had never been to sea since he came from Ireland, and knew literally nothing of nautical affairs excepting what he learned upon the canal. His statements are, consequently, very much confused concerning this disastrous shipwreck and loss of life. Upon his arrival here he was immediately recognized by Mr. DOWDLE as the young man whom he had persuaded Captain MORRISON to take with him on the voyage to San Francisco. The *Margaret Tyson* sailed from New-York on the 26th of August, having on board some 1,600 tons of anthracite coal, and drawing about 21 feet of water. Nevertheless, it appears her owners considered her as "light," and a slight circumstance, only, prevented them from adding another boat-load to her cargo.

The severe gale in which the ship was lost, KENNEDY thinks, began about the third week after leaving port. While carrying sail the ship appears to have labored heavily, and commenced to leak. The pumps were manned. As the gale increased almost to a hurricane, the ship was partly hove down, and the cargo shifted. The crew were nearly all sent below to trim the coal to windward, and kept at work all night. This was on a Saturday. The ship did not right, however, and the crew were ordered out of the hold, and placed at the pumps. The sea broke over the ship, washing the spars fore and aft about deck, and staving in the "bizzarette," or the forward part of the after house, letting large quantities of water into the ship's hold. There were six boats in all on board; two were forward, one on each side of the house. These were stove by the sea, and readered useless. Two were turned bottom up on the gallows frame, and two others hung by the quarter davits, or were stowed in the chocks on the afterhouse. The pump-brake gave out, and while they were repairing it, a tremendous sea threw the ship on her beam ends. The order was then given to cut away the main and mizzen masts, which was soon done, the spars in their fall staving the two boats on the gallows frame. About the same time one of the quarter-boats was struck by a sea and stove. Finding that the ship was fast settling down, the only remaining boat was launched in safety, and eight of the seamen got into it. KENNEDY says Capt. MORRISON told the crew "he would go down with the ship." This boat was capsized alongside, and all were drowned excepting KENNEDY, who climbed on board again. A sea now broke over the ship carrying away the forward deck-house, and being swept off by the same sea, KENNEDY and four others gained this piece of the wreck, which must have been 35 feet long, and got on to it. In a short time, KENNEDY alleges he saw the ship go down, carrying with her all who remained on board. This, according to KENNEDY'S account, was upon a Sunday. How long the gale continued he does not state, and, in fact, their daily experience upon this raft appears to be wrapt in oblivion, except that one after another of his companions perished by starvation and thirst. On being asked how long he was alone on the wreck, he replied: "I was not alone at all—the dead man was there!" He denies, however, having subsisted upon his dead companion, and alleges that before his friend died he tried to bite a piece out of his, (KENNEDY'S,) leg. He says he caught water in his shoes when it rained, and lived upon several fish which were thrown upon their raft. He knows but little about being rescued by the *Oread*; he only knew that he found himself on board the vessel and safe. He says he was 17 days on the wreck.

The date of the arrival of the *Oread* at Fayal is not known. He was three weeks in the hospital, at that place, before being put on board the bark *Azov*, for Boston. It is believed that the *Margaret Tyson* was lost in the memorable gale of the 16th of September. Nothing further will probably ever be heard of her.

Destructive Fire in Duane-street.

OVER $30,000 LOSS—EXPERIMENT WITH THE STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

About 10½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in one of the upper floors of the large six-story brick building, No. 68 Duane-street, occupied by different persons as manufactories. In a few minutes after the fire was discovered the whole upper portion of the building was wrapped in flames. The firemen were promptly on hand, and used every exertion to save the building, but it was of no avail. Owing to the inflammable nature of a portion of the material stored in the building the fire made a grand display. The sky was illuminated, and the locality of the conflagration could be seen at a considerable distance. In about two hours after the fire started the whole building was destroyed.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the fire was extinguished, it was with great difficulty that the reporters obtained any information, and it was found utterly impossible to get a detailed statement of the amount of losses and insurance. The following were among the principal occupants:

J. & O. GALLAGHER, brass finishers; loss about $500: no insurance.

H. BEAUMONT, morocco-case manufacturer; loss about $800; insured.

KOHLER & SCHWITZER, machinists.

WM. GIE, manufacturer of soda-water apparatus occupied the first floor; loss about $5,000, and partially insured.

The second floor was occupied by KOHLER, machinist, and C. H. WARVING, wood-turner. Their loss is between $3,000 and $4,000.

VIRON PRICE, manufacturer of masonic emblems and silver-plater, occupied the third floor, and his loss will be about $6,000, and is supposed to be insured.

The entire fourth floor was occupied by R. JAMES as a steam laundry, and his loss is quite heavy.

There were seven other occupants, whose names we are unable to give.

Immediately on the alarm of fire being given, and as soon as it was apparent that the fire would be a large one, a large crowd of persons assembled at the house of the Exempt Engine, in Centre-street, opposite Howard-street, in order to witness the departure of the smaller of the two steam engines bought by the City a short time since. For over a week steam had been kept up on the engine, the "John C. Storm," but unluckily there had been some repairs made to it yesterday, and no fire had been built. At about 17 minutes of 11, fire was started in the engine. Owing to the smallness of the house in which the machine was placed, there was a difficulty in getting a proper draught, and it was 45 minutes before the engine started for the scene of the conflagration. The route was through Howard-street to Broadway, and thence to the corner of Broadway and Duane-street, where the machine halted. The time was about five minutes from the Exempt Engine-house to the corner of Broadway and Duane-street, and on the route several horses were much frightened at the sight of the machine as it rushed along, belching forth a shower of sparks, and leaving a trail of fire behind it. On arriving at the fire none of the Engine Companies would yield their streams to the steamer, and she was compelled to remain idle until about 1 o'clock, when a stream was put on, and after several attempts the experiment was given up as fruitless, in consequence of the hose bursting—being unable to stand the immense pressure. The hose that is used with these engines is hempen, and hence the trial with leather hose can not be called a fair test. On starting away from the Exempt Engine-house, owing to a fault in steering the machine she ran into the side of the building and tore away the doors and a portion of the wall. Many of the firemen called last night's experiment a failure, but those of experience and good judgment thought all the circumstances unfavorable to engine, and that she did not have a fair trial. The opinion was generally prevalent that the light class of steam-engines similar to that belonging to the Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia, and which is drawn by hand, would be better suited for the purpose of a fire-engine than those now owned by the city.

THE SLAVE-TRADE DENOUNCED BY A SOUTHERN CHURCH.—One of the South Carolina Churches has held a public meeting, and passed resolutions denunciatory of the importation of the *Wanderer's* slaves, and speaking as follows of the Slave-trade:

"That we have heard with deep regret that a number of these native Africans are in the midst of us. That to bring untrained negroes from Africa, and land them upon any portion of the soil of South Carolina, for the purpose of making slaves of them, meets our unqualified disapprobation, and we will oppose it with all the legal means within our power. We call upon our sister Churches to coöperate with us in this laudable enterprise."

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER.

A Third Man Arrested Charged with Being Implicated.

Commencement of the Coroner's Inquest.

Nothing particularly new or startling was developed yesterday relative to the Sixth Ward murder. Mr. DECKER, the proprietor of No. 21 Elm-street, lies at the Hospital, in an exceedingly critical state, only the slightest hope being entertained of his recovery. At an early hour yesterday morning, JAMES LOFTUS, a young man, was arrested on suspicion of being associated with JOHN GLASS and JAMES HIGGINS, the parties previously arrested for the commission of the murder. During Saturday evening, LOFTUS is alleged to have been in the company of GLASS and HIGGINS. He was with GLASS when the latter was arrested. His subsequent statements in relation to the shooting were said to be confused and evasive, and altogether, circumstances, in the view of the Police, strongly indicated that he was the third party. He is nearly ten years younger than either of the other prisoners, but for a long time has been their intimate associate, more particularly of HIGGINS. The two belong to the same engine company, and are reported to be active leaders in a rival gang to the "Dead Rabbits," designated the "Stockholders."

LOFTUS now holds the office of constable in the Sixth Ward, having been elected at the last Charter election. The prisoner, GLASS, was formerly a member of Engine Company No. 21, but a few months ago was expelled.

All three of the prisoners take the matter of their arrest with the coolest indifference. Throngs of sympathizing friends called yesterday to see them and express their condolence, but were debarred from doing so by the officers.

The body of RICHARD OWENS was yesterday given in charge of his friends for interment. He will be buried to-day from his late residence, No. 21 Union-place, South Brooklyn, not No. 121 Union-street, as erroneously reported. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Coroner JACKMAN commenced the inquest in the case—the medical statement being the only previous testimony taken—at the Sixth Ward Station-house. A large crowd was present. The testimony thus far points very positively to GLASS as the person who fired the three shots, the two taking effect upon the person of Mr. DECKER, and the fatal shot killing Mr. OWENS. The following is

THE EVIDENCE.

Catharine Decker sworn, said—I reside at No. 21 Elm-street; my husband's name is William Decker; he is now lying dangerously wounded at the New-York Hospital; about 11 o'clock on Saturday night I was up stairs attending the fire, when suddenly I heard the sound of hurrying footsteps coming up stairs; on looking around I saw the prisoner, John Glass, and two other men, whose names I do not know; the three immediately commenced demolishing the furniture; I ran down stairs to call my husband; I could not say whether they were intoxicated or not; Glass broke the

LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

Comments on the President's Message—Mr. Motley's History—Miscellaneous Literary Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1858.

Never, perhaps, has an American Presidential Message drawn from the French Press so many columns of criticism as the late Message of Mr. BUCHANAN, and never certainly was the Press more unanimous in its condemnation. At the moment of departure of the last mail I thought that the discussion had closed, but it had only commenced. The ministerial papers, especially the *Patrie* and the *Pays*, return most frequently to the subject, and attack with the most violence the presidential manifesto. M. BELLY was formerly editor of the *Pays*. It is exactly upon these two journals that he has the greatest influence, and as the most attention is given in these attacks to that part of the Message which treats of the Isthmus of Panama, one cannot help the conclusion that it is to this gentleman that we owe a good deal of this flow of wrathful ink. The *Patrie* believes it has proved that Europe has more interest in Central America, as the great route to China and India, than the United States. The Monroe doctrine it treats with derision, and affects to believe that the Americans themselves have no confidence in it, and do not intend to defend it. You may judge something of the feeling in regard to the Message, when I tell you that to-morrow there will appear from the Press a pamphlet written expressly on the subject, and designed to controvert its doctrines. The name of the author is not yet announced, but I shall be able no doubt to send it to you by the next mail.

The first volume of Mr. JOHN L. MOTLEY'S *History of the Revolution in the Netherlands in the Sixteenth Century*, has been translated into French and published at Brussels, and has produced there for its author a veritable enthusiasm. It is not indeed an ordinary circumstance that a child of the New-World should take for the subject of a serious history a people of old Europe, and should treat his subject as a master in the art. But that he should select a small and almost obscure nation for the subject of life history, is still more unusual. We already know that wherever the English language is read, the history of the Dutch and Belgian people has gained for Mr. MOTLEY the highest rank as a historian, and the work only needed to pass the delicate ordeal of being judged by the people whom it more nearly concerned, to receive its consecration. This ordeal has not only been favorable to the author—it has created astonishment, admiration, enthusiasm. "He has made of his work," says one critic, "the most complete, the most learned, and the most living tableau of the sixteenth century—a drama and a poem at the same time as a monument of erudition. He has found the art of the historian, that difficult art to attain." "As for the style of the book," says the same writer, "it is of an extreme originality; always poetic, often eloquent, occasionally incisive and ironic; we remarked at certain moments an inequality. The phrase in general is imaged."

The same writer thus speaks of the United States:

"It is known that in the field of material progress they have realized immense conquests; from this it has been concluded that they were a nation of merchants and business men. It is true that since his emancipation from the yoke of England, the North American has occupied himself especially with the cares of material life; but without counting the orators, the politicians, the eminent statesmen who issued from her revolution, it is not generally known that an immense intellectual movement, a complete moral awakening, has been accomplished within ten years in this nation which prosperity has so rapidly raised up; it is not generally known that writers abound there, and that there is not perhaps a country in Europe where letters are more cultivated. Moreover, mediocrity is not the character of this multitude of writers, of this mass of books!"

Another new book, in return, on the United States! Mme. DE GRANDFORT, Messrs. AMPERE (of the Academy), BEAUVALLET, D'ARNOUD, OSCAR COMMETTANT, ALFRED ASSOLANT—these are the authors who have written in book form within the last three years on America for French readers. With the exception of the work of M. AMPERE none of these can be called serious. They were written to amuse the *flaneurs* of the Boulevards and the light literature saloons of the capital; they are, nevertheless, works of merit in their style. The last—*Scenes of Life in the United States*, by ALFRED ASSOLANT—is the first book of young man who went to the United States to live, and who, becoming disgusted with the manners of the people, returned to France and put his impressions into book form. It is a work of first-rate literary merit, more gay than serious, and about equally divided between criticism and admiration. He admires the institutions and the grand accomplishments of the United States, while he detests her people and their manners. "The Yankees are an energetic race," he says, "who run with their heads down into great things; I sincerely admired these great things. In return, they have in their manners a cynical vulgarity that is revolting; their absurdities are as numerous as the sands of the sea, and attain even the grotesque." The critics call the book of M. ASSOLANT Voltairean, and cry "Eureka!" as if this was the first time VOLTAIRE had revived since his ashes lie sleeping under the dome of the Pantheon!

A late writer on statues and the various modes of perpetuating the name and the renown of distinguished men, makes the following apostrophe in the course of his argument:

"Look at the Americans, who have no taste, but plenty of good sense: have they any columns? Not the shade of one! But their cities are named Washington, Lafayette, &c. Is it not great and beautiful to change the name of a man into that of a city—that is to say, to make of his name the name of a whole people? Compare your asparagus columns, oh! Athenians of Paris, to an American country called Penn-sylvania!"

A book of M. MICHELET, of the French Academy, on *Love*, has been one of the occupations of the literary world the last fortnight. M. MICHELET takes such high ground in favor of his countrywomen as models of the wife and mother, that he almost excludes the rest of womankind from a fitness for these honorable conditions. At the same time he clothes his book in such language, he gives such a singular form to his reasoning, that even they whose panegyric he writes must lay down his book with a blush. What think you, for example, of an author who attempts to establish a woman's equality with a man by a chemical analyzation of her muscles, tendons, ligaments and other tissues? It is simply materialism reduced to vulgarity.

We shall soon have from the press the last volume of *Thiers' Consulate and the Empire*, which will be principally occupied by the Waterloo campaign, and also the second and last volume of *Guizot's Memoirs*. M. VILLEMAIN is about to publish a work entitled: *De l'Enthusiasme des Peuples*. I ought to have mentioned in its place that M. GUIZOT has written a long and remarkable preface to the French edition of the *History of the Netherlands*, by Mr. MOTLEY.

M. LOUIS ENAULT, a well-known author, has just published a work entitled *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, a sort of guide-book as well as a book of travels, elegantly illustrated. The name of this author was made use of lately to show one of the curiosities of French pronunciation. There is not a day that this gentleman does not receive a letter addressed to Hénault, Haino, Haynau, Hénaux, Ainau, Aynaud, Hainod, Haynauts, Ehaot, Enaux, Hesnau, Aynaus, Ayno, or any other variation of his first syllable joined to the second transformed into no, nau, nandt, nant, naust, neuld, not, naux naud, nants, neuds, nod, nenls, nault, naul, nautz, naus, uautl, us ush, noz, nanlz, nanzl, nanhl, uos, nanzh, &c., &c. All these and more are properly pronounced like the name of M. ENAULT, (*Ay-no,*) and it is said that it is the name or the word in the French language susceptible of the greatest number of caprices under a fixed sound.

In a work just published by NADAR, the celebrated photographer and writer, entitled *Clichy* 1850, there occurs a singular anecdote on an Englishman imprisoned there for debt. (Clichy is the name of the Paris prison for debt.) At the moment of entering the prison, the constables took from the Englishman his cane, wherenpon he fell into a violent rage, reclaiming his cane with oaths and gestures, which the Frenchmen did not understand. But it was against the rule to admit a cane, and for want of a knowledge of a little French he was imprisoned against his will and without his valuable stick. There he passed eighteen months, every day violently reclaiming his cane, by signs so energetic and persistent, that at last, to satisfy his mania, it was brought to him. He seized the cane with violence, unscrewed the handle, withdrew from it a roll of bank-bills, paid over the sum of 35,000 francs, the total of the debt, with interest and costs, and walked away with his cane in his hand.

M. DE SAINT-BEUVE, of the French Academy, has just published an elegantly-illustrated book, entitled *Gallery of Celebrated Women*; M. FEUILLYS DE CONCHES, Master of Ceremonies and Introducer of Ambassadors at the Tuileries, has also just published *The Stories of an Old Child*, a work of light-reading, in the style of *Reveries of a Bachelor*.

A picture was lately exhibited in a show-window of the Rue Lafitte, of which the subject was a Cuirassier charging the enemy, and which bore at the bottom the artist's name, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. This picture, of an admirable execution, recalling the pictures of GERICAULT, in its style, was painted in the prison of Ham, and given, by its now illustrious author, as a present to an officer of artillery. A gentleman passing entered the shop the day after it was first exposed, and asking the price, was told five hundred francs. It was at once retained by the gentleman, who was an *attaché* of the Imperial Museum, and the drawing will appear in the department known as the Museum of the Sovereigns. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN INTERESTS ABROAD.

Interesting Letter from the American Minister in Berlin to a Member of the Indiana Legislature.

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: It has given me much pleasure to receive the intelligence of your election to the House of Representatives of Indiana, and to be assured of your earnest purpose to throw the weight of your influence in favor of some plan by which more efficient safeguards and checks may be placed around the Treasury and the State Agency, and the financial affairs of our State put upon a more secure footing: and I am most happy to learn your determination to urge that just and essential, but long-neglected measure—the geological and topographical survey of Indiana.

To speak first of financial matters. The laws which regulate the financial operations of Indiana are in many respects proverbially defective, and we have hitherto escaped serious damage, only because we have thus far been remarkably fortunate in the selection of able and honest men to fill the office of State Agent. But we may not always be thus fortunate; and we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that should a corrupt or incapable man ever occupy that important and responsible position, there is nothing in our present laws to secure the State against the most stupendous frauds and losses. It is well known, for example, that blank bonds are executed in unlimited numbers, and forwarded to the Agent, and only require to be filled up and signed by him to become valid; and *yet there is nothing whatever, except from his personal honesty, to prevent him from issuing them by the thousand.* It seems almost miraculous that we are not compelled to reckon our losses by millions. You doubtless remember the case of the young man who suddenly disappeared a few years ago, while connected with one of our small Indiana banks in the capacity of cashier, taking with him several thousand dollars belonging to his employers. For days and weeks before this robbery was committed, this gentleman had been entrusted with the affairs of our State Agency, during the absence of the agent, with blank stocks already signed by the Auditor and Treasurer, under his control, nothing to do but to fill them out for thousands or millions. Once issued, and in the hands of unsuspecting purchasers, then let the State look out for itself! By permitting such dangerous facilities for robbing to remain uncorrected to this very day, which is actually the case, the State virtually offers a premium on dishonesty, and invites depredations upon its property.

You will hear some men talk about a register of stocks at New-York, and of other checks and safe guards through the agency of banks; but, in my judgment, the only adequate means of securing the people of the State against fraud and loss will be, to require that all transfers of State stocks shall be made by the agent in New-York, then sent to the Auditor and Treasurer of State at Indianapolis, to be duly signed and registered, and then forwarded again to the agent in New-York. This arrangement will probably find little favor among brokers and speculators; but every intelligent man at New-York or elsewhere, who wishes to make an investment in Indiana stocks, will consider himself amply compensated for the delay of a few days by the absolute security of his property, which will be the result of such a precautionary measure. Indiana will owe you a debt of gratitude if you will give your attention to this subject and in conjunction with your colleagues in the Legislature assist in providing additional and more efficacious safeguards to her securities which are held at *home* and *abroad*.

Coming to the second point in your letter, the subject of a geological and topographical survey of our State, I must beg you to indulge me in a few preliminary observations. Although the natural agricultural and commercial advantages of Indiana have attracted a large share of the foreign emigration to her borders, and filled our villages with an enterprising, thrifty and prosperous population, it cannot be denied that statistics show that the ratio of increase by emigration has fallen behind that of many of our sister States, which offer no greater inducements to the emigrant than are to be found in the rivers, prairies and mineral resources of Indiana. If we inquire into the grounds of this falling off—a question which is becoming one of serious importance to the well-being and future growth of the State—we shall find them in the fact that the influence of the necessities and habits of the early settlers has outlived its time, and prevents the adoption of a liberal policy in regard to the scientific development of our natural resources. The first pursuit of the emigrant in a new country is, of necessity, agricultural. The forest must be cleared, the prarie broken up, and wild nature must give way to the well-ordered and productive farm. This was the first necessity to which the emigrant was compelled by the common wants of life, and the dictates of self-interest. But life demands something more than mere bodily sustenance. It must be clothed as well as fed. Our farms must be made to produce us something beyond our daily bread; and we must not all be farmers. We must have mechanics and manufacturers, whose skill is necessary to the highest development of agriculture, to say nothing of the production of what we call the "comforts of life." If the early settlers of the country can be excused from the necessities of their position, for their neglect of other branches of industry, there is certainly no excuse for us who reap the fruits of their labors, and are burdened by none of their necessities; and we have no one but ourselves to blame if the population of some of our sister States has increased at a far higher ratio than that of ours, in consequence of improvements on their part which we have culpably neglected.

We must not, we cannot, shut our eyes to this fact—that wherever our sister States have scientifically developed their mineral and agricultural resources, increase of population and augmented wealth have been the certain result; nor can we blind ourselves to the fact that we must follow the same course, or be content to remain the hindmost in the race toward the goal of material prosperity. If we desire the capital and the labor of the Old or the New World to flow into our State, we must ungrudgingly take the necessary measures to lay open its mineral and other resources, and point out with certainty the localities where they can be wrought to best advantage. We are daily seeking for more capital; we are asking for manufacturing skill and labor. They will come without being sought, whenever we make the immense resources of our State apparent; *but not till then. We* know our resources. *We* know that, beside her rich domain of farming lands, Indiana is unsurpassed by any State in the Union in extent of mineral wealth, and in manufacturing facilities. But this is not enough. The world must know it too, upon satisfactory, undeniable, scientific proof. *Men do not make investments of capital, in these days, upon mere conjecture or assertion, unsupported by evidence.* Our chief duty toward our State, and toward ourselves, is, therefore, to *show* these men of capital, these artisans, mechanics, and laborers, what inducements Indiana really offers for the investment of money and of labor.

You reside within the great coal region of Indiana, and have no doubt a lively sense of the vast importance to present and future settlers, and to the well-being and aggrandizement of the State, of a thoroughgoing, practical, scientific survey, which would exhibit, at a glance, the character of our soils, the extent and value of our mineral regions, our timbered lands, our marble and stone quarries, our immense water power, &c., and sincerely trust that you may be successful, this Winter, in your attempt to secure the passage of that measure, for which I have so long labored myself. You will not be at loss for considerations of every kind in favor of such a measure. The very foundation of your capitol affords a striking illustration of its necessity. Notice carefully, as you walk up the steps of the State-house, the decayed stones, which crumble and break under your feet. Though but a few years in use, they have become so rotted that the house itself would be endangered, were it not for the brick work composing the greater part of the foundation. Carefully note the blue and white stones. The blue cost five times more than the white, were nearly as hard as iron, and very difficult to work. It was thought they would outlast a dozen generations. The white were soft, and it cost the mason but little labor and time to work them into the required shape. But note the difference now! While the action of the weather has decomposed the hard blue stones, until they are worse than useless, the same influences have hardened the white and rendered them durable and permanent. I need not multiply such instances. In this case alone, a little practical scientific knowledge of the value of our stone quarries would have saved thousands of dollars to the State. One thorough survey, conducted by the most scientific men whose services we could procure, would give us, in its published results, at once and forever, and in the cheapest manner, that knowledge which we must otherwise attain by the slow and still more uncertain process of practical experience.

This important measure, so vital from every point of view, to the best welfare of the State, can not long be delayed. The people can not be so blind to their own interests, as to allow other States to leave Indiana in the rear. But it must be done by ourselves. It will not do for us to depend upon the assistance of our General Government, which has its own province, quite distinct from the internal improvements of the several States. And when I say "ourselves," I do not mean that private enterprise alone should undertake this important work. On the contrary it is my conviction, that it is the solemn duty of our State government, by means of wise and liberal legislation, to afford support to the agricultural, manufacturing and other industriel interests of our people. While I would by no means advocate the adoption of a selfish and exclusive State policy, that might in any manner conduce to the injury of our sister States, it is still my firm belief that we should bestow the best energies upon home affairs, and pay less attention to matters abroad, which less intimately concern us in our capacity of *State citizens.* There is no conflict here between the State interest and national patriotism. *It is my conviction, often expressed before, and strengthened by my experience abroad, that the hope of perpetuating our institutions, and of giving peace to all our diversified and conflicting interests, rests upon the adoption of such a system of State Legislation as shall tend more and more to the development of the internal and natural resources of the several members of our happy Union.*

It should be the policy of our States to make more at home, and to buy less abroad. We should diversify our pursuits, and make it our aim not only to raise cotton and wool as raw material, but to manufacture it at home, instead of sending it abroad, to buy it back again at a higher price than it would cost to manufacture it ourselves. It is obvious that in Indiana, where coal is plentiful, where provisions are cheap, and where railroads afford rapid and convenient means of communication with other States, it would be far more profitable to buy or raise the raw material, and convert it ourselves into manufactured goods, than to send both material and provisions to an Eastern water-power or an English coal field. The same principle would apply to every State in the Union. In illustration of the working of the opposite policy, take any six of our Northwestern States, which have expended nearly as much capital in railroads within the last fifteen years as Great Britain has invested in machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods, and compare the relative results. See what her labor and her machinery have enabled her to accomplish with the raw material which we have supplied her looms with! Her vast commercial revenues have enabled her to carry on her conquests, to extend her empire, besides adding millions to her internal wealth. Well may she exclaim, "*Cotton is King!*"

Why should we forever linger in the rear of such enterprise? We should discard the erroneous but too prevalent opinion that selling the raw material abroad, in any form, will accrue to the substantial advancement of one section of our country over another. Our common interests cannot be divided. The farmer, whose lands produce corn and wheat, whose flocks supply the wool market; the planter, whose fields whiten with the cotton harvest; the merchant and the mechanic, and the daily laborer, are all alike interested in the home manufacture of cotton and wool, to say nothing of other branches of industry. From mutual prosperity we reap mutual benefit. The burden of insurance, storage, freight, stage on grain, cotton or wool, on their way to market, does not fall exclusively upon the several producers of each. The burdens, as well as the profits, are shared by all in the end; and each is therefore interested in the prosperity of the other; and all are interested in the home manufacture of the raw material which our country produces, not alone for home consumption, but for sale abroad. It will be an inauspicious day for the West, and *especially* for *Indiana*, when we shall send the results of our labor abroad, in a more condensed form than at present, and apply our immense wealth of coal, and other mineral resources, to the purposes of home manufacture and home consumption in other ways.

We cannot well, from this point of view, look indifferently upon the completion of the great Northern and Southern lines of railroad, which must inevitably affect the character of our trade and commerce, and the intercourse of the different sections of our country. Now, as we say out West, we travel to New-York on the line of the Irish potato, in the same latitude, mingle with people who follow the same pursuits with us, and for the most part cultivate the same articles which we do. But when the mentioned lines of railroad are completed, and we can reach New-Orleans, Charleston and Savannah in as short a time as we now reach the Eastern cities, each hour, as we fly along, we shall breathe in a new atmosphere, at every meal partake of some new luxury, and mingle with our brethren whose pursuits and occupations differ essentially from our own. And who can yet foretell the consequences of this intercourse—thousands of our Southern friends passing their Summers on the shores of our beautiful Northern lakes, and we in return spending our Winters upon the Atlantic coasts of the South? Our noble rivers run southward, bearing their millions of commerce annually; and when, in addition to this, we enjoy the facilities afforded by cheap and rapid communication, we surely cannot remain uninterested observers of each other's prosperity or adversity. Following the products of our industry to the great markets, having frequent personal intercourse with those with whom we exchange our commodities, we shall inevitably learn to estimate each other more fairly; and it requires no prophetic gift to foresee that the best of consequences must follow from such an interchange between the two great sections of the country, the *North and the South.*

But if we must send our raw material abroad to be manufactured and sent back to us, let us try to do it as directly and profitably as the nature of the case will admit. I was pleased to learn from our late able Consul at Hamburg, JAMES R. MCDONALD, that the good people of that city were somewhat astonished the other day by the novel sight of a Yankee schooner, from Cincinnati, Ohio, with a cargo of wool, lying at a German wharf. The true western captain, although he had never seen salt water before, had made the trip from Quebec to England in 17 days—the quickest passage on record. There was a cargo of walnut, hickory, cherry, curly maple, ash and other varieties from our boundless forests. They were sold at auction, and brought a fair price. Here we have an instance of direct trade with Europe, instead of by way of New-York and England. There was no intervention of agents and companies, to eat up the profits, as is too commonly the case. The time is coming, I venture to hope, when the West will take its immense commerce entirely into its own hands, when our merchants shall send their goods and produce direct, without breaking bulk, not only to Cleveland, but by means of our lakes and the St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic ports, and to all parts of the Old World. It may be that Yankee schooners shall turn out to have been the pioneer in an extensive commerce in wood, which our forests supply in such boundless variety, and of which Europe is beginning to feel the need for every purpose, from ship-building down to fancy work, and toys for children. Only let us be cautious not to reduce ourselves to the same necessity, by the too lavish and heedless destruction of those noble forests, which lead our rivers and preserve us from the sterility and drought which have befallen Greece and other lands, once famous for their luxuriant fertility.

You inquire about the state of manufactures in Germany, and especially in regard to the celebrated "Mining College." I hope soon to pay a visit to this excellent Institution, where, you will be glad to learn, several young men from our own country are prosecuting their studies in that practical branch of science so important to the welfare and prosperity of America. You shall receive as full and extended a report of its operations and management as my time and opportunities for examination will allow me to make. For the present I can only say, that manufactures of every kind have of late increased rapidly in the Zollverein. A few years ago there were not more than thirty establishments for the manufacture of beet sugar in that region; there are now nearly four hundred. The cotton twist, heretofore imported from England, is now made at home. Three years ago the city of Bremen imported fifty thousand bales of our cotton; the present year she will import at least two hundred thousand. In sight of my residence stands a large telegraph manufactory, which has made a contract to furnish telegraph apparatus to Great Britain to the value of nearly one million of dollars. Woolen and linen goods, manufactured in Germany, and toys of every imaginable description from Nuremburg, the Tyrol and other districts, are to be found in every part of the world.

The Germans, speaking generally, make the best of laborers. They have a docile, quiet and uniform character, which adapts them peculiarly to manufacturing pursuits. We want more of them among us. No people are more obedient and loyal to the Government under which they live than the Germans, and wherever they emigrate they make good, industrious and prosperous citizens. It can be said, too, in praise of them, that they know and practice the art of diversifying their pursuits to a very great extent, and are bent on solving the problem—perhaps the vital one of the age—how far a country can succeed in supplying the various demands of its people from her own resources, developed and practically applied by means of its own industry. The most eminent men of science in the country are engaged in making a thorough examination of the mineral wealth of Germany, of the character of the soil in different provinces, &c. The published results of these surveys will form a statistical collection of the utmost practical importance.

As a pertinent example of the statistics, I cite the following:

A few evenings since, at a meeting of the Geographical Society, a lecture was given upon the resources of Arnsberg, a small Rhenish province about the size of one of the largest counties of our State. Deducting the farming and woodlands, the territory devoted to iron and coal mining, is, perhaps, equal in extent to your County of Perry. During the year 1856, the value of the products of these mines amounted to 21,000,000 of thalers, averaging about 1,100 thalers to each miner. Now, these Arnsberg mines, I need scarcely tell you, are vastly inferior to our own. Hundreds of feet underground, half doubled up in low galleries, where the seams of mineral hardly average three feet in thickness, the German miner picks his slow and laborious way, while the expense of working so far beneath the surface, and of raising the heavy products of his labor to the light of day, adds considerably to their market price. We are scarcely credited when we tell these people that in our own country we have immense coal fields, from six to nine feet in thickness, lying near the surface, and in every respect easy of access, with iron ore, rich soil and inexhaustible timber lands, all in close proximity. But let us not accuse the Old World of blindness, nor laugh at her for grubbing away for a thousand feet under ground, as some of them do, while we, neglecting all this mineral wealth, content ourselves with scratching the rich soil and wearing it out with unscientific cultivation. It is my firm belief that the iron and coal mines of Perry County alone, if scientifically worked, would yield an annual income greater than that of the *wheat crop of the entire State*; and I am sure there is not a wheat raiser in Indiana, who has not an equal, and I think I may safely say a far greater interest in the development of this mineral wealth than in doubling the crop of wheat or other grain.

I think it may be confidently held, that the development of the natural resources of our extensive national territory, extending as it does from ocean to ocean, and embracing almost every variety of climate within its limits, will gradually lead to the grand result of which I have already spoken, and which I solemnly regard as the main basis of our Union in the future—*the elevation of State legislation, and the full, free and cordial commercial intercourse of the several sections of the country.* God grant that our wise and good men, instead of allowing themselves to be misled by a specious feeling of nationality, and perhaps an unconscious underestimate of the dignity and importance of our State Governments, may give their time and thoughts and labors to the developmeal and aggrandizement of *their several States. This is true nationality*; for it is the surest and speediest way to secure the permanent well being and prosperity of our whole Union. Our own State occupies a most commanding geographical position. This, whatever our future policy, be it wise or foolish, we cannot change. The central State of our vast Republic, across whose territory the car of commerce must pass for all future time, Indiana may attain, if her people will be wise in time, a social, political, and commercial dignity and importance, commensurate with the advantages of her geographical position. With our farming lands, our forests, our inexhaustible mines, and our quarries of stone and marble, our water power equal to that of the Merrimac, but scarcely known beyond the sound of its falls and rapids, we ought to take rank with the great manufacturing as well as with the agricultural States. And if we *will* we *can.* Let our State be thoroughly surveyed, the results published in a cheap, compendious and reliable form, and scattered not only over the United States, but translated into the languages of those countries all over France and Germany, and I venture to predict such an increase of our population through emigration, such an addition to our wealth through the enterprise of our citizens, new and old, as never yet has been witnessed, even in America. May that good time be near at hand.

Excuse, my dear Sir, the careless and desultory style of this rambling epistle, which I have dashed down at odd moments of leisure, as they chanced along between the incessant but irregular duties of my office. Trusting that the opinions and sentiments herein advanced may meet with your approval, and begging you to present my cordial respects to Mrs. SMITH, and to accept for yourself, my dear Sir, the assurance of my high regard,

I remain most truly yours,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

THE POST-OFFICE SYSTEM.

Letter from the Postmaster-General on Changes Required in the Postal System of the Country.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1859.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the Senate on the 22d December last:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to report to the Senate such changes in the laws regulating postages and the Post-Office Department as, in his opinion, could make that a self-sustaining department.

In responding to this resolution, I hope it will not be deemed amiss to submit to the Senate a few preliminary observations.

When I took charge of the Department, in March, 1857, no expectation appeared to be entertained in any quarter that, under the then existing legislation of Congress, the Post-Office Department was to be made a self-sustaining one.

From March to the 30th June, 1857, the department was almost entirely engaged in winding up and finishing the business of the then current year, under contracts and engagements over which the new head of the Department had no control, and was subject to no responsibility.

On closing up the business of that fiscal year—1856-7—it was ascertained that the expenditure exceeded the revenue by the sum of $4,153,718 40.

In the preceding year—1856—it had exceeded it by $3,467,046 52; and the annual reports of my predecessors exhibit the fact that there was a large deficit for many preceding years.

My predecessor in all his annual reports never failed to notify Congress of such excess of expenditure over revenue, and to point out the causes—chiefly the low rates of postage and the franking privilege—which were forcing this result upon the Department.

In his report of Dec. 1, 1856, he says "the reduced rates of postage having largely reduced the revenue, *it has not been possible to confine the expenditures of the Department within its income*, and the Postmaster-General has been compelled to apply to Congress annually to appropriate the deficiency from the general treasury.

He further adds that "the laws should be so framed as to produce a sufficient amount of revenue to defray all proper expenditures." "If my views regarding the abolition of the franking privilege—a measure which would greatly reduce the expenses of the Department—he not adopted by Congress, I would recommend the passage of a law enabling the Department to charge the ordinary rates of postage on letters and printed matter which now pass free through the mails." "It, in addition to this, the clause in the act of Aug. 30, 1852, allowing a deduction of 50 per cent. on newspapers and periodicals, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance, be abolished, as recommended in my last two annual reports, and the Department be relieved from the expense of ocean mail steamships and Isthmus service, it would, with a proper economy soon sustain itself."

Notwithstanding these repeated appeals, Congress made no successful efforts to raise the postages, none to repeal the clause in relation to the postage on newspapers and periodicals, or in any manner to repeal or restrict the franking privilege.

In this apparent willingness on the part of Congress that the treasury should continue to supply the insufficiency of the revenues, I entered on the administration of the Department with an actual deficiency in the revenue of the year ending June 30, 1857, of $4,153,718 40, the annual deficit having been gradually and uniformly accumulating under the pressure upon the department for increased mail facilities, with the knowledge and apparent acquiescence of Congress, ever since the various reductions of the postages.

In the first year—1857-'58—of my administration of the Department, this excess of expenditure over the revenue has increased to $5,234,843 70, being an increase of $1,081,125 30.

From this sum is to be deducted the amount of $109,072 95, allowed to George CORPENNING under an act of Congress, and the further sum of $74,598 46, remitted to the contractors between Cairo and New-Orleans by act of March 3, 1857—see pages 24 and 25 of annual report of 1857—leaving only an increase in the deficiency of $697,453 89 for that year.

The cause of this excess is fully explained in my last annual report, and in a communication to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, dated March 24, 1858, Mis. Doc. No. 108.

The increase of the *revenue* during the year was remarkably small, amounting to only $132,841 10, being $300,289 less than the increase of the previous fiscal year, occasioned, doubtless, by the general financial embarrassment of the commercial community.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, were submitted to Congress in my letter of March 24, 1858, (Ex. Doc. No. 90,) in which the additional cost of transportation under the new contracts to be let in the ensuing month, and go into operation on the 1st of July, 1858, was estimated at $1,000,000; and of new post-routes established by the act of March 3, 1857, to be put in operation on the 1st of July and 1st of October, 1858, at $527,820; making an increase in the probable expenditures of the year 1859 of $1,527,820 from these two sources alone, and rendering it probable that, unless the correspondence of the country is stimulated by the partial recovery from the financial embarrassment of the past year, the deficiency in postal receipts will amount to $6,290,440, after deducting the sum of $700,000 annually paid to the Department under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the Government in the transportation of free matter."

Upon opening the bids referred to for mail service in the twenty-one great States and Territories lying in the valley of the Mississippi, and extending over the entire northwest, west and southwest portions of our continent, it was found that contracts could not be made for a sum less than the estimated cost; and when due regard is given to the fact that four years had elapsed since the previous mail-lettings, and during that period the great wave of emigration had rolled westward, and towns and cities had sprung into being, with magic-like rapidity, out of scattered hamlets and sparsely-populated neighborhoods, demanding largely-increased mail facilities, such a result is not surprising.

The cause of the excess of expenditure over receipts, for the current year, is fully explained in my annual report at the present session, particularly in a document (marked H) prepared with great care and fullness.

This document states all the important improvements made in each State, and will enable each member of Congress to see the increased service in his own Congressional district.

In no remembered instance has service been put on until Congress had established the line as a post-road, and the same had been regularly advertised according to law.

The contracts have been made on the best terms with the lowest bidder.

In no case has the existing service been raised to a higher grade, or more frequent mails been granted, than the increased growth and business of the cities and settlements through which they passed seemed fairly entitled to.

If, however, the solicitude of petitioners, or the earnest recommendations of members of Congress, who have generally manifested a praiseworthy zeal to extend increased postal facilities to their constituents, shall, in any instance, have induced the Department to put in operation service which was not needed, or to have given it a frequency or grade not required by the reasonable wants of the country, it will be quite easy for the department to correct the error by the discontinuence of the service.

This document, exhibiting, as it does, almost a perfect map of the recent changes and improvements of the service, it is hoped and believed will be of great utility in enabling Congress to determine whether the postal facilities thus far extended can be profitably diminished in the several States.

It is evident enough that by diminution of the service the self-sustenation of the Department can be unquestionably secured; but it is worthy of much consideration whether that would, moreover, be more skeleton of a postal service, commensurate with neither the business nor the social wants of the country.

In my Report of the present Session I have stated "that it would be obviously erroneous to suppose that this charge on the Treasury is to *progress* in the ratio proportionate to what it has been for the last few years. Our postal system is now extended over the whole country, from one ocean to the other. There can be but little further expense resulting from overland connection with California and the other Pacific States and Territories. Except one other route, commonly called the Northern Route—from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to Seattle, in Washington Territory—no other is now thought of as being likely to become necessary."

Until now it could never have been said that our inland postal system was full-orbed and complete. For years our people have been going out from the Atlantic States, following the setting sun. We have sent our postal system, with all its lights and blessings, after them into the distant wilderness. With the rates of postage for a long time established, we were enabled to sustain the expense; but, when the wave of population was still rolling on further and further, we suddenly reduced the postages, whilst the necessity for them every day became more urgent and even imperious. Still we sought them out with the railroad, the stage, and the horse-mail, until expenditure or cost of transportation began to exceed the income derived.

Look to California for an illustration. A scattered population planted on the shores of the Pacific demanded, and justly claimed, postal connection with their fatherland, and received it by the Panama route, at a cost of $750,000 per annum, which scarcely gave back to the Department any portion of that amount in the shape of postages. Congress having, by an act of July 27, 1854, provided for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of California post-offices out of the postages collected. Since then the Tehuantepec passage has been established with scarcely an equal chance for some years to make any material returns to the Department. The great overland routes do not stand solely, or even mainly, on their opening additional communications with California, Oregon and Washington. They are intended to spread out our population, to find for the hardy pioneers new homes for their offspring, to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of our country; in fact, to discover new Californias between the valley of the Mississippi and that one which now reposes on the shores of the Pacific.

But we need not go to California for illustrations to prove that it will not do to strike down all postal service that will not pay. I again refer you to Miscellaneous Document No. 108, of last session, and also to a statement appended to this report, as containing much useful information on this subject. It shows the gross revenues from postage, and the sale of stamps in each State; the compensation of postmasters and the incidental expenses of their offices; the net revenue; the cost of transportation, and the surplus of deficit in each State, after paying the cost of transportation. It exhibits the remarkable fact that, if the various sums paid *directly* by the Department for blanks, wrapping paper, postage stamps, and stamped envelopes, advertising, mail bags, &c., were divided *pro rata* to each State, and the amount of foreign postage collected at Boston and New-York, and returned to the several Governments for whom it was collected under postal treaties, be taken out, not one State pays the expense of its mail supplies.

With these facts before me in making out my last annual report, I deemed the occasion a proper one, now that we had reached nearly the maximum cost of furnishing mail facilities to our whole country, to suggest certain measures to the consideration of Congress, by which the revenues and expenditures, if they could not be brought to an entire and perfect equality, might nevertheless approximate it so nearly as to reconcile the public mind to the discrepancy.

The first of these was that Congress should more emphatically declare that hereafter the Postmaster-General, in advertising and accepting bids for mail service, shall have no reference to the conveyance of passengers or freight of any kind other than regular mail matter. This is probably the meaning of the present law, but no Postmaster-General since its enactment, has been able to resist the opposite construction. *Nothing but express words of prohibition* would be likely to succeed. The opinion was advanced that this change in the law would probably effect a saving of $1,000,000. It may be less or more, as the book and heavy document business may increase or diminish in Congress and the various departments. It could not be effected at once, because it could not, in justice and fairness to the present contractors, be carried out until their contracts for a higher grade of service had expired. If it were effected at once, by allowing one month's extra pay, it is more than possible the parties would besiege Congress for relief from losses on stock, stages, &c., rendered unnecessary by the change.

The next suggestion was "that if Congress desired to relieve the Treasury from the requisitions upon it by this Department," they might take the bill (S. 337) introduced at the last session by a distinguished member of the Senate, and make it the basis of a great and decided improvement in the revenues of the Department. That bill proposes no mutilation or diminution of the present service, but is based on the distinct idea that, whilst the people desire and are entitled to large and liberal postal accommodations, they are both willing and able to pay a fair price for them—just what it costs to furnish them—no more, no less. To arrive at this true and just standard, required many experiments. Accordingly, many different rates of postage have been tried, and their actual results carefully noted in all the reports of the Department. These reports show that under the rates of postage on letters and printed matter fixed by the law of 1845, (Statutes-at-Large, vol. 5, p. 732,) the revenues and expenditures were about equal—a small surplus as often as a small deficit. Since the passage of the law of 1851, (Statutes, vol. 9, p. 587,) fixing the present rate of three cents, &c., the excess of expenditure over the revenue has been regularly and largely increasing. These facts obviously suggest that if Congress is determined to make the Department a self-sustaining one, the surest means of doing so would be to go back to the rates of 1845. In doing this they would have the knowledge and actual experience of the past; any other rates could only furnish conjectures of the future. The bill under consideration (S. 337) fixes the rate of five cents for any distance under 3,000 miles, and ten cents for over that distance. This can differ very little from a uniform rate of five cents for all distances, as there are very few letters sent inland over 3,000 miles. The estimates made by the most experienced officers of the Department are that the provisions of the bill would raise the revenue from postages about $3,500,000, *without taking into view the 4th section in relation to the transmission of public documents.* What the provisions of that section would effect it is difficult to anticipate. The Government now appropriates $700,000 annually as compensation for free matter transported and delivered for Congress and the Executive departments, under the *supposition* that the postage on the matter conveyed would come to that amount. It is believed in the Department, however, that the postage would come to more than twice that amount—say $1,400,000—for Congressional books and documents alone, without taking into view the immense correspondence of the Executive departments, and the vast mass of returns, accounts, packages and parcels received and sent from the General Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office, &c. It is clearly right, if the Post-office is considered as having been established simply for the convenience of individual citizens in transmitting their correspondence from place to place, for which they are to pay the full amount of the cost, that the Government, whenever it wants its correspondence, books, documents, &c., transmitted, should, like all others, come forward and pay not *half*, but the full amount for the services rendered. But if, on the other hand, the Post-Office is to be regarded as a great Government institution, established not by law merely, but by the Constitution

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Last Day of the Session.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

The announcement of a lecture on Meteorology, by Professor HENRY, drew together this morning an unusually large number of persons, many of whom were members of Congress, and some ladies. We had had, during the first two days of the session, bright, warm and Spring-like weather, and this had of course the tendency to evaporate large quantities of water, which, by the chill morning air of to-day, was condensed into a sort of London fog, so thick as to obscure the buildings, or other objects even of considerable size, when observed at a distance. If the buildings were obscure, however, it was not so with the learned Professor's intellect, for he gave us a clear, concise statement of the relation of meteorology to agriculture.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, President THURMAN in the Chair. The President called the attention of the Society to the issue between Mr. RAGUET, of the Patent-Office, and himself, which it had been attempted to explain away by Mr. CONNOLLY, by stating that the article on Agricultural Societies, in the last volume of the Patent-Office Report, did not profess to deal with any formed subsequent to 1841. He noticed the presence of that gentleman; and he would state that, whilst it is true that no detailed account was given in the article of societies founded after the date mentioned, yet there was what was intended for a list of all such organizations in existence up to the present time, and from that list the name of the National Society was singularly omitted. He was pleased to learn from Mr. BROWNE's representative that there was no willful slight intended; but it was a little singular, at least, that so prominent a Society as this should have been, by some carelessness, omitted. As to the gentleman's intimation that the Chair had been deceived as to the facts by some officer of the Society, he begged to inform him that he was accustomed to examine into matters himself before venturing an opinion, and that it was he alone who was responsible for the charge he had brought against Mr. D. JAY BROWNE.

The report of the Nominating Committee having been called for, Mr. H. WAGER obtained a suspension of the order of the day until the elections were concluded.

The Treasurer laid before the meeting a number of documents relating to the formation of an old national agricultural association in the year 1841, having the title of "Agricultural Society of the United States." One of the papers gave the full minutes of the first meeting held at the Patent-office, and another contained the full list of subscribers, which was read, and found to contain the names of several of the members of the present United States Agricultural Society, and those of President BUCHANAN, R. M. T. HUNTER, H. L. ELLSWORTH and many others. The papers were presented to this Society, as of historical interest, by Mr. JNO. F. CALLAN. A vote of thanks was given to the donor, and the gift ordered to be deposited in the archives.

A supplementary report of moneys received and disbursed at Richmond under the supervision of Mr. WAGER was read by the Treasurer, and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Hon. C. J. GILMAN, from the Committee on the communication of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, asking for aid in the collection of statistics for the forthcoming census, reported in favor of referring it to the next Statistical Bureau with this Society's indorsement. Accepted.

The Committee on the President's Address, through its Chairman, the Hon. B. V. FRENCH, recommended the adoption of its suggestions, as calculated to materially advance the interests of the Society. The report was accepted.

The Hon. Mr. WAGER, from the Committee on the Secretary's historical account of State shows, which it was proposed to embody in the present volume of the transactions, reported in favor of delaying the issue of the volume so as to allow of their being printed.

The Hon. A. B. CONGER, from the Committee on Nominations, announced the following ticket, which, on motion of Mr. KELLOGG, was made a unanimous ballot:

President—General TENCH TILGHMAN, Maryland.

For Vice-Presidents—Ezekial Holmes, Me.; H. F. French, N. H.; F. Holbrook, Vt.; John Brooks, Mass.; E. Dyer, R. I.; H. A. Dyer, Conn.; B. P. Johnson, N. Y.; J. H. Frazee, N. J.; A. Clements, Penn.; John Jones, Del.; A. Kimmell, Md.; W. A. Spence, Va.; H. E. Burgwyn, N. C.; F. W. Allston, S. C.; R. Peters, Ga., N. B. Cloud, Ala.; N. N. Harrison, Miss.; J. D. B. De Bow, La.; F. G. Cary, Ohio; W. L. Underwood, Ky.; D. P. Holloway, Ind.; D. S. Curtis, Wis.; J. A. Kennicott, Ill.; J. R. Barrett, Mo.; H. Ledyard, Mich.; S. A. Mallory, Fla.; THOS. Affleck, Texas; Legrand Byington, Iowa; A. W. McKee, Cal.; H. M. Rich, Minn.; W. W. Curcoran, D. C.; M. H. Otero, New-Mexico; J. H. Lane, Oregon; L. S. Stevens, Washington Territory; W. T. Brown, Nebraska; W. F. M. Army, Kansas; Sylvester Mowray, Arizona; A. G. Fuller, Dacotah.

Executive Committee—H. Wager, N. Y.; J. McGowan, Penn.; Josiah Ware, Ve.; F. Smyth, N. H.; J. Merryman, Md.; H. Capron, Ill.; J. M. Cannon, Iowa.

Treasurer—B. B. French, D. C.

Secretary—Ben. Perley Poore, Mass.

The President returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in thus reëlecting him without solicitation on his part. He would now suggest that some provision should be made for limiting the terms of Presidential incumbency.

The Hon. Mr. BINGHAM proposed an amendment of the Constitution to provide that after the term of the present officer shall have expired no President shall be eligible for reëlection.

The gentleman's views were combatted by Messrs. A. B. CONGER, of New-York, and GILMAN, of Maine, each of whom contended that such a clause would prevent the Society from availing itself of the services of an officer, however advantageous it might be to do so.

The Chair ruled that, inasmuch as there is a constitutional provision that no amendment shall be made without the assent of a given number of members, and as the necessary quorum could not be had at that time, the motion was out of order.

The Chair announced the order of the day, and introduced Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, who would favor the meeting with some remarks upon the subject of "Meteorology, in its Application to Agriculture."

The Professor commenced by stating that the march of knowledge in the family of man is dependent upon the labors of three distinct classes—those who increase, those who diffuse, and those who practically apply it. It was for the Smithsonian Institution to do the former, for the United States Society, with its widely ramifying agencies, the second, and the farmers of America the third. Having made some general remarks on the necessary conditions of improvement and advancement in science, he took up the meteorology of the Western Continent, showing the effect of the winds, ocean streams, mountains and plains on temperature and the distribution of rain. It is a science of great value to the agricultural interest, as furnishing data for the determination of what latitudes and situations will or will not suit certain plants and growths. Its Improvement necessarily demands many observers, and in fact the Smithsonian, in connection with the Patent-Office, (each bearing half the expense,) have a corps of three hundred observers spread over the continent in constant communication. Their returns are sent to Professor COFFIN, of Lafayette College, who works them up for publication. A gentleman well skilled in climatology was in the far West, in the pay of the Institution, gathering information on the subject of extending the growth of timber in our territory.

His experience had already demonstrated the correctness of the views previously held by scientific men, and based upon the theory of the motions of the atmosphere. The wind blowing from the shores of the Pacific in an easterly direction were at first laden with moisture, but this was deposited on the western slopes of the successive ranges of mountains, until, having descended to the plain country to the east of the Rocky Mountains, they came almost with the hot breath of a simoon to parch vegetation, and rendered a vast extent of country, almost one-half the width of the American Continent, quite unfit for tillage.

The general character of the soil between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic is that of great fertility, and as a whole, in its natural condition, with some exceptions at the West, is well supplied with timber. That portion also on the western side of the Mississippi, as far as the 98th meridian, including the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and portions of the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska, are fertile, though abounding in prairies and subject occasionally to droughts. But the whole space to the West, between the meridian and the Rocky Mountains, denominated the Great American Plains, is a barren waste, over which the eye may roam to the extent of the visible horizon with scarcely an object to break the monotony. From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, with the exception of the rich but narrow belt along the ocean, the country may also be considered, in comparison with other portions of the United States, a wilderness unfitted for the uses of the husbandman; although in some of the mountain valleys, as at Salt Lake, by means of irrigation, a precarious supply of food may be obtained sufficient to sustain a considerable population, provided they can be induced to submit to privations from which American citizens generally would shrink. The portions of the mountain system further south are equally inhospitable, though they have been represented to be of a different character. In traversing this region, whole days are frequently passed without meeting a rivulet or spring of water to slake the thirst of the weary traveler. Dr. LETHERMAN, surgeon of the United States army, at Fort Defiance, describes the entire country along the parallel of 35° as consisting of a series of mountain ridges, with a general direction north and south inclining to the west, and broken in many places by deep cracks, as it were, across the ridge, denominated cañons, which afford in some cases the only means of traversing the country, except with great labor and difficulty. The district inhabited by the Navajo Indians has had the reputation of being a good grazing country, and its fame has reached the eastern portions of the United States; but, taking the region at large, it will be found that, with regard to abundance of natural pasturage, it has been vastly overrated, and we have no hesitation in stating, says the same authority, that were the flocks and herds now belonging to the Indians doubled, they could not be sustained. There is required for grazing and producing hay for the consumption of animals at Fort Defiance, garrisoned by two companies, one of which is partly mounted, fifty square miles; and this is barely sufficient for the purpose. The barrenness and desolation so inseparably connected with immense masses of rocks and hills sensibly supplied with water, are here seen and felt in their fullest extent. The character of the district lying across the mountain system, along the 32d parallel, which has been still more highly lauded for its productiveness, is, from reliable accounts, in strict accordance with the *a priori* inferences which may be drawn in regard to its climate from the influence of the mountain ranges and the direction of the prevailing winds. Dr. ASHBELL, geologist to one of the exploring expeditions, describes the country along the parallels of 32° and 33° as equally deficient in the essentials of support for an ordinary civilized community. On the west, within these parallels, occurs the great Colorado desert, extending to the river of the same name, which empties into the Gulf of California. From the Colorado River, which is generally regarded as the eastern edge of the Colorado basin, in its southern portion, the land rises eastward by a series of easy grades, until the summit of the main ridge of the mountain system is gained, a point about 500 miles east of that river. For the first 250 miles, the ascent is across a series of erupted hills, of comparatively recent date, and similar in constitution to the line hills and ridges which are dotted over the various levels of the basin country. The entire district is bare of soil and vegetation, except a few varieties of cactus. Over the greater portion of the northern part of Sonora and the southern part of New-Mexico sterility reigns supreme.

At the mountain bases may exist a few springs and wells, and in a few depressions of the general level of the surface sloping to the Pacific may be a grassy spot; but such are the exceptions. A dry, parched, disintegrated sand and gravel is the usual soil, completely destitute of vegetable matter, and not capable of retaining moisture. The Winter rains which fall on the Pacific coast, west of the Coast range of mountains, do not reach to the region eastward. This is partly supplied with its moisture from the Gulf of California, but chiefly by the southeast wind from the Gulf of Mexico, flowing up between the ridges of mountains. We hazard nothing in saying that the mountains, as a whole, can be of little value as the theatre of civilized life in the present state of general science and practical agriculture. It is true that a considerable portion of the interior is comparatively little known from actual exploration; but its general character can be inferred from that which has been explored. As has been said before, it consists of an elevated swell of land, covered with ridges running in a northerly direction, inclining to the west. The western slopes, or those which face the ocean, are better supplied with moisture, and contain more vegetation than the eastern slopes; and this increases as we approach the Pacific, along the coast of which, throughout the whole boundary of the United States to the Gulf of California, exists a border of land of delightful climate and of fertile soil, varying from fifty to two hundred miles in width. The transition, however, from this border to a parallel district in the interior is of the most marked and astonishing character. Starting from the sea-coast, and leaving a temperature of 65°, we may, in the course of a single day's journey, in some cases, reach an arid valley, in which the thermometer in the shade marks a temperature of 110°. We have stated that the entire region west of the 98th degree of west longitude, with the exception of a small portion of western Texas, and the narrow border along the Pacific, is a country of comparatively little value to the agriculturist; and, perhaps, it will astonish the hearer if we direct his attention to the fact that this line, which passes southward from Lake Winnepeg to the Gulf of Mexico, will divide the whole surface of the United States into two nearly equal parts. This statement, when fully appreciated, will serve to dissipate some of the dreams which have been considered as realities as to the destiny of the western part of the North American Continent. Truth, however, transcends even the laudable feelings of pride of country; and, in order properly to direct the policy of this great confederacy, it is necessary to be well acquainted with the theatre on which its future history is to be enacted and by whose character it will mainly be shaped."

We cannot afford space for more than the above extracts of Professor HENRY's interesting lecture. It was listened to with great attention throughout, and at its conclusion

Mr. CONGER moved the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society are presented to Professor HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for his interesting and valuable account of the meteorological operations of the Institution, and that he be requested to furnish a report of it for publication in the bulletin of the society; a sufficient number of copies being placed at his disposal for distribution among his scientific correspondents and corps of observers.

Dr. SPENCE, of Virginia, paid his tribute of testimony to the high value of these meteorological observations.

Mr. BINGHAM called for a discussion upon the propriety of limiting the term of official incumbency, and expressed his conviction that rotation was productive of much good.

Mr. OLCOTT thought that mere opinions were not of so much value as actual experience upon the subject, and he hoped that the Hon. Messrs. KELLEY and WAGER, ex-Presidents of the New-York State Agricultural Society, would inform the gentlemen present as to what had been the practice in that Society.

Judge KELLEY said that there was no constitutional provision of limitation in the New-York Society, but it had been their constant practice to elect their presiding officer for one year only. They found that each new president brought with him a host of new friends for the Society, who were zealous to make his particular year as successful a one as any previous one. The new presidents came from widely separated counties of the State, and thus the influence of the Society was continually extending.

Mr. WAGER entirely coincided with the views of his friend and colleague, and felt assured that it would be the part of wisdom to adopt a similar policy in the United States Agricultural Society.

The subject was then, on motion of Mr. CASE, of Indiana, laid upon the table.

Mr. C. B. CALVERT, of Maryland, thought that it was a shame that we could not have at the national seat of Government a full collection of specimens of all the forest trees indigenous to America. It would cost but little to accomplish so great an object, for if Congress were to express a wish to that effect there could be no doubt but that each State would willingly send its share of seeds and trees. He would offer appropriate resolutions expressing it as the hope of this Society that Congress should take the matter into consideration.

The resolutions were seconded, and adopted unanimously.

Prof. HENRY said that something had already been done in this direction. A few years ago the Smithsonian Institution had memorialized Congress, and the work of making a great public park was commenced under the superintendence of the late lamented DOWNING, but his death put a temporary stop to its progress. The National Treasury was now in so enfeebled a condition that appropriations could scarcely be hoped for, but he anticipated that no great obstacles would be presented to it when a more favorable state of things should be brought about.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. JAMES S. RITCHIE, of the City of Superior, Wis., upon the products of that region, and presenting to the Society, for its cabinet, a copious collection of seeds and prepared plants of that State.

Mr. JENKS, a farmer from Virginia, placed before the Society a number of bottles of good cider, made from the juice of the Sorgho, or Chinese Sugar-cane. Mr. JENKS' process is very simple. He treats the juice to bring the feculent matters to the top, whence he removes them by skimming. He then barrels or bottles the liquor, and lets it stand. In about eight days it has become cider, and when fermentation has advanced to the right stage, he bottles it and preserves it as champagne.

All business before the Society having now been transacted, the President, after making some eloquent valedictory remarks, announced the meeting as adjourned *sine die*.

From the River Plate.

By the bark *Wilhelmine*, Captain DILLINGHAM we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of November. The *Commercial Times* of that date gives the following amusing account of the "revolutionary movement," a brief reference to which has already appeared in our columns:

"On the morning of the 28th October, VICTOR CHARRO, at the head of a promiscuously armed rabble of thirty or forty men, made his appearance in the Guardia del Monte, deposed the authorities, put the Prefect into prison, and issued a proclamation calling upon the country people to join him in putting down the irreligious Government, who were ruining the country. Next day he departed in the direction of Cenuelas, and encamped for the night on an estancia neer to that town.

The authorities were fortunately previously informed of his approach, and succeeded in collecting a few National Guards, whom they armed the best wey they could, one cartridge per head being the ellowance of ammunition; and in the meantime despatched chasques to the neighboring partidos, describing their situation and praying for assistance. In the evening a slight skirmish took place, in which a few shots were fired by the rebels, and the National Guards were driven from an outpost they had occupied. The following day the officer in command, DON JOSE ALFARO, despatched his small force to reconnoitre the enemy, while he awaited some reinforcements then close at hand; but the "religious column," who were just then engaged in preparations for breakfast, did not await any further trial of their constancy, but dispersed in most admirable disorder, followed by the National Guards, who succeeded in making seven prisoners, the illustrious chieftain, VICTOR CHARRO, escaping. Among the spoils of the victors was a cart of warlike stores, which principally consisted of some bundles of aboriginal lances, improvised from broken shears and tacuara canes.

Some arrests have been made in town of persons supposed to be implicated in this affair; D. JUAN G. AGUILAR, a Lieutenant-Colonel out of employment, being the most conspicuous prisoner, as a proclamation has been found bearing his name at foot, in which he is styled the General-in-Chief of the Religious Forces of the Province.

A military personage of the name of DEL CAMPO, has also been arrested on suspicion at Lobos, and forwarded to Chivilcoy.

LEAD-MINING AT GALENA.—A very large number of men are now at work in mining throughout the Lead Region. From the neighborhood of all the different diggings we hear much the same report. The most of the miners are at work in old diggings this Winter, and perhaps there is no more prospecting than in common seasons. This is an indication favorable to a large yield, as prospecting is always coupled with the idea of greater chance or hazard than working mines that have previously been discovered. The aggregate amount of the earnings of the miners this Winter will be large. It is this Winter employment for labor that our Mines furnish, coupled with the great agricultural resources of our soil, that gives this section of country such a decided advantage over any other, and so much greater real value.—*Galena Daily Advertiser, Jan. 10.*

The Douglas and Slidell Affair—Letter from Mr. James B. Sheridan.

From the Washington States.
JANUARY 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the States:

In a communication of the 12th inst., addressed to the editors of the *Union* by the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, he publishes my name as the person referred to by him in his communication of the 18th of December, in which he says:

"Mr. DOUGLAS has, by authorizing and countenancing anonymous attacks upon me, through a person officiating as his private secretary, lost all claim to the explanation which I would otherwise have promptly volunteered to give him."

When the communication of the 18th of December was published, in the absence of Mr. DOUGLAS, my first impulse was to give the above paragraph a prompt denial, under the impression that I was the person alluded to; but, upon reflection, I discovered that I had no right to assume that Mr. SLIDELL referred to me, for the reason that he only spoke of "anonymous attacks," and I had never written any communication in which the name of Mr. SLIDELL was referred to without accompanying it with my own name in full. Mr. SLIDELL admits, in his communication of the 12th, that my name accompanied the letter to which he referred as having been directed to a gentleman connected with the Press in New-Orleans. That letter was written by myself, on my own responsibility.

It was never seen by Judge DOUGLAS, or was its contents made known to him. I wrote it under the following circumstances, which, I think, were sufficient to justify all that I said: During the campaign in Illinois, I accompanied Judge DOUGLAS, as did also another gentleman, for the purpose of reporting the debates and corresponding with the newspaper Press. Some two or three weeks previous to the election, I left him, and returned to Chicago, where I found the following rumors bearing on this case in circulation, and generally believed: That Dr. BRAINARD (who, as I learned, during the whole of last Winter had been the violent opponent of the President's Kansas policy, and a member of the State Convention of the 21st of April, which nominated the regular Democratic ticket for State officers, and indorsed the course of Judge DOUGLAS and his colleagues in the House of Representatives upon the Lecompton question) had visited Washington or New-York in the month of June, and when he returned had become the bitter enemy of Judge DOUGLAS, and the enthusiastic supporter of the Administration.

That he had circulated a report on his return that in New-York he had had an interview with Senator SLIDELL, and had learned from him that the President and his Cabinet were determined to carry their warfare against Judge DOUGLAS and the Democratic ticket in Illinois to the bitter end, and secure their defeat at all hazards; that he (Dr. BRAINARD) was to be appointed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital in Chicago in the place of Dr. MCVICKER, who was to be removed; and that Mr. SLIDELL was to make a visit to Chicago during the Summer, to advise upon the plan of campaign against the Democracy of Illinois. I learned also that Dr. BRAINARD had been appointed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital, and that Mr. SLIDELL had made a visit to Chicago, and had spent several days in close communication with the Federal officeholders, who were acting in concert with the Abolitionists to defeat the Democratic Party, thus verifying what Dr. BRAINARD had reported was to take place.

Immediately after Mr. SLIDELL left Chicago, the story was put in circulation that the slurs belonging to the children of Judge DOUGLAS in Mississippi were treated in a barbarous and shameful manner, and I was informed that this slander emanated from Dr. BRAINARD, who had stated that he had received it from Mr. SLIDELL's own lips, and that the Senator remarked at the time that he felt great delicacy in making the statement, because the gentleman in whose possession the slaves had been left, was his own personal and political friend. I learned further that Dr. BRAINARD had gone to the editors of the *Press & Tribune*, an Abolition paper published in Chicago, and had given them the same story, with the name of Mr. SLIDELL as its author; and I saw published in that paper the story with the distinct statement that the editors had the authority of the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL for the facts. Under these circumstances I could not doubt, nor did any of our friends doubt, that Mr. SLIDELL had given currency to this slander, because he was the only man who had visited Chicago, of whom we had any knowledge, who could pretend to a personal knowledge of the matter.

Certain it is that his name stood until after the election uncontradicted as the author of this "base fabrication," which was published during Senator DOUGLAS' absence from Chicago, and at a time when it was most calculated to injure him. Judge DOUGLAS' friends were naturally indignant, and I, participating in that indignation, did not hesitate to inclose to the editor of a New-Orleans paper a copy of the slander, as published in the Abolition Press, and accompany it with such terms of denunciation as I thought it deserved, for the purpose of letting Mr. SLIDELL's constituents and the Democracy of Louisiana know the course he had pursued in Illinois to defeat Judge DOUGLAS and the Democratic Party.

A passage in Mr. SLIDELL's letter of the 12th, insinuates that Judge DOUGLAS franked my letters. This is not true. I paid the postage on all my private letters.

JAMES B. SHERIDAN.

[Mr. SHERIDAN's communication was received yesterday, but it too late an hour for publication.—*Ed. States.*]

Letter from Senator Rice of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

C. W. Cottom, Editor Democrat, Winona.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 25th ult., I have to say, that, for my *official* acts, I hold myself responsible to the *people of Minnesota*; for my political acts I am responsible to the Democratic Party—and, whether right or wrong, my actions in either respect will not be concealed; for it is far more satisfactory to myself, even if in error, to have my course distinctly known, than thet any doubts should exist in the minds of my constituents. As little of my time has been, and will be, given to political matters, as possible. You say doubts are entertained as to my vote upon the proposition to displace Judge DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of Senate Territorial Committee. I voted *against the proposition*. I deemed a change uncalled for and unwise. Perhaps in this connection it will not be improper for me to say, that I have thus far supported Mr. BUCHANAN, and shall continue so to do, believing that the time will soon come when the American people, without distinction of party, will look back upon his Administration with admiration and pride. I am truly yours, H. M. RICE.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 9, 2, 48, 78, 108, 109, 111, 40, 81, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 64.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 67, 65, 64, 61, 62, 71, 63, 337, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363. *Part II.*—Nos. 340, 370, 372, 378, 366, 394, 396, 400, 140, 2320. 404, 412, 416, 418, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 154, 155, 156, 158, 160, 161, 2, 53. 97, 43, 125, 105, 117, 164, 165, 81, 90, 123, 130, 131, 134.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 112, 293, 4, 3, 209, 306, 318, 342, 310, 360, 364, 368 to 372, 375, 377, 5, 182, 267, 291, 326, 33, 50, 321.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 220, 180, 235, 236, 239, 242, 144, 208, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 252.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Roosevelt.
DECISIONS.

Joseph M. Phinney vs. *Theodore W. Phinney.*—Demurrer allowed and complaint dismissed with costs, unless plaintiffs elect to amend, which they may do in twenty days.

Samuel Waggoner, Trustee, vs. *Wesley Lyon et al.*; *Henry Waggoner* vs. *the same.*—Judgment for plaintiff by default.

Theodore Knauth et al. vs. *Isaac H. Bassett et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Lauretta A. Williams vs. *Lillion Hasler et al.*—Demurrer overruled without costs; Guardian to answer within twenty days.

George T. Jackson vs. *William A. Fassit et al.*—Motion for a new trial denied for want of jurisdiction in the Special Term to entertain the proceeding.
Before Justice Davies.

In re, Augustus Jay.—Let an order be entered to pay the guardian the sum of $1,500 per annum from Feb. 6, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Slosson.

Henry Weldon vs. *George W. Thorp.*—Ordered that the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company be the defendant, or to join R. Flanagan, his attorney, the sum of $961 91, deposited with them to the credit of this action by the Clerk of this Court, with the interest thereon.

Cornelius T. De Bow vs. *John Smith.*—Ordered to be restored to the calendar for trial, plaintiff to pay the defendant $20, to file bond as a non-resident plaintiff, and to serve copy and sureties to justify if excepted to.

The Mad River Valley Branch of the State Bank of Ohio vs. *James Lee et al., and three other causes against the same.*—Demurrers allowed by default, with leave to amend.

Thomas Otis Le Roy et al., vs. *Alfred Booth.*—Injunction granted by default.
Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Austin Melville vs. *Harmony Fire Insurance Company.*—Ordered to be discontinued without costs.

Charles T. Platt vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Plaintiff, within twenty days after service of this order, to furnish defendant a further account of particulars of his claim, specifying various matters directed in the order. Defendants to have twenty days to answer after service of such further account, and to allow plaintiff to examine books and accounts referred to, and to take copies and extracts whenever requested.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Simpson vs. *McArthur et al.*—This was an action for false imprisonment consisting in procuring the arrest of plaintiff in a civil suit brought by defendants against plaintiffs in the Superior Court. The cause was tried by HILTON, J., without a jury.

Held, that to authorize a recovery in an action for false imprisonment plaintiff must show, 1, the detention; 2, that it was unlawful. The latter was not shown. The imprisonment of a person by virtue of an order or process issued by a judge or officer possessing authority to grant it, can in no case be unlawful or false. And as the Judge of the Superior Court had power to make such an order, plaintiff showed no cause of action and defendants were entitled to judgment.

Bostwick, receiver vs. *Beirger.*—*Held*, that upon the facts established in this case the assignment must be adjudged fraudulent and void. Judgment for plaintiff for an accounting.
Before Judge Brady.

Marsh vs. *Adee*, and *Hurdt* vs. *Pettit.*—Cases settled.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.
DECISIONS.

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED.—Taylor *vs.* Blake; Hart *vs.* Dreham: Oatman *vs.* Poullon; Hutton *vs.* Pettigrew; Miller *vs.* Adams Express Company; Canfield *vs.* Manhattan Gas Company, (THOMPSON, J., dissenting;) Blauvelt *vs.* Montague; Bedford *vs.* Perhune; Sager *vs.* Nicholls; Stevens *vs.* Story; The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Brainard, (THOMPSON, J., dissenting;) Butcher *vs.* Rummont; Witherall *vs.* Campbell; Vanderpool *vs.* Richards.

JUDGMENTS REVERSED.—Runkle *vs.* Yerance; Howe *vs.* Julian, (MCCARTHY, J., dissenting;) Higgins *vs.* Gray; Barker *vs.* Cowin, (MAYNARD, J., dissenting;) Chalmers *vs.* Nesbitt; Andrews *vs.* Jones; Cooper *vs.* Thomason; Lawler *vs.* Stone, (THOMPSON, J., dissenting;) Benton *vs.* James, (MAYNARD, J., dissenting;) Stephens *vs.* Albert.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been: 1,744 bbls. and 1,224 sacks Flour, 1,242 bushels Barley, 98 bushels Malt, 192 bushels Oats, 484 pkgs. Provisions, and 208 bhls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good at full prices. Sales, to-day: 1,000 bags Linguayra at 11½@12c.; and 600 bags St. Domingo on terms not to be published. The receipts of Rio during the week reached 14,500 bags. Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, 20,000 bags.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,800 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb...	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
Middling, ℔ lb..	11½	12	12½	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb.	12½	12½	12½	13
Fair, ℔ lb.....	12¾	13	13¼	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not very brisk for State and Western Flour, owing mainly to the increasing firmness of sellers, who are asking higher prices for desirable lots; sales 8,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 75 @ 4 50
Superfine State	4 75 @ 5 00
Extra State	5 50 @ 5 75
Superfine Western	4 60 @ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 35 @ 5 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40 @ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 70 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 8 50

Canadian continues in demand at buoyant rates; sales 300 bbls., at $6@$6 85 for low to very choice extra, including 350 bbls. extra, to stop at Albany, at $6 50, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at strengthening prices; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 20@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered at firmer prices. Hence, business is somewhat restricted; sales have been reported of 27,500 bushels, including very good White Western at $1 42@$1 43, strictly Prime Red do. (Winter) at $1 35, and Sound Chicago Spring at $1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 41,500 bushels at 85c.@87c. for old mixed Western, and 82c.@86c. for poor to prime new Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel, indicating a firmer market. Some Jersey Rye was sold at 80c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels State within a range of from 70c.@92c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in good request at buoyant prices. We quote Canada, 61c.@62½c.; Western, 58c.@61c.; State, 55c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 52c.@56c.; Southern, 48c.@52c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Saturday's quotations are maintained, but the transactions to-day have been quite limited.

HEMP—Is dull and nominal here. In Boston sales have been made of 500 bales Jute at $80 ℔ ton, 6 months, and 200 bales Sunn, at 4½c. ℔ lb, 8 months, to be delivered here.

HOPS—Are in request at previous rates.

IRON—Is inactive, yet in view of the small supplies here, holders ask full prices.

LEAD—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made since our last of 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; and 140 hhds, Cuba on terms not disclosed.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds are stiffly held, but business is tame.

OILS—Linseed continues in good request at 67c.@69c. ℔ gallon, chiefly within the range. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved, with sales reported of 7,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 62½@$17 75 for new Mess, here, and deliverable in February; $17 10@$17 25 for old Mess, and $13 15@$12 25 for Prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., Sides at 7¾c.@8¼c., Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in good request, chiefly at 8½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is more inquired for at former rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at, part here, 11½c.@11¾c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand, at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 350 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In Boston, 1,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed have been sold at $1@70, cash, ℔ bushel, now held at $1 75, with $1 72½ refused.

SPICES—Sales here, to-day, 10 cases Nutmegs at 55c.; 250 mats Cassia at 28c.; 200 bags Pepper at 9¾c.; and 1,500 bags Pimento, on private terms. In Boston, sales have been made of 6,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at 51c.@52½c., now held at 55c.; 5,000 mats and 300 cases Cassia at 25c.@4,500 bags Pepper at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c., ℔ cent. off, six months; 200 bales Cloves at 7¾c.; 100 bags Pimento at 6c.; and 17,000 lbs. Ginger, in pockets, at 4¼c.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices favor sellers. The transactions, to-day, include 354 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@8¼c., chiefly at 7¾c.@8¼c., with some Clarified as high as 9½c.; 350 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¼c.; 240 hhds. unpurged at 5¾c., net, cash; and 2,500 bags Bahia at about 7¾c. ℔ lb.

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics.

	Stock Jan. 1, 1859.	Imports Jan. 1 to 15.	Sales Jan. 1 to 15.	Stock Jan. 15, 1859.
Cuba, hhds	7,726	870	2,400	6,196
New-Orleans, hhds.	3,528	7,500	5,400	5,628
Porto Rico, hhds...	1,011	—	450	561
Melado, hhds	608	470	550	528
Havana, boxes	14,489	1,650	2,400	13,739

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Jan. 15, 1859.

Melado.....3c. @5c.	Br'n Havana..7½c.@7¾c.
Muscovado...6¼c.@7¼c.	Yellows.....7¾c.@8¾c.
New-Orleans.6¾c.@8c.	Fiorettas.....8¾c.@9¼c.
Porto Rico....6¾c.@8c.	White.....9¾c.@9¾c.
Curorocha...6¾c.@7¼c.	

TALLOW—Sales, 8,000 lbs. Prime, at private bargain.

WHISKY—Is held at 28c.@28½c. ℔ gallon, with a moderate inquiry, and sales of 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Continue inactive, in the absence of any considerable export movement in the leading kinds of domestic produce, such as Breadstuffs and Provisions. For Liverpool there were taken 300 boxes Cheese at 30s.; for London, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d.; for other ports nothing really new.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 54th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1859.

PUBLISHED DAILY, DURING THE TERMS.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning; price One Cent; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: Five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—O'Neil the Rebel—Jerrold's Fay.

FOREST'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kit Carson—Golden Axe—Knights of the Mist.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rookwood—Robinson Crusoe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Webb Family.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Chechi Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Diorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
South and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Central and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 8 o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The death of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, was announced in Congress yesterday, and, consequently, very little public business was done. In the Senate, previous to the eulogies on such occasions, Mr. Seward offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the palm-oil trade on the Coast of Africa. The Committee on Territories were instructed, on motion of Mr. Shields, to inquire into the expediency of organizing that portion of the original Territory of Minnesota lying west of the present State. A petition was presented from various agents of steamship lines between New-York and Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Post Roads, praying for a modification of the law relative to exportations. The joint resolution providing for the reinstatement of Commodore Stewart in his former position in the Navy was called up, on motion of Mr. Hale, and passed, 37 to 14. Friday of each week was appointed for the consideration of private bills. A debate, lasting upwards of an hour, took place on a motion to take from the table the resolution directing the Finance Committee to report a bill to limit the expenditures of the Government within the revenue. The matter was not disposed of. In the House a resolution was adopted, that during the ensuing two weeks the House will hold evening sessions for general debate. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made an effort to have Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week set apart for Territorial business, but it failed.

The House Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad yesterday took decidedly adverse action with reference to the prosecution of that enterprise. They voted down all propositions looking to its immediate construction, leaving only the resolution offered by Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, that "it is impolitic to embark in the construction of any road at this time."

Very little of public interest occurred in the Legislature yesterday. The Senate passed a joint resolution requiring our Representatives in Congress to oppose any increase in the rates of postage. The bill to punish prize fighting was also passed. In the Assembly notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the payment by one dollar per day compensation to petit jurors in this City, and five dollars additional fees to the Clerks of Courts for each cause tried by Jury. Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce three bills—one requiring a report from the Superintendent of the Banking Department, within one year, of unclaimed deposits in the Savings Banks for the past ten years; another requiring that Senators and Assemblymen must be residents of the Districts for which they are elected, and the other providing a method for calling a convention for the amendment of the Charter of this City. Mr. Tuthill had unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Commerce the bill to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

From the statement of a passenger on board the schooner *North Wind*, by the arrival of which at Boston we were put in possession of the fact of a successful revolution having been inaugurated in Hayti against the Emperor Soulouque, we learn further interesting particulars. The main features of the movement are as represented in the dispatch published yesterday morning. The Republic was publicly proclaimed on the 23d of December, and Gen. Jeffard was named Provisional President. The Constitution had been signed by the authorities of the principal cities before-mentioned as having joined the movement.

According to the latest intelligence from New-Mexico, the alleged peace with the Navajo Indians seems to rest on a very unstable basis. The armistice agreed upon does not provide for the surrender of the murderers of Major Brooks' servant, which has previously been insisted upon, and both the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and the Commander of the Military Department say they will consent to no peace on such terms. They require the return of all property taken, both public and private, and the establishment of a line east by which the Indians cannot advance, either for tilling the soil or for grazing stock.

The long-mooted question, "Can a civil action for libel be maintained against a corporation?" was decided negatively yesterday by the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of Quigley against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co. The Court reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court at Baltimore.

William Kennedy, the sole survivor of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, of this port, arrived here several days since from Boston, which port he reached by the bark *Azor*, from Fayal. He was recognized by the person through whose instrumentality he was shipped (Mr. Downle) as the "boy" whose name was entered on the articles as "Patrick Kennedy." The owners of the ship, and the agents of the insurers, have held long conversations with Kennedy, but they have failed to elicit any very intelligible account of the disaster, owing to his extreme ignorance of sea life. The main facts of the shipwreck, however, as previously published, are adhered to, including the story of his being 17 days on the wreck, during which he subsisted on fish that were washed on the raft, while he obtained water by holding up his shoes when it rained. The last of the four men who perished on his raft, he says, attempted to bite a piece out of his leg while in the agonies of starvation.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, considered the report of the Special Committee appointed to examine the Tax Levy for 1859. Part of the report was read, a number of amendments—all of them increasing the Tax Levy—were adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday. Nothing was done in relation to the City Inspector.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Councilman Cornell offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Comptroller to report by what authority the southeast portion of the Battery is used for ferry purposes, and what amount of rent is paid for the part so used. The same gentleman offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise the lease of a ferry to run from the Battery to Staten Island: referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. Councilman Platt offered resolutions having in view the removal of the stands around the markets, and also one directing an inquiry into the expediency of removing Washington Market to some more convenient locality on the North River. Both were referred to the appropriate Committee. Councilman Van Tine submitted a resolution favoring the appointment of a Special Committee which should report [illegible] in the sale of coal. Adopted. A resolution submitted by Councilman Haley, dismissing the Special Committee appointed to consider Mr. McAdam's claim to the seat in the Board, awarded to Mr. Farran, was laid on the table

The Coroner's inquest was commenced yesterday in the case of [illegible] Ward. The evidence indicates John Glass, one of [illegible] Watched very soon after the murder, as the person who fired the fatal shots. James Lowrie, the present constable of the Sixth Ward—he was elected at the last charter election—was arrested yesterday forenoon, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. The body of Owens, the murdered man, was yesterday given in charge of his friends and will, today, be interred in Greenwood. Mr. Decker, the proprietor of the house No. 21 Elm-street, is lying very low at the City Hospital, and only the slightest hope is entertained of his recovery. The inquest will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning at the Sixth Ward Station-house.

The two English convicts who arrived here a few days ago on the *Washington*, and who told Mayor Tiemann they would have to return to their former profession (they were burglars) if they were not provided with food, have been sent back to England by the Mayor, at the expense of the owners of the *Washington*.

The New-York Typographical Society celebrated the 153d anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday last night by a ball and supper at Niblo's. At the supper, Mayor Tiemann presided, and several pleasant speeches were made. The affair passed off very agreeably.

Dr. J. G. Holland lectured last evening before the Historical Society, on "American Social Life." After sketching its elements, he showed where we as a people are deficient in the cultivation of that sociability which characterizes the people of France and Germany, and in conclusion urged the necessity of Christianity cultivating this spirit. The Hon. Luther Bradish announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by the Hon. David Paul Brown, on "Stratford-on-Avon."

A destructive fire occurred last night, at No. 68 Dunns-street, the loss by which is estimated at $30,000. The particulars will be found elsewhere.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Russell presiding, although it was the commencement of the third week of the term, very little business was transacted. Angelo Teppani was convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Similar punishment was awarded to John V. Duclose, who pleaded guilty to stealing Mr. Cuelet's bay horse, worth $250. Chas. Miller, for stealing nine fancy fowls, was sent for punishment to the Penitentiary. The evidence against Barney McGory, for stealing 800 lbs. of sheet lead, was slight, and the Jury not agreeing, he was set at liberty, with the liability to future arrest hanging over him, like the sword of Damocles.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,800 bales, at steady prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in demand and were dearer. Provisions and Groceries exhibited considerable animation and buoyancy. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The President and Cuba.

In the ordinary walks of commerce it is common for the party who desires to become the purchaser of a rare or costly article, to observe a certain prudence in approaching the holder thereof. If he takes any pains at all in carrying out his design, it is rather with the object of concealing than of publishing his anxiety to buy. And this obviously circumspect rule will equally apply to transactions out of the ordinary channels of mere commerce. The anxiety of the purchaser is pretty certain to lead to the reluctance of the seller, and to enhance the cost of the coveted article.

Mr. James Buchanan, however, is not a commercial man. He has a soul above buttons, and does not pretend to apply common business rules to the affairs of this commercial country, even when he meditates so gigantic a bargain as the purchase of the Island of Cuba. He professes to desire the acquisition of that colony; and he professes so londly, so determinedly, and so incessantly, as to create the impression that he is only at his old tricks of evasion and duplicity again, and that, in truth, he only cares to make a little splash in the waters of notoriety, prior to hanging himself out to dry in the obscure repose which awaits him at the close of his present highly uncongenial career. It may, indeed, fairly be doubted whether the President really cares at all about the possession of Cuba by the United States. He is probably looking at the possible popularity of such an idea, and that is enough for him. Considerations of honesty, expediency or courtesy in the matter do not appear to trouble his venerable head. With the simple object (whatever it may be) which presents itself to his mind under the guise of the four letters which spell Cuba, he sets out to plod through everything that may be in his way, even though he has to wade, up to the neck, in the millions of dollars he prates about so glibly. But, we fear that, like the philosopher who, while gazing at the stars, fell into the water, Mr. Buchanan's ardor will be a little damped before he succeeds in overcoming the reluctance of Spain to meet the views of so overanxious a buyer; and that both his Cuba scheme and himself will speedily fall through helplessly. The President has rushed out into the refreshing atmosphere of Cuba like a rocket. We imagine he will come down before long very like the adjective contrivance which belongs to that engine of ephemeral brilliancy.

The acquisition of Cuba by the United States is not a new idea with this paper. The Times has frequently recounted the advantages, both to this country, to Cuba, and to Spain herself, which would inevitably accrue from the junction of that Island with this Confederation, provided the union could be effected with perfect fairness, and with the full consent of both parties to the transfer. But we cannot insist upon buying that which the lawful owner will not sell. Mr. Buchanan appears to think that the mere willingness on the part of the United States to pay so much as a hundred millions of dollars for Cuba, renders Spain's refusal to treat at this enormous figure a high crime and misdemeanor on the part of Spain. We cannot view the matter in such a light. Spain declares herself indisposed to part with Cuba, for any amount of money that Mr. Buchanan's exuberant fancy—fancy man though he may be—can imagine. The babble, therefore, about one hundred millions of dollars amounts to no more than if, instead, a sum of three cents, or another of a hundred billions of dollars were named, especially in view of the present condition of the National Treasury. The Island is not for sale.

But more than this. The President and his friends, in seeking to place at the disposal of the Executive an imaginary sum of thirty millions of dollars, as an installment against a future equally delusive hundred millions or more, for the purchase of Cuba, are behaving with the extreme of discourtesy, and even of insolence, towards Spain. Mr. Buchanan, in his latest official effusion, makes special mention of the summary course which he would adopt in the event of any foreign Powers taking liberties with the domestic policy of the United States; and yet, in distinct opposition to the course which he there lays down for himself, he continues to advertise, in the most offensive manner, his intention to insist on purchasing of Spain what Spain has declared she will not sell. If we reverse the case, and imagine that the Government of Spain were similarly to ignore our social prejudices, and to outrage our national pride, it will not be difficult to conceive the form in which the popular indignation of this country would find expression. Indeed, a contemporary published, yesterday, a letter from some individual in London, mentioning an intention on the part of the British Government to acquire Maine by purchase, or, in the [illegible] of the United States declining [illegible] with that State, by force! This insane joke can, of course, only excite ridicule here; but if such a project were seriously entertained by Lord Derby's cabinet, the magniloquent indignation which Mr. Buchanan would assume for the occasion can be readily imagined. The course of the President and his friends, then, is one alike insulting to Spain and unworthy of the United States. To presume on our superiority of force over that of Spain is only to prove our inferiority in the qualities which make a people great. To attempt to cast upon another and a weaker Power indignities to which we ourselves would not submit, is to degrade ourselves rather than to debase the nation which is the object of our insult.

We quite conceds the two important facts, that it would be desirable to possess Cuba, and that the only proper way of obtaining the island will be by purchase. But, while it necessarily requires the coöperation of two parties to effect a bargain, it should at least be an object with us to acquire the Island which we seek to obtain, as economically as possible. This purpose we must hopelessly defeat if we continually cry out in all the market-places of the world that we must have Cuba at any cost, and are prepared to pay any money that Spain may be minded to ask for it. Even Cuba might cost too much. The Government, therefore, would better serve its object by decent patience than by violent haste and unseemly rudeness. The purchase of Cuba may, and no doubt will, be attained by-and-by; but we confess that we are not among those who permit themselves to expect that so delicate, and at the same time so important, an undertaking can be managed by Mr. Buchanan.

Health of the City—The Inspectorship.

If suffering long be in any sense an equivalent for long-suffering, that Christian grace must be fairly predicated of the people of this City. The ineffable assurance with which their chosen servants, when their period of service has expired, and successors appear to replace them, snap their corrupt fingers in the faces of an astounded constituency, and defy law, authority and popular opinion, is certainly the most gratifying tribute which private vice could by any possibility pay to public virtue. We exult unreasonably that here, in contrast with other Republics, our revolutions are silently wrought at the ballot-box; whereas the fact is the agents we elevate to office by that pacific means, it requires a resolution to eject and replace. Indeed, if the most conclusive proof of a revolutionary state of affairs be the necessity of declaring a "state of siege," one office after another of our City Government is in that condition every year, to the fatal disturbance of our political machinery. It is so at the present moment with the City Inspectorship. The actual occupant of that post was chosen, by popular vote, to serve for three years; the term expiring on the 1st of Jan. 1859. The old charter, under which he was elected, declared that he could only hold the position until the expiration of his term; and accordingly, his incumbency since that epoch is clearly an act of usurpation. In the new charter of 1857, enacted with direct purpose to eject him and such as he from their places, it was provided that their successors, appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Aldermen, should hold over beyond their time, until the appointment of successors. This provision Mr. Morton thinks proper to apply to himself; and persists in filling, not administering, the office. In this course he is sustained by the Counsel to the Corporation, who furnishes the requisite legal opinion to order; and by the Board of Aldermen, who resolutely determine that the appointing power shall not take effect. Mr. Moaton, in defiance of the letter and the spirit of laws, the validity of which, though for a time ridiculously questioned, is now settled by the final appellate tribunals, is in his small way attempting a repetition of the Fernando Wood revolution of 1857.

That the City Inspectorship has not fulfilled for three years past any of the objects of its creation, is a record legible in the returns of mortality; in the opinions of a unanimous medical faculty; in the condition of the streets; in the utter disregard of all domestic sanitary safeguards, which it has been within the power of the bureau to establish. We have walked through mire, and dust, and filth: among reeking death and foul pestilence. Parents in alarm cry out at the frightful mortality of children; and they can only be told by the physicians that such fatal result is the inevitable consequence of the municipal impurity. At the end of each week, as we read the bill of mortality, we demand, How is it that in this great seaboard metropolis, washed on all sides by rapid waters, ventilated by the free admission of sea-air and the descending winds of the Highlands, supplied with the matchless water of the Croton, and with peculiar advantages for drainage—irrigation, if need be—and cheap purgation, the ratio of deaths should so far exceed that of other populous cities? Why is it that *one* in *twenty-seven* of our citizens perishes every year; while in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, *one* in *forty-two* is the ordinary average; and elsewhere the proportion is still smaller?

Skill, common-sense and history, have one reply. The condition of the City streets, of City houses, is so unspeakably bad; the want of hygienic knowledge, of the precautionary rules of health, of what constitutes, in short, the elements of modern sanitary reform, in the proper department, is so extreme, as to utterly counteract and defeat the otherwise peculiar advantages of the City. Science assures us that for the last seven years 9,098 people have died here yearly, *needlessly*, simply for the want of the commonest sanitary provisions; an aggregate of 63,636 lives laid at the door of the City Inspector, who has spent mounds of money, and has done nothing. And history advises us that when a medical man did occupy the post, the frightful ratio of death reached no such appalling figure; that the people had not to contend for life, at once with the costly exactions of a City residence, and with the pestilent and lurking sickness to which municipal remissness exposed them. With this showing before us there would seem to be but one issue. Had we no knowledge of the man Mearon, we should surely presuppose that he would shudder at the terrible responsibility these facts heaped upon a negligent officer; that day and night he would employ his multiplied agencies and resources to battle the destroyer of the people; that should he discover any failure of success in his own scientific incompetency, he would shrink with horror from retaining his useless place a day. And yet the contrary of all this is the fact. Morton and mortality are allies. He gloats over the growing list of the dying. Surrounded with the scum and refuse of back-stairs politicians and dependants, holding subordinate positions of inactivity, he hails the swelling tide of death, with apparently infinite self-satisfaction; and labors to discover some abuse of law that shall prolong his reckless abuse of office.

[illegible] the condition of things in that Department, and stimulated by the public outcry, certainly, endeavored to awake some spark of humanity and life-saving energy in the incumbent. He tried in vain. The Inspector was alike inaccessible to shame and pity. The only alternative was to await the close of his worthless term, when it would be possible to reform the office; and accordingly in the annual message, we find the Mayor congratulating the Common Council on the prospect of a new order of things, engaging to nominate at once a skilful medical gentleman to fill the place. This promise he has kept in nominating Dr. S. Conant Foster, as City Inspector. The nomination is understood to meet the approbation of the large body of the medical faculty. There is no word of objection to urge against the candidate; and in the same sanguine temper we have already presupposed, we might imagine the Aldermen would be all solicitude to eject the man who, ghoul-like, has lived on the slaughter of their constituents, and to inaugurate another from whom the people may anticipate some chance for health and life. The supposition is as vain as the other. The Aldermen are fully aware of the entire merits of the case; they know that while they debate hundreds are dying, within rifle-shot of their chamber, of that loathsome disease, a worthless City Inspector; and they know what the laws require and command. Yet they have evidently resolved to set every consideration of law, humanity, and right, aside; and in deference to the promptings of factious politics, retain Morton in place, and save his myrmidons. Their action can have no other meaning. Should they persist, it will be well to have it understood where the accountability rests, and that in the Fathers of the City is revived the legend of the Old Man of the Mountain, whose assassins slew and made waste the people, or the story of that French king who shot down his subjects from a window of his palace.

A Sensible Diplomatist.

Our diplomatic service is not precisely the strongest point of our public organization. The Legations of the United States in foreign parts are commonly, and not unjustly, regarded less as the outposts of the active political army than as the Chelsea Hospital or Hotel des Invalides of public men. Distinguished partisans are sent abroad by the successful chief of their party, either to keep them out of harm's way at home, or to afford them a period of repose after the fatigues of the canvass. It is not, therefore, surprising that small regard should generally be paid by the President, in his distribution of diplomatic favors, to the special qualifications of one or another man for one or another post. Where all are intended to do nothing, it matters little to what particular Castle of Indolence any particular individual may be sent. An idler from Iowa may as well waste his time in Madrid as in Constantinople, in Paris as in London. That respectable Americans traveling abroad should be forced to blush for their country when they find it represented here by a drunkard in the corner of a public hotel, and there by a swindler in a third-rate "hell;" or that, where these intenser mortifications are spared to us, we should find our more intelligent and creditable envoys vexed and harassed by a perpetual struggle with the *res augusta domi*, and vainly endeavoring to simulate the splendid position of a first-class Power on the income of a Turkish *chargé*, or a Russian secretary; these are matters of slight importance to any Administration, when compared with the trouble and danger of any attempt to make the people at large understand how much their country's reputation and influence depend upon the manner and the men of its foreign agencies.

And the day is probably still remote which will see the establishment of a distinct diplomatic service in this country, with members trained to the duties of their position, and fitted in all respects to make their foreign sojourn at once useful and honorable to the nation. We must, therefore, accept the misfortunes of our present system, and make the best of them by bestowing our special commendation upon such representatives of the United States as show any aptitude or disposition to avail themselves of the opportunities of their official residence abroad for the instruction of their constituencies at home. For this reason alone, were the paper itself much less interesting and sensible than it is, we should call attention to a letter which we publish to-day, from our Minister at Berlin (Mr. Wright) to a friend in Indiana. The private correspondence of American Envoys has not been in very good odor since the days in which one Daniels—of Virginia, we believe—who had been sent to recover his health at Turin, favored some newspaper in the Old Dominion with a vulgar and tipsy libel upon the Court and the people of Sardinia. Mr. Wright's epistle is of a very different stamp.

This gentleman's *début* in Berlin was not altogether fortunate. He was abused by newspaper correspondents for giving cold-water dinner parties, and for offering boiled hominy to the majesty of Prussia. But the effect of these ridiculous stories (for the circulation of which the general character of our Diplomatic corps must be held responsible) has gradually given way before the quiet and intelligent course of Mr. Wright; and this letter will confirm the good opinion already entertained of him as a dignified and clear-sighted man, who puts his position to the best uses he can find for it.

Mr. Wright has learned in Germany to appreciate the enormous importance of practical science in the development of national wealth, and also to appreciate the melancholy deficiency of our own countrymen in this great essential of modern progress and prosperity. Instead of flourishing the flag of freedom, and casting the crowns of the "effete monarchies" at the feet of the Genius of Columbia, Mr. Wright tells the good people of his native State that they have not done one-half so much for their magnificent territory as many a petty German province has achieved, and that they are ignorantly allowing themselves to be distanced in the race of national success. The sermon may be laid to heart by other States of the Union as well, for the times are coming in which the desultory and incoherent development of our vast resources must give way to action more scientific and systematic, if we are to hold the place we have rather drifted into than won among the nations.

The immense additions which during the last ten years have been made to the wealth of the world, stimulated into use by the perpetual activity of advancing science, are quickening the oldest countries of the earth into a new vitality, and opening in every direction new regions to power and to progress. With a world "going ahead" in precisely the same directions with ourselves, it is time for us to think somewhat less of "expansion and annexation," and a good deal more of making the most of what we really now possess, and have very imperfectly put to profitable uses.

Our Last Arcadian.

After all we are not so bad as we seem here in this great glittering, selfish, sharp-witted Gotham. The world, indeed, is too much with us, and steals away the bloom and freshness of too many hearts; the doubting fiend whose fatal speed Mrs. Kemble, in one of her sweetest poems, has so feelingly deplored, o'ertakes too soon the youth of many a generous spirit; and thousands of us daily mourn the vanished age of happy illusions and of simple, credulous faith in all our fellow men. But in the wide waste there still is a tree, and a bird in the solitude singing. Few dream of this Arcadian Island in the City's midst; and many may, perhaps, be surprised when we tell them that the one pure home of unsophisticated innocence still left to us is Tammany Hall; the one guileless young Rasselas of an unbelieving, evil-thinking, much-suspecting race, the Hon. John Cochrane, Member of Congress and bulwark of the regular Democracy. Yet so it is

On Saturday last the House of Representatives at Washington went into Committee of the Whole to consider an act for the codification of our revenue laws. This subject, we need hardly say, belongs rather to the domain of commerce than to that of politics, and was therefore little calculated to attract the attention of Congress; the chief business of which enlightened body is well understood to be the avoidance of all real business whatever, as its chief delight is the discussion of issues dear to the hearts of Mississippi postmasters, and precious in the eyes of ladies who adorn the lobby.

It would probably have slipped quietly away into the limbo appropriated to such stupidly practical matters, had not Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, suddenly remembered that all our revenues are collected upon imports by sea; that the sea washes the coasts of no less than nine slaveholding American States, and consequently that the negro question was fairly before the House. Thanks to this presence of mind on the part of the venerable statesman from Ohio, the "codification of the revenue laws" was forthwith honored with a salvo of speeches. Mr. Giddings denounced the Democracy, reviled the Dutch who brought slaves to Virginia two hundred and fifty years ago, and hurled the usual "foul scorn" at the Southern oligarchy. A valiant Democrat from Ohio rejoined; other legislators "counted themselves in," and the fray became a *mêlée*. Nothing in all this, the reader will say, to astonish the public mind, and certainly less than nothing of an absolutely Arcadian tendency. Certainly not, but mark the conclusion. As the debate died away, dinner, we presume, approaching, Mr. Cochrane rose and closed the discussion by expressing "his amazement that the Slavery question should be brought into the House *apropos* of a proposal to codify the revenue laws." Suppose Mr. Cochrane sincere, and what are we to think of the primitive community in which he has been politically reared?

Mr. Cochrane and Tammany are assuredly the remnant of those innocents whom Herod slaughtered. The ingenious Oxford clerk, who found a text for a sermon on non-jurors in the book of Job, has been long since outdone by our orators of Pro and Anti-Slavery. From a proposal to modify the rates of postage to an appropriation for buying patent paper-folders, there is no imaginable subject that will not find these gentlemen abundantly in topics for sensation eloquence on the one theme of their thoughts. That Mr. Cochrane should have lived so long, and seen so much of Congress without learning this elementary fact, is a sufficient reason for changing the venerable ensign of Tammany's Pewter Mug. That tap-house of empire must henceforth be known by the good old innkeeper's name (slyly significant to his thoughtless guests) of "The Green Man." And the proceedings of the Sachems, whenever Mr. Cochrane shall hereafter favor them with the light of his countenance, should be opened with choral singing of the noble air "With Verdure Clad."

Spoiling the Park.

The *Journal of Commerce* says it is "not disposed to be sentimental over the trees and grass which make the Park an oasis in the business Sahara of down town," and then proceeds to be as sentimental as possible over this "little green spot where so many generations of Gothamites have sported in their youth," &c. But these sentimental sobbings over the green spots which have been converted into hard pavements and business thoroughfares are very natural to people of a conservative turn of mind, who are always bewailing any changes which do not happen to benefit their own property. Many a pleasant little spot of greenery and blossoming trees, and many a productive cabbage garden, have had to yield to the exigencies of commerce and the spread of population.

There are plenty of old people who can remember when everywhere above the City Hall were green fields, orchards and pleasant country seats, and it is very natural that they should lament the great change that has come over the face of the Island on which this great City is spreading itself. Forty years ago there were no stores in the neighborhood of the Park; it was surrounded by private dwellings, which derived their value, in a great degree, from their vicinage to this "oasis." The greater part of the business of the City was transacted then below Fulton-street, and no inconveniences were experienced from having so great a space taken out of the very heart of the City and set apart for grass and trees. But it is a long time since there has been a dwelling house near the Park, and the generations of Gothamites who once walked on the grass, and reposed beneath the willows and sycamores, have yielded to the force of circumstances, and moved miles away up town.

Neither they, nor their descendants have any need of the Park, a much larger and better place of rustic recreation having been provided for them, at great cost, by the City. The trees in the Park are wormy and a nuisance; the grass, what little there is of it, is dusty, and fenced in so that it cannot be enjoyed by anybody; and the open paths, for lack of proper paving, are too muddy when it is wet, and too dusty when it is dry, to be of any service. The Park has been spoilt, we admit, or it is to be, by carrying Beekman-street through the lower end; and what will be left after this truncating process will not be worth preserving. There will be nothing to do but to spoil it still more by cutting down the trees, removing the fences, laying a suitable pavement, and throwing it open to the use of the people, who greatly need the relief it will afford to the pressure of travel just at this point. In spoiling the Park we shall greatly improve the City, and render the open space around the City Hall more beneficial, in a sanitary point of view, than it is now.

The sentimentalists who bewail every [illegible] spots of the City, will have to hang their harps on the other willows than those that surround the fountain in the Park, for they will not be permitted to stand there much longer. "The musical public of Commerce thinks so charming in the Park, we have never been able to enjoy—though we have excellent opportunities for doing so—owing to the incessant roar of omnibus wheels, and the rattling of carrieges generally; and as to the "emerald twinkling on the grass," the most resolute fancy would fail to discover anything of the kind under the dust which veils from the natural eye all the emerald tints which should be the property of the grass in the Park. We do not wonder that our commercial contemporary should so "babble of green fields," for the atmosphere of Water-street being redolent of coal-tar and bilge-water, must sharpen the sense of desire, and create a longing for rural sights and smells. But a few moments' personal observation would be sufficient to satisfy the most earnest advocate of the City Hall Park that it does not afford those rustic delights which all men covet, and none more than the weary denizens of dusty streets. There are plenty of up-town parks for all lovers of nature, and the Central Park, where the whole City may enjoy the pleasures of shady groves and emerald grass-plots, such as they can never enjoy in the miscalled Park.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new play is always an interesting event at this establishment. It gathers together the loose fragments of the literary world as if by natural laws, and insures an audience at once interesting and critical. There was something more than the usual demonstrations last night, when Mr. Lester Wallack's drama, called "The Veteran; or, France and Algiers," was presented for the first time. The principal part developing on Mr. Wallack, Sr., who has not assumed a new *rôle* for many years, much curiosity as well as expectation was of course excited. There was something kindly in the title, or at all events in the ideas it suggested, for Mr. Wallack assuredly is a veteran of whom the profession may well feel proud, and towards whom there is but one common sentiment of kindliness. We take it as a hearty omen that Mr. Wallack has laid aside the laurels obtained in his youth with the determination of gathering fresh ones in his maturity. That he can do so no one will question, after the very admirable performance of last night. The hero of Mr. Lester Wallack's piece is *Col. Delmar*, a man of years and honors. He does not accomplish great achievements in the play. He does not awaken strange emotions by the wild intrepidity of his disposition or the warlike insolence of his bearing. There is no effort at huge tribulation, or impossible heroism. All that Mr. Lester Wallack has essayed to depict, Mr. Wallack realizes, namely a gentleman of the Colonel Newcombe order, who loves the young people of his family with wholeness of heart and singleness of purpose; a blundering guardian, worthy gentleman and brave soldier. To save a character like this from the flashy conventionality of the stage requires a combination of qualities too rarely found in the dramatic artists of the present day. The thousand little tenderness, infirmities and diffidences that characterize a gentleman of well-assured position, are things that ordinarily can only be imitated. Their absolute realization must come as a shadow of absolute possession. Mr. Wallack's well-bred gallantry and blundering simplicity of honest purpose, were contrasted and exhibited with happy truth and felicity, and without the slightest admixture of that ludicrous element of stage rank called dignity. He was the *Colonel* as palpably in his lightest moments as though he had been at a Court-martial. The piece does not justify us in describing the character thus ably sustained by Mr. Wallack as a great one, but, as a truthful picture of a noble race of men not at all scarce in the world, it is, we think, one of the pleasantest bits of character-painting we have had the good fortune to see for many a long day.

The plot of the "Veteran" is very sketchy, and suffices simply for the introduction of a series of tableaux and military spectacles. These are admirable; indeed, famous as is this house for "pictures," we doubt if the *habitues* have ever seen anything equal to that of the Zouaves breaking through the falling ruins of the palace to the rescue of their Colonel. The whole idea is bold, and its realization a marvel of mechanical skill. Of a different kind but equally excellent, is the tableaux of the last act, showing the Zouave with band, vivandieres, colors and last, but not least, their Drum-major, represented with startling audacity (as concerns *bâton*) by Mr. Brougham. There are many other points that deserve special attention; every act, in fact, forms a picture of some sort, which may be enjoyably perused. A better mounted piece it has not been our fortune to witness. The scenery is superb; the dresses costly, appropriate and picturesque, and the numerous military and Arabian adjuncts all that could be desired.

The piece is written with much liveliness of style; the first and second acts are quite brilliant; later, the romantic element retards the progress of the dialogue; then we have downright farce alternating with the mysterious cutting of sentinels' throats. With the hasty consideration that a single performance enables us to give to this piece, we are disposed to regard it as one of Mr. Lester Wallack's most successful efforts. It accomplishes the double object of satisfying the eye and pleasing the ear; there is a liberal admixture of good comedy writing with effective melodramatic construction.

The cast was excellent, Mr. Lester Wallack playing the Veteran's son as no one in this country can attempt to play it. Mrs. Hoey as *Aminah*, one of those interesting pagans who always persist in saving the lives of good-looking Christians, gave romantic prominence to a part not especially inviting to a lady of her talents, and was dressed with that faultless elegance for which this lady is remarkable. Miss Mary Gannon as *Blanche* was excellent, and Mr. Brougham great, as he always is.

The "Veteran" was received with much favor, and will doubtless enjoy a profitable run. It needs a small amount of curtailing: the performances did not terminate, last night, until 12 o'clock.

Musical.—Mr. Robert Goldbeck, one of the first artists of our City, has organized a system of public piano-forte instruction, to which he desires us to call attention. He establishes to-day, at Rossmore's, a series of classes, under his special supervision and direction. Every pupil will receive the advantage of his direct instruction, and will have an opportunity also of playing in concert with other instruments. To the masses the principal recommendation will be that for a small sum they can secure the tuition in a desirable way of one of the most talented of pianists and composers now in America.

The Return of English Convicts.

THE OWNERS OF THE WASHINGTON PAY THE EXPENSE.

The two English convicts—giving their names as Harry Richards and William Smith—who were landed here a few days since from the ship *Washington*, have been compelled to take their journey across the water over again. It will be remembered that they called upon Mayor Tiemann shortly after their arrival, and represented to him that they had no money, and that, unless assistance or work was speedily furnished them, they would be obliged to do something desperate—the intimation having reference to professionally operating upon the iron shutters and iron safes of mercantile warehouses and private residences. In short, the two men confessed that they were old London burglars; that they had followed this dangerous profession for years in the English metropolis; that they had been inmates of penal institutions in the Old World; and that they had been sent here to rid London of their unwelcome presence. They were sent here they said by the "Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society," whose head quarters are at No. 116 Pall Mall. The Mayor sent them to Mr. Campbell, at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, with instructions to take immediate measures for their transportation to England. Mr. Campbell laid the matter before the officers of the *Washington*, informing them of the commands of the Mayor. The officers protested strongly against being obliged to take the men back at their own expense to Liverpool, claiming that they had received them on board their vessel in ignorance of their previous character. The protest was unavailing, and the two men were placed in the *Neptune* and started on their way home again. The owners of the *Washington* were made to pay the board bill of the convicts during their stay in the City and their passage by the *Neptune*.

Paraguay Expedition.—We have been requested to insert the following:

Parties sending letters to our care for their friends on this expedition, will insure their being forwarded by addressing them to care of our firm, instead of our senior, who is frequently absent.

WM. W. DeFOREST & CO., New-York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.—The probabilities in relation to the length of time Mr. MORROW will manage to retain the office of City Inspector; whether the Board of Aldermen will act upon the Mayor's prohibition of Dr. FOSTER during the present session; whether the Mayor will be forced to withdraw the Doctor, and send in another name; and whether, if the matter be not taken up by the Board, he will take the responsibility of turning Mr. MORROW out, and locking the doors, are seriously canvassed by the many who are personally interested in the matter, who gather daily in and around the City Hall and the Hall of Records. Mr. MORROW's friends—those employed by him—are confident that he is safe, and that consequently they are safe, for a long time to come, so far as the Board of Aldermen is concerned. They have no idea that Dr. FOSTER, even if inclined, would be able to outbid Mr. MORROW in the matter of the distribution of the patronage of the office among the members of the Board. The only thing they fear is that the Mayor, believing Mr. MORROW to be at the bottom of the Board's delay, may so interpret that portion of the new charter bearing upon Mr. MORROW's case, that he will feel warranted in putting him out and risking the opinion of the Courts upon the matter, should Mr. MORROW be disposed to carry the matter there. There was a very faint impression that the subject would be called up in the Board of Aldermen last evening, but, in accordance with a private understanding, it was not touched. The question, however, is to be kept open by a committee of the Board, that will probably require time to enable them to investigate the matter thoroughly, and make a report. It is stated that the Mayor has received letters from Drs. FRANCIS, PARKER, WATSON, WATTS, DITMAS, VAN BUREN, SMITH ANN STONE, commending the nomination of Dr. FOSTER.

THE PEWTER MUG AND THE IVY GREEN.—There is a rich creamy froth sitting upon the lip brightened rim of the Pewter Mug, as heavily as if the ale were new; the Ivy Green is vigorously agitated; and all in consequence of the recent doings of the Society of Regulars. Even old Tammany has had one eye shut and a finger on his brow for several days. What it all means they can't well make out. Why did they push Alderman GERRY out of the Chair? And why did they put Ex-Sheriff WILLETT in? And, again, what will GERRY do, now that he can no longer take the head of the table while the happy family is at its station, in the Ark of the Regulars? Will he get an Ark of his own and go drifting about the political flood? Or will he consent, having quitted the quarter-deck, to go into the forecastle among the rongbs? These are questions, the solution of which, of course, the community cares nothing at all about. But they are nevertheless of vital interest to the Pewter Mug and the Ivy Green. In connection with this subject, the "Mug" says it is noticable that while "these outsiders" complain bitterly of the "close corporation" character which they attribute to Tammany Hall, they have allowed all the inspectors of Election for the City to be chosen by "one man;" which, they claim, is the same thing practically as allowing that one man to select the whole General Committee.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.—The ladies of the Home Industrial School, No. 645 Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, are compelled to make one more appeal to the benevolent, in behalf of the children under their care. This very inclement weather has come upon them with nothing to feed 150 months but bread and water. They have hitherto been bountifully supplied with a good warm dinner by the Home for the Friendless, by whom this school is entirely supported, and who have depended on provisions sent in from the country. This year the supply has almost entirely failed, and with an empty larder they are obligad to deny the school all but the "cup of cold water" and piece of bread which has satisfied them through the Summer. The children are of the most needy class in the City, and a warm dinner has been the only comfortable meal they have had for the day. Provisions, such as meat, rice, Indian meal, molasses, and vegetables, will be thankfully received at the school; and shoes, hosiery, or money, can be sent either to the office of the *Commercial Advertiser* or to No. 25 Brevoort-place, Tenth-street, between Broadway and University-place.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.—GEORGE SELEY, one of the sailors belonging to the schooner *Hiram G. Bishop*, which arrived yesterday from Matanzas, died on the vessel as she was coming up the Bay. Coroner O'KEEFE, being notified, held an inquest on the body. Drs. GALLAGHER and FINNELL made a *post-mortem* examination. They found that death was caused by yellow fever, and a verdict was thus rendered. Some yellow-fever cases were reported at Matanzas when the vessel left that port, and it was there that the disease was contracted. No other person arriving in the schooner has shown any symptoms of the disease, and it is probable that they will escape.

AN INTERESTING WORK.—The graduates of Columbia College have reason to shout Hail Columbia! for the care which their Alma Mater is taking of their reputation. It is stated that the Trustees of that venerable Institution are about publishing a history of all the graduates of the College from the year 1759 down to the present. The work is under the charge of the Association of the Alumni, and will be supervised by Mr. A. S. VAN DUZER of this City. It will contain the names of some of the most distinguished citizens of the State, among whom are ALEXANDER HAMILTON, DE WITT CLINTON, and WASHINGTON IRVING.

ALFRED WALDRON STILL ALIVE.—The youth ALFRED WALDRON, who was so severely injured on Wednesday last, while standing on the rear platform of a Third-avenue car, by the ladder of Hose Company No. 8, will, in all probability, recover. Only one of his ribs was broken, instead of four, as originally stated. He was a card-writer at Delmonico's restaurant, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, and was almost the sole support of his mother and five younger children.

WORKINGMEN IN AMERICA.—A Convention or Congress of "Workingmen in America," commenced its session at the Stenben House, Bowery, yesterday, when there was but little business other than the preliminaries to an organization done. The Convention is composed of delegates from various socialistic organizations throughout the country.

THE UNION BANK CASE.—We understand that Mr. GARRETT S. MOTT, who was arrested in December at the suit of the Union Bank, and held to bail in $142,000, has procured the required bail and been liberated; that the suit stands for trial before a Jury; and that Mr. MOTT has sued the Bank for false imprisonment.

THE CITY GUARD BALL.—The City Gnard give their annual ball at the Academy of Music this (Tuesday) evening. It promises to be a very successful affair, and the well-known character of this corps is a guarantee that every necessary arrangement will be made by the members for the comfort of their guests.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF give three readings from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings of this week, at Hope Chapel, Broadway.

Police Reports.

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—Two men, giving their names as William Greason and Francis Irving, were very sanguine yesterday morning of obtaining $100; but instead of that they were taken before a Police Justice and lodged in a prison-cell. The basis of their sanguine expectations was the offer of a reward of $100 for the recovery of a carpet-bag, stolen a few days ago from the apartments of Mr. M. Miller, at No. 280 West Twentieth-street. The carpet-bag contained deeds and bonds of considerable value, $555 in Nebraska Bank bills, and a suit of clothes of medium worth. The two men named above called yesterday morning at the house of Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police, and informed him that the bag and its contents could be found at No. 103 Perry-street. The Sergeant and Officer McCord went to the house some time afterwards, and there found the two men and the bag. The men demanded the promised reward of $100, and the Sergeant demanded an explanation as to how it came in their possession. This was a query unanticipated, but the men were equal to it. The bag they said was left on the front stoop of their dwelling, and they, as in duty bound, took care of it. The Sergeant did not credit their story, and so he arrested the two men on the spot. They were locked up in the Jefferson Market Jail to answer the charge.

A BLOOD-AND-WHISKY-THIRSTY PORTER.—William F. Fogerty is employed as a porter in the Northern Hotel, in Cortlandt-street. Fogerty having been on a spree two or three days, found himself, yesterday forenoon, with his cash exhausted, stepping into the drinking-saloon, No. 102 West-street. He called for a hot drink, and stated frankly in advance that he had no money. The bar-keeper, John Spencer, refused to concoct the hot beverage on such terms. Fogerty became greatly enraged, drew a pistol and endeavored to shoot the bar-keeper, when the weapon was taken from him. Fogerty then drew a knife, rushed at Spencer, but the knife was also taken from him before he was able to inflict any injury upon his intended victim. The blood-and-whisky-thirsty porter was arrested, taken before Justice CORNELL and locked up to answer a charge of an attempt to kill.

A SANGUINARY BAKER.—James Keirns is a German baker, and works at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Sixth-avenue. On Saturday Keirns entered No. 124 Fourth-avenue, drew a revolver, levelled the murderous weapon at the head of a Mrs. Schoolefield, exclaiming, "I'll give you nigger," and fired. A woman, who was present, threw up his arm and saved the life of Mrs. Schoolefield—the ball lodging in the wall instead of her head, as intended. It appears that some time ago, and while in a fit of indignation, Mrs. S. had intimated that Mr. Keirns was an individual of Ethiopian extraction. The remark gave offence to Mr. K., and he sought to resent it in the manner described. The sanguinary baker was taken before Justice KELLY, and held to bail in $1,000 on a charge of felonious assault.

THE REWARD OF INTERFERENCE.—A few days since John Mahoney was assigned temporary quarters at No. 68 White-street, a house set apart for detained witnesses, to insure his attendance as a witness in a certain case when required. Mahoney managed to escape, and yesterday the doorman spotted him in Chatham-street. The doorman rearrested Mahoney, and while doing so, William Gantz, a German, interfered, rescued him and allowed him to escape. The indignant doorman pounced upon Gantz and succeeded in taking him to the Tombs, before Justice CONNOLLY. Gantz was ordered to a cell, and an opportunity afforded him to reflect upon the consequences of his ill-timed interference with the officer.

RATHER AN EXPENSIVE BARGAIN.—Ida Rather, a German woman, residing at No. 44 Forsyth-street, a few days since, saw a splendid opportunity, as she conceived it to be, to make a splendid bargain by purchasing some goods from two boys. She disbursed $5, and received goods worth ten times the amount, and *a la* Mrs. Toodles, felt very jubilant over the bargain. Her self-congratulations subsided very sensibly yesterday upon her arrest upon a charge of buying stolen goods. The goods it appears had been stolen from the store of Mr. Munroe, No. 441 Broadway, and the boys after being arrested 'peached upon her.

A CATTLE BROKER ARRESTED.—Anthony Goff, a cattle broker, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of constructive grand larceny. It is alleged that he sold thirty-seven head of cattle belonging to Timothy Eastman, a drover from the West, and appropriated the proceeds of the sale, $1,778, to his own use. Mr. Goff was consigned to the Tombs.

American Antiquities.

LECTURE BY DR. DE HAAS.

The first of a series of three lectures upon the Antiquities of America was delivered on Saturday evening at the Hall of the Historical Society, by Dr. DE HAAS. The Hon. GAGNOS FOLSOM occupied the chair, and introduced the speaker, alluding to his long devotion to Archæological research, and to his familiarity with the subject. Some half dozen diagrams were suspended on the walls, illustrating the formation and peculiarities of the ancient mounds or tumuli of the West and South, which formed the main feature of the discourse. Dr. HAAS came forward amid great applause. In the great valleys of the South and West, he said, far removed from the abodes of civilization, and the pathways of ordinary travel—buried in the depth of an unbroken wilderness, lay sleeping in solitary grandeur, hidden beneath the growth of centuries, vast and mysterious monumental remains of a people who had faded from the face of the earth without leaving more than a vestige of their history behind? These ruins were alike objects of wonder to the adventurous Spaniard and intrepid pioneer—the one, as he threaded his way through vast solitudes of tropical forest—the other, through the illimitable wilderness of the great West. There they bed stood in solitary, desolated ruin; and there they still stood, hoary chronicles of ages long past, bewildering the imagination as it wandered in quest of their history, and builders. Who were they that erected them? Whence came, and whither went thet race? When were these monuments built? how constructed? for what purpose designed? These were questions that had long been asked, but as yet had not been satisfactorily answered. The red man, who for centuries had roamed over these great plains and valleys, could say nothing concerning the origin and history of the mysterious remains which loomed up amid the solitude of the wilderness. In profound and melancholy admiration, the simple-minded savage stood before these venerable monuments, and gazed and wondered, and turned away! A favorite hypothesis with some was that the mound builders of America flourished coteporaneously with the Ancient Egyptians. Admitting this, how very different has been their respective destinies. A better destiny had been that of the more advenced nations of the South—the builders and dwellers in the great stone cities of lotertropical America, which bewildered us by their size, and mystified us with their wonderful history.

On the discovery of America by the Europeans, the most astonishing evidences of former semi-civilization were found throughout the pathway of conquest. Through the shadowy mist of the story of Anahuac could be traced the tradition of a long line of victorious kings. Huge monumental piles, of great antiquity, rose up on every hand. The ruined city; the pyramid and temple; the broken column; the tryiph and metope; the ancient military way; the *vin sacra*, and consecrated *tiocculi*; the accurately drawn line and tumuli of faultless symmetry and giant proportions; the most beautiful and elaborate sculpture in stone—household gods—the Lares and Penates—wrought from the finest and firmest materials; the most exquisitely worked ornaments of porphyry, turquois and other valuable stones; terra cotta of fine texture and high finish; knives of obsivian, or *uzli*; axes of granite and copper—these, with many other objects of great interest, pointed to a people who had been swallowed up in the all-absorbing past. The impulse given to the study of Archæology by the researches of RAWLINSON, LAYARD and others abroad, and by the investigations of many of our own countrymen, had had the effect of directing inquiry to the subject of our local antiquities. Hundreds, if not thousands, of these interesting memorials had already been utterly destroyed, and they must all, sooner or later, perish under the march of improvement. The lecturer glanced at the spirit of archælogical research abroad—in Egypt, Nubia, Assyria, Chaldea, Nineveh and Babylon were more familiar to us, through the zeal of LAYARD and RAWLINSON, than many of the living cities of Central Asia. The researches of Sir HENRY RAWLINSON had placed his name high on the list of the world's benefactors. His discoveries had fully confirmed the divine record, and he had been enabled to trace, by means of monumental inscriptions, oriental history from the time of Abraham's departure from Ur of the Chaldees down to that of ALEXANDER the Great, a period of two thousand years. An important fact stated by this distinguished Archæologist, at a meeting in London, was that whenever the history came in contact with that of the Jewish people, there was an absolute coincidence between these records and the details of scripture. The striking features revealed by the examination of mounds and temples had been an unprecedented quantity of terra cotta coffins. The antiquities of America, sketched from the regions of the great lakes of the north and west to Central America, and Peru on the south, and from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west. In the whole of the vast territory lying between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, and stretching from the unexplored regions of the far North to the rippling surface of the Southern Gulf, these silent and mysterious remains abounded. Spread over the immense intertropical regions, extending down into the ancient home of the Incas, we found the most wonderful vestiges of extinct civilization. The vast inter-mountain country watered by the Rio Gila, the Rio Colorado, and other large streems, abounded with these monuments, remarkable for their character, extent, and the mystery which surrounded them. At a distance of twelve hundred miles northward from the seat of the Aztec Empire, were found extensive remains of ancient cities. The number of mounds in the United States might safely be estimated at one hundred thousand. These were conical, pyramidal, or speerform; trunceted pyramids, or terraced elevations in the vicinity of mural remains; squares and parallelograms. They were almost invariably of earth. The animel-shaped mounds peculiar to Wisconsin were totemic, or emblematical, and not to be regarded as true antiquities. These tumuli abounded in the greatest number, and were of the largest size, in the central division of the Mississippi Valley. In the North they were generally small; in the South in some instances of great size, but less numerous. They were found in almost countless numbers along the principal tributaries of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, occupying the finest and largest bottoms, indicating that their builders were an agricultural people. They bore a strong resemblance to the mounds of tropical America, of Siberia, Tartary, and the whole of Northern Europe and Asia.

Dr. HAAS exhibited several specimens—stone arrow heads, axes, and charcoal mingled with what was supposed to be the calcined bones of human beings—which were found at the bottom of these vast mounds. A small tablet, taken from the Grave River mound, in Marshal County, Virginia, and curiously inscribed, was an object of much attraction.

American Social Life.

LECTURE BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, *alias* Timothy Titcomb, the well-known editor of the Springfield *Republican*, and the author of several popular works—among them *Bitter-Sweet* and *Letters to Young People*—lectured last evening before the Historical Society, on "American Social Life."

He said that on the maps we often find the words "unexplored regtons" inscribed across certain tracts of country. So there are certain ideas of which we know in reality little. No one doubts that there is a character which distinguishes our social life, though as Americans we are not eminently a social people. The lecturer then analyzed the term Social Life, and showed what conditions are needed for its appropriate development. It must have the national aggregate of motion, experience and thought. Preëminently do we as Americans have this food on which to support our Social Life, for we drink from a well 6,000 fathoms deep, standing, as we do, at the end of the world's history. We have Irvings and Coopers, Bryants and Longfellows, Barneses and Beechers, all coining thoughts for the public use, and scattering them through the country. Party spirit and sectarianism are obstacles to a free interchange of our opinions. The weather changes ceaselessly, and this we can talk about forever without offending any one, but the food of social life we voluntarily starve ourselves of. Secondly, we need a social atmosphere. Go to a dinner party. You find every one constrained, and evidently feeling awkward. The orack of the wine-bottle is heard, and when the Heidsick has completed the grand tour, every tongue is loosed. A social atmosphere has been created by artificial means. The northern and northeastern portions of our country have lost much of their sociability, and, I regret to say, said Dr. H., that I think it is because liquors have been banished from the sideboard and the tavern. But I do not speak of these changes to advocate rum drinking—by no means. I only refer to them to draw a lesson from them. Americans are overworkers; they use up their vital energies before the time, and their worn-out machines must be stimulated—so champagne is levied on. Here many men—and noble men, too—are made drinkers, and here a reformation which will be more effective than prohibitory laws must begin. To illustrate this point, Dr. H. referred to Mr. BEECHER as a specimen of a healthful man. He creates for his congregation a social atmosphere. Take him away, and put in his place a man badly under the weather with the dyspepsia, and the Christians of Plymouth Church would be no better workers than those in any other congregation. But men are not all Beechers, and they will have recourse to artificial means to keep up their social life. It is a question which the Christian public insist on having answered—what can be substituted for these artificial methods? Christianity must not stand aloof and give its adversary the control of amusements. It must take these means of creating social life into its own hands. A great mistake has been made when a high social life has been killed or rendered impossible by the type of Christianity which prevails. It may be hard to tell just what should be done to remedy this. France cannot be our example. Her Sunday, however, how it is that that country keeps up such an intense activity in all its departments. Its social life does more than we think for. Italy in this respect resembles it somewhat. Nor will the social life of Germany suit us exactly, for it needs to be steeped in the bottomless tankard and then cured in tobacco-smoke. As we draw near England, we come into a shadow. It cannot be denied that the masses of Catholic France and Infidel Germany are happier than the Protestant people of England and Scotland. The religion of the former countries recognizes the necessity of keeping alive the social happiness of the people. That of the latter countries keeps aloof from it. America resembles England more than she does France, and it is only her homes that keep her from being worse than this latter country. Now shall our social life be controlled by Christ or Belial? The latter has long had the control of the beer music, the best dinners, and the fastest horses. Now, said Dr. H., I have a theory which I naturally consider a very national one, and that is, that the best men should have the best means, and when I see the contrary the case, I think there is an eternal unfitness in it. The good men of the world have not elbow-room enough, and, as I think, by their own fault. They have suffered themselves to be driven into a corner. John the Baptist came eating and drinking and his actions were wildly misconstrued. Christ came doing just the contrary, and his course of conduct was said to be based on opposite motives. The same principle holds good at this day, and it is only a question for us to consider whether we will be classed among publicans and sinners or with the children of the Devil.

In conclusion, Dr. H. urged that it was the duty of every good element to urge by every possible means the development of a healthful social life.

The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, who introdnced Dr. HOLLAND, announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by the Hon. PAUL BROWN, on Stratford-on-Avon.

Celebration of Franklin's Birthday.

BALL AND SUPPER OF THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The New-York Typographical Society commemorated the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of which yesterday was the 153d anniversary, by a ball and supper last night at Niblo's. The reunion was one of the pleasantest ever enjoyed by the craft. There was, of course, a list of toasts, and some speeches. These, however, were entirely subsidiary.

The ball-room was occupied by about 150 couples. Of the fairer portion of these no commendation could be deemed excessive. The beauty displayed was exquisite both in form and type—Nonpareil if you will—against which the most indifferent heart could no guard proof, and which the most fastidious would not wish revised.

At about 10½ o'clock the company adjourned to the supper room. There Mayor TIEMANN presided. On rising to propose the first regular toast, he was warmly applauded. He felt peculiarly honored, he said, in being called upon to preside on this occasion. He did not anticipate so great an honor. He had intended, however, to make a speech, but as he was a poor hand at making a speech, and as he knew the young ladies were anxious to return to the ball-room, he felt compelled to cut short whatever, under other circumstances, he might have felt inclined to say. They had met here to-night for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of one of the greatest men that America ever knew—a man of whom he supposed every youth in the country knew more or less. Whether as a poor lad, traveling from Boston to Philadelphia, with a loaf of bread under his arm and another in his hand; as a statesman, than whom we had seen no superior; as a philosopher, bringing down the lightning from the clouds, and discovering the means of protecting our houses from it; as a philanthropist, of the most practical character; and as a true and sincere Christian, he was equally deserving of our veneration and respect. He (the Mayor) did not know where we could find a more Christian sentiment than that conveyed in FRANKLIN's epitaph, written by himself when a young man. When a boy he (the Mayor) took a great deal of pleasure in reading BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's writings—all of them instructive and many of them amusing. Indeed, both his works and his life were full of information as well as productive of pleasure. With these few remarks he would propose the first regular toast:

1. *The Memory of Franklin.*
2. *The President of the United States.*
3. *The City of New-York.*—The Heart of America, soon to become the Metropolis of the World. Eminent in commerce, wealth and enterprise, and yet more distinguished by the character and influence of her Press.

Mr. T. B. THORPE replied, recounting many pleasant reminiscences of the early history of this City.

When he had resumed his seat, "Little Ella," a veritable infant phenomenon, recited with extraordinary expression, for one of her age, a portion of Collins' "Ode to the Passions." She was vehemently cheered.

4. *The Professions and the Press*—The sources of knowledge, and the conservator thereof.

Mr. H. A. WEST replied.

5. *The Telegraph, the Pen, and the Press*—The Messenger, the Recorder, and the Disseminator of intelligence. May truth, virtue, and freedom guide, protect, and follow them!

Mr. W. H. FRY responded. He found fault with the arrangement of the topics of the toast, as the telegraph, which was first in order, was last in point of discovery. He told some pleasant things concerning the origin and history of the Pen and the Press, and in speaking of the Telegraph, said he thought it would have a beneficial effect in correcting our tendency to verboseness. A friend of his went the other day to St. Louis, and, wishing to be especially endearing, sent a dispatch to his wife, asking "What have you for breakfast, and how is the baby?" She telegraphed back, "Buckwheat cakes and the measles." [Great laughter.]

6. *Newspapers*—"Thick as Autumnal leaves," and sometimes as dry. May the poor grow good, and the good grow better!

Mr. BROWN, of the *Journal of Commerce*, replied in a brief and sensible speech, which was warmly applied.

7. *Authors and Publishers*—The positive and negative poles of our mental machinery. May they always cooperate, by harmonious union, to keep up a healthy circulation!

HORACE GREELEY responded.

The remaining toasts, to which no responses were made, were as follows:

8. *The Press as a Ruler.*—The power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself.
9. *Steam.*—The right arm of civilization, without which the shadow of Adam would go back a century.
10. *The Reporter.*—"The abstract and brief chronicle of the time." The mystic characters of his pencil, like the hieroglyphics of the Nile, faithfully transmit to all after time the current history of the world.
11. *Franklin*—The Philosopher and Printer. He gave new lustre to Literature, new laurels to Science, new glories to Freedom, and new dignity to the Useful Arts.
12. *Woman.*—The Paragon and Nonpareil type of humanity.

A Long Tramp for a Pension.

Late on Saturday afternoon an old gentleman, carrying a bundle and an umbrella, decently habited, but with the appearance of great fatigue, accosted two strangers in William-street, and, with an air of much diffidence stated that he had been traveling a long way and was hungry. A glance at the wayfarer showed that he was not of the class of professional beggars. There was an air of frankness and sincerity in his manner which won the regard of the persons addressed. "Wait a moment," said one of them, "and I will give you something to eat." Meanwhile, the other person kindly placed a few dimes in the old man's hand. The peculiar way he raised his hat and drew back his right foot, for this gratuity, showed that he had done the same thing before, "sailor fashion," in the presence of his superior officer. On the way to the nearest eating-house, he was questioned as to where he was from, and where bound. In reply, he stated that he had traveled on foot from Washington City, and had been nine days on the road. He had been there by invitation of some member of Congress, who told him that if he would visit that city the Government would increase his pension. He was now receiving a small annuity for his services in the Navy during the war of 1812, and exhibited his parchment, which he carefully drew out of a small tin box, and unrolled from a labyrinth of cotton cloth. Having failed to accomplish his errand in Washington, notwithstanding he appears to have presented his claim to nearly all the Government officials, including the President, and finding his funds running short, he started for home, taking the turnpike road instead of the cars. He actually walked every rod of the distance to New-York. Having but a little money left, he seems never to have thought of placing himself among the list of deadheads, and asking for a free pass, but kept his small change to buy food and lodging with on the road. At Baltimore they offered to take a contribution for him, and send him along in the cars—if he would wait only an hour or two; but this he regarded as a loss of time. He had been two weeks and over away from his home in Bridgeport, and he knew his mother was very anxious on his account,—so he pushed on, passing through Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. In the latter State his money gave out, and when he reached this City he said he had not "broken his fast for three days," and he was very weak. "He was ashamed to beg," and did not reveal his wants. After partaking of a hearty meal he was accompanied to the Bridgeport boat, the Captain, on learning the facts, offering him a free passage. The boat, however, did not leave until Monday, and although his accidental friend offered to make him welcome at his own house, and see him safe on boar the boat, by which he would reach his home on Monday, at noon, he positively declined to stop. Shaking his head mysteriously, and with a look of earnest resolution, he said "No, I must see my mother. I know she is concerned about me; and I have had a kind o' feelin' that she won't stay long—a mother's a mother,—I will travel all night, and be home by to-morrow afternoon."

Finding it impossible to dissuade him from his singular purpose, he was asked to give a few facts in his history, which were taken down, and he then requested to be shown the road to Harlem. He started for Bridgeport about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. The name of this resolute old sailor is JOSEPH MARKS, and his mother, MARY MARKS, lives at No. 91 Wall-street, Bridgeport. He is 67 years of age, having been born in 1792. He drinks nothing stronger than cold water. He was with Commodore LAWRENCE on board the *Hornet* in her memorable battle with the *Peacock*, off Demarara, in which the latter vessel was sunk, and 136 prisoners were taken and carried to New-London. He gave the names of the other officers as Sergeant Brawler, and Master Carpenter Hoskins; however, how it is that that distinguished name has escaped the lips of Joseph Marks, the latter does not say. He was also at New-London at the time. He afterwards joined the frigate *Chesapeake*, Commodores LAWRENCE, Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. SNOOK being First Lieutenants. The latter was killed in the engagement with the *Shannon*, when the first broadside was discharged. The colors were "nailed to the mast, so that they couldn't be hauled down." They boarded the *Shannon*, "sword in hand," and all the officers but three fell in the conflict. COX, WILSON, and BROWN were the names of the officers who survived. The *Shannon* having taken the *Chesapeake*, all the American Lieutenants were carried to Halifax, where they remained until peace was declared, in 1815. He then shipped in the *Constitution* with Commodore DECATUR, and fought the Algerines. It is to be hoped that the old gentleman resched his home safely and that he found his mother well.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A NEW GAS CONTRACT—SINKING FUND REPORT—IMPORTANT MEETING.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The first business under consideration was the gas contract. After considerable discussion, the majority report of the Gas Committee was adopted. This gives the contract to the Brooklyn Gas Light Company for the term of five years. They are to furnish gas equal in quality to that supplied by the Manhattan Company, in New-York, for $2 per thousand cubic feet to the city, and to private consumers at a price not to exceed $3 per thousand feet. Metres are charged for only when the quantity consumed is less than $15 per annum. The Board canvassed the vote cast at the late election in the Fourteenth Ward for Alderman, when it was declared that JOSEPH SMITH had received the greatest number of votes, and he accordingly took his seat. Alderman DOUGLASS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, only four voting against it: That the Senators and Representatives of Kings County in the State Legislature be respectfully requested to use all means within their power to oppose the passage of any act that will tend to increase the cost of the Water Works. The Semi-annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was presented. The Commissioners say that since their last report, the loan of 1838—amounting to $200,000; also an installment on loan of 1846, amounting to $10,000—came due and was promptly paid. The annual accumulations to this fund for the next twenty years—provided no other loans than those already authorized should be made—will average $80,000. With this annual income in view, all idea of a failure to meet future liabilities is entirely dissipated, and the only question to be seriously considered by the Commissioners is, how are the yearly accessions to this fund to be invested in order to realize the greatest amount of profit? The balance sheet shows cash on hand, June 30, 1858, $92 960 09; received from that time to Dec. 31, 1858, $234,494 59. Total, $327,454 68. Paid up to Dec. 31, 1858, $289,082 91; viz., City bonds $188 549 42, Kings County bonds 30,000. Interest on do., $1,200; bonds and mortgages, $32,925. Interest on do., $1,221 50; premium, $5,619 17; cash, $37,471 77. Total, $327,454 68. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee. The Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department submitted his annual report, from which it appears that there were 122 fire alarms, 21 of which were false alarms. In addition to these were 69 still fires, where no alarm was given. The alarms in the different Districts as follows: First District, 14; Second District, 15; Third District, 27; Fourth District, 32; Fifth District, 10; Sixth District, 6; Seventh District, 18. The greatest number of fires in any one month was 15, in February. The total loss on stock and buildings, as near as could be ascertained, was, on stock $90.298, on buildings $79 916; total, $170,214; insurance, $279.910. The Department at present consists of one Chief and seven Assistant Engineers, and 1,016 men, divided into 19 Engine Companies, 3 Hook and Ladder Companies, and 7 Hose Companies, all doing duty. The Chief recommends that a large bell be put up in South Brooklyn, in place of the one on the Third District Station-house, and also that the bell on that Station-house be placed near the City Armory, and that the bell on Engine House No. 12 be placed in the yard of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, in Bedford-avenue. The total expense for the year was $19.853. Referred to Fire Committee. The Board, after transacting considerable routine business, adjourned.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The Rev. Mr. BEACH delivered an address in behalf of the objects of this excellent Institution, last Sunday evening, in the Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, by the invitation of the minister, (the Rev. Mr. LONGFELLOW.) The house was filled by an attentive congregation, and a liberal contribution was made to the funds of the Society. The simple narratives of the experience of some of the poor children whom the Society have benefited were thrilling indeed. Such an institution as the Children's Aid Society should receive the sympathy and encouragement of the whole community, on the ground that "prevention is better than cure," if from no higher motive—for it is certainly better to prevent children becoming criminals than to cure them after they have become such.

VESPERS IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn (the Rev. Mr. LONGFELLOW, minister,) have recently adopted a beautiful, devotional service, which they call "vespers." It is held upon alternate Sabbath evenings, and thus far has been attended by crowded congregations, with increasing interest. The service has been carefully arranged by the minister, and the book for the use of the congregation is now in the hands of the printer, to be issued early next month. The service consists of hymns, chants, audible and "silent" prayers, lessons of scripture and anthems, but without a sermon, and it is represented as remarkably impressive and devout, combining portions of the Congregational, Episcopal, and Quaker modes of worship.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The residents of Glen Cove have commenced to enforce the Excise Law in good earnest. A liquor-dealer in that town last week was fined $50 and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the county jail for selling liquor without a license.

FIRES.—During the year 1858 there were sixty alarms of fire in the Eastern District, twelve of which were false. Of the false alarms the police originated five, the telegraph three, firemen two, and the bell-ringers two.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Grand Jury came into the Court of Sessions and made return of several indictments against parties in prison. The following persons were arraigned and pleaded "not guilty:" MICHAEL KENNEDAY, burglary, third degree; CHARLES LEONARD, burglary, first degree; PHILIP CRAIGAN, burglary, third degree; RICHARD DOOLY, nine years old, and ROBERT JOHNSON, fourteen years old, for burglary; ANN WELSH and BRIDGET LYNCH, grand larceny. The Grand Jury retired to their labors again, and the Court adjourned until this morning. In the City Court, the Petit Jurors were sworn in, and the trial of civil causes was commenced. Only two jurors asked to be excused. Judge INGRAHAM and Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, were both engaged in Chamber business yesterday.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 28, 29, 30 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 7, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 109, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166.

Naval Intelligence.

The steam-frigate *Brooklyn* went into Commission yesterday. The officers have all reported, and the crew is ready to be sent on board from the *North Carolina*. The sloop *St. Louis* is ordered to Aspinwall to await orders from the Flag-officer of the Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—WILLIAM S. OGDEN. *Lieutenants*—Joshua D. Todd, William Nelson, M. P. Jones, George E. Belknap. *Surgeon*—T. C. Barclay. *Purser*—Granville T. Pierce. *Assistant Surgeon*—J. P. Bennetts. *Second Lieutennst of Marines*—Charles Heywood. *Captain's Clerk*—Sandford C. Kellogg. *Purser's Clerk*—John I. Philbrick. *Master's Mates*—George W. Heberl, Edward P. Howell, Charles Labiabhe, Joseph M. Chadwick. *Boatswain*—Peter A. Chason. *Gunner*—Thomas M. Crocker. *Carpenter*—T. McDonnell.

From Bermuda.

By the arrival of the brig *T. M. Mayhew*, from Bermuda, we have files of the *Royal Gazette* to Jan. 4. They contain no news of interest. The President's Message had reached the Island, and excited the same surprise as elsewhere.

The *Gazette* in reviewing the history of the year thus refers to the chronicle of Bermuda:

"A serious falling off occurred in the exportation of vegetables during the year. The sweet potato crop, owing to frequent and heavy rains, in a great measure was a failure. A severe gale on the 24th of October, visited in its strength our little island, and swept over nearly the whole Atlantic Ocean, causing much destruction to life and property on land and sea. An unusual visitor, an earthquake, called on us during the year, doing no damage however except the frightening of a few nervous ones. Ship-building is in a flourishing condition; the keels of several handsomely-modeled, and sizeable vessels have been laid down, and their hulls are nearly completed. In Parliament, which commenced in May, several wholesome and important laws were enacted and some amended; amongst the latter we may mention the Election, the Educational, and the Imprisonment for Debt bills. Among the novelties during the year was the American frigate *Sabine*, of the first-class, and said to be the largest ship-of-war of the United States—the first American war vessel in our waters for very many years.

The Thorndike Will in Boston—Important Points to be Decided.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "The important question of jurisdiction has been raised by the counsel opposed to the will of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE. The point that he was not a citizen of Boston in 1837 has been judicially settled, as will be found by reference to the first volume of METCALF's Reports, pp. 342 to 250. Mr. THORNDIKE sued the city of Boston to recover back his taxes paid in 1837, on the ground that he had removed his family from this city in 1836, that he resided in Edinburg, and declared at the time of his departure that he intended to tarry abroad, and that if he should return to the United States, *he should not live in Boston*, but settle in New-York or Baltimore. The case was tried in the Supreme Court, before Judge WILDE, and the Jury returned a verdict for Mr. THORNDIKE. The Hon. JOHN PICKERING, City Solicitor, questioned the correctness of the instructions to the Jury, but relied principally on an objection to the admission of Mr. THORNDIKE's letters in evidence, wherein his intention to quit Boston forever was repeatedly stated in the most emphatic terms. Upon the appeal at the Law Term in March, 1840, Chief Justice SHAW gave the opinion of the Court, sustaining the proceedings in the case, thus confirming the verdict of the Jury, that Mr. THORNDIKE had ceased to be an inhabitant of Boston.

It is well known that since this decision, Mr. THORNDIKE has lived in Scotland, Newport, R. I., and Paris. He was on a visit to Boston at the time of his death. His family were in France.

In case the objection raised against probate of this will in this county is sustained by Judge AMES, the case will probably be taken to Rhode Island, as the deceased has resided there seven years since he left Boston. Lieut. MANN would doubtless be gratified at this course, as his fellow-citizens would be upon the jury called to decide the matter at issue.

The Code Napoleon, in operation in France, where the deceased last had his domicile, does not permit legacies to public charities and institutions, to the detriment of the natural heirs, except in a limited amount. This case therefore has quite a novel aspect at the present time."

PERSONAL.

Professor Max Müller, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.

Miss Thompson, of Glasgow, has made a successful *début* at the French Opera, Paris, in the *rôle* of *Mathilde* in "William Tell."

M. Houry has been charged by the Shah of Persia, to translate the works of the Emperor Napoleon III. into Persian.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has declined to accede to the request

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

On 8th-av. and 49th-st.
On 8th-av. and 50th-st.
On 8th-av. and 53d-st.
On 8th-av. and 54th-st.
On 8th-av. and 62d and 63d sts.
On 8th-av. and 77th-st.
On 8th-av. and 45th and 46th sts.
On 8th-av. and 96th-st.
On 8th-av. and 52d-st.
On 8th-av. and 105th and 106th sts.
At $30.
On 8th-av. and 71st and 72d sts.
Plot on Broadway. The above are in plots from 2 to 50 lots.

Several plots of lots on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 62d, 63d, 98th, 99th, 77th, 63d, 86th, 86th, 94th and 99th sts., between 4th and 9th avs. Apply to JACOB S. BAKER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 63 East 36th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three stories and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE Estate of the late Anna Chadeayne, deceased, will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of March, finally, the farm formerly owned by Stephen Conklin, deceased, in the town of New-Castle, three miles from the village of Sing-Sing, on the old road leading to Pine's Bridge; the said farm contains about 96 acres, well divided in plow and meadow land. Two good orchards of choice fruit, eight acres of good timber land; the piece is well watered and in a high state of cultivation; there are on the premises a good house, also a barn, cow houses, sheds, granary, carriage-house, wood-house, and other necessary buildings. Also, a never-failing well of water near the door. There are about 70 acres of the above which is good meadow land, which to be appreciated must be seen. For further particulars, inquire of STEPHEN CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st., New-York; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, at Yonkers; or DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises. Conditions made known on the day of sale. N. B.—If the above day should prove stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell the farm now occupied by him in the township of Piscataway; said farm contains about twenty acres, with good house, barn and out-building; good well of water at the door; also, good peach orchard, apples, pears and cherries, and about twenty grape vines, rose bushes and flowers. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well suited for gardening purposes, or for some person doing business in New-York; it is two miles from New-Brunswick, and one from Baptist depôt, on the New-Jersey Railroad. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. For further information, inquire of JOHN H. ROBINSON, corner of Barrow and Bedford sts., New-York; or PETER CONOVER, New-Brunswick; or PETER F. ROBINSON, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c.; also an ice-house, well filled. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
GEO. F. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, or would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York; situated at Ravenswood, near the first landing; the house is cottage style, and large; has all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c., &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water, running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental shade trees and shrubbery as well as a good supply of choice fruit. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within 30 minutes' of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMber of years, the large five-story building Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance, or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second-story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business: the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—About 7 acres land, with large and commodious house, in good order, gardener's lodge, stable, &c.; large garden, and the grounds well stocked with fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; situation high and healthy, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Very convenient to Hudson River Railroad, steamboat landing, schools and churches of all denominations; within one hour's ride of the City; possession on short notice. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 161 Broadway.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 20th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st., 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead, and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by a stone-dressing company,) will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB R. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES OF RIDGE land, 47 miles from New-York, 5 miles from South Norwalk, 4 miles from Norwalk Landing, 2 miles from Wilton and Winnanpank Stations, and 4½ miles from Rent. It has abundance of fruit, good buildings, and commands a view of Long Island Sound for 20 miles. Real estate will be taken in part payment. Price $14,000. For further particulars inquire of BESSON, BROUWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to L. E. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—IN PATTERSON, N. J., ON THE corner of Main and Ward sts., a three-story house, and office adjoining, each on lots 25x125 feet; suitable for a physician, lawyer, or boarding-school: pleasantly located, and within three minutes walk of the depôt; possession given the first of May; part of the purchase money may remain, on mortgage. Apply to H. VAN WINKLE, Main-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIFICE price, one three story English basement brick house, 22x40 feet, including inclosed piazzas, finished with marble mantels and grates, gas and fixtures, range, &c., 11 rooms; lot 20x80 feet; yard flagged, &c.; situated No. 227 Sackett-st., near Court-st. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABM. BARTHOLF, No. 38 Gold-st., New-York.

ARNOLD'S FARM MILL.—THE CHEAPEST and most economical Mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: Corn Mill, grinding very fine; Corn Sheller, on a large scale: and Corn-cob Crusher. TREADWELL & PELL, No. 251 Pearl-st.; LIDGEWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., south side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 14 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 26. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of H. J. GILMOOLY, No. 10 Nassau-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, IN Ossining, N. Y.—About 100 acres, in a high state of cultivation, 1¼ miles from New-York and Erie Railroad. REFERENCES—E. H. Pray, No. 322 East 12th-st.; Barrett Ames, No. 33 Lafayette-place; H. M. Valentine, No. 36 West 23d-st.; David Hermion, No. 179 West 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 80x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a seventy-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT high-stoop house No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and near Madison-square; has all modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. Price $14,500. Apply on premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 737 EIGHTH-AVENUE, suitable for a fancy store or crockery, dry goods store or tailor shop, or would be altered for a bakery. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—FROM FIRST FEBRUARY.—The second, third, fourth and fifth floors of store southeast corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., 33 feet on Broadway and 70 feet on Cedar-st., well lighted. Apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 733 AND 735 EIGHTH-AVENUE, and No. 253 9th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton-water. Rents from $13 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 698 EIGHTH-AVENUE —A good stand for any business. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS OF No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Inquire on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 750 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling-house, barns, &c., in one of the most healthy and flourishing localities in the Western country. Railroad station, churches and schools within one mile. For full particulars, apply to JAMES HALSTED, No. 364 Bowery, New-York City.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT JAMAICA SOUTH, L. I., on the corner of the Rockeway plank road and Lots' Corners, of 55 acres of upland and 10 acres of salt meadow; good house and barn, and about 8 or 9 miles from the ferries, in a healthy location, a short distance east of the Eclipse Course. Apply at No. 78 Chatham st.
C. M. CHURCH.

WANTED—ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY, BY A lady, a location to establish a Select School. She is a graduate, has had eight years' experience in teaching, and, besides the higher English branches, teaches French, Drawing and Oil-painting. Satisfactory testimonials given from gentlemen whose daughters she has taught. Address X. Y., Canaan Corners, New-York.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

WANTED—A LARGE ROOM, WITH A SMALL one adjoining, suitable for a chemist's laboratory, in the business part of the City. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,848, Post-Office.

TO LET—NEW AND GENTEEL HOUSES AT A low rent, conveniently situated in South Brooklyn near the Ferry, and within twenty minutes of Wall-st. Apply to C. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS NO. 41 EAST 16th-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

DRY GOODS.

204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, COR. 14TH-STREET.
HEMSTITCH LINEN HDKFS. 18 to 47 CENTS.
GENTS' COLORED BORDER HDKFS. 18 to 38 CENTS.
The cheapest this side of England.
10-4 QUILTS, PRIME ARTICLES, $1 50.
WHITE KID GLOVES. 50 CENTS.
WINTER RIBBONS CHEAP, TO CLOSE.

WANTED, ALL IN ONE DAY,
TEN THOUSAND LADIES,
FIVE THOUSAND GENTLEMEN,
TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED GIRLS,
AND
ONE BOY,
TO PURCHASE
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
For Ladies', Gentlemen,
and Children's wear.
Please examine my
Stock of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES, JUST BOUGHT,
SIXTY-EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH
I bought them cheap.
I can sell them cheap.
I will sell them cheap.
I will warrant every
HANDKERCHIEF IN MY STORE
TO BE ALL PURE LINEN.
NEW LACE GOODS,
Just received,
Which will be sold cheap.
Store corner of 14th-st.
and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail on
MONDAY, JAN. 17,
a full stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
containing every article necessary for family use.
The following goods will be found unusually low:
2,000 pieces good Shirting Linens from 25 to 50c. per yd.
700 pieces Huckaback Toweling from 12½ to 20c. per yd.
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS and
SWISS MUSLINS,
Also,
400 cases COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would invite the attention of
HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS
To their choice stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
VIZ:
LINENS, SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, BLANKETS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS, FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELING AND DIAPERS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL,
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
And an assortment of other Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, far below former prices.
By C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Late W. S. Bond's.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIEE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self-adjusting bustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

DRY GOODS.—JUST IMPORTED A LARGE ASsortment of jaconet, nainsook, cambric, and checked muslins, Victoria lawns, alpacas, table cloths, table covers, linens, quilts, and a general assortment of dry-goods, for sale at low cash prices by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKELETON SKIRTS, OF ALL SIZES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.—Ladies' Skirts, at 65c., 75c., 90c., $1 25 and $1 50, made in the best manner and of the best steel.
MISS HARWOOD,
(Late Frost & Co.,) No. 459 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS AND ROBES CHEAPER THAN IN 1857.
J. D PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place, in order to close them out before 1st Feb., offer
100 sets, real French sable sets, at $4 50.
150 sets, real French mink, $5 50.
100 sets, genuine mink, warranted, $12.
50 sets, genuine Budron Bay sable, $40.
600 sets, buffalo robes, from $2 50.
1000 handsomely trimmed sleigh robes, from $5 50.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $8, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $6, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Prof. O. W. MITCHEL will give the second Lecture—the first of his regular course—(of five) at the Academy of Music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.
Subject—*The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.*
Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the bookstores and door. N. B.—No reserved seats. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*
Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door. THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock—*Coriolanus.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—*Julius Cæsar.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock—*King Lear.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS WILL DEliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the John-st. Church. Subject—*Work and Worth; Elements of National Perpetuity.* Tickets 25c. each, can be had of John J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.; Edward Goodenough, No. 122 Nassau-st.; Richard Keeping, No. 852 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Rayner, Hoey & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; Beattys & Hubbell, No. 242 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson-sts.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 Johnst.; Bentley's, Madison-sq. Post-Office, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice," (Thursday) "Macbeth;" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single Reading, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's Bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York by HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

THE REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., WILL repeat his popular Lecture on *Daily Wonders*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-st. and Avenue C. Proceeds to aid the Mission Sabbath School connected with the Church. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of G. Meeker, No. 397 4th-av.; J. G. Lugar, No. 94 Houston-st., and at the door.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The fifth lecture in this course, by Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER—subject, *Lord Erskine*—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at Rutgers-st. Church, (Dr. Krebs'.) Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door, and at the usual places of deposit.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MRS. CORA HATCH WILL CONTINUE her course of lectures in Clinton Hall on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT THE New-York University, Washington-square, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Gospel a triumph.* Seats free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.

INDEPENDENT TICKET!!!
For President.
HENRY HILL, No. 303 Sackett-st., merchant, firm of Finch & Hill, No. 117 Broad-st.
Vice-President.
GILBERT L. HAIGHT, No. 39 Smith-st., Receiving Teller in American Exchange Bank, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary.
CHAS. A. NICHOLS, Pierrepont House, lawyer, firm of Miller, Peet & Nichols, No. 192 Broadway.
Recording Secretary.
JAMES THORN, Jr., No. 70 West Baltic-st., Clerk with Townsend, Clinch & Dike, No. 67 Front-st., N. Y.
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CHAS. H. SMITH, Raymond-st., Clerk, with I. H. Drake & Co., No. 31 Water-st., New-York.
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GEO. S. DWIGHT, No. 64 Harrison-st., Clerk, with Geo. S. Hobson, No. 42 South-st., New-York.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, No. 7 Butler-st., merchant, firm of Whittlesey & Sherwood, No. 21 South-st., New-York.
Inspectors of Elections.
WM. S. WALLACE, HENRY B. SMITH,
EZRA F. LEWIS.
(Signed.) JOHN GREENWOOD, ALOEN J. SPOONER, GEO. R. OYES, JOHN WINSLOW, JOSEPH C. PHILLIPS, GOULD H. THORP, WALTER S. GOVE, } Nominating Committee.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1859.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS
OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
The Committee appointed to nominate Officers for the Mercantile Library Association of the City of Brooklyn, for the ensuing year, have agreed on and reported the following ticket:
President.
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 262 Livingston-st., Lawyer, at No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.
Vice-President.
WILLIAM R. BLISS, No. 43 Smith-st., clerk with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM, No. 94 Remsen-st., Merchant, firm of Howland & Frothingham, New-York.
Recording Secretary,
ROBERT C. OGDEN, No. 45 Sydney-place, clerk with D. Devlin & Co., New-York.
Treasurer.
HENRY P. JOURNEAY, No. 144 Atlantic-st., merchant, firm of Journeay & Burnham.
Additional Directors.
GEORGE R. BOWMAN, Remsen-st., merchant, firm of Stone, Bowman and Bliss, New-York.
SPENCER D. C. VANBOKKELEN, No. 6 Harrison-st., merchant, New-York.
JOHN S. WARD, Pacific-st., merchant, firm of Purdy & Ward, New-York.
COE ADAMS, No. 65 Pierrepont-st., morchant, Greenwich-st., New-York.
ARTHUR B. GRAVES, No. 107 Henry-st., clerk with R. R. Graves & Co., New-York.
J. ADELBERT SOUTHWORTH, No. 240 Union-st., clerk with Southworth Slauson & Co., New-York.
STEPHEN W. CAREY, No. 44 Sidney-place, ship-broker, No. 61 South-st., New-York.
HENRY H. ALDEN, No. 170 Washington-st., clerk with E. J. Brown & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM STEWART, No. 178 Schermerhorn-st., clerk with Peter Cooper, New-York.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1859.
(Signed,) WALTER S. GRIFFITH, SMITH J. EASTMAN, HENRY A. BLAKSLEE, ALFRED TAYLOR, WM. G. PATTERSON, HENRY E. PIERSON, JAS. L. BOTTLES, } Nominating Committee.
The election will take place on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, at No. 163 Atlantic-st., near Clinton. The Polls will be open from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M. Every member of the Association, who is not in arrears for dues or fines, is entitled to vote.

REMOVAL.
THE
COMMERCIAL AGENCY
Has been this day
REMOVED
To Park Buildings,
Entrances
No. 37 Park-row and No. 145 Nassau-st.
McKILLOP & WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1859.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.
ENTIRELY NEW.
First-class in every respect—very low.
Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.
C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. BESSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. BESSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE RAVENEL,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DENINGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well-furnished room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, Q. R. T., Box 176 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, by a young man, in a private French family, where they speak only French, and that pure; will require a large room, with fire and gas; references exchanged. Address E. R. G., Box No. 804 Post-Office.

AN OLD WIDOW LADY, HAVING NO family at present, would let two or three rooms, together or separate, nicely furnished, each one dollar by the week. A good stove and everything necessary for housekeeping for sober, genteel persons; none else may apply. Call for two or three days at No. 112 West 27th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

A SUITE OF NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor (bath-room adjoining) can be had, with board, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen. Also, a hall bed-room. Parties desiring a lively and pleasant home would be pleased. Apply at No. 207 East Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, may be had in the modern-built house, No. 14 West 28th-st., one door west of Broadway. The house is admirably located, and replete with all modern conveniences.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., where every comfort of a good home can be realized; terms very moderate; references exchanged; three minutes walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 26 AMITY-PLACE—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker-st., a large front room on second floor, with pantries, to let, with board, to two persons, for $12 per week, fire and gas included. Other rooms, for single gentlemen, from $4 to $5. Dinner at 1 o'clock. Reference given and required.

WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH to find a pleasant, well-furnished room, with conveniences for fire and gas, in some cheerful and intelligent family, where they may expect something like the comforts of a home. Address G. A., Box 162 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in Houston-st., near McDougal, by addressing W., Box No. 2,395, P. O. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room, warmed and lighted, for two gentlemen, $9 per week; other rooms may be had, on very reasonable terms, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered so popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.
Prices at the depôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$50, $160, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SAL

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
FURS, FURS.
By WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
Immediately after sale of Furs, at No. 34 John-st., belonging to the late
J. H. HARLEY,
Will be sold at public auction,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock,
The stock consists of sables, ermine, marten, mink, sleigh-robes, gentlemen's fur caps, gentlemen's fur gloves and collars.
Those who wish a good article, warranted, would do well to attend the sale on Wednesday next, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Sale-room No. 158 Broadway.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room,
300 lots hardware, cutlery, &c., in lots to suit the city and country trade.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., 34TH, 35TH, 37TH, CANAL, WATTS, LAURENS AND VESTRY STS, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FOURTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREETS—7 lots northwest corner.
FOURTH-AVENUE—2 lots east side, between 37th and 38th sts.
FOURTH-AVENUE—2 lots west side, between 37th and 38th sts. These lots are graded, with private sewer to 37th-st.
THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—The valuable brick dwelling-house and lot No. 40 East 35th-st., south side, between 4th and Madison avs. House 21 feet front, first-class, and contains all conveniences. Lot 21x72 feet 6 inches.
THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET—1 lot, north side, between Lexington and 4th avs.
CANAL-STREET—No. 436, south side, between Varick and Hudson sts.; 25 feet front and running through to Vestry-st.
CANAL-STREET—3-story brick stores Nos. 447, 449, 451 and 453, west side.
WATTS-STREET—House and lot No. 41, south side, near Canal-st. Lot 26.6x80 feet. The above property on Canal and Watts sts. is leasehold from Trinity Church and re-newable.
CANAL AND LAURENS STREETS—2 story and attic brick houses Nos. 373 and 375 Canal-st., northeast corner of Canal and Laurens sts; plot 43 feet 1 inch front, 56.1 rear, and about 75 feet in depth; in fee.
CANAL-STREET—House and lot No. 491 Canal-st., north side, 17 feet 3 inches front, near Hudson-st.; in fee
Possession can be had of the improved property on the first of May. Book, Maps, and full particulars can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB SALE OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, AND ELEGANT EBONY CABINETS, SEVRES CARD-STANDS, PARIAN GOODS, &C.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 691 Broadway, near 4th-st., superb sale of high-class pictures, engravings, and elegant ebony cabinets, sevres card-stands and other rich parian goods. The above are the importation of Messrs. Dusseldorf & Co. Among the painters are G. Sulos, of Rome; K. Selling, of Vienna; Lach, of Brussels; Schaffer, Putteer, Friedlander and Schiringer, of Vienna; De Plon Godel, of Munich: Diaz, Billet and Jules Noel, of Paris; Gerhard Duow, Boddington, of London; Armfield, Shaeh, of Amsterdam; Horatio McCulloch, W. Cromo, Watts, Royal Academician, &c., &c. Winterhalter's engravings, and others of high class: superb ormolu and bronze medallion cabinets, sevres painted card stands, rich fancy ormolu goods, bronzes, &c. They can be examined any time before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable invoice of wines, liquors, &c., to be sold without reserve to close the stock of an importer: old brandy, 1835; Belle Fleur brandy very fine; O. D. brandy, do.; London Dock; Port, Malmsey, Madeira, Tepay, Sherry; flee eld rum, whisky, claret, Sauterne; 10 baskets Charles Heidsieck champagne; sollet champagne, Philadelphia brand, superior to any in this market, with other brands and other choice wines and liquors. Also, immediately after the above, we shall close a few lots remaining unsold from Assignee's sale of Dec. 10 and 27, viz.: fine sherries, P. G., 1846; Manzanilla, old, J. & W. M., 1848; S. O. P. old Q., &c.; whisky, rum, gin, and a few M Havana Cigars.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART, STORE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of attachment to me directed and delivered, and by an order granted by the Hon Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court I will expose to sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1859, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at No. 1 Nor h William-st., in the City of New-York, a la g quantity of Hemp and Tarred Rope, Canvas, &c. JAMES C. WILLETT, late Sheriff.

BARTLEY & CONDEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—A large and choice stock, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 18, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLEY & CONDEN, all kinds of salable goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Sales positive for cash.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.
ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 33 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases Boots and Shoes, being the balance of the stock of A. BRAGG & CO. Terms made known on day of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 24 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—REGULAR auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER.
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,
Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION.—AS THE BUSINESS OF THE firm of A. J. WHITE & CO. has been sold, thus dissolving the firm, I give notice that I am no longer connected in business with GEORGE W. COMSTOCK, WILLIAM H. COMSTOCK or BALDWIN L. JUDSON. Parties having business with me will call at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., opposite the Western Hotel
ANDREW J. WHITE,
Of the late firm of A. J. White & Co.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.
GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pallasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 88,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
OFFER FOR SALE, at all times, a variety of State Stocks, and other first-class Securities, in amounts to suit.
COLLECTIONS promptly made on all points of the United States and Canadas.
COUNTRY BANKERS' and MERCHANTS' Accounts received on the most favorable terms.
ORDERS for the purchase and sale of Stocks at the Board of Brokers promptly executed on Commission only.
UNCURRENT MONEY discounted at all times at our quotations, and better in most cases.
WE HAVE A DISTINCT SPECIE OFFICE, and deal largely in Coin and Bullion at extremely favorable rates.
LAND WARRANTS bought at the highest market prices, and orders filled at all times for any amount with our full and unlimited guaranty.
WE ALWAYS GIVE the most careful attention to the interests of our correspondents, and in liberality, promptness and accuracy of our business transactions, we ours comparison with any Banking House in the country.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED for THOMPSON'S BANK-NOTE REPORTER, edited by JOHN THOMPSON, and quotations corrected by THOMPSON BROTHERS, giving at all times the standard quotations for currency, &c. The oldest, widest circulated, and most complete Bank-Note Reporter in existence.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH'S HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND.
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. H. WARD,
SILAS ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH H. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Ja.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $50,000,
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON GOOD AND MORTGAGE.
This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.
DIRECTORS.

D. B Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Pennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Jas. J. Price,
Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cummiey,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	Aed. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Ahr'm Deniter,	Nathan Azicl,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott. Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,

D. B. KEELER, President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent, per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.
Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above-named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. CGOZESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	JOHN Q. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,

GEORGE A. JONES.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph W. Corlies, J. Lee Smith, D. Henry Haight, James Myers, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zchleicher, Wm. R Fosdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert N. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Tasks, Isaac H. Frothingham.
INSPECTORS—Wm. Harsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Struller.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, —At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS,	JNO. J. DOARIC,
WM. H. SLOCUM,	CH'N G. GUNTHER,
CHAS. M. CHURCH,	

And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LAVAGNINO and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.
DAVID DBAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 1237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADA B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—This Bank was established in September last, under the auspices of the State Bank of Ohio. It deals in Exchanges, makes collections, and remits promptly for them.
It is now remitting to its correspondents in Eastern cities at ¼ per cent premium.
Reference—The American Exchange Bank.
W. W. SCARBOROUGH, President.
W. A. GOODMAN, Cashier.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1859.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

$40,000—FOR SALE—FORTY MILWAUKEE and Watertown First Mortgage Eight per Cent Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—a part of an issue of $310,000—dated in 1854, and payable 1864. These Bonds are entitled to the confidence of capitalists, presenting as they do undoubted security, at a very low price. Purchasers can have the option of a private guaranty for both principal and interest by paying a consideration for the same. For further and full particulars, apply to S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER Cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 6th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 785 6th-av., cor. of Waverley place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1859.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums entitled thereto above five hundred dollars at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after the 17th instant. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only from 5 to 7 P. M.
By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASH. R. VANMILTE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.—Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.

Bills discounted		$1,427,546 66
Exchange matured		48,791 50
Exchange maturing		2,140,930 11
Real Estate		129,145 51
State Bonds		176,000 00
Suspended Debt		49,709 74
Protest Account		330 43
Due from Banks		2,961 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks		216,345 00
Specie on hand		1,394,900 11
Total		$5,556,709 32

CR.

Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,384,210 00	$2,384,210 00
Back of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Due Depositors		770,262 39
Dividends unpaid		9,374 38
Profit and Loss		33,178 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		43,136 65
Interest and Exchange	176,790 07	
Less Expenses	30,744 15—	146,045 92
Due to Banks		100,292 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		20,782 97
Contingent Fund		4,782 45
Circulation		1,186,790 00
Total		$5,556,709 32

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GASLIGHT CO.,
Jan. 17, 1859.
AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM W. FOX,	J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX,
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,	GUY RICHARDS,
NAJAH TAYLOR,	EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
JOSEPH WALKER,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
THOMAS W. PEARSALL,	LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN,
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM A. HADDEN,
And WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM W. FOX was unanimously reelected President, JOHN MOWTON, Manager, and C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN OIL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.
THE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, duly incorporated under the act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848, and the acts amending the same, hereby report, That the capital stock of said Company is three hundred thousand dollars; that of this sum, stock has been issued to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in payment for, and to the amount of the value of the property purchased by the Company, and necessary for their business.
The remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars has been actually paid to the Company in cash. The amount of the existing debts of the Company, at this date, is sixteen hundred and fourteen 51-100 dollars.
N. T. CARRYL, President.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.
TRUSTEES

J. S. Holbrook,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
Edward Learned,	James M. Motley.
N. T. Carryl,	

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 17th day of January, 1859, personally appeared before me, James M. Motley, Secretary of the Manhattan Oil Company, who being duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the above report are in all respects true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn before me Jan. 17, 1859. GEO. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1860, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.
☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 14, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
B. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York.
H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. R. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 15 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Clipper Ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Pier No. 15 East River.
This unrivalled clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING, REGULAR AND ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEMSA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line.
For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$148
Second Cabin Passage.....77
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E

KANSAS TERRITORY, Jan. 1, 1859.

KANSAS.

Interesting Movement in Southern Kansas—General News.

MARYSVILLE, Monday, Jan. 9, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The past two weeks Southern Kansas has been the theatre of unusual excitement, and the end is not yet. I have been tracing up the Missouri border of Party frenzy. I have seen low days in regard to the number of current reports, the last few days in particular, and the material facts in these lower counties that have created like new outbreak of threatening proportions. Many have come to the conclusion that the whole affair is a conflicted agitation, given birth to by designing men, for political effect. Such a state of affairs cannot long exist. After the people in full week I have given such a version as the evidence will warrant, divested, as far as possible, of party coloring, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

There is no armed force in the field now, but we hear rumors that Buckner and others are rallying a force for an attack from Missouri. A few nights since a Free-Sitarry man's house was burnt in Missouri, near the State-road last May.

The Governor has taken no active measures yet to secure quiet. Sheriff Walker returned to Lawrence last week without making any arrests, or recommending any. The sense at last Summer, is believed it was of no use to arrest Montgomery. He will recommend to the Governor to have a new election in this county, as they have never yet elected their own officers. The present Sheriff and Marshal are very zealous. A company has been enlisted around Fort Scott, by order of the Governor, to protect the town, but it is said they are under control of Montgomery.

Resolved, That a said Committee to whom this matter was referred have taken no action thereon as yet, that said Committee be ordered to proceed, at an early day, to investigate the charges, and that the said matter be referred to some other Committee. Laid on the table.

Mr. Dunn, of Jefferson, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is important to have the question of the location of public buildings, and the permanent seat of government, settled as early as practicable; and

Whereas, The claim of JAMES G. MCKAIN is a seat in the Board, he one of the constituent electors, was a resident of Mr. McKAIN's right in said county at the time of the election in October last; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Legislature to see that the rights of the people, and seeking as regards to the location of the public buildings, are properly enforced; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to investigate the matter, and report to the House.

Councilman Allen submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A part of the southeastern portion of the Battery is liable and to jerry purposes, and inasmuch as there is no power in the City to lease any portion of the Battery for mercantile or business purposes, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report, at the earliest period, by what authority a portion of the Battery is used for jerry purposes, and what amount of rent, if any, is paid to the City for the privilege. Adopted.

Only depot of the subscriber, No. 41 Ann-street. For sale at all Hookham, Clark & Co's. stores, and by all other respectable druggists.

JAS. G. COOKE, Comm'r of Deeds.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steamer Fahrenheit, Powell, Baltimore, R. B. Cromwell & Co.; R. Thompson, Calvert, Baltimore, Bishop & Bro.; Corn Hill, Messenger, Barnes, Boston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Ben Franklin, Crowell, Providence, Dodge & Co.; Fame, Delano, Medford, John D. Jones; Lucy Maynard, Bowers, Alloyn, H. Boulware & Sons.

Schooners Ann Eliza, Cooper, Wilmington, N. C.; Mary Ann, Capen, Boston; Hudson, Hudson, Providence; Mary Ann, Kenniston, Salem; Caroline, Hodges, Boston; Hannah Maria, Hall, Boston; Mary Ann, Hall, Boston; Mary Ann, Hall, Boston; Mary Ann

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2288. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Investigation into the Affairs of the Navy-yards.

Halt in the Pacific Railroad Debate.

The Supreme Court Decision—Senator Douglas—The Cuban Question—Territorial Matters—Plan for Reducing the Customs Expenses, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The statement was erroneous that the Supreme Court yesterday decided that an action for libel could not be maintained against a corporation. The judgment in the case reported was reserved, but upon other grounds. Upon the important point above stated, the Court decided that when a corporation, as such, in the publication of its business, perpetrated a libel, it is responsible.

Some of Judge DOUGLAS' recently warm friends bitterly denounce his course in going into the Administration caucus on Saturday. They consider it a complete surrender of his political fortunes into the hands of his enemies.

No prominent man here believes for a moment that Cuba can be obtained by purchase, or that Spain will ever negotiate on the subject. Mr. BUCHANAN still refuses to respond to the House resolution asking "if this Government had been officially notified that England and France would not permit Spain to sell Cuba." If no such notification has been received, why not say so?

The investigation demanded by Mr. NORRIS, of Philadelphia, has not yet been accorded him. If definitely refused, he will appeal to Congress. A number of members are clamorous for it, and they promise some rare disclosures.

There is no truth in the report that Lord NAPIER has called on his Government to confirm or refute any rumor respecting his recall from Washington.

The MEXICAN Legation is without any definite news beyond what has already been published. Señor MOLINA returned from New-York yesterday.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Mr. JAMES M. CRANE, delegate elect from NEVADA, has issued a circular to members of Congress, presenting a long array of arguments why the bill to organize that Territory should become a law. Its length is about 600, and width 450, miles. The population ranges from 15,000 to 18,000 souls. He gives a glowing description of its mining and agricultural features, saying, in conclusion, he can enter into no bargain or arrangement for omnibussing the Territories through Congress. The Territory of Nevada is suffering under a peculiar affliction. The bill to organize it is in advance of others. Let each one come up in order, and be tested on its merits.

The House Committee on Territories this morning ordered the bill to provide for the organization of a Territorial Government in Dacotah to be reported, with a boundary extending west of the Rocky Mountains. Representative COLFAX and Mr. GRAHAM, the Delegate-elect from Colona, appeared before the Committee, and addressed it in favor of the organization of the latter Territory, but the Committee arrived at no conclusion in regard to it. Should the action ultimately be favorable, the Territory will, it is supposed, be made to cover a larger area than Mr. BISSELL proposed in his bill.

The Postmaster-General estimates that $16,900,000 will be required for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1860.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress his plan for reducing the expenses for the collection of the revenue to the extent of $400,000 per annum. He proposes the reorganization of the collection districts; the reduction of the one hundred and sixteen ports of entry to seventy-five; and to discontinue twenty-one of the eighty-six ports of delivery—the salaries of officers to remain the same, as under the recommendation their duties would be increased. He suggests the employment of steamtugs at the larger ports; and whether the protection of the revenue, and relief to distressed vessels, could not be the better effected by the Navy. The revenue cutters might, he says, be attached to the Navy Department, and their officers remain in the service until their present commissions expire, or terminate by death or resignation. Those who have rendered noteworthy service could be transferred to the Navy, with an assimilated rank.

Mr. HATCH, to-day, in the House, made a strong but unsuccessful effort to get up the Senate bill making an appropriation for the St. Clair Flats improvement. The motion encountered sharp opposition.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held to-night at the Smithsonian Institution. The Secretary's report states the receipts of last year at nearly $62,000. It represents that there is an increasing disposition among the free colored persons in the Northern States to emigrate to Africa, and that the general interests of Liberia are evidently improving. The opinion is confidently expressed that the opposition to African colonization will fail to arrest the progress of the Society, and great events are anticipated.

Majority and minority reports have just been made on the Oregon bill by the members of the House Committee on Territories.

The Senate's Post-Office Committee have agreed to report a bill increasing the postage rates to five cents for all distances under three thousand miles. This feature was opposed by Messrs. BIGLER, DIXON and HALE. The Committee are unanimous as to restraining the franking privilege, and propose to authorize the Postmaster-General to make bids on the best terms, without regard to particular modes of conveyance, as now designated by law. This bill, it is said, will save a million and a half of dollars to the Department. There is no probability that Congress will increase the rates of postage.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE EULOGIES ON MR. HARRIS, OF ILLINOIS—PROPOSED SITUATION OF THE NEW SENATE HALL—THE RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17, 1859.

The House expended another two hours, to-day, in burying a deceased member, whose grave, in Illinois, was made several weeks ago. The practice of long and numerous eulogies in such cases grows apace upon our Congressional grave-diggers, and calls loudly for the merciful interposition of living friends of deceased M. C.'s. Senator HANNEGAN, in one of his impassioned speeches on the Oregon question, threatened President POLK with burial "so deep that the hand of resurrection should never find him," and it would seem as though General QUITMAN and Mr. HARRIS were in serious danger of a similar fate at the hands of unwise mourners. How either of them can be expected to rest quietly under the load of flowers (of rhetoric) strewn above their tombs, it is not easy to conceive, as both were men of sense, and not especially given to vain display. To-day's proceedings were a slight improvement, however, upon the Quitman obsequies, in that the speeches were fewer in number.

This whole practice of taking legislative days for mock funeral ceremonies to the memory of members of Congress who have deceased away from the seat of Government, were better discontinued. Mr. CLAY was bold enough to strike a successful blow at the system during his last term in Congress; but after his death the original folly was restored with exaggerations. If this sort of thing must be done, why should not Congress bury its dead on Sundays? Surely the Sabbath would be an appropriate time for such ceremonies. Would it not be well to pass a resolution providing that the death of a member occurring away from the Capitol, shall be announced in the hall in which he had been accustomed to sit, upon some Sunday to be appointed for the occasion, when all who think proper can contribute their share of eulogy. This arrangement, although it might not curtail the inappropriate displays of eloquence which so often disfigure these occasions, would have the advantage of involving no neglect of the business of legislation.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. HALE introduced a resolution proposing an alteration of the new Senate Chamber. As the Chamber is now arranged, each side of it opens into retiring rooms, or wide lobbies running between the hall and the outer walls. Mr. HALE desires an alteration which shall carry the hall out to the walls of the building on one end at least, so that the fresh air may get into it once in a while, without having passed through a hot air furnace. The suggestion is a good one; and would give an air of cheerfulness to the hall, of which it is utterly divested at present. The suggestion of the Senator from New-Hampshire, is in accordance with the original plan of the new legislative halls; but Capt. MEIGS, after undertaking the superintendency, chiefly upon his own responsibility changed the plan so that after which the rooms have been completed. The cost of the alterations made necessary to the foundations alone by this change is stated at about $50,000. This is only one of a number of variations from the original plan of the capitol extensions, which experience is quite certain to condemn.

The decision of the Supreme Court, rendered today, in the case of QUIGLY *vs.* The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, settles a vexed question, which has long been a theme of legal disputation, to wit: Can a civil action for libel be maintained against a corporation for words used by one or more of its officers? The Court decided that it can. Plaintiff formerly was in the employ of defendants, and the latter, through one of the Company's officers, had spoken disparagingly of him in connection with his business. He sued the Company, and obtained a verdict with $5,000 damages. The judgment of the Lower Court, however, was set aside on other grounds. The Supreme Court holds that when a corporation, as such, in the publication of its business, perpetrates a libel, it can be held responsible. The case has been looked to with great interest by railroad and other corporations all over the country, as it was well known that a host of similar intended suits were only awaiting the action of the Supreme Court in the present instance. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

After the presentation of several departmental returns, memorials, &c., a joint resolution was passed permitting TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul-General to Japan, and his interpreter, to each accept a gold snuff-box from the Queen of England.

Mr. PUGH objected to the custom of American officers receiving presents from foreign potentates. Mr. PUGH, Mr. HALE, and one other Senator voted no.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for all the correspondence between this Government and Spain relative to proposals for the purchase of Cuba.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to enable the President to expend the annuities of certain Indian tribes for educational and agricultural purposes in their behalf. The bill was passed.

Several resolutions were adopted with reference to printing, the object being to limit its extent.

Mr. DOOLITTLE failed to bring up his resolution relative to Commodore PAULDING, although he urged its necessity, as heavy suits are pending against PAULDING in the United States Courts at New-York.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, but there was little debate upon it, the time being occupied in voting on the several amendments, the yeas and nays being taken on each.

The first amendment, Mr. SEBASTIAN'S, that the eastern terminus be at Fort Smith, Arkansas, was lost by 48 against 3.

Next Mr. HOUSTON'S amendment, that it be between the 30th and 32d parallels, was also lost, 22 against 21.

Mr. GREEN'S amendment was next considered, being to the effect that the one road have two Eastern termini, the southern not further South than Fulton, Arkansas, and the northern not further North than the Big Sioux, and that they unite not further West than the 102d degree of west longitude.

Mr. GREEN spoke in favor of his amendment.

Mr. GREEN'S amendment was lost.

Mr. RICE'S amendment, making "Puget's Sound" the western terminus, was also lost, by 43 against 9.

Mr. WARD'S amendment, fixing the eastern terminus, between the 32d and 49th parallel, was also rejected, by 30 against 24.

Mr. DOOLITTLE'S amendment, of which the main feature was the granting of the alternate even sections for forty miles on both sides of the road to actual settlers, in accordance with the principles of the Homestead bill, was also lost, by 33 against 19.

Mr. PUGH'S amendment, that the railroad stop at the eastern boundary of California, instead of unconditionally traversing the State to San Francisco, was also lost.

Mr. BIGLER'S substitute, as submitted on Friday, with some amendment, was then adopted.

Mr. BELL, after a speech, proposed as a parliamentary way of getting clear of all the amendments, and bringing the bill into shape, to recommit it with instructions to advertise for full estimates of the cost of the construction of each of the three routes equal to a first-class road, with fifty-four pounds of iron to the yard.

Mr. GWIN hoped the bill if recommitted, would be sent to no new Committee, to see if there can be a Committee formed that will command a majority of the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS brought to the notice of the Senate that he had reported a substitute from the minority of the Committee, which, however, had not been reached. It was for the Senate to decide whether they would give expression on it before the recommittal of the bill.

Mr. BROWN moved that the bill be laid on the table.

At this point it was agreed that the bill, with its many amendments and reamendments, be printed, as it was difficult to know in what shape it stood.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the issuing of American Registers, and a change of names to the steamships *Canada* and *America*.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to report back, forthwith, the Senate bill repealing the fishing bounties law.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill confining the aggregated compensation of the registers and receivers of the public land offices to $2,500 per annum each, which was passed.

Mr. COBB mentioned that this bill was intended to correct stealing and other abuses, and mentioned Plattsburg, Mo., as a case in point, where $10,000 was received for one year's service.

Mr. COLFAX reported a bill to revive and continue in force, without restriction or limitation of time, the bounty land acts of 1835, 1842 and 1854. Also, a bill providing for repayment for lands erroneously sold. Also, a bill authorizing the parties who settled on the 16th and 36th sections of land before they were surveyed to preëmpt the same. Also, a bill appropriating $5,000 to run, mark and establish the western boundary of Minnesota.

All the above bills were passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he had received a letter from Mr. D. B. ALLEN, a citizen of New-York, of high standing, preferring a charge against certain civil officers in connection with the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which, if true, would involve cases of impeachment; also a letter from a member of this House, charging that the offices and employments in the Navy-yards were habitually sold for money. He had also in his possession a Philadelphia paper in regard to the abuses at the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, and affidavits and certificates of workmen, which, if true, clearly proved the charge.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a preamble setting forth that, as Mr. ALLEN has preferred specific charges against certain officers of the Navy Department, as guilty of partiality and violation of law in the award of contracts, and that money appropriated for the Navy-yards, docks and repairs, have been expended for par, tisan purposes, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of Five be appointed to examine into said specifications, with power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill to codify the revenue laws.

After some debate, Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, hoped the motion would not prevail. It was the duty of the House to devote a few days with the view of amending and perfecting this measure.

Mr. KEITT'S motion prevailed.

The Committee rose, when the House concurred in its action by 108 against 84.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's Message.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, advocated the President's recommendation of the acquisition of Cuba, showing the advantages which would result therefrom. Alluding to the remark of Governor CHASE recently at the New-England dinner in Ohio, in favor of American expansion, Mr. COX said if the Democrats don't look sharp their Republican friends will steal that Democratic thunder, and that the Republican mouths were already juicy with the idea of free sugar. He was willing to vote for the proposition of Mr. BRANCH for placing money in the hands of the President for the purchase of Cuba, and, in case of failure, would seize the island in the event of war. He proceeded to speak of the law of growth, saying, we must grow without, if we would not fall without. Any nation failing of spreading its empire fails of its destiny. When we conquered we should have retained Mexico. He believed this country had organs sufficiently suited to digest it properly. If we do not obtain Mexico, it will fall a prey to some other power. We should recognize the Juarez Government, giving it the solemn assurance of our sympathy. Considering that France, England and Spain have fleets in the Gulf of Mexico, we should send one thither, together with a Commissioner or Minister, and he should seek by a treaty with JUAREZ, at Vera Cruz, to obtain reciprocal advantages by which our trade, which is now only seven, may be raised to twenty-eight millions annually, which is the extent of the British commerce. If his Southern friends objected to the seizure of only Chihuahua and Sonora, take in addition Tamaulipas and New-Leon, and let them there try their hands on coffee and sugar. And these provinces must ultimately come into the Union as States, not singly, but in a cluster of stars. He regarded LOUIS NAPOLEON as the chief instigator of intervention in the affairs of this continent. He had a secret prayer and would give it utterance; it was, that there may soon be barricades in the Boulevards, —that there may be more citizens than soldiers who would fraternize to the music of the "Marseillaise." This prayer answered, the world would be rid of a usurper. He spoke of the affairs of Central America, and counseled firm action to obtain our rights and make the American name respected. As to the alliance between France and England, he thought it could not continue, and even if it should, there would be no danger from that source to us if we all unite in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

In the course of his remarks, while laying down the law of American growth and progress on this Continent with reference to Cuba in an economical light, he affirmed that the tariffs of Cuba import and export were infamous, and the cause of honorable war in an age of commercial freedom. He illustrated this with reference to the sugar trade and tax, stating that in 1847 this country had paid six millions, and his district three hundred thousand dollars, to protect a few Louisiana sugar planters. He gave statistics to show that our trade in flour under a fair Cuban tariff would be a million of barrels per year, and if Cuba were annexed that trade, and the trade in other produce, would still be enhanced.

The message was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, said it was fortunate that the President's views on the tariff were not made a test of political orthodoxy, else the Secretary of the Treasury might have found himself proscribed. There could be no tariff strictly for revenue, considering the diversified pursuits of our people. The financier cannot hope to reap where he has not sown. Revenue lies at the bottom of Protection. The President had properly recommended specific duties; *ad valorem* was not only destructive to interests of the country, but ruinous to its revenue. He gave his views on the tariff generally.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Four Days Later from California—News from Fraser's River, the Sandwich Islands, &c.—Wrecking of an American Whaling Ship.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The overland mail with San Francisco dates of Dec. 24, has arrived. Two passengers came through.

The California news is unimportant.

Victoria dates to Dec. 14. Fraser's River was frozen below Fort Langley, and it was feared that great suffering would be experienced by the miners in consequence of the cutting off of their supplies.

Honolulu advices are to Dec. 2.

The whaling ship *Rajah*, of New-Bedford, was wrecked in the Ochotsk Sea on the 18th of October, and 13 persons were lost, among them Captain Stewart, of Fairhaven, Mass.; the first mate, Thomas Hamlin, of Falmouth, Mass.; John Fawcett, of Catskill; John Moran, of Troy, N. Y.; Charles G. Gould, of New-Bedford; Andrew Delany, of New-York City; and John Hadley, of Northfield, Vt.

The clipper ships *Skylark* and *Golden Eagle* for New-Bedford, and *E. F. Willetts* for New-London, sailed from Honolulu Nov. 25, and the *West Wind* and *Anglo-Saxon* for New-Bedford Dec. 9.

The brig *Emma* and ship *John Dunlop* were fitting out at Honolulu for a whaling cruise on the coast of California.

Business at Honolulu was very dull.

Considerable rain had fallen at San Francisco, and business was almost at a stand still. Foreign rice had heavily declined. Candles were realizing low figures at auction. A leading speculator in the article had suspended; the loss to his creditors is principally the difference in the price now and when he bought.

The bark *Frances Palmer* had arrived from Honolulu.

The passengers by the Mail report the roads in excellent condition until they reached Missouri.

Major HEINTZELMAN, Indian Agent, had gone from Fort Yuma to reclaim a woman and two children from the Mohave Indians, taken captive from an emigrant train which was attacked on the Colorado last Fall.

The miners were vacating the Gila River gold mines, and their number is already reduced to about one hundred.

The Apeches had attacked a train ten miles above El Paso, and killed two men and drove off the stock. On the same night the Indians attacked a corral in El Paso, and run off several animals.

The trunk stolen from the Mexican Boundary Commissioners had, with its contents, been recovered.

Refusal to Rescind the Injunction on the Union Line to Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The motion on the part of the counsel for the defence in the case of the Maine Telegraph Company *vs.* The Union Line between Boston and this city, for the rescinding of the order for an injunction upon the latter, has been denied. The defendants subsequently moved to dissolve the injunction, which motion is now on hearing. Should it prove successful, the validity of the Morse telegraph patent will be extinguished.

The Missouri Legislature and the Kansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The House bill for the suppression of the border difficulties, amended so as to place $30,000 in the hands of the Governor, and authorizing him to proceed as he thinks proper, passed the Senate yesterday.

Funeral Service of Thirteen Philadelphian Physicians and Nurses.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The funeral services in commemmoration of the services of thirteen Philadelphians, who perished of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, while rendering assistance as physicians and nurses, were held this morning at St. Stepheu's Church. After the services by Dr. DUCACHET, the remains were removed to Laurel Hill for reinterment, under the charge of THOMAS WEBSTER, Jr., Trustee of the Philadelphia Committee of Relief. Citizens of Portsmouth and Norfolk, now here, participated in the ceremonies, with a large concourse of friends and relatives of the deceased.

The Brig Herald Ashore.

NORTH CONWAY, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The brig *Herald*, from Pernambuco, for Boston went ashore last night on Nantasket beach, about one mile from the Rockland House. She leaks badly. The crew were saved. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

Additional News from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand.

In addition to the news brought by the *Tennessee*, heretofore published, it appears that on the 31st of December the *junta popular* in the city of Mexico, formed of a great majority of the Conservatives and the clergy, established a *programme governmental*, which proclaims the inviolability of corporation property, and protests against the alienation or mortgage of national territory.

It was not known at the last accounts whether MIRAMON would accept the Presidency.

Small-Pox at the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The schooner *Wm. M. Dodge*, from Cape Town Nov. 27, reports the small-pox and fever raging there with great fatality. The Cape Town *Advertiser* says, that if proper remedial measures had been adopted, one thousand lives would have been saved in the brief time the epidemic has been raging.

From Boston.

ANNIVERSARY OF DANIEL WEBSTER'S BIRTHDAY—MURDER.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The anniversary of WEBSTER'S birthday was celebrated this evening by a banquet at the Revere House, and was presided over by the Hon. CALEB CUSHING. Speeches were made by the President, the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, Ex-Governor GARDNER, Professor FELTON, B. F. HALLETT, the Hon. Mr. SAVAGE, of England, Lord CAVENDISH, and others.

At South Franklin, Mass., last evening, JONATHAN WALKE shot Miss SUSAN WESTON with a pistol, killing her instantly. WALKE fled, but was arrested this morning. The cause of the act is supposed to be jealousy, as WALKE formerly paid his addresses to the deceased. Both are young, and belong to respectable families.

State Military Association.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The State Military Association's annual meeting to-day was well attended. Gen. DIX, of Kings, presided. The reports of the Council of Administration and Standing Committee were received and discussed. Governor MORGAN was elected an honorary member of the Association.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

No. 285.—John T. Mason *vs.* Joseph C. Gamble *et al.* In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 43.—The United States *vs.* Nathaniel Bassett. Arguments continued for the appellee, and concluded for the appellants.

No. 45.—Henry Hill *vs.* Caleb B. Smith. Submitted on the record and printed argument for the plaintiff.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

DWIGHT LOOMIS, of Tolland County, was, today, nominated by the Republicans of the first Congressional District, as their candidate in the coming Spring election, to represent them in place of E. CLARK, Jr., whose term expires with the present Congress, after a faithful service of four years.

Death of Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Ex-Governor SLADE, of Vermont, Secretary of the National Board of Popular Education, died at Middlebury, Vt., on Sunday last.

Non-Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 18—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool 5th inst. The weather is clear, wind Southwest and fresh.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Overthrow of the Empire---The Republic Re-established.

The Emperor Soulouque Cited to Appear Before a Court of Justice—Gen. Fabre Geffrard at the Head of the Revolutionists.

We gather from the Boston papers further particulars of the revolution in Hayti, reported yesterday by telegraph: It appears that the leader of the revolutionists, General FABRE GEFFRARD, was formerly Governor of Jacmel, and for several years has been viewed with jealousy by the Emperor SOULOUQUE, who has latterly retained him near his person at Port-au-Prince. Gen. GEFFRARD, however, succeeded in eluding the Emperor's vigilance, and in an open yawl boat, with only two or three followers, left Port-au-Prince. Touching first at St. Marc, he found that the people there were not quite ready for such a movement. He then proceeded to Gonaives, where the inhabitants received him with open arms.

The origin and progress of the revolt is stated by the Boston *Journal* as follows:

From Mr. H. S. FREDERICKS, an intelligent and observant gentleman, who came passenger in the *North Wind*, at this port from Gonaives, Jan. 1, we derive particulars which are of much interest. From his personal observation Mr. FREDERICKS gives the following account of the commencement and progress of the movement.

It appears that before any outbreak had actually occurred the people of Gonaives had an inkling of what was to transpire, and in excited and frightened groups stood about the streets conversing about a political storm which in some way or other they knew was impending. Soon all the stores and places of business were closed, and the streets were deserted.

The first actual demonstration made against the Government was the landing of four individuals only, on the beach near Gonaives, where they mounted horses, already prepared for them, and rode into the town armed to the teeth, but without noise or tumult. This was about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 22. These were the leaders of the new movement, who, after arriving at the middle of the town, galloped at once to La Place, the residence of the Governor, where their leader, General FABRE GEFFRARD, holding his revolver to the head of the outer sentinel, demanded an entrance, and that the cry of "*Vive la Republique*" should be raised. The sentinel did not accede to the demand of his assailants, but resolutely held to his place and duty.

Not wishing to shed blood as yet, GEFFRARD and his three companions then galloped to the jail, where they frightened the sentinel into an admittance and a liberation of all the prisoners. These, to the number of about forty, had been confined, some for political and others for criminal offences, and on their release warmly joined their liberators, and with shouts of *Vive Liberté! Vive Republique! Vive Liberté!* the whole party returned to the Governor's residence, where the Commandant, Count BARTHOLEMY, was summoned to surrender to the forces of Liberty and the Republic.

BARTHOLEMY, who is a gentleman of quite advanced life, seems to have acted without much resolution, for after a short time for reflection, he acceded to the demand of the revolutionists, saying that if the people wished him no longer for their Governor, he willingly resigned, and that perhaps the movement was for the best. Now the strong part of the town of Gonaives belonged to the insurgents, and their joy was testified to by a salvo of small artillery of which they had come into possession. An hour after this, what military was in the town and all the town's people had joined the forces of General GEFFRARD, and now in possession of the whole force, marched to a palace belonging to the Emperor SOULOUQUE, where a deputation of the entire body met in deliberation to decide upon future action. Their action resulted in the proclaiming of the Republic of Hayti, and the appointment of Gen. GAFFRARD as its provisional head. During the residue of the evening the town was alive with the enthusiasm and excitement, but no violence was enacted.

On the morning of Thursday, Dec. 23, the Republican force, the military, and the late authorities of the town, were drawn up in the grand square in front of the chamber where the result of the deliberations of the Provisional Committee was promulgated. The Republic was proclaimed and rapturously received, and Gen. GEFFRARD was named the Provisional President of the Republic. In accepting this post, Gen. GEFFRARD stated that he did so unwillingly, and only because it was needful for immediate organization of the party. He would hold the office until a better man could be found, and should at present only hold the office provisionally.

The late Governor, Count BARTHOLEMY, then had his submission spoken for him, his own voice being too feeble to be heard in the crowd, and in this new surrender he again spoke his opinion that the movement might be for the best good of the people. A grand church service was then solemnized, after which the new Constitution was presented to the principal citizens and the late authorities, and was signed by them. The views of the new authorities were then in part made known, and all the men of the town, capable of bearing arms, were called out, armed and enrolled for immediate action. Their first step was towards the fortified town of St. Marc's, which they entered without opposition, and took possession.

Here it was said that Gen. GEFFRARD would remain and recruit his forces until strong enough to meet the forces of the Emperor in the field, or assail him in his capital at Port-au-Prince. The inhabitants all over the south part of the island were said to be rising for the Republic when the *North Wind* sailed; and northward the spirit of insurrection was equally catching.

This is all that is known of the progress of the affair at present, but Captain HIGGINS, of the *North Wind*, reports that on the night of January 1, as he sailed by St. Marc's, he saw the place in flames, and infers that the insurgents had met with some opposition from the adherents of SOULOUQUE, and that one of the parties had fired the town.

The spirit of revolt thus inaugurated at Gonaives, immediately spread to the adjoining towns, and the whole country thereabouts was soon in a state of commotion. The people of Aux Cayes and Jacmel, two important towns, welcomed the new order of things, and declared for the Republic and General GEFFRARD. It is stated that all the southern part of the island are in favor of the change, and in some places the people rose *en masse* to receive the leaders of the revolt.

When Captain HIGGINS left, no news had been received from Port-au-Prince, the capital, and residence of the Emperor. The body of his army is at that place, and it remains to be seen whether the revolution will extend to the capital, and if so, whether the soldiers will fraternize with the revolters, and turn against their old master.

From the Boston Traveller.

The Governor of Gonaives at first refused to give up his command, but the position assumed by the inhabitants soon brought him to terms. A Committee of citizens was at once formed, who issued decrees re-establishing the Republic and convening the national Legislature, before whom General SOULOUQUE (the Emperor) is cited to appear. We give below the proclamations of the Revolutionary Committee, which will explain in some degree the present position of affairs.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI—ACT OF OVERTHROW, IN THE NAME OF THE NATION.—The Committee of Department in session at Gonaives, considering that Gen. SOULOUQUE has abused the power conferred on him, by shedding innocent blood; considering that all his administration is a succession of depredations, under which the honest citizens have fallen victims—particularly G. ARDOUIN, DAVID TYRONE, J. B. FRANCISQUE, of honorable memory—considering that General SOULOUQUE has perjured the national faith, in overthrowing the institutions by which he received his authority, is in consequence deprived of his power for having

Encumbered the prisons with citizens without trial.

For misappropriating the funds of the General Treasury.

Misappropriating the products of the fifth of the coffee.

Misappropriating the produce of the sale of mahogany.

That he has appropriated the land to his own use.

That he has organized pillage by the armed force of his navy on the different coasts of the Island.

Which have compromised the honor of several Haytiens and foreigners, and prevented them from fulfilling their engagements. These facts we declare shall be submitted to a high Court of Justice.

Given at our General Quarters at Gonaives, Dec. 23, 1858, and the 55th year of Independence. Signed by the Committee.

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI—LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.—The Committee of the Department in service at Gonaives, considering that the country, in taking arms to recover its rights and liberties, too long time deferred, will also state that by the prompt reëstablishment of order the commerce and industry of the country will be secured. Seeing the urgency, and after having deliberated, we proclaim the Constitution of 1846 to be now in vigor, excepting modifications, and name General of Division, FABRE GAFFRARD, President of the Republic of Hayti; to him is confided the mission, immediately upon his entering the capital, to convoke the Legislative body to give to the country proper institutions, to assure their happiness and tranquility.

Given at the Government House, Gonaives, Dec. 23, 1858, and of the Independence of Hayti the 55th.

Signed by the Committee.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, dated Gonaives, Dec. 31:

"Business is perfectly stopped on account of the revolution which took place on our Island on the 22d inst. On that day Gen F. GAFFRARD entered our town with only three or four followers, and the town immediately surrendered to him. From here he marched to St. Marc's, and now he is busily preparing for his march on Port-au-Prince. All the cities of the North have surrendered. We have no doubt that he will succeed as he has been proclaimed President of Hayti all over the Northern portion of our island, and the inhabitants seem quite pleased with him. All communication with Port-au-Prince, by sea or land, is stopped, and the Emperor FAUSTIN will find it a difficult matter to maintain his position, excepting the Southern part are on his side. We fear many lives will be lost before he surrenders."

General GAFFRARD was hailed President of the Republic by the people of the North, but imperatively declined the station. He, however, consented to act as Provincial President until the will of the nation is known. He is now on his march to Port-au-Prince, which is the stronghold of SOULOUQUE, but where the Republic has many friends. The Emperor has a large standing army, but it is doubtful if it adheres to him in opposition to the strong expression of the popular will.

General GAFFRARD is about fifty years of age, a native of Jacmel, and of irreproachable private character. He is said to be a man peculiarly suited to the present emergency, and is highly spoken of by all who are in any way acquainted with affairs upon the island.

Several decrees had been issued by the Revolutionary Assembly, in session at Gonaives, in addition to those given above. One of these decrees orders the destruction of the dungeons of the fort at Gonaives.

Another decree revokes the decrees of banishment of those who have been convicted of political offences.

Another decree orders the release of all prisoners who are detained in the prisons of the Republic, for political offences.

Another decree increases the rations of the soldiers of the army.

Minister Forsyth and the Silver Bullion.

ESCAPE OF LOPARANO—FIFTEEN THOUSAND AS A BRIBE—SENORS MARCO AND BLANCO.

A special correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Vera Cruz, Dec. 28, gives what professes to be an elucidation of the affair of Mr. FORSYTH and his hidden ingots—a deposit, it will be remembered, that was found concealed in his lodgings near the City of Mexico after his departure, and which has caused considerable speculation. The correspondent of the *Democrat* quotes from Mr. FORSYTH'S paper, the Mohlie *Register*, the Minister's own explanation, as follows:

"After the Legation was closed in the city, Mr. F. moved to Tacubaya, and went to board with a Mr. PERRY, in whose house the 'silver bars' alluded to were brought and deposited. Mr. FORSYTH had nothing to do with their being brought there, nor had the right to say that it should not be done. The house was under the control of Mr. PERRY, Mr. F. being there as a mere boarder with his family, until he could make arrangements to leave for the United States."

And adds:

"It fortunately so happens that others are well posted, not only in regard to this, but other transactions of Mr. FORSYTH, during his brief mission in Mexico; and inasmuch as the Mohlie *Register* seems to speak authoratively, I may at least infer that Mr. FORSYTH denies all knowledge of our complicity in the premises. If so, he but adds falsehood to his other acts of meanness and double dealing with Mexico. The facts of his connection with this transaction are as well known and as notorious in Mexico as of his prostituting the 'character' of American Minister to give protection to a Mexican offender against Mexican laws, for a pecuniary consideration. Perhaps he will deny that he did receive $15,000 from LOPARANO for receiving him into the room of the American Legation—keeping him there until he (Mr. F.) left the capital, or, rather Tacubaya; that he had LOPARANO disguised, and rode in the same coach with him to Vera Cruz. Will he deny that LOPARANO'S draft upon Vera Cruz was not paid in full, but only in part; that another was substituted for it drawn upon New-Orleans, payable on or about Jan. 15, and that that draft was accepted for about $14,000? In regard to the first transaction referred to above, will Mr. FORSYTH deny that an emissary from Gen. BLANCO called at the house of the American Legation during the small hours of the morning, and requested an interview with him; that Mr. PERRY was also called; that Gen. BLANCO requested them to take charge of about $200,000 for a short time, until he (Gen. BLANCO) could safely remove it; that the matter was referred to Mr. PERRY by Mr. FORSYTH for his opinion; that Mr. PERRY replied that Mr. F. could do as he pleased, as the house was entirely under his control; and that though the premises belonged to Mr. PERRY, and were in part occupied by him, yet the sign of the American Legation was on the door and the American flag waving over it? Will Mr. F. deny, that with his full knowledge and consent and abetting, shortly after the departure of Gen. BLANCO'S agent, there arrived fifty or sixty horsemen, each bearing a bar of silver on his saddle; that the bars were by them deposited within the door of his house; that they were, by his own and Mr. PERRY'S servants, removed to another part of the premises, and subsequently a part of them deposited in the vault of the privy? I would ask Mr. FORSYTH if he has any knowledge of a certain Jew who, it is said, is somewhat mixed up in the matter? Does he know a certain Signor MARCO, and others, whose names will hereafter be mentioned? I would also ask what portion of that money Mr. FORSYTH brought down with him in his carriage from Tacubaya to Vera Cruz? I have but one motive in calling public attention to this matter; it is that Americans may know some of the reasons why we are in such bad repute, and stand so low in the estimation, not only of the Mexicans, but of all who live in Mexico. Indeed, how can it be otherwise, when they see the American flag used for such, to say the least, questionable purposes, and when they see the representative of the American Government using and taking advantage of the immunity that our flag gives him to engage in transactions that all honorable men detest?"

From Brazil.

AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR—A FIRE AT RIO—MORE RIOTS—MARKETS, ETC.

Our files of Rio papers extend to Nov. 23, bringing dates from Pará to Nov. 4, from Maranham to Nov. 7, and Pernambuco to Nov. 13.

There is no political news at Rio.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Capt. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, arrived at Rio Nov. 17. She was *fifty-three* days out from Norfolk. The arrival caused some excitement, as it was understood that the *Cyane* was the vanguard of the Paraguay Expedition. The error was soon, however, explained. The *Cyane* is on her way to join the Pacific squadron.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, belonging to the Paraguay Expedition, was reported as having arrived at Maranhao.

The United States steamer *Water Witch*, also of the Paraguay fleet, had reached Ceará.

A fire broke out at Rio on the 21st November, at 2 o'clock in the morning, in the warehouse of Mous. F. DE BOURBEIS, which destroyed the building and its contents. Through the activity of the firemen and police the flames were not allowed to extend.

A serious riot occurred, Nov. 17, on the line of the Pedro II. Railroad, springing from jealousy between English and Portuguese laborers employed upon the work. The police having interfered to arrest the combatants, the entire mob fell upon them, and it was only through the prompt dispatch of strong reinforcements that they were saved from annihilation, and enabled to repress the outbreak. The principal rioters had been arrested.

A noted outlaw and assassin, JOAO DO NASCIMENTO JESUS, had been arrested at

ARIZONA AND SONORA—NO. VI.

Slavery in New-Territory—Interests of the People Neglected—Petition from Citizens of Arizona—Population—New Frontier—The Regular Army—Rangers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We find a native population in New-Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua, and throughout all Mexico, numbering some eight millions, peculiarly well fitted to develop the great resources of the country. The old Spanish monarchy and the rule of the Jesuits, notwithstanding the abuses with which they are charged, left a people with some idea of liberty, to say the least—a material that will prove death to Slavery.

The second article of the present Constitution of the Mexican Republic runs as follows:

"ARTICLE II. All are born free in the Republic. Slaves that set foot upon National territory recover by that single act their liberty, and have the right to the protection of the laws."

It will doubtless be conceded that the second article of the Mexican Constitution is to the point, and that it contains no superfluous words. As the Constitution says, so say the people. The poor Mexican peon is one of the most independent beings in existence. With one dollar's worth of cotton cloth around his body, and a pair of *guaraches*, or raw-hide sandals, he will travel from one end of his country to the other, and if he cannot find work, he always finds a plate of frigolee and tortillas. The bondage of *debt* is the only bondage known to the laws and the people of Mexico.

These remarks touching Slavery are not made in the spirit of a partisan. They are made with the sole desire to bring forward the great fact that, until some eight millions of people are extinguished, Slavery cannot take root in territory already acquired, or about to be acquired from Mexico. Freedom-shriekers and fire-eaters will find their occupation gone when they reach the Rocky Mountains and Rio Grande del Norte. And if our patriotic legislators do not drop *Slavery*, the great humbug question of the day, and turn their attention to the great national question of a Pacific Railroad, and make themselves acquainted with the peculiar condition and necessities of the empire that is rising on the Pacific slope, they may, in their day and generation hear from that region the cry of "*disunion*" on other grounds than that of Negro Slavery.

New-England, now opposed to the extreme Southern railroad route to the Pacific, would, if she understood her true interests, be the first and strongest advocate for a road to Guaymas or Mazatlan.

But this is digressing from the subject.

It is evident that new and great interests are growing up in that extensive domain under consideration. It is evident that these interests do not have from the General Government, and the people of the older States, that attention which their immense importance to the country et large demands. It is apparent, also, that such measures as the General Government does adopt for the benefit of its new Territories, are founded on a mistaken policy, and that the effect of these measures is to retard rather than advance the settlement and prosperity of these new regions. In exemplification of this I will confine myself to Arizona and contignons territory.

The territory of New-Mexico was incorporated within the limits of the United States, about twelve years ago. The inhabitants of the Territory were then engaged in cattle and sheep raising, and gold and silver mining; and to a moderate extent, prosperity attended their labors. What is the condition of the Territory now? Ranching and mining as regular pursuits are wholly abandoned, and the entire population is engaged as producers and contractors in furnishing supplies for the troops. The wild Indians, though always troublesome, are now so bold and cunning, and so well armed, as to prevent the great cattle-raising Territory of New-Mexico from producing a supply for the troops stationed therein; and large droves are annually driven from Sonora to make good the deficiency.

The Mexicans raise corn, &c., in the valley of the Rio Grande, and a few Americans act as contractors between them and the Government officials. This is the extent of the enterprise of the Territory, and beyond this there is no inducement to settle or invest a dollar.

This is New-Mexico. The evils under which that Territory labors are intensified in Arizona. I happened to be there about the time it became American territory, and for five successive years I have witnessed the tide of emigration roll into this Territory, and, such as escaped with their lives, roll out again. Placed within the civil jurisdiction of New-Mexico, who could not and would not afford its inhabitants the least benefit of civil law, without adequate military protection, and overrun by wild, marauding bands of Apaches, Arizona has had a hard struggle for existence. For several years, through various channels, and more especially through a delegate elect, she has been knocking at the door of Congress for organization and protection. One great obstacle to the action of Congress is the fact that Arizona does not contain a large population, and does not settle up rapidly. With all the drawbacks, there are stupendous interests there which thousands would now be developing, had protection and civil law been granted. And yet the Government holds the Territory in such estimation, as to keep a custom-house officer there to wring from the people a few paltry dollars in the shape of duty on the necessaries of life brought from Sonora, and on which, during their early struggles, they are mainly dependent.

None but strong-handed mining companies can now locate with any safety or success, and nothing but the evidence of inexhaustible treasure gives them courage and strength to encounter the obstacles they meet in their wild and unsettled country.

New-Mexico has struggled against the ill effects of the mistaken military and Indian policy of our Government twelve years, and Arizona nearly six.

It must be borne in mind that since the discovery of California gold, ten years ago, our frontier has wholly changed. Then it was from San Antonio, Texas, to Santa Fé, New-Mexico, and thence to Lake Superior. What a wonderful change has been wrought out. Now our frontier comprises that immense stretch of country west of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Madre, extending from Washington Territory to Sonora, Chihuahua and through Western Texas. This new frontier is more distant from the source of supplies. The scarcity of internal navigation, the long dry *jornadas* and wild Indians bear hard on facilities for transportation.

The wild Indians throughout our new frontier have meaner instincts, are more treacherous, unsmable and shiftless than their red brethren east of the Rocky Mountains. Hence the Government has an entirely new field for its troops and Indian Agencies.

There is, throughout the older States, a settled belief and confidence in the superior ability and humanity of regular troops, over volunteer or ranging companies.

There is a predisposition on the part of the public, remote from frontier countries, to believe that the whites are always the first aggressors upon the Indians; that this is the cause of wars, Indian depredations, massacres, &c.; that the poor Indian is inhumanly and brutally treated.

The policy of our general Government, founded on this general belief, is causing a fearful waste of life and property throughout our present frontier. The evil results of this policy, so poorly adapted to that region, are exhilinating. There is Indian war throughout the length and breadth of that land. Not a mail arrives from those regions, that does not bear accounts of Indian trouble: depredations or murders, and yet the half is not recorded. The unwritten history of Arizona and New-Mexico would exhibit sufferings on the part of a people acting under the impulses of "manifest destiny," equal to those of that band who came to this country to worship God after their own fashion, and who now have a monument on Plymouth Rock, and in a nation's heart.

The inhabitants of the frontier region, so far as I have any knowledge, as a body, deplore the mistaken confidence and belief upon which the policy of the Government is based.

They have the evidence before their eyes, that regular troops do not meet with permanent success in subduing wild Indians, and deterring them from committing depredations and outrages. And, in advocating the cause of the people of these regions, as against the military, I do not call in question the patriotism, bravery, or energy of the Army. On the contrary, I believe the education the officers receive, their gentlemanly predilections and associations—the entire material of the Army in fact—its tactics, and the system which regulates it, are intended for, and adopted to a *higher* order of life and fighting, than spending their days in those remote wilds, *bush-whacking* after these most miserable of all miserable wild Indians. To the general generosity of character that appertains to our army, and of its determination to maintain the honor of our flag, I can bear evidence. But I do most unhesitatingly recho the cry heard throughout the frontier, that our Army in the West is not in its element—that duly authorized and regulated companies of rangers would be incomperably more effectual, more economical, and in the end prove quite as humane as regular troops.

There is no one point more thoroughly settled in the public mind, distant from the frontier, than the belief in the superiority of regular troops over rangers. *Public opinion never labored under a greater error than this.* If not disabused in season, the present system will, in the course of time, wear out these wild tribes with dollars and human lives, somewhat after the manner the Seminoles were worn out. It may be calculated that each Seminole cost the United States $30,000, and how many lives the record saith not.

EDW. E. DUNBAR.

STATE OF EUROPE.

France, and the other European Powers.

Extract of a Private Letter dated

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 18th, 1858.

It appears to me that the exasperation of feeling, which was so evident some months since among our people against the Austrians, and especially against the English, is very far from having subsided. But the Emperor has clearly perceived that he had prematurely and incautiously betrayed his intentions, and that at the present moment nearly all Europe would rise in arms to the rescue of whatever Power he should attack, whether it were Belgium, or upon the Rhine, or, what is much more probable, in Italy. Prussia would now side with Austria in a defensive war, and England, so long as the Tory Cabinet shall remain in place, could not but countenance any Power which France might assail, in order to preserve the balance of forces upon the continent.

There is no vestige remaining of the transient *entente cordiale* between England and France. All that existed now is cold courtesy on both sides, and a most suspicious spirit on the part of the former nation, in which the preparations for an effectual defense of the country are proceeding upon a large scale. Nevertheless, for my own part, I consider the war against Austria, for the sake of Italy, as positively and irrevocably determined upon in the solitary, unsympathizing, greedy, but patient mind of our one absolute Ruler, as was the war in the East, for the sake of Turkey, even from December of 1852. You may remember that that expedition took place after eighteen months' delay: so may it be this time also; and depend upon it that war will break out so soon as a favorable opportunity shall present itself, which opportunity, in my opinion, will not be long delayed.

There is a feeling, which pervades the whole continent of Europe, that England, in repressing the Indian rebellion, has trespassed somewhat upon the borders of humanity, and such a feeling is not calculated to conciliate favor. And I may add that the course of the United States, both at home and abroad, is very like, in the opinion of many, to produce similar results. Yet I do not see how the Old World can efficaciously or even plausibly oppose the extension of your conquests, at least of your protectorate over the whole of Mexico and down to the Isthmus; for those Hispano-American States are fast falling into utter confusion and hastening towards political dissolution.

I know of no cause which can explain the cold and even unjust treatment of young BONAPARTE by his nearest relations, except it be the hate and fear felt by the old Westphalian King and his princely son for the American, and more than half republican, branch of the Imperial family. That princely son, NAPOLEON by name, has been continually rising, till now he stands almost on a level with the Emperor himself. He has at present ample scope for the exercise of his strong will and many talents. He decidedly represents the liberal and revolutionary principle, and his course is marked by great clearness of views and a vast show of consequence, knowing himself to be, as he is, a barrier against the accroachments of a church and clergy which threatens France with a renewal of mediæval darkness and inquisitorial institutions. Some day or other we may possibly see him playing the first part on our stage.

Our friend —— has been passing a whole month with the Emperor and his many invited guests at Compiègne, where the mirth, I am told, was of a character void of all dignity and even puerile. Europe, however, would be foolish indeed were she to permit herself to be blinded to the near dangers which beset her by the exhibition of such frivolity and such apparent absence of care. Unless I am much deceived, we shall see in Europe many darker days before the appearance of a bright and tranquil dawn.

Need of Better Accommodations for City Travel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot the proprietors of our City cars end omnibuses hit upon some plan to accommodate the enormous morning and evening travel? Now-a-days if one resides below Fourteenth-street, he will find it next to impossible to ride down to his business, because every conveyance is crowded before it reaches his corner. And yet while he stands there waiting, dozens of upward-bound stages pass him entirely empty, and, of course, doing no conceivable service either to their proprietors or the public. I would suggest, therefore, that these empty stages instead of crawling along uselessly to Forty-second-street, should turn around at Fourteenth-street, or thereabouts, and proceed down town again, and at night *vice versa*. Thus, with the same number of stages, the public would be better accommodated, while the profits of the different lines would be considerably increased.

A. W. C.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1859.

Widening of Whitehall-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to call the attention of the public to the fact that nearly a half-million of dollars is about being expended for the purpose of widening Whitehall-street, which, it is useless to say, is wholly unnecessary. The plea is that the street is too narrow for the accommodation of the various vehicles which are obliged to pass through it. This is all very well, but the difficulty may be obviated in a great deal more economical manner by compelling the omnibuses to pass through State-street, thereby leaving Whitehall-street in a fine condition for transacting business.

The fact is, that our present City Fathers are poor, as they have but recently taken their seats, and have not as yet had an opportunity to speculate to any great extent.

The question is whether our tax-payers will be charitable to our public benefactors, and tamely permit themselves to be plucked, or whether they will, with united effort, strenuously oppose it, and prevent it from being consummated, which it is in their power to do.

By inserting the above, you will oblige a tax-payer and an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE LAW OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The Buffalo *Republic* publishes a card from the Express Company of LIVINGSTON, FARGO & Co., explanatory of the recent suit against them, correcting misstatements. They say: "In the month of August, 1852, this Company undertook to forward from this city to Detroit a package said to contain $4,600 in Michigan State bonds. This package, with a large amount of money and other valuables in the safe of the Company, were sunk on board the steamer *Atlantic*. No time was lost, or expense spared, on the part of the Company, to recover this property, which they succeeded in doing. In the meantime the owner of the bonds commenced suit for their value, which the managers of the Company felt it their duty to defend, for several reasons: the most important one was to have sufficient proof of the contents of the package, and claiming that the loss of the bonds was not the loss of money or debt against the State of Michigan. They even arranged with the State officers of Michigan to have the bonds reissued by an act of the Legislature, and were ready to furnish the necessary security to indemnify the State; but the owner of the bonds refused or neglected to take such action in the matter as was necessary for him to do in order to accomplish this."

POLITICAL.

Speculations of a Philadelphia Politician About the Presidential Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

At present quiet reigns in our city. Politics are at a stand still—that is, so far as they are viewed upon the *surface*, but underneath, the different leaders, aspirants, cliques and factions are industriously operating to forward their own separate ends. In the Democratic Party, now sorely disorganized, there is the utmost variety of opinion as to who shall be the fortunate, or unfortunate nominee, of the Charleston Convention. The names most commonly mentioned are HUNTER, BRECKINRIDGE, BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS, WISE and BIGLER. The exact strength of each of these in Philadelphia I propose to state: That the President has a *few* followers, who may be called *friends*, I do not doubt, but few they are indeed—that the office-holders (many of them I know) are opposed to his renomination. It is denied by many that he is a candidate, but some of the knowing ones talk otherwise. However, there is no necessity for any speculation upon this point. It is impossible for Mr. BUCHANAN to rally his broken and disorganized followers so as to make the least show for him at Charleston. There is an effort, and a strong one, being made in favor of HUNTER, of Virginia. At the head of this movement is Mr. PESCO'S Postmaster-General, the Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL. Every one acquainted with him gives him credit for being a most adroit and shrewd politician. Moreover, he has earned the enviable reputation of having made both an honest and efficient Postmasters. With such prestige in his favor, he can do much towards accomplishing his object, but then he has difficulties to overcome, which, with all his astuteness, he may never be able to effect. His operations are the following: He sends for Mr. ——; has a talk to him—for he is an affable gentleman—he gradually, and by almost imperceptible degrees, explains what he requires to be done, and thus often secures the *tool* to work out his purposes. Mr. CAMPBELL declares that he desires nothing for himself, but it is strongly surmised and currently reported that Mr. HUNTER can only have his assistance upon the trifling consideration of his resuming his old place in the Cabinet. That he will make an effort to carry Philadelphia for HUNTER is beyond a doubt—that is, provided he is certain that HUNTER can carry his own State. The rank and file of the party here are not in favor of this gentleman for the Presidency.

Senator DOUGLAS has many warm friends, but his recent visit has done him incalculable injury. He was far stronger two months ago than he is to-day. When Mr. DOUGLAS arrived here he got into the hands of men nine out of every ten of whom cannot aid him a jot or tittle in carrying a delegate election. EDWARD G. WEBB, GEORGE W. NABSINGER, WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, WILLIAM MCCANLESS, EGOSHA AHERN, and others, who surrounded him, endeavored to defeat FLORENCE in the recent election for Congress. This has not strengthened DOUGLAS among the regular party men—while it is stated by some gentlemen, who attended the Douglas reception, that it was loathsome to witness the abject toadyism of many of his satellites. Of all the prominent actors around him—that is, those whose names appeared in print—not more than four or five can carry the election division in which they reside. Moreover, the threats of some—nay, of many—to nominate DOUGLAS, and run him *solens volens*, have caused considerable injury to his prospects. FORNEY, who is the *High Priest* of DOUGLAS, as he was once the *High Priest* of BUCHANAN, WEBSTER, LEHMAN, WEBB & Co., could not carry ten per cent. of the City for DOUGLAS; while AHERN, EDWARDS, BOILEAU, MCCANLESS and others are certain to unite with some other clique or faction. The people are averse to witness the spectacle of any men seeking the Presidency. This was the great cause of HENRY CLAY never being able to attain his wishes. However it may answer for a Ward politician to cater for a nomination, it will not do for a man seeking the Presidency. But while thus Mr. DOUGLAS has considerably marred his prospects, it by no means follows that the people's mind is changed upon the question of Popular Sovereignty. It is as strongly Anti-Lecompton as ever. The people like to give freely, willingly and generously; but never can they be forced to confer favors. PHILLIPS and LANDY were defeated upon the Lecompton issue. JOHN CAMPBELL saved FLORENCE. Every meeting that CAMPBELL spoke at, in FLORENCE'S favor, he took open and decided Anti-Lecompton grounds; and he now insists that FLORENCE shall fulfill his promises, that he will vote for the admission of Kansas whenever she shall apply in a constitutional manner. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, appears to have more friends here than any other person named, but as yet I have heard of no organization among them. There are thousands of naturalized citizens attached to the Democratic Party who feel that they owe WISE a deep debt for the stand he took against Know-Nothingism in 1855. Here is a powerful element prepared at the hands of any able and skilful politician—while to those Democrats who believe in the right of the people in the Territories to form their own Constitution, WISE is equally if not more acceptable than DOUGLAS—for this reason, it is said by many, that WISE dared to speak out in Virginia, in the South, in favor of Popular Sovereignty, where he had the fire-eaters to contend with, and where it was dangerous to avow such doctrines; while, on the other hand, *per necessitatem*, DOUGLAS, to save himself in Illinois, had to make the open and avowed issue of Popular Sovereignty. ROBERT TYLER ought to be WISE'S friend. He is the son of Ex-President TYLER, and a native of Virginia. He is on especial good terms with the powers that be. How he can swear fealty to BUCHANAN, and yet be the friend of WISE, surpasseth my poor understanding to comprehend. He is extremely Southern in his notions, versatile in his policy, so as to suit his own especial interests—a fast friend so long as the individual can subserve his schemes. He will be for the man for President with whom he thinks he will have most influence.

There is another Democratic politician here who, as yet, has not shown his hand—LEWIS C. CASSIDY, by far the ablest tactician in the party. Cool, astute, clear-headed, and not over thirty, or thirty-five years of age. If he raises his voice for HUNTER, Philadelphia is for HUNTER,—if for WISE, it is for WISE,—if for BRECKINRIDGE, &c. I have been told that the secret of his power over his adherents is, that he identifies himself with their interests,—that their cause is his cause,—that he is as true as Damascus to his friends, and relentless to his enemies. Hence he has around him a band of followers, who never fail or falter to do his behests. At present I have been informed that he is playing the game of masterly inactivity—how long it will last I know not. The *Argus*, a two cent evening sheet, has been metamorphosed into a morning penny paper. It is FLORENCE'S organ and conducted, that is edited, by THEOPHILUS FISK, an able and forcible writer. How long it will exist I am unable to surmise. The *Pennsylvanian* has recently changed hands. Mr. RICE, who, from being a great admirer and eulogist of Mr. BUCHANAN, is now one of his most bitter assailants, has sold the paper to Mr. MORWITZ, a German,—NIMROD STRICKLAND, as editor, takes the place of STEPHEN ANDERSON. I have heard a rumor that the *Mining Record*, of Pottsville, is to be purchased by the friends of DOUGLAS. Your readers will see that the Democracy is all at sixes and sevens, hardly any active man knowing where he stands. Under these circumstances Mr. BRECKINRIDGE may loom up strong. He has as yet but few friends, but his name is often mentioned as a compromise candidate. Senator BIGLER, no doubt, has the ambition to go before the Charleston Convention, but the opinions entertained of him, by himself and by others, are as opposite as we and the antipodes. Some are even uncharitable enough to suggest that a year's acquaintance with Lindley Murray might tend to make him not so "murder the King's English," if it would not make him any stronger "in the knees." I give you my *resumé* of the Presidential candidates of the Democracy:

1. Governor WISE—Strongest; no leader.
2. DOUGLAS—Very strong; poor or indifferent leaders.
3. HUNTER—Strong; wide-awake leader.
4. BRECKINRIDGE—Weak; no leader.
5. BUCHANAN—Very weak; all leaders; no followers.
6. BIGLER—000000000; neither leaders nor followers.

In my next I shall give you the popular opinion of the Republican Party, and in doing so I wish your readers to understand that whatever I state is merely the reflex of public sentiment—not opinions of my own. I mix very much among the people. I hear them express their sentiments daily. I am, therefore, enabled to state their views tolerably correct. I am, then, a medium—but not of the Davis or Corn V. Haich kind. I retail the opinions of cooking bipeds; they deal in the more sublime nonsense of nonintelligible spheres. So mote it be until the OMEGA.

Remonstrance from one who thinks Mr Buchanan should not be Trusted with $30,000,000.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have noted in your issue of Jan. 14 your remarks upon Mr. MASON'S bill. You are pleased to say, "the venerable Chief Magistrate may be weak, and the world knows he is weak, but dangerous he can never be." Be it as it may, he is not the man to be trusted as Senator MASON proposes. We admit, no danger is to be apprehended. The good sense of the country would soon veto anything like it.

Still, the President, should he be empowered to do as has been proposed, might cause incalculable mischief to the Union. Take a retrospective glance of what has been done in the naval expedition sent to South America. With the resources of the country, with full power to act as he pleased, we have seen, after a delay of many months, an improper, and we might add, an inadequate force sent to a distant point upon a difficult enterprise. Ere the hostile ships leave care is taken to give the world a full description of all. Lists of the crews and armament, size of the guns, conditions of the charter parties, place of rendezvous, instructions given the Commissioner, and finally, after the coercion of LOPEZ, they are to visit other South American States upon the same errand. Enough is said to make one "turn with loathing from the sickening folly." This has been explained "that no harm is meant, it is only a desire to give particular friends early intelligence." When wrongs are to be redressed by the strong hand, the simple yet important maxim should be remembered, "Know your enemy, his strength and his intentions."

We have seen an expedition sent 7,000 miles from home to contend against tenfold odds, and not the least attention paid to circumspection. There is not in our navy a midshipman but would say prepare a proper force in silence, and send it with sealed orders, which might have been done in half the time and at much less cost, as has been the case—to have made no ostentatious display of boats or threats. There is time enough to do so to a Spanish-American when in sight of him. There is not in our mercantile marine a skipper who ever saw the river Plate but would say the *Falmouth, Sabina* and "Sound steamers" are wholly unfit craft for the intended purpose, or to have chosen Buenos Ayres for a place of rendezvous during the season of the *pamperos*, as has been done. Often we have been told that Paraguay will cede to all that may be demanded without delay—that the name of an expedition would terrify LOPEZ into submission. We have seen it predicted in the New-York *Herald* (mark the prophecy!) "that in ninety days after the fleet sailed the two millions would be forthcoming, all in hard round dollars."

"*No hay enemigo chico*" is a Spanish proverb which the English (in a well-appointed expedition to the river Plate) found to contain a fatal truth. Let it be kept in mind that the social and political state of Paraguay is the same now as it was two hundred and fifty years ago—that since the revolution of 1810 she is the only South American State that has steered clear of intestine broils or fraternal bloodshed—that during the long interval she has seen but two Governors who have ruled the inhabitants with a rod of iron. One famous for his cruelty and adroitness in maintaining himself in power for the space of twenty-five years, when dying of old age (a death unknown to South American Governors) to name his successor. Bad and wily as LOPEZ undoubtedly is, still it must be confessed he knows how to manage his countrymen. To conclude, it has been Mr. BUCHANAN'S fate to test the historian's maxim. We hope it may prove false. Time only hallows human institutions. Under their guarantee men will yield implicit obedience and respect to the wildest caprices of the most stupid tyrant that ever disgraced a throne. SINBAD.

The Next Presidency—Views of a Douglas Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The little sheet in this city, called the *Star*, is constantly and persistently abusing and misrepresenting Senator DOUGLAS, as much so as it abused and misrepresented Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, for some time previous to the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, and whilst its unscrupulous editor was advocating the nomination of President PIERCE for reëlection.

In yesterday evening's paper, the editor copies extracts from three journals to prove what he asserts to be true, to wit: That Senator DOUGLAS, now that he has been reëlected to the Senate, has taken his stand to oppose and denounce Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration—to oppose the nominees of the Charleston Convention—and to run himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency. His quotations and premises do not warrant his conclusions. As a humble and unpretending friend and admirer of Senator DOUGLAS, I aver that the "Little Giant" is not scrambling, and will not scramble, for the Presidency. As I understand the state of the case, he glories in the political fight he has recently made, and in the triumph he has achieved. He maintains that the principles and platform upon which he went into and came out triumphantly from that canvass, were truly and entirely Democratic. He certainly made the most gallant political fight and won the most brilliant political victory to be found recorded anywhere in ancient or modern history. It ought to be enough to satisfy almost any man's ambition, as it seems to me, to achieve the mighty victory which now adorns his brow.

Judge DOUGLAS believes that he stands squarely upon the true Democratic Platform. He will not surrender that platform, nor any portion of it, to gain the Presidency. But if the Presidency should be offered to him, in accordance and in consonance with his principles, which have been fully avowed to the country, North and South alike, then, in that case, I take it, he is not the statesman to refuse to accept the exalted station.

I may err in my judgment, but I believe that Judge DOUGLAS will do nothing, will take no step, to divide the Democratic Party at the Charleston Convention—that he will abide by and give his cordial support to the nominees of that Convention, whoever they may be. But I go further in my belief. I firmly believe that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS or WILLIAM H. SEWARD will be the next elected President of the United States. I believe that it is a "fixed fact" that Senator SEWARD is to be the nominee of the Republican party. I believe that the delegates to the Charleston Convention from every Northern State, and from California, will go for Senator DOUGLAS; and also that the delegates from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and Missouri will go for him. A majority of the Virginia delegation will be apt to go the same way. Hence I conclude that Judge DOUGLAS will be nominated, believing, as I firmly do, that he is the only *Democrat* in the United States who can be elected; and he would have a very hard race to run even at that. Ought he not, then, if such should be the case, to allow his friends to use his name in the Convention? That name has a talismanic influence with the people of this country which will rouse them, as it recently has done, to such a *furore* as the name of ANDREW JACKSON in times past had the power to produce. As between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. DOUGLAS, the Americans, who could not support the former, would, if they voted at all, as it seems to me, take sides with the latter.

I understand that Judge DOUGLAS looks upon Mr. President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet as being *outside* of the Democratic party, at present, but that he is willing that they shall try to get back, if they will henceforth, to the end of their term of office, behave themselves like good Democrats.

Mr. Secretary FLOYD, of the War Department, who is really a high-toned, chivalric officer, ambitious, no doubt, to do what and all he can for the honor of the Army, as well as the glory of the Union, has had much to do, for a year or two past, in the matter of deciding upon the utility of fire-arms, guns, revolvers, &c., and ordering the best-approved of the same for the use of the Army. If he will but examine carefully a newly-invented gun by JOHN COCORAN, now in this city, who has been engaged in the arsenals of England, France, Russia and Turkey, at different times, for the past 25 years, he will find a war-instrument, of the gun species, which throws Sharp's rifle, Colt's rifle and revolving pistol, Morse's rifle, the Minnie rifle, &c., completely into the shade. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

H. E.

New Developments in Indiana Politics.

Indianapolis (Jan. 12) Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

Last night both parties met in grand caucus. The Douglas men of both branches (with two exceptions) met with the Lecomptonites.

Mr. TURPIE, the recognized leader of the Lecompton forces, was placed in the chair. After a stormy and excited scene of chaffering, bargain and sale, in which the Lecomptonites played "Benn" and Douglas men the "Bull," the Administration party yielded horse, foot and dragoon, and proceeded to make nominations according to terms dictated by the Douglas men.

AQUILLA JONES, present Treasurer of State, and one of the most prominent Douglas men in Indiana, was nominated for Agent of State.

Col. JOHN C. WALKER, (who would have been elected Lieutenant-Governor two years ago, but for his *juvenility*,) also an Anti-Lecompton leader, received the nomination for State Printer, and RICHARD RAWLES, of Vanderburgh, (Anti-Lecompton,) for Canal Trustee. The minor offices of State Librarian and State Prison Director were also given to the Douglas men. The nominations were then ratified *in toto*, but not before Senator HAYWARD, (Lecompton,) with one or two others, had bolted, and sworn hostility to the new coalition and its hybrid nominees.

At the other end of the Capitol, the Republicans, confused and alarmed by the defection of the Douglas men, proceeded, nevertheless, to make their nominations.

They nominated JOHN D. DEFREES, Esq., of this city, for Agent of State; BEABY SULGROVE, Esq., (Editor of the *Journal*,) for State Printer, and W. C. COFFIN, of Parke County, for Canal Trustee.

A PECULIARLY INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Richmond *Whig* publishes a card from Mr. R. RIDGWAY, who announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress from the Ninth District of Virginia, after the following independent manner:

Being exceedingly ambitious of representing the Swabians of the Tenth Legion in the Congress of the United States, I take occasion, unsolicited and unasked, to announce myself a candidate for that distinguished honor. In doing so, I desire it to be distinctly understood that I am a candidate unconditionally, scorning to submit my claims to the arbitrament of any Convention, Cancus, Cabal or Junta on earth, and intending to run independently—on my own individual hook—and to run just as well as the liberal-minded and generous-hearted voters of the District may be disposed to permit me. Nor need any of my competitors, no matter what may turn up during the progress of the canvass, expect me to retire from the contest. I am resolutely in the "ring," until wearied Sol goes to bed on the fourth Thursday in May.

What I am and what I have done, Swabians, I have now told you. If you can find it in your hearts to vote against me, you are not the men your fathers were, and whom I have often heard General JACKSON speak of with tears in his eyes. Should you vote for me, as I hope and believe, and thus elect me your Representative in Congress, no invader's foot shall ever profane the sacred soil of the Tenth Legion, but in peace shall you live, and in prosperity, and in the divine enjoyment of erout, for the remainder of your days. Your friend, admirer and fellow-citizen,

R. RIDGWAY.

THE REV. THEODORE PARKER'S SOCIETY NOT DISBANDED.—We are authorized to state that the report of the disbandment of Mr. PARKER'S society is not correct. The salary of the reverend gentleman will be continued for the present, and the organization of the society will be kept up. It is proposed to relinquish the Music Hall as soon as possible, but no further action has been decided upon. Mr. PARKER will sail for Havana in a few weeks, by advice of physicians, who recommend a warmer climate.—*Boston Traveller, Jan. 15.*

Meeting of the American Tract Society in New-Haven.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 17, 1859.

The annual meeting in behalf of this Society was held last evening in the church of the Rev. Dr. CLEAVELAND, in this city.

Although there was a Union meeting in a neighboring church, the house was well filled, and deep interest manifested to the close.

The Rev. Mr. NOYES, of the South Church, (late Dr. STILES',) opened the meeting with prayer.

The Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, Secretary, in a stirring address of thirty minutes, presented the present condition, wants and aims of the Society. He enlarged upon its catholicity, its publications, and its benevolent aspect, in strong contrast with the principle lately enunciated, that the work of this Society "did not pay," as well as that of some other kindred institutions. He said justly, that the American Tract Society was never established on the commercial plan of making money. Other communities might be compact enough to scatter the truth without *carrying* to the destitute, as Great Britain with its 120,000 square miles for 27,000,000 of souls; but one country with its 3,000,000 square miles, and the same population, demanded a more aggressive, self-denying and benevolent plan of reaching the multitudes, wherever they could be found. He closed by giving several illustrations, touching these various points.

Mr. C. E. WOOD, of New-York, one of the Executive Committee, being present, was called on to make some statement of the finances of the Society. He said, under the circumstances by which they had been surrounded the past year or two, it was a pleasing duty now to render an account of their stewardship. Their field was large and so were their responsibilities. He enumerated the eight great agencies and branches of the Society; at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Rochester, in addition to the Boston Society. In endeavoring to be faithful to their trust—the Secretaries and some members of the Finance Committee had visited almost every one of these agencies during the past year, and examined into their affairs, directing the strictest economy in every department.

It was gratifying to be able to state, he said, that up to the evening before he left New-York, (14th,) the receipts of the Society were $15,136 *more* than to the same time last year, of which the donations were only $653 less. That the donations from the New-England States, which were in the field of the Boston Society, comprising all New-England except Connecticut and Rhode Island, were $425 more than for the same time in the previous year, $300 of which was an excess in Massachusetts. That the Boston Society, since the 1st inst., and since the Hartford meeting, had sent more than $3,300 in on account of its indebtedness, and making the receipts from the Society $1,571 more than for the same time in the previous year, showing that the recent efforts in behalf of that Society in Hartford and elsewhere was probably felt in the parent Treasury.

Mr. WOOD felt grateful for the noble response in all parts of the country, east, west and south, and assured the audience they were greatly encouraged to go on with the good work.

He closed by saying the Society was yet in debt over $20,000, (reduced from $60,000,) and in addition to this they needed $20,000 to send to the foreign field before April 1.

The Rev. Dr. POOR, of Newark, closed with a beautiful and touching address.

He drew a vivid picture of the extended region of our country and its destitution, and expressed his belief that there was no agency now before us so capable of meeting this want as this Society. Taking the statistics of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church and the Congregationalists, and allowing two churches to a minister, there were 2,000 churches of these denominations alone vacant. The American Home Missionary Society could not begin to supply the field, and where should we look but to this national Society, which carried the "pure water of life" to the dying souls.

He enlarged upon its plan of carrying the gospel to the poor, as illustrated in the tract distribution on his own field of labor in Newark.

Since the dispersion on the plains of Shinar, it seems as though all nations had tended towards this Western Continent, until our land was fast filling up with foreigners of every clime—and how were these to be reached but by the printed page at the hand of Christians?

He made a forcible appeal for the Foreign Missionary wants, and illustrated the superior mode, oftentimes, of preaching the Gospel through the distribution of tracts—especially where the missionary had but feeble command of the language.

He said one of his earliest boyish memories, was in the island of Ceylon, at the Batticotta Seminary. Every Saturday afternoon, his father made him select tracts in packages for distribution by the students of the Seminary, and they went two-and-two, everywhere distributing these messages of salvation. It always reminded him of the sending forth of the disciples by our Lord and Saviour, to preach the Gospel to every creature.

Dr. CLEAVELAND made a short application, and the meeting closed, after a most interesting service. W.

The Yacht Wanderer.

A VISIT TO THE CRAFT—THE SPECULATION—THE LIBEL AGAINST THE VESSEL.

A Savannah correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has visited the slave-yacht *Wanderer*, and writes:

"This afternoon, by the courtesy of the officers of the *J. C. Dobbin*, I was enabled to visit this now too famous craft, the *Wanderer*. She is a perfect model. A schooner of 225 tons, very sharp, tall masts, immense yards and sails. She was built for fast sailing, and she does it. The Lieutenant of the *Dobbin* told me that when they were bringing her round from Brunswick she sailed right away from the cutter.

The *Wanderer* is well known in New-York. She once, I believe, belonged to the Yacht Club, and was owned by a Colonel JOHNSON. That gentleman was in command of her at the regatta at Brunswick, Ga., about one year ago. I saw the flag of the New-York Yacht Club on board of her this afternoon. She is fitted up as yachts generally are, very elegantly. The cabin and the captain's state-room are even luxurious. Mirrors, satin-wood furniture, damask and lace curtains, elegantly framed engravings, Brussels carpets, a library of choice books, expensive nautical instruments—these form the attractive features of the 'yacht.' The slave deck, where human beings were packed 'spoon-fashion,' meskets, pistols, boarding-pikes, large water-tanks, all betray the disgusting and horrible nature of the last voyage of the 'slaver.'

Considering the small size of this schooner, which was built only for pleasure, and with no view to the accommodation of a cargo, it seems almost incredible that so many living beings could have been carried in her; and if no more than three hundred were imported—it is thought there were even a greater number—the close packing must have been horrible, and this voyage of the beautiful pleasure-yacht *Wanderer* was one in which the most cruel and savage practices of the Slave-trade must have been resorted to.

The retreat of the 'gallant' Capt. CORRIE from his craft must have been rather precipitate, for he left 'all standing'—books, papers, charts and many things that will aid in the conviction of those concerned in this inhuman traffic."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"From intelligence received here, no doubt exists but the Africans recently landed in Georgia were brought over in the yacht *Wanderer*, which was purchased in New-York for her superior sailing qualities and accommodations, and fitted out expressly for this abominable traffic, as a pecuniary speculation. The venture may have cost some forty or fifty thousand dollars in all, including a liberal bonus to the sailors, who are likely to be the only sufferers, though the projectors are well-known to everybody but the very vigilant officers of the law. It is intimated that a quarter of a million was the profit which four or five persons divided, but when we reflect that eighty or ninety of these unfortunate creatures were consigned to an ocean grave, there will not be many to envy the sharers in guilty gains, every dollar of which must leave a stain behind that no waters can wash out, and a memory that will cling to the blighted posterity of those who have trafficked in blood.

The attempt to withdraw public attention from the real criminals, by a rumor that the *Wanderer* only served as a tender to an undiscovered slaver, is a weak device, which has not misled anybody but such as desired to be deceived. Her internal construction was so arranged as to be readily removed, and replaced when the cargo was del

PERSONAL.

The man Branch, who recently eloped from Putnam, Conn., with a young woman named Grant, has published a letter in self-justification, in which he makes a candid confession: "'Tis true, I did think Miss G. a very fine girl, as I still do; and judge you of my surprise, during one of my calls, when she came to me and told me that she had been seduced by a barkeeper from Massachusetts, and implored me to help her. I did make the attempt to do so, with the aid of an eminent physician in Providence. He did all he could do, and failed to accomplish anything. I then told Miss Grant that I knew of but two steps for her to take—either to go home to her parents or fly with me. She chose the latter. I intended to procure a divorce and marry her, (and do now, if in my power,) but was prevented by her brother."

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: "Mr. P. McD. Collins, accounts of whose expedition, as United States Consul to the Amoor, were extensively published in this correspondence during the last session, has just returned from a second trip to Russia. The main object of his recent visit was to induce the Russian Government to open up the resources of the Amoor country with railroad facilities, and his suggestions were favorably received and duly acted upon by the Czar. He informs me that a great company of Russian capitalists are about organizing to proceed to the Amoor for the purpose indicated."

The lecture season in Boston, says a correspondent of the Worcester *Spy*, has proved a failure, with one exception—that of the Fraternity Course. The latter has paid its way. The lecturers have been handsomely remunerated. Mr. Parker received $125 each, for his four; Henry Ward Beecher, $200 for his one; and none have been paid less than $80. They have averaged $100. The Mercantile Library course will not meet its expenses by $700, and the Mechanic Apprentices' by $500. The deficit in the latter will be made up by the friends of the institution; but the Mercantile will suffer.

The Limerick *Reporter*, at the end of a lecture delivered by the Countess of Landsfelt, (Lola Montez) states that Madame Lola Montez takes a deep interest in Ireland, and particularly in the establishment of an American and Irish packet postal service, and on her return to America it is her intention to lecture on the subject and to draw public attention to the necessity of selecting the best Irish port, whichever may be proved such, for this great purpose. She had an interview yesterday morning with the American Consul and Mayor elect—Michael Robert Ryan, Esq.—at Cruise's Hotel.

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who was so badly injured in a duel with O. Jennings Wise, has recently been removed to Washington. But he has by no means recovered. The fact is, that so far from being well, he is yet unable to walk or leave his room. His strength has been so far reduced by suffering and confinement, that in all probability he will not resume his seat in Congress during the present session. He has gone to Washington with a view to the effect of a change of association.

It is worthy of notice, at the present time especially, that Burns, writing to his earliest patron, Gavin Hamilton, in 1786, thus expresses himself: "For my own affairs, I am in a fair way of becoming as eminent as Thomas à Kempis or John Bunyan; and you may expect, henceforth, to see my birthday inscribed among the wonderful events, in the Poor Robin and Aberdeen Almanacks, along with the Black Monday, and the Battle of Bothwell Bridge."

Alphonse Karr, who resides at Nice, has met with considerable financial success in his new series of "Guêpes," and is at present deriving the large annual profit of 40,000 francs from his weekly issue. The state of things in France, where of course reside the majority of his subscribers, does not admit of that freedom of criticism which distinguished the brilliant "Guêpes" of old. Nevertheless the wit of M. Karr struggles successfully with the barrenness of the land.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott had a public reception at New-Orleans on the 5th January. The Mayor made the speech of welcome, to which Gen. Scott responded briefly; stating that he should join with pleasure in the celebration of the 8th of January, and adding that his connection with the events of that day were most singular, and he might at another time indulge in a recital which would not be without interest to the curious.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society of Charleston has presented a handsome testimonial to Mrs. Elizabeth Beanell, for unobtrusive, but signally useful, charity bestowed upon a poor Jewish family heavily visited with the fever, last Summer. The Society also remembered the action of John Drummond, Esq., the father of Mrs. Bonneil, who was intimately associated with her in alleviating the sufferings of the afflicted family.

A Paris letter says: "The law enforcing signature of the writer's name to newspaper articles is so seriously evaded, as it could be from the very outset, by substituting some man of straw, who willingly assumes the glory or the risk of publicity. Thus, in *La Patrie*, a privy councillor and important personage, M. de la Gnerronière, is constantly putting forth his opinions under the friendly loan of a signature from M. Galland."

An interesting question of eligibility to office is pending in the Legislature of Illinois. Mr. Norton, Republican member of the lower House from Will County, in that State, is a native-born American citizen, but some years ago he removed to Canada and became a British subject. He swore allegiance to the Crown, and was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament.

During the time of the terrible epidemic at Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the Summer of 1855, a number of Philadelphians went to the scene of desolation to aid the sufferers by the scourge. A number fell victims to the fever. It has been determined to inter those victims at Laurel Hill, where a monument has been erected to their memory. The bodies were accordingly disinterred, and they reached Philadelphia on Friday, Jan. 14.

Victor Hallanx, editor of the *Crocodile*, a Brussels journal of extreme views, had to fly for an article applauding the Orsini affair. He has just come back from Leicester-square, and took his trial before the Brabant assizes; his youth was pleaded in excuse, and he alleged that the *Times* was as great an offender as himself; but he did not prove his case, and got six months' prison and a fine of 300 francs.

The Roman Catholic *Tablet* says: "An absurd and malignant report is current in the religious world that Dr. Pusey and Miss Sellon have been for some time married, in a private or clandestine manner. This offensive slander is, no doubt, founned on the prolonged residence of that estimable lady in the reverend gentleman's house at Christ's Church, whither she repaired some time ago for spiritual consolation and rest."

The *Court Journal* says: We have been told by a gentleman connected with the Turkish Embassy that the principal reason for such unwearying research after the dead body of Ali Ghalib Pasha, lately drowned in the Bosphorus, was owing to the Pasha having on his finger at the time of his embarcation the splendid diamond ring sent by Mahmoud as signal for the massacre of the Janissaries.

A letter in the Brussels *Independance* etetee that Prince Porcia, who is of Tyrolese origin, and who possesses extensive estatee on both sides the Alps, has received orders to quit the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom in 24 hours, for having passed without saluting Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess, while walking upon the Corso Francisco.

Chevalier Bonelli, the well-known electriciea and director of telegraphs at Turin, is engaged in a vast project for connecting Genoa with Buenos Ayres by means of an electric cable. This plan possesseaan advantage over the Atlantic cable between Valentia and Newfoundland, as it is divisible into various sections not exceeding 900 miles.

In Chicago, a young sewing-girl has received a letter from an uncle in New-York, stating that herself and two uncles had fallen equal heirs to the comfortable sum of £27,000,000, or about $135,000,000, by the recent death of an uncle in Calcutta, India, where he had accumulated his immense fortune in mercantile pursuits.

Gen. Garibaldi is passing a few days in Nice, where he is respected and liked. He is one of the few public men who rose to eminence in Italy in 1848, and have preserved the good opinion of their followers, and of the people. Honesty of purpose and integrity of conduct have, in his instance, met a deserved reward in the esteem of the public.

J. C. Mitchell, of Bristol, the champion racket player of England, having heard that a challenge has been sent from America to any racket player in this country, has offered "to take up arms" for the honor of Old England, and play a home and home match with any man in the United States.

Three thousand of the rate-payers of the County of Middlesex, Canada, have presented an address to the Governor-General, expressing confidence in his conduct and government, especially with reference to the recent crisis, and his refusal to dissolve Parliament at the request of Mr. George Brown.

The Madrid papers announce the *dèbut* of M. Gieglini at the Theatre Re in "La Favorita." The representation was attended by their Majesties and the court, who were among the warmest applaudere. Mme. Ginli-Borsi is also very highly spoken of for her singing in the principal female character.

The Queen has appointed W. Grey, Esq., now Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm, to be Secretary at Berlin. He is to be replaced at Stockholm by the Hon. E. M. Erskine, from Washington, who is to be succeeded by Mr. W. Irvine, first paid *attaché* at Vienna.

The Countess of Newry, who seceded to the Roman communion some seven or eight years since, has returned to the English Church, and been received again at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The Bishop of Oxford is said to have been instrumental in bringing the wanderer home.

It seems that a great-grand-daughter of Racine is living. She was in very humble circumstances, and at one time appeared likely to pass her days in a factory. The Society of Dramatic Authors has, however, come to her aid and placed her in a convent.

Mr. Wm. S. Russell, of Plymouth—the author of *Recollections of the Pilgrims*—proposes to publish a book, (if sufficient encouragement should be given,) descriptive of the ancient grave-stones, 2,000 in number, upon the Burying-Hill, Plymouth.

An approaching morganatic marriage of one of the princes of the Prussian royal family with a lady whose acquaintance his Royal Highness made at Ems, is the subject of conversation among the highest circles at Berlin.

The will of the late Henry L. Ellsworth is to be contested by the heirs, on the ground that Mr. Ellsworth was of unsound mind when it was executed. A strong array of legal talent has been retained.

Mr. Robert Chambers is *not* the author of the *Vestiges of Creation*. Probably what gave rise to the rumor in the first instance was the fact of some of the proof-sheets having been forwarded to him.

Advices from Hong Kong state that Sir John Bowring has been suffering from severe illness, and it is expected that on the return of the Lieutenant-Governor he will proceed to Manilla.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Jan. 19.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 92, 48, 108, 109, 83, 64, 65, 69, 71, 72.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 365, 367, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405. *Part II.*—Nos. 140, 2320, 306, 438, 440, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 470, 472, 476.

Special Term.—Nos. 155, 90, 123, 131, 167 to 172, 175, 179 to 182, 63, 70, 74, 83, 152.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 112, 4, 3, 209, 306, 318, 342, 310, 360, 364, 369 to 372, 375, 377, 5, 182, 287, 291, 326, 33, 50, 321, 362.

Common Pleas—One hour causes.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1024, 870, 936, 1035, 1016, 610, 1159, 974, 1054, 1198, 703.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 18.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Julius Scherrdt vs. *Augustus Schell*.—This was an action brough to recover back certain additional duties imposed by the defendant as Collector of this port, upon certain goods imported by the plaintiff. On appraisement the value of the goods was raised more than ten per cent, from which the plaintiff appealed, and merchant appraisers were thereupon appointed, who raised it, but not so much as the others; and thereupon the Collector fixed upon the highest value The plaintiff protested, upon the ground that the Collector fixed upon that value without notice to the plaintiff, or hearing any evidence; that the papers do not show that the merchant appraiser was a discreet and proper person, and a citizen of the United States; and that the twenty per cent. was calculated not only upon the appraised value, but upon the amount of the commissions also.

The Judge directed the Jury to find a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

SENTENCE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

The Brooklyn counterfeiters were brought up for sentence. Edwards and James were sentenced to imprisonment for eight years, and a fine of $100 each. The sentence of Amelia Edwards was postponed, to allow affidavits to be presented as to her being actually the wife of Edwards.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 18.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

William M. Baxter vs. *Elijah Cusack*.—Complaint dismissed, with liberty to amend in twenty days, ou payment of costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Ellen Eliza Doremus vs. *George Doremus*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Circuit.

Before Justice Clerke.

Edwin R. Stoutenburgh vs. *James C. Willet*.—This was an action against the defendant, Ex-Sheriff, to recover some jewelry, pins, ear-rings, &c., which were taken by defendant on an execution. It was shown that plaintiff was employed by a firm against whom the execution was issued. The action in which the execution was issued was on an acceptance which plaintiff knew about, and he knew of the action being pending. While it was pending the employere of plaintiff assigned the property in question to the plaintiff in payment for his services. Notwithstanding this assignment the Sheriff seized the property; and now defended on the ground that the assignment was made under all the facts in fraud of the right of the execution creditore, and the Sheriff had a right to disregard it.

The case occupied all day Monday. Tuesday morning the jury brought in a sealed verdict for plaintiff.

H. R. Pierson for the plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for the defendant.

William G. Boardman vs. *Samuel Gardner, Jr.*—This was an action on several promissory notes. The plaintiff sent pianos to the defendant to sell, as agent of plaintiff. For a considerable time defendant paid over the proceede promptly, but afterwards becoming (it was alleged) remiss in his remittances, these notes were given for the amounts due by him. For the defendant, it was said, the notes were not given for sums due by defendant on sales of pianos, but merely as security for pianos before they were sent to the defendant.

Verdict for plaintiff, for $2,627 38.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Slosson.

Herman W. Limmerman vs. *John S. Schonfeld*.—Allowance of $250 granted.

Thomas Garner, et al. vs. *John G. Garner, et al.*—Referred to Philo T. Ruggles, Esq.

Charles Kohler vs. *Garrett P. Wright*.—All issues relerred to Henry J. Scudder to hear and determine.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Walter Hicks vs. *Asa Farr, Jr.*—Motion granted; order to be settled on motion of two days.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Robert McKeon, citation returnable Feb. 21, 1859.

Ann Prince, citation returnable Jan. 31, 1859.

James Tuton, citation returnable Jan. 25, 1859.

John Pintard, citation returnable March 3, 1859.

Charles Murray, citation returnable Jan. 24, 1859.

Hannah Blackledge, citation returnable March 7, 1859.

Jane Eliza Wade, citation returnable Jan. 24, 1859.

Henry Robinson, citation returnable Jan. 25, 1859.

Thomas Shiers, citation returnable Feb. 4, 1859.

Henry A. Patterson, citation returnable March 8, 1859.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The several wills of John C. Motley, Dr. James L. Lyon, Rachel Weeke, Joseph M. Bleecker, Susannah S. Lubken, Abraham Bergen, James Darcy, Letitia Still, John S. Smith, Abigail Lowerre, Gustav August Kopp, Benjamin F. Butler.

WILLS REJECTED.

The will of George A. Greaves, deceased, was denied probate. The widow, Mrs. Martha J. Greaves, was the sole legatee named in the will, and Mr. Charlee E. Skinner was the sole executor named therein, and Mrs. Greavee and Mr. Skinner were the only subscribing witnesses to the will. The counsel for the contestants, who are the children of the deceased by a former marriage, objected to their competency as witnessee, the one being a legatee and another an executor.

The Surrogate held that the will was not properly proved, and rejected it.

Charles Edwards for the executor; John W. Mitchell for the contestants.

SHALL PARTIES BE WITNESSES?

Remonstrances have been in circulation within a few days past, among the members of the Bench and of the Bar, addressed to the State Legislature, against the proposed repeal of the law which allows parties to be witnesses in their own behalf.

The members of the Bar, in their remonstrance, urge that even if the workings of the statute in question had thus far been unsatisfactory, a trial of only twenty months is insufficient to enable the Legislature to determine on its real merits. They further urge that the results thus far have been highly satisfactory; that in England, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio, similar laws have been enacted, and their working has been generally approved; and that the argument that the statute in question holds out inducements to perjury, applies to and would exclude all testimony. This remonstrance is signed by many leading members of the profession. The Judges of the various Courts have also signed certificates that in the course of their administration of the statute, they have found it to work advantageously. We understand that the documents will be laid before the Legislature in a few days.

Recent Cases.

The following are the points determined in several cases recently decided:

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

Jackson vs. *Fassit*—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—This cause was tried at Circuit, and exceptions taken by defendant to the Judge's charge. After judgment for the plaintiff was perfected, the defendant moved for a new trial solely upon his exceptions; and made this motion at Special Term and before a different Justice from the one who tried the cause.

Held, by Justice Roosevelt, that the Special Term had no power to entertain the motion. The Justice who held the Circuit or Special Term at which the cause was tried may, before final judgment is rendered, entertain a motion for a new trial. But another Justice cannot entertain such motion. Nor can it be made after judgment is perfected. The only mode of reviewing a *judgment* is by *appeal*. The unsuccessful party, after judgment at the circuit, must apply for a new trial at the General Term. That he can only do by a regular appeal. The General Term can, on the appeal, order a new trial.

RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEE.

Stark vs. *Radway*; *Radway* vs. *Stark*.—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—The first of these causes was brought to foreclose a mortgage. The defendant, Radway, interposed a defence which was substantially as follows: He had executed the bond and mortgage to enable an agent to raise a loan of $1,000. The agent undertook to raise this loan, in consideration that Radway was, in return, to loan him a part of the money. The agent, instead of getting $1,000, obtained only $600, which he procured from the plaintiff. On the ground of the failure of the agent to carry out the arrangement under which the mortgage was given, Radway, in the first action, defended the foreclosure.

The second action was brought by Radway to procure the mortgage in question to be canceled and delivered up, and the grounds of the action were the same as the grounds of defence in the foreclosure suit above mentioned.

Held, by Justice Davies, 1. That the second action was wholly unnecessary, as Radway might have had upon his defence in the first action all the affirmative relief embraced within the scope of the second suit. The complaint in the second suit must therefore be dismissed.

2. That the facts shown formed no ground for resisting the foreclosure of the mortgage. He gave his agent the securities to raise money on. They were applied to the desired end, and all he could justly complain of was that his agent did not obtain the whole sum he wanted. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to recover in the foreclosure suit.

Judgment for plaintiff, Ellen Stark, for amount loaned by her to Radway's agent, Dodge, Feb. 1, 1858, and interest from that day. Judgment to contain a provision that, on receipt of that sum by her, the bond and mortgage be delivered up to defendant Radway, to be cancelled, and satisfaction thereof be entered of record. Complaint in second suit dismissed, with costs, as to defendant Stark, and without costs as to defendant Dodge.

PAYMENTS TO ASSIGNEE OR GUARDIAN.

Merchants' Insurance Company vs. *Hinman and wife*.—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—Mrs. Hinman was formerly the wife of one Lewis. At his death he was indebted to the plaintiffs for about $7,000, balance remaining due as deficiency after the foreclosure of a mortgage. The plaintiffs brought this action (under 2 Rev. Stat., 451) against the widow, joining her second husband, and the children of deceased, to compel them to refund the sums which had been paid over to them out of the estate, to an extent sufficient to satisfy plaintiffs' claim.

At first the defendants demurred, but the Court held on the demurrer that the widow was liable in such an action, being one of the "next of kin" within the meaning of the Statute.

The defendants then answered, showing that neither Mrs. Hinman nor the infant defendants, had in fact received any part of the assets of deceased; but that Mrs. Hinman's share had been paid to her assignor, and the portions of the children to their general guardian. The cause now came on for trial.

Held, by Justice Davies, that it could not justly be said that the assets had not been received by Mrs. Hinman by the payment of her share to her assignee, or by the defendants by the payment to their general guardian. In each case the recipient of the money is the agent of the person entitled to it; and the receipt of the agent is the receipt of the principal. The statute must therefore be deemed, in the language of the statute, to have been paid over to them as next of kin. Judgment for the plaintiffs for their debt, interest and costs, &c., against all the defendants except Hinton, the defendants Hinman and wife to pay two-sixth parts thereof, and each of the other four defendants one-sixth part thereof.

COMPLAINT ON UNDERTAKING.

Livingston vs. *Mager*.—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—This was a demurrer to a complaint on an undertaking for costs on appeal. The complaint averred an undertaking that if the judgment appealed from was affirmed the appellants should pay the judgment and the costs of the appeal; and further averred that the judgment had been affirmed, the costs adjusted, &c., and that the appellant had failed to pay the same.

Held, by Justice Davies, that the complaint showed all the facts necessary to constitute a course of action. If the undertaken shown had been that the appellants should pay "on demand," then it would have been necessary to aver demand. But the undertaking was absolute if the appellants failed to pay; and an averment of such failure was all that was required. (3 Wend. 216.) Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer.

CORPORATE TRUSTEES—LIABILITY.

Garnet vs. *Kain*.—(Superior Court—Special Term.)—This action was brought to charge Kain, personally, as trustee in the Congress Manufacturing Company, with a debt due from the Company to the plaintiff.

It is well known that the general act for the incorporation of manufacturing companies (under which the Congress Company were incorporated) requires every company annually, within twenty days from the first of January, to publish a report giving certain required information as to the affairs of the Company; and if they fail to do so the trustees become liable "for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be contracted before such report shall be made."

The Congress Company became indebted to the plaintiff in 1853.

Kain was elected a trustee in May, 1854, and resigned in December following. His resignation was accepted Jan. 5, 1855.

The Company never made the reports required by law.

Held, by Justice Slosson, 1. That Kain could not be held liable as a Trustee subsequently coming in for the default of the Trustees in making the January report in 1854. No principle visits the penal consequences of the neglect of the duty prescribed by the Statute upon a party not guilty of it, and in no way connected with the Company at the time of its commission.

2. That his resignation was effective, at least, from the time when it was accepted, Jan. 2, 1855. There is no principle which can compel a man to remain a Trustee against his will. He cannot discharge himself from liabilities already incurred, but he may avoid future ones by resigning his trust.

3. That the defendant could not be held liable for failure to cause the report for 1855 to be filed during the first two days of January. There could be no default in filing the report until the expiration of the twenty days, and then he was no longer a Trustee.

IMPEACHMENT OF PARTY.

Varona vs. *Socarris*.—(Common Pleas, Special Term.)—In this case it was *held* by Judge Hilton: 1. That it is a rule of evidence well established as respects witnessee generally, that a witness cannot be impeached in respect to his credibility by proof of any single act of bad conduct or any specific wrong transaction; the evidence must go to his general character and credit for veracity. 2. That there was no reason for allowing greater latitude to the cross-examination where the witness himself was a party to the action. The Statute has allowed parties to be *witnesses*; and their testimony must be controverted or impeached in the same manner as other witnesses.

COMMISSION—INTERROGATORIES.

McDonald vs. *Garrison*.—In this case the defendant applied for a commission, and enbmitted certain interrogatories for settlement.

Held, by Judge Hilton, that in the settlement of interrogatories the Judge, if required, ought to look into the questions presented, and see whether they were relevant. In the present case they were not. Their conceded object was to show that, several years prior to the commencement of the suit, the plaintiff was guilty of certain acts which were criminally or morally wrong. It appeared to be supposed by defendant that the effect of such evidence would be to impeach the credibility of plaintiff should he offer himself as a witness upon the trial. The action was to recover for services performed by plaintiff for defendant, and there was no possible aspect of the case in which the testimony taken would be admissible. They must therefore be disallowed.

Coffee Trade of the United States in 1858.

The proprietors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* have provided us with an advance copy of their annual statement of the Coffee trade of the United States, exclusive of California and Oregon, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858. From this statement we learn "that the receipts into the port of New-York from all directions, foreign and coastwise, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, were 699 352 pkgs., or 90,912,849 lbs., against receipts in 1857 of 651,640 pkgs., or 88,604,724 lbs., while the quantity distributed for consumption in 1858 reaches 98,156,662 lbs., against a consumption in 1857 of 60.892,624 lbs., showing the very large increase of 37,263,838 lbs., or over 61 ₱ cent. It will be remembered, however, that the consumption of 1857 was much smaller than that of 1856, owing to the wide spread derangement that occurred in the financial and business world in that year. If we compare the consumption of 1858 with that of 1856, we find the increase is a little less than 19 ₱ cent. The leading feature in the market during the year just closed, has been cheerfulness and activity. Prices, with the exception of Java, having ruled lower than before in several years, stimulated the consumption, and stocks having become, by reasons already noted, greatly reduced, a vigorous and healthy demand has prevailed for the most part, throughout the whole period, leaving the stock on hand here and at all other ports, at the close, much smaller than before reached in many years. It will be seen that the average decline in prices for 1858, as compared with the average rates of 1857, are on Rio less than ½ of 1 ₱ cent.; on St. Domingo, over 15 ₱ cent., and on Laguayra and Maracaibo, about 1-6 of 1 ₱ cent., while Java is 2½ ₱ cent. higher.

The total receipts in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, were 1,631,229 pkgs., weighing 227,656,186 lbs., against receipts in 1857 of 1,505,038 pkgs., or 217 871,431 lbs., while the consumption in 1857 was 251,255,099 lbs., against a consumption in 1858 of 172,565,931 lbs., being the very considerable increase of about 46 ₱ cent. It will be observed that not only have the whole receipts the past year been absorbed, but the stock has been reduced more than twenty-five million pounds. The unexampled consumption is accounted for by the fact that, during the last quarter of 1857, the business in this, as well as most other articles, was very limited. The severe revulsion of that year having for a time annihilated credit, and occasioned a very great scarcity of money, stocks in distributing hands throughout the country, became reduced to a very low ebb; consequently, the quantity withdrawn from the ports for the past year, though nominally showing the consumption of but twelve months, is in reality the consumption of at least fifteen months. The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption for the past eight years:

	Receipts.	Consumption.
	lbs.	lbs.
1858	227,656,186	251,255,099
1857	217,671,839	172 565,934
1856	230.912,150	218,225,490
1855	238.214.533	210,378.287
1854	152.473 853	179.481.063
1853	193,112,300	175 687.790
1852	205 542,855	204,991 595
1851	216,043,870	181.225 700
1850	152,580,310	134 539,736

being an average annual increase of about 11 ₱ cent. Included in this statement is the quantity withdrawn from our markets and forwarded inland to Canada and the British Provinces. We are unable to ascertain the exact amount, but it does not vary greatly from 2,230,000 lbs.

Stock, at all Ports, Jan. 1, 1859,

AT NEW YORK:

Rio, bags	1,241	St. Domingo, bags	3.285
Bahia, bags	700	Jamaica, bags	1,561
Maracaibo, bags	7.104	Manilla, bags	483
Java, bags	9.354	Porto Rico, bags	300
Java, mats	41,000	Savanilla, bags	250
Laguayra, bags	3,315		

Total at New-York, pkgs 67,592

At Boston—Java, St. Domingo, &c., pkgs	53,355
At New-Orleans—Brazil, pkgs	38 500
At Philadelphia—Brazil, &c., pkgs	20 054
At Baltimore—Brazil, &c., pkgs	4 500
At other Ports—Brazil, pkgs	9 900
Total, pkgs	193,901
Total, lbs	19.486 564
Stock, Jan. 1, 1858	51 596,240
Decrease, lbs	32,109,676

The Russian Railway Story Set Right.—The *National Intelligencer* has the following: "A story appeared several weeks ago in some of our newspapers, copied, we believe, from an English or French paper, alleging a great fraud in the official measurement of the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and a consequent over-payment to the American contractors of some scores of thousands of dollars. The story carried falsehood on its face, from the absolute impossibility of its truth; and its groundlessness was immediately demonstrated by Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, whose good name was compromised by it; but it is still to some extent kept alive. We therefore think it proper to state that we have seen a private letter from a high official and unquestionable source in St. Petersburg, containing a positive contradiction and complete refutation of the absurd fabrication."

The shoe and leather dealers of Boston are instituting measures for the immediate establishment of an Exchange, on the plan long since adopted in other cities, and more recently by the flour and grain dealers of Boston.

The museum of the Veterinary College in Philadelphia, was opened Jan. 17. It contains one thousand specimens, including an entire skeleton of a horse.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last have been 189 bbls. Ashes, 5,335 bbls. Flour, 26,865 bush. Corn, 1,220 bush. Oats, 1,523 bush. Malt, 4,730 pkgs. Provisions, 840 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates: $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in active demand to-day—sales having been made of 2,500 mats Java at 14¼c.@14¾c.; 50 bags do. at 14¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 140 bags inferior do. at 9¾c.; and 5,500 bags Rio, ex *C. E. Fetter*, to the trade, on terms not to be published, but indicating a very firm market. Closing quotations: Java, 14¼c.@15c., six months' credit; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; Bahia, 9¼c.@9¾c., all four months' credit, and St. Domingo, 9¼c.@9¾c., cash, ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 100,511 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 58,675 mats and 10,350 bags Java, 20,631 bags Rio and Santos, 5,280 bags Maracaibo, 3,200 bags Laguayra, 2,100 bags St. Domingo, and 675 bags Bahia. The Messrs. Scott notice the week's business thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week reach 2,700 bags, including the *Josephine's* cargo, at 11¾c., ex ship, showing an improvement on previous cargo sales of ¼c. ₱ lb. The trade are now waiting the public sale of 4,500 bags Santos, ex *Johanne*, announced for Friday next. There has been an increased demand for Java since our last, and the cargo per *Bosphorus*, 15,000 mats, has changed hands on private terms. Holders are now firm, at the advanced quotations."

New-York Coffee Trade Statistics,

	1857.	1858.
Stock Jan. 1, pkgs	102.049	127,297
Receipts Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	651,640	693 352
Total supply, pkgs	753,689	820.649
Deduct export, pkgs	176.554	47,323
Total	577,135	773,326
Do not also Stock Dec. 31, pkgs	127,297	67 592
Taken for consumption, pkgs	449,838	705,73

Coffee Trade of the United States (exclusive of California and Oregon.)

	1857.	1858.
Stock Jan. 1, pkgs	244.669	336.341
Receipts Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, pkgs	1.505,038	1,631,229
Total supply, pkgs	1,749,727	1,967,570
Deduct exports, pkgs	220,335	66.637
Total	1,529.392	1,900,933
Deduct also Stock Dec. 31, pkgs	336,341	193.901
Taken for consumption, pkgs	1, 193,051	1,807,032

CONSUMPTION OF THE PORTS.

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Taken from N. York	lbs 92.690,997	53,620,624	79,861,170
Taken from N. Orleans	64,528.420	56,400.800	62,5e 5.300
Taken from Baltimore	41.390.600	26,317,410	35.561,010
Taken from Philadelphia	27,694,252	19,186,480	21.336.050
Taken from Boston	12,717 526	8,313 020	11,501,050
Taken from other ports	12,333.104	9,727,600	8,449.0e0
Total	lbs 251,255,099	172 565,834	218,228,490

The foregoing statistics we have gleaned from the valuable annual statement of the Coffee Trade of the United States, (excinsive of California and Oregon,) in 1858, prepared by the active proprietors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, to whom we are indebted for an advance copy of the statement.

COTTON—The demand has improved, and prices are nshade firmer. Sales to-day 2,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 12c.; do. Orleans at 12¾c.; and other grades in proportion.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood, and 130 tons Jamaica do., on terms not disclosed.

FISH—The demand is moderate, and prices are essentially unaltered, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour and prices are very firm. The demand is mainly for home use, though there is some inquiry for lots wanted for shipment to the West Indies, and also from speculators. Sales 9,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 75@ 4 50
Superfine State	4 75@ 5 00
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	4 80@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 50

Canadian is improving; sales 180 bbls., at $5 @$5 85 for low to very choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in fair request, at strengthening prices; sales 1,750 bbls., at $5 25@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling regularly at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales have been made of 800 boxes Raisins at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is held with much firmness at prices above the views of the leading purchasers. Hence business lacks animation. Sales have been made since our last of 19,600 bushels, in lots, including prime to very choice Kentucky White, at $1 60@$1 65; fair to prime White Southern at $1 40@$1 50; very inferior to choice Red Southern at $1 05@$1 35; very inferior White Western at $1 10 ₱ bushel; and Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained. Sales were also reported of two lots of Red Western (Winter) at within a range of from $1 28@$1 36 ₱ bushel, but the report was not authenticated. Corn is less sought after and is rather heavy. Sales have been reported of 17,250 bushels, at 88c. for old mixed Western; 87c. @90c. for White Southern; 88c. for prime new Yellow Southern; and 82c. for poor new Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and stiffly held, at 81c.@84c., but is inactive. A lot of 800 bushels State (Seneca Co.) Barley was purchased at 85c. ₱ bushel. Oats have not varied much. We quote Canada, 62½c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@62½c.; State, 56c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 52c.@56c.; Southern, 48c.@52c. ₱ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. Eu. Bull for the annexed statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	1859.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
New-York	to Jan. 14	81,718	380,532	299.072
New-Orleans	to Dec. 25	—	—	2,250
Philadelphia	to Dec. 22	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	to Dec. 23	—	—	—
Boston	to Dec. 24	40	—	—
Other Ports	to Dec. 31	—	11.612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		83,787	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1858		444 055	3,088,120	680,234
To about same period, 1857		551.275	6.417,428	2,431.880
To about same period, 1856		493,139	2,995,701	1,318,937

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	For., bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
New-York, to Jan. 4, 1859	26,541	43,212	6,551
Other Ports to latest dates	13,810	6,020	—

The trade in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. Bell notices thus: "The market for Flour has assumed, for most descriptions, an upward tendency. There be a total suspension of exports to England, and only the usual retail demand of the Winter; still there is a comparative scarcity of the medium qualities, together with light supplies and a general feeling in favor of higher prices; there is also a speculative inquiry, and this, with the ease in money matters, gives a decidedly firm tone to the trade. In Wheat there has been a considerable advance, and the stock in store is held firmly, in most cases, at much above present quotations; the sales are light, however, and prices quite irregular. Rye and Oats are firm. Indian Corn continues to improve in value; the demand is mainly speculative. The old in store offered sparingly, and holders looking for still higher rates. Southern new comes forward slowly, and sells according to condition."

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River, to shipping, at 75c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, at former rates.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet firm, as previously represented.

IRON—The demand is limited, and small lots only find buyers, including Sc

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Ontalanchet—Happy Man—Mad Dogs.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kit Carson—Golden Axe—Ye Atlantic Telegraph.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rockwood—Robinson Crusoe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Zavistowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Chinese Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Dissolution of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Jan. 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, by the *Moses Taylor*, hence to-morrow, Jan. 20, for Aspinwall, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., is now due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night.

Congressional proceedings yesterday were interesting, and somewhat important. In the Senate, after the presentation of departmental returns and memorials, and the passage of the joint resolution to permit Consul Harris and his interpreter to accept of gold snuff-boxes from Queen Victoria, Mr. Seward introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling for all the correspondence between our Government and that of Spain, relative to the proposed purchase of Cuba. A bill was passed which enables the President to expend the annuities of certain Indian tribes for educational and agricultural purposes in their behalf. Mr. Doolittle made an effort to bring up his resolution relative to the suits pending against Commodore Pawlding for his action in arresting Walker and his men, but he was unsuccessful. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the time until the adjournment was principally taken up in voting on the several amendments, the yeas and nays being taken on each. All the pending amendments were finally voted down, and the substitute of Mr. Bigler, submitted on Friday, was adopted. It provides especially for the completion of the mountainous and desert portions of the road. It was then agreed that the bill, with its load of amendments and re-amendments, should be printed, so that Senators might know something relative to the condition in which it stands. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, limiting the compensation of the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices. It is intended to correct gross abuses in the matter of fees, and was immediately passed. A bill to revise and continue in force the Bounty Land acts of 1835, 1842 and 1854 were passed. On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted which provides for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to examine into charges preferred by Mr. B. B. Allen, a citizen of New-York, against certain civil officers in connection with the Brooklyn Navy-yard, involving violations of law in the award of contracts, and the appropriation of money to partisan purposes. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Keitt, struck out the enacting clause of the bill to codify the Revenue laws, and the action of the Committee was afterwards concurred in by a vote of 108 against 84. The President's Message was also considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, made a speech in advocacy of his Cuban, Central American and Mexican policy. Nothing else of interest occurred.

The American Colonization Society held its annual meeting last night, in Washington. The receipts of the last year were nearly $62,000. The Secretary's report states that there is an increasing disposition among the blacks of the North to emigrate.

Considerable routine business was done in the Legislature yesterday, though not much of importance. Concurrent resolutions were introduced in the Senate, instructing our representatives in Congress to favor the proposed appropriation of $30,000,000 to facilitate the purchase of Cuba. They were laid over under the rule. In the Assembly, the bill to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine, after consideration in Committee of the Whole, was, on motion of Mr. Tuthill, read a third time and passed. The bill to incorporate the Hahnemann Medical College was ordered to a third reading. The Committee appointed by the last Legislature to inquire into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration made a report, which was laid on the table to await a minority report. Bills were introduced to organize an Appeal Board in the New-York Fire Department, and to construct a railroad through Avenue D and other streets.

The Overland California Mail, from San Francisco on the 24th of December—four days later—arrived at St. Louis yesterday. The California news is unimportant—business at San Francisco being almost at a stand-still. Fraser's River is reported frozen over below Fort Langley, and much suffering is anticipated among the miners from the cutting off of supplies. From the Sandwich Islands we hear of the wreck of the whaling ship *Rajah*, of New-Bedford, in the Ochotsk Sea, on the 18th of October, by which thirteen persons were lost. From the Gila region, we learn that the mines were being deserted, the number of miners being reduced to about one hundred. Further Indian troubles are reported—the Apaches having attacked a train ten miles above El Paso, killed two men, and drove off the stock.

Our dates from Rio Janeiro are to Nov. 23. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* had arrived at that port; and the war-steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch* of the Paraguay Squadron were respectively at Maranham and Ceará. Further riots, only repressed after a severe conflict, had occurred on the line of the Pedro II. Railroad. On the 21st of November, a fire destroyed the store of a prominent French merchant in the business part of Rio. The markets were without change.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives from Vera Cruz an account of Mr. Forsyth, and his connection with the silver ingots found on his premises after his departure, little creditable to the fame of the Minister.

The loss of the ship *Margaret Tyson* is now explained to have occurred near latitude 35° North, longitude 40° West, and on the 26th of September. A letter from Captain Farwell, of the schooner *Oread*, by whom Kennedy was rescued, is published elsewhere in the Times, giving these important particulars, which have not heretofore been made public; also other matters of interest relating to that event. Knowing that the wreck on which Kennedy sustained himself for 17 days was drifted by the Gulf Stream, in which he was found, at the rate of four to five miles per day, the position given above must have been within eighty or ninety miles of the spot where the ship foundered.

The packet-ship *Manhattan*, Capt. Dixon, of the black-ball line of packets, arrived at this port on Monday, bringing the captain, officers and crew of the British bark *Franklin*, which was lost on the 7th inst. The wife and little son of the captain were washed overboard and lost, when the ship was capsized. The distressed seamen, who were badly frost-bitten, were sent to the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island.

Marcus Dorety, late a seaman on board the whaling-ship *California*, of New-Bedford, arrived at this port yesterday, a prisoner on board the ship *Roseneath*, charged with having caused the death of a shipmate named Traueue, by throwing at him a cutting-in spade, on the 24th of October. Dorety, with the witnesses, also sent home by the United States Consul, were held for examination by the United States Marshal.

A vessel arrived at Boston reports that the fever and small-pox were raging fearfully at the Cape of Good Hope when she left, on the 27th of November.

Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, died on Sunday last at Middlebury.

The Spectet Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to consider the nomination of Dr. S. C. Foster for City Inspector failed to hold a meeting at 12 M. yesterday, the hour for which it had been announced. Aldermen Boole and Adams of the Committee, met informally, however, discussed the subject under consideration, and visited the Mayor informally; but no definite action was taken, and it is still uncertain whether the Committee will ever report.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday authorized the appointment of a Clerk to the County Treasurer, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. Appropriations of $1,000 for fitting up the Sheriff's office, and of the same amount for repairs and a safe for the County Clerk's office, were made. The report of the Special Committee on the new City Hall, in favor of petitioning the Legislature to authorize the appropriation of $1,000,000, instead of $250,000, for building the new City Hall, and to direct that a portion of the Park, in the rear of the new City Hall, be leased to the United States Government for a Post-Office and United States Courts, was adopted.

No business of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that there are 7,927 inmates in the different institutions, being an increase of 105 during the week ending Jan. 15.

At the meeting of the Whig General Committee, at Thorp's, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, last evening, Hiram Ketchum, Esq., the newly-elected President of the Committee, delivered an address, in which he laid down the platform of a new political party, to be constructed on the basis of the old Whig Party.

The American Tract Society held its annual meeting at New-Haven on Saturday. The attendance was large, and the proceedings interesting. In spite, or possibly in consequence, of the sharp controversy which has been carried on during the past year or two in regard to the policy of this Institution, its receipts have increased during the last twelve months by over $15,000.

Four of the twenty individuals who withdrew from the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church about a year since, applied last evening for a mutual council that they might procure a dismission in a more regular form. After rather an exciting discussion, the request was refused by a large vote.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the Sixth Ward murder was finished yesterday. A verdict was rendered, charging the death of the murdered man upon John Glass, and declaring James Higgins, James Loftus and John Quinlan to be his abettors. The accused parties all stoutly asserted their innocence of the serious crime, of which they were adjudged guilty. They were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. A Sixth Ward officer was censured by the Jury for alleged dereliction of duty directly following the commission of the murder, in not arresting the guilty parties. Mr. Decker, the wounded man, lying at the Hospital, shows a slight improvement, but his recovery is still deemed extremely doubtful.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Russell presided. Very little business was transacted. Ann Tallow, aged 30 years, *alias* Rose Cassiny, indicted for stealing a piece of silk valued at $50 from the store of A. T. Stewart, pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal, and was sent for nine months to the Penitentiary. Chas. Butterfield, for an attempt to pass a counterfeit bill at French's Hotel, was sentenced to five years and six months in the State Prison. John Isadore, charged with receiving stolen goods, plead guilty, but was not sentenced. Wm. H. Post was convicted of forgery in the second degree, and sentenced to five years and six months in the State Prison.

A statement of the points decided in several recent cases of interest to the legal profession, will be found under the head of Law Reports.

The market for Cotton yesterday was firmer, with sales of 2,000 bales. Flour, Wheat and Corn were moderately dealt in. Coffee, Sugars and Pork attracted more attention at buoyant prices. Spices were in brisk request. Tobacco was also in active demand. The movement in other branches of trade were not remarkably important.

The Abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Elihu Burritt, who used to be widely known as the "Learned Blacksmith," is a gentleman of excellent intentions. Like most men in Free States he is opposed to Slavery, regrets its existence, and ardently desires to abolish it. But, unlike other Abolitionists, he seeks to accomplish this end by persuasion rather than by force. He hopes to bring it about with the friendly concurrence of the slaveholders at the South. Them he does not denounce, however much he may dislike their practices. He does not ignore their personal interest in what they have learned to regard as so large a portion of their property. Slaveholding is, in his view, an immense evil, yet he has no such epithets as thief and robber to cast in the faces of the masters. On the contrary, he seeks their co-operation in the stupendous undertaking he has in view. Nor does he ask their aid for nothing. He requires that the slaves be set free gradually but surely, and proposes to share the loss with those who own them. In short, his plan is to pay a sum not exceeding $250 for each of the four million slaves. This tax is, of course, not expected to be raised at once. Mr. Burritt's idea is to realize eventually, from the public lands of the United States, eight hundred to one thousand millions of dollars, with which sum to compensate the South. In furtherance of his plan, he organized a Society at Cleveland in August, 1857, and now invites the citizens of this State, favorable thereto, to meet in Convention at Albany, on the 25th and 26th days of the present month.

Such is briefly the way in which Mr. Burritt hopes to eradicate Slavery from our soil. Manifestly it is the dream of a philanthropist—nothing more. Good men—some of them eminent and influential—have given it the sanction of their names,—more, as we must believe, to express approval of the end than confidence in the means. That emancipation must be gradual cannot be doubted—and thus far Mr. Burritt is right. But the idea of raising in any period of time the prodigious amount of money he requires, or of purchasing the slaves at the price he mentions, is chimerical in the extreme.

In one respect Mr. Burritt's movements will do harm. They invoke *national* action upon what is and must remain a *local* evil. If experience proves anything, it proves that the Abolition movement has retarded emancipation, and increased the evil it sought to remedy. Until the active crusade of Northern and British Abolition was commenced, the public mind in the Southern States was far from having taken on that tone of defiant, resolute hostility to emancipation which it has since assumed. The thoughtful minds of the South were beginning to consider the relation of Slavery to the social and political well-being of the communities where it exists, and to study the possibility of remedy for what was almost universally felt to be an evil. How greatly all this is changed, every day's observation suffices to show,—and the change has been perfectly natural and inevitable. The clamor and pressure of Abolition was a hostile movement, menacing to the peace, and offensive to the pride, of Southern States. It was resented and resisted as such, and thousands of men who had previously been friendly to emancipation were compelled, when they found themselves beset by this new peril, to abandon their ground, or at all events forego all open efforts for its maintenance. Instead of being left to work out their own social problems for themselves, the Southern States found themselves compelled to assume the attitude of self-defence. And from that time to this they have found it perfectly easy to stifle every attempt to discuss the Slavery question upon its merits at home, by connecting it, however unjustly, in the public mind with this hostile crusade from without. Emancipation in Missouri would be a very easy matter but for this unfortunate feature of the movement.

The very best thing that could possibly be done towards the abolition of Slavery would be *for the North to stop talking about it.* Ten years of absolute silence would do more than fifty of turmoil and hostility, towards a peaceful removal of the evil. It is quite possible that the Abolition crusade may force a bloody and violent termination of the system, but this no sane man desires: and any other solution of the problem is infinitely retarded by the incessant intermeddling of parties who have neither responsibility nor power in regard to the subject. The great necessity is to *let the South alone,*—to leave them leisure to think of their own affairs,—to throw upon them the necessity of studying their own condition and of looking into their own future. So long as we engross their thoughts by alarming their fears, they have neither time nor inclination to examine the question except from this single point of view.

Emancipation, whenever it comes, must be the work of the Slave States themselves. They must adopt it from a conviction of its necessity to their own well-being. It will not come as an isolated act,—complete at once and by itself,—but as a result from other acts,—as the effect of separate and preparatory causes. Whenever a disposition to consider the subject at all shall be allowed fair play in the Southern States, it will lead first to the melioration of the condition of slaves, and thus to their preparation for freedom whenever that shall come. Laws to prevent the separation of families,—to limit the sale of slaves on execution for debt,—to give them the right now enjoyed by the slaves of Cuba of purchasing their own freedom,—to connect them permanently with the soil as in the old predial system of Europe, would soon press themselves, by their obvious justice and humanity, upon the attention of Southern legislators and prepare the way—in the public mind as well as in the condition of affairs—for the ultimate removal of Slavery itself. This is the way in which Slavery has been abolished everywhere, except in the West India islands, and the result of that exceptional experiment has been such as to warn other nations against it. No system of immediate and total abolition—either with or without compensation—can ever commend itself to the sober judgment of our people. For political purposes, or in the exercise of an eager but uninformed philanthropy, such projects may be proposed and pressed upon public attention. But they are all visionary and absurd, and can lead to no desirable results.

In thus indicating what *ought* to be done, we must not be understood as saying what is likely to be done. Though, in our judgment, *silence* on the part of the North concerning Slavery would be the best conceivable policy, there is not one chance in ten thousand that it will be adopted. It is hostile to the strongest impulses of active minds. It is opposed to the natural loquacity of human nature,—to the bustling, self-conceited zeal of that very large class of men and women who consider themselves personally responsible for the government of the Universe at large, and to the selfish interests of party leaders, who rise like kites—only against a strong head wind. These odds are too great. The Slavery question will continue to be discussed in the North;—Abolitionists will continue to denounce, menace and alarm the South;—the Southern people will always find their attention completely engrossed by this resistance against invasion from without, and will give no steady, intelligent, dispassionate thought to the necessities of their own position;—and Emancipation, if it ever comes under such circumstances, will come like a thief in the night—without warning or preparation—the result of some bloody catastrophe, and do more harm than good to everybody concerned.

The Revolution in Hayti.

The news from Hayti—of which we publish fuller details to-day than those previously obtained by telegraph—is as dark for the Imperial prospects of Soulouque as is the Emperor himself. It appears that the whole of the northern portion of the Island has pronounced for Geffrard, the Insurgent General, who has re-established the Republic on the old "one and indivisible" model common to the republics of that class. A revolution, however it may end, has evidently been begun in Hayti, and in a manner that is almost incredibly ludicrous. Napoleon the Great, escaping from Elba, landing at Frejus, and gathering adherents as he marched into the interior, is an event which would have been called silly if it had failed of its immediate object, but could never have been deemed ridiculous. But the colored General of a black ragamuffin army, landing with three adherents in the principal part of "the Empire," and proclaiming a republic, is a drollery which will, no doubt, be shortly reproduced at the "halls of Ethioplan minstrelsy" in Broadway.

The manner in which the *coup* was effected, too, is about as absurd as anything ever attempted by the clearer-skinned Republicans of Mexico or South America. The four men, says the report, were "armed to the teeth," under which circumstances they must, undoubtedly, have been frightfully formidable; notwithstanding which, it seems that they rode to the Governor's residence without noise or tumult,—a statement that we can readily believe, seeing the difficulty of getting up anything very serious in the way of a tumult with only four men. These terrific darkies, however, on their arrival at the Governor's, were denied admittance by the one sentinel; upon which, being "armed to the teeth," they—"galloped to the jail, where they frightened the 'sentinal,' (one sentinel appears to be the military allowance in Hayti,) and liberated the prisoners." With this accession of forty persons to the original force of four, the Republican Party was now strong enough to cope with the one sentinel, who had previously repulsed the gallant four, at the Governor's residence, and they at once resorted thither and dispossessed the Governor, who is represented as "a gentleman of quite advanced life." General Geffrard now being in actual possession, he was joined by the citizens "and what military there was in the town;"—composed, we should judge from the antecedent account, of the two sentinels aforesaid.

The necessary facilities having thus been acquired, the first care of General Geffrard was to proclaim the Republic; that of the citizens was to fire "a salvo of small artillery"—the adjective qualification of the artillery in question being no doubt highly appropriate. The General then took possession of the fortified town of St. Marc's, which his heterogeneous army entered without opposition, and which the party who furnishes all this information shortly afterwards saw burning at various points—fired probably by Geffrard himself, or by *the* dispossessed sentinel, who doubtless formed the garrison of that place also. However this may be, the movement is stated to have been gaining ground everywhere in the north—or, in the language of the report, "the spirit of insurrection was equally catching"—of what is not stated, but a hint is given that Soulouque might possibly bring an army at once into the field, in which event it was surmised that the parties at the north would "catch" something that would not be agreeable. Later accounts, however, mention that Aux Cayes and Jacmel had pronounced in favor of Geffrard, and against the Emperor—circumstances which rather favor the belief that the majority of the unpleasant catching will have to be done by Soulouque himself.

We offer no opinion as to the probable duration of Mr. Geffrard's republic when we say that we are quite prepared to learn that the absurd negro empire of Soulouque will be overthrown in this movement. If the monarchical form of government which he so pompously established in Hayti, some eight years ago, is popular with any portion of the people, it is with the few whom he invested with titular dignities and corresponding grants of land and money. The mass of those inhabitants of the Island who are educated men, have always been understood to be indignant at the humbug of his throne, and impatient of the cermonial obeisances which he exacts from his subjects. The ante-chamber forms prescribed by Soulouque—who, from the position of a menial in a gentleman's family, rose to be President of the Republic, and then established an Empire with the grossest caricature of imperial observances—might not, perhaps, have been disagreeable to the men whom he created Dukes of Marmalade, Marquisses of Raspberry Jam, and Chamberlains of the Pantry; but to the people, who were not exalted to similar confectionery dignity, the usurpation of Soulouque has always been distasteful, while his extraordinary avarice has been most offensive. It is, therefore, only reasonable to believe that if a fair chance of successful revolt has really presented itself, it has been seized, and the negro empire ended. At any rate, the revolt of the southern cities mentioned seems to cut off all hope for his sable majesty.

What the end of the movement will be, it is scarcely possible now to foresee. To look for a stable Republican government in that part of the Island, would be to anticipate more from its peculiar inhabitants than experience has taught us to expect from other republics of mixed white and African races, and certainly more than we are prepared to hope for from such a population as that of Hayti. We do not think that, under the circumstances, anybody need be surprised if, after a few revolutions and counter revolutions, the blacks who survive were to call in the aid of Louis Napoleon and desire again to place themselves under the rule of the French. That such an invitation would be graciously responded to, there can be little doubt; upon which England, under protest, and the United States would perform the usual amount of verbal bluster, and there would probably be an end of the opposition.

With Gen. Geffrard we cannot positively claim to have the honor of a reminiscent acquaintance. He is described as having been Commandant at Jacmel for several years, and to have been an object of Soulouque's suspicion. If he is the same Geffrard who was one of three Commissioners appointed by the Haytien Government in 1845 to settle certain matters at issue with the Government of Louis Philippe, he is an educated man and may be equal to the position which he has assumed. In the meanwhile, however, nobody who knows anything of Haytien affairs, or remembers the literally singular number of a Gonaives garrison, will be inclined to attribute to him any extraordinary courage on the score of his daring attack with three assistants on a whole Empire.

Sense in the Senate.

Two gleams of practical good sense have lighted up the dreary skies of Washington during the present week. In announcing the decease of Mr. Harris, a distinguished Representative from Illinois, Senator Douglas deliberately disappointed a crowd of two thousand people who had gathered in the galleries to show their sympathy for the dead by their applause to the living. He declined to use the grave as a platform for the display of his eloquence, and said what he had to say briefly and decorously. For this let him receive the silent gratitude of all respectable people.

The other event of the week we owe to Mr. Seward, who yesterday introduced a resolution calling on the President for any correspondence that may have passed between this Government and the Government of Spain in relation to the purchase of Cuba. Strangely enough, this proposition was adopted.

We shall therefore shortly be in a position to judge the recent action of the Administration in this matter by the record of the letter. And whatever might otherwise have been Mr. Slidell's prospects of persuading a certain portion of the people to put our millions and our honor alike into the President's keeping, we are inclined to believe that a full publication of all the facts in the case will dash these prospects utterly and forever with failure.

Mr. Dick Swiveller used to carol forth an urgent demand for his "Arab Steed" as the preliminary to "great deeds of valor and loyalty." In like manner Mr. Buchanan insists that thirty millions will make him all that a man and a President ought to be. But all the barbs in the world, starry-fronted, clean-fetlocked and bred in the bosom of Yemen would never have made Dick a dragoon: and three thirty millions of dollars will never make Mr. Buchanan a statesman. Of this fact the Cuban correspondence, we opine, will convince the most credulous child of Tammany. We shall be happy to find ourselves mistaken, but our impression is that the negotiations for the purchase of Cuba will be found to have been conducted with equal insolence and imbecility; with an utter want of tact, and a reckless disregard for the first principles of ordinary commercial sagacity. So far as the President's policy has yet seen the light, his notion of firmness in demand seems to have been derived from the traditions of the highway; and his conceptions of manœuvring, diplomacy to reflect the practice of those small merchants of steel-pens, incifer matches and picturesque serials, who make themselves the torment of men of business, and the terror of servant-maids.

No Return to High Postage.—There are revolutions which will not go backwards. Among them is unquestionably the reduction of postage. Congress may call upon the Post-master-General for advice, and that functionary may protest that he sees no way to help the Treasury out of the deficit caused by his department but to raise the rates and abolish franking. Postage will not be raised; the people will not suffer it. Nor will the franking privilege be dispensed with, for honorable gentlemen are too fond of it. We have turned our backs forever on the olden time, when a single letter cost from six cents to a quarter of a dollar, according to distance, and nobody desires that we should retrace our steps. Even that medlæval era of five and ten cents has nearly faded from memory. The people will bear to be taxed in a thousand ways with the patience of Job, but you must not touch their postage. They can wear a high tariff on their backs and not feel it; can drink it in their tea, coffee and brandy, without tasting it. But the moment that the three-cent stamp rises to a half-dime discontent begins.

Yesterday the Senate at Albany, in behalf of the Empire State, uttered its voice against high postage. The Assembly will concur, and the people approve. We can endure anything better than the loss of our cheap letters.

Some Progress in the Quarantine Matter.—Yesterday, the bill introduced in the Assembly, by Mr. Tuthill, of Kings, for the repeal of the act to remove the Quarantine station, had its final passage in that body. There can be no doubt that it will receive the sanction of the Senate also. We do not, of course, understand that this proceeding implies opposition to the removal. That measure is a foregone conclusion. Any discussion as to the causes which have made it necessary would now be unprofitable. The practical question is as to the new locality. That selected by the Commissioners under the existing law, is seriously objectionable, and the bill now pending proposes to intercept their unauthorized call for proposals to construct an island. Doubtless it has reference also to the Governor's intimation that further negotiations for Sandy Hook may not be entirely hopeless. There can be little harm in making the attempt, and must be much good in arresting the expenditure proposed to be commenced by the Commissioners. With the old law out of the way, we shall turn over a new leaf in this business. Nature can hardly have been so niggardly as to have made no land where the Quarantine can conveniently stand.

The City Inspectorship Again.—The Committee of the Aldermen yesterday took another step in the business of keeping Mr. Morton in the City Inspectorship. They had summoned a meeting to consider the Mayor's nomination of Dr. Foster,—but no quorum was present, so as a matter of course nothing could be done. Why will not the Legislature take measures to relieve us from this incubus of corruption and imbecility?

The Artists' Reception in the Tenth-street Studio.

BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

There are few things more delightful, as Mr. Micawber says of a deviled turkey's leg, than an artist's reception. It is one of the institutions that have sprung up quite promiscuously and naturally within the past three or four years, and they have been productive of a vast deal of benefit both to Society and Art. There are two of these institutions. One is composed of an Association of Fifty Artists, who give their reception and exhibit their "works" at the same time in the large room of Dodworth's Dancing Academy; the other is more exclusive, and is composed solely of the artists who inhabit the cloisters of the Studio in Tenth-street. The Dodworthians held their first reception for the season a few weeks since, and the artists of the Studio held their's last evening, in the large exhibition-room of that Eccaleobion of the Fine Arts. No pictures or works of art of any kind were admitted, except the productions of the artists of the Studio, and a most brilliant and attractive display they made. The only drawback to the pleasure of the exhibition was the trifling one of not being able to see any of the works exhibited. The great charm, however, of these receptions is not the pictures, nor the sculpture, nor the drawings, but the company. You find yourself, on entering the rooms, if you succeed in entering them, in the midst of a brilliant assemblage of youth, beauty and fashion; of men worth knowing and women worth seeing; and being hemmed in on all sides by orbicular spreads of brocade and velvet, you stand still, with your hat above your head, or suffer yourself to be swayed hither and thither by the pressure of the crowd. You catch glimpses of gilt frames in the distance, and now and then find yourself thrust against a white but unresisting object, which you discover, on turning your head, to be a hideous group of Italian peasants in marble. You know there are charming pictures on the walls, lovely landscapes by Hubbard, and Gifford, and Quincy Thorndike and Regis Gignoux, and Suydam, and others; you know there are gronps of game by Hays, and portraits by Osgood. But what's the use? You cannot see them. Nobody sees them. But everybody sees everybody, and there's the delight of it. The ladies exhibit their marvels of millinery—for New-York ladies never miss an opportunity of exhibiting their dresses, as they ought not to do, and the gentlemen exhibit their gallantry and gloves, and so the Receptions come to an end. And very delightful they are, as we said in the beginning. Some of the artist's rooms, last evening, were lighted up and formed most agreeable lounging places. There in Suydam's room, for example, besides his own pretty coast scenes, might be seen one of the finest cabinet paintings of the modern French School, a charming little picture by Edouard Frere, and, in Gignoux's large room, might be seen a superb picture of "Niagara Falls by Moonlight," which that accomplished artist has just finished for Mr. Belmont. Niagara has lately been done, artistically speaking, almost to death; but this grand picture of Gignoux's throws a new interest over the scene. The artist has invested the subject, grand as it is, with a new grandeur by his treatment of it. Those who have not seen the great cataract by moonlight, have yet to see it under the most favorable aspects. Mr. Gignoux has most happily chosen, not only the best points of view, but the best time for his purpose. The spot selected, Goat Island, looking over the Horse-shoe, affords the best single view of the Falls that can be obtained, and the time is just at break of the dawn, as the full-orbed moon is sinking over the distant forests on the Canada shore, throwing a flood of silver light over the rushing waters. The scene is full of a solemn grandeur, which the artist has most happily preserved. The Reception was as pleasant an occasion as could be conceived of, but those who wish to see the pictures and sculptures of the Studio artists will go quietly to the rooms by daylight.

A Revival of "the Difficulties" in Dr. Cheever's Church.

A PROPOSAL FOR A MUTUAL COUNCIL REJECTED.

It will be remembered that about a year since twenty of the members of the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, dissatisfied with the manner in which he continued to preach on the subject of Slavery, asked for letters of dismission from the Church. Letters were granted, but not such as are usually given, and it was rumored that last evening another attempt would be made by these individuals and their friends to obtain a reconsideration of the former action.

As the members came in to the regular weekly prayer-meeting, it was evident that some topic of more than ordinary interest was to come up, particularly as there was quite a large accession just as the devotional exercises were about to be closed. The last hymn was sung, and as the assembly was about to disperse, a gentleman in the back part of the room requested the one who had been conducting the meeting to ask the audience to remain, as an item of business was to be transacted. Several individuals questioned whether the meeting had been regularly called. Extracts from the rules which govern the action of the church in such matters were read. While the question was being discussed, Jos. Blackburn, Esq., moved a postponement, if there was any ground for doubt on the subject, but subsequently withdrew his motion, as it seemed to be the general opinion that the meeting was a regular one.

Dr. Bacon, who had conducted the prayer-meeting, was nominated as Chairman, but declined to serve.

Theodore D. Warner then nominated Mr. Brasher, who was unanimously elected.

T. D. Warner was elected Clerk, and the meeting was declared organized.

Geo. P. Edgar, whose name was prominent in the law reports a few months since through his connection with the newspaper *The Way of Life*, called attention to the fact that there were reporters in the room. At this alarming announcement several note-books were suddenly dropped. The majority of the persons present at first seemed but little concerned at the fact, but Mr. Edgar, whose experience in the newspaper line has undoubtedly made him particularly sensitive, insisted that the question should be settled whether this were a Church meeting, or whether it was open to the public? The Chairman decided that it was strictly a Church meeting, and that none but Church members could be permitted to be present.

Every one present seemed to consider themselves as included in that class until Mr. Warner, the clerk, reminded Mr. Edgar of the fact that it would be necessary to have a formal vote taken on the subject.

A resolution was then offered and unanimously carried, that all but members of the Church and those in regular attendance on the Rev. Dr. Cheever's preaching, should be requested to withdraw.

Several gentlemen with ladies of this point arose to leave the room. One or two were particularly invited to remain. A gentleman connected with one of the City papers said that he attended on Dr. Cheever's preaching, though he was not a member of his church. He had been specially invited to be present last evening, but he would not insist on his right to remain. One or two others withdrew, and the business for which the meeting was called was proceeded with.

Jos. Blackburn, Esq., set forth the objects for which the meeting was convened. Four of the twenty members of the Church before referred to, were anxious to have a mutual council called, that regular letters of dismissal "in good and regular standing" might be granted them and that they might be recommended to other Churches. Mr. B. argued at considerable length in support of this action, claiming that it was in accordance with the usage of Congregational Churches, and that it was done to show who were formerly connected with them as brethren.

Deacon Fairbanks replied briefly, opposing the propriety of taking such action, claiming that such a course was irregular and unnecessary. He offered the following resolution, which was finally adopted by a large majority:

"*Resolved*, That the Church respectfully decline the proposition for a mutual council, and that the Clerk be instructed to return a negative answer to the request."

Mr. Blackburn, in the course of an informal conversation after the meeting was adjourned, stated that there were some fifteen or twenty of the members of the church who were dissatisfied with the course which had been taken, notwithstanding the apparent unanimity. On being asked for their names he declined to give them.

It was also stated, by way of showing the feeling of the congregation towards their Pastor, that the balance of a debt which the church had been owing for some time had recently been paid off by the liberality of a few individuals.

One gentleman said that he would sacrifice his whole fortune before the church should go down or Dr. Cheever be dismissed.

Are Decisions in the Court of Appeals Binding upon our Courts?

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following report of a case recently tried before Justice Roosevelt has attracted my attention:

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 12.
Before Justice Roosevelt.

SEPARATE ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Henry vs. *Bloodgood.*—This was an action for goods sold and delivered. The defence was that the goods were purchased by a married woman, and were not for the benefit of her separate estate.

Judge Roosevelt in deciding the case, said that although the Court of Appeals had decided last month that a married woman's estate could not be made liable unless the articles purchased were for the benefit of her separate estate, still there was another case pending before the Court in which this question was to be reargued, and the Court might revise its former decision and decide in accordance with the views expressed by him (Judge Roosevelt,) in a dissenting opinion, that the estate of a married woman could be made liable generally. Judgment *pro forma* for plaintiff.

Hawley and Glover for plaintiff; Charles Mathews for defendant.

The Judge coolly states that "although the Court of Appeals had decided last month" the exact point in issue before him, "still there was another cause" pending before the same Court, in which the views expressed by him (Judge Roosevelt) in a *dissenting opinion might* be adopted as the true rule, and he therefore orders judgment in accordance with such *dissenting opinion.*

The case in which the principle in relation to the charging the separate estate of married women was decided, (Yale vs. Dederer,) was twice elaborately argued before the Court of Appeals, and the rule adopted that the separate estate can only be charged with a simple contract debt when the consideration of such indebtedness was for the benefit of the estate of the married woman, or was contracted by her upon her own account upon the credit of such estate.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that his Honor, Justice Roosevelt, in disregarding what he well knows is the settled rule of the highest Court within this State, and setting up his own personal opinion in opposition thereto, is establishing a bad precedent for the government of Courts of law. If the doctrine of *stare decisis* is of any avail in these days of new codes, it seems to me that it should be recognized by those who have made fruitless efforts in opposition to the established doctrine. Judge R. would hardly tolerate such a suggestion as is hinted at in the above report, to escape the lips of the merest tyro at the Bar, and with how much more astonishment must the world view such utter disrespect from a Judge of the opinion of the Court of which Justice Roosevelt was recently so honored a member.

Once within ten years articles of impeachment have been drawn and were about to be presented by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to the House against a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the only offence charged, was, that the dignitary attempted to interpose his *dissenting opinion* against the decision of the Court of Appeals. The proceedings were, however, abandoned upon the assurance that judgments *pro forma* should be entered in accordance with *presiding opinions* in the future. In these days, when disregard of the commonest obligations of honesty and barefaced violation of the plainest principles of law have almost grown into cardinal virtues, it is to be hoped that officers of the Court might see the necessity of submitting to rules settled by the highest Court in the State.

Are we, as laymen and lawyers, to understand that in this District the rule in Yale *vs.* Dederer is not to be followed? Are we to receive our advice or counsel our clients that the rules established by the Court of Appeals are to be followed in this District only where no *dissenting opinion* appears from the representative of this District in that Court? Certainly Justice Roosevelt must be prepared to answer these questions: or, perhaps, the Court of Appeals have *ruled us out* of the State, or given our Judges a license to make laws for ourselves. Would it not be well to know *whence* we shall look for the laws to govern us?

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Dead Body Found.

Miller's Place, L. I., Sunday, Jan. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The body of a man, supposed to be that of a sailor, was found on the shore of Long Island Sound, opposite this place, on Saturday, the 15th inst., by Daniel E. Davis, Esq. It was lying in a small boat, supposed to be a schooner's yawl.

This afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner Rice, and the Jury brought in a verdict of—"Body unknown—death by accidental freezing, or from the inclemency of the weather."

The deceased was about five feet ten inches in height, rather st

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE YELLOW FEVER CASE—ARREST OF THE CAPTAIN FOR RUNNING QUARANTINE.—The schooner *Hiram E. Bishop*, Captain BOOTH, of Greenport, L. I., which arrived here from Matanzas on Sunday, lost one of the crew—GEORGE SEELEY, of Greenport, by yellow fever, which he contracted at Matanzas. The vessel was chartered by CURTIS ACKERLY for a voyage to Cuba, to bring home a load of oranges, and sailed from Matanzas on the 30th of December. SEELEY appears to have been sick nearly the whole passage, but he did not die until after the schooner passed Sandy Hook. Captain BOOTH, however, instead of stopping at Quarantine, came up to the City and delivered the deceased to the Coroner, who, upon holding a *post-mortem* examination pronounced that the man died of yellow fever. The body was removed from the vessel yesterday. The clothes and bedding of deceased were packed up to be sent to his friends in Greenport? Capt. BOOTH appears to have been as badly posted in respect to the requisitions of Quarantine as he was ignorant of disease, and seems to have had no idea that he was subjecting himself to a fine of $2,000, and to twelve months' imprisonment, by the course which he pursued. He has mostly been engaged in the coasting trade between Greenport and New-York, bringing hay and vegetables to market, and this was his first trip on a foreign voyage. The vessel was found by Dr. WALLER, the Deputy Health Officer lying in Fulton Market-slip, with her oranges discharged, and the crew, with the exception of one man, all gone ashore. The cook being sick, had been discharged. A large quantity of decayed oranges lay upon deck and in the hold, and the shipkeeper was in the little seven-by-nine cabin where the seaman died, beside a red-hot stove. On suggesting to him that it was *rather* warm, he replied: "We had it a great deal hotter than this down here, for five days before we go in!" Dr. WALLER made complaint against the Captain, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Mr. ACKERLY bears testimony to the excellent character of Capt. BOOTH: says he could have no intention of breaking the law, or endangering the health of the City; that he had no suspicions of the nature of the disease of which the man died. The redeeming circumstance in the case is, the impossibility of any infection being communicated in the present frigid state of the atmosphere, although the clothing of the victim, if sent to his friends, and retained in a warm place until Spring, might infect the whole town. The vessel was ordered down to Quarantine.

THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.—Aldermen BOOLE and ADAMS, of the Committee appointed to consider the nomination of Dr. S. C. FOSTER for City Inspector, met at 12 M. yesterday, in room No. 8 City Hall, and talked the matter over. Aldermen GENET, BRADY and SPARA—a majority of the Committee—failed to appear, so that the proceedings were informal. The Clerk read three letters, which looked very much like bogus communications, two of them urging the appointment of Dr. FOSTER, and one opposing it. Alderman ADAMS presented a statistical statement of the average mortality of the City—the same document was in evidence before the Senate Sanitary Committee—and urged the necessity of appointing a physician to the post of City Inspector. Alderman BOOLE was not in favor of turning one Republican out of office in order to put another one in his place; he would rather that MORTON should retain the office, if it was designed to have a Republican there, than go to the trouble of making the change. Alderman ADAMS wanted a Democrat in the office. He would not vote for placing Dr. FOSTER there, but he desired that the Committee should report, and then they could reject every man that the Mayor nominated until he nominated the right man. He had no predilections for any candidate for the office. Alderman BOOLE said he had. He would like to see Aaron B. Rollins, of the Eleventh Ward, druggist and Democrat, appointed City Inspector; he had never taken a Doctor's diploma, but he was fully qualified for the position. He (BOOLE) was not in favor of appointing a physician City Inspector. Both Aldermen agreed that a Democrat ought to be appointed, and that the Mayor ought to consult with the Aldermen *before* nominating anybody. Alderman ADAMS said it was evident that the people wanted the matter disposed of; the daily Press teemed with communications about the City Inspectorship. It was proposed that a meeting of the Committee should be called for Thursday next, but Alderman BOOLE said he had to go out of town on that day. The two Aldermen then went to see the Mayor with regard to the subject under consideration. They were with him but a few minutes, and informed our reporter, when the interview was concluded, that nothing definite had resulted from it.

THE VANDERBILT.—It is now expected that the *Vanderbilt*, which is ashore on Fisher's Island, and which has been supposed a total loss, will be got off in two or three days. Five hundred oil casks have been put into her for the purpose of floating her.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE—EXTRAORDINARY CONSUMPTION OF WHISKY.—The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon. The usual requisitions were read. On that from Bellevue Hospital was a demand for forty gallons of whisky. Dr. BRENNINGHAUSEN said he had asked some of the gentlemen at the Hospital about the whisky used there, and they had said it was unnecessary; that they could get along without it. Gov. SMITH said it was his opinion that one-third might be used for medical purposes; the balance in all probability is consumed by men working around the Hospital. Gov. W. T. PINCKNEY moved that it be stricken off the requisition. Finally the matter was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to investigate. After the reading of the minutes, Gov. B. F. PINCKNEY stated that there were four inmates in the Lunatic Asylum from Kings County, for each one of whom the Governors were receiving $2 50 per week. He thought it a fair profit on the actual cost of keeping them. Gov. SMITH thought they could not afford to take them at that rate, as the interest of the money invested in the buildings, &c., must be taken into account, as well as the money immediately expended for boarding them. The subject was dropped without any action being taken. On motion of Gov. MCELROY, the subjects now remaining in the hands of the different Standing Committees for 1858, were referred to the appropriate Committees of the Board for 1859. Governor BRENNINGHAUSEN submitted a resolution directing the employment by the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor of a Clerk who could speak the French and German languages. It was referred to the Committee on Out-Door Poor, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board. Governor BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY offered a resolution directing that the middle houses at the Penitentiary be fitted up with cells and grating for the confinement of persons charged with petit larceny, and for those implicated in assault and battery cases; and that the Committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to report plans and the expense of each alteration. Adopted. The Board then adjourned. The following is a summary of the weekly statement:

Number remaining last week, Jan. 8	7,822
Admitted since	1,264
Total	9,086
Died	39
Discharged	989
Sent to Penitentiary	119
Sent to State Prison	12—1,159
Remaining from Jan. 15	7,927
Increase	105

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ONE MILLION FOR A NEW CITY HALL.—The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. yesterday. A resolution offered by Mr. VOORHIS, in favor of repealing a resolution authorizing the Court of Sessions to appoint the necessary attendants, not exceeding 18, was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. The Committee on County Officers reported in favor of allowing the County Treasurer a clerk, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. The report was adopted. The report of the Committee on County Officers appropriating $1,000 for fitting up the Sheriff's office, was adopted; and the report of the same Committee, appropriating $1,000 for purchasing a safe for and fitting up the office of the County Clerk, was passed. The Special Committee on the New City Hall reported in favor of asking the Legislature to authorize the appropriation of $1,000,000, instead of $250,000, for building the new City Hall, and to direct that a portion of the Park, in the rear of the new City Hall, be leased to the United States Government, if the latter desires it, for the site of a Post-office and United States Courts. The report was adopted, (ayes, 8; nays, 2;) Messrs. BLUNT and PERRY voting in the negative. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE CORPSE THAT WAS LABELED DRIED APPLES.—It is but a day or two since an account appeared in all the New-York papers of the arrival of a box at a railroad dépôt in this City labeled "dried apples," the weight of which aroused the suspicions of the railroad employes, and led to the conveyance of the box to the Coroner's office, where it was found to contain the body of a female. Just as agonizing apprehensions of a foul murder were gaining the ascendancy in the mind of the Coroner, and a long list of interesting witnesses had suggested itself to his mind, Colonel ZADOC PRATT appeared, claimed the body and the box, and explained that the peculiarity of the direction was occasioned by a desire to avoid delay in transportation. The corpse, he said, was the remains of a daughter of a relative residing in New-Haven; that she had died while on a visit at his house, and that he was anxious that the body should reach New-Haven, and be interred in the family vault without unnecessary loss of time. The statement was credited by the Coroner, who straightway allowed the body to be taken away. Since then the New-Haven papers have published authorized statements to the effect that the box was not labeled as reported in New-York. The subject is naturally a delicate one to the relatives, and no one acquainted with the family most immediately concerned could believe that under their superintendence so peculiar an unnecessary precaution would have been taken. Nevertheless, as the correctness of our report has been impugned, we feel it but due to our reporters to state that subsequent inquiry establishes the truthfulness of our first account.

VIOLATIONS OF CITY ORDINANCES.—Whatever may be thought of the general management of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, there can be no doubt that so far as their recent action, creating "City Hall Precinct," and placing Capt. LEONARD at the head of it, can be judged of at present, it was for the benefit of the City. The Captain's very extensive knowledge of notorious rascals, acquired during years of prominent connection with the old Police Department, is particularly valuable in the multitudinous complaints that come before the Mayor: as is his familiarity with City matters generally. A recent investigation, during which the matter of licenses has been carefully scrutinized, has discovered the fact that while we have 700 public stages, only 115 licenses were taken out or paid for during the past year. If the license statistics of our public hacks could be as accurately arrived at, and the conduct of the licensed and unlicensed ascertained, it is probable that much of the imposition upon strangers would prove to be by those who do not conform to the license ordinances.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.—The sale of the City property in the Governor's Room, consisting of portraits of dead-and-gone and generally-respected Governors of the State, Mayors of the City, and other celebrities, together with WASHINGTON'S desk and other valuable articles, to satisfy, in part, the notorious "Lowber claim," was regretted by all good citizens, because they considered it a disgrace to the City—as they did the subsequent sale of the wharves and piers, and other City property, worth more than a million of dollars, for a few thousands, to satisfy the same claim. Threatening to sell Comptroller FLAGG'S favorite chair was considered in a manner a merited punishment of the old gentleman, for his peculiarity in generally refusing to pay the small bills of mechanics and others, while warrants for thousands of dollars were signed readily; but parting with the portraits, and docks and slips, was a very different matter. That the sale by the Sheriff was legal no one pretends to doubt; neither is there any doubt that the City would have been permanently deprived of its valuables, had not the Mayor and City Chamberlain come forward, and with their private means redeemed the desk of WASHINGTON and the valuable portraits referred to. But, notwithstanding this lesson thus taught, we are still going on in the same way—thanks to the Common Council. The individual resources of the Chamberlain are supporting our Police, and he has just taken up $250,000 revenue bonds which fell due on the 15th, and there were no funds to meet them.

AMERICAN UNION OF INVENTORS CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.—Mr. THEODORE L. MAGOONUS, a coal merchant, has preferred a charge of swindling against the Directors of the American Union of Inventors. He says that something over a year ago, he furnished the Company named liberal supplies of Peach Orchard, Lackawanne, Cannel, and other kinds of coal from his yard, to feed their engines with, and to warm their rooms at No. 620 Broadway. He asserts that he was induced to part with his coal through fraudulent representations, and that the promised payment has not been made. In November, a year ago, he was introduced into the rooms of the Company, and to a Professor SOLOMON, Joen L. RIKER, AUGUSTUS H. WHERALDA, Mr. TINSDALE, Mr. ROGERS, and others, all of whom claimed to be directors jointly, and negotiated with him for a supply of coal. He touched upon the subject of security for the payment, and they showed him a book containing the names of Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER, GEORGE LAW, HORACE GREELEY, and other prominent men, as managers of the Institution. He further asserts that they produced another book showing $25,000 of uncollected subscriptions, and then they volunteered the statement that they had paid over a year's rent in advance. On these exhibits and statements he supplied all the coal that they saw fit to order, which amounted in value to $196. Mr. MAGOONUS made affidavit yesterday to the above facts before Justice WALSH. The hearing in the case was set down for next Monday.

GENERAL WORKINGMEN'S UNION.—An Association, styling itself the General Workingmen's Union is in session at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery. What nationality takes the most interest in the movement may be inferred from the names of the delegates. New-York is represented by Feibel, Pfister, Haman, Heerbrand, Harvheim and E. Kappf; Carlstadt by Reininger; Williamsburg by Petz; Philadelphia by Reuter; Cleveland by Rodenbender; Chicago by Kittel; Boston by Brand and Dr. Doual; and Louisville by Roedel. The object of the present Convention is to carry out the action initiated by a previous Convention held in Philadelphia the 3d of December. A platform is to be adopted, on which it is expected workingmen will unite generally for what is called their own protection. The delegates say they labor to elect a President of the United States pledged to carry out its principles.

MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that the net proceeds of the Festival at the Academy of Music are returned by Mr. ULLMAN at $1,200. Miss LAURA KEENE has paid in $500 for the representation at her theatre of "Our American Consin." Mr. SWIFTEN has paid in $100 as the proceeds of an exhibition of his "Campbell Minstrels." No application, we are assured, to Mrs. KEMBLE, or to any other artist, for gratuitous services, has been made by any member of the Committee. The above were voluntary offerings, and the two last on a scale of unusual liberality.

PROF. MITCHEL'S LECTURES.—The *first* of the regular series of Lectures in aid of the Observatory movement is to be delivered this evening by Prof. MITCHEL, at the Academy of Music. Its subject is "The Planetary System." The remarkable public interest manifested in the introductory lecture, and the eminently interesting character of the Professor's discourses on scientific subjects, insure the success of the whole course. We have no doubt that this evening's lecture will attract quite as large an audience as the first.

TELEGRAPH LITERATURE.—The literature of the telegraph, as evinced by the messages to be seen in almost any of the principal telegraph offices of this City, is decidedly peculiar and exceedingly interesting. For instance, imagine, if you can, a more touching allusion to the death of a near and dear relative than the following: "JOHN dead—on ice—won't keep—come quick."

CONCERT.—The farewell concert and matinée of young ARTHUR NAPOLEON will take place on Friday and Saturday next at Niblo's Saloon,—in which he will have the professional aid of two young ladies of merit and distinction. The announcement will be found in another column.

SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.—The colder weather of yesterday so far improved the ice that it was passable for skating, and a large number of persons took advantage of it. During a portion of the day the scene on the lakes was quite enlivening.

Police Reports.

ONE VISIT TOO OFTEN.—James Gartland keeps a restaurant at No. 166 Prince-street, and on Saturday night last his place was entered and robbed. Mr. Gartland determined to keep a sharp look-out for the burglarious visitor in case he should make his appearance, and accordingly slept in the saloon. At an early hour, yesterday morning, the thief entered the saloon again, when Mr. Gartland prepared to wait upon his early customer. He permitted the gentleman of the "jimmy" to get fairly into the saloon and then rushed forward and secured the entrance, thus cutting off his retreat. The thief finding himself caged, became quite docile. He is about 30 years of age, and gave his name as John Van Dusen. He was take before Justice KELLY, who assigned him quarters in a secure retreat. This is not the first experiment John has made in the burglary line. He has been arrested on similar charges two or three times before, but always managed to get clear without punishment.

A TAILOR VS. A POLITICIAN—THE STAMINA OF RUM GOODS.—John Coffee, a tailor, residing at No. 77 Leonard-street, and John Ryan, a politician of the Fourth Ward, met at Egan's Porter-house, No. 110½ Cherry-street. They drank a good deal of Egan's rum, and the natural result was that mutual hostilities were soon developed. Ryan characterized Coffee as being only a fractional part of a man—quoting the declaration in which it is alleged that it takes nine tailors to make a man. Coffee holled over with indignation. The boiling Coffee drew a knife and made hot work with it. He gave Ryan a fearful gash across the neck, laying his windpipe bare. Coffee was arrested and held by Justice CONNOLLY for examination. He shows a bad cut on his own face, and declares that Ryan first attacked him, and that he acted in self-defence.

LAYING IN WINTER CLOTHING.—James Curtis, a young man residing in the Sixth Ward, is unfortunately endowed with proclivities rather the opposite of immaculate. His stock of wearing apparel became reduced in quantity and quality, and he sought a renewal with a predetermination not to pay cash. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he mounted the door-steps of No. 208 Murray-street, applied a delicately wrought key to the door, passed in, and helped himself to an abundant supply of Winter garments. Unfortunately for himself, as he was taking the clothing out of the house, an officer took him in custody. He is now wearing his old clothes, and stands a fair chance of soon donning the garments of mammoth check pattern and peculiar cut worn on Blackwell's Island.

A SANGUINARY BAKER.—James Keirns is a German baker, and works at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Sixth-avenue. On Saturday Keirns entered No. 124 Fourth-avenue, drew a revolver, leveled the murderous weapon at the head of a Mrs. Scholefield, exclaiming, "I'll give you nigger," and fired. A woman, who was present, threw up his arm and saved the life of Mrs. Scholefield—the ball lodging in the wall instead of her head, as intended. It appears that some time ago, and while in a fit of indignation, Mrs. S. had intimated that Mr. Keirns was an individual of Ethiopian extraction. The remark gave offence to Mr. K., and he sought to resent it in the manner described. The sanguinary baker was taken before Justice KELLY, and held to bail in $1,000 on a charge of felonious assault.

A CATTLE BROKER ARRESTED.—Anthony Goff, a cattle broker, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of constructive grand larceny. It is alleged that he sold thirty-seven head of cattle belonging to Timothy Eastman, a drover from the West, and appropriated the proceeds of the sale, $1,776, to his own use. Mr. Goff was consigned to the Tombs.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—WILLIAM HALEY died yesterday at the City Hospital from injuries received while helping to load the steamer *City of Manchester*. Two barrels of resin, which were being lowered into the hold accidentally swung [illegible] him into the hold, fracturing his [illegible] internally. Coroner [illegible] upon the body, and a verdict [illegible] was rendered.

DROWNED MAN DROWNED.—The body of an [illegible] man, about 40 years of age, was picked up [illegible] in the water at the foot of pier No. 9, [illegible] river. The deceased was of medium height, [illegible] built, and dressed like a laborer. An inquest [illegible], and a verdict given of "Supposed drowning."

The Whig General Committee.

SPEECH OF HIRAM KETCHUM—A NEW ORGANIZATION PROPOSED—ITS PLATFORM EXPLAINED.

The Whig General Committee met at THORP'S, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, last evening. The meeting was not large, in consequence, it was stated, of some informality of calling it. Mr. E. H. BROWN, Vice-President, called the meeting to order, and said that it had been convened for the purpose of greeting the President elect of the Committee, Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, who was in an adjoining room. Mr. DAVID WARD, from the Special Committee appointed to notify Mr. KETCHUM of his election, reported that at first it had been proposed to hold a meeting in a larger hall, for the purpose of giving the President elect a public greeting, but it had been thought best to defer that until Feb. 22, or some later day. Mr. KETCHUM had accepted with a great deal of warmth, and would say before them the platform of a party founded on the principles of CLAY and WEBSTER, which should be organized to oppose the Democracy. Mr. KETCHUM was then introduced amid loud applause. He said his respectful acknowledgments were due for the honor conferred on him. He should accept the position tendered him, if, after a free interchange, of opinions it was found that they agreed. He should speak candidly. He supposed they (the Whigs) stood as the representatives of the conservative men who did not sympathize with either the Democratic or the Republican parties, and who, while they acted with them, yet did so for the present only. The new organization might adopt a new platform hereafter, but to start with it would stand on the Whig platform. Mr. KETCHUM went back to the period of the Slavery agitation of 1850, to prove that there were thousands of voters in this country who sympathized with neither of the two existing political parties. He alluded to the action of Mr. CLAY in that crisis, and quoted what Mr. CLAY said in reply to the proposal of the compromise measures of Mr. DAVIS. Mr. CLAY had opposed the Wilmot proviso. Mr. WEBSTER had agreed with Mr. CLAY on this point, and he held that it was useless to draw a line which the laws of nature made unnecessary. Both of these statesmen, too, had agreed that the clause of the Constitution requiring the return of fugitives from labor ought to be carried out. These measures supported by them had been adopted under the Whig Administration of General TAYLOR. Mr. KETCHUM expressed his regret that the compromises of that period had been disturbed. He read a series of resolutions adopted by the Whig Party in Convention at Baltimore, in which that party pledged itself to the support of those measures. Soon after the death of the great Whig statesmen CLAY and WEBSTER, ARCHISON, of Missouri, they were told, had said to Senator DOUGLAS that the Missouri Compromise must be repealed, and DOUGLAS had carried its repeal through Congress. The Democrats claimed to represent Popular Sovereignty. There were a great many honest men in every party, and he doubted not that thousands of honest man in the Democratic Party believed in that doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Who had asked for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? After that Compromise was made, the country rested in peace. No constituency had asked for its repeal. He charged it upon the Democratic Party, that by means of corrupt party machinery. its leaders had forced the repeal of the Missour Compromise without any demand for it from the people. That party in the repeal of that compromise had violated its own principles, and the election of 1856 showed that many of that Party were disgusted with it. The first effect of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was to give new life to the Abolition Party at the North, and to the Nullifiers at the South. The Whigs were desirous to oppose the Democratic Party. The Republican Party was formed. The great and leading object of that party was to destroy Slavery, and of course all the people of the Slave States were put on the defensive. It was a party of attack and a party of defence. The only thing to be considered was Slavery, and everything else was to be unthought of, and the country was divided into two sectional parties. True, the Republicans now said they did not went to interfere with Slavery where it existed, and as to the Fugitive Slave law, they had not the boldness to say anything. In the late election there stood a man who was a real Simon Pure Abolitionist, desirous to be Governor, and the great leader of the Republican Party stood up at Rochester and said we must all be for Slavery or all for Freedom, all drunkards or all teetotalers, all whites or all blacks. Upon this the Abolitionists left Mr. SMITH, and Mr. SMITH was greatly displeased. Through the whole campaign of 1858, in which he had taken part, the doctrine that the Fugitive Slave law must be carried out, had been denied. Did the people rule in the Democratic Party? There was Tammany Hall. The Committees perpetuated themselves, and the people had nothing to do with it. FERNANDO WOOD had ruled in this way until the Democrats had turned him out, and then he turned Regular, and now he talked of Tammany Hall just as he (KETCHUM) did, and he had no doubt WOOD told the truth. Mr. KETCHUM alluded to the contest between SICKLES and WALBRIDGE for Congress to prove that the people had nothing to do with the choice of a Democratic representative. Neither of these two parties deserved to be trusted. But the Whigs in 1852 had approved of the Compromise measures; yet it was due to the truth of history to say that it was not approved by a fair vote. A man well known in this City—an able man—had said he spat on that platform. CLAY, WEBSTER, CRITTENDEN, BELL, EVERETT, had supported the measures approved by the Whig Party then, but there were those who had opposed them, and among them were WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [Hisses.] He had known Mr. SEWARD from the start. He had been elected repeatedly to offices of trust by the Whigs, yet before God he believed that WILLIAM H. SEWARD was never in his heart a Whig. Mr. KETCHUM sketched the career of SEWARD, Mr. WEBSTER, in Congress and out of Congress, had declared repeatedly that he was opposed to the extension of Slavery. When WEBSTER had, for the sake of a compromise, declined to insist on the Wilmot Proviso in cases where the law of nature rendered such a proviso useless, those Whigs who were inclined to Abolitionism, of whom there were many led by WILLIAM H. SEWARD, were bitter in their denunciation of him. The Press at the North had heaped vituperation upon him [WEBSTER.] When living, his compeers in the Senate had not replied to him when he declared that he was ready to vindicate his course when attacked on the floor of the Senate. After WEBSTER was dead, when they were sure he was dead—[laughter]—HALE and SEWARD had dared to attack him. "The curs will bark at a dead lion—[applause]—but they shrink away from the eye of the living lion." [Great applause.] Mr. KETCHUM read from one of Mr. WABSRAN'S speeches to prove the consistency of WEBSTER on the question of Slavery extension. They had not sent SEWARD to Congress to vituperate him; they had not sent him to "falsify and play the hypocrite." This was the natal day of DANIEL WEBSTER—his 77th birth-day. Mr. KETCHUM delivered a splendid eulogium on WABSRAN, which was vociferously applauded. He enlarged upon the necessity of having a pure ballot-box. All parties were for a pure ballot-box, but when it came to the test, they never got it. In the second place, they must have a discreet and intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. They must take care that every child in the country should have an education. They must have common schools where the children of the rich and of the poor, of the Catholic and of the Protestant, might sit down and become Americanized, side by side. He was for the support of the common schools on a lay foundation, and not on an ecclesiastical foundation. If any sect desired religious schools they might have them, but they must maintain them at their own expense. They were opposed to the extension of Slavery. He knew of no Whig—not even Mr. CLAY, from a slaveholding State—that was ever in favor of the extension of Slavery. But it was treason to say that the clauses of the Constitution under which Slavery existed should not be carried out. In a moral point of view there was no doubt that Slavery was a great evil. He had always so regarded it, but he and those with whom he had acted had never sought to interfere with Slavery in other States. Time would settle the Slavery question. He certainly would not emancipate the slaves of the South to-day. The three millions of slaves at the South were better off to-day than any other Africans on the face of the earth. Then, again they cannot adopt the Whig doctrine in favor of internal improvements—in favor of a currency in addition to gold and silver. He concluded by quoting WEBSTER in favor of the Whig Party, and SEWARD against it. He should always stand where the former had stood in support of that party. Mr. KETCHUM concluded amid great applause. Three cheers were given him, and it was resolved that 5,000 copies of his speech be published in pamphlet form. The Committee, after the transaction of some further business of no public interest, adjourned to the first Friday in February.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SHARP PRACTICE.—For some years past the amount of stationery disposed of in the various departments under the City Government has been a subject of criticism, but nothing definitely was done about it until quite recently, when proposals were received for "stationery, books and printing." Alderman SCHOLES, of the Nineteenth Ward, moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Supplies and Expenses of Departments. That Committee has prepared two reports, one is signed by Alderman FOAR, recommending giving the contract to the lowest apparent bidders, while the other, signed by Alderman SCHOLES, enters somewhat into details and makes some remarkable developments. Alderman SCHOLES says he was led to this investigation, in part from the fact that at the contract price of last year all of the stationery should have cost only $924 53, if the heads of Departments had done their duty, whereas the actual cost was $3,461 57. The Committee proceed to state their cost as follows: On examining the bills of the lowest apparent bidder for printing and stationery, your Committee was surprised to find that about one-half of the prices mentioned for the several articles were nominal; or, in other words, they proposed to furnish articles for five or ten cents, which they could not purchase for less than the same number of dollars. On examining the requisitions, it appears that no requisitions had been made on that officer for about one-half of the articles advertised for, and that in other cases requisitions had been made for two and three times the amount advertised for; or, in other words, about one half of the articles advertised for were *dummies*—things that the parties in the secret never expected to be called upon to furnish. And for the other articles, for which requisitions for much larger quantities had been made than the advertisement called for, the bid is much higher than a fair price—in some instances three times the price for which the same articles could be purchased. It would appear that the contractor had a perfect understanding of what articles had been called for and would be required by the city, and those which had only been put in the advertisement *to be bid at*; and in every instance they have made a nominal bid for those things which, judging from the requisitions, but a small quantity will be required by the city, whilst for those articles which will be required in large quantities exorbitant prices have been bid." In order to show the whole matter, the Committee introduce into their report the bid of JONES & Co., as compared with what the Committee allege are reasonable prices, with quantities, &c. In the list are reams of patent blotting paper at 50 cents, worth $11, of which none is required; again, 3 dozen Arnold's writing-fluid, at $9 per dozen, worth $5, is called for in the contract, and 21⅓ dozen used. This is a sample of the whole. The report will be acted upon by the Common Council on Monday evening next. In the meantime it is rumored that the Grand Jory have the facts before them also for examination.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—A men named CHAS. LEONARD, indicted for the crime of burglary in the first degree, was placed on trial, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday morning. The offence was committed at a house in Clymer-street, in the Eastern District. It was made to appear in the evidence that the house belonged to a certain person, while the indictment alleged that the property was owned by a daughter of the real owner. Under instructions an informal verdict of not guilty was rendered—the proof being contrary to the meterial point set forth in the indictment. Notwithstanding the verdict, the prisoner was remanded to the custody of an officer, and the deficient indictment was sent up stairs to the Grand Jury room to be tinkered. In less than twenty minutes the indictment was returned corrected, so as to correspond with the testimony. The prisoner was again arraigned for trial, the same Jury was sworn to try the case, and in a short time the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

THE BROOKLYN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society recently held, the officers of the last year were all reelected. The receipts of the year amounted to $2,943 96, and the disbursements to $2,578 23. At the beginning of the year there were 874 volumes in the depository, valued at $415 20. Received during the year 4,834 volumes, valued at $1,722 38. Of these 3,471, valued at $608 28, were given away, and 1,725 volumes, valued at $1,087 43, were sold, leaving on hand 577 volumes, velued at $330 37. The books given away were all Bibles and Testaments, viz.: By City Mission and Tract Society, 460 volumes; at the Navy-yard and among seamen, 602; at the Depository, 250; at criminal and humane institutions, 121; by L. BREWSTER, 185; Female Bible Society, 12; Industriel School, 6; Children's Aid Society, 20; Police stations, 10; fire companies, 2; Orphan Asylum, 4; Board of Education, 12; Sabbath School Union, 329; Long Island Bible Society, 22; the Rev. Mr. DIEDERZEIN, 23; House of Industry, 42; Warren-street Mission Church, 21; Church Sunday Schools, 763; Mission Sunday Schools, 568.

SERIOUS AFFRAY—IS LAGER-BIER INTOXICATING?—On Monday evening an affray took place in SCHENDAHL'S lager-bier saloon, on Ewen-street, Eastern District, when a man named JOHN BOWAE was beaten on the head by three men who had drank freely of lager-bier, and so seriously injured that it is doubtful if he recovers. The police of the Sixth-precinct arrested the assailants, all of whom were more or less intoxicated.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—ELECTION OF THE INDEPENDENT TICKET.—The annual election for officers of this Association took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of the independent ticket, headed by HENRY HILL for President. The contest was an exciting one, but the best of feeling prevailed. 1,577 votes were cast, and at least 500 of these were cast by new members. Many of the old members refused to vote at all.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A respectable middle-aged lady, named MARY ANN CARTER, while on a visit on Monday evening last, at a house corner of Bridge-street and Myrtle-avenue, fell in an apoplectic fit and died almost instantly. Coroner HOGAN held an inquest yesterday.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—During the last week 19 patients were admitted to the Hospital, and 11 were discharged; 2 died. Total number of patients remaining, 104.

COURT CALENDARS.—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 124, 139, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 124. CITY COURT—Nos. 20, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 40, 48, 49, 51, 54, 7, 55, 58, 59, 60, 5, 22.

At Troy, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 14, the Troy Hospital was partially destroyed by fire, which originated from the heaters in the third story. Loss, $2,000.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—The invigorating qualities of this article are great and unequaled. It restores the bloom of youth to the cheek of the aged, and causes the purified blood to course through the veins with spirit and healthful rapidity. In fact it is a rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for affections centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. It likewise renders the mind calm and cheerful. The proprietor is satisfied that one trial will convince the feebliest that it can rejuvenate and restore speedily and permanently. The Life Exhilarant is for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn. Large bottle, $1; six bottles, $5. Sent by express to any part of the country.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Dr. J. B. Wheat, Dentist, from New-Haven, now located at No. 39 West 29th-st., has introduced an entire new method of setting teeth.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Ioquoie for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactored or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 49 Murray-st., New-York.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans
} No. 20 North Main-st., St. Louis.

$30. One New and Beautiful $30.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
Is just ready—double lock stitch, table, &c., warranted—price $30—and is superior to any other. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. VERNON & CO.,
No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway.

Harry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacture of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Herron's Sewing Machines.
COMPLETE FOR $25.
So justly celebrated for their simplicity, durability and practical working. Still for sale at No. 447 Broadway, New-York.

Barthelf's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-office.

Complexion.—The rarest preparation extant is SCHONECKER'S ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER. Try its really magical effects grails at the Dépôt, No. 335 Broadway, or at LAIRD'S, No. 439 Broadway. For sale at all druggists.

Stereoscopes.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 18 John-st., Publishers and Importers of Stereoscopic Views, are now manufacturing better and more Stereoscopes than any establishment in Europe.

Consumption.—Hypophosphites of LIME, Soda and Potash, as prescribed by Dr. Churchill, are discovered. Sold, wholesale and retail, at the sole General Depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Each bottle has a *fac simile* of J. WINCHESTER, without which none is reliable or chemically pure.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
Although specifically prescribed for Phthisis by Dr. Churchill, it is evident their beneficial effects are not limited to this one variety of disease. They would seem to be *most appropriate remedies in a large class of affections resulting from a loss of nervous force*, and in many of the diseases of infancy where there is *want of vital action.*

Price, $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold wholesale by the undersigned, and retail by all respectable Druggists. Circulars and information may be obtained at the office.
Sold also by CALLENDER & CO., sole agents for Philadelphia, 2d and Walnut sts.

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly redu

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail on
MONDAY, JAN. 17,
a full stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
containing every article necessary for family use.
The following goods will be found unusually low:
2,000 pieces good Shirting Linens from 25 to 50c. per yd.
1,200 pieces Huckaback Toweling from 12½ to 20c. per yd.
ROYAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS and
SWISS MUSLINS,
Also,
400 cases COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
PLEASE EXAMINE OUR
LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS.
WE HAVE
A SPLENDID
VARIETY IN EVERY
STYLE FOR
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN
AND
CHILDREN.
GENTLEMEN'S COLORED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.
R. H. MACY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would invite the attention of
HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS
To their choice stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
viz:

LINENS,	SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,	NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,	BLANKETS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS,	FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.	

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 461 Broadway,
Great bargains in
EMBROIDERIES.
200 dozen IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
At $1 50 per dozen, worth $2 50.
200 dozen GENTS' COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
At $3 per dozen.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 461 Broadway,
Just received per steamer
Another large invoice of plain silks,
At $1 per yard.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELING AND DIAPERS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL,
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
And an assortment of other Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, far below former prices.
By C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Late W. S. Bond's.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 461 BROADWAY.
Just received per steamer,
400 pieces of new Spring Silks,
in light colors,
suitable for Evening or Street Dresses.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 461 Broadway.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
SHIRTING LINENS, SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c. &c.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,
BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, &c., &c.
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, TO
BE SOLD OUT REGARDLESS OF
COST, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
Sale daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
AT
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self adjusting bustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $1 50; 14 springs, $1 50; and 12 springs, $1. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $5 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

DRY GOODS.—JUST IMPORTED A LARGE ASSORTMENT of jaconet, nainsook, cambric, and checked muslins, Victoria lawns, alpacas, table cloths, table covers, linens, quilts, and a general assortment of dry-goods, for sale at low cash prices by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $10; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MEANS.—A gentleman who has the exclusive agency for the sale of several articles of practical utility and demonstrated value, of great importance, and at this time in great demand, desires to obtain a partner, active or silent, (active preferred,) with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000. The business is capable of being increased to an unlimited extent, and will prove highly remunerative, as can easily be shown in an interview. References exchanged. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, immediately.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERsigned, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved security; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A CHOICE stock of fancy dry goods, together with a long lease of the store and dwelling, and a good business well established, will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for real estate. Satisfactorily proved. For particulars, apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL WANTED—BY A MACHINIST, WHO has all the facilities at command for the manufacture of an article of unlimited demand, with very large profits. A liberal interest would be given for the use of $5,000 to $10,000. Address MACHINIST, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

JEWELRY STORE.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of an old-established jewelry store in Brooklyn. The stock is small and terms easy. Inquire of J. B. BEERS,
No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A millinery store in the best part of the Bowery; will be sold cheap for cash. Address M. T. L., Box No. 2,950 New-York Post-Office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHERE abouts of BENJAMIN C. FERRIS, formerly of No. 20 Chambers-st., City of New-York, Counsellor-at-Law, who left this City about the 20th of June, 1855. Any intelligence will be properly and liberally rewarded by JAMES CAMPBELL, No. 336 Madison-st.

REMOVAL.
THE
COMMERCIAL AGENCY
Has been this day
REMOVED
To Park Buildings,
Entrances
No. 27 Park-row and No. 145 Nassau-st.
McKILLOP & WOOD.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1859.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,200. Address Box No. 656 P. O.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as children's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, and will do plain sewing and chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful. Also, a competent woman wishes a situation as laundress; can take the full charge of a laundry; can do fine washing, or chamberwork; both have good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Sixth-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A kind and pleasant disposition, wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family; is a neat sewer, and willing to make herself useful; has no objection to going out of the City a short distance. Unexceptionable references as to character and capability. For further particulars address a note to A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman a situation as children's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, and will do plain sewing and chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful; also, a competent woman wishes a situation as laundress; can take the full charge of a laundry; can do fine washing or chamberwork; both have got good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHful and trustworthy girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or will do the general housework of a small family; is a trusty servant in the kitchen; can wash and iron well; has excellent references from her last place. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or general servant, for a steady, reliable first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful; well capable to fill a good situation; not fond of changing; an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook; references unexceptionable for integrity and experience. Apply at No, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTworthy, economical and highly-recommended girl, as plain cook or general work; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will be found a thorough servant; also, a very nice young girl wants a situation as up stairs' girl, nurse or waiter; will go for small wages and try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, UPRIGHT AMERIcan young woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; has lived with some of the highest families; is careful and attentive to orders; understands the management of milk and butter; no objection to the country; a steady place the principal object. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED SERVANT, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waiter; is fully capable to take entire charge of an infant; is strictly honest and conscientious in the discharge of her duties, also industrious and patient; is parted with for no fault, and can have the most unquestionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in a magnificent style, and muslins and lace; does finting; is fully competent; wages $7 a month; also, a girl of 18, to mind a baby; sews neatly; quick at the needle; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-street, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place. No objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 223 West 25th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 18, A SITUAtion as children's nurse, and to do plain, neat sewing; is willing and obliging in the nursery; will wait on a lady who boards; wages, $5 to $6 a month. Also, a neat girl as plain cook and laundress; does up linen in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City reference; lived eight years in one family; no objection to leave the City; Washington preferred. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having always lived in that capacity, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 7 years. Call at No. 71 King-st., 3d floor, front room; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, pointry and game, baking, puddings, and different branches: one who can give the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in the care of children; most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., opposite 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do light chamber work, or take care of children; or take care of a baby and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 46 East 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable German Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; willing and obliging; has very good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as cook, washer and ironer. Also by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as experienced cook and laundress, or cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a middle-aged woman, reliable and steady, neat about the kitchen, quick and thoroughly capable; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and good fine washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 83 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family to do housework; is a good plain and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 109 11th-st, between 1st and 2d-ava.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK; IS an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to do the housework for a small family. Good City references. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse; is fond of children, and has great taste for dressing their hair. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; best City reference from her late situation. Can be seen at No. 156 West 17th-st., up stairs, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A HOME IN BROOKLYN, FOR A young lady of the highest respectability and worth, in a family where her services in the instruction of children, or sewing a portion of the time, will compensate for board. Inquire at No. 116 State st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first class laundress; understands her business in flutingand mangling; can do up ladies' muslins the best kind; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 80 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who understands her business well; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good references given. Call at No. 170 West 34th st, near 8th-av., 2nd floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, and is a good bread baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delancy and Rivingtonsts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place until engaged. Call at No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing or chambermaid and sewing, in a respectable family. Call at No. 158 St. Mark's place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUAtion; has got the best of reference from some of the first families in the City. Call at No. 131 Clinton-place, near 6th av., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY AN American woman; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing. References given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as competent laundress and chambermaid in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business. Can be seen at No. 277 West 29th st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small private family, to do the general housework; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker. Good City reference given. Call at 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, understands the care of children, can produce the best of City references; call at 84 West 17th-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, who fully understands the care of children, wishes to go to California with a family who may be going; will the steamer of the 20th, or the next one after; she is willing to pay half the passage-money; the best of reference. Address for three days, ELLEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FRENCH AND GERMAN GIRLS—AND SERvants of every nation, male and female, can always be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French cooks and nurses on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 125 6th-av., in the Millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT, RESpectable, and thoroughly-experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or housework for a small family; is a thorough servant, very neat and obliging; will refer to her last place, she served over four years. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and pastry in all its branches; is an excellent washer and ironer; can produce the best of reference as to character and capacity; or she would do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL OF RESpectability and experience, from the old country, to do the housework of a private family. Is a trustworthy, well-informed girl, of neat appearance, and will take pleasure in trying to please. In a good home. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small, private family, as cook and baker, who understands all kinds of fowls and pastry; if necessary will assist as washer and ironer. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and State sts., Brooklyn. Best City reference given. Address a note to the above.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant girl, a situation as excellent and neat pastry-cook; makes the best of bread; understands the management of milk and butter; or would take a first-class laundress' place. Is careful, upright, and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference given, if required. Apply at No. 144 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as housemaid and sewer, or as waitress and sewer; she understands her business thoroughly. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Good City reference given. Call at No. 36 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 148 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 123 Chrystie-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A married man, without children; he understands the business perfectly; would do the work of a small vegetable garden if required; he would go to any part of the country to a permanent situation; can be well recommended by his last employer; he will be found steady and obliging. Can be seen by addressing J. C., Coachman, Hastings Post-office, on Hudson, Westchester Co.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STRONG AND active single young man, just from the country, either as porter in a store, or to take care of a team of horses, or any kind of an honorable employment; will be found faithful and obliging, in every respect; writes a good hand, and quick at figures. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young Englishman, a situation as coachman; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is an excellent groom as well as driver; is a good waiter, if required, and would make himself generally useful, in a private family; good reference from present employer. Can be seen at No. 120 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn; or address W. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office. Wages no object.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young man, a situation. He is a good coachman and groom, understands the care of horses well, is a careful driver, and also a good gardener and farmer. Is willing to make himself useful. Has the best of reference. No objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion; understands the business in all its various branches; has long experience in the business; would have no objection to see to the farm if required; is a married man; can give reference. A line sent to A. Bridgman's, No. 878 Broadway, for B. K., will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man, as coachman or groom; is a good, careful driver, and is a competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman of first-class abilities; has had many years' experience in this country and can give the best of reference; or would take a farm on shares if terms suited. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's Seedstore, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who perfectly understands his business in its various branches; is of a most obliging disposition; has the best of City recommendations. Apply or address at No. 105 East 25th-st., first floor, back room, or T. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE A SITUAtion as shipping clerk, having a thorough knowledge of that business, or as light porter, by a young man from Beverly, Illinois; where he has been engaged teaching school. A permanent situation desired. Good reference, if desired. Address, through Post-Office, C. B. I.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at, or address THOS H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN AS farmer or coachman, who understands the care of horses and farming in all its branches; can give the best City reference, if required, as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant waiter, accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 99 4th-av., in the cabinet shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced waiter; has been 8 years in his last place; has good City reference. Address H. B, Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a member of the bar one year, and of one year's experience in a law office in this City, a Commissioner of Deeds for New-York and nearly all the other States, a situation as qualified partner or managing clerk. Some of the first lawyers in the City referred to for character and qualifications. Address C. A. P., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the English and German baking business, and speaks both the languages fluently, wishes for a situation in second hand. Address A. B., No. 451 Honston-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER WISHES to change his situation. References unquestionable. Salary (now received and) expected, $1,500. Address EQUATION, Box No. 3,831 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON AS COACHMAN AND waiter, who is fully competent to manage and drive a pair of horses, understands waiting in all its variety, of an obliging disposition, that can bring undoubted certificates for correct character, habits and ability; none others need apply at CHAMBERS', No. 56 Murray-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid to rise early in the morning, and understands general housework, to go about 30 miles in the country, on the Hudson River. Such an one, with good references, can find a good home by calling at No. 257 West 19th-st., on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. Wages very moderate.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY ON Staten Island, a respectable young woman as waitress. Protestant preferred. None need apply unless fully competent. Call to-day and to-morrow in the 4th-av., second door below 36th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—A young man to act in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper; must write a good hand, be correct in figures, and have some experience. Address Box No. 691 Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE to do the office work and make himself generally useful. None need apply but those who are well recommended. Salary first year $50. Address L. B., Box No. 194 *Times* office.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT BOY to learn the drug business, and make himself useful. Salary first year $75. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HARDWARE STORE; must be honest and not afraid to work. Salary, first year, $50. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ASSIST IN WRITing up a set of books. Address E. R., Box No. 1,9 *Times* office.

TO CARPENTERS AND TRACK-LAYERS.—WANTED—A few experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish first-class recommendations, at the office of The Panama Railroad Company, No 68 Wall-st

TURNERS WANTED—GOOD IVORY, BONE or wood-turners can have steady employment and good wages by applying to the American Hard Rubber Company, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

ORGANIST—WANTED FOR AN EPISCOPAL Church in the City of Brooklyn. A resident of the place preferred. Address J. R, Box No. 280 Post-office, New-York.

CODFISH, MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, &c., of first quality. Orders for California in superior style, at No. 2 Coenties-slip.
J. M. HOLMES.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 203, 205 and 209 Madison-st.
The 70th term opens Nov. 22. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

TO SCHOOLBOYS.—YOUNG MEN INTENDing to become clerks ought to know that their chances for obtaining desirable situations and handsome salaries, would be increased a hundred fold by a course of MACLAURIN'S Gymnastic Practice in Writing. A perfect command of the pen warranted. Class hours from 5 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in families and schools. Teachers qualified. W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 10 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADway—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway, New-York; No. 136 South Third-st., Philadelphia. Competent teachers, tutors and governesses, may be readily obtained on application to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 18 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELlent boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' boarding school, in the country, to instruct in the English department and take charge of the Latin. The position requires a lady of refinement, thoroughly educated, accustomed to a boarding school, and of some experience in teaching; an Episcopalian preferred. Address AUGUSTA, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE IN PENNsylvania, a person qualified to give lessons on the piano and in French. A lady preferred. Good recommendations required. For high qualifications a good salary will be paid. Address Box No. 2,041, New-York Post-Office.

A MATHEMATICIAN—A THOROUGH SCHOLar in all mathematical branches, author of several treatises in geometry, wants a professorship of mathematics in a college. Address A. NEANDER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENty-second-st., near 9th-av., has a pleasant furnished room to let, with good board, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Every modern convenience and splendid large house. Address E. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms may be obtained with board, in a private family, by persons willing to pay liberally. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TO A gentleman, a pleasant single room in East 19th-st., near 2d-av. Terms moderate. Address S., Box No. 1,968 Post-Office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, by a young man, in a private French family, where they speak only French, and that pure; will require a large room, with fire and gas; references exchanged. Address E. R. G., Box No. 804 Post-Office.

AN OLD WIDOW LADY, HAVING NO family at present, would let two or three rooms, together or separate, nicely furnished, each one dollar by the week. A good stove and everything necessary for housekeeping for sober, genteel persons; none else may apply. Call for two or three days at No. 112 West 27th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

A SUITE OF NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor (bath-room adjoining) can be had, with board, by a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen. Also, a hall bed-room. Parties desiring a lively and pleasant home would be pleased. Apply at No. 207 East Broadway.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or in party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow st, where every comfort of a good home can be realized; terms very moderate; references exchanged; three minutes walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 26 AMITY-PLACE—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker-st., a large front room on second floor, with pantries, to let, with board, to two persons, for $12 per week, fire and gas incinded. Other rooms, for single gentlemen, from $4 to $5. Dinner at 1 o'clock. Reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman and his wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. A large and small room, unfurnished, required. Address (stating terms) S. J., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH to find a pleasant, well-furnished room, with conveniences for fire and gas, in some cheerful and intelligent family, where they may expect something like the comforts of a home. Address G. A., Box 162 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RENT A well furnished room, with breakfast and tea, from a desirable private family. Address, with particulars, W. P. R., Box No. 184, *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in Houston-st., near McDougal; by addressing W., Box No. 2,395, P. O. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room, warmed and lighted, for two gentlemen, $9 per week; other rooms may be had, on very reasonable terms, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GREAT CHANCE—SPL

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 106 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
CORNELIUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MAGEE BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUNBAR S. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
EDMUND C. RAYMOND, Assistant Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 72 6th-av. cor. of Waverley-place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1859.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums entitled thereto above five hundred dollars at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after the 17th instant. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only from 5 to 7 P. M.

By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WARD B. VERMILYE, }
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

JASPER CORNING & SON,

No. 66 Wall-st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.

Bills discounted	$1,427,515 66
Exchange matured	48,791 80
Exchange maturing	2,140,920 11
Real Estate	129,145 54
State Bonds	176,000 00
Suspended Debt	49,709 74
Protest Account	330 43
Due from Banks	2,961 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks	216,345 00
Specie on hand	1,394,900 11
Total	$5,556,709 32

CR.

Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,384,210 00	$2,384,210 00
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Due Depositors		770,362 39
Dividends unpaid		3,374 38
Profit and Loss		33,176 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		43,136 65
Interest and Exchange	176,790 07	
Less Expenses	30,744 15—	146,045 92
Due to Banks		100,292 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		20,762 97
Contingent Fund		4,782 45
Circulation		1,186,790 00
Total		$5,556,709 32

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN OIL CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859. }

THE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY

duly incorporated under the act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848, and the acts amending the same, hereby report, That the capital stock of said Company is three hundred thousand dollars; that of this sum, stock has been issued to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in payment for, and to the amount of the value of the property purchased by the Company, and necessary for their business.

The remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars has been actually paid to the Company in cash. The amount of the existing debts of the Company, at this date, is sixteen hundred and fourteen 14-100 dollars.

N. T. CARRYL, President.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

J. S. Holbrook,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
Edward Learned,	James M. Motley.
N. T. Carryl.	

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 17th day of January, 1859, personally appeared before me, James M. Motley, Secretary of the Manhattan Oil Company, who being duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the above report are in all respects true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn before me Jan. 17, 1859.

GEO. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above-named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES B. COLGATE,	JOHN O. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COSB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and L. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BONDS LOST.—A LETTER MAILED TO OUR Address, at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 11th December last, containing the following bonds and Coupons, not having been received, we hereby caution the public against buying or negotiating the same, namely:

No. 37—one coupon of $35; Athens County, Ohio, due Jan. 1, 1859.

Nos. 366 and 321—two coupons of $17 50 each; city of Milwaukee, due Jan. 2, 1859.

Nos. 277, 361 and 1,151—three coupons of $35; Galena and Chicago, due Feb. 1, 1859.

Nos. 3,443, 3,444, 3,446 and 3,450—four bonds of $500 each; New-York and Erie 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, due in 1875, with interest coupons attached, due Jan. 1, 1859, and subsequently. MORAN BROTHERS.

No. 1 Hanover square, New-York.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph W. Corties, J. Lee Smith, D. Henry Haight, James Myers, Andrew Comstock, Aiwin Zchleicher, Wm. R. Fosdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Tasks, Isaac H. Frothingham.

INSPECTORS—Wm. Harsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Slicer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS,	JNO. J. DORTIC,
WM. H. SLOCUM,	CH'N G. GUSTNER,
CHAS. M. CHURCH.	

And BENJ. W. CLAFF, CHAS. E. LEVEARDGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 257 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1859.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

$20,000 TO $60,000 WANTED AT 6 per cent. per annum, on bond and mortgage, for 2 to 5 years; and

$250,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., in sums from $5,000 to $25,000, a portion of it at 6½ per cent. for the first year, exclusively on improving City property. Also, an amount to loan on real estate in Brooklyn, in sums from $2,000 to $5,000, at 7 per cent. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., room No. 4.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, }	No. 20
F. H. GRAIN, }	William-st.,
C. F. SMITH. }	New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 25 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 30 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE No. 6 WALL-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859. }

REPORT OF THE TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The said Company reports, that the amount of their capital is $100,000, in two thousand shares of $50 each.

That of this number 1,994 shares are issued as full paid stock, in payment for the lands of the Company in Moore township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, containing about 1,100 acres; and the residue thereof were for cash, and that all the capital has been thus actually paid in.

That the Company owes $100,000, due by their bonds, and secured by mortgage on their aforesaid lands, to Alfred Barron, Trustee, said mortgage being recorded in Bradford County aforesaid, and reference being made thereto for further particulars.

That the Company has no other existing debt.

R. WILLCOX, President and Trustee.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, } Trustees.
E. BRONSON. }

State, County and City of New-York, ss.: BENJ. F. WEYMOUTH, of said City, being duly sworn says: That he is Secretary of the Towanda Coal and Iron Company of Pennsylvania, and that the foregoing report is true.

B. F. WEYMOUTH, Secretary.
Sworn before me this 16th day of January, A. D. 1859.
G. T. HAWS, Commissioner.

MORTGAGE—$18,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST class security, on property which in 1854 sold for $40,000, and Improving. Situated in one of the most thriving towns in Massachusetts. Full particulars, or an interview, on addressing W., Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Building.) N. Y.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1860. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order.

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THERON R. BUTLER, JOHN R. CECIL, SILAS RAWSON, against M. M. BUZZARD and JARVIS CLEMENT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 21, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint of the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the 28th day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 21, 1858. FOSTER & THOMSON

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
d22 law6wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.

MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Insolvent,
m10-1y20wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PETER M. CARMICHAEL of the city of Albany, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER, insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 29, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of March, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. WEED & RINGSLEY,

d29-law10wW Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Clipper Ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Pier No. 15 East River.

This unrivalled Clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 82 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING, REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,

KENDA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.

N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line.

For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 82 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANAWAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	62

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. H. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—NEW-YORK AND WAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain Geo. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, inclusive of free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $30; Second, $20. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Canal-st. The ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond $12. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Jacksonville, Fla	$21
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Columbia, S. C	20

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Captain FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. S. WORDELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 22 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 50; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to STARR, MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broad-st. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to MOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship H'NTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 50. Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, A. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock, A. M. The EUROPA will sail on the 2d February. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 4 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 20, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Debb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Debb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 24 hours.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Sunday 5.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank); Hempstead 8; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

1859.
CENTRAL ROUTE
FOR THE
WEST
Via
HARLEM RAILROAD
AND
NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

One dollar less than by any other route to Albany, Troy and all stations West and North.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

10 o'clock A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 o'clock P. M. Express.

Connecting at Albany with the New-York Central Railroad trains for all stations through to Buffalo and the West, also with the Albany Northern road for stations North.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY

7:45 A. M. Mail Train, connecting with the New-York Central train from the West, and at East Albany with the train leaving Troy at 7:30 A. M.

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad train from the West and at East Albany with the train from Troy at 2:30 P. M.

Passengers can rely upon this connection from Troy.

FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS.

Freight for Albany and the West received at depôt, corner White and Centre sts., until 5 o'clock P. M., and forwarded by express as quick as by any other route.

This road is now in excellent order, provided with its own telegraph, equipped with new commodious cars, and for speed, safety and comfort, is equal to any other route.

Depôt in New-York, corner 26th-st. and 4th-

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Repeal of the Quarantine Law of 1857 Passes the House—Gas Consumers' Complaints—State-Prison Laws—Bills Interesting to New-Yorkers—More City Railroads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

The Senate took up the burdens of the day leisurely, and laid them down early. They elected Mr. WM. A. WHEELER President *pro tem.*, gave some notices, among which was one from Mr. SLOAN, of a bill to amend the Harlem Railroad Charter, and one from Mr. SNELL, of a bill to amend the Charter of the Manhattan Savings Bank, and gave leave to Mr. DIXON to introduce a bill repealing the Charter of the New-York Loan Relief Association. Mr. SCHELL moved the following:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote to place in the hands of the President of the United States, thirty millions of dollars, to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That a copy of the foregoing resolution be remitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Which was laid over under the rule.

By the way, who are the men that want the powers conferred by Mr. STRYKER'S Act incorporating the Long Island Steamboat Company with power to run boats to Fort Jefferson, Greenport and a great many other places, and *to do a great many other things?* No corporators are named, and there are many who would like to know them. The Senate Committee on Commerce has the bill in keeping.

The House worked vigorously and cleared their Calendar of a goodly number of bills. First in order was the consideration of the act repealing the Act of 1857 for the Removal of Quarantine. While in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD (Repnb.) of Oneida, moved to strike out the enacting clause, for the purpose of hearing why it should be passed. Mr. TUTHILL, of Kings, explained that the Act of 1857 was the one under which the present Quarantine Commissioners are advertising for proposals for building the island for Quarantine purposes on Old Orchard Shoals; that the State Officers of 1858, while approving the site for the new island, advised that the whole matter be referred to the Legislature; in spite of which advisement the Commissioners have advertised, as the House was informed by Governor MORGAN'S Special Message to that effect, that unless the act creating the Commission were repealed, before any new efforts to negotiate with Sandy Hook could be made, contracts for the island-building might be entered into, the whole question hopelessly complicated, and the State committed to an enormous expenditure. The report of Lieut. BARTLETT itself showed that the observations and surveys were not such as would justify contracts for building—to prevent this extraordinary haste to enter upon a job that would cost $130,000 at the lowest estimate, and might cost four times that amount, the Committee on Commerce had reported the bill. Mr. MARKS of Queens, (Repub.,) thought the Commissioners might be stopped in the work, but was not the repeal a hasty movement? Mr. CHRISTIE (Dem.) of Richmond, had understood that Commissioner BOWNE would send up his resignation, in which case, probably the other Commissioners would desist, and the repeal be unnecessary. The resignation had not yet arrived, however, and hence he should vote for the repeal. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD withdrew his motion to strike out, and the Committee of the Whole reported the bill to the House. In the House, by unanimous consent, the bill had its third reading. All who voted voting for it, it was passed and sent to the Senate. Perhaps the Quarantine Commissioners, seeing the disposition of the Legislature, will hold up, if so the object—namely, no more complication of the Quarantine snarl until the effort to negotiate with New-Jersey has been fairly tried—has been accomplished.

The Hahnemann College bill, after being so amended as to bring it, like other Colleges, under the wing and the eye of the Regents of the University, and to require that, in order to graduate a student after a single course of lectures, he must be already the possessor of a sheep-skin from some other Medical College, was reported for third reading.

Among the petitions presented were three, bearing together the names of over a thousand citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, who pray to be relieved from the impositions of the Gas Companies. They ask for the passage of a general law: To prohibit the Gas Companies from charging a rental for the gas meters; that they shall not demand advance payment for the gas for more than the estimated quantity to be used from one day of payment to another, and that they shall not shut off the supply while they have any amount of advance pay from a consumer in their hands; that Inspectors of Gas may be appointed, with power to compel a reduction in price when the quality deteriorates, and also to examine the meters; to prevent the Companies from making out bills for more gas than the metere call for; to compel them to supply the consumer with gas, whether the previous occupant of a house has paid his bills or not; and to check other abuses. The signatures to the petitions embrace some of the stiffest men in New-York or Brooklyn, and one gets the impression, in looking at their names and number, that the people have been fairly represented by the Press as groaning under, and impatient of, a grievous burden in their matter of gas bills. A member from Kings gave notice of a bill in keeping with the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. ASHLEY'S bill revising the whole body of State Prison laws was started in Committee of the Whole, but to enable its manifold provisions to pass more leisurely in review progress was reported on it. It is long and radical.

Mr. FLEMING presented a memorial from citizens of Albany concerning the Mortara case, and a Select Committee was ordered to draft resolutions concerning it.

Dr. CHILDS gave notice of an act revising the New-York School laws. Two other bills are around on this subject, neither of which lays bare the root of the poisonous vices that are destroying your system,—the Doctor's I have not seen yet.

Mr. N. A. CHILDS gave notice of Parallel Railroad (to Broadway) bill. Mr. REILLY introduced his Avenue D Railroad bill, whereof the intentions have already been notified to you. Mr. ANDRUS introduced his bill changing the name of so much of Cannon-street, Brooklyn, as lies north of Washington Park to Fort-Greene-place. Mr. STEWART and Mr. LYONS offered resolutions aimed at the discovery of the amount of claims against the State and allowed for damages by reason of the diversion of the waters of Black River.

The reporter of the Brooklyn *Star* was suddenly missing from his post this morning, being called, the story ran, to Brooklyn, there to give bail in a charge of libeling the Hon. JOHN A. DAYTON. Fortunately I don't know the drift or shape of the libel, and hence am in no danger of repeating it. It was something, however, relative to that gentleman's alleged connection with the already made famous project for shutting up the Atlantic-street tunnel. Mr. DAYTON was in Albany when the petitions on which that bill is based were presented, and when the notice of the bill was given, but not since, to the knowledge of

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

BILLS REPORTED.

To facilitate the formation of agricultural societies. Favorably.

To amend the act authorizing the creation of town insurance companies, and taxing foreign insurance companies doing business in the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the New-York Loan and Relief Association.

Mr. SCHELL introduced concurrent resolutions instructing our Representatives in Congress to favor an appropriation of $30,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba. Laid over.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER was elected President *pro tem.*

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Gas Company.

To facilitate the collection of claims against ships.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The bill to repeal the act for the removal of the Quarantine Station was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. TUTHILL explained the necessity of the bill. The Quarantine Commissioners had mistaken their powers in advertising for proposals for making an island for Quarantine purposes on Old Orchard Shoals. The provisions of the law had not been complied with, and the authority to make such a contract. The act was designed to prevent trouble and probably by repealing the act before the contracts expired.

Mr. MERRIS, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD and [illegible] was ordered to a third reading.

[illegible] TUTHILL was read a third time [illegible]

[illegible] management of the State [illegible] upon it.

[illegible] Hahnemann Medical Col- [illegible] reading.

[illegible] from the Committee [illegible] to inquire into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration. Laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONKLING, to organize an Appeal Board in the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. REILLY, to construct a Railroad through Avenue D, East Broadway and Chatham-street, New York.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. SMITH, from the Special Committee of the last Legislature, appointed to examine into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, reported as follows:

That they have had the same under consideration, and have examined, at great length, a large number of persons; and they find that a company, or party of persons, under color of authority and sanction of the Commissioners of Emigration, have established a passenger and freight business at Castle Garden, and by the system adopted, and under the protection of the Commissioners, and by order of the Health Officer, compel the emigrants or second-class passengers arriving at the port of New York to land at Castle Garden, which is inclosed, and no persons, except by the permission of the said Commissioners or their Superintendent, are permitted to enter; and by such system they monopolize the passenger business of that class of passengers.

Your Committee also find that the price charged by the persons selling tickets in this Castle Garden is twenty per cent. higher than they can be and are usually sold for outside of said Garden. An increased price is also charged for luggage. This your Committee deem a great wrong, and particularly when practiced upon a class of persons that can ill afford such an expenditure; and the more so as they are strangers, ignorant of the various rontes and modes of doing that kind of business, and trusting and submitting to the persons designated, as they suppose by law to, direct them properly and to protect them from extortion and imposition. This was the intention of the law of 1855, but from the operations under its provisions, none of the contemplated benefits have accrued to the poor emigrant, as all competition for the disposition of tickets seems to have been destroyed, and only those who would come into an arrangement to pay 20 per cent. commission, are represented in the said office within Castle Garden, and some who are willing are excluded.

The Committee refer to the testimony herewith submitted to sustain the views here expressed, and recommend that the act of 1855 be so amended as to protect the emigrant from this imposition.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. REILLY'S bill authorizes S. W. Mackrell, W. Simpson, J. E. Bevlin, W. R. Stafford and their assigns, to construct a road with double track, from and through Avenue D, to Eighth-street, along Eighth to Lewis, along Lewis to Grand, along Grand to East Broadway, through East Broadway, Chatham-square, Chatham-street and Park Row to Broadway. Also a single track from and through Houston and Lewis to Goerck-street, along Goerck to Grand, along Grand to connect with the railroad as above. Also a double track from East Broadway and Canal-street, through Canal to Broadway. Obliges payment of the same license-fees paid by other roeds. Gives power to cross other roads, and take property necessary for the road, on appraisal, when agreement with owners cannot be made.

FIREMEN'S APPEAL BOARD.

Mr. CONKLING'S bill authorizes the election of three Commissioners from exempt firemen, by the Department, on the 2d Tuesday of June, to hold office one, two and three years respectively, and one to be elected annually thereafter. Their powers are to review upon appeal all decisions of the Fire Commissioners, and to possess all the authority now possessed by the Common Council.

THE NEW-YORK FIREMEN.

Mr. CONKLING'S bill to amend the act for the regulation of the New-York Firemen, provides that the representatives of the firemen may remove Commissioners who refuse or neglect to perform their duties; authorizes the Commissioners to employ a clerk at an annual salary of $1,000; and extends the powers and jurisdiction of the Commissioners.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the British Bark Franklin.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE AND CHILD DROWNED—PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

The packet-ship *Manhattan*, Captain DIXON, arrived at this port on Monday, bringing the captain, officers and crew of the British bark *Franklin*, which became water-logged on the passage from Pensacola to Queenstown. The captain's wife and child, five years old, having been swept away from the wreck and drowned. The survivors, after intense suffering from cold and hunger, were rescued by the *Manhattan* on the 10th inst., and brought to this port. The following is Captain YOUNG'S statement:

The 3d of December sailed from Pensacola for Queenstown, (Ireland;) experienced heavy gales from south, with a very heavy cross-sea; 16th, the ship laboring very heavily, deemed it prudent to throw the deck load overboard. Up to the 20th, encountered strong gales most of the time from northeast to northwest; and at 2 P. M. of the 20th found the ship had sprung a leak and was then making a great deal of water, being on the port tack and under her low canvas, wind from N.; wore round on the starboard tack, with the intention of making a port, if possible, but the wind hanging from N. and N. N. W., and blowing so heavy that we could scarcely carry any canvas, it impeded our progress. When the wind moderated and allowed us to steer our course, we headed the vessel for the shore, the ship still making water and the pumps kept constantly going. On the 3d January, encountered a very heavy gale from S. E., with a tremendous sea running; it lasted until 1 o'clock, P. M., of the 4th, then shifting to northeast and blowing with equal violence until noon of the 5th, during which time the vessel became water-logged. At noon less wind; latitude by observation 40° 07', longitude 66° 14'; 6th, light breezes and thick. Altered our course for Shelbourne, N. S., (that being the nearest port,) in order if possible to save the vessel and cargo. At noon more moderate, and thick; lat. 41° 09', lon. 66° 57'; 7th, moderate breezes and thick; noon, latitude by observation, 42° 09', longitude 65° 37', wind S. by W., steering N. by E. ½ E., close reefed the malatopsail, and run her under it with the foresail and foretopsail, the vessel steering so badly, being full of water, that we could scarcely carry any after canvas. At 10 P. M., wind increasing, and the sea beginning to rise, double-reefed the foretopsail, and was just in the act of cutting away the main-mast when she gave a sudden roll over to port, at the same time broaching to and filling her port side; she then instantly turned over on her beam-ends. There was a very heavy sea running, which made a complete breach over it, taking away the house, boats and everything about her, including most of the spars and all her sails, leaving her a perfect wreck at the time. My wife ISABEL and son GEORGE, aged five years, who were in their bed, were carried off with the cabin and drowned. All the rest of us succeeded in getting on the broadside. The accident happened about midnight. About 4 A.M., she righted, but nothing was to be seen. Towards evening the weather became more moderate, got on the starboard side of the deck, the port side and deck-beam being all to pieces; we could not find a particle of food or water, and the only thing left was part of the foresail attached to the stump of the foremast, which we secured in the best manner we could to protect us from the frost and snow. In this condition we continued on the wreck until the 16th at noon, without food or water, when fortunately the packet-ship *Manhattan*, Captain DIXON, from Liverpool for New-York, came to our assistance and took us off. We were in a most deplorable state, being exhausted and frostbitten. One seaman, named JAMES BURNS, of Brooklyn, perished the second night on the wreck. Captain YOUNG returns great thanks to Captain DIXON and officers for their kindness and attention to him and his crew while on board his vessel, and in risking their lives in taking him off, for he is confident had they remained another night on the wreck all would have perished.

The crew of the *Franklin* were yesterday morning sent to the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, for medical aid, their hands and feet being badly frost-bitten. They will, no doubt, be cared for by Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul.

The Rescue of William Kennedy.

LETTER FROM CAPT. FARWELL.

The Provincetown *Banner* of the 17th publishes the following letter from Captain FARWELL, of the whaling schooner *Oread*, which supplies the long-desired information as to the date on which he rescued KENNEDY, of the lost ship *Margaret Tyson*, the place where he was found, and other particulars of interest:

To the Editor of the Banner:

AT SEA, Oct. 13, 1858.

Latitude 34° 50' north, longitude 40° west, at 7 A. M., while all hands were busily employed in stowing away oil, we espied a signal of distress, or otherwise a piece of canvas attached to a spar as a waif. Immediately wore around and steered for it, and, as it was very moderate, I sent a boat to bring the poor unfortunates, if any there were. The boat soon returned, with one poor, emaciated being, who looked like a man in the last stages of consumption, he was so reduced through starvation. We took him on board, and administered to his wants, feeding him sparingly at first. The poor fellow grumbled at his fare, saying it was hard he could not have enough to eat, and that if we were going to starve him we had better have left him where he was. He complained of nothing but hunger, thirst, and his feet, which were one solid mattersated sore, caused by being exposed to the sun. He stated that his name was Wm. KENNEDY from New-York sometime in September, but when he could not recollect, in the ship *Margaret Tyson*; that she foundered in the gale of the 25th ult.; that the forward house broke from the ship; that himself and four others, after hard struggling, succeeded in getting upon this house, and that the only survivor of the crew from the ill-fated ship, which consisted of 26, all told.

P. S.—FATAL, Nov. 4.—KENNEDY is now in the Hospital doing well.

Alleged Murder at Sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONER AND WITNESSES AT THIS PORT.

During an unfortunate quarrel which occurred on board the whaling ship *California*, of New-Bedford, while that vessel was whaling off Bahia, coast of Brazil, one of the seamen named DORETY threw a [illegible] spade at a shipmate named TRANSUE, inflicting a wound of which he died four days afterwards. The ship sailed from New-Bedford on the 24th of August last, and that the killing occurred on the 24th of October following. The prisoner, MARCUS DORETY, and witnesses sent home by the U. S. Consul, arrived at this port yesterday by the ship *Rosenath*, and were delivered to the United States Marshal, by whom he was committed for examination. The following is the statement of Mr. GOULD:

Henry K. Gould, one of the crew, states that he first heard the dispute between the men; Dorety accused Transue of being lazy, to which he replied that he did as much as the other; Dorety says, "You lie;" Transue then called him a son of a b—h; Dorety replied in the same manner, and further said he was not afraid of him; Transue said he was not afraid of Dorety; at this time they were both heaving at the windlass; they then closed, and as Dorety ran towards Gould, aft of the windlass, he squared off and told Transue that he did not dare to fight him except in a tight place; Dorety then went back to the windlass; shortly after they commenced disputing again, and Dorety again squared off; Transue struck Dorety with his left hand on the right cheek; Dorety then ran off the windlass where Gould was, and the latter jumped on the carpenter's bench; an axe and a cutting-spade lay on the bench; Dorety grabbed the cutting-spade, and Gould jumped down from the bench and grabbed Dorety by the shoulders, saying, "Don't use that;" he turned round, and Gould, thinking that he was going to hit him with the cutting-spade, released his hold; Dorety then dropped the spade, but stooped down and picked it up again, saying, as he did so, "d——n him, I'll fix him this time;" Transue was still forward of windlass; Dorety ran to the spars lashed across the ship, and looked over them; he got on the other side of the spars, and then threw the spade, which struck Transue in the right side, below his lower rib, cutting a gash five inches and a half in length; Transue went off of the spars, and said to Dorety, "You d——n son of a b——h, see what you have done;" at this time the second mate, Mr. POPE, jumped on deck from the side af the vessel, where he was cutting in a whale, and went up to Transue and told him that he would not allow any man to call another a son of a b——h on board the ship; Mr. POPE did not at this time know that Transue had been cut; he raised the handle of his cutting spade as if to strike Transue; a seaman named DICK here stepped up to the second mate and said, "Dont strike him, for he is cut;" Mr. POPE then called the Captain, Chas. WEST, and told him that Transue was badly cut; the second mate having learned that DORETY was the cause of the injury to Transue, went towards him, as if to strike him, but the captain then came up and took Transue aft to dress his wound; he died in four days and four hours after, and was buried at sea.

The vessel then put into Bahia, on the coast of Brazil, for the purpose of landing the prisoner and witnesses. The American Consul at that place put them on board the schooner *Roseneath*, Capt. ROGERS, which arrived here yesterday.

An examination into the case will take place before United States Commissioner BETTS in a few days.

YIELD OF COPPER IN MICHIGAN FOR 1858.—The Ontonegon *Miner* gives some figures relative to the shipment of copper from the Upper Peninsula for the season of 1858. We republish them, as going to show that the product has been very large, notwithstanding the hard times and the scarcity of money. According to the best information then accessible, the *Miner* learns that the shipments from Keweeosw Point during the season was 2,186 tons; that of the Portage Lake, 1,152 tons. The Ontonegon District shipped 2,670 tons, making the total shipments from the Lake, 6,008 tons. This may be estimated at 57 per cent. pure, making the product of ingot copper about 3,600 tons, worth in the market, at present rates, $1,840,000.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

DR. HOMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2. These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

READ AND LEARN.

Joseph C. Gayetty, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he originated Medicated Paper for the water closet in the year 1853, and that in the following year he filed his caveat at the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., for a patent. He furthermore deposeth and says that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he alone—having discovered it—possesses the secret of medicating paper so as to cure and prevent Piles, and that the machinery by which it is made is so different from that used in ordinary paper mills, that no one could adopt it without his aid. He also declares that the process of manufacture is costly, and cannot be sustained excepting by large capitalists. In conclusion, he swears that he has investigated an imitation of Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water closet, and has found it to be a base article—mere cheap, ordinary, yellow mailing paper—calculated, from the chemicals it contains, to aggravate the disease which its bogus doctor proprietor declares it will cure. JOSEPH C. GAYETTY.

Sworn to before me, the 13th day of January, 1859.
JAS. G. COOPER, Comm'r of Deeds.

Only depôt of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street, where the paper can be had at wholesale and retail. For sale at all HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co's. stores, and by all other respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WE CANNOT BE SICK,
We can have no pain,
But when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Open these or make them active, thus restoring health.
Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

LILLIPUT IN NEW-YORK.—Two troupes of juvenile wonders at Barnom's Musenm. The Holman Children sing and play divinely, though mere infants. The Zavisiowski Troupe are excellent in pantomima and ballet, though children only. Both appear in their peculiar entertainments this afternoon, as also this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Multitudes have died cripples who might have been rendered sound and active by HOLLOWAY'S Ointment. Countless victims of internal disease have perished whom his Pills would have cured. Think of this!

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, at No. 296 Canal-street, at 40 per cent. below cost. Sale positive.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 18.

$12,000	Tennessee 6s '90	91¾	200	Reading R.	51¾
4,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	200	do	b60 51¾
20,000	N. Car. State 6s	98	100	do	51¾
5,000	Mis. St. 6s	s10 86¾	500	do	s10 51
15,000	do	s30 86¾	100	do	s30 51
28,000	do	86¾	100	do	51
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs	86¾	300	do	s30 50¾
5,000	do	b60 86¾	300	do	s60 50¾
5,000	N. Y. C. Bs., '76	103¾	100	do	b30 50¾
2,000	Erie R. Bs., '75	44	200	do	50¾
1,500	Har. R. 3d m. Bs.	73½	100	Cl. & Tol. R.	32
13,800	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89	200	do	s30 31¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. B.	52	100	Mich. Cen. RR.	b60 52½
10	Bank of Commerce	100¾	50	do	b30 52½
65	do	101	100	do	s60 51¾
50	Chatham Bank	84¾	50	do	b30 52
16	Continental Bank	100¾	50	do	52
35	Park Bank	106	10	M. So. & No. I. RR.	20¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	s15 84	150	do	20¾
50	Pac. M. St. Co.	s30 90	100	do	s30 20¾
100	do	90¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	47¾
100	do	90¾	50	do	s10 47¾
100	Del. & H. C. Co.	s30 99¾	100	Panama R. R.	s10 115¾
13	do	99¾	550	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71¾
980	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¾	1050	do	s10 71
200	do	s10 84¾	300	do	s15 71
100	do	s15 84¾	100	do	b10 71¾
1250	do	b3 85	100	do	b30 71¾
150	do	b60 85	100	do	b60 71¾
100	do	b30 85	500	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	b10 59¾
150	do	b10 84¾	250	do	59¾
200	Erie Railroad	13¾	100	do	s15 59¾
50	do	s10 13¾	100	do	s10 59¾
100	do	s30 13¾	200	do	s10 59¾
[illegible]	do	13¾	[illegible]	do	s15 59¾
[illegible]	do	s10 [illegible]	[illegible]	do	s30 59¾
[illegible]	do	s15 13¾	[illegible]	do	s30 59¾
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Harlem R. R. Pref.	39	[illegible]	La Crosse & Mil. R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	Missouri State 6s	86¾	50	Hud. Riv. RR.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tennessee 6s, '90	91¾	50	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brooklyn C. W. L.	101	10	La Crosse & Mill. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. C. Bs., '71	41	19	Stonington R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Harlem 3d M. Bds.	84	100	Reading R. R.	s10 [illegible]
[illegible]	H. Riv. R. 1st M.	104¾	50	do	s30 [illegible]
[illegible]	Artisans' Bank	92	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	101	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumberland Pref.	22¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Trans. City L. Co.	4	50	do	s30 [illegible]
[illegible]	Pac. M. St. Co.	s30 90	10	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	90¾	100	Panama RR.	b30 [illegible]
[illegible]	do	90¾	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.	s6 84¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10 [illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¾	25	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	13¾	[illegible]	do	[illegible]

REPORTED SALES IN SECOND.

$3,000	LaC. & Mil. R. Bs.	99	
4,000	Chi., St. P. & Fon du Lac R. R. Bs.	18	
650	Col., P. & I. R. R.	8½	
1,000	Missouri 6s	86½	
2,000	L. C. & M. R. L. G. Bs.	28	
2,000	Lexing. City 6s	46	
20	Marine Bank	84	
18	New W. Fire Ins. Co.	97	
30	Hem. Fire Ins. Co.	80	
20	Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	154¾	
15	Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	110¾	
10	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	99¾	
50	Guard., Slave Co.	20	
10	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	108¾	
4	Howard F. Ins. Co.	99¾	
15	Am. Ins. Co.	99½	
100	Quest F. Land Co.	8½	
100	Parker Vein Co.	8½	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	104¾	
10	Bk. of the S. of N. Y.	107¾	
10	Bank of Com.	101¾	
5	Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	100½	
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	91	
40	Am. Guano Co.	84½	

TUESDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day recovered its better tone, and the prediction at the close of business yesterday of a steadier, if not a firmer course of prices, was fully realized. The pressure to put out contracts for the *Bear* account was less marked, while the bids from the opposite party were made with more spirit, and for longer lines of stocks. A fair and well-distributed business was accomplished, as will be noticed from the printed list of sales, and prices of the Second Board closed with an improved feeling. The dealings in New-York Central were at 84⅞@85@84⅞, and finally 85 paid, and that price bid for more. Very little reference was made, after the explanations through the morning papers, to the rumors of yesterday in regard to the disagreement between the Erie and on of the Southern competing lines. Some further and heavy sales of Erie were made, however, at 13¾@⅞, as if on the calculation that the line is losing its trade from this difficulty, but the market took all that was offered, and the stock rose finally to 14 ℔ cent. The unsecured Bonds were also better by 2 ℔ cent. than the bids of yesterday. The Western shares were firmer by ¼ ℔ cent.; Rock Island at the close, 60½ ℔ cent.; Galena, 71¼@¾; Michigan Central 52½, and Michigan Southern 20¾. In Reading quite a new and very marked contest has sprung up this week, growing, in part, out of the circumstence that one or two *Bull* accounts, in Philadelphia, were closed out some days ago, (after the decease of one of the parties interested,) which afforded a freer supply of cash stock. Upon this fresh courage has been taken by the sellers against the stock, and some personal feeling is said to have been imparted to the movement by the reëlection, by a large majority of the stockholders, of Mr. CULLEN to the Presidency of the Company. The buyers in both markets manifest equal determination, and an interesting speculation is promised before the ascendancy is determined. The sales, this morning, were at 50¾@51. The Stock closed 51¼. Panama Shares recovered the declino of yesterday, and Pscific Mail closed at 90½ ℔ cent., steady. Pennsylvania Coal rose to 85, and Delawere and Hudson was firm, at 99½. Both these concerns are looking forward to a much improved Coal trade this year, and we understand the Delewere, Lackawanna and Western Company, (whose disordered finances of 1857 have brought up so successfully under the Presidency of Mr. ROBERT, of ROBERT & WILLIAMS,) begin to talk of a million of tons for the year. In State Stocks, there was a steady request for Missouris, at 86½@⅞: Tennessees quiet, at 91¾; Californias firm, at 86¼. In Railway Bonds, there was no decided activity, the demand and offering being of a retail character. Illinois Constructions were 89, and the Shares of the Company 68¼@69.

The market for Money is easy and quiet under the Bank return of this morning, which shows the largest accumulation of Deposit balances ever known in New-York. There is more talk about the Ten Million Loan to be awarded at Washington next Monday, and several combination bids among the leading bankers is not improbable, besides a number of considerable bids by the prominent Banks and Trust and Savings offices. Their views are generally lower by ½@1 ℔ cent. than for the first Ten Millions last August, and outside speculative offers are not likely to be less numerous. The current Custom revenues of the Government are looking better. To-day $306,000 was received at the New-York office. This denotes more activity in Foreign Merchandise for the Spring trade, and we learn through other indications that business is improving both in Domestic and Foreign staples. The Flour and Grain trade since the new year has advanced about 50 cents on Flour and 12@15 cents on Wheat, and there is, in consequence, more movement from the interior of this State on the railways. Some canal cargoes blocked up by the ice have been transferred to railway for the City market.

The Foreign Exchanges were pretty active, for the *Africa*, at 109¾@109¾ on London, and at the close some of the leading drawers advanced their rate to 109⅝, though after the demand had been pretty much supplied. About $500,000 in bar Gold has been taken for this steamer.

The Mercantile Mutual, and Great Western Stock and Mutual, Marine offices have just declared their dividends on the business of the year 1858. The Mercantile, after paying 6 ℔ cent. interest on the outstanding scrip, divides 20 ℔ cent. to policy holdere in new scrip. The Great Western, after paying 7 ℔ cent. interest on $1,000,000 stock, divides 10 ℔ cent. extra to the stockholdere, and 20 ℔ cent. to the policy holders. The old New-Jersey Railway and Transportation Company declare the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., making 10 ℔ cent. on the net business of 1858, which is $554,086, leaving a surplus of $123,982 for future disposition—as against $534,751 in 1857. While the through traffic slightly declined, the local business shows a moderate increase; the gross in 1858, $903,458; in 1857, $911,617. The operating expenses are diminished $27,495.

The State Bank at Albany, (Mr. RUFUS H. KING, President) has declared a half yearly Dividend of 5 ℔ cent. The Bank of Mobile 5 ℔ cent for the half year.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Road earned in 1858:

Passengers,	$298,387	Mails and rent	$19,479
Freight	557,900	Total	$875,766
Earnings for 1857			882,817

The *Net* earnings applicable to intercst upon the Funded Debt of the Company and the reduction of Floating Debt is $481,672, against $470,617 in 1857.

We understand that the recent difficulties on the Cbicago and Mississippi Road, (formerly known as Dwight's Road,) between the lessees (MATTERSON and others) and the employes, is likely to lead to the surrender of the property to the rightful hondholders, whose aggregate mortgages are $4,500,000, and $800,000 over-due coupons. The concern has been in tedions litigation (purposely protracted to their prejudice, as some of the bondholders believe or suspect) for several years; and although the traffic is understood to have been comparatively large, the money results have been diverted in some way not satisfactorily explained to the real owners, and of late have even been withheld from the laborers and other employes on the line.

The private mercantile accounts from the Manchester Cotton Trade, by the last steamer, more than confirm the circular advices of the extraordinary consumption now going forward. The activity of demand for Yarns and Goods is only equaled by the full employment of labor in the mills and the immense profits of the spinners. The orders of the Trade sent to the Southern Cotton ports for the raw material, denote a confidence in the future of consumption almost wholly irrespective of the probable extent of our present crop. The difference between the extremes of 3,400,000 and 3,700,000 bales is scarcely considered. The Cotton will all be wanted, as in 1856, when the available growth of the United States, including the Cotton of the previous crop which had been embargoed by low water in the Southwest, was 3,527,000 bales. That year the home mills took 652,000. This season they will require probably 750,000 bales. The English markets in 1858 imported of all descriptions 2,442,629 bales, immediately after the panic, being an excess of 27,599 bales over the actual season of 1857. The excess from the United States alone was [illegible],000 bales. The falling off from other quartere [illegible],000. The following was the comparative distribution:

	American.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Smyrna & India &c.	West India.	East India.	Total.
Liverpool	1,837,407	165,922	104,458	8,616	283,907	2,284,510	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	187	1,541	66,936	68,834
[illegible]ow	17,492	[illegible]	[illegible]	844	347	[illegible]	18,683
[illegible]	6,797	300	[illegible]	800	11,167	[illegible]	20,564
In 1858	1,863,891	166,222	105,677	7,648	295,995	2,412,628	
In 1857	1,670,917	166,359	76,017	11,740	870,996	2,415,159	

The stock of Cotton of all descriptions at the close of the year in England was $71,000 bales, of which 269,000 American. At the close of 1857, the stock was 452,000, of which 202,000 American. An increase in the consumption of England and the Continent, of 8,000 bales a week, through 1859, and the estimated increase of 100,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2289. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Inquiry into the Affairs of the Navy-yards.

Refusal of the Senate to Table the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Cutting Down the Diplomatic Appropriations in the House.

The Cuban Correspondence—Associate Justice of Kansas—Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HARRIS, of the Marine Corps, to be Colonel, *vice* HENDERSON, deceased.

The charges upon which Mr. SHERMAN, yesterday, obtained a Committee of Investigation relative to Navy-yard affairs, are specific and very serious. Corruption is distinctly charged by a responsible party in the awards of machinery contracts. It is charged also that a member of Congress received five thousand dollars for influencing a contract, and that in one case, at least, a lowest bid was absolutely suppressed altogether in the Navy Department. Affidavits from different parties declare that they have been compelled to pay a per centage of their wages to master mechanics in the New-York Navy-yard to get employment. Extraordinary developments are promised.

The House, to-day, struck the Persian Mission out of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Rome will probably be served in the same way. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Commissioner of Patents is engaged in hearing arguments in the case of an application for the extension of the patent granted in 1845 to Mr. MCCORMICK for his reaper, which is now opposed by other patentees and manufacturers of machine reapers. The room, this morning, was crowded with gentlemen particularly interested in the matter.

Captain LOSEAR, of the Third Artillery, has resigned his commission.

Political divisions do not interfere with the social enjoyments of Governor SEWARD. He entertained at dinner to-day a number of guests, among them Secretary FLOYD and Senator CRITTENDEN and their wives.

The Board of Naval Engineers, consisting of Messrs. MARTIN, WOOD, KING, and ISHERWOOD, are making experiments with MILLER'S patent surface condenser at the Washington Navy-Yard.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House requesting the President to communicate to that body the correspondence between this Government and France and England in relation to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, has reported to the President that it does not appear from the files and records of the State Department that any such correspondence has taken place. The only correspondence between this Government and those of France and England relative to the Island of Cuba is that which occurred between the Secretary of State and Count DE SARTIGES and Mr. CRAMPTON, the French and British Ministers, which was communicated to the Senate with the President's Message on the 4th of January, 1853.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed Mr. RUFUS ELMORE as Associate Justice of Kansas. It will be recollected that he was removed from the same position by President PIERCE, at the time Mr. REEDER was displaced as Governor of that Territory.

The nomination of TOWNSEND HARRIS as Minister to Japan was again taken up, but its consideration postponed. It is a matter of remark and surprise why he is not confirmed, as almost everybody seems to be favorable to him.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HARRIS was confirmed as Colonel in place of Brigadier-General HENDERSON, the deceased, Colonel commandant of the Marine Corps. Several others, consequent upon promotion in that branch of the service, were also confirmed.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution, has informed the House that there is no evidence in the Department tending to show that non-Episcopal chaplains in the Navy are required by the officers to use the Episcopal form of service.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish returns of all the articles exported and imported from Cuba at all the ports in the United States during the past five years.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, brought up the Invalid Pension bill. This appropriates about $636,000; also reënacts the provisions of 1819, for the prevention of fraud: also provides that after July 1, of the present year, the Pension agencies shall be abolished, and that their duties shall be performed under the Sub-Treasury regulations, with the view to save the cost of such agencies.

The bill was eventually laid aside till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, the joint resolution authorising the President to restore the naval officers detached by the Naval Retiring Board, to the same rank as if they had not been detached, was referred to the Naval Committee.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. BROWN'S motion to lay it on the table was negatived by 28 against 19.

AYES—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Reid, Slidell, Thomson of N. J., Toombs, Yulee—19.

NOES—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Ark., Jones, Kennedy, King, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson, Wright—38.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, on request, withdrew his motion to recommit, whereon the vote recurred on Mr. PUGH'S amendment that the line shall stop at the eastern margin of California.

The rest of the day until 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session, was occupied in a discussion on Mr. PUGH'S amendment, relative to the constitutionality of carrying the road within the limits of the States, in which Messrs. PUGH, SIMMONS, BENJAMIN and DAVIS participated. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill recognizing, ratifying and confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company the transfer of the lands heretofore granted by Congress to those States along the route, for railroad purposes, and extending the time for the completion of the road to 1865. It was stated, in explanation, that said transfer by the Legislatures of Mississippi and Alabama, it had been judicially decided, was not in accordance with the act of Congress. Hence the introduction of this bill to legalize it.

The bill was passed.

Mr. COBB reported a bill amendatory of the Preemption laws. He said its object was to prevent frauds. Sometimes settlers remain on the land only one day, and then sell to speculators. The bill requires the former to actually occupy it for three months, and is for the benefit of actual settlers.

Messrs. WASHBURN, of Illinois, and WALBRIDGE objected to the consideration of the subject at this time, as the bill proposed the uprooting and entire change of all the preemption laws.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that no public lands shall be offered for sale by proclamation of the President until the surveys thereof shall have been filed in the land office for at least ten years.

An unsuccessful motion to table the bill resulted in Yeas, 44; Nays, 120.

Further proceedings were stayed by the expiration of the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. HATCH, of New-York, the Senate bill making an appropriation for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House went into Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, described the position and resources of Cuba, and said our hand must and will rest upon it. The importance of its acquisition has been attested by every Administration for the last thirty years. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1823 asserted that its commanding position gives it a control over our commerce, which rendered it indispensable for the United States to acquire it. HENRY CLAY announced a similar concinsion, which has been concurred in by EDWARD EVERETT and every Secretary of State from that date down to the present time. He proceeded to show that every part of the Confederacy was interested in the commerce of Cuba, and that it is only by its acquisition that we can strike down the shackles which now restrain trade with that island. If under the present oppressive system her industrial energies are so great, who can calculate what would be their value under the free intercommunication known to our country? Slavery, as existing in Cuba, was not so revolting as has been described, nor were the free population so incapable of self-government as has been so repeatedly stated.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether Mr. KEITT desired to seize Cuba because her system of Government was not in accordance with his views?

Mr. KEITT replied that he did not believe it could be done by purchase. The tradition and pride of Spain defeated all negotiations to that view. He thought there was ample reason to believe that France and England are in close alliance, but this should not influence our conduct with respect to Cuba. There is a long catalogue of aggressions and wrongs to our flag, and insults to our honor, in consequence of which we have a right to declare war against Spain. We must have Cuba, which is a barrier in our path of progress, and hold it we must for the benefit of our commerce. Whatever stands in the way of our progress must be removed. The great American heart beats responsive to territorial expansion.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, the appropriation for a salary to our Minister to Persia was stricken out.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, said our diplomatic system is a humbug, and more for the benefit of placemen than conducting negotiations with foreign Governments.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to strike out the appropriations for the salaries of all Ministers and Commissioners.

At the request of Mr. CLARK, of New-York, he excepted the Minister to Spain.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, favored dispensing with the Ministers. The commercial duties are discharged by Consuls, and if it is necessary to make a treaty it can be done by special Minister or here at Washington. He wished to see how much sincerity there is in the gentlemen who talk so much about the necessity of a reform in the public expenditures.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, opposed the amendment He could see no good result from its adoption.

Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, said the bill appropriates about $500,000. It was time a reform in the expenditures was made. He appealed to all friends of economy to come up to the work.

Mr. LOVEJOY'S amendment was rejected, by 12 majority.

Mr. GARNETT moved to strike out the mission to Rome—like that proposed to Persia, a job or pleasant place to be disposed of by the Administration in power. The imports from Rome were essential oils and rags. France and England have no Minister at Rome. The amendment was carried.

On motion of Mr. CURRY, the Mission to Switzerland was stricken out.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, was glad to see symptoms of economy among the Republicans. They had formerly voted for the French Spoliation bill and other enormities. Their reform had not commenced in the right place.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said that the bill had not come before the House yet. He trusted the Republicans would appreciate and learn something from Mr. BARKSDALE'S lecture. They would see how Democrats regarded Republican votes for appropriation bills. It sometimes happened that the Democrats are short and hard-pushed to pass bills, when Republicans give them the necessary votes.

Mr. BARKSDALE asked whether he understood the Republicans as extending an act of courtesy in voting for extravagant expenditures.

Mr. STANTON replied, for his part he did not vote for them.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said, all those who believed the expenditures extravagant should conscientiously vote against them.

Mr. STANTON remarked, in this Republican Government the people hold parties responsible.

On motion of Mr. PERLPS, of Missouri, the pending bill was laid aside and the President's Message taken up.

A recess was then taken till 7 o'clock, for the purpose of general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, replied to the remarks of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, and Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, saying, that the Republicans had lost much of their strength in the last Autumn elections. Hereafter, the conservative men of the Union will refuse to coalesce with them. If a National ticket could be formed on the Compromise measures of 1850, there would be some hope of a return of well-regulated prosperity to the country. The new party, which Mr. WASHBURN here led into the field under the banner of Senator SEWARD, was based on a single idea, and that was sectional. It would be in 1860 not much larger nor more respectable than the Abolition Party of 1852, which supported Mr. HALE for the Presidency.

Mr. MARSHALL denounced Democratic squatter sovereignty, and would not give the toss of a copper between it and the WILMOT Proviso.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, obtained permission to print a speech on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, not wishing orally to inflict it on Committee.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, believed that it was decided that a majority of the House were in favor of a Pacific Railroad, and were not for jarring interests, or creating rivalry between the North and South. The bill for the railroad purpose could easily be passed. He favored the measure as of national concern, without advocating any particular route, and argued that common interests, founded on widely extended commerce and intercourse, were essential to the preservation of the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, intended to make a speech, but if the Committee permit he would forego that privilege and print it.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, entering the hall, objected. He said there were many abuses here, and among them is that of publishing and sending to the country what purports to be speeches delivered in the House, nobody hearing or knowing what is in them.

Mr. PALMER, of New-York, remarked to Mr. BURNETT, that gentlemen were well aware that they would have to speak to small audiences, so they preferred to address their views through the Press to their constituencies.

Mr. BURNETT said that he would be the last man wanting in courtesy. Why did he vote against night Sessions? Because it was degrading to the dignity of the House, and converted Congress into a mere debating club for sending out party speeches for home consumption.

Mr. ANDREWS commenced his speech, when Mr. BURNETT retired from the hall.

Mr. ANDREWS combatted Mr. BOYCE'S Free-Trade report of last session, and advocated such a policy as would stimulate domestic labor.

At 9¼ P. M. the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

No. 44.—Hiram Barber *vs.* Hulah A. Barber, by next friend, George Cronkhite. Argued for the appellant, and submitted on printed argument for the appellee.

No. 23.—The United States *vs.* Sherman M. Booth. Cause argued for plaintiff.

No. 45.—Enoch McCarty *vs.* Guernsey Y. Roots *et al.* Argued for defendants, and submitted on printed argument for plaintiff.

From Boston.

SALE OF THE BAY-STATE MILLS PROPERTY—HARNDEN'S EXPRESS ROBBED—STATUE OF WEBSTER, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The property of the Bay-State Mills, in Lawrence, was sold at auction, to-day, for $500,000. The Washington Mills Company, successors the Bay-State Company, were the purchasers.

HARNDEN & Co.'s express office, at Providence, was entered early this morning, and the safe carried off, though it requires the strength of at least three men to move it. It was afterwards found a mile and a half away, broken open and rifled. It contained miscellaneous articles of a value not yet known. The robbers got $1,000 in silver from the office, but overlooked $7,000 in gold.

The bronze statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, made for the citizens of Boston by HIRAM POWERS, arrived to-day in the bark *Lucy Francis*, from Leghorn.

Young WALES, who shot Miss WHITING in South Franklin, on Monday night, fled to the woods, where his body was found yesterday. He had shot himself dead.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, of the 12th, says, that Judge WILLIAMS, of Fort Scott, has just arrived *en route* to confer with Governor MEDARY concerning the troubles in Southern Kansas. He represents the neighborhood of Fort Scott to be under a reign of terror. Business was suspended and the women and children had been removed to places of safety. The citizens were under arms and on guard day and night.

Congressional Nomination in New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Republicans of the Second District nominated, to-day, MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, for Congress. He received 99 votes, against 88 for all others. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

Death of the Hon. James E. Belser.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The Hon. JAMES E. BELSER died at Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday afternoon.

Heavy Forgery at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 19.

A man calling himself JOSEPH NORTON, from New-Orleans, last Friday, passed to W. E. SNOWDY, of this place, a forged check, purporting to be signed by ROSEBUSH, BROWN & Co., on the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans, and certified to by that bank. He got for this check $1,800 in money, $2,000 in bonds of the Hardin County Railroad, and SNOWDY'S note for the balance. He also disposed of other small forged checks. He has not yet been arrested.

Additional from California by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

We glean from the San Francisco journal received from the Overland Mail some further items of news. There had been a riot at Sacramento among some rettlers, in consequence of the refusal of Judge TERRY to grant a writ of error from the State to the Federal Court, in the case of FERRIS *vs.* COOVER. On the night of the 23d December the Police of San Francisco made a descent upon one of the richest gambling houses in the city and arrested seven gamblers.

JAMES OTIS, of the firm of MCCONDRAY & Co., of San Francisco, has married the daughter of Captain MCCONDRAY, who is one of the richest merchants of the city. The wedding was a grand affair.

In the case of the steamship *Hermann*, the United States Commissioner decided in favor of the libelants, and recommended a decree for three months, additional wages, amounting to $19,000.

Advices from Oregon announce the resignation of Chief Justice WILLIAMS and of JAMES GUTHRIE, register of Oregon City Land Office. The Oregon Legislature assembled Dec. 6.

The *Eliza Anderson*, the first ocean steamer built on the Pacific coast, was launched at Portland Nov. 27.

The Territorial Legislature of Washington convened Dec. 6.

HENRY OWNER, American Ex-Consul at Tapéte, had arrived at Honolulu. He announces a change in the Governorship at Tapéte. The new Governor had removed the military, making the port a civil one, and abrogating the obnoxious laws respecting shipping.

Colonel HOFFMAN, with one company of the Sixth Regiment, had arrived at Los Angelos. The Colonel left immediately for the Mojave country.

The keeper of the mail station near Fort Tejon had been murdered by Mexicans, who also stole eight mules. The mail coach, in consequence, had to be hauled fifteen miles by one mule. Colonel VINEYARD, the Indian Agent, and Dr. DIFFENDORFF, American Consul at El Paso, came passengers on the train, and will proceed immediately to Washington.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbus*, Captain BERRY, arrived here at 12 o'clock this noon.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf yesterday.

The United States mail steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning. All well.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Report of Drs. Beale and Mott as to the Cause of Mr. Whitney's Death—Prolonged Debate—The Subject Laid on the Table—Election of Officers.

A special meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held last night in the small chapel of the University for the purpose of completing the election of officers for the current year, and the year next succeeding, there having been a failure at the previous meeting to elect the entire list by three Vice-Presidents, one member of the Committee on Ethics, two members of the Committee on Education, and one Trustee. The attendance was unusually large. Dr. BATCHELDER, the President for the past year, occupied the Chair. The list of officers, as thus perfected, is as follows:

President—Dr. JOHN WATSON.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. Joel Foster, S. C. Foster, and Gurdon Buck.

Recording Secretary—Dr. T. G. Thomas.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. W. Greene.

Treasurer—Dr. J. O. Pond.

Trustees—Drs. Kissam, Smith, Anderson, Wood, and Hubbard.

Committee on Admissions—Drs. Henchell, Minor, Purple, Van Kleek, and Bulkley.

Committee on Ethics—Drs. Wood, Smith, Bulkley, Ogden, and Warren.

Committee on Medical Education—Drs. Wood, Clark, Smith, Hayward, and Peaseley.

Having transacted all the business for which the special meeting had been convened, the members re organized to hold their regular semi-monthly reunion. Doctor BATCHELDER, the retiring President, delivered a brief valedictory, in which he glanced cursorily at the leading events in the history of the Academy during his term of office, and expressed his warm sense of the uninterrupted good feeling and friendly relations which has characterized his inter course with all the members.

Doctor KISSAM introduced Doctor JOHN WATSON, who, in conformity with the recent modifications of the Charter, is elected for two years.

Doctor WATSON read an introductoty address, in the course of which special allusion was made to the question of sanitary reform, and the wish was expressed, not only that municipal officers, created to preserve the public health, be administered by competent medical men, but that the position of health-officer to this port be not in future conferred on some small politician selected from the rural districts, and as unknown to science as to fame. The paper abounded in practical suggestions. On motion of Dr. DETMOLD, the Academy took up the subject in order for the evening's discussion, viz.: The question as to the efficacy of the probang in the treatment of pulmonary affections, as connected with the case of the late SAMUEL S. WHITNEY.

Dr. HORACE H. GREEN, at the suggestion of the President, repeated in substance his statement published in the TIMES of the 7th inst., as to the circumstances attending his knowledge of Mr. WHITNEY, and the mode in which he had operated on him.

Dr. FOY, who was present with Dr. GREEN on the 14th of last December, the occasion of Mr. WHITNEY'S last visit to him, and of the occurrence which has given rise to so much comment, confirmed Dr. GREEN'S narrative in every particular. The irritation after the passing of the probang into the throat was not greater than what he himself (Dr. F.) had suffered from having the nvula touched with nitrate of silver. When Mr. WHITNEY left the office he did not appear to be suffering under any inconvenience. [Applause, which was instantaneously suppressed.]

Dr. BEALES then rose and said, that if, on the present occasion, he should be found taking a position antagonistic to Dr. GREEN, he had abundant evidence to prove that he had not voluntarily assumed it, but that it had been forced upon him. He then read tha following report:

STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF THE LATE MR. SAMUEL S. WHITNEY.

1858, Dec. 14, about 1 P. M.—I was called to see SAMUEL S. WHITNEY; I found him surrounded by several members of his family, in a state of the most intense excitement, suffering and terror; in answer to my inquiries as to what had happened, he answered, "Sit down, Beales, and I will tell you the truth; I was such a fool as to go to Dr. GREEN to be operated upon, and the d—d v—n has killed me."

His countenance was pale and haggard, and had all the appearance of a man whose nervous system had received a severe shock; his breathing was occasionally irregular and almost spasmodic, coughing almost incessantly, and speaking with great difficulty and pain, in a hoarse and unnatural tone of voice; his skin was cold and clammy, and covered with perspiration; the pulse was extremely frequent, feeble, irregular and intermittent; he was excessively restless, not remaining in the same place more than a few minutes at a time; complaining of intense pain in the region of the larynx, shooting through to the cervical vertebræ and down the course of the trachea to the chest: he kept grasping the larynx, and reiterating every few minutes that he was murdered. I endeavored to calm the excitement of the patient and tried to examine his throat and throat, which appeared in a state of great inflammation. I discovered no lesion, as, in fact, on account of the pain and terror of the patient, the examination was necessarily very imperfect, as he would scarcely allow the spoon to touch his tongue, and I concluded therefore to defer the examination till he should become more quiet. I gradually ascertained, partly from the family and partly from himself, that he had been several times to see Dr. GREEN. On the first occasion his tonsils had been amputated: at a subsequent occasion, ten or twelve days previously, (the exact dates were not told to the relator,) "a hollow tube had been passed into his lungs, and about a teaspoonful of solution of nitrate of silver had been injected into them by touching a spring at the top of the tube." Whether this was done more than once the relator does not recollect to have been stated. On the 14th of December Mr. WHITNEY breakfasted with his family, appearing to be in his usual health. He afterwards went to Dr. GREEN'S office. "The doctor passed an instrument into his throat, and, finding some obstruction, he pushed the instrument with some force. He (Mr. W.) felt something give way, and immediately experienced some pain about the top of the windpipe, and told the Doctor he had hurt him." He returned home, informed the family of what had occurred, and I was called as before stated.

1 P. M.—I saw him with the symptoms and in the state previously described: it was evident that under these circumstances, the only indications that could be followed, were to rally the patient's strength, to produce some reaction, and to moderate the local irritation in the fauces. To this effect I ordered him immediately to be put in bed, bottles of hot water to the feet, with sinapisms to the extremities and chest: and flax-seed poultices to the throat. A teaspoonful of chloric ether, or volatile tincture of valerian in water occasionally, till reaction should be established, and a mixture composed as follows: R. Ol. amygd dulc ½ oz.; Syrup Papas. ½ oz.; Mucilag. g. a. 2 oz.; Liquor. Potass. 20 drops. Mix. A dessert spoonful to be slowly swallowed occasionally. For nourishment he was allowed arrowroot and flax-seed tea.

Dec. 14, 7 P. M.—Is suffering severe pain, described to be in the larynx, down the course of the trachea to the chest; and roned to the cervical vertebræ; pulse 112, feeble and irregular; still excessively restless; otherwise pt oms are about the same; insisted on my remaining with him all night. R. Vin. antimonial 1 drachm; Solut. S. Morph. 40 drops; Syrup Gummi ½ os.; Aqua Distilled 2½ oz. Mix. A dessert spoonful every four hours. To inhale the vapor of infusion of flax-seed and poppy-heads.

Dec. 15, 8 A. M.—They called me as they observed the face to be swelling. I found extensive emphysema all round the neck, and partially in the face, rather more noticeable on the left side. He had continued exceedingly restless, scarcely dosing for a few minutes; breathing very irregular; pulse 108; urine scanty and very high colored, and turbid. Continue the same remedies and nourishment.

1 P. M.—Heat of surface more natural, scarcely any pain in the chest. Emphysema very much increased round the throat and face, and extending down the chest. Has not slept: has taken scarcely any nourishment, on account of the pain in swallowing; could not continue the inhalations, although they rather relieved him temporarily. Anodyne liniment to be applied to throat and chest.

Dec. 15, 8 P. M.—DR. VALENTINE MOTT saw him, in consultation with me. Is decidedly worse. Emphysema very much increased; neck and face enormously swollen; it has extended all over the chest, but lower on the right side; breathing somewhat labored, pulse very feeble, irregular, and 112; skin is again covered with clammy perspiration, and about the neck and chest of a purplish, erysipelatous appearance; does not particularly complain of pain, except on talking or swallowing. Dr. MOTT gave a very unfavorable prognosis. Continue anodyne, and take alternately a teaspoonful of ammoniated tincture of valerian.

Dec. 16, 8 A. M.—Upon the whole has passed a more comfortable night; symptoms are all a shade better; the emphysema rather less in the face, but the throat and chest are enormous; the mammæ resembling those of a stout nursing woman. Continue same whey.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. The emphysema extends to Poupart's ligament on the right side, but only as low as the umbilicus on the left; cough less frequent except when he swallows; pulse 108 and rather firmer. Same remedies and nourishment.

9 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. Is not so well; emphysematous swelling increasing; cannot open his eyes till the air is carefully pressed out of the lids; chest and abdomen still more swollen; pulse more feeble, 122, although he has taken nourishment more freely. Same remedies.

Dec. 17, 8 A. M.—Has slept more during the night, sometimes for nearly an hour at a time; has taken more nourishment, but there begins to be considerable mucous secretion, which interrupts his respiration and gives him great trouble to expectorate; pulse very irregular and feeble; the slightest movement increases its frequency; it averages about 106.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. There is no observable change in the symptoms, although he says he feels more comfortable. Several attempts have been made from time to time to examine the fauces and adjacent parts, but the excessive swelling rendered them useless.

9 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. There is again a slight lull in the symptoms, excepting the pulse, which is extremely irregular, and 108. Same remedies.

Dec. 18, 8 A. M.—Has passed the best night since the attack; there is a decided improvement in all his symptoms; emphysema slightly subsiding; pulse 90; is rather more hopeful.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. We consider him decidedly improving; all the symptoms are milder; he is slightly flighty from the effects of anodyne.

Dec. 18, 9 P. M.—Is not so well again, without any other apparent cause than he would get up during my absence, and sit for about an hour in a chair; the pulse is now more frequent and irregular; the difficulty of swallowing is also evidently increasing; the attempts to do so bringing on coughing, partial strangulation, and some regurgitation of the fluid.

Dec. 19, 8 A. M.—Passed a very bad night, principally owing to the great increase of the mucous secretion. That keeps him constantly coughing and expectorating, which he does with great difficulty and suffering; the pulse very frequent, feeble and excessively irregular. Take half the dose of the anodyne at a time. R. ammoni. carbon, gr. iv., emuls. amygd D. 1 os., every four hours, in place of the tinct. valerian volat. every four hours. Although it is certain that there is some serious lesion in the vicinity of the glottis, yet it is utterly impossible to ascertain the state of the parts. The emphysema has rather subsided about the upper part of the face, so that he can partially open his eyes.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. Has slightly rallied, but the mucous secretion is increasing, the cough more frequent, and difficulty of swallowing greater; bowels have not acted for three days. Continue remedies; injection; give as much nourishment as possible.

9 P. M.—All his symptoms much worse; pulse more feeble, 120; difficulty of swallowing, with the coughing and strangulation very much increased; consequently has not been able to take so much nourishment.

Dec. 20, 8 A. M.—Has passed a very bad night; breathing labored, and all the difficulties of swallowing, &c., increasing; the emphysema rapidly disappearing from the face and throat; the abdomen distended and tympanitic; injection did not operate; a table spoonful of castor oil.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. All the symptoms gradually becoming more serious.

10 P. M.—Is very much worse in every respect; respiration excessively labored; the slightest attempt to dose threatens suffocation from the accumulation of mucous; can with difficulty be induced to swallow; the oil operated twice, and he was excessively exhausted; pulse extremely feeble and irregular; 128; he is evidently sinking.

Dec. 21, 7 A. M.—During the night he became rapidly worse; did not swallow after 2 A. M., and died rather suddenly at 8 A. M., partly from exhaustion and partly by Asphyxia.

NOTE.—A number of trifling circumstances, such as the varying appearance of the urine, the continual slight changes in the symptoms, &c., &c., as not throwing additional light on the case, have been omitted, in order not to make the statement too tedious.

J. C. BEALES, M. D.

Signed as follows:

"As far as relates to this case from the time I was called in, it is a faithful narrative."

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

I certify this to be a faithful copy of the original, signed by Dr. Morr and myself.

J. C. BEALES, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.

POST-MORTEM OF S. S. WHITNEY.

Twenty hours after death; nothing peculiar in the appearance of the body; rigor mortis quite moderate. On making an incision from under the chin in the mesial line of the sternum, it was remarked that the anterior projection of the thyroid cartilage was more than ordinary; directly as the knife divided the deep cervical fascia on the left side of the thyroid cartilage, pus issued out. A little further division opened into a cavity containing pus, about the size of a large hen's egg, and extending a little in front of the pharynx, and downward behind and below the thyroid cartilage. At the upper and posterior part of this abscess there was an opening into the pharynx large enough to admit the end of the forefinger. The abscess was lined by a large quantity of destroyed filamentous tissue, hanging from different parts of it like matted tow. The entrance into the æsophagus, immediately below this, was perfectly sound, internally and externally. The larynx was now laid open from behind, and at the first glimpse a red point, about the size and shape of a grain of wheat, on the left side, a little below the left chorda vocalis, and running longitudinally, led us to exclaim, "There is the point of laceration of the mucous membrane, by which the air has escaped into the cellular tissue, to constitute the emphysema." On close inspection and wiping the part with a sponge, no abrasion nor aperture could be discovered. Every other part of the larynx and trachea, as far as removed, presented on its internal surface a perfectly normal appearance. Indeed, we all remarked that we had never seen a larynx and trachea more natural and healthy. We next concluded to have a look at the bronchi and lungs. Perhaps about an inch above the division of the trachea, the most beautiful vermillion redness that we ever saw on the mucous surface commenced, and extended into each bronchus, but greatest in the left, and reached down to each lung. Over this peculiar redness there was a cloudy shade, which vanished after a short exposure to the air. On opening the pleura, the upper lobe of the left side at first glance seemed covered with thick white pus. But on closer examination it proved to be soft, strumous-like fibria, easily rubbed off. This, on the side and posterior part, connected that lobe in patches to the pleura costalis. These imperfect adhesions were easily broken down with the fingers. The whole of the upper part of this lobe was very red, and very solid—trepatised. Just at the root, or at the commencement of the bronchial ramifications, there was an open cavity, about the size of a small black walnut, of a reddish-brown color, and irregular villous surface, as though a slough had separated. At the upper and anterior part of this cavity, there was a small opening through both pleuræ. This lobe was cut into in different directions, but no tubercles could be found. The lower lobe was perfectly healthy. The redness of the mucous membrane of the right bronchus extended to the lung of that side, but the three lobes were perfectly normal. There was no old adhesions on either side of the cavity of the chest. Some little appearance of the emphysema remained over the body.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
J. C. BEALES, M. D.,
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

Dr. BEALES proceeded to amplify and illustrate the reasonings of this statement. He expressed the belief that the cavity found in the lung was not tuberculous, and asserted his opinion to be that the operation of introducing the tube into the larynx and down the trachea is one at all times attended with the most imperative risk to the patient, and he had never seen or heard of a case of phthsis that had been cured by it. Lesion of the pharynx was, he said, the immediate and direct cause of Mr. WHITNEY'S death.

Dr. GREEN vindicated himself from any insinuation that he had shown an anxiety to withhold the *post-mortem* examination from the public, and declared that he had only refused to let the newspapers have it because of Dr. MOTT'S earnest request. He proceeded to show that the description of the cavity on the lung in the statement read by Dr. BEALES, was in perfect accordance with the description by an eminent pathologist, of one of the varieties of tubercular cavity. As to the alleged inefficacy of the operation of injection by the probang, it was an operation now in universal practice, and formed the topic of the deliberations of the French Academy during the last five days of its last session in Paris, and it was admitted unanimously that this operation was not only performed with certainty, but that great practically beneficial results followed from it.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT concurred in the statement read by Dr. BEALES, and said he was answerable for it from beginning to end. [redacted]

Dr. JAS. R. WOOD moved the reference of the subject to a Special Committee.

Dr. BARKER moved to amend by resuming the discussion in open session at the next meeting of the Academy.

Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT was called on for his statement, and, though not a member, was granted the privilege of presenting his view of the facts, which he did, and confirmed the record of the *post-mortem* examination.

After some further discussion, involving the question as to whether the cause of death had been accurately set forth in the City Inspector's certificate, a motion to adjourn was made and lost.

Dr. BARKER'S amendment to Dr. WOOD'S motion, and the motion itself, were then put severally and lost; after which a proposition was made to lay the whole subject on the table, and carried by a good majority. The Academy then adjourned.

A Canal meeting was held at Higginsville, N. Y., Jan. 7, to adopt measures to secure the enlargement of the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal.

Pay of the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The compensation allowed by law to the subordinate officers of our Navy appears to be inadequate, and claims the serious effort of every friend of the Navy to effect an increase. The commanders receive $2,500 per annum, the lieutenants, $1,500 per annum, the past midshipmen $750, the midshipmen $400, the clerks $500, and the forward officers $900. Besides this compensation, every officer is entitled to one ration, amounting to 25 cents per day, and the forward officers receive an additional pay of two per cent. for every year's sea service. Although this may appear small at first, yet for a forward officer of ten years' sea service, it will amount to $180 per annum more each year. It will thus be seen that every one of these officers is expected to clothe and support himself, his family if he have any, and to provide for all his wants out of this small compensation. It is absurd to suppose that an officer can provide for himself, on board his ship, an expensive uniform and other clothing, his mess-table and other attendance, and at the same time maintain a family at home, with house-rent, clothing, provisions and schooling, to be paid for at the present exorbitant prices.

The Government ought to provide liberally for the compensation of all officers, so that no distinctions of wealth and poverty may exist among them. Doubtless, the rate of pay fixed by law was perhaps ample to secure a liberal compensation when the law was passed; but that was many years ago, and the expenses now are greatly increased in every item. Government has already raised the pay of the officers of the Army and Marine Corps;—why should not the same considerations, which prompted the necessary and proper increase in these, be extended also to the officers of the Navy? The Marine officers and Navy officers are serving both together on board the same ships, and still there is a difference in their rations, that of a Marine officer being 30 cents per day, and that of a Navy officer only 25 cents. A young midshipman, when he enters the service, receives $400 per annum, and a passed midshipman $750; but though they are generally young men, and single at that, yet the great expense of uniform, and the cost of the mess table, in the style which custom requires, absorbs all their compensation, leaving them nothing to lay up for the future. Clerks are no better situated; they are generally considered as civil officers, and only receive the small compensation of $500 per annum as clerk to a commander of a vessel. The clerks to Pursers receive different compensations; in ships-of-the-line $700 per annum, in frigates $500, and in sloops or smaller vessels, $400 per annum. Their duties are of a higher importance, and they have a greater responsibility. The whole charge of the Purser's stores falls on them, and they naturally are required to be good accountants. They are generally married men, and have to support, the same as other officers of a higher grade, two establishments—one on board with an expensive uniform and mess; the other on shore for their family and children, if any. Does it seem reasonable that an annual pay of $400 can support this. Why cannot their pay be made equal to that of a forward officer at least? Is the clerk's duty not equally required? and, as a man of family, does he not equally as well require the salary for the support of them. The pay of a forward officer is $900, and with the extra per centage it generally amounts to over $1,000. Now if it was necessary some time ago to raise their pay to this amount, why not raise the pay of the others likewise. Does a forward officer have to support a more expensive uniform or a better mess-table than a clerk? Does he have to maintain and educate his family in a better style than a clerk?

Furthermore, a clerk after returning from a cruise has to leave the service—he receives no further compensation, and has to look for another employ. Not even the same inducements are held out to him that are to a common sailor—namely, that if he returns in the service within the space of three months, he receives the pay for that time. No—he is forced to leave and has to trust to fortune for further employ. By being away from home for two or three years on a cruise, he naturally loses the interest and tact for being employed ashore, and has to fit himself fresh again for his former business, because the whole past three years were lost to him entirely. If Government expects to retain the services of men who know their duties and are honest and capable to perform them as such

and seditious persons. This is almost tantamount to the inauguration of a state of siege.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that the news from every part of Italy is pregnant with alarm.

The Bank of Bavaria had reduced their rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent. for bills of exchange, and from 5½ to 5 per cent. for loans on deposit.

Rumors were current in Vienna of the discovery of a formidable conspiracy in Cracow. Numerous arrests had been made, and some of the prisoners are said to be Russians. One of the reports states that the fortress of Cracow was to have been surrendered to the Russians. There is believed to have been considerable exaggeration in the reports. The first account given of the affair was, that 40 persons, some of whom were said to be nobles and military men of rank, had been arrested. The original story was soon greatly embellished, and the Vienna public is now under the impression that the fortress of Cracow was to have been surrendered by its garrison to the Russians. It is asserted that some of the persons arrested are Russian agents, and it is not unlikely that such is the case. It was from the Prussian province of Posen that the Imperial authorities got the first hint that mischief was plotting at Cracow. As a measure of precaution the troops were kept in their barracks at Cracow for two or three days.

A Vienna telegram of the 3d says:

"The report that Austria is likely to send troops to the fortress of Belgrade has caused a panic here; but you may be sure that she will not do so, unless with the consent of the other parties to the Treaty of Paris."

The latest news from Servia is that the Skonptschina was about to send a deputation to Constantinople to request the Sultan to confirm the election of Prince MILOSCH. Russian influence and Russian gold are said to have brought about the deposition of Prince ALEXANDER and the election of MILOSCH. Order had been restored in Belgrade.

The guns of the Turkish fortress at Belgrade were double shotted, and on the opposite bank of the river Austrian artillery and 8,000 French troops were in readiness to act if a chance offered.

The Emperor of Russia has just given his sanction to a proposal, from the Governor of Siberia, for building a town, to be called Sophiisk, at Djal, on the right bank of the Amoor.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 9 arrived at Suez on the 21st, and the news is thus telegraphed:

The amnesty was slowly but surely thinning the ranks of the rebels, and there is good reason for believing that the whole country will be restored to peace, without much additional bloodshed.

On the 24th of November, a force commanded by Lord CLYDE in person, having marched 61 miles in 60 hours, completely defeated BAINIE MADHOO SING, and a large army of rebels, at Dundeca Klara, nearly opposite Futtehpore. The enemy was driven out of the dense jungle, and afterwards chased four miles by guns and cavalry. Their loss was enormous. Many were drowned in the Ganges. BAINIE MADHOO escaped down the River Oomrao, and SING fled towards the Cawnpore road. The rabble threw away their arms and fled to the steep ravines. BAINIE MADHOO is said to have reached Dooleemow Ghat, on the Ganges.

On the 28th of November the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Lucknow. The health of the British troops was said to be excellent.

On the 21st of November Gen. GRANT recrossed the Goomtee. The rebels, in considerable numbers, disputed the passage, but were forced to fly with great loss. Six of their guns were taken.

TANTIA TOPEE continued to avoid the ingenuity of his pursuers, and is said to have entered Guzerat.

Gen. JOHN JACOB, who played an important part during the war, died from an attack of brain fever.

The Bombay import market continued very active. Money was rather tight, and the Bank had raised its rate of discount one per cent. Cotton and Oil seeds were lower.

Freights were declining. Exchange—Bank rates 2s. 0¾d.

The mails reached London on the 4th, and the American portion of it was brought out by the *City of Washington*.

The letters and papers add little of interest to the above telegram. A small insurrection had occurred at Burmah. It was reported by telegraph from Agra, that NENA SAHIB had succeeded with a considerable force in crossing the Ganges between Futteghur and Cawnpore.

The steamer *Emeu*, with the Australian mails, dated Sydney, Nov. 11, and Melbourne Nov. 16, and £60,000 in gold, arrived at Suez Dec. 21.

Trade, especially import, was very dull at Melbourne. Exchange, for 60 days' sight, was at par.

The electric telegraph was in operation between Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide.

The following ships had sailed from Melbourne for England: Oct. 27, *Blackwall*, for London, with 60,589 ounces; Nov. 7, the *Donald McKay*, for Liverpool, with 34,396 ounces; Nov. 14, the *Swiftsure*, for London, with 84,775 ounces.

The second reading of the Chinese Emigration bill had been rejected by the Upper House of New South Wales.

The receipts of wool at Sydney were light. Buyers were cautious and prices uncertain. Tallow was firm.

The mails reached England on the 4th, and the American portion has been brought out per *City of Washington*.

The Brazilian Mail steamer, with dates from Rio de Janeiro to Dec. 11, had reached Lisbon. There is no political news of importance. Coffee at Rio was dealt in at 4,700 to 4,800 reis for good first. Stock 100,000 bags. Exchange on London 26⅞ to 27.

THE COMING EUROPEAN WAR.

Signals of a Conflict Between France and Austria on the Italian Question—Sentiments of the Press—Symptoms of Revolt in Italy—Preparations of Sardinia.

The usual levee was held at the Tuileries on New-Year's Day. The Diplomatic Corps and all the great functionaries were in attendance, and during the presentations an event occurred which occasioned quite a panic on the Paris Bourse, and a heavy fall in the funds at London and elsewhere. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the evening of the 1st inst., says:

"I have just heard that during the levee to-day, the Emperor told the Austrian Minister HUBNER, that he regretted their relations (*rapports*) was so bad, but that his personal sentiments for the Emperor of Austria were the same as ever. I may add, that a rumor circulates (but for the truth of which I do not vouch) that Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War, went up subsequently to HUBNER, and said to him 'I suppose I must not give you my hand after that.'"

The same correspondent, writing on the following day, says:

"The few words addressed by the Emperor to M. HUBNER, the Austrian Minister, during the reception of yesterday, and which I communicated in a postscript, are, I find, literally correct. They were spoken with a more emphatic tone of voice and animated gesture than the Emperor generally employs, and reminded some of the listeners of a scene between the First Consul and the English Ambassador of that day, previous to the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens. They are commented upon in various ways in all circles where politics are the topic, and I learn that in the higher financial regions where they are known they have produced an effect which it is difficult to exaggerate. I will not indulge in speculation as to what they portend. It is well known that the Emperor keeps the greatest guard over himself, and never allows an unguarded expression to reveal his real thoughts, but it is certain that on this occasion he betrayed an excitement which could not pass unnoticed by the diplomatic corps. If the Bourse were open to-day I have no doubt that the effect would be severely felt. I think it right to add a few words of explanation on so unusual an occurrence. For the last two or three months negotiations have been going on between Austria and France on the subject of Italy. The Emperor expressed himself very anxious that reforms should be introduced there, and particularly in the Roman States. The Austrian Government has been urged to use its influence with the Pope and the King of Naples for that purpose, and the Emperor NAPOLEON has, I am assured, agreed to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome on condition that the Austrians should also evacuate the places they hold. On both these points the greatest opposition is met from Austria, though it is a fact beyond dispute that the Italians are more discontented than ever with their rulers: more inflamed than ever with hatred against Austria, which no merits of her representative or her generals will ever mitigate; and as ready as ever to rise against those they look upon as their tyrants. Whatever be the real motives of the Emperor NAPOLEON, whether he finds that the continued occupation of Rome exposes him to odium on the part of the Italians, or from whatever other views,—he is fully aware of this exasperated feeling, and of the consequencies which may follow, and which, perhaps, he would wish to prevent. In the midst of all this comes the Servian complication, and the probability of an Austrian occupation there also. This, it appears, the Emperor NAPOLEON most decided sets his face against. He will listen to no occupation except a joint one, of Servia, and under the authority of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris. We have every day new accounts of the effervescence that prevails in Italy, and the sympathy which Sardinia shows to the discontented, as well as of what is passing in Servia. All this has produced its effect on the Emperor's mind; and thus, notwithstanding his habitual reserve, he could not but show it yesterday, when the representative of Austria stood before him. This, I think, you will find pretty nearly the true state of the case. The feeling against Austria is very bitter, and I cannot say it is undeserved. Whether it will go the length which all seem to apprehend I cannot say."

On Monday, the 3d, there was quite a panic on the Bourse, the decline in the funds being equal to fully one per cent.

The Paris *Patrie* alluding to the report in the Bourse to the effect that dissensions exist between France and Austria, says:

"We are authorized to state that no new circumstance justifies the rumor in question."

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 4th contains textually the words the Emperor addressed to M. HUBNER on the 1st. The Emperor said:

"I regret that our relations with your Government are not so good as they were, but I request you to tell the Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed."

M. HUBNER, it appears, was not the only member of the diplomatic body who was snubbed at the Imperial *levee* at the Tuileries on Saturday. The Papal Nuncio left the *levée* disconcerted at the coldness of the reception he met with from the Emperor—a fact which harmonizes with the reports that His Imperial Majesty has been baffled and opposed in his Italian policy by Austria and the Pope, and that the latter has become the obedient friend of FRANZ JOSEPH.

The *Morning Chronicle*, in a short conspicuous leader, says that

"The French Government have limited their demands upon that of Austria to requiring the fulfilment of the promises held out to Italy in the protocols of the Congress of Paris. There is no immediate cause for alarm, because it cannot be anticipated that Austria will endanger the peace of Italy by opposing reasonable and just demands, and which have been sanctioned by a European Congress."

The London *Times*, in a leader, states its opinion that the Italian question has reached a crisis. Whether this crisis has been in any way hastened by the French Emperor for the purposes of his own ambition, may be uncertain; but that it has arrived, there is no doubt. On both sides there is an expectation that the ensuing Spring will bring forth some important event. In the rumors which have arisen no one knows whence, and spread no one knows how, during the last few weeks, there is a consistency which shows a basis of reality. In France it is witnessed that the Emperor will not be sorry to divert public attention by appearing as the champion of Italy against his uncle's old foes. In Piedmont the greatest excitement prevails. In Lombardy the Italians refuse conciliation, and preserve their attitude of hostility, and openly talk of the day of vengeance which draws nigh. Unless means be taken to preserve the peace of Europe, a collision must some day take place between Austria and Piedmont. Austria has never recognized France as an Italian Power, and even now looks angrily at the occupation of Rome. Vienna has therefore refused to join in any alliance of reform with NAPOLEON in Italy. This decision was the cause of the outbreak of New-Year day, which has caused such uneasiness throughout Europe. At the first glance every man must be disposed to condemn Austria, but the rejection of the Emperor's offers by Austria is no doubt the result of a feeling that the French Emperor's cooperation would not be sincere and friendly. The *Times* trusts there will be no tampering with the peace of Europe. The world has had enough of French armies of liberation, and Lombardy would gain nothing by exchanging the despotism which reigns at Milan for that which is enthroned in Paris. Nor is there any necessity for foreign interference if Italy be, as her friends allege, fit for self-government, and ready to unite in a unanimous effort for independence. Sardinia has a noble army as a nucleus for Italian patriotism. There are 24,000,000 of Italians, and at the utmost 100,000 Austrian soldiers. If the Italians be really worthy to succeed to the ancient dominion of the Cæsars, they have ample means in their own hands. England and France may promise at any rate to prevent the interference of any non-Italian power in the struggle, so that Italy more than Hungary may not, after having worsted her traditionary enemy, have to succumb in an unequal struggle with a new antagonist.

The *Daily News* writes as follows: "The partizans of legitimacy and of the *status quo* are moving heaven and earth to dissuade the nephew of NAPOLEON from crossing the Alps. With the exception of Russia, which has her own resentments to wreak, and her own ulterior projects to promote, all the leading Cabinets of Europe are busily engaged in spinning a huge spider's web of cajolery in which they hope to catch his *parvenu* Majesty. We only hope that our own Government may not commit itself too far for timely extrication end retreat from this unworthy work. Lord DERBY can never be told too often that England will have none of it. Any accident may set the Italian peninsula on fire from one end to the other; and in such an event the King of Sardinia has no choice but to head the movement or be overwhelmed by it. To expect NAPOLEON III. to stand by unmoved under such circumstances is mere fatuity. He may not, either publicly or furtively, take any step to precipitate the crisis; he may possibly think it a fine stroke of policy even to propose not to do so, and if he promises he may keep his word. But he is no more answerable for what may happen in Italy than he is for the change of the weather; and when the critical hour arrives he will naturally declare himself freed from obligations whose whole basis will have been changed. If, in the sequel, England desires to exercise any moral or material influence for good, her duty and policy now are to abstain rigorously and impartially from all participation, either in aggressive or defensive plottings. We do not choose to go warfaring in equally bad political company against it.

The *Times* has also a leader on the miserable condition of the Papal States, and says that, unless it is misinformed, France and Austria are now entirely at variance on the course to be pursued in the States of the Church—the French urging the withdrawal both of their own and the Austrian garrisons, if the Pope refuses the reforms in his administration recommended for his adoption, and the Austrians expressing their determination to support the Pope under every contingency. No less could, indeed, be expected from the Power which has so lately concluded a concordat with the Holy See; but such a course is likely to have an important bearing, not only upon the petty politics of Rome and the intrigues of Cardinals, but upon the peace of Europe and the destinies of the world.

The effect of these warlike discussions and rumors upon the money market will be found by reference to our financial intelligence.

In Italy the utmost excitement and disquiet prevail. A reliable correspondent writes, Dec. 27:

"The city of Milan was yesterday the theatre of a rather serious contest between the crowd and the Austrian soldiery. Eye-witnesses relate the origin of it in the following way: An Austrian soldier was lounging in the Court of the Porta Fornarina, smoking his cigar, when some individuals approached, demanding that he should cease smoking. He refused, on which one of them gave him a violent box on the ear. The soldier immediately threw himself upon his assailants, and called his comrades to his assistance, who came running with swords drawn. But the mob likewise arrived quickly from all sides, and their numbers were soon far greater than those of the soldiers. These were completely surrounded by a close crowd, and thus were in a situation which, in Italy, must be looked upon as peculiarly uncomfortable, where the dagger makes its appearance wherever the crowd is sufficiently dense to conceal the hand that delivers the stroke. The soldiers were, however, saved by a patrol coming up and charging the crowd with fixed bayonets. The people then began to tear up the pavement and throw the stones at the soldiers, who, by order of the commanding sergeant, to avoid the effusion of blood, withdrew into the interior of a neighboring church. Similar disturbances took place simultaneously in other parts of Milan, and the people, in a state of excitement, filled the streets until late in the evening. This morning, news reached Milan, that at Pavia an attempt was made to set fire to the police-barracks. Nor is the aspect of Milan itself, to-day, much more reassuring. Everybody who may intend to visit the theatre, is threatened with having boiling water thrown on him. Printed papers are slipped into your hand requiring you to abstain from any kind of public amusement. Cries have been uttered before the Archduke's palace, inviting him to take his leave, as no good could accrue to him from staying any longer in Italy. The lower orders are all convinced that in spring "the Piedmontese will come."

The same writer on the 28th, says:

"The news from Pavia grows in importance. All the students, except those who belong to the town itself, have received orders to quit it, and not to return until permitted. The state of siege has not expressly been declared, but it is a fact. At 8 o'clock everybody is at home. At Milan, the 16th of March, the anniversary of the revolution in 1848, has become a kind of watchword among the lower orders. Nothing of importance has passed to-day."

The Turin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 29th ult., says:

"At Milan, on the 26th December, the theatre of La Scala opened, and the Archduke and Archduchess were there. On their arrival a number of the spectators would have left the theatre, but they found the doors incumbered by a throng of policemen, agents, *mouchards*, of various categories, who, without using violence, opposed, by their compact mass, an effectual passive resistance to the exit of the malcontents. Thereupon the latter returned into the house, and testified their dissatisfaction by hissing the performance. The next night the same opera (which is by a Piedmontese composer) was given again, and very well received. The latest accounts from Lombardy are to the effect that the discontent is as violent as ever, and that the concession made by reducing the number of conscripts to be called under arms next month has had no effect whatever in mollifying the people."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "The army in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom has been reinforced by four regiments, and all the men who were on leave of absence have returned to their posts."

The Turin correspondent of the London *News* writes, Dec. 28:

"There is no relaxation here in those preparations which seem to indicate the likelihood and proximity of war. Besides some extraordinary efforts for supplying the army with clothes and other requisites, the workshops of the military arsenal are busy getting ready some new field-batteries.

"The day before yesterday General GARIBALDI was summoned from Nice to Turin by a telegraphic message. You are aware that this retired officer enjoys some celebrity on account of his military deeds in Spanish America, but much more for the fine defence of Rome in 1848 against the French, in which exploit he was the chief performer. His principal talent, however, consists in the training and management of guerilla troops. Having long ago broken off all connection with the party and tenets of MAZZINI, he has given several proofs of attachment to the Sardinian Government, and being himself a man of action, as the phrase goes, this sudden call to Turin is not devoid of interest. It has come to my knowledge that he was questioned upon two points. First, how, in case of a war he would set to work to organize and mobilize a national guard? Secondly, how and in what space of time he could raise bodies of volunteers, so as to have ten thousand men ready for the field? GARIBALDI has already returned to Nice, where he usually resides, and where he will wait for fresh orders. I think I am likewise correctly informed respecting another very significant circumstance. Yesterday the banker FRANCHETTI, a son-in-law of one of the ROTHSCHILDS, I do not know precisely which, signed in the name of that house a contract—a conditional one, I believe—for the purchase of the Sardinian railways belonging to the Government.

From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 5.

We quoted yesterday a statement of the correspondent of the *Times* at Paris, to the effect that, at the imperial *levee* of Saturday last, the Emperor of the French addressed the Austrian Ambassador in a somewhat unusual style, expressing his regret that the relations between the two countries were so bad, but assuring him, in convicious phrase, that his personal sentiments towards his brother of Austria remained the same as ever. The air and tone of the speaker are said to have recalled to the spectators the scene between the First NAPOLEON and Lord WHITWORTH, on the eve of the renewal of war between England and France. Two important facts are since added, both worthy of attention. In the first place, since the excitement caused by the news of the Emperor's words had produced a marked effect on the Bourse, the Government has thought it necessary or advisable to publish in the semi-official *Constitutionnel* a formal explanation. It appears that LOUIS NAPOLEON spoke of the relations between France and Austria not as being "bad," but as "not so good as they had been." The substantial truth of this report is acknowledged by this trivial correction in the columns of a journal which bears nearly the same relation to the present Government of France that an evening cotemporary was understood to occupy towards the Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON. And it is indicated further by such a formal acknowledgment that the Emperor is desirous that all France should hear what he says;—should understand that his is not on the best possible terms with Austria; and that he has spoken his mind to her Ambassador with what in diplomatic society may be considered remarkable pleinness of speech. And it is further said that on the same occasion the Papal Nuncio left the presence much disconcerted at the reception he had met with from his master's too powerful protector. Symptoms of this kind are more powerful than straws which show the direction of the wind; they are indications of a lowering tempest, which may indeed pass away, but which is quite as likely to burst over our heads in the midst of apparent calm and fancied security.

In the peculiar position occupied by the present master of France, it is difficult for the occupant, and impossible for others, to foresee to what steps he may at any moment be driven. The necessities of the situation are as uncertain as they are imperative. We cannot, therefore, pretend to foretell the course which, even during the next six months, LOUIS NAPOLEON may find it advisable to pursue. We are quite sure that he will act principally, if not solely, with a view to his own personal security and advantage, as distinct alike from the interests of France and the requirements of Europe. We know that his first thought will and must be, as it has ever been, how to strengthen his throne and lay the foundation of his dynasty; how to rivet more firmly the present fetters of France. But it is impossible to predict with certainty what line of policy he may deem most conducive to this end. There are, however, some obvious reasons which may incline him to a warlike course. He has no hold on the affections of the nation: he is bitterly hated by the educated classes; he is exposed to the risks of an insurrection, if ever the Republican Party shall again have able to make head against him; he has no merits and no claims to fall back upon; and his ascendancy is, therefore, upheld solely by that brute force which is represented by an army of 400,000 men. He rules by the sword, in a word; and so ruling, may well doubt whether it be not most unsafe for him to let the sword rust in its sheath. In time of peace the army is idle, discontented, troublesome, and perhaps dangerous. It has time to think; and his thoughts might possibly take a direction that would be exceedingly inconvenient to a throne which rests only on its bayonets. In time of war, the army is united, loyal, and enthusiastic; successful war would bring it back flushed with triumph, and devoted to the Sovereign in whose cause it had conquered. All danger of military discontent and disaffection is suspended at least during the continuance of war; and some who have opportunities of judging believe that this danger is at present much greater than is generally supposed. In order then, to maintain the loyalty and efficiency of the army, and to secure himself against the worst peril that can threaten him, it is possible that the Emperor may seek cause of war abroad.

But there is a further advantage to the ruler of such a people as the French in the existence of a foreign war. Their national pride is intense; it is deeply interested in the maintenance of their military reputation; and they care perhaps more for influence and fame abroad than for liberty and good government at home. In time of war, the Emperor will be to them, as during the late struggle he was to England, the representative of France; and he will probably be safe for the time against intestine conspiracies and civil opposition. Also, while he is engaged in hostilities with Austria, he may hope for a respite from the vengeance which has so often threatened his life for his complicity in her oppression of Italy. Without intending to confer a single benefit on the Italians, he may free himself from all danger in that quarter by declaring war on their bitterest and most hated enemy. If the tyrant of Rome should appear as the liberator of Milan, he will probably be not merely safe but popular in Italy. In this way too will a state of war be to him a state of comparative security; security against disaffection at home and plots abroad, as well as against the possibility of military treason. It will, therefore, not greatly surprise us if LOUIS NAPOLEON should not find cause of quarrel with Austria, before many months have passed away; and if a collision either on the Ticino or in the Roman States should sound the alarm of another war, before the new year has passed away.

THE POLICE OF THE SEAS.

The Right of Search—The Affair of the Washington—Central-American Politics—Views of the British Press.

From the London Times, Jan. 4.

The Congress of the United States, by a very convenient arrangement, meets two months before the Parliament of the United Kingdom. We say by a convenient arrangement, because Congress is thus enabled to do justice to the annual crop of grievances against Great Britain, and the English Government has the opportunity of appeasing the periodical outhurst of Transatlantic wrath before our own representative institutions are brought into play. By virtue of this convenient arrangement, we are put in possession of information with regard to Central American affairs which we must otherwise have waited for till the beginning of February, and are thus in a position to judge how far we have merited those indignant comments which the American newspapers have directed against our alleged reassertion of the Rights of Visitation and Search in time of pence, which has followed immediately, they say, on their pretended surrender.

In the first place, we learn from a dispatch of Mr. DALLAS, corrected in some respects by Lord NAPIER that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, whose presence in Central America has been the cause of so much discontent and cavil, has been employed in negotiating a treaty with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which was that surrender of the pro ectorate over the Mosquito Territory, so long regarded with dislike by the United States. Lord MALMESBURY further informed Mr. DALLAS that it was the intention of the British Government to protect Sir W. G. OUSELEY from being interrupted in his mission by the presence of WALKER and his filibusters. Gen. CASS, it appears, considers the orders issued by the British Government for the protection of the Plenipotentiary as a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. These orders were, that if the State of Nicaragua required, for its defence from filibusters, the active intervention of military power, a British armed force was to land, seize them, and hand them over, if Americans, to their own Government, and, having done this, retire immediately. This intervention was only to be exercised during the time the diplomatic Representative of the British Government was in the country. Mr. DALLAS seems to fear that the English naval officers might, under such circumstances, become mere tools of the dominant party in Nicaragua, and seize as filibusters whomsoever they chose to designate by that name. He maintains, also, that, although the British Government has no right to use force for the purpose of defending its diplomatic Representative, because such force would be an "occupation" within the meaning of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, no such difficulty would accrue from an armed intervention by the United States, in accordance with the President's Message, for the purpose of opening the route across the Isthmus,—that is, of placing it in permanent "occupation" of the United States. Lord MALMESBURY thinks both proceedings would be right—our protection of our Diplomatist and the American protection of the route. Mr. DALLAS thinks the American intervention would be right but ours wrong.

The objection comes with an ill grace at the time when we are actually engaged in an attempt to get rid of that Mosquito Protectorate which the United States contend is an "occupation" within the meaning of the Treaty. It is not reasonable to construe instructions to naval officers with the same strictness as if they were treaty stipulations, or to suppose that our officers will find any difficulty or require any assistance from the State of Nicaragua, in discovering who are the filibusters whom they are required to seize, and more especially ungracious is this cavil when it is remembered that the object of the orders is to protect a British diplomatist engaged in negotiating a treaty in a sense agreeable to the United States from the lawless violence of American citizens, let loose upon the State with whom he is negotiating by the default of their own Government. If the President really wishes to get credit for a desire to put down that filibustering spirit to which he gave too much countenance at the Conference of Ostend, he should, at any rate, abstain from throwing difficulties in the way of a friendly Government which, in discharging the duty of protecting its Minister, is driven to do for humanity and civilization that which the Government of the United States ought itself to have done.

Passing over matters of less consequence, we come to a correspondence carried on at San Juan del Norte between Commander MCINTOSH, of the United States ship *Roanoke*, and Capt. Sir WILLIAM ALDHAM, of her Majesty's ship *Valorous*. The American officer complains that the American steamer *Washington* was visited by two officers of the *Valorous* at San Juan del Norte, and that the American steamer *Catharine Maria* was visited in the Colorado River by Capt. WAINWRIGHT, of her Majesty's ship *Leopard*. Capt. WAINWRIGHT's offence seems to have been that he went on board the vessel, asked whether they had seen any filibusters, and, being answered in the negative, immediately withdrew. This statement Commander MCINTOSH considered satisfactory. Sir WILLIAM ALDHAM's offence was of a deeper dye. Fifteen minutes after the *Washington* entered the harbor of San Juan two officers from the *Valorous* boarded her, and asked the following questions: "Where from?" "How many passengers have you?" "How many days out from New-York?" "Did you stop at any port on your way out?" "Are all your passengers American?" "Are they armed?" "Has your hold been examined by the American officers?" On this Commodore MCINTOSH observes that his instructions are most rigid in regard to the boarding, delaying, or examining American merchant vessels, and that he sees no distinction between filibusters and Africans. Sir WILLIAM ALDHAM replies, that the vessel was in a port under the protection of Great Britain, that this visit was in accordance with established usage, and that the vessel, being at anchor, was put to no inconvenience by the inquiries. Commodore MCINTOSH denies that under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty San Juan del Norte is under the protection of the British Crown, but expresses a belief that no offence was meant, and so the correspondence ends.

We confess it appears to us that the American Government and its officers are pushing matters very far indeed, and by no means responding to the frank and friendly manner in which the practice of Visitation and Search in time of peace has been by our Government entirely surrendered. The whole gravamen of Visitation and Search lay in the compulsory nature of the proceeding. To stop a vessel on the high seas, to compel her to produce her papers, and to submit to an examination of her cargo is *primâ facie* an invasion by one person of the rights of another, which nothing but the result,—that is, proof of the guilt of the person thus detained,—can justify. But to go on board a ship without an armed force on her arrival in a harbor, when, being at anchor, she undergoes no detention nor suffers any compulsion whatever, and then to ask a number of questions, whatever they be, and with whatever object they be put, with no attempt and no intention to compel an answer, cannot, we apprehend, without doing obvious violence to language, be considered as a Visitation or Search within the meaning affixed by the law of nations to these terms. It really seems to come to this,—that no English naval officer can go on board an American ship, however conciliatory his conduct, however unassuming his demeanor, however unwilling or unable he may be to apply compulsion, without giving to the United States a *casus belli* against this country.

From the London Saturday Review.

The Americans would gain in the estimation of foreigners if they thought fit to intrust their public affairs to the conduct of gentlemen; yet vulgar bluster and unprincipled professions, put forward for electioneering purposes, furnish no ground whatever for international quarrels. Mr. BUCHANAN prepared the way for his election by advertising his desire for the annexation of Cuba, and it is not surprising that Mr. DOUGLAS, who aspires to succeed him in the Presidency, should proclaim the expediency of acquiring Central America, because it is half way to California. Within a week from the delivery of a pacific Message, the official organ of the Administration at Washington reproduces the stereotyped threat of hostilities against England, and the journals of New-York open their expansive columns to the absurdest narratives of supposed encroachments by English officers on the rights of the American flag. The offensive language of the orators and journalists of the Union is certainly annoying, and it may at any time encourage some reckless candidate for popularity to commit acts of violence for the purpose of involving the two countries in war; but in the meantime it is unnecessary for England to respond to a hackneyed verbal challenge. The public opinion of the United States precisely resembles the youthful conceit which has never been exposed to the wholesome correction of thrashings at school or of ridicule at college, and in their dealings with the touchy republicans English ministers must pay the penalty which was long since incurred through the imbecility of Lord NORTH and the carelessness of Lord LIVERPOOL and Lord CASTLEREAGH. The first American war was like the contest of a drunken prizefighter with an athletic but awkward plowboy. The records of the struggle prove that it was almost impossible to avoid defeating the feeble resistance of the insurgents; yet the Ministry, the Opposition, and the generals who adorned that singular epoch of English history, contrived by their failure to achieve an unparalleled triumph of ineptitude. The people of the United States naturally attributed to their own military prowess the credit which was in some degree due to the prudent daring of their founders; and when, 40 years later, they engaged in war with England during the height of the great contest with NAPOLEON, their national vanity converted the contemptuous negligence of their enemy into a proof of their own irresistible strength. Having never engaged in a serious war against any great Power, and having no equals on their own continent to inforce the rules of good neighborhood, the Americans have some excuse for their ostentatious arrogance, and for their disregard of international law. English statesmen best consult the dignity of their country by avoiding all just causes of quarrel and by closing their ears to ignorant vituperation. The enlistment of an army and the equipment of a fleet would be a more serious ground for alarm than gasconading declamations in the Senate or official manifestoes in the Washington *Union*. Until the American Government prepares for war, a reasonable confidence may be placed in even its faintest professions of a desire for peace. The present clamor seems more than ordinarily destitute of foundation. * * *

The dislike of the United States to the presence of numerous and active foreign cruisers in the Caribbean Sea will be perfectly intelligible to those who remember that England also has had dealings with weaker and less civilized neighbors. A French or American fleet off Rangoon would have been regarded with little favor at Calcutta on the eve of the conquest of Pegu, nor would it at this moment be satisfactory to find that Nepaul was attempting to enter into diplomatic relations with European Powers. The Affghan war was precipitated through a sudden alarm at the presence of SIMONITCH at Herat, and at the secret intrigues of NICOVITCH at Cabul and Candahar. It is natural that a great empire should assume a certain monopoly of influence over the inferior races in its immediate neighborhood; and a wise policy would dictate the abandonment of Central American affairs to the government which regards them with the most active interest. If the States were still provinces connected by a nominal union with Great Britain, it is idle to suppose that the extension of the national dominion in America would be unpopular in England. The great Federal Republic inherits the rights and propensities of the Thirteen Colonies, and the projected incroachments on Central America correspond to the enterprises against Spain of which the moribund Mosquito Protectorate is a relic and reminiscence. The seizure of WALKER and his accomplices by any English officer would be a most untoward and embarrassing success. The men may be pirates by legal definition, but in fact they are only reckless adventurers, and their crime is an offence to their own country or to Nicaragua, rather than an outrage against the general law of nations. The crew of the vessel which has sailed from Mobile are somewhat less guilty than NICOTARA and his comrades, and their seizure is as little the business of an English man-of-war as the capture of the *Cagliari*. As judges say on the bench, cases now and then arise in which it is necessary to exercise a little common sense, and the Government will be well advised in regarding the affairs of Central America with exclusive reference to their own duties, and to the interest of the country.

From the London Star.

If England can successfully cut away the objections of the United States to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, she will achieve much; and whatever may be the result of the attempt, the Administration of Lord DERBY deserves high credit for undertaking it. What the American Government wants, however, is the surrender pure and simple. If these treaties now in contemplation with the native States impose conditions involving the continuance of any right of intermixing by England in Central American affairs, the Cabinet of Washington will hold the surrender to be one only in name, if, in ceding the Bay Islands to Honduras, England stipulates—as was done in the abortive Clarendon-Dallas Treaty, that Slavery shall never be established in them, the Cabinet of Washington will hold such a treaty to be null, and the question will be more complicated than ever. Nothing short of an unconditional surrender will satisfy the objections held by the United States, and make the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty binding upon them. This should be the object of England, for it is easy to perceive that it is under these obligations, as they affect the United States, the American statesmen feel uncomfortable. If they had no pretext on which to abrogate the treaty, their hands are for ever tied up by it from pushing southwards over the isthmus either the sovereignty or the protection of the United States. We are far from believing that it is in the power of treaties or conventions of any kind to counteract for any length of time a permanent and growing natural tendency, such as is obvious in the United States, to absorb the weak nations in her vicinity; nor would it be desirable, perhaps, even if it were possible. But immediate causes of misunderstanding, or hostility, may be removed by the course which we are glad to believe our present Government has taken, and the onus besides will be thrown off our shoulders on to those of the American people.

From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 5.

The American, as is usually the case in these squabbles about apparently insignificant questions of etiquette, has carried his point; and till that settlement is made, of which Lord MALMESBURY speaks, and one of the objects of which is "to terminate the Mosquito Protectorate," our officers in the Gulf of Mexico will be placed in the unpleasant predicament of having laid claim to a right which they dare not exercise. It is clear that the Americans have a great advantage over us in these frequent dissensions, because they act in accordance with a settled policy. Their principle is, that no European nation ought to be allowed to assume any powers in regulating the affairs of Central America; and this principle they steadily carry out, regardless of consequences. In Mexico, for instance, General CASS proclaims, in terms that are almost insolent, the determination of the United States not to allow Spain to interfere for the protection of her outraged and persecuted subjects. But, when an American citizen is overawed by the Government of the day in the Capital of that distracted country, the Secretary of State at once orders the United States Minister at Mexico to strike his flag, retire with his legation, and Congress is recommended to appropriate two Mexican Provinces as a material guarantee for future compensation when order is restored throughout the land. Similarly, when there is talk of opening an Isthmian route through Nicaragua, the United States Government assumes, as a matter of course, that its troops will be allowed to enter the country to keep the line of transit free from interruption by marauders. But, when Sir W. G. OUSELEY goes to Central America to negotiate a treaty which is to be regarded by all parties as a final arrangement, and when, in order that he may accomplish his work speedily, it is proposed that British troops shall land, if necessary, to prevent the Nicaraguan Government from being upset by foreign invaders, the United States Government exclaims that this cannot be permitted, for it would be an infraction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It is vain for Lord MALMESBURY to protest that, if the intercepted filibusters are found to be citizens of the United States, they will be handed over to the nearest authority of their own nation. Mr. DALLAS, speaking on behalf of his Government, says, in effect, it will do its utmost to put down the filibusters, but will suffer no one else to do so. And this, also, is the meaning of Commodore M'INTOSH's conduct. No doubt that officer cared little whether the *Washington* had been unjustifiably searched or not; he was glad of the pretext that he might deny the right of the British to the Mosquito Protectorate, and announce that England must not interfere with filibusters, either while they are on board American vessels, or after they have landed on the American Continent. Such is the policy of the United States. It is, in truth, the Monroe doctrine boldly carried into practice; with this corollary, that the United States shall have supreme dominion over those "independent" States from which Europeans are to be jealously excluded. And what is the policy of England? At present, our Foreign Secretary seems to have no very clear idea what he ought to do, and it is exceedingly probable he will end by conceding to the United States all their demands.

From the London Examiner.

What is the right of search but the passport system of the sea? Well, but the claim of search has been abandoned, and all that is asked of the Americans is some means of identifying the vessel with the flag she carries. What is this, however, still, but the passport system of the sea? Will you let a boat come alongside and ask civilly for the ship's papers? asks England. No, replies the United States, our vessels must be free to traverse the seas without let or hindrance. And we believe we must confess America to be more in the right than our prejudices prepare us to admit. All our arguments for identification of the nationality with the flag are precisely the arguments used in defence of the continental passport system. We advocate a Police for the seas analogous to the French and Austrian Police for the land. We want to know who is who at sea. We hold it desirable that our naval *gendarme* should have power to ask all mercantile vessels the question, Who are you, and what are you? The Americans claim for ships at sea the same freedom of passing without question or interruption as of men on land, and maintain that the evil of an occasional abuse of the flag is less than that of the frequent interruption of vessels which would result from the inquiry proposed. It must be borne in mind that a ship has something of a corporate character, and how does a man relish being stopped with the question, Who are you, and show that you are not a thief? But how are piracy and Slave-dealing to be discovered and prevented, if no inquiries can be made to ascertain whether vessels are entitled to the colors they show? How is the thief or cut-throat discovered on land? The capture is generally made at the risk of the officer, if there is error, but how seldom does error occur. And the practiced naval officer is not less shrewd than the detective in discovering the signs and tokens of a guilty traffic. We do not, then, believe that much will be lost by the abandonment of this right of search, or of visits of inquiry: but whatever may be the value of these things, certain it is that we must submit to do as best we may without them, as other nations will not consent to a stricter sea policy, and we cannot go to war with all the maritime world in order to put down the slave-trade. It is not agreeable to the national pride to surrender any power or pretension once asserted, but so it must be. Thus was when the foreigner in our waters was compelled to lower his foretopsail in homage to the British flag. That time-honored usage we were obliged to abandon. The right of search followed, and now is denied the requeat to see the ship's title to her flag.

American Relations with Mexico.

From the London Times City Article, Jan. 3.

The advices from Mexico this afternoon confirm the worst accounts of the horrors in progress in that Republic, and reiterate the surprise already expressed at the total apathy of the British Government as respects the protection of either the personal or commercial interests of our people, which at least quadruple those of any other country. Our pecuniary claims alone range between 10 and 15 millions sterling, and the outrages on our merchants have far exceeded those which any of the conflicting chiefs have dared to inflict on the citizens

for French and best qualities of American; Red Western, 6c. 6d.@6c. 6½.; White, 6s 6d.c. 6d.; Southern, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. Canada retail inquiry at an advance of 1s.; Mixed, 28s.@29s.; Yellow, 29s.@30.; White, 32s.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef continues very slow, and buyers daily get the advantage. Pork dull, but unchanged in value. Bacon—No sales of American. Lard in retail request at 58s., the principal holders still keeping out of the market. Tallow steady at 32s. for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—Common Resin continues scarce and firm at 8s. 2d.@8s. 3d.; other kinds neglected. Bark slow at 8s. 9d.@9s. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 6d. for Baltimore. Clover Seed quiet and nominal at 61s.@52s. Nothing doing in Timothy. Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee—Sales unimportant. Rice quiet; small sales of Carolina at 18s. 6d. Ashes steady but quiet at 29s. for Pots, and 32s. for Pearls. Linseed Oil selling at 30s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38s. 6d.@39s.

London Markets.

BREADSTUFFS firm and WHEAT 1s.@2s. dearer. SUGAR firm at 1ull prices for West Indian. Bananes 6d. @1s. lower. COFFEE in brisk demand at an advance of 1s. for Ceylon. TEA firm; sellers of Congo at 11d. for cash. RICE 6d.@1s. cheaper. TALLOW quiet at 51s. 6d.@51s. 9d. LINSEED OIL 30s.@30s. 3d. Scotch PIG IRON 54s. 3d.@54s. 6d.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, JAN. 20.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 92, 48, 108, 109, 41, 83, 95, 96, 64, 65, 69, 71, 72.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 407, 409, 413, 417, 419, 423, 429, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459. *Part II.*—Nos. 132, 342, 478, 482, 484, 488, 490, 494, 496, 498, 502, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 2, 97, 123, 131, 167, 168, 169, 172, 175 181, 182, 66, 70, 74, 83, 11, 108, 106, 184, 185.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Same as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 21 to 25, 27 to 32, 34, 36, 38 to 44. *Part II.*—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 to 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 19.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COLLECTOR'S SUIT—POINT OF PROTEST.

J. W. Shulten et al. vs. *Hugh Maxwell.*—Thie was an actiou brought to recover back duties and penalty exacted hy the defendant as Collector of this Port, upon aN importation of flannels hy the plaintiffs. A verdict was takeu for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court on a case which was brought on for argument this morning. The only question was as to the regularity of the protest, which was claimed by defendant's counsel to be luvatid, because it was signed, not hy the plaintiffs themselves, but by an agent of theirs in their name. It also said that the plaintiffs protested "against paying 30 per cent. duty on the article of flannels specified in the entry, believing it should pay but 25 per cent.," and defendant's counsel claimed that it should have set forth the reason why it should pay but 25 per cent.

Judge INGERSOLL decided against the defendant ou both these points, and ordered judgment for the plaintiffs on the verdict.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold. For defendant, Mr. Hunt.

THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS—AFFIDAVIT.

In the case of Amelia Edwards, convicted of counterfeiting, affidavits having been presented to Judge INGERSOLL to show that she was the wife of Edward Edwards, and therefore ought not to have been convicted, Judge INGERSOLL directed the parties who made the affidavits to appear before him for examination as to the facts. On their being examined, their statements were hy uo means as strong as the affidavits had been, their knowledge being of the slightest, and derived in great part from the statements of the woman herself, since her arrest. The Judge directed the affidavits to be filed, and ordered the woman to be brought np for sentence to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 19.

Before Justice Daviel.

Caroline Goff vs. *Orange M. Ballard et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs. In case the same is not paid a Receiver must be appointed, and defendants directed to convey the premises. Said Receiver to be authorized to sell the same, and out of the proceeds pay the plaintiff 'a judgment.

Robert Shields vs. *William V. Brady.*—Judgmeut for defendant in the sum of $190 and interest from March 22, 1858, and costs of suit.

Robert Laten vs. *Alanson H. Chase et al.*—Judgmeut for plaintiff, declaring him entitled to a specific performance of the contract, defendants to pay amount of purchase money in twenty days after entry of judgment, and $100, &c., in accordance with opinion.

John Stevenson vs. *John B. Buston.*—Referee to be appointed to ascertain plaintiff's damages hy reasou of refusal of defendant to comply with contract. On his report a judgment to be entered, that he pay the costs of this action, and specifically perform his contract. On defendant's failure to do so, plaintiff to have judgment against him for the amount so reported due, with costs of this actiou.

John M. Martin vs. *Cornelius Kanouse.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People, ex rel. Henry Rohner vs. *The Warden of the City Prison.*—This is the case of the Austrian bank-note forgers, whose discharge was moved on the ground that the facts charged did not amouut to forgery, as reported in the TIMES a few days since. The Judge ordered that the *habeas corpus* be discharged, and the prisoner be remitted back to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Henry vs. *Bloodgood.*—In this case the presiding Justice remarked, this morning, that he had uoticed, in one of the morning papers, a criticism on the decision rendered by him a few days since in the cause. It was proper that he should say that the criticism in question was founded ou an erroneous report of the decision. The *pro forma* decision rendered by him was not based on any such grounds as were stated in the report referred to. The present case was distinguishable from the one passed upon by the Court of Appeals. In that case (Yale *vs.* Dederer) it was showu that the wife signed the note merely as *surety for her husband.* Iu the present case (Henry *vs.* Bloodgood) the liability was contracted at her own instance and for her own separate use; to provide a suitable domicil for herself and family, the title of which was to be takeu lu her own and not her husband's name, and to be paid for not out of his, but out of her separate means.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 19, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street.

BUTTER.

Aside from a demand for shipmeut, the market has been very quiet, though uot more so than is usual ut this period of the year. Fine Butter is held more firmly, and better prices and a more lively trade is anticipated next month. The receipts of Roll Butter has not been equal to the demand. We would advise merchants instead of packing their store Butter, to send it in Rolls. If sweet and in good order it will pay much better. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Orange County	26@28	Welsh, tubs	18@25
Fine State d'y, f'ns	24@26	Ohio	11@18
Fine State, f'sh t'bs	24@27	Illinois aud Wiscon.	13@20
Fair State, firkins	20@23	Roll Butter, State	18@21½
Fair State, tubs	20@22½	Roll Butter, West'n	15@21

CHEESE.

Is firmly held at our quotations, hut no sales of importance has transpired. We quote:

Prime State, ₱ lb.	9½@9¾	English Dairy, ₱ lb.	10@12
Fair State, ₱ lb.	8¾@9¼	Pine Apple, ₱ lb.	10@13

EGGS.

The Egg Market is decidedly flat, and prices have declined beyond all expectation. This is owing to the very small demand and the increased receipts. Dealers consider the decline temporary only. We quote:

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz. 20@22 | Lime Eggs, ₱ doz. 20@21

FRUITS.

The speculative demand for Dried Apples has ceased, and dealers buy less freely, at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb.; it requires a very choice Apple to bring the latter figure. The market seems on a pivot, and full as likely to go down as np. Shippers and dealers think there is uo demand, abroad or at home, to warrant higher figures. Dried Peaches are scarce and active. Jersey Cherries will bring 28c. We made sales of Blackberries at 12c. Green Fruit has been very quiet, very few wish to huy, and holders of good sound fruit do not care to sell at preseut. The severe cold weather did less damage to stocks in store thau was anticipated. Our quotations are for good sound fruit.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb.	9½@	10	
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ lb.	8½@	9¼	
Greenings, Western, ₱ bbl.	$3 75	@ 4	00
Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@ 3	50
Baldwins	—	@ 3	00
Newtown Pippins	3 00	@ 3	50
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb.	15	@	18
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	8	@	9
Dried Plums, ₱ lb.	—	@	25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb.	24	@	28
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb.	18	@	22
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb.	11	@	12
Cranberries, Eastern, ₱ bbl.	12 00	@18	00
Cranberries, Western, ₱ bbl.	5 00	@12	00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Any but a prime article is hardly salable. There has been a better demand for Marrow and Kidney Beans for shipment. But little is doing in Canada Peas. Black-eyed and Green Marrowfats are scarce and sell readily. We quote:

BEANS—MARROW.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Small Pea.	$1 25 @$1 37½	Marrow	$1 75 @$2 00
Medium	1 12½@ —	Red	t 50 @ 1 75
Kidney	1 63 @ 1 75	China	t 87½@ 2 00

PEAS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Canada	95 @$1 10	Mar., gr'n	$1 75 @$2 00
Black-eyed.	1 50 @ 1 62½	Mar., w'te	t 50 @ 1 62½
		Split	— @ 1 62½

HOPS.

For strictly choice Hops the inquiry is good, and sales are readily effected. Ordinary are difficult to dispose of at satisfactory figures. We quote:

	Per pound.		Per pound.
Prime	15 @18	Old Hops	3 @ 6
First sort, good	10 @12		

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

The receipts are fully equal to the demand, and dealers are very well stocked. Choice lots, in 50 lb. sacks, would bring 21s.@22s. ₱ 100 lbs. Fair quality, in bulk, $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

MEATS

Of all kinds are very dull and prices are lower than our quotations of last week. The market is full of Mutton. Lamb at this season is mostly mutton, and prices vary but little. We quote:

Beef sides, ₱ lb.	5c.@7½c.
Beef hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	7c.@9c.
Beef fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	4c.@6c.
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb.	4c.@7c.
Bear Meat, ₱ lb.	10c.@12c.

HOGS

Dressed Hogs are plenty. Heavy corn-fed are wanted, at our quotations:

Country-dressed light, ₱ lb.	7½c.@7¾c.
City-dressed light, ₱ lb.	7c.@7½c.
Country-dressed, heavy	8c.

POULTRY.

The receipts have been fair, the demand moderate. Good Poultry has sold well, but shares the geueral depression. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Turkeys, choice	11@12½	Ducks	10@13
Turkeys, ord	7@ 9	Chickens, fine	10@12
Geese, fat	8@10	Fowls	7@ 9

HONEY.

The season is about over, and the demand very light. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
White Clover	18@22	Strained	10@12
Buckwheat	12@15		

BEESWAX

Is in good request ut 33c.@34½c. ₱ lb.

HICKORY NUTS.

State and Jersey, ₱ hush. $2@$2 50

SEEDS.

Bright Clean Clover is in active demand at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Timothy is in ready sale at $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ hush. Rough Flax Seed from $1 50@$1 65 ₱ hush.

FEATHERS.

St. and West'n, ₱ lb. 55@60 | Tennessee, ₱ lb. 45@50

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1859.

RECEIPT OF ANIMALS AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 18, 1859.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep	Swine.
This week	3,913	161	352	8,040	8,999
Previous week	3,712	195	429	7,298	10,198
Same w'k last. y'r	2,940	206	345	7,981	15,598
Weekly average of Beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858					3,676

THE BEEF MARKET TO-DAY.

We have seldom witnessed a duller market than prevatled at Forty-fourth-street to-day. The butchers bought very freely last week, under the stimulus of cold weather in prospect, while their sales have beeu greatly reduced hy the large amount of dressed meats now brought into the retail markets from the surrounding country. They of course required comparatively few fresh cattle to-day, and some of them weut to the markets as lookers on, or from force of habit, than as purchasers. In the face of this, the supply of cattle was unusually large for the season, the receipts of hullocks lor the week 3,913, being 1,000 greater than in the correspouding week last year, and 200 more than the weekly average for the whole year. At ALLERTON'S alone 2,897 fresh cattle were yarded, which, added to 200 State cattle left over last Wednesdey, made u total supply at this market of 3,100. This proved to be near 500 more than could be sold at any price, as about that number were left over this evening, after unusual purchases by packers, shippers, and country huyers.... The day was everything that could he desired for a cattle market, cool and pleasant, hut buyers knew too weti their advantage to be in haste to take up with auything short of tip-top bargains. They probahly saved 50 lbs. ₱ head on the weight of animals, which in u short market would have been secured hy setlers.... By far the best sales were made yesterday, although not a large uumber were sold. Some of the hest hrought 10½c., while very few animals reached 10c. to-day with honest weights. Very good retailing meat was plenty at 9c.@9¼c., and commou heef went to 7c., with plenty of "scallawags" at 5c.@6c. Our comparative table is as follows, for the entire transactions, bearing in mlud that the closing sales were ¼c.@½c. lower than these figures:

	To-day. Noue.	Last week. Noue.
Premium cattle	10c.@10¾c.	10¼c.@10¾c.
First quality	8¼c.@8¾c.	9c. @9¼c.
Medium quality	7c. @7¾c.	7½c.@8¼c
Poorest quality	5c. @6¾c.	7c. @7½c.
General selling prices	7c. @9¾c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	7½c.@8c.	8¾c.@9c.

Decline for the week, 1c.@1¼c.

Large sales were made at Bergeu ou Monday at 7c.@10c., or nearly 1c. ₱ lb. higher than the prevailing rates of to-day. New-York State contributed lightly, as it was very evident there would be plenty Western cattle. Ohio sent in 802; Illinois, 628; Kentucky, 516; Indiana, 252, &c.... Sales were light at Albany, only about 200 going East. Most of those coming here remained in first hands, brokers not tiking the prospect well enough to become owners. One or two droves were on sale which should have beeu here a week ago, but for lack of cars to hring them from Albany. Oue drover, with 40 head, estimates his loss on this account hetween $400 and $500. We do not learn that any cattle are kept hack this week. Of course, large numbers of fresh cattle will not be needed uext week.... We give a few particulars as an index of the transactions:

D. G. CULVER bought 12 prime cattle, which M. BUDLONG had fed two years in the Geuesee Valley. They were estimated to dress 10¾ cwt., and sold yesterday at 10c.@10¾c. Four of the best were taken ut the latter price, to be weighed. Also, 18 Dutchess County cattle, of 8½ cwt., at 9c.@10¼c. on 8½ cwt.; quality good.

M. HENRY sold 25 still led cattle from Onelda Couu ty, N. Y., at 7¾c.@9½c. They were very fair for the kiud, rating about 7 cwt.

M. DALTON, for E. KINNEY, one car load of rough Ohios, at 7c.@7¾c., and 20 State cattle for E. AIKEN, at 6½c. These last were light and thin,—sold for store cattle to go into the country.

T. WHEELER, for G. DICKEY, 86 Ohio and Keutucky grade Durhams, of good quality, averagiug 8 cwt., at 10c. yesterday, for the best, and 9c. for the balance today.

C. G. TEED, for J. BRYANT, 26 heavy and fat cattle at 10c.@10½c. for one-half, and 8c.@10c. for the balance—13 brought $110 each.

J. A. MERRITT for MORRISON & NEWMAN, 61 small steers at 8c.@9c. Rated 6¾ cwt.

GEO. SAGE for C. L. MARSHALL, 81 Iowa cattle of coarse quality at 8c.@9c., and 16 State oxen for DENNISON & BROWN, at 7c.@8c. Oue pair costing $113 in the country hrought $80 to-day, showing a gain the wrong way.

J. MILLER sold, mostly at Bergen, 66 Ohio and Indiana cattle for different owners, at 7c.@8¼c. They were commou stock, hut hrought about $3 ₱ head more than similar animals sold for to-day.

H. MYERS had one of the hest droves of 74 Keutucky cattle belougiug to RICHARDSON & Co.; rated 9 cwt., and selling at 8¼c.@10c.

J. H. WILLIAMS had 60 very fine cattle helonging to J. WILSON; estimated 8¾cwt., at 9c.@10¼c. They were mostly sold yesterday.

HARING & GURNEY 160 cattle of all grades, from fat heavy oxeu and steers (a few of which sold at Bergeu at 11c. to be weighed) at 9½c.@10c., down to the meanest scallawag hulls and stags at 5c.@6c.

MILCH COWS.

The City supply, although uot large, proves more than are wanted. Good cows hring about $5 ₱ head less than they are worth in the couutry, though uot in active demand there. Milkmen find it difficult to dispose of all their milk, and are not in want of more cows. Good cows sold to-day at $45, or $5 less than two weeks ago.

VEAL CALVES.

There are unchanged, bringing 6c.@7c. and 7½c. for extras. The demand is moderate this week, owing, in part, to the decline in heef. Receipts moderate.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The sheep markets were lively on Wednesday of last week, but fell off after that day. At some of the markets they are reported as advanciug agaiu, while others quote a decline of 50c. ₱ head from the quotations of last week. T. C. LARKIN reports 307 at BROWNING'S, at an average of $3 77 ₱ head. O'BRIEN quotes 589, bringing $5 ₱ head. Common sheep bring 4c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. gross, while good ones are worth 5c. @5¾c.. and extras 5¾c.@6c. The markets closed rather heavily. Our figures give 1,000 head more than last week.

SWINE.

There has been a falling off in the receipts, hut so large a proportion has heeu llght, thiu hogs that they have accumulated on the markets. Several thousand such remain unsold. BIRDSALL & DORMAN quote heavy corn hogs at 6¾c.@6½c.; tight, 5½c.@5¾c., and stock hogs at 5c.@5¼c., with an inactive market. Large numbers of dead hogs are now coming in, so that prices favor huyers. Dressed corn hogs bring 7¾c.@7½c., as per quality.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kiuds of Produce since our last have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 2,110 hbls. Flour, 1,250 hhis. Corn Meal, 316 hushels Wheat, 3,500 hushels Corn, 766 pkgs. Provisions, and 24 hhls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,907 hhis., including 1,190 bbls. Pots, and 717 hhls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 33c.@34½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is in active request at huoyant prices; sales, to-day, 2,000 mats Java at 14½c.@14½c.; 500 hags Maracaibo ut 11½c.@11¾c.; 560 hags Rio at 11¾c.; 1,500 hags St. Domingo at 9½c.; 50 hags stained St. Domingo at 9¼c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—New Sheathing, yellow metal, and Refined Ingot are quiet, while old copper is in request at unchanged figures.

COTTON—Has been very briskly inquired for, today, at firm rates. Sales have been made of 7,000 hales, including about 2,500 hales in transit. We quote lots here thus:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	10	10	10	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	12	12½	12½	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	12¾	13½

FISH—Dry Cod are in limited request, as are also Mackerel and Herring, at previous quotations.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 44c.@50c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not very brisk, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Desirable lots are in good request, hut are generally held above the views of the principal purchasers. Some descriptions, such as shipping brands of extra round-hoop Ohio, are quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher. Regularly inspected State is offered quite sparingly, holders anticipating a further rise in prices. Sales have been reported of 6,800 bbls,

Superfine State, ₱ bbl.	$3 70@ 4 40
Extra State	4 05@ 4 60
Superfine Western	3 85@ 4 25
Common to good Extra Western	4 30@ 5 00
Superfine Genesee	4 35@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 10@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 6 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 50

Canadian is steadily improving; sales 175 bbls., at $5 @$6 85 for low to very choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request, at strengthening prices; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling regularly at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37@$2 62 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 90@$3; 2,000 boxes Bunch do., at $2 45@$2 50 ₱ whole box. Other articles are in fair request at uniform prices.

GINSENG—Is scarce and quiet at 68c.@70c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheut is in good demand, at prices, however, which are unsatisfactory to setlers. The transactions have consequently beeu confined to 13,250 hosh., including fair to good White Michigau at $1 43@ $1 45; good ordinary to choice White Southern at $1 35@$1 59; and choice amber Tennessee at $1 37½ ₱ hushel. Yesterday's report of sales of Wheat should have read "29,600 bushels," Incinding 20,000 bushels sound Milwaukee Club at $1 09 ₱ hushel. Corn is In moderate demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 23,500 hushels at 88c.@88½c. for sound old mixed Western; 87c. for poor do.; 87c. for prime new yellow Southern; 88c. for choice new white Southern; and 76c.@81c. for damaged and damp new yellow Southern, ₱ hushel. Rye is scarce and held at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel, with a limited inquiry. Barley is salable and steady. The day's movements include 3,500 bushels good (Cayuga County) State, at 81c. ₱ bushel. Oats are inquired for at advaucing prices. We quote Canada, 62c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@61¾c.; State, 56c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 52c.@56c.; Southern, 48c.@52c. ₱ hushel.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans continues active and huoyant. Sales have been made, to-day, of 950 hhls., in lots, at 40c.@42c., chiefly at 40c.@41c. ₱ gation.

NAVAL STORES—Resiu is in good demaud, including Commou at $1 77½@$1 80 ₱ 310 lbs., with sales of 1,800 bbls. Tar attracts more attention at from $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpeutine is inactive at $3 70@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpeutine has beeu purchased to the exteut of 475 bbls., in lots, at 49c.@50c., ₱ gallou.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Lurd Oils are quiet, while Linseed, Otive and Tallow Oils are lu fair request at our quotations: Crude Whale, 54c.@56c.; Crude Sperm, $4 35@$1 36; Whuter Lard, 92½c.@97½c.; Liuseed, 67c.@68c.; Olive, $1 25 ₱ gallon; Tallow Oil, 10c., and Palm Oil, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Jan. 17, sales were confined to 600 hhls. Crude Whale, at 52c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	bols. sp.	hhls. wh.	lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 17, 1859	902	—	—
Same time last year	12,000	80	57,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively sought after, at improved prices; sales have been reported of 4,250 hhls., in lots, at $17 75@$18 for new Mess, here: $18 25 for new Mess, deliverable in May; $18 30 for new Mess, deliversble in April and May; $18 25 for new Mess, deliverable in March: $17 50 for old Mess; $16 62½ for thin Mess; $16 25@$16 37½ for sour Mess; and $13 25 for prime, ₱ hhl. Holders now claim higher rates. Cut Meuts are in good request, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., Sides at 7¾c.@ 8¼c., Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand, chiefly at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is more inquired for, and is dearer; sales 2,150 tierces and hhls., chiefly at 11¾c.@11¾c. Beef is salahle and steady. Sales, to-day, 400 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $14@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.; and large sales have been reported at prices indicative of an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., hut we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the report.

SUGARS—Have beeu in very good demand at strengthening rates. Sales have been made of 396 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@8¾c.; 370 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7½c.@7½c.; 230 hhds. Porto Rico at 7½c.; and 500 boxes Havana at 7¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. Prime at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The supply has improved, and with a good inquiry, prices have been well supported. An auction sale—the first this season—occurred to-day, and passed off quite satisfactorily, having resulted in the establishment of a slight improvement, as compared with the closing sales of the past season.

WHISKY—Sales 400 hhls., in lots, at 28½c.@29c. chiefly 28¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were takeu 300 hhls. Resin at 2s. 2d. with 400 hbls. Tar, and 60 hales Wool Flock ut 2s. 6d. For Bremen, 500 hhls., on private terms. For California a pretty liair amount of engagements transpired, including measuremeut goods, at 30c.@35c., chiefly 32½c.@35c. ₱ foot. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Ship *George Peabody*, from Baltimore to San Juan del Sur, Coal; a ship from New-Orleans to Croustadt, Cotton; a bark from Richmond to Rio Janerio, Flour; a brig, 200 tons, to Guadaloupe; a hark to Havana, and a schooner to St. Jago and back, on private terms; a British ship, uow in Philadelphia, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, ¾d.; a hark, 356 tons, to Marseilles. Light Pipe Staves, $31 and primage, and hack from Palermo and Messina, $2,500; a bark, 221 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $3,600; one to Lisbon, Light Pipe Staves, $26, theuce to Rio Janciro, Sali. 35s. ₱ ton; one from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 ₱ hhl. and primage; one to Naples, Cotton, 7-16d., and back from Sicily to New-York, on private terms; a Hamburg ship from Charleston to Hamhurg, Cottou, ⅞c.; a brig 225 tons, to Zaza, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; one to north side Cnba and hack, 38c., and $2 75 for full deck load: another, same voyage, 40c. and $3; a schr., 1,000 hhls., same voyage, $950; a schr., 160 tons, from Jacksonvitle to north side Cuba and hack to New-York, $1,700; a hrig, 200 tons, from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar, 36c., (port charges uot paid;) a schr., 160 tons, to Port-au-Platte and hack, $1,400.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREabouts of BENJAMIN C. BERRIS, formerly of No. 20 Chambers-st., City of New-York, Counsellor-at-law, who left this City about the 20th of June, 1855. Any Intelligence will be properly and liberally rewarded by JAMES CAMPBELL, No. 336 Madison-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SUGARS AT REFINERS' PRICES.—GOOD butter, 20c.; prime, 22c. to 24c. per pound. Orange County, 26c. Lard, 12c. Choice green and black teas, 48c. Coffee 12c. to 18c. Cheese, 10c. Rice, 4c. Best Syrup, 48c. Flour, buckwheat and meal at down-town prices. SHERWOOD'S Great Cheese Stores, No. 541 2d-av., and No. 536 6th-av.

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This book, although written in Germany, is characterized hy that rich and exnberant fancy peculiar to the Oriental mind, and is deserving a place beside that world-reoowned book,
ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.
Although the stories are intended for the young, they possess a charm and originality which cannot fail to interest and delight mature minds. The sale of the book in GERMANY has been immense—more than
75,000 COPIES
of it having been sold the first year of its publication, and the favor with which it has been received, indicates that the sale in this country will equal, if it does not exceed, eveu that uumber. We give below a very few selections from numerous encomiums of the Press in all parts of the country. It will be seeu hy these that this book is not simply attractive on accouut of the fascinating interest which the stories possess, hut they all inculcate a moral, pertinent and profitable to both young and old.

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The stories are happily conceived, abounding with surprising incidents, which keep the attention pleasantly engaged from beginning to end. In nearly all of them we are taken into that fairy world of magic power so dear to childhood, and into which imaginativ manhood and woman

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Onthalanghet—Happy Man—Mad Dogs.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kit Carson—Golden Axe—Ye Atlantic Telegraph.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rookwood—Robinson Crusoe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Zavistowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Creoni Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Diorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 3 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 3 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, by the *Moses Taylor*, hence to-day, Jan. 20, for Aspinwall, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

The European Mails by the *North American*, from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday next, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Jan. 5, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings news of unusual interest. The anticipation of a conflict between France and Austria upon the Italian question has suddenly passed from a possibility to a likelihood; insomnch that the money markets of Paris and London have sunk beneath the panic, and the Press generally concedes the urgency of the symptoms. At the usual *levee* at the Tuilerics Jan. 1, the Emperor remarked to Baron Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, that he regretted their relations were so bad; bnt that his personal sentiments for the Emperor of Austria were the same as ever. The phrase taking wind, at once csnsed serious consternation out of doors, which was increased by an official correction issued through the *Constitutionnel*, substituting for the word "bad" the words "not so good as they were," but otherwise accrediting the rumor. It was also stated that on the same occasion the Papal Nuncio had retired disgusted with his ehilling reception. These facts, with the ardor of preparations in Sardinia, the movement of Anstrian troops into Lombaidy, and the intense excitement and insubordination of Anstrian Italy give color to the intimations of war. The members of the British Cabinet had been summoned to London. Lord Derby, it was said, desired to have Parliament meet earlier than the time previonsly fixed. Of general news, there is little of moment. The investigation of the Irish scdition was continued without startling results. A staircase in the Polytechnic Institntion, London, broke down on the 1st inst., injuring fifty persons, and killing one child. The Spanish ministry, with the approbation of the Cortes, has announced its final resolution not to part with Cuba. The adjnstment of the Spanish difficulties at Tampico is also officially declared. From Cracow we have rumors of a formidable insurrection at that place, in which several Russians were concerned. Its rpression is reported. The revolntion in Servia was still successful, neither Turkey nor Anstria having as yet intervened. Rumors of a revival of the Herat qnarrel between Persia and England had come from the East. In India, the Oude campaign of Lord Clyde had been attended with brilliant success, one of the principal rebel leaders having been utterly ronted near Futtehpore. The intelligence from Anstralia is without interest.

By way of Southampton, our Rio dates are to Dec. 11. There is no general or political news. The stock of coffee was 100,000 bags; price for best quality, 4,700 to 4,800 reis.

Several important movements characterized the Congressional proceedings yesterday. In the Senate a resolntion was adopted, on motion of Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for returns of all the articles exported and imported to and from Cuba at all the United States ports for the last five years. The Invalid Pension bill was considered, but finally laid aside until to-day. The appropriation for pension purposes is about $836,000, and provision is made for abolishing the pension agencies after the 1st of July—the duties to be performed under Sub-Treasury regulations. The joint resolution authorizing the President to restore officers detached by the Naval Retiring Board was, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Naval Committee. The Pacific Railroad bill then came np, the motion pending being that of Mr. Brown to lay it on the table. The Senate refused to do so, by 38 votes against 19. No further action was had. In the Honse a bill was passed confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company grants of land heretofore made. Mr. Cobb of Alabama, reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill amending the Preemption laws, the object being to prevent frand by speculators. Mr. Cobb explained that sometimes settlers actually remained on the land but one day, and then disposed of it. The bill requires them to actually occupy it for three months. Some objection was made to its immediate consideration, and a motion was made to table it—which, however, was unsuccessful by a decided vote. The expiration of the morning prevented further proceedings relative to the matter. The Senate bill for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The rest of the day session was devoted to the consideration, in Committee, of the Consular and Diplomatic bill. After a speech from Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, in favor of the acqnisition of Cuba at all hazards, the bill under consideration was taken hold of in earnest, and a very praiseworthy desire for economy was exhibited in connection with it. The appropriation for a salary for a Persian Minister was stricken out. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, proposed to strike out all appropriations for salaries for Ministers and Commissioners, but his motion failed. The Missions to Bema and Switzerland were then stricken out, when the bill was laid aside for other business, and the House adjourned until evening. As agreed upon last week, the House met in the evening for general debate in Committee of the Whole.

The Secretary of State has reported to the President that the only correspondence which has taken place between this Government and those of France and England relative to Cuba, is that which occurred between his Department and Count de Sartiges, the French Minister, communicated to the Senate on the 4th of January, 1853. This decisively answers the question propounded in the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed several days ago.

The Legislature keeps busily at work, though the amount of business yet perfected is comparatively small. In the Senate yesterday, the bill to regulate the theatres in this City was reported favorably. The resolutions indorsing the action of the Canal Board in calling for aid from the General Government, were also reported favorably. The Canal Appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,538,000, was introduced. The bill, previously noticed, was introduced to amend the Divorce laws. In the Assembly, many petitions were presented from the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, for protection against the imposition of gas companies, and against the removal of the Railroad from Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The bill to provide compensation for jurors was reported favorably. It is proposed to make the pay a dollar and a half per day. The bill to abolish building associations in Kings County was reported favorably; also the bill to require members of the Legislature to be residents of the districts in which they may be elected. The bill to incorporate the Hahnemann Medical College was passed. Four notices were given of bills to construct new railroads in this City.

The State Military Association met at Albany yesterday, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Major-General H. B. Durya was chosen President. A resolution was adopted recommending the abolition of the office of Inspector-General, as useless and burdensome. The Annual Address was delivered by Colonel Bentley, in the Assembly Chamber, last evening.

A Convention of leading Democrats, composed of delegates from the different Democratic organizations in the County and the Democratic Aldermen and Supervisors, was held, last evening, in Montague Hall, Brooklyn, when a report of a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Driggs, Lawrence, Archer, Finecault, Parks and McGee, was adopted, nniting the party so far as committees can unite it. The whole matter of difference had dwindled down to the question as to whether the members of the present committees should be candidates for reëlection or not. This was settled by the Convention tsking the responsibilty of requesting them not to stand as candidates—which is equivalent to a command. The Primsry meetings were ordered for the 3d of February.

The Tammany wing of the Democratic Party in the City took ground last night in favor of the purchase of Cuba, and of the appropriation of thirty millions of dollars to enable the President to open negotiations. The series of resolutions adopted was very long, and treated the subject historically, politically and philanthropically, as well as from a military point of view. They speak of the subject as the future "test question" of the Party, and urge that all minor issues may be forgotten.

The Academy of Medicine last night, after having completed the election of officers for the next biennial term, took up the report of Drs. Mott and Beale as to the cause of the death of Samuel S. Whitney, and, after a protracted debate, involving not so much the merits of the case as certain subsidiary topics, the whole subject was tabled by a heavy vote.

The Board of Education last evening transacted considerable routine business. The President announced the Standing Committees for 1859 not previously appointed. A Special Committee was appointed to visit Albany as often "as occasion may require," and report to the Board with regard to legislation proposed in relation to school matters in this City.

Resolutions highly complimentary to Governor Morgan, an ex-Commissioner of Emigration, were passed at the meeting of that Board yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that 478 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden during the week ending the 19th inst., making a total for the year of 1,233.

Professor Mitchel delivered the second lecture of his course last evening, in the Academy of Music. The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System, were the subjects discussed. As on Friday evening, the building was crowded.

The Society for the evangelization and civilization of Africa, held a meeting last evening at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, to listen to an address by the Rev. Dr. Pennington. The meeting was not large, but was attended by some of the most influential among the colored people. The Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Mitchell, from Canada, Mr. Prescott, from Iowa, and W. Oland Bourne, also made short addresses.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, affidavits were presented in the case of Amelia Edwards, convicted of counterfeiting, of parties who swore that she was the wife of Edwards, the Brooklyn counterfeiter, and therefore should have the benefit of that rule of law which considers a wife to be under the control of her husband, and therefore not liable for acts done in his presence. Judge Ingersoll, instead of acting npon the affidavits, ordered the persons who made them to come before him, and on examining them it appeared that they had very little knowledge of the relation between the parties, and that it was mainly derived from the woman's own statements since her arrest. The Judge did not consider this sufficient, and ordered the woman to be brought up for sentence to-morrow morning. In the same Court a motion on a case made was argued in an action brought against the Collector to recover back dnties paid under protest. The points decided were as to the sufficiency of the protest and its signature, the defendant claiming that it must be signed by the owner of the goods personally.

A yonng and beautiful girl, named Susan Blake, whose mental faculties were nearly destroyed in consequence of physical injuries received in childhood, left her home in East Nineteenth-street about ten weeks ago. No tidings whatever of her whereabouts, although untiring search was made, reached her family until yesterday. She was found by a Policemsn at an early hour in the morning strolling through Eighth-avenue, and was, of course, unable to give any account of herself. Her parents will make every effort to nnravel the mystery at present surrounding her prolonged absence.

The General Markets yesterday were remarkably brisk for Cotton, the sales of which reached 7,000 bales, at very firm prices. Flour and Wheat were held higher, with a good inquiry. Corn was in fair request. Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Pork and Lard were freely dealt in. Raisins were actively inquired for. Spices were quiet, having been held above the views of purchasers. The first auction sale of Teas this season passed off yesterday quite satisfactorily. Freights were inactive, with 602 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Cattle Market, yesterday, the "bears" had full sway, and "bnlls" and bullocks lost all the ascendency they have slowly and laboriously gained since the low markets prevailing two months and a half ago. The decline from last week's market was nearly or quite 1½c. ℔ lb. on the dressed weight, which is about 15 ℔ cent. The low figures resulted mainly from the oversupply, the receipts of fresh cattle for the week being 3,913, which is 200 more than the weekly average of all last year, while the large amount of dressed meats, brought into the retail market from the country, reduced the demand for live meats very greatly.

A Pitiful Nuisance.

Ae onr Policemen do not seem to be epecially oppressed by the weight of their duties toward the criminal population of the City, it may perhaps be possible for them to bestow a little attention upon the vagrant pauperism and misery of the streets. In the bitter days and more bitter nights of the recent "cold term," several human beings, men, women and children, lying in out-houses and open lots of this great Christian City, were literally frozen to death; others were left to suffer for hours the extremity of cold and famine. Had the police patrols, so-called, been really patrolling—had they been pursuing their beats, and inquiring, as it is their duty to do, into what was going on in the haunts of suffering and sin about the outskirts of our prosperous streets and squares, this fearful shame and scandal upon our civilization might have been averted. But, when the outer world is chill and bleak, the pot-house and the corner-shop are comfortable, and it is so much more pleasant to smoke the cigar of meditation than to parade the lanterns of inspection, that the guardians of the City's peace could not find it in their hearts to stir themselves about in the snow and the wind. They are "stars" that shine only in quiet skies. For this, after all, the Commissioners, who pretend to govern, rather than the Police force, ought to be held responsible.

These same Commissioners, too, we have to thank for the continued prevalence of mendicancy in our public streets. When Wall-street and the Banks, and the business world in general, take their way homewards and dinner-wards, they find the great thoroughfares, Broadway, the Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, beset with beggars as numerous as miserable, and almost as importunate as the mendicants of Rome or Naples. Wretched women sit huddled up in filthy rags upon the steps of the shops and the houses, or shiver at the corners, with infants more wretched still, and implore with pitiful whining the alms which can do but little to relieve real suffering and must do much to foster vicious imposture. It is the duty of the Police to see that these poor creatures are cared for; to deliver the public from the pain of spectacles so disgraceful, and the unhappy beings themselves from so much suffering. If their pleas are false, they merit pity hardly less than if they be true; and in either case it is intolerable that such practices should grow up in a city full of organized charities, and taxed remorselessly for the support of a body of men paid, uniformed and equipped for the supervision of our streets.

The French Emperor and Austria.

If anything could justify a feeling of contempt for a people so brave, liberal and honest as the English, it would be the way in which the Press of Great Britain has dealt with the present Emperor of the French. When the choice of France raised the Prince Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of the Republic, both he, himself, and the institutions he was called to administer were treated by the London journals with sovereign scorn. The President was an imbecile; the Republic an impossibility. When this impossible Republic came to an end by reason of the treachery, cowardice and selfishness of the men who had sworn to maintain it, and the President—reputed imbecile—proved to be the one man capable of crushing the incipient tyranny of an Assembly divided between the design of plunging Europe into a war of propagandism and the dream of re-establishing in France a partisan monarchy, the criticism of London took a new direction. The President had ceased to be a fool only by becoming a villain, and epithets were heaped upon him which hound those who used them, by every consideration of decency and honor, to abstain forever from any notice of or connection with a man so branded with infamy.

But the President, being the chief of a great people, went quietly on his way, and in time became an Emperor; he consolidated his power by consolidating the power of the nation which he ruled, and rapidly rose to the first place among contemporary monarchs. Hsrdly had the world begun to recognize the extraordinary ability of this new potentate, when England found herself drifted, mainly through the indiscretion or the ignorance of her statesmen, into a collision with the mightiest military monarchy of the earth. It became necessary for her at once to conciliate the cooperation in the impending contest of the French Sovereign; and this necessity had hardly defined itself on the political horizon before the London Press began to speak in courtly, not to say in adulatory, terms of the monarch upon whom they had not a twelvemonth before been pouring the bitterest and the grossest invective. Wisely and valiantly did Napoleon III. assume the lead which the English Ministry virtually thrust upon him in the severest conflict of modern times. Loyally and honorably, as the most malignant of his enemies are forced to admit, did he meet the obligations of the alliance which he formed. He availed himself, of course, as his duty to France required that he should do, of every opportunity afforded by the war in which the Allies engaged, for exalting the *prestige* and establishing the influence of his own Crown and people; and when the chief objects of the contest had been attained, he found himself so completely master of the situation as to be able to dictate peace on his own terms, instead of protracting hostilities beyond the term originally assigned to them by the Cabinet of England as well as by himself. Had he permitted the war with Russia to be continued, Napoleon might, perhaps, have afforded England an occasion for seizing the supremacy which he himself had acquired; and he would certainly have drained France very seriously of her resources, exhausted Russia unnecessarily, and given to the German Powers a preponderance which neither England nor France could wish to see them possess. For him, in these circumstances, to arrest the march of war, with all its waste and all its horrors, was an act of masterly statesmanship and soundest common sense.

It earned for him, however, a fresh accession of spiteful dislike from his neighbors beyond the Channel. They have ever since seized upon every opportunity of displaying towards the French Emperor a rancor of mingled fear, jealousy and hatred, of which we hardly know whether to say that it is most insolent to France or most unworthy of England. Fortunately, the interests of the Empire have coincided with the tendencies of the Imperial ambition to suppress the instinctive retaliation provoked by these manifestations; and notwithstanding the ignoble passage at pens between the French Colonels and the British journalists, and the silly violence of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay over the Cherbourg demonstrations, and a variety of other outbreaks on one or the other side of La Manche, the alliance of England with France has withstood all the pressure put upon it by recklessness, passion and injustice. It is now to be tested by a fresh and formidable strain, the result of which, in all human probability, will be still another and most signal triumph of the French ruler.

The extraordinary language addressed by Napoleon to the Austrian Minister at the first *levée* of the present year, has startled Europe, as well it might, into the conviction that all the rumors of approaching difficulty on the Continent which have been floating vaguely about the diplomatic atmosphere for the last six months are fast condensing into certainty. The French Emperor has, indeed, officially notified the world that he is determined to force Austria into settling the Italian question, and that he will not tolerate her pretensions to exercise any special sway over the destiny of the Christian provinces of Turkey. This is the virtual import of the words uttered to Baron Hubner in the presence of the representatives of all Europe. The guarded terms of the Imperial declaration, and the studious restriction of the explanatory statement in the journals to a denial of any "*new* causes" of difference between the Powers, belong, of course, to the decencies of diplomacy. Empires, like gentlemen, can only quarrel in the most courteous phrases; and the third Napoleon is not the man to imitate his uncle's *brusque* vehemence of manner and vituperative energy of speech on a similar occasion.

The weight of the words revealed itself at once on the Exchanges of Paris and London, and will be felt throughout Europe. One immediate effect, doubtless, the Emperor had in view, which he is tolerably certain to produce. Austria is now trying to borrow £8,000,000 in the Western markets, and this open menace of impending war will hardly help her in her negotiations. The first move in the game has been won by France. It remains now to be seen how England will accept this overt demand for a declaration on her part. Her Government must practically take sides with or against France and Russia, which States are understood to be one in their demands npon Austria, that Power having just added to the long list of her offences against the Czar a triumph over Russia at Naples, where King Bomba, so long the faithful ally of the Muscovite Empire, has now refused to concede a landing-port in his dominions to the new Russian steamers in the Mediterranean.

There can be little doubt, we think, what part England will be forced either actively or passively to take; and the prospect of a tremendous movement to oust Austria from Italy, and reconstruct the map of Southern Europe, is neither dim nor distant. Our men of finance should prepare themselves in time for the storm, whose bursting can hardly be long delayed.

Borrowing Money to Ascertain the Popular Will about Loans.

There is a fierce discussion going on in England just now as to the merits and demerits of American institutions, which are held up by the opposing factions for the admiration and execration of mankind, alternately. Honest John Bright finds a great deal to praise in them; the *Times* everything to condemn. The fire of discord was, however, fast expiring for want of fuel, when our venerable President staggered towards it, and placed thereupon a large log, in the shape of the Fort Duquesne letter. In that remarkable production this illustrious statesman turned his "declining years" to account, to confirm some awful predictions he ventured to make with regard to the future of this unhappy country. According to him, all sorts of new and dangerous practices are insinuating themselves into our political system, particularly the practice of paying money for votes, an invention which his Excellency contemplates with horror;—and the end of all is to be a military despotism. Towards preventing this dire consummation—this awful triumph of the Executive over our laws and liberties, preventing the prostitution of the franchise, the corruption of poor voters, the extinction of manly independence, and the destruction of popular influence on the government—our presidential Nestor has done his part by dismissing three governors in Kansas for *not* interfering with the people's vote; by decapitating every man who depended on him for a livelihood, for not assisting in forcing on Kansas a constitution adopted by fraud, and, above all, by recognizing, as in the case of Glancy Jones, repudiation by a man's constituency as a just title to the highest offices in the gift of the Executive. Whatever lustre or dignity the "advancing" years of our venerable friend lent to his paternal warnings to the people of Pittsburg, they surely shed upon these performances also. If the vaticinations of a sage go for so much, surely his acts will go for much more. When his premonitory bowls over the expiring liberties of the American nation are considered by the London *Times*, weapons potent enough to rout the English radicals, what may not be achieved by the mere citation of the old gentleman's deeds?

Since he has become a political oracle in the eyes of foreign nations, we, for our parts, are most desirous that the influence of his example as well as of his preachings shall have free course. If they have a work to do in the world, it shall not be our fault if they fall short of it. If the English people, or any other people, are determined to take the venerable man as a light to warn them of shoals, we promise to trim all his burners assiduously, and make him revolve steadily for their guidance.

In pursuance of this self-imposed task, we beg to call the attention of British Conservatives to the curious expedients to which pure and upright officials are compelled, in a Republic like ours, to resort, for the mere purpose of eliciting an expression of public opinion. We believe, in benighted Europe, it is commonly supposed that the greatest difficulty with which a despotic government has to contend, is the difficulty of ascertaining the state of public opinion on any given question. The Press is gagged, the platform is silent, and the only whisper of popular sentiment which ever reaches the authorities comes from the lying and untrustworthy lips of spies. In the thick darkness which surrounds it, the executive can never march with a confident step to the end in view. At every stride it gropes, and listens, and hesitates. But in a free country, it is supposed, however, that none of this doubt or embarrassment can exist. A measure has only to be mooted when a thousand voices debate it, and a million pens analyze it in the light of day, and in the presence of the nation. The peoples' thoughts, their objections, their wishes, their approvals, are poured out in a flood of speeches and articles, and in three weeks the national will is unmistakeably declared.

We beg to inform the besotted aristocrats, however, and above all the London *Times* and John Bright, that this is a mistake. James Buchanan, of Wheatland, Pennsylvania, and author of the "Duquesne Letter," says that this is not sufficient to bring a measure before the public, in a Democracy, in order to elicit popular feeling thereon. In this debased and degenerate country, anyhow, we have long lapsed from the happy state in which this simple process was possible. But our venerable President was long puzzled how to rouse us from our sulky silence, and make us speak our minds upon public affairs; so he has hit upon a plan, of which he has doubtless frequently witnessed the success in private life. He proposes to borrow money to do a thing, in order to know whether the nation would like the thing when done. Thus he thinks Cuba would be a desirable acquisition. He therefore asks for a loan of thirty millions in order to purchase it. The Press exclaims that it is time enough to borrow the money when the purchase is determined on. The sage replies, that he does not mean to purchase at all; he only wishes to see how we like the idea. In order to make the nature of this astounding discovery clearer, we quote the following from the *Herald* of yesterday, Mr. Buchanan's pet organ:

"With the exception of the *Tribune*, all these journals utterly mistake the point at issue in the proposition about to be brought before Congress. They take the question as though it were an attempt to make a bargain by the agreement of one of the parties only, when the true point of it is *to ascertain whether we want Cuba or not*. This question has never been decided; *it has never been presented to Congress, nor formally to the people*. A few filibusters and fire-eaters only have dealt with it. It has received nothing more than the expression of a favorable opinion by Mr. Polk, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Everett; an unfavorable one by Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Marcy, and both opinions by poor Pierce, who evidently, like the Times, did not know which side he was on, and so wished to be on both. The question has now come formally before Congress: 'Is the acquisition of Cuba desirable to this great confederacy?' Should Congress not resolve it in accordance with the popular wish, *then it will come before the people*, and there will be a greater breaking up and re-formation of parties than has ever before been seen in this Republic."

We cordially recommend this admirable device to the attention of the British Parliament, and of the London *Times* and John Bright. To be sure there is a senile *naïveté* about it which is quite touching, and an imbecile simplicity which brings a tear to the eye of the most worldly; but then, at the same time, what profound knowledge of the workings of the human heart it displays, and what a combination of delicacy with power. Like the trunk of an elephant, which can pick up a pin or uproot an oak with equal facility, this device may be applied to the minutest acts of individual intercourse as well as to the mighty operations of a great State. If Smith wants to know what Brown thinks of his living at the rate of ten thousand dollars a year, when his income amounts only to two thousand, he need not plumply ask him the question, but simply propose to borrow twenty-five thousand, in order to purchase a yacht. Brown is indignant, but Smith has only to reply that he did not wish a loan by any means, but simply Brown's opinion on the abstract question of the propriety of men in his position purchasing and possessing yachts. So, when the United States desires to extend its territory by the purchase of an island, the President does not go to the country and ask plumply, "Shall we make this purchase?" He asks for a loan, for the purpose of seeing what they think of it.

What a knowledge of the art of governing, of the art of managing a turbulent democracy like ours, our venerable Chief Magistrate possesses! We commented, a few days ago, upon his wonderful vigor in action; we are now lost in admiration of his wisdom in cancus. Congress once paid a large sum for the MSS. of Alexander Hamilton. Let them follow up the precedent by investing a small sum in the purchase of the original draft of this plan for eliciting popular sentiment on the subject of the purchase of Cuba, as sketched by the Sage's own hand in the White House, and placing it among the national archives. It is a great discovery in political science; a noble legacy for the next age.

The Hahnemann College.

It would seem that Allopathic justice is about to be done to Homœopathic principles. The ubiquitous little globules which have hitherto been without a local habitation in this free country, where even Spiritualism has its temples, are at length to be taken in and done for. A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature for the granting of a Charter to the Hahnemann College of Medicine, and its provisions are described as giving powers "to graduate students on very short notice, and to swell the list of medical men amazingly." We can imagine what the shade of Moliere would say to such a bill as this, if he could only be induced to deliver his sentiments through the gentle Cora, or any of the less sublime humbugs of the spiritual corps.

We cannot see, however, why the charter should not be granted. There are thousands of believers in Homœopathy in this City, and there may possibly be millions throughout the country who entertain the greatest regard for the globular science. A glance at the doorplates on Broadway will show that large numbers live by it, and if there are also a great many who die by it—a probability which we do not permit ourselves for an instant to doubt—a corresponding mortality is, it may be presumed, equally due to the opposite system. The capabilities, too, of the proposed Homœopathic College for graduating students are not difficult to be understood. The science of Homœopathy—in regard to whose merits, be it understood, we are not offering an opinion—would appear to be at once very comprehensive and exceedingly simple. The practitioner combines in his own person the physician and the apothecary. He moreover carries about with him, in a little volume, directions for curing all the diseases under the sun; and in his pocket is a portable drug-shop, in the shape of an elegant little morocco box, full of vials, which are full of globules, which are full of the fullest kind of curative power. Here are comprehensiveness and simplicity so aptly combined that the rapidity with which a man, possessed of an ordinary Allopathic allowance of brains, might become a Homœopathic physician, ceases to be a wonder. Does a patient's head ache, there is a page in the little book specially devoted to that disorder, with corresponding subdivisions for coexistent symptoms. It is like looking for statistical facts down columns of figures;—and under the appropriate head is found the remedy which is good for the headache. The little morocco case then comes into operation, and the patient is cured—or, at least, if he is not, it clearly is no fault of the physician, who has evidently done *his* duty. There is such an evident advantage to suffering humanity in all this, compared with the old method, which required years of study to fit men for prescribing villainous drugs, to be taken in large quantities, and to make the patient a thousand times sicker than he was before, as an indispensable preliminary to making him well—supposing them to succeed at all in the last-mentioned particular—that we are really rather inclined to rejoice than otherwise at the proposed chartering of the Hahnemann College.

While, too, Mr. Morton insists on being the City Street Inspector, we recognize an absolute necessity for the establishment of all possible facilities for the creation of new doctors of medicine—allopathic or homœopathic. Mr. Morton, who, like the Ivy Green, seems fond of

"Clinging round
The rich mould of dead men's graves,"

will cut out work enough, as soon as the weather gets warm again, for all the medical men that the colleges can turn out.

It will now be necessary to institute a Hydropathic College, which might be anchored off the Battery; and a college in one of the proposed new Territories for the "Indian Doctors." After which, in view of the presence of a certain great man in the Senate of our beloved State, we should have a Brandrethian College, and then our schools of medicine will be about complete.

Revival of Willett's Point and Fort Snelling.—Mr. Richard Schell, whose participation in the Fort Snelling purchase, and the sale of Willett's Point, can hardly have been forgotten by the public, was a very suitable person to introduce a resolution in the State Legislature, instructing our Congressional delegation to vote in favor of the resolution to place $30,000,000 in the hands of the President towards a preliminary negotiation for the purchase of Cuba. Some of the friends of the Administration say that there are very strong reasons why the precise use to which the thirty millions are to be put should not be made public; and it will not be at all difficult to believe this, or that those reasons will be assiduously kept as profound a secret after the money shall have been expended as before. It strikes us that Senator Schell should have induced some other member of the Legislature, who had never had any dealings with a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, to offer the resolution, if any one could have been found bold enough to undertake the duty.

To All Whom it May Concern.

As the following is a sample of a very considerable portion of our private correspondence, we shall give it a public reply, which will at the same time answer a good many others:

Da Soto County, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

Please send your valuable paper, gratuitously, to our reading-room. Our Institution is young but growing, and we believe your liberality will be a benefit to both giver and receiver. Other journals favor us in this way. Yours respectfully, J. W. R.

We respectfully decline compliance with this request. If our paper is considered "valuable" it is worth paying for—especially as the subscription price barely covers the cost of the white paper on which it is printed. It is quite possible that our "liberality" might prove a benefit to us,—but we waive that advantage for the sake of the principle involved. Reading-rooms are generally established either on speculation or for the benefit of the persons in their immediate neighborhood: in either case those who profit by them should pay for their support. The practice of relying upon newspaper publishers at a distance for a gratuitous supply of journals is discreditable and impertinent.

Acknowledgment.—We are gratified by the handsome manner in which the *Christian Intelligencer* acknowledges its obligations to the Times for "important information concerning Mr. Beecher." Its objection to our indorsement of his recent article, in reply to the assaults made upon him for lecturing in Theodore Parker's Church, sharp as it is, is somewhat softened, moreover, by the *Intelligencer's* subsequent confession that the views of the article, though commonplace, are substantially just,—and that it is "an able defence of a principle which no *intelligent* Christian has ever disputed." There are some of the *Intelligencer's* Christian contemporaries, we fear, who will mistake this admission for an attack on their intelligence.

Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—It will be seen by an announcement elsewhere that this energetic Society has Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" in preparation, and will produce it for the first time on Thursday next.

Mr. Robert Stoepel's grand romantic symphony of "Hiawatha" has also been accepted. This work was lately produced in Boston, and obtained a very flattering newspaper success. All the critics spoke favorably of its merits. Mrs. Matilda Heron Stoepel recited the poem: the poet himself taking an active interest in the propriety of the selections and in the rehearsals. Mr. Stoepel is known as a musician of rare talents, but this work seems to have exceeded the expectations of his warmest admirers. On all hands it is pronounced superior to Felicien David's famous "Desert." It was a mistake producing such a composition in Boston, but it was doubtless an amiable one, and intended as a compliment to Mr. Longfellow. We are heartily glad that the Mendelssohn Union has the work in preparation. We are sure of hearing it to the best advantage.

Hope Chapel.—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff gave the first of a series of readings at Hope Chapel on Tuesday evening. The selections were excellent, being made from Shakespeare and Dickens—the two greatest masters of character the world has ever known. Mr. Vandenhoff possesses every requisite for preserving the attention of the audience, and Mrs. Vandenhoff is an exceedingly agreeable reader. The lady, it may be here mentioned, is the Miss McKean who made a successful *début* in this City two or three years since. During a subsequent tour in England she married Mr. George Vandenhoff, and hence the present combination.

The Policemen's Widows' Fund.

FAILURE TO PAY PROMISED REWARDS AND DISSATISFACTION OF THE POLICE.

Under the old Police law rewards offered for the apprehension of rogues and the recovery of stolen property, were pocketed by the officers who were lucky enough to get on the track of the thieves, and the missing property. The present Police act made an important alteration in this regard. All moneys paid in the shape of rewards being set apart as a special fund for the benefit of the widows and children of Policemen who should die by violence, while discharging their duty as officers. There has been paid into the Police Treasury, $2,313 for this purpose, up to the present time. Two widows of deceased Policemen are now being paid the interest of this fund—the widow of officer Anderson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and the widow of officer Sawyer, of the Ninth Precinct. Officer Anderson, it will be remembered, was shot by the notorious Carman, and Officer Sawyer died from violence received while attempting to arrest Michael O'Gorman, during a fight in a groggery in Bleecker-street, near Carmine. The amount of rewards paid in seems small, and so it is, in view of the fact that it extends over a period of nearly nineteen months. Why it is not large is easily explained. It is much easier to offer a handsome reward, than it is to do the handsome thing and pay up promptly. Had all the promised rewards been promptly paid the Policemen's Widow's Fund would now have afforded a very respectable revenue. The Hatter's Bank of Bethel, Ct., offered a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of nearly $70,000 abstracted by burglars from their vaults. Most of the money was recovered by the Police, but the promised reward has not been received. The dry goods store of W. P. Benjamin, in New-London, Conn., was entered by burglars and $3,000 worth of silk and other costly fabrics stolen. Mr. Benjamin offered $600 for the recovery of his stolen goods and the apprehension of the robbers. Officers Welsh, Ross and Bliss, of the Metropolitan Police, spent several nights searching for them and scaled several fences in pursuit of the burglars—four in number—and finally arrested them, recovered all the property, and secured the lodgment of the culprits in the State Prison. The $600 reward has not yet been paid. Some dozen similar instances of nonpayment might be specified, but the sums promised were of smaller magnitude. A good many members of the Police are greatly dissatisfied with the present disposition of rewards, and insist that at least half of each reward received should be paid to the Policemen making the arrest and recovering the stolen property. The subject of petitioning the State Legislature for an alteration of the law in this respect is now being agitated and strongly urged.

Judge Roosevelt and the Court of Appeals.

No. 19 Wall-street,
New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Henry *vs.* Bloodgood, to which reference is made in a communication by "A Member of the Bar," in your paper of this morning, we beg to say that the report of the case to which he refers is entirely erroneous, and does his Honor Justice Roosevelt great injustice. We had before seen and noted the decision as reported, but knowing that every professional man was aware that newspaper reports of decisions, obtained as they are hurriedly, without full investigation of all the facts, and necessarily made very brief, are often inaccurate, we did not, until we saw the communication in your paper this morning, deem the error of sufficient importance to trouble you with its correction. The express grounds upon which the decision referred to was made, was that this was an entirely different case from that of Yale *vs.* Dederer, decided in the Court of Appeals. In the case of Henry *vs.* Bloodgood, a married woman represented to a mechanic that she had purchased a house as a residence for herself and family, employed the mechanic to do certain work thereon, and furnish materials therefor, agreeing to pay him for the same. The evidence was conclusive that this was for her separate estate, and though it appeared that she had only a contract for the purchase of the house, and for some reasons the purchase was not fully completed, yet as by her representations that the house belonged to her as her separate estate, she had induced the mechanic to do this work upon it; had taken possession of the house, having the key of it, and had had the same cleaned for her occupation; had accepted the work done by the mechanic, and expressed herself satisfied therewith, his Honor Justice Roosevelt decided that this case was distinguishable from Yale *vs.* Dederer, where there was no proof that the property for which the promissory note was given, was purchased for or went to the benefit of the wife's separate estate, and that there was such a distinction as placed the case beyond the principle decided there, and entitled the plaintiff to recover. Hawley & Gloyne.

[The report of the case referred to was copied by our former correspondent from the *Tribune*. The note of the same case published in the Times sustains the correctness of the above letter.]

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers by the *Africa*, yesterday was Francis G. Young, Esq., of this City, who goes to London for the purpose of making negotiations for certain Railroad Companies, and will probably remain a year or two in the British metropolis to attend to similar business.

Stephen Massett, ("Jeems Pipes,") is in Richmond, Va. Church's picture of Niagara is on exhibition in the same city.

The Democratic friends of Mr. Roger A. Pryor in Virginia, have presented him a service of plate on the occasion of his retiring from the Press of Virginia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RANNEY FUND.—AN ARTISTS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A few days ago the artists who had contributed to the fund raised for Mrs. RANNEY met at Mozart Hall, to receive the report drawn up by the Secretary, Mr. N. B. COLLINS. Mr. T. B. STEARNS was nominated chairman for the occasion. The report was highly satisfactory, showing that the amount realized, after the payment of all expenses, was $7,127 86, of which $5,350 were the proceeds of the pictures contributed by the artists. The remainder was from the sale of pictures painted by Mr. RANNEY, and the proceeds of the lecture delivered by Mr. JAS. T. BRADY. The question then arose as to the investment of the Fund, and, after some discussion, the plan proposed by the Committee was adopted. This was that the President, Vice-President and Treasurer of the National Academy should be constituted Trustees to invest the money and pay the interest semi-annually to Mrs. RANNEY for her benefit and that of her children until her death. Should her children then be of age they would receive the principal; if not, the interest would be paid for their benefit until they became so. After this, votes of thanks were tendered to Mr. N. B. COLLINS, for his valuable exertions; to the National Academy, for the gratuitous use of their exhibition rooms; to Mr. BRADY, for his services in delivering his lecture; to Messrs. H. H. Leeds & Co., for gratuitously selling the paintings for the Fund; and to the Committee. The subject was then informally discussed of the formation of an Artists' Benevolent Society, and a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, appointed: T. S. Cummings, C. L. Elliott, T. F. Pratt, T. B. Stearns, T. H. Cafferty, and N. B. Collins, for the purpose of drafting a Constitution and By-Laws, and reporting at a future meeting, to be called by them. The meeting then adjourned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Through the culpable recklessness of a Hook and Ladder Company, a lady was very seriously injured on Tuesday evening, as she was leaving a car on the Eighth-avenue. The car having stopped, she stepped upon the rear platform, when she saw before her, and within a yard of her face, the pole of the truck, which was running behind the car and very near it. By a sudden movement of her head to one side, she barely escaped being instantly killed; but instinctively putting up her right hand, it was badly lacerated, and the little finger completely crushed, making amputation necessary. At the same moment she received a flesh wound four inches deep in the left side of the breast, a little below the shoulder. Fortunately she was near her dwelling, to which she was immediately conveyed, and surgical aid procured. No reprehension can be too severe for the conduct of those who were running the Hook and Ladder truck. Utterly careless of the limbs and lives of persons in the car, they took no pains to stop, but when the car halted to allow a lady passenger to leave, the tongue of the truck maimed and wounded her in a shocking manner. Persons are very frequently injured from causes precisely similar, and it is high time the Police should check the practice which produces such results. But a few days ago we recorded the case of a boy very badly hurt—fatally as was at first supposed—by a Hook and Ladder truck, as he was leaving a Third-avenue car. Let us have no more such murderous work.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A LOST YOUNG WOMAN.—On the 7th of November last an American young woman, named SUSAN BLAKE, left her parents' residence, No. 59 East Nineteenth-street. She was 21 years of age, but had the appearance of quite a young girl. She had a very expressive countenance, small delicate features and a fair skin. An injury she received in childhood had, unfortunately, so impaired her brain that she was almost entirely demented. She is unable to answer the most simple questions beyond giving her name. Her parents, as may be supposed, were in great distress and anxiety on account of her absence, fearing that she might fall into unworthy hands. A reward of $200 was offered for her recovery. The most diligent search and inquiries failed to bring any tidings of her, until a little after daylight yesterday morning an officer of the Twenty-second Ward Police found her in Eighth-avenue. He at once recognized her from the description, which had been left in every Station-house in the City. She was restored to her afflicted parents. It is not known where she has been during her prolonged absence, as she is utterly unable to give any explanation. She was dressed differently from when she left home, but her clothing was of a comfortable and substantial character, and she has the appearance of having been well fed and well treated. The case is a very mysterious one. Her parents design making every effort possible to solve it.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The ice on the skating-pond in the Central Park, hardened by the cold weather of Monday, afforded excellent skating, and on Tuesday there was a large number enjoying the sport. In the evening there were about 200 ladies on the pond engaged in that invigorating exercise until near 12 o'clock. The most convenient costume for ladies' use while skating is found to be the "Balmoral petticoat," worn as an outside garment, or the usual dress looped up, with a slight diminution in the character of the hoops. Those who make the largest sacrifice in this department of dress, and who consequently present less resistance to the wind while the limbs are left free, make decidedly the most graceful skaters. A small house stands near the pond, where they can warm themselves when cold, and make the necessary change of costume, put on the skates, &c. The warm weather of yesterday threatened to put an end temporarily to this pleasant recreation. The best route to reach the Park is by the Eighth-avenue cars, from the terminus of which there is now a line of wagons running to the pond.

CUBA AND TAMMANY HALL.—The Tammany Hall General Committee, at its meeting last night, adopted a very long string of resolutions in regard to the purchase of Cuba. They rehearse the history of all the acquisitions of territory our Government has made hitherto, and regard this as a precedent for the present occasion. The importance of Cuba as a strategic position is then set forth, and the horrible oppressions of the Government are also described at length, and in terms of fervid eloquence. The Committee then tender to the inhabitants of Cuba their "profoundest sympathies" for the unhappy condition in which they are compelled to exist, and their "cordial cooperation" with our venerable President in his endeavors to release them from it. This long series of resolutions closes by calling upon the Democracy of the State and the Union to sink all minor issues and rally to this grand test question of the Administration. We fear they will decline the invitation.

PLEASANT WEATHER.—Since the commencement of Winter there has been no weather to compare with the past few days. A fine bracing wind from the northwest, and just enough of frost to render the streets dry and passable, have drawn multitudes into the open air who had been housed during the season of damps, fog, and mud, which prevailed during the first weeks of the month. The stores along Broadway are besieged by throngs of ladies, who have been impatiently waiting the return of fine weather in order to go shopping. Yesterday the Brooklyn ferry-boats were unusually full of ladies and children, who came out to enjoy a promenade and to make purchases. Vessels bound off the coast have had an excellent opportunity, with fair winds, and the bright moonlit nights of the past week to get good offings.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday. ANDREW DRAKE was appointed a policeman in the First Precinct, Brooklyn, in place of Mr. BRADY, resigned. D. R. PARKER, of the First Precinct, was dismissed from the Department for an assault and battery on a woman, and WM. CARRINGTON, of the Second Precinct, was dismissed for neglect of duty. The resignation of EDWARD H. GONGE, of the Sixth Precinct, was accepted. No more of the additional policemen whose appointment has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors, were appointed. There are not quite one hundred and fifty to be appointed, and the Commissioners are puzzled which of four hundred well-recommended applicants to select. The Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in February.

GEWERBE-VEREIN IN NEW-YORK.—The Gewerbe-Verein, or German Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Technical Association of the City of New-York, was organized some time ago by a number of gentlemen for the purpose of encouraging industrious German mechanics and tradesmen, and to promote the acquisition and circulation among the Germans of early intelligence on all subjects connected with science and the industrial arts, and already the prospect is fair that it will become a useful institution to those whom it is specially designed to benefit. An address has been issued in which the management declare that it is not their aim to create a German nativism, but merely to assist meritorious inventors in earning their just reward.

ANNUAL MEETING OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Exempt Firemen of the City held their annual meeting for the election of officers, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, on Tuesday evening. The Treasurer's report gave the following statement of the financial condition of the Society as follows:

Income for the year	$322 74	
Expenditure for same time	88 62	
Balance remaining in Treasurer's hands		234 12
Balance on hand at the close of the previous year		981 17
Total balance on hand at present		$1,215 29

The officers of the last year were reelected unanimously. PHILIP W. ENGS delivered a speech to the Association, after which they adjourned.

INDICTMENT OF A RUNNER.—GEORGE CARTER, a runner in this City, who was arrested on a charge of having caused the death of JOHN BRUSHNOHAN, by beating him during a gambling quarrel at the Ohio House, corner of Washington and Chambers streets, has been indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury.

BUTTERFLIES IN MID-WINTER.—A gentleman brought to the TIMES Office yesterday, two living and lively butterflies which he found in his wood-pile, in Brooklyn. The wood-pile was in the open air. It would seem that the temperature a few days ago—ten degrees below zero—must have proved fatal to such delicate insects. Such, however, has not been the case. Although they do not fly they are active and full of life.

THE NEW POLICEMEN.—Thirty out of the batch of fifty policemen who were appointed a week ago by the Police Commissioners, were sworn in by the chief clerk yesterday, their shields handed to them, and instructions given to report themselves for immediate duty in their respective Precincts. After taking the oath, and swearing to his ability to read the English language and write his own name, &c., each policeman receives an order on Messrs. ROGERS & RAYMOND for a new police uniform—the clothing firm named having put in the lowest bid for dressing the City guardians. Most of the new appointees seem quite as jubilant over the clothing order as the coveted order to report for police duty.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—A meeting was called last evening at the Shiloh Church in Prince-street to hear an address from the Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON favoring the movement for evangelizing and Christianizing Africa. The objects of the Society are the Evangelization and Civilization of Africa, and of the descendants of African ancestors in any portion of the earth, wherever dispersed. Also, the destruction of the African Slave-trade, by the introduction of lawful commerce and trade into Africa. The meeting was not large; although those who did attend were of the most respectable and influential among the colored people of the City. The Rev. Mr. BISHOP, General-Superintendent of the African M. E. Church, presided. Dr. PENNINGTON vindicated the rights of the colored people to freedom in matters of conscience and opinion, as well as to the right of personal liberty. The time would come for colored people to do their own thinking. Africa presented a field for competition; colored people had a right to go there, and where they were able to go they should go. Dr. P. presented statistics to sustain his position, and concluded by recommending the objects of the African Civilization Society as a voluntary movement. The Rev. Mr. PRESCOTT, from Iowa, addressed the meeting, and endeavored to persuade them that Iowa was better than Africa, and that they should emigrate to the West, and buy land at $1 25 per acre, and turn farmers. His object is to promote the organization of societies, quietly, among the colored race for this purpose. The Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, from Canada, spoke in support of the Society and its objects. WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE made a brief but pertinent address. The meeting then adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Committee of the Republican Party met, last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, to organize the campaign for 1859. Each Ward was fully represented. After a temporary organization had been effected, a resolution was adopted making twenty-five the requisite number to form a quorum. The Wards being called it was found that there were contesting seats of delegates from the Sixth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. A Committee of three was appointed on each of the contested Wards. A half-hour's recess was then taken. On reassembling, the Committees reported in favor of the L. M. Peck ticket from the Sixth Ward; Jno. J. SHAW, of the Eighth; and WM. ATKINSON, of the Eighteenth. Soon after the Committee on the Sixteenth Ward contestants appeared and rendered a unanimous report in favor of the ticket headed by the name of ALEX. MCCLOUD, which was accepted. Motions to adopt and to hear statements from both sides were rejected, and the matter was laid on the table until the next meeting. The Twenty-first Ward was represented by one delegate only, and the Association in that Ward was directed to hold an election to fill vacancies on the 31st inst. The rules were suspended, and Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER elected President by acclamation.

THE UPHAM WIFE ABANDONMENT CASE.—Mr. ALFRED W. UPHAM, desires to state "that he was not arrested. He only kept his eye on the daughter, because she refused to tell where the wife had secreted herself. As Mr. UPHAM had spent several hours (18th November) with his wife trying to induce her to allow him to support her; offered to board her or keep house; and has made those offers weekly, or oftener, since she left him, and she utterly refused to let him take care of her, or board with him, he did not consider it necessary to engage board for her."

Police Reports.

A MUSICAL MILESIAN.—Edward Flynn has unmistakably Celtic features, and a brogue that would delight the ear of General Scott. For years he has been addressed and spoken of as "Ned the Greek." It is certain he did not receive this appellation from the Grecian character of his nose, for that part of his physical organization is an indignant pug. The Grecian Ned has long displayed a reprehensible aptitude in appropriating to his own use the property of other people. His appropriations have mainly been food, clothing, jewelry, liquors and kindred articles, which he could turn to his immediate personal use and comfort. Yesterday he entered upon a new field of theft, and stole a number of musical instruments from No. 527 Third-avenue. The owner discovered the loss, sounded the alarm, and sent an officer upon the track of the robber. The officer found Ned, and placed an effectual bar upon his musical progress, by taking him before Justice KELLY. Ned says that he never would have taken the musical instruments, had not a crotchet entered his head as to their value.

BOWERY BOYS AT WORK.—Intense fondness for late hours, rum and rioting, characterizes the "Bowery Boys." The unfortunate late pedestrians often suffer at their hands. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. JOHN DALRYMPLE, residing at No. 315 West Twenty-eighth-street, was passing up the Bowery on his way home, a gang of the Bowery youths were on a circulating tour, and Mr. DALRYMPLE unfortunately crossed their circuit. Without provocation they knocked Mr. D. down, beat him badly, and then fled. Mr. DALRYMPLE called for police assistance, but as none came he endeavored to make his way home. He managed to get as far as Washington-square, when he fell exhausted from loss of blood. A policeman happened to find him, and secured his removal to his residence. He says that his assailants were all youths from 15 to 20 years of age, and that he did not know any of them.

AN INCONSIDERATE CIGAR DEALER.—William Leinheck, a German, who keeps a cigar store in Canal-street, was the unfortunate purchaser of the $500 worth of cigars and meerschaum pipes stolen from No. 90 Water-street, a few nights since, as heretofore reported. The police yesterday discovered that five boys were the thieves, two of whom they arrested, named Thomas Fraser and James Hays. The arrested juveniles "peached" upon Leinbeck, and, sure enough, the stolen property was found in the latter's store. Leinbeck was arrested as the receiver, and together with the boys was locked up for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL FLUID-LAMP ACCIDENT.—An MARY BELL, a young woman who resided at No. 18 Minetta-street, was filling a fluid lamp on Tuesday evening, the lamp suddenly exploded, scattering the burning fluid over her person, and setting fire to her clothes. Before the fire could be extinguished she was so severely burned that she died in a short time. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was 24 years of age and born in Virginia. She had been married but two months.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—The body of a well-dressed elderly man was found, at a late hour Tuesday evening, in Grand-street, near Allen, and removed to the Tenth Ward Station-house. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, when a *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the kidneys and liver, and a verdict was thus rendered. The deceased appeared to be about 65 years old, was of medium height, and had gray hair and side military whiskers.

Board of Education.

At the meeting of the Board, which convened at 5 P. M. last evening, the President announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees in addition to those the members of which were elected at the last meeting:

Committee on the Annual Report—Mr. Green, Chairman; Messrs. Coger, O'Keefe, Brummell, Crozier.
New Schools—Mr. Tucker, Chairman; Messrs. Davenport, White, Lee, Waterbury.
Sites and School-houses—Mr. Tuthill, Chairman; Messrs. Adams, Farley, Timpson, Gould.
School Furniture—Mr. Cantrell, Chairman; Messrs. Mason, Byrne, Glover, Metzgar.
Warming and Ventilation—Mr. Lee, Chairman; Messrs. Eager, Benedict, Green, Davenport.
Repairs—Mr. Coger, Chairman; Messrs. Tucker, O'Keefe, Reynolds, Metzgar.
Supplies—Mr. Davenport, Chairman; Messrs. Lee, Cushing, Slote, Curtis.
Auditing Committee—Mr. Andrews, Chairman; Messrs. Stafford, Dougherty, Brummell, Crozier.
By-Laws, Rules and Regulations.—Mr. Adams, Chairman; Messrs. Waterbury, Andrews, Curtis, Marriner.
Elections and Qualifications—Mr. Stafford, Chairman; Messrs. Barry, Andrews, McCabe and Fitzgerald.
Correspondence—Mr. Byrne, Chairman; Messrs. Farr, White, Watson and Begg.
Course of Studies and School Books—Mr. Ranney, Chairman; Messrs. Eager, Bloomfield, Williams, Benedict.
Teachers—Mr. Fairman, Chairman; Messrs. Gildersleeve, McCabe, Ranney, Gould.
Salaries and Offices—Mr. Mason, Chairman; Messrs. O'Grady, Cantrell, Watson, Reynolds.
Libraries—Mr. Waterbury, Chairman; Messrs. Green, Timpson, Dougherty, Williams.
Free Scholarships—Mr. Brummell, Chairman; Messrs. Farley, McCabe, Fitzgerald, Barry.
Printing—Mr. Farr, Chairman; Messrs. Marriner, Slote, Fairman, Gildersleeve.
Annual Estimate and Apportionment—Mr. Benedict, Chairman; Messrs. O'Grady, Gould, Begg, McCay.

Mr. GREEN was excused from serving on the Committee on the Annual Report and the Committee on Libraries, and Mr. WHITE from serving on the Committee on New Schools and the Committee on Correspondence.

Communications were received from the School Officers of the Second, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, asking that new school-houses might be erected in those Wards respectively.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, asking permission to advertise for new bids for the contract for building a school-house in Oliver-street, elicited considerable discussion. Mr. FITZGERALD thought that the lowest bid made when the contract was advertised before should be taken now and that it was not necessary to readvertise. The subject was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President objected to signing a bill for $186 50 for repairs to Ward School No. 36, in the Eighth Ward, and a bill for $61 60 for fancy silver-medals for the same Ward. Both were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WATERBURY offered a resolution, which was amended so as to read as follows, and adopted:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed to visit Albany, as occasion may require, to examine and report to this Board in relation to legislation proposed in regard to school matters in this City, and that said Committee procure copies of all acts pending before the Legislature relative to the School System of this City, for the use of this Board.

The following are the members of the Committee: Messrs. Waterbury, Davenport, Curtis, Adams and Cushing. The Board then adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election for officers of this Society took place on Monday. There was much excitement, and the result was not definitely known until yesterday, when the following were declared elected officially by the canvassers. The whole number of votes cast was 1,576. By the above vote it appears that all of the regular ticket—except Mr. BLISS, for Vice-President, who is beaten by Mr. HAIGHT—was elected, viz.:

President—L. CHAPMAN, Jr.
Vice-President—G. L. Knight.
Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Frothingham.
Recording Secretary—Robert C. Ogden.
Treasurer—Henry P. Journeay.

And the regular Board of Directors.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY IN KINGS COUNTY.—So far as Committees can unite a dissevered party, the Democracy of Kings County were united last evening. A special Committee was appointed *with power* to agree upon the terms of a Union. The Committee reported the following: That the present members of the existing frain from having their names used as candidates at Committees be requested each and every one to resign the ensuing Primary Elections. That in the opinion of this Convention the best interests of the Party will be subserved by so doing. This was adopted unanimously in Convention, and was followed by hearty cheers. The additional arrangements are that the members of the city Vanderbilt and Bradley Committees of each Ward, with the Democratic Aldermen and Supervisor in each Ward where elected, be a Committee of Five, to act as Inspectors of Election at the next Primary meeting. This Committee also is to report to an adjourned meeting of the Convention, to be held on the 27th inst., a place for holding the polls in each Ward and Town, upon which the President of the Convention is to issue a call for the Primary meetings to be held on the 3d of February, to elect a new Committee, and also at the same time to elect delegates to a Convention to be held on the 27th of February, to consider the propriety of reorganizing the party.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—For a long time, it has been the common practice of the authorities both in Brooklyn and New-York, when a member of the Fire Department has been expelled, upon petition to erase the word "expelled," and substitute the word "resigned." The Fire Commissioners think that this will bring the Department into disgrace; and upon a recent occasion, the Commissioners of the Eastern District Fire Department refused to comply with the request of a petitioner, and intimated in their report, that this action is a precedent for the government of all subsequent applications of the same kind. The ground the Commissioners take is, that a man once expelled after a proper hearing, should not be reinstated. The Common Council, after hesitating a little, have confirmed the action of the Commissioners.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest, to-day, on the body of WM. DONOHUE, at the corner of Atlantic and Baltic streets, who died from injuries received by falling in the street on Monday night last, while intoxicated. He was crossing "Darby's Patch," in the Tenth Ward, with another person, also intoxicated, when they were pursued by boys, and in endeavoring to escape from them the deceased fell heavily to the ground, having been tripped up with a rope in the hands of the boys. He was taken up insensible, and remained so until he died.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.—The Citizens' Committee, appointed at the public meeting held on Saturday evening last, relative to protecting the rights of Williamsburg in the re-leasing of the ferries, called upon the Comptroller in New-York on Monday, and obtained a promise from that official that the leases should not be disposed of before February, thereby giving the Committee an opportunity to lay their claims before the Common Council.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mrs. MARGARET CONLAN, of Winfield, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night, by jumping into Newtown Creek, near the bridge. She was discovered by a passer-by in season to save her life. Domestic difficulties, it is alleged, was the cause of the attempt.

COURT CALENDARS.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 87, 150, 176, 113. *City Court*—Nos. 24, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 33, 49, 54, 7, 55, 58, 5, 22, 12, 61, 62, 63.

The Brooklyn Stationery Contract.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of to-day we find, under the head of "Brooklyn Intelligence," an article headed "Sharp Practice." The statement of pretended facts contained in this article we claim is utterly untrue.

The Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward (who is, we understand, a candidate for the office of Mayor) has been led into making this statement, we should judge, solely by the desire of making political capital, *and knows*, if he has investigated this matter fully, that the amount of stationery and printing required and paid for by the City of Brooklyn has varied but a few hundred dollars in the last four or five years, while the contract has uniformly been awarded under a similar scale of prices to that of the past year. But, singular to relate, in former years the contracts have been awarded to the personal or political favorites of the Aldermen of the Nineteenth, which fact has probably sealed his mouth in the past.

We deny that there was a single article advertised for in the proposals that was not used last year. We possessed no knowledge of what would be advertised for until after the proposals were printed.

All the information we had was gained by personal application at the various offices, which we believe to be a legitimate method of obtaining such information.

The charge that there was collusion between ourselves and other parties is consequently infamous and slanderous, and could only have emanated from a mind in itself capable of projecting such a transaction.

The bidding was open and fair to all parties, each and every one having the same schedule to work from, and we deny most positively that we have made an exorbitant charge on a single article in said schedule.

As the whole amount of printing and stationery for a city of over 200,000 inhabitants does not exceed that of some of our large Banks and Insurance Companies, we do not see who can honestly charge us with extortion; and had we given up the printing to the friend of the Alderman from the Nineteenth, as requested by him, although a higher bidder than ourselves for the same, we probably should not have heard a word about "Sharp Practice" from the honorable gentleman.

J. JONES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a reminiscence of the days when the citizens of Philadelphia remonstrated against lighting the streets with gas. A petition to the Common Council, dated Nov. 28, 1833, prays that "the lighting our city with oil may be continued," on the ground that the use of gas would produce a bad effect upon the water of the rivers, and poison the fish. Appended to the petition are the names of Horace Binney, Thomas Allibone, Matthew Newkirk, John C. Cresson, and other prominent citizens. Curiously enough, Mr. John C. Cresson is now Engineer and Superintendent of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The fifty-second Philadelphia Trade Sale of Books, Paper, Stationery, &c., will commence on the 21st of March. Already invoices have been promised by all the booksellers of Boston, and most of those of New-York.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has appointed Thursday, April 7, as a day of public fasting and prayer.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* has changed hands—Rice & Co. resigning to Mr. Lewis.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100
These machines are admitted to be the best in use fo family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair,
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or otherwise with vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the same may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.; General Agent, F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway. For sale, also, by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. Hays, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts constantly on hand, and made to order, of the best materials, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Malden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER. (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

BEALS—AMERMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, by the Rev. S. D. Brown, C. DAVIS BEALS, of Boston, to Miss HELEN AMERMAN, of New-York.

LUCE—BURROUGHS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. J. A. Paddock, Mr. JOHN LUCE to SUSAN A., eldest daughter of the late Wm. L. Burroughs, Esq., deceased, all of Brooklyn.

DOUGHERTY—KERR.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 15, by the Rev. E. M. Johnson, ENWANN H. DOUGHERTY to AMELIA D. KERR, both of New-York.

VAN TUYL—TAYLOR.—In the town of Rye, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. E. S. Raymond, Dr. DEWITT C. VAN TUYL, of Rio de Janeiro, to Miss MARY L. TAYLOR, daughter of Wm. Taylor, Esq., of the former place.

MAPLES—SWORDS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, at Deermont, Westchester Co., N. Y., the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. C. Pennell, JAMES H. MAPLES, of Toledo, Ohio, to MARY HELEN, daughter of Edward L. Swords.

DIED.

MACLEAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, HENRY, infant son of Wm. H. and Emma Maclean, aged 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 21, from their residence, No. 407 4th-av., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, of dropsy on the brain, CHARLES E. MARTIN, only son of John R. and Serah E. Martin.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 West 22d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, GERARD STUYVESANT, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of this family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Church, without further notice.

JOLLIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, EDWARD JOLLIE, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother in-law, Mr. John Phayre, No. 201 West 30th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GILLEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, MARY GILLEN, aged 69 years.

Her friends, also those of her son-in-law, Peter L. Farrity, are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 120 White-st.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

MARVIN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, after a protracted illness, JOHN S. MARTIN, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 West 32d-st., on Friday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., by the 12 M. train of the New-Jersey Railroad.

VAIL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, ALFRED VAIL, Esq., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Peter's Church.

STRAW HATS
AT WHOLESALE.
JOHN MAYHER,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
STRAW HATS
Of every description,
NO. 180 BROADWAY,
New-York.

ANOTHER
NEW POEM by JOHN G. WHITTIER,
entitled
"THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR,"
Will be published THIS MORNING in
THE INDEPENDENT.
For sale by News Agents in all parts of the country.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Those who wish to prevent their houses from being entered by burglars are invited to examine our ROTARY LOCK, universally conceded by those who have examined and used it to be the best and most convenient lock ever invented. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

"THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR,"
A new Poem from the pen of
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Will appear THIS MORNING in
THE INDEPENDENT.
For sale by News Agents in all parts of the country.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
(Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe, and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO'S Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS. For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronised by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD S. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

$10.000 PER ANNUM WILL BE SAVED to the people by HOLMES' astounding reduction of his notorious Dollar Photographic Portraits to 50 cents. The largest portrait in the world for 50 cents. In natural colors $3. Gallery No. 289 Broadway.
N. B.—25 artists are employed on these pictures, turning out 500 and 600 daily.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 638 Broadway.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK
Will be published THIS MORNING, containing a "Star Paper" by
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
A new Poem from the pen of
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
entitled
"THE RED RIVER VOYAGRUR."
A striking article by the
REV. DR. GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
entitled
"RAREY ON BLINKERS."
The Commercial Department will contain a valuable article on
"COMMERCIAL AGENCIES."
Among other interesting reading matter in the coming number will be a complete and elaborate account of the
ENGLISH POSTAL SYSTEM,
including a consideration of Cheap Postage, House-Delivery, and a clear and interesting exposition of the
ENGLISH MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.
In addition to these valuable articles, the same paper

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but four ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

WANTED,
TEN THOUSAND
LADIES,
TO
PURCHASE
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR
LADIES,
MEN,
WOMEN,
GENTLEMEN,
GIRLS,
BOYS,
AND
CHILDREN.
THE BEST PLACE
IN THE CITY
TO FIND A REAL
PRIME ARTICLE,
IS AT
R. H. MACY'S,
CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

WET LINENS! WET TOWELS!!
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
Will open this day $10,000 worth of Linen goods.
2,000 doz. Huck Towels at 10s. per doz., worth 14s.
2,000 yards extra heavy Huck at 1s. cheap at 20c.
60 doz. brown linen Towels at 5c. each; bargain.
500 doz. fine fringe Doyles at 5s. and 6s per doz., cheap.
2,000 doz. snow-drop Napkins at 10s., worth 14s.
Very wide and heavy twill Toweling at 7c. per yard.
Fine crash for Toweling for 8c. per yard.
Such bargains never occurred in the annals of dry goods.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREAT RUSH! GREAT RUSH!!
WET DAMASK. WET SHEETING.
Good and heavy Damasks at 3s., 4s. and 4s. 6d. per yard.
Extra fine and heavy Damask 5s. 6d. per yard, worth 8s.
Full-width Sheeting without seam, at 1s. 6d., usual price 2s. 6d.
5-4 wide double-warp English Long Cloth 12½c., worth 18¾c.
40-inch pillow-case Muslin at 10c., value 14½c.
36-inch superfine English Long Cloth 1s., cheap at 20c.
A very superior make of Shirting at 10c., a bargain.
This is a rare chance for Hotels and Housekeepers.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN.
175 pieces PLAID JACONET, at 12½ cents; usual price 25c.
200 pieces FRENCH BRILLANTS, at 11 cents; cheap at 18¾ cents.
75 pieces BIRD'S EYE, at 10 cents; cost to manufacture 16½ cents.
400 pieces FIGURED BOOK MUSLIN, for windows, at 18c. per yard; cheap at 25c.
Slightly damaged by water.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
IN
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, &c.
H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1859,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
FROM 40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW
FORMER PRICES.
This stock embraces
All the new Parisian styles
And novelties of the season.
The proprietor having determined to close out the
ENTIRE STOCK
Previous to Feb. 20, 1859,
Will offer the following inducements to purchasers:
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK TRECOT RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $6; former prices $9,
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER RAGANS
at $7 and $8; former prices $10 and $12.
BLACK FELT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $6; former prices $10,
BLACK SLEEVE CLOAKS (Crochet Trimmings)
at $10; former price $15.
BLACK TRECOT SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $11; former price $17.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $12, $14, and $16; former prices $18, $20, and $22.
As this stock must be disposed of previous to Feb. 20, the ladies will see at a glance the necessity of an early call, as the prices are at least from
40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.
Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.
The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:

Douglas & Sherwood,	Wallace & Sons,
J. Wilcox & Co.,	J. P Moran & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,	Frost & Co.,
Hopkins & Osborn Skirt Co.,	Samuel H. Doughty,
Osborn & Cheesman,	D. M. Bassett & Co.,
Bourne & Bassett,	M. Donnelly & Co.,
Hayden & Harrison,	O. H. Barnard,
Chas. A. Postley,	Wm. Blackington, Agent,
Joseph W. Bradley,	F. Hull & Co.
W. H. Reed & Co.,	J. C. Brown,
The Union Skirt Co.,	

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, &c., &c. BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, TO BE SOLD OUT REGARDLESS OF COST, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
Sale daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
At
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 479 Broadway.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SOIREE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self-adjusting bustle: best pattern, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $12. C. L. HARDING, No. 261 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES Chambays, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!
LADIES RUSHING IN CROWDS.
STORE FULL! GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.
GENUINE MINK SETS,
REFUSED SELLING THE SAME
TWO WEEKS SINCE TO FURRIERS,
WHO WANTED CHOICE SELECTIONS.
RETURNS TO MAKE TO HUNTERS BY FEB. 1.
MUST NOW CLOSE OUT
FURS THAT WILL BRING DOUBLE
NEXT WINTER.
AT THE FUR TRADE TRAPPERS DEPOT.
DRAKE,
No 9 Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Annst., and at PHELAN'S, 706 and 708 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A kind and pleasant disposition, wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family; is a neat sewer, and willing to make herself useful; has no objection to going out of the City a short distance. Unexceptionable references as to character and capability. For further particulars address a note to A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A situation to take charge of a baby; is a good inn dresses and a neat door-up of fine clothes; or would take care of grown children, who has had much experience, and will be found useful and obliging. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 204 Jay-st.; or address A. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHful and trustworthy girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or will do the general housework of a small family; is a trusty servant in the kitchen; can wash and iron well; has excellent references from her last place. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as regular laundress: does up linens in a magnificent style, and muslins and lace; does finting; is fully competent; wages $7 a month; also, a girl of 18, to mind a baby; sews neatly; quick at the needle; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-street, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy, also plain sewing; or as chamber-maid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 97 Charlton-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family: understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City reference; lived eight years in one family; no objection to leave the City; Washington preferred. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having always lived in that capacity, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the Millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or would assist with housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 7 years. Call at No. 71 King-st., 2d floor, front room; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking, puddings, and different branches; one who can give the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in the care of children; most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., opposite 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do light chamber work, or take care of children; or take care of a baby and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 46 East 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable German Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; willing and obliging; has very good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small, private family, as cook and baker, who understands all kinds of fowls and pastry; if necessary will assist as washer and ironer. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and State sts., Brooklyn. Best City reference given. Address a note to the above.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant girl, a situation as excellent and neat pastry-cook; makes the best of bread; understands the management of milk and butter; or would take a first-class laundress' place. Is careful, upright, and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FOR A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as experienced cook and laundress, or cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a middle-aged woman, reliable and steady, neat about the kitchen, quick and thoroughly capable; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or second cress in a private family, is a good family baker; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-st, second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A TIOY, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, a situation as child's nurse and laundress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for four days at No. 212 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference given, if required. Apply at No. 144 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as housemaid and sewer, or as waitress and sewer; she understands her business thoroughly. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman: will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Good City reference given. Call at No. 36 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to a respectable family as chamber-maid and good fine washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook; one who understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to assist with the washing; one who can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a genteel family, as cook; she is perfectly competent; familiar with all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; can produce good reference. Inquire at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A HOME IN BROOKLYN, FOR A young lady of the highest respectability and worth, in a family where her services in the instruction of children, or sewing a portion of the time, will compensate for board. Inquire at No. 116 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first class laundress; understands her business in fluting and mangling; can do up ladies' muslins the best kind; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who understands her business well; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good references given. Call at No. 170 West 34th-st, near 8th-av., 2nd floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, and is a good bread baker; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place until engaged. Call at No. 78 5th-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN that has lived for upwards of a year in a minister's family, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting: no objections to do the work of a small family; good references can be given. Call at No. 125 Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and sewing, in a respectable family. Call at No. 148 St. Mark's place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUAtion; has got the best of reference from some of the first families in the City. Call at No. 134 Clinton-place, near 6th av., first floor, back.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as competent laundress and chamber maid in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business. Can be seen at No. 217 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family, to do the general housework; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good references given. Call at No. 170 West 34th-st, near 8th-av., 2nd floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as cook, wash and iron, or would assist with housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chamber-work and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 7 years. Call at No. 71 King-st., 2d floor, front room; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking, puddings, and different branches; one who can give the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

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FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 66 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.
Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.

Bills discounted	$1,427,545 66
Exchange matured	48,791 50
Exchange maturing	2,140,929 11
Real Estate	129,145 54
State Bonds	176,000 00
Suspended Debt	49,709 74
Protest Account	239 43
Due from Banks	2,961 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks	216,345 00
Specie on hand	1,394,900 11
Total	$5,556,709 32

Cr.

Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,384,210 00	$2,384,210 00
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Due Depositors		770,262 39
Dividends unpaid		3,374 28
Profit and Loss		33,176 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		43,136 65
Interest and Exchange	176,790 07	
Less Expenses	30,744 15—	146,045 92
Due to Banks		100,292 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		20,762 97
Contingent Fund		4,782 45
Circulation		1,186,790 00
Total		$5,556,709 32

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed out in a second envelope, sealed and directed to "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE No. 6 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.

REPORT OF THE TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The said Company reports, that the amount of their capital is $100,000, in two thousand shares of $50 each.

That of this number 1,994 shares were issued as full paid stock, in payment for lands of the Company in Monroe township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, containing about 1,100 acres; and the residue thereof were for cash, and that all the capital has been thus actually paid in.

That the Company owes $100,000, due by their bonds, on 1st of February, 1867, with semi-annual interest, and secured by mortgage on their aforesaid lands, to Alfred Noxon, Trustee, said mortgage being recorded in Bradford County aforesaid, and reference being made thereto for further particulars.

That the Company has no other existing debt.

R. WILLCOX, President and Trustee.
E. BRYANT, Secretary.
E. BRONSON, Trustees.

State, County and City of New-York, ss.: BENJ. F. WEYMOUTH, of said City, being duly sworn says: That he is Secretary of the Towanda Coal and Iron Company of Pennsylvania, and that the foregoing report is true.

B. F. WEYMOUTH, Secretary.

Sworn before me this 18th day of January, A. D. 1859.

G. T. HAWS, Commissioner.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The interest on the Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

B. F. WEYMOUTH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN OIL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.

THE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, duly incorporated under the act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848, and the acts amending the same, hereby report, That the capital stock of said Company is three hundred thousand dollars; that of this sum, stock has been issued to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in payment for, and to the amount of the value of the property purchased by the Company, and necessary for their business.

The remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars has been actually paid to the Company in cash. The amount of the existing debts of the Company, at this date, is sixteen hundred and fourteen 100 dollars.

N. T. CARRYL, President.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. S. Holbrook,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
Edward Learned,	James M. Motley,
N. T. Carryl,	

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 17th day of January, 1859, personally appeared before me, James M. Motley, Secretary of the Manhattan Oil Company, who being duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the above report are in all respects true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn before me Jan. 17, 1859. GEO. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above-named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	JOHN Q. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	FOLLIN INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimously: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1862, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

$40,000—FOR SALE—FORTY MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE Eight per Cent Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—a part of an issue of $250,000—dated in 1854, and payable 1864. These Bonds are entitled to the confidence of capitalists, presenting as they do undoubted security, at a very low price. Purchasers can have the option of a private guaranty for both principal and interest by paying a consideration for the same. For further and full particulars, apply to S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY for the Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1858, as required by the Charter:

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1857		$320,150 99
Premiums from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858		2,422,924 13
Total Marine Premiums		$2,743,075 12
Premiums marked off as earned for the year	$2,197,148 58	
Interest received and accrued on Investments	56,876 10	
Total	$2,254,024 68	
Less Return Premiums, Discount on Premiums, &c.	360,982 16	
Leaving Net Earnings of the Company,		$1,893,042 52
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,099,027 73	
Less reserve of last year	260,000	
Total	$839,027 72	
Re-insurance, Taxes, Expenses and Commissions	293,081 43 —	1,132,109 15
Leaving Net Profits for the year		$760,933 37

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividend of July Interest to Stockholders	$35,000 00
Dividend of January Interest to Stockholders	35,000 00
Interest to Scripholders of 6 per cent. on Scrip of 1857-8, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1859	33,658 89
Reserve to cover possible losses by marine disasters, including loss per ship *Isaac Wright* and bark *Oakland*, reported lost in January	156,000 00
Reserved for Discount on Bills Receivable, reducing them to a cash basis	40,000 00
Guarantee on Bills Receivable and open accounts	34,000 00
Available for distribution, no Dividend of net profits—say ¾ to Stockholders and ¼ to Policy Holders	427,274 48— $760,933 37

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in Banks	$127,689 41	
City Bonds, and Loans on Bond and Mort. on City Property	239,000 00	
Loans on Call, secured by State and other Stocks	51,700 00	
Bank Stocks and U. S. Stocks	509,018 02	
Bonds of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	60,000 00	
Bills Receivable, Accounts due the Comp'y and Accrued int.	1,833,275 63—	$2,840,633 06

TO REPRESENT.

Cash capital	$1,000,000 00
Scrip of 1857 and 1858	560,981 41
Scrip of 1859 (to be issued June 1 1859)	320,455 86
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip holders Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1859	68,658 89
Dividend to Stockholders to be paid Feb. 1, 1859	100,000 00
Surplus dividend Fund retain'd	6,818 62
Reserve, as above	220,000 00
Premiums on Risks not yet expired	545,896 54
Unpaid interest on Scrip, &c.	7,841 74—$2,840,633 06

The Amount set apart as Scrip Dividend being three-fourths the net profits, is | $320,455 86

We recommend, therefore, a Scrip Dividend of 20 per cent. on the $1,600,000, estimated as terminated without loss, which will amount to | 320,000 00

Leaving an undivided balance of | $455 86

There is to credit of the Stockholders an undivided balance of last year's profits | $311 27

To which we carry ¼ of the net profits of this year | 106,818 62— $107,129 89

We therefore recommend a Cash Dividend of 10 per cent. to be paid out of this fund to Stockholders which will amount to | 100,000 00

Leaving an undivided balance of | $7,129 89

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your body to examine the accounts and report upon the financial condition of your Company, report that they have compared the books with the condensed statement above submitted, and find them to correspond accurately.

They have also examined the Loans made on Bonds and Mortgages, and on Stock Collaterals, and believe them to be amply secured, and they find the other assets of the Company correct.

They, therefore, recommend that the Dividend on the Stock and the Interest on the Scrip be paid according to the statement submitted, on and after the 1st day of February, and that the new Scrip be issued on and after June 1 to Policy holders.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ADRIAN ISELIN,
GEORGE BLISS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK. } Committee.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Jan. 18, 1859.

On motion, this report was unanimously accepted, and adopted by the Board of Directors.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL, of Howland & Aspinwall.
R. CALDWELL, of Caldwell & Coleman.
JOHN ALLEN.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN, of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON, of T. Richardson & Co.
JOHN P. BROWN, of Brown & De Rossett.
A. LACHAISE, of Lachaise, Fauché & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK, of Loeschigk, Wessendonck & Co.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Munroe & Co., Paris.
SAML. D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM, of Brigham & Parsons.
CHAS. STRECKER, of Kunkelmann & Strecker.
WILSON G. HUNT, of Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co.
H. F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Vail, Fuller & Co.
WILLIAM G. LANE, of William G. Lane & Co.
ROBERT SPEDDING,
SAMUEL BATES, of Stone & Co.
J. B. JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd.
E. LAHENS, of E. Lahens & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic.
G. G. SAMPSON, of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAMES BENKARD, of Benkard and Hutton.
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. LEAYCRAFT, of Leaycraft & Co.
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, of Brewer & Caldwell.
GEORGE W. HENNINGS, of Hennings, Muller & Gosling.
E. L. TRENHOLM, of John Frazer & Co., Charleston, S. C.
C. G. H. SCHLOTTNER, of J. H. Frerichs & Co.
THOMAS B. CURTIS, Boston.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The transfer books of the Stock and Scrip of the Great Western Insurance Company will be closed from this day to Feb. 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

BONDS LOST.—A LETTER MAILED TO OUR address, at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 11th December last, containing the following Bonds and Coupons, not having been received, we hereby caution the public against buying or negotiating the same, namely:

No. 37—one coupon of $35; Athens County, Ohio, due Jan. 1, 1859.

Nos. 266 and 321—two coupons of $17 50 each; city of Milwaukee, due Jan. 2, 1859.

Nos. 277, 361 and 1,151—three coupons of $35; Galena and Chicago, due Feb. 1, 1859.

Nos. 3,440, 3,444, 3,446 and 3,450—four bonds of $500 each; New-York and Erie 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, due in 1875, with interest coupons attached, due Aug. 1, 1859, and subsequently. MORAN BROTHERS.

No. 1 Hanover square, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PIERPO, JNO. J. BORTIO,
WM. H. SLOCUM, CH'N G. GUNTHER,
CHAS. M. CHUACH.

And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LEVERIDGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 88th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

F. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH. } New-York.

WANTED—BY A LADY, IN EMBARRASSING circumstances, $500, for immediate use, for which she will give good security three times the amount, or, if preferred, a pleasant suite of rooms, with satisfactory board. Address immediately A. U. M., Union Post-Office, with particulars.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

WANTED—CITY OF FON DU LAC BONDS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, JAN. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York.

H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.

By order, WM. H. STIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.

RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. HOWARD,
SILAS ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH H. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000,

WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Pennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
Isaac Walton,	John Paterson,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Steoben Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abr'm Deuiter,	Nathan Aziel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,

D. B. KEELER, President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., } Committee.
FRANCIS DUNCAN,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW HOSSEN, Chairman.

H. P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Clipper Ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Pier No. 15 East River.

This unrivalled clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 68 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22,
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,

ZEMAGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.

N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line.

For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 68 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau | $45
Passage money to Havana | 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau | 15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage | $150
Second Cabin Passage | 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage | $110
Second Cabin Passage | 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACASON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including fees tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway ter $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINDS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6,

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Appropriations for the Canal Debt—Gov. Morgan's First Pardon—Was the Act of 1851, Abolishing Tolls on Railroads, Unconstitutional?—Some New-York Bills Killed—Two More City Railroads Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

Commissioner ROWNE has sent in the resignation of his office as Quarantine Commissioner, and it is rumored that Mr. HALL's resignation has also been sent up, but it has not yet been received at the Governor's room.

The papers have been made out granting the first pardon under Gov. MORGAN's Administration. Your readers will remember JAMES P. FINLEY, who was arraigned on a charge of kidnapping a child and carrying it off to Washington. On trial he pleaded guilty. The evidence showed him more a tool than an active agent in the crime, but he was sentenced, on the last of June, to two year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The pardon is dated Jan. 19, 1859, and the pardoned prisoner is to be removed to Canada, where he belongs.

In the Senate Mr. PRESTON introduced a bill making appropriations for the Canal debt and the maintenance of the Canals for 1859. It appropriates out of the Canal revenues, for Canal expenses, repairs and salaries, $200,000; for deficiency in last year's act, $228,000 91; for Canal debt interest and Canal debt, $1,700,000; for Sinking Fund, $330,000; for Canal loan interest, made under the Constitution, $710,000; for Sinking Fund for loans made under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, $450,000, but no investment in this fund is to be made, except from the Canal surplus; for expenses of Government, $200,000.

Senator LAFLIN cited the Auditor's Report of 1859, relative to the unconstitutionality of the act of 1851 abolishing tolls on railroads, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to furnish the Senate with his opinion upon the following points:

First—Whether the act abolishing tolls on Railroads, passed July 10, 1851, was of that character that requires for its passage a majority of all the members elected to each House when a three-fifths quorum was present. (Art. 7, Sec. 14, Cons.)

Second—Whether said act appropriated public moneys or property in such a sense as to require for its validity the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature. (Art. 1, Cons., Sec. 2.)

Third—Whether said act does not conflict with the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 of Article 7th of the Constitution.

By consent the resolution was tabled.

In the House, to-day, there was the usual rush of petitions for and against steam on the Atlantic-avenue, and for the relief of gas-consumers from the imposition of gas Companies. On this latter subject the aggregate number of petitioners to-day, was something like five hundred,—yesterday over one thousand names went to the Clerk's desks with the same prayer. Prayers against the repeal of the act of 1686, allowing witnesses to testify in their own behalf, were also numerously sent up.

Alderman WILSON's bill to compel Senators and Assemblymen to reside in the districts that they represent, was adversely reported and so irretrievably lost. Mr. RUTHERFORD's bill to pay jurors in civil cases, was slaughtered in the same way. But the bill enabling stockholders in the Building Associations of Kings County to demand the appointment of Receivers, and so to wind up these once popular concerns, was favorably reported. A bill enabling the people of Queens to comfort themselves with a Coroner for every town, was favorably reported.

You have already printed Mr. JOHNSON's bill "for the punishment of certain offences." Yesterday, it was favorably reported, and put upoe the geeeral orders. The meaning of this innocently-named act is, that, for offences committed on Staten Island—such temperate little improprieties as burning, not simply such hospital buildings as their Board of Health may deem nuisances, but also ten private dwellings that the insanest Board of Health would not call e nuisance—the parties guilty of the arsou may be taken to some other county for trial. The bill is both retrospective and prospective. It was moved last year in the House, prompted by the threats to burn all within the Quarantine inclosure, which, however, were deemed too outrageous to cause any serious suspicion that they would be put into execution. Henee the proposed law was not urged—unfortunately, too: for no doubt if it had been passed it would have deterred the Staten Islanders from their extensive bonfires. From the sudden apparition of certain Staten Islanders, (whose inflammatory speeches at Richmond still tingle in our ears,) in the lobby about the time that this report was made, it is probable that there will be an effort to scotch the bill by recommitting it.

The proposal for the fifth [City Railroad of this session was noticed by Mr. C. S. SPENCER this morning. It was only a notice,—its intentions being all shadowy and shapeless yet. The fourth in order of birth was Mr. N. A. CHILDS. That gentleman gave notice that he would introduce a bill to construct a railroad, commencing at the Central Park, through the following streets: Seventh-avenue, Broadway, University-place, Sixth-street, Green, Canal, West Broadway to Barclay and up to Broadway, thence back through Church, Mercer and Eighth streets to the place of starting. It was the same gentleman who gave notice of a Ninth-avenue Railroad bill yesterday,—Railroad No. 3,—which empowers Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., James M. Post, John H. Morris, C. C. White, Wm. M. McIntyre, Samuel Osgood, John McLane, and W. W. Niles to construct a railroad commencing at the northerly part of Ninth-avenue, to Greenwich-street, thence to Canal-street, thence to Hudson and Chambers street, thence to College-place, thence to Barclay-street and thence to Broadway. The rate of fare is to be the same as on the other railroads of your City,—"Is to be;" that is, if any of these varied projects there is ever to come anything. Not one of them has the slightest hope of breath after falling into the hands of the House, except perhaps the Avenue D concern, which seems to be urged by a combination of the stage-proprietors, who own the stage routes that it would pass over. If anybody has any objections to that one, or indeed to the rest, a true statement of the objections or a personal appearance before the Committee on Cities and Villages, will enable them to put their rights in good shape. The Committee is well manned, sensible and honest.

And now the Assembly falls into a great though a brief calm. While it is calm, let GLAUCUS walk down among and note some of the big fishes that inhabit this sea—and heaven help that he be not drowned in the rush endeavor. This tall, composed, white-haired man,—you will observe that the figure of speech is ended,—with spectacles on his nose, is the member from Rochester, Mr. POND, a banker, and, as any child might see, a man of character. He is Chairman of Cities and Villages, whom the undertakers for dubious jobs within city limits will probably pronounce obstinate and impracticable, long before the Session is ended. The Atlantic-street people of Brooklyn will have to satisfy him that it is a good thing for a city to drive out its only railroad before the bill authorizing a tax of $125,000 upon the limited district in which the locomotive is a positive nuisance, can be reported to the House, after which expect the fight upon it. Mr. POND was once unsuccessfully run for Mayor of Rochester, at a time when the Democrats had the ascendancy, many years ago.

You know CHARLES S. SPENCER without a doubt. Though he is less often on the floor now than he was at the start, he is no less busy,—watching with equal care proposals personal to the most distant township, and bills that threaten the liberties of one of his own Wards. He has already introduced a score or so of bills, and the tide continues to rise. He is a sleepless member of the Judiciary Committee.

The most presentable man in the House is Mr. CASTLINE of your City. He carries a good deal of natural dignity in his gait, amiability in his face and a copy of the Session laws in his hand. The general impression is that he wears a back-bone not oversized to bending, and this fact recommeeded him especially to his position as Chairman of Ways and Means. The experience of the last few years demonstrates the necessity of guarding an empty treasury quite as closely as a full one; the geetleman from the Seventh will ha quite as likely as any other man to push the safe door to, without refereece to whose hand is inside.

Monroe HALL, of Essex, who declined this berth, is a great favorite in the House. Never factious, he always keeps his eye on the gun. He is never out of his seat, and sits down to a third reading as if the dryest bone of a village charter were full of marrow.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, was another of the candidates before caucus for the Speakership. He has the look of a sensible middle-aged farmer. He has been elected for three consecutive years Member of Assembly, and has been, they say, a Director of the Underground Railroad for still a longer time. With a look of great benevoience on his face, he is rather fond of pricking wind-bags, but never surrenders for a moment his look of innocence. Last Winter when the Kansas resolutions were under consideration he began a long speech; the House becoming somewhat uneasy under it, he quietly remarked that he thought it would take him about three hours to finish what he had to say; he did not at first intend to detain them so long, but from their uneasiness concluding that they needed rest, he would go on—and he did. One of the New-York men protested on another occasion against Mr. HUTCHINSON's meddling with New-York matters, about which he could know nothing, as he admitted that he had never been there. Mr. HUTCHINSON confessed that he had never visited the metropolis, and—turning to the New-York member—judging from the specimens they send up here, he was free to say he did not wish to.

The temptation to talk is so strong that the silent members are naturally regarded with a good deal of curiosity. If it is known that they are not givee to speech-making, the marvel soon ceases, but when it is understood that they carry engines of large power, which are always fired up, the talking-men shiver le their presence for fear of accidents. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, the fluent Whig orator, and a member of the legal profession, in perfect silence, except when the vote is taken, represeuts the Democrats of the Twelfth District of New-York City. Probably he is making pemmican of the meat which this slaughter-house abundantly furnishes, and we shall get it in its season.

Mr. CHANLER, of your Tenth District, the Democratic uominee for Speaker, has been remarkably quiet loo. Last year he had once to talk against time for several hours on a stretch, and his oppouents admitted that to the last he was entertaining and sensible. He has opened just enough this session to show that he knows the shortest woy to n point, and kept close enough to convince that speech-making is not his weakness.

The Chairman of the Select Committee on Unclaimed Deposits, is a compact, brief man, with a long brown beard. He used to be a lawyer, but glories more now in that he is a Delaware County farmer. In 1856, he was the American candidate for Speaker,—this year he is the acknowledged leader and undisputed standard-bearer of the Simon-Pures of that Party in the House. I judge that he is a very merry man internally, but something,—perhaps the responsibility of leadership, perhaps a sense of loneliness—has drawn a thin veil of gravity over his features.

The gentleman distinguished as the man of the largest mejority is Mr. ABBOTT, of Cayuga—a farmer and surveyor, an old member, and fortunately, since his name is the first called, a man of settled opinions. Sleepy Republicans feel safe in following his lead when the ayes and nays are taken, though it is understood that when the registry law is around, his vote will eddy in the flow of the majority, and drift in the opposite direction.

No one has helped more to shape the course of legislation thus far than Major SCHOLEFIELD, of Oneida, a new member, who takes hold like an old one, having learned the rules by heart when acting as Deputy Clerk years ago. On non-essential points he is generally voted down; but, taking his defeet bappily, comes up strong on the dozenth triei, and so wins. Close on his left is a shrewd man of small stature, and politically in the minority—the Independent Democrat from the Fourth Albany District—Ex-Recorder YOUNG. He has set a very laudable example of watchfulness and silence, so far. In the same region of Racquet Hollow, showing, by the way he lies over his desk, that he has beee used to writing in the same office with Mr. GREELEY, bends Mr. BROCKWAY, of Oswego, straightening up occasionally to offer a resolution in which is wrapped a sharp stick for an old clerk, the Comptroller, or suspicious people generally. Oe his larboard quarter is another Ex-Editor, Mr. MILLER, of Buffalo, a German Republican of stout persou, sonorous voice, and a sharp eye for the interests of Buffalo, watching narrowly Oswego and New-York. As a breakwaler to the lobby, in the rear sit three old members, JACOB SMITH—whose District includes Wall-street and the TIMES Office, end in whose most private pocket still rests the document by which, when from his Select Committee he reports it to the House, the Commissioners of Emigratiou are to be thrown into fits, and Castle Gardeu unroofed, (it awaits yet the signature of one of the last year members to make it unanimous,)—Gen. DURYEA, from Kings, who on accurate count, and eveu supposing that be is uot on good terms with himself, can uame one hundred and twenty-seven warm personal friends in the House—and BURT VAN HORN, who, though reelected from the District where WASHINGTON HUNT in elegant leisure enjoys the treasures of his uoble library, has not even a line of modern Americanism to relieve the extreme blackeess of his Repnblicanism.

New-York is unusually happy in her delegation this year. Besides the gentlemen already named, such men as Mr. OPDYKE and Dr. CHILDS are n eredit to any constituency. Speaking of Doctors, so blessed is the Assembly this year that there was not room for them all on the Medical Committee. Oee of them—Mr. BOUGHTON, of Saratoga—is here for the third year, having first served the State as Assemblyman in 1846. But third readings are ended, and your correspondent must turn to business or miss some of the bills that a score of members are clamoring "Mr. Speaker" with haste to introduce. Instead of any of them, an adjournment is taken. GLAUCUS

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NOMINATION CONFIRMED—MEETING OF THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the uomination of BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., as Commissary-General. Also, the appointments of the several Notaries Public. The remaining nominations lie over. No uominations of any interest were sent in to-day.

At the session of the State Military Association today, a resolution was adopted declaring the office of Inspector Geueral useless and hurdensome, and recommending its abolishment.

General WOOL, by invitation, attended the afternoon session of the Coovention, and was welcomed in an eloquent address by General DURYEA.

General WOOL replied briefly, thanking the Association for their invitation, and approving the object for which the Association was formed.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Major-General H. B. DURYEA.
Vice-Presidents—Brigadier-Geeerals GRAY and DANFORTH, and Colonels S. L. FOSGES and J. C. PINCKNEY.
Treasurer—Colonel H. S. FAIRCHILD.
Recording Secretary—Colonel G. W. PRATT.
Corresponding Secretary—Major ELDRED.

There was a large etteudance in the Assembly Chamber to-night, to hear the delivery of the annual address by Colonel BENTLEY, of Madison. Governor MORGAN was present.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

BILLS REPORTED.

To regulete the theatres in New-York. Favorahly.

The resolntions indorsing the memorial of the Canal Board praying for aid from the General Government for the improvement of lake barbors was reported upou favorably, and the report laid on the table.

A petition was presented to increase the Directors of the Loan Relief Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The Canal Appropriation hill, which appropriates a total of $4,538,000.

To amend the Divorce laws. It grants a divoree when a marriage takes place out of the State; also grants a divorce when after a residence in this State desertion takes place, and adultery is committed in another Stala.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Savings Institntion. It increases deposits to $5,000, and anthorizes investments in Unlled States and New-York Slate Stocks, and City Bonds and Mortgages.

ASSEMBLY....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

A flood of petitions was presented from New-York and Brooklyn for protection against the imposition of Gas Companies, and against the removal of the Long Island Railroad from Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

BILLS REPORTED.

For the protection of game. Favorably.

To provide compensation to jurors in New-York, with an amendment to give them one dollar and a half per day, and to do away with the proposed increase of fees to the Clerks of the Courts. Favorably

To annul the Building Associations of King County. Favorably.

By Mr. REILLY, to provide for the appointment of an additional nnmber of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York. Unfavorably.

To require Senators and Assemhlymee to be residents in the Districts from which they are elected, Favorably.

Four notices were given of hills providing for railroads in New-York, ono of which was by Mr. BACHELLER, of Saratoga.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Insurance law, so as to authorize the surrender of securities by the Comptroller under specified circumstanccs.

To incorporate the Hahnemann Medical College.

In Philadelphia, Jan. 17, a sad case of destitution was discovered. An elderly female, named Sarah Ann McLaughlin, applied for relief at the Mayor's Office yesterday morning She says that she has been living in Ohio for several years. A short time since she lost her husband, and started for the residence of her son, in Rhode Island, having in her possession $962. She arrived in the city on Monday night of last week, and discovered that she had been robbed of every ceet of money she had. Being totally desitute, and having no friends in the city, she took shelter in a board yard, where she was found by an officer, almost frozen to death—the thermometer being below zero at the time—and taken to the Station-house. Since that time she has been wandering about the city endeavoring to raise means to convey her to Rhode Island.

[Advertisement.]
PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?
Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upoe *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formatiou of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundameetally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so laeffeotnal.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,
A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cores the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.
N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER CURES AND PREVENTS PILES!
A CARD.—Our names and places of business having been announced by some persou or persons unknown to us, in connection with the sale of Medicated Paper for the Water Closet, we take this opportunity to say that we have no paper of that kind for sale, excepting that originally discovered and now manufactured by
J. C. GAYETTY,
which is generally approved by our customers.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 279, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And others.
J. C. GAYETTY & Co.'s oely dépôt is at No. 41 Ann-street. Look for GAYETTY's name in each sheet—in water-mark—and his autograph upon each label.

[Advertisement.]
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Require no change in diet, or
Especial care against cold,
When we have pain they should be used.
Principal Office,
No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human ailments. The Pills will cnre it in ten days. The Ointment is equally sure and speedy in its operation on sores and eruptions. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 363 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]
Great Assignee's sale of Rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, at No. 296 Canal-street, at 40 per cent. below cost. Sale positive.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 19.

$1,000 Louisiana St.6s..	86	100 Harlem Railroad...	13¾
500 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs.	86	200 do.	13¾
2,000 do.	86¼	50 Harlem R. Prefer'd	36⅞
5,000 do.	b60 86¼	40 do.	39¾
10,000 Virginia 6s..	96⅞	100 do.	39
4,000 N. Y. C. R.R. 6s.	91¾	450 do.	s60 39
1,000 N. Y. C. Bs. '76.	103⅞	250 do.	39¼
1,000 do.	103⅞	400 Reading Railroad..	51
1,000 Harlem R.1st M..	94¾	500 do.	b60 51½
4,000 Har. 2d m. bds..	94	50 do.	51½
4,000 Mich. C. R. 8 per ct.1stm.S.F.C.be.	96⅞	100 do.	b10 51
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d m.bs.	92	200 do.	b30 51
500 L.E.&W. 2d m.bs.	51	15 Mich. Cen. RR.....	52
25 Merchants Bank...	110½	100 do.	b60 71
179 Bank of Com....	101	100 do.	s60 52
10 Am. Ex. Bank.....	106½	50 M. So. & No. Ia. RR	20½
10 do.	106¾	34 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	47¾
10 Continental Bank..	100¾	200 do.	47½
10 Marine Bank.....	85	100 Panama RR.....	s30. 116¾
23 Commonwealth Bk.	99¾	50 do.	116¾
11 Am. Guano Co.....	63½	100 do.	s60. 118¾
100 do.	63¼	50 Ill. Cen. R. R....	68¼
20 Citizens' Bank.....	102	30 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R	99¾
10 Metrop. Ins. Co....	118¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R.R..	b30 71½
102 Pac. M. Stmp. Co...	90	550 do.	s10 71¾
360 do.	89¾	50 do.	b30 71¾
50 do.	b60 89¾	200 do.	b3 71¾
150 Cum. Pref.....	b60 22½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R..	b60 32
150 Canton Co....	b60 20¾	100 do.	31⅞
226 N. Y. Cent. R.....	84¾	950 Chi. and Rk. I. R..	60
500 do.	84¾	50 do.	s3 59⅞
200 do.	s10 84¾	100 do.	s10 59⅞
100 do.	s30 84¾	50 do.	b30 60
100 Erie Railroad.....	13¾	125 Mil. and Miss. R...	12¼
200 do.	b30 13¾	6 do.	12
100 do.	s10 13¾	360 La C. and Mil. R..	1¾
100 do.	b60 13¾	28 do.	1¾
400 do.	13¾	10 Del., L. and W. R.	50
50 Hudson River R...	34½		

SECOND BOARD.

$36,000 Missouri St. 6s..	86¾	400 Reading R. R...	s30 50¾
3,000 do.	b60 86¾	100 do.	50¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	89	200 do.	s30 50¾
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1stM.	99	300 do.	50¾
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	92½	200 do.	50¾
7,000 do.	93	100 do.	s60 50
35 Bank of Commerce.	101	100 Harlem R. R. Pref..	39¾
5 Pac. M. St. Co.....	89½	25 Mich. Cen. R.R....	52¼
25 do.	s30 89	50 do.	52
150 do.	89	50 do.	b60 52½
100 Cary Improv. Co...	63½	200 Panama RR....	s30 116½
20 Penn. Coal Co.....	85	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R...	71
100 Det. & Hnd. C'l Co..	99¾	50 do.	b60 71
450 N. Y. Cen. R.R....	100	100 do.	b30 71
100 do.	b60 84¾	225 do.	70¾
100 do.	b n w 84¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R..	b60 59¾
100 do.	h n w 84¾	100 do.	59¾
100 do.	s3 84¾	150 do.	b30 59¾
25 Erie Railroad.....	14	160 La Crosse & Mill. R.	1¾

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The *City of Washington*, screw-steamer, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 5, errived at nn early hour this forenoon, with intelligence four days leter than by the previous mail. The political news to the purport that an unfriendly feeling has shown itself as between Fraoce and Austria, is the principal item of interest. A remark of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Austrian Ambassador, at the Imperial *levée* of the 1st January, to the effect that the relations of the two Powers are not as satisfactory as they heve been, caused a decline of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. on the *Bourse* on Monday, January 3, and of ⅛ in the English Funds, at London, though by the latest telegraphic advice it is edded while the Funds were still prejudiced by the occurrence in question, no further decline had occurred on the London Exchange, and financial matters otherwise were quite setisfactory. Money, after the payments of the 4th January, was again very easy, and there wes a dispositioe again among the Discount people to take choice bills under the Bank rate of 2½ ℔ cent. Consols left off 96⅛@¼ for cash, and 96⅜ for the February eccount. Advices hed been received that $4,000,000 Australian Gold was on the way to London by three different sailing-packets. The Oriental steemer, on the other hand, would take out $2,300,000 in Silver, for India and China. In Americau Stocks, business is reported in Illinois Central at 68¼@68@67, closing 68, end in the Construction Bonds at 81@80½. The following is the latest in

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business done
Illinois Central 6 ℔ et., 1875	77	to 79	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1875.....	79	to 81	81 80¾
Do. Freeland, '60.....	80	to 82	78¾ 80¾ 80
Do. $100 shares, $60 pd..	34	to 32	dis. 32½ 2 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m.c. 8 ℔ ct., '60	84	to 86	
Do. do. 1869	84	to 86	
Do., (sinking fund) 1883.	85	to 87	
Do., $100 shares.....	40	to 50	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ℔ ct s. f. '86	65	to 70	
Do., $100 shares.....	20	to 25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct., s. f., '83.	84	to 86	
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	92	to 94	
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. s.f., '76	92	to 94	93
Do., do., $100 shares....	77	to 79	
N. Y. & E. 7 ℔ ct. h. con., '71.	40	to 45	
Do., do., sinking fund '75	40	to 45	
Do., do., 3d m. '83.....	70	to 72	
Do., do., bds., con., '62..	40	to 45	
Do., do., $100 shares.....	16	to 18	16
Do., do., 2d m.....	90	to 92	
Do., do., 2d m.....	92	to 94	93½ 3
Do., do. $50 shares.....	38	to 40	
Platt. & Read. 1 m. '60.....	86	to 88	
Do., 2d mort., 1870.....	76	to 78	
Do., $50 shares.....	23	to 25	

In Colonial Produce in London the markets were all firm, end for Wheat the demand was better. In Liverpool, Wheat is quoted 1d.@2d. dearer, and Indian Corn 1s. the quarter higher. The Cotton trade continued good at Manchester, but prices for the raw material at Liverpool is called *a sixteenth* easier, importers offering their stock freely.

The news unfavorably influenced our Stock Exchange, to-day, and somewhat unsettled the firmness of tone manifested on Tuesday afternoon. The reaction is about ½ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, Rock Island and Galena; ¼@1@1¼ ℔ cent. on Reading, and 1 ℔ cent. on Pacific Mail. State Stocks and Railwey Bonds were but slightly moved, end are again but sparingly offered. The Bonds of the New-York Central, Harlem and Michigan Central were in request at ¼@½ ℔ cent. advance, and Illinois Constructions steady at 89. The Shares of the last named Road, and the Shares and Bonds of the Erie, were steady. The two Coal stocks, Delaware and Hudson, end Pennsylvania, are firm, and the same remark applies to Harlem Preferred, Paname and Michigan Central, although some few *short* contracts were made in Panama at 116¼, seller 30 days. The demand for New-York Central, at the decline first noticed, was quite free, and the small business at the early Board in the stock showed an indisposition on the part of the *short* sellers to press their contracts. But after the adjournment 1,500 Shares were offered end taken up at 84¾, cash, and 84¾ buyer 60 days, and the sales at the second session were almost uniformly at 84½ ℔ cent., closing steady, ⅛ bid, ¼ esked. In Reading the turn against the general market geve the sellers for the decline the advantage, and the Stock closed 50@50½ ℔ cent., unsettled. The position of the two prominent Western Stocks, Galena and Rock Island, varies this week but modcratcly, and although an active business is done in both every day, with a continued eagerness in several quarters to put out contracts, the price seems to heve "brought up" at ebout 60 for Rock Island, and 71 for Galena, with e more *Bullish* support of both Stocks in this neighborhood. The tone of the general market left off rather unsettled.

In Money affairs, there is a fair business doing by the discount brokers at the steady, moderate terms heretofore quoted, and although several prominent bank officers are disposed to advance their rates ¼@1 ℔ cent., end the revival of speculation in several prominent staples and a large number of less important articles of Foreign Merchandise, would seem to denote a considerable increase of mercantile paper, the demand for all good bills, up to 6@8 months, continues free. To-dey there was a very large movement in Cotton. Sales of 7,000 bales, at full prices, closing firm against the *City of Washington's* news of a slight eoncession in Liverpool. Speculation is also more ectlve in Pork and Lard, end has reached Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, and Spices. In low-priced Domestic Cotton Goods and Printing Cloths the demand is large.

The Customs Duties fell off to-day to $122,000. To-morrow and next day the entries of the *City of Washington's* cargo will be felt. The Sub-Treasury balance etands this afternoon $4,620,683.

The *Evening Post*, of this afternoon, has the following:

"We are authorized to slate that the report of a difficulty touching the requirements of the agreemeet entered leto by the four trunk lines betweee the Erie and Pennsylvania Central is without foundation in fact, nor has there beee any deviation on the part of either company from the compact. We suppose that the call from Mr. MORAN of a special meeting of the parties to that agreemenl was prompted by the additional freight which the Southern roads are enabled to secure, hy reason of the continued favorable condition of the Ohio river. At the regular monthly meeting of the four companies, to be held at Baltimore, on the 26th Inst., this will no doubt be a prominent matter of consideration. Probably propositions will be made by the New-York roads to alter the water rate, with a view of reducing the differeuce between water and rail carriage. The Southern roads will, of course, meet the metter with the fact that during the Summer, wheu the Ohio is low, they are subjected to a like disadvantage."

The following is a comparison of the Receipts, Expenses and Net Earnings of the New-Jersey Central Railroad for the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1858, with the same months of 1857:

	1858.	1857.	Increase.
Receipts, 9 months..	$668,479 87	$515,486 54	$153,993 33 or 30 ℔ ct.
Expenses, 9 months.	266,851 91	247,018 20	19,865 71 or 8 ℔ ct.
Net Earnings, 9 mos.	$402,597 96	$268,470 34	$134,127 63 or 50 ℔ ct.

The following disposition has been made of the Net Earnings.....$402,597 96

Paid interest on Bonds, 9 monlhs	$3,000,000	$157,500 00
Paid interest on Incomes, Notes, &c.		32,746 32
Paid loss in redeeming $200,000 Income Bonds		14,650 00
Paid extra cost of Road		5,448 12
Paid taxes to State		23,851 34— 234,195 78
Balance (equal to 8¼ ℔ cent. on Stock, $2,000,000,)		$168,402 18

Of this balance, there has been applied to the redemption of $200,000 Income Bonds, ($164,650, less $14,650 loss in redeeming,) $150,000; expended on permeuent accouots, $751,448; and the remainder $10,887 70, is cash on hand or accouots payable.

The Mercantile Mutual Insuranee Company have divided as follows: 20 ℔ cent. in scrip to policy holders; 11 ℔ cent. in cash to their stockholders, and 6 ℔ cent. interest on their scrip issued Jan. 1, 1858.

London Money Market.

From the Daily News, Jan. 4.

MONDAY EVENING.

Some agitation prevailed to-day in the Stock Exchange. The funds opened with a favorable appearance, and at one period an improvement of aboet ½ ℔ cent. was quoted. After uoon, however, a few sales were pressed, there being a disposition to attach importance to some remarks which are alleged to have beeu addressed by the French Emperor to the Austrian Ambassador, at the diplomatic reception on New-Year's day. News of n fall of fully 1 ℔ ceet. in the French funds subsequently occasioned considerable sensation and Consols fell ⅛ ℔ cent. below the best polut of the morning, it being assumed that the questions arising out of the position of Italy have become really serious. Later in the afternoon, upon intelligence of a slight rally in the Freuch funds, rather more firmness was shown, hut the closing quotatiuns were still ⅛ ℔ cent. below those of Saturday. The markets, both here and in Paris, are rendered unusually sensitive, owing to the existence of an outstandiog speculatiou for higher prices. Moreover, the monthly settlemeet was to-day in full progress on the Paris Bourse.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange some depression prevailed in the afternoon. British railway stocks attained a fresh rise in the morning, and, though closing generally lower than yesterday, showed much steadiness, especially eoesidering the magnitude of the advance lately established. French and Lombardo-Venetian Railway shares, as well as the new Turkish Loan, were very heavy.

There was a good demand for money to-day, both at the Bank and in other quarters, but no pressure. First-class bills are still discounted in Lombard-street at 2½ ℔ cent.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The shares in the Grand Russian Railway were yesterday placed upon the official list of the Stock Exchange. The Great Western Railway Company have commenced goods traffic to and from Manchester.

The *Daily News* gives the following report of the appearance of the Produce markets on their re-opening yesterday: Sugar, Coffee and Tea were generally firm. Tallow has advanced. Beugal Saltpetre was sold at a decline of ½ per cent.

The Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company complain of having been unfairly treated by the Government of Victoria, and have issued the statement with the view of influencing the Committee of the Stock Exchange in reference to the seven millions loan.

The *Herald* says two or three suspensions for small amounts were announced yesterday, but noee of them were of sufficient magnitude to create anxiety. Those in the shipping interest were extremely insignificant.

Times City Article.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Consols opened at the final price of last evening, and for a short time showed a little tendency to improvement; hut the qnotations from Paris checked this feeling, and the market closed heavy.

Money was abundant, Loans on Government securities being offered at two per cent.; while in the Discount market there is again a disposition to take the choicest Bills at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the only change of importance was a slight advance in the rate on Paris.

Daily News City Article.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds are still prejudiced by the alleged misunderstanding between France and Austria with reference to the Italian questiou, but no further decline has taken pisce, although increased depression prevails on the Paris Bourse. Consols closed same as yesterday, an impression prevailing that some of the statements lately circulated have beee exaggerated. British Railway shares, though rather lower, retain comparative firmness. Nearly £50,000 of the gold brought by the *Persia* from New-York was to-day sent into the Bank.

The Money Merket was active, this being the 4th of the month, but the demand was not by any means pressing.

The nnmerous hills appear to have been very well met. Confidenee in the soundness of trade is expressed on all sides. The present is, however, a period of trial to the shipping interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

The sale of 128 lots of ground, large and small, in the upper part of tha Island, which has been advertised for some time past, belonging to the estate of the late ROBERT BOGARDUS, deceased, was made today, by Messrs. COLE & CARLSON. The property is all located on One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth streets, between the King's Bridge Road and Harlem River. According to the City maps, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth, and every tenth street thereafter, up to King's Bridge, is laid out 100 feet wide. Bet this is not all by authority. We understand that up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, third 100 feet streets are laid out by law, but not above, with the exception of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and perhaps two or three others. Also, that Tenth-avenue is opened by law, but none of the other avenues. It appears that Mr. BOGARDUS ceded on One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street only sixty feet for a street. And it is still an unsettled question above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, whether the streets and avenues will ever be finished according as they are usually mapped. The topography is so irregular that it may be found impossible to grade ie this way. Instead thereof roads may be run in country style to suit the natural lay of the grand and the pleasure and convenience of the property-owners. If we are not correctly advised on these matters, some one can set us right. The terms were 10 ℔ cent. to-day; 15 ℔ cent. on 18th February; 15 ℔ cent. in one year, at 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and the balance

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2290. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21. 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE MEXICAN NEWS.

Further Details of the Recent Revolutionary Movement.

ELECTION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

Since the date of my last we have had two revolutions in and near this city.

The first took place on the 20th, in the evening, at the village of Ayotla, a few miles from this city. It was headed by General ECHEAGARAY, one of the clergy party's men, who very modestly proclaimed himself President. The following morning this movement was made known to ZULOAGA, and during the day a note came from ECHEAGARAY to ZULOAGA, ordering the latter to cut his stick and clear out of the palace before 6 P. M. of that very same day. This order not being complied with, ECHEAGARAY, as a prudent man and discreet general, struck his camp, but instead of coming on this city made off for Puebla. This movement gave ZULOAGA an opportunity to express his sentiments regarding ECHEAGARAY, and the latter was held up to us as a traitor, a coward, an ungrateful wretch, and several other characters equally complimentary, and, no doubt, all correct. The city was, nevertheless, declared in state of siege, and the strictest martial law proclaimed. This farce took up two days.

On the morning of the 23d we awoke to find two of the strongest points in the city in a state of revolt, and clamoring "Death to ZULOAGA," and "Long live General ROBLES." During the day the whole garrison pronounced and partially adopted the plan of ECHEAGARAY, as proclaimed at Ayotla.

The same evening, ZULOAGA stealthily escaped from the palace, and took refuge in a foreign legation, and on the same day word was received that ECHEAGARAY would forego his pretensions and support ROBLES. The city of Puebla had already pronounced for ECHEAGARAY, and the revolution therefore counted on two important garrisons.

On the following day news was received here that Puebla had gone back again, and that ECHEAGARAY, immediately on his arrival there, had been made a prisoner.

On the 26th, early in the morning, a telegram was received stating that Puebla would support ROBLES, and that ECHEAGARAY was at liberty. The same morning news reached this that Tolnca had gone for ROBLES. On the strength of these cheering items of intelligence a grand sainte was fired and the bells rung.

For fear you may not understand the object of all these revolutions, I will here give you the first plan on tire and the remodied articles of the second.

Plan of Ayotla,

MADE AT THE VILLAGE OF AYOTLA, ON THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1858, BY GEN. ECHEAGARAY.

"It is now more than thirty-seven years that our unfortunate Republic, has been presenting to all civilized nations, sad examples of the most shameful immorality, for plunged into contempt and affliction hy the tyrannic and usurped power of parties, civil war carried on wi hout cessation or qnarter, has covered with tears and blood the vast extent of a favored soil. It is easy to foretell the terrible consequences and the most serious damages which a fratricidal war, sustained with terrible desperation by the political factions, must occasion, and which will be impossible to prevent so long as there exists intolerance and exclusiveness. Never, as nt the present moment, have the passions been so excited. Never were reproduced such hatreds. Two parties, equally exaggeraled in their principles and pretensions, now dispute with blood-thirstiness the supreme command of the Republic; and neither with sufficient force to pnt down the other, they both rush into continual strifes with equal impotence, not leaving a ray of hope for any other than a terrible and lamentable anarchy, an atrocious and shameful Vandalism, n hrief agony and a foreign tyrannic domination afterwards, disguised with the treacherous semblance of protection and intervention.

From one extreme to the other of the Republic, there exists an uncommon anxiety for peace; the *pueblos* demand it with a desperation inspired by the fear of a general destruction of their interests, but all know that it is not possible to accomplish this by proclaiming the exclusive triumph of one of the contending parties, for such triumph supposes the proscription of the vanquished faction, and therefore it must he ephemeral, and of very short duration; in fact, that it is impossible to consolidate a government that must commence hy assassinating, benishing, and imprisoning the half of those who bear the name of Mexican. The nation abhors licentiousness, but properly loves just and moderate liberty. All protests tyranny under whatever form it may be exercised, hnt it never can have faith in a weak government that wants action and energy.

From the time that circumstances placed me nt the head of the forces which form the Division of the East, I have fotlowed step hy step the course of the revolution, and have studied, with the interest of a man who has consecrated himself in good faith to his country, the varlous phases which have been presented; and these constant observations and studies have induced me to come to my present firm and intimate persuasion that the Repnhlic cannot be radicatly pacified until reguisted by a government in which honorable men of all opinions may have influence, and which shall secure to the inhahitants of the Republic, natives as well as foreigners, social guarantees, to whatever party they may have belonged.

It is now a year since the exaggerated and dangerous government, which then ruled the destinies of the country, disappeared instantly, and in the time which has transpired until now, it has not been possible to establish or organize anything. On all sides have been seen the smouldering ruins of repeated acts of incendiarism, in every town and hamlet hnve been experienced Vandalic depredations, and obscnre men, without antecedents or political opinions, have headed bands of malefactors, invaded estates, destroyed fields, ruined commerce and disorganized society.

The National Treasury, always exhausted, has fallen to a shameful mendicity, without the ahility to afford the necessary supplies to cover the expenses of administration, and if sometimes small sums have been raised by making contracts at usurious rates, the sacrifice has augmented the misery, and one after the other the speculators have loaded themselves with gold.

The spectacle presented by the army is not better, for after the rough battling of parties the Government has not been able to present suitable forces to inspede the devastations of the banditti. Tne tives of citizens are in danger, and their properties are exposed; the orders of the Government are not obeyed, nor does there exist that centre of nnity in which consists the essential form of public administration.

The national good sense has condemned already, with a general reproof, the disastrons exaggerations of the two senseless theories which it has been tried to have planted amongst us, forgetting on one hand the situation and peculiar character of Mexico, and on the other that we tive in the last half of the nineteenth century. The popular sense, which rarely errs, has reproved equally the Constitntion of 1857, with its principles of exaggerated progress, and the plan of the Government of Mexico, unsustainable on account of retrograde ideas, repugnant to the civilization of the age, and to those interests created in the country by the Governments which have preceded us. The libertinage is hated, which to-day screens itself beneath an ultra Constitution—democratic—as a servile retrocession, which tries to mingle itself with those three respectable names, with which the National gratitude blesses the year 1821. The excesses of liberty and of despotism are equally detested, and the only fruit which has been obtained from the calamities of the past year, has been the creation of a public spirit, which curses the ultra pretensions, and desires the enjoyment of a just and prudent liberty, under the energetic action of a moderate party Government. For the beginning this is sufficient.

Guided by these inspirations, and resolved, above all, to save the nationality at the risk of losing, if civil war continue, I have decided to proclaim the present plan, for the prosperous result of which I count upon the decision and valor of the division under my command, and in the patriotism of sensible and just Mexicans of all parties, that they will not procrastinate in arranging themselves around a banner of conciliation and peace, unfurled by me with the upright intention of putting an end to our dissensions, inviting to participate in the Government all intelligent and distinguished of the country, without distinction of political color.

It is high time that hatreds should cease, for, united sincerely and fraternally, the Mexicans may give to our unfortunate country a day of satisfaction and glory.

As my object is not to gratify aspirations, bnt to cure the grave disorders which afflict the Republic, I abstain from pompous promises, and I wish that for once a course of acts may be entered upon—for often enough hope has been disappointed with promises to improve the condition of the country, from which has come a right to doubt everything, and to believe in nothing but acts. I trust Providence will assist me in the attainment of this work, for the sincerity and good faith with which I may procure the salvation of my country.

ARTICLE 1. Immediately that the division which will sustain the present plan, shall occupy the capital of the Republic, a reunion of a National Assembly shall be called, which shall be composed of three Deputies, named by each Department, according to an electoral law, which shall at once be promnigated, under the guarantee that all citizens shall be allowed to vote, and be voted for, without distinction of classes or parties.

ART. 2. The mission of the National Assembly is to give to the country a Constitution without other restrictions than such as it may impose npon itself, and it shall have the most ample time and liberty to perform its work.

ART. 3. Six months after the pnblication of the Constitution it shall be submitted to a popnlar vote, and it can only go into operation if it should receive a majority of votes. The Previsional Government will arrange this.

ART. 4. The Chiefs of the belligerent parties shall be written to that they may second the present plan, under the guarantee that their positions shall be respected and the past forgotten.

ART. 5. Meanwhile that the Constitution is put in force the supreme power shall be deposited in the General-in-Chief, who subscribes in so much as shall suffice for the maintenance of the independence and peace in the interior of the Republic.

MIGUEL MARIA DE ECHEAGARY.

GENERAL QUARTERS, AYOTLA, Dec. 20, 1858.

This ends revolutionary farce No. 1. The plan for ROBLES is not so well written as that of ECHEAGARAY, and has no strikingly novel feature except Art. 5. As this shows the master-hand in it I will give the article entire:

"ART. 5. His Excellency Gen. MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA is invited to take the command in chief of the forces of this capital nntil the establishment of the Provisional Government."

With this second plan ends the revolntion so far. To-morrow the Junta will assemble if no other revolution springs up to cut its deliberations short. Already treason is showing itself on all sides, and ROBLES must soon have both parties on top of him instead of in his arms. Many persons express grave donbis if ROBLES will be able to go further than where he now is.

He has so far left the City Government as it was under ZULOAGA, and all of his advisers are of the old conservative school. This annoys the Liberals, and they are already swearing vengeance on him, although he has let more than 500 of them out of prison

REMARKS ON THE REVOLUTION.

The revolution which has taken place here has some curious features which may be interesting to your readers. It has been a military feat, yet not a gun has been fired, nor, to my knowledge, a single person knocked down. A Ward election in any city of the United States would have furnished more interest and a thousand times more excitement then this revolution, which aims at disarming the whole country, has produced. Mr. ROBLES has been a long resident in the United States, and has observed well the working of American institutions. He has seen with disgust your turbulent masses at elections: has seen your disgraceful riots between the Short Boys, the Long Boys, Dead Rabbits, Know-Nothings, Vigilantes, &c., &c., and has determined not to encourage anything of the kind here. Besides, he knows his people, as all Mexicans have a right to know, although they don't like to say it. He knows the way to Mexican public opinion, and has, through rich friends here, been able to enter successfully to the taste of some of the military chiefs of the late Zuloaga Government. They have become persuaded of the force of his arguments, and as they go public opinion always goes.

It was very amusing to see the log rolling at the different cuartels. Every officer wanted his price, and this dickering and bartering was kept up all the first day. Brokers were on the move, and in eight hours one-half of the garrison of this city (the other half was bought the previous night) was bought and paid for as so many sheep nt a slaughter-house—and this ts to pass for the voice of the nation.

All the old Generals, Colonels, Captains, and even Sergeants, nt once offered their services to ROBLES, for the very moderate consideration of one month's pay in advance. They have so far been held on the well-baited book; hut the moment the bait ts withdrawn, all of these patriots will be found in one or the other of the opposition ranks.

The commander of the cevalry, not having been treated properly, as he thought, hoited from the city with a portion of his command, and has not been heard of since. He has gone, it is believed, to join General MEJIA, who is raising forces in the Sierra to oppose the present plan and re-establish Church rule.

During the first days, after the plan of Ayotla, and before the plan of the 23d, ROBLES was frequently in the company of ZOLOAGA, and it was believed then he was friendly to ZOLOAGA. A particular friend of ROBLES called upon ZULOAGA and actually gave him money, and assured him of his devotion. Now, it is well known that both ROBLES and his friend were playing ZULOAGA false; or, as we say it here, diplomatically!

Should this scheme of ROBLES succeed, I shall in a future letter give you some further curious facts and figures in connection with its history. The sums of money expended will be interesting to American statesmen, who still hope to see established in Mexico a "patriotic, intelligent and honest" Government with which to deal and arrange pending difficulties.

ZULOAGA, the poor, miserable wretch of a gambler, is gone. He is justly cursed, even by those who supported him. Bnt poor and miserable as he was I doubt we ever again have another Government as strong as his has been. We are now in a state of chaos. For the moment harmony reigns in this capital by force of the money paid to the military men. The five or six hundred political prisoners who have been let loose, have already commenced to meddle again in politics. One fellow, who had been in prison for eight months and over, went about the same day of his deliverance trying to hny arms and ammunition to raise a revolt against the men who had liberated him. In the meantime ROBLES is playing the nice and doing nothing. His scheme makes the fifty-fourth change of Government which Mexico has experienced in 37 years. That cleverer men than he is have preceded, him there can be no doubt of; and if we take the history of the country and the treachery of its people into consideration, we can not give ROBLES the average period. In my opinion he will do well if he exceed the period of BOCANEGRA, (five days,) and certainly, as a milk-and-water middle man, he can not last much longer. He can not go to the Liberal Party, for they have too many aspirants of their own, and I see no good reason why a clever man like TREBONS TEJADA should be shelved to gratify the personal vanity of Mr. ROBLES. If Mr. ROBLES goes over to the Clergy he will play the mischief with all of his domestic plans in the United States, and as these engage his ambitious movements at this time, I think he will try to keep clear of the Clergy. Look nt Mr. ROBLES as we may, I can see no hope for him for encouragement for his stock-jobbing friends. We are in chaos now and must remain so.

The saying that "ROBLES is too fat" will, in my humble opinion, prove too true. He certainly is not CATALINE'S *beau ideal* of a man, fit for plots and treasons. His character appears to be more like that of the jolly GAGNON IV., and I have no doubt hut in the line of life of King GEORGE Mr. ROBLES can make himself an eminently good fellow. Had he been horn to power and place, he doubtless would heve surrounded himself with good ministers and advisers, and cut a very respectable figure in the history of his country. But in this country, where the throne is got hy chance, and is anything hut a bed of roses, and where the Executive is called upon to lead the life of n gladiator, I fear Mr. R. is not the man. But should he succeed—a thing I cannot believe—he will have advisers of the sharpest kind about him. These will be men such as CATALINE would have said, "Beware of them." They will be men of sunken eyes, keen in their deep sockets, with long and haggard faces—just the men who have put him where he is.

Poor ZULOAGA is now a man detested by everybody. He has taken refuge under the British flag, where he trembles like a criminal in *capilla*. He will, I suppose, avail himself of the first opportunity to sneak out of this country into the United States, where he doubtless will receive a show of the attentions always bestowed upon every foreign blackguard who makes himself too disgraceful to remain nt home. Should he visit the United States, I hope there will be a few to trent him with the contempt his acts have merited.

NEWS OF THE COUNTRY.

These revolutions have absorbed everything, and but little has been said about the movements of any of the belligerents, excepting MIRAMON and DAGOLLADO. MIRAMON appears to be still in Guadalajara, and DEGOLLADO lnying seige to him outside. The struggle nt Guadalajara is likely to be a long-winded affair. The energies of the country are becoming so exhausted that it is difficult to bring on a large and general battle.

The country is everywhere infested with robbers and revolutionary parties, and nothing or nobody is safe on the high-roads; and this I may say makes up the great hulk of our news.

This city has not yet suffered any commotion from the late revolutions. Even during these revolntions not the slightest disturbances took place.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

My last letter left ue picking np the crumbs of a broken up Government, and trying to organize another from those crumbs, and from fragments of the other parties of the country. This movement was what must he known in the history of Mexico as the Robles Compromise, and its fate is a fair specimen of the fate of all attempts that have been made to make these people imhibe the principles of true Republicanism through the spirit of compromise.

On the 30th ult., the *Junta de Notables*, that was created by the Robles plan to elect a President for the country, assembled in the Hall of Congress, and after some little delay, succeeded in organizing, by the election of a presiding officer. The first attempts at organization were defeated by some wary Liberals, who thought they were going to he sold hy the *Junta*, and, therefore, they wished to withdraw. Some actually did withdraw, but the Jesuit cappers for the Clergy Party managed to wheedle a few of the Liberals into action with the *Junta*, by the election of a Liberal as presiding officer. Thus the Liberal Party was compromised to stand by the action of the Assembly.

The friends of Mr. ROBLES at once tried to precipitate the election for President, but this was, in a mild manner, set to one side, by a motion to lay down a platform for the guidance of the new President in his government. The friends of ROBLES contested this point stoutly for some time, but finally had to yield it, and a Commission on Platform was named, and given until the 1st inst. to complete their work.

On the 1st, the *Junta* came together at 1 P. M., bnt a qnorum was not found until late in the evening. In the meantime the Clergy were busily at work. On one side they scattered dissatisfaction amongst the Liberal members of the *Junta*, and indnced them, through clever agents, to withdraw from the election, on the plea that to attend the election and take part in it would but disavow the Constitution of 1857. On the other hand, they made their own people strong and united, by publishing an account of a great victory gained by MIRAMON over DEGOLLADO. This style of log-rolling was kept np for twelve hours or more, and the question of the vote for the President was constantly staved off by motions to consider or reconsider some article in the platform. Finally, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, many liberal and moderate members of the *Junta*, having retired with the belief that the election would not come on until the following day, but all of the Church advocates being present, the vote for President was called for. Of the 150 members of the *Junta*, only 98 were present; but this number was a *quorum*, and suited the Clergy Party exactly. The friends of ROBLES felt sanguine, notwithstanding they knew many of his supporters were not in their places.

The names put in nomination were:

General ROBLES, General MIRAMON, General SALAS, General YANEZ, Señor CAVALLOS, MARIANO RIVA PALACIOS and MONOZ LEDO.

FIRST BALLOT.

General Robles.....41	General Miramon.....32
General Salas..... 14	The others, together.... 7

The vote for General SALAS showed the strength of the Santanista Party. It was well understood that had General SALAS received the election, he would only have aspired to bring back his old patron, SANTA ANNA, to the country. However, by the rules of the election, the two receiving the highest nnmber of votes were to be preferred candidates, and the others to he dropped. This was speedily done, and the names of ROBLES and MIRAMON announced as the candidates, and the balloting was proceeded with.

SECOND BALLOT.

General Miramon	50
General Robles	46
Blanks	2

The counting of the votes on this last balloting was intensely exciting. The galleries were crowded with the Clergy and their lobby members. As the fiftieth vote was announced for MIRAMON, vociferous shouts of joy were sent up. The Roblestas scarcely waited to hear any more. The lobby members of this party withdrew to without the pslace, and et once commenced telling of another *pronunciamiento*. ROBLES himself had expected a different result. Indeed, so sanguine had he become, thnt he had given extensive orders to his tailor. But, alas! while he was only thinking of the figure he was to cut in the streets of Mexico in person, and in the papers throughout the world, he was quietly ontgeneraled by the priests. After all of his patriotic efforts to reconcile party animosities in his distracted country, he finds, as the result of his labors, the elevation to power of the most ultra end ohnoxious man of the Clergy Party in the whole country. Here, then, is a period put to his plan. The election of MIRAMON to fill the place of ZULOAGA is only making things worse, if possible, than they were before. Until now compromises have been regarded as possibilities by those who give the Mexican people credit for being more sensible than they really are.

During the night, or rather the balance of the morning following this election, the friends of ROBLES thought of nothing hut how they were to get the money back which they had spent to put ZULOAGA out of place and in trying to get ROBLES in. A resort to arms was first proposed, and this was favorably thought of, until, during the next day, ROBLES convened the *Junta* again, and tendered his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. But here, again, ROBLES proved too light to cope with the priests, for they prevailed upon him to take the position of President substitute until snch time as MIRAMON can come here and lay hold of the Government. This is the position in which Mr. ROBLES finds himself at this moment. He commenced his revolution on the 23d, by upsetting an ultra Church clique, and now is the tool of the same ctique, and the representative of a person who has made himself odious to foreigners as the most tyrannic and outrageous of all the upstart military chiefs of this country. The principles of conciliation edopted hy him in his plan have been abandoned within twelve days from the time he took up arms and swore to see them established in the country. He has had the military at his command, hut, with all that, has not been able to hold out for half a month. He has demonstrated to the world precisely the reverse of that which he wished to illustrate and make himself the hero of. He has been instrumental in showing that the country is irretrievably plunged into anarchy, and that internally there is no hope whatever of establishing peace.

We have at this moment two Presidents elected in a popular way—JUAREZ of the Constitution, and MIRAMON of the popular junta conciliation faction; and neither one of them with us in this capital. MIRAMON is with his forces in the interior. Reports say he gave the Federal forces under DAGOLLADO a terrible drubbing at the passage of Beltran, between Guadalajara and Colima. As yet we have not the particulars of this conflict. The telegraphic dispatch says it was sanguinary to a degree, and that few tf any of the Federalists saved their bacon. Street reports differ as to this battle. The Puros say there is nothing in it, and, if anything, that MIRAMON was defeated. This would be a sorry turn for affairs to take with the young President. However, I may say here that a person cannot safely credit any report he hears on the streets in Mexico. The only thing odd nbout this reported victory of MIRAMON is, that the first nolice we received of it came from Queretaro, where it was said it had arrived by extraordinary from MIRAMON himself. Passengers who arrived from Queretaro last night, and who left there the day after the telegram was sent through, had heard nothing of the victory.

BLANCO, with a large force, was to have attacked Queretaro yesterdny. The Federalists have taken several places in the State of Guanajuato, and it is believed the town itself. San Luis Potosi has likely ere this fallen into the hands of the Liberals again. These places have little or no military importance any more. They have changed hands more than half a dozen times in the past year.

On the Vera Cruz line the Federalists have made some headway again, mainly owing to the fact that the clergy party have called their forces off to operate in other quarters.

About twenty miles from this city, in one end of the valley, n hand of the Federalists have made their head-quarters, and are doing business to suit their own fancy. They have levied contributions upon all the people they have been able to catch, who are capable of giving them anything in money or trade. Although so close to this city, the organization now existing here does not admit of their being molested, and they are therefore left to do as they like.

Serious fears are now being expressed of a forthcoming famine in this country. For over a year very little corn has been planted or gathered. The stock on hand is now reduced to a low figure. In many places wnnt is already being felt sensibly by the poor. With this terrible argument in favor of peace, and a resort to the plough and hoe again for a while, the country appears to be growing more exasperated and more demoralized.

One of the Federal chieftains seized some delegates to the Compromise Junta from the City of Puebla while they were on their road to this city some ten days ago, and has them now in his camp, threatening to shoot them the first time his band is attacked hy any troops of the clergy party.

The intervention question has lost its interest for the time in the excited discussions on our late civil commotions. The movements of the French fleet are to be guided hy instructions direct from the Government at home. The French Admiral found it impossible to reconcile his sense of duty with the obeyance of orders given him, on account of the misrepresentations of M. DE GABRIAC, the French Minister to Mexico.

The object of the three English vessels at Vera Cruz is still mysterious. No one can make it ont exactly, hut those who have the best right to know say they have not come for nothing.

This city at no time since its desolation by the Spanish conquerors has ever presented such a melancholy appearance as at this time. Everybody has a long face. All people in business are losing money. All told, Mexico now has the air of a *campo santo*. By the late revolution we had some five hundred politicians let out of jail, but most of them are desperately hard up for money, and they show themselves but seldom in the streets. The invariable question among forcigners is: "When are the Americans going to come?"

Mr. Robert Chambers contradicts (through the columns of *The Bookseller*) the statement that he is the author of the *Vestiges of Creation*. It appears that his name is attached to the book as author in the British Museum catalogue, but this was the act of an unauthorized official. Some of the proof-sheets were forwarded to him, and it was in that way probably that the rumor originated.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Expected Developments of the Navy-yard Investigation.

Unsettled Claims Against Foreign Governments.

Interesting Naval Intelligence—Arrival Home of General Paez.

The Pacific Railroad Debate in the Senate—Loss of the Bill to Amend the Pre-emption Laws, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

On the investigation called for by the resolution of Mr. SHERMAN, Lieutenant LEE, I understand, will testify to the employment of seventy men at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, for two weeks prior to the City election, when there was nothing for them to do. Commodore KEARNEY has also been summoned before the Committee.

In reference to the disputed contract for supplying the machinery for sloop-of-war No. 2, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, Messrs. REANEY, NEAFIE & Co., of that city, have issued the following card:

"It is not unknown to the reading public that our successful competition for the contract for the machinery for the sloop-of-war now being built at the Navy-yard, has been made the subject of unjust criticism, and gross misrepresentation.

We feel it due to our professional and business reputation to make a plain statement of facts, the truth of which we hold ourselves personally responsible to substantiate by incontrovertible evidence.

When, in the month of September last, the bids were opened for the machinery for the ship known as the *Griffith*, it was found that the only bid submitted was by one WM. NORRIS.

The Navy Department, finding that there had been no competition, because such information as was necessary to enable bidders to propose, had been furnished by Mr. GRIFFITH to Mr. NORRIS, and to no one else, directed an advertisement to issue inviting proposals, and furnished at the same time the midship section and side elevation of the ship.

Mr. GRIFFITH, although the agent of the Government, refused to afford any information to bidders, alleging as a reason that he had approved Mr. NORRIS' plans, and would have no communication with any one else on the subject.

On the 4th of November, the plans were, by the Secretary of the Navy, submitted to a Board of four Engineers, two of whom reported in favor of our plans, and two, while not disproving, thought those of Mr. NORRIS equal.

The plans of Mr. NORRIS, according to the reports, containing *radical* defects, the Secretary invoked the counsel of two of the most eminent engineers in the corps, and they unhesitatingly pronounced in our favor, and pointed out clearly the errors of Mr. NORRIS' drawings, which were of a character so important and glaring as to excite. In their minds surprise that any engineer of competency should have been willing to hazard his reputation by approving them.

The Department, as the ship was to be constructed by a gentleman not attached to the service, was willing to allow the greatest latitude of investigation, and requested the attendance of three engineers, not members of the Government corps, one of whom reported in our favor, and the remaining two gave Mr. NORRIS' plans the preference, but did not condemn ours.

It is, however, worthy of remark, that the most abject appeals were made to at least two of the members of the Board, in the NORRIS behalf, before they reached Washington to enter upon the discharge of their duties.

It will be observed that the drawings were submitted to nine engineers, five of whom reported in our favor, and four in favor of Mr. NORRIS, and yet none *objecting* to our plans.

After the investigation had closed, we were asked to state the rate of speed which we would guarantee to accomplish; and at once we fixed it sixteen miles per hour, with a forfeiture of $15,000 in case of a failure, but without increasing the price first named for the work.

A short time before the award was made, Mr. NORRIS preferred charges against the Engineer-in-Chief for having furnished us with copies of his plans, &c. To this we replied by affidavits, denying the allegations, stating at the same time that it was by no means complimentary to an experience of sixteen years, and the construction of more than three hundred steamers, to suppose that we would copy, much less improperly obtain, plans or drawings from one who had never constructed a marine engine of any kind. The Secretary of the Navy, in making his decision, carefully reviewed the testimony against the Eogineer-in-Chief, and in support of the charges made, and did not find even the shadow of evidence to sustain Mr. NORRIS in his position.

The award was accordingly made: First, because of the superiority of our plans, as decided by a majority of those to whom the proposals had been submitted—without being condemned hy any one; and, secondly, because we were the lowest bidders for the work, taking into the account the rate of speed guaranteed by us, which, by the Department, was considered a desideratum. The facts thus stated are susceptible of proof, as well as many others, by no means creditable to Mr. NORRIS and his associates.

It is susceptible of proof, that Mr. NORRIS' movement was a dishonorable combination, at the head of which Mr. GRIFFITH must be placed, aided by a house in this city, who have so long enjoyed the Government petronage that they regard any competition as an impudent interference, and in whose establishment the plans were made, for the purpose of accomplishing, by indirect and unfair means, what they felt they could not achieve openly and directly.

It is also susceptible of proof, that, notwithstanding Mr. NORRIS had charged us with copying his plans, when he was asked to point out a single detail in which the drawings were alike, he was compelled, and did openly acknowledge that he had been in error, and had done the Engineer-in-Chief injustice, and that, in no single particular, were they alike.

We dismiss the subject for the present. What steps we may feel it our duty to take, in order to bring to light the true character of this controversy, will be made public through other channels, and without our aid.

REANEY, NEAFIE & CO.

PENN WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1859.

Information has been received of a general misunderstanding among the officers of the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, who are now divided into no less than four messes in the wardroom. Capt. DUPONT, a member of the famous Retiring Board, commands the *Minnesota*.

Capt. BARRON, of the *Wabash*, has issued orders against the officers discussing the proceedings of the Retiring Board, as the subject came near leading to blows among the officers of his ship.

This being reception day with the Cabinet officers, the Diplomatic Corps have been on the wing.

The last steamer brought nothing of interest to any of the Legations.

Secretary FLOYD is closely engaged in answering the call from the House Military Committee, looking to retrenchment in the Army expenditures.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan 20.

The President sent into the Senate to-day, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a document showing the condition of the unsettled claims against foreign Governments, together with some of those which have been adjusted. By a hasty glance at the paper, it appears that Capt. WM. WAGNER presents a bill against Great Britain for over $6,500,000, for loss and indemnity for lands purchased from a chief of New-Zealand, and of which he was dispossessed hy English officers. Claims are also urged by other parties against that Government for damage done to lawful commerce, hy the seizure and sale of vessels, etc. Among these is one for the bark *Panchita*, estimated nt $44,000. The only reparation made for the loss and captnre of this vessel on the African coest is the condemnation of Cnpt. MOZART'S conduct and his interference with the American flag.

Against Russia there are two cases, one for $16,000, and the other for $365,000. The latter is preferred hy J. W. PERKINS, of Massachusetts, and charges a violation of the contract for arms furnished during the Crimean war.

Against France too there are unsettled claims. She has rejected several, including that of the owners of the ship *America*, for loss and damage in 1839 for violating the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and for the property thereby destroyed. ROBERT A. PARRISH tenders a bill of fifteen millions of francs, in fulfillment of a verbal agreement entered into hy M. FOULD and the Minister of Finance, and confirmed by the Emperor, to pay him this amount upon his demonstration of the existence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms as soon as the French flag can be raised in token of sovereignty, in any part of the territory indicated. He alleges this performance, and hence seeks the payment for the same.

Against Spain there is a long account. Two claims against her involve nearly a million of dollars for alleged violation of contracts, and a formidable list is preferred for loss of vessels hy capture. JOHN S. THRASHER, of Cuban notoriety, whose case was involved in political questions, claims $350,000, while there are eighty cases for loss and damage caused by the repeal of the Cuban ordinance of 1844, admitting provisions and lumber free of duty from the United States.

Against Mexico there is a long list of unsettled and settled claims.

Portugal is held responsible for losses to shipping.

Belgium has settled her accounts for losses on property at Antwerp by bombardment. There were twenty-one such cases.

Holland and Denmark have not satisfied any of the claims against them.

Prussia is asked to make explanation for the arrest and ill-usage of a naturalized citizen, who returned to his native country and who was held liable for military duty due before his emigration. This is one of a number of similar cases. Austria has little to answer for.

Rome comes next. N. B. CAMPBELL complains of being turned out of Civita Vecchia in an insulting manner, and being falsely accused of forging a *visa* to his passport. The matter has been referred to our Minister.

Against Turkey. JOHN REEVES claims for loss and damage sustained by allegation of the nonfulfillment of his contract for building vessels-of-war at Constantinople. As to the DIXON outrage at Jaffa reparation is promised.

There is nothing against Greece. She has paid JONAS W. KING for loss and damage by imprisonment and exile.

With Naples and Sardinia there are small accounts to settle.

We have a long and heavy list against China, on account of damages and losses principally to our shipping.

The Fejee Islanders have through a commission, arranged for their spoliations and theft, but it is not ascertained that the awards have been paid.

Hayti has not settled our accounts.

Guatemala now owes us nothing.

Against Nicaragua there are numerous cases. Including claims for property destroyed at Greytown by the bombardment.

All our claims against Costa Rica are unadjusted.

There are two unsettled cases against San Salvador.

The state of our claims is next stated against New-Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chili, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Paraguny and Peru.

The last named has the longest list. Against Ecuador there is only one claim.

It may be some relief to know that the Sultan of Zoanna has made full reparation.

The documents specify what claims against the above-named Governments have been settled and in what manner, and the state of those now pending. In numerous instances the amounts of damage claimed are not stated, therefore there can be no clearly-ascertained aggregate. Many millions are involved, and some of the cases have been pending forty years.

The Navy Department has received from Commander RIDGELY, of the steamer *Atlanta*, dispatches dated Barbadoes, Dec. 24. He states the vessel had a pleasant voyage to Cumana. Gen. PAEZ enjoyed good health, with the exception that he was still unable to walk in consequence of the injury to his ankle in New-York, and had to be carried to his residence on a litter. The *Atlanta* found at Barbadoes the steamers *Westernport* and *M. W. Chapin*, which were taking in coal previous to leaving for Paraguay. Com. RIDGELEY received from Gen. PAEZ a letter, which is inclosed to the Navy Department, in which he expresses a warm regard for RIDGELEY and the other officers of the *Atlanta*, and says the kind attentions of this Government to him shall never be forgotten, and that he loves the United States as dearly as his own native land.

Letters received from Hong Kong, Nov. 24, state that the United States steam frigates *Powhattan* and *Mississippi* were there, and the *Minnesota* daily expected from Shanghae, with Minister REED on board. Business was generally dull, but reviving. Many American vessels find it difficult to obtain freights, although the rate to New-York is only $8 per ton. The Allies were still in possession of Canton. The Commissioners had not yet arranged the tariff under the recent treaties.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate of appointments of Consuls, are DEMOSTHENES WALKER, of Mississippi, at Genoa; ROBERT DOWLING, of Iowa at Cork; JOSEPH W. LIVINGSTON, of New-York, at La Union; ABBOTT MATHER, of New-York, at New-Granada; CHARLES A. LEAS, of Maryland, at Revel HENRY ANTHON, Jr., of New-York, nt Batavia; GEO T. INGRAHAM, of Maine, at Laguna; and EDWARD D PARSS, of New-York, at Trehizonde, Asiatic Turkey

It is stated that Mr. STEWART, the United States Marshal for Georgia, has been removed, on the ground of not exercising sufficient vigilance in regard to the yacht *Wanderer* case.

Mr. HOPER, the snccessor of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, took his seat in the House to-day.

Jnuge SAMUEL S. BLACK, of Nebraska, is to be Governor of that Territory.

The reappointment of J. W. MANDEVILLE as Surveyor-General of California has been confirmed hy the Senate.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE NAVY-YARD INVESTIGATIONS—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS ANTICIPATED—SENATOR DOUGLAS' POSITION—PATENT OFFICE AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The principal complainant upon whose allegations Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, yesterday asked and obtained a Committee of Investigation, is Mr. D. B. ALLEN, of New-York, son-in-law of Commodore VANDERBILT, and agent of the Allaire Works. He states, in writing, that, as agent for the above-named establishment, he put in bids for the contracts to construct machinery for some of the larger class of war steamers recently ordered, and that the contracts were awarded to some of his competitors, notwithstanding his bids were the lowest. He also bid for contracts to construct machinery for some of the vessels of the smaller class, with similar results. He distinctly and deliberately charges that his bids were rejected wrongfully, illegally and from corrupt motives,—and offers to prove, as I understand, that a New-York member of Congress, whose name I have not heard, received $5,000 for his services in getting one or more of the contracts for rival bidders.

Mr. ALLEN states further that he is informed by one of the parties to whom the bids were submitted for examination prior to the award, that in one case his (Mr. ALLEN'S) bid was never presented to the Examining Board; he charges accordingly that it was corruptly suppressed. He also states that before the contract in one case was finally concluded, the President of the United States wrote to the successful party, and obtained his promise that the "forging" portion of the job should be given hy him to an establishment in Reading, Penn., in which the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES is reputed to have an interest. If I mistake not, this latter statement applies to the Philadelphia contract, in relation to the award of which General NORRIS has been complaining. It will be remembered that General NORRIS appealed the case to the President, who, after consideration, declined to award him any redress, and confirmed the award of the Navy Department, although the General proved that his bid had been exposed to his rival, and that it was lower in price than the bid which the Navy Department had declared its purpose to accept. The strange conduct of the President in thus winking at so crooked a piece of business is explained, perhaps, by this awkward revelation in regard to the "forging" job. Mr. BUCHANAN evidently realizes the soundness of that sage and solemn maxim which restrains the "pot" from "calling the kettle black." He couldn't well reverse his Secretary, under the circumstances.

Mr. ALLEN still further avers that the specifications of the work bid for were altered in the interest of the successful parties, and against competing bidders. If he proves the fact, which he undoubtedly can, that his rejected lower bids were equally favorable with those of his successful rivals, it will rest with the Navy Department to prove the honesty of its awards, and to disprove all the auspicious circumstances which, as the case now stands, certainly give a very unfavorable coloring to the entire transaction. The parties who have evinced boldness and independence enough to come out with exposures of these transactions, are well known as highly respectable and thoroughly responsible men. With truth and justice on their side, all the machinations of the Administration cannot defeat them in the effort to bring the official criminals to the bar of public opinion, and convict them of their crimes.

But the charges to be investigated by the Committee do not end with those already stated. The investigation is designed to be general, with reference to the conduct of affairs at both the New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards. It is alleged that both these establishments have been used as political machines, to accomplish partisan purposes, with great injury to the public interest and at enormous cost. The fact is stated to be notorious, too, that some of the Master Mechanics in the Brooklyn Yard have been selling the situations in their gift. Four affidavits, specifically setting forth facts of this character, have been placed in the hands of Mr. SHERMAN. In one of them the deponent swears that he has been paying the Master Mechanic who employed him fifty cents a day of his wages for over a year! Another has been paying twenty-five cents per day! And still others declare that they have

The Features of Notabilities.

No feeling is more common everywhere than a desire to see great or famous people. In Europe, everybody turns out to see a victorious general; many will go far to catch a glimpse nt a great statesman or a famous dancer, and there is a perfect mania for a glimpse of the cocked hat or bonnet of a reigning sovereign. In this country we carry the passion a great deal further, and with more reason. We rosh in crowds to see a man who has distinguished himself on the field of battle or in the councils of the nation, and we are content to wait an hour for the satisfaction of taking such an individual by the hand. The reason is obvious: The popular mind loves the uncommon, and when the uncommon is also admirable, the popular love is apt to merge into popular adoration—which is that unwise extreme of veneration known as hero-worship, for which Americans are said to be peculiarly distinguished. For ourselves, we do not care to be hero-worshipers. It is an unstable and very variable sort of passion, which we would be the last to encourage. Bnt we confess that, in common with all the world and his estimable brother, we do like to scan the features of men whose talent has commanded for them a high position in the respect of their countrymen.

It is not, however, always possible to see many great men together; hnt as it is quite easy to see their portraits, which answer the purpose almost as well as the originals, we went to BRADY'S Gallery in Broadway a few days ago, expressly to pass an hour in an inspection of the features of the numerous people of note whom BRADY keeps "hung up" in photograph. We found the amusement agreeable. It is pleasant, after reading what Senator HALE said, to look at the features of the man who said it. When we hear that Senator MASON has been pitching into Senntor SEWARD, it is agreeable to inspect the features, in a state of placidity, of the two belligerents. So, also, when we learn that the President has been doing something tricky and evasive, it is not hed to have one's surprise immediately removed by a glance at the corresponding expression of feetnres in the portrait of that venerable man. For the President is there—at BRADY'S—and almost opposite to the master stands the man, in the person of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, whose pleasant features excite, in the portrait, the same sensations of doubt suggested by the inspection of the original, as to the actual direction of his visnel orbs. Our affectionate Brother GREELEY is also there, the malicious photographer having placed him side by side with *his* affectionate Brother BENNETT, just mentioned. Brother RAYMOND is also in the collection, and faithfully rendered, to the last hair of his moustache. We songht in vain for Brother WEBB, who begins to appear in plaster with great frequency as a sign for image makers in the side streets; he shines not at BRADY'S.

The most striking picture now in the Gallery is that of JOHN C. CALHOUN, a half-length portrait, photographed, life-size, from a daguerreotype miniature, and finished in oil. It is a beautiful piece of work, and wonderfully life-like. The ragged, wiry character of the face, marking nervous energy,—the overhanging brow and broad intellectual development,—all mark CALHOUN at a glance. We found, also, Mr. Speaker ORR—a right proper, staid sort of gentleman, with an expression of countenance speaking loudly of red tape. Then we have the high and mighty General LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c., with that peculiar, "shut-up" cast of countenance, which belongs to the high and mighty diplomatist. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Vice-President, occupies a prominent place in the gallery—a gentlemanly hot rather disputative face, with a nose somewhat of the Edwin Forrest pattern. The Hon. HOWELL COBB and the Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL may be said to be eminently the solid men of the establishment, the Secretary's face being indicative rather of good living than of specific dnties, good humor than political intrigue—an expression which is heightened perhaps by a total absence of whisker. In this last particular, Mr. COBB finds himself in the same category with Mr. MARSHALL, and with Senators SEWARD, of New-York, HAMMOND of Sonth Carolina, and HUNTER of Virginia, the Hon. Mr. STEVENS of Georgia and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Senator HUNTER, however, suffers from the want of whisker, in the absence of which he looks more like a great boy than a great man. Senator WILSON has the genuine and original look of a lively Yankee, his expression impressing you with the idea that he is n clever (English clever) man, and that ha is fully aware of the fact. Judge PARKER appears on a lower row—with one of the most intelligent and even powerful set of features in the Gallery. Governor WISE is also present in photography, with the decidedly *prononcé* face belonging to the Calhoun class—and near him is oor beloved President, sunk into his chair—JAMES BUCHANAN, with the "Buck" forehead thrust forward, and his eyes a long way behind, peering at you from ambush as though it is not a delight to the old gentleman to look anybody in the face—the featnres expressing a strange mixtore of obtuse stolidity and sharp cunning. Jndga KANE is also there, looking like "a fine old English gentleman, one of the olden time," with Chief Jnstice TANEY near him, a plain, scholarly-looking and lawyer-like, though somewhat hard-featured man. In the front row, stande the portrait of the Antocrat of the Breakfast Table, as quiet and sensible a looking man as you would wish to see—at breakfast or anywhere. The great financiers are represented by ERASTUS CORNING, two of the Messrs. BROWN, of Wnll-street, and CORNELIUS VANDERBILT—commonly called by persons who desire to impress you with their intimacy with the great, "Kur nele VANDERBILT"—whose portrait, hy the way, is one of the best-looking in the gallery: there is an air of aristocracy about the face which does not altogether accard with "Kornele's" h eginnings, hut there is niso n shrewdness which is quite in keeping with tha little trific of $50,000 a month which the Commodore is said to receive as a bonue for not running his Nicaragua steamere. These gentlemen are just below Senntor HALE, of New-Hampshire, a sober, qniet face in contrast with Mr. GIDDINGS next to him, who looks as if ha could eat np every Southern man in Congress without so much as winkling.

Senntor DOUGLAS is, of conrse, present in the canvas, or paper, or whatever it may be. Nobody faile to pay his frame n visit and note the somewhat fiery and slightly dogmatical, but highly intellectual character of what the Cockneye would call his "fizzog." Senator CRITTENDEN is near "the gentleman from Illinois."

Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, with what might, in Hibernian language, be called his bull-headed face, looking obstinacy and contradiction, stands near that most inexpressive of "mugs" belonging to Ex-President PIERCE. The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is in company with Jndge DANIELS and JOHN COCHRANE, the last named of whom looks mild enough, in spite of his moustache and beard, and not at all like the "Fiend Incarnate."

The clergymen are in the background—or, in other words, in an apartment at the back of the principal gallery. They gather there, however, in great force; and it is plensing to see Archbishop HUGHES looking so amiable in the midst of the divines of the Blue Light sects, and apparently not at all disturbed by the proximity.

The best portion of the gallery, however, is that which contains the ladies; and it is in that part where the sight-seers most do congregate. At the head of a goodly array of beauty is the portrait of Mrs. Senntor DOUGLAS, a fine, tall, elegant woman, with a sweet, intellectual face, of somewhat dark complexion. The type of feature is rather French than American; and the expresion, which is very *spirituelle*, is marked with a slight shada of seriousness which has the effect of enhancing its beauty. Mrs. DOUGLAS is dressed most tastefully, and without that ostentatious display of jewelry so common at the present day, and which marks such miserable taste. A bracelet and a ring are the only articles of jewelry in the picture. The hair, too, is worn in simple flowing *bandes*, which are so much more becoming than the "combed heck" style, in which we have seen the original to less advantage than she appears at BRADY'S Gallery.

Next in order comes Mrs. CRITTENDEN—a matronly face, bespeaking firmness with good humor, and showing just so much of the mark of age as to enable you to admire the remarkable preservation of former beauty.

Miss LANE, the niece of the President, a fine, handsome girl, with an imperious rather than a winning, a handsome rather than a loveable style of countenance, is next to Mrs. CRITTENDEN on the one side, and, on the other, to Mndeme LE VERT, the lady wit, authoress, and leading spirit of Southern society. Her face is more French than American, but the archness which pervades the features is decidedly American, and still more decidedly Southern. The features are, indeed, more full of pleasing expression than of striking beauty.

Miss HALE, the deughter of Senator HALE, is next to that of her mother. Both portraits are specimens of beauty, but the observer who permits himself to imagine from the portrait of Mrs. Senator HALE how handsome she must have been twenty years ego, would be apt to assign her even a higher place in the scale of beauty than that now occupied by her danghter. The portrait of Lady GORE OUSELEY exhibits the diplomacy which has been so effective on the weak-minded person at the head of this nation. Lady OUSELEY'S is not a handsome nor a very striking face, its chief peculiarity being a sort of *hauteur* which belongs rather to the other side of the water than to this. Mrs. Senator PUGH'S portrait is a picture of a happy, mirthful little woman, with just a little dash of temper in to make the character spicy. The face is more of the Yenkee cast than of that which one sees most frequently in the middle or Southern States. Mrs. CONRAD'S is one of the handsomest portraits in the collection. There is rare grace and elegance of manner in the figure, while the expression of the features does not belie the gift of charming conversation for which this lady is famous. Mrs. Postmaster-General BROWN, if one of the stoutest, is by no means one of the least pleasing faces in the collection.

On the whole, it is a decidedly agreeable thing to look at these portraits when you cannot see the originals. There are historical associations ewnkened by the features of many of the celebrities whom we have named which are full of retrospective pleasnre, not the less delightful because of the croaking cant of the day, which seeks to decry the present generation as nnworthy to share the fame of previous nges. There are living statesmen and jurists now upon the scene of active life who will not be justly appreciated until they shall have been removed from among us, and whose virtues and ability will then be as highly lauded as are those of the preceding century. A any rate, that finer or better women never lived than those who live to-day, we are fully persuaded, and any gentleman who desires to question this assertion, can find our card on applicntion.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Discussion on the Conflicting Statements as to the Cause of the Death of Mr. Samuel R. Whitney.

THE QUESTION DISPOSED OF BY BEING LAID ON THE TABLE.

In the report published yesterday in the TIMES of the proceedings of the Academy of Medicine at its meeting on Wednesday night, in reference to the case of Mr. SAMUEL S. WHITNEY, the discussion was necessarily very much abbreviated. As the matter is one of more than professional interest, we devote a considerable portion of our space to-day to a full and accurate account of what was said and done on the occasion in question, omitting, of course, the counter-statements, which have been already published, hy Dr. HORACE GREEN, on the one hand, and by Drs. BEALES and MOTT, who controvert his views, on the other. After Dr. GREEN had repeated in substance the statement which was published over his signature in the TIMES, of the 7th inst., Dr. BEALES was called on to submit his and Dr. MOTT'S counter-statement, (which we published *in extenso* yesterday,) and which he prefaced as follows:

"Before I read this statement, I wish to remark that I feel myself in a most unusual and in an extremely disagreeable situation. I wish to say that this is the first time of my life in which I have ever engaged in a controversy with any of my professional brethren. (A member, *sotto voce*—"There is no controversy here.") I am sure you will bear me witness that you have never known me to enter into a professional dispute of any kind. In point of fact I have always carefully and sedulously avoided it; and if, on the present occasion, I shall be found to take a position antagonistic to Dr. GREEN, I have abundant evidence to prove to you that it is not voluntarily assumed, but it has been forced upon me. In the statement of the case which I am about to make to you, I am sorry to say that there are some expressions in the commencement which I have put in with very great reluctance, but, owing to the different statements that have been made, it has been felt necessary to put these in that you may have a just appreciation of the state of feeling of the patient at the time. I think it justice to myself to state also, that a *verbatim* copy of this statement was furnished to Dr. GREEN yesterday morning, so that nothing should take him by suprise, and that he has been in possession of the *post-mortem* examination for three weeks, and this, although it has been insinuated in the papers that that statement has been kept back.

Dr. BEALES then read the statement signed by himself and Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, and the record of the *post-mortem* examination, which was signed by them and Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT conjointly.

Ha then addressed the President, and said that with his permission he would make a few remarks illustrating this case.

The President nodded assent, and Dr. BEALES spoke to this effect:

"During the number of years (15 or 16) that I have attended Mr. WHITNEY'S family, I have not known Mr. SAMUEL WHITNEY to be seriously ill, so as to be confined to his bed; but he has for a long time been subject to various derangements of the digestive organs, such as want of appetite, torpidity of the bowels, deficiency of the bilious secretions, and occasionally a bronchial cough. For these I have frequently prescribed for him; but during the whole or greater part of the last year, (as I have been informed by the family) he placed himself under the care of a homœopathic physician, so that, with two or three trifling exceptions, I was not called on to prescribe for him until the present occurrence. Toward the end of October, his sister informed me that her brother was very low spirited and depressed, as some physician had informed him his lungs were very much affected. He wanted me, therefore, to examine him, but did *not* want me to know that he had consulted any other physician. I was not told who it was, nor do I know to this day, although I now presume it to have been Dr. GREEN. Sir, I wish to state that I appreciate the stethescope as highly as most men; believe it, as most others do, one of the greatest discoveries in our profession; but I frankly confess that I do not believe in its infallibility, even aided by percussion. I do not believe that any man can at all times discover one or two, nor even a few tubercles, scattered about the upper lobes of the lungs. I am sure that every man, if he would frankly tell the truth, would admit that he had occasionally been mistaken. For myself, I do not pretend to any extraordinary skill with this instrument, but, independent of my private practice, I have been for fifteen years examiner for various life insurance companies, and therefore I constantly make use of it, and ought to know something about it. Now, Sir, under these circumstances, well knowing the opinion of the other physician, I examined Mr. W. with all the care and accuracy of which I am capable; I declared to him that I could not discover any tubercles in his lungs, and that I did not believe that any existed. [No notes of the examination.]

Now, Sir, on turning to the report of the *post-mortem* examination, it will be seen that a "cavity" was found, but not a single tubercle. I will not, of course, assert, that such a thing as a tuberculous cavity never exists without the presence of other tubercles, but I do say that it is a most rare and exceptional circumstance: but I wish to make a few remarks on this "cavity." Was this a tuberculous cavity? It neither contained any kind of fluid, nor was it lined with lymph, nor the slightest appearance of false membrane—nor was there any remains of tuberculous deposit; and I, at least, have never seen a tuberculous cavity similar to it. In fact, although that word was used in the report as probably most readily occurring, it could scarcely be justly so called—it was rather a shallow depression or scooping out of the actual apex or superficies of the lung—its surface was not like that of a "*cavity*," but rough and irregular, and had that peculiar appearance, that all present remarked it looke i as though a slough had separated. Communication with it was a perforation in the pleura sufficient large to admit the little finger of the gentleman wh had operated; all other appearances about the ling were of the most recent disease, tha hepatization was in its earliest stage, and the adhesions spoken of were so recent that the folds of the pleura were, more properly speaking, *glued* together than adhered. We did not discover the slightest sign of chronic disease in or about the lungs; and, so striking was this fact, that Dr. MOTT told the family, after the *post-mortem* examination, that we had not seen any disease that *might* not have been produced *within a week*. But Dr. MOTT is here to speak for himself. Dr. GREEN says that the epiglottis was thickened, and its border whitened with a line of erosions. At the *post-mortem* this part was very minutely and carefully examined, and found to be extraordinarily healthy, and free from the slightest vestige of disease. Under all the circumstances, I am forced to believe that Dr. GREEN erred in his diagnosis, and that these various operations were unnecessary and uncalled for. I do not say that the operation of tubing caused the disease in the lung, because I confess myself ignorant of the effects of nitrate of silver on the substance of the lungs; but for the operation itself, I do not hesitate to express my conviction that it is at all times attended with extreme peril and risk of the patient's life. I have never heard of or seen a single case of phthisis where it has effected a cure, and therefore believe it to be perfectly unjustifiable. I believe that a slough or eschar was formed at the apex of the lung, involving the pleora, and which, at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, became separated by the violent exertions and spasmodic coughing—the air percolated into the cellular substance, and produced the emphysema which formed so prominent a symptom. I will now leave this part of the case, and go on to that which was, after all, undoubtedly the immediate cause of the death of the patient. I mean the lesion of the pharynx. By referring once more to the *post-mortem* examination, it will be seen that there was a lacerated opening in the pharynx communicating with a large abscess. I have heard it rumored, and, indeed, it has been positively stated in the public papers, especially in an article in the *Tribune*, which is evidently from a suspicious source, that this abscess was chronic; insinuations were made against Dr. MOTT and myself in regard to it. If, Sir, the friends of Dr. GREEN have given currency to this idea, or intend in any way to suggest it—then has the Doctor ample reason to say, "Defend me from my friends." It appears, by his own statement, that for two months previously to his death, Mr. W. was under the professional care of Dr. GREEN. For my own part, I solemnly declare, I have never prescribed for nor heard him complain of his throat. Early in October the Doctor cut out one of the tonsils. Did the chronic abscess then exist? If so, how was it that the Doctor did not discover it? He, several times, applied the sponge and probang—did the abscess then exist? On the 8th of December Dr. GREEN states that he passed the tube down the trachea. This, at all events, whatever we may think of the operation itself, requires a careful observation of the parts; did the abscess then exist, and the Doctor not discover it? But, Sir, on the very day of the last unfortunate operation, Dr. G. was showing to Dr. For how he applied the sponge to the larynx and showed why it only entered the pharynx. Of course the organs were closely observed—how was it that the Doctor did not diagnose this chronic abscess? "Why, Sir, the reason that Dr. G. did not see this chronic abscess was because it did not exist! Sir, I do not believe that among all those who are now listening to me, there are two opinions. At all events, to my mind, the evidence is irresistible, that in the last unfortunate operation, on the 14th of December, that the pharynx was accidentally lacerated by the probang; the first effects, as we have seen, were excessive irritation of the parts, and a severe shock, increased, no donbt, by the nervous temperament of the patient, and his conviction that the injury was fatal. Afterward, doubtless, portions of the various foreign bodies he attempted to swallow, food and medicine, were forced into the wound. After three or four days a sloughy abscess began to be formed, which gradually increasing in size, formed a mechanical obstruction to swallowing; by pressnre on the adjoining parts, prevented the epiglottis from properly closing, and produced the strangulation and regurgitation which we have noticed, till at length the unfortunate patient sank from exhaustion and asphyxia. I wish now, Sir, with your kind permission, to make a few remarks with respect to the *post-mortem* examination. I perceive, by statements in the public papers, the source of which can easily be understood, that we are censured for not having Dr. GREEN present. I need not say that, as the case progressed, the excitement and feeling in the family did not diminish. I do not think that on this point I have the right to judge Dr. GREEN; he doubtless did what he thought right in the matter; but had he, by sending inquiries, or showing any sympathy with the misfortune of the family, it would have afforded an occasion to Dr. MOTT and myself to have introduced him; that he did not so act was repeatedly remarked by many of the family. Now, under these circumstances, it was no pleasant thing to ask permission of the family, and I frankly allow we did not. But for myself I solemnly declare that I went to that examination without the slightest idea of criminating Dr. GREEN, but with the earnest desire to ascertain the nature and extent of the injury. Bot let me ask, What do these insinuations mean? I will tell you how the *post-mortem* examination was arranged. I asked Dr. MOTT who he would wish to perform it; he replied, his son, Dr. ALEXANDER; and on the day of that operation I was introduced, and spoke to that gentleman for the first time in my life. The insinuations to which I have alluded either mean that we were not competent for the examination, (if so, let the truth be told,) or that the examination or report was distorted to meet particular views. On this point I shall merely remark that Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT has never till to-night heard me say a word as to my views of the case. I do not know his. We have never interchanged a word on the subject. Both he and his father hold such positions in the profession and in society as ought to place them beyond such calumnies. As for myself, those who know me, Sir, will not, I am proud to believa, imagine me capable of misrepresenting solemn facts, for any purpose whatever; and this is all, Sir, I think it needful to say in answer to these unmerited and disgraceful insinuendos.

There was some applause at the close of these remarks, which ware instantaneously hissed down.

Dr. GREEN said: I do not rise, Mr. President, to make any speech. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to leave this whole subject to my professional brethren connected with the Academy, and to the profession throughout the whole world. In the first place, however, I may be allowed to say that there are some insinuations to which Dr. BEALES has referred, which are improper and groundless. It has been inferred that I have sought to keep this *post-mortem* examination from the public. I should have been very glad at any time to have it published, as its publication would have saved a great many persons from having exposed themselves to heavy damages for libel, for it shows that there was no perforation, and no injury done to Mr. WHITNEY at the time. But that was not my reason for withholding it. I came before you, gentlemen, and stated the case candidly. It was at the urgent request of my friend Dr. MOTT, (for I shall so consider him, notwithstanding all this,) that nothing should be brought before the public in relation to this except through the Academy, that I refused to give this *post-mortem* over for publication. I have his written request here, and I offer to read it if he will allow me. Since the last meeting of the Academy I have been visited by, I presume, no less than ten editors, desiring me to surrender that *post-mortem*; and there are some of the gentlemen here present to whom it was positively refused. I declined also to give it at the advice of my friends, and in conformity with my own feelings, and these gentlemen of the Press can testify whether I did not so refuse. If I am permitted, I will read from ROKITANSKY'S *Pathological Anatomy*—an authority on the subject which no one here will question—a description of one variety of tuberculous cavity which, I think, will hardly be found to concur with the inferences of the gentlemen by whom this *post-mortem* examination was made. At page 103 of the Sydenham Society's edition, he says:

Infiltrated tubercle, unlike instertitial tubercle, is actually deposited in the cavities of the air-cells. It arises from a more or less extensive cronpous pneumonia, whose products, under the influence of a tuberculous infiltration, becomes variously discolored and converted into yellaw tubercle. Instead of being absorbed or dissolving into pus. Hence tuberculous infiltration presents the form of *hepotisation*, induced by a tuberculous product. * * * *

And again, at page 112:

"The contents of tuberculous caverns present many differences. Sometimes, and especially when the infiltrated tobercles begin to soften, these caverns contain a yellow and somewhat thickish pus; more frequently, however, they contain a thin, whey-like fluid, (turbercalous ichor,) which may be observed nnmerous greyish and yellowish, friable, cheesy, purulent flocculi and particles, whose quantity, however, is not in itself sufficient to explain the profuse expectoration which so often occurs in phthisis. This fluid is often of a greyish red, or reddish brown.—(mark the similarity of the phrases here and in the gentleman's report,)—or chocolate color, from the admixture of blood; or of an ash or blackish grey color, from the pigment, which it takes up during the softening of the tissue. Moreover, the caverns sometimes contain smaller or larger fragments of lung, resembling the parenchyma contained in their walls, and chalky concretions are occasionally found in them."

In the next place, I would say that the infereace is left to be made by the members of the Academy that this sloughing was produced by an injection administered on the 6th of December, between which and the date of Mr. WHITNEY'S death (on the 21st, I think,) an interval of fifteen days elapsed. Now, every gentleman of the Academy who understands what they are now doing in France, knows well that during its last five sessions, the French Academy has been occupied in discussing this very subject of injection and cauterization in diseases of the air passages, admitting unanimously that this operation is not only performed with safety, but that great beneficial results follow therefrom. And within the last few months, large nombers of young and delicate children—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years of age—have been treated for croup by injection with nitrate of silver into the larynx, by such men as MM. TROUSSEAU, LOISEAU, BOUILLET, and others. Professor BENNETT, of Edinburg, is describing his use of the introduction of the tube and injection into the lungs, says:

"My period of attendance on the clinical wards having expired in January, it was not until last May that I had an opportunity of making a series of observations on this subject. I was then fortunately assisted by Prof. BARKER, of New-York, who showed me the kind of catheter he had seen Dr. GREEN employ, and demonstrated the manner in which the operation was performed. Without entering into minute particulars, I have only to say that I have confirmed the statements made by Dr. HORACE GREEN. I have introduced the catheter publicly in the clinical wards of the Royal Infirmary in seven patients. Of these, five were affected with phthisis in various stages; one had chronic laryngitis with bronchitis, and one chronic bronchitis, with severe paroxysms of asthma. In several other cases in which I attempted to pass the tobe, it was found to be impossible—in some because the epiglottis could not be fairly exposed, and in others on account of the irritability of the fauces and too ready irritation of cough from pressure of the spatula.

My experience of this treatment is as yet too limited to permit my saying anything of its permanent effects. In the case of bronchitis with asthma—a female, aged 34—I have now injected the lungs eleven times, at first throwing in two drachms of a solution of nitrate of silver, of the strength of half drachms of the crystalized salt to one ounce of distilled water, and lasterly I have thrown in half ounce of a solution of the strength of two scruples to one ounce. She declares that no remedy has had such powerful effect in lessening the cough, diminishing the expectoration, or delaying the asthmatic paroxysms. She breathes and blows through the tube, when inserted four inches below the larynx, and I have been surprised at the circumstance of the injections not being followed by the slightest irritation whatever, but rather by a pleasant feeling of warmth in the chest, (some have experienced a sensation of coolness,) followed by ease to the cough, and a check for a time to all expectoration.

I think it of importance that these facts should be known to the profession, as a homage justly due to the talents of a distinguished Transatlantic physician, and with the view of recommending a practice, which, if judiciously employed, may form a new era in the treatment of pulmonary diseases." [Applause.]

I have only one word more. I never go, unless requested by some one, to see a patient. I did not desire Mr. WHITNEY to come and see me. He came of his own accord. I treated him legitimately, and, I believe, properly. When he left me and went under the care of another physician, should I lower myself by dogging him, and thus degrade the profession? (Applause and cries of "Good!") Never. Had they sent for me, (I having had several cases of retro-pharyngial abscess, where I have saved the lives of the patients by opening those abscesses,) I would not have hesitated to go. I saved my 2 or 3 patients in this City by opening the abscess; they failed to do so. Why should they not come out as magnanimously as CARMICHAEL did, when having lost two patients from having overlooked a pharyngial abscess which was not discovered until after death, he bravely acknowledged it. Dr. BEALS has himself described the rage of the family towards me. And how did they meet it? Why was it not tulled at first, as I would have endeavored to do for you, Sir, or for any member of this Academy? (Applause.) Why was not this done by the physician in attendance on the family? I merely ask the question. He has declared that if I had ventured to come near the house I should, in all possibility, have suffered personal violence. That is one reason, perhaps, why, even if I had been called on, I should not have gone. But I would have gone, nevertheless. To these remarks, Mr. President, I wish to add one other. Having understood that a *post-mortem* examination was to be made, several of my medical friends called upon me and urged that either I, myself, or my representative should be present. At length, when the day arrived, Dr. CARNOCHAN, my colleague, said it was injodicious to permit the examination to be made without one of us being there. I deputed him, therefore, to claim of Dr. MOTT the privilege of being present. In accordance with this arrangement he drove down in his carriage, but was too late. The examination had already taken place. [Applause, which was immediately put down.]

Dr. DETMOLD—I wish this applause to be stopped. I do not think it comes from the members of the Academy, and as there are reporters here, I do not wish to have the fact misstated to the public.

The President expressed his hope that all such demonstrations would, in future, be abandoned. He called on Dr. VALENTINE MOTT to state his views of the case under discussion.

Dr. MOTT said: It is not necessary, in my opinion, that I should give any elocidation of this case. I will confine my remarks especially to the *post-mortem*. I take it for granted that Dr. GREEN and all his friends, and indeed every member of this Academy, will do me the justice to state that they believe me. If they do not I will never show my face here again. What motive could I have had in drawing up this *post-mortem*? It was to arrive at the truth, and my whole object was to state it fairly and impartially. And it is done so. I am willing to answer for it, and I will attest to it at any moment. Some insinoations have been made here (with the newspapers we have nothing to do) that that was a chronic abscess. Mr. President, I have not lived in vain—I have lived long enoogh to know what an acute and what a chronic abscess is; and I say to this Academy, irrespective of any man, that that was not a chronic abscess, but that it was an acute abscess; and I furthermore say, that any man, knowing the anatomy of the pharynx and the larynx, would say immediately that that abscess could not have been got at by the lauces, so as to have been opened. I know the nature of acute and chronic abscesses about the pharynx, and I know a little, I suppose, about opening them, but I defy any man to say that he could see the situation of that abscess by looking into the mouth. That abscess was situated a little laterally of the left side of the thyroid cartilage, reaching down to where the œsophagus begins. Everybody knows that the œsophagus begins lower. In a case of empbysema who can see far into a patient's throat, when everything is blown up? If I had known there was an abscess there, I should certainly have sought more marked symptoms. I wish it understood that I state here, in the face of this Academy, and in the face of this community, that that was an acute abscess. There shall be no shuffling about this thing; the truth must be spoken, and, as far as I know it, I will speak it. The condition of that larynx throughout was remarkably normal. There was not an iota about it that was at all unnatural. Let no man reproach us for not being vigilant. I say anatomically, in defiance of any man, that that abscess could not be reached, *per orem*, through the mooth. I know patients can be saved, but this one could not be. I defend tha *post-mortem*; I defend every part of it; but let no man reproach me for inattention.

THE PRESIDENT—Be kind enough to say whether this was to be considered as, in any way, a post-pharyngial abscess?

Dr. MOTT—It was a post-laryngial—it was hardly a post-pharyngial. Laterally, it went a little perhaps to the left side of the pharynx.

Dr. DOUGLAS—If this was an acute abscess, and had continued from tha first day on which Drs. MOTT and BEALES saw the patient, why don't we find some mention of it in the history of the case? I should like to hear their diagnosis, previous to the *post-mortem*.

Dr. MOTT—I drew up that statement, and am answerable for it from beginning to end; and I have nothing to add in connection with it only what I have said in defence of the nature of that abscess. The moment the neck of this gentleman (WHITNEY) was exposed, and before a cut was made in it, I remarked to my friends, "That is a remarkably large larynx and trachea." I don't know that I ever saw the calibre of a larynx and trachea at large as his was. The abscess was situated as I have described. I do insist upon it that there should be no insinuations thrown out in regard to our motives in this matter. As for myself, I had none but the truth, and have none in appearing here but the truth.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I wish to call the attention of the Academy to one fact, and that is that no insinuations have been made. There is one point I wish to submit in relation to the *post-mortem*: When a simple incision was made and pus flowed, why should not this have been done before the death of the patient?

Dr. MOTT—There was no opportunity to feel for fluctuation. You, as a surgeon, (addressing the Chair,) know very well the condition of an emphysematous patient, and you know that, in such a case, it cannot be discovered. And even if we had discovered the fluctuation, what good would it have done? Could we have cut down into it? The emphysema was so very terrible about the neck and the whole front, that it defied altogather the discovery of the abscess. Good Heavens, gentlemen, can you suppose, for one instant, any of you, no matter how good you are, or how young or how old in experience, that I could not detect fluctuation, under ordinary circumstances, as well as other men?

Dr. PRASLER—There is one point to which I wish to call attention.

Dr. JAS. R. WOOD—(Interrupting)—I rise to a question of order. We have assembled here to hear the statements of Drs. GREEN, MOTT and BEALES. We have not come here to act or to sit as an inquisition upon these gentlemen. This is a scientific body. We cannot debate here as to the right or the wrong, the proper or the improper treatment in this case. The gentlemen have appeared here to illustrate their respective positions.

Dr. GRISCOM—What is the point of order?

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman is coming to it.

Dr. WOOD—The gentleman will find it out.

Dr. GRISCOM—But the point ought to be stated first.

Dr. WOOD—This report is the special order for the evening, and I move that the subject be referred to a special committee.

Dr. GRISCOM—That is not a point of order.

The PRESIDENT—Has the case been fully presented yet?

Dr. PRASLER—I rise with no intention of impugning anybody's motives. I rise to come directly to a question of pathology, if that is in order.

Dr. WOOD—No, I think it is not. If you have any statement to make in regard to the case, that will be in order.

Dr. PRASLER—It is a construction in regard to the circumstances in which this case originated.

The PRESIDENT—That is in order.

Dr. PRASLER—In regard to this abscess. I shall agree with Dr. MOTT fully, that it was an acute abscess. It has been assumed, and I think we all admit, that if that abscess could have been opened it would have given a good deal of relief to the patient. Now, in fact, that abscess was opened. It had a hole large enough to allow the introduction of one finger, and, in fact, Dr. BEALES said, of a second one. Then there comes up the question, why was there not a free evacuation of that cavity? It seems to me that the connection between the lung and the emphysema is very clear. The emphysema came from the lung That might have been the first, and then came the abscess.

Dr. REESE said he wished that the cause of death, as entered on the certificate, be stated.

The President said he believed the statements as to the *post-mortem* examination had not all been presented. Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT was yet to be heard.

Dr. GRISCOM inquired of Dr. A. MOTT if he was a member of the Academy?

Dr. A. MOTT replied in the negative.

It was then proposed that the Academy grant Dr. MOTT a hearing, as a matter of courtesy. This was acceded to, and a resolution was adopted to that effect.

Dr. FOY wished to correct a statement made hy Dr. BEALES, that he (Dr. F.) had gone to Dr. GREEN'S office to learn to pass the probang. It was not a matter of much importance, but he did not want to have it go into the papers. [Laughter.]

Dr. A. MOTT—I was merely requested to make the *post-mortem* examination, and did so, with the best of feeling toward Dr. GREEN, for whom I have always had the most friendly regard; indeed, I meant to make the examination rather with a view to contradict any unfavorable impression that may have been entertained against him. This opening was a little to the left side of the pharynx and the cavity containing pus and destroyed filamentous tissua, extended back from the larynx and downwards toward the trachea on the left side. It was not a post-pharyngial abscess, and I do not see how it is possible that destroyed filamentous tissue, such as appeared in this abscess, could arise from a chronic or an acute abscess, to the extent that we found it in this abscess. The cavity in the lung did not appear to me like an abscess, or any cavity that I had ever seen from disease of the lungs; that is to say, from tubercles, or any disease of that description. It had a novel appearance entirely. I have seen very many abscesses of the lungs, and I never saw one resembling this cavity.

THE PRESIDENT—In what lung was it?

Dr. A. MOTT—In the upper lobe of the left lung, near the region of the bronchial ramifications. I don't know that I have anything more to say. The facts stated in the *post-mortem* examination are correct in every respect.

Dr. DOUGLAS—I dont see that any additional light has been thrown on the matter hy this last statement. I dont exactly understand what Dr. MOTT means when speaking of this abscess.

Dr. A. MOTT—You mean the abscess between the larynx and the pharynx?

Dr. DOUGLAS—Yes.

Dr. A. MOTT—In what respect?

Dr. DOUGLAS—As regards such an amount of disintegraied filamenious tissue not being found in either an acute or a chronic abscess.

Dr. MOTT—I say it is rare to see so much eloughing filementous tissue in any chronic abscess.

Dr. DOUGLAS—You added acute.

Dr. MOTT—I will repeat it—or hanging from the walls of an acute abscess. I believe the majority of the gentlemen will back me in that assertion.

Dr. JAS. R. WOOD—I rise again to renew my motion to refer this to a select Committee. No man here cares one cent about the feeling existing here between these gentlemen. It has been brought here for us to deliberate upon in a scientific way. Nobody has been censured in the matter. Why then should questions be drawn in, calculated to injure the feelings of gentlemen here? Let the matter go to a Committee, before which each of the gentlemen interested will be heard. I move that a Committee of five be appointed, and, Sir, I wish it understood that I will decline to serve on it.

Dr. BARKER—I move an amendment to that. I cannot see the benefit that would arise from sending this subject before a Committee. Why not discuss it in the open Academy? I can see no advantage in referring it to a Committee, but I do in making it a general discussion, in which we may have the aid of the multitudes of physicians who are daily in the habit of performing the operation in question. Ninety-nine physicians out of every hundred have recourse to it in daily practice.

Dr. WOOD said he would willingly accept the amendment, but there were a great many questions to be considered and investigations to be made, which could only be thoroughly attended to by a Committee. There must not, he continued, be a party feeling here. There were several gentlemen present from abroad, and he did not wish to have it said that the applause or the hissing that had been here manifested belonged to the members of the Academy.

Dr. REESE—I again submit that the presentation of this case is not complete on the part of Dr. BEALES, until he shall inform us what was the cause of death. I submit whether the City Inspector's certificate is not a part of the record, as stating the cause of death.

The PRESIDENT—I believe it is essential.

Dr. BEALES—I will answer the question. The cause of death, as placed on the certificate of the City inspector, was "effusion into the lungs"—among you gentlemen, here, not a very accurate description. There were two reasons, I believe, why that certificate was so returned. One was, I am allowed to say, from kindness towards Dr. GREEN. It was suggested by Dr. MOTT. Finding myself somewhat embarrassed as to how I should make a return to the City Inspector, I consulted Dr. MOTT upon the matter. And I will take this opportunity of stating that we have, both of us—(and I can appeal to Dr. MOTT to sustain me)—been most urgent that this thing should be left quiet, and that blame should fall upon no person at all. The return to the City Inspector was made with that intention. It may be that scientifically it was not perfectly accurate, but I appeal to Dr. MOTT if the intention in so framing it was not to avoid implicating any one.

Dr. MOTT—I am very happy to say that we conferred upon that subject, and a common desire was felt that nothing should be said that might awaken public feeling or reflect on Dr. GREEN. I am sure that was enough. It is not worth while for gentlemen to talk in that way exactly about names being specific. Where is there the medical man who is not occasionally put to his trumps to say what is the cause of death?

Dr. GREEN—I wish to have all the truth brought out, and should be sorry if anything was concealed from delicacy of feeling towards me. If these gentlemen have not reported to the City Inspector the true cause of death, I will not say they have failed in doing their duty, but I will say they would have done it better if they had. I should be glad to have them state the cause of death before the Academy. If they know it, let us have it. Having been accused directly by Dr. BEALES of having, by my treatment, caused the patient's death, I wished to have that cause stated, and I pressed the wish to him, inasmuch as I am constantly treating patients in the same way. I have desired him to state to me explicitly in what way I caused death, and he has declined giving me an answer. I would like to know how a treatment in universal use should have been attended by such results.

Dr. V. MOTT—I will say for the edification of the gentlemen present, that we are all at a loss occasionally to find a name that will be swallowed as a disease that has been known. Now, for the information of the Academy, I tell you that that gentleman (Mr. WHITNEY) died of an abscess in the left side of the larynx and anterior to the pharynx, and a little posterior on the left side; that was the exact situation of this abscess. Along with that he died with a most splendidly normal larynx and trachea, until within about an inch of the bifurcation. He died of inflammation of the mocous membrane of the lower part of the trachea, of prodigious inflammation of the left bronchus, and of a less inflammation of the right bronchus. He also died from a cavity in the lungs, like as if they had been scooped out at the apex. He died of a very vigorous inflammation of half of the left upper lobe, with hepatisation, and a hole leading through the pleura costalis and ple

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY—NO. 2.

The Position thereof of the Anti-Administration Press in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The position of the Louisville *Journal* on the subject before us is that it is the duty of all branches of the General Government to protect and uphold Slavery in all Territories of the United States where Slavery exists or is carried, and where the settlers or "squatters" neglect or refuse to protect and uphold it.

On the other hand, the Louisville *Democrat* regards this position of the *Journal's* as extreme and impracticable, however tenable it may be in the abstract, under the *Journal's* construction of the "Dred Scott decision." The position of the *Democrat* is mainly identical with that taken by Senator DAVIS last September in Portland, Me., and repeated by him in November at the capital of his own State. It is this:

That, whatever Congress and the Courts may do to protect Constitutionally the Constitutional proprietary rights of all individual citizens in the Territories, this protection cannot, *practically*, secure and establish the right to hold slaves or any other kind of property there in opposition to the interests and sentiments of the organized settlers; that the attempted enforcement of Federal laws would amount to nothing in behalf of slaveholders in any Territory, without voluntary coöperation with the executors of these laws on the part of its people; that the free introduction and secure tenure of Slave property in any Territory actually and solely depends upon the local public opinion; that the protection of it by the Federal authorities, even under a special Federal Slave Code, would avail nothing to the individual, much less to "the institution" in a community hostile to it; that the slave-owner will not try to hold and use his "peculiar" property where his neighbors and the people manifestly don't want it and will not have it in their midst; that the People themselves of every State and every Territory will form their own character and shape their own policy on this as every other domestic matter, and no Federal intervention in the premises will effect anything in opposition to their own manifest will.

This Douglas doctrine, the ground of Cols. HARNEY and HUGHES, of the *Democrat*, Mr. PRENTICE and his colleagues strongly oppose;—but on the 16th ult. Mr. P. came out with a leader which would seem to indicate that he has some notion, after all, of coinciding one of these days with Col. HARNEY on this very question, and becoming, himself, a brother "squatter sovereign" on the subject of the "Dred Scott Decision" as he now is on "Lecompton." Here are the *Journal's* own words on the 16th of last December:

"So far as Slavery is concerned, the status of every foot of our Territory is at this moment *fixed beyond the power of the Federal Government to change it.* Nearly the whole of the vast domain of the Union is free, and, what is not, *can't be made Free by the authorities at Washington.* This is a sober fact. * * Outside of the States in which it now is, Slavery, within the present limits of the Repnblic, has scarcely a rood on which to plant itself with a tolerable hope of existing. And if, *feeble and unaggressive as after all it really is,* it shall attempt to occupy the scanty portion of the national domain not absolutely shut against it, why, under any Administration but a *revolutionary* one, *the will of the people in the midst of whom it is, and not the President, must give it its quietus, if it receive it at all. Popular Sovereignty alone can peacefully accomplish the purpose.* a Executive discrimination would be *powerless* if it were fair."

This, indeed, is coming quite close on to the Douglas doctrine. "The will of the people," "Popular Sovereignty alone," be says, can peacefully settle the question. All Federal intervention is "powerless" and fruitless, prodnctive only of mischief and evil to the people concerned and to our Federal Union. No territory can be made Slave or Free by "the authorities at Washington." The soil and climate, and the interests, wants and demands of the settlers alone dispose of the case every where, and determine the status of every Territory "beyond the power of the Federal Government to change it."

Very well. The editor of the *Journal*, in effect, here admits that Federal intervention for the protection of the proprietary rights of Southerners in the Territories can avail nothing for upholding their rights and establishing their institution, in opposition to the popular will. It will not do for Congress to attempt to check, counteract and control the will of the people on this subject. He has virtually avowed with Judge DOUGLAS that intervention can settle nothing can effect nothing, would be utterly, to all practical and good intents and purposes, useless and "powerless."

Where the organized settlers do want Slavery, of course they'll protect and uphold it without any foreign assistance, and no foreign power can drive it out or shnt it out from their midst. Where they don't want slave property or elave labor, they can't, as a matter of fact, be forced to protect and nphold either, nor could a Federal Slava Code, executed by all tha means in the Federa power, uphold Slave property or estdblish the institu tion there. If the people concerned can and shonld be forced to protect Slavery or Slaveholding, they can and would as well be forced to *establish* it, and we should have, in place of our Federal Government, a gigantic Central Deepotism. If the institution cannot be established in opposition to the popular will and policy, as Mr. PRENTICE admits, neither can the right to hold Slaves be established anywhere in opposition thereto, nor property in Slaves be protected and secured in a community where its use or nature is obnoxious to the public sentiment. The free will and consent, and friendly action of the organized settlers, are essential to its security. This, Sir, is the Douglas doctrine—practically and fully exemplified by actual facts.

In the case of Kansas the attempt was made over and over again to protect Slave property by all the might, appliances and resources of the Federal arm and of the border ruffians and villains too; but to no effect, for the people—not the people according to the Lecompton fiction and frand, but the real people—were opposed to the existence of snch property, and would have none of it in their midst. God forbid that a like attempt shall ever again be made within the confines of the United States to defraud and outrage to override and crush down the popular will!

Mr. PRENTICE, Sir, has in one instance gone so far in favor of this very doctrine that I can't see how he can do otherwise than favor it again, and soon accept and advocate it. He seems too staunch an Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Administration man not to embrace it. His admissions on the 18th ult. require him to embrace it. Instead of any more branding this as "revolutionary," we may soon see him strenuously insisting that it would be highly mischievous and "revolutionary" for the anthorities at Washington to attempt either to plant or shut ont Slavery or Slaveholding; to establish or abolish the right to hold a single slave any where, in defiance of the local sentiment and "will of the people."

If so, the Douglas and Anti-Administration Democrats, and the "Opposition" in Kentucky, can well march hand-in-hand, under the flag of absolute Popular Sovereignty, against the Administration forces under BOYD and MAGOFFIN, and can, if they will it, win a decided victory.

Always yours, with high regard, PONTIAC.

An Urgent Public Necessity.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the proceedings of the Council of New-York you were kind enongh, some time since, to speak favorably of my request to be allowed the right of establishing, especially in the lower or business part of the City, a system of public urinals.

I am well aware of the embarrassing nature of this project; but I am, also, familiar with the public-spirited interest which yon take in all matters of general comfort and utility, and I venture to hope that you will, by giving publicity to my letter, aid me in reaching the ear of the community, and in putting every one in a position to judge for himself of the importance of my project.

You have often and justly complained of the filthy condition of certain of the most crowded thoronghfares of this City, and, in so doing, you were certainly the voice of the public. At this particular season of the year we suffer only from unwholesome emells and from the repulsive appearance of some of our streets. But in Summer graver considerations arise. It becomes then a qnestion of public health, and, as New-York increases in population, will become yearly a more and more serious question, What shall be done to relieve the City of this nuisance? At Paris it was long ago found advisable to place along the sideways of the most crowded streets, brick columns of four feet in diameter and twelve in height, opening upon the carriage way. Experience has shown that these contrivances combine all that is required by public decency with all that is essential to the comfort and even to the sanitary well-being of the people. The number of these columns has accordingly been augmented by each successive municipal government of the French metropolis. In London and other great European cities, the same plan has been adopted, but with modifications which have, in many cases, seriously impaired its utility.

My object is to apply it with ameliorations and improvements to the wants of New-York. I propose to use iron instead of brick, and to reduce the diameter of the columns from four to three feet, reducing the height also from twelve feet to ten. I can also make the columns more sightly by this change in the material.

I add, also, in this interior, a pipe supplying a constant stream of running water; and, as a further protection against impropriety of all sorts, I should place before the entrance an iron plate three feet broad and seven in height, at a distance of sixteen inches from the sides of the entrance, thus entirely concealing the interior of the column. The space occupied by the column would be of three feet in width and three feet eight inches in depth, measured from the edge of the sidewalk. In order to avoid any interference with the movement of the population or with the frontages of the buildings, I should place the columns only at the corners of the blocks, and only where the width of the pavements at these points offers an ample space to less than nine feet.

And, as I wish public opinion to decide upon the merits of my plan, I offer to make a trial of four years, at the end of which time I will undertake to remove the columns entirely if requested so to do.

The whole enterprise will be made at my own expense—for construction, maintenance and daily supervision. As fast as they shall be built, the columns will become the property of the public, and my only claim for recompense will be the exclusive privilege of using the wall of the columns for placards during 20 years, after which my rights will be given up. I leave the subject to your consideration, and am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
J. VIENNOT.

Proposed Increase of Postage.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would appear from the language of the Postmaster-General that the Government propose—in order partially to enhance the revenne—that we should retrograde, and apply, or reënact the postage laws of 1845, so that the tariff on a single letter shall be fixed at *five cents* for distances not over three hundred miles; and *ten cents* for greater distances, in lieu of the present rates of postage. Taking it for granted, though I do not admit the fact, that from the great extent of territory to be necessarily traversed, a uniform postage of small amount (say three cents) could not be made a self-supporting system in the United States, still a plan something like the following, might be hit npon, and would, if we are to be more highly taxed for the transportation of our letters, I suggest, give more general satisfaction. Let the tariff be fixed as follows:

For the transportation of a single letter from a place in any of the States to any other place *in the same State*, three cents.

For the transportation of a single letter from a place in any of the States to another place in a *different State*, five cents; provided the distance does not exceed three thousand miles, and if exceeding that distance, ten cents.

This plan would, I suhmit, equalize the hnrden of a taxation extremely nnpalatable. And, if distance has thus taken into consideration as regards the transportation of a letter, may, and ought not that same principle to be applied with reference to the charge for the delivery of the letter. It may be all very well, and but a simple act of justice, that the post-office in rural and thinly-populated districts should for the delivery of a letter, charge two cents for such delivery, but surely in large cities, where the places of business and the residences of the people are more concentrated, the charge, if any, ought not to be more than one cent. If private expresses can and do afford to deliver letters for one cent each, and obtain a profit, why should not the Government do so also?

If my memory does not misgive me, we had a Committee of infinential citizens in the year 1856, (of which our present worthy and efficient Postmaster was a member,) whose object was to indnce the Government to adopt a uniform system. Cannot that Committee be resuscitated at the present time, and with good effect? If the corresponding portion of the community of this and other large cities are to be more highly taxed for the transportation of their letters, let there be some method in such taxation.

But let not the Postmaster-General lay "the flattering unction to his soul" that an increase in the tariff will bring an increase of the total revenna. Why all experience rebuts such an assumption. The records of his own office would do so. The abolition of the franking privilege is a step in the right direction; and, as we cannot at present have a uniform system of postage, let us of "two evils choose the least;" and if we do retrograde let us apply the brake as soon as possibla. Reepectfully yours, E. K.

The Galway Packet Station.

A dispatch deted Dublin, Dec. 29, says:

"This evening his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant received a numerous and most influential deputation on the subject of the Galway Packet Line, at the Vice Regal Lodge. The deputation was composed of peers and members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and the Lord Mayor elect, members of the town council, bankers, merchants and traders.

The object of the deputation was to present his Excellency with a copy of the resolution which had been adopted at the meeting lately held at the Mansion House, and to solicit his Excellency's support and influence with the Government for a grant to enable the Company to carry out the object fully which Mr. LEVER had in view in the enterprise of establishing the line between Galway and America.

His Excellency, in reply, said he had already expressed his desire of seeing the enterprise carried out successfully, but there were parties to be consulted before a subsidy could be granted by Government for the purpose of bolstering up a commercial enterprise, except where the public good would be promoted. The Treasury, the Post-Office, the Admiralty, and, even a still more important body, the House of Commons, should be consulted. He would, however, not cease to urge the question upon the consideration of Lord DERBY; and, perhaps, by not asking too much at a time, they might succeed in getting substantial assistance.

Mr. GRATTAN said it was not a subsidy that was required, but a share of public money for service performed for the public good.

The deputation then withdrew.

OBITUARIES.

Samuel W. Singer, the editor of Cavendish's *Life of Wolsey*, of Roper's *Life of More*, of reprints of *Spence's Anecdotes*, and of two handsome editions of *Shakespeare*, is dead, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Singer was the friend of Francis Douce, whose fine library is part of the Bodleian, and he inherited a fair portion of Donce's large fortune.

The Countess Rostoptchine, well known for her poetic talents, lately died at Moscow. She was the deughter-in-law of Count Cedor Rostoptchine, who gave orders to burn Moscow in 1812, and whose noble qualities acquired him the esteem of both friends and enemies.

The Hon. Mrs. Anson, whose sudden death, in Northamptonshire, Eog., we have already announced, was the widow of the late Commander-in-Chief in India. Her death resulted from an overdose of laudanum, mistaken for a draught.

Capt. Thomas Galway, R. N., the British Consul at Naples for the past twenty-five years, has just died at his post. Capt. Galway was married to a daughter of Mrs. Amelia Opie, the novelist.

Count Waldstein-Wurtemberg, head of one of the most illustrious families in Bohemia, has just died at Prague, aged 64.

The death of the Marqnis of Aylesford is announced in the London papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another murder has been committed in Philadelphia. The *Press*, Jan. 17, says: Yesterday morning, Coroner Fanoer was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a man named Patrick Maginn, at his residence in Prosperous-alley, (now Darcey-street,) running from Fitzwater-street to Shippen-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, whose death was caused by violence. The deceased was found sitting in a small house in the rear of the building, with the top of his head apparently smashed in. His coat, saturated with blood, was drawn over his head, and his clothing gone, undeniable evidence that he had been beaten at some other point, and put in that position by his assailants. Mary Maginn, the wife of the deceased, was sworn. She had a quarrel with her husband on Friday night last in her father's house; that is the place where he gave her a blow over the eye with a brick; she remained in an adjoining house over Friday night; the last she saw of her husband was at seven o'clock on Saturday night, when he left in company with "English Boh;" on Saturday night her husband said to "English Boh" that he owed him a licking, and when "English Boh" went to Young's (a house in the neighborhood) he would settle it; the next she saw of her husband was in the house at the rear of the building next morning; there were spots of blood on the pavement leading to this out-house, and also blood in the alley and on the pavement in front. The witness had an infant in her arms.

A negro duel is noticed in the Kenawha (Va.) *Republican*, as among the incidents that occurred in and about the Salines on Christmas day. It was rather a hungling affair. The preliminary arrangements appear not to have been accordiog to the provisions laid down in the Code of Honor. We do not understand the parties felt any particular stain upon their honor which they desired to wipe out by the fashionable appeal to the *duello*. The affair seems to have been a kind of trial, or practice, preparatory to a real duel. But so it was, they stood off at measured distence, and shot at each other with muskets loaded with blank cartridges. In the excitement, one of the combatants, in drawing the ramrod, left the button or head in the gun, and the result was he killed his opponent by shooting him through the breast. The negro shot was free, the other was a slave. These are the facts in the case as reported to us. We do not know that there has been any legal investigation into the affair.

In the town of Shullsbury, Wisconsin, the Supervisors recently refused to appropriate $100 for Roman Catholic purposes, whereupon an indignant priest went before the Board, and denounced them in unmeasured terms. He is reported to have said: "I suppose the reason why you refuse to grant the appropriation is, that it is to benefit the Catholics; but I am rejoiced to think that such things cannot always be, for there is a crisis coming, and sooner than people are aware of. *Yankeedom* has had about its full sway, and others are about to rule in this country, and then neither you, nor any sect of base heretics, will dare to refuse us an appropriation for such purposes." A colloquy then ensued between the Supervisors and the priest, in the course of which the priest branded one of the members as "an infamous scoundrel."

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois reports that, under the existing system of Instruction, the number of public schools has increased to 10,238; that out of the 470,540 white persons in the State, between 5 and 21 years of age, 440,339 have, during the year, been in attendance at these schools; that in two years, 1,267 new school-houses have been built, at a net cost of $1,324,047; that the schools have been open, on an average, six and five-sixths months each; that there are 5,878 female, and 7,503 male teachers; that they were paid, in twelve months, wages to the amount of $2,353,688; that during that time $4,075,161 were expended for school purposes alone; and that the permanent school fund is now valued at $1,458,419.

An expensive quarrel is pending between the Michigan Central and the Great Western roads. The former has run another boat, which is controlled by the former, propose running a line of boats from Grand Haven to Milwaukee. The distance from Detroit to Milwaukee by this route will be less than from Detroit to Chicago by the Michigan Central, and nearly 100 miles less than the two points via Chicago. Notwithstanding this difference, the Michigan Central Road demands that rates to Milwaukee shall be the same by both routes, and unless this is agreed to they will run a line of boats from Buffalo to Detroit, in opposition to the Great Western. The latter will not agree to such rates.

The third supplement to *Klnpffel's Guide* gives interesting statistics of the Book-trade in Germany. Northern Germany contrasts strikingly with [illegible] Germany both in produc[illegible] books. In Northern Ge[illegible] *i. e.*, Leipsic and Berlin, are [illegible] publication and sale. In [illegible] though the smallest prod[illegible] in the last few years quite [illegible] opened up to the trade in Austria. The editor of the *Guide* explains this by saying that [illegible] literature there is fresh and young; and, those being no stock on hand in the Vienna shops, all has to be ordered at once from Leipsic. Bavaria, on the other hand, is the worst market of the Southern States.

The *Western Episcopalian* says that, of forty-three Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, consecrated dnring the last thirty years, only five have been removed by death. The Presiding Bishop, Dr. Brownell, is now in the fortieth year of his Episcopate. Bishop Meade, the next in seniority, was consecrated in 1829, ten years after Bishop Brownell. During the four years since the consecration of Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, there has been but one Bishop consecrated—Bishop Bowman, of Pennsylvania. During the four years preceding, there were no less than twelve commissioned for the Episcopate.

T. B. Bingham, of Bridgeport, Conn., a young man of good standing in his church, popular in society, of good education, formerly principal of a public school in New-York City, and latterly in the same position at Bridgeport, has been held to answer a charge of attempting to poison his wife. The lady had been recently confined, and while yet ill, the attempt to poison was made, by mixing arsenic in her medicine and food, at various times. The crime was detected by means of an apple, into which arsenic had been inserted, by means of a plng, and the apple then roasted. This apple was subjected to various chemical tests.

The island of Rock Island, Ill., has been declared the property of preëmptors. The Rock Island *Commercial* says: "The Commissioner of the Land Office has decided that the reservation of Rock Island for military purposes ceased in 1848, and that the land became subject to preëmption by the transfer then made by the Secretary of War to the Land Department, all except the site on which the public buildings stood. There are two parties claiming the right to the lots on which they have settled. Each claim for possession about this same time."

The warm weather of the last three days has weakened the ice in the Hudson, between New-York and Fishkill. Above that village the ice is as firm as ever. At Rhinebeck over a hundred men have been employed in filling the large house dnring the past few days, and a finer quality has not been cut on the Hudson River. Sleighs cross the ice with safety at Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. At Albany the ice in the river is very thick. The river between New-York and Sing Sing is full of floating ice.

Fine stock is being imported into Texas in large quantities. The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "This season the number is far greater than ever, and, in addition to the ordinary domestic stock, we see that fresh importatinns of camels and cashmere goats are being introdnced. The former are known to do better in Texas than in their own native country, while there can be no doubt that the finest goats will increase and thrive as well."

The Weco (Texas) *Southerner*, of Dec. 24, says: "On Friday last a difficulty occurred between P. C. Whitaker and William Hinton, at the residence of the former, eleven miles below Marlin. Mr. Whitaker was shot with a pistol by Hinton, and died from the wound on Monday last. An investigation of the matter was being had when the stage passed through Marlin yesterday. Mr. Whitaker was an esteemed citizen, and many will regret his death."

The United Brothers Society, at Marion, Linn County, Iowa, have suspended the Rev. Wm. D. Tilbury, from the ministerial office for gross misconduct—such as a theft of $5 from one of his parishioners, buying lumber and refusing to pay for it, selling two or three dollars' worth of stockings and mittens, the manufacture of a poor widow woman, and defrauding her out of the money, &c. The scoundrel has absconded.

A teacher at Newport, R. I., has been fined $20 and costs, for inflicting excessive corporal punishment on one of his pupils. A part of the evidence in the case was a pair of pantaloons, which the boy had on when he was punished. The pants—a new pair made of stont woolen cloth, and lined—were cut through in fonrteen different places, as cleanly as if done with a sharp knife. The punishment was inflicted with a cowhide.

The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint reports that he has essayed some parcels of gold taken from various nleces within ten or fifteen miles of Henry Creek and the South Fork of Platte River, which proved to be of a fineness eqnal to 968-1000; and that it was worth a fraction over $20 an ounce troy. This is superior in quality to California, and fully eqnal to Australia gold.

In Genoa a vessel was lannched recently, named *A. Milano*, after the soldier who attempted, some time ago, to assassinate the King of Naples. The authorities at once interfered, and ordered that a name calculeted to excite the legitimate complaints of an ally should he removed. The vessel was consequently rechristened *L'Unito*.

The fire which occurred at Pittsburg on Wednesday, Jan. 12, destroyed property to the valua of $250,000. It orlgineted in the middle of the squara bounded by Washington and Adams streets, Front-row, and Central-alley. The sufferers were Forsyth & Jamison, Sturgis & Son, Messrs. Tucker, McLean, Rose, Rangh, John Trigg and Eagan.

Under the provisions of a postal Convention recently concinded between the United Kingdom and Hayti, the single rate of postage on letters from the United States to Hayti, forwarded in the British mail, *vid* England, on and after Jan. 1, 1859, is 33 cents, prepayment required, which is in full to destination.

In Portugal, in order to diminish mendicity, measures have just been taken for preventing any persons from hegging without the express permission of the authorities.

Petitions for the establishment of a State institution for the deaf and dumb in Massachusetts are in circulation, and Thnrsday and Friday fourteen, having 1,700 names, were presented to the Legislature.

A bed of rich coal has just been discovered near Duisburg, on the Rhine, in the country of Mors, in Rhenish Prussia, and there is reason to believe that it is of considerable extent.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 48, 108, 109, 65, 69 71 to 75.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 581, 953, 999, 1025, 1565, 1566, 1698, 1778, 2059, 2303, 2380, 2467, 2607, 2544½, 2548, 2673, 2690, 2707, 2794, 2873, 2887, 2901, 2226, 2321, and all the cases left over from last Friday. *Part II.*—Nos. 478, 482, 490, 496, 498, 502, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 518, 520, 522, 526, 528, 530, 534, 536, 538.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 2, 90, 123, 131, 155, 167 to 170, 172, 181, 182, 66, 70, 74, 83, 11, 164, 184, 185.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 112, 3, 209, 318, 360, 364, 369 to 372, 375, 377, 5, 152, 267, 291, 326, 33, 50, 321, 273, 362, 228, 229.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 29, 57 to 67. *Part II.*—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 49 to 56.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED AFTER JUDGMENT—NEWLY-DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *Robert Murphy.*—The defendant was convicted at the Decemher Term of the Court of counterfeiting quarter dollars. He was brought up for sentence on the last Friday of the term, and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment; Court that morning opened by special order at 10 o'clock, instead of 11, its usual hour, and no notice of this change of hour was given to the defendant's attorney. He came in immediately after judgment was rendered, but before 11 o'clock, and prayed a suspension of sentence to enable him to move for a new trial in the cause on account of newly-discovered evidence. The Court suspended the execution of the sentence, and directed due notice of the application to be given to the District-Attorney. On the motion being heard, the District-Attorney insisted that the Court had no power to grant the application for a new trial, especially after judgment and sentence—citing 15 Johns. R. 354, and 6 Wend. R. 549

Held, by the Court, that the case in 16 Johns is in a civil cause, and is hardly consistent with other decisions of the same Court. (1 Johns., Cases, 215.) And the decision in 6 Wend. is directly opposed to another case decided by the same Court on full consideration. (5 Wend. 39.) Nor would these cases be authoritative over the Federal Court. Moreover, the authority of the U. S. Circuit Court to grant new trials after conviction has been held in the case of the United States *vs.* Fries. (3 Dall. 515. See also 1 McLean's R. 429 and 3 do., 573; Wharton's Criminal Law, chap. 4.) And a new trial was granted by the Circuit Court for this District in the case of Capt. Smith, convicted of being engaged in the Slave-trade.

That the motion being made almost instantaneously with the sentence, and while the prisoner was yet at the bar, and before the Marshal had begun to execute the sentence, the point that the motion could not be made after judgment was one of strictest formality, and no principle was involved in it further than whether the spoken sentence became inflexibly fixed and out of the control of the Court on the instant it was declared and registered.

That, on the authorities, the Court in criminal cases has plenary authority, certainly during the term at which the trial is had and the judgment rendered to vacate, qualify or change a sentence pronounced upon a convict, before the sentence has been put in execution.

The newly-discovered evidence being material, a new trial is ordered in the case, and influenced in some degree by the strong recommendation to mercy of the Jury who convicted him, the Court orders the prisoner discharged from custody on $200 and till his new trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

SENTENCE.

Amelia Edwards, convicted of counterfeiting, was this morning brought up and sentenced to be imprisoned for five years at hard labor and to pay a fine of $5.

INDICTMENTS—PRESENTMENT—ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.

The United States vs. *John B. Morris.*—An indictment against the defendant for cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew of the bark *Benefactor.*

The United States vs. *John Lloyd.*—An indictment for passing false invoices through the Custom-house.

The Grand Jury, also, handed in the following presentment:

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

GRAND JURY ROOM, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The attention of the Grand Jury having been directed by the Court to the condition of the Eldridge-street Prison, in connection with the escape therefrom of the prisoner Macomber in October last, they have had before them and examined, with one or two exceptions, all the keepers employed there at the time, and their several depositions are herein annexed. They have, also, examined the prison in regard to its arrangement, security and police, and they report as the result of their labors, that little or nothing could be elicited from the witnesses in regard to the escape of Macomber beyond what was already known.

The manner in which the feat was performed and the facilities (accidental or otherwise) for performing it, as well as the measures taken (or omitted) by the jailors for the recapturing him, are fully set forth in the depositions, a careful examination of which will probably satisfy the Court, as it has the Jury, that when one of them in his examination said (and very truly) "that the strength of the prison lay in the ignorance of the prisoners," he might with equal truth have added that its weakness lay in the inefficiency (or something worse) of its officers.

In regard to the prison, there is very little to be said that has not repeatedly been said before, and nothing at all in its commendation.

The building was not constructed for the use to which it is now applied, and is lacking in every particular of strength and arrangement, internally as well as externally; and notwithstanding all that the place was susceptible of appears to have been done in its adaptation to render it secure, the jury after a careful examination, are satisfied that no prisoner of ordinary activity need remain there any longer than it suits his purposes to do so.

It appears by the testimony that the entire staff of the prison has been replaced by the present Sheriff, and there is reason to hope for some improvement in the administration of its police; but whatever may be the character and capability of the officers, there is enough in its construction, arrangement and organization, to insure to the "Eldridge-street Jail" the reputation it has so long enjoyed, of being a disgrace to the community.

By order of the Jury,
PHILETUS H. HOLT, Foreman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 20.

Before Justice Clerke.

Jemmings vs. *Orser.*—This was an action against the defendant, Ex-Sheriff, to recover possession of personal property; the property in question was household furniture, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, &c. It was formerly in possession of MRS. A. M. Woodworth, at the house No. 223 Mulberry-street, and was levied upon by the Sheriff by virtue of an execution against Mrs. Woodworth. The plaintiff claims title to the property. The cause was to-dey before Justice CLERKE with a jury. It appeared from the testimony of the plaintiff that the furniture in question formerly belonged to one Williams. Mrs. Woodworth came to the plaintiff, with an introduction from a responsible party. She borrowed some money of the plaintiff. In order to secure the plaintiff, a contract was entered into between the parties on the 15th of March, 1854, whereby it was agreed that Williams should transfer the furniture of the house in Mulberry-street to the plaintiff, who was to pay Williams $325 down, and $1,120 in specified installments, and that the plaintiff should rent it to Mrs. Woodworth at $50 per month. As a part of the arrangement the plaintiff turns in the loan to Mrs. Woodworth, as in compensation for some interest that she had in the property.

On cross-examination witness testified that Mrs. Woodworth's professed business was keeping a bathhouse; he supposed the house was an assignation-house; he could not recollect when he first thought so, and did not know certainly that was the case; supposed the furniture was used by her as the furniture of an assignation-house.

The defence having proved the judgment, execution, &c., contended that the plaintiff could not recover, because the transaction appeared fraudulent as against the creditors of Williams, and because the property was rented for an immoral purpose; and asked the Judge to charge that if there was an immorality of consideration in the acquisition of the property, then the plaintiff could not recover.

In respect to this request, Justice CLERKE instructed the jury that if the controversy was between Jennings and Mrs. Woodruff—as, for example, a suit to recover the rent due for the furniture—he might probably charge in accordance with the request, but that the principle contended for did not apply to the present case. Immorality in the consideration would avoid the contract, and prevent either of the parties from taking any advantage by the contract, but did not make the property Mrs. Woodworth's, nor justify the Sheriff in levying upon it. He left it for the jury to say whether the transfer of the property to plaintiff was *bona fide*, or was in fact fraudulent.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Heinemann vs. *Lansing.*—This was an action on a promissory note for $1 427 10, and was tried without a Jury, by consent. The defence rested on the following facts: The note was lent, by Lansing, the maker, to Acker & Harris for their accommodation. Acker & Harris bought Exchange on London of plaintiff, giving their own notes therefor, and lodged the note in suit with him as collateral. Acker & Harris failed and assigned all their property, partnership and individual, emonnting to some $700,000, for the benefit of creditors. They preferred certain creditors, preferring the note to plaintiff in the second class. The assignment was in the usual form; but after it was made, a special arrangement was entered into between the assignee and the preferred creditors to the effect that the assignee might sell the assigned effects on *credit* not exceeding eight months, and might sell at discount paper received on such sales; it being stipulated that the assignee should not act without approval of a Mr. Buckley, a Committee appointed by the preferred creditors to attend to their interests. This consent to sales on credit was signed by the plaintiff, among others.

The defence contended that, by allowing the assignee to sell on credit, plaintiff in effect extended his time to account, eight months; and that this was tantamount to an extension of Acker & Harris' time to pay the principal notes, such as would discharge defendant, as surety, from liability on his note lodged as collateral. They also claimed to be subrogated to plaintiff's right against Acker & Harris. The plaintiff's counsel contended that there was no valid extension of time given to Acker & Harris such as would discharge their surety, because, 1. There was no consideration for the consent to credit sales; and, 2. It did not suspend the remedy against Acker & Harris. They might have been sued at any time, notwithstanding the consent to sell on credit.

The case was not concluded.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

William H. Disteron vs. *William S. Driggs.*—Motion to vacate order of removal must be denied, with $10 costs.

John S. Harris et al. vs. *The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia.*—Judgment for this defendant on demurrer, with costs.

People ex rel. Richard J. Clark vs. *Cornelius W. Van Voorkis and others.*—Judgment reversed.

Robert S. Noyes vs. *The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.*—In this case plaintiff perfected judgment on failure to answer, but afterwards moved for leave to file a supplemental complaint. It was held that a supplemental complaint cannot be filed after judgment. The judgment must first be vacated. Ordered that plaintiff lear liberty to vacate his judgment and file a supplemental complaint, on payment to defendants of the costs of this motion, and the costs of the appeal, if any has been taken, from the judgment.

LIABILITY OF GUARANTOR.

William M. Baxter vs. *Elijah Smack.*—This was a demurrer to a complaint. The following opinion was rendered on Wednesday:

ROOSEVELT, J.—It would seem from the complaint, although not distinctly stated, that one Roberts, being the owner of a bond and mortgage, assigned it to Baxter the plaintiff, with an agreement at the same time by the defendant Smack, indorsed on the back of the instrument in these words: "I do hereby (first stating the consideration) guarantee the payment and collection of the principal and interest money of the bond and mortgage within assigned." And the only question presented by the demurrer is, must the party taking such a guarantee first exhaust his remedy on the bond and mortgage, or can he, on the first default, without taking any steps to collect payment from the mortgegor, sue the guarantor leaving him to his remedy, over if the securities should be of any value sufficient to warrant a foreclosure?

It can hardly be said that the case presents any point of law. It is conceded that the law follows the intent. The only difficulty, where parties are careless in the use of language, is to ascertain their intent. When ascertained, the intent if not prohibited by some positive rule or statute, is the law. What then, according to the common understanding, is the meaning of the terms "payment and collection" used in connection with "a mortgage about to be assigned?" If on mere non-payment it was intended that the guarantor should be immediately liable to a suit, no matter how ample the value of the mortgaged premises, why superadd the word "collection" to the word "payment."

The use of that word clearly shows that the corresponding idea was in some form in the mind of the party. I can conceive of no other motive for its insertion than to signify distinctly, that if not paid at maturity, the loan should be collectable by foreclosure, or in other words, that it would be paid if the usual steps were taken for its collection. This interpretation gives some force to all parts of the sentence, whereas the other renders the term "collection" a mere nullity.

My conclusion is that the present suit is premature, unless some facts in relation to the mortgage other than those indicated in the complaint, as it now stands, can be stated and proven. The demurrer therefore is allowed, with liberty, however, to the plaintiff to amend his complaint on payment of costs, provided he do so in twenty days.

E. S. Bolles vs. *Thomas Smith*—Case settled.

David Banks vs. *John Daly et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Motion for cost against Receiver denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Nicholas E. Paine vs. *The Tremont and Indiana Railroad Co.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Emilie van der Groeben vs. *Arthur van der Groeben.*—Report of the Referee confirmed, and order for judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Anderson et al. vs. *Nicholas.*—Defendant allowed to put in answer on consenting to a reference.

Allen and Stewart vs. *Gronness.*—Motion for new trial denied. Defendant's remedy is an application to the General Term for leave to reargue the appeal from the order of July 7, 1858.

Sondford, Administrator, vs. *Eighth-avenue Railroad.*—Case settled and left with Special Term clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Hurd vs. *Miller.*—Judgment for defendant with liberty to amend.

Lansing vs. *Staunton.*—Motion denied without costs.

Daguerre vs. *McGuire.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $50 and interest from May 1, 1857.

Frost vs. *Brennen.*—Further hearing in terms suggested in opinion.

Smith vs. *Brennen.*—Motion denied without prejudice to renew on further proof. $7 costs to defendant, and abide event.

Ransom vs. *Wheeler.*—Case settled.

Welsh vs. *Kimbadt.*—Motion granted conditionally. (See opinion.)

Ely vs. *Cooke.*—Motion denied. (See opinion.)

Andrews vs. *Murray.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Fowler vs. *Dehon.*—Judgment for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The Jury, in the case of Marcynziki, the self-styled Polish Count, after having been locked up all night, failed to agree and were discharged.

William Gott and William Hawe, the latter being a Policeman, were charged with an assault and battery on Richard T. Hawthorn, acting Senior-Assistant at Bellevue Hospital, and Appleton P. Collins, a medical student of the same establishment, on Dec. 4, at the house corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The trial occupied the whole of the day. At the request of the Police Commissioners, Ex-District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, defended the policeman Hawe, and Ex-Alderman Huntley, of Brooklyn, on private arrangement, defended Gott.

On the day above specified, William Gott's wife required medical assistance, on account of the population being anticipated. Gott applied—as any good husband would, who is without means to defray the independent fees—to the Marion-street Lying-in Asylum, and by the advice of Dr. T. G. Thomas, the afore-named doctors waited on Mrs. Gott. The baby having arrived into this sublunary world, hemorrhage ensued, and the doctor proposed an application of cold water. *Hinc illæ lachryme.*

From the proposal of cold water, not only tears but blood was made to flow. A Mrs. Lyons, sister of Mrs. Gott, protested. Mr. Gott protested. Doctors said they would not be interfered with. A row ensued. Doctors put Gott and Mrs. Lyons out of the room, fastening the door. Gott procured the aid of Policeman Hawe, and returning with him broke open the door. The testimony for the prosecution and defence at this point becomes conflicting. According to the prosecution, Policeman Hawe attacked the doctors incontinently with his club, beating them severely—(medical testimony produ

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A MISS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ARCADIA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—THE ROMAN SLAVE—WILLIAM TELL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE — HAMLET — MAGIC FLUTE—CONJUROR'S GIFT.

BOWERY THEATRE—THREE FAST MEN—FEMALE MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BLUE BEARD—PUTNAM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE HOLMAN FAMILY AND ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SILBOT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—THE CHINESE TROUPE.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DIORAMIC OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....1 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *North American*, from Portland for Liverpool to-morrow, Jan. 22, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., with three days' later European advices, is now about due at this port. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress yesterday. In the Senate the Invalid Pension bill was passed. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, reported a substitute for Mr. MASON'S bill authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases. The substitute, an abstract of which will be found in our report of the proceedings, was ordered to be printed. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the debate on it continued until the adjournment. Mr. DAVIS made a three hours' speech in favor of substituting his minority report, and advocating the adoption of the Southern route. In the House the Speaker announced the Select Committee of the charges of corruption in the Navy Department. It consists of Messrs. SHERMAN, of Ohio, BOCOCK, of Virginia, RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, GROESBECK, of Ohio, and REANY, of Tennessee. The bill reported on Wednesday, for the amendment of the Preemption laws, was lost by four votes, the House refusing to order it to be engrossed for a third reading. Nothing else of public interest was done during either the day or the evening session.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the President sent to that body yesterday a document exhibiting the unsettled condition of claims of American citizens against foreign governments. The largest claim is that of Capt. WM. WEBSTER against Great Britain, amounting to $6,500,000, for loss and indemnity for lands purchased from a New-Zealand chief, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers. Various other claims against that Government are urged, one of which is by the owners of the herk *Panchita*, seized on the coast of Africa as a slaver. There are also claims against Russia, France, Spain, Russia, Portugal, and various other nations.

Dispatches from Commodore RIDGELEY, of the steamer *Atlanta*, which conveyed General PAEZ home, have been received at the Navy Department. The dispatches are dated Barbadoes, Dec. 24. The health of Gen. PAEZ during the voyage to Venezuela had been good, though he was still unable to walk in consequence of the injury to his ankle, and had to be carried to his residence in a litter. The General sends a letter to the Department, in which he expresses his grateful acknowledgments for the attentions of our Government. The steamers *Westernport* and *M. W. Chapin* were also at Barbadoes.

The Legislature did very little yesterday. In the Senate, a statement was submitted by the Comptroller, showing the expense of printing for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858. The bill to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn was reported favorably. A bill was introduced authorizing the erection of a lunatic asylum at Sing Sing, and another to authorize the Harlem Railroad Company to lay a double track, and use steam in Seventy-ninth-street. In the Assembly nothing was done worthy of notice. The resolution requiring the Sheriff and other officers of New-York to report the amount of the emoluments of their offices was called up, but no action was taken upon it.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, we have advices from San Francisco to the 27th of December—three days later. The President's Message had arrived there, in nineteen days and twelve hours from St. Louis. The public generally were disappointed in regard to it. Great suffering from cold is reported at Fraser's River. A steamer was frozen in on the way down from Fort Hope to Fort Langley, and there being no provisions on board, the passengers attempted the passage overland. They lost their way, and five or six of them were frozen to death. The survivors were finally taken down by the steamer, which succeeded in getting clear of the ice. Business at San Francisco was stagnant.

The *Black Warrior*, from Havana Jan. 15, arrived here yesterday. The excitement in Cuba touching the President's Message has subsided. There is the usual dearth of news. The number of American visitors at Havana is quite large, the weather delightful, and the city perfectly healthy. The Danish corvette *Nayada* was in port.

Advices reach us from Venezuela to Jan. 2. The elections had passed off quietly, resulting in the choice of General PEDRO SANTANA for the Presidency, and of General ANTONIO ANAD ALFAGE for the Vice-Presidency. On Dec. 15 a false report that General PAEZ had arrived at Laguayra, had caused a panic of joy at Caraccas. The *canard* was soon, however, exploded.

The Dominican Government, by a decree, dated Dec. 18, has closed the ports of Samaná, Romana and Montecristo; the decree, so far as it relates to vessels from the United States, to take effect Feb. 18. Severe penalties have also been attached to the secret introduction of newspepers and correspondence.

Dates from Porto Rico are to Jan. 1. The inauguration of the new judicial officers, accredited from Spain, took place Dec. 31. At Mayagués, the merchents had entered into a union to discourage speculation. Measures are on foot to reopen the port of Arecibo, closed by the recent freshets. A theatre of iron, to hold 1,200 persons, is to be built at the same place.

The bark *Laurens*, of New-York, was yesterday seized in the harbor of New-London by the United States Marshal, on auspicion of being about to depart upon a slave voyage to the coast of Africa. The *Laurens* is an old vessel of 428 tons, built in Kennebeck, and has been employed in the whaling business. The manner in which she was being fitted out, attracted the notice of the authorities, which resulted in her seizure. The examination will probably take place to-morrow.

The Mayor and Board of Supervisors have forwarded to Albany the draft of a bill for the amendment of the City Hall act so as to provide a site for the Post-office adjoining the proposed building. It provides for the erection of a Post-office building, one-half the expense of which shall be borne by the City, and the other half by the General Government, and authorizes the issue of stock to the amount of $1,000,000, at 6 per cent., redeemable in 1875.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received a communication from the Comptroller, asking for more clerks and larger accommodations then the Finance Department has at present, and an ordinance was presented providing for the appointment of nine additional clerks in that Department. Another communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to a judgment for $170,713 24, recovered on the 15th of November last by the People of the State of New-York from the City. A resolution, directing that the Counsel to the Corporation memorialize the Legislature to release to the City this judgment obtained by the State for the Commissions allowed the City for the collection of the State Tax, was passed. The Committee on Streets reported in favor of paving Broadway with Belgian pavement, and awarding the contract to CHARLES G. WATERBURY, at $1 50 per square yard for the Belgian pavement, and 35 cents per square foot for new bridge stones, the old pavement to revert to the contractor. The subject will be the special order for Monday next. A Special Committee was appointed to consider the suggestions contained in a communication from the Mayor, recommending that the Common Council provide Police and Fire telegraph instruments in place of those removed by Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON in default of the payment of a claim of $407. The reading of the Tax Levy for 1859 was completed, a number of additional amendments were made, and the Tax Levy was adopted. Nothing was said about a new City Inspector.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening several Railroad Companies jointly presented a remonstrance against the adoption of the ordinance to prevent the sprinkling of salt on their tracks. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads. President CORNELL offered a resolution directing the removal of the Perk fountain to Madison-square. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. The ordinance, which had passed the Board of Aldermen, directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature in favor of an alteration of the City charter, so that members of the Common Council might receive $1,000 per annum for their services, was voted down by twelve yeas to twelve nays. The balance of the ordinance was likewise rejected, and on motion of Mr. OTTARSON was reconsidered, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The American Institute met last evening, and nominated officers for the ensuing year. Prof. RENWICK was nominated President in place of ROBERT PELL, who declines a reelection. A new Board of Managers were put in nomination, consisting of 11 new members and 13 old members. A full list is given elsewhere.

Dr. DE HASS delivered a lecture, last evening, before the American Ethnological Society, on the mural remains which are found in Western Virginia and through the valley of the Ohio River. The audience was not so large as it should have been.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge INGERSOLL sentenced AMELIA EDWARDS, the last of the Brooklyn counterfeiters, to imprisonment for five years.

The Grand Jury, in the same Court, brought in a presentment as to the insecurity of Eldridge-street Jail, with more especial reference to the escape of MACOMBER, the mate of the slaver *Haidee*, in October last.

In the United States District Court, Judge BETTS granted a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence in the case of ROBERT MURPHY, convicted of counterfeiting in December last. The question of the power of the Court to grant a new trial after judgment and sentence, was discussed and decided in the motion.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were heavy, reaching 6,800 bales, part in transit, at a shade firmer prices. Flour was in good demand at buoyant rates. Barley attracted more attention. Wheat and Corn were quiet. An extensive business was transacted in Provisions, especially in Pork, which was purchased mainly for future delivery. Rice was also quite freely dealt in. Freights were more active.

The Cuban Folly—What is Thought of it by Virginia Democrats.

The Richmond *Enquirer* denounces vigorously and severely the proposition to give Mr. BUCHANAN *thirty millions of dollars* towards commencing the purchase of Cuba: We have very little doubt that it will be followed in this, sooner or later, by reflecting Democrats North and South. A more suicidal scheme, so far as party interests are concerned, never entered the head of the most reckless politician. If the naked proposition to buy Cuba were presented to the people—and it could be shown, clearly and unmistakably, that the purchase could be made for a reasonable sum and without hazard to the peace of the country—we have very little doubt that it would be sanctioned by the popular vote, though even in that case it would meet with strenuous resistance. But there is no reason whatever to suppose that Cuba can be bought for a hundred millions of dollars. Neither the President nor any one of his special agents in Congress has given the shadow of a reason for believing that any sum of money could effect the purchase, or that Spain could possibly be induced to listen to the proposition.

Indeed, if there has ever been any chance of success in such an undertaking, it has been utterly spoiled by the bungling management of the President. If it had been his special and paramount purpose to put the matter beyond the reach of success,—to offend the pride of Spain, to alarm the people of Cuba, and to arouse the distrust and enlist the active hostility of every European power,—he could not possibly have done it more effectually than he has done it now. At the best, and under the most favorable auspices, it would be one of the most delicate negotiations ever undertaken. The character and temper of the Spanish people of themselves would predispose them against any such sale of sovereignty over one of their chief possessions. Even if the matter had been approached with the utmost delicacy, and carried forward with the most careful regard to the sensitiveness of such a people, the slightest accident,—any trifling breach of etiquette, any undue or premature indication of triumph,—might have broken off the negotiation and ended the whole affair. But we have taken exactly the opposite tack. We have been trying to bully Spain into selling Cuba. We began by letting loose a cargo of fillibusters upon the island,—and by endeavoring thus to conquer it by a piratical *coup de main*. It was only after this had failed that we began to talk of buying it,—and the policy thenceforward, with Mr. BUCHANAN at its head, has been to threaten Spain one day and coax her the next,—in one breath proclaim our right to conquer Cuba, and with the next beg permission to buy it. Mr. BUCHANAN breathes alternately hot and cold,—fire and slaughter one moment, submission and fraternity the next. Spain is at one time solemnly warned that she cannot possibly hold Cuba,—that she is an old, decayed, bankrupt, spiritless power, from whom we can wrest the island at any time we choose,—and at another reminded how magnanimous it will be in her to yield gracefully to destiny and pocket countless millions for her domestic uses. This alternate boxing and billing has been going on ever since Mr. BUCHANAN began to meddle with the matter at all. It would disgust the most spiritless nation in the world, and render it impossible for her, without an utter lose of self-respect, to entertain for a moment such a proposition. Any Spanish statesman who could listen to Mr. BUCHANAN'S scheme, after the pains he has himself taken to render it offensive and insulting, would be utterly lacking in every element of influence needed to enable him to carry it into effect.

But this thirty million scheme adds fresh elements of offence and disgust. It is not even pretended that this sum will purchase Cuba,—nor that the Spanish Government is any more disposed now than it has been hitherto to sell Cuba on any terms. It is not wanted for any legitimate use which Mr. BUCHANAN or any of his organs dare avow. The Senate has asked for the Correspondence upon which such a movement would naturally be based:—the answer is that no correspondence on the subject has passed between the two Governments. The only inference which can possibly be drawn from the mysterious hints and insinuations of the President's friends, is that this thirty millions is wanted to *bribe the Spanish Ministry into listening to the scheme*. This is the impression which the proposition will inevitably make upon everybody. There is no other use to which, under present circumstances, that amount of money can be put. It is not enough to purchase Cuba, and it is too much to defray any legitimate expenses connected with the negotiation. Every foreign Minister at Washington will understand perfectly that this money is wanted for purposes of *bribery*,—that if voted it will be spent in purchasing support for the Cuban scheme in the Spanish Court. Every Court in Europe will understand the matter in precisely that light, and every man in Spain who should *favor* the sale of Cuba, would inevitably be branded at home and abroad as having been bought with a portion of this money.

Mr. BUCHANAN does not seem in the least to understand how completely such a state of things would defeat the accomplishment of the end he seeks. He can scarcely be expected to have any scruples as to the morality of the proceeding,—but he seems equally insensible to its absurdity. He belongs to that numerous class of ambitious incapables who mistake the desire, for the power, of doing something great, and who spend their time in ostentatious preparation for exploits which, when the moment for action comes, they are utterly disqualified even to attempt. He probably spends a great portion of his time in dreaming of the great achievements which he would like to effect:—but, like all such dreamers, he wakes only to a wretched sense of his own imbecility. If he were to carry this project and obtain permission to spend thirty millions of dollars, he could never take a single step towards purchasing Cuba by its aid. He would be much more likely to follow the *Herald's* programme and spend it in influencing the elections than in any other way.

Aside from all these objections, it is somewhat startling to see the Democratic Party, or any considerable portion of it, so ready to incur a National Debt of $30,000,000, not only without the slightest necessity for such an expenditure, but without even knowing in what way, for what purposes, or with what objects it is to be expended. In the better days of the Democratic Party the mere proposal thus to lavish the public money and overwhelm the country with a public debt, would have crushed the rash politician who should have dared to make it. We are not sure that any better fate awaits the movers in this present scheme. The article in the Richmond *Enquirer* proves that the whole party, at all events, is not ready thus to abandon every principle of sound policy and every pretence of economy in the management of public affairs.

The Court of Appeals.

Mr. COLEMAN has introduced in the Assembly a resolution having in view an amendment of the Constitution in respect to the organization of the Court of Appeals. He proposes that the Court shall consist of eight Judges, two to be elected each year; instead of being composed, as now, of four elected Judges and four selected, to serve for a year only, from the Justices of the Supreme Court.

In so far as this resolution contemplates abolishing that feature of the present system by which the Justices of the Supreme Court serve year by year in the Court of Appeals, it is well designed. Whatever may have been the object with which that feature was introduced, it has proved a failure. It adds nothing to the dignity, efficiency or juridical resources of either Court, nor does it secure harmony between the two. An inequality of position is developed between the "regulars," as the elected Judges are familiarly called, and the "militia," as the others are termed, which is prejudicial to the authority of the Court; and the feature which gives rise to it ought undoubtedly to be abrogated.

But the proposed amendment is very far from being sufficient to secure for the jurisprudence of our State the requisite stability. Our present system embodies many wise safeguards of just impartiality in the decisions of the Court, and of economy and efficiency in the administration of justice. But *stability* is sadly wanting. The Court is in fact constructed on the principle of the kaleidescope. Every year the machine gets a new turn, and a new bench of Judges fall into new positions; so that now no sagacious lawyer follows a former decision of the Court without taking a new squint through the glass to see what new developments in jurisprudence may be anticipated with the revolution of the year.

Many instances of this instability of decision might be named. Take for example the adjudications of the Court upon the jurisdiction of County Courts.

The Constitution declares that the County Courts shall have such jurisdiction in *special cases* as the Legislature shall prescribe. The Legislature have provided that they shall have jurisdiction "in the following *special cases*," enumerating, among others, actions to recover money not exceeding $500, foreclosure suits, and partitions of real property.

In 1855, the question was raised in the Court of Appeals whether County Courts have jurisdiction of actions of assault and battery. It was held they had not; that the Legislature could not constitutionally give them such jurisdiction, because an action of assault and battery was not a "special case." It was, on the contrary, a very ordinary and usual case. The word "special," it was then held, was employed, not to signify any and all cases which the Legislature might designate, but as a limitation on the power of the Legislature. The special cases referred to were "special proceedings;" "peculiar cases;" remedies outside the usual course of legal proceedings by action, and devised to secure justice in a particular class of cases, requiring a peculiar provision.

In 1857, the Court were called on to decide whether the statutory provision, giving the County Courts jurisdiction of partition suits, was constitutional. They now sustained the jurisdiction, though with careful endeavor to square their reasoning with that of the former decision. They held that the proceeding for partition "is in fact very *special* in its character. It is commenced by petition, without a suit of any kind. The allegations of the parties are peculiar, and unlike those in the ordinary common-law actions. Everything is summary, with a view to save expense and delay. It may, therefore, be considered a *special* case."

Last October, however, the question arose: Could the Legislature constitutionally give the County Court jurisdiction of foreclosure suits? Were these special cases? The kaleidescope had been several times turned, and the picture presented is therefore wholly new. The Court now hold that the phrase "special cases," in the Constitution, by no means excludes even all actions at common law. It means: not cases distinguished from ordinary legal proceedings by some specialty of their nature, but cases "specified"—cases "specially conferred and defined by legislative act," as opposed to *general jurisdiction*, in respect to which no specification of subjects of jurisdiction is requisite.

It is not now important that by a little judicial finesse the Court may probably be able to adhere to both the first and last of these conflicting decisions. Grant that the Legislature did not "specify" actions of assault and battery distinctly enough in their statute to confer the jurisdiction. This may render the results in a certain way consistent, but does not give us such consistency or such stability as ought to be attained by our highest Court. Whatever arguments may be found for maintaining the result reached in the first of these decisions, it is obvious that in the last one the Court have eaten the grounds and reasons of the first completely up. Under the first, the Legislature could only confer jurisdiction in a certain class of cases known to the law as "special cases." Under the last, they may confer jurisdiction of any case, by simply "specifying" it in the act. This is not a single instance, nor one out of a few. The cases are so frequent in which a change in the membership of the Court begets a change in its decisions, that the lower Courts and the profession habitually calculate upon that chance as one main element in the hazards of litigation.

The fault in this matter does not lie with the members of the Court individually. It is in the system. A more permanent tenure of office in the Court of Appeals is indispensable to secure that permanence, without which the highest purity of justice is of little worth. It will not be enough to drop the Justices of the Supreme Court from the bench of the Court of Appeals, and make the eight judges elective. A more stable tenure must be given than the four years which Mr. COLEMAN'S resolution proposes. And it is to be hoped that, if any efficient movement is indeed to be made in this direction, those who interest themselves in it will lay foundations deep enough to build a work which shall stand.

HOW TO ENLARGE THE CAPACITY OF THE ERIE CANAL.—We noticed briefly, on Saturday last, the resolution of Senator PROSSER, which looks to such a modification of locks as shall enable boats of 300 tons burden to pass between this City and Buffalo. At present the longest boat which the locks can receive is only ninety-eight feet long. The alteration proposed by Senator PROSSER will give 130 feet in the chambers, thus permitting 30 feet to be added to the length of the boats, and the change is estimated to cost only $200,000 for the entire Canal. This sum, it is safe to say, would be added to the tolls received in a single season by the proposed extension. The depth of water will remain for some time as it is, namely, six feet; and even when the regulation depth of the enlarged Canal shall be attained, Mr. PROSSER'S improvement will be proportionately more advantageous. The estimate of $200,000 includes both the lake avenues, that to Oswego as well as to Buffalo, having reference to a single set of locks throughout.

Increasing the length of boats from 98 feet to 130 will increase their capacity for freight from 130 tons (an extreme load at the present maximum size) to 300 tons. Business men and forwarders know, better than any other class, the immense advantage of such an increase. The cost of transportation would be so materially lessened that a very large portion of the western and southwestern trade of Baltimore and Philadelphia will be diverted to our State Canals, thus greatly benefiting the cities of Buffalo and New-York, and adding largely to the receipts of the State Treasury.

With the proposed length of locks the boats and steamers hereafter built for the Canals can navigate the lakes also, and instead of stopping at Buffalo or Oswego, for transhipment, may proceed, if found more profitable, to upper lake ports without breaking bulk. With such facilities it must be evident that our Canals can compete triumphantly with all other routes by rail or water, whether in our own State or elsewhere.

SOMETHING TO BE LOOKED INTO.—The Grand Jury yesterday called attention to the insecure condition of Eldridge-street Jail, with special reference to the recent escape from it of one MACOMBER, mate of the ship *Haidee*, who was confined there awaiting trial on charge of having been concerned in the slave-trade. It may be remembered, that on the trial of this case, WILLIAM KING, one of the seamen on board the ship, and held in custody with the rest on the same charge, was used as State's evidence against his companions, who were all acquitted, nevertheless. We have been informed, on what we believe to be good authority, that two of the officers of Marshal RYNDER'S—named THEODORE RYNDERS and MAURICE O'KEEFE—were paid $200 each by KING, upon their demand, based on the representation that they had procured him to be used as State's evidence, instead of being put upon his trial with the rest. We are assured, moreover, that the fact of this payment has been known to the Marshal for a long time,—and that they are still kept in office. Whether the District-Attorney has ever been informed of it, we are not aware: but he can have no difficulty in procuring proof of it whenever he may think it worth his while to make the attempt.

This is one of many incidents which indicate that some of the Marshal's deputies make a very diligent and profitable use of the opportunities which they enjoy from their connection with parties under their charge. Whether they are countenanced in this blackmailing system either by the Marshal or other superior authorities, may be more evident from the action they may take in reference to this particular case.

A SANITARY REFORM.—We publish elsewhere a letter from M. VIENNOT, of Paris, and now in this City, who proposes to take upon himself the charge of supplying the business sections of New-York with certain public conveniences now most urgently needed by the growing and active population of the metropolis. The subject is sufficiently peremptory to spare us the unpleasant necessity of discussing it; and M. VIENNOT has set forth his project so clearly, and with so much propriety, that we may safely leave his letter to commend itself to the judgment of the community. Nothing could be more liberal than the terms on which M. VIENNOT offers to make this step in the civilization of our streets—for such really is the significance of his plan. The City Government will make a very serious mistake if they do not at once concede to M. VIENNOT the license which he asks, and permit him to set about his experiment.

EXPLANATORY.—In a paragraph published a few days since we referred to Dr. BETHUNE as objecting to the publication of "anything so sacred as a sermon in anything so profane as a newspaper." Our impression of his opinion in this particular was derived from a report of a passage in his sermon delivered on last Thanksgiving Day, in which the publication of sermons was referred to. Subsequent inquiry has satisfied us that the reporter entirely mistook the spirit and meaning of the passage, and that our comment upon it was consequently entirely inappropriate and unjust. We make this explanation, not at the request or instance of Dr. BETHUNE, but because we desire, so far as possible, in this as in every other case, to remedy any injustice into which we may be misled, and to express our special regret at its occurrence in this instance.

ANOTHER SUSPECTED SLAVER.

Seizure of the Bark Laurens at New-London—Her Officers and Crew Held for Examination.

A gentleman from New-London, who came up by the evening train, reports that an event of unusual interest occurred in that quiet town yesterday, which created considerable excitement, viz.: The seizure, by the United States Marshal, of a vessel upon suspicion that she was a slaver. The vessel implicated is the bark *Laurens*, of New-York, of some 400 tons burthen, and by no means a new vessel. She has been lying in the harbor of New-London for some time, undergoing repairs in rigging, spars, &c., and by some was supposed to be fitting for a whaler, on account of parties in New-York. When her cargo came to go on board, the large preponderance of water-casks stowed in the ground tier, with quantities of shooks by way of flooring off, together with more lumber than is customary for such vessels to carry, drew towards her some suspicions, and her movements were watched. The provisions sent on board were also of the peculiar kind which is taken by slavers. The crew, it is supposed, were sent from New-York; and their appearance, it is said, did not have a tendency to diminish the impression that she was bound on an illegal voyage. The bark was finally cleared for some port on the coast of Africa, and was on the point of sailing when the United States Marshal, having obtained a warrant, went on board as she lay in the stream, accompanied by the officers of the revenue cutter, and seized the bark. The captain, whose name is not given, with his officers and crew, were held for examination, which would take place probably to-morrow.

Arrest of a Supposed Slaver at Savannah.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The bark *Angelita* was detained to-day by the Collector, on suspicion of fitting out for the slave-trade. She arrived here Oct. 30, from Matanzas, and has been in port ever since.

Casualty at Sea and Loss of Life.

The American schooner *Luther Childs*, of Dennis, Mass., JOSEPH NICKERSON, master, sailed from Philadelphia on the 20th of last month with a cargo of lumber, bound to St. Kitts, (W. I.) On the 25th, at noon, when about 220 miles west of Bermuda, a heavy sea struck the vessel, and Captain NICKERSON, (who was in the act of taking his meridian observations,) was washed overboard. Mr. CHASE, the mate, and a young seaman named JAMES H. CLARK, of Portland, Me., immediately lowered a boat and proceeded to the Captain's assistance, but their endeavors were fruitless, they were unable to save him. In the meantime the schooner, which had been hove-to when the accident occurred, drifted away from the boat, and all exertions to rejoin each other proved unavailing. At sunset, the schooner was nearly out of sight, nor was she again seen. In this state, adrift at sea with only one oar, (the others having been lost,) Mr. CHASE and the seaman, CLARK, without provisions or water, remained for five days; when fortunately on the evening of the 31st, they were descried by the American bark *Holbrook*, Captain JOHN CURTIS, from Portland, Me., bound to Havana, who at once rescued them from their perilous situation, in an exhausted condition, but the kind treatment of Captain CURTIS soon restored them. The *Holbrook* arrived safely at Havana on the 12th.

Mr. CHASE states that there were only three boys left on board the schooner, who knew little or nothing of navigation, and they becoming confused were unable to act. The vessel being in the track of numerous others, it is to be hoped that she will be fallen in with and saved for. Signed, ANTHONY CHASE and ALEXANDER MCDONALD. Sent by the American Consul, Havana.

Meeting of the American Institute.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

A meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at their head-quarters in Broadway, to receive the report of the Nominating Committee appointed on the 6th of January. From the fact of the Board of Managers having resigned, in consequence of alleged public disapproval of their conduct in connection with the burning of the Crystal Palace, considerable interest has been felt to learn what action the Institute would take with regard to their successors. Heretofore the Board of Managers—consisting of twenty-four members—have been elected for three years, eight being elected each year; but upon the resignation of the whole Board, the by-laws were altered, making the election of the Board of Managers annual, the same as the other officers of the Institute.

The meeting being called to order, the Nominating Committee, which consisted of fifteen, presented their report, containing a full list of officers and committeemen of the Institute for the ensuing year, from which we extract the following as the most important:

President—PROF. JAS. RENWICK.
Vice-Presidents—WM. HALL, JNO. A. BUNTING, BENJ. ATCRIGG.
Recording Secretary—HENRY MEIGS.
Corresponding Secretary—WM. B. LEONARD.
Treasurer—JOHN GRAY.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Benedict Lewis, Jr., Isaac M. Phyfe, James R. Smith, F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., Charles A. Whitney, William Ebbitt, John V. Brouer, Thomas F. De Voe, Thomas W. Field, George Timpson, John Johnson, Wm. Close, Samuel D. Backus, D. R. Jacques, Wm. H. Butler, James C. Baldwin, Archibald Johnston, Samuel H. Maynard, George Peyton, Zachary Peck, John C. Johnson, Alfred Bridgman, Thomas Williams, Jr., D. Meredith Reese.

Of the above list, the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and eleven out of the twenty-four composing the Board of Managers, are new men: the remainder are the same as last year. Mr. GODWIN, from the Nominating Committee, presented a minority report, or rather a protest against the action of the majority, in which he charges that eight members of the committee nominated themselves, eight of them being among the Board of Managers. This gave rise to some angry discussion, which resulted in tabling the minority report by a large majority. The names presented by the majority report were then taken up and acted upon singly, and were all indorsed by large majorities. The meeting then adjourned.

Bonner's Next Card—A Union of Journalists.

From the Evening Post.

BONNER is evidently determined not to let the public forget him; he has hardly played out one trump before another is produced equally calculated to awaken surprise. Having, by his donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, allured Mr. EVERETT into the ranks of his contributors, he has tried his seductive art with the same success on subjects still less susceptible. In other words, Mr. BONNER'S paper, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from three of the prominent rival journalists of the New-York daily Press—namely, BENNETT, of the *Herald*, GREELEY, of the *Tribune* and RAYMOND, of the *Times*, who have been induced—for at least one week—to lay aside their long-standing hostilities, and "write for the New-York *Ledger*." BENNETT furnishes four poems; one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" GREELEY, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; RAYMOND, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre;" while two other journalists—MORRIS, of the *Home Journal*, and PRENTICE of the Louisville *Journal*—throw in their quota to the contents. In addition to this list of attractions there is an article entitled "A Cannon Ball in the Hat," belonging to a series which, judging from internal evidence and some vague rumors to the same effect, we should ascribe to the pen of HENRY WARD BEECHER, although the authorship is not acknowledged by the publisher. These, with a sprightly Mount Vernon sketch by Mr. EVERETT, of his railroad experience in a sleeping car, certainly constitute a very inviting bill of fare.

TWO ACCIDENTS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Saturday last, as the Express train which leaves this City at 3.15 P. M., on the Hudson River Railroad, was approaching Schodack, the engineer, who was sitting on his seat, experienced a sudden shock, followed by the splitting and giving way of the seat. He immediately applied the patent brakes, and at the same instant gave the signal for the stoppage of the train, when he discovered that three of the driving-wheels had, by some means, become detached from the engine, and were lying upon the track. Fortunately no person was injured. The train was detained about two hours before it could proceed.

On Monday last, four extra freight trains left Albany for this City on the Hudson River Railroad. The last one, which left shortly after the night Express, met with an accident at Stuyvesant, which detained the 3¼ P. M. and the 4½ P. M. Expresses, from this City, the whole night at that station. The detention was caused by the breaking of an axle on the engine of the freight train, which threw some of the cars from the track. As soon as the accident could be repaired, the Expresses started for Albany, and arrived in that city about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, thus detaining the passengers all night in the cars. No person was injured.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Three Days Later from California—Inauguration of the President's Message—Suffering at Fraser's River, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 27th ult., has arrived. The train brought two through passengers.

The President's Message reached San Francisco at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, in nineteen days and twelve hours from St. Louis. The Message hardly came up to public expectation, especially on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

The Christmas holidays were being observed with extraordinary unanimity.

Dates from Victoria are to Dec. 16. There was great suffering at Fraser's River from cold. The steamer *Enterprise* left Fort Hope for Fort Langley on the 9th with 125 passengers. She was frozen in on her way down.

There being no provisions on board, the passengers attempted to go to Fort Langley overland. Snow was falling and they lost their way, but after three days of inexpressible suffering, during which five or six were frozen to death, the weather moderated and the steamer got free from the ice, and came down and took the survivors to Fort Langley.

A petition was being circulated at Victoria for the removal of Governor DOUGLASS.

Mining had almost entirely ceased at Fraser's River.

Business was stagnant at San Francisco; considerable rain had fallen.

Arrived at San Francisco, *Auckland*, from Siam; *Cyclone*, from Hong Kong.

Fires at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 20.

There were three fires here last night. Messrs. SMITH & HOOPER'S candle factory was destroyed, involving a loss of $3,000, $1,800 of which was insured in Eastern companies.

Two barns in East Cleveland were also set on fire by an incendiary, and four yoke of premium cattle burned up.

The upper story of Scovill's block was also burned. The damage to the building is about $5,000; insurance unknown. The following are the principal sufferers: Mr. BUTTS, hats and caps; damage by water covered by $10,000 insurance in Eastern companies. Mr. FISER, drugs; damage by water covered by $3,000, insurance in Eastern companies; Mr. SCHILLEY, merchant tailor; stock badly damaged; no insurance. There was also much loss on the law libraries and office furniture in the building.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The first regular half-yearly meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, since the union of the two Grand Lodges in July last, was held here yesterday and to-day. A letter from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, recognizing the independence of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was laid before the meeting, and gave general dissatisfaction. A uniform ritual was adopted for all Canadian lodges.

Ex-Purser S. V. Hunter Killed.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

W. ROCH, a drinking-saloon keeper in Richmond-street, was held to bail in $10,0000, this morning, for a murderous assault on Ex Purser S. V. HUNTER.

HUNTER died at the Hospital this afternoon, from injuries inflicted by ROCH. The deceased was a native of Kentucky, and recently dismissed from the Navy.

Death of Colonel Lee, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 20.

Colonel FRANCIS LEE, of the Second Infantry, died in this city at 7 o'clock last night of chronic diarrhœa.

The official majority of HOGAN, Democrat, over CONKLIN, Republican, for Congress in the Sixth District of Illinois, is 4,063.

From Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The bark *Swallow*, which has arrived at Salem from Buenos Ayres, reports that the Hon. B. C. YANCY, United States Minister, with his family, arrived at Buenos Ayres Nov. 15, and proceeded to Parana on the 20th. The *Swallow* brings dispatches for the United States Government.

Powder Mill Explosion.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Jan. 20.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, one of DUPONT'S Powder mills in the Hagley-yard, exploded, killing JAMES GIBBONS and JOHN GRANT. The shock was very severe, and was felt for miles around.

The Steamship North American for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The steamship *North American* having completed her repairs, will sail from Portsmouth, N. H., to-night for this city, where she will load and be ready for her voyage to Liverpool by Saturday night. The *North American* will take the United States mails.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 20.

No. 49. Jacob B. Brown et al. *vs.* Benjamin Hager. Argued for both parties.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The receipts of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the second week in January were $14,700.

HAVANA.

The Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 12th, reached Havana on the 14th, and left there at 4:30 P. M. the 15th, arriving here at an early hour yesterday morning.

In Havana the excitement in relation to the future of Cuba, and the discussions on President BUCHANAN'S Message, had nearly died out.

Havana was very healthy, and the weather delightful. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from the States were enjoying themselves in the capital of Cuba.

MARETZEK'S Opera Troupe, both at Havana and Matanzas, has proved an all-powerful attraction. The performances would be continued until after the Easter Holidays.

The Danish sloop-

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS—REASONS FOR RESIGNING.—The Hon. Geo. HALL and Obedian Bowne, Esq., whose resignation of their offices as Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine has already been referred to, have sent letters to Governor McLEAN, setting forth the reasons which have influenced them to resign. Mr. HALL says he became impressed with the necessity for the removal of Quarantine, and used his official and personal influence to secure the passage of an act of the Legislature for that purpose in 1856, and that from the very commencement of the discharge of his duties as Commissioner, himself and associates were met on every hand with all the obstacles which selfish interests could interpose to defeat the accomplishment of the object. The Commissioners, he says, have used their utmost endeavors to acquaint themselves with the subject in all its bearings; and after mature deliberation, aided by engineers of unquestioned ability, they had selected a location which seemed to combine the greatest advantages at the least expense. The report was adopted by the late Executive and other officers, and plans and specifications were drawn, and they advertised proposals for the construction of the work. Upon the accession of the new Governor, however, new views appear to have prevailed. The introduction into the Assembly of an act to repeal the law of 1856 revealed the fact that the accomplishment of the work was not likely to be attended with that harmony which is essential to success, and which has characterized the labors of the Commissioners hitherto; he accordingly preferred to resign. Mr. BOWNE, in his letter, acquiesces in the passage of the new bill, assuming that it secures the removal of Quarantine within one year, independent of the action of the Commissioners. Mr. BENSON, who has never acquiesced in the plan for constructing an island in the Lower Bay, but has steadfastly stuck to the Sandy Hook project, is now the only Commissioner left, and he has withdrawn the proposals to receive bids for creating the island on Orchard shoal. It is reported also that he will resign.

A CURIOUS CASE OF LIVING UNDERGROUND.—Water-street is said to abound with subterranean apartments extending several stories below the street surface. These underground dwellings have long existed, and the landlords have grown rich upon the proceeds of the nightly rents they collected, and the infamous rum they sold at a penny a drink. But an underground dwelling somewhat different, yet equally interesting, has just been discovered by the Police. It is an underground apartment, in a vacant lot adjoining Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue. A hole a little larger than a man's body is the only exterior indication of the under-ground dwelling. An excavation had been made, leaving a room about 14 feet square. The sides and ceiling were walled like a vault, and showed considerable skill in its peculiar and secure construction. Some rough boards are laid down for flooring. In this curious apartment there have been living for the past two months five adult persons, four men and one woman. Dirty straw comprised the sole furniture. There they were slept and ate, the formality of cooking being entirely dispensed with. The Twentieth Ward Police heard of this strange dwelling and the stranger occupants, and of an early hour yesterday made a descent into the place. Four men and one woman were found inside huddled together upon the filthy straw, with not the shadow of covering except the scanty wearing apparel each had on. They were taken to the Station-House, where they gave their names as WM. MAHONEY, JOHN BROWN, PATRICK DEAN, HENRY MORGANES, and MARGARET DELATTE. The first three men gave their birthplace as Ireland, and the fourth man is a Frenchman. The woman is of Spanish origin. They have long lived by begging, and were an idle, fighting and drunken set. They were conveyed before Justice KELLY and ordered to be sent to Blackwell's Island as vagrants.

THE LATE SIXTH WARD MURDER.—The police have not yet succeeded in finding JAMES GLASS, one of the accessories—according to the verdict of the Coroner's Jury—in the recent murder in Elm-street. The general belief is that he has fled from the City. JAMES GLASS has not quite as bad a reputation among the Police as his brother JOHN, the Ex-Constable of the Sixth Ward, declared to be the principal in the murder. His reputation, however, is far from being an enviable one. In July last he opened the drinking saloon at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, called the "Break of Day" saloon—a locality having the reputation of being one of the vilest dens in the City, and the resort of the most hardened and desperate characters in the Ward. The remaining prisoners are still locked up in the Tombs, and are daily visited by numerous acquaintances. They take their imprisonment coolly, and by the kind attention of their friends live in most luxurious and comfortable style, the best of steaks and cigars being afforded them. The prisoner JOHN GLASS was arrested, about two weeks ago, for committing a violent and unprovoked assault upon one of the workmen employed in the shot-tower in Worth-street, near Centre. He was committed for examination at the Court of Sessions. On the day assigned for the examination, some friends of GLASS adroitly managed to get the complainant out of the Court-room, and engage him in conversation, while the case of GLASS was called up. As the complainant failed to appear, the case was of course dismissed. Subsequently the complainant intimated an intention to renew the charge, but he was told that he would be murdered if he did, and was thus frightened into letting the matter rest.

TELEGRAPH WIRES UNDERGROUND.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met to consider the propriety of passing an ordinance providing for laying telegraph wires underground. PETER COOPER argued before the Committee against the proposed ordinance. The expense of the alteration, he said, would amount to at least $50,000, and the underground wires would be subject to many deleterious influences which did not affect them above ground. When a break or interruption occurred it would be very difficult to ascertain what caused it, and the exact place of derangement. Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON, Superintendent of the Fire and Police Telegraph, detailed the history of underground telegraphs in Germany and Russia, which had been unsuccessful. In London and Paris similar experiments had failed. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD expressed similar views. Mr. SAXE, a gentleman connected with the subject under consideration, by telegraph reminded the Committee that the underground system had been tried on Prof. Morse's first line for six miles without success. The Committee is not yet ready to report. Another meeting will be held in a few days.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At the fourth anniversary celebration of this Association, held at the Allen-street Church, the exercises were of a very interesting character, consisting of an anthem and a number of quartettes by the choir, which were sung very creditably, and an address by the Rev. PETER STRYKER, whose subject was "Practicability." The lecturer drew a picture of the really practical man, who must necessarily be a man of common sense. He did not believe in a man whose head was always among the stars, and whose feet scarcely ever touched the earth. All great men were eminently practical men. BACON, NEWTON, WASHINGTON and ROGER SHERMAN were practical men—men of wisdom, who thoroughly understood the use and value of practicability. The lecturer made some well-conceived remarks upon "Thought," and closed his address with an eloquent exhortation to young men; charging them not to forget, among the busy world of business-life, the life beyond the grave. The audience seemed to be much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

THE PIT THREATENED.—Youths who look with wonder at the artistic delineations of the feats of the modern Mazeppa and who are as much delighted with the illustrations of the career of the "three fast men," as artists are with HOGARTH's sketches of the "Progress of the Rake," have been cast into consternation in the course of the last few days by the announcement that a bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. ELY, having in view their exclusion from the theatres unless "their mothers know they are out." Governor MALONEY, at a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, wanted a lobbying committee appointed to go to Albany and look after the interests of that Board. Perhaps the juveniles, acting on the hint thus given them by their guardians, may send some of their number to the capitol to check this threatened invasion of their liberties.

THE RUINS OF THE NEW ARSENAL.—Nothing has been done toward repairing the New-York State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, since the roof and walls fell in a few months since, and nothing can conveniently be done until Spring. Three large towers, one on Thirty-fifth-street and the other two on Seventh-avenue, still remain standing; but the rest of the edifice, with the exception of the lower portions of the walls, is leveled with the ground. The munitions of war belonging to the State remain at the old State Arsenal in Sixty-first-street. The opinion is generally expressed that the building looks better as it is than it did when standing in the pride of its unseemly architecture. New plans and entirely different ones, it is hoped, will be adopted when the edifice is rebuilt.

FRAUDS BY COAL DEALERS.—Complaints are heard from all quarters, of frauds practiced by coal-dealers. Rich people say that the tons they purchase now-a-days burn out quicker than they formerly did, and poor people find their quarter or half dollar's worth more scanty than it ever was before. Those who are so inclined, enjoy excellent opportunities for defrauding the purchasers of this article, for it needs the judgment of a coal-dealer to decide whether short or full measure is given. A few evenings since, a series of resolutions were introduced in the Board of Councilmen, the design of which was to initiate a reform in this direction. Whatever can be done should be done quickly, for the Winter months are already half gone. Prompt action may yet prevent much suffering and cheating.

BUSINESS IN THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.—It is reported that some persons having claims against the City, requiring the signature of Mr. MORTON, who desired to learn whether the Comptroller would recognize Mr. MORTON, called at the City Inspector's office yesterday, and presented their claims for his signature. Mr. MORTON declined to sign them, saying that he had concluded not to give out any for the present. No day has yet been named for another meeting of the Committee having the matter of the City Inspectorship under advisement; and at the Board of Aldermen last evening the subject was not mentioned.

OUR UNRECORDED DEBT.—Some of the results of the reckless manner in which the City Government business has been transacted, are showing themselves in the office of the Comptroller. Mr. HAWS states that orders of judgment for a mass of outstanding claims are presented daily, and that already they have been received to the amount of upwards of $600,000. It is now believed that the debt of the City, of which there is no exhibit in the City's accounts, amounts to nearly $2,000,000. Should the present authorities decide to pay off this peculiar floating debt, the estimates for the tax levy will have to be materially increased.

FRAUDULENT BEGGING.—A correspondent warns the charitably inclined not to be imposed upon by a certain woman who exhibits a certificate, fraudulently signed, setting forth that she is a widow with four children, in destitute circumstances, her husband having died in Chicago. He advises those who give large sums to unknown persons, and run the risk of bestowing their alms upon the undeserving, to donate their funds to Associations for the relief of the Poor. Handing out money upon the strength of certificates signed by unknown persons is only encouraging imposition, and taking so much away from the deserving poor.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLIONIAN SOCIETY.—The Clionian is a literary society, composed of Students of the Free Academy, and many of its members assert that they derive more benefit at its stated meetings than from the daily recitations of the College course. Last evening the Society celebrated its anniversary at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The Church was full of people, and the exercises were full of interest. Addresses were delivered by members of the Society, and music by Dodworth's Band enlivened the intervals. The occasion was a pleasant one; everything passed off happily.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor* left this port yesterday for Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers. Among the latter we notice Captain W. J. MCCLUNEY, who goes out to take the post of Flag-officer of the Home Squadron, in place of Commodore MCINTOSH, who has returned home.

RISE IN CITY LOTS.—It is stated that in 1854, twelve vacant lots on the west side of Fifth-avenue and on Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, 25x100, were sold for $20,000; on the 15th of November last the same lots were sold for $65 000, and on the last December they were sold for $80,000.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY LEASES.—The Williamsburg Ferry leases, so often advertised to be sold at auction by the Comptroller, were to have been sold yesterday, but the sale was again postponed; this time, we believe, in order to allow time for a Committee appointed by a mass meeting in Williamsburg to lay the subject before the Common Council.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-STREET.—A fire broke out in the cellar of house No. 194 West Eleventh-street about 3 A. M., yesterday. The first floor is a grocery occupied by SAMUEL DOYLE, the stock of which was damaged about $100. The building is owned by Mr. CULLEN, and is damaged about $50. The losses are all covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE GERMAN M. E. MISSION CHURCH.—A course of five lectures, for the benefit of the Second-street German Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, will be given at Clinton Hall. The first takes place on Tuesday evening next, and is by the Rev. Dr. MURRAY.

Police Reports.

A MORMONISTIC GERMAN.—Adam Schömann, a German shoemaker, was yesterday adjudged guilty of an attempt to introduce in New-York Utah practices. He married a Brooklyn German girl, named Margaret Strecke, about eight months ago. On Wednesday evening last he married Miss Elizabeth Dorbecker, a Teutonic female, residing at No. 128 Pitt street. A grand matrimonial feast was given in honor of the latter event. At a late hour in the evening the first wife, who had been looking two weeks for her fugitive husband—who, by the way of a parting memento, gave her a severe beating—heard of the marriage, procured the assistance of an officer, and rushed in among the assemblage. The officer took the Germaelstic disciple of Joe Smith by the coat collar, and he was lodged in the station-house instead of the anticipated bridal chamber. He was taken before Justice STEERS, yesterday, and committed in default of $2,000 bail, to answer a charge of bigamy.

A HORSE AND CART CONFISCATED.—A respectable-looking gray horse and a cart were yesterday confiscated to the City authorities. The confiscation resulted from an attempt to perpetrate a swindle. Some firkins of butter were standing in front of the grocery store of Henry Boland, No. 337 Sixth-avenue. Two fellows hurriedly drove up the horse and cart aforesaid, leaped to the pavement, tossed one of the firkins into the vehicle, jumped in after the firkin, seized the lines and started off at a dashing speed. The theft fortunately was witnessed by Mr. Boland, who instantly started after the bold thieves. After a block's drive the fellows abandoned the horse, wagon and butter. One of them, who gave his name as Joseph Dunn, was subsequently arrested and identified by Mr. Boland. In the course of an hour a German who gave his name as Francis Smith, claimed the horse. The claim of Smith only had the effect to secure him lodgment in a cell adjoining that of the previous prisoner, both being detained for examination. The horse and cart were put in charge of the Police Property Clerk.

EFFICIENCY OF SKYLIGHTS.—A gentleman and lady called yesterday forenoon at the wholesale fancy store of Messrs. Corey, Howard & Sanger, in Chambers-street, made a small purchase, and asked a bill to be made out for the purchase. While the clerk was absent getting the required bill, the gentleman coolly took from a shelf a package containing fifty gross of pearl buttons, passed them over to the woman, and she passed them under her capacious shawl. The operation was witnessed by the clerk through the open skylight, and the two were forthwith arrested, greatly to their surprise. The parties were taken before Justice WELSH, and locked up to answer. The man gave his name as Henry Ridlin, and the woman the name of Margaret Brown.

BURGLARY.—Some burglars two nights since entered the wholesale shoe-store of Messrs. Schoenck, Pond & Co., No. 25 Beekman-street. The burglars made preparations to blow up the safe with powder, when unexpectedly a key was found, rendering the intended use of powder unnecessary. The safe was opened and robbed of a $100 bill on the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Mass., which was all the money there was in the safe. The burglars made a successful escape, and are still at large.

Coroner's Inquest.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—About 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. ANN ROGOLD, residing at No. 497 Greenwich-street, left her two children, one a boy three years of age, and the other an infant, in the room alone, while she left the house for a few minutes. In a very short time after she left, smoke was seen issuing from the window, and on entering the room the bed was found to be on fire, and the boy, JOSEPH, was dreadfully burned. From the effects of which he died in a short time. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met Thursday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK, in the Chair. Mr. E. F. PUAER offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. E. D. MORGAN, in being elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the State of New-York, has terminated his official relation with, and vacated his seat as, a member of this Board; and,

Whereas, His influence as a member of this Commission, and the watchful care and solicitude displayed by him in providing for the sick and unfortunate emigrants; his economical and successful reorganization of the Institution on Ward's Island, whereby the most beneficial results were obtained, make his separation from us severely felt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in parting from our late associate Commissioner, the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, we cannot but express our regret that we are to lose the benefit of his presence, advice and experience; urbane demeanor, kind to the unfortunate, economical in the expenditure of the funds intrusted to his care; liberal in providing for the wants of others from his private means, we have to regret his separation from us; we shall part with the aid of a valued member; the unfortunate will miss his cheering presence and the kind word so often spoken. Association has endeared him to us, and he carries with him into other spheres of usefulness our best wishes for his continued health and prosperity.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution, signed by the officers, be transmitted to the Hon. E. D. MORGAN.

An informal conversation was had concerning the report lately presented to the State Legislature with reference to the Board of Commissioners. Mr. CARNEGAN said that isolated cases could be found where emigrants had been charged more for tickets inside the Garden than would have been paid for them outside. Railroad Companies had sometimes sent tickets through their agents, for which they asked more than was proper. If any fraud had been committed it rested with these companies and not with the Board. During the week ending Jan. 19, 478 emigrants landed at Castle Garden, making a total for the year thus far of 1,233. To the same date last year 2,055 arrived. In the Institution on Ward's Island there are 1,190 inmates, and in the Marine Hospital 57, making a total of 1,247. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $7,964 85.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—A decree, dated Dec. 18, declares the ports of Romana, Samana and Montecristo, closed to foreign shipping; the decree to take effect, so far as it relates to vessels coming from the Antilles and South America, at the end of two months; and from vessels from Europe, at the end of three months. Heavy penalties are also promulged for the offence of secretly introducing letters, newspapers, or other printed or written matter into the ports left open.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS AND BOOM FOR THE COMPTROLLER.—BELGIAN PAVEMENT FOR BROADWAY.—THE TAX LEVY PASSED.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution in favor of accepting the proposition of the Fire Insurance Companies to furnish a steam fire engine for the City.

A communication was received from the Comptroller asking for an additional clerical force and more extended accommodations than are at present provided for his Department.

Alderman MCSPEDON presented an ordinance providing for the appointment, in addition to the employes at present allowed in the Department of Finance, of two assistant book-keepers at $1,200 per annum each; seven general clerks—five at $1,000 and two at $800 per annum; two deputy collectors of the City revenue, with the same compensation allowed to the deputy collectors at present employed; and two messengers at $700 per annum. The communication and ordinance were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The following communication, with a letter from the Attorney-General, was read:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, January, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter under date of Jan. 18th, inst., from the Attorney-General, in relation to a judgment recovered on the 15th of November last, by the people of the State of New-York, for the sum of $175,713 24.

The claim upon which this judgment is founded is for a commission of five per cent., charged to the State by the Corporation of the City of New-York, to cover the expense of collecting the taxes levied upon the county for State purposes; the amount of such commissions (running back for some years) being withheld by the Chamberlain without previous objection on behalf of the State. In view of the fact that the payment of the State taxes and the deduction of this percentage have been regularly and annually adjusted, this demand is remarkable, to say the least of it, and is more especially so, since it is understood such allowance is made without objection to all the other counties of the State.

The importance of this case demands, as I have no doubt it will receive, the immediate action of the Common Council, and I have only to recommend early application to the Legislature for remission of the judgment, or should this be refused by that body, that provision for its liquidation be made in the tax levy for 1859. Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

A resolution directing that the Corporation Counsel memorialize the Legislature for the release of the judgment, was carried.

Aldermen BOOLE presented the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of directing that the pavement in Broadway from the Battery to the northerly side of Franklin-street, and from the southerly side of Canal-street to Fourteenth, be taken up and replaced with Belgian pavement, the contract to be awarded to Charles G. Waterbury at $1 50 per square yard for the Belgian pavement, and 35 cents per square foot for New Bridge stone pavements (cross-walks), the stone of the present pavement reverting to the contractor. It was ordered that the report be laid on the table, printed, and made the special order for Monday.

A communication was received from the Mayor, setting forth that Mr. Charles Robinson claimed $407 for the use of the Police and Fire telegraph instruments, and disputing the claim on the ground that Mr. Robinson was well paid for his services by the Police Commissioners. The Mayor further stated that Mr. Robinson had removed the instruments, and he expressed the hope that the Common Council would provide means of telegraphic communication in place of those removed by Mr. Robinson.

A communication was also received from Mr. Robinson, stating that he had given the Mayor fair warning that he would remove the instruments if the claim was not paid. The subject was referred to a Committee of three—Aldermen Genet, Henry and Smith.

The consideration of the Tax levy of 1859 was resumed. Alderman BRADY moved that $2,500 for fees in the Joseph Walker case be stricken out. It was carried.

Alderman BRADY moved that the appropriations for judgments paid and to be paid be stricken out. Lost. On motion of Alderman BRADLEY, $235,000, being the amount of the Lowber judgment, was added to the Tax Levy.

A motion made by Aldermen BRADY, in favor of striking out $88,348 64 for claims for work under Street Commissioners Devlin and Conover, was lost.

Aldermen THOMAS moved to strike out $10,000 for printing for the Joint Committee on Accounts. The Chairman explained that the $10,000 was not for printing, and that it was because of a typographical error that it appeared to be so. The word "printing" was erased by order of the Board.

A motion to strike out the $10,000 appropriated for the expenses of the Committee for 1859 was lost—6 to 10.

It was moved by Aldermen BRADY and carried, that $30,000 for the Fourth-avenue Park be stricken out.

Alderman THOMAS moved that the appropriation of $35,000 for printing for Departments be reduced to $15 000, and it was carried.

On motion of Aldermen SMITH, $18,000 was added to the tax-levy for a lot for Engine Company No. 20.

The same amount was added for Hose Company No. 51.

For salaries for bell-ringers at Fulton and Washington Markets, $2,800 was inserted.

Alderman SEABURY moved that $1,000 be inserted for the expense of the County Canvassers for 1856. It was carried.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the item of $21,500 for salaries of clerks of the Supreme Court was increased to $24,500.

The TAX LEVY, as amended, was adopted—Ayes 13, Nays 3—Aldermen BRADY, STARR and GENET voting in the negative.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner stating that it would take some time to prepare a detailed statement of all the expenditures incurred by the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies since the 20th of April last, and recommending the appointment of a Committee to examine the books and records of the office of the Deputy Superintendent. It was referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen.

SPRINKLING SALT ON THE STREETS—REMOVAL OF PARK FOUNTAIN—SALARIES FOR THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at the usual hour. President CORNELL presented a remonstrance from the Second, Third and Sixth Avenue Railroad Companies against the adoption of the ordinance to prevent the use of salt for cleaning snow from their tracks. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. William B. Townsend and 200 others petitioned to have a slip set apart at the Battery for a new steam ferry to Clifton and Fort Hamilton; referred to Committee on Ferries. Shelton's Brass Band sent in an invitation to the Board to attend their ball at the Apollo Rooms, Feb. 1, 1859; accepted. President CORNELL offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the fountain at present located in the City Hall Park is of no service whatever, but has become other than ornamental, and

Whereas, the removal of the same to Madison-square would render it of public utility, and serve to beautify that noble park, therefore be it

Resolved, That the fountain now existing in the lower part of the City Hall Park be taken up and transferred to the centre of Madison-square, and that the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners be instructed to give the same their early attention. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Councilman TOWNSEND offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special Committee of three be appointed from this Board, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Washington, and that the sum of —— dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor. Laid over.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a resolution containing a communication from the Street Commissioner, asking for immediate repairs to Pier No. 26 East River, and making an appropriation therefor.

The Street Commissioner was directed, by resolution, to inform the Board by what authority the Hudson River Railroad Company are laying additional rails in Hudson-street across the sidewalk. Subsequently a resolution directing the Company to cease laying rails in said street was offered, and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A report was received from the Committee on Repairs of the Board of Aldermen, recommending the fitting up of the apartments occupied by the Comptroller, at an expense not to exceed $5,000. Laid over.

The resolution offered by the President at the last meeting of the Board, refer ring the different subjects touched upon in the Mayor's Message to the appropriate Committees, was taken up.

Councilman OTTARSON moved to amend by referring that part which recommended the repairing of the City Hall to a special Committee.

The amendment being put by the chair, one voice was heard voting in the negative, and at least a dozen in the affirmative. President CORNELL declared himself unable to decide whether the amendment was adopted or rejected. A division was called for, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 22 to 1. Messrs. Ottarson, McCarty, Frear, Platt and Allen were appointed the Committee. The resolution in favor of increasing the Finance Committee by appointing two additional members was called up. President CORNELL declared it out of order, as a week's notice must be given before it could be acted upon.

Alderman BOOLE's ordinance, directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for an alteration of the City Charter, so that the members of the Common Council could receive $1,000 per annum for their services was lost, 12 voting in the negative, and 12 voting in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Councilman McCarty, Bickford, Jones, Bulteel, Van Tine, Rhodes, Hall, Cornell, McConnell, Platt, Valentine and Frear—12.

NAYS—Councilman Tipper, Gilmore, Craft, Ottarson, Darrow, Lent, Ross, Lambier, Jr., Allen, Decker, Townsend, Babcock—12.

Councilmen BULTEEL afterwards obtained leave to change his vote.

The balance of the ordinance, which had previously passed the Board of Aldermen, was voted down decisively. Subsequently, on motion of Councilman OTTARSON, the vote was reconsidered; and the ordinance laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The Sheriff's communication to the Board of Aldermen, referring to the erection of a new jail in Ludlow-street, on land belonging to the City, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Councilman OTTARSON thought the subject belonged to the Supervisors, and on his motion the vote was reconsidered and the communication was so referred.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Orders was taken up and adopted after a trifling amendment had been made.

The Board then adjourned to 5 P. M. Monday.

Dr. De Hass on American Antiquities.

MURAL REMAINS—FORTIFICATIONS, ENCLOSURES, AND OTHER EARTHEN STRUCTURES.

Dr. DE HASS delivered the second lecture of his course on "American Antiquities," last evening, before the Ethnological Society, in the Lecture-room of the Historical Society. Dr. FRANCIS introduced the lecturer, who said that these Mural Remains were found in the territory between New-York and the Mississippi. They prevail over twelve degrees of longitude, and the same number of degrees of latitude. Now what is the origin of these works—who were their architects? Centuries have passed since the ancients of America flourished in their power, but their works still remain in all their grandeur. How they reached this continent; how they perished—whether by famine or disease—will ever remain a mystery. The defences they built were exceedingly strong. Their forts had parapets and inclosures which communicated with one another by covered ways. Parapets of great height enabled the people to communicate with one another by signal fires, &c. All these inclosures may be considered as designed for defence, and, what is particularly remarkable, they are all constructed with geometrical accuracy, the circles being perfect circles and the squares perfect squares. They are not all by any means built of earth; stone enters largely into their construction. Fort Hill, on the Ohio, deserves a more particular description. It occupies an eminence, and its walls have thirty-two openings. Three miles south of Newark there is another fortress. It embraces two and a-half acres. Hill forts, such as there are found all over the East. Of the inclosures connected with the mound, the number cannot be estimated. In Raleigh County, Va., there is one of these structures built of walls filled in with pebbles. In many localities time and man's destructive agency, have demolished nearly every wall of these embankments. The highest wall yet found is twenty-seven feet. Within some of the circular lines are found tumuli, which probably were temples. This custom of inclosing the sacred buildings has prevailed from the greatest antiquity. In the Aztec Empire they are found thus constructed. Some of these inclosures, as Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT suggests, may have been employed in games. Parallel walls from fifty to five hundred feet apart are found throughout the West. They evidently answered the same purpose as similar old Roman fortifications. These are entirely distinct from the earthworks in the valley of the Ohio. Passing West to the Mississippi and through Illinois, we find these structures in great numbers. The lecturer gave a sketch of a fortified city 100 miles southeast of Salt Lake. The party which observed it followed Captain GUNNISON's track. They found the ruins of villages scattered over a space 40 miles by 25. All the buildings showed evident signs of having been built for defence. In Tennessee there are several very interesting works. There is one fort which embraces nearly 40 acres. It is supposed by some to have been constructed by De Soto's men, and it is even said that documents have been discovered at Seville which establish the fact. This is all pure fiction. The trees around it prove its aboriginal origin, as does the location of the different mounds. It is well to ask whence came the builders of these fortifications? No question is involved in so much doubt. A favorite opinion is that they came from the North by Behring's Straits, and that thus they worked down the Mississippi Valley. Others suppose they worked up from the South. But we must conclude that America was at first inhabited not by one, or two, but by many nations. Dr. MORTON supposed these people were one and indigenous. Another investigator supposed they belonged to two classes; the inhabitants of Mexico, Central America and Peru comprising one division, and the barbaric tribes another. But these fortifications could not have been constructed by a strictly savage race, for there is no instance in the world's history where a people have become civilized by their own efforts. The lecturer then spoke of ancient races who went from the North southward. Among them were the Aztecs and the Toltecs. Phœnician characters have been discovered in one of these Western mounds, and it is the opinion of HUMBOLDT that this people knew of the existence of the Canary Islands. His idea is that there was an emigration from the northeastern parts of Asia during the fifth century, but the fact that no similarity has yet been detected between the languages, used by these widely separated people involves this supposition in doubt. It will require long and laborious research before the question can be settled. Indications point unerringly to more than one race, for those who erected the works of the Scioto Valley were different from those who built the other fortifications. Strange indeed, is it, that not one of these busy workers remain—that there is not a single national song to indicate their origin. Every individual of those innumerable masses who swarmed around and on these fortifications has passed away.

The lecturer then described some of the numerous diagrams which illustrated different points of his discourse.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little boy four years old, whose name the Coroner has not ascertained, was burned to death Wednesday evening by falling into a bonfire on Douglass-street.

SWINDLING THE POOR.—A coal-dealer who fills small orders for coal issued to the needy by the Superintendent of the Poor, has been complained of for cheating in weight. It is alleged that one half ton only weighed 792 pounds, and another 864 pounds. It would not be a bad plan for other people to weigh their coal occasionally.

ACCIDENT.—A women named MARY DAWSON, residing at No. 66 Hamilton-avenue, was so badly burned yesterday morning by her clothes taking fire, that it was necessary to take her to the Long Island Hospital for treatment. Last evening it was thought she could not live.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD MATTER.—A large delegation of Brooklynites opposed to the passage of the act before the Legislature to give the Long Island Railroad Company $125,000 for the closing of the tunnel on Atlantic-street and taxing the property in the vicinity for the same, left for Albany on Wednesday, armed and equipped for efficient service.

INQUEST.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the remains of WILLIAM DONOHUE, who died from injuries received on Monday night last to Darby's Patch, when a verdict of death from concussion of the brain was rendered.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two hard-looking young men, named HENRY TINGLE and JOHN MORRELL, were arrested last night, at the Bowery Theatre, by Officers VAN WAGNER and UTTER, of the Brooklyn Police, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Hide and Leather Bank, Boston. They were brought to Brooklyn and committed to answer.

PERSONAL.

The director of *La Scala*, at Milan, has been prevented by the monetary crisis which prevails in Lombardy from paying his performers. This is the first time such a failure has occurred there.

The King and Queen of Prussia are at Rome lodging in the Caffarelli Palace. The Princess Maria Alexandrina of Russia has joined the royal suite.

The marriage of Prince George of Saxony with Princess Maria Anne, of Portugal, will be celebrated in the early part of May next.

Madame Viardot is expected in London very shortly.

Count Pourtales is to be the new Prussian Ambassador at Vienna.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Rome.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WHEELER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is a Rejuvenator of unapproachable and unlimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered as infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of wind or flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Hutchings Life Exhilarant. It will make you strong, healthy and happy; remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is Quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of dyspepsia, kidney complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous and sickly should try it. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen gaiter boots and slips for balls and parties; India-rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Complexion.—The rarest preparation extant is Dr. SCHONECKER'S ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER. Try its really magical effects gratis at the Dépôt, No. 336 Broadway, and at Mrs. HAYE'S, Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES. Price from $60 to $180
These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 493 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibres or substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts., Six doors east of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

F. Y. S.—French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, the finest stock of Geet's Furnishing Goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, Isabel Fith year, HANNAH MOFFAT, formerly of Danbury, Conn., wife of John L. Moffat.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the house of her son,

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Immense engagement of the new Drama, in six tableaux, written expressly for this theatre, in which
MR. WALLACK
Will sustain a principal character.
ALL NEW SCENERY,
GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC,
PAINTED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES!
THE COSTUMES
Of the different nations, varied and magnificent.
ALL NEW
The Costumes are taken from the Drawings of French Uniforms published by authority, and from Victor Adam's celebrated "Sketches in Algeria."
The Drama is entitled
THE VETERAN;
or,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.
FRENCH.
Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry.....Mr. Wallack
Jean Delmar, his son.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves.....{ Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Lerille, } {Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mortier.....Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan.....Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour.....Mr. Hodges
Bibba D'Ivry, aloose to the Colonel..Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Wallace, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel.....Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere.....Miss Tree
ARABS.
The Emir Mohammed.....Mr. Dyott
Aminah, his sister.....Mrs. Hoey
NYRANS.
The Sultan of Myra.....Mr. Bangs
Osca Agra.....Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Selim.....Chief of the Guard).....Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Nourreddan.....(Dealer in figs).....Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad.....Mr. Jeffries
Osman.....Mr. Oliver
Zuyd.....Mr. C. Parsloe
Sultanee.....(Chief Sultana).....Mrs. Sloan
Nadia.....(her attendant).....Miss Orton
Asma.....(leader of the Almehs).....Miss E. Henrada
Nyrian Kaimvan, Slaves, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
UNDIMINISHED ATTRACTION
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire baronet..Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Vernon, R. N.....Mr. Levick
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....{ her daughters }..Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana.....{ her daughters }..Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A-MISS.
Emily.....Miss Marian McCarthy
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
Stage Performances and Equestrianism combined.
THE GRAND AMPHITHEATRICAL PAVILION has been rearranged, beautifully decorated, and adapted to stage and ring performances.
NEW SCENERY, SUPERB DRESSES, PROPERTIES, &c.
The world-renowned CHECINI TROUPE, consisting of six of the most talented and experienced juvenile artists, will perform, THIS EVENING, in the Pantomime entitled
LES TROIS AMANTS; OR, THE THREE LOVERS.
Also, in the Comic Pantomime,
HARLEQUIN ANGLER; OR, THE GOLDEN HOOK,
With new Tricks, Transformations, Dances, &c.
Brilliant feats of Equestrianism by W. Pastor, J. Sands, C. Rivers, W. Croshy and Dendier.
Clowns, TONEY, PASTOR and QUINCY BUCK.
Master PHILO NATHANS
In his celebrated four-pony act.
The wonderful performing Ponies,
WICKED WILL, GAZELLE AND SHELLBARK.
Performances every evening. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Also, performances every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock.
New entrance from 14th-st. to the Pavilion. Admittance 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Under the direction of Mons. CHECINI.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S
FAREWELL CONCERT
AND
MATINEE,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859.
Matinée, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 22.
On this occasion he has much pleasure to announce that he will be assisted by the following eminent artists.
First appearance in New-York of the distinguished young American Vocalist,
Miss ANNA VAIL,
who was so popular on a Concert tour South and West with Ole Bull.
Second appearance of the successful young Prima Donna,
CECILIA FLORES,
Pupil of Persiani.
Mr. D. MIRANDA,
Tenor of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, London.
Also, Herr BERGNER, Solo Violoncellist.
Conductor, RICHARD VON SCHMIDT.
Tickets, 50 cents. A few Family Tickets, admitting three persons to Concert and Matinée, $2 50. Can be had at the principal music stores.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 21,
The grand Eastern Spectacle, entitled
BLUE BEARD.
Abomelique..Mr. Fitzgerald | Fatima.....Mme Ponisi
Previous to which the Drama of
PUTNAM.
Major Israel Putnam.....Mr. McCloskey
Onecatah.....Mr. N. B. Clarke
Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in an ola podrida of Ethiopian melody.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan 21,
The entertainment will commence with
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the pantomime of the
MAGIC PILLS,
Or, THE CONJUROR'S GIFT.
Dandy Grinaldo.....Mr. T. Hampton

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
First Week of Mr. D. S WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. G. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEECKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.
OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 24th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorenci, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE!
PROF. BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills drawing cars, working the California gold mines, &c., now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 2. Admission 25 cents. Open from 1 P. M. till 10 P. M.

WILL SOON CLOSE.
BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents.

THE GREAT PRIZE PICTURE,
BY O. LUCY,
DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS,
Now exhibiting in the large room,
No. 599 Broadway.
Admission free on presentation of address card.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
Performances every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM. — FRIDAY, JAN. 21.—AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE BOLMAN FAMILY.—LITTLE JULIA, only four years of age, the smallest Vocalist and Pianist in the world. Miss SALLIE, only six, Contralto. Master ALFRED, ten, Vocalist and Drummer. Master BENJAMIN, 12, the Ballad t, and Master JOHN, 11, Coreic Vocalist, in a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE of 20 talented children, in the comic Pantomime of the BIRTH DAY. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten 13 cents.

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT the Church in 29th-st., near 5th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished artists will appear: Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Miss Emma Heywood, of London; Miss Pennie Stoneton, Miss A. Dressler, Mr. Wm. H. Bennett, Basso; Mr. Louis Schrieber, Cornet-a-piston; Mr. Alfred Sedgwick and his son Charles, Concertina; Mr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Wm. Dressler. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

THE ORATOREON.—CONCERTS OF MUSIC and Oratory in Brooklyn Athenæum, every FRIDAY EVENING, and Cooper Institute every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Professors BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS. Ten songs and recitations each evening, with explanations of the sciences and arts prepatory to forming classes. Admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents; and 75 cents for a family of six.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY—Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Oliwne. Benefit of Mr. J. PROCTOR TO-NIGHT. CAIUS BILLIUS, THE ROMAN SLAVE and WILLIAM TELL.

LECTURES.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,
MR. & MRS. C. VANDENHOFF'S
THIRD EVENING.
Scenes from
SHAKESPEARE,
And Sketches from
DICKENS,
HAMLET, and OLIVER TWIST,
At HOPE CHAPEL.
Tickets, 50 cents. ☞ 8 o'clock.

COURSE OF LECTURES,
To be held at
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
for the benefit of the
SECOND-STREET GERMAN M. E. MISSION CHURCH.
First Lecture, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, by the Rev. N MURRAY, D. D. Subject—*Ireland and the Irish.*
Second Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, by the Rev. W. H. MITCHURN. Subject—*Western Mind; its Manifestations. Eloquence and Humor.*
Third Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, by the Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, D. D.
Fourth Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN. Subject—*Martin Luther.*
Fifth Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELY. Subject—*The Forest-born Demosthenes.*
To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Course Ticket, $1; For single Tickets 25 cents. Tickets can be had at No. 200 Muiberry-st.; at Raynor, Howe & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; at No. 310 Grand-st.; and at the door.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money*—on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*. THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE ON MOTIVE-POWER,
BY PROFESSOR JOHN O. FR. SALOMON,
AT THE AMERICAN UNION,
No. 620 Broadway.
Prof SALOMON will commence the American Union series of Inventors' Lectures by a description of his newly-patented MOTIVE-POWER, and IMPROVED GAS-ENGINE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1859. Gentlemen of the Press are respectfully invited to attend.
Admittance to the Fair and Lecture, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.
Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*Stratford-on-Avon.*
Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; HEIMAN'S Drug Store, Everett House; and at the Library.
The number of tickets sold is limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN, Chairman.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Prof. O. W. MITCHEL will deliver the third Lecture of his regular course, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
Subject—*The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets.*
Season Tickets for the three remaining Lectures of the Course, 75 cents. Children, half-price. Single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the bookstores and Box-office. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock—*Coriolanus.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—*Julius Cæsar.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock—*King Lear.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The sixth Lecture in the Course will be delivered by the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner 9th-av. and 21st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Subject—*London.* Doors open at 7; lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. The seventh Lecture will be delivered by ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, on Feb. 14. Subject—*Physiology of Nations.* The eighth Lecture, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, Feb. 28. Subject—*A New Lecture.*

PROFESSOR J. W. TAVERNER'S READings from Shakespeare, at Clinton Hall, MONDAY, Jan. 24—*King Henry V;* SATURDAY, Jan. 29—*Macbeth.* Tickets, half a dollar each, may be obtained at Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL DELIVER a Lecture, entitled *Sons of Thunder*, at the 2d-st. M. E. Church, between Avenues C and D, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 20 cents; children half price. Proceeds to aid the Sabbath School.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

BALLS.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,
(For the gratuitous distribution of fuel.)
Grand Ball at Niblo's Theatre, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets, including refreshments, to admit a gentleman and two ladies $5; may be obtained at the office of the President, Mr. E. M. LEVART, No. 225 Willism-st.; at the music store of Messrs. Hall and Son, No. 239 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the Ball.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

OUR SOCIAL BALL.—THIS ANNUAL ENTERtainment, under the auspices of the employes of I. M. SINGER & CO., will come off at the City Assembly Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, the 21st inst. The most extensive preparations have been made in the way of music, supper, &c. Tickets, admitting two ladies and a gentleman, may be procured at $1 each, upon application to the Cashier at the office of SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed upon the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. New Pianos for rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

GREAT CHANCE—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE Grosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, cost $700, warranted for three years; unrivalled for beauty of appearance and depth of tone; in perfect order, and will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIshie House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st, the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 695 P. O.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.
SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!
COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!
ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.
The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public,* and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
IN
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, &c.
H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1859,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
FROM 40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW
FORMER PRICES.
This stock embraces
All the new Parisian styles
And novelties of the season.
The proprietor having determined to close out the
ENTIRE STOCK
Previous to Feb. 20, 1859,
Will offer the following inducements to purchasers:
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK TRECOT RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $6; former prices $9.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER RAGANS
at $7 and $8; former prices $10 and $12.
BLACK FELT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $5; former prices $10.
BLACK SLEEVE CLOAKS (Crochet Trimmings)
at $10; former price $15.
BLACK TRECOT SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $11; former price $17.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $12, $14, and $16; former prices $18, $20, and $22.
As this stock must be disposed of previous to Feb. 20, the ladies will see at a glance the necessity of an early call, as the prices are at least from
40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, &c., &c. BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, TO BE SOLD OUT REGARDLESS OF COST, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
Sale daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
At
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Selling off at what they will bring
to close the concern.
Immense bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 851 Broadway.
A lot of Collars at less than half price.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!
The best article ever made.
Call at No. 22 Cliff-st. and see samples.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self-adjusting hustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $1 31; 8 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES Chambrays, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!
LADIES RUSHING IN CROWDS.
STORE FULL! GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.
GENUINE MINK SETS.
REFUSED BY SELLING THE SAME
TWO WEEKS SINCE TO FURRIERS,
WHO WANTED CHOICE SELECTIONS.
RETURNS TO MAKE TO HUNTERS BY FEB. 1,
MUST NOW CLOSE OUT
FURS THAT WILL BRING DOUBLE
NEXT WINTER.
AT THE FUR TRADE TRAPPERS DEPOT.
DRAKE,
No 9 Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEST OF STORIES AND BEST OF PAPERS.

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
This beautiful story is continued in
THIS WEEK'S HOME JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES OF THE HOME JOURNAL.

"Couldn't keep house without it."—*Fulton Dem.*
"It is the *ne plus ultra* of papers."—*Southern Jour.*
"It shonld grace every home."—*Davenport Gaz.*
"It is conducted with eminent ability."—*The Age.*
"Home is not home without it."—*State Herald.*
"We would rather dispense with our breakfast than miss a single number."—*Washington Examiner.*
"Its presence on the centre-table is an indication that taste and cultivation are not strangers in that family."—*Buffalo Post.*
"It is a *specialty*, and has no fellow in the literary firmament."—*Watertown American.*
"Never, since the days of Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' have we read anything more beautiful than the story called 'Two Ways to Wedlock,' now in course of publication in Morris & Willis' Home Journal."—*Daily News.*

New subscribers can be supplied from the beginning; but apply at once.
Two dollars a year, in advance. Office No. 107 Fulton-street.
MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors and Proprietors.

THE CENTURY FOR JAN. 22,
READY FOR NEWSMEN AND CARRIERS THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.
In this number is commenced a new and interesting serial tale by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALLA, entitled "Make Your Game, or The Adventures of the Stout Gentleman, the Slim Gentleman, and the Man with the Iron Chest."
Also, a remarkable story founded on Fact, entitled
ROB AND HIS FRIENDS.
By Dr. BROWN, of Edinburg.
Scouring of the White Horse, Literature, Fine Arts, Notes and Queries, News of the Week.
LEADING ARTICLES.—Unwritten Code—What To Do With Slavery—The Burns Centennary—Comity of Legislation—Judge Foot's Pamphlet—Verdict on Dr. Breen—Personal—History of Fillibusterism—Mr. Harris at Jeddo—A Word for the Quakers—Dr. Lieber's, Bethune's, Holland's and Beecher's Lectures.
For sale by all Newsmen at Five Cents.
THOMAS McELRATH, Publisher, No. 37 Park-row.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.
The February number of the
LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE
May be had on application to
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR BUILDER.—Third edition just published, $8. Catalogue of Masonic Books, $1 25. Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5. Jachin and Boaz, $2 50. Plato on the Soul, $1. Lacon, $1 25. Physical Theory of Another Life, 1. Books will be sent to any address in the United States.
WILLIAM GOWANS, No. 85 Centre-st.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY
Is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
WRITING PAPERS,
all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES of ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
SEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
Sole Agents for the
CHATSWORTH AND MOUNT VERNON WRITING PAPERS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 33 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SUGARS AT REFINERS' PRICES.—GOOD Butter, 20c; prime, 22c. to 24c. per pound; Orange County, 28c. Lard, 12c. Choice green and black teas, 45c. Coffee 12c. to 18c. Cheese, 10c. Rice, 4c. Best Syrup, 48c. Flour, buckwheat and meal at down-town prices. SHERWOOD'S Great Cheese Stores, No. 541 2d-av., and No. 536 6th-av.

CODFISH, MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, &c., of first quality. Orders for California filled in superior style, at No. 2 Coenties-slip.
J. M. HOLMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended: has very good cook as a first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework, and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Wages, $3 to $4. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; no objection to assist in anything required; has a knowledge of dress-making, can finish dresses nicely; would like to find work where she could board in the house, as the comforts of a home are required. Can be seen, with reference, at No. 119 West 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a very reliable, trustworthy person; not above her business; perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; unquestionable references given; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A situation to take charge of a baby; is a good laundress and a neat doer-up of fine clothes; or would take care of grown children, who has had much experience, and will be found useful and obliging. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 204 Jay-st.; or address A. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and pastry in all its branches; is an excellent manager, and can produce the best of reference as to character and capacity; or she would do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy, also plain sewing; or as chamber maid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 97 Charlton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or would assist with housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking, puddings, and different branches; can bring two of the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do light chamberwork, or take care of children; or take care of a baby and do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 46 East 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable German Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and frouing, or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; willing and obliging; has very good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY intelligent Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or first-class up-stairs servant; is a girl of most respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient; with children kind and of an excellent disposition; highest references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook and baker, first-rate laundress, trustworthy to her employer, and appreciates a good home. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., under the meat market, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITnation in a small, private family, as cook and baker, who understands all kinds of fowle and pastry; if necessary will assist as washer and ironer. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and State sts., Brooklyn. Best City reference given. Address a note to the above.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTant yoong woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work and to make herself usefni in a family; has no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 75 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the store, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or seamstress in a private family, is a good family baker; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-st, second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, a situation as child's nurse and laundress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for four days at No. 212 West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and frouing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference given, if required. Apply at No. 144 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as housemaid and sewer, or as waitress and sewer; understands her business thoroughly. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1858.		$97,233 60
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive		629,905 65
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$727,139 25
Premiums marked off as Earned during the period as above	$581,533 83	
Less Return Premiums	29,500 88	
Net earned Premiums		$551,832 95
Paid for Losses, including an Estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, etc	220,436 17	
Reinsurance	23,261 37	
Commissions, Expenses, and Bonus of five per cent. on Subscription Notes	56,983 97	292,681 51
Total		$262,151 44
Add Profits undivided, Dec. 31, 1857		6,112 35
Net Profits		$258,263 79

The Assets of the Company on the 31st of December, 1858, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$112,410 61	
New-York City Bank Stocks, and State Stocks	260,730 00	
Loans on Stocks, Drawing Interest	97,999 38	$451,139 99
Premium Notes, and Bills Receivable		241,331 32
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		150,852 54
Reinsurance, and other Claims due the Company		36,727 11
Total Assets		$879,750 96

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of Interest of Six per Cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving over half a million of dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of *Forty-three* per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	WM. KENT,
W. M. RICHARDS,	RICHARD PATRICK,
C. D. H. GILLESPIE,	BYRON SHERMAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	JEHIAL READ,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	W. M. BLISS,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	A. S. BARNES,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	J. K. HANFORD,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	THOMAS EAKIN,
W. H. MELLEN,	ROBT. SLIMMON,
T. B. MERRICK,	H. L. ATHERTON,
C. HADDEN,	JOHN A HADDEN,
L. P. MORTON,	GEO. C. WETMORE,
F. W. MEYER,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
A. WESSON,	ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
	WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 69 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Assets and condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.

Bills discounted		$1,427,545 66
Exchange matured		48,791 50
Exchange maturing		2,140,220 11
Real Estate		129,145 54
State Bonds		176,000 00
Sinking Fund		40,709 74
Patent Account		230 63
Due from Banks		2,261 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks		218,345 00
Specie on hand		1,394,909 11
Total		$5,556,709 33

CR.

Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,364,210 00	$2,364,210 00
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Dual Depositors		770,362 39
Dividends unpaid		3,374 38
Profit and Loss		33,178 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		43,136 85
Interest and Exchange	176,790 07	
Individuals	30,744 15	146,045 92
Due to Banks		109,292 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		4,762 97
Continuous Fund		4,762 45
Circulation		1,196,790 00
Total		$5,556,709 33

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES ROSER,	JOHN J. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ARPINWALL,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
AMSON LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
	GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous. JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE LONDON BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 26 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

BONDS LOST.—A LETTER MAILED TO OUR Address, at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 11th December last, containing the following Bonds and Coupons, sent hereby Messrs. received, we hereby caution the public not to buying or negotiating the same, namely:

No. 99—one coupon of $35; Athens County, Ohio, due Jan. 1, 1859.

Nos. 320 and 321—two coupons of $17 50 each; city of Milwaukee, due Jan. 2, 1859.

Nos. 277, 281 and 1,161—three coupons of $35; Galena and Chicago, due Feb. 1, 1859.

Nos. 2,443, 2,444, 2,445 and 2,450—four bonds of $500 each; New-York and Erie 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, due in 1875, with interest coupons attached, due Aug. 1, 1859, and subsequently. MORAN BROTHERS,
No. 1 Hanover-square, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS, JNO. J. DOBTIO,
WM. H. SLOCUM, CH'R G. GUNTHER.
CHAS. M. CHURCH.

And REUB. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LAVERRIDGE and AMOS ROGERS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 39
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM ROSS & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

$31,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Address Attorney and Counselor, Box No. 2,051 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—$10,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on a well-improved farm situated in Dutchess County. Address C. F. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DEBARE, Jr.
LEONARD APPLENY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MOLVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLENY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT O. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 80 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 28-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d, By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BERKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.

ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,

Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st, and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners in the said firm are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and is continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED CHARLES HARRIMAN as a partner in my house, and will continue the Sugar Refining business, under the firm of WILLIAM MOLLER & CO. WILLIAM MOLLER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

I have disposed of my interest in the Ship Chandlery business to Messrs. MOORE & CHAPMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. CHAS. HARRIMAN.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of MOORE & CHAPMAN, and will continue the Ship Chandlery business heretofore conducted by Chas. Harriman, at No. 304 West-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. ELIAS MOORE,
JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels. Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in the City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 13 Wall-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer,
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
THIS DAY, (Friday,)
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room,
REGULAR SALE OF HARDWARE,
200 lots of Foreign and Domestic Hardware. Also, skates, plated ware, porte monnaies, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SUPREME COURT SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MURRAY HILL.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the valuable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 18 East 37th-st., south side, being the first house west of Madison-av. The lot is 23 feet 8 inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep. House 65 feet deep, with octagon rear, substantially built, and finished in the most approved style, with all the latest improvements. The premises can be examined any day prior to the sale, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, cards of admission being first obtained from the auctioneer.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.
COSTLY HOUSE FURNITURE THIS DAY.—On 10½ o'clock, at the residence of No. 86 West 15th-st., near 5th-av. Piano-forte, stool and cover, velvet carpets, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, cornices, oil-paintings, spitoons, rugs, extension dining-tables, glass ware, &c.; knives and forks, spoons, silver tea sets, beds and beddlog, blankets, quilts, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Deposit from every purchaser required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST and 32d sts., between 6th and 7th ave., to close a concern, will be sold at auction THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. The houses and lots known as Nos. 103 to 107, 109, 111 and 113 West 31st-st., and Nos. 104, 106, 108 and 110 West 32d-st., and also a piece of ground in the rear of the same, (65x99,) with five brick shops thereon, having an entrance from 32d-st.

Maps at No. 25 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.
LAW OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William-st., will be sold at public auction, by S. BOGART, three splendid walnut bookcases, one reference table, mahogany desks, chairs, mahogany tables, two iron safes, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cast wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block.
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 151 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.; and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enamelled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING.
FINE ENGLISH SKATES.
All sizes, suitable for ladies, gentlemen and boys; well strapped. For sale by
STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

FINE ENGLISH SKATES
AT WALLON'S,
No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE.—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at T. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD, SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanised Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purposes as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 295 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

CIRCULAR, RIP AND CROSS-CUT SAWS wanted, such as are used by box makers for large and small boxes, with benches and counter shafts. State full particulars, lowest price, &c. Direct to BOX MAKER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1846.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $26 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., (old No. 85,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 165 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the northerly basin at Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing of equal place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first year; and in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the emount to be paid for the same.

The lessee shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 21st of December, 1858, and was postponed from that time until Thursday, Jec. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., } Building
FRANCIS DUNCAN, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing New School No. 21, Merion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WARE, Secretary.
New-

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

Hammond's late speech, and objected to the interpretation which Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, drew from it. He denied any man's right to make a platform for the Republican Party, which had no narrow planks and contained no elements of dissension and distrust. He, therefore, trampled on all new platforms. He was in favor of the Union, and all good and true men. But for this they would not have succeeded in the recent elections, and they would be defeated when such union was repudiated. His advocated peace instead of a cut-throat policy towards the Indians, and held the President and his party responsible not only for the few new evils they practice, but for the old ones which they tolerate. As to the financial system of the Administration, it is double-distilled humbug. The Sub Treasury is a declaration of war on all promises to pay. It sets on the principle that every man is a knave. He despised that system, which while it despised credit, was borrowing a million of dollars. He urged protection to home industry, and in conclusion said we are too poor to pay our expenses, and yet the President talked about buying Cuba, and establishing an armed protectorate over Mexico, and gentlemen were so infated with the restless spirit of manifest destiny that they could scarcely be kept from commission.

Mr. PERLEY, of Minnesota, made a speech in favor of the bill amendatory of the Preemption laws. He urged its passage as necessary to prevent frauds on the revenue, and referred to parts of that State to show the deplorable effects of the present imperfect laws, which give undue advantages to speculators.

At 3 o'clock there were only 20 members in the House, and about 150 auditors.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, showed the wonderful progress of Minnesota, and deprecated the private entry of lands, seconding the views of his colleague in favor of the preemption system.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Senate's Oregon Bill.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday, the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon being reported to the House from the Committee on Territories, Mr. GROW made the following minority report:

Views of a Minority of the Committee on Territories, on the application of the people of Oregon for admission into the Union.

By section 3d, article 4th of the Constitution, it is provided that "*New States may be admitted by Congress into the Union.*" The time, mode and manner of admission are therefore left by the Constitution wholly to the discretion of Congress. In the exercise thereof States have been admitted, some with, some without a previous act of Congress authorizing the people of the Territory to form a Constitution and State Government. The Territories of the Union have thus been transformed into States without uniformity in the mode and manner of procedure, and without any uniform rule as to the number of population—the whole subject of the propriety of admission having been left to the discretion of Congress at the time of the application of the proposed State.

The two Houses of Congress, however, at their last session, declared in their action on the application for the admission of Kansas, as a State, that its then existing population was sufficient for its immediate admission into the Union as a *Slave* State; but, if its people were unwilling to come into the Union with such a Constitution, then they were authorized to elect delegates to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their application *for admission, whenever, and not before*, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. That restriction upon the action of the people of Kansas received the approval of the President, and is a law upon the statute-book to-day.

The President not satisfied with his official approval of the act at the time of its passage, takes occasion, in discussing the Kansas question in his annual Message, at the opening of the present session of Congress, to say, relative to the admission of Kansas as a State, that "*surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and ninety.*"

Had the reasonableness of this requirement suggested itself to the President in his Message transmitting the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, much valuable time in the legislation of the country might have been saved, and a dangerous sectional agitation avoided.

The President, in the same annual Message, further declares that any attempt by the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution, before the number of their population reaches the required amount, would be "*in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress,*" and in the judgment of the President, therefore, could not lawfully be made. Should it be attempted, judging the future by the past conduct of the Executive towards the people of Kansas, the President would declare it a case of rebellion or treason, and the army of the republic would again be employed under the plea of preserving "law and order," to suppress constitutional liberty in Kansas.

This is the first instance in the history of the Government, where Congress has declared that the *same* population, which is recognized as sufficient for a *Slave* State, was not sufficient for a *Free* State, and the Chief Magistrate of the republic not only sanctions such a discrimination, but avows his readiness to insist on it in the execution of the laws, so far as they affect the people of Kansas.

With this law on the statute-book, and with these official declarations of the President it is proposed to admit Oregon into the Union with a population less than the number required by this law, and from the best sources of information within the reach of your Committee, not exceeding, if equal, to that of the Territory of Kansas.

The undersigned minority of your Committee are unable to appreciate the fairness or justice of this kind of legislation towards the people of different Territories, and are unwilling to give their sanction in any way to a discrimination as to the amount of population required for a Free or Slave State, and much less as to the controlling political character of the proposed State. The applications for both Kansas and Oregon to be admitted into the Union were presented at the last session of Congress. Neither had been authorized by a previous act of Congress to form a Constitution. So that in that respect they were both alike.

As nearly as could be ascertained—no census having been taken in either since 1855—there was little or no difference as to the number of their population. Each had elected "*a State Legislature and other officers,*" and so far they were alike prepared to enter the Union. The only real difference that existed in the two cases prior to the application for either was, that Oregon had a Territorial Government not unsatisfactory to her people, and a Legislature chosen by her own citizens, while the Territorial organization of Kansas was a usurpation by fraud and force, and its political powers were wielded by usurpers and despots.

Without expressing any opinion as to the propriety of a restriction on new States as to population, if general in its character, or as to the necessity for any previous act of Congress authorizing the formation of a State Government, and without inquiring whether the Constitution submitted by the people of Oregon is republican in form and consistent in its provisions with the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States, while the restriction on the action of the people of Kansas remains on the statute-book, unless made of universal application to all the Territories, the undersigned feel that their approval of the application of Oregon under these circumstances, would be giving their sanction to an unjust discrimination between the people of different Territories, if not indirectly indorsing the odious distinction made in the law of the last session of Congress against free institutions and free States.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A Brooklyn Gathering—Amendments Wanted to the Atlantic-avenue Bill—What the Legislative Printing Costs—A Loose Bill with Immense Chinks in It—Interesting to Ferry Companies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

For two or three days past the largest Assembly Committee Room has been crowded,—Mr. FORD, in the Chair, and some Brooklyn man on the floor, arguing the vexed question of steam on Atlantic-street. Thus far the arguments have all been made to show the justice of the proposition to stop the steam, and the bill itself has been very little criticised. Last evening, against steam, the Hon. EDWARD D. FISKE forcibly and sensibly, and Mr. E. O. PERRIN oratorically set forth the strong inducements. Backing them up, were Mr. C. SPRAGUE, E. K. SCRANTON, Alderman FARNUM, and several other well-known gentlemen, not all drawn hither by their interest in this bill, but disposed to give it a lift since it lies in their way. On the other side, Friend FROST, a property owner in the assessed district, argued, that to pay $125,000 to so disobliging a Company of Philadelphians as were the party who owned the Long Island Road, was a sin, and to allow them to desert Atlantic-street a method of suicide. Mr. ELIAS LEWIS, of the firm of VALENTINE & BERGEN, succinctly stated the losses Brooklyn grocers, coal-dealers, produce-purchasers and milk-consumers were to suffer, if the road were shut out from access to the City. JOHN F. HECKENDORNE, JAMES RICHARDSON and Mr. MEEKS, backed up these protestants faithfully. But the bill itself must be amended, either in the Committee or the House. Except for the method of raising the money to pay the Long Island Railroad Company for leaving, it simply provides for the clearing off of steam, shutting up the tunnel and restoring the grade. *Not* a word about short cars or long cars; not a word about a dépôt on Atlantic-street Hill—out of which so easily a magnificent wholesale produce market might spring; not a word of obligation on the part of the Commissioners to put passengers over the route to South Ferry, though all take it for granted that a City Railroad project lies ensconced somewhere under the first sections, and that if there were not one, the whole project would lack its first friend. Again, the Commissioners named are—or at least one of them is—an interested party, and hence not the proper ones, however unexceptionable otherwise, to assess the property tax.

I am preaching to-day, because, in truth, to report upon is very little.

In the Senate, a communication from Comptroller CHAMBERS was read, showing the expense of Legislative printing for 1856, '7 and '58:

1856.....$119,149 04| 1858.....$124,264 43
1857..... 80,000 00|

For 1858—unless more has been offered—it will be by contract, $60,000.

The rest of the session was given to discussing the Senate rules.

In Assembly, Mr. SCHLEICHER presented a petition for a more uniform and proper adjustment of the claims of the soldiers of 1812—particularly in regard to the issue of the certificates, and protesting against the per centage claimed by the Commissioner, General VAN RENSSELAER. Mr. S. went on to expose an attempted imposition on the old soldiers, and moved a reference to a Select Committee, but the Chairman of Ways and Means showed that these Select Committees cost a great deal of money, and seldom come to anything. So to a Standing Committee the matter was referred, with instructions to be lively in reporting. The Committee of the Whole spent over an hour listening to the first half of a bill codifying all existing laws about State Prisons, and providing for some reforms. The bill has been carefully drawn, but it is exceedingly long—some 80 pages or more—and it requires strong faith in its friends, or a great deal of study, to vote for it with comfort.

Senator SPINOLA, some days since, introduced a bill which was read twice and referred to the Senate's Committee on Commerce, where it lies yet. It appears to grant moderate powers to a modest Company to run a harmless little boat down to Port Jefferson, Long Island. But, just imagine that the modest little Company is ambitious of a charter for a ferry across the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn, and willing, moreover, to double its capital at pleasure; to build a fleet of first-class boats; own real estate enough for the most extensive operations; and then reading the following faithful abstract, (though not in the words of the bill,) say whether said modest little Company will ever have to come to Albany for a better charter than this bill of Senator SPINOLA's would grant, if it ever became a law.

Of course the Senator meant to get no such powers for his nameless corporators, but then the looseness of the bill is extraordinary. It cannot convince sensitive folks that in the cracks of its joints there are not half hid a score of wooly-headed gentlemen of color.

SECTION 1. Corporators not named, but to be nine in number.

SEC. 2. Capital stock $200,000, divided into shares of $25—or 8,000 shares.

SEC. 3. Provides for the election of officers.

SEC. 4. Regulates the election of seven directors.

SEC. 5. Each shareholder to have one vote for each share of stock that he has held ten days previous to election.

SEC. 6. The said company to have the right to purchase or build one or more steamboats or steam vessels, for the purpose of plying between New-York, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Greenport and Sag Harbor, and such other places *upon the adjacent rivers and boys leading to Long Island Sound as may suit their convenience.*

SEC. 7. The Directors may issue so much stock as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. No scrip to be issued for the stock until the same is paid for in full.

SEC. 9. At any regular meeting of the Stockholders, called in conformity with the Charter, they may, by a two-thirds vote, *change the name of the Company,* and *increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding the sum named in the Charter,* and also *to change the routes for the carrying of passengers and general merchandize to any such places in the adjacent bays and rivers as may suit their convenience.*

Another section—(I have not the bill before me)—authorizes the Company to lease and build wharves and buildings, and to purchase and hold real estate.

I hope your people will not be unduly alarmed.

GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAYOR AND SUPERVISORS FOR A POST-OFFICE IN THE PARK—QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of New-York, with Mayor TIEMANN, have forwarded to Mr. CONKLING, Representative from New-York, tha draft of a bill amending the City Hall act so as to provide that a site, adjoining the New City Hall in the Park, be appropriated to the General Government as a post-office. The bill provides that a building be erected, half at the expense of the City, and half at that of the General Government. City Hall stock to the amount of one million of dollars, at six per cent., redeemable in 1875, is authorized to be issued.

It is understood that in Executive session, to-day, the Senate received from the Governor the names of HORATIO SEYMOUR, GEORGE W. PATTERSON and JOAN C. GREEN, of New York, as Commissioners of Quarantine.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Comptroller submitted a statement of the expense of printing in the following years: 1856, $109,349 04; 1857, $100,935 93; 1858, $124,264 43.

The bill to incorporate the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, was reported favorably.

The balance of the morning was occupied in a discussion on the rules.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum at Sing Sing.

To authorize the Harlem Railroad to lay a double track and use steam to Seventy-ninth-street.

The Brooklyn Local Improvement bill giving the assessment to the assessors was passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Assembly was occupied all the morning in the reading of a bill to amend the State Prison act. JOHN VAN BUREN was present on the floor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. ODYKE called up the resolution requiring the Sheriff, Clerk, &c., of New-York to report the amount of the emoluments of their offices.

Mr. CHANLER moved to make the resolution general over the State, and made a severe attack upon the legislation of 1857, deprecating any attempt to revive such a policy during the present session. He declared that if the resolution was pressed in its present shape, it would take the appearance of a partisan movement, the officers named being Democrats, while there was ample room to include within the scope of the resolution the Health Officer and other officials created by the Republicans, and preying upon the people of New-York. He thought censure better apply to those who fleece the rich and oppress the poor in the shape of Police Commissioners, who, when the glare of conflagration and cry of danger are abroad, hide like cowards beneath their blankets.

Mr. ODYKE replied, defending the resolutions, which simply sought for information, and did not take the shape of legislation at present.

Pending the debate the House adjourned.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

STILL ANOTHER RAILROAD.

Mr. SPENCER's bill gives power to JOHN A. KENNEDY, E. P. COWLES, and others, to construct a railroad from the Central Park, through Seventh-avenue to Broadway, down Broadway to Union-squnre, thence down University-place, Mercer, Green and other streets parallel with Broadway. It is the old parallel railroad bill of last Winter revised.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. SLOAN's bill authorizes the laying of a double track, from the track in Fourth-avenue, at Forty-second-street, up to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to Seventy-ninth-street, for the use of their cars only. The Company is authorized to use steam on Fourth-avenue, to and from the northern extremity of Manhattan Island to the south side of Forty-second-street, and to permit the use thereof by the New-Haven Railroad Company for a period of thirty years. All the rights, privileges, &c., granted the New-York and Harlem Railroad are extended for the term of thirty years.

KEG OYSTERS.

Mr. JOHNSON's bill in the Senate, to amend the act regulating the sale of keg oysters, provides that all kegs or cans containing oysters, put up for sale, shall be marked with the true quantity they hold, and three fourths of said quantity shall be solid meat or oysters. A penalty of $20 is imposed for violation.

Mr. BRANDRETH's bill to authorize the erection of a Lunatic Asylum at Sing-Sing, limits the cost to $100,000.

CORRECTION.—The bill increasing the number of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York was reported favorably by Mr. JAMES J. REILLY—not unfavorably—and was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The practice of taking down sermons in shorthand notes had reached such a height in Frankfort that the consistories, both of the Calvinistic and the Lutheran bodies, have thought it necessary to prohibit it for the future. "The Church," says the ordinance, "is not a lecture-room, but a house of prayer."

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER CURES AND PREVENTS PILES!

A CARD.—Our names and places of business having been announced by some person or persons unknown to us, in connection with the sale of Medicated Paper for the Water Closet, we take this opportunity to say that we have no paper of that kind for sale, excepting that originally discovered and now manufactured by

J. C. GAYETTY,

which is generally approved by our customers.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 145, 279, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And others.

J. C. GAYETTY & Co.'s only dépôt is at No. 41 Ann-street. Look for GAYETTY's name in each sheet—in water-mark—and his autograph upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhaustion. Yet when vital energy fails from any cause, these Pills will recuperate the system. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $6, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSMANN, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, at No. 296 Canal-street, at 40 per cent. below cost. Sale positive.

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED!

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation.* This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

ONE PRINCIPAL OF LIFE,
One principal of disease,
And one method of cure.
BRANDRETH'S
PILLS
Prove the unity of the first, the second and the third propositions. Principal office, No. 296 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

MERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 20.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	91½	50	Hud. R. R. R..	b30 34⅜
500	Virginia 6s.....	97	100	do.....	34⅜
2,000	do.....	96⅜	50	Harlem Railroad...	13⅞
30,000	Missouri St. 6s...	86⅜	50	Har. R. Pref....	s60 39
2,000	do.....	86⅜	560	do.....	39¼
10,000	do.....	s30 88¼	100	do.....	b60 39⅝
1,560	Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs	86	10	Sixth-avenue R....	122
2,000	H. & Ly. R. R. 1st M.	104½	50	M. S. & N. I. R. S..	47⅜
1,000	do.....	104⅝	100	do.....	s30 47⅜
1,000	Goshen Br. bds..	78½	960	Reading Railroad..	50¼
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	89	150	do.....	50⅜
1,000	B. & I. T. 1st m. bds.	66¼	100	do.....	b30 50⅜
2,000	Det. M. & T. 1st m.	58	1400	do.....	s30 50⅝
5	Bank of America...	110¼	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 52
10	National Bank....	106	50	do.....	52¼
20	Bk. of N. Y....	102	300	Panama Railroad..	116¾
40	Chatham Bank....	85	50	do.....	s60 116
20	Hanover Bank....	87	100	do.....	s30 116¼
10	St. Nicholas Bank.	100¾	6	Illinois Cen. R. R..	68
200	Penn. Coal Co...	b60 85	100	do.....	s30 68¼
370	do.....	85	150	do.....	s30 68
50	Pacific M. Stp. Co..	88¼	50	do.....	b30 68¼
260	do.....	88⅜	100	do.....	68¼
100	do.....	b60 89	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	71⅛
100	do.....	s60 89	100	do.....	b10 71⅜
50	do.....	s30 88⅝	100	do.....	b60 71¼
100	do.....	s60 88¾	250	do.....	s10 71⅜
50	do.....	88⅞	950	do.....	71⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 84⅜	200	do.....	s10 71⅝
50	do.....	b60 84⅜	100	do.....	s30 71⅜
165	do.....	84⅜	100	do.....	b60 71⅜
100	do.....	s30 84⅜	200	do.....	b30 71¼
200	do.....	s30 84⅜	50	do.....	71¼
50	do.....	s10 84⅜	300	do.....	s10 71⅜
300	do.....	b60 84⅝	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	31⅞
500	do.....	c 84⅝	100	do.....	b10 31⅞
200	do.....	s3 84⅝	200	do.....	s10 31⅞
30	Erie Railroad.....	13⅜	150	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	59⅞
100	do.....	b30 13⅝	150	do.....	b60 60
400	do.....	14	460	do.....	60
400	do.....	b60 14⅛	100	do.....	s30 59⅞
100	do.....	b30 14⅜	122	D. & H. Canal Co..	99⅜
350	do.....	b30 14			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Missouri St. 6s..	86⅜	100	Cumberl'd Pref..	s60 22
3,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M..	94	400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 84⅜
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	89	400	La Crosse & Mil.. R.	1⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	85¼	500	Erie Railroad...	b60 14⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s60 52	225	do.....	14⅜
150	do.....	52⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s60 71⅜
50	Pac. M. St. Co...	s60 88	500	do.....	b60 71⅝
150	do.....	88⅛	150	do.....	71⅝
200	do.....	88¼	100	do.....	s10 71⅝
10	do.....	s60 87⅞	50	do.....	b7 71⅞
200	Reading R. R..	s30 50⅜	50	do.....	s30 71⅜
50	do.....	50⅜	350	Chic. & R. I. R....	60⅜
200	do.....	b3 50⅜	50	do.....	b30 60¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$13,000	Memphis C. 6s..	65	24 Green. Fire Ins. Co.	140
4,000	Fort M. Town 8s..	50	10 Ham. Fire Ins. Co...	78
4,000	Lee Co., Iowa, 8s.	65	12 do.....	76⅜
7,000	Sciota & H. V. R. 7s.	30	30 Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	101⅜
1,960	At. Mn. Ins. S. '58	98⅛	20 New W. Fire In. Co.	97
1,000	Fox River 8s.....	60	10 Irving F. Ins. Co...	120
2,000	Joliet City 8s.....	65	10 Bowery F. Ins. Co.	189½
60	Chatham Bank.....	85¾	10 Am. Ex Co.....	97¾
50	Hanover Bank.....	85½	10 Sixth-av. R. R....	125
100	Mer. Ex. Bank.....	101½	10 do.....	126¾
10	Marine Bank.....	82½	750 Sun M. Ins. S. of '53	75
25	do.....	82	10 Bk. of the S. of N. Y.	102
35	do.....	82¼	10 Bank of Com.....	101¾
80	Bntch. & Drov. Bk..	119	10 Bk. of the Com'th..	89¾
16	Excelsior F. Ins Co.	104	5 Citizens' Bank.....	102¾
40	North W. F. I. Co..	102	20 East River Bank....	94
10	L. I. Fire Ins. Co..	170¾	5 Atlantic Bank.....	84
20	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	99	20 Am. Guano Co.....	$7¾
25	Great W. F. Ins. Co.	135½	100 U. S. Guano Co....	$3

THURSDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The unsettled condition of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon—incident to the political news from Europe, which for a moment disturbed confidence—was succeeded to-day by a considerable measure of firmness. This tone strengthened as the dealings of the day progressed, and in the afternoon the final bids were ½@⅝ ℔ cent. over the closing quotations of Wednesday. The Western list was assisted by the announcement that tha Galena management at Chicago, in pursuance of the pledge made to their stockholders last year, had resolved to divide the net cash earnings of the six months, which, though small, give assurance that the line is not running behind, and that while tha traffic has materially fallen off the expenses have been proportionally reduced also. After paying $70,000 interest on the 1st of February on the first mortgage, the Company will divide $120,000, or 2 ℔ cent., to the stockholders. The money is understood to be already in hand for both items, and the probability is tha cash reserve will be equal to the accumulated interest on the second mortgage, which falls due 1st of May. The example of making a division of whatever may be earned through seasons of trial upon the Western traffic, like the present, even down to 2 ℔ cent for the half year, will not be without its influence upon tha old or permanent stockholders, and the present feeling is that it should extend itself to other Companies whose finances are unembarrassed by floating debt. As the August dividend of the Galena was 4 ℔ cent., the present division makes the investment equal to 6 ℔ cent on par, or 8½ ℔ cent. on the present market worth of the shares. The stock rose to 71⅞ ℔ cent., sales of 4,000 shares; and Michigan Central and Rock Island, alika free in their finances, were also firm at the close, and in good demand through the day. The demand for New-York Central gave the strongest support to the market, because of the leading character of the stock in the general dealings of the Street. The *short* sellers met the demand with some freedom at the early Board, at 84½ @⅝, but at the second session but little stock was offered under 85 ℔ cent., 84¾ being the last bid. And so with Reading also; on the first call of the list some considerable contracts were made at 50½@50⅝, after which the stock went to 50⅞ ℔ cent. sales, and that price finally bid. The orders for Harlem Preferred advanced the stock to within a fraction of 40 ℔ cent., and Pennsylvania Coal to 85¼ ℔ cent. The last named Company, we understand, may advance their February dividend to 3½ ℔ cent., instead of 3 ℔ cent.; but we do not give the information as official. Erie shares, against the sales through tha week of a firm connected with the management, advanced to 14⅜ ℔ cent. at tha close. But few of the Bonds of the Company were offered, and no sales made. Illinois Constructions 89, sales and steady. Missouria 86⅜@½, sales. City Bank shares nearly all firm, under the present large employment of deposits, free of interest, and the growing prospect of a good Spring and Summer business. The cash sales of Panama were at 116½; a few seller's options at 116 ℔ cent. The transactions quite lively in Pacific Mail, the *Bear* account having the advantage within the past day or two; though wa can hear of nothing beyond the vague surmise of tha past four weeks as to the inducement of the present large short lina. The cash Stock is 88½ ℔ cent., with another half-penny 10 ℔ cent. dividend in early prospect for tha Spring, and the usual profitable activity in the California trade, going on. Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern were steady at the close, and held for an advance on the morning bids. The general market left off firm.

There is less activity with the Discount Brokere to-day than on Tuesday and Wednesday, and we find on inquiry that fresh mercantile bills come forward with less freedom than the revival of speculation in general merchandise and the opening of the Spring trade in Dry Goods would denote. Most of the paper may be taken more directly to Bank than usual, but this cannot be on account of advanced outside rates, as very prime 6 months' bills, made upon Sugars, Coffee, Tea Hides, &c., are still done at 5@6½ ℔ cent., and indorsed Dry Goods paper at about the same rates. Sixty-day acceptances against Southern consignments opened at par to ¼ ℔ cent. discount, with occasional deposits left with the old Stock Brokers at 4@4½ ℔ cent. Drafts on 10 cent. with occasional deposits left with the old Stock Brokers at 4@4½ ℔ cent. While a full 6 ℔ cent. market for the best mercantile paper would not be unlooked for with the revival in trade, and would, of course, be desirable to the heavy bankers, who have to fill up their lines from the outside offering, we do not find that the advance has yet been established as the rule. A large amount of New-England acceptances on Cotton, purchased here and at the South, are now maturing, and this has thrown the Bank balances, and consequently the Gold exchanges, against Boston.

The preliminary deposits of *one per cent.* on the amounts bid for on the New Loan of $10,000,000, to be awarded at Washington on Monday next, must be made at New-York by 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. They can be made at Washington, however, as late as noon on Monday. We presume that one or more of the large combination bids will be arranged in that city through the local bankers. The terms discussed to-day range 102½@103½ ℔ cent. There is more than the usual reserve shown by the prominent banks and banking-houses. Neither the last Foreign news or the Cuban discussion at Washington is much referred to. The more practical point is the probability of the Department receiving sufficient aid, after the present loan, from the Customs, to go through the present year without further negotiations other than funding or reissuing the $20,000,000 Treasury Bills as they fall in for redemption. The decision of this question, we have reason to suppose, rests more upon the prudence of Congress in withholding extraordinary appropriations, than upon the volume of importations, which, as compared with last year, is almost certain to be enlarged. We republish, for the convenience of bidders, the official proposals of the Secretary:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17, 1858.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, the 24th of January next, for ten millions of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of 14th of June, 1858. Said stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from the 1st of January next, and bear interest at 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of $1,000. No bid will be considered unless 1 ℔ cent. of the amount is deposited, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a depository of the United States, whose certificate of the same accompany the bid. In all cases the bids must be unconditional, and without reference to bids of others, and must state the premium offered therein.

The sealed proposals should be indorsed on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for Loan of 1858," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The sum which may be accepted from any bidder will be required to be paid to the depository of the United States nearest to his residence, or indicated as most convenient by him. Should bids be accepted from parties not residing within the United States, they will be required to deposit the principal and premium with the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or New-Orleans.

Certificates of stock for sums of $1,000 each, payable to the successful bidders or bearer, with coupons of semi-annual interest from the 1st of July next, also payable to bearer, attached thereto, will be issued for the amount of the accepted bids upon the certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depositaries of the United States. The stock will in all cases bear interest from the date of such deposit. The interest from that date to the 1st of July next will be paid to the successful bidder, or his attorney, by the depository where the deposit was made.

Successful bidders will be required to deposit the principal and premium of their accepted bids on or before the 15th of March next. The preliminary deposit of 1 ℔ cent. will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at Ports...	2,068,000	1,221,000	1,740,000	1,733,000	1,048,000
Ex. to G. B.....	607,000	383,000	363,000	587,000	525,000
Ex. to France...	269,000	141,000	197,000	209,000	121,000
Ex. to other F. P..	162,000	98,000	113,000	149,000	70,000
Total Export...	1,038,000	622,000	642,000	945,000	716,000
St'k on hand.....	837,000	591,000	770,000	677,000	312,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports....	138,000	78,000	129,000	107,000	70,000
Ex. to G. B.....	21,000	23,000	21,000	58,000	58,000
Ex. to France...	8,000	10,000	12,000	20,000	12,000
Ex. to other F. P.	7,000	6,000	7,000	15,000	10,000
Total Exports....	34,000	38,000	40,000	93,000	80,000

The Exports this week are less free, which partially explains the firmness of Exchange for yesterday's steamer. The receipts at the ports continue large, and now reach 847,000 bales in excess of last year, and 335,000 bales ahead of the full crop of 1856. The market here keeps firm and active—over 13,000 bales since yesterday morning—and prices for Orleans middlings are 12⅜, and Uplands 12⅛ cents. Mr. WRIGHT, in his circular for this week, says of the crop:

"The general opinion on this subject is gradually settling upon an estimate of about 3,600,000 bales. There are, however, more believers in 3,700,000 than at any time since the season opened. The receipts, if taken as a guide, point to the larger estimate. Receipts for the week are 138,000 bales, showing a reduction from the excessive amount of last week and week before, but they are still large, even for this period of the season. Next week it is likely a further reduction may be shown, though, perhaps, not more than to the extent of 10,000 bales. The heavy rains in the South have interfered with the free hauling of Cotton to the dépôts and landings, while on the other hand, the rivers are all in fine navigable order: there is no falling off in the proper sense of the term, nor can any be expected for some weeks to come. We are now comparing with the small receipts of last year, resulting from the panic, and our excess as compared therewith must necessarily increase. The maximum increase may possibly be reached by 16th February, and during March some reduction must take place."

Mr. SAMUEL HALLET, whose connection in London and Paris with certain American Railway schemes, has been made the subject of repeated comment in this column, has called upon us with a recent pamphlet in his own defence, with the request to do him justice in the premises. This document appears as a reply to a direct personal attack upon his moral reputation, which recently appeared in a Cincinnati paper. As we have never indulged in charges of this nature in discussing the somewhat bold and extraordinary finanancial movements of this gentleman abroad, and his equally extraordinary success in enlisting ex-Presidents and American Ambassadors and Consuls in England and France in his formidable schemes for *new* lines of road on the broad gunge and for foreclosing *old* lines on tha ordinary guaga, we feel free to believe that he has been wronged in the personal attack made through the Cincinnati Press. But we do not feel called upon either to publish at length his reply, extending with the documentary appendages through thirty-five octavo pages, or to make tha *personal* defence itself the occasion for qualifying the views which we have heretofore expressed of the effect and bearing of his *financial* movements abroad. Since Mr. HALLET's return he has enlisted the services, as of counsel in the Cincinnati and Marietta foreclosure, of Messrs. MILLARD FILLMORE, THOMAS EWING and HENRY STANSBURY, and we may add that of this fact we have just seen the autograph proofs.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $135,246; paid out $65,689; balance this afternoon, $4,690,239.

CITY BANK CAPITAL—QUARTERLY RETURN DEC. 18.

Bk. of New-York	$2,838,975	Chatham Bank....	$450,000
Manhattan Co.'y..	2,050,000	People's Bank.....	412,500
Merchants' Bank..	2,638,915	Bk. of N. America.	1,000,000
Mechanics' Bank..	2,000,000	Hanover Bank	1,000,000
Union Bank.....	600,000	Irving Bank.....	500,000
Bank of America..	3,000,000	Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000
Pheoix Bank.....	1,800,000	Citizens' Bank....	400,000
City Bank.....	1,000,000	Grocers' Bank.....	240,000
North River Bank	316,000	Nassau Bank.....	879,200
Tradesmen's Bank	800,000	East River Bank..	206,525
Fulton Bank.....	600,000	Market Bank.....	1,000,000
Chemical Bank....	500,000	St. Nicholas Bank.	750,000
Merch's Exch. Bk.	1,235,000	Shoe & Leather Bk

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rencontre between the Hon. George Taylor and C. C. Walden—Lord Napier's Transfer—The Case of Judge Irwin, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

A rencontre occurred in the vestibule of the House of Representatives to-day, between the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR and C. C. WALDEN of New-York. WALDEN was formerly Deputy Collector under SCHELL, and was removed through TAYLOR's influence. Passing the latter to-day, in company with Lieutenant MAURY, he uttered the words, "You d—d rascal!" TAYLOR, stepping up to WALDEN, inquired if the expression was applied to him. Receiving an affirmative answer, he struck WALDEN instantly with his fist, but the blow took only slight effect, in consequence of MAURY's throwing up his arm. WALDEN returned the blow with his umbrella, which TAYLOR wrenched from his hand, and nearly knocked WALDEN down with it. Bystanders interposing, prevented any further collision. Rumors of a challenge from WALDEN are rife, but it is not deemed probable that TAYLOR will take further notice of the affair.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that Lord NAPIER, in fact, is very much pleased with his anticipated transfer to the Hague, being fully apprised that it is designed as a step to promotion to Berlin.

The rumor is that Lord N. is to be intrusted at the Hague with the negotiation of a marriage alliance between one of the Princes of Orange and the Princess ALICE—a mission of much delicacy, of course, and one that is esteemed to be highly honorable to the negotiator.

This disposed of, Lord BLOOMFIELD is expected to retire from Berlin, to be succeeded by Lord NAPIER. The Berlin mission has long ranked in much higher grade than that to the United States, but it is particularly desirable to a British representative since the marriage of the Princess Royal and her residence at that Court.

The House Judiciary Committee examined several witnesses in the case of Judge IRWIN of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen of the highest respectability testified to facts which, it is believed, will make his impeachment unavoidable.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

The following Naval appointments have been confirmed by the Senate: Surgeons, Edward Hudson and MacCoun; Assistant Surgeons, Lining, Berthelotte, Leach, Christian, Magee, Gibbs, Burnett and W. M. King; Pursers, Pierce and Fulton; Chief Engineers, Stewart and Stimers. The following Marine Corps Officers have also been confirmed; Captain, Parrill; First-Lieutenant, Browning; Second-Lieutenants, Ingraham and Rathbone.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

Mr. KING presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, praying for an increase in the pay of officers of the Navy.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a joint resolution concerning the transportation of the mails between New-York and Liverpool, and between New-York and Bremen and Havre *vid* Southampton. Referred.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from the Society of the Cincinnati, of Massachusetts. Referred.

The private calendar was then taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

Mr. HORNSWORTH, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a long preamble setting forth the importance of our possessing all the British American Provinces, concluding with a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of initiating measures to secure them by honorable treaty.

Messrs. GARNETT, of Virginia, and others, objected.

The House then took up the private calendar.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

Interesting Communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Will you be pleased to give me all the information in your possession in relation to the Territory now proposed to be organized out of the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska, on the Platte River. I wish particularly to be informed as to the number of the inhabitants—the character of the country and its productions, or suitableness for agricultural purposes as well as mineral resources. Also, the tribes of Indians occupying it, their names and numbers as far as you are informed, and all other information you may have pertinent to the object of my inquiry.

Yours, truly,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Gov. J. W. DENVER, Washington, D. C.

COMMISSIONER DENVER'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Jan. 18, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your note of the 11th inst., asking for information in relation to "The Territory now proposed to be organized out of the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska," I beg leave to state that, not having seen a copy of the bill, and, therefore, being uninformed as to the extent of the proposed new Territory, I will assume that the eastern boundary is to be the 103d degree of longitude west from Greenwich; the northern line to be the 43d degree of north latitude; the western line the eastern rim of the Great Salt Lake Basin, and the southern line to be the northern line of the Territory of New-Mexico. This will include a part of Utah, as well as parts of Kansas and Nebraska. Nearly the whole of this country, extending six degrees from north to south, and eight from east to west, may properly be termed mountainous. The Rocky Mountain chain passes through its entire length from north to south, forming a curve to the east, from which branch out numerous spurs, which in themselves form considerable chains. The most important of these are the Black Hills, there being several ranges so called. Some of the highest peaks in the United States are found in these ranges, among which are Pike's, Long's, Laramie's and Fremont's. Amid these mountain ranges are some fine valleys, among which the most remarkable, perhaps, are the three Parks, which are in fact three extensive valleys, surrounded by the very crests of the Rocky Mountains, where are found the sources of some of our most noted rivers. The North Fork of the Platte has its source in the North Park, the Grand River of the West in the Middle Park, and the South Fork of the Platte and the Arkansas rivers rise in the South Park. Green River has its source in the Wind River Mountain, flows south, and forming a junction with Grand River, is afterwards called Rio Colorado, which empties into the Pacific Ocean through the Gulf of California. The Sweetwater, one of the principal tributaries of the North Fork of the Platte, also rises in the Wind Mountains, but flows east.

Until within the year just passed there were no white inhabitants in this country, except a few traders and trappers. The principal trading posts were Bent's Fort on the Arkansas, St. Vrain's Fort on the waters of the south fork of the Platte and Bridger's Fort on the west of Green River. Laramie, once a trading post, was some years since converted into a military establishment, and the same has recently been done with Fort Bridger. Within five or six years quite a large settlement was made in the vicinity of Fort Bridger, by the Mormons, but not long since they abandoned it. Last year the discovery of gold mines on the head waters of the South Platte induced quite a large number of persons to go out there, a good many of whom remained during the Winter, while probably the larger number returned to their homes intending to go back again in the Spring. The number Wintering there has been variously estimated at from five hundred to a thousand, and these who intend going out in the Spring will number many thousands.

As I have before stated, the general character of the country is mountainous, to which the Spanish word *Montana* would apply very appropriately. It is arid, and never can be, an agricultural country. The fertile land comprises a very small portion of the whole, and even where that is found, it can be made productive only to a limited extent. While at Fort Laramie, in 1856, I was informed by the officers of the Army who had been stationed there, that nearly all their crops had been destroyed by hail-storms, which visited the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains every year with terrific violence. Aside from this, however, the great altitude of the country would prevent the cultivation of products other than such as are common to high latitudes.

Herds of buffalo frequent the plains along the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, but none have ever been found farther to the westward. Indeed, there is scarcely any evidence that the buffalo ever crossed that rocky barrier. Their range seems to have been confined almost exclusively to the great Valley of the Mississippi.

The mineral resources have been but very partially developed, but there is no doubt of the existence of gold in considerable quantities over a large extent of country. As far as my knowledge extends, the discoveries of gold have thus far been confined to the eastern slope of the mountains, the principal working of the mines having been on the head waters of the South Platte. It has been found also, as I am informed, on the North Platte, and on the Arkansas, above Bent's Fort. There can be but little doubt, however, from the geological structure of the country, that the western slope will be found richer than the eastern, and that such will be found to be the character of the mineral deposits southward for some distance into New-Mexico, where the silver and copper take the place of the gold.

In this connection it may be well to direct your attention to the importance of providing rules and regulations for the government of the mines. At this time there is scarcely any nation on the globe with mines of the precious metals so extensive as ours, and yet, strange to say, Congress has passed no laws in relation to them, nor has it as yet been decided whether Congress has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of the mines. The laws of Spain and Mexico recognize the mines of precious metals as a part of the eminent domain which belongs to the sovereignty, and cannot be alienated. The common law of England agrees with this rule in every particular. In the celebrated case of Pollard's Lessee *vs.* Hagan *et al.*, (3d Howard Supreme Court Reports,) the Supreme Court decided that Congress could not interfere with the eminent domain, even in a Territory, but could hold it in trust only for the future State. If this be so with regard to the Territories, the argument would seem to apply with much greater force to the States of the Union. The sovereignty of the State governments, within their respective States is undoubted, and the right of eminent domain can belong only to the sovereign power. In several of the States and in all of the Territories, the Federal Government is a great land-owner—nothing more. Her lands are exempt from taxation by agreement with the States, but in nothing else does she occupy a different position with regard to the rights of ownership, or with regard to the rights of eminent domain, from that of any other landed proprietor. She may exercise acts of ownership over her property, but cannot interfere with the eminent domain—with the sovereignty.

Thus far Congress has in no instance acted in contravention of this principle, nor have many of the States asserted their right to the mines of precious metals found within their borders, though some of them have done so, as for instance New-York and Pennsylvania. The settlement of these questions is of the greatest importance to the mining interests of the country, and no correct settlement is likely to be had unless they are thoroughly understood.

However this question may be decided with regard to the States, there can be no doubt but Congress may, even as trustee for the future State, adopt such rules and regulations for the management of the mines in the Territories as may be deemed necessary, and the sooner this is done the better. One thing and only one seems to have been determined on, and that is, that the mines shall be left free for all to work without paying a rental to the Government. This was certainly a wise and liberal policy, and one that should not now be departed from. The laws fo Spain, which were adopted entire by Mexico, constitute the most complete mining code in the world, but they provide that a portion of the proceeds of the mines shall be paid over to the Government. After changing them in that particular they might then be adopted with advantage for the government of our own mines. They are equitable and just, and while they fully protect the mining interests, none of the other great interests of the country are neglected. The land may be sold but the minerals are reserved by operation of law as a part of the eminent domain. Any one may enter the land of another and work a mine, but before doing so he must pay the owner the agricultural or grazing value for so much of the land as may be necessary for carrying on the business. Thus it will be seen that the rights of all are protected.

Of the Indians found within the proposed territory, I believe none of them have settled or permanent habitations, but are purely nomadic in their habits. Their numbers are not known with any degree of certainty, but they consist of various tribes known as Camanches, Kiorrays, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Crows, Sioux, Shoshones or Snakes, and Utahs. My opinion is, that the proper course for the Government to pursue towards these Indians would be to assign to them a small reservation, furnish them with an instructor, and the means of cultivating the soil, and then require them to support themselves. If they have settled habitations, give them the lands they occupy, but in no instance to give them money annuities or other presents, except such as may be necessary to carry on their farming or agricultural operations. Every one must admit that the system heretofore pursued toward the Indians has proved a most lamentable failure. Taking them as a mass they are not as well off to-day as they were half a century ago, notwithstanding more than fifty million of dollars have been expended by the Government in efforts to civilise, to say nothing about the expenditures and exertions of other parties. Instead of civilizing, it has converted much the larger portion of them into paupers, who rely on the small sum of money paid to each once or twice a year for subsistence, and which generally draws around them some of the very worst of the whites.

Naturally disinclined to labor, they rely on the Government for support, and thus we have gone on year after year, building up a vast pauper establishment without conferring any corresponding benefit. Our presents attract the cupidity of the whites, and the Indian having got rid of his share, sits down and listlessly ekes out a miserable existence until the next payment is made, when the same thing is done over again. Thus there seems to be no likelihood of a termination of this pauper system, but with the extinction of the whole race. Some change is necessary in order to stay their downward course, and in my opinion the first step to be taken is to teach them to labor. This can only be done by making their subsistence depend on their own exertions. I know of no reason why the Government should be required to support the Indians in idleness, while the whites are compelled to labor for a livelihood. At all events, our present system can hardly be changed for the worse, unless it should be determined to increase the money annuities.

In my judgment, the proposed Territory ought to be organized with about the boundaries I have indicated. Although, as stated, its agricultural resources must always be limited, yet the mines will attract a great number of people, and their remoteness from any organized government will force them to adopt an organization for themselves, as was once done in Oregon. This should not be. The benefits of government ought to be brought within the reach of all.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. DENVER, Commissioner.

The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, House of Representatives.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

No. 101.—Richard Gregg *vs.* W. B. Bryant.—Error to the Circuit Court of the Northern Distrfct of ——. On motion of the defendant, the cause was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 269.—The Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia *vs.* Moses C. Mordecai. A motion to dismiss the cause was argued on both sides.

No. 50.—Robert Campbell *et al.* *vs.* Clement Boyereau. Argued for the defendant.

The Thorndike Will Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

The will of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, contested by his son-in-law, Lieut. MARIN, of the Navy, was before the Judge of Probate, to-day, for a hearing. The Hon. B. F. THOMAS and JAMES L. ENGLISH appeared for the Will; B. R. CURTIS and RUFUS CHOATE for the contestant. The main question is one of jurisdiction.

G. W. PHILLIPS and WM. N. DAVIS, two of the subscribing witnesses, testified that the will was signed in the office of Mr. DAVIS on the 14th of September, 1858; the deceased being then of sound mind; he arrived from Europe in the steamer *Arago*, in June, 1858, and immediately took rooms at the Tremont House, in Boston, where he died in November; Mr. CHAS. THORNDIKE, one of his sons, was here, but most of his immediate family were in Europe; his family consisted of a wife, two sons and two daughters, one unmarried.

WM. H. GARDINER testified that he had known Mr. THORNDIKE from boyhood; was in College with him had the management of his property here while Mr. THORNDIKE was in Europe; nearly all his property, real and personal, was in Boston; in June, 1857, Mr. THORNDIKE began to write a series of letters to Mr. GARDINER about returning to Boston, to end his days; was anxious to have a suitable house for his family; he would either hire, buy or build; the financial convulsion of the ensuing season caused him to postpone his return; his library, pictures and wines were stored in Boston; Mr. CURTIS put in the report of the case in the Supreme Judicial Court, in which it was decided, that Mr. THORNDIKE was not in May, 1857, an inhabitant of the city of Boston. Under that decision the city paid back $20i taxes to Mr. THORNDIKE.

OLIVER REED, Tax Collector, testified that he collected a tax of Mr. THORNDIKE, in Newport, R. I., for 1848. He was taxed on $9,000 real estate, and $50,000 personal property. Mr. THORNDIKE had furniture stored in Newport a year ago last Spring. Mr. THORNDIKE's house in Newport was sold, after his daughter was married to Lieut. MARIN. That made some talk in the street.

EBENEZER GROCKER, of Newport, testified in relation to collecting taxes of Mr. THORNDIKE in 1846. He thought he was taxed too high, the assessment being made upon one thousand dollars. Witness told him it ought to have been two hundred thousand dollars.

GOVERNOR GIBBS, of Rhode Island, testified that he knew Mr. THORNDIKE intimately at Newport. After the marriage of his daughter with Lieutenant MARIN he broke up his establishment, and, in speaking of going to Europe, declared his intention not to return again to America.

The case was here postponed till Friday of next week.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Jan. 21—12 o'clock, Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Europa*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 8th inst. Weather clear. Wind northwest and blowing freshly.

Supposed Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

A schooner drifted ashore on Deer Island, below this port, on Thursday night, but has since been got off and anchored. A boat has been found broken up in which it is supposed the crew endeavored to save themselves but were lost. The name of the schooner is not yet known.

ANTI-RENT CASES.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, of Friday, says: "One of these cases—the decision of which will dispose of 200 to 300 pending actions—is now on Argument in the Court of Appeals. The case involved the examination of the history and present condition of Manorial tenures, and brought into exercise extensive and varied legal learning.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Foreign Insurance Companies in the State—Telling the Railroads—The Sixth City Railroad Project for New-York—Party Discipline Ignored thus far—Propositions of Inquiry after Metropolitan Salaries all Tabled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

In the Senate to-day Senator HUBBELL's bill to amend the statutes relative to Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in this State, was favorably reported from the Committee on Insurance. It requires that one dollar on the hundred on all premiums received by the agent, broker or correspondent, transacting the business of insurance for any Company not incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be paid to the Comptroller of this State. It compels such agent to obtain a certificate of authority from the Comptroller, and give bonds that he will comply with this statute: every violation of the act is to be punished by a fine of $6,000—one-half to go to the treasury for the benefit of the poor of the county where it is committed. Your readers can better judge than I, whether this would be a constitional enactment. On motion of Senator SMITH, a resolution was adopted calling on the Auditor to report the amount paid to Lieutenant-Governors for travel during the sessions of the Legislature for several years back.

Senator SPINOLA offered the following:

Whereas, The Hon. ALEXANDER S. DIVEN, in an argument before the Court of Appeals, established the fact that he holds a seat in this Senate from a district unconstitutionally organized, thereby establishing the further fact that he is not entitled to a seat in this Senate; therefore.

Resolved, That it be referred to a Select Committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, in order to inquire by what authority the Hon. ALEXANDER S. DIVEN occupies a seat in this Senate.

The joke was appreciated, Mr. DIVEN explained, and the resolution was lost. The joint resolution asking our members in Congress to oppose a return to the high postage of half-civilized days, was called up and adopted.

In Assembly, the Claims Committee, as usual, reported against all the claims referred to them. The act amendatory of the Firemen's act, the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association's act of incorporation, and the change of name of a part of Cannon-street, Brooklyn, were favorably reported. The project of establishing the custom of weighing every bag and barrel of flour sold in your City was reported against, and the project stopped. A communication was received from the New-York Commissioners of Records, giving the aggregate amount of their expenses, viz: $601,788 19;—one half the printing of the records yet to be done, but all contracted for.

Notices were given, by Mr. DURYEA, of a bill to compensate the Sheriff of Kings County; by Mr. TUTHILL, of a bill to regulate farriage between Brooklyn and New-York; by Mr. REILLY of a bill to regulate the rates of wharfage; by Mr. CONKLIN, to amend the Port-Warden's law; and by Mr. OPDYKE, to inforce the liability of common carriers on Express Companies. Bills were introduced by Mr. MOORE, to amend the charter of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution; by Mr. WILSON, to change the corporate title of the North Protestant Dutch Church of Gowanus, Brooklyn.

Mr. PERRY introduced a bill to impose tolls upon "certain Railroad Companies." It is the one reported to the Senate last year by Mr. BROWN. It provides that the New-York Central Railroad Company shall pay tolls upon freight transported upon their road; that the New-York and Erie Railroad is to pay tolls upon all *through* freight: and all roads that connect with the Erie, upon freight passing from points nearer to the Erie Canal than the point where the road intersects the Erie road. The Oswego and Syracuse road to pay tolls. The Rome and Watertown to pay on all freight from the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, or from Rome to be shipped on either said river or lake. The Northern Ogdensburgh Railroad Company on all through freight when the Canals are open. But freight from the Champlain Canal on said road shall be exempt. The tolls on railroads to be the same as on the canals, and to go to the Canal Fund. No tolls chargeable on passengers' baggage, live animals, poultry, meat or fish. This act not to apply to freight transported by Express Companies. Tolls not to be charged for a greater distance on any one road than 350 miles—thus putting the Erie Railroad on the same footing with the Central. The Central is authorized to increase its rate of fare to 2¼ cents per mile. The effort to refer this matter to a select Committee was unsuccessful.

City Railroad, No. 6. This is the bill introduced to-day by Mr. BACHELLER, of Saratoga. It does not begin, as you might suppose, at Congress Spring, but at the Central Park, to run thence southerly down the Seventh-avenue, down Greenwich-avenue to Sixth-avenue, then diagonally across Sixth-avenue to Eighth-street on Clinton-place, along Clinton-place, thence with a single track to McDougal-street, to Houston, to Thompson, to Canal, to West Broadway, to Duane, to Broadway; back to Church-street, to Canal, to Mercer, to Eighth-street up by the route it took to the point of starting. A track is also allowed from the route named through Thompson and Broome streets to Broadway. The parties named in the bill are George H. Kelsey, John A. C. Grey, Geo. Briggs, —— Hewitt, —— Strong, —— Wood, —— Johnson, and Wm. H. Thompson.

Mr. BATCHELLER'S Avenue A Road (No. 5) bill names Charles Lent, R. J. Jimmerson, J. T. Mills and John F. Marshall and their associates (whoever they may be) as the parties who may lay a double track from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry (East River) through First-avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence through Twenty-third-street to Avenue A, thence through Avenue A to Houston-street, thence through Houston street with a single track to Ludlow-street, thence through Ludlow to [New Canal-street through it to the Bowery, through it to Chatham-street, down Chatham to Broadway; back through Chatham to Division, up Division to Essex, through Essex and Avenue A and up the same route that it passed down in the beginning. The road to be completed in two years.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER'S Seventh-avenue Railroad bill (No. 4) names John Kerr, John A. Kennedy, Hugh Smith, Edward P. Cowles, and James B. Taylor. The route is down Seventh-avenue, from Central Park to the old Bloomingdale Road, or *Broadway*, to Union-place, to University-place, to Sixth-street or Waverly-place, to Greene-street, thence with a single track to Canal-street, to West Broadway, to College-place, to Barclay-street, to Church-street, and with a double track to Broadway; back through Barclay to Church, to Canal-street, to Mercer-street, to Waverly-place or Sixth-street, to connect with the track in University-place. The fourth section provides that the provisions of the act entitled "An Act relative to the Construction of Railroads in Cities, passed April 4, 1854," shall not apply to this act.

Mr. N. A. CHILDS' Ninth-avenue Railroad bill (No. 3) names Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., James M. Post, John H. Morris, C. C. White, Wm. N. McIntire, Samuel Osgood, John McClare, Jr., and Wm. N. Niles.

The parties named in Mr. REILLY'S Avenue D bill (No. 2) are Samuel W. Mackrell, William Simpson, John E. Develin and William B. Strafford,—all either stage proprietors or connected with the Commissioners of Emigration.

The very bulkiness of the Republican majority has thus far kept party in the background of the Assembly. Mr. OPDYKE'S innocent resolution of inquiry—of information as to the amount of the salaries received by the Sheriff, Register, County Clerk, and Corporation Counsel and Attorney of New-York—was very near to defining the line, Thursday. If put to the vote, unamended, it would probably have been carried; or if the Democrats, desirous of concealing the richness of this Fraser's River that meanders through your City Hall, had quietly whispered their objections, it would have been lost from indifference. Nor would Mr. CHANLER'S amendment to inquire from all the counties the profits of these offices have influenced the result. But he proceeded to make a speech, a brief, energelle effort in its oratory, charging Mr. OPDYKE and the Republicans with the movement for the simple purpose of bringing up "their masters—the lobby," with rich offerings to their feet; then if the question had been taken, there would have been one straight party vote, Mr. OPDYKE replied in a quiet, low voice, saying that it was generally rumored that four of these offices netted to each of their holders a salary equal to that of the President of the United States, and that one of them was said to be four times greater than the President's, making no allusion to what Mr. CHANLER had denounced as the hazenness of the resolution. Mr. CONKLING, however, objected to the resolution, that it would furnish no information, and Mr. SPENCER, for reasons that he did not state, and so it was tabled. Friday morning, the question reappeared—the amendment was voted down. A new amendment making the investigation extend to the salaries of Port-Wardens and Health Officer, was voted down, several leading Republicans voting for the inclusive on all the parties named as subjects of inquiry, and Mr. OPDYKE'S resolution carried,—the House being under the operation of the previous question while the two amendments and the main question were taken. Mr. CONKLING moved a reconsideration, which was tabled—resolution and all. Mr. CONKLING then moved for a Committee to visit New-York and examine the Savings Banks with reference to the amount of their unclaimed deposits. Mr. [CHANDLER made a speech objecting. The Speaker from the floor followed with his first speech. He urged the passage of the resolution; because it was generally believed that in the safes of the Savings Banks of New-York were lying unclaimed from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000. These institutions were creatures of the State, and to the State it belonged. With taxes crushing down the city from which the gentleman (Mr. C.) comes, with tremendous debts hanging over us, with a floating debt of nearly $4,000,000, constitutionally contracted, as he believed, sound policy and every principle of a true Republican Government required that this unused, unowned money should be applied by the State, to which it belonged, in trust, toward completing its great works, upon which its prosperity so much depends.

Mr. TOMLINSON (Dem.) followed, showing that to seize the deposits of the Savings Banks would create alarm.

The question was pushed up to the verge of a vote, when Gen. DURYEA, (Republican,) learning that the Savings Banks had not answered the questions already put to them by the House, suggested a little delay. This tipped the dish so far that lots of Republican votes were evidently spilled out, and the mover of the resolution himself tabled all, by moving an adjournment, which was carried.

The Senate has adjourned till Monday, but the House has its coat off and its sleeves rolled up, and prefers to work right on. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20.

The Harlem Railroad double-track bill was reported upon favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DIVEN, to increase the powers and duties of Public Administrators.

By Mr. SMITH, to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh-avenue and other streets in New-York.

To increase the salaries of the keepers and matrons of State Prisons.

Mr. LAFLIN introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney-General for information respecting the constitutionality of toiling railroads. Adopted.

Mr. HALSTEAD'S resolutions against increased rates of postage were also adopted.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21.

BILLS REPORTED.

To print the Court Calendars of Kings County. Favorably.

To amend the New-York Firemen's act. Favorably.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. Favorably.

Mr. TOMLINSON presented a remonstrance from the Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas, against the repeal of the law allowing parties to be witnesses. He called the attention of the House to the fact that every Judge but one, together with the prominent lawyers, unite in the memorial. They regarded the proposed repeal as a retrograde movement, calculated to excite alarm amongst those most eminent in jurisprudence in the State. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GROVER, to compel all country banks to redeem their issue at par in New-York.

By Mr. PERRY to impose tolls on railroads competing with the canals.

By Mr. BATCHELLER, of Saratoga, to construct a railroad on Seventh-avenue and other streets in New-York. A motion to refer this bill to a Special Committee was lost.

Mr. OPDYKE'S resolution calling for information as to the emolumenis of the offices of Sheriff and County Clerk of New-York came up.

Mr. CHANLER'S amendment to make the resolution general, was lost.

Mr. JEREMIAH moved to include the Health Officer.

Mr. CHANLER moved also to include the Port Wardens and Police Commissioners.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the previous question, which was ordered and the original resolution adopted by Ayes 72; Nays 29.

Important from Hayti.

THE EMPEROR SOULOUQUE'S STATEMENT—THE IMPERIALIST ARMY BULLETIN.

We have just received the first official bulletin of the army of the Haytien Emperor. It gives a diary of the movements of the army from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3, but contains little worthy of repetition.

On the 30th a small French boat, manned by four men, and bringing a M. CLESCA to Gonaives, was seized, and the arrested persons detained until evening, and then allowed to continue its course.

On the 2d of January the Emperor inspected the Army. On the 3d the Emperor visited the ramparts constructed during the night, and was subsequently told that the insurgents, who occupied a position on the River Mont-Roins, had fled, leaving their ammunition.

The Imperial troops then occupied the evacuated position. The most perfect order reigns, and the army exhibits no signs of disaffection.

This bulletin of course treats the revolution, of which we have heretofore had only the insurgents' accounts, from the Soulouque point of view, as a mere temporary riot, not endangering the stability of the empire.

President Buchanan Encourages Home Manufactures.

[*From the Harrisburg Telegraph.*]

It must be conceded that our worthy President has great versatility of literary talent. Few would have supposed that, amid the cares of State, he could have time or inclination to cast off for a moment the incubus of that Pacific Railroad, or the lingering consequences of the Ostend Manifesto, and turn his colossal mind to whisky. Yet such is the fact. BUCHANAN discourses upon the refreshing beverage with that brevity which is the soul of wit; and it will be a gratifying surprise for the readers of the last Presidential Message to learn that Mr. BUCHANAN *can* write briefly and to the point. The facts of the case, as related by a cotemporary, are these:

A firm of distillers in Pittsburg, Penn., who put up "rye whisky in ten or one-gallon packages," sent to the White House a package with their compliments. Mr. BUCHANAN, who never flinches when duty calls, exercised his bibulous powers upon the package, and, moved by gratitude to the givers of such goods, penned to them an autograph letter, in which, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, he says: "Your rye whisky excels in mildness and fine flavor any spirits I ever drank." We may imagine the delight of the Pittsburg distillers on the receipt of this message. They probably skipped about the streets of the Iron City for very joy, clasping the President's letter and envelope to their hearts, and saying to their friends, with Miss Flite, "These are documents!" Of course they could not keep their good fortune from the public, and so their whisky advertisements in the newspapers are headed with the name of the President of these United States of America. Nor were they wrong in so doing; for it will be noticed that the President writes as one having authority, and not as an ignoramus on the subject. He stands on a whisky platform—he has had precedents and antecedents, and he boldly meets the issue. Observe that he says this peculiar whisky excels *any spirits he ever tasted before*. He is evidently a connoisseur in these beverages. He knows old Verzenay or Moet from Jersey cider, and is generally "up" in liquors. He is an authority on the subject; his classic letter will be received as a standard, and "Buchanan on Whisky" will go down to posterity in company with "Fry on Joh" and "Napier on Logarithms."

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY AND ARREST.—The Pittsburg papers announce the arrest in that city of a man named ANDERSON, under the following circumstances:

About two years ago he lived in Washington City, and was in Government employ. He had a wife and four children, who, it would appear, were devoted to him, and with whom he might have been happy. But, unfortunately for his happiness and that of his family, he had become acquainted with a lady who was then matron of the Government Asylum at Washington. The acquaintance grew to intimacy, and at length to something worse. The conduct of the matron soon excited remark, and it became necessary to discharge her from the institution. The next day she and her paramour left the city, and they went—no one knew whither. About sixteen months ago, Mr. REMOND SKIDMORE, a brother of Mrs. ANDERSON, came to Pittsburg, and has resided there ever since. On Monday night he happened to call in at DAVIS' auction rooms, and among the crowd there he was surprised to find his lost brother-in-law. Without making himself known he traced ANDERSON to a house, where the guilty pair lived, and on Tuesday had him and her arrested. They were detained for a further hearing, and appeared overwhelmed with shame; the woman was closely veiled, and the man scarcely ventured to raise his eyes from the floor. If married, and it can be proven, ANDERSON will be held to answer the charge of bigamy.

TWENTY-NINTH OVERLAND MAIL.

Details of Intelligence from California, Oregon, Washington and Fraser's River, &c.

St. Louis papers of the 19th inst. contain the news brought by the Overland Mail which left San Francisco on the 24th ult., from which we glean the following. We have received telegraphic advices of the thirtieth Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on Thursday. These advices were published in the TIMES of yesterday:

From the Los Angeles Star, Dec. 25.

Company E, Sixth Infantry, are to encamp, for the present, at Martin's Ranch, in the Cajon Pass, to await the orders of Colonel HOFFMAN.

Lieutenant DAVIDSON, appointed Regimental Quartermaster to the First Dragoons, arrived on the steamer *Senator*, and will leave probably to-morrow for Fort Tejon, where the head-quarters of the regiment are at present stationed.

Colonel HOFFMAN left town on Thursday morning for the purpose of examining the Mojave country, with the view of locating the new military post. At the Cajon Pass he will be joined by an escort of the First Dragoons, consisting of fifty men, under the command of Captain DAVIDSON, with Lieutenant CHAPMAN.

The following are the names of the officers in command of Company E, Sixth Infantry, who arrived here by the steamer *Senator*: Col. HOFFMAN, commanding Regiment; Lieut. D. CLARK, commanding Company E; Lieut. JAS. A. SMITH, A. A. Quartermaster; Dr. W. J. EDGAR, Surgeon; JOHN S. MILLER, Clerk to Quartermaster; Mr. BETHEL, Sutler.

From the Alta California.

The Overland Mail stage, which left yesterday, took no through passengers, and but 356 letters.

The deposits of gold at the Mint, last week, amounted to 5,052 ounces, worth $85,000. The coinage of the week amounted to $128,000.

A Mr. PEARCE succeeded in harpooning a humpbacked whale in Tomales Bay, on the 19th inst., and towed him ashore. On measuring the monster, it was found to be 60 feet in length, and 12 feet in breadth across the back. It is estimated it will yield about 75 barrels of oil.

A specimen of quartz has recently been found in Nevada County, on Rush Creek, which the *Democrat* thinks will prove the richest lead yet discovered in this State. The lead, says the *Journal*, is from ten to eighteen inches in thickness, has been opened along the surface for a distance of about ten feet, and some six hundred pounds of rock taken out, in all of which gold is visible. The specimen now before us weighs some five or six pounds, for which the owners of the land were offered a hundred dollars, and we are informed that it is just about the average richness of the lead. From fifty to one hundred pounds of the richest rock was packed two miles to where the owners live, in buckets, and they estimate that it contains from two to three thousand dollars in gold, and from what we have been told, we should judge that the estimate is rather below than above the mark. The lead is about three miles from Nevada, and was discovered about two months ago, by Mr. WM. B. SWAN, who immediately formed a company, and 1,400 feet of the lead was taken up and recorded. Without being aware of the richness of the lead, the company commenced running a tunnel. Some of the members becoming discouraged, sold out their interests, and on Friday last the remaining members concluded to open the lead on the surface before going to more expense in running the tunnel. On opening the lead, they soon discovered that the rock was unsurpassingly rich. They are now prosecuting the work on the tunnel, which will strike the lead about seventy-five feet below the surface, and a man is employed to constantly watch the lead, to keep outsiders from carrying away the rock.

From the Honolulu Advertiser, Dec. 2.

The whaling-bark *Rajah*, of New-Bedford, was wrecked in the Ochotsk Sea, on the 18th October, involving the loss of thirteen lives. An account of the catastrophe is furnished to the *Advertiser*, by Capt. S. H. WHITESIDE, of the ship *Condor*. The wreck took place on the N. W. end of Big Shanter Island, during a heavy gale from the N.E., with snow. On the 17th, Capt. STEWART supposed his ship was thirty or forty miles to the northward of the Islands, and was lying to under close-reefed mainsail and reefed foresail—(he had previously lost his foretopmast)—was heading to the eastward. At 8 A. M. on the 18th, discovered land all along under the lee. He immediately wore ship, but could not head clear of the point. It blowing very hard, the ship made no headway, was thrown broadside on shore, and in less than five minutes broke up. Out of twenty-six men on board, only thirteen escaped alive.

The following is a correct list of those lost:

Captain Ansel Steward, of Fairhaven, Mass.; found and buried. First mate, Thos. Hamlin, of Falmouth, Mass.; John Cooper Fawcett, of Catskill, N. Y.; John Moran, of Troy, N. Y., found and buried; Charles Gould, of New-Bedford; Andrew Delaney, of New-York City; Andrew J. Hadley, of Northfield, Vt.; Frank Jacet, of Flores, Western Islands; Joe King, same; Manuel Antone, of St. George, Western Islands, found and buried; Frank, of Pico, Western Islands; John Glass, of Guan, found and buried; John Spanish, of Talcahuano, found and buried.

On the 22d November, Capt. WHITESIDE succeeded in rescuing the survivors, and saved about 200 barrels of oil from the wreck. It is quite remarkable that just one-half of the ship's company were lost.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The steamship *Panama*, which had been several days overdue, from the North, arrived in port on Monday, the 20th. The principal news is of the weather—which has been exceedingly inclement—and the freezing of Fraser River, *below* Fort Langley. According to the latest accounts, brought by the steamer *Beaver*, which reached Victoria on the evening of 7th December, with eighty passengers, the river was frozen over to the depth of an inch and a-half, from Langley down to its mouth.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Washington Territory convened on Monday, 6th December.

A JUDGE RESIGNED.—Judge WILLIAMS has resigned his office as Chief Justice of Oregon Territory.

Two Indians were murdered, and another severely wounded, on Nov. 28, at Yoncalla, Umpqua County, by some reckless whites. A good deal of excitement had been caused by the massacre, and the people there had arrested seven of the ruffians supposed to be engaged in the outrage.

The glorious and welcome rain has been falling steadily for the past 24 hours, a guarantee of plentiful crops and abundant harvests.

We learn, says the Marysville *Express*, that on the 20th of December, the Rev. Father Slattery, of the Catholic Church of this city, was robbed of $80 and a gold watch. On Saturday morning, a German, on whom suspicion rested, was arrested at Bang

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Are They Wanted?—Is It Wise to Create Them?

It is some time ago since it was found out that the Federal Government had its many little prejudices, among which was a chronic indisposition to aid agriculture. It had multitudinous largess for commerce; mannfactures by dint of importunity were always securing some share of favor, now larger and now less; internal improvements in one guise or another would have their gratuities; education secured its six miles square all over the public domain; navigation had its river and harbor appropriations; science its Smithsonian Institution, its Coast Survey, and the National Observatory. The time has come, said these innovators, when something should be done for that negiected child of the soil, Agriculture; and after a perplexing choice of modes, an allotment of a vast body of the public lands was decided npon; and in the form of a bill for endowing Agricultural Colleges, one in each of the States, last Spring passed through the the House of Representatives; that the Committee upon the Public Lands in the House reported the bill adversely; and that, in a different form, on the same day it issned from the Committee, it was passed by a vote of 105 to 101, is a fact completing the historical record of the measure to the moment of its introduction into the Senate. It is now on the business calendar of that body, where its friends reckon upon reaching it during the present session, and passing it by a decided majority.

The leading traits of the hill may be reedily stated. It withdraws nearly eix millions of acres of land—6,920,000 acres—from salc, assigning them to the several States, in the ratio of 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative to which the State is entitled. These are to be represented by scrip issued to the several States by the Department of the Interior, which the State is required to invest in en inviolahle fund, for the maintenance of en Agricultural College. The land for a model farm may be paid for from the principal; hut none of it shall go for bnildings or other necessary apparatus. These are to be supplied hy the State. The appropriation is otherwise strictly an endowment. There are minor provisions regulating the selection and the price of the lands. The hill is in this shape in tha hands of the Land Committee of the Senate, whcnce it will issue presently, to be put upon its third reading, and its passage. It is hardly probable that the measure will encounter any serious opposition, until it meet a Presidential veto, which, after the veto of Miss Dix's Insane Land bill, by President Pierce, it is qnite likely to evoke.

And the reason for such unprecedented prosperity lies less in the intrinsic merits of the hill than in the risk of personal unpopularity in withstanding it. It is a concession to the most important interest in the country; an interest that has been neglected, and aimost proscribed; one that is powerfnl enongh to avenge any wrong done it, real or imaginary; one that at the ballot-box pays promptly all accounts left unsettled in the chambers of legislation. Yet, the truth is, agriculture has snffered no neglect at the hands of the Federal Government. More than any other public interest it has shared in all the advantages of beneficial legislation. If territoriee hava been prematurely thrown open, or hastily transformed into States, it has been for the benefit of the cultivator of the soil. If railroads have been the recipients of land grants, the enormity of which have startled all careful economists, in the new regions thua connected with the market the farmer has been the largest gainer. If, in the allotment of a section to school pnrposes, at ehort intervele throughont the entira pnblic domain, edncation has been encouraged, all the advantage of the edncation and the encouragement belong to the agriculturist who has thus been enabled to settle within the reach of that indispensahle household need, the school-house. The Patent Office is busied day and night in developing and introducing the inventive talent of the country for the benefit of the cnltivatora of the soil. What reapers, mowers, plows, threshing-machines; what horse-hoes, cultivators, aeed-sowers; what chnrns, cheese-presses, and washing-machines, has not the protection lent to invention indirectly furnished to the alleviation of the cost and care and labor of the farmer? And if we add to the count the zealous labora of the Patent office, in disseminating new varieties of seed; n collecting and distributing agricultural information; in elaborating its annual report; in calling together the most ekillful of cnltivatora to extract the results of their experience and give it to the clod-compelling public gratuitously, we ehall aee how nnjnst is the cherge that Government does nothing for the farmer. And the picture will gain in distinctneas, when we reflect that the whole revenne system of the country favors the agriculturist while it oppresses a the manufactnrer and the merchant; and that shonld the day ever coma when direct taxation shall repleca the expensive machinery of custom-house and aub-treasury, the farmer will appreciate his long preceding exemption from federal impositions.

But were the fact otherwise, there is much good reason to deprecate this line of argument. It frames an infinitude of pleas for an infinitude of professions and industrial interests, each one of which can say, with far greater honesty, it has experienced no favor at the hands of the National Government. The medical, the clerical, the mercantile, the scientific interests of the country have received only incidentally the slightest patronage of Congress. If we have colleges of agriculture with national endowments, why not collegea of medicine, of theology, of engineering, of navigation, of mechanic arts, of the fine arts, and of the arts of industrial design? Why not grant vast areas of the national domain to found institutions that shall furnieh ns astronomers, geologists, and surveyors. And if assuming to meddle with the business of edncation, in what way could we better intervene than in the education and elevation of the laboring classes, whose means are insufficient to provide opportunities for themselves, and whose deficicnt culture is the sonrce of a larger portion of social disorder and crime? Indeed, simply as a precedent, nothing conld be more mischievous than this wholesale measnre, leaving as it does the administration of the Federal Government chargeable with grose impartiality, if it withhold similar grants to a thousand contradictory claimants.

There is, moreover, en entire failure of evidence to show a desire on the part of the farming interest for this concession. The prejudice against book or acientific farming is certainly passing away; hnt in his weekly and monthly periodical devoted to agricultural topics, the farmer finds quite aa much scientific farming as his leisure permits him to study, and his laboring hours to practice. While, in a general way, the idea of a prodigious donation to the class may please the ear, very few working farmers, we venture to say, would entertain the thonght of aending his sons, destined to rural pursuits, to an agricultnral college. If auything beyond the nsnal Common School curriculum be desired, the chemistry and the vegetable physiology requisite to furnish forth a good theoretical agricultnrist, may be had at any of the more advanced schools and colleges of private endowment, one of which is never distant from any man's door. Nay, the establishment of chairs, with especial reference to agricultural chamistry, is already contemplated in some of the larger institntions. Snch facilitiea are all that can reasonably be reqnired. If more be wanted, let the works of Liebig, of the two Johnsons, and of all the better Enropean and American authorities in the chemistry of agricultnre, be digested in proper manuals and introduced into our common schools and colleges, and all that le required to complate the specnlative farmer will be supplied. All else—the practice, and the skill, which nothing hut practice can communicate—he must find—and the parent will desire him to find upon the parental homestead. If more than the chemistry of plants and of soils be wished for the student, and the agricultural college be furnished to afford it, it will come in improper and disastrous conflict with existing pnblic and private institutions of learning. If no more be wished, the sensible farmer will hardly consider the erection of this army of colleges as necessary to teach a single specialty, the practical value of which is not admitted by the bulk of cultivators, whether the fact be the fruit of ignorance, or of prejudice, or of both. We repeat, there is no proof that these agricultural colleges are the wish or the want of the farmers.

Passing, however, from these extrinsic considerations to the special merits of the immediate bill, we find atill more conclusive grounds of objection. Its largest endowments are to those States whose population already is the largest, and increasing with diminished rapidity; while to States of equal magnitnde, and destined to contain vastly larger nnmbers, tha endowment is extremely disproportioned. Thus New-York, with an area of 29,440,000 acres, is to receive 700,000 acres of land; while Iowa, with a wider area, namely, 32,548,960 acres, and likely to contain in the next ten years at lesst as large a rural popnlation as New-York, receives but 80,000. Massachusetts, where the population is chiefly nrban, and where agriculture, by the pinch of necessity, is carried to an extreme advance, gets 260,000 acres, while Georgia, with eight times the surface, end incalculable lack of agricultural skill, obtains but 200,000 acres; whils Texas, an empire of itself, destined to hold a thousand times the rural population of Massachusetts, has no more than 80,000 acres. It is vain to claim any sensible desire to aid agricultnre in such random apportionments as these. They are clearly made without reference to the wants of the sevaral Stetes, or to the comparative claims of different sections. They have all the indications of a desire to win popularity by the *éclat* of a prodigious act of liberality to an important interest, regardless of the circumstance thst the measure in its details defeats its own pretentious pnrpose.

For these reasons it is to be hoped this bill will not become a lew. The agricultural interest is not entitled to ask such a grant; has not asked it; could not ask it without establishing a wretchedly mischievous precedent; would obtain no practical benefit from it, if conceded. If the messnre obtain the consideration in the Senate that it failed lo get in the House, there can be no doubt about its fate.

The Dred Scott Case—How Far the Decision of the Supreme Court is Binding.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Governor Morgan, and your own article of Monday upon the subject of "Territorial Sovereignty," have discussed the subject thoroughly and sbly, so far as either has gone; but will you not permit a Republican to state as briefly as possibla the ground on which Republicans yet claim that Congress has still, of right, the contro of Slavery in the Territories?

As good citizens, we submit to the decision of the Supreme Court so long as it remains unreversed; but it is notorious that it has no morsl worth, and binds the North now only b its legal force, which may be dissolved forever, the moment the question shall be again brought up to the Court and fsirly tried.

What moral force can the decision in the Dred Scott case have? The arguments of the Judges have convinced no one. They are ropes of aand and the most reprehensible specimens of special pleading that ever disgraced a court of jnstice. This is so obvious to legal minds who have examined the snbject, that we cannot presume the Supreme Court ever expected they would be regarded in any other light, by those cepable of judging; We do not stop to discuss this question further but we do ask, what confidence can we have in such a decision, made by a bare majority of such, a Court; and that majority packed for that special question, (among others of the kind,) and deciding the question with Southern halters about their necks? First, as to the packing.

The slaveholders, constituting only one-third or one-fourth part of all the free votera of the United States, have a majority of the judges in that Court, eppointed from their own midst; and theae judges alaveholdera themselves, and personally and pecuniarily interested in the question! And how have they been thua packed? We had one illustration of the process, during the Administration of Mr. Fillmore. For a Judge in that Court he nominated a Southern man, when the Sonth had alrcady more than their share of Judges; but that was not enough for them. Mr. Fillmore was soon informed that the Sonth would reject his nominee in the Senate. Why? Because, forsooth he was not aound npon the Slave question! That ia, he waa an honest, able man, and living at the Sonth; but he might not decide the Territorie l Slave question according to Southern vlewa; and Mr. Fillmore, like too many other Northern Presidenta deeirous of Southern favor, thought best to submit to their dictation; and thus we see how some of the packing of Supreme Judges has been done.

We have alluded to Southern hallers about the necks of Southern Judges, and by some it may be regarded as a caricature. If so, it is significant. For who, in all these United States, understanding all tha influences at work, expected, or thought for one moment, that Southern Judges, packed as they had been, would *dare* to decide any other way than they did? For, aside from their having accepted their offices under such circumstances, and their being slaveholders, and pecuniarily interested in the qnestion, they knew, and everybody else knew, that it would not be wholesomc for tham, personelly, to decide otherwise than they did decide; and that they had everything to fear from a decision adverse to the viewa of the South—from which the most respectable citizens had been driven by violence for expressing an adverse opinion, and a Senator had been struck down in his place, with wounds that will carry him to his grave. We repeat, that no man with intelligence upon the subject expected for one moment that these Southern Judges would ever decide the case in favor of freedom and law; hut those of us who had not personally preëxamined the law, did expect that they would succeed better than they have done in covering up their tracks with reason and nrgumeat. Why, then, should Republicans, or people ol the North generally, regard such a decialon as conclusive? or desist from doing all they can, legally and properly, to secure the ultimate correction and aubversion of a decision that is not founded in right, or upon legal or constitutionel principles?

If wa are asked how we are going to help ourselves under present circumstances, we answer—that we have a large majority of votera in the United Stales, and if we shall help ourselves against an illegal decision, just as the South has helped themselves to procure it, the *South ought* to be ashamed to open their mouths against it; and this is enough for us to sny at present.

It must be remembered that in this we are not contending for a fruitless victory, but for our own, valuable rights as Northern men, and as free men As usual, Sonthern men make a great noise about their right to go into the territories upon "equal terms with Northern men;" but their noise is a sham, for nohody denies them this right. But when they ask to take slavea there, they ask to go there upon unequal tarms. Freemen say to them in reply, "Come, as we do, with your families, your cattle and your property tht is not a nuisance, and you are as welcome as we are; but you have no right to come with a nuisance in the shape of negroes, (tolerated only where you are,) and place this nuisanco down under our noses; to depreciate our property, to render our homea nncomfortable and dangerous; our labor fruitless; and to degrade ourselves, and make us, poor beginners upon the soil, worse off than your elaves. It is so wherever Slavery prevails. A poor man cannot get up from his poverty in a slave country. His slaveholding neighbor can undersell him in market, or his elaves are worthless. He is despised by the slaveholder because he works with his own hands. The slaveholder has, besides, time and opportunity to circumvent and outmanage him in all public affairs. While the poor man is lahoring, his slaveholding neighbor can visit his fellow-slaveholders, to lay their plans, and to carry them ont. His children are not educated, and inherit only their father's poverty and degradation; for it is not the policy of the slaveholder to establish schools upon the soil to raise them up. Well, indeed, may free men going into a new territory object to Slavery. He can say, and does say to the slaveholder, "Come on equal terms with ns, but bring with you no slave-nuisance to annoy, endanger, oppress and degrade us and our children. Your State laws tolerate that nuisance where you are, but they do not authorize you to impose it upon us here; and your pretence that you cannot come here on equal terms without it, is simply the essence of hypocrisy, and an insult to common sense."

A Subscriber and Republican.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Queen Victoria Insists, and Sticks to Her Point—The New Coinage for Canada, Dollars and Cents—The Strange Fortunes of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, John Mitchel's Former Coadjutor—Canadian Authors—The Tariff Question—Reciprocity with the United States Desired—Specific vs. Ad valorem Duties—The Northern Railway Closed, Owing to its Defective Rails—The "Abduction Case" again—Death of Mr. Charles Allan—Sir William Logan's New Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Tuesday, January 18, 1859.

The Seat-of-Government Question has assumed yet another phase. Her Gractous Majesty—there seems no reason to douht—has sent ns another dispatch, *insisting*, tn plain terms, that her award in favor of Ottawa shall be carried ont at once. This is rather unexpected, and puts quite a new face on the matter. Some say they won't go for Ottawe upon compulsion. Others again, more loyal, declars that they will now support the claims of Ottawa at all hazzards. By the British Constitution, Her Majesty possesses the undoubted right to summon her Perliament to meet her wherever she pleeses. The English Parliament has met at York, at Oxford, &c., as well as at London. And, as we Canadians have adopted the British Constitution here, it follows thst her Majesty may—by virtue of her prerogative—summon the Canadian Perliament to consult with her at any place she may choose; so thst the people have, *of right*, nothing to ssy in the metter. But prerogative is often most respected when not exercised. Canada is more democratic thsn Great Britain, and as this Seat-of-Government Question is made the dividing one between rival factions—I will not call them parties—we may see strange avents happening.

The Canadian coinage, just issued, is very beautiful. The Queen's head, on one side, is the best ever stamped. On the other side the denomination of the coin is surrounded by a wreath of our national maple. I send you a specimen of the coin, which you will doubtless be happy to show to any-curious numismatologist. Coinage, they say, is the test and sign of empire. You will observe that under Victoria's head is the word "Canada."

Thos. D'Aacy McGee has just published a volume of poems. You remember McGee, the aditor of this *American Celt*, a violent Anti-British Young Ireland periodical, of coiirse. It was this same McGee who was the hero of the cahbage-garden rebellion, in Ireland, in '48; who escaped from Ireland in a coal ship, and was outlawed; who published the *Celt*, in which he wrote "The Felon Flag of England," and blessed heaven that the blood of the English tyrants was flowing freely in the Crimea; who was outlawed by the British authorities; who was pardoned hy the Queen; who was all hut excommunicated by your Archbishop Hughes; who, disgusted hy the want of sympathy shown to him by tha New-Yorkers, especially of the Know-Nothing Order, came to Canade; who, settling in Montreal, published the *New Era* newspaper, in which ha advocated the consolidation of the British-American Colonies into a kingdom, to be ruled hy one of Queen Victoria's sons; who, at the general election of 1857-58 was returned as a Member of Parliament for Montreal, the largest city in tha Provinces; who is now one of ths most powsrful men in Canada, leader of the major part of the Roman Catholics; whose influence it was thet creeted the Brown-Dorion ministry, in which he refused the position of Provincial Secretary, and who wrote the missive which Bishop (R. C.) Charbonnel signed, and which was read in all the Roman Catholic Churches in Montreal, telling ths people to snpport that Ministry; who has no other means of living (besides his Parliamentary wages) than lecturing throughout the country; who, as an orator, a politician, or a wit and a conversationalist, stands almost unrivalled in Canada. McGee's poems, some of them, ere good; in others he perpetrates bulls, as when he speaks of an object "obscur'd hy light."

We have so little literature here that we hail with pleasure any contribuitons to our stock. Authors are wretchedly paid because so little demand exists for their productions. Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, is the only man who puhlishes anything worth mentioning. He has just given to the world the only two Canadian novels we have, viz.: *Simon Seek* and *Canadian Homes*. These are written hy a young man named Nimmo, one of the editors of the *Protectionist* newspaper, and are designed to advocate the principle o protection to home manufactures by means of a high tariff of Customs duties.

Apropos of Customs duties, I may remark thet our Inspector-General, Mr. Galt, (son of Mr. Galt, the English author, Byron's friend,) has issued circulars to the Boards of Trade in our various cities, asking their opinion as to the working of our tariff. The Montreal peopla have replied that they desire the perfect assimilation of our tariff to yours, with a view, eventually, to complete reciprocity between the Provinces and tha States, and the abolition, I presume, of all frontier Custom-houses on both sides of the line—all duties to he collected at the seahoard only, and internal trade to be free. This would ba something similar to the German *Zollverein*; It would certainly lessen the expense of collecting Customs duties, by decreasing the number of offices and officers. The recent change in our tariff created a quantity of *ad valorem* duties. The Customs officers generally dislike them, and a return to the old system of specific dnties is advocated. The recommendations of Mr. President Buchanan on this subject have been read by us with an interest we do not generally attach to the emanations of his very peculiar genius.

The Northern Railway of Canada, otherwise called the Ontario, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railway, running from this city to Collingwood, on tha Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, has been closed by order of the Government Inspector of Railways, as being unsafe. A partial reopening has, however, taken place, as passenger-cars are allowed to he attached to freight rains, and these are suffarad to run, during daylight, at a slow rate of speed. This road has only been built for about three years, and the reason of its being unsafe is that *one-sixth of the rails are worn out*. What a lesson does this teach the managers of roads on this continent! A cheap, slight rail may cost less at first than one of a good pattern and make, but in the end will prove hy far the most expensive. The hest rails will last eight or nine years.

The officers who were charged with illegally kidnapping a man named Snowie—arresting him without a proper warrant and handing him over to the United States authorities against his will—have been tried. The jury could not agree. Eleven were for conviction and one for acquittal. Finally the prisoners withdrew their plea of "Not guilty," and pleaded "Guilty." Their sentence will be lenient, as it is the first case of the kind which has come before the Courts. The strong point made by the prosecution was, that if the men were acquitted, we should frequently haar of the recapture by American officers of the fugitive slaves who might liave found refuge on Canadian soil.

Mr. Chas. Allan, member of the Provincial Parliament for the North Riding of tha county of Wellington, died last Thursday evening at Hamilton, of disease of the heart, suddenly, while on a visit to a friend.

The Canadian Geological Surveyors have issued another work, containiug several very heautiful plates illustrative of some of our fossils. It doubtlass does credit to Sir Wm. Logan, the chief geologist, and all his staff; but, as the work is printed at the public expense, some of the people are beginning to think they are paying dearly for their whistle.

Latest from the Kansas Gold Mines.

From the Leavenworth Daily Times, Jan. 7.

Mr. John Elliott, of St. Louis, Mr. William A. Green, of Chicago, and Robert Middleton, arrived in this city last evening, direct from Pike's Peak, having accomplished the journey in seventeen days—the quickest time ever made upon the Plains. About three days previous to leaving Pueblo, a party cama in from the Platte, who reported nothing doing, in consequence of the severity of the weather. Five days previous to leaving Pneblo, there were several hundred sheep frozen to death in that vicinity.

Nothing is doing in any part of the mines of any consequence. The streams are all frozen, and the ground to the depth of eighteen inches. Provisions are abundant, and game planty. Nothing will probably be done till Spring, but the miners are encouraged, and think the yield of the district will afford adequate and remunerativa pay.

From Smoky Hill to the Arkansas, wood and water were abundant. The Leavenworth route to the mines is unquestionably the best—the distance is also in its favor, and the advantages of the route in wood and water are far above that of any other. The Cheyennes and Arpahoes inhablt the country north of the Arkansas—the Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches the country south. The only point of difficulty with the Indians is created by the title to tha territory now occupied by the miners, but no collision is anticipated.

The Loulsville *Courier* pronouncea the story of a planter near that city selling his own daughtar "a *canard* of the first water."

Social Life at Washington—The New Order of Things.

From the Philadelphia Bnlletin.

Social life in Washington is in a curious study. We have had many heads of the cabinet, but never before has the gospel of the cabinet been forgotten that there are other cakes and ale in the land, the President restricts his board and limits up the faithful alone. Before you can sit at his board you must worship at his shrine. You cannot make your face to shine with his wine and oil unless you submit to his politics. He does not even dispense a smile except for a consideration. You may see him if you go to a reception; but, if he knows you to be of an opposing party, he will freeze you with a look, or knock you down with a sneer. Under Fillmore and Pierce the White House was not an ice-house. The poorest clerks were welcome. The political foe ate the bread of the Executive, with nona to molest and to make him afraid, and stood in tha presence without trembling.

I have never known Washington more delightful, notwithstanding the Siberian hospitality at the West End of the avenue. Mr. Corcoran, who has done so much to beautify this fair city, and whose charities are as unostentatious as they are voluntary and frequent, though no longer a favorite at the White House—especially since Bennett, of the *Herald*, has been indorsed for his assaults upon private character by the head of the Government—entertains with sumptuous liberality. Mr. Vice-President Breckinridge, who is also in the shade of the Buchanan dynasty, lives cosily, with a part of his Kentucky delegation, in Sixth-street. Mr. Speaker Orr, and his eloquent and excitable friend, Col. Keitt, receive their visitors at their genial head-quarters corner of Eighth and E streets. The Hon. Horace F. Clark, one of the hravs man who did right at the first session, and comes back to the second reelected and rejnvenated, flourishes on his ample fortune at the beautiful residence of the late Major Lindsay, meeting his guests with open-handed cordiality. Bronbrick has alegant rooms on the Avenue, which are crowded nightly with his friends. Haskin and Hickman are entirely too comfortable for two such radical Anti-Administration men. Mr. and Mrs. Senator Douglas were never before so popular with the visiting and fashionable world. The receptions of the fair lady are crowded. No party spirit reigns there. All are received with gsnuine kindness. North and Sonth mingls in genial harmony. Ths respectable elitzen and his family—the stranger from othsr States and countries—are greeted like old friends when properly presented. The Repuhlicans have a good time of their own. They make amends for their exclusion from the West End hy paying atlention to each other; content with their own circle, but by no means costive of their lare whsn enabled to reciprocate.

Ths Americans were always a gay omnibus full. Headed hy glorious Crittenden, and inspired hy jolly John Thompson, (not John R.,) with Humphrey Marshall, Triffe, Winter Davis and Morrison Harris, and ths rest, they make many a round robia, and cause many a round tahls to roar and groan with wit and wine. Nor do all the Administration dole out their good things. Though you cannot go to Coss's or to Black's, (and you deserve it for being so severe in your peper,) others can, and they say that the receptions are very agreeahle. Mr. and Mrs. Sickles ara universsl favorites; nowhere is there a more refined or generous welcome, and nowhere are Pennsylvanians so glad to rally. Among the outsiders—the non-officials—there is an over-ahundance of social feeling. Here you find ths heart of Washington society—a spontaneous sincerity, a contempt for mere wealth, an admiration of intellsct, you meet nowhere else. Ex-Marshal Hoovsa is a host in more respects than one, and his kind, gentle, and true-hearted lady is nsver happier than when making others happy. Then wa have Maguire, with his beautiful picture-gallery, and his splendid library, his agreeable *reunions*, where you will often meet such celahrities as Wm. C. Rivas, of Virginia; Elliott, the artist; Gaylon Clara, of the *Knickerbocker*; Pike, of Arkansas; Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*; Peter Force, Gales and Seaton, snd, when they are in town, Forrest, Brougham, Burton, "and the, rest." Coyle, of the *Intelligencer*; Heiss, of the *States*; Rives, of the *Globe*; F. P. Blair, at Silver Spring, outside of the town; Baal, the old sergeant-at-arms of ths Ssnate, are among the readiest to see their friends, and even to meet their opponents, at their own houses.

You will see from this how powsrless the effort is to control the good feeling of our people, and to make the relations of private life and intercourse among human beings dependent upon the whim of a weak man, who happens to be President for the time being.

The nsw British Minister, Lyon, is an unmarried man, as I hear. It is rare that one of ths scions of ths English nobility is caught by an American woman, though Sir Gore Ouseley was. Some high expectations ara entertained as to the new Ambassador.

There is no more chance for the thirty million hill of Mr. Slidell than there would be for a bill to sell the District ot Columhia. I speak advisedly. We have no money down here for Cuba. Mr. Buchanan has got himself, as usnal, into a scrape, and he wants to work out of it. Unawed by the indignation of ths Spanish people, without whose consent he cannot, for a moment, approach the subject of purchasing Cuba, hs ettempts to drive a bargain hsfore their eyes, as if for the purpose of still further outraging them. Douglas, though averse to the appropriation at this time, defera to the Presidential programme, votes for it, and lets tha President take the responsibility. This is aliks magnanimous and statesmanlike.

The Slave-Rescue Case in Ohio—Arrest of the Student Lincoln in his School—Letter from Prof. Peck, of Oberlin.

From the Columbus State Journal.

Oberlin, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Editor State Journal: Your readers have been advised of the facts that the alleged rescuers of the slave John, at Wellington, have been indicted, and most of them have voluntarily appeared in Court to answer to the bills found against them. They will, perhaps, be interested to hear of a new feature which the case has taken on—*the violent* arrest, ironing and imprisonment *in your county*, of ona of the parties indicted. The gentleman who has suffered the indignity I am about to describe is a young Englishman, a member of college in this place, and a person of excellent character and deportment. Before notice of the indictments was served, Mr. Lincoln, for such is his neme, had gone to your county to take a school. The fact that he was in the neighborhood was presently discovered by Mr. Samuel Davis, a bailiff in the United States Court, and a helper of Deputy Marshal Lowa, in "the Wellington case." With a zeal worthy of his Wellington antecedents, Mr. Davis wrote to Cleveland for a warrant for the arrest of Lincoln, and on its arrival he made haste to execute it. The serving of the writ occurred in this wise: About 1½ o'clock on Friday last, Mr. Lincoln was engaged in the duties of his school, when suddenly one of the children cried out with terror, (for threats from the officere had reached the ears of the scholars,) "Master, there comes Sam. Davis." "Well, children," answered the teacher, "whatever may happen, keep perfectly quiet."

There was a knock, the door opened, Mr. Davis end another of the same breed presented themselves. "Your name is Lincoln?" ahruptly said the official. "It is." "Ah! you are just the man I waut; I've got a warrant for your arrest; so come along." And while saying this the dignliary drew from his pocket a pair of manacles, which he proceeded to attach to the person of his prisonar. "Stop," says Lincoln, "I shall make no resistance; I shall of course go with you; you need not put these things upon me." But the plea was of no avail. The official could not lose the opportunity for avenging the fright he got at Wellington. So, kindly giving his captive permission to say a few words to his school, he drove off *with his prisoner in chains;* and that prisoner an unoffending, Christian man, who would have scorned to make the least resistance to the writ which was being served. I ought to say that the valiant official did not get away until the outraged children had launched at him a good many epithets less complimentary than true.

The arrest completed, Davis proceeded to lodge his prisoner in the jail in your city, which was twelve miles distant. On the way, he was several times asked to remove the irons, but refused to do so; nor were the manacles unclasped till the prisoner had been taken into the interior of the jail and introduced to Marshal Lowe. Then, when Lowe had sufficiently triumphed over his prey, the young man was turned loose among the felons who were to be his companions for the night. Precisely how desirable a lodging among thieves in a fetid cell swarming with rats was likely to be, you can imagine as well as I.

Presently, the prisoner made an effort to communicate with personal acquaintances in the city; hut the greatest favor he could receive, was the promise that a letter should be lodged in the Post-Office (to get thence to its destination *after* he should be miles away.) But, though in bonds, the captiva was honored with company. Two or three men came in, evidently either to sound or taunt him. One of tha visitors was Dayton, Clerk of the House, who hails (and we always put on sackcloth and ashes when we acknowledge it) from our place. As he was "in cahoot" with Lowe when that worthy was man-hunting in Lorain, it was proper that he should be invited in to share the official's triumph. Some of us wonder that we did not think of making some recompense for the protection he enjoyed at our hands, when his soul shivered before popular rage which his complicity with kidnapping roused, by hastening to Professor Monroe, whether he was asked to do so or not, and telling him of the plight a neighbor was in.

Not to dwell on further particulars, I may say that the prisoner was kept with no food till the next morning at 3 o'clock, when Lows started with him for Cleveland. At Cleveland the prisoner *was discharged on his own recognizance*, as soon as Judge Wilson could he found. Now, if *manacles* and *imprisonment in a jail* are not singular treatment for a man who is on his way to be discharged on his own recognizances, and whom the attending officer had reason to suppose would be so discharged, then I am altogether mistaken.

And I em still more mistaken if Davis and Lowe do not find, before they get through with this matter, that kidnapping in Ohio and all its adjuncts are serious and expensive amusements. I promise you, Sir, that the fire which this outrage has kindled in Lorain will not go out till an effort has been made to teach these arbitrary and insolent officials that freemen know what their rights are. Respectfully, yours,

H. E. PECK.

Mr. Forsyth and the Silver Bars.—The Mobile *Register* is "authorized" to say: "That Mr. Forsyth assumes and avows the whole responsibility connected with the secretion of the treasure in question—that he is prepared to defend and justify the act—that he will make public all the facts and circumstances of the case as soon as it can be done with safety to the parties in Mexico, who would be exposed to peril in the civil war now raging in that country by their publication at this time—and that he is entirely confident his course in connection with the affair will meet the full sanction and approval of his countrymen, as well as of his Government.

Illness of Theodore Parker.—The Boston *Journal*, of Thnrsday, says: "Dr. Jackson, Dr. Bowditch and Dr. Cabot hava had a consultstion upon ths case of Theodore Parker's health, and they came to the conclusion that his disease is deeply seated pulmonary consumption."

The Kansas Troubles—[illegible] Message from the Governor [illegible].

Executive Office,
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 14, 1859.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Duty compels me again to call your attention to the condition of affairs upon our Western border, and to urge upon you the necessity for prompt action. Although, by the Constitution, the Governor is made Commander in-Chief of the militia of the State, and a conservator of the peace within the State, yet, by the statutes, this power to call the militia into service is limited to cases of rebellion, insurrection or invasion. Under the recent statute, the authority to call out a military force to preserve order, or to enforce the laws, is invested alone in the Sheriffs of the respective counties; and common sense will suggest that they cannot exercise this power except in cases of immediate necessity. They have no authority to call upon the militia, or other citizens, to act merely in anticipation of a necessity which might or might not exist.

The present difficulties upon our border constitute neither rebellion nor insurrection; for either would imply that the deeds of violence committed there were done by our own citizens, whereas the outlaws referred to reside without the State. Neither can the marauding incursions under which our people are suffering be regarded as an invasion, for a state of war does not exist between the authorities in Kansas and of Missouri. The law-abiding citizens of Kansas cherish the most friendly relations with the citizens of this State, and deplore, as much as we do, the present condition of things, and are making efforts to preserve order. The dangers to which our people are exposed cannot, therefore, be dignified into the importance of an invasion. The marauders are merely freebooters and murderers, yet their number is sufficiently large—amounting to several hundred men, and rapidly increasing—to render the civil power (wholly inadequate, either to arrest or suppress them. and however flagrant their outrages, the authorities of this State have no power to cross tha line to evertake and punish them.

I hava information which shows the necessity and good policy of immediate action. The security of our citizens and the ends of justice demand that there shall be *no delay*. Prompt measures will probably not only save the lives of our citizens, bnt speedily and forsver put an end to these troubles. I hope, therefore, that another day will not be allowed to pass without decisive and effective legislation.

Very respectfully, R. M. STEWART.

Daring Robbery of Harnden's Express in Providence—The Iron Safe and Contents Carried Off.

We learn from Earl & Co.'s Express, thet the Express office on Dorrence-street, corner of Middle-street, Providence, R. I., was entered this morning through the door on Middle-street, by means of false keys, and Harnden's iron traveling safe, which arrived at ths office about 4 o'clock this morning, was carried off, together with the contents, the precise matter or amount of which cannot be known until they hear from their agent in New-York. A large trunk in the office, used for the transportation of packages and parcels, was broken open, and the contents strewn about the floor. Among the articles in this trunk was a bag containing $6,000 in gold, a bag containing $1,000 in silver, belonging to Gorham & Co., silversmiths, and two bags of cents. The robbers carried off the bags of cents and that of silver, hut left the hag of gold on the floor. The safe was subsequently found in Atwill's-avenue, ths distance of one mile and a half from the office, broken open, and the pouch cut open and robbed of its contents.

A watchman is employed in the office throughout the night-time, and upon the arrival of their express from New-York in the morning, it is customary for him to immediately deliver to the periodical dealers near by such papers as arrivs for tham; and while engsged in that service, which requires bnt about twenty minutes, he leaves the messsnger or driver in the office. This morning, however, both the driver and the watchman went from ths office on the wagon together, leaving the office without any one it for not over twenty minutes, and it was during their brief absence that the robbery was committed.

Ths messenger immediately telegraphed to their agent in New-York to learn the contents of the safe, and will use their utmost endeavors to ferrst ont the robbers and recover the property.

Rumor has it that money and papers to the valne of about $50,000 were stolen, but a messenger who arrived here this forenoon believes this to be an exaggeration.—*Boston Journal, Jan.* 18.

The Providence *Journal* gives the following as the circumstances, as far as known, of the robbery:

"The amount reported stolen is $1,300. This consisted of $1.000 in silver, mostly of old American quarters, $100 in cents, and about $200 in paper money. The silver weighed about 56 ponnds, and the bags of copper nearly 20 pounds each. Ths box containing these amounts held also a hag of gold coin, amounting to $5,900. This luckily escaped the notice of the robbers, who mistook the coppers for the genuine yellow. Ths entrance to the offics was effected hy the main door, fronting on Dorrance-street. Admission was gained by the aid of false keys, as no damage was done to any of the locks or bolts. An iron safe weighing, with its contents, about two hundred pounds, was taken from ths office and rifled of its contents near the foot of Attwell's-avenne. What was in it is not wholly known. When found there were in it several packages of jewelry left unmolested. The safe was made of boiler iron, and could have been opened only by great force. The bolts were bent, and the top broken partly from its hinges.

The opportunity presented to the robbers was one which very rarely occurs. Mr. Batter, the watchman in the office, rode out with Mr. Wm. Draper, the expressman, to distribute the papers which come from New-York each morning in bundles for the periodical dealers. They made the usual circuit, and stopped at Mr. Matherwson's to drink a cup of coffee. They were absent not more than twenty minntes, during which the daring piece of rascality was consummated. The intention undoubtedly was to sweep all the money in the safe and box."

The Providence *Tribune* says, as to the report that there has been stolen jnst $1,100: "It has, however, leaked out in some mysterious manner, that a very much larger amount le missing. It is one of the strangest things in the world that robbers should spurn jewelry, if there was nothing more valuable and less hulky to be found. It is, also, a strange circumstance that the watchman should be gone at just tha time the robbery was committed. Up to a late hour last night no clue was had of the robbers, though the Mershal and his men were unusually active throughout the day."

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 21.

Before Judge Betts.

Exceptions to Report—Weighmaster's Return.

Phœbe Ann Conn, executrix, vs. *Thomas B. Coddington et al.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The libel was filed to recover freight upon Iron brought from Liverpool in the ship *John J. Boyd*, in June, 1856. A question arose as to whether the libellant had delivered all the iron shipped, as the bills of lading called for a larger amount. The Court rendered a decree for the libellant for $418 48, with leave to the respondents to take a reference and give further proof on the question of the amount of iron shipped. The Commissioner reported the same amount of freight due as had been decided by the Court, to which report the respondent excepted.

Held, by the Court, that on the proofs, the report of the Commissioners is supported. The respondents fail to show satisfactorily that the weigher represented accurately the true weight of Iron delivered, or that he actually took the weight of the whole cargo; and there is no evidence given by them of the quantity laden on board at Liverpool, other than whet is deduced from a comparison of the bills of lading, with statements of tha weighmaster, not corroborated by his official original returns.

Report confirmed.

For libellant, Messrs. Owen and Vose. For respondents, Mr. Sherman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan 21.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Indictment.

The Grand Jury came in this morning with a hill in the following case:

The United States vs. *Marcus Dorety.*—An Indictment against ona of the crew of the whaleship *California*, for manslaughter on the high seas, in killing another of the crew, named William Trausul, with a cutting spade.

Sequisite number for a grand jury.

Judge Ingersoll asked the Jury if they had any other business before them. The Foreman said there was one other case, but there were not enough Jurors present to transact hu-liness, there being but fourteen present. The Judge told them they were under a mistake on that point; that twelve was a sufficient numhar to do business, but they would in that case all have to concur in order to find a hill.

The Jnry retired, but shortly afterwards returned without any bill, and were discharged for the Term, with the thanks of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 21.

Before Justice Davies.

James Cook vs. *Charles Miller et al.*—There must he an order entered that the plaintiff recover his costs, to be levied on the property of deceased.

*The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile

...for the admission of testimony before the Coroner's ...quest. The motion to strike that out was, therefore, denied, though, in another respect, the answer ...as ordered to be amended.

Charles Westmond and Jas. W. Culver for the motion. Recd. V. Abbott opposed.

DEMAND OF COPY COMPLAINT.

Welch vs. *Kennebrodt*.—(Common Pleas, Special Term.)—Motion to set aside plaintiff's proceedings.

BRADY, J.—The copy of the complaint need not be served with the summons, but if the defendant appears within the twenty days allowed by the code, and demands in writing a copy of the complaint, specifying a place within the State where it may be served, a copy must be served within twenty days. (Code § 130.) The defendant caused a notice of appearance to be served by his attorney in this case, and superadded to such notice were the words: "And I require all papers therein to be served on me, at my office, No. 140 Broadway, City of New-York." The plaintiffs treating this notice and requirements as a notice of appearance only, omitted to serve a copy of the complaint, and proceeded to enter judgment. The statute does not require the demand of a copy of the complaint to be made by any particular form of expression, and if, therefore, it be made without reference to the language employed, the defendant secures all the rights consequent thereupon. To demand is to claim; to ask for with authority and to require, is to demand; to ask a thing as of right. The words are synonymous. When the defendant requires all papers to be served upon him, it is demanding that all papers shall be so served. A complaint is a paper in a cause which is necessary to the plaintiff's success, and one which should be served upon the defendant, if he either demand or require it. This is both within the spirit and letter of the statute. The plaintiff's proceedings are therefore irregular, and must be set aside. Leave, however, will be given the plaintiff to serve a complaint within ten days, without costs to the defendant, and without cost of this motion to either party.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been generally moderate, during the week. Supplies have been good, and prices have not varied remarkably.

Beef, roasting pieces. ℔ lb.	12	@	17
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb.	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb.	6	@	9
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb.	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb.	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb.	6	@	10
Mution, hind quarters, ℔ lb.	7	@	11
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb.	5	@	6
Mution, chops, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Lamb, ℔ lb.	11	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb.	10	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb.	6	@	6
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb.	10½	@	11½
Pork, salted, ℔ lb.	10	@	10½
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb.	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb.	4	@	6
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb.	11	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb.	11	@	13
Hams, ℔ lb.	11	@	13
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	8½	@	10
Tongues, each.	50	@	75
Lard, ℔ lb.	11½	@	12
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb.	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is not quite so freely offered,—yet as the demand is not active,—prices generally favor buyers. Game is less abundant and is held with more firmness, but in the absence of adequate supplies, business lacks animation.

Fowls, ℔ pair.	56	@1	00
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair.	1 00	@1	75
Fowls, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Western Poultry, ℔ lb.	8	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair.	62½	@1	00
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair.	62½	@	87½
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	10	@	15
Geese, each.	1 00	@1	50
Geese, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Ducks, ℔ pair.	87	@1	25
Ducks, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ℔ pair.	3 00	@3	50
Ducks, Red-head, ℔ pair.	1 25	@1	50
Widgeons, ℔ pair.	62½	@	75
Teal, ℔ pair.	50	@	62
Wild Turkeys, each.	1 75	@3	50
Wild Turkeys, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair.	87	@1	25
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen.	1 75	@2	50
Quail, ℔ doz.	2 00	@2	50
Partridge, ℔ pair.	75	@1	00
Hares, ℔ pair.	62	@	—
Rabbits, ℔ pair.	50	@	—
Venison, ℔ lb.	10	@	14
Bear's Meat.	12½	@	15

FISH.

With diminished supplies of the principal varieties, higher prices are now claimed. The inquiry is not very brisk.

Codfish, ℔ lb.	6	@	7	Cat-fish, ℔ lb.	8	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb.	12	@	15	Frost-fish, ℔ lb.	6	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb.	10	@	12	Black-fish, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Flounders, ℔ lb.	7	@	8	White-fish, ℔ lb.	—	@	15
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	15	@	18	Mullet, ℔ lb.	8	@	—
Perch, ℔ lb.	8	@	10	Haddock, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Smelts, ℔ lb.	15	@	—	Frogs, ℔ dozen.	25	@	01
Oysters, ℔ 100.		62½	@	2	00		
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100.		$1 00	@	2	50		
Clams, ℔ 100.		50	@	1	25		
Lobsters, ℔ lb.		6	@	—			
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb.		18	@	20			
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb.		12	@	15			
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb.		4	@	5			
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb.		4	@	5			
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb.		10	@	—			
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb.		10	@	12			
Mackerel, pickled, each.		6	@	12			
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb.		8	@	10			

VEGETABLES.

Dealers generally report a well-supplied, hut quiet market, this week. Prices have not varied much.

Potatoes, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@2	00
Potatoes, ℔ bushel.	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck.	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl.	4 00	@4	50
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck.	18	@	25
Turnips, ℔ bushel.	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ half peck.	6	@	9
Parsnips, ℔ bushel.	—	@	62
Parsnips, ℔ dozen.	10	@	15
Carrots, ℔ bushel.	50	@	—
Carrots, ℔ dozen.	10	@	15
Beets, ℔ dozen bunches.	50	@	62
Beets, ℔ bunch.	5	@	6
Onions, ℔ bushel.	87½	@1	25
Onions, ℔ peck.	31	@	50
Chicory, ℔ doz.	38	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen.	1 00	@1	50
Cabbage, Red, ℔ head.	10	@	15
Cabbage, ℔ doz.	50	@1	00
Cabbage, ℔ head.	5	@	9
Cauliflower, ℔ doz.	1 25	@1	75
Cauliflower, each.	18	@	25
Cranberries, ℔ quart.	18	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can.	25	@	—
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch.	6	@	10
Parsley, ℔ bunch.	6	@	—
Celery, table, ℔ bunch.	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ℔ bunch.	2	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch.	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch.	8	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck.	15	@	18
Squashes, each.	15	@	25
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each.	12	@	25

FRUIT.

The assortment of domestic is limited,—but, for the most part, such varieties as appear in market at all, are offered quite as freely as they are sought after and the changes in prices are unimportant. The stock of Foreign is not heavy, and the demand is moderate.

Apples, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@6	50
Apples, ℔ half peck.	20	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ half peck.	75	@1	00
Apples, dried, ℔ lb.	9	@	10
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb.	28	@	30
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb.	26	@	28
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb.	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
Plums, dried, ℔ lb.	25	@	37
Chestnuts, ℔ quart.	18	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart.	10	@	12
Walnuts, ℔ quart.	10	@	12
Oranges, ℔ doz.	31	@	62
Lemons, ℔ dozen.	25	@	37
Figs, ℔ box.	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb.	10	@	—
Raisins, ℔ lb.	10	@	15
Currants, ℔ lb.	10	@	14
Green Ginger, ℔ lb.	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in demand and are steady in price. Eggs are decidedly cheaper and more irregular in value.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb.	20	@	26
Butter, State, ℔ lb.	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb.	16	@	23
Cheese, new, ℔ lb.	9	@	11
Cheese, English, ℔ lb.	15	@	16
Eggs, six for.	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for.	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for.	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can.	—	@	50
Honey, Northern, ℔ bottle.	—	@	25
Honey, ℔ lb.	18	@	25

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz.	—	@	37
Mangoes, each.	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100.	37	@	50
Gherkins, ℔ 100.	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart.	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle.	16	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb.	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart.	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box.	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle.	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle.	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon.	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon.	—	@2	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. GROSIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

FIRE AT NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY.—On Monday night, the 17th inst., a fire broke out in the village of Newark, consuming three brick buildings and destroying a large amount of property.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last have been: 55 bbls. Ashes, 4,562 bbls. Flour, 900 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Malt, 1,998 pkgs. Provisions, and 379 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $5 62½@5 66¼ ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are dull and nominal at $6 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in good request, with sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 11c.; 1,000 bags St. Domingo, on private terms; and, by auction, 2,000 bags Santos, at 11½c.@13½c, ℔ lb., indicating a slight improvement.

COTTON—Has been in active demand, to-day, and has advanced ¼c. ℔ lb. Sales 3,500 bales, incinding Middling Upland at 12¼c., and New-Orleans at 12½c.; and other grades in proportion.

DRY GOODS—The movements in this line are becoming quite extensive. Buyers from distant Southern and Southwestern markets are actively inquiring for, and, in many instances, freely purchasing supplies of desirable fabrics, for which satisfactory prices are being obtained. Jobbers have nearly completed their purchases, and are ready to meet the wants of their customers. Holders generally begin the season quite confidently, anticipating a vigorous and successful trade. The principal styles of Cotton Goods—both domestic and foreign—are especially stiffly held, and are in lively request.

FISH—Continue in moderate request, at essentially unchanged quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits a fai degree of animation for State and Western Flour, an prices favor sellers. The demand is mainly for hom nse, thongh speculators are making some purchases. Sales have been reported of 11,800 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl.	$4 90	@	4 5
Superfine State.	4 95	@	5 1
Extra State.	5 60	@	6 9
Superfine Western.	5 00	@	5 1
Fancy Ohio.	6 45	@	5 6
Extra Indiana and Michigan.	5 60	@	6 75
Extra Ohio.	5 90	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee.	5 90	@	6 00
Extra Genesee.	6 00	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.	6 10	@	8 75

Canadian Flour continues scarce and in request, a: $6 15@$6 85 for low to very choice extra, ℔ bbl. Small lots have been sold witnin the range. Southern is brisk and buoyant. Sales have been made of 4,800 hbls. at an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ hhl., closing at $5 50 @$5 80 for mixed to straight branda; and $5 85@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling regularly at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ hbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ hbl. Inclnded in the sales were 300 hhls. Brandywine at $4 15, afloat, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand at full rates. Sales 7,500 hnshels, including good white Michigan, at $1 45 @$1 46, and red Southern at $1 35 ℔ hushel. Corn is in fair request, hnt the high prices generally asked for It tend to restrict operations. Sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels at (nominally) 87c.@88c. for Old sound Mixed Western; 85c. for new white Southern, and 80c. for damp yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye has not varied. Holders generally ask 90c. and upwards ℔ bushal. A small lot of poor was reported sold at 85c. ℔ bushel. Barley finds ready buyers, chiefly on speculation, at strengthening prices. Sales have been made of 42,500 bnshels ordinary to very good State, at 82c.@90c. ℔ hushel. Some holdare of prima parcels now claim 95c. ℔ bushel. Oats are sparingly offered, and are in demand at hnoyant rates. We qnote Canada, 64c.@65c.; Western, 62½c.@64c.; State, 58c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 54c.@57c.; Southern, 49c.@53c. ℔ bushel.

Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been very firm, and prices have steadily advanced. The receipts have been moderate, the demand both on speculation and for home consumption has continned good, whilst for axport there has been hnt little inquiry. Holders exhibit no anxiety to realize, confident that prices will continue to improve. The transactions yesterday were to a fair extent, the market closing active and huoyant. Southern Flour has been more active, and prices have advanced. Canadian Flonr is scarce, and prices are firmer. Rye Flour has been in better demand, at a slight advance. Corn Meal has been more sought after, and is held firmly. The Wheat Market for the past week has been more buoyant than at any time during the season, and there has been a continned upward tendency in prices, wlih a good specniative demand. Winter Western Red and Western White have been the most in favor with purchasers; all descriptions, however, have participated in the advance. The demand for home consumption has been somewhat limited, dealers supplying only their immediate wants, whilst the rise in prices has almost entirely prevented inquiry from shippers. Yesterday's transactions were to a moderate extent. Rye is very firmly held, and is in reqnest. Corn has been less active; holders, however, are generally firm. There has been a fair continued speculative demand, with some inquiry from the trade, closing at 85c. for unsound Western Mixed; 86c.@88c. for sound do.; 85c. for Southern White; and 80c.@82c. for Southern and Jersey Yellow. Oats continue active and buoyant, with a good inquiry, both from the trade and on speculation. Barley has been active and in good reqnest, in part on speculation."

HAY—Small sales of North River have been reported to-day at 60c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1 for local nse, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market is firm. The transactions have been to a fair extent. The trade are not very willing purchases of Buenos Ayres at 27c.; hut holders refuse to make any reduction in prices. The principal sales have been: 6,500 Dry Tampico, at 23¼c.@23¾c.; 2,300 Dry Bnenos Ayres, at 27c., 2,100 Dry California, at 24½c.; 2,400 Dry Matamoras, at 23¼c.; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, at 24½c.; 1,100 Dry Southwestern, at 20c.; 500 Chagres, at 23c., six months' credit.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is fair, but at drooping prices. The sales exceed receipts. The stock is comparatively small. The week's movements have beenas follows

	SOLE	
	Hemlock.	Oak
Receipts, sides.	53,900	4,10
Sales, sides.	64,900	6,650
Stock at the close, sides.	65,600	7,100

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls. New-Orleans at 41c.@42c., and 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good request, including Common at $1 77½@$1 80 ℔ 100 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged; 250 hhls. Spirits Turpentine have been obtained at 48½c.@49c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather quiet, being generally held above the views of the purchasers; sales, to-day, 600 bbls. in lots, $18 12½@$18 25 for New Mess; $17 50 @$17 62½ for old Mess, and $13 40@$13 60 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c., ℔ lb. Bacon is in good demand and is buoyant. Lard is active and very firm; sales 765 tcs. and hhls., chiefly at 11¾c.@12c. Beef is salable and steady; sales, to-day, 360 hhls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 450 tcs. at $3 25@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 500 mats Cassia on private terms, and 150 bags Pepper at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair at rising prices. Sales to-day 600 hhds., nearly all New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@8½c.; with 1,137 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Is in request at full quotations.

TOBACCO—The demand has been active, and prices of Cigar Leaf favor sellers. Sales have been made since Tuesday last of 163 hhds. Kentucky at 6¾c.@11c.; 272 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@24c.; 114 bales Havana at 38c.@47½c.; and 693 bales Cuba on terme not disclosed. The Hartford *Times*, of yesterday, states that "The sales of new leaf at warehouse to-day were two crops medium wrappers at 20c., one crop prime at 25c., and one crop perfect at 30c.—all net cash. Large sales of old leaf have been made in New-York 'at prices which are not to he made public.' All grades of Seed Leaf are now in brisk demand."

WHISKY—Is in demand at 27½c., and held at 28c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been decidedly less active today. For Liverpool, there have been taken 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d., and within a few days 1,800 bales Cotton, part by steamer, at ¼d.@9-32d. ℔ lb. For London, 150 tcs. Rice, at 25c., and barreled Pork, at 3s. 9d. For Hamburg, Ashes, Cotton and Rice have been engaged to a moderate extent, on terms not made public. For other ports, nothing really new.

From Independence—Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail—Meeting of the New-Mexican Legislature.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

The Santa Fé mail arrived yesterday. By it we have Gov. RENCHER'S Message, which was well received, and is regarded as perhaps the best ever issued from an Executive of the Territory. The Legislature has devoted much of their time to memorials to Congress for various purposes of importance.

Judge NEMENOS is anxiously looked for. There has not been a full Supreme bench in New-Mexico for two years, and no regular term in the Taos district for the same time. Nothing is so prejudicial to the interests of the Territory as this. Better be without Executive officers always, than judicial for a short period.

No faith is placed in treaty [stipulations with the Indians, and especially the recent one with Navajos, but if peace is made with them by the Commissioners, of whom nothing has yet been heard, Col. BENNEVILLE will exact strict compliance, and will to the utmost keep them within bounds.

Just as the mail party left Santa Fé, an express arrived from Albuquerque, annonncing the safe arrival of FRANK GREEN'S party from Neosho, on the 27th December, who were supposed to have been cut off.

Trial of the Staten Island Quarantine Incendiaries.

In the Assembly, on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHNSON of Delaware County, gave notica of his intention to introdnce the following hill:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE TRIAL OF CERTAIN OFFENSES.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every criminal offence which has been, or shall hereafter be, committed in the County of Richmond by any person or persons, against, or in any manner affecting, any property, real or personal, situate in said county, belonging to the people of this State, or in any manner held in trust for them by any Board of Trustees, or any pnblic officer or officers, and which may be, or may have been, used or employed, or was intended to be used and employed, in the maintenance of Quarantine, or in the administration of the Health laws of the State, and whereby said property has been, or shall be, injured or destroyed, or whereby an attempt has been or shall be made to destroy or injure the same; and all felonies and misdemeanors, which have been, or shall hereafter be, committed in said county, by any person or persons, against the persons or property of any of the Officers of Health or Quarantine, or of any officer engaged in administering the Health Laws of the State, or against any of the employés or subordinates of any officer or officers engaged in the discharge of any duties under the Health Laws of the State, shall be deemed to have been committed in the City and County of Richmond, and shall be prosecuted and tried either in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings, in the same manner and with the like effect as if such offence had been committed in the county where said indictment shall be found, and exclusive jurisdiction to entertain complaints for such offences, and to find bills of indictment therefor, and to try the same, is hereby vested in the magistrates and Criminal Courts of the County of Kings and the City and County of New-York; and all provisions of law in regard to the arrest, bailing, indictment, trial and punishment of persons committing offences in said last-mentioned counties, shall apply to every person charged with the commission of any of the offences specified in the preceding section, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as if said offences had been committed in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings.

SEC. 2. Every person who has committed, or shall hereafter commit, any of the offences specified in the preceding section, in said County of Richmond, may be indicted and tried either in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings, in the same manner and with the like effect as if such offence had been committed in the county where said indictment shall be found, and exclusive jurisdiction to entertain complaints for such offences, and to find bills of indictment therefor, and to try the same, is hereby vested in the magistrates and Criminal Courts of the County of Kings and the City and County of New-York; and all provisions of law in regard to the arrest, bailing, indictment, trial and punishment of persons committing offences in said last-mentioned counties, shall apply to every person charged with the commission of any of the offences specified in the preceding section, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as if said offences had been committed in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Immense success of the new Drama, in six tableaux, written expressly for this Theatre, in which MR. WALLACK Will sustain a principal character. ALL NEW SCENERY, GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC, PAINTED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES! THE COSTUMES Of the different nations, varied and magnificent, ALL NEW. The Costumes are taken from the Drawings of French Uniforms published by authority, and from Victor Adam's celebrated "Sketches in Algeria." The Drama is entitled THE VETERAN; OR, FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

FRENCH.

Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry.....Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves.....{ Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Lorille, } { Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mortier.....Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan.....Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour.....Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel..Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McShake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel.....Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere.....Miss Tree

ARABS.

The Emir Mohammed.....Mr. Dyott
Amineh, his sister.....Mrs. Hoey

MYRANS.

The Sultan of Myra.....Mr. Bangs
Ofian Agan.....Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Ould Ireland yon're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Oglen.....Chief of the Guard.....Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan.....(Dealer in figs).....Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad.....Mr. Jeffries
Osman.....Mr. Oliver
Seyd.....Mr. C. Parsloe
Guinare.....(Chief Sultana).....Mrs. Sloan
Zaida.....(her attendant).....Miss Orton
Aura.....(leader of the Almehs).....Miss E. Henrade

Frenah Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Rookah Bearers. Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.

Stage Peformances and Equestrianism combined. THE GRAND AMPHITHEATRICAL PAVILION has been rearranged, beautifully decorated, and adapted to stage and ring performances. NEW SCENERY. SUPERB DRESSES, PROPERTIES, &c. The world-renowned CHECINI TROUPE, consisting of 40 of the most talented and experienced juvenile artists, will perform, THIS EVENING, in the Pantomime entitled LES TROIS AMANTS; OR, THE THREE LOVERS. Also, in the Comic Pantomime, HARLEQUIN ANGLER; OR, THE GOLDEN HOOK, With new Tricks, Transformations, Dances, &c. Brilliant feats of Equestrianism by W. Pastor, J. Sands, C. Rivers, W. Crosby and Dendier. Clowns, TONEY, PASTOR and QUINCY BUCK. Master PHILO NATHANS In his celebrated four-pony act. The wonderful performing Ponies, WICKED WILL, GAZELLE AND SHELLBARK. Performances every evening. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Also, performances every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. New entrance from 14th-st. to the Pavilion. Admittance 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of Mons. CHECINI.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON

Has the honor to inform his friends and the citizens of New-York that he will give his FAREWELL MATINEE MUSICALE At NIBLO'S SALOON, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1859. On this occasion he has much pleasure to announce that he will be assisted by the following eminent artists: First appearance in New-York of the distinguished young American Vocalist. MISS ANNA VAIL, who was so popular Sonth and West on a concert tour with Ole Bull. Second appearance of the talented and successful debutante, CECILIA FLORES, pupil of Madame Persiani. M. D. MIRANDA, Tenor, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and Philharmonic Concerts, London, and HERR ERNST PRIES, on a new instrument called Organo-Accordeon, invented and improved by him. Musical Condnctor, RICHARD VON SCHMIDT. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 1 P.M. Commence at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, 1859.
The performance will commence with the THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concinding with the FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in an ola podrida of Ethioplan melody.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22,
The entertainment will commence with RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the pantomime of the MAGIC PILLS, OR, THE CONJUROR'S GIFT, and KIT CARSON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the Spectacle, BLUE BEARD. Previous to which, the last act of PUTNAM. THIS EVENING, at 7½, the grand national Drama of PUTNAM. Followed by ROBERT EMMET. Concluding with ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway. OPEN EVERY EVENING. THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY. First Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD. SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY. By Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company. To concinde with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS, With new appointments, &c. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.

OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY, Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chandiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also, A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS. Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE!

PROF. BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS, Now on exhibition at No. 589 Broadway. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold mines, &c., new on exhibition at No. 589 Breadway, first floor, Room No. 2. Admission 25 cents. Open from 1 P. M. till 10 P. M.

WILL SOON CLOSE.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE, THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

of the AMERICAN UNION, At No. 620 Broadway, NOW OPEN. Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.

Performances every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, JAN. 22.—AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE HOLMAN FAMILY.—LITTLE JULIA, only four years of age, the smallest Vocalist and Pianist in the world. Miss SALLIE, only six, Contralto. Master ALFRED, ten, Vocalist and Drummer. Master BENJAMIN, 12, the Balladist, and Master JOHN, 11, Comic Vocalist, in a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE of 20 talented children, in the comic Pantomime of CUPID AND HIS FROLICS. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

ROSSINI'S ORATORIO OF MOSES IN EGYPT, will be given at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. The solo parts will be sustained by the following eminent artists: Miss HADLEY and Mrs. CRUMP, Messrs. MIRANDA, WERNEKE, SEYMOUR and Dr. GUILMETTE. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert. To commence at 7¾ o'clock. Conductor.....G. W. MORGAN.

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT the Church in 18th-st., near 5th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished artists will appear: Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Miss Emma Heywood, of London; Miss Fannie Stockton, Miss A. Dressler, Mr. Wm. H. Bennett, Basso; Mr. Louis Schrieber, Cornet-a-piston; Mr. Alfred Sedgwick and his son Charles, Concertina; Mr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Wm. Dressler. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—CARL BERGMANN'S Fourth Grand Concert, SUNDAY, Jan. 23. Symphony, Jupiter, Mozart. Overture, Iphigenia, Glnck. Overture, Medea, Cherubini. Piano-forte Solo, Mendelssohn and List, W. Saar. Violincello Solo, Bergner. Variations from Beethoven's Septett, Notturno, Summer-night's Dream, Mendellsshon. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—UNDER THE Management of J. Moore and Wayne Owine. TONIGHT, last appearance of Mr. J. PROCTOR. MACBETH and THE MAGIC SHIRT.

LECTURES.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING. MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S THIRD EVENING, Scenes from SHAKESPEARE, And Sketches from DICKENS, HAMLET, and OLIVER TWIST, At HOPE CHAPEL. Tickets, 50 cents. ☞ 8 o'clock.

**COURSE OF LECTUR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at fifty cents a week; mailed, Five Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Macbeth—Magic Shirt.

FORREST'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard III.—Kit Carson—Magic Pills.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Blue Beard—Putnam—Robert Emmett—Robinson Crusoe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Zavistowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Ordway Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barvard's Dioramic of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock P. M. to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Europa* had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning. She is now in her fourteenth day—having left Liverpool on the 8th inst.

Very little business of public interest was done by Congress yesterday, it being private calendar day in both Houses. In the Senate a memorial was presented praying for an increase of the pay of Naval officers, and a joint resolution was introduced relative to Ocean Mail transportation. In the House Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a preamble and resolution looking to the acquisition of the British American Provinces. As it was objected to by Southern members, it was probably considered as an effort on the part of Mr. Farnsworth to throw ridicule on the latest proposition for the acquisition of Cuba.

The grossest frauds, in connection with the Oregon and Washington War Debt, have been brought to light by the House Committee on Military Affairs, through the efforts of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, the Chairman. The whole debt, as reported by the Government agents, is about $6,000,000, of which the Committee assert that not more than about one million is justly due. Some of the charges by which this difference is made are most outrageous. Pistols are charged at $55 each; muskets at $125; oats at $5 a bushel; hay at $120 a ton, and other things in proportion. At the last session of Congress, when the debt was first brought to the notice of the Committee, the War Department recommended its payment, but Mr. Faulkner caused action on the matter to be deferred, in order that it might be fully investigated. By this delay and investigation, the somewhat considerable sum of from four to five millions will be saved to the Treasury.

Senator Thomson, of New-Jersey, has been fluttering the Volscians at Trenton, by his discovery of a deep-laid plot, by Senator Seward, to give New-York the use of Sandy Hook for Quarantine purposes. Mr. Seward, it seems, recently introduced a bill into the Senate, authorizing the sale of the property belonging to the United States at Quarantine on Staten Island, and conferring power to the Treasury Department to erect buildings for revenue purposes on any land belonging to the United States, in the neighborhood of New-York, which the Secretary of War may see proper to give up for that object. Now, as the State of New-Jersey had ceded to the United States a certain part of its territory on Sandy Hook, the jealous eyes of the New-Jersey Senator sees in this bill of Senator Seward a design to put the Quarantine buildings on the soil of New-Jersey. But, the Quarantine being a State institution, could have no power in the matter. To prevent the possibility of such a design being carried out, Senator Thomson proposed an amendment to the act, forbidding the erection of a Quarantine anywhere without the sanction of the State within whose borders it was proposed to place it.

Mr. C. C. Walden, formerly Deputy Collector under Mr. Schell, from which position he was removed, as alleged, through the influence of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, in passing the latter gentleman, yesterday, in the vestibule of the House of Representatives, used towards him an opprobrious epithet. Mr. Taylor, ascertaining that the epithet was intended for him, immediately struck Walden with his fist, but the force of the blow was broken by the interference of another person. Walden then struck Taylor with his umbrella, when it was wrenched from him, and he in turn was nearly floored by a blow from it. Further collision was prevented by the bystanders.

The business before the Legislature yesterday was generally of an interesting character. In the Senate, the bill providing for a double track of the Harlem Railroad, and authorizing the use of steam above a certain limit, was reported favorably. A bill was introduced authorizing the construction of a railroad in the Seventh-avenue and other streets of the City, as noticed on Thursday. The Attorney-General was called upon by resolution for his opinion as to the constitutionality of tolling railroads which compete with the canals in the transportation of freight. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Halstead, against any increase of the present rates of postage, were adopted. In the Assembly, a number of bills were reported favorably, among them the one to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. A remonstrance was presented from the Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts, against the repeal of the law allowing parties to suits to be witnesses. Among the bills introduced was one to compel all country banks to redeem their issues at par in this City. The resolution calling for information as to the emoluments of the Sheriff and County Clerk of this City then came up, and after several efforts to amend, it was passed under the operation of the previous question.

From Hayti we have additional advices, apprizing us of the movements of the Imperial troops to Jan. 3. The account, of course, originates with the Government, and is therefore to be taken with caution. It represents the army as being unflagging in its loyalty, and as advancing with ardor upon the rebels, who had already abandoned one important position, which the Imperial forces had occupied. The narrative represents the insurrection at Gonaives as nothing more than a riot.

We give full extracts from California papers, received by the 29th Overland Mail, at St. Louis, on the 18th inst. The San Francisco dates are up to Dec. 24. Our latest California dates are up to Dec. 27, in a telegram from St. Louis, published in yesterday's Times. The intelligence which we give this morning is somewhat interesting, but not specially important.

On Thursday last the new iron steamer built by the Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, made a short excursion of four or five hours, with a small party on board. The performance of this marine novelty is represented by the Baltimore papers as having been entirely satisfactory. Though but half the steam power was applied to the engine, she made twelve to fourteen miles an hour. But the accounts of the experimental trip which the Baltimore papers give is very indefinite, except as relates to the cheers that were given and the salutes which were fired on the occasion. An experiment of so much interest to the whole maritime world and to men of science ought to have been accurately reported by some competent person.

Sloop-of-War No. 1, the first of the eight new steam-propellers authorized to be built by the last Congress, was launched in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. No name has yet been given to this vessel, and she is called now Sloop-of-War No. 1.

The warm weather of the past four days contin-

used through nearly [illegible] changed to the [illegible] about noon and lasted until [illegible]. The weather was more like April than January.

Great alarm was excited, a few days since, among the eaters of sausages and ham sandwiches, by reports of a large number of diseased hogs having been sent to our markets from New-Jersey. A similar alarm has now been created among the connoisseurs of mutton chops, and the epicures who delight in saddles of "Southdown," by rumors that whole flocks of scabby sheep have been sent from Dutchess County to satisfy the appetites of New-Yorkers. Poisoned quail and partridges are abundant, but we have heard no complaints in relation to the beef sold in our markets. The rumors in relation to the scab-by mutton have not assumed a very definite shape.

Prof. Mitchell had an audience numbering nearly 3,000 to listen to his third lecture on Astronomy, last evening, at the Academy of Music. The subjects discussed were: "The motions, orbits, and physical characteristics of comets."

One of the officers attached to the Sheriff's Office attempted yesterday the arrest of Mr. Wm. A. Harnenbrook, a Wall-street lawyer, on account of the failure of the latter to obey a summons of the Supreme Court. Mr. Harnenbrook resisted the arrest on alleged legal grounds, and the result was that he and the Sheriff's officer got into a genuine and spirited street altercation. A policeman arrested both of them for fighting, and conveyed them to the City Hall Police Court. Here a spicy scene ensued, which ended in the Deputy Sheriff being victorious, and the Wall-street lawyer being lodged in Eldridge-street Jail.

Several recent cases of interest will be found under the head of Law Reports. Among them is a decision upon a motion to strike out the defence set up in the suit brought by Dr. Blaisdell against the Times. The Court sustains the defence.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions made a presentment yesterday, in which they refer the large majority of the business which has occupied their attention, to the present unrestricted sale of spirituous liquors, which is in their opinion, the cause of three-fourths of the crime committed in the City. They draw special attention to the evils connected with the present liquor law, and urge instant action of the Legislature and of citizens toward its speedy alteration. They also concurred with the Grand Juries of the two previous terms in presenting Washington Market as a nuisance. Of the trials yesterday in this Court, the most important was that of Edward West and William Miller for highway robbery, who were convicted and sentenced each to ten years and three months in the State Prison, and of Appleton Oaksmith, the publisher, for an assault and battery on an engraver named Coughlan, who had made repeated applications for the payment of a small sum due to him for engraving. Mr. Oaksmith was convicted and remanded for sentence.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 3,500 bales, prices closing about ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher. Flour and Barley were actively dealt in at improved rates. Wheat and Corn were quiet. Provisions were less sought after. Groceries were in good request, as were also Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, Tobacco, Resin and Hides. Freights were less active.

The Pardoning Power.

Governor Banks has just been making some very sensible observations upon the exercise of the pardoning power, which we cordially commend to the attention of all Governors in other States. He advocates a system of punishments framed in harmony with public opinion—severe enough to deter from crime, but mild enough not to rouse the sympathy of jurors or philanthropists for the criminal. But for the prevention of crime, he relies mainly, and most wisely, not so much on the severity of the penalty as on the certainty of its infliction. If all punishments which public opinion condemns were abolished, and if those sentences once passed, were sure to be carried into execution, he feels satisfied the pardoning power would need to be exercised very rarely, if at all. As these are precisely the views on this subject which we have long been urging in the columns of this journal, we see then the promulgation, by a man whose official position enables him to do a good deal towards carrying them into effect, with much pleasure, and we sincerely hope our own new Governor, who has just commenced trying his hand in the pardoning business, will give them his best attention.

In this State, the difficulty in obtaining convictions is due no less to the incapacity of the Judges than to the qualms of Jurors. Four trials of a murderer for one offence, three having failed, owing to the bad ruling of the Judge, such as occurred in the Cangemi case, is, we believe, something unprecedented in the history either of English or American criminal administration. But the uncertainty as to the infliction of the punishment is probably just as much to blame for the frequency of crime as the faults in our criminal procedure. There appears to be a strong dislike to capital punishment amongst just those classes of the community who are able to devote most time to pestering the Executive for pardons—clergymen, philanthropists and politicians. A man is never sentenced to death in this State, that one or other of these does not make a strong effort to save him; the politicians, of course, with an eye to the next election; the clergymen and philanthropists, partly from pity and partly to acquit themselves of a duty which they feel they owe to their own consciences, and they are, as we know, often successful. All this is a radically bad and unsound state of things. Possibly hanging may not be the best punishment for murder, but as long as it is the punishment prescribed by law, all failures to execute it are so many incentives to crime. If criminals are once familiarized with the idea that the highest penalty attached to an offence will not be inflicted, a boundless field for conjecture as to the chances of escape from all minor ones is at once opened up. Every other risk seems insignificant in comparison with the main one.

Imprisonment for life would be a terrible punishment, worse in many respects than death, if criminals felt satisfied that it would be carried out. But they know perfectly well that, independently of the chance of escape by breaking jail, there is always a strong probability that of the twenty men who occupy the Gubernatorial chair during the life of a robust convict, one of them at least will be pretty sure to exercise the absolute discretion which the Constitution absurdly vests in him, and set the prisoner free. One of the considerations which weighs most with the Executive in these cases, the length of time which has elapsed since the offence was committed—as if the sentence were a mere manifestation of vengeance on the individual, which the lapse of years naturally and properly cooled down, instead of being a warning to those who have not yet committed any offence at all. A sentence of this sort—in order to do its work as a preventive, should be made as irrevocable as Fate itself, and the public should feel that he who entered the murderer's cell entered it forever, and left hope behind him.

The evil which lies at the base of this uncertainty, which encourages so much of our crime, and particularly of crimes against the person, is undoubtedly the large discretionary powers left in the hands of Individual officers. Our Judges have far too much discretion in meting out punishment, and their abuse of it opens the door for similar abuse of the discretion vested in the Governor. The system which leaves it in the power of a man like Judge Russell to sentence a poor Irishman—as he has done—to the State Prison for forty years for stealing six cents, and suspend sentence—or, in other words, release—on a shoulder-hitting emigrant runner, guilty of a murderous assault, is almost a caricature on criminal justice. We provide a remedy for judicial enormities of this sort, not by reducing the powers which open the door for them, and by placing poor prisoners under the protection of fixed rules and accurate definitions, but by granting more discretion to another official. We endeavor to correct the abuses of the Courts by giving the Governor power to commit abuses of his own, and it would be hard to say which contributes most to the insecurity of life and property.

Our Diplomatic Agents.

Persons of very vivid imagination may possibly be able to conceive the sentiment of indignation which will pervade the Court and the aristocratic circles of Teheran, when it shall have become known in Persia that the United States decline to be represented in that country by an Ambassador of the first rank. An inevitable impression will afflict the mind of his Highness, the Shah, that America depreciates Persian respectability and power; and he will accordingly feel himself slighted, and his dominions insulted. England has a Minister at Teheran—France is represented in the Persian Capital—Russia has an Ambassador near the same august Court, and all the great European powers manifest towards Persia feelings of consideration and respect which, after the recent vote in Congress, the Shah will scarcely permit himself to suppose are even entertained by the United States. The House of Representatives at Washington, after having duly debated the subject of a first-class mission to Persia, appear to have decided—as Sir Charles Coldstream might have done—that there is nothing in it. There is no money in the transaction, and Brother Jonathan drops it.

While we condole, as sincerely as we can under the circumstances, with our worthy and *Herald*-patronized President, on the loss of so desirable an opportunity of providing for some political castaway, we must not forget to condole also with the gentleman who would have profited by the appointment, and probably for whose use and behoof it was sought to create the office. For, truly, it would have been a good thing for any unsuccessful political friend of the Executive, from the rural districts of Iowa or Minnesota or anywhere else in the "Great West." It is well known that the duties of American Ambassadors at many of the foreign Courts are tolerably light, while the acquirements necessary to secure such appointments are not brilliant. If the gentleman whom it is desired to invest with the office of foreign Minister is gifted with an easy flow of historical reminiscence and political prognostication, enjoys an intimate personal acquaintance with the American Eagle, and is ready to display all these qualifications on every occasion and at short notice, he has evidently been designed by nature for an American Ambassador.

So far for his acquirements. His requirements are equally simple. He must have at least a couple of suits of clothing, cut rather after the Paris than the Keokuk style. He would want to take with him copies of *Lalla Rookh* and Sir Wm. Jones's *Hafiz*, which he could study at his leisure, with a view to post himself thoroughly upon Persian affairs; and he would no doubt also furnish himself with D'Herbelot's *Bibliotheque Orientale* and Xenophon's *Anabasis*, which works, as he probably could not read them, would be rather *objets de luxe* than articles of utility. With these little supplies, our Persian Minister would be completely appointed, and ready to transfer to Teheran the talent and eloquence of which his absence would deprive the political arena of the thriving West. About his knowledge of the Persian language, of Persian history, literature or manners, the appointing Power now established at Washington would, in all likelihood, never deem it necessary to inquire. And, as the Ambassador could earn his salary just as completely without a knowledge of French as with it, he, of course, would not trouble himself to acquire that tongue. There being nothing whatever to do in Persia, the Minister would go out prepared to do it. The hope, however, of a Persian mission, whosoever may have entertained it, appears to be pretty fairly nipped in the bud. Sassanian dignity may feel the affront, and Iowan cupidity may regret the decision; but there appears to be but little chance of an American Embassy in that quarter.

So, also, in regard to the mission to Rome, where the United States have about as much need of a Minister as they might have in Kamschatka. An Embassy in the Eternal City would afford the finest opportunity we know of for Executive patronage of idle gentlemen with those cultivated tastes and refined manners which are the natural results of a life-long devotion to American politics. There is no part of the world in which a man of leisure could more agreeably pass his Winters, or which he could more reasonably leave in the Summer. For, by a remarkable coincidence, there has never been any more business to be done in Rome, when the *Chargé* has been absent in Florence, (driven thither by his fear of the Pontine Marshes,) than when he has remained under the shadow of the Colisseum. The hope of this Embassy is also cut off in its infancy, and all of the many roads which, as the proverb says, lead to Rome, will be closed to Americans of ambassadorial degree.

The country will, we think, highly approve of these measures. The public purse has been annually burdened with the support of a whole catalogue of foreign missions which have been completely useless in every single particular. We take all occasions to assert that we are purely a commercial people, and that we have nothing to do with foreign politics. We have no trade with Persia; and, to quote a remark recently made in Congress, we import from Rome only a "few rags and essential oils," in exchange for which singular combination Rome takes nothing at all from us. It would, therefore, be difficult to see what advantage is to be gained by keeping Ministers in places, such as Teheran or Rome, where there is actually nothing for Ministers to do. An American *Chargé* at Teheran may be all very well, and a Consul at Rome would not, perhaps, be amiss; but the dispatch of Envoys Extraordinary to such points would be extravagant because superfluous. They would tend to complicate and disturb rather than to create or foster relations.

We are therefore very glad to see that the two missions which have been named are not likely to be approved of by Congress. We believe, too, that there are several others which might be discontinued with economy and great benefit to the public interests. At the principal Courts where, in consequence of close commercial relations, questions of international policy are likely frequently to arise, it is well that the United States should be represented by gentlemen of talent and capacity in the high position which befits the diplomatic representation of this country. But in other places, there is no necessity to incur more expense than may be needful for the support of minor officers, such as Consuls, or *Chargés d'Affaires*, who will be quite as efficient, where there is nothing to be done, as the gentleman from Iowa or Minnesota previously alluded to, and to whom the country would have to pay a large sum by way of salary, and another by way of outfit.

Medical Ethics.

The Academy of Medicine has closed its hearing in the case of the professional treatment of the late Mr. S. S. Whitney, and we have given the public the benefit of a full report of its proceedings. It is barely possible that professional men may derive instruction from its perusal, and may be able to reach some correct conclusion as to the scientific propriety of the treatment employed by the two sets of medical men into whose hands Mr. Whitney had the misfortune to fall. It is not our province, at all events, to enter upon this department of the subject. Dr. Beales may, possibly, in one breath, profess utter ignorance of the effect of introducing nitrate of silver into diseased lungs without impairing his professional standing, at a time when ninety-nine out of every hundred reputable physicians in the world have made up their minds on the subject;—or he may in the next breath declare his belief that this practice is always dangerous, without subjecting himself to the charge of gross inconsistency, and still grosser ignorance upon the question. These are matters which, in conformity with etiquette, we suppose we must leave the profession to settle among themselves. But there are certain conspicuous features of this case, as it has been put before the public, which transcend the limits of professional decorum, and are fairly subject to the scrutiny of the public at large. It is a fair question for the whole community, as well as for the Academy of Medicine, to discuss, whether the personal character of any man holding a respectable position before the public, is fair game for the slanders of his professional brethren,—or whether Doctors are amenable to the same laws of decorum and propriety which govern other gentlemen in their intercourse with one another.

Dr. Beales was called to see Mr. Whitney on the 14th of December, and was immediately informed by him, in terms and tones of great excitement, that he had "been operated upon by Dr. Green, and that he had killed him" by puncturing the windpipe with a metallic tube, through which he had injected nitrate of silver into his lungs. Dr. Beales apparently accepted this statement of the case as conclusive, and treated his patient accordingly. He made no examination of the windpipe,—made no inquiries of Dr. Green,—made no attempt to test the truth of the extraordinary assertion of his patient, but on the 15th called in Dr. Mott, and went on treating Mr. Whitney on the assumption of a lesion in the windpipe until the 21st, when he died. During this interval every social circle in New-York had been informed that Dr. Green had perforated the windpipe of Mr. Whitney:—the damning news spread rapidly throughout the whole country:—anxious friends informed the Doctor's patients of the horrible affair,—and it finally found its way into the New-York and Boston newspapers. Drs. Beales and Mott during all this time, permitted this report to pass without contradiction or correction on their part; Dr. Beales has positively asserted that Dr. Mott even aided in giving it currency. Either they did not know it to be untrue, or they did not care whether it was true or false, provided it could be used to Dr. Green's injury. The former supposition is probably the true one; though their subsequent proceedings show that both may have been correct. They held a *post-mortem* examination, —*mainly*, as their own report of it proves, to *confirm* their belief in Whitney's original assertion that his windpipe had been ruptured. Dr. Green was not invited to be present;—he was not even notified that the *post-mortem* was to take place:—the two physicians who had received, tacitly indorsed and aided in circulating the scandal, with a son of one of them, took sole charge of the proceeding. Why this most extraordinary course was pursued the Doctors themselves do not concur in explaining. At the meeting of the 5th Dr. Mott said it was proposed by them that Dr. Green should be present, but the family would not assent. Dr. Beales at the meeting of the 19th "frankly confessed it was not proposed to the family at all." And we understand that one of the family asserts that he was anxious to have Dr. G. invited, but the other physicians were unwilling. In this state of affairs it is a little difficult to ascertain the truth—but one thing may be fairly inferred, that there was a predetermination *somewhere* that Dr. Green should not be present. Whether this was in conformity with usage, medical men may know. Whether it was courteous or decent, the public at large will have no difficulty in deciding.

The first result of this *post-mortem*, even thus conducted, was to discover that there was no laceration, perforation, penetration or even abrasion of the windpipe, at any point, in any manner or by any instrument whatever. "Indeed, we all remarked," says the report of it, "that we had never seen a larynx and trachea more natural and healthy." This exploded, utterly and forever, the intemperate assertion of the excited patient on which these two physicians had been treating the case. The very next step was to cut into an *abscess*, "as large as a hen's egg," lying back of the pharynx,—which discharged a great quantity of pus,—and the existence of which had never been detected or suspected before, as Dr. Mott himself has since admitted. Without going into the details of the matter further, it is sufficient to say, that by common consent, that abscess, pressing upon the windpipe and causing difficulty and strangulation in swallowing and in breathing, was the cause of Mr. Whitney's death. That its discovery and opening would have saved his life, is rendered probable by Dr. Green's statement that on two occasions he had discovered and opened similar abscesses to the immediate relief of his patients. *Why was it not discovered by Drs. Beales and Mott?* Were they incapable of making the requisite examination? Or were their minds so preoccupied with the theory which the patient himself had suggested, and so determined to make out a case against Dr. Green, that they made no examination of the throat at all? Whatever the reason may have been, their first step upon discovering the abscess after death, was to charge its existence to the treatment of Dr. Green,—so that upon their own showing it had commenced, grown up and produced its fatal results while the patient was under their care, and had, nevertheless, utterly escaped their observation. It is not at all singular that, under such circumstances, they should find it expedient to discover as many causes of death as possible, and to involve the whole subject in such a degree of confusion as to screen themselves at Dr. Green's expense. They first returned to the City Inspector the cause of Mr. Whitney's death as "effusion into the lungs"—a phrase which both these physicians now admit to be inaccurate—admirably calculated to insinuate a charge against Dr. Green without making anybody responsible for it,—and which they have now the effrontery to say was adopted—false and injurious as it was—from a desire that "nothing should be said that might awaken public feeling or reflect on Dr. Green." And that, too, when the story of the ruptured windpipe had been allowed by them to circulate, without contradiction, through the length and breadth of the country. Judging from his remarks in the Academy, this is a species of kindness which Dr. Green does not appreciate.

"If these gentlemen," said he, "have not reported *the true cause* of death to the City Inspector, I will not say they have failed in doing their duty, but I will say *they would have done it better if they had.* I wish to have all the truth brought out, and should be sorry if anything was concealed from delicacy of feeling towards me. I should be glad to have them state the cause of death before the Academy. *If they know it, let us have it.* Having been accused directly by Dr. Beales of having, by my treatment, caused the patient's death, *I wish to have that cause stated*, and I pressed the wish to him, inasmuch as I am constantly treating patients in the same way. I have desired him to state to me explicitly in what way I caused his death, and *he has declined giving me an answer.*"

This is not the language of a man uncertain of his position, or anxious to evade the most rigorous scrutiny into his personal and professional conduct. It is the direct, open challenge of a man to his secret slanderers—whom it fails, however, to stimulate or to shame into an imitation of its frankness and its courage.

How the medical profession may view this whole matter we do not know; but the public at large can scarcely fail to detect in its conduct, from beginning to end, the pervading spirit of personal and professional rancor which has been for years the opprobrium of the medical profession. Doctors Beales and Mott are responsible for the original report, adopted recklessly and eagerly from the patient, that Dr. Green had killed him by rupturing his windpipe. They are responsible for not having discovered by a scientific diagnosis the falsity of this report, and the existence of the abscess which was the real cause of death. They are responsible for having made a false return of the actual cause of death to the City Inspector,—for the gross discourtesy of not having invited either Dr. Green or any of his friends to attend the *post-mortem* examination, which was to convict or acquit him of the serious charge they had brought against him,—and for having insinuated accusations against him for which as scientific men they do not dare to make themselves responsible. And if Dr. Beales states the truth, they are further responsible for the gross indecency of reproaching him for not renewing his calls upon a patient by whom he had been dismissed, and for not intruding upon a family who were ready, according to Dr. Beales himself, to offer him personal violence if he should attempt to do so. The Academy of Medicine may dismiss the whole matter if it chooses to do so; but the intelligent public upon whose notice this case has been pressed, and who have an instinctive love of fair play in every profession and in every walk of life, will hold these gentlemen to this responsibility.

The Question of "The Park."

When the small inclosure that surrounds the City Hall was planted with trees, and laid down in grass, it was called *par eminence* The Park, it being the only place of the kind within the City limits entitled to that grand appellation. It contained then all the public buildings belonging to the City; the City Hall was flanked on one side by the Bridewell, on the other by the Debtor's Prison, and in the rear was the Alms-House. It seems hardly credible that there are men now living, not much past the middle age either, who can remember when all the City and County buildings, the prisons, alms-house, and public offices, were all located within that very limited area. But such is the fact. Mayor Tiemann can remember that time perfectly well, we have no doubt. The Park might then have been a place of recreation, and our tired citizens may have sought the grateful shade of its trees in the long days of Summer, and have looked out at the Eastern mail coaches as they rolled past up the Bowery to the old "Boston Road," or have watched the lumbering carriages of the wealthy merchants as they retired to their country seats in the neighborhood of Richmond Hill and other rural spots below Bleecker-street, or even as high up as the remote region of Union-square. But all that sort of thing has long since been changed; our City Prisons and Almshouses are now on Blackwell's Island, the public offices are scattered all over the City, miles apart, while the Park remains unchanged, occupying a large space of ground in the most crowded and valuable part of the City, for the sole purpose of preserving a few stunted trees, whose shade nobody seeks, and a few plats of dusty grass, which nobody but a few vagabond boys ever tread upon. Those who occupy buildings, in the immediate neighborhood of the Park, are better judges than any one else can be of the benefits to be derived from its wormy trees and its dusty grass, and they are unanimous in demanding that it shall be thrown open to the public and made a public square, instead of a useless, though we are willing to admit, a rather pretty inclosure. Among our City cotemporaries, the *Journal of Commerce*, which delights in the purlieus of Coffee-House-slip and Water-street, is the only one, we believe, that "goes in" for keeping the Park intact. It regards the preservation of the few trees in front of the City Hall as of infinitely greater importance than the convenience of the business population of the City. And, oddly enough, a gentleman who lives in Fourth-street, writes us a strong and earnest letter, "indorsing the views" of the *Journal of Commerce* on this subject, though he differs from our excellent cotemporary on every other subject. Our correspondent says:

"I shudder when I contemplate (to use the mildest language my feelings will allow) your dreadful proposition to cut down the stately and umbrageous sycamore, willow, maple, and other trees, in that time-honored retreat from heat and dust. The woodman's axe that shall desecrate the first one of them, would be more usefully employed buried a thousand feet beneath its roots, and the woodman that shall wield it, might bear it fitting company. The eloquence of a host of Mohawks could not appropriately lament so foul a wrong or deprecate so great a shame."

This is both forcible and feeling, we admit; but it strikes us rather remarkable that a gentleman who lives in the immediate neighborhood of so large and lovely a Park as Washington Parade Ground, or who may in a walk of five minutes place himself beneath the branches of the umbrageous ailanthuses in Tompkins-square, which is considerably more than double the extent of the Park, should be solicitous of preserving the latter as a resort for our citizens during the heat of Summer. It is not unlikely that a few persons may find it convenient or agreeable once or twice a year to saunter through the Park, or stop for rest beneath its trees; but where there is one who de-

rives any benefit from the Park there are at least ten thousand persons who are inconvenienced by it. The few, in a case like this, ought to give way for the benefit of the many. The question is hardly worth discussing, the arguments being all on one side, and manifest destiny must inevitably determine the fate of the Park before long. The first step in the right direction has already been taken in the resolution of the Common Council to carry Beekman-street across the lower end of the Park, and it will not be long before Spruce-street and Frankfort-street will extend themselves in a similar manner, and the Park will be among the vanished institutions of this constantly changing Metropolis.

Italy and Sardinia.

Signor and Signora Mario were rather indignant with us for presuming to insinuate that it was advisable for Italians to see whether for the approaching insurrection in Italy some use could not be made of the Sardinian army and Government. We took exceptions to one or two of the lady's statements with regard to the conduct of the Sardinian troops in 1849, and notably to her charge that the Sardinian staff had planned and connived at a defeat at Novara. We also suggested the propriety of overlooking for the present the alleged baseness and treachery of Charles Albert, inasmuch as Charles Albert is dead, and of trying whether Victor Emmanuel could not be turned to some account, inasmuch as he is alive and commands one hundred thousand men. We also protested against debating on the eve of a revolution the comparative advantages of a republican or monarchical form of government, and denied that it was impossible for national independence to be achieved under the flag of a King. We know, as a matter of history, that foreign invaders and tyrants have never been more bravely and more successfully repulsed than under monarchical auspices; and the expulsion of the Austrians we take to be the first want of Italy. We believed then, and believe still, that the capacity of a nation to shake off the yoke of tyrants, and maintain its freedom successfully, depends a great deal more on the character of the people, their good sense, moderation, persistence, and practicability, than on the political theories of their leaders, and that Italy will not prove an exception to the rule.

Signora Mario, however, sees in all this nothing but the scoffing of a secret enemy of the cause she has at heart, and is quite certain that all true Italian patriots, all those, in short, who battled most bravely for Italian freedom in 1848-9, despise and detest our views. The last news from Europe, besides giving fresh interest to this discussion, shows, however, that neither all Italy, nor all the best men of the last revolution are opposed to us in this matter. We believe General Garibaldi has made some stir in Italy, and is tolerably famous both as a patriot and soldier. He, at least, did not run away at Novara, or "sell the people to their tyrants." If our recollection serves us right, he defended Rome against the flower of the French army, in spite of the want of regular fortifications, of good artillery and of disciplined troops, with an ability and pertinacity which has few parallels in the annals of revolutionary warfare. Well, if the Turin correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who is usually well informed, and whose labors, we believe, Signora Mario once shared, is not on this occasion misinformed, this very Garibaldi, the Garibaldi of 1849, is following the very course which we took the liberty of recommending to the followers of M. Mazzini everywhere; and which we still recommend to all Italian patriots and warriors who happen to be now in this country. In other words, he is actually guilty of the horrible baseness of taking service against Austria under Victor Emmanuel. His crime is set forth by the correspondent aforesaid in the manner and form following:

"The day before yesterday Gen. Garibaldi was summoned from Nice to Turin by a telegraphic message. You are aware that this retired officer enjoys some celebrity on account of his military deeds in Spanish America, but much more for the fine defence of Rome in 1848 against the French, in which exploit he was the chief performer. His principal talent, however, consists in the training and management of guerilla troops. Having long ago broken off all connection with the party and tenets of Mazzini, he has given several proofs of attachment to the Sardinian Government, and being himself a man of action, as the phrase goes, this sudden call to Turin is not devoid of interest. It has come to my knowledge that he was questioned upon two points. First, how, in case of a war, he would set to work to organize and mobilize a national guard. Secondly, how and in what space of time he could raise bodies of volunteers, so as to have ten thousand men ready for the field? Garibaldi has already returned to Nice, where he usually resides, and where he will wait for fresh orders."

Until this information is shown to be a calumny upon this illustrious soldier, we shall take leave to retire from the field, and leave the matter in controversy to be settled between him and his old friends. When he is not ashamed to serve under an Italian flag against the Austrian oppressor, the Americans people may well be excused if they see better work for Italians to do, than denouncing the traitors of 1848 and preaching confusion to kings.

More Wonders.—The man who discovered a way of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers has suffered a total eclipse. Bonner, of the *Ledger*, takes his place. He has extracted two or three *love poems* from Bennett, of the *Herald*, to say nothing of other literary performances from some of his brethren of the daily press. We presume Bonner's next combination will be an epic poem by Mayor Tiemann, a love story by President Buchanan, and a couple of sonnets by the King of the Sandwich Islands.

Musical.

Arthur Napoleon gives his last matinée to-day at Niblo's Saloon. We direct attention to the programme. No one should miss the opportunity of hearing this remarkable Pianist.

PERSONAL.

Baron Pennefather has resigned his seat on the Irish Bench. The venerable Judge (who was called to the Bar in 1795) has recently been in a very infirm state of health. For some years he has been deprived of sight, but his wonderful memory enabled him to discharge his judicial duties efficiently, and in latter years some of the heaviest property causes have been tried by him. The Solicitor-General, it was supposed, would succeed him.

The Rev. Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell has reappeared as a lecturer and clergywoman at Rochester. Since her marriage she has been little in public life. Previous to that event she officiated as the pastor of a Congregational Church at Butler, Wayne County, N. Y.

The London *Weekly Register* states that the death of the Earl of Orford causes an accession to the number of Roman Catholic Peers, by the succession of his eldest son, Lord Walpole, a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

Mr. G. Adams, we (London *Critic*) are told, is engaged on a model for a marble statue of General Napier, for St. Paul's; and, remembering the one in bronze at Charing-cross by him, we certainly do not look forward very hopefully.

A boy prodigy on the flute will, probably, be a young lion of the London season—Master Drew Dean, 10 years of age. He is a pupil of Richardson, and has performed before the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

On New-Year's Day, the Rev. Thomas Dale, the distinguished poet and divine, resigned his charge of the parish of St. Pancras, London. The step was rendered necessary by his advancing age, and the great extent of his parish.

General Count Defitte de Sucy, Governor of Martinique, who has been a long time unwell, is afflicted with insanity of a melancholy character, which leaves no hope of his recovery.

Captain de Saisset, appointed Governor of the French establishments in the Pacific Ocean, arrived on the 5th of October at Tahiti, and had immediately taken possession of his post.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Ebenezer's Superiorities—His Opinion of New-York and its Treasury.—The first time we had the pleasure of seeing Ebenezer since we left that glorious old State, which, although it does not tax strangers for riding on its rails, owes no man a penny, and has well supported Common Schools, was on that memorable Monday on which the thermometer stood 11° below zero. We hardly knew him. At a time when our tre sers ware constructed with a disregard of quantity, that afforded entire freedom of extension to the extremi limit uf our Manifest Destiny, Ebenezer was called "old Eb." by all the boys in our town; and was noted chiefly for the redness of his nose, which was all the more noticable from being of the ornate pump-handle order. The peculiar red was what is known in Connecticut as apple-brandy, inlaid with a fair article of Santa Croix, and polished with New-England rum—liquids which Eb always contended (and does to this day) are good for rheumatism and to keep the hair from falling off. But on the Monday on which we saw him, his nose was a pure white. He had been standing looking at an announcement of "Our American Cousin" until he had frozen it. Recognizing Eb. at a glance, notwithstanding the marked change in the color of his proboscis, we approached him, and while extending one hand for a shake, pointed with the other to his nose, and at the same time informing him of its condition. He recognized us immediately, but did not utter a word. The difficulty was apparent—he couldn't. His nose—the only medium through which Ebenezer was ever known to communicate his thoughts to the world—was frozen; and Eb. was too true a son of New-England to violate one of its most general and time-honored usages. We knew that we should get no news from Eb. unless we first thawed out his nose. Snow is generally considered the best agent for that purpose, but in the case of Eb. there was great delay to be apprehended. We knew perfectly well that the nose of Ebenezer had been under the influence of a continuous "heated term" for many years—so long, in fact, as to warrant the belief that nothing as cold as snow would ever bring it back to its original usefulness and splendor. Snow was clearly out of the question as a remedial agent, so we tried an internal application of apple-brandy and an outward application of new-England. The effect was all that the most fastidious could desire. Slowly, but surely, the nose of Ebenezer assumed its accustomed hue. From faintest tint (the first promise of success) the hue deepened gradually until the polished red of our remembrance permeated the entire nasal organ, and Ebenezer sat before us, as he had stood in the days of our boyhood. The very instant his nose glistened, he extended his hand and, addressing us through his accustomed medium, said: "How de deu? Why, how yeou've grown! Wouldn't believed it. But it's yeou, sartin sure! Knew yeou soon's I clapped an eye on yeou, if my nose was froze,—knew yeou by yeour dad." We congratulated Ebenezer on the return of his power of speech, and as he said he would remain in town a few days, left him, after he had spoken irreverently of our weather, with a promise to see him again. As we were leaving, he remarked that he had seen as cold weather before, but never when he didn't know where to get a little of the "original" to keep it out; and he couldn't stand foreign spirits. It was several days before we saw Ebenezer again, and then the weather was unusually mild and fair for the season. He thought he couldn't stay as long as he had at first intended, because if such weather continued, something could be done in the way of Winter ploughing. We saw him again yesterday, while it was raining, and he had determined to take the first train. He was covered with mud to the knees, and expressed the opinion that New-York was the dirtiest, nastiest, big town he had ever been in. As he was leaving us he expressed a desire that we would not mention the accident to his nose, as it might injure his reputation at home, where he had for years maintained without opposition, that apple-brandy was a "standing color."

The Park Fountain.—Councilmen Cornell has some peculiar ideas with reference to the removal of nuisances. Thursday evening he presented to the Board, over which he presides with so much dignity and partiality, resolutions directing the removal of the Park Fountain to Madison Square. Did he intend to call for the transfer of the mud-hole itself? Some of his Irish constituents would be glad to know by what process that feat would be accomplished. If he considers that the marble and iron surroundings constitute the traditional "Park Fountain," there is a question whether it would be worth while to erect a monument to that institution of so expensive a character: for the mere transfer of these materials would undoubtedly cost more in the end than the construction of an entirely new fountain. Until the fountains can be kept in better order, there will be no propriety in adding to their number or even in perpetuating those which we now have. The proceedings of the Board the same evening on which these resolutions were offered, revealed a strange physical weakness in its presiding officer. The voice of a solitary full-blooded Democrat sounds sweeter and fuller in his ears than the united "yeas" of all the Republican members. When a viva voce vote was taken on a trifling amendment offered by some Republican to a resolution before the house, Mr. Cornell could not decide whether the amendment was lost or carried, until the Clerk had called the roll, when the vote stood 22 in favor, to one against. Such obstinate partisanship as this destroys all the confidence which every presiding officer should desire to have placed in him.

Sons of Thunder.—The Rev. J. B. Wakely delivered a lecture, last evening, at the Second street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Avenues C and D, entitled "Sons of Thunder." James and John in Holy Writ, he said, were called "Boanerges," which literally meant "Thunderers," "Sons of Thunder." He dwelt upon the history of the Apostles, and examined the characteristics which had entitled them to the appellation. They had had successors in all ages who were Sons of Thunder—a peculiar class of ministers, who were useful in the sphere of their duties as the Apostles had been in theirs. They differed from the "Sons of Consolation," an appellation which belonged to such workers as Barnabas was, to whom the term was originally applied. The Sons of Consolation dwelt on the bright side, and exhibited the benefits of doing good. The Sons of Thunder dwelt on the terrors of God's violated law, and labored to impress their hearers with the evils which followed sin. The lecturer amplified on this theme, which he frequently illumined with humorous anecdotes of clergymen who endeavored in vain, with loud talking and undue physical activity in the pulpit, to induce the belief that they were "Sons of Thunder." The discourse was entertaining, and the audience, which was quite large "in spite of the weather," seemed well pleased with it.

The Condition of the City Hall—Accident to a Mayor's Clerk.—The public is by this time pretty generally aware that the City Hall has been without any sufficient covering ever since the fire, and that every rain-storm does serious injury to the carpets and furniture of the various offices. But it was not until yesterday that any persons occupying rooms on the first floor were interfered with. During the rain, Mr. Abdallahs, one of the Mayor's Clerks, was occupying his desk, in the southwest corner of the room, when he thought he felt some one touch him on a little bald place on the top of his head, "with a cold finger." He shivered, and, looking up in anticipation of seeing the skeleton that carries a scythe, he barely escaped another, of several drops of water that had passed through the floor of the room of the Board of Aldermen.

The Poor on Five Points.—During the late very severe weather, the suffering among the poor people at the Five Points has been excessive—as great as at any time last season. The demands upon the charity of the several institutions were never more pressing than now. The attendance at the schools of the Five Points House of Industry has been larger this year than heretofore, averaging 275 to 300 pupils daily. The Sunday Schools and Temperance-meetings have also been well attended. During last month, 5,500 meals were provided in the House, at a cost of $137 50. The family of the House numbers at this date one hounred and fifty. We are requested to state that Mr. Horace Gulick has been employed to collect donations for the Institution, which is at present very much in need of funds.

Scabby Mutton for New-York.—The unpleasant fact has just been developed—it is to be hoped that the stomachs of mutton eaters will not be in the least disturbed by the announcement—that within the past few weeks the carcases of 1,200 diseased sheep have been sent to this market from Dutchess County. A disease called the "scabs," it appears, has seriously affected the flocks of the Dutchess County farmers. As fast as the disease made its appearance, the unfortunate victims were killed, divested of their pelts, and the diseased carcases hurried off to Gotham. The police have had their attention called to the fact, and it is to be trusted that a searching investigation will be made. There have been no arrests yet.

Young Men's Democratic General Committee.—An adjourned meeting of the above Committee was held last evening at the Mercer House, but there was not a large attendance, owing to the storm. After the organization there was some discussion touching the proceedings of last meeting of the General Committee at Tammany Hall, and a series of resolutions were offered, sustaining the action of the body. They were finally laid on the table, and shortly afterwards the Committee adjourned.

The Police and the Police Law.—The understanding that Senator Mather intends to press the question of the repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law, during the present session of the Legislature, creates some little uneasiness among the Policemen, although, generally, they feel confident that the most that will be done will be to amend it in such particulars as will not deprive them of their situations, nor disturb their present salary.

Quarantine Matters.—The appointment by the Governor of Ex-Governor Seymour, Ex-Lieut.-Governor Patterson and Mr. John C. Green, of Staten Island, Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, was much talked of yesterday among the merchants, and the feeling was generally favorable. It was believed that the appointment of Mr. Green, who is a New-York merchant, would be indirectory to the people of Staten Island.

Police Reports.

Arrest of a Wall-street Lawyer—His Lodgings in Eldridge-Street Jail.—Mr. A. Hardenbrook, a Wall-street lawyer, was summoned to appear as a witness in a suit before the Supreme Court, which summons he disregarded. Henry Draper, a Deputy Sheriff, was armed with a process with which to arrest Mr. Hardenbrook. The representative of the Sheriff's Office met Mr. Hardenbrook yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street, and politely told him that he (Mr. H.) was his prisoner. Mr. Hardenbrook informed the Sheriff's deputy that fortunately for himself he was just returning from an examination before a referee, and that the Statutes placed it out of his power to arrest him. The officer intimated a positive aversion on his part to discuss any legal points, and insisted that Mr. Harcenbrook should forthwith accompany him to the Eldridge-street jail. Mr. Hardenbrook refused to go. The officer insisted upon Mr. Hardenbrook's going. Words passed between the two, and soon blows. Policeman Tuthill saw the hostile sparring and immediately arrested both parties, took them before Justice Welsh, and preferred a charge against them for disorderly conduct. Mr. Hardenbrook explained matters to the magistrate,—quoting the Statutes referred to—and asked to be discharged. The Deputy-Sheriff also explained matters to the magistrate, and asked to be allowed to proceed with his prisoner to Eldridge-street jail. It was a nice point, and the Justice asked time to consider it. At this time Deputy Sheriff Vultee entered the room, and to him, Mr. Dreher, his associate deputy, instantly appealed for advice. The advice of Mr. Vultee was laconic but decisive, in the words following, to wit: "Go ahead, take your prisoner to Eldridge street jail." Officer Dreher essayed to go ahead, taking Mr. Hardenbrook by the collar. Mr. Hardenbrook essayed to stay behind, planting his right fist firmly under the left ear of the Deputy-Sheriff Dreher. Mr. Vultee rushed in to the assistance of his associate officer. Mr. Hardenbrook importuned the assistance of the magistrate, and the magistrate remarked: "I have no power." In the twinkling of an eye, Mr. Herdenbrook was pulled from the Court-room into the hall. Officer Dreher did "go ahead," assisted by Mr. Voltee, and the twain lodged Mr. Hardenbrook in Eldridge-street Jail, where he slept last night.

Victim of the Shanghae Game.—Daniel McConnell, a youthful and sturdy son of Erin, on the evening of the 17th of March last, went on a tour through the Water-street dance houses with Luke Quinn. The youthful Celt drank a large quantity of Water-street rum, the effect of which was to make him oblivious. The next morning, as he recovered consciousness, he found himself on board the ship *N. B. Palmer*, and on the "wide, wide sea." He was immediately put before the mast, and compelled to work, until the return of the vessel to this port, yesterday forenoon. Directly following his arrival, he made complaint before Justice Welsh against Thomas Hedden, for having spirited him on shipboard—a spiriting process designated the "Shanghae game." He accuses Hadden of being the spiritual agent, because the latter's name appears in the written agreement upon which he was compelled to perform involuntary sailor's duty. The accused was arrested, and a hearing assigned for to-day in the case.

Burglary.—The dry-goods store of Geo. Keyes, No. 343 Eighth-avenue, was entered by burglars at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, and about $500 worth of plain and fancy silks stolen therefrom. A neighbor living on the opposite side of the street, perceiving the operations of the burglers, crossed over, when he was assaulted by one of the party, who struck him on the head and threatened to shoot him. Becoming frightened, he left the ground, and the burglars, fearing detection soon after followed suit. There were three men in the party, besides one who sat in a wagon on the corner of the street, which was in waiting to receive the stolen goods. A large hall was evidently intended, as the store is well stocked with goods. A gentlemen passing the store soon after the burglars left, saw the door open, and took possession, which he kept for an hour and a quarter before a policeman made his appearance. A man named Davis has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars, but none of the stolen property has been recovered.

The Upham Wife Abandonment Case.—The examination in this case was resumed yesterday before Justice Welsh. Several witnesses were examined for the defense. Mrs. Mary J. Curtis and a son and daughter, who occupy the house in New-Haven, Conn., owned by Mr. Upham, alleged theft in April last. Mr. Upham called on Mrs. Upham, and endeavored to persuade her to a reconciliation with him, and offered to take her to New-York and support her in comfortable style. Mr. U. was received by Mrs. Uphem with a decided rebuff, and ordered to leave the house, which he did. Mr. Bradley, a New-Haven Assessor, stated that the house referred to by the previous witness was recorded in the Registry Office in Mrs. Upham's name, and that the latter paid the taxes. The further examination was postponed till next Friday morning.

Candidate for Sing Sing.—John Mullen is seventeen years of age, and a premium semple of Sixth Ward youths of his age and proclivities—his proctivities being, unfortunately, an undue fondness for other people's property, and fighting. Mary Akins, a feminine resident of Baxter-street, called the youthful Mullen a "dirty thief." Mullen retaliated by intimating that she was no better than she should be, and followed up the intimation by stabbing her with a knife, inflicting a serious wound. John was arrested and locked up in the Tombs. He expressed himself greatly disgusted at his failure to make a finishing job of his female villifier. The injured woman was taken to the City Hospital, for medical attendence.

A Dishonest Domestic.—Harriet Howard, a female of Ethiopian extraction, has for some time past been employed as cook in the family of James Davison, No. 16 Howard-street, where she did very well for a time, until, as is allegad, she assumed unwarranted guardianship over the gold watch, gold chain and wearing apparel of her employer, and ran away with the property in her possession. Mr. Davison objected to such liberties with his property, and had her arrested. She was locked up to answer.

Coroner's Inquests.

A Child Found in a Sewer.—The dead body of a female child was found yesterday morning in a sewer in Grand-street, not far from the Bowery. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest. A medical examination showed that the child was still-born, and a verdict was thus rendered. No information could be obtained as to the parentage of the deceased infant, or who placed it in the sewer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning Accident on Hamilton-avenue.—The fact that Mrs. Jane Ann Dawson was badly burned in a house on Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, was stated in the Times yesterday. She died of her injuries Thursday night. A little while before her death she reiterated her statement that she believed her husband, Patrick Dawson, had set fire to her clothes. The statement, though not generally believed to be true, rendered it necessary for Coroner Hoaton to issue his warrant for the arrest of the accused, and he is now in jail awaiting an examination. Yesterday Coroner Snell took charge of the case, impanelled a jury who viewed the body, and then adjourned till Tuesday next. The accused is a laboring Irishman, about 40 years old. The deceased was about 30 years old, and leavee behind her four children—two boys and two girls—the oldest eight years, and the youngest fifteen months. These have been taken in charge by the Superintendents of the Poor, and by them sent to the Home for the Homeless, at Flatbush, where they will be better cared for, probably, than they ever were before. The quarters occupied by these miserable creatures is the rear part of an underground basement in a three-story brick building on Hemilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, directly opposite the market. An entrance to this place is gained through a narrow hall-way from the street, as filthy as dirt can make it; down a flight of staire and beck through another narrow passage way, both equally as filthy as the first, with the addition of a few extra stenches, which partially prepares the visitor for an entrance to the residence of this family. The first step inside their room reminds you of crossing a mud-puddle on a thin board, by the filthy water that is ejected over your boots and clothes by the weight upon it. A sickening sight is here prevented. The room is 5 feet 8 inches in the clear, lighted by two holes in the wall opening into a damp area-way. Windows there are none—they have been broken out by the father and mother in their drunken orgies. The wooden shutters are left, which help to keep out the cold. In one corner of this room is the frame of a bedstead—under it straw mattrass; a broken chair, a dilapidated table, a cooking-stove in the fire-place, two tin spoons and a broken plate complete the entire list of furniture in the room. In this place six human beings have lived for the last two months—four of them helpless children, and the adults equally helpless most of the time from the use of ardent spirits. On Wednesday night last they were both in this condition. Late at night the other residents in the house heard the screeches in the basement, and thought the father and mother were fighting as usual, and paid no particular attention to it until the cry of fire was raised. The miserable women was then found in the hall-way leading to the street, and attempting to crawl up stairs—her clothing all on fire. Here she received the first assistance, but it was too late. There was scarcely a square inch upon her body that was not blistered, when taken to the Hospital, where, after suffering for about twenty hours, death came to her relief.

The Darby's Patch Case.—Coroner Horton, with a Jury, held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of William Donoaue, who died from injuries received while intoxicated in Darby's Patch, in the Tenth Ward, Monday night last. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow given by Patrick Ryan. The accused is an overgrown boy, 19 years old, and has not been seen since last Tuesday. The deceased was 29 years old, a laborer, and leaves a widow and two children.

Burglar Arrested.—A young man who gives his name as George Smith, was arrested by private watchman Oswald, in the Third Precinct, early yesterday morning, under suspicious circumstances. Upon examining his person he found a silver cup, valued at $35, which, as was subsequently ascertained, had just been stolen, with other property, from the house of the Rev. E. L. Taylor, No. 229 Henry-street. The accused was fully committed to answer.

Fires.—There were two fires Thursday night near 12 o'clock, neither of which resulted in much loss, owing to the fact that there was an abundant supply of Ridgewood water to be had. The first fire was at No. 361 Fulton-street, and the last was on Concord near Bridge-street.

Rape.—Two young men named John and Abraham Cook have been arrested in the Eastern District on a charge of committing an outrage upon the person of an 11-lot girl who resides on Bushwick-avenue, near Grand-street. The case will be examined before Justice Fox.

In Trouble!—A colored gent, named George H. Cenes, who boards at St. James Hotel, New-York, and occasionally serves those more fortunate than himself, was brought before Justice Voorhies, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy. It appearing that he had three wives, he was locked up for examination.

Fire at Islip, Long Island.—The store and dwelling of Mr. E. R. Duryea, of Islip, Long Island, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Mr. Duryea was insured for $5,000 on his goods, and $2,500 on the building.

Direct Trade Between our Upper Lakes and Europe.—During the past two years ten vessels, with a total tonnage of 3,600 tons, were built at Cleveland, Ohio, and freighted by merchants of that city for English ports, their cargoes being chiefly staves and black walnut lumber. They all disposed of their freight to advantage, and six returned with cargoes of crockery, bar iron, pig iron, or salt. The return cargoes were also profitable. The other four vessels did not return to the Lakes, but are engaged in Ocean navigation. The cost of the round trip is estimated from $3,000 to $4,000. The enterprise, it is said, will be continued. Detroit and Chicago have sent vessels to Europe. The route is through the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, the Lachine Canal, and the St. Lawrence.

There are shed at Savannah, green peas at St. Angustine, and yelinw fever at Tampa.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100
These machines are admitted to be the best in use fo family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair,
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No 57 Gruvier-st, New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Saratoga Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 17, 1859.
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having re-examined the securities held by this Company, fail based upon property in this State, the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

$30. Our New and Beautiful $30.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
Is just ready—double lock stitch, table, &c., warranted—price $30—and is superior to any other. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. VERNON & CO.,
No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Trioepherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

F. Y. S.—French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, the finest stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway.

Poisonous Hair Dyes.—"There's sugar of lead," said a Western slanderer, in Cristadoro's Hair Dye." To this Dr. Chilton, the first practical chemist in America, gives the lie direct. That incomparable dye he pronounces free from all harmful substances. Call at No. 6 Astor House. See his certificate.

Turkish Hair Tonic, 25 cts. per bottle. (large bottles.) The best preparation ever introduced for dressing or restoring the hair. Prepared only by SAML. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary.
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. M. 1815. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. The proprietor is constantly in attendance, and the utmost strictness observed. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FASER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Hatch—Hogan.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, (at the residence of the bride's father,) by the Rev. Wm. Moylan, Roswell D. Hatch to Sarah Christina, eldest daughter of Robt. Hogan, Esq., all of this City.

Hickexox—Romaine.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 20, by the Rev. A. D. Van Zandt, D. D., Hamlet V. Hickcox to Henrietta Romaine, all of New-York City.

Bromsacher—Dodge.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thos. Dewitt, Charles Bromsacher, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Charlotta, eldest daughter of Alex. F. Dodge, Esq., of this City.

Manoah—Hand.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 20, by the Rev. E. S. Yocom Mr. Theodore Manoah to Miss Maria L. Hand, all of this City.

Forman—Dubois.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. C. Strong, John A. Furman, of Newtown, L. I., to Benedetta daughter of Edward N. Durgee, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Malone.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, of consumption, John Malone, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 363 5th-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Swift.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, of dropsy, John P. Swift, aged 54 years, 3 months and 3 days.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, Alonzo and Harmon S. Swift, and of his step-sons, Jesse B. and James S. Combs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 448 4th-st., on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

Canter.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, William Francis, youngest son of Walter and Eliza A. Thompson Carter, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 188 West 21st-st. The remains will be taken to the Marbin Cemetery in 2d-st.

Jennings.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, Josaphine M. Jennings, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the University Chapel, Washington square. Her friends, and those of her uncles, J. P. Rogers and L. H. Waters, are invited to attend.

Ham.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 20, Bala M. Ham, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts.

Smith.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 21, David M., only son of David M. and Antoinette H. Smith, aged 14 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the parents' residence, 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

McKinley.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 21, James McKinley, Sr., aged 81 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his brother John, and his son, James McKinley, Jr., and his son-in-law, John Lamb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P.M., from his late residence, No. 2 4th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Beadles.—At Harlem, on Friday, Jan. 21, Mrs. Olabella Beadles, wife of Alexander Searles, and daughter of John Scofield, aged 33 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' meeting-house, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Smith.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at his residence, 126th-st., John H. Smith, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Harlem Methodist Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Polley.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, of consumption, Charles Polley, youngest son of the late Moses Polley, of Port Credit, Canada, late of Toronto, Canada West, aged 21 years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Myrtle-av., near Franklin, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Hart.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 20, John Hart, M. D., of Oswego.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Dr. Saml. Hart, No. 360 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Bushnell.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 21, Serena M., eldest daughter of Ezra L. and Adelaide E. Bushnell, aged 15 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 38 Sands-st. Her remains will be taken to Westbrook, Ct., for interment.

Farrell.—In South Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 21, Willie Granville, only child of William F. and Emilie Pemberton Barrett, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No. 132 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

Bergen.—At Gowanus, South Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 21, Theodosus Bassan, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Fulton Ferry at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hall.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, Sarah, wife of James Hall, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

Halsey.—At Rockaway, on Thursday night, Jan. 20, Sarah Du Bois, wife of the Hon. Samuel S. Halsey, and daughter of the late Col. Joseph Jackson, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

Wilson.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 21, Catharine Amelia, daughter of Wm. H. and Cynthia Wilson, aged 2 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Washington terrace, to-morrow, Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

Manning.—At Pontiac, Mich., on Thursday, Jan. 13, Elisa C., wife of the Hon. Randolph Manning.

Barnes.—At Bedford, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, suddenly, Joseph Rodu, youngest child of David and Julia A. Barker, aged 15 months and 14 days.

Metropolitan Character of New-York.—That our City is truly the Metropolis of America no one can doubt, if at all acquainted with its resources, and superiority of its magnificent hotels, navel marine, its fleet of ocean steamers, and its business, enterprise and energy. Here the highest talent and acquirement find ample scope and the largest remuneration. Science, literature, art, the drama, law, divinity, surgery, medicine, parade their proudest names. We have at times proposed to introduce to our readers some of the names most distinguished in these several departments, many of whom, beside a local, have a world-wide renown and whose reputation attracts thousands to be instructed, entertained and benefited. Among them is Dr. S. S. Fitch. This gentleman is one of a line of celebrated physicians. His grandfather, Dr. James Fitch, renowned for his piety, learning, and skill in surgery and medicine, was one of the surgeons of the Connecticut line during the Revolutionary War. His father, Dr. Chauncey Fitch, was the first physician that settled in Plattsburg, in this State, and for the greater part of his life was one of the most successful physicians that ever practiced medicine in America. In the great epidemic of 1813—an epidemic that swept away nearly ten per cent. of the population of the United States, he taught its easy and perfect cure, and among his numerous patients never lost a single case. Dr. S. S. Fitch is the third of this line, and was born in Platt-burg. He after receiving an excellent academical and classical education, repaired to Philadelphia, at an early age, to complete his medical education. There he graduated in medicine, obtaining the highest honors of his class. He spent about ten years in Philadelphia, closely and carefully pursuing his studies, after which he visited all the States of this Union, and many of the Indian tribes. In 1836, he visited Europe, and during six years much of his time was spent in the hospitals of London, Paris and Italy. In 1846 he commenced delivering his celebrated lectures on the causes and cure of consumption and other diseases, on the laws of life, showing by obvious and easily understood rules, how human life may be prolonged to at least hundred years. His lectures won all hearers by their truthfulness, common sense, and utility. In 1846, Dr. Fitch visited this city, and published his lectures on these subjects, which met with wonderful success. They inspired confidence, joy, hope and courage among their readers, and circulated largely both in this country and in Europe. These Lectures have passed through over twenty editions; between one and two hundred thousand copies have been already sold. To invalids, as well as those in the enjoyment of health, they prove a perfect guide: and those who early adopt their teachings, and follow them, cannot fall victims to that scourge of our climate—pulmonary consumption. In this City, Dr. Fitch has been consulted by over fifty thousand persons, of both sexes, for numerous and various diseases. He differs greatly from others in his view of a physician's duty, as he thinks every member of this important profession should prepare and administer his own medicines; that no less so does his, he can not, though he may enjoy reputation, meet with the success he could attain by this means. He writes out an exact and careful account of every case that fails under his notice. These cases already exceed fifty thousand, filling more than one hundred large volumes, all carefully written out. No record of such extent was ever made before by a private physician and in this way he retains his experience, and daily adds to it. An examination of these volumes will show that of all those who place themselves under his care, nineteen out of twenty are restored to health. Dr. Fitch is at home from morning till night, every day, except the Sabbath. His consultations, at his house, are always free, as no charge whatever is made for examining any case for rich or poor. The diseases he treats are Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Bowel Troubles, Piles, all Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Head, Skin Diseases, and all Humors and Impurities of the Blood, Scrofula, Injuries to the Complexion &c., &c. Dr. Fitch resides at No. 714 Broadway, where all invalids will find him a most skilful, sympathising and generous physician. We think our friends who call on him will find this a true history of one of our most respectable men.

We are authorised to add that a copy of "Dr. Fitch's Six Lectures," above referred to, will be sent by mail, post paid, to any person desiring to have them, who will send his or her address to the author; and the price, 50 cents, may then be remitted to him after the book is received and approved of. Address Dr. S. S. Fitch, at his office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, giving name, Post-Office, County and State. It may be had on the same terms by applying at his office as above. It is a bound volume of 376 pages, 25 illustrations, and explains the method of treatment he has found to be successful in preventing and curing Consumption, and the other diseases on which it treats, with most valuable directions for preserving health.

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Those who wish to prevent their houses from being entered by burglars are invited to examine our ROTARY LOCK, universally conceded by those who have examined and used it to be the best and most convenient lock ever invented. VALENTINE & SUTLER,
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] will commence [illegible] and will continue [illegible] MORNING AND AFTERNOON next, on the parable of the Prodigal Son. The subject of the first discourse will be *The Prodigal Son taking his Journey from his father's house.* These sermons will [illegible] EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON. Services will be held MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 in the AFTERNOON. As these services are designed more especially for the young, their attendance is earnestly desired.

CALVARY P. E. (FREE) CHURCH—NORTH Fifth, near 8th-st., Williamsburgh, the Rev. H. F. Reames, Rector. A course of sermons to young persons will be delivered in this Church on the SUNDAY EVENINGS during the Epiphany season, by various Clergymen from New-York and Brooklyn. The Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., of St. George's Church, New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, 23d inst. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—The third of the series of discourses before the Young People's Christian Association of this Church, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, by the Rev. PETER STRYKER of the Reformed Dutch Church, Broome-st. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. S. H. Tyng, jr., in the MORNING, at 10½. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., with preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, will preach, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Salvation of Sinners.*—First Tim. I. 15. EVENING, 7½ o'clock, subject: *The Worship of God the Father*, in review of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's declaration, that "Christ Jesus is his God, and that the Father is but a dim and shadowy effluence rising from Christ."

STANTON-STREET LECTURES. — THE fourth of a series of sermons will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., by the Rev. JOHN M. KEESE, D. D. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

BISHOP POTTER WILL PREACH AND administer the rite of confirmation in the Flooding Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st., North River, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 23d inst. In the FORENOON the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE will preach on *Decision in Religion.* Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE GREAT HALL OF THE UNION, Cooper Institute, will be opened for religious services on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 23. Subject—*The Influence of Angels in the Affairs of Men*; by the Rev. C. H. HALSEY, D. D. Seats free. A collection will be taken up to pay for the use of the hall and incidental expenses. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Services to commence at 7½.

AT UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADway and 38th-st., TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Rev. D. MARTSON. A sketch of the Origin, History and Designs of the Union Chapel enterprise will be given in the EVENING. Let all who wish to understand the great mystery come and hear for themselves.

THE RT. REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island, will preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, corner of Grace-court and Hicks-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of the "Charity Fund" of the Brotherhood of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, for the relief of the poor.

THE REV. DR. THOMPSON—PASTOR OF the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the third of a series of sermons before the Young Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., east of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all, particularly to young men.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. Evening subject—*Mighty to Save.* A gracious revival is in progress. And there will be preaching EVERY EVENING during the week except Saturday evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

THE REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., WILL preach at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. He will also deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association at the same place at 7½ in the EVENING.

PREACHING IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. EDWARD T. BISCOX, D. D., will preach in the National Theatre TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Jan. 23. Doors open at 7 o'clock; service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free; contributions from the benevolent are solicited.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., will deliver a discourse before the Association in St. Ann's Church, corner Sands and Washington sts., next SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst. Services at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

PROPHECY UNFOLDED.—THERE WILL BE a Bible-Class discussion on the *Tenth Chapter of the Revelation*, TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Bishop SNOW. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York. The Rev. O. H. TILLOTSON, of Worcester, Mass., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, Morning—*Family Religion.* Afternoon—*Enduring Trials.* Seats free. Bible Class at 3 P. M.

THE REV. DR. MACMENAMY AND SEV-eral other lovers of "the truth as it is in Jesus," will renew their protests against the novelties and corruptions of Romanism, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

OLIVER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A sermon to the Young Men's Association of this Church will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, by the pastor, the Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS. Subject—*The Sensitive Youth.* Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of the Rev. EGBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. H. E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. The gospel will be preached by the Pastor, W. S. HALL, next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ and at 7 P. M. Baptism in the evening. Come and hear.

THE REV. E. W. HENRY, OF CHICAGO, will preach (Divine permission) in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) 14th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. JOHN PARKER, of the New-York Conference, will preach EVERY NIGHT next week in the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, between Stanton and Rivington sts. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 23; the services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

NINTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Jan. 23, at 10½ A. M. and at 6½ in the evening, by the Rev. S. H. PLATT.

PREACHING IN THE EIGHTEENTH-STREET Baptist Church, near 5th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. Dr. T. HOWARD CUYLER, of Market-st. Church.

THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT, PASTOR OF the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Polytechnic Institute, on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock in the 16th-st. Church, near 5th-av.; and in the EVENING, as usual, in Market-st. Church.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-st., Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW at 3 P. M., in Tremor's Academy 34th-st., one door west of Broadway.

WILLETT-STREET CHURCH.—PREACHing SUNDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D.; at 7 P. M., by the Rev. T. H. WHALLON, D. D., from the Erie Conference.

THE REV. THOMAS STARR KING, OF Boston, will preach in the Church of All Souls, (Dr. Bellows's,) corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 23, MORNING and EVENING.

BROOKLYN.—CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH, WASHINGTON-ST.—The Rev. Mr. Fnap, from Leroy, N. Y., will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

THE REV. THEO. L. CUYLER WILL preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, in the Baptist Church in 16th-st., near 5th-av.

AINSLIE AND EWEN-STREETS PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF VERMONT will preach in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE RAILROAD Depot, 30-av., 60th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Dr. SAWYER.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—THE "Pledges of the Convention of Sunday School Teachers of the State of New-York," can be had at the Sunday School Depository, No. 375 Broadway, or of the Publishers, Messrs. BIGLOW & BLEECKER, corner of Grand and William sts. Those who subscribed to the fund for the payment of the expenses of the Convention are entitled to one copy, which they can procure of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. J. V. HARRIOTT, No. 33 Wall-st.

PAWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DE-sirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. C. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,200 and $1,300. Address Box No. 635 P. O.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MER-chants and others can have circulars or wrappers addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALE.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable domestic. Has lived in the country. Can be highly recommended; is a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework, and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Wages, $3 to $4. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; no objection to assist in anything required; has a knowledge of dress-making, can finish dresses neatly; would like to find work where she could board in the house, as the comforts of a home are required. Can be seen, with reference, at No. 119 West 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a very reliable, trustworthy person; not above her business; perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; unquestionable references given; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A situation to take charge of a baby; is a good nandrest and a neat doer-up of fine clothes; or won't take care of grown children, who has had much experience, and will be found useful and obliging. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 204 Jay-st.; or address A. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy, also plain sewing; or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 97 Charlton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or would assist with housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY intelligent Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or first-class up-stairs servant; is a girl of most respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient; with children kind and of an excellent disposition; highest references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook and baker, first-rate laundress, trustworthy to her employer, and appreciates a good home. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., under the meat market, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work and to make herself useful in a family; has no objection in the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the store, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or seamstress in a private family, is a good family baker; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, a situation as child's nurse and laundress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for four days at No. 212 West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; one who understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to assist with the washing; one who can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to do the work of a small family; good City reference from a minister's family. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a genteel family, as cook; she is perfectly competent; familiar with all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; can produce good reference. Inquire at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN that has lived for upwards of a year in a minister's family, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to do the work of a small family; good references can be given. Call at No. 125 Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, either as cook or laundress. Apply at No. 41 East 22d-st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN GIRLS—AND SERvants of every nation, male and female can always be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French cooks and nurses on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good gardener and farmer, willing to work and to make himself useful. Wages no object. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who perfectly understands his business in its various branches; is of a most obliging disposition; has the best of City recommendations. Apply or address at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room, or T. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE A SITUAtion as shipping clerk, having a thorough knowledge of that business, or as light porter, by a young man from Beverly, Illinois, where he has been engaged teaching school. A permanent situation desired. Good reference, if desired. Address, through Post-Office, C. B. I.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS TO WORK PRESSES—50 GIRLS, to work presses, can have immediate employment at the factory of the subscribers. Also, 100 skirt-makers. None need apply but those who can bring evidence of good character. W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,
Factory corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN FARMER AND HIS wife on a farm in Dutchess County, near the Hudson River; also a gardener. Good references required. Apply to HORATIO P. CARR, County Clerk's Office, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH A little girl 10 to 12 years old, to do the general housework in a small, private family, residing a few miles from the City. Best of reference will be required. Address C. C. M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK IN THE WHOLEsale grocery business. Compensation liberal. Address in own hand-writing with reference, M. S. & CO., care of Metropolitan Dispatch Post, No. 75 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A MARBLE CARVER, TO GO TO Ohio; to a steady and industrious man a good situation will be given. Apply at No. 154 Rivington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—NO CAPITAL REQUIRED, and liberal inducements offered to smart, active men, who have been canvassers; none others need apply. Address HORACE THOMAS, Jr., Drawer, 261 Buffalo, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADway—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business on very low terms. Book-keeping, $10; Writing, $5. Two cheap seats vacant. Apply this day.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 36th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
O. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLE-men, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINE-MENT, who has had the best teachers in vocal and instrumental music, and experience in teaching, wishes board and a comfortable room in a French or American family in New-York City or vicinity, where her instructions would be received as compensation for the same. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address V. de M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE IN PENNsylvania, a person qualified to give lessons on the piano and in French. A lady preferred. Good recommendations required. For high qualifications a good salary will be paid. Address Box No. 2,041, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

On 5th-av. and 40th-st.
On 5th-av. and 44th-st.
On 6th-av. and 33d-st.
On 6th-av. and 34th-st.
On 6th-av. and 63d and 63d sts.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th-av. and 44th and 46th sts.
On 5th-av. and 96th-st.
On 5th-av. and 62d-st.
On 5th-av. and 106th and 106th sts.

ALSO,

On 9th-av. and 71st and 72d sts.

Plot on Broadway. The above are in plots from 2 to 50 lots.

Several plots of lots on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 62d, 68th, 76th, 77th, 83d, 86th, 96th, 98th, and 99th sts., between 4th and 9th avs. Apply to JACOB S. BAKER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUC-TION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st. and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMber of years, the large five-story building Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance, or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second-story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large, suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—LOCAtion the most popular, healthy and convenient in the city; only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, and 12 blocks beyond the City Hall, viz.: five (frame) on Canton, midway between Fulton and De Kalb, and four (brick) on St. Felix, midway between Fulton-av. and Harrison-place; prices, $3,450 and $4,000. For neatness and convenience they are unsurpassed. Apply to W. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 36th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoops, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st., within five minutes' walk of the depôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements; all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 21½ Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 6 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—IN PATTERSON, N. J., ON THE corner of Main and Ward sts., a three-story house, and office adjoining, each on lots 25x125 feet; suitable for a physician, lawyer, or boarding-school; pleasantly located, and within three minutes walk of the depôt; possession given the first of May; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. VAN WINKLE, Main-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st., 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead, and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a stone-dressing company,) will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE CHEAP, 640 (six hundred and forty) acres of well-timbered land in Michigan; it is in Tuscola County, within two miles of a river and within six miles of Vassar, the County town; it is being thickly settled all around. It was located three years ago, and is entirely free from swamp land. Price $3 per acre; half cash. Address INVESTMENT, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Jinnier's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 83 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 750 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling-house, barns, &c., in one of the most healthy and flourishing localities in the Western country. Railroad station, churches and schools within one mile. For full particulars, apply to JAMES HALSTED, No. 364 Bowery, New-York City.

BANKRUPT AND SUSPENDED BUSINESS paper and claims wanted in payment for 1,000 acres Wisconsin lands, well located, near water communication with Chicago, Milwaukee, and the other large cities on the lakes. Title perfect; no taxes. The above will be traded on liberal terms. Inquire of E. SCHWERIN, No. 14 Platt-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND lot No. 36 President-st.; also No. 151 Degraw-st.; also No. 223 Atlantic-st.; also two lots on Columbia-st., running through to Furman-st.; and a large number of houses and lots in various parts of Brooklyn. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, Nos. 16 Nassau-st., cor. Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 26x60, lot 25x99; house nearly new, in fine order, and containing all modern improvements; will be sold with carpets and mirrors if desired. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 80x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 57 Crosby-st. From the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES on Murray Hill, and several small houses on 47th-st., west of 5th-av. Also, a large number of lots and houses in various localities, at various prices, to suit applicants. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, corner Pine and Nassau sts., or corner 35th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED about 27 miles from the City, in New-Jersey; or will be exchanged for a dwelling-house in New-York. The farm is pleasantly situated and unincumbered. Price $8,000. Apply to G. & T. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, at Clermont, N. J., $4,000; house and lot in Brooklyn, $2,600; lot in Brooklyn, $1,000; farm, 56 acres, Morris County, N. J., $3,500. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real Estate Agent, No. 151 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON Orchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 159 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A SNUG COTTAGE AND FOUR lots of ground; for carman, expressman or gardener unsurpassed; will be sold on very easy terms and cheap. Call, for particulars, description in full, &c., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE store and basement on northwest corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., with immediate possession, well adapted for the dry-goods, clothing or shoe business. Apply to
WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. E. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR ANY RESPECTABLE BUSINESS, the first floor of house No. 575 Broadway; is opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and on one of the best blocks for business in the street. Possession the first of February.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS OF No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Inquire on the premises.

ROBERT E. BARC, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent. Office No. 167 Broadway; residence, No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES:
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
N. D. BERDER, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
MATHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.
JACOB BROUWER, Esq., No. 56 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE AND OFFICES in the building No. 53 Spring-st., two doors east of Broadway; the offices are well adapted for lawyers, lawyers, engravers, &c. Apply in the building, to J. E. BURKE, architect, or at the shoe store No. 169½ Mannas-st. Also, rooms in the rear, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business.

TO RENT IN JERSEY CITY—A NEAT AND commodious cottage house in a desirable location, furnished throughout; the occupants having gone South for the Winter. Apply to A. S. HATCH, at the Bank of Jersey City.

TO LET—NEW AND GENTEEL HOUSES, AT A low rent; conveniently situated near the ferry in South Brooklyn, and within 20 minutes' from Wall-st. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS NO. 41 EAST 16th-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FARM WANTED ON LEASE.—FROM TEN TO 50 acres of good tillable land, with a medium sized house and the usual out buildings; location in Westchester County, within 20 miles of this City. Address D., Harlem, New-York, giving all the particulars and rent.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c.; also an ice-house, well filled. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms apply to
GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 261 Centre-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, or would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York; situated at Ravenswood, near the first landing; the house is cottage style, and large; has all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c., &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water, running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental shade trees and shrubbery as well as a good supply of choice fruit. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within 30 minutes' of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home.
SAMUEL

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-STREET.

For the Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1858, as required by the Charter:

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1857		$326,150 00
Premiums from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858		2,422,924 13
Total Marine Premiums		$2,743,075 13
Premiums marked off as earned for the year	$2,197,148 56	
Interest received and accrued on Investments	56,876 10	
Total	$2,264,024 66	
Less Return Premiums, Discount on Premiums, &c.	300,962 16	
Leaving NET EARNINGS of the Company		$1,893,042 52
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,080,077 72	
Less reserve of last year	200,000	
Total	$880,077 72	
Re-insurance, Taxes, Expenses and Commissions	293,091 43	— 1,131,109 15
Leaving NET PROFITS for the year		$760,933 37

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividend of July Interest to Stockholders	$35,000 00
Dividend of January Interest to Stockholders	35,000 00
Interest to Scripholders of 6 ₩ cent. on Scrip of 1857-8, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1859	33,858 89
Reserve to cover possible losses by marine disasters, including losses per ship *Isaac Wright* and bark *Oakland*, reported lost in January	156,000 00
Reserved for Discount on Bills Receivable, reducing them to a cash basis	40,000 00
Guarantee on Bills Receivable and open accounts	34,000 00
Available for distribution, as Dividend of net profits—say ¼ to Stockholders and ¾ to Policy Holders	427,274 48 — $760,933 37

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in Banks	$127,589 41	
City Bonds, and Loans on Bond and Mort. on City Property	269,000 00	
Loans on Call, secured by State and other Stocks	51,700 00	
Bank Stocks and U. S. Stocks	509,018 02	
Bonds of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	60,000 00	
Bills Receivable, Accounts due the Comp'y and Accrued Int.	1,833,275 63	— $2,840,683 06
TO REPRESENT,		
Cash capital	$1,000,000 00	
Scrip of 1857 and 1858	560,981 41	
Scrip of 1859 (to be issued June 1, 1859)	320,456 86	
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip holders Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1859	68,658 89	
Dividend to Stockholders to be paid Feb. 1, 1859	100,000 00	
Surplus dividend Fund retain'd	6,818 62	
Reserve, as above	230,000 00	
Premiums on Risks not yet expired	545,926 54	
Unpaid Interest on Scrip, &c.	7,841 74	— $2,840,683 06

The Amount set apart as Scrip Dividend being three-fourths the net profits, is.... $320,455 56

We recommend, therefore, a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 30 PER CENT. on the $1,600,000, estimated as terminated without loss, which will amount to. 320,000 00

Leaving an undivided balance of $155 86

There is to credit of the Stockholders an undivided balance of last year's profits $311 27

To which we carry ¼ of the net profits of this year 106,818 62 — $107,129 89

We therefore recommend a CASH DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. to be paid out of this fund to Stockholders which will amount to 100,000 00

Leaving an undivided balance of $7,129 89

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your body to examine the accounts and report upon the financial condition of your Company, report that they have compared the books with the condensed statement above submitted, and find them to correspond accurately.

They have also examined the Loans made on Bonds and Mortgages, and on Stock Collaterals, and believe them to be amply secured, and they find the other assets of the Company correct.

They, therefore, recommend that the Dividend on the Stock and the Interest on the Scrip be paid according to the statement submitted, on and after the 1st day of February, and that the new Scrip be issued on and after June 1 to Policy holders.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ADRIAN ISELIN,
GEORGE BLISS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK. } Committee.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Jan. 18, 1859.

On motion, this report was unanimously accepted, and adopted by the Board of Directors.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL, of Howland & Aspinwall.
R. CALDWELL, of Caldwell & Coleman.
JOHN ALLEN.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN, of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON, of T. Richardson & Co.
JOHN P. BROWN, of Brown & De Rossett.
A. LACHAISE, of Lachaise, Fanché & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, of Doncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK, of Loeschigk, Wessendonck & Co.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Monroe & Co., Paris.
SAML. D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM, of Srigham & Parsons.
CHAS. STRECKER, of Kunkelmann & Strecker.
WILSON G. HUNT, of Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co.
H. F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Vail, Fuliar & Co.
WILLIAM G. LANE, of William G. Lane & Co.
ROBERT SPEDDING.
SAMUEL BATES, of Stone & Co.
J. B. JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd.
E. LAHENS, of E. Lahens & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic.
G. G. SAMPSON, of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAMES BENKARD, of Benkard and Hatton.
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. LEAYCRAFT, of Leaycraft & Co.
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, of Brewer & Caldwell.
GEORGE W. HENNINGS, of Hennings, Muller & Gosling.
E. L. TRENHOLM, of John Fraser & Co., Charleston, S. C.
C. G. H. SCHLOTTNER, of J. H. Frericha & Co.
THOMAS B. CURTIS, Boston.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The transfer books of the Stock and Scrip of the Great Western Insurance Company will be closed from this day to Feb. 1, 1859. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.

Bills discounted	$1,427,545 66
Exchange matured	49,791 50
Exchange maturing	2,140,920 11
Real Estate	129,145 54
State Bonds	176 000 00
Suspended Debt	49,709 74
Protest Account	330 43
Due from Banks	2,981 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks	216,345 00
Specie on hand	1,394,900 11
Total	$5,566,709 32

CR.

Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,384,210 00	— $2,384,210 00
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Due Depositors		770,262 39
Dividends unpaid		3,374 38
Profit and Loss		37,176 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		43,136 65
Interest and Exchange	176,788 07	
Less Expenses	30,744 12	— 146,045 92
Due to Banks		100,282 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		20,762 27
Contingent Fund		4,782 45
Circulation		1,126,780 00
Total		$5,566,709 32

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JOHN Q. JONES,
FELIX INGOLDSBY,
PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1858		$97,238 60
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive		629,905 65
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$727,139 25
Premiums marked off as Earned during the period as above	$561,533 83	
Less Return Premiums	29,600 68	
Net earned Premiums		$531,932 95
Paid for Losses, including an Estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, etc.	220,436 17	
Reinsurance	22,261 37	
Commissions, Expenses, and Bonus of five per cent on Subscription Notes	56,963 97	— 299,681 51
Total		$282,151 44
Add Profits undivided, Dec. 31, 1857		6,112 35
Net Profits		$854,263 79

The Assets of the Company on the 31st of December, 1858, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$113,410 61	
New-York City Bank Stocks, and State Stocks	250,700 00	
Loans on Stocks, Drawing Interest	87,900 38	— $451,139 99
Premium Notes, and Bills Receivable		241,341 32
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		150,661 56
Reinsurance, and other Claims due the Company		36,727 11
Total Assets		$979,750 96

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of Six per Cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving over half a million of dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of *Forty three* per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next. By order of the Board,

BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. RICHARDS, SHEPPARD GANDY, W. M. RICHARDS, G. D. H. GILLESPIE, C. E. MILNOR, MARTIN BATES, Jr., FREDERICK B. SETTS, MOSES A. HOPPOCK, SANFORD COBB, Jr., W. H. MELLEN, T. B. MEBRICK, C. HADDEN, L. P. MORTON, F. W. MEYER, JOHN B. ARTHUR, A. WESSON, J. K. MYERS, WM. KENT, RICHARD PATRICK, BYRON SHERMAN, JEHIAL READ, W. M. BLISS, A. S. BARNES, J. E. HANFORD, THOMAS EAKIN, ROBT. SLIMMON, R. L. ATHERTON, JOHN A HADDEN, GEO. C. WESTMORE, P. H. VANDERVOORT, ALFRED EDWARDS, WM. LEDONEY,

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LEDONEY, Vice President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR, NOTE BROKERS,

No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

JASPER CORNING & SON,

No. 60 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS, WM. H. SLOCUM, JNO. J. DOMIO, CH'N G. GUSTNER, CHAS. W. CHURCH,

And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LAWSHINGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WABNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$2,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on a first-class house on Murray Hill, Bondsman unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,431 Post-Office.

$31,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Address Attorney and Counselor, Box No. 2,061 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—$10,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on a well-improved farm situated in Dutchess County. Address C. F. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, CHAS. S. SWORDS, JOHN PENFOLD, JOHN COMPTON, D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SILAS BRONSON, A. B. ENO, JOHN WATSON, JOSEPH W. CORLIES, SAMUEL WILLETTS, S. T. NICOLL, GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., NOAH S HUNT, THOMAS SMULL, J. H. RANSOM, GEO. A. TOWNSEND, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, U. J. SMITH, ALFRED WILLIS, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, ALVA E. LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE, J. S. BOYD, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, LAWRENCE TURNURE, HENRY S. LEVERICH, J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. CAPITAL $150,000,

WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Pennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephon Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Nimes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Periey,
Abr'm Deniter,	Nathan Asiel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy.
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,

D. B. KEELER, President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 25 Pine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $100,000. Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 28-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their entstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to the parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, JAN. 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. KIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital, towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.

ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,

Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.

Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.

JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED CHARLES HARRIMAN as a partner in my house, and will continue the Sugar Refining business, under the firm of WILLIAM MOLLER & CO. WILLIAM MOLLER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

I have disposed of my interest in the Ship Chandlery business to Messrs. MOORE & CHAPMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. CHAS. HARRIMAN.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of MOORE & CHAPMAN, and will continue the Ship Chandlery business heretofore conducted by Chas. Harriman, at No. 304 West-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859. ELIAS MOORE, JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING, LEONARD B. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83.) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SUGARS AT REFINERS' PRICES.—GOOD batter, 20c.; prime, 22c. to 24c. per pound; Orange County, 26c. Lard, 12c. Choice green and black teas, 48c. Coffee 12c. to 18c. Cheese, 10c. Rice, 4c. Best Syrup, 48c. Flour, buckwheat and meal at down-town prices. SHERWOOD'S Great Cheese Stores, No. 541 2d-av., and No. 536 6th-av.

CODFISH, MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, &c., of first quality. Orders for California filled in superior style, at No. 2 Commerce-slip.

J. M. HOLMES.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE. SPECIAL NOTICE. Clipper ship

YOUNG AMERICA, D. S. BABCOCK, Commander, Pier No. 15 East River.

This a rivalled clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SAILING: REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS. SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

The fast sailing clipper ship

DICTATOR, ZEMNES, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.

N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA. The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANAK, Capt BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau 15

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE. The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CARCASSIAN, Captain Geo. W. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class $35 Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Broadway, or of their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Bosch-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or strandling, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steam-ship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 22 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $35; Atlanta, Ga., $33; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $18. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

PROF. MITCHEL ON ASTRONOMY.

THE LAWS, PHENOMENA AND STABILITY OF THE CELESTIAL AND PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Prof. MITCHEL delivered the second lecture of his course on "Astronomy" on Wednesday evening, in the Academy of Music. The building was filled with the audience larger, if possible, than that which was in attendance Friday evening. Among the well-known citizens who occupied seats upon the stage were the Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH, the Rev. S. J. PARIS, the Hon. LEVERIN BRADISH, who introduced the lecturer, and others. An invitation had been extended to the inmates of the Institution for the Blind to attend last evening, and as it was supposed they could see as well from the third tier as from the parquet, that portion of the house was reserved for their accommodation. Some disorderly boys found their way into the upper circles, and gave some practical illustrations of the theory of projectile forces, by pelting the lecturer, the reporters, and then the audience, indiscriminately, with all varieties of missiles—pieces of slate-pencils, peas, &c., &c. In his lectures Prof. M. completely ignores the use of diagrams and orraries. Imaginary lines are sometimes drawn on the desk, behind which he stands. At times he makes use of a cane, which is generally at hand, but his main reliance is upon the descriptive powers of language. That, however, is so graphic, and at the same time so simple, that a child can comprehend the meaning of every sentence. There is an incident told of Prof. M. which illustrates very happily this characteristic of his lectures. Some years since he was delivering an astronomical course in one of the Western cities. Then, as now, crowds gathered to hear him. One evening he was speaking of the distances of the different planets from the sun. The Professor had climbed from Mercury to Saturn and Uranus, and then at one leap he brought his companions to Sirius and the fixed stars. The vast audience were listening intently. Immediately in front of the lecturer sat a young lad some ten or twelve years old, and as Prof. M. reached the climax of his calculations, talking of the years it would take light, traveling with inconceivable velocity, to come from one of those remote worlds to the sun, the boy, overwhelmed with the magnitude of the conception, broke out with a prolonged "Whe—w!" which, in the universal stillness, was heard in every part of the room. Of course the house was brought down, not less by the Professor's eloquence than by this involuntary testimony to its perfect simplicity.

Wednesday evening Prof. M. was laboring under a severe cold. After apologizing for any indistinctness of enunciation which the audience might detect, he proceeded to say that when we behold the configuration of the fixed stars and the mighty constellations traversing on the right hand and the left, we ask Is there any law which governs their movements? It is not necessary that there should be fixed laws, for who can tell those which govern the movements of the storms which sweep over the earth? We announced at the last lecture that there were such laws, and we find a system of worlds which own allegiance to a central sun. Now, Can we trace each one of these revolving orbs? Are we able to roll back the tide of Time, and looking out from any stand-point which we may select, see what was the configuration of those revolving worlds long ages since? and can we lift the veil which hides the future, and see what places other planets will occupy in the centuries to come? It has been done, and it can be done. The great law of gravitation, as before announced, is that every particle attracts every other particle with a force directly as the mass and inversely as the square of the distance. When the laws of motion are known, we can, with the aid of infinitesimal analysis, predict the orbits and give the place of any planet at any time. This analysis rises far above geometry in its power. Now, assign to the sun a given weight. Suppose a planet located at a known distance from it. If a given impulsive force, whose direction is known, be applied to the body, the orbit in which the planet would circulate around the sun can be calculated. The orbit may be a circle, it may be an ellipse, a parabola or a hyperbola, but such is the perfection of the calance of toese forces that the body will pursue the same identical track century after century. Could there be golden rings hung up in space, so that these bodies could revolve inside of them without contact, year after year and age after age, these bodies would go on in these same circles. Now let us ask whether these laws in reality are such that they keep the planets at fixed distances, and in certain orbits. 36,000,000 of miles from the sun we come to Mercury, then to Venus, then to the Earth, then to Mars, at 250 millions to the Asteroids, still multiplying in the most wondrous manner under the power of the telescope. Still deeper in space we come to Saturn, with its rings and moons, the most wondrous of the bodies revolving around the sun, preserving in all its parts such a delicate balance as to astound the finite mind of the observer. How are all these worlds located in space? What are their quantities of matter? Are they revolving harmoniously around the centre, or are they creating disorders which will finally wheel off the sun into space, until it becomes a wandering star which shall be consigned to the blackness of darkness forever? [Applause.] The laws which have been discovered and demonstrated by protracted investigation prove that this can never be the case. Prof. M. then described, by imaginary diagrams on the desk in front of him, the respective movements of the Earth, the Sun, and the Moon, and the influence they exerted on each other. The interior planets were then supposed to be added, and then the exterior—at each step the problem becoming more and more complicated; then ten thousands of comets plunging down to mortal view from the depths of space, and then returning to the place from which they came, but all leaving their effects behind them. Does it not seem impossible that calculation should reach these different complications? Yet it is so. Now, take two or three well-known facts. Look at the records of the Chaldeans, at those of the Babylonians, and at those of the other astronomers of ancient times. All tell the same story. All show that the Moon is revolving with constantly accelerated velocity. Now, is this to continue? If so, the doom of the planetary system is fixed. Millions of years may intervene, but finally all will be swallowed up by the Sun. The supposition is staggering, but the conclusion is inevitable. For a long time men hesitated to grasp the problem, but finally a genius arose who solved it. LAPLACE showed that the Earth's orbit was changing. Its longer axis oscillates in certain limits, but every movement affects the Moon, the Earth seizing it in its grasp more and more firmly, and constantly increasing its velocity. But finally the oscillations of this axis shall reach the limit God has assigned it, and then the Earth's orbit again changing, the Moon will resume its former course; thus, like a mighty pendulum hung up in the heavens, beating with its gradual changes the seconds of eternity. [Applause.] A child takes in its hands a few pounds weight; I can lift still more, and another and a stronger man can manage more than I; but God takes worlds in his grasp, and balances them delicately against one another. Do not these investigations border on the profane? No! God has let down this golden chain, and man, grasping link after link, searches out those secrets only which God has permitted him to investigate. Professor M. then stated that there was no orbit permanently fixed; that all were gradually changing. None of these variations affect in the least degree the well-being of the planets. All these planets, some of them mighty millions of miles in diameter, are slowly rocking up and down in space, all combining with one another, so that no derangement can result. Another element must be taken into consideration—that is, the weight of the different planets. Could I grasp Jupiter and bring it down to the orbit of Venus, sweeping that planet out to Jupiter's place, everything would be thrown into confusion. The periodic times, too, must be exactly measured, or there would be an endless cause of derangement. We find that the guarantee of these conditions of stability is absolutely perfect—vibrating backwards and forwards in their mighty periods, the planets all controlled by the same omnipotent power. Now, how are we to account for all this complexity? There was a time when human intellect, looking at the cycles and epicycles with which Omnipotence had scribbled over the heavens, said: "If I had been in existence when God created the universe I could have given him some advice." Shall we dare to say so now? Prof. M. then alluded to the effects of centrifugal force, in giving the planets the form of oblate spheroids, and showed how the Earth had been affected by it. It keeps the ocean, said he, in the same bed where it lay when God shut it in with the bolts and bars of His Omnipotence, and said: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." Let the Earth hasten or retard its revolutions, and another deluge would devastate it. Thousands of years ago the old astronomers discovered that the star which once fixed the pole, and which guided the traveler across the desert, did not remain in the same place. The pole is revolving around a certain point in the heavens. Professor M. explained how this was effected, by the action of the Moon and the Sun, tipping the equator up and down in its revolutions, and concluded as follows: With one hand on the Sun, and the other reaching out to Uranus, the perturbations of that planet were perceived. So distant was it, that human vision, with eagle glance, could not reach it. But this analysis told man that yonder, in that mighty void, was yet another star, and directing his telescope to the spot which Science pointed out, another world was revealed. [Great applause.]

THE MOTIONS, ORBITS AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMETS.

Hardly any one but Professor MITCHEL could have drawn a respectable audience from their homes last evening. Despite the rain which came down in torrents, the Academy of Music was comfortably filled in every part. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH introduced Professor MITCHEL, who proceeded to deliver the third lecture of his course, the subject being, "The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets." He said that in the examinations which have been made thus far of the systems revolving around the central sun, we have found the different bodies moving in orbits almost circular. Science directing the telescope can point it to any star man may desire to observe. He knows that none of these planets can clash with one another; but to-night we are to examine bodies which sometimes spread out their fiery banners millions of miles over the sky, and threaten the stability of the system which we have been discussing. Science cannot anticipate the coming of these flaming worlds. When they have once passed under the eye of men—when a sufficient number of observations has been taken to fix their elements—then, and not till then, can man tell their course, but there are thousands and tens of thousands of these bodies revolving around the sun which have never been seen and of which nothing is yet known. Let us look at the elements requisite to determine their orbits. All the stars are bound together by the law of gravitation. To determine the movements of any one, we must calculate the quantity of matter in it, and also of the sun—the mass of each one of the planets by which it may be affected, and also the mass of their numerous satellites; the intensity of the star; the quantity of the projectile force exerted upon it, and its direction.

The amount of matter in any body is determined relatively in this way. Take any substance; let it fall towards the earth. We can calculate the distance through which it falls for each moment of time. We know that if the earth were heavier the body would, of course, fall faster. Now, taking the same substance to the different planets, it it fell through the same distance in the same time we would know that every planet, where a similar result was obtained, contained an equal quantity of matter with the earth. Professor M. then referred to the mode of calculating the distance which the sun falls through towards the earth in a second of time. If the earth were the same distance from the sun as the moon is from the earth, and if it fell through the same distance towards the sun, in its revolutions around it, as the moon falls towards the earth in a given time, then the quantity of matter in the earth would be the same as in the sun; but the sun, we know, is vastly more distant from the earth than the earth is from the moon, and the rule that the force exerted by gravitation is inversely as the square of the distance, must be applied. Increasing the quantity of matter, therefore, in the sun to compensate for its greater distance, we find that it must be 354,000 times as large as the earth to exert the power over it which it really does. The question arose, Can this great law extend its sway over the comets? NEWTON, on calculating this problem, found that it resulted in a general equation involving the ellipse, parabola and hyperbola. When he had ascertained this, he asked whether he could apply it to any individual comet. At this time the wonderful comet of 1680 appeared. It came within the range of vision unexpectedly and unheralded. It plunged down from space almost perpendicularly towards the earth. The trail of light which accompanied it was many millions of miles in length, and its motion 880,000 miles in one second of time. It was finally determined that it would go to the immense distance of three thousand four hundred millions of miles from the sun before becoming visible again. Calculations made it highly probable that some record would be found of it in antiquity. Such a body was mentioned in 1106, and, tracing it still further back, another appearance was mentioned about 576 years previous to that time. At like periods still further back in time historians made mention of strange appearances in the heavens—some asserting that this body as it rushed away from human sight was the soul of CÆSAR taking its flight, and going to assert its right to a place among the gods. Now the question was, Who should investigate the motion of these bodies? A genius arose whose mind was exactly adapted to such studies. HALLEY, when returning from the Island of St. Helena—a locality since celebrated for a deed having no connection with the heavens—[applause]—saw a comet, and the idea seized him of calculating its motion. He found himself successful, and the body whose return he predicted was denominated Halley's Comet. *Problema longe difficilimum* he styled his task, and called upon posterity, *justa posteritas*, as he worded it, to remember, if his calculations proved true, that the compositions were first made by an Englishman;—and here to-night let us give him the homage which his genius deserves. [Applause.] Other astronomers, SALANDA and ECLES among them, took up his results and making the calculations for the retardation exerted by the different planets near which the comet passed, predicted its return within thirty days of its actual appearance. The only reason they made this error was because the exact weight of some of the planets was not known. Had that of Jupiter been more accurately calculated, they would have come within nineteen days of its appearance. Almost in our own time it has again returned, and at that time its position was exactly pointed out by the power of this analysis. All the cometary bodies which have visited our system since it was possible to mark their motions with accuracy have been observed, and the time of the return of any one of them is known. Now look at the observations necessary to determining a comet's orbit. To-night take the telescope; fix the place of the body and the time at which it is observed; then at the end of twenty-four or forty-eight hours fix its place again, and at the end of an equal amount of time observe it again. These three observations will be all that are necessary. We must find the plane on which the body lies, and the inclination of that plane—then finding the points where its orbit cuts the plane, we have the nodes. One point in the large axis always passes through the sun's centre; the perihelion point, if calculated, gives another point in this line, and from these data we have all the elements we wish—the eccentricity of the orbit, the inclination of the orbit's plane, the time of its passing the perihelion points, and the line of the nodes.

Professor M. then discussed the constitution of comets. They are very different from planets; that we knew, but the fact that they are sometimes seen like dark spots on the sun, is no proof that they are solid bodies. They are nebulous, and we are certain that none has ever been sufficiently near us to affect the movement of the earth. At one time there was one which it was calculated should have lengthened the year by three hours had it been as large as the earth, but it was not lengthened by the fraction of a second. One was also found among Jupiter's satellites, but did not affect them appreciably. Saturn's rings furnish the most delicate test, for there is no material bond that attaches them to the planet, and had one of these bodies ever come within reach of it derangement must inevitably have ensued—but they remain as they ever have been. Now what are the flaming tails which accompany them composed of? None can tell. They fly off from the sun with a velocity greater than gravitation could impress upon them in its own direction. It seems as though the nucleus were put in a state of intense activity by the action of the sun. Professor M. spoke of the comet which was recently visible. He said he found that, very soon after it began throwing out these flames of light, they appeared to burst out from the body itself, as it neared the sun. Then they were thrown backward as if meeting a resisting medium. Then a circular envelope, beautiful and gauzy, was formed. This passed more than a semi-circumference about the head, the exterior being brightest. It expanded and grew larger, and a globe or sphere was formed outside of this, and then the elements of another exterior to that. But behind the nucleus, with reference to the sun, there was jet-like blackness. All these appearances were proofs that there was a power inside of the nucleus holding the exterior fast. Onward it moved, beautiful and graceful in appearance. The trail which followed was not constant in its brilliancy, and along the axis there was intense darkness again. Halley's comet in 1835 discovered similar traits in some points, but the observations of HERSCHEL at the Cape of Good Hope, and of STRUVE at Pulkova, display differences, some of them very striking. What power it is which projects this light at such intense velocity, and what power again absorbs it into the head from which it emanates, I cannot tell. I have no theory to present. The sun does not throw it off, for it cannot attract and at the same time repel bodies which naturally gravitate toward it. What electrical force is I do not know. Some have supposed that the rays of the sun were so influenced by striking against the body as to be deflected. The great difficulty here is that the tails of the comets occasionally are turned towards the sun. Now the question arises, Whence do these bodies come? Many will be startled when they hear me say to-night that the celebrated nebular hypothesis may, after all, be the correct one. But this theory cannot justly be wrested to the purposes for which some have attempted to use it. Suppose the great mass of matter which this theory asserts once filled space to be set revolving. If the globe which is necessarily formed cools gradually, the particles at the equator will be heaved up just enough to meet the force of gravitation—they will be held in *equilibrio*. A ring must be left in space, and it will separate further and further from the central orb. This ring must finally become a sphere itself with a circular orbit, or one nearly so, and then another ring in time will separate in the same way, until the sun becomes condensed so as to throw off no more bodies. I do not say positively this hypothesis is true, but I announce here to-night that the evidence in favor of it is stronger than was the evidence in favor of the law of gravitation at the time of NEWTON's death. But the question arises how comets can be formed on this theory? There will be bodies left in the Interstices of these globes which will be held almost in *equilibrio*, until coming within the sphere of influence of some larger body, they yield to the law of gravitation, and are drawn away and sent through space with that immense velocity which characterizes the motion of the comet.

It is not necessary that the planes of their orbits, on this hypothesis, should coincide with the plane of the sun's orbit so nearly as do those of the planets. Is not this a material hypothesis? No. I held it to be the grandest theory which has ever filled the human mind. When KEPLER conceived that the planets revolved in the circular orbits, he did not know that they did so in obedience to a fixed law. Ha supposed that God had commissioned angels to carry them around the sun. NEWTON advanced beyond KEPLER in revealing the laws by which God governs the universe, and discoveries as grand as those may yet ramain for the future to unveil.

The next lecture of the course is to be delivered Tuesday evening.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals not Binding

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "A Member of the Bar," expresses surprise that Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT should contemn the decision of the Court of Appeals, and that he should render his decisions on the assumption that what that learned Court have decided as law in one case they will decide not to be law in another. I regret to be obliged to confess that your correspondent does wrong to Justice ROOSEVELT. That learned Judge is just from his seat as a member of the Conrt of Appeals, and he decides according to his experience of the course of decision there. *Stare decisis* is there no longer regarded—only in June last it was there declared that a single decision of that Court cannot claim "any impunity on the ground of *stare decisis*." (17 New-York Reports, 533.) Judge BRONSON saw this tendency when he, as a member of that Court, exclaimed, "If we have no respect for the opinions of others, we ought at least to have some regard for our own." (4 Comstock, 385.) That Court does not respect its own decisions, how then can respect be expected of others? To prove this I will cite a few out of the very numerous instances in which that Court has overruled or departed from its own decisions: Astor vs. L'Amoreux, 4 Selden, 107, was explained in Edmonston *vs.* McLond, 16 New-York Reports, 543; and again, in Griffin *vs.* Margaret, 17 New-York Reports, 28; Manley *vs.* The People, 3 Selden, 295, was explained and corrected Haskins *vs.* The People, 16 New-York Reports, 344; Blake *vs.* Ferris, 1 Selden, 48, was reviewed; Storrs *vs.* City of Utica, 17 New-York Reports, 104; De Witt *vs.* Barley, 5 Selden, 371, was corrected when it came again before the Court, 17 New-York Reports 360; Gillett *vs.* Moody, 3 Comstock, 479; Talmadge *vs.* Pell, 3 Selden, 328, and Gillett *vs.* Phillips, 3 Kernan, were all then partially overruled in Leavitt *vs.* Blatchford, 17 New-York Reports, 521; Olmstead *vs.* Elden, 1 Selden, 144, was overruled in October, 1858; Huff *vs.* Burnett, 2 Selden, 127, conflicts with Halsey *vs.* Tinesbaugh, 15 New-York Reports, 467; Chegary *vs.* Jenkins, 1 Selden, 376, was overruled in Chegary *vs.* Mayor of New-York, 3 Kernan, 220-231; Kundolph *vs.* Thalheimer, 2 Kernan, 593, was overruled and ridiculed, September, 1858. My list is not exhausted, but perhaps I have shown enough to establish my position.

As the decisions of the Court of Appeals are not to be regarded as evidence of the law, where shall we look for the law? Pray inform a

LAW STUDENT.

Sandy Hook and the Quarantine.

NEW-JERSEY SMELLS AN UNCOMMONLY LARGE RAT

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

A new and rather ingenious device to secure the removal of the Quarantine to Sandy Hook, by the action of Congress, has just come to light. The attention of the Legislature was called to it this morning, by Senator CAMPBELL, of Somerset County, who presented a communication he had just received from Mr. THOMSON, of the United States Senate. It inclosed a copy of a bill recently introduced to the United States Senate by Mr. SEWARD, a section of which appeared in the *Daily* this afternoon. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the property belonging to the United States, at Castleton, Staten Island, now occupied by the officers attached to the New-York Collectorship, (Quarantine,) and "to erect buildings for revenue stations on any other land in or conveniently near the harbor of New-York, belonging to the United States and now unoccupied, or which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, can be properly used for this purpose!" etc. All former laws inconsistent with this act are also to be repealed.

It is evident that this bill of Mr. SEWARD's has covertly in view the occupation of Sandy Hook for a Quarantine Station, and our Senator THOMSON very properly proposes to offer an amendment, providing that "the act shall not be construed as authorizing the establishment of a Quarantine Station without the consent of the State in which such station shall be located."

This is a most important amendment, and our Legislature will doubtless ask our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have it adopted. I believe that some years ago our State ceded to the General Government the use of Sandy Hook for *military purposes*, without the slightest idea that the place would be converted to any other use: and whatever may be the strict construction of the law on the subject, there is no doubt that it would be a breach of good faith, and a violation of the spirit of the conveyance, if the general Government should appropriate the place for a Quarantine, or indeed for any other purpose not contemplated at the time we made them the grant, or without the consent of our State.

This appears to be the latest effort of the New-York schemers to defeat the wishes of the people of New-Jersey, and obtain by a covert trick what they could not secure by more open and honorable means. Their papers and people have counted upon the venality or weakness of Jerseymen too long; they have successfully failed in all previous efforts, and, having found that we could not be flattered, bribed nor intimidated into a concession to their wishes, they will now find that they are equally mistaken in supposing that we are so stupid as to permit this trick to pass without detection and firm resistance.

Successful Trial-trip of the Winans' Steamer.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 21.

The iron steamer, built by the Messrs. WINANS, (the last novelty afloat since the *Leviathan*,) went upon a trial-trip, from the yard of the builders, at the Ferry Bar, to the North Point light-house and back. About 9½ o'clock steam was began to be raised, and at near 11 o'clock the steamer turned gracefully from her moorings and was headed down the Patapsco. With a pressure of 56 pounds of steam (half her capacity) a satisfactory headway was made. The points of the bow and stern barely touched the water, and the even progress of the vessel caused no commotion of the waves, but left a smooth wake like a groove. The steamer passed Fort Carroll until off North Point, when she was put about. On the return, and when opposite Fort McHenry, the steamer was greeted with a salute of six guns from the fort, and in recognition of the compliment the steamers' flags were displayed and the steam whistle blown.

The steamer, both going and returning, was greeted by the crews of all the craft in the river with cheers, waving of hats, and other demonstrations of a like nature. Besides the officers of the vessel, Captain VAUGHAN, Engineer DAVID FRAZIER, and a number of workmen, there were on board THOMAS WINANS and ROSS WINANS, Esqs., and their ladies. The steamer returned about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after playing about the open water, was returned to her moorings at the yard of the builders. The average speed attained was about 12 miles an hour. The ventilation below decks was perfectly preserved during the running of the machinery, and at no time did the thermometer rise above 65° Fahrenheit. We believe the builders regard the trial as satisfactory, and a guarantee of success when a greater distance is attempted.

LAUNCH OF A SLOOP-OF-WAR.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus notices the launch, at their Navy-yard, on Thursday last, of the first new sloop-of-war:

"Sloop-of-war No. 1 was launched from the lower ship-house at the Navy-yard at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons. The launch was a very beautiful one, and was not attended with any accident. Miss MARY FLORIDA GRICE, daughter of the constructor, performed the christening, calling the vessel 'Sloop No. 1,' as there has not yet been a name given to her. It is intended to place her in the dry-dock at once for coppering. This vessel is one of eight provided for by an act of the last Congress. Six being built in the places designated—New-York, Boston, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Pensacola and San Francisco. All are to be propellers, but in the one in course of construction at San Francisco. Sloop No. 1 is the first off the stocks. She was commenced about the middle of September, and was ready for launching by Christmas, but the weather delayed it. Her length is 208 feet, beam 33 feet 2 inches, depth of hold 14 feet. She is 1,200 tons burthen, and will draw about 8 feet water. Her model indicates speed, her bow being rather of the clipper build. The engines, which are being made at the foundry of Messrs. MERRICK & Son, are to be of 1,000 horse power, as large as those of the *Lancaster*. By the terms of the contract, they are to be completed within three months from the day of launching. This sloop will carry two 11-inch pivot guns, each gun, with the carriage, weighing 25,000 pounds, and two 32-pounders. The weight of each of these guns is 5,700 pounds. Mr. GRICE made the drawings for the vessel, and Mr. HOOVER superintended her construction. She is built entirely of white oak, and is most substantially constructed. Altogether she is creditable to Philadelphia skill.

TRIAL OF MICHAEL FINN FOR MURDER IN COOK COUNTY, ILL.—The trial of MICHAEL FINN for the murder of NATHANIEL VIAL, in the town of Cicero, a few miles out of Chicago, on the 2d of June last, terminated several days ago. The prosecution was conducted by DANIEL MCELROY, Esq., and District-Attorney HAVEN, and is said to have been managed with much ability. The Jury at first were unable to agree, as the statutes of Illinois recognize no intermediate offence between simple manslaughter and murder. Eventually a conviction was obtained for the former.

GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD.—The iron is laid on the track from Avon to Mount Morris, thus completing railway communication between the latter place and Rochester.

[Advertisement.]

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DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

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These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

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No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Have been before the World
108 years.
Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

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ATTRACTIVE CONCERT AND PANTOMIME.—At BARNUM'S MUSEUM, this afternoon and evening. Those infant musicians and vocalists, the Holman Family, and those tiny ballet dancers and pantomimists, the Zavistowski Troupe, both appear on these occasions. They are enchanting juvenile artists, and worthy of all admiration.

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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NOTE.—Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York (at the St. Nicholas Hotel) Tuesday and Wednesday each week, during Winter, to treat such as cannot go to the Institution. Calls received from 10 to 3, and from 6 to 7 P. M.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 21.

$6,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	101¾	50	Erie Railroad		14¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	104¾	100	do	s30	14¾
4,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	300	do	b60	14¾
12,500 do	97	200	do		14¾
10,000 Missouri State 6s	86½	200	do	b60	14¾
10,000 do	86¾	500	Har. R. R. Pref.	s30	39¾
1,500 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds.	86	100	do	b30	39¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	91¾	150	do	b30	40
1,000 H. R. R. 2d M	94¾	150	do	b60	40
10,000 Har. R. 3d M. Bs.	74½	100	do		39¾
6,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S F. C. Bs	96¾	10	Sixth-av. R. R		123
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	89	18	Stonington Railr'd.		64
2,000 Ill. Freel'd Bs	91	100	Reading Railroad	s30	50¾
30 Bank of N. York	107	400	do		50¾
930 Phenix Bank	110	500	do	b60	50¾
250 Penn. Coal Co	85¾	100	do	s10	50¾
20 People's Bank	102	100	do	s30	50¾
8 Continental Bank	101	100	do	s60	50
20 Park Bank	106¾	100	do	s60	49¾
250 Penn. Coal Co	85¾	100	do	s6	49¾
100 do	s60	85¾	400	do	c	50¾
250 do		86¾	350	do	s10	50¾
160 do	s10	85¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.		52¾
25 P'fic M. S'hip Co.	s30	88	5	Mich S & N Ia. R. R.		20¾
9 do		88¾	70	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s'k		47¾
50 do		88¾	400	do	b60	47¾
250 do		88	250	Gs. & C. Chicago R. R.		71¾
275 do		88¾	50	do	b60	71¾
25 do	s30	87¾	100	do	b30	71¾
150 do	s60	87	150	do	s10	71¾
150 do	s3	88	50	do		71¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	84¾	50	Chi. & R. Is. R.	s30	60¾
50 do	hw	84¾	400	do		60¾
150 do	s3	84¾	25	Mil. & Miss. R.		12¾
50 Hnd. River R. R.		34½	25	LaC. & Mil. R.		1¼
50 Harlem Railroad		13¾	30	Cleve. Pain. & A. R.		119

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 Missouri St. 6s	86¾	100	Har. R. R. Pref.	b30	39¾
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	23	400	do		39¾
15,000 Har. R. R. 3 m. Bs.	74½	1000	Reading R. R.	b60	50
60 Citizens Bank	102	200	do		48¾
50 Pac. M. St. Co.	87¾	200	do	s30	49¾
125 do	87¾	200	do		49¾
50 do	87¼	150	M. S. & N. I. G. St'k		47¾
220 do	87	50	Panama Railroad		116
350 Chic. & R. I. R.	66¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10	71¾
100 do	s10	69¾	500	do	b30	71¾
100 Canton Co.	20	100	do	s10	71
100 Cumberl'd Pref.	s60	21¾	50	do		71¾
100 Har. R. R.	s3	84¾	100	do	b30	71¾
25 Erie Railroad		14	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s60	31¾
150 M. S. & N. I. R. R.		20¾	400	La Crosse & Mil. R.		1

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	86¾	10	Brun. & Fla. RR		3¼
5,000 L. C. & M. R. L. G. 7s	23½	10	Marine Bank		83¾
4,000 San. Fr. City 6s	60	10	do		83¾
2,000 Mar. & Cin. RR. 7s	10	10	do		83¾
4,000 C. S. P. & F. d'L. 8s	12	10	do		84
4,000 LaC. & M. RR. 7s	23	10	Excelsior F. Ins. Co		106
210 Mil. City unp. con.	40	10	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.		101¼
6 Bank of N. York	107	10	Am. Ex Co		97¾
10 Bk. of the Com'th	99	20	do		98
10 New W. Fire In. Co	98	50	Am. Guano Co		$7.12
20 do	96¾	100	Pritmatic Turn. Co.		10
5 Hnm. Fire Ins. Co.	100	15	Sixth-av. R. R.		123
		100	Ch., S. P. & F. d L. RR		12

FRIDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange somewhat sympathized with the weather to-day. In the phrase of the Street, when prices incline downward, it was "softer" than yesterday. The decline was ¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on Reading, 1¼ on Pacific Mail, and ⅜@½ ₱ cent. on the Western Roads. The State list and the Railway Bonds were generally steady at Thursday's prices. Virginias rose ¼ ₱ cent., selling at 97, ex dividend. At the early Board the dealings in New-York Central seemed to be at a dead lock; scarcely a share of cash stock sold, the bid being 84⅜ ₱ cent. In Reading, however, and in Pacific Mail, the sellers were unusually urgent, and sales were pressed in both cases, particularly on sellers' option. On the other hand, Pennsylvania Coal and Harlem Preferred were firmer end in good request; and Erie, though a fraction below the top bid of yesterday afternoon, was in demand at 14¼@¼. We understand that the arrangement for the completion of the Long Dock Improvement, for which the Erie Company are under large advances and responsibilities, without deriving in its unfinished state any profit from it, is nearly ready for public announcement. The money is to be advanced on mortgage by a party of private capitalists in this City, at 90 cents on the dollar, to the extent of $500,000, under a new contract for finishing the work by the 1st of December next. In part consideration of this negotiation, the Long Dock Company, it is said, have agreed to sell, out and out, to the same parties, a portion of their lots on the water front. At the afternoon Board the *short* sellers had the advantage more decidedly than for several days past, end sold Reading and Galena with considerable freedom at the decline of the morning, buyer's option, and at even lower prices, cash and seller's option. Reading closed 49¼ and Galena 71. The sales of Central were nearly uniform at 84¼ ₱ cent., though finally offered 84¾, seller 15 days, which is tantamount to carrying over the delivery of the Stock to the last of February, when the transfers, which close about 31st inst. for the dividend, will reopen. Pacific Mail was sold down to 86¼ ₱ cent. The rumors of competition are somewhat varied to-day from the old surmise that VANDERBILT is to jockey his ally, from whom and the United States Company he has a subvention of $672,000 a year, to an English line of propellers on the Pacific, (to be arranged through parties here and at San Francisco,) to carry freight and passengers between San Francisco and Panama. If this be all, we do not see in the fact, come when it may, that the old Mail Company and their thirteen steamers are necessarily to be obliterated, or to have their dividends wholly struck down. If such be the feeling of the actual shareholders, they have made a most unreasonable mistake heretofore in supposing that no single concern is always to have the monopoly of the Pacific steam trade, or that a Company of their strength can only exist by monopoly. The whole story, however, may turn out like the Vanderbilt surmise. The market finally closed with some heavy bids for Central at 84¼; Reading, 49¼@¾; Galena, 71; Rock Island, 59½@60; Missouris, 86½.

The rain storm and the fact that no regular mail steamer sails to-morrow, made business dull at the Banking-houses and on the Merchants' Exchange to-day. Money is easier

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2292. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Character of the Latest Advices from Mexico.

Personal Difficulty Between Senators Douglas and Fitch.

THE WAR OF THE ROSES COMMENCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 23.

The latest private intelligence from Mexico received here from highly intelligent and responsible sources, is very encouraging for the Liberal Party, who continue to gain ground in the good will of the people. The most perfect unanimity of feeling and purpose exist among their leaders, who are determined to listen to no compromises whatever, but to insist upon the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1857, and the sequestration of the church property.

The estates of the Church are estimated to be worth between two and three hundred millions of dollars. Their appropriation by the State, therefore, will not only give it at once the means of establishing a firm and stable Government, but will also result in a large addition of annual revenue by subjecting it to taxation. Such a policy, relieving the masses of the people materially of their present tax burdens, cannot fail to secure for itself decided popularity.

Our Administration sees clearly that it is the Liberals alone from whom we can expect stability enough in the Government to give any encouragement in the successful negotiation of a treaty. Hence Mr. Buchanan pays no attention whatever to the programmes of the Zalcagas, Robles or Miramons. He awaits the inevitable establishment of the Constitutional Government, but couldn't think of assuming the responsibility of promoting that result by prompt recognition. He is confident that at some time the oyster will be opened, forgetting apparently that his failure to manifest any practical sympathy with the Constitutionalists will justly entitle him only to a shell.

The great drawback of the Liberals, heretofore, has been the want of arms and ammunition. I understand that recent arrangements have been made in this country, by means of which this difficulty is being speedily removed.

There was a lively time in Senate Executive Session on Friday afternoon. Mr. DOUGLAS, in the course of debate upon the character of some of Mr. BUCHANAN'S appointees, stated that of fifty thousand documents which he sent to his constituents through the mail, not one ever reached its destination! He said, further, that he would give $100 for every copy that could be shown to have been delivered.

The nomination pending was that of POTTER as Collector, at Toledo, Ohio. PUGH opposed it, because the man displaced was his friend, and he charged that the nominee was unsuitable for the place. He intimated that if the Administration wanted to make an issue with him, he had no objection.

This gave DOUGLAS an opportunity to comment upon the Illinois appointments at Chicago and elsewhere, to fill vacancies made by sacrificing his friends. Against Postmaster COOK, of Chicago, he made specific charges, and denounced the appointees generally in the most bitter terms, as incompetent and corrupt. The first charge made by DOUGLAS was that all of the appointees of the Administration in Illinois were a set of corrupt scoundrels. The second charge was that the Postmaster of Chicago, ISAAC COOK, was dishonest and little better than a common thief; that he had intercepted his correspondence during the late campaign, and that he (DOUGLAS) had sent to the Chicago Post-Office fifty thousand documents having his frank, which had never reached their destination; that Senator GREEN had written him several letters, addressed to him at Chicago, and which he had never received, and intimated that they were abstracted by COOK, the Postmaster. DOUGLAS likewise stated that Mr. FITCH claimed, in some remarks made by him in the course of the debate, to know more of Illinois politics and men than he (DOUGLAS.)

To these allegations FITCH, as his son was one of these appointees, felt called upon to deny the general charge as untrue, and said that DOUGLAS knew it to be untrue. DOUGLAS admitted that there were exceptions to the general charge, and intimated that FITCH'S son was an exception.

To the charges against COOK, FITCH said that DOUGLAS, on a previous occasion, had made similar charges against COOK, and pledged his word and his honor that if the Senate gave him time to procure official papers, he could prove them; that time was granted him, and he appeared before the Senate with his papers, but that they disproved every charge he had made, and that, therefore, he could not expect the Senate to believe his unsustained assertions.

To this answer in reference to the charge against COOK, it is alleged that DOUGLAS remained silent.

To DOUGLAS' last statement, FITCH rejoined that he had never used such language, or entertained such sentiments, and that he requested DOUGLAS, when he alluded to him, to confine himself to the truth. During the course of FITCH'S remarks, which were very personal, he was repeatedly called to order.

DOUGLAS rejoined fiercely and bitterly, and was finally checked by the Chair, at general cries of "order," and was proceeding, when he was called to order. Mr. BROWN subsequently moved that DOUGLAS be permitted to resume his remarks, in order. In response to this motion, Mr. DAVIS, laboring under some excitement, reprobated severely the style of debate assumed by DOUGLAS, but although not offensively personal, subsequently apologized for his undue excitement. The wrangling was continued until the adjournment, without any vote. At the close of the debate, FITCH made an apology to the Senate as a body, but, turning toward DOUGLAS, said he had no further apology to make.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was in the Chair during this exciting scene.

The city to-day has been full of rumors pending hostilities between DOUGLAS and DAVIS. This is erroneous. There is no ground for a personal issue between these parties. Notes have passed, however, between DOUGLAS and FITCH, with a view to explanations and retractions or a hostile meeting, but the whole matter is in the hands of mutual friends, and in a fair way of amicable adjustment.

The first note was from DOUGLAS to FITCH, demanding a retraction of FITCH'S charges of falsehood.

The second note is from FITCH, which specifies the charges, and inquires if he refers to these. If so, FITCH reiterates them.

DOUGLAS replies with a detailed letter, explaining and modifying his language, giving it a construction much less offensive than as originally understood.

FITCH rejoins amicably, and his note will probably settle the affair.

The correspondence makes no allusion whatever to FITCH'S declaration that DOUGLAS had failed to prove the charges against COOK, to which he had pledged his honor.

The transaction is looked upon by DOUGLAS' wisest friends as indicative of the fixed purpose of the Administration men to force him to take a back seat if he comes into the Democratic organization at all, and that they prefer to push him off altogether. It is stated that an early opportunity will be taken in open session to make an issue with DOUGLAS in reference to his statements about individual Illinois appointments, and to present proofs of their inaccuracy. The war of the roses is evidently just beginning.

Much solicitude is expressed here relative to the election of a Louisiana Senator to succeed BENJAMIN, which comes off to-morrow. There is little doubt that the real purpose of SLIDELL'S Thirty-Million bill was to make a little needed capital for the Slidell party in the Legislature, to aid in the election of SAUNDERS, or some other friend of that Senator. This occasion over, the thirty millions, doubtless, are safe.

I am assured that Mr. WALDEN was not removed from the Deputy-Collectorship, but resigned voluntarily, having filed his resignation in the hands of Mr. SCHELL weeks before it took effect. His difficulty with Mr. TAYLOR is a political one—personal, however, to themselves. If is but just to Mr. WALDEN to state that his remark, at which Mr. TAYLOR took offence, was made to the person with whom he was conversing at the time, and he denies intending it for TAYLOR'S ears, though he would not retract.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill this week.

First—Transferring a number of articles, including brandies, from the lower to the higher schedules.

Second—Adopting the decimal schedules—thus raising the twelve to the fifteen per cent. list.

Third—Transferring a number of articles from the free list to the lower schedules.

The Committee on Commerce will report in favor of States levying tonnage and other duties for the improvement of rivers and harbors within their limits.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 22.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, relating, he said, to a subject now attracting the attention of the country.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said he did not want to hear it read.

Mr. FLORENCE remarked that the Legislature wished to express its opinion here.

The Clerk commenced reading the resolutions, when Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, objected.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said, that when a State asks to be heard the request ought to be granted.

Mr. FLORENCE insisted that gentlemen could vote intelligently as to the disposition of the resolutions only after hearing them read.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, asked whether this was a contest between the Pennsylvania Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. FLORENCE replied, that he had nothing to do with the Pennsylvania Republicans as such. He was a Democrat, and was responsible for his acts to no one else, as his speeches and votes would show.

Mr. MORRIS said that in the Senate it was usual to read resolutions of State Legislatures. He did not see why the same course should not be pursued in the House.

Mr. GARNETT inquired whether debate was in order

The Speaker decided that any member has the right to call for the reading.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, trusted Mr. GARNETT would withdraw his objection. For himself he was perfectly willing that the resolutions of any State should be read. It was a courtesy due to a sovereign State.

The resolutions were read instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of Pennsylvania in Congress, to advocate and vote for such a bill as will not only tend to increase the revenue, but afford ample encouragement to the productive interests of the country, more especially on coal and iron, and expressing hearty approval of the President's recommendation of specific duties.

Mr. MCQUEEN of South Carolina, inquired whether these things are in the Cincinnati platform?

Mr. MONTGOMERY of Pennsylvania, replied—They are substantially.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to furnish information in regard to the recent importation of slaves into Georgia or any other State.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to indemnify the citizens of Alabama and Georgia for losses by Creek hostilities.

The bill was rejected. It involved more than a third of a million of dollars.

A number of private bills were considered, when the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Mr. REILLY reported favorably from the Committee on the New-York Avenue D City Railroad bill.

Mr. CORE noticed a bill for the construction of intersectional railroads in New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPENCER, to provide for the sealing and inspection of gas meters, for the protection of gas consumers.

By Mr. ODYKE, to enforce the liabilities of public carriers.

By Mr. CONKLING, to amend the Port Warden's act by repealing those sections which make it obligatory on merchants to call in Port Wardens, and to leave disputes to referees.

Mr. ODYKE'S resolution appointing a committee of three to investigate into unclaimed Savings Banks' deposits, came up and was adopted without further debate.

Mr. RUTHERFORD'S resolution respecting the rights of labor was adopted.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD called up the resolutions of inquiry into the usefulness, &c., of the Regents of the University. After debate it was adopted.

Mr. ODYKE made an unsuccessful attempt to get from the table the resolution of inquiry into the salaries of the Sheriff and County Clerk of New-York.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER made an unsuccessful attempt to recommit the bill providing for the punishment of the Quarantine incendiaries.

The resolution to investigate the printing contracts made by the Commissioners of Records in New-York, and requiring the Health Officer and Port Wardens of New-York to report the amount of their fees for the year 1858 was laid over.

News from California by the Tehuantepec Route.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 22.

The steamship *Quaker City* is below, with 112 passengers and San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

The Pacific mail steamer *Golden Age* has on board 250 passengers and $1,200,000 in treasure for New-York, and $468,000 for Europe.

Business at San Francisco was stagnant and money scarce.

The California Legislature organized on the 4th inst. W. C. STRATTON was elected Speaker of the House. The Lecompton Democrats have a large majority in both branches.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Great Republic*, from New-York, and *Zephyr*, from Boston. Cleared, ship *Golden Fleece*, for New-York.

Voluntary Surrender of Capt. Montgomery.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 20.

Captain MONTGOMERY has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities, to await a trial upon the charges of complicity in the recent troubles on the southern border. Captain BROWN is reported to have left the Territory. No further difficulties are apprehended. The excitement here has all died away.

Trial of the Fillibusters at Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

Mobile papers of Tuesday say that upon the affidavit of Lieutenant CALDWELL, of the United States revenue cutter *McClelland*, Marshal GODBOLD has arrested Captain MAURY, E. H. MCDONALD and Colonel ETHRIDGE, on two separate charges, namely: First, for obstructing the duties of a marine officer; and secondly for setting on foot an expedition in breach of the neutrality laws.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Capt. MAURY and others have been tried before the United States Commissioner for obstructing the United States officers in the discharge of their duties, on board the schooner *Susan*, and for violating the neutrality laws, and the Commissioner has held them to bail in the sum of $2,500 for their appearance at Court in February.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT buoyant at yesterday's rates. CORN dull; Yellow, 75c.@77c.; White, 75c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull; held at 28c. without buyers.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR quiet, superfine $5 62½@$5 75. WHEAT active, White $1 45; Red $1 35. CORN quiet. WHISKY dull at 27c.@28c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 26c. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged—holders ask $18. BACON SHOULDERS, 6c. LARD buoyant at 11¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,500 bales, at unchanged prices. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES advanced 1c.; sales at 34c. FLOUR advanced 12½c. WHEAT buoyant, at 85c.@$1 10. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels, at 87½c.@95c. LARD buoyant.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales at 11¼c. for middling. Sales of the week foot up 25,000 bales, against 18,500 last year. The receipts ahead of last year are stated at 167,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 24½; Morris Canal, no sales; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½.

Louisiana Senatorial Election.

BATON ROUGE, Saturday, Jan. 22.

The Democratic caucus has balloted 42 times without effecting a choice. Mr. BENJAMIN has two votes over either of his three competitors. The caucus has adjourned till Monday, when the voting will be renewed.

Sailing of the Steamer North American.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 23.

The Canadian screw-steamer *North American*, having been repaired, sailed for Liverpool this afternoon.

General Rencau and Cuba.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Havana papers of 19th inst. contain a statement to the effect that Gen. RENCAU had offered Gen CANCHA $15,000,000 to declare Cuba independent.

Conviction for Murder.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 22.

The trial of JAMES FLEMING, telegraph operator, for the murder of MADIGAN, closed last night, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, but recommending the prisoner to mercy, as strong provocation was probably given for the commission of the deed.

The River Plate.

INTERESTING FROM MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES—THE INSURRECTION IN THE ARGENTINE STATES—ITEMS RELATIVE TO PARAGUAY.

By the way of England we receive files of River Plate journals to November 30.

The advance squadron of the American Paraguay expedition, consisting of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, the sloop *Falmouth*, and the brigs *Perry* and *Bainbridge*, had arrived and anchored at Montevideo. The four vessels have hitherto formed, it will be remembered, the usual Brazil squadron.

Commodore FORREST expected to await at Montevideo the arrival of Commodore SHUBRICK.

Everything was quiet at Montevideo. R. H. ROBINSON, the new American Vice-Consul received his exequatur Nov. 4.

At Buenos Ayres, the prosecution of persons concerned in the late outbreak at Guardia del Monje was continued. The Railroad to San Fernando occupied the attention of Government. A special session of the Chambers had been summoned to deliberate upon it. On the 16th of November President ALSINA set out on a tour through the northern departments, leaving Dr. FELIPPE LLAVALLOL President *ad interim*.

The financial condition of Buenos Ayres is unfavorable. A serious deficit is apprehended.

YANQUETRUZ, General Cacique of the State of Buenos Ayres, was murdered recently by an officer of the army, in a drunken brawl, at Bahica Branca.

A rumor had circulated in Montevideo, to the effect that a secret treaty had been negotiated between the United States and Buenos Ayres, with reference to the Paraguay question. The *Correo del Plata* says:

"The Government of Buenos Ayres has celebrated secret treaties with the United States, in which the leading clauses stipulate that Buenos Ayres shall cede to the United States in the event of war with Paraguay, some point as a depository in its territory; that it shall give the American forces free transit over land or river; and finally that it shall aid its ally in whatever shall conduce to the conquest of Paraguay."

The Buenos Ayrean papers generally deny this report. The *National* argues that such an arrangement would be desirable; while other prints assert that policy requires a confederation between the governments of Brazil, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay, etc., to neutralize the influence of the United States.

The *Reforma Pacifica*, on the other hand, credits the *Correo* story, and ingeniously ascribes the opportune absence of Dr. ALSINA from the city to a desire to avoid the immediate consequences and discovery of his secret negotiations. The *Reforma* proceeds to urge the need of a general coalition to exclude the United States from the fluvial States; points to the history of WALKER, the fate of Texas and of Greytown, as an indication of what was to be expected from the admission of this dangerous northern influence.

The *Grito Paraguayo* again—the *Grito* being now print just started at Buenos Ayres, by an interest hostile to the Dictator LOPEZ—is only anxious that the expedition may be received in strict neutrality.

The *Reforma* says: "The Cabinets of the States bordering on Paraguay, giving to the movement its true character, have ordered to the theatre of events its agents or fleets. Brazil sends a squadron of observation to the Parana, and a diplomatic agent to Asuncion. The Oriental State and the Argentine Confederation have tendered their mediation."

A correspondent of the *Correo Mercantil*, of Rio, writing of the state of matters on the River Plate, says: "The grand question of the day is the Paraguayo American. It is believed that President LOPEZ will prove compliant."

Advices from Asuncion to Nov. 19, while they say, "There is every reason to believe the difficulty will be the subject of arrangement," add that "the Government is preparing to receive the North-American invasion."

From the Argentine Confederation we have dates to Nov. 23. As an offset to the story of a treaty between the United States and Buenos Ayres, there was another to the effect that the Argentine and Brazil had completed a convention, having the cooquest of Buenos Ayres in view. There is, however, no reason to credit it.

The insurrection in the province of San Juen was still a prominent topic. At Buenos Ayres it was regarded as the commencement of a movement which was likely to end in the overthrow of Gen. URQUIZA. The latter, on the contrary, regarded the affair as the fruit of Buenos Ayrean intrigue, and was none the better disposed toward that recusant population.

General URQUIZA had written a long letter of condolence to the widow of the murdered General BENAVIDES, taking this view, and promising ample vengeance upon the malefactors.

In the meantime, to throw clearer light upon the course of events in the confederation, we compile the following narrative of the San Juan revolt from the Parana papers:

The Government of San Juan having discovered, as they believed, a conspiracy against its authority, headed by General BENAVIDES, a personal friend and favorite officer of General URQUIZA, arrested the General, and proceeded to his trial agreeably to legal laws. General URQUIZA, apprised of the facts, and having reason to know that in the heated partisanship of the distant province BENAVIDES would stand very little chance of justice, caused the usual process to be issued, directing the removal of the cause to the federal tribunals at Parana. The process was addressed to M. GOMEZ, the Governor of San Juan. Upon the refusal of GOMEZ to comply, the Federal Government dispatched a commission of two leading officials to procure at all costs the surrender of the prisoner. These commissioners also encountered a refusal. There was no other alternative than a resort to compulsion. The troops of the Province of Mendoza were ordered to enter San Juan, and they did so with so great secresy that on the 23d of October they were enabled to surprise the prison in which BENAVIDES was confined, and to force the building. The people and militia of the city soon, however, rushed to arms, headed by Col. RONDEAUX, and after a fight of three hours' duration the Government forces were beaten off and obliged to retreat. In the conflict, however, BENAVIDES was unfortunately slain, whether by friends unwittingly, or enemies deliberately, is not known. Each party ascribes the fact to the other.

Since that time Gen. URQUIZA has organized a more completely organized invading force, under the command of Generals PEDERNERA, PENALOZA, and DU GRATY. The latest intelligence announces that PENALOZA, with seven hundred men, had entered San Juan, and taken position on the Plaza. GOMEZ and his minister were fugitives.

Buenos Ayres newspapers profess to be informed that the States of Salta, Cordova, Tucuman, and San Luiz sympathize with the Government of San Juan, and are preparing for a general insurrection.

A serious raid of the Indians into the State of Santa Fé had caused great alarm and much damage. Argentine troops were in pursuit of the invaders. It was also said that troops were being mustered along the boundary of Buenos Ayres.

The Latest Revolution in Mexico—How it is Received by the Liberals.

Through the kindness of a friend, we are furnished with a copy of a Proclamation of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, touching the recent changes at the capital. It shows how small the probability of pacification, short of the triumph of the Liberal cause, there is to be anticipated from this perplexing business:

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President ad interim of the Republic of Mexico to its Inhabitants:

I believe it to be my duty to address you to induce you to redouble your exertions in order to put a period to anarchy, by re-establishing the empire of law, that only guarantee of a lasting peace in our country, that only entrenchment that can resist the spurious ambitions of those who have based their prosperity on its misfortunes, and have selected the ladder of insubordination, to climb to the highest posts of the Republic. Outside of the Constitution, which the nation has adopted by the free and spontaneous vote of its representatives, all is disorder. Every plan that is proposed, whatever engagements may be made, independently of the fundamental law, must inevitably conduct us to anarchy and to the ruin of the republic, let the position and antecedents of the men presenting them be what they may.

Profoundly satisfied of this truth, and in fulfillment of a duty the law imposed upon me, I did not hesitate to recover the constitutional standard which Don IGNACIO COMONFORT had abandoned to the guilty hands of the reaction. I held that the legal path once forsaken, anarchy must be enthroned among us, because the men of Tacubaya, without the unerring guide of the law, would be led by disenchained passions from one crime to another, from one act of insubordination to another, sacrificing at once the honor, the life, and the interests of their fellow-countrymen, and the peace of the Republic. And so it has proved. The last events at the capital confirm this melancholy truth, and convince us that with the men who remain in rebellion peace is impossible. Too arrogant to submit to the yoke of authority, they establish and abandon governments at pleasure, if their ambitious pretensions are not granted. Betraying their oaths, they destroyed the constitutional order, placing Don IGNACIO COMONFORT in the Presidential chair of the Republic, and a few days afterward rebelling against and deposing him. They elevated in his place Don FELIX ZULOAGA, and a few months later he is unseated by Don MIGUEL ECHEGARAY, who, at the same time, declares himself first magistrate of the nation. Three days pass over, and Don MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA modifies the plan of ECHEGARAY, making himself chief of the revolt at the capital, and, in his turn, taking the title of President of the Republic, which to-morrow will be torn from him, because this is the last of the men who ascend to the supreme command by the caprice of factions, and not by the will of the nation.

MEXICANS! consider well these events, and decide whether the Republic offers Peace, Liberty and Confidence with such men; reactionists, disregarding their own antecedents and Governors, without the force or the authority to secure obedience.

SOLDIERS! CITIZENS ALL, who have sustained, and still sustain with heroic constancy the constitutional order, follow the trace you have chosen, for it is the path of justice and of law. The events at the City of Mexico tell loudly that they were disorder and anarchy, and that you defend the good cause, the cause of law, of justice and of morality.

And you who, governed by a good intention, lend aid to the misguided men at the capital, have compassion upon your unhappy country prostrate at your feet, and unite your energies to those of the legitimate Government, to bring about at once the restoration of peace and concord. BENITO JUAREZ.

PALACE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, }
VERA CRUZ, Dec. 29, 1858. }

A Surprise Party—Compliment to the Rev. Dr. Bangs.

On Saturday evening last Irving-place was the scene of a very pleasing and creditable excitement. A number of the personal friends of the venerable Dr. NATHAN BANGS had contributed—in sums of ten dollars each—the very handsome aggregate of $2,000, to be presented to him as a token of their regard and esteem, and it had been agreed among them that the presentation should take place without previous notice. The parties accordingly met at the residence of the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, to the number of two or three hundred, and proceeded to the house of Dr. BANGS, in Irving-place, under the lead of Dr. CARLTON, who had placed four hundred five-dollar gold pieces in the interior of a very handsome cane. The visit of this large party was a genuine surprise to the whole family, by whom, however, they were received with a cordial welcome. After congratulations had been exchanged, Bishop JAMES made a brief and pertinent address, leaving the main object of the gathering to be announced by Dr. CARLTON, of the Methodist Book Concern, who addressed the venerable Doctor as follows:

Rev. Dr. BANGS, permit me to assure you that the company here assembled are your warm and devoted friends, and, as such, most heartily and cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by our worthy and respected Bishop. Many of us have known you from our childhood, and we learned to venerate and respect you in early life. For years we have listened to your instructions from the pulpit, and greatly to our profit have we read your books and other productions of your pen; and now, Sir, after a long life of labor and toil as a faithful and devoted minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, we thought it but fitting and proper to present you a trifling testimonial of our personal respect. In connection with my friend, Brother M. F. ODELL, who is always ready in every good word and work, it was agreed a week ago to have this meeting, and no sooner were its objects known, than a hearty response came from every quarter; all said, "We will give the Doctor a hearty greeting;" and the funds to procure a suitable representation were left at my disposal; for some time I was at a loss to determine how to use them. I wanted to purchase some article that would be expressive of our friendship, and yet be of service to you; and I must say I was not a little puzzled to determine what disposition to make of them. At length, while walking up town, and becoming somewhat weary, I thought a staff would be a very comfortable thing just then for me, and at that moment the thought entered my mind, a staff for the Doctor is the very thing; and this morning, the first thing I did, was to go in search of the beautiful staff I now hold in my hand. It is an expensive one, and I do not know but that many of you may think I have made an unwise disposition of the funds intrusted to my care; but I assure you that I have acted in accordance with my best judgment in the matter. This staff, ladies and gentlemen, cost $2.000, and you will please look at it, as it was purchased with your money; and here let me say, if you had given me more, I should have invested it all in the same way, such was my enthusiasm at the time to procure a proper staff for our friend the Doctor. We knew him when he was younger, and of noble and upright form and of quick and lively step. We know him now as the venerable man of years, strong and vigorous in mind but feeble in body, and what more expressive gift can be bestowed than that which I have purchased. And now, my dear Doctor, in behalf of these friends here present who contributed the funds to purchase this staff, *I present it to you*. You can lean upon it for support, for it possesses strength, and though now you may think it but an inferior article, so far as its external appearance is concerned, and wonder that I could not have made a wiser disposition of the value committed to me for your benefit; yet I trust that on a careful examination of its merits, you will find it is worth all it cost. You will receive this token of regard from a few of your friends with the assurance of our best wishes and our most fervent prayers for your future and undying bliss. May the blessing of that God you have served for so many years ever abide with you and yours."

Dr. BANGS listened to this address with marked emotion. In replying to it he thanked his friends for having thus remembered him, and in the spirit natural to his life and character, received the gift as another evidence of the goodness of Divine Providence in his behalf. He stated that he had been fifty-eight years an active minister of the gospel, and in all that time his Heavenly Father had blessed him; that throughout his whole life he had endeavored to the best of his ability to serve his Master, and that now he found himself not forgotten or forsaken but surrounded by friends. Renewing his thanks, he urged that his strength and his emotions both denied him the power for further utterance, and resumed his seat. With a short and appropriate prayer from the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the immediate object of the assembled crowd was consummated.

About three hundred persons were present, among whom were a number of distinguished clergymen and prominent citizens; many ladies added their graces to the occasion. While the interesting ceremony of presentation was going on, the ladies had prepared a collation which received the attention of the guests. Thus passed off one of the most pleasant incidents of the new year. The whole affair was characterized by delicacy, by liberality and a Christian spirit.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MOTHER ATTEMPTS TO KILL HERSELF AND CHILD.—A sad case of destitution, despair and attempted suicide by a mother, and murder of her own child, was on Saturday evening brought to the notice of the police. At a late hour in the evening an officer of the Second Ward discovered a woman and her little girl wandering about the streets. Thinking from her hesitating walk that she had perhaps lost her way, he kindly inquired if such was the case. The woman told him that she was without a lodging-place, and that she and her little one had not tasted a mouthful of food since morning. She was taken to the Station-house and temporarily cared for. She and her child were both very scantily dressed, neither having a shawl or a cloak to protect themselves from the bitter cold. The woman gave her name as MARIA BURKE, and after being revived by nourishing food told a sad and—as subsequent investigation proved—a truthful story regarding herself. Her husband is a sailor. He has been absent a long time, and she is fearful that he is dead. To support herself and child she had sold her furniture piece by piece, and pawned her clothing. Unable to procure work, or means to pay her rent, she had been thrust into the street. She walked the streets for hours in the vain hope of obtaining some relief, although she did not ask for aid. At length, becoming desperate, she pawned a coarse woolen blanket, which was wrapped around her child in lieu of a shawl, and with the proceeds bought some laudanum, administered a third of it to her child, and drank the remainder herself. The poison did not prove as potent as she expected, and her intentions were fortunately frustrated. The manners of the unfortunate woman were indicative of some refinement and unusual intelligence. Both mother and child were yesterday given in charge of the Alms-house authorities.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 411 deaths in this City during the past week; an increase of forty-five over the mortality of the previous week, but a decrease of twelve compared with the corresponding week of last year. As before, a large proportion of the mortality is due to diseases of the lungs and throat—128 having died by those diseases. The next in point of numbers are diseases of the brain and nerves—102 having died by those. There were 15 deaths by croup; 8 by whooping cough; 8 by intemperance. Of the whole number, 91 were men; 83 women; boys, 124; girls, 113. Adults, 174; children, 277; males, 215; females, 196; colored, 12. Their nativity was as follows: Natives of the United States, 279; of Ireland, 66; Germany, 24; England, 5; Scotland, 5; British America, 8; East Indies, 6; France, 1; Wales, 1; Italy, 1, and 1 unknown.

THE BURNS MEMORIAL.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS occurs to-morrow, and is to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies in this country as well as in Scotland. HENRY WARD BEECHER is to deliver an oration upon his life and character, this evening, at the Cooper Institute, and to-morrow evening there is to be a grand banquet at the Astor House. We may appropriately mention here, also, that Mr. MCRAE, of No. 2 Oliver-street, has just issued a very beautiful portrait of BURNS in his Cottage, with his dog at his feet, and himself supposed to be engaged in the composition of the "Cottar's Saturday Night." It is a beautiful engraving from a painting by Sir WILLIAM ALLAN, and cannot fail to be universally welcome at this particular season.

CORRECTION.—The paragraphs which have appeared in our columns, in common with all the other City journals, concerning the detention of a box containing the body of a deceased child at the Hudson River station, have been filled with errors. The statement that the box was marked "dried apples," we are assured by the Coroner is utterly untrue, and arose from a remark made by the carman who brought it to the station where it was received. There was nothing unusual about the box or its mode of transportation, and nothing which should have made it the occasion for so many erroneous and painful reports.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The annual ball of the Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music to-night. There is no fund in the City that better deserves an increase, than the one for the benefit of which the ball is to be given. The former balls given by the Department have resulted in large profits to the fund, and as the preparations for the ball to-night are equal to any that have been made before, a similar result may fairly be anticipated.

OPENING OF THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The new House of Reception of the Juvenile Asylum, No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, will be opened to the public to-day and continue open for inspection until the 29th inst., after which children will be received. The building is four stories high, with an airy basement. It is constructed in the form of a T, and is 103 feet in depth. In the basement, there is an office, a kitchen, a laundry, a bath-room and a play-room. On the first floor, there are rooms for the family of the Superintendent and assistants, and a large dining-room. On the second floor, front, there are sitting-rooms and sleeping rooms for the girls, and in the rear a school-room. On the third floor, front, their is one room 47 feet square, and 14 feet ceiling, which is to be used as a sleeping room for the boys. In the rear is an hospital room that is intended for the accommodation of 20 patients. The upper floor is divided into two rooms which will also be used as sleeping rooms. The building and lots cost about $42,000, about $32,000 of which has been paid.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This Association was organized for the purpose of furnishing and distributing, gratuitously, food and fuel to the poor several years ago, and from the date of its organization to the present, has been the the means of relieving the wants of many a deserving family that otherwise would have suffered from cold and hunger. The Association gives a ball to-night, at Niblo's, for the purpose of increasing their funds. They should not be disappointed.

FATAL RUPTURE OF A BLOOD VESSEL WHILE COUGHING.—About 9 P. M., on Friday, a man named DANIEL HUBBS, residing at No. 54 Tompkins-street, while in a fit of coughing, ruptured a blood vessel from the effects of which he expired a few moments after. Deceased was a native of England, and fifty-five years of age.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the weather was quite cold again. There was considerable ice in the rivers, but not enough to interrupt navigation. Occasionally the ferry-boats found some difficulty in getting to the bridges, owing to the quantity of ice that floated into the slips.

THE HUNORY ON THE FIVE POINTS.—During the past month the "House of Industry," on the Five Points, gave away, at the house, to those in want, 20,773 meals, at a cost of about $445 13, and those fed in the building; there are some 30 or 40 families partially fed outside. The Directors say they are in want of funds.

Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF met with such success in their entertainment from Shakespeare and Dickens that they announce its continuance for this week.

Police Reports.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER.—SURRENDER OF JAMES GLASS.—James Glass, one of the parties charged by the Jury, in the recent Sixth Ward murder inquisition, as being an accessory in the murder of Mr. Owens, surrendered himself on Saturday to the police authorities. He was lodged in the Tombs to await, with the other prisoners, the action of the Grand Jury in the case. Glass was proprietor of the "Break of Day" saloon, where the alleged murderers repaired after the homicide. The testimony, it will be remembered, indicates Glass as having had a pistol in his hand very soon after the commission of the murder, and passing it to Quinlan,—also charged with being an accessory—with instructions to put it out of the way. Glass was a member of the old Municipal Police, but took sides with Mayor WOOD, after the enactment of the new Police law, and thus failed to secure a reappointment. Glass was a newsboy. His descent from the honorable position of an independent vender of daily papers and a liberal patron of "Butter-cake Dick's," to that of Policemen of the Sixth Ward, and incarceration in a prison on a charge of murder, was rapid. The prisoner assigns as a reason for not sooner delivering himself into custody that, just before the murder, he got into a fight at the Dexter House, in Broome-street, with a Boston pugilist named Price, and was badly beaten. He was afraid to present himself before the Coroner and Jury with a battered countenance, lest his appearance should prejudice the Jury against him. With a view to letting his countenance get into a presentable shape, he dodged off to Philadelphia. On Saturday afternoon he was examined by Coroner JACKMAN. He gave his age as twenty-seven, birth-place New-Jersey, residence No. 478 Pearl-street, and occupation that of tinsmith. To the question what he had to say relative to the charge preferred against him he replied: "I gave myself up to Capt. Dowling, and would have appeared before had not my face been badly bruised in a fight. I know nothing at all about the death of Richard Owens." He deported himself very coolly, and with evident confidence that his incarceration will be brief.

THE ALLEGED SHANGHAE GAME.—Thomas Hadden, charged with getting Daniel McConnell intoxicated, and then shipping him on board a vessel as a seaman, was yesterday arraigned for examination before Justice WELSH. Several witnesses were examined. John Griffin testified that on the 18th of March last, as the ship *N. B. Palmer* was being hauled out of the dock, Thomas Hadden drove a horse and cart on the end of the pier, and that McConnell was lying on the cart drunk. McConnell was thrust into a small boat, the boat rowed to the vessel's side, and he was then hoisted like a bale of merchandise into the vessel. McConnell lay drunk two or three days after the ship sailed. Thomas Lawler stated that he mustered the crew of the ship *N. B. Palmer*, and that McConnell, who was among them, was so drunk that he could not give his name. He further testified that Hadden received $25 as the advance wages of McConnell. The testimony of other witnesses was so strongly contradictory to the previous evidence, that the Justice was obliged to dismiss the complaint. A large crowd of Hadden's friends, who had been present during the proceedings, were loud in congratulating the accused on his good fortune in being let off. Most of the friends were noted emigrant runners and sailor boarding-house keepers of questionable morality. The "Shanghae game" is said to be frequently practiced, but it is rarely that the guilty parties are arrested, and when they are they manage to escape punishment by suborning witnesses, and threatening others if they tell the truth. The heavy penalty of ten years' imprisonment is assigned those found guilty of this offence.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—On Saturday afternoon Annie COX, a young lady residing at No. 166 East Eleventh-street, was run over by a milk wagon driven by Christopher MILLER. Her skull was fractured, and she was otherwise so severely injured that her recovery is deemed exceedingly doubtful. A Policeman arrested the driver subsequent to the accident, and he was locked up to await the results of Miss Cox's injuries. The accident is attributed to furious and reckless driving.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NO PREACHING IN MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—There were no services in Plymouth Church last evening, in consequence of a slight indisposition of Mr. BEECHER, occasioned by a cold, and a consequent hoarseness, which rend

before the date of your letter, when he felt it to be his duty to communicate to me, as the head of the Government, the decision he had formed and the course he had pursued in reference to a case with regard to which I was in such entire ignorance that I either had never heard, or had utterly forgotten, that there was any question between Lord WILTON and Colonel DICKSON." In reply to this communication, Mr. DUNCOMBE wrote an amicable but somewhat inconsistent letter, in which he disclaimed any intention to convey an impression that the Earl had any participation in the proceedings to which he had referred. The Premier replied, pointing out the inconsistency between Mr. DUNCOMBE's disclaimer and certain expressions in his letter. Mr. DUNCOMBE repeated his assurance, and proposed to publish the correspondence. To this course the Earl of DERBY assented, adding:—"It must, however, be distinctly understood, that, in disclaiming any participation in the course taken either by Lord WILTON or the Committee of Inquiry, I do not adopt your views respecting it, nor impute any impropriety to either one or the other."

The late fire at Valparaiso Nov. 13, from the accounts which are published in Paris, shows the amount of French capital engaged in that South American seaport, at which, as well as Montevideo Rio and Lima, all millinery and mercery traffic is in Gallic hands. The insurances (mostly on London offices) are estimated at $1,710,000, of which French houses claim over a million of francs.

A letter from Paris in the *Independance Belge*, represents that Prince NAPOLEON has stated to Lord COWLEY, the British Minister, that the Imperial Government is ready to abandon the present system of negro immigration, provided Great Britain will frankly undertake to assist France in obtaining Coolies for the French Colonies from the British possessions.

The Marquis DE LISLE DE LIRY, French Resident at Lisbon, will shortly be replaced, the late disagreeable business of the ship *Charles et Georges* having no doubt rendered such a step prudent and advisable. It is said that the Marquis DE LISLE will be succeeded by M. FOAT-ROUEN, who was there in 1842 as Secretary of Legation, and is married to a Portuguese lady.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* forwards a piece of intelligence which is strangely discordent with all the reports long credited respecting the unfriendly disposition of the Russian Government towards Austria. He says that the Rossian Envoy has made overtures towards more amicable relations with Austria, representing Count BOOL as the chief obstacle towards them. This alleged inclination to a more cordial understanding with Austria is said by the correspondent of the *Times* to be ceused by the apprehensions which the Russian authorities entertain respecting the growing lerment among the peasantry of the Russian provinces.

The Vienee *Gazette* states that the project of concentrating en imposieg force on the frontier of Servie, and the execution of which had beee commeeced, has been countermanded.

The object of the conspiracy lately discovered et Cracow was to recover the independence of the Republic.

Mr. GLADSTONE, the Extraordinary Commissioner from England, had sent home his report, and expected further instructions before the opening of the Ionian Parliement.

A telegram from Corfu says that if England refuses her consent to the unioe of the Ionian Republic with Greece, the representatives of the people will communicate the wish of the nation to the powers which signed the Paris treaty.

By order of the Emperor British subjects resident or trading in the Russian Empire, are entitled to enjoy all the immunities which are granted to French Greek, Belgian and Dutch subjects.

The Paris *Patrie* announces serious disturbances in Syria, in consequence of which OMAR PASHA had demanded reinforcements from Constantinople.

Telegraphic accounts from Persia state that FRAUEN KHAN had been made Prime Minister, and that the reforms in the State had been decreed by the Shah.

The Paris correspondent of the Loedon *News* writes, Jan. 5: "There is a rnmor in Parie to-day that Milan is in a state of siege. The newe seems highly probable, for the few words addressed to M. na HUBNER by the Emperor on New-Year's day—which have produced the effect which you know in London, and caused a panic for three days running on the Paris Bourse—must have driven people in Italy nearly wild. The impression that we are on the eve of a general war gains ground immeasely. A few days ago it was said—and said truly—in a Belgian journal that war was not believed in except in barracks. That exception had, perhaps, far more importaece han was generally attributed to it. I can now assure you beyond a doubt, that whatever turn events may subscqueetly take, the French "Army of Italy" is at this moment ready to marcb "on paper." The Commander-in-Chief, the Generals, the aides-de-camp, the staff, the regiments, the artillery, the engineering corps, are all fixed upon, and the telegraph might in half an hour send them on their way across the Alps to-morrow. I am not habitually emphatic, but be well assured that I do not say this rightly. Now, notwithstanding all these symptoms, my ewn personal opinion is that a great war is scarcely upon tbe eards. The Emperor is not stroeg enough internally to risk the tremendous discontent which would be engendered in France by the catastrophes, the desolation, which would be produced by a war of any long duration. The national vanity is great, and doubtless the news that the tri-colored flag was waving in Lombardy would lor a time silence many hostile parties. If NAPOLEON III. could see his way to a grand military demonstratioe, endieg in a triumph, without any serious opposition, there is no doubt that the movement would be popular. Bnt the "tug" of real war I am sure the nation would have no stomach to stand. There is no doubt, however, that a French army might sweep the Austrians from Italy like chaff before the wind, if no opposing elements came into operation to check their onward course. There is no knowing how far France might be committed by a first, and, possibly, too sanguine step."

The Correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writee: "Not only is Louis NAPOLEON's position with regard to Italy the most complicated that can be conceived, but it is getting daily worse from two fresh causes. His cousin Prince NAPOLEON is, through his friends, the Republicans, beiping to compromise the Emperor with the Italian patriots, to whom French Socialist newspapers are now constantly saying, 'See, Italy is full of illusions, and relies too much on a French intervention;' and, on the other hand, a serious anxiety is springing up touching Algeria. At the Ministry of War the anxiety is indescribable, and the raports they receive there are very bad indeed. General M'MAHON was hurried off at a momeet's notice. He was to dine with a person of my acqeeintance, and at 6 o'clock he sent a note to his host saying that, instead of dining with him, be must be off by special train, without losing an hour, for Africa. The mountain tribes are represented as preaching the "Holy war" again, and as infurtated against the French. The cause is the substitution for the native Cadis of French legal functionaries, and other similar innovations. There mey be some exaggeration in the accounts received, but the storm is great, the ill-humor of the Arabs certain, and no paper is allowed to give any version of the matter as yet."

The *Abeille du Nord*, of St. Petersburg, writing of course prior to the agitating remarks of the French Emperor, furnishes a commentary of European affairs. We read as follows: "The agitation in Italy, as well as the attacks in the French journals against Austria, have given rise to discussions on the possibility of a war in Europe. These reports are chiefly propagated by persons who find alarmieg intelligence useful for stock-joobing purposes. At the present moment there is no real motive for a war between the principal European Powers. The Italian question is not yet in a condition to render war indispensable to either Austrian or Sardinian policy. The organization of the Danubian Principalities bas been effected by a convention forming part of the treaty of Paris of 1856, and its violation by either Turkey or Austria would be alike fatal to both. As for Great Britain, since the present Ministers have been in office, she has evinced in all questions of foreign policy a degree of disinterestedness and impartiality quite unusual for a long time past. The present British Cabinet has hitherto systematically abstained from all interference with foreign politics; and this line of conduct has given universal satisfaction abroad; it is trno that the Cabinet has many weighty affairs in hand, the settlement of which requires its utmost attention. Now, this disposition of the Eoglish Ministry with respect to questions of foreign policy is, we think, a sufficient guarantee that England will not lightly enter upon a war, and that she would even be inclined to make concessions rather than to expend some tens of millions. If we turn to Prussia, we see that, during the war of 1853-6, she showed n decided aversion to wars, either without an object, or solely to serve the ambitious views of some particular power. As for Austria, she did not declare war in 1855 when she had four allies on her side; and now that some of these late friends might very probably assume a hostile attitude, Austrian policy would necessarily look ont for some other issue. France has aot yet had breathing time, after the late war. Russia, on her side, being occupied with internal reforms, is not inclined to armed intervention in questions of foreign policy. We therefore see no probability that the existing relations of Europeaa powers will be disturbed, unless by unforseen events, such as political revolutions accompanied by great commotions."

AFFAIRS OF ENGLAND.

The Apprehensions of a European War—The Prince of Wales going to Rome—Pennance of a Marchioness—Meeting of Parliament—The Irish Rebellion, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859.

The ominous worde said to have been addressed by Louis NAPOLEON to the Austrian Envoy, at the reception at the Tuileries, on New-Year's day, have done their work. The French fonds have since then fallen three per cent., and subsequently rallied again, under the tranquillising deprecations and equivocations showered upon their drooping heads, from many official and semi-official quarters. So great was the panic at first created in Paris among the moneyed and speculating classes, and so rapidly was the pulse of Italian patriotism quickened by the telegraphic circulation of the report, that as early as Tuesday last ministerial paragraphs were deemed expedient in journals like the *Constitutionnel*. Next day doubts were circulated in still stronger terms, both here and at Brussels, as well as in the French capital; and finally this morning we have a paragraph in the *Moniteur* couched in these words:

"For some days public opinion has been agitated by alarming reports, to which it is the duty of the Government to put an end, in declaring that *nothing in our diplomatic affairs authorizes the fears which these rumors tend to create.*"

This precious gospel of peace is welcomed of course by all the *gobe-mouches*; no political man of the slightest discernment is duped by it; but hundreds of thousands of pounds have been made by their operation on the French Bourse by certain parties, whose influence has been sufficient to obtain the deceptive counter-statement in question. The Emperor was told by the cliques of dependents that surround him that the effect of his warlike apostrophe to M. HUBNER had been greater than he intended, and that as things were not yet quite ready for decisive action, it was necessary to lull the resims of dupery and dullness to sleep again. It may be remembered that exactly the same game was played previous to the *coup d'état* of 1851. The idea having once been set rolling, the imagination of the ambitions, and the zeal of the enterprising being kindled, infinite pains were taken to mesmerize preparations for resistance by solemn assertions that nothing at all was really meant.

It is incredible indeed that the Austrian Government, which, as well as that of other States, has long ago been well informed of the designs of France in Italy, can be gulled by moonshine like that of the *Moniteur*. There is indeed a phantom sense in which it may be said to be true "that nothing in diplomatic affairs authorizes the fears" which recent rumors have created; that is to say, negotiations have not yet been broken off, and they are not likely to be so for some weeks to come. The English and Prussian Governments have offered their mediation, and France and Austria for opposite reasons do not wish peremptorily to decline it. I have also heerd, thoegh, I own, with some surprise, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord ABERDEEN have expressed an opinion favorable to a reference of the whole Italian question to a European Congress. Nothing could be more futile than such a course. Austria would never agree to refer her right to the possessions she holds in Italy to the arbitrement of her imperiel rivals; and this is precisely the one point without which nothing else can be settled. Lord PALMERSTON's views are more Bonapartist; and they are expressed clearly enough in a letter published to-day by the *Morning Post*, under the neme of its correspondent from Paris.

"If the British Cabinet think it wise to try and prevent the Austrian Empire from breaking up, it ought to recommend her to withdraw from Lombardy under terms of compensation, and evacuate the Roman States. *Italy will not have the Austrians at any price, and sooner or later France will assist the Italians in driving them out of the Peninsular.* Austria cannot march with the demands of the age; she has become a notitical impossibility in the centre of Europe, everywhere obstructing everything, blindly nursing revolution. Unless England and France without delay come to a clear and honest understendieg about Italy, a European war is only a question of time."

Lord PALMERSTON, who in 1848 as Foreign Secretary, proposed to Austria to surrender Lombardy to Piedmont, retaining the Venetian Province, urged at Complegne the same proposal on the French Emperor. He has confessed since his return, bowever, that his counsels were not favorably received. By M. WALEWSKI and his colleagues they were openly combatted as unworthy of France and as securing no settlement nor repose for Italy; while on the other hand it is understood that the Derbyite cebinet ere committed to Austrle too far to listen to even these proposals.

I think upon the whole it is probable that if a rupture takes place in the course of the Spring, England will etand neuter, but the Regent of Prussie is said to be disposed to sympathize more actively with Austria; and very cetegorical demands are believed to have been addressed to the Cabinet of Berlin respecting their future intentions by thet of the Tuileries. Meanwhile M. MAZZINI and the Republican party in Italy are said to be actively at work to prevent any quenching of the rising flame, and the first democratic movement of any importance that is made the King of Piedmont will declare himself obliged to declare war in order to prevent the subversion of constitutionalism in his dominions.

There is a great deal of talk here about the intended visit of the Prince of Wales to Rome. You will laugh perhaps at the strange degree of importance attached to such an incident, even in the best educated circles of society. But it is difficult for any one not thoroughly accustomed to our ways of thought and life to understand the curious susceptibilities of the national mind on matters of the sort. Although the heir to the crown is known to be a youth of no particular strength of judgment or quickness of parts, it hardly enters any one's head to fear his being made a convert to Catholicity during his sojourn in the city of the CÆSARS. Nobody suspects a boy of seventeen, destitute of imagination or enthusiasm, capable of renouncing the throne of England for a creed; and every one understands well enough that such is the price he would have to pay, under the provisions of the Act of Settlement, for a blunder in theology. What people grumble about is that the heir-apparent should be sent for so long a period as six months to so bad a school as that of modern Rome. Prince ALBERT's mania for æstbetics was probably at the bottom of the proceedings, but if so it is only another proof how little he can be made to understand the real feelings of the people whose Chief Magistrate his son may one day be. The people of England care next to nothing about art, but they care a great deal about their rulers of every degree being what they call thoroughly English. Their dread of popery is far more political and social than controversial; and the Puseyites have become an object of far more general aversion than the Catholics. Prince ALBERT, who is avowedly a *philosophe* in Church matters, undervalues the depth and sincerity of this feeling; but if the Prince of Wales should be suffered to spend half the time the *Court Journal* announces in the Eternal City, it will take years to get out of people's heads the notion that he has not been "humbugged or tampered with by the Jesuits," as Exeter Hall will say.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Pamphlet Denunciation of the United States by Mons. Belly—The Emperor Invoked to put a Stop to American Expansion—Napoleon and the American Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

Let the people of the United States prepare for annihilation! "A MAN OF THE LATIN RACE" (whom we suspect to be M. FELIX BELLY) has said it! I spoke in my last letter of a forthcoming pamphlet on the President's Message. The document has appeared in 32 large octavo pages, price 75 centimes, and bears the following title, "A Letter to his Majesty Napoleon III. on the French Influence in America, apropos of the Message of Mr. Buchanan. By a Man of the Latin Race." All the dead walls of Paris are ornamented with bills, notifying the public where the pamphlet in question may be found; and on these bills the names of NAPOLEON and BUCHANAN are printed in such large type, and are brought into so strange a juxtaposition, that each bill has its mob of wondering citizens.

It is the habit in France, when a writer wishes to give more force and more consequence to his opinions than may be secured for them in the columns of a newspaper, to issue them in pamphlet form. The expense of such a mode of publicity operates as a check upon its abuse, so that it is usually only those who have "an axe to grind" that resort to it. The "Letter to Napoleon" belongs to this category, and, as such, would scarcely merit attention. But the pretentious manner in which it has been brought before the public, the wholesale manner in which it abuses and vilifies the people of the United States, and the extended circulation which it is attempted to gain for it, give it an importance it might not otherwise possess.

The Letter opens with a holy turning up of the eyes in favor of the Latin races in America, and against the evils with which they are menaced in their religion and their liberty from the aggressions of the barbarians of the North, the Yankees of the United States of America. The Emperor NAPOLEON is then called on and implored as the natural defender of the Latin race in America, and as one of the natural defenders of the holy and apostolic Catholic Church everywhere, to take the lead in the defence of this menaced race in Central America. It is the old song of a down-trodden people oppressed by the strong, only the pamphleteer has ingeniously reversed positions, and placed happiness and constitutional liberty in Europe, and suffering and despotism in America.

The writer calls on the Emperor to take in charge the destinies of the Latin race in America, because, according to him, the Emperor is the only man who can defend them, and it is also to him that they look He calls upon him to say to the "race of brigands" that people the United States, not to dare to buy Cuba, nor to attempt to seize it by force. He calls upon him to stay the filibustering tendencies of this same race of brigands, who *are ever seeking to extend their famous protectorate over Arizona!* In another place he characterizes the United tates as a *repaire de forbans*, a den of outlaws; and laughs at the idea of a band of pirates chastising a peaceable town (the bombardment of Greytown) under the name of law and order. The late crisis in the United States, which brought such calamity to the honest working people of Europe, was but the result of an organized, premeditated scheme among politicians to bring about the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. And yet if the Emperor will only take the lead of the Latin race in Central America, and turn his attention to the securing of the Isthmus route across Panama, and the development of commerce with the people of Central America, he will have created a counterpoise to the cynical Yankees of the north, that will bring prosperity to France and ruin to the northern barbarians. Such an alliance he says will put the electors of Mr. BUCHANAN beyoed the ban of civilization! "Put a blockhead on the United States, Sire," he cries, "and the world will see whether they can fied at home the material with which to feed the raging appetite for aggrandizement which devours them!"

"The day when your Majesty shall have formed this new alliance," coetinues the writer, "the hour of decadence for the United States will have sounded. The cancer which eats them and which they only nourish by throwing it each year the product of a new theft, will suddenly bite them to the heart; their confederation will be broken by the force of events, and then Latin Europe will truly have the right to smile, if she is not compassionate enough to take pity upon them. The United States only live on the condition of foreign encroachment; like bandits, their inhabitants cannot exist but by frequently emerging from their caverns. Put a wall around them, Sire, and they will eat each other up, and they will devour each other like savages as they are—have they not already tasted of each other in Utah?"

The pamphleteer laughs to scorn the idea that the United States possess any physical force.

"A great noise has been made about their maritime power, and yet they have not a single military fleet to put in line; their merchant vessels, very good for the transport of filibusters, could not float a minute before one of our imperial frigates. They are confined to parley with their insurgents of the interior, and they could not raise, in the whole country, an army capable of putting to flight a regiment of fanatical idiots! Your Majesty would have no need of firing a single cannon; the United States have no more a Sebastopol than they have fleets and armies. A simple declaration from your Majesty will suffice to bring them to reflection and to reason."

The writer resumes his wishes thus:

'An alliance of the Latin races under the head of the Emperor of the French, who, by all providential elements, is called to march at their head; a Latin intervention in the affairs of Mexico in favor of Latin principles; an energetic declaration establishing that Europe will never permit the United States to buy or conquer Cuba a new direction to be given to the intercourse with the New World, and to the exercise of French influence on the continent; an intimate union of the Latin interests of Europe with the Latin interests of America, and, in consequence, an encouragement of all measures tending to bind these interests in indissoluble bonds; in fine, a supremacy frankly proclaimed of the Catholic element on the solution of all Latin questions, with the view of rendering to civilization that unity of action and that wioth of horizon of which it has been deprived since the religious sentiment has come to be regarded as a thing under the control of events instead of being their director."

And he terminates his book thus:

"Your Majesty has said it: the Empire is peace. But when justice, truth and order are despised, outraged and defied; when our sister nations are menaced in their independence; when religion, publicly insulted, is driven from the congresses over which it ought to preside; when the law of right is discussed, combated, violated by the adversaries of civilization; when France and her sovereign are excluded from important questions, wounded in their influence, attacked in the principles which they represent and profess; when conspirators show themselves, and when people dare to write such a message as has just been thrown into the face of Europe, the Empire is then the avenger of order, truth and justice; the Empire is the defender of menaced nations; the Empire is the arm which holds the sword of St. Peter, and which reclaims the heritage of CHARLEMAGNE; the Empire is the champion of violated law, the great dispenser of pacific influence; the Empire is the form of government which picks up the gauntlet of all challenges and condemns those who have thrown them down; and, if it is necessary, in order to exercise this varied mission, that the Empire should be something else than peace, it is war!"

Now you may ask what is all this eawing of the air, all this flux of noisy words about? The author has a canal coetract in Central America, out of which he hopes to make fame and a fortune, and he is afraid that unaided by public opinion his Government will not protect him in his project. The abuse and the falsehoods contained in the book need not disturb the equanimity of the people of the United States, for it is to be hoped they have reached a position among the nations in which the libels of an interested speculator cannot reach them; but the book acquires some importance from the fact that it was issued with the view of manufacturing public opinion in France against the Government and the people of the United States, and because the Government here gives it countenance, indirectly, by allowing it to gain the widest publicity, since it is known that nothing is allowed to pass the censorship of the Press which is not judged to be fit matter for the public to read. Moreover, the French journals, in the view they take of the aggressive policy of the Message, aid very materially, among the French people, in propegating and giving force to the sentiments and assertions of the "Letter to Napoleon." The proceedings in the Spanish Cortes on the subject of the Insult to Spain contained in the Message, are published in the journals and lend their aid in the general depreciation of the United States.

On the other band, at the diplomatic reception on New-Year's Day, at the Pelece, the Emperor conversed an unusually long time with the American Minister, and showed towards him, I am told, the greatest courtesy. The President's Message was referred to, and this gave Mr. MASON the opportunity of reiterating to NAPOLEON that it was the settled policy of the United States to act in the acquisition of territory exactly upon the principles which had guided them heretofore—that is to say, that no territory should be acquired otherwise than honorably, by purchase or cession. The Emperor on his part reassured the American Minister of his kindly feelings towards the United States, and of *his constant desire for the preservation of amicable relations.* This conduct when contrasted with that shown by his Majesty towards Austrle, was much remarked by the diplomatic corps, and created a positive sensation. To the Austrian Minister, he said, "*although* the relations between France and Austrie are not as good as they have been," but no such language characterized his conversatioe with the American Minister. Hie lequiries were made in the tone of a man already convinced, who wished only to be re-assured of the truth of his convictions. MALAKOFF.

THE AUSTRO-FRENCH DIFFICULTY.

The State of Sentiment at Paris and Vienna—The Sedative of the Emperor—French Preparation for War—Probable Event of a Campaign in Italy—Views of the London Press.

Great agitation still prevailed on the Parie Bourse, and in political circles, in respect to the Emperor's recent remark to the Austrian Minister. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the evening of the 5th, says: "The continued silence of the *Moniteur*, and the unsatisfactory and, I may add, verbally incorrect version of the Emperor's brief and significant remark to the Austrian Ambassador, together with the comments of some whose language, if it were listened to, would probably be as desperate as their fortunes, have not tended to restore tranquility to the financiel public. It is true that M. Louis VEUILLOT delivers, in to day's *Univers*, his censure of any step that would lead not merely to an open rupture, but a simple estrangement, with Austria. I doubt much if this disapprobation, though coming from so high a quarter, will suffice to neutralize the effect of the original incident. To do so the *Moniteur* must speak."

It is affirmed that a note was dispatched recently from Paris to the Austrian Government on the subject of Servie, couched in rather significant terms viz., that the passage of the Pruth by Russie had been considered, by the Allied Powers, as a *casus belli*, and that there was, in point of fact, no differeece between it and the crossing the Servian frontier by an Austrien army, for in the one case, as in the other, the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire would be meeaced.

At an official reception, subsequent to the incident of the 1st of January, it was remarked that the Emperor was most particular in his attentions to the Austrian Ambassador, as if he wanted to show that it was not any feeling to him personally that provoked the unwonted warmth of his expressions at the levee, but rather from strong disapproval of the policy of his Government.

An attaché of the Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for Servia on a special mission.

The *Moniteur* of Jan. 7 contains the following: "For several days public opinion has been agitated by alarming reports which it is the duty of the Government to put a stop to, in declaring that nothing in diplomatic relations authorizes the fears which those reports tend to provoke."

The same authority says the Austrian Ambassador's private Secretary had been suddenly dispatched to Vienna.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 7.—The funds opened rather higher, but subsequently again declined, so that the paragraph in the *Moniteur* has had no effect. The 3 per cents. closed at 71.10 for money, and 4½ per cents. at 97.

Great depression prevailed at Vienna, an disquisting rumors were rife.

The Emperor NAPOLEON's observations to the Austrian Minister were known at Vienna on the 3d, and had created quite a sensation on the Bourse, but the details are scanty.

The *Journal de Frankfort*, an Austrian semi-official journal, says that Austria is at present strong enough in Italy to meet any eventuality, and boasts that all Germany, and Prussia at its head, is backing her.

VIENNA, Friday, 7th.—The Third Corps d'armée of the Imperial Army, amounting to 30,000 men, has left for Italy. It is estimated that the Austrians can now muster 180,000 men, within two or three days, in the limits of their Italian dominions.

THE CUBAN QUESTION AT MADRID.

Important Debate in the Cortes of Spain on the President's Message—Unanimity of the House in Denouncing all Propositions for the Purchase of Cuba—A Resolution of Support offered to the Government by the Leader of the Opposition, and Sustained by the Whole House, every man of all opinions voting with the Government.

On the 31st of December, so much of the late message of the President of the United States as refers to the purchase of the Island of Cuba, and the relations of Spain with this country, was brought forward for discussion in the Cortes of Spain by Señor ULLOA, Director-General of the Colonies. Señor ULLOA said:

I know very well that this document, (the President's Message,) which is now the subject of so much mommentary throughout the world, is really to be regarded as an ardent electoral appeal to the passions of the populace in the interest of a partisan re-election. But, however this may be, the menace has been made, the offence has been offered to us; and we cannot pass it over in silence, because we are neither arrogant enough to contemn it, nor weak enough to acquiesce in it. I shall not speak of the proposition that the Captain-General of Cuba should be empowered to treat of matters which belong exclusively to the supreme Government; nor of the philanthropic allusions which are made to the African race by the President of a nation, in many parts of which that unfortunate race is treated like a race of brutes, denied the consolations of religion and subjected to the most atrocious legalized cruelties.

I shall confine my remarks to the clear and definite way in which the American President advances the question of the purchase of Cuba as of immediate urgency. I regard this as a distinct offence to the Government and people of Spain. It is necessary that the President of the United States, and the party in that country known as "Annexationists," should be made to understand that Spain will not part with one square inch of her territory; that she will not for a mess of pottage sell her birthright in the American soil conquered by her in its discovery and its earliest civilization. We are fortunately not so poor as to be forced to such expedients for our maintenance; but were we poor indeed it is not in such transactions that we should seek relief from our difficulties.

But such is the obstinacy of the American President and of the party which he represents; a party which however does not include a majority of the American people, whose general good sense and prudence we all of us recognize, thet foreseeing the certain end of all negotiations for the purchase of Cube, the President talks about taking possession of the Island by force "in virtue of the imperious and omnipotent law of self-preservation." The Island of Cuba is defended for the present by the spirit of its people, who will never submit to see themselves, their language, their traditions, their customs, swallowed up by a foreign rivat and domineering race. The Island of Cuba is further defeeded by the home government, which is now developing with fabulous rapidity its elements of wealth and power; but it is above all defended by the unshaken right of Spain, which will forever rise superior to all the forces which the American President or the party favoreble to his projects can invoke.

In stating these my convictions in regard to the important points raised by the message of Mr. BUCHANAN, I have spoken, I am sure, the sentiment of the Chamber and of the whole country. I believe too that I have spoken the sentiment of Her Majesty's Government. But this will not suffice. I think we need today a solemn declaration which may give an official reply to all these threats; and pet an end to them for the futere.

The Minister of State, CALDERON COLLANTES, in reply, spoke as follows:

"The Congress will understand that I em not at liberty to follow Señor ULLOA in the examination of all the facts to which be has referred. But I may assure the Chamber thet, during the eix months of our Ministerial existence, oor relations with the United States bave not ceased to be friendly, and even more than cordial,—so that I was somewhat surprised to read in the Message of the American President that those relations were in an unsatisfactory state. The few conferences I bave had with the worthy representative of the Anglo-American Republic, have been marked by so geeerous and cordial a temper that I have been naturally led to suppose that the relatioes of our two Governments were perfectly friendly, and that there was no risk of a rupture between us. The Government of the Queen still believes that such is the truth of the case. * * * * *

The era of prostration and exhaustion brought abont by civil war and disunion has come to an end in Spain. Oer country is now in an epoch of development and regeneration. If the power of Spain is not yet great enough to threaten foreign States, it is quite great enough to defend the integrity of the monarchy, and to maintain onr honor intact. *Any serious proposition tending to invite the cession of the minutest fragment of our territory will be regarded by the Government as an insult offered to the Spanish people.* [Hear, bear.] In the name of the Government and of the Queen I ought to declare, ned I do so, that in the case of any disagreement or discession between the two Governments, the Spanish Government will keep only one object in view—ibe maintenence of the rights of the nation. We have no advantages to ask, and shall ask none. Such wae our course in relation to our difficulties with Mexico; such will be our course in all other questions that may arise; and we are very sure that, whenever we may find it necessary to appeal to the public sentiment of Spain, in defence of the national honor, there will be no more differences among us, but all hearts will rally to the support of the moeerchy and the maietenance of the integrity of the national domain. These sentiments of justice, moderatioe, and dignity ought to give new streegth to Her Majesty's Government in directing the destinies of the nation, and will doubtless increase the confidence already inpired by its devotion to the good and the honor of a country which deserves all the acrifices we can make for it."

General and warm applause followed these remarks of the Presidcnt of the Council of State, and introduced the reading of a resolution offered by Señor OLOZAGA, the leader of the Opposition, to the effect that the

"Congress, having listened with great satisfaction to the explanations given by the Government of ther Majesty, entirely agrees with the Government in its viewe, and promises it a firm support in maintaining the dignity of the Spanish dominions."

In recommending this resolution, Señor OLOZAGA took occasion to say that he advanced it, "not only in the interest of the national dignity of in the interests of the Island of Cuba, whose *very existence and future depend upon its union with the mother country*, but also in the interest of the United States themselves, worthy es they are of all admiration and even of all affection, wbile they respect the limits of public law and the rights of others."

"I bed the honor," said Senor OLOZAGA, "on an occasion much less grave end important than the present, to offer a similar resolution in the Constituent Cories, and the decision of that body wne unanimoue in support of the government of that day, as the decision of every possible body of Spanish representatives will be in support of every government which will hold the same sentiments. I heve therefore no reason for deleying the action of thie Congress in regard to a measure which will show thet there are no perties in Spain nor any differences among Spaniards when it is a question whether we shall maintain the honor, dignity and decency of the Spanish nation, which are more important than all other interests in the world to us."

The resolution of Señor Olozaga was adopted unanimously, on a motion to that effect.

The *Espana*, though a violent adversary of the Cabinet, expresses warm approbation of the patriotic declaration of the minister, and states that in a question which, like that of Cuba, affects the national honor, Spaniards, whetever their differences on other points, will always be united.

The other journals employ similar language.

The *Peninsular Correspondence* says: "The Message of the President of the United States does not appear to have occasioned any kind of alarm in the Spanish public, the newspaper guides of whom persist in considering it as an issue of political capital in paper. The only journals which have expressed their indignation in good set terms are the *Monarquia* and *Fenix*. The latter, which has already made it the subject of two or three articles, has the following observatiors on the isle of Cuba: 'When the greedy hands of the North American Union are ready to be stretched out towards our precious Antilles, which is nearly all that remains to us of the Spanish Empire in the New World; when the United States are openly seeking to add, at our expense, one more star to those with which their flag is studded, it will not be inexpedient to look back upon the Spain of our forefathers, when it occupied the eighth part of the known world, when its inhabitants were 70,000,000, and its dimensions comprised a space of 800,000 square miles. Of these vast territories more than two-thirds have been lost: can we permit another jewel to be snatched from the splendid crown of two worlds? In 1565 we gave up the Isle of Malta to the order of St. John. In 1620 the Lower Navarre and Bearne was wielded to France, and in 1649 the Rossellon. In 1640 we lost Portugal and her colonies. In 1648 we recognized the sovereignty of the Netherlands. In 1628 the English wrested the Barbadoes from us, in 1655 Jamaica, in 1704 Gibraltar, in 1718 the Luccas, in 1759 Dominica, and in 1797 Trinidad. In the seventeenth century France took possession of Martinico, New-Granada, Guadalonpe, and the half of the Isle of San Domingo, and in 1800 Louisiana. In the eighteenth century we yielded up Sardinia to the Duke of Savoy, and to Morocco our rights on Mazalquivir and Oran. We ceded Parma, Piacencia, and Lucca, with other dominions in the north of Italy, to princes of the house of Bourbon, and in 1759 Nepies and Sicily were emancipated from Spanish Government. In 1810 we sold Florida to the United States; in 1821 we lost our half of the isle of San Domingo, and before 1825 all the vast continent which our glorious ancestors had acquired was lost to us for ever. Of all this immense power we have, as a remembrance of the past, the isles of Cuba and Puerto Rica, the distant Philippines, and our African possessions; but the Spain of the nineteenth century is not that of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and will never consent, under any pretext that these jewels shall be snatched from her crown, and will in case of force, defend them with the blood of her united sons. Time has not passed in vain for us, and neither caresses nor threats will prevail upon any Spanish Government, whatever be its opinion on theme affairs, to give up for gold that which touches to the quick the honor and the decorum of the country, nor in the midst of the agitation of political passion will the Spanish flag, which waved over the throne of ISABEL I., lose any of its splendor under the reign of her worthy successor, ISABEL II."

THE FERMENT IN ITALY.

Continued Excitement—Milan in a State of Siege—Warlike Attitude of Sardinia.

The Continental journals and correspondence continue to give alarming details of the state of affairs in Italy.

A rumor had been current in Paris that Milan was in a state of siege, but it lacked confirmation.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes a letter from Milan, dated the 1st inst., which, it observes, contains a statement so serious and so strange that it publishes it with every reserve. It is to the effect that some bodies of the people passing by the barracks crying "*Viva l' Italia*," were responded to by the soldiers within the barracks with a similar cry.

The civil and military authorities at Milan were treated with contumely, and the latter were of opinion that there would soon be an outbreak.

The garrison of Pavia having been augmented by 700 men and 4 guns, it was stated that the University would soon be reopened. It was expected that on the return of the students collisions would very likely take place. Every precaution has been taken, and Pavia was almost in a state of siege.

The *Nord* publishes a telegram from Genoa, stating that the egitation was increasing there, and that a report continued to be circulated that GARIBALDI was about to organize a corps of volunteers, or was prepering to play some very active part.

The Austrian garrisons in Lombardy were already on a war footing.

Warlike preparations were brisk at Cremona. Modena was in a fearful state of alarm.

LATEST.—A Paris telegram, dated evening of the 7th, says it was asserted there that a ecuffle had takee place between the Hungarian and Austrian regiments formieg the garison of Cremona, the Hungarians shouting "*Viva l' Italia.*"

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* says, it is quite evident thet the Sardinian Government desires war, means war, and is confident that war is at hand. The Sardinian Chambers were to open on the 10th of Janeary, and the speech of the King on the occasion was anxiously looked for.

The official *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* of Vieena aneouces that reinforcements will go from that city to the army in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. It is expressly said that the troops are sent for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants of the Kingdom against the Revolutionary Party.

The *Journal des Debats* prints the following letter, deted Milan, Jan. t:

"The eew year has commenced in this city in a very singular manner. The Milanese themselves seem stupefied, aed both people and garrison appear this morelr g to be asking each other if it was all a dream. Midnight had scarcely sounded, when numerous baeds began to perambulate the city, including in their songs all the cries of the Italian patriots—'*Vive l'Italie!*' '*Vive Victor Emmanuel!*' '*Vivent les Trois Couleurs!*' At 2 o'clock in the morning the traffic was as animated as in full dey, and the uproar was so great thet sleep was altogether out of the question. The bands in passing before the military posts, began instantly to hise, when, extraordinary to state, the soldiere joined the party, and instead of drawing their sabres, cried in emulation, '*Vive l'Italie!*' I myself observed a group of twelve officers in the Corso Francesco fraternize with a few of the twenty persons, throw their caps into the air and cry, '*Vivent les Italiens.*' The gendarmes on horseback, who patrolled two and two, and the guards of police, drew up quietly as if in obedience to a command, and there was not the slightest breach of the peace. If the garrison had acted differently, we tremble to think of what the consequences would beve been, for the crowds who filled the streets from midnight to 5 o'clock consisted of the most determined individuals, and those best capable of opposing an energetic resistance to an armed force. Happily the very number of the promenaders prevented a conflict."

The Turin Correspondent of the *Times*, writing on January 3, says: "The garrison of Pavia having been augmented, as already stated, by four guns and 700 infantry, it is now said, although not officially announced, thet the University is to be re-opened, since a prolonged interruption of the studies would be a confession of a bad state of things in the country, and might be construed into apprehension on the part of the authorities. If the report prove well founded, and the students return, it will not be surprising if unpleasant collisions take place. It appears that every precaution is taken; that the police and military are extremely on the alert; and that the condition of Pavia is not very dissimilar to that of a town in a state of siege. At Milan, according to letters of the 1st instant in to-day's Turin papers, agitation, slight squabbles, and consequent arreets, continue to occur, and there is scarcely a large town in Lombardy where somebody has not been arrested on charges of disturbing the public tranquillity. The troops have orders carefully to avoid affrays, and one letter says that most of the officers abstain from smoking in the streets, or else throw away their cigars when summoned so to do. If this be true, the orders must be very strict. The wildest reports have been current in Lombardy during the last few days—spread, as some believe, by the police, for the purpose of producing doubt and confusion in the minds of the Italians. For instance, two or three days ago a merchant here received a telegram from Milan anxiously inquiring if it were true that an attempt had been made on the life of Count CAVOUR? A letter says that the report had obtained such consisteecy as to produce for a moment a suspension of affairs on the Milan Exchange. Another rumor was, that the Piedmontese Government had commissioned GARIBALDI to raise a corps of volunteers, and this caused quite a ferment among the youth of Milan. Again, it was said that MAZZINI had renounced his republican principles and adhered to the policy of Piedmont, but this was rather too extravagant to obtain much credence. Here, during the last few days, a report has been current of an intention on the part of the Sardinian Government to sell the Genoa Railway. The same report has on former occasions been circulated, but this time it was connected with the recent visit of M. LAFFITTE to Turin, and some people went so far as to say that the sale was actually completed. This was untrue, and if the Government has any intentions of selling its railway it keeps them to itself. Of course people said thet

these authorities. They decide the precise point presented in this case, holding a decree obtained as this was to be utterly void and unavailing for any purpose whatever, is, therefore, follows that it affords no legal justification for the defendant in cohabiting with any other woman than the plaintiff, his lawful wife, until the facts of such cohabitation, and the other facts necessary to entitle the plaintiff to a divorce, or alimony, being clearly established, I have no choice, but to direct a decree for a divorce. A referee may be had to settle the proper alimony to be paid to the plaintiff. JAN. 22.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of Hardenbrook.—W. A. Hardenbrook, Esq., was arrested yesterday while on his way home from a reference before A. W. Bradford, Esq. The arrest was made, we understand, on an attachment for non-appearance pursuant to a subpœna which had been served upon him. He was brought before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers, this morning on *habeas corpus*, claiming discharge on the ground that the arrest was illegal and void, as he was privileged while returning from a reference. To enable further affidavits to be put in, the Judge granted an order to show cause why he should not be discharged, and released Mr. H. on bail until Monday morning.

The Hanover Company and others vs. *Horace B. Sheldon.*—The motion of defendant, H. B. Sneldon, to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Edward La Montagne vs. *William E. Gardner.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 22.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	96½	100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b3 84½
2,000	do	96¾	500	do	s5 84½
28,000	Mo. State 6s	86½	500	do	s45 84
2,000	Cal St. 7s, N. Bds.	86	100	do	s30 84¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 7s	100¾	200	do	s3 84¾
1,000	Erie R. Con. Bds '71-'83	100	100	do	b60 84½
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	92½	618	do	c 84½
2,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8s a		575	Erie Railroad	14
	1 m. N. Y. Cen. 6 Bds.	96¾	100	do	s60 13⅞
1,000	M. S. 2d M. Bds.	83½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	12⅝
1,000	Cash'n Branch bs	76½	100	do	b30 12¾
3,500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	89	155	Hnd. River R. R.	34
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs	29¾	400	Reading R. R.	s3 49¼
1 000	B. & Ill. T. 1st m.	86¾	1000	do	hnw 49¾
20	National Bank	102¼	500	do	49⅞
122	Bank of Commerce	103¾	200	M. So. & N. Ia. G. Bk.	47
38	Ocean Bank	89¼	100	do	b60 47
88	Chatham Bank	88	100	Panama Railroad	118
10	Continental Bank	100¾	100	Ill. Central R. R.	c 69
100	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	101	50	do	68¾
300	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	99¾	420	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	71
25	Pac. M. S. Co.	86¼	50	do	71¾
243	do	88	200	do	b60 71
50	do	b10 88	100	do	s30 71
100	do	b60 88	200	do	b60 71¾
50	do	b10 86½	150	do	b30 71½
100	do	85½	50	do	s60 70¾
50	do	85¾	100	C. & R. I. R. R.	s30 60
50	do	b60 86¼	370	do	60
100	do	s3 86	150	do	b60 60
[illegible]	do	b60 86¾	200	do	s30 59¾
10	Clev. P. & A. R. R.	120	100	La C. & M. R. R.	s30 1½
17	Stonington R. R.	63¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Kentucky 8s. 6s.	103	200	Harlem R.R.	s60 13½
2,000	Virginia 6s	85¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.R.	s30 52¾
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	22	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	20¾
2,000	do	21¾	100	do	b60 20¾
5,000	do	21¾	33	Stonington R.R.	63
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 86	150	Panama Railroad	116
100	Del. & Hud. Co.	s30 90¼	100	do	b60 116
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s60 88	50	do	s30 116
100	Chic. & R. L. R.	60	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10 68¾
25	do	60¾	100	do	68¾
170	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¾	35	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R	93
200	do	s30 84¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71
200	do	s5 84⅞	50	do	70⅝
200	Reading R. R.	49¾	150	do	s3 71
1200	do	s30 49¾	100	do	s60 70¾
400	do	49¾	32	N. J. Cen. R. R.	85

MONDAY, Jan. 24—A. M.

The dealings of the week past on the Stock Exchange were at very irregular prices on most of the Share list, the tone of the market varying almost every day. On Monday the continued rumor that new Railroad difficulties were to grow out of a call for a meeting of the four leading Presidents, was first employed to break the market. The purport of the meeting being made better known on Tuesday, the dealings assumed some steadiness. Then came the first news from Europe of political agitation in Italy and a misunderstanding between France and Anstria, and as this had unsettled the Paris and London Exchanges, it was not without its influence here for a day or two But on Saturday afternoon, on the second accounts from the same quarter, coupled with a favorable report of what is doing in American Stocks in London, and a very easy market for money in the same capital, the dealings assumed general firmness, and left off quite buoyant on several descriptions at a recovery of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on the Railway, and 2 ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail—the last named having before dropped 5 ₱ cent. The following table marks a portion of the fluctuations of the week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104¾@104¾@104¾
New-York Central	85¾@84⅞@84⅞
New-York and Erie	13⅞@14⅝@14@14¼
Reading	52¼@49¾@49¾
Rock Island	60¾@59¾@60
Michigan Southern	21@20¼@20¾
Michigan Southern preferred	48¾@47½
Michigan Central	52¼@52⅝@52¾
Toledo	32¾@31⅞
Galena	71¼@71½@70⅞@71
Illinois Central	89¾@88@68¾
Pacific Mail	90¾@85¾@87½
Panama	117@116
Missouris	86¼@86½
Virginias	96½@97@96¾
Tennessees	92@91¼@91¾
Illinois Central Bonds	89@89
California Sevens	86¼@86
Hudson River	35¼@34½
Harlem Preferred	39@40

Some few sales of the new Federal Loan were pressed below the price of the week before on the opinion of lower bids for the second ten millions to be awarded at Washington at noon today. But as the present Bonds are now "regular" in the current coupon for interest, and the first coupon on the new issue will not run so until after 1st July, holders are indisposed to sell below 104⅜ @104½ ₱ cent. The bids at New-York, to the close of the Sub-Treasurer's Office, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday, indicate about $13,000,000 applied for, to which $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 will probably be added at Washington from New-York and Philadelphia, in combination with the banking houses, at the seat of Government. There has been much reserve on the part of some of the large banks and bankers here who have heretofore participated in these negotiations, from which the inference is drawn that they have joined with Messrs. RIGGS & Co. of Washington a round for the whole sum. The impression seems to be quite general that nearly all the offers will be below 3 ₱ cent., and opinions as to the probable average, as far as we have heard them expressed, vary from 102½ to 102⅝ ₱ cent. At the same time, the number and aggregate amount of bids already known, and the fact that these don't embrace three or four prominent concerns here and at Washington, prove that a good portion of the apparent indifference on the subject a week since has passed away, and it is at least *possible* that the result will come out better for the Government than now anticipated.

In State Stocks the business has been lighter than usual. Even the speculative activity in Missouri's has somewhat abated on account of the reduced supply on the Street and the mistaken calculation that a further considerable addition was to come from the Missouri Railways or the Illinois Free Banks. A heavy *short* interest was created in this way a week or two ago, but there is not much disposition now shown to increase it. The private purchases of the week embrace $75,000 or $80,000 supposed to be taken for the West. A few small lots of Tennessees on the market early in the week reduced the rate to 91½, closing 91¼ bid. Virginias are scarce, and have sold as high as 97 ₱ cent. New-Yorks and Ohios are also scarce. And from London, by the *Europa*, the prices come better for all descriptions dealt in in that market. Messrs. BARING write:

"American Stocks, without being in great demand this week, have shown firmness for State Securities. United States 6s, of 1868, 101@102; do. 5s, 95@95½; Massachusetts, 103@104; Maryland Sterling, 93@95; Ohio 6s (dollar,) 1886, 95@97; Pennsylvania Inscriptions, 84, buyers; Bonds, 88; Tennessee 6s, 86; Virginia 6s (dollar) and 5s (sterling,) 84@86; Canada 6s, (Sterling,) sales at 113, ex div. Nothing doing in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. The offer to sell a million sterling of 6s, Bonds of the Colony of Victoria, checks business. Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6s, Bonds, 90½, ex div.; New-York 7s Central, Bonds, 91@93; do. 6s, 83@85; Illinois Central, 60@81; Michigan Central, 84@86; Illinois Central, shares, 33 discount."

Railway Bonds have shown unusual steadiness through most of the week, and close firm. The rumor of trouble between the great lines reduced the bids for the Erie unsecured issues 2 @ 3 ₱ cent., but no sales were forced, and on Saturday—on the information that the Company are about closing their negotiations for the Long Dock Improvement—the 71's advanced to 43 ₱ cent., and for the 75's the bid was 45 ₱ cent. Illinois Centrals were at 89, sales, and bid at the close. In La Crosse Land Grants a further decline was made on Saturday on one or two forced sales, to close up outstanding contracts. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, a London authority on American Bonds, writes by the *Europa*:

"Since our last, there has been a fair demand for American Securities, the buying being principally for investment, and the best class of railroad bonds, viz., United States 6 ₱ cent. and of course, Bonds, New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central Bonds, and Erie Bonds, 1861. Some purchases have also been made in Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent. Bonds, induced by their low price and the intimation that the diminished traffic has been carried at a proportionate diminution in working expenses."

In the Share dealings, the most animated contest, resulting in favor of the *Bear* account—until late on Saturday—was in Reading. The sales are large, and the contracts, seller 30@60 days, quite numerous. The speculators in both this and the Philadelphia market are much divided in their views, and it is not quite clear at present which party is likely to come out best the present week, the stock closing firm on Saturday. In New-York Central the usual animation continues, though the business for Cash delivery is more guarded as the closing of transfers for the February dividend of 4 ₱ cent. draws near. Owing to the somewhat controlling influence of the stock over the general market, more than ordinary effort is every day made both for and against the current price. The speculative sellers are most numerous, at present, on the Street, but scarcely the strongest, as the *Bulls* buy not only upon the steady dividend character of the stock, which enlists a strong Country support from the line of the road, but upon the very freedom with which enormous contracts to deliver ahead are ventured by their opponents on a moderate supply of floating certificates. The December traffic on the Central and Erie has just been reported, and compares as follows with last season:

December.	1858.	1857.
New-York Central	$506,406	$646,192
Erie	392,292	477,658

The falling on the Central is about forty thousand dollars more than estimated before the settlements of the month with the connecting lines were made. The *five* months of the half year give in gross $2,980,000 of the $3,100,000 required for the *six* for Interest, Sinking Fund, and 4 ₱ cent. Dividend. The month of January will add, from the present look of the traffic, from $430,000 to $450,000. The Erie return for December is rather better than calculated upon before the settlement. Both lines now begin to compare with lighter months last season. The shares of the Erie have recovered about 1 ₱ cent. of the recent decline, and there is more disposition to speculate for the rise. The Western shares, which are considerably governed by Galena and Rock Island, were comparatively steady through the week, and a division of 2 ₱ cent. in cash by the Galena, though small for the half year, has given more confidence to holders of both stocks, as Rock Island will be prepared to follow the example to the extent of 3 or 4 ₱ cent. in April. The wide fluctuations in Pacific Mail were in favor of the *Bear* account on Friday and Saturday. The decline to 86 on Saturday morning brought forward new buyers including some purchases supposed to close up *short* contracts, and finally the stock was not offered under 88 ₱ cent. Pennsylvania Coal sold at 85, seller 60 days—an advance of 1½@2 ₱ cent. during the week. A sale of New-Jersey Central (not often dealt in at the Board,) was made at 85 ₱ cent., an advance of *twenty per cent.* within a few weeks on the annual exhibit of this carefully-managed concern. Lake Shore shares sold at 120 ex-dividend

The Trade of the past week in Foreign Merchandise was the most active of the season. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,244,859, comparing with only $1,340,960 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, which are made up to Wednesday, instead of Saturday, were light, $687,260, against $1,254,472 same week last year. Since the return, there is more doing, particularly in Cotton, which is now being taken for Liverpool by the Cunard propeller *Jura* to the extent of 1,500 bales. The week's sales of this staple were unusually heavy for the New-York market, the movement participated in by Exporters and the New-England mill-owners. On Saturday 4,000 bales, establishing an advance to 12¼ cents for Upland Middlings, and 12½ for Orleans. The Domestic Goods houses as well as the importers are generally doing a good trade, while speculation is active in the staple articles of the Grocery and Provision trade. The Export of Specie is $567,389, principally Gold bars, against $1,244,348 same week last year. The Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury for the week are $974,000, and the current disbursement of the Government being light, the Sub-Treasury balances at the office here are raised to $4,851,665, against $4,312,987. But notwithstanding the apparent difference of $1,105,000, against the Banks for Customs and Export, the Specie average to be shown this afternoon will probably be made nearly if not quite equal to last week, by the receipts from Boston and other domestic quarters. The last average was $29,380,712. This week a further considerable division will be made with the Sub-Treasury, in exchange for the New Loan, but without affecting the general ease of the Money Market, which from the unusual and still increasing accumulation of Deposit balances, was quite as marked on Saturday, as earlier in the season. The rates for long date paper have been advanced 1 ₱ cent. by some few of the heavy Banks, but the Discount Brokers are still placing six months prime bills at 5@5½ ₱ cent., and lists of indorsed Dry Goods paper 5 to 6 ₱ cent. Sixty day choice acceptances are sold at 3½ to 4 ₱ cent. Demand loans to and Deposits left with the old Stock firms of the Street are made at from 3 to 4 ₱ cent. dependent upon the nature of the collateral. Some of the outside lenders for English on Canada account confining themselves to State and Federal Stocks at the lower rate.

Having completed, a few weeks since, the Foreign Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1858, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative summary as for the Treasury year 1859, dating from 1st July last. The Import entries, for the first six months, ending with 31st December, amounted to.....$90,596,000
Add three weeks in January.....11,847,908

Total to date since July 1	$102,443,908
Against same time last year	107,238,614
Decrease since July 1	$4,794,736

Our tables show that for the six months ending 31st December, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, but excluding Specie, amounted to.....$27,965,000
Add three weeks in January.....2,051,515

Total since 1st July	$30,016,515
Same time last year	37,148,744
Decrease since July 1	$7,132,229

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st of July to 31st December.....$13,641,000
Add three weeks in January.....1,876,458

Total since 1st July	$15,517,458
Same time last year	26,649,522
Decrease since 1st July	$11,132,064

The Exchanges on Europe hold quite steady. The Cunard mail steamer goes this week from Boston. The Company, however, will dispatch the propeller *Jura* direct on the same day, Wednesday.

The banking and mercantile letters by the *Europa* were not delivered until late on Saturday afternoon, and of their general financial tenor we can only judge at present from the circular and newspaper accounts. A Liverpool correspondent notices that the advance in Wheat and the better grades of Flour is general throughout the United Kingdom, and advices come rather better from the Continent. The importers and consigners of Cotton at Liverpool were pressing sales with freedom, and some descriptions were called a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny lower. The Manchester trade is still active. The Money news from London is that the Stock Exchange was still unsettled by the French and Austrian affair. Consols fluctuating since the first notice of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S declaration, from 96⅜ down to 95⅞, then up to 96½, and finally 96⅜@½. The Discount market easy, and Money very abundant. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 5th of January, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£9,632,309	Decrease	£173,728
Other Deposits	13,560,106	Increase	676,483
Rest	3,166,862	Increase	51,780
Government Securities	10,805,031	Increase	2 069
Other Securities	18,209,742	Increase	1,259,585
Notes unemployed	12,161,000	Decrease	883,960

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,861,350 being an increase of £772,000; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,148,649, showing an increase of £178,649, when compared with the preceding return.

The English stockholders of the Illinois Central held a general and very satisfactory meeting in London, on the 6th inst., Mr. MOFFAT, M. P., presiding. The interchange of views was quite free, and Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, M. P., spoke with force and confidence of the resources of the concern—quoting the views of Mr. CAIRD, the eminent Agricultural statistician, who was recently over the line, in regard to the value of the landed estate. Mr. COBDEN was opposed to accepting the resignation of Mr. OSBORN, the President of the New-York Board, which was tendered in consequence of an intimation that the head of the Company should reside in Illinois—which Mr. O. could not do with personal convenience,—and the distinguished speaker suggested that if, instead of crop failure and low prices *in Illinois*, the case had been reversed in 1857-8 to crop failures and high prices *in Europe*, the stockholders would be voting testimonials to the management in place of discussing charges. The letter of Mr. OSBORN was finally laid on the table, and the London Committee left at discretion to raise a temporary loan of about £200,000 instead of assessing the shares 5 ₱ cent. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes of this result:

"Illinois Central Shares have been very flat, being done before the meeting of yesterday, at 35 discount; the effect of the meeting has been to improve them to 31 discount, at which they close sellers; the Committee appear to hope that they can arrange a loan, which, if done, will not necessitate a call at present."

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, says of the Coal Trade:

The trade of the week sums up as follows:

	1858.	1859.
Reading Railroad	10,829	20,481
Lehigh Valley Railroad	6 930	7,294
Scranton South	7,225	7,650
Scranton North	2,348	2,463
Total	27,332	37,888
		27,332
Increase for the week, tons		10,556

Aggregate increase this year so far:

Reading Railroad	36,612
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11,308
Total	47,920
Scranton, North and South, decrease	308
Increase in 1859	47,612

The Reading Railroad has rolling stock equal to the transportation of 65,000 tons per week, with an active business and quick dispatch at both ends of the line—say equal to 60,000 tons per week, which can easily be accomplished with a fair demand and quick dispatch. To sum up, the carrying capacity of the Railroad and Canal in 1859 would be as follows, after making a fair allowance for detentions, drawbacks, &c.:

	tons.
By Railroad—39 weeks at 55,000 tons per week	2,145,000
By Railroad—13 Winter weeks at 15,000 tons per week	195,000
Total	2,340,000
By Canal—34 weeks at 44,000 tons per week	1,496,000
Capacity of R. R. Canal and in 1859	3,836,000
Sent to market by Railroad and Canal in '58	2,866,449
Excess carrying capacity over business of 1858	979,551

Increased Colliery capacity of Schuylkill Company over the business of 1858, 650,000 tons, with an excess of carrying capacity by the addition of 100 barges, nearly all of which have been contracted for, equal to 969,551 tons—and all, we learn, is in better working condition than at any other period.

The Erie Canal returns for 1858, the details of which are published in the Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday, show that a larger value of Breadstuffs, even at the reduced prices of the year, was carried on the Canal, by *eight and a half millions* of dollars, than in 1857. The comparison is:

	1858.	1857.
Breadstuffs	$31,262,987	$22,696,464
Provisions	5,105,955	2,350,787
Together	$36,368,942	$25,047,251

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Influenced by the continuance of the panic on the Paris Bourse, the English Funds had been depressed, and at one time Consols had declined to 95⅞. Large investments, however, soon caused a partial recovery. On the 7th, upon advice of better prices in Paris, the market became firmer, but later in the day the French advices were less favorable, and Consols closed flat at 96¼@96⅜ for account, ex dividend.

Owing to the contraction of general speculation during the political disquiet that prevailed, the supply of money was again becoming very abundant, and loans on Government securities were offered at 1½ ₱ cent. The demand for Money at the Bank and in the discount market continued steady, and 2¼ ₱ cent. was the general rate.

A rumor prevailed that the Russian Government had already succeeded in negotiating a loan for several million sterling with a leading financial house in London.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company had been held in London. The proceedings of the deputation to New-York were detailed at length, and the question of how to provide the £200,000 which the Company stands in need of was debated. It was finally resolved to leave the question of a loan or call on the shares to the committee, who were believed to be in favor of a loan.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an increase in the bullion of £178,649.

Messrs. Baring Bros., quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅞d., Dollars 5s. 1¾d., and American Eagles 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

"During the past week there has been a continued good demand for American State Securities, and an active business has been done in them. For railroad securities there has also been an improved demand, and some considerable investments have been made in the first-class bonds, especially in the first mortgage seven ₱ cent. Sterling bonds of the Peruvian Railroad, at the price of 96 with dividend from October last:

United States 6 ₱ cents '67-'68	—	—
United States 6 ₱ cents, '68	101	@103
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '74	95	@ 95¼
Alabama 8 ₱ cent. Bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds '68, '72	91	@ 92
Maryland 6 ₱ cent. Str. Bonds	95	@ 96
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Str. Bonds	103	@104
Mississippi 8 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds	16	@ 18
Ohio 6 ₱ cents. Stock, 1886	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	94	@ 96
Pennsylvania 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1877	87	@ 88
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	84	@ 86
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	84	@ 86
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Str. Bonds, 1888	84	@ 86
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Str. Bonds, divers	90	@ 92
Boston 4½ ₱ cent. St. Bonds	92	@ 94
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. '75	80	@ 81
Illinois Central 8 ₱ cent '75	78	@ 79
Illinois 7 ₱ cent. Freelands '80	81	@ 82
Illinois Shares	36	@34d1s
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	84	@ 86
Michigan Central Shares	49	@ 50
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent not convt. '83	83	@ 85
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent. conv. '64	91	@ 93
New-York Central Shares	77	@ 79
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort. 1867	86	@ 88
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 2d mt. convt. 1859	80	@ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mort., 1883	70	@ 72
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. convt., '62	40	@ 45
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. convt. '78	40	@ 45
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1876	40	@ 45
New-York and Erie Shares	15	@ 17
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mort. '59	99	@100
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mort. '65	—	@ 96
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mort. '80	89	@ 91

The *Times* of Friday says: "In American Securities, Illinois Central improved after regular hours to 34@32 discount;" and quotes actual sales: Freeland, 81@80¾; do. shares, 35@34⅜ dis.; New-York Central Sinking Fund, 93⅛; New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. third mortgage, 70⅜; Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent first mortgage, 90⅜; Ohio and Pennsylvania Improved Bonds, 78@77¾.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 8.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The markets opened on Monday with a fair demand, and American being offered less freely, prices were quite steady. Since then a greater disposition to sell new Cotton has prevailed. Bowed particularly has been pressed for sale, and is 1-16d.@⅛d. ₱ lb. lower. Prices of Orleans, however, have been more steadily maintained." The sales of the week have been 34,490 bales, including 650 on speculation and 2,400 for export. The market yesterday (Friday) closed quietly, with sales of 7,000 bales at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; middling, 6 15 16d.; fair Mobile, 7½d.; middling, 6 13-16d.; fair Uplands, 7d.; middling, 6½d. The stock on hand is estimated at 339,000 bales, including 258,400 American.

At Manchester, the market continues firm and active for cloth, but there is rather less animation in yarns for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the Corn trade generally steady at the advance lately quoted. In this market Flour is unaltered but the stock being out of condition is very difficult to sell. Western is quoted 19s.@20s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s.@21s. Ohio 21s.@23s. Wheat firm, and holders ask an advance of 1d.@2d., but only obtain it on the best qualities, other kinds being unchanged. Western Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; White 6s. @8s. 9d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. Corn in retail demand at previous rates. Mixed, 29s.@29s; Yellow, 29s.@30s.; White, 33s.@33s. 6d. The stock of all kinds of Breadstuffs on hand on the 1st of January, was largely in excess of same term last year.

PROVISIONS—Beef without improvement and still favoring buyers. Sales of Craigin's new at 90s., and Alburger's at 107s. 6d. PORK quiet at previous prices. For Irish a slight advance is asked. BACON, no inquiry for American. New Long Middles have been sold at 46s. CHEESE held firmly. LARD in limited demand but firm at 55s. 6d.@50s. TALLOW in better request and 6d. dearer. Butchers' Association, 52s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet but firm at 28s. 9d.@29s. for Pots and 32s. for Pearls. Sugar steady notwithstanding large arrivals. Coffee quiet, but firm for suitable qualities. Rice heavy. Sales of Cod Oil at £31 15s., and of Sperm at £84 for fair and £92 for fine. Seal quiet and unchanged. Linseed steady at 30s. Rosin scarce and firm at a further advance for common. Sales of the week 2,600 barrels, on the spot and to arrive at 4s. 11d.@5s. 6d.; medium sells at 8s.@9s. and fine at 15s. 3l. Spirits Turpentine firm at 38s. 6d.@39s. American Linseed (since £9 ₱ ton for this delivery. Quarantine Bank full.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING & Co. report WHEAT in small supply, and English 1s.@2s. dearer on the week. White American quoted at 40s.@44s.; Red, 38s.@42s. FLOUR, 22s.@24s. INDIA quiet at £6 10s. for rails, and £6 5s. for bars; Scotch Pig quiet at 53s. 9d.@54s.3d. SUGAR opened quietly after the holidays and continued without animation. TEA firm, and ½d. dearer for black leaf Congous.

COFFEE—Congous steady at 11d.@11¼d. COPPER firm. COPPER firm, with an advancing tendency. TIN—Foreign advancing; Banca selling at 130s., and Straits at 128s.; English unchanged, but no sellers. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 39s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES barely supported; New-York, in barrels, £10 5s.; Boston, in bags, £9 15s. FISH OILS steady. LINSEED steady at 30s. 6d. RICE without material change. TALLOW firmer and selling at 52s. on the spot and up to March.

HAVRE MARKET.

Week ending Jan. 4, inclusive.

COTTON has been rather more animated and firm, closing at f.102 for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*. The sales of the week were 8,500 bales, and the stock on hand is estimated at 126,600 bales. The intelligence from the manufacturing districts is encouraging. BREADSTUFFS dull, but without material change. ASHES quiet and nominal. COFFEE unchanged. OILS quiet; sales of Cod at f.47.50@f.48. RICE nothing doing; Carolina, f.25@f.27. SUGAR firm but quiet. TALLOW and LARD inactive. WHALEBONE well supported.

LATEST

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday—A. M.

Daily News City Article.

Friday Evening.

The note in the *Moniteur* occasioned general buoyancy at the commencement of business this morning news of renewed weakness on the Paris Bourse tended to confirm the apprehension of those who cannot discern in the vague ameliority in the position of affairs.

The Funds finally closed the same as yesterday. English Railway Stocks retain marked firmness. A permanent check to confidence is involved in the periodical transmission of sounds of alarm from Paris.

There is a growing conviction that under the present French *régime* the peace of Europe hangs on a very frail tenure.

In the Discount market, to-day, there was a steady demand, but in some instances a fractional reduction from Bank minimum was conceded on choicest bills.

No Bullion operations at Bank to-day.

The *Times*, in its usual review, says in relation to the Produce markets: "These markets opened this week with a more animated demand for some of the leading staples, but prices, with few exceptions, have presented little change. There has been a steady inquiry on the part of consumers and an absence of speculation to any extent."

As regards the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Italian question, the *Times* feels certain that the Emperor's speech was made with a view of learning how the great powers would receive the project of a French interference in Italy. The result of the appeal has happily been most decisive. This notion of proposing himself as the champion of Italian independence is one of the greatest of his latest failures, through the increasing suspicion with which the Imperial policy is regarded.

The *United Service Gazette* contains a narrative of the naval training of WILLIAM IV., when Prince WILLIAM HENRY, with a view of showing the contrast it presents to the case of Prince ALFRED.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, A. M.

Off the port, ship *Resolute* from New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 4,921 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Oats, 1,362 bushels Malt, 1,649 pkgs. Provisions, and 312 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of 150 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,852 bbls., including 1,141 bbls. Pots, and 711 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales to-day of 150 bags Java, at 15c., and 1,000 bags St. Domingo, at a price not made public. In Philadelphia, during the week, 8,500 bags Rio arrived, and 8,000 bags do. were sold, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—A fair inquiry prevails for Refined Ingot, at 23½c.@23¾c., and for old Copper, at 21½c. @22c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

COTTON—Has been in active demand, at very firm prices; sales to-day 4,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	10½	10⅝
Middling, ₱ lb	12¼	12¼	12⅝	12⅝
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	12⅞	12⅞	13	13¼

EARTHENWARE—Is arriving freely, yet is stiffly held. The demand is now moderate, but is improving.

FISH—All kinds are quiet at old quotations. By the official report, we learn that the total amount of Mackerel inspected in Massachusetts in 1858, was 131,602 bbls., against 185,338 bbls in 1857, and 214,312 bbls. in 1856.

SOAP—Sales, to-day: 300 boxes Castile, at about 10½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western steadily favors sellers, who are offering their supplies quite sparingly. The demand is good,—partly for home use and partly on speculation. No regularly branded superfine State can now be had under $5 ₱ bbl., and very little at even this rate. We have heard of some very choice lots of Superfine State having been sold at $5 25 ₱ bbl.,—but this is an extreme quotation. Sales of all kinds of State and Western amount to 12,000 bbls., including about 3,500 bbls. superfine State, purchased by speculators, at $5 ₱ bbl.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00	@ 4 75
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 65	@ 5 95
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 25
Fancy Ohio	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	6 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is in light supply and fair request, at $6 15@$6 65 for low to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Superfine is entirely out of market. Southern is actively inquired for at advancing prices. Sales 3,250 bbls., in lots, at prices indicating a further partial advance of 10c. ₱ bbl., closing at $5 60@$5 90 for mixed to straight brands, and $5 95@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is held at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are in request at $19 25, but are generally held at $19 50 each.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 600 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 95@$3, and Bunch at $2 45@$2 50 ₱ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, the high prices claimed for desirable lots checking operations. Small lots have been disposed of, including inferior red Illinois at $1 20; and unsound Milwaukee Club at 85. Corn is unsettled. Most holders of old mixed Western continue to ask 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel for fair to prime parcels. A sale was made, to-day, of about 2,000 bushels fair mixed Western at 85c. ₱ bushel, delivered from store. This sale, however, was made for effect, and the party who sold was subsequently offered 86c. and 87c. ₱ bushel, for 10,000 bushels, or 20,000 bushels of sound; but he evinced no disposition to accept either offer, and no other holder would sell under 88c. ₱ bushel. New Corn is inactive and nominal. Rye is scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. Barley is less active, yet is stiffly held; sales 5,400 bushels State at 83c. ₱ bushel. Oats are brisk and buoyant

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1859.

Announcements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or French and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Irish Assurance—In and Out of Place—Female American Cousin.

BUNDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Sea of Ice—Magic Pipes—Jack Robinson.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Bertram—Mazeppa.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Ravitzowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Chrisini Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and South-western Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12¾ o'clock P. M. to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool, Jan. 8, arrived here on Saturday shortly before noon. The news is interesting, though not important. The war panic still prevails, notwithstanding an endeavor of the Paris *Moniteur* to allay, by a pacific announcement, the general agitation. In Lombardy, the popular uneasiness was unabated. Milan, it was rumored, had been declared in a state of siege; Austrian troops were moving in large bodies into Italy; Sardinia was urging her preparations for a Spring campaign. The Cortes of Spain had hed the Cuban paragraphs of the President's Message under discussion, and had ended in a resolution reaffirming the old position, that the mere offer to negotiate on the subject of the purchase would be regarded by Spain as an insult. The statement comes from the East that Ferouk Khan, the late ambassador at Paris and London, has become the Persian Prime Minister.

The Constitutional President of Mexico, Señor Juarez, has issued a proclamation denouncing the movements at the capital, and calling upon all good Mexicans to put down the reactionists, and to restore the capital to the Liberal cause. The document may be read in another column.

Our news from the Rio de la Plata is to Nov. 30. The principal topic of discussion in our files is the coming American expedition, of which one division, consisting of the Brazil squadron, of four vessels, was in rendezvous at Montevideo. The general impression seemed to be, and advices from Asuncion lend it color, that Gen. Lopez will depend upon diplomacy to save him. A silly rumor prevailed at Buenos Ayres that the Government of that State had concluded a secret alliance with the United States against Paraguay.

The revolt in the Argentine Province of San Juan had been momentarily repressed, the federal troops occupying the provincial capital. A more general outbreak was, however, seriously apprehended.

The steamer *Harriet Lane*, of the Paraguay squadron, was at Rio, Dec. 10.

Very little was done by Congress on Saturday. In the House, which was the only branch in session—the Senate having adjourned over from Friday to Monday—resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, relative to the subject of the Tariff, were presented, and, after considerable discussion, were ordered to be printed. The bill to indemnify citizens of Alabama and Georgia for losses by the Creek Indian hostilities, was rejected—thus saving upwards of a third of a million to the Treasury. Private bills were then considered until the adjournment.

On Friday last, in Executive Session, Senators Douglas and Fitch had a wordy difficulty, somewhat personal in its character, which it was apprehended might result in something more serious. The matter, however, is now considered in a fair way of amicable adjustment. The dispatch of our special correspondent sets forth the cause, progress, and effect of the misunderstanding.

Only one branch of the Legislature was in session on Saturday—the Assembly. A bill was introduced in that body providing for the inspection and sealing of gas-metres, for the protection of consumers. The resolution to appoint a committee of three to make inquiries relative to unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks was adopted without debate. An unsuccessful attempt was made to recommit the bill providing for the punishment of the Quarantine incendiaries. The bill providing for the construction of a railroad in Avenue D was reported favorably. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the construction of intersectional railroads in this City.

Advices from San Francisco to the 5th inst. have been received, by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. $1,200,000 in treasure is stated to be on the way to this City by the steamer from Aspinwall. The California Legislature convened end organized on the 4th. The Lecompton Democrats have a majority in both Houses. There is no improvement in business.

A dispatch from St. Louis states, that Captain Montgomery, whose name has figured so conspicuously in connection with the recent outrages in Kansas, has voluntarily surrendered himself for trial upon the charges preferred against him.

The British ship *Meroo*, of Liverpool, Capt. Tate, while on a voyage from Calcutta to London, on the 28th November took fire by spontaneous combustion, in lat. 14° 46′ N., lon. 31° 36′ W., and was totally destroyed, with her cargo. While the crew were on the point of abandoning their ship in the boats, the clipper-ship *Greyfeather*, of New-York, Capt. Harford, hove in sight, and going to their assistance, rescued the entire crew, nineteen persons in all. The ship then bore up for Pernambuco, where she arrived and landed them on the 9th December. From this port they embarked on board the ship *Tync*, and arrived at Southampton on the 6th January. The *Greyfeather* was dispatched hence early in November, with freight and passengers, by L. H. Simpson & Co.

Capt. Maury and others of the filibusters of the schooner *Susan*, have been examined before the United States Commissioner at Mobile, on the charges of obstructing United States officers in the discharge of their duties, and violating the revenue laws, and have been held to bail for their appearance for trial in February in the sum of $2,500 each.

General Renaut, of Cuban notoriety, has "turned up" again. Havana papers of the 19th contain a statement to the effect that he has offered Gen. Concha fifteen millions of dollars to declare the independence of Cuba. Fifteen millions is a large sum to refuse.

The wife of a poor sailor who is at sea, being unable to pay her rent, was, on Saturday night, together with her little girl four years of age, turned into the street. Delirious with hunger and despair she disposed of her child's shawl for a few cents, bought some laudanum, and, after giving some to the child, swallowed the remainder. Fortunately the poison failed to accomplish its expected work. The hapless woman and her child were found by a policeman, wandering through the streets, and kindly taken to the nearest station-house, whence they were removed yesterday to the Almshouse.

On Saturday evening there was a rather unusual sort of "surprise party" at the house of Lemuel Bangs, in Irving-place, when a party of some three hundred persons, of both sexes, presented themselves to the Rev. Doctor Bangs, of the Methodist Church, and gave him a token of their esteem in the shape of a cane which contained two thousand dollars in five-dollar gold coins. It was proposed by a few friends of the venerable preacher to present him a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to which no one was allowed to contribute more than ten dollars; but the contributions poured in so unexpectedly fast that they soon amounted to $2,000.

On Saturday morning, James Glass, charged with being an accessory in the late murder of Richard Owens, in Elm-street, surrendered himself to the police authorities. He was committed to the Tombs, to await, with the other accused parties, the action of the Grand Jury. According to his own statement, he fled to Philadelphia after the murder, in order to keep out of the way until certain facial disfigurations which he had received at the hands of a Boston prize fighter had disappeared—being afraid to present himself before the Grand Jury in his disfigured condition, lest it might prejudice them against him.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday with a few unimportant sentences and three "suspensions of judgment." William Jones, for forgery, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; George Kane, for a similar offence, was remanded till next term. John Quereneze, a boy, convicted of burglary in the third degree, had judgment suspended over him, and was allowed to leave the Court with his employer, who promised to receive him into his service again. Mary Merrigan was also dismissed on promise of future good behavior. Her offence was larceny. Appleton Oakesmith, convicted of assault and battery on Mr. Coughlan, the engraver, was dealt with in the same lenient manner, Judge Russell deciding that the assault, that of beating and kicking on Coughlan's applying for money due him, was justifiable. Patrick King, also convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The notorious old counterfeiter, George Bowne, who has already served a long term in the State Prison, was remanded till February for sentence.

The application made by Wood, Eddy & Co., of the Georgia State Lottery, to have the charges against them decided in the Special Sessions, has not been successful, a majority of the Justices of that Court deciding, on Saturday, that the papers should be returned to the General Sessions. The penalty would have been much lighter in the former Court, hence their wish to have the cases tried there.

An important decision on the law of divorce will be found under the head of Law Reports.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, comprised 4,000 bales at full prices. Flour was in active request, and was dearer. Wheat and Corn, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Raisins, Coffee and Whisky were quiet. Spices were more sought after, as also were Pork. Sugars and Molasses, Naval Stores, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Rice were in good demand. Freights were less active, with 565 vessels of all classes in port.

Italy and the State of Europe.

The machinations of Austria in Italy are rapidly culminating towards consequences which became inevitable long ago. Not content with holding the North of Italy in subjection, by force of the treaties of 1815, Austria has for the last twenty years been steadily endeavoring to subjugate Central Italy also, in the face of those treaties. So long as her advance was to be met only by the vacillating policy of England, or the timid diplomacy of France under Louis Philippe, the Apostolic Empire prospered. She established her influence, and opened the way for her armies in the Duchies, Tuscany and the States of the Church. The Revolutions of 1848 materially aided her by paralyzing all regular government throughout the Peninsula, and nothing but the advent to power in France of Louis Napoleon, and his determined intervention in Rome, prevented her from fastening herself as firmly, in 1849, upon the ruins of Roman Republicanism, as upon the masquerade of Tuscan independence. The last ten years have been consumed in a struggle not the less steady and sustained, because silently and subtly conducted, between Austria and France, for supremacy to the South of the Alps. In this struggle Austria has won the complete control of the Papal Government and of the Crown of Naples; while France has kept the nine points she seized in occupying the Roman territory; has successfully alienated England, Austria's firmest ally, and the savior of the Neapolitan monarchy, from both of those Powers; has elevated Sardinia to the first rank among the second-class States of Europe; has given to the Italian flag a recognized position in the front of a great European war, and to the Italian nationality an open voice at a general Congress of European States. In January, 1848, Austria apparently held the destinies of Italy in her hand. In January, 1859, France has but to lift her sword, in signal of war, to precipitate the whole of Northern and Central Italy upon the Austrian dominions, under the leadership of an army proud of the rank already conceded to it;—confident in the moral support of Europe, and certain in the last resort to see its Imperial antagonist crushed between the advancing masses of Russia and of France.

The words addressed by Napoleon III. on New-Year's day to the Austrian Minister were doubtless intended to open the eyes of all Europe to this position of affairs. Seven days were suffered to elapse after their utterance, before the *Moniteur* officially declared that "there was nothing in the diplomatic relations of France to justify the fears provoked by certain alarming reports current with the public." In those seven days the work of the Emperor's words had been done. The credit of Austria had been shaken on every Bourse in Europe, and her negotiations for a new loan, absolutely necessary in the present state of her finances to enable her to meet a sudden emergency of conflict, effectually interrupted. England had been startled into a public recognition of the fact that she is bound hand and foot from the possibility of interference to save Austria from the storm now gathering over her. Germany, already alarmed at the scarcely-concealed enmity of Russia against the greatest of German States, was notified that France stands side by side with the Czar, and prefers the friendship of an honorable antagonist, with whom peace has been honorably made, to the alliance of a lukewarm and deceitful supporter, such as Austria proved herself to be to the Western Alliance through the Eastern war; and Italy, above all, has been touched into flame by the hope of immediate Imperial sympathy with her in any rising she may make upon her Austrian oppressor.

All this no smooth speeches of the *Moniteur* can now undo, as the Emperor very well knew when he allowed the said smooth speeches to be made. He can now stand calmly by, with his tremendous army well in hand, and await the events whose coming he has thus proclaimed, and, by proclaiming, invited. He already sees Austria hastily retreating from her attempted advance upon Servia, and abandoning the eastern frontiers of her empire to concentrate her forces upon Lombardy; and quietly moves the southeastern division of his own army nearer to the Italian frontier, as thirty thousand fresh Austrian troops are marched across the Alps.

From all parts of Austrian Italy the intimations of coming mischief thicken upon the Government of Vienna. The University of Pavia can only be reopened when its corps of professors shall have been strengthened by the rather unacademical addition of 700 soldiers, with four pieces of artillery. From Modena and Cremona, from Milan and Padua, rumors multiply of popular demonstrations against the Austrian authorities, mingled with stories graver still, which indicate the existence of serious disaffection among the Imperial troops, and the possibility that the game on which Austria has so long relied of playing off one conquered people against another, keeping Italy in subjection with Hungarian hussars, and Hungary in slavery with Italian bayonets, may at last be nearly played out.

It is hardly possible, indeed, that more than two or three months should pass by without bringing the present position of affairs in Europe to an issue of open war. That England and Prussia will use their utmost efforts to delay the outbreak of hostilities there can be no doubt, but neither of these Powers occupies at present a position sufficiently commanding to prevent the consummation of a policy which has been ripening ever since Napoleon III. came into power in France, and which rests upon the solid basis of a great necessity in European politics. In 1815, England and Prussia sacrificed Southern Europe to Austria. In 1859, Russia and France have achieved a right to treat the arrangements of 1815 as practically null and void, while England, by the instincts of her people, and Prussia, by the perils of her position, will be forced to acquiesce in the new policy of their Imperial confederates. The Anglo-Prussian opposition may perhaps prevent any interference with Austria north of the Alps. It can do nothing to avert, or even to arrest the downfall of Austrian power in Italy, and should that downfall entail a great Continental war between Austria and France, it is not easy to imagine on what pretext England, at least, can be brought into the contest otherwise than as the ally of Napoleon; while any attempt on the part of Prussia to support her ancient rival, Austria, in the name and on the behalf of "German nationality," would bring Russia into the conflict, and with Russia such vast and various eventualities as it is neither necessary nor desirable now to speculate upon.

All present appearances go to show that Napoleon III. is finally on the point of assuming that active leadership in the remodelling of the European system which has again and again been offered to England, but which her short-sighted statesmen have trifled with and thrown away as often as events have put it within their reach.

Claims on Foreign Governments.

The plethora of the money market, about which gentlemen who are fond of putting figures into incomprehensible columns talk and write so much, is apt to be rather aggravated than otherwise in the event of the payment of one tithe or one-twentieth part of the claims which some of our citizens have formally made against foreign Governments. Formidable as these demands are, however, they serve rather to recall the stories of the liberal Genii in the "Arabian Nights," or the relenting father with the sausage-like purse in the farces of twenty years ago, than to suggest the probability of the early recovery of the sums claimed. It may well be considered doubtful, for example, if Great Britain is prepared immediately to pay over to the United States, for account of Captain Wm. Webster, the little sum of six millions and a half of dollars, which that modest mariner exacts as "indemnity for lands purchased from *a chief of New-Zealand*, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers." It is to be presumed that Captain William Webster would scarcely have permitted himself to advance this trifling pretension, without having in his pocket the title-deed granted by the native chief, who would appear to have been a decided "bear" in the real-estate market; and we should be glad to learn how the "consideration" in that document compares with the six millions and a half which the Captain, in laudable rivalry of Mr. Astor, seeks to obtain from the coffers of John Bull. If there be any real foundation for this claim, Captain Webster must, we imagine, be considerably past the prime of life, since it would be difficult to understand how, at any period after the year 1769, a New Zealand chief could have been authorized to dispose of six millions' worth of land to anybody.

Far stronger ground is offered by Mr. Robert A. Parrish, for a much more modest claim. Mr. P. (capital P. of course) demands fifteen millions of francs—after all, this is only three millions of dollars—from France, on the strength of "a verbal agreement" with the Government of that country to the effect that the said sum should be paid to Mr. P. on his demonstrating the "existence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms." Mr. P. alleges the performance of this service, and claims of France the payment of the money—which France most unaccountably refuses. Where the gold-field similar to that of California exists, without any previous claimant, is not stated; but in connection with the ideas which are said to have been recently agitating certain minds in Europe, as to the feasibility of communicating with the moon, it is not difficult to guess at the location of Mr. P's El Dorado. Of course, in the case of any sublunary discovery of the same kind, Mr. P. would have given his own Government the benefit of his first disclosures. On the other hand, it is impossible to speak with too much severity of the conduct of France in the premises. It is too well known to need comment that nowhere are forms—notarial and otherwise—so rigidly observed in all matters of contract, as they are in that empire; and it is therefore deplorable that, on the first departure from this principle, the verbal contract—probably the first ever made by a French Government—entered into by the Minister of Finance, and "verbally" confirmed by the Emperor himself, should be so ruthlessly disregarded.

Against Spain there are said to be a variety of claims, growing out of affairs with the Island of Cuba. For such an announcement as this the public will no doubt have been fully prepared, nor will the sympathetic mind be surprised to see these demands multiplying with intense rapidity during the official term of Mr. Buchanan.

On Nicaragua there are claims presented through our Government, growing, singularly enough, out of the American bombardment of Greytown. We having knocked down the dwellings and shops of our own citizens in that quarter, politely insist on Nicaragua's paying for the damage. That State will, *per contra*, have to claim on us, in return, for the sums which she may so pay, and for her sake we sincerely hope she may get them, in that event. It may possibly be advanced by Nicaragua that she had no rights of sovereignty at the time of the bombardment, an argument which might tend somewhat to the complication of the question.

Two gentlemen claim on foreign Governments for alleged failure to satisfy certain contracts said to have been fulfilled by the claimants. Thus: One Mr. Perkins, of Massachusetts, wants $385,000 for arms furnished to Russia during the Crimean War, and a certain John Reeves demands payment from Turkey for money due on the building of vessels of war at Constantinople. It appears to us that our Government will have enough to do if it has to insist on the settlement of disputes between debtor and creditor, and that the foreign contract business with our citizens will be apt to fall off considerably if such Governmental interference were to become customary.

In addition to the cases which we have here alluded to in brief detail, however, there are scores of others, embracing claims on every civilized Government, from England down to Uruguay, and against a variety of uncivilized Governments, from Naples down to the Fegee Islands—the negotiation of which will furnish the gigantic mind of Mr. Buchanan with congenial occupation for the remainder of his political life. Once get that worthy man earnestly engaged in the prosecution of these claims, and the foreign Governments which are involved in them may sleep comfortably over the result. In the midst of the demands which we have referred to, however, it is pleasant to read that "the Sultan of Zoanna has made full reparations," and that we have only one claim against Salvador.

It will have been observed that, as a sort of counter-stroke against the President's schemes on Cuba, a gentleman from Illinois has moved a resolution in the House of Representatives to the effect that it is necessary for us to acquire Canada by treaty. Out of the amount which we should probably have to pay for that flourishing colony, it would not be difficult for Great Britain to settle Capt. Webster's claim for six and a-half millions; but we do not see why the Russian possessions in America were not likewise included in the resolution, if only to afford that Government the means of settling comfortably with Mr. Perkins.

Spain and the Sale of Cuba.

The President of the United States has two accredited organs. His social and personal preferences and associations find expression through the congenial columns of the New-York *Herald*; his political opinions and intentions are published to an expectant world through the Washington *Union*. Both of these Arcadian sheets have assured us that in asking for thirty millions of dollars for the purchase of Cuba, the President did not mean to imply that he personally wished to purchase that Island, but simply to find out whether the island was for sale, and whether the United States wished him to buy it.

We are bound to accept the Presidential plans as these respectable journals explain them: and we must therefore be allowed to express the opinion that the sentiment of this country on this subject may be fairly got at without so heavy an expenditure. The people of the United States, who are this intended purchasers in this intended transaction, do not wish Mr. Buchanan to purchase Cuba for them. They prefer to intrust that negotiation, should it ever become feasible, to somebody who will negotiate it at once more decently and more sagaciously, and put the property to better use when once acquired.

At the same time we find that this intended vendor and actual proprietor of Cuba, this Kingdom of Spain, is more than ever indisposed to the sale, under the auspices which at present attend it. We publish, to-day, the pith of a calm, dignified and resolute discussion—double it can hardly be called—in the Spanish Cortes, on the subject of Mr. Buchanan's proposition, which settles this part of the question. The silly and insolent language of the President has not unjustly aroused the most indignant feeling in Spain; and we owe it much more to the intelligence of the Spanish Deputies, than to the diplomatic tact of Mr. Buchanan, that the United States have not been involved in the obloquy provoked by the Message of their accidental Chief Magistrate.

The Spanish Representatives have set a good example to the American Congress at Washington. Without extravagant displays of ungrammatical rhapsody, they have come forward to lay partisan differences a sacrifice on the altar of a common nationality; and, while asserting the honor of Spain in this most dignified language, they have retained enough of self-command to do justice to the people as distinguished from the President of the United States. They recognize in the language of the Message the extravagance of a ruined political rake who has thrown away the inheritance of a life in the follies of a single official term, and who has earned with the contempt of his own party the distrust of the whole nation. They appeal from the decrepit Administration of Mr. Buchanan to the sober common sense of the American people. We believe they will not have so appealed in vain. Mr. Buchanan has lost his prestige and his leadership. He will neither receive his thirty millions, nor his "discretionary power" to make fools or something worse of the people over whom he for the moment presides. He will neither persuade us into a senseless war with Spain, nor deprive us of all that would make the acquisition of Cuba desirable, by cajoling us into bartering for that noble Island the honor, the peace, the good name, and the permanent prosperity of the United States.

Had Spain retaliated upon the President by language as intemperate as his own, she might have irritated the people of the United States into a thoughtless and angry support of his superannuated policy. Her calm and discriminating criticism upon his headlong pamphleteering is the severest blow that could have been dealt to the faction of which he is the head; and the best possible disposal that could have been made of his wild, selfish and impracticable schemes.

The Caprices of the Season.—Two weeks ago to-day the weather was colder than it had been before in the City in seventy years, unless Merian and Fahrenheit were guilty of most gross misrepresentations; but on Thursday last a halcyon visitor in the shape of a butterfly was fluttering about our editorial rooms upon its gaudy wings, under the delusion that it was the season of buds and blossoms, so soft and Spring-like was the atmosphere. Last night again the weather was more suitable for Polar bears than Summer butterflies, and the mercury was down in the neighborhood of zero. But this changeable weather has its advantages; it not only affords a topic of conversation to a good many well meaning people who would not know what to talk about, but it is good for trade. The cold weather affords an opportunity for the furriers to get off their Winter's stock, and the fine weather induces a vast number of idle people to go out shopping who would otherwise be compelled to stay at home.

Decidedly Cool and Quiet.—We learn from the *Journal of Commerce* that Mr. Morton, Ex-City Inspector, has urged Mayor Tiemann to sanction the continuance of the street cleaning and the other sanitary labors connected with the City Inspector's department. But the Mayor declines to accept any advice from Mr. Morton on that subject. And very properly. Mr. Morton is the dog in the manger who prevents the important duties belonging to the City Inspector from being properly discharged. The Mayor refuses to recognize him as the legal occupant of the office, but he is unable to remove him because the Corporation Counsel has decided that he has a right to hold on to the place until his successor shall be appointed by the sanction of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen have their own reasons for refusing to confirm the nominee of the Mayor, and so there is a dead lock in the most important department connected with the Government of the City. As the weather is very cold, and there is no great danger of the spread of an infectious disease during the next two months, it may be better for the true interests of the City that affairs should remain at a dead lock in the City Inspector's Department until the right man for the place can be inducted into it, though whether such a man is likely to meet the approval of the present Board of Aldermen is extremely problematical.

Amusements.

Without an opera, save the colored one at Mr. Wood's, and with scarcely a variation in the bills of the large theatres, the few establishments that offer a change to their patrons during the week deserve, and will undoubtedly obtain, more than an average share of public support. Foremost amongst these are the Broadway and Burton's Theatre. Free from the enervating influence of "a tremendous success," these establishments struggle bravely for the breath of public life. Under the able management of Mr. Eddy, the first-named establishment has already regained a portion of its former popularity. Energy and a dearly-bought knowledge of what the public needs, enables Mr. Eddy to provide the right kind of bill for his admirers. Something of the same tact is displayed by the present lessees of Mr. Burton's Theatre. In spite of all sorts of difficulties they have succeeded in the first grand achievement of management—keeping the house open. For the present we are to have an actor of the paddy-whack school—Mr. G. C. Charles; and, of course, a Yankee "gal"—Miss Julia Daly. These artists appear to-night in a variety of light pieces. A piece is underlined which sounds a little plagiaristic. It is called "Our Female American Cousin." There is a bare possibility that the piece and its title have been suggested by our male relation at another house. Imitation is the sincerest homage. Mr. Tom Taylor may feel flattered, but we doubt if Miss Laura Keene will.

Once a year, and nearly at this time, there is a rage for Equestrian performances. The regular indications are becoming more and more manifest. At Niblo's beautiful theatre we have already the promise of an excellent troupe, with Dan Rice and his famous trained animals as adjuncts. The experiment last season justifies its repetition. There is a very large class of persons who cannot conveniently reach the east side of the City, and would not even if they could. Equestrianism consequently has to find its way to Broadway, and surely it would be hard to find a better place than Niblo's.

But in this case there will be no monopoly, for Mr. Eddy, of the Broadway, has engaged a quadrupedal star—a certain courser named "White Cloud"—who makes his appearance to-night in "his original character" of Horse to Mr. Eddy's "Mazeppa." Here is a combination which promises a double entertainment. To fill the bill to overflowing, Maturin's tragedy of "Bertram" will also be performed.

At the Bowery Theatre the star sisters Lucille and Helen Western are playing a successful engagement, and repeating several of their most popular pieces. At the National Theatre a couple of tremendous revivals are announced—a pantomime on the good old plan, and the "Sea of Ice." The latter piece was first produced at this house, and with a splendor of *mise-en-scene* rarely witnessed. Subsequently it enjoyed a success at another house. Revivals are the order of the day; there can scarcely be a doubt about the success of this one. At Barnum's Museum an infant opera troupe—The Holman Family—appears every afternoon and evening of the present week. In the way of Ethiopian Minstrelsy everything that the public needs is supplied with lavish liberality by Mr. Wood.

A very acceptable addition to the Winter-evening enjoyments of the City has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff. Their readings from Shakespeare and Dickens have attracted good audiences. Entertainments are provided for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. We may refer also to the Palace Gardens as another side place of recreation. The Wren Family are here.

Arthur Napoleon's concerts on Friday and Saturday were fine entertainments, the young pianist playing with more than his usual skill. A grand fantasia, from the "Huguenots," was introduced for the first time;—a work of immense difficulty, composed by Arthur Napoleon, and played faultlessly. It is his most effective piece. Miss Anna Vail sang several pieces with great ability. Her voice is an excellent soprano, her method good, her style bold and sparkling. We have not often heard a concert singer of more promise. Miss Cecilia Flores also sang one or two pieces with good taste. Arthur Napoleon now leaves us for the Provinces. We bespeak for him a kindly reception. He is certainly the most astonishing prodigy of the day.

In the way of music the greatest treat in the future is Mr. Rosazy Storer's "Hiawatha." The Mendelsohn Union (which by the way will give a grand performance of Rossini's "Moses in Egitto," on Thursday next,) has the work in preparation. There is but one opinion of its merits. The Academy of Music has been selected for its performance, with an orchestra of fifty good soloists, powerful chorus, and Mrs. Matilda Hayon Stoepel to recite the poem. The work is the topic of conversation in musical circles.

The New-London Slaver.

WHAT SHE HAS ON BOARD.

The bark *Laurens*, which was seized by the United States Marshal at New-London on Thursday last, is still in custody. The vessel formerly belonged to the estate of Perkins & Smith. Some time in November an offer was made of $6,500 for the vessel, and she was sold, the transfer being made to a Boston ship broker, who was the purchaser. He stated that he was buying for other parties, who intended to fit her out as a whaler. Captain Perkins, one of the trustees who sold the ship, and who is an old hand at the business of fitting out whalers, discovered, when the preparations for the voyage began, that those having the vessel in hand displayed a total ignorance of what was requisite for such a voyage. There was only whaling gear sufficient to excite suspicion that it was put on board as a blind. A large quantity of stone ballast was taken in, and extensive provision of water casks was made; the steerage was whitewashed and painted, and an entirely novel mode of fitting whalers was adopted. In short, it became perfectly apparent to the old whalers of New-London that, whatever she might be going at, whaling was not the trade she was intended for. On the Sunday previous to her seizure, a sloop arrived from New-York bringing her stores, which consisted, among other things, of 120 barrels of bread, 30 barrels of rice, 30 boxes codfish, 3,360 pounds; 100 boxes herrings, 4 barrels whisky, and a large supply of luxuries, such as tongues, two tierces of sardines, preserved meats, in cans. There were 24 bags of meal, and 14 of them were much heavier than the rest, creating the suspicion that there was a large-sized cat under the meal. There was only one trykettle. The singular conduct of those having charge of the vessel, finally led to consultations between Capt. Perkins and the Revenue officers of the port, and the cutter *Campbell* was held in readiness to head her off if she attempted to put to sea. The U. S. Marshal was informed of the circumstances, and a strict watch was kept upon the vessel's movements. Everything was now apparently in readiness, *but there was no crew*. The vessel, however, was hauled into the stream on Wednesday evening, with the avowed intention of sailing the next morning. The Captain could not obtain a clearance. On Thursday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, she was boarded by a boat from the revenue cutter *Campbell*, in charge of Lieutenant Carson. In the boat were Collector Mather, United States District-Attorney Sarman, Marshal Bacon, and City Sheriff Dunford. They found on board the vessel only three persons; one "boat-steerer," a cook and steward. Neither the Captain nor any one to represent the owners was to be found. The Government officials at once took possession of the bark to await the result of an examination into the case. The three men found on board were not detained as prisoners, but were allowed to go on shore. Lieutenant Carson was put in charge of the vessel.

A strong impression prevails in New-London that the *Laurens* was bound to the coast of Africa, after slaves. She is an old vessel, and, judging from her build, by no means a fast sailer. Taking a hint from the *Wanderer*, which succeeded so well in her "pleasure excursion," it is supposed this vessel was intended to adopt the "whaling" dodge, and with her whale-boats hanging upon the cranes, and a general "greasy look," she expected to pass along unmolested with her hold full of negroes.

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They neither sicken, debilitate nor wear the constitution. Put up in embossed cases containing 8 and 25 large vials, with plain directions. Price, with MANUAL, $2 25 and $6, respectively.
Prepared only by HENRY BARDEN, M. D.
Park Buildings, No. 6 Beekman-st., New-York.

DO YOU READ FRENCH?
LA FLEUR DE LIS,
THE NEW MONTHLY IN FRENCH,
THE FAVORITE SCHOOL-READER,
Is OUT FOR FEBRUARY. Sold by all Periodical dealers. Specimens mailed free for 15 cents.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY BULLETIN, NO. 1,
Containing lists of books recently added—French, German, English and American—may be had gratis upon application, by members and others, at the lower office, No. 16 Nassau-st., at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, and at the Library, Astor-place. "How to become a Member," is contained in it.

A USEFUL INVENTION.
From the Home Journal.
A new Knife and Scissors sharpener has been patented by Mr. ANNAN that is simple, durable and cheap. It is superior to the grindstone, as it bevels the edge equally, and removes no more steel than is necessary to produce the proper sharpness. It is so easily managed, and performs its work so rapidly, that it will be invaluable to housekeepers.
For Scissors sharpening it is unequaled, and can be used by any person. It is for sale at the hardware and house-furnishing stores. Address A. ANNAN, Depôt No. 67 Pine st.

DO YOU READ FRENCH?
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Is OUT FOR FEBRUARY. Sold by all Periodical dealers. Specimens mailed free for 15 cents.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

AT GIMBREDE'S—INITIAL STAMPING ARTistically executed, and every variety of note-paper, with envelopes matched. GIMBREDE, Practical Engraver and Designer, No. 568 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
are now prepared to fill all orders in their line with promptness and dispatch.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT is known as the *most graceful and best Skirt in market*, and being made without sewing, and from the best watch-spring steel, is UNEQUALED FOR FLEXIBILITY AND DURABILITY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS (only) SUPPLIED,
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No 69 Warren-street, New-York.
N. B.—We shall remove to new and spacious rooms, No. 52 Warren-st., on the 1st of February.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS,
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronised by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

ULCERATED THROATS.
I will give the name and residence of those I have cured. Some cases, after the tonsils, palate, lining, &c., have been eaten away.
Diseased Lungs, &c.
I have cured patients that have been given up and said could not live two weeks, give the names, &c.
Epilepsy, or Fits.
I will give the name and residence of those I have cured after physicians had treated them for years.
Old Ulcers, Tumors, Fistula
and every form of humors, &c., cured in every instance. L. H. BONE, M. D., Office No. 726 Houston-st., West of Broadway, formerly of No. 884 Grand-st.

DELISSER & PROCTER,
(Successors to Stanford & Swords,)
No. 508 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
SECOND VOLUME OF THE HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY, containing the
LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS, by CARLYLE, and others.
18mo. cloth, 50 cents.
"A grand, spiritual life of Burns, the like of which the ages have scarcely produced, the equal of which does not exist."
Copies sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen.
36 WARREN-STREET.
This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHES, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD St. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The tenth Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, by Signor G. B. FONTANA. Subject—*King Bomba, or The Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty*. Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at the door. G. L. BAIGHT, W. R. BLISS, } Lec. Com. *pro tem.*

THERE IS NO PREPARATION OF LEAD or other injurious substance in CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, says the distinguished chemist, James R. Chilton, M. D. Who will dare again to libel this famous preparation?
CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—ENgines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 633 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Niagara	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway.
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb 5	New-York	Southam'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 8	Bremen	New-York.
Arago	Jan. 13	Southamp'n	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Ed'nburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan 22	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Feb. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Black Warrior	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Alfred Hart, John Nicoll, Charles Bowell, Waldo Abbott, A. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. S. B Boot, Miss Laura White, Mrs. Blackley and infant, G. A. Morris, A. S. Hussey, R. J. Bowe, F. L. Rainey, Thaddeus Spencer, Miss Spencer, Miss Anna S. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Corigo, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Knapp and 2 children, Miss Anna Patton, John Reynolds, P. Carlin, Mrs. A. S. Goodwin and 2 children, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Emma Ingram and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McRae, Geo. Hibbard, Jr., Dr. C. M. Wright Miss Rose, Mrs. Lockwood, L. A. Whittier, Andrew Shearer, Joseph Bell C. Kenne ly, Jno. B. Lyon, Jacob F. Rand, John Fuchs, Jno. H. sheppard, G. A. Gilbert, A. Wyll, John Kirsch and 3 children, W. B. Gourly, J. G. Farnsworth, Master Smith and servant, Ellis A. Campbell, Charles A. Campbell, G. Henwood, L. Hyatt, Isaac A. Larence, Chas. H. Moss A. C. Titcomb, T. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elmore, Miss E. F. Dean, A. Campbell, A. P. Perham, Wm. B. Burdine, D. W. Bedent A. T Asiendo, J. Wolf, D. P. Burnham, Geo. Freeman, E. C. Folger, Jno. S. Goin, Martin C. Dediker, Thos. T. Vaughan, H. L. Hall and lady, Mrs. Porras, A. George. Miss Mary Goin, Henry J. McBride, W. E. Tracy, and 28 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Mrs. Kay and infant, Miss C. Winans, W. H. Husted, A. V. Winans, W. Weldon, Chas. Martin, P. M. Borsey, Capt. W. Jones and lady, J. M. Partridge, T. S. Martin, Henry Babcock, A. C. Richardson, J. C. Tiffany, Miss J. Simmons, Mrs. H. A. Hatch, J. Fitzpatrick, F. Dawson, J. D. Crawford and lady, M. Tyler, F. D. Fanning, W. E. Congdon, lady and 2 children, W. E. Milligan and lady, Jno. E. Milligan, Miss S. E. Simes, Mrs. Hussey and child, J. J Dolson, E. Dolson, Wm. McKay, Charles D. Perry, H. McCance, Mr. Chichester, Wm. J. Griswold, Henry B. Fieldmar, Capt. D. S. Decker, Mrs. W. S. Pendleton, Mr. Pendleton, Mrs. Reynolds, Robt. Gilchrist, Mrs. Bitchcock, Miss M. C. Crocheron, A. A. Crocheron, Mr. Menstandt, J. Levy, H. Motely, Mrs. A. Wallen and child, Freak, Babbel, J. Chotwell, A. Peon, J. Mitwell, M. W. Drew, J. R. Dilleber, S. H. Grant, C. A. Priest, W. T. Smith, W. M. Armstrong, A. J. Sc[illegible], F. C. Stimpson, W. R. Beldon, S. N. Wi[illegible], S. Payne, J. Patterson, K. M. Forker, F. Waterbury, and [illegible] steerage.

In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow—[illegible] Philadelphia: H. Allison, Wm. Allison, [illegible] Campbell, Montreal: John H. Wi[illegible], C. H. Cornwell, lady and child, Chicago; [illegible] J. P. McKenzie, New-York: A. [illegible] den Aitkin and lady, Montreal: R. [illegible] York; John Welsh, Brooklyn; Mr. [illegible] treal: J. Haskett, Newark; Miss [illegible] York, and 59 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—L. C. Layton, [illegible] J. Perry, [illegible] J. Parker, [illegible] F. C. Hall, [illegible] Dorsett, T. Deacken, H. [illegible] Wm. Gibbs, E. Perrault, T. C. Bowlin, A. S. Dunnaway, John Hall, and 37 in the steerage.

Passengers per steamship Europa, for Liverpool, from Boston, Jan. 26—[illegible] James D. Fowler, Mr. [illegible] Lapsley, A. [illegible] John Cagney, A. C. Findley, [illegible] bough, Wm. Findley, [illegible] Sleight, Mr. Jones, Mr. [illegible] Seward, Joseph Story, C. Dunscomb, [illegible] Stow, Mrs. Stow and 2 children, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Bateman—Total, 42.

In steamship Arabia, for Liverpool, from Boston, Jan. 26—L. S. Hoyt, W. R. Averill, J. Tyler, John Jones, H. L. Flagg, J. W. Gorman, M. Hodges, A. S. Hatch, Jas. Webb, T. E. Cunningham, P. S. Conner, E. S. Perry, R. Bowne, M. P. Corey, Jas. Wilson, H. Howard, R. C. Rose, Mr. Green, C. Walter, H. J. Hartman, R. Hamilton, C. A. Maitland, B. F. Shepherd, and 64 in the steerage.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sets.... 5 02 | Moon rises.... H 39
High Water, Sandy Hook, 11 45 | Gov. Island, 12 02 | Hell Gate.... 1 42
Sandy Hook, 11 45 | Gov. Island, 12 02 | Hell Gate.... 1 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Helmsden; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Jas. Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Boston, Hand, Providence, F. Perkins; Chesapeake, Crowell, Savannah, H. R. Quintard & Co; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, D. S. Dows and & Co.

Ship S. Greenman, Watson, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Bark Maywell, Griffin, Port Spain, ——; W. A. Banks. Bartlett, Cienfuegos, Isaac L. Bell.

Brigs T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Lorraine, Gibbs, Boston, Grant, Son & Co.; Jessie Mitchell, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son; Jno. Baines, (Br.,) Park, Port-au-Plaide, H. G. Smith.

Schooners Bet. Lopez, W. Hennigan, E. S. Powell; Palladium, McAvery, Providence, ——; D. White, Grant, Wilmington, ——; F. Bell, Eatinson, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. M. Gaston, Ellis, Charleston, Henry Reimers; Wm. (Br.,) Lane, Kingston H. J. De Wolf; W. S. Robbins, Paterson, Washington, ——; J. Grice, Rogers, Steal, Pratt & Church; Ann W. Newton, Norfolk, M. Bedell; M. Vanar, Jr., Hastings, Kay West, Benner & Banks; S. R. Chadwick, Blandy, Wilmington Simacs & Clapp; Princess, Rahner, Boston, R. W. Ropes; Bay State, Lindsay, Boston, Spofford & Sprague, Forest Kline, Perry, Unionville, J. F. Dow; M. Budd, (Br.,) Dunham, Halifax, C. A. De Wolf; L. Waterbury, Pennington, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Moses Van Name, Van Name, Mendell, C. H. Pierson.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, Leitch, Liverpool Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 6, at 1:10 P. M., passed, bound out, ship Isaac Webb; at 3:00 P. M., exchanged signals with Am. ship Sea King, 66 in.; at 9:30, exchanged signals with steamship Arabia, W. In 12th, lat. 50 41, lon. 25 52, at 9:15 P. M., passed a large ship, bound E.; 15th, lat. 48 34, lon. 41 24, at 11 A. M., passed a steamer stg. E., with two funnels. Arrived off the Battery at 1:10 P. M.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Emerald, Cook, London and the Downs Dec. 6, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. From Dec. 15 to 23d, had a most severe hurricane from W. N. W. to W. S. W., which exceeded anything ever before seen by Capt. Cook. The barometer did not rise above 28.30 at any time, and the principal part stood at 28 to 28.10; the ship drifted from lon. 25 to 20. Dec. 31, at 12 P. M., shipped a sea which filled the decks and washed overboard the chief mate, Mr. Henry Greytos, of New-York, and David King, seaman, of Providence, R. I., both of whom were lost: it also disabled the entire starboard watch (except two) by washing them about the decks, fracturing and bruising their limbs in such a manner as to render them unfit for service the remainder of the passage. 17th inst., off Georges, saw steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool. 19th inst., off South Shoal, saw a half clipper ship, showing David Ogden's signal, apparently bound up the channel. (probably the Dreadnought, since arrived.) The E. hauled off the bar at 10 A. M. of the 21st, in a thick fog.

Ship Pampero, Coggins, Shanghae Oct. 16, passed Anjier Nov. 9, with teas silks, &c., to James Bishop & Co. Jan. 18, lat. 36 08 N., lon. 71 30, exchanged signals with a ship showing Nos. 2 9 4 5. 2d disty. pendant, from Mobile for Havre; same time, passed brig H. Means, of Surrey, bd. S.

Ship Baltic, Zerega, Glasgow Dec. 15, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Schr. G. W. Anderson, Hewitt, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to B. Bleecker & Son.

Schr. Willow, Bunker, Eastport 10 ds., with bath and fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Anderson, Abrams, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Montrose, Wall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.; sunset W., squally.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Jan. 23.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to H. H. Cromwell & Co. 22d inst., at 2 P. M., off Egg Harbor, passed a bark painted black, with a red and blue signal and white cross, bd. N.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Howard, (Ham.,) Brueh, Hamburg Dec. 6, with mdse. and 38 passengers to L. E. Amsinck. Had some heavy weather. 22d inst., 25 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.

Ship Chariot of Fame, (of Boston,) Emerton, Callao 89 ds., via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with guano to Bentzel & Muir. Been 3 ds. off the Hook, detained by fog; anchored on the bar last night.

Ship Harrasceket, (of New-Bedford,) Talbot, Callao 89 ds., via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano to Nesmith & Son.

Schr. O. Buxton, Avery, Boston 4 ds., with groundnuts to order.

Schr. Wm. P. Dolliver, Doanoe, Provincetown, with fish to Samt. Crowell.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Abrams, Virginia 30 hours, with oysters.

Schr. Sallie M. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Del., 2 ds., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Sidney C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk 2 ds., with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Eleanor, (of Camden,) Decosmra, via Newport 3 ds., with lumber and molasses to Bedell & Nash.

Schr. M. W. Knight, Wyatt, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Alden, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to B. Bleecker & Son.

WIND—During the day, N.

Sailed.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) for Glasgow. Ships Success, for New-Orleans; Parana, for Buenos Ayres; Robcene, for London. Barks David Nichols, for Matelo; Fortune, for Marseilles; J. A. Lee, for Demerara. Brig Harriet, for Naguabo. Schrs. C. V. Casey, for Port au Platte; Harriet Neal, for St. Johns N. F. From Quarantine—Danish brig Elise, for St. Croix. Also steamships James Adger, for Charleston; Augusta, for Savannah; Roanoke, for Norfolk; steamer Chesapeake, for Savannah; bark Iddo Kimball, for Havana; brigs Granada, for Matanzas; Nova Active, (Port.) for Oporto; Nereida, for Kingston, Jam.; T. M. Mayhew, for Bermuda; Seward, (Br.,) for St. Kitts, and others.

On Sunday—Schrs Wren, (Br.,) for Kingston, Jam.; Golden Fleece, for Zibara.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 22, sundown—No inward-bound vessel in sight. Wind fresh from the North; weather clear.

NORFOLK, Jan. 23—Arr. brig Emerald Isle, from St. Thomas.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 23—Arr. Br. ship Esmeraldon, from Callao.

BOSTON, Jan. 21—Arr. ships Meteor, Melville, Manilla; Matare, Dillingham, New-Orleans; bark San Jacinto, Fratus, Galveston; steamer F. Sprague, Matthews, Philadelphia.

Jan. 22—Arr. barks Young Turk, Harding, Malaga; Laconia, Bowes, Savannah.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 22—Arr. Br. bark Lady Franklin and Br. ship Kelvin, from Calhoo.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17—Arr. steamships Matagorda, from Galveston; Cahawba, Bullock, New-York, via Havana.

Miscellaneous.

THE SHIP MEROO BURNED AT SEA.
THE CREW RESCUED BY THE SHIP GREYFEATHER, OF NEW-YORK.

The ship Tyne, which arrived at Southampton on the 6th inst., brought to that port Capt. Tate, Mr. Davidson, chief officer, and 17 of the crew, belonging to the late British ship Meroo, which was burned at sea, about the last of November, on the voyage from Calcutta to London, her entire ship's company having been providentially rescued from that ship while she was on fire, by the clipper ship Greyfeather, Capt. Hansford, of New-York. The Meroo sailed from the Sand Heads, Calcutta, for London, on the 21st of August, with a cargo consisting principally of seeds and jute. She passed St. Helena on the 10th of November. On the 28th of the same month, when in lat. 34 46 N., lon. 31 36 W., fire was discovered in the hold, near the centre of the ship, caused, as was supposed by spontaneous combustion. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that the crew who were sent into the hold to break out the cargo and get at the fire were driven on deck. The only resource in such cases was now adopted. The hatches were placed securely on, and every crevice that could supply air was stopped, in the hope of stifling the flames. Meantime, the boats were got in readiness to be used in case of necessity. Provisions, water, nautical instruments and compasses were held in readiness to put in the boats when they should be compelled to flee from the burning ship. Just as the flames were bursting through the deck and began to leap upward upon the spars and rigging, a sail made its appearance; the signal of distress which had already been run up was noticed, and the [illegible] bearing wreck. [illegible] passengers, bound to San Francisco. Capt. [illegible] suddenly here to vessel, commander [illegible] and all his crew. Not meeting [illegible] bound to England to which he could [illegible] homeward crew, the Greyfeather bore up [illegible] and kindled them at that part, after which [illegible] her voyage. The English Consul there [illegible] a passage home by the ship Tyne, [illegible] at Southampton as above stated.

The ship Greyfeather, which had [illegible] to assume these passages from their [illegible] was dispatched from this port early [illegible] by L. H. Meeker, Esq., with passengers [illegible] cargo, &c. [illegible] for the removal [illegible] ample, &c. [illegible] No. 2, for [illegible] Company & Co., New-York Marine [illegible] to anregistered vessels.

The ship Mary Bradford, Capt. [illegible], from London, bound to this port, [illegible] Newport, with loss of rudder.

Spoken, &c.

Ship [illegible], from Boston for City Point, Jan. 17, lat. 36 15, lon. 74.—(By pilot boat G. H. Bland, Jan. 22.)

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, JAN. 24,
A choice assortment of
RICH SILK AND GRENADINE ROBES,
Very handsome, imported for
EVENING DRESSES.
Also,
MEDIUM DARK SILK ROBES,
very rich, entirely new styles, received per steamship *City of Washington*. Also
CONTINUED SALE OF FALL STOCK
At
REDUCED PRICES, UNTIL JAN. 31.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 286 BROADWAY,
Would invite the attention of
HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS
To their choice stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES;
viz.:

LINENS,	SHEETINGS.
TABLE DAMASKS,	NAPKINS.
TOWELINGS,	BLANKETS,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS,	FLANNELS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.	

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but four ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS
AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELING AND DIAPERS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL,
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
And an assortment of other Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, far below former prices.
By C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.,
Late W. S. Bond's.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, Jan. 24,
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
In the City, at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Please give us a call and examine our stock.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, Jan. 24,
500 pieces new Spring Silks.
The above goods have been imported
EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE,
And will be sold at a small scale of profit.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer,
are now offering, at Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring sales.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received, per steamer,
500 Dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at $3 per dozen, worth $4 75.
350 dozen Gent's, colored bordered, at $3 per dozen, worth $4 50.
Also, a large line of FRENCH COLLARS,
COLLARS & SLEEVES, &c., &c.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on Monday, Jan. 24,
Great Bargains in Black Silks.
100 pieces of BISCHOFF at $1.
100 pieces of BISCHOFF at $1 25.
100 pieces of BLACK BAYADERE at 10s., worth $1 75.
100 TWO-FI OUNCED BLACK ROBES at $30 each.
Also, PLAIN BLACK, from $1 to $3 per yard.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
IN
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, &c.
H. EDGERTON, NO 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1859,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
FROM 40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW
FORMER PRICES.
This stock embraces
All the new Parisian styles
And novelties of the season.
The proprietor having determined to close out the
ENTIRE STOCK
Previous to Feb. 20, 1859,
Will offer the following inducements to purchasers:
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK TRECOT RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $6; former prices $9.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER RAGANS
at $7 and $8; former prices $10 and $12.
BLACK FELT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $6; former prices $10.
BLACK SLEEVE CLOAKS (Crochet Trimmings)
at $10; former price $15.
BLACK TRECOT SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $11; former price $17.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $12, $14, and $16; former prices $18, $20, and $22.
As this stock must be disposed of previous to Feb. 20, the ladies will see at a glance the necessity of an early call, as the prices are at least from
40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer, on Monday, Jan. 24, one of the largest stocks of
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES,
DIMITIES, LONG CLOTHS, BRILLIANTES, PLAIN AND CHECKED MUSLINS, &c.,
Imported expressly for the opening of their Spring trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are receiving their
Spring importations of
ROYAL AXMINSTER AND VELVET CARPETS,
In one piece with, medallion and by the yard.
Also, Aubusson, Norquets, Royal Wilton,
Tapestry Brussels Tapestry Velvet,
Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
Of the manufacture of John Crossly & Sons, and others.
COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Embroidered French Cambric Bands, 1¼ yards long, choice patterns. Having purchased the whole stock of one maker at a great sacrifice, we will sell them at one-half the price: old price 12s., double hand; present price 6s., double hand. Special attention is called to these goods for the quality of work and muslin.
RICHMOND,
No. 387 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
150 pieces of new and elegant light silks for evening and street dresses will be opened on Monday, Jan. 24; also, a job lot, about 1,800 yards, some of which are slightly damaged, at the following extremely low prices viz.: 2s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s., about half the original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., will offer on Monday, Jan. 24, the balance of their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &C.,
at extremely low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 24, an invoice of
BEAUTIFUL SILKS and TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Suitable for the present season.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 24, an invoice of
INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.
Comprising choice novelties.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Selling off at what they will bring
to close the concern.
Immense bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.
A lot of Collars at less than half price.

NINETY CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—FOREMAN, No. 765 Broadway, has just received an invoice of French corsets at the above price, good patterns, and every desirable style of skirts, crinoline, skeleton, steel spring, hair cloth, crochet, &c., mitts, laces, gloves, embroideries, &c.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 56, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $6 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $12 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 231 Spring-st., near Hudson. *No connection with the next store.*

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
are selling good
SHIRTING LINENS,
warranted sound, and all
PURE LINEN,
From 25 to 50 cents per yard.
ALSO,
TABLE DAMASKS.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND NAPKINS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
These are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, Jan. 24,
A LARGE INVOICE OF LINENS,
Consisting in part,
100 pieces of RICHARDSON'S LINEN, at 28c. per yard.
100 pieces of RICHARDSON'S LINEN, at 35½ per yard.
100 pieces of RICHARDSON'S LINEN, at 40c. per yard.

NEW RICH LACE GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 24, a complete assortment of
REAL BLACK THREAD and BRUSSELS POINT APPLIQUE LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, VEILS, COLLARS and SLEEVES.
Also an elegant assortment of Bridal Trousseaus, and beautiful objects in Point Gauze.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES, Chambrays, Linens, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, De Laines, &c., &c., just received; also, a general assortment of Dry Goods just imported, and for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 64 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING AGADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

BALLS.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,
(For the gratuitous distribution of fuel.)
Grand Ball at Niblo's Theatre, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets including refreshments, to admit a gentleman and two ladies $5; may be obtained at the office of the President, Mr. E. M. LEVART, No. 225 William st.; at the music store of Messrs. Hall and Son, No. 239 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the Ball.
N. B.—All special and hackney coaches attending the above hall are hereby required to head their horses down Broadway on coming to said hall, and take up in the reverse order. W. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION
Will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.
Dodworth's two bands of 100 musicians are engaged.
Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 68 Market-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BURNS' CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY DINNER
IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE POET ROBERT BURNS.
THE BURNS' CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an oration on ROBERT BURNS by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
A Festival Dinner at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at which Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside as Honorary Chairman, and Mr. EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, British Consul, will preside as Honorary Vice-Chairman.
The Committee of Arrangements respectfully inform their countrymen and admirers of the Poet, ROBERT BURNS, that this great Banquet will be one worthy of the occasion. It will be attended by some of the most eminent poets and writers of the present day, while genius and talent, as exhibited in the arts and sciences, will be well represented on this most fitting occasion.
Mr. William Clelland, the famous Highland Piper, will, in the garb of the Gael, be present.
Also, Robertson's celebrated Band.
Dinner on the table at 6 o'clock precisely.
J. CUNNINGHAM, President.
JOSEPH LAING, } Vice-Presidents,
Dr. JOHN D. NOSCOTT, }
ROBERT MALDRUM, Treasurer; RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary; VAIR CLARKHUGH, Jr., Corresponding Secretary.
Committee of Arrangements—William Burns, James Nicholson, Charles Burt, David Rutherford, Edward Fisher, Robert Neil, James L. Dick, William Robertson, John A. Maclean, William Park, Robert Burnett, W. S. Clirehugh, Captain William Manson, Robert Gun.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF PACIFIC LODGE, No. 233, of F. A. M., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother. Captain JAMES A. HIGHAM, the funeral to take place from No. 60 Court-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock. By order of the W. M.
JAMES HYDE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS NEGOTIATED.
Drawings, Specifications, and Models, (metal or wood.)
Applications for Patents, and all business whatever connected with Patents attended
to with economy and dispatch.
Application for Patent, including drawings and specification, $60.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SALE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, for Five Years' Lease of the Exclusive Rights of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned rivers of Lower Canada:
The rivers Masquarro, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite, (en bas,) Pentecost, Trinity, Goodbout, Laval, Escoumain, and Sainte Marguerite, (Saguenay,) being disposable severally as Estuary and Finviatic holdings—the former limit bordered seawards by low water mark, and rivers wards not to exceed the line of high water, including one mile of frontage on each side, together with use of whatever buildings thereat may belong to the Crown; also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Finvial Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upwards from its confluence with tidal waters.
The rivers English, Bersimis, Jeremie, Colombier, Blanche, Sault de Cocbon, Grande Bergeronne, Petite Bergeronne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns, (en haut,) and Black or Salmon, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and all other similar privileges inclusive.
Any lessee, at the expiry of said period, may obtain a renewal of lease for other four years then next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor-general in Council.
Leases of the Moisic, Goodbout, Bersimis, and Jeremie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of the tenements now in their possession until the termination of their lease of "The King's Posts" on the 15th November, 1859.
Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, should specify:
1. For which of the aforesaid rivers, and whether for *either* or *both* of the holdings.
2. The annual rent proposed for *both*, or for *either* limit, separately.
3. The names, &c., of two good securities resident in Canada for due fulfillment of the conditions of such contract.
The rent will become payable half-yearly.
For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.
P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1858.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 136, IN the new Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., the Rev. Dr. Spring, Pastor. Apply to W. W. OAKLEY, No. 52 Centre st.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 552 P. O.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
FEBRUARY,
NOW READY.
CONTENTS.
Ought Women to Learn the Alphabet?
The Morning Street.
In a Cellar.
Hamlet at the Boston.
El Dianero.
Bulls and Bears.
"The New Life" of Dante.
The Philter.
Did I?
The Minister's Woeing.
The Palm and the Pine.
The Professor at the Breakfast Table.
White's Shakespeare.
List of Books.
The general approbation of the intelligent reading public, and the increasing circulation of this Magazine, furnish the conductors with ample proof that its aims are appreciated, and that it has met an acknowledged want. The general features which have given THE ATLANTIC its popularity hitherto will be carefully preserved and new attractions will be added from time to time.
The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that "THE MINISTER'S WOOING," a serial story by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
(begun in the December number,) will be continued through the present volume. It is not necessary to bespeak the public attention for an author so universally known and appreciated. The scene of the novel is laid in New-England, at the period immediately following the Revolution, in which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied powers.
The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number.
The postage of the ATLANTIC is 26 cents a year, prepaid.
CLUBS—For Ten Dollars the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.
Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year.
Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, &c., upon application to the publishers.
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Everybody is reading and asking who wrote this tremendously searching, witty and sarcastic article in the FEBRUARY KNICKERBOCKER. Six distinguished New-York editors now contribute to the Magazine.

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THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID,
Containing new illustrations, and over 2,500 Alterations, Corrections and Emendations.
WITH ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, AND SUPERIOR PAPER AND BINDING.
472 pp. 12mo. Price $1 25.
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE AUTHOR TO THE PUBLISHERS.
"GENTLEMEN: I herewith send you a revised and corrected copy of my work, as I desire it to live after me. I have taken advantage of every judicious review and criticism; I have, moreover, availed myself of numerous hints and suggestions from eminent and learned divines of various Christian denominations, which have been communicated in private epistles. And I have cheerfully accepted critiques written in a spirit of severity and bitterness, oft productive of healthy results."
Agents wanted to circulate this great work, to whom liberal inducements will be made.
Pamphlets, containing a description of the work, with recommendations of the Clergy and religious Press, obtained on application to the publishers.
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ON WEDNESDAY, WE SHALL PUBLISH,
THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC
AND
REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,
FOR 1859.
12mo. Price $1, or $1 25 bound.
Sent by mail postpaid on receipt of the price.
This volume, the *Tenth and last of the Third Series*, and the *Thirtieth* of the whole work, contains a General Index to the volumes of the last ten years. It also contains its usual full and reliable amount of information relating to all matters pertaining to the United States, the various departments of its Government, its Officers at home and abroad, and all its various interests.
The information concerning the Individual States, their Government, Finances, Internal Improvements, &c., &c., are as full as in former years. It is believed that nowhere else can be found collected such full details respecting the Executive and Judiciary, the Finances, Schools, Charitable Institutions, &c., &c., of the several States.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

PULPIT AND ROSTRUM, NO. 2,
Contains two admirable addresses, on *Mental Culture for Woman*, by
HENRY WARD BEECHER
and
JAMES T. BRADY.
Sold by Booksellers and News Agents, or sent by mail. Price 10 cents. E. D. BARKER, Publisher, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

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THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—A NEW collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and standard, carefully and amply arranged as solos, duets, trios, semi-choruses and choruses, and for organ, melodeon or piano. This book contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath-Schools ever issued. Price 12 cents each, $8 per hundred, postage 2 cents. Just published by
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MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY FINISHED 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, at the private dwelling No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, made by City makers of the highest celebrity, and has round corners, magnificent finished back as well as front, rich open carvings, carved legs, of rich design, viz.: roses, fruit, vases of plenty, grapes, &c.; solid pearl keys; is one of the most superb and elegant pianos ever offered for sale; in tone is without fault, being rich, sweet and powerful; fully warranted for two years, except about three months; can be fully tested; made to order, and cost $700; price, $325. N. B.—Has portable case for shipping, and an inducement offered to a cash purchaser. 8th-av. cars pass the house. Can be seen for five days, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANO WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING A first-rate, full tone, nearly new instrument, which they will sell for cash at a sacrifice, can address H. W. B., Box No. 3,197 Post-Office, giving full particulars and price.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 36 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWDER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended; is a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework, and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Wages, $8 to $4. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOroughly understands the business, and can make bonnets and other fancy work, the performance of a few families; perfect satisfaction given, or no compensation required. Terms, $3 a week or $11 per month. Address, for 2 days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches. Understands meats and poultry, baking, pastry, and soups. Will do part of the washing and ironing, in style. Also her cousin, as chambermaid, to do plain, neat sewing, and take care of a baby. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; no objection to assist in anything required; has a knowledge of dress-making, can finish dresses nicely; would like to find a work where she could board in the house, as the comforts of a home are required. Can be seen, with reference, at No. 119 West 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a very reliable, trustworthy person; not above her business; perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; unquestionable references given; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE HARDworking and reliable young woman a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; has unexceptionable references, is very economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook and baker, first-rate laundress, trustworthy to her employer, and appreciates a good home. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., under the meat market, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work and to make herself useful in a family; has no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the store, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to do the work of a small family; good City reference from a minister's family. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as nurse or do light chamberwork; is very fond of children; has lived in some of the best families in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, either as cook or laundress. Apply at No. 41 East 23d-st.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize, by employing good, faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener for a Protestant young man, with unquestionable references for his uniform good conduct, correct habits, industry and sobriety; as also his experience as a florist and vegetable gardener; understands the management of horses, and will aid on a farm, if required. Address W. J., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good gardener and farmer, willing to work and to make himself useful. Wages no object. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at, or address THOS H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman, in an importing or jobbing cloth house; is experienced and capable. The best references can be given. Address C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS TO WORK PRESSES.—50 GIRLS, to work presses, can have immediate employment at the factory of the subscribers. Also, 100 skirt-makers. None need apply but those who can bring evidence of good character. W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,
Factory corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN FARMER AND HIS wife on a farm in Dutchess County, near the Hudson River; also a gardener. Good references required. Apply to HORATIO F. CARR, County Clerk's Office, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH A little girl 10 to 12 years old, to do the general housework in a small, private family, residing a few miles from the City. Best of reference will be required. Address C. C. M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A MANUFACTURERS' warehouse, No. 58 Cedar-st., up stairs; must reside above 34th-st. and west of 6th-av. Salary at present $1 a week and railroad fare. Apply afternoon Monday.

WANTED.—CANVASSER IN THIS CITY BY an old and well established journal. To one conversant with the business a liberal arrangement will be made. Address A. J. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MARBLE CARVER, TO GO TO Ohio; to a steady and industrious man a good situation will be given. Apply at No. 154 Rivington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; BEST OF CITY references required; Protestant preferred. Call on Monday, 24th inst., from 8 to 12 o'clock, at 9 East 22d-st.

AGENTS WANTED—NO CAPITAL REQUIRED, and liberal inducements offered to smart, active men, who have been canvassers; none others need apply. Address HORACE THOMAS, Jr., Drawer, 261 Buffalo, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20, IN crossing Fulton Ferry and going up Fulton-av. in the cars, a map of property belonging to Lem

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 43 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EDEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVERS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

OFFICE OF THE
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Trinity Building, No 111 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its Charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1858	$97,233 60
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive	629,905 65
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$727,139 25

This Company has issued no Policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned during the period as above	$561,533 83	
Less Return Premiums	29,500 88	
Net earned Premiums		$531,832 95
Paid for Losses, including an Estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, etc	220,436 17	
Reinsurance	22,261 37	
Commissions, Expenses, and Bonus of five per cent on Subscription Notes	56,983 97—	297,681 51 44
Total		$262,151 44
Add Profits undivided, Dec. 31, 1857		6,112 35
Net Profits		$259,263 79

The Assets of the Company on the 31st of December, 1858 were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$112,410 61	
New-York City Bank Stocks, and State Stocks	250 730 00	
Loans on Stocks, Drawing interest	87,999 38—	$451,139 99
Premium Notes, and Bills Receivable		241,331 32
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		150,662 54
Reinsurance, and other Claims due the Company		36,727 11
Total Assets		$879,760 96

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have resolved to pay a dividend of interest of Six per Cent, in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving over half a million of dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of *Forty-three* per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec 31, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next. By order of the Board,

BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANNOY,	WM. KENT,
W. M. RICHARDS,	RICHARD PATRICK,
C. D. H. GILLESPIE,	BYRON SHERMAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	JEHIAL READ,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	W. M. BLISS,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	A. S. BARNES,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	J. E. HANFORD,
SAFFORD COBB, Jr.,	THOMAS EAKIN,
W. R. MELLEN,	ROST. SLAMMON,
T. B. MERRICK,	H. ATHERTON,
C. HADEN,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. P. MORTON,	GEO. C. WETMORE,
F. W. MEYER,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
A. WESSON,	WM. LEJONEY,

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDARDONK, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

DR.

Bills discounted	$1,427,545 66
Exchange matured	48,791 50
Exchange maturing	2,140,920 11
Real Estate	129,145 54
State Bonds	176,000 00
Suspended Debt	49,709 74
Protest Account	330 43
Due from Banks	2,961 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks	216,345 00
Specie on hand	1,394,900 11
Total	$5,556,709 32

CR.

Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,384,210 00	$2,384,210 00
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Due Depositors		770,262 39
Dividends unpaid		3,374 38
Profit and Loss		33,176 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		43,136 65
Interest and Exchange	176,790 07	
Less Expenses	30,744 15—	146,045 92
Due to Banks		100,292 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		20,762 97
Contingent Fund		4,782 45
Circulation		1,186,790 00
Total		$5,556,709 32

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed out in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB, JOHN Q. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, REUB. INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP H. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE in CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No 29 William-st., New-York.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE.—In consequence of a Dividend of Two per Cent. having been declared, payable the 15th of February, the Transfer Books in this City will be closed on Monday, the 24th inst., at the close of business, and be reopened the 5th of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First Mortgage on improved New-York City property. Apply to D. J. LYONS, No. 27 Wall-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WISHES to meet with a friend that would be willing to advance her $100 for a short period, with good security. Any one willing to befriend her may address Mrs. MUMFORD, Union-square Post-Office.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK of Long Island for sale cheap.

ALBERT M. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

H. BARRANDA,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Refers to
Messrs. DODGE & Co., New-York.
Messrs. MARIS & KANE, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of Feoruary next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

JAN. 10, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order,

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order.

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid by the Sixth-av. Railroad Company, through their Treasurer, at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st day of February next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst. until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN O. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWNE R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.

ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CHARTERED IN 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels; Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkins's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENHUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken in all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. COBLES, Agent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Onderdonk will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 23½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 160 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—Under a power of sale in the will of Mitchell B. Bull, deceased, late of the city of Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., at the public salesroom of James Cole, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following property:

Two stores, Nos. 75 and 75½ Fulton-st.

One large frame dwelling-house, No. 110 Jay-st.; lot 26 feet by 50 feet 10 inches.

One brick-front dwelling-house, No. 134 Pearl-st.; lot 25 by 97 feet.

And certain lots in the Colored Peoples' settlement in the IXth Ward.

Full description of the property given at the sale. Each piece of property will be sold separately and without reserve; each portion is entirely free and clear of all incumbrance whatsoever, and has been in possession of the testator without change for nearly thirty years.

TERMS OF SALE.—15 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; 20 per cent. at the expiration of 30 days; and the remainder on the 1st day of May, 1859, when the deeds will be delivered.

Further information can be obtained from F. W. TABEE, Counsellor at Law, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DENNIS E. SMITH, } Executors.
JOHN ROSSELL, }

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advance.

Lots on 65th-st. and 5th-av.

Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.

Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.

Lots on 5th av., 75th and 76th sts.

Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.

Lots on 78th and 79th sts., near 5th-av.

Lots on 5th-av. and 83d-st.

Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.

Lots on 5th-av., 88th and 87th-sts.

Lots on 5th-av., 92d, 93d, 105th and 106th sts.

Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 8th-av.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 5 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW.—THE owner being about to leave the City.—An elegant three-story brown stone front house, built in the best manner for the occupation of the owner, with all the modern improvements. House 50 feet by 24; lot 100 feet by 24. Title perfect. Situated in one of the most genteel neighborhoods and pleasant streets of South Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of the Ferry. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on hand and mortgage, or the owner will exchange the above for a neat cottage in a pleasant and healthy location, with from three to ten acres of good land, suitable for a gentleman's residence, within six hours ride of the City of New-York, by railroad. Address Box No. 2,971 Post Office.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—LOCATION the most popular, healthy and convenient in the city; only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, viz: Five (frame) on Clinton-st., midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs., $3,450; and four (brick) on St. Felix-st., midway between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, $4,000; water in the houses throughout. Apply to W. R. NICHOLS. (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., or THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT JAMAICA SOUTH, Long Island, of 55 acres of upland and 10 acres of salt meadow; situated on the corner of the Rockaway Plank Road and Lott's Corners, between 8 or 9 miles from the Brooklyn ferries, and a short distance east of the Eclipse Course; of a good loamy soil; good house and barn; a fine place for a market gardener. Apply at No. 78 Chatham-st. C. M. CHURCH.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st. within five minutes' walk of the depôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements; all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 6 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE CHEAP, 640 (six hundred and forty) acres of well-timbered land in Michigan; it is in Tuscola County, within two miles of a river and within six miles of Vassar, the County town; it is being thickly settled all around. It was located three years ago, and is entirely free from swamp land. Price $3 per acre; half cash. Address INVESTMENT, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 60x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two fine brown-stone front high-stoop houses, just finished, containing all the modern improvements, marble mills, black walnut doors, plated furniture, &c. For terms inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, lot 25x99; house nearly new, in fine order, and containing all modern improvements; will be sold with carpets and mirrors if desired. Address Box No. 1,738 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 18 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED about 27 miles from the City, in New-Jersey; or will be exchanged for a dwelling-house in New-York. The farm is pleasantly situated and unincumbered. Price $8,000. Apply to G. & T. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON ORchard and allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 169 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE store and basement on northwest corner 6th-av. and 21st st., with immediate possession, well adapted for the dry-goods, clothing or shoe business. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 108 Wall-st.

$5,500—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for up-town property, two lots in the vicinity of Chatham-square, together 50 by 87 feet. Inquire of WM. E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 128 William-st. Dimensions 25x160 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE AND OFFICES in the building No. 83 Spring-st., two doors east of Broadway; the offices are well adapted for jewelers, lawyers, engravers, &c. Apply, in the building, to J. E. BURKE, architect, or at the shoe store No. 140½ Nassau-st. Also, rooms in the rear, well lighted, suitable for a light manufacturing business.

TO RENT IN JERSEY CITY—A NEAT AND commodious cottage house in a desirable location, furnished throughout; the occupants having gone South for the Winter. Apply to A. S. HATCH, at the Bank of Jersey City.

TO LET—NEW AND GENTEEL HOUSES, AT A low rent; conveniently situated near the ferry in South Brooklyn, and within 20 minutes' from Wall-st. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 5 and 6 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS NO. 41 EAST 16th-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE. WISHING the services of a FAITHFUL and RELIABLE Agent, would do well to apply to the subscriber, ROBERT E. BARB, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 8 Jones-st., near 4th. References: Present Patrons and others.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIate possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East-Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 78 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Half a mile from the bridge, where all the trains stop, the residence of Henry Morris, Esq. The house is a two-story and attic, about 36 by 40, handsomely situated and well shaded; good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; buildings all nearly new, substantially built, and in perfect order; good apple orchard, with peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and all the usual varieties of small fruits in abundance; 14 acres of land, well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Elizabeth, N. J., for sale or to let; only 15 miles by Railroad from New-York. The house is two-story, 30x50, embowered with shade trees, has large garden, plenty of grapes, fruit, &c., and 42 acres lo a high state of cultivation. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 18 Wall-st., Attorney-at-Law, and Commissioner for all the States.

ORANGE! ORANGE! SWEET ORANGE!—For sale, at Orange, N. J., a splendid country seat; 4 acres of garden land; buildings new and first-class; one mile from depôt. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham st.

FARM WANTED ON LEASE.—FROM TEN TO 50 acres of good tillable land, with a medium sized house and the usual out buildings; location in Westchester County, within 20 miles of this City. Address D., Harlem, New-York, giving all the particulars and rent.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a small or medium-sized house with modern improvements, to be occupied by a small family of grown persons; location between 7th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Give full particulars, and if a low rent, a desirable tenant may be had. Address LEASE, at *Journal of Commerce* Office

WANTED—IN A QUIET, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, two small unfurnished rooms, for a widow without children, in the vicinity of the Bowery. Address

LITERATURE.

A NEW FEATURE IN LITERATURE.

THE LIONS OF THE PRESS.

BENNETT, GREELEY AND RAYMOND,

ALL IN THE LEDGER.

"AN ANGEL'S SMILE," AND OTHER POEMS,
BY JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.,
EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

"GO YOUNG MEN IN THE COUNTRY,"
BY THE HON. HORACE GREELEY,
EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

"A VISIT TO THE HOME OF JANE EYRE,"
BY LIEUT.-GOV. RAYMOND,
EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE LEDGER WILL BE OUT TO-DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

BONNER AND THE LEDGER.—When, a month since, Bonner announced the Everett Papers, he mysteriously asserted that he should presently submit another evidence of journalistic enterprise, which should be more startling than any former *coup d'maitre*. The world of his million and a half readers and the other twenty-three and a half millions who are not his readers (more's the pity) were struck with astonishment at this announcement, and marvelled greatly what he intended to do. Perhaps Louis Napoleon was engaged for a series of articles on Lafayette; perhaps the Shah of Persia was to write an essay on roses and nightingales, or the Sultan of Turkey discuss the Woman's Rights movements. These plans may be maturing. No one can tell what Bonner's possible is, since he has accomplished the great feat of yoking together James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, as harmonious contributors to his paper. Some of these gentlemen, or their journals for them, ventured unpleasant observations when it was announced that "Everett writes for the Ledger." Bonner sprung his trap on them, and the placards now say: "Bennett writes for the Ledger," "Greeley writes for the Ledger," "Raymond writes for the Ledger." These gentlemen have fallen into line with the other captives, and are led behind Bonner's triumphal car. Some say this is a veritable proof of the prophecy that "the lion shall lie down with the lamb," and others, as innocently as the boys at the show, ask the keeper "Which is the lion and which is the lamb?"—To which Bonner can cautiously reply, "Buy the Ledger—you have paid your money and you has yonr choice." Mr. Bennett contributes four "fugitive" poems, that have lain hidden in his portfolio, unclaimed by any extradition clause, for thirty or forty years, and until the statute has ceased to run. Mr. Greeley writes a sensible article to young men, who might wish to seek fortune in the City; and Mr. Raymond furnishes a personal remiaiscence of a visit to Jane Eyre. But the Ledger will be out on Monday; and when the cry grows "nearer, clearer than before," rush ont, bny a copy, and peruse it at your leisure.

From the Evening Post.

BONNER'S NEXT CARD—A UNION OF JOURNALISTS.—Bonner is evidently determined not to let the public forget him; he has barely played out one trump before another is prodnced equally calculated to awaken surprise. Having, by his donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, allured Mr. Everett into the ranks of his contribntors, he has tried his seductive art, with the same success, on snbjects still less susceptible. In other words, Mr. Bonner's paper, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from three of the prominent rival journalists of the New-York daily Press—namely, Bennett, of the Herald; Greeley, of the Tribune, and Raymond, of the Times, who have been induced for at least one week, to lay aside their long-standing hostilities, and write for the New-York Ledger. Bennett furnishes four poems—one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre;" while two other journalists—Morris, of the Home Journal, and Prentice, of the Louisville Journal—throw in their quota to the contents.

From the Philadelphia Daily Inquirer.

GOING TO THEIR FIRST LOVE.—The New-York journals announce that Messrs. James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, three prominent editors, as all the world knows, of three leading daily newspapers of New-York City, are to contribute to the New-York Ledger, which will appear next Monday. Mr. Bennett will invite criticism upon four poems, Mr. Greeley will be as practical and wise as usual in giving advice to young men in the country who wish to seek fortunes in the City, and Mr. Raymond will describe a visit to the home of Jane Eyre. This announcement has created as much excitement as did that of Mr. Everett's contract to furnish the Mount Vernon Papers, and we suppose that on Monday everybody will be looking out for the promised contributions.

We cannot avoid recurring to the past history of the three authors and editors whom we have named, when we think of their position to-day and what it was when we were more familiar with each and all of them than we can ever expect to be again. The world obtains such singular views of public men that we must say something more on the subject.

[Here follows a long historical sketch of each of the "three lions," which is unavoidably crowded out.]

We are happy to notice these gentlemen contributors to the New-York Ledger thus fully; for, as editors are ever and ever calling attention to every aspirant in literature and art, it is but fair that when they themselves enter the field of literary competition "a first rate notice" should welcome them into the arena.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Ledger. * * * * * *

Before Bonner's last great card, Everett, was played out, he has announced more distinguished cards—a whole pack, indeed—who will spread themselves in the next issue. Greeley, Bennett, Raymond, have joined the ranks with Cobb, Fern, Southworth, Sigourney, Cary, Prentice, Saxe and Everett, "to write for the Ledger." It fairly takes the breath away to think of it; we have scarcely time to ask what next. And then Bonner will astonish us with another batch of celebrities. We shall not be surprised to hear, after he has secured the services of all the remarkable, distinguished and talented people on this side of the water—including ourselves—he has sent an agent to Europe, and engaged Dickens, Lord Palmerston, Disraeli, the Emperor Napoleon, Omer Pasha and King Bomba to forward weekly contributions to the Ledger. But if Bonner is thus allowed to absorb all the talent in creation, what is to become of the balance of the newspaper Press? Literature becomes a vast monopoly, all the light of the age being concentrated in the columns of the Ledger, and all for four cents.

From the Daily News.

BONNER FOREVER!—Pro-digi-ous!—Bonner, the publisher; Bonner, the proprietor; Bonner, the editor; Bonner! Bonner!! Bonner!!! of the New-York Ledger, has now made an arrangement which knocks the Everett business sky-high, Sir, sky-high. He has bargained with James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond to write for the Ledger!

The vexed question as to when that particular "three" should "meet again" will be definitely settled next Monday, when Bennett will "do" some poetry, Greeley give vent to some philosophy, and Raymond will write an account of a visit to the home of Jane Eyre, the trio uniting on the neutral ground of the Ledger columns. If anything was before wanting to prove Bonner's tact, it is now supplied. We predict for next week's Ledger a circulation of at least three-quarters of a million!

From the New-York Express.

BONNER'S LAST CARD.—The Ledger, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from three of the prominent journalists of the New-York Press, namely, Bennett, of the Herald, Greeley, of the Tribune, and Raymond, of the Times. Bennett furnishes four poems, one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre;" while two other journalists—Morris, of the Home Journal, and Prentice, of the Louisville Journal—throw in their quota to the contents.

From the Day Book.

IS THE MILLENIUM COMING?—Bonner has, for next week, succeeded in inducing Bennett, Raymond and Greeley to write for the Ledger. Bennett indulges in poetical strains, and gives (apostrophe) "Mary Ann;" doubtless it is as soft and as sweet as anything that Shelley ever lisped, or Keats, with dreamy eyes, shed tears over, "To Mary Ann!" What sweetness in the sound, and how delightfully it breaks upon the ear! So euphonious and so musical! Greeley contributes an article upon young men, and Raymond one descriptive of the home of the author of "Jane Eyre." These lions are to lie down together this week. Bonner, a second Van Amburgh, has tamed them, and in company with them "the song writer of America"—General Morris—is to lie, as well as Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. What is this world coming to? Is the millenium at hand?

From the Trenton True American.

BONNER AND THE EDITORS.—The enterprising publisher of the New-York Ledger, not content with enlisting Mr. Everett among his contributors, now numbers also among his writers the great rivals of the New-York Press. In other words, Mr. Bonner's paper, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from Bennett of the Herald, Greeley of the Tribune, and Raymond of the Times, who have been induced—for one week—to lay aside their long standing hostilities, and write for the New-York Ledger. Bennett furnishes four poems: one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre." Mr. Bonner is determined to give variety and ability to his columns, at any price.

From the Williamsburg Daily Times.

BONNER AND HIS LEDGER.—Tacre's no use talking, the coming man who was so long in showing himself has at last come, and his name is Boneer. Bonner is the man of the age, the Napoleon of advertisers, and the monopoliser of talent. It will be seen by his advertisement in to-day's paper that, not content with securing Everett, he has obtained contributions for his next issue from Bennett of the Herald, (fancy Bennett writing poetry,) Greeley of the Tribune, and Raymond of the Times. The force of enterprise can no further go, unless, indeed, Bonner should contract to get a love tale from James Buchanan.

From the New-York Dispatch.

"There is nothing new under the sun," is an old saying which has been received by men without a murmur or thought of dispute for ages: but if the presence of these gentlemen in the columns of the Ledger as contributors, isn't something new for even old Sol to look on, then he must, in the course of his journeyings through space, have seen most wonderful combinations of men and things—combinations which the earth until now has never afforded.

From the Paterson (N. J.) Daily Guardian.

ALL THE TALENTS.—It is said that the next number of the New-York Ledger will contain contributions from Bennett of the Herald, Greeley of the Tribune, and Raymond of the Times. We would suggest that Mr. Bonner change the title of his paper to that of the Happy Family. Which of the prophets foretold the day when the lion and the lamb should lie down together?

From the Poughkeepsie Daily Press.

THE LEDGER.—The number of this celebrated and excellent Journal—the New-York Ledger—for the 5th of February will possess unusual attractions. In addition to its previous contributors, the number for that date will contain choice articles from the pens of the three great journalists of New-York—Messrs. Greeley, Bennett and Raymond.

From the Albany Knicke-bocker.

BONNER'S NEXT CARD.—Next week's Ledger is to contain articles from Greeley, Bennett and Raymond. Bennett furnishes four poems—one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann;" Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the city and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating to incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre."

From the Philadelphia (Penn.) Argus.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We do not envy the publisher of the New-York Ledger his remarkable success, for he richly deserves it all, unprecedented as it is in the history of journalism. His energy and tact, his great business qualifications, his astonishing enterprise, all go to make him a wonder in the publishing line. Neither pains nor expense are spared to make his paper deserving of the great circulation it has secured.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

BONNER STILL LIVES.—Mr. Bonner has a very singular and attractive new feature in the New-York Ledger. Articles contributed by James Gordon Bennett, of the New-York Herald, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and Henry J. Raymond, of the Times, are in one paper. This is laying the press under contribution in a novel way, and we doubt not the Ledger will be more valuable for it.

From the Providence Journal.

WHAT WILL BONNER DO NEXT?—This is the question from week to week. Before one novelty is exhausted another is started. The forthcoming number of the Ledger is to contain articles from James Gordon Bennett, of the New-York Herald, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and Henry J. Raymond, of the Times. What is coming next?

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A NEW FEATURE.—The leading editors of the New-York Tribune, Times and Herald have contributions in the number of the New-York Ledger which will come to hand next week. Mr. Bennett furnishes four pieces of poetry, one of which is called "The Angel's Smile." There will be several other attractive features in the next number.

From the Boston Post.

James Gordon Bennett as a poet, Horace Greeley as a farmer, and Raymond as a traveler, will appear in the next Ledger, says the New-York Post. * * One of Mr. Bennett's poems will be entitled "An Angel's Smile," in hexameters.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Bonner has a new novelty—the quaintest of all—namely, contributions from Greeley of the Tribune, Bennett of the Herald, and Raymond of the Times. Think of James Gordon Bennett writing poetry for a literary paper!

From the Boston Daily Ledger.

BONNER'S LAST AND GREATEST.—The public have hardly recovered from their astonishment at the enlistment by Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, of Edward Everett in the ranks of journalists, when the Napoleon of advertisers furnishes them with new matter for wonder. Look at his announcement in another column of three new contributors, these being no less distinguished personages than James Gordon Bennett, of the New-York Herald, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and Raymond of the Times. What Bonner will accomplish next it is impossible to guess within any reasonable compass, but if anything more wonderful than bringing these three rival journalists together in the Ledger can be accomplished, Bonner is the man to do it. What comes next?

From the Newark (N. J.) Journal.

Bonner, the indefatigable publisher of the Ledger, is about to bring out a new combination of stars. James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, and H. J. Raymond, of the Times, are each to furnish articles for the Ledger of Feb. 5. Bennett contributes poems, Greeley advice, and Raymond a sketch.

From the Sun.

Seeing is believing. We have seen the Ledger, and the fact is confirmed. The lions and lambs are to lie down together next week. The Ledger is to be their pasturing ground, and Bonner the child that leads them.

From the Brooklyn Star.

It will be seen by our paper to-day, that the editors of the Tribune, Times and Herald are to appear in the New-York Ledger next week. The great fun of the thing is not in the value of the matter thus produced, but in the combination and the wonder what Bonner will do next.

From the Philadelphia Daily Press.

Bonner has secured for his next number of the New York Ledger original articles from the chief editors of the Herald, Times and Tribune. Bennett gives some original poems.

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that the indefatigable Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, is increasing the attractiveness of his paper by securing more talent.

From the New-York Constellation.

"BEWILDERING."—We have really a liking and admiration for Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger. We consider him a man of decided genius. His executive faculty is splendid. It is truly astonishing that a man, commencing as he did, without means, with no help or assistance from any quarter, sustained only by his own confidence, indomitable will, energy and perseverance, should have achieved so immense, so brilliant a success. There is but one adjective which expresses our idea of him—bewildering. How he has advertised! Whole broadsides—nay, whole sheets of the most expensive newspapers. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been expended by him with a most lavish indifference and superb generosity, as if he possessed the veritable lamp of Aladdin! And how he still continues to advertise? What notices! What puffs—not only puffs, indeed, but real tempests of praise. Truly they take the winds out of everybody else's sails. Not content with gaining a very large fortune, he desires to enhance, to increase it, to make it perfectly Asterism: he must become the Baron Rothschild of the Press. He has been as victorious as Cæsar: and, not content with overcoming all creation by his last *coup d'etat*, he is already sighing for new worlds to conquer.

That idea of giving ten thousand dollars to the Mount Vernon Fund, and at the same time acquiring Edward Everett, was worthy of Napoleon. It was a movement of astonishing magnificence. It was sublime. None but a first-rate manager could ever have conceived or executed it.

It surprised the public; it took the community by storm. It authorised the issuing of half a million copies of the Ledger, and, what is more, it sold them. People in the streets, people in houses, people in places of public resort, people in cars—all the world and his wife and children, bought the paper with intense curiosity, and read it with insane delight. We were astonished. In fact, the force of astonishment can no further go. We do not think that whatever Mr. Bonner may do—and we are in momentary expectation of his doing something stunning—we cannot be more utterly amazed than we have been. Henceforth—though the ghost of Shakespeare were to be engaged at a thousand dollars a line to write new tragedies for the Ledger, as much better than Hamlet and Othello, as they are than the libretti of Italian operas—we can be roused to no more vivid an emotion than a languid surprise.

It is well for the dunces to cry humbug! But what humbug is there in making three thousand dollars a week? What humbug in having gained a circulation for a single paper larger than that of all the other weeklies of New-York put together—half a dozen dozen dailies included? What humbug in engaging the very first minds of the country, as regular contributors; inclusive of the most accomplished orator, the most beautiful writer, and the most devoted patriot of his day? What humbug in gaining the good will of any number of fellow-citizens and the laudatioes of all the journals, inclusive of the Constellation? Is it not very "bewildering?"

Verily, to use a phrase of the vulgar, it is "nothing else." And are we disturbed by any emotions of envy at such unparalleled triumph? Not a bit of it. We are, on the contrary, rejoiced. We should be truly glad to learn that the name of Mr. Bonner's subscribers was Legion—

Such as the North
Feared never from her frozen loins, to cross
Rhene and the Danen,

and that in 1860, when the census-takers of the United States shall go about to number the tribes, they shall find every man, woman, and child, of every creed and color, each holding in his or her hand the last number of the New-York Ledger. Glory, then, to the bewildering Bonner! We bestow upon him the Persian's benediction: "May he live a thousand years; may his shadow never be less!"

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

LETTERS BY THE BUSHEL.—A New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: Happening into the Ledger office yesterday—the Ledger office is now the hub of the literary world, as Boston State-house (according to the creed of the Bostonians) is the hub of the universe—I was surprised to see piled up on a desk, before an industrious-looking clerk, some six or seven hundred letters, which he was opening and taking money from for the Ledger. On Monday last over nine hundred letters were received, containing upwards of three thousand seven hundred dollars. There were from mail subscribers—not from agents who buy by the hundred; the latter are supplied exclusively through Ross & Tousey. Mr. Bonner's letters from the Post-office far exceed those received by any one man or firm in America, and probably exceed those received by any one establishment in Europe.

From the Philadelphia Press.

THE TWO COBBS.—The proposition that the distinguished Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and Sylvanus Cobb, Romancer of the New-York Ledger, should exchange places, has been so extensively circulated by the newspaper Press, that an approximation to the sentiment of the country in regard to it may now be reached; and, after a careful survey of the premises, we are satisfied that, so far as regards the idea of putting Howell out of the Treasury Department and Sylvanus in it, is concerned, it would command the enthusiastic approval of the country, for it is generally conceded that any change would be for the better. But, unfortunately, on the other hand, it seems that Mr. Bonner and the million readers of the Ledger are decidedly hostile to the proposition, because they distrust Howell's capacity to entertain them as agreeably as their present favorite, and on this account it is to be feared that the arrangement will not be effected.

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK LEDGER.—We have received an advance copy of the New-York Ledger for January 1, 1859, which, whether in regard to the literary matter it contains, or to the style in which it is typographically presented, is certainly creditable to the American Press. The number of the Ledger before us is, in all respects, superior to any previous number of the paper which has fallen under our notice, and cannot fail to be received with pleasure by its three hundred thousand readers.

From the Winchester (Va.,) Republican.

MOUNT VERNON.—The "Mount Vernon Papers," which the Hon. Edward Everett is now contributing to the columns of the New-York Ledger, are assuming a highly interesting character—the third article relating to the house in Boston where Franklin was born—and is characterized by a dry humor which the distinguished writer knows how to apply so well when occasion serves. It is proposed that the readers of the Ledger, estimated at one million, should subscribe half a dollar toward the purchase of Mount Vernon, and for convenience, Mr. Everett suggests that two persons thus inclined should remit one dollar, with stamp inclosed, to his address at Boston, in acknowledgment of which a handsomely engraved receipt will be returned to each. There is certainly no more patriotic way to devote so small a sum.

From the New-York United States Journal.

Few successes in literature can compare with that of the New-York Ledger. Against competition which would have crushed any less sagaciously engineered journal, in the face of almost every phase of invidious stricture, it has gone on, leaping by tens of thousands into a circulation which is now truly gigantic—said to be nearly 500,000 copies weekly! Such success could not have been won had the Ledger possessed no other excellencies than attach to other "popular weeklies;" it came legitimately as the fruits of honest, intelligent and deserving enterprise. While such pens cater to its columns as now constitute its literary reserve, it is useless for any paper to hope to cope with it in popularity. While managed by its present proprietor, it is useless for invidious publishers to prognosticate any falling away of its influence or success. It promises to become a feature of American literature. Vive la Bonner!

From the Columbus, (Ga.) Times.

NEW-YORK LEDGER—MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—The Hon. Edward Everett, the great orator and scholar, has commenced his series of "Mount Vernon Papers" in the New-York Ledger. He will write weekly, and will not confine himself exclusively to the discussion of the purchase of Mount Vernon. So great a renown has the Hon. Edward Everett, and so eager are the intelligent readers all over the country to peruse his writings, that nearly a half million copies of the first number of the Ledger has been published, and "ten steam presses have been at work day and night for the past two weeks" to supply the demand. It is an era in journalism when statesmen like Lord Palmerston and Disraeli and the Hon. Edward Everett take up the pen. It is no letting down for them—they know well the power of the Press—they respect its high calling—they have seen that the "pen is mightier than the sword." It is a matter of congratulation with the friends of Robert Bonner, Esq., the proprietor of the Ledger, that he is reaping a fortune from this enterprise. He well deserves it for his energy and perseverance.

From the Trenton (N. J.) True American.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—This week's number of the Ledger is out, containing the third number of the Mount Vernon papers. In this article Mr. Everett makes some remarks on the crooked and narrow streets of Boston, as a preface to some highly interesting observations on the house in which Benjamin Franklin spent his boyhood, and the cause and necessity of its demolition. He informs us, however, that everything connected with it that was worth preserving has been saved, for Boston fully appreciates the memory of her "most illustrious native son," "the philosopher, statesman and patriot, who shone among the brightest lights of the eighteenth century." The Ledger is printed in an unexceptionable style, and contains, besides the Mount Vernon papers, a large variety of interesting matter. Its proprietor, Mr. Bonner, has evinced an almost unparalleled enterprise in its management, the reward of which he is now reaping, having secured for it the largest circulation ever attained by a weekly paper in the United States.

From the Boston Daily Ledger.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The fourth of the Mount Vernon series, by Edward Everett, makes its appearance in the columns of the New-York Ledger for the 22d inst., of which we have received an early copy. It is a Quaker story—all about one Reuben Mitchell, of New Bedford. The reader will, of course, want to know all about it, besides finding out how gracefully Mr. Everett can tell a newspaper story. The "True History of the Colony of New Plymouth" is continued, and is of increasing interest as it progresses. It is denied, we observe, that witty Dr. Holmes is the author of this history. It is good enough to be his, at any rate. The editorials in the New-York Ledger are spirited and timely, and well worth reading. The illustrated poems likewise constitute a great feature. Bonner keeps the Ledger fully up to the New-Year's mark, if he doesn't even improve upon it. The half million copies a week of this paper are something unprecedented in the popular literature of this country.

From the Madison (Wis.) Daily Patriot.

THE NUMBER OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER FOR THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY, 1859.—A CHEERFULLY-FILLED AND WELL-CONDUCTED WEEKLY LITERARY NEWSPAPER.—The New-York Ledger for Jan. 8 has been received. Its four large sheets, clearly printed and beautifully illustrated on both sides, are filled by well-written and highly interesting stories by popular and talented authors and authoresses; and there are also short essays embodying beautiful and moral ideas; some gems of poetry, and last, though not least, the Mount Vernon Papers. Edward Everett in the present number has taken Christmas for his subject, and, although it is one that thousands of pens have been employed in commenting upon annually for at least the last thousand years, the writer has composed and compiled a pleasant and characteristic account of it. Certainly, this number of the Ledger presents a choice variety of literary matter, suitable to be received and perused in the most fastidious family circles in the land. The character of the Ledger has been again and again assailed by the jealous and envious, but this treatment has only served to stimulate its energetic proprietor and publisher, R. Bonner, to greater efforts and expense in the endeavor to publish the best and cheapest literary newspaper in the world. We think that the present number gives ample evidence that he has succeeded in doing this, and we knew of those who acknowledge the necessity of it to their enjoyment, by frequently expressing wishes for the arrival of the Ledger, so that they might know how the heroine and hero of a favorite narrative are progressing in their thrillingly interrupted love. We regard Bonner as a liberal advertiser and caterer of rational amusement and instruction for the public of the world, and think that $2 sent to R. Bonner, No. 44 Ann-street, as a yearly subscription to the Ledger, would be wisely expended, and repay the sender with many a profitable hour of enlivening reading.

From the Chicopee (Mass.) Journal.

BONNER AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Our thanks to the proprietor of Blasdale's News-room for copies of the New-York Ledger containing the articles by Mr. Everett, on the Mount Vernon property and Christmas.

The Press through the country has been loud in praise of the enterprising publisher, Mr. Bonner, for the munificence by which he secured Mr. Everett as a contributor to the Ledger for one year—but in our opinion, if the articles already contributed to the Ledger by Mr. Everett are an index of what are to follow, the praise which Mr. Bonner will receive at the end of the year will not be for his liberality to Mr. Everett, but for the fact that he induced Mr. Everett to consent to write at any price. The world will be indebted to the publisher of the Ledger for fifty-two essays from the classic pen of Mr. Everett, which but for Mr. Bonner would never have been written. Such a pen as Mr. Everett holds should never be idle, and we hope, as doubtless thousands of others hope, that when he has written fifty-two articles for the Ledger, he will not suffer his pen to rest, but continue to write if not for $10,000 a year, applied to the Mount Vernon fund, then that he may leave a rich legacy of intellectual wealth to our country and generation, and his name as a household word in every family in the land. Mr. Bonner, then, is deserving of praise, not so much for the lavish expenditure of his money, as for the influence he exerts in inducing such minds as that of Edward Everett to take up their pens for the purpose of instructing and enlightening the masses of Society. Success to such enterprise.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

BONNER'S LEDGER.—The fourth number of Mr. Everett's "Mount Vernon Papers" has just reached us. The eager expectation of the public, when it was announced that Mr. Everett had consented to write for the Ledger, has been more than fulfilled—every one takes the Ledger—every one reads the "Mount Vernon Papers,"—every one is delighted with them. Since the fortunate acquisition of Mr. Everett as a contributor, the Ledger seems to furnish one of the standing topics of conversation. "Do you take the Ledger?" "Have you read the 'Mount Vernon Papers' this week?" are stereotyped questions in society, and lead to many pleasant discussions of the subjects upon which Mr. Everett touches. In his last Mount Vernon paper, which gives us a spirited sketch of Reuben Mitchell, one of the "Friends," whose affairs excited the curiosity of the self-constituted judges, his associates, and whom Reuben dealt with in a manner equally satisfactory to himself and the reader of his history, there is a sparkle of quiet humor all the more mirth-provoking from its apparent gravity. Mr. Everett not unfrequently evinces the same perception of, and love for, the humorous on the rostrum, and never fails to elicit the hearty laughter of his audience. Among a circle of informal friends a genial mirthfulness, a power of exciting gayety in his listeners, is one of his most remarkable characteristics—remarkable because it is hardly anticipated from the learned and thoughtful student.

In reading the narrative of Reuben Mitchell, to which we have just alluded, we could not but wish that some of our dear, inquisitive friends might profit by Reuben's rebuke to Benaiah Busibody, and that a large class of nprig ht persons, who betray weakness only in their dread of the *qu'en dira't on*, would meet Mrs. Grundy's investigations as coolly as Reuben Mitchell.

We were struck by Fanny Fern's exquisitely touching article, in the same number of the Ledger, called "A Night watch with a Young Wife." Her eloqnent pleading strikes a blow at one of the many links of custom's iron chain; and to make men conscious of its profitless weight and its harsh clank, is the first step towards breaking the rivets.

Mary Forest gives us the second "Portrait from her Gallery"—a painting full of grace and mystical beauty, yet standing out with the distinctness of a figure on the canvas of one of the old masters.

The Ledger contains other articles worthy of a careful perusal. Those who are weekly becoming more familiar with its columns cannot but remark the elevated tone by which they are pervaded, and the conscientious regard to the reader's advantage, as well as entertainment, which the editor evinces in the selection of contributions.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Farmer.

MR. EVERETT AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—A great deal of censure has been bestowed upon Mr. Everett because he consented to write for the New-York Ledger, upon any terms. Many editors say that such an arrangement is degrading to Mr. Everett—that a man of such eminence, learning and popularity is but lowering himself in becoming a writer for the Ledger.

Now, all this kind of talk is most palpable nonsense. Mr. Everett has a special, good and noble mission to accomplish, to which he has devoted much time, physical and mental labor—*i. e.* the purchase of Mount Vernon. To this end, he has traveled the country over, delivering his great lecture on Washington; and thet the object may be attained, it is necessary that he should reach, in some way, the masses of the people.

No other medium of communication can give him access to the people equal to the New-York Ledger, as this paper has a circulation now of over four hundred thousand copies weekly, and its readers may be safely estimated at one million.

We say that here lies the grand reason why Mr. Everett should accept the liberal proposition made him by Mr. Bonner, whereby he not only gained at once ten thousand dollars to the Mount Vernon Fund, but had the opportunity opened to him of speaking to one million of Americans, weekly, for a whole year. We contend that he has acted wisely in this matter, and by this one act has secured the speediest accomplishment of his noble purpose.

Aside from this view of the subject—the furtherance of the Mount Vernon purchase that will inevitably be the direct result of this arrangement—we think that Mr. Everett is doing a very righteous thing in consenting to write for a journal that is now a weekly visitor to three hundred thousand families. What a field of labor for doing good is here opened to the true men! Think of it for one moment; Edward Everett, the statesman, the scholar, the refined gentleman, can enter three hundred thousand homes each week, and talk to the people, at their own firesides, upon such subjects as shall have an elevating, purifying influence upon their hearts and lives! And what man of sense can deny him the privilege?

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If Mr. Bonner can improve his paper, and is able to engage such men as Mr. Everett as writers, should it not be a cause of rejoicing, rather than censure, to all right minded persons? For one, we are glad that it is so, and look upon this arrangement as a great step forward in journalism—as an evidence that the newspaper is to be the grand teacher and elevator of the masses of men. If Mr. Everett has any great thoughts that shall do good to humanity, he can speak them now, as with the power of a million of tongues. No preacher on earth can command such a multitude of hearers and of such diverse characters. We begin to feel that the power of the Press is no vain boast, when we know that half a million of sheets are sent out weekly from one office, laden with the great thoughts of the greatest minds of the age.

From the Newark (N. J.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The number of Bonner's Ledger for this week has been received. * * * * No. 5 of the Everett papers is an intensely interesting article on Donati's comet, which alone is worth a year's subscription to the Ledger; but Mr. Everett's learned yet popular articles by no means comprise the entire literary talent which shines through this paper. There are articles from the gifted and pure-minded Mrs. Sigourney, the peerless American wit, Saxe, the brilliant Prentice, to say nothing of the fine poems from the highest acknowledged American sources. It is too late in the day, we believe, to talk of Edward Everett, or any other American scholar, as degrading his position by becoming a contributor to the popular Press. The example of Addison, the father of English classic literature, and his witty compeer, in making a newspaper the medium of communication with the public, has been followed by the leading minds of all European countries since that day; and we may say, without hardly a probability of being contradicted, that nearly all of the distinguished men of our country, in every sphere of distinction have, at some period of their lives, been contributors to the popular Press. Indeed, very few men of sense or intelligence are apt to underrate the importance of this mode of communication with the public; and to specify familiar instances of the fact would only occupy our space to prove what is well known and obvious. We have not been able to view Mr. Everett's course as a writer for the Ledger with any of those feelings of distrust and regret which are expressed by a few of our respected contemporaries. Our first impulse on reading the announcement of the engagement between Messrs. Everett and Bonner, was that of surprise; but it was only transient and momentary, and this feeling soon gave way to one of admiration at the shrewdness exhibited by the proprietor of the Ledger, and the frank patriotism of Mr. Everett, who, in the spirit of true American republicanism, probably deems nothing human beneath him which takes hold of the popular heart of humanity and reaches the ear of the people. The Ledger, by its immense circulation among all classes and in all sections of the country, answered this requisition, and Mr. Everett, in his pursuit of the noble object to which he has devoted whole years of his valuable life, accepted the liberal terms offered him; and in a few words the result of his decision may be stated: The sum of $10,000 is secured to the purchase of Mount Vernon; the Ledger is improved by Mr. Everett's fine essays, and the taste and knowledge of the million readers of that paper correspondingly improved. These papers will not decrease the popularity of their author with the people; neither will he be led to regard the people with less favor from his weekly communication with them. All parties concerned are benefited; nobody is injured. Bonner makes money and reputation; the Mount Vernon Association put a handsome sum in their purse; the people are profited, and everybody reads the Ledger. This is a great country, and a Republican country, too.

From the Washington Globe.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—The commencement of the publication of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon Papers in the New-York Ledger has deservedly inaugurated a new era of prosperity for the already prosperous Bonner. Regarded either as a master stroke of business enterprise, or as the effect of patriotic feeling, his contributions to the Monet Vernoe Fond, in consideration of the literary contributions of Mr. Everett to his paper, is worthy of all praise, and of the substantial reward which he will certainly receive from the people of the Union.

Personally, our dey of light reading is long since past; and we have, therefore, never made ourselves acqueinted with the merits or defects—either or both, as it may be—of the Ledger. We are, however, of opinion that Mr. Bonner is too honest and good a man to harm his readers knowingly for any consideration of profit.

But however all this may be, we are henceforth numbered among the regular readers of the Ledger, or at least of that part of it contributed by Edward Everett; for we admire his beautiful thoughts and equally beautiful periods too much ever to let them pass by without enjoying them. His easy learning, his entire command of the best expression of which language is capable; his excellent taste in the selection, arrangement and treatment of his subjects, and the wondrous skill with which he gives to his most elaborate works all the smooth charm of spontaneity, all unite to make up a combination of graces yet unattained by any other living man. No man who has read can forget the sweet light shed by his learning, taste and fancy on the vast variety of usually dry subjects treated by him in his address at the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. How vivid and instructive was his narrative of the early expedition of Henry Hudson and the settlement of Albany; and how glorious his description of the heavens in the early morning! We remember having seen not long ago a report of a short and seemingly off-hand speech made by him when unexpectedly called on at an agricultural show. Remarking that he was unprepared for a speech, having been pressed, as it were, into the service, he entered easily and naturally into a beautifully-clear history of our disputes and late war with Great Britain, in consequence of the forcible impressment of our seamen by British armed vessels. Foreign as the subject was from the matters immediately under the eyes and in the minds of his hearers, they must surely for the time have forgotten all else in proud contemplation of the picture of national glory vividly painted in burning words by him who had himself been part of the great battle for national rights which he thus rehearsed.

If such is a slight instance of the intellectual and moral influence which the tongue and pen of Everett exert in their unceasing labor of patriotism. That influence is always used for justice and right, for religion and charity; and we can lose nothing, but profit much, by placing ourselves within its beneficent circle. Apart, then, from all thought of aiding the enterprising Bonner, who deserves all he has made and is going to make from his publication, all should purchase the Ledger, who, by the reading of the Mount Vernon Papers, would place themselves in mental association with the most accomplished of Americans.

From the Mount Vernon Record.

The annals of literature, affluent as they are in striking illustrations of unwearied labor and high-minded devotion to lofty purposes, do not supply any parallel to that remarkable instance of patriotic and generous self-dedication recently afforded by Mr. Everett, in favor of nationalizing, in perpetuity, the home and grave of Washington—of him, the Father of his Country, who was

"Good without effort, great without a fee."

After having successfully filled the highest offices in the Union and his native State—having represented his country with eminent distinction in a foreign land—having achieved an illustrious reputation in every branch of literature which he touched—having won the merited eulogy of being the first of living orators—having retired from the toils of public life, in the fond expectation of closing his brilliant career among the life-long friends whom he had made, the relations who love as much as they honor him, and the books whose accumulated wisdom have passed into and become a part of his inquiring and capacious mind, he suddenly emerged from his retirement, just when its sweets had become familar to him, and devoted himself, with all the sagacity of matured years, and all the energy of opening manhood, to one great concluding purpose. What drew such a man from the lettered ease which he had won by years of active labor? What placed him once more before the eyes of the millions who inhabit this mighty country? It was neither the love of gain nor the lust of power—neither the allurements of vanity nor the temptations of ambition—it was simply a high and ennobling desire to aid in that patriotic purpose, to accomplish which the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association" was happily organized, to obtain for his countrymen of the present day, and for all succeeding time, perpetual property in and possession of the hallowed spot which holds all that was mortal of George Washington.

With this view Mr. Everett freely gave the sanction of his name and the fruition of his mind to one great purpose. He has traversed the South, as well as the North, reminding immense congregations of attentive and delighted auditors how greatly Washington merited all the honors which a grateful country could invest him with, and devoting the pecuniary results of this far-extended travel and teaching to the fund from which the purchase of Washington's home and tomb is to be made. In this labor he has, indeed, been as unwearied as successful. He has addressed public

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2293. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Slidell's Report in Favor of the Acquisition of Cuba.

MINORITY REPORT OF SENATOR SEWARD.

Cutting Down the Foreign Missions in the House.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE IRWIN.

Trouble in the Union Establishment—Too Heavy a Load for a Lame Nag.

Settlement of the Douglas and Fitch Difficulty.

The Tariff Modifications—The French Spoliation Claims—Matrimonial Rumors Relative to the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The difficulty between Messrs. DOUGLAS and FITCH was not settled until this evening. It is now, however, disposed of, and to-morrow's *Union* will publish the correspondence.

Last night DOUGLAS' friends decided that FITCH's second note, containing his hypothetical retractions, was not satisfactory. Accordingly DOUGLAS addressed a third note to FITCH, saying in substance, "You seem to have misunderstood my last letter to you, and the motives dictating it, and to have based your retractions upon my explanations. I had no purpose of offering explanations with such view." FITCH replied stating that he had based his retractions on DOUGLAS' explanations, and if the latter withdrew his explanations, he (FITCH) must withdraw his retractions. This seemed to be a notification of what FITCH proposed in the contingency stated. DOUGLAS rejoined that he had obtained substantially what he desired,—the withdrawal of the personal reflections upon himself. Thus ended the correspondence.

ROGER A. PRYOR officiated as the friend of DOUGLAS, and Senator BENJAMIN as the friend of FITCH.

Some of DOUGLAS' friends think that my statement of the debate, published yesterday, may be misconstrued so as to make him the aggressor. Certainly such was not my purpose. On the contrary, I am satisfied, from such facts as I can gather, that the provocation came from the other side, and that the cause of the quarrel with him was sought.

The charges upon which the impeachment of Judge IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, is demanded, were presented to Congress some eight or nine years ago, but were withdrawn by the complainants in consequence of a private arrangement under which the Judge was expected to resign. He *did* write out his resignation and address it to the President; but after it was deposited in the Post Office, his son-in-law intercepted it there, and prevented its being forwarded. Movements for a renewal of the charges have been made two or three times since, but were allayed by similar promises of resignation, which have always been broken, upon the ground that the Judge's friends would not permit him to leave the Bench.

The principal charges are that the Judge has administered the affairs of the Court, in the matter of fees, for the benefit of members of his own family,—that he has convened the Court at times when there was no necessity therefor,—that he has certified to sessions of the Court that never were held, but which are stated to have been held when the Judge was notoriously absent from the city, and that this was done to enhance the fees.

Four successive Clerks of the Court have been examined before the Judiciary Committee, who each testify that they paid part of their fees to the Judge or his family, having been appointed on that condition. It should be stated that these clerks do not assert that they bargained for their appointments on the condition of sharing the fees, but that is the inference charged, from the fact that they did pay over a percentage of their fees to members of the Judge's family. The witnesses attempt no valid reason therefor.

It has also been proved that he appointed his son-in-law assignee in bankruptcy in nearly fifteen hundred cases, without any security for the proper discharge of the duties, or for moneys coming into his hands, and that this assignee never has settled a single account.

It is also proven that the Judge drew out of bank, on his own private check, moneys deposited by the Court, belonging to suitors, and being proceeds of assignments in bankruptcy.

There is much more testimony still to be introduced. Both the Judge and complainants appear before the Committee by counsel. The transactions out of which the complaint proceeds, extend over a period of nearly twenty years.

The complainants claimed the right to introduce testimony to prove the utter incompetency and hopeless imbecility of the Judge. The Committee ruled out all such testimony, upon the ground that the disabilities charged are not subjects of impeachment, as the Constitution provides that remedy only in cases of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Counsel for complainants rejoined that then there is no remedy for the public in a case where a Judge, without committing a positively criminal act, is by reason of imbecility utterly incompetent to discharge the high and responsible duties of his office. The Committee being pressed for time, have not discussed the point. The Constitution is evidently imperfect upon this point; and it would seem to be true that there is no remedy in the case mentioned, except by abolishing the Judicial District, and thus legislating the incumbent out of office.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, Esq., U. S. Appraiser at New-York. RICHARD TYLER, Esq., an assistant Appraiser at the same port for sixteen years, and C. C. WALDEN, Esq., former Deputy Collector, are all here engaged in conferring with Mr. COBB, at his request, in relation to tariff modifications. The Secretary is making a final effort to get a tariff that shall be satisfactory to Southern sentiment, and which can at the same time be made acceptable to the Pennsylvania interests. The Hon. HENRY M. PHILLIPS, of Philadelphia, and a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, earnestly insists upon such modifications as shall fairly and completely satisfy his constituents, even if he breaks with the Administration.

The resolution offered by Mr. SICKLES, a day or two since, asking information as to who are the present owners of the French Spoliations claims, &c., was evidently moved at the suggestion of the President himself, who wants the bill strangled in the House, to save him from the necessity of a veto imperatively demanded by the South, or the perils to follow a refusal to veto.

As Mr. BUCHANAN is fully committed to the bill by half a dozen of his own votes in its favor, and some standard arguments in support of the claims when he was in the Senate, he is evidently in an awkward predicament if the bill should pass the House. Mr. PHILLIPS objected to Mr. SICKLES' resolution, so that it cannot be got in except by a two-third vote for suspension of the rules.

There are abundant rumors afloat to the effect that the President is likely to lead to the hymenial altar an accomplished and estimable widow lady of Georgia. Perhaps this accounts for the especial care and elegance of our bachelor President's dress. It is matter of frequent remark that Mr. BUCHANAN, in his handsome brown frock coat, white vest and cravat, and patent-leather pumps, is one of the most elegantly-dressed young men in the capital. S.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1858.

The last link is about being broken between President BUCHANAN and his *organ*, the Washington *Union*. Poor WENDELL has been duped until he finds himself bankrupt. The bargain was that the Administration should use the *Union* and furnish two editors, to whom WENDELL should pay five thousand dollars each. The President selected Mr. JOHNSON, and the Cabinet called into their service Mr. HUGHES, a son-in-law of Secretary FLOYD's. In consideration, Mr. WENDELL was to receive the *Executive* printing.

Such was the contract, but Mr. BUCHANAN subsequently insisted upon a division of certain jobs with Mr. RICE, of the *Pennsylvanian*, promising to make it up. This WENDELL agreed to stand, in order to keep peace in the family, when other demands were made for a division of spoils, and soon the proprietor of the *Union* was left with his establishment sinking him many thousand dollars a year. The books show a loss of $19,000 for the past year—while the promised Executive jobs were either peddled out to other papers, or given to WENDELL to be shared in partnership with others, who were clamoring for the means of existence.

When the *Pennsylvanian* was sold out, WENDELL proceeded with the job of Post-Office blanks alone, with a fair prospect of recovering a portion of his losses; but he was sent for a few days since by Mr. BUCHANAN, and informed that he must place one-half of the proceeds of this job at the disposal of the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to be distributed among the needy papers of Pennsylvania. This Mr. WENDELL most respectfully declined to do—and the result is now a threatened blowing up of the organ. It is already much out of tune, as an employe was running around a few evenings since hunting up some one to prepare a leader.

The establishment was sold some months ago to Messrs. APPLETON & McDONELL, of Maine, and Major NICOLSON, of Tennessee, who holds a mortgage on the whole concern, was sent for to ratify the transfer. The contracts were prepared ready to be executed next morning but it leaked out that night that PRIOR, of the *South*, was going into the *States*, and the *Union* purchaser refused to sign. This was the origin of the report of Mr. APPLETON's going into the Organ. The rumor is that WENDELL is minus about $50,000 clear loss in the transaction. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, opened the bids for the remaining portion of the loan authorized in June last. Bids were received from forty-four different parties, and the rates of premium varied from three-quarters to five per cent. Those who offered more than two and a half per cent. premium get about six millions. The remaining four millions will be divided between the bidders who offered from two to two and a-half per cent. premium.

The following are all the bids:

A. M. TUSCA, New-York, $20,000 at rates varying from 105@105 3-100.

Hudson River Bank, New-York, $24,030, at rates varying from 102¾@103¼.

THOMPSON & BROTHERS, New-York, $1,000,000, at rates varying from 100 15-100@100 2-15.

Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, $75,000, at rates varying from 100¾@103¼, and $25,000 at 102½.

S. BEREND & Co., New-York, $100,000 at 102⅛, and $500,000 at from 102@102¼.

M. MORGAN & SON, New-York, $50,000 at 102 56-100, and $950,000 at rates varying from 101 56-100@102 46-100.

New-Haven Bank $30,000, at rates varying from 100 52⅛@100 27½.

CROMER & Co., Philadelphia, $300,000, at 101 13-100 @101 78 100, and $200,000 at from 102 9-100@102 59-100.

B. H. FIELD, New-York, $40,000, at from 100⅛ to 101, and $50,000 at from 103 to 103⅜.

The United States Trust Company, New-York, $300,000, at from 100 47-100 to 101 87-100.

WARD & Co., New York, $25,000, at 101¾, and $275,000 at from 102 to 102½.

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, New-York, $200,000 at from 101 65-100 to 101 95-100, and $300,000 at from 102 5-100 to 102 40 100.

W. HOOK & Co., New-York, $400,000, at from 101 62-100 to 101 92-100, and $100,000 at 102 2-100.

SWENEY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & Co., get $3,000,000, at 102 89-100.

Bank of New-York, $100,000, at 101 55-100, and $300,000 at from 102 5-100 to 102 55-100.

J. B. SEABINO, New-York, $10,000, at 101 26-100.

SEABINO & BROTHERS, Newark, N. J., $10,000, at 101.

TREVOR & COLGATE, New-York, $210,000 at 103⅜, and $300,000 at 102 7-100@102 47-100.

A. E. SILLEMAN, New-York, $150,000 from 102@102⅜.

East River Savings Institution, $200,000, at from 102¾@102¾.

W. TAGE, New-York, $400,000, at from 101 1-100@101 99-100, and $275,000 at from 102 1-100@103 1-100.

Seamen's Savings Bank, New-York, $30,000 at par, and $460,000 at from 100¼@100¾.

H. MAISH, Jr., and SMITH, New-York, $150,000, at from 101 3-100@101 80-100, and $50 000 at 102 2-100.

McKIM & Co., Baltimore, $250,000, at from 100¼@101.

W. T. COLEMAN & Co., New-York, $40,000, at from 101@101½; and $60,000 at from 102 6-100@103.

CLASER, DODGE & Co., New-York, $500,000, at from 102 27-100@102 52-100.

R. W. MONTGOMERY, New-York, $60,000 at from 103 @103 20 100

A. NICHOLSON, New-York, $10,000 at 101½, and $20,000, at from 102@102½.

National Bank, New-York, $100,000 at 103¼.

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, $400,000, at from 102 01@103 01.

T. DEBOE, New-York, $100,000, at from 102 05@ 102 08.

Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, $150.000, at 103.

State Bank of New-York, Troy, $20,000, at from 102 87-100@103 1 100.

Mannfacturers' Bank, Troy, $10,000 at par, and $40,000 at from 100 10-100@101.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, $600,000, at from 102 21-100 @103 21-100.

BAIN & Co., New-York, $300,000, from 101 1-100@ 101 15-100.

Bank of Washington, North Carolina, $5,000 at 104.

New-Haven Bank, $30,000, at from 100 65-100@ 100 77-100.

F. M. KETCHUM & BROS., New-York, $40,000 at 101¾, and $40 000 at from 102@102¼.

KETCHUM, HOMA & Co., $20,000 at par; $150,000 at 101¾, and $150,000 at 102.

Home Insurance Company, New-York, $20,000 at par, and $100,000 at from 100¾@101.

MARIE & KANE, New-York, $90,000 et from $101 14@ 101 74-100; $223,000 at from $102 22-100@102 59-100, and $25.000 at 103.

ROLLINS BROS., New-York, $25,000, at from 102 5-100 @102 55 100.

F. LELAND, New-York, $25,000, at par

A. BROWN & SON, Baltimore, $100,000, et 102 1-100.

R. J. NAVIN, Washington, $300,000 at 101½; $200,000 at 102; and $300,000 et 103.

RIGGS & Co., Washington, $3,067,000 at from 100 57-000 to 100 76-100; and $1.830,000 at 101.

LOCKWOOD & Co., New-York, $1,500,000, at from 102 11-100@103.

CLASER, DODGE & Co., New-York, $1,000,000 at 102 11-100.

The whole sum offered amounted to over thirty-one million of dollars.

The bill, reported by Mr. BRANCH to-day, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, proposes to appropriate $30,000,000 to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity and for the settlement of all difficulties with her, including the cession of the Island of Cuba. It also authorizes the President, if he shall see fit, to advance this sum in advance of the ratification of the treaty.

The majority say in their report, that they hope that circumstances may never occur, rendering it incumbent on the United States, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation, to take possession of the island without the concurrence of Spain, but if they should, summary measures could be much more easily justified, if we are prepared to show that we have exhausted all honorable negotiations in attempts to avert the necessity, and had offered to Spain an equivalent in exchange for it, as such an offer might be necessary to complete vindication of this Government hereafter. We ought not to be deterred from making it by any supposed unwillingness on the part of Spain to accept it, or even to entertain it in an amicable spirit.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that stereoscopic views are subject to a duty of fifteen, glycerine of twenty-four, and stereoscopes composed of a manufacture of mahogany and cut-glass combined thirty, per centum.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Vice-President submitted to the Senate an elaborate memorial from the Legislature of Indiana, setting forth that that State is unrepresented in the United States Senate, and has commissioned no other persons to represent her therein except HENRY S. LANE and WILLIAM MUNSON MACCARTHY, whom therefore the memorialists pray may be admitted as Senators from Indiana in the Federal Senate.

A general desire having been expressed to hear the memorial read, the Secretary commenced reading, but becoming tedious, it was referred, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, to the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, gave notice that he would to-morrow submit a resolution to give said LANE and MACCARTHY the privilege of the floor while their claims to seats are pending.

Mr. BIGLER presented memorials from Pennsylvania in favor of specific duties on iron, etc.

Mr. CAMERON presented a similar memorial, and took occasion to make some sarcastic remarks on the zeal of the President in Kansas affairs, and hoped he would exercise the same energy in remodelling the tariff, which course of action would gain him the confidence of his State.

Mr. BIGLER replied to his colleague that he too would unite in carrying out the spirit of the resolutions, because he believed they embodied the sentiments of the majority of his constituents, but he thought the worst friends of a prompt readjustment of the tariff are those who would give it the form of a party question. No man could misunderstand the purport of his colleague's remarks, which were to throw doubt on the good faith of the Executive. At a proper time he (Mr. BIGLER) would express his sentiments at length on the subject of the tariff. Meantime he was prepared to treat it as a business question, affecting the Treasury and the great industrial interests of the country, without making it in any way a question of party.

Mr. CAMERON retorted on the recently-expressed national views of Mr. BIGLER. He himself admired that feature in Southern gentlemen that they battle bravely for their own States. If Pennsylvania would do as much, Congress would do for her all she wanted.

Without further remark the memorials were referred.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation reported that it is not considered necessary by the Committee to enlarge upon the vast importance of the acquisition of Cuba. Its ultimate acquisition may be considered a fixed purpose of the United States—a purpose resulting from political and geographical necessities which have been recognized by all parties and Administrations, and in regard to which the popular voice has been expressed unanimously. The purchase and annexation of Louisiana led as a necessary corollary to Florida, and both point with unerring certainty to Cuba. What the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi was to the West, Cuba would become to the nation. Our leading statesmen have endeavored with steadiness and perseverance to hasten the consummation. Here are quoted the opinions of JEFFERSON, ADAMS, CLAY and VAN BUREN; of Mr. BUCHANAN, in his dispatch to Mr. SAUNDERS; of Mr. EVERETT, in his letter to Count SARTIGAS, and of Mr. MARCY, in his dispatch to Mr. SOULE. From these authorities it was manifest that the ultimate acquisition of Cuba has long been regarded as not only desirable, but inevitable. The only difference is in regard to the time, mode and conditions of obtaining it. The law of our national existence is a growth we cannot disobey. While we should not unduly stimulate it, we should be careful not to impose upon ourselves a regimen so strict as to prevent its healthy development. England, France and Russia are all expanding by the same law of progression; but their growth is the absorption of weaker Powers, while ours is the result of geographical position, higher civilization, and greater aptitude for government. We have neither the right nor disposition to find fault with this. Let England pursue her annexation in India, France in Africa or to the Rhine—let Russia subdue barbarous Asia, and we shall look on their progress, if not with favor, at least with indifference. We claim, on this hemisphere, the same privilege. We repeat that it is but a question of time. The fruit that was not ripe in JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' day is now mature, and the question is: Shall it be plucked by a friendly hand, prepared to compensate its proprietor with a princely guerdon; or shall it fall to the ground? As Spain cannot long maintain her grasp on it, there are but three alternatives: *First*—The possession of Cuba by one of the great European Powers, which is incompatible with our safety, and must consequently be resisted. *Second*—The independence of the Island, which would result in a protectorate more or less disguised—if under ours, annexation would follow—if under European, civil and servile war would ensue. The *third* is annexation, and the question is how is this to be done? The answer is by conquest or negotiation. Conquest even without the hostile interference of other powers than Spain would be expensive, and with such interference would involve the whole civilized world in war. Purchase then is the only practical course, but that cannot be attempted with success, unless the President be clothed with the powers to negotiate and pay, as he has suggested in his message. Much has been said of the danger of confiding such powers to the Executive, but we have three examples in Louisiana, Florida and Mexico. Much has also been said of the indelicacy of the offer; that it would wound the Spanish pride, and be rejected with contempt. For many years has our desire to make the purchase been known to the world. We simply say to Spain, "You have a distasteful possession, held by a precarious tenure, which is almost indispensable to us for the protection of our commerce, and which may, from its peculiar geographical position, character, population, and mode in which it is governed, lead at any time to a rupture, which both nations would deprecate. This possession yields you a net revenue, not amounting on an average series of years to one hundredth part of the price we offer you for it. True, you have refused to sell hitherto, but circumstances are changing daily, and our offer may now be more acceptable than in 1848. Should war break out in Europe, Spain can scarcely hope to escape being involved in it, and the Cubans may seize the opportunity to proclaim their independence. Further, our Minister will not broach the subject of purchase till he has reason to believe it will be favorably entertained. Spain is a country of *coup d'etats* and *pronunciamientos*—the Minister of to-day may be a fugitive to-morrow. With the forms of a responsible government, Spain is a despotism sustained by the bayonet. Her financial condition is one of extreme embarrassment, and a crisis may arise whenever the dynasty may be overthrown, unless a large sum of ready money can be raised forthwith. The President says we would not, if we could, acquire Cuba except by honorable negotiation, and he will not depart from such a course, unless circumstances, which he does not anticipate, render the departure justifiable under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation. He tells us it may be necessary to renew negotiations and make an advance without awaiting its ratification by the Senate. This in point of fact is an appeal to Congress for an expression of its opinion on the propriety of renewing the negotiation. Should we fail to give him the means he will consider it an intimation that we do not desire the acquisition of the island. The report then goes on to say, that if, as has been said, the Cubans do not desire a transfer, it would be a very serious objection to the measure, but the Cubans would be less than men if they were contented with their lot, and the Committee have the best authority for asserting that nearly the entire native population of Cuba desire annexation. The report then proceeds at considerable length to discuss the bearing of emancipation on the Slave-trade, urging that "that illegal traffic is now confined to Cuba and Porto Rico, and that Spain could have suppressed it as completely as Brazil has done, but has not done so. Therefore, those who desire to extirpate the Slave-trade may find in their sympathy for the African an incentive to support this bill." Then turning round, the report proceeds to relieve the mind of Southern gentlemen of their apprehension of peril to their institution from the different elements which Cuban society is made of; further adding that the annexation would increase the comforts of the slave. Next the circumlocution of Hispano-Cuban diplomacy is referred to and condemned. Statistics are cited to show the value of the island, especially as it would give us the monopoly of sugar, and finally, purchase is recommended now as a measure of economy before the price be raised. Since the reference of the bill to the Committee, the President has announced that no correspondence has been exchanged, and he takes occasion to repeat that any negotiation should receive the prior sanction of Congress. This emphatic reiteration throws upon Congress the responsibility of failure, if it be withheld—indeed the inference is sufficiently clear that without some expression of opinion by Congress, the President will not feel justified in renewing the negotiations.

Mr. MASON said it was perhaps understood that all who concurred with the Committee in the presentation of this report did not concur in some of its recommendations. The report had stated that it is the policy of this Government to extend its dominions by successive acquisition of territory. He did not believe in such a policy.

Mr. SEWARD, as the representative of the minority of the Committee, introduced a bill calling on the President to transmit to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, a statement of the relation then existing between this country and Spain. The bill also requires a statement of the condition of the Treasury and effective condition of the army and navy at that time, so as to enable Congress to judge whether it may be necessary to adopt any extraordinary measures to maintain the rights and interests of the United States in regard to Spain.

Mr. SEWARD proceeded to show the financial hindrances to the acquisition of Cuba. The passage of this bill also conferred upon the President powers which would compel the Senate to ratify them if exercised. This bill was in derogation of Senatorial powers. He had supposed that political necessities would cause Cuba to gravitate to the Continent, as has been stated by illustrious statesmen, but the time nor opportunity had never presented themselves, and he doubted if we had arrived at that point now. For ten years we had made no overtures to Spain for the purchase of Cuba, and she now clings more tenaciously to the island than when she was in a less prosperous condition. She was now in perfect repose. He read to the Senate a report of a debate in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, showing that the Government intended to demand reparation from the President of the United States for the alleged insult contained in his Message regarding the purchase. Mr. SEWARD thought the proposition to buy Cuba now unwise and ridiculous, and characterized its purchase as much of a necessity as that offered by the auction woman in the play, who thought that it might "come so handy."

Mr. BAYARD briefly advocated the passage of the bill reported. He thought it might be passed, whether the object was attained or not.

Mr. FOOT said that when the proposition was fairly before the Senate, he would give his views upon the subject.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, replied to Mr. SEWARD, arguing the constitutional objections. He thought the Senator was mistaken in saying that the Senate was obliged to ratify the treaty made by the President. It was no derogation of Senatorial power, as any Senator could exercise his constitutional powers by opposing it when it came before the Senate.

Without action, the Senate went into Executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The House took up Mr. STEPHENS' resolution setting apart the first two days in February for the consideration of Territorial business.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, would not consent unless a proviso be added to exclude the admission of new States.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that there was only one State applying for admission. He wished to take up the Oregon bill as soon as practicable, and was willing that Mr. MORGAN should offer an amendment, as he had indicated, after the rules shall have been suspended to admit said resolutions.

Mr. MORGAN dissented. He wanted the proviso added now.

The House refused to suspend the rules—ayes, 105, nays, 71—not two thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution, which was passed, limiting the debate on private bills next Saturday to two five-minute speeches on each.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the witnesses before the several Investigation Committees.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, offered an amendment, that no part of the money shall be paid for the defence of any parties implicated, or for the constructive mileage of witnesses, which was rejected.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, offered an amendment providing, that hereafter not more than ten cents per mile shall be paid the officer for the distance actually and necessarily traveled in summoning witnesses. The bill passed with the letter amendment.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered an amendment limiting the missions to Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, China, Peru, Turkey and Nicaragua.

After debate, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, expressed himself against this movement of cutting down the number of foreign missions. It was retrenchment in the wrong direction, and would not be approved by the people.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, made similar remarks. He was opposed to this miserable system of curtailment. The game was hot worth the candle.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, said some of the Ministers were the most extraordinary on earth, and not one but the Minister to England can speak the language of the country to which he is sent.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, protested against the penny-wise and pound-foolish conduct of curtailing the diplomatic system. Economy, like charity, should begin at home, and gentlemen should apply themselves to the correction of wasteful, reckless and lavish expenditures under their immediate control.

During the discussion on the amendment to dispense with the Foreign Ministers, Mr. LOVEJOY said the appointing of them was taken from monarchical governments, at the time when one man ruled the State, and his wife ruled the monarchy. What had the Minister to France been doing for a year past? Settling a question about gilt buttons and small clothes—[laughter]—that is the Lord's truth—and playing gentleman usher to the snobocracy of America, and introducing them to the aristocracy of Europe—and quarreling with his subordinates because they were better dancers than himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, as a State rights and Virginia Democrat, protested against the principle advanced by Mr. CRAWFORD and others, that the President has unlimited power to appoint foreign Ministers. Such was not the doctrine in the better days of the Republic.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, contended that the President, under the Constitution, has the right to appoint Ambassadors without provision of law. An appropriation for specified Ministers was suggestive to the President as to whom he should appoint. He was, however, willing to vote money to enable the President to appoint Ministers whenever the public interests require them.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, had a horror of Executive usurpation, and an equal horror of Congressional usurpation. The Committee of Ways and Means had reported a bill in accordance with existing law, but gentlemen who voted to strike out the missions had not the courage to face the music and vote the repeal of these laws. As to Mr. DALLAS engaging in stock-jobbing, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOVEJOY) had repeated a slander.

After further debate the Committee rose before disposing of the bill.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill appropriating $30 000,000 to enable the President to acquire Cuba. The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, spoke upon the principles which are claimed for the support of the Homestead bill. He proceeded to prove by incontestible considerations the indefeasible right of all to representative portions of the soil. The mysterious connection between man and the earth is established by the divine decree that in the sweat of his face he should eat his bread. He dwelt upon, and showed by reference to interesting statistics, that throughout Europe in all ages has the freedom of man been proportionate to his admission to the soil, and produced statistics in proof of his assertion, that the distribution of land among the people would increase the national wealth and prosperity. He claimed the unoccupied public domain for the seat of an empire yet to come—composite in order with an infusion of the Irish, German and European blood.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, spoke in support of the fishing bounties, and alluded to the speeches which have been made in the Senate against them, arguing the advantage of the sections, so far as the appropriations were concerned, against New-England. The Navel officers who had underrated the services of the fishermen, were of the Barnebae Barnacle and John Funks. If in the service, altogether very nautical people, no doubt, but not good judges of the capacity of seamen. He alluded to the postal expenses, and quoted from the Postmaster-General's report, in support of the fact, that Massachusetts, last year, paid into the treasury $176,000, while Alabama takes out $187,000, or thereabouts. Of the 9,000 seamen, registered in 1857, more than 4,000 were registered in Massachusetts.

Messrs. KELLOGG, AVERY, ALKINS and others made speeches—then the House adjourned.

The Santa Fe Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Santa Fé Mail of the 5th inst. reached Independence yesterday. Peace had been concluded with the Navajo Indians. The Neosho Mail party arrived at Santa Fé on the 2d. They were detained by snow movements of Lieut. BEALE's party, in whose company they traveled. They saw no Indians, but signs of their vicinity were visible every day. The strength of the company was doubtless the only reason of their not being attacked. No Santa Fé newspapers have been received.

Fire in Newark—Seven Horses Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Jan. 24.

A fire broke out, at about 2 o'clock this morning, in the stable No. 9 William-street, destroying it, together with the adjoining stable No. 11. Seven horses with harness, &c., were destroyed. Some of our prominent citizens lost valuable horses that were boarding there. The loss is not accurately known, but is supposed to be about $5,000.

The Supposed Slaver Laurens.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Monday, Jan. 24.

On the examination of the stores and outfit of the bark *Laurens*, seized as a slaver in this port on Thursday last by the United States Marshal, she has been libelled by the Government.

Surrender of the Captain of the Yacht Wanderer.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Captain of the yacht *Wanderer* surrendered himself, on Saturday, to the United States Marshal, and was held to bail in $5,000.

The New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The new United States Loan is reported to have been taken at over 102 per cent. The combination bid is understood to have been at 102.

Fire at Sturgis, Mich.

ADRIAN, Monday, Jan. 24.

A fire at Sturgis, Mich, this morning, destroyed $28,000 worth of property. Insurance, $5,000. Loss of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, $17,000; no insurance.

The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 24.

The difficulties between Governor MATTESON and the engineers of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad have been arranged, and the trains commence running to-day.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 31st ultimo, has arrived here.

A discredited rumor prevailed at San Francisco that Senator GWIN would resign his seat for the Secretaryship of the Treasury. In consequence of this, some stir was noticeable among those ambitious of succeeding Mr. GWIN.

The Overland Mail from Kansas had arrived at Stockton.

A hundred thousand dollar prize in the Havana lottery had been won by some parties in San Francisco.

The steamer *Hermann* had been advertised for sale by the U. S. Marshal, to satisfy judgments obtained by the crew against her.

DEXTER BRIGHAM, Jr., had failed for $100,000. Business at San Francisco was very dull, and rice, sugar and candles had sensibly declined.

The dates from Victoria are to the 25th of December. The Fraser River was open again, and late discoveries had increased the faith in the richness of the gold fields in that region.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Great Republic*, 120 days from New-York; *Zephyr*, from Boston; *Pride of the Sea*, from Malaga; *Jean Bart*, from Bordeaux; *Auckland*, from Bongkok.

Large Fire in South-street.

$35,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER AND CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Last evening, a few minutes before 10 o'clock, as Policeman KOHLER of the First Ward, and Private Watchman SYLVEY were patrolling South-street, they noticed smoke issuing apparently from the first floor of the four-story brick building No. 31 South-street. They immediately gave the alarm, and soon several Engine Companies were on hand. The front door was immediately burst open to admit a stream of water, but just as an entrance was forced, an explosion took place of several kegs of gunpowder stored in a clothing store on the first floor, and a stream of fire shot from the door, and almost reached across the street, a distance of nearly forty feet. Several persons were knocked down and injured. Among those who were hurned are the following:

Captain MACKEY, of Insurance Patrol No. 1, badly burned about the head.

DANIEL DONOVAN, one of the Assistant-Engineers, burnt about the head and arms, but not seriously injured.

PATRICK MORAN, of Insurance Patrol No. 1, burnt about the head and arms.

THOMAS MCCAULEY, member of Engine Company No. 5, badly hurnt, and removed to the Hospital.

Except MCCAULEY, the wounded men were taken to the First Ward Station-house and properly cared for. The whole building in half an hour, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, was wrapped in flames, and at 12 o'clock nothing remained of the building but the bare walls.

At one time the premises Nos. 30 and 32 South-street were in great danger, but, through the exertions of the firemen, the flames were stayed. The fire, it is supposed, originated from some combustible material coming in contact with a large stove in the clothing-store. The following are among the principal losers:

NO. 30 SOUTH-STREET.

First, second and third floors were occupied by WALSH, CARVER & Co., ship stores and chandlery; and SAMUEL M. MAGEE, sailmaker, occupied the fourth floor. The damage to this building was principally from water, which did considerable injury to the stock of WALSH, CARVER & Co.

NO. 31 SOUTH-STREET.

First floor said to be occupied by HAWKINS & KETCHUM as a clothing store.

Second floor occupied by SIMPSON & MATHEW, shipping merchants.

Third floor occupied by REVANS & Co., shipping merchants.

Fourth floor occupied by JOHN J. CONOLLY, ship and house painter; W. RAY & Co., auctioneers, and DAVID T. TRUNDY, sailmaker.

NO. 32 SOUTH-STREET.

The premises were badly injured by water, and were occupied by STUARTS & Co., shipping merchants, and RIBERO & Co., merchants.

All the above parties, we believe, are fully insured in our City Insurance Companies, but our Reporter used every effort to correctly ascertain the fact, but was unsuccessful.

On the way to the conflagration Engine Company No. 31 ran over a man named FRANCIS ——, in Pearl-street and injured him very badly. Engine Company No. 6 ran over a young man named DAISCOLL, at the corner of Chatham-square and Mulberry-street, and the wheels of the engine passed over his stomach, inflicting severe, and, it is thought, fatal injuries. Both were removed to the New-York Hospital.

As soon as the alarm of fire was given, as usual, a large crowd of persons assembled in front of the Exempt Engine-house to see the departure of the steam fire-engine kept there. The "John G. Storm" having had a crank-pin broken et the late fire in Duane-street, she is laid up for repairs, and the "John C. Crary" has been put in her place. Our reporter proceeded to the house, and found the engine, ten minutes after the bell struck, all ready to proceed, steam being kept up in her night and day. Owing to the following "old fogy" arrangement, the engine did not get to the scene of the conflagration until 11¼ o'clock. When a fire breaks out a member of the Exempt Engine Company proceeds to the spot, and if in his judgment it is worth while, he runs back to the engine-house and informs the engineers in charge of the steamer to proceed. The steamer, unlike her mate the "Storm," proceeded in a very quiet manner to the fire, and in a short time after arriving put a tremendous stream of water on, which in five minutes told with great effect. No doubt if the engine had arrived at the fire immediately on hearing the alarm, nearly half the present loss would have been prevented. The engine drew her water directly from the river, and her last night's performance to a disinterested person must have been very satisfactory.

The Whitney Imbroglio.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "Medical Ethics," in Saturday's TIMES, reviews, in a very lucid and satisfactory manner, the facts of the Whitney case, as presented to the Academy of Medicine. In one place, however, you make Mr. WHITNEY responsible for the rumor that Dr. GREEN had perforated his windpipe with the sponge probang, or metallic tube; whereas, his intemperate exclamation merely referred to his being hurt. Now, it is not denied that the injurious rumor of the "punctured windpipe" originated with Drs. BEALES and MOTT. "Punctured windpipe" was their diagnosis; of "punctured windpipe" the patient was dying; and for "punctured windpipe" it was vain to prescribe therapeutic treatment. Accordingly, the patient did die, and the conjecture of his physicians seemed to be verified. The *post mortem*, however, revealed that, while there was no lesion of the windpipe, there was an abscess contiguous to it as large as a hen's egg, pressing and encroaching on the tube; and, moreover, a cavity at the apex of the left lung, from which a small aperture led through the surface, so as to communicate with the general cellular tissue of the body. The first thought of Doctors BEALES and MOTT was confessedly erroneous, and their after thought, that the abscess in the neck and the cavity of the left lung were caused by Dr. GREEN's treatment, was evidently not an impartial scientific judgment, but an alternative suggested by the exigency of their position. As the case now stands, it is settled that Mr. WHITNEY did not die of a "punctured windpipe." As regards the real cause of his death, it was undoubtedly the abscess which had developed itself in the neck subsequently to Dr. GREEN's inspection of the parts, on Dec. 14. If, instead of despairing of the case, from a mistaken diagnosis, the physician had opened the abscess, the life of the patient might have been saved. The theory of Dr. BEALES, that the abscess was caused by Dr. GREEN's treatment, is, as we have already remarked, a mere refuge from previous error. MEDICUS.

The Newsboys' Lodging-House.

Such temperatures as we have been enduring of late show us that more than a bed is necessary for comfort at night. A plenty of "covers" is essential. All the beds of the Newsboys Lodging-house are now full, and boys sleep on the floor near the stove, but more bed-clothing (such as quilts) is much needed for the comfort of those who can get beds. Families having any to spare, or benevolent sewing societies seeking worthy fields of labor, cannot do better than by sending an agent to the Institution to learn the facts in the case and then act as seems best. Any information will be che

to own the superiority of the Roman Catholic, who had faith in one God, a name which had already fled from their memories? The west [of Europe] has four hundred thousand specialties of the first rank; in a few years, if we are not careful, it will not be able to produce a minister. Finished men are not produced outside of a religious training.

It is especially by arousing among the Latin populations the instinct of material interest, that the vicious element hopes to arrive at the solution of important questions; unfortunately we do not sufficiently devote ourselves. Sire, to combatting the enduring conspiracy of certain capitalists against Western society. He must be blind who does not see that they organize on the one hand, at their own charges, an army of disorder, and that on the other, they seek to extinguish all chivalrous sentiments in the heart of the French.

I have shown you above that Evil assumes two forms in order to rule the world: on the one side it passes under the guise of Tyranny; on the other under the appearance of Liberty. There it is the will of a barbarian, which is to be executed; here it is the defence of an absurd political dogma with which a nation believes itself intrusted. Peter the Great commits to it the absorption of Europe; Monroe tells it that Europe has no right to busy itself with the rest of the world. In spite of the ill-will of the internal foes of the glory of France and of the Napoleon dynasty, your Majesty has not hesitated to do justice to the project of absorbing Europe in the name of the last will of Peter. You have stamped with your foot upon the soil of France, and without any other interest than that of Latin civilization, France has furnished millions of soldiers, the Imperial eagle has soared aloft, and has only alighted after achieving its object. Then it was, Sire, that the evil principle has seen more than ever the necessity of making an end with your Majesty and with nonselfish France. Conspiracies have been organized against the victor; they have communicated to the nation the fever of avarice, trusting that bomb-shells and speculation might get the better of Providence and of the ideas. Providence has defeated them; the ideas, simple because it is great, has found refuge among the masses; the bomb-shells, destined as they were to strike aloft, have exploded on the ground; speculation has unmasked, corrupted, ruined, destroyed, those who desired to employ themselves and it for the destruction of the masses; so that the Emperor and the French people have remained at liberty to go wherever civilization might claim their aid. The evil principle has had a long rest after these attempts; in its defeat, if it was at least assured that things had not gone so far as to allow your Majesty and the French people to assume in a decisive manner the part which you and they must fill sooner or later, questions of secondary importance had been agitated; but the great issues remained undetermined; there had been no call for such a definition of position as might authorize Catholicity at last to say, "Behold me!" The races were not defaced; the Latins had saved the Saxons from the shame of an overthrow; that the Empire was strong was known, but, with a little perverse blindness, it was still possible to persuade oneself of the contrary. What was more to the purpose was the experiment; time has been more of a destroyer than the grenades.

But Providence, which creates men for events, after having prepared the nations for them, does not permit their accomplishment to be defeated. Words of a numerous class were certainly uttered; the explosion took place at one point, while they conspired at another; and the great questions are at last so stated, that it becomes imperative to solve them, notwithstanding the new attempts to postpone the solution yet longer.

At the period, when, under the pretext of progress, the earlier religious revolts began to compromise Catholic unity, Catholicism completed the world, by revealing the existence of America; the great Isabella gave to Christopher Columbus the means of fulfilling the commission he had received from the Deity; and the discovery of a new continent, in selling at naught all the calculations of science and of the human reason, testified to the superiority of revelation over them all. The Latin races, which had civilized the Old World civilized the New; they acquired it for the faith, for Catholic unity, just as much as they acquired it for their sovereigns; they gained upon the virgin soil of America the space they had lost in Europe. But their adversaries were not long in following them to this new battle-field; and it is there, in all likelihood, that is about to begin the conflict which must compel this age to settle at last the great question of races and of absolute unity demanded for the faith by Catholic civilization and by its enemies.

America is by nature divided into two great sections, united at the Isthmus, the possession of which must necessarily attract that one of the two which designs at all hazards to absorb the other. Not far from this Isthmus, and like an observatory preserved to Europe in the most important gulf of the New World, there lies a fertile island, which no power has thus far been able to tear from the children of those who discovered and civilized it. The Isthmus conquered, the politics of Latin Europe are conquered; the island invaded, the religion of Latin Europe is subdued. The Isthmus will become the path to new conquests as legitimate as that of the Isthmus itself, and the island will serve as a naval arsenal, the creation of which has been proposed to complete the overthrow of Catholicism on the European continent. And that it may not be said, Sire, that I exaggerate, we have from the very mouth of M. Soulé the avowal of these projects, which he did not conceal at Madrid; and for the execution of which, before his departure from Europe, he completed his understanding with all the declared enemies of Latin civilization. In coveting Mexico and Cuba, the United States have in sight not only the aggrandizement of their territory and the satisfaction of their interests; they act upon a principle diametrically opposed to that which animates France; they care for no civilization beyond the soil they possess; they have exchanged pledges with all the men whose hatreds are visited upon the European societies. The democratic Republic once predominant in the New World, all empire, all royalty, anywhere in the world, becomes injurious to its interests; and it will consequently be necessary and proper to destroy them, either by force or by fraud. The United States embody the idea of that crazy Reformation which, not having triumphed over civilization with the aid of Coligny, has gone to recruit itself beyond the seas in order to return in full strength to renew the combat with that civilization.

One of the great misfortunes of our age, Sire, is the impossibility under which our statesmen, owing to their ignorance of the wider horizons of outlook, formerly attained by their predecessors, of elevating themselves above certain simple questions of political, commercial, industrial, and financial interest, and of judging of the unlimited consequences that must follow in the future the triumph of the United States and of the Monroe doctrine. It needs an intellect like that of your Majesty to take in the whole of these consequences and to recognize the urgent need of an immediate alliance between the Latin races of the Old and of the New World. The need of this alliance once recognized by the will which rules France, the horizon suddenly enlarges for our youth; our statesmen elevate themselves to the level of circumstances by an effort thus rendered indispensable, and all the questions of transit, of transatlantic transportation, of relations with this or that State of the American continent, are regarded from a stand-point which at once restores to western Europe its moral and material preponderance. It was only yesterday it was perilous to council Latin statesmen to ascend to that level; in doing so we might fairly have been charged with being carried away by chimeras more ludicrous than alarming; the threats were suppressed, the encroachments were veiled, danger was not yet before our eyes; but now that doubt is no longer possible, that the threats are boldly uttered, that the encroachments are openly projected, and that the danger is certain, we no longer fear the fate of Cassandra, in announcing to civilization the coming attack, of which it is to be the object.

One thing, Sire, which tends to augment the peril, is the conviction with which it has been attempted to inspire your Majesty, that the threats put forth by the President of the United States, in his last Message, deserve only contempt, and that a smile does them entire justice. In our unenlightened days, in which great geniuses alone have the faculty of seeing dangers, and the masses that of presentiment, the intermediate classes, a prey to scepticism, think themselves omnipotent in the use of that weapon, ridicule; they forget that the Romans of the decline were likewise laughing at the barbarians, around those tables laden with wines and meats, at the fatal moment that the barbarians, rushing into the hall, shattered at their very lips the overflowing goblets they were pledging. On such occasions a smile is not a sign of strength, but of stolid cowardice; they affect to despise the danger, for fear of having to meet it. Adversaries like the filibusters and their patrons do not deceive; they throng into their vessels, and before we have ceased to scoff we may have to weep.

Let us even suppose, Sire, that it is foolish to incite our corrupt era to busy itself with other than material interests, so sordidly degraded unless subordinated to interests of a different description, *the Message of Buchanan should no less awaken Europe to the desire of replying energetically; for on the day when America shall no longer have interests in common with the rest of the world, the material interests of Europe will be seriously compromised;* our commerce, our industry will have to submit to rule, instead of dictating it, and the discovery of the New World will have the incomprehensible result of causing the death of the Old. But why reduce the discussion to these proportions so long as your Majesty reigns? That the progress of the enemies of our faith and of our unselfish nationality have prompted the majority of the European Press to discuss them only on the vulgar basis, is as true as it is lamentable; but when a man of your Majesty's stamp comes to restore a keystone to the arch of the European edifice, we may raise the debate above this plain, to speak of the solidarity of races who worship the same God, and of the alliance of nations who have faith in the same people and in the same Emperor. This is, besides, the only means of attaining security; for on the ground of material interests, there is no perceptible reason why chaos should not immediately resume its reign, and the alliance of the Latin races be held useless. And see, again, Sire, with what rapidity the level of the audacity of the antagonists of civilization is elevated, in proportion as the level of our convictions is lowered. Already they talk of unity in atheism, seeing we have ceased to talk of unity in the faith; already Buchanan speaks of the right inherent in the people of Ireland to themselves from all control, because we no longer dare assert that the people of a single faith are consolidated, (*solidaires.*) *The Catholic sovereigns, upheld by God, and their subjects are obliged to use circumlocutions in advancing a legitimate pretension; and behold the chosen of an undisciplined rout of bankrupts and thieves dares proclaim in the face of mankind that the hour is come for these thieves and bankrupts to advance to an assault upon civilization. Let us not be less loyal to truth than they seem to be to imposture; let us not fear to advance our system of beneficence, while discussing their system of evil; and, since, more crafty than we, they know how to make a religion of crime, while we seem to renounce our holy faith, let us hasten to elevate the cross, while we draw the sword; let us hasten to rally the Latin races to that alliance, outside of which there is no safety for civilization.*

What proves that this alliance would have the immediate result of overthrowing all the plans of evil, the infinite number of efforts the latter makes to break it by intellectual means, before it assails it in fact; it is the imminence of a fratricidal quarrel ominously prepared and perfidiously counselled. *It knows perfectly that this quarrel once commenced, its triumph is assured; that the isthmus and the island would become its prey; that nothing could henceforward be in opposing advance toward the South, the destructive blight toward Europe.*

"The period is not distant," said Mr. Soulé at Madrid, when an American fleet will land on the shores of Europe fifty thousand of our Yankees, who shall make no more than a mouthful of your pretended civilization." Here, sire, is a reason why your Majesty should regard the Message of Buchanan as a serious document; *should prevent at every cost the Cabinet of Madrid from sending an army against Mexico; and should cause French influence to prevail in the latter country for the benefit of the Government which there definitively represents order and morality.*

The European power which after France, and perhaps equally with France, has an immense stake in preventing the constituents of Buchanan from carrying out their plans is assuredly Spain. And, nevertheless, Spain is about perhaps to assure the triumph of these plans by enfeebling Mexico, and by forcing its inhabitants to throw themselves into the hands of the Liberal Party, which enjoys all the sympathies of Buchanan.

General Prim has had the sagacity to perceive that the expedition to Mexico was in some sort an abdication on the part of Spain of her influence in America, and a step towards the loss of Cuba.

It was hoped that the presence of the Spanish fleet in the Mexican waters would be equivalent to the signature of all the vagabonds of Mexico at the foot of *the infamous bargain proposed to that Republic by the United States.* "Spain is your enemy," it was said to the President of Mexico, "and you are poor. Lend us your flag, and we will conquer Cuba, which we coveted to buy of you for a hundred millions of dollars, when we shall have gained it." Then they attempted to make the chord of offended patriotism vibrate at Mexico, as they endeavored to do two years ago at Madrid. Mexico was not stupid enough to yield to the temptation. Will General O'Donnell be less adroit, less conscientious, less disinterested than the President of Mexico? If so, the incensed Mexicans should hesitate no longer; they would have a motive otherwise wanting; and as it is probable an attack on the part of Spain would have the effect of paving for them the way to power, no doubt they would sign with both hands the treaty, which may be regarded as the death-warrant of the Latin race in the New World.

The results of the appearance of the Spanish vessels before Mexico would be all the more serious, because the party, pretentiously termed *liberal*, which now rends the bosom of the republic, acknowledges as its head that Vidaurri, who already has not feared to iced his hand to the partition of his country, in order to obtain the presidency of a republic of the Sierra Madre, constructed from the most beautiful provinces of Mexico, under the protectorate of the United States. And this General—is he not after all the agent of the United States in his country, which he is laying waste? Who might here name the daring broker who sold on private account the ingots of silver derived from the sacred depositories of temples he had violated. We might point to the Minister of the United States at Washington, as he covered with his livery the thief Lopezina, an. threatened Mexico with a declaration of war if justice dared oppose the departure of that novel soit of valet. I ask your Majesty, *What relations can we hope to maintain with a country who sends out to the civilized world Ambassadors ready to erect barricades at Madrid, to hold petty conferences in Europe, at which the sentence of Europe is pronounced; and to become dealers in stolen plate in a country in which they have been promoting civil war?*

The Spanish vessels can only profitably show themselves in the waters of Mexico, upon condition of being accompanied by the vessels of France, so as to interveue conjointly with them in favor of the Latin races. The Cochin-China Expedition is an indication of this: an indication which ought now to be developed, and to bring about a formidable alliance before which trespassers should tremble.

Yes, Sire, a new, and for once a decisive, occasion presents itself to your Majesty, of playing that supreme *rôle* of universal arbiter, for which Providence has crowned your brow. Your Majesty went to the East to protect the weak against the strong, and the weak was not your brother either in religion, in politics, or in civilization; and the strong would have willingly shared with France the pray which be coveted, if France could ever have trampled on the weakness of a people in order to absorb it. *To the westward of Europe it is again the weak who demand protection; but this time the weak is, in religion, in politics, in civilization, the brother of France; and the strong, should it pass over the prostrate body with tacit and passive consent of your Majesty, would it not employ its triumph only against* Napoleon III?

The message is clearly directed against the faith, the ideas, the principles, the interests of which your Majesty is the acknowledged exponent; *it buffets Europe upon both cheeks, and I affirm that they who affect to turn it into ridicule, turn pale at it in their closets.*

Mr. Buchanan, and the nation he represents, have no more concealments. Henceforth they crave Cuba, and the language used in the message, proves that they will hesitate at no means of attaining their end. They wish to occupy at first two provinces of Mexico, and in case the General upon whom they reckon to sell them the remainder, should not prove victorious, they declare that they will take possession of a part of the Republic; that is to say that they will seize Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and Coahuila, simply because the first five offer incalculable metallic wealth, and the last two border upon Texas. They openly proclaim that Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honderas, San Salvador and Guatemala are their property. *They ought to be mine,* they say, *and the reason is because I call myself the tion.* They must extend the famous protectorate over Arizona, which, they pretend, is a retreat for assassins. They had already bombarded Greytown, under the pretext that that city of wood was a nest of pirates. Pirates punished by filibusters! Especially as the only pirates were on board the bombarding ships. The town was inhabited by peaceable merchants, for the greater part strangers, among whom were a considerable number of our compatriots. And if they only ask that now, it is because the prudence and moderation of Mr. Buchanan are, they say, obstacles to greater designs.

Emboldened by the indifference of Europe, which they have some reason to believe only feigned, and consequently dictated by fear—rendered nedacious by the concessions of England, whose navy they insulted at Greytown without having any demand made upon them for reparation—sufficiently rich to fill the world with their accomplices—it is not Buchanan whom they want, it is Soulé. It is not Cuba, it is not Mexico that can assuage their thirst for usurpation. All America is necessary to them, while they desire upon the other Continents the ruin of everything that can recall catholicism or monarchy. Those here who tremble at the prospect of a collision because they are, through their interests, the abettors of the wrong, endeavor to persuade themselves and others that the United States do not approve of the spirit of Mr. Buchanan's Message. This is an error. The message is only a diluted expression of public opinion in that den of robbers, who are destined to constitute humanity if humanity does not arrest itself in time upon the path which has already led it to the edge of the abyss.

As the triumph of the United States must be the signal for the decomposition of Latin society, it is the duty of France, to whom God has committed the guardianship of that society, to arm in its defence. By sustaining with her influence the Government which, in Mexico, represents order, morality, and, above all, religious unity—in reestablishing the relations of Spain with this Government, whose designs and whose stability the presence of the flag of Isabel in the Gulf of Mexico is calculated to second and to assure—in forbidding the United States to dream of the purchase or usurpation of the Antilles—a Franco-Spanish alliance to which all the Latin nations would hasten to adhere, would suddenly exalt the moral level of humanity, and would have the advantage of at length resolving those great important questions always repelled by the destructive energies of agitation. And let not your Majesty be astonished at my persistence in claiming for even the religious character which it is sought, with all the strength of which evil is capable to deprive our time. The day when Catholic unity ceases to reign in Mexico and Cuba, the decomposition of Latin society in America would be accomplished, and the only obstacles which are now opposed to the usurpations of the United States would be overthrown. The proof that the awakening of faith is regarded by Evil as the signal of its defeat, is the inexplicable series of desperate measures which it employs to oppose faith. A vast coespiracy is organized to prevent the arts, or literature, or the army, or anything that possesses strength, from daring to say, "I believe." While Buchanan is preparing for the assault of civilization, his accomplices corrupt and aid him. Your Majesty sees that the danger is great, and must know that your dynasty will be its first victim.

A Franco-Spanish intervention in America, in favor of the Latin principle, would have the immense advantage to Catholic civilization of displacing the object of European attention towards America, of opening to European society a field of moral influence and of material operation much more vast than any that has hitherto been theorised for the New World.

The relations of Europe with North America have had none but deplorable results for Europe, which is a fact easy of comprehension, since the United States are in a permanent state of conspiracy against her. But few months have passed since the crisis organized by the people who elected Buchanan for the purpose of spreading over the world a disorder propitious to the accomplishment of their designs. *The United States have never opened a single relation with Europe which has not tended to her ruin*—and whenever a commotion has been found in her footsteps, the explosion of the mine has disclosed powder of Anglo-Saxon manufacture. *All the advantages of commercial relations between Europe and the United States have ensured to the United States; all the disadvantages to Europe.* And yet, Sire we could acquire all sorts of advantages, create a debt of gratitude which would be paid, establish a counterpoise to Yankee pretension, assure to ourselves all the universal transit routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, by giving to Latin America one-fourth of the attention which we have given to Anglo-Saxon America—by exercising our beneficent influence on Southern and Central America—by stimulating in all the Spanish-American Republics the development of their commerce and industry, whose wealth have many other sources than that of the wealth of the United States.

A Latin alliance, by placing the people who have elected Buchanan under the ban of civilization, will at length oblige Europe to recognize that Central and Southern America are the natural theatre wherein she must in future exercise her influence and establish her Transatlantic relations. *Almost all her children who go to the United States, scarcely place their feet on that accursed land before an air of ingratitude breathes upon their hearts, and they deny, as Soulé has done, the land that gave them birth.* Every European who mixes himself up with the Yankees immediately becomes an enemy of Europe. Something still more strange takes place in North America, and it certainly is not the least curious or important of the subjects worthy of your Majesty's attention. The real inhabitants of the United States—the owners of the soil, the descendants of those who courageously won the independence of the English Colony, never dreaming that they were opening a retreat for the refuse of revolutions—are not free to express an opinion in favor of order and morality. They find themselves ruled by the new recruits who come from abroad to strengthen and increase every day the phalanx of self-styled Democrats. They would, without doubt, be disposed to second Europe, if Europe, through her indifference or her fears, did not place them at the mercy of their adversaries. Removed from power during twenty-eight years, they are obliged in silence to assist at the orgies of filibusters, and to see their country transformed into a den where all the political infamies which threaten the existence of civilization are prepared. Those men are respectable—they could recreate a country out of their country, if Europe were to intimidate or to overthrow their adversaries; but it is their influence which is being destroyed. The Europeans who visit Central or Southern America remain the children and the friends of Europe. If they act otherwise, they would lose all their prestige—a fact which at once demonstrates the difference existing between the Yankee and those whose country they desire to usurp, in point of nobility of sentiment. Europe, then, has some one there to protect. Our ambassadors there find French hearts beating, and do not meet among the inhabitants of the country over which they cause our flag to float so many bitter enemies of that glorious *labarum.*

France owns, in the City of Mexico alone, four thousand of her children, and, at least, as many in every Capital of the Spanish American Republics. Then, Sire, it becomes a question of protecting these sons of France by intervention, peaceably or with an armed hand, and to change, to their profit, as to ours and that of our natural allies, the course of relations between Europe and America. It is not in the United States that the true sources of the wealth of the New World are found, and it is on that account that the United States are always tempted to expand beyond the limits of their own country. It is in Central America and in South America that your Majesty's influence can cause to be regenerated peace and order. The Latin States of the New World, Peru and Ecuador, for example—would they ever engage in warfare if Latin Europe were to offer to be the empire of their differences? They would be at once strong, productive and united. *Sire! blockade the United States, and the world will see if the United States can find within themselves the means to gratify the thirst for material pleasures which is devouring them.*

Like all the sons of the Anglo-Saxon races, the Americans of the North excel in the capacity to avail of the labor and the fortunes of others. They behold their Indies in South America, and this it is which induces them to push themselves so expeditiously beyond the Isthmus of Panama. The future of the relations of Latin Civilization with America is, I repeat it, Sire, in a direction different from the United States. It is on the Isthmus, whose importance your Majesty has already studied, with that elevation of views which has already constituted your Majesty the first man of the age. It is in South America. *As to the United States, the hour of their decadence will have sounded on the day when a Latin alliance shall have intimated to them the order not to advance one step further in the path of usurpation.* The cancer which eats them, and which they only nourish by throwing it each year the product of a new theft, will suddenly gnaw them to the heart; their confederation will be broken by the force of events, and then Latin Europe will truly have the right to smile, if she is not compassionate enough to take pity upon them. The United States only live on the condition of foreign encroachment; like bandits, their inhabitants cannot exist but by frequently emerging from their caverns. Put a wall around them, Sire, and they will eat each other up, and they will devour each other like savages as they are—have they not already tasted of each other in Utah?

Yes, sire, such will be the fate of the United States when a Latin alliance shall have reduced them to the necessity of existing within themselves, and it is impossible to imagine how easy it would be to reduce them to it. That redoubtable adversary, whose blows can be so dreadful, whose triumph would be fatal to civilization, has no other strength than that which it derives from the indifference or the fears of those whom he threatens. He is to the world what one of those fantastic shadows is to the child, who thinks it is always running behind him. Let him continue to flee, and his fear will conduct him into an abyss—let him stand and look the phantom in the face, and it will vanish. *There is nothing in them that is not falsehood, weakness and cowardice.* Supposing themselves to have nothing to lose and nothing to fear, the United States risk and dare everything. They are great as the senseless fears which they inspire. Who does not remember the results of the campaign undertaken by them against Mexico in 1846? Mexico, which had only eight millions of inhabitants—which was torn by civil war—which had not a million in her treasury—cost twenty thousand men and two hundred millions of dollars to the United States, which possessed a population of twenty-six million of men and more than twenty-eight millions of dollars. What would have become of them—where would they have been if they had had to struggle against one of the great European Powers, and, above all, against a Latin Alliance? They have men of gallantry; it would never be possible for them to have a General of genius, for one of two things must exist: either the General would be an honest man who would not lend himself to their designs, or he would be an ambitious egotist; and then it would be for their own institutions that they would have to tremble. During that same war with Mexico, were they not jealous of Scott, their General, and were they not afraid of him? A great noise has been made about their maritime power, and yet they have not a single fleet to put in line; their merchant vessels, very good for the transport of filibusters, could not float a minute before one of our imperial frigates. They are obliged to parley with their insurgents of the interior, and they could not raise, in the whole country, an army capable of putting to flight a few battalioned fools.

In truth, Sire, an examination of their real strength would justify those who ridicule it, if it were not that they receive, with impunity, the aid of auxiliary forces which are truly dangerous to Latin civilization, and particularly to the dynasty of your Majesty. Those are the forces which it is necessary, and which it would be glorious to conquer, *by ordering the United States to take no further step in advance.* It is revolution, in what is threatening among them, that must be combated—the universal revolution of which they are the symbol, as your Majesty is the symbol of religious and political order. *These are, above all, the means of circumventing their accomplices in Europe, whom it is necessary to sever from them, in forcing them to exhibit something beside gratuitous menaces and unpunished bravadoes.*

If your Majesty, descending an heir from your throne, could pass secretly into the countiog rooms of those who conspire at heart, and upon the Bourse against Imperial France; into the offices of journals, inimical to the liberal, which have reproduced the Message of Buchanan; into all places in short where they await as for the Messiah a spark which shall ignite the revolutionary magazine, you would comprehend the fearful influence which the impunity enjoyed by the United States and, through them, by all the enemies of the Latin race, exercises. A single manifestation of these races under their natural arbiter, would suffice to scatter the leaves of Buchanan's Message like dust before the wind. A single moment of hesitation, a single mistaken step on the part of these races, a single serious quarrel among them, a single year more of indifference on their part—and the evil which begins its attacks on the frontier of our civilization will reach and strangle it in Europe, to leave its corpse at the mercy of the barbarian accomplices which this accursed instinct keeps in its pay about the very throne of your Majesty. The fatal moral influence exerted by the United States on their European accomplices, and the partial increase of the latter in number are, it must be owned, the fatal fruits of the indifference with which our Governments have treated the eccentricities and pretensions of the Yankee race. What more easy than to believe that every Government is cowed before the audacious will of the electors of Mr. Buchanan, when we see these men put themselves, on every occasion, above the laws and treaties which the Great Powers have made? Has not the *Wabash* recently passed the Dardanelles with perfect impunity, under the pretext that the vessels of the United States have nothing to do with the Treaty of Paris? Have we not seen a simple Yankee captain make head against Austria, and forbid her in the Mediterranean to touch a single hair of Kozta'e head? But why attempt to recount the examples of such conduct? The enemies of civilization whisper one to another, "Civilization fears the United States!" In 1846 Europe, disdaining the Yankee bravado, allowed these United States to steal from Mexico one hundred and ten thousand square leagues of territory, space enough for the founding of three kingdoms.

Be persuaded, Sire, that in order to dissipate the threatening phantom, and to weaken the forces placed at its disposal by its accomplices, it is only necessary to fire a single gun. Your Majesty would have no need of firing a single cannon; the United States have no more a Sebastopol than they have fleets and armies. A simple declaration from your Majesty will suffice to bring them to reflection, and to breathe enough confidence into the adversaries of American Democracy to reclaim the power, of which they have been deprived these last eight and twenty years. Such a declaration would be applauded by the whole world, *as was that of Charles X. in regard to that other nest of pirates which was called Algiers,* and as was that of your Majesty in regard to Turkey, which you undertook to protect. The cases are identical. France herself has no ambition to encroach; France desires to prevent encroachment; and if the United States, brought to an explanation, avow that expansion is a question of life and death with them, the world will have to determine whether it is prepared to die that they should live.

There is not a moment's doubt of it. The conduct of the United States, the language of their Presidents, of their diplomatic agents, of its naval officers, of all its citizens who by chance come in contact with the world; their acts and their language alike prove that they recognize a right of invasion wherever they see an advantage to be procured. Cuba would be useful to them: hence their right to possess Cuba; by the same title they will regard themselves presently as the legitimate masters of all the European colonies in the same seas. It is not Spain alone that has to fear for her Antilles; France has to tremble for hers, and so of Great Britain, and of the world. When Peru discovered her guano wealth, were not the United States seen to claim the ownership of the islands containing it? They have lands to cultivate: hence the fertilizing novelty must be theirs. This is the same as saying, that a man finding it convenient to know the time, has the right to seize the watch of his neighbor, if he lack one of his own.

I pause, Sire. It is impossible for me, within the limits of this pamphlet, to develope the whole of my views; but your Majesty has too largely the custom embracing all the consequences of a synthetic proposition not to know, after reading these lines, with what documents and proofs they should be attended, in order to demonstrate that I repeat but the truth. I recapitulate my wishes; an alliance of the Latin races under the lead of the Emperor of the French, who, by all providential elements, is called to march at their head; a Latin intervention in the affairs of Mexico in favor of Latin principles; an energetic declaration establishing that Europe will never permit the United States to buy or conquer Cuba; a new direction to be given to the intercourse with the New World, and to the exercise of French influence on the Continent; an intimate union of the Latin interests of Europe with the Latin interests of America, and, in consequence, an encouragement of all measures tending to bind these interests indissolubly; in line, a supreme effort in favor of the Catholic element on the doubtful questions, with the view of rendering to civilization that unity of action and that width of horizon of which it has been deprived since the religious sentiment has come to be regarded as a thing under the control of events instead of being their director.

These wishes, which I submit to your Majesty, not only in my own name but in behalf of the races who have faith in you, will no doubt excite profound astonishment among the intermediate classes of Western society, nursed as they are to great plans and great achievements; but I am persuaded that they will find an echo in the heart of the man whom Providence has so plainly predestined for their accomplishment. I am also satisfied that they will not surprise the masses, for whom the name of Napoleon is the synonym of grandeur and of safety.

While Western statesmen, absorbed in all sorts of secondary questions, the solution of which might well be left to inferior minds, have neglected to elucidate the advantages to be won for Latin civilization by the exercise of European influence in Central and Southern America, the inhabitants of our seaports have of their own notion discovered those advantages and entreat your Majesty not to let them slip away from us.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux, Nantes and Havre, without, fully comprehending the extent of those advantages, have yet caught glimpses of their value, and recognize the danger for France of any prolonged indifference to American affairs. These Chambers have offered addresses to your Majesty, which will bear witness as well to the loneliness as to the justice of my own appeal. The eminently Catholic character of my appeal, Sire, is in keeping with the popular desire to see an end of all those clouds of uncertainty, and to behold the reconstruction of the family as well as of the State. Everything which threatens to interfere with this desire is a danger for civilization, as well as for Imperial France. It is time for us to reckon up the number of our enemies and of our friends, and to eject from our bosom the serpent which may one day devour us. The hour is more than propitious—it is decisive for the awakening of Catholicism. Everywhere attacked with fury, Catholicism may rise up everywhere victorious, and by its own triumph assure to your dynasty the Empire which your Majesty has so nobly won back from anarchy, irreligion, and, above all, from ignorance, whose darkness was already spreading over the whole world.

When justice, truth and order reign in the Universe; when weak nations have nothing more to fear from the strong; when religion pursues her regenerating work in peace; when the enemies of civilization crawl crushed to earth by the energetic hand of Right; when France and her sovereign are respected and their legitimate influence is wielded in all its magnificent fullness; when conspirators shrink from the light of day, and by their inaction confess their impotence, then, indeed, as your Majesty has well said, the Empire means Peace. But when justice, truth and order are despised, outraged and defied; when our sister nations are menaced in their independence; when religion, publicly insulted, is driven from the congresses over which it ought to preside; when the law of right is discussed, combated, violated by the adversaries of civilization; when France and her sovereign are excluded from important questions, wounded in their influence, attacked in the principles which they represent and profess; when conspirators show themselves, and when people dare to write such a message as has just been thrown into the face of Europe, the Empire is then the avenger of order, truth and justice; the Empire is the defender of threatened nations; the empire is the arm which holds the sword of St. Peter, and which reclaims the heritage of Charlemagne; the Empire is the champion of violated law, the great dispenser of pacific influence; the Empire is the form of government which picks up the gauntlet of all challengers and condemns those who have thrown them down; and, if it is necessary, in order to exercise this varied mission, that the Empire should be something else than peace, it is War!

Washington Matters.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—ACTUAL STATE OF THINGS IN SOUTHERN KANSAS—MERITS OF THE CONTROVERSY—PATENT OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

The Republican Party seems likely to be misled in regard to the facts of the exciting events now transpiring in Southern Kansas, and the real issue involved therein. And even a portion of the independent Press appears in danger of betrayal into assuming false positions by one-sided, perverted or exaggerated statements in regard to this subject. From a candid review of the well-known facts, and consultation with gentlemen who are personally familiar with Kansas history, I cannot avoid the conviction that the Press or party which attempts to sustain or apologize for the course at present pursued in the vicinity of Fort Scott by Montgomery and his band, will undertake that which is utterly indefensible, and eventually provoke severest condemnation when the excitement of to-day shall have given place to calmer reflection. A communication published in the Times, a few days ago, over the signature of "Randolph," and the Kansas correspondence published in the *Tribune* of the 15th, it is to be feared do not fairly present the true state of the case, but rather the Montgomery side of it only. The mere narrative in these communications may or may not be accurate. That is immaterial to my purpose, as I propose to consider simply the *casus belli.*

These correspondents charge that the Pro-Slavery men have broken the Denver Compromise, and that Montgomery has lived up to it. It has been repeatedly stated that the Denver Compromise provided that "by-gones should be bygones," and that no person was to be molested for past offences. This is a great mistake. No compromise was made or attempted to be made with crime. The document unanimously agreed to by the people of Bourbon County, at Fort Scott, and signed by Governor Denver, reads as follows:

Second—All past offences against the laws, we agree to refer to the Grand Juries.

Third—We agree to refrain from persecutions and vexations, arrests for *imaginary* or *petty* offences, and to discourage and discountenance all such proceedings, no matter from what source they may come.

Fourth—We agree to exert ourselves to preserve the public peace, and *assist in enforcing the laws,* and to do so effectually, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to bring offenders to justice, by *having them arrested for all offences hereafter* committed, and for *all others on which indictments have been* or *may be found* by a regular and legally constituted Grand Jury; we will at all times give to the officers of the law such information and assistance as we may have in our power to give, to effect such arrest.

The Italics are mine. It will be seen by the above that had Montgomery and all his band been indicted, convicted and hung at the succeeding term of the Court, no violation of the compromise would have necessarily been made. I believe it is not denied that the late raid upon Fort Scott was for the purpose of rescuing a prisoner held under an indictment, and yet "Randolph" says that "Montgomery and his men have strictly lived up to the spirit of the argument," (the Denver Compromise, so-called,) "and are still only contending for its enforcement."

"Randolph" says:

"I know well that the import of that agreement between Governor Denver and other Federal officers on the one part, and Captain Montgomery on the other, has been a matter of controversy, and I know equally well that Governor Denver, in a begging manner, requested that what he said at that time should not be on paper in full, because he wanted to present a fair record at Washington, and *his reputation* would suffer to have Buchanan know just what kind of a truce he had made with Montgomery. Therefore he did not see Montgomery, but used an amanuensis. I am not anxious to expose the Governor now, so far as to publish all he then agreed to in private."

How the above extracts from the "agreement" can be a "matter of controversy" among men who can read the English language, is difficult to understand. But Mr. "Randolph" knows, just as well as he knows that this "agreement" is a matter of controversy, and no better, I presume, that Governor Denver, "in a begging manner," &c., desired not to be published in full. Now, I have seen a person who was with Governor Denver on this trip to Fort Scott, and who had an opportunity to scrutinize everything the Governor did, and I am compelled most reluctantly and respectfully to say to Mr. "Randolph" and the country that I do not believe there is the least foundation in truth for the above statement. I know this to be true, that a friend of Mr. Montgomery said that he, Mr. M., would like an interview with the Governor if he, the Governor, desired it. This wish was reported to Governor Denver, and he replied that he did not go South to treat with or molest those charged with crime, but his object was to visit the people and see if they could not be induced to an force the laws against offenders of all parties.

I have it on good authority that Gov. D. did not speak to Mr. M., nor did he authorize any one to speak to him in his behalf. All Gov. Denver's public addresses were in accordance with the "agreement," and "Randolph's" statement is the first intimation in the public that there was any private arrangement with any parties whatever.

But admit that Gov. D. made in private an agreement with Montgomery directly opposed to one he made with the people in public, where is the justification for the recent acts of certain professed Free-State men in Southern Kansas? In Lima County the Free-State Party had the organization, including the Sheriff, and in Bourbon County the Governor appointed the persons recommended by the Free-State men for Sheriff and County Supervisors, thus giving the Government, so far as juries and sheriffs were concerned, into their hands. No Free-State man could be indicted or convicted unless a Free-State jury should decide he ought to be. Sheriff Roberts was chosen to the Legislature on the Free-State ticket, and Mr. Ball, another Free-State and Anti-Administration man, was appointed, at Mr. Roberts' suggestion, sheriff in his stead. The question naturally arises, Why, if the Free-State Party have the Legislature, the juries, Justices of the Peace, County Supervisors, County Judges, sheriffs and constables, do they not redress their grievances and punish their criminals by a resort to the power that is, to mobs? Let those who desire mobs answer.

"Randolph" has furnished us with the platform of Augustus Wattles, John Brown, Wm. Hutchinson, James Montgomery, O. P. Baker, and others, and let us look at it a moment, and see if the Republican Party of the country will stand upon it in the next campaign for President. They say:

"*First*—All criminal proceedings against any and all men, for any action of theirs connected with our political difficulties previous to this day. (Jan. 1, 1859,) shall be forever discontinued and quashed."

This, of course, applies to the murderers at the trading post last season, as well as others, so that Hamilton and Co. are now washed of their crime.

"*Second*—All active political men who have already been forcibly driven from the Territory, for *crimes committed,* shall remain away as a just punishment for the same. This does not apply to those who have left the Territory voluntarily through fear."

But who is to decide what persons have *committed crimes?* Not the *Courts*—for, in article *first,* "all criminal proceedings," &c., are to be forever "*discontinued and quashed.*" Are Wattles, Brown, Hutchinson, Montgomery and Co., who have lately been the terror of Southern Kansas, to decide; or shall it be Clark, Emery, Clarkson, Calhoun and Co., who drove out "*active political* men," as they say, for "crimes committed," some time ago?

But "*Third*—No troops, or marshal, or other officer of the General Government, shall be sent for, or called in to enforce or serve criminal processes against *any man for any act* prior to this date."

If it be true, as reported, that these gentlemen have just closed a forcible collection of $100,000 worth of property from their neighbors, this certainly is a very convenient plank in the platform. This, it will be seen, has no reference to *political* acts especially, but applies to "*any act.*"

"*Fourth*—All parties shall hereafter in good faith discontinue and thoroughly discountenance all acts of robbery, theft or violence of any kind, against any person on account of *political* differences: and we will use all reasonable exertions to *bring to justice* any one who may hereafter offend against this agreement."

So all acts of robbery, theft and violence on *political* account are to be discontinued, but as to all other kinds of robbery, theft and violence, the question is to remain open!

All offenders against this agreement are to be brought to *justice.* How? Not in any Court, for a Judge and Jury can only act in accordance with *law,* and there is no law, except the law of this man, against calling upon a United States officer to punish crime, &c., &c. Of course these gentlemen must have reference to their own tribunal when they speak of bringing men to *justice* for violating their "agreement," or edict.

Suppose these same gentlemen were to set up business with the above stock in trade in New-York, Ohio, Massachusetts, or any other State in the Union, how long would they be allowed the use of the leading Republican journals of the country

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Savings Banks' Unclaimed Deposits to be Looked After—The Avenue D Railroad Bill Favorably Reported—A Crack at the Regents of the University—The Bill Providing for the Naming of the Staten Island Rioters Recommitted, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

The Senate is not in session to-day, and I am glad of it, for on my word I believe that faithfully reporting their slowness is what makes my letters so stupid.

Let's be on hand punctually at the House this morning, and shoot wisdom as it flies. As early as 10, though the session opens an hour later, the Chamber—which is really a beautiful room, with ample accommodations for 128 members and about half the reporters that are nominally entitled to the floor—is well occupied. Some score of members are at their desks indorsing petitions, reading the documents that are filed for each ayer night, dispatching extra copies folded and stamped, "with their compliments," to the friends who are expected to help them next year to the same honorable position they now make illustrious—putting on the harness for the day's work. Sundry Committees are in session, too. "Cities and Villages," with several pairs of boots visible above the desks, considers quietly its easier questions—reserving for more formal sessions and more private places, the graver matters of city railroads and steam in metropolitan avenues. "Towns and Counties," at another spot, is reading petitions for new powers to constables and larger fees for underpaid officers. The Committee on "Engrossed Bills" in another corner watches for—

The rap of the Speaker's hammer announces that it is 11 o'clock, and the hands on the ancient dial admit that it is but three minutes past. The house is hushed the cloak-room door is closed, and all inside it are prisoners for a season. The doors are locked, and, when it is as still as if deserted, the Speaker leaves his seat, the clergyman occupies his platform and engages in prayer. It is impossible that none of the best heads entertain the drift and the scope of the words he utters—it is quite possible that some accompany the chaplain in his invocation, and really ask aid to hold their wild horses when the debate runs high, and the opportunities for a man to make a fool of himself become so abundant.

Prayer over, the Speaker resumes his seat and announces "the reading of the Journal." A deputy clerk generally performs this entertaining duty—reading as if at a mark—hurling the story out of his mouth as if it were infected, and his life depended on issuing it at a 2 20 pace. This quarter hour is a very precious one,—for nobody pays the slightest attention to the reading,—and it is the appointed time for him who has a little resolution just coming on to the floor to see his friends and provide that his pet shall not be neglected nor wickedly kicked out of the House. "Shall the Journal be approved?" cries the Speaker, and if there is no objection, "it is approved," and next he announces that "Petitions are now in order." These are petitions from the people to their servants, and as the popular grievances are always abundant, the Committees are called in their order. At the opening of the session, no county is passed without some petition presented by its member, but as it gets later, the desks are cleared, and the list takes less time to pass. But from some quarters the supply never fails. "Kings" being called, three men start to their feet with petitions for or against steam on Atlantic-street. "Kings" called again, two start up with "petitions for a law to protect gas-consumers from the impositions of gas companies." As some score or more of these have already been presented, some curious member "desires to hear it read," which desire is always gratified, and the clerk reads the petition aloud. When "New-York" is called, the whole delegation spring to their feet. As the Speaker can see but one at a time, the last one has got a good deal of wholesome exercise, jumping up and dropping down again, before his turn comes. When the list of counties has been all called, the Speaker announces "Petitions generally are in order," and there is another general cry of "Mr. Speaker," and a scramble for the floor—almost everybody having been caught unprepared with the proper indorsement upon some paper when his term was reached. Each petition, as its title is announced, is referred to some Committee, who to-morrow or not till the last day of the session, may report unfavorably upon it, when it is heard of no more, though filed and saved; or favorably, by resolution, or by bill, which being immediately twice read, so far as its title goes, has received its two readings, and is ordered to the "Committee of the Whole," where its enemies men pitch into it, and, while saving their country by defeating it, run the risk of distinguishing themselves as orators. The galleries all seem merry while the petitions are in order. The Pages of the House stand ready to spring toward the member who cries, "Mr. Speaker," and catching the paper waft till the Speaker announces "The gentleman from Allegbany," or "Wayne," or so forth, and then, if the gentleman announced is the one whose paper the page holds rush to the Speaker's desk with it—or, if not, fly to the one who is announced and carry his petition up. The pages enjoy the running amazingly, and glow with the excitement, never minding anything less than half a dozen tumbles in a morning. The little fellows have $1 a day for their services, and he who does his duty best always hopes to get reappointed for the last half of the session. Excuse me, Mr. Times, for detailing these matters, which are all A B C to the old folks; but I remember that some 50,000 of your newer generation of readers have not yet been put through the first primary meeting, and that all is Greek to them till they understand it.

"Reports of Standing Committees are now in order," cries the Speaker from his seat. Mr. RILEY, of New-York, gets the floor—it is Saturday morning I write of—and announces a favorable report which proves, when the Clerk reads it, to be upon the bill to construct a Railroad through Avenue D. The Committee on "Cities and Villages" has six of these Railroad projects in its keeping, and it reports this one, to which there is likely to be the least objection, first, as a feeler. If, when this comes into Committee of the Whole, it stands fire, and, two days afterward, goes through its third reading without trouble, the rest will come tumbling in, and the hotels will be crowded with a lobby fresh from New-York. All the other reports of the morning are upon local bills or bills interesting only to distant parts of the State.

"Reports of Select Committees are next in order"—but none of them have matured their selecter projects.

"Messages from the Governor" next, but his Excellency has nothing to communicate.

"Communications from State Officers" fetches half-a-dozen answers from as many Savings' Banks, all confessing that they have no "unclaimed deposits" from unknown depositors within six years past. If all the Savings Banks answer as promptly and to the same effect, the Canals must fare slimly for all the fat they will get out of this hopeful quarter. The answers stop in time, however, not to peril any further Mr. OPDYKE's resolution for a Committee of Investigation.

"Messages from the Senate" fetches down the concurrent resolutions passed yesterday by the Senate, imploring our members of Congress to stand on the side of the Nineteenth Century and of common sense, when the Postmaster-General's astute suggestion to return to high postage shall come before them for a vote.

"Third reading of bills," cries the Speaker; none have been engrossed in time, however, and so the galleries escape a bore.

"Notices of bills" generates about a score of notices of bills, of which it is safe to say that full half are not yet drafted, nor ever will be. It is a very neat way for a member to advertise, however, that he has an interest in the subject named, and would like to be consulted, if the topic is to be reported on, or to be put on the Select Committee for its consideration, if one is to be raised.

"Introduction of bills" fetches Mr. C. S. SPENCER to his feet with a "Gas bill." It is referred to the Judiciary Committee, where a score of petitions on the subject have preceded and another score will follow fit. Mr. OPDYKE introduces his bill, fixing more definitely the liabilities of Express Companies as common carriers. Mr. COMSTOCK introduces his act upon which the Chamber of Commerce have been sitting—to revise radically the Port Warden act.

"Motions and Resolutions are now in order," says the Speaker, and about half the House in concert call "Mr. Speaker." That gentleman, rising, blandly informs them that, when the House adjourned, Mr. OPDYKE's resolution, appointing a Committee to visit the Savings Banks, and look up the amount of their unclaimed deposits, was pending, consequently it is now before the House. "Those in favor of it will say aye," to which a full volume of voice responds "Aye"; "those opposed, say Nay," to which a thinner volume cries "Nay." "The ayes appear to have it"—says the speaker, "the ayes have it," and the cry for a "count" coming a second too late, the resolution has passed. Among the "nays" were the weak voices of some Republicans, who protest against laying hands upon the hoarded millions of the Savings' Banks, lest it breed a panic, or at the best send up such a crowd of claimants as would soon draw back, or ought to, every cent from the treasury that this dubious source of revenue would contribute; but they consent unwillingly to let a committee make the proposed examination, though fully determined that the Canals shall not get their needed enlargement, nor the cormorant contractors their greed from this quarter. Mr. RUTHERFORD moves to take from the table his resolutions asking for a Select Committee to consider the rights and wrongs of labor. Having explained that his Committee will cost never a nickle, the House indulge him and order his Committee.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD called up his resolution asking the Regents of the University to report all sorts of information about what they do, how they do it, what it costs, and what of it all. Mr. S. backed his resolution with a speech, which, especially in so far as it was composed of quotations from the Regents' last report, made the House merry. Mr. TUTHILL on

jected, on the ground that the Regents, and the gentleman wanted what already, more than enough, and that, therefore, no more might have decisive effect. The speech, however, upon the merits of the records referred to, if faithfully kept, were valuable to science. Mr. WRIGHT objected too, that the Onaida gentleman's remarks reflected upon the worthy Board, whose services were rendered without fee, and that the resolution could not be passed without casting a reproach upon them. They were passed, however, under the operation of the previous question, the Ayes and Nays being called, and the effort to table their reconsideration failed.

Mr. SPENCER, about this time, moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee the bill "for the trial of certain offences." Mr. TUTHILL explained that the bill was one of very great importance—its object being to provide for the trial, in Kings County or New-York, of rioters, who deliberately burned down all the public hospitals on Staten Island, besides some fifteen private houses, which not even a Castleton Board of Health had pronounced nuisances. The only object of recommitment must be delay. Mr. SPENCER urged that Mr. CHRISTIE, of Richmond, had not had a hearing upon the bill before that Committee, and it was but courteous to give him a hearing.

Mr. CHRISTIE was proceeding to explain why the bill was too serious in its consequences, not to his district only, but to the whole State, too subversive of justice, and radical and outrageous in its provisions, to be so hastily rushed into the Committee of the Whole, when the Speaker, with the announcement that the motion giving rise to debate must lie over, put on the brakes. Mr. CHRISTIE immediately moved an adjournment, to which the House, for fear of doing some mischief in its excitement, instantly voted Aye. By a previous resolution it had been agreed to adjourn till Monday evening, 7 o'clock. So everybody fell to packing his carpet-bag, took his hasty plate of soup, and departed for home. GLAUCUS.

The City Inspectorship—Eulogy on the Character and Services of Mr. Morgan.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having always regarded your journal, in its editorial department, as the medium of fair and impartial criticism upon public men, and the official acts of public officers, I am rather surprised at the *tenor* and *spirit* of your recent comments upon City Inspector MORGAN, and the bitter character of your animadversions upon his official conduct, and his present position and relations with the Board of Aldermen and Mayor TIEMANN.

Mr. MORGAN, previous to his election as City Inspector, three years ago, had been for a long time an *attaché* of that office, and for two or three years the chief and chosen clerk of Mr. DOWNING, his predecessor. It was admitted, during the canvass, by his political opponents, that no man was better fitted, by *education and experience in its duties*, for the position than Mr. MORGAN. *Before*, and *after* the election, it was conceded that he was perfectly familiar with the whole machinery of the office, its general routine of business, and all the varied functions pertaining to that department of the public service, and was, therefore, entirely competent to discharge its duties. On the 1st of this month he had been in office three years; had served out his full term to the satisfaction of the public, and (as was generally said) with distinguished faithfulness and ability. Up to that period nobody had whispered a syllable against his integrity or fidelity as a public officer. Partisan office-seekers and greedy spoilsmen had indeed complained of some of his appointments, but we all know how impossible it is for a man to escape censure who has official patronage at his disposal.

But now all at once, since it devolves on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to appoint his successor, the friends and partisans of other candidates are emptying their vials of wrath upon his devoted head—exhausting the vocabulary of billingsgate, and even having recourse to the mystic genii and fabled demons of mythelegy, wherewith to characterize Mr. MORGAN's monstrous delinquencies. They have discovered by dint of some new light that Mr. MORGAN has no capacity for the office, and is almost an imbecile—that the health of the City has suffered during the whole of his administration—that the streets have been continually loaded and reeking with the filthiest mire, and have constantly exhaled the foulest and most offensive effluvia—and that these have produced nearly all the sickness and death with which this great City has been afflicted the past three years. His subordinates, too, come in for their share of abuse—they are lazy drones who have done nothing to earn their salaries; and Mr. MORGAN himself is denounced as an unscrupulous, heartless, negligent officer, whose gross inefficiency and want of diligence are patent to the most careless observer. Now, is all this consistent? But to add to his catalogue of crimes, he has corrupted a whole Board of Aldermen,—and has *thus secured* the new appointment to himself, or, what is virtually the same thing, secured an extension of his official life for an indefinite period of time. I would ask, Mr. Editor, whether this can be considered fair criticism, or vituperation; is it the result of an impartial review of Mr. MORGAN's official acts, or is it a snap judgment, and a hasty conviction and sentence without evidence? Are not those who indulge in this spleen and spite towards Mr. MORGAN interested in the appointment of some other man, and therefore seek to disparage him, and prejudice the public mind, as the surest means of effecting their selfish and sinister designs? Would it not be more charitable as well as reasonable to suppose that the Aldermen and the Mayor entertain an honest difference of opinion as to the man best qualified to discharge the duties of the office of City Inspector, instead of presuming that they have been bought up soul and body by Mr. MORGAN, to interpose a factious opposition to all the Mayor's nominations, and thus retain Mr. MORGAN in the office? It appears to me, Mr. Editor, that on reflection, you must acknowledge that you have been a little hasty in your conclusions upon this matter, and have not, in treating this grave question, exhibited your usual discrimination.

I know Mr. MORGAN, and think you have mistaken his character and his mission. He is an active, shrewd, intelligent man—self-educated and self-made—uniting in rare combination mental and physical endowments which cannot fail of impelling their possessor to stamp himself upon the community in which he moves.

He is a man of great industry and indomitable perseverance, and one of those who always infuse their own spirit and energy into those associated with them. The idea, therefore, advanced in your strictures of yesterday's date in the TIMES, that his subordinates are of the do-nothing order, that they neglect their duties, and "that they constitute the scum and refuse of back-stairs politicians and dependants, who hold positions of inactivity," is destitute of the slightest approximation to truth. Finally, Mr. Editor, without any purpose of attempting an elaborate vindication of Mr. MORGAN or his subordinates, whose known character and standing are a sufficient answer to the general and vague complaints brought against them in your journal, my object in this communication was, rather, courteously to complain of this loose way of attacking character upon mere partisan representations or idle rumor, without specific charges or the necessary basis of evidence. P.

Atlantic Telegraph.

WORCESTER, MASS., Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A few weeks since I saw an announcement in one of the New-York papers to the effect that the Atlantic Cable had become practicable for telegraphic purposes. The same notice was published in other papers. At the time I did not believe there was any truth in it. That impression has become confirmed by satisfactory proof.

It is difficult to get any truth from parties connected with that enterprise in America. Some of them, however, I presume are ignorant of the real facts of the case, while on the other hand, others manufacture explanations to suit particular circumstances, and in this manner mislead the public. I have sought in vain to get reliable information as to the operation of the late cable—such for example, as the regularity and time of the electric pulsations transmitted over it.

For the benefit of the public I give the following information as reliable. If those interested in the Atlantic Cable, in America, do not believe the statements to be true, and deny them in any paper, signing their names thereto, I will feel bound to prove the assertions, or stand convicted of misrepresentation. Here are the facts, viz:

The electric generator used in working the cable at first, was a modification of RUHMKORFF's Induction Coils, excited by a Smee voltaic battery. The next was the Daniel battery, and latterly Mr. HENLEY's Magneto-battery.

The pretended delay, after the laying of the cable, to put up the recording apparatus at Trinity Bay, was a fabrication. The instrument used at that place was a delicate galvanometer, so feeble, as I have been informed, that the operator had to use a telescope to see the movement of the delicately-adjusted needle. The instrument used at Valencia was the reflecting galvenometer, which would show the oscillation of the needle, when it was so feeble that it could not be seen with the naked eye.

In regard to the Hughes telegraph, it is a fact, that since the cable has been laid Mr. HUGHES has had every opportunity afforded him of going to Valencia or Newfoundland, at his own expense, and applying his instrument to the cable, and he has the liberty to do so now, but as the current of electricity that has manifested itself through the cable since the early part of last September has been so small, Mr. HUGHES has been justified, in the opinion of his friends, in abstaining from subjecting his instruments to so severe a trial.

At the present time the Company is in a pecuniary difficulty. It is now certain that it will not be possible for the Atlantic Company to lay another cable, if ever, earlier than 1860.

In the meantime, further effort will be made for the recovery or restoration of the late cable, and the friends of other routes will proceed in the consummation of their respective enterprises. During the coming Summer, with engineers already engaged, I intend to travel over and examine the route, *via* Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Isles, which, in my opinion, is the only one practicable for a telegraph between Europe and America.

Yours, very respectfully,
TAL. P. SHAFFNER.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 66, 77, 79, 80, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 94.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 1809, 463, 487, 297, 341; 499, 503, 507; 509, 513, 515, 517, 521, 523, 525, 533, 537, 541, 543. *Part II.*—Nos. 2714, 548, 550, 556, 558, 562, 570, 574, 1810, 308, 580, 582, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 606.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 131, 167, 168, 169, 172, 181, 182, 66, 70, 74, 11, 106, 165, 166, 134, 170, 180, 190, 191.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 112, 209, 215, 271, 272, 163, 267, 201, 256, 33, 56, 221, 273, 303, 285, 229, 314, 223, 295.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

EVIDENCE—LOSS OF CARGO.

Robert L. Stuart et al. vs. *Herman Boyer.*—This was a libel filed to recover the value of 17 boxes of sugar belonging to the libelant and alleged to have been put on board lighters belonging to the respondent to be carried to Brooklyn from the ship *Greenland*, then lying at Quarantine, but alleged not to have been delivered. The bills of lading of the sugar called for 3,225 boxes. There were two lighters engaged in the transportation, and receipts for 3,225 boxes were produced on the part of the libelant, all of which were admitted by the respondent to be correct, except two, one for 516 boxes and one for 408 boxes, which he claimed to have been altered after their signature, by the master of the lighter; the first by the addition of the words "and ten;" and the second, by the addition of the words "and eight." The mate of the *Greenland* was examined by deposition, and testified that these words were written before signature. The master of the lighter, who was examined in Court, testified that they were not there when he signed them. The general character of both these witnesses for truth was not impeached.

The master of the other lighter, who signed a receipt immediately under the receipt for the 516, testified that when he signed he examined the other receipt, and it was then but for 500.

As to the other receipt it was in evidence that the lighterman was directed to bring only 400. The mate of the *Greenland* testified that after the 408 were put on board and the receipt for that number drawn up, eight more which had been used on deck as a staging, were put on the lighter and the receipt altered in this respect before signature.

It was testified by several lightermen that the eight boxes were not so loaded as testified by the mate, but that they were put on the lighter to make up the 400 and before the boxes were counted by the mate and the lighterman.

It was also testified by several witnesses, contradicting both the mates of the *Greenland*, that two boxes of sugar were lost overboard from the ship while being loaded on the lighter.

Held by the Court.—That on the evidence the libelants have not shown that the respondent received on board of his lighters the 17 boxes claimed in the libel, and he is not therefore liable for their value.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Owen & Vose. For respondent, Messrs. Benedict, Berr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 24.

Before Justice Davies.

The People ex rel. Hubbard Stone vs. *William Menck.*—This was an action to try the title to the office of Trustee of Common Schools in the Twentieth Ward, and turned chiefly upon the credit to be given to a return of votes made by the Inspectors of election, at the Charter election, held on the first Tuesday of December, 1857. Hubbard G. Stone and William Menck were opposing candidates for the office of Trustee for the full term.

Menck, the defendant, received two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one votes. Stone, the relator, claimed that he received two thousand nine hundred and sixty-*five* votes, which the defendant denied. The Clerk of the Board of Canvassers, however, by mistake it is alleged, gave a certificate of election in the first instance to Mr. Menck instead of Mr. Stone. The error was immediately discovered and duly corrected by the Clerk of the Board, and a certificate given to Mr. Stone; but Mr. Menck was, notwithstanding, allowed to take the oath of office and to take a seat in the Board.

It appeared on the trial, that the return made to the Board of Canvassers, from one of the districts, as originally written, gave Stone two hundred and *sixty-six* votes, but "sixty-six" had been erossed out and "seventy three" interlined above. No evidence was introduced, by either party, tending to show when or by whom this alteration was made. The relator's counsel contended that the return was to be received as corrected. The defendant argued from the ink used, the handwriting, &c., that the alteration was probably fraudulent.

The Court charged the Jery, in substance, that the paper being a public record, imported verity on its face, and *prima facie* was to be taken as correct. They were to presume that the alteration had been honestly made. It was incumbent upon the defendant to offer evidence to rebut this presumption, if he denied the accuracy of the returns. Verdict for plaintiff.

Messrs. Runkle & Douglas and A. Oakey Hall for plaintiff. Messrs. Doyle and Nelson J. Waterbury, for Defendant.

TRIAL OF STEPHENS, THE WIFE POISONER.

The People vs. *Stephens.*—The trial of Stephens, the wife poisoner, was commenced for to-day, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but was adjourned, by agreement of counsel, to Feb. 14. The reason of the delay is that further time is required to complete chemical analyses, &c.

SPECIAL TERM—DECISIONS.

Before Justice Davies.

Isaac Parker vs. *Edwin R. Bogardus.*—Judgment for plaintiff for amount, $2,500, with interest from May 1, 1858, with the usual provisions for foreclosure and sale with costs.

John Binese and others vs. *John F. La Farge and others.*—Judgment that the will be construed so as to give to the children absolutely, subject to the life estate of their mother in one-third.

As to infant defendants, their guardians, or a majority of them, are authorized to grant, sell or dispose, in such manner as they may deem most for the interest of their wards, &c., in accordance with opinions.

Samuel P. Townsend vs. *Moses Chamberlain, Jr., &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Draft of judgment submitted approved.

James Vanderburgh vs. *Archibald Hall et al.*—Judgment dismissing complaint with costs.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Herman Bruen et al. vs. *Alexander M. Bruen et al.*—*Alexander M. Bruen* vs. *Herman Bruen.*—Reference ordered in both cases to Henry Nicoll. Form of order to be settled.

Edith S. Twiner, infant, &c. vs. *Charles Twiner and others.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Form to be settled.

James McMullin vs. *Roger Monahon.*—Judgment for defendant. Complaint dismissed with costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

James Downward et al. vs. *Edwin Rateliffe.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without costs to either party.

The People ex rel. James White vs. *John Quackenbush et al.*—Alternative *mandamus* allowed.

In re, Petition of Jas. W. Elwell, &c., as to North American Gutta Percha Company.—Order settled.

Philip vs. *Sheehan, &c.*—Order granted.

Joshua Atkin et al. vs. *N. L. McCready et al.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Alvin Nuptial settlement of Mrs. Eliza N. Howland.—Referred to the Hon. Wm. Mitchell to take proof of facts stated, and report same with his opinion.

Benjamin Marshall vs. *Joseph W. Savey et al.*—Motion amending judgment granted.

Maria C. Carnal vs. *Lucien Carnal.*—Report confirmed, and order for judgment af divorce granted.

Edward S. Boyd vs. *James C. Lane et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frederick W. O'Bernier vs. *Joseph Mora.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Laura H. Gildersleeve vs. *John W. Boyce.*—This case involves the claims of two rival school mistresses to the post of Principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 27, in the Twelfth Ward. The story of the case has been laid before the public already. Miss Gildersleeve was formerly the Principal of the School. Last Fall Miss Elizabeth Ennis was appointed in her place, by the Board of Trustees of the Ward. It is said that the appointment was not made by a competent meeting of the Board, but was illegally procured through the influence of one of the Trustees, who, it is said, takes a very special friendly interest in Miss Ennis. As Miss Gildersleeve could not obtain her salary, she recently sued out a writ of *mandamus* to compel Mr. John W. Boyce, who is Principal of the Male Department of the school in question, and whose duty it is to make up the pay-rolls for said school, to insert her (Miss Gildersleeve's) name in the pay-rolls for the months of September, October, November and December last past, which he has heretofore refused to do.

The return to the writ by Mr. Boyce was filed today. He states in it that Miss Gildersleeve is not entitled to the relief demanded, as she was removed by order of the local Board of School Officers on the 20th of August last, and Miss Elizabeth Ennis was appointed in her place, of which facts he had been notified by the Board of School Officers. Miss Gildersleeve had not acted as teacher in the school during the months for which she claimed payment; and, in accordance with the law, the local Board had filed the notice of removal and appointment with Mr. Boese, the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The case came on on Saturday. This morning Justice SUTHERLAND made an order that on filing the return a rule may be entered requiring the relator to demur or plead thereto in twenty days after notice.

Herdenbrook vs. *Herdenbrook.*—The application of W. A. Hardenbrook, Esq., to be discharged from arrest on an attachment, came on again to-day. Mr. Herdenbrook contended that he had been arrested contrary to the provisions of the statute, in that he was, at the time of his arrest, on his way home to Fordham, from a reference before A. W. Bradford, Esq., on Friday, Dec. 21, to which he had been subpœned as a witness. The plaintiff introduced affidavits setting forth that the arrest was made before the time of the reference, and not after it, as was represented by the defendant, that it was made while he was in the office of his lawyers in this same case, Crane, Cornell & Fowler, and that the subpœna did not compel his attendance on the day of the arrest. The Judge deeming the point of the time of arrest, whether before or after the reference, material, ordered the case to stand over until Friday morning, at ten o'clock, for further proofs; and, in the meantime, committed the defendant to the custody of James W. Fawler, his attorney.

SEDUCTION AND DESERTION BY A CLERGYMAN.—The Peoria [Ill.] *Transcript* says: The case of the Rev. SAMUEL GLOVER, which has for some time been occupying the attention of the Second Associate Reformed Presbytery of Illinois, has been brought to a close. It appeared at the trial that in the beginning of June, 1857, the individual last mentioned left this city in company with a relative, for the ostensible purpose of visiting some friends in the neighborhood of Rose's Grove, in the northern part of the State; that after remaining some days in that vicinity, in order to find

some place where they might be safe from pursuit, the gentleman went to Chicago, leaving the victim of misplaced confidence and love behind in the interesting condition. Shortly after this event, Mr. GLOVER visited her at a late hour of the night, remained but a few minutes, and left for Chicago in the same train in which she came. Two weeks afterwards he again visited her in seclusion, received the child from the hands of the relative of its mother, and again departed, since which time its whereabouts to all except himself has been unknown. Every means in his power was made use of by this reverend gentleman to conceal all these transactions, and especially his own connection therewith. His visits were made under cover of the shadow of midnight; his correspondence was carried on under fictitious names; when expedition was necessary, the telegraph was made to do its work, and when it did begin to be rumored about the city that such things had taken place, his victim was brought back to forestall public opinion in relation thereto. When the matter came before the Church Court for investigation, he endeavored to thwart action, attempting to procure the non-attendance of the most material witness against him; and when, finally, the weight of evidence left him no hope of exculpating himself, he abruptly and contumaciously declined having anything further to do with the Court before which he had been cited for trial. Evidences of other instances of improper conduct on his part, but not of so criminal a nature, was also adduced on trial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 100 bbls. Ashes; 1,192 bbls. and 1,102 sacks Flour; 760 bushels Oats; 708 bushels Malt; 1,805 pkgs. Provisions, and 377 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 100 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,000 mats Java, at 14¼c. @14½c.; 100 bags Laguayra, at 12c. @12¼c.; 45 bags Rio, at 10¾c., and some St. Domingo, at 9¾c. ₩ lb. No Rio has arrived during the week. Stock of Rio and Santos, in private hands, this evening, 8,300 bags.

COTTON—Has been less active, yet steady; sales 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb...	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling, ₩ lb..	12¼	12¼	12½
Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb.	13¼	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is decidedly firmer, with an active inquiry from regular buyers and from speculators. Sales have been reported of 16,500 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. unsound State, at $4 30, to go out of the market.

Unsound State, ₩ bbl	$4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State	5 10@ 5 30
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 10@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues in light supply and fair demand, at $5 25@$7 for low to very choice extra ₩ bbl. Superfine is entirely out of market. Southern is briskly inquired for at improved prices. Sales 6,000 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 65@$6 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 05@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 50@$4 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is held at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Puncheons of the latter continue in request at $19 25, but are generally held at $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request and is very stiffly held. A City miller has purchased several lots, on terms not disclosed. The reported sales since our last comprise 27,500 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 45; Red Western [Winter] at $1 35; Mixed Western at about the same rate; White Southern part at $1 50; and Red Southern at $1 37@$1 38 ₩ bushel. Corn is inactive. The high prices [86c.@90c.] asked for old mixed Western check business therein. Buyer offer 86c.@87c., ₩ bushel. The transactions in new reach 9,400 bushels, at 82c. for yellow Southern, and 82c. for white do., ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet and somewhat nominal. A small lot of Jersey was obtained, at 85c. ₩ bushel. Some Canada Barley has been sold, at 90c. ₩ bushel. Oats have not varied. We quote Canada, 64c.@66c.; Western, 62½c.@65c.; State, 58c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 53c.@57c.; Southern, 49c.@54c. ₩ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—1,400 bales have been sold in Boston, part at 12¾c.@13c. ₩ yard.

HIDES—Are quiet at old quotations.

IRON—Is in moderate request at previous prices.

LEAD—Is in fair demand at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 480 bbls. New-Orleans at 42c. ₩ gallon.

Molasses Trade of New-York, in

	1857. Hhds. Tcs. & bbls.	1858. Hhds. Tcs. & bbls.
Stock, Jan. 1	1,798 100	4,613 4,512
Receipts	70 519 57,461	69,250 86,164
Total supply	72,317 57,561	73,863 90,676
Deduct Exports, &c.	7 875 5,378	4 877 3,423
Total	64,442 52,178	68,986 87,196
Deduct Stock Dec. 31	4,913 4,513	4,814 2 611
Total consumption	59,529 47,666	64,572 84,556

Molasses Trade of the United States, in

	1857. Hhds. Tcs. & bbls.	1858. Hhds. Tcs. & bbls.
Stock Jan. 1	9,256	10,473 7,192
Receipts	184,819 107,641	205,352 47,884
Total supply	193 075 102,641	215,825 55,081
Deduct Exports, &c.	18,318 12,339	10,128 5,639
Total	174,757 90,302	205,697 49,442
Deduct stock Dec. 31	10,473 7,197	14,013 1,460
Total consumption	164,284 83,105	189,684 47,982

Consumption in the United States:

	Total Foreign.	Total. of all kinds.
1858..Gallons	24,795,374	45,169,164
1857..Gallons	23 256 404	28,508,784
1856..Gallons	23,014,878	39,698,878
1855..Gallons	23,533,423	47,266,065
1854..Gallons	24,437,019	50,493,019
1853..Gallons	28,576,821	55,536,821
1852..Gallons	29,417,511	48 257,511
1851..Gallons	33,238,278	48,948,018
1850..Gallons	24,606,949	37,019,249

We have prepared the foregoing comparative exhibit of the Molasses Trade of New-York and of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) from the table accompanying the Annual Statement, published at the office of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List.*

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged; 575 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 49c.@49½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in demand and is stiffly held, mainly at 69c.@70c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds are quiet, at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and unsettled today, with sales reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½ for new Mess; $17 62½ for old Mass; and $13 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c. @6¾c., ₩ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for at former prices. Lard is in good request, and is very firm; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 11¾c.@12¼c. Beef is salable and steady; sales, to-day, 500 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $16 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$8 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16 25@$19 ₩ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 18c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 9c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 550 tcs. at $3 25@$4 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 60 cases No. 1 Nutmegs and 20 cases Mace, on private terms; some Cassia at 26c.; 750 bags Pepper, part at 10c.; and 1,000 bags Pimento at 7c., subsequently held at 7¾c. ₩ lb. Our Saturday's report having been crowded out this morning, it is necessary to state that two cargoes of Pepper, 7,100 bags in all, were sold, including 1,600 bags, by the *Oak*, from store, and 5,500 bags by the bark *James Paton*, afloat, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 500 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 7¼c. @8¼c., but including 80 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; also 634 boxes Havana on private terms.

TEAS—An auction sale, chiefly of new Teas, occurred today; it passed off rather tamely, the competition having been somewhat spiritless. The bulk of the lots offered were not desirable, and unsatisfactory prices were obtained for such.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., chiefly at 27¼c.@27½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bols. Resin, at 2s. 3d. For London, 100 bbls. Beef, at 4s. 3d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 9d., and other engagements were reported—the particulars were not ascertained. For Bremen, 10,000 lbs. Bone, 200 bbls. Resin, and 500 bales Tobacco, with 150 bols. sundries, on terms not disclosed.

REMOVAL.

IVISON & PHINNEY,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATER—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER—Temptation—Irish Tiger—In and Out of Place.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Sea of Ice—Magic Pills—Jack Robinson.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Robbers—Maseppa.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Zavistowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Chechini Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Rarvard's Diorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, to morrow, Jan. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day. (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M. to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of an important character. In the Senate, an elaborate memorial was submitted from the Legislature of Indiana, relative to the representation of that State in the Senate. Henry S. Lane and Wm. M. McCarthy, the memorialists allege, are the only persons properly commissioned as Senators. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Seward gave notice that he should move to give the above-mentioned persons the privilege of the floor while their claims were pending. Memorials were presented from Pennsylvania in relation to the modification of the Tariff. After some recriminations between Messrs. Bigler and Cameron, the memorials were referred appropriately. Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill making an appropriation of $30,000,000 to be placed in the hands of the President to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, made a lengthy report in favor of the appropriation, and advocating the acquisition by all the arguments usually advanced in its favor. A very full abstract of the report will be found in our report of the proceedings. Mr. Seward, representing the minority of the Committee, followed with a bill requiring the President, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, to present a statement of the relation then existing between this country and Spain, and also requiring a statement of the condition of the Treasury and the effective force of the Army and Navy, to enable Congress to judge as to the necessity of adopting extraordinary measures to maintain the rights and interests of the United States in regard to Spain. Mr. Seward made some remarks tending to show the financial hindrances to the proposed acquisition, and alluded incidentally to the debate on the President's Message in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, a report of which was published in the Times of yesterday morning. Brief speeches were made by Messrs. Bayard and Toombs, in advocacy of the bill, and Mr. Foot gave notice that he would have something to say on the subject at the proper time. The Senate then went into executive session and then adjourned. In the House Mr. Stephens' resolution, to set apart the first two days in February for the consideration of Territorial business, looking specially to action on the Oregon bill, was taken up, but after some debate the House refused to suspend the rules. A resolution was passed to limit the debate on private bills on Saturday next to two five-minute speeches on each. A bill was passed appropriating $10,000 to pay witnesses before the Investigating Committees. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and quite an animated debate took place relative to the propriety of reducing the number of foreign missions. An amendment, offered by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, was adopted, which limits the missions to Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, China, Peru, Turkey and Nicaragua. The bill was not disposed of before the Committee rose. The bill appropriating thirty millions toward the acquisition of Cuba, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is similar in its provisions to that of Mr. Slidell in the Senate.

The bids for the remaining ten millions of the loan authorized by Congress in June last were opened by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday. Bids were received from forty-four parties, and the rates of premium offered vary from three-fourths to five per cent. About six millions are awarded to those who bid more than two and a half per cent., and the remaining four millions go to the bidders of from two to two and a half. A list of all the bids will be found under our telegraphic head.

Reports reach us from Washington relative to serious difficulties between the President and his organ, the *Union*, which are likely to terminate in a severance. It is asserted that Mr. Wendell, through his connection with the establishment, is a loser to the amount of about $50,000. A dispatch which we publish this morning will throw some light on the cause of his misfortunes.

The citizens of Poughkeepsie are much excited over a brutal murder which is alleged to have been committed in that place. On Friday night last, a woman named Eliza Lawrence, living with a man named Lewis Gould as his wife, as the culmination of a series of brutalities on the part of the latter, was struck in the stomach with an axe, and cut so terribly that the bowels protruded. She lived until Saturday night. A daughter of the parties, aged about 12 years, was a witness of the act, and has given her testimony against her father at the Coroner's inquest, which is not yet concluded.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening Alderman Boole presented a series of resolutions in favor of the proposed improvement of the Park, which were referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of an ordinance for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement, was the special order. The measure was lost for the want of a constitutional vote. Some debate followed the presentation of a communication from the City Inspector's Office, signed by Mr. Morton. The document itself was one of little importance, but Alderman Adams opposed the reading of it on the ground that there was no City Inspector. He was overruled, but before the reading of the communication had progressed far, a motion to refer it prevailed. The Board adopted a resolution declaring George W. Morton City Inspector until his successor is appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of erecting a jail in Ludlow-street, between Grand and Broome streets, to be used instead of the Eldridge-street Jail, was adopted. The ordinance presented originally by Alderman Boole was also adopted. It directs the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for a change of the Charter, so that members of the Common Council may receive $1,000 per annum for their services, and also for a declaratory act excepting the Municipal Corporations of 1857 from the law permitting witnesses to appear on their own behalf. $2,000 were appropriated for the celebration of Washington's Birth-day. The Comptroller was authorized to repair the apartments now occupied by him, at an expense not to exceed $5,000.

The police and fire telegraph apparatus, which was withdrawn a few days since by Mr. Robinson, in consequence of a refusal by the Mayor to pay an arrearage alleged to be due for its use, was yesterday again restored by Mr. Robinson, to acility—the alleged arrearages, however, still remaining uncanceled. Mr. Robinson asserts that he is afraid the City might be a large loser by some if he persists in debarring the City full and free use of the telegraphic wires. There are others who share Mr. Robinson's fears that if the Mayor practical views anyone he had commenced in the premises he would lose his present profitable connection with the fire and police telegraph.

The Centennial Anniversary of the death of Robert Burns was made the occasion for a lecture last night in Cooper Institute, before the Burns Club of this City, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The building was crowded to excess by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience.

One of the most entertaining lectures of the season was delivered last evening before the Historical Society, by David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia. His subject was "Stratford-on-Avon." The lecture was an entertaining sketch of Shakespeare's life and birth-place.

The New-York Fire Department gave their thirtieth annual ball last night, at the Academy of Music. It was a great success, and added at least $5,000 to their fund.

A destructive fire took place last evening in South-street, and several persons were injured by an explosion of powder at the fire. Two young men were run over by the fire engines. The performance of one of the steam engines at the fire gave general satisfaction to all disinterested persons.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were only 2,000 bales at former rates, Flour and Wheat were brisker and firmer. Corn, Barley, Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Hay, Hops, Hides, Tallow and Whisky were quiet. Sugars, Molasses and Spices were in fair demand. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

Latin Civilization and the United States.

The most audacious American disciple of Barnum has never conceived so magnificent a scheme of puffery as M. Felix Belly has just carried out in behalf of his projected Interoceanic Canal of Nicaragua. We have been made familiar with poetical flights of soporific sentiment, suddenly ending in a descent upon the admirable clothing shop of Smith Brothers. We have been led through historical disquisitions upon Pestilence in the Middle Ages, to a brilliant vindication of the virtues of a patent sarsaparilla, or a universal pill. We have been entrapped into the first chapters of a harrowing romance, only to be dismissed at the moment of most entrancing excitement, with a reference to the publication office of some new weekly journal, in which the tale "will be continued at a future day." But all these devices are modest, commonplace and empty when compared with a solemn appeal to the God of Battles, an invocation of the Roman Spirit and the Latin race, a profound disquisition on the machinations of Socialism, and an address to the throne of France, as the preliminary to a fresh operation on the Stock Exchange.

M. Felix Belly is practicing in Paris all and more than all that Mr. Barnum is preaching in London. He has carried the art and mystery of kite-flying to a perfection hitherto undreamt of.

It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Buchanan did more than half his work for him. The reader who peruses the translation which we this morning publish, of M. Belly's "Letter to His Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon III., on the Influence of France in America, *apropos* of Mr. Buchanan's Message," will recognize, we are sure, the justice of this concession. If our friend of the fiery pen—our enterprising "man of the Latin race"—has found himself in splendid perorations, vindictive adjectives and startling revelations of the Yankee "wrath to come," Mr. Buchanan has at least supplied him with the points on which to fasten his terrifying rhetoric, and given him the skeleton of the grand scarecrow he has set up to frighten France into buying his new stock at a premium, as the only hope of saving "Latin civilization" from a prompt invasion of Texan rangers, Mississippian missionaries and "gray-eyed men of destiny." The complacent indifference to the public opinion of mankind with which Mr. Buchanan in his Message reiterates his demands upon Spain for the sale of Cuba, and the affectations of political philosophy in which he hides a bold assertion of the old doctrines of Attila and Rob Roy, that "they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can;" these are certainly capital heads for a discourse to prove that the United States deserve to be outlawed from the fellowship of the nations; that they have abandoned the principles of Christian civilization; that they are a people of confederate pirates; and that they ought to be extinguished accordingly, by the strong arm of the Heaven-sent Emperor who came to France a Saviour and a new Creator in the flame and smoke of the massacres of December, 1851.

We need not waste our own time or that of our readers in dissecting the monstrous shape which the author of this very curious production has conjured up. We have assumed that author to be M. Belly, not only because Parisian report affixes his name to this letter of the Latins, this proclamation *urbi et orbi*; but because no man is more interested than he is in moving heaven and earth and the Tuileries to protect and foster an exclusive French occupation of the Central American Isthmus, through which he has obtained authority from the Central American Governments to cut an oceanic canal. With this view of the inspiring genius of the pamphlet in question, it would be absurd for us to treat it as a document of political weight and influence. It is not extremely probable that the Emperor on rising from the perusal of the stupendous appeal (if indeed he ever perused it at all) forthwith resolved to exterminate the accursed Yankees, or to reconstitute a great Latin Empire of the West, for the purpose of saving Catholicism from the disciples of Coligny, and civilization from the electors of Buchanan. Yet it would be idle to pretend that the publication of such a paper in Paris, and its extensive circulation under the eyes of a vigilant and all-powerful government, is an event altogether without significance for us, and that it can be passed over in utter and disdainful silence by the American people.

Whatever our wishes on the subject may have been in the days of Jefferson, the time has come in which we must begin to recognize the inevitable influence of Europe, her politics and her passions upon our social and political condition. The circle of European nations stretches out beyond the Old World, and is fast enveloping ourselves.

The emigrants whom Europe sent to us half a century ago were practically cut off from all associations with Europe as soon as they had fairly fixed themselves within our limits. A system of communications equally slow and costly, favored the isolated development of the American character and the unretarded growth of a purely American policy. All this has now been changed. The heart of Europe beats to-day across the Atlantic, and its pulsations are felt in rapid thrills from London and Vienna, from Paris and Madrid, to Boston and New-York, to St. Louis and New-Orleans. We can no longer be indifferent to Europe nor Europe to us. The Revolutions of 1848, stifled in the East, still live and burn in America; our great cities, our western territories are full of men whose sympathies, whose hopes, whose ambitions, whose interests even, belong as much to the world from which they have been driven as to the refuge which they now enjoy. Of this the Governments of Europe are well aware. If the last ten years had settled any thing definitely in the system of Europe, these affiliations of the West with the East would be of less importance to the rulers of Europe. But there is not a single continental State of Europe which feels itself to-day secure from shocks and outbreaks even more severe than those which overtook the world in the Spring of 1848. Naturally therefore the proclivities of the great and growing people whose flag now shelters by thousands the exiles of Republican Europe, and whose elastic institutions afford those exiles the means of exerting no slight or indirect influence upon the policy of their adopted country, must deeply concern the rulers of the Old World. When a French refugee and a declared enemy of Spain, in the person of Mr. Soule, passed unharmed through the territories of France and presented himself at the Court of Spain, in the character of an American Envoy, the continental governments accepted the spectacle as a sort of declaration of war upon all the established system of things in Europe. Were England to commission Louis Blanc or Victor Hugo as her Ambassador to Napoleon III., or France to send Mazzini as her representative to Vienna, Europe would be plunged at once into a general conflict. It can, therefore, only be a question of time and convenience whether any of the now established Governments shall or shall not resent a similar act on the part of the United States, and pending the settlement of this question it is reasonable to suppose that a close and by no means friendly watch will be kept upon the tendencies of this country by those Governments. It is to this incipient hostility against America, shared by all the European States that have thrones to be overthrown or Transatlantic possessions to be endangered, that our "man of the Latin race" appeals; and the extraordinary extravagance of his style and his sentiments thus conceals a substance of important truth for the consideration of the American people. We should understand what sort of a light it is that our Ostend circulars, our "manifest destiny" proclamations, our filibustering outrages and our Presidential bargaining for goods not in the market, aid the enemies of Republicanism in throwing upon this country and her institutions. And although we may well afford to laugh to-day at the bombastic magnificence of M. Felix Belly, it is not a matter for laughter at all, but for very serious reflection, that the intemperance and partisan recklessness of our own public men should have brought us to such a pass, that the sovereign of a nation with which we are at peace, and who professes only the "most affectionate good-will" to us, can suffer his *imprimatur* to be put upon a pamphlet which brands us as a "nest of outlaws," a "brood of bankrupt pirates," and a people worthy to be walled up in our own dens, there to enjoy a cannibal banquet upon our own flesh and blood!

Mr. Slidell on Cuba.

Mr. Slidell has made his report on the question of the purchase of Cuba. He has contrived to involve the subject in a mist of sophisms without, however, really veiling the intrinsic absurdity and outrageousness of the particular demand made upon Congress at this particular time by the President; and the only plain, effectual, unmistakable result of all his reasoning upon every candid mind must be, an irresistible conviction that the whole of the present agitation about Cuba at Washington is purely factitious, and directed to the achievement of some partisan object which lies much nearer the Presidential heart than all the sugar and oranges, all the Guava jelly and dark-eyed Señoritas of the "ever-faithful Island."

Mr. Slidell's argument for the acquisition of Cuba is a sort of parody on the famous proposition of Des Cartes. "I think, therefore I am." Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Slidell think this is the time for buying Cuba, therefore this *is* the time for buying Cuba. Absolutely no other reason is assigned for pressing the subject to a present issue. On the contrary, Mr. Slidell gives us most excellent grounds for postponing it. Spain, he tells us, does not now wish to sell. But he thinks she will soon be happy to sell. There will be a revolution in Spain, of course, very shortly, as revolutions are an intermittent disease in that country; and one or another *coup d'état* at Madrid will bring the proud Monarchy over to us with the Island in her hand. Grant the justice of Mr. Slidell's views of Spain, and what better cause could we ask for waiting till this contingency shall occur before settling our bargain for Cuba? If Spain could now be pressed into selling, she would name her own terms. If we wait till Spain presses us to buy we shall in our turn be masters of the position. Either Mr. Slidell does not know what he is talking about, or he has given the *coup de grace* to his own propositions. For he does not pretend any immediate urgency for the purchase, other than Mr. Buchanan's necessity of doing something fine and famous to signalize his Administration, and save himself from melting away beyond the sight or sound of nominating conventions. If the Cubans are so anxious to be free from the Spanish yoke, as Mr. Slidell has "the best reason" to believe they are, they must ere long strike a blow to free themselves. If they are not manly and resolute enough to strike that blow, are they manly and resolute enough to make good citizens of the United States, and useful members of the confederacy?

Mr. Slidell thinks we are strong enough at this moment, with the shadow of a navy on the peace establishment, to take Cuba by force. Surely, then, we should not be too weak to take Cuba in war, with an effective war navy on the seas. Annexation, Mr. Slidell thinks, is the law of our national existence. If this be so, the said law will take care of itself, and there can be no reason for our contracting a great loan, at bad rates, in order to help Nature and Providence do their work. It is also a law of our national existence that we should pay our debts; that we should regulate our revenues, develop our inland resources, and recover the prosperity we lost a year ago in the midst of grave financial disorders. Perhaps if we should set about this special business, which is of immediate urgency, and put our house fairly into order, the Cuban atom will drift into its natural place, and attract itself to our shores by the time we are ready to pay it proper attention. Meanwhile let us by all means consider Mr. Seward's sensible suggestion, that we have a careful overhauling of the National Treasury as well as of the Army and Navy, before we begin to batter Spain with hard dollars as a preliminary to pounding her with shot and shell.

Should we find it rather undesirable to hand over a blank check on the Treasury to the President, just at the present moment, it is not Cuba that will spoil by the delay of a year or two, but only Mr. Buchanan's Government and his chance of a reelection. This would be very sad, certainly; but we may find some consolation in the thought that we have not only saved our thirty millions, but spared ourselves the painful blunder of insulting the Power whose "choicest jewel" we desire to make our own.

Is Swindling Illegal?

The journals yesterday published a detailed statement of the manner in which a man from the country was swindled out of nearly two hundred dollars, by a set of sharpers into whose hands he had the misfortune to fall. It seems he was taken to the house of John E. Enright, notorious as an emigrant runner, as having been repeatedly before the authorities on charges of swindling, and as the Democratic candidate for Alderman at the last election. He was first swindled by a man named Selover, to whom he was taken by Enright, on a bogus ticket for Glasgow;—next by depositing his money with Selover who charged him 15 per cent. discount,—and finally by a sham arrest, and being induced to bribe the pretended officer to let him go. He went before the Mayor to make complaint, and was congratulated by his Honor on having any money left. The Mayor sent an officer to "recover his money"—and that seems to be all the notice which the affair received.

This is only one of a class of cases of constant occurrence. We read, almost daily, statements in our police reports of persons who have been swindled by Peter Funk auctioneers, by emigrant runners, or by other members of the fraternity of thieves, with the addition sometimes that the offender was made to refund the money. But why are these scoundrels let off on such conditions? Is there no law to punish them? If not,—if they have committed no offence,—how is it they can be forced to refund the money they have taken? There certainly are laws against false pretences, and they are enforced against parties who obtain credit and purchase goods by representations which prove to be untrue. Why cannot they be applied also to cases of such flagrant villainy as those to which we refer?

As a general rule, doubtless, every man is required to look out for himself. The City government cannot undertake to furnish brains or experience for everybody within its jurisdiction. It has all it can possibly accomplish to supply its own domestic demand in that respect. But the hundreds and thousands of men who come every year from the country to the City, upon business or for pleasure, ought not to be thus absolutely surrendered to the tender mercies of the sharpers and professional swindlers who prosecute their calling among us. If there are any laws against such barefaced and outrageous robbery as was practiced in this case, they ought to be enforced. If there are none, it is quite time they should be enacted. The present condition of the City in this particular is utterly disgraceful to its character as a civilized community.

Personalities in the Senate—A Discreditable Practice.—We see that Senators Douglas and Fitch have been exchanging epithets in regard to the President's appointments of Postmasters in the Western States. As the occurrence took place in secret session, we have no authentic report of the terms employed. It is stated, however, that Mr. Douglas denounced these appointees as thieves, and that Mr. Fitch retorted by charging Mr. Douglas with intentional falsehood. Senator Davis, it is added, interposed, and reminded both Senators that they were using the language of bravos and bullies rather than that of gentlemen, in which he was perfectly correct. It is also announced that a correspondence is in progress in which both Senators so explain, qualify and modify their language as to remove all ground of personal complaint.

It seems strange that grown men cannot recognize the childishness of such performances, to say nothing of their coarseness and vulgarity. If they consent at last to modify their language so as to deprive it of its offensive personalities, why not do it at the outset? If they do not *intend* to be insulting, why do they permit themselves to be so? Are they not sufficiently masters of their passions to preserve their sobriety of judgment? Do they not know what they are saying, and whether it is what they *intend* to say, or not? If they do not, then they have no business in the Senate. Their place is rather at school, where they may still receive something of the discipline they lack, and learn lessons of decorum and self-government which they evidently need. It certainly is every man's business to retain sufficient control over himself to know what he is saying, and whether it does or does not express the precise meaning he designs to convey: and if he says what he means, and is properly guarded in respect to his facts, he will have no occasion to explain or retract his statements. But the practice which is becoming so general of dealing in the most reckless and unmeasured language in the heat of debate, and then writing letters to qualify its meaning and disclaim all intention of offence, is simply childish and ridiculous. Senator Douglas, at all events, ought to understand its absurdity, and not permit himself to fall into so damaging a habit.

A Volunteer Defence of an Injured Man.—We have no special mission to defend Mr. Buchanan against the assaults of his enemies. But common humanity will not permit us to remain insensible to what must be his sufferings under the mock laudations of the *Herald*. Yesterday's number of that sheet was particularly severe. The leader discusses "the work *of the two Statesmen* of the Age,"—one of whom is the Emperor Napoleon III. and the other is James Buchanan. The force of sarcasm can no farther go. Here is an extract:

"While this new state of affairs is being established in Europe by Louis Napoleon, *an equally great statesman* is initiating a policy in America equally in consonance with the popular development of the age, and destined to produce a like fruitful change. *Mr. Buchanan is laying the foundations of a policy for our Government that will be felt long after he shall have passed away.* Hitherto our growth has been the result of external circumstances rather than of a defined policy on the part of the Government. * * Mr. Buchanan, comprehending the folly of following a traditional policy which, always opposing, has always been forced to sanction the popular will, *has thrown aside the old traditions of statesmanship and laid down new principles for the construction of a national policy*, which, while it follows and guides the popular will, shall, through that course, exercise some control over it. In asking Congress to sanction a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba, and to grant the means necessary to success, *he has initiated a policy which will eventually control and settle the now tangled* and embarrassing questions of all Spanish America. In thus laying *their hands* upon the maps of Europe and America, and drawing upon them new lines which will affect the interests of civilization for ages to come, Louis Napoleon and James Buchanan *are but instruments in the hands of destiny.*

If Mr. Buchanan can stand this, his powers of endurance are superhuman. It seems incredible that he should not long since have discovered the real drift of the *Herald's* pretended praises:—but, if this last stretch of ridicule does not open his eyes, his case is hopeless. He ought to give the author of the "Lines to Mary Ann" a mission at once, and get him out of the country. Bennett will be writing a poem to him, if something is not done to check him.

Making Parties Witnesses in their Own Cases.

The remonstrance against the proposed change in the law allowing parties to be examined as witnesses on the trial of their own causes, to which we alluded in a recent article, has been presented to the Legislature. It is signed by the Judges, except one, of all the Courts, and by the leading members of the Bar. Most of those who have not made up their minds as to the advantages or disadvantages of the rule as it now stands, are at all events satisfied that it is neither judicious nor becoming to abrogate it upon so short a trial.

The opposition to it on the ground of the increase of perjury that it causes, furnishes some curious illustrations of the fantastic tricks which an old prejudice or an old fallacy will now and then play with the minds of the most sensible of men. Most of the complaints and answers in all causes brought before the Courts since the code came into operation are what is called "verified" by the plaintiff and defendant; that is, they swear that the statements therein made are true, except those made on information and belief, and that as to these latter, they believed them to be true. Now, though their "interest" operates, just as powerfully in making one of these affidavits, and though in making them they exercise none of the caution which publicity, the supervision of the Courts, and the presence of hostile counsel usually inspire on a trial, not a whimper of opposition has ever been heard to the practice. In other words, a man may swear what he pleases, under the prompting of his own lawyer, in his own cause, and for his own benefit, before a Commissioner of Deeds in a back office; but if he is called upon to come before the Courts and submit to any examination to test his accuracy and good faith in making the affidavit, a number of excellent citizens are utterly horrified. And yet an oath is just as sacred and binding, and perjury just as black, before a Commissioner of Deeds as before a Judge.

Moreover, there is hardly an interlocutory proceeding in the cause, as it progresses, which plaintiff or defendant may not help on by as many affidavits as he pleases, though it may affect the issue just as much as his evidence on the trial. A party may swear in support of a motion to change the venue, or to postpone the trial. He may swear at the outset to a charge of fraud, in order to have his adversary arrested and committed to prison; he may swear as to the amount of his own property in order to make himself a surety; he may swear by the yard in order to get himself out of prison; he may swear in order to procure an injunction, or in order to have an injunction vacated; in order to procure an attachment, or have an attachment vacated, and is examined on oath as to his property in supplemental proceedings. In short, there is hardly any amount of swearing which he may not go through for the purpose of influencing the progress of the cause. As long as he confines himself to affidavits made out of Court, and keeps clear of the ordeal of a cross-examination, and not a word of objection is made; but let it only be proposed that he shall allege, face to face with his adversary before a Jury, what he has already been alleging in his own way under cover of affidavits,—and the moral sense of the community is shocked! What a godly, and, above all, what a reflecting set, some of us are! Evidence which wants all the leading guarantees for truthfulness is admitted as a matter of course, because people are used to it; evidence which possesses them all is denied because it happens to be novel. All this applies even more strongly to criminal cases. The prosecutor, in whose heart the desire of revenge, and a strong personal hatred of the prisoner, particularly in the case of offences against the person, may reasonably be supposed to reign paramount, is allowed, and in fact is mainly relied on, for testimony which may send a man to prison for life. And yet it never strikes anybody as something outrageous. The Jury are left to take all these things into account in considering their verdict.

The objection of "interest in the event of the suit" was once allowed to exclude testimony. Its futility in the form in which the common law so long upheld it has been fully recognized by all the best jurists of the day. It had its origin in that peculiarly English idea that no feeling in a man's nature is of any legal importance which is not capable of measurement by a money standard, and was quite in keeping with a system which so long allowed a dishonored husband to soothe his sorrows by exacting exemplary damages from the seducer of his wife. The rule that no one shall be allowed to testify who has any pecuniary interest in the event of the suit, but that all others may, is of course based on the presumption that he who has such an interest is likely to perjure himself to serve it; in other words, that neither honor, nor religion, nor legal penalties, nor shame, nor family affection, neither woman's love nor man's friendship, is one-tenth part so likely to influence the testimony of a witness, as the fact that he or she would make or lose a hundred dollars by the verdict. The plaintiff's or defendant's brother or sister, son or daughter, mother or father, lover or friend, might swear by the hour in his favor, but neither he himself, nor anybody else who might derive the smallest pecuniary advantage from his gaining the suit, might say a word for or against him. Such a rule as this was not only a moral and legal absurdity, but a gross calumny on human nature. It is in order to preserve the last remnant of this odious fallacy that the sapient bill now before the Legislature for the repeal of the law of 1858 has been introduced.

Pay of the Common Council.—The Board of Councilmen, last night, adopted the resolution introduced into the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Boole, directing the Corporation Council to draft a memorial to the Legislature, asking that the City Charter may be so amended as to give the members of the Common Council a thousand dollars a year each for their services. The amount asked for is not by any means inordinate, and the services of competent men would be very cheap at that rate. But why should we pay men for services which they agreed to render for nothing? If they are not satisfied to give the public the benefit of their labors they can resign; and when it shall be found that competent men cannot be procured to serve the public in the capacity of Aldermen and Councilmen, then it will be time to offer the requisite pecuniary compensation. It may be proper to pay our Municipal Legislators for their services; but it is for the people to decide that question, and not tho men who accepted the places on the distinct understanding that they were not to be paid. If the question were put to the people of this City whether

[illegible] of the Common Council, in opposition for the [illegible] City have produced, we have no doubt it would be answered by a deep loud and decided No.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thirteenth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.—The thirteenth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department took place, last night, at the Academy of Music, and was so great a success that it added at least five thousand dollars to the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of firemen. Rarely, if ever, has the Academy been more richly and tastefully decorated. Double festoons of artificial flowers were pendent from each tier of boxes to the uppermost circle, in a profusion that bewildered the eye, while scores of Brother's lamps, burnished for the occasion, depended from the chandeliers; and over the principal entrance to the parquette—or what would have been the parquette, if it had not been boarded over—hose-pipes arranged to imitate the conventional rays of the sun, and elaborately adorned with flowers, elicited general and deserved admiration. The parquette was covered with a raised flooring, which brought it to a level with the stage, which was thrown back to its utmost depth, and decorated, tent-wise, as usual on such occasions. Every part of the house was crowded, the floor with dancers, the boxes with spectators. How many persons were present, it would be impossible to say, but as many as the house could hold, it last night. Neil's Band of 60 pieces, kept music goin without cessation. The principal decoration was a device in the form at the extremity of the stage, representing the spread eagle, and the complete firemen's apparatus, of ladders, hose pipes, &c., with the words, "New-York Fire Department Fund." Beneath this the fine engine "Columbian No. 14," attracted universal attention. It was generally acknowledged that this was the most successful of all the balls which the Fire Department have yet given.

Eldridge-street Jail.—The present Grand Jury have, like a number of previous Grand Juries, declared Eldridge-street Jail a nuisance. The jail still stands, however, and is daily growing more dilapidated, more unhealthy and more insecure. The building was converted into a jail in 1836, having been, for sixteen years previous, a "City Watch-house," as Station-houses then were called. In the olden time it was a private dwelling. The antiquity of the building alone affords some idea of what its present condition must be. The want of sufficient room compels the placing of from four to six persons in one room. The Warden, Mr. McCloud, does the best he can with his limited accommodations, but he frankly confesses that a prisoner is never shown into his cell, and the number of his compulsory strange bed-fellows indicated to him, but he indulges in profane expletives, and on leaving gives utterance to more prolonged and astonishing adjectives than the market apple-woman uttered against Dr. Johnson. The yard is 12 by 25 feet, and is surrounded by a board fence, which a smart jumper like McCoskrie, the alleged Slave-trader, can readily scale. To prevent the escape of prisoners, four watchmen are required night and day.

Algernon Sydney.—The Rev. J. P. Thompson delivered a lecture, last evening, upon the life, principles and martyrdom of Algernon Sydney, at the East Congregational Church. The audience, though not large, was an intelligent and appreciative one, and the lecture was listened to with great apparent interest. The lecturer recited the main facts in the career of this great man, and dwelt at length upon his infamous accusation and trial before Jeffreys, with his faultless appeal, and hasty condemnation and execution for treason. The subsequent vindication of his memory and principles by an act of Parliament, forever blotting from its records the attainder fixed upon him by a corrupt and venal court; the dethronement and execution of Charles, and the triumph of the principles of self-government which sprang from the doctrines he promulgated, formed an impressive part of the address. An allusion to the venerable John Quincy Adams, arraigned in the House of Representatives for treason, for defending the right of petition, his call for the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the manner in which he overwhelmed his adversaries by pointing to that portion of it which asserts the right of the people to alter and amend the form of their Government, when it becomes subversive of the ends of liberty—formed a suggestive counterpart to the career of Sydney and the principles he enunciated, and concluded the lecture.

The Police and Fire Telegraph.—Mr. Robinson, under whose management the present police and fire telegraph was put into successful operation, has withdrawn his refusal to allow the instruments to be further used until the City should pay up the amount ($407) which he alleges is still due for their use. The reason given by Mr. Robinson for changing his resolution is, that in the event of a large fire there might be great loss of property unless the City had the free use of the telegraphic wires for summoning extra help. The surmise in some quarters is, that the decisive message of the Mayor to the Common Council, ignoring Mr. Robinson's claim, and recommending the immediate procurement of other telegraphic instruments has caused him to yield. One thing is very certain, the telegraph has become a necessity.

Twelve Man-of-war's-men Baptized.—On Sunday last twelve sailors, belonging to the United States Navy, were baptized at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by the Rev. J. K. Steward, pastor of the First Baptist Mariners' Church. They were baptized in the slip, near the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and in the presence of 750 of their shipmates. After baptism, the Lord's Supper was celebrated on board the *North Carolina*, the chaplain of the ship, the Rev. J. Stockbridge, assisting the pastor. There has been an unusual interest in religion evinced by the men on board the *North Carolina* for several months, during which a large number have been converted. In every draft to other ships there are some converted men, who, it is expected, will have an influence for good upon the others.

A Lady Abandoned by Her Husband, Attempts Suicide.—On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Rebecca Broadwell, residing in West Forty-second-street, went down to the foot of the street in which she lives; divested herself of nearly all her clothing and then jumped into the river. A Policeman, who happened to be near, saw her leap from the pier, and went immediately to her rescue. He jumped into the water after her, and with some difficulty succeeded in bringing her to the shore alive. She was taken to the station-house, where she was properly cared for, and subsequently given into the custody of her brother. The cause of her attempting to commit suicide was said to be that she had been abandoned by her husband.

An Interesting Case.—Yesterday Mrs. Rebecca Ryan, residing at No. 225 Third-avenue, was taken ill suddenly, while her husband was absent at work, on Staten Island. Two of her little children, seeing that their mother was very ill, ran out into the street, and inquired of everybody anxiously where they could find a doctor. A Policeman showed them where the nearest physician lived; they found the doctor, and with him hurried back to the house, but they were too late. Their mother was dead. She had died of a fit. She leaves five children,—the oldest twelve years of age.

The Women's Hospital.—It is stated that the directors of this institution have at length been made legally secure in the possession of the half-block of land voted to them by the Common Council. It is also stated that there is already in the hands of trustees, for the erection of the building, between $40,000 and $50,000, the result of a subscription commenced some sixty years ago, for a Lying-in Hospital. The Mayor approved the grant on the express condition that 24 hospital beds be maintained, free of expense, for the use of the poor.

The Weather.—The weather still continues cold and sufficiently bracing to enable the healthy to find much enjoyment in out-of-door exercise. There was considerable ice in the rivers yesterday, but as there were no large cakes, navigation was not much impeded. The ferry-boats were sometimes delayed a few minutes in the stream, and occasionally they reached the bridges with difficulty, owing to the quantity of broken ice in the slips. The ice on the lakes in Central Park is still in good order, and there are hundreds of men and women who visit the Park, for the purpose of skating and otherwise amusing themselves.

The New-York Sanitary Association.—A meeting of gentlemen, engaged in this movement, was held at the room of the Association, in the Cooper Institute, last Saturday evening. The Committee of five appointed to nominate officers for permanent organization failing to report, the meeting was adjourned to next Friday at 7½ o'clock P. M., with the understanding that the Association will then organize under a constitution. If judiciously conducted, this Association ought to secure a large roll of members, and the active sympathy and cooperation of the community.

The Convention of Socialists.—The Convention of Socialists that was in session in the Steuben House for several days has dissolved. They completed and adopted a "Social Republican Platform," which they dated Jan. 21, because it was the anniversary of the execution of King Louis XVI. The Socialists of Newark, N. J., celebrated the day by a banquet.

Our New City Hall.—If the amendments to the act for the erection of a new City Hall, applied for by the Board of Supervisors, are passed, they will be authorized to negotiate with the Federal Government, and the expense of the erection will be increased from a quarter of a million to a million dollars.

Commissioners of Records.—This Commission, appointed in 1855, reports that its aggregate expenses already incurred amounts to $601,786, and that about $30,000 more will be required for the completion of the work.

Annual Ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.—This Ball, which was given last evening at Niblo's, was a brilliant and highly successful

...ninute. One thousand tickets, nothing nearly for them, were disposed of.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS RILEY.—Mr. THOMAS RILEY, the well-known proprietor of the Fifth Ward Hotel, died last evening about 8 o'clock, after a protracted illness. He was nearly seventy years of age.

CHILD SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon THOS. SANDERS, a child six weeks old, who was accidentally smothered to death while lying in bed beside its mother. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

Police Reports.

MAKING SATURDAY EVENING PURCHASES.—The public markets and stores are crowded on Saturday evenings. The rush of custom makes it a good time to get rid of counterfeit money; at least he thought a matronly-looking woman, who afterwards gave her name as Elizabeth Johnson, who last Saturday evening started out to make her purchases for Sunday, carrying on one arm a large market basket and having by her side a smart, well dressed boy. At Essex Market she made numerous purchases, and threw down in payment a $5 bill on the Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven, Conn. So intensely respectable was the appearance of the woman that the bill was hardly looked at, and the proper change accordily returned to her. At the bakery, corner of Elm and Broome streets, at a butcher's shop in Prince-street, and grocery other places, she made further purchases, at each place giving a similar bill and receiving the change. The fact at length became apparent that the bills were counterfeit, and a search was instituted for the matronly-looking female who had passed them. She was finally arrested, and together with the boy locked up. She refused to give her residence, and any particulars about herself. Quite a roll of the counterfeits were found upon her. The bills are an imitation of the genuine issue, and are splendidly executed.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF WATCHES.—An Englishman, named William Eaves, recently landed in this City. Custom-house exactions he deemed to be impositions, and determined to turn his conclusion to account. It is alleged he stuffed in his boot legs about $500 worth of watches. The extra addition to the calves of his legs was not noticed, and he passed securely on shore, escaping the scrutiny of Custom-house officials. A fellow passenger, whom he subsequently apprized of his successful performance, informed against him and caused his arrest. The sharp Englishman was locked up at the Police Head-quarters to await examination.

LOVERS OF TOBACCO.—At an early hour yesterday morning two rough-looking youths, who gave their names as Franklin Baker and Thomas Chandler, were seen by a policeman coming out of the blacksmith's shop, No. 28 Cornelia-street. The officer arrested them, and found upon them a quantity of tobacco and pipes, which they had just stolen from the blacksmith's shop. They said they could find nothing else worth taking, and, impelled by a natural desire to requite themselves for the trouble they had been at, lugged off the narcotic weed and essential accompaniments, to "blow a cloud" at their leisure. They were locked up.

FONDNESS FOR JEWELRY.—Emma Goodman, a young and comely-looking Irish girl, fell a victim on Saturday last to an overweening desire for jewelry. She walked into the apartment of a female boarder in the dwelling-house No. 40 Sixth-street, helped herself to a fine gold turquoise bracelet, a splendid brooch of French pattern, some cameo earrings, and in fact a complete and choice assortment of lady's jewelry. She was subsequently arrested and committed to Jefferson Market prison.

CHARGE AND COUNTERCHARGE.—Ann Brown, a smart looking Irish girl, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $50 in money and clothing, belonging to Bernard Hennessey, No. 10 Dominick-street. The complainant alleges that Ann was formerly in his employ and that she ran off with his money and clothes. The accused says that because she would not consent to live with Mr. Hennessey on the intimate terms he desired, he brought a charge of theft against her. As Ann had no witnesses to corroborate her statement, she was committed to the Tombs.

A TAILOR CAUGHT CABBAGING.—Dennis Murphy, an Irish tailor, attended St. Bridget's Church, corner of Avenue B and Eighth street, on Sunday last, and was more attentive to the pockets of his neighbor than to the religious exercises, and instead of extracting good from the latter, extracted a fat pocket-book from the former. He was detected and handed over to an officer yesterday. Justice BEEKMAN, before whom he was taken, locked him up.

STOLEN PLUMAGE.—Catherine McGovern was formerly a domestic at No. 207 East Broadway, where the ladies of the house missed a number of their dresses and other apparel. Suspicion was excited against Catherine, and officer Julo was deputed to look for her. After a brief search he found her gayly decked out in the stolen apparel, and took her before Justice BEEKMAN, who committed her to prison.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL LEAP OUT OF A WINDOW.—A German boarding at No. 154 East Forty-sixth-street, came home intoxicated, on Sunday evening, and repaired to his room, on the fourth story. The rum made him delirious, and during the night he leaped out of his window to the pavement. He was picked up insensible, conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died very soon after admission. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased had been but five weeks in this country, and was in the employ of Messrs. Saul and Sebastian, blacksmiths, at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

IMPROVING THE PARK—REPAVING BROADWAY—GEO. W. MORTON DECLARED CITY INSPECTOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman BOOLE offered resolutions in favor of directing the Committee on Lands and Places to inquire into the propriety of removing the railing and stone coping around the City Hall Park, and the dead trees in the Park, and grading and paving the walks and carriage-ways with iron or stone pavement, the grass plats to remain as they are, except that on the outside of each there shall be constructed water-courses leading to the surrounding streets. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of the plan of Mr. Charles J. Waterbury to pave Broadway with Belgian pavement, together with an ordinance providing for thus repaving Broadway, was the special order.

Alderman PECK said the plan involved the expenditure of an immense amount of money. He was not prepared to dispose of the matter hastily, and he moved that it be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department, with instructions to advertise for proposals to perform what was contemplated by Mr. Waterbury's plan.

Alderman BOOLE was for giving Mr. Waterbury the contract, and hoped the report would not take the course proposed by the gentleman from the Eleventh District. Much debate followed.

Alderman OWENS calculated that, at $1 50 per square yard, as proposed by Mr. Waterbury, it would cost $130,000 to repave Broadway.

The motion was lost. Ayes 12, nays 4.

Alderman PECK moved that the subject be referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Alderman BOOLE said the Corporation Counsel had given him his opinion in favor of the contract.

Alderman PECK said he wanted time to consult the Corporation Counsel too. He moved that the subject be laid on the table. It was lost. Alderman PECK moved that the subject be recommitted. The Board refused.

A motion in favor of striking out that portion of the ordinance which provides for paving Broadway above Canal-street, was lost, and the ordinance was lost for want of a constitutional vote, (Ayes 12; nays 4.) The vote was reconsidered and the whole subject was laid on the table.

The Clerk commenced to read a communication signed Geo. W. Morton, City Inspector, in regard to the revision of the laws relating to the public markets.

Alderman ADAMS objected to the reading of any communication from the City Inspector, as we had none. He hoped that the document would be referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets, and made a motion to that effect. It was lost, 4 to 12.

Alderman STARR (with emphasis) moved that the communication from the *City Inspector* be read. It was carried, and the Clerk commenced to read again. Before he had proceeded far, Alderman ADAMS moved that the communication from the gentleman who had the impudence to call himself the City Inspector be laid on the table. This was lost (4 to 12.)

Alderman ADAMS then moved that the communication be referred to the Special Committee on the City Inspectorship, so that the Committee might have something to report on. Lost by the same vote.

The Clerk continued the reading of the document, but before he had concluded Alderman PECK moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Markets, as it was somewhat voluminous, and the motion was carried.

Alderman STARR offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board does and will recognize Mr. George W. Morton to be the City Inspector until his successor is appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

The resolution was adopted, (ayes 15, nays 1,) Alderman ADAMS alone voting in the negative.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Committee of five appointed to consider the City Inspectorship be discharged. He was satisfied that it was a bogus Committee, never intended to report, and was made in a buncomb manner. He thought it was a rascally shame that those who were entitled to positions in the City Inspector's Office were kept out of it by a Special Committee. The public Press had called attention to the fact, and they had all heard that the Legislature was about taking away the power of appointing a City Inspector from the City authorities. A caucus of Republicans in this City had resolved on it. He as a Democrat was not willing to be hoodwinked thus by the Republicans.

Alderman TUOMEY thought the matter rested very well where it was. While the Committee had it in charge the members of the Board were not annoyed with it. Was it to be expected that when he had his friends in office he would vote to turn them out? If any one would resign from the Committee, he would take his place.

Alderman ADAMS offered to resign, but the Board adjourned, without accepting his resignation, to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

NEW CITY PRISON—STEAM FIRE ENGINES—EAST BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. BROOKS BROTHER, R. C. VAN, and numerous others doing business on [illegible]-street, and on Broadway, presented a petition from [illegible] Councilman ORTMEYER, setting forth the duty [illegible] and asking that it might be enhanced, [illegible], but as Broadway had been. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Councilman TOWNSEND presented a resolution calling on the City Inspector for information as to the number, names and time of appointment, &c. of the Inspectors of manure acting under him.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies, having had under consideration the condition of Eldridge-street Jail, reported in favor of erecting another jail in Ludlow-street, between Grand and Broome streets, at a cost not exceeding $25,000, and directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of assigning the steam fire-engine, now known as "Storm's," to Engine Company No. 42, and changing the name of said engine to C. V. Anderson, was received and referred to the appropriate Committee of the Board, as was a report in favor of assigning the "J. C. Cary" to the Exempt Fire Engine Company. The resolution of the Board of Aldermen in favor of accepting the offer of a steam fire engine, made by the Insurance Companies, was referred.

Councilman FREAR offered a resolution directing the appointment of a lobbying Committee of three, if the Board of Aldermen concur, to go to Albany to attend to the interests of the City, particularly in the matter of the tax levy. Laid over.

Councilman ROSS' resolution directing the appointment of two additional Republicans on the Finance Committee of the Board was taken up, and after a brief and spirited debate, was lost. The ordinance of the Board of Aldermen amending the ordinance relating to hackney coaches in the City of New-York, was taken up and adopted.

Alderman BOOLE'S ordinance, which was under consideration at the last meeting, directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature with reference to paying the members of the Common Council $1,000 per annum, and also for a declaratory act excepting the Municipal Corporation of 1857 from the law permitting parties to action to be witnesses in their own behalf, &c., was taken from the table and adopted.

In reply to a resolution calling on the Comptroller for information as to the authority under which some portion of the Battery is used for ferry purposes, that official enclosed a report of the late Comptroller, dated Feb. 4, 1858, which, he said, contained the desired information. A report in favor of removing the alarm bell from the Nineteenth Ward Station-house to the rear of the house of Engine Company No. 37 was adopted.

Councilman BICKFORD offered a resolution giving Henry Smith, Wm. A. Turnure, Isaac Edwards and Geo. A. Barney the right of constructing a railroad from Twenty-third-street through Avenue A, Fourteenth-street, Avenue C, Tenth-street, Houston, Lewis, Grand and Columbia streets, East Broadway and Chatham-street, to the lower end of the Park. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Two thousand dollars were appropriated to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. The Councilmen concurred in the resolution appropriating a sum not exceeding $5,000 to fit up the Comptroller's office. A resolution directing the compilation of ordinances, &c., relating to the railroad and ferry companies, and appropriating $100 therefor, was laid over.

There is a lack of light at the reporters' table in the chamber of this Board. Those having the matter in charge should see to this immediately.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, under the special order, the matter of supplying the City with stationery was called up. After considerable talk, the reports on the subject, with the affidavit of NATHAN LANE, and communication of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, were ordered printed. The President decided that this necessarily laid the whole subject on the table, and was sustained in his position by a majority of the Board. A motion to suspend the rules made by Alderman DOUGLASS, for the purpose of taking up the reports, was lost by a vote of 8 nays to 7 ayes. The next order of business was reports of Committees. A call under this order was made for a report from the Gas Committee on the petition to organize a Citizens' Gas-Light Company, and furnish the city with gas at a remarkably low price. No report was ready. Alderman MCNAMEE moved to reconsider the action at the last meeting, adopting a report in favor of entering into contract, upon certain terms, with the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company to supply the city with gas for five years, as the Company had no power to bind the stockholders to sell out at a fair valuation at the expiration of the term, as expressed in the contract. The motion was carried, and a motion made by Alderman VAN BRUNT was adopted, striking out the section relative to that matter.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department notifying the Board that the bell in the City Hall is cracked, and asking the Board to replace it with another, weighing 10,000 pounds. The present bell weighs 8,000 pounds. The consideration of the enject was postponed for the week. A report of the Committee on opening streets, avenues and parks, reported in favor of accepting deede of cession of streets as laid out in map of the estate of JAMES SCHOLES, deceased, and that upon the Counsellor of the city certifying to the Comptroller that the city will acquire by the conveyance a good title to the land for public streets, that the Comptroller be authorized to accept and record the deed. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing draft of "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims against the City," which is intended to enable the city officers to pay legitimate claims where not provided for in the taxes. Section one of this act authorizes the Common Council to order bonds to be issued for the payment of judgments against the city. Section two reads as follows: "If the indebtedness for which the judgment was recovered shall have arisen upon a demand which is not the subject of an assessment for a local improvement, an amount sufficient to pay such bond or bonds shall be raised in the annual taxes upon the whole city, or such part thereof, as the same may be properly charged upon of the next succeeding year or years not exceeding three as may be determined by the joint board of the Common Council and Supervisors, and such bond or bonds shall be paid with the money so raised. Sec. 3. Provides for a re-assessment or a new assessment, if the subject of the judgment is a local tax. Sec. 4. That nothing in the act is to affect any indebtedness of the late village or city of Williamsburgh. By resolution the salary attached to the office of Comptroller was increased to $2,000 per annum to take effect on the 1st of May next. A resolution offered by Alderman VAN BRUNT was adopted in favor of petitioning for the repeal of the act passed March 19, 1858, entitled "an act in relation to local assessments for local improvements in the city of Brooklyn." Under the present act it is almost impossible to consummate such improvements.

A resolution offered by Alderman SCHOLES was referred to the Counsellor, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to repair Broadway between Kent avenue and Eleventh street, at the expense of the Broadway Railroad Company. A draft of an act to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas in the city of Brooklyn was presented by Alderman BACKHOUSE, read and referred to the Law Committee. An act to authorize the Common Council to raise money to pay existing liabilities against the city for local improvements in the late village and city of Williamsburgh, was presented by the Finance Committee, laid on the table and ordered printed. A draft of an act was reported by the Finance Committee and adopted authorizing the issuing of temporary bonds for the purpose of paying deficiency and contingent account, about $36,000. The Board transacted a large amount of business and adjourned for the week.

A QUEER CASE.—MARY G. BABCOCK *vs.* JOHN B. COFFEE, is the title of a case on trial in the Brooklyn City Court, wherein the plaintiff seeks to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery. The facts in the case are a little remarkable. The plaintiff was walking up Sands-street one evening last Summer, and says she stopped in front of defendant's house to tie her shoe. While there he came up to her, grasped her violently by the shoulder, and gave her into the custody of a policeman. The defence set up is that Mr. COFFEE had been for a long time annoyed by anonymous letters, couched in the most indecent terms, being left at his house, and that he caught the plaintiff in the act of putting a letter into his yard. This letter was read in Court, but it is too obscene for publication. The son of defendant swore positively to seeing the plaintiff drop the letter in his father's yard, and that he picked it up immediately after. Defence also offered to prove that the plaintiff had sent similar letters to Dr. BRICE and others, but the Court decided that the testimony was not admissible. The case stands adjourned to Wednesday.

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Good News!!!
to
PRINTERS.
Purchase your bill-head paper ruled ready for printing, and save 25 per cent.
Constantly on hand, a large assortment—
Two, four, six, or more heads to the sheet,
Of unequaled style and beauty,
From the new patent steam machine,
Ruled by gold pens, diamond-pointed,
And for sale by the principal dealers and stationers in the United States and Canadas,
At our regular list prices.
Trade discount to dealers by the case. For Price-list, apply to CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.
In store, the largest stock of ruled paper in the City.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To Merchants, Capitalists and others.—The writer, a person of more than twenty years' active experience in mercantile business, in buying and selling, in this City and its vicinity, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services to attend to any branch of business with which he is familiar, such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, &c., or to assume the charge of any respectable business where a general knowledge of mercantile and financial matters is required. A responsible position is desired, where his services will be appreciated. Best references as to character, ability, &c., can be given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, mice, bugs, roaches, ants, fleas, moths, musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 812 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. General agent, F. VON RUDSTON, druggist, No. 48 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.

DRY GOODS.

COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

LINEN GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
are selling good
SHIRTING LINENS,
guaranteed sound, and all
PURE LINEN,
From 25 to 50 cents per yard,
ALSO,
DAMASK DAMASKS.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND NAPKINS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
These are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

SENSATION.

DIMITY BANDS.
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$2,000 DOZEN
FINE DIMITY BANDS,
4 Cents to 20 Cents each.
They are a Great Bargain.
Store corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS
AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELING AND DIAPERS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL,
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
And an assortment of other Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, far below former prices.
By C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.,
Late W. S. Send's.

SENSATION IN
4,000 FINE
CAMBRIC COLLARS
25 cents to $1 each.
They are by far
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LOT
Ever heard of in this City.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th av.,
R. H. MACY.

CRAPE COLLARS
25 to 50 cents.
CRAPE SETS selling cheap.
RUSH IN SETS selling cheaper.
CAMBRIC SETS selling cheapest.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.,
R. H. MACY.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer,
are now offering, at Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring sales.

HOUSE-KEEPING DRY GOODS
Now opening in every variety.
CRASHES, TOWELINGS, LINENS, &c., &c., very cheap.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the exclusive *right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.
Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.
The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:

Douglas & Sherwood,	Wallace & Sons,
J. Wilcox & Co.,	J. P. Moran & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,	Frost & Co.,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co.,	Samuel S. Doughty,
Osborn & Cheeseman,	D. M. Bassett & Co.,
Downs & Bassett,	M. Donnelly & Co.,
Hayden & Harrison,	O. H. Barnard,
Chas. A. Postley,	Wm. Blackington, Agent,
Joseph W. Bradley,	F. Hull & Co.
W. J. Reed & Co.	J. C. Brown,
The Union Skirt Co.,	

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
BOUREE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Embroidered French Cambric Bands, 1¼ yards long, choice patterns. Having purchased the whole stock of one maker at a great sacrifice, we will sell them at one-half the price; old price 12c., double hand; present price 6c., double hand. Special attention is called to these goods for the quality of work and muslin.
RICHMOND,
No. 387 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT SALE.
The entire stock to be sold out
at an immense reduction,
To close the business.
Great inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

NINETY CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—FOBMAN, No. 706 Broadway, has just received an invoice of French corsets at the above price, good patterns, and every desirable style of skirts, crinoline, skeleton, steel spring, hair cloth, crochet, &c., mitts, laces, gloves, embroideries, &c.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $6 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES, Chambrays, Linens, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, De Leines, &c., &c., just received; also, a general assortment of Dry Goods just imported, and for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $6, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $12.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No 54 EAST 13TH-ST.
New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Pupils can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies, on Monday and Thursday from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. To commence on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MR. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of the season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG LAD BY THE NAME OF EDWIN W. LINDSAY, from Ohio, who arrived in this City on Friday last, is seeking for a brother, SAMUEL LINDSAY. Any information of the last named would be thankfully received by his brother. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at noon, at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. Subject—*Drainage*. All who love first-rate farming are invited. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all. The Club meets every Tuesday at noon.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of leaving the premises No. 351 Broadway. Members are requested to attend. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended as a very good cook and plain laundress; also as waiter and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework, and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Wages, $3 to $4. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as an experienced nurse and seamstress: can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country or to travel; has long and satisfactory City references. Call, until engaged, at No. 134 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands every branch of the business; will take very moderate wages; also, a strong, willing girl as excellent cook and baker, and first-rate laundress, and makes the best of butter. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROughly understands the business, and can make bonnets and other fancy work, the patronage of a few families; perfect satisfaction given, or no compensation required. Terms, $3 a week or $11 per month. Address, for 2 days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches. Understands meats and poultry, baking, pastry, and soups. Will do part of the washing and ironing, in style. Also her cousin, as chambermaid, to do plain, neat sewing, and take care of a baby. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent woman; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; can do up fine clothes, muslins and laces, and make herself generally useful if required. Apply at No. 21 Greenwich-av., or address SEAMSTRESS, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY woman, of high respectability and good City reference; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes bread, biscuits, &c.; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance and good character, as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, seamstress; understands good general housework; would engage to do it for a small family; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE HARDworking and reliable young woman a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; has unexceptionable references as very economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 50 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; she must understand antting and fitting children's dresses; unexceptionable City references required as to character and capability. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; can make good bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do sewing, or to do sewing and chamberwork; best of recommendations; can be seen by applying between the hours of 12 and 3, for three days, at No. 32 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has suited some of the best families in the City; understands all kinds of dessert; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 West 17th-st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, in a small family; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 91 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person, as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer; can be seen at her last place; call at No. 78 5th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Call at No. 7 5th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business—all kinds of soups and game. Best City reference can be given. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable women; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as nurse or do light chamberwork: is very fond of children; has lived in some of the best families in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and help in washing, or to do general housework for a small, private family. Good reference given. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a widow woman; is a good plain cook, understands pastry and baking; understands milk and butter. Prefers the country. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 Macdougal-st. corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 13th-st., west of 7th av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as cook in a small private family; one who has the best reference from her last place; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 308½ 1st-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a small private family, to do general housework; can give City reference if required. Apply at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; has good City references. Apply at No. 112th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., in bakery, for three days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPERS' SITUATION, BY an American lady, who is a good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful. Address M. C. S., Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, AND TO assist in washing. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant women as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid; good City reference. Apply at No. 242 11th-st., third floor, till engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener for a Protestant young man, with unquestionable references for his uniform good conduct, correct habits, industry and sobriety; as also his experience as a florist and vegetable gardener; understands the management of horses, and will add on a farm, if required. Address W. J., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best of references. Apply to or address T. M., No. 267 7th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOBER SCOTCH Protestant young man a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; willing to work and to make himself useful; is highly recommended. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardner, and understands farming and the care of horses in all its branches; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address B. W., No. 165 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce first-rate reference. Address P. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED——A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as waiter in a private family, or respectable boarding-house. Can give the best of City references. Address J. H., Box 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at, or address THOS H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in an importing or jobbing cloth house; is experienced and capable. The best references can be given. Address C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, without children, (in the house or out of house,) to take the charge of a small place in the country; is thoroughly experienced in vegetable gardening, driving carriage, care of horses, &c; his wife is a thorough cook and dairy woman; are persons of moral principles; four years experience in this country; the most unqualified reference. Any gentleman wanting a steady, honest man will apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAC, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE. ONE HAVing some knowledge of the business preferred. Address X. L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating reference and salary wanted.

WANTED.—CANVASSER IN THIS CITY BY an old and well established journal. To one conversant with the business a liberal arrangement will be made. Address A. J. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO ATTEND in the store of a bakery; must be accustomed to the business and produce satisfactory references. Apply to PAUL S. BROWN, No. 27 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—A GROOM, IN THE COUNTRY—a Protestant; must understand the business thoroughly. Apply to J. T. GOODWIN, No. 251 Pearl-st., for three days, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply at No. 176 Washington-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress, one qualified to take care of an infant. Apply at No. 48 Irving-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION

GREAT REDUCTION—FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 363 Broadway. Terms reduced to one-half the usual charges, viz: $2 50 for the course. Pupils must register their names this week. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man; one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preeminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take a practical course at Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 608 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, or good book-keepers, at half the usual expense of time and money. Two $10 seats for afternoon and evening vacant.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—SUPplies schools and families with competent teachers, schools with pupils, and teachers with positions. No charge to public schools. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, New-York; and in PHILADELPHIA, No. 136 South 3d-st.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THOROUGH ENGlish Education, and accustomed to teaching, would like a situation as Daily Governess, to a family, or as Assistant Teacher in a school, either in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Best of references given. Address L. W. S., Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where an interview may be obtained.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, UPtown, a teacher to instruct the junior class in English, for a few hours each day. A Scotch or English lady preferred, and one who has had experience in teaching. Apply to Mr. HEGEMAN, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., at the Bible House, room No. 50.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED in Europe, under the best masters, wishes to obtain a few scholars in either instrumental or vocal music. Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 61 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 61 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame ar bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Soleagents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail,
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on Installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY FINISHED 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, at the private dwelling No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, made by City makers of the highest celebrity, and has round corners, magnificent finished back as well as front, rich open carvings, carved legs, of rich design, viz.: roses, fruit, vases of plenty, grapes, &c.; solid pearl keys; is one of the most superb and elegant pianos ever offered for sale; in tone is without fault, being rich, sweet and powerful; fully warranted for two years, except about three months; can be fully tested; made to order, and cost $700; price, $325. N. B.—Has portable case for shipping, and an inducement offered to a cash purchaser. 8th-av. cars pass the house. Can be seen for five days, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

COLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No 10 Astor-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chesebrough will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2¼ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, new-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, PRICE $10,000; 35 acres, price $16,000; 164 acres, price $12,000; 65 acres, price $5,000; 50 acres, price $3,000; 35 acres, price $2,600; 107 acres, price $12,000; country seat of 10 acres, price $10,000; 102 acres, price $11,000; 178 acres, price $17,000; 278 acres, price $30,000; 130 acres, price $10,000; 111 acres, price $10,000. All first-class farms, under the best state of cultivation, and on the banks or within a few miles of the Hudson River, in Dutchess County. A chance is now offered to any one wishing to purchase a desirable place. For particulars inquire of HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 5.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st. between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,500 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 83 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—150 ACRES OF land in Hamilton County, this State, near Morehouseville: on the premises is a good house and other improvements. Will exchange for a bakery, grocery store, liquor saloon, or butcher's shop, the owner's health not permitting him to manage the farming business. Inquire of HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 6.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT JAMAICA SOUTH, Long Island, of 55 acres of upland and 10 acres of salt meadow: situated on the corner of the Rockaway Plank Road and Lott's Corners, between 8 and 9 miles from the Brooklyn ferries, and a short distance east of the Eclipse Course; of a good loamy soil; good house and barn; a fine place for a market gardener. Apply at No. 78 Chatham-st. C. M. CHURCH.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements; all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. D. WHITLESEY, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 6 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The house and two lots facing on Palmer and Devoe sts., adjoining the residence of Colonel Smith, for sale or exchange for property in Jersey City. Part of the money can remain. The house and lots are on high and pleasant ground. Inquire of R. B. BABB, No. 176 Broadway, or H. E. INSLEY, Jersey City.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COTTAGE AND FOUR OR more lots; also, first-class brown-stone house on 23d-place; also, cottage No. 104 Ryerson-st., and others, Brooklyn; also, first class houses on 13th, 19th, 27th, 35th and 36th sts., and other good locations; several country seats and farms. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

BANKRUPT AND SUSPENDED BUSINESS paper and claims wanted in payment for 1,000 acres Wisconsin lands, well located, near water communication with Chicago, Milwaukee and the other large cities on the lakes. Title perfect; no taxes. The above will be traded on liberal terms. Inquire of E. SCHWERIN, No. 14 Platt-st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS house for sale, built by himself, without regard to cost, four stories, brown stone, situated near 5th-av. and Broadway, and near Madison-square. Price $28,000. Glasses, gas fixtures, parlor furniture and carpets will be sold also. Address Box No. 578 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY SEVENTH-STREET, Between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two fine brown-stone front high-stoop houses, just finished, containing all the modern improvements, marble halls, black walnut doors, plated furniture, &c. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A 270-ACRE farm, in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, 2½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, good farm buildings, well watered, fine fruit, and in the neighborhood of churches, schools, stores, &c., &c. This farm is offered in exchange cheap. HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 5.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDson River, near Fort Montgomery dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. A fine opportunity is offered to any one wishing to get a cheap country residence, and a river view not to be surpassed on the banks of the Hudson. HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 6.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with ten room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY basement corner house and lot, desirably located, central and genteel residence; it contains 20 rooms, 2 venits, gas fixtures. For terms, which will be easy, and possession immediately, if required, apply on the premises, No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTYEIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE GERMAN WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 21 AND 23 PINE-STREET.

The following Statement for the Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1858, as required by the Charter:

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1857		$339,150 99
Premiums from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858		2,424,924 13
Total Marine Premiums		$2,743,075 12
Premiums marked off as earned for the year	$2,197,148 28	
Premiums received and accrued on Investments	56,876 16	
Total	$2,254,024 44	
Less Return Premiums, Discount on Premiums, &c.	309,963 16	
Leaving NET EARNINGS of the Company		$1,963,042 52
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,600,097 76	
Less reserve of last year	200,000	
Total	$1,800,097 76	
Re-insurance, Taxes, Expenses and Commissions	263,991 43	—1,137,189 15
Leaving NET PROFITS for the year		$760,933 37

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividend of July Interest to Stockholders		$35,000 00
Dividend of January Interest to Stockholders		35,000 00
Interest to Scripholders of 6 ₱ cent. on Scrip of 1857-8, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1859		33,658 80
Interest to cover possible losses by marine disasters, including loans per ship *Isaac Wright* and bark *Oakland*, reported lost in January		150,000 00
Reserved for Discount on Bills Receivable, reducing them to a cash basis		40,000 00
Guarantee on Bills Receivable and open accounts		34,000 00
Available for distribution, as Dividend of net profits—pay ⅗ to Stockholders and ⅖ to Policy Holders	427,274 48—	$760,933 37

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in Banks	$127,689 41	
City Bonds, and Loans on Bond and Mort. on City Property	329,000 00	
Loans on Call, secured by State and other Stocks	61,700 00	
Bank Stocks and U. S. Stocks	569,915 63	
Bonds of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	66,000 00	
Bills Receivable, Accounts due the Comp'y and Accrued Int	1,813,375 63—	$2,840,683 06

TO REPAYMENT,

Cash capital	$1,000,000 00	
Scrip of 1857 and 1858	660,981 41	
Scrip of 1859 (to be issued June 1, 1859)	220,455 86	
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip holders Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1859	66,658 80	
Dividend to Stockholders to be paid Feb. 1, 1859	100,000 00	
Surplus Dividend Fund retain'd	6,818 63	
Reserve, as above	230,000 00	
Premiums on Risks not yet expired	545,926 54	
Unpaid Interest on Scrip, &c.	7,841 74—	$2,840,683 06

The Amount set apart as Scrip Dividend being three-fourths the net profits, is $330,455 86

We recommend, therefore, a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT. on the $1,600,000, estimated as terminated without loss, which will amount to 320,000 00

Leaving an undivided balance of $455 86

There is to credit of the Stockholders an undivided balance of last year's profits $311 27

To which we carry ⅗ of the net profits of this year 106,818 63— $107,129 89

We therefore recommend a CASH DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. to be paid out of this fund to Stockholders which will amount to 100,000 00

Leaving an undivided balance of $7,129 89

To the PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your body to examine the accounts and report upon the financial condition of your Company, report that they have compared the books with the condensed statement above submitted, and find them to correspond accurately.

They have also examined the Loans made on Bonds and Mortgages, and on Stock Collaterals, and believe them to be amply secured, and they find the other assets of the Company correct.

They, therefore, recommend that the Dividend on the Stock and the Interest on the Scrip be paid according to the statement submitted, on and after the 1st day of February, and that the new Scrip be issued on and after June 1 to Policy holders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADRIAN ISELIN, GEORGE BLISS, SAML. D. BABCOCK. } Committee.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Jan. 13, 1859.

On motion, this report was unanimously accepted, and adopted by the Board of Directors.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL, of Howland & Aspinwall.
R. CALDWELL, of Caldwell & Coleman.
JOHN ALLEN.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN, of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON, of T. Richardson & Co.
JOHN P. BROWN, of Brown & De Rossett.
A. LACHAISE, of Lachaise, Fauché & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK, of Loeschigk, Wessendonck & Co.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Munroe & Co., Paris.
SAML. D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM, of Brigham & Parsons.
CHAS. STRECKER, of Kunkelmann & Strecker.
WILSON G. HUNT, of Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co.
M. P. PAULDING, of Spaulding, Vail, Fuller & Co.
WILLIAM G. LANE, of William G. Lane & Co.
ROBERT SPEDDING.
SAMUEL BATES, of Stone & Co.
J. R. JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd.
T. LAHENS, of E. Lahens & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic.
G. G. SAMPSON, of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAMES BANKARD, of Benkard and Hutton.
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. LEAYCRAFT, of Leaycraft & Co.
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, of Brewer & Caldwell.
GEORGE W. HENNINGS, of Hennings, Muller & Gosling.
E. L. TRENHOLM, of John Fraser & Co., Charleston, S. C.
C. G. H. SCHLOTTNER, of J. H. Frerichs & Co.
THOMAS B. CURTIS, Boston.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The Transfer books of the Stock and Scrip of the Great Western Insurance Company will be closed from this day to Feb. 1, 1859. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES E. DOBB, JOHN Q. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ISAAC RAY, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. KENNEDY, DANIEL S. FEABING,
JAMES M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously re-elected: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. [illegible], Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA. The Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when express provision is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY, OF REfined feelings, and a stranger in New-York, finds herself quite unexpectedly in embarrassed circumstances, and desires the immediate loan of thirty dollars, for the use of which she will give five dollars, and a fine gold watch as security. Any lady or gentleman disposed to do a kind favor, and at the same time receive ample security, and good interest for the money for a few weeks, will address, stating where to call immediately, Miss MARY A. WILBANKS, New-York Post-office.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First Mortgage on Improved New-York City property. Apply to D. J. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Depôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WISHES to meet with a friend that would be willing to advance her $100 for a short period, with good security. She is willing to be refriend her may address Mrs. MUMFORD, Union-square Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,713,633 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858	1,178,160 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$4,890,793 05
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,494,614 20
Losses paid during same period	$1,598,638 11
Returns of Premiums and Exp's	496,923 19

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks	$1,830,614 76
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	856,200 00
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at	175,380 50
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2 029,962 58
Cash in Bank	190,589 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,282,167 41

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over

TWO MILLION DOLLARS

of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to $7,655,318

Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859 1,360,000

Total profits for 16½ years $9,015,319

The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash 5,878,730

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859 $3,136,589

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,
Charles Dennis,	Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
W. H. H. Moore,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Henry Coit,	Leonar. S. Sneres,	William Wood,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	Henry O. Brewer,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
Edw. H. Gillillan,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF OBEDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR, NOTE BROKERS, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 33 WALL-STREET, Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS. Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WABNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 6th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS ON unquestionable Real Estate security; interest payable semi-annually. Apply to A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 36 Beekman-st., Room No. 1.

$2,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at seven per cent. Address R., Box No. 386 General Post-Office, or apply to WM. W. BRACKETT, Attorney at Law, No. 51 Liberty st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK, of Long Island, for sale cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, against JAMES J. BALDWIN, and Candace Baldwin, his wife, Elihu J. Baldwin, Lovan L. Lewis, Miles P. Lampson, President of the Genesee County Bank, John Miller, Bradford A. Manchester, the Executor of Zebulon Ketchem, Joseph Gawdee, Joseph G. Mills, William J. Mills, John S. Mitchell, John Bailey, Anson T. Colt, B. H. Vance, Levi Leonard, James C. Brown, Ambrose P. Yaw, George R. Yaw, and Elbridge G. Spaulding, Defendants.—To the defendant JOHN BAILEY: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office in the City of Buffalo, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court on the 13th day of October, 1858.—Dated Buffalo, Oct. 14, 1858. METZ & CLARK, jal-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS.—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANLY AYMAR, his wife, and BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said County, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.

LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

d7-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.

ELIZABETH T. HUNT, WILLIAM FARMENTER, } Administrators.

d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.

EMELINE A. RICH, GEORGE MACKENZIE, } Administrators.

d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.

CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.

d21-law6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.

GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.

n3-law6wTu*

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATEVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 26 Pine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 19, 1859.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $100,000. Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 26-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York or Chicago, holders of said stock, at the time of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE, CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859. Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d av. and 9th-st., the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 3 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid by the Sixth-av. Railroad Company, through their Treasurer, at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st day of February next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst. until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 52 Wall-st., Borough of Manhattan.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAGHTT,	J. H. WILLIS,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. COBLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. R. HOLCOMB,

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. CAPITAL $150,000,

WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Pennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abr'm Deniter,	Nathan Ariel,	Sanford Mead,
Lord L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,

D. B. KEELER, President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858

JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By O. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of CABY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of CABY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

WM. H. CABY,	MICHAEL SNOW,
E. E. HOWARD,	J. B. BRUSH,
HENRY SANGER,	RICHARD BUTLER,
CYRUS BUTLER,	G. S. CABY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoes and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Glazes, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURS! FURS! FURS! The balance of fine Furs belonging to the late J. H. HARLEY will be sold at public auction, by WILLIAM T. BOYD, auctioneer.

Sale to commence THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, and to continue every day this week, until the entire stock of ladies' MANTILLAS, CAPES, MUFFS, and CUFFS are sold.

SLEIGH ROBES, GENTS' FUR CAPS, FUR GLOVES, &c., &c., all of which were manufactured by Mr. H. for first class retail trade.

To be sold without reserve.

Sales EVERY DAY; commence at 10½ o'clock.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Salesroom No. 168 Broadway, THIS DAY At 10 o'clock, at the Auction room, 200 lots heavy and shelf Hardware, Cutlery, &c., in lots to suit city and country trade, PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.,

JOHN W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. A Genuine sale of elegant rosewood, satinwood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the contents of the large five-story house 218 14th-at., a few doors west of 8th-av.

JOHN W. PORTER, Auctioneer, calls the attention of housekeepers and the trade generally to the large and extensive assortment of fine furniture and house-furnishing articles contained in the above house, all of which will be absolutely sold to the highest bidder.

THIS DAY, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., the auctioneer will commence the above sale with all the rich china, cut glassware, solid silverware, cutlery, &c., &c., contained in the dining room, with superior oak extension table, solid rosewood suite in silk reqnet, mirrors, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, paintings, Brussels carpets, &c. After which he will sell the elegant furniture of the

PARLORS,

which consists in part of the most elaborately-carved rosewood piano-forte; full suites in massive frames of solid rosewood, covered in satin and moquet; superb rosewood etageres, music stand and cabinet, elegant centre and side tables, large pier glass, rich lace and satin window-curtains, lined with white silk; also, a large variety of fine oil-paintings by old masters, elegant China vases, French mantel clock, velvet carpets and many other rich articles not enumerated.

BEDROOMS

contain full suites in rosewood and mahogany, together with all the bedding, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oilcloths, &c., &c. To those who know the difference between good and poor furniture, the above sale offers rare advantages, as the whole was made to order without regard to expense, and cost upwards of $10,000.

EDWARD W. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL AND BEAVER STS. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEWIS S. THOMAS, ESQ., REFEREE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

PEARL AND BEAVER STS.—The valuable four-story brick store on the west side of Pearl-st., running through to Beaver st., and known as Nos. 135 Pearl and 88 Beaver st. The sale will be absolute; the property is now rented for $2,250 per annum: $8,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

JOSEPH HAGAMAN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THURSDAY, JAN. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., (if not previously sold by private contract,) the valuable property on the southwest corner of the Bowery and Prince-st., Nos. 230 and 230½ Bowery, and Nos. 4 and 6 Prince-st. The lot is about 28 feet in width and front on the Bowery, 46 feet in the rear, and about 102 in depth. There are about three buildings on the premises, which are let to good tenants. As this property must be sold to close an estate, it will afford an opportunity for safe investment, and capitalists are requested to examine the property before the sale. A large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, or of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 89 South-st., N. Y.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SUPREME COURT SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MURRAY HILL.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the valuable, first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 18 East 37th-st., south side, being the first house west of Madison-av. The lot is 23 feet 6 inches wide, and 98 feet 8 inches deep. House 65 feet deep, with octagon rear, substantially built, and finished in the most approved style, with all the latest improvements. The premises can be examined any day prior to the sale, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, cards of admission being first obtained from the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUS

THE BIRTH-DAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Oration of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

In compliance with the request of the Burns Club of this City, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured last night in the Cooper Institute on the genius and character of him to whom is awarded the honor of being Scotland's poet *par excellence*, of whom Wordsworth wrote more than fifty years ago,

"Through busiest street and loneliest glen
Are felt the flashes of his pen,"

and in allusion to whom, CARLISLE said, at least thirty years since, "Strictly speaking, perhaps no British man has so deeply affected the thoughts and feelings of so many men as this solitary and altogether private individual, with means apparently the humblest."

The audience last night was excessive. The platform, the seats, the aisles were filled, and not a few who were too tardy in arrival were compelled to leave because of their inability to obtain positions within hearing of the orator.

Mr. BEECHER commenced by saying that he appeared, upon the invitation of the Burns' Club, to celebrate with one-half the civilized world, and with the whole world of letters, the birth of a farmer's boy, who became a plowman, a flax-dresser, an exciseman, a gauger, and, who was reputed also to have become a poet. [Laughter.] One hundred years ago ANNIE BROWN BURNESS gave to the world her son, ROBERT BURNS. The father [and the mother were Scotch; the sea took Scotland on his way into the whole world. [Applause.] While we allowed Scotchmen a suitable national pride in their chief poet, we could not allow the world to be robbed of its right and interest in BURNS. And yet there never was born in that land, so fertile in men, a truer Scotchman; and it was the peculiar admiration and glory of the man that, in spite of obscurity, bred to all the local influences, Scotch in tone, in muscle and in culture, he rose higher than the special and national, and achieved his glory in those elements which unite mankind, and make all nations of one blood. [Applause.] The poet was, after all, the true ethnologist. The human heart was his harp, and he who knew how to touch that with skill belonged to no country, could be shut in by no language, nor sequestered by any age, but belonged to the world and race. BURNS' father was a man of stern, Calvanistic integrity; his mother, a woman who had that strong, deep nature which religion always gives, that faith in the invisible and in the infinite which rolls out the seas into a stormless ocean. She was a good housekeeper too, an excellent thing in woman, and requiring more mind and tact than that with which nations are governed—as nations are governed. [Applause.] With such a mother and with such a father, BURNS could not help himself. As a child we had little record of him. He was not precocious. His father and mother taught him morals and religion; an old servant, JEANNIE WILSON, took charge of his imagination and initiated him into all the mysteries of ghosts, brownies, fairies, witches and warlocks. But his imagination was never superstitious, notwithstanding such a beginning. It was eminently natural and transparent, so that these representations only stimulated but did not subdue it. Nature was also at work in his education, and contributed no little to it. Great pains were taken with him to give him such school learning as the times, the neighborhood, and his parents' scanty means could supply. At fourteen he was a loose, slovenly boy. He early learned to work, however, and at fifteen he was a head-workman on his father's farm; but he was not one of those who make poetry an excuse for shirking hard work. He worked assiduously and well. In his early career it was not to be denied that he had violated his own moral sense. His own solemn and bitter words showed that he was his own Rhadamanthus. He carried conviviality to excess, violated his own principles of virtue, and engrafted license upon love. These were facts which we must recognize, but although immoralities were never to be excused by any plea of what a man is, yet what a man is would determine the severity of our condemnation. BURNS was wiser as a thinker than as an actor. It had been the fashion to speak of BURNS as a man of light fancy, but nothing could be more untrue. His heart was ever deeper, truer, more enduring in its affection. He never loved to cast off that he might love again, but each love was another link (not always golden) to that golden chain of which his heart was the staple. His loving nature was wonderful. No man could form any estimate either of the good or bad that was in him who did not study BURNS' heart, whose tides were deep as oceans, and sometimes as tempestuous. He had a hereditary taint of melancholy, and his temperament had a dark and despondent tone, which contrasted wonderfully with the other traits of his character. According to the later physiologists there was in the human system a portion of the general mass whose function it was to produce general sensibility, without regard to the special affections of the mind. BURNS was eminently a man that had this excessive sensibility. His one nature carried enough for twenty common men of mere force of feeling. He never trickled, drop by drop, prudentially; he gushed. He never ran a slender thread of silver water; he came down booming and bursting like one of his own streams which, when a shower has fallen, rushes down the mountain. All parts of his nature were subject to this same sudden overflow. He thought as dragoons charge; he felt love as prairies feel autumnal fires,—wild and broad-breasted flames turning the fleetest deer, and leaving nothing but an ashy waste behind them.

Now the problem was how should this over-sensitive creature, proud, loving, ambitious yearning, with a head better for thought than for things with a heart which everybody could appreciate but which nobody could put out. How was he to make his way up into life? It was not how a well-compounded machine diligently fired up and admirably conducted could get along, but how an engine that could make more steam than it could ever carry off, hissing and bursting at every rivet was to get along.

The lecturer proceeded to relate the leading incidents in BURNS' early life from the time when at nineteen years of age learned to read man at Kirkside, and a yet more dangerous literature he learned to read woman, for then he fell in love, until when 25 years of age he ventured to write himself ROBERT BURNS, poet. On the first of August, 1776, BURNS put inshed the first volume of his poems, by which he realized $700. One hundred dollars! Many an enterprizing publisher would now be glad to give him a thousand—for that matter, ten thousand—for one of them. At this time BURNS had got into great trouble. The mother of his babes was not his wife; persecution hung over him; his farming labors were disastrous, and he determined, as the last resort of a broken-down and discouraged man, to go to Jamaica as overseer of a plantation. I think I see ROBERT BURNS on a plantation with his whip under his arm; I think I see ROBERT BURNS following a gang of slaves and chanting "A man's a man for a' that." [Renewed applause.] Poor ROBERT BURNS was in a very bad way, but he was not so bad as that yet. A new era had dawned. He was, by the fame of his published poems, summoned to Edinburgh. For nearly a year he was courted and *feted* in the splendid Metropolis of the North by men who were eminent then and are yet eminent, and the more eminent for being the friends of BURNS. There his brass, his modesty, his wonderful self-possession, his brilliant powers and overflowing humor, his wonderful insight into human life, his passionate earnestness and the sweep of his passionate eloquence, showed that if BURNS' right nature had been cultivated legitimately, there would have been fewer shadows on his fair fame. Had he found as many friends to establish him in life, as he found afterwards to build his monument, the world would have had a less melancholy story to tell. But so it was; this world was made for men who needed no helping. BURNS, with the profits of his book, now took the farm of Ellisland; now married JENNIE ARMSTRONG, and turned from the dissipation of Edinburgh to become in earnest now a farmer. The illusion was not ont yet. A man must have two natures to be a poet and a prosperous business man. They seldom are united, yet, as it was, BURNS most solemnly vowed that he would forego poetry and embrace agriculture in all its most dragging particulars. Thus this great soul, with the whole fitness of his life before him, durst not embrace it, and with the whole unfitness of his nature, he made a covenant for his business life. It turned out as one might imagine. Poesy, he afterwards said, I am determined to prosecute with all my vigor. Tais led him to accept a position, much against his tastes, of £50 a year. First poet of Scotland driven to a most detested, and, to him, a most dangerous occupation, for fifty pounds a year, that his family might not suffer for want of bread! His stay at Ellisland was short; he removed to Dumfries in 1791, for the purpose of attending solely to his excise duties. Here he did much both of good and bad suffering at one time the most profound horrors of melancholy, and wildly bounding into practices at which his whole moral nature recounded with indignation. The last five years of his life were wonderfully fruitful of exquisite poetry. On the 21st of July, 1796, ROBERT BURNS was permitted to depart from that mortal tenement, and to give to the dust that earthy soil which, for 37 years, bore one of the most brilliant spirits by whom this earth has been visited. No man could write anything upon his weaknesses and his sins which would not seem tame by the side of his own recorded opinions. Neither moralist nor judge could even add anything to the effectiveness of BURNS' condemnation of those errors that clouded his life, darkened his joy, and at last ended his career. For his (the lecturer's) own part, he had vibrated continually between smiles and tears, between admiration and sorrow, between wonder and pity, between reverence and condemnation, but amidst all these opposing and conflicting opinions, steadily from the beginning, BURNS had grown upon his heard, and he had felt at every step more and more seriously the sorrow of one that loves, and when he laid him in the grave it was with the grief of one who buried a brother or a son. No man could keep company even with the shadow of this wonderful creature and not feel his power; this vitality was beyond all example. Every letter, every sentence showed that he was a master even in our very criticism. There was more put into the making of BURNS than any man of his age. That which he had given to himself by no means expressed the whole of what he was; a great deal of his nature lay like undug gold—like unpolished gold. His litters were as wonderful as his poems, and his conversation was regarded as richer than either. While a half idiot was picking up every stray acorn that fell from that rough, rugged oak, old JOHNSON, how much better would it have been if some Ariel had hung upon the lips of BURNS and recorded the flowers of his inspired eloquence. Now that he has gone his spirit walks crowned with praise and wreathed with living sympathies all over the habitable globe. He is the inseparable companion of the Scot wherever he goes, and where is there an island of the earth where the Scotchman does not go to make much and make it easy? [Laughter.] BURNS showed that it was not books that taught us to wrestle with human life, but [illegible] to study the world of human [illegible] to struggle with [illegible] to carry the glamery [illegible] the niterior purposes [illegible] before God [illegible] days of [illegible] left to the world a treasure which [illegible] the most precious, but it was not [illegible] to perceive that if his life had reached as far [illegible] mother's, we would now [illegible] early of its first fruits. To him it was given to live the low. No finer genius had ever interpreted the external forms of nature; no poet had ever better sung the humors of his fellow men. The life and the power of his works was in that deep undercurrent which pervaded his nature. His passions tended to expend their force downwards. No man was a more faithful apostle of liberty than BURNS. This did not develop itself in philosophical themes or jurisdiction but it went to the root of all things. The [illegible] worth of man as a child of God. He had no casuity to shape but bore witness with all fidelity to the doctrine that nothing can exalt a man but himself, and that nothing can degrade him but himself. No man was ever more true to his kind, rejoicing with those who rejoice and weeping with those who weep, and the nation which read BURNS in the nursery could never have tyrants in the Parliament House. The man who drank at BURNS' spring would be to study for oppression. He was universal in his sympathies. He loved theorny shoe-latches of the poor Scotch peasant; he loved the very daisy that his shoe stood upon. It was love, both personal and general, that marked the poems of BURNS, that gave them their wonderful vitality, and which would never let them die so long as a soul yearned or a heart longed to be tenderly cheered.

Finally they were to-night to give to BURNS something of that tribute of love and praise which his own soul hungered for his life long. As for his faults, let them be forgotten. If every man that within these twenty-four hours, the world around, should speak the name of BURNS with fond admiration were ranked as his subject, no King on earth would have such a realm; and if such an one could change a feeling into a flower, and cast it down to his memory, a mountain would rise, and he should sit upon a throne of blossoms now at length without a thorn. [Loud applause.]

On motion a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded the lecturer, and the meeting adjourned.

Lecture by David Paul Brown, Esq.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Last evening it was announced that DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., would lecture before the Historical Society. Some three or four hundred persons were in the hall at 7½ o'clock. After waiting for half an hour or more the announcement was made that Mr. BROWN had not as yet arrived. The audience were requested to be patient, however, as there was no telling what a few moments would bring forth. Ten or fifteen minutes more were spent as before, and then the audience were finally dismissed, with abundant apologies. They had barely reached the door when Mr. BROWN appeared. Of conrse the tide immediately turned. Soon the seats were again filled, and the Hon. LUTHER GRADISH introduced the lecturer, who proceeded to say that it often happens that lecturers arrange their subjects more with a view to their own improvement than that of their audience; then while the former enjoy a feast the latter suffers a famine. Mr. B. said his purpose would be while presenting a few buds gathered from the banks of the Avon, to amuse rather than to instruct those whom he addressed. Fanciful history may be compared to a fascinating female, beautiful in feature, but devoid of that intellectuality which gives the true charm to womanhood. History is necessarily supplied by tradition, and though by new combinations we may throw around it new charms, we may thus deprive it of truth. All that the lecturer proposed to do was rather to refresh the memory of his auditors than to add anything to their previous knowledge.

Descriptions of places amount to nothing, unless men have given them notoriety. There are a thousand localities, for instance, more beautiful than Stratford, but because this one of all was the birthplace of SHAKESPEARE, it has more interest than any of the others. Let an Englishman travel—he may see and tell of Herculanenm and Pompeii, but he is positively ashamed to acknowledge that he has overlooked a little hovel, twelve feet square, in one of the midland counties in England. One man, and only one, has imparted to his birthplace an interest which does not attach to any place on the inhabitable globe. Every shrub and flower on the banks of the Avon speak of SHAKESPEARE now as he once spoke of them. There is now a hotel there called the Falcon, which has its rooms named each one after some play of the noble old bard, and it is not unusnal for "mine host" to be heard crying ont: "A bottle of Falkirk for Macbeth," or "Some sack for Othello." [Laughter.] Mr. BROWN introduced some incidents displaying, as he thonght, a wantonness of ignorance. When he stopped at the hotel in Stratford his first inquiry of a well-dressed gentleman whom he met, was for the house where ANNE HATHAWAY lived. To my surprise, said Mr. B., he replied he never heard of such a person. I then asked him where SHAKESPEARE'S birthplace was. He answered, "I do not know, for I have never seen it." Of course I was astonished, and apologized, saying that I supposed he was acquainted with Stratford. "So I am," said he, "I have visited here for years for a London house twice or thrice a year, staying three weeks at a time." I told him that I was surprised that a gentleman of his apparent intelligence should display such ignorance of the birthplace of a poet who had done so much to honor his native tongue, and that a locality which hundreds came thousands of miles to see should possess so little interest to one of SHAKESPEARE'S countrymen. There, said Mr. B., our conversation ceased, but a few hours after he came into the hotel bringing with him engravings of the places of interest in the neighborhood. It is perfectly astonishing to hear some men pretending to literary eminence quote SHAKESPEARE incorrectly. They show too plainly that they have never drunk from the pure fountain source. POPE has been the great favorite in England, but the preference has done no harm to SHAKESPEARE; why there is more poetry in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" than in all BYRON and POPE put together, and that stands in the same relation to SHAKESPEARE as "Comus" does to MILTON. The history of Stratford was then hastily sketched, and its present appearance described. It has twelve principal streets, well paved and well lighted. Though SHAKESPEARE spent much of his time in the city, we can think of him only as in the country. The whole spirit of his plays seems to contradict the idea of his being far away from the woods and streams. He was born at Stratford on the 23d of April, 1564, and died on the anniversary of his birth in 1616. There has been much labor spent in tracing back his paternal ancestry, and it has been asserted that he was descended from WILLIAM the Conqueror, but much better might the extent of his education have been inquired into and the character of her mother delineated, for to her he undoubtedly owed much of his greatness. Her jewel was more precious than that of CORNELIA. Great men often produce worthless sons, but great women never do, and SHAKESPEARE'S delicate delineations of motherly love prove that he must have been familiar with its influence. [Applause.] There is nothing in his birthplace that does not speak of him. The guild—the Church—but above all the character of the people—their quick step and bold look, their freedom from overweening pretension, all show, that the great hard, though unseen, rules here as absolutely as the Queen in her palace. My first visit, said Mr. B., was to the birth-place of "Sweet ANNE," and I determined to seek it myself without guide. I forgot that I was to look in a house three hundred years old, and going to a cottage embowered in eglantine I knocked. A girl with a full-mooned face came to the door. Of course I did not ask her if ANNE HATHAWAY was born there, nor if that was Mrs. SHAKESPEARE'S birth-place, but I did ask her if she could point me to the spot where SHAKESPEARE'S wife was born. To my surprise, she said she never heard of such a person. My voice was raised a little, perhaps, when I answered her, and a woman with a little less flesh and somewhat more knowledge came down stairs. The latter pointed out the place I was seeking. Mr. BROWN then proceeded to give an exquisite description of the place, and said that one could imagine his sketching his scenes—the Father of Hamlet, for instance, lying asleep in the orchard—from nature. By way of illustrating the idea which SHAKESPEARE'S immediate successor had of him. Citation were given from some of the criticisms which were made a half century after his death. These were contrasted with the criticisms of SCHILLER and others, to show the change which had taken place. Then Mr. B. sketched the room where kings, potentates and emperors had inscribed their names and read a few lines which he himself wrote in the visitor's book. These, he thonght, he never would have attempted had he not seen the name of LUCIEN BONAPARTE on the preceding page, and when a prince had tried it could be no disgrace for a republican to fail. A few years ago all England was in a panic for fear some speculative Yankee might buy up the place and take it to America. So he might have done. It would have been possible for him to have carried it away on his back, and he could not have failed to realize from the instrument a fortune, compared with which the mellifluous notes coined by all the great singers from the days of St. Cecilia to the present time would not be worth mentioning. Where slept HAMNUM then? [Great laughter.] The memorial house was then described. Here was a picture of David and Goliah, said to have been painted by SHAKESPEARE in his youth. Judging from this specimen he could not lay claim to immortality on the ground of his skill as an artist, nor, as to that matter, on account of his skill as a poet, if the verse inscribed in one corner of the picture was really written by him, as it is asserted it was. The following are the lines in question:

Goliah comes with sword and spear,
And David with a sling—
But though Goliah rant and swear,
Down David doth him bring.

Mr. BROWN referred touchingly and eloquently to SHAKESPEARE'S grave, and concluded amid hearty applause.

Increase of African Commerce.

The subjoined table is designed to demonetrate the capacities of Africa for an extraordinary development of its commercial resources:

Palm Oil Exported from the Colony of Sierra Leone during the years

1850	255,032	1854	304,406
1851	212,577	1855	364,414
1852	307,988	1856	443,130
1853	181,438	Total	2,118,985

Gallons, equal to 6,835 tons.

Palm Nut Kernels Exported from the same Colony in the years

1850	4,096	1854	25,309½
1851	2,925	1855	65,388
1852	46,727	1856	90,282
1853	29,099	Total	264,516½

Bushels, equal to 6,612 tons.

Alleged Murder in Poughkeepsie.

A MAN CUTS HIS MISTRESS IN THE STOMACH WITH AN AXE.

A most brutal and cowardly act was committed on Friday night last in Union-street, Poughkeepsie, about 11½ o'clock.

LEWIS GOULD and ELIZA LAWRENCE have been living together for several years as man and wife, and have one child, a girl about 12 years of age, very intelligent. This girl was in the room when the act was committed which resulted in the death of her mother; and, yesterday morning, she appeared as a witness against her father.

About 11 o'clock on Friday night, GOULD entered the room, in which he, ELIZA LAWRENCE and their daughter, MARY RACHEL LAWRENCE, lived, (the house being occupied by several families,) and after a few words had passed between him and his wife, in which he threatened to kill her, GOULD seized an axe and struck her a blow upon the stomach, inflicting a terrible gash, from which the entrails protruded. She lingered until Saturday night, when she expired in great agony. A *post-mortem* examination was held upon the body by Dr. J. R. COOPER, assisted by Dr. JOHN COOPER, Jr.

An inquest was commenced on Saturday night by Coroner HAINES, and continued yesterday. The result of the *post-mortem* examination and the inquest have not yet transpired, but from the evidence already given there is no doubt but that the woman was murdered. We give the testimony of two witnesses:

ALBERT PHILLIPS' TESTIMONY.

I live in the same house with Lewis Gould and Eliza Lawrence, and in the next room to them; I was in my room on Friday night, and heard Gould and Eliza in dispute; did not hear everything that was said; in a short time heard a screem, when Eliza came into my room, followed by Gould. Eliza was in a stooping posture, and said that Gould had killed her; Gould then said, "God d—n you, come out here—if you speak or breathe again, I'll kill you—I want to do it, and I want everybody to know it;" he then took hold of her, and forced her into his room; this occurred between 10 and 12 o'clock on Friday night; he was not in liquor at the time, that I could see.

TESTIMONY OF MARY RACHEL LAWRENCE.

Before being sworn she was asked a few questions, and answered them promptly, but was unable to state how old she was. A woman who came with her stated that she was 11 years and 9 months old. After being sworn she gave the following testimony:

I am the daughter of Eliza Lawrence, and Lewis Gould; Albert Phillips lives in the next room; a man named James Johnson, from Fishkill, was in our room, as well as Oliver Gould; I was in bed on the floor; father came in about 12 o'clock, and asked mother to cook a piece of meat; she said she could not; he then said that she would cook it for Jim Cummings, and at the same time struck her with his flat hand on the side of the head; she was standing in front of the bed at the time, and fell upon it; he then cut a piece of meat and put it on the stove, when mother said that it would burn; he answered that he would give her it before morning; father then took the meat out of the stove, when mother said, "Will you give me a piece of it?" he said, "Yes, I'll give you a piece," and seized the axe and struck her in the stomach; mother then said, "Oh, you'll kill me," when father said, "I don't care;" she then said that she would do anything for him if he would not kill her; I was crying when I saw him hit mother, when he said, "If I did not stop he would knock me in the head with the axe;" father then sent me to Dalton's for some liquor; on Saturday morning mother sent me for three cents' worth of laudanum, and asked father to give her a table spoonful of it; he gave her half a spoonful, when she asked for more, but father said he would not give her any.

Other witnesses were called who gave corroborative testimony.

The murdered woman was about 35 years of age. GOULD is perhaps a year or two older.

It was reported on Sunday that GOULD had escaped, but this was incorrect. He is now in the Poughkeepsie Jail.

An ancient couple, Bakeman by name, reside in the town of Freedom, Cattarangus County, in this State. The man, Daniel Frederick Bakeman is 100 years old, and his wife is 101 years old. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He is quick and spry, can walk two or three miles, chop wood, &c. She can see to thread her needle and sew as well as any one, and can walk off half a mile visiting and back. She has good health. They were formerly from the Mohawk country, and were married when quite young.

[Advertisement.]

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venone congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 2-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the Water Closet is already a necessity wherever Piles is known or feared, and wherever cleanliness and comfort are regarded as being of any value. It is a pure Manila hemp paper, elaborately medicated in the pulp—velvety, but strong—and positive to prove all that the proprietors claim it to be. They ask but a fair test of its merits. All families, rich and poor, will find it useful economy to use this paper regularly. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents. Each package is in a neat pasteboard box. Call and see, at the dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York. J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each label.—*Baltimore Sun.*

J. C. GAYETTY respectfully requests the reader to avoid purchasing wicked imitations until they call upon him. His paper was invented in 1852, and emanates neither from a gin-shop nor an iron safe factory.

[Advertisement.]

WE CANNOT BE SICK.

We can have no pain,
But when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Open these or make them active, thus restoring health.
Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 24.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103½	
23,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91½	
500	Virginia 6s	97	
28,000	Mo. St. 6s	86½	
28,000	do	86½	
1,000	Erie R. Con. B. '71	44	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B. Bds.	89½	
2,000	do.	89	
25,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	21½	
4,000	M. S. 1st M. Bds	87	
15	Bank of New-York	106½	
12	do	106¾	
101	Am. Ex. Bank	106¾	
25	Continental Bank	100¾	
25	Atlantic Bank	83	
10	Bank of America	110	
100	D. & H. Canal Co.	160	
100	do	160	98¾
210	do	100	
60	Tenn. Coal Co	85½	
580	Pacific M. St. Co	88	
50	do	b10	98
50	do	s30	87½
70	do	s3	87¾
262	do	s3	88
100	do	s30	87½
100	Erans. C. Land Co.	4¼	
3100	N. Y. C. R. R.	s30	84½
200	do	c	84½
400	do	s3	84½
5	do		85
200	Erie Railroad		14½
100	do	b30	14½
200	do	b30	14¼
50	do	b60	14¼
100	do		14¼
50	Har. R. R. Pref		40¾

50	Hud. R. R. R.	s60	33¼
50	do	s15	33½
20	Harlem Railroad		13¾
100	do	s30	13¼
900	Reading Railroad		48
100	do	s60	48¼
800	do		48⅞
100	do	b60	49
110	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. R.		80¼
405	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		20
100	do	s60	20
100	do	s30	20
50	do	b15	20
50	do	b30	20
50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	s30	46¾
50	do		46¾
50	do		46¾
100	Panama R. R.	s160	114
50	do	s30	115½
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30	81¾
250	do	s30	84¼
75	do		68¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R		7
150	do		71½
200	do	b30	71¾
100	do	b60	71¾
200	do	c	71¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R		31¾
300	Chi. & R. Is. R.	b60	80¾
440	do		60¾
100	do	b30	60¾
100	do		60¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R		12¾
25	La C. & Mil. R		1¾
20	do		1¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103¾	
4,000	Mo. State 6s	86½	
1,000	Erie R. R. 2 m. Bs.	87	
10	Ocean Bank	99	
40	Pacific M. S. Co.	s3	89
100	do	s60	88½
50	do	s3	89¼
50	do		89¾
100	do	b60	89¾
5	Erie Railroad		14½
45	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		84¾
50	do	b30	84⅝
100	do		84⅝
500	do	s60	84½
500	do	s3	84½
200	Harlem R. R.		13¾
110	Panama Railroad		116¾

1280	Reading R. R.	s10	48¾
200	do	s60	48¾
1500	do	s30	48¾
200	do		48⅝
400	do	s30	48¾
200	Harlem R. R. Pref.		40¾
300	do	b30	40¾
5	M. S. & N. I. G'd. Stk.		46¾
50	do	s30	46¾
50	do		46¾
100	Gal. & C. R. R.	b30	ex div 59¾
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		81¾
400	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60	60¾
100	do	s30	60
100	do		60½

The Weekly Averages

of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 15:

Increase in Loans	$190,805
Increase in Specie	91,344
Decrease in Circulation	128,948
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	389,923

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 22, 1859	Jan. 22, 1859.	Jan. 15, 1859.
Capital	$65,300,000	$68,019,588	$67,734,755
Loans	101,172,642	129,540,050	129,349,245
Specie	20,829,151	29,472,016	29,380,712
Circulation	6,336,042	7,457,245	7,586,163
Gross Deposits	82,598,598	115,816 828	116,053,992
Exchanged	13,074,762	20,750,428	20,597,669
Undrawn	69,523 836	95,066,400	95,456,323
In Sub-Treasury	3,073,740	4,851,665	4,312,987

The Bank Averages run much the same as last week. The eggregate movement is very steady. The fluctuations in some of the large Banks is a little more marked. There is an apparent peuse in both the Loan and Deposit lines. The Specie average is maintained, notwithstanding the ontgo of $1,100,000 to Europe, and the Sub-Treasury, by the income from the neighboring cities—Boston being the heaviest debtor to New-York at present. The statement upon the whole will afford satisfaction. The market for Money this week opens quietly, and little or no disturbance is looked for from the award of the New Loan. There will probably be less haste to transfer the Specie to the Sub-Treasury than if the combination hid of the two or three leading Banks and some of the private Banking Houses had proved successful. It is believed that the Secretary will be ready to extend the call for a good part of the Money on the payment of the whole of the premium on or before the 15th of March. A similar privilege was but partially aveiled of last Summer, the leading takers having anticipated the original date of payment by 15 or 20 days. The Sub-Treasury received $143,000 for Customs to-day. The balance now stands $1,929,728. We hear of sales of 60-days acceptances today, at 4@4¼ ℔ cent., and longer date first-class bills from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. Demand loans 3½@4 ℔ cent. Exchange for the Boston steamer is somewhat unsettled. The rates on London at one time in the forenoon promised firmness, 109½@109¾, but some transient sales were made at a fraction under 109½, and the quotation at the close ranged 109⅜@109½. Francs 5.17½@5.15.

The telegraph from Washington will probably give in another part of this paper the particulars of the awards of the New Loan at Washington. The principal bid for the New-York Banks and heavy Bankers through RIGGS of Washington, is understood to have been cut out altogether, being below the minimum award. Another Washington house, SWEENEY, RITTENHOUSE & Co. are reported as successful for $3,000,000 at 102.89. Some few awards were above this figure. The remainder down to 102.10. Some of the Trust and Saving's bids were below the minimum. The average is believed to be about 102.60. Among the successful awards will be found the names of several of the Wall-street Stock and Exchange firms.

The main interest at the Stock Exchange today was centred upon New-York Central and Reading. The time business in both was large at the Board, and about 2,000 shares of Central were done for cash on the Street at 84¾ ℔ cent., the seller having previously taken a large line at 84½, 30 days. After these transactions, which relieved the deliveries of the forenoon, the *Bear* account opened at the Second Board at 84, seller 60 days, and then the cash stock went to 84¾ @84¾, closing 84¾ bid. In Reading the same account took the market in the forenoon at 48¼@48, seller's option, and cash sales were made at 49@48¾, and finally 48¾, and then at the Second Board some large orders to buy came from Philadelphie, and the stock went to 49 cash, 48¾ seller's option, closing 49 bid, seller ten days. The two Western Stocks—Galena and Rock Island—were both steady. Michigan Southern was ¼ ℔ cent. weaker. Pacific Mail recovered to 89⅞@89¾ ℔ cent., firm. Harlem Preferred went up another ¼ ℔ cent. Panama firm, 116¼ ℔ cent., and Delaware and Hudson par. Illinois Central opened 67¾, seller 60 days, and went to 69 cash, closing 68½@¾ ℔ cent. The Railway Bonds were firm, and but few parcels offered. State Stocks steady. Erie Bonds and Shares also held steady. After the printed list in the afternoon the general market closed firm.

The private commercial letters by the *Europa* express no serious apprehension of war in Italy. In London the feeling is that England will not embroil herself in the quarrel as between France and Austria. A distinguished Paris authority (financial) intimates that the speculators in the Funds have exaggerated the alarm, and no war is really looked for. The London correspondent of the *Commercial* (Mr. SAMPSON, of *The Times*) writes:

"Bad as affairs seem, however, a strong opinion may be expressed that there is no immediate danger of actual war. The possibility of the words of the Emperor NAPOLEON being accepted in Lombardy in their true sense, as an invitation to insurrection, constitutes the chief ground of anxiety. In other respects there are several reasons for supposing that the hour for general hostilities in Europe has not yet arrived. Russia wants a loan of about $40,000,000 from London, and will insist upon the French Emperor, who would not move but in concert with her, keeping quiet till she has got it. Sardinia, likewise, would like a little preliminary cash, and, moreover, French troops always prefer a Summer to a Winter promenade."

The agencies in this City of the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance, and of the Royal Insurance Companies, are advised by the *Europa*, we understand, that their Valparaiso losses, which were exaggerated to over $500,000 each, turn out less than one-half the reported sums.

The following is a statement of the Earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of December, 1858, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Years.	Earnings
1858	$506,406
1857	646,192
Decrease in December, 1858	$139,786

Condition of the Rock Island Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the stockholdcre of the Rock Island Road, it gives me pleasure to say to the stockholders generally, that at last our Road has emerged from its long night of depression and disconragement, and is on its feet once more and fully able to stand alone.

The affairs of the Company, after an unexampled depression and loss of income, are now placed in a position of great strength, and perfect freedom from all liabilities and entanglements, and at last, after waiting patiently nearly two years, we can now look forward with confidence to an early and permanent resumption of dividends, and at such rates as, ere many months, to carry our shares up to the old points, when they were so eagerly sought for investment by moneyed men.

To those who have not watched the affairs of our Road closely, and who have been too credulous in listening to the statements and misstatements of the "Bears" of Wall street and its vicinity, the following figures, derived from the best authority, may surprise as well as console them, and may induce them to believe their stock to be as sound and cheap a security as they can put their money into at present prices.

Great efforts are bei g made in Wall-street to impress us with the belief that our stock is not worth what it sells for! The following figures will show how small a basis the "Bears" have for their daily denunciations:

Present balance in Bank, after paying January interest	$150,000
Estimated earnings—	
January, first week indicates even	

			$60,000
			40,000
			15,000
			80,000
Total			$270,000
Less 60 per cent. expenses			162,000—108,000
Amount of cash on h

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2294. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE BIRTHDAY OF BURNS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Commemorative Banquet at the Astor House.

FESTIVAL AT MOZART HALL.

Social Gathering of the Auld Lang Syne Association.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

Whisky and Haggis, Speeches and Songs.

Speeches of William Cullen Bryant, James T. Brady, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, &c., &c.

THE ASTOR HOUSE CELEBRATION.

One hundred years ago, yesterday, ROBERT BURNS was born. His name and fame are imperishable. He was the poet of humanity, and as such will never fail to secure eternal honor. Circumscribed by no limits of race or clime, the sympathies he excited defy decay. Now that a century has passed, his memory, above that of all his cotemporaries, who had, at least, an approximate claim to popular recognition, survives and flourishes. The advent of another century, before which all who now pay tribute to his genius shall have passed away, will not be less memorable for its enthusiasm, its eloquence, its appreciation of what is great in manhood, nor for its sense of manly greatness and instinctive power, as embodied in the writings of the Ayrshire plowman, ROBERT BURNS.

The *fete* last night was one which does honor, not only to the land BURNS' birth to the land in which his countrymen, earth-scattered though they be, find the most perfect realization of his theories of human rights, if not of political equality.

The banquet was a magnificent one in all its details. From the most exquisite wines of CHARLES HEIDSIECK to the least important elements of a social entertainment, everything was beyond cavil. Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT presided as Honorary Chairman, and Mr. EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at this port, as Vice-Chairman. Robertsoe's Band relieved the intervals between the speeches by excellent music, and McCLELLAND, the Highland piper, in kilt and pibll beg, relieved the Band.

Among the invited guests present were Mayor TIEMANN, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, Mr. GUILIAN C. VERPLANCK, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, FITZGREENE HALLECK, the Rev. HOBART WARD BERCHER, the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, the Hon HORACE GREELEY, Mr. C. GOULD, Mr. ADAM NORRIE, Mr. YOUNG, of the *Albion*; Dr. BEALE, of the St. George's Society; Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BURCHARD and many other well-known gentlemen.

The decorations of the apartment are thus described in the official programme:

At the head of the banquet-room a portrait of BURNS, in a rich carved frame, and draped with the various clan tartans, the St. Andrew's, St. George's and American fiags, on each side of which hung original paintings of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, by those famous masters of the art, VANDERLYN and DUPLESSIS.

At the other end of the room was displayed a large painting of BURNS at his plough, with the Genius of Poetry throwing her mantle over the Bard—painted by JAS. L. DICK. On each side of the room hung four splendid paintings: "Burns' Cottage," "His Monument at Ayr," "The Cottar's Saturday Night," and "Tam O'Shanter and his mare Meg, crossing the said Brig of Doon." These four paintings were executed by HILLYARD. The room was handsomely decorated with the flags of all nations.

The relics and other objects of interest in connection with BURNS, furnished for the occasion, were: The bark of a tree upon which the name of BURNS is carved by his own hand. Also, an old Jacobite song-book, formerly in possession of BURNS; furnished by Mr. RENWICK. Lock of hair, and an impression of the Seal of BURNS; furnished by Mr. DISWINDIE, Secretary of St. Andrew's Society. Copy of an advertisement of the Poems of BURNS, published in an American newspaper in 1788; furnished by Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON. Copy of a bust of the Poet, as executed by Mr. J. C. KING, of Boston, sculptor. An engraved likeness of BURNS, beautifully framed, presented to the Club, by T. LYNCH, Esq. A silver-mounted "ram's horn" Snuff-box, loaned for the occasion, by Capt. WM. MASON.

At about 6½ o'clock the company entered the dining-room. Grace was said by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. On the removal of the cloth, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the Vice-President of the Club, rose and said:

Gentlemen: It is my duty, as the President of the Burns Club to open the business of the evening. I have the honor to present Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT as the Honorary Chairman of this festival. [Cheers.] I have also the honor to present Mr. E. W ASCHBALD as the sentiment of Mr. BRYANT upon this occasion. [Cheers.] The thanks of the Burns Club are also due to these distinguished gentlemen, for the readiness with which they have accepted their positions. The acknowledgments of the Club are due to the Press of the City and country for the liberality they have exhibited in giving publicity to the designs of the Club. The thanks of the Club were due also, he said, to Mr. SWANN and Mr. HOLT for the use of the telegraph lines of which they had charge. He knew that the members of the Burns' Club joined him in the hope that all Associations to commemorate the fame of BURNS would celebrate this occasion in a manner creditable to themselves and honorable to the memory of the poet. [Cheers.] He then read letters of apology from Washington Irving, President Buchanan, the Rev. George W Bethune, Mr. Henry W. Longfellow, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Oliver W. Holmes, Edward Everett, Bayard Taylor, John G. Saxe, and others.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter was as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have received your kind invitation, in behalf of the "Burns Club of the City of New-York," to be present at the festival dinner to be given in honor of the centennial anniversary of the poet's birth, and I should esteem it a great gratification, as well as a high pleasure, to be with you on this occasion, but my public duties have rendered it impossible. Poor BURNS! I have always deplored his hard fate. He has ever been a favorite of mine. A child of genius and of misfortune, he is read everywhere, and by all classes throughout the extent of our country, and his natural pathos has touched all hearts. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

ADAM NORRIE, Esq.

Dr. O. W. HOLMES, in concluding his letter, proposed the following sentiment:

The Memory of the Nonesuch Minstrel—Who made the dialect of a province the language of a universal heart throughout a mighty Empire, and the realm which its arms and arts have obtained:—his melodies are the life-winged thistle-down that sows the embryon of Scotch truth, and manhood, and sentiment, as far as it can fly upon the winds of Heavee. [Cheers.]

Mr. BRYANT, in assuming the position of honorary Chairman, said:

MR. BRYANT'S SPEECH.

On rising to begin the announcement of the regular toasts for this evening, my first duty is to thank my excellent friends of the Burns Club, with whom I do not now meet for the first time, and whose annual festivities are among the pleasantest I ever attended, for the honor they have done me in calling me to the chair I occupy—an honor the more to be prized on account of the rare occasion on which it is bestowed. An honor which can be conferred but once in a century, is an honor indeed. The evening the memory of BURNS will be celebrated as it never was before. His fame, from the time when he first appeared before the world as a poet, has been growing and brightening, as the morning brightens into the perfect day. There never was a time when his merits were so freely acknowledged as now; when the common consent of the literary world placed him so high or spoke his praises with so little intermixture of disparagement; when the anniversary of his birth could have awakened so general and fervent an enthusiasm. If we could imagine a human being endowed with the power of making himself, through the medium of his senses, a witness of whatever is passing on the face of the globe, what a series of festivities, what successive manifestations of the love and admiration which all who speak our language bear to the great Scottish poet, would present themselves to his observation, accompanying the shadow of this night in its circuit round the earth! Some twelve hours before this there he would have heard the praises of BURNS rehearsed and the songs of BURNS sung on the banks of the Ganges—the music flowing out at the open windows on the soft evening air of that region, and mingling with the murmurs of the sacred river. A little later he might have heard the same sounds from the mouth of the Euphrates; later still, from the southern extremity of Africa, under constellations strange to our eyes—the stars of the southern hemisphere—and almost at the same moment from the rocky shores of the Samoa Isles. Next they would have been heard from the orange groves of Malta, and from the Wicklow cottages of English and Americans on the banks of the Tiber. Then, in its turn, the Seine takes up the strain, and what a chorus rises from the British Isles—from every ocean mart and river, and mountain-side, with a distant response from the rock of Gibraltar! Last, in the Old World, as its westernmost verge, the observer whom I have imagined would have heard the notes of song and of gladness from the coasts of Liberia and Sierra Leone, among a race of sensitionality and proverbially fond of music, and to which we have given our language and literature. In the New World, frozen Newfoundland has already led in the festival of this night; and next, those who dwell where the St. Lawrence holds as its icy mirror to the stars; thence it has passed to the hills and valleys of New-England; and it is now our turn, on the lordly Hudson. The Schuylkill will follow, the Potomac, the rivers of the Carolinas; the majestic St. John's, drawing his dark, deep waters from the Everglades; the borders of our mighty lakes, the beautiful Ohio, the great Mississippi, with its fountains seeking cedar fields of snow, and its mouth among flowers that fear not the frost. Then with our festival, in its westward course, cross the Rocky Mountains, and gather in joyous assemblies those who pasture their herds on the Columbia, and those who dig for gold on the Sacramento. By a still longer interval, it will pass to Australia, lying in her distant solitude of waters, and new glowing with the heats of midsummer, where I fear the zealous countrymen of BURNS will find the short nigh of the season too short for their festivities. And then will this commemoration pursue the sunset round the globe, and follow the journey of the evening star till that gentle planet shines on the waters of China. Well has our great poet deserved this universal commemoration—for who has written like him? What poem descriptive of rural manners and virtues, rural life in its simplicity and dignity—yet without a single false outline or touch of false coloring—clings to our memories and lives in our bosoms like his "Cotter's Saturday Night?" What humorous narrative in verse can be compared with his "Tam O'Shanter?" From the fall of Adam to his time, I believe, there was nothing written in the vein of his "Mountain Daisy;" others have caught his spirit from that poem, but who among them all has excelled him? Of all the convivial songs I have ever seen in any language, there is none so overflowing with the spirit of conviviality, so joyous, so contagious as his song of "Willie brewed a peck o' maut." What love-songs are sweeter and tenderer than those of BURNS? What song addresses itself so movingly to our love of old friends and our pleasant recollections of old days as his "Auld Lang Syne," or to the domestic affections so powerfully as his "John Anderson?" You heard yesterday, my friends, and will hear again to-day, better things said of the genius of BURNS than I can say. That will be your gain and mine. But there is one observation which, if I have not already tried your patience too far, I would ask your leave to make. If BURNS was thus great among poets, it was not because he stood higher than they by any preëminence of a creative and fertile imagination. Original, affluent and active his imagination certainly was, and it was always kept under the guidance of a masculine and vigorous understanding; but it is the feeling which lives in his poems that gives them their supreme mastery over the minds of men. BURNS was thus great because, whatever may have been the errors of his after-life, when he came from the hand that formed him—I say it with the profoundest reverence—God breathed into him, in larger measure than into other men, the spirit of that love which constitutes his own essence, and made him more than other men—a living soul. BURNS was great by the greatness of his sympathies—sympathies acute and delicate, yet large, comprehensive, boundless. They were warmest and strongest towards those of his own kind, yet they overflowed upon all sentient beings—upon the animals in his stall, upon the "wee, sleekit, cowerin', timorous beastie" dislodged from her autumnal covert; upon the very field flower, overturned by his share and crushed among the stubble. And in all this we feel that there is nothing strained or exaggerated, nothing affected or put on, nothing childish or silly, but that all is true, genuine, manly, noble; we honor, we venerate the poet while we read; we take the expression of these sympathies to our hearts, and fold it in our memory forever. And now, having said all I purposed to say—to your weariness, I fear—I proceed to give out the first regular toast, a toast in which if you do not heartily join, I shall wonder why you are here.

The Chairman then proposed the first regular toast:

The Day we Celebrate—A "day which makes the whole world kin"—anytime by sympathetic emotion men of all degrees, in every land, in honoring the memory and the genius of ROBERT BURNS—one of "the few, the immortal names that were not born to die."

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY responded. He said:

ADDRESS OF JAMES T. BRADY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In a land which, at the decease of BURNS, was comparatively a wilderness—in a nation then an infant—we meet this night to commemorate his greatness, and render homage to his memory. The natives of many climes surround this festal board. Here and now national and individual antipathies are banished, that we may vie with each other in honor of a genius which has alike delighted and illumined the human race. We celebrate a day not memorable for the progress or prowess of physical force—not encrimsoned on the historic page by records of blood—not made stately by the advent or triumph of boasted lineage—not associated with the insignia or trappings of worldly pomp or power. We are at the altar of Poetry—we stand beside one of what HALLECK calls

"Shrines, to no creed nor code confined,
The Delphian Vales—the Palestines—
The Meccas of the mind."

The choicest liquids which furnish our inspiration may well be employed on such an occasion. The great Poet we are here to honor has said:

"Whae'er he be that sheds a tear
An' sees the show'r doun Coila rin,
Wi' hasty wing deep in the mire
He jumps, he sinks, he wades, he swims,
Till on dry ground he wipes his eyes
Out owre the lugs, and hears the skies
Rair, dash the tempest in its ire,
While thro' the braes the cushat croods
Wi' wailfu' cry."

Now fellow, with profound interest, the career of this earnest, ambitious, proud young bard, who looked without favor upon the rank which was but "the guinea stamp," feeling all the while "the man's the gowd." [Cheers.] We hear him, in allusion to the greater progress and success of his compeers and school-fellows, exclaim, as he referred to their advance: "I was standing idle in the marketplace, or only left the chase of the butterfly from flower to flower, to hunt fancy from whim to whim." There he stood, somewhat aloof from the world, acting on what Dr. JOHNSON called his "defensive pride." But the world had an ear and heart open to notes attuned in the deep melodies of nature. And when the images of truth were painted by him in the language of truth—when he reproduced the sentiments, passions, and feelings of our nature—he "attained his pinnacle by one gigantic bound." Even at the moment when he contemplated becoming an exile from his native land, his poems commanded the universal admiration of his countrymen. The learned professor and the humble cotter alike delighted in his lines, and gloried in his triumph. From the first evsils of his success, he erected a tomb over the neglected remains of his brother-poet, FERGUSON. [Cheers.] How eventful, checkered, imprudent, and yet brilliant his career, up to the time, ie 1796, when we find him in "sickness, sorrow, and debt," at Dumfries, undergoing his last illness not, as we are told, "with the ostentation of philosophy, but with firmness as well as feeling:" maintaining, too, the undying capacity for humor, which developed itself even at that solemn period, when, thinking of the Dumfries Volunteers, to which corps he belonged, he remarked to a friend: "JOHN, don't let the awkward squad fire over me." [Loud cheers.] We are told that while he was dying his home was "like a besieged place." The interest in his fate was intense. He died. The conqueror of hearts died. And in what state was his cold form exhibited? "He lay," says ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "in a plain and unadorned coffin, with a linen sheet drawn over his face, and on the bed and around the body baths and flowers were thickly strewn, according to the usage of the country. He was wasted somewhat by long illness; but death had not increased the swarthy hue of his face, which was uncommonly dark and deeply marked—his broad and open brow was pale and serene, and around it his sable hair lay in masses, slightly touched with gray. The room where he lay was plain and neat, and the simplicity of the poet's humble dwelling pressed the presence of death more closely on the heart than if his bier had been embellished by vanity, and covered with the blazonry of high ancestry and rank." Thousands of his countrymen flocked to his funeral, and he was deposited in a humble sepulchre, whence in 1815, his remains were transferred to a mausoleum, inscribed with an epitaph far more learned, but not so expressive as that which I have already recited. The struggle of this man's personal life was a severe one. Poverty, wounded pride, remorse, all pursued him. He was, indeed, of that class mentioned by SHELLEY, who "learn in suffering what they teach in song." Well might Mrs. HEMANS compare the struggles of such a poet, who sets bright gems upon the brow of humanity, with those of the Pearl Diver:

"And who shall think, when the strain is sung
Till a thousand hearts are stirred,
What life-drops, from the minstrel wrung,
Have gushed with every word.

None! none! His treasures live, like thine,
He strives and dies, like thee—
Thou that hast been to the pearl's dark shrine,
Thou wrestler of the sea."

Not quite so gloomy or sad the career or destiny of BURNS. He enjoyed his fame even while he lived, and died with the full conviction that his name *would*, as it *will*, be cherished while that of his country remained. [Cheers.] Like the Welch bards of old, he stood, as they, when they assembled "in the face of the sun, and the eye of light." With all that belongs to nature, he had real sympathy, and for all his every pathy found truthful and eloquent expression. The mountain daisy, the homeless mouse, the wounded hare, the meanest creature of earth, could excite his feeling and awaken his genius. Whatever were his faults, they injured him most. To those who think of these, I would say, in his admirable verse:

"Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
Decidedly can try us;
He knows each chord, its various tone—
Each spring, its various bias.
Then at the balance let's be mute,
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted."

A century has passed since his birth—a busy century, full of new and wondrous achievements and events. It has seized many changes, important in themselves and their consequences. What has not been deemed imperishable, has passed away; what considered famous, become, in many instances, unknown. Iconoclasts, innovators, reformers, are busy all over the world. Even Russia is breaking the chains of serfdom. What some men call *unrest* is agitating the planet we inhabit. But the light and the power of true and beneficent genius, such as illumines and pervades man in his peaceful and silent hours—these still abide. The lustre of BURNS' fame shines unalterably, even like that of the stars. [Cheers.] TACITUS and SALLUST are renowned as historians; but we are never feel certain that they were not more loyal to their patrons than to veracity. Not so with BURNS. The poet is a man of at least three existences: one is a tribute to duty, another to society, the third to his inspiration. LOCKHART, WORDSWORTH, Sir WALTER SCOTT, have memorialized BURNS in the old world. America poets have rejoiced to do him justice. One of these presides here to-night, toward whom, as poet, I may not say what the future will certainly utter; but I claim the privilege of repeating some lines from one usually denominated the "Quaker Poet," whom I could not admire if—like the presiding officer of this assemblage—he did not sympathize with human freedom in all its forms and conditions. [Cheers.] JOHN G. WHITTIER has adopted his own character, and the hero of this hour, by exclaiming:

"Let those who never erred, forget
His worth; he vain bewailings;
Sweet soul of song! I owe my debt
Uncanceled by his failings.

Lament, who will, the ribald line
Which tells his lapse from duty—
How kissed the maid'ning lips of wine,
Or wasted ones of beauty:

But think, while falls that shade between
The erring one and Heaven,
That he who loved like Magdalene,
Like her may be forgiven.

Not his the song whose thund'roes chime
Eternal echoes render—
The mournful Muse's haseeled rhyme,
Are Milton's starry splendor!

But who his human heart has laid
To Nature's bosom nearer?
Who sweet as he could tell like him, or paid
To love a tribute dearer?

Through all his tuneful heart how strong
The human feeling gushes!
The very sanctities of his song
Is warm with smiles and blushes!

Give lettered pomp to teach of Time,
So "Burns he Doon" her tarry:
Blot out the Epic's stately rhyme—
Bet spare his "Highland Mary!"

[Vehement and prolonged cheering.]

When the cheers with which Mr. BRADY was honored on resuming his seat had concluded, Mr. CUNNINGHAM announced that he had received two dispatches, one from Washington and one from Baltimore, as follows—that dated at Washington having arrived at 8¾, and that from Baltimore at 8¾:

The Washington Burns Club, at a full table, pledges the Boston Burns Club, and all others who honor this anniversary. BEN. PERLEY POORE.

From Baltimore:

The Burns Club—May the spirit of the immortal Bard of Scotia animate each and all of you in this joyous jubilee. [Immense cheering.]

The second toast was:

The Genius of Burns—Risen above the dust and clouds of earthly frailty and misfortune, it shines, a fixed star in the heavens, and sings as it shines, to cheer the heart of friendship and love, mercy and truth, liberty and humanity: an hundred years are proof that its light belongs not only to his own day, but to all time; and not only to Scotland, but to mankind.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD responded as follows:

SPEECH OF THE REV. DR. OSGOOD.

The subject given me by this sentiment, Mr. President, has one fault, as uncommon as it is weighty. It is the fault of being too good, so good that it speaks too well for itself to need anything to be said for it. Surely the genius of BURNS has sung itself into the human heart, and if any man questions its quality, the best answer to the question is a strain of the poet's own music, that will be quite sure to set the doubter himself singing in unison. But good as the topic is of itself, without any added words, I am in for a speech, and my great hope is that the man, with the occasion, may give a little inspiration to lips not claiming the "faculty divine," as the touch of a master hand gives life to the pipes of the organ, and wrings melody from dull lead and wood. Upon this principle it may not be presumptuous in me to speak here to-night, and if your presence, honored sir, in the Chair, might call for modest silence from others upon that gentle art poetic, in which you are our master, why may not this fact work quite the other way, and lead a poor prosaer to hope that he may catch a little of your fire by sitting near enough to the cobair to feel the electric spark from that direction. Although wooden tables may not venture, as they are said to do, to move and talk under the action of departed spirits, surely our heads must be worse than wooden if we are not mediums now, and our brains are not enlightened, and our tongues are not electrified by the spell of this hour, when the voice of BRYANT calls on us to commune with the spirit of BURNS.

The sentiment, Sir, says that the genius of BURNS belongs not only to Scotland but to mankind. Whether mankind really owns the property or not, it is very clear that it has taken possession and does not mean to let go. We have got the poet by heart, and we mean to keep him there. If Scotland has him, we have him too, and if she tries, as she will not do, to keep him to herself, she cannot show her tenure without renouncing her monopoly, or without opening her coffer to the nations, and so giving to every one that hath an eye or an ear, a gift in its own nature of universal meaning and worth, those words winged as doves and precious as "apples of gold in pictures of silver." What better proves that this bard belongs to us all, than this occasion itself. We meet here, men of every trade, profession, country and creed, to keep this festival of a plowman's birth, and whilst we hold our genial fellowship together, we catch thrills of kindred feeling from brethren in all the great American cities, whose greetings come flashing along the electric wires; and perhaps before the night is through the Atlantic cable may wake up at the thrill of so many harp strings. The silent DR SCOTT may bring to us, through the cold belt of the ocean, some pulses of the heart of old Scotland, that shall make us, here on the banks of the Hudson, brothers all with the poet's own countrymen, now met on the Frith of Forth, by the waters of the Tweed, and the banks and braes of bonnie Doon. In fact, no literary festival that ever took place on earth, probably, had so broad an interest as this; and over the whole globe, wherever our tongue is spoken, or British or American institutions are known, there will be some genial souls to speak tenderly with us the great minstrel's name. If the drum-beat of British circles the world continually, and the sunrise is every longitude is saluted by the reveille of her armies and fleets, who shall tell the circle of the heart-beat of her language—our language as well as hers? Wherever that great heart beats this night, its blood quickens at the name of ROBERT BURNS.

New-York, surely, has rightly her part in this great festival, and nowhere this side of the Atlantic has Scotland so many sons and friends as here. The poet himself once thought of this City, said, in his lines, "When Guilford good our pilot stood," gives a hint of our present occupation:

Poor Tammy Gage, within a cage,
Was kept at Boston, ay' mae.
Till Willie Howe took o'er the knave
To Philadelphia, mae;
Wi' sword an' gun he thought a sin,
Guid Christian blood to draw, man;
But at New-York, wi' knife and fork,
Sirloin he hacked sma', man.

But Mr. President, I must not slight my mission, nor fail to say something of the poet's genius. What genius is, it is hard to define, and even the man that have most of it do not always seem to know what it is. A Yankee ought to be good at guessing, and, as a full-blooded one, of the Bunker Hill breed, I will venture to guess that genius is that which raises a man see into things, and make others see into them. There is not in every sphere of thought and action, from constructing steam engines to commanding armies, from calculating eclipses to composing symphonies. But whatever the sphere, we expect a man of genius to see into the matter in question, and so to shape the matter by his own mind that others also may see into it. Poetic genius is that which enables the possessor to see intensely the soul of things, and so to make them ever a thought and word, that others too may see. Thus the poet, as the name denotes, is a "maker,"—a "seer." indeed, but also a "maker,"—making the real life of things to be visibly seen by his art. A true poem is a living work, and its art brings out the life of the in-dwelling and overruling spirit, as trees and flowers bring out the life of nature. Such genius, of course, is a native gift—born, not made; to be nurtured, indeed, by education, but elevated, not by men's art, but by God's power. It is at once a sense and a force; a "vision and a faculty divine;" a gift of seeing and of shaping; and, like all senses and all forces, it is to be parted to native organizations. It works from within outward, with spontaneous life, and, unlike mere talent, it takes its possessor quite as much by surprise as it does the world; so that it is best products are more involuntary births than labored manufactures; and when most elevated, the labor is more upon the dress than upon the body of the creation. In this sense BURNS was a genius, and as soon as he could see and think for himself he felt and betrayed the secret of his gift. It mattered little what he looked upon; he saw the soul in it and made it speak its soul to others, and under his eye the daisy or the mouse beneath his plowshare was more eloquent than the Alps or the Oceans are to men of common mould. The characteristic of his genius I need not undertake to describe minutely after such masters in criticism as CARLYLE and LOCKHART have gone over the field. Following a simpler philosophy of criticism than theirs, let us say that BURNS' genius was quite as remarkable for its susceptibility as for its power, and that he was at once mastered by his subject and master of it. His sense was alike genial and clear, alive to every touch of feeling, and open to every aspect of truth. His will was earnest and manly, eager to follow every hint of nature and humanity—determined to speak out his downright convictions in his words. So he had no tendency to poetize; that which is mastered by a poet of inferior powers to a theme, and also that which raises masters a subject and makes it speak out the poet's own manhood, to this he is more of a poet than his great countryman SCOTT, who is so often lost by his theme as to lose his own personality, and so became the minstrel of the old ages instead of the bard of the new age. BURNS was both minstrel and bard, and his best poems, while they may recount old times, are shaped to the new times, and naturally sung songs, or striking odes for the days of liberty and humanity that are to come. It is this manly earnestness that makes BURNS the people's poet, and they love him not only because he feels for their sorrows and with their joys, but because he believed in making the sorrows less and the joys more. With all his feminine his genius was heroic as it was tender, and something of the blood of BRUCE and WALLACE, that he celebrated in his verse, beat in the poet's own fiery veins. In his earnest manhood he deserves to be named in the same breath with his brother bard, who was born the same year with himself—FRIEDRICH SCHILLER. Heaven, surely, was bountiful that hundred years ago, in sending to the banks of the Neckar and the Ayr two such souls as SCHILLER and BURNS. In both poetry gained a genius and liberty a prophet.

Look now a moment at the fruits of his genius, and consider their form and their substance. The form of a man's thought has much to do with expressing its full and shaping its power. With BURNS the form was not a costume put upon his thought, but a life-quickener. He spoke as he was moved, without pedantry or affectation, and the familiar airs and homely language of his people were new melody and delicious upon his lips. He did not annoy verbalists in grammar and rhetoric, but listened to the airs of old Scotland, that are not part of the breath of the nation, and I argue both these and enriched with his own precious thought and sentiment, as some spice island wafts across the rude sea breezes to its aromatic groves, and waits him away, no longer common air, but ingrained Araby the Blest. He did not hunt the dictionaries for high-sounding words, nor the classics for stately sentences, but spoke his mind in the plain language of his farming neighbors, and found that common speech was more full of vitality and beauty than any scholastic dialect, even as the common earth yields more blossom and fruit than the pavements of polished marble. So he formed his matchless style, or rather, so he let his style grow, and the sincerity and force of his genius spoke itself out to his world.

The substance of his works corresponds with the form, and is to be found in every line that comes earnest from his pen. He everywhere shows the same gentle brave heart; the same dear manly sense at work to bring us nearer to nature and to man—a sweeter nearer to God. How marvelous is his naturalness! I never now put so much to his wonderful naturalness in language as in his thought. He talks to nature as a friend, and as such she answers him, and river and mountain, flower, bird and beast, that to so many are a dead language or a dumb cipher, spoke to him their mother tongue. His favorite flowers chat with him like children—the daisy, the harebell, the sweet-brier—whilst the Doon and the Ayr sing to him like old friends, and the Highland hills stand up before him like reminiscing priests of God. The animals talked to him and though him in a marvellous way, and what he has said of the mouse, the dog, the old mare, the old sheep, the wounded hare, bring the brute creatures nearer our hearts, and preach, trumpet-tongued, that neglected part of the Gospel—mercy to the races below us.

And what aspect of humanity has not been illustrated by his pathos or humor, his keen wit or stout manhood? Do we speak of friendship, read the Elegy on Glencairn, or sing "Auld Lang Syne." In love the theme—which is natural returning to those passages in the Poet's life, when he, like too many of us, was a tender box before the flashes of every new bright eye—own that reverence for woman that runs through all his best romantic songs, and rises into religious solemnity in his "Cotter's Saturday Night." No nobler tribute to wedded love need be paid than to the good old song, "John Anderson," which sings in its homely way the blessed truth that home happiness should brighten with years, and they whom God hath joined together are dearer for as time purges away earthly dross and transfigures human affections in the love that is divine and has promise of eternity. Who shall describe his service in patriotism, or say too much of that love of country that glows in his "Farewell to Scotland" and his "Bruce's Address at Bannockburn?" Nor was the great sentiment of humanity less favored by his muse. His famous song, "A Man's a Man for a' that," is the Declaration of Independence set to music, and is this night sung round the world. Some there may who question his claim to be thought a friend to humanity in its spiritual aspects, but which of us can, in justice, deny his title to religious sentiment, or will maintain that in his best hours, he was a stranger to divine faith? Will not the *Cotter's Saturday* plead for piety and purity ages after the author's personal frailties are forgotten? And what youth can read his poetic letter of 1786 to a young friend, and not call the bard the earnest moralist as well as the genial companion? Such sentences as these are no scoffer's words:

"An Atheist's laugh is a poor exchange,
For Deity offended."

And again:

"A correspondence fixed wi' Heaven,
Is sure a noble anchor."

But why dwell upon the theme, and try to treat at length a subject that the whole night would not exhaust? Time is taking the sceptre of judgment out of our hands, and the country has already passed its sentence upon the bard.

By the crucible of time, the merely selfish or individual element is purged away, and the universal and human qualities the into light. Tried by this test, some men disappear as mere diggers of lead or gatherers of gold, while the coins of genuine human gold live anew in the whole race. Tried by this test, BURNS' private follies sink into comparative oblivion, and his genius rises to its place among the Providential men of his race, by the same law that lifts the oak above the bramble and swings the globes in their orbits. He had a work to do in a most momentous age, the age of the great conflict between old dynasties and new monarchies, and the first principles of constitutional right were on both sides assailed. The new age of freer and truer humanity was at hand, and a great poet was to be the spring-bird to sing out the better times of promise and fruit. On one side were the aristocracies, with their ghostly advisers, and on the other side such Democrats as the Robespierres and Marats, with their counsellors, more decked in Atheism and Materialism than they. Between the two ranks stand the champions of constitutional liberty, under such leaders as CHATHAM and BURKE, WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, and the great thinkers and authors who have striven for a social order, humane and reverential. Among these men ROBERT BURNS has a Providential name and place, and he is one of the builders of the new civilization of freedom and humanity. While these were disputing whether there was any human soul and human right, and Atheism was wrangling with ghostly priestcraft, and preying blind credulity with as blind unbelief, the French ploughman came into the field of debate with his songs of liberty and humanity, and taught the people by heart that there is more mind in man than the schools teach him, and a worth, too, that kings cannot make nor mobs unmake. Though not a theologian, he belongs to the teachers of positive faith, and as his countryman, THOMAS REID, by his *Philosophy of Common Sense*, rebuked the prevailing intellectual scepticism that was making men into materialists, BURNS by his poetic fire did the same good work for the American people, and set the philosophy of common sense to music. He is one of the great teachers of the belief how so vital and so mighty in public opinion—that there is something in man more than what schooling puts into him, and that the greatest of all wrongs is to crush down the rights and instincts of a human soul. He sang this principle of the great creed of humanity to moody multitudes almost ripe for bloodshed, and at his word they yielded their madness for mercy, as Saul of old was refreshed by David's harp, and was well. In giving the Anglo-Saxon race the love of liberty without anarchy, and bringing into social and civil life a home and genial sense of right, ROBERT BURNS was a servant of Providence. His notes were, indeed, often merry, and sometimes trifling; but his great songs are marches, not dancing tunes, and by their cheering music our humanity has marched on more stoutly its appointed way. Honor, then, to the genius of BURNS! Pity, much pity for the man, pity for him who pitied every creature, from the wounded hare to the self-torturing Prince of Darkness, said Nickie Ben himself! But no pity for his genius, to imperial as to demand our homage to clothe us with its purple and gold! It is God's gift to us, and in common with all like gifts of Providential minds, it proves our birth-right to a domain beyond aught that we can make to ourselves. We are great, brethren, not in ourselves alone, but in our race, in that humanity which God has given, and all ages are enriching, and which needs heaven, as well as earth, to hold its treasures. Under the spell of this great ransack-sovereign to-night the common bond of humanity, and as the same music that has charmed millions here sweeps through this hall with its pathos and joy, let it touch within us the chord of brotherhood, leaving no human soul on earth or heavee out of the circle of its fellowship. All our great poets are singing for us still, and the morning stars shall cease their sung before those eternal melodies are hushed.

Mr. President, I give a closing sentiment:

The Poets of our Humanity—Great is what they have done—greater still in what they are to do for us. They boldly claim our quiet hours, but serve us to work and to wait for the good time coming, with a hand and heart of welcome to every friend of God and man in all the e.

The sixth toast on the list was now proposed by the Chairman as the third:

Kindred Associations Throughout the World—May they preserve the forms and deepen the sentiments of BURNS; when all men the world over shall brothers be an a' that.

Mr. ADAM NORRIE responded.

The next toast was:

Scotland—

"We love our land because it is our own,
And scorn to give another reason why."

Mr. CHAS. GOULD responded.

FOURTH: *America*—Where the dignity of self-government ennobles the humblest citizen, and the march of civilization is commensurate with the extent of territory; while she studies to advance the one the other can never be retarded.

MAYOR TIEMANN, to whom this toast had been assigned, having retired, Mr. GUILIAN C. VERPLANCK responded.

To the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States.

Mr. ARCHIBALD replied.

SEVENTH.—*The Poets and Poetry of Great Britain and Ireland*—Sanctified in the Past by the genius of a SHAKSPEARE, a BURNS, and a MOORE—May their successors continue to advance the march of Intellect, of Civilization and of Freedom.

Loud calls for Mr. ARCHIBALD from all parts of the room followed the reading of this toast. A gentleman said that Mr. ARCHIBALD was to respond to the toast in the Queen.

Mr. ARCHIBALD said it was usual to allow that toast to pass without any response. The custom might be broken for once. It was a hard task to speak in praise of one who is above all praise. [Hear, hear.] She reigns supreme in the hearts of all her subjects, and she delights to clothe herself and her children in the Scottish garb. [Applause.] It is pleasing to find her name coupled with that of the Chief Magistrate of his country; and, in conclusion, he would express his gratification at finding her thus honored this evening.

Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, of the *Albion*, then replied to the toast substantially as follows:

MR. YOUNG'S SPEECH.

You have done well, Mr Chairman, to introduce into your programme the tribute, at once so apt and so comprehensive. And you, gentlemen, have done well also in thus cordially receiving it; for isolation is not part of the genuine poet's estate, and of all the race none was but more sensitively than ROBERT BURNS to the soil of his own vocation. You know, gentlemen, how you have coined over lovingly every published detail of the life, that ALLAN RAMSAY'S collection of songs was the *vade mecum* of his laborious boyhood; and that only six months before his death he spoke of LOCKHART'S "Task" as a glorious poem, and of PETER PINDAR as one of his first favorites. If to such as these he gave such honest welcome, how must his big heart have yearned towards the lofty ones to whom the toast alludes, and for whom I am expected to respond.

But what response shall I make?—can I make?—I, who am no practiced orator, and am unable therefore even to misunderstand that marvellous alacrity with which, in Parliament, in Congress, in thronged assemblages, men enunciate the rightness of the wrongs of minds both cultured and uncultured, and appear in fact rather addressing than impressed by the ponderous responsibilities that they shoulder. The greatness of the theme commended to my charge brings to me no such aid. I find its magnitude oppressive, its variety perplexing. If you patience would tolerate the striaging together a host of illustrious names with which I might plead some familiarity, I should shrink, in the presence of so many Scots, from offering epithets to a MOTHERWELL, a TANNAHILL, an ALLAN CUNNINGHAME, a FERGUSSON; nor least from marshaling in due order of precedence the GOLDSMITHS, the DERMODYS, the LOVERS, the DAVISES, dear all, to a people of quick impulse and keen susceptibility. For these reasons these—warranted also by the occasion and by this goodly presence—I prefer to invite you for one moment to grouse less familiarly to ourselves, but enshrined I think by the eloquence of those who have preceded me.

I would ask you to figure to yourselves a conclave of disembodied spirits—of these, I mean, dead masters of our nation's written melody, who have soothed, and enlightened and animated living myriads through successive generations. At least it seems to me, under the influence of surrounding accessories and associations, not unnatural that the men of the New World and of the Old should unite for brief space upon the common ground of the world unseen. At least too, the conceit has this merit—that each who listens may fill up its fair outline as best accords with his own individual conceptions. On one point alone we shall surely be all agreed. Picturing to yourselves this spirit-gathering—I picture it you can—you hail by instinct the one in the splendid group, installed for this night in the starry place of honor. His name I need not repeat. For the rest, your own fancies may be brought into play; none I will point it out upon you.

Thus much, Mr. Chairman, for the male matter of your toast; but the sentiment with which it closes demands also a word of acknowledgment. You desire that the successors of a SHAKESPEARE, a BURNS, and a MOORE, may continue to extend the dominions of Intellect, of Civilization and of Freedom. Have no fear, gentlemen, on that score! Institutions may pass away; science may be baffled or exhausted; learning may own its tale pedantry; but poetry is enduring, and dies not; nay, is gifted with perpetual youth. The "Song of Solomon" and the "Iliad" of MOMUS have come down to us in all their freshness, passing unharmed through centuries of

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Sketches and Glimpses of Men and Things, including Women, at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 23, 1859.

Sir Charles Coldstream, in need of a new sensation, should have visited this City, in which excitements and sensations appear to be part of the natural atmosphere. Oxygen and rumors; hydrogen and curious developments; nitrogen and astounding facts; carbonic and all other chemical gases, with a liberal infusion of those political and social exhalations in which idle people of leisure and ample means do most voraciously delight.

We live and move in a bewildering dream of powers, principalities and startling gossip. The kaleidoscope of society here contains the most varied and heterogenseous assortment of constituent parts ever shaken together and multiplied into shape by the reflective powers of human comparison and observation; infinite fragments of broken and tawdry glass, with here and there, at long intervals, a diamond of purest instre, or a ruby "which Jews might kiss, and Infidels adore."

Nothing seems permanent here except frivolity and the unfinished condition of the public buildings; nothing stupendous except the capacity of the male human stomach to contain bad liquor, and the amount of diplomatic deceit which pervades everything that is said or done, thought, winked or written.

The faces which hurry or lounge past us in hotel corridors and on the Avenue are for the most part type-faces, strongly marked, casentially representative and full of reveletions of character. Anxiety, indulgence, secretiveness and a kind of languid recklessness, might be set down as the predominating features.

As to the permanent population of the place, judging from their expressions, three-fourths might be safely regarded as over their ears in debt; and the balance, consisting of creditors, must remain, of course, on the anxious seat, eagerly speculating on and debating the chances of eventual payment. In every second house you enter, one can stumble against some gay and charming public prodigal who has been retained in office under half a dozen different and hostile Administrations as a mere "concession of justice," so to speak, to all the tailors, bootmakers, hotel-keepers and laundresses of this enlightened but too confiding city.

In the floating male population, the Bohemian element very largely predominates, and asserts its position and claims with a boldness not elsewhere to be found. The gold in Uncle Sam's treasury is regarded pretty much as the jam-pots in a doting mother's cupboard; the "children" make no secret of their eagerness to "get at it," but rather boast of their dexterous manipulation, and pride themselves on such success as they have hitherto achieved.

At the rooms of the great natural prince of this Bohemian tribe, they have open doors and unlimited "old Bourbon" during twenty-two and a half out of every four-and-twenty hours. Here assemble the fillibusters and those kindred gentlemen engaged in the importation of ebony; the men with "unadjusted claims," awaiting the justice of Congress; and the whole motley herd of patent agents, lobby men, regular letter-writers of irregular hebits, and artists wondrously in need of good national money in exchange for bad national pictures.

Gen. HENNINGSEN paces up and down the Avenue with slow and dignified stride, chiefly confining his observations to the weather—and being none too communicative about even *that*. Behind him, or at his side, struts "the wanderer," Capt. J. E. FARNUM, with an unholy odor, not of rosemery but of ebony, clinging to his clothes and beard. The Chevalier WIKOFF glides from door to door around the lobby, now button-holing this man, and anon dropping demurely into a seat in some neighborhood where the speakers are many and the conversation loud. Col. JOHN PICKETT, formerly of the Lopez Expedition, circulates extensively at the head of some fifteen or twenty ex-fillibusters; and there is much talk—but probably no more than talk—of a "peaceful emigration" to the capital of Mexico. Col. SAM COLT, keeping open rooms at Willerd's, revolves round society with great effect, and may be set down as one of the undisputed lions.

As to your New-York delegation, JOHN COCHRANE works hard in the House during the day, and trips it on the light fantastic toe during the greater part of every evening. One can go nowhere into good society without encountering the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce; and the lady who has his hand for the "Lancers" is anre of an attentive and very chatty partner. JOHN looks like a disbanded dragoon, but has achieved an excellent position here.

Mr. THOMAS J. BARR seems at present only careful to avoid any entangling alliances, and is feeling his way carefully before making any overt demonstration.

General ELIJAH WARD is the special society-man of your City cohort. His introduction gives currency and atamp to any metal it is impressed upon, and his intimacy at the White House is not without many advantages, to be appreciated at different rates by men of different temperament and politics. He is extremely attentive and courteous to all constituents who call upon him.

Mr. H. F. CLARK has a very stately and well-furnished abode, in which are all the comforts and appliances of a permanent home. With the two fast colors (BROWN and BLACK) of the Cabinet he is on very friendly terms, I believe, as also with the Secretary of the Interior. But with the other members of the Cabinet there would seem to be a coldness, from the fact that they are not seen at his balls; and no civilities from the White House have transpired since the vote on "Lecompton." Mr. CLARK, it is rumored, intends, at the earliest possible moment—probably to-morrow, or whenever he can catch the Speaker's eye—to introduce a series of resolutions adverse to the proposed contingent appropriation of thirty millions for the acquisition of Cuba. Should he take this step, it may be regarded as the severing of the last link—at least, in popular estimation—which binds the Congressman of your Eighth District to the Democratic Party.

The position of Mr. JOHN B. HASKIN it would be very difficult to define. He may be compared with propriety to a man dropped overboard, half exhausted and half frozen, with two vessels about equally near him, and hardly sufficient strength to swim for either. He hesitates and loses time in curious curves and undecided movements, feeling acutely the necessity for getting on board one or the other, but deterred by some natural misgivings as to the nature of the welcome to be expected.

GEORGE SANDERS is at the "National," and a large, flourishing and roaring business is done in the rooms of this Prince Bohemian by a very miscellaneous and curious crowd. He is said to be at the head of a design for damaging the prospects of Judge DOUGLAS by putting forward the name of the Hon. BEVERLY TUCKER as the candidate of Young America for the succession. It is understood that the Administration are cordially in favor of this progressive action, and Senator [illegible] openly declared, no later than this very day, that he would withdraw all claims of his own in favor of so distinguished an aspirant. In case of Mr. TUCKER'S election, it is more than probable that Mr. HARTLEY, late Vice-Consul to Liverpool, will be made Secretary of the Treasury.

FERNANDO WOOD is staying here, but with no discernible object, whatever may be his secret views, as to visits at the White House, and is very quiet, retiring and "dignified," but with no perceptible effect. His hopes of a mission are growing small by degrees, and the "health of a member of his family," it is likely, will soon cause him to put in operation his long-contemplated trip to the ruins of Palmyra and the sweet banks of the river Jordan.

The [illegible] of Postmaster FOWLER and Mr. BUTTERWORTH, last week, taken in conjunction with FERNANDO'S presence, have rise, as was natural, to a series of very absurd sensations. Some said there was [illegible] to a new "treaty of Washington," with the name of his Ex-Honor figuring largely in the negotiations. Others suggested that your Collector was about being removed at last, and that Mr. [illegible] him in his valise [illegible] charge from TOWLE'S, on which the [illegible] of the Custom-house martyr was to be [illegible] carried back to New-York. But the truth of the matter is, I believe, that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have taken serious umbrage at the President's independent action with regard to the Indians inhabiting the old "Wigwam settlement," and insist, very properly, that the late treaty shall be submitted to the Senate before its terms can be regarded as binding on any of the parties involved! Senator DAVIS—that concentrated essence of intellectual quassia—is very bitter on this infringement by the President of the treaty-making power; and General HOUSTON feels by no means clear that the whole transaction, in this aspect, does not furnish good and solid grounds for resolutions of impeachment.

The Cuban resolutions introduced by WM. D. KENNEDY, at the last meeting of your General Committee, made a very decided stir here, and are still much talked of and quoted. Senator SLIDELL, in particular, is warm in their praise, and JEFFERSON DAVIS is supposed, confidentially, to have had a new compartment made in his pocket-book for the purpose of carrying them around. There can be no doubt but that this Cuban movement has the sympathies and sinews of the great mass of the people behind it, and that in the contest for the succession it will be made a conspicuous weapon on the Democratic side.

In a social point of view, the city has not been so gay or brilliant for many seasons. Hospitality prevails on every side, except in the one direction which, for the honor of the country, it may be as well not to name. Postmaster-General BROWN keeps open house, and his gracious lady gives a warm and true Southern welcome to all who enter her superb and stately mansion.

Mrs. SLIDELL is extremely, almost painfully, impressive in her demonstrations of courtesy. With the manners of a French woman, and the impulsiveness of her native South, she evidently regards all men, women and children as her husband's present or prospective, "constituency," whom it is her duty to captivate at whatever cost of exertion, smiles or complimentary volubility.

Mrs. Senator GWIN, a queenlike but very gracious lady, whose figure is of the Juno order, dispenses almost royal hospitalities, which are made more agreeable by the real kindness and frank condescension of her pleasant manners and address. The Senator much resembles the stately gentleman of the days gone by, and rather prides himself, it is said, on his resemblance to ANDREW JACKSON. What he may lack in quickness is made up in urbanity; and if not brilliant in conversation, he has the virtue of never speaking bitterly of those with whom he associates.

Mrs. DOUGLAS is, beyond all question, the Senatorial belle. Young, beautiful and winning—never constrained in courtesy, but filling her position with easy grace—her presence seems to dissipate all political asperities; and one might very rightly think that as many recruits to the Douglas cause have been enlisted by her smiles as by her husband's eloquence.

The dashing Mrs. CLEMENT HILL, whose house is the rendezvous for all that is distinguished in Washington society, seems to have no political proclivities, and her drawing-roome are a kind of neutral ground whereon people of all opinions may meet in uncompromising intercourse.

But the bright particular star of the metropolis is Mrs. CONRAD, a young Southern widow, who has a natural gift of diplomacy, and takes to politics and plots just as naturally as young school girls do to bright ribbons, rich laces and Parisian gloves. From the Vice-President down, through all gradations of Senators, Congresemen, financiers, journalists and artists, her empire is undisputed. She has the kind of voice which St. Paul, or some other good authority, pronounces to be an excellent thing in a woman; and, as might naturally be expected, this Talleyrand in crinoline is not a little envied by many of the less gifted and less brilliant of her sisterhood.

New-York is represented in its gay and social aspect with great ability, numerical force and costliness of dress, decoration and establishments. It is conceded that our Empire City sends the best-dressed and prettiest female delegations to be found in the Federal capital; while in point of wit, culture and refinement it would be false modesty and domestic treason not to confess that our Manhattan belles take first rank in the great congress of beauty, social talent and fashion here assembled.

The weather here could not be more suited to gay purposes if provided especially by a divine confectioner; it is sunlight *frappé*, and with a strong tincture of Spring in some of its southwesterly breezes. I have hardly found time to write this, and certainly have no time to re-read it; therefore please use the scissors liberally, and cut out whatever you may think would be cut out on re-reading by your obedient NOBODY.

A New View of the Usury Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City of New-York and other commercial cities of this State, desire the repeal of the Usury laws, while the agricultural population are opposed to their alteration. That this is the case should not surprise us, for where credit is at the foundation of property, there are hundreds of business men whose necessities often compel them to borrow at a higher rate than seven per cent; and they can afford to do so, as an occasional thing, as their profits enable them to do so, not only without loss, but greatly to their advantage. Now, the lender is obliged to charge, not only for the ordinary risks of business and the value of money, but also for his risks in doing an unlawful act. The hardship, if there is any, is not in the rate per cent. paid for the ordinary risks of business, but in the extra risk for the unlawful act. The business of taking high rates is thus monopolized by a few courageous lenders, who run risks for the additional per cent. In the agricultural portions of the State, on the other hand, it is seldom that the profits of business justify the borrower in paying higher rates of interest than those allowed by law, hence the feeling in the country against the repeal of the Usury laws.

It is absurd therefore to demand a general law which will give satisfaction to the City of New-York and to St. Lawrence County alike, and all efforts to harmonize the sentiment of the two places must be futile, because men are governed in such matters by their own interests and not by the interests of others.

The remedy is simple, available and eminently just, and has been adopted for years in New-Jersey. Give to each county such laws in this respect as its business requires. In New-Jersey the cities of Newark and Jersey City charge seven per cent., while the neighboring counties are limited to six. No evil has followed such a course of legislation after several years trial.

Why should the poorer class of business men in New-York be required to do without money, in these times of need, because the country does not wish to be at times forced to pay high rates? or why should the country be left without laws which they desire, because the necessities of a great commercial metropolis demand protection and relief? Special legislation in this respect can injure no one, and is a remedy which should be at once adopted and applied. Give to each county such relief as it requires. A.

Thomas Carlyle and the Nieces of Robert Burns.

We find in the Ayr (Scotland) *Observer* the following letter from CARLYLE, addressed to the Editor of that journal, in reference to the approaching birthday of the Poet:

CHELSEA, Sunday, Jan. 2, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I very much approve your and Mr. MILNE'S notion about the Missea Begg, and I hope you will not fail to get it executed with all the energy and ekill that are possible, and with corresponding success. Could all the eloquence that will be uttered over the world on the 25th next, or even all the tavern bills that will be incurred, but convert themselves into solid cash for those two interesting persons, what a sum were there of benefit received, and of loss avoided, to all the parties concerned? I think, at least, the question ought to be everywhere put, pointedly, yet with due politeness, wherever in Scotland or elsewhere there is an assemblage of men met to express their admiration, tragic pity, &c., for BURNS, what amount of money they will give to save from indigence these two nieces of BURNS? The answer, virtual answer, which this question got in 1842, threw rather a dismal light to me on such assemblages; but they ought to be tried again, with more direct emphasis; and very shame will perhaps force them to do something towards saving indigent merit on the one hand, and saving on the other what is too truly a frightful (though eloquent) expenditure of pavement to a certain locality we have all heerd of.

In much haste, I remain yours truly,
T. CARLYLE.

Herr J. E. Goldsmith, of Holland, son of the Rev. E. Goldsmith, a respectable member of the Hebrew clergy, has recently been appointed professor of the ancient laws at the Leyden University. This is the first time that an Israelite has attained that position in Holland, the appointment being for life, and made by the King. It is the highest position that a literary man can attain in Holland, and the appointment is considered a high honor.

ARIZONA AND [illegible]—NO. VII.

The Apaches—Military Garrisons and Indian Agencies—Petition from Citizens of Arizona—Mistaken Action of the Government—The Military Becoming Interested in Mines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will endeavor to explain what I mean by the mistaken military and Indian policy of our Government on the frontier, with reference to Arizona and neighboring territory.

The Apache nation, now so notorious, is supposed originally to have included several other wild nations—the Navajos, Mohaves, Yumas, &c. The nation as it exists at present is, like the surrounding nations, divided into numerous tribes, each having its own captain or chief; each tribe being independent of the other, and acknowledging no universal head.

The most prominent Apache tribes are the Tontos, Sierra Blancas, Pinaleños, Coyoteros, Mogollon, Miembres, Chiricahuis, Janeros, Jicarillas, Mescaleros, &c.

The Apache nation is one that the Jesuits could not bring within their humanizing influence. A small number only yielded, and all that remain of these, less than one hundred, are found in Tucson and neighborhood, and known as Apaches *mansos*, (tame Apaches.)

It cannot be said that these wild tribes have any fixed home. They form temporary rancheries north of parallel 32° in Northern Arizona and Southern New-Mexico, where the women and children are deposited, and to whom the war parties return to recount their brave and noble deeds and enjoy the plunder.

The territory throughout which they claim the right to rob and murder, extends from the Navajo country on the North to the Mexican States of Sinaloa and Durango on the South; from the Comanche and Kiowa lands East, to the Gulf of California West. The area within these limits may be considered about one thousand miles square. It includes the southern part of New-Mexico, all of Arizona, the northwest corner of Texas, the Mexican States of Sonora, Chihuahua, and a part of Coahuila. A traveler passing through these countries would consider the Apaches ubiquitous. He hears of them on all sides and in all seasons, and finds evidence of their ravages at all points.

No estimate of the number of these Indians known to be correct has ever been made. The number of accomplished thieves and cut-throats—or *warriors*, as they are called in the War and Indian Departments—who are constantly on the *qui vive* for plunder, cannot be less than two thousand. It may be more; and it is very certain that, according to their numbers, they do more mischief than any band of Indians on this Continent.

It requires but a short, study of the physiogomy and physique of the Apaches to comprehend their habits and propensities. The stature of those I have seen is under the ordinary; frames firmly knit; legs exceedingly muscular and slightly bowed; hands and feet small; fingers long and pointed, like claws; eyes keen and wild. The women are fat and dumpy. The Apache is as near the *lobo*, or wolf of the country, as a human being can be to a beast. He eats anything a wolf will eat, from roots to carrion. He goes about by stealth, seeking dark and hidden routes, and never pounces on his prey except he has all the advantage. He has no war dress or national costume, except the breech cloth, mocassins with leggings, and sometimes a head-dress of feathers. They neither cultivate nor hunt to any extent, but exist mainly, at the present time, as they have existed, according to all accounts, since the Spanish conquest—by plunder. They make no preparation for their maranding expeditions, except in taking their arms. They traverse immense stretches, over dreary wastes and rugged mountains, at a rate which defies pursuit. They go on foot and return mounted.

The United States Government has military garrisons with special reference to these Indians at Albuquerque, Fort Craig and Fort Fillmore, all in New-Mexico and on the Rio Grande. Also, Fort Stanton north of the Oregon mountains and about one hundred miles east of the Rio Grande; Fort Bliss on the Rio Grande in Texas, and Fort Buchanan in the centre of Arizona. There are two Apache agencies. One is located at Albuquin and the other at Fort Thorne, both on the Rio Grande in New-Mexico. The United States officials at the posts and agencies have no definite knowledge of the Apache nation. They do not know the different tribes, their names or numbers, where they live, when they go or when they come. Three or four tribes only are known to the agencies.

Arizona and Sonora probably have more knowledge of these Indians than any other countries. They are visited by every tribe in the nation, more especially by those who have treaties of peace at the agencies. By these treaties they obtain presents and rations, are allowed to buy arms and ammunition, overrun other districts, kill the people, drive off the stock to the Rio Grande, and there sell it in the immediate vicinity of forts and agencies.

It is not often that anything in opposition to the present system comes from the military. The veteran General TWIGGS, has, however, hit the nail on the head. The following appeared in a Washington paper a few days since:

"General D. E. TWIGGS, Commanding the Department of Texas, urges upon the War Department that the annual issue to the Indians by the Government of thousands of tomahawks and scalping-knives be first suspended, and then let them be treated with by persons representing the interests of Texas, so that they may be made to feel that it is with Texas, as well as the balance of the United States, they are to be at peace."

The state of affairs brought about in Arizona by the present system is correctly set forth in the following extract from a petition of the citizens in the interior of the Territory, and forwarded to Washington in April last:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Arizona Territory, most respectfully beg leave to represent to your honorable bodies the grievances under which we suffer, and petition for relief.

This portion of our Territory is within the limits of *Apacheria proper*, where, for many years, the wild and remorseless tribes of the Apache nation have roamed, to the entire hindrance of civilization and peaceful pursuits; and subsequent to the running of the line on our southern boundary, by the American and Mexican Commission, in 1855, there was no marked increase of population, until about the time four companies of United States dragoons entered Tucson, November, 1856.

Those of your memorialists, (few in number,) already located in this region, hailed the arrival of these troops with joy. They confidently expected the opening of the country to civilization, protection in their labors, and a market for their produce. But in all these expectations, they have been most bitterly disappointed.

Not long subsequent to the entry of this military force, and the consequent concentration of inhabitants with stock, at certain points, the wild Apaches commenced their depredations. Finding the troops made little or no efforts to pursue and punish, they continued a series of comparatively petty robberies and attacks until the military took position at 'Ojo Caliente,' now known as Fort Buchanan.

From this period, the thieving murderous Indian came with the moon and disappeared with its waning. Trains of emigrants entering the country were attacked, robbed, and numbers killed. One train was entirely destroyed. *The men were all killed, and the women ravished to death!* Not a soul escaped. The greater portion of those that did arrive, disgusted with the state of affairs here, either pursued their course to California, or returned to Texas. The few who remained and located, have nearly all been reduced to poverty by the loss of their stock, especially those located in the immediate vicinity of the garrison. Some of these parties became so helpless and fearful for their safety, that they petitioned the commanding officer to dispatch them, by Government wagons, to other parts. *United States Government wagons carried citizens living near Fort Buchanan, and rendered helpless by the Indians, to other points within the Territory where they thought themselves more secure.*

It is unnecessary for your memorialists to enter into detail respecting the unfortunate and humiliating state of affairs here. Suffice it to say that the citizens generally have lost the greater portion of their stock, some of them all. Many lives have been lost. It is unsafe to leave families without able-bodied men to protect them, unsafe to herd cattle, unsafe to work in the field, unsafe to travel. Up to this time the military has not followed and captured or killed a single Indian, or recovered a stolen animal. The Apaches have entire control, especially in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan, so exceedingly favorable is the locality for the Indian's peculiar mode of robbery and murder. That neighborhood is, in fact, entirely abandoned by citizens, and, of late, the onslaught of savages throughout the entire region has been so bold, and apparently in such numbers, that those having families, and living isolated, are in terror respecting their safety."

One of the most ruinous results of Apache doings in Arizona, is the total destruction of all regular facilities of transportation at reasonable rates. There is nothing of this kind in the Territory. What few [illegible] in the business can only travel [illegible] guarded, and at a high rate of expense. This is the greatest obstacle to the operations of mining companies and traders. The expenses of the Overland Mail Company are vastly greater than they would be if the country was clear of wild Indians.

The following is the prayer of the foregoing petition:

"With the knowledge that the evils of the military system in New-Mexico, under which we are being ruined, are deep seated, that it has been wholly ineffectual in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, and with the abiding conviction that Arizona Territory cannot be inhabited under the present system, your petitioners pray most urgently that the military department of New-Mexico may at once be broken up; and as the results of stationing troops at Fort Buchanan are *no protection and no pay*, your petitioners pray that they be removed.

In lieu thereof, that we may have protection and prosperity, and in obedience to the light of all past experience, now too strong to be disregarded, your petitioners pray that *volunteer companies of rangers* may be raised to serve under the authority, and in the pay of the United States, amenable to such laws and regulations as in the wisdom of Congress seems best."

At this time the Quartermaster had no funds and could not pay the settlers for the crops they had furnished him. This caused great suffering, which I had the pleasure of alleviating somewhat, by furnishing them with the necessaries of life during the period of their emergency, the Winter of 1857 and 1858. Fort Buchanan proved a costly nilure.

I had the honor of bearing the aforessid petition to Washington, and my experience in the matter at that place is highly amusing and instructive.

I had several interviews with the Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, and thought that gentlemen took enlarged and enlightened views of the subject. He seemed disposed to do all in his power to remedy the evil. Most of the troops at Fort Buchanan have been dispatched out of the Territory, and the Apaches in that vicinity are less troublesome of late.

The action of the United States Government on this frontier, through its military stations and Indian agencies, were it not for its painful and ruinous results, would be a stupendous farce.

First—The idea that a few military garrisons and Indian agencies located on the Rio Grande can control an Indian nation that roams over an area of a thousand miles square, is absurd.

Second—It is absurd to enter into a treaty with one of several tribes of a nation, without including all the tribes.

Third—It is a mistake to *make treaties* with tribes so low in the scale of humanity as the Apaches, Mohaves, Navajos, Utas, &c.

Fourth—It is ruinous to allow these Indians to live in the vicinity of whites.

Fifth—It is *infamous* to make treaties with these Indians in one district, and allow them to rob and murder in other districts.

In general I believe the military and Indian agents do as well as they can under the system and regulations imposed upon them by the Government, but how it is possible for them to tolerate that part of the system as mentioned in item fifth, is more than I can comprehend.

Sixth—It is a great mistake to donate anything to these Indians except the means of cultivating the soil.

Seventh—It is impossible for our regular troops to range through these countries after the wild Indian with any permanent success.

The simple process of whipping these wild tribes by means of a few hundred well-organized rangers, who do not live in stationary posts, into submission, and driving them into reservations, remote from white settlements, with the penalty of death sternly enforced if they pass their limits, is the only prompt, economical and humane process that can be adopted. If these Indians, furnished with the means of obtaining their living by labor within the reservations, die from lazinesa and shiftlessness, Government is not responsible for the loss.

It is not often that I can quote anything from official reports made in New-Mexico, calculated to sustain my position. But the following extract from the report of the Indian Agent, DIEGO ARCHULETA, dated Abiquin, New-Mexico, Sept. 30, 1857, is an exception:

"A glance at the history of New-Mexico and its surrounding Indian tribes of the last four years must convince every rational mind that the permanent location of those tribes is the only policy to be pursued in order to give protection to the inhabitants of this country, improve the condition of the Indians, and to save for the Government an enormous amount expended annually in keeping these Indians in subjugation. The expeditions made by the commanding officers of this department against our neighboring savages during the last four years must, I venture to say, have cost the Government at least one million of dollars, and what has been the gain? The Indians are at peace, no one doubts that; but how long will they remain so? Indians have no national faith—at least the Apaches and Utahs have not—and the propriety may be questioned to acknowledge in them the power to make treaties. The acknowledgment of such a power in them necessarily implies a sovereignty which these Indians do not possess, and which, if they did possess it, they would sell to the first purchaser offering himself for a piece of tobacco, a pipe, a piece of meat, or an old shirt. A treaty is not kept sacred by them, nor ever will. Whenever, in the opinion of our Indian neighbors, it appears that the Government is tardy in making them the usual presents, or whenever they have some object in view which they cannot obtain peaceably, they will, disregarding their treaties, make war upon us by stealing our property, murdering and violating our families, knowing that the consequence will be a 'treaty,' where they are to receive what they desire. The Government, after an unsuccessful pursuit in a country almost inaccessible to our troops, will readily listen to their applications for peace. The Indians receive the gratifications, and sign the 'treaty' with the felonious intent to break it as soon as convenient. Let historical facts testify to the truth of my argument.

If, however, the vast amount of money expended in procuring or rather purchasing 'treaties,' had been expended in locating the Indians in suitable reservations, compelling them to subsist chiefly from the cultivation of the soil, they might be prevented from being a burden to our Government and our citizens, and eventually become an industrious people. The reservations once established, and the Indians placed therein, under the charge of agents and the United States troops, small annual appropriations would suffice to continue the improvement of these savages. The expensive expeditions against the Indians, generally ineffective, and leading only to the making of 'treaties' never intended to be kept, would cease; New-Mexico would enjoy protection and security in lives and property; her agricultural, pastoral and mineral wealth could be developed; and our Government, whilst it performs a sacred duty towards this heretofore so much neglected Territory, would annually save a vast amount of money, which under the present system is expended.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, DIEGO ARCHULETA,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The subject upon which I am treating is a deep subject—deeper and more important than the people of the older States are willing to admit. I feel inadequate to the task of presenting it in a light sufficiently strong and attractive to gain and hold the attention of the Government and the people. But it is well to investigate, and ascertain the results of our frontier policy, and whether from inadequate knowledge of our Southern frontier, Government has not committed serious errors in its negotiations with Mexico, and whether from the same cause, still greater errors are not likely to occur in the future.

My greatest hopes for Arizona, however, rest on the army. The President of the first American Mining Company in Arizona was a Major and acting Quartermaster in California. The President and Superintendent of the company working the richest silver mine in Arizona is a distinguished Major, absent on leave. Another Major of the army is getting up a large company to work a silver mine on the Rio Grande. Officers of various grades are becoming interested in mines throughout that region. They are gentlemanly and liberal in their way of doing business, have connections of influence and capital, and, take it altogether, it is a good thing for that country, as the *interest* of those military gentlemen stationed therein, will probably cause them to resign and join the citizens in their petition for Rangers. EDW. E. DENNAR.

DWELLING-HOUSE BURNT—HEROIC CONDUCT OF A BOY.—On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock the dwelling-house of Mr. ALEXANDER LOWE, of Colchester, Delaware County, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Mr. and Mrs. LOWE were from home at the time, but the children were all in the house. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks falling upon the roof from the chimney. The children did all in their power to extinguish the flames, but to no purpose. One of the boys rescued another who was in bed at the time. He rushed into the burning house at the risk of his own life. There was no insurance upon the building.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Shocking Case of Murder—Interesting Disclosures—The Weather in the Rocky Mountains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858.

Murder will out; notwithstanding an organized confederacy uses its power and strength in endeavoring to suppress the truth, it will, nevertheless, sooner or later prevail. During the past week circumstances have combined to bring to light and reveal some of the workings of the Danite system, and, fortunately, the strong arm of justice has been laid upon some of these "destroying angels," although a desperate attempt has been made by the leaders to conceal the deeds of the instruments of their vengeance.

Some five weeks ago ANDREW BERNARD, a deaf and dumb boy, twenty years of age, remarkable for his intelligence and shrewdness, but well known by nearly all the inhabitants of this city by the begging and thievish propensities by which he supported himself, was missed by those who had become accustomed to his visits.

Shortly after this a report became current that he had been murdered in Emigration Cañon, on the eastern road to the States, but nothing further could be ascertained by those inquiring about the matter. A few days more, however, and the rumor assumed a more definite shape, and it was stated that a policeman of the city, a Dane, had committed the deed.

The attention of the United States officers having, by this time, been called to the subject, they took the matter in hand, determined, if possible, to trace it out and detect the murderer. Not knowing whom they might trust, they exercised the utmost caution in their inquiries. Finally enough was ascertained to justify the issue of a warrant by Judge SINCLAIR for the arrest of one N. L. CHRISTIANSEN, a policeman of the city. The difficulty now was to identify the man. It was known that if the man suspected that he was to be arrested he would make his escape, and that it was not safe to inquire from any of his brother policemen as to his identity or whereabouts. Last Monday Governor CUMMING, whose interest had been excited in the matter, discovered that the Mayor, Chief of Police, and a Justice of the Peace were and had been cognizent of the whole matter, but had kept it a profound secret. CHRISTIANSEN was thereupon immediately arrested, although he attempted to elude the officers by hiding himself, and the Justice of the Peace, Mayor, and others, summoned for examination. It now appeared that the policeman, WILSON CHRISTIANSEN, acknowledged to have killed the boy, but alleged that it was done in self-defence, and that the Mayor, Chief of Police, and Justice of the Peace had learned the facts from the confession of the man himself, and had buried the body, keeping the whole circumstance a secret.

On Wednesday last a preliminary examination of the case was commenced before Judge SINCLAIR, which has not yet been concluded. In the evidence thus far adduced from reluctant witnesses, it is stated that this boy was arrested for stealing $60 in money; that he acknowledged taking $11, with which he had bought some clothes, but denied taking any more; that he stated however to the officer that he had $7 deposited with a man who lives at Emigration Cañon, some 12 miles from the city, which he would give up; that this policeman, CHRISTIANSEN, was sent out with him to this house, belonging to E. HANKS, to get the money; that when they reached the house the boy stated that he had hid it in some of the smaller cañons near by; that after hunting about some time (as the prisoner states) the boy struck at him with a knife, inflicting a slight wound in the hip; that thereupon they had a scuffle in which he succeeded in taking the knife from the boy and throwing it away; that the boy thereupon attacked him with rocks, whereupon he shot at him four times, wounding him three times; one of the shots struck him in the breast, one in the leg, and one in the hand; that the boy thus wounded ran to the house, where there was no one at, the time except a little Indian boy; that when he reached the house in pursuit of the boy, the boy again attacked him, compelling him to run in the house and shut himself up; that some teamsters passing by with a load of wood came up and pacified the boy and placed him on their load of wood; he also got on and they both rode down the cañon together; that when they reached the mouth of the cañon at the foot of the mountain, the boy said he had hid the money close to that place. Here they met Mr. HANKS just returning to his house from the City, and at their request Mr. HANKS took them in his wagon to hunt the money. Mr. HANKS states that they drove off of the road about a quarter of a mile along the foot of the mountain, when the boy said the money was close there. CHRISTIANSEN and the boy thereupon got out and walked off together. The boy limped a little from the effects of his wound in the leg. He (HANKS) was looking after some cattle in another direction when he heard a cry, and, looking around, saw the policeman's hat fly off as if he had been hit with a stone thrown by the boy, and at the same time saw the policeman stab the boy in the neck, killing him instantly. After this occurrence he went on up into the cañon to his house, leaving the body there, and the policeman went on down to the city. He returned to the city the same evening, but told no one but his family of the occurrence. The next morning the Justice of the Peace—Dr. CLINTON—came and asked him to go out with him to hold an inquest over the body—Dr. C. having learned of the circumstance from the Chief of the Police, who had been informed by CHRISTIANSEN of what had happened. CLINTON, Dr. RICHARDSON and himself then went out to where the body was, and, after looking at it without touching it, came back to the city. Dr. CLINTON, who acted as Coroner, being satisfied that the policeman's story was true, did not deem it necessary, as he said, to make any further examination.

In regard as to what was then done with the body, there was much discrepancy in the statement of all the witnesses. HANKS himself stated at one time that when they went out to examine the body, they took a coffin with them and put the body immediately in it, and took it ont to be buried then. At another time he stated that they left the body there then, merely covering it with a *piece* of *blanket*, and went out the next day with a coffin. Some of the witnesses said that the body was left covered with a blanket, others that it was buried six inches deep under dirt and stones; some that it was taken immediately to the burying-ground, others that it was brought through the city and then taken to the burying-ground. HANKS testified that but three persons went with him to bury the body, whilst others testified that there were five persons who assisted in the burial. Of these five, who swore that they went after the body and buried it, no two told the same story. Again, HANKS stated on his oath that he was sworn before ELIAS SMITH, Judge of the Probate Court, before he went out with Dr. CLINTON to hold an examination, and that he also certified a written statement of his examination in regard to the matter before going out after the body; while Dr. CLINTON states on his oath that HANKS was neither examined nor sworn to any examination until some three weeks after the occurrence, when he was examined and his evidence written out and put on file in the Clerk of Probate's office. These papers on file in the Clerk's office are indorsed by the Clerk as filed at the time of the occurrence, although it appeared in evidence that they were not written out until some three weeks after. The Clerk, in justification, swore that the Judge of the Probate Court had told him to antedate this paper. The Judge of Probate explained by stating under oath that he merely told his Clerk that they should have been filed at the time of the occurrence, but did not tell him to antedate them.

In fact, during the whole examination, the witnesses have contradicted each other and themselves so flatly and so frequently that the conviction forces itself upon us that some of them have perjured themselves most deeply and basely. Why they did so is the question; they had some object in view in thus deliberately lying: but they found themselves caught in their own trap, for they were called up to testify so unexpectedly that they had not time to agree upon the same falsehoods.

The body was yesterday disinterred by order of the Judge, and a *post mortem* examination made by Dr. HUNT. The throat was found cut from ear to ear, and there was a pistol ball lodged in the breast. He had also a pistol ball shot through the leg, and one through his hand. The body was too far decomposed to discern any other marks of violence. A portion of the clothes were found thrown off and the body indecently exposed, although several of the witnesses had sworn that the clothing on the body was not touched by any one.

[We have been thus far minute in the particulars of the case, because of the importance which is attached to this case in this community, and the interest which it has created here. As the case is still under investigation, we shall make no further comment on it unless it is to state that it is generally believed that the boy was deliberately murdered, in order to prevent him from revealing certain secrets which he became acquainted with in regard to some of the many murders committed here last Winter.

Certain it is that the authorities of the Church have made every effort to keep the facts of the case concealed. But they now anticipate that there will be no difficulty in getting their servant clear, as the traverse jury is composed for the greater part of Mormons.

The Grand Jury, before the U. S. District Court for this District, found an indictment on Tuesday last against [illegible] for [illegible], and others, that he felt himself compelled to [illegible] his Court.

Judge SINCLAIR has received a petition from the members of the bar praying for an adjournment of the Court until after the session of the Legislature.

The Legislature, after meeting in Fillmore, will immediately adjourn to this city to hold its present session.

A number of "Gentile" gentlemen in this city have made arrangements for a series of assembly *soirées* to be given once a week during the Winter. The second of these parties was given last Thursday evening, and was a most pleasant and brilliant reunion. The Mormons oppose these parties very much, and have even threatened to cut off from the Church all the Mormon young ladies who may attend them. Notwithstanding this ban the parties are well attended by the better portion of the Mormon belles.

Gov. CUMMING and his lady, and District-Attorney WILSON and lady were present and gave *éclat* to the occasion.

In addition to these parties, we have been enjoying fine amusement in the way of sleigh-riding—the late severe storm having afforded a sufficient depth of snow to make the sleighing capital.

Owing to the unparalleled severity of this storm, the mails east and west have been greatly impeded; the eastern mail, due on the 5th inst., did not arrive until the 14th inst., and the mail due on the 12th inst. has not yet arrived. The California mail, due on Monday, did not arrive until Thursday.

The following letters, received by Mr. DOWNS from the conductor of one of the down mails, and Mr. GUTHRIE, a passenger in the mail, will give an idea of the pleasure of traveling in the Rocky Mountains in Winter. They are written from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains.

Dec. 5, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I arrived at Devil's Gate up to time. I find it impossible to put a station on the sixth crossing of Sweetwater; the snow was about three feet deep, and now there is no bottom. I left Devil's Gate on Monday morning with ten mules; I arrived at the station on Sweetwater with one mule, the balance *having frozen to death*. My hands, feet and ears are very badly frozen; I think I shall lose one of my ears, and the man that came with me has frozen his feet so that he will lose some of his toes. Mr. GUTHRIE will give you a description of the mail down.

Your obedient servant, W. J. BROOKS.

MR. DOWNS—*Sir*: We are all here at Sweetwater, waiting for the weather to moderate, so that the mail can travel. We found the snow about twenty inches deep up to Muddy Station. We made good time up to Sunday; we left there about 2 o'clock on Wednesday; we went that night to Dry Sandy; we had a very severe storm, the *worst that I ever witnessed in my life*. We left next morning for the South Pass, and got to the crossing, but could not stem the storm. The two mail boys are so badly *frozen that I think they will probably die*; at least I think one will. We turned and went back to

Henry Ward Beecher and Some of his Calumniators.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I crave a small space in your journal for a reply to a most unjust attack on one whose genius and talents have made him a mark for detraction and envy—"HENRY WARD BEECHER," the Goliah of the pulpit! the pioneer of a religion, broad, liberal, based on the law of perfect love to "God" and man. I know he is too shining a mark to escape the 'arrows of calumny, but I cannot resist raising my feeble voice in defence of right and condemnation of injustice.

This big-hearted, whole-souled man, whose life of purity, whose noble efforts to exalt and strip off the accumulated crust of hypocrisy, worldliness and avarice, that for ages has been gathering about humanity; this man of giant intellect is accused of "*giving vent to crude, vulgar matter, to strike the attention of the illiterate; deprave their hearts and injure their tastes.*" Now, it is a fact, that boys never throw stones at trees that bear no fruit, and mediocrity finds few enemies. The higher the mark the more strength is brought to bear on the arrow directed to it. This man, whose child-like purity makes the more conspicuous his glowing genius, employs "claptrap, makes bad puns, writes illogical, uncharitable, sneering articles full of bad wit, and worse temper; degrades the ministerial office, gets the white robes of the priesthood sullied by the mud and mire of earthly squabbles; he is a prototype of SYLVANUS COBB and the *Benicia Boy*." A rather equivocal compliment to MR. COBB this classification. Thus far have I quoted from a journal of merit, and which, up to this time, I have respected; this coarse language is need of a man whom God has clothed with the glorious gift of genius such as he grants to but few, who has devoted that genius to the noblest work, that of elevating and purifying the human race. He does not disclaim their infirmities or claim to be raised above them, but he delents cant and insincerity, and grapples manfully with the passions that he, in common with his kind, is subject to. He says—I know your trials, your weakness, your sorrows, for I too have suffered them; if I have attained to any higher degree of excellence, it is through no merit of my own. I will tell you my mode of warfare with my own sin, mayhap it may be successful; I am still fighting against it. Will you work with me for our joint benefit? He does not clothe himself in the flowing robes of arrogance and conceit, and say "I am sent here to tell you you are sinners, damned to all eternity unless you become like me; that my Master has made me his mouthpiece, and therefore I cannot err." No, God be thanked! he says, "Like you I am struggling toward the light. Some glorious rays have flashed in upon the darkness of my soul. Come nearer to me that they may irradiate your natures too, and give you the comfort they have me. I cannot be wrong, for God has blessed my efforts for good."

This sermon, which has called forth such bitter vituperation, I was a listener to, and it sank deep into my soul and cleared up doubts that had hung over me like baneful shadows,—doubts of the penetration of "Christ," of his wisdom in the selection of the instruments he used to bear forth the wondrous news of salvation completed through his atonement. MR. BEECHER is accused of calling the Apostles "*liars and drunkards.*" (He denies the charge *with truth.*) Had he done so I think he could have made good his words, in *some measure.* Did Peter lie when he said, "*I know not the man?*" True, his after penitence atoned the falsehood, but was he any the less a lie? It was his gain that Christ turns not away the truly penitent. Is it not also true, that they wrangled among themselves for place and power? that they were ambitious, demanding to be seated on his right hand in his day of might? Were they at the cross in his hour of bitter agony? does history make mention that they stood beside him in his last moments; that their unswerving fidelity was a cordial to him for the bitter cup he was drinking? were they where they should have been beside the dying Master? was it one of the twelve chosen ones who claimed his body and gave it decent burial? No, the only truth and faith that failed him not in that fearful hour was that of woman; weakness ministered to him when strength fled. Many of these imperfections were held up by MR. BEECHER to show that if Christ could love such men as these, with a pure undying love, forgiving treachery and falsehood, he could surely love him, at least their equal in sincerity and devotion and intellect.

"That Christ selected them for that they were poor, ignorant and weak; had he called around him Genius and Wealth, these would have shrunk away from him, saying. Surely he can love such qualities as these,—these are akin to his own nature; but let him come down to us, show his God-like heart in forgetting our poverty of intellect and worth." It is one of the grandest traits in Christianity, God be thanked for it, that Christ can take into his great heart such characters as these and purify and elevate them, until they become as beacons, for all future ages, to show his eternal and boundless love; these were the argument (not the words) of MR. BEECHER, to prove this mighty law of perfect love; and this has brought down upon him coarse and vulgar abuse. And even his magnanimity in descending to defend his opinions and character are construed into pugilism, and even worse motives; his answer, noble, manly and dignified, is like thrusting light into the black hole of Calcutta, serving but to show the more vividly the blackness he would fain illumine. Indeed defence of a man like him seems useless; for the filth of vulgar, coarse abuse cannot, for one moment, stain the purity of his nature; his robe is but the whiter for the contact. But I know I see the voice of thousands in my estimate of his lofty character, which cannot save him even from falsehood and misrepresentation.

Craving your pardon for the length of this, into which my feelings of justice have led me,

I am, very truly, yours,
MARGARET W. MUSGRAVE.

Politics in Philadelphia—Movements of the Opposition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

I must enter my most solemn protest against your baptism of my letter, calling it an "speculation," and I desire that you will file this, my protest, carefully away for future reference. Pray do not let your D—l get hold of it to light the stove. (This, of course, "*sub rosa.*") The letter fell like a bomb-shell among the Democratic politicians; nor do they ken the "chiel amang them taking notes." I have heard of one poor fellow accused of being the author, when God knows that he is as incapable of it as I am to compete with AGASSIZ in his monograms. It shows that the shots have hit the mark.

The Opposition are divided as much as the Democracy. In its ranks are to be found sincere and honest Republicans, as well as sincere and honest Americans. There is a host of camp-followers attached to them, "held together (as CALHOUN once said of the Democratic Party) by the cohesive powers of public plunder." The candidates prominent before the Opposition, are SENATOR CAMERON, Senator SEWARD, WILLIAM L. DAYTON, SENATOR BELL, Senator CRITTENDEN, Governor RANEY, A. LINCOLN, JOHN C. FREMONT. I give the precedence to Pennsylvania, and commence with SIMON CAMERON. This prominent politician has a host of ardent friends through the State. He has been, as is well known, a Democrat, and always in opposition to BUCHANAN. It is commonly reported that he joined the Know Nothings, but it is as commonly reported that it was only a bogus lodge he entered. However, be the case as it may, whatever his strength will be in his own State, it will be nothing out of it. JOHN C. FREMONT, it is allowed by both sections of the Opposition, will have no show whatever. The Republicans, who are sincerely opposed to the Democracy, are in favor of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. I know, from an intimate acquaintanceship with many active Republicans, that he is their choice, but these are generally Americans by birth. I make this distinction because they are generally gentlemen of enlarged and tolerant views; while to many of those who now belong to the Republican Party he is very objectionable. They consider him a sort of a crony of Bishop HOOPER. I need hardly say that this latter class are citizens of foreign birth, who as yet have not learned to properly estimate the blessings upon this point which accrue to all from our free and Constitutional forms of Government. However, it must be admitted that these men are perfectly honest in their convictions. They were Whigs, and if that party were to be reorganized, they would be found enrolled under their old political banner. The Know-Nothings hate SEWARD with a cordial hatred, calling him very hard names, such as Abolitionist, &c. But SEWARD has a large number of friends who will make a hard struggle to nominate him. LINCOLN, of Illinois, has some friends; "his prestige," they say, "is good." They boast that he carried Illinois against DOUGLAS, and that the latter was only elected Senator in consequence of the Legislative apportionment—but that he was beaten by LINCOLN upon the popular vote. There is a show of reason in this; how far it will advance his claims to a nomination remains to be seen. Governor HANKS, while many consider him a pillar of the temple, they deem it the best policy to leave him as pillar, to stand, instead of removing to make him the steeple.

The fact is the Opposition are now casting their eyes towards a Southern deliverer; some chief who will rescue them from oppression (as they term Democratic rule.) One section (American) looks to CRITTENDEN, the other (Republican) looks to BELL, of Tennessee. The contest will be an arduous one, and not devoid of bitterness. Rumor saith that Judge ALLISON, JOSHUA L. HOSBANDS, an active and consistent American, General SMALL, JACOB BROOM, ex-Member of Congress, and some other prominent politicians, will go for CRITTENDEN. If so, they will make a great effort to succeed. Opposed to them will be the Republican Wing, under the lead of CHARLES GILPIN, WM. B. MANN, WM. J. BUDDEN, JOHN M. READ, &c., "all able Adonis," as Judge EDMUNDS would say, "in their respective spheres." Hons. EDWARD KING, MORRIS and WILLIAM STEWART, with other kindred minds, may probably bring about a compromise, for the purpose of healing the intermittied Democracy. Thus it is evident that the two great contesting parties of the country will take their nominees for President from the South in 1860. Both look their nominees from the North on the last occasion, and the South will in all probability claim the privilege of having them on the next. So exact was my estimate relative to our public opinion as delineated in my former letter relative to the popularity of the different Democratic aspirants, that I will mention as incident by way of illustration. I happened to be in a mixed company of politicians, embracing every shade of opinion, from the most rabid Lecomptonite to the Democrat verging on Republicanism; from the most straight-laced Republican to the most unflinching Native. Two of the Republicans said that the views of Omega, in the New-York TIMES, were strictly true; that the nomination of WISE, of Virginia, would in all likelihood end in his election, inasmuch as he would poll almost every voter of German birth in the Union, as well as nearly the whole Catholic vote, native and naturalized; that his policy in Virginia in '55 had already accomplished this; that he was as Anti-Lecompton as DOUGLAS, but had not made enemies of the Administration as DOUGLAS had; that he would harmonize the party entirely and completely, and that it was necessary for them to have a Southern statesman, of comprehensive views and pure character, to neutralize the strength of the Democratic party, in the event of WISE being nominated; that, notwithstanding they were personally in favor of SEWARD, yet that it would be more politic to nominate a Southerner, so that it might not be said that there was a sectional struggle for power. It was further urged that BELL, of Tennessee, was the most available candidate for them. It was then stated by an American, that WISE's hostility or differences with JACKSON would injure him both for a nomination, and, if nominated, before the people. A Democrat answered this by saying that two suns could not shine in the same firmament, that Divine Providence, in constituting great minds, so made them as to conflict; that he must have some of Old Hickory's metal in him, and that that was a recommendation in WISE's favor, instead of a drawback. These remarks occurred yesterday morning, opposite the State House. I was a mere listener. I have chronicled the conversation, satisfied that so far as Philadelphia is concerned, Democratic public opinion is in favor of WISE, American in favor of CRITTENDEN, and Republican in favor of BELL.

WILLIAM RICE, late publisher of the *Pennsylvanian*, threatens to sue WENDELL for some moneys due to him. If so, perhaps there will be a few nice revelations.

OMEGA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following forthcoming books are announced in London: *Liberty*, by John Stuart Mill, which is looked for with intense interest by the disciples of Benthom; *Extracts from the Works of Jean Paul Richter*, selected and translated by Lady Chatterton; and a work of Dr. Vaughan, to be entitled *Revolutions in English History*, the first volume of which will be "Revolutions of Race." Another work by Harriet Martineau, entitled *The Endowed Schools of Ireland*; a book of travels, *From Hong Kong to Manila*; and on the same subject, *Indian Scenes and Characters*, sketched "from life," by Prince Alexis Loltykoff. Mr. Nichol, of Edinburg, has in the press a new edition of Spenser, which is printed after this novel and apparently very judicious arrangement, that the glossary of modern English runs side by side with the original work, so that ordinary readers may perceive at a glance the *just meaning* of what the poet intended to say. Another reprint, now in the course of execution in the northern metropolis, is Mr. Robert Chamber's *Annals of Scotland*, the whole of the first edition of which, although it was a very large one, was sold in a few months.

The *Revue Contemporaine* will, we hear, commence the year 1859 brilliantly with a romance from one of the young celebrities of Paris, M. Ernest Feydeau. If this work, as we are led to believe, should meet with the same success as *Fanny*, of which 22,000 copies have been sold in eight months, the author's reputation, already very great, will equal that of our own Dickens or Thackery. Besides, the opinions of many men of note,—among others the great French critic, Saint-Beuve,—have been pronounced in favor of *Daniel*. Such is the name of the work of fiction, for which the editor of the *Revue* has paid some £500 or £600; a scale of literary remuneration almost fabulous in France. The last number of the *Revue Contemporaine* concludes 1858 as worthily as it begins its successor, with an article by M. Tropiong, the President of the Senate, and, in Rossini's opinion, the first musician in France, upon the *Armida* of Gluck.

The Harlem Railroad is again carrying cattle from Albany to this City, the first in a long time. Thirty car loads came down last week, and there are some indications that a strife for this business will now spring up between this company and the Hudson River Railroad Company. The latter, we believe, charges $25 per car, and gives the drover a pass on the cattle train, but not for the return trip. The former, the drovers say, charge the same rate, and give them free tickets to go and return on the passenger-train.

A large meeting of citizens of South Bergen, N. J., was held last evening at Bergen Point, in relation to the proposed extension of the New-Jersey Central Railroad from Elizabethport to Jersey City. Spirited addresses were made, and resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Camden and Amboy and New-Jersey Railroad Companies for exerting their influence to defeat the project of extension in the Legislature. Delegates were appointed to go to Trenton and urge the passage of the measure.

A writer in the *Court Circular* circular states that should Mr. Buckstone live to retire from the stage, "he contemplates writing an autobiography, for the sake of presenting the reading public with recollections of his distinguished cotemporaries, and of giving an account of the inner life of the London theatres since 1620, with personal descriptions and reminiscences of the performers, authors, poets and critics with whom he has been associated from time to time."

Steps have been taken in Boston to secure the erection of a fire-proof building for the purpose of containing Professor Agassiz's collections of Natural History. The Professor has a large quantity of very valuable specimens stored in a wooden building where they are liable to be destroyed by fire. The new edifice is proposed to be in Cambridge.

Perpetual insurance—a new feature—is offered in Lansing. It is to be fire-proof, modern Doric in style, 265 feet on its northern front, and 205 on its southern; estimated cost, $500,000; material, brick, faced with Grand Rapids marble, provided the latter shall appear durable enough.

The coach-house of Mrs. Bogardus, at Fishkill Landing, was destroyed, together with its contents, by fire on Monday evening. It was the eighth barn burnt in that vicinity within a few months past. Incendiaries are about there.

The West Troy *Democrat* says that "Old Bromley," the veteran ferryman, has crossed the river, from that place to Troy, on an average 82 times a day, for 52 years, making in the aggregate 797,160 times.

There was an alarm of fire at the Sing Sing State Prison on Saturday last. It proceeded from one of the file shops, and the flames were extinguished without much damage being done. A convict is supposed to be the incendiary.

Lieutenant E. B. Hunt's corps of Engineers, United States Army, arrived at Key West on the 6th January. It has charge of Fort Taylor, active operations upon which commenced on the 5th December, and will be continued during the healthy season.

On Friday last, at the Toronto, C. W., Assizes James Fleming was convicted of the murder of Thomas Madigan. Both were young men. The fatal affair occurred at a saloon where they were drinking in company with loose women.

The Inspector-General of Massachusetts has published his annual statement, from which it appears that the total inspection of the State was 131,602 barrels, a smaller number than in any one year since 1844.

Mrs. Russell and James Hilton were arrested in Chicago last week, for indulging in hugging and kissing in the street. The woman being the aggressor, was fined $10, and the man $3.

The monument to Ethan Allen, at Burlington Vt., is completed. It is forty feet high. A colossal statue of the Green Mountain hero is yet to be placed on the summit.

A census of the population of Rome has just been completed, from which it appears that the total of the inhabitants is about 160,357—a figure at about which the city has remained for the last 250 years.

The new "cigar-shaped" iron steamer, built by Winans, of Baltimore, has been tested by a trip down the Chesapeake Bay, and made 12 knots an hour. The trial was in all respects successful.

In Reading, Pa., a few days since, a circular saw, used in sawing wood, broke while in motion, and one of the pieces flew a distance of three-fourths of a mile.

A correspondent of the Rome *Sentinel* says that an old man, an inmate of the Oneida County House, has recently been cruelly whipped by the Poor house authorities.

The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia has had an audience of the Pope, and presented her two sons to his Holiness, who received the imperial personages with his usual benignity.

Some new buildings in Inner Temple Lane, London, the benchers have determined upon naming "Dr. Johnson's Buildings," in memory of the eminent man whose name is associated with the spot.

A Southern paper thinks that the neutrality of the Atlantic Cable, which was so earnestly begged for by President Buchanan, has been fully established. It hasn't a word to say on either side.

Mrs. Rebecca Clark, wife of Mr. George Clark, of South Britain, Conn., was so severely burned a few evenings since by her clothes taking fire, that she died in about 12 hours.

Frederick Cooke, of Catskill, uses a family sleigh that was built in 1770.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 75, 56, 57, 77, 79, 85, 87, 89, 90, 93, 94.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 67, 21, 487, 509, 542, 547, 551, 555, 557, 563, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 581, 583, 585, 215, 437. *Part II.*—Nos. 545, 284, 2714, 514, 452, 34, 342, 602, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 628, 630, 632.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 131, 182, 106, 186, 188, 134, 170, 189 to 192, 194, 196 to 203.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 209, 318, 371, 372, 267, 291, 326, 321, 362, 228, 229, 314, 323, 165.

NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Notices of issue for February must be filed on or before Friday next, (28 inst.,) that they may take their proper places on the Calendar. All notes of issue filed after that date will be placed at the foot of the Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—Notices of issue for *February General Term* must be filed on or before Saturday next (29th inst.) Each note must distinctly state whether it is for the *Enumerated* or *Non-enumerated* Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

James Daunward et al., vs. Edwin Ratcliff.—The plaintiffs in this action are rope manufacturers in Wilmington, Del. The defendant was a commission merchant, doing business in Savannah, Ga. Plaintiffs sent him a large quantity of their rope, between two and three hundred coils, of the value, as they allege, of $1,500, to sell for their account. They now aver that defendant fraudulently sold the rope at auction for an inadequate price, and converted the proceeds to his own use. On these facts they obtained an order for defendant's arrest, which he now moved to discharge.

On behalf of defendant proofs were introduced to show that the rope was of inferior quality; that defendant, after endeavoring to sell it, both at private sale and also at auction, for a higher price, finally sold it at private sale for about $600, and that he remitted the proceeds to plaintiffs. The statements as to the quality of the rope were corroborated by the testimony of merchants of Savannah.

On all the proofs the Judge determined the case in favor of defendant, and ordered his discharge.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for plaintiffs. Coudert Brothers for defendant.

DECISIONS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Richard P. Spencer vs. *Lewis J. White et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale. Decree settled.

Joseph A. Nousin vs. *Frederick W. Camman.*—Referred to William Mitchell to hear and determine. Order filed.

Dunes Carolin et al. vs. *Jacob Mack.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Special decree, form to be settled, with costs.

Elise Maguire et al. vs. *Jacob Picard et al.*—Judgment overruling demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Before Justice Davies.

Joel Beardsley et al. vs. *Jacob F. Markley et al.*—Motion to vacate satisfaction of judgment denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Daniel McAuley vs. *Daniel D. Nash.*—The plaintiff is a livery stable keeper, and brought this action to recover $296 for stabling horses for the defendant. The defendant denied that he was the party chargeable for the stabling. The facts shown were that defendant was an auctioneer, and was employed to foreclose a mortgage upon the horses in question. He claims that it was as agent of the mortgagee that he engaged the stabling. The case is still on.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The following decisions were rendered a few days since, at the Special Term.

LIABILITY OF CORPORATE TRUSTEES.

Andrews vs. *Murray.*—This was a demurrer to a complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The suit was brought to enforce payment of a debt due from the Rahway Steam Brick Works Company, against the defendant as Trustee of the Company, on the ground of default in filing the annual report as required by statute. The complaint alleged that in 1853 the plaintiff and defendant, with one Kane, were incorporated by the above-mentioned corporate name, under the general act for the formation of manufacturing and other companies. The certificate and proceedings to effect the incorporation were set out. The plaintiff and defendant and Kane were the first trustees. Their terms expired in April, 1854, when Kane and two new trustees were elected. Kane resigned in October, when defendant was elected in his place, and continued to be a trustee down to the commencement of the suit.

The complaint further averred "that the Company did not, within twenty days from Jan. 1, 1855, and have not at any time since made a report stating the amount of its capital, &c., and of the existing debts, &c., at the period last aforesaid, or at any period subsequent thereto;" and further, that they "wholly neglected and refused and have ever since neglected and refused to cause any such report to be made, &c."

The complaint then averred that in 1854 the Company commenced a suit against the plaintiff, in which in April, 1857, he recovered a judgment against the Company for costs for $1,212 97, which the Company had never paid, and demanded judgment for this amount with interest.

BRADY, J.—The complaint upon examination will be found to contain enough to constitute a cause of action. The certificate which was filed on the 25th April, 1853, provided that the trustees of the Company should consist of three persons, and named them as the persons who should manage the concerns of the Company for the first year. The plaintiff was one of the persons so named. It is alleged in the complaint that he accepted the office of Trustee, and entered upon and continued to discharge the duties thereof until the 4th April, 1854, when three persons who are also named were elected trustees to manage the business of the Company for the ensuing year. This is not stating the fact directly that the plaintiff had ceased to act as a trustee, but it is a statement of facts which admits of no other conclusion and is clearly sufficient. The plaintiff's term expired by limitation (act of 1843, sec. 1-3) and upon the election alleged he ceased to be trustee. This view disposes of the first objection urged on the demurrer.

The complaint also alleges that the report which is required by section 12 of the act, *supra*, to be annually made, and within twenty days from the first day of January in each year, was not made within twenty days from the first day of January, 1855, or at any time since, showing the amount of capital paid in at that period, or at any period subsequent thereto; and this, though it is an indefinite way of stating the fact, is substantially an allegation that no such report was made within twenty days from the first of January, 1858. I am led to comment on this feature of the complaint, because I think that if the action were predicated on the omission to file the report required within the twenty days from the first of January, 1855, this action could not be maintained, inasmuch as the judgment was not recovered, and the debt did not exist until April 0, 1857. If the complaint was demurrable because indefinite, I might feel it to be my duty to give judgment for the defendant; but, such not being the law, it is necessary to determine whether, assuming all the facts alleged to be true, the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

Applying this rule then, and it appearing that no report was filed within twenty days from the 1st January, 1858, the only question remaining to be disposed of is whether a judgment for costs is a debt within the meaning of section 12 of the act of 1848 mentioned. The legal acceptation of debt is a sum of money due by certain and express agreement. (Jacob's Law Dic.; 3 Bl. Com. 154; matter of Denny *vs.* Manuf. Co., 2 Hill, 233. It is also said by Jacobs, under "debt," that "whatever the laws order any one to pay, that becomes instantly a debt, which he hath beforehand contracted to discharge;" and I doubt not that a judgment against the Railway Steam Brick Works Company for costs is a debt existing against them within the meaning of the section referred to. The statute embraces debts existing and all that shall be made. (See Garrison *vs.* Howe, 17 N. Y. R., 453.)

I am of opinion, therefore, that judgment must be given for the plaintiffs on the demurrer, with liberty, however, to the defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of the costs of the issue of law.

Ordered accordingly.

H. & C. Andrews for plaintiff; Fullerton and Dunning for defendant.

SUMMONS—WHEN FOR RELIEF.

Luling vs. *Staunton & Ruger.*—This was a motion to set aside a complaint for irregularity, in that it stated a cause of action not indicated in the notice in the summons. The point was that, while the summons was for relief, the complaint claimed judgment for a specific sum.

The complaint alleged that defendants agreed with plaintiff to take a shipment of three hundred hogsheads of tobacco, to be carried from New-York to Bremen; that defendants failed to comply with the agreement on their part, by which plaintiff was put to expenses (specified in the complaint) in the storage of the tobacco and insurance, while waiting for another ship, loss of interest, &c. The complaint averred damages "in the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest," and demanded judgment for that amount.

BRADY, J.—The summons in this action is in the proper form. The action against a common carrier is usually an action for a wrong, and not strictly upon contract, (per Taggart, J., Campbell *vs.* Perkins, 4 Seiden, 420,) and the claim made is composed of unliquidated damages. Such is the case here. The plaintiff states his damages distinctly and definitely, and asks judgment for the aggregate sum. It is his own estimate, however, and it is not provided for by the contract. The first subdivision of Section 129 relates to contracts which in terms provide for the payment of money. This was the view of the late Justice Barculo, (8 How. Pr. Rep., 505,) and, in my opinion, is the true interpretation of the statute. The following cases sustain the opinion expressed of the proper form of the summons herein. (Totile *vs.* Smith, 14 How. 395; Dun *vs.* Bloomingdale, Ibid. 475; McNeff *vs.* Short, Ibid, 463; Clor *vs.* Mallory, 1 Code, Rep. 126; Flyn *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company, 6 How. 310.) The motion is therefore denied, but without costs, the authorities being somewhat in conflict on the question.

B. F. Mudgett for the motion. Lane & Ruelliker opposed.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Charlotte Kirkland, citation returnable March 3, 1859.
Ann Wilson, citation returnable March 9, 1859.
Alonzo Hopps, citation returnable Feb. 15, 1859.
Ana Hand, citation returnable March 10, 1859.
Geo. C. Leathe, citation returnable March 15, 1859.
Anthony Schumpf, citation returnable Feb. 4, 1859.
John Pawson, citation returnable March 15, 1859.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Charles Murray, Catherine Welles, Jane Eliza Wade, Patrick Bagley, Carl Gottlob Geschiedt, Henry Robinson.

WILL OF ALEXANDER BIDWELL, DECEASED.

This will came on for proof, and John A. Bidwell, one of the heirs-at-law and next of kin of the deceased, appeared and filed an affidavit, in the form of allegations against the will, on the following grounds:

1. That the deceased was not an inhabitant of the County at the time of his death, and that the Surrogate had no jurisdiction to take the proof of said will.
2. That the will was not executed according to the laws of the State of New-York.
3. That the deceased was not of sound mind; and
4. That he was under restraint and undue influence.

The trial of the several issues was set down for the 2d day of February, 1859, at 11 o'clock.

C. W. Van Voorhis, Esq., for executors: Richard Winne, Esq., for contestant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since our last have been as follows: 80 bbls. Ashes, 3,212 bbls. Flour, 4,918 bushels Oats, 2,098 bushels Malt, 3 962 pkgs. Provisions 634 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are plenty and heavy at $5 62½ fur Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 60 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for, at steady rates; sales, to-day, 350 bags Java, at 14¼c.@14¾c.; 400 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c@12c.; 200 bags Rio, at 11c.@11¾c., and 200 bags slightly stained St. Domingo, at 9½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in private hands, this morning, 78,097 pkgs., according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, including 53,075 mats, and 8,850 bags Java, 8,352 bags Rio and Santos, 3,000 bags St. Domingo, 2,950 bags Maracaibo, 2,470 bags Laguayra and 300 bags Bahia.

COTTON—In slack request, at unchanged prices; sales, to-day, 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
Middling, ₱ lb	12¼	12¼	12½	12½
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

DYEWOODS—Are depressed and langnid; sales unimportant.

FISH—The inquiry for the leading kinds is very moderate; prices are essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity for State and Western Flour. The regular demand is moderate. Speculators are less disposed to purchase. With light receipts, however, quotations are generally supported, and for some kinds, such as State, and extra Ohio, rather higher prices have been obtained. Sales have been reported of 9.500 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State	5 15@ 5 30
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 10@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 15@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet, at $6 25@$7 for low to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Superfine is entirely out of market. Southern is less inquired for at former prices. Sales 2,000 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 05@$6 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 05@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 700 boxes Raisins, including Layer, at $2 95, and Bunch at $2 45, ₱ whole box; also, by auction, 1,200 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 50@$2 75, and 4,800 boxes do. Oranges at $1 50@$2 15 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active request at improved prices. Sales have been made of 34,800 bushels, including fair white Michigan at $1 46; prime amber do., at $1 40; very good mixed Western at $1 38, in store; fair red Western (Winter) at $1 35; prime Milwaukee Club, (the sales of which comprise 10 000 bushels, with the privilege of 7,000 bushels more,) at $1 25; choice white Kentucky at $1 62½, and fair to prime white Southern at $1 45@$1 55 ₱ bushel. A sample of a lot of 50 bags of very choice new white Wheat, from Dutchess County, this State, was offered to-day at $2, and the holder refused an offer of $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in lively demand at about former quotations; sales have been made since our last of 47,500 bushels, chiefly poor to good Old Mixed Western, in store, at 86c.@87c.—the bulk of it at 87c.—with a small lot of inferior new Yellow Southern at 81c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet; a small lot of Jersey changed hands at 85c.; Prime Northern is held at 90c. and over ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive at old figures. Oats were dull and heavy. We quote Canada, at 63c.@65c.; Western, at 60c.@64c.; State, at 57c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 52c.@56c.; and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made since our last of 400 bales North River, at 75c.@80c., for shipment; and 90c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in, parties disagreeing about prices.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at uniform rates; New, 10c.@18c.; Old, 2½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 125 tons Scotch Pig, at $26 50@$27; small lots of English Bar, at previous figures; and about 150 tons Swedish Bar, on terms not ascertained.

LEAD—Is in demand, and is quite stiffly held.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request, at former prices.

LIME—Rockland continues quite dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. New-Orleans, at 41c.@42½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in light supply and moderate demand, including Common, which is least freely offered, at $1 77½@$1 80 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar $2 25@$2 55 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine at $3 70@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 49½c. ₱ gallon. Estimated stock of Turpentine here, this morning, 8,500 bbls. Crude, and 9,000 bbls. Spirits.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, yet steady. Crude Whale, 55c.@56c.; Crude Sperm, $1 40@$1 45; bleached Winter Whale, 65c.@67c., ₱ gallon. Red and Olive Oils are in limited request at old figures. Linseed is selling pretty freely at 68c.@70c. ₱ gallon. No. 1 Winter Lard Oil 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Tallow Oil 10c.; Palm Oil 9¾c.@10c., ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and languid; sales 475 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ for new Mess; $17 62½ for old Mess; $17 12½ for soft Mess, and $13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in lively demand, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c., ₱ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for at former prices. Lard continues in good request, and is very firm; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 11¾c.@12½c. Beef is in demand at uniform rates; sales, to-day, 250 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess, $6 25@6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16 @$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 12c.@20c. for Ohio, 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 8c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 300 tcs. at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Cluver is held at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Hence it is inactive. Other kinds are also quiet at old rates.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, a small lot of No. 1 Nutmegs at 57¾c.; 4,000 mats Cassia at 28c., now held higher; and 250 bags Pepper at 10c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, with sales of 750 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@8¾c., chiefly at 7¾c.@7¾c.; with 1,290 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The week's business, Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "The market opened with a brisk demand, the beginning of the week at 10¾c. for Prime City rendered, and sales amount to 1 00,000 lbs at 10¾c., and a small lot of Soap Tallow at 10¼c. To-day the market is firm at 11c., with sales of 10,000 lbs. Rough Fat has advanced to 7c., and the supply continues small."

TOBACCO—Some grades continue active and prices are firm. Sales since Friday last: 42 hhds. Kentucky, 10c.@11c.; 217 bbls. Havana, 30c.@37½c.; 560 bbls. Cuba, private terms: 133 cases Seed Leaf, 14c.@26c.; and 318 Florida, 18c.@25c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., at 26½c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were moderate. For Liverpool, 1,200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d.; 150 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 100 bbls. Seed at 30s. For London, 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d.; and 200 bbls. Lard at 17s. 6d. For other ports the engagements were unimportant, and rates were essentially unchanged.

Western Pork Trade.

The Louisville *Commercial Review* publishes returns of the Hog crop of each of the last two seasons, which its editors commend as unusually full and reliable, but which some generally well-informed provision merchants represent as having been made up in the "short-crop interest." We give the comparative exhibit of the footings of these returns:

	1857-'8.	1858-'9.
Hogs packed at packing-points, as per statement	2,338,347	2,114,280
Hogs cured at places not included in statement, and by feeders at home, which, upon careful inquiry, we place at	400,000	100,000
Hogs received at New-York during the year, and consumed by fresh meat markets, and in "ice-cure"	551,479	288,984
Hogs received and consumed in same manner at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston estimated at one-half the New-York receipts, say	275,739	144,492
Making a total supply of	3,460,565	2,647,755
Deficiency as compared with 1858, of		817,809

The packing of each State is thus:

	1857-8.	1858-9.
Indiana	451,141	379 391
Illinois	407,441	347,048
Ohio	566 165	521,734
Missouri	175,230	145,520
Iowa	163 688	136,098
Kentucky	374,301	339 602
Tennessee	42,575	61 572
Wis., Va., Pa., and Kansas, 0 points	37,400	57 125
Total	2,235,347	2,255,660
12 points to bear from in Ohio and Ind

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 25¢ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: five copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, or FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER—TEMPTATION—IRISH TIGER—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MARGARET CATCHPOLE—MAGIC PILLS—JACK ROBINSON.

BOWERY THEATRE—THREE FAST MEN—FEMALE MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—STRANGER—MASEPPA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—THE MUDBY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—THE WEBB FAMILY—EQUESTRIANISM

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BARYARD'S DIORAMIC OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 29, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 12th inst., with four days' later European advices, is now about due at this port. She had not been heard from at the time of going to press. The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 15th inst. with a week's later news, is also about due at Halifax. At 11 o'clock last night, the time of closing the telegraph line, she had not arrived.

Not much of public interest was done in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. FITZPATRICK was chosen President *pro tem.*, in the absence of the Vice-President. A question of privilege was raised by Mr. PUGH, relative to the report of proceedings in Executive session, during which the difficulty between Messrs. DOUGLAS and FITCH occurred. Mr. PUGH expressed his disapprobation of such a breach of the confidence of the Senate as the publication of the report implied. In the course of the discussion which ensued, the correspondence of the *Herald* relative to the matter was pronounced untrue—no such language having been used as was therein reported. The subject was finally dropped. A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence of Mr. NUGENT, special agent at Vancouver's Island and Columbia. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the debate on it was continued all day. Mr. SLIDELL'S Cuban report will come up on Monday next. In the House, Mr. ENGLISH made a number of reports from the Post-Office Committee, among which was a bill to abolish the franking privilege. Another bill reported by him provided for an appropriation of $5,000, to enable the Postmaster-General to employ temporary clerks. It was tabled. Another bill regulates the payment of the postage on newspapers and periodicals. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and the subject of cutting down the number of Foreign Missions was further discussed. Objection was made to a clause making an appropriation for the expense of sending back to Africa the rescued negroes of the slaver *Echo*. The Committee rose before taking any definite action The House also called on the President for the report of Mr. NUGENT, Special Agent to Vancouver's Island.

It is understood that Secretary Cobb is opposed to the proposition of the House Committee of Ways and Means for the increase of the Tariff. He has received assurances from this City, from persons whom he considers reliable, and competent to give an opinion, that the revenue from imports will reach sixty-three millions—which sum he considers sufficient for all contingencies. He is afraid, also, if the present Tariff is interfered with, that the movement in favor of Protection will gain the ascendancy and control the action on the new bill.

Considerable routine business was done by the Legislature yesterday, though not much of general interest. In the Senate a bill was introduced requiring County Treasurers to file in the County Clerk's office all papers relating to trust funds belonging to infants. The bill for the regulation of theatres, prohibiting the admission of young persons unattended, was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly it was general order day. Most of the morning session was spent in discussing the bill giving notaries and counselors at law the powers of Commissioners of Deeds. The section conferring such powers on counselors was stricken out.

We find in the St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday interesting particulars of the state of affairs in Kansas. A fight took place between a party of Missouri men, who went over the line to hunt for BROWN and MONTGOMERY, in which one KANSAS man was killed and two wounded. The Missouri force retired, and their loss is not reported. Gen. JIM LANE assumes to act as Major-General of Militia, and has offered his services to Governor MEDARY. The offer was declined. BROWN and MONTGOMERY are said to be quiet—the latter at work on his farm. Gen. LANE is lecturing, and anxious to get into public life again.

A conflict is alleged to have taken place in Kansas, between a party of men under Captain BROWN, and a posse under the Deputy U. S. Marshal, near Paoli. Five of Capt. BROWN'S men, together with the Deputy Marshal and two of his Assistants, are alleged to have been killed. The report, however, is not authenticated, and wears an appearance of improbability.

The centenary celebration of the birth of BURNS was held with great *éclat* in this City last night, by a great number of clubs and associations, and many private social gatherings. But the chief festival was that of the Burns Club, at the Astor House, at which speeches were made by many distinguished gentlemen. We give full reports of these various festivals in our columns this morning.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday directed that the bills of the Coroners for the quarter ending Dec. 31, amounting to $3,397 31, be paid. A communication was received from the Mayor inclosing the legal opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation that the Common Council had no authority to remit taxes, and that the power to do so is vested in the Board of Supervisors exclusively. A resolution directing the Comptroller to see that measures are taken to "check the mutilation under the action of the Common Council" of the Tax lists, was adopted. It was ordered that the bill of JAMES C. WILLETT for services as Sheriff, amounting to $5,163 47, be paid.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, Messrs PUDNEY & RUSSELL gave notice of a suit against the Board to recover the sum of $1,500, which had been voted to Dr. W. T. G. MORTON, as an equivalent for the privilege of using Sulphuric Ether in the different Hospitals. Dr. M. having assigned his claim to the plaintiffs. The matter was referred to Messrs. EVARTS & BUSTEED, to whom the constitutionality of the appropriation had already been submitted. It was resolved to procure a house for the use of the Warden of the City Prison.

Notwithstanding the numerous public meetings last evening the Academy of Music was crowded in every part by an audience assembled to listen to Prof. MITCHEL'S lecture on the Telescope. Before the lecture, resolutions highly complimentary to Prof. M. were passed. He was also invited to give an additional and independent lecture at an early day, the entire proceeds of which should be appropriated to his use.

The Rev. Dr. N. MURRAY delivered an interesting lecture on "Ireland and the Irish," at Clinton Hall, last evening. The audience was not exceedingly large, but the lecture, which is the first of a series in behalf of the Second-street German M. E. Church, was heard, as it deserved to be, with marked interest.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for Cotton and Flour, Wheat and Corn were in lively request. Coffee, Hay, Hops, Hides, Naval Stores, Fish Oils, Seeds, Pork and Beef were lightly dealt in. Sugars, Molasses, Cut Meats, Lard, Rice, Tobacco, Linseed Oil and Whisky were in good demand. Other branches of trade were essentially unchanged.

The Salvation of Cuba.

Our venerable President, with his usual judgment and discretion, about a month ago, in his letter to the inhabitants of Pittsburg, supplied one most powerful argument to the Spanish Ministry, for their steadfast refusal to sell Cuba to the United States at any price. He stated in that effort of his genius, that "money had begun to be used in our elections, that the decline of our system of government had commenced, and that by the time another centennial celebration of the capture of Fort Duquesne came round we should in all probability, after having split into a multitude of small States, and waged bloody internecine wars, be found finally reunited under the sheltering but despotic sway of an absolute military monarch."

This prophecy he endeavored to render all the more solemn and impressive by a touching allusion to his "advancing years" and his long experience of public life. England and other European countries have ever since been pondering and musing over the words of our Presidential spinster, and seem to entertain very little doubt that we are on the high road to ruin. The Spaniards, of course, are as familiar with this voice of Cassandra as any one else, and we may, therefore, guess with what horror they must look upon the idea of surrendering any portion of their population to a fatal union with a people whose doom has been pronounced by its foremost politician and actual Chief Magistrate. Bad as Spain is, her statesmen have still some sparks of patriotism left, some remnants of love for their countrymen, some solicitude for their peace and prosperity. With such a warning as this of Mr. BUCHANAN'S staring them in the face, to hand over any part of the Queen's dominions for any consideration whatever, to share such a fate as he has predicted for the people of America, would be the blackest of treasons. If Cuba remains attached to the Spanish Crown for the next hundred years, she may indeed be forced to pay a good many taxes, and may suffer many snubs and slights; but, on the other hand, she is tolerably sure to share, in a greater or less degree, in that returning tide of prosperity upon which all observers acknowledge that Spain has now begun to float. She may look forward to peace, wealth, security, and even to a reasonable share of liberty. Under the American eagle, on the contrary, according to Mr. BUCHANAN,—and foreign Governments, of course, presume him to be well informed on a point of this sort,—she can have nothing to expect except compulsory participation in the factious quarrels of an alien race whose creed she rejects, whose divisions she cannot possibly understand, and whose interests she will not be allowed to share. She would naturally become the prize of the contending hosts, and be the battle-ground on which their bloodiest conflicts would be fought out. She would see her coasts ravaged by the privateers of New-York; her cities and plantations desolated by the armies of Carolina. And after all this mad confusion was over, after the discord had ceased, through the weariness of the combatants, she would, according to the same sapient authority, have nothing better to look forward to than repose under the sceptre of a Mississippian monarch, a crowned Jefferson Davis, brutalized by partisan warfare, hardened by the slaughter of his own countrymen, and indifferent to everything except the establishment of his new-born dynasty. She might expect to be divided into provinces, and governed by American prætors, sent from New-York or New-Orleans, with nothing American left in them save energy and determination, with little pity for the grievances of men of their own blood and faith, and none at all for the woes of papistical "greasers."

This is the pleasing prospect which the advancing years of the venerable seer who now occupies the Presidential chair enable him to hold out to all foreign States who think of linking their fate with ours. And, after painting it as well as his incurable turgidity will allow, after all Europe has perused it, and shuddered over it, the sage gravely asks an old and powerful State, whose fortunes, after more than a century of decline, are once more tending to the ascendant, to sell one of its provinces in market overt, and commit it to a share in our miserable fate, to be consumed by the conflagration of which he already sees the first and lurid gleams along the dark horizon.

There be various kinds of impudence—impudence peculiar to various ages, various characters and various positions in life. There is the impudence of forward boys, and the impudence of conceited Young New-York, and the impudence of prosperous parvenus; but for coolness, profundity and stupidity, commend us to the impudence of an old and desperate politician,—a politician who has disappointed his followers, who has misused his opportunities, who has sacrificed his future, and to whom absolutely no refuge but impudence remains from the condemnation of his country and from his own self-contempt. This forlorn reserve of imbecility is now placed in the forefront of Mr. BUCHANAN'S battle, but too late to restore the fortunes of the day. Probably, however, when the President wrote the Duquesne letter, he never thought of what he meant to say in his Message about Cuba; and probably, too, when he wrote the Message, he never intended to blow a blast against corruption, or to sing a dirge over the United States, and in fact attaches no particular meaning to anything he says in either of them. All this is very likely. *Au jour le jour* is the motto of political tricksters just as it is of confidence operators; but this the Spanish Government cannot be expected to know. Spain takes our oracle at his own word, and feels, much as it may astound him, that "his imperious law of self-preservation" imperiously demands that a reviving monarchy has no right to turn over one of its fairest provinces to a dying republic, just as deeply as Mr. BUCHANAN can feel that the same law demands of him some exploit, be it wise or wild, senseless or sensible, to make his way straight before the impending Judgment Day of 1860.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS.—On Monday Mr. V. R. RICHMOND, the State Engineer, sent in his answer to the Senate resolution, offered by Senator PROSSER, in regard to lengthening the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals so as to admit the passage of boats 130 feet long, instead of 98 feet, as at present. The State Engineer is unfavorable to Mr. PROSSER'S project. In the opinion of the latter the expense would not much exceed $200,000; while the former thinks it would reach $1,264,000, and require two years for its execution.

The opposition of Mr. RICHMOND was not unexpected. Discrepancies of opinion are common between members of the engineer corps and practical men engaged in canal navigation, in which cases the engineers are by no means invariably in the right. Probably the ground of the wide difference in the present instance might be found to exist in diverse conceptions of the work necessary to be done. We would by no means disparage the acquirements and usefulness of the engineers in the employ of the State, but when we say that an important portion of canal expenses is annually due to their mistakes, we are but stating a notorious truth. Whether the Legislature will accept Mr. RICHMOND'S report as conclusive against Senator PROSSER'S plan, we do not know. The *Atlas and Argus* assumes that it will.

The President and the Public Printing.

It is not a pleasant thing to be forced into criticism of the acts of an American President. The successive degradations which that high office has suffered at the hands of unworthy occupants, and the forlorn misuse of its opportunities and its influence by the partisan leaders of inveterate factions which the country has witnessed of late years, have not so far swept away its prestige or so thoroughly impaired its dignity that we can easily reconcile ourselves to the absolute and shameless abdication by the Executive of all the restraints of decorum in his dealings with his supporters and his distribution of Administrative patronage.

Were it possible so to do, we should gladly abstain from uncovering each new shame that is brought upon the seat once filled by WASHINGTON, each fresh prostitution of what ought to be the most impartial of positions to the most personal of petty ends.

But what are we to do in the case of a President who wilfully persists in making the whole world parties to his obstinate disregard of all decency in the discharge of his high office; and who suffers not a single week to pass without stamping it upon the chronicles of the public indignation by some new and open act of paltry tergiversation, or worse than paltry pandering to the exigencies of party and the impulses of private hostility? Mr. BUCHANAN does not content himself with playing the Sultan after the manner of his predecessors—with bow-stringing rebellious Pashas in the Custom-house and in subordinate Beys in the Post-Office. He is not satisfied to be the terror of every six-penny caucus from Maine to Iowa. He will not rest upon the odious laurels he won from decapitated Governors in Kansas, and conciliated insurgents in Utah. He believes that the nation which has suppressed its scorn at seeing him purchase newspaper support for an unpresentable policy by private hospitalities to persons more unpresentable still, may safely be tried with further exhibitions of official baseness and open shamelessness. And he, therefore, does not shrink from forcing out the exposure of his surreptitious use of the public funds to pay the wages of his lesser Janissaries. Let us not be supposed to be untrunning the eloquence of fact in our disgust with these crowning revelations of the White House in its present relations to the country. We are speaking within the gravity of the case as it lies open now to the inspection of the people.

For years the public printing has been, as everybody knows, a standing topic with financial reformers. For years it has been known that the printing of all public documents at Washington might be perfectly well performed at a vast saving upon its present actual expense to the Government. One after another successive contractors for this branch of the public service have retired opulent, with the spoils of the Treasury. That they should do so was apparently nobody's affair but their own; but as it was to them a matter of some importance, there is nothing surprising in their bringing it to pass. How they managed the matter no one has ever seriously attempted to ascertain, though it has been very commonly understood that every Public Printer was in his turn the head of a small but resolute faction of Congressional mercenaries, the friends of his bosom and the partakers of his spoil.

It now appears that Mr. BUCHANAN, in attaining the object of his life-long ambition in the Presidential chair, resolved at once to include the Public Printer among his own particular resources, and, with more financial tact than he has displayed in his Cuba negotiations (doubtless because with a warmer concern in the issue,) proceeded to make his little arrangements accordingly.

He agreed to secure the votes of his "following" in the House for a certain Mr. WENDELL, as master of the public types, on condition that Mr. WENDELL, out of his abundant profits, would provide meat, drink, lodgings, and whisky and water for the two intellectual editors of the Presidential organ, to each of whom $5,000 were yearly to be paid by the said WENDELL. For a time all went well, till Mr. BUCHANAN found himself pressed by a third friend—Mr. RICE, of the *Pennsylvanian*, another, though not metropolitan, organ of his Government—for a small increase of salary. To the President, thus distressed, the profits of WENDELL appeared wholesome enough to bear a fresh levy; and he, therefore, requested that gentleman to add the name of Mr. RICE to those of Messrs. JOHNSON and HUGHES as his stipendiaries. Mr. WENDELL thought the case hard; but lest a worse thing might happen to him, finally made up his mind to submit to the exaction.

He hoped, no doubt, to be now left to the peaceful enjoyment of his somewhat diminished income. But he was mistaken. The President, like those notorious victimizers who amass fortunes in great cities by playing on the shameful fears of some citizen more wealthy than virtuous or wise, soon recurred to the charge. Mr. WENDELL had hardly put a new "job" in operation out of which he hoped to indemnify himself for the triple inroad of the insatiable Press, when the Collector of Philadelphia frightened the President excessively with the news that some more of his lesser Pennsylvanian "organs" were in a very bad way and needed an immediate application of silver salve. The emergency was urgent, the Cuban thirty millions not yet voted, and Mr. BUCHANAN at once descended upon the luckless WENDELL with a demand for half the proceeds of his fresh enterprise. There is a point, however, at which the veriest worm, we are told, will writhe upon its oppressor, and the most timid deer turn to bay against its reckless persecutor. WENDELL in desperation refused to bleed any more, and sullenly demanded death by decapitation rather than endure any longer this continual and tedious depletion. His fall entails the unveiling of the whole history, and throws a broad and sudden light upon the real objects for which the nation is now implored to open the National Treasury to a President who may well claim to speak with authority upon the "use of money for party purposes in our elections and public offices."

Should the folly, the partisan blindness, or the personal complicity of Congress grant to Mr. BUCHANAN the unrestricted use of the vast sums of money which Mr. SLIDELL now urges us to raise for his "discretionary employment," it is not difficult in the face of such revelations as this to imagine whither the millions will find their way. And the man who can claim for such an Executive the shadow of public confidence or the control of a single sixpence of the national money, not appropriated to his office by the existing law of the land, must be regarded as little less than a public enemy, and a willful accomplice in the disgrace which this unfortunate old man is so busily bringing upon his own station and the American name.

"Arizona and Sonora."

Mr. EDWARD E. DUNBAR, of this City, is contributing to the columns of the TIMES a series of articles under the above heading, the seventh appearing to-day. Few men are so well qualified to furnish reliable information about those regions as Mr. D. He is a gentleman whose personal respectability entitles his statements to credit; and his means of acquiring the knowledge he communicates have been unusually good. Among the first settlers of California, he early left that new State, and prompted by a spirit of enterprise, peculiarly American, led a company of miners into the interior of Arizona, where, for several years, he directed their operations, at the same time traveling extensively through that territory, New-Mexico and Sonora. His articles will be found worthy the attention of all who feel any interest in those much talked-of sections. But our object in thus referring to them is specially to direct attention to the statements in the present number respecting the inefficiency of the military posts in furnishing protection to settlers in New-Mexico, and particularly in Arizona, against the plundering and murderous Apaches. According to Mr. D.'s observations, the posts are utterly inefficient—the savages robbing the settlers, and even selling their booty under the walls of the forts. To use Mr. DUNBAR'S words, "the action of the United States Government, on this frontier, through its military stations and Indian agencies, were it not for its painful and ruinous results, would be a *stupendous farce*." Such is the language of a reliable man, who knows of what he speaks. The Government cannot innocently neglect the condition of citizens who reside in Arizona, nor safely deny them protection. It is from men personally familiar with that region, and who understand the character of the tribes that infest it, the War Department must derive counsel safe to be followed; and the case of Arizona is one which will not tolerate further neglect.

THE RESTORATION OF COMMODORE STEWART.—Congress was fairly laughed out of the absurd proposition which was entertained in both Houses of conferring the unmeaning title of Brevet-Admiral on the gallant STEWART, as a recompense to our naval veteran for the wrong done him by the too famous "Retiring Board." But he has been restored to his former position in the Navy by the title of Senior Flag-officer. He did not, in truth, suffer any inconvenience, neither loss of pay nor character, by the decision of the Board in retiring him, and no other recompense than restitution was actually demanded. But, it is a great pity that Congress did not improve the opportunity which his case presented, of creating a new rank for him, which should remain as a permanent reward for long years of service to the new generation of naval heroes. The possibility of some day arriving at a position which will be a recompense for a life-service of faithful toil, will go far to reconcile the subordinate officers of the Navy to their limited pay and slow promotion.

Board of Supervisors.

IMPROVING THE CORONER'S OFFICE—WHO CAN REMIT TAXES.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on County Officers in favor of paying the bills of Coroners Gamble, Hills, Perry and Connery for services during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858, amounting to $3,397 31. The same committee reported that the present location of the Coroner's office pleased the coroners, but that it needed repairs, and recommended the appropriation of $500 therefor. The report was laid over. A communication was received from the Mayor enclosing the legal opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation that the Common Council has no power to remit taxes, but that that power belongs exclusively to the Supervisors. It was ordered that 250 copies of the document be printed.

The Committee on County Officers reported in favor of paying the bill of James C. Willett, amounting to $5,163 47 for services as Sheriff during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858. It was ordered that the bill be paid. The report of the same Committee in favor of allowing the County Treasurer a clerk at $1,500 per annum was laid over.

The report of the Committee on County Officers, in favor of reducing the fee for recording marriages from 10 to 2 cents, was adopted.

It was directed that the bill of Company S, of the Eighth Regiment, for services rendered during the riots of June and July, 1857, amounting to $55 50, be paid.

Mr. KENNEDY offered a resolution calling on the Comptroller to direct the Receiver of Taxes to take measures to "effectually check the mutilation, under the action of the Common Council, of the tax lists, after having been approved by the Supervisors of the County." The resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

Governors of the Almshouse.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOARD—THE LOBBYING COMMITTEE.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Governor DUDLEY presiding. Messrs. Pudney & Russell gave notice of a suit against the Board to recover the sum of $1,500, which amount had been voted by the Governors to Doctor W. T. G. Morton, as an equivalent for the use in the Hospitals of sulphuric ether, and which Dr. M. had assigned to plaintiffs. On motion of Governor SMITH the paper was referred to Messrs. Evarts and Busteed, who have the subject of the constitutionality of the appropriation at present under consideration. The report of the Special Committee in favor of procuring a house for the Warden of the City Prison was called up and adopted. Governor MOLONEY is very anxious to make a trip to Albany at the expense of the City. He called from the table his resolution directing the appointment of a Committee of three to go to Albany and attend to the interests of the Board. He thought there was evidently a determination in the Legislature to introduce "suthin" affecting the interests of this Board. If that should be anything favorable to the interests of the City he would be willing "to go for't," and so would all the members of the Board be willing "to go for't."

Governor W. T. PINKNEY was not aware that there was anything before the Legislature which called for the appointment of such a Committee. He knew of no reason why gentlemen should want to go there, unless they had private business to take them, and if that was the case the City certainly should not bear their expenses. Governor MOLONEY replied indignantly that if Gov. PINKNEY had any knowledge of any member of the Board having personal interests to look after in going to Albany, he might say what he had; otherwise he should retract it. Said Gov. M., "He charges his fellow-associates with penury motives, and he should be called strictly to account for such a gross charge. Such language is unbecomin' a man that has an honest heart in his system." Gov. PINKNEY quietly replied that he should reassert what he had always said, that he knew of no other reason than that which he had named why any gentleman should want to make a trip to the Capital at present. Gov. MOLONEY thought Gov. P. had not read the papers, but declared that he would not take the trouble to instruct him. Gov. B. F. PINCKNEY moved that the Committee should be instructed to urge the following modifications of the laws governing the Board: That its power should be limited in making appropriations, all estimates for expenditures being made by a Committee from the Supervisors and the Almshouse Governors; that $10,000 should be appropriated to the County to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics properly chargeable on other counties; and that all children found running in the streets between the hours of nine and three should be taken to the Almshouse, or Randall's Island, unless their parents could give security for sending them to school. After a rambling discussion, the whole matter was referred to Governors B. F. PINCKNEY, SMITH and MOLONEY, as a Special Committee, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

The following is a summary of the weekly statement:

Number remaining Jan. 15, 1859		7,927
Admitted		1,433
Total		9,360
Died	30	
Discharged	1,083	
Sent to Penitentiary	125	
Sent to State Prisons	12	1,250
Remaining Jan. 22, 1859		8,110
Increase		183

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Ten Million Loan—Secretary Cobb and the Tariff—Indian Troubles in Texas—Uniform Decimal Currency, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The bids for the new Loan sum up thirty millions. The average premium accepted is two and sixty-two hundredths per cent. The average on the last was four and twenty-five hundredths per cent. Three bids from Philadelphia, covering two millions, reached the Department one hour after the time for receiving bids had closed. They reached the city in time, but were erroneously sent first to the Sixth Auditor. Secretary COBB refused to consider them, and the point will be contested.

Mr. COBB is opposed to the proposition of the House Committee to increase the Tariff. Reliable assurances reached him yesterday from New-York, that the revenue from imports would reach sixty-three millions. Such is the opinion of yourmen "on 'change." The Secretary fears, if the Tariff is interfered with, that the "protective" influence will control the new bill.

A complaint was lodged to-day, against Collector SCHELL, for suspending a subordinate. The Secretary refused to interfere.

The statement that the Oregon war debt had been reduced from five millions to one is incorrect. No result has yet been arrived at.

The official Navy Register will be ready for distribution in about three weeks. It will show 27 deaths among the 291 retired officers.

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day. The pressure for office is now greater than at any time since the inauguration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

ST. CLAIR DENVER will probably be appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, *vice* HENLEY, removed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

A letter from Superintendent NEIGHBORS, dated Austin, Texas, Jan. 10, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, mentions that a band of white men from El Paso County had stolen into the camp of a party of Indians known to be remarkably peaceable, massacreing seven of them, besides wounding a number of their companions. It is apprehended that, in consequence of this outrage, the Indians will commence an indiscriminate war on the border settlements.

Although coupons cannot be issued for less than six months interest on the new loan, yet should the successful bidders regard it of any advantage to receive coupons of interest from the 1st instant, with the certificates of stock, they will be so issued at the Treasury Department on the payment of the interest from the 1st of January to the date of the deposit of the principal.

The action of the House, to-day, in laying on the table three several memorials asking the establishment of as many new mail steamer lines, is considered as indicative of hostility to all such measures by that body.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent document sent to the House, suggests an invitation from the United States to the commercial countries of Europe, to meet in a representative body for consultation on a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures, and a uniform system of commercial statistics, being of the opinion that this reform would be favorably received, and probably adopted by each of the countries so represented. He says our own Government occupies a position, both political and commercial, which would justify it in taking the lead in the matter.

The mystery of the two black cats, alluded to in the Senate to-day by Mr. GREEN, is, that, as the galleries of the Senate chamber rest on trussels, a trap-door is left at each of the four corners of the chamber for the workmen to go below. Two stray cats got underneath, where they subsisted for three or four weeks on the crumbs that fell from the public table.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SENATORS DOUGLAS AND FITCH—MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH ON CUBA—THE IRWIN IMPEACHMENT CASE—THE NAVY-YARD INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859.

The debate out of which the recently pending difficulty between Senators DOUGLAS and FITCH arose, having occurred in "secret session," it is of course difficult to obtain perfectly accurate and reliable reports of its character, and especially of the finer shades of expression, and details of manner and circumstance necessary to a fair appreciation of the whole scene. Each account is apt to partake more or less of the bias of the relator, controlled to some degree at least by the personal bias of friends of one party or the other. As I telegraphed to-night, some of Mr. DOUGLAS' friends think my dispatch published in the TIMES of this date is susceptible of a construction placing him in the attitude of an aggressor—and of having willfully provoked personalities. I am free to say that I intended nothing of the kind, and that I believe such interpretation of the facts would be unjust.

The gist of the whole affair may be briefly stated. Sundry Illinois appointments had been acted upon during the absence of Mr. DOUGLAS, contrary to the usual practice of the body, and without waiting to learn from a Senator representing the State whether the appointees were fit for the positions assigned them, or not. Mr. DOUGLAS took occasion to reprobate this course, and stated that if he had been present when the nominations were acted upon, he would have presented considerations to show that some of the nominations at least ought not to have been confirmed. It was in this natural connection, and entirely in place, that he expressed in decided terms his unfavorable opinion of certain nominees.

Mr. FITCH embraced the opportunity to reply with bitterness, indulging in the personalities out of which the recent correspondence between him and Mr. DOUGLAS originated. In order to justify his language, he availed himself of the fact that his own son was a Federal appointee in Illinois, assuming that this son was among those whom the Senator from that State had assailed,—when, in fact, said son was not upon the list of nominees to which Mr. DOUGLAS had specifically referred, and he could not justly or reasonably have been supposed to include him therefore in his censure. I am assured further, from an authoritative source, that Mr. DOUGLAS applied no epithets to Mr. FITCH in response to his personal reflections, although the debate went on for a long while in a tone of considerable acerbity.

This somewhat specific statement of the origin of the transaction clearly shows that a quarrel was *sought* with Mr. DOUGLAS, and that Mr. FITCH went out of his way to get it, under the pretence that he considered his son assailed, when he subsequently admitted unequivocally that no such assault was made. Hitherto your correspondent has forborne from any expression of opinion in the case, either on one side or the other; but now that the affair is over and amicably adjusted, I cannot forbear declaring the well-settled conviction, from pretty careful sifting and comparison of such statements as are obtained from the friends of both parties, that the issue was made up for the occasion, and that this whole affair presents decided confirmation of the charge, made some time since, that a conspiracy had been arranged among the enemies of the Senator from Illinois, having for its object the entanglement of Mr. DOUGLAS into personal difficulties, with a view of either getting him out of the way, or of degrading him by loading him with personal indignity. Just how far the plot has succeeded in the present instance, the correspondence between Messrs. DOUGLAS and FITCH—which will doubtless be published with this letter—will enable the public to decide. My impression is that these documents will not disappoint his friends in any particular.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech to-day, in relation to Mr. SLIDELL'S Thirty Million bill, was a masterly and statesmanlike achievement, and has elicited marked commendation here. The Senator evidently does not intend to gratify the Administration by making a false issue on the Cuban question. Perceiving clearly that the whole Cuban programme, as now presented, has no basis of sincerity, but is designed merely for political clap-trap and party effect, he puts his Senatorial thumb on his nose, and performing certain significant gyrations with his fingers, says, "No, you don't, gentlemen! We are not disposed to create this great public debt, to aid you in your meaningless scheme of clap-trap; but if you really *are* in earnest, let's look around to see if we are ready to maintain the issue you propose, and if not, let us go to work at once and prepare for it." I do not understand Mr. SEWARD to oppose the acquisition of Cuba itself; that is a question for consideration when it becomes practical, instead of being a mere abstraction.

Additional witnesses have been examined before the Judiciary Committee in the Irwin Impeachment case. One of these, Mr. HAYS, formerly United States Marshal in IRWIN'S District, testified that, when he filled that office, he paid over to the Judge a portion of the Clerk's fees due the latter, in quarterly instalments, at the rate of $2,000 per annum. This he did by order of the Judge's agent, then Clerk of the Court, who came to him with his father, and stated that by an agreement between them this amount was to be paid to the Judge. Witness paid these instalments to the Judge, under this arrangement, and then discovered them because the son objected, complaining that he hadn't enough to live on, and thus broke up the arrangement. By this witness it was also proven that meetings of the Court, in Chambers, were called and charged against the United States when there was not the least occasion for them.

Mr. S. WEBB, a prominent member of the Pittsburg Bar, testified that when in 1850 charges were presented against IRWIN before Congress, the Judge called upon him, placed his letter of resignation in his hands, addressed to the President of the United States, requested him to see the prosecutors, and, in case they would consent to abandon the proceedings for impeachment, authorized him (Mr. S.) to mail the resignation aforesaid to the President. The prosecutors agreed to this arrangement, and the resignation was mailed, but was taken out of the office again by the son-in-law of the Judge, Mr. BLAIR.

Officers have gone North to subpœna witnesses for examination before the Sherman Committee of investigation into the affairs of the Navy Department and certain Navy Yards. It is said that the Committee are already bringing out some rather interesting facts. The limited time remaining for the action of the Committee, constitutes the chief hope of the criminals. Singularly enough, Speaker ORR not only failed to put a single man upon the Committee whose name its mover had suggested to him, but he selected one member who is already on the Judiciary Committee, and whose time is necessarily so much occupied in the important Impeachment case pending there that he cannot spend much if any time on the special Committee. As an inevitable result, the special Committee instead of having ten hours a day to give to its work, must necessarily be satisfied with an hour or two, unless one Committee or the other goes on without being full. Mr. ORR'S conduct in this respect has more marked significance from the fact that one of the gentlemen indicated to him as a suitable co-laborer with Mr. SHERMAN has abundant leisure to devote to any such special duty. Had the Speaker desired to cripple the investigation and render it ineffectual, he could scarcely have devised a more certain method of accomplishing his purpose. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The Vice-President being necessarily absent for some days, Mr. FITZPATRICK was chosen Chairman *pro tem.*

Mr. PUGH rose to a question of privilege on the subject of the report of the Executive Session which appeared in the New-York papers, and especially in the *Herald*. He handed the *Herald's* correspondence to the Secretary to read, but Mr. CRITTENDEN suggesting that it was out of order, it was stopped.

Mr. PUGH expressed in moderate, but decided, language his disapprobation of such a breach of the confidence of the Senate.

Mr. FITCH agreed with Mr. PUGH in denouncing the impropriety of the correspondence.

Mr. DAVIS characterized the correspondence as untrue, and said that he had applied to the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) no such language as was therein reported.

Mr. DOUGLAS agreed in this assertion.

Mr. DAVIS would suggest an inquiry into the offence against the Senate.

Mr. GREEN, in agreeing in condemnation of the offence, said, amid much laughter, that he had accidentally discovered and communicated the fact to the Vice-President that there was a small room within ear-shot on the northeast corner of the lobby, having no egress except by a trap door. The room was searched and found to contain two black cats. He would suggest an investigation as to whether workmen had been bribed to construct hiding-places for eaves-droppers. Anyhow, there is a cat hole in the northeast corner of the lobby.

Mr. MASON said the experience of Senators must have indicated that information of secret transactions in the Senate is obtained less from eaves-dropping persons than from a breach of confidence on the part of some one enjoying confidence. He referred, as an example, to the secret deliberations on a treaty five or six years since, which were daily spread abroad in the newspapers. He concluded with some remarks on that portion of the Press correspondents who cater for the depraved taste of the public. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. GREEN submitted a resolution calling for the correspondence of Mr. NUGENT, Special Agent at Vancouver's Island and Columbia. Adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

With the exception of brief remarks from Mr. WILSON, who offered an additional amendment, and from Messrs. SIMMONS, BRODERICK and DAVIS, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, occupied the whole day in explaining why he would vote against the bill, which he considered neither a necessary act under the war-making power of the Constitution, nor as a test of Democracy.

The discussion of Mr. SLIDELL'S Cuban report was assigned for Monday next. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, from the Post-office Committee, made an adverse report on the memorial of the Mount Vernon Association, asking that the regents thereof be granted the franking privilege, the Committee being of the opinion that said privilege ought to be restricted rather than extended; also, an adverse report on a memorial proposing the abolition of the Post Office Department.

On motion of Mr. ENGLISH, the Committee on Post-offices was discharged from further consideration of the memorial of CHARLES BUTTERFIELD, praying for the establishment of a line of steamers between the principal American and Mexican ports on the G

formed Congress in his earliest Message of a constant for the care and support of those captured Africans. The arrangement was a wise and humane one, for which he took the precedent of President Monroe.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said he was opposed to all laws in reference to the Slave-trade.

Mr. Pearce—Then repeal them; but so long as they remain carry them out.

Mr. Spratling, of Mississippi, moved a proviso, that no part of the money shall be used for the support or education of any Africans heretofore or hereafter captured and returned to their native land, after they shall have been delivered into the hands of an agent or agents. He believed in a strict construction of the Constitution, and objected to schooling and educating such Africans at the public expense.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, said if there was one clause in the bill which more than another met the approbation of the people, it was that now under consideration. It was the most meritorious appropriation in the entire bill.

Mr. Craig objected to the President's making a contract to support and educate the negroes of the Afric. If he could make a contract for one year he could make a contract for life. He urged a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and was not able to discriminate between a false and strained construction of law by a high Executive officer, and by a band of cut-throats.

Mr. Nichols replied, defending the appropriation. He believed everything the President had done to the matter was dictated by a high sense of honor to the country and the requirements of humanity. The Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the report of the special agent, Mr. Nugent, to Vancouver's Island. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The bill to increase the powers and duties of the Public Administrator was reported favorably.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill requiring all County Treasurers to file in the County Clerk's office all papers relating to trust funds belonging to infants.

The bill to regulate theatres, by prohibiting the admission of young persons alone, was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan 25.

The House occupied most of the morning session in discussing the bill giving notaries and counsellors at law the power of Commissioners of Deeds.

The section conferring such powers on counsellors at law, was stricken out after a long debate.

The general orders have been also acted upon today.

Additional by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Passengers by the Overland Mail report the weather remarkably fine, and the roads in good order.

The Indian Agent at Fort Yuma had returned from the Mohave villages without accomplishing the release of the women and children mentioned as captured in a previous report.

Col. Hoffman had left Fort Tejon with an escort of cavalry, to establish a post fur his command, the Sixth Infantry.

The Apaches were peaceable and the Camaeches had gone South.

A large fire was raging in the woods near Fayetteville, Ark., which, it was feared, would extend many miles and do much property.

A large party of gold-hunters were preparing to leave Fort Smith for Pike's Peak.

Mr. Butterfield has abandoned the project of conveying the mail from Fort Smith to Memphis by silver, on account of the low stage of water.

An unusual amount of snow along the 35th parallel detained the mail. The Indians were also very hostile.

Much excitement existed at Carson Valley respecting the laws of Utah, and meetings have been held taking strong grounds against the jurisdiction of Utah and requiring the Utah Probate Judge to abstain from the exercise of the duties of his office. Other meetings sustained the Utah authorities, but favored separation from that Territory.

The Oregon Legislature had been occupied for several days in discussing a proposition to adjourn *sine die*, inasmuch as a State Legislature had been elected, and that the probabilities were that Oregon would soon assume the reins of self government.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

No. 52—Francis Martin, Administrator of Dennis T. Donovan, *vs.* Christian Thompson. Argued fur both sides.

No. 53—James Cyrot Gentes *et al. vs.* W. F. Vredenburg & Co. *et al.* Case dismissed.

No. 54—Daniel Poorman *et al. vs.* Woodward & Duesenberry. Argued for both sides.

No. 55—Charles Beleher & Co. *vs.* George C. Lawrenson, Collector of New-Orleans. Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND THE ARABIA.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 25—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Arago*, now in her 14th day from Southampton. The weather is pretty clear, with some indications however, of rain. Winds light from south west.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 25—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 15th inst. Weather clear and calm.

Suicide for Love.

HORSEHEADS, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 25.

A young men named George W. Wilson committed suicide this evening, by shooting himself with a pistol. The reason assigned for the act is disappointment in love.

Congressional Nominations in Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 25.

In the Second Congressional District of this State, the Hon. John Woodbury has been nominated for Congress. On an informal ballot, 98 votes were cast, of which Mr. Woodbury received 81; R. S. Baldwin, 13; S. W. Kellogg, 3, and Benj. Douglas, 1. The nomination was made unanimous for Mr. Woodbury by acclamation.

The Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The mails per Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* will close at the Post-Office at 9 A. M., to-morrow and the steamer will leave at about noon.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta*, arrived at her wharf at 11 o'clock this morning. All well.

The screw steamer *Chesapeake*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf at 12 o'clock to-day.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. Adams, from New-York, arrived at the bar at 8 o'clock, and at the wharf at 12 o'clock Monday night.

Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—The members of this energetic Association will give Rossini's celebrated oratorio of "Moses in Egypt," on Thursday next, at the Cooper Institute. The work has been in preparation for some time, and will undoubtedly be given with the precision for which this Society is celebrated. Mr. Robert Stoepel's grand romantic symphoey of "Hiawatha" now engages the attention of the members.

Brooklyn Harmonic Society.—A complimentary concert to Mr. Carl Prox will be given by the members of this Society to-night at the Athenæum. The programme opens with Mozart's G minor Symphoey, a number of classical choruses, several solos (by Messrs. Brandes, Stewart and Speirs) and an overture and march with chorus, are also on the bills. It promises to be a very interesting musical entertainment.

Harp Matinee.—Mr. Aptommas, the celebrated harpist, announces a *matinée* for Thursday next, at Dodworth's. The programme contains a large number of elaborate modern harp compositions, from which the audience is requested to make a selection at the performance. Mr. Aptommas will be assisted by Mr. Albert Wolfsohn.

The Oratorios.—This is the name bestowed on a series of entertainments now progressing at the Cooper Institute, and at the Athenæum, Brooklyn. The design is to furnish a cheap entertainment of elocution and music. Ten songs and recitations are given each evening, under the direction of Messrs. Emerson, Colburn, Nash, and Curtis. The idea is a good one, and will doubtless meet with encouragement.

The Poughkeepsie Tragedy.—The examination in the case of the Union-street murder, in Poughkeepsie, was continued on Monday afternoon, before the Coroner. The evidence shows that Frederick Lewis Gould, after deliberately striking Eliza Lawrence with an axe in the stomach, continued to mock and abuse her, and followed her into her room and beat her there. James Johnson testified that he saw Gould strike her with the axe, the blow sounding as if struck in a bed or some soft substance; saw her holding her bowels; and heard Gould say he would kill her if she did not stop her groaning, and anybody who would take it up for her he would knock to h—ll; saw him drink two or three times with women. Alfred Charlton heard him threaten her after the blow with the axe, and heard a noise as of a body falling; heard her cry, "Oh, dear me, Lew!" "You are killing me!" and his reply, "I am going to be your damnation." Caroline Bailey saw him, when Eliza was dying, standing over the bed, holding her head and calling her name. Dr. Cooper testified that there were two ruptures in the intestines, sufficient to cause death. The jury rendered a verdict of murder against Gould.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Our Colored Population.—A correspondent of the *Christian Register*, after having made inquiries and observations in relation to the colored population of this City, says the number of names of colored persons in the Directory is 1,849, out of a total of 139,604. The latter number represents a population of at least 750,000; this would give a colored population of *ten thousand*, assuming the proportion to hold good. This result is probably considerably within bounds. Of these 1 049 adults, 144 are porters, 204 waiters, 150 whitewashers, 80 coachmen and hostlers, 64 cooks, 48 barbers, 182 laborers, 121 seamen, 163 washers; 214 are marked as widows, and no occupation appended. Not more than 40 are in trade, and not above twice that number following regular mechanical trades, other than those enumerated: 2 are farmers, 1 broker, 2 printers, 6 physicians, 7 teachers, and 18 reverend clergy and 1 ventriloquist. There are nine organized religious societies—five Methodist, two Episcopal, one Presbyterian and one Congregational. There is a colored home for the aged and infirm, having at present about 200 inmates, and drawing annually from the Board of Governors of the City institutions $12,000 towards its support. There is also an Orphan Asylum, which receives $6,000 per annum from the City. Also an African Society for Mutual Relief; a Society for Promoting Education among Colored Children; one grand lodge and three subordinate lodges of colored Masons. The City supports six colored ward and three primary schools, in which 2,383 pupils were taught last year.

Policemen Making Themselves Useful.—The idea that Policemen are never to be found when wanted is not altogether a correct one. The house No. 124 Elm-street, for several years past, has borne a bad character, and has had Mrs. Elizabeth Brown for a landlady. Mrs. Brown has a sharp eye to business. To prevent unpleasant scenes at her place, she keeps herself on good terms with the policemen of the Ward. Almost any time, so it is authoritatively stated, half a dozen of the Ward officers may be seen there, taking their ease with the feminine *attachés* of the establishment. At a late hour on Monday evening, a German was arrested at the house, for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, Conn. The unfortunate utterer of the bad bill was taken, yesterday, before Justice Bennan. He stated that as soon as the bill was discovered to be worthless—of which fact he alleges he was before ignorant—the landlady gave a call, and in a twinkling he was surrounded by no less than three of the blue-coated Police. He stated, further, that although he had been a resident of the City for ten years, it was the first instance he had known of policemen so quickly responding to calls for their services.

Ball of Scott Life Guard.—One of the best balls of the season was that of the Scott Life Guard, which took place last evening at Niblo's Saloon. This was the first annual ball of this corps, composed of men who served their country in the Mexican War. The room was splendidly decorated with flags, swords, drums, and muskets, and around the room were suspended several very fine portraits of the gallant veteran General Scott, as also a number of shields, on which were inscribed the names of the different battles in which General Scott was a participant. Among the distinguished visitors who honored the ball with their presence, were Ex-Governor King, Mayor Tiemann, General Wheat, Cols. La Gai, of the Fifty fifth Regiment, and Pinckney, of the Sixth Regiment, Surgeon Satar, of the First Division, and a number of others. The ball was a decided success, and the Scott Life Guard may well feel proud of their first anniversary celebration.

The Savannah Deserters.—The fourteen seamen who were shipped here for the ship *Mary Hammond*, lying at Savannah, and who were sent out by the steamer *Montgomery*, were seduced to desert by one Dunn, who follows the "Shanghae" business in Savannah. The sailors were found at Dunn's house, arrested and lodged in jail. One of them turned State's evidence, and it having been shown that they signed the contract with the agent of the *Mary Hammond*, the Justice decided that they were bound to carry it out, and an order was granted committing the whole party to jail, to await the orders of the owners; also to pay all costs and jail fees. Afterwards the sailors all went on board the *Mary Hammond*. Dunn was to be prosecuted for "river piracy."

Ice in the Rivers.—The North River was yesterday filled with floating ice, which, as there was no wind, was pretty evenly distributed over its whole surface, and was moved up and down by the ebb and flow of the tide. No vessels under sail are now visible on the North River, and very few on the East River, those having occasion to move being wholly dependent upon steam-tugs. Pilots coming up from below reported considerable drift ice in the lower bay, much of which is brought down from the Kills and Raritan Bay.

Who Owns the Bark Laurens?—Mr. Jas. W. Hannum, the Boston ship broker, who purchased the bark *Laurens*, was not the owner of the vessel, but she was purchased by him for other parties, in whose name she stood when seized. Mr. Hannum says he is not aware that there is any evidence which would justify her seizure. She is an old ship, and is, he says, well found for a whaling voyage, and will probably be released upon a full investigation of the matter.

Who Shall have the Steam Fire Engines.—The Committee from the Board of Councilmen had a meeting last evening at "The Crystal" in Grand-street. They decided to report against concurring with the Board of Aldermen in giving the steam fire engine "J. C. Cary" to the exempt firemen, and voted to entrust it to the custody of Engine Company No. 42. Nothing further of importance transpired.

The Frigate Brooklyn.—This vessel, which was expected to go to sea to-morrow, is detained by an order from Washington, countermanding her sailing until further instructions. Her chief engineer, and several other officers, have been summoned to Washington upon the investigation now progressing in relation to the alleged fraudulent awarding of Navy contracts.

Westward Boys.—A very interesting party of homeless boys, who have been in the newsboys' lodging-house for some weeks, are to leave the office of the Children's Aid Society, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) for the West. Some of the children have suffered greatly from poverty and the inclemency of the season, and are very eager to find good homes so far from the evils of the City.

Supplies for the Paraguay Expedition.—The brigne *Edisto* is announced to sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to day, with supplies for the Paraguay Expedition, at 12 o'clock. Letters will be received at the Lyceum in the Yard, and at the counting room of Mr. Arthur Leary, in Beaver-street.

Death of Surgeon Hudson.—Doctor Hudson, who was Sergeon of the *Niagara* upon her late cruise to the coast of Africa, died in Brooklyn on Sunday, supposed to be from disease contracted while on the coast. He has been 13 years in the service.

Not the Man.—Mr. William Eaves, of No. 295 Pearl-street, desires that it should be known that he is not the Eaves reported as having been arrested on a charge of smuggling watches.

Police Reports.

Descent on a Disreputable House.—At a late hour Monday night, several officers of the Fourteenth Precinct made a descent upon the alleged house of ill-fame No. 15 Howard-street. The keeper of the place claimed that it was a lager-bier saloon, and all the usual accompaniments for dispensing the Teutonic beverage were visible. A frescoed bar, whiskered bartender, lager-bier casks, tables of manifold sizes and forms, a profusion of girls circulating the foaming beverage, and a melancholy-looking man behind a piano, were all to be seen. The Police made quick work. The doors were closed, and the proprietor, his wife and seven girls were arrested. The visitors, about thirty in number, were considerably frightened at first, supposing that they, too, would be "taken" but they were allowed to depart—a permission which they made haste to avail themselves of, not unheeding in their abrupt departure the upsetting of tables and demolition of glasses. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house and detained all night, and yesterday were conveyed before Justice Welsh for a hearing. The girls were discharged and the proprietor, who gave his name as Antoine Muller, was required to give bail in $500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions, the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Wm. Hastings *alias* "Dublin Tricks," become his surety. Two young girls under 16 years of age, belonging to very respectable families, were rescued a few days since from this house, and it was through their information that the police descent was made.

A Serious and Singular Complaint.—Samuel Gumpel, a very honest-looking German, made a somewhat curious complaint yesterday, before Justice Welsh, against his wife. He says in his affidavit that his wife, one Leonora Gumpel, yesterday, the 24th inst., and at different times before, behaved herself in a very disorderly way, by calling the defendant very bad names, which is too delicate to state herein; that she gets drunk very often, and that her business is of a very questionable character; that she sells prostitutes from one house of ill-fame to another, and that these girls are nearly all day at his residence, situated as before stated. Deponent further says that he is a cigar-maker by trade, and keeps a shop for selling cigars, tobacco, &c., at No. 120 Centre-street, in this City, and that his business suffers a great deal in consequence, and that these girls are going in and out of the deponent's shop all day, and that his wife orders him to go outside in the street, and also his customers, and so doing so he, the deponent, loses very much in his business, and this is the reason that some very unhappy differences have arisen between himself and his wife. Further deponent says he is acquainted with a person named George Henry Smith, who can and is willing to swear to this statement at any time, if required; and the deponent says that he is sure and verily believes that his wife is the very person who abuses and ill-treats the deponent at different occasion without any reason, and therefore begs to request his Honor, Justice James H. Welsh, to have this aforesaid Leonora Gempel summoned, so that he could come to a mutual understanding with her." The Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of the alleged Amazonian and immoral Mrs. Gumpel.

A Woman Found Dead.—At an early hour on Monday evening, Susan Roberts, an Englishwoman, was found dead by the Police, in the alley-way of the dwelling-house No. 270 Sixth-street. Dr. O'Hagan and *Paramour* made a post-mortem examination, and gave it as their opinion that death was caused by intemperance, and the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

A Scoundrel.—Messrs. C. C. Holmes & Co., dry goods dealers at No. 307 Grand-street, on Monday afternoon sent a boy fourteen years of age, who is in their employ, to an exchange office in the Bowery for the purpose of getting some uncurrent money changed. As he was returning to the store a man stepped up to him, representated that he was an officer, and telling him that the money he had received was bad, asked him to give it to him, and he would go to the Exchange office and make them give him good money. The boy gave up the money, $186, and the pretended officer quickly dodged around the nearest corner and could not be found.

A Receiver of Stolen Goods Arrested.—Joseph Dryfuss, residing in Fifth-street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods. William Brunner, of No. 221 Broadway, made an affidavit before Justice Welsh, charging him with having feloniously bought a case of silk handkerchiefs valued at $150, which had been stolen from the showcase in front of his store. A gold watch, identified as stolen property, was found in his possession. He was locked up for examination.

Charge of Perjury.—George E. Schenck was received yesterday, by Justice Welsh, to give bail in $500, to answer a charge of perjury preferred by Mr. Ezra B. Weston. The charge is based upon a denial of the allegations contained in two affidavits made by the accused concerning the service of papers upon him, relative to a judgment rendered against him for $66, in the Court of Common Pleas, in favor of Mr. Weston.

Tombs Arrest.—Justice Connelly ordered the arrest of Charles Rhinehart, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of having obtained money from a woman, on a false promise to obtain the release of her husband from jail.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 152 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption.—Dr. Churchill's Discovery.
Winchester's gennine preperation of
DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH,
A specific remedy for the treatment of
CONSUMPTION.
The great success which has attended the use of the Hypophosphites in creating a very general inquiry, not only among the medical profession but also among the thousands who are suffering from Pulmonary Disease.
Price $2 per bottle, or three for $5. Sold wholesale and retail at the sole general depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., by J. WINCHESTER; also by CALLENDER & CO., sole agents for Philadelphia, 3d and Walnut sts., and by all respectable druggists. Circulars may be obtained at the office.

A New Article
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

To Lumber Dealers or Others.—The writer, a person of ten years' experience in buying and selling lumber and other building materials for a large retail yard, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services in purchasing or selling, or both, or is willing to engage in the business with a person of like experience, in the City or country, where there is a prospect of its being remunerative. Best references as to character, ability, &c., given. Address LUMBER, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Safeguard Insurance Company,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. Jan. 17, 1859.
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having re-examined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1856. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Better than a Revolver!!
The advice in the
TRICKS AND TRAPS.
Price 10c., free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 43 Park-row.

Bartholf's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

A Card.—Gentlemen's left-off clothing wanted for the Southern and Western markets. Wardrobes purchased to any amount. Call at the store, or address THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Dupuy's Liquid Bouquets, Exquisite in Fragrance and Variety.—Perfumed Jars, fragrant Pomades, Oils and Toilet Soaps, &c.
E. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Four Years' Experience with
HAIR RESTORATIVES.
The following letter, from a gentleman long and favorably known in Boston and vicinity, who has had most favorable opportunities of *knowing* of what he writes, will, we are sure, satisfy the most credulous:
WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 20, 1859.
Messrs. W. E. Hagan & Co.—*Gents:* I have been selling Heimstreet's "*Inimitable* Hair Restorative" for three or four years, *with good satisfaction and success.* I have tried various other articles in the market, but yours has the *decided preference* among them all. I have never hesitated to recommend it for *all* it claims to do. Several ladies of our town, who had been *wearing false hair for several years*, have laid it aside, and now have a *full and luxuriant* head of hair, of *original shade and color*, produced by using two or three bottles of your article; and when, by some means, they have been induced to try something else, palmed upon them as being superior, they have, almost *invariably*, returned to the use of your Hair Coloring again as the only *meritorious and reliable article* in use—finding it as a *toilette article* as cheap as any of the Hair Oils or Washes with which the market is flooded. I am yours, very truly.
S. B. EMMONS.
Remember that these *unparalleled* results were produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable*, the *original and only reliable* article in use.
Sold everywhere. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

MARRIED.

Chasty—Roe.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 17, by the Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Mr. Henry Chasty to Miss Hester A. Roe.

Anderson—Gildersleeve.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 24, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, the Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Stamford, Conn., to Miss Anna S. Gildersleeve, daughter of Thos. J. Gildersleeve, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

Griffin.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, of consumption, Fredrick D. Griffin, son of Geo. M. Griffin, of Savannah, Geo., in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Wm. H. Dornin, No. 167 West 36th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Vreeland.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, Benjamin Franklin, only son of John C. and Jane E. Vreeland, aged 3 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family, and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 29 Clinton st., New-York, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

Oakley.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 24, John Milton, infant son of Louisa and David J. Oakley, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Dominick-st.

Brower.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 22, Jane Brower, daughter of the late Theophilus Brower, of this City.

Jackson.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 22, Mr. Melancthon Jackson, son of the late Alexander C. Jackson, of this City, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Jacob Berdett, No. 161 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Woodbine.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 24, after a short illness, Mr. Robert O. Woodbine, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 78 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, Jan 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 30 West 29th st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Riley.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thos. Riley, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 Warick-st., on Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Watson.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 23, Jane D., wife of William S. Watson.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 179½ Hammond-st.

O'Neill.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, John O'Neill, of consumption, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 220 West 17th-st.

Branna.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 24, Augustus Branca, Esq., for many years a citizen of Norfolk, Va.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 13 Leroy-place.

Molenaar.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 23, suddenly, Catharine, widow of the late David Molenaar, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 75 East 36th-st.

Roach.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, Mrs. Sarah Roach, widow of the late Capt. John Roach, in the 73d year of her age.

Nichols.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, suddenly, Mrs. Julia B., relict of the late Starr Nichols, formerly of Danbury, Conn., aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Edward A., Edgar S., and Lucius B. Nichols, are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence No. 70 Orange-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

Hull.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, Jan. 24, Martha Louisa, youngest daughter of Martha B. and Wm. C. Hull, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Wm. C. Hull, Bushwick-av., near Marshall-st.

Wycoff.—At New Lotts, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 24, Ferdinand Lott Wycoff.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, New Lotts.

THE LATEST AND GREATEST
ANNOUNCEMENT!
ENGAGEMENT OF FELIX DARLEY,
BY THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
The proprietors of the New-York Mercury realize a just pride and pleasure in announcing the engagement of the world renowned and inimitable master of the humorous and graphic art.
FELIX O. C. DARLEY,
who will hereafter employ his magic pencil in illustrating the series of First-class Novelettes, by the best writers in America, which will be published in the columns of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
The engagement of Mr. Darley, which was only accomplished after much urgent solicitation, and the offer of the most liberal inducements, will invest the Mercury with
AN ARTISTIC PERFECTION
IN
PICTORIAL DISPLAY,
WHICH
CANNOT BE EQUALED BY ANY OTHER PAPER
and will prove the earnestness of our determination to outvie all competition, and make the New-York Mercury
A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE,
as a Journal of American Literature and Art.
Mr. Darley has engaged to design exclusively for the MERCURY, and FOR NO OTHER WEEKLY!
And, therefore, no cotemporary sheet can hope to approach the NEW-YORK MERCURY in the beauty and brilliancy of unique and appropriate illustration.
The first picture from Mr. Darley's pencil will appear in the NEW-YORK MERCURY, dated Feb. 19, 1859, in connection with a splendid romance of the sea, by Ned Buntline, entitled, SEAWAIF; OR, THE TERROR OF THE COAST. A Tale of Privateering in 1776.

NEW EXPRESS ARRANGEMENT
FOR
CHICAGO AND THE NORTHWEST.
The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have arranged with the PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY to run a "through Express" from NEW-YORK and the EAST to CHICAGO and the NORTHWEST.
The advantages of the new route, *viâ* the NEW-JERSEY, CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PENNSYLVANIA and PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROADS, entitle it to a full share of Express business. The line is short, direct, safe, and located through a region remarkably free from Winter obstructions.
EXPRESS GOODS are sent on the passenger trains, and have but two changes between NEW-YORK and CHICAGO.
EXPRESS CHARGES, under the new ARRANGEMENT, will be as low and favorable as can be obtained from any other regular Express Company.
The safety of the route, and the responsibility of the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, make the "NEW CHICAGO EXPRESS" peculiarly adapted for forwarding VALUABLES JEWELRY, BANK NOTES and SPECIE.
EXPRESSES leave the office, No. 49 Broadway, daily (except Sundays,) at 12:20 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. PARCELS AND VALUABLES EXPRESS at 5:15 P. M.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

REHBACH'S LEAD PENCILS,
IMPORTED BY WILLY WALLACH,
No. 131 William-st.
From the celebrated manufactory of J. J. Rehbach, in Regensburg, Bavaria, and sold by the principal Stationers of the United States and Canada.
These pencils are carefully assorted, and each grade is distinguished by a pontar brand. Particular attention is called to the "Opposition Pencil," (round black guilt;) and to the "People's Pencil," (round red guilt;) also to the "Engineer's Pencil," (hexagoe gilt.) All of which will be found superior to any other pencil in the market.
Always on hand a complete assortment of black and colored lead pencils of all the desirable grades. A discount allowed to the Trade proportioned to extent of orders.

ASTOR HOUSE.
The patrons of this House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended arrival, that their rooms may be ready for them. Especially during the Winter every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of guests; the proprietor feels grateful for the uninterrupted support he has received for twenty-one years. The Hotel is second to none in its system and solid comforts. Especial attention to Invalids. Its situation is most central; cars running from its immediate vicinity throughout the City. Travelers arriving from the East and from the North will find the small cars of the Harlem Railroad an economy and convenience especially at night. They set down their passengers in front of the House. Water closets and bath rooms on each floor.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of every description. Commencing at 22 cents per dozen.
36 WARREN-STREET.
This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS,
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon, Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
Dr. Witmer:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD S. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

TAYLOR'S AMERICAN BATH AND TOILET SOAP.—An entirely novel article, offered to the trade and to families. This Soap combines properties which make it an indispensable article in the bath for which it is highly recommended by the Medical faculty. Housekeepers, who, in the performance of their various culinary duties, frequently discolor their hands, will find this Soap to effectually remove the discoloration and render the skin agreeably soft and smooth. To be had wholesale of HALL, RUCKLE & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st; WRIGHT, GILLIS & BRO., No. 235 Washington-st; G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton st., and of druggists and grocers generally. JAS. H. TAYLOR,
Manufacturer, New-York.

FACTS.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT cures Chronic Rheumatism, pains of all kinds, either external or internal, Croup, Colic, Dysentery, &c. It is warranted to perform all it says it is stated or the money will be refunded. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold everywhere.

MORE MEDICAL JUGGLING.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

FALSE THEORIES EXPOSED.

MEDICAL INCOMPETENCY PROVED.

THE CAUSE OF WHITNEY'S DEATH SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

THE TRUE SCIENCE REVEALED.

CONDITION AND FEELING OF MR. WHITNEY BETW

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTY!!

COMFORT!!!

AND

ELEGANCE!!!

ARE INSURED BY WEARING

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

NEW

MATINEE SKIRT,

WHICH HAS

PATENT DETACHABLE

HOOP FASTENING

AND

ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the foot, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but two ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

LINEN GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,

are selling good

SHIRTING LINENS,

warranted sound, and all

PURE LINEN,

From 25 to 50 cents per yard.

ALSO,

TABLE DAMASKS.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

AND NAPKINS,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

These are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Corner Canal and Mercer,

are now offering, at Retail,

A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,

Imported for Spring sales.

$2 50 FOR DOUBLE CAMBRIC BANDS, $1 50 for double cambric bands,

6 to 20 cents for fine dimity bands, by

R. H. MACY, No. 204 and 206 6th-av.

6 TO 20 CTS. FOR NICE DIMITY BANDS, 50 cents for double cambric bands,

37 cents for double cambric bands, by

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

31 CENTS FOR DOUBLE CAMBRIC bands,

25 cents for double cambric bands,

18 cents for nice dimity bands, by

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

75 CENTS FOR DOUBLE CAMBRIC bands,

62 cents for double cambric bands,

18 cents for fine dimity bands, by

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, LACES AND ribbons,

Housekeeping dry goods, by

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MUSLIN BANDS 25 CENTS A YARD, worth 50;

Muslin double bands 20 cents, worth 75;

Dimity bands 6 to 20 cents, very cheap, by

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT RICHMOND'S,

NO. 667 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Embroidered French Cambric Bands, 1¼ yards long, choice patterns. Having purchased the whole stock of one maker at a great sacrifice, we will sell them at one-half the price; old price 12s., double band; present price 6s., double band. Special attention is called to these goods for the quality of work and muslin.

RICHMOND,

No. 667 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT SALE.

The entire stock to be sold out

at an immense reduction,

To close the business.

Great inducements offered to purchasers.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 579 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

Selling off at what they will bring

to close the concern.

Immense bargains offered at

SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.

A lot of Collars at less than half price.

N. PEARNES' UP-TOWN METROPOLITAN SHIRT AND HOSIERY STORE—No. 317 6th-av. We will sell, for two or three weeks only, at a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE, the balance of our immense stock of Wall and Winter Goods, such as Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Collars, &c., &c. Also, in connection with the above, Madame PEARNES' Winter stock of Boys' clothing.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $12 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES, Chambrays, Linens, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, De Laines, &c., &c., just received; also, a general assortment of Dry Goods just imported, and for sale by

WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give

ONE NEW LECTURE

at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 6th-st., as follows:

On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10

On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES AT THE SPRINGLER INSTITUTE.

PROF. BOSWELL D. HITCHCOCK will deliver the twentieth and last Lecture of his course, on the *General History of the World before Christ*, on TUESDAY, the 25th, at 7 o'clock.

PROF. HOWARD CROSBY will commence his course on the *History of Greece, and the Greek Empire*, on THURSDAY, the 27th, to be continued TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at the same hour.

PROF. VINCENZO BOTTA'S course on *Italy and the Roman Empire*, will follow.

GORHAM D. ARBOTT,
Principal.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

The sixth and last Lecture in this Course by Dr. R. D. Hitchcock. Subject—*The Human Races in America*. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at Rutgers-street Church (Dr. Kasson's.)

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets obtained at the door, and at usual places of deposit. RENET M. PIERCE, Principal.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 663 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:

MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock—*Measure for Measure*.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock—*Anthony and Cleopatra*.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock—*King John*.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—*Macbeth*.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 639 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Seats secured (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 639 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

ATTRACTIVE LECTURE.—A LECTURE ON Temperance, in connection with the exhibition of the admired picture of the "Death of King Alcohol," covering 300 square feet of canvas, will be given by the Rev. Dr. HOMAN, at the Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ P. M. Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the door.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE again in Clinton Hall, New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, and will deliver a discourse in Music Hall, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Orange sts.—entrance in Orange-st.—on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3 P. M. Subject may be given by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

DANCING.

CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 56 EAST 13TH-ST.

New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Private can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies on Monday and Thursday from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. To commence on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

[illegible] TUESDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

[illegible] SATURDAYS in New-York.

[illegible] the pleasure of informing his [illegible] spire Quadrille, mentioned as [illegible] in Paris, is the Evergreen [illegible] taught last season at his [illegible] last season by H. B. DODWORTH.

[illegible] DANCING ACADEMIES—[illegible] York, and No. 122 Clinton-[illegible] the formation of pupils at [illegible] masters; evenings [illegible] practising class;

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, for a thoroughly competent seamstress; suits and fine ladies' and children's clothes, and very good and capable with children; is a very intelligent and most respectable person. Also a situation wanted as first-class chambermaid and waitress, and fine washing and ironing, for a most respectable and experienced girl. Any lady in want of a really first-class up-stairs servant, and a thorough waiter, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD, THOROUGH cook and laundress, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is perfectly neat, trustworthy and capable. Also, a situation wanted for a very nice, smart efficient girl, for up-stairs work or child's maid; is a girl of very respectable appearance; wages $4 to $5. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family by a trustworthy girl; is fully capable at plain cooking, and an excellent washer and ironer; is economical in her kitchen, and will steady to please. Has 3½ years' reference. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as an experienced nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country or to travel; has long and satisfactory City references. Call, until engaged, at No. 134 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands every branch of the business; will take very moderate wages; also, a strong, willing girl as excellent cook and baker, and first-rate laundress, and makes the best of butter. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family; is a girl of religious principles, competent in her duties, of neat appearance, and respectful and obliging manners. Excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESpectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker, and has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 146 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for one week if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent woman; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; can do up fine clothes, muslins and laces, and make herself generally useful if required. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., or address SEAMSTRESS, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY woman, of high respectability and good City reference; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes bread, huscuits, &c.; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance and good character, as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, seamstress; understands good general housework; would engage to do it for a small family; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; can make good bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, or as chambermaid and to do part of the washing. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook and to assist in the washing, or to cook and to do the washing. Can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do sewing, or to do sewing and chamberwork; best of recommendations; can be seen by applying between the hours of 12 and 3, for three days, at No. 32 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has suited some of the best families in the City; understands all kinds of dessert; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 West 17th-st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, in a small family; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 91 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person, as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer; can be seen at her last place; call at No. 78 5th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and frooing. Good City references given. Call at No. 7 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good city references; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 125 12th-st., west of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business—all kinds of soups and game. Best City reference can be given. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and help in washing, or to do general housework for a small, private family. Good reference given. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a widow woman; is a good plain cook, understands pastry and baking; understands milk and butter. Prefers the country. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 Macdougal-st. corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 13th-st., west of 7th av., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as cook in a small private family; one who has the best reference from her last place; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 308½ 1st-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at corner of Columbia and Pacific sts., up stairs. South Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a small private family, to do general housework; can give City reference if required. Apply at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; has good City references. Apply at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., in bakery, for three days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPERS' SITUATION, BY an American lady, who has good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful. Address M. C. S., Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GET plain sewing; will go out by the day or take the work home. No. 218 Pacific st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, AND TO assist in washing. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid; is a good seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid; good City reference. Apply at No. 242 16th-st., third floor, tilt engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

WALES.

WANTED—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 169 Times office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOBER SCOTCH Protestant young man, a situation in the city as good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; can also do good vegetable gardener and farmer; will go to the country and to make himself useful; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN OF SOBER, steady habits, wants employment; is a good waiter in a private family, and has living references; would take care of a gentleman's place; is handy at any work. The best City reference given. Address R. JACKSON, No. 222 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardner, and understands farming and the care of horses in all its branches; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address B. W., No 166 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce first-rate reference. Address P. H., Box No. 102 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family, or respectable boarding-house. Can give the best of City references. Address J. H., Box 164 Times Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, without children, (in the house or out of house,) to take the charge of a small place in the country; is thoroughly experienced in vegetable gardening, driving carriage, care of horses, &c.; his wife is a thorough cook and dairy woman; are persons of moral principles; four years experience in this country; the most unqualified reference. Any gentleman wanting a steady, honest man will apply at No. 444 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED MAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the wife as cook or housemaid—has two years' reference. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 129 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best of references. Apply to or address T. M., No. 257 7th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAC, Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A competent man, with good references; is willing to take charge of horse, cows, &c. Address P. C., at seed Store, No. 8 John-st.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCH IMPORTERS.—WANTED—A situation by a young man, who has an extensive Southern and Western acquaintance. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of City references. Address Box No. 3,888 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; she must understand cutting and fitting children's dresses; unexceptionable City references required as to character and capability. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE. ONE HAVing some knowledge of the business preferred. Address X. L., Box No. 167 Times Office, stating reference and salary wanted.

WANTED.—CANVASSER IN THIS CITY BY an old and well established journal. To one conversant with the business a liberal arrangement will be made. Address A. J. S., Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK who understands her business, with City references. Apply at No. 56 7th-av.

WANTED—A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply at No. 176 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 70th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

GREAT REDUCTION—FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 362 Broadway. Terms reduced to one-half the usual charges, viz: $2 50 for the course. Pupils must register their names this week. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man; one whose preeminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably pre-eminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C., AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston st., will give a full practical course in double-entry, for only $10, and guarantees to qualify gentlemen for head book-keepers in any kind of business. For the $10 seats apply this afternoon or evening. Regular terms, $25.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MRS. ROWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THOROUGH ENGlish Education, and accustomed to teaching, would like a situation as Daily Governess, in a family, or as Assistant Teacher in a school, either in New York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Best of references given. Address L. W. S., Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where an interview may be obtained.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, UP town, a teacher to instruct the junior class in English, for a few hours each day. A Scotch or English lady preferred, and one who has had experience in teaching. Apply to Mr. HEGEMAN, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., at the Bible House, room No. 50.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED in Europe, under the best masters, wishes to obtain a few scholars in either instrumental or vocal music. Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,

at wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING NO FURTHER use for their piano-forte, will dispose of a $400 instrument for one half its value. Full 7 octave, rosewood, round corners, splendid tone, iron frame, beautifully ornamented, scalloped keys; best City makers. A cash customer will find a great bargain. Apply at the residence, No. 7 22-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT CHANCE.—A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave grand diagonal rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted for three years, in perfect order, worth $540, been used a few months, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $125—FULL 7-octave piano-forte, mahogany case, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, rosewood front sliding desk, iron plate, fine tone. Also, rosewood piano-forte for $115; one for $185, cost $300.

McDONALD & CO., No. 215 6th-av.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., [illegible] assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianos at very great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 426 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Table House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION

To be given at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.

Dodworth's full band of 30 musicians are engaged. Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had of the principal hotels and music stores.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 33 miles from New-York, 25½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 16 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; R. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advance.

Lots on 65th-st. and 5th-av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th av., 76th and 76th sts.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 7th and 79th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 5th-av. and 83d-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av., 86th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 5th-av., 9d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.

Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 8th-av.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-s., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next of the two lots and building corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x 100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.

Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.

Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to

A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—LOCAtion the most popular, healthy and convenient in the city; only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, viz.: Five (frame) on Canton-st., midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs., $3,450; and four (brick) on St. Felix-st., midway between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, $4 000; water in the houses throughout. Apply to W. R. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., or THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story end basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—A neat 2½ story frame house, filled in to peak, one block from Fulton av. cars, and fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; has gas throughout, bath-room, furnace, &c., &c. Two-story extension attached. Is nearly new and was built by days' work. Price $5,000. For further particulars address W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements; all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 6 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW OR TO EXCHANGE—For vacant lots from 50th to 100th sts.: two well-built brown stone and brick basement houses in thorough order; new painted and finished throughout; elighly situated in the best part of the upper portion of the City, near 25th-st. Apply to HOUSES, Box No. 2,777 Post-Office.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to

HOWES & CO., No. 83 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale in and about Jersey City, dwelling houses with all the modern improvements, at prices ranging from $1 100 to $14,000. Also vacant lots about one mile from the ferry at very low prices. Terms easy. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 93 Montgomery st., Jersey City. KEENEY & HALLADAY.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs., Murray Hill, two fine brown-stone front high-stoop houses, just finished, containing all the modern improvements, marble hellis black walnut doors, plated furniture, &c. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with ten rooms; the rent is but $40 cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Built in the very best style, and in one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTYEIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET T

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,712,631 95
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858	1,178,189 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$4,890,793 95
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,491,614 20
Losses paid during same period	$1,596,638 11
Returns of Premiums and Exp's.	406,925 19

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks	$1,830,034 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	856,200 00
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at	176,380 58
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2 029,907 58
Cash in Bank	190,569 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,293,167 41

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over
TWO MILLION DOLLARS
of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1854 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next from which date all interest will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of the Company, ascertained from the books of the Company, to the 1st day of January, 1859.

Certificates of profits were issued, amount to...$7,655,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859...1,360,000
Total profits for 16½ years...$9,015,310
Which certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed and canceled...5,879,730
Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st January, 1859...$3,136,580

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

[illegible] Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,
[illegible] Dennis,	Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
[illegible] Moore,	Caleb Barlow,	Dennis Perkins,
[illegible] Ellerston,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
[illegible] Cole,	Leonar. S. Suares,	William Wood,
[illegible] Bakersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
[illegible] Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
[illegible] Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	Henry O. Brewer,
[illegible] Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
[illegible] Holbrook,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
[illegible] Goodhue,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
[illegible] Parsons,	James Bryce,	E. J. Howland,
[illegible] Stone,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
[illegible] Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the East.

E. LARALDE,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Refers to
Messrs. Decoppet & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Marie & Kane, New-York.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 51 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	JOHN Q. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and L. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

E. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue Notes of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Bonds; Troy City Bonds, Detroit City Bonds, Cleveland City Bonds, Gas-Light Stocks, Buffalo City Water Bonds, Baltimore City Bonds.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE.—THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make advances upon the New-York Warehousing Company's storage receipts of flour, cotton, tobacco, iron and other staple products.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First Mortgage—on improved New-York City property. Apply to D. J. LYONS, No. 27 Wall-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Depôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS ON unquestionable Real Estate security; interest payable semi-annually. Apply to A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 36 Beekman-st., Room No. 1.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK, Long Island, for sale cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL...$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARVIN HAYES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSS,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Prince-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 25, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE,
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859. Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, on the 1st February, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d, By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1860, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.

JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

WM. H. CARY,	MICHAEL SNOW,
S. E. HOWARD,	J. B. BRUSH,
HENRY SANGER,	RICHARD BUTLER,
CYRUS BUTLER,	G. S. CARY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HEALY & BROOKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Signed, EDWARD HEALY.
THOS. L. BROOKS.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Annst., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG LAD BY THE NAME OF EDWIN W. LINDRAY, from Ohio, who arrived in this City on Friday last, is seeking for a brother, SAMUEL D. LINDSAY. Any information of the last named would be thankfully received by his brother. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 267 WEST THIRTY-THIRD-St., Jan. 20, 1859, Bank Account Book No. 68,767, marked Wm. Buchanan *vs.* Seaman's Savings Bank. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, at 31st-st. station, Hudson River Railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the northerly basin at Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply as the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a reappraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1859.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 21st of December, 1858, and was postponed from that time until Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the following applications: of the Jews' Hospital for a donation; Harlem Baptist Church for relief from assessment: Methodist Episcopal Church in 40th-st., for do.; Zion Church, for relief; indigent women, for a donation; 14th-st. Baptist Church Infirmary for relief from assessment; Managers of the Woman's Prison Association for grant of land; Daniel S. McLean, Michael Kane, Hugh McKenna, Francis Burbage, John Cramer, Smith Brothers, Lawrence O'Reilly, Cornelius Driscoll, Daniel Farrell and Edward Charry for remuneration for ice cs and injuries to horses. Bills of Mrs. Margaret Miller, Timothy O'Brien, F. R. Hartmann, James B. Thompson, M. D., F. Anderson, C. B. Ellis and Peter Duff. Claims of Elizabeth P. Durando, Theodore N. Vultee, John Farrell, R. R. Barlow and William D. Korschbaum for pay for destruction of property by rioters; also, the following petitions of James Styles, Adam Gendar, James M. Weed, New-York Gas Light Company, Robert Owens, Francis Haines, George A. Jones and others, John M. Colkin, Edward Doran, Joseph K. Riggs, James Gallagher and John Kelly, Ann A. Delaney, John Doudine and James Cassidy. All parties interested in the matters above enumerated will appear before the Committee, without further notification.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOS. W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS. } Finance.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Graud and Elm sts, until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, } Building
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee.
JOHN J. DYMOND, } Committee.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., } Committee.
FRANCIS DUNCAN, } Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND SCIENCES will meet on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the following subjects referred to said Committee:

Petition of Property-Holders, asking the lease of Reservoir Square to the American Institute. Petition of the American Institute asking for the same.

The condition of the Electric Clocks in the public buildings.

The erection of Kiosks in the City.

Petition of the Officers of the Sixth Regiment for a Stand of Colors.

Resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for Proposals from the New-York *Herald*, *Daily Times*, and *Tribune*, for the publishing of the official proceedings of the Common Council.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
JOHN T. HENRY, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Arts and Sciences.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Merion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as securily for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject matter relative to the removal of the telegraph poles, &c., will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will fully investigate the above subject. The Committee will be happy to hear both parties for or against the removal of the same. As this will very probably be their last meeting, they herewith solicit the attendance of all parties interested in the same to appear before them. The Committee will also act upon other subjects referred to them at the same time.

F. J. A. BOOLE, } Committee
THOMAS STEPHENS, } on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by James David, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858.

The Administrator of Charles Cox, deceased.
d29-law6wW* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Fort Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS WILL meet on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the following subject: Communication from Geo. W. Morton, City Inspector, relative to West Washington Market.

B. W. GENET, } Committee
MICHAEL TOOMEY, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Markets.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
FURS! FURS! FURS!

The balance of fine Furs belonging to the late J. H. HARLEY will be sold at public auction, by

WILLIAM T. BOYD, auctioneer,
No. 3t John-st., one door from Nassau
Sale to commence THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, and to continue every day this week, until the entire stock of ladies' and children's mantillas, caps, muffs and cuffs are sold, sleigh robes, gents' fur caps, gents' fur gloves, &c., &c., all of which were manufactured by Mr. H. for first-class retail trade.

To be sold without reserve.
Sale EVERY DAY this week; commencing at 12 o'clock.

EDWARD W. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL AND BEAVER STS. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEWIS S. THOMAS, ESQ., REFEREE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

PEARL AND BEAVER STS.—The valuable four-story brick store on the west side of Pearl-st., running through to Beaver st., and known as Nos. 135 Pearl and 88 Beaver st. The sale will be absolute; the property is now rented for $2,250 per annum: $8,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THURSDAY, JAN. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., (if not previously sold by private contract,) the valuable property on the southwest corner of the Bowery and Prince-st., Nos. 230 and 230½ Bowery, and Nos. 4 and 6 Prince-st. The lot is about 28 feet in width and front on the Bowery, 46 feet in the rear, and about 102 in depth. There are about three buildings on the premises, which are let to good tenants. As this property must be sold to close an estate it will afford an opportunity for safe investment, and capitalists are requested to examine the property before the sale. A large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, or of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 89 South-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situated on the north west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.6x44. Lot 26.6x100.

Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26 6x80. Lot 26.6x100.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT.—NO. 141 PRINCE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two story and attic high-stoop brick house, with under-cellar, and lot, known as No. 141 Prince-st., north side, between Wooster and Laurens sts. The house is in complete order 20 feet in width by 40 feet in depth. Lot 20 feet in width by 71 feet 3 inches in depth. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain or bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grond-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at

BURNS CELEBRATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

two hundred persons sat down to supper, which was prepared after the most approved Scottish fashion, Hamilton Kane, Esq., officiated as President, and Mr. J. E. Wenzell as Vice-President.

When the guests were all seated, the President called to order and began the festivities of the evening by reading the "Address to a Haggis:"

"Fair fa' thy honest sonsie face,
Great Chieftain of the puddin'-race."

After which the party "fell too" and did full justice to the repast, the "Haggis" being the most prominent and popular article upon the table. Every one ate "Haggis." An old gentleman, with his bag-pipe, enlivened the interval by playing a variety of appropriate Scotch airs. When the supper had been disposed of, the President again called to order, and said:

Gentlemen of the Auld Lang Syne Association: I am pleased to see you here on this occasion; the season has passed over our heads once more, and we are again assembled on the 25th of January, 1860, to do homage to genius and true worth. I feel happy to greeting over such a company as the present, in which are assembled so many gay faces and gray heads of intelligent men. I have another pride, gentlemen, which certainly ought to give me much satisfaction, and that is, that I have the honor to preside on the centennial anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, as a satisfaction which I never shall have to enjoy again. It would be almost insulting to you were I to attempt to state to you what Burns was; for "Ye of high born yourself." Professor Wilson has said that Burns was by far the greatest poet that ever sprung from the bosom of the people and lived and died in a humble condition; and no country on the face of the globe could have produced such a man but Scotland; the wild fore'er be the true expression of the genius of our country. That is sufficiently enough for me; you "ken the rest," for Burns speaks to you in your own language; he speaks to you in such a way that every one of you understand him. He sings simply, not in the duets of the French, or in the concerted quavers of some Italian masters who sing, but never can touch the heart. This is the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns. Where are the emperors, kings, lords or dukes of the day of Burns? They are gone; they say beyond that bourne whence no traveler returns. But Burns lives; he is this day known from one end of the world to the other, and is receiving homage which the greatest potentate on ton face of the earth may envy. The regular toasts were then announced:

Toast—The day we Celebrate—Responded to in a most telling style by Mr. Robert Amerman—"There was a lad was born in Kyle." Also, by Messrs. Dawnbee Hay and Boyd—"We come again with things to Greet You." Mr. Wm. Rowe sang an original song, the whole party joining in the chorus:

"A hundred years roo past and gone,
Thirsworthies wi' the dead";
Sin Robbin Robin mang us came
To join in auchtearts sang.
Wi sad misfortunes fordis share,
He felt for lithers woe,
For humbles mouse and wounded hare
His notes ran pitiative flow.
Chorus—For Robbin had a tender way,
O, Poets, been them a',
And proud we'll aye be o' the day,
The Bobbin's gone awa."

Second—The President, and the land we live in; Third—"The Queen and the land we left." The fourth was "The memory of Burns," and there were others to the memory of Washington, Wallace and Bruce, Sir Walter Scott and Tannahill, which were appropriately responded to in speeches and songs. The festivities were continued until an early hour this morning.

THE BURNS' CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The Burns' Association of the City of Brooklyn celebrated the day, by a ball and supper at Gothic Hall. There was a respectable attendance, and everything passed off pleasantly. After the supper the following toasts were read:

First.—*The day we celebrate*—The birthday of Burns. Responded to by Mr. H. Perkins.

Second.—*The Poets and Poetry of all Nations.* Responded to by Mr. Thompson.

Third.—*The President and the land of our adoption.* Responded to by Dr. Crane.

Fourth.—*The Queen and the land of our birth.* Responded to by Wm. Roy.

Fifth.—*The Burns Association of the City of Brooklyn, and the Burns Associations of all the world.* Responded to by Judge Greenwood.

Sixth.—*The Ladies.* Responded to by Mr. Whitehouse.

The toasts were interspersed with songs by Messrs. Pluthman, Fitzpatrick, the brothers Gerno, and a poetic address to the Society was delivered by Ramsay Muir.

CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns was celebrated by social gatherings of the poet's admirers, both at the Parker and Revere Houses. At the Parker House nearly a hundred partook of a banquet, presided over by Gen. John S. Tyler, President of the Burns Club. Among the speakers were Gov. Banks, Gen. S. Hellard and Ralph Waldo Emerson. A poem was delivered by Dr. O. W. Holmes. The party at the Revere numbered about 200, mainly Scotchmen, who carried out the spirit of the occasion with characteristic sociability and eloquence.

CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns was duly celebrated here, to-night, at the National Hotel. Senator Thames presided over the gathering, and speeches were made by Speaker Gen. Major Bissett, Gilbert Cameron, J. M. Carlisle and others.

Important from Kansas.

A FIGHT—ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED—GEN. JIM. LANE AND GOV. SAM. MEDARY—MONTGOMERY AND BROWN, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Lawrence, K. T., Monday, Jan. 10, 1856.

A detachment of troops has just been sent below to the disturbed region of Lynn and Bourbon counties. News has been received here of the action of the Missouri Legislature, and also that the President offers a reward for the arrest of Brown and Montgomery. These things create a sympathy in favor of these men.

Another fight occurred near the border, in Lynn County, several days ago. A party from the State came over to hunt for Brown or Montgomery. They were met by a smaller party, and retired after a sharp fight. Their loss is not known. On the Territorial side one man named Dewhars was killed, shot through the head, and two wounded.

Gen. Lane, assuming to act as Major-General of Militia, sent a letter to Gov. Medary offering to mediate the difficulties, and to bring Brown and Montgomery before the Legislature, or such tribunals as he might designate. The Governor replied to "Gen. H. Lane, Esq.," and declined the proposal.

Secretary Walsh threatens not to pay any Republican printer the Legislature may elect. There is to be a codifying Committee appointed to act with the Judiciary Committees of both Houses in framing a code. The Governor is to send a special message to the House to-day in relation to the Southern difficulties.

The weather is warm and mild. The rivers are open, with some ice near the shores. Business is not very brisk.

Lawrence, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

Governor Medary sent a special message to the Territorial Legislature about the troubles in the south. He waived the responsibility of action thrown on the Legislature. The Legislature, after a day's discussion, report, assuring the Governor that they will aid him in every *legal* action he may take to restore order, or to punish marauders from either side of the border. A bill has passed the House attaching the Counties of Scarbon and Lynn to Douglas County, as a judicial district, Judge Elmore presiding. A term of the Court is to be held at once in Lawrence, and all cases originating in the southern difficulty are to be tried.

T. D. Thacher, Esq., of the Lawrence *Republican*, was elected Printer by the Legislature. Secretary Walsh, in defiance of this, has farmed the printing out to Gossett & Emery, of the *Herald of Freedom*.

An act is passed for the relief of the tax-paying public. The Territorial taxes are heavier than the taxes of any State in the West.

Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, from the South, reports all quiet. Missourry is at work on his farm. Brown and Montgomery expressed indignation at plundering parties, which acknowledging no leader had made the troubles an occasion for plunder, and were getting them charged with it. They both offered to give their aid to arrest them. Brown, in a letter, admits that he had a hand in helping some negroes to run away, but says they sent for help, and as they were to be sold, that it was fair retaliation for the recent attacks from that quarter.

The troops that had been sent south have been recalled, and have gone to Fort Riley. The Administration refused to let Medary have them, and are using him as they have done the rest of the Governors. The Governor has the proclamation from the War Department offering a reward of $250 each for Brown and Montgomery. He is taking into consideration the expediency of publishing them. He feels that it is a stupid step.

A codifying committee was elected by the Legislature. Lane had been a candidate for the committee but was withdrawn. He lectures in Lawrence tomorrow night, and evidently wants to get into public life again.

A bill was introduced in the House for a Territorial road from Lawrence to Pike's Peak and the mines and Kansas and the Smoky Hill Fork.

The weather is mild—the river open—business healthy.

(By telegraph.) Kaw.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The Times publishes a letter giving an account of a [illegible] party of men under Captain [illegible] under the Deputy United States [illegible] Bourbon County. Five of Capt. [illegible] party, with a Deputy-Marshal and [illegible] of them are known to have been killed. The [illegible] is not ascertained, but is probably exaggerated. The friends of [illegible] assert that he is not [illegible].

Another attempt, [illegible] Governor, was made [illegible] the alleged [illegible] *alias* Pierce [illegible] night. The [illegible] which he was [illegible] and out doors [illegible] Kansas and [illegible] party leaving the [illegible] quite [illegible]. The excitement [illegible] subsided.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Hamilton-avenue Burning Case.—Coroner Gamble commenced an investigation yesterday, to discover, if possible, the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Jane Ann Dawson, who died in the Long Island Hospital, on Wednesday last, from burns received the same day, at her residence, on Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street. The deceased, just before she died, accused her husband, Patrick Dawson, of having willfully set her clothing on fire. The Coroner examined quite a number of witnesses, but without arriving at any definite result. Some of the witnesses swore positively that both deceased and her husband were very intemperate; others were equally sure that the deceased was very intemperate, and the husband a paragon of sobriety, and *vice versa*. Some had heard the wife threaten to take the life of the husband, and others swore that she had threatened her. On the whole, the testimony is a muddle. The brother of deceased testified that she was second cousin to her husband; that they had been married nine years, and quarreled when the first baby was born. That night he came home intoxicated, and dragged her and the baby upon the floor, when she crawled into a rocking chair and remained there in the cold until morning. A neighbor swears that deceased went into a groggery about 9 o'clock on the night in question, after her husband. He was then drinking and playing cards. The same witness had concealed deceased from her husband to prevent his beating her. Deceased told witness, a week before the burning, that her husband had threatened to set her on fire. The medical testimony was to the effect that death was the result of the burns received, and that, from the *post-mortem* examination, it appeared that she was a woman of intemperate habits. Isaac Davis resided in the same house with deceased; heard her cries when on fire, and went to her assistance; saw Dawson, the husband, attempt to extinguish the fire; did not hear him say how the fire originated. Robert Stevenson knows Dawson as a common drunkard; has seen him put his wife out of doors. Officer Cornell saw deceased immediately after the fire in her clothing was extinguished, and heard her accuse her husband of communicating the fire. Officer Cameron corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, and heard Mrs. Dawson say, "God forgive you for this;" she declared that he set fire to her clothes with a candle. Mary Swain swore that Mrs. Dawson was intoxicated at 10 o'clock that night, and that she was discovered on fire soon after 12 o'clock at night. Mrs. Wood heard deceased say to her husband, before she was taken to the Hospital, "Oh, Dawson, I will forgive you for this, but God will not." She referred to the burning. The statement of deceased, made to Coroner Harton, just before she died, was read to the Jury, when the case was adjourned till to-day.

Williamsburg Claims.—The Comptroller estimates that $75,000 will pay all of the outstanding claims against the late City of Williamsburg, and some of the largest tax-payers in that section of the city have petitioned the authorities to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow the amount necessary to liquidate these claims on six per cent. bonds of the City of Brooklyn, the principal to be paid in twenty years, and interest semi-annually. It is proposed to pay with the money thus raised all outstanding warrants and certificates, and such judgments as have been already or may be hereafter obtained against the late City of Williamsburg on account of local improvements. To pay the Bonds the petitioners propose to create a sinking fund from the collections on local improvements heretofore made, and in the event of not having a sufficient amount at the end of any year to pay the interest and five per cent. of the principal, then add to the general tax of the late city a sufficient amount to make up the deficiency. All of these claims would have been paid long ago, and the petitioners propose the above plan of settlement, for the three fold reason of enabling individuals to obtain their money speedily, pulling the debt on 6 per cent. interest instead of 7 per cent. as now, and saving a large amount to the city. The Financial Committee have the matter under consideration, and will make a report next Monday evening.

Lost an Eye.—Daniel Harritz was found guilty, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, of an assault and battery, with a dangerous weapon, upon the person of a man named Stapleton. The prisoner and complainant were children together in another country, came to this country about the same time, lived together in a house in Twenty-eighth-street, Gowanus, up to the time of this occurrence, and on the 31st of last October they got a little tight together. The natural consequence was high words, notwithstanding their long and intimate acquaintance, when Harritz, in an angry moment, struck at Stapleton's head with an axe. The weapon demolished the left eye. For this he has been convicted, and will be sentenced to a term of imprisonment. So much for rum. The parties are still friends, and with to-keers on, after the verdict was rendered yesterday, it was a doubtful question which of them felt the worst about the result.

A Shooting Case.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. John L. Lockwood, who resides at the corner of Greene and Patchen avenues, heard some one attempting to force open the front door of his house. He warned the person off, and soon after an attempt was made to force a door at the rear of the house. Mr. Lockwood thought it was time to do something, so fired two shots at the intruder, and brought down a man who gave his name as Josh Cain. Officer Beasley, of the Ninth Precinct, heard the shots and at once arrested Cain and took him to the station house, where it was found one shot had entered his shoulder inflicting a severe, but not dangerous, wound, and the other took effect where a celebrated General was wounded, "in the coat-tail." The case will be investigated by Justice Molanoner.

Department of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.—Commissioner Samuel Graham has just prepared a report of the business of his Department for 1858, of which the following is an abstract: Bills certified for repairing Strnels and Docks, $13,701; docks, $2,000; streets damaged by flood, $20 90; expenses of elections, $1,749 96; cleaning and repairing City Hall and public buildings, $842 88; fuel for City Hall and Station-houses, $1,211 29; furniture for City Hall, $511 59; stationery, &c., $4,209 55; Fire Department, E. D., $16,080 68; repairs and supplies to Police stations, $1,635 85; lighting streets, $15,603 82; supplies and repairs for Police Justices' Courts, $1,301 20; sundry repairs ordered by Common Council, $2,069 58; City Armory, $12,1[illegible]—Total, $71,099 49.

Packer Institute Observatory.—The telescope for this Observatory has just been placed in position. It has an achromatic object glass 6½ inches clear aperture and 8 feet focal length, with five eye pieces, varying in power from 50 to 400; a comet seeker, a prism for nebulated objects, and a spider-line micrometer. It has right ascension and declination circles, and is equatorially mounted.

Brooklyn Courts.—The Circuit Court, Judge Lott, was occupied most of the day, yesterday, in the hearing of a case commenced on Monday, to decide who is the real owner of some property, which a person would like to get hold of to satisfy a judgment. A very common occurrence. The City Court, Judge Culver, was also engaged in civil business, none of which was particularly interesting. A slander suit was called on, which, to judge from the pleadings, promised to be a racy affair, but was unfortunately thrown out of Court. The plaintiffs had made their case so rich that the Court decided that there was enough in it to make two good suits, and so it was thrown out with permission to amend and come in again within twenty days. As there is a woman on each side, it is highly probable that more will be heard of it. The Court of Sessions, Judge Moran, was engaged in the trial of criminal cases. The Grand Jury came in during the day, presented a number of indictments and again retired.

Calendars.—*City Court.*—Nos. 64, 58, 72, 73, 74, 32, 68, 69, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 62, 63, 64, 66, 86.

The New Jersey State Medical Society.—Dr. A. K. Gardner, of New-York City, by special invitation, read a paper before the Society, (the State Medical,) on Monday evening last, on intra-uterine diseases and their treatment. Dr. G. stated that the knowledge of the diseases of the womb was of modern origin, and that not till 1845 was there any great appreciation of their importance as affecting the general health. Dr. Bennett, in his great work published at that time, opened the subject, and he (Dr. G.) proposed to take it up where he left it, and to enumerate some new varieties of disease since discovered, new instruments, and medicaments gathered from his own experience and that of others. This he did before a very intelligent and appreciative audience, talking of tumors and ulcers and polypi in a manner which was doubtless understood by the medical men around.

Disaster.—A telegraph dispatch, received in this City yesterday, dated Charleston, Jan. 24, states that the ship *Louisa*, from Marseilles, Nov. 4, bound to New-Orleans, has been lost.

Lengthening the Canal Locks.

From the Albion and Argus, Jan. 24.

The State Engineer sent in yesterday his answer to the resolution of the Senate, (offered by Senator Prosser,) inquiring as to the practicability and expense of lengthening the locks on the Erie Canal, so as to admit the passage of boats 130 feet long, instead of 97 feet long. The State Engineer thinks the locks could be lengthened by extending both foundation and side walls, but estimates the expense at $1,264,800, and that it would require two years time to complete the change.

He also reports that, by the use of slide, instead of the present gates, an increased length might be obtained at an expense of $418,200. But he states that such gates have not been tested, and he is not prepared to recommend them until they have been proved.

Probably this report will put at rest the project of changing the locks—at least until the State can pay for the completion of the Canals, and wipe out the disgrace of a protested floating debt.

William Armstrong, of Willimantic, Conn., a [illegible] by trade, and out of work, committed suicide on Wednesday, by taking poison. He was 46 years old, and leaves a [illegible].

Correspondence Between Senators Douglas and Fitch.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1859.

Sir: To-day, in secret session of the Senate you offered me an affront so wanton, unprovoked, and unjustifiable, that I am obliged to infer that it must have been the impulse of momentary passion, and not of deliberate premeditation. This note is written for the purpose of affording you an opportunity of saying whether or not my conclusion is correct; and, further, of affording you an opportunity of retracting the offensive language which you thus gratuitously and unwarrantably applied to me.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Hon. Graham N. Fitch.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1859.

Sir: Your note of yesterday was handed me this morning. In reply, I have to say that upon yesterday made a charge that the lately-appointed Federal officers in Illinois were corrupt, dishonest men—or words to that effect. You knew my son to be one of those officers, and you could not expect me to hear such a charge without prompt denial of its truth. I pronounced it to be—to your knowledge—*untrue*. You subsequently so modified it as to satisfy me that you excepted my son from the general charge, although you did not name him, and I made no further issue with you on that subject. When, at a subsequent period of your remarks, you attributed to me statements which I had not made, I requested that in quoting me you would do so truthfully. These remarks were certainly not "deliberately premeditated," but they cannot be qualified correctly as the "impulse of momentary passion." The first was prompted by a determination to defend the honor and character of my son, as dear to me as my own, against an attack so general in its terms as necessarily to include him; and the second was the exercise of my right to rectify a misrepresentation of my own remarks. Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.

The Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Washington, Jan. 22—9½ P. M.

Sir: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I acmit, without hesitation, your right and duty to do justice to the reputation of your son. At the same time I maintain my right, in the discharge of my duty as Senator, to comment freely and fully on the character of Executive appointments, especially in my own State. I deny, however, that my general remarks in relation to the list of Illinois appointees, confirmed by the Senate during my absence, could be fairly interpreted to embrace your son. When you seemed so to construe them, I promptly replied that what I had said of the Illinois appointments was true as a *general rule*, but that there were exceptions, among whom I recognized some of my own friends. Alluding particularly to your son, I added that I had nothing to say in regard to the merits of his appointment, choosing to leave that question where I placed it by my remarks to the Senate during the last session, in your presence, at the time of his confirmation. You now admit that you understood this explanation to exempt your son from the application of my general remarks; and yet, you have failed to withdraw the offensive language; but, on the contrary, at a subsequent stage of the debate, when apologizing for a breach of senatorial decorum, you expressly declared that you had nothing to retract—thus appearing, in my apprehension, to reaffirm the objectionable words.

As to the other ground of offence, admitted in your reply to my note, I have to say that I did not understand you to assume to correct me in a quotation of your language, as I was unconscious of making any such citation, but to repeat the original offence in another form; otherwise, I would have made a proper response on the instant.

This explanation, which leaves alike to us both, on the points presented in your reply, affords you another opportunity of withdrawing the offensive words which you admit you applied to me in yesterday's debate. Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Hon. Graham N. Fitch.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1859.

Sir: Your note of last evening was handed me at 12 M., to-day. Your explanation in regard to my son being now explicit. I have no hesitation in saying that if you had excepted him from your charge, or not made it general, I would not have deemed myself warranted in repeating it *in the words* of which you complain as offensive, and which, in *consequence of your explanation*, I now withdraw.

I am also informed by your note that, if you had not been mistaken in relation to my remarks on the subject of your misrepresentation of my sentiments, you would, at the instant, have made a proper response. This likewise enables me to say that, in my closing remarks explanatory to the Senate of my share in an exciting debate upon a subject not relevant to anything before that body, and the responsibility for the introduction of which rested solely with you, I should have withdrawn, as I now do, the second offensive remarks, if you had made the same *satisfactory* explanation then you have *now* made.

Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.

The Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1859.

Sir: Your note of yesterday has been received; and while I accept your withdrawal of the words to which I have taken exception, I owe it to myself to protest against the idea you seem to entertain, that my note of Saturday was intended as a precedent and inducing condition of the redress which I solicited, instead of being, as I certainly designed it, merely responsive to the specifications in your reply to my first communication.

In regard to the introduction and relevancy of the matter in the debate out of which this difficulty arose, I cannot think that a proper subject of discussion in the present correspondence.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Hon. Graham N. Fitch.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1859.

Sir: Your note of to-day was received at 10½ A. M. It is not for me to judge the motives which dictated your note of the 22d. I can only say that my answer was preceded upon the explanations it contained. If your explanations are disavowed, my withdrawal must likewise be disavowed.

Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.

The Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1859.

Sir: I am averse to prolonging this controversy after gaining the substance of my demand; but I cannot close without responding to your last note by saying that it is immaterial to me upon what ground you predicate your withdrawal, since I have guarded against a misapprehension of my position.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Hon. Graham N. Fitch.

[Advertisement.]

What is in Ordinary Paper.—Many people have wasted their own destruction, physical and mental, by neglecting to pay attention to ordinary matters. Few persons would believe that a beautiful enameled card contains a quantum of arsenic, with other chemicals, which, if used to any extent, will communicate poison, and that fatally. The very sheet of paper on which we print contains either oil of vitriol, chloride of lime, potash, soda ash, white clay, lime, ultramarine or oxalic acid. All white paper contains either some, or every one, of these fearful poisons, while colored papers (except Gavatty's, which is a pearl color, and made to be as pure as snow,) embody portions of arsenate of potash, bichromate of potash, muriatic acid, Prussian blue, aquafortis, copperas, and a variety of other articles equally dangerous and pernicious, but too numerous to be catalogued in our little paper. Physicians own it to the rising generation to caution all against touching such deleterious and death-dealing material. Printed paper, everybody knows, is rank poison to tender portions of the body. Individuals would not put printer's ink into their mouths—as one of its ingredients is lamp-black—yet they have no hesitation in allowing themselves and children to lay in a plentiful crop of piles (or aggravating that disease if it exists) by applying that ink to the tenderest part of the body corporate, if we except the eye. How much cheaper, in every respect, is it to use a paper made of the purest material, and medicated with the greatest care, such as Gavatty's Medicated Paper, for the water-closet. Skeptics can visit Gavatty at his office, No. 44 Ann-street, and be satisfied that our representations are correct and defensible. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of Gavatty in each sheet, (in water-mark,) and his autograph upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

Dyspepsia—What is it? How Cured.

Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious conditions. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstructed head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But Humphreys' Homeopathic Dyspepsia Pills—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in pink case, $4: family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. Humphreys & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Height of the Comical.—It is actually reached, every afternoon and evening, now, at Barnum's Museum, by that laugh-provoking, spasm-exciting, wonder and delight awaking troupe of Ethiopian Comedians attracting there such crowds of harmony-loving people.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The progress of scrofula is arrested by the Ointment. It clears the skin of all disagreements. The Pills are astonishing who's disorders by their cures of chills and fever, &c. Sold at 60 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Brandreth's Vegetable Pills
Have been before the World
[illegible] years.
Their antibilious [illegible] by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

[Advertisement.]

Hannah's Patent Champion Five-Proof Safes, No. 320 Broadway, corner of Thomas-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 25.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	98	40	N. Y. Central R.	84⅝
1,000	Indiana Stock 6s	92⅛	50	do	s10 81⅜
11,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	91⅝	50	do	s60 84
4,000	do	91⅝	450	do	b10 84⅝
5,000	Virginia 6s	96⅝	100	do	s10 84⅜
1,000	N. C. State 6s	96⅛	100	do	s15 84⅜
12,000	Mo. State 6s	90⅜	700	do	s3 84⅝
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs.	86	50	do	s1 84⅝
1,000	E. R. R. 1s m. bs	95	50	Hud. River R. R.	s1 32⅞
1,000	E. R. R. 2d m. bs.	88	100	do	31
1,000	E. R. R. C. bs. '71	43¾	50	Harlem R. R.	13⅝
1,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bs	94⅜	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14⅜
1,000	M. & 1st mtge. bs	87	200	do	12
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	89¼	50	Har. R. R. Pref.	s30 40⅜
4,000	do	89	450	do	s60 40⅜
5,000	do	b60 89¼	50	do	s60 41⅜
1 000	Ill. Free'd Bs.	91	50	do	4⅜
60	Merchants' Bk.	110⅜	25	do	b30 41⅜
a Bk. of Commerce		101⅜	a Stonington Railroad		64
29	Chatham Bank	85⅞	100	Reading R. R.	s60 48⅜
20	Bk. of the Republic	127	100	do	s30 48⅝
5	Continental Bank	101	200	do	s30 48⅞
20	Park Bank	106⅜	200	do	49⅛
10	Hanover Bank	97	100	do	b3 49⅜
454	Penn. Coal Co.	85⅜	100	Panama R. R.	b60. 16⅜
175	Pacific M. S. Co.	89⅛	40	C. C. & C. R. ex div.	91⅜
50	do	b30 89⅜	300	Gal. & I. R. R. es div.	69⅛
100	do	88⅜	100	do. s3 aft. opg.	69⅜
325	do	88⅝	100	do	s15 69⅝
50	do	b30 88⅜	450	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	31⅜
50	do	88⅜	150	do	b60 31⅜
100	do	s60 87⅜	100	do	s60 31⅜
100	do	s60 87⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s30 60⅜
20	do	88⅜	100	do	b60 60⅜
500	do	88⅜	350	do	60⅜
50	do	s60 87⅜	150	do	s10 60⅜
200	do	s60 87	300	do	s30 60⅜
50	do	b60 88⅛	100	do	b°0 60⅜
50	Brans. City L. Co.	4⅛	100	do	b15 60⅝
300	Mich S. & N. Ia. R. R.	20	100	do	60⅜
200	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	46⅞			

Second Board.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1865	101⅜	10	Harlem R. R. Pref.	42
40,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	81⅜	300	do	42⅜
10,000	Erie R. 4th m. Bs.	60	100	do	s30 43⅜
2 000	Harlem 2d m. Bs	93⅛	100	do	s10 42⅜
3,000	I. & C. & M. L. G. Bs	22	50	do	s10 42⅜
60	Chatham Bank	86	5	Panama Railroad	116⅜
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	88	50	do	s30 116⅜
200	do	s60 87	220	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	20
100	Brans. C. L. Co.	4⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. G'd. St'k.	47
100	D. & H. Can. Co	s60 81⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R. opg.	69⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 84⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 60⅜
100	do	b60 84⅝	100	do	b60 60⅜
400	do	84⅝	100	do	s3 60⅜
50	Erie Railroad	14⅜	100	do	s10 60⅜
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	34½	300	do	s3 60⅜
300	Harlem R. R.	13⅜	50	do	60⅜
100	Reading R. R.	b60 49⅜	50	do	s10 60⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52⅜			

Tuesday, Jan. 25—P. M.

The speculative business to-day at the Stock Exchange was less concentrated upon particular stocks than on Monday. Pacific Mail and Harlem Preferred attracted a somewhat lively movement, and the orders were apparently numerous for Chicago and Rock Island. New-York Central is comparatively quiet, most of the cash sales at 84⅞ ₱ cent., which was freely bid at the close. In Reading the advantage turned in favor of the *Bulls*, and 49½ ₱ cent., seller 15 days, was paid on Philadelphia orders, and 49⅜ cash at the close. Michigan Southern continues rather weak, and Cleveland and Toledo inactive, though steady in price. There is less disposition to *Bear* Galena since the dividend, and the offers this afternoon were but limited, 69⅜ ex dividend being paid, and 69½ subsequently bid. The advance since Monday morning in Rock Island is ⅞@1 ₱ cent., sales as high as 61 ₱ cent., and 61 bid buyer 60 and 60½ cash for 2,000 shares at the close. The example of a moderate dividend by the Galena Company, is not without its influence upon both these stocks, and although doubts are still thrown out of a Rock Island division in the Spring, it is well understood that no other claim stands between the stockholders and whatever net earnings may then be in hand. In reference to the market for the stock, the feeling, as we intimated last week, gains ground that the price is not readily moved much below 60 ₱ cent., and may at any time be turned in the other direction. In reference to the Pacific Mail, the Street and, we may add, the Press, are as much befogged as ever. The mystification as to what A sells *on*, or what B buys *for*, has given the Brokers the advantage of introducing another Dividend stock among the active speculatives, the fluctuations of which are as wild and sudden as the most approved fancy. The extremes, to-day, on sales of 2,000 shares, are 89¼@87, closing sales 88 for cash and 87 seller 60 days. The *Bulls* offer to buy *privileges* to take the stock at 90 or over, and the *Bears* to deliver at 85 or under, in a short time; from which the outsiders may possibly infer that some violent change must be impending—either a truce to all hrests of competition or a declaration of open hostility. And yet all seems as calm as a Summer's morning among the Board of Management. The Harlem Preferred shares were in demand at the close at 43½, buyer 30 days—a rise of 3½ in two days. The common stock brought 14, buyer 30 days. In State Stocks and Railway Bonds, there was a fair amount of business. Tennessees were done ⅛ ₱ cent. below the last price at the Afternoon Board. Missouris and other descriptions steady, and but sparingly offered. The Eries were all firm, except the Fourth Mortgage, which sold at 60 ₱ cent. Harlems, Hudsons, and Illinois Centrals firm, and the La Crosse Land Grants advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. The general market at the very close left off, reported by some of the Brokers, firm, and by others steady. The distribution of the Federal Loan to the extent of $3,500,000 or $4,000,000 to the active Brokers will give the Stock Exchange Board more business than usual in this security. *The Secretary of the Treasury this morning agreed to make the Bonds regular, or uniform with the first issue, by attaching the July coupon.* Re-sales were made at 103⅛ ₱ cent.—equal to 102⅛ ₱ cent., as bid for—the intervening interest since Jan. 1 being added. The following parties on the Street were successful bidders:

Lockwood & Co., Stock Brokers	$1,500,000
Clark, Dodge & Co., Stock and Exchange	600,000
B. Belmont & Co., Bullion	300,000
Trevor & Colgate, Stock and Bullion	100,000
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, Stock & Ex.	300,000
Maitle & Kanz, Stock and Exchange	400 000
M. Morgan & Sons, Foreign Exchange	300 000
Thompson Brothers, Exchange	100,000
Ward & Co., Stock	75,000
Rollins & Brothers, Stock	25,000
Together	$3,700,000

Of the City Banks, the following were successful:

Bank of New-York	$200,000
National Bank	100,000
Together	$300,000

And it is stated that the American Exchange has an interest of $200,000 or $300,000 in some of the individual bids, taken for basis of circulation. The following are said to have participated in the combination bid of Riggs, of Washington, at 100 57@101, not successful; Banks of Commerce, America, State; Sherman, Belmont, Cammann, and Bleecker-street Savings. The gossip of the Street is that at a conference among these parties on Saturday afternoon, at the Bank of Commerce, the utmost harmony of opinion as to the real value of the Credit of the Government did not obtain, nor were the courteelee of the Banking profession more remarkable than on a different occasion, when Bank credit was at stake, in the Fall of 1857.

An anonymous pamphlet, for Wall street circulation, against the highways engaged in the Coal Trade, has just succeeded the recent heavy sales of Reading Stock here and in Philadelphia. The author, in the first place, sees nothing but ruin in the whole Railway system. As an opinion this is well enough. It is not particularly new in this country or in England. The Reading, as a Coal carrier, he predicts, is soon, *like a vast exhalation, to sink into the ground!* Perhaps it will. But why on account of the Coal Trade of 1859? Because, says the author, we are to have nothing but a fitful and feverish revival of general trade, with no health or regularity in it. But whatever "of favorable promise the sanguine may find in the auguries of coming demand," he hastens to provide for after this wise: The Delaware and Hudson Canal is to deliver 1,380,000 tons against 975,000 last season. The Lehigh 1,500,000 against 1,380,000. The Lackawanna 900,000 against 675,000. The average increase is thus made, by his own showing, *twenty-five per cent.* Nothing of the sort is allowed to the Schuylkill region, but if anything more than last year *should* come from that quarter, *the Canal will get it!* Now, we do not notice this attack upon a particular interest to controvert its assertions, or to quarrel with its seemingly disinterested motive, or unselfish intent, but simply to refer the reader to the last weekly report of Coal tonnage, which, as usual, we copied into this column on Monday [illegible] *Merchant's Journal*—the organ of the trade—as authority by no means partial to the Reading Company. An increase of *fifty per cent.* in 1859 is there shown to be within the prospects and capacity of the road, the real grievance against which probably is, that the managers declined last season to run down their line by forcing business at panic prices. They sought no more traffic than would be remunerative, and in this way secured but 1,542,000 tons, with which, under the difficulties and embarrassments of the time, they were content. The coming better result, the *Journal* states, is attainable by 15,000 tons a week through the Winter, which is now being exceeded, and 44,000 tons a week for the remainder of the season, which was fully averaged three years ago. We do not pretend to know that 2,340,000 tone

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2295. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Close of the Debate in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Important and Animated Debate in the House Relative to the Africans of the Slaver Echo.

The Colonization Society Appropriation Stricken Out in Committee.

DEAD LOCK ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Codification of the Revenue Laws—Transportation of the Mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific—Judge Irwin—More Indian Troubles, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Committee of Ways and Means are again hopelessly divided on the Tariff question. They are brought to a dead lock, and are unable to secure a majority for any proposition whatever. The Chairman, Mr. PHELPS, was closeted at the Treasury Department to-night with Secretary COBB and the principle revenue clerks, for another effort to arrange a scheme to captivate the Committee.

The Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to recommend the appointment of a Commission of three experts to examine the recently-defeated bill for the codification of the Revenue laws, to decide whether it is the best measure that can be devised for its purpose, and if not, to frame another. Their report, in either case, is to be submitted to Congress for ratification by law.

Judge LEWIS, whose case is before the Judiciary Committee on a demand for his impeachment, is here. He will probably resign.

The bill reported to-day from the House Committee on Post Routes, provides:

1. Contracts to be made with parties giving good security, for a weekly mail from New-York, *via* Panama, to San Francisco and Astoria, one-half of which service may be transferred to the Nicaragua route, when that is open, but with no increase of expense. Also a weekly service, *via* Tehuantepec, from New-Orleans to Acapulco. Contracts with the New-York line must provide for taking these mails from Acapulco.

2. The pay for the New-York and San Francisco lines must not exceed $650,000 per annum, or $1 10 per mile, including land and water transportation. The present average is $2 60 per mile.

3. The pay for the New-Orleans and Tehuantepec line is limited to $250,000.

The bill reduces the aggregate expenses $100,000.

The Indian Office is in receipt of dispatches from Minnesota, stating that hostilities are again threatened by the Sioux and Yancton Indians. Prompt steps have been taken by Commissioner DENVER to meet any emergency.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The House Committee on Ways and Means held a protracted and animated meeting this morning on the subject of the tariff. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, had before them a bill framed in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented one, supported by the two other opposition members. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, and Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, containing principally specific duties compounded and admixed with *ad valorem* rates. Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill based on the tariff of 1816, with a short list of specific duties, and retaining the principal part of the free list of the Act of 1857. Neither of these projects seem to be acceptable to a mejority of the Committee. Messrs. LETCHER, DOWDELL and CRAWFORD being opposed to any change of the tariff at this time, as less than a majority cannot make a formal report, the probability is that nothing on this subject will be reported from the Committee this session. The above named bills may, however, be brought in the House, by courtesy, with the view of obtaining a decision on their separate merits. The Committee have decided they will report no loan bill except with a revision of the tariff attached, and have fixed that emount e twenty-five millions, to fund the treasury notes and pay the interest thereon—the loan to be payable a pleasure after two years and before six. All parties are in a quandary about the tariff It seems to be understood that the Republicans and Pennsylvania Democrats generally will support specific duties, but the majority of the Democrats, rather than do this, will let the tariff stand as it is, even if they have to come to direct taxation to support the Government. Such, at least, is the report of gentlemen who have given close attention to the subject. The result may be the passage of a twenty-five million loan bill, and nothing more, for the relief of the Government during the next fiscal year.

The cost of the Coast Survey for the thirteen years ending with 1856 was $3,710,000, and for the half-year of 1857 it was $258,000, making a total, added to the facilities furnished by the navy, of $4,247,000.

Our Washington Correspondence.

NEW FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENTS—THE CUBAN QUESTION—THE DOUGLAS AND FITCH AFFAIR—SAUNDERS, TUCKER, AND YOUNG AMERICA GENERALLY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859.

This city of sand, wind, and Buncombe, which regulates the temporal affairs of over thirty millions of people, is now replete with representative men; not only the duly elected licensed talkers on Government, but all grades of the proscribed and powerful-for-mischief classes seem to have poured in during the past week; and there is a fair prospect that we shall have a lively time. The leading filibusters are about converting their swords to pruning hooks and organizing an expedition to Arizona, where (it is credibly stated) silver and gold occur in inexhaustible quantities, under a soil of unsurpassed richness. Nearly all the leading spirits of the former Cuban and Isthmus expeditions, from HENNINGSEN down, are to join this exodus. The Administration having taken upon itself the task of re-annexing Cuba—washed off from the Florida coast in some former age—like monarchs out of business these restless spirits are about to seek in agriculture and mining a repose of the mind. When their energies shall have been restored, we may look for a further *anabasis* towards the Mexican Mecca, where they will smoke the final pipe of peace, and take a "hasty plate of soup" in the halls of the Montezumas. Colonel SAM COLT has invested in real estate in Arizona, and is said to encourage the emigration. Then we have a strong representation of the newly opened Slave-trade interest, which delegation is prepared not only to show the absolute humanity of that commerce, but boldly asserts that the English Government itself, in view of the degraded state of the West Indian negroes, are prepared to withdraw their fleet from the African Coast, where it is now kept only from a supposed opposition of the English people to this mode of involuntary emigration. When the Jamaica negro has attained the social rank of cannibal, they assert that the *Gores Piazzas* of Liverpool will again be a market for cargoes of this "lively" character, *in transitu*. One thing is positively certain, that more than one cargo of slaves has been landed at the South during the past year.

The recent passage at worde in the Senate has caused in a column of small pica, such being the fashion of the day in these piping days of peace. In the words of an old play:

1st Second—"Nobody's corrupt, and nobody lied.

2d Second—Nobody fought? Nobody died?"

But the Little Giant has lost caste with the fighting men, and he looks thoughtfully disturbed.

The annexation-of-Cuba project is looked upon as visionary in its present form, as there is no probability that the Spanish Cortes will accede to the sale of the ever-faithful Isle. Had the great Spanish financier, SALAMANCA, been intrusted with a few millions in advance to give the matter a proper introduction at his groaning table of luxuries and fountains of Xeres and Oporto, the thing might perhaps have had a charm—but the President's Message at Madrid was like a wet dog in a parlor to the Spaniards—and its ejection followed close upon its entry.

We must await time and opportunity, perhaps a disturbance in Europe, ere the sands and rocks of Cuba shall be returned to the Continent from which they came.

The original essayists of the *Democratic Review* in the days of the Pierce campaign, whole regiments of New-York, Kentucky, Kansas and Mississippi delegatee are seen to issue from GEORGE SANDERS' sumptuous apartments at the National—and BEV. TUCKER, if one may venture on such familiarity now, is receiving the congratulations of his friends and the ready politicians who have discovered that a residence abroad has transformed the gay, reckless Virginian into a sedate, abstemious, conservative man. Verily the effects of travel were never more astounding. Young America is around, and it seeme to be determined that no man who is wholly destitute of what is technically called "heart," shall be sustained by this formidable band of writers, lobovers, stump-speakers, protesters, &c., &c., of the Sanders School. From Friday evening, when a party of some 200 to 300 wags assembled at COYLE'S to make night terrible, down to the present hour of writing, there has been a sort of excursion-train discharge of tall, short, fat, lean, queer, smooth, sly, sedate, frank, manly, sinister, hungry, thirsty-looking citizens, who have each and all entered the guarded doors of the representatives of Tammany and the *Democratic Review*. If Charleston expects to hold all the Convention it must *spread* itself. There never was a finer time for young ladies to come to Washington—so many officers in the army fresh from West Point—young literary men—poets of the *Evening Mirror* type—filibusters, with revolvers in their belts, fire in their eye, and in their pockets titles to the silver-brick lands of Arizona. WILLARD allows but one lady to each table twenty feet long, and but one salt-cellar, lest by her inadvertence he should lose twenty boarders.

Yours truly, FELIX.

PRESIDENTIAL—ARIZONA—THE DEBATE ON CUBA IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859.

The correspondence between FITCH and DOUGLAS, published in this morning's *Union*, has produced a painful impression amongst the friends of the latter gentleman. It is conceded that the cunning and heartless casuistry of the Indiana Senator has aggravated the original insult by placing Mr. DOUGLAS in a position where he seems to accept the duelling code, and yet does not resent a gross affront with the determination which the case would warrant. Mr. FITCH has well repaid the Administration for the part taken by it in the Indiana juggle. Should the success of this stratagem put DOUGLAS out of the way, as it is contended it will, the next candidate who comes up for slaughter is HUNTER, of Virginia. Doubtless in the next few months there will have to be many men brought forward, and just as many killed off, before the managers of the real winning man will think it safe to put him on the track. The friends of SLIDELL are working vigorously but in secret, and whether he is intended merely to "stop a ball" or be kept safe from harm and carried to victory on the wheels of well-oiled machinery, the future must decide. The two BROWNS are also much spoken of, and STEVENS, of Georgia, is not without hopes, which he seconds by untiring assiduity.

It would seem that the filibusters are now really directing their attention to Arizona, and that Col. COLT, of Hartford, is investing a large capital there in the purchase of land and mining privileges. His brother-in-law has gone out as his agent, and in a very few weeks we may expect some startling accounts of mineral wealth. It is rumored here that several large prairies in Arizona are covered to the depth of a foot and a-half with fine powdered silver, so white as to have been mistaken for snow by many travelers; and that in no less than five different valleys this same silver ore is found in the shape and size of finely-developed fire-proof *bricks*, requiring no other labor than that of the maketeer to be brought into market as bullion. In some incredulous circles, however, these reports do not find implicit belief.

The debate in the Spanish Cortes has produced a marked impression, and it is believed that many Southern men will oppose the acquisition of Cuba, unless the Slave-traffic with Africa shall have been previously legalized. At present there is a large and flourishing slave business, of which Cuba is the depôt; and this would be interfered with by annexation, if we had an Executive honestly in favor of prohibiting the importation of new negroes. As things are, the native-born Spanish-speaking Cuban slaves are exported to Louisiana and the cotton-growing States, while their places are amply supplied and at an enormous profit by constant importations direct from the Congo Coast. This is made no secret here, but talked of in certain circles as freely as any other point of commercial intelligence. J. M.

XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

A joint resolution was introduced asking for twenty days' extension of the Legislature of Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the credentials of Mr. FESSENDEN as Senator from Maine for six years from March next.

Mr. SEWARD made a motion to admit Messrs. LANE and MACARTY, claiming to be Senators from Indiana, to the privilege of admission on the floor pending the decision upon their claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke earnestly in favor of the admission, and hoped this act of courtesy would be extended without discussion. A refusal would be disrespectful to the State of Indiana.

The question being put whether to take up the resolution, the noes had it; whereupon Mr. IVERSON suggested that it be taken up, and voted to lie on the table, to prevent its coming up again daily until the end of the session.

An animated debate ensued.

Mr. MASON moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. SEWARD, in reference to Mr. IVERSON's remark, said the Senator from Georgia knew him sufficiently well to know that he (SEWARD) was the last man to appeal by factious opposition from any well-matured decision of the Senate. The question was to grant to two gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Indiana, the privilege to stand behind the backs of the two persons who occupy the chairs which they claim to be their own. He had seen the Hungarian patriot, foreign ministers, and multitudes of others given the poor privilege of standing room on the floor, while gentlemen claiming to be Senators, and whom the Judiciary Committee may at any moment report to be the veritable Senators, are refused the number of square feet they would occupy.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, spoke against the admission.

The discussion having reopened the parallel case of CLAYBORNE and COLSON in the twenty-fifth Congress, Messrs. BELL and DAVIS discussed that subject, the former in a tone of favor of, and the latter in opposition to, admission to the Indian claimants. Finally, the resolution was laid on the table. Ayes, 31; Noes, 72; Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH not voting.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON's amendment, of which the main features are a Board of five Civil Engineers to locate the line between the thirty fourth and forty-second parallels, was lost. Ayes, 13; Noes, 32.

Mr. DAVIS's amendment being the substitute proposed by the minority of the Committee, then recurred and was lost. Ayes 18; Noes 23.

Mr. PUGH's amendment that the Railroad stop at the Eastern boundary of California was also lost. Ayes 26; Noes 28.

A point of order then arose. Yesterday, in Executive session, some subject was made the special order for to-day at 2 P. M. The galleries were accordingly cleared to discuss whether they would rescind the said order or continue the discussion of the Pacific Railroad bill.

On the reopening of the doors, the discussion on the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed.

Mr. BELL spoke on the bill.

Various amendments, including the one introduced by Mr. RICE for the Northern route, were voted on and lost.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to lay the bill on the table, which was also lost, by Ayes 21, Neye 26.

All the amendments being now disposed of, to-morrow at 1 o'clock is appointed for a vote on the final passage of the bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, from the Committee on the Post-Office, reported a bill providing for the transportation of the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, from the same Committee, reported a substitute therefor.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, from the Committee on Judiciary, made an adverse report on the bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, so as to permit creditors to sue the Government. On motion of Mr. GROW, the report was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill punishing the forging and counterfeiting of military bounty land warrants, certificates of location or purchase, etc., or knowingly uttering or circulating the same, by a punishment of not less than three nor more than ten years in the Penitentiary.

Mr. CHAPMAN called attention to the importance of the bill, saying that it had received the unanimous approbation of the Committee on Judiciary. There is not a statute at this time to punish such offences, although there is for forging Treasury notes.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported joint resolutions, declaring that it is the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional, diplomatic and commercial powers to procure from foreign Governments a modification of their system of revenue in respect to American tobacco, with a view to the removal of the present restrictions; and that instructions ought to be given by the Executive to our consular and commercial agents that such a desirable result may be produced.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, objected to that portion of the resolutions which in his opinion looked to retaliatory duties.

Mr. WHITELEY replied that there was no such intention.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, wished American iron and other products included in the proposed protection. The resolutions proposed special protection to tobacco only.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, did not see anything like protection in the resolutions, which merely contemplated the removal of restrictions.

The resolutions were passed

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, introduced the Homestead bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. GROW of Pennsylvania, said a similar bill had twice passed the House, and had at often been defeated in the Senate. As the subject had been debated for the last eight years, he now merely wished to remind gentlemen that the Government should be brought back to the sound principle of legislation laid down by General JACKSON, that the public lands should cease to be a source of revenue, and be set apart for the homes of actual settlers. He trusted Congress would sanction this principle, and put an end to speculation and land monopoly. The latter has been tried in the Old World and its fruits are written in the tears of the people. The dictates of humanity and wisdom require the public lands to be disposed of in such a way as will best promote the general welfare and elevate and ennoble the human race. He gave notice that he would to-morrow ask a vote, and in this there seemed to be a general concurrence.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

The Committee rejected the pending amendment, which was to the effect that no money shall be expended in support and for the education of the recaptured Africans.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, offered an amendment reducing the proposed $75,000 to enable the President to carry out the law of 1819, to $45,000. He contended that the President had no authority to contract with the American Colonization Society for the education and the support of the Africans of the *Echo*.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, said if it was necessary in carrying out the act of 1819 to stipulate for their education and support, no objection should be made to the contract entered into by the President. The North make wars on the President for enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, and if the President enforces the law for the suppression of the Slave-trade, the South make war on him. He was opposed to this ultraism.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, admitted there are precedents for the President's action, but there was a question above that. It was whether this Government should connect itself with the schome of the Colonization Society, and bolster up that rotten concern in Liberia which has proved a failure and an abortion.

Mr. MILSON, of Virginia, expressed his surprise at the sensitiveness exhibited by gentlemen who believe that to condemn the Slave-trade is to reproach Slavery. He did not know what else the President could have done relative to the recaptured Africans.

Mr. CASE, of Indiana, said he could not see how they could, consistently, vote money to educate these Africans in Liberia, when the education of negroes in the Slave States is made a criminal offence. Talk about the horrors of the middle passage—he had read an advertisement of a runaway, right under our immediate view, who, it was stated, could be identified by his scarred hands and back. Hence, for the sake of consistency, they should strike out the provision of the bill now under consideration.

Mr. KENT, of South Carolina, in reply to Mr. MILSON, said that Southern gentlemen had merely protested against this Government, full mounted on an Anti-Slavery sentiment, riding down the restrictions of law. The President had no right to make a contract for the support and maintenance of the negroes of the *Echo*. The charity of this Government had been prostituted to upholding the Colonization Society, which sprung up from a spurious sentimentality in a single night, and which receives its support from old maids and dilapidated politicians, who colonize negroes from a maudlin humanity. This is what the President had done.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, proposed and advocated an amendment, confining the appropriation to the act of 1819, and striking out the words "and any subsequent acts now in force."

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, looked on the laws for the prevention and suppression of the Slave-trade as in violation of the Constitution. He wanted Georgia and the other Southern States to settle the matter for themselves.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, indorsed Mr. SEWARD's remarks, but regarded this discussion as out of place.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, had listened with surprise and regret to the discussion on the subject of reopening the Slave-trade. He regarded it unfortunate for his section of the country, in the name of which he entered his protest against these proceedings, as calculated to place it in a false position. When the time comes to solve the problem, then will be the time for Southern gentlemen to move in this matter. He thought the law of 1819 conferred on the President the power to do what he had done in reference to the negroes of the *Echo*.

Mr. STOKELTON, of Mississippi, complained of a forced construction being given to the law. Suppose there should be a Black Republican President, his partisans would carry out the precedent now sought to be set, and take money out of the Treasury to an unlimited amount for similar purposes. Will the Democratic Party put a construction on the law which will operate against us in the future? The safety of the South—it being in the minority—depends on a strict construction of the Constitution.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, had listened with interest, but not without surprise and regret, to this discussion.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, vainly appealed to gentlemen to take a vote and dispose of this bill.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, said the debate was more exciting than instructive. He fully agreed with the gentlemen on his side of the house, that if the question proposed be candidly and manfully met, it should be made on the issue whether the Slave trade should be prohibited or permitted, and not in a debate, collaterally, on the phraseology of an appropriation bill. The question now is, whether under existing laws certain acts have been performed honestly and in good faith by the President, and whether the Representatives of the people will declare the appropriation should be made to defray the expenses incurred by the Administration. No person is here to pronounce on any other point than this. As to the Slave-trade coming from the North, he would be ready at the proper time fairly and manfully to take his position when the issue is raised.

Mr. GROESBECK, of Ohio, said he did not require the postponement of the issue. He was ready to meet it now. It was more likely that an act would be passed for the more faithful execution of the present laws than that those on the statute book be repealed. He expressed regret at the occurrence of this debate, and that a humane act on the part of the President had met with such stern objection. He approved everything the President had done in the premises. This country would have considered it cruel if these Africans had been turned adrift and unprovided for on the shores of Africa. He, as a Democrat, thanked the President—he thanked him for his humanity in the name of the nation.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, concurred in every word Mr. GROESBECK had uttered. He had always said the Democratic Party was not a sectional party, and that the Constitution is its platform in letter and spirit. He had always and now said, if that Constitution imposed manacles on negroes, he was for it still, because it was the Constitution of his country. The Constitution does recognize by implication the duty of the suppression of the Slave-trade, and if the time should ever come, when any considerable portion of the Democratic Party shall by indirection propose to fasten and encourage that trade, the Democratic Party cannot boast that it is a national party as it now is. He was ready to meet the issue.

Mr. STOKELTON, of Mississippi, remarked that he had expressed no opinion as to the Slave-trade.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, said that it was not the duty of States Rights Democrats and those who claim to be strict constructionists to discuss, on the pending bill, questions connected with the African Slave-trade. He yielded to no man in his adherence to the rights of the States, and would be ready to repel aggression from any quarter.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, was satisfied that the President, in returning the Africans of the bark *Echo*, had violated law. There was no authority for the contract he had made. Believing, however, the President acted from patriotic motives, he was not prepared to condemn him. Under proper circumstances, he should be prepared to take a position as to the reopening of the Slave-trade, and in its favor. The safety of the North and South demanded efficient and faithful execution of the laws.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, said the debate on the other side afforded him much gratification, but sometimes there was too much of a good thing. If they would consent to take the vote on striking out the whole section under consideration, he believed it would be the best thing they could do.

[Loud and earnest cries for "The question."

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said that yesterday he had occasion to remark that he was opposed to all laws on the statute-book in reference to the Slave-trade. He explained that no man was more opposed to reopening it than he was, and in this he believed he was sustained by his constituents. But the present laws punishing the Slave-trade as piracy, were so severe that they could not be enforced, and other penalties might be provided. He did not believe a white man could be hanged for it, either in the South or in Boston. He was opposed to the eighth section of the treaty of Washington, as it was an entangling alliance with Great Britain, and caused outrages on the American flag. He hoped that notice would be given to Great Britain to put an end to the treaty, so that we may preserve our own police on the seas.

Mr. BURNETT—Are you not in favor of enforcing the laws which exist?

Mr. CLAY—I am.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, said he was that hideous thing, a sectional man. He stood here a Southern man, representing in part a sovereign State. They of the South cannot out be sectional, because they must be united to maintain themselves. He did not class himself in the Democratic ranks. He would unite with the Democrats where he could do so conscientiously and consistently, having reference to his State and section. When they called upon him to depart half of a hair's breadth from his principles, he would turn his back on and leave them forever. He was not only prepared to advocate the reopening of the Slave-trade, but the sweeping away of all laws which stamped his constituents as pirates, and placed a stigma on Southern institutions.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, did not regard this discussion as a waste of time, as it foreshadowed the course hereafter to be pursued in this House. It was right the people should know in advance the questions their Representatives will be called on to debate. Had the people been thus forewarned, before they elected certain men to office, there would have been a different result. The apprehension was expressed by a gentleman (Mr. STOKELTON) as to what a Republican President would do in the event of such an election. He (Mr. GOOCH) would say that, in his opinion, should the Republicans succeed to power, they would give to the law the same construction which two Democratic Presidents have given it—the same construction in which the Democratic Party have acquiesced for twenty years. They would not go a step further than precedent would justify, supported by the opinions of leading Democratic statesman. The construction given by the President to the law of 1819 is the correct one.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, expressed the desire that the Committee rise. This debate was productive of more ills than the mere consumption of time.

The clause under consideration, an appropriation to enable the President to carry into effect the contract with the Colonization Society, etc., was stricken out, but this does not finally dispose of the subject, which will be voted on in the House.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Compensated Emancipation Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Compensated Emancipation Society held its session in this city this evening, Dr. NOTT, of Union College, presiding.

The Convention was addressed by Dr. NOTT, ELIHU BURRITT, the Rev. Dr. WELCH, and BRADFORD R. WOOD.

Resolutions were introduced embodying ELIHU BURRITT's principle of compensated emancipation, and determining to raise funds to carry out the plan.

A. M. POWELL offered objections to the plan, on account of its immorality in principle, its injustice to the poor whites, and its impracticability.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, inquired if the plan contemplated forcible interference with Slavery?

Mr. BURRITT replied that it did not; he defended the morality and practicability of the plan, and denounced the Abolitionists as attacking constantly the sinners of the South, and neglecting to urge repentance.

Mr. POWELL replied, defending the Abolitionists; they asked the repentance of the North. He attacked the colonization scheme, because it refused to recognize the humanity of slaves.

Dr. NOTT indorsed Mr. POWELL's views as to human rights pertaining to all classes. At the North all men are more or less restricted in their rights. Women and colored people were instanced in support of the Doctor's views. He had come to the Convention hoping to receive some new light on these questions, and was gratified at the debate which had taken place.

Mr. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, was called on, and addressed the meeting at length. He declared himself an out-and-ont Abolitionist, and in favor of immediate emancipation. He honored the benevolence of this movement, but objected to the purchase of the slavee as immoral. He gave his experience among the slaveholders of Virginia, where, he said, the present movement excited the utmost displeasure. He had never heard one of them speak favorably of the plan. He would rather claim on his part that compensation was due to the slaves and poor whites. He designated the scheme as impracticable, because slaveholders would not meet them half way. The proposition was to pay $250 each for the slaves in forty years, while the masters could put their slaves in the market now, and get from $800 to $1,500 each for them. He would rather raise the proposed one thousand millions to be devoted to the education of the poor whites. He gave encouraging accounts of the progress of emancipation, and believed it would soon be accomplished in Virginia through the organization for settling the lands there by Northern emigration. Mr. UNDERWOOD's speech was received very favorably.

At an adjourned meeting only a dozen or so persons were present, the resolutions reported at the prior meeting were adopted, and an adjournment, *sine die*, took place.

The meeting is regarded as unfavorable to the plan of compensated emancipation.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

No. 55.—Chas. Belcher & Co. *vs.* George A. Lawrason, Collector of New-Orleans.—Argument continued for the plaintiff.

No. 56.—The United States *vs.* The City Bank of Columbus.—Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendants.

Fire on Staten Island—Supposed at Quarantine.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 26—10 P. M.

There is a fire on Staten Island, in the direction of Quarantine. The flames can be seen rising above the hills, but we cannot tell from here what is burning.

Fire in Stafford, N. Y.

LEROY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The barns and out-houses of RALPH SWEETLAND, in the village of Stafford, containing four horses, two cows, and a large quantity of grain, were entirely consumed by fire last night. There was a very small insurance. The loss is not yet known.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

PETER CORRIE, one of the murderers of Officer RODON, was convicted this morning of murder in the first degree.

The Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND ARABIA.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 26—11 P. M.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton 12th inst., is now due, but has not yet made her appearance. The weather is clear, with a light southwest wind.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 26—11 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool 15th inst., is considered fully due at this port, but there are as yet no signs of her. The weather is fine and clear; wind northwest.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at noon to-day with 18 passengers for Halifax, and 60 for Liverpool. She takes out nearly $78,000 in specie.

Hubard's Bronze Copy of Houdon's Statue of Washington.

The State of Virginia is fortunate in possessing the only authentic perfect statue in existence of WASHINGTON. In HOUDON's famous work which graces the State Capital at Richmond, may be seen a *fac simile* in marble of the Father of his Country, as he appeared in the later years of his life. It has every appearance of being an honest attempt to give an exact image of the great man as he walked among his compatriots; and there is abundant cotemporary evidence of the success of the artist in accomplishing the object at which he aimed. The only deviation from the exact truth in this *chef d'œuvre* of portrait sculpture, is in the elevation of the head, which was given for the purpose of adopting the statue to the light in which it was to be placed. All the other statues of WASHINGTON in existence have been idealized from HOUDON's model, and whatever other merits they may possess, are inferior to this in the resemblance they bear to the great original. A copy in bronze of HOUDON's statue, executed by HUBARD, has been on exhibition a few days in this City at No. 522 Broadway. It was modeled and cast in Richmond, and is a most creditable work. The casting is not equal to the very best specimens of the art, and the surface has the appearance of having been rubbed a good deal and polished after it came from the moulds. But the great merit of the statue is in its fidelity to the original, and in this respect it is undoubtedly entitled to the highest consideration, and the reverential admiration of the people. In all other statues of WASHINGTON he is clad in meretricious habiliments, such as he never wore. CANOVA put upon him the trappings of a Roman warrior, GREENOUGH divested him of clothing almost entirely, and put sandals upon his feet, CHANTREY wrapped him in a sort of nondescript mantle, and BROWN has given him the kind of dress which our mock Continentals wear on their target excursions. But the dress which HOUDON gave him was the dress which he actually wore, with the meagre epaulets and ill-made coat, the original of which may still be seen, kept like precious relics as they are, in the Patent Office in the National Capitol. The statue should be exhibited, as the artist intended, with the light falling from above, and for this reason Mr. HUBARD's copy may not give the impression of the original. To obviate this defect, where the proper light cannot be obtained, it should be placed nearly on a level with the spectator, unless the apartment be large enough for it to be viewed from the requisite distance.

Political.

The next (October) election in Iowa is quite important, and probably will be sharply contested by the Republicans and Democrats. A Legislature for two years, upon which will depend a successor to JAMES HARLAN, United States Senator, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and three Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen at that time.

A Florida paper says that a new party is being organized down in the Florida swamps, to be styled "The Sons of the Soil." One of its objects is said to be to proscribe citizens of Northern birth.

The Springfield *Republican* reports that ex-President HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College, the eminent geologist, is seriously ill. He was attacked some ten days ago with the symptoms of lung fever, but, on the 21st inst., his disease had assumed a complicated and threatening form, his lungs having badly congested, with pneumonia and some inflammation of the kidneys. There was a consultation of physicians upon his case, Friday evening, and much anxiety was felt as to the termination of the illness.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The President's Thirty Million Project.

Mr. Slidell's Majority Report in the Senate in Favor of the Purchase and the Grant.

Mr. Seward's Exposition of the Views of the Minority.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

In the Senate, on the 24th inst., Mr. SLIDELL, on behalf of the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill "making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Cuba, by negotiation," made the following report:

It is not considered necessary by your Committee to enlarge upon the vast importance of the acquisition of the island of Cuba by the United States. To do so would be as much a work of supererogation as to demonstrate an elementary problem in mathematics, or one of those axioms of ethics or philosophy which have been universally received for ages. *The ultimate acquisition of Cuba may be considered a fixed purpose of the United States, a purpose resulting from political and geographical necessities which have been recognized by all parties and all administrations, and in regard to which the popular voice has been expressed with a unanimity unsurpassed on any question of national policy that has heretofore engaged the public mind.*

The purchase and annexation of Louisiana led, as a necessary corollary, to that of Florida, and both point with unerring certainty to the acquisition of Cuba. The sparse and feeble population of what is now the great West, called in 1800 for the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the enforcement of the right of deposit at New-Orleans. In three years not only were these privileges secured, but the whole of the magnificent domain of Louisiana was ours. Who now doubts the wisdom of a measure which at the time was denounced with a violence until then unparalleled in our political history?

From the day we acquired Louisiana the attention of our ablest statesmen was fixed on Cuba. What the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi had been to the people of the West that of Cuba became to the nation. To cast the eye upon the map was sufficient to predict its destiny. A brief reference will show the importance attached to the question by our leading statesmen, and the steadiness and perseverance with which they have endeavored to hasten the consummation of so vital a measure.

[The report here presents copious extracts from the Messages of Presidents, dispatches of Secretaries and speeches of public men, which it is not necessary to reprint. It then proceeds:]

From these and other extracts that might be presented it is manifest that *the ultimate acquisition of Cuba has long been regarded as the fixed policy of the United States*—necessary to the progressive development of our system. All agree that the end is not only desirable but inevitable. The only difference of opinion is as to the time, mode and conditions of obtaining it.

The law of our national existence is growth. We cannot, if we would, disobey it. While we should do nothing to stimulate it unnaturally, we should be careful not to impose upon ourselves a regimen so strict as to prevent its healthful development. The tendency of the age is the expansion of the great Powers of the world. England, France, and Russia, all demonstrate the existence of this pervading principle. Their growth, it is true, only operates by the absorption, partial or total, of weaker Powers—generally, of inferior races. So long as this extension of territory is the result of geographical position, a higher civilization, and greater aptitude for government, and is not pursued in a direction to endanger our safety or impede our progress, we have neither the right nor the disposition to find fault with it. Let England pursue her march of conquest and annexation in India, France extend her dominions on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and advance her frontiers to the Rhine, or Russia subjugate her barbarous neighbors in Asia; we shall look upon their progress, if not with favor, at least with indifference. We claim on this hemisphere the same privilege that they exercise on the other—

"Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim."

In this they are but obeying the laws of their organization. When they cease to grow they will soon commence that period of decadence which is the fate of all nations as of individual man.

The question of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, we repeat, is a question but of time. The fruit that was not ripe when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS penned his dispatch to Mr. FORSYTH, (it has not yet been severed by violence from its native tree, as he anticipated,) *is now mature*. Shall it be plucked by a friendly hand, prepared to compensate its proprietor with a princely guerdon? or shall it fall decaying to the ground?

THE THREE ALTERNATIVES.

As Spain cannot long maintain her grasp on this distant colony, there are but three possible alternatives in the future of Cuba: First, *Possession by one of the great European Powers*. This we have declared to be incompatible with our safety, and have announced to the world that any attempt to consummate it will be resisted by all the means in our power. When first we made this declaration we were comparatively feeble. The struggle would have been fearful and unequal; but we were prepared to make it at whatever hazard. That declaration has often been repeated since. With a population nearly trebled, our financial resources and our means, offensive and defensive, increased in an infinitely larger proportion, we cannot now shrink from an issue that all were then ready to meet.

The second alternative is *The Independence of the Island*. This independence could only be nominal; it never could be maintained in fact. It would eventually fall under some protectorate, open or disguised. If under ours, annexation would soon follow as certainly as the shadow follows the substance. An European protectorate could not be tolerated. The closet philanthropists of England and France would, as the price of their protection, insist upon introducing their schemes of emancipation. Civil and servile war would soon follow, and Cuba would present, as it yet now does, no traces of its former prosperity, but the ruins of its once noble mansions. Its uncontrolled possession by either France or England would be less dangerous and offensive to our Southern States, than a pretended independent black empire or republic.

The third and last alternative is *Annexation to the United States*. How and when is this to be effected? By conquest or negotiation? Conquest, even without the hostile interference of another European Power than Spain, would be expensive, but, *with such interference, would probably involve the whole civilized world in war, entail upon us the interruption, if not the loss, of our foreign trade, and an expenditure far exceeding any sum which it has ever been contemplated to offer for the purchase of Cuba*. It would besides, in all probability, lead to servile insurrection, and to the great injury or even total destruction of the industry of the island. Purchase, then, by negotiation seems to be the only practicable course; and, in the opinion of the Committee, that cannot be attempted with any reasonable prospect of success, unless the President be furnished with the means which he has suggested in his annual Message, and which the bill proposes to give him.

Much has been said of the danger of confiding such powers to the Executive, and from the fierceness with which the proposition has been denounced, it might be supposed that it was without precedent. So far is this from being the case, that we have three different acts upon the statute-book, placing large sums of money at the disposition of the President for the purpose of aiding him in negotiations for the acquisition of territory. The first is the act of Feb. 26, 1803. Although its object was well known, viz: to be used in negotiating for the purchase of Louisiana, the act does not indicate it. It placed $2,000,000 unreservedly at the disposition of the President, for the purpose of defraying any "extraordinary expense which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." Second, the act of Feb. 13, 1806, using precisely the same phraseology, appropriates $2,000,000, it being understood that it was to be used in negotiating for the purchase of Florida.

The act of 3d March, 1847, "making further appropriation to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion," has been adopted as the model on which the present bill is framed. Its preamble states that,

"*Where

more civilized, more intelligent, and therefore feeling more acutely the discipline of the slave ship and the harsh discipline of the privateer. The number of Chinese shipped for Cuba since the commencement of the traffic up to March last, is 28,777, of whom 4,134 perished on the passage. From that date up to the close of the year the number landed at Havana was 9,449. We blush to say that three-fourths of the number were transported under the American and British flags—under the flags of the two countries that have been the most zealous for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. The ratio of mortality on the passage was 14¾ per cent., and a much larger proportion of these wretched beings were landed in an enfeebled condition. Coming, too, from a temperate climate, they are not capable of enduring the exposure to the tropical sun, in which the African delights to bask. When their allotted time of service shall have been completed, the small remnant of the survivors will furnish conclusive evidence of the barbarity with which they are treated. The master feels no interest in his temporary slave beyond that of extracting from him the greatest possible amount of labor during the continuance of his servitude. His death, or incapacity to labor at the end of his term, is to the master a matter of as much indifference as is the fate of the operative employed in his mill to the Manchester spinner.

Another effect of this measure, which should recommend it most strongly to the humanitarians, will be *the better treatment and increased happiness of the slaves now existing in the island that would inevitably flow from it.* As a general rule, the slave is well treated in proportion to his productiveness and convertible value; as an expensive instrument is more carefully handled than one of less cost. When the importation of slaves from abroad is arrested, the home production affords the only means of supplying the increasing demand for labor. It may be assumed as an axiom of political economy, that the increase of population, if not the only true test, is the most reliable of the average well-being of the class to which it is applied. Tried by this test, the slave of the United States affords a very high standard as compared even with the white population of our favored land. But when comparison is made with the statistics of African Slavery in all European colonies, the results are startling. Since Las Casas, in his zeal for the protection of the Indian, originated the African Slave-trade, it is estimated that the whole number transported to the new world has been about 9,375,000. Of these, we, in our colonial condition, and since, have only received about 275,000. By natural increase, after deducting all who are free, we had, in 1850, 3,204,000 slaves of the African race. These, allowing the same per centage of increase for nine years, as the Census returns show during the last decennial period, would now number over 4,300,000; while, from the same data, the free colored population would amount to 496,000. The British West India colonies received about 1,700,000. The whole population of those Islands, including Jamaica and Trinidad acquired from the Spaniards and British Guiana, black, white and mixed, is but 1,002,639. The Spanish and other West Indie Islands received about 3,000,000. This is very much more than their entire population to-day. The proportions may vary in some of the colonies, but the general result will be found everywhere the same. A very much less number now existing of African descent, either pure or mixed, than have been imported from Africa.

IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

There is another aspect in which this proposition may be viewed which is deserving of serious consideration. It is forcibly put in the President's Annual Message that the multiplied aggressions upon the persons and property of our citizens by the local authorities of Cuba for many years past, in the person of the Captain-General, the anomaly of *absolute power to inflict injury without any corresponding faculty to redress it.* He can, almost in sight of our shores, confiscate, without just cause, the property of an American citizen, or incarcerate his person; but if applied to for redress, we are told that he cannot act without consulting his royal mistress, at Madrid. There we are informed that it is necessary to await the return of a report of the case which is to be obtained from Cuba; and many years elapse before it is ripe for decision. These delays in most instances amount to an absolute denial of justice. And even when the obligation of indemnity is admitted, the state of the treasury or a change of ministry is pleaded as an excuse for withholding payment. This would long since have justified us in resorting to measures of reprisal that would have necessarily led to war and ultimately resulted in the conquest of the island. Indeed such is the acute sense of those wrongs prevailing among our people, that nothing but our rigid neutrality laws, which, so long as they remain unrepealed or unmodified, a chief magistrate, acting under the sanction of his official oath to see that the laws be faithfully executed, is bound to enforce, has prevented the success of organized individual enterprises that would long ere this have revolutionized the island. It is in part, probably, for this cause that the President has recommended the policy which this bill embodies, and the world cannot fail to recognize in its adoption by Congress a determination to maintain him in his efforts to preserve untarnished our national character for justice and fair dealing.

COMMERCIAL ARGUMENTS FOR ANNEXATION.

The effects of the acquisition of Cuba will be no less beneficial in its commercial than in its political and moral aspects. The length of the Island is about 770 miles, with an average breadth of about 70 miles, comprising an area of 31,468 square miles. The soil is fertile, the climate genial, and its ports the finest in the world. Havana is more familiarly known to us, for apart from our extensive trade, which employs several hundred American vessels, thousands of our citizens have touched at that port in our steamers, on their way to California or New Orleans. They have all carried away with them vivid recollections of its magnificent harbor, and have breathed ardent prayers that their next visit should be hailed by the stars and stripes floating from the Moro. And yet Cuba can boast of several other harbors equally safe and more extensive than that of Havana.

In 1855 the importations, by official custom-house returns, were $31,216,000, the exports $34,803,000. As duties are levied on exports as well as imports, there can be no exaggeration in these returns, and the real amount is undoubtedly considerably larger.

When we consider that more than two-thirds of the whole area of the island is susceptible of culture, and that not a tenth part of it is now cultivated, we may form some idea of the immense development which would be given to its industry by a change from a system of monopoly and despotism to free trade and free institutions. Whatever may be the enhanced cost of production, caused by the increased value of labor, it will be nearly if not quite compensated by the removal of export duties, and of those levied on articles produced in the United States, which are now by unjust discrimination virtually excluded from consumption. It is not possible within the limits which your Committee have prescribed to themselves for this report to cite more than a few of the most important. Of flour, on an average of three years, from 1848 to 1850, there was imported from the United States 5,642 barrels, paying a duty of $1.20 81 per barrel. From other countries, and it is believed exclusively from Spain, 228,002 barrels, paying a duty of $2 52 per barrel, a discrimination against our flour of nearly two hundred per cent. on its present average value in our markets. On lard, of which the importation from the United States was 10,168,000 pounds, a duty is levied of $4 per quintal, while of olive oil, 8,481,000 pounds were imported, which is chiefly used as its substitute, paying a duty of 87 cents per quintal. Of beef, dry and jerked, but 339,161 pounds were imported from the United States, paying a duty of $1 96 per quintal, while the importation from other quarters, principally from Buenos Ayres, was 30,544,000 pounds, paying a duty of $1 17, the difference being, in fact, a protection of the Spanish flag, which thus enjoys a monopoly of this branch of trade. To-day, with its increased population and wealth, it is fair to presume that, were Cuba annexed to the United States, with the stimulus afforded by low prices, her annual consumption of our flour would be 600,000 barrels; of lard, 25,000,000 pounds; of beef, 20,000,000, and of pork, the most solid and nutritious food for the laborer, 10,000,000 of pounds. The same ratio of increase would be exhibited in our whole list of exports. Many articles that now appear not at all, or in very limited quantities, would force their way into general consumption. The Spanish flag, deprived of the advantage of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, would soon abandon a competition which it could not sustain on equal terms, and the whole carrying trade, foreign and domestic, would fall into the hands of our enterprising merchants and ship-owners, but chiefly those of the Northern and Middle States, while the farmer of the West would have a new and constantly increasing market open to him for the products of the soil. With all the disadvantages under which we now labor, the American vessels entering the port of Havana alone last year numbered nine hundred and fifty-eight, with a tonnage of four hundred and three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine, (403,479.) *To what figure will this be extended when ours shall be the national flag of Cuba?*

The cultivation of sugar is the chief basis of the wealth and prosperity of Cuba. The average annual production, exclusive of what is consumed in the island, is about 400,000 tons: that of Louisiana about 175,000 tons. The whole amount of cane sugar from which Europe and the United States are supplied, is estimated at 1,273,000 tons; of this, Cuba and Louisiana now furnish somewhat more than 45 per cent. Is it extravagant to predict that, with Cuba annexed, we should, in a few years, have as complete control of this great staple—which has long since ceased to be a luxury, and become almost a necessity of life—as we now have of cotton?

THE COST OF CUBA.

There is one other consideration, of minor importance when compared with the vast political interests involved in the question of acquisition: it is *that of cost.* Ten years past, as appears from the published correspondence, our Minister at Madrid was authorized to offer one hundred millions of dollars as the extreme price for the purchase of Cuba. If that was its value then, something may be added to it now. Assuming it to be twenty-five millions more, the annual interest, without reference to the probable premium which would be realized from a loan bearing 5 per cent. interest, would be ($6,250,000) six million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of the imports of ($31,216,000) thirty-one million two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, in 1856, your Committee have not before them the means of ascertaining the proportion coming from the United States. From the summary of *Balanzas Generales* from 1848 to 1854, in the report of Commercial Relations, vol. 1, page 197, it may, however, be fairly assumed to be somewhat more than one fourth, or about eight millions of dollars. This proportion would doubtless be largely increased. Admitting it to be ($16,216,000) sixteen millions two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, it would leave a balance of ($15,000,000) fifteen millions of dollars on which duties could be levied. Under our present tariff the average rate of duties is about 18½ per cent.; but as the articles on our free list are of very limited consumption in Cuba, the average there would be at least 20 per cent. This would yield a revenue from customs of ($3,000,000) three millions of dollars. But under the stimulus of free trade and free institutions, with the removal of many burdens from the consumer, it would necessarily be greatly and speedily augmented. It would be a moderate calculation to say that in two years it would reach four millions of dollars ($4,000,000.) On the other hand, it may be said that our expenditure would be largely increased. Such is not the opinion of your Committee. On the contrary, it is believed that from the greater security of our foreign relations, resulting from the settlement of this long agitated and disturbing question, our naval expenditure might be safely reduced, while no addition to our military establishment would be required. It has already been shown that an annual saving of eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) may be effected by withdrawing the African squadron, when its services will no longer be necessary. Thus our expenditure for the interest on the debt incurred by the acquisition would be credited by four million eight hundred thousand dollars, ($4,800,000,) leaving an annual balance of but one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($1,425,000) to the debit of the purchase. Is this sum to be weighed in the balance with the advantages, political and commercial, which would result from it? Your Committee think that it should not.

WEALTH AND RESOURCES OF CUBA.

A few words on the wealth and resources of Cuba, and your Committee will close this report, which has swollen to dimensions not incommensurate with the importance of the subject, but which, it may be feared, will, under the pressure of other business during this short session, be considered as unduly trespassing on the attention of the Senate. The amount of taxes that can be levied upon any people, without paralyzing their industry and arresting their material progress, is the *experimentum crucis* of the fertility of the land they inhabit. Tried by this test, Cuba will favorably compare with any country on either side of the Atlantic.

Your Committee have before them the last Cuban Budget, which presents the actual receipts and expenditures for one year, with the estimates for the same for the next six months. The income derived from direct taxes, customs, monopolies, lotteries, &c., is sixteen million three hundred and three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, ($16,303,950.) The expenses are sixteen million two hundred and ninety-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars, ($16,299,663.) This equilibrium of the Budget is accounted for by the fact that the surplus revenue is remitted to Spain. It figures under the head of "*Atenciones de la Peninsula,*" and amounts to ($1,404,059,) one million four hundred and four thousand and fifty-nine dollars, and is the only direct pecuniary advantage Spain derives from the possession of Cuba, and even this sum very much exceeds the average net revenue remitted from that island, all the expenses of the army and navy employed at or near Cuba being paid by the island. The disbursements are those of the general administration of the island, those of Havana and other cities being provided for by special imposts and taxes.

It may be moderately estimated that *the personal exactions of Spanish officials amount to five millions of dollars* ($5,000,000) *per annum,* thus increasing the expenses of the government of Cuba, apart from those which, with us, would be considered as county or municipal, to the enormous sum of twenty-one million three hundred thousand dollars, ($21,300,000,) or about thirteen dollars and fifty cents ($13 50) per head for the whole population of the island, free and slave. Under this system of government and this excessive taxation the population has, for a series of years, steadily increased at the mean rate of three per cent. per annum, about equal to that of the United States.

Since the reference of the bill to the Committee, the President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, requesting him, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any and all correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of her Catholic Majesty, relating to any proposition for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, which correspondence has not been furnished to either House of Congress, informs us that no such correspondence has taken place which has not already been communicated to Congress. He takes occasion to repeat what he said in his annual Message, that *it is highly important, if not indispensable to the success of any negotiation for the purchase, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress.*

This emphatic reiteration of his previous recommendation throws upon Congress the responsibility of failure if withheld. Indeed, the inference is sufficiently clear that, without some expression of opinion by Congress, the President will not feel justified in renewing negotiations.

VIEWS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Seward's Exposition of the Sentiments of the Minority.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, I am authorized by the honorable Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Foot,) who, like myself, is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to say, that he, with myself, dissents from the report which has been submitted by a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and also from the bill which has been reported by that Committee; and to submit, by way of expressing the views of the minority, a bill, which we offer as a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee, which I ask to have printed in the same manner with the report of the Committee; and after the bill shall have been read, I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate to indicate something of my views upon the subject, although not very much at large. I ask for the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read the substitute, as follows:

A bill concerning the relations between the United States and Spain.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States, at the beginning of the next annual session of Congress, communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, the condition of the relations which shall then be subsisting between the United States and Spain, and of any negotiations that may then be pending for the cession of Cuba to the United States, together with such statements of the condition of the Treasury; and also of the effective condition of the Army and Navy of the United States, as may enable Congress to judge whether, at that time, it will be necessary to adopt any extraordinary measures to maintain the rights and promote the interests of the United States, connected with or growing out of their relations to Spain.

And be it further enacted, That the President, if, in his discretion, he shall deem it necessary, in view of the conditions of negotiations with her Catholic Majesty, which shall be pending, during the next recess of Congress, may convene either the Senate or Congress in extraordinary session by proclamation.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, the bills which engage the attention of Congress generally originate either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives. But this measure is ushered into our presence by a message from the Executive palace. It is, therefore, in its origin an Executive measure. Its nature corresponds to its parentage. It proposes to relax constitutional and legislative restraints upon the Executive power, and to transfer control over the Treasury, together with the power of negotiation in foreign affairs, from Congress and from the Senate to the President of the United States. It is not an isolated Executive measure of this kind, but it is one of a series of such measures which the President of the United States has introduced at the present session in the same way. One of this series proposes that Congress shall authorize the President to move the Army and the Navy of the United States into adjacent States of the Republic of Mexico and establish a protectorate there. Another asks our consent to invest the President of the United States with the power to make war in his own discretion and at his own pleasure against all, or nearly all, the Spanish-American States on this continent.

A measure thus disparaging to the intelligence, the virtue, and the independence of the national Legislature, a measure so dangerous to the civil and religious liberties of the American people, it must be expected, will receive at the hands of Congress a careful scrutiny. It is not my purpose, at this time, to bestow that scrutiny, in its full extent, upon the bill which has been reported in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States; but I do intend to indicate some of the considerations which have brought me to the conviction that this bill, under no circumstances, ought to receive the favor of Congress.

The bill has a financial aspect. It has also a broad political character. In regard to the financial aspect, I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the bill proposes to appropriate now, at this time, out of the Treasury of the United States, $30,000,000, to be placed under the control of the President of the United States, to be paid by him to Spain, whenever she shall have consented to accept any treaty which he may make with her, for the cession of Cuba to the United States, without waiting for a ratification of that treaty by the Senate of the United States. This appropriation of $30,000,000 necessarily involves now a pledge, a guarantee, virtually a grant, or appropriation of so many more millions of dollars as the President of the United States, without any recourse to the Senate or to Congress, and consulting only his own mere ambition, caprice or pleasure, shall agree to give for that island; and this last amount is altogether unlimited.

The bill contains no limitation, and the President recommends no limitation. It is a bill then for just so many millions as the President may choose to write in the treaty. What will be the number of those millions? The report of the majority of the Committee says, that it will probably be $125,000,000. This calculation is based upon the fact that Spain refused $100,000,000 ten years ago, and that Cuba has increased in value $25,000,000, according to the estimate of the majority of the Committee. This estimate is inconclusive, and, therefore, unsatisfactory. The amount which Spain will ask, if we suppose her to accede to this treaty, will be all that she can get, and the amount which the President will give, if it be his purpose to acquire the Island of Cuba at all events and under all hazards, will be the least that Spain will consent to take. It may then just as well and as accurately be estimated that the sum to be written in the treaty will be $200,000,000 or $250,000,000, or $500,000,000, as that it shall be only $125,000,000.

I will assume that it authorizes the President to contract a debt to Spain, without again consulting Congress or the Senate of the United States, for the sum of $250,000,000. This proposition comes at a time when our revenues are reduced to $50,000,000, and there is a confessed deficiency for the year of $30,000,000. It is immaterial whether we borrow this $30,000,000 to pay to Spain, as the bill proposes, or whether we pay it out of the receipts of the revenues flowing into the Treasury, and borrow the money to supply the place of what we thus abstract. It proposes nothing less than to authorize the President of the United States to create at once and absolutely a debt of $30,000,000, and indirectly a further debt of $220,000,000, in addition to a deficit, which is virtually an existing debt against the Treasury of $30,000,000; making $60,000,000 of new debt certain, and $220,000,000 contingent. This, added to an already funded debt of $60,000,000, will raise the national debt to $280,000,000. This is to be done under extraordinary circumstances. We have at this moment no financial system—no system of revenue. We have, indeed, a tariff law which brought last year into the Treasury over $40,000,000, and this year is expected to bring in $50,000,000; but a separate law which leaves an annual deficit cannot be said to constitute a fiscal system. Congress, after being in session now nearly two months, has utterly failed to devise any kind of revenue system whatever. Nor has the Executive Administration submitted to Congress any system for this emergency. This statement is strictly true, if you consider that the President recommends one system in his annual Message, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, his own responsible minister of finance, submits to us another and widely different one.

This great increase of the public debt we are asked to make at the very hour when, in compliance with the Executive recommendation, we are proposing to authorize him to build the Pacific Railroad, at a cost of not less than $125,000,000 more; and simultaneously with this, in the same Message, we are also asked to authorize the President to move the army into Mexico, which can cost nothing less than $100,000,000 more; and at the same time, in pursuance of recommendations of the same weight and authority, we are asked to authorize him to employ the army and the navy against just so many Spanish-American States on this continent as he shall choose, which can require nothing less than $100,000,000 more; so, without any financial system at all, we are to have a great debt created by this Congress of the United States, on the recommendation and application of the President to strengthen the arm of the Executive, while weakening the power and the constitutional force of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a debt of $500,000,000.

The honorable Senator from Rhode Island [Mr SIMMONS] the other day spoke in glowing terms, and yet most justly, of the credit of the United States, and showed that, with the small debt that we now have, a nominal debt, we can go into the market, and with a five per cent. stock borrow money at a premium, or, perhaps, borrow money on a four per cent. stock anywhere in the markets of the world. That is because we are novices, inexperienced, untried, unknown in the money market, except for paying such small debts as we have made. But, Sir, when we shall have shown that we can increase our debt in forty days, for that is the period which remains of this session, from $60,000,000 to $500,000,000, I beg leave to express the opinion that the rate of interest will be found to rise in proportion to the liberality with which we propose to borrow. In that case, you will find your revenue derived from all sources scarcely more than enough to pay the interest of the debt which you shall thus have created, leaving no funds whatever for carrying on the ordinary operations of the Government.

This, however, it might be said, is a fanciful picture, because the bill appropriates only $30,000,000, and not the whole $250,000,000, which I have supposed. Nevertheless, Sir, it appropriates the whole amount which the President shall write in the treaty. We give him a blank draft on the Treasury, and authorize him to fill up the amount for himself. I have supposed he will fill it up with $250,000,000. But I am told that we can retreat from this contract with Spain if we find it too expensive, and abandon the measure without paying the additional sum which the President may write in the treaty. Slowly and carefully, Mr. President, let us consider. Certainly, we cannot retreat from it without forfeiting the $30,000,000 which will have been paid. That condition will operate as a constraint upon Congress to appropriate all the remaining millions which the President may stipulate, and it will equally operate as a constraint upon the Senate to ratify the treaty, whatever sum may be stipulated by its provisions.

Again, Sir, no one can suppose that the President would pay the $30,000,000 in advance to Spain, without securing possession of the Island of Cuba. When he has once obtained the Island of Cuba, and paid $30,000,000 as an advance upon the consideration money of the purchase, the treaty will be a contract executed, and Spain and the whole world laugh with derision at the pretense that we could rescind the contract and repudiate the remaining debt on the ground that we had then looked into our Constitution, and had found that we had violated it in passing the law by which we had authorized the President to make the improvident bargain.

Sir, this is a plan of financial management to which I am a stranger. It is the province of the Congress of the United States to take care of the public Treasury, and to see that every dollar that is received remains there until, by appropriation bills limited to single objects, and each bill enduring for only two years, the money is expended by agents, under their own direction and authority, for objects, appointed, fixed and certain. The effect of this measure is to surrender the control over a large portion of the national treasure and resources, practically over all that is valuable in the Treasury, to the President of the United States, without retaining any effective security for his wise and faithful administration of it.

I have said that the bill has also a political aspect. It proposes to bring into the United States a foreign country, seven hundred miles long, and seventy miles wide, containing 1,500,000 human beings, subjects of government, occupying practically every foot upon its sidewalks in its cities, and every acre of mountain and plain and valley in the rural districts of that Island—a population different entirely from the citizens of the United States; different in language, different in race, different in habits, different in manners, different in customs, and radically different in religion; a population that will, practically, forever hold the power to exclude all American immigration; at least to exclude it as effectually as the old States of Europe exclude our migration there, and as effectually as our old-established States practically exclude immigration from outside of their borders. This population, then, is to be the ruling population of that island. What rights will the citizens of the United States enjoy there? The 1,500,000 souls are divided; one-half whites, 250,000 free blacks, and 400,000 slaves. What institutions of justice, of freedom, of religion, and public worship, will obtain or remain there? I need to know. If I were willing to leave these great questions to the President of the United States, I have no right to do so. I have a voice, one of sixty-four voices, to determine whether such a country shall be brought into the United States, and on what terms and conditions. Joined with my colleague, we have one of thirty-two voices on these mighty questions! The power to speak involves a constitutional responsibility to express the voice of the State of New-York upon such a measure, and on all its important details, before it shall be adopted.

I have already shown that the consent of the Senate to the passage of this bill will operate as a constraint upon the Senate to ratify whatever treaty the President shall make hereafter. If this be true, (and no one, I think, can controvert it,) then I am asked to resign a constitutional, senatorial power, to the President of the United States, and to shift from my own shoulders to his a constitutional responsibility.

To do this is a derogation of the independence of the constitutional power of the Senate of the United States, and a practical subversion of the constitutional check which requires that every treaty shall receive the votes of two-thirds of this body, or be absolutely void. It practically delegates to a bare majority of the Senate, and to a majority of the House of Representatives, the treaty-making power of this great empire.

Sir, if there ever was an occasion on which I should adhere tenaciously to this right, and insist upon retaining this power, it would be in such a case as this. I want to see the treaty which shall bring the Island of Cuba into the United States. I want to know the *status* which that country is to occupy. Is it to be a Territory of subjects, of political slaves?—a province, governed by armies and navies, as Spain now governs it? I may ask the President of the United States when he has executed the treaty—Is it to be a Slate? I may ask the President of the United States when he has executed the treaty—Who are to be the electors of the State? What is to be the *status* of the white population? Are they to enjoy universal suffrage? What is to be the *status* of the free negro population? What is to be the *status* of the slave population? We who have disputed so earnestly, often so vehemently, year after year, year in and year out, over the question whether the institution of Slavery shall be introduced into the Territory of Kansas, are expected by the President, in his simplicity, to allow him to determine for the North, and for the South, for the Free States and for the Slave States, at his own absolute pleasure, the terms and conditions upon which Cuba shall be annexed to the United States, and incorporated into the Union. I say nothing of the present incumbent of the Executive office. I say that men never chose, nor did God ever send on earth, a magistrate to whom I would confide this great question, having a constitutional right to decide it myself.

I need not say, Sir, that all our treaties of annexation contain stipulations guarantying rights to the countries annexed, to be incorporated into the Union, and determining the future political rights, power, and authority of the inhabitants of those countries. This bill, then, is in derogation of the power of the Senate to determine by treaty for itself what the safety, honor, and welfare of the country demand in regard to the political organization and government of the island of Cuba, if it shall be acquired.

Sir, I have always received as a political maxim the declaration made by our predecessors in regard to the acquisition of Cuba. Every rock and every grain of sand in that Island were drifted and washed out from American soil by the floods of the Mississippi, and the other estuaries of the Gulf of Mexico. The island has seemed to me, just as our predecessors have said, to gravitate back again to the parent continent from which it sprang. I have supposed that political necessities would determine that ultimate conclusion; and I know that to political necessities all actions of governments must bend, and all sentiments of nations must accommodate themselves. I have, nevertheless, been taught, with the same maxim, this other rule, that the acquisition of Cuba is a question of time, of necessity, and of opportunity. It was just as clear sixty years ago, when we acquired Louisiana, as it is now, that Cuba, in the language of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, gravitates to the United States, as the apple yet hanging on its native trunk gravitates to the earth which sustains it. Yet it certainly is true that Cuba was not then acquired, nor attempted by extraordinary means to be acquired; and the reason was, that the time, necessity and opportunity had not then presented themselves. In fact, the time is determined by the coincidence of necessity and opportunity; and that coincidence is the result of a decline of European power on this Continent, and of a development of the growth of American power on the same Continent. Our forefathers said—all our predecessors have said, that when the juncture shall arise that there should be just that necessary decline of the political European power on the continent, and just that development of American power here which makes Spain unable to keep, and ourselves able freely to obtain, the island, then it would be hopeless and idle to refuse to receive Cuba, even if it were undesirable. They have said more, and I subscribe to it, that we may safely hold our souls in patience so long as Spain can keep it, and no other and stronger European Power can, or dare, take it from her. What I have to say now is, that the time and opportunity do not now serve, in my judgment, any more than they have served for the last sixty years. We may be nearer, as, indeed, I doubt not we are, to the acquisition of Cuba; but we have not arrived at the point at which the acquisition must necessarily be made, or can be made, consistently with the conditions of peace, prudence, justice, and the national honor.

Ten years ago the President of the United States declared that Cuba was to be acquired only by treaty by purchase, and not by war. The present President of the United States reaffirms that proposition now; so that the only question to be considered is whether it *can be purchased now.* Well, ten years ago, the President of the United States offered $100,000,000 for it; and the answer to the proposition was conceived in terms so decided, so unequivocal, so utterly forbidding all hope, that it was never afterwards renewed: and silence has been observed about it ever since, in order to preserve the good understanding and the good nature of the parties. The Message of the President sent here on Friday last, shows us that, down to this hour, the proposition has not been mentioned to Spain for a period of ten years. The same Message assures us even that it will not now be mentioned to Spain, unless some peculiar and extraordinary measures are adopted to require him to bring it again to her attention.

Spain holds the Island now more tenaciously—with a stronger and safer grasp than that with which she has held it at any time within the last fifty years. It is now a period of repose in Europe and in the Western world. Spain having gone through the crisis of surrendering up her territorial empire in its largest proportions, has entered upon a new career of material progress and improvement. Her agriculture, her manufactures, her army, and her navy, are in a flourishing, prosperous and improving condition. Heretofore, Spain has held the Island of Cuba in the midst of conflicts between the two great Powers of Western Europe, England and France, liable to lose it to one or the other belligerent at any moment. To-day, England and France are not only allies, but they are united in the policy of maintaining Spain in the enjoyment of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, the last remnants of her once world-wide empire. Spain exhibits, more decidedly than ever within the last twenty years, the habits of acquiescence and loyalty by her people toward her existing institutions. She seems to have passed the period when the country was rent, convulsed, and distracted by the contest of democratic and monarchical factions. At present she is apparently in a condition of profound repose and contentment. If there was any doubt about this subject, all doubt is now removed by the answer which we have already received from the authorities of Spain, to this very proposition of the President of the United States, in the very form in which it is proposed that we shall adopt it. Our mail of this morning brings us the answer of the Spanish Government and Legislature to our advances, even before we have taken the first step. In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, M. ULLOA asked the Government:

"If it intends to reply to the message of Mr. BUCHANAN, inasmuch as in that message is a paragraph on the subject of annexing Cuba to the United States, which contains a new and really grave insult to the Spanish nation."

Marshal O'DONNELL declared that the Government was disposed to demand due satisfaction for such an insult.

In its relations with the United States, as in those with all other countries, it has always endeavored to be circumspect, moderate, reserved, but always dignified and firm, as the Government of a great people ought to be.

The period of discouragement caused by war and disunion has ceased in Spain. Our country is now positively in an era of development and veritable revolution. If the power of Spain be not great enough to menace, it is strong enough to defend the integrity of the territory of the monarchy, and to preserve the dignity of the Spanish name without stain.

In whatever circumstances the Spanish nation may find itself, it will, in the future, as in the past, never be insensible to its honor; never will it abandon the smallest portion of its territory; and a proposition having that tendency will always be considered by the Government as an insult to the Spanish people. [Approbation.]

The sentiment of nationality, which was supposed to be weakened, and which, unhappily, was slightly weakened by our intestine discords—this sentiment, the source of high deeds and of generous and heroic aspirations, displays now new vigor. And is increasing in such a way that, whilst we will never be aggressive and never aspire to dominate, we will never allow any encroachment to be made on the inheritance left us by our fathers. [Approbation.]

M. OLAZAGA, in his own name, and in that of several other eminent members representing the different political parties, then proposed this resolution:

"The Congress declares that it has received with satisfaction the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that it is disposed to give to the Government its constant support, in order to maintain the integrity of the Spanish dominion."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be inscribed in the archives."

Now, Sir, after having shown that there is not the least earthly prospect of acquiring the Island of Cuba by or in consequence of the passage of this bill, what follows? It follows that the question whether Cuba is desirable, and ought to be attained, is not at all in debate. It is an idle, a visionary and mischievous abstraction. There is no such question here; but the question which is presented is, Whether the Congress of the United States shall authorize the President of the United States to offer an indignity to Spain? That is all.

Mr. SLIDELL—Will the Senator from New-York permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. SEWARD—Certainly.

Mr. SLIDELL—The danger that he deprecates has already arrived. The cause of quarrel exists already, according to the extract he read from the speech of General O'DONNELL; the insult has been given by the President, and immediate reparation is demanded. Therefore, we cannot very well aggravate that insult. It has passed from our power.

Mr. SEWARD—I have an answer for the honorable Senator. I propose to leave the President the constitutional power which he enjoys, of instituting treaties with Spain for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, in the Caribbean Sea, and with all other Powers for all other islands in all the oceans throughout the globe. I propose to leave him the right and power of sending to Congress messages announcing beforehand the treaties he proposes to make, and leave him to answer, on his own responsibility, to the people and to the world, for the wisdom and the temper, the moderation and the dignity, with which he executes these great trusts. I propose, on the other hand, to reserve my own authority, my own constitutional power, and to maintain the dignity of my own official functions, and not at all to become a party to an insult which the President of the United States may be supposed to have already offered to Spain. I cannot consent to go to his aid, though it may be necessary to draw him out of the dilemma in which he finds himself involved by a rashness which I did not advise.

Sir, I will not stop to inquire as an abstract question about the wisdom of a great nation offering insults and indignities to other nations. I will not stop now to inquire about the virtue, the morality and the honor, to say nothing of the dignity of such a course. But I will say this, that if is not wise to offer an indignity to a foreign Power if you are to gain nothing by it. So much may at least be conceded to me. And now, what is to be obtained by insulting Spain? Nothing; but only this: We must expect that she will be provoked to war to resent the indignity; and when the war has come to resent the indignity, then the prize of Cuba may be attained as indemnity for the expenses of the war. Sir, if we desire to acquire Cuba by negotiation, let us negotiate. The President disclaims and disdains to seek it by war directly. Are we to understand him and a majority of the Committee here that they ask us to bring Spain indirectly into a war, in order that we may conquer Cuba? That would be to impute to the President and to the Committee bad faith, which I must utterly disclaim.

These considerations satisfy my mind that it is not expected, that it is not intended, that Cuba shall be acquired in consequence of this proceeding; but that it is supposed that some other advantage, some domestic and local benefit, will be secured to the President of the United States by provoking a debate on this subject in Congress. Sir, I do not so much undervalue the intelligence of the American people as to apprehend any such result. The proposition seems to be an empty one, an idle one, a ludicrous one; and if it were not for violating the respect due to the President of the United States and the majority of the Committee who sanction it, I should say a ridiculous one. There is a play which we have sometimes seen at the theatre, in which the heroine is an honest housewife who has a propensity for buying everything at auction, and she is always able to assign at least one good reason for it, namely, that though the article bought is not wanted at the time, yet it is cheap, and it will be so handy to have it if it shall ever be wanted. So, one day she bought a huge door-plate sold at an auction of a neighbor's furniture, on which was inscribed in large letters the name of "Thompson," spelled with a "p," although her own name, as well as her husband's, was Toodle. When the indignant Mr. Toodle called her to account for the expense, "why," she said, "how do you know, my dear, that we shall not one day have a child, and that that child may not be a daughter, and that that daughter may not be married to somebody, and just as likely as not that somebody will be a man named 'Thompson,' and his name may be spelled with a 'p!' [laughter.] so it will then just fit exactly. I could not help buying it, because it was so cheap, and it will be so handy, you know, to have it in the house." That, Sir, is exactly the value of this great Presidential demonstration, made, I think, to retrieve the sinking and wasting fortunes of an Administration that has disappointed its own immoderate desires not more than the less sanguine expectations of the American people.

The Port of New-York.

The Governor yesterday transmitted to the Senate a report from the Commissioners to establish regulations for the port of New-York.

The Commissioners say they have done all in their power to prevent the mischiefs and abuses at which the law of 1848 was aimed. The great evil complained of for years has been that the harbor, slips, and piers of New-York have been used for private purposes, as a dumping-ground for all refuse, and for the loose material discharged from vessels. The public advantages derived from the prevention of these abuses cannot be estimated by figures.

In some cases, however, suits have had to be commenced. Of these sixty-eight have been prosecuted, and $1,578 36 collected in fines. Ten are still pending. The Commissioners comment upon the great public evil arising from encroachments on the outer line of the Harbor Commissioners' report, and of the incumbrances on piers and wharves.

The act to amend the act "to establish regulations for the port of New-York," that accompanies the report, provides as follows:

Makes it the duty of the person having charge of any vessels in which any ballast or loose matter is conveyed, to fasten canvas mats or cloth between the vessel and the pier or vessel to which she is discharging, so as to prevent any from falling in the water: and if landed to place the material at least two feet from the edge of the pier or bulkhead, under a penalty of $10 for each offence, to be a lien, till paid, on the vessels. Obliges lighters to have owners' names and place of business painted in letters three inches long, on the sides. A penalty of five dollars for first neglect and ten dollars for each week thereafter is imposed and made a lien on the vessels.

All fines and penalties to be recoverable by the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, and liens to be forced by attachment as against non-resident debtors. The Commissioners to have power of remission of fine. For the purposes of the act, all piers and bulkheads to be deemed as extending ten feet into the rear streets.

Prohibits the building of any pier or bulkhead beyond the exterior line adopted by the Harbor Commissioners, and authorizes the Commissioners of Pilots to remove all such piers, wharves or other erections built beyond that line, forthwith, and at the expense of the owners.

Section 19 of the act of 1858 is repealed.

The Burns' Festival in Boston.

SPEECH OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I do not know by what untoward accident it has chanced—and it should fall to me, the worst Scotsman of all, to receive your commands, and at the latest hour, too, to respond to the sentiment just offered, and which indeed makes the occasion. But I am told that there is no appeal, and I must trust to the inspirations of the theme to make a fitness which does not otherwise exist.

Yet, Sir, I heartily feel the singular claims of the occasion. At the first announcement from I know not whence, that the 25th January was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS, a suddee consent warmed the great English race, in all its kingdoms, colonies and States, all over the world, to keep the festival.

We are here to hold our parliament with love and poesy, as men were wont to do in the middle ages. Those famous parliaments might or might not have had more stateliness, and better singers than we,—though that is yet to be known,—but they could not have better reason.

I can only explain this singular unanimity in a race which rarely acts together, but rather after their watchword, each for himself, by the fact that ROBERT BURNS, the poet of the middle class, represents in the mind of men to-day that great uprising of the middle class against the armed and privileged minorities—that uprising which worked politically in the American and French Revolutions, and which, not in Governments so much as in education and in social order, has changed the face of the world.

In order for this destiny, his birth, breeding and fortunes were low. His organic sentiment was absolute independence, and resting, as it should, on a life of labor. No man existed who could look down on him. They that looked into his eyes saw that they might look down the sky as easily. His muse and teaching was common sense—joyful, aggressive, irresistible.

Not LAYMER, not LUTHER, struck more telling blows against False Theology than did this brave singer. The 1st Confession of Augeburg," the "Declaration of Independence," the French "Rights of Man" and the "Marseillaise," are not more weighty documents in the history of freedom than the songs of BURNS. His satire has lost none of its edge. His musical arrowe yet sing through the air.

He is so substantially a reformer, that I find his grand plain sense in close chain with the greatest masters—RABELAIS, SHAKESPEARE in comedy, CERVANT

ment of foreclosure and sale; allowance of $112 to plaintiff and $25 to Master, Dana and Garrison. Sale to be made by Sheriff.

James Monell vs. Emanuel Gilbertson.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale. Amount due $3,254 20. Allowance $7.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Jan. 26.
Before Chief Justice Ingraham.

Gould vs. Bryan.—In an action for the recovery of money against a non-resident defendant, an attachment may be issued out of this court under section 227 of the Code, at the time of issuing the summons, and if not served till the summons has been personally served, it is regular and valid. Motion to vacate attachment denied with $10 to the plaintiff, to abide the event.

Jessup vs. Tarbell.—Case settled, and left with Special Term clerk.

Italian Affairs—Reply to Signor Marie.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

To SIGNOR ALBERTO MARIO—*Sir:* When replying to a lecture delivered by Signora MARIO, on the 5th of January, inst., I had no intention to enter into any lengthy discussion upon a subject so universally known as the war of Independence of Italy in 1848-49. I did carefully abstain to refer to any other part of Italy but Piedmont and Lombardy, because there was nothing in that lecture which demanded such a discussion. History is there, written by men of every political [creed, to show who acted honestly and dishonestly, and persons interested in that question know very well where such information is to be found. Your reproach as to withholding my name from a simple letter seems to have troubled you a good deal, and I have hesitated for some time if I should gratify your curiosity, and but for your insipid insinuations thrown out—as are mostly all slanders coming from parties belonging to your peculiar political creed—I should most certainly left unanswered a reply based upon "my wife's letters in the TIMES." The American public has been fortunate enough to hear from the association of universal brotherhood, also called "Red Republicans," who hold their meetings in the Metropolitan Hall, situated somewhere in the Bowery, and I doubt not have duly appreciated their fastidious ideas of freedom and sacred hatred of every body entertaining other principles.

Now, Signor MARIO, allow me to assure you that your reply is full of individuality, avoiding the points at issue, and drawing conclusions from my letter which I must stamp at least as imaginations of a feverish brain.

In the commencement of your letter, you are pleased to say: "My wife has never troubled herself with the cost of the war of 1848 to Piedmont." Well, this is acknowledging handsomely the way in which Madame renders justice to Piedmont! You further advance that the war between Piedmont and Austria was notundertaken for the independence of Italy, but for dynastic interest. These are, indeed, news to me, and I believe to most persons. The revolution of 1848, if I am not mistaken, had for its object the expulsion of the Austrians from the Italian soil, and for the maintenance of a constitutional government granted by CHARLES ALBERT to his country. The word "independence" was understood at that time to mean nothing more nor less but the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy and Venice. The insinuation, therefore, that CHARLES ALBERT commenced the war for his own aggrandizement, is a pure invention of his enemies. He was induced to commence that war for the benefit of Milan, which was menaced with another Austrian invasion, and was incapable of resisting a large Austrian force without the help of a powerful and well-organized army.

As for your authorities, it would be useless to question them, they are not authentic enough to prove your assertions, being entirely of a private nature, and the least to say, factious, not even excepted the history of FARINI, who is noted for his Red Republican principles, and hostile to any kind of monarchy. Not satisfied with your illusions, which are no doubt sincere, you even state as an acknowledged fact, that the defeat of the Sardinian army at Novara was an arranged affair between the Piedmontese monarchy and Austria.

This assertion is as imprudent as absurd, coming as it does from you, an Italian soldier and strong adherent to Red Republican principles. If you served in the Sardinian army, you must well know, as it is well known to all Italians, that the defeat of the Sardinian army is the direct consequence of its demoralization, produced by emissaries of your political creed, who, a day before the battle of Novara, did spread among the troops, by means of a small pamphlet (*Un Piccolo Foglio e Stampa*) the news *that the population of Turin had proclaimed the republic; that Charles Albert had left the army, and that therefore to fight for him was more than folly.* I refrain to allude here to another cause, which contributed powerfully to the disastrous termination of the campaign of 1849, as its originator forfeited his life; and no matter how justified I may be in stating his name, I willingly sacrifice this little satisfaction for the sacredness of the tomb I never *treated the Italian nation with cowardice*, and when I said that with the exception of Piedmont and a few Tuscans now battling against Austria, I said the truth, as all the *faits d'armes* fought by Italian volunteers, as stated by you, were Tuscans; and as to the engagement at Governolo, which you attribute to a legion from Parma and Modena, I, among the rest of the Piedmontese army, always counted that victory as a proof of the excellence of the Piedmontese artillery. Allow me to assure Signor MARIO, and there is nothing to the contrary in my letter dated Jan. 6, that I never questions the eminent and the valor of the Italian nation. who distinguished themselves so much in their defence of Venice and Rome. But these gallant actions do not belong to the war of independence of Italy, as understood by Piedmont and a large number of Italians; they are the fruits of a republican movement which developed itself in Italy after the declaration of a republic in France. If CHARLES ALBERT refused to accept the services of Austrian deserters, among whom were also Italians, he well knew how unwise and impolitic it was to enroll persons in the rank and file of his army of whose antecedents he knew nothing.

The services tendered to the King by some distinguished generals named in your reply could not be accepted, as those gentlemen generally refused to submit to the discipline of the Sardinian army or to serve under the orders of Sardinian chiefs; they preferred a guerilla warfare on their own responsibilities and in the cold of Piedmont. I dispense myself to say anything in regard to your alluded "English Blue Book," as it is beyond our reach, but I will say, that it adds little credit to your assumed authority to cite *Mariani* as the author of the political military history *of 1848*, there being no such author, but instead of that person there is a *historien* by name of *Mariano d'Ajala*, who entertains views quite different from yours, if you take the trouble to read his book.

However interesting it would be to enumerate the new institutions granted by VICTOR EMANUEL, I decline to enter into a discussion on the subject, which would require columns, and which I am sure, however gallant and liberal the Editor of the TIMES may be, could not grant me; but I will state as an incontestable truth, in spite of your or any one else's assertion, that the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL has gained for itself the regard and confidence of his own people and the rest of Italy and the respect of all liberal Governments, as well as the jealousy and ill-will of his despotic neighbors. The law of SICCARDI (*la legge Siccardi*) and the exile of the Archbishop FARNZONI are alone enough to prove satisfactorily with what courage, good faith and firmness the Government and the Piedmontese people are advancing in constitutional reform. If VICTOR EMANUEL or his Government have resolved to some political clubs, or limited the liberty of the Press, or taken other measures of a preventive policy, he or his Government have been compelled to do it by repeated attempts to overthrow this Government by Italian exiles in recompense for the hospitality accorded them.

The Italians expelled from Piedmont, without trial, as you assert, are criminals and other low specimens of humanity, sent expressly by other governments of the Peninsula, into Piedmont, for the purpose of discrediting this country; and here I assert once more that not a single political character has been expelled without a legal trial, and if I make use of the word political character, I mean the republicans under the banner of their renowned leader, MAZZINI, who (I mean MAZZINI and his adepts,) were by default sentenced to capital punishment by the Supreme Court at Genoa.

If I do not, as you challenge me, disprove one by one the facts which you impute to Piedmont, it is simply because they have reference to characters of Red Republicans, who cannot, I agree with you entirely, be much satisfied with a government which represents the great majority of the liberal party in Italy, and which obliges its few enemies to seek proselytes and sympathies in foreign lands.

And now, Sir, as I do not believe that either of us will exchange our political faith or convictions, I hereby decline any further correspondence on that subject, hoping to have once more the honor to battle under the banner of the old and distinguished house of Savoy. I am, Sir, ex-soldier of the Italian revolution of 1849. Count LOUIS KAZINSKI.
Ex-officer of the 2d Regiment
of the Grenadiers of the Guards.

[Having thus given both parties a fair and full hearing, we must decline to surrender our columns to any continuation of this controversy.—ED. TIMES.]

The Regulation Uniform.

From the Evening Journal.

The following letter will show to what extent the regulation uniform may be varied. It is addressed to the Commandant of the new Highland Regiment organized in the City of New-York:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1859.

Thomas H. McLeary, Esq., John Mason, Esq., New-
[illegible]: The Commander-in-Chief will approve
[illegible] dress for a regiment of 500 men which
[illegible] to the following, namely:
[illegible] hat and ornaments.
[illegible] frock-coat.
[illegible] fatigue coat for the Light Artillery,
[illegible], if desired, on full-dress occa-
[illegible]s coat. Regulation buttons.
[illegible] distinctions of rank according to
[illegible] the fatigue-cap for the Light Ar-
[illegible] may be of plaid.
[illegible]ly.
[illegible]ED. TOWNSEND, Adj't-Gen.

Daring Robbery of a County Treasurer's Office—$50,000 Stolen.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 24.—The *Plaindealer* says that, on Friday night last, about 10 o'clock, three men entered the office of the Treasurer of Cuyahoga County, and, while one engaged the Treasurer in conversation, the others threw a shawl over his head and held him.

He was then robbed of his keys, the safe was opened, and $20,000 taken therefrom. After safely securing the Treasurer, and preventing his giving any alarm, the robbers decamped.

Four thousand dollars of the money stolen was in gold and silver, and one thousand in Baltimore and Maryland bank notes, and the balance mostly in the notes of the Harrison County Branch Bank, at Cadiz, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1859.

The sales of live animals in this City are constantly becoming more restricted to particular localities. BEEVES are mainly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, which occupy most of the blocks between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, and between Forty-third and Forty-sixth streets. Thus of the 2,320 live cattle sold in the City during the present week, 2,128 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street; 97 at Robinson-street, (CHAMBERLIN'S,) the lowest down-town market, west of the City Hall Square; 57 at O'BRIEN'S and 38 at BROWNING'S, both on Sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues (near the Cooper Institute.) There were also sold at Bergen, on the Jersey side, 520 bullocks. These were taken by butchers of this City and suburbs. The above sales are a fair example of the usual distribution of cattle in the sales yards....Cattle usually commence arriving on Saturday, though most of them come in on Monday and Tuesday in order to be ready for the principal market, which is held on Wednesday. A few sales are sometimes made to Jews on Sunday, and not unfrequently the market opens pretty briskly on Tuesday, though it is generally proved to be safe for all parties to wait until Wednesday morning, when all the droves are in, and both seller and buyer can form a fair estimate of the actual stock for the week, and base their calculations upon the relative supply and demand in determining the prices to be asked and paid. The transactions on Tuesday are generally speculative notions as to the real number of arrivals. Not unfrequently the prospect of a short supply on Tuesday is wholly changed by a large influx on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning of delayed droves, and unexpected lots from the Harlem Railroad and on foot from the adjacent country.

THE CATTLE MARKETS THIS WEEK.

The receipts of live animals at all the yards, including the sales at Bergen, for the week ending this morning, are as follows:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep	Swine.
This week.....	2,840	175	383	5,577	7,225
Previous week...	3,913	181	352	9,040	8,999
Same w'k last. y'r	2,739	203	312	6,879	15,364
Weekly average of Beeves for 1857.....					3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858.....					3,676

The above receipts show a falling off of 1,073 from last week. The supply is, however, a little greater than indicated by the figures, as there were 150 stale cattle about the City left over last week, and not sold till to-day: and, further, the proportional beevier weight of the animals this week makes up in a small degree for the deficiency in numbers. Light sales were made yesterday, as the experience of a week ago proved Tuesday a poor day to buy on, and the transactions of this week but served, in a less degree, to confirm it. The market opened with a moderate briskness this morning, and rather slacked away by noon, and dragged before night, even with the comparatively small number of beeves on sale. Very few outside buyers were on hand, and these only as spectators, and, as our own butchers had laid in strongly last week, their wants were not large to-day, especially when they found they had to pay ½c. ₱ lb. more for cattle, and give the sellers any disputed weights. The numbers proved more than sufficient, some 150 to 200 head being left over unsold to-night. We give the leading quotations as follows, viz.:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	None.	None.
First quality.....	10½c.@11c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality.....	8½c.@9½c.	8½c.@8¾c.
Poor quality.....	7½c.@8c.	7c. @7½c
Poorest quality.....	6c. @7c.	5c. @6½c.
General selling prices...8c.	@10c.	7c. @9½c.
Average of all sales.... —	@8¾c.	7½c.@8c.

Advance for the week, ½c.@¾c.

Some of the lots were really fine, and of course epprecialed by buyers of choice beef, a few of whom paid 11c. for animals to be weigbed.

Few cattle changed hands at Albany, most of those on sale to-day being in first hands....Eastern buyers took about 350 head to Brighton, paying 4c.@4¾c. and 5c., gross, at Albany. Some 150 to 300 head were left at the latter place....Below we give some transactions as indicuing the true state of the market.

J. BEVANT brongbt in a fine drove of 97 choice steers from Pickeway County, Ohio. Estimated 8½ cwt. to 8¾ cwt., and sold by C. G. TEED, at 10c.@10½c.; and 11c. for the tops. They were of the right stamp.

RICHARDSON & Co. wore selling, througb H. MYERS, 47 prime Kentucky Durbams, of 8¼ cwt., at 10¾.@10½c. They bailed from Shelby County, as did 40 more on sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, for C. H. BUFORD, rated 8¾ cwt., at similar prices.

B. F. WALLING, for SMITH & CURTIS, a lot of mixed Canadu cuttle, at 7c.@9c.

C. W. COWEN sold 30 State cattle on bis own account at 10c.@10½c. They were of good quality, averaging about 8½ cwt.

HARING & GURNEY report sales of 160 head, 77 of which were for WOOD & DELAY, of Illinois, a portion of lightest at 7¾c.@9½c. and the belance at 9c.@10c. One or two other lots, ranging from hard to very fair, sold for 7c.@10c.

BEACH & BEAV, at Bergen, on Monday last, 104 Iowu cattle of divers grades at 7c.@9c.

SMITH & GURNEY, for JERSEY & SMITH, 51 Indiane and New-York cattle at 6c.@10c.

G. SAGE, for WILLIAMS & BROOKS, 24 State cattle at 8c.@9c.

J. FLYNN, for H. SCOTT, 16 light Stale cattle at 7c.@8c. Rated 4¾ cwt.

VAIL & Co., for E. SHELDON, 61 pair Ohio cattle and 29 of their own Slate cattle, at 8c.@10c.

E. H. SHEPARD, for MILLS & PHILIPS, 15 Livingston county, New-York, cattle, 6 of them to C. CORNELL, at $560, or 10c. ₱ lb., and the balance at 8c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for J. MCCOLLUM, 32 common rough Indiana cattle, at 6¼c. to 9c., and 14 hought cattle, at 9¾c.@10c.

I. BUDLONG, for ELLIS & FOWLER, 31 ordinary thin steers, of 6¼ cwt., at $50 each, or 8c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for FOWLER, 28 big, coarse Illinois oxen at 8c.@9c., and 31 Indiana cattle of tough hides and hurd flesh, for ROBBINS, at 7c.@7¾c. Also 20 prime Ohio steers for J. EMERSON at 10c.@10½c. for the tops and 9c. for the balance.

MEAD & HOLCOMB for H. RHOADS, 75 fair to good Fayette County, Ohio, steers, of 8 cwt., at 9½c.@10c.

J. A. MERRITT for J. PARRILL, 60 small Ohio steers, of 6½ cwt., at 9¾c.@10c.

W. FLORENCE for E. FLORENCE, a lot of A No. 1 cattle, consisting of 40 Durbams from Oblo, at 10c.@11c., on 9 cwt. One pair brougbt $275 or 11c. ₱ lb.

D. G. CULVER sold 33 Ohio steers at 10c.@11c. H. KELLY took 4 at 11c., to be weighed. Of course they were fine.

MILCH COWS.

Fresb cows are in sufficient supply for the wants of the market, although only 175 have been receiyed during the past week, against 203 of the correspondlng week last year. They bave been selling slowly for a few weeks past, but now give indications of u slight improvement. Fancy has much to do with prices, although less now than when gentlemen are buying for themselves, in the Spring. Ordlnary cows may be quoted at $25@30, good cows at $45@$50, and extras at $60@75, with an overstock of ordinary animals on band.

VEAL CALVES.

These are in better demand at advanced rates. Some extra calves have brougbt 7¾c.@8c. Fair qualities are worth 6½c.@7¾c. By far too many "kittens" find their way into market, and are bought by butchers at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bead. Instead of confining himself to the dead meats of Washington Market, we would suggest the propriety of the Inspector's visiting the live veal market of Forty-fourth-street, for light veal calves of a tender age.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been light, only 5,577 live sheep arriving during the past week, viz.: 480 at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; 911 at O'BRIEN'S, and 1,105 at BROWNING'S, each in Sixth-street; and 3,072 at CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson-street. A large proportion of these bave been fine heavy sbeep, some of wblch sold at bigh prices—$10, $12, und even $15 ₱ head. One lot of 25 Columbia County sheep, which would dress about 90 lbs. each, were beld at $12 50 ₱ head. Ordinary to fair sbeep bring 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb., live weigbt. The market may be quoted a little quicker for good sbeep, at about last week's prices. O'BRIEN reports sales of mixed lots of 1,340 sbeep at an average of $4 46 ₱ bead. Four of tbem brougbt $60. They were very extra. THOS. C. LARKIN, at BROWNING'S, reports 462 at $4 40 each. Dead carcases arrive plentifully.

SWINE.

The receipts for the past week bave been ligbt, numbering ant 7,225, as fotiows: 2,746 at the Hudson River Drove Yurds, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, and 4,479 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth street, where corn bogs are reported at 5¼c.@6¼c., and still at 5½c.@6c. VAN BRUNT & WATSOUS quote live corn hogs at 5¾c.@6¾c., and dressed at 7¾c.@8c. BIRDSALL & DORMAN, of West Washington Market, report as follows:

Heavy Prime Corn Hogs.....	6½@6½	8	@8¼
Medium Corn Hogs.....	6¼@6¾	7¾	@7⅞
Light Prime Corn Hogs.....	6	@6½	7¾@7⅞
Common Corn Hogs.....	5¼@5¾	7½	@7¾
York State Corn Hogs.....	5¾@6¾	7¾	@8¼
Distillers' Hogs.....	5¾@6	7¾	@7¾
Stocks.....	5	—	—

Arrivals light, and market well cleared up. Demand inactive, in consequence of high prices, which still appear to be advancing.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 26, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street.

BUTTER.

The demand has been very fair for all grades, partly for the Eastern and Southern markets, but mostly for home consumption. Fine dairies are held firmly, and better prices anticipated. Both Butter sells readily, with a fair supply. Merchants at this season should send their store Butter in Rolls, instead of packing it. If sweet and in good order it will pay much better. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Orange County.....	26@28	Welsh, tubs.....	18@25
Fine State d'y, f'as.	24@26	Ohio.....	11@18
Fine State, f'ah t'bs	25@28	Illinois and Wiscon.	14@20
Fair State, firkins..	20@23	Roll Butter, State.	18@21½
Fair State, tubs..	21@23½	Roll Butter, West'n.	15@21

CHEESE.

The market is brisk, and sales good, with considerable movement for shipping. The stock has centred in a few hands, and an advance is anticipated. We quote:

Prime State, ₱ lb.	9½@10	English Dairy, ₱ lb.	10@12
Fair State, ₱ lb..	8½@ 9¼	Pine Apple, ₱ lb....	11@14

EGGS

Are still lower, the warm weather having increased the receipts, while the demand is light. Lime Eggs are hardly salable. Should we have very severe cold weather, a small advance may be anticipated. We quote:

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz..... 19@20

FRUITS.

Dried Apples bave been in good demand, at 10c. ₱ lb. for Sla'e. We sold 10,000 lbs. handsome Southern at 10c. While a small lot might be retailed at 10¼c. @10½c., yet we can find no dealer or shipper, to-dsy, that will give over 10c. for any quantity. Peaches sell readily; the supply is nearly all Southern. Green Apples have been in better demand; the stock of good sound Fruit in store is light. Shippers should be careful to pack their barrels full. Our quotations are for good sound fruit. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ lb.....	8½	@	9¼
Greenings, Western, ₱ bbl.....	$3 50	@	4 00
Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	3 50
Baldwine.....	—	@	3 50
Newtown Pippins.....	3 50	@	4 00
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb.	15	@	18
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled..	7	@	9
Dried Plums, ₱ lb.....	—	@	25
Dried Cberries, ₱ lb.....	24	@	28
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb.....	18	@	22
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb.....	10	@	12
Cranberries, Eastern, ₱ bbl.....	12 00	@	20 00
Cranberries, Western, ₱ bbl.....	5 00	@	10 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Prime white Beens have sold more readily. Fancy Beens, sucb as Red, China, and Zebra are dull. The market is well stocked, and forced sales are made at our quotations. Inferior Beans of any kind are hardly saleable. Peas are in fair demand. Marrowfats sell readily at our quotations. We quote:

BEANS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Small Pea.	$1 31 @$1 37½	Marrow..	$1 50 @$1 62½
Medlum....	— @ 1 12½	Red.....	1 62½@ 1 75
Kidney....	1 63 @ 1 75	China.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

PEAS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Canada....	95 @$1 05	Mar., w'te	$1 50 @$1 62½
Black-eyed.	1 50 @ 1 62½	Mar., gr'n	1 75 @ 1 87½
		Split.....	1 62½@ 1 75

HOPS.

There is a disposition to force Hops to higher figures if possible. A Hop that is bright, clean-picked, free from rust, and sound in every particular, brings 18c. ₱ lb. Other qualities vary from 8c.@15c. We quote:

	Per pound.
Prime.....	15 @18
First sort, fair to good.....	8 @12
Old Hops.....	2 @ 5

SEEDS.

Bright clean clover is active, and in ready sale. Timothy is dull, with more sellers than buyers. Rough flax is in fair request. We quote:

Clover, ₱ lb.....	10½@	11	
Timothy, ₱ bush.....	$2	12½@2	25
Rough Flax, ₱ bush.....	1	50 @1	65

PROVISIONS.

The transactions in Pork, Beef and Lard are mostly speculative, the demand for actuel consumption being unusually light. Country Lerd in small tubs would bring 11¾c.@12c. A large invoice seems to sell at better figures than a small one.

MEATS

Are more active than last week, and the feeling is better. We quote:

Beef sides, ₱ lb.....	6	@	8
Beef bind-quarters, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9½
Beef fore-quarters, ₱ lb.....	5	@	7
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb.....	5	@	8
Bear Meat, ₱ lb.....	10	@	12

POULTRY.

The receipts huve been good—the demand fair. Prices vary from day to day, according to the state of the weather, and the supply in market. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Turkeys, choice..	10@12½	Chickens.....	8@11
Turkeys, ord.....	7@ 9	Fowls.....	7@ 9
Geese, fat.....	7@10		

HOGS.

Sales are more easily effected, but the supply is fully equal to the demend. Light Hogs if good and in good order, sell as well and et as good prices as heavy. We quote:

Country-dressed light, ₱ lb..... 7½@8
Heavy corn-fed..... 8

BEESWAX

Sells readily at from 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.

HONEY.

Receipts light and but little inquiry. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
White Clover, boxs.	18@22	Strained, in bulk....	10@12
Buckwheat.....	10@14		

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Is dull, the supply greater then the demund. We quote for a good article, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese, Western, ₱ lb..... 55 @60
Tennessee, ₱ lb..... 50 @55

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since our last have been: 77 bbls. Ashes, 2,240 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn, 9,740 bushels Oats, 1,214 bushels Malt, 1,056 pkgs. Provisions, and 144 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,830 bbls., including 1,233 bbls. Pots and 597 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,000 lbs. American Yellow at 34½c. ₱ lb.; 1 ₱ cent. off for cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The season opens vigorously. Manufacturers appear to be quite confident that the demand will be unusually animated, and they are holding their productions very stiffly. The supplies available are good, and we bave rarely seen as attractive an assortment in this market. The principal inquiry from the country, up to the present time, has been from Southern buyers, who are preparing for a large business in their respective markets. The demand from shippers is reviving. We now quote the principal styles thus: Men's thick and kip boots, $2 @$2 75; Boys', $1 25@$1 75; Youths', $1@$1 37½; Men's thick and kip brogans, 85c.@$1 35; Boys', 80c. @$1; Youths', 60c.@80c.; Men's russet brogans, $1 10 @$1 30; Boys', 80c.@1; Men's calf pegged boots, $2 75@$4 50; Boys, $2@$2 50; Youths', $1 50@$1 75; Men's calf brogans, $1 10@$1 50; Boys', 90c.@$1 15; Youths', 70c.@85c.; Women's calf and kip boots, 90c. @$1 15; Misses', 75c.@85c.; Childrens', 50c.@60c.; Women's grain and split boots, 70c.@90c.; Misses', 60c.@70c.; Children's, 40c.@50c.; Ladies' city-made gaiters, $1@$1 50; Misses', 75c.@$1; Children's, 50c. @60c.; Ladies' kid and goat boots, 95c.@$1 37½; Misses', 75c.@90c.; Children's, 40c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern gaiters, 60c.@$1; Ladies' kid and enameled gaiters, 60c.@$1.

CANDLES—Are in less request, yet are quoted firm.

COAL—Foreign is dull and somewhat nominal. Anthracite is in demand, and is worth $5@$5 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Has been in better request at full prices. Sales to-day 40 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 924 bags Rio, part at 11¾c.@11¾c.; 100 bags Cape at 10¾c., and some St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingots in brisk demand, chiefly at 23¾c.@24c. ₱ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COTTON—Has been sparingly purchased at former rates. Sales to-day 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10¼	10½	10½	10½
Middling, ₱ lb..	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅜

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 18, 1859:

	Bales
Stock on hand 1st September 1858.....	30,374
Since.....	1,117,063
Total.....	1,147,437
Exported to date.....	697,276
Stock on band not cleared Jan. 18, 1859.....	450,161

FIRE CRACKERS—All in first hands, here, and some to arrive, buve been sold at private bargain.

FISH—Are quite dull, and quotations remain without any remarkable change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is firmer for desirable lots of State and Western Flour. The demand is good, but the advanced claims of sellers tend to check transactions. Receipts, since our last, have been very limited, and receivers have manifested no disposition to dispose of their supplies at anything less than asking prices. Sales 12,500 barrels.

Unsound State.....	$4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State.....	5 20@ 5 35
Extra State.....	5 80@ 6 10
Superfine Western.....	5 25@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio.....	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 75@ 7 00
Extra Ohio.....	6 15@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee.....	6 15@ 6 25
Extra Genesee.....	6 25@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....	6 25@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues scarce and quiet, at $6 25@$7 for low to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is more actively songht after, and is about 10c. ₱ bbl. dearer; sales have been reported of 6,200 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 75@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Purchases of the latter are quoted at $19 50@$19 75 each. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in request, at full quotations.

FRUIT—Raisins are in fair demand,—including Layer at $2 20@$2 25, and Bunch at $2 10@$2 25 ₱ box. Other kinds are selling in lots at unchanged figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand, and is very stiffly held; sales, to-day, 14,420 bushels, including fair to prime white Michigan, at $1 45@$1 50; poor mixed Western, at $1 25; poor Chicago Spring, at 90c.; and very choice white Kentucky, at $1 70, ₱ bushel. Corn is less active, yet is firm; sales 16,500 bushels, at 87c.@88c. for old mixed Western delivered; and 80c.@82c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet: sales 700 bushels Northern, from railroad dépôt, at 87c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in request at advancing prices; sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels fair to choice State at 87c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet at declining rates. We quote Canada, at 62½c.@65c. Western, at 60c.@63c.; State, at 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c. @54c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made to-day, of 300 bales North River, at 75c.@80c., for shipment; and 90c. @$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 900 bales Bags, chiefly at 9c.@9¼c.; and 1,750 bales Bagging, at 12¾c.@13c., chiefly at 13c.

HEMP—Continues very quiet here at old figures. In Boston, sales have been made of 200 bales American Dressed Hemp at $190@$210, and 7,500 bales Jute, mostly in bond, at $80@$90 ₱ ton, 6 months, duty off.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at previous quotations.

HONEY—small lot of Cuba has been sold at 70c., cash, free, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, at uniform rates; New, 10c.@18c.; Old, 2½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 80 tons Scotch Pig, at $27 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit. Other description are quiet at former rates.

LEAD—Pig is in request at full prices.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready purchasers at firm rates.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans hes been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls. at 42c.@43c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at $3 70@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; 265 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 49¾c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are unaltered. Resin is in fair request, including common at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is in lively demand, chiefly at 69c. @70c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions remain as noticed yesterday. In New-Bedford, and other Eastern ports, during the week ending Jan. 24, sales have been made of 3,042 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40, closing with bolders asking $1 50; and 1,640 bbls. Crude Whale at 48c.@56½c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Jan. 1 to Jan. 24, 1859.....	902		
Same time last year.....	2,000	120	69,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite brisk and firmer at the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 25 for new Mess, here; about $18 62½ for do., deliverable during the Spring and Summer months; $17 37½@$17 75 for old Mess, and $13 37½@$13 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Towerds the close, new Mess is held at $18 40@$18 50, and other kinds at proportionate rates. Cut Meats continue in lively demand, including Hums at 9¼c.@ 9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c., ₱ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for at former prices. Lard is active and advancing; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 12c.@12¼c. Beef is in demand at uniform rates; sales, to-day, 535 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 8c.@ 9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-dey 350 tcs. at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in slack request, being generally beld et 11c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are inactive and unchanged. In Boston 10,283 pkgs. Calcutta Linseed were disposed of at $1 72½ ₱ busbel.

SOAP—Sales 650 boxes Castile, in lots, at 10¼c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

SPICES—Sales bere to-dey 4 casks No. 1 Nutmegs at private terms; 5 000 mats Cassie also el private terms; and 500 bags Pepper at 9¾c. ₱ lb. In Boston sales have been made of 6,500 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs al 55c., and 150 bales Cloves at 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at full rates; sales 530 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@8¼c., and 257 bbds. Cuba Muscovado et 7¾c. ₱ lb. In Boston sales bave been made of 3,200 bags Manila, per *Meteor*, for New-York, at 7¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime at 11c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Is less sougbt after at previous figures.

WHALEBONE—Is in request at uniform quotations.

WHISKY—Sales bave been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, tbere were engaged 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For London, 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d.; 50 bbls. Beef at 4s. 3d.; 50 bales Hair at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 25 tons Bone ut 22s. 6d.; and 50,000 Staves at aboul 25s. Tbe latest charters, according to the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Ireland as it is—Our Gal—Irish Lion—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Othello—Magic Pills.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Pizzaro—Maneppa.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Silbot Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Webb Family—Equestrianism

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Northern Mail to old Erie Railroad....6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 29, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither the *Arago*, due at this port, nor the *Arabia*, due at Halifax, had been heard from at the time of going to prees. The weather was reported clear both at Sandy Hook and at Halifax. The *Arago* is now in her fifteenth day, and the *Arabia* in her twelfth.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were highly interesting. In the Senate, a joint resolution was introdnced, and referred to the Committee on Territories, asking for a twenty days' extension of the session of the Legislature of Kansas. Mr. Seward made his motion, of which he gave notice on Tuesday, to admit Messrs. Lane and Macarty, the contestants of the seats of the Senators from Indiana, to the privileges of the floor during the pendency of the decision on their claims. After an animated discussion the motion was denied, and the matter was ordered to lie on the table. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and, after a rejection of all the pending amendments, and a refusal to lay it on the table, the vote on its final passage was ordered for to-day at 1 o'clock. In the House two bills were reported from the Post-Office Committee, providing for the transportation of the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. An adverse report was made from the Judiciary Committee on the bill, to amend the Court of Claims act so as to permit creditors to sue the Government. The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to punish the forging and counterfeiting of military bounty-land warrants, which was immediately passed. Joint resolutions were reported from the Committee on Agriculture, declaring it the duty of Government to use its influence to procure from foreign Governments a modification of their systems of revenue with regard to tobacco. The resolutions were passed after considerable objection. The Homestead bill was introduced by Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he should ask for a vote on it to-day. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and considered until the adjournment. The pending amendment was to the effect that no money shall be expended for the support and education of the captured Africans of the slaver *Echo*, which amendment was rejected. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, then offered an amendment, reducing the proposed appropriation of $75,000 to $45,000. A long and very animated debate took place, involving the whole question of Slavery and the Slave-trade, when, finally, the whole clause authorizing the appropriation to enable the President to carry out the contract with the Colonization Society was stricken out. This action, however, does not dispose of the anbject, as it still has to be voted on in the House.

The settlement of the Tariff question seems to be just as far off as ever. The House Committee of Ways and Means, having the matter under consideration, are hopelessly divided, and unable to secure a majority for any proposition whatever. The Chairman of the Committee, it is understood, is in communication with Secretary Cobb and the principal revenue clerks, endeavoring to arrange some scheme on which the refractory members of the Committee can be induced to come to terms.

Dispatches from Minnesota, received at the Indian Office in Washington, state that the Sioux and Yancton Indians, who gave considerable trouble some time ago, are again threatening hostilities. Commissioner Denver, it is stated, has taken prompt measures to meet any emergencies.

Among the bills introduced in the State Senate, yesterday, was one by Mr. Sloan, to incorporate the Brooklyn Musical Academy, with a capital of $150,000, to commence operations after the subscriptions have reached $100,000. This looks as though the Brooklyn people were in earnest with regard to their proposed opera house. The bill to regulate the theatres in this City, by prohibiting the admission of boys, when unaccompanied by adults, was passed. In the Assembly, a petition was presented from all the principal property-holders on Canal-street, in this City, against the railroad now in operation there. A petition was presented, numerously signed, for a new Ward in this City, to be formed of portions of the Twelfth and Nineteenth. Adverse reports were made on the bill to abolish the office of School Commissioners; the bill to make a false and extra-judicial oath willful perjury, and the bill to enforce liability as common carriers against express companies. The bill further to prevent frauds on the Canal revenues by forfeiting the boat was passed. The bill authorizing Notaries Public to act as Commissioners of Deeds was passed, the amendment extending the power to attorneys having been stricken out. Among the bills introduced was one to allow females to vote and hold office.

The "Compensated Emancipation Convention," called to consider the utility and practicability of Elihu Burritt's scheme for procuring the emancipation of the Southern slaves by compenseting their masters pecuniarily, met at Albany yesterday. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, presided. Resolutions indorsing Mr. Burritt's plan, and determining to make an effort to raise the necessary funds, were introduced, but did not receive that unanimous support which the friends of the scheme hoped. Among the speeches made against them was one by Mr. Underwood, of Virginia, who, while he announced himself a thorough emancipationist, pronounced the plan of compensated emancipation totally impracticable. Mr. Underwood's speech was received very favorably; and although at an adjourned meeting—at which, however, there were only about a dozen present—the resolutions were adopted, the sense of the Convention is understood to have been decidedly against Mr. Burritt's scheme. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The screw steamship *New-York*, Captain Von Santen, from Bremen, Jan. 8, arrived here yesterday morning. Since the 15th the *New-York* encountered a very rough sea, with contrary gales.

The Burns' Centenery Festival at the Parker House, in Boston, on Tuesday, appears to have exceeded all others in the number of distinguished literary gentlemen who took part in it, as well as in the brilliancy of the poems, songs, speeches and sentiments which were given, on the occasion. There were speeches from Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Hillard, N. P. Willis, the Hon. Mr. Howe of Nova Scotia, Lord Rabbock, and Josiah Quincy, Sr.; and poems by James Russell, who recited both a serious and humorous poem, J. G. Whittier, Holmes, and an original song by E. P. Shillaber. It is rare that so brilliant an assemblage of genius have been witnessed on either side of the Atlantic. There was another festival at the Revere House, at which were many distinguished persons. At nearly every town in New England there were similar gatherings, and the day seems to have been generally commemorated from one end of the Union to the other.

A sharp piece of swindling speculation in New-Jersey waste lands was developed yesterday, through an affidavit made before one of the Police Courts by the leading member of a wholesale dry-goods firm in Warren-street. The land operators—they give their names as John Carey and William Robinson—had an elegant map prepared, showing a populous country village in the centre of their property, and unsold lots and farms awaiting disposal. The whole thing le eeid to be a gigantic fraud, and large numbers are said to have been duped into exchanging their spere cash for worthless title deeds received at the hands of the parties named. The accused were locked up to await trial.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the store No. 541 Broadway, occupied by Madam de Young, dealer in children's embroidered wearing apparel. On bursting the door open it was seen that the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary—the strong point of evidence being that there were several distinct fires, some of them a considerable distance apart. Upon searching the premises a daughter of the reputed owner of the store was found in the cellar, and she was committed by Justice Quackenbush for examination.

The telegraphic operator at Sandy Hook, at 10 o'clock last night, reported a fire on Staten Island, in the direction of Quarantine. Nothing in relation to it was heard in the City.

A complimentary exhibition, in honor of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard,) took place at Wood's Gymnasium, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, last evening. Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall Lefferts delivered an address, and the members of the institution performed feats of strength and agility, which drew forth frequent plaudits from the spectators.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday there was no business of special importance transacted. Eight hundred and four emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending Jan. 26, making a total of 2,037 since the beginning of the year, against 2,305 during the same period in 1858.

The Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock lectured last evening in the Rutgers-street Church, the Rev. Dr. Krebs', on the Human Races in America.

Cotton was purchased yesterday to the extent of 1,500 bales at steady prices. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Flour, Pork, Cut Meats and Lard at improved prices. Grain, Naval Stores, Hides, Seeds, Hay, Hemp, and Hops were quiet. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Linseed Oil and Rice were in good request. Freights were inactive, with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Cattle markets, yesterday, there was a partial recovery of the large fall in prices occurring on the previous general market day—the decline last week being 1@1½c. ₩ lb., of which above ½@¾c. was regained yesterday. The total city receipts for the week ending yesterday, amounted to only 2,840 bullocks, against 3,913 the previous week, and a weekly average for all last year of 3,676. Large purchases were made by butchers under the influence of low rates and cool weather last week, so that their wants were easily met, and even the short supply this week more than filled the demand, and some two hundred bullocks were left unsold last evening.

The Isthmus Transit Routes.

It is not easy to understand why our Government has so much difficulty in settling the question of a route across the Isthmus. That we need a route there, for the sake of access to our possessions on the Pacific Coast, and that this route should be speedy, safe and protected from interruption, every one concedes, and none more readily than the commercial powers of Europe. As an original question, the States of the Isthmus have probably a right to grant or withhold the right of transit:—at all events, if that attribute of sovereignty is limited in their case, it is only on account of the overruling necessities of the commerce of the world. But this is a point of only speculative interest, inasmuch as the Governments concerned have in explicit terms granted that right, and specified the only mode in which the interest thus created can be impaired or revoked. All that our Government has to do is to insist upon the fulfillment of this grant, and not permit the rights which it involves to be made the plaything of rival factions or of contending companies. Gen. Cass, in his letter of July 25 to Mr. Lamar, distinctly declared the intention of this Government to protect the franchises which had thus been granted to American citizens in trust and for the benefit of the American people. If the promise of this letter were fulfilled, we need not have recourse to the Monroe doctrine, or take any other position which should offend the pride or menace the interests of foreign Powers.

There has been a good deal of flippant and loose comment upon what is generally known as the White grant, and in many quarters it has been assumed that it has expired and in no longer of binding force. The facts of the case, however, in our judgment scarcely sustain this assumption. It is matter of record that in the year 1849 the Government of Nicaragua granted to this Company, which was to consist of American citizens, the right of constructing a ship canal of given dimensions across the territory of that State, taking care moreover to provide in the contract that, if a canal of the dimensions required could not be constructed, the Company *should* establish a railroad and water communication, on the same terms and conditions and within the period fixed for the construction of the canal, the period allowed for such construction being 12 years from the 22d September, 1849. This Company, in the year 1850, employed a corps of competent engineers, at the head of whom was Colonel O. W. Childs, Chief Engineer of the State of New-York, to make the necessary surveys, who, after being engaged on the Isthmus for a period of 13 months, made a voluminous report showing the feasibility of a canal, but one of much less depth than that required by the terms of the grant. There was, therefore, no alternative left the Company but the construction of a railroad and water communication instead of a canal between the two oceans.

On the 19th June, 1857, another convention was entered into between the State and the Company, amendatory of the grant of 1849, in which the State of Nicaragua *recognized and reaffirmed* the primary grant, admitted the impossibility of constructing a *canal* such as is therein required, dispensed with the construction thereof, and required the Company to establish as a substitute therefor a railroad and water communication within two years from the ratification of that convention by the proper authorities of Nicaragua. That authority—namely, the Constituent Assembly—*ratified this contract on the 14th November*, 1857. Thus it will be seen that American citizens *acquired* from the Government of Nicaragua the right of transit across her territories as early as the year 1849, which right they have held from that day to this, and which, by the terms of their grant, they are to continue to hold for a period of 85 years.

This grant, both in its original form and as amended, is virtually made to the people of the United States, who are the real beneficiaries under it. The nominal grantees are trustees, who are to construct and maintain the work at their own expense, and transport across it the people and products of the United States at the lowest possible rates. This, is the oldest existing grant of the Nicaraguan Government; and it has never been revoked nor forfeited. Why, then, should not our Government, by insisting upon its fulfillment, obtain all it desires, and all the commerce of the world needs, without any violation of international law, any assertion of doubtful powers, or any direct or secret countenance to the lawless and larcenous designs of reckless adventurers? And if the Executive lacks authority to insist upon the fulfillment of this grant, why should not Congress promptly supply the defect by needful legislation?

As we have already stated, this is the oldest existing grant made by the Government of Nicaragua. Indeed, but one other has ever been made, and that was with M. Felix Belly, and dated the 26th day of April last, the vitality of which is conditioned on the non-performance by the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company of the terms of their contract made in 1849. The Belly contract is not likely therefore to stand in the way of American rights and American control over the Isthmus, unless the Government fail in the performance of its duty in the premises. Should the American contract of 1849 become voidable, because of the failure to perform its stipulations, the contract of M. Belly, being next in date, *would become absolute*, and the Isthmus of Nicaragua would pass under French control, unless we should interfere forcibly to prevent such a result. The right of Nicaragua to cede the privilege of transit across her Territory, when such cession does not conflict with rights previously granted, admits of no dispute. The present Administration, in the letter of Gen. Case to Gen. Lamar, already referred to, admits such right, and avows a determination on the part of the President not to interfere with its exercise. Well knowing, therefore, as the Administration must know, that, if the grant made in 1849 to American citizens shall, because of a failure on their part to project the grantees, become void, the Belly contract would become valid and binding, they will be responsible for a voluntary abandonment of this American franchise and a tacit surrender of it to the French Government.

We know well the influences that have been brought to bear on this Administration by rival companies and their hosts of stock-owners to prevent a plain and prompt discharge of the duty of protecting the grantees of the Government of Nicaragua. From them, however, since they need in their own cases the name governmental protection which they deprecate in this, there is but little to be feared. What we have most to apprehend is from French interference in Nicaraguan affairs. For we have very strong reasons for stating, what we shall be prepared to maintain if disputed, that the contract of M. Belly with the Government of Nicaragua was the result of a conference with the French Emperor, and was procured with his privity, knowledge and consent; and that the mission of M. Belly to Central America, and the course that he pursued after his arrival there, were undertaken and carried on with the full approbation of the Emperor, and that the disclaimers of Count Walewski to Mr. Mason and M. Saatiors to General Cass were intended only to conceal the fact and deceive our Government.

In what we have said upon this subject we do not wish to be understood as advocating the claims of any mere Company, as such. We desire only that an inter-oceanic communication shall be permanently secured to the citizens of this Government, free from all interruption or control whatsoever on the part of any other Government or Governments. This is demanded by the necessities of our territorial possessions, and we see no mode of accomplishing it but by a prompt protection of all the rights acquired by contracts with the Governments of New-Granada, Nicaragua and Mexico. From the feeling of hostility daily manifested by those Governments towards the people, Government and institutions of this country, it is worse than idle to hope for the acquirement of any new transit-privileges, should those now subsisting be abandoned, or otherwise lost. According to our view of the question, therefore, no alternative remains to us. The rights we have we must hold. Our right to hold them cannot be denied or doubted; and if to preserve and protect them, the President requires the aid of legislation, let him have it without delay, taking care, however, to guard the extraordinary power thus conferred against abuse or perversion.

The Cuban Folly.

Nine-tenths of Mr. Slidell's Report on Cuba, which we publish this morning, is thrown away. It demonstrates what is universally conceded—what Mr. Seward himself does not deny,—namely, that Cuba ought to belong, and sooner or later will belong, to the United States. Upon this point there is very little difference of opinion among the people of the whole country. If the question were an open one, and could now be decided upon its merits by a popular vote, we have very little doubt that *four fifths* of the people of the United States would be in favor of the peaceful acquisition of Cuba.

Nor would the existence of Slavery there make any substantial difference. Cuba will not be rejected, whenever a *bona fide* offer is made, on this account. Her accession would undoubtedly add one or two more Slave States to the Union,—but the Free States have got over their alarm about being overgrown or overborne in future accessions, and would scarcely give to this consideration a controlling weight against Cuba. The prospect of ending the Slave-trade, and of introducing into other States the meliorations of slave law which exist in Cuba, would more than counterbalance the objections to adding another Slave State, under such circumstances, to the Confederacy.

But the question of annexing Cuba is not before the country. The pending bill does not provide for annexation. Mr. Slidell was not required to discuss or consider that subject. The issue raised by the Administration and to be forced upon the political parties of the country, does not turn in any degree upon the desirableness of the acquisition of Cuba. It is simply whether *thirty millions of dollars* shall be put into the President's hands, to be paid upon *his* concluding a treaty with Spain,—whether that treaty shall command the assent of the Senate and the country or not. It is a vote of unlimited confidence and unchecked authority in the President. We venture to say that no Congress that has ever before existed would place such an amount of money in the hands of any President we have ever had, without knowing what he would do with it. Washington never could have obtained such a grant. The sums granted as secret-service money in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and for the conclusion of peace with Mexico, were insignificant and paltry in comparison with this enormous amount.

Mr. Slidell makes light of the unanimous declaration of the Spanish Cortes that they will not consent to the sale of Cuba,—and of the resolute hostility of the people of Cuba themselves to being thus transferred. He holds out vague intimations that these sentiments may change,—that a revolution or a *coup d'état* may upset the existing rulers of Spain,—or that the ruling dynasty may find itself in such an extremity that nothing but the immediate possession of a large sum of money will prevent its expulsion. Are we to seek in these vague hints for indications of the manner in which this thirty millions is to be expended? Is it to be used to *bribe* officials at the Spanish Court or in the Island of Cuba? Is it to be given in aid of revolutionary movements against the Spanish Government,—or to prop up a falling dynasty against such movement that may be in contemplation? Mr. Slidell boasts that the age of secret diplomacy is past,—that now everything is open to popular knowledge and public inspection,—and that whatever is done in international affairs must be done openly and in full view of all the world. How is this boast vindicated by his proposition?

This question, it seems, is to be made a political issue. The line of division will not be between those who favor and, those who oppose, the acquisition of Cuba. That question is not yet ripe for political controversy. We have no chance of making the purchase now. We have every reason which can have weight with men of sound judgment, for believing that Spain is not inclined to sell. Whenever she may manifest a willingness to do so, it will be quite time enough either to hear her terms, or make an offer. But at present the proposition is simply to incur an enormous National Debt for the sake of enabling the President to *talk about* buying Cuba. Those who anticipate popularity from such a movement will find, in due time, how greatly they underrate the intelligence of the people.

President Buchanan's Matrimonial Prospects.—The *Journal of Commerce* is greatly alarmed at the intimation given by our Washington correspondent that President Buchanan had designs of annexing a fair Georgia widow to his household, and making her in fact the mistress of the White House. The *Journal* says:

"Upon one thing we must insist. The Georgia widow must postpone her intentions, or at least their realization, until the 4th of March, 1861. The public interests must not be allowed to suffer through any matrimonial undertakings. There must be no neglect of the public business to engage in such private and personal affairs."

Our correspondent was not guilty of the indelicacy of saying that the Georgia lady had any "intentions" in the matter.—The intentions were all supposed to be on the side of the President; and so far from the public interest being in any manner endangered by the President's engaging in so humanizing and altogether proper an undertaking an that of a matrimonial engagement, we think it would be in the highest degree beneficial to the country. We should, for our own part, be rejoiced to see Mr. Buchanan enter upon at least one course of conduct while he is in the Presidency, which would meet the approbation of all parties and all sections. It was a most dangerous experiment to elect a bachelor to the Presidency; for, being freed from the cares of domestic life, and wanting the solaces of the fireside and the nursery, he would be more likely to become dissatisfied with himself and "the rest of mankind," and be prone to mischief of some kind or other merely to keep himself busy. A bride in the White House would impart new life to Washington society, and divert the President's thoughts from Cuba, and a good many other things which have not only given him a good deal of trouble, but have put the nation to a good deal of expense. If Mr. Buchanan should carry out his intentions towards the Georgia widow, we shall be decidedly in favor of Congress voting him a handsome outfit, and the lady a fitting *trousseau*. But this is too delicate a subject for newspaper discussion. We only intended to express our dissent from the opinion of the President's friends of the *Journal*, that his entering into a matrimonial engagement would be to the injury of the country.

Captain Maury held to Bail.—Does any one, not familiar with modern heroes, ask "Who *is* Capt. Maury?" we will vouchsafe the information that Capt. Maury was the Commander of the bark *Susan*, which recently left Mobile with a load of fillibusters, and perished ignominously on a coral reef near the Balize. The history of that melancholy Expedition must be fresh in the minds of all readers. How the *Susan* stole away from Mobile; how she carried off a United States officer; how she evaded pursuit and cunningly bore away for Honduras; how it was her fortune to be wrecked; and, finally, how that good-natured Englishman, Gov. Seymour, sent back the battered fillibusters to the port from which they started;—are not all these facts recorded in the newspapers? Great were the rejoicings at Mobile over the *Susan's* passengers rescued from a watery grave, if not from a hempen elevation, and for a time Captain Maury, as their chieftain, had reason to fancy himself quite popular. But a change has come over the spirit of his dream. That meddlesome body, the Grand Jury, have taken hold of him. He has been indicted and held to bail in the uncomfortable sum of $2,500 to appear at the Court in February. Sundry of his companions in glory share his fate and his bonds. The Captain will begin to see the difference between himself and a successful violator of law. Coming back the rescued guest of an Englishman, on a British ship, his *prestige* is poor enough. He finds himself in no position to dazzle the public and overcome juries. The grand inquest made no bones of indicting him. And now, instead of ranging over conquered provinces in Central America, he must appear before the United States District Court to answer as a criminal for deeds which he hoped would render him illustrious. Such is life.

Parties as Witnesses.—A correspondent of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* offers as an argument in favor of the repeal of the law permitting parties to be sworn as witnesses in their own behalf, the fact that "the law was voted for by several members of the Legislature who did not know what they were voting for." We have no doubt that such was the case; but the same argument will apply with equal force on the other side. No doubt several members voted *against* the bill who were quite as ignorant of what they were doing. There must be a fearful amount of such voting on all bills, and to repeal a law on such grounds would only tend to make legislating still more careless and unconsidered than it is now. It is simply a gross neglect of duty on the part of legislators to vote on any question without having first put themselves to the trouble of ascertaining its merits; and when they vote ignorantly and carelessly, their constituents must bear the consequences, until an opportunity offers for rectifying the blunders of their representatives.

A Suggestion.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* advocates the purchase of Cuba in order that we may have "cheap sugar." Suppose we abolish the *duty* on sugar, will not that produce the same result, and at much less expense? A hundred millions of dollars is a large sum to pay for what a trifling alteration in the tariff will give us.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Seventh Regiment at Wood's Gymnasium.—The members of Wood's Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, gave a complimentary exhibition last evening in honor of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) to which many of them are attached. That portion of the Gymnasium which was set apart for spectators was crowded by an audience, many of whom were military men. Gen. Hall, Col. Duryea, and many officers and men of the Seventh Regiment were there. An excellent band furnished the music, Lieut-Col. Marshall Lefferts did the talking, and twenty stalwart young men exhibited the muscle of the occasion. Lieut.-Col. Lefferts' address was brief, but full of marrow. He alluded to the [illegible] of the contents for manly sports, commended their example, and urged that those who desired to be real soldiers and healthy men should follow it. He was loudly applauded. Next came the exercises of the gymnasts. These consisted in the performance of feats of strength and agility by members of the institution. Mr. Grovis lifted a dumb bell weighing one hundred pounds, upwards from a point opposite his shoulder to a point an arm's length above it, six times in succession; Mr. Abner S. Brady excelled in performances on the peg-pole; the double Trapeze was Mr. Halsted's *forte*; Messrs. Boorse and Rvers, in the giant swing, received much merited applause; and Mr. Gustavus A. Ratz did many things which required the exhibition of great strength, agility and fearlessness, uniformly in an able, agile, and fearless manner. Mr. Wm. H. Schieffelin, of the Reception Committee, performed feats of activity in seating the audience and supervising the arrangements. Everything passed off pleasantly.

A Public Necessity.—Doctor A. K. Gardner has sent a memorial to the Mayor and Common Council, urging upon their attention the necessity for the public health, of having fountains or hydrants erected, with drinking cups attached, for the convenience of street passengers. With the Croton flowing through every street and avenue in the City, there is yet not a single public fountain at which a stranger can quench his thirst, and the consequence is that thousands of men, and women too, are compelled to resort to drinking saloons and bar-rooms, where they must take "a little something" for the sake of a glass of water. The absence of drinking fountains operate with peculiar hardship on women and children, who when away from home, can find no place where they can obtain a drink of water. In the lower parts of the City, where shops are abundant, the evil is not so great; but, on Sundays, when the shops are all closed, or in the up-town streets where shops are unfrequent, there must be much positive suffering for the lack of water. The cost of these public conveniences would be very trifling, and their benefit, both in a sanitary and moral point of view, would be incalculably great. When the Croton was first introduced into our streets, the idea was immediately applied to New-York, of "The City of Fountains," but our fountains are so few and far between that they hardly entitle us to such a grand appellation, and there is not one of them all that has a drinking-cup attached to it for the use of the public. These drinking fountains would make but a very trifling demand upon the Croton Reservoir, and they might be made to add greatly to the beauty and attractions of our principal streets.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Purdy in the Chair. A communication was received from the British Consul, Mr. Archibald, inclosing a dispatch from Mr. Hammond with reference to the frauds practised on emigrants to this country, by passage and inland ticket brokers at Liverpool. Mr. Archibald inclosed his bill of Exchange for £27 on the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, which amount was to be refunded to the defrauded parties. A vote of thanks was returned him for his prompt action, and two other cases of frauds on passengers who came by the ship *Dreadnought* were referred to him. The last named parties were Robert Cowan and Robert McGuire, who purchased tickets of G. V. Ochlhaffer at Liverpool, for passage from New-York to Toronto. From the weekly statement it appears that the total number of emigrants arrived to Jan. 26 is 2,037, 804 of whom arrived during the week preceding that date. The number of inmates in the institutions on Ward's Island is 1,153, and in the Marine Hospital 56, making a total of 1,209. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $6,890 57. The building in Worth-street, which has been occupied for some time by the Commissioners, is about to be demolished, and they will be obliged to look out for other accommodations.

Experiments with one of the Steam Fire Engines.—Last evening the "John G. Storm," (to be called the "C. V. Anderson,) one of the "steam squirts," owned by the City, had a trial in the Park, to see if her machinery was in proper trim, under the direction of Zophar Mills, Esq., Foreman of the Exempt Engine Company. The engine worked very finely, and her performances elicited general commendation. She threw two streams through an 1⅝ inch nozzle about 100 feet; one stream 2 inch nozzle, 130 feet, and through a 2½ inch, open butt, about 100 feet. A comparison was made between India-rubber and hempen hose, which resulted in a preference for the India-rubber hose, as the bore is smooth and offers less friction than the hempen hose. The streams were solid, and on a large fire would tell with great effect. There are steam fire engines now building at the Novelty Works; one for No. 8 Engine of this City, to weigh 5,000 pounds, and to be drawn by hand; and the others for Brooklyn and Philadelphia, to be self-propellers, weighing from 10,000 to 13,000 pounds. The patentees of these engines intend to make a contract for a steam-engine to be drawn by hand, to weigh 2,500 pounds, and to guarantee that it shall beat the Hope Engine of Philadelphia.

Take in that Box, Sir.—Fine Sial—The very general obstruction of our streets with boxes, bales, dirt, ashes and other articles more or less disagreeable to come in contact with, and the general failure of the Police to enforce the City ordinances in relation to street obstructions, has at length attracted the attention of the Association of Taxpayers, and they are now laboring to obtain an abatement of the nuisance. They ask that the ordinances upon the subject be so amended that the fines for their violation shall be made to accrue to the fund for the Widows and Orphans of Policemen killed in the discharge of their duties. An amendment, which they think would induce the Police to do the duty which for their failure to do they now receive $800 a year. If any one is to be bribed to do his duty in the matter, it would probably be more effective to offer the temptation to the proper prosecuting officer; as there can be no doubt that his failure to prosecute those heretofore reported by the Police, has had much to do with the falling off in the number of reports against parties for obstructing the streets.

Who can Remit Taxes?—The communication of the Mayor sent to the Board of Supervisors, and noticed a few days ago, with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, to the effect that the Board of Supervisors alone have the power to remit taxes, is creating considerable interest among property owners. The Board of Aldermen has acted, upon application for the remission of taxes, heretofore, and thus many thousands of dollars have been remitted—illegally, as is now believed. The management of the City taxes has, as has lately been shown in authorized reports, been very bad—in a multitude of cases criminally bad. The entire business seems to be in a state of confusion, which the recent discovery of the illegal action of the Board of Aldermen is not likely to improve.

Seizure of Gunpowder.—The Police of the Nineteenth Ward seized a large quantity of gunpowder last evening, which was stored on board of a canal boat, lying at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River, in violation of an ordinance which provides that all vessels or barges loaded with powder shall anchor in the stream. Fifty kegs of the dangerous cargo were taken away in carts and stored in the magazine of the old up-town arsenal, and a large quantity was left on board the boat. A number of Police Officers were detailed to guard it during last night. By the provisions of the ordinance which forbids vessels stored with powder lying at any of the piers, the powder is confiscated for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

Deficiency of Gas Light.—Not a small share of the accidents occurring nightly in the City can be traced to deficiency of gas light. At a late hour Tuesday evening Mr. John Feeney was passing up Tenth-avenue, when he stumbled into the front area of the paper factory corner of Forty-second-street. He was unable to rescue himself and lay some time, when a policeman fortunately heard his moans, and assisted in conveying him to his residence corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eleventh avenue. His recovery from his injuries is deemed very doubtful. He says that the accident would not have occurred had the gas lamps in the neighborhood been properly lighted.

Newsboys turning Farmers.—A large and respectable-looking company of boys, numbering about sixty, left the City for the West yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Messrs. C. J. O'Connor and H. Friedsam, agents of the Children's Aid Society. In the crowd were a number of newsboys from the Lodging-house, who, weary of their shiftless existence in the City, have come to the resolution of turning farmers' boys, and making themselves useful in a new home in the West. Another company of twenty left for homes in the country under the charge of Mr. Charles Adams.

Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute.—In consequence of the large attendance at the meetings of this adjunct of the Mechanics' Institute, Peter Cooper has generously granted the Society the use of the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute, which they will inaugurate this evening. Subject—*Electro-Magnetism as a Motor*. Two practical Magnetic engines will be exhibited. A lecture will be delivered by Prof. Vermilye.

Cheap Lectures in the Academy of Music.—Arrangements have been completed to open the Academy of Music, once a week, for a lecture, by some distinguished and competent person, on Literature, Art, or Science, to spread the attractions of knowledge before the people, and at a price within the means of all. The idea is a capital one, and if

[illegible] Court.—The growing tendency to [illegible] in newspapers is producing its [illegible] improvement in the style and [illegible] The Mercury has engaged to be at the [illegible] acknowledged to be at the [illegible] American artists, to illustrate [illegible]

Wholesale Swindling up Town.—Bette[illegible] & Co., of Murray-street, one of our oldest [illegible] have purchased the property corner of Broad[illegible] Locust-street, Philadelphia,—and are about [illegible] extensive improvements prior to their removal [illegible]

Police Reports.

Wholesale Swindling by Speculation in Jersey Lands.—Two [illegible] looking men, [illegible] flourishing under the names of William Robinson [illegible] John Keary, have been [illegible] to make for themselves a stupendous fortune by speculating in New-Jersey waste lands. The lands of which they claimed the rightful and exclusive ownership, they represented to be located on the New-Jersey Railroad, [illegible] way between Burlington and Mount Holly, in the [illegible] tre was a flourishing town of about [illegible] and the raising of grains and grass, and [illegible] ing was the leading and lucrative occupation of happy settlers. The lands have since proved a barren waste, the populous village a [illegible] and the grain and cattle-growing wholly a [illegible] tive feature. It is not known how many have been cheated. Mr. Charles E. Keeler, of the firm of Wm. M. Keeler & Co., wholesale dry goods and silk dealers at No. 11 Warren-street, parted with $2,500 worth of merchandize in exchange for a deed of 100 lots contiguous to the town before named. He made an affidavit, yesterday, before Justice Welsh, setting forth the following facts: That John Keary and Wm. Robinson conspired together to cheat and defraud Wm. M. Keeler out of his property in the following manner: That on or about Dec. 27, these parties exhibited to the deponent, then acting for Mr. Wm. Keeler, a map (which was produced) purporting to be a true delineation of a town named Cedarville, in the State of New-Jersey; that Robinson stated to the deponent and others then present that the pictures surrounding the said map were true copies of buildings erected in said town, and that the town was situated directly on the Railroad from Burlington to Mount Holly, rapidly increasing in value and population; deponent was informed and believed that Keary and Robinson produced a man, purporting to be named Davis, and a farmer in the vicinity of the said town, who stated that he had often been on the ground, and knew that the place was as represented; that it had six hundred inhabitants, was rapidly growing, and inhabited mostly by persons doing business in Philadelphia; that this statement was assented to by Keary and Robinson, who then since told the deponent that the assertions were true and correct; that Robinson further stated that he was to leave New-York for Canada on the following morning, and that the intended sale had to be made immediately. From these representations, Wm. M. Keeler, having no means of ascertaining their falsity, was induced to purchase one hundred lots of ground in the said town, (the deed therefor being executed by the said Keary,) and to deliver therefor to Keary and Robinson, merchandise valued at $2,500, and after the sale and delivery were consummated, the deponent visited the alleged locality of the so-called town, and found that no such place was there; that he was informed and believed that no such town exists on the said railroad, nor within twenty-five miles of it; that the actual location of the so-called town is at the junction of the Beddestown and Stevenson road, in the State of New-Jersey; that there were neither houses or inhabitants in the place, nor within several miles of it, and that the so-called town is a barren waste; that 4,000 acres of the land where the so called town was said to be located had been sold for $1, and have no actual value. Deponent further stated the said Keary and Robinson were then endeavoring to cheat the said Wm. M. Keeler by selling to him, for a valuable consideration, four hundred more lots in the so-called town, and that with this purpose both of them have reiterated all the foregoing false representations and statements. The accused parties were committed by the magistrate to the Tombs to answer, in default of $2,000 bail each.

Fatal Stabbing Affrays.—An affray occurred on the night of the 16th inst. in the porter-house of J. O'Donnell, No. 87 Baxter-street, in which a man named Patrick Gerraghty was stabbed, and he was subsequently removed to the Hospital. He was unable to tell who stabbed him, and said the quarrel originated in a game of cards. His wounds were not considered dangerous until last night, when a change took place and about 9 o'clock he died. The Sixth Ward Police, on learning the facts, arrested the proprietor of the porter-house, and several others. They would have done so before, had not Gerraghty refused to enter a complaint..... About 11½ o'clock last night, two men, named Wm. Taylor and John Gallagher, got into a dispute in Washington-street, near Rector, which terminated by Gallagher drawing a knife and stabbing Taylor in the left side, inflicting, it is thought, a fatal wound. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital, and Gallagher was arrested by Officer Murray, of the First Ward Police, and locked up.

Alleged Confidence Man Caught.—In December last, it is alleged that an old offender, named Wm. Ryan, defrauded John Pearse, No. 164 East Twenty-first-street, out of a lion-skin robe, and immediately fled from the City. Yesterday, Detectives Farley and Eustace espied Ryan in company with another alleged confidence man named Dunn, promenading Broadway. Ryan was arrested, and on being searched at the Police Head-quarters, a large number of bogus bills of large amount, used to defraud countrymen by the confidence game, were found on his person. He was locked up to await an examination.

Re-arrest of an Escaped Witness—A Promising Youth.—John Mahoney, a youth 17 years old, it will be remembered was arrested some time since and locked up at No. 88 Waite-street to secure his attendance as a witness against some receivers of stolen goods. Mahoney was a sharp, restless youngster, and averse to confin

Prof. Mitchell on Astronomy.

THE TELESCOPE—DEPTH OF ITS PENETRATING POWER—ITS CAPACITY TO DEFINE—ITS USES IN OBSERVATION.

Tuesday evening the Academy of Music was again crowded by an intelligent audience, assembled to hear the fourth lecture of Prof. MITCHELL's course on Astronomy. Before the lecturer appeared, Prof. LOOMIS of the University came forward and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This course of lectures has been given by Prof. MITCHELL in aid of the funds necessary to promote the establishment of an Observatory in the Central Park.

Resolved, That the thanks of the audience are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to Prof. MITCHELL, for his extended course of five lectures, to be concluded on Thursday evening next.

Resolved, That the eloquent lecturer be invited to deliver an additional and independent lecture at an early day in the Academy of Music and to accept the entire proceeds of the same.

Resolved, That the audience will take pleasure in patronizing the Professor's acceptance of the invitation and in attending the proposed lecture.

The reading of the resolutions called forth hearty applause. Prof. DAVIES said a few words by way of seconding them, speaking of Prof. MITCHELL's eminence as an astronomer, and saying that he knew no one who was better qualified to lay the foundation-stone of the proposed Observatory, and who could carry the enterprise forward more successfully to completion. The Hon. Luman Reimer then put the question on the adoption of the resolution and they were carried unanimously, of course. Prof. MITCHELL then appearing [illegible] with enthusiastic and long-continued applause. After it had subsided he proceeded to say that he had been invited in lecture for a special object, he had confined his attention to those subjects which he considered calculated to further that object. Now we are to pass to the consideration of the instruments by which the astronomer obtains his facts. When we attempt to follow a planet in its orbit as it sweeps around the sun, we find, at first, involved in utter ignorance. We must know the mass of the planet, its distance from the sun, the size of the neighboring planets, the force of gravitation, and the direction of that force. To [illegible] results man has invented instruments of [illegible]. When Kepler had completed [illegible] it seemed as though there remained [illegible] that, before more was learned, [illegible] must be made of the planets, and until then it could submit them to his inquisitorial gaze. How impossible did this seem. How could man project himself among those wandering worlds? Then when the eye could go no further, this wonderful instrument the telescope was invented. It has become so familiar that we forget there is anything marvelous about it. Suppose that the same thing could be done for any one of the other senses. Imagine an instrument which could enable us to hear the debates in Congress, or even more, one which could bring the Parliament House of London so near that every word spoken there could be understood here. The wonder such an invention would excite would only be equaled by that which we should feel when we contemplate the telescope which does the same for the eye. It does more for man than the famous carpet told of in the *Arabian Nights*. Transported by this wondrous tube, man goes from planet to planet; he passes the limits of our universe; he sweeps away through millions and millions of miles, which human arithmetic fails to reach, until his mind is lost in the very immensity of space. Yet there are difficulties with which the astronomer has to contend in the use of this instrument. The first is the annual and diurnal revolution of the earth. But an obstacle greater than this is the difficulty of fixing some definite point in space to which all his observations can be referred. You ask, why not refer them to the fixed stars? Because they are not fixed; for the telescope reveals the fact that even they are moving. So we are obliged to determine the right ascension and declination of a heavenly body, as we determine the locality of places on the globe, by longitude and latitude. These terms, right ascension and declination, Professor MITCHELL then explained. The astronomer's time begins, he said, when the vernal equinox is on the meridian. If that spot could be fixed many of the difficulties attending the determination of right ascension would be removed. But the vernal equinox itself is moving. Now by noting the exact time at which a star at the vernal equinox passes the meridian, and then by the astronomical clock seeing what star passes the meridian an hour afterwards, we find a star which has an hour's right ascension. The north polar distance, the transit instrument and the manner of finding the declination of any star were then described in detail. By the aid of these observations we can fix the place of any star. But there are other difficulties still obstructing our progress. You can not place the axis of your instrument exactly level, or if you should by accident do so, it will not remain in that position an hour; then the tube of the telescope will not retain its shape for any length of time. Temperature affects it. Besides this light itself comes to us through a medium which diverts it from its right course, giving rise to a source of error causing infinite perplexity to the observer. The velocity of light is immense, but still appreciable, and this, combined with the motion of the Earth, throws the ray off its track. Again, the observer is not at the centre but at the surface of the earth, and when looking at the moon for instance, the centre of it will be projected to a different place in the heavens by different observers. Allowance must be made for horizontal parallax. Then the moon's axis is not always parallel to itself, but is nodding up and down. Thus complexity rises upon complexity, and if it had not been for man's indomitable energy he would long ago have been crushed. One of the greatest difficulties in the construction of telescopes is making the pivots properly. Prof. M. then described a visit to Munich, and to mathematical instrument makers, where he saw a large piece of iron being shaved down by a diamond; threads as fine as a spider's web being taken off by it; but all this nicety—all this skill is not enough and man is obliged to appeal to the stars themselves—those mighty land-marks God has placed in the heavens—to tell the exact variation of his instruments. So with the division of the circle into degrees and minutes. Prof. M. then passed from the consideration of the telescope as fixed in a given meridian to one equatorially mounted. He then took up the consideration of the distances of the fixed stars, and the manner in which these distances were calculated. Here miles as a measure of distance fail us. We must take light, which travels at the rate 12,000,000 of miles per minute. The manner in which this velocity was originally computed—by means of the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites—was explained. He then detailed the difficulties attending the calculation of the parallax of the fixed stars. A base line of 200,000,000 of miles was not long enough for a starting point. HERSCHEL made observations on the double stars, by means of which he attempted, but failed, to get at the desired parallax. BESSEL then undertook the task with machinery constructed expressly for the purpose. He selected 61 cygni, because he had determined that it was near our system; because it was convenient for observation during the entire year, and lastly, because he thought there were certain delicate points which would remain fixed, and by which he might test his work. His observation accorded exactly with his calculations. High hope was excited, but it was not until three years' observations had verified each other that he dared announce his discovery, which revealed the fact that light sweeping down from that star in the Swan would require ten years to leap across the gulf by which we are separated from it.

Prof. M. then discussed the space-penetrating power of the telescope. Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL first tried experiments to determine this power. Is it possible, he asked, to send out a sounding-line which shall pass beyond these clusters of stars and sink down in the space beyond them? Now if stars of the sixth magnitude are rendered so indistinct because they are so distant in space, was get at the space-penetrating power of unaided vision. If light would come from stars of the first magnitude in ten years, it would take 150 or 160 years for it to come from those of the sixth magnitude. HERSCHEL found that his great reflector reached 2 300 times further than the naked eye. The manner in which he calculated this by circumscribing the field of vision and gradually enlarging it by placing pieces of pasteboard, with different sized apertures over the glass of the telescope, was then described.

Prof. M. said he never stood in the presence of one of these wonderful instruments but what he felt almost as though he stood before a superior power. It seemed as though it were the eye of God itself—so much did it reveal to man's limited vision. He expressed the opinion that the limit of its discoveries had not yet been reached, and recited the following beautiful passage from JEAN PAUL RICHTER, with great effect, saying that it seemed to him as though the dreams of the German poet were reality:

"God called man in dreams into the vestibule of heaven, saying, 'come up hither and I will show thee the glory of my house.' And to his angels who stood about his throne he said, 'take him, strip him of his robes of flesh; cleanse his affections; put a new breath into his nostrils; but touch not his human heart'—the heart that fears and hopes and trembles. A moment, and it was done, and the man stood ready for his unknown voyage. Under the guidance of a mighty angel, with sound of flying pinions, they sped away from the battlements of heaven. Some time on the mighty angel's wing they fled through Saharas of darkness, wildernesses of death. At length, from a distance not counted save in the arithmetic of Heaven, light beamed upon them—a sleepy flame as seen through a hazy cloud. They sped on in their terrible speed to meet the light; the light with lesser speed came to meet them. In a moment the blaziez of suns around them, a moment the wheeling of planets; then came long eternities of twilight; then again on the right hand and the left appeared more constellations. At last the man sank down, crying, 'Angel I can go no further; let me lie down in the grave, and hide myself from the infinitude of the universe, for end there is none.' 'End is there none?' demanded the angel. And from the glittering stars that shone around there came a choral shout "End there is none?" 'End is there none?' demanded the angel again; 'and is it this that awes thy soul? I answer, end there is none to the universe of God! Lo, also, there is no beginning.'"

At the close of the lecture the applause amounted to an encore, but, as his address was rather lengthy, the Professor declined a repetition, and merely bowed his thanks. The audience, which had listened intently through a discussion of abstract principles, which are generally considered dry, then slowly dispersed, to all appearance better satisfied than with any previous lecture of the course.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PAEZ IN VENEZUELA.—Letters from Cumana, dated Dec. 19, announce the arrival of General PAEZ and his associates at that port. The health of the party was good. He was carried from on board ship by the American sailors, who claimed that honor, upon the mattress used by him during the voyage. General PAEZ expected to leave for Laguayra in a few days, so as to reach Caracas by Christmas Day.

Irish

The Rev. Dr. N. MURRAY, better known as "Ehwin," who once wrote some letters to Archbishop Hughes, delivered a lecture at Clinton Hall, on Tuesday evening, on "Ireland and the Irish," the proceeds of which were appropriated to the benefit of the Second-street German Methodist Episcopal Church. None who saw Ireland, [illegible] sentiment at the love which Irishmen [illegible] heart. He dwelt on the beauty of the [illegible] country of Ireland and then gladdened at her history. The [illegible] history of Ireland was yet to be written. The characteristics of the Irish next claimed his attention. It was but the scion of the Irish whom we saw in this country; the Celtic race was a noble one, and was equal to any other on the face of the globe. Dr. MURRAY now examined more minutely the history of Erin's Isle. From the period of the first discovery of the Island, whose name was said to denote the "west land," he proceeded to the epoch of the colonization of Ireland by MILESIUS, probably two thousand years before Christ. To this hour there was nothing that the Irish were so proud of as of their Milesian origin, and many a ragged descendant of the Milesian Kings disdained to mingle his blood with that of the Anglo-Saxons. Through the dark, superstitious ages of her early days, the lecturer told the story of the Island, till he reached the birthday of St. Patrick. He detailed some of the queer fables which were told of Ireland's patron saint, who, the best authority had it, was born in Scotland, and then traced the true narrative of St. Patrick's life. He was an Irish apostle, laboring for the establishment of monastic institutions in Ireland. Next came the Danish invasion, which resulted in the conquest of Ireland. The Irish, though overcome, still lost no opportunity of resistance, and Ireland was the scene of bloodshed for many years. After she threw off the yoke, the country was in a deplorable condition. At this time it was, in the twelfth century, when the Milesian race was in the lowest stages of barbarism, that the Pope of Rome, desirous to obtain the ascendancy in Ireland, sanctioned the invasion of Ireland by HENRY II. of England. The Pope sold Ireland to the English King for a tribute of a penny a year from each family in Ireland. The influence of invasions of Ireland and the amalgamation of the races were considered next. The descendants of the English who went to Ireland with CROMWELL and the Prince of ORANGE were the landed aristocracy of the Island to-day. The latter part of the lecture consisted of amusing sketches and anecdotes of Irish character. If the good impulses of the Irish were preserved, and their worse characteristics removed or removed, there would be found much in the Irish that was worthy of all praise. The great question remained. What could be done to bring this people up to the standard of the highest civilization? The question admitted of but one answer. When a religion possessed the characteristics of the Romish religion, it exerted the most baleful influences and nourished the most baleful superstitions. There was no intellectual, moral or social improvement for Ireland until the night into which Popery had thrown it was dispelled by the light of true religion. There was no remedy for the Irish but the breaking down of the power of the priests and giving them the gospel.

The Alms-house and the Lobby.

Everybody knows that unfettered ignorance is one of the principal features of our "Boards" of municipal government, and it is no secret that the "lobby" has become one of the settled institutions of our political system. It will not, therefore, excite surprise if we mention that at the meeting yesterday of the Governors of the Alms-house, the one institution sought to make appropriate use of the other. One of the Governors—a certain Mr. MOLONEY—whose ideas of routine, in so far as they can be picked out from the unintelligible rubbish of his grammar, appear to be based upon the original and genuine hack-stairs principle—openly introduced a resolution having for its object the employment of "lobby" influence at Albany, for the protection of the "interests of the Board." What particular interests of the Alms-house can clash with those general interests which are supposed to be under the care of the State Legislature, Mr. MOLONEY neglects to inform us; but another Governor—Mr. PINENEY—appeared to think like a decent, simple citizen—as he no doubt is—that there were no concerns of the Board which could possibly require the expense of a mission to the capital, and seemed even to suspect that Governor MOLONEY must have a dull axe at Albany which required grinding. This suspicion the last-named gentleman of course indignantly scouted, strengthening his scornful *negative* by the very original observation—put in a new and rather puzzling form—that "such language was unbecoming a man with an honest heart in his system;" thus discreetly avoiding any positive anatomical assertion as to the exact location of that important organ.

Whatever may be the real state of the facts, however, in regard to the condition of Mr. MOLONEY's private axes, it is gratifying to know that the lobby Committee was not agreed upon; and that if any number of members of "the Board" find it desirable to visit Albany, they will, for the present at least, be forced to do so at their own expense.

ENHANCED PRICE OF SLAVES IN BRAZIL.—One cause of the dissatisfaction now prevailing between the British contractors and the Directors of certain lines of railway in Brazil, in the course of construction, is the enormously enhanced price of labor since those works have commenced. This has altogether disorganized the planter's calculations, in proof of which it is enough to observe that when the Recief and Sao Francisco line was commenced, some three years ago, the price of a slave in the province of Pernambuco, was from £60 to £100; and according to the report by the mail that reached London on the 6th, none could be had at less than from £200 to £250. Large numbers of Germans were being sent out from Antwerp by Mr. FURNESS, the London contractor of the Pernambuco Railway, and 1,000 Sardinians were under engegement to Mr. WATSON, the contractor of the Bahia Railway, to proceed thither. But the demand is so great that the current rates of wages are likely to be rather stimulated than otherwise by these trivial accessions, especially as fresh enterprises are being projected in various parts of the great South American Empire.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—JAMES CUNNINGHAM, porter at No. 4 Courtlandt-street, yesterday accidentally fell down the hatchway from the fourth-story to the cellar, and was instantly killed. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 38 years of age, and leaves a family.

Mr. Bentley's new *Quarterly Review* will, it is announced, certainly appear with the magazines in February. The time necessary to secure first class contributors, and to organize the publication of a new periodical of high standing, has naturally caused the delay which has already taken place.

Triumphant Success!!

We cannot await the slow-coach movement of Hoe's great ten-cylinder press, printing but one side at a time.

The patent Steam-Ruling Machine rules complete, both side of the sheets, the most intricate pattern of accontruling, fancy lines,

By once passing through, at the rate of 8,000 sheets the hour.

Call and examine the largest stock in the City, consisting of Bill Heads for printing; Patent Hanging Bill Cap and other Ruled Papers, selling at large discount from former prices. CARLSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.

THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.

Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
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Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

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A New Article FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S OOCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 197 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, mice, bugs, roaches, ants, fleas, moths, musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.

For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 312 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. General agent, F. V. RITCHTON, druggist, No. 19 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

F. Y. S. French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also the finest stock of gent's furnishing goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates to close out our Winter stock, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and some manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by A. S. TAYLOR, Under Times Counting Room, No. 43 Park-row.

Singer's Sewing Machines—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

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Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Bank-Vault Doors and Locks, manufactured by the Universal Combination Powder-Proof Safe Company. These are the only Safes manufactured with [illegible] Locks, are the smallest, strongest and most durable Safes in use. A full assortment constantly on hand at the Warehouse, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 10 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Safeguard Insurance Company,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 17, 1859.
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having examined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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BECKER BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publish, manufacture and import the best views and instruments on glass and paper, and keep the largest stock in the country, on the best terms.

Barthalf's Manufacturing and Family SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

There is an Preparation of Lead or Other injurious substance in CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, says the distinguished chemist, James R. Chilton, M. D. Who will dare again to libel this famous preparation?

CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Prof. J. C. Leno's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order, of the finest materials, and ready-made constantly on hand. A fit warranted at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

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Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCKINSTRY—ROWLES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, ROBERT MCKINSTRY, Jr., to ISABELLE ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of the late James Bowles, Esq., all of this City.

JEVESNE—MILLER.—In Grafton, Vt., on Tuesday, Jan. 18 by the Rev. R. D. Miller, assisted by the Rev. M. B. Bradford, the Rev. C. H. JEVESNE of Chester, and Miss ELECTA E MILLER, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Miller, of Dummerston.

SCHAEFF—SEWARD.—At Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, by the Rev. Augustus Seward, H. SCHAEFF, Attorney-at-law, Newark, N. J., to Miss FANNIE A. SEWARD, daughter of Edwin P. Seward, Esq.

SALISBURY—SMITH.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. E. L. Prentice, Mr. ARNOLD F. SALISBURY, of Providence, R. I., to Miss SARAH D., daughter of Capt. Benj. Smith.

NASH—BERGEN.—At Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. C. P. Jennings, Mr HENRY NASH, of Liverpool, Eng., and Miss ANNIE, daughter of Peter Van Bergen, of the former place

DIED.

BACK.—In Janesville, Wisconsin, on Thursday, Jan. 20, at the residence of J. H. Vermilye, Miss MARGARET BACK of Brooklyn.

Her funeral will take place at St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The acquaintances and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

LAFORGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, SUSAN EGBERT, wife of Point S. Laforge, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 185 West 27th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Rossville, S. I., for interment, on Friday morning.

THATCHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, ANNE THATCHER, beloved wife of John Thatcher, aged 29 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Relatives and acquaintances, and members of Eureka Lodge, No. 177, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 636 Water st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BEER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, after three days' illness, Mrs. LYDIA MILLS BEER, in the 38th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, on 21st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, after a short and severe illness, FRANK GIRARD, only son of Edward and Sarah Helen Livingston, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 129 East 10th-st., near 2d av.

VAN KLEEK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, after an illness of two days, of scarlet fever, JOHN FRANCIS, only son of Mary A. and Doctor John R. Van Kleek, aged 3 years, 10 months and 22 days.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

HASKINS.—At her residence, No. 28 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, MARY, wife of Ralph T. Haskins, and daughter of the late Thomas Brownlee, in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house, on Friday, 28th, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in St Thomas' churchyard, corner Broadway and Houston st.

MEEKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, LEWIS MEEKER son of David and Catharine Meeker.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Flushing, near Division-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

CORSA.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan 26, at the residence of her son in law, Thomas Oliver, Esq., Mrs. MARY CORSA, relict of the late Andrew Corsa, of Fordham, aged 83 years.

Her relatives, and the friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church in that village

KING.—In Harford, Vt., Mr. DANIEL KING, in his 73d year.

BAGLEY.—At North Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 24 Mr. JOHN BAGLEY, formerly of this City, aged 57 years.

DAVEZAC.—At New Orleans, on Monday, Jan. 17, Dr. AUGUSTUS DAVEZAC, in the 55th year of his age.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADIES' MANUAL
OF
FANCY WORK;
A complete instructor in every variety of ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK,
Including
Shading and Coloring, Printers' Marks, &c., &c.,
With a list of materials and hints for their selection, advice on making up and trimming.
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A GLORIOUS NUMBER.
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Will find the WEEKLY DAY BOOK—a large quarto sheet—filled with all the News of the day, and with accurate reports of the Grain, Produce, Cotton and Cattle Markets, together with the Cattle Markets of Boston, Albany, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Terms, $2 per year; three copies for $4; five copies for $5; twenty-one copies $20.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
The EVENING DAY-BOOK contains the largest and most accurate report of hotel arrivals of any paper published in New-York. It is served by carriers at 12 cents per week. Office, No. 40 Ann-st.

TO ADVERTISERS.
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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND—NO. 2, NOW READY, contains "The Mameluke Galop," by D'Albert; "My Pretty Jane," ballad by Sir H. R. Bishop; "Where Roses Fair," (Im. Rosendutt.) German song, by Prince Gustav; "O! Sister Fear," aria from "Masaniello," by Auber, and "For Tenderness Formed," song by Presiello. All for 10 cents. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

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THE INDEPENDENT,
A weekly journal, printed on a double sheet of imperial size, and published weekly in the City of New-York.
Among its attractive features for the present year will be a series of

"STAR PAPERS"
To appear every week, by
HENRY WARD BEECHER, ("X")
Together with special contributions, both in prose and poetry, from
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Regular weekly contributions from
REV. DR. GEO. B. CHEEVER, ("C.")
And frequent and interesting papers, on various subjects, by numerous other distinguished writers.
THE NEXT NUMBER
Will be published this morning.
Among its contents will be a new "Star Paper," by Mr. BEECHER; a vigorous article on "National Morality, Before and After the Revolution," by the Rev. Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER; a "Poem on Burns," by ENSIGN DEAN PASCOE; a "Letter from Washington," by a well-known correspondent, and a great variety of interesting articles on a wide range of subjects.
Published at No. 22 Beekman-st.
For sale by all News Agents.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37 MAIDEN-LANE, 37,
Have now in store, and offer to the trade on liberal terms, a large and desirable assortment of
FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
FANS OF ALL KINDS, FANCY HAIR PINS, BUTTONS, BELT CLASPS AND BUCKLES, JEWELRY, BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

H. W. POWELL (formerly of No. 3 Park-row) begs to inform his friends and the Trade that he is now connected with Messrs. HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, who will continue the importation of
CHINESE FANS,
heretofore carried on by him.

BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS.
A fraudulent use of my name having for a long time past been made use of by various houses engaged in the importation of Accordeons, I feel compelled, in self-defence, to call the attention of dealers to the fact, and to unmask so unworthy a rivalry.
Within my knowledge, Accordeons coming from other manufactures are daily shipped to the United States and sold as being of my manufacture. I protest formally against such rivalry, and knowing that the products of my manufacture are fully equal to those of any preceding period and of its old reputation, I cannot any longer allow that inferior instruments should be sold as being the product of my manufacture.
BUSSON.
PARIS, Jan. 8, 1859.

NEW EXPRESS ARRANGEMENT
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CHICAGO AND THE NORTHWEST.
The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have arranged with the PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY to run a "through Express" from NEW-YORK and the EAST to CHICAGO and the NORTHWEST.
The advantages of the new route, *via* the NEW-JERSEY, CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PENNSYLVANIA and PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROADS, entitle it to a full share of Express custom. The line is short, direct, safe, and located through a region remarkably free from Winter obstructions.
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EXPRESS CHARGES, under the new ARRANGEMENT, will be as low and favorable as can be obtained from any other regular Express Company
The safety of the route, and the responsibility of the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, make the "NEW CHICAGO EXPRESS" peculiarly adapted for forwarding VALUABLES, JEWELRY, BANK NOTES and SPECIE.
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LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS,
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THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE.
By GEORGE HENRY LEWES,
Author of "Seaside Studies," "Life of Goethe," &c. &c.
No. I. READY THIS DAY.
PROSPECTUS
No scientific subject can be so important to Man as that of his own life. No knowledge can be so incessantly appealed to by the incidents of every day, as the knowledge of the processes by which he lives and acts. At every moment he is in danger of disobeying laws which, when disobeyed, may bring years of suffering, decline of powers, premature decay. Sanitary reformers preach in vain, because they preach to a public which does not understand the laws of life—as ignorant as of the laws of gravitation or motion. Even the sad experience of others yields us no lessons, unless we understand the principles involved. If one man is seen to suffer from vitiated air, another is seen to endure it without apparent harm; a third concludes that "it is all chance," and trusts to that chance; had he understood the principle involved, he would not have been left to chance—his first lesson in swimming would not have been a shipwreck.
The course of Inquiry will lead to Hunger and Thirst, the original incentives to activity; Food and Drink in their varieties, and their relation to us; Digestion and Indigestion, with the simple rules they suggest; the Structure and Uses of the Blood, out of which the fabric is built up; the history of the discovery of the Circulation, and the paths the blood takes; the important phenomena of Respiration and Suffocation; the curious processes involved in the question, Why we are warm, and How we keep so; the many problems of nervous physiology concerned in Feeling and Thinking—the Mind and the Brain—and the respective spheres of our Senses and Sensations; the mystery and familiarity of Sleep and Dreams; the dispositions, habits, talents, tricks, features and maladies involved in the Qualities we Inherit from our Parents; and, finally, the solemn subjects of Life and Death.
The work will be illustrated with from 20 to 25 Woodcuts, to assist the exposition. It will be published in Monthly Numbers, uniform with Johnston's "Chemistry of Common Life."
D. APPLETON & CO.,
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300 SLABS PRIME BANCA TIN.
200 SLABS BEST STRAITS TIN.
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20 CASKS REGULUS OF ANTIMONY.
20 TONS SPANISH AND AMERICAN LEAD.
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10 TONS SILESIAN SPELTER.
100 POUNDS METALLIC BISMUTH.
2,000 pounds Solder, for Tinmen, Roofers and Plumbers, together with a full supply of Bar Tin and Bar Lead, Nickel, Babbitt Metal, etc., for sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

ASTOR HOUSE.
The patrons of this House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended arrival, that their rooms may be ready for them. Especially during the Winter every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of guests; the proprietor feeling grateful for the uninterrupted support he has received for twenty-one years. The Hotel is second to none in its system and solid comforts. Especial attention to Invalids. Its situation is most central; cars running from its immediate vicinity throughout the City. Travelers arriving from the East and from the North will find the small cars of the Harlem Railroad an economy and convenience especially at night. They set down their passengers in front of the House. Water closets and bath rooms on each floor.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS,
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble in an hour of ease.
Than gnawing rats and bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
This Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are aimed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
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ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S CRYSTAL BATTERY MAGNETIC MACHINE.
The direct current of this machine is now extensively used by the Dental profession for the above purpose. Price $12. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 324 Canal-st. All orders promptly executed.

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An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
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Oil Manufacturers,
No. 207 Pearl-st.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD S. WARDEN.

DRY GOODS.

BAARE GEER & CO.,
NO. 259 BROADWAY,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BRAIDS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Call the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, called
RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.

RUBANS DAHLIA.

THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.

A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffeta and glace ribbons is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone these regular, lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by

Messrs. BAARE GEER & CO.,
NO. 259 BROADWAY.

to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.

Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.

The goods sold by BAARE GEER & CO. shall bear my Address Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.

HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Rubber in these fabrics.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will open, this morning:

1000 dozen Fringed Towels, at 75 cents per dozen.
75 dozen heavy Linen Huck, at $1 per dozen.
3 cases splendid French Brilliante, at 1s. per yard.
100 pieces wide Twilled Linen Toweling, at 7 cents per yard.
Cases of Full-width Sheeting, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cases of fine Pillow-casing, at 10 cents per yard.
500 pieces Plaid Jaconet, at 12 cents per yard.
75 pieces pure Irish Linen, at 1s. 3c. per yard.
98 pieces Scotch Double Damask, at various prices, 40 per cent. below value.
Hotel and housekeepers will find here a saving of 30 to 40 per cent. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
150 PIECES OF
NEW AND ELEGANT LIGHT SILKS,
For evening and street dresses,
will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 24.
Also, a job lot, about 1,800 yards,
some of which are slightly damaged, at the following extremely low prices, viz.: 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s., about half the original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET! WET!! WET SKIRTS!!!
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will open this day five cases more of those splendid Skirts at $1, value $3. Ladies that wish to avail of this chance should make an early call.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIEE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe. JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $6 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $12 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the store.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—The writer, a person of more than twenty years' active experience in mercantile business, in buying and selling, in this City and its vicinity, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services to attend to any branch of business with which he is familiar, such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, &c., or to assume the charge of any respectable business where a general knowledge of mercantile and financial matters is required. A responsible position is desired, where his services will be appreciated. Best references as to character, ability, &c., can be given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

TO IRON RAILING MAKERS, FOUNDRYMEN AND OTHERS.—The rights to manufacture and sell the FULLER PATENT IRON RAILING can be purchased for city, town, county or State, on reasonable terms.
The Patentees challenge the world to produce a more simple method of construction, combining great strength with beauty of design, and at a price full 50 per cent. cheaper than the old style, yielding a profit that will satisfy the most ambitious. Call and see our styles or address FULLER IRON RAILING COMPANY, 360 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN having from $10,000 to $20,000 may hear of an opportunity of embarking in a respectable and profitable wholesale business with a party who has an extensive acquaintance and is a first-class salesman of fifteen years experience in the jobbing trade in this City, by addressing T. A. B., Post-Office, New-York. All communications strictly confidential, and the most unexceptionable references will be given and required.

$3,500 CASH WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF interest of a manufacturing business established five years, with actual property for every dollar asked, and with facilities to earn $1,000 per month. This will be clearly shown at an interview, for which address MECHANIC, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, stating time and place.

$3,000—WANTED, A PERSON TO JOIN the advertiser with this amount, in an almost exclusive and very profitable manufacturing business. It has been established, and may be made to pay $10,000 per annum, as will be clearly shown. Address MECHANIC, Madison-square Post-Office, which will be immediately attended to.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—ANY ACTIVE MAN having this amount in cash or good securities, and wishing to engage actively in business, can learn of a rare opportunity of investing it as partner in a very prosperous mercantile house, well established in this City, by applying at 280 Broadway, Room 12, up stairs.

$1,000—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN old-established Cash business of 12 years' standing; a safe and lucrative investment. Apply at the Lumber-yard corner of 25th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A PARTNER.—THE ADVERTISER having been engaged a number of years in the stationery, blank book and printing business, would like an active partner with a capital of $3,000 or $4,000 to engage in the business, which is well established in a good location. Inquire at No. 273 Greenwich-st., New-York.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE TO LET AND SMALL stock of men's furnishing goods for sale at a great sacrifice to close the concern. The goods are all new and desirable, and will be sold at an unparalleled low price below cost, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at once at No. 372 Broadway.

A DINING AND DRINKING SALOON FOR sale; or one half interest in the business. This is a rare chance for a smart man with from $2,000 to $3,000. The business is down town, long and well established. C. S. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

COAL OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNING A Tract of Cannel Coal Land on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, wishes to associate himself with some company intending to make Coal Oil.
JOHN F. BENNETT, No. 136 Astor House.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 280 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 280 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD, THOROUGH cook and laundress, by a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is perfectly neat, trustworthy and capable. Also, a situation wanted for a very nice, smart, efficient girl, for upstairs work or child's maid; is a girl of very respectable appearance; wages $4 to $5. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family, by a trustworthy girl; is fully capable as plain cooking, and an excellent washer and ironer; is second cousin in her kitchen, and will study to please. Has 2½ years' reference. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as an experienced nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country or to travel; has long and satisfactory City references. Call, until engaged, at No. 131 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands every branch of the business; will take very moderate wages; also, a strong, willing girl as excellent cook and baker, and first-rate laundress, and makes the best of butter. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-spectable Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family; is a girl of religious principles, competent in her duties, of neat appearance, and respectful and obliging manners. Excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls, in city or country; both are excellent cooks, make the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds, are first-rate laundresses, understand the management of milk and butter; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction. Have the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent woman; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; can do up fine clothes, muslins and laces, and make herself generally useful if required. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., or address SEAMSTRESS, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY woman, or high respectability and good City reference; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes bread, biscuits, &c.; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance and good character, as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, seamstress; understands good general housework; would engage to do it for a small family; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-spectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; can make good bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, or as chambermaid and to do part of the washing. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook and to assist in the washing, or to cook and to do the washing. Can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do sewing, or to do sewing and chamberwork; best of recommendations; can be seen by applying between the hours of 12 and 3, for three days, at No. 32 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY EFficient and well-recommended girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer. They may be seen, until suited, at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class English cook; understands her business in all its branches—soups, creams, jellies, pastries, guava; would engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, for three days. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages $7. Also, a girl of 18, to wait on table, mind children; is a good chambermaid; wages $5. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, in a gentleman's family, and would not mind going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st., next door to Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has united some of the best families in the City; understands all kinds of dessert; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Call at No. 7 8th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A young woman; understands French finting and plaiting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., in the book-store near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good city refereoces; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 125 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business—all kinds of soups and game. Best City reference can be given. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and help in washing, or to do general housework for a small, private family. Good reference given. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a widow woman; is a good plain cook, understands pastry and baking; understands milk and butter. Prefers the country. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 Macdougal-st. corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 13th-st., west of 7th-av., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as cook in a small private family; one who has the best reference from her last place; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 208½ 1st-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, a situation as nursery governess, or companion for a lady; has the highest testimonials of character and ability. Can be seen at Mrs. GREEN'S, No. 820 Broadway, 2d ficor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant French woman as a child's nurse and chambermaid and seamstress. Wages low. Apply at No. 252 East 33d., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, and can do plain sewing; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOroughly understands her business; no others need apply. Inquire at No. 19 Le Roy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., or from 4 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 15 years of age to assist with light chamberwork and do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 100 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who knows her business in all its bronches. Can be seen at No. 28 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can give the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at corner of Columbia and Pacific sts., up stairs, South Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a small private family, to do general housework; can give City reference if required. Apply at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 81 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; has good City references. Apply at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., in bakery, for three days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY an American lady, who is a good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful. Address M. C. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 208 1st-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GET plain sewing; will go out by the day or take the work home, No. 211 Pacific st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, AND TO assist in washing. Apply at No. 8t West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant women as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid; good City reference. Apply at No. 243 11th-st., third door, till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 119 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCed servant, to a very reliable, trustworthy, young woman, not afraid of work, perfectly neat, obliging and respectful. Unquestionable references given—a most superior washer and ironer and good cook. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CLEAN, SMART and tidy young woman, as general housemaid, or as chambermaid or laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker; is also a good plain sewer; will make herself generally useful; has the best of references from former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and seamstress; one as cook, &c. Also, by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESpectable women, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker, and has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third ficor, front room. Can be seen for one week if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 170 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED MAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the wife as cook or housemaid—two years' reference. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best of references. Apply to or address T. M., No. 257 7th-av., until engaged.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN OF SOBER, steady habits, wants employment; is a good waiter in a private family, and has long experience; would take care of a gentleman's place; is handy at any work. The best City reference given. Address B. JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOBER SCOTCH Protestant young man a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; willing to work and to make himself useful; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardner, and understands farming and the care of horses in all its branches; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address B. W., No. 168 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who understands farming, gardening, and carpenter's as well as mason's work; his capacities would render him very useful on any country place. Address B. E., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND WILLING PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work on a farm; tries to please his employer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a good, careful driver; has good reference from his last employers. Address J. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAC, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce first-rate reference. Address P. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, to some wholesale store as porter; can write a good plain hand; is quick at figures; can give best of City reference from his last place. Address DANIEL HERLIHY, No. 639½ Hudson st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as waiter in a private family, or respectable boarding-house. Can give the best of City references. Address J. H., Box 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A competent man, with good references; is willing to take charge of horse, cows, &c. Address P. C., at Seed Store, No. 9 John-st.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelonze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN; one without family preferred, to go a short distance into the country; must be a good gardener, and also accustomed to the care of a horse and wagon; one that is industrious and willing to work may address for two weeks N. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BILL CLERK IN A drug house; must be acquainted with drugs; be a fine and rapid penman and correct in figures, with satisfactory reference. None others need apply. Address B. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE. ONE HAVing some knowledge of the business preferred. Address X. L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating reference and salary wanted.

WANTED, A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply at No. 176 Washington-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THOROUGH ENGlish Education, and accustomed to teaching, would like a situation as Daily Governess, in a family, or as Assistant Teacher in a school, either in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Best of references given. Address L. W. S., Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where an interview may be obtained.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, UPtown, a teacher to instruct the junior class in English, for a few hours each day. A Scotch or English lady preferred, and one who has had experience in teaching. Apply to Mr. HEGEMAN, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., at the Bible House, room No. 50.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

WANTED—A LADY AS AN ASSISTANT IN AN Academy in the country; one competent to give instruction in the languages and higher English preferred. Address with references PRINCIPAL, Wyoming, Luzerne County, Penn.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED in Europe, under the best masters, wishes to obtain a few scholars in either instrumental or vocal music. Apply at No. 22 East 36th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS NEGOTIATED.
Drawings, Specifications, and Models, (metal or wood.)
Applications for Patents, and all business whatever connected with Patents attended
to with economy and dispatch.
Application for Patent, including drawings and specification, $60.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

TO LAWYERS.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR OF this City, who expects to leave for California about the 1st of February, and to return within twelve weeks, will take charge of commissions for examining witnesses, and of other legal matters. Address (this week) Box No. 507 Post-Office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, IN GOING through South, Fulton, Pearl, Platt and Nassau sts., a Locket, containing a likeness of a gentleman. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to GEORGE HILYON, No. 90 South-st., New-York.

FOUND—ON THE 25TH INSTANT, A SMALL SUM in Bank bills in Nassau-st. The owner can have the same by applying to J. S. CROOK, No. 20 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 23½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 3½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 160 acres of highly cultivated land, 70 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 26x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad depôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land, suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 228 Broadway.

TO MECHANICS, &c.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. E. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, call in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant home and lot, No. 33 East 25th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—A neat 2½-story frame house filled in to peak, one block from Fulton av. cars, and fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; has gas throughout, bath-room, furnace, &c., &c. Two-story extension attached. Is nearly new, and was built by days' work. Price $5,000. For further particulars address W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWOstory and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av. A desirable location, and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms and is in complete order, marble mantels, gas, &c. Price $4,200. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply on the premises or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st. Also for sale, six lots at Bergen Point, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FRAME HOUSE, ON the corner of Grand-av. and Lefferts-st. Several lots of land adjoining can be had. House in first-rate order; gas, water and furnace. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. By GEORGE HALL, Counselor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS house for sale, built by himself, without regard to cost, four stories, brown stone, situated near 59th-av. and Broadway, and near Madison-square. Price $25,000. Glasses, gas fixtures, parlor furniture and carpets will be sold also. Address Box No. 528 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT, high-stoop house No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. Price $14,500. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house No. 153 West 34th-st., together with the carpets, chandeliers, glass and cornices, which are new. The house is in thorough repair. Apply to the owner on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTYEIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, BROWN STONE, full front house, in 1st-place, Brooklyn, with lot adjoining; has all the modern improvements and conveniences. Cheap for cash or unincumbered city lots.
SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st.,
Attorney-at-law and Commissioner for all the States.

A FIRST FLOOR TO LET IN NO. 160 Maiden-lane, now occupied by Thomas Bell, ship joiner. Also, two blacksmiths' cranes for sale. Apply on the premises, or to HICKS & BELL, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

TO LET—A GENTEEL FURNISHED BROWNstone house, in a beautiful locality in South Brooklyn, twenty minutes from Fulton Ferry by the cars. Possession in March, by GEORGE HALL,
Counselor's Office, City Hall, Broo

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858.....$3,712,638 05
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1.....1,178,169 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$4,890,793 05
Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858.....$3,494,614 20
Premiums paid during same period.....$1,566,633 11
Amount of Premiums and Exp's.....486,923 19
The Company have the following Assets, viz:
Stock of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks.....$1,830,094 50
Bonds secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages and otherwise.....856,260 00
Bonds on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Dividends and other Loans, sundry notes, Premiums, and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....175,380 50
Cash, Notes and Bills Receivable.....2,029,302 58
Cash in Bank.....190,589 83
Total amount of Assets.....$5,282,167 41

Eight per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over
TWO MILLION DOLLARS
of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and prior will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the office of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, to the profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st day of July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to...$7,655,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859.....1,360,000
Total profits for 16½ years.....$9,015,310
The certificates previous to 1856, and 60 per cent of those issue of that year, have been redeemed in cash.....5,678,730
And the earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st January, 1859.....$3,136,580

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,
Charles Dennis,	Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
W. H. H. Moore,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perking,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Henry Coit,	Leonar. S. Suares,	William Wood,
John D. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burg,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	Henry O. Brewer,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Benj. O. Goodhue,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
Jos. Hargous,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
Peter Gano,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
Geo. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Room No. 7, Stewart's Building, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the Corporation of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1851, and by a resolution passed Feb. 15, 1853, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable from the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the prices per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 8 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. T. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Bank and Leather Manufacturers' Bank, corner of Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said Stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has a Branch or Agencies, collected free of charge, when an exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on Great Britain, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, of this City, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

Union Bank, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the said election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WABNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 15th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to Sales of hardware, fancy and dry goods business stock. Collections made in any part of the United States.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Trustees of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER-DEALERS,
No. 11 Cliff-st., New-York,
Offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, a very large assortment of Writing, Printing, Hardware, Wrapping, Tissue and Colored Papers.

BINDERS', TRUNK AND HAND-BOX BOARDS—For sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

LETTER AND CAP PAPERS OF ALL kinds for sale by the case, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

PAPER OF ANY SIZE OR WEIGHT MADE to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

BLEACHING POWDER, IN STORE AND to arrive, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS of all kinds for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 38 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

The Capital $150,000.
Surplus over $100,000.
Scrip issued to $1,000,000.

BY THE DIRECTORS THIS DAY DECLARED A dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to the stockholders or their assigns.

They have also declared an interest dividend of FIVE Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled; thereto on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February nex.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next., in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE,
CHICAGO, Jan. 26, 1859. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 28 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER Type Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 11, 1859.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 1st of February.
By order, WM. H. BIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Jan. 24, 1859.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be re-opened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICHD A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE carried on under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

WM. H. CARY,	MICHAEL SNOW,
S. E. HOWARD,	J. B. BRUSH,
HENRY SANGER,	RICHARD BUTLER,
CYRUS BUTLER,	G. S. CARY.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and BOBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Beaver Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 Cedar-st.

WM. HERRICK,
New-York, Jan. 25, 1859. CHAS. K. HERRICK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HEALY & BROOKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Signed, EDWARD HEALY,
THOS. L. BROOKS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A SPECIAL MEETing of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at the rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of leaving the premises No. 351 Broadway. Members are requested to attend. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE Mechanics' Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Electro-Magnetism as a Motor.* The public are invited to attend.
JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

THOMAS PAINE.—"THE AUTHOR-HERO OF THE REVOLUTION."—The 123d Anniversary of the Birth-day of Thomas Paine will be celebrated at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 31. Tickets to be had of WM. E. ROSE, No. 72 White-st.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Boys' meetings every THURSDAY NIGHT. The Rev. WILLIAM J. STUDLEY speaks to-night: "JOHN BLAKE, Esq., Feb. 3.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—some more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 56 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR DAILY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

10 shares Market Bank	$100 each
10 shares American Exchange Bank	100 each
50 shares Union Bank	50 each
200 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	50 each
200 shares Far. & Citizens' Bank of L. I.	25 each
40 shares Fulton Bank	30 each
20 shares North River Bank	50 each
30 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	25 each
20 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co	50 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co	100 each
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Co	50 each
76 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co	50 each
45 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	100 each
15 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co	50 each
35 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co	100 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co	25 each
50 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co	50 each
8 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	100 each
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each
31 shares American Express Co	100 each
80 shares New-York Balance Dock Co	100 each
10 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co	25 each
967 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R.R (hyp.)	100 each
$100,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 ₩ Ct. Bonds, (hypothecated,)	
3,000 Joliet City (Ill.) 8 ₩ Cent. Bonds.	
4,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ Cent. Bonds.	
4,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ₩ Cent. Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1856, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, Indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation, viz: 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson: 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton: 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tarwell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3,
At 12½ o'clock.

$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.

ABIAH H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT.—NO. 141 PRINCE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two story and attic high-stoop brick house, with under-cellar, and lot, known as No. 141 Prince-st., north side, between Wooster and Laurens sts. The house is in complete order 20 feet in width by 40 feet in depth. Lot 20 feet in width by 71 feet 3 inches in depth. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain or bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of hardware will take place at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at No. 73 William-st. Included in the above are 25 dozen raised rivet cast steel saws, 50 boxes cut tacks, 21 dozen cast steel and iron shovels, 30 dozen bastard and mill files, 160 dozen razors, 30 cards pocket knives, 100 dozen brushes, assorted; 50 assorted clocks, fine English guns, plated forks and spoons, muskets &c. Also, will be continued the sale of a stock of shelf goods,

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., as No. 45 Nassau-st.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, No. 446 Canal-st., near Varick-st., commencing in the basement, the contents of a saloon, consisting of bar, counter, wines, liquors, and cigars; also, tables, chairs, decanters, glasses, paintings, engravings, &c.; also, the household furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., of a boarding-house on the same premises. Sale positive.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 BROAD-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTORS' SALE—FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, the two-story and attic brick-front house on the east side of Lewis-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 34 Lewis-st. The usual Executor's deed will be given.

JAS. R. WOOL,
WILLIAM POST, } Executors.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Peterboro Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:30 A. M. from White Plains.
8 15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 8:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:42, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport: 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank): 5 Hempstead: 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

BILLIARDS.

PERLAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLE AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 21 and 63 Amos-st., and at PERLAN'S, 708 and 710 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC [illegible]

[illegible] COMMUTATION [illegible]
[illegible] given with [illegible]
[illegible] next, 2 P. M. [illegible]
[illegible]; 11th [illegible] Church Infirmary [illegible]
[illegible]; Zion [illegible]; [illegible] Woman's Prison [illegible]
for grant[illegible]; Daniel S. McLean, [illegible]
Hugh McKenna, [illegible] Burbage, John Conway, [illegible]
Brothers, Lewis [illegible] Cassidy, Cornelius Driscoll, [illegible]
Darrell and [illegible] Orders for remuneration for [illegible]
ons and injuries to [illegible] of Mrs. Margaret Mil[illegible], Timothy [illegible] James B. Thompson, [illegible] M. D. [illegible] and Peter Duffy. [illegible] P. [illegible] N. Valles, [illegible] Parker and [illegible] D. Kerschbaum for [illegible] by riotors; also, the following [illegible] [illegible] Sander, James M. Weed, New-York Gas Light Company, Robert Owen, Francis Haines, George A. Jones and others, John H. Celkin, Edward Doran, Joseph [illegible] Mayor, James Gallagher and John Kelly, Asa A. Dimmick, John Donohue and James Cassidy. All parties interested in the matters above enumerated will appear before the Committee, without further notification.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
JAMES OWENS. } Committee on Finance.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 144th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be ind

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

[illegible] Investigation—Metropolitan Police Investigation—The Commissioners of Records—Chasing Up Salaries—The Status of the Steam-on-Atlantic-Street Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan 25, 1859.

The crowd that came up by the Hudson River Railroad from New-York yesterday dilate with dignified and intelligent rapture on the beauty of the day, the glories of the frozen landscape, the gay sight of skimming parties on the river, of sheals of girls and boys skating on the bays and creeks, and of scooting ice-boats flying like lightning—or like fancies before a dreaming poet—before the wind, or close-hauled to the ice breeze. At 7 o'clock, when both Houses met, a quorum was found in each, and though many complained of being sleepy after the fatigue of a day's vacation, they fell to work with zeal, and accomplished a good deal—but not of very important business. In the Senate the only matter of interest to New-Yorkers was the notice by Mr. ELY of a bill to amend the act relating to the Marine Court of New-York, and the passage by the Committee of the Whole of the bill to incorporate the German Savings Bank in your City. In the Assembly, the Speaker announced as the Committee to look after the unclaimed deposits, Messrs. ORTHEL, of New-York, Mr. FOOT, of Monroe, and Mr. LAW, of Delaware; a more dignified, competent or gentlemanly Committee could not have been selected. They expect to spend about a week in your City, and there is a good deal of curiosity to know whether they will find only a trifle of a few hundred thousand, or the six millions of dollars which the canals covet for their enlargement. A good deal of legislation hangs by the Committee's returns. Mr. CONKLING gave notice of a bill to repeal the act appointing Commissioners of Record in New-York City—Mr. SPENCER's effort to raise a select Committee to look up their progress, miscarrying. A communication from the Commissioners named, in reply to a resolution of inquiry by the House, was moved to be evasive—and that they be requested to answer more fully within five days. But the resolution provoking debate was laid over. Upon this subject Mr. CONKLING said that when this commission was instituted, it was said their duties could be discharged at an expense of not more than $20,000. They have already entered upon contracts involving an outlay of $600,000. One of the processes by which this large liability had been incurred, was by paying $18 for what responsible men were ready to do for less than $8. He did not desire to increase these squanderings by raising a special committee, when all that was needed could be obtained from the Commissioners by communication, if they would properly answer the resolution which had been sent to them.

More inquiries as to salaries are coming. Mr. CONKLING moved a resolution, as follows; It was laid over, but will be up very soon again:

Resolved, That the Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to report forthwith to this House the amount of the salaries and emoluments of all the officers, clerks and agents of every kind, employed either in the Canal Department or any of the canals of this State, payable by warrant through his office, or in any other manner, from the revenues of the canals, on the 30th day of September, 1858, respectively, so as to show the increase or decrease of the compensation of each officer, clerk or agent at the above-named periods. Also, what offices, clerkships or appointments, if any, have been created either in the Canal Department, or on any of the canals of this State, with the date of such creation, since the 30th day of September, 1848, and the salaries or emoluments chargeable upon the canal revenues in consequence thereof.

The bill repealing the act of last Winter, allowing parties in suits to act as witnesses, was taken into Committee of the Whole, but the friends of the repeal dare not risk a vote yet, and had progress reported on it. About 10 o'clock both Houses adjourned.

To-day the Senate made some little progress toward the adjustment of the State's claim of $20,000 upon the Bank of New-Orleans, and still less toward the passage of the act amendatory of the General Insurance law. The bill relative to Minors attending the New-York Theatres without Guardians was ordered to its third reading.

In Assembly to-day there was the unabated stream of petitions for the relief of gas-consumers, and for, and especially against, the removal of steam from Atlantic-street. Nearly three hours were then spent in the deliberate consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. One of these provoked a good deal of discussion; it was a bill giving to Notaries Public the power to perform all the duties now required of Commissioners of Deeds, and making all lawyers who choose simply to take an oath Commissioners of Deeds. Most of the lawyers urged this, while most laymen objected. The office of Commissioner of Deeds, they said, was sufficiently degraced now by the stupidity with which Common Councils awarded it to pot-house favorites—they could not consent to make it any less honorable by opening it to all lawyers who chose to go in. Finally the laymen had it, and the bill as reported to the House, simply increased the powers and offices of the notaries, but headed off the lawyers from acting as Commissioners. The bill making it a misdemeanor to steal apples, berries, &c., or to damage fruit-trees, after a hard struggle on the part of the lawyers—who thought the boys were badly enough punished now for trespassing on apple orchards—against the fruit growers, who say that stealing choice pears is as great a sin as to steal money, was ordered to a third reading.

The Quarantine Commissioners nominated by the Governor will no doubt be confirmed to-morrow. Until after which confirmation, probably no new Quarantine measure will be moved.

The Atlantic-street Steam Removal bill has not yet been reported. It has been very much amended since its first publication, but the right or wrong of the removal still remains to be settled. The friends of the bill, however, say that this le not so; that steam is to go off anyhow; that the contract with the Long Island Railroad is already made; that all the Legislature has now to do with it, is to say whether $125,000 of the sum to be paid the Long Island Company, shall be equitably assessed upon the district most to be benefited by the removal, or the whole sum raised by voluntary loans to the new corporators, which future legislators must make good to those who advance the money. The opponents of removal still complain that the bill provides the surrender to a company of a most valuable franchise—the right to run just such a railroad through Atlantic-street as it shall desire, without so much as saying to the Common Council of Brooklyn, "By your leave, gentlemen;" the Common Council can have no right under the bill to fix the fare, determine the kind of rail, insure accommodation, or even keep off steam, for the 23 years that the lease of the Jamaica Railroad to the Long Island road has yet to run. The terms of the contract may take care of all this, but by the bill the Brooklyn Common Council has no tongue or voice in the matter. It is a vexed question, but it does not much vex GLAUCUS.

Canal Commissioner's Report—New Business—For the Punishment of Defaulters—A Railroad for Nassau-street—The New-York Athenæum—Fine Openings for Assignes—Compensation of Lieutenant-Governors, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

Canal-Commissioner RUGGLES sent in his report, also signed by Commissioner SHERRILL, this morning. Of course it is a document of great ability, in which every point is carefully fortified. As is the case with everything from his pen, his ideas are a very tight fit for his words. He holds that the Legislature, as last year, by providing for the payment of interest, authorized the Canal Commissioners' drafts. That, too, it encouraged the prosecution of the work of completion which the Canal Board further authorized. Moreover, the Supreme Court in two cases issued peremptory *mandamus* compelling the Commissioners to give their drafts, and the course adopted by the Commissioners he holds to be wise and proper. The Report urges the additional foot of excavation to give a channel to the canal of seven feet depth, which, it says, can be cheaply and early obtained. It then proceeds to refute the conclusion of the Comptroller's Report, which placed the responsibility for the present difficulties on the Legislature of 1838. It was the Legislatures of 1835-6 that diverted from the surplus revenues $400,000 annually, as a "loan for the use of the General Fund," upon which loan not a cent of either interest or principal has ever been paid; this loan aggregates at the present time $6,022,018; moreover, the amount expended since 1835 in building lateral canals which have not repaid their cost, nor even paid for their own repairs, is to be added. The revenues for the twenty-three (23) years have been $39,709,048. The diversions from these revenues for the general fund, general fund debt, lateral canals and interest, amount to $35,397,-224. Thus of the revenues only four millions have been left for the Canal Enlargement. With a *resumé* of the history of the estimates for the future business of the canals, made by the Committee of Ways and Means of 1836, and with some bold prophecies as to the future of our inland commerce, Mr. RUGGLES concludes his report.

In Executive session, the Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of JOHN C. GREEN, of Staten Island; Ex-Governor SEYMOUR and Lieut.-Governor PATTERSON as Commissioners of Quarantine. They have no easy task before them—will they accept? Of Notaries Public the only ones from your way yet confirmed are J. H. HORACE PINCKNEY, W. R. F. JONES, WM. H. BROWN, CHAS. M. DA COSTAR, R. S. SLOCUM, and ANDREW R. CULVER, of Brooklyn. A large batch was sent in to-day, which lie over of course till next Executive session day. The act giving Notaries all the powers and privileges that Commissioners of Deeds now have, passed the House to-day—and this [illegible] fact is not [illegible] counts.

In the [illegible] introduced a bill to [illegible] receipts and bills of lading, [illegible] transfers of property by [illegible] owners and others. Mr. EDY's [illegible] had its third reading, and was passed. [illegible] was appointed on the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Police bill, in place of Mr. NOXON, sick. Mr. DIVEN backed down from his [illegible] on the contested seat cases, because his [illegible] Judiciary occupied all his time. Mr. [illegible] was moved into his place.

[illegible], Mr. ABBOTT presented a petition to allow [illegible] men to convey real estate without the consent of their wives—the petitioners probably suffering from the intolerable tyranny of the fair sex. Mr. [illegible], for the [illegible] of a new Ward out of the Ninth and Twelfth Wards. Mr. CONKLING, against a railroad in Canal-street, signed by seven-eighths of the property owners on the street; and half a dozen other Members, against the Atlantic street steam removal, and for relief from gas company impositions. A Special Committee reported in regard to the withholding of certificates from the soldiers of 1812 by Gen. JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER, one of the Commissioners, and in favor of removing said General. The Judiciary reported against Mr. ORTHEL's bill enforcing the liabilities of common carriers to Express Companies, and its report was agreed to. A bill was introduced by Mr. CONKLING to repeal the act appointing Commissioners of Record.

Among the bills noticed for future introduction was one providing that if any clerk, or servant of any private person, or of any copartnership, (except apprentices and persons under 18 years,) or if any officer, agent, clerk or servant of any incorporated Company, or Municipal Corporation, shall embezzle or convert to his own use without his master's consent, any money, goods, &c., which shall have come into his possession or under his care, by virtue of such employment or office, on conviction he shall be punished in the manner prescribed by law for feloniously stealing property of the value of the articles embezzled, &c. This is in amendment of the 50th section of the 5th article of chapter 1st of the 4th part of the Revised Statutes.

Another provides for the relief of municipal corporations from giving security on appeal, and to relieve them from payment of costs in certain cases, leaving it discretionary with the Court to order security if it pleases. It also provides that no costs, disbursements or a lowance shall be recovered or inserted in any judgment against municipal corporations, unless the claim upon which the judgment is founded shall have been presented to the chief fiscal officer of said corporation before the commencement of an action thereon, and such payment shall have been refused, nor where the disability to liquidate arises from delay in legislative action, either of a State Legislature or a City's Common Council.

Another concerns the incorporation of the New-York Athenæum. Among its corporators are named JOHN A. FOSTER, RICHARD P. HERRICK, ASA S. LATHROP and FRANK B. JOHNSTON. The Act enables them to change the name of their Association at pleasure, and to hold real estate not exceeding $50,000 in value. The objects of the Association are, to promote a spirit of scientific, literary and social improvement among its members, to cultivate art, literature and science, and to provide themselves with a public library and a cabinet of natural and scientific curiosities. No State or City tax or assessment is to be laid on the real estate while it is used for the purposes named. Another section declares the Act a public one, and provides that it shall be construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein intended, and no misnomer, or misdescription of the said Corporation in any will, deed, gift, grant, demise or other instrument of contract or conveyance shall vitiate or defeat the same. Probably in committee, it will be made clear what the Association wants by a special enactment that it cannot otherwise enjoy.

The "Intersectional Railroad" was No. 7 of the New-York City Railroad projects already introduced or noticed for introduction. You have published the names of the corporators and its route. This morning Mr. C. S. SPENCER gave notice of a No. 8. It authorizes Robert Barkley, Frances A. Palmer, John S. Sency, Samuel W. Andrews, Josiah W. Baker, Andrew B. Hodges, Thomas M. Mayhew and Benjamin T. Sealey, and their associates, successors and *assigns* (mark the *assigns*, if you please, in all these bills,) to construct a railroad back through the following streets: Commencing on Twenty third-street, near Hudson River, thence along Twenty-third-street to Broadway to Union-place, to University-place, to Sixth-street or Waverley-place, to Greene-street, to Canal-street, to Centre-street, *to Park-row, to Nassau-street*, to Johnstreet, to South street, to Fulton-street, to Church-street, to Canal-street, to Mercer-street, to Eighth-street, to connect with the track in University-place, and up eny avenue west of the Ninth-avenue to the north side of Forty-second-street, whenever the corporators choose to assume their rights under this act. This would be accommodating for the TIMES-office people. An effort was made to rescue all the bills that give these valuable franchises to certain named parties and their assigns out of the hands of the Committee on Cities and Villages, and consign them to the tenderer mercies of the delegation from the City of New-York, but it signally failed.

Mr. CHESEBRO called up the resolution recommitting the bill to furnish Justice for the Staten Island Incendiaries to the Judiciary, that he might be heard before that Committee on its merits. While an amendment, ordering said Committee to report it again within five days, and that it if favorably reported should keep its place on General Orders, was pending, the House, by a very decided vote, adjourned. The bill, I reckon, will become a law.

Be kind enough to note that it was Senator, not Assemblyman JOHNSON who introduced the keg-oyster act. Mr. BARNA JOHNSON is not in that business; and as some of the New-York papers have put him into it against his will, it is but fair that the TIMES relieve him of the suspicion.

The resolution seeking information as to the extra compensation of Lieutenant Governors, fetches the following communication from the Comptroller. If the resolution had asked for something a little more definite, Comptroller CHURCH would probably have told us something a little more interesting. The following is substantially the whole of his story: "The payments from the Treasury, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the Lieutenant-Governor, for the years from 1846 to 1858 inclusive, aside from the compensation as presiding officer of the Senate, were:

	Amount each biennial term.
1846, April 13, for attending Com. Land Office	$6
1851, April 19, for attending Com. Land Office	$6
1852, July 17, for attending Com. Land Office	8
1852, July 17, for mileage, to visit New-Rochelle	273
1852, Nov. 11, ot'g Com. Land Office, services	12
Mileage	171—$468
1853, April 7, at'g Com. Land Office, services	6
Mileage	171
1854, Sept. 5, at'g Com. Land Office, services	6
Mileage	171—$354
1855, Aug. 14, at'g Com. Land Office, services	6
Mileage	90
1855, Aug. 14, visiting Clin'n Prison, services	12
Mileage	192
1856, Oct. 17, at'g Com. Land Office, services	30
Mileage	522—$855
1858, May 14, mileage and services	172
1858, Dec. 31, mileage and services	315—$487

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Committee reported against the bill to limit the tenure of commissions in the militia, on the ground that it conflicts with the Constitution.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York German Savings Bank.

To facilitate the formation of Agricultural Societies.

Regulating the theatres in New-York, by prohibiting the admission of boys when unaccompanied.

Mr. DIVEN was appointed on the Committee on the Repeal of the Metropolitan Police law.

The Auditor of the Canal Department reported, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, that the books of the Department do not show that any money has been paid to the Lieutenant-Governors for travel in attending the Canal Board between 1846 and 1859.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill to punish frauds practiced by forwarding men.

Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to authorize the incorporation of private associations for the foundation of juvenile reformatory asylums.

Mr. SLOAN introduced a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Musical Academy, with a capital of $150,000; to commence operation after the subscription has reached $100,000.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. COKEFAIR presented a petition from all the principal property holders on Canal-street, New-York, against the Railroad through that street.

Mr. TEMLINSON presented a numerously-signed petition for a new Ward from parts of Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, New-York.

Reports were made against abolishing the office of School Commissioners.

Also, against a law making a false and extrajudicial oath willful perjury.

Also, against the bill to prevent lumbering the Court Calendar with causes.

Also, against the bill to enforce liability, as common carriers, against express companies.

The bill to amend the act to prevent frauds on the Canal revennes, by the forfeiting the boat so doing, was passed.

The bill authorizing Notaries Public to act as Commissioners of Deeds was passed, as originally introduced by Mr. CRAMER, the amendment extending the power to Attorneys being stricken out.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONKLING, to repeal the act for the appointment of Commissioners of Records.

By Mr. LONGHENRY, to allow females to vote and hold office in this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Mr. JOHNSON's bill to provide for filling vacancies in the Superior Court, provides for appointment by the Governor, in case of vacancies, for the residue of an unexpired term, provided such term will expire by or before the commencement of the political year next succeeding the second annual election to be held next after the happening of such vacancy; and if the said term will not previously expire, then to execute the duties of such office until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first general election after the vacancy occurs.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Mr. FISH introduces a bill, requiring that all persons growing garden seeds of any plant or vegetable usually grown in this State, shall have written or painted on the package in which they are contained, the names of the growers, the date of the growth, description of the variety and weight of the seeds; and makes all false descriptions punishable with a fine, not exceeding $50, or imprisonment, not exceeding 20 days.

NEW-YORK CONSTABLES.

Mr. MASTERSON's bill provides that at each annual charter election in New-York two Constables in each Aldermanic District shall be elected on the ballot with Alderman. In districts which do not elect an Alderman the Constables are to be voted for on a ticket known as the charter ticket. The present Constables are to hold office until the expiration of their term.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. LONGHENRY's bill to allow females to vote and hold office, contains two brief sections. First, "No person shall be deprived of the right to vote or hold office on account of health;" and second, "This act shall take effect immediately."

KING'S COUNTY SHERIFF.

Mr. DURYEA's act makes the Sheriff's office a salaried one, in place of fees and fixes the salary at $2,400.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—A case of some interest has been before the Surrogate for several days past, and was finally submitted yesterday. There are two applicants for the guardianship of two minor children of JOHN LAFFIN, deceased. The mother died in March last, and the father in December, leaving three children; one has since died. One applicant is THOMAS KEARNEY, the maternal grandfather, and the other is JAMES LAFFIN, an uncle. In the case before the Surrogate all matters relative to the religion of the applicants was ruled out, but that, nevertheless, is the real point at issue in the application. It seems from the evidence that the father desired the children to be placed in charge of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association, upon his death, and signed a paper a few days before that event, giving them to that Association, which is under the control of benevolent Protestant ladies; and at the same time the deceased expressed a wish that his brother, JAMES LAFFIN, should be their guardian. KEARNEY represents the Roman Catholic branch of the family and LAFFIN the Protestant. The question before the Surrogate is, whether the deceased gave any instruction, and if it is as stated, then as to his competency. Both applicants stand pecuniarily about on an equal footing.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—The following officers have been elected in this Institution for the ensuing year: President, B. W. DE LAMATER; Vice-Presidents, L. B. WYMAN, ALANSON TRASK; Treasurer, JOHN J. STURGIS; Secretary, WM. W. HENSHAW. During the last year 8,248 persons received medical advice, and treatment in this Institution, viz.: Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 631; Surgical, 1,094; Females, 361; Children's Skin and Vaccination, 2,121; Heart, Throat and Lungs, 1,466; Digestive and Nervous System, 1,620; Dental, 955. Of which 3,108 were males, and 5,140 females. Only 2,764 were natives of the United States, the balance were: Ireland, 5,122; England, 252; Scotland, 40; Wales, 4; Germany, 37; Denmark, 1; France, 5; Sweden, 1; Norway, 4; Switzerland, 2; West Indies, 1; Canada, 11; Nova Scotia, 2; Newfoundland, 2. 18,651 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

A BRUTE.—A few days ago a boy named BICKFORD, residing in the Eastern District, was accosted on the Houston-street Ferry by a well-dressed German, who induced him to go to the woods in the vicinity of Cypress Hills Cemetery to cut whip handles. As soon as he got him there he tied the boy, and committed a nameless outrage upon him. The boy succeeded in getting to his home on North Seventh-street, near First, sometime during the same night, when medical aid was called in, and he was found to be seriously injured. The wretch who perpetrated the outrage is still at large.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—At an election for three Assistant Engineers in the Western District Fire Department, held Monday night, the following were elected:—GEORGE HADDEN, Foreman of Hook and Ladder No 3; GEORGE WARD, Foreman of Hose Co. 7; RICHARD C. LAMB, Assistant Foreman of Hose Co. No. 6.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.—The new temperance organization, of which Ex-Mayor HALL is the President, is laboring assiduously for an increase of the public interest in the Temperance cause. The Association will hold a meeting in the Athenæum this evening, at which the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has promised to deliver an address.

THE WATER WORKS.—The Committee appointed to overhaul the management of the Water Works, have held several meetings, and examined several witnesses, but thus far without eliciting anything not already familiar to the public.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—The brothers COOK, arrested in the Eastern District for committing an outrage on the person of an idiot girl, were yesterday committed by Justice FOX, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BURGLARS CONVICTED.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, JAMES MCMURRAY and WM. KENNEDY were convicted of burglary in the third degree for robbing SEXER's distillery foot of South Fourth-street. Sentence reserved.

CITY COURT.—The case of assault and battery, BABCOCK *vs.* COFFEE, on trial for several days past in this Court, and before reported in the TIMES, was brought to a close yesterday, when the Jury awarded the plaintiff $50 damages.

[Advertisement.]

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 2-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

AN UNSOLICITED EDITORIAL.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—When an article of acknowledged merit comes before the public, which in its nature is *pro bono publico*, its merits should be granted; and in this view we can most cheerfully recommend GAYETTY'e Medicated Paper for the water-closet, as one of the most beneficial discoveries that has been put before the public in many years. It is prepared with especial reference to benefiting mankind, and for relieving and permanently curing one of the most painful and debilitating diseases that human beings are heir to. The inventor, Mr. GAYETTY, in introducing his specific, has conferred a great blessing upon mankind; and it is gratifying to know that he is receiving a splendid pecuniary return for his exertions. Wherever introduced the article is held in high estimation; and the recommendations of the medical profession are profuse in praise of its excellent qualities. It is being introduced in this city, and can be found at the different drug stores.—*Albany Morning Times*.

GAYETTY's dépôt is at No. 41 Ann-street, New-York. Beware of villainous imitations. Look for GAYETTY's name in each sheet and upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT PROFESSION SHALL I FOLLOW?—Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and ask them to examine your head. They will give you a careful analysis of your mental organization, that will, from your own slight knowledge of yourself, and indications of latent power that has at times risen before you as in a dream, convince you of its correctness, and point out the step to take to be successful, and quiet that long yearning for a position which you had doubted your ability to fill.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The house that is supplied with these two all-sufficient medicines, can dispense with medical attendance. Internal and external complaints of all classes are cured rapidly by them. Manufactory, 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb. 5	New-York	Southam'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
Arago	Jan. 12	Southamp'n	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quaker City	Feb. 1	New-Orleans	Minatitlan

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Feb. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Black Warrior	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 1	Charleston	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 26.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90	50 Harlem Railroad	s30 14
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅛	495 do	14
7,000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	100 do	b30 14⅛
15,000 N. O. State 6s	93⅜	200 Harlem R. Pfd	44
15,000 Mo. State 6s	86⅜	50 do	44⅛
1,000 Cal St. 7s, N. Bds.	86⅛	150 do	s 44⅜
1,000 La. State 6s	96	350 do	44⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cen. Bds, '76	103⅜	150 do	b30 44⅜
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. B. '63	76½	250 do	s30 44
1,000 Hud Riv Rist m.	101⅛	100 do	44⅜
1,000 Is. Riv. R. Con. bs.	70	50 do	s60 43⅜
9,000 Bar. R. R. 1st m.	93	15 Stonington R. R.	63
4,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8% c		55 do	64
1 m. S. F. Con. Bds.	96⅛	5 do	64⅛
4,000 Goshen Branch bs	73½	200 Reading R. R.	s10 50
2,000 Ill. C. R. R. B.	89⅛	50 do	s3 50
10,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73⅜	600 do	s10 49⅜
10 Bank of America	110¾	400 do	49⅜
32 M. Ex. Bank	101	100 do	b30 49⅜
40 Ocean Bank	99⅜	200 do	s60 49
100 B. C. Land Co	4⅜	250 Mich. Cen. R. R.	52⅜
20 do	4¼	100 do	b30 52⅝
28 Commonwealth Bk.	100	50 do	s60 54
30 Atlantic Bank	83	100 M. So & N. I R. R.	s60 20
48 Del. & H. Canal Co.	100⅛	100 do	b60 20⅛
10 Penn. Coal Co	85½	50 do	20⅜
25 Pacific M. S. Co	s10 87½	10 M. So. & N. Ie. Gd S	47
50 do	87½	50 do	b30 47⅜
100 do	s30 87⅜	150 Panama R. R.	117
478 do	87	75 do	s30 117
50 do	s60 86⅞	150 Ill. Cen. R. R.	68⅜
1250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅜	200 do	68⅝
100 do	s30 84⅜	50 do	s30 68
50 do	s3 84⅝	150 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s60 89
200 do	s10 84⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 31⅞
300 do	s60 84⅜	800 do	31⅝
500 do	s60 83⅜	227 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	61⅝
100 Erie Railroad	14¾	150 do	s30 61⅝
100 Hudson River R. R.	34	50 do	b30 61⅝
300 do	s60 33⅝	50 do	b30 61
100 Harlem Railroad	14⅜	550 do	61
150 do	b60 14⅛	200 do	b30 61⅛
350 do	14⅜	850 do	s60 60⅜
400 do	b10 14⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1874	103⅜	50 Harlem R. Pref.	s30 43⅜
10,000 do	100⅝	250 do	s60 43⅝
20,000 do	103⅜	100 do	44
1,000 Mo. State 6s	86⅜	200 do	s60 43⅜
3,000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	100 do	b30 44
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	s15 86	250 Reading R. R.	49⅜
200 do	86	200 do	s60 49
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 84	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	20⅜
300 do	s3 84⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S'k.	b60 47⅜
100 do	s30 84⅜	170 do	47⅜
50 do	84⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	68⅛
100 do	b10 84⅜	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 69⅛
200 Harlem R. R.	14⅜	25 Clev. Paina. & A. R.	120
100 do	b60 14⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	61
200 do	14⅜	50 do	b30 61⅜
300 do	s10 14⅜	50 do	s10 61
350 do	b60 14⅜	250 do	b60 61⅜
150 Mich. Cen. R. R.	54⅜		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$20,000 F. M. T. 8s	50	20 Goodhue F. I. Co	101
2,000 Mar. & Cin. RR. 7s	93⅛	10 Illum. F. Ins. Co	101¾
2 000 N. Y. & H. 7s	94⅛	5 Miro. F. Ins. Co	120
3,000 F. & W. 1 Co 8s	50	70 Hope F. Ins. Co	99
$933⅓ N. Y. L. S. of '54	50	10 Emp. City F. L. Co	117⅜
120 do	52 51	30 do	117
650 do	58 43	10 Am. Express Co	97⅛
1,500 G. W. M. I. S. '57	71⅜	20	97
450 do	57 72	10 Bk. of Commerce	101⅜
750 C. M. I. S. of '57	58	8 Am. Ex. Bk	106⅜
200 do	58 60	9 Bank of N. York	107⅛
1,500 S M. Ins. S.	73 72	40 Green F. Ins. Co	112⅜
700 do	56 61	10 G. W. Ins. Co	126
20 Atlantic Bk	83	250 Gogobic Min. Co	2
80 Ocean Bk	99⅛	250 Magnetic Min. Co	2
20 N. W. F. Ins. Co	97⅜		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

There was a fair activity at the Stock Exchange to-day, but no very marked changee in prices, except in Pacific Mail, which fell to 86 ℔ cent. at the Second Board. In Harlem Preferred another edvence of 1 ℔ cent. took place, with sales at 44⅜@44½ ℔ cent. This makes the whole advance, since the present revival in the stock began, over *eighteen* ℔ *cent.* The price has gone steadily up from 26 to 44½. At the Second Board there was a reaction to 44, and some few seller's options put out at 43⅞@43¾ ℔ cent. The common stock advenced to 14@14¼ ℔ cent. In New-York Central the cash business was pretty uniform at about 84⅜ ℔ cent., though the scarcity of Certificates, which has again become quite marked, induced a few purchesers between the Boards, at 84⅞ ℔ cent. The stock closed, in the afternoon, 84⅞ ℔ cent. The transfers close, for the February dividend, on Monday next, 31st inst., to reopen on the 23d February. In Reading the first sales were as high as 50 ℔ cent., the closing sale 49⅜ ℔ cent. There is less excitement in the stock than earlier in the week, and the turn in the dealings less decided in favor of the *Bear* account, though the party selling *short*, both here and in Philadelphia, has the reputation of being an influential one. The advance in Rock Island is sustained, and the stock in good request at 60⅞@61⅜ ℔ cent., closing 61 ℔ cent. The speculative sellers put out 850 at 60½, seller's option, 60 days, at the morning session. Galena is firm at 69½, ex-dividend. The two Michigan Roads a fraction better than yesterday. Panama is firmer, and 117⅜ paid for the cash stock. In State Stocks the changes are but slight. The New Federal Loan has already assumed some activity, and Board sales were made this afternoon at 103⅞@103¾, which includes interest from Jan. 1. We hear of private sales from first hands to the extent of about $850,000, on terms which are not made public; and it is not improbable that even larger negotiations were made by simply assigning the bills awarded at Washington. Several of the Banks, which do not appear on the successful list, have undoubtedly secured from $250,000 to $300,000. The cash deposite at the Sub-Treasury to-day on account of the Loan amount to $1,290,000. The exchange of Specie in this way is less rapid than in August, and will create as little disturbance to the Money market, though several lenders to-day were disposed to mark up their rates about ⅛ ℔ cent. on call. The Discount Brokers report no alleration on prime bills. The following is the Bank movement at the four principal cities on the official returns of the present week:

Banks.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, Jan. 22	$119,648,650	$96,086,490	$29,472,056	$7,481,245
Boston, Jan. 24	59,400,400	20,729,000	7,353,400	5,609,000
Philadelphia, Jan. 24	26,283,116	17,499,219	6,099,317	2,789,145
New-Orleans, Jan. 15	20,904,540	21,265,135	10,342,815	10,9-9,449
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Jan. 23	.....	.....	4,851,695	.. ..
Total	$226,126,706	$157,557,752	$64,150,248	27,755,319
Last week	228,771,647	158,204,696	63,810,411	27,593 961

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of yesterday, in favor of making the new issue of the Five ℔ cent. Stock, as from the first of January, the takers depositing the intermediate interest, has been of essential service to the market, in removing the annoyances which attended a different arrangement last Summer, and which were felt to be a serious drawback to dealing in the second issue. The whole $20,000,000 of Bonds are now placed on equal footing, and sales are made as "regular" in all cases; that is, the seller must deliver with interest from the 1st January. This difficulty being out of the way, the New Stock is further assisted by the probability that no further loans, beyond a reissue of the Treasury Bills as they appear for redemption, will be authorized by the present Congress. That no more Money will be required for the current fiscal year ending June 30, is deemed almost certain, from the present run of the Customs. The promise of enhanced revenues from this source, if backed by prudent appropriations at the present session, will, we are inclined to believe, carry over the whole subject of the Tariff to the new Congress to assemble next December. In respect to the stability of Money affairs, and a fair trial of the operation of the Tariff of 1857 on the Customs revenue and the business of importation, the postponement is probably desirable, especially as opinions at Washington are so different as to the best means of readjusting the scales of duties and the mode of levying and collecting them.

We would call attention to the sale advertised in our columne of

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2296. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad Killed in the Senate.

Defeat of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill in the House.

HIGHLY INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

Resignation of Judge Irwin—State of Affairs in Sonora, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The action of the Senate to-day, of course, will be understood as a positive defeat of the Pacific Railroad.

Judge IRWIN, to-day, filed his resignation with the President. The Judiciary Committee will decide to-morrow, probably, whether they will permit the charges against him for impeachment to be withdrawn. It is doubtful whether they can do so, except by special authority of the House.

The defeat of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill to-day created much consternation among the Administration men. The Republicans generally voted against it, because they consider it important to cut off several of the missions, with a view to retrenchment, which the Democracy backed out of after going with them in Committee of the Whole. Many Southern men voted No, because of the appropriation for the return of the *Echo* negroes. Thus the bill failed. On the announcement of the vote, LETCHER, in despair, exclaimed: "It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to say what party has a majority in this House." S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

From information received at the Treasury Department, it is estimated that about one-fourth of the recent ten million loan has already been paid in. The only certificates of stock, as yet issued, are to the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, for $100,000.

GASPAR S. WHITING, connected with the survey of Sonora, under Captain STERN, has arrived here with dispatches to the State Department from Capt. STONE, the acting Consul at Guaymas, and from the commander of the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*. He brings dates to the 23d of December from Guaymas. He represents the condition of Sonora as deplorable in the extreme. PESCHEIRA, the Governor, has failed in his attempt to raise troops. The people at Hermosillo rose and liberated two citizens imprisoned by PESCHEIRA's order, and paraded the streets, carrying them in triumph, and shouting "*Vive los Americanos*," "Death to PESCHEIRA," &c. The whole country is expecting and anxiously awaiting the occupation of Sonora by the American Government, and the President's Message will be received with enthusiasm. PESCHEIRA was absent in Sinaloa, and about to attack Mazatlan, and the opposition needed only a leader to overthrow him without a struggle.

It appears from the official report that there are 133 salaried Consuls, whose salaries amount for the year 1857 to $251,544. The fees returned by them were nearly $111,000, leaving a difference of $140,000 to be paid from the Treasury. There are about 270 Consular offices paid by fees only.

The Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, President of the New-York Central Railroad; CHARLES MORAN, President of the New-York and Erie Railroad; J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are holding a conference here to-day. Their sessions are private, but they have in view the bringing about of a uniformity of action between the four great railroad lines as to fares, freights, charges, &c. There is a good prospect that this object will be effected.

Mr. ANDSON, of Worcester, has been appointed by the President, Navy Agent at Boston.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CUBAN QUESTION—HYPOCRISY OF THE PRESIDENT—THE DEBATE ON THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY APPROPRIATION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

The comparison made by Mr. SEWARD, the other day, between the President in his Cuban programme, and the illustrious "Mrs. Toodles," seems exactly to fit the case, and Mr. SLIDELL's thirty-million corruption scheme is already very appropriately known as the "Toodles Bill." To no set of thinking men does this plan for acquiring Cuba appear more absurd than the vary parties who for many years have been devoting much time and attention to the creation of a public sentiment in favor of such acquisition. Generally they laugh at the whole proceeding as it now appears, and the few who are inclined to take a graver view of the question are satisfied that if the pending scheme is pushed it will speedily involve us in a war with one or more European powers. This apprehension is already beginning to impress itself upon the minds of many Southern gentlemen, to whom war appears rather an immoderate price to pay for a false issue designed for mere partisan effect.

Mr. BUCHANAN has long occupied a most inconsistent, not to say hypocritical, position upon the Cuban question, *the evidence of which is on file in the State Department, in official form*, and ought to be produced. Everybody knows the part that Mr. BUCHANAN took in the Ostead Conference. When the proceedings of the Conference became known, and public sentiment in the United States so generally reprobated its proposition to steal Cuba, if Spain would not sell it, Mr. BUCHANAN—then Minister at London—addressed a Jesuitical letter to Secretary MARCY, attempting to explain away his complicity in the transaction, *and expressing his deep regret that he had signed the Manifesto!* This fact I have from an undoubted source, and the statement may be implicitly relied upon.

It will be remembered that after Mr. SOULE returned from Spain, finding that the Administration and Mr. BUCHANAN also had backed out and left him alone in the Ostend breach, into which they had betrayed him, he was about to make an *expose* in his own vindication. The fact of such intention was announced in the Press, and then energetically denied. That it was his purpose to make the publication is strictly true, and his *exposé* would probably have been of a character compelling Mr. MARCY to get BUCHANAN's letter above referred to out before the public. Under influence of earnest appeals from Messrs. PIERCE, CUSHING and JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mr. SOULE generously abandoned his purpose. The probable motive in securing this suppression was that of keeping Mr. BUCHANAN abroad, as Mr. PIERCE feared him more than any other rival candidate before the Cincinnati Convention. The present certainly is a good time for getting out the letter in question; and some Senator would do well to call for it by resolution. If its existence is denied, the fact can be substantiated that it *was* on file once, and that its character was precisely what I have stated. Who believes that Senators, knowing these facts—and they are familiar to more than one of them on the Administration side of the chamber—have any idea of intrusting Mr. BUCHANAN with thirty millions of dollars to bribe a treaty for the transfer of Cuba to the United States?

In connection with this subject, let me give the President a friendly hint, which I trust he will accept in the same spirit of kindness which suggests it. I want to notify him that Mr. SLIDELL is abusing his confidence, and attempting to undermine him in the vocation of "*Herald newsboy*" which the President's later and riper experience recently led him to adopt. It is a positive fact that the Senator from Louisiana has also undertaken the business of purveying for the Press, and the zeal with which he enters into it, even at the start, must occasion our good President serious alarm, and provoke an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet, soon as this letter returns to Washington. The Senator has already learned that in his new vocation he is required to serve a single employer only, and that "exclusiveness" is the indispensable element of value in any thing that he furnishes, so he refused to let the TIMES have an early copy of his Report on the "Toodles Bill," because he had promised to give it only to the *Herald!* Of course I couldn't think of letting a new beginner in the profession distance me in competition, and so took care, despite this Senatorial favoritism, to place a copy of the precious document in your hands as early as it could reach your "invisible" cotemporary."

The debate in the House to-day was rather rich upon the proposition to strike out from the Diplomatic Appropriation bill the item of $75,000 for the return to Africa of the negroes found on board the slaver *Echo*. It will not have escaped the attention of your readers that the Southern men got up a very interesting little shindy among themselves upon the proposition to revive the African Slave-trade, during the pendency of which the Opposition looked on complacently, enjoying the fun, and smiling their delight at the new species of "gymnasticutes" which the gentlemen of the Slave States have, naturally enough, stirred up for their own annoyance, by their efforts during years to establish the beneficence, humanity and benevolence of the "domestic institution." If African Slavery is such a divinely blessed institution, why not extend it by missionary enterprises carried on through the agency of *Wanderers*, and other swift-sailing craft, which can speedily transport the negro from the heathenism, degradation and misery of African freedom, to the glorious civilization of American slavery? Thus, in substance, inquire KEITT, MILES and their compeers. And they are right. Their logic is sound. If the institution is a good one, it is folly to prevent its expansion; and it is worse than folly to fasten such a system of labor upon a people, insisting upon its perpetuation instead of providing for its gradual extinction, and then to hedge it around with stringent laws to prevent the procurement of the class of laborers prescribed.

Among the parties now in Washington, urging upon Congress the necessity of providing an effective Government for Arizona, and laws which can be made active for the protection of life and property there, is Mr. SILAS ST. JOHN, formerly of New-York, whose desperate fight at Dragoon Springs, in September last, has already received notice from the Press. The scene of the encounter is in the Gadsden purchase, 5 miles west of Fort Buchanan. Mr. ST. JOHN was the Superintendent of a station of the Overland Mail Company, having with him as assistants three Americans and three Mexicans. The Mexicans planned the murder of all their comrades, in order that they might steal the mules belonging to the line. They made their attack accordingly in the night time, when the Americans were all asleep. One of their victims, JAMES BOSE, of Watertown, N. Y., was instantly killed by a blow with a sledge-hammar, which crushed his skull. Two others, PARSTON CUNNINGHAM and JAMES LAING, were rendered helpless and fatally wounded before they had fairly awakened from sleep.

ST. JOHN was aroused by the attack upon his comrades, and sprang from his bed in time to meet the onslaught of the three desperados who came at him with axes. A blow from one of them wounded him in the hip. A second assailant struck at him with his axe, severing the bone of his left arm so that it hung by the flesh above. Nothing daunted ST. JOHN knocked the scoundrel down with his fist before he could aim another blow, and then retreated—warding off the blows at the same time—to his bed-side, where he got possession of his gun. The assassins turned to flee, but hearing his gun fall supposed him too weak to use it, and returned to finish their bloody work. ST. JOHN still had his revolver, which he levelled quick as thought and fired, his shot taking such effect upon one of the murderers that he soon fell and died. The other Mexicans then fled in panic.

The sufferings of the wounded man, lying alone for several days, far from succor, may be imagined. He refused to give up, however, and kept watch all night, revolver in hand; and a day or two afterwards crawled far enough to open the gate of the *corral* and let the famished mules out to water and grass. Relief came at last, and *nine days after the fight* he obtained the assistance of a sorgeon, who amputated his wounded limb. Fortunately, the wound had not severed the main artery, or the sufferer would have speedily bled to death. A more desperate struggle than this is scarcely to be found in the annals of frontier life. His hero is an exceedingly modest, quiet and intelligent young man, twenty-five years of age, of medium height, and stout, compactly-knit frame. He comes to Washington highly recommended, and his representations in regard to the necessities of the distant region in which he has made his home, cannot fail to make a decided impression on all who interrogate him. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

An act wee paesed providing for the payment of the expenses of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Navy was directed to furnish all information in regard to Lieut. CRAVEN's Survey for the Airato Ship Canal.

Various matters pertaining to the Post-Office were referred, among others a resolution offered by Mr. HALE, requiring the acceleration of the mails between New-York and Washington.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing five thousand extra copies of the majority and minority reports respecting the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. HALE opposed it as a useless expense, but it was carried.

Mr. KING introduced a resolution respecting the tariff, which was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. RICE introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate the report of Col. WRIGHT's campaign against the Indians in Oregon. Adopted.

Mr. STUART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to regulate the salaries of the Receivers and Registers of the Land Offices, and making radical changes in the existing law.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, added an additional section, intended to prevent speculators from keeping back the lands from settlement, as they did on the Illinois Central Railroad. Adopted. Mr. DOOLITTLE then moved that the Secretary of the Interior on the passage of this act be authorized to take proposals for northern and southern routes, leaving the central route as now, and report to Congress at the commencement of the next session. The advertisement to be made for eight months in two District of Colombia newspapers. Adopted.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, offered an amendment, that the so-called desert lands within forty miles of the middle section of the road be open to preëmption at 10 cents per acre. Adopted.

Protracted discussions ensued on the various propositions, in the course of which Messrs. HALE, DOOLAS, MASON, TAUMSULL, FESSENDEN, CAMERON, POGH, HAMLIN, HOUSTON, WARD and others spoke.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment to advertise for estimates for the three routes, having been adopted as a final section to the bill, Mr. SIMMONS moved to strike out all between the enacting clause and the said final section, which was carried, thus killing the bill.

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Cameron Chesnut, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Dorbee, Fessenden, Foot, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, King, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., King, Mason, Pearce, Pogh, Reid, Slidell, Thomson of N. J., Toombs and Yulee.—20.

PAIRED—Fitch with Hammond; Collamer with Johnson of Ark.; Mallory with Wright.

Mr. BELL then moved that the name of the bill be "A bill to authorize and invite proposals for the construction of a railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, on three seperate routes." Agreed to.

The following is the substance of the bill, which is the same as that recently proposed by Mr. BELL, viz: that advertisements be inserted in two papers of each State and the District of Columbia, inviting estimates for the three routes, and that $2,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses.

Mr. GWIN moved that as they had now consummated the greatest farce ever accomplished by any legislative assembly, they now adjourn.

Mr. BELL called Mr. GWIN to order, but evidently without changing his opinion.

At a late hour the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Consolar and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and refused to concur in the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, which proposed to entrust the number of foreign ministers, and send them only to Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, China, Peru, Turkey and Nicaragua. Yeas, 48; Nays, 146.

The House also rejected Mr. CRAWFORD's amendment proposing to reduce the sum to enable the President to carry into effect the Act of March, 1819, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, and other subsequent acts, from $75,000 to $45,000, the object being to withhold the amount necessary to comply with the contract with the Colonization Society for the education and support of the recaptured Africans of the *Echo*.

The following are those who voted for Mr. CRAWFORD's amendment:

Messrs. Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Barnett, Caskie, Clay, Cobb, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Enstis, Garnett, Gastrell, Goode, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Letcher, McQueen, McRae, Maynard, Miles, Moore, Peyton, Ruffin, Sandidge, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Talbot, Trippe, Vance, Watkins, Wright of Tennessee, Zollicoffer.

The question was then taken on striking out this entire clause, which was negatived 28 against 163.

The following is the affirmative vote on striking out the clause:

Messrs. Avery, Bonham, Boyce, Bryan, Caskie, Cobb, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dowdell, Gartrell, Goode, Hawkins, Houton, McQueen, McRae, Maynard, Miles, Moore, Ruffin, Sandidge, Seward, Shorter, Singleton, Stallworth, Stephens, Trippe, Wright.

The bill was then rejected by 88 against 99.

YEAS—Messrs. Adrian, Ahl, Anderson, Avery, Barr, Bishop, Bocock, Bowie, Burnett, Burns, Branch, Clark B. Cochrane, Caruthers, Clark of Mo., Clay, John Cochrane, Cockerell, Cording, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craige of N. C., Davidson, Davis of Ind., Dewart, Edmundson, Enstis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Houghes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Owen Jones, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McKibbin, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Miller, Millson, Montgomery, Morrill, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps of Mo., Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips, Powell, Reagan, Ritchie, Russell, Scott, Searing, Shaw of Ill., Smith of Ill., Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Talbot, George Taylor, Underwood, Wallandigham, Ward, Washburn of Me., White, Winslow, Wood, Woodson, Wortendyke—91.

NAYS—Abbott, Barksdale, Bennett, Bingham, Bliss, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Brayton, Bryan, Boffinton, Burlingame, Case, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Crawford, Curry, Curtis, Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dowdell, Durfee, Farnsworth, Edie, Fenton, Foster, Gartrell, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Grow, Harlan, Howard, Horton, Howard, Jones of Tenn., Keitt, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Letcher, Lovejoy, McQueen, McRae, Matteson, Maynard, Miles, Moore, Morgan, Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Pyrulance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Ruffin, Sandidge, Seward, Sherman of Ohio, Singleton, Spinner, Stallworth, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Thayer, Tompkins, Trippe, Vance, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washborne of Illinois, Wilson, Wright of Tennessee, Zollicoffer—99.

Mr. BRANCH of North Carolina moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, wished to know the objections gentlemen have to the bill? If they desire to strike out the appropriations for foreign missions, let this fact be distinctly stated, so that it might be known what shape the bill should assume; as it was, they were groping in the dark. Some bill, similar to this, will have to be passed, and they should therefore make a provision for foreign missions and consulships now.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, said, as Mr. LETCHER had appealed to his side of the House, as the Opposition Party, he asked, who has the power here and is responsible for carrying out the President's recommendations.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell who has that power. [Laughter.] So far as Lecompion and other questions were concerned, he had ascertained that there was not an Administration majority. He did not know if the majority was made up. The session was drawing to the close; we must now pass the bills necessary to keep the Government in operation, or be called together in an Extra Session.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, said it seemed to be the sense of the gentlemen on the Republican side, that if they were allowed to vote on certain amendments, such as striking out the mission to Persia, the bill could be saved.

Mr. LATCHER, of Virginia, replied, that he could not give them such an opportunity. He had understood the Speaker to say the propositions in connection with the bill were presented in the only shape in which they could be voted on. If there was more conciliation there would be less difficulty, and we could arrive at a sensible conclusion.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, said that was the very point.

Mr. LATCHER asked Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, who had voted against the bill, how many missions he wanted out.

Mr. JONES replied Persia and Japan.

Mr. GIDDINGS said this was an appropriation bill, and his vote would depend on Mr. LETCHER's answer to the question whether the Committee on Ways and Means intend to report a bill for the appropriation of $30,000,000 to Cuba. If so, he would stop the Administration where it is.

Mr. LETCHER replied that such a bill had emanated from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. GIDDINGS repeated his previous remarks. He would take no steps in that direction.

The Speaker remioded him of the irrelevancy of the Cuban question at this time.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, said if the Speaker had not noticed his objection to the question of Mr. GIDDINGS this matter would not have come before the House.

The Speaker said he did not hear the gentleman.

Mr. HUGHES replied that he could not help that.

The SPEAKER—I hope the gentleman did not intend to be rude to the Chair.

Mr. HUGHES—No, but if I had, I should have only been paying off an old debt.

The SPEAKER—If the gentlemen has any personal quarrel with the Chair, the House is no place to settle it.

Mr. HUGHES—I know that, and say the same to the Speaker.

This colloquy occasioned considerable sensation.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, understood that the vote on the Republican side against the bill was on the ground that the diplomatic expenses were largely increased over those of last year. Four or five unnecessary missions had been added. There would be no vote by the Republicans on the bill, if there were in it provisions which were exceptionable to them.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, showed that there was no ground for complaint, and in support of this assertion referred to the previous proceedings.

Suggestions were made by Messrs. HOPKINS, HOWARD, RITCHIE and the Speaker, with the view of relieving the House from difficulty, and reopening the bill for amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, stated his objection to the clause in reference to the Slave-trade, and wanted it put in a separate bill. He then repeated his expressions of opposition to educating the Africans of the bark *Echo*.

After further debate, the vote by which the bill was rejected was reconsidered.

A motion to strike out the Austrian mission was disagreed to, by 71 against 120.

Motions to strike out the missions to Switzerland, Rome and Buenos Ayres were severally negatived.

The mission to Persia was stricken out.

The House again voted on the bill, and again rejected it by 91 against 94.

YEAS—Messrs. Adrian, Ahl, Anderson, Avery, Barr Bishop, Bocock, Bowie, Burnett, Burns, Branch, Clark B. Cochrane, Caruthers, Clark of Mo., Clay, John Cochrane, Cockerell, Cording, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craige of N. C., Davidson, Davis of Ind., Dewart, Edmundson, Enstis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Foster, Gooch, Garnett, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Houghes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Owen Jones, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McKibbin, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Millson, Montgomery, Morrill, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps of Mo., Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips, Powell, Reagan, Ritchie, Russell, Scott, Searing, Shaw of Ill., Smith of Ill., Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Talbot, George Taylor, Underwood, Wallandigham, Ward, Washburn of Me., White, Winslow, Wood, Wortendyke—91.

NAYS—Andrews, Barksdale, Bennett, Bingham, Bliss, Bonham, Boyce, Brayton, Bryan, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Case, Clawson, Cobb, Cragin, Colfax, Covode, Crawford, Curtis, Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dowdell, Durfee, Farnsworth, Fenton, Gartrell, Granger, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Grow, Harlan, Thorton, Howard, Jones of Tenn., Keitt, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Letcher, Lovejoy, McQueen, McRae, Matteson, Maynard, Miles, Moore, Morgan, Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Ricaud, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Ruffin, Sandidge, Seward, Sherman of Ohio, Singleton, Spinner, Stallworth, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Thayer, Tompkins, Trippe, Vance, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Wilson, Zollicoffer—94.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table, pending which Mr. HOUSTON wished to say that he regretted having made the remark to-day which seemed discourteous to the Chair, and took pleasure in making this statement.

The Speaker responded to Mr. HOUSTON, expressing himself exceedingly gratified at the disclaimer, and said he had no purpose to-day, or at any other time, than to treat Mr. HOUSTON with the most perfect courtesy. Adjourned.

The Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND ARABIA.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Jan. 27—Midnight.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Arago* off this point. The weather is heavy and rainy.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 27—Midnight.

The weather is clear, with a light northerly wind. No signs of the R. M. steamship *Arabia*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

News from Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The schooner *Brilliant*, from Campeachy, brings advices from Yucatan to the 12th inst. The Liberal Party having triumphed, offer an amnesty to the Indians. Those not accepting its terms are to be shot, or banished for ten years.

The Ship South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

Mobile papers received by the mail state that the ship *South Carolina*, of Bath, Me., from Cherbourg, which went ashore at Mobile Point, has broken up. Two of the crew are reported lost. Her cargo was small, and valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

Ohio Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The bill repealing the ten per cent. interest law passed the House at Columbus yesterday.

Sad Accident to Little Mary Marsh.

MACON, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 27.

While little Miss MARY MARSH, of the Marsh troupe, was performing here on Wednesday night, her dress caught fire, and she was so badly burned that her physician despairs of her recovery. Mrs. MARSH, and Miss GEORGIANA MOOSLY were also severely but not dangerously burned.

Interesting from Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

New Orleans papers contain the details of Haytien news to the 1st. Gen. GEFFRARD, at last dates, held the Department of Artibonite, with his headquarters at Gonaives, where he had 2,000 men, composed partly of the troops of the Department. SOULOUQUE, at the head of 6,000 men, reached the seaport of Arcahaye on the 1st of January, to attack GEFFRARD. GEFFRARD's family was imprisoned when his flight from Port-au-Prince was discovered.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Mercantile Hall to-day. Messrs. Garrison, Weodell Phillips, Pillsbury, Remond, Wright and other veterans in the cause were present and as active as usual. The resolutions and speeches exhibited unfaltering faith in the final triumph of Abolitionism; but indicated no new plans for hastening the good time coming.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

No. 56.—The United States *vs.* The City Bank of Columbus. Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiff.

No. 57.—John W. Brittan *vs.* William A. Barnaby claimant for ship *Albeni*.—Cause argued for both parties.

Cock Fight Broken Up in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 27.

Last night the police visted "Tammany Hall," in Portland-street, and broke up a cock fight in progress between parties of New-York and Boston, for five hundred dollars a side. Eight of the principals to the match were arrested, and about two hundred spectators scattered in haste. The eight persons arrested have been held in bail of $600 each for examination at a future day.

The Tennessee at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee*, with later Mexican news, is coming up the river.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The Constitutional amendment, limiting the State debt to $30,000,000, passed the House, to-day, by a vote of 106 to 18. The amendment had previously passed the Senate.

Thirty-First Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail from California, which left San Francisco Dec. 31, arrived at St. Louis Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. The weather during the trip was clear, and though cold at night, very comfortable. There was no snow on the route; and the ice had disappeared at the crossing of the Rio del Norte. The roads were very good as far in as Fort Smith.

Major HEINTZLEMAN, who came through by this arrival, makes a highly favorable report of the silver mining in Arizona. A mine in which he is interested, some 25 miles west of Tubac, shows abondance of ore as rich as $950 to the ton of ore. The mine is now in a good condition to be worked, and large quantities of ore are being taken out. Major HEINTZLEMAN brought in with him a handsome specimen of the silver which had been extracted, and a quantity of ore which will, it is believed, yield 95 per cent. of pure silver.

Near this silver mine is an extensive ledge of what is believed to be richly gold-bearing quartz.

At the gold mines on the Gila there were about 200 men—most of whom were idle. They declared their intention to go travelers of abandoning that section, and of proceeding at once to Pike's Peak, or to the head-waters of the Colorado. Those that were at work stated that they did not make even *fair* wages. Strangers, however, were still arriving at Fort Yuba, only to remain a day or two after hearing the discouraging reports of miners who were preparing to leave.

EARTHQUAKE IN SAN BERNARDINO.—A correspondent says: "On Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock, the good people of San Bernardino were aroused from their quiet firesides by the shock of an earthquake, causing men, women and children to make a general rush out into the street. I have not heard of any serious damage having been done, more than cracking the walls of a few houses, and causing doors to fly open, breaking a few dishes and upsetting a few buckets of water. It lasted for about 23 seconds. The shock was repeated again at ten minutes past 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. It was more severe, knocking the gable end out of a house belonging to Mr. J. S. WARD, and tearing the paper from the walls of another house. It lasted half a minute, the vibration being northwest to southeast."

On the 16th of December, says the Mariposa *Gazette*, Colonel FREMONT paid into the treasury of Mariposa County $4,429, being his tax of the year 1858. The taxes of three years, 1855, '56, '57, remain unpaid. Prior to 1855, taxes amounting in the aggregate to $13,600 were paid. For the three years mentioned, the assessment was altogether too high.

Colonel FREMONT has latterly been carrying on extensive operations in Bear Valley, Mariposa County. The works at Ridley's Ferry, says the Mariposa *Gazette*, when completed, will be the most complete, as well as the most extended and extensive of all quartz mining operations in the State. A road from the head of the valley, near which are the celebrated "Josephine" and "Pine Tree" veins, to Ridley's Ferry, on the Merced, is the principal undertaking now being prosecuted. The distance is only 1¾ miles on an air line, but a descent of 1,300 feet, compels a circuitous route to be made of five miles. One-half of the road will be blasted out of the solid rock. The grade is 7 feet in the 100, which will allow of heavy loads being drawn on the road; and quartz rock in any quantity can be easily delivered at the river from the veins above mentioned. This great road is far advanced towards completion. The *Gazette* says of the other operations:

At the river, a mill is to be erected of one hundred stamps, of ordinary weight. Two water wheels will be used—one will be iron, a reacting wheel. The other an overshot, 30 feet in diameter, with a face of 28 feet. A dam is being erected in the river, a short distance above the mill site, to raise the water to the necessary elevation. It is built at a point where projecting rocks on either side narrow the channel of the river to the width of about 70 feet. The timber portion of the dam will be about 45 feet in width, above which, rock and earth, to the width of 50 feet, will be placed. The structure will be 30 feet high, and would appear as immovable as a mountain. Strength is the great requisite, as floods of terrible force sometimes occur. Upon the road, dam and mill site, some 150 men are employed, and in the course of two months the works will probably be completed and the mill running. Lumber, about 300,000 feet, requisite for the erection of the works, is being furnished from the mills near Coulterville.

Besides the employment of this large number of men by Colonel FREMONT upon the works spoken of, some 40 more are engaged in getting out quartz from the veins and at his steam mill in Bear Valley. The mill runs night and day, and its weekly product is something over $2,000 in the average. The heavy daily expenditures attending the carrying forward of such extended enterprises, rather relieves the community, particularly at Bear Valley. Twenty-dollar pieces are quite common. Hotels are full, blacksmiths and carpenters have an increase of work, tradesmen are selling goods and trafficing extensively, and all seem to flourish. It can be but hoped that Colonel FREMONT's energy and enterprise may result in success, conducive as it is, and will be, to the public benefit.

Another Overland Mail Arrival.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 3d inst., has arrived here. No through passengers came with it.

The California Legislature is composed of 77 Lecompton Democrats, 22 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 14 Republicans.

There was over half a million of dollars in the Treasury at the close of the year.

The President's Message reached Placerville *vid* Salt Lake Jan. 1, 17 days from St. Josephs.

California and Oregon are to be connected by telegraph.

The new Idria quicksilver mine, situated on the border of Monterey and Mercer counties, was being opened and worked with a good prospect of success.

There was a large deficiency in the treasury of San Francisco, and it was feared that the July interest on the bonded debt would not be paid.

Fraser River accounts are to Dec. 27. The weather was moderate and the mining prospects favorable.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Legislation for Your Port—Reorganization of the Court of Appeals Proposed—Backing up an the Criminal Law—Unclaimed Deposits and Ancient Funds—The Staten Island Incendiaries, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

Senator AMES, of the Senate Committee on Commerce, reported the bill, of which you gave an abstract in this morning's TIMES, for the better regulation of the wharves of New-York, compelling masters of vessels to stretch canvas between vessels (when lading or unloading) and the wharf, so as to prevent ballast, coals, manure, &c., from being dropped into the water; compelling lighters to have their names painted on their sides; prohibiting wharves or piers from being extended beyond the Harbor Commissioners' line, and authorizing the Pilot Commissioners to see this prohibition enforced.

Mr. AMES gave notice of the following bills: An act requiring reports from the Corporation Attorney of the City of New-York. It requires the Corporation Attorney at the City of New-York to render, on the first day of every month, to the Comptroller, under oath, an account setting forth the names of all persons against whom complaints have been made during the month for violations of law or ordinances, and the fines imposed, collected, commuted or remitted:

Also, of an act to require District Attorneys to make periodical reports. District Attorneys, on the 1st days of January and July, are to report, under oath, to the Attorney-General the complaints filed in his office during the preceding six months, specifying the names of the complainants and defendants, and the nature of the offence, and the disposition made of the same, whether tried or dismissed, and for what reason. The report shall also set forth what indictments remain untried in his office, and the reasons why the same are not brought on for trial, a copy of said report to be filed with County Clerk. This will give your District Attorney no little business; one's instinct approves the bill.

Also, of an act requiring reports from the Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New-York. The Commissioner of Jurors in the City of New-York shall hereafter file a report under oath, on the 1st days of January and July, with the Chamberlain and the County Clerk, setting forth the persons excused by him, the fines remitted, commuted or paid by each person during the preceding six months.

Senator BRANDRETH reported favorably the Hahnemann College bill—through the clutches of the doctors, it is not likely to fare hard elsewhere in the Senate.

On a subject on which your editorial columns have already taken ground, Senator DIVEN offered the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

From and after the third Tuesday of June, 1860, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges, to be chosen by the electors of this State. The four Judges who may then be in office by previous election or appointment, shall continue to hold until the expiration of their respective terms. On the third Tuesday of May, 1860, an election shall be held, at which two Judges of said Court shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June, 1860. The term of one of them shall expire in nine years from the 31st day of December following, and of the other in 11 years from the same time. At the general election in the year 1861, and in every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall by law appoint a different day, one Judge of said Court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years from and after the 31st day of December next, after such election. Four Judges shall constitute a quorum. In case of the absence or inability to serve of any Judge or Judges, the Governor may appoint one or more Justices of the Supreme Court to serve for the time being.

Section 7 of Article 6 of the Constitution is hereby abrogated, and the following provision substituted:

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall receive at stated times for their services a compensation to be established, by law. The provision made for such compensation by act of the Legislature, in the year 1857, shall apply to judges and justices then in office as well as those thereafter elected or appointed, and the same shall be deemed to have taken affect accordingly from the first day of January, 1858.

Section 14 of article 6 of the Constitution is amended as follows:

The County Court shall have original and appellate jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) that the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section — of article 13 of the Constitution.

In Assembly it was General Order day. The first business was to undo some of Wednesday's work. A bill in relation to indictments in criminal cases, introduced by Mr. SPENCER, and reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee, went through its third reading with only three votes, if I rightly remember—Messrs. HALL, LITTLEJOHN and TUTHILL—against it. To-day Gen. DURYEA moved that the Senate be requested to return it to the House. The General said that it gave a Court power, without any trial or responsibility, to dispense with the trial of indictments, and to discharge the indicted party. Mr. SPENCER said the bill was drawn by H. R. CLINTON, Esq; that it involved no new principle, except that it permitted the counsel for the prisoner, as well as the prosecuting party, to move a *nol

The Trade of Cuba.

The *Prensa* of Havana, has recently given some very important and highly interesting statistics of the commerce of that port, from which —since Havana is to Cuba very much what Paris is to France—a fair idea may be formed of the business of the whole island. Such particulars are eminently interesting at this moment, while Cuba is kept so prominently before the public, with motives, however, which differ very widely from those that induce us to extract this very useful information.

It would appear, then, that the Island of Cuba enjoyed, during the past year a degree of commercial prosperity unexampled in the history of the colony. Her exports, on the whole, to foreign countries, were largely increased, in comparison with those of previous years; her inland trade was safe, extensive and remunerative; and the financial derangements which, in consequence of the world-spread revulsion of 1857, embarrassed Cuban commerce at the opening of 1858, were speedily reduced in the earlier portion of the year, and were finally removed before the Summer. All the products of the island, too, appear to have realized unusually remunerative prices, ruling, indeed, at rates so favorable as to be regarded by the writer of the able statement now under consideration as too high for the ultimate and general advantage of the country. Especial stress, however, is laid upon the various scientific improvements which during the year 1858, were introduced to increase the yield and, by ameliorating the quality, to enhance the value of Cuban sugars—a fact which cannot be said to indicate that absence of social progress or that unambitious satisfaction with actual incompleteness, which our American orators of the Buchanan school preach to us as the inevitable consequences of leaving Cuba to Spanish domination. The invention of CHENARD is highly spoken of, in this connection, as yielding, in the manufacture of sugar, seventy-five per cent. more of actual available result than was previously obtained from the system which CHENARD'S is fast displacing in, all the sugar-growing parts of the Island. With laudable pride, too, a Cuban invention is spoken of—that of Mr. SALINERO, a native of Matanzas,—whose process, which has only recently been tried, has greatly improved the quality and appearance of the sugar. Nor have the colonists been slow to avail themselves of the information derived from the careful analysis and studied experience of the various manures which have, from time to time, suggested themselves as appropriate to the manufacture of sugar. Various tests having been made of the advantages of the bisulphate and the superphosphate of lime, these manures have been found most valuable aide to the planter, and are said to be coming into general use—a fact which will doubtless tend to increase the exports from the United States to Cuba. The bisulphate of lime is especially spoken of as having so greatly improved the quality of the sugar produced as to have yielded, from some of the poorest soil in the country, sugar "equal in dryness and hardness to those obtained from the best estates of Sagua la Grande." The superphosphate of lime is regarded as invaluable for the invigoration of worn-out soils, and for the destruction of insects which have hitherto caused so much loss in the canes, and more particularly in the tobacco. The writer whose statements we are reviewing considers it probable that these improvements, by increasing the supply of sugar, will also have the effect of reducing its value; but these prospects, with a breadth of reasoning which one is not accustomed to look for in countries where protective tariffs are popular, he regards as rather a favorable accompaniment of increased crops than otherwise. Those who differ from him in his view of the advantages of moderate prices may, we think, console themselves with the reflection that the consumption of sugar everywhere, but especially in the United States, is constantly on the increase.

Cotton cultivation has also been turned to the profitable [illegible] of cotton, and the writer in the *Prensa* confidently expresses his belief that this branch of husbandry will be as productive of wealth to the planter as is that of tobacco." The experiment has been tried on land which is said to be unsuited to the plant, and yet the bolls have been large, and the staple is reported to be as good as the best qualities produced in the United States.

The great increase in the commerce of Havana is shown to some extent in the following statement of tonnage employed in the trade of that port with foreign countries, from 1850 to 1858:

1850—1,542 vessels, of	423 466 tons.
1851—1,840 vessels, of	568,483 tons.
1852—1,647 vessels, of	520,196 tons.
1853—1,717 vessels, of	527,402 tons.
1854—1,782 vessels, of	557,186 tons.
1855—1 717 vessels, of	613 155 tons.
1856—1,815 vessels, of	662 4 26 tons.
1857—1 953 vessels, of	696,366 tons.
1858—1,949 vessels, of	679,815 tons.

Of this tonnage the following statement will show how much was American, how much British, and how much Spanish—the balance being composed of French, Dutch, Bramen, Hamburg, Belgian and Danish shipping:

	American. Tons.	English. Tons.	Spanish. Tons.
1850	298 290	65,136	107,239
1851	341,046	58,306	114,216
1852	308,120	55 427	114 339
1853	304.138	58,324	111,029
1854	336,998	59,556	111,823
1855	379,327	49,963	120,881
1856	384,752	59,013	159 534
1857	406 873	64,110	153,651
1858	392,572	74,127	151,027

Another and a curious statistical table, furnished by the *Prensa*, namely, of the number and nationality of passengers arrived in Havana in the year 1858, will not be found uninteresting. It will be remarked, however, that nothing is said of the Coolies or the Africans, who for the most part entered the Island at the outports:

From the United States	4,887
From England	282
From Spain	4,773
From American ports not in the United States	1,469
From European ports not in England or France	23
From France	84
From the Canary Islands	1 039
Troops	5 903
Colonists	12,977
Shipwrecked persons	46
Total	31 502
Passengers in transit	9 569

The exports of sugar from the port of Havana to all parts of the world in 1858 were as follows:

	Boxes	Hhds.
To [illegible] States	171,160	2
To [illegible] States	219 365	6 613
To [illegible] Ports	298 568	887
To [illegible]	35 058	2 500
To [illegible]	2,471	—
To [illegible] and Denmark	6 500	—
To Hamburg and Bremen	33 686	—
To Holland	12,676	—
To Belgium	26,738	—
To France	75,081	—
To Gibraltar	1 480	—
To Trieste and Venice	42 780	—
To Genoa	5,457	—
To other ports N. and S. America	9,804	53
Total	940,514	10,064

The following table shows the export of sugars from the ports of Havana and Matanzas during the past nine years. The quantities are estimated in boxes:

[illegible]	1,013,536	1855	1.230,950
[illegible]	1,237,681	1856	1 133,318
[illegible]	1,017,486	1857	1.116,696
[illegible]	1,[illegible],486	1858	1,268,150
[illegible]	1,[illegible],664		

The exports of Cuban spirits from Havana to all ports in 1858, were 16,415 pipes, against 14,058 pipes in 1857; of coffee, 20,483 arrobas in 1858, against 19,000 in 1857; of wax, 37,016 arrobas in 1858, against 29,792 in 1857.

The exports of molassee were as follows:

	1858. Hhds.	1857. Hhds.
To the United States	18,765	23,804
To Channel Ports	—	1,958
To Great Britain	1,296	2,139
To other European ports	406	116
To British Provinces	568	1,262
To Mexico and South America	200	889
Total	21.545	30,166

The exports of honey were 1,679 barrels in 1858, against 1,640 in 1857.

The exports of that peculiar product which has done more than all the sugar or other valuable exports to make Havana famous, and, so to speak, obnoxious in the morality of men, were considerably less in 1858 than in 1857—owing chiefly, it may be presumed, to the reduced ability of consumers of the fragrant weed to continue consuming at the high prices which [illegible] the real Havana ar-

ticle above the American counterfeit or the Belgian forgery. On the other hand, the exportation of tobacco in the leaf was much greater in 1858 than in 1857. The *Prensa*, commenting on the decreased foreign trade in cigars, by the manufacture of which article numerous families exist, suggests a fiscal restriction of the export of leaf-tobacco, as a means of increasing that of cigars.

The exports of segars and leaf tobacco from Havana in 1858, as compared with those of 1857, were as follows:

Segars, the figures being stated in thousands:

	1858.	1857.
United States	42,859	44,196
Great Britain	17,729	27,713
Russia	147	473
Sweden and Denmark	69	1,331
Hamburg and Bremen	17,343	30,779
Holland	1,045	950
Belgium	3,732	4 355
France	11 890	19,851
Spain	8,963	7,759
Trieste and Venice	63	6,512
British Provinces	25	—
Mexico and South America	3,366	2,738
Total	106.231	146,719

Considering that the number of persons in this country who semi-annually purchase at least a box of one thousand cigars for private use may fairly be set down at half a million, as a minimum estimate, there is abundant room for strong imaginations to speculate as to where the others come from. Sancho Penza has an admirable proverb in point. He says, "If they who sell kids have no she goats, where do the kids come from?"

The exports of leaf tobacco in 1858 are given as follows:

	1858. Hhds.	1857. Hhds.
United States	1,492 425	934,562
Channel Ports	923,554	—
Great Britain	199,941	133,288
Hamburg and Bremen	907,494	485 010
Holland	9,820	—
Belgium	149 230	102 505
France	352,323	91,763
Spain	903.519	1,793,330
Trieste and Venice	—	16,302
Genoa	800	—
Mexico and South America	128,080	27,277
Total	5,046,896	3,590,135

On the whole, the figures abundantly set forth the extensive commercial prosperity of the island, and if they show anything political at all, tend rather to create the belief that on mercantile grounds, at least, the Cubans have no such overwhelming reasons for desiring to change their condition as are frequently ascribed to them by the more zealous advocates of annexation. Their trade would undoubtedly be very greatly increased by such a step, and ours would advance in still larger proportion. Indeed Massachusetts, New-York and England are far more directly interested in the annexation of Cuba to the United States than Cuba herself,—while the interests of Louisiana and some of the other Southern States are directly opposed to it.

From the North West.

HEARING OF THE SUPERIOR CITY CASE POSTPONED —CONFLICT BETWEEN THE COUNTY JUDGE AND THE CITY TRUSTEES—HENDRICKS' LETTER ON THIS SUBJECT—A MAJORITY OF THE INHABITANTS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY SQUATTING IN SUPERIOR CITY —A SCENE OF PILLAGE FORESHADOWING THE FUTURE OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—SECRETARY THOMPSON'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT—ATTENTION OF CONGRESS CLAIMED FOR IT—REGISTER SHAW'S FRONT—CANADA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPERIOR CITY, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

In accordance with my promises touching the case of our worthy Register Shaw, and that of Superior City, I have now to state that on the 10th instant the County Judge filed an application to make the required proof to entar the town site, pursuant to the time fixed by the Land Office, on the 18th November. On the day named, JAMES A. MARKLAND, Esq., Judge of the County Court for Douglas County, appeared before Mr. SHAW and offered to show the nature and extent of the town improvements, the laying out of streets and levees, the number of dwellings, stores, hotels, schools, churches, and number of inhabitants upon each subdivision of land applied for; and also the selection, survey, plotting and recording of the lands as a town site, and such other indicia of a municipal occupation as are requisite to determine the right claimed and the extent of it. The Judge was informed by Mr. SHAW that the hearing had been indefinitely postponed, whereupon record was duly made of the project of Judge MARKLAND, and room made for the contesting applicants.

The rogue trusteen of the extempore city organization were soon on hand, and entered a protest against the office receiving any appearance, application or motion from Judge MARKLAND or his attorneys, for the reason that the occupants of Superior City had not authorized such appearance, and because, by the terms of the article of incorporation of Superior City, the entry of the town-site must be made by the trustees of the city elected for that purpose. A counter protest was filed by the counsel of Judge MARKLAND, objecting to the reception of any application from the so-called "trusteee," on the ground that they are not a legal corporation, and that no notice of such application has been given to all the parties in interest. Protest and counter protest having been put upon the record, nothing more was done, to my knowledge. The whole matter rests, awaiting the action of the Interior Department in Register SHAW'S case.

There was exhibited in the land office, this morning, a letter from the Commissioner, which appears to have been in reply to one written by SHAW. It recites substantially that the Commissioner has received the Register's communication of the incorporation of Superior City, and his *recommendation* that the Department allow the application of the trustees to enter the site, upon showing the fact of their election—but that the Commissioner could not pass upon the question without certified copies of the act, and of the proceedings to form the corporation under it. This letter was dated Dec. 11, 1858. It shows SHAW to be an active agent, or rather the principal of the trustees; his letter, to which that of the Commissioner is a reply, having been written, no doubt, on the day of the application of the bogus trustees to make their entry. It is difficult to apprehend what effective jurisdiction Commissioner HENDRICKS can take of this question. The county judge and the bogus trustees are both created by the laws of Wisconsin, and it belongs to the courts of Wisconsin, and not to the Commissioner, to decide who are legally authorized to act. Judge MARKLAND having, at a time when he was, beyond all doubt, legally qualified, entered upon his duties as trustee, and when no other person *was* qualified to act, his right had vested as far as the office was concerned, and if he became subsequently incompetent to act, that incompetency is to be found and declared by the courts of Wisconsin. It is *impossible* for the Interior Department to take intelligent jurisdiction of questions of detail arising under State legislation. "First come, first served," is the only rule of law that they can apply to such a case. If anybody, with a claim of right, comes afterwards, his claim is to be adjudicated by the State laws and the State tribunals. And, as Secretary THOMPSON is a State-rights man, I trust that he will not interfere with the State jurisdictions.

A large majority of the inhabitants of Douglas County have migrated to this place since Register SHAW announced, through the editorial columns of our local newspaper, that it was a clean field for squattere, down to the time of entry. They are living in temporary cabins, and are instructed to believe that a few weeks will give them a clear title for nothing to lands that the original occupants and settlers have been defending for years, at a great expense of time and money, against the fraudulent claims of Indian preëmptors. Meanwhile the greatest activity prevails among the land pirates. Household furniture is teeming in at every avenue by every mode of conveyance, from hand-sleds, dog-sleds, mules, horses and oxen. Smoke is ascending from a hundred cabins not a month old—and the original occupants and proprietors are daily serving the inmates with the notices of adverse possession, that are intended to guard their equitable and legal rights in the premises.

This disgraceful scene of attempted rapine and plunder is a mere foreshadowing of a hundred or a thousand others in Kansas, in Nebraska, and in all our yet unsettled territory, if the decisions of Secretary THOMPSON, which so completely unsettle the law that has been long established, and supposed to be well established, are permitted to stand. As far as the peace and prosperity of all our new Territories are concerned, no subject can be brought to the attention of Congress of one half its importance. The letter of your Washington correspondent, in the TIMES of the 5th, which has just reached us, contains a labored defence of the Secretary, and denies that he has overruled the existing law. The answer to this is that under the law of this case, as adjudicated by Mr. MCCLELLAND, on the elaborate opinion of the Attorney-General, there was no interference with the rightful and legal claims of the settlers, occupents, and proprietors, associated as they had been in a thousand other cases, and fully recognized by the laws of the United States and of Wisconsin. Mr. MCCLELLAND had full and perfect jurisdiction of all the questions in the controversy, and adjudicated them, and there was peace and acquiescence throughout the neighborhood. Mr. THOMPSON had no legal jurisdiction to reverse the law which Mr. MCCLELLAND had *once settled in this case*. This is the well-settled law of all the Departments, as well as of the Supreme Court. This Government cannot be administered on any other principle. Legal pointe once settled in a *particular case, are settled forever*, as far as the Secreterine are concerned. The Courts only can reopen them. By his rash, reckless, and utterly improvident reversal of the law laid down by his immediate predecessor, Mr. Secretary THOMPSON has involved the rights vested under Mr. MCCLELLAND'S decision in doubt and confusion, and has instigated scores and fifties of deluded land-stealers to attempt an enterprise of pillage and plunder which will result in years of litigation.

I repeat that there is no one subject which so deeply involves the peace and happiness of our new States and Territories as the recognition of the town-site legislation as it was established by Congress, and as it has always prevailed down to the time of its absolute, sweeping and entirely unjustifiable repeal by Mr. JACOB THOMPSON and Commissioner HENDRICKS. If I could hope by anything short of a miracle to induce Congress to look into this matter I would undertake it. If it is not looked into, Heaven help all the town-site settlers in Kansas and Nebraske, who are not altogether of the right stripe.

Our Register, SHAW, carries a very brazen front in the matter of his impeachment, and has informed one of his familiars that they "can't hurt him in the *Grant* case, but that he is afraid they will take up some other matter that DEAN knows all about." T. RUSH SPENCER, the Receiver, has been here about a week, and is hand and glove with SHAW. Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. WAGNER, the Register at Stillwater, appointed to look into any or all of SHAW'S transgressions, and report thereon.

I regret to say that the interests of this portion of the Lake Superior country have been sacrificed to the St. Paul and Wisconsin speculators, represented by HENRY W. RICE. By these influences the development of this point has been delayed to build up others with much inferior natural advantages. All the legislation of Congress looking to this great central point—the ultimate point of navigation from the Atlantic—has been directed from its proper object by fraud in the first instance, and by intrigue and management afterwards. There is but one movement now to be made that will yield us an important trade at an early day, and that is such a connection with the Canada and Pacific Railroads as will make this immediate neighborhood its starting point. Such a junction is not so remote a probability as may be imagined. This is, beyond all question, the proper eastern terminus of any Northern Pacific Railroad.

PERSONAL.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Journal* communicates the following, under date of Jan. 6, respecting Senator Sumner: "A letter received yesterday from Mr. Sumner gives but little encouragement for his speedy recovery to his numerous friends. The fact of his still being in the South of France is the best indication of his health. He will get away from France and Europe as soon as it is possible. One cannot conceive how much Mr. Sumner has suffered of late—during the last Summer he has died a hundred times."

The Worcester *Spy* says the author of the remarkable story, *In a Cellar*, in the February *Atlantic Monthly*, is Miss Herriet Prescott, of Newburyport, a young lady the knowledge of whose gifts and acquirements has been hitherto confined to the circle of her private friends.

The Tiffin (Ohio) *Tribune* states that on Sunday morning of last week, a lady named Phillips, a traveling agent of the American Sunday School Union, addressed the Sunday Schools of that place in its behalf, and in the afternoon occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church.

It is understood that Governor NEWELL, of New Jersey, has nominated ABRAHAM O. ZABRISKIE, (Rep.,) of Jersey City, as the successor to BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, (Dem.,) in the office of Chancellor. It is expected that the Senate will withhold confirmation.

Dr. Adam Miller, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, is preparing a work to be called *The German Preachers' Experience*, to contain notices of the labors of fifty or sixty German Methodist ministers in the United States.

Dr. T. L. Nichols, the husband of Mrs. Gove Nichols, is lecturing at New-Orleans on the laws of health, and against Protestantism. Prof. Fowler is lecturing at that same place on courtship and matrimony.

The Chicago *Journal* states that when Senator Douglas arrived at New-York from Havana, the Custom-House officials searched his trunks and found $75 worth of cigars, purchased in Havana, upon which he was obliged to pay [illegible]

[illegible] Bascom of Seneca County made a speech at Buffalo on the 22d inst. in favor of toiling railroads, to a meeting over which the Hon. George W. Clinton presided.

The name of the pretty Chicago sewing girl who is heiress to an immense India estate is Lydia R. Schoolny. Young men who may chance to be writing her, will do well to paste this information in their hats

Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, who has been very ill for many months, is so far recovered that he expects to be enabled to resume his duties at the opening of the Spring.

The Hon. George Opdyke and the Hon. Elias Pond, of the Assembly, are at present in this City, on business of a Select Committee of which they are members.

Mr. Upham, of Salem, fell upon the ice at Boston on Friday, and was so much injured that he is temporarily a housekeeper at home.

Oliver O'Hara, British Vice-Consul at Key West, died on the 21st inst., at Charleston, in the 61st year of his age.

George Sanderson, Esq., editor of the *Intelligencer*, has been nominated as a candidate for Mayor of Lancaster.

Bryant's exquisite *Death of the Flowers* has been translated into Latin and Italian, by Spaggiari.

OBITUARY.

The *Evening Journal* of the 25th inst. notices as follows the death of a former resident of Albany: "We learn with regret, by a letter from Philadelphia, that Eleazur F. Backus, long a prominent and esteemed citizen of Albany, died last Saturday. Mr. Backus came to this city about the beginning of the century, and was for many years engaged in the bookselling and publishing trade, in which he laid the foundation of an ample fortune. When he retired from the business he sold out to W. C. Little & Co., and subsequently removed to Philadelphia. This was about twenty years ago. He has since resided in that city. Mr. Backus was an exemplary member of Dr. Chester's church, and married a sister of that clergyman. She has preceded him to the grave. He has lived to see two of his sons in positions of eminent Christian usefulness,—one as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Schenectady, and another as pastor of a congregation in Baltimore. Last week his children assembled in Philadelphia to celebrate his 89th birthday. While his family were thus gathered round him, he was attacked by his last illness, and, a day or two later, passed peacefully from earth."

The aged and venerable Chloe Turner died at Beverly Farms, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 14, at the age of 96 years. Her funeral took place from the meeting-house of the Second Baptist Church. She was formerly a member of the First Congregational Church, and when the Second Baptist Church was organized, about twenty-five years since, became a member of that communion. She was a colored woman, her father having been a slave to Mr. Daniel Larcum, of Beverly, who died soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. Her faculties continued unimpaired till the last year of her life, her hearing being good, and her eyesight such that she could thread a cambric needle and work on fine needlework without spectacles.

David Russell, one of the Justices of the Justices' Court, died at 9 o'clock Monday morning, aged 59. He has suffered, for several weeks, from dry gangrene in one of his limbs. From the first, there was but little hope of saving his life, except by amputation. This was not resorted to and death was the consequence. He was a man of genial temper, and leaves a family and many warm personal friends to mourn his death.

Capt. Lymnn Banks, of Westport, Conn., died at the City Hotel, Bridgeport, on Friday last. He was in attendance on the Court as a Juror, and was in his place not many days since. He died of an attack of the pleurisy, and after a very short illness, and his sudden decease will be generally lamented.

Two prominent citizens of Albany died recently

THE KANSAS WAR.

The Disturbances in Southern Kansas—Brown and Montgomery—Facts of the Case.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Having just returned from a two weeks' tour in the southern counties, a few retrospective glimpses may be expected to follow what I have already written upon the much-worn topic of "Late disturbances." I would feel less assurance that anything from this source would be sought after by the common reader, were it not true that our telegrams contain daily announcements from Washington that the President—the Cabinet—the Federal news-mongers generally, are all deeply concerned for the capture of the "robbers" MONTGOMERY and BROWN, and that rewards are now offered for these "brigands" by both the President and the Governor of Missouri. These local bubbles have thereby become national matters. I find also upon my return that the Territorial Legislature, now in session here, is at present devoting a large proportion of its time to devising "ways and means" to stop the war, robbery and lawless violence so lately renewed in Linn and Bourbon Counties. These are becoming serious matters to the whole country. Negroes have been freed by force, for the first time in the history of our Government. Captain JOHN BROWN publishes a letter, openly declaring himself the leader of the party that committed the deed, while a reward is offered for his head. He also told the family distinctly, from whom he took the negroes, who he was at the time: that his name was "Old BROWN," "Ossawatomie BROWN;" and that they might follow him as soon as they pleased—all heads being "at the risk of the owner."

Shortly after this, a Mr. JACKSON, a notoriously "hard case," who lives in Missouri near the line, was attacked at midnight by some twenty-five men under Capt. SNYDER, of Ossawatomie. Mr. JACKSON'S nose was shot off, and his house was burned, and Dr. JAMISON, of Capt. SNYDER'S party, received three shots before he fell, but his wounds are not fatal. For all this, Missouri orders the militia to the border and her Legislature appropriates several thousand dollars for their support. Her Governor corresponds with the Governor of Kansas, as preparatory to making a requisition for the rendition of MONTGOMERY, BROWN and others. PAT DEVILEN, vulgarly called "Pat with a devil in him," who lives at Ossawatomie, and is no more or less than a dangerous bully, threatens, so report says, the life of Sheriff WILLIAMS, Judge TATOR and other good men. Marshal ROSSELL, of the District south of Bourbon County, is lurking about Linn County, and at times over in Missouri, and has with him a posse of some forty or fifty men, mostly from Missouri. He has made no arrests, tells no one his business, and when last heard from was in Westport across the river. Marshal FAIN is also about Ossawatomie in search of *somebody*. One hundred and fifty troops have been ordered out, and, like another army, have marched back again, after getting badly frightened, and the loss of two soldiers by desertion. Gov. MEDARY says this is a government of law, and its majesty must be maintained *at all hazards*. The people—or a majority of them—of Linn and Bourbon Counties, say the laws would do if fairly administered to all, but as it is they want justice and peace first, *if they have to fight for it.*

Unmistakably, all this looks belligerent, and without further analysis the public might well expect the most serious results. Now, what can save us from another general war? Much will depend, undoubtedly, upon the action of our Governor and of the Legislature for the next few days. Knowing full well that there is a magazine all prepared for the torch, it will be folly for them to voluntarily ignite it. Negotiations of the most important character are now before them, and, at this present hour, it is not prudent to predict the alternative.

MONTGOMERY cannot easily be taken by any number of troops that the Government can spare, nor by the Territorial militia, for the reason that a large proportion of them would only fight in defence of MONTGOMERY. Why not let him submit to an arrest, like all other men, and be tried in accordance with law and evidence? This is the reason: Those who are most competent to judge, will understand that an effort is being made to *victimize him.* He is branded as a culprit, a robber, a murderer, a beast without a heart. Every crime that is committed within fifty miles of him, he is charged with. Governors attack him for selfish ends; political demagogues for party ends, and gossippers because he is the most current article. The Press has vilely abused him, and to the present time he has never written for his own defence, believing that history would ultimately bring to light his true character. In this respect he may have had too much confidence in men. Last of all the President has *insulted* him by offering a reward, or instructing the Marshal to do so, of two hundred and fifty dollars for his arrest. Multiply that sum by one thousand and he could not get the contract taken. Why offer a petty reward now for MONTGOMERY, on charges of which he can readily prove the injustice, if an *alibi* is of any effect, when hundreds and thousands of vile scoundrels have wet their hands in the blood of innocence within the last two years, here in our midst, and no sensation, no rewards came for all that from Washington? No! the murderers have been made princes in the Administration circle heretofore, while now, a Free-state man, who asks nothing but his rights, is singled out before the nation, and an effort made to disgrace him. Our Governor, upon testimony that he is now convinced was, in chief, *ex parte*, issued, to the Legislature on the 11th inst., a special message, alike discreditable to him and to our Territory. I am prepared to prove before any competent tribunal, that at least one-half of the outrages there alleged are sheer fabrications, and in so far as they allude to MONTGOMERY, a still larger proportion are false. It is my impression, however, that the Governor, wrote only upon representations made to him.

What are we to do? is the inquiry. One thing, it is sure, will not be done. MONTGOMERY will never be taken to Missouri for trial. He avers boldly, regardless of all charges, that he has not been guilty of any violence, robbing or even threatening, across the lines since 1856, when all these things were a part of the Christian creed. Whether he will submit to arrest in Kansas, and he brought before the new Court created by our Legislature the present week, viz: a session of the United States District Court, to be held in this county, with concurrent jurisdiction over Johnson, Lykins, Linn, and Bourbon Counties, will depend upon circumstances yet undetermined. The only probability is, that he will surrender himself voluntarily before this court, with the understanding that he never goes to Missouri. He is not afraid of a Douglas County jury, and stands but a slight chance of either indictment or conviction. This being true, it follows that the falsehoods circulated about him are as the sands of the sea, that no man could number.

In repetition of what has been before published, it should be here enforced, that as vicious men, as the country knows, are now found in those Southern counties, who are outside of all restraint, law, party or leadership, who have flocked there to evade the ends of justice among more stoical society, and now, after months of impious culture, live by stealth and plunder, caring but little for friends or foes. These men will be hotly pursued, and Captain MONTGOMERY has declared his readiness to cooperate to such a work whenever he can be treated as a man among men. But, in his own language, he never intends "to stand still to be skinned." Only let him be approached as all other men of pride and fine sensibilities would wish, to be, and he can, *and will*, do more to give peace to Kansas immediately than both the Governor of Kansas and Missouri. To this end, I am happy to give assurances, that the last few days' labor has not been in vain among the friends of MONTGOMERY in this city. The olive branch is already in sight, and soon may we say in truth, "The war is over."

The Legislature is moving slow, and but little is yet done except to appoint a Codifying Committee, who are preparing work for both branches. The sentiment appears to be strongly in favor of repealing the old bogus code, and the most of that of last Winter, and starting upon a basis that all will recognize. Give us a healthy code and our Southern clouds will rapidly vanish. They will probably provide for a new Constitutional Convention, regardless of a census.

LATER INTELLIGENCE—SURRENDER OF MONTGOMERY.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

It is sometimes said the fate of empires hangs trembling in the balance. So, in a less degree, has the future of southern Kansas hung in equipoise for the last week. Our great and wise men have labored by day and by night to secure to the parties most directly interested in the restoration of peace an honorable settlement of all past difficulties in the disturbed counties. Some of our officials have had no good sleep while the negotiations have been pending. To-night the clouds are lifted from our horizon, and the landscape before us is clear and lovely. This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Capt. MONTGOMERY walked down our principal street to the Court-house, and with a manly boldness becoming his brave spirit, he entered the Court room, and approaching Judge EMORY, who is now holding an extra session of the Second Judicial District Court at the place, in accordance with the new act just passed, has voluntarily surrendered himself to the Court. The Judge immediately ordered the Sheriff to take him into custody, but as the only indictment yet before him was for robbing a Post-office about one year ago, that being a bailable offense, the Captain was immediately set free [illegible]

[illegible] insurance being given that [illegible] would appear for forthcoming this evening for [illegible] sum of $4,000.

[illegible] this startling news that the [illegible] Captain [illegible] was in the city [illegible] into every [illegible] sale, and rapid [illegible] upon crowded [illegible] scene, to get a glimpse [illegible] that man for [illegible] Governors and Governors [illegible] lavish of rewards. The curtain fell, and the Captain next walked to the [illegible] House, where he was introduced to many [illegible] personages, including our new Governor, who in by no means dissimilar [illegible] pregnant with requisitions at present. The Governor received him very cordially, and arranged for [illegible] interview with him at a later hour before [illegible] Captain next went to the Hall of the [illegible] Assembly, where his presence produced [illegible]

[illegible] deepest by patience, sedition, twisting of the fingers and rolling of the eye-balls. Scores were pressing to grasp him by the hand, while he "looked down" upon the heads of those who but a few days since were branding him as the royal arch-robber. Firm, fearless and erect, he now stood in the same hall where his name had been so recently trudnoced, and vilified. He bore his part admirably, and showers of compliments, from even the ladies in attendance, he was compelled to submit to. He remained in the hall until adjournment, when nearly every member sought his hand, and a cordial gratefulness seemed to bind every grasp. This must have been to him one of the strange vicissitudes in human life. The very men, o some of them, who have been among his defamers are to-night holding lengthy interviews with him in their private rooms, and some of this class have volunteered as his bail. And more of this to come. He is already invited (and probably will accept) to speak to-morrow evening in the largest room in town, upon the history of the late affairs in Southern Kansas. No man in Kansas could draw so large a house in Lawrence as JAMES MONTGOMERY. Let us wait twenty-four hours and see. Such is the "brigand" of the *Herald of Freedom*, and of that class of men who wilfully or ignorantly belie his true character.

He has no intention of being carried into Missouri upon the sham charges in circulation, but he is ready, and ever has been, to answer to all legal charges alleged, in this Territory, provided it is to be a general thing, and justice, instead of favoritism and vindictiveness, becomes the rule. This makes the case tangible. It will have the effect of showing the world the bad men and the good men, when the reins of law are tightly drawn.

During all his persecution he has never offered the first word of reply, until the present time; but since his silence has been construed, in some circles, as an acknowledgment of his guilt, he now finds it necessary to make his own defence.

I inclose a letter which will appear in the next number of the *Republican*.

The Legislature had a violent debate to-day, upon a bill providing for the abolition of Slavery in the Territory, and punishing with heavy pains any attempt to hold slaves. RANDOLPH.

Letter from Captain Montgomery.

JANUARY, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Editors Lawrence Republican:

GENTS: It is known to you and to readers of newspapers generally, that I have hitherto patiently borne all sorts of misrepresentations and abuse through the public prints. There is now an effort being made by a certain class of journals to fasten the responsibility of my conduct upon the Republican Party. Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to speak out.

We had, in this part of Kansas, from the first, a class of violent Pro-Slavery men, who came to the country determined to keep out all who were in favor of making Kansas a Free State. It was no part of their policy to be peaceable. The plundering and driving of Free-State men from the southern part of Kansas in '56 is a matter of history. A sort of truce followed the advent of GEARY, during which many of the Free-State men returned to their claims; but there was no real peace; outrages were frequent, and in Bourbon County, especially, Free-State men were everywhere bullied and insulted. *The laws were not made for Free-State men;* "they were made for the benefit of the Pro-Slavery Party." The Courts were controlled by the Blue-Lodges. It was impossible to convict a Pro-Slavery man however guilty; and next to impossible to acquit a Free-State man, however innocent. Under these circumstances, revolution was clearly our right.

The beating of Mrs. STOWE by preacher SOUTHWOOD and family, may be considered as the commencement of a new era in the history of Southern Kansas, ending in the forcible expulsion of nearly all the *violent* Pro-Slavery men in the troubled district.

From the time of Gov. DENVER'S visit in June, till the session of the Court in October, everything was quiet, and so might have continued but for a few interested politicians and hungry lawyers.

The present difficulty was caused by the violation of the Denver compromise. Judge WILLIAMS, in accordance with the compromise, charged the Juries of Linn and Bourbon Counties to "let by-gones be by-gones;" and to "*do as little as possible.*" A few indictments were got up in both counties, evidently for the purpose of asserting the right to drag us into the courts. The principle once established, they could do a fine business at another term, when the lawyers and officials would reap a harvest in the way of fees. The attempt to assassinate me was planned in Kansas—a few Missourians being called in for the sake of appearances. Linn and Bourbon Counties were both represented in that transaction.

For BROWN'S doings in Missouri I am not responsible. I know nothing of either his plans or intentions. BROWN keeps his own counsels, and acts on his own responsibility. I hear much said about MONTGOMERY and his company. I have no company. We have had no organization since the 5th day of July.

The release of RICE was a popular movement, in which some of our former company were concerned. But many of those who participated in that movement acted with me for the first time.

The articles which appeared in the *Herald of Freedom* last Winter, signed "Cherokee," were remarkably correct. A letter in the *Republican*, written from Fort Scott about the same time, and signed "J.," giving an account of the origin of the difficulty, was strictly true. The communications of "X. Y. Z." are also reliable.

The articles in the last *Republican* are reliable, and the same may be said of other articles. But I have seen nothing true in the Lecompton *Democrat*, or its Fort Scott namesake, and I am sorry to say that the last articles in the *Herald of Freedom* are no better.

We desire peace, and no man will do more than I to obtain it on honorable terms. No possible good can be done by raking up the past; and so the people have decided. Let the past be buried, and let the people choose their own officers, and all will go well.

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen an article in the last *Herald of Freedom*, written by Judge WRIGHT, of Quindaro, which demands attention. Judge WRIGHT says: "I am informed that Captain MONTGOMERY asserted * * * that I was the instrument that gave him assurance that 'by-gones should be by-gones.'"

Yes, and so you did say, assuming to speak for the Governor. The Governor said the *same thing* himself, in his speech at Fort Scott, in the presence of a large audience. He said it again at the Trading Post, where I heard him say it myself. He did not promise a *general* amnesty. We did not agree to that, as it would have shielded the murderers of DENVER, HANCOCK, and the actors in the Trading Post tragedy.

Judge WRIGHT said this: "If you will lay down your rifles, and use the laws on the Pro-Slavery scoundrels, the Governor will reform the Courts, and place them on a footing that will entitle them to your confidence. He will suspend Judge WILLIAMS if you wish, and give you a Free-State Sheriff and Marshal. You shall have for Marshal H. H. WILLIAMS or Gen. MCDANIEL, and for Sheriff—any man the people choose."

The promises in reference to the Marshal were not redeemed. Mr. CAMPBELL, a man in whom the people had no confidence, received the appointment. We did not consider ourselves in a "*bad scrape*," and did not feel our need of *help* to get out of it. What the Judge says about defending us if indicted, or Executive clemency if convicted, is all *stuff*; but this he did say: "If you are indicted, it will be the Governor's business to see that the indictment *comes to nothing*; the officers will have orders to let the *writs* die in their hands." We were left to disband in our own time, and we did disband on the 5th of July, twenty days after the Governor's visit.

It was not a condition that we should return the stolen property. The Judge asked me what the "boys" would do with their horses. I replied: "The horses are all the boys have got to show for a year of hard service: they may keep them or sell them as they please. When the Pro-Slavers bring back the horses they have taken, they can get an exchange." He said: "*Tell the boys to do as they damn please with their horses*, they have fairly earned them." I told the Judge I had FARLEY'S horse, (the horse of ROEMSON'S report) and that I would exchange him for BEN. RICE'

...ugh of poor or high pretensions are men, many of them, who, when we took this pastorate, were just beginning a business life, and have grown up to ripe manhood side by side with us. They are, many of them, those whom we married, whose children we baptized, at whose hearts we comforted in the hour in which, over small, open graves, they strove to write in their hearts "Thy will be done," but found that tears washed out the letters as fast as they were written. They are the very persons, in a great number of cases, who, under our teaching, have beheld a great light, and learned to say "Our Father" to God, with their whole heart.

It is very easy for men "who do not live in large cities to believe that it is not right or Christian for one congregation to expend $25,000 for themselves, etc." If men that have money knew what to do with it half as well as those do who give them advice without knowing anything about their affairs, what a thrifty world this would be! What a church spends annually is great or little, according to circumstances. There are many country churches where $2,500 a year would be more extravagant than in others would be $20,000. But in this particular case the surplus funds are employed in paying off the debts and mortgage which lie upon the property, and we hope that it is not unchristian for a church to pay its honest debts!

And, in closing, we will only say, that, from the beginning, no church ever more conscientiously endeavored to give the Gospel to *all* classes, rich or poor, resident or strangers. For ten years the members of this society have cheerfully submitted to an inconvenience for the sake of the poor and of strangers, such as has rarely had a parallel. Gentlemen have paid hundreds of dollars for pews, which were, with the exception of a single Sabbath in the year, more or less filled with the poor. Hundreds of men have been very cheerfully excluded Sabbath after Sabbath from their pews, for the sake of accommodating strangers. Every Sabbath day, families who have paid hundreds of dollars for a pew, coming to church, find it preoccupied by the poor and the stranger, and it is the rare exception that, in such a case, there is any irritation. Generally, the owner distributes his family as best he can, takes a seat in the aisles, or stands up in the entry. And this is not an occasional thing. It is the regular experience of the congregation, year after year. And we submit to all who think as our friend above writes, whether the endeavor of a large Christian church to conduct themselves hospitably, kindly, charitably, to all ranks and conditions of men, rich and poor, black or white, bond or free, and who pay large sums for the convenience of welcome strangers, and of their neighbors, not less welcome, ought to be rewarded with representations which lead the public to think that Plymouth Church is a Bazaar of pews, bought and sold by selfish, speculating, rich men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A shocking murder was committed on Saturday last at the village of White Church, C. W., near Toronto. The name of the victim is Robert Ramsay, a respectable, well-to do farmer, about 60 years of age. The murderer, Wm. Hoghie. Is also a man advanced in life, being apparently between 50 and 60. They had married sisters, and a feeling of jealousy seems to have sprung up between them. Hughie having accused Ramsay of being on too intimate terms with his wife. On the above mentioned day, Hughie, who had been drinking, struck Ramsay on the head with an axe in the presence of his wife and daughter. The murderer was arrested.

The Bedford *Mercury* is accountable for the following: A very singular fact is stated to us by a friend. His has horses in a nice warm stable where they are well cared for. Two strange cats of the vicinity, resolving to share these good quarters with the larger quadrupeds, are in the habit of coming into the barn and taking their naps on the backs of the horses. In mild weather they sleep each one on one of the horses, but in very cold nights the two have been found together safely reposing on the back of one of the horses, perfectly content and not disturbing the true occupants of the stable. Thus they secured warmth and comfort.

Mr. John Elmor, the Postmaster at Mechaniesville—the office where the depredations of Maghar were committed—has been removed, and Isaac M. Smith appointed to the post. The Troy *Times* says that the ground of the removal is a violation of law on the part of Mr. E., in having Maghar work as shoemaker in the room where mail matter was received and assorted, when there is a provision that none shall be allowed in such places, save those who are employed in the duties of the Post-office.

Mrs. Chambers, a lady residing at Cold Springs, was drowned on Sunday while crossing the ice at that village. She was in company upon the ice with several others, when it gave way beneath them. They all escaped except the unfortunate lady, who went under the ice before any assistance could be rendered her, and perished. The rest had a very narrow escape from sharing the same fate. Up to the last accounts the body had not been found.

The account of the fracas between Senators Fitch and Douglas, in secret session, is understood to have come out by means of some Senator who was leaky. Nor did his leak correctly. His report was distorted and exaggerated. The name of the tell-tale gentleman has not transpired; but the honor and reticence of the black cats found in the coal hole of the chamber are completely vindicated.

We see it stated that no less than fifty-three propellers are being built for navigating our canals next season. The most of them will be ready to "take up a position" by the 1st of June. Engineer Richmond estimates that the six feet of water which will be found in the canals next season will be ample for steam navigation.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says that the late severe frost has seriously injured the iron tubes of the Victoria Bridge, twisting them by the contraction produced. But an engineer who has examined them says this is not so.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Advertiser*, of Wednesday, says: A man, whose name we are unable to learn, died suddenly at Stratford, on the up express train this morning. He was on his way home to his friends in New-Hampshire. His disease was consumption.

The Hon Henry W. Slocum, of the Assembly has been appointed, be the Commander-in-Chief, Inspector of Artillery to the Sixth Division of the New-York State Militia, with the rank of Colonel. Mr. Slocum is a graduate of the West Point Academy.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has been pleased to accord her bounty of three pounds to Elizabeth Jones who was recently delivered of three children at a birth, at Trevor, near Llangollen: she is the wife of John Jones, who works in the Trevor quarries.

Two centuries ago, not one in one hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not a boy in a thousand was allowed to run at large at night. Fifty years ago, not one girl in a thousand made a waiting-maid of her mother. Wonderful improvements in this wonderful age.

A drove of 6,000 geese for the New-York market were put on the cars at Winchester, Ont., last week. The calculation of the owner was that the feathers would pay him for his outlay in raising them and getting them to market, and that the proceeds for the carcasses would be clear profit.

A temperance State Convention was held at Trenton, N. J., on the 26th inst., Benjamin Garot, of Passaic, in the Chair. Statements from the several counties were discouraging. The appointment of a State Agent was recommended, and the doctrine of entire prohibition indorsed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that under the tariff of 1857, stereoscopic views are subject to a duty of 12 per cent., glycemic 24 per cent, and stereoscopes composed of mahogany and cut-glass combined, 30 per cent.

A man was fined $1 and costs for skating on a pond near Irvington, N. Y., last Sunday week. The defence set up was that he skated for his health, by medical advice, and not for pastime.

There are 722 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary —seventeen more than there are cells. This extraordinary large number the warden regards as an evidence of *his popularity*.

On the 19th of February, the 119th anniversary of William and Mary College will be celebrated at Williamsburg, Va. All the Alumni will be expected to attend.

An Episcopal Church has recently been organized at Sioux City, in Iowa. Melancthon Hoyt is the minister in charge.

The river is open in many places between Peekskill and Poughkeepsie, and sloops and schooners are running between Slag Slag and New-York.

Albany expects the next State Agricultural Fair. A Committee is making preliminary movements to secure the object.

Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott) is lecturing before the young men of Ohio with great acceptance. *Joan of Arc* is her topic.

Serious fears of a forthcoming famine in Mexico are entertained. For over a year very little corn has been planted or gathered.

Although somewhat unseasonable, they are having dog-days in Trenton, N. J. That is to say, mad dogs prevail there in these days.

At Memphis, Tenn., Rudolph, a slave, for beating the "proprietor" of a boarding-house with a stick, was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes.

A prisoner on his way to Auburn, in the custody of the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County, leaped from the cars near Rochester and was instantly killed, on Tuesday of this week.

The Hon. E. A. Hannegan, Ex-United States Senator from Indiana, has taken the field as a lyceum lecturer.

There were from 1,500 to 2,000 skaters on Saltonstall Lake, near New-Haven, during Wednesday of this week.

None of the natives of South Africa can tell how old they are. If asked their age, they reply: "Does a man remember when he was born?"

A barrel of "pure liquor" froze nearly solid while being transported from Palmer to Ware, Mass., on one of the cold days of last week.

The Rochester *Democrat* announces that Piccolomini and other artistes will give a concert in that city about the 9th of February.

The exports from Charleston, S. C., for 1858, exceed, by 25 per cent., those for 1857. A large portion of the imports are made through New-York.

A lady in Indiana has obtained a divorce from her husband because "he always laid with his back to her."

The West Florida journals are strongly advocating the annexation of their section of country to Alabama.

An ice-house, calculated to hold 10,000 tons, has lately been put up at New Paltz Landing.

The ice at Albany on the Hudson is strong and good, but there is no sleighing.

Newgate, London, contains at present three female murderers in one cell.

A saloon keeper in Louisville has just received several hundred rats to be used for sporting purposes.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Jan. 28.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 110, 112.

Superior Court—Chambers.—*Part I.*—Nos. 277, 441, 442, 436, 1341, 1662, 1685, 1686, 1690, 1711, 1712, 1339, 1726, 1610, 2258, 2316, 2319, 2370, 2360, 2460, 2467, 2501, 2619, 2649, 2711, 2745, 6700. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday, except Nos. 396, 452, 530 and 642.

Special Term.—Court adjourned till Tuesday, 12 M. Nos. 217, 176, 187, 192, 194, 208, 206, 209, 212, 65, 218 to 227.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—No day calendar till Monday, Feb. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 27.

Before Justice Davies.

James H. Woods vs. *Horace S. Taylor et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, declaring his mortgage entitled to priority, and the usual decree of foreclosure and sale, with such allowance as the code authorizes.

James Gallatin, President, &c., vs. *Abraham C. Bell, Joseph M. Rice et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, declaring judgment fraudulent and void, except so far as it provides for the payment of the debt to the Oriental Bank. Receiver must be appointed, &c., in accordance with opinion.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Davies.

The active manner in which the causes on the calendar are in this part disposed of—by postponement, default, &c.—suggested the dilemma, either the calendar is not sufficiently long, or the lawyers not exactly faithful to their clients.

Before Justice Clerke.

Josephine Detuny vs. *Louis de Figueiere.*—The plaintiff brings this action against the defendant, who is the executor of the will of one Felix Henry Martin, now deceased. She claims that she was the housekeeper of Mr. Martin for about six years, during the whole of which time she had not been paid for her services, that such services were worth the sum of $300 annually, making now the sum of $1,723 in all. The defendant, as executor, denies any services on the part of the plaintiff, or that they were worth the sum of $300 annually, or any other sum, and as a further answer sets up that she was the kept woman or mistress of Martin, and that any services she may have rendered him were rendered in that capacity. A number of witnesses were examined, tending to show the manner of life of this interesting couple. Catherine Mahan deposed that she had known them as man and wife. When they lived at No. 94 Sixteenth-street, they occupied three rooms on the first floor—one little one as a bedroom; this room she had been through frequently, and had occasionally seen Mr. Martin in bed there, always alone, however; this was the only bedroom, and there was but one bed in it. She said Mr. Martin treated Mrs. Martin very kindly.

Another of the witnesses introduced was the son of the deceased Martin. He swore that his father was in easy circumstances, and at the time of his death had about $3,000 in the bank; that he had a mother who had been separated from her husband, and had been living in Baltimore for a number of years back. He said further that the plaintiff had been known by the name of Mrs. Martin; she and his father occupied the same bedroom—the little one on the first floor; he had seen her in the room in her night dress, his father being dead, at 7 o'clock in the morning; this was on the occasion of his leaving town and filial duty compelled him to call. That he had called on Josephine after his father's death, and that in the conversation she had stated to him that she never expected to be paid, for she had done all she did for *friendship*. Witness stated that he wished to explain, and being permitted by the Judge, said, "I am disinterested; I have transferred all my interest in the property."

Mr. Howe desired to know to whom.

Witness said he had rather keep this *private*. The Judge ordered him to answer, and he said Mr. James S. Davis, merchant, of this City. Counsel wished to know if he had any debts at the time of this transfer. Witness demurred, but finally stated that he had.

A few other unimportant witnesses were examined and the counsel closed. The Jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Important Insurance Case—Serious Charges Against Insurers—Singular Conflict of Testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

James Nesmith et al. vs. *The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.*—This cause, the trial of which was commenced the 12th inst., is now nearly concluded. The evidence was closed to-day. To-morrow, (Saturday,) Mr. O'Conor will sum up the cause on behalf of the defence, and Mr. F. B. Cutting will follow for the plaintiff. The Court will open at 10 A. M. instead of 11, as usual, in the hope that the cause may be submitted to the Jury before night.

The action is one of thirteen suits brought on policies of insurance issued by various Insurance companies against the ship *Edwin Achorn*. Another of the suits, involving the same facts, was tried sometime since and a verdict recovered by plaintiff; but the verdict was set aside for misconduct of the Jury.

The general story of the case on both sides is as follows: Edwin and Lincoln Achorn were the original insurers; they having assigned the claim to the present plaintiffs. They were holding the vessel, and had risk or interest in thirteen policies of $5,000 each, making $65,000 in all. Nine of these policies expired at noon of Jan. 3, 1855; the other four ran somewhat beyond that date.

The vessel was built in Waldsboro, Me., from which place she was carried down to Muscongus, about ten miles below, there to be finished off. While there, on the night of Jan. 2, 1855, a fire was discovered by two workmen who were on board. Endeavors were made to extinguish it, and it was supposed to be extinguished. Early next morning, however, a fire was again discovered in the vessel by persons on shore. They rowed on board as quickly as possible, and found the watchman asleep, or apparently so, and got them out with some difficulty. But it was too late to save the vessel, which became a total wreck. She was scuttled and went down between 11 and 12 in the forenoon of Jan. 3, at which latter hour most of the policies expired, as already stated.

The defence is that the ship was fired by the instigation or direction of the Achorns themselves; and the cause, long as it has been on trial, has resolved itself into a simple question of the veracity of witnesses on this question.

To sustain this charge defendants rely chiefly on the testimony of Mr. Daniel T. Watson. He was employed at work upon the ship as a painter and ship-keeper. The gist of his testimony has been that on Jan. 1, 1855, between six and seven in the evening, he met Mr. Edwin Achorn, at a place called Round Pond, in the vicinity of Muscongus, where the vessel then lay. They met at a dance given in a room over a store kept by one Nathaniel Morton. After some preliminary conversation, inquiring whether Watson "would like to make some money," &c., &c., Achorn made a proposal to him (so Watson says) to burn the ship. Watson undertook to do this, and in pursuance of the agreement he set fire to the ship on the evening of Jan. 2. This was the first of two fires. After the fire was set, it roused Breen, Watson's fellow watchman, who called on Watson to join him in putting it out. They extinguished the fire, after which Watson laid down, pretending to go to sleep. Breen went to sleep in good earnest, whereupon Watson got up and set fire to the vessel again, this time successfully.

To corroborate this testimony, and to show a prior intent on the part of Achorn to burn the ship, the defence also introduced the testimony of Francis Blume. He swears that he was employed by the Achorns as ship-keeper on board the vessel, while she lay at Muscongus. He kept her, alone, for about nineteen days after she was carried down to Muscongus. About the 17th or 18th of December, Edwin Achorn came on board and spoke to witness of his pecuniary embarrassments, telling him that creditors were taking measures to attach his property, including the ship. He then said: "Frank, how would you like to make some money out of it? Those thundering rogues in New-York will cheat me out of all my property." "Well," said witness, "if I can do it in any good kind of way. I will." "Well," said Achorn, "I will give you $5,000 if you will just stick a match in here and burn the d—d thing up." Witness asked what good that would do. Achorn said he had a good insurance on her; that would pay for all.

Witness declined giving any answer, saying he would answer next day. Next day Achorn came on board again, and had on that day and on several other occasions similar conversations with witness. Witness temporized with him for some days, and until about the end of December, when he left the employment, warning Achorn that if he, Achorn, fired the ship, he (Blume) would give information of what had passed.

To meet the testimony of Watson, the first witness, the plaintiffs rely first upon Watson's own *ex parte* affidavit, taken as one of the preliminary proofs to be transmitted to the insurers immediately after the fire. In that affidavit he testified that he and Breen were asleep on board on the night of January 2, when they were aroused by the fire; that they extinguished it as supposed; that at the time of the breaking out of the fire there was a stove in the between decks, in which there was a fire, and deponent *supposes and believes that the first fire must have originated from a spark from said stove falling upon the cabin skylight and from that down into the cabin*; that Watson and Breen watched until three or four o'clock, when Breen turned in, and afterwards Watson, without intending it, fell asleep; that they were aroused about four or five o'clock, by persons coming off from the shore, and found the ship on fire; that every effort was made to save her, without success; that deponent *could only account for the second fire by supposing that it proceeded from sparks from the first, which were not extinguished*; and that *every care had been taken*, by Breen and Watson, to guard against fire.

Second—The plaintiffs rely to break down Watson's testimony, on a deposition of his, taken on commission early in this litigation, when he was examined by both sides, and testified to the same effect as in his affidavit just mentioned.

Third—They rely on evidence to prove an *alibi* on behalf of Mr. Achorn, at the time specified by Watson as that of Achorn's proposal to him to burn the vessel. Five or six witnesses testify that they knew Achorn, and that about six or seven in the evening of Jan 1 (New-Year's day) they saw him at Kaler's Corner, a place about twelve or fifteen miles distant from Round Pond. Another witness met Mr. Achorn a short time later, on his way home from Kaler's Corner. Lastly his son and daughter testify that he came home early New Year's evening, and remained at home all the evening and night. His wife and his son's wife were offered as witnesses to the same point, but were excluded as incompetent, the father and son being assignors of the claim.

Fourth—Mr. Achorn himself being examined denies most positively that he ever had the interviews or made the proposals testified to, or had any hand in the destruction of the vessel.

To rebut the *alibi* set up, the defence have called three or four witnesses who testify that Achorn was at the dance at Round Pond on the evening of Jan. 1, and four or five more who testify that he spent the night at Muscongus. The plaintiff, on the other hand, calls four or five persons who attended the dance the musician, joiner who worked on the ship, the storekeeper in whose building it was held, &c., who all testify that Achorn was not there.

Similar evidence is relied on to break down Blume's testimony. There is also a good deal of testimony to impeach and sustain the credibility of the various witnesses.

Altogether the cause is remarkable, and has attracted much attention during the two weeks it has been on trial. The counsel for plaintiff are Gilbert Dean and Francis B. Cutting, Esqrs. For the defence, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mr. Stoughton, his brother, from Vermont, formerly District-Attorney; and Charles O'Conor.

Before Justice Bosworth.

FRAUDULENT DISCOUNT.

The Marine Bank of the City of New-York vs. *Nelson Clements.*—This suit is brought to recover the amount of a note which had been discounted by the bank according to its usual course of business. The facts appear to be, that about the 6th of May, 1856, the International Insurance Company became insolvent; that its President borrowed $3,500 upon an interest of 24 per cent.; to secure the payment of this sum he issued a stock note, and, as collateral security, gave a number of notes amounting in the whole to the sum of $5,602 50, indorsing them as President of the Company. On the 27th of June the Board of Directors suspended him, because he had loaned notes of the Company above $1,000.

The notes so given as collateral were transferred by the lender upon them, Mr. McCready, to one J. D. Fitch, with notice of their illegal consideration. Mr. Fitch had them discounted by the Marine Bank, of which bank he was a Director, on the 13th of August.

On the 17th of August that one of these notes, which was made by this defendant, Nelson Clements, fell due, and, not being paid, the bank sues upon it.

The defendants set up that notice of its illegal consideration was given to all the parties; that the President had no power to borrow money to such an extent, or without the express previous consent of the Board of Directors, or their ratification.

The Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs of $1,319 18, and found specifically: 1. That the plaintiffs were *bona fide* holders of the note in suit, for value paid in due course of business, before maturity, and without notice; and, 2. That the President had the power to indorse and transfer the notes in the manner and form as asserted.

Recent Cases.

The following are reports of several recent decisions of importance:

ACTION ON PREMIUM NOTES—FAILURE TO SUBSCRIBE.

Halbrook vs. *Wilson*—(Superior Court, General Term.) This case was argued at the General Term, December, 1858, on a motion by plaintiff for judgment on a verdict in his favor. The action was on a note made by the defendants to their own order, and indorsed by them in blank to the Atlas Insurance Company, and subsequently, but before its maturity, delivered to the plaintiff. The defence was, the note was made upon agreement that the Company should hold it and appropriate it in payment of insurance premiums, and not otherwise; that the officers of the Company, in indneing the defendants to make it, fraudulently represented that the Company was prosperous, and would be able to issue policies for premiums to the full amount of the note, while in reality it was insolvent; and shortly after making the note, the Company was closed and a receiver appointed; and finally, that the plaintiff took the note with knowledge of these facts and paid no consideration for it. On the trial of the cause, the note was proven to have been delivered on the 8th day of January, 1856, to Mr. Hinckley, an officer of the Company. The receipt given by the Secretary was to the effect "that the note was for the subscription to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, to be held and used by the Company for the purpose of paying the losses of the Company, or to be used in raising money to be applied to the payment of said losses." An injunction was served on the Company on the 5th day of March, 1856, and the Receiver commenced his duties on the 20th day of that month. Insurances were effected against the note. Four or five risks were indorsed on it as the parties agreed. The note was transferred by the Company to Nelson and Sturges as collateral security for a loan made by them to such Company, and such loan has not been paid. Nelson was a trustee of the Company, and acting President when the note was transferred. The plaintiff was his partner, and bought the note of Nelson and Sturges, with knowledge of the circumstances, and the plaintiff testified that it was likely he knew when he took the note what its consideration was. The Court directed the Jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff, and ordered that the defendant's exceptions be considered in the first instance at the general term. On these exceptions the cause now came up.

By the Court, Hoffman J., (after disposing of certain of the exceptions of no general interest.)—The question arises upon the case, whether the judgment on the verdict ought to be for the plaintiff or defendant? (Code, § 265.)

It has been decided in this Court, that where a note given on a subscription like the present had been transferred before maturity to a Bank to be discounted, with other notes, for the general purposes of the Company holding it, the Bank could recover, unless chargeable with notice of an intended and actual misappropriation. (The Central Bank of Brooklyn *vs.* ——. General Term, —— 1857.)

The Company in the present case knew that the note was given as part of Rich and Knowlton's subscription, and the defendants were apprised of the notice and object of this arrangement. Nelson took the note as trustee either for parties who had previously loaned money to the Company, or to use for the purpose of securing parties who should lend their notes as makers or indorsers for the benefit of the Company.

I shall assume that Nelson stood in no better position than the Company, nor the plaintiff in a better one than Nelson. Then if the Company could not recover upon one of Rich & Knowlton's notes, given for the remaining $1,500 of the subscription, the plaintiff cannot recover on the present note.

This brings us to the question: Have the defendants shown that the consideration was not fulfilled? They have given a promissory note: have failed to establish any fraudulent representations which could defeat the Company's claim upon it; and if they could avail themselves of an exemption arising from the failure of a condition upon which they allege the note was given, they must make out that failure fully and explicitly. It is similar to the rule declared in The Bank of the United States vs. Davis. (2 Hill, R. 459.) The defendants have fallen short of doing this. The Secretary of the Company, called by themselves as a witness, states that $300,000 was made up, not including the amount marked in pencil on the subscription books. The previous subscription of $40,000 was included in this estimate. Why it should not be so does not appear. He adds, that of the amount of $300 000 the sum of $37,000 was subscribed by other Insurance Companies. But there is no evidence to show what companies subscribed, nor that they were prohibited from subscribing, or could not lawfully do so. The witness says, also, that the $40,000 was not all paid in notes or cash; $36,000 only was. He included the $40,000 in his estimate. That it was payable in four months. Thirty-six thousand dollars was paid in notes.

This is the whole of the evidence, all supplied by the defendants themselves. They have not proved that the subscription was not filled up to $300,000, as required. But again, if this is doubtful, there is another view of the case which seems decisive against the defendants. Have not the parties waived the objection that the subscription was complete by giving their notes? It may be that had they been sued for the subscription money, the defence would have availed them; but the delivery of the notes was either a waiver of the condition, or an admission that it had been complied with. It is sworn to by Rich that when he got the notes of the defendants, he informed them of the terms of the $400,000 subscription. The note was given and made on the 8th day of January, 1856, though dated the 8th of November, 1855, and the receipt was given after the note, though dated in December, 1855. The terms of the resolution of Nov. 8, 1858, were that the subscription was to be binding when $300,000 was subscribed. There was nothing as to restoring notes or refunding cash, if the subscription fell short; and I think that the giving of the notes two men has after the resolution, and with a knowledge of its terms, was an implied admission of the defendant's being satisfied as to the filling up of the stock.

The plaintiff must have judgment upon the verdict. Mr. Britton for the plaintiff; Mr. Emerson for the defendant.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—DAMAGES.

Stevenson vs. *Buxton*—(Supreme Court—Special Term.) This was an action for specific performance of a contract of sale of real property. The facts were that, on Oct. 21, 1856, the defendant sold to the plaintiff the house and lot No. 152 West Thirty-second-street, for $5,000; terms, $1,000 cash, the balance by assuming a mortgage then on the premises for $3,500. $100 of the $1,000 was paid by plaintiff at the time of signing the contract. The plaintiff, subsequently, tendered the $900 remaining due, and demanded a performance (fulfilment of the contract on the part of defendant. The defendant failed to convey, however, and the plaintiff brought this action to enforce specific performance. The defence was that defendant had not title to the premises, and could not perform.

Davies, J.—When the distinction existed between legal and equitable proceedings, and those rights were enforced in different tribunals, it would have been the usual course on a bill filed in equity, to compel a specific performance, and if it appeared that it was impossible for the defendant to comply, to dismiss the bill and leave the plaintiff to his action at law to recover the damages which he might have sustained. It may be doubted whether such a procedure is necessary under our present system. The Code was intended to obviate such necessity and to afford the plaintiff all the relief he might be entitled to without reference to the particular form of the action. In Wiswall *vs.* McGown (2 N. S. C. R., 470) a bill was filed for a specific performance, and it appeared that the defendant had not the power to comply. The Assistant Vice Chancellor referred it to a master to ascertain the damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the refusal of the defendant to perform and fulfill his contract. It is true that that portion of the decree was reversed in this Court, but it was under the old system, where legal and equitable relief were enforced in different tribunals, and it was upon the ground that a Court of law was the only proper forum to enforce a claim for damages only. The distinction between legal and equitable remedies is now abolished, and I can see no necessity or propriety in dismissing this complaint, that the plaintiff may institute a new action to recover the damages which he has sustained. I cannot think such a procedure in harmony with either the letter or spirit of the Code. All the rights of the parties can be determined in the present action, and no necessity now exists for resorting to another. An order will be entered for a reference to ascertain the damages which the plaintiff has sustained by reason of the refusal of the defendant to comply with his contract; and on the coming in of his report a judgment will be entered that he has the costs of this action, and specifically perform his contract, and on his failure to do so, that the plaintiff have judgment against him for the amount so reported to be due, with the costs of this action.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT.

Goff vs. *Ballard*—(Supreme Court, Special Term.) This was a judgment creditor's suit to reach property settled by a husband on his wife. The facts appear in the opinion.

Davies, J.—The defendant, Ballard, was indebted to plaintiff in February, 1855, for money loaned to him by plaintiff. Judgment was recovered Dec. 8, 1856, and execution issued and returned *nulla bona*. Whereupon the plaintiff files his complaint to reach property of the defendant in the judgment, and that the same may be applied to its payment. It also prays for the appointment of a Receiver.

It is alleged, on the part of the defendant, that certain real estate particularly claimed is not the property of the defendant, but that of his wife.

First—If the real estate is to be regarded as that of the husband being indebted at the time of the settlement on his wife, he could not make the same to defeat his creditors. (Mead *vs.* Gregg, 12 Barb., 653; Read *vs.* Livingstone, 3 John., Ch. R., 481.)

But it is contended that the real estate was purchased with the money of the wife, and therefore a Court of Equity must protect her. The wife received from her father some $1,100, $300 of which was applied to payment of a debt of her husband, and the balance was expended in the purchase of raw material, which, after being manufactured by the husband, was sold or exchanged for this real estate. Clearly, therefore, this manufactured article became the property of the husband, and that which was received in exchange for it equally was his property. (Lovett *vs.* Robinson, 7 How. P. R., 105; Switzer *vs.* Valentine, 10 do., 109.)

That the parties thus regarded the transaction is manifested by the circumstance that the deed of April 13, 1855, given on the purchase of the premises, was made to Ballard, and not to his wife, as it naturally would have been if the parties at the time had regarded it as a purchase of the wife, and with her money. It is true that in March, 1856, the title was changed from Ballard to his wife, and it is said that it originally was intended the deed should have been taken in her name.

In my view of this case, that would not have altered the rights of the parties, or varied them in any respect. It would seem that the price agreed to be paid for these six lots was $3,000 or $500 a lot. It would also appear that the whole consideration was secured by three mortgages executed on the premises of $1,000 each, and each mortgage covered two lots. The mortgages were given by Ballard and his wife. One of these mortgages was paid off on the 14th of February, 1856, and the other two on the 29th of September, 1856. I fail to see that Mrs. Ballard paid any part of the money, or in any way furnished the means or any part of it to pay off these mortgages, and their payment furnished the real consideration money of the purchase of the premises.

The presumption is that as it was the debt of Ballard he provided the means to liquidate it.

There must be judgment for the plaintiff with costs, and a Receiver appointed in case the same is not paid, and the defendant must be directed to convey said premises to the Receiver, and he be authorized to sell the same, and of the proceeds pay the plaintiff's judgment.

REMOVAL OF CAUSE TO FEDERAL COURT.

Disbrow vs. *Driggs*—(Supreme Court—Special Term—In this cause defendant moved to discharge an attachment; after which, on his motion, an order was made transmitting the cause to the U. S. Circuit Court. The plaintiff now moved to vacate the latter order.

Held, by Justice Davies, 1. That it seems a State Court cannot entertain a motion to vacate an order of removal to the U. S. Courts after the cause has been transmitted to the Circuit Court. The appropriate place for such a motion, which, in effect, is to remand the cause to the State Court, is in the forum where the cause is pending.

2. That in the present case the cause was properly removed to the Circuit Court. The appearance of the defendant to obtain a discharge of the attachment under section 240 of the Code, was no more an appearance in the cause than the execution of the undertaking in Durand *vs.* Hollins, (3 Duer, 686.) It certainly did not bring the case within the principle decided in Cooley *vs.* Lawrence, (12 How., 176,) which case was put upon the ground that the appearance there was an act imposing that he submitted the determination of a material question of his case to the judgment of the Court. Nothing of this kind was submitted to the State Court by the defendant on his application under section 240, to the officer granting the attachment for an order discharging it.

Motion to vacate the order of removal denied with $10 costs.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Woods vs. *Taylor*—(Supreme Court—Special Term) —Action for foreclosure of a mortgage.—Davies, J.—On the 25th of February, 1856, Mrs. James became the owner of the fee of the mortgaged premises, and the next day she paid off and purchased from Leggett, the holder, a previous mortgage on the property, given by Irons. It was an actual payment by herself, then the owner of the fee, and it extinguished the mortgage. (Russell *vs.* Piston, 3 Seiden, 171.) It certainly could never be set up to defeat a mortgage of a *bona fide* holder, who had the covenant of the owner that the premises were free and clear of all prior liens, by a party who took such mortgage only as security for a precedent debt, and who parted with nothing on the faith of it. The circumstance that the assignment of this paid-off and extinguished mortgage was not put on record until Aug. 7, 1858, though, it is alleged, it was delivered to the assignee in March, 1857, and above one month after the judgment of foreclosure and sale was made in this case, certainly throws much suspicion on the transaction. Taylor, the now holder of this bond and mortgage, is the brother-in-law of the defendant James, and the reliance of the defendant James as to this outstanding mortgage, during the progress of the foreclosure suit, is but a little remarkable. I have no doubt that the plaintiff, under the facts and circumstances disclosed in this case, is entitled to a decree declaring his mortgage entitled to priority, and the usual decree of foreclosure and sale, such allowance to the plaintiff as the code authorizes.

For plaintiff, F. F. Marbury. For defendant, Messrs. G. and T. D. Pelton and Levi S. Chatfield.

Lynching—A Negro Burned Alive—Horrible Affair.

The following account of the burning of a negro at the stake by a mob, for the murder of his master, is given by a correspondent of the Maysville *Eagle*. It took place at Troy, Ky.

On New Years' day the annual negro sales took place at Troy, the county seat, and there was quite a collection of people there; everything went on smoothly until about 3 o'clock in the evening, when Mr. James Calaway, a brother in-law of the deceased, mounted upon an old goods-box before a store door, and addressed the people for about fifteen minutes. He said if the mass of the people felt as he did, and would do their duty, which he believed they would, that they would take the black murderer out of jail and burn him at the stake, in the presence of all the negroes that were there, to set an example before them, and show them what will be the result of all such conduct if there should ever be such again. Then he closed by saying, "All that feel as I do will follow me." He then leaped from the stand, and there was a general shout given, and he led the way to the jail, and nine-tenths of the multitude followed. On arriving at the jail they found the sheriff and jailor, who did all they could to suppress the mob, but all to no purpose. They now mustered some 800 or 1,000 strong. They then commenced with sledge hammers, crowbars and axes, and in about an hour entered the jail and brought forward their victim (the negro murderer.) They marched him to the centre of the jail-yard, drove down a large stake and chained him, in an erect position, hand and feet fast to the stake. There was an abundance of shavings and fine split wood piled around him—this consumed some half hour. During this time the negro talked to the negroes that gathered round him. He told them that he had a good master, and that he was always treated too well and given too many liberties, and for them to take warning in time and never do as he had done. Then the torch was applied, and he seemed to be entirely indifferent about it until the flames began to burn as high as his knees. Then he began to twist, and snort, and groan, and in about a minute more he commenced to scream. He gave some of the most hideous screams that I ever heard come from any human being. I could not stand to see any more and left. When I left the flames were burning as high as his head. I was only a spectator, took no hand either for or against. I think that there were some 1,500 or 2 000 people to witness this dreadful scene, and 200 or 300 negroes.

Rubans Dahlia.—This is the name given to an entirely new article of dress trimmings which has just been introduced for ladies' dresses, bonnets, etc. It is a brilliant article, and destined to become very popular. Mrs. Fleming Adams appeared yesterday before her audience, dressed in a rich and elegant costume trimmed with this new fabric. We are informed that the factories, in Bremen, engaged in the production of the "Ruben's Dahlia," are so crowded with orders as to be compelled to run night and day, and yet cannot supply the demand.—*Express.*

Mr. Aaron Bailey, one of the oldest residents of the town of Vienna, N. Y., died, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. V. P. Barker, in that town, on Thursday, Jan. 6, at the advanced age of 80 years and 6 months. Deceased was born in Connecticut in 1778, and removed to Vienna in 1803, where he resided up to the day of his death.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reporten receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 4,023 bbls. Flour, 560 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Oats, 1,673 pkgs. Provisions, and 131 hhds. Whisky.

ASHES—Are freely offered, and are heavy, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 6,000 bags at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds include 100 bags Java at 14¾c.; 250 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.@12¾c.; and 22 bags stained Lagoayra on private terms.

COTTON—Sales were made to-day of 600 bales, here, at uniform prices. Sales were also reported of a considerable quantity in transit, but they were not authenticated.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12½	13	13½	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active, to-day, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, and prices steadily favor sellers, who, anticipating a further rise, are not offering their supplies freely. The demand comes mainly from the trade. There is also a fair inquiry from speculators. The transactions since our last comprise 10,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@ $ 75
Superfine State	5 25@ 5 40
Extra State	5 85@ 6 10
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 85@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 15@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 20@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	6 38@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 75

Canadian Flour is in light supply and moderate request, at $6 20@$7 10 for low to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Southern continues in brisk request at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,250 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 80@$6 15 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 20@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Ireland as it is—Our Gal—Brian O'Linn—Our Female American Cousin.

FOREPAUGH'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Invasion of Ireland—Harold Hawk—Rival Clowns.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Highwaymen.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Mysteries of Paris—Maseppa

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Selbot Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Webb Family—Equestrianism

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Dioramic of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For the Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Southland Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Eagle for Boston, by Railroad.... 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
Eagle for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 29, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither of the expected European steamers, now overdue, had been heard from at a late hour last night. The weather at Halifax, at midnight, was clear, while at Sandy Hook it was hazy and rainy.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of more than usual importance, involving the loss of the Pacific Railroad bill, for the present session at least, and the temporary rejection of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. In the Senate, the act providing for the payment of the House Investigating Committee expenses was passed. A resolution, requiring more promptness in the mail service between this City and Washington, was passed. Five thousand extra copies of the majority and minority reports on Cuba were ordered to be printed. Information was asked for relative to Col. Wright's campaign against the Oregon Indians. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and, after protracted discussion on various propositions, an amendment offered by Mr. Doolittle that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to advertise for estimates and proposals for Northern and Southern routes, leaving the Central one as provided for in the bill, was adopted as a final section, when, on motion of Mr. Simmons, all between the enacting clause and the final section was stricken out, by a vote of 38 to 20—thus killing the railroad. Various propositions were then made to recommit the bill, but a general disposition was manifested to let it rest for the session, and it was put upon its final passage, as emasculated, and agreed to by a vote of 31 against 20. The title of the bill was then changed to correspond with the context, and the Senate adjourned at a late hour. In the House, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, proposing to strike out the number of Foreign missions, was rejected. The amendment proposing to reduce the Colonization Society appropriation from $75,000 to $45,000, was also rejected, as was also the proposition to strike out the entire clause. The bill was then rejected, 99 to 88. A reconsideration was immediately moved, and carried after a number of explanatory speeches. Motions to strike ont the missions to Austria, Switzerland, Rome and Buenos Ayres, were severally rejected; and a motion to strike out the mission to Persia prevailed. The House then again rejected the bill, 94 to 91. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, and to lay that motion on the table, but the House adjourned before the vote was taken. During the proceedings a colloquy of a somewhat personal nature occurred between Speaker Orr and Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, which occasioned considerable excitement, bnt satisfactory mutual explanations took place before the adjournment.

A gentleman connected with the Sonora Surveying Expedition, nnder Capt. Stone, has arrived in Washington with dispatches for the State Department. The condition of Sonora is represented by him to be deplorable in the extreme, from the prevailing domestic dissensions, and the people are stated to be not only willing but anxious that the country should be occupied by the United States. Pescheira had failed in his attempt to raise more troops, though he was absent in Sinoloa, preparing to make his contemplated attack on Mazatlan. The people generally were very much incensed against Pescheira, and at Hermosilla they had liberated two citizens who had been imprisoned by his order, and paraded the streets, carrying them in triumph, with shouts of "Vivs los Americanos! Death to Pescheira!"

The Legislature did considerable of interest yesterday. In the Senate a variety of bills were reported favorably—among them the one to amend the law for the regulation of the port of New-York. Notice was given of a bill requiring annual reports from the Corporation Attorney and other officers of the City. Concurrent resolutions were introduced for the amendment of the Constitution relative to the Court of Appeals. In the Assembly, the bill passed on Wednesday, authorizing counsel in criminal cases to apply for a *nolle prosequi*, was recalled from the Senate, on motion of Mr. Duryea, on the ground that it is mischievous in its tendency. A motion made in Committee of the Whole, to require unclaimed deposits and dividends of Savings Banks to be paid into the State Treasury, was lost by a large majority. This was considered as a test question, and to decide permanently against the proposition to appropriate these moneys for public purposes. The bill providing for the trial of the Quarantine rioters came up in the afternoon in Committee of the Whole, but no action was taken upon it. A motion was made to recommit it, on the ground that it had not been properly considered by the Judiciary Committee, and that improper means had been employed to obtain an early report. The name of the correspondent of the Brooklyn *Star* was mentioned in connection with it, but it was imperatively denied that he had appeared before the Committee in any shape in connection with the motion.

California advices to the 3d inst. have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. The report of the State Treasurer to the Legislature shows that over half-a-million of dollars were in the Treasury at the close of the year. There was a considerable deficiency, however, in the treasury of San Francisco, and it was feared that the July interest on the bonded debt would not be paid. News from Fraser's River to the 27th December had been received. The weather was moderate, and the mining prospects favorable.

Our correspondence from Kansas will be found to contain some interesting accounts of Kansas affairs, including a letter from John Brown, of Ossawatomie. Brown boasts that he, with some confederates, went over into Missouri, and carried off a number of slaves and other property. This Ossawatomie Brown is the same to whom Gerrit Smith, in his electioneering speeches last Fall, attributed the salvation of Kansas.

General Paez, according to latest advices, arrived at Puerto Cabello Jan. 4. On tha following day he left for Valencia, tha actual seat of Government of Venezuela. The amended and reduced tariff of Venezuela went into operation Jan. 1. The new Consul at Laguayra, Mr. Andrew Jackson Smith, had entered upon the duties of his office.

We have some further intelligenca relative to the revolutionary movamant in Hayti. Genaral Geffrard at last advices, held the Department of the South, with his head-quarters at Gonaives, where he had 2,000 men, while Soulouque at the latest date was at the seaport of Arcahaye, with 4,000 men, intending to attack Geffrard. Gonaives shortly had been fortified.

If the records of the House of Congress may be trusted, the merit of diligence must certainly be ascribed to the Committee upon Postal Affairs. It has heaped the Clerk's table with reports and recommendations. To ocean steam lines, the franking privilege, additional clerkships, its attention has been directed. Almost every detail implicated directly or indirectly in the reform movement has been treated, save that which more immediately interests the public, and the fate of which is a topic of instant anxiety. Is the suggestion of the Postmaster-General to be adopted? Are we to have a uniform and elevated rate of postage? These questions the Committee has left unanswered, while the solution concerns everybody. Deference possibly for the corresponding Senate Committee may account for this silence. The recommendation of the Postmaster was no more than an executive echo of the known opinions of Mr. Hunter, and it may therefore be regarded as decorous to wait upon the tardy motions of that ponderous Senator—a determination pregnant with one advantage at least, namely, that it will postpone any change to the next Congress, and so afford the time needed for a full popular discussion.

And such discussion is much required. The most cursory attention to the subject will show that the existing system is viciously wrong; and it will also show that no more inequitable scheme for ameliorating it could be devised, than that proposed by the Postmaster-General. Let us beg attention to a single consideration.

The present uniform rate of three cents for each half-ounce, whatever the distance, was borrowed immediately from the British Post-Office. That in the British Islands the reduced postage scheme had more than realized the anticipations of its advocates was known. But it was not known how far it would apply to a country so wide-spread and so thinly peopled as the United States; and there were accordingly a number of far seeing men who prophesied the necessity of an early return to the higher rates. From the most authentic official source we now learn this unhappy prediction is fulfilled. The Postmaster-General says that nothing short of the resumption of the abandoned system can save the department from becoming an exhausting drain upon the Treasury. But the Postmaster-General is wrong. It is not so much the *reduction* as the *uniformity* of the rates of postage which has caused the change of system to disappoint our expectations. Indeed, if proof were wanted, at once, of the importance of the reduced rates, of the mischievousness of uniformity, and of the obvious direction reform ought to take, we need only resort to the following statistics of the Post-Office Department to find abundance of it. The latest accessible figures represent the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857:

	Pop. to the sq. mile.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Balance.
Eastern States, (6,)...67		$1,035,302	$1,214,484	$179,182
Middle States, (3,)....58		1,922,486	2,250,502	428,016
Western States, (6,)...18		4,260,061	1,660,608	699,543
Southern States, (15,).18		4,092,939	1,647,471	2,445,468

California, the District of Columbia, and the Territories, are for obvious reasons left out of this estimate.

It thus appears that during the fiscal year last reported the receipts of the Department from the Eastern and Middle States,—embracing nnder the latter designation, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania,—amonnted to $3,464,986. The expenses for the same period and section were $2,857,788. The profit to the Department, $607,198—jnst the sum annually thrown away upon the "Desert and Disunion" mail route to California.

The receipts from the Western States—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin—reached $1,580,608; the expenses, $2,280,061. Loss to the Department, in round numbers, $700,000.

The Southern, or Slave States, afforded a revenue of $1,647,471 against an outlay of $4,092,939; the balance against the Department being $2,445,468. In other words the whole fifteen Slave States together yielded only nine per cent. more than the single State of New-York, which gave $1,503,444; and $600,000 less than the aggregate of the three Middle States. It also appears that in the Northern, or Free States, the office fell only $92,155 short of being self-sustaining; while in the Southern, or Slave States, it lacked two millions and a half dollars of that result—a deficit the Northern States were obliged to pay.

The significance of these results is unmistakable. They show that a diminished rate of postage has augmented the revenue in the more densely settled portions of the country, where the distances from town to town are small; affording the assurance that with a reduction to a *cheap* rate, the profit would be yet further enhanced. The average population to the square mile, in the States where postage pays, is 63; the average population to the mile, in the States where the business is a losing one, is something less than 19. The possibility of cheap postage therefore is as the density of the population; a rule that carries us directly to the conviction that for any distance within the Eastern and Middle States—denoted perhaps, by five hundred miles—three cents for postage and carriers' fees would be a remunerative rate. But equity requires the extension of the same advantage to other localities, and so we approach the first term of a sensible reform; namely, *the reduction of rates for small distances*, in all parts of the country.

The second step follows inevitably. It is grossly unjust that the magnificent distances traversed by the mail carrier in the West and in the South should be paid for from the excessive charges made for the easy service of the North and East. A higher rate for longer distances and for heavier weight is a necessary amelioration; one as urgently demanded by the wants of the department, as it is by the wants of the people. A rate of five cents, including carriers' fees, would probably be sufficient for distances not exceeding a thousand miles; while ten cents is indicated as the maximum of domestic postage. But the actual figures to be established, and for what distances, are of secondary moment. What is wanted is a silding scale of rates adjusted to the two elements of distance and weight. That obtained, with the abolition of the entire franking privilege, or its charge upon the general treasury, and the Department must not only be self-sustaining, bnt would infallibly demonstrate the possibility of reducing the scale to what would really deserve the name of cheap postage.

The figures we present furnish abundant data for all these conclusions. Donbtless a case still more palpable may be derived from the results of last year. Let the Committees, therefore, overhaul the ledger of the Department, scrutinizing keenly its balance sheet, and they cannot mistake the direction to be pursued by a sensible reform.

Gambling Sanctioned by Law.—A bill that has been pending for some time in the Legislature of the State of Delaware, to grant a lottery charter for twenty years, has passed both branches, and only awaits the signature of the Governor, which is withheld. For the franchise thus to be conferred the managers agree to pay a bonus of $720,000, that is to say, $36,000 per annum. From it may in part be inferred how large are the profits of the business, and how great the losses of the deluded creatures who throw away their money in the purchase of tickets. $720,000 is a vast bribe for a small State, and yet Delaware has a character which ought to be worth more in her own eyes. The bill passed by a bare majority. It is difficult to believe that men holding seats in the Legislature would incur the personal disgrace which must attach to the supporters of such a scheme from public considerations alone; and the tempter who could offer a sum so munificent to the State, must be supposed capable of approaching with golden arguments the individuals whose votes were necessary to his success. Few members of the confederacy are willing, at this day, to authorize the wholesale gambling of lotteries, and we regret that Delaware should place herself prominently among them. But so it is.

The Presidential Bachelor and his Friends.

The social organ of the White House is lending confirmation strong as Holy Writ to the rumors which have already delighted the country of a projected internal improvement in the household of our venerable Chief Magistrate. Mr. Buchanan has evidently issued instructions to his domestic Herald in perfect conformity with the moral of the good old song, which warns young gentlemen that it is always safe to be off with the old love before they are on with the new. At least, such is the inference which our anxious nation may, perhaps, be permitted to draw from the extreme concern which the President manifests to convince all the world and the rest of mankind that no accomplished lady diplomatist had anything whatever to do with the sudden *volte-face* of the Administration on the Central American question, and with the consequent astonishment inflicted upon a distinguished Senator from North Carolina. The New-York *Herald* is well understood to be the next friend of the President in all affairs of the heart; and it is whispered in literary circles that the venerable Bennett is even now engaged upon an epithalamium for the approaching nuptials of the not less venerable Buchanan, in the style of those affecting verses to "Mary Ann," which the enterprising Bonner has just exhumed from the Potosi of the *Herald's* private drawer. It is therefore fair to presume that the President has instigated his poet laureate's sudden indignation at the abominable indifference of Senator Clingman to all the reports which have connected the name of Lady Gore Ouseley with the one sensible and defensible tergiversation of Mr. Buchanan's foreign policy. In the fervor of its impassioned argumentation, the *Herald* however has rather overstepped the modesty of nature, and manufactnres out of the fertility of its own consciousness something very like a scandalous interpretation of facts and statements, never before snpposed to involve anything bnt the most legitimate interference in a great public question, of a lady perfectly well qualified to govern her own actions by the rules of discretion, while putting the amiable facility of the Presidential character to the best profit for the nation in whose interests her own are deeply involved. The *Herald* does no more than justice, certainly, to the gallantry and chivalric feeling of Senator Clingman, who is a *beau ideal* among bachelors, if such a thing be possible, and an irreproachable gentleman. Bnt is it not going a trifle too far, even for the *Herald*, to create a slander in order that Senator Clingman may be abused for not controverting it? Nobody that we are aware of, excepting the *Herald*, has ever dared breathe a whisper derogatory to the position or the character of the lady whose championship has been so indiscreetly assumed; and Senator Clingman we are sure has far too much tact, courtesy and good sense to be sednced into so palpable a trap as this which has been spread for him. Marriage is honorable in all, and a President may gain as much as a bishop from being the husband of one wife; nor is it ever too late to mend. Bnt we really cannot see why a respectable Senator and an irreproachable lady should be sacrificed upon the altar of Hymen to signalize the President's repentance of his life-long misfeasance. The third Edward of England was far more considerate, feudal despot and mediæval fighting-man as he was, than onr astute modern Executive. When the evil tongues of the Heralds of that day wagged upon the lovely Countess of Salisbury, the high-minded Plantagenet read a lesson to all the ages, by blazoning the delicate subject matter itself of all their quips and quizzing, with the proudest motto of chivalry; and with *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, made the Order of the Garter an immortal rebuke to all evil-thinking and evil-speaking Peeping Toms of Coventry. Senator Clingman will in all probability enroll himself, *morally*, in this noble order. He has thought no evil of Lady Gore Ouseley, and he will not volunteer a defence of her against those who have, even to facilitate the matrimonial speculations of the President. But he will, perhaps, rejoice with the rest of us at the prospect that the White House and the State secrets of the Executive may be about to pass into keeping which will put them quite out of the reach even of the most innocently-mischievous, and the most inoffensively-fascinating of foreign representatives.

Curses Coming Home to Roost.—The Staten Islanders are just now affording a very remarkable demonstration of the truth of the Oriental proverb that curses, like chickens, come home to roost. The respectable inhabitants of Richmond County have applauded the acts of incendiaries, and done what they could to render incendiarism popular, as one of the means of obtaining redress for private grievances when the processes of law were too slow, or the results of an application to the constituted authorities not in conformity with the anticipations of the applicants. After the popular meetings which were held in Staten Island last Fall to approve of the burning of the Hospitals at Quarantine, what could the people of that lovely rural region anticipate, but that their rustic fellow-citizens would set fire to each others' dwellings and out-houses, whenever they had any little differences which could not be immediately and satisfactorily settled by law? We have not been in the slightest degree surprised, therefore, to learn that a great number of well-stocked barns, rich with the foison of the fields of Richmond County, have been made bonfires of during the past month. Within a few weeks there have been three large barns in different parts of the island, well-filled with hay and grain, burned to the ground, and the cause of the fire in each instance has been attributed to an incendiary. The farmers of Richmond County are in a state of great alarm at these repeated fires, are taking measures to secure themselves against the Fire-fiends that have sprung among them since the 1st of September, and are willing to resort to the summary method of obtaining justice on offenders if found; we have heard of a case of recent occurrence there, in which a family had their feelings outraged in a most scandalous manner by a sacrilegious defacement of their private burial-place—the foul act having been committed in retaliation by a neighbor for some fancied injury. We shall not be surprised to hear before long that the same men who lately justified in public the destruction of the Hospitals, are holding meetings to denounce the wretches who have set fire to their barns and dwelling-houses.

Pictures.

The Art treasures of our City have just received an important contribution from England in the shape of Mr. Charles Lucy's admirable painting of the Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers from Delft Haven. The fame of this picture has preceded it, and many of our readers will only need to be reminded that it won the great Government prize of £1,000 sterling at the Westminster Hall Exhibition of Designs for the frescoes of the British House of Commons, a few years ago, to recall the glowing descriptions then given of its impressive and poetical beauty. That a composition, the merit of which was so conspicuously acknowledged should not have been transferred to the enduring walls of the Parliamentary palace was the fault rather of the Pilgrims than of the Painter;—perhaps we ought to say, more truly, of tha Parliamentary Commissioners themselves, who felt bound to refuse to the Puritan exiles that place among the heroes of English history which they had denied to Oliver Cromwell among the sovereigns of Britain. However, nothing could make us more sharply realize what the Puritans were—how strong, and grave and formidable was their position in their own time—than this fact: that now, in the nineteenth century, Conservative England should feel herself bound to look on them askance; and should taboo from the Valhalla of her national renown tha very men whom we of America place at the head of our rolls of fame! Nor was the temptation slight, as any man who will give himself the pleasure of stepping into Mr. Frodsham's new rooms at No. 599 Broadway may easily satisfy himself. For there are few frescoes in either House of Parliament so effective as this, which Mr. Lucy has consecrated to our New-England forefathers.

The composition is dramatic and ideal, without being unnatnral or theatrical. In the centre of the group kneels the Pastor, Robinson, lifting his hands in benediction over his parting flock, and ponring his soul in prayer for them on the eve of this new exodus, so small and slight to human eyes, so big with unimaginable consequences, and in the sight of Heaven so truly grand. By his side a type of all that has been noble and beautiful in the womanhood of New-England and America looks ont from the earnest and lovely face of Mary Chilton, of whom tradition tells us (and who would dare or care to question it?) that her small foot was the first that pressed the rock of Plymouth at the disembarkation of the chosen band. As certainly her heart would have been tha last to quail before any trial or calamity upon tha sharp and narrow pathway of Faith. Bradford and Brewster, Mrs. Winslow and Carter are gathered simply bnt picturesquely in the foreground, while the eye of Mr. Longfellow would swiftly detect in the background the grave and manly features of Miles Standish, who is doing his best to comfort the tremulous spirit of his wife Rose, destined so soon to fade and perish in tha nipping air of the New World. The yard-arms of the little *Speedwell*, and the distant sea-line of the horizon, complete tha eloquent story, which is told with a pencil as firm and vigorous as the thought which presided over the conception.

How long Mr. Frodsham proposes to gratify onr citizens with the opportunity of studying this most interesting work we do not know; but the picture has been excellently engraved, and few who look upon the original will refuse themselves the satisfaction of making it thus vicariously their own. This, however, should not be the limit of our ownership in a painting which really is ours already—if not bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, at least spirit of our spirit. It ought properly to rest in the Washington Rotunda, where it certainly would find itself more at home than fantastical glorifications of Spanish cavaliers on the banks of the Mississippi; or, failing the national appreciation, in the capital of New-England, or the Pilgrim Hall of Plymouth town itself. Puritan history is not alone honored at these very pleasant rooms of Mr. Frodsham's, where, in the midst of many wonders of photography and engraving, the mind fresh from Burns festivals and general centennial honors paid to the most masculine of songsters, is attracted by a singularly effective group of Scottish worthies, in the nature of a grand Caledonian "Stndy of Heads," crowded with all the physiognomies which that extraordinary land has given to tha admiration of mankind, from Mary of Scotland and George Buchanan to the bright eyes of Burns, and the massive brow of Wilson, the noble head of Scott, and the soldier-like, seamed, and indomitable face of Indian Lord Clyde. Tha photograph is a Caledonian Club of immortals, in which all mortal Caledonians will find an inexpressible satisfaction. The application of photography to the work of engraving is gaining daily in perfection, and promises to be of the greatest valne in many ways. Besides the specimens which Mr. Frodsham has to show us, we find elsewhere—as, for instance, at Mr. Schaus' well-known rooms—some of the prettiest imaginable *bijoux* of this kind. Two delicate and ærial little pictures at Mr. Schaus' deserve special attention—one a fanciful embodiment of Tennyson's most fanciful sketch, "Adeline"—a mere *refrain* of a woman, yet not the less charming for that; and the other a lovely dream of two motherless children, itself as poetical as the verses of Whittier, which claim to have given it birth:

"Tha songs are sweet they sing beneath
The trees of life so fair;
But sweetest of the sounds of heaven
Shall be the children's prayer.
Then, darling, rest upon my breast,
And teach my heart to learn.
With thy sweet trust upon the arm
That folds us both unseen."

Popularity of Burns.—The fact that the birthday of Burns is kept as a festival in all parts of the world where the English language is spoken, and that his hundredth birthday has just been celebrated by an ovation such as was never paid to any poet before, does not indicate that he is the most popular of all poets. It is Burns the man, and not Burns the poet whose memory the world holds in such reverence. It is only through the poet that the man is known; and the man is reverenced for what he was, and not for what he wrote. There is a sure method of testing the popularity of a poet, and that is by the popular demand for his works, and, tried by this standard, Burns ranks only fourth or fifth among the dead poets of Britain. One of the most extensive book dealers in this country states that where one copy of Burns' poems is sold there are five of Byron's. The poets rank according to the trade scale as follows: first Shakespeare, then Byron, Moore comes third, and after him Wordsworth and Burns.

Conviction of Corrie, the Murderer.—The Jury in the case of Peter Corrie, indicted for the murder of Officer Rigbon, yesterday morning returned a verdict against the prisoner of "Murder in the first degree." The verdict meets the general expectation and is the only one that could be justly rendered in a case where guilt was so undoubted, and the necessity for exemplary punishment so imperative. Corrie, the partner of Cohen in guilt, is still in the jail at Towsontown, and it is probable that the sentence of the law will be passed on both by Judge Price at an early day.—*Balt. American*, Jan. 27.

A writer in tha Keeseville *Republican* urges the construction of a Railroad from Whitehall to Plattsburg, along the New-York side of Lake Champlain. He thinks the State ought to furnish the money.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM.—A meeting of the members of this Institution was held in the Chancellor's room of the University, near Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock last evening, Mr. JOHN A. FOSTER, President, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, Mr. W. EVARTSON SMITH delivered an address on "Heroism," showing that many a true hero, whose days had been spent in the cause of patriotism and humanity, had lived in neglect, and was now forgotten in death; while others, who had expired in the bloody fight and amid the thunders of the battle-field, had been consecrated as heroes, and their names handed down with honor to posterity. These latter were not to be considered the true heroes, for true heroism consisted not in actions done for the hope of renown, or in expectation of posthumous honor. In the course of his remarks, the speaker paid a compliment to the founder of Girard College, to the lamented Dr. KANE, and many of the American Revolutionary patriots, arguing that those were the class of men entitled to the distinction of true heroism. The address was received with loud applause. Mr. GEORGE W. FARLEY then read an essay, and was followed by a reading by Mr. CAZAUX, of the "Hill of Science." A debate followed on the question whether fear or the hope of reward was the more powerful influence in determining the bent of a man's life. The question was decided by the Vice-President in favor of reward, and by the President in favor of fear. The adjournment occurred at a late hour.

DISCOVERIES AND ABUSES OF THE CITY CONSTABLES.—In the inquest recently held upon the body of the man who was murdered in Elm-street, one of the two constables of the Ward, JAMES LOFTUS, just elected, and his predecessor of the previous year, JOHN GLASS, were presented as the perpetrators. Public attention has thereby been more particularly directed to this class of officials, and the necessity of some legislative action for their regulation is quite generally urged. Among the forty-four constables yearly elected in this City, some are undoubtedly worthy and capable men, but the office is too generally sought for dishonest purposes, and the ungoverned license with which its functions are abused is matter of common notoriety. Complaints of their malfeasance crowd upon the Mayor and the Justices, but, owing to the state of the laws in regard to them, there appears to be no very practicable remedy for the evil. It is only when they must face the Coroner and the District-Attorney for such wanton outrages as the Elm-street murder that they stand much chance of being brought to any serious account. There is much need of a responsible supervision over our City Constables which should afford some adequate protection as well against the civil as against the criminal outrages of which they may be guilty. At present their mischievous knavery and harassing extortions among the working classes of the City fall short of the Elm-street tragedy only in its bloody results.

BOOK-KEEPING IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—Comptroller HAWS and his Deputy, Mr. WARREN, have already made considerable progress in the preparation of a system of keeping the books of the various Departments—which, it is hoped, will insure greater correctness in details, and by which it will be possible, from examination of the accounts, to know exactly the condition of the financial affairs of the City. They have nearly completed a formula for the system, by which business shall hereafter be done. The new bureau of County Affairs has been organized, with Mr. CARY at its head; circulars have been issued presenting the formula under which the business of the bureau will be transacted, and notice has been given to the various parties having claims against the County to present them.

THE COLONEL COCKS COURT-MARTIAL CASE.—The court-martial which is progressing in the case of Colonel COCKS, charged with insubordination by General EWEN, will, it is thought, be concluded on the 14th of February. Colonel COCKS summed up for himself the other evening, and in doing so reflected with severity upon the manner in which the Judge-Advocate had conducted the case. He charged him with having used every means in his power to create a false and prejudiced opinion against him. He also complained of the form of the complaint, claiming that it should have been brought in the name of the people instead of a Brigadier-General; and on that ground he denied the jurisdiction of the Court. The Judge-Advocate will sum up on the 14th of February.

BURNED TO DEATH.—The number of persons that have been burned to death during the past month is extraordinary, both in Brooklyn and in New-York. For nearly a week the Brooklyn reports gave accounts of one a day, and the number in this City is much larger. The victims are nearly all either women or children, and the cause is always an accidental taking fire of their clothes. The frequency of such cases during the cold weather, when fires in open grates are common, should impress itself strongly upon the minds of parents and those having the care of children; and of all ladies wearing extensive skirts, who have occasion to move about in the vicinity of fires.

HAVE OUR STREETS BEEN CLEANED BY CONTRACT?—According to the report of the Comptroller, the money for cleaning the streets of the City during the past year has been drawn under the head of cleaning streets by contract. Now, the fact is notorious that Mr. MORRON refused to complete the contract for cleaning streets, passed by the Common Council; and it is also well known that the work has not been done by contract during the past year. It is, also, equally well known that the Charter requires that all work costing over $250 to be done by contract. Notwithstanding this, Mr. MORRON has kept the entire work of street-cleaning in his own hands; and the Mayor and Comptroller, while believing him competent for the position, have enabled him to do what he has done by signing his warrants.

THE HOBOKEN MODEL YACHT CLUB.—The members of this prosperous and well-managed Club gave their annual ball at Niblo's Saloon, on Wednesday evening. Hitherto it has been given in Hoboken; so many members now reside in the City, that it was considered judicious to change the *locale*. The members and their friends, numbering about 200 persons, enjoyed a very agreeable terpsichorean evening, to the music of Dodworth's Band. A more agreeable or better-ordered ball we have never attended. It was regarded as a success by the members, and assuredly so by their guests. The room was beautifully decorated with flags, and the members wore the elegant uniform of the Club.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The Sixteenth-street Baptist Church petitioned to be released from the assessment laid upon them for the building of a sewer in front of their edifice, on the ground that they are laboring under a debt of some $13,000 or $14,000. BENJ. NATHAN, Esq., President of the Jews' Hospital, in Twenty-eighth-street, petitioned for an appropriation for that institution. He stated that there are 28 patients at present in the Hospital, and that it does not confine itself to the treatment of Jews exclusively.

FIRE IN CITY HALL-PLACE—TWO HORSES BURNED.—At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the wooden stable of JOHN MARTIN, rear of No. 26 City Hall-place. There were five horses in the building, two of which were burned to death—one belonging to MICHAEL BARRY, a carman, and the other belonging to I. SNOW, also a carman. The two horses were valued at $350, and were uninsured. The other losses, including damage to the building, and hay and harnesses burned, are estimated at $550, on which there is no insurance. It was at first supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but it was afterwards ascertained that it originated from a lighted candle used by a carman while harnessing his horse. Mr. MARTIN and his wife and daughter sleot in a room adjoining the stables, and narrowly escaped being smothered by the dense smoke.

FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.—FIGHT BETWEEN FIREMEN.—The alarm for the Seventh District at 7 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a fire in the building No. 43 Beekman-street, occupied by JEREMIAH FALLY as a manufactory of fishing tackle. Sergeant WESTERINGHAM, of the Second Ward, put out the fire before the firemen arrived on the ground, but was himself badly burned about his hands. The entire damage was about $100, which is said to be covered by insurance. The firemen, having nothing else to do, amused themselves by a fight, the hostile demonstrations being mainly confined to the members of Engine Companies Nos. 30 and 40. The scrimmage was very lively and exciting while it lasted, and several went away carrying the marks of their hostiles. The worst sufferer was JOE HUTTON, Foreman of No. 40. He had his nose broken and his eyes so fearfully gouged that it is probable he will never recover his sight. He was taken to the Hospital. No arrests were made.

THE KILLING AND MAIMING AT THE FERRY BOATS.—Mr. E. MERRAM reports that, during the year 1858, eleven persons lost their lives at the ferry bridges; that ten persons were maimed, and twenty-nine fell into the water and were rescued. At the Fulton Ferry there was one life lost, four were injured, and seven fell into the water and were rescued. In 1857 there were three lives lost, three persons injured, and fifteen fell into the water and were rescued, at all the ferries. All of these misfortunes, he claims, occurred because the companies refuse to use the life-saving gates at the bridges.

THE STABBING IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—WM. LAWLER, who was stabbed by JOHN GALLAGHER, late on Wednesday night, while he was passing along Washington-street, near Rector, is now lying in a very critical condition at the City Hospital. Dr. SHRADY has probed his wound, and found it about three and a half inches in depth, and situated in a very dangerous locality, the knife having entered the cavity of the abdomen in the left hypochondric region, and probably penetrated some of the small intestines in that region. His recovery is considered extremely doubtful.

REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—The United States District-Attorney has removed his quarters into the new building at No. 41 Chambers-street, so that at last the United States Courts are all under one roof—a great convenience to suitors and to lawyers especially. The rooms of the District-Attorney are on the second-floor and will be convenient, except that some of the rooms will be dark. The contractor seems not to have duly considered the question of light in the arrangement of the building.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.—The long subsisting contract between the owners of the Stonington line of steamers and the Stonington Railroad Company having expired, a rumor has prevailed for some time that new arrangements would be entered into, involving important changes in this and other passenger routes to Boston. A portion of the stockholders favor the organization of a new line, embracing the two elegant steamers *Plymouth Rock* and *Commonwealth* to be run directly to Providence instead of Stonington. The principal arguments urged for the proposed change are that they would them have but one railroad to deal with in the matter of freight, instead of two as at present, and that it would also overcome the objection which many now have to this route—that of being turned out at midnight to take the cars, which is particularly inconvenient where there are ladies and children, and then arriving in Providence or Boston at a very early hour. The Norwich and Worcester route would continue to run two boats as at present. Nothing definite, however, has been done. The *Plymouth Rock* has had new boilers put in, and left last evening at her usual hour. The *Vanderbilt*, it is expected, will be got afloat as soon as there is an easterly wind and higher tides.

THE GOULDY TRAGEDY.—JOANNA MURPHY, one of the servant girls in the employ of the Gouldy family at the time of the attempted butchery of the family by young GOULDY, had an operation performed upon her yesterday at the City Hospital. It will be remembered that she was discharged from the Hospital as cured about a month ago, and that a few days since, having a relapse, she was again admitted for medical treatment. At the operation yesterday a number of detached fragments of the skull, which pressed upon the brain, and which produced the relapse, were removed. It is believed that she will now entirely recover.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—PROPOSITION TO SELL THEIR PROPERTY.—At a meeting of the American Institute last evening, the Trustees were authorized to advertise for proposals for purchasing or leasing their property in Broadway, with a view to removing further up town. They have already been offered $14,000 a year for the use of their building. Reports will be received next Thursday.

SERIOUS FALL FROM A WINDOW.—About 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, an Irishwoman, about 40 years of age, named ANNA MCCARTY, residing at No. 30 Trinity-place, while engaged in hanging some clothes upon a line from the second-story window, fell into the yard below and received serious injuries about her face, body and hands. She was taken to the City Hospital and given in charge of Dr. SHRADY, the House Surgeon, who dressed her wounds. She is now in a comfortable position, and is expected to recover.

THE STATEN ISLAND FIRE.—The fire at 1 A.M., yesterday, on Staten Island, was a barn adjoining the Seaman's Retreat, owned by C. VANDERBILT. There were about 20 tons of hay in the building, which was destroyed. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.—The number of arrivals of immigrants at this port during the week ending on the 26th inst. was 504, making a total of 2,037 since the commencement of this year. For a corresponding period in 1858, the arrivals were 2,365—a decrease of 328.

DEATH FROM TAKING AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.—ROBERT CULVERT, a young Scotchman, who resided at No. 48 Beach-street, died yesterday from taking an overdose of laudanum. He took the laudanum to relieve acute pain to which he was subject, and through mistake took too much. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

AN ARM CUT OFF BY A CIRCULAR SAW.—EBENEZER BASSETT, a wood-sawyer, was sawing wood yesterday, in West-street, with a circular saw, when his left arm came in contact with the edge of the saw, and was instantly severed above the elbow. He was taken to the Hospital and properly cared for.

THE ELM-STREET MURDER.—WILHELM DECKER, proprietor of No. 21 Elm-street, who was shot the evening ROBERT OWENS was murdered, was yesterday reported as in a more critical state than he has been at any time since the night of the shooting. He still lies at the Hospital, and it is the opinion of his physicians that he will live but a day or two.

A STEAM-TUG BURNED.—Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, the steam-tug *C. Durant*, lying at Red Hook Point, was totally destroyed by fire. She was owned by Capt. BETTS and others, was five years old and partially insured.

Police Reports.

AMERICAN UNION OF INVENTORS.—The charge of swindling preferred against the Managers of the American Union of Inventors—the alleged swindling consisting of a failure to pay a bill of $150, for coal furnished by a Wooster-street coal dealer—was resumed yesterday before Justice WELSH. Mr. MAGOQUOS, agent for Mr. THORPE, the coal-dealer, testified that he called frequently with the bill at the office of the managers in Broadway, that he zealously urged its payment, and that they were as frequent and zealous in their excuses for non-payment. He asked for security, and was referred to Mayor Tiemann and other parties, said to compose the Board of Managers. Mayor Tiemann was sworn, and in his testimony asserted that the only positive connection he ever had with the Union, was having officiated on one occasion as Chairman at a preliminary meeting, held at the Cooper Institute a few days subsequent to the burning of the Crystal Palace. Afterwards he was informed that he had been elected President of the Board, which position he refused to accept, not having time to attend to its duties. John B. Davidson, Clerk for the Union, stated that he attended all the meetings of the Board while they occupied rooms at No. 622 Broadway, but that, to the best of his recollection, neither Peter Cooper, George Law or Oliver Charlock had attended any of the meetings. The further examination was postponed till next Friday.

FELL INTO BAD HANDS.—Charles, Morris is a middle-aged man, and hails from Nova Scotia. He arrived in the City a day or two ago, and stopped at the International Hotel. On Wednesday evening he started out from his hotel for a walk, and strayed into a lager-bier saloon in Centre-street, chatted gaily with the female inmates, drank hot drinks with his feminine entertainers—and soon everything was in a whirl. The Nova Scotian was shortly afterwards discovered by a policeman lying insensible in the street. He was picked up, taken to the Station-House, and restored to consciousness,—the restoration being accompanied by the discovery that he had been robbed. Subsequently a German girl named Louisa Guizner was arrested, and confessed having helped herself to $20 of the Nova Scotian's money, which she stated she handed over to John Gill. Gill was arrested, and by his manner of upbraiding the girl, indicated that he considered himself in a peck of trouble. Both parties were committed to the Tombs.

AN UNFORTUNATE JERSEYMAN.—John Vanseldon, of Hohokus, N. J., arrived in the City yesterday. He bought a brass watch at a mock auction store in Greenwich-street, kept by Israel Levi, and in short, was put through a regular swindling programme, which ended in his getting two brass watches, and Levi getting $34 of his bills. He went before Justice WELSH, told his case, and a warrant was issued, and Levi arrested. The mock-auctioneer gave bail to answer a charge of swindling, and the victimized Jerseyman was locked up at No. 68 White-street to insure his attendance as a witness when needed. He stoutly protested against any such deprivation of his liberty, but his protests were unavailing.

ARREST OF DISREPUTABLE FEMALES.—The Fifth and Eighth Ward Police on Wednesday evening made a foray among the disreputable females in Broadway. About thirty were arrested and lodged in the Station-houses til the two Wards named. A portion of them were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and sent up to the Island for terms varying from three to six months. Some of the remainder were taken before Justice WELSH, who also assigned them a few months' residence on Blackwell's Island. The prisoners formed a curious and motley company, some being well dressed and others most scantily apparalled.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—At an early hour yesterday morning, some burglars were discovered plying their profession in the house in Twenty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, formerly occupied by a widow woman, named Hermann, who lately died. The burglars leaped out of a rear window, scaled the fence and darted down the street. A policeman nabbed two of them but the third escaped. The arrested parties proved to be John O'Brien and Mark B. Kinnar, two illustrious ornaments of the burglar's profession. Kinnar has been but a few days off the Island. Justice KELLY committed the two prisoners for trial.

BITING OFF A NOSE.—John McArgel and Patrick Burke had an altercation on Wednesday evening, which ended in the latter biting off a piece of the former's nose. Patrick and the amputated portion of his nose were yesterday brought before Justice KELLY. The *prima facie* evidence was deemed conclusive against Patrick, and he was locked up, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer the charge of mayhem.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE LATE FATAL AFFRAY AT A BAXTER-STREET GROCERY.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner GANSLE upon the body of PATRICK GERAHTY, who died, on Wednesday evening, from violence received almost a week ago at the porter-house of J. O'DONNELL, No. 93 Baxter-street, as heretofore reported in the TIMES. Several witnesses were sworn, and corroborated the facts of the case as already published. The deceased was in the drinking saloon referred to on the evening of the 18th, and was very much intoxicated. Several persons were playing cards, and he disturbed them very much by his loud talking and interference. The bar-keeper took hold of him and ejected him from the place, and very soon afterwards one of the window sashes was smashed in from the outside. CHARLES FIELDS and EDWARD ROONEY immediately ran out of the saloon, and soon after their return the deceased was found lying insensible on the side-walk, and the blood pouring from his ears and nose. GERAHTY shortly rallied and lived nearly a week. No one saw the accused parties assault the deceased, but from the evidence the Jury were inclined to the belief that it was they who committed the violence, and they rendered the following verdict: "That the said PATRICK GERAHTY came to his death by congestion of the brain and pneumonia, the result of injuries received at the hands of CHARLES FIELDS and EDWARD ROONEY, [illegible] not being residents, the accused parties were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. They are both young, unmarried men, and deny the charge. The deceased was 36 years of age, of Irish nativity, and leaves a family residing at No. 87 Baxter-street.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

REPAVING BROADWAY—CAN AN ALDERMAN HOLD THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS?

The presentation, before the Board last evening, of a petition from Mr. GILBERT S. MATHEWS, asking that the contract for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement might be given to him, and stating that he would perform the work at a price which would save the City $25,000 on 100,000 superficial square yards, gave rise to some debate.

Alderman BOOLE moved that it be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman PECK moved that it be laid on the table to be taken up when the ordinance with regard to paving Broadway, tabled at the last meeting, should be considered.

Aldermen GENET and BOOLE said this proposition of Mr. Mathews was of a piece with the Buncombe speeches of the last meeting. The Board refused to lay the communication on the table (7 to 9) and referred it to the Committee on Streets.

The Clerk commenced to read a communication from John P. Cumming & Co., who proposed to repave Broadway according to the plan of Mr. Waterbury, at $1 37½ (instead of $1 50) per square yard for the pavement, and 30 cents (instead of 35 cents) per square foot for bridge stones.

Alderman GENET moved that the reading be dispensed with, and that the communication be referred to the Committee on Streets. Aldermen DARRAGH and OWENS objected, but the motion was carried.

The report of the Committee on Finance, adverse to allowing the Superintendents of roads, wharves, piers and slips, repairs and supplies, lands, and pieces, lamps and gas and fire apparatus, the sum of $250 each for wagon hire while in pursuit of their official duties, was adopted.

A petition for remission of taxes being presented, Alderman BRADY objected to its receipt, inasmuch as the Counsel to the Corporation had given his opinion that the Board of Supervisors alone had the right to remit taxes. The paper was referred.

A proposition was received from Messrs. J. M. & W. Shute, offering to repave Broadway according to the plan of Mr. Waterbury, at a rate not to exceed $1 30 per square yard of surface, and 30 cents per square foot for bridge-stone. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, that the appointment of Alderman SEAORIST to the office of Commissioner of Deeds was a valid act was read.

A resolution in favor of appointing Alderman SEAORIST a Commissioner of Deeds brought Alderman GENET to his feet. With all deference to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, he denied that a member of the Board could, under the Charter, hold any other office. Much debate followed. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, (6 ayes, 9 nays.) After some further speech-making the resolution was adopted, (8 ayes, 7 nays.)

Alderman GENET insisted that Alderman SEAORIST vote on the subject.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that he be excused.

The President decided that Alderman SEAORIST could not vote, inasmuch as he was personally interested in the subject.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Arts and Sciences.

PETITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR RESERVOIR-SQUARE.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, in Room No. 8 City Hall. The first business brought up was a petition of the managers of the American Institute for permission to erect a building on Reservoir-square for the exhibition of the products of American Industry. After the reading of numerous favorable petitions, S. V. HOFFMAN, Esq., on behalf of his wife, who owns 37 lots in the immediate vicinity of the Square, remonstrated against its use for such purposes. He also read a remonstrance signed by R. T. LIVINGSTON, whose wife owns 35 lots facing on the Square, on Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street. Mr. E. E. ANDERSON said that the property-owners on three sides of the square, the north, east and south, were utterly opposed to its being diverted from the purposes for which it was originally set apart. Their wishes should be regarded, he thought, rather than those of a few lovers of the Fine Arts.

Mr. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, on behalf of the American Institute, insisted that the good to be accomplished was not limited to a few persons, but that it would be extended over the whole country. To establish this position, he sketched the history of the Institute from the first exhibition it ever held, when a single negro drove the only machine, to the time when five steam-engines of 200-horse power were necessary. It was the purpose of the managers to erect a building one story high on that site, which should be elegant, commodious and attractive.

Mr. MINOS, Recording Secretary, read some extracts from the minutes of a late meeting of the American Institute, which set forth in detail the plans and purposes the managers had in view. He urged emphatically that they would do nothing prejudicial to property-holders.

Mr. BANKS replied for the property-holders, quoting the law of 1853, which, in his opinion, precluded the lease of the square, unless to the highest bidder at public auction.

JOHN T. WHITE, Esq., Receiver of the Crystal Palace, spoke of the property left there by the Crystal Palace Company, such as the iron fence, several pipes, fountains, &c. He claimed, in case it should be leased to the American Institute, that the private parties who invested some $40,000 there should share in any pecuniary benefit which was to be derived from such lease. He spoke with a great deal of severity of the course which the City authorities pursued in depriving the Crystal Palace managers of the control of the square.

Mr. LEONARD rejoined, defending the managers of the American Institute from the aspersions cast upon them.

Mr. HOFFMAN did not believe that the American Institute had the means to erect such a building as they proposed. If they could give sufficient guaranty of their ability to do so it would put a different face on affairs. Every property-holder but one, who owned only 75 feet facing on the square, was now utterly opposed to any such lease for the purpose stated.

The report of the Board of Councilmen in favor of erecting ornamental kiosks in certain streets of the City, was then taken up. These structures are to be hexagonal or octagonal in form, of twelve or fourteen feet high, and two feet in diameter. The frame is to be of iron and the panels of glass. At night it is intended they shall be brilliantly illuminated. Before 11 o'clock in the evening they are to be at the disposal of apple women, &c., on condition that they shall keep them clean; after that hour Policemen are to be permitted to occupy them. The projectors, BABCOCK & CARLEN, say that all the revenue they expect to derive from them would be from renting the panels for advertisements. Several citizens objected strongly on various grounds to any such permission being granted, the petitioners. On account of the difficulty Messrs. BABCOCK & CARLEN had in making themselves understood, as they did not speak English readily, it was determined to give them another hearing.

Board of Councilmen.

AN ADDITION TO THE LOBBY.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock P. M., the President in the Chair.

Several reports were made from the appropriate Committees. Among others that of the Fire Department to accept the proposition of the Fire Insurance Companies respecting the steam fire engine; from the same, non-concurring with the Board of Aldermen in giving Steam Fire Engine "J. G. Storm" to Engine Company No. 42; of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming the assessment list for building sewer in Grove and Fourth streets, from Barrow street to 175 feet east of Bleecker; also for building sewer in Morton-street, from Bedford; also in Spring-street between Washington-street and Hudson River; also in Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Thirty-first-street; the same for regulating and grading Seventy ninth-street, between Broadway and Hudson River. All of which were laid over. The report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy for 1859 was laid on the table.

A report in favor of dredging out the slip foot of Broad-street, between Piers Nos. 4 and 5 East River, was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. Also, to the same Committee, communication in favor of repairing Piers Nos. 4 and 6 East River. The report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of increasing the amount paid to fire companies for gas, from $40 to $75 per year, was laid over. The report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of confirming Document No. 536 from the Fire Commissioners, being appointments and resignations, was concurred in, 21 to 3.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to proceed to Albany to report any legislation that may affect the interests of the City. Reports from the Committee on Assessments were adopted for sewers in Elizabeth-street, between Bayard and Canal, also in Hudson between Barrow and Hudson streets; also for sewer in Jackson-street from the East River to 75 feet north of Monroe-street. A report from the same Committee was adopted in favor of paving Madison-avenue with Belgian pavement.

Councilman TOWNSEND was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Committee on the Almshouse Department, and Mr. HALL to fill vacancy in the Committee on Ordinances.

Adjourned to Monday at 5 P. M.

A WHOLE FAMILY NARROWLY ESCAPE SUFFOCATING TO DEATH IN PORT JARVIS.—On Tuesday morning last, the whole household of Mr. JOHN GREEN, of Port Jarvis, Orange County, had perhaps the narrowest escape from a painful death on record. It appears that on Monday, Mr. GREEN, who is the proprietor of the Quassauk House in that village, purchased a quantity of charcoal, about four barrels, which were placed in the cellar. About 2 o'clock he was awakened from sleep by the stifling fumes of burning charcoal. He immediately arose and gave the alarm, by this means saving the whole household from a fearful and horrible death. The charcoal had by some means caught fire, filling the house with smoke and the deadly fumes of carbonic acid gas which arises from burning charcoal. By the assistance of the neighbors who rushed from their dwellings at the cry of fire, the flames were extinguished. It was perhaps fortunate after all that [illegible]

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. steam frigate *Brooklyn* went into commission on Wednesday. The following is a list of her officers as far as reported: Capt. FARRAGUT; Lieutenants W. C. B. S. Porter, Albert Smith, W. Jeffers, W. Mitchell and J. A. Adams; Doctors Minor, Christian and Leach; Purser Locker; Chief Engineer, Joshua Follansbee; First-Assistants, Edwin E. De Luce and W. B. Brook; Second-Assistant, Marshall O. Jordan; Third-Assistants, J. W. Whittaker, Fred. E. Brown, —— Snyder and Geo. H. White; Gunner, Wm. Allen.

AN AMERICAN SHIP-MASTER REWARDED.—Lord NAPIER has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, accompanied with a case containing a handsome telescope, as a present from Lord MALMESBURY, on behalf of the British Government, to Capt. THOMAS S. ELLIS, of the American bark *France*, as a grateful recognition of his services to the Master and crew of the British vessel *Magistrate*, of Liverpool, who having been compelled to abandon their ship under circumstances of great danger and distress, were courageously rescued by Capt. ELLIS, and generously entertained by him on board the *France*, during a period of eighteen days. The gift was accompanied by an expression of thanks to Capt. ELLIS from Her Majesty's Government. The telescope was forwarded to Collector SCHELL, of this port; by whom it was presented to Capt. ELLIS, who acknowledged the gift in becoming terms.

Venezuela.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PAEZ—REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO CARACAS—THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT LAGUAYRA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Journal.

CARACAS, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

General PAEZ arrived at Puerto Cabello on the 4th inst., direct from Cumana, and left the next day for Valencia, still unable to walk, in consequence of the accident with which he met in New-York previous to his departure. Otherwise his health is excellent, and he has on all occasions expressed himself deeply grateful to the people and authorities of the United States, which he loves as dearly as his own country. The General, whether President or not, will govern the country with his influence and advice, and, undoubtedly, will exert himself to keep it on the most friendly terms with our country.

The new tariff went into effect on the 1st instant. The duties on all the articles of importation have been greatly reduced.

Thirty days after the adjournment of the Convention, Caracas will again be the capital. Valencia has not the necessary buildings for all the public offices, and sufficient conveniences for the Diplomatic Corps, whilst Caracas is well provided with all the comforts that can be desired.

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH, the newly-appointed Consul for the port of Lagueyra, has already entered upon the duties of his office. His predecessor, Y. J. GOLDINO, has resided at that port upwards of thirty years.

PROPOSED TERRITORY OF COLONA.—The name selected for the gold-bearing region in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, is Colone; which Territory takes in the western portions of both Kansas and Nebraska. Col. H. J. GRAHAM, who is at Washington as the Delegate of the inhabitants, to urge the establishment by Congress of a Territorial Government for Colona, furnishes the following information about the country he represents. As to its climate he says that remoteness from the sea and altitude secure a tonic atmosphere, warm, cloudless, brilliant and serene; and in respect to soil, that there are level meses of great fertility, cañons, delicious valleys, rivers, and great forests. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, fruits and vegetables, of all kinds, can be cultivated abundantly and successfully. A rich, heavy burden of grass covers the ground, especially on the bottoms along the streams. The only drawback is lack of rain in Summer and Autumn. Gold is abundant and more equally distributed than in California. Agriculturists are turning their attention that way, as well as miners. Col. G. expects an immense emigration in the Spring, and that, before the close of another year, the Territory will contain 100,000 inhabitants.

A writer in the new number of the *Westminster Review* urges the public payment of members of Parliament. "Distinctly we believe," says the *Westminster*, "that every member of Parliament ought to receive a handsome salary—£800 a year at least, perhaps £1,000—and he bound to give the nation his undivided energies. The law still subsists by which he may claim wages from his constituents, but with modern notions this cannot easily or generally be resuscitated. To be paid by them would be thought degrading—to be paid from the Queen's Treasury is an honor."

To Newspaper Publishers and Job Printers.
The subscribers offer for sale one second-hand Folio Post Single large Cylinder Job Printing Machine.
One second-hand Adams Job Press, platen 29x25
One second-hand Single large Cylinder Printing Machine, with fly-wheel to work by hand, bed 26x40. Price $800.
Also, several second-hand Double and Single Cylinder Newspaper Presses, Washington Presses, &c., &c.
Apply to R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway,

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarnut is a Rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of wind or flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Hutchings' Life Exhilarant; it will make you strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of youth to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarnut is Quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of dyspepsia, kidney complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous and sickly should try it. Sold at No. 165 Chambers st.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Don't be Humbugged.—The only certain cure and sure preventive of Piles is DR. PARKER'S ORIGINAL MEDICINAL PAPER. All respectable druggists sell it. Packages of 300 sheets, 25 cents; 600, 50 cents; 1,200, $1. Principal Office, No. 410 Broadway.

Barthelf's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

Balls and Parties vs Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin and kid slips and gaiters for balls and parties. India-rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unsurpassed.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

HAINE.—At Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, the lady of Richard B. Haines, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

MESIER—SUMNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at the D. R. Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, WILLIAM MESIER, Esq., to Mrs. MARY S. SUMNER, all of this City.

ONDERDONK—CORNELISON.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, the Hon. HORATIO C. ONDERDONK, of Manhasset to MISS ANNA E. CORNELISON, of Flatbush.

BRADBURY—ROSSMAN.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 27, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. Dr. D. D. Demarest, J. H. BRADBURY, of New-York City, to ANNIE, only daughter of Allen Rossman, Esq., of the former place.

EARLY—WOOLSTON.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Jan. 24, by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of the Mayor, R. MORRIS EARLY to JENNIE L., daughter of Thomas L. Woolston, Esq.

DIED.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., ELIZABETH S., wife of Geo. S. Wright, and daughter of Rufus Read, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 215 West 23d-st., on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Cincinnati and Cleveland papers please copy.

VAN KLEEK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, JOHN FRANCIS, only child of Mary A. and Dr. John R. Van Kleek, aged 3 years,

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
[illegible] EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND NIGHT
of the
GRAND FESTIVALS,
FRIDAY, Jan. 28.
GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE
OPENING NIGHT.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of
DAN RICE,
who will appear again on
THIS EVENING,
with the great horse,
EXCELSIOR,
THE COMIC MULES
and the
TRAINED ANIMALS,
The management likewise wish to direct attention to the engagement of
Mr. WHITBY AND FAMILY,
with their
FAMOUS DANCING [illegible]
and
WONDERFUL [illegible]
Full particulars of the performance of this talented family will be given in the bills.
With these and several other
NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES,
and the whole force of Nixon & Co.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
Headed by the great McLVIN, [illegible] LITTLE ALICE, the renowned Lady [illegible] and RIDER,
THE ARTISTES OF THE [illegible]
NUMBERING OVER [illegible] PERFORMERS,
forming the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ever shown in
ONE ESTABLISHMENT.
The high character of Nixon's Circus is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the first classes of the community.
The performances will commence at 7½, and will be finished at half-past 9 o'clock.
EQUESTRIANISM, [illegible]NESS.
The first
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
will be given to-morrow, commencing at 2 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
[illegible]
Mr. LESTER WALLACK will [illegible] NEW DRAMA!
Mr. WALLACK [illegible] VETERAN.
[illegible] EFFECT
of the
TWO GRAND TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
and
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ARMS, FURNITURE, &c.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE VETERAN;
or,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.
FRENCH.

[illegible] Belmar, of the French Infantry	Mr. Wallack
[illegible] Belmar, his son	Mr. Lester Wallack
[illegible] Orville, Lieutenant	Mr. Wheatleigh
[illegible] Lucille, [illegible] Mortier	Mr. Lavere
[illegible]	Mr. Tree
[illegible]	Mr. Lascelles
[illegible]	Mr. Bernard
[illegible] Darcy, niece to the Colonel	Mr. Hodges
[illegible] Pinchable, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel	Miss Mary Gannon
[illegible] Gray, the Vivandiere	Mrs. Vernon
	Miss Tree

ARABS.

The Emir Mohammed	Mr. Dyott
[illegible] Ibrahim, his sister	Mrs. Hoey

NYBANS.

The Sultan of Nyra	Mr. Bangs
Miss Agra	Mr. Brougham

(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)

[illegible]	Chief of the Guard Mr. Chippendale
[illegible] Nourredan	(Dealer in figs) Mr. Young
[illegible] Meslvad	Mr. Jefferies
[illegible]	Mr. Oliver
[illegible]	Mr. C. Parsloe
[illegible]	(Chief Sultana) Mrs. Sloan
[illegible]	(her attendant) Miss Orton
Azan	(leader of the Almehs) Miss E. Heanade

Nubian Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Turkish Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.
The performance terminates
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for
EIGHTY SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
thereby proving it to be, without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by
LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the farce, never before acted here, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will give
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
when she will pass through New-York on her way to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West.
On this occasion will be represented, for the first and only time, Donizetti's admired opera of
DON PASQUALE.
in which Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will appear, for the first time in America, in her celebrated rôle of
NORINA.
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTE.
The sale of tickets ($1 each) commences on THURSDAY, Feb. 11.
Mlle. Piccolomini will leave for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Under the management of JOHN MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1859,
Benefit and Last Appearance of Mr. G. C. CHARLES.
IRELAND AS IT IS.

Ragged Pat	Mr. G. C. Charles
Judy O'Trot	Miss Julia Daly
Caroline Merton	OUR GAL. Miss Julia Daly
Felton	BRIAN O'LYNN. Mr. G. C. Charles

The new, original American Comedy,
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
will be produced most positively on
MONDAY EVENING.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan 28,
The entertainment will commence with
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
Acrobatic Feats [illegible] Messrs. Foster & Dexter
Followed by HAROLD HAWK.
After which, a new Pantomime, entitled
THE RIVAL CLOWNS.
To conclude with MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee [illegible] Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairleve [illegible] Miss Lucille,
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28,
The performance will commence with the play of the
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
The Chourineur [illegible] Mr. E. Eddy.
After which, the grand Equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa [illegible] Mr. Fitzgerald.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
THE WEBB FAMILY OF BRILLIANT COMEDIANS
WILL PERFORM
The roaring farce,
A TINKER AND A TAILOR.
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES BY MASTER PHILO NATHANS.
Mr. and Mrs. DeBach, W. Pastor, Rivers, Sands, Crosby, Dacre, &c.
TONY PASTOR, CLOWN.
Every Evening at 7½ o'clock, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 2 o'clock. Entrance in 14th-st. Admittance, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Second Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By Messrs. G. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEECKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. H. R. BALL respectfully announces that he will give his
FIRST DRAMATIC READING,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1859,
On which occasion the subject will be the entire play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
For sale at the principal Hotels, Music and Bookstores, and at Niblo's Garden.

[illegible] G. VANDENHOFF'S
[illegible] AT HOPE CHAPEL,
[illegible] 9th inst.
[illegible] AND DICKENS,
[illegible] and the great Trial at
[illegible] PICKWICK!
[illegible] at 8 o'clock.

[illegible] GRAND [illegible] SONGS AND BALLADS
[illegible] Gems. THIS EVENING [illegible] at 7½ o'clock, with [illegible] Admission 25 cents; [illegible] cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS A. M. [illegible]
At LYRIQUE HALL, [illegible]
URDAY, Jan. 29, [illegible]
GLOVE and "[illegible]
NUTS," by [illegible]
Ite, &c., &c. [illegible]
will sing "O, [illegible]" and "THE THREE FISHERS," [illegible] male voices,) recently composed by [illegible]ECK, who will play [illegible] the evening. [illegible]ar request, his "THE MOMENT" [illegible] for piano. Tickets 50 cents. To be had [illegible] book stores, and at the door on the evening. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WILL SOON CLOSE.
[illegible] GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
[illegible] place, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway. Open EVERY [illegible]noons of the Holy Land. Open EVERY [illegible]ING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and [illegible]DAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, JAN. 28.—GRAND GALA DAY.—Performances at 3 o'clock and at 7½ o'clock by the ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS AND COMEDIANS. The most talented Troupe in the world, who have been greeted wherever they have been by CROWDED HOUSES and DELIGHTED AUDIENCES, in addition to a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, BANJO SOLO, by O. A. SEABLES, FANCY DANCES by W. A. CHRISTY, BURLESQUE POLKA by CHRISTY AND BLAIR. In concert with LIFE IN THE SOUTH the EXQUISITE AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Garden, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

THE FINE ARTS.—F. RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION of American Scenery is now open at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 9 to 4 and 6 to 10. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR MITCHELL.
The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that Prof. MITCHELL will give an extra Lecture, as a tendered complimentary benefit to himself, on
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,
Subject—*The Great Unfinished Problems of the Universe with the Motions of the Sun and Planets through Space, and the Determination of the Centre of the Stellar Universe.* He will exhibit new methods of Astronomical Observations by which these great problems will be solved.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Number of tickets limited to 4,000. For sale at the book and music stores and the Academy.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., will lecture on the above subject before the Gillette Young Men's Association in the very Baptist Church, West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door and of F. R. Reiway, P. H. Leonard, Lorin Clark, James Sandford, Geo. B. Durfee, P. S. Taggart, Lecture Committee.

BURNS' TAM O'SHANTER.
Professor TAVERNER'S Reading at Clinton Hall on SATURDAY next will include Shakespeare's Macbeth and Burns' celebrated Tam O'Shanter.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock—*Measure for Measure.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock—*Anthony and Cleopatra.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock—*King John.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—*Macbeth.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 EAST 13TH-ST.
New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Pupils can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies, on Monday and Thursday from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. To commence on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
In Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 8 Astor-place.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 west 14th st., New-York, and No 124 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION
Will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.
Podworth's two bands of 100 musicians are engaged. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $60, $165, $230, $250, $300, $370, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustavus Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 28 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

COLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $60, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S BERRY, No. 456 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1471 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GREAT CHANCE.—A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave grand diagonal rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted for three years, in perfect order, worth $550, been used a few months, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

TO LAWYERS.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR OF this City, who expects to leave for California about the 1st of February, and to return within twelve weeks, will take charge of commissions for examining witnesses, and of other legal matters. Address (this week) Box No. 507 Post-Office, New-York.

EXCLUSIVELY TO LADIES.—PERIODICAL Regulvies, essential to health and comfort, sent free to any address. Price $2, which may be paid in advance or on delivery of the parcel. Address NEW-YORK ELASTIC CO., No. 325 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE,
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls, in city or country; both are excellent cooks, make the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; are first-rate laundresses, understand the management of milk and butter; will be found careful and assistous to satisfaction. Have the best of reference. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCED servant as cook and laundress or general servant. is a very reliable, trustworthy young woman, not afraid of work, perfectly neat, obliging and respectful. Unquestionable reference given—a most superior washer and ironer and good cook. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CLEAN, SMART and tidy young woman, as general housemaid, or as chambermaid or laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker; is also a good plain sewer; will make herself generally useful; has the best of references from former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, or as chambermaid and to do part of the washing. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class English cook; understands her business in all its branches—soups, creams, jellies, pastries, guava; would engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, for three days. Good reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and seamstress; one as cook, &c. Also, by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESpectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker, and has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 146 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for one week if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; would take charge of one or two grown up children. Best of City reference from her last employer. No objection to the country. Address No. 158 West 15th-st. until engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages $7. Also, a girl of 18, to wait on table, mind children; is a good chambermaid; wages $5. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook and to assist in the washing, or to cook and to do the washing. Can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY EFficient and well-recommended girls; one as good cook, a washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chamber maid and plain sewer. They may be seen, until suited, at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, in a gentleman's family, and would not mind going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st., next door to Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A young woman; understands French fluting and plaiting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 6th st., in the book-store near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress. has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 170 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good city references; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days at No. 125 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, a situation as nursery governess, or companion to a lady; has the highest testimonials of character and ability. Can be seen at Mrs. GREEN'S, No. 820 Broadway, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young woman who is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock on Friday or Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every kind of cooking; private families only apply; has seven years' City reference. apply at No. 56 6th-st., two or three doors from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant French woman as a child's nurse and chambermaid and seamstress. Wages low. Apply at No. 252 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress and can do plain sewing; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at 365 6th av., between 23d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing; has lived in her last situation eight years; City reference. Apply, for two days, at 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 15 years of age to assist with light chamberwork and do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 100 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook: one who knows her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 28 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can give the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give good City ref rence. Call at corner of Columbia and Pacific sts., up stairs. South Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED,—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good cook: has no objection to assist in the washing or would do all the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY an English woman. Apply on Friday or Saturday at No. 32 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GET plain sewing; will go out by the day or take the work home. No. 211 Pacific st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Sible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED,—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED MAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the wife as cook or housemaid—has two years' reference. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED,—A PROTESTANT MAN OF SOBER, steady habits, wants employment; is a good waiter in a private family, and has long experience; would take care of a gentleman's place; is handy at any work. The best City reference given. Address R. JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who understands farming, gardening, and carpenter's as well as mason's work; his capacities would render him very useful on any country place. Address B. E., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND WILLING PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work on a farm; tries to please his employer; has the best of City reference. Call at No 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at or address THOS. B., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front; or No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, in some wholesale dry goods as porter; can write a good plain hand; is quick at figures; can give best of City reference from his last place. Address DANIEL HERLIHY, No. 639½ Hudson st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man. In a private family; understands his business and has respectable references. Address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., in the harness maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a good, careful driver; has good reference from his last employers. Address J. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAO, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address O. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce first-rate reference. Address P. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman or clerk in some store; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can give good references. Apply at 66 Bond-st., at 10 A. M.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCH IMPORTERS.—WANTED—A situation by a young man, who has an extensive Southern and Western acquaintance. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of City references. Address Box No. 2,686 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEAM-FITTER AND A PLUMber; must be thoroughly practiced and competent men, qualified to take charge of a shop doing a large business in the above branches; men of experience, able to make plans and estimates; thoroughly acquainted with their business, and furnish unexceptionable reference. To such men a liberal compensation will be paid, and an excellent and permanent position secured to them. Address, in handwriting, Box 4,600 Post-Office.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN WELL ACQUAINted with the retail dry goods business, and one who can sell, cut, and match carpets; those acquainted with the up-town trade preferred. Apply personally or by letter to GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 6th-av.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING house, a smart, active boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a good and quick hand, and resides with his parents; none others need apply. Salary, $50 first year. Apply, after 3 P. M., at 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOroughly understands her business; no others need apply. Inquire at No. 10 Le Roy-place, (bleecker-st.,) between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., or from 4 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT LAD, to learn the drug business; one residing with his parents preferred. Inquire of JAMES WEIR, No. 266 Grand-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, ABOUT 18 years of age, to do the general light work of an office; must reside with his parents. Address S., Box No. 2,830 Post-Office, in hand-writing of applicant.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. One acquainted with the cash trade preferred. Address Box No. 751 Post-Office.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRUG CLERK, ONE well acquainted with the prescription business. Address APOTHECARY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 60 Lafayette-place, in store.

WANTED—A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply at No. 176 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 77th term opens Nov. 22. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPPLIES Schools with competent teachers. Schools with pupils, and parents with school circulars. Wanted, a teacher of English and Music, for Louisiana and Florida; salaries, $300 and $400. A preceptress for North Carolina, $500; and many other States. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO, No. 346 Broadway. Philadelphia, No. 136 South 3d-st.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADway—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

$8 FOR TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS ON THE PIANO—By a lady educated in Europe, with good references, who is also a thorough teacher of French and English. Two child en (under 10) taken to board and educated at $ 0 a month. Address Mrs. NORRIE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av.—will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.: boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as lostructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

WANTED—A LADY AS AN ASSISTANT IN AN Academy in the country; one competent to give instruction in the languages and higher English preferred. Address with references PRINCIPAL, Wyoming, Luzerne County, Penn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a single gentlemen can find a desirable home with a small family in a new house, at No. 164 West 24th-st. Terms reasonable. References of first class given and required.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board in a small private family, at No. 29 Vestry-st., one door west of Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a furnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family. Best reference given and required. Address C. L. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE House No. 63 Sands-st.; a large neatly furnished room and board for one or two gentlemen; location elevated and healthy, house quite comfortable, well warmed and ventilated in season; terms moderate; family small, no children; about six minutes from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, with furnished rooms, on the second floor, in a private family preferred, up town, neighborhood

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858.....$3,718,838 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858.....1,179,189 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$4,890,799 05
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Time Risks commenced with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Jan. 31, 1859.....$3,494,614 29
Losses paid during same period.....$1,598,638 11
Returns of Premiums and Exp's.....496,923 15
The Company have the following Assets, viz:
Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks.....$1,230,054 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise.....266,200 00
Real Estate.....206,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....175,300 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....2,220,202 55
Cash in Bank.....190,550 23
Total amount of Assets.....$5,293,167 41

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over
TWO MILLION DOLLARS
of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1854 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest will cease. The certificates to be produced at the office of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending the 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1843, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$7,656,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859.....1,369,000
Total profits for 16½ years.....$9,015,310
The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash.....5,878,730
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859.....$3,136,580

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,
Charles Dennis,	Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
W. H. H. Moore,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Henry Coit,	Leonar. S. Suares,	William Wood,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Sharp,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	Henry O. Brewer,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward S. Bell,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	S. E. Morgan,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
Moses Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President
CHARLES DENNIS Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

E. LARALDE,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Refers to
Messrs. Decoppet & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Marie & Kane, New-York.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 28 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.
THE HOLDERS OF SCRIP STOCK OF the American Guano Company are hereby notified that according to the terms of the Act of Incorporation, assessments for the reception of installments on said scrip stock will expire on the 31st inst.
JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 7th. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 27, 1859.—Interest due 1st proximo on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Bonds; Troy City Bonds, Detroit City Bonds, Cleveland City Bonds, Gas-Light Stocks, Buffalo City Water Bonds, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bonds.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due 1st next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD stock for sale, with four per cent. dividend due 1st February. Also, Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, with ten per cent. dividend, due same day.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Depot, 4th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of '56, and Dover Extension 7 per cent, will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

WANTED—MILWAUKEE CITY UNPAID COUPONS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

Joseph B. Varnum,	Warren Delano, Jr.
Edward Appleby,	Henry V. Butler,
Frederick H. Walcott,	Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
Wm. K. Strong,	Jas. Lorimer Graham, Jr.,
Moses Taylor,	Bowes R. McIlvaine,
James O. Sheldon,	Gilbert L. Bakeman,
Daniel Parish,	John C. Henderson,
Gustavus A. Conover,	Lorrain Farnham,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	Edward Macomber,
Dudley B. Fuller,	Watson E. Case,
Charles L. Voss,	Charles E. Appleby,
Samuel B. Bridford, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
Robert C. Rathbone, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
Livingston Satterlee, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Bond-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 26, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus Limited to $1,200,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends created by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKBOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRASEE,
CHICAGO, Jan. 26, 1859. Secretary.

HUDSON'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten(10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Jan. 24, 1859.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be re-opened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York, WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool, and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

WM. H. CARY,	MICHAEL SNOW,
S. K. HOWARD,	J. B. BRUSH,
HENRY SANGER,	RICHARD BUTLER,
CYRUS BUTLER.	G. S. CARY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.
WM. HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859. CHAS. K. HERRICK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HEALY & BROOKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Signed, EDWARD HEALY,
THOS. L. BROOKS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TIFFANY & MANN, of New-York and Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH C. TIFFANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858. WILLIAM L. MANN.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK, ON MERCHANTS' Bank, No. 1,705, drawn by C. Kowalski, for eighty-seven hundred dollars, ($8,700,) and dated Jan. 27, 1859; indorsed for deposit by C. A. Fisher. Payment having been stopped, the finder will be rewarded by returning to C. A. FISHER, No. 13 Exchange-place.

TIPPET LOST—IN ELEVENTH-STREET, 6TH-av or 17th-st., on Tuesday night—a STONE MARTEN VICTORINE, lined with brown silk. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 23 West 11th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,
The 3 story brick house and lot No. 312 4th-st., situate on the southeast corner of Greene-st. the late residence of Wm. B. Van Nostwick, deceased. The house is in perfect order, and the sale will be positive, and immediate possession given. $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1854, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3,
At 12½ o'clock.
$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HARRISON-ST. AND MINETTA-LANE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leonard Warner, deceased
HARRISON-ST.—The 2-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 50 Harrison-st., north side, between Washington and West-sts. Lot 21x75 feet.
MINETTA-LANE.—The lot, with the 2 story brick front dwelling-house on the front, and 2 frame stables on the rear th reof, No. 21 Minetta-lane south side, between Carmine and Minetta-sts. Lot 28x80. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st. House 26.6x44. Lot 26 6x100.
Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26 6x60. Lot 26.6x100.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, No. 32 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison-sts. For sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, the pleasant, convenient two-story house and lot No. 32 Pike-st., lot 25x85, house 25x44, with two story tea and bath room. House built by day work in the best manner, with basement, light & dry cellar, Croton and gas in house; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROBERT HADDOCK, No. 101 Liberty st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
FRIDAY, Jan. 28,
At 10 o'clock, at Auction Room,
By Catalogue for Cash.
300 lots foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., in lots to suit City and country buyers
Plated Ware, Forte-monnaies, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Fock-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HOOKMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 28—AT 10½ A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn—regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also, shawls, furs, fancy goods, life-boat, 4 chests of tea, large library bookcase, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
PLANING MILL.—MORTGAGE SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, one first-class 22-inch planing machine, in complete running order. Sale positive. Terms at sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 39 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will be so many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8 15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
2 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 20, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. This Penn'sepsis, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:42, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 2:30 Greenport (Saturday to Yaphank:) 6 Hempstead: 6:30 P. M. Jamaica

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Annst., and at PHELAN'S, 700 and 702 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW BUILDING AT ... OF THE ... OF the newly vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the Comptroller's office, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 12 o'clock P. M., the lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the foot of Grand-st. at Williamsburg, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to any landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1859.

ALSO,
At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1859.

The rents, terms and covenants of the lease to be put in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, privileges or bylaws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a reappraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour

Lectures.

Lecture by the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D.

HUMAN RACES IN AMERICA.

The last lecture of the Rutgers Institute Course was delivered Wednesday evening in Rev. Dr. Knox' Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, by the Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. The building was well filled by a large and intelligent audience, ladies being the most numerous. Dr. HITCHCOCK, on being introduced, said that it was a remark of ROSENMÜLLER, that "he who found a God in nature would be sure to acknowledge one in history." The observation is a true one, though it may be difficult in the marchings and countermarchings of the nations to discover the purpose of all these movements without close research. Geographers recognize five continents. Of these, Asia symbolizes the infancy of the races; there religions originated. Europe typifies the boyhood—for here, during a thousand years, there were constant struggles, such as every youth must go through. But then manhood needs a shelter and it finds it in our own continent. Thus we recognize the historical position of the three continents. It is our destiny—and the word is used in no shallow sense—to lead the nations of the world in their onward march. First we noticed the slightest reservation of our own continent for a grand Congress of the races. Geologists now acknowledge that the Americas and Australia were the first of the continents upheaved. Asia and Europe were last prepared for human habitations, and they were last peopled. The first, the rule being that the first should be last and the last first. [Applause.] It is now settled that the continent was peopled from its back door, through Behring's Straits, for the Indians always said their ancestors came from the setting sun; and the western shore of North America was fringed with a denser population than any other portion. Dr. H. had no sympathy with the reasonings about the Indian. Speaking of the theory of LOGAN—never uttered by aboriginal lips—save us through Christendom, arousing sympathy for a nation whose intellectual excellence is mere imaginary than real. So when, a few years since, it became necessary, through very mercy, to remove the Indians from a portion of our territory—from all Europe there burst a howl of indignation at our cruelty; but the fact is, that the Government has paid the Indians $1,000,000 for soil, which no one can pretend was ever worth that amount to its original possessors. Cruelty and injustice were the exception not the rule in the treatment they received from our ancestors. The efforts made to elevate these aboriginal races intellectually have by their failure proved their inferiority. For other races, and not for them—for history, for civilization, for Europe, for humanity, to bind the races together when the hour for blending them should come—was this continent dragged by fire from its ocean bed. A jealous Providence kept Columbus from touching upon the northern portion of the mainland, and sent CABOT here with the English flag to consecrate the Continent to Protestantism. [Applause.]

When the fullness of time had come, Providence lifted the stern embargo—with which it had been bathing all adventurers—to let in the panting future, for it had no longer reason to guard its seashores. Immigration then came here to build estates and not to trade. The bulk of it was sternly, ardently Protestant. Our fathers were no shiftless adventurers, down at the heels, out at the elbows. Liberty in the church and at the ballot-box were the principles to which all were pledged. Now look at the character of those who peopled the country. It was a fine saying of WILLIAM STRETTON, one of the Governors of Massachusetts, that three kingdoms were sifted that the choice wheat might be sent here. He spoke of New-England. Extending our view over the whole land, we find all Europe contributed its choicest, cleanest blood. Portugal, for her meanness in attempting to kidnap the poor, timid Indians, got cashiered—disgraced and banished from the Continent—and all she left us is a single name, Labrador. [Applause.] The blood Spain left is rapidly setting towards the lower extremities, and her end, said Dr. H., is near. The French character is not rightly appreciated among us. Its levity is more on the surface than at the bottom. They are predominantly a people of common sense in every-day affairs. Their national blood rushes strongly back toward the heart, or else it stagnates at the extremities as it has done now in Canada. Professor H. referred eloquently to the Swedish element in our nationality, and the part GUSTAVUS VASA took in urging his countrymen in emigrating here. The genius of LAVING has played more mischief than it meant with the Dutch element. We have come now to acknowledge the sturdy worth of our burgher cousins, for the part they have played in European history is by no means insignificant. All hail, brave little Kingdom of Holland, with a territory hardly finished yet, as the geographers would say. Wish spade and mattock winning a place upon the map; with trusty steel winning a noble eminence in history. Of such blood, though we take with it a little phlegm, we have not a drop too much. But the largest of all is the English element of our nationality. If there be anything it behooves us to rid ourselves of, it is a mean, lurking shyness of England—for, depend upon it, when that inevitable strife of opinions comes, our flags must float together in the murky air. [Loud applause.] True, she taxed our ancestors—she waged war against us for seven weary years—she did that mean and cruel thing, exciting the Indian tomahawk against us. But did we not settle that grudge at Bunker Hill, at Yorktown and at Saratoga? She attempted to cripple our commerce, but did we not snatch a navy from our forests and successfully dispute with her the supremacy of the seas. John Bull is provoking—he is insolent. Probably there is no man just like him in all Europe in this respect; but then let us remember that we have these identical traits ourselves. [Loud applause, laughter, and a voice: "That's the point, exactly."] Ours as well as hers are the names of BURKELEY, BUTLER, BACON, SHAKESPEARE and MILTON; and ours more than hers—for they battled in Parliament for us—are the names of CHATHAM and BURKE; and more than all, we have a common Bible, destined to spread arts and freedom over the globe. Never again put the bayonet to her breast, for the time is not far off when our flags must float together in the breeze, and when our cannon must belch and thunder together in behalf of freedom and of God. Dr. H. referred, in conclusion, to the idea that our race were deteriorating. Some assert, he said, that our cheek-bones are spreading and growing higher; that we are becoming as degraded, intellectually, as the Winnebagoes or Mohawks. Apart from the antiquity of this idea, which, if there had been any truth in it, would long ago have been verified, there are three arguments to controvert it, if any feel anxious on the subject. First, there was JONATHAN EDWARDS, the greatest logician of his time; second, there was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who stole the lightning from the clouds; and third, there was GEORGE WASHINGTON, who beat England. If any thought these arguments too old to be forcible or satisfactory, he would offer three others of more modern date, CLAY, CALHOUN and WEBSTER. Let the continent use us hard in this manner, as some say it is doing, let it bring forth for the race such heroisms as these and the world will yet see a people superior to anything it has yet known. [Loud applause.]

Jos. HOXIE, Esq., at the conclusion of the lecture, moved that a vote of thanks be offered Mr. PIERCE, the Principal of Rutgers Institute, for the part he had taken in getting up this course of lectures, the best, Mr. H. said, which had ever been given in the Seventh Ward. The motion was unanimously carried, and the audience dispersed.

Prof. Mitchel's Fifth Astronomical Lecture.

THE STELLAR UNIVERSE.

Prof. MITCHEL delivered the fifth lecture of his regular course, last evening, in the Academy of Music. As before, the building was crowded in every part; the seats and standing-places all being occupied. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH announced that Prof. MITCHEL's Benefit would take place to-morrow night, (Saturday,) as the distinguished lecturer would be obliged to leave town on Monday. His subject then will be "the great unfinished problems of the universe; the motions of the Sun and planets through space; the revolution of the Fixed Stars, and the determination of the centre around which the stellar universe revolves; with a sketch of the new methods of Astronomical Observation, by which these great problems are to be resolved." [As Professor MITCHEL took the stand he was warmly applauded. He said that he felt himself highly honored by the invitation extended, but still he felt embarrassed in accepting it. As the audience had offered it, however, he had consented to meet them once more, and then he hoped to have the opportunity of expressing his deeper thanks. [Applause.] He had intended to consider the telescope under three aspects. Two of them have already been examined, viz., its power as an instrument of observation and in penetrating space. Its power in defining is yet to be spoken of. There are two kinds of telescopes, refracting and reflecting. In the former the ray passes through the object-glass, and in the other it falls upon the speculum, from which it is taken up by the observer. The sun, the lecturer proceeded to say, is one of the fixed stars which gleam above us: it is one of that system which moves around the heavens, and it is with propriety that it is spoken of in connection with the stellar universe. But it is necessary to weaken the brilliancy of its light and to lessen its great heat before it can be observed. Its surface is not, as many suppose, of uniform brightness. When it is shorn of its beams, it is found dotted all over with spots which give it a mottled appearance. Each one of these dots, minute as they appear to us, may be immense chasms or lofty eminences. The sun, too, often seems to be broken up, as it were, and then there are great gaps through which we can peer inward and see the body of the sun itself. These spots are surrounded by a penumbra. Now the question is, what causes them? I know not what they are. I have watched them as they expanded and enlarged under the telescopic gaze, and I remember one instance when two spots were separated by a harrier at least 300,000 miles in width; but while I looked that barrier was broken down, and the two spots blended into one. By these spots we see that the sun revolves. By the revolution of the earth the seasons are brought about, and day and night are made to succeed one another, but why should the sun, the great source of heat and light, thus revolve? These spots are periodic. One of the German astronomers found that there is a cycle through which they pass; that at times they disappear entirely from sight. I have seen the surface of the sun having its brilliancy unmarred by a single blemish, and then again, in five years, these imperfections reaching their maximum. In connection with this, it is observable that the magnetism of the Earth passes through a similar cycle, varying as these spots increase in size and number. What that connection there may be in the shifting circumstances [silence is yet to determine.

Passing out to the planets, to Saturn for instance—we find the power of the telescope most beautifully displayed. It reveals three rings as if they were cut out of shining gold. It exhibits them in their singular stability of instability, and then, when their edges are turned toward us, the refractor has revealed them like lines of golden light drawn entirely across the planet. In the field of view we once placed a spider's web. This was illuminated, and running along parallel with it was this delicate fibre of light on the planet Saturn. In comparison with it, this spider's web looked like a cable. [Great applause.] Not only has it this power, but I have seen those moons passing up and down in their revolution around the planet, looking like golden beads strung upon a golden thread. Prof. M. then spoke of Neptune, the planet most recently discovered. When the news came that there was to be an [illegible] Professor LEVERRIER was to point to that part of the heavens the planet was to be searched for. My letter failed through the lack of a single penny-postage to reach its destination. The answer of course came. I put my glass first, as if on the wings of the wind, to what part of the heavens the telescope was to be directed. So remarkable was the news of this great discovery that I at first discredited it. When the night came around I prepared myself for a vigorous examination. It seemed as though daylight lingered as it had never done before. At length the hour came; those glittering points, one by one, shone out from the deep blue of the sky, and finally it was late enough for me to begin my observations. Having set the instrument, I found three stars in the field of vision of the estimated magnitude. One was submitted to the test of close observation; my assistant pronounced it a fixed star. The same result was announced when the second was accurately examined. Discouraged and almost disheartened, we passed to the third and last. It was no sooner brought into the field of view than I heard the exclamation, "There is a planet, round and beautiful and bright as Jupiter itself!" [Hearty applause.] But there was one peculiarity in our observations. The European astronomers found it by calculating the right ascension and declination. We, with our great refractor, distinguished it by its disc, and the very first time the telescope was brought to bear upon it, by aid of the micrometer screw, determined its magnitude! [Applause.]

Prof. M. then proceeded to discuss the question as to the determination of the magnitude of the fixed stars. Go to the observatory and watch one of them, and the telescope fails to reveal any diameter. I have watched it myself and seen it approach with that twilight which told its coming, as the sun announces its rising to the inhabitants of the earth. And then the planet comes into the field of view too brilliant and dazzling to be looked upon, but it has no appreciable diameter. Such are the bodies we are to consider to-night. When we look at the milky-way on a clear Winter night we can observe its irregularities with the naked eye. At places the light is condensed, and there seems to be great richness, but when we look at it with the telescope there is a sight revealed so beautiful it cannot be described. Prof. M. said he had marked the stars then and in places determined their numbers. Some glitter with the splendor of the diamond; others shine like the topaz or emerald, until the mind, as myriads on myriads succeed, shrinks as it endeavors to grasp their multitude. Now is it possible for us to get at the numbers in this galaxy? So immense is the number stated that it seems as though it must be a mere approximation. In a narrow belt I have myself counted hundreds and thousands. If they are equally numerous in every direction there must be at least a hundred millions of them. HERSCHEL's great reflector must reach still more, for so great is its power that if Sirius were to attempt to elude its grasp by starting backward in space at the rate of twelve millions of miles in every minute of time, it would take 2,300 years for it to get out of its reach. [Applause.]

The lecturer then passed to the consideration of the question as to whether the fixed stars are in reality fixed. Are the heavens, as ARISTOTLE declared, eternal and unchangeable, or is mutability the law even there? It is, for the rate at which these stars sweep through space and the size of their orbits have been determined. Tradition fails to give us any account of him who first recognized the signs of the Zodiac; but, two thousand years ago, the father of Astronomy, HIPPARCHUS, determined to fix the place of all the stars then visible, as far as was in his power. To fix the place of a star at a given moment of time is all an astronomer at any observatory is required to do. He who, two thousand years ago, for instance, marked the moon as being five degrees distant from the group of the Pleiades and three degrees from Aldebaran, when Sirius was on the meridian, gave a standard of observation for all time. All modern observers have done has been to diminish the errors of the ancients. If catalogues are taken of the stars at intervals, say of 100 years, it will be found they all are moving, some in one direction and some in another. Apparently all was confusion at first, but a law was discovered which seized the whole and proved that order reigned. The law which governs the motions of the fixed stars is still more complex than that which rules the planets, and it seems impossible for man, on his diminutive dwelling-place, to reach to them. Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL was the first to attempt the resolution of this gigantic problem. Even he who was reckoned by his cotemporaries as an enthusiast, here reached conclusions from which his mind shrank back. Suppose you were flying along on a railroad track, along which, at regular intervals, trees had been planted. Before you they would gradually open, and behind you they would close up. So with the sun. In the direction toward which it is moving the stars seem to be opening, and behind they are closing up. Investigations have been made to ascertain the point toward which our central sun is moving, and it has been determined. Strange as it may seem, the velocity with which the sun is whirling through space has also been calculated. But is there no danger that our system may yet be wrecked?—that it may reach the fixed stars, and that there its beauty and symmetry may be destroyed? We're it to move for 500,000 years as it is now moving, it will still be severed from the stars toward which it is flying, and that tremendous period must be doubled before the sun can pass over that almost immeasurable distance, supposing that the point taken remains fixed. In conclusion, Prof. M. made an eloquent reference to the Omnipotent Power which set these worlds circling through space, and which now keeps them in their orbits.

He closed amid hearty applause.

Foreign Items.

The *Scotsman* newspeper relates the following curious case of the recovery of a lost marriage ring: "About the end of July or the beginning of August last, a woman named Catharine Ferguson, the wife of a miner named McLean, at Clifton, near the head of Loch Lomond, lost her marriage-ring whilst engaged in putting in or building peats, and, notwithstanding that every search was made for it at the time, it could not be found. About a fortnight ago the cat brought a rat into the house, and around the neck of the rat was the missing marriage-ring. It is supposed, as rats are known to carry off coins or pieces of silver or gold, that the ring had been taken to the rat's nest, where it had gone over the neck of one of the young ones, and remained there until the animal had advanced in growth, and, curiously enough, been captured by the cat. Mrs. McLean, who had been about a year married, was no less rejoiced in getting possession again of her lost ring than surprised at the very singular way in which it was recovered.

There is now in the ship-building yard of Messrs Vernon & Son, near Liverpool, a remarkably large and fine iron vessel, nearly ready for launching. Her name is the *Slieve Donard*, after a well known mountain in the County Down, Ireland. Her length is 230 feet, her height 25 feet, and her beam 38 feet. The *Slieve Donard* will be full rigged, with her fore and main masts of iron, with iron yards. The mizzenmast will be of wood, with spars of the same. She will be rigged with wire-rope of the best charcoal wire. At a public trial of this rope, the first piece tested was a 5-inch rope, guaranteed to bear a strain of 32.5 tons; it broke in the splice at 34½ tons. The next piece was a length of 3¼ inches, guaranteed to bear a strain of 13¾ tons; it broke at 14¾ tons.

The vacancy of General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company, occasioned by the death of James Eddy, Esq., has been filled by the appointment of A. A. Lovett, Esq. The latter gentleman has been long the Superintendent of the Company's lines between Boston and New-York. Frank H. Palmer, well known as the enterprising founder of "Palmer's Telegraphic News Room," has been appointed Superintendent of the lines between New-York and Boston. James N. Ashley, also well-known, especially to the Boston press, as the chief operator of the above-mentioned lines, has been appointed Superintendent of the Telegraph Office, No. 31 State-street, Boston.

Sir Archibald Alison recently remarked, while in the chair of the St. John's Masonic Lodge at Glasgow, that "There was no Scotchman to be found in all the vast extent of Queen Victoria's dominions, who did not recollect the poetry of Burns, and there were few under whose pillow a copy of his works was not found. During the war in India he (the Chairman) had been assured that there were many copies of them discovered in the knapsacks of the private soldiers and haversacks of the officers, while not a few remembered his national hymn, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," when engaged in combat with the insurgent Hindoos."

Mr. Monckton Milnes, M. P., Mr. Tom Taylor, and Mr. Theodore Martin have consented to act as judges of the poems submitted in competition for the premium offered by the Crystal Palace Company for the best poem in honor of the poet Burns. These gentlemen have already commenced their examination. The number of works received up to the 1st inst.—the period named in the conditions—amounted to no less than 600.!

A Paris letter in the *Nord*, of Brussels, says that the body of the Emperor Napoleon I. is to be in a short time removed to the church of St. Denis, hnt that the heart is to remain at the Invalides.

The readere of Lockhart's "Life of Scott," will see with regret that Archdeacon Williams is no more. Williams was the tutor under whose care Scott placed his son Charles. It was Williams who read the burial service in Dryburgh Abbey over the author of "Waverley" and the "Lay." It was Williams who wrote anonymously the "Life of Alexander the Great," in Murray's "Family Library."

It has now been definitely arranged that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's visit to Glasgow will take place in the 3d week of February.

During the past year, the Governor of Michigan has pardoned no less than 59 convicts. The Detroit *Tribune* states that a fruitful source of pardons is found in the enormously long sentences of Judges.

At Lafayette, Ill., a few daye since, a low, dissipated woman made a beast of herself by guzzling down thirty-two glasses of lager-bier, to the admiration of a bar room full of loafers.

Six thousand five hundred barrels of flour were consumed in an old store-house, set on fire by an incendiary at Rochester, on Monday evening.

Flynn, the murderer of Glennon at Suspension Bridge, in July, 1856, died at Lockport on Sunday morning last, where he was confined under sentence of death.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn Ferries.

MASS MEETING AT THE ODEON—WHAT THE PEOPLE PROPOSE TO DO—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED—COMMISSIONERS OF FERRIES TO BE PETITIONED FOR.

In obedience to a call issued by the Special Committee on Ferries, appointed at a meeting of citizens held several weeks ago, a meeting of the residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn was held last evening, in the Odeon, to hear the result of their labors. At 8 o'clock there was a respectable attendance of influential citizens, and others interested in the management of the ferries, when, on motion of M. SPARKMAN, Alderman WILSON, of the Thirteenth Ward, was called to the Chair, and Mr. DEMAS STRONG was appointed Secretary. The report of the Committee was then presented by Mr. JAMES D. SPARKMAN and was read as follows:

The Committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn, held Jan. 15, 1859, would respectfully report that, in accordance with their instructions, they waited upon the Comptroller, and were received by him in a kind and gentlemanly manner, and he gave us the assurance that he realized the importance of good ferry accommodations both for the interests of New-York and Brooklyn, and that he would do all in his power to secure good ferry accommodations. He doubted, however, whether the charter of New-York gave him power to make any alterations in the conditions of the lease unless instructed to do so by a resolution of the Common Council of New-York. He also gave it as his opinion that the present lease gave to the people all the power needed to secure as good accommodation as the wants of the people would at any time require. Relating to a section in the lease, which is as follows: "And, also, that the said parties of the second part, their executors and administrators and assigns, shall at all times during the said term, conduct and manage the said ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, rates of ferriage, times of running, and restrictions, as now are, or may from time to time hereafter during the said term, by any by-law, ordinance or resolution of the said parties of the first part or their successors be made or passed in relation to the same," he stated that if we wished any other conditions in the lease it was in the power of the Common Council to make any restrictions that may be required. Your Committee would here notice with feelings of appreciation the lively interest that our much-respected friend Mr. PETER COOPER took in the object of your Committee to obtain good ferry accommodations, and for which he has our sincere thanks. Your Committee have given to the subject much reflection, and have come to the conclusion to suggest for the consideration of the meeting the following propositions:

First—To petition the Common Council to impose such restrictions in the lease as will give to the people good ferries.

Second—To appoint a Vigilance Committee whose duty it shall be to call public meetings, and also to report to the Comptroller and Common Council of New-York any violations of the lease.

Third—Apply to the Legislature for an act compelling the ferry corporations to report and publish quarterly under oath a full statement of the expenditures and receipts of the companies, similar to what is now required of banks and other corporations.

Fourth—Organize an Association for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to carry out the objects of the meeting—each member of the Association to pay a sum not less than $1 yearly.

Fifth—Apply to the Legislature for an act authorizing the Governor of the State to appoint Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to purchase or build ferry-boats and all other appurtenances, and to take the general supervision, and to have the same control of the ferries as the present Water Commissioners now have in supplying the city with water.

Sixth—Give the Ferry Commissioners the same power that the Water Commissioners now have to use the bonds of the City to an amount not exceeding $——— for ferry purposes.

Seventh—Require the Commissioners to charge such a rate of ferriage as will pay the interest on the bonds and form a sinking fund that will gradually pay the principal and meet any other expenses incurred in conducting the ferries.

Eighth—The Commissioners to report quarterly, as recommended in the third proposition.

Ninth—Include in the act that the leases shall be perpetual, and the price of the several leases shall not exceed the amount now paid by the different Companies having ferry privileges between New-York and Brooklyn. This arrangement will, we trust, prevent any further litigation in regard to the right of New-York to the ferry franchises.

Tenth—Apply to the Legislature to repeal the law which obliges the Comptroller to lease the ferries at public auction to the highest bidder.

Signed, JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
ALFRED CLOCK,
GEO. C. BENNETT,
DEMAS STRONG.

The report was accepted, when Mr. SPARKMAN moved that the propositions be taken up separately, and acted upon. This was carried, and each proposition was adopted unanimously.

Mr. DEMAS STRONG said of the first two propositions, that they were suggested by the Comptroller of the City of New-York. The New-Yorkers, he said, were surprised that the people had not moved in this matter before, and did not doubt but what if they had gone to the New-York Common Council, the Company would have been compelled long ago to run according to the lease. [No particular ferry was mentioned, but it is understood that where only one ferry is referred to in any of these proceedings, that it means the Peck-slip.] The lease was violated every day, but it only required spirited and prompt action to secure their rights.

Mr. SPARKMAN said the lease of the Peck slip Ferry required boats to leave each side every ten minutes, which could not be done unless four boats were running, which was not the case.

When the fifth proposition was under consideration Mr. STRONG said that upon a careful estimate made by the Committee, they had arrived at the fact that if the proposition to appoint Commissioners was fully carried out, a sufficient sinking fund would be created in less than ten years, so that the Ferries would be free to foot passengers and the toll for carriages would pay all of the current expenses. This statement was received with voiciferous applause.

Mr. SPARKMAN asked why the present Water Commissioners could not go on and act as Commissioners of Ferries. They have charge of over $4,000,000 of the City Bonds in the construction of the Water Works, and had proved themselves to be equal to the position and given general satisfaction. In the control of the ferries they would not have to issue more than $1,000,000 worth of bonds, and this course would prevent speculation. He confirmed the statement also of Mr. STRONG as to free ferries.

A motion was made and carried that the Chair appoint the Vigilance Committee, and time was given him to select the right kind of men.

On motion of Mr. SPARKMAN, a resolution requesting the citizens of the Western District to cooperate with them in this movement, and also requesting the Common Council to take measures to secure cheap ferry accommodations, were adopted.

Alderman WILSON said they might rely upon his hearty cooperation in the Common Council.

Mr. STRONG submitted the following as called for in one of the propositions:

"The undersigned hereby agree to become members of an association for the purpose of protecting the interests and rights of the people of this District in the management and the direction of the ferries to New-York, and agree to pay not less than one dollar annually, towards the support and maintenance of such association.

A large number of gentlemen signed this paper headed as above, and on motion the Secretary was directed to leave it at the publication office of the Brooklyn *Times* for further signatures.

A collection was taken up when the meeting adjourned.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN BROOKLYN.—From the Annual Report of Dr. SAMUEL BOYD, Health-Officer, for 1858, we make the following extract relative to the Yellow Fever last Summer, which will be read with interest, coming as it does from one familiar with the disease: "The pest of Yellow Fever was introduced into the city in a locality and among a population most decidedly characterized by every facility for its propagation; by continued attention to its existence, under such favorable circumstances, and in compliance with the authority of sections 3 and 4 of the powers of the Board of Health, (with the acknowledged blessing of Providence, on the labor,) the epidemic continued to exist alone there as an *endemic*, or disease confined to an immediate vicinity; and although twenty-two cases there occurred, all fully characterized by the fatal symptom of black vomit, (nine of which died at the Hospital at Flatbush,) yet neither alarm was excited nor unnecessary expense by the Board of Health incurred, there having actually been reported *twelve* deaths in the city, and only some $150 expended in the removal of the sick and the destruction of bedding, &c., and the total expenditure of the Board of Health about $950; whereas, in 1856, when the *epidemic* was existing on the outskirts of our city, at Bay Ridge and vicinity, the number of deaths, as reported by the Health Officer of that year, was twenty-nine, and the expenditure of the Board about $4,500. In connection with the *endemic* presence of yellow fever, it is to be remarked that the "origin of the cases in Kelsey's alley were traced directly to a feather bed having been taken from the dock, the feathers washed, and used by the first victims; those in Amity-street, to immediate communication with Quarantine and lighters. This fact that twenty one of the cases originated within an area of one hundred feet in radius—two of which removing thence to remote localities, not therefrom inducing a propagation of the disease—and that all these cases have occurred among a population of extremely impoverished and uncleanly habits, in a filthy location—some of the victims very intemperate—confirms the view entertained and expressed, that this peculiar animal poison must be communicated by vessels or cargoes, rotting food or its ailment in the circumstances surrounding its existence on land; proving, also, that, while it may be endemic, to become epidemic other causes must exist. Not any case of its existence has been made known, beyond the locality in which it originated. In view of its non-contagious nature, the cases occurring in Kelsey's alley, all being members of families, and of the cases in Amity-street, in which only one child of three was affected, much strength is added to the opinion that yellow fever is not *strictly contagious*—but infecting primarily the atmosphere, it becomes secondarily contagious. In another case the effects of marsh miasma, acting favorably to the development of yellow fever—as the subject had been for some time affected with intermittent fever, induced by employment at Haverstraw Bay, and in other marshy districts—were well marked. And that by the prompt enforcement of the powers of the Board of Health, in the immediate removal of the sick, when possible, and the earliest interment of the dead, together with the instant destruction of all the bedding, clothing, &c., of those affected, the disease was both confined to its original locality, and its spread and increase prevented—thus most effectually exposing the unnecessary alarm usually entertained by the occasional appearance of it in our latitude, and the very great utility of proper and sufficient Quarantine regulations.

ONLY A RUMOR.—It is rumored that an association of house-keepers is about to be organized in Brooklyn, for mutual self-protection, and to save time and expense in house-hunting. One article of their creed will be not to hire any house unless upon the placard "To let." the landlord states all the necessary particulars. A house-hunter needs to know something like this: "Ten rooms, gas, Ridgewood water from cellar to garret; rent $300," etc., etc.

FIRES.—The hat factory of GILES & Co., on Kent-avenue, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $200. Fully insured. The fire in the Erie Basin, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was the burning of the steam-tug *Underwriter*, owned by Captain BETTS. She was five years old and partially insured in a New-York office.

A STRIKE.—The journeymen Coopers of the Eastern District have struck for higher wages. They demand the same prices that are paid by employers in New-York.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Evening Schools will close next week for the Winter, having been open four months, and exhausted the entire appropriation. The attendance has been unusually large.

CITY COURT.—Calender for this day: Nos. 58, 72, 73. No other causes will be tried the present term.

A Boston Man Drowned at Far Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this day held an inquest on the body of a man found drowned, who proved, on examination, to be HORACE H. HOLDEN, formerly of Boston, Mass. He had been placed in the town Almshouse about one week, when he made an attempt on his life. Yesterday, he made his escape and was found drowned. I have in my possession the sum of six dollars and thirty nine cents belonging to deceased.

Yours respectfully, J. L. NORTON CANOLE,
Coroner Queens County, L. I.

Charles Mayo, Esq., formerly a lawyer of Boston, died, a few weeks since, in Kansas. Mr. Mayo was at one time Inspector-General of Fish for the State of Massachusetts, having been appointed by Gov. Boutwell. He was also a member of the Boston Common Council during the years 1854 and 1855.

[Advertisement.]

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER—READ AND LEARN.

JOSEPH C. GAYETTY, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he originated the Medicated Paper for the water-closet in the year 1852, and that in the following year he filed his caveat at the proper office at Washington, D. C., for a patent. He furthermore deposes and says, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he ALONE—having discovered it—possesses the secret of medicating paper so as to cure and prevent Piles, and the machinery by which it is made is so different from that used in paper mills, that nobody could adopt it without his aid. He also declares the process of manufacture is costly, and cannot be sustained excepting by large capitalists. In conclusion, he swears that he has investigated an imitation of GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet, and has found it to be a base article—mere cheap, ordinary, yellow, mailing paper—calculated, from the chemicals it contains, to aggravate the disease which its bogus-doctor proprietor declares it will cure.

JOSEPH C. GAYETTY.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of January, 1859.
JAS. G. COOPER, Commissioner of Deeds.

Only depôt of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street. GAYETTY'S name is water-marked in each sheet. This paper cures and prevents Piles. Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES, sometimes I believe I could make a very successful Doctor. Why I have these feelings I can't tell, yet I doubt my capabilities. If I only *knew* that I had the *talent* I would go at it, "heart and hand." Says a friend, Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and he will convince you, I know from my own experience—whether you believe in PHRENOLOGY or not—as to your duty in obeying the feeling. His analysis of mind is so complete that, on general principles, you will be influenced in your opinion.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT PROFESSION SHALL I FOLLOW?—Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and ask them to examine your head. They will give you a careful analysis of your mental organization, that will, from your own slight knowledge of yourself, and indications of latent power that has at times risen before you as in a dream, convince you of its correctness, and point out the step to take to be successful, and quiet that long yearning for a position which you had doubted your ability to fill.

[Advertisement.]

NO. 294 CANAL-STREET.
Brandreth Building
Is the principal office for the sale of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Sold also at No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 296 Bowery, at 25 cents per box; half-box, sugar-coated, 13 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment combined, are a perfect preventive to consumption. With the first feeling of a tickling, annoying cough, take a dose of Pills and rub the Salve thoroughly into the throat and chest, and the cure is certain. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 27.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 1865	102¾	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	103⅞	
5,000	do	103¾	
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	
3,000	do	91¾	
5,000	do	91	
20,000	Missouri St. 6s	86⅝	
2 000	do	86¾	
25,000	do	86	
17,000	do	86¼	
6,000	Louisia's State 6s	93	
19,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	
4,000	do	96¾	
7,000	N. Car's State 6s	98¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101	
14,000	L. C. & M. L. G. bs	22½	
5	Amer. Ex. Bk	107	
75	Metropolitan Bk	110	
125	Phœnix Bank	110¾	
300	Pacific M. S Co	86¾	
220	do	86¼	
130	do	86¾	
260	do	86	
25	Bruns. C. L. Co	4½	
200	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	60	
50	do	100	
450	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83¾	
200	do	84¾	
200	do	830	84¾
250	do	c	84¾
50	do	snw	84¾
40	do	snwk	84¾
150	do	s30	83¾
100	do	b60	84¾
350	do		84¾
173	Erie Railroad		14¼
500	do	b30	14¾
50	do		14¾
200	Hud. R. Railroad		34
50	do	s.0	34
400	Harlem Railroad		14¾
600	do	b60	14¾
300	Harlem R. R. Pref.		43¾
50	do		43⅜
50	do	s60	43
150	do		42½
100	do	s60	42¾
50	do		42¾
50	do	s60	41¾
3	Stonington Railroad		64¾
20	N. H. & Hart. R. R.		121
17	Clev. Col & C. R. R.		94⅜
300	Reading Railroad		49⅝
400	do	s10	49¼
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30	52
25	M. S. & N. In. R. R.		20½
50	M. S. & N. In. g. s	b30	47⅛
50	do	b30	47⅛
50	do		47
50	Panama Railroad		117½
50	do	s30	117¾
50	do	s60	116¾
500	Gal. & Chi. R.	opg	69¾
100	do	b30	69¾
50	do	b60	69¾
100	do	s30	69¾
50	do	s60	69
70	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		31¾
400	do	s60	31¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s60	60¾
350	do	b3	60¾
5	do		61
300	do		60¾
200	do	s30	60¾
50	do	b10	60¾
400	do	b30	60¾
25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		12¾
100	Ia C. & Mil. R. R.		1¾
200	do		1¾

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	86	
5,000	do	s15	85½
2,000	Erie R. 4th m Bs	50	
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89	
2,000	Mich. So. 2d m. Bs	63¾	
4,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	93¾	
8,000	L. C & M. L. G. Bs.	22¾	
23	Continental Bank	101	
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	100	
15	Cary Imp. Co		8¾
50	Canton Co		19¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60	86¾
150	do		86
200	N. Y

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

CONTINUED WAR AGITATION.

Advance of Austrian Troops into Italy.

Significant Speech of the King of Sardinia.

GREAT WAR PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

Effect of the Panic on the Money Markets of Europe.

THE CROWN PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Steady—Consols 95 1-2@95 3-8.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th inst., arrived at this port at 10½ o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The *Arabia* experienced boisterous weather and a succession of westerly gales during the entire passage. She reports that on the 15th inst., at 11:40 P. M., off the Skerries, she exchanged signals with the Royal Mail steamship *Etna* off Fastness. The *Etna* sailed about the same time for New-York direct.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York on the 1st inst., arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 14th.

The steamship *Edinburg* from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 12th.

The steamer *Propeller*, of the Galway Line, has run ashore in Galway harbor, and the tide flowed into her. It was feared she could not be got off. She had on board a part of the cargo intended for the *Circassian*.

The steamer *Circassian* left Galway for St. Johns on the morning of the 11th. She was detained, owing to her running aground, when leaving Queenstown for Galway.

The steamship *Arago* left Southampton for New-York on the 12th.

The *Arabia* on her outward trip arrived at Liverpool at 8 A. M. of the 9th.

The *Arago* took out news that disquieting rumors continued to prevail on the Continent, causing increased depression in the funds in all the principal cities. Matters were aggravated by the speech of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the Chambers, which was construed into a warlike sense. The King says:

"The political horizon is not clear, but the future must be awaited with firmness; the future cannot fail to be fortunate, because the policy of the Government is based on justice and a love of its country's liberty. Piedmont is small, but great in the Councils of Europe on account of the principles it represents and the sympathies it inspires. It respects treaties and is not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish."

The King concludes with these words:

"Let us resolutely await the decrees of Providence."

Prolonged acclamations followed the conclusion of the speech.

The King of Naples had granted an amnesty to 61 political prisoners, including POERIO, SETTEMBRINO, etc. Other concessions were expected to follow.

The French Legislature was convoked for Feb. 7.

It was rumored that the British Government intended to augment the Chinese Squadron by twelve sail of the-line.

The news by the *Arabia* is as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had been prorogued till Feb. 3, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE as Minister to China, and HORACE RUMBOLD Secretary of Legation. Numerous Consuls are likewise appointed. RUTHERFORD ALCOCK is transferred from the Consulate at Canton to the Consul-Generalship at Japan. The *Gazette* further states that the dignity of Knight has been conferred on Chief Justice JAMES BUCHANAN MACAULEY, of Canada.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon the Monroe doctrine, points out the extraordinary liberties taken by America with that doctrine and says:

"It is rather too much to say, that with half of North America in our lawful possession, we must abstain from meddling in North American affairs, and it is a still stranger measure to found such a doctrine on the simple principles of political fraternity propounded by MONROE."

It was reported that Sir CHARLES YOUNG had been recalled from the Commissionership of the Ionian Islands, and that Mr. GLADSTONE would succeed him.

The *Daily News* says that Sir CHARLES YOUNG's term has expired, and that Mr. GLADSTONE will merely conduct affairs until the new Commission arrives from England.

The Crown prosecution at Dublin against JOHN FRANCIS NUGENT for publishing a seditious and scandalous almanac had resulted in Mr. NUGENT being bound in £500, with two securities of £50 each, to keep the peace—that is, suspend the publication of the *Prophetic Almanac* for seven years.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Crown case against some of the members of the Phœnix Club is more complete than the public have been led to believe, and sufficient to satisfy the most hostile Jury.

The farming classes have stood aloof, and the members of the clubs are chiefly shopmen and mechanics.

The clubs were rapidly increasing, and it therefore was necessary that some steps should be taken to put an end to the movement.

A man named DEANY, the alleged murderer of Mr. ELY, was arrested on board the steamer *Circassian* at Galway, as she was about to leave for America.

The failure is announced of POWNA & WETHERBY, London Stock Brokers, largely engaged in speculative operations in Lombardo-Venetian railroad shares, etc.

The depression on the Stock Exchange continued until the 13th, but on that day the excitement greatly subsided under the influence of more satisfactory accounts from the Continent.

More confidence was shown in all the departments of the Stock Exchange, and Consols left off steady at an advance of ¾ upon the closing rates of the preceding day, during which the fluctuations had been as much as ½. The lowest price received for Consols was 94⅞ on the 12th, being a decline of 2 per cent. since Jan. 1.

The London *Times* remarks that the depreciation in the French funds, caused by the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON, has been five per cent., and three per cent. in Russia, five per cent. in Sardinia, six per cent. in Austria, and about three per cent. in Turkey.

Altogether, it may be estimated that the nominal value of the property invested in public stocks and shares in European markets has diminished about £60,000,000 sterling.

FRANCE.

The panic on the Paris Bourse reached its culminating point on the 12th, when forced sales of three *per cents.* were made as low as 67f. 40c. A slight rally then occurred and the market closed rather better. On the 13th there was another partial relapse, but the closing quotations established an advance during the day of ½. Rumors had been current that Count WALEWSKI had retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and been succeeded by Count FLEURY, but they lacked confirmation. Among the rumors, which contributed to the panic on the Bourse, on the 12th, were the departure of the Austrian Ambassador and the formation of an army of observation on the Alps. Neither of these, however, were confirmed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the French Marshals are charged to take command of the great military Districts, and that the Generals commanding military divisions, who were on leave of absence, have received orders to return to their posts. He also says that Count WALEWSKI has protested energetically against the ominous impression that appears to rule supreme, and that he had, it was said, determined on retiring from a scene where moderation was no longer listened to.

Among other authenticated rumors from Paris, are the following: That orders have been given to prepare over one hundred transports; that Gen. MACMAHON is to command the army of Italy, and that 30,000 of the African contingent are to cross over to Italy from the African Coast.

Prince NAPOLEON left Paris on the 13th inst. for Turin to espouse the Princess CLOTILDE, daughter of the King of Sardinia. The impression prevailed that this measure would secure the support of France to assist VICTOR EMANUEL in becoming King of Italy.

The Paris *Presse*, the organ of Prince NAPOLEON, continues to indulge in warlike articles.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in bullion of £1,138,700 sterling.

PARIS, Jan. 14—Evening.—The *Constitutionnel* contains an article on the state of affairs. It admits that serious difficulties have arisen between France and Austria, concerning the Danube and Servia, and says that the marriage of Prince NAPOLEON with the Princess of Sardinia will cement the alliance between the two nations. Italy is agitated, but war is only possible in the event of treaties taking place or being threatened.

The above article had a good effect on the Bourse. The Three per Cents rose to 69f. 20c., but afterwards declined, and closed finally at 68f. 50c. for account, and 68f. 75c. for money.

ITALY.

The rumors of disaffection in Italy continue unabated. Many persons were leaving Milan a very morning. The police had to efface from the walls of houses such inscriptions as "Death to the Germans." The troops quartered at Milan are exceedingly excited, and very strict discipline is necessary to prevent excesses.

The *Times'* Turin and Vienna correspondents believe the accounts of recent events in Italy to have been much exaggerated, and state that it is not true that some of the troops joined the people in seditious cries.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following note:

"The official *Gazette* of Vienna having announced the dispatch of reinforcements to Italy, the Piedmontese Government has thought it its duty to bring the distant garrisons near to the frontiers of Lombardy, without however calling out the contingent."

Three steamers with troops had arrived at Venice.

The advance guard of the Austrian reinforcements entered Milan on the 10th instant, under General RANNING.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN had quitted Milan, and General GYULAI, the military Governor, commanded in his absence.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies had elected its officers from the ranks of the Liberal Party, Signor RADZEN being chosen President of the Chambers. Additional guns had been mounted on the citadel, all pointed against the city.

A Milan letter, of the 8th, says that the chances of a revolt were diminishing daily.

The news of the alliance of Prince NAPOLEON with the Sardinian Princess produced great excitement amongst the Italians, who regarded it as a pledge of the united action of France and Sardinia in the affairs of Italy. It was expected that Prince NAPOLEON's presence at Genoa and Turin would lead to demonstrations of an unmistakable character.

AUSTRIA.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says the spirit of the people in Austria has been aroused by the hectoring of Sardinia and the domineering of France, and that they are well pleased with the spirit displayed by the Emperor, No fewer than 10,000 men were sent by railway from Vienna on Saturday, the 8th, and by Wednesday 17,000 more, including cavalry, were on their way to Italy.

Eight batteries, with 100 horses attached to each battery, were sent off on Monday.

The celerity and ease with which the troops moved from one extremity of the Empire to the other had excited general astonishment.

At one of the theatres a patriotic demonstration had taken place, caused by some allusions in the piece.

It is stated that the Rear-Admiral commanding the Austrian Squadron in the Adriatic, who was about to proceed to the Levant, has been ordered to return to Trieste.

The Austrian corps of observation on the Servian frontier was not above 4,000 strong, and will not be reinforced.

The speech of the King of Sardinia on the opening of the Chambers had produced an unfavorable effect on the Bourse.

The Porte having acknowledged the new state of things in Servia, there is no question now of Austrian occupation in that quarter, and the treaty of Paris is not likely to be broken by the intervention of that Power.

The panic on the Vienna Bourse was most severe on the 12th, the decline in the funds on that day being 1½ to 1¾ per cent. At Frankfort, on the same day, the Austrian securities fell 2 per cent.

VIENNA, Thursday.—A great rise took place to-day in the public securities, Five ₰ cent. Metalliques being 1½ ₰ cent. higher than yesterday, and Exchange on London improved 2 ₰ cent.

The German Press, leaving the Austrian journals out of the question, are mainly in favor of peace, but do not wish to see Austria abandoned.

Many Prussian journals wish their Government to support Austria if she is attacked.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent of Prussia opened the Chambers on the 12th. The speech opened with a lament for the King's protracted sufferings and an appeal to the Chambers to support the Regent. The general condition of the country is pronounced satisfactory. The budget shows the finances in a favorable state and sufficient for the expenditures. Increased outlay is asked for the maintenance of the royal dignity, for the augmentation of the army force, and for the support of the navy, which is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

The peaceful relations of Prussia towards foreign countries continue, and all her friendly connections with the great Powers remain undisturbed. The efforts of the Government have always, in concert with the other German federal Powers, been directed towards obtaining for the German Duchies, which are under the Danish sceptre, the full exercise of those rights to which the federal law and treaties between the German Diet and Denmark gave them founded claims. The speech concluded with a patriotic appeal to the deputies.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals are again agitating the question of the immigration of Chinese Coolies into Cuba, owing to the continued diminution of the black population.

A royal decree suspends the recruiting for the colonies.

BELGIUM.

The dissolution of the Belgian Cabinet is announced, caused, it is said, by a difference on the question of obligatory instructions.

TURKEY.

A telegraphic cable has been successfully laid to Constantinople and the Dardanelles. It will be extended to Candia and Egypt in the Spring.

Another collision has occurred between the Turks and Montenegrins, in which it is reported that some lives were lost on both sides.

A new loan of fifteen million francs has been contracted by the Porte in spite of English protests.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta papers of Dec. 8, and Hong Kong of Nov. 30, had reached England *viâ* Trieste, in advance of the mail, which was due in London on the day the *Arabia* sailed. They add few additional items to the telegraphic accounts.

The Rawab of Banda had surrendered to the British.

The sentence of transportation on the ex-King of Delhi had been carried into effect, and the steamship *Niagara* had conveyed him to the Cape of Good Hope, which is to be his destination.

The dispersion of the rebels continued, but without any decisive blow being struck.

Shipping continued very abundant, and freights were very dull at Calcutta. The Produce market was quiet. In imports, piece goods were in brisk demand at a further advance. Yarns were quiet, but firm.

Tonnage in China continued most abundant.

Sir JOHN BOWRING had left for Manilla.

United States Commissioner REED was at Macao, and had furnished a section of the local press, with the new tariff.

Nothing had been heard of Lord ELGIN's expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Reports were current of serious disturbances within a hundred miles of Canton.

LATER.

The Bombay mail, of Dec. 24, reached Suez Jan. 6. No news had been telegraphed.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15—A. M.

The *Daily News* City article under date of Friday evening, says:

"The Stock Exchange presented a firmer and altogether more satisfactory appearance, than of late. The tendency to improvement on the Paris Bourse naturally operated as a spur to confidence, and the result is, that Consols have closed only ⅛ ₰ cent. lower, than on this day week, despite an extreme fall of 2½ per cent. in the French Funds. In the Share market likewise the movement of prices was favorable on 'Change this afternoon. A further considerable rise took place in Exchange on Austria, consequent upon the growth of political distrust. The operations at the discount department of the Bank to-day were only moderate. In the open market the terms for the best bills are 2¼@2⅛ ₰ cent. An aggregate of between £600,000 and £700,000 fell due yesterday upon the Chilian loan and East India Railway capital, but occasioned no pressure whatever."

The *Times* City Article says:

"The English Funds yesterday again showed more firmness, but the tone of the market is, perhaps, more to be attributed to the steady purchases on the part of the public, than to the extent of faith, placed in the tranquillizing reports from Paris. The advices from the continent during the morning were on the whole considered reassuring, and it is remarkable, that the letters from France are unanimous in expressing the aversion with which the prospect of war is regarded by the whole industrial population. It is likewise affirmed, that all the Ministers, including Count WALEWSKY, are now in favor of peace. It is inferred that any positive official declarations which may appear, are mainly intended for the opening of the Chambers, which are to convoked for the 7th of February, and that in the interval there may be incessant agitation."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at about 46,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken by speculators and 4,500 for export. All qualities had declined ⅛d., owing to continual disquietude and the heavy receipts at the American ports, and holders were pressing their stocks upon the market. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 7d.; Middling Mobiles, 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 332,000 bales, of which 255,000 bales were American.

Some circulars say the decline scarcely exceeds 1-16d.

Advices from Manchester continue favorable; prices were firm, though the business was limited.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour dull and nominal. Western Canal, 19s. @20s.; Philadelphia, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@22s. Wheat firm at the opening, but dull at the close; Red Western, 4s. 6d.; White do., 6s.@7s.; White Southern, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn quiet, but steady; Mixed, 28s.; Yellow, 29s.@30s.; White, 33s.@33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others, quote Beef in better demand, at a decline, on the middling and lower grades, of 2s. 6d. Pork firm, and holders demand an advance. Bacon steady. Lard firm, but quiet, for new, at 56s.@58s. 6d. Cheese—the fine qualities had advanced 1s.@2s. Tallow advanced 6d., with a good demand; North American, 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other circulars quote Ashes steady, at 29s. for Pots, and 32s. for Pearls. Sugar dull, and declined 6d., but closed firmer. Coffee firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. Rice firm. Philadelphia bark slightly higher; sales at 8s. 6d.@9s., but holders demand an additional advance; Baltimore quiet, at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. Clover Seed in good demand, at 53s.@55s. Fish Oils quiet; Cod, 32s.; Sperm Oil wanted, at £92; Linseed Oil quiet, at 30s. Spirits Turpentine firm, and slightly higher; sales at 38s. 6d.@40s. Resin steady; for common, 5s. 3d.; medium and fine neglected.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS steady, and foreign WHEAT in better demand; White American, 40s.@44s.; Red, 32s.@42s. IRON steady at £6 10s. for Rails, and £6 5s. for Bars; Scotch Pig steady at 53s. 6d. SUGAR firm. COFFEE closed buoyant. RICE steady. TALLOW tending upward; sales at 53s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 40s. TEA steady at 11½d. for Congou. TIN advanced 3s. on English. FISH OILS steady. LINSEED OIL declined to 29s. 3d. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand; New-York, £10 5s.; Boston, £9 15s. Hides advanced 1s.@2s. COPPER advanced ½d. @ ₰. on manufactured.

MONEY—Consols were quoted at the close of business on Friday at 95⅛@95¾ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £47,000.

Money was abundant at unchanged rates.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver 5s. 2d.; Dollars 5s. 1¾d.; Eagles 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Messrs. BARING BROS. quote the market unchanged in rates, with a limited business. There was some demand for State Stocks, and United States 5s were selling at 94.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report the market unchanged.

United States 6 ₰ cents '68	102	—
United States 5 ₰ cents	94	@ 95
Alabama 5 ₰ cents	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ₰ cents, '58-'72	90	@ 92
Maryland 5 ₰ cents	95	@ 96
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cents	103	@104
Ohio 6 ₰ cents	96	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cents	84	@ 86
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1877, ex div	86	@ 86
Tennessee 6 ₰ cents	84	@ —
Virginia 6 ₰ cents	84	@ 86
Virginia 5 ₰ cents, 1838	84	@ 85
Boston 5 ₰ cents	90	@ 92
Boston 4½ ₰ cents	92	@ 94
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Freelands '60	79	@ 81
Illinois Central 6 ₰ cent	77	@ 79
Illinois Central Shares	34	@33ds
Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., 1869	84	@ 86
Michigan Central Shares	40	@ 86
New-York Central 7 ₰ cent	92	@ 94
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent	83	@ 85
New-York Central Shares	78	@ 80
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent., 1st mort	85	@ 86
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 2d mort	90	@ 92
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. 3d mort	68	@ 70
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ cent. convt	40	@ 45
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund	40	@ 45
New-York and Erie Shares	15	@ 17
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1880	99	Solid
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1965	70	@ —
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₰ cent. 1st mort	89	@ 91

The London *Times* of Saturday says, yesterday's market was generally unchanged. There were sales of Illinois Central Shares at 34 discount.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending June 11.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 7,000 bales; prices declined 1@2 francs; New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 101f.; stock, 132,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS had an advancing tendency in the interior, but business was dull at Havre, and American FLOUR nominal. ASHES quiet. COFFEE buoyant, and slightly higher. OILS slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RICE quiet. SUGAR firm, and slightly higher. LARD buoyant, American, 73 francs. TALLOW firmer. WHALEBONE dull, but firm.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 15—3 P. M.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day estimated at 6,000 bales. the markets closing steady. BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15—3 P. M.

Consols 95⅜@95¾ for both money and account.

Sailing of the Arabia for Boston.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed at 4 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Sunday night. The wind is easterly and a thick snow-storm is prevailing.

Death of Professor Eller.

Professor WILLIAM H. ELLET died on Wednesday afternoon, of a disease of the heart. He was born in the City of New-York, and graduated in Columbia College in 1824. He studied medicine under the direction of the late Dr. MACNEVEN, and the Doctors' degree was conferred on him by the Rutger's Medical Faculty of Geneva College, about the year 1828. At an early age he evinced a strong bias for Chemistry, and at the time of completing his medical education, he had made such attainments in this science, that his chemical dissertation (on the compounds of Cyanogen) gained for him the gold medal of the Faculty, and was afterwards printed in *Silliman's Journal*. In 1832 he was elected Professor of Experimental Chemistry in Columbia College. Three years afterwards he was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the College of South Carolina, in which capacity he taught with great success for 13 years; and then returned to his native City, where he resided until his death. The Legislature of South Carolina presented him with a valuable present of silver plate for the discovery of a new and cheap method of preparing gun-cotton, which, it was thought, would cause an increased demand for one of the staple products of that State. Dr. ELLET, for the last year of his life, was consulting chemist of the Manhattan Gas Company. In everything relating to the chemistry of gas manufacture he had no superior in this country. He was a man of sound learning, extensive and varied attainments, and of highly cultivated taste. He died expressing his reliance on a crucified Redeemer, and in the hope of a blessed Immortality.

The Recent Revolution in Mexico.

Extracts of a Private Letter, dated

COLIMA, Mexico, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

* * * The totally unexpected turn of the revolution which forced us and all the other foreign residents of this place to an involuntary trip into the forests, has been the cause of our not writing to you sooner. * * * Regarding the revolution here, we have to report to you to-day some highly and, still more, entirely unexpected communications. On the 14th ultimo, General MIRAMON, accompanied by a large reinforcement, reached the Rio de Tecolotlan, united himself with MARQUEZ, and carried the passage of the river. DEGOLLADO retired with all his troops, abandoned Guadalajara, so dearly achieved, and went flying to the Barrancas, (about twelve leagues from here,) where he considered himself to be safe. But again, this time, he allowed himself to be deceived by MIRAMON, who besieged him for a few days, found a passage where DEGOLLADO was not in his way, circumvented them completely, and entered Colima on the 25th of December, entirely unobstructed. In the meantime the Liberals had drawn near, and on the 26th of December they were entirely routed in San Joaquin, about three leagues from this place, by MIRAMON. The taking of Colima, as well as the change in the Government, were carried out without the least obstruction of order; and the remnant of the vanquished Liberals retired to the State of Michoacan. As already observed, all the foreign residents here had judged it prudent, for the purpose of avoiding the thirst of revenge as well as the heavy forced loans of the conquerors, to take a sudden departure towards the coast. Afterwards, when it was found that all these matters had been settled, and that nothing more was to be apprehended, all returned. A few days ago the news reached us of the pronunciamiento of General ROJAS PIZUELA in the capital, and the final nomination of MIRAMON as President.

At present all is quiet here, but we are far from believing that this sanguinary civil war will be easily brought to a close by an accommodation between the contesting factions.

FROM FRASER'S RIVER.

Recent Intelligence—News from the Mines—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VICTORIA, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1858.

The principal events that have occurred here, since my last, are the freezing of Fraser's River and the reception of news from the Upper Fraser and Bridge Rivers which places the richness and extent of the British Columbia *placers* beyond a question. The miners on the Lower Fraser had, by the falling of the river, just been enabled to get into the diggings on which the reports of last Spring were based, when operations were interrupted by the freezing of the water, and little will probably be done now till February. Probably, ere this, *washing* has also been stopped on the Upper River, consequently many miners are arriving from above, whose faith in the richness of the mines may be estimated from the fact that they comprise the first rush from above which has *stopped* in Victoria, instead of returning to California.

The steamer *Santa Cruz* arrived here on Dec. 16, with 350 passengers from Langley. Some of these arrived at the latter place in canoes; others on foot from Fort Yale; the majority, however, were the passengers by the little steamer *Enterprise*, from Fort Hope.

On the 23d December the *Beaver* and *Santa Cruz* (steamers) left here for Langley, which they will probably be able to reach, as the weather has moderated considerably.

A good deal of dust is now being received here, and probably more has been sent below in the past six weeks than in all the previous period since the irruption of the Fraser fever. Dr. H. A. DE GROOT (formerly editor of the San Francisco *Times*) has taken an extensive trip through the upper country, and furnishes several interesting letters to the *Gazette*, copies of which I send you.

I have conversed with many of the trail-men and others from the vicinity of the Upper Fraser, and all substantiate the facts related by Dr. DE GROOT, while many give much more glorious accounts. In fact, as I wrote you in my last, a reaction has been going on here for some time, as was evidenced in the prices realized for lots of the late Langley sale, and the ruling rates for real estate here. And as the diggings described are in the banks, they can be worked from May to the close of November, while February, March and April are the only months in which the head of the river can be reached.

As a specimen of the weather now experienced on the Lower Fraser, (which, from all accounts, is much colder than in the more open country above,) I send you the following record of thermometrical (Fahrenheit) range of temperature at Fort Hope, in the early part of the present month:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
Dec. 1	32	36	30
Dec. 2	20	30	28
Dec. 3	28	26	30
Dec. 4	28	26	30
Dec. 5	15	24	20
Dec. 6	7	23	10
Dec. 7	12	28	36
Dec. 8	26	32	28

Should the *Santa Cruz* arrive from Langley before this steamer leaves, I will endeavor to send you her news.

H. C. W.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Shipping Intelligence—Insurrectionary Movements—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

The British steamer *Cloda* sails this day for Panama, carrying passengers and mails and specie. The latter article goes exclusively to England. It is bullion rather than specie at present. Exchange on England has been very low. The heavy losses of English Insurance Companies by the fire of 15th ult. put their agents in need of funds, and brought exchange, which had ruled high, down very low—even to 50 pence for a dollar,—the Chili dollar really being worth only 94 cents.

No attempt worth naming has been made to rebuild the burnt district. It was proposed to seize the opportunity for straightening the streets and embellishing the town, but all has fallen through apparently. The proprietors of the land object.

I am sorry to tell your readers that political storms are brewing again in this country. Congress was adjourned a week ago, and before its adjournment the Provinces of Santiago and Valparaiso were declared to be in a state of siege, or under martial law.

The cause of this was fear of revolution. A Club called the Union, in Santiago, has urged many reforms. Daily meetings have been held in it. The members spoke very warmly. Their meetings were interdicted by the city authorities, under direction, of course, of the General Government. Soldiers were sent, on the refusal of the members of the Club, to disperse them. One of the members harangued the soldiers, calling on them to join the cause of the people. These declined. Arrests followed. Probably some will go away into exile by this very steamer, though it is uncertain—for, immediately on declaration of martial law, the Opposition papers were at once forbidden to appear. Even the Nestor of the Press in Chili, the *Mercurio*, is suspended, and we know only what rumor may inform us of.

The Government is wise in taking steps to preserve public peace, and will do it probably till 1861, when the next election of a President occurs. I do not see ground for hoping we shall get over that juncture without difficulty.

It is to be wished the Government could be a little more conciliatory.

The President is MANUAL MONTT; the Secretary of State and Minister of Interior is JERONIMO URMENETA, a graduate of Brown University. The Governor of this province is JOVINO NOVOA.

It has been stated that Mr. BIGLER, the American Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, have agreed to leave out to arbitration the question of the Macedonian claim—the arbitrator to be the King of Belgium.

Mr. SAMUEL HAVILAND, long a resident of this country, native of Westchester, N. Y., died two or three days ago in Santiago.

The British steamer *Callao* arrived from England this week, having made the voyage in 44 days, including her detentions at Madeira and Rio. Her actual voyaging days were only 35 from England. This is unprecedented. Her consumption of coal is reported at a very low figure—20 tons a day. She is side wheel and two smoke pipes. This makes the third new boat recently arrived for this line. The *Lima* has gone to England for repairs, and the *Bogota* is going on the 28th inst., for the same purpose.

There is very little American shipping now here. A son of the American Consul, Dr. TREVITT, has been suffering from an attack of insanity for some weeks. Intense study is said to have been the cause.

The American Hospital has recently passed out of the hands of Dr. PACK, who has had it for many years, nearly twenty, into the care of a nephew of the Consul, also called Dr. TREVITT, who arrived a few months ago from Ohio. Dr. T. No. 1, the Consul, was in Mexico, in the war. He was among the recent sufferers by the fire.

Trade here is not very flourishing. A great many complains are still made about hard times; but I think they are improving. A good many foreign families are moving away at present, from one cause and another; some having made their fortunes, some having failed of that great success.

The steamer *Independence*, which came out as a tugboat for this harbor, not finding sufficient support, has been put on the route to Constitucion, a port south of this, at the mouth of the Maule River.

The papers here were greatly amused at a debate in the United States Senate, in April last, when COLLAMER, MASON and SEWARD were in doubt whether Paraguay was an independent State or part of the La Plata Confederation. The debate was published a few days ago entire. The doubt was natural enough, even for those wise heads of the nation—for South American politics are very confused. But what gave most offence was that one of those speakers had called them half-barbarous tribes.

Recently we have been informed here, through the Press, that France and England are *really* determined to check the United States in Central America. N.

FORGERY.—John Brightenstein yesterday forged an order upon the firm of Wells & Provost, No. 215 Front-street, for several boxes of sardines. The paper bore the signature of A. Lyons, No. 140 Water-street. As it was proved that Mr. L.'s name was affixed without authority, the forger was arrested and committed to the Tombs.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,210,713 IN TREASURE.

San Francisco Dates to the 5th of January.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, from Aspinwall on the 19th inst., arrived at this port at 11 A. M., yesterday, with the mails and treasure brought to Panama by the *Golden Age*, which steamship left San Francisco on the 5th inst. Most of the California news by this arrival has been anticipated by the overland mail, our latest dates through that channel *viâ* St. Louis, being by telegraph to the 3d inst., and by mail to the 31st ult. from San Francisco.

PHILO HATHAWAY died on board the *Illinois* on the 23d inst., and was buried at sea.

The *Illinois* brings mails up to the 5th inst. from San Francisco.

We have already had telegraphic intelligence to the same day *viâ* New-Orleans and the Tehuantepec transit.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Illinois*, and to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for special favors.

To Messrs. FREEMAN & Co.'s Express our thanks are also due.

The treasure brought by the *Illinois* is consigned as follows:

TREASURE LIST.

Am. Ex. Bank	$143,000	E. Kelly & Co.	60,000
T. H. & J. T. Bacon	5,000	Kerley, Bryan & Co.	8,000
J. H. Browning	10,000	E. C. Knight & Co.	1,540
Butcher & Bro.	23,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	23,500
Clark & Wilbur	15,000	P. Naylor	12,000
J. H. Coghill	21,969	J. B. Newton & Co.	26,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	65,750	Jas. Patrick	45,000
C. W. Crosby	12,000	Richard Patrick	35,000
C. H. Cummings	6,000	S. T. Reed & Co.	8,362
Z. Irnstein & Bro.	10,200	Santa Clara M'g Ass.	3,000
Freeman & Co.	79,649	Wm. Seligman & Co.	50,000
H. E. Giffin	5,000	Treadwell & Co.	18,000
T. J. Hand & Co.	2 600	T. Wattson & Son	1,150
Wm. Heile & Co.	123,000	J. B. Weir	10,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	50,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	280,500
Howland & Aspinwall	16 392	Order	24,690
Johnson, Bond & Co	16,000		
Total			$1,210,713

Business of the Past Year—Figures and Facts—The Exports of Gold—Manufacturing Establishments—Movements in San Francisco—Advertising Mania—Arrival of the President's Message—Churches, Theatres, Italian Opera, John Brougham, and Matters and Things in general.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Since my last communication we have traded off our old year for a new one, and made a fresh start with a hat full of good resolutions for the future. I made one myself, and if I don't keep it, I shall not be the only failure on that head—there's more of the same sort. My good resolution was, that I would endeavor hereafter to write very heavy and very sensible letters for the TIMES—I know I shall be all right on the heavy question—but the sensible part depends a great deal upon circumstances—its a great bore to write "sensible" letters, and not unfrequently to read them. As we have just finished up a year's business, it may not be out of place to tell you what we have been doing, to give some little account of ourselves.

The footing of the year's reports of gold is $47,724,990, against $49,256,182 during the year 1857; a decrease of $1,531,191; but when we take into consideration the Fraser River excitements and the long interruption of mining in California, it is not a bad showing. Had the Fraser River *furore* not taken off the thousands of miners that it did, we would undoubtedly have reported more gold by $6,000,000, than during any previous year since its discovery here. The production of 1859 will doubtless exceed 1858, as most of the miners who went to Fraser's River have returned sadder, wiser, and poorer men, and are now satisfied with California, and hereafter will "let well alone."

We have paid freights as follows: To vessels from foreign ports, $629,451; Eastern ports generally, exclusive of Boston, $26,225: from Boston, $599,737; New-York, $1,512,452. Boston, you perceive, falls considerably in the rear of Gotham, notwithstanding that every man there will tell you New-York don't amount to anything alongside of Boston; but we cry "Bully for you," and think they have done pretty well, considering New-York is the big team, while Boston and Philadelphia are the two little dogs under the wagon. The total amount of freight money paid, during 1858, was $2,767,865, an excess of $206,220 over 1857. Our exports of merchandise during the year 1858 were $4,572,602.

The arrivals of vessels during the year were 85 steamers, 192 ships, 101 barks, 33 brigs, 81 schooners; a total tonnage of 344,495. Clearances, 97 steamers, 175 ships, 95 barks, 32 brigs, and 114 schooners. Of this number arrived, 127 ships, 31 barks, 8 brigs, and 25 schooners, were American vessels; balance foreign. We have been doing a pretty fair business, but are still a little in debt. The total liability of the State is $12,189,832. However, we have something to show for it in the way of about $132,000,000 worth of taxable property.

Now, if some smart fellow, with nothing better to do, will figure up the value of shipments to this country from the outset, we can soon strike a balance and see how we stand. Let him credit us what we have on hand, our exports of gold for the ten years since its discovery here, the snug little fortune for a poor man of $418,438,906, and charge us all we have imported, and then see how it stands. We foot up on the credit side a business of about $450,000,000, to say nothing of exports and property afloat, not taxable, &c. Not a bad ten years' business for a new firm in a new country. What have you to say against it? It must be remembered that the figures above, naming the amount of gold exported, do not include a dollar of the money taken out of the country by passengers—only the amount manifested. The exports by individual hands is at least ten per cent. on the manifested total—making, say, in round numbers, $160,000,000.

We have received for Customs, during the ten years, $14,793,773. Where do you suppose all that has gone? and what is there to show for it in this city, but a Hospital and a respectable fair sort of building for housing the machinery of Government, required to collect the aforesaid Customs. I might say two hospitals, or benevolent institutions, one for mariners, who are considerably the worse for wear, and the other for politicians, who during their arduous campaigns have been buffeted and severely afflicted with a disease, very general in their ranks, termed the "shorts," or an unhealthy state of the cash account, occasioned by lavish expenditures for Roman candles, tar-barrels, and minnié-rifle whisky. In the cause of pat-riot-ism; but who cares, if they like it. it is certainly none of my business. For fear you might think we are sometimes out of the staff of life, I will mention that we have in full operation 135 grist-mills, aggregate run of stones, 297; propelled by steam, 62; by water, 73; and we can put up 2,466,380 barrels flour per annum, twice the quantity necessary to supply the State. So we are sound on the fl

the attention to the stock she brings will make a heavy assault.

The vessel has attracted a great deal of attention, from the fact of her fast time and being modelled by the late lamented GEORGE STEERS. She sailed from New-York as a schooner, but, losing her masts, was rerigged as a hermaphrodite brig. In the opinion of many, she is not as symmetrical as the *Juliette*, (formerly the *Lady Jane*, built, I think, by WEBB,) and her lines are said to be inferior to the *Betty Bliss*—a beautiful craft that came out here in 1853, I think—owned by — ROLLINSON, Esq. The *Great Republic* has been laying off in the stream until yesterday, not having found water enough previously at any of the wharves to come alongside. Our herbor is getting shallow, or rather the water front, owing to the pressure of the mud into the deeper water—it is continually forced forward by the filling in of water lots, &c.

Stocks are so so, not particularly active. I quoted California Steam Navigation in my last at 38 to 40; it held up to that figure but one day, and no sales at that rate; it has since receded to 34@34½ in consequence of the usual dividend not being forthcoming.

The sureties of the levanting treasure of Sonora County, Mr. BUSTER, have been called upon to settle up that gentleman's irregularities of cash account, but they will probably equirm ont of it. They don't seem inclined to father the short-comings or the sudden-goings of such a "BUSTER."

The Misses GOUGENHEIM have an inioresting case in court. They came over from Australia in the bark *Glimpse*, and complain that the Captain was very naughty. He wouldn't give them lemons and white sugar when they wanted it, and even hinted that he had seen people as good as they were, smoked bad cigars in the cabin when they were going through some calculations in Daboll, and having a general casting up of their financinl matters. So they have sued him and libeled the vessel, and are determined to go in lemons and make him come down with his sweetening. They have just finished an engagement here, and are now in Sacramento, I believe.

Paddy COLLINS is playing a very succesful engagement, drawing crowded houses. Paddy is elegantly got up—looks like a Jay Bird, just as good as new.

Our Italian Opera has retired to private life for a few months, at least the Prima Donna has, and, as I saw the "secundo" of the prima looking through a show window at a very diminutive pair of hose, the other day, I infer that we shall not be favored with any more opera just at present.

Mrs. WOOD is playing JOHN BAOUGHAM'S "Pocahontas." If he could only see how she plays it, it would not be safe to trust him in the Tomahawk part. I believe JOHN would go in for scalping the entire "Ingin" community comprising the piece. Such is the fate of genius. Go and drown thy sorrows JOHN, at "the House of Lords," just around the corner, on a pot of that "arf and arf"—its good; they have the 'ops yer know. PODGERS.

News of the Fortnight.

People here have been very agreeably occupied, during the past fortnight, in preparing for, and enjoying the Christmas holidays. It is generally remarked that the festivities suitable to the occasion were never more universally entered into, or enjoyed with greater zest, since our State was Americanized. The quantity of toys bought for children, on Christmas, in San Francisco, was probably exceeded by few American cities. This shows that we are by no means lacking in the "rising generation." On New-Year's day, upon which the weather was very propitious, the male portion of our population were out *en masse* paying their annual calls. Most of the families here kept "open house" during the day, and many of the tables were spread with unusual profusion and splendor.

An extremely rich lead of quartz has been discovered on Rush Creek, near Nevada. The owners claim that it is the richest ledge in the State. About 100 pounds of picked rock is estimated to contain from $2,000 to $3,000 of gold.

Five hundred and fifty Mexicans, living in the Southern Counties of California have registered their names upon an agreement to emigrate to Sonora. They find it impossible to live among the Yankees. How long will it be before Sonora will become too warm for their comfort?

The Legislature of California convened at Sacramento on the 3d of January. Politically, this body is divided as follows: Lecompton Democrats, on joint ballot, 77; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 22; Republicans, 44.

EMERERIO UGNES was legally hung at Mariposa, on the 24th December, for the crime of murder.

An overland mail left Stockton on the 1st of January for Kansas City.

The present season has been unusually cold in California. An extraordinary amount of snow has fallen in the mountains, and the roads are rendered uncommonly impassable.

There was $518,906 97 in the Treasury of California at the close of the 31st December, 1858. Of this sum $147,138 15 is set aside for interest money. The first interest on the new bonds was begun to be paid on the 1st of January, 1859.

By vessels from the southern coast, we get the news that the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* had arrived at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, and compelled the authorities there to release an American citizen named GANTIL, who was illegally imprisoned. The *St. Marys* is the first American armed vessel that had visited Guaymas for ten years. T. D. BURNHAM, Purser's Clerk of the *St. Marys*, died on the 3d December, at Guaymas. Captain STONE, and his surveying party, were there, and were well.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—SACRAMENTO, Jan. 4.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor WALKUP, and the following nominations, made last night in caucus, were confirmed: President, *pro tem.*, the Hon. W. B. DICKINSON, of El Dorado; Secretary, C. Palmer, of San Francisco; Assistant, Pennington, of Trinity; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Hawkins; Assistant, Saunders, of Sonoma; Enrolling Clerk, Reed, of San Joaquin; Engrossing Clerk, Letcher, of Santa Clara.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Mr. AUD, Chairman *pro tem.*, and proceeded to confirm the caucus nominations, as follows: Speaker, W. C. STRATTON; Chief Clerk, C. GILMAN; Assistant-Clerk, R. MCGILL; Engrossing Clerk, E. W. CAREY; Enrolling Clerk, H. C. KREEA; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. MOORE, Assistant, J. SHULTZ. There is a large Administration majority in each branch. The members are classified as follows, viz.: Lecompton Democrats, 77; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 22; Republicans, 14.

LOVE AND SUICIDE IN NEVADA.—A young man named ALEXANDER LAUDAUER, says the Nevada *Democrat*, a German, who had been working for a year and a half at the bakery of W. HEINTUSH, committed suicide last Sunday morning, at the house of Mrs. DRIVER, near the Nevada Foundry. It seems that he got desperately in love with a young damsel named LOUISA, who is boarding with Mrs. DRIVER, and had sent her his daguerreotype and some other presents. He visited LOUISA on Saturday evening, and, according to her testimony, she gave him back the daguerreotype, and told him he had no sense. He remarked that he would have satisfaction, and left. The next morning the inmates of the bakery noticed LAUDAUER writing a letter, but saw nothing unusual in his appearance. After finishing the letter, he went to the St. Louis Hotel and borrowed a loaded revolver of KASPAR HAUPT, promising to return it before night. He then went to Mrs. DRIVER'S, and told her that he had a letter for LOUISA. Mrs. DRIVER told him that Miss LOUISE was not yet up, and that she would take the letter and give it to her. LAUDAUER said he would give the letter to her himself, and rushed up stairs and into the room where LOUISE was in bed. He threw the letter and his daguerreotype on the bed; LOUISE raised up and told him to leave, but seeing him pull out a revolver, she covered her head under the bed clothes and screamed "murder." LAUDAUER then put the pistol to his breast and discharged one barrel, the ball of which passed through his body, killing him almost instantly. Mrs. DRIVER had followed the infatuated young man up stairs, to bring him back, and as she got to the door of LOUISA'S room she heard the report of the pistol, and saw him fall to the floor, when she ran down stairs and gave the alarm. LOUISA remained covered up in the bed until a crowd of men rushed into the room, when she rolled the blankets around her person and walked off. Coroner BAZELY held an inquest on the body during the day, and the above facts were elicited. LAUDAUER was about 22 years old, was industrious and steady, and had performed his duties about the bakery up to the time of leaving, on Sunday morning, to commit the fatal deed. The letter which he wrote in the morning, and which was found on the bed, was written in German, and addressed to his "beloved LOUISE." A friend has given us the following translation:

MY ONLY BELOVED LOUISE—I die for you, my ever-loved LOUISE; I cannot longer endure the pain; pray to God for my great sin that I am about committing on account of your love. Go not to my funeral, or I will love you in the other world the same as here. Wear black dresses for me, and keep my picture always in your memory, and be sure, my dearly-beloved LOUISA, that it is only love and jealousy that caused me to plagne you. You should, my beloved, have shown a little more warmth to me: my love towards you went too far—no one in the world could love you more than I do, and will ever. You shall, in your own hand-write, let my poor parents know of my unhappy death. My beloved parents will be bereaved to lose their only support in their old age, but only through you, my beloved forever. Visit my grave, for I will love you when dead as I did whilst living. Pray to my beloved God for forgiveness, and take my prayer-book. Think of your ever-loving

ALEX LAUDAUER.

ANOTHER ROBBERY ON A STAGE.—The Sacramento *Union* says the stage of the California Stage Company that left Nevada Dec. 29, for Folsom, was robbed of its baggage between Nevada and Grass Valley. Soon after leaving Nevada the driver noticed three suspicious characters following the coach, and stopped once to see if his baggage was all right, which he found to be the case. On his arrival at Grass Valley he ascertained it was gone, and the baggage strap cut. There was only one trunk on the rack, and the motives of the robbers cannot be imagined, unless they had reason to believe the trunk contained valuables, which it did not, as it belonged to a member of the Legislature, who was on his way to Sacramento, and probably had not made his purchase of store clothes for the session. The Grass Valley route appears to be a favorite one for the operations of the robbers.

FROM THE GILA MINES.—The Los Angeles *Vineyard* of the 26th December has the following information respecting the gold mines on the Gila River. J. B. ALLEN, a gentleman well known in Los Angeles, returned, a few days since, from a trading expedition to Sonora. He has only been absent a day or two at the Gila mines, about the 15th December. We herewith subjoin his impressions of them.

He says there were about 300 men at the diggings. Although some of them were not at work at all, and a considerable number were only making grub, a few who were willing to work were making $2, $3 and $4 a day per man; and such as had teams to haul the dirt to the river were taking out from half an ounce to an ounce a day to the man. He says that a company of six men, who hauled their dirt, made five ounces one day that he was there. Others were doing nearly as well. People who had no means of hauling the auriferous earth to the water, packed three or four sacks in a day on their backs, and made generally from $3 to $4. He frequently saw the miners wash out 25 cents to the pan. He has no doubt, if water could be brought on the mining ground, that big wages could be made—say $15 and $20 a day. A steam-engine for raising the water is now on the way thither from San Francisco. He said one vessel with provisions had already arrived, and others were expected. Provisions, &c., were high, but were coming down in price; he did not see why they should not come down as low as they are here, for they could be taken to Fort Yuma from San Francisco, by way of the Gulf, for 4½ cents per pound. Freight cannot be hauled from Los Angeles to the mines for less than 12½ cents a pound. Still, it might be advisable for those starting from this point, to take their outfit, but nothing could be made by taking goods from here *to sell*. Flour was being brought from Sonora and sold from 12½ to 15 cents per pound. A lot of beef cattle—52 head—arrived at the mines from Caborca, (300 miles,) and sold at $15 a head. Fresh beef was retailing at a bit to 18 cents per pound.

Mr. ALLEN said he found good order there—better than he expected. The diggings, as far as prospected, extended along the river on both sides about six miles. A company of about sixty men had gone up the Gila about 300 miles, where there were reported to be rich placers, and where they expected to find quartz gold. At the principal diggings quite a town has sprung up, with a hotel, stores, &c. A crowd hangs around the town and does nothing, and, as an excuse for their idleness, say the mines are not worth a d—n. Those who are willing to work, and who have means, are making fair wages. Hence it is from these two classes that we hear such contradictory stories.

A resolution has been voted by the miners admitting Sonoranians, who will now be there in large numbers. Mr. ALLEN is a highly respectable man, and, we believe, honestly gives his impressions of these new diggings. We have, also, from other parties who have lately returned from there, and who ought to know, reports that they are very discouraging. It is very difficult to know what to believe.

The *Vineyard* gives also the following extracts from a letter to a Mr. VAN DUSAN, dated Gila River, 18th December:

Myself and JAMAS and DICK PERRY are at work together. We have done about six days' work, and we have taken out six ounces and a half of the prettiest gold I ever saw. They say that it is worth $19 per ounce; we can get $18 for it here.

There are a great many men here, but there are but a few of them who are making anything. We have to get out dirt and pack it down the mountain about one hundred yards in sacks, and then haul it about half a mile to wash it. I think we will work on until we work out the gulch we are working in, which will take us two or three weeks; and if we can't find another that will pay, I think I will come home.

SUFFERINGS ON FRASER'S RIVER—CLIMATE OF THAT REGION.—The following is an extract from a private letter, written on 24th December, ult., by a resident of Victoria, V. I., to a friend in San Francisco:

"The climate here is very changeable, but very English. It is extremely healthy; and were it not for the unwholesomeness of the Indian women and the fertility of European women, doctors would be at a discount.

The terrible accounts which you will have read of the sufferings of the miners coming down the river are entirely true, I believe; but I never heard of such rashness or stupidity going unpunished. Fancy one party of nearly forty men, finding themselves stopped by the ice in Fraser's River about six miles below Harrison River, and three miles below the steamer *Maria*, which was lying un a sand bank, aground, and where there were plenty of provisions: being so stopped, and knowing therefore that there was cold weather, and looking like snow—they made one hearty meal of their food, landed on the left (south) bank of the Fraser, deserted their canoe, and made Langley, which they thought, being only twenty-five miles off by water, was to be reached in a day. They landed therefore in the bush—it is as tangled a mass of forest as I ever saw—without a trail, without a guide, (except the river,) without a compass, without one pound of flour, or any provision for camping out. It came on to snow heavily; but had it been ever so fine, and they had had a good guide, it would have been beyond the powers of most men to march in a day. But they were three and a half days before they got in, and even so, were carried to Langley by the steamer *Enterprise*, which met them a few miles off, with provisions, stimulants, &c.; but which few miles they would never have been able to have made out on foot. They had had to camp out without shelter on the snow, and day after day, dizzy with hunger and fatigue, kept plunging on in a maze through the snow, wandering in circles, and with the fatigue of ten hours, making an effective progress of only half as many miles.

Is the weather to blame for this? The temperature was never nearly so low as zero. They deliberately exposed themselves to a snow-storm in a wood, without food, guide or blankets, leaving shelter and provisions a short three miles behind them. Since the burning of the *Austria* I have heard of no such piece of suicidal folly. I compassionate very much the individual suffering—two poor fellows lost their lives, and others got frost-bitten, more or less severe. If was the Moscow retreat—the trenches before Sebastopol. But was ever such self-inflicted misery? Are men children, that they must be told that snow and want will starve them? In point of fact, the cold weather was over when they reached Langley, and the ice had departed.

Next Winter, when the people shall have been able to lay up stocks of food, (the Lillooet road this year was not opened till, I believe, the end of September or beginning of October, and is in part but a trail, though there are sixty-seven substantial bridges on it,) and when they shall have substantial frame houses, better able to resist the cold than the present wretched half-tents and bush-wattle huts, there will be but little inconvenience from the cold, which seems to me to be not worse than is felt in the north of England or south of Scotland. As the frosts are reported not to last long, they will not so much interrupt the work of the miners, as intercalate agreeable periods of holidays, which the "b'hoys" will not fail, if well aroused and fed, to be able to enjoy. I have spoken with many men returning from the mines—several for California—and not one has expressed any other intention than that of returning next Spring. Give them comfortable lodging and enough to eat, and they don't care about the bogus excessive cold.

California Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

In San Francisco, Dec. 28, the wife of Charles Hopps, of a son.

In Sacramento, Jan. 1, the wife of Charles Henrich, of a son.

In San Francisco, Dec. 18, the lady of Capt. C. L. Taylor, of a son.

In Washington, Yolo County, Dec. 18, the wife of Humphrey Griffith, of a son.

In Sacramento, Dec. 23, the wife of Capt. Wm. M. Harron, of a son.

In Stockton, Dec. 20, the wife of G. W. Montgomery, of a daughter.

At Stansbury's Flat, Placer County, Dec. 14, the wife of W. A. Selkirk, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Jan. 2, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, at Calvary Church, Jno. W. Tucker, Esq., to Miss Helena M. Vancleve.

In San Francisco, Jan. 1, by the Rev. Dr. Rahn, Mr. Henry Mauneck, of Gottingen, Germany, to Miss Henriette Wedderhold, of Williamsburg, L. I.

In San Francisco, Dec. 18, by the Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. C. P. Boynton to Miss Ann L. Hawkins.

In Placerville, Dec. 16, by the Rev. M. Kellogg, the Rev. Walter Frear to Fannie E. Foster.

At Alameda, Dec. 20, by the Rev. A. H. Myers, Mr. E. Miner Smith to Miss Jennie A. Barker, both of Alameda County.

In San Francisco, Dec. 22, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. T. C. Stappenbeck to Miss Wilhemine Von Tust.

In San Francisco, Dec. 25, by the Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Frederick Smith, of San Francisco, to Sarah E., daugbter of Walter Frost, Esq., of Woburn, Mass.

In San Francisco, Dec. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. Hampton E. Field to Mrs. Mary Hart.

In San Francisco, Dec. 30, by the Rev. J. B. Saxton, Richard D. Blauvelt, Jr., to Adaline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Jeroidman, of New-York City.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, Dec. 31, of consumption, K. Wm. Johnson.

In Folsom, Sacramento County, Jan. 3, Mary E., wife of Frederick G. Hall, aged 36 years, formerly of Portland, Me.

In San Francisco, Dec. 20, Mr. John Cummisky, a native of East Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, Dec. 25, James H. Watkins, a native of Yorktown, Va.

On board the United States sloop-of-war St. Marys, at Guaymas, Nov. 3, T. D. Burnham, Purser's Clerk.

In San Francisco, Dec. 24th, James Cushing, Esq., of Marysville, formerly of Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, Dec. 23d, B. C. Donovan, late of New-York.

In Oakland, Dec. 9th, Wm. Alston, of Chicago, Ill.

On board the *Pride of the Sea*, Mr. Geo. W. Husted, a passenger from New-York in search of health, Oct. 16th, of consumption, aged 25 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Joseph L. Deming was astonished the other day to receive $25 through the hands of the Rev. Father O'Brien, from some person unknown, who took this method of relieving his conscience, by discharging an obligation about which Mr. Deming knows nothing.

It is said that Mr. John E. Develin, with whom Lieut.-Gov. Selden is about to form a copartnership in the law business, writes the *Recollections of an Ex-Assemblyman*, published in the New-York *Evening Post*.

Mr. E. Coffee, who is said to have preached the first Gospel sermon in Memphis, Tenn., was found, a few days since, lying in a state of intoxication by one of the railroad depots and taken to the calahoose.

The Calais *Advertiser* states that Mrs. Jehnina Noble, aged 96, died in Calais, Jan. 24. A year or two before she died an entire new set of teeth had grown in her mouth, and she could see and hear as well as when young.

Mrs. Rugers, the wife of Henry D. Rogers, of Tittabawassee, Mich., has been presented with 640 acres of land by the State Legislature, because she gave birth on the 1st instant to four healthy children—three girls and one boy.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Matters in Bolivar—Emeute at San Miguel—Row at Aspinwall—The Steamship Washington—President Martinez Visits the Fleet—The Chili Loan—Com. Paulding—Presidential Election in New-Granada—Mails at Panama—Naval.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The newe I eend you to-day from all perts of South and Central America is of great interest and considerable importance. Our dates from Bogota, the capital of New-Granada, are to the 30th of December, but there is no news in that direction affecting American interests. As I before wrote you, a good deal of discontent is manifested in the State of Bolivar et the retrogressive and unconstitutional action of the Government party in the Legislature in imposing effete church loans, etc, upon the people. An appeal against these lews will first be made to the Supreme Court, and if this does not remedy the evil, lrouble will come out of it.

An *émeute* took place at San Mignel, the parochial island of the group styled the Pearl Islands, in the Bey of Panama, two weeks since. It appears that the people of the island, headed by the Alcalde, were dissatisfied that traders from Carthagena and Panama should come to the Islands to compete with them in trade,—or, at least, this was the pretence,—and so set to work to expel them. Several persons were maltreated, others took to the bush for safety, and a few came to Panama to seek protection from the Government. Gov. OBALDIA immediately sallied with a force of fifty men for San Miguel, and at last dates had made prisoners of the principal offenders, numbering thirty or forty, who will be properly punished.

There was a riot, attended with very disagreeable consequences, at Aspinwall, on Sunday the 9th inst. Quite a number of the men of the United States flagship *Roanoke* were ashore on liberty, among whom several got drunk and uproarious, as usuel. A fight taking place between the sailors in the street, the Police was sent by the Prefect to arrest one of the aggressors, with orders to lock him up till he got sober, and then to send him on board his ship. His companions interfered for his rescue, when a large body of Police were sent. Capt. GARDNER, seeing from his ship that there was a large gathering of people on shore, sent Lieut. STEVENS and a Midshipman with a cutter full of men to the land to see what the muss was. The Lieutenant of Police, on Lieut. STEVENS' approach with his men, apprehending that his prisoner was to be taken away from him, drew a short sword or knife, placing himself in an attitude of defence. Upon this Lieut. STEVENS drew his sword, at seeing which some three or four hundred Jamaica men, women and boys, as well as the sailors, seized bottles, cocoa-nut shells and other missiles, and drove the police before them. The offender against the laws was sent on board his ship by his officers. The next day Capt. GARDNER entered the office of the Prefect of Police, who is a mild, gentlemanly and well-educated man, and in a hrusque manner, and without taking a seat, told him if the man had been guilty of any offence against the laws he would deliver him up for trial,—but if he had not, he, the Prefect, should be punished! My own opinion about this matter is, that the officers of the *Roanoke* interfered unwarrantably with the duties of the Police. Capt. GARDNER'S duties in the matter were limited to making the proper inquiries, *after* the man had been taken to the Police Station. He had no right either to receive the man on board his ship till he had been properly punished for his offence, and least of all was he justified in uttering threats against an officer of the country, before a proper investigation had been had relative to the melter in question.

The steamer *Washington*, Captain WELCH, with between 200 and 300 passengers, arrived a second time at Aspinwall on the 7th. On the 11th she sailed for San Juan del Norte to land, as her Captain said, some few of his passengers and fifty tons of freight, with the intention of returning to Aspinwall if he did not hear of the *Hermann* at San Juan del Sur, to await the arrival of the regular mail steamer at Panama, when he expected to hear of the whereabouts of the *Hermann*. The *Washington* returned to Aspinwall on the evening of the 15th. To-day Captain WELCH has become satisfied of the fact, which everyone else knew before, that the *Hermann* would not leave San Francisco; and he intends to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, to-day, to take in coal, and then proceed around Cape Horn. She will probably arrive at Panama in about 65 days. It is a funny idea for passengers to take a trip of 60 or 70 days from Aspinwall to Panama *viâ* Kingston, by sea, when they can go across the Isthmus in two hours and a half. Some few of her people have left her to take passage in the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, and others are trying to get work at Aspinwall. Captain WELCH says he shall stop at a port near Pernambuco to coal, thence to Valparaiso, and thence to San Francisco. His passengers, part of whom come out here on his first trip, will be "old sails" before they get to their journey's end.

President MARTINEZ and suite visited the United States flag-ship *Merrimac* and the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, at the port of Realejo, in the latter part of this month. He was very gracious and friendly, and expressed great admiration for the beauty of the noble vessel, and respect for the Government whose flag she bore.

The last British steamer from Southampton brought out $585,000 from BARING BROTHERS, of England, it being the first instalment of the seven million loan to Chili, to enable her to complete her railroads. The money went forward on the 15th. Had the events narrated in my letter, under the South American head to-day, been anticipated a few months, it is quite doubtful if the BARINGS would have been so willing to part with their money for Chili account.

Among the arrivals here by the last New-York steamer was "Colonel" MCDONALD, who has a suit against Commodore PAULDING for taking him away, with other filibusters, from Punta Arenas, a year ago. I see by the report of the Secretary of the Navy that that officer appropriates to himself PAULDING'S noble act in breaking up the filibuster expedition. Under such circumstances, the least he could do would be to recommend Congress to hold his agent harmless in the matter. Not much good can be expected from a filibuster—but a man who has had his life saved twice by officers of the United States fleet, ought to be possessed of sufficient gratitude to prevent him from harrassing his benefactors. When WALKER was besieged at Rivas, MCDONALD sought protection from the Costa Ricans, having quit WALKER'S camp, and enjoyed it for several weeks, at San Juan del Sur, on board the *St. Mary's*. When WALKER was received with his officers on board that ship, MCDONALD agreed to the same terms as the rest, that he would not leave the ship except by permission of the commander: but as soon as the *St. Mary's* reached Panama, he slipped into a bungo alongside, came on shore and concealed himself. When hunted up by Commodore MERVINE, to be sent on board under a guard of marines, MCDONALD claimed to be a British subject, and the Commodore, not wishing to be troubled with such a fellow any more, let him slide. Verily, it *would* be a large economy in God to save the like.

The Presidential election takes place in New-Granada in July next. The people vote direct for the candidates. At the last election the present incumbent, who was the candidate of the Conservatives and the priests, received about 90,000 votes. Señor MANUEL MURILLO, the candidate of the Liberals, received about 80,000, and General MOSQUERA took 36,000, his votes being principally drawn from the Liberal Party. OSPINA will probably be a candidate for reelection, but as the Conservatives have lost ground largely during the past year, he will most likely be defeated by the Liberal candidate. The papers of the Isthmus have nominated Señor JUSTO ARGESMENA, well known in New-York, as the Liberal candidate, and as he is supported by a host of influential friends in Bogota and elsewhere, he will probably be our next President. The choice lies between him and MURILLO.

Will you please be so good as to inform the Postmaster of New-York that a considerable number of his fellow countrymen have pitched their tents on this Isthmus, and quite a crowd of them are scattered over Central and South America, who not only know how to read and write, but who do a good deal of business with the world at large, and the United States in particular? He treats us as if he was totally ignorant of these facts. A very large percentage of the letters for these parts are thrust into the through California mail bags, and we only get them after they have made the voyage to that El Dorado and back. Then, the Panama mail bags generally come mixed up with the great California mail, so that it is impossible to get at them for the *first* train of cars that comes over after the arrival of the ship at Aspinwall, and frequently we do not get them until the very last thing before the sailing of the California steamer, and until several hours after the British steamer has left for Valparaiso. Thus, many letters are kept over here a fortnight; and, besides, business people on the Isthmus are set back a fortnight in much of their correspondence, both North and South. All this might be remedied by a little less carelessness in the New-York Post Office, and by placing the Panama and South Pacific bags in the special charge of the Pursers of the vessels at New-York.

Please also inform the Government dispatch agent that *this* is not the most direct route from New-York to Brazil, and that the African Squadron never comes to Panama.

Messrs. WHITTAWSIONT and FELLOWS, two of the directors of the Panama Railroad, came out on the *Illinois*, and flying visit. They return to New-York to-day by way of Havana and New-Orleans.

Capt. J. H. DOW, the pioneer of steam trade between Panama and Central America, and to whose great intelligence and energy the success of the trade is in a measure due, goes to New-York to-day, to bring out the new steamship *Guatemala*, just built for the line.

Señor MARCOLETA, brother of the MARCOLETA who was snubbed by Secretary WEBSTER, arrived here from Paris by the last British steamer from Southampton, and has gone to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. As his brother is the prompter and adviser of Mons. BALLY, no doubt MARCOLETA comes to Central America to further the matter of the fancy stock speculation of the Nicaragua Canal.

The war of the transit speculators is carried on through their agents in Nicaragua with as much spirit as ever. There are about a dozen individuals claiming to represent the different interests, who dog the "Government" at every step. Jos WHITE is represented by Cols. CHILDS and SCHLESSINGER, who ran away at the battle of Santa Rosa; VANDYKE and WALLACE'S agents are Capt. SPENCER, who shut WALKER out from the San River, and a German by the name of GOTTEL, and also JOSE ROSA JEREZ, while VANDERBILT has MANUEL JARES in the field. VAN DYKE and WALLACE, who hold a conditional grant from Gen. JARES, only wish to perfect it in order to sell out to anybody who either wishes to open or keep closed the route. VANDERBILT wishes to keep it closed, and the White people have no cash to open it with, and can't find anybody to operate with them who has.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* sailed from here on the 6th, with the relief of the *St. Mary's*, touching at Realejo to communicate with Flag-officer LONG and to place Purser GIBSON on the *Merrimac*. The *Saranac* will find the *St. Mary's* at Acapulco, she having reached there from Guaymas on the 10th. The British corvette *Vixen* returned here immediately after landing Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY and family at Realejo to get his regular dispatches from London and Washington, and sailed with them on the 18th. The *Vixen* is placed at the control of Sir WILLIAM as a dispatch vessel, and in going into Realejo, thinking he knew more than the pilots, insisted upon getting his vessel on a rock, from which he was hauled off with difficulty by the boats of the *Merrimac* and *Decatur*. The *Decatur* sailed from Realejo for San Juan del Sur on the 6th, but would return immediately to the former port. Purser LANAGH, of the *Decatur*, arrived here in the *Columbus* on the 10th, having been sent down by the flag-officer to effect a sale of drafts to the amount of $40,000 for the use of the fleet. The flag-officer sent instructions to Captain KELLY, of the *Saranac*, to countersign the drafts, but when Purser S. arrived here, he found the *Saranac* gone on a wild-goose chase after the *St. Mary's*. I believe, however, the Purser obtained some $12,000, and went back on the *Columbus* on the 17th.

The United States flag-ship *Roanoke*, of the Home squadron, is still at Aspinwall.

The United States frigate *Savannah*, which it was feared might not get out over the bar at San Juan del Norte, without landing her guns, was towed out by a small steamer, and on the 17th was pitching and tossing outside. The bar has shoaled so rapidly lately at San Juan del Norte that the British steamships no longer go inside, although they draw only seventeen feet water. The *Dee* struck heavily in coming out the last time she was there.

The British Mail steamship *Medway* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, from San Juan del Norte. She left the *Jamestown* cruising off the Colorado River. The British ships *Cæsar*, 90 guns, and the *Diadem*, 32 guns, were still at San Juan. F. W. R.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE SEAMEN OF THE ROANOKE AND THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE OF ASPINWALL—THE WASHINGTON—THE HOME SQUADRON—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

On the afternoon of the 9th inst. a difficulty occurred here between some of the seamen of the U. S. steam-frigate *Roanoke*, who were upon liberty, and the Police, which nearly resulted in a general fight between the natives and foreigners. Some of the men were "skylarking," (as seamen term it,) when the Police interfered, headed by the scoundrel CASSANOVA—the same fellow who was engaged in the Panama riot, and who was about, as you will recollect, to fire a cannon upon the defenceless *women and children* on board the *Toboga*,—when a kind Providence interposed to prevent such a villainous act. CASSANOVA, with drawn sword, arrested one of the seamen, and marched off with him towards the *calaboose*. The man had committed no infringement of the municipal law, and he called out: "Rally Roanokes," when the other men on shore ponred in to his assistance. The Police persisting in dragging the man off with them, the other sailors became much excited, and seized upon such missiles as were within reach and assaulted the gallant CASSANOVA and his force, which resulted in the liberation of the arrested man, and the dispersion of the Cassanova band, pursued by about half-a-dozen jolly tars, and a crowd of some three hundred of the population, who joined in the amusement by roars of laughter at the *steeple-chase*. Capt. GARDNER, of the *Roanoke*, perceiving some difficulty on shore, promptly sent the First-Lieutenant, Mr. STEVENS, and a midshipman, Mr. WHITTLE, in two boats, and, in a short period, by the discretion of Lieut. STEVENS, assisted by the United States Consul, quiet was restored, and all the liberty-men brought off to the ship. CASSANOVA is a violent tempered fellow, and was obliged to be sent out of Panama in consequence of his bad feelings towards foreigners, which was continually getting him into hot water. He was transferred to Aspinwall, and it appears his bad blood followed him. If continued in his present position, his rashness will one day involve the Government of New-Granada in a difficulty, the consequences of which will be of a more serious nature than they now have any idea of.

The steamer *Washington* arrived here on the 8th, and left again on the 10th for San Juan del Norte for the purpose of leaving there some employes of that route, and several packages of cargo for the Company. She returned here on the afternoon of the 14th and will await information by the California mail of the steamer *Hermann*. Should the *Hermann* not have been released, the *Washington* will then depart for Jamaica for coal and provisions,—from thence around Cape Horn to San Francisco, touching at the intermediate Atlantic and Pacific ports in obedience to her instructions.

There was great rejoicing here at the news of the dispersion of the "Emigrants" of the filibustering schooner *Susan*, wrecked near Omoa. The United States frigate *Savannah*, Capt. JARVIS, is on the look-out for such "emigrants" at San Juan del Norte, whilst the United States ship *Jamestown*, Capt. KENNEDY, is scouring the coast from San Juan to the Chiriqui Lagoon.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, Capt. GARDNER, will remain here until the arrival of the new Flag-officer, Capt. WM. J. MCCLUNEY, a discreet and gallant officer, who may be expected to arrive out by the steamer of the 20th inst. The selection of this officer for the command of the Home Squadron during the present embarrassing position of our foreign affairs in these quarters, is warmly approved by our countrymen out here, who have so much at stake. He will prove a worthy successor of MCINTOSH.

I learn that Flag-officer MCCLUNEY has appointed Mr. ZANTZINGER his Flag-Secretary. This is gratifying to the many friends of Mr. Z. upon the Isthmus.

Panama and Aspinwall continue healthy.

The bark *Florida*, from Philadelphia, with coal for the United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, arrived out on Sunday evening last, and on Monday morning went alongside the *Roonoke*, and discharged her cargo.

We are expecting here the new steam-sloop *Brooklyn*, Capt. FARRAGAT.

THE WASHINGTON—HER ARRIVAL AT SAN JUAN—INTENDED DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

The steamer *Washington*, Captain GEO. E. WALCH, in 17 days out, arrived here, yesterday, bound from New-York to California by the Nicaraguan or Cape Horn route. The *Washington*, came out with the expectation of again meeting the *Hermann* on the other side, but in this she was disappointed the same as the first time, when Captain CAVARNY left her and went home.

The *Washington* left here, to-day, for Aspinwall, where she will remain till the arrival of the California mail, which will be on or about the 16th inst., hoping and expecting to hear that the difficulties which have detained the *Hermann*, have been settled.

Should nothing be heard from the *Hermann* after the mail arrives, then the *Washington* will proceed at once round Cape Horn. She brought some 1,200 tons of coal and a large quantity ships' stores in anticipation of going round the Cape. The trip, so far, has been to all, except the Company, very satisfactory. There have been several cases of sickness on board, but no deaths. The passengers have been well fed and taken care of, and all are well pleased with Captain WALCH, the new commander.

When the *Jamestown* was first discovered, yesterday, long before she could be made out after she fired the blank shot, the Captain gave orders to have the hose screwed on to the boiler, and to have both his revolvers loaded and brought to him. He declared that no foreigner should ever board him without his permission, with his colors flying; if he did he would do it at his peril.

Our Captain is a trump. No one who sails with him can come to any other conclusion.

The following card is the testimony of the passengers to the courtesy and skill of the captain:

At a meeting of passengers on board the steamship *Washington*, on the 19th day of January, 1859, held for the purpose of giving a public expression to their high respect for the seamanlike qualities of Capt. GEORGE E. WELCH, and their appreciation of his character as a gentleman, Capt. JOHN S. TYLER was appointed Chairman, and JAMES G. TUCKER, Secretary.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we have the greatest confidence in the ability, care and vigilance of Capt. WELCH, and that this confidence is the result of daily observation; that we have uniformly received the kindest and most gentlemanly attentions from him, and that all sick on board, from cabin to steerage, have been treated by him with great indulgence.

Resolved, That a copy hereof be presented to Captain WELCH, and another to the New-York papers for publication. JOHN S. TYLER, Chairman.

J. G. TUCKER, Secretary.

O. V. Hollenbeck,	J. B. Howard,	A. C. W. Brenan,
Chas. Irvin,	Jas. B. Robinson,	Wm. B. Edgar,
Chas. H. Freeman,	H. T. Wells,	J. D. Edgar,
Lysander Walker,	Loyal T. Smith,	E. A. Hyde,
L. D. Chamberlin,	Ezra Bigelow,	Joseph S. Tyler,
Wm. L. Pitcher,	L. Dillenberg,	Jas. G. Campbell.
F. Rower,	Alex. C. Craig,	And others.
Felix O'Neill,	Wm. D. Parsons,	

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala: President's Message—The Congress of the Presidents—Salvador: Visit of the President to the Coast—Nicaragua: English and French Negotiations—Martinez's Opinion of the Transit Speculators—Meeting of Congress, &c.—Costa Rica: Approval of the Belly Contract—Expulsion of the Bishop of Costa Rica—Coffee Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, J. M. Dow, Commander, arrived here from Central American ports on the 10th inst. She left San Jose de Guatemala on Dec. 31, Acajutla, Salvador, Jan. 1; Realejo on the 5th, and Punta

chapel of Santa Rosa with arms which they had gotten possession of from a Government foundry, and were determined to attack the down train. CASTILLA immediately proceeded to the chapel at the head of a portion of his cavalry, and with two pieces of artillery, protected by infantry at the termination of the Calle de Lima, and two pieces more on the opposite side, in front of the Place of the Castle of Independence, at the same time posting cavalry and infantry in the streets of Barlorento hy Santa Rosa. The mob, as soon as the troops arrived, stopped tearing up the rails, and undertook to make a stand against them in a dominant position near the chapel, but were dispersed and followed into the neighboring streets, firing as they retreated, the troops returning the fire. Here, one or two were killed and several wounded on both sides. General CASTILLA also ordered one volley to be fired down the Calle de Lima, but in this discharge nobody was hurt. The troops kept possession of the position, and the row in this direction ended.

While this scene was enacting, another launch-load of doors was discharged at the Railroad wharf, protected by armed launches from the frigate *Callao* and troops on shore. During the morning rumors were circulated that General MEDINA had espoused the cause of the carpenters, and was on his way from Lima with 1,300 men, but of course this proved to be false.

The story of the Callao correspondent of a Panama paper, that the mob at one time had the advantage, and *compelled* CASTILLA to retire from his position, is untrue and ridiculous, as the former at no time during tha riot consisted of more than three hundred men and boys, not one in ten having any arms.

In the afternoon the mob began to assemble again, but President CASTILLA notified them that they must disperse, which they immediately did. The launches continued to discharge, and the cars to load, until 4 o'clock, when the train started for Lima.

When the train reached the Lima dépôt, after the battalion of Paucarpata had retired, the Prefect received notice that the mob had set fire to three cars of the train that were loaded with the doors. A body of gendarmes was soon on the spot, and the fire engines were brought into requisition, bnt the cars with all their material were destroyed. Gen. SAN ROMAN, Minister of War, was present, and when he attempted to disperse the people, was answered with hisses and a shower of stones. On the return of the gendarmes to their quarters, with the engines, they were pursued by the people across the Plaza of San Juan de Dios and through the neighboring streets, and fired upon at every step, killing four and wounding ten, besides wounding with stones the Deputy from Moquegua and Senator JOSE IGLESIAS. At 10 o'clock in the evening the tumult had ceased, several soldiers in the meantime having been fired npon in other sections of the city, and killed or wounded.

On the next day, the National Congress sitting at Lima became alarmed, and all sorts of propositions of accommodation were introduced. At last it was determined to appoint a Commission to meet the people to ascertain what they wanted. The latter demanded that the officers who ordered the troops lo fire the first shot upon the people should be punished; that no more building material be discharged from the vessel; that all prisoners be set free; that a protective duty be put upon all manufactured goods imported from foreign countries that can be made in Peru.

These demands were answered by the following propositions introdnced by a Deputy: "That all manufactured goods shall, on and after the 1st day of August, 1859, pay a duty of 20 per cent. additional upon the present tariff; that all raw material shall be admitted free; that all importing and retail houses which cannot, after the above date, show thai their goods have been regularly dispatched and duties paid, shall be subject to have their effects sold al pnblic auction, and half the proceeds given to the informer."

But now that everything le quiet, Congress having got over its fright, it is probable it will act in the premises without especial reference to the demands of the rioters.

Up to the 27th, when the steamer left, both Lima and Callao were quiet, the railway stations of both cities being occnpied by troops, and large armed patrols scouring the streets at night. Most of the troops have gone back to Lima from Callao.

Several arrests have been made of persons who could have had no interest in the *motin* of the carpenters, on the supposition, it is presumed, that they instigated it for other purposes—but as yet no proof of their complicity has been adduced.

During the riot in Lima, the thieves improved their opportunity to rob, and a jewelry-shop was completely sacked.

Previous to this row, "Old Boots," as CASTILLA was called, was a sort of General Jackson among the lower and middle classes of Peruvians, being very popular with them; but this affair has materially damaged him with them, of which his enemies will, no donbt, make a good deal of revolutionary capital.

Business in Callao and Lima, which has been for a long time very dull, has been completely suspended by the troubles with the carpenters, and a revival was not calculated upon for a while.

Not much is said in the papers about the war with Ecuador, but they are filled with orders from the authorities of the different provinces for forced enlistments of men.

Señor MANUEL ORTIZ ZEVALLOS has resigned his places of Minister of State and Treasury, and the first has been filled by Dr. ANTONIO ARENAS, and the latter by Col. JOSE SALCEDO. ZEVALLOS goes as Minister to Spain.

The Congress at Lima, in view of the high price of quicksilver, occasioned by its monopoly by speculators, has authorized the Executive "to purchase annually 6,000 quintals of quicksilver in the markets of California or Spain, which is to be sold by the Government to consumers at cost price."

Dates are np to Dec. 12 from La Paz, in Bolivia, but there is nothing new. The country, under the Presidency of Dr. LINARES, appears to be tranquil.

CHILI.

Al the sailing of the steamer of Dec. 16, Chili was in a state of great agitation. On the 13th, a meeting of the Union Club, constituted of those opposed to the present Administration, was called and met at Santiago, the capital of the Republic. The authorities, alarmed at the demonstration, sent an armed force to the hall, and in the midst of a discourse from Señor MATTA, arrested one hundred and fifty individuals, among them three members of Congress assembled there. The next day the Government prohibited the further publication of all the newspapers of the Opposition—the principal at Santiago being the *Actualidad*; and the principal in the Republic, and which is supported chiefly by the foreign residents, being the *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso. The same day the Provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso and Aconcagua were placed under martial law. The origin of these ar bitrary measures was this:

On Dec. 11, Señors ANJEL CUSTODIO GALLO, Deputy for Valparaiso; MANUEL A. MALTA, Deputy for Copiapo and Caldera; GUILLERMO MATTA, BENJAMIN VICUNA MAKENNA and ISIDORO ERRAZURIZ, issued a sort of proclamation denouncing the Constitution of 1833 as the fundamental origin of all the evils that afflicted the Republic, and asserting that the only means of salvation for the country was the reform of this Constitution. They called npon the people to meet and form a Constituent Assembly, with this view; and on the 12th notices were everywhere scattered calling upon the people to meet to take this matter into consideration. The Government through the Intendente, considering this proclamation and the call which followed to be papers of a seditious character, published a decree to the effect, that the Club of the Union was a Society whose object was anarchical and snbversive of the institutions and of the public order, and directing that no meeting of any Clnb or Society should ba held at Santiago without a special written permission from the Intendente.

In spite of this prohibition, before the hour appointed for the meeting, more than 150 individuals, the principal part of whom were students, had assembled. At 12 o'clock at noon an officer of Police presented himself at the door, and demanded that the decree of that morning should be respected by the persons present, but he was not listened to; the same demand was repeated by another officer, with the same effect; then the Intendente ordered that force should be used if necessary, to dissolve the assemblage. This time fifty men were sent; the doors of the Club were forced, and the whole number were placed nnder arrest, notwithstanding their open appeals to the soldiers to join them against the Government. Subsequently, the Intendente issued a decree that all, except eighteen of the prisoners, should be placed at liberty on the payment of a fine of $50 each, the others to be detained till further notice. Among these latter were the three members of Congress and the well-known BENJAMIN VICUNA MAKENNA.

The following is a list of the other seventeen:

Manuel Antonia Matta, Anjel Custodio Gallo, Guillermo Matta, Isidoro Errazuriz, José Antonio Torres, José del Carmen Estuardo, Santiago Orluzar, José del Carmen Troncoso, Roberto Souper, Juan Doren, José Doren, Pedro Dorem, Gregorio Doren, Rafael Doren, Ramon Toro Mazote, Santiago Riesco, Ramon Seputveda.

At 12 o'clock at night 70 of the number had paid the fine, and were set free. A commission of Congress, composed of the Government party, had recommended the expulsion from Congress of ANJEL C. GALLO, MANUEL MALTA and JOSE C. ESTUARDO.

By a private letter from the Editors of the *Mercurio* I learn that they expect soon to have permission to resume the publication of their journal. It is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed, as the *Mercurio* has become a necessity all over the world with those who wish to be kept *au courant* in Chilian affairs.

Many arrests continue to be made on trifling charges in the provinces. You will see from all this that a revolntion in Chili is imminent, notwithstanding the apparent apathy with which these events have been received.

SAMUEL HAVILAND, Esq., a well-known and much-respected American resident in Santiago, died at that place on the 14th.

An old American claim for damages against Chile, for detention of the whaleship *Franklin* at Tulcahuano, on a charge of contraband, as far back as 1832, has been regnlated between our Minister, the Hon. JOHN BIGLER, and the President, and submitted to Congress for its approval.

The new steamer *Collao*, lnlanded for the Panama and Valparaiso (British) line, arrived at Valparaiso from Liverpool in a passage of only 44 days, ten of which were spent at Rio Janeiro.

Business continues very dull, and almost all pnblic improvements are at a staud still. Not a building has been commenced in the burned district of Valparaiso by any of the property-holders, save by JOHN BROWN, an enterprising American.

An agreement has been made between Don MANUEL CARVALLO and the United States Minister to Chili, to submit to the arbitration of the Belgian Government the claim made by the American Government in the matter of the ship *Macedon*—an old affair—Chili renouncing the rights which she had acquired in the premises.

General VIVANCO, the unsuccessful revolntionist who was beaten in the battle of Arequipa, arrived at Caldera in the last British coast steamer, with his family.

Flour is quoted at Valparaiso at $3 50 to $4 per quintal, six months. Bar Copper is dull at $17. Regulus, $7 to $7 25. Bar Silver, $10 25. Freights, £2 to £2 5s. to Europe, and $10 to $11 to the United States.

Paraguay is making preparations lo repel the United States forces. Two of the United States vessels—names not given—had reached the waters of Uruguay.

From Mendoza the dates are to Dec. 1. The troops sent against San Juan, amounting to abont 1,600, had arrived there, and were received without opposition. RODRIGUES, the man who killed General BENAVIDES, whose death was the proximate cause of the revolt, had been taken. F. W. R.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 28.

Before Justice Davies.

John M. Corlies et al. vs. *Joseph M. Pease et al.*—*Mathias Weed et al.* vs. *Joseph M. Pease et al.*—Judgment in each of these cases, dismissing the complelnt therein with costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

George Lewis et al. vs. *Daniel D. Page et al.*—Motion granted. $10 costs, unless defendant Bacon amend his answer and serve the same within five days, and pay $10 pleinliffs' costs of this motion.

James L. Marcy vs. *John F. Hodges*,—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Smith Gardner vs. *John A. Hopper*,—Motion denied, without costs to either party, the defendant to have fifteen days to make and serve answer.

Henry F. North vs. *Chester Carpenter et al.*—Motion granted.

Morris S. Van Buskirk et al. vs. *Alexander Ross*,—Motion granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

James Mason vs. *Antonio Mencie et al.*—Motion of defendant granted without costs to either party.

William Bntemon Bull vs. *David M. Mellius*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs to either party; defendant Mellius to stipulate not to prosecute for the arrest.

In re Jomes S. McCall, on in*font*.—Bond of guardian approved.

The New-Jersey Zinc Company vs. *Wood et al.*—Motion of defendant Wood to change place of trial from the County of New-York to the County of St. Lswrence granted, and motion of plaintiff, to change place of trial from St. Lawrence County to the County of New-York mnst be denied with $10 costs.

In re Petition of Caroline G. Sandford et al.—Order granted.

Cathorine Kiernan vs. *Mory Ann Mulhare*.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment ordered.

David Morgon vs *Jane Morgon*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Hardenbrook vs. *Hardenbrook*.—This case came on again to-day, all the facts being now before the Court. Mr. Hardenbrook's affidavits show that he was arrested for non-payment of alimony to his wife, and *this* while he was in this City attending a reference before Judge Bradford. The account of the manner and time of the arrest is as follows: He had been requested by his counsel, after the close of the reference, on the 15th of December, to attend again on the 21st. This he did; and, while he was standing upon the sidewalk of Wall-street waiting for a stage to conduct him towards his home, he was arrested, conveyed before Justice Welsh, and by him discharged. He requested the protection of an officer to the cars, but this was denied him, and, upon his coming out of the Judge's presence, he was again arrested, and deposited in Eldridge-street jail.

The affidavits read to-day related chiefly to the question whether Hardenbrook was or was not attending this adjourned reference in good faith. The point principally insisted upon by the counsel for Mr. Hardenbrook was, that he could not be arrested if attending as a witness, even though he came voluntarily. The statute was cited by the opposing counsel to show that the witness could be arrested upon returning from an adjourned reference, where he had attended simply upon the request of counsel, and not in obedience to a subpœna. The Jnstice reserved his decision.

H. A. Cram for the petitioner. A. P. Dyett, opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Nesmith vs. *The Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.*—In this cause, the facts of which are fully given in the TIMES of yesterday, the summing up for the defence was commenced to-day, by Mr. O'Conor. The following is a brief skelch of his address:

After some opening remarks, Mr. O'Conor said that he should discuss three questions.

1. Had Mr. Achorn, in this case, from the condition of his affairs, and the valne of the property at the time of the burning the vessel, any adequate motive to destroy it?

2. Was the vessel destroyed by the agency of Watson?

3. Was the act of firing the vessel perpetrated by Watson, by the assent and procurement of Mr. Achorn?

The first question is, had Mr. Achorn an adequate motive to destroy this vessel? She was insured to her full value, viz.: $81,000—$65,000 in New-York and $16,000 in Boston. The plaintiff's witnesses state her value at $65, or from $65 to $66 per ton. Defendant's witnesses say that from $45 to $48 per ton was her full value. The difference in estimates is say $19 per ton. The learned counsel proceeded to comment at length upon the evidence as to the valne of the vessel, and also as to Mr. Achorn's pecuniary embarrassments, with a view of showing that the circumstances afforded evidence of an adequate motive for burning the vessel, in the hope of recovering from the Insurance Companies at an exaggerated valuation, and avoiding the payment of the expenses of building.

The next question he discussed was, Was this vessel destroyed by Daniel T. Watson? I call your attention to one of the witnesses, John Breen, the first witness called for the plaintiff. Who is John Breen? Let us see what his character is, and his connection with this vessel. He was no scholar, but a sailor. Frank Blume was employed previously to watch this vessel, and remained as watchman until the 1st of January, 1855. Breen's recollection is not exact as to when this man left. Lincoln Achorn proves to you, and his father concurs, that Blume was taken from this vessel on the 1st of Jannary, 1855. Mr. Breen says he was on board one or two nights before Blume left, and before Watson came. Mr. Watson's preliminary proof shows when. He says: "I was employed by Mr. Achorn at $1 per night to assist Mr. Breen in watching. On the 20th of January Mr. Watson was employed to watch for the first time, and that was the night upon which she was burned. No man ever watched that vessel before. One single man was employed to remain on board and watch her. They pretend to tell you that this man who was left on board to watch, was so little to be relied upon that they had to close all the windows. Mr. Lincoln Achorn had brought down on the 1st of Jannary a stove to be placed between decks under the booby hatch, to thaw out the frost so that they could paint her. Why was not the fire lighted the *first* of January. But it was not until the night of the *second* of January, when Mr. Achorn was going away, that the stove was lighted. Why was it that the fire was lighted at *night*, and not during the *day*? Because the vessel was two miles from land, and no one on shore could be alarmed until the fire was so far progressed that it would be impossible to save her. What were the occurrences of the night? Achorn gave express directions to Mr. Breen and Watson to watch in turn. Mr. Breen said he would watch till 2 o'clock in the morning. Watson sat below long enough to see the fire lighted. Mr. Breen heard a noise during the night; it sounded like a footstep. He went on deck, and there discovered the smoke of the fire. He had to go to the galley then, to awaken Watson, who was asleep, and who, of course, was hard to be awakened. What does Breen then do? He then goes to the cabin, and, with a claw hammer, opened the doors and discovered the fire. Watson stood by, unwilling to help, but Breen compelled him to do so, and between them they entirely got the fire out.

What happens next? Watson is not at all solicitous. You find him coaxing Breen to go asleep. I will read what Breen says: "Soon I got dozy, and I found I could not keep awake; Watson told me to come and make myself contented until morning." Breen, at last, after repeated entreaties from Wetson, retired to sleep, and continued to sleep until boats from the shore were alongside. When Breen was awake, what did he do? He ran aft to try and extinguish the fire, and got Watson to throw a rope, with a bucket attached to it, over the side of the vessel, to get water to extinguish the fire, and, strange to say, the bucket dropped off from the rope and was lost. Now, Watson was the man who fastened that bucket to the rope in the first place.

The plaintiff undertakes to prove, by the testimony of Burkman, Benner and Murray, that it could not have been Watson who burned the vessel. What is their theory of the origin of the fire? That a spark from the stove got on deck, was blown through a length of stove-pipe and fell on the work-bench, and burned a hole down through the bench and fell on the floor where there were shavings. You have it in evidence, gentlemen, that there was another stove twelve feet nearer this bench. The like accident never happened.

The counsel proceeded to urge that these three witnesses called to show that Watson could not have set the vessel on fire in the manner described by him were unworthy of credit. They failed wholly in correctness in describing the state of affairs on board the ship, in the very points on which they assumed to contradict Watson.

He then proceeded lo discuss the third question. Did Mr. Achorn assent to the burning the vessel, and engage Watson to do it? The alibi offered in this case, he observed, does not apply to the burning of the vessel, but to something that occurred in another place. Mr. Watson says that the agreement between him (Watson) and Achorn was not made at his (Achorn's) house, but on the road to Mussenguz. Mr. Achorn says that if such an agreement was made between him and Watson, he was not present at it. Here was Mr. Achorn going down that road every day, and up every day. Kaler's corner was about half a mile from Mr. Achorn's house.

Now, I call your attention to the manner in which this *alibi* came up. It was not till the Fall of 1857—that was two years and a half after the occurrence is stated to have happened—that Achorn found it necessary for him to prove where he was or that night; and he said, in a conversation he had with Mr. Haskell, one of his own witnesses, that he could not tell where he was on the night of the burning, and that if Mr. Haskell had as much trouble on his mind as he had, he could not remember anything that happened on that night. Mr. Haskell said to him: "Can you not remember if you were at your father-in-law's?" and he said he could not. It was not until the lapsa of two years and a half that he found it at all necessary to swear where he was on the night of the burning of the vessel.

Who are the leaders among this set of alibi witnesses? Why, Mr. J. B. Clause and Mr. Miller. Now, I call your attention to their evidence. They say that while they were here in attendance, they were called into a corner of the Park by the plaintiffs, and promised to swear that Edwin Achorn was not at Kaler's corner on the night of the burning, and did swear so. I call your attention, in the first place, to the time when these men passed Kaler's corner. It was about sunset when they left the dock at Waldoboro. It was just when men generally knock off from work that Mr. Storer walked home. A witness of the name of Joseph Smith says that he saw him driving off; at the time he saw him, the direction he was going was towards Mr. Burns' house, and also towards Waldoboro. Mr. Achorn left Muscongus just at the time Mr. Storer left Waldoboro. If Mr. Edwin did go home that evening, as he said he did, he did not reach Kaler's corner until an hour after those men left, and that proves this Kaler's corner alibi to be a fiction.

Now I come to one other circumstance: These men went on this Muscongus road to their homes. They started in the morning, all together, to go to Round Pond, by Muscongus, and they did not reach Muscongus until 12 o'clock. Now, gentlemen, if it is true that Achorn was at home that night, he must have left in the morning, in the same horse, and sleigh, and on the same road that these men were traveling towards Muscongus. Why did not one of these men meet him? He says that he must have got to Muscongus at 11 o'clock, and yet not one of these teamsters saw him. Simon Benner tells us that he was at home, and that he saw Mr. Achorn going by; but we have had enough of his testimony. Now we come to a stage of the case where we have to consider the testimony of Mr. Edwin and Mr. Lincoln Achorn, and the testimony that bears against them. Let us see as to how we stand as to this testimony.

There is no evidence to show that Lincoln Achorn actually designed to burn this vessel, but in his testimony I think there is that which will prove that he is entirely unworthy of credit. He tells you that he dismissed Blume two or three days before the 1st of Jnnsury. And what was his reason for doing so? He called to Blume from the shore, Blume did not hear him, and did not come on shore for Lincoln, and for that reason he dismissed Blume. Lincoln Achorn was married on the 22d of December, and on the same day he says he met Blume driving in a sleigh, and he did not say anything to him for that.

Mr. Lincoln Achorn had two letters put into his hand, in his handwriting, as we prove. He could not swear that they were not in his writing, but the father on his examination had to acknowledge that he thought one of them was in his son Lincoln's writing. Now, are those witnesses contradicting each other worthy of credit? Lincoln Achorn admitted that he thought after reading letter marked "A," that it was his writing, but letter "B" he says was not his writing.

Now, we come to Edwin Achorn's testimony, and what is it? It is a plain denial,—a simple "No, no, no,"—but how will he get over the testimony of Blume, Watson, &c.

Mr. O'Conor spoke till a late hour of the day, the above being the principal grounds on which he presented his case to the Jury. At the close of his address Mr. Cutting commenced to sum up for the plaintiff; but had not proceeded far when the Court adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

SINGULAR CASE—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Edward Levin vs. *Joseph G. Briggs*.—This was an appeal from a judgment of Justice SWEENY, of the Second District Court in this City.

It appeared from the return and the papers annexed thereto, that a summons was issued out of Justice SWEENY'S Court in favor of Levin against Briggs, on the 22d day of September last, returnable on the 24th of the same month. Judgment was demanded for the sum of $42 62 and costs. On Sept. 22, Briggs was served with summons, together with notice in writing, that plaintiff would be examined on the trial in his own behalf. On said return day plaintiff appeared by Charles K. Smith, as his attorney, Smith being also a *Justice* in the Fifth District. Issue was joined, and the defendant demanded a short adjournment. Justice SWEENY granted this, on condition that defendant should *pay plaintiff twenty-five dollars costs*. Justice SWEENY, in his return, certified that the favor of an adjournment was granted to defendant on what seemed to him "*reasonable terms*." The defendant refused to pay that sum, and withdrew his appearance. Therefore, the plaintiff took the stand as a witness, in his own behalf, and, on his evidence, Justice SWEENY rendered judgment for the amount claimed, with $4 costs.

The main point on appeal was, that the plaintiff was improperly allowed to testify on the trial, inasmuch as the law requires a notice to the adverse party of *four* days of such intended examination, whereas, in this case, the notice was, in fact, a notice of but *two* days.

On this ground judgment of reversal was ordered by the Court. In announcing the decision, the Court commented with severity on the peculiar circumstances of this case. Charles K. Smith was the plaintiff's attorney. He, himself, was a Jnstice in a neighboring district. There was an evident impropriety in the practice, which has sprung up, of Justices appearing as counsel before each other. The imposition of $25 on defendant as terms of an adjournment, when the demand in controversy was only $42 62, was anything bnt "reasonable." It was oppressive, and an unjust exercise of discretionary power. The Conrt said that this was one of the cases where it took especial pleasure in making nse of a technicality of the law to defeat the perpetration of an oppressive act, and that it was a cheerful duty to reverse the judgment of the Court below with costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since our last have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 962 bbls. and 196 bags Flour, 1,266 bushels Oats, 1,400 bnshels Malt, 1,933 pkgs. Provisions, and 171 hhds. Whisky.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales were made, to-day, of 1,700 bales at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10¼	10¾	10¼	10⅜
Middling, ₱ lb..	12¼	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour bave been more sought after, mainly by speculators, and prices have improved; sales have been reported since our last of 16,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 60	@ 4 75
Superfine State	5 30	@ 5 50
Extra State	5 90	@ 6 10
Superfine Western	6 35	@ 6 55
Fancy Ohio	5 65	@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 25	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25	@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 50	@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75	@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues in light supply and moderate request, at $6 40@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Southern is in active request at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,000 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 85@$6 20 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 25@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Punchcons of the latter are quoted at $19 50@$19 75 each. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is fair, and prices are supported.

GRAIN—Wheat is in brisk request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels, including ordinary to good white Western at $1 40@$1 50; red Western (Winter) at $1 38@$1 40; Chicago Spring at about $1 06; and choice white Kentucky at $1 70 ₱ bushel. The sale of White Canada, reported by us yesterday on private terms, was made at $1 53 ₱ bushel. We were informed of the price yesterday, but on the condition that it should not be published; we were authorized to-day to inserl it. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Buyers generally refuse to pay more than 86c. ₱ bushel for sound mixed Western, delivered. A sale of 5,000 bushels, in store, was reported at the quotation. Small sales of New Corn were also reported, at 80c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 82c.@84c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. A sale of 800 bushels prime Ntagara County, New-York, Barley was made at a price not disclosed. Oats are depressed and declining. We quote Canada at 61c.@63c.; Western, at 60c.@62½c.; State, at 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c.@51c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate damand at drooping prices; sales 1,000 bbls. in lots, closing at $18 25 for new Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for old Mess, and $13 50@$17 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c., ₱ lb. Bacon is more inquired for chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard continues active and advancing; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@12¾c., here, and 12¾c. for March and April delivery, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at uniform retes; sales, to-day, 400 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $9@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 270 tcs. at $3 50@$4 25, the latter an extra rate, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 500 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@8¾c.; and 800 boxes Havana, on privale terms.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; and 100 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. @20s. For London, 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d.; and 100 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Rotterdam, 50 boxes Cheese at 25s.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SPLENDID EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
CONTINUATION
OF THE
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS,
GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE OLD FAVORITES,
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF
DAN RICE,
who will appear again
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
with the great horse,
EXCELSIOR,
THE COMIC MULES
and the TRAINED ANIMALS,
The management likewise wish to direct attention to the engagement of
Mr. WHITBY AND FAMILY,
with their
FAMOUS DANCING HORSES
and
WONDERFUL TRICK PONIES.
Full particulars of the performances of this talented family will be given in the bills.
With these and several other
NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES,
and the whole force of Nixon & Co.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the great MELVILLE, the wonderful LITTLE ALICE, the renowned LENTON and SIEGRIST, including the
FIRST ARTISTS OF THE DAY,
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS,
forming the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ever made in
ONE ENTERTAINMENT.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10¾ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEES.
The first
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
will be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
thus proving it to be, without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the farce, never before acted here, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, Feb. 11,
HIAWATHA.
A ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL,
With Vocal Solos, by distinguished Artists.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA and a FULL CHORUS, supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION. The musical portions will be connected by Readings from Longfellow's great Poem by
MATILDA HERON.
Full particulars will be given in further advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will give
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
when she will pass through New-York on her way to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West.
On this occasion will be represented, for the first and only time, Donizetti's admired opera of
DON PASQUALE,
in which Mlle. PICCOLOMINI will appear, for the first time in America, in her celebrated role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTE.
The sale of tickets ($1 each) commences on THURSDAY, Feb. 11.
Mlle. Piccolomini will leave for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EXTRA.
FIRST GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 1½ o'clock.
The whole strength of the
GREAT COMBINED TROUPE;
including
DAN RICE,
with the
WONDERFUL EXCELSIOR.
The famous
DOUBLE MULES.
THE WHITBY FAMILY,
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE FAIRY-LIKE ALICE,
IN A GREAT PROGRAMME,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE JUVENILES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29,
The entertainment will commence with
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
Aerobatic Feats.....Messrs. Foster & Denier
Followed by HAROLD HAWK.
After which, a new Pantomime, entitled
THE RIVAL CLOWNS.
To conclnde with MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Under the management of JOHN MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
SATURDAY—Mr. G. C. Charles, the Irish Comedian, and Miss Julia Daly, Irish and Yankee Comedienne, in three pieces. A new play, entitled IRELAND AND AMERICA; Or, SCENES IN BOTH—OUR GAL, and IRISH TIGER. On Monday—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29,
The performance will commence with the tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richard.....Mr. E. Eddy.
After which, the grand Equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa.....Mr. Fitzgerald.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 29, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
THE WREN FAMILY OF BRILLIANT COMEDIANS WILL PERFORM
The roaring farce,
A TINKER AND A TAILOR.
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES BY MASTER PHILO NATHANS.
Mr. and Mrs. DeBach, W. Pastor, Rivers, Sands, Crosby, Denier, &c.
TONY PASTOR, CLOWN.
Every Evening at 7½ o'clock, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 2 o'clock. Entrance in 14th-st. Admittance, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Second Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 820 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworlh's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock—*Much Ado About Nothing*.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock—*Merchant of Venice*.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock—*Richard the Second*.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

MISS A. M. F

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Actor Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATER—The Veteran, or French and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Ireland and America—Irish Tiger—Our Gal—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Invasion of Ireland—Harold Hawk—Rival Clowns.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minuteme.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Richard III.—Masepta.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S, BROADWAY—Select Negro Melodeons.

PALACE GARDEN—The Webb Family—Equestrianism

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *City of Washington*, heace for Liverpool, to day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

Notice to Correspondents.—We are in the constant receipt of communications embodying statements of importance, but unaccompanied by any responsible name. We must again repeat that *such letters cannot receive any attention whatever.* Even with all proper precautions, and in the exercise of the utmost care, we are liable to be misled into the publication of erroneous statements. But unless we require peremptorily and absolutely the name of some person who shall be responsible *to us* as we must be to the public, for the truth of what we are desired to publish, it would be utterly impossible to preserve any appearance of accuracy and reliability for our columns. We, therefore, again notify all our correspondents that unless they send their names with their letters,—not for publication but for our own information,—we cannot give them any attention whatever.

We have a great number of communications on hand which will receive attention as soon as the pressure of news upon our columns will permit.

☞ D. Kimball, No. 1 North Main-street, Providence, R. I., will furnish dealers with our different editions. Residents served regularly by carriers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 15th inst., with one week's later European news, arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon. Her intelligence is highly important and interesting. The Continent was still in a state of disquietude, and war rumors were still freely circulated, but the panic in the money market had somewhat abated, particularly in London. The King of Sardinia, at the opening of the Chambers, had made a speech which considerably aggravated the prevailing uneasiness. Large bodies of Austrian troops were being thrown into Italy, however, and the danger of an immediate outbreak there was believed to be past. Great war preparations were being made in France. Orders have been given to prepare over one hundred transports, and thirty thousand of the African contingent are to cross over into Italy from the African coast. The army of Italy is to be commanded by Gen. McMahon. Prince Napoleon had left Paris to espouse the Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia, and the impressions prevailed that this union would secure the support of France in favor of Victor Emanuel becoming King of Italy. The papers in Paris continued to indulge in a belligerent tone. News from other portions of the Continent is also very interesting. From Great Britain we learn that Parliament had been prorogued till the 3d of February. A great number of diplomatic changes are announced and rumored—among them the appointment of the Hon. Frederick Bruce as Minister to China, and the recall of Sir Charles Young from the Commissionership of the Ionian Islands, and the appointment of Mr. Gladstone in his place. The Crown prosecutions in Ireland were proceeding, and proofs of the great extent of the seditious movement were accumulating. The commercial advices note a decline in Cotton, general dullness in Breadstuffs, steadiness in provisions, and a decline in Consols—the latter closing at 95¼@95⅜.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, we have news from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst. The intelligence is important—if anything from that continually-distracted country may be considered as entitled to that character. The Spanish fleet had left Vera Cruz for Havana, but the French and English fleets were still there, and the Press of Mexico asserted that the French and English Ministers had threatened that the fleets should take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico unless a million of dollars were paid within a specified period, to satisfy claims of citizens of those countries. The organ of Gen. Miramon at Guadalajara had asserted that he would not accept of the Presidency, but would adhere to the Zuloaga plan. He had levied a forced loan of £600,000 at Guadalajara, of which the foreigners had paid their quota under threat of expulsion. The Government palace in that city had been blown up by the explosion of the magazine, shortly after Miramon left it, and 200 lives were lost. The account does not state whether the occurrence was accidental. Miramon was marching on the capital. The Liberals had taken Mazatlan, and it was expected that Zacatecas would soon fall into their hands.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the United States mail steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall on the 19th inst., arrived with the mails, passengers and treasure which left San Francisco, on the 5th inst., in the *Golden Age*. The treasure list of the *Illinois* foots up $1,210,713. The news by this arrival is anticipated by the overland mail, by which we have papers up to the 3d inst., and by the *Quaker City*, which connected with the *Golden Age* at Acapulco, and thus transmitted briefly by telegraph from New-Orleans intelligence of even date with that brought by the present arrival. We add such details as are of interest.

Our dates from Bogota are to Dec. 30, but are of no interest. In the State of Bolivar there were symptoms of disquiet, arising out of the retractive tendencies of the Goverament party. An outbreak had occurred upon the Pearl Islands, in the Bay of Panama, since the last steamer left. It had been repressed without difficulty. On the 9th ult. a serious riot occurred at Aspinwall between some of the crew of the United States frigate *Roanoke* and the Police of the town. From the conflicting accounts furnished by our correspondent, the reader may be enabled to form a decisive opinion of the merits of the affair. The *Washington* arrived at Aspinwall, Jan. 7. After a brief delay, the steamer returned a second time to San Juan del Norte, in the hope of hearing of the *Hermann* upon the opposite side of the Isthmus, when learning the entire improbability of a junction with that vessel, the *Washington* set sail, *vid* Aspinwall and Jamaica, for the voyage around Cape Horn.

The Congress of Guatemala assembled Dec. 25. In his message the President congratulates the Chambers on the favorable condition of foreign relations, and of internal affairs. The Congress of Central American Presidents, which was to be held at the capital of this State in December, has been twice postponed; and it is now thought will not take place at all. The President has just issued a decree regulating the currency of foreign coinage. The silver coins of the United States, above the denomination of a half dime, are permitted to circulate at par.

The President of Salvador has announced his determination to improve the port of *La Union* so as to make it the leading commercial town of Central America. The cholera still prevails in that State.

From Nicaragua we have nothing of moment. Congress met Jan. 8. Sir Gore Ouseley remained at Leon. General Lamar was visiting Massaya. Expectation was generally fixed upon the arrival of a Plenipotentiary from France, whose presence was looked to as the final bar to American aggression. The Government is vacillating between the Transit projects of Messrs. Vandyke and Wallace on the one side, and Commodore Vanderbilt on the other.

In the meantime, the Government of Costa Rica has completed the ratification of the Belly contract. The only other fact of interest from that Republic, is the expulsion of the Bishop of San José, the Primate of Costa Rica, from the country. The immediate cause of this act was an assessment laid upon the clergy by the Government for a charitable purpose; and he was also charged with chronic disaffection and opposition to the constitutional order of things. President Mora, in this decisive act, is said be of supported by the entire community.

Our advices from Ecuador are to Jan. 1. The blockade of Guayaquil by Peruvian men-of-war is still maintained.

From Peru our dates are to Dec. 27. On the 21st a serious riot occurred at Callao, arising from the introduction, by a prominent capitalist, of portions of houses manufactured in the United States. After various acts of violence, chiefly directed at the property of the offending capitalist, the authorities succeeded in restoring order. In the course of the affair several lives were lost, and many were wounded. The supposed promoters of the insurrection had been arrested. Lime and Callao, however, at the latest moment, were still in a state of siege.

The accounts from Chili are to Dec. 16. On the 13th, the Government thought proper to employ severe measures against the opposition party, on the occasion of a meeting of the Liberals at Santiago, to consider the necessity of a reform in the existing Constitution. A large number of arrests were made; the entire Liberal press, both at Santiago and Valparaiso, were ordered to discontinue their issues; and the provinces of Santiego, Valparaiso and Acanagua are placed under martial law.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* sailed from Psaama, Jan. 6, to relieve the *St. Marys* at Guaymas. She was to touch at Realejo, to communicate with Captain Long. The *Merrimac* and *Decatur* were still at the latter port, where they were recently visited by President Martinez, of Nicaragua. The United States frigate *Roanoke*, flag ship of the Home Squadron, is still at Aspinwall. The *Saranna*h, in passing the bar at San Juan, on the 17th, came very near running aground, owing to the rapid shoaling of the water at that point.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were interesting, though not much of importance was done, if we except the reconsideration by the House of the vote by which the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was defeated on Thursday, and the final passage of that measure, by a vote of 101 to 98. In the Senate, Mr. Gwin, after apologizing for language he had used on the day previous, in connection with the defeat of the Pacific Railroad, gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost. Mr. Seward presented a petition from New York, setting forth the defenceless state of New-York and Brooklyn, and asking an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of works of defence. The petition was appropriately referred. After some other business, the private calendar was considered. In the House, the Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information as to the actual and probable receipts from the customs and public lands for this and the next fiscal years, and whether they will meet the expenses. The Committee on the Judiciary, in view of the resignation of Judge Irwin, whose case they have had under consideration, asked instructions from the House, and were discharged from the further consideration of the matter. Bills were introduced for the establishment of Territorial Governments in Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Grow gave notice that when the Arizona bill came up for consideration, he should move for the exclusion of Slavery from within its limits. The President was called upon for the instructions of our Government and those of Great Britain to the respective squadrons on the African Coast. The vote on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then reconsidered, as above noted.

A Tariff bill has been brought before the House of Representatives by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, which, it is asserted, fully meets the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, who believes it will yield more revenue and be less protective than the tariff of 1857. It is estimated that the measure would have increased the revenue on the past year's importations about six and a half millions.

The usual monotony of matters in the Legislature was yesterday varied by an episode, somewhat Congressional in its character—it being no less than a personal misunderstanding, or difficulty, or whatever it may be termed, between two honorable Senators, Messrs. Spinola and Diven. The occasion was a motion by Mr. Laflin, that an additional member be placed on the Committee to investigate Mr. Mandeville's right to a seat. Mr. Spinola denounced the proceeding as a "dirty, mean, contemptible, and pettifogging piece of business." He was immediately and warmly called to order by Mr. Diven, who demanded that the words should be taken down, and called on Mr. Spinola to explain. Mr. Spinola refused, in a sharp, personal manner, declaring his responsibility to the Senate, but not to Mr. Diven. The latter gentleman then moved that the Senate call on Mr. Spinola to reply, and an excited discussion ensued, in which further personalities were resorted to by Mr. Spinola against Mr. Diven, which the latter required to be taken down by the Clerk. A motion to adjourn was lost, and the debate continued for some time, when Mr. Spinola at length disclaimed any disrespect to the Senate in his remarks, and Mr. Diven withdrew his charges. And so ended the farce. With reference to the case of Mr. Mandeville, however, the Senate passed a resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to furnish information respecting his alleged appointment to the Stuyvesant Post-Office, and his acceptance of the place, in regard to which the investigation is pending. In the Assembly various matters of interest to New-Yorkers were acted upon. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for the registration of voters, and otherwise to protect the ballot-box, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriating $1,052,000 for the support of Schools was passed.

We have advices from Utah to the 28th of December. The Legislature was in session but it had been found impossible to obtain a quorum. The Message of Governor Cumming is described as pointed and brief. A new pass had been discovered through the Sonora Nevada range, which materially shortens the distance to the Pacific. The weather is reported as very severe.

From Nassau, N. P., we learn of the loss of the American schooner *Rhoda and Beulah*, from Philadelphia for Cardenas, on the 14th inst., near Joulter's Key, she having sprung a leak, and it being found impossible to keep her free. The crew and a portion of the cargo were saved.

A dispatch from Long Branch, N. J., announces that the bark *Brunette*, belonging to Belfast, Me., which left this port for Matanzas at noon on Thursday, went ashore at that place in the evening of the same day, and will probably be a total loss. The telegraph also announces the going ashore of the ship *Roebuck*, from New-Orleans for Boston, and the brig *George Washington*, from Boston for Mobile—the former on Cohasset Rocks, and the latter on the Spit, at Nantucket Roads.

There were several serious accidents on the river yesterday, occasioned by collisions of boats in the thick fog which prevailed all day. There was a collision on the North River between the steamtug *Sarah E. Brown* and the Jersey City ferryboat *Gregory*, by which considerable damage was done to the latter. None of the Sound boats left. At an early hour in the morning there was a collision in the East River between the Almshouse barge from Blackwell's Island and the steamboat *Sylvan Shore*, by which three persons, part of the crew of the barge, were drowned.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, and heard several persons for and against the project of laying telegraph wires under ground. The Committee will hold one more meeting before it reports to the Board.

Alderman Bradley, of the Seventeenth Ward, was arrested yesterday charged with maltreating one of the officers of the Juvenile Asylum. It is alleged that the Alderman demanded the discharge of a boy from the Institution, and because the demand was not complied with, pitched into the officer. He was taken before a Police Magistrate and allowed to depart on his own recognizance to appear for examination.

The case of Nesmith *vs.* The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, in which insurances on the brig *Achorn* are contested on the ground that the ship was set on fire by procurement of the owners, was continued yesterday, the day being chiefly occupied by the argument of Mr. O'Conor for the defence.

The *habeas corpus* case of Mr. Hardenbrook, who asks discharge from imprisonment on the ground that he was arrested while attending a reference as a witness, was argued yesterday on all the facts—as will be seen in our column of Law Reports.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 1,700 bales at uniform prices. Flour and Wheat were in lively demand and were dearer. Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Fruits and Spices were rather quiet. Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Rice and Tobacco were in good request. Freights were less active.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.—The third Concert of the season takes place to-night, at the Athenæum. An excellent programme is provided for the occasion. Mr. Artomas will play Alvar's Concerto on the Harp.

Napoleon and Italy.

If the Emperor Napoleon III. had no other object in view when he abruptly announced his quarrel with Austria to the assembled diplomacy of the world than to make mankind recognize the preponderance of France in European politics, he must be abundantly satisfied with the effects of his movement.

A few words spoken in the Tuileries on the 1st of January have proved sufficiently weighty to shake the fabric of European finance to its centre. Within three weeks those few words caused a depression equal to sixty millions of pounds sterling in the nominal value of the public securities of Europe. The funds in England fell two per cent., in France five, in Sardinia five, in Austria six, in Russia and in Turkey three. Nor has this tremendous loss of public confidence, with all the consequences it must entail upon private enterprise, exhausted the significance of the Imperial warning. Although the world of commerce has begun to draw breath after the first shock of the panic inflicted upon it, the Exchanges of the principal European cities have not recovered the tone held by the markets at the end of the last year; and it is evident that the first overt symptom of action in the sense indicated by the language of Napoleon, will bring financial matters abroad at once to a stand-still. The English journals, anxious above all things to avert if possible a war in which England can have nothing to gain, and must still further endanger her already dismayed *prestige*, are doing their utmost to persuade themselves that Napoleon really meant nothing more by his extraordinary demonstration than to effect a sudden revelation of the extent of his influence. But it is worse than childish to suppose that a Sovereign who has done more to develop the commerce and industry of France than any of his predecessors since Louis XIV., and whose policy, if judged by its enormous fruits of wealth and power to his own Empire, must be pronounced more pacific and sagacious than that of any cotemporary ruler, would deliberately inflict so severe a blow as this which he has now dealt upon the finances of Europe, unless he wished to warn his people in time of coming events more serious and disastrous still. No London journal can possibly know so much of the actual position of affairs in the diplomacy of Europe as the Emperor himself; and it is but reasonable to presume that he was governed by a distinct reference to contingencies near at hand, when he gave France notice to make herself ready for meeting an impending storm. This reasonable presumption is fully borne out by the general tenor of the news which the *Arabia* yesterday brought us.

The King of Sardinia, in opening the Chambers of Piedmont, echoed the spirit if not the words of the French Emperor, and bade his people prepare themselves for new developments in the policy of Europe and of Italy. At the same time it is formally announced that the Prince Napoleon is at once to espouse the sister of the Sardinian monarch, and thus to seal by a family alliance the harmonious union of the French with the Sardinian policy. One salutary effect of all this movement has already shown itself at Naples, where King Bomba has been terrified into granting an amnesty to some of the victims of his insanely-despotic system.

Nor are the more strictly military indications of an approaching conflict between the Franco-Sardinian alliance and the Austrian empire at all abated. On the contrary, while the Marshals of France have been despatched to their several military divisions, and the general officers on leave have been sent to their various posts, a powerful contingent has been ordered to leave Africa for Italy, a large transport-fleet prepared, and the army of the Alps is confided to the illustrious Crimean leader, General MacMahon. Austria, on her part, is not idle. The correspondents of the London *Times* already begin to betray the Austrian *animus* of the old English policy, and report earnest demonstrations of national feeling against France and Sardinia at Vienna and elsewhere, with the news of military movements in all directions. So constant, indeed, is the advance of Austrian reinforcements upon Italy, that the Sardinian forces have been moved towards the frontiers of Lombardy. In a word, nothing has occurred to lift the cloud brought over the face of things by the language of the Emperor, but much to explain that language in a sense highly unfavorable to the prospects of peace and order throughout the world.

The meeting of the English Parliament appointed for the 3d of February will doubtless provoke more positive action on the Continent by leading to a clearer exposure of the probable policy of Great Britain, while the Emperor of the French, in opening his own Legislative Council, on the 7th of the same month, will have an opportunity for setting himself and his purposes right with the people, if not with the Cabinets of Europe. The now impending crisis in European affairs is in many respects more important and interesting even than the events which led to the war of 1854–5, and can hardly fail of an equally formidable solution.

Our Minister in Nicaragua.

We have received, from a variety of private and reliable sources, representations of the character and conduct of the American Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica which we would gladly suppress but for a sense of what is due to the public and to the interests committed to his charge. For the credit of the country we will not publish all the details of his behavior which have been placed in our hands. It is sufficient to say that, since the United States Pacific fleet has been lying at Icacos, the port for Leon, Gen. Lamar has been there very frequently,—almost every day in a condition which rendered him utterly unfit for business, and sometimes unfit to be seen,—and presenting to the officers of our Navy and the officials of the Nicaraguan Government a spectacle as painful as it was discreditable and revolting. The official papers of his Embassy are left at loose ends,—and on one occasion while he was in Costa Rica, all the private communications he had received from his own Government came into the hands of the Nicaraguan officials. Gen. Lamar—let it be said to his credit—is himself conscious of his infirmities, and has said, in reply to friends who urged him to repair to Leon and meet Sir Gore Ouseley, that he had lived so long in Texas, that he was quite unfit for good society.

We have no words of reproach for Gen. Lamar. He is no worse than hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men in his own country, and in every land, whose undisciplined passions and perverted appetites override their judgments, and whose very excellencies of heart and genialities of character betray them into excesses fatal to their usefulness in any sphere of active life. But why, in the name of common decency, to say nothing of public duty, does President Buchanan persist in making such men the representatives of this country at foreign courts, and in committing to their disabled hands its most vital and important interests? Are there not men enough of a better class to transact the public business of the Government? Have we fallen so low that honest, sober, capable men cannot be induced to enter the public service,—and that it is therefore necessary to commit it all to men of a baser stamp? Or has Mr. Buchanan a special, personal liking for men of this sort,—which leads him naturally to prefer them for places of high public trust over those of a better class? It would be humiliating to our national pride to assume the truth of either of these suppositions. Mr. Buchanan has certainly shown an utter indifference to the honor and the interests of the country in many of his appointments. He has apparently discarded every consideration of the public good, and listened only to the advice of the most reckless and unprincipled pot-house leaders of the party which placed him in power.

In our relations with the Central American States we have been especially unfortunate. In no part of the earth have the duties devolving upon our representatives been more important—and nowhere else have we been represented by men so utterly incapable of performing those duties with credit to themselves or advantage to the country. W. Carey Jones, Wheeler and Lamar are the men who have been selected to conduct the most delicate negotiations, to settle the various complicated questions which have arisen between our Government and those of the Central American States, and to detect and defeat the intrigues of the accomplished and trained diplomatists sent out by France and England for the protection and advancement of their special interests in that part of this continent. Is it any wonder that we are constantly beaten in the diplomatic game—that our secrets are betrayed, our movements anticipated, and our policy constantly and effectually thwarted—when the contest is so unequal?

We understand that Gen. Lamar's incompetency for the place he holds has been brought to the attention of the Government at Washington. Slight as are our expectations that the present Administration can ever be induced to take statesmanlike views of any subject whatever, it is not quite unreasonable to hope that even Mr. Buchanan may see the impolicy of being longer represented in Nicaragua by such a Minister as Gen. Lamar. In the present condition of affairs we need there, quite as much as at any capital on either continent, a man of ability, experience and personal character. The questions to be settled are of first-rate magnitude, and the diplomatists in the field against us are men with whom our Government will find it no easy matter to contend. We hope this subject may receive at Washington something of the attention which it deserves.

The Killing of the Pacific Railroad.

If anything can ever bring about a revolution in the political system of this country, it will be the perseverance of Congress in the course to which it has of late years surrendered itself of turning its meetings into mere partisan conventions, in which the public business is shamelessly subordinated to the petty personal squabbles of individual ambition and the open electioneering of rival factions. Representative government entails on the people who adopt it a vast number of vexations and inconveniences, which are cheerfully borne so long as the final result achieved appears to be a more thorough service of the nation and a more wholesome supervision of its interests than was ever attained under the rule of "Divine right." For the sake of seeing our work more fully and loyally done we are willing to plague ourselves with the strife of parties, to turn aside from our private affairs into the turmoil of caucuses, to endure the oratory of candidates and the agitation of their friends. But *we must see our work done*; and this is a satisfaction which the people of the United States seem destined under the present Federal *régime* not often to enjoy.

The case of the Pacific Railroad bill, brought to an untimely end in the Senate, on Thursday of this week, is one of the most flagrant possible instances of the truth of this statement. The importance of building this Pacific Railway has long been conceded by all parties, as well as the immediate urgency of that importance. The President, departing from his usual vagueness of language so far as to make his mind intelligible, if not impressive, recommended the measure to Congress in his Message at the opening of the session. Men of all political complexions have given it their support. And what is the end now thrust upon us after weeks of debate and preparation? A practical dismissal of the whole subject, in the midst of party perplexities as to the possible value of such a vast "plank" in the next Presidential platform of one or another faction! Justly indignant at this mode of dealing with a matter which, while it is of immense general importance to the country at large, is particular and vital to the commonwealth which he represents, Senator Gwin, of California, stigmatized the final action of the Senate on the bill, as the last act of the most contemptible farce ever performed by any legislative body. This language, as Senator Bell properly remarked, was "out of order" in the Senate. It will not, however, be found to be "out of order" in the Press, or with the public; and it may one day become a very serious question how far the freedom and progress of this great Empire are really promoted by the representation of such farces, on themes so grave, in the Capitol of the nation.

The Broadway Swindle.—We are a little curious to see whether our City Government will actually have the hardihood to carry out the project they have started of *repaving Broadway*. We do not, indeed, desire to have our curiosity gratified at too great an expense to the City;—but the monstrosity of the proposition excites a natural desire to know whether there is *anything* on the face of the earth which the members of our Common Council cannot be *bribed* to sanction. Broadway was paved only a few years ago at an enormous cost, and in a style unequaled in any other city in the world. There is no pavement in Europe or America so solid, so enduring, or so elegant as the Russ pavement in Broadway. Our Common Council propose to take it all up and give the job of repaving it to an enterprising contractor, who can very well afford to pay a hundred thousand dollars for legislative sanction for the proceeding.

If this scheme is carried through, we shall be convinced that there is no job, no outrage, no enormity too flagrant for our City rulers. We shall have no doubt they would burn down the City Hall if they could make a hundred dollars a piece by it. They count on the utter indifference of the public, and they do this with apparent reason. The Broadway scheme excites no special attention, and has met with no vigorous resistance from any quarter.

Mr. W. W. Goulding, of Watertown, N. Y., was killed lately at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, by falling beneath a car in motion, as he was attempting to get upon the car.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

An American Vessel-of-War Threatening to Bombard Mazatlan.

Gen. Miramon will not Accept the Presidency.

The French and English Ministers Pressing for Money.

Forced Loan at Guadalajara—The Government Palace Blown Up and Two Hundred Persons Killed.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 24th inst.

General Prim and Admiral Zerman are passengers by the *Tennessee*.

The Spanish fleet left Sacrificios on the 20th inst. for Havana.

The French and English fleets were at Sacrificios.

The *Progreso* quotes as rumor that an American vessel-of-war had threatened to blockade and bombard Mazatlan for confiscating the cargo of an American merchantman by order of the Church Party.

The dates from the city are to the 19th inst.

The *Pensamiento*, Gen. Miramon's organ at Guadalajara, states that he (Miramon) will not accept the Presidency nor favor Robles, but adhere to the Zuloaga plan.

General Miramon was marching on the Capitol. He had ordered a forced loan of $600,000 at Guadalajara, including foreigners, who paid under a threat of expulsion.

The Press of the City of Mexico state that the French and English Ministers had notified the Government that, unless a million of dollars was paid to satisfy the claims of French and English subjects within six days, the fleets of those countries would take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico. The statement was discredited.

General Degollado was at Morelia.

The Government Palace at Guadalajara was destroyed on the 10th by the explosion of the magazine just after Miramon left it for the capitol. From one hundred to two hundred persons were killed, and terrible consternation was caused thereby.

The Liberals have taken Mazatlan.

Casnado had fallen back on Yantepec.

Blanc and Corando, with 3,000 men, were before Zacatecas, and Miramon had sent 600 men to its assistance, but it was thought the garrison would be obliged to surrender.

Miramon declared vehemently against Robles' plan previous to his (Miramon's) election to the Presidency, but has been silent since that event.

Robles was still presiding, and was backed by the capitalists, and on friendly terms with Miramon. It is said that if Miramon declares for Zuloaga, Robles will join the Liberals.

The English and French Admirals have made a formal and threatening demand on Juarez for prompt payment of the English bonds.

Gen. Tragonis had been released by Robles, after a year's imprisonment at the capital, and, it was reported, would be placed in command at Vera Cruz.

The bark *Rapid* from New-York had discharged at Vera Cruz.

News from Havana.

Charleston, Friday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 25th inst. Sugar was steady. Molasses firm. Freights dull. Exchanges inactive and weak.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Arizona* brings Havana advices of the 25th. The news is anticipated.

The Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 28.

Notwithstanding two accidents, which rendered it necessary to pack the Overland Mail about ninety miles, the trip was accomplished in twenty-three and a half days.

Three passengers left San Francisco, but were obliged to remain at a station fifty miles west of Fort Chadbourne, in consequence of the breaking of the coach.

The roads in Arkansas and Missouri were much improved.

The attack on the Caddo Indians, an account of which was recently telegraphed from Washington, is stated to have grown out of the thefts and outrages committed by the Indians. After the fight the Texans made a treaty with the Indians, receiving their promise of good behavior in the future.

Mr. Purdee came with the mail from Fort Smith.

News from Utah.

Leavenworth, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Utah Mail of Dec. 28 has arrived at St. Josephs. There had been no quorum of the Utah Legislature. Governor Cumming's message is described as brief and pointed. The weather had been very severe, and the mercury stood at 28° below zero for four consecutive days.

The President's Message was carried to Salt Lake in eleven days. A new and practicable pass through the Sierra Nevada has been discovered, which shortens the distance to the Pacific materially.

Fifteen mules had perished from cold at Sweetwater, and seventeen men were badly frozen.

From Boston.

The Thorndyke Will Case—Death of a Louisville Merchant, etc.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Thorndyke will case was again taken up in the Probate Court to-day, and after the introduction of some additional testimony was further postponed until the 4th of April next, when it is expected the widow of the deceased will be present and testify on the disputed point of residence.

Daniel S. Piatt, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., died suddenly last night at the Tremont House of paralysis. The funeral services will be performed at noon to-day, when the remains will leave for his late home.

Two inches of snow fell last night, and it is raining heavily this morning.

Elopement and Suicide.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Friday, Jan. 28.

A young man, named Ibaarison Sanders, eloped, last night, with the wife of his brother, Daniel Sanders, from Springfield, Vt., came to this place and took a room at Bellows Falls House. The husband and the sheriff pursued them, and the parties, finding themselves caught, took strychnine. The young Sanders died in twenty minutes. The woman is expected to recover.

Marine Disasters.

The Ship Roebuck and Bark George Washington Ashore.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The ship *Roebuck*, from New-Orleans for this port, went ashore on the Willies, Cohasset Rocks, last night. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has gone to her assistance. The crew were saved.

The brig *George Washington*, Lewis, bance for Mobile, went ashore last night on the Spit, Nantasket Roads. She will come off at high water.

The *Roebuck* has bilged, and her bottom is coming up alongside.

Cohasset, Friday, Jan. 28—5 P. M.

The ship *Roebuck* remains fast on the rocks. Her bottom is out. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has returned from her, not being able to render any assistance. Lighters will commence discharging her cargo in the morning.

Loss of the Bark Brunette.

Long Branch, Friday, Jan. 28.

The bark *Brunette*, of Belfast, Me., Capt. Linekin, from New-York for Matanzas, came ashore last night at this place. The captain and crew were saved by E. Wardell, Agent of the Underwriters. She has two feet of water in her, and lies inside the bar. She will probably be a total loss. She left New-York at 12 o'clock yesterday.

Heavy Robbery of a Banking-House.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 28.

The La Salle *Press* says that the banking-house of A. J. Magnuson at Prophetstown, Ill., was robbed on the night of the 15th of $65,000 in bonds and mortgages of the Camanche, Albany and Mendota Railroad, and about $7,000 in notes belonging to Mr. Matteson.

Serious Railroad Accident.

Easton, Pa., Friday, Jan. 28.

A train on the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad ran off the track when entering the depot here to-night. The engine, tender and several passenger cars were broken up, and the engineer, conductor and many passengers were seriously injured. No lives were lost.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill in the House,

Important Railroad Convention—A New Tariff Scheme, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Railroad Convention of the four great lines from the seaboard to the West, now in session here, does not get along very smoothly. The chief points in dispute are the advantages to Baltimore growing out of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's course of redeeming for that place, and the violation of the St. Nicholas Hotel agreement by the New-York roads. The Erie road is charged with a violation of the eleventh article, by allowing drawbacks on freight through, the Buffalo & Hornellsville road, and the Central is charged with a violation of article fifth, in securing freight by allowing the drayage charges to and from the Hudson River Railroad Depot in New-York City.

Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, moves a resolution that these articles be rigidly adhered to, and declares, as an alternative, that his road will withdraw.

The discussion on this became so animated and personal that the meeting to-day was broken up, and adjourned until to-night. They are now in session again.

Corning and the Central are backed by Dean Raymond, Superintendent Hibbard, and several of the ablest Directors.

Some of the knowing ones declare that while the New-York Roads seem disposed to maintain the agreement now, they will abandon it when their Lake connections open in the Spring.

Vice-President Breckinridge has gone home to Kentucky, in consequence of the ill health of himself and family.

Senator Gwin designs to make another effort to resuscitate the Pacific Railroad. S.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Friday, Jan. 28.

The tariff bill of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, fully meets the views of Secretary Cobb, who believes it will yield more revenue and be less protective than the tariff of 1857. Statements have been made by certain parties, on which newspaper paragraphs have been predicated, that no increase of duties is necessary, but it is ascertained that Secretary Cobb thinks otherwise, and so does the President. It is intimated that the rates in Mr. Phelps' bill would have increased the revenues on past years' importations about six and a half millions of dollars. The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the inquiry made of him by the House will doubtless be that the receipts from the Customs and Public Lands for the next fiscal year will not be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Friday, Jan 28.

Mr. Gwin of California, rising to a privileged question, said he ought not, yesterday, to have expressed the opinion that the legislation was a farce, for which he was then called to order by Mr. Bell, whose remarks he misapprehended, and was betrayed into an asperity, for which the floor of the Senate was not the theatre. He now gave notice of a motion to reconsider the Pacific Railroad bill, which he hoped to revive with such modification as would meet the views of the friends of that measure.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the citizens of New-York, setting forth that New-York and Brooklyn were destitute of defences against foreign invasion, and praying for an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of works of defence. Referred.

Mr. Douglas in presenting a petition took occasion to mention that had he been present yesterday he would have voted to admit the claimants to the Indiana Senatorships on the floor.

Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of Mr Bingham, of Michigan, Mr. Stuart's successor from March next.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution that such articles on the free list as would tend, if taxed, to relieve the financial wants of the Treasury, be transferred to the tariff schedule. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Private bills were considered. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House at the earliest practicable time the actual and probable receipts from customs and public lands for this and the next fiscal year, and whether said receipts will meet the public expenses.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, from the Committee on Judiciary, said they had been engaged in examining the charges preferred against Thomas Irwin, United States District-Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and that pending said investigation they had been informed that Irwin has, to-day, resigned the office. The Committee, therefore, ask further instructions from the House.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced bills for the establishment of Territorial Governments for Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, gave notice that when the Arizona bill shall be called up he will offer an amendment, which was read, setting forth that whereas the territory acquired from Mexico, of which Arizona is part, was, at the time it was purchased, free by law from African Slavery, and no such Slavery has since been established therein,—therefore nothing contained in this act shall be held or taken to authorize African Slavery in said Territory, which shall remain free from Slavery as acquired from Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Maine, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to furnish copies of the instructions to our African squadron, and those given by the British Government to their forces on the same coast; also information as to the number of slavers and suspected slavers captured, and other matters pertaining thereto, since the ratification of the treaty of Washington.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the Consular and Diplomatic bill was yesterday defeated.

The question being taken the bill was passed by 101 against 98.

Reports of a private nature were made from the Standing Committees.

Mr. Curtis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the payment of the officers and men commanded by Captains Watts and Small, who encamped at Camp Washington, Ohio, but were not actually received into the service during the Mexican war.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, wanted to know whether the company from Dayton commanded by Capt. Stout was not precisely in the same condition as the Xenia and Piqua Companies. If so, he wanted it included in the resolution.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole, when the House adjourned.

Adjournment of the Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Court of Appeals adjourned finally to-day, without making any decisions.

The Niagara at Halifax.

Halifax, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* from Boston, arrived at 4, and sailed for Liverpool at 7 o'clock this morning, in a thick snow-storm.

From Nassau

THE FOG AND CONSEQUENT DISASTERS.

A Blackwell's Island Ferry-boat Run Down by the Sylvan Grove.

Ten Men Knocked Overboard—Two Injured and Three Drowned.

About 6¼ o'clock yesterday morning, the steamboat *Sylvan Grove*, while making her first trip between Harlem and Peck-slip, ran into and upset one of the ferry-barges which plies between Blackwell's Island and the foot of Sixty-first-street, East River. Three of the ten men who were on board were drowned. Their names are MICHAEL GRAHAM, the coxswain of the boat, and THOMAS LEE and DANIEL MAHONEY, inmates of the workhouse. Two yawls, each about thirty feet in length, make trips every half hour during the day, from 6 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., between the points above named.

Yesterday the barge, of which MICHAEL GRAHAM had charge, started, at 6¼ o'clock, to go to the Island. Besides the three already mentioned, there were on board SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Deputy Superintendent; JAMES NOONAN, one of the subordinate officers of the Workhouse; JOHN DUNN, BENJAMIN DONNELLY, PATRICK COSTEN, WILLIAM GILLESPIE, and JOHN MCFARLAND. The fog was so dense on the river that it was impossible to see more than three or four rods in any direction, but the barge had got within about one hundred yards of the Blackwell's Island shore when the oarsmen heard the noise of the wheels of the *Sylvan Grove*, as she was coming down the river. Very soon after her light was seen, but her nearness when she was first discovered threw the oarsmen into confusion, and rendered their exertions to avoid a collision unavailing. The coxswain called to them to pull for their lives, and some one else gave orders to back water. Captain LONGSTREET, of the *Sylvan Grove*, was at the wheel, and orders were immediately given to reverse the engines. But the headway of the boat could not be checked. She struck the yawl on the larboard side, between the after and mid-ship oar, cutting her to the water. MICHAEL GRAHAM, the coxswain, had risen from his seat in the excitement, and was thrown head first into the water. He was not seen to rise afterwards. WILLIAM GILLESPIE sprang for the anchor chain on the steamboat's bow, and hung there. The others were thrown into the water. In the meantime all was excitement on board the *Sylvan Grove*. As soon as the alarm was given the passengers rushed for a light yawl on her upper-deck, which is always kept ready in case of accident. Capt. LONGSTREET and his hands succeeded in getting possession of that, however, and threw it into the water, while the passengers contented themselves with casting overboard stools, ropes, and anything which was at hand. Mr. JAMISON, the Ferry-master, and Capt. BROWN, coxswain of the other ferry-boat, had heard the alarm at the foot of Sixty-first-street, and were by this time at the scene of the disaster, as was the yawl from the Penitentiary boat-house. The former rescued Mr. REYNOLDS, Deputy-Superintendent of the Workhouse, and the latter one of the oarsmen. Mr. NOONAN was picked up by the yawl from the *Sylvan Grove:* two oarsmen were dragged aboard the boat by the passengers and men; and one succeeded in reaching the shore by swimming; leaving three who were undoubtedly drowned as nothing has yet been heard of them. Two of the saved were bruised somewhat about the head, but they are not thought to be seriously injured.

The shouts of the men struggling in the water, and their cries for help, were heard distinctly on both sides of the river. Several boats beside those mentioned started at the first alarm, but reached the spot too late to do any service. One of the boats had only a few moments before taken over a company of workmen and others, numbering nearly forty. Had this one been run down the loss of life would have been much greater. It is said that these yawls are frequently dangerously overcrowded.

It is suggested that it would be no more than common prudence demands for those having charge of the ferry to give directions that the barges should carry lights while making their trips early in the morning and late in the evening. The following are the statements of the Captain of the *Sylvan Grove* and of some of the parties on Blackwell's Island.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN LONGSTREET, OF THE STEAMBOAT SYLVAN GROVE.

I left Harlem upon my first downward trip at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the usual hour for starting. It was before daylight. When we had go down as far as Hell-Gate we ran into a thick fog; we stopped the boat and proceeded cautiously, blowing the fog-whistle about every half minute. When opposite the Almshouse we came in contact with the Almshouse barge, which was passing from the New-York shore to the island. I was at the wheel myself, as I always am in foggy weather. I saw the boat about fifty feet ahead, at an angle of three points on the starboard bow, pulling rapidly. I put my wheel hard to starboard and instantly rang four bells—i. e., the signal to stop and back. I heard the person steering the boat sing out to the oarsmen to heave ahead. At the same time I hallooed to them to "pull the other way." The order was not heeded, however, and in another instant we struck the boat about six feet from the stern, while they were still pulling, as if to pass ahead. The stem of the steamer cut into the boat, turning it over, but holding it fast. As the barge turned over, the three who were in the stern passed to the right, and the other seven who were forward went on the left of the steamer. Three of the latter climbed upon the boat's bottom, one seizing hold of the chain and holding fast, while the other two were hauled on board by ropes which were let down to them by the passengers. The life-boat was immediately launched and sent to the rescue of those in the water, manned by ELI CENROW, the wheelsman, and JOHN PRICE, a deck-hand. They rescued one man who had been clinging to an oar.

The outcries of the men in the water attracted the attention of those who were on the shore of the Island, and three boats put off to their rescue. Each of these boats saved one man, one of whom was reported to be considerably injured. I lay by about 15 minutes, backing the boat against the tide to keep her in one position as near as I could, as the fog being so dense neither shore could be seen, my own boat, meantime, being engaged in searching for those who were in the water. Having done all I could for the rescue of the unfortunate boat's crew, I proceeded on my way to the City, leaving my boat still in search.

My wooden life-boat is of cedars, very light and handy, being 16 feet long by 5½ feet wide. It could not have exceeded two minutes from the time the boat was struck until my boat was launched and one of the men rescued from the water.

I landed my passengers at Twelfth-street, and immediately returned to the scene of the disaster. The fog, however, was so thick that nothing could be seen. Near Forty-second-street a boat from the Island came off and inquired for the lost barge. I informed them it was drifting below. I found my own boat and men in the Harlem River proceeding to Harlem, from whom I learned, for the first time, that any one had been drowned.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

I am Deputy Superintendent of the Workhouse. This morning we left Sixty-first-street at a quarter past six o'clock. Making over to the Island the fog was very thick. When we had got nearly across the river we heard the wheels of a steamboat above us, which was coming down with the ebb tide. The coxswain of the boat had been going diagonally across the river instead of running directly up along the shore as is usual. I asked him to change his course, but he paid no attention, not thinking there was any danger, and supposing he would be able to cut across the steamer's bows without difficulty and get on shore. We saw the steamboat's light soon after we heard her wheels, and almost immediately the fog lifted and we saw the boat right on us. We called to the men on board to hold up. They blew the whistle, and in the confusion the men in our boat seemed to be paralyzed. The *Sylvan Grove* struck us amidships and threw us all overboard. I went under the steamboat, and as I came up struck my head against the wheel, bruising it a little. The *Sylvan Grove's* boat took up Mr. NOONAN, one of the keepers. Three others clung to the steamboat and climbed aboard. The ferry-boat from Sixty-first-street came up after I had been in the water ten minutes and took me in. One of our men swam ashore, and nothing has yet been heard of the other three.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

I was one of the oarsmen on the ferry-boat which was run down this morning. We left Sixty-first-street at a quarter past 6 with seven oarsmen, two officers of the Workhouse and the boat's coxswain. We proceeded up the river for two hundred yards in the regular course; then the coxswain struck across for the east shore of the Island. When about ten rods distant from the west shore of the river, the *Sylvan Grove's* light appeared; I think the boat at the time we saw the light was about three rods distant. Every effort was made to get out of her way without success. She struck us on the larboard side, between the after and midship oar; the larboard side was stove in and the boat upset. I got hold of the anchor-chain on the bow of the steamboat and held on until they had taken two other men up, and then I was taken aboard. We were taken by the *Sylvan Grove* to Twelfth-street and thence back to Harlem.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN JOHN H. BROWN.

I am coxswain of one of the two ferry-boats running between Sixty-first street and Blackwell's Island. I was at Sixty-first-street when the boat which was run down started for the Island, and heard the alarm following the collision, which took place about ten minutes after she left the wharf. The men were shouting for help. Mr. JAMISON and myself started out immediately with my boat to the rescue. We found the *Sylvan Grove's* yawl boat taking in Mr. NOONAN, one of the officers of the Workhouse. Proceeding about 30 feet from there we found Mr. REYNOLDS in the water in an exhausted state. We then requested the Penitentiary boat, which had come up, to save another man whom we saw struggling about thirty feet from us. He was one of the oarsmen on the boat. Soon after we saw another of the crew, who had gained the shore and was sitting on a rock. All those saved were taken immediately to the ferry-house, where they were properly cared for.

HISTORY OF THE DROWNED.

MICHAEL GRAHAM, the coxswain, was employed on the Island for the past seven years. He first had charge of the "Dead-boat," which was used to convey bodies from Bellevue Hospital to Ward's Island for interment in Potter's Field. Two years and a half ago, he was made coxswain on one of the ferry-boats running from the foot of Sixty-first-street to the Workhouse, on Blackwell's Island, in which capacity he was employed when he met with his death. He has always had the reputation of being a careful and expert coxswain, and only once has met with any serious accident. Four years ago a sloop ran into his boat, and JOHN MCNALLY, a mate, was drowned. GRAHAM was born in Ireland, and was 54 years of age. He was married in the Old Country, where he has a family of grown-up children. He came to this country twenty years since, and was married a second time six years ago, his first wife having died before he left Ireland. He formerly worked as a laborer in Brooklyn, but ten years ago his eye-sight failed him. At that time he had $800 laid up in the Savings Bank. All this money he spent for medical treatment in endeavoring to recover the use of his sight. He then made an application to the Board of Governors for admission to the Penitentiary Hospital, which was granted. After his eyes had been relieved he was appointed commander of the "Dead-boat" referred to above. He has received $480 per annum for his services, and having no children by his last wife, is reported to have laid up a snug sum.

DANIEL MAHONEY, as his name indicates, is of Irish origin. He has been on the Island for some time, and was admitted as a pauper. According to his own statement his age was 42, although he seemed much older. He was an inoffensive man and very attentive to his work.

THOMAS LEE was a young man. He gave his age as 23, and birthplace New-Orleans. He was received on the Island three months ago, having made the proper application at the office of the Almshouse Governors, and stating that he was without the means of support, and unable to procure work. He was of an industrious and saving disposition, and employed the intervals of his leisure in splitting wood, and performing other services for the man who has charge of the Ferry-house on the New-York side.

THE FOG IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The spurious seer who, disdaining the profound wisdom of MERRIAM, and yet too bashful to publish his predictions under his own signeture, undertook to attach to his own prophesy the name of Lieut. MAURY, has found his foresight verified to the letter. He stated that there would not be more than four fair days in January, and he will have been right, if even the last three days in the present month should prove fair. Yesterday was horrible in every sense of the word. All the combined troubles of wind, rain, mud, and fog, were rampant over New-York and its surroundings, and were still exercising their dominion when we went to press. The rain which began slightly on Thursday evening, became very heavy at midnight, and remained so until noon yesterday. It then "slacked off" as sea-faring men say, to a slow but a vastly uncomfortable drizzle, in which it indulged all night. The streets, which were partially cleansed by the showers of the previous night, became again choked with mud, and the little boys who regularly lose their boots in the earthy deposits along the Park, were as numerous yesterday afternoon as ever. The fog, too, was as thick as the original genuine London article—and altogether the night was as dreary a one as the most melancholy poet could have wished for, or the least ambitious of theatrical managers would be likely to desire on week-day nights. In Brooklyn especially the fog was of the densest, and although it did not quite warrant the repeated declarations made during the evening to the effect that "a man could scarcely see an inch beyond his nose," was bad enough to have made such an observation admissible with a rather greater latitude in point of distance. It would be very desirable now, in view of the success of the last new prophet, if somebody else would predict that there will not be four wet days in February. Is there (besides MERIAM) a "Murphy" among us?

INDICATIONS OF THE FOGOMETER.

Captain AMMERMAN'S fogometer, at the Fulton Ferry boat, indicated a greater density than on any one of the previous foggy days of this foggy season.

NAVIGATION IMPEDED.

After 10 o'clock, A. M., there was no movement of transient vessels, either in the East or North Rivers, and the steam-tugs moved about with extreme caution. As usual on such occasions the Peck-slip ferry-boats ceased running seasonably, as a precaution against collisions and carpenters' bills. They did not run their boats after 2 o'clock, P. M. The James-slip Ferry observed the same precaution, as, having but two boats, they cannot afford to have the line broken up by allowing one of them to get disabled. The Williamsburg travelers were, consequently, compelled to cross Grand-street Ferry to reach the City after that hour; and, in returning, to cross thet and the Fulton Ferry. The boats of the letter, after five o'clock P. M., were densely packed. Two or three of them, it is estimated, transported over 3,000 persons each. There was no room for vehicles, every square foot of room being occupied by passengers, large numbers mounting upon the hurricane deck to obtain standing room. Three boats only were employed, one boat remaining on each side until the third boat had safely crossed. The Wall-street and the two South Ferries continued to run, though at diminished speed.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER.

During the prevalence of the fog yesterday afternoon, the steam-tug *Sarah E. Brown*, when passing up the North River, came into collision with the Jersey City ferry-boat *Gregory*, carrying away a part of the ferry-boat's railing and demolishing about thirty feet of the ladies' cabin. Considerable fright was experienced among the passengers; the ladies, however, acted with creditable presence of mind. No one was injured.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STRANGE USE OF A CART LICENSE.—Yesterday, a German woman, who for four years past has reposed in happiness in the belief that by due process of law she was entitled to rejoice in the name of SCHMIDT, appeared before Justice WELSH, and more in anger than in sorrow, unfolded a tale of unusual interest. She stated, or sombody did for her, that she arrived here something more than four years ago, and resided with her sister; that she made the acquaintance of one JOHANNES SCHMIDT, who inveigled her into doing what she in her innocence (of the English language) supposed was marrying him. But before she did that, she did what subsequent events have shown to have been the first too confiding step in her road to ruin. SCHMIDT, like many other members of the family, who spell their names with fewer letters, was short of money. He was also ambitious to rise in the world, as many a nobis Smith has been before. To the confiding girl he whispered his aspirations, and she, having the wherewithal to make him happy, handed over enough to purchase a horse and cart. SCHMIDT secured the objects of his ambition, and after exposing them to her admiring gaze, invited her to accompany him to the Mayor's office, where he promised to make her his bride. Alas! she was but too willing to go, and she went. SCHMIDT, the "decaver," had a little talk with some of the gentlemen in the Mayor's office, and, on payment of a moderate amount, received an impossingly printed sheet of paper, which the innocent girl believed to be a marriage certificate. They returned; SCHMIDT went into the carting business; both went to housekeeping, and all went happily until a few days ago, when she went into an exemination of the effects of SCHMIDT. It was not long before she discovered what she believed to be no less than four marriage certificates. She straightway bellered her SCHMIDT quite as bad if not worse than the original Joe, and of course was very augry. When the unsuspecting carman came home, he got something for supper that he couldn't buy at the German sausage shop. JOHANNES became angry in his turn. He told the girl "she vas make von tam fool mit herself." She answered by producing the proof. JOHANNAS explained that they were his yearly cert licenses, and put her in mind of her having been present when he took out the first. The girl felt worse after the explanation then before. She made such a din about his ears, that JOHANNES put her out of doors. She cered nothing for that, further than that she wanted the furniture; and for the recovery of that she applied to Justice WELSH. What she still believed was her marriage certificate was produced; she was informed that it was only a carman's license, and that she had not been married to JOHANNES at all. SCHMIDT, to save trouble, promised to restore the furniture, and they were allowed to depart, the indignant girl declaring as she went that she would not get married to JOHANNES any more.

TIGHTENING ANOTHER OF THOSE LOOSE SCREWS.—The new Comptroller has eddressed another circular to City officials—this time to the Clerks of the County Courts, and other officials of the County—informing them that with the exception of the salaries fixed by law and ordinance, all claims for services rendered, expenses incurred, and for materials and supplies furnished the County since the 1st of January, 1859, must, before payment will be made, be submitted to, and allowed by the Board of Supervisors He has fixed upon certain application days, and certain payment daye, when, and on no other, applications will be received, and payments made. Even claims for regular salaries will, after this, have to be presented in a specified form, and vouched for by the Clerks of the Courts or the Heads of Departments. He considers the District Courts are City Courts, and the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, Marine, Surrogate's' General and Special Sessions and Police Courts, County Courts.

EXAMINING PARTIES ON THEIR OWN BEHALF.—Yesterday, in summing up the case of Nesmith *vs.* The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, where the defendants set up that the owners (ACHORN & SON) procured the vessel to be burned—Mr. CHARLES O'CONER said, reverting to their testimony: Had not EDWARD ACHORN and his son heen permitted to testify, I feel assured great dissatisfaction would have rested on your minds and the mind of his Honor. I have been always opposed to the law which permits parties to be examined on their own behalf; but I am free to say thet I think I must become a convert to the opinion of those wiser heeds who favor it. *It seems to be the only safe, reliable and satisfactory way of getting at the truth of a case.*

THE WASHINGTON MARKET NUISANCES.—Aldermen GESLER, TUOMEY, and STARR, the Committee on Markets, with reference to the Washington Market nuisance, visited the locality yesterday. They considered the market-sheds a nuisance. The dumping place near [illegible] Market he thought was rather a benefit than disadvantage. He recommended the removal of the [illegible] market and the erection of a two-story iron [illegible] market place. An iron market would cost less than [illegible] of any other material. He favored the [illegible] markets up town. Mr. CANNON stated that the Washington Market extended over the [illegible]. The Committee adjourned to Friday of next week.

DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Democratic Young Men's Committee met last night and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, FRANCIS CLARE, of the Eleventh Ward; Secretaries, ALLEN BRANDON, of the Twenty-first Ward, and MICHAEL V. CLARK, of the Fifth Ward; Treasurer, E. R. SHAFFER, of the Third Ward; Sergeant-at Arms, CHAS. SMITH, of the Thirteenth Ward.

THE ELM-STREET MURDER.—WILHELM DECKER, the German, who was recently shot in his house, No. 21 Elm-street, at the time ROBERT OWENS was murdered, died yesterday morning at the Hospital, from the effects of his injuries. The inquest will be held to-day.

FIRST TRIP OF THE KARNAK.—The Cunard steamer *Karnak*, Captain BROWNLESS, arrived at this port yesterday, from her first trip to Cuba and Nassau. She brought a number of passengers.

A MISSION IN JAPAN.—The Foreign Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church have resolved to establish a mission in Japan, and have already appointed the Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Oswego, N. Y., as a pioneer in the work. Mr. BROWN was a Missionary in China for eight years.

RESIGNATION OF COLONEL RYAN.—Colonel RYAN, of the First Brigade, has sent in his resignation, and it has been accepted by General SPROAT. An order for an election to fill the vacancy has been issued.

DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—The house No. 218 Ninth-avenue, kept by William Butler, has long been complained of as a place of resort for disreputable persons of all classes. Yesterday the Police arrested Butler, and he was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the prodnots of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
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$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for this hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tnbular, scarf and other ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, Embroidered and Cross-Plait Bosom Shirts, may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 17, 1859.
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having reexamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 16, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

There is no Preparation of Lead or Other injurious substance in CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, says the distinguished chemist, James R. Chilton, M. D. Who will dare again to libel this famous preparation?
CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

Stereoscopes and Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Publish, manufacture and import the best views and instruments, on glass and paper, and keep the largest stock in the country, on the best terms.

F. Y. S. French Yoke Skirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also the finest stock of gent's furnishing goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates to close out our Winter stock, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Advertiser, who is an Organist and teacher of music of known ability, wishes the loan of $100 for four or six months, and will give lessons for its use till returned; first-class references and security given if required. Address O. P. Q., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
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SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Campbell, Druggist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery.

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Four Years' Experience with
HAIR RESTORATIVES.
The following letter, from a gentleman long and favorably known in Boston and vicinity, who has had most favorable opportunities of *knowing* of what he writes, will, we are sure, satisfy the most credulous:
WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 20, 1859.
MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co.—*Gents:* I have been selling HEIMSTREET'S "*Inimitable* HAIR RESTORATIVE" for three or four years, *with good satisfaction and success.* I have tried various other articles in the market, but yours has the *decided preference* among them all. I have *never* hesitated to recommend it for *all* it claims to do. Several ladies of our town, who had been *wearing false hair for several years,* have laid it aside, and now have a *full and luxuriant* head of hair, of *original shade and color,* produced by using two or three bottles of your article; and when, by some means, they have been induced to try something else, palmed upon them as being superior, they have, almost *invariably,* returned to the use of your Hair Coloring again as the only *meritorious and reliable article* in use—finding it as a *toilette article* as cheap as any of the Hair Oils or Washes with which the market is flooded. I am yours, very truly,
S. B. SIMMONS.
Remember that these *unparalleled* results were produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable,* the *original and only reliable* article in use.
Sold everywhere. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

MARRIED.

DEMAREST—MELVILLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, by the Rev. John Brash, at No. 46 8th av., JOHN A. DEMAREST, formerly of Nawbridge, N. J., to ISABELLA MELLVILLE, daughter of Alexander Melville, of New-York.

BACOT—APGAR.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, OSCAR L. BACOT to MARY VIRGINIA, daughter of Levi Apgar, Esq., of this City.

MACKIE—IVES.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday morning, Jan. 27, by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, Mr. JOHN MILTON MACKIE, of New-York, to Miss ESTELLE, daughter of the late David Ives, Esq., of Great Barrington.

STEVENS—BALDWIN.—At Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Brace, JOHN B. STEVENS, of this City, and LUCY C. BALDWIN, of the former place.

WILDS—CHAPIES.—In Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, with re-

Church, [illegible] Washington, at [illegible] City, Kings co., N. Y., to Miss LAURA L. V. [illegible], of Louisiana.

DIED.

PARKER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 28, the Rev. C. C. PARKER, Missionary to seamen at the Floating Chapel of our Saviour, foot of Pike-st.
Funeral services at the Chapel, on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CONNER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 28, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of John and Caroline Conner, aged 13 years and 8 months.
The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 101 Bayard-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPENCER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 28, after a protracted illness, MARK SPENCER, aged 71 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN KLEECK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, JOHN FRANCIS, only son of Mary A. and Doctor John R. Van Kleeck, aged 3 years, 10 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the parents and family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 4 2d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KELLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, suddenly, SAMUEL KELLEY, in his 76th year.
His friends, and the friends of his sons, Aug. W. and Charles Kelley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 207 West Houst-st., at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the 29th inst., without further invitation.

FOX.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 26, of chronic diarrhœa, MRS. ANN FOX, aged 76 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Allen-st., near Grand-st., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PUSEY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 28, after a long and lingering illness, of consumption, Mr. PUSEY, aged 42 years, 11 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his brother-in-law, James Valentine, No. 120 East 31th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

AMITY LODGE, No. 323, F. A. M.—Brethren of the above Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication of Amity Lodge, at their (Corinthian) Rooms, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, GEORGE W. FORNT. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of
HENRY W. TURNER, W. M.
JOHN J. TINDALE, Sec.

HOPKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 28, Mrs. HANNAH HOPKINSON, aged 84 years, 9 months and 2 days.
The friends and relatives of her family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abial Miles, Washington-av., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Exeter, N. H., papers please copy.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God thet hath bereft us—
He will all our sorrows heal.

GARNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 28, PHEBE ANN, wife of Jeremiah Gurney.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 332 Henry st., near Degraw, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 28, after a lingering illness, HANNAH C., youngest daughter of John Lyon, aged 19 years and 2 months.
Her friends and acquaintances, also those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 147 Sackett-st.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 27, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. JOHN RICHARDS, proprietor and publisher of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, aged 63 years.
His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Lafayette-av., near Franklin av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His friends are invited to attend. Persons from New-York will take the Myrtle-av. cars to Franklin-av.

COLES.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Fourth day evening, First month (January) 26, THOMAS COLES, Sa., in the 77th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on First day morning, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock.

DAYTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 28, in the 92d year of her age, JANE T. DAYTON, widow of the late William Dayton, and last surviving child of the Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, deceased.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her son in-law, J. J. Chetwood.

UNDERHILL.—At New-Rochelle, on Friday, Jan. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. UNDERHILL, wife of Isaac Underhill, in the 74th year of her age.
Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at New-Rochelle, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., or at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 2½ o'clock P. M., where the funeral service will take place.

BURLING.—At New-Rochelle, on Friday, Jan. 28, WALTER BURLING, in the 90th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the Friends' meeting-house, Flushing, L. I.

VAN WINKLE.—At Armstrong place, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jan. 27, EDWARD K., son of Isaac and Emma Van Winkle, in the 6th year of his age.
The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from Armstrong-place, N. J. Carriages will be at the Jersey City Ferry at 12½ o'clock.

SEYBOLD.—At Syracuse, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, after a short illness, OTTO SEYBOLD, editor of the Syracuse *Demokrat*, aged 45 years.

DENIO.—At Dickinson, Franklin County, on Saturday, Jan. 22, LUKE DENIO, a Canadian Frenchman, 120 years old. He remembered the victory of Gen. Wolfe at Quebec, and was at that time old enough to be a mail-carrier on a short route between some of the small towns in Canada.

USEFUL INVENTION.
A. ANNAN'S PATENT
KNIFE SHARPENER.
ALSO, SCISSOR SHARPENER COMBINED.
Dépôt No. 67 Pine-st.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEG AND ARM.
From Valentine Mott, M. D.
The best of all is the proof of those who wear them.
FRIEND SELPHO: I took a walk across the Central Park yesterday—the roughest kind of traveling—and was delighted with the elastic, life-like feeling of your new Patent Joint, and to experience the self-controlling hold which the foot takes on such rocky and uneven ground. It is truly a great invention, and from my heart I wish you that success which you so highly merit. T. H.
Send for a circular. Address WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 24 Beekman-st., N. Y.

AT GIMBREDE'S—INITIAL STAMPING ARtistically executed, and every variety of note-paper, with envelopes matched. GIMBREDE, Practical Engraver and Designer, No. 588 Broadway.

ASTOR HOUSE.
The patrons of this House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended arrival, that their rooms may be ready for them. Especially during the Winter every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of guests; the proprietor feeling grateful for the uninterrupted support he has received for twenty-one years. The Hotel is second to none in its system and solid comforts. Especial attention to Invalids. Its situation is most central; cars running from its immediate vicinity throughout the City. Travelers arriving from the East and from the North will find the small cars of the Harlem Railroad an economy and convenience especially at night. They set down their passengers in front of the House. Water closets and bath rooms on each floor.

THE TIMES BUILDINGS.
The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times.* It is surrounded by streets on all sides, it makes a small block by itself, it fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in the city, central spot of business and splendor, was taken for a Restaurant by CROOK & DUFF, and since they opened it last Spring it has been crowded. They give the earliest breakfasts and the latest dinners that are to be had down town, and at prices which amazed us when we looked at their Bill of Fare. The entrances are from Park-row and Nassau-st., up stairs for the Restaurant, and down stairs for the Lunch-Room, &c. The whole establishment is maintained with the utmost degree of elegance and convenience for the guests; and with a system of economy and rapidity of execution of orders, which surpasses the expectation of every guest.

METALS! METALS! METALS!
200 SLABS PRIME BANCA TIN.
200 SLABS BEST STRAITS TIN.
300 SLABS ENGLISH TIN.
20 CASKS REGULUS OF ANTIMONY.
20 TONS SPANISH AND AMERICAN LEAD.
20 CASKS INGOT COPPER.
10 TONS SILESIAN SPELTER.
100 POUNDS METALLIC BISMUTH.
2,000 pounds Solder, for Tinmen, Roofers and Plumbers, together with a full supply of Bar Tin and Bar Lead, Nickel, Babbitt Metal, etc., for sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.
An improved and very

DRY GOODS.

HENRY GEER & CO.,
No. 99 BARCLAY-ST.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
RICH AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Call the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, called
RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.

RUBANS DAHLIA.

THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.

A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffetas and grass ribbons and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone these regular, lasting forms can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by

Messrs. HAARE, GEER & CO.,
NO. 99 BARCLAY-ST.,

to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.

Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.

The goods sold by HAARE, GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be sanctioned.

HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Rubber in these States.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

MACY IS NOW OPENING
2,000 dozen Best Quality of
French Kid Gloves, imported
in Modes, Light Colors,
White and Black,
New Goods, for 5s a pair.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MACY IS NOW OPENING
1,000 dozen Gents' Hem-Stitch
and Colored Bordered Linen
Handkerchiefs, very fine,
5s. worth $1 50.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON'S
NEW SKIRTS FOR 1859.
THE INDESTRUCTIBLE
DOUBLE-EXTENSION SKIRT
WITH PATENT EYELET FASTENING.
MADE WITHOUT SEWING.
Universally pronounced "the most perfect Skirt ever made."

THE GOSSAMER EXPANSION.
The lightest and most graceful Skirt ever produced.

THE PICCOLOMINI!
By means of clasps, this beautiful and economical garment can be taken to pieces, washed and put together again at pleasure.
All the above have Thomsons' celebrated Patent Watch-Spring Bustle, and are stamped with our name and trade mark, (the crown.)
For sale by the principal retailers everywhere.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

MACY IS NOW OPENING
1,000 dozen Ladies' Sheer Linen
Cambric Handkerchiefs,
for 2s. and 2½ 6d.,
worth 5s. and $1.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MOURNING CLOAKS OF BOMBAZINE AND CRAPE,
Cost $14 and $16, for sale at $6, $8 and $10. Also, the entire stock at an immense reduction to close the business.
Great inducements offered to purchasers at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

MACY IS NOW OPENING
A full assortment of
housekeeping goods, at
very low prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SOIREE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for a Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
OSBORN & VINCENT'S
SKIRT MANUFACTORIES,
Have removed to their new and spacious warerooms,
NO. 260 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $9 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $13 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Sixth-av. Also contractor with the next store.

WET GOODS.—FINE PLAIN AND PRINTED Mode laines, English prints, muslins, challies, lawns, grenes, black paramattas, French shirting, prints, &c., just received, and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Maiden-la.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LADIES AND GENTS
PATENT DOUBLE RUNNER SKATES.
Also, FINE ENGLISH SKATES, at
WALKER'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

RYER'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A GRANT HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who have purchased that they do not pay me for my invention. I now offer the right of this opportunity to advertise the manner of doing so. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George B. Jackson & Co.,
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having full authority, the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my just dues, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS RYER.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window cutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofing.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and wood either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at J. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 16, 1854; OCT. 30, 1855; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 25, 1859; NOV. 15, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 768 and 770 Broadway, New-York.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.
Between Phelan's Billiard Tables and patent combination cushions and those of the miserable imitators who make up "slop work" to sell at a low price, without regard to durability or to the scientific requirements of the game of billiards, there can be no competition, because there is no comparison between the m.
We have manufactured, within the period of three years, more than
ONE THOUSAND TABLES,
Under Phelan's patents. These tables are in use in every State in the Union, in Canada, South America, Cuba and other parts of the world, and in every instance have given full satisfaction to the purchasers. They have been supplied to the following Clubs, in most cases taking the place of the pieces of furniture formerly used to play billiards on:

New-York Club	New-York City.
Union Club	New-York City.
Manhattan Club	New-York City.
German Club	New-York City.
Gymnastic Club	New-York City.
Eclectic Club	New-York City.
City Club	New-York City.
Waverley Club	New-York City.
Union Association	New-York City.
Brooklyn Club	Brooklyn, L. I.
Somerset Club	Boston, Mass.
Temple Club	Boston, Mass.
Summer-st. Club	Boston, Mass.
Union Club	Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Club	Philadelphia.
Baltimore Club	Baltimore, Md.
Germanie Club	Baltimore, Md.
Maryland Club	Baltimore, Md.
Richmond Club	Richmond, Va.
Charleston Club	Charleston, S. C.
Newport Club	Newport.
Natchez Club	Natchez, Miss.
Pelican Club	New-Orleans, La.
Boston Club	New-Orleans, La.
Savannah Club	Savannah, Ga.
Wilkesbarre Club	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Officers U. S. A. Club	West Point, N. Y.
Officers U. S. A. Club	Fort Simcoe, W. T.
Officers U. S. A. Club	Old Point Comfort, Va.
U. S. Army Club	Governor's Island.
Officers U. S. A. Club	Fort Leavenworth, K. T.
Officers U. S. A. Club	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
Pacific Club	San Francisco.
Union Club	St. Paul, M. T.
Beaufort Club	South Carolina.
St. Louis Club	St. Louis Mo.
Union Club	Worcester, Mass.
Brighton Club	Brighton, Mass.
Columbia Club	Colombia, S. C.

These clubs number amongst their members some of the best amateur players in the world. Every part of the country has pronounced in favor of the new tables, and we append a list of well-known places, where parties about purchasing tables are confidently referred to for information as to the excellence of these tables, not alone for correctness, but for the superior manner in which every mechanical detail appertaining to the table is executed:

New-York Hotel	New-York City.
Everett House	New-York City.
Brevoort House	New-York City.
St. Germain Hotel	New-York City.
Hone House	New-York City.
Compton House	New-York City.
National House	New-York City.
Metropolitan Hotel	New-York City.
Revere House	Boston, Mass.
Tremont House	Boston, Mass.
Eutaw House	Baltimore, Md.
American Hotel	Richmond, Va.
St. Charles Hotel	Richmond, Va.
Ocean House	Portsmouth, Va.
Brown's Hotel	Macon Ga.
Lamar House	Macon, Ga.
Anglo-American Hotel	Hamilton, C. W.
Clifton House	Niagara Falls, C. W.
Pavilion Hotel	Charleston, S. C.
Pavilion Hotel	Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Equinox House	Manchester, Vt.
Congress Hall	Albany, N. Y.
Weddell House	Cleveland, Ohio.
Eagle Hotel	Kingston, N. Y.
Keefe's Rooms	Broadway, New-York City.
Lafarge Hall	Broadway, New-York City.
Wallace & Reeves'	Broadway, New-York City.
Bigelow's Rooms	52d-st., New-York City.
Montague Hall	Brooklyn.
McCormack's Rooms	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bird's Rooms	Philadelphia, Pa.
McElroy's Rooms	Baltimore, Md.
Ellicott's Rooms	Washington, D. C.
Miller's Rooms	New-Orleans, La.
Thompson's Rooms	New-Haven, Conn.
Staples & Winchester	Norwich, Conn.
Adams' Rooms	Cumberland, Md.
Ainsworth's Rooms	Saratoga, N. Y.
Jones' Rooms	Columbus, Ga.
Mahaffey Rooms	Columbus, Ga.
Ennis' Rooms	Atlanta, Ga.
Wright's Rooms	Trenton, N. J.
Whipple's Rooms	Providence, R. I.
Metropolitan Hall	St. Paul, M. T.
D. Whipple's Rooms	Detroit, Mich.
Sipperley's Rooms	Port Huron, Mich.
Geary's Rooms	Chicago, Ill.
Jackson's Rooms	St. Louis, Mo.
Painter's Rooms	Manch Chunk, Pa.
Lampson's Rooms	Mobile, Ala.
Gilfoley's Rooms	Hamilton, C. W.
Lyman's	Montgomery, Ala.

The demand is constantly and largely increasing for these tables and cushions, and we have been obliged to increase our facilities for manufacturing. And now we employ in our establishment more men than are engaged in all similar establishments in the United States combined. None but the best mechanics are employed, and the finest materials are exclusively used. The utmost care is used in every branch, and prompt attention paid to orders received by mail.
Mr. Phelan's constant attention is given to the improvement of everything connected with billiards, and five patents have been issued to protect the improvements made; the latest dated
NOVEMBER THE 16TH, 1858.
Tables of any size made short notice.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.
Orders addressed to
MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.
At Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD-CONDITIONED BILLIARD Table, with equipments complete. Phelan's make preferred. None but those having good tables need answer. Address, ROOM No. 21, Merchant's Hotel.

MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS' PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame over bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. E. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 76 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very lowest bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN ash and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $150. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. E. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

WANTED—IN AN UP-TOWN CHURCH, IN NEW-York, a good tenor singer, one who is a good reader, and who has sung in Church. Address MUSIC, Box No. 3 Brooklyn Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL, IMMEDIATELY IN A SMALL family, to do the general housework; she must be a good washer and ironer, and understand plain cooking; for a smart, active girl the work would be very light. Apply at Kent-av., west side, sixth house from DeKalb-av., East Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDNER TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. One thoroughly acquainted with the business and also accustomed to the care of horses can apply at No. 164 West 11th-st., between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING house, a smart, active boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a good and quick hand, and resides with his parents; none others need apply. Salary, $50 first year. Apply, after 3 P. M., at 16 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, ABOUT 16 years of age, to do the general light work of an office; must reside with his parents. Address S., Box No. 2,930 Post-Office, in hand-writing of applicant.

WANTED—A SMALL ACTIVE BOY TO DO LIGHT porter's work and make himself generally useful; to reside with his parents and be on hand early mornings. Such a one may apply to No. 48 Broadway.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRUG CLERK, ONE well acquainted with the prescription business. Address APOTHECARY, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE,
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls, in city or country; both are excellent cooks, make the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds, are first-rate laundresses, understand the management of milk and butter; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction. Have the best of reference. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCed servant as cook and laundress or general servant, in a very genteel, trustworthy young woman, not afraid of work, perfectly neat, obliging and respectful. Unquestionable references given—a most superior washer and ironer and good cook. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CLEAN, SMART and tidy young woman, as general housemaid, or as chambermaid or laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker; is also a good plain sewer; will make herself generally useful; has the best of references from former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, or as chambermaid and to do part of the washing. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class English cook; understands her business in all its branches—soups, creams, jellies, pastries, guava; would engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 26 Spring-st., first floor, for three days. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; would take charge of one or two grown up children. Best of City reference from her last employer. No objection to the country. Address No. 156 West 15th-st. until engaged.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A SITuation by a perfect German cook or housekeeper, who understands French and every other kind of cooking, and is a first-rate pastry cook and baker. City references from first families will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; washes and irons; is to walk on table-mind children; is a good chambermaid; wages $5. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 16 years of age, as nurse or to assist with light chamberwork or do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 109 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY EFficient and well-recommended girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer. They may be seen, until suited, at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, a situation as wet nurse in some gentleman's family, where due attention and care would be appreciated. Respectable reference given. Address, for two days, C. M., No. 189 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, in a gentleman's family, and would not mind going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st., next door to Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A young woman; understands French fluting and plaiting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., in the book-store near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 170 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, a situation as nursery governess, or companion for a lady; has the highest testimonials of character and ability. Can be seen at Mrs. GREEN'S, No. 820 Broadway, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS. BY a young woman who is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock on Friday or Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every kind of cooking; private families only apply; has seven years' City reference. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., two or three doors from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant French woman as a child's nurse and chambermaid and seamstress. Wages low. Apply at No. 252 East 23d-, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, and can do plain sewing; can produce the best of references from her last place. Call at 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing; has lived in her last situation eight years; City reference. Apply, for two days, at 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook: one who knows her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 28 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can give the best of City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 203 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY an English woman. Apply on Friday or Saturday at No. 32 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GET plain sewing; will go out by the day or take the work home. No. 211 Pacific st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED MAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the wife as cook or housemaid—has two years' reference. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN OF SOBER, steady habits, wants employment; is a good waiter in a private family, and has long experience; would take care of a gentleman's place; is handy at any work. The best City reference given. Address R. JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who understands farming, gardening, and carpenter's as well as mason's work; his capacities would render him very useful on any country place. Address B. E., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND WILLING PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work on a farm; tries to please his employer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at or address THOS. B., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front; or No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, in some wholesale store as porter; can write a good plain hand; is quick at figures; can give best of City reference from his last place. Address DANIEL HERLIHY, No. 639½ Hudson st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business and has respectable reference. Address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., in the harness maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a good, careful driver; has good reference from his last employers. Address J. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAC, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can give good references. Apply at 46 Bond-st., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce first-rate reference. Address P. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman or clerk in some store; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCH IMPORTERS.—WANTED—A situation by a young man, who has an extensive Southern and Western acquaintance. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of City references. Address Box No. 3,888 Post-Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION

BOOK-KEEPING FOR ONLY $10.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 697 Broadway, will commence a practical course on MONDAY, Jan. 31. This course will qualify gentlemen to keep books by double-entry in the best New-York houses. Gentlemen wishing to benefit by this cheap course should secure seats this day. Regular terms, $25.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 720 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $16 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

$8 FOR TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS ON THE PIANO.—By a lady educated in Europe, with good references, who is also a thorough teacher of French and English. Two children (under 10) taken to board and educated at $10 a month. Address Mrs. NORRIE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of Paris, and who gives French lessons in the best families in New-York, wishes to obtain a few more pupils to instruct them in French at their residence. Best of references. Address or apply to G. L., No. 30 White-st.

LADIES' WRITING CLASS.—THE SUBSCRIber is now forming a class of ladies, who will meet every Saturday, at 11 o'clock. Terms, $5 per quarter. A perfect command of the pen warranted. Lessons in schools and families.
W. S. MACLAURIN,
Room No. 10 Ulinton Hall.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. The Sole a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

A GERMAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED and fully competent teacher of the Piano, would like to have some more pupils. Terms very moderate. Address or call on Mrs. HECHT, No. 357 Bowery, near 4th-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars (gratuitously) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED—BY A LADY FROM England, of great experience, an engagement in the above capacity, in addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, drawing, music and singing. The Southern States or country preferred. Address W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen can find a desirable home with a small family in a new house, at No. 163 West 24th-st. Terms reasonable. References of first class given and required.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board in a small private family, at No. 29 Vestry-st., one door west of Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house No. 83 Sands-st.; a large neatly furnished room and board for one or two gentlemen; location elevated and healthy; house quite comfortable, well warmed and ventilated in season; terms moderate; family small, no children; about six minutes from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A VERY PLEASANT front room on the second floor, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen, at No. 151 East 13th-st. The house has all the modern improvements. No removal in May.

TO LET—AT NO. 1 CARROLL-PLACE, BLEECKER-st., near Broadway, a neatly furnished back parlor to two gentlemen, with or without board; hot and cold baths; also, a large tea-room, to one or two gents. All on 1st floor.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 39 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., a handsome room on the first floor, with all the conveniences.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 161 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BUSINESS man, with $1,000 to $5,000, to engage in a business promising to be the most lucrative yet offered for years. The chances to make a fortune in a very short time are almost beyond a doubt. The business is a patented article, of such great utility and rare qualities almost indispensable in every family, that it must unavoidably become a business of immense importance throughout the country. Furniture dealers will find it greatly to their interest to examine it, as the exclusive sale and control in any place will be highly important to them. This is no humbug, and any business man, with a cash capital of from $1,000 to $5,000, can be almost sure of making three times the amount of his capital every year. For particulars, apply to THOMAS W. SLADE, French's Hotel, New-York City.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—The writer, a person of more than twenty years' active experience in mercantile business, in buying and selling, in this City and its vicinity, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services to attend to any branch of business with which he is familiar, such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, &c., or to assume the charge of any respectable business where a general knowledge of mercantile and financial matters is required. A responsible position is desired, where his services will be appreciated. Best references as to character, ability, &c., can be given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing from $10,000 to $20,000 may hear of an opportunity of embarking in a respectable and profitable wholesale business with a party who has an extensive acquaintance and is a first-class salesman of fifteen years experience in the jobbing trade in this City, by addressing T. A. H., Post-Office, New-York. All communications strictly confidential, and the most unexceptionable references will be given and required.

$2,000.—WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH above amount to purchase one-half interest in an established popular preparation—(patent medicine)—an opportunity seldom presented to persons seeking business. Principals only treated with. Address POPULAR PREPARATION, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, New-York, for three days.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE TO LET AND SMALL stock of men's furnishing goods for sale at a great sacrifice to close the concern. The goods are all new and desirable, and will be sold on unparalleled low prices below cost, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at once at No. 872 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH. For an investment of from $5,000 to $6,000 in cash or good security, as active partner in a first-class business, will be offered to the right sort of a man by calling on WM. REYNOLDS, No. 293 Broadway, in the store.

A PHYSICIAN, OR AN EDUCATED PHARMACEUTIST, with a few thousand dollars, may learn of an excellent chance

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1859		$1,402,999 26
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$414,454 16	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	76,173 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 36	
Net amount of endowment premium	50 40—	496,761 20
Total		$1,899,737 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Losses by death	$143,213 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchases policies	31,216 05	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	27,169 46	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,291 42	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent in May 1, 1858	16,030 48	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,492 67	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c.	45,438 01	—302,875 89
Total		$1,593,991 56
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$74,934 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	187,058 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 85	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	544,106 58	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,108 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	28,355 98	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	506,150 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15—$1,515,901 56	

The Trustees have declared a *Scrip Dividend of Thirty per Cent.* on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and a *Six per Cent. Interest in Cash* upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSHING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY FREEMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSKENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN.

President.
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President
ISAAC C. KENDALL, PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan 21, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858		$3,712,632 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858		1,178,160 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$4,890,793 05
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858		$3,491,614 20
Losses paid during same period	$1,598,638 11	
Returns of Premiums and Exp's	495,923 19	
The Company have the following Assets, viz:		
Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York Banks, &c.		$1,830,034 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	856,260 00	
Real Estate	200,000 00	
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at	175,380 50	
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2 029,902 58	
Cash in Bank	190,589 83	
Total amount of Assets		$5,282,167 41

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over
TWO MILLION DOLLARS
of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st January, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to $7,655,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859 1,260,000

Total profits for 16½ years $9,915,310
The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash 5,878,730

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859 $3,136,580

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,
Charles Dennis,	Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
W. H. H. Moore,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Henry Coit,	Leonar. S. Suarez,	William Wood,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grisonell,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	Henry O. Brewer,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
Mayor Gunn,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
Edw. R. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA. Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 OF THE DELAWARE and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies Bonds, loans of $1,700,000, due 1883, and $600,000, due 1863, and of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the above two Companies jointly; loan of $750,000, due 1887, cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 27, 1859.—Interest due 1st proximo on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 6th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD stock for sale, with four per cent. dividend, due 1st February. Also, Wells, Fargo & Co. Stock, with ten per cent. dividend, due same day.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension 7 per cent, will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK of Long Island, for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.

THE HOLDERS OF SCRIP STOCK OF the American Guano Company are hereby notified that, according to the terms of the Act of Incorporation, the time for the reception of installments on said scrip stock will expire on the 31st inst.
JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last three years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE,
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859. Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The Interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, New-York, Jan. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day, By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.
By order,
WM. H. RISLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN O. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMSTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	W. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. HOWARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000,

WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON HAND AND MORTGAGE.

This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Pennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stenben Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	Jos. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abr'm Deniter,	Futban Aziel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,
	D. B. KEELER, President.	

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

THE WHAT CHEER
HOP YEAST CAKES.

The best article for making healthy bread, biscuit, buckwheat cakes, &c. Warranted free from soda, saleratus, or other drugs. For sale at the principal grocers, and at wholesale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON FOURTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, AND WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL, AT public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon—

The 3 story brick house and lot No. 812 4th-st., situate on the southeast corner of Greene-st., the late residence of Wm. B. Van Nortwick, deceased. The house is in perfect order, and the sale will be positive, and immediate possession given. $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1856, ch. 280, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3.
At 12½ o'clock.

$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Sank of the Republic.

All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

MILLER & MCEVITT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF valuable Real Estate, to be sold at auction by MILLER & McEVITT, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

The valuable 5-story house and lot No. 253 East 18th-st. A first lot, 25 feet by half the block: size of house, 25 by about 50; free and clear of all incumbrances. Will rent for $900.

Five-story basement and two-cellar brick house and lot No. 188 East 17th-st.; size of lot, 25 by half the block; size of house, 25 by about 50; subject to a mortgage of $3 000. Will rent for $800.

For terms of sale and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HARRISON-ST. AND MINETTA-LANE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leonard Warner, deceased.

HARRISON-ST.—The 2-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 60 Harrison-st., north side, between Washington and Greenwich sts. Lot 21x75 feet.

MINETTA-LANE.—The lot, with the 2 story brick front dwelling-house on the front, and 2 frame stables on the rear th reof, No. 21 Minetta-lane, south side, between Carmine and Minetta sts. Lot 28x80. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatelle, mahogany washstands, centre, pier and card tables, mahogany rockers, gilt frame pier and oval mirrors, mahogany sofas, tête-à-tête, &c. Also, an invoice of books, together with an invoice of jewelry, embracing pins, rings, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, one grand action piano, one mahogany piano, all in good order; also, one case of fossils, petrifactions, &c. Sale without reserve.

MILLER & MCEVITT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BONDS AND MORTGAGES AT AUCTION.—A number of bonds and mortgages on property located in New-York City, Brooklyn, Greenpoint, Poughkeepsie and Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1859, by MILLER & McEVITT, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive. For terms and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, at No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HECKMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JAN. 31—AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, at No. 6 Dongless, near Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, fine large engravings, framed; Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

PLANING MILL.—MORTGAGE SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, one first-class 22-inch planing machine, in complete running order. Sale positive. Terms at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Furniture of every description, well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER McGAVIN AND PATRICK ROBERTSON against WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Number 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.
HENRY A. TAILER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
45 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the fifth day January, 1859. HENRY A. TAILER,
ja8-law6w8* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM C. WEED AND HENRY A. WILSON, against DAVID M. LOY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York; at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars, twenty-four cents, with interest on $500 from May 27, 1858, and on $20 24 from the 22d day of June, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Jan. 8, 1859. ja15w6w8*
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—MARY WOODFINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BARNES, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains, Dec. 13, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in the Village of Yonkers, County aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.
R. W. VAN PELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d28-law6w8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 60 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.
s4-luw6m8* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 239 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.
ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.
ROBERT R. BREESE, } Executors.
HENRY P. WEST. }
au28-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.
BERNARD RILEY, } Administrators.
au28-law6m8* HUGH DONOHUE. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 722 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.
s23-law6m8* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DATE.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Clipper-built ship
FLYING MIST,
LIDDELL, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-bound and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 82 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL,
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.

For freight or passage, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 82 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTER, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	65
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Wrangling Generally.—"A Dirty, Pettifogging Piece of Business."—Local Bills for New-York and Brooklyn.—Licensing Lighters.—Personal Explanations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.

Friday has been a working day, hnt under the unlucky experience of Wednesday, not a bill has been passed without careful ovarhauling. No pleading avails to prevent some one from moving to strike out the enacting clause of a bill that is not well understood. The Chairman of the Committee that reports it, and the gentleman who introduces it, are both expected to explain where is the need of it, and to dissipate the fog that envelopes any dubious point. It will be happy for the credit of the Legislature if this mood holds: and probably there is unusual ground to hope that it will, for there is disposition even now to put the more important projects of the Session on the course, with the hope that when the door of the hundredth day closes, nothing but local matters and questions, upon which there is a decided difference of opinion, may be left dragging. The Savings Banks Investigating Committee returned to the capitol last evening, not overburdened with proceeds. They will not report till Monday, and then, probably, with a double voice, hnt they agree that they succeeded in assuring the bank men that they did not intend to put their hands into their safes, only to take a look at the golden treasnre.

In Senate, Mr. PROSSER rsported a bill making the $1,700,000 appropriation from the Canal revenues to the Canal Debt Sinking fund, as provided by the 7th article of the Constitution; also, unfavorably on the proposition to close the Canal locks on Sunday. Mr. LAFLIN reported favorably the bill incorporating the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The papers relating to the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act were moved along. Mr. FOOTE moved concnrrent resolutions amendatory of the State Constitntion, by striking out the property qnalification of votere. Mr. BRADRETH moved a resolution inquiring the nnmber nf pardons granted in this State since 1857, the sentences abridged or commuted thereby, and other matter pertinent to the subject. The question of the contested seat is not for a long while yet to be resolved. Senator LAFLIN, who has lately been placed upon the Committee, insists upon almost perpetual session; they meet morning and evening, and often run late into the night. The witnesses have but just entered npon their stories, and probably before it is ended new ones will he summoned from Washington. Senator SPINOLA, speaking of the investigation this morning, said "if he were to characterize this transaction as he might, probably he might offend the dignity of this body. If ever there was a dirty petifogging piece of business, this was one." Several Senatore called the Senator from Kings to account for this, but harmony was restored before adjonrning.

In the maelstrom of the House, the whirl of business was steady and rapid. Among the petitions was a novel one, praying that the New-York tax levy be carefully watched. The Registry hill (here known as GREELEY'S bill) was reported and made the special order for Wednesday, 12 o'clock. The amendment to the charter of the Sonth Brooklyn Bank was favorably reported by Mr. DAVIS. The amendment to the act relative to the collection of demands against vessels was reported favorably by Mr. TUTHILL. It has only reference to demands against canal-boats. The same member reported favorably the bill requiring all lighters to be licensed, and thus pnt under the protection and watch of the Harbor Police. The act requires that they shall be licensed precisely as carts, trucks and cars are. The lightermen, in a body, petition for this regulation, and your "Sea and Ship" items testify that for lack of some snch requirement the thieving in the barbor goes on almost as largely (if a little more quietly) as when there was no Harbor Police. The usual appropriation of the proceeds of the three-quarter mill State tax ($1,052,853) to the support of Common Schools, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. ESTY's minority report on the alleged imposition upon emigrants at Castle Garden, coming in, JAMES SMITH, of New-York, moved that 3,000 extra copies of it and of his own majority report be printed, which resolution went in course to the Printing Committee.

The ignorance of our officials is striking—though I would not be personal, nor will be considered so when the looseness of the langnage of the popular resolutions of inqnity is remembered. The Comptroller to day reported in answer to an inquiry of the House that he did not know that the State held any escheated lands. The House getting hold of the Spencer-Clinton Criminal hill, on motion of Mr. DURYEA it was almost unanimously reconsidered and recommitted to the Jndiciary.

Among the bills noticed were ons to reduce the width of River-street, Brooklyn, to an 80-feet street. The Canal that was originally proposed being no longer deemed practicable, and the Water Commissioners having decided to put ons of the main sewers along it, the owner of more than half the land adjoining the street asks that its width be cut down to that of all the other streets in the neighborhood. Mr. MESEROLE gave notice of a bill relating to certain money belonging to the village of Williamsburg. Before that once flourishing village became a growing part and compact parcel of the consolidated city of Brooklyn, certain moneys belonging to it were deposited for safe keeping in the Mechanics' Bank, (now the bank of Williamsburg) whence they never have been drawn ont for lack of the authority on any man's part to take them. The amonnt is between $17,000 and $18,000. The proposed act authorized their transfer to the Brooklyn Treasurer. Mr. MEEKS gave notice of a hill to reimburse our late Governor KING the $2,500 which he drew from his own pocket, on an smergency, to pay the troops with, stationed on Staten Island.

The last hour of the session was surrendered to personal explanations. Mr. BARNA JOHNSON read a plump denial of the statement made by Mr. CHRISTIE yesterday, that any pressurs had been brought to bear npon the Judiciary Committee by the lobby, to the advantage of the "Act for the trial of certain offences." Mr. JOHNSON said that Mr. MCMULLEN certainly had made no pressure npon the Committee or upon him; that gentleman had given him the bill and asked his attention to it, but he (Mr. JOHNSON) did not learn from Mr. MCMULLEN whether he favored or opposed it. Mr. CHRISTIE explained that he did not mean to impeach the good intentions of any of the gentlemen of the Committee referred to. Mr. MORRIS, Chairman of the Judiciary, and Mr. C. S. SPENCER, followed, backing up Mr. JOHNSON; and, oil having been plenteously poured into every wound, the subject dropped.

The Senate has adjonrned over to Monday, 7 P. M. The House will do no such thing.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 28.

The Canal Appropriation bill was reported favorably.

The Committee reported against the closing of the Canal locks on Sundays. Report laid on the table.

A bill amending PETER COOPER'S Scientific Institute Charter, was introdnced.

Mr. BRANDRETH introduced a resolntion calling on the Marine Insurance Companies of New-York to report the amount received as premiums and paid for losses in the past five years.

After debate the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. LAFLIN moved for the appointment of Mr. FOOTE on the Committee of Investigation of Mr. MANSFIELD'S right to a seat.

Mr. SPINOLA rose and said that this affair was a dirty, mean, contemptible, and a pettifogging piece of business.

Mr. DIVEN warmly called the Senator to order, and demanded that the words should be taken down. He called on Mr. SPINOLA to explain his words.

Mr. SPINOLA refused in a sharp, personal manner, stating he would answer to the Senate, hnt not to the Senator.

Mr. DIVEN moved that the Senate call on Mr. SPINOLA to reply.

A heated discussion then ensued, during which Mr. DIVEN said he had made the motion to accommodate the Senator in order that he might explain to the Senate his offensive language.

Mr. SPINOLA—I ask no accommodation from the Senator here or elsewhere.

Mr. DIVEN—I demand that these words also be taken down.

Mr. SPINOLA—The Senator has purposely misinterpreted my words.

Mr. DIVEN—I require that this charge also be taken down by the Clerk.

Mr. MATHER, amidst great excitement, moved thet the Senate adjourn. Motion lost.

After a lengthy and personal debate, in which Messrs. LAFLIN, SLOAN, WILLARD, DIVEN, ELY and SPINOLA took part, the latter disclaimed any personal disrespect to the Senate in his first remarks.

Mr. DIVEN then withdrew his charges.

A resolution was finally adopted calling on the Post-master-General to furnish all the information in his power respecting Mr. MANDEVILLE'S alleged appointment to the Stuyvesant Post-office, and acceptance of the place.

The Senate then adjourned at 4½ P. M. until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 28.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

A great number from New-York for the protection of gas consumers.

For a law enforcing the City ordinances, and appropriating the fines to the use of the Police Department.

Mr. OPDYKE presented the petition of HENRY GRINNELL and others that the tax levy may be thoroughly scrutinized; also that the County of New-York may be provided with proper legal advice.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to provide for the registration of voters, to protect the ballot-box. It was made the special order for Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

The bill to license lighters for the port of New-York was reported favorably.

The bill to appropriate $3,038,800 in support of schools was passed.

The Special Committee reported a bill to equalize taxation. It provides for the appointment of three State Assessors by the Governor and Senator, to receive $6 per day and their traveling expenses.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee of the last Assembly to investigate the affairs at Castle Garden, sent in a minority report.

The Comptroller reported that, so far as he could ascertain, no escheated lands are now held by the State.

Mr. MASTERSON gave notice of a bill to repeal the act to punish nuisances and malicious trespass on lands. The bill prevents the occnpation hy squatters of vacant lands.

Mr. MEEKS introduced a bill to repay JOHN A. KING the amount paid by him to the troops stationed at Staten Island.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize all the Courts of Sessions to extend their terms.

To increase the Capital Stock of the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it? Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THERE IS NO LIMIT!—There is no limit to the praise and patronage bestowed upon GAZETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water closet. It is a sure cure for piles, and also a preventive of that disease, which all healthy people should use. Sold in packages for 50 cents and $1. All druggists sell it. To be obtained at the discoverer's dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Look for GAZETTY'S name in water-mark in each sheet, and his autograph upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hend every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

I WISH I COULD BE AN ORATOR! says a young man of hope and promiss. Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, and get them to tell you what, from your mental construction, yon are capable of doing, then you can answer your wisb—"I can," or "I cannot," and at once take hold of something you can do, and not lose time.

[Advertisement.]

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!—Yes, "Clubs is Trumps," says that waggish piece of Ethiopian drollery performed by that excellent minstrel tronpe at Barnnm's Museum. An exquisite collection of laughable songs, dances, &c., besides, in their hill for this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURE BLOOD.—All diseases, more or lessfind their origin in a morhid state of the blood; the purifying qualities of this celebrated medicine are highly recommended hy the most eminent of the faculty.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 28.

$1,000	U. States 6s, '65	101½	
2,000	U. States 6s, '74	103	
14,600	Mo. State 6s		65½
5,000	do		65½
1,500	Cal. S. 7s, n. hs.		86
1,000	do		85½
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.		76
1,000	Har. 2d m. bds.		92½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.		89½
5,000	do	s60	89
10,000	L. S. & M. S. g. bs.		22½
5	Bk. of Commerce		101½
10	Ocean Bank		99½
10	Amer. Ex. Bank		107¼
5	Hanover Bank		87
25	Bank of New-York		106½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		84½
5	do		84½
1100	do		84¾
150	do	s30	83¾
100	do	s10	84
50	do	s10	84½
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		99
50	do		99¼
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60	84
100	Har. R. R. Pref.	s60	40
100	do	s30	40¾
100	do	s60	40¾
150	do		40¾
50	do	s30	40¾
150	do	s10	41
200	do	b60	41¼
200	do		41¾
25	do		41¾
100	do	b30	41¾
50	do	s30	41
200	do	s60	41

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '74		103
35,000	do		102¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		90¾
30	Bank of America		110¾
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.		86
800	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3	84
200	do	b3	84
100	do	s10	83¾
400	do		84
150	do		84½
50	Erie Railroad		14
250	Hud. River R. R.	s3.	33
235	Harlem R. Pfd.		41
50	do	s15	40¾
100	Reading R. R.		48¾

BOARDS IN SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000	C. St. P. & F. du L. 8s		12
1,000	Missouri 6s		84¾
4,000	C., Pkna & I. R. R.		60
1,500	S. M. Ins. Co. S. '53		73
10	F. & Cit. Bk. of L. I.		48½
28	N. W. Fire Ins. Co.		97¾
10	do		97
20	do		97½
20	Hope Fire Ins. Co.		99
10	do		98
20	Excelsior F. Ins. Co.		103½
10	Am. Express Co.		97½
10	Am. Guano Co.		$7
10	do		6¾
20	do		6¾
100	C., St. P. & F. d. L. RR		3
10	Bk. of Commonw'h.		97
15	Bk. of New-York		107
40	East River Bank		91½
5	Hamb. Fire Ins. Co.		102½
50	G. W. M. Ins. Co.		130
80	LaCrosse & M. R. R.		1¼

FRIDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The partial disturbance in the rates for Money, and the tendency to better rates, noticed yesierday, hronght a number of new lenders into the Street to-day, and prime mercantile bills being comparsilvsly scarce, loans on demand were made to the Brokers at 4 ₱ cent. on select collateral, and from 4 to 5 ₱ cent. on fair securities. The Banks are generally asking 5 ₱ cent. on application to borrow, but where they particularly desire to place money in this way, they come in with the outside lenders in leaving it with the Brokers at 4 ₱ cent. The advance in the terme at Bank for discounting prime bills, over the early January rates, is equal to ¼ ₱ cent. on short detes, and 1 ₱ cent. if over 90 days. The Diacount Brokers, however, are still placing prime 4 and 6 months paper at from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. per annum. The additional payments into the Sub-Treasury to-day, on account of the New Loan, amount to $815,312. The stock is gradually settling into permanent hands, and the moderate advance on the original awards, which some of the Wall-street takers are content with, is facilitating this movement. The Banks, in three or four instances, have bought the stock for basis of circulation, and the Savings' Banks have increased their investments in it, because of the relatively low premium. The Snb-Treasurer distributed $200,000 of the proceede in gold to the Navy-yard at Norfolk to-day. The Customs to-day are $80,000, and among the payments was $10,000 on California acconnt. The balances at the close of bnelness to the credit of the Government and its disbursing offices are $7,159,686.

The Stock Exchange was pretty steady at the early Board, with a large hnsiness in Harlem Preferred and Rock Island, and a fair amount in the other active Shares. New-York Central was done 84⅜@¾; Reading 48¼@⅜, and Hudson River 33½@¾ ₱ cent. After the adjournment the California steamer's news was made public, which from some cause or other, not fully explained on the Street, seemed not to meet the expectations of the recent *short* sellers of Pacific Mail, and the Stock after selling at 84, seller 60 days, advanced to 86¼ cash, closing in the afternoon 86 ₱ cent. The *Arabia's* news, as partially telegraphed without the political items, which were subsequently made public, was at first unfavorably construed hy the speculative jobbers on the Street, and sales of New-York Central were pressed at 84, in anticipation of the effect of the rumored fall in the English Fnnde. These sales were continued at the second meeting of the Board, hut the stock being freely taken, the price was firmer at the close, with sales at 84⅛ ₱ cent. The transfers close on Monday, and the purchasee to-morrow, in order to put the stock in the neme of the hnyer for the February dividend, will be mede cash or for Monday. Other stocks were also firmer after the printed list, Reading, 48¼, buyers, and Rock Island, 60@60⅛ ₱ cent. The sales of Government Stock were at 103@102¾, the closing bids being 102¾ ₱ cent. Several considerable parcels have been taken for the Country Savings' Banks, by private purchase, as well as hy the City institutions. The bueinese in Railwey Bonds keeps very steedy, while Stets Stocks, effected by the new supply of Federal Loen, are e fraction lower, though no considerable parcele appear to he preesed on sale. The genera markst finally closed steady, the huyere rather prsdominoting. The absence of the delivery of the details of the Foreign news, which will, no doubt, be here in season for the morning Preas, tended to check free quotstions either way.

The Exchanges on London for the packet to-morrow were not active: London, 109⅜@109⅝; Francs, 5.16¼f.@5.13¾f. The steamer will teke lsse then $200,000 in Specis, ae at prcsent reportcd.

The California steamer delivered to-day $1,210,713. One or two of the New-York receivers have recently divested their remittances direct from Aspinwall to New-Orleans, for the purchase of Exchange. The shipments from San Francisco to England direct have alao been on the increaae. The whole shipments of 1858 from San Francisco foot up $47,724,990 against $49,256,182 in 1857. The operations of the United States Mint at San Francisco for 1858 were as follows:

Deposits.	Ounces.	Deposits	Ounces.
January	40,001 63	July	108,917 36
February	17,770 73	August	64,062 44
March	120,460 44	September	59,513 17
April	120,774 41	November	64,418 17
May	154 159 46	December,	34,491 50
June	119,951 02	Total	964,790 93
Deposits for the year 1857			1,067,593 85
Silver Deposits during 1858			99,950 05

COINAGE—Gold coin, various denominations $17,148,200 00
Gold unparted bars 616,295 65
Silver coins, various denominations 274,250 00
Total coinage, 1858 ..... $18,238,745 75

The arrivals from all quarters at San Francisco, for the past four years, have been as follows:

	Vessels.		Vessels.	Tons.
1855	1,520	517,919	1857	1,563	427,566
1856	1,455	444,015	1858	1,441	467,529

The following figuree exhibit, in gross, the quarters whence the above arrivals have occurred:

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
From Dom. Atlantic P'ts.	147,870	149,370	109,525	114,321
From Dom. Coast Ports	189,635	138,149	182,036	158,336
From Foreign Ports	177,092	149,617	134,441	193,542

The business of San Francisco, in 1858, W. T. COLEMAN & Co. notice thns:

"Business generally throughout the past year has been profitably conducted, hoth to the advantage of shippers to our market as well as to that of those concerned in trade in this city and State. At the opening of the year the mercantile community here were, in the main, in a strong pecuniary position. Stocks of staples, with a few exceptions, were lighter than they had been at any time during several previous years, and the financial crisis that prevailed abrosd during the latter part of 1857 had operated to curtail outside shipments hither, particularly those making from Domestic Atlantic ports, to such a degree that, although ventures promised lucrative returns the number of vessels on the way here from all quarters was materially reduced, and the fleet from New-York end Boston amounted to no more than sixteen sail at the close of December. The arrivals during the first three months were much less numerone than the customary average, and a very active Spring trede served to reduce stocks of many srticles. During the second qnarter an increased amount of tonnage reached port, bnt before the bulk of the supplies coming to hand became available, many staples were entirely cleared out of first hands, and even second hands were, in a great degree, bare of stock. Throughout the Summer months there was a very active demand for a large variety of goods to meet the wants of the Fraser River emigration, who became purchasers, in consequence of their contemplated absence from immediate sources of supply, to a much greater extent than would have sufficed for their purposes had they remained in a locality where the products of their neighborhood would have been accessible. They took largely also of clothing, mining tools, and the various articles appertaining to a miner's outfit, abandoning in almost all instances their personal effects in the interior of this State, and drawing upon this market for en entire replenishment. A simple change in the locality of the consumers would ordinarily have imperied no increased silmuius to business, hnt the wants of these consumers were augmented almost to the equivalent of the introduction of as many new comers. Large sums were likewise disbursed by the emigrants in transportation, which, in connection with the conversion of stocks of goods into money, served to make the latter ahundant, and cheapen the rates of interest. A serious ehock was temporarily given to hnsiness throughout the interior of this State, by the migration to Fraser's River. For a time, a perfect panic prevailed; purchases in this market for upcounty accounts were limited down to a nominal business. Storekeepers and traders thought only of getting rid of their property, and saw no enconragement to lay in further supplies. They mostly required the payment of cash for goods sold, in lieu of the customary credit, as all purchasers were considered liable to be affected by the prevailing movement, and this course tended still further to curtail the extent of their sales. No long period elapsed, however, before the temporary absent popnlation commenced their return. Confidence was restored; business revived—the disappointed having, with the improvidence characteristic of our people, returned as illy-provided as when they originally started, the same routine had to be again gone through with. It would be difficult to make any approximate estimate of the amount of money expended and passing into the hands of traders, but it was sufficient to relieve our warehouses of goods and enrich those engaged in commerce. Advices of the activity of trade in this market, and of the high prices ruling, coon served to give a marked impetus to shipments hither. A large fleet of vessels reached here in November almost collectively, and the continued dispatch of additional cergoes indicated to buyers that a falling market must ensue. Importers could not dissent from this view, and towards the close of the month alluded to, a material decline in prices was submitted to. The country trade came forward and supplied themselves very liberally, encouraged by low rates of both goods and river freights, and bought largely in anticipation of the Winter's wants. Early last month freights were advanced, the rainy season set in, and until the last fortnight we continued with scarcely any further arrivals. With the prospect of a large accumulation of supplies, and with ample stocks in the hands of the up-country trade, there has been no inducement to purchase and the declining tendency of prices continues. At the present writing, there can scarcely be said to be any market at all for importatione from the Atlantic side, while large arrivals of China and East-India products are also adding to stocks, and we are in receipt of advices of still heavier shipments being in contemplation. There has been a marked increase, within the year, of available capital in this city. The reduction of stocks of merchandise, and their conversion into money, combined with the large sums put into circulation hy the disbursements of the Fraser's River adventurers, have mainly contributed to this result. Capital from the Atlantic States has also sought investment here, hut the principal increase owes its origin to the local causss alluded to. At the commencement of last year, rates of interest upon collaterals and merchandise securities ruled at 2@2½ ₱ cent. ₱ month. These chargee were gradually abated, and during the Summer large amounts of capital were lying idle, at offers to loan at 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. During December, owing to the light receipts of Gold Dust from the mines, usuol to the season, a more active demand occurred, and rates were somewhat advanced—from 1¾@2 ₱ cent. being paid for the steamer of the 20th ult.; the loans upon real estate, in November, having previonsly absorbed a considerable amount. The total amount borrowed on real estate in this county from Jan. 1 to Dec. 10, 1858, is shown by the books of the County Recorder to have been $1,947,231. In July, August and September there were several large loans effected at 1 ₱ cent. ₱ month; and the record gives $20,000 in Octooer, and $40,000 each in November and December, at the uniform rate of 1½ ₱ cent. The quotations for loans upon real property, throughout the year, may be given as follows: During first quarter, 1¼@1½ ₱ cent.; second and third quarters, 1 to 1¼ ₱ cent.; last quarter, 1¼ to 1¾ ₱ cent. These figures would vary according to the length of time and character of security; but are applicable in all cases to what are considered first class investments. With the excessive stocks of merchandise likely to accumulate in this market during the next four months, we shall look to see the rates of interest well sustained and the demand for money more active. Remittances from the interior will, however, come forward more freely henceforth; and, as the low prices for goods will stimulate consumption, any further advance in rates is not likely to occur. Gold Dust has been coming in more liberally during the fortnight, and a better supply of bars is available for remittances hy this steamer."

The following is a statement of the arrivals at and departures of passengere by sea from San Francisco during 1858, according to the Custom-House books:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Total Arrivals	33,079	5,788	4,872	40,739
Total Departures	25,879	1,171	944	27,994
Net gain	7,200	4,617	928	12,745

We are requested to state that the interest due Feb. 1 on the following class of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, viz.: Goshen Branch, Jackson Branch, Northern Indiana, 1861; Northern Indiana, 1863; Detroit, Munroe and Toledo.

Messrs. THOMPSON & BROTHERS report more activity in Land Warrents, and the defeat of the Homestead bill in Congress. They quote, to-day, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	120	110
80 acres, per acre	86	90
120 acres, per acre	82	85
160 acres, per acre	85	90

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$2,801,779	$717,511	$2,962,245
Thrown on market	3,002,179	1,172,260	3,284,089
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$10,396,476	$2,866,164	$10,576,607
Thrown on market	10,855,983	3,789,862	10,966,445

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION ENTERED. Pkgs.	Values.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,065	$810,470	130	$32,427	136	$67,027
Man. of Cotton	3,850	991,980	333	57,153	881	171,875
Man. of Silk	1,010	622,706	20	11,060	64	44,346
Man. of Flax	1,209	230,936	18	2,308	313	60,763
Miscellaneous	1,521	119,657	9	2,658	39	15,639
Total	9,655	$2,875,849	510	$106,606	1,433	$358,450
		106,596				2,875,849
Total Entered		$2,982,345	Total Marketed			$3,234,299

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,500 bales, at 11¼c. for Middling, the market closing with stiffer prices for the better grades. The receipt of the *Arabia's* advices had no effect upon the market except to check operations. The sales of the week foot up 66,000 bales, and the receipts 54,000, against 57,000 last year. The exports for the week have been 53,000 bales, and the total exports to date 768,000. Receipts at this port ahead of last year are 321,000 bales. COPPER—Receipts for the week, 20,000 bags. Total imports to date, 234,000 bags, against 141,000 last year. Stock in port, 10,000 bags, against 54,500 at same date last year. FREIGHTS—On Cotton to Boston, ⅝d.; on Sugar to New-York, $4 per hhd.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 27.

OATS 80c. WHISKY 26½c. GUNNIES 10¼c.@11c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d., and to Havrs 1c. Exchange on London, 107⅞@108¾. Drafts on New-York at 60 days, 2 ₱ cent. discount; and at sight, ⅞ ₱ cent.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR firm at $5 50 for Superfine. WHISKY advanced to 26c., with a good demand. PORK quiet at $18, buyers holding back. BULK MEATS dull, at 6¼c. for Shoulders and 8¼c. for Sides—holders willing sellers. BACON firm at 7c.@9c. LARD dull at 11¾c.; no buyers.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 27.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 3,500 bales; Middling, 11¼c.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 28, sundown—Three ships, three barks, and four brigs at anchor outside the Hook, bound in. Wind W. S. W., light; foggy. 7 P. M.—The captain of the Achilles reports ship Orient at anchor on the bar, bound in.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 28, sundown—Ship Ashburton off the Highlands, bound in. No other vessels in sight. Wind W. S. W., light; foggy.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 28, sundown—Bark Brunette is in the same position. Wind W. S. W., light; very foggy.

ROSTON, Jan. 28—ARR. ship Commonwealth, Grosier, Valparaiso, in ballast; Jno. M. Mayo, Snow, Apalachicola. Bark Avola, Kendrick, Charleston. Brig Ida D. Rogers, Smyrna. Schr. Jessie Ann, Smith, Malaga.

Highland Light, Cape Cod, 5 P. M.—Passing in, ship Indian, from Calcutta for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

RAPID PASSAGES.—The clippers bark Dawn, Capt. Chase, and brig Mary A. Forrest, Capt. Gillespie, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at this port yesterday, brining dates to 23d and 20th Dec. Capt. C. has our thanks for a full list of vessels in port up to his day of sailing.

The bark Brunette, hence 27th inst., is ashore at Long Branch. A steaming and lighter have gone to her assistance. A telegram received by H. D. Brookman, Esq., states that she lies nearly dry at low water, and has received but little damage.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The ship Roebuck, from New-Orleans for Boston, struck on Cohasset Rocks, this A. M., and at last accounts was full of water. Assistance has been sent to her. The R. was built at Kennebunk in 1851, 816 tons, rates A 1½, and owned by Curtis & Mitchell, of the above place; valued at $35,000.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Adaline P. Fluker—brig, bd. N., was passed, Jan. 16, lat. 24 32, lon. 80 35.

Champlain—ship, stg. S. S. W., was signalised, Dec. 31, lat. 7 30 S., lon. 33.

Mary Ann—ship, from Boston for Calcutta, 35 ds. out, Dec. 31, lat. 31 60 S., lon. 33.

Pocahontas—schr., from New-Orleans for Norfolk, Jan. 20, lat. 32 30, lon. 78.

Valentine—ship, bd. N., was passed, Jan. 19, lat. 29 55, lon. 79.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 13, Sarah at Belfast, Cornellius Grinnell, at Deal.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Jan. 13, Nathaniel, at Antwerp; Mongolia and Leucothea, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—Jan. 12, Stephen Crowell, of Stalbeans, Head; 13, New-England, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Jan. 13, B. D. Metcalf and Rosolns, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Jan. 13, James Gray, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Jan. 13, Linden, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Jan. 11, Ann Hodgman, from Warren Point; 12th, Emily Auguste, from Liverpool; 15th, Grace and Annie Thompson, from Liverpool; Ocean Tar, from Deal; Lizzie Harwood from Queenstown.

Sailed for Savannah—Jan. 12, Coronet, from Deal; Agnes from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—Jan. 14, Souter Johnny, and S. L. Grant, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Jan. 14, International from Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 20, schrs. James Miller, (3 masts) Paine, disg.; Thos. Watson, (3 masts) do.; Coast Pilot, (3 masts,) do.; Sea Witch, Chapman, for Valparaiso Dec. 20, ready. Vessels ldg. for the United States—Ships Conrier, for New-York Dec. 23; Northland, for California, (sld. 20th.) Barks Louisa Eaton, Sawyer, for Galveston 21st; Braziliero, for New-York 23d; Marion, for Baltimore 22d; Gambia, for Charleston 18th; Sophia Jones, for Baltimore, sld. 17th; Reindeer, for do., 21st, and others before reported.

At Cnidad Bolivar, Dec. 29, brig Angostura, from New-York, bound in; schrs. Express, for New-York, from Bsmhnrg, do.; Yorktown, Perkins, from New-York, do.; Amor, from Hamhurg, for New-York in a few days.

At St. Thomas, Jan. 11, schr. Martha Billings, from Demerara, unc. Ships Jenny Lind, Flora McDonald, Atlantic, Messenger, and others.

At Savanna la Mar, Jan 5, bark James Andrews, to sail in 8 ds. for ——.

At Rio Janeiro, Dec. 22, barks Rainbow, from Richmond, going in; Pansma, from New-York, arr. 22d.

At Curacoa, Jan. 11, hark Eagle, for New-York next day; schr. E. D. Howard, Nichols, ldg. for do.

At Gonaives, Jan. 7, brig Æolus, for Boston same day.

[PER STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS.]

ASPINWALL—ARR. Jan. 3, Am. bark Golden Rule, 12½ ds. from New-York; 4th, Am. brig S. G. Bass, 22 ds. from Baltimore; 8th, Br. str. Rattler, from Liverpool, her cargo damaged: Fr. brig Paul, from Bordeanx; 6th, Am. str. Ida Della Torre, from Old Providence: 7th, Am. str. Washington, from New-York; Br. str. Clyde, from San Juan del Norte; 12th, Br. str. Medway, from St. Thomas; 14th, Am. strs. Granada, Havana; Illinois, New-York; Br. str. Saladin, Liverpool; 18th, Am. brig Gilmore Meredith, Baltimore; 16th, Am. bark Florida, from Philadelphia; Br. brig King Brothers, from Cartagena; 18th, Br. str. Medway, San Juan del Norte.

Sailed—Jan. 8, Am. brig Costa Rica, for New-York; Br. str. Clyde, for St. Thomas; 10th, Am. str. Washington, for San Juan del Norte; 11th, Br. str. Rattler, for Kingston; 13th, Br. str. Medway, San Juan del Norte; 16th, Am. brigs Selms, for Apalachicola; La Grange, for St. Mark's; 17th, Am. brig S. G. Bass, for Nevasa; 19th, Am. strs. Granada, for Havana; Illinois, for New-York; Washington, for Kingston, Jam., and thence to Pernambnco and San Francisco—so says the captain.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 27th inst., to look for a situstion in

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2298. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Question—Condition of the Government Finances.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A Change in the Tariff Declared Inexpedient by a Senatorial Caucus.

Reduction in the Estimates—The Indian Bureau—Dispatches from Nicaragua—The Territorial Bills, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1859.

The singular course pursued by certain Treasury officials, in reporting that Secretary Cobb differed in his views on the Tariff question from the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, has resulted in the reporting of a resolution from that Committee, which was agreed to, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury the actual and probable receipts, from all sources, during the current and next fiscal years, and whether the same will be adequate to pay the expenses of Government.

It is surmised that the Treasury Department wishes to dodge the responsibility for the increase of the Tariff; while, at the same time, the President is preparing a Special Message, showing the deplorable condition of the Treasury. This Message is now nearly ready for transmission to Congress, and I am enabled to give its data, in advance, as follows:

Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1858	$6,398,316
Receipts from all sources to Sept. 30, 1858	25,230,879
Estimated receipts for three quarters:	
From Customs	37,000,000
From Public Lands	1,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	500,000
Treasury Notes, issued Dec., 1858	1,254,000
Loan of January	10,000,000
Total means for 1859	$81,383,195
Expenditures to Sept., 1858	$21,708,198
Estimated expenses to June next	52,357,698
Treasury Notes to be redeemed prior to July 1, 1859	18 333,000
Post-Office Deficiency	3,838,728
Needed for working the Treasury and for Mint purposes	5,000,000
Total Expenditures	$101,238 524
Total means	81,383,195
Deficiency, 1st July next	$20,855,329

Such is the condition of the Treasury, as will be shown by President BUCHANAN, and yet the Treasury officials declare that Mr. COBB wants no increase of the Tariff, but only authority to issue $10,000,000 of Treasury notes, should they be needed.

The resolution adopted will force the Secretary to show his hand. Should he answer that the receipts will cover the expenses, then Congress will not force money into his coffers. The Committee of Ways and Means intend that he shall shoulder his proper share of the responsibility.

It is but just to Secretary COBB to say, that within less than a week past he has given his entire approval to Major PEYTON'S bill, the substance of which I gave in my dispatch of the 23d inst. This bill, if adopted, would increase the revenue six and a half millions on the amount of last year's importations.

The action of the Senate caucus, yesterday, in resolving that it is impolitic to interfere with the Tariff at the present session, has somewhat confused the President's programme. A re-shuffle will take place, as the game is becoming desperate. Mr. BUCHANAN dissents from the views of the Senators, and will not abandon his position. His message is expected on Wednesday.

A caucus of the Democrats of the House will be held on Tuesday or Wednesday, to consider the emergency, and what is best to be done.

The Committee of Ways and Means have already made reductions amounting to three and a half millions on the twenty-five millions of estimates.

Mr. BUCHANAN has determined to remove Judge SINCLAIR, of Utah, should it prove to be true that he charged the Grand Jury that the Mormons were liable to indictment for offences covered by the President's Proclamation.

The Hon. MILES TAYLOR has written a letter correcting an error in Mr. BRANDU'S Cuban report, relating to the Louisiana Sugar crop. In 1857 it is stated to have amounted to upwards of 300,000,000 pounds, instead of 217,000,000.

The Committee on Elections are unanimous in favor of the Hon. BEN CHAPMAN, contesting the seat of Mr. FENOCHIO as Delegate from Nebraska.

Gen. JARRY has dispatches from Nicaragua to the 4th inst. The Delegates were to meet on the 6th. MARTINEZ writes that JERES'S suggestions would be approved. The Secretary of State of Nicaragua remains at Leon by special appointment to negotiate with Sir GORE OUSELEY.

The attacks made by Congress on the estimates from the Indian Bureau would seem to be unmerited if the members would take the trouble to analyze the subject.

The estimates last year amounted to.....$3 145.788 31
Congress appropriated..... 2,659 389 00
This year the estimates were only..... 1,914,559 49
Showing a reduction of..... 744,829 51

Now the Government pays the soldier seven dollars *per month* and finds him, to fight the Indians when hostile—how much could we afford to pay the Indians to preserve peace? Some would say at least as much per capita as we pay the soldiers to whip them into subjection. The whole number of Indians is now 350,000, and the estimate of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is about $6 *per annum* for each Indian, including annuities under treaties and every other character of expenditure. It would be difficult to sustain them on a much shorter allowance than this.

In my dispatch of 20th inst. I mention a *rumored* misunderstanding among the officers of the steam frigate *Minnesota*. I have since come in possession of facts which induce me to doubt the correctness of this report. An officer on board the *Minnesota* writes that "the discipline and efficiency, as well as the condition of the ship, is the subject of general remark and admiration." This could not well be if there was the general misunderstanding among the officers as reported.

The Railroad Convention adjourned yesterday, after satisfactorily adjusting all their differences. The prominent features discussed by the Convention were as follows: First—Free deliveries of freights in cities, which was agreed to be abandoned. Second—Payment of commissions to express companies by all of the connections of the Erie road. It was agreed that this should be stopped, and if continued that the road in question should be cut off from all business over either of the four lines. Third—Agreement as to the manner of changing rates; to avoid a change by one road without notice to all others. Fourth—Agreement as to form of handbills and advertisements, which in future are to be submitted to and approved by the umpire, BARLOW. Fifth—Change of rates so as to meet the low rates by the Ohio River, which have controlled all the Western and Southwestern shipments, and by means of which change the Erie and Central roads can now get a share of the business. The discussions on many of these points were of the most excited character. They are to have another meeting in New-York on the 23d of February.

Gen. CASS has received, by the mail just arrived, exceedingly unpleasant information in relation to the personal habits of Gen. LAMAR, our Minister to Central America. It is quite evident that the debilitating influences of the climate have betrayed him into the use of a much greater amount of stimulus than is creditable to himself or the country he represents.

If these complaints were based upon the single instance of the Minister's senseless intoxication in a public warehouse at the port of Realejo, in the presence of officials both of the United States and Nicaragua, charity might demand that the veil be drawn over the affair; but, unfortunately, it is too well known to the officers of our Pacific fleet that the cause of complaint is frequent, if not constant.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject of the tariff. Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to change the law at the present session.

Mr. BUTLER presented a substitute therefor as follows:

Resolved, That the revenue being insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, it is wise and expedient to increase the import duties to meet the deficiency.

Mr. BIGLER'S substitute was voted down, and Mr. HUNTER'S resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. SLIDELL thereupon offered a resolution, which was adopted, that it is the duty of Congress to look rather to a reduction of expenditures than to an increase of revenue.

There was much excitement during these proceedings, during which Mr. HUNTER expressed the opinion that with a revival of business there would be sufficient revenue for the purposes of the Government.

Mr. BIGLER, it is understood, spoke of the suffering industrial interests, and urged increased duties. He said the public debt, now $61,600,000, would be $100,000,000 by the 30th of June, 1860, without the $30,000,000 proposed to be added to the foreign intercourse fund looking to the purchase of Cuba.

Messrs. TOOMBS and BENJAMIN were willing to favor specific duties on great staples, but against attempting anything this session.

Mr. IVERSON favored an increase of the tariff as absolutely necessary. While not favoring specific duties, he would give thirty per centum on iron.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought it was important that the Democratic Party should settle their policy as to whether they were for specific or *ad valorem* duties.

Mr. HUNTER replied that all seemed agreed on the party policy that the tariff should be for revenue, but that the mode of assessing the duties was not a party test.

Mr. FITCH acquiesced in this view, remarking that Senatorial Democratic caucuses, held for conference, never sought to bind men to vote for measures.

The result of the caucus has occasioned much excitement among members of Congress and others.

The President will probably send a message to Congress early next week, showing a deficiency of $20,000,000, and urging arrangements to relieve the Government from prospective financial embarrassments, reminding Congress that there are only four weeks remaining of the session.

The bills establishing Territorial Governments for Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson were yesterday introduced by Mr. STEPHENS in the House, on his own notice. They are not, therefore, reports from the Committee on Territories, though exactly similar to those agreed to in the Committee excepting name of the Platte River country, which in his bill is called Jefferson instead of Tuhoe. As adopted by the Committee, Jefferson runs from the one hundred and first degree to the Rocky Mountains, and from the forty-third degree to the Mexican line. The object of introducing the bills in this way was to have them printed, so that when the Committe on Territories is reached in the call the bills then reported can be put on their passage, the House in the meantime having the opportunity to read them.

It is understood that Republican members from various States have notified Mr. PHELPS, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that no help can be expected from them to advance the general appropriation bills until some plan is reported from the Committee by which the expenses thus incurred shall be met without an increase of the national debt. This explains much of the persistent opposition to the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

It is considered material to correct an error in Wednesday's House report. What Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said was: He regarded the discussion of the question of reopening the African Slave-trade as ill-timed and out of place; but at the proper time and under proper circumstances, he would take his position upon it, and would do it with reference to the effect it would have upon his constituents and his section of the Union.

It appears from recently-received official documents that the Coolie-trade to Havana is principally conducted at Macao, and escapes the jurisdiction of the colony. The emigration of respectable Chinese to the gold fields of California and Australia is about 30,000 per annum. Many of these return again, and American vessels receive a good share of the passage money; but this business, so far as California was concerned, was cut off by the law which took effect in last October, and which subjects the vessel to a fine of 1000 for every Chinese brought into that State.

The Treasury balance on Monday last was nearly $4,500,000. The receipts of the previous week were $1,290,000. The drafts paid were nearly $395,000, and the drafts issued $657 000. Increase of the amount on hand upwards of $532 000.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

A letter received here from Chili dated Dec. 24, says that Señor UMENETA, Secretary of State, has made a convention with Mr. BIGLER, the United States Minister, subjecting the ship *Macedonian* claim to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians. It has been approved of by the Senate, and probably also by the House of Representatives. The compromise about the *Franklin* is now a law, and Mr. BIGLER would receive the $15,000 agreed upon before the first of January. The letter adds that the political horizon is becoming every day more cloudy; that the bitherto prudent Chili is rapidly losing her credit, and that there is no present security.

The Postmaster-General estimates that about $1,000,000 are necessary for the transportation of the mails between the United States and foreign countries, and from New-York to New-Orleans and San Francisco and back for the next fiscal year. The larger part of the service is to be paid with the sea and inland postages. No new lines are recommended.

Baron VAN GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, will return to this country by the next steamer. As his arrival was not expected until June, it is not improbable that our demonstrations toward Cuba have created some uneasiness with the European Powers.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DEATH OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—DISORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATS—THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR BENJAMIN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

My forebodings in regard to the Pacific Railroad bill have been realized. It was stabbed to-day in the house of its friends. A decided majority of the body were afraid to kill it by a direct vote, but as they did not wish it to pass in the only way which seemed practicable, they smothered it with an amendment providing simply for the reception of proposals for the construction of the road. Of course, as no set of contractors are offered any inducement to take the trouble of putting in bids for the work, it is not in the least degree probable that proposals will be made from parties to whom Congress would think of intrusting so important a work. The amendment is neither more nor less than a pretext upon which to kill the measure, and it is to be presumed that those who advocated, supported and carried it, are satisfied that they can successfully meet their responsibility in the premises at the bar of public opinion.

The Pacific Railroad bill is virtually dead, but not so the sentiment of the country in favor of such a work; nor is the necessity for it in the least diminished. Is there not still time to try the feasibility of some other project than that of the Committee? Heretofore it has seemed impossible to secure a majority of the Senate for any bill which should name any particular route. Sectional jealousy has been the bane of the measure. It is that alone which has time and again defeated the popular will; and it is now a question worthy of consideration whether the North and Northwest are not justified in disregarding altogether the views of the South, and boldly taking up the Pacific Railroad as a sectional measure. We have excellent authority for the statement that private capitalists are ready to construct the road from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City,—more than half the way to California, for little other aid from Government than the sum of $5,000 per mile. If Congress would authorize a contract of that character to be made the problem would be solved. The Free States, with Missouri to aid them, are abundantly able to carry such a proposition triumphantly through both Houses. Why not try it? The feasibility of the work has been clearly established by official data already in the hands of the Government, and furnished by J. W. LANDER, one of the ablest practical engineers in the country. The proposition should be pressed to the vote, if only to decide the question whether a sectional measure of this sort is or is not stronger than such a plea as the Senate have been so long discussing. I do not use the term "sectional" in a political sense, of course, for wherever the Pacific Railroad is constructed, it will of necessity be a national work.

The Administration men in the House are disgusted with their disorganized and demoralized party. A few days ago they were beaten out of their boots on their Creek Indian bill, when Mr. STANTON, of Georgia, the boldest, as he certainly is the wisest and ablest, of their leaders, sank back in his chair with a woe-begone expression of countenance, clearly betraying the reflection that there was no Democratic Party any longer. To-day again they lost their Diplomatic Appropriation bill. They began the session with buncombe demands for "retrenchment and reform," as a substitute for increase of the tariff on home products and manufactures. The Republicans met them cordially, and, taking them at their word, proposed to begin by dispensing with half a dozen useless Foreign Missions. These were accordingly stricken out in Committee of the Whole, but to day they were all restored, for retrenchment don't seem to mean cutting off the heads of political pensioners who have been sent to represent us abroad, and the Democracy, upon the Yeas and Nays, refused to concur in the "reform" amendments. They found, after getting their foot into their own trap, that it was not comfortable. They availed themselves of the doctors' privilege of immunity from taking their own physic. But the opposition were in earnest, and voted against the whole bill when it was loaded with the useless material, and, with the aid of a few logical Southern gentlemen, who wouldn't vote money to pay for carrying the *Echo* negroes back to Africa, when they would have been so much better off under the Christianizing influences of a Mississippi plantation, they rejected the bill by two majority. Eventually, of course, the bill will be revived and passed. Meantime the Administration men make a bad record, and Mr. LETCHER has abundant reason to exclaim that nobody knows which is the elephant and which the rhinoceros in the division of parties in the House.

The reelection of Mr. BENJAMIN as Senator from Louisiana after all proves a SLIDELL defeat. The time was when Mr. S. was anxious for the reelection of his colleague, because he was the only alternative to the ultimate success of his most offensive rival Mr. SOULE. Some weeks ago, however, the latter gentleman went to Mexico, where he now is, which left Mr. SLIDELL comparatively free to drive his arrangements for the election of Hon. JOHN M. SANDIDGE, now a member of the House. My statement that Mr. SANDIDGE had become the choice of Mr. SLIDELL is vindicated by the strong run made by that gentleman before the Democratic caucus. But the generosity of Mr. BENJAMIN in telegraphing to his friends at Baton Rouge to unite on Mr. SANDIDGE after the first few ballots, did the business, and secured Mr. B.'s own nomination and election.

Mr. BENJAMIN is from New-Orleans, so is Mr. SLIDELL, and the very reasonable demand of the northern and western part of the State that they shall have one of the Senators will be pretty sure to throw Mr. SLIDELL out of the ring at the expiration of his present term. On the other hand, if Mr. SLIDELL *should* get his Thirty Million bill, and the President *should* attempt to purchase Cuba, and *should* want the Louisiana Senator to go to Paris and hold LOUIS NAPOLEON—according to the original programme—while we buy the island or take it by force, Mr. SLIDELL will be able to vacate his seat without much probability of seeing Mr. SOULE drop into it. But I see that in my hypothesis I have been plagiarizing the speech of the President's tutelary Saint, the Immortal "Mrs. Toodles," in her memorable argument in favor of purchasing a second-hand door-plate, inscribed with the name of Thompson—spelled with a "p." Mr. BUCHANAN should get a special copy-right clause attached to the "Toodles bill."

The project for colonizing Arizona, to which I referred some time since, is moving slowly but surely, and there is no doubt that General HENNINGSEN will head a large and strong band of hardy pioneers to that country within a few weeks. The importance of having a strong Government there, and one that can make its power felt instantaneously when required, must be very apparent to any one who reflects upon the probable character of many of the adventurers who are likely to form the General's party. They certainly will be neither clergymen nor children.

The antagonistic position of the President and our Minister to England is most remarkable, and very inconsistent with the dignity or self-respect of either. It is well understood that between the President and Mr. DALLAS a bitter feud has existed during many years. Mr. BUCHANAN knows well that Mr. DALLAS was averse to his election to the Presidency, and that he assisted his friends in England that the American people never would choose such a man to fill the Executive Chair. But the President declines to recall him from the London mission because "people may say that it was done from personal motives through dislike of the man," &c., &c. This is the excuse given by the President to his friends for keeping an enemy in the best position within his gift.

Mr. DALLAS is aware that the President desires his return; but he is not likely to gratify him until he takes the responsibility of inviting him to do so. Why should he? Few men could represent us at the Court of St. James so credibly as he—the pay of the mission is satisfactory, and the position in every way desirable to a gentleman of rich years and elegant leisure. Besides, Mr. DALLAS has literally nothing to do, as the President won't intrust him with any business out of which he might achieve credit, but keeps it in his own hands, treating in person with Lord NAPIER, and writing autograph letters to the British Ministry! Mr. DALLAS knows all this, and consents to be snubbed by a President who lacks the nerve to recall him, rather than forego the pleasure of making his ancient enemy uncomfortable. With such a picture as this before their eyes, all Europe is satisfied that the present Administration will not be positive enough on anything to become belligerent. They ask no further assurance of Peace. Cuba is safe.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

To-day is set apart for District of Columbia business.

Previous to its being taken up, however, Mr. GWIN, of California, made a motion to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad bill, and prefaced his motion with a few remarks, stating that his object was to make the estimates advertised for more specific, to prevent straw bids, and to include estimates for a branch to Oregon.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, said a few words to show that the bill is adequate as it stands.

Mr. DAVIS spoke in support of Mr. GWIN'S views.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved to lay the motion on the table, but the hour of 1 o'clock arriving, the vote thereon was postponed till Monday.

The rest of the day was occupied with the local affairs of the City of Washington.

The subject of a horse railroad along Pennsylvania-avenue was debated all day.

The proposition to execede the right of the road to the Metropolitan Railroad Company was lost.

The motions now pending are the District Committee's bill to grant a concession of the road for twenty-five years to Messrs. VANDERWAARKEN & Co., and the Douglas amendment to make over the right of the road to the corporation of the city.

Finally, there being no quorum present, Mr. BROWN moved a call of the Senate, but was prevailed on to withdraw it, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The House went into Committee on private bills.

A message was received from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of War, recommending payment to Governor STEVENS for the purchase of munitions and subsistence stores during the Indian War in Washington Territory.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a loan of fifteen millions.

Objections were made to this from the Republican side.

Mr. PALMER, of New-York, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill so revising the Tariff as to make the revenue adequate to the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and discriminating in favor of American products, and substituting specific for *ad valorem* duties.

Objections were made from the Democratic side, when the House adjourned.

Heavy Damages Against the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

A verdict was rendered, in the Supreme Judicial Court, to-day, against the Boston and Worcester Railroad, for $22,250 damages. The award is to Mrs. SARAH E. SHAW, whose husband was killed and herself badly injured, some years ago, by a train on the road coming in collision with the plaintiff's carriage. At the first trial of the case, some four or five years since, the Jury returned a verdict of $15,000 against the Railroad Company. A new trial was then granted by the full bench on certain points of law. In 1857 the case was again tried, and the verdict was increased to $18,000. This second verdict was also set aside by the full bench. In the year 1858 the case was again tried, when eleven of the jury were in favor of a verdict of $20,000; but the twelfth men held out, and no verdict could be returned. The present trial, it will be seen, materially increases the amount. The entire costs in the case must be very large. Messrs. CHOATE and DURANT have, throughout, acted as counsel for the plaintiff. Messrs. CHARLES G. LORING, E. R. HOAR, B. F. BUTLER, GEO. BEMIS, and GEORGE S. HALE, have, at different times, acted as counsel for the defendants. It is intimated that the defendants will move to set aside the verdict. At the request of Mr. BUTLER, associated with Mr. HOAR as counsel for the Corporation, it was ordered by the Court that the Clerk make no record of the verdict until the counsel for defendants are heard upon certain matters.

Burning of the Steamer North Carolina.

TWO LIVES LOST.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *North Carolina*, Captain CANNON, on her way to Norfolk from Baltimore on Friday night, took fire and was burned to the water's edge, all efforts to extinguish the flames having proved unavailing. A clergyman named CURTIS and one of the colored stewards perished. The *North Carolina* was a first-class steamer and was insured for $80,000.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at 7½ o'clock this morning. There is nothing of importance in our files in addition to the full dispatch received from Halifax. The *Arabia's* mails were sent forward by the evening train *via* New-Haven, due in New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

Probable Success of the Revolutionists—Retreat of Soulouque to Port-au-Prince.

A private letter of Jan. 10, from Port-au-Prince, received *via* St. Thomas and Havana, says the Emperor SOULOUQUE had been defeated by Gen. GEFFRARD, and the Imperial troops were running back upon the city. Soulouque himself was expected every moment, and it was said that GEFFRARD was only a few leagues in his rear. The writer thinks the contest was nearly ended, and that in a day or two the Republic would be in full force. At the time of writing, guns were being fired within hearing of the capital, supposed to be a salute in honor of GEFFRARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

Letters received here from Jeremie, dated 12th inst., say the Emperor had been compelled to return to Port-au-Prince with the rest of his troops, and it is thought that he will soon abdicate. The soldiers of Jeremie have marched up to Port-au-Prince. The people of Jeremie and the adjoining country are aroused, but will remain here. The Empress has advised the Emperor to abdicate. In reply, he threatened to shoot her, but was prevented from doing so by several of his generals. He is in a bad fix, but the lack of military knowledge and discipline of the Haytien people may possibly save him.

A letter from Gonaives says that the Republicans, if they succeed, will reopen to commerce the ports which have been closed for a number of years, and will probably revoke the odious monopoly law.

Dominican Republic—Alarm at the Movements of the Haytien Troops.

Correspondence of the Washington States.

PUERTO PLATA, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

I avail myself of the golette which leaves a few hours hence for Turks Island to inform you of the anxiety, and even consternation, which fills all hearts here on account of the negroes.

The Haytiens are in arms on both the northern and southern coasts of this unhappy Island of Hayti; and this time it is not only the whites, but all those who unite some education with a preponderance of white blood, whom the blacks are threatening with inappeasable slaughter.

Europeans, who receive some notice and protection from their Governments, are more safe; but for the American there is no refuge but flight. The American flag, which was torn from the Consular staff and dragged through the streets amid the hootings of the negroes of St. Domingo, has never been cleansed from the stain.

Six months from this date there will not be twenty white American settlers left in the country. The Haytiens act as if they are in earnest, when they proclaim they are coming to put an end to the pride and the life of the white race in the Dominican republic. The negro forces are collecting at Jacmel and Cape Haytien, and some fine carbines have been received from Boston to arm two regiments of horse. One report is that no white man will be received to quarter if found with fire-arms in his possession, and we know that, in their former incursions, the negroes spared neither sex nor age. A concession of all the mines in the island has been negotiated for the French, and this class of property is expected to be at that any white man will be permitted to retain if the negroes conquer in the February invasion.

Death of Prescott, the Historian.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

WM. H. PRESCOTT, the historian, died yesterday aged 62. He had been in his usual health, and his death was very suddan from paralysis.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"We are informed that the funeral services over the remains of Mr. PRESCOTT will take place on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Chauncy-place Church (the Rev. Mr. HALE'S). The body will be deposited in his family tomb beneath St. Paul's Church. In regard to the circumstances attending his death we understand that he was in his usual health and spirits on Friday morning. At about 12½ o'clock he was suddenly prostrated by the fatal shock. Physicians were powerless, and the announcement was made to his afflicted family that a few hours at utmost would end his earthly career. He passed away at a little after 2 o'clock, in an unconscious state and early in the afternoon the crape upon the door announced the sad occurrence to such as were aware of his critical position. The event will be appropriately noticed by the Massachusetts Historical Society at a future day.

Death of W. C. Bond, the Astronomer.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

WILLIAM CRANCH BOND, the eminent astronomer and Director of the Cambridge Observatory, died last night, aged 69 years.

Death of Edward James.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 30.

EDWARD JAMES, who has been Acting Auditor of the Canal Department ever since its separate organization, died this morning after a short illness. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Governor-General opened Parliament, today, in a speech from the throne. He says, referring to the seat-of-government question, "The Legislature solicited our gracious Queen to exercise her prerogative in making such a selection; an act, moreover, was passed adopting beforehand the decision of her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds. This act of the Canadian Parliament and the decision of the Queen are binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understandings which existed at the time when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The correspondence with Her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by Her Majesty at your own request, and that you will duly acknowledge her gracious compliance with the addresses which you yourselves caused to be presented to her." In regard to the federation of the British provinces, he says: "The possibility of uniting by some tie of a federal character the British colonies in North America, has formed the subject of correspondence which will be placed in your hands. I will also cause to be submitted to you despatches from her Majesty's Secretary of State, in relation to the questions affecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the subject of the inter-colonial railway." In reference to financial affairs he says: "It is gratifying to me to be able to state that symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves; and I trust that, should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound and rigid economy in every department of the public service will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditure within the limits required by our revenue." In regard to supplies and the tariff, he says: "In asking the supplies for her Majesty's service, I desire to assure you that everything will be done with a view to placing the Tariff on a satisfactory footing. The principle of *ad valorem* duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly carried out."

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 29.

A party from Weston, Missouri, have returned to that place from Kansas having captured several runaway negroes, and also Dr. DAY and his son, who are charged with aiding their escape. The latter are now confined in the jail at Platte City, and summary punishment having been threatened them, there is some talk of a demonstration in their favor. General LANE is expected here to-night.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Ohio River at this point is twelve feet deep and rising. Boats are plenty and rates low to all points below here.

Railroad Accident.

WORCESTER, Sunday, Jan. 30.

As the Western Railroad train left this city yesterday afternoon, it came upon an Irish funeral procession, and striking one of the carriages, killed two married woman, and broke the arm of a third.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 28.

Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78.—Abner C. Harding, *et al.* survivors of Wm. Kellogg, *vs.* Edward Chase. Motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

No. 58.—The Whitewater Canal Company *vs.* Henry Vallette. Argument continued for plaintiffs.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A Flood of Bills—Interesting Proposals Touching Certain City Officials—A Tremendous Omnibus—Ferries for the Million, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859.

It required the foolishness of homœopathy to teach regular orthodox doctors the folly of so much trusting to pills; and "Giancus" fears lest it may be necessary to organize a party of do-nothing reformers to teach this Legislature that not everything in this world and age is to be done by bills. The mania for introducing bills is all-pervading. It would seem as if when a member dreams a dream, the first thing he does in the morning is to draft a bill, tuck into it his dream, and "give notice" instanter. The business is pretty well run into the ground; and I have seen gentlemen, lately, blush like a girl, when stern necessity compelled them to introduce bills that the absolute wants of their constituents required. Yet there is no way of getting around it—this State is very pursy and large of girth; her interests are as numerous as her square miles, and what answered or was best for a district last year, is this year grossly unjust oppressive. So I believe we must go on, until we get done growing, putting up holes in good laws, repealing those that we have outgrown, enacting new ones for new circumstances and shifted occasions. With this consolatory reflection, let me quote some of the bills introduced to-day in the House—the Senate, as you know, not being in session: By

Mr. WILSON, to promote the public health of New-Utrecht.

Mr. CHANLER, to repeal the Usury Laws.

Mr. TUTHILL, to amend the act designating holidays, (in the bankers' sense,) making toe Mondays after New-Year's and Christmas, when those days fall on Sunday, holidays; also, to reduce the width of River-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. MACKIN, to repeal the act creating the office of City Judge of New-York City, on the ground that, since the law was enacted, the necessity for it has vanished; that its work can all be done by the Recorder; that two full salaries are paid these two officers, while neither works more than six months in the year. As both the officers named are Democrats, it seems hardly to be a party move. Notice of a similar bill was given yesterday by Mr. SHAW, of New-York.

Mr. ORDWAY, granting to the Manhattan Gas Light Company the exclusive use of their wharves and bulkheads in New-York. Mr. FULLER, for the better regulation of the loaning of the United States Deposit Fund. It provides that the Governor shall nominate one Commissioner instead of two, his bond to be approved by County Judge, County Clerk and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, instead of the Common Pleas; moneys to be reloaned on lands worth three times as much as loan, instead of twice; moneys not reloaned in forty days to be paid over to Comptroller. The passage of this act is recommended by all the late Comptrollers as essential to the better securities of the United States Deposit Fund. It promises to diminish the gross pay from $18 800 per annum to about $11,500 per annum, which in effect increases the fund $100,000.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER, to authorize that Nassau-street railroad, whose route and corporators you published in full on Thursday; to relieve municipal corporations from giving security on appeal, and to relieve them from the payment of costs in certain cases; to amend sec. 59, art 5, chap. I, part 4, of the Revised Statutes, to punish embezzlement; to establish an odd Board of Health in the City of New-York; also, to incorporate the New-York Athenæum, and something less than a score of others, all of more or less importance, of which it took the Chair to announce and the Clerk to read the titles, a little less than half an hour. An intelligent foreigner, standing outside the bar, exclaimed, "Good heavens! the State is on the brink of a revolution! So many new laws so suddenly flooding the country would drown out any other people on the globe."

The Staten Island Incendiary bill was recommitted to the Judiciary, with no instructions, but not to lose its place when reported, on a motion of being offered to that effect by Mr. PORTER, who, as he was absent when the pleasant little personalities concerning this matter were indulged in, was innocent of any reflections, by his amendment, upon the Judiciary Committee. Notwithstanding that the Chairman of the Committee gave assurance that his Committee would take no responsibility, after what had been said, further than to report it promptly back, some still suspecting that it might occasion delay, voted, through a minority, to retain it in possession of the House.

Mr. ORDWAY called up the resolution of inquiry from the Health Officer, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, &c., and moved to amend it by adding to the list out of whom so much interesting information is to be obtained, the County Clerk, Sheriff, Corporation Counsel of New York, and then proceeded in strong language though a low voice, to denounce these largely-fee'd offices as the plagues that had destroyed the Democratic party and would corrupt any other party that possessed them. Mr. CHANLER, in reply, sailed off "for Cowes and a market"—in other words dissented upon the Lobby, the Governor's Message and other things generally. Giving way at last, a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the week's work was done. As during the later part of the week Live Oak George has been stomping at the Delavan, it cannot be regarded as impertinent to reproduce for the solemn consideration of your readers and of all parties interested, the two most interesting sections of that little Port Jefferson bill which Senator SPINOLA introduced a while ago into the Senate, and which still lies in the drawer of the Committee on Commerce. When you read them, be kind enough to take an expanded view of things, and remember that ours is the Empire State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, build, release or rent one or more steamboats or steam vessels to ply between New-York and Port Jefferson, Stoney Brook, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on Long Island, *or to any point or points in the adjacent bays and rivers to Long Island Sound*, for the purpose of carrying passengers, goods and general merchandise, and performing any other service that is generally performed by steamboats and steam vessels; and are also empowered to lease or build such wharves and buildings, and to purchase and hold such real estate, as the Corporation may require for the use and convenience of their business.

SEC. 9. The stockholders of said Company, by majority of two-thirds in amount represented at any meeting called according to the charter, shall have power to *change the name* of said Company, and to *increase its capital stock to any amount not exceeding that fixed by the charter*, and to change the routes of said boat or boats, and run the same *between other suitable and convenient points* in the waters of Long Island Sound and the adjoining bays and rivers.

A bill very similar to this was reported in the Senate last year, when somebody anxious probably to save some little corner of the seaboard from the visitations of this Port Jefferson steamer, had it amended by excepting Queens County. If the Committee now having charge of it should conclude to insert "*in Suffolk County*" after the points in the 6th section, the bill would hardly be the omnibus that it seems to be now, large enough to carry a new Charter for the Union Ferry Company, a Charter for all the Williamsburg ferries, the control of the ferry between the proposed new terminus of the Long Island Railroad, a "big thing" in the shape of ferries to Staten Island, and a dash at New-Jersey and up the Hudson.

GLAUCUS.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

REORGANIZING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. SPENCER'S bill delegates the powers now possessed by the Board of Health to the Mayor, the Health Officer, President of the Supervisors, President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, President of the Academy of Medicine, and one member of each of the medical societies in the City, of the Institute of Architects and of the Metropolitan Police Board, the latter members to be chosen by the Mayor and Presidents every two years. The Board is to have general charge of all laws relating to the public health. They are to appoint a Superintendent of Public Health as the chief executive officer, who is to perform all the duties relating to the public health now performed by the City Inspector. The Superintendent is to appoint Health Wardens and Clerks in the Bureau of Records and Statistics. All expenses are to be provided for by the Common Council, and in case of emergency through disease, a loan may be raised. The Mayor is to be President and the Superintendent Secretary of the Board. The bill abolishes the office of City Inspector, and transfers the duty of cleaning the streets to the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the duty of regulating the public markets to the department of Finance. The offices of Health Commissioner and Resident Physician are abolished, and their duties transferred to the Superintendent of Public Health.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

Mr. HALL'S bill requires the transfer to the Comptroller of all stocks, bonds and mortgages, &c., held by the County Treasurer in trust, and by the Chamberlain of the City of New-York. The Comptroller is to have power to institute legal proceedings to compel such transfer, and penalties are imposed upon the officers named for neglecting to comply with the act.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Additional and Interesting Details of European News.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, D. LIMES, Esq., Commander, from Southampton Jan. 12, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The advices by this arrival have been in the main anticipated by the *Arabia* at Halifax.

We add, however, particulars of considerable interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is rumored in naval circles, says the *London News*, that the Government have it in contemplation to make a considerable augmentation in the Channel Squadron by the addition of 12 sail-of-the-line. The greatest activity prevails at all the dockyards in hastening forward the completion of those line-of-battle ships which have been on the stocks several years, most of which are nearly completed, in order that they may be commissioned and made ready for sea. During the present year, several first-class screw steamers will be launched at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport and Pembroke, when other line-of-battle ships are to be immediately laid down on the same slips.

Great excitement was caused amongst the passengers of the *Circassian* previous to her departure on the 11th from Galway, by the arrest of a young man, about 25 years of age, on suspicion, it is said, of being concerned in the murder of Mr. ELY. Three pistols, two of which were loaded, and a bowie-knife

by the entire division there, out of liberty and placed in a battle-position to repulse all attempts of the American Volunteers.

Another correspondent, discussing the recall of Gen. Concha, Cuba Governor, says:

"O'Donnell has another cause of mistrust and annoyance. Whenever he is in power one of his first desires is to get rid of his attached friend Gen. Ros de Olano. In 1856 he wanted to send him as Governor-General to the Philippine Islands,—a post only second in importance to that of Cuba. In the present instance he offered him the latter command, which is so much coveted by all Spanish Generals. For the last three or four months it has been constantly affirmed that Ros de Olano was on the point of taking the place of General Concha, the present Captain-General; and the semi-official prints repeatedly declared that the appointment was actually made. I mentioned in a previous letter that this was the reason Ros did not enter the Cabinet as Minister of Marine. The moment for submitting the decree for Her Majesty's signature at last came, when she acting no doubt on the advice of her familiar and secret counsellors, and to O'Donnell's great mortification, positively refused to sign, and signified her wish that General Lersundi should be the successor of General Concha at the Havana. So that O'Donnell is destined to be encumbered some time longer with his friend Ros de Olano."

A new detachment of 300 men, with artillery and ammunition, had left Corunna for Cuba.

ITALY.

In an order of the day, addressed to the National Guards of Turin, by their General, on the occasion of the opening of the Chambers, the following passage occurs:

"May your presence here, and your fine appearance under arms, be a pledge of your firmness, and a certain witness that on every occasion, and in every cause, the nation may rely upon you. Viva the *Statute*! Viva Italia!"

A young girl, 20 years of age, named Catherine Lavezaro, was, on the 29th of December, brought to trial before the provincial tribunal of Genoa, on a charge of having had a Jewish child, named Leon Levi, clandestinely baptized. She was found guilty, and condemned, in virtue of the Royal Patent of Dec. 6, 1837, to a fine of fifty crowns, and in case of non-payment to an imprisonment of six months.

The railway from Lucca to Pisa, having been sold by auction, owing to bankruptcy of the Company, has been purchased by the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A letter from Munich, of Jan. 1, states: "This evening at 9 o'clock the marriage by procuration of the Duke of Calabria, the hereditary Prince of Naples, with the Princess Maria Sophia Amalia, of Bavaria, was solemnly performed with great pomp."

A letter from Florence says: "It will give you some idea of the state of fermentation into which this country has been thrown, when I tell you it has been forbidden to cry 'Viva Verdi,' because it has been discovered that the initials, celebrated, and at the same time innocent, contain a hidden and political sense, or, to speak clearly, the initials of 'Viva Vittorio Emmanuele Re d'Italia.'"

PRUSSIA.

The *Nord* says: "We are expecting the accouchement of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, from day to day.

AUSTRIA.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, the Emperor of Russia has recently employed the same language in relation to Austria, as that used by the Emperor of the French on New-Year's Day. The same writer asserts that the whole difficulty lies in Count Buol, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declining to sanction a project for the partition of Turkey, notwithstanding a tender of a large and important slice of the dismembered territory in exchange for Lomberdy.

A correspondent writes from Vienna on the 7th: "The recent news from Lombardy occasions very great uneasiness. Hitherto the general public and the speculators at the Bourse had not taken alarm, but the news of the departure of the Archduchess Charlotte from Milan, the apprehensions of a rising in Lombardy, which are expressed by every military man who arrives from that country, and the rumors (less well founded) that the Archduke Maximilian was about to resign the Governorship of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and finally the dispatch of a large body of troops to Italy—have deeply moved public opinion. In the army the rumors of war find less credence than with the public. The military do not believe that Piedmont will ever dare to attack Austria, and they are of opinion that a revolt in Lombardy would be put down at once. But the public, which has watched the turn of politics since the Crimean war, which has observed the course taken by Russia, and endeavored to study the tendencies of European moments, is persuaded that there is danger of most serious complications."

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna states that the 30,000 Austrian soldiers on their way to Italy have received orders to stop provisionally at Laybach.

"Notwithstanding [illegible] assertions of the ministerial journals," says a Vienna letter, "a general conviction prevails here that the Government intends to contract a new loan of one hundred millions of florins (fr. 250,000,000). The money market is under the impression of this idea, as the loan is indispensable to enable the Government to fulfill its engagement with the National Bank."

The semi-official journals of Paris, on Jan. 11, contain the following summary of note on the affairs of Servia:

"Notwithstanding the representations made to Austria, by the Powers who signed the Treaties of Paris, the Austrian Government has given orders to the Commander at Semlin to place his troops at the disposal of the Pacha of Belgrade. These measures are contrary to the stipulations of the treaties, and of persisting in them Austria misunderstands its engagements towards the other contracting Powers (*en y persistent l'Autriche méconnait ses engagements vis-à-vis des puissances.*)

TURKEY.

The *Journal* of Constantinople, says that the wishes of the Servians will meet with due consideration, if communicated to the Porte in a legal and becoming manner.

M. Thouvenel, the French Minister at Constantinople, will not return to his post before February.

Continued hostilities of the Christian population to Turkish rule are reported.

Fresh disturbances are expected, in the Spring, in Candia.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship *Minerva* has been lost, and unhappily only one of the crew saved; and, although the wreck took place on the Irish coast, the survivor was taken on to Australia before the fate of the vessel could be made known.

The late mail from Australia announces that a seaman was picked up, floating on a spar, on the 24th July, by the ship *Middlesex*, bound to Melbourne from Liverpool.

COCHIN CHINA.

The *Correspondencia* gives a somewhat curious piece of news from Cochin China:

"The great Mandarin who commands in chief the Cochin-Chinese army had sent a peremptory order to the French Vice-Admiral to leave the territory, with all the France-Spanish forces, within ten days, threatening that, if he did not obey, every man, from the highest to the lowest, should be crucified or at least decapitated."

The Approaching Session of Parliament.

From the London News, Jan. 12.

It will be seen, by the notice which we republish from the *Gazette*, that Parliament, after the various prorogations of the vacation, is summoned to meet for the transaction of business on Thursday, the 3d day of February next. Three weeks to-morrow, then, will find us entering upon a session which will probably be the most exciting of any since the passing of the last Reform Bill. Ministers will probably not delay long the announcement of the provisions of their Reform bill, warned by the experience of last year of the dangers which attend postponement of important measures until "after Easter." In such a session as we are likely to have, independent members can hardly expect to gain for their propositions even the measure of time and attention to which private legislation is generally stinted. Nevertheless several honorable gentlemen give notice of bills and resolutions directed to specific reforms. Mr. Thomas Duncombe will ask leave to introduce a bill which, going to the root of the connection of Church and State, would transfer the freehold of the parish church to the representatives of the parish, in order to make it available to rate-payers generally. Sir Arthur Hallam Elton will submit resolutions in exactly the opposite direction, prohibiting church-rates, but confiding the maintenance of the parish church to the local clergy and laity of the Church of England, a spiritual corporation, and the property in it to the incumbent and churchwardens. Mr. Samuel Warren will bring forward a bill on a subject much needing legislative intervention, the administration of criminal justice in our Courts of Quarter Sessions; and Mr. Dillwyn another, to raise up a most valuable class of institutions—our endowed seaports—from their present state of collapse. Mr. James Wilson, late of the Treasury, is to move for a select Committee on the public debt, income and expenditure, "with the view of devising the best means of discharging, in time of peace, the obligations contracted in time of war." The high reputation of Mr. Wilson as a financier entitles us to expect that we shall not find him the advocate of ingenious schemes such as those by which before now the nation has contrived to deceive and impoverish itself. The surest way to keep down the burden of war debts is to keep clear of all unnecessary war. Sir John Lacy Evans has undertaken to draw attention to the neglected report of the Royal Commission on the sale and purchase of commissions in the army, and will ask for a vote condemning that system and calling for its abolition. These, with a Reform Bill and the various topics of foreign policy—the situation of Italy and the designs of her neighbors, the recent coercion of Portugal, the disturbed state of Servia and other portions of the Turkish Empire, our relations with Naples, the mission of a Special Commissioner to the Ionian Islands—with others which are pretty sure to arise as the Session advances, are signs of a coming Session which will not fall in any of the elements which can give interest to political deliberation.

France, Austria and England.

From the Spectator (Liberal.)

We are told that Austria is in a position to retaliate the defiance; that her army is in a magnificent condition—numerous, well appointed, well officered, its veterans, who had become somewhat superannuated, being replaced by young generals, with all the blood of the old heroes, and with the fire of youth; with the education of the day, and with the most impatient ambition to win their spurs. This is undoubtedly true; but let us observe that Austria is laboring under a phthisis of the cash-box, and that, however large her army might be, anything like an outbreak in the southern and eastern part of Europe would immediately give ample occupation to the same, on a broad field, and actually with a centrifugal movement. Should she be called upon for action in Italy, she will find it more necessary then ever to defend her ground in Servia; though she is at present refusing there the troops she can scarcely spare. The Hungarians would have another opportunity, with immense employment for a great Austrian army. The Wallachians would plunge into Roman or Russian adventure, and probably worry Austria on her frontier; Transylvania taking the same occasion to repay the "immense ingratitude" for services so valuable during the Hungarian war, so ignominiously forgotten afterwards. Poland is not dead yet. Bohemia and her Lutherans have for some time past been suffering an odious oppression that provoked strange thoughts of independence. Switzerland may not have relished French intrusion, but she is not in the pay of Austria. And Italy could alone employ three Austrian armies, in the north, the middle and the south. Vienna, therefore, is the centre of a vast circle, one eight or ten points of which active employment could be given to a great and powerful army.

From the Examiner (Whig.)

In consideration of the Italian question, which wears every day a graver and more warlike aspect, there are two or three points upon which there can hardly exist much difference of opinion, or divided sentiment in England. In the first place there can be no doubt of the sincere and hearty sympathy of the British public with the Italian cause. It is the honest wish of ninety-nine Englishmen out of every hundred to see the blessings of constitutional liberty now enjoyed by the little kingdom of Sardinia extended to all the States of the Peninsula, under whatever form of tyranny they groan. The second point is implied in the first,—a prevailing and intense aversion to the despotism of Austria, especially as it has been exercised in her Lombardo-Venetian provinces. We have only to hope, if the rumors of war have any solid foundation, that it may prove more beneficial to Italy than the present appearances promise. At all events, as to this country, there can be no doubt that we are bound by the most obvious considerations of prudence, as well as by higher principles, to remain neutral, at least as long as only Italian affairs and interests are involved. As the *Times* truly says, "Austria can expect no help from England in a war waged for the maintenance of her Italian dominions; no statesman, whatever might be his views of the balance of power, would venture to make such a proposition to the popular branch of the Legislature."

From the John Bull (Conservative.)

What are we to do? The best and necessary course for England is, it seems to us, to keep out of the *imbroglio*, and for once to let the contending Powers settle it among themselves. For it is certain that if there be war, there also are chances of further war. The question to be decided on the plains of Lombardy may just now be the better government of the dominions of the Pope, but before the business has gone ten steps further it may be in totally different matter. The train which is put so carefully in motion may be thrown off the line; it is by no means sure that it will arrive at its destination. Nay, that destination itself a mystery. We are by no means sure that even the intervention of Italy is the goal of the French Emperor's ambition. Besides this, we are not quite certain that, in attacking Austrian dominion in Italy, which everybody assumes would be, if not the, the first point of the Emperor's designs, Napoleon III. would not meet with his match. The French Colonels are no doubt brave, the Gallic *sabreurs* intrepid; but there are Austrian colonels, and German and Hungarian *sabreurs*, who know how to fight shrewdly. Austria is cunning of fence, her army vast and full of spirit; her commanders, as well as the French generals, are thirsting for distinction. Even with the revolutionary energy of their earlier levies, with such generals as Andreau, Jubot, Bessieres, Lannes and Massena, headed by the great Napoleon himself, the French had no easy task in over-running Italy. We may doubt whether they have such leaders now, while on the other hand the Austrian army is far better taught, armed, disciplined, and fed than it was during that celebrated campaign. The chances of war are much more equally distributed. The Austrians have no Aulic Council to frustrate the efforts of their soldiers: and it is very improbable, even on the bare theory of chances, that the errors of 1796 should be repeated in 1859. Success to the Austrians would be indeed glory and stability. To the ruling dynasty of France defeat would be ruin. At any rate, at this juncture, it is England's wisest course to adopt the side of neither. We should gain nothing either way.

From the Economist (Radical.)

It is clear enough to us that the marked regret publicly expressed by the Emperor at the New-Year's *levee*, that the relations of Austria and France are not all that they formerly were, is not an isolated or accidental act. Throughout the year—in the publication of Orsini's appeal, to him on behalf of Italy—in his laborious advocacy of Moldavian and Wallachian, Montenegrin, and now of Servian freedom—in his sympathetic attitude to Count Cavour—in the favor he showed to the cause even of religious freedom, when it was infringed by the religious bigotry of the Pope—and, last of all, in that fruitless endeavor—his regret over the fruitlessness of which was carefully and publicly marked by the expression of last Saturday to Baron Hubner—to effect a reform in the Roman States, the Emperor has pointedly appealed to the free party in Italy, and striven to make them look to him as their champion. The significance of so continuous and conspicuous a policy cannot be counteracted by a mere official announcement in the *Moniteur*, that there is no reason to apprehend any diplomatic rupture. We now know too well what those official announcements mean; that they are mere precautionary retreats after a bold move, intended to delay, and in some degree to modify, its effects—not any indication of a substantial change of policy. No doubt something may yet intervene to prevent the Emperor from carrying out the Italian policy which is obviously brooding in his mind; but at present no clear-sighted politician can evade the conviction that he is every day advancing nearer to a breach with Austria, and making an open effort to win the active cooperation of Piedmont and of the revolutionary party in the other Italian States. In such an event, we must again emphatically renew our warning that it will be the duty of England to stand aloof. Ally herself with Austria in an Italian quarrel she cannot, and would not. All England wishes for the withdrawal of the French and Italian troops from the neighborhood of Rome and Naples, in order that those evil Italian Governments may see themselves once more at the mercy of the people. At the same time England could not and would not ally herself with France to effect these objects, simply because we all know that no means for effecting them could well be more dangerous. Let France once take a strong grasp of the Italian Peninsula, and not only would the tyranny of Austria be exchanged for that of France, but, in all probability, Piedmont herself would be endangered. The sword that is despotic and treacherous at home, will be despotic and treacherous abroad. England ought to be neutral, and to watch from afar a contest in which she might eventually interpose with all the greater effect that she had been no party to the contract by which it was begun.

From the Continental Review (Liberal)

If war breaks out in Italy what is England to do? We think her course is plain. She could not think for a moment of actively aiding Austria so long as the only question at issue was the freedom of Italy. As little could she think of taking a part in the war, as an ally of France. We have had quite enough of alliances in which France reaps the glory, and we have to find the money and do the hard work. The notion also of England and France joining together to promote liberty is a chimera. If liberty in France means the Empire, we cannot help to spread a liberty so unlike what we mean by liberty. Nor can we again join France as champions of international law and of the rights of nations. Louis Napoleon has chosen to trample on international law, and to violate the first rights of independent nations by his conduct to Portugal. What England must do is to stand strictly neutral. If the Austrians, as is possible, provided they are not threatened by Russia in their rear, succeed in holding their own in Italy, we shall pity the Italians most sincerely, but we shall have no call to intervene. If the Austrians are driven out of Italy, then will be the time for England to come on the stage, and to insist, in conjunction with Prussia, that the war shall not be carried into Germany, and so that Italy shall be left to her own Princes and Governments according to her unfettered choice, and that she shall not merely change her masters and become the tool of France instead of the slave of Austria. We most heartily wish that the struggle between Austria and the Italians could be delayed until France is free. We dread the effect of Imperialism on the Italians after they have assumed a nominal independence. But we cannot disguise from ourselves that it is hard for desperate men to wait with the patience of a long-sighted policy. The struggle may come sooner than the best friends of Italy could wish. If it does come it will be the part of those friends to counteract the evil effects of this precipitation to the utmost of their power.

From the Observer (Whig.)

We see no good reason for England to interfere, though we very much fear she would be dragged into it somehow or other out of the watching position which is so sensibly assigned to her in the event of a merely continental war. We cordially agree in this sentiment, although we are as far as possible from the recreant and craven policy that commands peace at any price, even at the cost of dishonor. Such a policy is as dangerous as it would be disgraceful. Although we agree that England should should be slow of entering into such a quarrel, we have as fears that she would comport herself nobly, once being in. But she can well afford to be calm, though not indifferent, until or unless her own interests or the cause of freedom be menaced nearly, or that some aggrandizement should be established dangerous to the general safety. Of all things she is not commissioned to fight on the side of the tyrants of Lombardy, of Naples, or of Rome. There should be no mistake about this, first or last. Her sword will never be unsheathed on that side, neither need it be rashly cast into the scale on the other. But if the aid of her wise and benevolent counsels be required, we trust they will be found, as before, on the side of the weak and the oppressed, and that all her great and undoubted influence will be cordially exercised in favor of moderate and well-balanced freedom and of enlightened and liberal rule.

From the Tablet (Catholic)

If the Emperor of the French really "regrets," as he himself declares, that "the relations between the Governments of Austria and France are not so good as they were," why does not he mend them? The words of His Imperial Majesty," says the *Univers*, "will cause regret in all who see in the alliance between France and Austria a pledge of European peace, and a barrier against revolutionary undertakings." But why should His Imperial Majesty employ such words, or entertain such sentiments as they express? What has Austria done, or what is Austria doing, that should cause this menacing announcement? There is no Government in Europe more entitled to the admiration and sympathy of all wise and good men than this very Austrian Government, which, under the youthful and exemplary Emperor, has set an example to the world of protecting and assisting the good, and resisting and repressing the bad. Under the Emperor of Austria, the Catholic Church has been set free in his dominions. If the Emperor of the French is unwilling, from fear of new Orsini plots, to remain exposed to the dagger of the assassin, or the hand-grenades of the conspirator, and, therefore, wishes to discontinue his protection of the Holy See, and chooses to abandon the glorious post which the eloquence of Montalembert persuaded the French Republic to undertake, let him retire from Rome. No one will be entitled to complain; but let him not make the desertion of the Holy See by Austria a condition of his policy; let him not insist on making his own prudence, or his own timidity, the measure of the steadfastness or the devotion of the knightly heir of Hapsburg. The new year has opened gloomily, and revolutionists and desperadoes, stock-jobbers and gamblers in the funds, kindle with ill-omened agitemrat, and flatter themselves at the prospect before them. We hope and believe that they will be disappointed.

France and Austria.

From La Presse.

The words addressed by the Emperor to M. de Hubner, which have caused so much excitement in Europe, have really done nothing more than give conspicuous expression to a discord which has been growing up ever since the Congress of Paris, and which was visible in germ at that time.

This discord refers to several points. The majority of the Congress wished for the free navigation of the Danube, and had decreed it as a principle. Austria did not formally object, but she hastened to conclude a private treaty with the riparian States which practically annulled the principle that had been proclaimed, and which she undertook to make paramount to the sovereign will of the Congress.

Peace, in perfect harmony with England, Russia, Prussia and Piedmont, insisted upon the union of the Danubian Principalities, and the establishment of a really independent State under the nominal sovereignty of the Porte, which might put an end to the chronic anarchy that desolates those fertile countries. Austria was grievously opposed to this settlement. She worked upon the timidity of the Porte, and profited by upon the cupidity of the Turkish officials, which delights in the liberality of candidates for the office of Hospodar. She availed herself of the dissatisfaction felt by some English statesmen at the premature termination of the Crimean war. And, in the meanwhile, her writers set forth a theory, learned, of course, after the German fashion, and beat to prove that the Principalities belong of right to Austria.

Whilst these theorists were scribbling, Austrian men of deeds were acting. The elections through which the Roumain people were to have spoken their wishes to Europe, were so shamefully perverted by the violence of the Caimacan Vogoride, the devoted friend of Austria, that they had to be annulled and begun all over again.

And now, that France through her love of peace has consented to renounce the immediate union of the Principalities, and to be satisfied with the assertion of the principle in the Roumain Constitution, Austria, openly revolting against the decision of the Congress which granted her only an incomplete victory, is prosecuting her intrigues in Moldo-Wallachia; and has even dared to refuse the *visa* of her Consuls to passports signed by the new officiel and recognized authorities of the "United Provinces."

Italy, too, had occupied the attention of the Congress; and with the reserve appropriate to the character of that important assembly, it had been publicly established that Italy was in a situation threatening to the peace of Europe; that the will of the people demanded reforms which the Government refused, and that the discussion between the governors and the governed was full of menaces and anxiety for the future. In Lomberdo-Venetia, Italians by heart and race submit with an ever-increasing repugnance to the Austrian yoke. There is another power, too, in the Peninsula, over which the influence of the Cabinet of Vienna is exercised in a not less prejudicial manner. We mean the Court of Rome.

The Pope has long been governing his people in a way which proves that his "Kingdom is not of this world." The finances, the administration, the Courts of law, public education, are all carried on in a narrow and pitiful spirit, which subordinates civil and political interests to religious interests, well or ill understood. The result of all this is, that the Papal Government has become a living impossibility. Since 1831 European diplomacy, including the diplomacy of Austria, has been lavishing counsels on this subject, to which no heed has been paid. In 1848 Pius IX., who had dragged all Italy into revolution by putting himself at the head of the Italian crusade, forgot that he was a sovereign to remember that he was a Pope. From that day Rome has had no sovereign. The Pope has no independent life of his own as a ruler; he has become the mere instrument of those whose protection prolongs his artificial existence.

In interposing against the Roman Republic, in taking upon herself the heaviest portion of the work, in replacing him upon the throne, in lending him the gratuitous aid of her soldiers, France had reason to expect that her voice and her advice would be listened to. But moral affinities are stronger than past services. Austria, which has done nothing for the Pope, is the only power whose influence he acknowledges. France has lost her position gratuitously lending her armies. Austria, which insists on payment for her occupation, and which every year draws from an exhausted country eight millions for that purpose, alone inspires friendship and confidence. And this is justice. While, in fact, revolutionary France admits the liberty of instruction, Austria signs a concordat with Rome which places the surveillance of education, and even the censorship of books in the hands of the clergy. Thus Rome may accept the aid of France, but her heart is with Austria. Austria, the friend, sustains her in her resistance to urgent reforms, and not only becomes an obstacle to the relief which the Roman people might have looked for, but by affording a starting point for the senseless illusions of retrogression, acts, through the high dignitaries of the Romish clergy, upon the intelligence of all catholicism. Is it to be believed that if the Pope had ceased to reckon the help which Austria, as an Italian Power, gives or can give him, he would have sanctioned in his States such a scandal as the Mortara affair? Is it to be believed that he would tolerate, that he would encourage in France, such an exaggerated policy of restoration as that of which the *Univers* is the organ, and which at a given day would be capable of disseminating over our country, and especially over the clergy, the most frightful evils?

The *Univers* is perfectly consistent. All its foreign policy turns upon the idea, happily impossible, of an alliance between France and Austria. Such an alliance is absurd, since France would thereby abandon the spirit of '89, which is her very life, and because, in allying herself with Austria, which rules the Pope, France, a spiritual vassal of the Pope, for a portion of her population, would only take a subservient rank. But the idea of the *Univers* is curious, as an indication of the logical development of the positions. The *Univers*, in showing what it expects, demonstrates to us what we should avoid.

The causes of difference between France and Austria, it is easy to see, are numerous and profound. They belong not to transitory accident, but to contrary and enduring tendencies. Austria, indeed, since the peace of Paris, has succeeded Russia as chief of the retrograde party in Europe. By the construction of her railways, by her treaties of commerce—above all, by the emancipation of her peasantry, Russia has entered into the orbit of European civilization. At the same time she has been extending her action even in the extreme East, and entering more and more upon the real duty assigned to her in the nature of things—that of receiving light from Europe to disseminate it in Asia. During the same time, Austria, by a sort of unfortunate affinity, has been making herself the intimate ally of Turkey and the Pope, the two most infirm Powers in the world, and counselling them, not for their benefit, but for her own. While France has been seeking to induce the two chiefs of Catholicism and Islamism to listen to the voice of moderation and the counsels of modern civilization, Austria has been struggling to maintain them in their prejudices, their blindness, and their retrocessive tendencies. It is, therefore, natural and inevitable that, in laboring for the emancipation of the Christians of the East and of the Latin race in Italy, France should meet Austria always in her way.

Now it must be understood that that natural opposition of views and tendencies is singularly aggravated by those events which seem to be in preparation in Italy. In less than ten years after the heroic but unfortunate attempt of 1848, the Italians, encouraged by the spectacle of the flourishing institutions of Piedmont, are again agitated, and are expressing, with an energy which no longer takes pains to conceal itself, their horror of the Austrian yoke. It must be remembered that if a movement were to take place in Lombardy, Piedmont would be invincibly drawn into it. Should then this event present itself, could France remain a simple spectator? For our part, we do not believe it. Not only do the sympathies of France, loudly manifested constitute a sort of engagement towards Italy, but it seems to us that in neglecting such an opportunity of emancipating forever a sister race to our own, and which has twice gloriously marked its footsteps in history, France would be false to her generous mission, and would suffer to escape the occasion to resolve, for her advantage and that of all Europe in common, many great questions of contemporary policy.

The *Moniteur* informed us yesterday that nothing in the diplomatic relations authorizes the fears to which the language of the Emperor had served as a pretext. But it must not be forgotten that, equally with diplomatic relations, there are events which from one moment to another may greatly modify the aspect of the position. We believe then that the wisest course under present circumstances is to look coolly in the face the gravest events that might present themselves. This is indeed what we mean next to do, and it may be that, as a result of such consideration, the risks which France would have to run have nothing in them, after all, to justify the excessive susceptibility of certain imaginations. Such a country as France must love Peace, of whose benefits she knows so well how to avail herself; but it is not necessary that she should beyond measure fear a war which would inspire, not the love of sterile glory nor the thirst of conquest, but the object of opening a way for the expansion of the principles of '89, and of running the European equilibrium upon bases more solid than those which the volcanic ebullitions of an oppressed people periodically give out every ten years.

The War Panic in Europe—The Speech of Victor Emmanuel.

From the London Times, Jan. 11.

This is a moment of suspense, when the words of Sovereigns are substantive events. The opening of the Sardinian Chambers has been expected with an anxiety in no respect warranted by the power or intrinsic importance of that kingdom. But we all hoped to read in the speech of the King of Sardinia some gloss upon the words of the Emperor of the French, and some indication of the policy to be pursued by France towards Austria. If Sardinia shows a determination to break the public peace it can only be in the conviction, more or less well founded, that France is prepared to protect her in her enterprise. Sardinia defying Austria would be as a pigmy provoking a giant. So insensate a policy is not to be attributed to any sane Government. However incautious, or even intemperate, the King may sometimes have appeared, there is strong evidence that he has, upon this occasion, only spoken so much as was permitted to him to speak. It is even currently reported that the draught of the document was carefully settled at Paris, and that the paper went back to Turin much modified in tone. We may take it that the speech just delivered by the King of Sardinia is a speech which has the approval of the Emperor of the French.

Regarding it in this light it is not so peaceful in its tone as the friends of tranquility might desire. It would be a temperate and moderate speech for the King who not long ago told his officers that they might prepare for active service in the Spring, but it is not reassuring if we are to read it in connexion with those words spoken on New Year's Day, and with the ambiguous explanation put forth in the *Moniteur*. "The political horizon is not clear," says the Sardinian Sovereign. In what quarter, then, broods the storm? What European Power threatens the independence of this King's subjects? Do the inhabitants of Lombardy seek to annex Piedmont in the interest of their Austrian masters? Or does the Army of Occupation at Milan cast eyes of covetousness upon Turin or Genoa? Whence comes the storm which Sardinia fears, or who holds that future which Sardinia "awaits with firmness?" The Power that is determined upon a quarrel need not look far out and sweep the horizon for indications of an enemy. If it were the wish of Sardinia only to hold her own, her small horizon is clear enough. But we are told that she looks not for a secure, but for a fortunate future. "Her policy is based on justice and love of its country's liberty." This should be a strictly defensive policy, unless the King of Sardinia interprets the word "country" in a sense different from that placed upon it by the treaties he professes to respect. If by the word "country" he means Italy, then, indeed, we understand what that policy must be which is based on a love of Italian liberty. Such a policy must be a policy of conquest. It is a policy which would rule all Italy from Turin. It is a policy which would make Milan, and Florence, and Naples, and even Rome herself, departmental cities, sending Deputies to a metropolis which is scarcely more Italian than Nice or Toulon. This might tend to the expansion of the liberty of Italy; it might mitigate the stringency of the Bourbon tyranny in Naples; it might infuse some energy into the polite burlesque of government that obtains in the States of the Church; it might, perhaps, improve, although this is rather doubtful, the present condition of Tuscany; but is it possible to compass?—is it a project so capable of realization as to be worth a general European war? is it possible that it could be realized by the agency of France and Russia; and, if it were realized, could it last? Would Austria endure it? Would Naples submit to it? Would Rome for a moment listen to it? It would rather recruce Italy to the state in which that peninsula was when Æneas landed on its shores. It would only produce a chaos out of which the existing elements should eventually make new combinations. We might consent to go back to the days of our boyhood, when, with our heads full of Livy and our hearts full of Horace, we remembered the glories of the Republic, and drank in the voluptuous literature of the early Empire. But the key-note of all that sentiment was Rome, not Turin. Eighteen hundred years is a long period, even in the history of Italy. Many other wave of different families of the great human kind have advanced, with more or less force, upon that interesting soil, and have, to a greater or to a less depth, covered the whole surface of what was once a nation—even as the *débris* of ages have buried the old Forum and have choked up Ostium. In Italy's best days her nationality was never pure. Since then great powers have risen and have fallen, and there are traditions, far more recent and more powerful than those of the Empire, which divide Venice from Genoa and Naples from Turin almost as distantly as Milan from Vienna. It is not enough to overcome the great improbability that France and Russia are heartily desirous to create a great constitutional Power; we must go further—we must believe that the fragments of races which never yet were united should now unite under a distant and scarcely recognized Italian Power; and that Rome should be content with a nationality under the rule of Transalpine Gaul. Every Englishman has sympathies with Italy. As the King of Sardinia says in the speech upon which we are now commenting, "Piedmont is great in the councils of Europe on account of the principles it represents and the sympathies it inspires;" but our sympathies must be a little under the control of our reason. England will never by act or counsel interfere to impede any effort that may be made towards the overthrow of the evil Government that now afflicts Italy; but we may and we must regret to see the general peace of Europa broken for projects which appear to savor only of ambition, and to tend only to strengthen despotism. We cannot see the end; but we can see enough to feel convinced that what the Emperors of France and Russia wish cannot be what we should wish.

"Let us," says the King of Sardinia "resolutely await the decrees of Providence." There is small philosophy in this. Resolutely or irresolutely, we must equally be governed by those decrees. Some small parson, when he advertises he is about to preach, is so condescending as to interpolate by the words "*Deo volente*" a license to Providence to interfere with the arrangement. We have always thought that this reservation would be very ridiculous if it were not rather impious. The question, however, is, not what Providence may decree, for that we cannot fathom, but what steps the King of Sardinia is about to take within the limits of his own human free will. We must, acting upon the assumption that he is a sane man, believe that he will do nothing except so far as he is supported by France; and we must further believe that France will not go beyond a menace, unless she is supported by Russia. But Russia is not impatient for war; she has at present internal troubles to distract her councils, and, whatever strength of hatred there may be in her recent grudge against Austria, it is scarcely sufficient to induce her to break up the absolute sovereignties of Europe into hostile powers, and to destroy their force by interaccine conflicts.

But, whatever may be the policy of France or the tendencies of Russia, or the ambition of Piedmont, our course of action is plain. We have only to look on and watch the result. In a period of profound peace, and at a time when armed force is irresistible, and is all arrayed under the command of absolute Sovereigns, any insurrection for merely popular objects is obviously absurd. He must be a very shallow dupe who can suppose that the great military powers are about to fight for the restoration of long-lost liberties and long-lost nationalities. There can be no reason that we should spend one coin or waste one life to support the Papedom, or to protect the throne of the King of Naples, or to continue the hard and unnatural rule of the Austrians in Lombardy. It is barely possible that any change in Italy can be for the worse. It is scarcely likely that any change produced by France and Russia can be for the better. This is not the help, nor are these the defenders, we have looked for. We live in days in which we are asked to believe in strange things, but it is too great a demand upon human credulity to ask our faith in a Tory Ministry shaping a Democratic Reform bill, and an alliance of despotic Sovereigns busy in building up a Constitutional Monarchy.

American Intrigues in San Domingo.

From the Paris Presse, Jan. 8.

The United States desire to rule in the Antilles. They crave possession of Cuba; they seek a footing upon the island of Hayti and the Dominican Government has hitherto favored their pretensions. It is therefore the interest of France, England and Spain, to place the entire island in the hands of the negroes, whose antipathy for the American Union, that foster-mother of Slavery, would supply the most reliable security.

Such is the opinion we have already enunciated in our issue of Jan. 4. The *Patrie* has another way of looking at the business, as it is perfectly entitled to; but it has tried to sustain it by positive facts, and there it goes wrong. We proceed to show it:

"We are able to assert, in the most positive manner," says that journal, "that far from being disposed to enter into negotiations with the United States, the Dominican Government has repeatedly presented proofs to the contrary. Recognizing the importance of the magnificent bay of Samana, the United States offered the Dominican Government, through the instrumentality of General Cazneau, to pay it ten millions of francs for the right of establishing a coal and naval depôt at Samana. The offer was flatly refused."

The *Patrie* adds that the Government of Santana has not the slightest desire to cede to the United States any portion whatever of its soil.

This presentation of the question is but a protracted blunder, and it is easy to reëstablish the truth, which the *Patrie*, unconsciously, has so strangely altered.

In 1854, three American men-of-war, one of which was the sloop *Cyane*, on its return from the bombardment of Greytown, made their appearance in the harbor of San Domingo, which they presently left to go to the Bay of Samana, with the openly-avowed intention of establishing there a station for the American Navy, and of erecting a fort. While they were completing their reconnaissance of the bay, General Cazneau, provided with plenary power from the American Government, entered into negotiations with Santana, President of the Dominican Republic, and scattered money about him with a lavish hand. He was commissioned to conclude a treaty with the Dominican Government that should secure to the United States an important position on the Bay of Samana, or, in other words, the possession of that bay, so admirably adapted for a centre of American operations against Cuba, Porto Rico, and the rest of the Antilles. Santana entered readily into his views, concluded the treaty, affixed his signature, and submitted it for ratification to the Dominican Congress.

M. Maxime Reybaud, our Consul at Porte-au-Prince, an energetic and intelligent man, sat out upon receiving this news, and arriving at San Domingo, succeeded in influencing the members of Congress to refuse the desired ratification. He warned them, as M. Paul Dhormoys well says in his new work upon Hayti, that if the treaty were accepted, the Republic would have to defend itself single-handed against an invasion of Soulouque; and care was also taken to show them that the plenipotentiary of the Union had omitted to pay them with the same argument which had secured the friendship of the President and the Ministers. Mr. Cazneau thereupon returned to the United States.

Santana was still hopeful of giving satisfaction to American interests. He obtained from Congress a cession of the island of Saona, situated on the South-west Coast, upon the present of establishing there a vast enterprise upon his own private account. He desired in fact to give to the United States this important point of the Coast, and accordingly he made it over immediately to an American Company, of which Mr. Cazneau was the head. At the same time he concluded with Mr. Elliot, Commercial Agent of the United States at San Domingo, a treaty of commerce and friendship, which was sanctioned by the Dominican Congress. Cazneau soon returned with a numerous company to take possession of Saona. Congress discovered that it had been imposed upon, and a lively dissatisfaction arose against Santana, who, in view of the hostile attitude of the population, judged it prudent to withdraw from power, which was forthwith intrusted to Baez, recalled from exile.

We have thus stated the facts upon which our opinion rests. They are derived from the most authentic sources. The Dominican Republic has again fallen into the greedy hands of Santana, devoted as he is, heart and soul to American views, and are we not justified in anticipating a new bargain between him and the Government at Washington.

This apprehension will appear still more reasonable, when we remember that the insurrection of the past year, directed against Santana and Valverde, has been openly favored by the United States, who have supplied the insurgents with the arms and munitions of which they have had need. M. Maxime Reybaud has taken the same view of the question with ourselves. He no longer represents France in Hayti; but being at St. Thomas at the moment Santana became the arbiter of the destinies of the Dominican Republic, he hastened at once to San Domingo to induce the people and Santana himself to submit to the Emperor Soulouque. Thus, M. Reybaud, throughout his long mission at Port-au-Prince, the defeader, against all comers, of Dominican independence. The fear we have alluded to could alone have suggested to M. Reybaud so grave a change of policy.

We may add, that the finances of the Dominican Republic are entirely ruined; that the paper money of the Republic has, so to speak, no other value than that of the mere paper: that anything like a foreign loan is out of the question. Santana must forthwith find himself face to face with fearful embarrassments and inextricable difficulties. In such circumstances will he not be led naturally to negotiate a new treaty with the United States, which shall have the effect of momentarily filling his exhausted treasury?

If the *Patrie* needs any farther arguments we may also add, that according to correspondence received by the last mail from the Antilles, Gen. Cazneau, as soon as the news of the restoration of Santana was received in the United States, proceeded at once to San Domingo. Is not the presence of Cazneau at San Domingo sufficiently suggestive?

The Nicaragua Canal—Progress of M. Belly's Project.

The Paris correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge* writes:

"You may have observed that the public has been much interested for some days past in the various combinations to which the efflux of the Nicaragua Canal has given rise. It is well known that in the outset the exclusively French initiative of the enterprise excited the susceptibility of the North Americans, who spread abroad, on the part of the Canal Company, restrictive measures to the profit of European interests, and to the detriment of the merchant marine of the Union. But a reaction in favor of the operation seems to have taken place in the American mind ever since the merchants of the Union have become assured that the organic Committee have decided to admit the financial resources of England, France and the United States on the footing of equality, and that the principal traders and shipping merchants of New-York will figure by equal right in the Council of administration.

The Organic Committee, by placing the canal beneath the patronage of France, England, and the United States, and by enlisting in its administration the scientific, political and financial notorieties of Europe and America, will attempt to

the passing scene, stood a lady known to me in for mer days as the bewitching BELL CAGE; but a mutual friend had to make me acquainted with the present Baroness VAN LIMBURG. Not as gay as in the olden time, when we frolicked together through many a golden Summer, but more sedate, more tranquil, and perhaps more attractive than ever in the repose and tempered gayety of her always exquisite expression. The softest, yet most observing eyes in the scene, and one of the most delicate naimes.

In froot of a large mirror, and sometimes throwing pardonable glances through half-shut eyes towarde that ceaseless fletterer, the beantiful Mrs. DUNCAN, of Natchez, gave aodience to her nnmerous admirers. A belle of world-wide celebrity for many years, her altar is already decorsted by abler and perhaps more appreciative hande.

In the midst of a crowd of notables, and capitvating all by her many graces of featnre, wit, person and Parisian toilet, is Mrs. OSCAR COLES, of New-York, the latest, and one of the brightest acquisitions to the society of the Capital. With features delicately pure and classic, her vivacity and conversation eupport the position to which her beanty is entitled.

A perfect picture of diamonds, amiahility, good health, good humor, and good dressing, the fair and frank Mrs. HOOVER moves merrily round, and the smiles in her dimpled cheeke seem contagioue as a clergyman's yawn while the choristers are singing.

To Mrs. Governor BROWN allusion was made in a preceding letter, and therefore lees need be said in this. For the pleasantest memente of his visit full meny a stranger is indebted to her genial tastes and graceful hopitality. Courteous, warm-hearted, and with no other pride than a proper one in her husband's success, ehe is a model of the domestic virtues and attractions in a city where such models are needed.

Mrs. BARRY HAYS, of Philadelphia, wore a very exquisite costume, and looked gentle enough for a novice about taking leave of an unworthy world, but restrained by too many tender sympathies with the pain her absence would create.

Mrs. BANS, of Louieiana, produced a decided eensation. Young, and a widow, very comely, and above the medium height, the reputation of her immense wealth—variously etated as between fifty and ninety thousand dollars a year—might be reckoned by an admirer one of her least attractions. The lady's maiden name, I am given to nnderstand, was BATE, so the pun is too obvious for mention, though it might be a base-relief to the smooth dnilness of this letter, as her fortune most assuredly would be to any poor, suffering bachelor.

Mrs. Senator CRITTENDEN looked uncommonly well, and is in sdmirsble preservation. Her toilette combined simplicity with splendor, and her gracious manners would well fit her even for a more exalted station.

Mrs. Senator THOMPSON, in white with borders of pink roses meandering down her costly dress, appeared to excellent advsntage; as also did Mrs. Senator TOOMBS, a dark-eyed, pleasant looking matron, witb a capital attitude and aptitude for sitting serenely on a sofa.

On the ottoman, witb Lady NAPIER, and in conversation too often intruded npon by male human bores, sat Mrs. HORACE F. CLARK, the wife of your rebellious and successfully rebellious Congressman. Of very fragile and yet commanding figure, the delicate and happy face gave no indication that exclueion from the White Houee had yet preyed seriously upon her health or temper. The daughter of the steamboat commodore looks with confidence to the jusiice of the future.

Lady NAPIER, nnhsppily, seemed ill at ense—perhaps at the tbought of so many deer ties abont to be dissolved forever. She is extremely beautiful, in more judgments than mine; and her high, calm, Normen isce, prond figure, dark eyes, sweet patient dignity end resignation, might bave claims on any but the dullest beait to continual respect and admiration. All bright thiogs of the earth aod all glories of the sea, all health in the breezes and a future full of nncloaded sunshine to this lady, whose approaching departure we are endeavoring to regard nnder the light that a higher and bolier power is ordering all things for the best.

Of the young, nnmarried belles in the assemblage I find myself strangely tempted to discourse; but this letter bas grown fearfully eince I commenced it, and my spirits are not so good as on sitting down a couple of hours since in easy dressing-gown and slippers.

Of the supper and its accompaniments of course nothing need be said. All banquets are much the same here, sumptuous, prodigal, and crowded—with a cohort of vigorous young dancing men on sentry round the tables, and nothing to be obtained for those outside thet lioc, except by elbowing or bribery. I was too pleasantly engaged below to do more than get some lees for a lady under my immediate charge; but while up steirs it was my agreeable misfortune to empty two plates of stewed oysters down the necks of two young dancing men who compelled me to lean over them. When coming away, it may be added, I saw both gentlemen kneeling piously down on the lobby of the hat-room, with two colored boys fishing with forks down their backs for the missing aod pouiticing bivalves.

And now enough, and somewhat too much of this rigmarole. In another letter and describing some other grand gathering. I will sketch in a few social portraits of our distinguished men, taken hap-hazard as they turn up in drawing-rooms, and not colored by the hnes of public reputation. There will doubtless be rougher drawings and much bolder features in snch a gallery, and the camel's-hair pencil of these miniatures must be exchanged for good hogs-bristlee and derk paint pots, when living men are to be sketched in faithfully upon the national canvase. Use the scissors again at your discretion; bnt spare the picture of the present Baroness VAN LIMBURG, ronghly outlined though it be, hy your obedient NOBODY.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Luigi Gallerati vs. *John Orser.*—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict.

James B. Kirker, 4c. vs. *Patrick O'Shea.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. *The Mayor, 4c. of New-York.*—New trial granted; costs to abide event.

Pierre F. Renaud, 4c. vs. *Wm. G. Fuller.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joel N. Haye vs. *John S. Hyer.*—Exceptions overruled. Report confirmed, and judgment accordingly.

Edward A. Doolittle vs. *Jonathan Gilbert.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Cooke vs. *George W. Beale.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

John Kemena vs. *John J. Werner.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

NOTICE.—Ordered by the Court, that the Trial Term of this Court, appointed to be held and to commence on the first Monday of January, 1859, and now being held, be and the same is hereby extended until and including the first Saturday of February, 1859.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson:

Hannah Hoyo vs. *John T. Boyd.*—Motion to vacate order for examination judgment debtor denied, without costs. See opinion with Clerk.

Francis P. Lawrence vs. *Chas. L. Cornish et al.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied with $7 costs.

William J. Barnes vs. *Edward Roberts.*—Motion for new trial denied with $7 costs, but without prejudice to its renewal in the case when settled, and the same or other or additional affidavits. See opinion with Clerk.

Smith and Boynton vs. *Hall.*—Case settled. Papers with Clerk.

Before Justice Hoffman:

Ferris Palmer vs. *Louisa Palmer.*—I cannot regard the affidavits tending to show the wife's criminality in this motion, but, under his positive oath of inability and poverty, no order can be made. If the defendant will take a reference to inquire into his circumstances, she can have one.

Electra A. Coon vs. *Alexander Duncan, Roxanna H. Kassam and John L. Coon.*—The motion for an injunction is denied, and the interim order for injunction is discharged, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS,

Before Justice Sutherland.

N. Denton Wilkin, Assignee, and Nehemiah Denton vs. *Louisa A. Denton.*—These were motions to set aside two orders—one, an order substituting J. Henry Peters as attorney in the place of Cram & Fowler, the former attorneys; the other an order dismissing the case, and taking from the files, by leave of the Court, the original complaint, at the instance of Nehemiah Denton, one of the plaintiffs.

Nehemiah Denton, the plaintiff, is a deaf mute, and husband of Louisa A. Denton. She is also a deaf mute. The father and grandfatoer of Nehemiah Denton left him quite a large property, in the management of which his wife's relatives assumed considerable share. This suit is one of six suits which were brought to set aside various dealings aod transactions in respect to the property of Denton, on toe ground of frauds committed and undue influence exerted ny the relatives of his wife. The complaint in the present suit, after averring that the plaintiff Nehemiah Denton is a deaf mute, who inherited from his father and received by the will of his grandfather, a personal estate amounting to nearly $180,000, &c., &c., alleges that in the year 1853 he purchased a valuable county seat near Geneva, N. Y., and the deed of conveyance was made directly to his wife the defendant, which was alloged to have been done without her husband's consent, and with intent to defraud him. It is further averred that this residence was extensively furnished by Nehemiah Denton, who subsequently conveyed the furniture to a brother of his wife by his undoe influence; and which was by the brother conveyed to the wife of said Nehemiah Denton. There are other and collateral charges of fraud against the brothers and relatives of the wife of Nehemiah Denton, charging them with improperly obtaining large eoms from him with intent to defraud. These charges are also embraced in the other five suits pending against them.

In opposition to the motion it is set up that the six suits in question, is cinding the present, were commenced by N. Denton Wilkins fraudulently, and without the knowledge of Nehemiah Denton as to the character of the papers he was signing when he signed the complaints, and that it is the whole object of the proceedings on the part of N. Denton Wilkins to defraud his co-plaintiff and the defendant, and their children out of the property mentioned.

The case was argued a day or two since. The reports published in some of the other papers on Saturday are not correct, the facts involved in the six different suits having been confused. Decision reserved.

Crane & Fowler for plaintiffs; J. V. Loomis for defendants.

TRIAL TERM—Jan. 29.

Nesmith vs. *The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.*—Mr. Cutting this morning continued his address to the Jury, from the point at which he closed on the adjournment of the Court yesterday. He said that he had not had time to systematize his thonghts as fully as the importance of the case demanded; and if he had done so it would have taken him two or three days to present his impressions of the case fully, instead of the two hours to which he purposed to confine himself. He then proceeded to review the testimony of Robert Blume. [Blume, it will be remembered, is the witness who testified to Achorn's proposing to him to burn the vessel—a proposal which he did not accept.] The counsel commented on the statements made by Blame, and by other witnesses called to corroborate him, exposing inconsistencies and errors in their testimony, and urging that they were not worthy of credit. In respect to Blume's motive, he argued that his testimony was evidently dictated by his malice. He was discharged from employment by the Achorne on the 30th of December preceding the fire. The reason of the discharge was that he was seen leaning over the side of the vessel with a knife, about to cut a rope by which some of his fellow workmen were sustained against the side of the vessel. The $3 which Achorn paid Blume was not given as "blackmail." Did Blume ever lay blackmail upon Mr. Achorn? The only evidence that he ever did was that he told Mr. Achorn that he had no money, and asked him to see that his family did not want while he (Blume) wee away; and that Mr. Achorn pulled out a three-dollar bill and gave it to him. But this was easily explained by the fact that Blume had paid or said he had paid that sum on account of the vessel. It was true, probably, that Blume had designed to extort money from Mr. Acborn's feare. This story of Achorn's proposal to him to burn the vessel was circulated through the village by the Grants and by Blume, in pursuance of a project of getting money from Mr. Achorn. But they failed in this, and finding that they could not succeed, Mr. Achorn having told Blume that "if he did not put a stop to the rumors in circulation he should be looking through iron bars," Blume goes to Boston and relates such a story to the Insurance Companies that he succeede in obtaining from them $15, with promise of more. He returned to Boston again, leaving word at the offices that he was going to California, and that if he was to do them any good he must do it quickly. This was Blume's plan to make money out of Mr. Achorn, and, failing that, ont of the Insurance Companies.

The counsel proceeded to comment on the testimony of Watson [the witness who testified that he sei the vessel on fire by instigation of Mr. Acborn.] The underwriters, he said, placed before the jury the testimony of Watson as the basis of their case. They would admit that unless the jory would believe his testimony the defence must fail. Now, it was to be remarked that Watson was not a credible witness, and his testimony ought not to prejudice an innocent injured man. He admits that he has been guilty of perjury on one side or the other. Such a witness ought not to be believed. How would any one of the jury feel to be brougot into Court on a charge of the character, and find the word of each a man as Watson preferred to hie own? Why also, was he not produced in person before the jury? Did they not believe that if the other side had thought him a safe witness they would have produced him in person? The reason was, his appearance would have prejudiced him and the cause. He had made an affidavit and afterwards a deposition, stating that this fire was the result of accident. After this he changed ground and swore that he was hired to burn the ship.

The counsel next proceeded to discuss the question where Mr. Achorn was on the night of Jan. 2, contending that it was not to be credited that he was at Round Pond, as sworn to by Watson and others.

After Mr. Cutting's address, of which the above is but a brief sketch, Judge Pierrepont charged the jury.

He said that the case was *full of perjury.* The object was *to plunder* on the one side or to *defame* upon the other. Witnesses had uttered wicked, willful, perjured oaths. The case had been a shocking spectacle. But the Jury were now near the close of their labors. The question for them to determine was, Was the ship burned at the inetigation of Achorn? Their verdict must show the truth. It was for them to detect the false evidence from the true. He (the Judge) did not believe it possible to sustain a *false* cause by *false* evidence. He had sometimes known a just cause to be won by false evidence; and it was not uncommon for a bad cause to succeed through true evidence; but if the cause and the evidence were both false, it would always be practicable to detect the imposition.

Every truth is linked in perfect harmony with all other truths, and the moment this chain is broken or interrupted confusion follows. For fifteen days false testimony has been thrown into this case, and we are now to discover the false from the true. Obstacles vanish as we near them. Crime, by a wonderful providence, detects itself. Lie, perhaps, follows lie, until myriads of serpent lies, hissing, in the criminal's face, compel him to confess. We know that men do not burn property without a motive. Honest men may be mistaken in dates and times. Human intellect colors human testimony. These facts apply to this case. The ship was burned either by accident or design. She lay two miles from shore. No spark could reach her thence. If she had been set on fire it must have come from the shore. Her keeper, Breed, is conceded to be honest; he says that he and Watson were left in charge of the ship—Watson was forward, he aft. He heard a *footstep overhead*, soon followed by a crackling. He arose and discovered smothered smoke in the galley; this he extinguished, and then carefully examined her and sat down to watch. The Judge went more fully into the testimony of this witness, and informed the Jory that if they believed this statement they must believe that it was not accident which fired the vessel. He did not attach so much importance to the testimony of Aenorn himself, nor did he think that they (the Jury) were much influenced by it.

As to the testimony of Blume, although a roving sailor, not worthy, perhaps, of as much credit as if he had been well known to the jury, still he gave a circumstantial and clear account of almost innumerable occurrences, and was sustained by many other witnesses.

But had Mr. Achorn a motive? So far as to recovering the insurance, which was more than the real value of the ship, it *was* to his interest.

Mr. Achorn had been put upon the stand. Our former law would have forbid this. He did not deem the evidence of Mr. Achorn of such vast importance. Taking the other testimony indspendently of this, if they believed either that he had or that he had not anything to do with the instigation of the fire, his own natural denial would have very little weight. They must attend, also, to the gift of the three dollars and the promise to take care of Blume's wife. Watson was asked when did Mr. Achorn arrange with him to burn the ship, and he relates his going to the ball and the stopping at Burns' house. Mr. Achorn was there or he was not. It is easy to determine this, for, by a rule of law, if a large number of credible witnesses swear to any circumstance, and are unimpeached, they were to be believed. Did the Jury believe these witnesses, or were they to be discredited? A large number said he was there and at the Burns House. It was charged on both sides that interest swayed the testimony of witnesses npon the other, and the Jury were to consider in what condition in life the witnesses stood. There was one circumstance which had not been explained. About the 1st of December these policies were renewed for just one month, expiring on Jan. 3. At the time of the fire, the ship was still unfinished, the carpenters had not left her; no marine policies had been taken out; the ship was, to all appearance, in as great danger as she had ever been, and yet no applications had been made to renew these policies. This was a circumstance which deserved consideration.

The Jury had not agreed when our reporter left.

Recent Cases.

CHANGE OF PLACE OF TRIAL.

New-Jersey Zinc Company vs. *Amos Blood et al.*—(Supreme Court—Special Term.)—This was a motion on behalf of defendant, Blood, to change the place of trial from New-York to St. Lawrence County, on the ground that as plaintiffs were a New-Jersey aorporation, and defendants resided in St. Lawrence County, the latter were entitled to have the cause tried in that county. The plaintiffs made a counter motion to retain the place of trial in New-York, on the gronnd of convenience of witnesses, (swearing to witnesses resident in Philadelphia, who could be got to attend in New-York, but could not in St. Lawrence,) and on the gronnd that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in St. Lawrence.

The action was brought against the defendants as officers and Directors of the United States Insurance Company. The plaintiffs sought to hold the defendants individually liable for the amonnt of a policy issued by the Company to the plaintiffs, of Philadelphia, on the ground of frands in the organization of the Company.

Some time previous a motion had been made on behalf of another defendant, for a change of place of trial, which motion was denied. All the defendants, however, consented to the present motion. A demand had been duly served. Other facts are stated in the opinion.

Cummings, Alexander & Green for plaintiff; Daniel Clark Briggs, Esq., for defendants.

SUTHERLAND, J., (after stating the facts.)—It is clear that the defendants' motion to change the place of trial to St. Lawrence County must be granted. It is their right, *prima facie*, to have the action tried in St. Lawrence County, that being the County in which they reside, and the plaintiff being a non-resident. Code, §125.)

But being the defendants' right in the first instance to have the place of trial changed from the County of New-York to the County of St. Lawrence, subject to the power of the Court to retain the County of New-York as the place of trial, or to change the place of trial from St. Lawrence to New-York for sufficient reasons; the question then is, has the plaintiff shown such reasons? The plaintiffs' papers show five witnesses residing in Philadelphia; the defendant shows some fifteen witnesses residing in St. Lawrence and two in Jefferson County adjoining. The plaintiffs' witnesses residing out of the State can be examined by commission, and could not be compelled to attend the trial even if in New-York. If there was doubt as to the materiality of the defendants' witnesses, the convenience of the plaintiffs' Philadelphia witnesses would not be a sufficient reason for retaining New-York as the place of trial.

Nor do I think the plaintiff shows that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in St. Lawrence County. There are thirteen defendants, several of them members of the Bar of St. Lawrence County, and one of them a Justice of the Supreme Court of that Judicial District, and a resident of St. Lawrence County; and the Insurance Company was organized on the mutual plan, the members of it being mostly residents of St. Lawrence County. For these alleged reasons, the plaintiff alleges that the trial will produce an excitement in St. Lawreace County, and that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had there. It would, I think, be a most extraordinary presumption from these allegations, that a fair and impartial judge and jury could not be found to try this cause in St. Lawrence County, without any attempt to get such trial in that county. Conceding the popular excitement as to the subject matter of the action in that county, that would not be sufficient ground for denying the defendants' motion, or for granting the plaintiffs. (The People *ex.* Wright, 5 How., Pr. R., 82, and cases there cited.)

The defendants' motion to change the place of trial to St. Lawrence County should not be prejudiced by the motion made last Winter on behalf of the defendants, Lillie and Crary. The defendant (Blood) who makes this motion, had not then been served with process, and was in no way a party to the motion. When that motion was made, it appeared that only three of the defendants had been served, and that no notice had been served or demand to change the place of trial made by William B. Goodrich, one of the defendants served who had answered.

The motion of the defendant, Blood, to change the place of trial from New-York to St. Lawrence County must be granted, and the motion of the plaintiff to change the place of trial from St. Lawrence County to New-York must be denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

INSOLVENT'S DISCHARGE.

Strauss vs. *Weineberg.*—(Superior Court, Special Term.)—The plaintiff recovered a judgment against defendant, on which (having been arrested in the action) the defendant was imprisoned on execution. Afterwards defendant received a discharge under the two-thirds act. He now moved, upon that discharge, to be discharged from imprisonment.

The plaintiff asked a postponement to give him time to procure and put in counter affidavits.

Slosson J.—The defendant is entitled to his discharge from imprisonment. The Court will not try the validity of the discharge under the insolvent act on affidavits. The plaintiff must resort to his remedy on the judgment. (9 J. R., 259; 9 Wend., 431.) Order accordingly. No costs.

Mr. McCune for the motion. Mr. Smith opposed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes; 2,224 bbls. and 217 bags Flour; 260 bushels Wheat; 1,144 bushels Barley; 906 bushels Malt; 993 pkgs. Provisions; 655 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $5 02½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,962 bbls., including 1,349 bbls. Pots, and 613 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in good request at buoyant prices. Sales 75 bags Java at 14¾c.; 310 bags Laguayra, part at 11¾c.; 650 bags Rio at 11¾c.@11¾c.; 2,619 bags St. Domingo, ℔ bark *Ariel*, chiefly for export, at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 1,000 bales at slightly reduced prices, including middling Upland at 12c.; do. New-Orleans at 12¾c. ℔ lb.; and other grades in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits rather less firmness for low grades of State and Western Flour, though prices of really desirable lots are essentially unaltered. The demand from the home trade is restricted. Sales have been reported of 11,500 bbls., including 3,500 bbls. unsound State at $4 10, and 3,000 bbls. common superfine State at $5 25 ℔ bbl. Most holders refuse to make any important concessions to buyers.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl.	$4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State	5 25@ 5 45
Extra State	5 80@ 6 05
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues in light supply and limited request, at $6 15@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Southern is in good demand at, however, less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 75@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is also quiet at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Purchases of the latter are quoted at $19 50@$19 75 each. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37½@$2 62½ ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. Parties disagree about prices. Holders ask very full rates. Hence, business is restricted. Sales have been reported of 9,250 bushels, including fair to good white Michigan at $1 48@$1 50; good red Western (Winter) at $1 40; Canada Club at $1 28; and the small lot of new white Wheat, of very choice quality, from Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., (referred to a few days since.) at $1 85 ℔ bushel, from the Railroad Depot in Twelfth-street. Corn is quite dull. Holders of large lots of old mixed Western are not offering their supplies at present; some parcels are available, however, at 86½.@88c. ℔ bushel, yet purchasers evince no disposition to pay over 85c @86c. for sound. No important sales have been reported. New Corn is not much inquired for, either. Small lots of new yellow have been sold at 60c. for Jersey, from the dock, and 82c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. A jobbing business has been transacted in Jersey Rye, at 85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is stiffly held. Sales have been made of 3,000 bushels common State, afloat, at 60c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada at 62c.@64c.; Western, at 61c.@63c.; State, at 56c. @59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c @51c. ℔ bushel.

HEMP—Manila is in demand at 6½c. ℔ lb., 8 months' credit. Others kinds are quiet.

HIDES—The demand is fair, and as the stock is light prices continue firm. Upper leather Hides are very scarce and prices tending upward. Domestic salted Hides are firm, and prices on country slaughters a shade higher. Sales 68 000 Dry Bahia, 22½c 6 months; 5,000 Buenos Ayres, 27c.16 months; 1 000 Salted California, 12c@12¾c., 6 months.; 500 Country Slaughters, 10c. cash.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole this week has been good, the sales exceeding the receipts. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Sole—Hemlock.	Sole—Oak.
Receipts, sides	58 900	3,800
Sales, sides	65,400	3,600
Stock at the close, sides	59,100	7,400

MOLASSES—Sales 175 bbls. New-Orleans at 42c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 550 bbls in lots, at $18@$18 12½ for new Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for old Mess, and $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6½c. @6¾c., ℔ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@12¾c., here, ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at uniform ratee; sales, today, 300 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc.; Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 365 tcs. at $3 50@$4 25, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, mainly by speculators, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,200 hhds. Cuba, on speculation, on terms not ascertained; 206 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@8c.; 35 hhds. St. Domingo at 7¾c.; and 100 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—There was a brisk competition among buyers at the auction sale to-day, which resulted in the establishment of a further improvement in prices. Most of the catalogue was sold.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at 28½c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were light at old quotations. For Liverpool, there were taken 250 hhds. Resin, by steamer, at 2s. 9d.; and 200 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Sportsman*, for Buenos Ayres, ship *America*, for New Orleans, on private terms; a bark from Galveston to Havre, Cotton, 1¾c.; one from Galveston to Bordeaux, 1¾c.; back to Galveston on private terms, and thence to New York, Cotton, ⅝c.; a schooner, 200 tons, from Darien to Madeira or Canary Islands, Lumber, $15, and back from the coast of Africa, $1,000; a brig from Machias to north side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; one to south side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c., or all Molasses under deck, $3 50; a bark, 3,500 bbls. to Havana, $1,200; one 234 tons, from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to New-York, Mahogany and Cedar $10, Sugar 40c., and Honey $3 ℔ 110 gallons; a schooner, 175 tons, from Cienfuegoe to New-York, 37½c. and $3; one, 200 tons, from St. Jago, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar 40c., and Tobacco 50c., ℔ 100 lbs.; one, 100 tons, to Havana and back, $700; one from St. Mary's to Havana, $10; a brig from Jacksonville to Curacoa, $9 50; a bark, 300 tons, from Laguna to New York, Logwood, $6; two brige to Porto Rico and back, 40c. and $3.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No 54 EAST 13TH-ST.

New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATUROAY. Pnpils can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies, on Monday and Thursday from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. To commence on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in New-York,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in Brooklyn.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 west 14th-st., New-York, and No. 124 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES AND INSTRUMENTS.—WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway, have on hand probably the largest and most varied assortment of Stereoscopic Pictures now for sale in New-York, consisting of Elliott's, Goodman's and Sylvester's celebrated groups, viewed and colored, and very many others by other English and American artists. Also, views taken (without number) of the principal cities, monuments and remarkable places of the world, on paper and glass, plain and colored, by English, French and American artists. Together with Stereoscopic Instruments of every quality and price, from $1 to $25, at wholesale and retail.

GO AND SEE THE EXCELSIOR SHINGLE Machine in operation at No. 71 Cortlandt-st., sawing a shingle a second, by hand, of a superior quality, without the waste of shavings or sawdust; can be worked by power as well as by hand. Machines and rights for sale by SELLEY & OHLEM, No. 137 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
KNOWN AS
the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS,
MONDAY, Jan. 31, and during the week,
AN ENTERTAINMENT
of
UNRIVALLED SPLENDOR,
including the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ever brought together
IN ONE EXHIBITION,
either in the
UNITED STATES OR EUROPE.
THE OPENING PERFORMANCES
have been a
SERIES OF BRILLIANT TRIUMPHS.
A NEW programme for every night.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR MONDAY.
Fifth appearance of the
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
No more amusing exhibition can be found than this of the Comic Mules.
These, with
RICE'S TRAINED ANIMALS
his philosophical comments on the
FOLLIES OF THE DAY,
FASHIONABLE, POLITICAL, and PERSONAL.
make up
THE BUDGET OF RICE-ANA.
The management likewise wish to direct attention to the engagement of
Mr. WHITBY AND FAMILY,
with their
FAMOUS DANCING HORSES
and
WONDERFUL TRICK PONIES.
Full particulars of the performances of this talented family will be given in the bills.
First appearance of Madame AGNES, the nnrivalled magic wire performer.
First appearance of Mr. CHARLES RIVERS, the great scenic rider.
With these and several other
NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES,
and the whole force of Nixon & Co.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the wonderful LITTLE LUCY, the renowned
LENTON and SIEGRIST,
including the
FIRST ARTISTS OF THE DAY,
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS,
forming the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ever made in
ONE ENTERTAINMENT.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEES.
The first
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
will be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for
NINETY FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
thus proving it to be, without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by
LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
The performance at this Theatre is so arranged as to terminate
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA
THE VETERAN!
Mr. WALLACK as THE COLONEL.
This extraordinary and novel combination of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY WITH
POWERFUL DRAMATIC SITUATIONS AND
SPLENDID EFFECTS,
Has been repeated for two weeks to
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING.
THE TWO MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH,
Exciting an enthusiasm never before seen in this Theatre. The Drama will be repeated
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
To prevent disappointment, those who desire to see the VETERAN are respectfully urged to secure seats in advance, as applications to the box office are being made
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THRILLING EXCITEMENT!
THRILLING EXCITEMENT!
THRILLING EXCITEMENT!
THRILLING EXCITEMENT!
UNIQUE AND BRILLIANT!
UNIQUE AND BRILLIANT!
UNIQUE AND BRILLIANT!
UNIQUE AND BRILLIANT!
LAUGHTER AND TEARS!
LAUGHTER AND TEARS!
LAUGHTER AND TEARS!
LAUGHTER AND TEARS!
AFRICAN MELODIES, ETHIOPIAN DANCES,
AFRICAN MELODIES, ETHIOPIAN DANCES,
AFRICAN MELODIES, ETHIOPIAN DANCES,
AFRICAN MELODIES, ETHIOPIAN DANCES,
NEGRO COMEDY, FARCE and WIT!
NEGRO COMEDY, FARCE and WIT!
NEGRO COMEDY, FARCE and WIT!
NEGRO COMEDY, FARCE and WIT!
GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!!
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, EVERY EVENING at 7½,
THIS WEEK,
Monday, Jan. 31, to Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.
A varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and piquant character. New combinations of fun every day. New pieces introduced on almost every occasion.
SURPASSING ALL RIVALRY.
The EXQUISITE A

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK—MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at fifty cents a week; mailed, cash in advance, a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATER—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Niblo & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER—Linda—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Harold Hawk—Rival Clowns.

BOWERY THEATER—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Gisippus—Cataract of the Ganges.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Wren Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mail steamship *Arago*, from Southampton Jan. 12, arrived here on Saturday morning. Her intelligence has been partially superseded by the telegraphic dispatch from the *Arabia*, at Halifax, bringing an outline of news to Jan. 15. We furnish, however, many particulars of unusual interest, together with the letters of our European Correspondents.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, a full telegraphic summary of whose advices we published on Saturday morning, arrived at Boston yesterday. The mails were forwarded by the New-Haven Railroad last night, and will reach this City this morning.

A letter from Puerto Plata, dated Jan. 3, appears in the Washington *States*. The Dominicans, the writer says, regard the martial movements in Hayti, resulting from the insurrection of Geffrard, as directed against San Domingo. They appear to be unapprised of the existence of the revolt. The negroes, they suppose, are about to execute their repeated threats of exterminating all the whites upon the island, and rendering the rule of Soulouque supreme from one extremity to the other.

Advices from Hayti to the 12th inst. indicate that the revolutionists, under Gen. Geffrard, will be ultimately successful in their efforts to overthrow the Empire of Soulouque. The latter had been defeated by Geffrard, and forced to retreat to Port-au-Prince with the remnant of his troops. It was thought probable that he would soon abdicate. He had been advised to do so by the Emperess, and was so enraged at her for her advice that he was only prevented from shooting her by the interference of his Generals. Should the Republicans succeed—of which there appears to be little doubt—they will, it is stated, reopen to commerce the ports which have for a number of years been closed, and will revoke the monopoly law.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres are to Dec. 11. The United States brig *Dolphin* arrived there Dec. 5. The other principal vessels of the Peraguay squadron were at Montevideo, awaiting the arrival of the *Sabine*. The indications are that Lopez intends to make every hostile demonstration; whether to be persisted in to actual war, is doubtful. He was busily arming and drilling troops, launching steamers, storing his megezines with munitions of war, and preparing to bar the waters of the Paraguay River with heavy chains.

Havana advices are to Jan. 25. The political news is without importance. On the 17th January a fire occurred at Matanzas, which, before it was extinguished, destroyed three handsome buildings.

Very little business of general interest was done in Congress on Saturday, the Senate being engaged in the consideration of the local affairs of the City of Washington, and the House being engaged on the private calendar. Mr. Gwin, in the Senate, moved to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad bill, and the motion was briefly argued, but without any definite result—the vote on a motion to lay Mr. Gwin's motion on the table being postponed until Monday. The proposition to establish a horse railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue was then debated for the remainder of the day. In the House, in addition to the consideration of private bills, Mr. Houston, of Alabama, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a loan of $15,000,000, but objections were made by the Republicans. Leave was also asked by Mr. Palmer, of New-York, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill revising the Tariff so as to make the duties discriminating, but objections were made by the Democrats.

Only one branch of the Legislature was in session on Saturday—the Assembly—the Senate having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. Several petitions were presented from this City, praying the Legislature to closely scrutinize the Tax law. A bill was introduced to authorize the Long Island Railroad Company to build and occupy a road from the Jamaica and Brooklyn Road, west of Jamaica, to the East River, opposite Thirty-fourth-street. Bills were also introduced to repeal the law creating the office of City Judge in this City; and to repeal all the existing Usury laws. Various other measures of interest to New-Yorkers were entered upon the first stages of legislation.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, on Saturday, rendered a verdict against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, in the suit of Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, whose husband was killed, and who was herself seriously injured several years ago, by a train coming in collision with a carriage in which they were riding. The verdict carries damages to the amount of $22,250. It is supposed that the defendants will move to set aside the verdict, though this is the fourth trial, and they have been worsted in the previous three.

The steamer *North Carolina*, plying between Baltimore and Norfolk, was burnt at sea on Friday night. A clergyman named Curtis and a colored steward were lost.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death of William C. Bond, the Astronomer, Director of the Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory. He was sixty-nine years of age.

We publish also this morning the announcement of the death of Wm. H. Prescott, the historian. He was sixty-two years of age.

An atrocious murder was committed on Saturday, in the Fourth Ward; a man having beaten his wife to death. The name of the murderer is John Murphy, who, together with his wife and children, and several brothers with their wives and children, occupied two adjoining rooms in the tenement house rear of No. 33 Oak-street. The deceased and her husband were both in the habit of drinking to excess, and while in that state of fighting and quarrelling. They were both under the influence of liquor when the acts of violence were committed. The murderous instrument was a leather strap, which he usually wore around his body, and he beat her with it until she was covered with lacerated wounds and her face so disfigured that her recognition was almost impossible. The husband ran away, and has not yet been found. An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict rendered, charging Thomas Murphy, his brother, with being an accessory to the murder, he being present and not interfering on behalf of the deceased. The accused brother-in-law was lodged in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A probable murder was committed on Saturday evening in the Sixth Ward, and only a few doors from the scene of the recent Elm-street murder. Wm. F. Baker, who, with his wife, boarded with James Lynch, at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets, told Mr. Lynch that he designed taking another boarding-place, when the latter became greatly enraged, seized a chair with, and stabbed Baker three times in the abdomen, in the back and shoulder. The wound in the abdomen is pronounced fatal. The injured man was conveyed to the Hospital, where an attempt was yesterday made by the Coroner to take his *ante-mortem* examination, but which, owing to his very critical state, had to be deferred. Lynch and his wife were arrested and committed to the City Prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

The sixteenth annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Rev. Dr. Alexander's (Presbyterian) Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street, was delivered by the Pastor, last evening. He urged his hearers to school their consciences in accordance with the teachings of St. Paul. He had a large and attentive audience.

Professor Mitchel's benefit took place on Saturday evening. The subject discussed was the unfinished problem of the universe. The Academy of Music was not so full as on some of the previous evenings.

The Cotton Market closed heavily on Saturday,—sales having been confined to 1,000 bales at a shade lower prices. Flour and Wheat were less active. Corn was dull. Coffee, Rice, Whisky, and Naval Stores, were in good demand. The movements in Provisions were less extensive. Sugars were more sought after—chiefly by speculators. Freights were quiet, with 543 vessels of all classes in port.

The European Crisis.

The present relative positions of England and Prussia in the politics of Europe offer us a rare and curious instance of poetical justice in practical history. When England, in 1854, had roused all Western Europe to save Turkey from the grasp of Russia, on precisely the same principles which now urge Napoleon III. to rescue Italy from the invading domination of Austria, the Prussian monarch refused to be carried forward with the Occidental tempest. He resolutely maintained a position of neutrality, commanding in itself and eminently advantageous to his own people, by the monopoly which it secured to them of the European commerce with the vast dominions of the Czar.

For this the King and the people of Prussia were denounced by the English Press in unmeasured terms. Prussia was scornfully told that she had abdicated her position as a great Power; that no State of the first rank could possibly be neutral in a conflict of principle, affecting the balance of Europe, without falling beyond hope of diplomatic salvation; that to stand aside was to sink, and to sink shamefully. So far did England push her contemptuous wrath, that when the Congress of Paris was summoned to settle the terms of peace, the English Press and leading English statesmen demanded the exclusion of Prussia from the conferences, and nothing but the good sense and justice of Napoleon III. and the Emperor of Russia prevented the consummation of this flagitious attempt upon the independence of a great monarchy, the historical ally of England and her partner in the renown of Waterloo.

Two years have hardly passed by and Prussia is avenged. The English Press of 1859, alarmed at the rapid development of the Italian question, and at the apparent determination of the French Emperor to hold Austria to a strict account for her attempts to violate the Conventions of 1856 in Servia and the Principalities, as well as to stultify the treaties of 1815 in Italy, is insisting with all its might that England shall take up exactly the same position of neutrality which Prussia held in 1854. In other words, England, imitating Prussia, is to abdicate her rank as a great Power, is to accept a secondary part in the politics of Europe, is to see the reforms for which no State has clamored more loudly than herself enforced upon Austria, and the Papacy, and the King of Naples, by France alone.

Prussia, meanwhile, is gradually coming forward as a principal in the impending crisis. To her Austria appeals, conceding to her that leadership of Germany which the House of Hapsburg has contested, ever since the great Elector made for Prussia a name and place in the earth, and looking to her to counteract the open hostility of Russia, and the mysterious movements of France. Upon her, England, newly connected with her by a royal family alliance, leans, as the strongest lever of resistance to the pressure which menaces Europe with a new general war. About her standard Central Europe is gathering; and the only positive force now at work to delay the collision which seems inevitable between Italy and her oppressor, is the energetic opposition offered to the designs of France and Sardinia by the Anglo-Prussian policy, in which England, sheltered behind the Power she insulted but two years since, plays the part stigmatized by herself, so short a time ago, as shameful, secondary, and fatal to national position.

The spectacle is instructive, and the consciousness of its true character ought, perhaps, to excuse the unmanly rancor with which the journalists of England are now berating the great Sovereign, their ally, who has forced their country into such an attitude. But it cannot blind the world to the fact that Napoleon III. asks nothing now of the rulers of Italy which England has not asked of them on every tone of the political gamut for this last twenty years. Nor if the Italians—believing that Napoleon will give them action where England gave them sympathy—prefer the leadership of the French Emperor to that of Lord Malmesbury, has England any valid ground of complaint. Minto missions are very well in their way; but an enforced retreat of Austria from the Roman Legations would be better. Mr. Gladstone's classical denunciations of King Bomba were nobly exciting and impressively just; but the few words which, spoken at the Tuileries, are echoed by an immediate amnesty at Naples, must, after all, be admitted to belong to a higher order of eloquence.

The Emperor Napoleon is, in truth, master of the position. By the projected marriage of his cousin with the young Princess Royal of Sardinia, he secures for himself a more effective influence in Italy than England has acquired in Germany by the union of the daughter of Victoria with the son of the Regent of Prussia. By his open sympathy with the Czar Alexander, he has drawn within the circle of his policy the widely extended relations of Russia with the German Courts and with German society. His military preponderance over Austria rests not on his actual army, formidable as it is, but upon the financial weakness of his adversary and his own financial strength; upon the mutual disaffection of the incongruous nationalities which make up the Austrian Empire, and upon the intensely homogeneous patriotism of the French race. With everything that can move a people to revolt flaming in the heart of Italy; with the weight of recognized principles of public law, and of established tendencies in the European system, all concentrated in favor of his demands, it is utterly unreasonable to suppose that the *vis inertiæ* of the Anglo-Prussian policy can arrest the French Emperor in the course upon which he has entered. Should a premature outbreak of the Italian population precipitate a collision between Austria as the oppressor and Sardinia as the protector of those populations, the irresistible logic of circumstances must speedily draw France across the Alps. But up to this time the Emperor Napoleon has done nothing to invite the responsibility of such a result. The attitude he now holds has been forced upon him; and, even more truly than in 1854, he now maintains European right against unprincipled aggression. And if, as the English Press alleged, the abstinence of Prussia in 1854 from the Western demands upon Russia was the real cause of the great war that followed, and so justified the abuse heaped upon Frederic William IV., then, certainly, the present abstinence of England from the demands of France upon Austria will impose upon Great Britain at least an equal responsibility for that fresh calamity of a continental conflict which again threatens the peace of the world.

Our Honorable Gentlemen.

Row No. — —we are afraid to guess what position this one occupies in the ignoble list of Congressional squabbles—occurred on Thursday in Washington. Amongst the more remarkable ones of this session have been an assault by Mr. Montgomery upon Mr. English with a cane, repelled with broken bricks; do. by Mr. Taylor upon Mr. Welden with the naked fist, repelled with an umbrella; the lie direct given to Senator Douglas by Dr. Fitch, accompanied by charge of "highwayman" behavior against both by Senator Davis—no personal violence offered. The next item to be added to these "high-toned" little affairs was a small passage at arms between one of the members of the House, Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, and the Speaker, Colonel Orr, of South Carolina. The parties did not come to blows, but the style of address, considering the relative position of the disputants, was quite racy, vigorous and original, and excited a "marked sensation in the House." In short, Mr. Hughes grossly insulted the Speaker, and the Speaker, in reply, intimated to the said Hughes that they had better settle their "difficulties outside," in which suggestion Hughes concurred. The result was, as this result always is in these disgusting cases, that Hughes apologized, said he did not mean what he said, and that "he took pleasure" in saying that he was sorry for it, and then the Speaker, of course, expressed his gratification at the disclaimer, and make a general declaration of his desire at all times to treat Hughes with courtesy. Senators Diven and Spinola have been imitating with great success these performances.

When two members of Congress, or members of decent society anywhere, conduct themselves toward each other, upon the smallest provocation, or upon no provocation at all, with gross rudeness and ill-breeding, the best thing to do is certainly to apologize; but how they can apologize "with pleasure," as Hughes and so many other political luminaries in Washington are doing every day, is, we confess, more than we can understand. When a man behaves like a brute, and grossly violates not only parliamentary usages, but the usages which regulate the intercourse of all gentlemen, to make the *amende* is the least he can do; but he ought, if he knew his real position, make it not with joy, but with real shame and regret that it should be necessary. When a man gets drunk over night and rolls in the gutter, he does not feel very hilarious, or express much gratification over the process of brushing the filth off his coat in the morning. It is a duty to be sure, the first act which sincere repentance prescribes, and the first step in reform, but it is a dirty duty, which the act should perform with tears in his eyes, or a blush on his cheek. These Congressional rowdies, whose low squabbles and ruffianly altercations we are every day compelled to chronicle, and who unhappily are so steadily lowering, not themselves only, for that were a small matter, but the whole nation in the eyes of the world, seem to have got it somehow into their heads that they can descend to any depth of blackguardism, if they only make an apology immediately afterwards; that it is possible to be a ruffian in the house and a ruffian in the street and a ruffian in the bar-room, if stereotyped excuses are made periodically in public, and that the measure of a man's breeding is not the uniform tenor of his language and bearing towards his fellows, but his glibness in "disclaiming" and "regretting" after gross misconduct on particular occasions; just as if a notorious thief were to ask people to receive him as an honest man, every time he chose to profess true repentance and deep respect for the laws.

The sooner some change is made in the code of social and parliamentary politeness at Washington the better, for under the system now in force in that focus of gentility, rules which in all other parts of the civilized world are considered to lie at the very base and root of gentlemanhood, are utterly repudiated. To be a gentleman is to act steadily and consistently in every relation of life, as far as human weaknesses will allow, in a gentlemanly way, and not simply to perform certain acts on particular occasions, which a gentleman under similar circumstances would also feel bound to perform. In this age of the world, when birth and calling have ceased to have much practical importance in determining a man's social status, the great and main distinction between a gentleman and a "no gentleman," lies in the *habit of self-restraint*. In this lies, after all, a well-bred man's great superiority to an ill-bred one. He does not knock a man down when he disapproves of what he is saying; does not call him a liar when he doubts his veracity; does not seize the best potato at table because he would like to have it." The whole end and whole meaning of education, and manner, and breeding, and politeness consists in habitually refraining from saying all you think, or doing everything you want to do. In so far as we deviate from this standard do we approach the Fejee Islander or Digger Indian, and it is the utter disregard of these rules which causes all the "rough and tumble" fights in the Sixth Ward of this city and the Congress of the United States. Paddy Flanagan knocks Mike O'Toole down, simply because he does not like him. Montgomery attacks English with a cane for the same reason. When Flanagan and O'Toole meet in their groggery of an evening, and O'Toole says something which Flanagan doubts or which seems in any way to reflect upon Tim Flanagan, his brother, Paddy tells him bluntly that he is a liar. Fitch treats Douglas in the Senate in precisely the same way, upon precisely similar reasons. When the "Dead Rabbit Club," or the "Forty-Acre Crowd" hold their nocturnal meetings, a decision of the President, or whatever the governing officer of such an assemblage may be called, is cheerfully obeyed as long as it does not run counter to the wishes of any of the members. When this occurs, the aggrieved individual most likely calls him names, or challenges him to fight. This is the style of behavior which is transfered to the House of Representatives. A brutal outspokenness, a savage indifference to what the French call the *convenances*, to the proprieties of time and place, and persons, an utter inability to repress the feeling which is uppermost in the heart at the moment, are amongst the leading traits of barbarism. They are not in the least relieved by the repentance which, among all but hardened criminals, generally follows wild outbursts of passion. A dirty Patagonian howling over the body of his friend whom he has tomahawked in a gust of rage, is for the moment a better Patagonian than before, but he is simply a dirty Patagonian after all.

Death of Mr. Prescott.

American Literature, and the true "best society" of the New World, have just lost, in William Hickling Prescott, one of their noblest ornaments; an author of large performance, and yet unexhausted promise; a gentleman, in the best sense of that much-abused word, whose many accomplishments clustered with a natural grace about the firm reality of a dignified, honorable and well-balanced character.

Mr. Prescott died in Boston, on Friday last, very suddenly, upon the recurrence of a paralytic affection which had once before threatened his life. Although the senior, by four years, of his compeer in the hierarchy of American letters—Mr. Bancroft—and of the only living English historian who has attained an equal renown with his own, Mr. Prescott was still in the meridian of his powers, and he has been cut off in the midst of historical labors of a wider scope even than those by which his honorable fame has already been earned.

Mr. Prescott was born at Salem, Massachusetts in 1796, in the same year with the French historian Mignet, whose duty it has now become, as Perpetual Secretary of the French Institute, to announce to that illustrious body the death of one of its most conspicuous foreign members, his own fellow-laborer upon the annals of Spain and of Charles V. Mr. Prescott's father was a lawyer of eminence, long the leader of the Massachusetts bar, and twice called to the Supreme Bench of that State. His grandfather was that Colonel Prescott to whom the traditions of the time, confirmed by the researches of subsequent historians, have attributed the first part in the heroic defence of Bunker Hill. The sword worn by Colonel Prescott on that great day hung in the house of his grandson, crossed with that of a British naval officer who was also present, but in the attack, and whose daughter was subsequently married at Salem to a son of the rebel Colonel. This symbolical fusion of the Old England with the New, in the person of a writer equally honored and respected on both sides of the Atlantic, has been celebrated by Mr. Thackeray in his novel of the *Virginians*, the "motive" of which work was first conceived in Mr. Prescott's hospitable home.

In 1811, Mr. Prescott was entered at Harvard University, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1814 with creditable honors, in spite of an accident which was destined in the end to give a loftier tone to all his purposes in life, and to metamorphose a lawyer of Massachusetts into an American author, but which at the time must have seemed to himself to threaten all his hopes of usefulness and of reputation. A missile heedlessly thrown by one of his class-mates had at first seriously injured and finally extinguished the sight of one of his eyes, while the other, strained by the double efforts his studiousness imposed upon it, soon began to give way. Two years spent in Europe failed to bring relief to this infirmity, and after much deliberation Mr. Prescott resolved to abandon the study of the law, and, devoting himself with the assistance of such readers and amanuenses as his father's ample fortune enabled him to command to the study of history, determined upon making a place for himself among the leading authors of his day.

After twenty years of preparation pursued in such depressing circumstances as no other modern historian, excepting Augustin Thierry, has been called to contend with, Mr. Prescott, in 1838, published his *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*. The work appeared simultaneously in London and Boston, and commanded in Europe an immediate tribute of measured and deliberate praise, not less valuable perhaps and delightful to the author than the very natural panegyrics of his own countrymen and friends. It was recognized as a masterpiece of descriptive and narrative power, which had brought the romantic realities of the age and country which were its theme more vividly and picturesquely, and therefore more truly, before the world than any preceding work. Five years afterwards the verdict of criticism upon Mr. Prescott's abilities was confirmed by his second publication, the *Conquest of Mexico*, which earned for him his election as a corresponding member of the French Institute in the Academy of Moral and Political Science. The *Conquest of Mexico* was followed by the *Conquest of Peru*, in 1847, and that again by the first two volumes of the *History of Philip the Second*, in 1855.

The latter—Mr. Prescott's last, and destined beyond a doubt to have been his most important work—is still unfinished, the third volume having not long since appeared.

Mr. Prescott's multifarious researches have from time to time given birth to many essays and papers, mostly upon historical or political subjects, the best of which have been collected and published under his own supervision in a single volume; but his most valuable treatise, auxiliary to the elaborate Histories upon which his strength was expended, is the *Life of Charles V.*, made especially important to English readers by the great superficiality and incorrectness of Robertson's more famous and more bulky work.

Few men were more deservedly admired, or exercised a more wholesome influence, in the private life of America, than Mr. Prescott. The example which he set, of an ambition at once active and calm, of studious energy combined with the most refined generosity of feeling and the most winning courtesy of manner, cannot well be spared in a society so chaotic and so turbulent as our own. He was a man of the world without insincerity, and a scholar without pretension, combining in himself two types, which, taken separately, have become so rare and infrequent as to appear almost traditional and legendary. His death will be mourned as a personal loss by the most distinguished men of two hemispheres, for his personal qualities had educated admiration of the writer into friendship for the man wherever he found his way.

The Ocean Mail Service.

The Washington *Union* a day or two since, in commenting upon the general Postal system of the country, remarked:

"To longer neglect fostering ocean mail service, is to *abandon it to Great Britain and France*; thus making our merchants subservient to, and our Post-Office Department dependent upon their steamers. *The people will not tolerate any such experiments, and it is therefore useless to attempt them.*"

After what our Government has already done in this direction, it is rather refreshing to see its recognized organ expressing this opinion. In 1855 there were 85 round trips performed in the mail service between this country and Europe,—and 60 of them were performed by American steamers:—In 1856 American steamers performed but 80 out of the whole number, which was 159! In 1855 the American steamers carried mails on which the postages paid amounted to $781,687, against $411,288 by the Cunard line:—in 1858 the postages by American mail steamers amounted to $861,355, against $1,016,789 by the Cunard line! This is the result of three years' experience, under Administrations of which the *Union* is the organ. It has been brought about by the systematic discouragement of American steamers, which forms the most conspicuous feature of the present management of the Post-Office Department. Mr. Brown's apparent object thus far has been to *break down* every reliable line of American steamers, by encouraging a competition certain to last only during the Summer months. He is now endeavoring to get authority to contract for *ten* years instead of *two*, on the same terms as heretofore:—and says that he can get the service performed, on those terms *in English ships*, if not in American. If the *Union* can devise any more direct means of "abandoning the ocean mail service to England, and making our merchants and our Post-Office Department dependent upon her steamers," Mr. Brown would probably feel obliged to it for the information. He has already so far accomplished this result that *three* of the four *American* mails per month are now carried in *British* screw-steamers. The *Arago* and *Fulton* are the only American mail steamers left on the Atlantic,—and the Postmaster did his best, through Mr. Vanderbilt, last year, to cripple them also and drive them off.

We hope Congress will devote some little attention to this matter before the adjournment. It certainly deserves it. The policy now pursued is utterly ruinous to our character, and in the highest degree injurious to our interests. No one certainly can deem it desirable that we should be dependent upon foreign steamers for our mail service. Nor is it wise to permit the postages received on ocean mails to pass wholly into the hands of foreign ship-owners. In his last annual report, the Postmaster-General showed, from reliable data, that, with a regular weekly service in American vessels, alternating with the Cunard line, receipts for postage would amount to about $12,500 per trip, or $50,000 per month. As things are now, the receipts of American mail steamers are but little over half that amount:—the American service is so infrequent that persons having correspondence with Europe prefer to rely upon the Cunard weekly line. A bill is now in the hands of the Senate Post-Office Committee based upon this statement,—and requiring the Postmaster-General to contract with responsible parties, who shall give adequate security, for a *weekly* mail in *American* ships,—and to pay the contracting parties $12,500 for each round trip or the postages that may be received,—at their option. This would substantially limit the amount paid to the postages received, taking them upon the basis of Mr. Brown's estimate; although it is by no means certain that any American company could be found to guarantee the service for a term of years for the sum specified. But it is understood that the *Arago* and *Fulton* are willing to continue their part of the service on these terms, and it is not impossible that others might be induced to enter the field on the same basis. The main thing required is the guarantee of *some* adequate amount,—so that the whole thing may not be left to chance and all the risk be thus thrown upon the contracting parties.

We hope Congress may be induced to give this matter early attention. It is a subject of importance to the character and credit of the whole country,—one with which party or sectional feeling should not be permitted to interfere. The Government can very easily establish a weekly mail service in American vessels between this country and Europe, and at a cost which, after a very few years, if not at the ontset, would be fully met by the postages received. Why should it not be done?

Amusements.

The programmes for the past week offered but little variety, and promise still less for the present. At two of the principal Broadway establishments we have pieces that are satisfactory to the audiences, and as a natural consequence draw hugely. Mr. Niblo's establishment is devoted to Equestrianism.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Niblo's handsome establishment—after a period of dissipation in the terpsichorean festivities of the season—reopened on Thursday evening, with a satisfactory audience, assembled for the purpose of witnessing the performances of a Circus Company. The members of this company are mostly good, and in one or two instances remarkable. Mr. Melville, the celebrated Australian rider, is one of the bright particular stars. In all that is daring, graceful and manly he is, we think, without a rival. A little child named Alice is another remarkable performer; she seems barely strong enough to stand up straight, yet performs the most marvelous feats, in some technical respects excelling the oldest performers. For the rest, we have a multitude of the usual artists, a good ring, cleanly grooms, and a nice set-scene. The "band," which from time immemorial has been one of the most irresistible features of a circus company, is not startling for its excellence or strength. The clown, Mr. Dan Rice, has his reputation, and his trained animals deserve theirs. The latter are by far the funniest of the twain. Properly conducted, there is room and even need for a first-class circus conveniently located on Broadway.

At Burton's Theatre we are promised a new comedy to-night, called the "Female American Cousin." There is a dishonorable sort of poverty about the title which would undoubtedly injure the piece, were it not that Mr. Gaylor's reputation as a dramatist adds a certain importance. We hope, for the sake of a painstaking and energetic management, the comedy will achieve a success. Miss Julia Daly, the versatile *Comedienne*, sustains the principal *role*. Mr. Eddy, at the Broadway Theatre, announces a revival of the celebrated spectacle piece called the "Cataract of the Ganges." Under Mr. Marshall's management this piece was first produced here, and with a fullness of scenic splendor rarely equaled. Revived under Mr. Eddy's auspices, there can hardly be a doubt of its success. Sands, Nathans & Co.'s stud of horses is engaged for the cavalcade. Gerald Griffin's play of "Gisippus," with Mr. Eddy as the *Forgotten Friend*, is the opening item.

Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau have been added to the forces at the National Theatre, and make their appearance to-night in the local drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl." The farce called "Aunt Charlotte's Maid" and the pantomime called the "Statute Lover" will also be given. At the Bowery Theatre the sisters Webster continue their successful engagement, appearing to-night in the "Three Fast Men" and the "Female Minstrels." The bulletin of the Museum informs us that there is a "thrilling excitement" at that establishment, on the subject of a band of minstrels now holding forth there. At Wood's establishment the genuine African article can also be obtained; Mr. Blackner's local burletta called "New-Year's Calls" has been revived here with decided success.

The absence of novelty at the theatres has improved the condition of the concert rooms, and restored a lost entertainment—reading from the poets. Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff have given several successful soirées at Hope Chapel, and are encouraged sufficiently to continue the series. At Niblo's Mr. Ball announces his second reading for to-night. On Saturday Miss Freeman gave a very pleasant entertainment at Lyriquo Hall, reading a variety of poems with rare delicacy and emotional truthfulness. The lady has no organization for public declamation, but for a small room and an attentive audience she is thoroughly admirable. Mr. Goldbeck assisted on the occasion with his usual masterly skill.

Mr. G. Vanornoff announces a fresh entertainment—"Evenings with Sheridan"—for this week, commencing on Wednesday next, at Lyriqua Hall, Broadway. It has a very attractive promise.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Speedy Transmission of the President's Message by the Overland Mail.

Proceedings of the Courts—Murders, Robberies, &c.—Spirit of the Mormons—The Governor's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

We were most agreeably disappointed on last Saturday evening—Christmas Day—by the arrival of the express with the President's Message, *through in eleven days from St. Joseph's Mission to this city.* In consequence of the severe and almost incessant storms which have prevailed for the past five weeks, we had abandoned all hopes of receiving the Message by express, and least of all in so short a time. As it was, the expressman was compelled to walk 20 miles through the snow on one occasion, and he was one whole day coming over the Big Mountain into the city, a distance of some 28 miles, in consequence of the trail made by the mail trains becoming filled up with drifted snow to the depth of some eight feet.

The Message was immediately forwarded to California by the contractors on the mail route from this city to Placerville, and they confidently expect to have it reach San Francisco within four days after its departure from here; for if it has not already reached California by some other route, it will be telegraphed to San Francisco by the new telegraph line, which is finished out as far as Genoa, in Carson Valley, avoiding the necessity of carrying the express across the Sierra Nevada Mountain.

If they succeed in their anticipations, as we doubt not they will, the whole transit across the Plains will be effected in *fifteen days*, and this in the dead of Winter, in a season unparalleled in the number and severity of its storms, since the settlement of this country.

The contractors on this mail route assert most positively that they can forward the mails across the Plains with the same speed in which they have forwarded the President's Message, if their compensation can be so augmented as to place them on an equal footing with the southern route, and enable them to place their stations at regular intervals of twenty miles each, instead of sixty and seventy, as they are now compelled to do. The snow would then be an obstacle easily surmounted, for the trail from station to station would readily be kept open. Snow is the only obstacle which presents any serious impediment in the way of rapid, easy and pleasant travel from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean by this great central highway.

The contractors, who are men of energy and enterprise, well fitted for the undertaking, have it in contemplation to send out a vessel, during the coming Summer, for a supply of camels, to be acclimated in this latitude, and used in the transportation of the United States mails and express matter.

The news of the completion of the telegraph line across the Sierra Nevada Mountains into this Territory was received with enthusiasm and joy by the Gentile portion of this community, as the completion of the line to this city very early in the Spring is now reduced to a certainty.

Christmas Day passed off most merrily and pleasantly in this city. Snow having fallen all night Christmas Eve, the sleighing was excellent, and every one who could turn out anything on runners seemed to have decided to go a-sleighing. The streets were crowded all day with groups of "Jews" and "Gentiles" mixed, seemingly intent on making fun for the occasion. We even noticed some of our most respected and dignified officials indulging, as a relaxation from the toils of office, in the sport of snow-balling, which they seemed to enjoy with all the gusto of their school-boy days. Although there were, as might be expected, many intoxicated persons about, still we have not heard of the least disturbance to mar the general merriment indulged in during the day.

On Tuesday, Kirk Anderson, Esq., sent, as a courtesy, an extra of his paper, the *Valley Tan*, containing the President's Message, to each of the members of the Legislature. After the members of the lower House had been attentively engaged in reading the message for some time, a long resolution was introduced by Hiram Clawson, Brigham's Private Secretary, who is a member of the Legislature, denouncing Anderson's paper as a vile, scurrilous sheet, unfit to be circulated among the members of the Legislature, and requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to gather up the numbers of the paper which had been distributed and return them to the Secretary of the Territory, through whom they supposed the paper had been sent. The resolution stated, however, that no disrespect was intended to the Secretary or to the President's Message. This resolution, coming, as is supposed, from Brigham Young, was passed, as they say, "unanimously;" but out of forty papers distributed but nineteen were returned.

In the afternoon some two or three of the members of the Legislature came and apologized to Mr. Anderson for what had been done, stating that they regretted that such a resolution had been passed, and the next day the resolution was expunged.

We regret exceedingly that we have not been able to procure a copy of the resolution, but when Secretary Hartnett applied for a copy they refused to give him one, saying that it had been expunged and they did not wish it referred to.

This attempt to crush out, as it were, an independent Press—one ready to support the cause of the oppressed, in opposition to the will of a tyrant—will merely redound upon the heads of the villains who attempted it. Their object is to create a prejudice against the Gentile paper among all good Mormons, and to prevent its circulation among them; but the steadily-increasing demand for the paper among the people shows that such attempts will only make the paper the more popular.

The leaders have even gone so far as to threaten the life and safety of the editor himself, and he has been warned that if he persists in his *exposé* of the workings of Mormonism his office will be torn down and his press destroyed. On Wednesday last Ephraim Hanks, the principal witness in the case of the murder of the deaf and dumb boy, the particulars of which I have given you in recent letters—whose own evidence would clearly indicate him as guilty of perjury, if not of being an accessory to the cruel murder of the boy—came to Mr. Anderson and told him that if he did not apologize in the next number of his paper for some remarks made by him in regard to the trial, he would warn him, as he said "in a whisper," that *he would take care of him!*

The Mormon "bravos" have yet a lesson to learn, for threats and intimidation will not produce the same effect upon the Gentiles now here as they had upon the handful of Gentiles who were here in their clutches and at their mercy a few years ago. They have demanded an investigation into their deeds—they shall have it, and if a Jury can be found to render righteous verdicts, they shall be punished for the atrocious crimes which they have committed. Already one is indicted by a Grand Jury composed principally of Mormons for breaking up a United States Court; and another is committed for trial for the murder, according to the "Danite" system, of a poor deaf and dumb boy. And information has been received of several more such instances, which will soon be investigated and made public notwithstanding their threats of violence.

The effect and moral influence which the army exerts in this community, by its presence in the Territory, becomes daily more and more apparent. We have just learned of an incident which occurred in San Pete Valley a few days since, illustrative of the spirit of independence which is gradually infusing itself into the minds of the Mormon population.

A Mormon by the name of Clapp had taken a contract to supply a large herd of Government animals, which are herded in that Valley, with a considerable amount of forage. He had engaged this forage previous to making the contract, from the settlers in and about Fort Ephraim, at a reasonable price, and thereupon bound himself in the sum of $1,000 to fulfill his contract.

Soon after this the Bishop of the Valley, Warren Snow, hearing of it, came to Clapp and the principal inhabitants of Ephraim, and reproved them most severely for furnishing forage to the Army, telling them that they had brought "damnation into the Valley," and forbidding them, under penalty of excommunication, from selling their produce. The result of this was that the next morning a paper was put in circulation, and signed by several, pledging themselves not to sell hay to Clapp under $30 per ton, straw at $15, and other things in proportion, while Clapp had contracted to deliver the hay to Government at $12. As soon as he discovered this, Clapp went round and called on those who had promised to furnish him grain, &c., and persuaded them to hold a meeting and consult as to what would be their best interests and policy in the matter. The meeting was held, and the result was that a majority of the inhabitants resolved to support Clapp and assist him in fulfilling his contract, in opposition to the direction of the Bishop. The Bishop at this became very angry, and, after threatening them all with excommunication, came up to this city to consult with Brigham on the subject. Before this, however, he wrote to the commander of the force, stationed in the valley to guard the animals, telling him that if he would agree that the animals should not be brought within a certain distance of the settlements, that he would furnish all the forage necessary. The result of the whole matter being that he wished to have the contract himself, and was angry because Clapp had

had the hardihood to take it from him. He was therefore endeavoring to put down CLAPP by using his authority as a Bishop. He has had several contracts for furnishing various supplies to the army, but care will be taken that he gets no more.

CLAPP has been a very strong Mormon, and is celebrated as a preacher of Mormonism—but he now says that the leaders of Mormonism have sadly fallen from grace, and that sooner than to deprive himself of his rights as a freeman, and become a serf and vassal of the Mormon priesthood, he will renounce Mormonism. These are the sentiments of a majority of the inhabitants of his settlement.

BRIGHAM, however, will settle the difficulty by sending them some soft message, and reproving the Bishop, and in all probability they will be as loyal to him as ever. The leaven, however, is working, and its influence is not lost upon some of the people.

Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, returned yesterday from a visit to ARAPENE and the Ute Indians with whom difficulties have been anticipated in consequence of the arrest of two of their young men for an assault upon a Mormon woman. His reports that he found them most bitter against the Americans, and that nothing but their fear of the army held them in check. He was told by ARAPENE, the Chief, that the Mormons had been telling them evil stories about the Americans which he was inclined to believe.

After a long talk with them, however, Dr. FORNEY succeeded in explaining to them the circumstances of the arrest, and of the intention and design in arresting the young. With his explanation they expressed themselves satisfied, and promised to make friends with the army.

The Mormons seem determined to create and bring about difficulties with the Indians. The Grand Jury have found an indictment against an Indian for killing a white man two years ago in a distant valley, when they know that to arrest him it will be necessary to fight the whole tribe, and thus create the difficulties and expense of an Indian war.

Indian Agent JARVIS arrived here yesterday evening, in the mail from the East. He stopped at the mail-station at the South Pass to rest, and was detained there nineteen days in consequence of the scarcity of animals at the station, caused by the great number lost by the mail company in the recent storms, ten mules having frozen to death in one night. His reports that the thermometer, during his stay there, was for several days 27° below zero. Mr. J. is in good health and spirits, not having suffered from the effects of his journey.

The merchants here are now very much cramped in their business, in consequence of the great scarcity of specie. This scarcity is caused by the operations of the paymaster's department of the army. The soldiers and employes of the army are now entitled to nearly four months' pay, and the paymaster has not the cash to pay with. It takes a large sum of money to pay some 5,000 men their wages for four months. He is however collecting as rapidly as possible, and thus drawing out of circulation all the specie which he can obtain, and this will cause a great scarcity of cash until he is enabled to pay it out again.

The Mormons too are hoarding up all the cash which they can get hold of, not absolutely necessary to spend for their support, in anticipation of a move in the Spring. We do not doubt that it is their intention to move if Congress takes any action in regard to polygamy.

The army is particularly pleased with that part of the President's Message relative to the occupacy of Northern Mexico, and all feel anxious to have the opportunity of going there.

Mr. OSBORNE, the Genille member of the Legislature, elected from Green River Coesty, took his seat as a member on Thursday morning. His right to a seat was contested by Mr. HOOPER, who was elected from this County, on the ground that Green River County had been attached to it. This law, however, was void, as it was not signed by Governor CUMMING, who was acting as Governor in the Territory at the time. Notwithstanding this fact, the Legislature, in order to sestain themselves, sustained HOOPER in his claim to a seat, bet got him afterwards to resign, and permitted OSBORNE to fill the vacancy thus created. If this is not "beating the devil round the stump," I know not what it is.

The examination into the circumstances of the murder of a deaf and dumb boy in this City a few weeks ago, by one of the "destroying angels," which has created so much interest, was concluded on Tuesday last, and CHRISTIANSEN, the murderer, was fully committed for trial before the United States District Court. From the evidence adduced the crime committed was clearly murder. The poor boy was arrested on a charge of stealing money, which he denied, although he acknowledged having on a previous occasion taken some. He was taken by his policeman out through the mountains to hunt for money which he had not takee, and was compelled by the threats of this man to resort to the expedient of traveling from one spot to the other in order to delay a castigation which this man had determined to give him if he did not find some money. Finally, after traveling about two days, the boy, as CHRISTIANSEN himself states, became desperate and inflicted a slight wound upon him, and in return was shot three times by the man. In this condition he was placed upon a wagon to be brought to the city, but before reaching the city, wounded as he was with three pistol shots, he was again led out and unarmed and weak with the loss of blood, his throat was cut from ear to ear by a man armed with a knife, revolver and policeman's club, under the pretence that he had to do it in self-defence.

It is confidently anticipated by the Mormon leaders that a Petit Jury cannot be found to coevict him even under this testimony. We shall see whether such is the case or not.

Another case of "Danite" murder has been brought to light in the Southern Judicial District, which in its details is one of the most atrocious that has ever been made public. As the offenders are not yet arrested, a Deputy-Marshal being now on the search for them, I shall desist from giving any account of it for the present.

The U. S. District Court adjourned on Thursday last until the first Monday in January. On Thursday, previous to the adjournment, Judge SINCLAIR delivered his decision in regard to the conflict of authority between the United States Marshal and the Marshal appointed by the Territory, in regard as to which one should serve the process of the U. S. District Court, while it was engaged in the consideration of crimes and offences against the laws of the Territory.

Judge SINCLAIR decided that both the Marshal and the District-Attorney appointed by the President as the Marshal and District-Attorney for this Territory, could not be superseded in their attendance upon a United States District Court by any appointments of the Territorial Legislature. His arguments in support of his decision are most able and interesting. I shall procure a copy of them to send you by the next mail for the benefit of your readers in the legal profession.

In the case of the United States *vs.* JAMES FERGUSON, on an indictment for intimidating Judge SINCLAIR in the discharge of his duty—compelling him to adjourn his Court at the February Term, 1857—the defendant resorted to all sorts of expedients to avoid a trial upon the direct issue. He first offered a *plea in abatement*, which he however subsequently withdrew. He then moved to *quash the indictment*, on the ground that it was not sufficiently accurate in some of its particulars, which motion was overruled by the Court. He then offered the President's pardon as a *plea in bar* to any further prosecution, by doing which he virtually acknowledged himself guilty. This he also afterwards withdrew, and decided to go to trial, relying upon the fact that the evidence of Judge SINCLAIR, whom he states is a material witness in the case, cannot be procured before the next term of the Court in October next.

The Grand Jury have found several bills of indictment against parties for horse stealing, robbery, &c.

The Legislature assembled at Fillmore City on Monday, Dec. 13, and adjourned from day to day until Saturday, the 18th inst., when a quorum of each house being present, they were duly qualified by Secretary HARTNETT, and presented by him with the Governors Message, a copy of which I herewith inclose to you. After organizing, a resolution was passed by the Legislature, in accordance with which it met in this city on Monday. A. B. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Utah Legislature met at Fillmore City on the 13th ult., organized on the 18th, and adjourned, to meet at Salt Lake City, on the 27th.

Governor's Message.

To the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Dec. 13, 1858.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

It has become my duty to communicate to the Legislative Assembly, information on the condition of the Territory, and to recommend such measures as I judge to be necessary for its welfare.

To Almighty God we should return thanks for all the blessings he has bestowed upon this people; especially for averting from them the threatened horrors of civil war, and restoring to them the comforts of home, with health, peace, and general prosperity.

The events which have transpired here within the last two years have excited great solicitude throughout the country, and attracted public attention to this Territory.

The President of the United States, in the exercise of his constitutional authority, determined, in the early part of last year, to reorganize this Territory by the appointment of new civil officers; and, at the same time, he ordered a detachment of the Army to this point, to perform the ordinary military duties, and in act as a military *posse*, upon the requisition of the proper civil officer. The General in command of this detachment received written orders, designating his duties, and forbidding him, his officers or men "to attack any body of citizens whatsoever, except upon requisition, or in sheer self-defence."

The President was induced to pursue this course of action in consequence of reiterated statements made by men who had lived in your midst, and the seditious language used by some of your influential writers and public speakers.

In this connection it is proper I should announce my opinion that a large number of the inhabitants of Utah participated, subsequently, in positive acts of rebellion against the Federal Government. Under these circumstances I entered Great Salt Lake City on the twelfth day of April, 1858, and availed myself of every suitable occasion to notify the inhabitants that I required unconditional submission to the laws; that I would sustain the civil officers in the proper performance of their duties and maintain the public peace.

After a residence of some weeks among you I announced to the Government at Washington that the disaffected portion of the community had returned to their duty, and would receive and obey the newly appointed civil officers. Subsequently, the President's proclamation of the 6th of April last was promulgated. It offered a full and free pardon to all who would submit to the authority of the Federal Government.

By your acquiescence in the conditions of this pardon all political difficulties between the Federal Government and the people of Utah are adjusted; and I trust that your future history will attest the sincerity of your professions of devotion to the Constitution and to the laws.

The Government of the Territories has been characterized by certain individuals as a relic of barbarism and a system of oppression. These cavillers should remember that the patriots and sages, whose memory they profess to revere, not only achieved our independence, and framed the Constitution, but inaugurated also the system of Territorial Government—a government of constitutional laws. We must rely upon them for protection. All communities of freemen possess an inherent right of revolution and self-government; but communities, like individuals, have their periods of infancy and tutelage, preceding those of matured strength and independent action. When abuses exist in the government of a Territory, the true remedy consists in an appeal to the parent government for redress.

You complain that civil officers are sometimes unmindful that their offices were created for the benefit of the whole community, and not exclusively for their own; but public opinion does not justify resistance to their authority on that account.

The maintenance of the army, and the incidental expenses attending its support, require very large disbursements in the Territory. These necessarily increase the price of labor and its products. Hence the length of time the army will remain here becomes a question in which your constituents are peculiarly interested.

In considering this question it is necessary to refer you to the following clause contained in the Proclamation of the President—"The military force now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this Government." In view of this clause every honorable citizen of this Territory must feel the presence of the army as a reproach upon his patriotism. It therefore behooves you to avoid even the semblance of disloyalty, for in your present condition it is not sufficient that you manifest a proper sense of that duty which you owe to this Government, but public opinion must be satisfied of your loyalty. It would be unreasonable, under existing circumstances, to expect that the transient population now here, will exercise any influence to hasten the removal of the army, a removal contrary to their pecuniary interests—nor can you expect that they will undertake the task of your vindication.

The public Press and private correspondence will finally reveal the truth with regard to your community. This must be a work of time, and therefore I believe that the detachment of the Army now stationed here will enjoy your fine mountain climate, and have ample time to perfect that discipline for which, as a corps, it is even now greatly distinguished.

The Postmaster-General has invited proposals for the transportation of your domestic mails, and I hope that the community will soon enjoy the benefits which will result therefrom.

Government has recently established overland mail routes upon a most liberal basis. This arrangement will furnish greatly increased facilities for travel and correspondence between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. The successful operation of this great enterprise will produce an almost continuous line of settlements extending across the continent—and this now isolated Territory will be brought into more familiar contact with other portions of the country.

To enable the people to be, to some extent, independent of importations, we should encourage domestic manufactures—but an entire independence to such matters is neither practicable nor desirable. Social intercourse and commercial exchanges are indispensable to true progress. Neither communities nor individuals can secure permanent prosperity or happiness in a condition of complete isolation.

Soon after my arrival to this Territory I communicated to the Secretary of War my views in regard to the supposed practicability of navigating the waters of the Yellowstone, including its tributary, the Bighorn. By the adoption of this route, navigation might be established from the Missouri River to a point not exceeding 400 miles from Salt Lake City. I also requested him to order a detachment from Camp Scott, with instructions to make a reconnoissance between Wind River and the confluence of the Yellowstone with the Missouri.

The acts of kindness extended by this people to the Indians, who inhabit these valleys, are creditable to their own generosity and forbearance; but they seem to have confirmed the Indians in slothful and vicious habits—and fostered a spirit of insubordination, which prompts them occasionally to commit acts of violence against their benefactors.

The Government has established Indian farms in this country, which, if considered as a means of inducing Indians to labor, and produce the articles necessary for their subsistence, seem to have been unsuccessful in accomplishing those objects; and unless they can be conducted differently in future, it would be well for the Indian Department to purchase food for them, rather than to induce them to cultivate the soil. The Indians must be fed. The supply of game is already insufficient, and they cannot subsist much longer upon the precarious aid received from the hand of charity.

I will call your attention to certain recent occurrences. A brutal assault was committed by some Indians, in the vicinity of Spanish Fork, upon a woman and her child. To enable the agent to make the arrests of the offenders, it became necessary to resort to a military force—and an Indian, not one of those charged with the offence, was unfortunately killed. The culprits were arrested, and are now in confinement, awaiting trial before the Second United States District Court. The dead bodies of two respectable citizens of Millard County were found recently near the road to Chicken Creek, supposed to have been killed by the Indians. Superintendent FORNEY is now in the neighborhood of Manti, to investigate the affair, and will endeavor to secure the persons of the murderers. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case is now in the hands of the United States District Attorney, who will prosecute the murderers when arrested.

I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of extending the benefit of common schools to every child in the Territory—and would recommend the levying a general tax for the support of such schools. On the proper education of its youth depends the prosperity and happiness of a community. The statistical reports of the prisons in this and other countries show that the proportion of crime is in an inverse ratio to the amount of proper education received.

I would call your attention to providing means for enforcing the law relative to bridging the irrigating ditches, across public highways. Under present circumstances, they are causes of serious inconvenience to travelers.

I entertain the opinion that it has become indispensably necessary to provide for the building a secure and commodious jail at some point near the centre of population, for the confinement of persons charged with criminal offences, and recommend a tax for defraying the expense of its construction.

As errors in the forms of legislation are liable to occur in all new Territories, I would suggest the appointment of a Committee to revise the acts and resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, with instructions to report to your next annual meeting, or earlier, if deemed expedient.

It is necessary that you take early action in filling offices, vacant in the Territory, in consequence of the parties elected having failed to be qualified—and in other cases where the offices have not been filled.

There does not appear to have been any provisions made hitherto for defraying the expenses of the Courts, when sitting on Territorial business, nor for the payment of charges for the maintenance and custody of prisoners. The importance of this subject will, I hope, secure for it your consideration.

I herewith transmit the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and that of the Territorial Treasurer, which I submit for your action.

A. CUMMING.

Rio de la Plata.

Our files of Buenos Ayres papers are to Dec. 11.

The United States brig-of-war *Dolphin* arrived at that port on Dec. 5, having made the run from Norfolk in forty-five days.

The *St. Lawrence*, the *Fulton*, *Waterwitch*, *Perry*, *Bainbridge* and *Supply* were still at Montevideo.

The *Sabine* was hourly expected.

The correspondent of the *Express* writes:

"The vessels of the Expedition now in the river are reported to be in fine condition. The officers and men are anxious to have a brush with old Lopez, and the opinion begins to obtain ground that they will soon have a chance. President LOPEZ is apparently roused to the utmost degree of irritation and anger. His official paper, the *Semanario*, which it is well known is written by his own hand, abounds in the most astonishing scurrility directed against President BUCHANAN, the Senate Committee, Captain PAGE, the directors of the Providence Company, their employes, and everybody who has at all been connected with the imbroglio. I send you one of his latest effusions, which may give you some idea of the state of his feelings. Until very lately, no one here believed that there was any real danger of LOPEZ' fighting. He has been accustomed for so many years to indulge in the most outrageous abuse of those with whom he has been at variance, and has fulminated so many terrible threats that he has never thought of fulfilling when the time came for action, that his first exclamations of disgust leveled at the American demonstrations produced no effect here. The last steamer from Paraguay, however, has changed the complexion of affairs. Things look as if LOPEZ really was in earnest. He has recently received the Senate Report embodying Captain PAGE's report, the memorial of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, the affidavits of the employes, &c., and he has conceived therefrom that the reclamation to be urged by Mr. BOWLIN will be so immense that the more economical course for him to settle the question will be to fight. He is evidently still vacillating between fear and avarice, and is determined to try what he can to frighten the leaders of the Expedition, by producing a false impression of his immense resources, to induce Mr. Bowlin to offer easier terms, and thus avoid a collision. During the past week, LOPEZ's agents have purchased a number of *chatas* to chain up the river Paraguay, below the Fort of Humaita. They will not prove very formidable obstructions to navigation. The iron foundry here has also been put into requisition by LOPEZ, and men are busy day and night casting cannon balls, which are immediately shipped to Paraguay.

In the last number of the *Semanario* received here, there is a most outrageous article on the United States, in which the President of the United States is covered with vituperation, charged with corruption, and the whole body of the American "Conscript fathers" were treated as if they were a parcel of jailbirds whom LOPEZ would like to have in his chain-gang.

MORTALITY.—During the last week there were 101 deaths in Brooklyn. There were 20 men, 20 women and 61 boys and girls. Consumption claimed 12 victims and congestion of the lungs carried off 9. Thirty-one were under one year of age and 79 were natives.

Piccolomini gives a concert in Albeny on the 7th of February.

WIFE MURDER.

A Man Beats His Wife to Death and Escapes.

On Saturday morning ELIZA MURPHY, wife of JOHN MURPHY, died from injuries received from her husband, on the previous Thursday night. The particulars are reported as follows: The deceased and her husband, two brothers of the latter, DARIUS and THOMAS MURPHY, and their wives and their respective children, altogether numbering thirteen persons, occupied two rooms on the first floor of the tenement-house rear of No. 33 Oak-street. The deceased and her husband were both addicted to drinking to excess. On Thursday evening, a woman and three boys brought the deceased home very much intoxicated. She was thrust upon a bed, where she lay when her husband, a short time afterwards, came in, also intoxicated. Unbuckling a leather strap which he usually wore around his waist, he dragged his wife out of bed and commenced beating her with it. He beat her about five minutes, then threw her upon the bed and sat down to rest. Several times he pulled her out of bed and repeated the beating. After a while he went out, procured more rum, and returned. He then dragged her from her bed again, and beat her more unmercifully than he had before. When he could beat her no longer, he thrust her into the hall, and locked the door. THOMAS MURPHY, one of his brothers, interfered, when he ejected him from the room. Tha woman was taken from the hall into an adjoining room, and placed on a bed, where she lay until 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when she died. The husband left the house shortly afterwards, and has not since been found.

He went to various shipping offices and endeavored to secure a berth as sailor on a vessel, but did not succeed. The Police are sanguine of affecting his arrest.

The body of the deceased presented a most shocking spectacle, being covered with bruises from head to foot. Both eyes were blackened, the lips and cheeks lacerated, and the features almost unrecognizable. The right temple was severely burned. There was a large prominence upon the right parietal bone, and a portion of the scalp torn off. Coroner SCHIRMER on Saturday afternoon held the inquest. The following is a report of

THE EVIDENCE.

Dennis Murphy, sworn—I live at 33 Oak-street, rear building; the deceased, Eliza Murphy, and her husband, John Murphy, his brother, Thomas Murphy, my wife and myself occupy two rooms on the first floor; on Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, the deceased was brought in by a woman and three boys to our room; she was then very much intoxicated; some time afterwards her husband came in, also intoxicated; deceased was then lying to bed, and her husband dragged her out and commenced beating her with a leather strap, which he usually wore around his waist; he beat her for about five minutes, when he stopped and commenced to abuse her for getting drunk; he afterwards repeatedly pulled her out of bed and beat her; upon his brother Thomas entering the room, he ordered him out, and said he should not live there any longer; they continued their quarreling until about eleven o'clock, when John Murphy threw Thomas Murphy out into the hall, where he lay for some time; after this John went out and obtained more liquor; when he returned he was crazy drunk, dragged his wife out of bed, beat her with the leather strap, to which was attached a buckle, and threw her out of the room into the hall; he then locked the door; after this I opened the door and took deceased into the room, and put her upon the bed; yesterday deceased was very sick and did not leave her bedroom; nothing was done for her; her husband remained with her all day; last night we went to bed early; between two and three o'clock this morning John Murphy called me and said that his wife was dead; we struck a light and found that she was quite dead; we stayed about the house until about eight o'clock A. M., when the husband of deceased left, and I have not seen him since; I do not know how deceased received the blow upon the head; I did not see him strike her with anything except the strap; deceased fell heavily several times.

Anne Horn, sworn: I live at No. 33 Oak-street, opposite the room occupied by deceased and her husband; they have lived in the place about six weeks, during which time they have been continually quarreling, fighting and intoxicated; I saw deceased on Thursday evening about eight o'clock; she was then very drunk, and was being assisted to her premises by a washerwoman who lives in the front house; that was the last time I saw her alive; from that time up to eleven o'clock they were fighting; then the door of their room opened, and Thomas Murphy was thrown out, and came violently in collision with my door, bursting it open, and precipitating him upon the floor; I shoved him out of the room and locked the door; he fell on the hall floor, and shortly afterwards their room door opened again, and some one else was thrown out, and fell in the hall-way, giving a heavy sigh; I think this sigh proceeded from deceased; when beaten by her husband, deceased used to make a great uproar, but on this occasion she made little noise; about three-quarters of an hour after this the door of the deceased's room was opened again, and the woman was dragged into the bedroom and the door closed; in the morning I noticed clotted blood upon the hall floor, which was subsequently washed away by Thos. Murphy; I refrained from making any inquiries yesterday, fearing I would get myself into trouble if I did so.

George B. Boulon, M. D., sworn: I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; I find almost the entire surface of the body giving evidence of violence; the back particularly was covered with excoriations and bruises; both lips were lacerated, both eyes were blackened, and the face and right temple were severely bruised; the scalp over the right parietal bone was lacerated and separated from the bone for a space as large as a half dollar, and indicated that a very severe blow had been received at that point; the lungs were slightly congested; the heart was normal, the right cavity being filled with blood; the stomach contained about two ounces of greenish colored fluid; the other organs of the body presented a generally normal condition; the skull was unusually thick and strong; the brain was slightly injected as also the membranes; in my opinion death was caused by exhaustion brought on by the beating received.

After taking the above evidence the case was concluded for the day, and adjourned over till 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At the hour named the Jury reassembled, and, there being no further evidence offered, the case was given to them to agree upon a verdict. They deliberated but a short time, and then rendered the following

VERDICT:

That ELIZA MURPHY came to her death by injuries received at the hands of her husband, JOHN MURPHY, inflicted on the evening of the 27th inst.; and we find that THOMAS MURPHY was an accessory to the fact.

On the rendition of the verdict THOMAS MURPHY was committed to prison. He stated that he was a native of Ireland, and fifty-one years of age, and a laborer by occupation. As to the murder he denied having any knowledge of the woman's death.

Probable Murder in the Sixth Ward.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE CHARGED WITH THE MURDER.

On Saturday evening WM. F. BAKER, a sailor, was stabbed three times by JAMES LYNCH in the abdomen, in the back and shoulder, and the wounds are pronounced fatal. BAKER and his wife boarded with LYNCH, at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets, and on Saturday evening BAKER informed LYNCH of his intention to leave his place and take board elsewhere. LYNCH became very much exasperated, seized a sharp shoe-knife and hurled the blade in the abdomen of BAKER, making a large wound, through which a portion of the intestines protruded. He then stabbed him in the back and shoulder. His wife was present, and is said to have assisted her husband in the murderous assault. LYNCH attempted to escape, but was, together with his wife, arrested by the Sixth Ward Police. They were both committed to the Tombs yesterday, to await the result of BAKER's injuries. BAKER was removed to the Hospital, where he was delirious nearly all day yesterday. The Coroner called at the Hospital yesterday, with a view to take his *ante-mortem* examination, but the condition of the wounded men was not such as to allow of his doing so. BAKER has followed the sea for several years, is only twenty-seven years of age, and was recently married.

The Charge of Burglary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As an act of justice I request your insertion of this reply to an article in your paper charging me, in company with MARK P. KENNY, as guilty of an attempted burglary in Twenty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The charge has its origin in the malicious feeling of a Police Officer with whom I have not been on friendly terms. It has been a not unusual custom with myself and other young men, frequenters of the saloon in which the burglary is said to have been attempted, to awake the proprietor by rapping at a front window leading to his bedroom. On Thursday morning last, at an early hour, I was thus seeking, with some companions, to attract his attention, when Policeman HULL arrested myself and MARK P. KENNY. I did not attempt to escape; did not injure myself; have never been connected with burglars or thieves, neither has KENNY ever been on the Island. The proprietor of the saloon will substantiate this statement, and I ask from your justice an insertion of it in your columns. Yours, respectfully, JOHN O'BRIEN,

No. 246 Thirty-sixth-street.

The East River Collision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Saturday's TIMES you erroneously state, under your heading of "News of the Day," that the Harlem boat *Sylvan Shore* was concerned in the collision in the East River, on Friday, by which three men lost their lives. It was the *Sylvan Grove*, and not the *Sylvan Shore*.

RALPH REYNOLDS,
Captain *Sylvan Shore*.

Brooklyn.

FIRES.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a house on Flatbush-avenue, near the town of Flatbush, recently occupied as a hotel by MILES WOOD, was destroyed by fire. The house was one story high, owned by ISAAC SMITH, and unoccupied at the time of the fire. Loss $100; not insured.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning two three story brick buildings, unfinished, on Ormand Place, Bedford, were destroyed by fire. The buildings were owned by Messrs. LITCHFIELD and KATCHAM, builders. Loss $3,000. Insured for $500 each in the Nassau Insurance Company.

About the same time a fire broke out in a stable on Duffield-street, near Myrtle-avenue, but the Ridgewood water was handy and prevented serious loss.

To Newspaper Publishers and Job Printers.—The undersigned offer for sale one second-hand Rotis Proof Single large Cylinder Job Printing Machine.

One second-hand Adams Job Press, platen 22x26

One second-hand Single large Cylinder Printing Machine, with fly-wheel to work by hand, bed 26x39. Price $900.

Also, several second-hand Double and Single Cylinder Newspaper Presses, Washington Presses, &c., &c.

Apply to R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. *New and improved machines at greatly reduced prices.*

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Grover & Baker's Celebrated
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NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $60 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
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Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

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Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 23th st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

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American Union.—Correction.—His Honor Mayor Tiemann testified last Thursday, in Justice Welch's Police Court, that he "Never was a member of the American Union for Inventors, and never was connected with the managers in any way."—*Sun* and *Herald* report, Jan. 23. I have before me the minutes of the meeting of Inventors at Peter Cooper's Institute, Oct. 12, 1858. Mayor Tiemane presided; was elected a manager; did not resign at the meeting, and, more than a week afterwards, signed the minutes of the meeting as Chairman. Subsequently, on the 23d of October, the verbal resignations of Messrs. Tiemane and Oliver Chartlok were reported to the Board and accepted—the plea in both cases, "want of time." The verbal resignation of his Honor was given at the time of his signing the minutes. He was, consequently, a manager during the interval. Suppose it was necessary to commence an action against his Honor, in the Police Courts, for bad memory! From what quarter will the next attack come? AUG. H. WHEELER,
Secretary.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is a Rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutching's Life Exhilarant.—One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of wind or flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Hutchings' Life Exhilarant; it will make you strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of youth to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is Quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of dyspepsia, kidney complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous and sickly should try it. Sold at No. 165 Chambers st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Poisoned.—Dr. CHILTON, the famous chemist, has just disposed of a libellous paragraph classing CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE with dyes alleged to be poisonous. The doctor says that this incomparable article is entirely innocuous. Read his certificate at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor-House.

Defiance Salamander Safes. — ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, Wholesale and Retail, and made to order, of the best materials. A perfect fit warranted, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Ruptures cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

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Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SANGS—CORTIS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 29, by the Rev. Dr. Price, of St. Stephen's Church, HANAY B. SANDS, M. D., of New-York City, to Miss SARAH M., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Curtis, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BRADBURY—ROSSMAN.—In the City of Hudson, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. D. D. Demarest, J. B. BRADBURY, Esq., of New-York City, to ANNIS, only daughter of Allen Rossman, Esq., of the former place.

WHITNEY—FAIRMAN.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, by the Rev. Stephen H. Synecut, GEORGE WHITNEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH C. FAIRMAN, of Cooperstown.

HOAR—PRICHARD.—At the United States Consulate le Florence, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. Dr. O'Neil, EDWARD SESSMAN HOAR, of Boston, to ELIZABETH HALLETT PRICHARD, of Concord, Mass.

DIED.

ARCHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 30, of consumption, Miss MARIA ARCHER, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of Howell C. Vail, Esq., No. 158 Grand-st., at 7 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.) The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

BLAUVELT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, Mrs. ANN H. BLAUVELT, widow of Timothy L. Blauvelt, in the 49th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 208 West 30th-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle, N. Y., for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 30, JNO. D., infant son of Isabella W. and Jno. D. Williams, aged 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, James Gray, No. 27 Barrow-st.

MCPHERSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, EDWARD DICKINSON, infant son of Margaret M. and John B. McPherson, aged 8 months and 10 days.

His remains will be taken to Kingston, N. J., for interment.

☞ Trenton papers please copy.

WEBB.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 29, CAROLINA ADELIA, the beloved wife of Henry C. Webb, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family will attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Monroe-st., on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

DUNLOP.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 28, ROBT. DUNLOP, M. D., formerly of Bushmills, Ireland, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 88 Grove-st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Coleraine, Derry, and Belfast papers please copy.

MULFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 30, in the 23d year of her age, EMELINA M., wife of Thomas H. Mulford, daughter of the late William H. Fairchild.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her brother, Hamlet M. Fairchild, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Hastings Church, Carmine-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

SNOW.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 29, LOUISA HEWITT, only child of Robt. H. Snow, aged 8 months.

DEXTER.—At Yorkville, on Saturday morning, Jan. 29, Mrs. ELIZA DEXTER, wife of Jonas Marsh Dexter, and daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Baulch, of Boston. Mass., aged 29 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of her sons and son in law, George and Henry Dexter, and Jas. H. Peffer, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, 86th-st., Yorkville, between 3d and 4th avs., at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, Feb. 3, without further notice.

COMSTOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, NATHAN COMSTOCK, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on second day, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, at Friends' Meeting house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, the Rev. CHARLES O. B. RAYMOND, formerly of Poughkeepsie, aged 63 years, 6 months and 20 days.

His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie.

EAMES.—In Brooklyn, on the residence of Mrs. Mary Harley, Miss ABIGAIL EAMES, of consumption, in the 85d year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the First-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, GEO. TOWNSEND, son of Tappen and Phebe Ann Townsend, aged 13 years, 10 months and 20 days.

Funeral from their residence, in Madison-st., second door east of Murray-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

NYE.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, Mrs. REBECCA F. NYE, daughter of Mrs. Cornelia V. Her

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but few ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all fashionable stores in the United States and Canada.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON'S
NEW SKIRTS FOR 1859.
THE INDESTRUCTIBLE
DOUBLE-EXTENSION SKIRT
WITH PATENT EYELET FASTENING.
MADE WITHOUT SEWING.
Universally pronounced "the most perfect Skirt ever made."

THE GOSSAMER EXPANSION.
The lightest and most graceful Skirt ever produced.

THE PICCOLOMINI!
By means of clasps, this beautiful and economical garment can be taken to pieces, washed and put together again at pleasure.
All the above have Thomsons' celebrated Patent Watch-Spring Bustle, and are stamped with our name and trade mark, (the crown.)
For sale by the principal retailers everywhere.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,
No. 238 Broadway, New-York.

FAMILY LINEN,
Of the best make and most useful descriptions, very cheap, and warranted, comprising a full stock of
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
DAMASKS AND DIAPERS IN ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN SHEETING, IN ALL WIDTHS,
PILLOW-CASINGS IN ALL WIDTHS,
SHIRTING AND HUCKABACK AND TOWELING.
Also, a large stock of English Blankets under the market price.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 106 and 110 6th-av.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
150 PIECES OF
NEW AND ELEGANT LIGHT SILKS,
For evening and street dresses,
will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 24,
Also, a job lot, about 1,000 yards,
some of which are slightly damaged, at the following extremely low prices, viz.: 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s., about half the original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 304 Grand-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.
The balance of a jobber's stock, bought for cash at forty per cent below the cost of importation.
Long Shawls.....$8 worth $12
Long Shawls.....10 worth 14
Long Shawls.....15 worth 25
Broche and square Shawls; also, long and square Wool Shawls reduced seventy-five per cent, to close the Winter stock.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 106 and 110 6th-av.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the exclusive right to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.
Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.
The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:
J. White & Sherwood, Wallace & Sons,
J. W. Lane & Co., J. P. Mason & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson, Frost & Co.,
Hinsdon & Osborn Skirt Co., Samuel H. Doughty,
Osborn & Cheeseman, D. M. Bassett & Co.,
Downs & Bassett, M. Donnelly & Co.,
Hayden & Harrison, O. H. Barnard,
Chas. A. Postley, Wm. Blackington, Agent,
Joseph W. Bradley, F. Hull & Co.
W. H. Reed & Co., J. C. Brown,
Van Uxem Skirt Co., Arnz Brothers,
Isaac Myers, J. H. Remer & Co.,
Jas. Greenwood, B. Dodd,
C. L. Harding, North, Sharman & Co.
Nathan's Manufacturing Co.,
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 97 Warren-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
AT NO. 1 BOWERY.
$30,000 WORTH
of Fashionable
DRY GOODS
to be cleared at any reduction,
Consisting of
Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, French Merinos, Paramattas, Plaids, Poil de Chenes, De Laines, French and English Calicoes, Prints, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, Tallet Quilts, Counterpanes, Satinets, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloths; also, Hosiery, Gloves and Haberdashery.
The stock has all been marked down to the lowest price in order to insure a clearance in Thirty Days.
Sale to commence on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 9 o'clock.
M. M. HUEY
Corner Division, No. 1 Bowery.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Jan. 31,
2,000 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheetings, 25 cents per yard.
1,500 pieces Fine American Long Cloth, yard wide, 10 cents per yard.
600 pieces Brilliants, 12½ cents per yard.
600 pieces Dimity, 12½ cents per yard.
200 pieces Cambric Muslin, 15 cents per yard.
5,000 dozen Towels, Napkins, &c., &c.
Irish Linens, Damasks, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Plain and Checked Muslins, &c., &c.,
with every article in the housekeeping line, imported expressly for the opening of their Spring trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are receiving their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
of
ROYAL AXMINSTER and VELVET CARPETS,
in one piece, with Medallion, and by the yard.
Also, AUBUSSON, TURQUETS, ROYAL WILTON, TAPESTRY VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, &c., of the manufacture of John Crossly & Sons, and others.
COCOA MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW RICH LACE GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Jan. 31, a complete assortment of Real Black Thread and Brussels Point Applique Lace Shawls, Flounces, Barbes, Cuffiares, Veils, Pelerines, Collars and Sleeves.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of Bridal Trousseaus, and beautiful objects in Point Gaze.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 667 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Would call attention to a very large stock of French cambric embroidered bands, choice patterns, at just one half the price, 1¼ long; also, a large stock of Valenciennes edgings, at 1s. per yard by the piece. Inspection will be satisfied. RICHMOND,
No. 667 Broadway.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 31, an invoice of
BEAUTIFUL SILKS,
by the yard, and
TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
suitable for immediate wear.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., will open, on Monday, Jan. 31,
Spring Styles French Mousselin Delaines,
French and English Printed Cashmeres and Shirtings,
English Challies,
Toweling, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

REMOVAL.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to their new and spacious warerooms,
NO. 99 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. PEARNES' UP-TOWN METROPOLITAN SHIRT AND HOSIERY STORE—No. 317 6th-av. We will sell, for two or three weeks only, at a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE, the balance of our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, such as Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Collars, &c., &c. Also, in connexion with the above, Madame PEARNES' Winter stock of Boys' clothing.

63 CENTS FOR FIRST-RATE BLACK KID GLOVES, warranted a prime article.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

63 CENTS FOR FIRST-QUALITY WHITE KID GLOVES!
Sizes from 6 to 8.
Corner 14th st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

63 CENTS FOR LADIES' KID GLOVES!
Sizes from 6 to 8.
All shades of Drabs, Browns and Spring Colors.
Every pair warranted to be a prime article.
By R. H. MACY,
Corner 14th st. and 6th-av.

63 CENTS FOR LADIES' KID GLOVES!
All sizes from 6 to 8.
In every variety of Light Colors.
Every pair warranted, or no sale.
Corner 14th st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

88 CENTS FOR GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES!
A prime article, warranted.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th av., near 9th-st., will open, this morning,
100 dozen Fringed Towels, at 75 cents per dozen.
75 dozen Heavy Linen Huck for bath towels at 10s. per dozen.
3 cases of Splendid French Brilliante, at 1s. per yard worth 2s.
100 pieces Twilled Linen Toweling, at 7 cents per yard.
Cases Full Width Sheeting, only 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cases Fine Pillow Case Muslin, only 10 cents per yard.
550 pieces Fine Plaid Jaconet, at 1s. per yard, cheap.
50 pieces Scotch Damask various prices, very cheap.
75 pieces Pure Irish Linen, only 1s. 9d. and 2s. per yard.
Superfine Fronting Linen, 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
170 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at 1s. each.
Handsome Snowdrop and Damask Doylies, at 5 and 6s. per dozen.
Hotels and housekeepers will find here a saving of 30 to 40 per cent. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

LINEN GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
are selling good
SHIRTING LINENS,
warranted sound, and all
PURE LINEN,
From 25 to 80 cents per yard.
ALSO,
TABLE DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND NAPKINS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
These are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT SALE.
The entire stock selling out at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION
to close the business.
Great inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer,
are now offering, at Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring sales.

NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!
NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!
NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!
RIBBONS!
NOW IN STORE.
We shall, on Monday next, exhibit these entire
NEW! NEW! NEW!
RIBBONS!
for sale.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, GOOD
Styles, by the dozen and single pair,
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER
HOSIERY, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSIERY, GOOD
Styles, by single pair and by the dozen.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS (self-adjusting) Bushe made, without sewing, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring for $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring at $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11, and 14-spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

WET GOODS.—FINE PLAIN AND PRINTED de laines, English prints, muslins, challies, lawns, dresses, black paramattas, French shirting prints, &c., just received, and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonurous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eukhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 26 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—Of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $5 to $150. New pianos for rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENTLY-FINISHED SEVEN-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, a bargain for cash; is of great power and sweet tone; at No. 506 Hudson-st., near Amos-st.; 8th-av. cars pass the door. To be seen from 8 A.M. till 6 P.M., for three days. N. B.—Must be sold.

A NEW AND ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano, with large round corners, carved legs, and full metallic frame, and all the late improvements, made by a City maker, and to be sold for half its value. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

WANTED—IN AN UP-TOWN CHURCH, IN NEW-York, a good tenor singer, one who is a good reader, and who has sung in Church. Address MUSIC, Box No. 3 Brooklyn Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF CURRENCY.—A MEETING WILL be held by this Board on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. The Hon. AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, will deliver an address on the Currency; and a paper will be read on the late consultations on that subject at Clinton Hall. By order,
JOHN EADIE, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., of Philadelphia, will read a paper on *Ebenezer Kinnersley, and his Connection with the Early Discoveries in Electricity.*
ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Sec.

THOMAS PAINE, AUTHOR OF "THE RIGHTS OF MAN."—The 123d anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine will be celebrated at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, THIS MONDAY, Jan. 31. Joseph Barker will be present. Tickets to be had of WM. E. ROSE, No. 72 White-st.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held in the chapel at the New-York University, Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Ladies generally are invited to attend. Miss A. LUDLOW, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Annst., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON HAVING A COPY OF THE *Mercantile Advertiser* of 1796, or any of '97 or '98 will confer a favor on a poor widow by leaving it at the *Times* Office for a POOR WIDOW.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATTENDRELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A FIRST-class female cook, who understands her business perfectly; does French cookery, and can send a dinner up in a stylish manner; she makes the finest deserts and confitures; has lived in first-class families, and can produce the highest recommendations. Apply at Mrs. RICHARDS', No. 39 6th av., near 9th-st., through the week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF EIGHTEEN, who has been brought up in the country, a situation as children's maid and plain neat sewer; makes children's dresses; can read and write; will make a most excellent child's nurse; wages $5 to $6; excellent city reference. Also, a regular cook and laundress; does up linen in style; wages $8. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or seamstress. Can have excellent City reference; would not object to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 East 28th-st, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHful and trustworthy girl, either for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family; is a prudent, capable, and obliging servant, willing to work and make herself useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A SITuation by a perfect German cook or housekeeper, who understands French and every other kind of cooking, and is a first-rate pastry cook and baker. City references from first families will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 16 years of age, as nurse or to assist with light chamberwork or do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 109 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for three days, at No. 662 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, a situation as wet nurse in some gentleman's family, where due attention and care would be appreciated. Respectable reference given. Address, for two days, C. M., No. 189 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A very competent widow woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; is careful and obliging. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman, a situation, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children: best of City references. Call at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young woman who is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock on Friday or Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every kind of cooking; private families only apply; has seven years' City reference. Apply at No. 8 6th-st., two or three doors from the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing; has lived in her last situation eight years; City reference. Apply, for two days, at 35 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel. Call at No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY an English woman. Apply on Friday or Saturday at No. 32 East 30th-st, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—MURRAY HILL INtelligence and employment office, No. 486 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Help of all kinds procured, and situations obtained for servants.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants are always on hand at Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st, between 3d and 4th avs. First-class French, English, German, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cooks, an English housekeeper, and English nurse and seamstress will be found this week.

MALES.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL house a young man who can speak and write the Spanish language fluently; he must have some knowledge of commercial affairs, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,784 Post-Office, with real name and reference, also stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at or address TROS. B., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front; or No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable references. Address J. M., No. 126 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address O. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman or clerk in some store; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO COMMITTEE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A situation is wanted for a gentleman (unmarried) who for the past eight years has been engaged in mercantile business in the country; would like to meet with parties who would appreciate a devotion of his whole time and energies to their interests. Address L. A. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—TWENTY GOOD compositors, on book work, wanted this morning, at No. 46 Ann-st.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDerable experience in both office and court business, desires a situation as managing clerk in a respectable office. References unexceptionable. Address S. S., Box No. 3,878 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDNER TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. One thoroughly acquainted with the business and also accustomed to the care of horses can apply at No. 164 West 11th-st., between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED—IN A FRENCH IMPORTING-HOUSE of millinery goods, an active and intelligent boy from 16 to 18 years of age; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Apply to No. 408 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING house, a smart, active boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a good and quick hand, and resides with his parents; none others need apply. Salary, $50 first year. Apply, after 3 P. M., at 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—CASH SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. One acquainted with City trade. Address Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

WANTED—FOUR BOYS AND FOUR GIRLS who understand the business of brushmaking. Fair wages given. Apply at No. 231 Stanton-st., first floor.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE.—ONE ACCUStomed to the care of children may apply at No. 273 5th-av.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A SMART active boy to do light work; must write well. Address Box No. 957 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO LIGHT PORter work. Call at No. 59 Murray-st.

LAD WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent boy, about 15, is wanted in a merchant's office; salary, first year, $75. Address in his own hand, S. J. T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 389 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $26 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 636 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

DESK FOR SALE AND THE FURNITURE of a law office, all in excellent order and to be sold very low. Apply at No. 40 Park-row, A. COMSTOCK, where the articles may be seen.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 269 Greenwich st. and No. 69 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 269 Greenwich-st. and No. 69 Murray-st., New-York.

THE WHAT CHEER
HOP YEAST CAKES.
The best article for making healthy bread, biscuit, buckwheat cakes, &c. Warranted free from soda, saleratus, or other drugs. For sale at the principal grocers, and at wholesale by STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 320, 324 and 326 Madison-st.
The 19th Term opens Nov. 22. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The number is always confined to pupils residing in distant sections of the City, or from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A.M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., President.

THE EASIEST WAY TO LEARN THE OLD Staff and Crochet and Quaver style of Music, is to learn CHEVE'S new French method first.
The shortest road to reading the old notation at sight is to writing from ear, and to a thorough understanding of the theory of music, lies through the natural method of CHEVE.
In addition to that, the most easy, simple, natural, and every way the best method of representing music on paper, independent of the old style, is Chevé's system for that, having his system, the bungling old one might be consigned to the dust and lumber of the past, and never be missed. The new temple would rise bright and beautiful on the ruins of the old.
The classes formed at Miss. SAUVAGEOT'S Lecture will meet at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½, in Room No. 21 Cooper Institute, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY every week, during a course of twenty lessons. Terms 25 cents each lesson.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Koop it before the people that Mr. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, gives three months', 72 lessons') instruction in penmanship and commercial arithmetic, an unlimited course of double-entry book-keeping, for $10. Ladies' writing classes $2 for 16 lessons. Col. Paine, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—NO. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

$8 FOR TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS ON THE PIANO.—By a lady educated in Europe, with good references, who is also a thorough teacher of French and English. Two children (under 10) taken to board and educated at $10 a month. Address Mrs. NORRIE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of the University of Paris, and who gives French lessons in the best families in New-York, wishes to obtain a few more pupils to instruct them in French at their residence. Best of references. Address or apply to G. L., No. 36 White-st.

A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER CAN ALWAYS FIND EMPLOYMENT.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, will give a practical course for only $10, to qualify gentleman to keep books by double-entry in the best New-York houses. Apply this day or evening for $10 seats. Regular terms, $25.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN EVERY DAY and evening on the piano, melodeon, violin, flute and guitar, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery; also, on Wednesday and Saturday, at No. 10 Abingdon-square. $10 for 24 lessons. Wanted, immediately, a teacher and tuner. L. A. BENJAMIN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

A GERMAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED and fully competent teacher of the Piano, would like to have some more pupils. Terms very moderate. Address or call on Mrs. HECHT, No. 357 Bowery, near 4th-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED—BY A LADY FROM England, of great experience, an engagement in the above capacity. In addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, drawing, music and singing. The Southern States or country preferred. Address W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been all over Europe, speaks four languages fluently, and has been for years accustomed to teach drawing, &c., wishes to make an engagement as governess or companion with a family travelling in Europe. Address S. E., Southside Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO TEACHES English, (including writing and arithmetic) French and music, wishes for one or two morning engagements; or advertiser would give lessons in music only. Address M. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL, IN WEST 20th st., near 9th-av. A private family will let a large front room, with closet adjoining; also, a back room on same floor; rooms furnished with fire, gas and water, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms to let on the most reasonable terms, in a plain private family. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 OLINTON-place, 8th-st., a handsome room on the first floor, with all the conveniences.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enamelled prizes and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leaks go around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
HENRY B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVINS & CHUBB.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PEREZ HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,712,638 05
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858	1,178,169 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$4,890,796 05
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,494,614 20
Losses paid during same period	$1,484,638 11
Returns of Premiums and Exp's	288,223 19
The Company have the following Assets, viz:	
Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks	$1,830,634 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	256,200 00
Real Estate	230,000 00
Bonds on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, a sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at	175,300 50
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,020,902 50
Cash in Bank	190,500 62
Total amount of Assets	$5,262,167 41

Eight per cent. Interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over
TWO MILLION DOLLARS
of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending the 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from the profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st May, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to $7,635,310

Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859 1,360,000

Total profits for 16½ years $9,015,310

The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash 5,678,730

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859 $3,136,580

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low.
Charles Dennis,	Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
W. H. H. Moore,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Henry Coit,	Leonar. S. Suares,	William Wood,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Bergy,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Jas. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	Henry O. Brower,
Chas. A. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward B. Bell,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
F. A. Margus,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
Moses Ganz	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
Edw. H. Gilfillan,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of an amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1867.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 8 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1849, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the office and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cents, Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1858, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, inst.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date: one-third on presentation, one-third in April, and one-third in June, with interest. The Coupons due in 1860, on the Chattel Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on maturity.

By order of the Board of Managers,
WILLIAM R. FISHER,
Treasurer C. W. and E. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA. Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are now prepared to give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 OF THE DELAWARE and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies Bonds, loans of $1,700,000, due 1883, and $888,000, due 1863, and of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the above two Companies jointly; loan of $750,000, due 1867, cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BEBTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 22, 1859.—Interest due 1st proximo on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Bonds; Troy City Bonds, Detroit City Bonds, Cleveland City Bonds, Gas-Light Stocks, Buffalo Water Bonds, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bonds. DUNCAN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST.—Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of '51, and Dover Extension 7 per cent. will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 44th-st and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES, GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 26 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.

THE HOLDERS OF SCRIP or STOCK OF the American Guano Company are hereby notified that, according to the terms of the Act of Incorporation, the time for the reception of installments on said scrip or stock will expire on the 31st inst.

JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 36-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 18, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 29th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE,

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859. Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER Type Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi-annual Dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 178 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 3d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 3d, By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day, By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order,

WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 9 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, 16 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
JAN. 5, 1859.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.

RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD ANDERSON,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEDOKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. OAKE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Arts and Sciences, of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subjects relating to Kiosks, the advertising of Corporation matters in the several newspapers; also, the subject relative to the Electric Clocks; also, for a Stand of Colors for the Sixth Regiment, will meet on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are hereby requested to appear.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
JOHN T. HENRY, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Arts and Sciences.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 2 P. M., in the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st., at which time they will take into consideration the Assessment List for Regulating, &c., 125-st., 8th-av. to west side of Manhattan-st. Also, other assessment lists heretofore advertised will be taken up.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
H. W. GENET, } Committee on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, when they will take in consideration the subjects relative to the Pavonia-avenue Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., and the ferry foot of 23d-st. All parties interested in the above are respectfully requested to be present.

JOHN T. HENRY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Com. on Ferries.
JOHN LYNES, }

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD REAL ESTATE ON FOURTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND WASHINGTON SQUARE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL, AT public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon—

The 3 story brick house and lot No. 312 6th-st., situate on the southeast corner of Greene-st., the late residence of Wm. B. Van Nortwick, deceased. The house is in perfect order, and the sale will be positive, and immediate possession given, $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps at No. 39 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR DAILY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

87 shares Far. & Citizens' Bank of L. I. (bys.)	$25 each
100 shares Citizens' Bank	25 each
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	25 each
10 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.	60 each
12 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
100 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	100 each
40 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
45 Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	15 each
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
9 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	40 each
30 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
40 North Western Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
200 Oswego Gas Light Co.	50 each
70 Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, (to close an estate)	80 each
8 shares Warren Railroad Co.	50 each
100 shares Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago R. R.	50 each
10 shares Honesdale and Delaware Plank Road	25 each
1250 shares McCullough Copper and Gold Mining Company	8 each
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad, (hypothecated)	100 each

$5,000 Town of Fort Madison, Iowa, 8 ₩ Cent. Bonds.
5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ Cent. Bonds.
5,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
8,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 8 ₩ cent. Bonds.
6,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₩ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1856, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will, sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, from 12 M. till 3 P. M., all they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 11 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.

By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.

All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON ST. MARKS-PLACE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH-STREET.—The desirable 3-story and ettic high stoop brick house and lot No. 74 St. Marks-place, (8th-st.) between 1st and 2d avs.; the house is 25x50 feet, in good order, and contains all the modern conveniences; lot 25x89 feet 6 inches. Possession immediately. Terms easy.

Also, at the same time and place, valuable House and Lot on 22d-st., together with the furniture. The handsome 4-story English basement brick house, with brownstone trimmings, No. 111 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., together with the furniture; the house is 22 feet 6 inches by 46 feet, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 22 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Terms very easy. Maps and full particulars of the above property at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY on Hudson and Renwick-sts. at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

HUDSON-STREET.—The two valuable brick stores and lot, Nos. 239 and 241 Hudson-st., and running through to Renwick-st.; lot 25x150 feet from street to street, with two-story house on Renwick-st. Also,

HUDSON-STREET.—The two valuable lots, together with the buildings thereon adjoining the northeast corner Dominick-st., each lot 18 feet 4 inches by 55 feet. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the north west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.8x44. Lot 26.6x100.

Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26.6x80. Lot 26.6x100.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK at No. 159 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., genteel household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, all of which is nearly new, having been in use only six months, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, mahogany do., marble-top centre tables, gas fixtures, together with a general assortment of chamber, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN I. RENNIX, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN I. RENNIE, Auctioneer, will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 19 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.: Parlor suites, pianoforte, painting, etageres, bookcase, mirrors, carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, &c.; dining-table, crockery, glassware, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD.—Sold positively on Clayton Scholes.—On Bedford and other avennes, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries: will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Style, size per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BUSINESS man, with $3,000 to $5,000, to engage in a business promising to be the most lucrative yet offered for years. The chances to make a fortune in a very short time are almost beyond a doubt. The business is a patented article, of such great utility and rare qualities almost indispensable in every family, that it must unavoidably become a business of immense importance throughout the country. Furniture dealers will find it greatly to their interest to examine it, as the exclusive sale and control in any place will be highly important to them. This is no humbug, AND the business man, with the cash capital of from $1,000 to $5,000, can be almost sure of making three times the amount of his capital every year. For particulars, apply to THOMAS W. SLADE, French's Hotel, New-York City.

TO LUMBER DEALERS OR OTHERS.—The writer, a person of ten years' experience in buying and selling lumber and other building materials for a large retail yard, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services in purchasing or selling, or both, or is willing to engage in the business with a person of like experience, in the City or country, where there is a prospect of its being remunerative. Best references as to character, ability, &c., given. Address LUMBER, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN, SUCH as is seldom offered! For sale: A five year Lease, and the Stock and Fixtures of a Fancy Goods and Trimming store in the best locality in the City. The business has been carried on for over 16 years: stock small, and will be sold cheap for cash if applied for immediately at No. 22 Dey-st., in the basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 CASH, IN a manufacturing business, established five years, with actual property for every dollar asked, and with facilities to earn $1,000 per month, as can be clearly shown at an interview, by addressing LUMBER, Box No. 191 *Times* office. Will be associated with a party that fully understands the entire business.

EMPLOYMENT, $50 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States (except New-York City) to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profits may certainly be realized. For particulars address, with stamp, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED WILL be given to an enterprising business man, to engage as active partner in a live business, where an investment of $5,000 to $8,000 in cash or good security will be required, by calling on WM. REYNOLDS, "in the store," No. 293 Broadway.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ELIGIBLY LOCATED in a first-rate neighborhood, on the west side of the City, in complete order and well filled, and calculated for doing a good business. It is well known and long established, and will be sold low by addressing COAL YARD, Box No. 2,777 Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE TO LET AND SMALL stock of men's furnishing goods for sale at a great sacrifice to close the concern. The goods are all new and desirable, and will be sold at an unparalleled low price below cost, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at once at No. 373 Broadway.

THE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY THOS. W. SLADE & CO., now stopping at French's Hotel, to men with a few thousand dollars, are extremely rare. The best chance to make money yet offered. Call immediately.

DENTISTRY.—WANTED—A SITUATION OR AN interest with an established dentist, by a man of 13 years' experience; can furnish first-class reference as to ability and character. Address DENTIST, care of S. W. LEE, St. Nicholas Hotel, for three days.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by the first-class line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers also issue agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,

Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,

Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH QUESTION.—Aldermen MOSES, LYONS and SWEENEY, the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, met at 2 P. M. Friday. Mr. JAMES T. OLIVER appeared before them, and urged the propriety of removing the telegraph poles from the streets. He claimed that they were useless obstructions, and said the Telegraph Companies had under consideration the project of conducting the wires underground. Mr. C. ROBINSON, the proprietor of the Police and Fire Telegraph, represented that it was impracticable to conduct wires underground so that they could be made useful for the purposes of telegraphy. He related instances in which, on account of defective pipes in which telegraph wires had been laid in Europe, communication had been made imperfect. Alderman EGAN, who offered the resolution in favor of removing the telegraph poles, said he had offered it at the instance of many persons, and under the supposition that the telegraph companies would make no objection to it. He thought it very singular that CYRUS W. FIELD had come before this Committee to represent that underground wires would be impracticable, after he had just laid thousands of miles of telegraph wire under the ocean. How did the wires that were carried across rivers under water work so well. Mr. MCKINNEY declared that it would be impossible to work wires under ground. With the first thunderstorm of June the insulation would be destroyed. It would cost the City $1,000,000, he thought, to lay the wires under ground. The destructibility of gutta percha, which was used for the purposes of insulation, rendered it impossible to work wires under ground. Alderman EGAN expatiated upon the nuisance of telegraph poles in the streets, and seemed of opinion that wires would be laid in sewers, and be made to work successfully. It was stated that other parties, not present, desired to be heard on the subject, and the Committee resolved to hold another meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. next Wednesday.

SERMON ON JAPAN.—Yesterday morning the Rev. S. R. BROWN, who has lately been appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dotch Church as its first Missionary to Japan, delivered a sermon in the Rev. Dr. MACAULEY'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. He took his text from Isaiah, 54th chapter, 2d and 3d verses: "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitation; spare not; lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited." Three prominent thoughts are to be recognized in these verses—first, that the watchword of the Church should be onward; second, to accomplish its destiny it should lay broad and comprehensive plans, because, thirdly by so doing the issue shall be great and glorious. After sketching the early history of missions and alluding to the special providences by which China had been opened, he spoke of the manner in which Japanese exclusiveness had been broken down, and urged the hearers, as the Reformed Dutch Church had first been spread to, to come forward and do their part of the work earnestly and efficiently.

Dr. MACAULEY, at the close of the sermon, announced that money had already been contributed sufficient to support two missionaries to Japan. A medical missionary is needed there still, and Dr. M. asked his congregation to make up the amount necessary to support one. Every other object might, for the present, be postponed if this could be accomplished.

THE BURNT SHIP MEROO—LETTER FROM CAPTAIN HARFORD.—Mr. L. H. SWENSON, of No. 19 Beaver-street, has received a letter from Capt. R. F. HARFORD, of the ship *Gray Feather*, dated at Pernambuco, Dec. 13, in reference to the rescue of the crew of the British ship *Meroo*, before reported burned at sea. He says: "I fell in with the ship *Meroo*, of Liverpool, on Nov. 28, in lat. 15° N. long. 31° 38' W. from Calcutta, bound to London; she was loaded with flaxseed, rape-seed and jute; the vessel and cargo were entirely on fire. I took the crew, consisting of twenty-seven men, their baggage, a little provisions, a few sails, and other small articles, and after remaining on board of her for an hour and a-half, doing all that I could to assist them, was obliged to leave her, taking them off in my boats. Had I been an hour later my services would have been of no avail. I have, however, the satisfaction to inform you that I have been the cause of saving the lives of these men. After nine days' sail from the time I took them on board, I reached this port, where I landed them, and left them very comfortable. The *Gray Feather* sails very well; I passed eleven vessels in one day, which speaks well for her sailing qualities." The crew of the *Meroo* have arrived in England, and speak in the highest terms of the prompt and humane conduct of Capt. HARFORD in their rescue, as well as of the kind treatment they received while on board the *Gray Feather*. The attention of the home Government had been called to the case.

THE NEW DISTRICT COURT.—A bill was introduced in our Legislature a few weeks since to divide the Sixth Judicial District of this City, composed of the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, and out of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards create another and Eighth Judicial District. Now, if the labor of this District is too great, why not divide the District by cutting off a part and adding it to the Seventh, where the labor is too little? But we are not clear that the amount of litigation in the Sixth District is more than the present Justice can do, or is willing to do. The day calendar does not average more than twenty causes, one half of which are not defended, while two-thirds of those tried do not occupy ten minutes each. Four days in the week the Justice has his Court business done before 1 o'clock, and often goes through it in less than two hours. We cannot see the necessity for another Judicial District; but if we were as anxious to be elected to do its duties, probably the matter would be as clear to our mind as it is to those who are endeavoring to rush through the bill. A similar bill was before the Legislature last Winter, but was never reported on by the Committee.

UNCOMFORTABLE QUARTERS FOR THE CITY HALL PRECINCT POLICE.—Owing to the entire want of accommodations for the detention of prisoners in the City Hall, Captain LEONARD has been dependent upon the courtesy of the Captains of other Precincts for a place to keep his prisoners over night ever since the organization of his force. The only room he has for the accommodation of the fifty Policemen under his command is the small apartment formerly occupied by the Mayor's Squad, which is not at all fitted for the accommodation of what, under its present Captain, promises to be one of the most effective and useful Precinct forces in the City. The room, owing to the facts stated, has not heretofore been open on Sundays. It is the intention now, however, to have it open every day in the week; and as soon as the necessary additional accommodations sha'l have been secured, it will be open continually, like the Stationhouses in the other Precincts of the City. The Police Commissioners should lose no time in having suitable accommodations secured for the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.—The New-York Classis of the German Reformed Synod of the United States met in the Suffolk-street Church, of which the Rev. Mr. BUSCHE is pastor, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. This was a special, not a regular session of the Classis. The Rev. DIEDRICH WILLERS, of Fayette, Seneca County, presided. The German Reformed Churches of Elizabethtown and Rahway (N. J.) at their request were admitted to the Classis. Mr. OSCAR ZOHR, who was a missionary of the *Evangelical Verein of Berlin* to India until the recent rebellion, which broke up the mission with which he was connected, has preached to these congregations for some time past. After an examination he was ordained, the Rev. L. B. SCHWARTZ, of Boston, preaching the sermon. After the ordination services had been completed, Mr. ZOHR was installed as pastor of those churches, and the Classis adjourned.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE—GALLANT CONDUCT OF FIREMEN.—At 4 o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the grocery store of GUSTAVE DARAN, No. 341 Eighth-street. The fire communicated to the stairway in the hall and prevented the egress of parties living in the upper part of the house. Several saved their lives by leaping from the windows. WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS, a member of Engine Company No. 44, at the eminent peril of his own life, rescued two young girls named JULIA and ELIZABETH ROLF. A member of Engine Company No. 22, whose name did not transpire, rescued another girl. It was feared that some of the inmates of the building had perished in the fire, but on subsequent inquiry none were missing. The gallant firemen, whose heroic efforts have been referred to, were both considerably burned. Mr. DORAN sustained a loss of $300 upon his stock and store fixtures, which is covered by insurance. The damage to the building, which is owned by JOHN BOUTON, is estimated at the same amount, and is also covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO CALIFORNIA.—The list of vessels on the way to California from Atlantic ports, up to Dec. 31, is stated in the *Daily Evening Bulletin*, of San Francisco, as follows: Sailed in July, three; one from Boston, 171 days out, and two from New-York, 155 days each. In August, four from Boston, four from New-York, and one from Baltimore—nine. In September, fifteen from New-York, two from Boston, and one from Baltimore—18. In October, ten from New-York, and four from Boston—14. In November, nine from New-York, five from Boston, one from Baltimore, and one from Philadelphia—16. In December, two from New-York and one from Boston—3. Total, 64. Of these one at least is known to be lost—the *Margaret Tyson*; seven or eight are long overdue, and twelve are fully due. Twelve will be due during the next succeeding 30 days, and the balance in about 90 days.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY, READING ROOM, &c.—There was a meeting held in Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-street, last Wednesday evening, to consider the propriety of organizing an Association of Young Men, which should procure suitable apartments and fit them up for a library, lecture-room and reading-room. It is proposed to occupy Sabbath evenings with appropriate discourses. Mr. S. D. VAN BRUNT was chosen Chairman. After he had opened the meeting with prayer, Mr. J. ROBERTS took an early occasion to set forth the dangers to young men of immoral places of resort, and urging the necessity of counter influences. There present pledged themselves to use every exertion to secure a full attendance at the meeting next Wednesday evening, and an adjournment was moved and carried.

RESULT OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD COLLISION.—MRS. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, the lady whom we referred to on Thursday week, as having been badly injured by a collision between an Eighth avenue Railroad car and a Hook and Ladder truck, yesterday suffered amputation of the injured part of her right hand. The operation was very successfully performed by Dr. VAN BUREN, the patient's medical attendant; the lady being under the influence of ether. We understand that an action has been commenced against the Eighth avenue Railroad Company for the recovery of damages.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 431 deaths in the City during the week just past, which is 20 more than was reported as having occurred during the previous week, and 22 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. Eighty-two died from diseases of the brain and nerves, and 151 of diseases of the lungs and throat. Of the dead 108 were men; 82 were women; 152 were boys, and 89 were girls; 391 were natives of America; 76 of Ireland; 26 of Germany; 11 of England; 3 of Scotland; 3 of France; 3 of Poland; 2 of Italy; 1 of Wales; 1 of Spain; 1 of Switzerland, and 3 unknown.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The unlnitiated have been sorely puzzled over a large poster which has been displayed in our City for the last few days, showing a large tiger mounting a ball, with Academy of Music, Monday evening, Jan. 31, in flaming letters beneath. Many have supposed that performing tigers were about to appear at the Academy. But that is a mistake. The tigers referred to are the celebrated Light Guard, who propose giving their annual ball there this evening. From what we hear, the general arrangements will surpass all previous efforts of this celebrated corps, and among the novel features will be the introdnction of hundreds of singing birds in various parts of the house, whose melodies, mingled with DODWORTH'S more powerful music, must certainly produce a charming effect.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND FERRY-BOAT CASUALTY.—Upto last evening, the bodies of the three men who were drowned Friday morning through the upsetting of one of the ferry barges running from the foot of Sixty-first-street to Blackwell's Island, had not been found. The belief is that the bodies have been carried by the force of the tide—there being an ebb tide at the time—down the river for a considerable distance, and that they will not make their appearance for several days. Cannon firing was resorted to on Saturday, in the vicinity of the accident, in the hope of effecting their recovery, hnt without success.

THE BROADWAY ARSON CASE.—On Saturday the examination was concluded, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, in the case of MARY AS YOUNG, charged with having set fire to the store of her mother, No. 541 Broadway, a few mornings since. The evidence was deemed conclosive against her, and the magistrate required her to find bail in $2,000 to answer the charge, which she did, and was liberated. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN appeared as her counsel. The accused is 23 years of age, and a native of Holland.

THE ELM-STREET MURDER.—On Saturday Coroner GAMBLE impannsled a Jury, preliminary to holding an inquest npon the body of WILHELM DECKER, the second victim of the Elm-street tragedy. Owing to the absence of material witnesses, the taking of evidence was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, when the inquest will be proceeded with at the Sixth Ward Station-house. The four persons, JOHN and JAMES GLASS, JAMES LOFTUS and JOHN QUINLAN, charged with being implicated in the murder, are still lodged in the Tombs.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—About 7 o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered in an attic bed-room of the dwelling No. 289 Bleecker-street, occupied by JOHN SHINDLE. The damage by fire and water was estimated at $100, which was covered by insurance in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a servant girl in lighting a lamp with a match.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District at 12 M. yesterday was caused by a slight fire in the bakery of THOMAS GELLOR, No. 157 Attorney-street. It was caused by shavings taking fire from the oven, and effected s damege of $100 before it was extinguished. Insured for $500 in the Market Insurance Company.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, THOMAS MILLER, a porter in the employ of WHITLOCK & Co, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, while assisting in hoisting a case of goods, fell through the hatchway from the sixth story to the cellar. His skull was fractured, and he died in aboot five minotes. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and two children, who will be cared for by Mr. WHITLOCK.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterdny held an inquest on the body of THOMAS DAVISON, a child two years old, who was fatally scalded by the accidental upsetting of hot coffee over his nsck and shoulders. Verdict accordingly.

Police Reports.

DEFRAUDING THE PARK BANK.—Levison D. Frederick, Abner Spooner and James L. Porter, have had a charge preferred against them of having been concerned in swindling the Park Bank out of $7,000. The complainant is P. B. Davis, who is now confined in Eldridge-strest Jail, upon a *mandamus* based upon non-payment of a judgment for $7,000, declared against him in favor of the Bank. Some time since the Bank commenced an action against Mr. Davis, charging him with having swindled them ont of the amount named through allowing his checks for thet sum to go to protest. Mr. Davis failed some fifteen months ago, and it is alleged that he made a fraudulent assignment of his effects; that he mede an affidavit that he owed the three persons named above a moch larger sum than was really the fact, thus defrauding his real ereditors out of thsir just dues. Messrs. Frederick Spooner and Porter are alleged to have cooperated with him in this fraud by lending him largs sums of money, and thus enabling him to establish a first-class credit with the Bank. When the point of credit was gained Davis is said to have deposited his checks for $7,000 in the bank, and afterwards drawn out all the money he had on deposit, and allowed these checks to be protested. Fredericks was arrested and gave bail to answer the charge. The other accused partiss are still at large.

STABBING CASES.—Patrick Brady and Nicholas Moore had an allercation on Saturday evening, which ended in the former stabbing his antagonist in the back, producing a very dangerous wound. Moore was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and Brady was committed to prison by Justice Qnackenbush. ....On Saturday, John McDonald met Wm. Close, of No. 22½ Murray-street, with whom he had been at emnity for some time, seized a butcher's knife and gave him a terrific gash across the nose and one across the cheek, besides cutting his hands severely. McDonald was taken to the Tombs.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Thomas Alexander, who resides at No. 25 Greenwich-street, was going to his residence on Saturdsy evening, he was attacked by two men, knocked down and robbed of $15 in gold. His cries brought the police to his assistance, and James McCormick and Edward Wilson, his assailants, were arrested. They were yesterday taken to the Tombs and locked np.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Gotong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 46c. Gnnpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

I WISH I COULD BE AN ORATOR! says a young man of hope and promise. Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, and get them to tell you what, from your mental construction, you are capable of doing, then you can answer your wish—"I can," or "I cannot," and at once take hold of something you can do, and not lose time.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The French and Russian Governments have ordered this Salve to be used in their Military Hospitals for wounds, cuts, bruises, blisters, gout, sprains, &c. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 29.

$10,000 U. States 6s '74	103⅝	70 Penn. Coal Co	84
2,000 N. C. State 6s	90½	30 do	84⅛
10,000 Mo. State 6s	81½	100 do	60 84
30,000 do	81⅝	500 Erie R	14
20,000 do	b30 82½	400 do	s30 14⅛
15,000 do	82½	100 do	14⅜
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. b. '63	76	100 do	b30 14
1,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	59	130 Hudson River R	33
3,000 Mich. S. 1st M. B.	88	100 do	s10 33
1,000 Mich. R. 2d M. B.	83½	100 do	s30 33⅛
$1,000 Mich. So. & I. R.	74	100 Harlem R	13½
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. B	86	235 Harlem R. Pfd	41
5,000 do	s60 87½	400 do	s10 41
5,000 do	s60 87½	200 do	s30 41
1,000 B. & M. T. 1st M. B.	66⅛	100 do	b60 41½
8,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	92½	5 Nor. & Wor. R. R	28½
4,000 H. & St. J. R. bs.	84½	100 Reading R. R	49⅝
40 Ocean Bank	79½	900 do	s10 49⅝
92 Amer. Ex. Bank	107½	1000 do	s30 48⅞
43 Hanover Bank	89	100 do	s60 48⅝
30 Bk. State of N. Y	102	500 do	s30 48¾
17 Bank of America	110¾	600 do	c 48½
25 Importers' & T's Bk.	109½	200 do	b60 48¾
120 D. & Hnd. Can. Co.	99½	100 Mich. Cen. R. R	51⅛
5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	86	50 do	s30 51⅛
420 do	85¾	50 do	b15 51⅛
27 do	85¾	50 do	b60 51⅛
178 do	b60 85¾	100 M. S. & N. I. S.	s60 45½
125 do	b60 85¾	50 do	b30 46
50 do	b30 85¾	250 do	46
400 do	s60 85	50 do	s10 46
450 ds	s30 84¾	200 Ill. Central R. R	97¼
100 do	s30 84¾	8 do	97¾
50 do	85¼	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94½
100 do	85	110 Gal & Chi. R. R	opg 68½
50 do	84⅞	25 do	opg 69
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¾	850 Clev. & Tol. R. R	31¼
625 do	c 84¾	100 Ch. & R. Isl. R. R	b60 90¾
100 do	s3 84	100 do	s30 89½
50 do	b60 84	50 do	89½
150 do	b60 84¼	50 do	89¾
75 do	s3 84¾	100 do	b60 60
400 do	b10 84¾	150 do	b30 60
180 do	b3 84¾	50 do	b10 60
150 do	s30 83¾	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R	13½
200 do	b10 aft. 2 84	750 LaCrosse & Mil. R. R	1½

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 Mo. State 6s	85¾	100 Erie Railroad	14
2,000 N. J. Cen. 2d m. b.	96	100 Hnd. R'ver R. R	33
1,000 Hnd. R'v. R. 3d m.	75	50 do	32⅝
5,000 Hsr. R. 1st m. bds.	92¾	100 Ill. C. R. R	66⅜
10 Atlantic Bank	53	200 do	s10 66¼
10 Pacific Mail St. Co.	84¾	100 Harlem R. Pfd	40⅝
50 do	84⅜	100 Reading R. R	49¼
100 do	s30 84	150 Mich. Cen. R. R	51
5 do	84	50 do	s60 50¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R	31⅜
550 do	s3 84¼	200 Chi. & E. I. R. R	b3 60
350 do	s3 83⅞	50 do	b30 60
150 do	s10 83⅞	50 do	59⅞
100 do	b30 83⅞	1100 do	s10 59⅝

MONDAY, Jan. 31—A. M.

The week past was one of very active general trade. The Importers, Domestic Commission houses and Jobbers are nearly all well employed. The leading firms identified with the South and Southwest are onusually busy. Their collections are good and their customers free buyers for the Spring trade. The Imports are large and are nearly all immediately wanted. The Customs revenue is, at length, substantially revived. The change at this port within a week or two is likely to settle the Tariff question at Washington against any interference with the Act of 1857 at the present session. It is possible that in the discussion of any conflicting views on the subject, the Secretary may be denied the enthority suggested in his annual report to reissue the Treasury bills of 1858, as they fall due, through the present year. But even this would not necessarily leed to serious hardship or embarrassment before a new Congress assembles in December; though to avoid the nlways objectionable policy of an extraordinary session, it is desirable thet these Bills should be extended at lesst another year. Nearly all the 3 ₰ cents. have been renewed at 4½ ₰ cent., or paid off. The 4, 4½, and 5 ₰ cents. are at the option of the holders, to present or not, at maturity, unless the Department should give sixty days' notice to cell them in. And, whether due or not, all the Bills are receivable, at all times, for Customs. Should no Congressional ection take place, the Treasury may he too severely drained for the comfort of the Secretary or the convenience of part of the public creditors, but this would be no undesirable lesson in favor of economy in the administration of the revenues and expenditures of the Government. The Weshington *lobby* would no doobt be incommoded, hnt thefr loss would be the public gain.

The improved movements of trade, and the negotiation of the $10,000,000 loan by the Government, have induced a moderate and healthy advance in the employment of money, which, without being less free in supply, is worth ½@1 ₰ cent. more from the larger offering and better selection of securities. The rise is to 4@5 ₰ cent., instead of 3@4 ₰ cent., on demand loan, and to 4½@5 ₰ cent. on prime very short bills, end to 5½@7 ₰ cent. on bills running 90 days to six months. This chenge in rates—not undesirable, of course, to the hankers, and hy no means a drawbeck to legitimate business—has already brought forward new lenders on first-class Stocks, and new buyers for mercantile bills, outside the nsual bsnk rates. It will be seen this afternoon, or on the succeeding Weekly Statement, whether the eddition of the new Government Stock has most effected the Loans or Private Deposits of the City Banks. The total amount paid into the Snb-Treesury on this account, thos far, is $3,196,000. As far ee we are advised, ehout one-half the Stock hes heen purchased or advanced upon at Bank; the remainder by the Savinge Institutions and the private banking firms, having no other employment for their balences et bank. The Specie movements oi the past week were thus mede necessarily large, part of the tranfers from hank heing balanced by a California arrivel. We recapitolnte as follows:

To Snb-Treasury for Government Stock	$3,196,000
To same for Cnstoms	819,000
Together	$4,015,000
Less disbursed at New-York	937,000
Total	$3,078,000
Exported to Europe	467,000
Total ont go	$3,545,000
Received from California	1,210,000
Apparent difference	$2,335,000

This would reduce the last Bank average from $29,472,000 to $27,137,000. Bnt as the heaviest transnctions were after Wednesday morning, and some further parcels of Gold have come in hy express from the neighboring cities, the Statement to he mede up this afternoon will probahly show an average for the week of nearly or quite $28,000,000. Of the sums paid into the Government, $700,000 were dispatched to other offices, so that the actoal gain to the Sub-Treasury here is $2,378,000—the belence standing on Satordey afternoon, $7,230,004, as against $4,851,665 et the close of the previous week. The current disborsements of the Department are very little ahead of the Customs receipts, and it is understood that the Secretary will not require the principal of the new negotiation to be paid in by the day fixed, March 15, should the takers desire to extend the payments 30@60 days, as they may do, if money is not to be had cheaper than 5 ₰ cent. in the open market. Our own impression is, that the whole of the money will not be actnally wented before midsummer, as the scale of Importations is nearly equal to that of 1856, when the Customs at this port were:

In January	$3,663,000	April	$2,973,000
February	3,592,000	May	3,447,000
March	4,405,000	June	3,576,000
Total 6 months, 1856			$23,676,000
Allow for reduced Tariff in 1859			6,580,000
Probable at New-York for 6 months			$17,176,000

As we expect to be able in a few days to present the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade for Jenuery in full, we omit this morning our usual comparative summary by weeks. The Imports of the four weeks, from which we have the semi-official return, show a total of $16,694,120, against $6,890,614 same weeks last year, and $15,523,700 in January, 1856.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104⅛@103¼@102⅞
New-York Central	84⅞@84⅛@83@84
New-York and Erie	14½@14
Reading	49¾@48¼@49¼
Rock Island	60@61@59½
Michigan Southern	20¾@19½
Michigan Southern preferred	47¼@46
Mishigan Ceatral	52¼@50½
Toledo	31⅞@31⅜
Galena	69@69¼@69
Illinois Central	68¾@64½
Pacific Mail	87½@89¼@84@88½@83@83¼
Panama	116@117@116½
Missouris	86½@85½
Virginias	95¾@96¼
Tennessees	91½@90¼
Illinois Central Bonds	89@89
California Sevens	92@92
Hudson River	34¼@33½
Mariam Preferred	46@44½@46@41

The Import entries of the past week, at the port of New-York, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, were $4,846,212, as against $1,804,970 the same week last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $3,771,000, against $1,419,677 the same season. The Specie Export is $467,000, against $63,000 direct and $780,000 vid Boston same week last season.

The most remarkable variation in the Stock movement of the week is the fall of nearly two ₰ cent. in the Federal Five Per Cents., of which $10,000,000 of the new issue were awarded at Washington on Monday, the Bonds being subsequently made regulier as from 1st January, by consent of the Secretary. As this places them upon an equal footing with the Aogust issue of last year, the latter at once fell to about the average rate of the recent award. The last sales on Saturday were at 102⅞, and the closing bid 102¾ ₰ cent. The market is influenced at present by the disposition of some of the successful bidders below the average to realize a mere commission on their bargains. Of the $3,700,000 taken in Wall-street, mostly on speculation, about one-half has, in this way, heen transferred from first hands, at prices ranging 103¾ to 102¾. The supply of this favorite security has temporarily influenced State Stocks ¼@1 ₰ cent. In Dividend Shares, a large husiness was done in New-York Central, and this being on a moderate supply of floating certificates, on the Street, the price has raised ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. between cash settlements and short sellers' options. The transfers close, to-day, for the February dividend. They reopened on 23d February. The cash sales, on Saturday afternoon, were at 84@84⅛, equal to 80 ₰ cent. ex dividend—which, as an investment, pays exactly *ten per cent.* on the money laid out—while sales for delivery after the reopening of the books here ¼ ₰ cent. lower, the seller to account for the dividend. In Panama the business was moderate, and the price steady, 116¼@117. Pacific Mail took the wide range of 89¼@83 ₰ cent., the price undergoing almost hourly, as well as daily, fluctoations back and forth. On Saturday 86 was paid in the morning; 83 after the printed list, and finally 83¼@¼ ₰ cent. In the Western Shares the changes were not important, this department of the dealings showing more steadiness, (except for Illinois Central, which fell to 66¼,) than any other. Reading is still the subject of a severe contest between the *Bulls* and *Bears*, in both this and the Philadelphia market. The latter appeared to be a buyer toward the close of the week, and the stock after dropping to 48, sellers' option, closed 49½ ₰ cent. The amount on the Street here is somcthing like 14,000 shnres, against 15,500 at close of previons week. Erie shares hold steady. The Railway Bonds have been hut slightly influenced by the pertial rise in Money or the general tendency of the Share dealings. The parcels that offer are not large, at any time, of the leading issues like Erie, Hudson, Harlem, &c., and the operators are less disposed to sell against Illinois Central Construction Bonds. The market on Saturday left off unsettled.

The Railway Conference at Washington last week resulted in harmony between the four great linee to the extent, et least, of continuing, with some modifications, the September arrangement. The two New-York roads, no doubt, suffer from the Pennsylvania and Baltimore competition for freights while the Ohio River is up and tho Leke closed, but their time will come when the case is reversed by the low or oncertain stage of the Ohio, and so the Central and Erie, acting together on this subject, deemed it best to continue the arrangement. As little or no advantage to the *Bear* account on the Stock Exchange has followed from this result, the next movo, we hear, is to be made against the two New-York Roads and the market price of their shares—particularly Central—from Albeny, by a learned opinion from the Attorney-General, hacked by retainers peid to "eminent counsel" In other quarters, to the effect thet the repeal of Railwey tolls, some years ago, was an *unconstitutional act*, impairing the rights of the Erie Canal! As the latter belongs to the Stale, and the State in her sovereign capacity volunteriiy elected to relieve the Railroads from the imposition of a tax which eimply diverted trade from New-York, without really helping the Canal revenoes, it is difficult to see how the case is to be reversed by tho mere opinion of the Bar. And another difficulty lies heyond this: he Attorney-General, if he shoold actnally publish such en opinion, would have to find a Legislature of his own mind to make it practical, either as ngeinst the Roads or in favor of the Canal, or as against both and in favor of those diverting the whole freight traffic of the West to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore lines, which already have a pretty liberal share of it.

There is a general improvement in the Anthracite Coal Trade. The *Miner's Journal* of Setorday reports of the week's tonnage:

The qnantity sent by Railroad this week is 18,406 19 against 11,903 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade sums op as follows, shewing an increase over all the roeds compared with last year, which is in some measore owing to the mild state of the weather:

	1858.	1859.
Rending Railroed	11,903	18,407
Lehigh Valley Railroad	6,946	9,835
Scranton Soulh	6,208	7,918
Scranton North	1,939	2,111
Total	26,996	38,271

Sent hy Reading Railroad for the week ending Thursday evening last:

Port Carbon	6,697 03
Pottsville	1,262 02
Schnylkill Haven	7,346 15
Auburn	135 03
Port Clinton	2,965 16
Total for week	18,406 19
Previooaly this year	199,606 01
Total	218,013 00
To same time last year	174,696 09
Increase so far	43,246 11

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1856.

Real Estate..FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

In partition, by order of Court, Mr. LUDLOW sold a lot of ground with a foor-story brick store running through from Pearl to Beaver-streets, being No. 135 Pearl-street, and No. 66 Beaver-street, 18 feet front on the latter street, and 20 feet 2 inches front on the former street, 51 feet 9 inches on one side, and 62 feet 3 inches on the other. Premises rent for $2,250; $8,000 to remain on mortgage. Bought by DAVIN MAYO & Co. for $26,200.

Also, by the same, by order of Court in the suit of JAMES B. MURRAY vs. EDWARD ROBERTS, house and lot south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 285 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 19 feet 2 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Plaintiff, $4,567.

We report the sale at auction of one lot on the southwest corner of Eight-avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, bought by Mr. CONDINGTON for $825. Also, of one lot adjoining on the avenue, HUTSON, $500. Also, of one lot on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and First-street, BRADLEY, $3 600. Also, of two lots in the rear, south side of One Hundred and First-street, same BRADLEY, $1,475 each.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots on the north side of Thirty-fourth street, 150 feet east of Broadway, adjoining the Tabernacle, for $19,000, with a loan of $10,000, for JOSEPH GODWIN, to L. N. CROW, builder, who is now erecting upon the lots two first-class brown-stone houses, 4 stories high.

A. C. LOOMIS reports the sale of 4 lots on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, commencing 400 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, for $1,900 per lot.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL heve sold two lots corner of One Hundredth-strest and Fifth-avenue, northeast corner, for $7,100.

Also, two lots, south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 450 feet west of Fifth-avenne, for $3,750 each.

Also, two lots south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, 155 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $700 each.

Also, one in the rear of the last-mentioned two lots, at $700.

Also, three on the north side of One Hundred end Third-street, 250 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, at $733 per lot. The same three lots sold last week at $600 per lot.

We report the sale of four lots on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenne and Sixty-second-street, for $26,000.

Mr. ENNY reports the sele, Jan. 25, of 12 lots—six on Seventy-sixth-street, and six on Seventy-seventh-street, commencing 22 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $2,100 each.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 29.

COTTON onchanged, and market inactive, owing to the prestrsted rain-storm; sales to-day 1,200 bales. SUGAR buoyant, at 6c.@6½c. for fair to fally fair. CORN firm, at 95c. for mixed. LARD buoyant; sales of 1,800 bbls. for the Havana market, at 12c. GUINEAS, 10c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR firm; sales 3,000 bbls. at $5 50. WHISKY firm at 26c. MESS PORK active; sales 1,300 bbls. at $18 50. BULK MEATS unchanged. BACON—Sales at 7c. for Shoulders and 9¼c. for sides, holders at the close asking higher prices. LARD in barrels 11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR firm at $5 75@$6. WHEAT steady at $1 [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT steady. Corn dull and 3c. lower; White, 71c.@72c.; Yellow, 74c.@76c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY dull, but prices unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Jan. 28.

Increased receipts of COTT

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2299. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Demands of the English and French Admirals upon the Governor of Vera Cruz.

Unwarranted Intervention in the Affairs of Mexico.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Pacific Railroad in the House—The Tariff Question—Petition for the Removal of Secretary Cobb—The "Toodles" Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

Señor MATA, the Representative here of the Juarez Government, in Mexico, has dispatches to-day, from Vera Cruz, giving a full explanation of recent events there. By these it appears that the British and French Admirals united in demanding of the Governor of Vera Cruz:

First—Payment of the interest due to British and French creditors.

Second—Full monthly statements of the revenues collected from imports.

Third—Damages for what the English and French subjects have suffered from the existing revolution.

Fourth—The restoration of the old import tariff, as it stood prior to the modifications made a year ago, by which great facilities were afforded to commerce, and the import duties were reduced 30 per cent.

The old Tariff provided also for credits of forty and eighty days for import duties. The new exacts cash payments.

In all these details, the Admirals exact a return to the former system, denying the right of Mexico to change the Tariff after pledging a certain per centage of the import duties for the payment of interest to foreign creditors, notwithstanding the treaty under which the pledge aforesaid was given contains no stipulation against a change of the Tariff policy.

The French Admiral, PENAUD, further insists that the payment to the French creditors now demanded shall be, not the percentage heretofore agreed to upon the receipts from imports actually collected under the modified tariff, but an amount equal to what they were last year.

The French creditors who are in Mexico have not demanded, but are opposed to, this interference, and the course of the Admiral is prompted by the French Minister, who is unpopular with the creditors themselves. It is claimed that the British and French Admirals are both acting under the orders of their Ministers and not of their Governments. PENAUD further demands the removal of Governor GARCIA, of Tamaulipas.

Governor ZARAGOZA, of Vera Cruz, writes that he will yield what is right, and deny what is wrong. The first two items of the demand are not objected to, but the others seem clearly wrong, and involve direct European intervention in the domestic affairs of Mexico, such as the nominal policy of the United States cannot tolerate without effective remonstrance.

The House Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad to-day agreed to report a bill for the construction of a road by the northern route. The Committee are not united in favor of any route, but report this in order to get the subject before the House, where it will sleep.

Mr. HASKIN to-day came within two votes of getting the two-thirds of the House, necessary for the suspension of the rules, to make the report on the Willett's Point investigation the special order, so as to secure its consideration. MILLSON and JENKINS, both Democrats from Secretary FLOYD's own State, and PHELPS, the Administration leader in the House, voted in the negative. HALL, of Massachusetts, who was a member of the Investigating Committee, was conveniently absent.

It is a significant fact that Senator HOUSTON's proposition to suspend the rules for the introduction of a loan bill failed to get near half the House. There is a slim prospect for a loan without a modification of the Tariff.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania delegation are preparing a formal remonstrance for presentation to the President, urging the importance of the removal of COBB from the Treasury Department.

The story of a caucus at Douglas', at which a split occurred among the Douglas Democrats of Congress and FOREY, relative to the policy to be pursued by that faction of the Democracy, is utterly unfounded. Some of the individuals reported there were not in the city when the caucus was supposed to be held.

Those Democrats who oppose the thirty million "Toodles" bill were much gratified to-day by the special pains taken by SLIDELL to relieve the President of all responsibility or credit for that measure, by declaring that he had not consulted him on the subject. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

McCORMICK's patent for improvement in reaping machine expired to-day and the invention therefore becomes public property. The Commissioner of Patents overruled the application for extension on the ground that it is clear the invention was new and patentable, when patented, and that it possessed a motive of utility, but he is well satisfied from the exhibits and testimony in the case that the patentee has received not only a reasonable, but most liberal compensation for the time, ingenuity and expense bestowed on the invention and upon its introduction.

A Board of Inquiry, consisting of Captains MONTGOMERY and REDD and Commander TALBOT, convened this morning to examine into the case of JOHN MADIGAN, a master in the Navy who was dropped by the Retiring Board. He claims the benefit of that section of the act providing for Naval Courts of Inquiry in the cases of those who were absent from the country for six months or more after that act was passed.

Captain M. D. L. SIMPSON has been ordered by the War Department to the charge of the Commissary Department of the Pacific.

The House Special Committee this morning, by a vote of 7 against 5, authorized Mr. CURTIS to report his bill for a Central Pacific Railroad, with one branch to the frontier of Iowa and another to the frontier of Missouri. The bill was modified at the instance of Mr. CORNING by increasing the amount of land and money so as to make the measure practical.

It appears from an official statement, that the number of vessels engaged in trade with Africa during the last fiscal year, was thirty-one. The total amount of imports paying duty, was $1,420,000, and free of duty, $972,000, while the duties paid were nearly $28,000.

The President sent to the Senate to-day an addition to the former statement showing the condition of our claims against foreign governments, a statement of our many settled and unsettled accounts with the late Republic of Colombia, from which it appears that but little progress has been made in the way of the liquidation of the latter.

There is no truth whatever in the report of the probability of Judge BLACK's appointment to the Pennsylvania Judgeship, made vacant by the resignation of Judge LEWIS. Hence all the speculations as to Cabinet changes are baseless.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CONTEST ON THE TARIFF QUESTION—MAIL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, [illegible]28, 1859.

The contest between the President and Mr. COBB—his Chief Clerk for the Treasury Department—as to which of them shall be permitted to sway the action of Congress upon the Tariff question, still continues, and results in a sort of tri-sognlar struggle between the Executive, the Secretary, and Mr. PHELPS, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. PHELPS, though a free-trader, agrees with the President that there is indispensable necessity for a modification of the Tariff, with a view to increased revenue; and is honestly disposed to promote such modification, provided the Executive, whose duty it is to advise Congress in such a case as the present, takes the responsibility of recommending it. Mr. [illegible], meantime, is constantly busy in assuring everybody that he don't want any change in the Tariff—that the present and prospective increase of Customs revenue by the revival of importation is sure to afford all the funds needed by the Treasury, and that it will be the triumph of partisan policy to confess the failure of the Tariff of 1857 by now amending it.

It is not surprising if Mr. PHELPS deems this conduct unkind and unjust towards himself. Mr. BUCHANAN may be content to submit to this constant snubbing by his Secretary, both in public and private, looking upon it as a lesser evil to endure the insolt than to assume the duty of rebuking it, *à la* General JACKSON. The latter course would be a demonstration of vigor and boldness, such as the present Executive couldn't think of improvising; and perhaps it ought not to be expected from one whose whole Presidential career thus far provokes the fear that he has survived the years in which man unites the experience of a long life with the judgment of a still vigorous and unclouded intellect. Not so with Mr. PHELPS. There is no reason why he should consent to be snubbed by the Secretary, and insist upon forcing money into the Treasury when the Secretary persists that he has no use for it. In essaying to secure a modification of the Tariff, in opposition to the views and wishes of two-thirds, at least, of the Democratic Party in Congress, the financial leader of the House assumes a grave responsibility at the best, and it is asking a little too much of him to consent to let the Executive dodge all participation in it.

Mr. BUCHANAN owes it to himself, and to those whose aid he expects in the development of his financial policy, to put an end to this unseemly division in his Cabinet household. But there is no probability of his acting thus firmly or wisely. He will content himself, like the ill-bred child, with giving "the last word," in the shape of a Special Message showing that there will be a deficit in the Treasury of twenty millions at the close of the current fiscal year. Let me qualify this prediction, however, and say that this is what the President *proposes* to do; but as such a manifesto in the face of Mr. COBB's published report, would involve the declaration that the Secretary, in the opinion of his nominal chief, is utterly incompetent to discharge the duties of his position, it is by no means certain that Mr. COBB will permit Mr. BUCHANAN to send the document in. He knows the man he has to deal with, and a threat of resignation, judging by the past, would consign the contemplated message to the flames. Did the Chief Magistrate of a great nation ever before stand in such humiliating relations with a subordinate having no legal or constitutional standing, and no power save that with which a resolute, determined will enchains a timid, vacillating, and therefore inferior intellect?

If the Administration was united upon the policy of modifying the Tariff,—or even if the Secretary of the Treasury was not tolerated in his open, active hostility to the President's recommendations, there would be little difficulty in securing needed legislation to provide an increase of the revenue. But the position of the Secretary gives those Democrats who are individually opposed to Tariff modification, good basis for active opposition: while on the other hand, the failure of the President in the present case, to rigorously enforce party discipline, as he did not hesitate to do in behalf of the Lecompton iniquity, dishearten and discourages others who would like to follow the President's recommendations, but fear that their party consistency may be attacked if they turn in the least from the free trade dogma. Still again, the members of the Opposition see no reason why *they* should interfere to decide this snug family quarrel between the President and his Secretary. They prefer that the party which has every branch of the Government in its own hands should take the responsibility of its own policy, and not be permitted to say that the policy adopted was forced upon them by the Opposition. This is sound party doctrine, certainly, and is likely to be adhered to; and if the Tariff revision fails, and the President is then compelled to call an extra session of Congress to provide means of saving the country from bankruptcy, it will be his own fault. The probabilities are that these causes *will* eventuate in an extra session. Such is the opinion of the shrewdest judges in both the great political parties in Congress.

There seems to be little use in writing from Washington on Saturday, as the present mail arrangements between here and New-York are such as seldom to give you a Saturday's letter in time for convenient publication on the following Monday. I understood that an effort is now making to remedy this difficulty, and provide that the mail which leaves here on Saturday afternoon shall go through to New-York at once, arriving there at 3 o'clock the next morning. At present it lays over at Philadelphia from Saturday night until Sunday night. The fault is with the Camden and Amboy monopoly, who refuse to run a late Saturday night train out of Philadelphia. If they persist in withholding so small a concession to the public, Mr. HALE's proposition to authorize the establishment of a new post route by railroad between New-York and Washington will be highly popular, and may readily be enacted into law. A new route would not be difficult of securement under such circumstances.

An effort is also making to obtain an improvement of the day-time mail service between here and New-York, so that the mail leaving here in the morning may reach your City at 4 or 4½ P. M., instead of 7½. By such an arrangement mails and passengers for Albany, and the entire Eastern States could proceed without delay, instead of lying over in New-York from twelve to twenty hours. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company are willing and anxious to arrange their schedules so as to give the public and the Press this highly-important facility; but the Camden and Amboy Company have thus far failed to agree thereto. It is to be hoped they will see the propriety of yielding their opposition to so very reasonable and just a demand.

It is not yet known what is the new Pacific Railroad plan which Senator GWIN designs submitting to the Senate: but certain it is that he will never yield the struggle while there is a single ray of hope. The Senator certainly deserves much praise for the great energy, industry and tact with which he has engineered a measure of more importance to his constituency and the country at large than any other which is likely to command the attention of Congress. Though he has not achieved success, no one will dispute the fact that he *deserved* it. S.

THE CASE OF JUDGE SINCLAIR, OF UTAH—THE CASS-YRISSARI TREATY—NO MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1859.

Judge SINCLAIR, of Utah, seems likely to be sacrificed for his faithfulness to the obligations of his oath to support the Constitution and the laws. The facts of the case are simple, and should be carefully treasured up in the memory of every man who condemns Executive tyranny and usurpation. It will be remembered that, last Summer, just when the army of Utah was about to enter the valley of Salt Lake in easy triumph, and thus vindicate the power of the Government to suppress Mormon rebellion, President BUCHANAN sent out a volunteered pardon to the traitors, offering it to them as a condition of their return to loyalty and the obligations of good citizens.

The impolicy of this measure has already and frequently been made apparent. Instead of humbling the Mormon leaders and making them submissive to the law, it has served only to increase their power over their deluded followers, and embolden them to rivet still closer the chains of fanaticism in which they hold the "Saints." As a natural result, we have a standing army of several thousand men camped in the Rocky Mountains to maintain civil authority over, and keep in subjection, the "American citizens" in that isolated region. The pardon failed to disarm the rebellion. Its fires burn fiercely as ever, and are only smothered for awhile by the presence of a large military force. This condition of affairs is acknowledged by the President in the fact that he continues to keep his army there,—for if the Mormons are loyal, there is no need of three or four thousand troops near Salt Lake, under the command of a Brigadier-General, and maintained at a cost equal to that of four times their number in any other part of the country.

With this state of facts existing, the United States Court met, Judge SINCLAIR presiding. The Judge charged the Grand Jury that they might find indictments regardless of the President's pardon-proclamation, and that then if an accused party could show that his crime was covered by the pardon, he must plead it in bar of punishment, and by this act of acceptance avail himself of its benefits. It would seem that nothing could be more reasonable than this. How else could it be known that a man did accept the pardon and agree to its conditions?—and how, except by judicial investigation, could it be ascertained whether the offence complained of in any case was or was not an offence covered by said proclamation? There could be no other means of ascertaining this vital fact, unless it is assumed that all a man who had stolen a horse, or committed a murder, or perpetrated any other felony, had to do in order to be secure from the consequences of his crime, was to *assert* that his crime *was*, in his opinion, "sedition" or "treason."

Mr. BUCHANAN seems to hold the latter opinion; and, as Judge SINCLAIR had the audacity to presume that the President did not intend by his edict to set aside all the forms and some of the vital principles of justice, law and common sense, he is to be removed! What possible encouragement have Federal officials to independent faithfulness in the discharge of their duties in Utah, in view of this case? It is no sinecure that Judge SINCLAIR fills. The post is not one to be coveted by any man who prizes the courtesies and refinements of life in Eastern communities; and the position which he assumed in the case under discussion was one of extreme personal danger, requiring no little firmness and decision on the part of the representative of the law's majesty. If he is censured now for the bold and independent discharge of his duty, the President will be guilty of a most dangerous blow at the integrity of the Judiciary, and be obnoxious to the charge of a centralization of power, such as ought to be universally condemned as a gross usurpation. If Judge SINCLAIR is stricken down, Judge ECKELS will not be likely to return to Utah, and no honorable man, having the slightest regard for his own reputation, or the least sprinkling of manly independence, should be willing to fill the vacancies thus occurring.

The ratified Cass-Yrissari treaty did not come by the Central American mail which arrived on Friday, after all; and it begins to be exceedingly doubtful now whether it reaches Washington until the next monthly mail, which will bring it near the best of the session, and thus lessen not a little the chances of its ratification.

All the projects for modifying the tariff during the present session are dead. True, the President will persist in waging the unequal contest with his Secretary of the Treasury; but Mr. COBB has got the "under-hold," and is sure to bring him down. The President and his Secretary have tried titles to the control of the financial policy of the country, and the latter has won the suit. Mr. BUCHANAN may as well own up, and cry enough. COBB has *got* him down already, and is smart enough to *keep* him down, despite his struggles and squirmings. A great man is HOWELL, and should be secured at once to "write for the Weekly Sledger," in company with his immortal namesake, SYLVANUS.

Our Washington Theatre, under the personal supervision of Mr. STUART, formerly of Wallack's, is presenting to lovers of the drama a succession of really superior entertainments. Miss JULIA DAVENPORT is the special attraction just now, and, supported by an excellent stock company, has delighted full houses for a week past. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

Many unimportant memorials, reports and bills were introduced.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following important resolution, asking its consideration to-morrow, or as early as possible:

"*Resolved*, As it is the opinion of the Senate that the creation of a large public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with the true policy of the United States, and as the present revenues are insufficient to meet the unavoidable expenses of the Government, Congress should proceed without delay to so readjust the revenue laws as not only to meet the deficit in the current expenses, but to pay off the present debt, so far as it may be liable to immediate cancellation."

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to regulate the practice of the U. S. Circuit Courts; also, a bill authorizing Circuit Courts to issue writs of *mandamus*. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare before the next Congress a detailed list of all rejected and suspended patents, and why rejected. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Communications were received from the President transmitting the balance of the list of claims against Foreign Governments; also, a report of the Commissioner to Fraser River; also, recommending to repay to the British Governor (DOUGLASS) of Vancouver's Island, $7,000 loaned by him for public purposes; also, transmitting statistics of trade with Africa, in compliance with Mr. SEWARD's resolution.

Mr. BROCKSIDE presented a petition from California for a tri-weekly overland mail.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Naval Committee, made a report relative to increasing the efficiency of the Navy.

The report says that English experience has demonstrated the inutility of sailing ships-of-war. They were now obsolete, sails being a mere auxiliary to steam. The important position of the Gulf of Mexico renders it evident that our next naval battle will be there, as all the Mississippi commerce passes through the narrow channel between the shores of Florida and Cuba, which six heavy ships could bridge, by signaling each other every twenty minutes, so that nothing could escape. Any European Power could supply such a bridge without weakening its ordinary fleet. The report recommends that every ship of the United States Navy should be the best that can be constructed.

Mr. SLIDELL attempted to bring up the Cuba question, and after discussion as to whether precedence should be awarded to it or Mr. HUNTER's Indian Appropriation bill,

Mr. SEWARD expressed the readiness of himself and party to meet the gentlemen on either. Both, however, were overridden by the previous arrangement that Mr. FOOT should have the floor on WALKER, PAULDING and the Neutrality laws.

Mr. FOOT commenced by offering as a substitute to the Committee's report and to the President's statement that Commodore PAULDING committed a grave error, a resolution to the effect that as PAULDING rescued WALKER and his followers on Nicaraguan soil for the benefit of Nicaragua, and with her assent since thankfully expressed, that he (PAULDING) is entitled to the commendation of his country. The ground that he (FOOT) took was, that WALKER's expedition being illegal and so considered by this Government, PAULDING acted commendably, and within the spirit of his instructions, in suppressing it, inasmuch as our jurisdiction follows the flag wherever it floats, and all under it are responsible thereto. His instructions were equivocal, and the time, place and manner of executing his orders must necessarily be left to circumstances. He did the very thing he was ordered to do, broke up an untawful expedition, saved Nicaragua from rapine and bloodshed, and sustained the honor of his country. If CHEVALIER did wrong in not preventing WALKER's forces from landing, PAULDING did right in removing them, when they had landed. Besides, to interfere with them within waters of San Juan Bay, would have been as much an infringement of the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, as arresting them on shore. In short, he executed in a plain, practical, common-sense way the professed object of his instructions. And it is humiliating to see this Government before the world disavowing on verbal quibbles the acts of its subordinates in carrying out orders so vague and indefinite that no one can understand them. Whether they were purposely made vague he would not inquire, but the impression that the Cabinet at Washington winked at the expedition is strengthened by WALKER having been brought to the presence of the Executive and graciously discharged and told to go at large unwhipped of justice, instead of being handed over to the tribunal as a filibuster and sent to the Penitentiary. The words of the President, that "he has committed a grave error," seem to cover the chagrin which he "must not all express, yet cannot all conceal." Mr. FOOT personally knew little of PAULDING, but from the papers before him had formed a favorable opinion of him as an officer and a man. He would not go the length of his friend from Wisconsin, to vote him a sword or medal, but he would give him, what would be more acceptable to a man of his stamp, the recognition as a gallant and faithful servant of the Republic.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky followed, to show that PAULDING committed no error whatever. What would have been thought had he sheltered himself behind the letter of his instructions, and failed to prevent the filibusters from attacking Nicaragua? The spot PAULDING landed on was not Nicaragua's; it was conquered and held by the strong hand. Nicaragua's sovereignty was already displaced; so, if any neutrality was violated, it was WALKER's, and the attack on him was the arrest of justice upon a criminal. It is no breech of neutrality when a country is entered with the consent of its Government. Finally, Mr. CRITTENDEN thanked Commodore PAULDING for the bold and heroic manner in which he fulfilled his duty and preserved the peace of the world.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, here made another attempt to bring up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, urged a continuance of the debate.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, had not coincided with his friend from Wisconsin in the resolution to bestow a medal on Com. PAULDING, because he thought he had made himself a place in history, and such a reward was superfluous; but as an act of justice he would propose by a joint resolution, that the President be directed to intervene for the defence of PAULDING in the suits against him arising from the performance of his duty.

Mr. HUNTER here succeeded in calling up the Indian Appropriation bill. Yeas 22, nays 16.

The only feature of interest in the discussion of this bill, was on the amendment of the Finance Committee, looking to the future abolition of the reservation system.

The Senators from Texas and California opposed the amendment, and explained that the reservation system, although new and expensive, is indispensable to the existence of the Indians, and that its abolition or limitation will force them for subsistence to depredate on the whites, and produce a general Indian war.

The amendment, however, was adopted.

Another amendment was also adopted, repealing the clause of the Indian Intercourse act, which requires the United States to pay the amount of damages obtained by traders in suits against poor friendly Indians.

Without taking a vote on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

Mr. BARR presented a memorial from New-York, asking for the passage of a law to stop the further traffic in, and monopoly of public lands, and the parcelling of them out for the exclusive use of actual settlers.

Mr. EDIE, of Pennsylvania, moved the discharge of the whole House from the consideration of the bill extending the Chaffee India-rubber patent for seven years. The report of the Committee of Patents speaks of the great utility of the improvement, the profits from which have not been remunerative to the inventor.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, asked whether the patent has not been in existence twenty-one years, whether it did not expire a year and a half ago, and whether the effect of the bill was not to make private what was now public property?

Mr. EDIE replied that the report stated all the facts [illegible] that he was willing to submit.

The motion to suspend the rules was disagreed to, 86 against 85, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved the suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution setting apart the 8th, 9th, and 10th of February, for the consideration of Territorial business.

Motion disagreed to by 108 against 82—not two-thirds.

Mr. WOOD, of Maine, made an ineffectual motion to suspend the rule for the consideration of the bill quieting certain titles to land in Maine, in order to carry out a provision in the treaty of Washington.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House agreed to meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock, on and after Wednesday.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, The laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade have become a topic of discussion with newspaper writers and political agitators, many of them boldly denouncing these laws as unwise in policy and disgraceful in their provisions, and insisting on the justice and propriety of their repeal, and the revival of the odious traffic in African Slaves; and

Whereas, Recent demonstrations afford strong reasons to apprehend that said laws are to be set at defiance, and their violation openly countenanced and encouraged by a portion of the citizens of some of the States of this Union; and

Whereas, It is proper, in view of said facts, that the sentiments of the people's Representatives in Congress should be made public in relation thereto; therefore

Resolved, That while we recognize no right on the part of the Federal Government, or any other law-making power save that of the State wherein it exists, to interfere with or disturb the institution of domestic Slavery where it is established or protected by State legislation, we do hold that Congress has power to prohibit the foreign traffic, and that no legislation can be too thorough in its measures, nor can any penalty known to the catalogue of modern punishment for crime be too severe against the traffic in human flesh which it exists.

Resolved, That the laws in full force against said traffic are founded upon the broadest principles of philanthropy, religion, and humanity; that they should remain unchanged, except so far as legislation may be needed to render them more efficient, and that they should be faithfully and promptly executed by our Government and respected by all good citizens.

Resolved, That the Executive should be sustained and commended for any proper efforts whenever and however made, to enforce said laws, and to bring to speedy punishment the wicked violators thereof, and all their aiders and abettors.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, said he could not vote for the preamble, because it did not state facts. He asked who it was who had been urging the repeal of the laws for the suppression of the Slave-trade? He objected to the proposition.

Mr. KILGORE moved a suspension of the rules, in order to procure an opportunity to introduce the resolutions.

The question was decided in the negative—111 against 84—not two-thirds.

YEAS.

Abbott of Maine, Rep.	Howard of Mich., Rep.
Adrian of N. J., Dem.	Hughes of Ind., Dem.
Ahl of Pa., Dem.	Jones of Tenn., Dem.
Andrews of N. Y., Rep.	Kelsey of Penn., Rep.
Arnold of Conn., Dem.	Kellog of Ill., Dem.
Bennett of N. Y., Rep.	Kelsey, of N. Y., Rep.
Bishop of Conn., Dem.	Kilgore of Ind., Rep.
Billinghurst of Wis., Rep.	Knapp of Mass., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Leach of Mich., Rep.
Bliss of Ohio, Rep.	Letcher of Ohio, Dem.
Bryan of N. J., Rep.	Leiter of Ohio, Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Bowie of Md., Dem.	Maclay of N. Y., Dem.
Burroughs of N. Y., Dem.	Marshall of Ky., Am.
Burlingame of Mass., Rep.	Marshall of Ill., Dem.
Case of Ind., Rep.	Matteson of N. Y., Dem.
Chaffee of Mass., Rep.	Montgomery of Penn., Dem.
Chapman of Penn., Dem.	Morgan of N. Y., Rep.
Clawson of N. J., Rep.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
C. B. Cochrane of N. Y., Rep.	Morse of N. Y., Rep.
Cockerill of Ohio, Rep.	Morris of Pa., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Morris of Ill., Dem.
Comins of Mass., Rep.	Morse of Me., Rep.
Covode of Penn., Rep.	Murray of N. Y., Rep.
Corning of N. Y., Dem.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Md., Am.	Palmer of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Ind., Dem.	Parker of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Mass., Rep.	Pettit of Ind., Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Pendleton of Ohio, Rep.
Dean of Conn., Rep.	Phelps of Miss., Dem.
Dewart of Penn., Dem.	Pike of N. H., Rep.
Dick of Penn., Rep.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
Dodd of N. Y., Rep.	Potter of N. Y., Rep.
Durfee of R. I., Rep.	Purviance of Penn., Rep.
Edie of Pa., Dem.	Ricaud of Md., Am.
English of Ind., Dem.	Russell of N. Y., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Ritchie of Penn., Rep.
Foley of Ind., Dem.	Robbins of N. Y., Rep.
Fowler of Me., Rep.	Roberts of Penn., Rep.
Giddings of Ohio, Rep.	Royce of N. Y., Rep.
Gilman of Me., Rep.	Sherman of Ohio, Rep.
Gilmer of N. C., Dem.	Sickles of N. Y., Dem.
Groesbeck of Ohio, Dem.	Spinner of N. Y., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Stanton of Ohio, Rep.
Goodwin of N. Y., Rep.	Stewart of Penn., Rep.
Granger of N. Y., Rep.	Tappan of N. H., Rep.
Grow of Penn., Rep.	Thayer of Mass., Rep.
Hall of Mass., Rep.	Thompson of N. Y., Rep.
Harlan of Ohio, Rep.	Tompkins of Ohio, Rep.
Harris of Md., Am.	Wade of Ohio, Rep.
Haskin of N. Y., Dem.	Walbridge of Mich., Dem.
Hatch of N. Y., Dem.	Waldron of Mich., Rep.
Hickman of Penn., Dem.	Washburn of Wis., Rep.
Hoard of N. Y., Rep.	Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Washburn of Me., Rep.
	Wilson of Ind., Rep.

NAYS.

Anderson of Mo., Am.	Lamar of Miss., Dem.
Atkins of Tenn., Dem.	Letcher of Va., Dem.
Avery of Tenn., Dem.	McQueen of S. C., Dem.
Barksdale of Miss., Dem.	McIsaac of Miss., Dem.
Barr of N. Y., Dem.	Maynard of Tenn., Dem.
Bocock of Va., Dem.	Miles of S. C., Dem.
Bonham of S. C., Dem.	Miller of Ohio, Dem.
Boyce of S. C., Dem.	Millson of Va., Dem.
Bryan of Texas, Dem.	Moore of Ala., Dem.
Branch of N. C., Dem.	Niblack of Md., Dem.
Burnett of Ky., Dem.	Peyton of Ky., Dem.
Burns of Ohio, Dem.	Phelps of Mo., Dem.
Caskie of Va., Dem.	Powell of Va., Dem.
Clark of Mo., Dem.	Reagan of Texas, Dem.
Clay of Ky., Dem.	Ruffin of N. C., Dem.
Cobb of Ala., Dem.	Sandidge of La., Dem.
Cox of Ohio, Dem.	Savage of Tenn., Dem.
Craige of N. C., Dem.	Scales of N. C., Dem.
Craig of Mo., Dem.	Searing of N. Y., Dem.
Crawford of Ga., Dem.	Seward of Ga., Dem.
Corry of Ala., Dem.	Shaw of N. C., Dem.
Davidson of La., Dem.	Shaw of Ill., Dem.
Davis of Miss., Dem.	Singleton of Miss., Dem.
Dowdell of Ala., Dem.	Shorter of Mo., Dem.
Edmundson of Va., Dem.	Smith of Tenn., Dem.
Eustis of La., Am.	Smith of Ill., Dem.
Faulkner of Va., Dem.	Stephens of Ga., Dem.
Florence of Penn., Dem.	Stevenson of Ky., Dem.
Garnett of Va., Dem.	Stewart of Md., Dem.
Gartrell of Ga., Dem.	Taylor of N. Y., Dem.
Goode of Va., Dem.	Trippe of Ga., Am.
Greenwood, of Ark., Dem.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem.
Gregg of Ind., Dem.	Stallworth of Ala., Dem.
Gilis of Penn., Dem.	Watkins of Tenn., Dem.
Hall of Ohio, Dem.	White of Penn., Dem.
Hawkins of Fla., Dem.	Whiteley of Del., Dem.
Hodges, Dem.	Winslow of N. C., Dem.
Hopkins of Va., Dem.	Woodson of Mo., Dem.
Houston of Ala., Dem.	Wortendyke of N. J., Dem.
Jackson of Ga., Dem.	Wright of Ga., Dem.
Jewett of Ky., Dem.	Wright of Tenn., Dem.
Jones of Tenn., Dem.	Zollicoffer of Tenn., Am.

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas.		Nays.	
Republicans	78	Republicans	0
Democrats	30	Democrats	90
Americans	4	Americans	4
Total	111	Total	84

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract a loan of twenty millions of dollars.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania—Will the gentleman from Alabama answer me a question?

Mr. HOUSTON—Yes.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina—I object.

Mr. COVODE—I wish to inquire of the gentleman from Alabama whether he intends making any provision for the payment of the loan, as the delegation from Pennsylvania will not consent to vote for an appropriation of money until there are some measures adopted to supply an empty Treasury. He would tell the gentleman they are not going to suffer them to run the country in debt without first revising the revenue laws so as to increase the receipts of the Treasury.

Mr. HOUSTON moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce the bill. Negatived; 73 against 127.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, proposed a resolution for night sessions for two weeks, for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, suggested an amendment, that the printing of all Buccombe speeches be paid for by their authors. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, moved a proviso, that all such speeches shall be delivered on the questions under consideration. [Laughter.]

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution, making the several reports of the Select Committee to investigate the facts and circumstances attending the purchase and sale of Willett's Point for fortification purposes, the special order for the third Thursday in February.

The House refused to suspend the rules; 124 against 69—not two-thirds.

Recessed till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, argued in favor of the acquisition of Cuba as necessary to the preservation of the United States as a nation. In his opinion, France and England were not in a position to interfere, they being engaged in a struggle for the balance of power in Europe. No reasonable man believed that Cuba could be purchased, and there never was a period when its forcible acquisition would be less injurious than at the present time.

Mr. POWELL, of New-York, thought that the present platform of the Republican Party was well considered before it was adopted. There was not a sentiment in its creed which was not clearly within the limits of the Constitution, and calculated to benefit all sections of the country. He was opposed to Slavery extension and advocated a proposition heretofore introduced, authorizing the people of a territory to elect all their officers, this being consistent with the Republican platform. He reviewed that portion of the President's Message relating to Cuba, Mexico and Central America, and he charged that the sole object was to cover up the iniquity of the past by starting new issues, which appealed directly to every sectional and factional feeling in the country. He thought it would have been more in keeping with the condition of the Treasury if the President had recommended a sale of territory to pay our debts, instead of asking for untold millions to buy more.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Tennessee, reviewed the speech made by Mr. SEWARD, of Cuba, last May, showing that the latter made a mistake of twenty-odd millions of dollars in his estimate as to the public debt and requirements of the Government. He mentioned this to show how little reliance can be placed on party speeches. There was no branch of public service which could be dispensed with: we could not expect to support a grown-up man as cheaply as an infant. Notwithstanding what has been said about the better days of the Republic, he proceeded to show, in vindication of the truth of history, that we are as wise, honest and economical as were our fathers. There were always croakers in private, and demagogues in public, who based their complaints on false and exaggerated statements. He traced the progress of the country and the necessary increase of expenditures, affirming that the Government was comparatively administered as economically in 1859 as in 1800.

The Committee rose at 9 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

The Asia Passed Cape Race.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Monday, Jan. 31.

A large paddle-wheel steamer, ship rigged, and with a red funnel, passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, 30th inst., bound west. It was undoubtedly the R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool 22d inst., and she will be due at New-York on Thursday morning next.

Her news *may* have been picked up by the boatmen off Cape Race, but has not yet come to hand.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

No. 31.—Frederick L. Bareda and Brother *vs.* Benjamin H. Silsbee *et al.* In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the lower Court, with costs and interest.

No. 38.—Lessee of Wm. C. French and Wife *vs.* Wm. H. Spencer, Jr., *et al.* Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Judge CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment, with costs.

No. 36.—McKinlay, Garrioch & Co. *vs.* Wm. Morrish, claimant of ship *Pons Aelii*. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California. Judge WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree, with costs.

No. 269.—Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia *vs.* Moses E. Mordecai. Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia. Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 50.—Robert Campbell *et al. vs.* Clement Clement Bozrean. Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. Chief-Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

No. 58.—The White Water Valley Canal Company *vs.* Henry Vallette. Argument continued for the defendant.

No. 299.—The United States *vs.* Vincente P. Gomez. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Southern California. On motion of the counsel for the appelee the cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

Additional from Hayti.

SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS—PROBABLE SUCCESS OF GEFFRARD.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

The newe boat of Palmer's News Room boarded the brig *Eolus*, from Gonaives, at Tarpaulin Cove, this evening, and makes the following report concerning the revolution in Hayti:

Gonaives, up to the 12th inst., when the brig *Eolus* sailed, was quiet. On the 7th there was a slight bombardment of the port of St. Marcs by a brig-of-war belonging to the Emperor. There were but a few rounds discharged, and the brig not being near enough to do execution, the shot took no

him least, therefore, are not sorry to see him removed, from the centre of powor, whose many an irresolnte Minister felt that he was too strong for him. His place hes been filled up by Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, who resigns the represeotation of Dublin University to accept it. Mr. HAMILTON is one of the most respectable of the old class of Irish Tories who have survived the days of O'Connellism end Orsogeism in thet coontry, and who are very much cooled down in their ways of talking if not of thinking. Mr. HAMILTON was a man of moderate privste fortune when he entered political life some tweoty years ago. Most of it was expended in contested elections and political expenses of other kioda; and of late he has been the principal cooductor of the *Morning Herald*, the oldest conservotive daily paper in London. Another member of the Press hes likewise been appointed to the public service recently. I allude to Mr. LUCAS, who was the original editor of the weekly newspaper called *The Press*, and to which Mr. DISRAELI, for aome time, was believed to contribute. For the last two years his connection with the journal in question has, I believe, ceased; and he was known to have chiefly employed his pen in the composition of those elaborate critiques on new books which are found in the columns of *The Times*.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS is becoming a sort of rival in another way to ALBERT SMITH. His readings from his own works are crowded every night at St. Martin's Hall, with fashionable and distinguished audiences. Two friends of mine, who were particularly anxious to be present last evening, found it impossible to obtain tickets for the stalls, every one of which to the number of 1,150 had been disposed of two deys before. At the request of a friend, they were however accommodated with two extra chairs. The great charm of the entertainment consists in Mr. DICKENS' edmirable mimicry and powers of rapidly changing his tone and look, without degeneratiog into buffoonery or extravegence. It is curious, however, to see such a man eppear in public, dressed in a style of exaggerated fesbion, with helf a dozen rings on his fingers, and a huge booquet of exotics in his breast.

ROBSON still coetinues to ploy in the extravaganza, "Mezeppa," at the Olympic Theatre; but his physicians will not ollow him to eppear, os formerly, in o second piece on the same night. The revival of the "Corsicen Brothers," and of "Hamlet," at the Princess', has, for the twentieth time, revived the flickering fortuncs uf its enterprising proprietor.

Progress of the Nlaragunn Canal Project in France.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

Thn last phase in the Nicaragua Canal project is tha publication by its projector in several journals, of which the *Presse* is one, of a detailed eta ement of the cost of the work, the probable receipts, and the plan of organization. In this document we learn thet the people and Government of the United Stotes have lately changed their opinion in regard to this project, and now favor it. You are better eble to judge the truth of this statemeot than myself; but it was objected to M. BELLY's project that so long as the United States was opposed to it, it was impracticable, and this last statement of M. BELLY seems to be in answer to this objection. But the article in question says further: "Independently of the illustrious names heretofore cited, as forming the Board of Direction, and at the head of which stands M. ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT, we believe ourselves able to affirm that a great ship-owner of New-York, celebrated by the importance of his naval constructions, as well as oon of tbn principal founders of tbc Panama Railroad, will enter ulteriorly the council of edmioistration, in accordance with a plen of fusion between the former stockholders of tbe land transit across the Isthmus and the New Nicaragnan Canal Company—a plan of fusion which was, it is said, by the influence of the Americans residing at Paris, made the object of one of thn recent deliberations of the *Comite fondateur*. A special agent, of a bigh charecter, will leave soon for America, the bearer of instructions in this sense."

Thus it will be seen that on this side at least the Nicaragua Canal project is assuming serious proportions. How far it is to bave the coöperation of the distinguished men whose names bave been put forward, I do oot know, but it is probable that their interest goes no further toan the use of their names in the public prints. It may ne considered probable, however, that the subscription will be opened, that the money will be subscribed, and that an attempt will be made to execute the work.

It is said that on the 5th of May, the anniversary of the death of NAPOLEON, his remains will be conveyed from the Invalides to St. Denis, with great pomp. It is not yet known whether any change will be made in the general disposition of the Tomb of the Invalides. MALAKOFF.

The War Agitation in Europe.

SPEECH OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR—SPEECH OF THE KING OF SARDINIA—PROJECTED MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE NAPOLEON—HIS INFLUENCE OVER THE FRENCH EMPEROR—DISCORD IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY—THE NEW YEAR'S SPEECH MISINTERPRETED—ANALYSIS OF THE PAPAL AND SERVIAN QUESTIONS.

At Vienna, according to the *Patrie*, the words of the Emperor NAPOLEON to Baron HUBNER were regarded as the expression of a friendly regret, his Austrian Majesty having expressed himself as follows to the French Envoy, at a reception which took p'ace on the 4th of January:

"I am sincerely touched by the personal statements of the Emperor. Assure him that, notwithstanding the differences required by the necessities of politics, I never ceased to experience for his person the most profound esteem and the liveliest sympathy."

The *Piedmontese Gazette* gives an account of the opening of the Piedmontese Chambers by the King in person. Long before the hour fixed upon, the gates of the Palazzo Madama were besieged with persons provided with tickets. The gallery of the first floor was soon filled with ladies, and the upper gallery with gentlemen, while the members of the diplomatic body in full uniform, and other distinguished personages, occupied the throne to the right of the throne. At 10¾ o'clock the Prince of Piedmont arrived, dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guard, and accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of ANSTA. The King left the Royal Palace at 10½ o'clock, accompanied by the Prince of CARIGNAN and a brilliant staff, and was received at the entrance of the Palazzo Madama by the deputations of the two Chambers. His Majesty was loudly cheered on entering the hall, and, on silence being restored, read tee following speech, in a firm voice:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies*—The new Legislature inaugurated a year ago has not deceived tbn hopes of the country, nor my expectations. By its enlightened and loyal aid, we have overcome the difficulties which beset our interior and foreign policy, thus strengthening those broad principles of nationality and progress which are too foundation of our free institutions. [Marks of approval.] Continuing in the same direction, you will this year introduce new improvements into the various branches of legislation and public administration.

In the course of tbe preceding session, several bills relating to the administration of justice were laid before you. I trust that in taking them again into consideration you will provide for the reorganization of the magistracy, the institution of Courts of Assize, and the revision of the Code of Procedure. You will again be called upon to deliberate upon the reform of the administration of the Communes and provinces. The great interest it awakens will induce you to give the subject your most careful attention. Some modifications of the law on the National Guard will be proposed to you, which, while they leave the foundations of that noble institution untouched, will introduce into it the improvements suggested by experience, calculated to render its action at all times more efficacious. [Applause.]

The commercial crisis, which has not spared our country, and the calamity which has repeatedly fallen upon our chief staple, have diminished the income of the State, and prevented the hoped for realization of a complete balance between tbn expenditure and the revenue. This will not prevent you from conciliating, in the budget of the common year, the wants of the State with the principles of the strictest economy.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies—The horizon in which thn new year rises is not perfectly serene—[general sensation]—nevertheless you will resume your parliamentary labors with your accustomed alacrity. Relying upon the experience of the past, we shall meet tbn eventualities of the future with resolution. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] Our country, though small in extent, has acquired credit in the councils of Europe, because it is great with regard to the ideas it represents and the sympathy it inspires. [These words, says the Piedmontese *Gazette*, were pronounced by his Majesty with great emphasis, which created a deep sensation among the public, and were received with immense cheers.] This condition is not tree from danger, since, while we respect treaties, we are not insensible to the cry of grief which reaches us from so many parts of Italy. [The Piedmontese *Gazette* states that the King pronounced these words with great emotion, and that the hall again resounded with loud applause and enthusiastic cheering.]

Strong in concord, and confiding in our rights, we shall await the decrees of Divino Providence with prudence and resolution.

The last words elicited fresh enthusiasm, and the cheers continued until the Minister of the Interior declared the session of 1859 to be opened.

Prince Napoleon's Movements.

The *Morning Post* has published the following dispatch, dated Paris, Jan. 13:

There is no intention—1. To establish new camps: that of Chalons is found sufficient. 2. To recall the soldiers who are on furlough. 3. To increase the effective strength of any of the *corps d'armée*."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated the evening of Jan. 13, says:

"Prince NAPOLEON leaves to-night for Marseilles, with a suite of eight persons. His departure has taken place sooner by two or three days than was intended. The *Sane* has been ordered to Marseilles to remain at the disposal of the Prince should he decide on proceeding to Turin by sea. General NIEL also sets out for Turin, though probably his is not so pleasing a mission as that of His Imperial Highness. He will, perhaps, inspect the fortresses of Piedmont; ood it is not at all improbable he may meet the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE at Genoa. At the last Cabinet Council one of the ministers, who is decidedly opposed to the war movement, declared that if the same state of things continued there would be over a thousand failures in Paris in a month. The orders given for the supply of coals for the navy coincide with the revival of rumors that over one hundred vessels are required to be ready to serve as transports; and once more thn already contradicted rumor circulates of considerable purchase of horses, and of preparations actively going on at Toulon. The Emperor is reported to have said yesterday to a member of the diplomatic body that he had read with much interest and satisfaction the speech of the King of Sardinia on the opening of the Chambers. It is thonght here that Prince NAPOLEON's presence at Genoa and Turin will be accompanied by popular demonstrations of an unmistakable character, Orders have been sent roood to the various newspapers, either to cease hiowing the war trumpet for the present, or to lower the war notes as much as possible."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the same evening, says: "The news is confirmed that Prince NAPOLEON will leave Paris at 8 o'clock this evening. He is expected at Turio at noon on Saturday, and the ceremony of the betrothal will probably take place on Munday or Tuesday. There is little other news of a positive character, bet the opinion that we are on the eve of a war is almost universal. I have heard bankers, merchants, and statesmen express an opinion that there can be no doubt about it. A deputation of bankers saw the Emperor yesterday, and endeavored to alarm him. I hear that several ministers, among whom are MM. FOULD and ROUHER, and Count DE MORNY, have pronounced strongly in favor of peace. There is no confirmation in any quarter of the rumors that M. BUOL had resigned, and I do not believe the Austrian Minister has any intention to separate from his master at this crisis. There are vague rumors of negotiations, but I look upon them as merely founded upon those delusive, not to say hypocritical, steps which are being taken in order to fulfill the words of the *Patrie* last night that 'all means of conciliation will be exhausted' before war is resorted to."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes, Jan. 13:

"Yesterday the agitation on the Stock Exchange was greater than ever, from the effect of the telegrams announcing the *grande inquietude* of the Bourse at the news of "Pion-Pion's" departure for Turin, where he is about to propose formally for a daughter of the House of Savoy. This is hardly to be wondered at, considering the known opinions of "Pion-Pion," whose star is just now in the ascendant. This son of JEROME, who sat with the *Montagne* in the Assembly, and who has never broken off his connection with those of that party who are not exiled, is supposed to be at the bottom of the anti-Austrian movement, which has found the warmest support in his organ, *La Presse*. "Pium-Pium"—who, in face and figure, is singularly like the great NAPOLEON; but, unlike him is remarkable for his affability, readiness—not to say rashness—of speech, and his relish for the society of *littérateurs*, artists, and *ideologues* generally—is about the most dangerous representative of France that could at this moment be brought into contact with the highly-explosive public opinion of the Piedmontese capital. There is no doubt LOUIS NAPOLEON feels himself in a false position in Rome, and lost he did not scruple to lament the French intervention there to some of his English visitors at Compiegne lately, throwing the blame of it upon his Ministers. The alienation of the Romans, government as well as people, from the French garrison is complete. General GOYON and the Pope—notwithstanding the fair speeches exchanged on Christmas day—are anything but cordial. Persons professing acquaintance with the Imperial feelings on this point assure me that nothing but the conviction that the marching out of the French troops would be followed by one of two events—an immediate rising, with terrible consequences to the Pope and clergy, or an immediate occupation by Austria of the quarters vacated by the French—prevents LOUIS NAPOLEON from withdrawing his Roman garrison. All the imperial urgings of internal reforms upon the Pope are met by a quiet refusal, with an intimation that the Pope, if pressed too hard, can again retire to Gaeta, as he did in 1848, and that he is quite ready to brave exile a second time, rather than surrender his free will.

But with all his willingness to conciliate Italian liberal opinion, LOUIS NAPOLEON, I am assured, had no intention that his words to M. HUBNER should bear the construction that has been put upon them. Nor did Lord COWLEY, nor others of the *Corps Diplomatique*, who were standing by and overheard the words, interpret them in any other sense than as a good-humored expression of regret that the political relations of France and Austria were not so cordial as the personal ones of the two Emperors. It was a Secretary of Legation—not of the highest repute for wisdom—who, catching up the words imperfectly, hurried away to the Jockey Club, and there quoted, or rather misquoted, them, with his own alarmist comments, and from that centre of gossip they spread rapidly, gathering mischief and nuisance as they soread.

I believe you may rely upon this account of the matter, and that there is no man in France who more regrets the effect of this misunderstood passage of courtesy between himself and the Austrian Envoy than the Emperor. Some people, however, will tell you that the row is all owing to the fact that WALEWSKI and Da MORNY were playing for a fall. If so, they have beaten the market pretty effectually."

The Tone of the Paris Press—The two Sides of thn War Question.

A singular coincidence is observable in three of the Paris journals—the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays* and the *Patrie*—all of which attack Austria in very nearly the same terms for having intimated her intention to send troops into Servia, in case of disorders arising likely to communicate agitation to tbe neighboring territory. The language employed in these articles is so wonderfully similar that any person who reads the three must of necessity come to the conclusion that they all emenate from the same source. They are, besides, inserted in the part of the paper usually devoted to semi-official articles, and can boast of all the honors of leaded type. The following is the principal portion of the observations in the *Constitutionnel*:

"At the moment at which the Skuptchina pronounced the dethronement of Prince ALEXANDER, OSMAN PACHA, Commander of the Turkish troops in the garrison of Belgrade, asked the Austrian General COMONTE, in case of disturbances breaking out, his cooperation could be counted on. General COMONTE referred the matter to his Government, which declined itself ready to intervene on the sole demand of the Porte. The cabinet of Vienna, in making such a declaration, evidently forgot the tenor of the treaty of Paris. Art. 27 of that treaty says: 'If the internal repose of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting powers on the measures to be taken for maintaining or re-establishing legal order. An armed intervention can not take place without a previous understanding between these powers.' This text is clear, and does not acmit of two interpretations. If the events of Servia were to assume more disquieting proportions, the Sublime Porte alone, and not a simple Pacha, had the mission of bringing about an understanding between the powers, and if necessary, of claiming their armed intervention; and that intervention in any case could not have taken place until after a previous understanding of all the contracting parties. On what does the Austrian Cabinet rely—on what text, what commentary—when it sends to General COMONTE the eventual consent referred to? If its army had crossed the Servian frontier, would not the situation of that Cabinet have been analogous to that of the Emperor NICHOLAS when he ordered his army to cross the Pruth? We only desire to raise here a question of principles, as the events of Servia are in the course of being arranged, and Austrian intervention for the present is not probable. But it is well to raise the question as we have done with a view to future eventualities."

The article of the *Patrie*, in addition, alludes to the fact that the other Cabinets, on being informed of the intention of Austria, at once notified to that Power that she was acting illegally, and that they would hold her responsible for her conduct. It was that intimation, it may be remembered, which led to the counter order of the Austrian troops, when directed on Semlin. The *Patrie* expresses its regret that the Austrian Government has not, up to the present time, yielded to the opinion of the Powers "At least," says that journal, "the offer of Austria to send troops has not been formally withdrawn." It terminates by declaring that this pretension to the right of intervening alone, in opposition to the wishes of the other Powers, is precisely that which was so strongly objected to when put forward by Russia, and which the treaty of Paris is intended to put a stop to. The last of the three journals alluded to, the *Pays*, terminates its remarks in these words:

"We cannot but be astonished and afflicted, as regards the principles of international law, that one of the Governments which took part in the solemn act of the 30th March, 1856, should have thought itself warranted in disregarding on this occasion its enaagements towards other Powers which signed the treaty—the respect of treaties is the same supremn law of Government."

The *Journal des Débats*, on the other hand, in an article as remarkable for good sense as for courage, takes a pecific view of the situation. We give the article at length:

"Organs of public opinion should ever bear in mind that they are not only responsible for what they say, but also for what they leave unsaid, and that a journalist cannot possibly incur a heavier responsibility than by remaining silent when it is his duty, if possible, to speak. If we could for a moment suppose that it is not permissible for us to give attention to public feeling on the serious question of foreign politics which now excites anxiety in every mind, such forced silence would afflict our patriotism, but would leave our honor untouched, for we might well consider ourselves excused from attempting a task impossible to be fulfilled. But we do not think it can be so; we are persuaded, on the contrary, that we may safely obey the dictates of conscience, and speak the truth on a question deeply affecting the highest interests of France, without exciting displeasure in any quarter whatever.

We do not accuse the French Government of wishing for war—still less of seeking to provoke it. On this point we believe its protestations to be perfectly sincere; but what we fear is, that the Government may one fine day find itself plunged into a war without wishing it. We observe that certain journals are prodigal of fatal counsels, and do their best to make the Government share their own delusions. They represent the deliverance of Italy as a task as easy as it would be glorious; they point to an ally beyond the Alps whose power they greatly exaggerate; beyond the Vistula there is another for whose sincerity they are ready to pledge themselves; and to complete the deception, they paint the rest of Europe as disposed to look on pacifically, with crossed arms and a mixture of secret satisfaction and egotistical terror, while the Austrian Empire is being dismembered. We feel certain that the French Government, which must be at least as well informed as to the state of Europe as the enlightened part of the public, is proof against the coarse bails held out, and we are justified in thinking so by the pacific assurances which it has recently given. In the first place, it must know that those who represent Austria as such a despicable enemy are trying to deceive it; the same may be said of those who tempt the Government by assurances of the neutrality of Germany. If it became necessary to take any decided course, the Germanic Confederation would no doubt be guided by Prussia; and that Prussia would remain inactive is not by any means so certain as people affect to believe. Every one now knows that the accession to power of the liberal party in that country has not had the effect of estranging Prussia from Austria. So far from it—not only have the liberal party and its leaders a deep sense of the military honor of their country; not only did they look with impatience upon the too obstinate neutrality observed by Prussia during the last war, but they are notoriously imbued with those ideas touching the unity and solidarity of Germany, of which the Assembly of Frankfort is the impotent but instructive organ. When only the other day an Austrian journal invoked the support of Prussia in the name of Germany, and spoke of the common country as being equally well defended on the banks of the Po as on the banks of the Rhine, who can guarantee us that these words found no echo in the heart of Prussia, or that they did not even respond to her most deeply seated passions? But further—not only the passions, but the interests and the alliances of Prussia, lean to the Austrian side. It is no secret that the marriage of the Prince of Prussia's son with the eldest daughter of Queen VICTORIA was the signal for a closer union between the two countries, at the same time that the opinions of England in regard to many contested points of the Treaty of Paris were in conformity with those of Austria. This is, however, the ground upon which those who drag the French Government after them assume an especially triumphant attitude, and they proclaim, with a self-satisfied tone, totally incomprehensible to those who understand how matters really stand, that they are sure of the neutrality of England. Is it not, on the first blush of the thing, singularly presumptuous to speak so very confidently about the course that will be taken by a country which is in no other hands than its own, and which changes its line of conduct as it thinks fit? It is, however, permissible to conjecture—or, to speak more accurately, it is already easy to see—that the disposition of the English public in no way whatever justifies this unrelenting confidence in its neutrality. Accustomed as it has long been to indulge hopes of the emancipation of Italy, to stigmatize the Pope and the King of Naples, and to criticise Austria, the English public was taken by surprise when it saw a question which it had thought indefinitely postponed suddenly facing up as if ripe for a solution. It appeared to hesitate for a moment between its avowed sympathies for Italy and that great regard to the balance of power in Europe which is invariably at the bottom of English foreign politics. But a little week has been enough to enable those who know the English public to see which way it leans, and even supposing things to be in a far more forward state than we have reason to believe them to be, the English Government is sufficiently warned, and has plenty of time before it to adopt a course of conduct and to induce the country to follow in its wake. Without saying more, we believe we may affirm that those who promise the French Government that England will be neutral either deceive themselves or mean to deceive others. There remains Russia, whose aid is boastfully asserted to be as certain as irresistible. We confess that we are extremely incredulous when we hear it said that Russia, who suffered so much in the late war—Russia, who has on hand so many commercial undertakings requiring time and peace—Russia, so agitated by an intestine reform which resembles a revolution, is now in any way whatever disposed to get up a general war. We should be more disposed to believe in her neutrality than in her concurrence; but would even the aid of Russia be a sufficient compensation for the unequivocal, and in that case certain, dispositions of Germany and England? And is it a very pleasant prospect to offer us—that of one half of Europe in arms against the other? We believe that Russia values peace a great deal more than we are told, and to speak the truth, she does not value it more than does all Europe, which would think she was yielding to a cruel necessity if war should become inevitable. And since those who so flippantly urge France to undertake this war affirm that she would be quite disinterested in it, and would take nothing for herself, it follows that all Europe has everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a great trial. One State alone is an exception to the rule, and may perhaps think she has an interest to serve in drawing the sword. This State may think that she has much to gain by war, because she might be prodigiously aggrandized by it; this State might flatter herself that she has nothing to lose, because Europe would not allow her to be to any great extent diminished. If Sardinia should be the conqueror, either by her own arms or by ours, never would a small State have gained a more fruitful victory; if, on the other hand, she should lose a second Battle of Novara, she may hope to be quit with a war tax, and that those very powers which may have seen her defeat with pleasure would not suffer her existence to be endangered, nor even her future prosperity to be too seriously compromised. Can as much be said of the generous ally who would have shared her fortunes? Piedmont, which has never disguised her wish to involve us in her quarrel, now expresses open and very natural hopes of war. This avowed disposition, coupled with the means of action which Piedmont possesses in Upper Italy, and the hopes which she has excited, now appear to constitute the greatest danger for the peace of Europe. The new party in Piedmont naturally finds a *point d'appui* in this country among those utopists who, while professing to be red-hot partisans of universal peace, are ever ready to inaugurate its reign by a general war—among the insupportable artisans of our future regeneration—among all those, in short, who, for a host of reasons, whether good or bad, fancy themselves interested in a general row in Europe. Hence this concert of false reports, excitations, and rumors of every kind which assails our ears; hence these seductive promises of alliances or neutralities, the object of which is, if not to seduce the French Government, at least to compromise it, and represent it as being in such a position that it cannot possibly retire without some embarrassment. This is the whole policy of the enemies of peace; it is not a very profound policy; but it would not be the first time that recklessness and impudence, aided by chance, should have decided the fate of nations. For ourselves, we have faith in the pacific declarations of the French Government; we are persuaded that it will not lend an ear to those who would fix it on the horns of a dilemma, leaving it no option between its honor and the national interests; we are confident that it will not allow the fortune of France to perish in the hands of short-sighted agitators.

Whatever may happen—we have done our duty both to the Government and the public in speaking the truth. Had we yielded to that narrow party spirit of which we are sometimes accused, we should use totally different language, or better still we should maintain silence. We have preferred to speak as becomes sensible and sincere men who believe that in so doing they are the faithful interpreters of public opinion, and the true friends of their country. We need hardly add that if our hopes of peace should be disappointed, and if we must go through this terrible trial, we who have never conceived our sympathy for Italy shall follow the flag of France without *arrière pensée* and to the end, praying, as in that case all good Frenchmen should do, for victory and peace."

The Pope and Servia.

With regard to the Popal and Servien questione, as elements of the prevalent trouble, the Vienoa correspondent of the London *Times* says, under date of Jan. 11:

"For some unknown reason the home and foreign organs of the French Government have concealed from the public the real cause or causes of the present misunderstanding between France and Austria. It is very long since the question relative to the reform of the Roman Administration was discussed by the French and Austrian Governments, and it is known that the latter did not object to certain propositions which some 18 or 20 months ago were made on the subject by the Paris Cabinet. This Government acknowledged then, and still acknowledges, that reforms are necessary, but it is of opinion that the Papal Government must take the initiative, and voluntarily do what is requisite for the well-being of the inhabitants of the domains of the Church. The correspondence between the French and Austrian Governments was suddenly broken off by the former, because M. DE RAYNEVAL's dispatch (in which it was positively denied that reforms were necessary) appeared in a Brussels paper, It has repeatedly been stated in my presence that Count COLLOREDO, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, has declared the Roman Government to be 'exasperably bad,' and it is therefore highly improbable that this Cabinet would object to judicious reforms. 'On principle, however,' says a member of the Diplomatic Corps, 'it would be averse to the employment of coercion, whether moral or physical.' There are two causes for this ill-temper which was displayed by the Emperor NAPOLEON on New-Year's Day. The one is, that the Papal Government has recently repeatedly requested the French Cabinet to withdraw its troops from Rome, and the other, that this Government a few days ago announced its intention to send troops to the assistance of the garrison of Belgrade if the fortress should be attacked by the Servians. The French would not object to evacuate Rome, and perhaps Civita Vecchia, if the Austrians would retire from the Legations, but this the latter decline to do, as they are firmly convinced there would be a general rising in Central Italy as soon as their backs were turned. It is not known whether the Papal Government has desired toe Austrians to quit Ancona, but the probability is that it has not done so. Yesterday I had written at some length, in order to prove the absurdity of the Austrian argument, that the sending of troops to thn fortress of Belgrade would not be a violation of Article XXIX. of the Treaty of Paris, 'because thn fortress is on Turkish, and not on Servian territory,' when I chanced to find the following remarkable passage in Dr. TEALDO's *Political Law (Staatsrecht) of the Principality of Servia*:

'PARAGRAPH 21.—In Belgradn, as the capital and principal fortress of Servia, the Turks are always to be permitted to reside. The city being composed of the fortress and the suburbs, the Turks are to be allowed to live in the fortress, and in those suburbs which were within the walls and gates of the city at the time of the conclusion of the treaty. *It is, however, only the fortress which is the immediate territory* (unintelligible) mentioned. [illegible]

As Dr. [illegible] able authority [illegible] matter, my informants suppressed, [illegible] refrain from expressing my regret that the [illegible] of the right of the Porte to claim the assistance of Austria against the Servians should have been brought forward at such a critical moment. If the Austrian Government had remained a passive looker-on, the Servian revolution would have led to no discord between the European Powers, but the order given to General Count CONROWE to render assistance to the garrison of the fortress of Belgrade, should it be required by the Porte, has led to a very unpleasant correspondence between Russia and Austria."

Russia and the Continent.

A Paris letter in the *Gazette de Lyons* says:

"You have alleged that the Russian Government has loo much to do at home to take an active part in the war at Italy. Your statement was, perhaps, better founded than you imagined. Letters from St. Petersburg make known a very grave incident which has occurred in coonection with the emancipation of the peasants. The Committee of the Government of St. Petersburg, after having terminated its labors, has drawn up a respectful address to the Emperor, praying him, after regulating the condition of the peasants, to occupy himself with a reform of all other classes in Russia, and to convoke the States-General of Russia. This unexpected demand has produced a considerable impression at the Court of St. Petersburg, and will explain why the *Nord* and other Russian journals attack that Committee with violence. The wish expressed by the Committee of St. Petersburg will, letters state, be reproduced by the Committees of other provinces. This is a significant symptom of the state of public opinion in Russia."

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent, writing under date of Jan. 13, supplies us with the following remarks on the European crisis:

"Every symptom of war is apparent in the most varied quarters. The ball at the Tuileries might pass for a revival of that famous *assemblée dansante* at Brussels, so vividly set forth in 'Childe Harold,' forth from which the cannons sped to encounter balls of other sort. Nothing but strategetic conversation was heard all night. The Emperor was in spirits, and led off with Lady COWLEY, while Austria's Envoy was nowhere. The percussion-cap factory is working double tides so long as daylight lasts, no lamp or gas being allowed on the premises. It will be remembered that after the Orsini explosion on this day last year Government had taken into its own hands the fabrication of capsules all over France. All the old steamers that conveyed the Roman expedition in 1849 with such ease and dispatch to the Italian coast, are being put in order for another convoy, and every disposable ship carpenter at Brest or Cherbourg is sent by rail to Toulon. People at Marseilles write, on the 11th, that every preparation in the commissariat is hastened, and the business co'Chasse has become exclusively of a military kind, the transactions having all reference to supplies. At Milan an additional number of guns are mounted at the citadel, all pointed against the city—there is to be no street fight, but a bombardment on Bomba's Messina model. Count GYULAY's plan is to carry the war into the Piedmontese territory at the first outbreak. General MCMAHON, it is now fully understood, is to be the Commander in-Chief of the *armée d'Italie*; and of the African contingent, 30,000 men are to embark forthwith and land in Italy—this was positively stated at the ball aforesaid at the Tuileries.

Opening of the Prussian Chambers—Speech of the Regent.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The Prince Regent opened the Chambers in person this day, and the following is a summary of his speech:

The Prince Regent laments the protracted sufferings of the King, and fully recognizes the high calling of the Deputies, requests them to assist Government with their judgment and devotion in the course which he (the Prince Regent) has taken with regard to Prussian policy, its glorious history, and its patriotic traditions—a course which he is determined firmly to pursue within limits immovably fixed. To preserve to the King the prerogative of the Crown unscathed is one of the chief missions of the Prince's regency. The speech describes the general condition of the country as satisfactory, and promises measures for increased development of railway communication and other purposes, in order to the further advancement of the country's well-being.

The Budget displays a favorable state of the national finances, which will suffice to meet current expenses, progressive increase in the salaries of public servants, and also any new or rising demands from other quarters.

The Prince Regent proceeds to say:

"I confidently expect that the Deputies will readily vote a supply for increased outlays, which I consider required for the maintenance of the Royal dignity, for augmenting the army, for the support of the navy, which is in a flourishing condition, and for a successful development of the country's welfare in all respects.

You will perceive from the Budget how much care I have continually devoted to the improvement of our army, which has always with unshaken devotion known how to struggle for and maintain the honor of Prussia, as well in war as in peace.

No change has taken place in the peaceful relations of Prussia towards foreign countries, and all friendly connexions with the great Powers remain undisturbed. The efforts of Government have always, in concert with the other German Federal Powers, been directed towards obtaining for the German Duchies, which are under the Danish sceptre, the full exercise of those rights to which the Federal laws and the treaties between the German Diet and Denmark gave them well-founded claims.

The first time I addressed the Deputies of this country as Regent I called upon them to carry high the banner of Prussia, whereon is inscribed 'Kingdom by the grace of God, observance of Law and the Constitution, Fidelity of the People, and of an Army conscious of Victory, Justice, Truth, and Fear of God.'

Forward help me to carry high this banner. He who follows it follows me. Let us leave to succeeding generators the old Prussian spirit, which finds expression in the unanimous shout of 'Long live the King!'—a shout which, though mingled with sorrow, is nevertheless enthusiastic."

The Galway Line.

The Galway and American Company's steamers, says the Liverpool *Post*, Jan. 13, appear to be pursued by a series of accidents. The screw-steamer *Prince Albert*, about the performance of which so much controversy has been raised, arrived at Liverpool, from Galway, on Sunday morning, for overhaul and repairs, no accommodation existing at the former place for such operations. The screw-steamer *Circassian* was to have been at Galway, to sail with her passengers on Friday, and her non-appearance (caused by an accident) was a subject of much dissatisfaction to a large number of steerage passengers, who had gone to Galway to embark on board of her. Upon her arrival, it was determined that she should be loaded to Galway Roads. With this view her cargo was put on board the screw steamer *Propeller*, (which recently underwent repairs at this port); but this vessel, on leaving the dock at Galway, on Saturday, got aground. No tackle was got out, or means taken to secure her remaining in an upright position, and the result was, that when the tide receded the vessel fell over on to the rocks with a loud crash, knocking several holes into her bottom. As the tide rose again the water flowed into her, and and the bale goods were floating about in sad confusion. The screw steamer *Circassian* finally sailed on Tuesday. It was thought at Galway, on Saturday, that the *Propeller* could not be released until next Spring tide.

The Monroe Doctrine—An English Interpretation.

From the London Times.

Every man conversant with politics understands the advantage of reducing a principle to a formula. By this method the views of a party become symbolized, and an easy popular expression is given, if not exactly to the truth, at any rate to something professing to be the truth. Abstract tenets are rarely comprehensible to the million. They require a sign or a saying—something that they can grasp, repeat, and put forward as their own. In our electioneering contests this condition is satisfied by what is called a "cry;" in controversies of a higher kind we are treated with a "doctrine." Mr. PITT had his doctrine, Mr. CANNING had his doctrine, Lord PALMERSTON had his doctrine, and nothing did Lord DERBY more harm than the impression that he was destitute of this useful article. People were continually asking Ministers for "their policy"—for a statement of their "intentions"—for some brief succinct codification of the views or principles which they meant to carry out in office. As yet there has been no reply to these inquiries, and by-and-by, perhaps, Lord DERBY's Government may be notable in history as the Government without a doctrine. Possibly it may not be much the worse for the want, but what we wish at present is to introduce the public a little more particularly to a "doctrine" which is playing a very considerable part in the affairs of this world. If there was any State which we might imagine to be exempt from the shackles of tradition or routine, and which we might expect to see pursuing an unembarrassed course, without reference to hereditary policy, that State would certainly be the American Union. It is found, however, that the Cabinet at Washington, in its communications with European Governments, makes constant appeal to a certain "doctrine," and to a doctrine of more than thirty years' standing. The standing policy of the United States is presumed to be enshrined in the principles of JAMES MONROE, who, from 1817 to 1825, was President of the great trans-Atlantic Confederacy. This "Monroe Doctrine" forms a staple of American Diplomacy, and is produced on all fitting occasions as a solemn text for the summary determination of argument. For all this, we doubt whether any person in a thousand knows what the Monroe Doctrine means, and this lack of information indeed is perfectly natural, for the Doctrine says one thing and means another.

At a time when the absolute sovereigns of Europe, victorious at last over the principles of revolution, had combined in Holy Alliance to assure themselves against a recurrence of such perils for the future, there was some talk of their carrying their intervention across the Atlantic for the benefit of society in those distant regions. The vibrations of European convulsion had, in fact, become perceptible in America. The Spanish colonies had revolted, Brazil had revolted, and small Republics were springing up on all sides, to the prejudice of monarchical pretensions. It was thought, under such circumstances, that the Allied Powers, having got their hands in at home, might attempt a little business abroad, and reëstablish Divine Right in America, as they had done in Europe. This was the conjecture which found Mr. MONROE at the head of the American Government, and this was the policy, actual or contemplated, [illegible] Powers which [illegible] stamped with its name. He [illegible] America off American soil. He plainly declared the United States would not allow the independence of any other American community to be put down. He said that they would not interfere with existing possessions, but that where any people had declared themselves independent, and had received the recognition of the United States, the Government of the Union would make their cause its own; for "it was impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness."

There, then, is the "Monroe Doctrine," and it is about as pronounable as a doctrine need be. Its principles have been avowed by States of all kinds time out of mind. The French of '93 avowed them when they proffered their support to all nations who might choose to do as they had done. We in England make the same avowal in a modified form when we express our sympathies with any Constitutional Government, and applaud any people in their struggles for rational liberty. The allied sovereigns themselves, in short, were but acting on these identical principles when they contemplated that intervention in America which produced Mr. MONROE's rejoinder. They wished to multiply governments of their own pattern, and suppress Governments of an opposite model. They thought their principles the best principles, and in the true spirit of political orthodoxy, were for making them everywhere prevail. President MONROE, however, had an orthodoxy of his own, and declared, very justifiably, that he and his countrymen would maintain it and support it on their own ground. This is what the Monroe Doctrine says, and what originally it meant, but it is now interpreted to mean something very different indeed.

In the mouth of Young America the "Monroe Doctrine" implies that no European Power has any real business on the American Continent, or at any rate on its northern portion. The sufferance extended by Mr. MONROE to existing institutions is by them applied to existing interests. They abstain from any proposals of actual ejectment, but they look upon "America" as pertaining to "Americans;" invest themselves with a reversionary interest in all its States, to be realized soonor or later by "manifest destiny," and protest with the utmost vehemence against any act calculated to extend, enforce or confirm the interests still retained by other Powers. Such as exist may be permitted to die out without violent extinction, but nothing must be done to invigorate or renew them, and nothing suffered which may resemble an admission that any European Government has any title to interfere with affairs on the other side of the Atlantic. For this new doctrine it is plain, from what we have said, that President MONROE's authority cannot truly be pleaded, and the extravagance of its pretensions, all authority apart, is certainly considerable.

What is North America, and how is it divided? The area of that enormous continent embraces about 8,000,000 square miles. Of that territory we are the actual and lawful possessors of more than a third. The dominions of the British Government cover about 3,000,000 square miles; those of the United States about the same, or a little more. Of the rest Russia has about half a million, Denmark rather less, and France just a footing on some fishary islands. Deducting the unoccupied lands of the Arctic Regions, we find more than one-half of all North America in the possession and occupation of European States—a possession uncontested in its legality, and traceable, in fact, to exactly the same title as that of the Americans themselves. With what justice, then, can it be pretended, in the face of such notorious facts, that American matters are beyond the sphere of our legitimate interference? Does the ownership of a province like Canada carry with it no interest in the affairs of the North American Continent? If the Americans have a California, have not we a British Columbia? We say nothing of British Honduras, British islands in the Gulf, or British Guiana on the Southern Main. We take North America alone, as usually understood, and, as almost half its territories are our undisputed property, it is surely a somewhat arbitrary doctrine which would exclude us from its politics as an alien or intruding Power.

We are, however, perfectly aware of what might be alleged on behalf of American pretensions. We know that the citizens of the Union represent nearly five-sixths of all Americans, though they may not hold five-sixths of all America. We know that the population of one of their great cities exceeds that of the Hudson's Bay Territories altogether. We know that they have raised their State to an equality with the greatest Powers of the Old

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Breslin, Ex-Treasurer of Ohio, in Canada—Burns' Festival—The Ottawa Question again—Dr. Ryerson and Mr. McGee—The Victoria Bridge, Montreal—The Tubes not Injured by Frost—Ice-boats and Ice-boating in Canada.

From Our Own Correspondant.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

If you ever knew, you may have fergotten it; if you never did know, it will be news to tell you that Mr. BRESLIN, formerly Treasurer of the State of Ohio, who, it was said, ran away with I forget how many hundred thousand dollars, has, since that elepement, been living quite quietly in the neighboring city of Hamilton. He boards, I believe, at the Anglo-American Hotel, He is very retiring, and never obtrudes himself upon the attention of the visitors. His hair is getting very gray. I saw him the other day, and noted a great change. The general impression is, that a man who lives so quietly and unostentatiously—nay, even closely—as he, cannot have made much by running away. And as people don't often abscond unless they can make a "pile" by doing so, it is thought likely that the defalcations will, ere long, be traced to somebody other than the Ex-Treasurer. O course, we Canadians have no means of *knowing*, we can only *conjecture*.

The Burns festival in Canada was quite an event. All the cities had their demonstrations. The most interesting part of the performances seems to have been the telegraphing to and fro of messages, which—as they almost all contained some queer Caledonian phrases—must have troubled the operators sadly to spell out. The message from New-York, proposing a toast, to be drunk at 10 o'clock, New-York time, was duly received here, and at ten minutes past 10, Toronto time, humpers were filled and emptied.

The great Ottawa question is approaching its solution. The Government are in great glee; the Upper Canada leader (JOHN A. MACDONALD) calculating on a majority of from twelve to fifteen in favor of the Queen's award.

I hate writing to you about our politics—unworthy as they are, at present, of that name—but I may retail an anecdote shewing that some New-Yorkers take an interest in them. The Superintendent of Education, here, the Rev. Dr. EGERTON RYERSON, has been writing a series of letters against the party who desire to change our Common School system for one resembling the Irish National School organization, and of course attacked a prominent member of that party, Mr. THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE, whose history I briefly sketched in my last letter. He wanted, for this purpose, some production of Mr. MCGEE's, while that gentleman was in New-York, which he had read, but of which he had no copy, and could therefore only allude to from memory. Some New-Yorker, reading the Canada papers which contain the letters of Dr. RYERSON, discovered this want, and one day, while the Doctor was lamenting to a friend that he could not lay his hand upon the document in question, his messenger from the Post-Office brought in a copy of the identical work! The question is, who sent the document to the Doctor? what unknown friend took such an interest in our institutions? Was it Archbishop HUGHES?

A rumor was current here, not long since, that the severe frost had injured the iron tubes of the Victoria Bridge, Montreal. The report has been officially contradicted by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The effects of the contraction, even of those huge masses of metal, have been calculated and provided against. The tubes have not sustained the slightest injury, and, unless something very unforeseen should occur, there will, ere long, be a monster celebration in honor of the opening of the monster bridge—the most magnificent engineering work on the coetinent, and, consequently, in the world. I have lately visited the works, and was more than ever struck with their grandeur. Like the Niagara Falls, you fail to understand their hugeness at first sight. You fail to perceive that, if the piers look small, it is because they rise from a river which is two miles wide. It is only by careful, patient observation that you can appreciate the grandeur of the works of man, because you have to compare them with the works of Nature. But if you can manage, *first*, to look down from the summit of one of the piers to the water, and see floating past what seem thin wafts of ice which the ice-breakers ward off, shivering them into a hundred pieces, and, *secondly*, attempt the passage of the river in a canoe, when you shall discover that the pieces of ice, in comparison with which the stones of the bridge looked so monstrous, are, in reality, masses weighing many tons, and looking almost like not very miniature glaciers—then you will begin to think the Victoria bridge a work of some little importance.

Ice-boats. My dear Sir, have you any ice-boats in New-York? Because if you have not you ought to. We have them here in plenty, and so they have at Hamilton and Kingston, too.

Don't talk of **skating, or driving fast horses**, or railroad riding **on the engine of the lightning-express** or even of ballooning **when a storm is blowing, because** all those **amusements are slow, decidedly slow**, in comparison with ice-boating. Take a few planks and nail them to three or four cross-pieces, until you have a platform like the ace of spades with the handle cut away, or, rather, like one of those aprons which the Knights Templar are said to wear. Put a huge iron skate near the point, which is to be the bow of the vessel. Place two ditto dittoes on each side. Erect a mast in the most convenient place, and let a bowsprit be rigged up just where it ought to be. Sails, ropes, blocks, &c., just as you please, you needn't be very particular. Rudder, or more properly, scraper, you must also have, and then your ice-boat is completed. Choose a pretty calm day for your first experiments, but, when you have learned how to handle your craft, never mind how hard it blows, the more wind the better. Wrap yourself up warmly, for it's no joke to be rushing almost a mile a minute through the air, with the thermometer at zero; and, having picked a crew of jolly good fellows to man your vessel, challenge your neighbor ice-boatman to a race, who shall make the point first. It's all very well—ney, even delightful—when you are going before the breeze; then the best skates and the biggest sails win. You skim the glassy surface of the bay more swiftly than a Summer swallow, feeling the cold blasts but little, for they carry you—almost like zephyrs—smoothly along. But beating up against the northerly or easterly wind is quite another matter. Unless your (shall I say "seamanship," when there's neither sea nor ship?—no) ice-craftship is pretty good, you will get capsized, and experience a sort of railway accident on a not very trifling scale; or you will miss stays in putting your raft about, and then you certainly will lose the race; or the boom will make an intimate acquaintance with your cranium; or, if you don't handle the tiller carefully, you'll get the mast jerked out, the sails split, or the ropes broken. But if you escape these mishaps, and, coming in a mile or so ahead, win the stakes, and, smiling, see your antagonists compelled to stand the port wine negus, or the warm, spiced beer, while you recount the incidents of your voyage—then, Oh! then, Southern stranger,—and all the more from being chilled to the marrow,—you would confess that you had experienced a new and startling, and therefore pleasing-to-talk-about, sensation.

LIABILITY OF BOOK-KEEPERS.—A case of some interest to merchants was decided in Philadelphia, on Saturday, by Judge LUDLOW. The decision turns upon the liability of book-keepers and confidential clerks. The case was that of EDWIN R. BLISS, who was tried and convicted of forgery, and the decision was rendered on a motion in arrest of judgment. BLISS was book-keeper to the firm of HASKINS, HEISKILL & Co., and by erasures and false adding up of the columns in the journal, defrauded the firm out of a large amount of money. Upon the trial it was shown these erasures were made in the journal, and this was assigned as a reason of its not being forgery under the law, and was ably argued upon the motion in arrest of judgment. The Court held: The entry made in this journal was calculated to deceive the most experienced merchant, the erasure and consequent alteration of the figure 6 to 5, would have the effect of allaying and not exciting suspicion; it was an evidence *prima facie* of the accuracy of the clerk, who, having cast up the column of figures, discovers and corrects a mistake. What individual would, under these circumstances, and having confidence in all ordinary (and not, as in this case, a confidential) book-keeper, stop to recalculate the entire entry. The crime thus committed was not only a serious one, but was so ingeniously consummated as to entrap and deceive the most sagacious.

Some objection was made upon the argument of this cause to the form of the indictment, because it is therein alleged that the amount of the bills receivable had been received by the firm of HASKINS, HEISKILL & Co., but in point of law this was the fact, for the defendant was the legal agent of the firm, and it was not until the firm had thus received the funds that the defendant abstracted them by means of this forgery.

Upon a careful consideration of the whole case, the Court are of the unanimous opinion that the offence charged is forgery, and the motion in arrest of judgment must be overruled.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.—The Governor of Michigan has sent a special message to the Legislature, accompanied by a report of the Board of Control of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which sets forth the value of that avenue of traffic. The Governor, in recommending a sufficient appropriation to complete the Canal works, remarks:

"The mineral wealth of the region bordering upon Lake Superior must find an outlet through this Canal. There is no prospect of obtaining any further assistance from the General Government. Should any accident occur by which the Canal would be closed, the business of Lake Superior would become stagnant, and the loss to the capitalists who have invested their money in that region would, in two seasons alone, amount to more than a sum sufficiently large to put this great work beyond all risk of accident. During the season of 1855, only four thousand six hundred and forty-three (4,643) tons of copper and iron have passed through this Canal, the product of our mines, while in the past season forty thousand five hundred and seventy-six (40,576) tons passed through it. Here is a ten-fold increase of business in the past four years in the single articles of copper and iron."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 217, 170, 157, 192, 194, 200, 208, 209, 212, 85, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 31.

Before Judge BETTS.

MORTGAGES—LIEN ON, FREIGHT FOR WAGES—TORTIOUS VOYAGE.

Frederick Wilson et al. vs. *The Brig Experiment.*—This was a libel filed by seamen to recover wages alleged by them to be due for services performed on board the brig on a voyage from New-York to Greytown and back in the Fall of 1858. An answer was put in (and afterwards amended) by Reid & Nash, claiming to have become owners of nine-sixteenths of the brig by an absolute conveyance by way of mortgage from one Joseph P. Underhill, to secure the sum of $2,600, and setting up that they were proceeding by due process of law to foreclose their said mortgage against the brig then in their possession for that purpose; that subsequent thereto one Aaren A. Degrauw caused the brig to be arrested on process issued out of this Court to enforce a lien against her in his favor, by reason of which process and other process subsequently issued against her the claimants were deprived of their possession of the vessel, and that, while she was in the custody of the Marshal, and after the claimants and others had appeared in those suits, Degrauw without the authority or consent of the claimants seized the vessel and illegally removed her out of the District and sent her upon the voyage in question, wherefore they alleged that neither their 9-16 nor any other part of her were liable for wages incurred upon such voyage.

Their answer further alleged that the freight for this voyage, amounting to $2,300, had been collected by Degrauw through proctors, who were also proctors for some of the libelants in this suit; that said freight should have been applied to pay the wages sued for, and that the proceedings in this cause were in fraud of the rights of the claimants, and with intent to make the vessel liable for what is a charge upon the freight money.

By the Court—Independent of the state of the case upon the proofs before the Court, it is quite palpable that the matters set up in the answer supply no defence to the libel. The Court allowed the claimants to reform their original answer for the purpose of showing that the vessel had been surreptitiously withdrawn from their possession and sent to sea in fraud of their rights and under circumstances importing the connivance of the libelants with the illegal and tortious acts. But the amendments attached to the answer first interposed, if they may be intended to impute a charge of fraudulent and illegal conduct in Degrauw in getting the vessel out of the custody of the Marshal, do not charge such complicity of the libelants with that proceeding as to impeach the justness or equity of their demand. The answer does not assert that they shipped on board in aid of any illegal or improper proceeding on the part of Degrauw, or with any knowledge or notice that his possession and use of the vessel was not every way lawful and proper. Degrauw then having actual possession of the vessel with the color of a right to employ her, implied by such possession, the seamen who enlisted and served a voyage on board her would acquire a lien against her for their wages without being subject to any responsibility for the proper application of the freight moneys received on the voyage by the party having her in possession, and sending her upon the adventure. Most especially this answer is void of all show of right in these claimants to interpose in this Court, and resist an action for wages by seamen who have performed a voyage on the vessel, because it appears on the face of their pleading that they had no other title than that of mortgagees of fractional parts of the vessel, and do not aver actual possession of her or right of possession when she left port upon the voyage in question.

Nor is the position taken by the claimants tenable—that their interests in the vessel are exempt from the charge of wages, because those of other part owners ought in equity to be first appropriated to the satisfaction of the charge. The lien of wages is an entirety, and can be enforced against the ship without regard to the equities of various part owners, as between themselves. (Curtis' Merch. Seamen, 314.)

The answer alleges no satisfaction of the wages out of the freight money received by Degrauw or his counsel, and the claimants have no right, in law, to bar this action against the vessel by setting up other means by which payment might be obtained. The vessel is made primarily responsible for the debt.

The defence made by the answer is accordingly no exemption of the vessel from liability to the suit.

The proofs, however, given on the trial no way strengthen the defence. Degrauw had plainly the power to employ the vessel on the voyage in question, and to bind even the interests of these claimants.

The general decree, in favor of the libelants must accordingly pass against the vessel, and a reference had to ascertain the amount due them, allowing against them all sums already paid them.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict, and Messrs. Scoles and Cooper. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donobue.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. *Allen M. Sherman et al.*—This action, which has been already somewhat noticed, is brought to set aside certain sales of property and other dealings in which the defendant was himself, as is alleged, purchaser from the plaintiffs' corporation, while he was, **at the same time**, an officer of the corporation, intrusted with a part of the responsibility and duty of making the sale.

Mr. Justice DAVIES this morning rendered his decision.

On the motion for an injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from parting with the lands, and the stock into which the lands had been converted, and the transportation contract, &c., which it is alleged by the plaintiffs were obtained by fraud, the opinion sustains substantially the points taken on the argument by the plaintiffs' counsel; declares that the plaintiffs have made out a *prima facie* case; that the purchase of lands and the transportation contract ought to be retained; that the original transaction was fraudulent and voidable at the option of the *cestuis que trust*; that there has been no confirmation of the transaction by the *cestuis que trust*, and recognizes the rights of the plaintiffs to the original property, or that into which it has been transmuted.

The injunction is made permanent until the final determination of the controversy.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice MONCRIEF.

George McGuckin vs. *Mary McGuckin.*—Judgment of divorce granted to the husband, and the custody of the children given to him.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice PIERREPONT.

Nesmith vs. *The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.*—In this case—the suit to recover insurance on the brig *Acorn*—the Jury were discharged on Sunday, being unable to agree. They stood seven in favor of plaintiff; three for the defendant. Two of the Jury were discharged during the trial, on account of illness.

JUSTICES PRACTISING IN EACH OTHER'S COURTS.

We mentioned in Saturday's *Times* the case of Levin vs. Briggs, in which a judgment of the Second District Court was reversed in the Common Pleas, the Court taking occasion to reprove severely the practice of Justices in the District Courts appearing as counsel before each other. We are informed that Justice Charles K. Smith, who was named as having appeared for the plaintiff in that cause, has always disapproved the practice in question. He is not accustomed to appear as counsel in other District Courts, nor to allow his fellow Justices to practice in his own. The way in which he happened to become connected with the present case was, that he was visiting the court-room on the day in question, when the Justice holding Court requested him to act for Levin as an act of charity, Levin being a poor man, unable to pay counsel. Mr. Smith took charge of the case solely at this request, and as a charity. The terms imposed by the Justice as condition of an adjournment were not asked by Mr. Smith.

Alderman Bradley and Mr. Pearcey.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION,
No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, Jan. 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of Saturday, containing an article headed "Arrest of an Alderman," sets forth some facts which are not correct, and as my desire is (since the affair has reached the public prints) to have the matter fairly stated, in justice to both parties, will you please insert the following: On Friday last a person called at the office and requested to see a child, who was shown to him at once. He then remarked that one so young (about 10 years) could not commit a crime, and that I had better let him go home. This I had no right to do, but referred him to the committing Magistrate. He replied that he knew the whole of us, and would get the appropriation struck out of the tax bill. I remarked that I could not help it, and should perform my duty. We then both passed out of the office, as I had a man at work on the sidewalk. This man, whom I have since ascertained to be Alderman BRADLEY, continuing his remarks in the same strain, I said to him in a low tone, "I would not speak so, as no gentleman would use such language." He then used the same words that are stated in my affidavit, and which he now denies. No arrest was made. I went to Jefferson Market to make a complaint, and found him there, and for the first time ascertained who he was. To quote his own language, before the Judge, "He would not have insulted me, had I not bullied or snubbed him first." This I think will sound rather strange to those who know me, to style me a bully. And for the first time in five years has such a charge been brought against me, to my knowledge.

He received the same respectful and courteous treatment that you would receive, if you should call at the office; and let me add that if I should forget myself so far as to act the bully or rowdy, I am at a loss to perceive how that would excuse any gentleman in doing the same.

And I feel sure that the Board of Directors, whose agent I am, would not tolerate a repetition of it on my part. My aim has been always to treat all with respect and kindness, and I have yet to learn what was said to Aldorman BRADLEY by me that caused him to pursue the course that he did.

Respectfully, ALEX. C. PEARCEY.

A breach of promise case is now on trial at Worcester, Mass., in which the plaintiff, Miss Mary Ann Hoy, alleges that $6,000 will not more than cure the fracture her heart has sustained by not marrying the defendant, one Peter Morris. Peter replies that he never promised to marry the fair Mary, and even if he did, is not justified in fulfilling his promise, because Mary gets very drunk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters from St. Petersburg, quoted by the *Gazette de Lyon*, make known a rather grave incident in connection with the emancipation of the peasants. The Committee of the Government of St. Petersburg, after having terminated its labors, has drawn up a respectful address to the Emperor, praying him, after regulating the condition of the peasants, to occupy himself with a reform of all other classes in Russia, and to convoke the States General of Russia. This unexpected demand has produced a considerable impression at Court. The wish expressed by the Committee of St. Petersburg will, letters state, be reproduced by the Committees of other provinces.

The ribbon of the Order of the Bath belonging to the Pretender, which has just been discovered as fermieg the bourse er eover of the cup which contains the Host at Nonancourt, has been sent up to Paris to be examined by antiqearies, in order to decide upon its genuine origin, before being admitted to the Musée des Souverains at the Louvre. The inscription found in the lining is the only proof of its authenticity. This declares that the silk of which the bourse is made once formed the ribbon of the Bath worn by the Pretender when he visited Nonancourt and was forced to fly thence, in consequence of an attempt at assassination.

A preposal has been issued for the establishment of a new club in Londoe. It is to be called the Diplomatic Club, and its object will be to give an opportunity of meeting together and promoting a friendly intercourse between the higher classes of English society and foreigners of distinction, either belonging to the *corps diplomatique* or otherwise, visiting this country. It is to be combined on new principles, a sort of revival of the defunct Coventry Club, and having some features of a musical character.

That big negro cloped with farmer Judson's danghter from Pontiac, Mich., a shert time ago, made an attempt to visit her last week. With this intention he went to Pontiac, but intelligence having been received of his movements, a large crowd assembled at the dépôt for the purpose of receiving him in proper style. The rumor is that they intended to hang him. He made himself scarce when he ascertained how matters stood, and has not been in that locality since.

Dr. Newman has been building a Roman Catholic Church in Dublin, which from its utterly ignoring all principles of Gothic art, has excited the indignation of Father Thomas, of St. George's, Southwark, and other admirers of the late Mr. Pugin. The former denounces it as "a horrid monster of a building," and "a horrid thing that frightens all the world." Some one has replied in a pamphlet entitled, *A Word to the Goths*, ridiculing Gothic architecture.

Two hunting parties went from Saratoga to the northern woods this Winter, one comprising four persons and the other seven. The first killed and saved eighty deer and one bear. The second, seventy-six deer, four panthers, one otter, three minks, five martens and one fox, besides catching over 1,500 pounds of fish, 300 pounds of which were brook and lake trout. One brook-trout caught weighed three pounds and twelve ounces.

The advertising of uncalled-for letters has been awarded by the Postmaster at Oswego to the administration paper, the *Palladium*, which decision the Oswego *Times* alleges to be flagrantly wrong, and made through political partiality.

The Northern *Journal* gives a statement that Mr. John Potter, of Hornefield, Jefferson county, shot a white owl, at a distance of thirty-one rods. The sportsman is 82 years old, and made this shot without using glasses.

A public meeting has been held at Pittsburgh of steamboat and coal-boat men and other citizens, at which resolutions were passed opposed to the erection of the railroad bridge at Steubenville, as calculated to obstruct navigation.

The Mount Morris *Union* states that the Directors of the Genesee Valley Railroad Extension held a meeting last Saturday, and made arrangements to have a new track ready for running regular trains by the 10th or 12th of February.

At Dubuque, Iowa, Monday, an old lady kicked a boy at whom she became angry, with such force that she ruptured a blood-vessel, and died in a short time.

Young Van Tuyl, indicted for kidnapping a free colored boy from Geneva, and selling him into Slavery, has just been tried in Ontario County. The Jury could not egree.

A house of ill-fame was burnt at Cincinnati, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., and Josephine Ellison, one of the inmates, perished in the flames. She was only 18 years of age.

The New-Haven *Courier* has been shown "one of those singular but not unprecedented productions—a double hen's egg." Will somebody now show it a single hen's double egg?

They have "berries" in Winter time at the South. The wife of Mr. Berry, of Portsmouth, Va., on Sunday last presented her husband with three fine babies—two boys and a girl.

A new daily paper—the *Times*—has made its appearance in Rochester. It is to be Independent of party bias.

The other poets of this country turn up their critical noses at Mr. James Gordon Bennett's maiden effort with the muses. Great is the power of envy!

It is stated that Governor Stuart, of Missouri, can drink more poor corn whisky than any other man in that State.

The Lake Superior *Miner* of the 15th inst. says that the weather at Ontonagon has been "charming," 12° below zero was the coldest.

A bill has passed the Ohio House of Representatives, changing the legal rate of interest from 10 to 7 per cent.

The University of Michigan has 213 students in the Department of Science, Literature and Art, and 143 in the Medical Department.

John F. Screiter, of Detroit, has accepted the challenge of Michael Phelan, of New-York City, to play a billiard match of $5,000 a side.

The next (tenth) Ohio State Fair is appointed to be held at Zanesville, Sept. 20, 21, 22, and 23.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 31, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 70 bbls. Ashes; 3,397 bbls. Flour; 10,020 bushels Oats; 600 bushels Malt; 1,416 pkgs. Provisions; 268 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been purchased to the extent of 95 bbls., in lots, at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is less active, to-day; prices are unchanged. Small sales have been made at former rates. A sale of 2,500 bags Rio was reported, but not reliable.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1858.	1858.
Angostura, bags	——	200
Bahia, bags	12,675	——
Jamaica, bags	——	950
Java, pkgs	2,620	59,142
Laguayra, bags	——	1,850
Maracaibo, bags	5,032	4,777
Porto Rico, bags	——	100
Rio, bags	71,452	*12,200
St. Domingo, bags	——	96
Total pkgs	91,979	79,215

*Another party states that the stock of Rio, in first hands, is 9,780 bags.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 600 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12c.; do. New-Orleans at 12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens tamely for State and Western Flour. Most holders ask full prices. The demand, however, is tess animated, buyers anticipating a decline. The day's transactions comprise 8,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 40, with 3,000 bbls, reported sold at $5 20, which rate is freely offered for lots of 1,000 to 5,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@	4 50
Superfine State	5 25@	5 40
Extra State	5 50@	6 00
Superfine Western	5 25@	5 45
Fancy Ohio	5 55@	5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@	7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 25@	6 40
Extra Genesee	6 50@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@	8 75

Canadian Flour continues in light supply and limited request, at $6 35@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Southern is in less demand at languid prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 70@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$6 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 half-boxes Valencia Raisins on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, chiefly by speculators, yet the firmness with which it is held tends to restrict operations. Sales have been made of 5,000 bushels fair mixed Western at $1 35, and other sales have been reported but not reliably. Corn has been in good request, mainly on speculation, at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,500 bushels old mixed Western, in store, (purchased on Western account,) at 85c. ₱ bushel. The transactions in new Corn consist of 2,000 bushels at 80c. for damaged White Southern, and 80c.@81c. for Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, but stiffly held Small lots from dock, and from Railroad dépot, have sold at prices which afford no criterion of the actual value of large parcels, which are the only lots wholesale buyers want. Barley is inactive at former quotations. A lot of State was reported sold on private terms. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 63c.@65c.; Western, at 62c.@64c.; State, at 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 1,400 bales Bags at 9¼c.@10c. each; and 2,225 bales Bagging, part to arrive, at 12c.@13½c. ₱ yard, 6 months' credit.

HAY—Is quiet, at former rates.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 200 tons Riga, to Government, on private terms, and 1,000 bales Jute, mainly at $92 50 ₱ ton, six months' credit.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, but at prices which are unsatisfactory to sellers. Hence, business is tame.

HOPS—Choice lots of last year's crop are scarce and wanted. Other kinds continue inactive. We quote crop of 1858, 10c.@18c.; old Hops, at 2½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is very stiffly held, but is not actively inquired for.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, at full rates.

MOLASSES—Sales 300 bbls. New-Orleans, at 41c. @42c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1859.	1859.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	490	2,237
Clayed Cuba, hhds	450	444
Porto Rico, hhds	135	214
Total hhds	1,075	2,895
Total bbls	1,811	1,038

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 370 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 50c. ₱ gallon. Resin is in fair request, at uniform prices.

OILS—The principal kinds are stiffly held, with a moderate inquiry for them.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,220 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½@$18 25 for New Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, here; and $13 75 for do., deliverable in March and April, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are more freely offered and sought after at 8½c.@9¼c. for Hams, 8¾c. for Rough Sides, in salt, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, chiefly as 8½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is brisker and dearer. Sales 2,200 bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@12½c., here, and 12½c., delivered in March and April, ₱ lb. Beef has been more sought after at firm prices. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 13c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 375 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 1,000 bags Calentta Linseed, at $1 70 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Have been freely purchased in Boston, since Wednesday last, the transactions having amounted to 250 cases and 8,500 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs, at 55c.@59c.; 5,000 lbs. Mace, at 45c.; 1,500 piculs Pepper, (including 1,000 piculs for New York,) at 9¾c., subsequently held at 10c.; 200 bales Cloves, at 8¾c., subsequently held at 9c.; and 30,000 lbs. Race Ginger, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been quite animated, to-day, and sales have been made of 670 hhds. New-Orleans at 7½c.@8¾c.; 92 hhds. do., (by auction,) at 7¾c.@7¾c.; 436 hhds. Cuba, part at 7¾c.@7¾c.; with 537 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	2,890	4,234
Porto Rico, hhds	111	——
New-Orleans, hhds	193	4,184
St. Croix, &c., hhds	150	——
Melado, hhds	4,618	32
Total hhds	7,962	8,450
Total boxes	4,760	8,691
Total bags	——	*3840

*Bahia.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., chiefly at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 50 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.; 500 Oars, at 3s.d., and 50 tons Ore, at 10s. For London, 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d.; 200 bbls. Turpentine, at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 23 casks Rice, at 22s. 6d.; 50 tons Heavy Goods, at 22s. 6d., and some Beef, at 17s. 6d. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton, and 50 tons Measurement Goods, on private terms. A vessel from the north side of Cuba to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, 40c. and $3; another from the South side of Cuba to New-York, at 42c. and $3; a hother from Rio de Janeiro to the United States, Coffee, $1 25.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
TUESDAY, Feb. 1, and during the week,
AN ENTERTAINMENT
of
UNRIVALLED SPLENDOR,
Including the
GREATEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ever brought together
IN ONE EXHIBITION,
either in the
UNITED STATES OR EUROPE.
THE OPENING PERFORMANCES
have been a
SERIES OF BRILLIANT TRIUMPHS.
A NEW programme for every night.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR TUESDAY.
Sixth appearance of the
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
No more amusing exhibition can be found than this of the Comic Mules.
These, with
RICE'S TRAINED ANIMALS
his philosophical comments on the
FOLLIES OF THE DAY,
FASHIONABLE, POLITICAL, and PERSONAL.
make up
THE BUDGET OF RICE-ANA.
The management likewise wish to direct attention to the engagement of
Mr. WHITBY AND FAMILY,
with their
FAMOUS DANCING HORSES
and
WONDERFUL TRICK PONIES.
Full particulars of the performances of this talented family will be given in the bills.
First appearance of Madame AGNES, the unrivalled magic wire performer.
First appearance of Mr. CHARLES RIVERS, the great scenic rider.
With these and several other
NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES,
and the whole forse of NIXON & Co.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the wonderful LITTLE ALICE, the renowned LENTON and BIEGRIST,
Including the
FIRST ARTISTS OF THE DAY,
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE.
The Second Grand Equestrian Matinée will be given on
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
thus proving it to be, without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during the
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge. 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1,
The entertainment will commence with
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
Mose Morrison.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
Linda, the Cigar Girl.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Followed by HAROLD HAWK.
THE RIVAL CLOWNS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Fanny Fairlove.....Miss Luettie.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in the ola podrida of Ethiopian melody.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1,
The performance will commence with
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Reuben Glenroy.....Mr. E. Eddy
Mrs. Glenroy.....Mme. Ponisi
After which, will be acted the beautiful Drama of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
Mohaira.....Mr. Fitzgerald
Zamine.....Miss Alice Grey

**GREAT FAIR AND

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin —Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Harold Hawk—Rival Clowns.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Town and Country—Cataract of the Ganges.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Sniffen's Campbell Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—The Webb Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barvard's Dioramic of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb. 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Washington, which we publish this morning, is confirmatory of a rumor which prevaied in the City of Mexico, at the date of our last advices from there, to the effect that the commanders of the British and French naval forces at Vera Cruz had made certain demands upon the Governor there, in the names of the Ministers of their respective Governments. It now appears that these demands were for the payment of all pending debts due the subjects of France and England; for a monthly statement of all import duties; for the peyment of the damages sustained in the pending Mexican hostilities, and for the repeal of the revenue laws now existing, and a restoration of those in force a year ago. The French Admiral says that the payments provided for by the French Convention must be made the same as though the revenue laws had not been modified. The Governor of Vera Cruz has replied that he will yield what is right, but no more, and that he considers that a very important principle is involved in the demands—being no less than the interference of foreign Governments to control the revenue laws of the country, and to dictate what rates of duty shall be imposed. If this course is insisted upon by the British and French Ministers, it will no doubt involve the interference of the Government of the United States.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were important, as indicating the temper of that body with reference to various matters of public interest. In the Senate, Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution looking to a readjustment of the Revenue laws, so as to meet the current expenses of the Government. This resolution, which is sweeping in its provisions, and imperative in its terms, Mr. Bigler gave notice that he should ask consideration for as early as possible. After attempts to bring up the Cuban question and the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Foot, of Vermont, according to previous arrangement, took the floor on the matter of Walker's arrest by Commodore Paulding. He argued at length in favor of Paulding's action, and contended that he was entitled to the commendation of the country. He was followed by Messrs. Crittenden and Seward, on the same side. The matter finally gave place for the Indian Appropriation bill, the discussion being on the amendment of the Finance Committee, looking to the future abolition of the reservation system, which was adopted. The Senate adjourned before taking a vote on the passage of the bill. In the House, a memorial was presented from New-York, asking that the traffic in and monopoly of the public lands be stopped. Mr. Ehle, of Pennsylvania, moved for a discharge of the House from the consideration of the bill extending the Chaffee India Rubber patent, but the House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved for a suspension to allow of the taking up of territorial business on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February, but the House again refused. Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution in condemnation of the reopening of the slave-trade, and calling for the enforcement of the present laws against the traffic to the fullest extent, but the House still refused to suspend. A suspension was also refused to Mr. Houston, of Alabama, who asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract a loan of twenty millions, and to Mr. Haskin, of New York, to fix a day for the consideration of the various reports in the Willett's Point investigation. The House voted to hold night sessions for two weeks for general debate.

The Legislature did not meet for business yesterday until evening. A telegraphic summary of the business transacted, which was generally of a routine character, will be found elsewhere.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., announces that a steamship, believed from the description to be the *Asia*, which left Liverpool on the 22d inst., for this port, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. She will therefore be due here on Thursday morning next.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, which reached Boston on Sunday morning, were delivered in this City yesterday morning. We have added to the telegraphic summary, various details and extracts, that will be read with interest.

By another arrival at Boston we have additional advices from Hayti, mainly confirmatory of those previously received. Gonaives was quiet on the 12th. On the 7th a brig-of-war belonging to Soulouque, made a show of bombarding St. Marcs, but she fired only a few shots, and at so great a distance that no execution was done. There was also at the same time a slight skirmish between the belligerent forces in the rear of St. Marcs, in which some few lives were lost, but no advantage was gained for either party. The principal ports of the Island have declared for the Republic, and but little doubt seems to be entertained of Geffrard's ultimate success.

We have advices from Havana to the 26th inst. There is nothing new politically. Sugars were steady, and an advance had taken place in lard.

Two destructive fires are reported by telegraph this morning—one at Southington, Conn., and the other at St. Catherine's, C. W. At the former place the bolt works of the Plants Manufacturing Company were destroyed, throwing two hundred men out of employment. The loss is estimated at $100,000. At St. Catherine's, the St. Catherine's House, with the block adjoining, including the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, was destroyed. The loss by this fire is also believed to be $100,000.

The Commissioner of Patents has overruled the application for an extension of the McCormick patent on reaping machines, on the ground that the patentee has received not only a reasonable but a most liberal compensation for his time, ingenuity and expense in bringing it before the public. The patent expired yesterday, and the invention is public property.

On Saturday afternoon, a notable company of the solid and brilliant men of Boston met at a dinner table in honor of Francis P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis. Mr. B. made a speech, which was well received. Governor Banks presided, and among the gentlemen present were the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Professor Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, R. H. Dana, Jr., Longfellow and Holmes.

On Sunday Theodore Parker took leave of his congregation in a brief and touching letter. It was read by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who made some remarks upon the circumstances which were separating the Music Hall Society from their pastor, and then delivered an eloquent discourse on "Culture." Mr. Parker is to leave immediately for a milder climate.

The Board of Aldermen last evening annulled the resolution previously passed, authorizing the Street Commissioner to award contracts for repairing the City Hall. Two more proposals to repave Broadway, at a lower rate than that provided for in the original plan, were read and referred. The annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park was received, and it was directed that it be printed. The Board passed an ordinance rescinding the action of the Common Council in the purchase of Ward's Island. A resolution expressing disapprobation of the act before the Legislature extending the powers of the Pilot Commissioners, was adopted. The Councilmen's resolution in favor of sending a lobbying Committee to Albany was laid on the table.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, considered the question submitted to it with regard to the propriety of re-advertising the lease of the Pavonia-avenue Ferry. The complaints against the Twenty-third-street and Greenpoint Ferry Company were also examined; Mr. Shepard Knapp, the lessee, spoke for the Company, and a number of persons who are in the habit of crossing the Ferry urged that more boats were needed there. The petition asking that Division-avenue Ferry franchise might be put up at auction was before the Committee at the same meeting, and the resolution in favor of permitting Wm. B. Townsend and associates to establish a ferry to Clifton and Fort Hamilton. The Committee will consider these matters further before it reports.

Another meeting of the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting kiosks on the sidewalks after the manner of the Parisians. Messrs. A. T. Stewart, S. V. Hoffman and Amos R. Eno strenuously opposed the project. The Committee also considered the complaints with regard to the electric clocks in the public offices. Mr. James M. Thompson, who furnished them to the City, controverted the allegations which have been made with regard to them.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was offered selling apart the lot now occupied by the Eldridge-street Jail, together with the one adjoining, as a site for the new County Jail. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Comptroller Haws sent in a corrected statement of judgments against the City, claims for which had been presented at his Department for payment. The total was $913,104 12. The Tax Levy was then considered. Various amendments were made. The appropriation of $75,000 for the Battery Enlargement was reduced to $25,000, and that of $10,000 for the Board of Health was stricken out. When the Board adjourned they had reduced the appropriations called for $105,300.

Thomas Paine's admirers celebrated the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of his birth, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, last evening, by a ball and supper. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, O. C. Hull and Jos. Barker, Esqs., made addresses.

A very singular and painful shooting case transpired yesterday morning—a man having shot his own servant girl through mistaking her for a burglar. It appears that Mr. Barnard, a pawnbroker in Third-avenue, heard at 5 o'clock a noise, which he interpreted as proceeding from burglars, but which was caused by the servant girl raking out the grate preparatory to making a fire, in the room underneath where he slept, and which contained the safe in which was deposited gold watches, jewelry and other valuable property left in pledge. Securing a revolver he raised up a window, and seeing, as he supposed, a burglar in the act of escaping out of the window underneath, fired. The ball took effect in the neck of his servant girl who had protruded her head out of the window to fasten the blinds back. Her injuries are believed to be mortal, although she was alive last evening.

One of the Coroners was yesterday called to hold an inquest in a novel and unusually interesting case. Some boys were playing in Lewis-street when one of their number—Wm. Black, aged five years—was pushed into a gutter through which a stream of boiling water was running, and he was fatally scalded in consequence. The water came from a manufactory in the neighborhood, and the deceased is said to be the fifth boy who has been scalded in the same way. For some reason a verdict of simple accidental death was rendered, and the boiling water is still allowed at intervals to course its dangerous way through the street.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Wilhelm Decker, the second victim of the late Elm-street tragedy. The evidence was the same as that adduced at the inquisition following the death of Robert Owens. A verdict was rendered charging John Glass with being the principal in the homicide, and James Glass and John Quinlan as the accessories. The accused were recommitted to the Tombs, where they have been confined since the death of Owens, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened very quietly for Cotton. Flour was also sparingly dealt in, and prices of common brands slightly favored purchasers. Wheat was held above the views of buyers. Corn was freely sought after by speculators, at, however, easier rates. More activity was reported in Provisions, with a good business in Sugars, Rice and Whisky. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores and Oils were moderately inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Tinkering the Tariff.

That Mr. Buchanan, by forcing or attempting to force the Pennsylvania theory of the Tariff upon his Southern Democratic supporters, should have invited for his Administration a sound box on the ears from its last remaining friend, is a matter of no great consequence just now, although it may prove in the end to be of some use to a nation weary of Presidential pottering. But it is extremely satisfactory to find that the country is not to be subjected to a sudden and transient change in its commercial regulations for the sake of covering the financial delinquencies and incapacity of the Government.

Modifications of the Tariff can never be otherwise than vexatious to commerce, which is diverted by them from the channels in which it is accustomed to run; and they should never be made excepting on a thorough and permanent basis of principle, and after examination so mature and careful as to offer some guarantee that they will not within six months or a year be displaced by new experiments. The measure proposed by the President through Mr. Phelps, his Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is one of the most ingeniously unstatesmanlike, harassing and preposterous propositions of the kind ever offered to the assembled wisdom. Mr. Phelps and the President between them picked out from the schedules of commerce certain articles susceptible of the screw, and made up a very promising list of duties possible to be raised, the sum total of which, amounting to six millions, might for the present year at least be transferred to the income account of the Government. But what would these six millions avail in the breach, already so broad and daily broadening, of the Government expenditure? With a deficit of twenty millions already announced as impending over us; with new demands not just now easily to be calculated for military and naval expenses, contingent upon the foreign policy of the Government, and the turn which our foreign relations may at any moment take; and with a vehement cry from all sections of the ruling party for thirty millions more to be put at the President's disposal, it is morally certain that new loans must be contracted, and within a short time. It is infinitely better that these expenditures should be met by appeals to Congress, in the face of the nation, for such loans, than that they should be defrayed, even in part, by a conspicuous alteration in the rules to which our commerce has gradually conformed itself, and which cannot be overthrown in the present feeble and tentative condition of commerce, without serious embarrassment to the mercantile world. While the Government is forced to borrow, it will also be forced to explain the reason of its borrowing, and it must not be allowed to help itself out of difficulties of its own making by hindering everybody else, and disturbing the currents of private enterprise.

Faustin I. and His Manifest Destiny.

The news from Hayti, which we published yesterday, indicates the probably complete overthrow of "the Emperor Faustin the First"—and last. The imperial dignity of that remarkable sovereignty is no doubt by this time draggled in the mire, and the ephemeral glories of the dukes and marquises of that unfortunate Court have departed forever. The black vandals of a real, genuine black republicanism have polluted the throne and soiled the ermine of a real, genuine black Emperor. Soulouque has fallen from his high estate, and must expatriate himself. But, unhappy black man! whither is he to flee? The United States, so universally known as the refuge of exiled nobility, is closed to Faustin. If he came hither at all, it would not be to the commiserating welcome of generous sympathizers. If he were to land in Louisiana, his arrival might result in an auction, in which his ex-imperial disgust or his very natural indignation would be counted as nothing. If, on the other hand, he were to land at any point north of Mason and Dixon's line, it is appalling to remember that little besides the whitewashing business would await this King, who does not happen to be the son of a King. A distinguished member of his nobility—to wit: the Duke of Lemonade—certainly did visit New-York once upon a day, and did put up at one of the principal Broadway hotels. But this was in the good old times when Soulouque the First was King—and even then the illustrious Lemonade, much to the additional souring of his temper and the outrage of his dignity, was not permitted to take his punch, or indeed anything else, at the public table. But now that Faustin is down, literally down, in the mire of disgrace and in the slough of indignity, what could he possibly expect at the hands of the republicans of this country? The only redeeming feature in such a prospect is the pleasing fact that "colored persons are allowed to ride" in some of the cars on the avenues.

No! Faustin will have to find his asylum in either England or France, where they do not object to color—where, in fact, they rather approve of color if it have money to spend. In either of those countries Soulouque need neither be sold at auction nor resort to the whitewashing business. If he play his cards well, as the saying is, he may even be somewhat "flunkied" as an unfortunate martyr to the groveling tendencies of the age. Have not Louis XVIII., and Louis Philippe, and even Gen. Rosas and Louis Blanc, found a refuge in England? Was not the dispossessed Queen of Oude—from whose dominions the Cockneys believe their favorite sauce comes—an honored visitor in Paris? Why, then, may not the ex-illustrious Faustin retire to a quiet corner of Ratcliffe Highway, or to a *troisième étage* of the Quartier Latin, and weep in melancholy solitude the anguish of his fall? Of course, however, in either of the capitals we have named, the popular prejudice runs so strongly against wife-shooting, that Faustin will be obliged to deny himself the pleasure of executing the threat which appears to have been almost his last private act during his official career. His dark partner having permitted herself to suggest the propriety of his abdication, the valiant Emperor threatened to put a bullet through that no doubt estimable lady. This kind of thing would be so extremely offensive in either England or France, that the Ex-Emperor would find himself compelled, in addition to the other inconveniences attaching to his exile, to adopt a self-denying policy in his discipline with the gentle partner of his destiny, who, after sharing the glories of his Empire, will doubtless be called to partake also of the bitterness of his banishment.

Railway Reform.

The Presidents of four of the most important railways in this country, the New-York and Eric, New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio, have been holding a little Congress of their own at Washington for the purpose of settling the "balance of power," which holds as prominent a place in the railway diplomacy of America as in the politics of Europe. These roads are virtual competitors for the Atlantic traffic of the Great West with each other and with the great Canadian lines so recently brought into operation. They have been pulling against each other so vigorously and so long that they have acquired at last some costly experience of the dangers and difficulties attendant on such a policy, and the present object of those who control them is to ascertain whether by some harmonious combination of action they cannot enable each other to live and prosper instead of driving each other to destruction. It is, indeed, quite time that this aspect of the case should be considered, and that the great American railways should begin to profit by the bitter lessons read out to the world from the history of railway competition abroad. But the misfortunes which seem to be bringing wisdom at last to our railway directors have not had their origin in competition or in clumsy and uneconomical management alone. There are other and more serious defects in the management of our roads, upon which it would be well for this quadruple congress to bestow their attention.

It is impossible to glance over the actual condition of the railway interest in America without coming to the conclusion that, if there has been waste and extravagance in the administration of our roads, there has also been something worse than waste and extravagance in the system of financiering adopted to procure the means of building and maintaining them. The fundamental principle on which this system, in the vast majority of cases, appears to have rested, is the rather Micawberish doctrine that a note of hand, given to a creditor, is a final discharge of the debt you owe him. Instead of completing enterprises once begun by a steady pressure upon the resources of those who originate them, and forcing the stockholders of a valuable road to make all necessary efforts and sacrifices for finishing their own property, and making it profitable, the first investment in one of our roads has been commonly regarded as a mere basis of loans and hypothecations. Doubtless this system has been found admirably convenient by those intrusted with the management of railway property, and, consequently, with the negotiation of the necessary supplies. But what has been, and in many more cases must yet be, the inevitable final result? We take, for instance, the last annual report of the Reading Company, a careful and dispassionate examination of which now lies before us, in the form of a pamphlet just issued in this City; and we find that the original investment of this particular Company, on which, of course, the probable profits of the road were originally estimated, "has been gradually swelled by additions to the capital stock and by successive loans to the sum of $24,000,000," far beyond the original calculation. The prosperous business of a number of years has availed little or nothing to avert this steady growth of depressing liabilities, and the road finds itself obliged to appear in the markets to-day as a borrower, dependent, of course, upon the fluctuations of the Stock market and the uncertain movements of capital for the means of prosecuting its business, if not of supporting its existence. In the case of an individual, exposed as this road, and as all great roads in America not specially protected by specific legislation must be, to constant competition, this position would be regarded as very perilous, and few would think of complimenting a man so situated upon his financiering ability.

The case is not different with a great corporate interest. Were the future of the world of borrowers as clear as it is clouded, were it as probable as it is to-day more than improbable that the reservoirs of capital would always continue to be as accessible to our "negotiators" as they have been, the exciting and demoralizing character of such a policy would present a sufficient argument with men of practical good sense against perseverance in prosecuting it. In the present aspect of affairs, at home and abroad, this policy would seem to be as mad as it is unsound and immoral. And we trust that in the interest of the nation at large, whose mercantile character has already been more than compromised by the results of this system, as well as in the interest of the enterprises under their own charge, the "palaver" of the Railway Presidents at Washington may result in thoroughly reforming the railway financiering of America.

Better accept the most depressing present burdens, and indefinitely postpone the making of dividends, than press onward in a career which must have and can have but one possible termination, as shameful as calamitous. Were the railway history of the United States set honestly and fully before the people, the public voice would speak out trumpet-tongued upon this subject, and compel the reformation which it is still in the power of our corporations honorably to adopt.

A Registration of Voters.

The State of New-York greatly needs a Registry Law. No State needs it more. No other State so much. Several bills are before the Legislature to supply the lack. They have been introduced by Republican or American members, who zealously advocate their passage. The two parties named have a decided majority in each branch. Indeed, the Republicans alone have. Every member of the majority believes that a Registry Law should be enacted, and in his heart desires to see it in the statute-book. But no such bill will pass.

As we have said, members are honest in their belief that we ought to have a Registry. They well know that it is needed to check the fraud and perjury which vitiate our elections, and cause honest voters to turn in disgust from the polls. They are conscious that no objection can be urged against the measure which a respectable man could utter without shame. Yet, the bill will not pass.

Its defeat, by some means, at some time, through some preconcert, is inevitable. How, we do not know,—perhaps nobody does know as yet. The time to know has not come, and will not before April. But the event itself is certain—just as sure this year, before happening, as the defeat of last year is, after its actual occurrence.

The cause why defeat is sure is well known also. We have in this Empire State of ours vast political interests which would be seriously damaged by honest elections. Tens of thousands vote annually who have no right to vote at all. And we have influential politicians, party leaders, party dictators, men who lay pipes and pull wires, to whom the mass of fraudulent voters is just so much indispensable capital. These leaders cannot afford to allow a Registry Law to pass: and they have the power to kill it. The act will be performed quietly, adroitly, and without arousing general suspicion. In the first place all the Democrats in the Legislature, for the most obvious of reasons, will vote plumply against the bill. But there are not enough of them in either branch to effect its death. Killed, however, it will be, and in such manner as not to arouse the suspicion of the Republican masses. The Senate will pass it. So much can be afforded as a tub for the whale of public opinion. Then the measure comes to the Assembly, where it must get 65 affirmative votes, or fail.

It will receive from 60 to 64 as the case may be. Few, perhaps none, but Democrats will vote against it. But there will be a dozen or two of most unaccountable absences. Some members will be called home by sickness in their families. Others by pressing business. A number, who expected and fully intended to be present, will be left by the cars. Some will oversleep themselves after dinner, safely locked up in rooms not their own, at Congress Hall or the Delavan. All these delinquents will be astounded next day to find that the bill has been lost.

We judge the future by the past. If any are sanguine that the present bill will pass, they form their conclusions by a different standard.

The Philibeg and Tartans Denounced.—After the battle of Culloden, so disastrous to the chivalric young Prince Charles Edward, the last hope and pride of the ill-fated Stuart dynasty, it became the policy of the House of Hanover to abase the clans and crush their national spirit. To effect this object it was deemed necessary to prohibit the Highland costume. To wear the kilt was declared a crime against the peace and dignity of King George; to display the multi-colored beauties of the tartan drew down upon the audacious culprit a heavy penalty. The loss of their favorite dress was the calamity of which they most bitterly bewailed themselves. Though accustomed to arms, they could submit to part with their guns; and though attached to their humble homes, the retreats of their own mountains were far from intolerable. But when compelled to assume breeches, immemorially regarded as the distinguishing badge of the detested Saxon, their hearts broke.

This was more than a century ago. Gradually the wrath of the Hanoverians cooled, and the Highland dress might be resumed, at first partially and by stealth, but generally at last, and with tacit permission from those in authority. The lapse of a hundred years has not quenched the love of the Highlandman for his tartans. It was at Waterloo. It has been conspicuous in a hundred fights; and the spot where it was seen has ever been the bloodiest of the battle.

That comparatively small portion of our foreign population which comes from the mountains of Scotia, has brought across the Atlantic some vestiges of this ancient affection for the Highland dress, a feeling that chiefly manifests itself in the uniforms of military organizations known as Scottish companies. Doubtless, it was thought that at such a remove of space and time no umbrage would be taken, and that they might flaunt their plaids unmolested. But no. The philibeg has enemies even here. No quietness of demeanor; no submission to law; no general good conduct on the part of its wearers have availed to shield it from reproach. We learn that the State Military Association, at its recent annual meeting at Albany, formally and emphatically "disapproved of the Highland uniform!"

Speech from the Canadian Throne.—There is no help for it. The glory has departed from the Canadian cities. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, are henceforth provincial towns. No more shall the representative of the Queen irradiate them with the reflection of royalty. The throne will no longer continue to be erected in their public halls. Its *locus in quo* is henceforth Bytown—its material a pine stump.

Sir Edmund Head delivered on Saturday, the last "speech from the throne" which Toronto shall be privileged to hear. He plainly told the Canadians, that having solicited Victoria to select a new Capital for them they were bound to abide her decision. Sir Edmund is right. The Queen can do no wrong. She said Bytown and Bytown it is. If she had nominated Penetanguishine it would have been the same. After the Governor-General's rebuke we shall expect to hear no more grumbling of the liege. Ministers, M. P. P's, Knights and Magnates of all grades, have only to ascend the Ottawa and go to lumbering.

Bennett on Burns.

The Poet Bennett, though he took no part in the great demonstration made last week in honor of his illustrious countryman, the Poet Burns, has come out with an after-thought, and favored the public with a piece of his mind on the subject. The author of the lines "To Mary Ann" is by no means tender or merciful in his exercitations on the author of the "Cotter's Saturday Night."

"Burns," he says, "was a victim to the circumstances by which he was surrounded. Indeed he rather sought than avoided temptation. Weak, irresolute and impulsive, he vacillated between the fumes of the whisky shop and the fires of poetic inspiration. In the case of Burns his misfortunes were of his own making." * * * "The real, sincere, honest admirers of the poet, are to be found in the Scottish drinking clubs, who love their poet perhaps a little more because his songs give them a license to become drunken, deifying whisky, and enwreathing the foul fiend of debauchery with the loveliest flowers."

The late centenary celebration of the peasant bard's birthday the Poet Bennett regards as all humbug, and the Bryants, Beechers, Lowells, Emersons and Holmeses as a parcel of imbecile knaves, who got together to glorify themselves under the pretence of doing honor to Burns. There is nothing to wonder at in this screed against Burns and the men who honored his genius and virtues, and who, being only frail mortals themselves, conscious of their own weaknesses and foibles, were willing to forget the frailties of an "erring brother" whose genius and native nobility so greatly overbalanced the vices which were the result of his circumstances. For we will cheerfully admit that the difference between the Poet Burns and the Poet Bennett is considerable, if not more, as they say in the Bowery. The only point of resemblance we have been able to discover between them is that they were both Scotchmen, and that they both addressed poems to the object of their affections, whose first name was Mary. Beyond these two points, it would be difficult to find two persons so little alike as these two poets. If the morals of the Poet Bennett are extraordinarily good, candor compels us to say that his verses are extraordinarily bad, worse even than Jeremiah's figs; while the difference between the bad morals and the good poetry of Burns is much greater than that between the metres and morals of Bennett. But, perhaps, we could not put the case in a stronger light than that one wrote the ode "To Mary Ann," and the other "A man's a man for a' that and a' that." The contempt felt for the unthrifty poet, who would not sell his independence, by the amiable poet of the *Herald*—who will sell nothing else—is perfectly natural, and it is perfectly natural, too, that he should give it vent while he improved the occasion to ventilate his well-known opinions of all that class who entertain a feeling of reverence for the high-souled sons of song. "The world's riches," says the gentle Bennett, "were within the grasp of Burns, but he would not stretch forth his hand and take them." To think of honoring the memory of so great a simpleton, is, according to the Poet Bennett, a piece of preposterous folly. It is no wonder he fell in love with "those golden locks," those golden locks." The color of the precious metal—"the gowd"—won the heart of the tender Bennett.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—It is always a dangerous experiment to follow in the wake of a great success, and doubly so when even to accomplish this small amount of hazardous enterprise it becomes necessary to storm and divert the torrent of public favor. Of the impetus of Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy called "Our American Cousin" there can be no doubt. It has run for a fabulous number of nights, and at the present moment there is no indication of an abatement of the public favor. It is a fact about which criticism need not bother itself, or attempt to account for, except on the broad grounds of pleasing audacity in an English writer utterly unacquainted with American manners. The learned dramatist of the Inner Temple has created a sort of theatrical John Doe,—a creature of a bard legal imagination, having no real existence, but drawing an importance more than human from the circumstances by which he is surrounded. Good acting and good management have accomplished the rest. Mr. Tom Taylor's ideal of a genuine American is accepted as a good joke always is,—with favor. It was natural that some fillibustering dramatist should attempt to enlarge the area of Mr. Tom Taylor's authorial freedom; the right man has been found, and we now have an "American Female Cousin." This work was produced last night at Burton's Theatre, and is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Charles Gaylor, a gentleman who has done better things.

We take it for granted that there is no intentional imitation of Mr. Taylor's work; there is, however, an unhappy similarity in the main incident of both pieces; also a general sameness in the *dramatis personæ*. In Mr. Gaylor's piece we have a "cousin" who astounds an aristocratic English family with the eccentricity of her manners and dialect, and who moreover is the rightful owner of the family's English estates. The same story is the mainspring of Mr. Taylor's work. We could point out other instances of inventive uniformity, but they are unnecessary. Mr. Gaylor's plot is so trivial that it offers no encouragement to the knife of the most skillful dissector. Nor can we admit that the literary merits of the play are more cheering. Slang seems to be an essential ingredient of the national character as represented on the stage. Our *female* cousin, we regret to say, is infinitely more slangular than our male relative; possessing at once a finer sense of Billingsgate and an increased volubility. In the matter of brutish rudeness, too, our fair friend bears off the palm. It is marvelous that such a virago was not handed over to the Police and fined five shillings for being drunk and disorderly. An English "Cousin" presuming on such a manner of behavior would be accommodated with a more summary punishment in this happy land. For the remaining literary merits of the piece we have a single word which sums them up with exact justice. It is buncomb; buncomb from the first sentence our female American Cousin speaks to the last. There is ammunition for a month of Independence Days in this glorious production. Perhaps there is just a little too much for one night.

Miss Julia Daly impersonated the heroine with great vivacity and skill, although the latter was necessarily of the most conventional kind. A good effect was produced in the last act by the use of the human voice, after a long course of nasalities having no connection with it. We must do Miss Daly the justice to say that she speaks the most confirmed Yankee gibberish we have ever heard on any stage. The lady possesses so much talent that we cannot help regretting her proclivities towards a line of business utterly unworthy of art because untrue to nature. Miss Miller Coxey played a little part in a way worthy of commendation,—a sentimental Miss with a passion for Smith (Alexander.) There was good tact in her many apostrophes to this poet with an unfortunate name. The other characters were sustained with only moderate abilities.

A very good house witnessed the performance of Mr. Gaylor's comedy, and received it with favor. Curiosity may keep it on the bills; merit assuredly will not.

Mendelssohn Union.—The members of this Society gave a good performance of Rosser's "Moses in Egypt," on Thursday evening, at the Cooper Institute. Miss Hauser, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Mirandi and Dr. Gunnison assisted the principal solo parts, and with very marked ability. Miss Hauser has a fine soprano voice, plaintive and rich, but marred somewhat by a *tremolo*, which ought not to exist in an organ so young. The lady was warmly applauded. Mr. Miranda, the tenor, made his *début* in this City some months since under the *bâton* of Mr. Cooke. For reasons which tenors only can be expected to understand, he has recently seceded from the English opera troupe of the last-named gentleman. He is a valuable acquisition to the concert forces of our City. There are few English tenors who possess a finer organ than does Mr. Miranda; it is a *robusto* of rare sympathetic aptitude, and of good cultivation. The music in "Moses" is not favorable to such a voice, requiring a light tenor of the regular roulade school. Where the opportunity served Mr. Miranda did all that was possible, and once or twice electrified the audience. The performance was sufficient to prove, that in music of a more declamatory kind, Mr. Miranda would be admirable. The choruses were rendered with precision and spirit, and the piano accompaniments were carefully and judiciously played. It is a pity, however, that a work like this cannot be given with a full orchestra. A grand cellorist, like Rosenz, is heard to disadvantage when pressed into a piano-forte shape.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, Jan. 31.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock this evening.

Debate arose on the question of approving the journal, a motion being made to expunge all relating to Mr. Stuyvesant's remarks at Friday's session.

After opposition by Messrs. Dodge, Ely and Pratt, the journal was approved.

The Attorney-General sent in a report that, in his opinion, the act of 1851, abolishing tolls on railroads, did not conflict with the Constitution.

Mr. Ely gave notice of a bill to vest the title to water lands in New-York in the Mayor and Commonalty.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ames, to require District-Attorneys to make semi-annual reports to the Attorney-General; also, requiring semi-annual reports from the Commissioner of Jurors, and monthly reports from the Corporation-Attorney in New-York.

The balance of the session was consumed in the discussion of bills of no general interest in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, Jan. 31.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Relative to alleged abuses by Gas Companies.

Relative to steam on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

To charter the New-York National Vaccine Institution.

The Committee reported against allowing females to vote or hold office.

The bill relative to theatres in New-York was reported favorably.

Mr. Conkling gave notice of a bill to increase the revenues of the State by imposing additional duties on salt.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Morris, to allow divorces for three years desertion by either party, and one year's continuous cruel and inhuman treatment.

By Mr. Smith, to incorporate three Base Ball Clubs of New-York.

By Mr. Law, to repeal the charter of the Trustees and Associates of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society.

By Mr. Mears, to preserve the Fisheries of Jamaica Bay.

By Mr. Rutherford, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and limit the imprisonment for the non-payment of penalties.

The bills to widen Seventh-avenue, New-York, and to extend Central Park four blocks on the north end, were reported favorably.

The resolution of inquiry into the salaries of the Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Health Officer, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters coming up.

Mr. Chandler moved to include all the Sheriffs and County Clerks in the State.

Messrs. Gover and Spencer made strong speeches against the resolution as special legislation, saying it was unworthy of the consideration of the Legislature.

After some remarks from Mr. Mozier, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The House then agreed to meet at 10 A. M., and hold evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The resolution opposing any increase of the rates of postage was adopted.

Mr. Schoolfield gave notice that he would move as a second proposition, resolutions favoring a reduction of ocean postage to 10 cents per ounce, and 5 cents per half ounce.

Mr. Snell introduced resolutions calling for a report of all the fines and expenses of the Pilot Commissioners and Harbor Masters of New-York.

Anniversary of Thomas Paine's Birthday.

SPEECHES BY O. C. HULL, MRS. E. L. ROSE, G. VAIL, &C.

The one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine was celebrated at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, last evening. The strong-minded of the weaker, and the weak-minded of the stronger sex, were gathered to the number of two hundred. From 6 until 11, dancing occupied the time.

Then the company retired to the dining-room and partook of refreshments.

Oliver C. Hull, who presided, on introducing the intellectual exercises of the evening, claimed that to Thomas Paine we owed our liberties and the successful issue of the Revolution. He thought it a reproach to this country that his name should remain unknown, unhonored and unsung. This sad state of affairs he attributed to ignorance and willful misrepresentation on the part of the press and the pulpit. If he had withheld his religious works this would not have been so, the speaker said. Intellectual vitality, he thought, would sweep away the overshadowing mockery of Christianity. Then, Thomas Paine, freed from the slime of slander, will take his place among the acknowledged benefactors of his race. [Mrs. Rose taps on the table with her fan, and the company applauds generally.]

Mr. H. closed with reading the first toast, which was as follows:

The Memory of Thomas Paine—The author-hero of the Revolution; the star that pointed the way to Independence; the light that relieved the darkness of the "times that tried men's souls," that dissipated the fears of the timid, and encouraged the hopes of the sanguine for the ultimate triumph of right over might by the Independence of the United States, the model Republic of the world, with one black spot in it.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose responded to the second toast, which was as follows:

The Rights of Men—The cause for which Paine was expatriated from England, imprisoned in France, and persecuted, slandered and abused, even to this hour in the United States of America.

Mrs. Rose said that if we were to measure Paine's talents and services by the fervency of the slanders and persecutions which have followed him, we might call him indeed a great man. He was permitted to die a natural death; the laws of the country did not allow decapitation; but he is not permitted to rest in his grave. This is not the work of superstitious Rome, but it is the doings of a country where it has been declared that the right of every one to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Pronounce your own opinions publicly and you will see whether you will be spared more than Paine was. [Great applause.] Government has annulled the divorce between Church and State, and now chaplains pray upon Congress and Congress preys upon the people. [Cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter.] Here, in the Empire City, in the Empire State, the same religious intolerance is seen. The Bible, a book unfit for children, is forced upon them in the Public Schools, despite the honest convictions of many citizens. If the theatre does not take to the ministers, the ministers have taken to the theatre; and since Burton's has been transformed into a *sanctum sanctorum*, it is but fair, while bad actors have become good Christians, that good ministers should become bad actors. [Laughter.] "But," said Mrs. R., "it is the richest thing for the clergy to be afraid for sophistry when they stand at the fountain head whence all sophistry flows."

The lady's remarks were received with hearty applause.

The third toast was

Free Inquiry—In religious and civil institutions it is the characteristic feature

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL, AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual ball of the Light Guard, which took place last night at the Academy of Music, was the finest ball of the season hitherto, nor is it too much to say that it cannot be surpassed hereafter. The Tigers were, unequivocally, up to the mark, and even went beyond it. Rarely, if ever, was the interior of the Academy more splendidly decorated, even in the ordinary adornments of flags, streamers, American Eagles, gas-jets, festoons of flowers, and rainbow-tinted variegations of draperies, while in some striking peculiarities it certainly went ahead of anything that has been attempted within its walls. Not content with hiring Dodworth's band of 100 pieces, sixty for the dance, and forty for the parade, playing alternately, the former doing the quadrilles, polkas, lancers, galops, and schottisches, while the latter was Mars-like, martial and military, in the intervals of the dance,—not content with this musical attraction, what did the Light Guard do? They went to Nature and not to Art for minstrels, whom not HANDEL, MOZART, BEETHOVEN ever dared to consult, to say nothing of such lesser lights as STRAUSS or JULLIEN. They went to the canaries, hired 100 of them in separate cages, suspended them from the front of the boxes in each tier, at the distance of four or five feet apart and dangled some of them from the dome, and left them there to sing. And they did sing. They sang when the band didn't play and when it did play, but they were chiefly audible when it didn't. They enjoyed the scene amazingly, trilling from all their throats (except a score or so that had privately gone down to their seed-boxes for supper) as only birds that are in a perfect state of ecstacy can trill. Perhaps, gazing through the wires of their cages on the immense crowd below, they were more astonished and delighted than ever birds were before.

Plainly, the ball of the Light Guard last night was a grand affair. The shields, spiked with pistols and daggers; the stacked muskets; the two six-pounder field pieces; the howitzer and the Tiger above it, could not frighten the ladies, who were there in number beyond our computation, and in dresses that ought to have made the fortune of at least two score of milliners. And the members of the Guard themselves were there in full force, with the Washington Greys in uniform, and members of the City Guard out of uniform for guests, besides deputations from the military companies of Philadelphia, Boston, Troy, Albany and other cities. Several officers of the United States Navy were there, including Lieutenant STORR, who went on board the *Resolute* with Captain HARTSTEIN to present her to the Queen. To-morrow night the first regular meeting of the Company since the election will be held at the armory, in Lafayette Hall. The newly-elected civil officers are HENRY R. MCMURRAY, President; Henry Molten, Vice President; D. M. Henriques, Treasurer; James Davis, Jr., Recording Secretary; and S. M. Blatchford, Corresponding Secretary.

THE WAY IT IS DONE ON THE ISLANDS.—It is a chronic complaint with the Police that, after they have arrested a notorious offender, and produced direct evidence of his guilt, the chances are against his being punished at all, and that, even if he he sent to Blackwell's Island for four or six months, he is often back again in the City in as many days for them to watch, and, when caught in the performance of some unlawful act, to arrest again. The fact that the complaint is well grounded is the reason why, when the late Mayor WOOD made forays on the street-walkers and others, their numbers did not appear to be at all diminished; and it is also the reason the names of many criminals appear so often in the reports as having been arrested and sent to the Island, while, if they had been made to serve out their first sentence, they would not have been in the City to commit depredations. Their release or escape from punishment has generally been charged to the successful manipulations of men who are known to those familiar with police matters as Tombs shysters, or the unwarrantable interference of some lower-class politician. But it was not until yesterday that we heard of any Governor of the Almshouse having been instrumental in returning parties to the City before the expiration of their terms. In the case of MARY JANE BROWN, who with others was arrested as a street-walker, and taken before Justice WELSH, her counsel, by way of showing that she was not so bad a girl after all, stated that she was discharged from Blackwell's Island on the 22d of January, by order of Almshouse Governors MALONEY and DUOSO, *having served ten or twelve days on a commitment for six months.* The Justice inquired of the counsel if he could prove his assertion, and the counsel said not at that moment, but that he could prove it fully, if he were allowed time. In order to give him time, and that it may be ascertained whether such acts are common with Governors of the Almshouse, the woman was remanded.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND KIOSKS.—The Committee on Arts and Sciences, of the Board of Aldermen, met at 12 M. yesterday. The Chairman, Alderman STEPHENS, read a communication from the Street Commissioner, stating that the electric clocks in the public offices of the City, furnished by Mr. JAMES M. TAYLOR, needed frequent visiting and regulation, and requesting instructions from the Common Council with regard to them. Many letters, testifying that the clocks were good time-pieces, were read, and Mr. TAYLOR argued his cause. He complained that the officials who have charge of the clocks, did not properly take care of them. Some of the clocks had been tampered with maliciously by some one. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some persons to drive the clocks out of the public buildings. Unless sulphurate of copper was furnished for the purpose of carrying on the operations of the clocks, they must be stopped in a few days. Colonel PINCKNEY, of the sixth regiment New-York State Militia, represented that that regiment needed a stand of colors, and that the Common Council ought to furnish one. The consideration of the propriety of erecting Kiosks in the streets was resumed. Messrs. A. T. STEWART, S. V. HOFFMAN, and R. AMOS ENO, opposed the erection of Kiosks, on the ground that they would obstruct the sidewalks and be nuisances, as they were in Paris. No one appeared to dispute their opinions, and the Committee adjourned.

NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.—A lecture on this topic was delivered last evening, before the Mercantile College of BRYANT and STRATTON, at the Cooper Institute, by Captain J. H. BELL, it being introductory to a course on the same subject, which is taught in the Institution. It embraced a definition of the outlines of the Zodiacs and of the lines and circles used in navigation and astronomy. He first entered into a description of the nature of a sphere, divisions of the horizon and of the zenith, nadir and antipodes, as well as the infinence of the earth upon the heavenly bodies; the nature of azimuths, amplitudes, measurement of the great circle, as applicable to latitude, longitude, altitude, right ascension and declination. These subjects were treated in an attractive and interesting manner, and remarks upon the importance of a thorough knowledge of them to the officers and commanders of our merchant ships, closed the lecture. Seamen and others, interested in the study of navigation, were invited to attend the lectures, free of charge, on every Monday evening.

LIBERALITY IN A PAWNBROKER'S SHOP.—It is not often that the visitors in a Pawnbroker's shop are the recipients of donations. Some dozen persons, on Saturday afternoon, were in the Pawnbroker's establishment of Mr. SOLOMON D. WILLIS, awaiting the exchangifg of the personal effects they had brought with them for money, when suddenly a man in the garb of a sailor rushed into the place, pledged some gold studs for $3, and immediately commenced distributing it to those around him. Such an unprecedented disposal of money obtained startled the pawnbroker no less than the customers. The son of Neptune immediately offered a gold watch in pledge, but the pawnbroker declined any further loans to a man he considered crazy. It subsequently turned out that the sailor was WILLIAM H. HOATON, the mate of a ship, and that the studs and gold watch had been stolen from a shipmate named C. F. BANDPOLTY. HOATON was committed to the Tombs for trial.

SERVANT GIRL MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR AND SHOT.—Mr. HENRY BARNARD, who keeps the pawnbroker's establishment in Third-avenue, near Eighth-street, yesterday morning shot his servant girl—mistaking her for a burglar. The girl, whose name is BRIDGET LEDDY, got up at 5 o'clock, a much earlier hour than usual, and commenced making a fire in the basement. Her noise awoke Mr. BARNARD from a sound sleep, and he supposed that burglars had entered the house—the supposition being strengthened by the fact that several burglaries had been recently committed in the neighborhood. He seized a revolver, and shoving up one of the front windows, called out, "Who's there?" The girl hearing him call, raised a basement window and put out her head to respond. Mr. BARNARD still supposing that it was a burglar, and that he was hoisting the window to escape, immediately fired. The ball took effect upon the right side of the neck, directly under the ear, and the unfortunate girl fell back upon the floor, screaming, "I am murdered." Mr. BARNARD at once recognized her voice, and exclaimed to his wife, "O my God, I have shot the girl!" Dr. MOTT and other Police Surgeons were called to dress the wounds of the girl. There were found two wounds under the ear, as if two shots had been fired, but it was impossible to tell whether such was the case, as the two wounds might have been made by the glancing of a single ball. Mr. BARNARD could not say whether more than one barrel was discharged, as he did not know how many chambers were loaded. He said he had received it as a pledge from an Ex-Policeman, and he knew it was partly loaded. The Police took Mr. BARNARD into custody, but the girl refused to make any complaint against him, alleging that the shooting was accidental. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday took her *ante-mortem* deposition. She corroborated the statement above with one exception. She put her head out of the window to fasten the blinds back, when she heard some one above her call out twice. She looked up to see who was calling, and immediately was shot. Mr. BARNARD subsequently told her that he shot her, supposing that she was a burglar. The room in which she was is where the jewelry received in pledge is stored. She was on friendly terms with Mr. BARNARD, and he had always treated her kindly. She states that she did not answer the call, because Mr. BARNARD called out "MARGARET," instead of her name. The reason of his calling out the wrong name was subsequently explained to have arisen from the fact, that MARGARET was the name of the girl who had preceded BRIDGET in his employ. Upon the statement made by BRIDGET the Jury which had been impannelled in the case rendered a verdict, exonerating Mr. BARNARD from all blame.

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The annual meeting of this Institution was held, last evening, at the Infirmary, No. 64 Bleecker-street. The objects are to provide medical aid for the sick poor, especially for women and children; to secure the services of well-qualified female physicians in the care of sick women; and to form a school for training nurses. The Infirmary was established Jan. 20, 1854, and has been sustained almost wholly by the contributions of benevolent persons, and by the efforts of the generous ladies who have devoted themselves to the work in getting up an annual Fair. They have thus far been enabled to sustain themselves without getting in debt, but the increasing demand for admissions make it desirable to enlarge their accommodations. The success of the Institution thus far more than realizes the expectations of its friends. Of the large number of persons who have been inmates of the Infirmary not one has died.

THE FERRY-HOUSE NUISANCE.—The managers of the various ferries have long had reason to suspect that the ferry houses were used for purposes for which they were not intended, without being able to see clearly how they were to remedy the evil. That they have been "trysting places" for numerous parties whose characters would not stand investigation and leave them as much respected by their friends as they now are. Had they been what is known as "public characters," the police would have had no difficulty in deciding how to act, but as they are not, and there was danger of making a mistake, and so nothing was done until now, when policemen are stationed at the ferries with directions to watch, and when satisfied they have a clear case, invite the parties to move on.

MR. VANDENHOFF announces for this week, commencing Wednesday, a new entertainment, entitled "Evenings with Sheridan," in which he has achieved great success in Boston, Baltimore, Washington and other cities. The programme is most attractive, comprising off-hand anecdote, personal description and criticism, with the reading of one of SHERIDAN'S admirable comedies.

FIREMEN'S PRAYER MEETING.—A prayer-meeting for firemen is held every Monday evening, at the Vestry of the North Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, at which there is a good attendance and increasing interest. The first Monday of the month being the regular monthly concert, the prayer meeting on that week is held upon Tuesday evening.

BRANCH AGAIN.—We understand that STEPHEN H. BRANCH intends to apply to the Supreme Court immediately for a new trial on the indictment for libel against Mayor TIEMANN and others, upon which he was convicted last Summer. Messrs. WHITING and J. W. ASHMEAD are his counsel.

FIRE IN SEVENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—About 7 o'clock last evening a frame building was destroyed on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street. The fire was accidental, and the loss about $1,000, which is covered by insurance.

Police Reports.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD—ARREST OF AN ITALIAN WOMAN ON SUSPICION.—About two weeks ago Policemen Dilks, of the Fourteenth Ward, noticed an Italian woman buying some bread in a bakery shop in Crosby-street, and particularly remarked that in payment of a loaf of bread she tendered a five-dollar gold piece and received the change. The night after the Policeman noticed this woman enter a grocery store near the bakery shop, and again offer another gold piece in payment of a small purchase. For several nights the same thing was repeated, and at last the Policeman felt sure that the woman could not have obtained so much money in an honest way, and he accordingly obtained the services of a friend of his, and detailed him to watch the premises where the woman apparently lived, in the rear of No. 47 Crosby-street. A strict watch was kept up, but nothing transpired until Saturday last, when the woman commenced a tour through Prince Spring and Broome streets, and in payment of small purchases tendered gold pieces, and received good money in change. As far as practicable the officer went into the places where the coin was passed, and requested the shopkeepers to hold on to them until they heard from him. At last the woman went into an exchange office, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, kept by George Peyton, and requested Mr. P. to give her gold pieces for bills, these bills being part of the very change she had received. The woman particularly desired that the gold pieces she wanted from Mr. Peyton should be as new and as thick on the edge as possible. Policeman Dilks now entered the place, and noticed one of the detectives in conversation with Mr. Peyton; feeling sure that it was in regard to the gold, and that the detective might arrest her, he deemed it prudent to arrest the woman on suspicion, which he did, and conveyed her to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. It then turned out that the gold pieces passed by the woman had been ingeniously sawed down about half an inch edgeways; about $1 30 worth of gold taken out; the cavity was filled in with base metal; the edges closed together apparently by great pressure; the piece was then "remilled," and the coin looked as well and would ring as well, when struck, as a genuine coin, and the fraud could only be detected by weight. As a test, one of the pieces was taken to a bank, and was pronounced good, and the officers of the bank would not believe it was a "tinkered" piece until it was weighed. The woman gave the name of Carmemi Baigi, and said her husband worked as a bookbinder in the establishment of James G. Shaw & Co., No. 50 Walker-street, being the same place where the murderer Cancemi was formerly employed. Angelo Baigi, the husband, was then arrested and locked up. The house where they lived was searched, but nothing was found which would tend to make it appear that the "cutting out" process was performed there. The two prisoners were taken, yesterday, before a United States Commissioner, and the woman was held for trial, but the man was discharged. It appears that the United States Assistant Treasurer, John J. Cisco, detected the fraud some months ago, and employed a detective, who has been working on the case ever since, and would, no doubt, have traced the affair up until the manufactory was discovered had not Policeman Dilks arrested the woman.

ARREST OF AN ELDERLY SWINDLER.—An elderly and respectable looking man, giving his name as David M. Whitney, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, charged with passing worthless bank notes on shop-keepers in the Twentieth Ward. The bills passed were on the Warwick Bank, of Warwick, Rhode Island. He entered the clothing store of Abraham Harris, No. 369 Eighth-avenue, where he tendered one of the spurious notes in payment for a vest. Mr. Harris examined the Bank Note Detector, and not finding any mention of the bill, declined taking it. Whitney became indignant, seized Harris by the throat and choked him. An officer was called, and Whitney was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and attempting to pass bad money. In his possession was found about $40 of counterfeit money, mostly in Warwick bills; $22 in good money; two bonds, with coupons attached, for $500 each—one of the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Company, payable to J. M. Grinnel or bearer, and the other on the Washington City and Mining Company, payable to E. Lott or bearer. There were also found upon him fourteen printed promissory notes, not filled out, and containing the following signatures: Three signed Patrick K. O'Brien, and indorsed Arthur Simonson; two signed Charles S. Palmer; two A. P. Allen, and indorsed the same; two J. Berrian, and the remainder K. Williams, indorsed J. H. Cobert; H. R. Howlett, indorsed Thomas Lawson, and Henry A. Shute, indorsed John Fagrie. Whitney stated that he received these notes from some man to keep for him; that he received the bank bills from two different brokers; that his business is that of a speculator, and that he lived at the "Rainbow," in Beekman-street. He was committed for examination.

A SUCCESSFUL FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.—On Saturday evening a middle-aged German woman known by the name of Augusta Marshell, went into the store No. 415 Hudson-street under the pretence of purchasing, when she was detected secreting goods under her shawl. She was handed over to an officer, and taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house. After considerable difficulty, it was ascertained that she lived at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, and on searching her house there were found stowed away in an attic room goods of nearly every description, silk dresses, mantillas, basques, shawls, laces, ladies' hats, tablecloths, and other articles, all worth $1,200. The property was removed to the Ninth Ward Station-house to await identification, and the successful female shoplifter was committed to prison. A large number of storekeepers appeared yesterday and identified portions of the goods as having been stolen from their stores. There is an immense batch of articles still awaiting claimants at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to which place they were yesterday removed.

WRITING THREATENING LETTERS.—David Egan recently lodged and boarded in the family of Mr. Thomas Roper, No. 124 Clinton-place. Mr. Roper insisted upon Mr. E.'s paying for his bed and board, but the latter, deeming the importunity an impertinence, Mr. Roper became indignant and expelled Egan from his premises. Egan then sought to revenge himself by writing threatening and obscene letters to Mr. Roper and his wife. He was arrested on the charge and brought into the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Magistrate who was presiding held him for trial.

CONFESSION OF THEFT.—Thomas Jackson, a young man residing in Clark-street, yesterday confessed to a Sixth Ward Policeman that he and one Thomas McCarthy recently stole five gold watches from the jewelry store of Jacob Rothschild, in Broadway, Newark, N. J. Three of the watches, he further stated, had been sold to Hermann Isaacs, a tailor, of No. 55 West Broadway, for $39. On his statement Isaacs was arrested and committed by Justice WELSH to answer, in default of $1,000 bail. McCarthy is still at large.

AN UNTRUSTY PORTER.—Simon Lechner, porter in the store of G. Ketchum & Co., No. 289 Pearl-street, was observed, at an early hour yesterday, to place a box in a peddler's wagon. Supposing that the porter might be taking unwarrantable liberties with the goods of his employer, the officer arrested both him and the peddler, Stephen Kissner, who resides in Williamsburg. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH and committed to answer.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Jane Murray was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to pass a five-dollar counterfeit bill on the Union Bank of Swanton Falls, Vt., in payment of groceries purchased of Nicholas Fink, No. 444 Houston-st. She was locked up in the Seventeenth Ward Station-house.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Officer Welch, of the Harbor Police, arrested, yesterday, Terrence Hallowell and Timothy Harrington, for stealing 3 bars of pig iron from on board the bark *Star of the East*, lying at Pier No. 37 East River. They were locked up for examination.

THE UPHAM ABANDONMENT CASE.—Justice WELSH yesterday ordered a dismissal of the complaint in this case, on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE ELM-STREET TRAGEDY.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at the Sixth Ward Stationhouse upon the body of WILHELM DECKER, the second victim of the Elm-street tragedy. The first victim, it will be remembered, was ROBERT OWENS, a stevedore of Brooklyn, who was shot through the heart and instantly killed. CATHERINE DECKER, the wife of the deceased, WM. MYERS, his stepson, MICHAEL TOBIN and JOHN QUINLAN were examined, and gave precisely the same evidence they gave at the inquest following the death of OWENS. Dr. SIMMONS, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, stated that his death was caused by two gunshot wounds. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said WILHELM DECKER came to his death by the effects of a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JOHN GLASS, aided and abetted by JAMES GLASS and JOHN QUINLAN, at No. 21 Elm-street, on the night of the 15th of January, 1859." Following the verdict the accused parties were formally examined by the Coroner as previously, and then recommitted to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. JAMES LOFTUS, who at the previous inquest was adjudged accessory to the murder was not implicated in the homicide of DECKER. He is still locked up in the Tombs awaiting in common with the others the action of the Grand Jury upon the previous case.

BOY FATALLY SCALDED FROM BOILING WATER IN A GUTTER.—The Coroner was yesterday called to hold an inquest in the case of a boy, five years of age, named WM. BLACK, who, while playing with some other boys in Lewis-street, was accidentally pushed into a gutter, through which a stream of boiling water was running, and so severely scalded that he soon died. The water proceeded from WICKERSHAM'S wire railing manufactory in the vicinity. The testimony was very decisive as to the deceased having been scalded by falling into the gutter referred to, and Dr. BOURON, who made the *post-mortem* examination, announced that death was caused by the scalds. In the course of the inquest the fact was developed that the deceased was the fifth boy who had been scalded in the same way, though fortunately none of the other cases were fatal. The Jury, notwithstanding these facts, rendered a simple verdict of "Accidental death."

BROKE HIS NECK.—An unknown man was found on the steps of the dwelling-house No. 74 Baxter-street at an early hour yesterday morning, with his neck broken. He is supposed to have tumbled off the steps while intoxicated. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was about 35 years of age, under medium height, and had light hair and a full and ruddy face. He was dressed in a black suit, blue mixed under-shirt and pegged boots.

FATAL SCALDS.—WM. D. HORAN, a child nineteen months old, whose parents reside at No. 51 Elizabeth-street, was yesterday fatally scalded by the upsetting of a bowl of hot tea upon his neck and shoulders. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—WM. K. DOHERTY, a boy nearly three years old, died yesterday from strangulation, caused by a piece of meat lodging in his throat. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered accordingly. The parents of the deceased reside at No. 124 Tenth-avenue.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

REPAIRING THE CITY HALL—MORE PROPOSALS FOR REPAVING BROADWAY—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL PARK—THE WARD'S ISLAND PURCHASE ABROGATED.

The Board of Aldermen last evening resolved that all action of the Common Council providing that the Street Commissioner make and award contracts for repairing the City Hall, should be held null and void.

A communication was received from Mr. Thomas Cummings, Jr., with proposals to repave Broadway with Belgian pavement, according to the specifications of Mr. Waterbury's plan, at $1 20 per square yard for the pavement proper, and 30 cents for bridge stones. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution in favor of paving State-street, from Whitehall to Battery-place, with Belgian pavement, was referred to the same Committee.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners, being their annual report. The Commissioners say it was not till about the 1st of June that a force could be organized and operations commenced with proper regard to efficiency. The work has been mainly done in five months, from July to December. It would be difficult to communicate the exact progress of the work. The Commissioners, however, state that the thorough drainage of the part of the Park below the old Reservoir is nearly completed, the drive is for the most part graded, and portions of the drive intended as samples have been constructed in different methods with their superstructure, in order to test the relative cost and efficiency of each. The ride for equestrians is in progress. Several miles of the walks are graded, drained and graveled and in a condition for use. Three bridges or viaducts, over which the carriage road is carried and under which the horseback ride is to pass, are in a state of forwardness, and promise to be structures of beauty as well as utility. The promenade is nearly complete, with its broad walk and rows of transplanted trees of twenty years growth. The Commissioners also refer to the beautiful crop of shrubs, the skating pond and other features. The paper was ordered printed.

Alderman SMITH offered a preamble, reciting that it is believed that the purchase of Ward's Island by the Corporation was improvidently and inconsiderately made, and that the City does not need the property for the purposes for which it was intended, and presented a resolution ordaining that the resolutions for the acquisition of it be rescinded. The Board refused to refer it to the Committee on Ordinances (5 to 8) and adopted it (9 to 6.)

Attached to the resolution as at first presented was a provision for the appointment of arbitrators to assess the damages, if any, sustained in consequence of the action of the Common Council.

Alderman BRADLEY moved as an amendment that this clause be left out, and it was carried. Alderman BRADLEY said that at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Saturday, the Mayor contended that much of the land referred to was under water, and by a State law already belonged to the City. The Mayor had further intimated that the whole of Ward's Island was the property of the City under an old grant. He was not certain that the subject was not undergoing an inquiry.

The annual report of the Street Commissioner, giving details of work done by his Department, was received, and it was ordered that it be printed.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution expressing disapprobation of the act before the Legislature extending and enlarging the powers of the Pilot Commissioners. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of the Board of Councilmen, in favor of appointing a Committee to go to Albany, was read.

Alderman ADAMS moved that it be referred to the special Committee of five which has the City Inspector in charge. (Laughter.)

Alderman READY thought the Committee on Salaries and Offices was the appropriate Committee.

It was finally laid on the table.

A communication was received from Messrs. Elihu Blake and Abner Woodruff, offering to repave Broadway according to Waterbury's plan for $1 20 per square yard, and save the expense of bridge stones by using the Russ pavement for cross-walks; the bridge stones would cost $2 70 per square yard if used, and if they were thus dispensed with $7,500 would be saved. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets, and the plan and specifications of Mr. Waterbury, previously laid on the table, were, on motion of Alderman PECK, referred to the same Committee.

A resolution directing the compilation of the ordinances relating to the City Railroads and Ferry Companies was referred, and the Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

Aldermen's Committee on Ferries.

THE PAVONIA-AVENUE, TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, DIVISION-AVENUE AND CLIFTON AND FORT HAMILTON FERRIES.

The Committee on Ferries, of the Board of Aldermen, met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Alderman THOMEY presiding.

Mr. Nathaniel Marsh, of the Erie Railroad Company, stated that he had purchased the lease in behalf of the Pavonia Ferry Company, and taken steps for the establishment of a Ferry from the foot of Chambers-street to Pavonia-avenue, New-Jersey. Owing to legal difficulties in New-Jersey, the Pavonia-avenue Ferry Company had been unable to put the ferry in operation. He thought that but for the difficulties of last year the ferry would have been in successful operation a year ago. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company used the Ferry for the purpose of conveying passengers across, and paid a yearly rent of $9,050. The question which the Committee is to pass upon is whether the ferry lease shall be readvertised. No definite action was taken with regard to it.

The resolutions directing the Counsel to the Corporation to declare the lease to the Twenty-third-street and Green Point Ferry Company null and void, because the Company had failed to comply with the directions set forth in resolutions passed by the Common Council requiring the Company to place additional boats on the ferry, were next considered by the Committee. Mr. Shephard Knapp, on behalf of the Ferry Company, said that after the passage of the first resolutions he had seen the Mayor and the Mayor had advised him to take no notice of the matter. The ferry had been a losing matter; it had been run at an annual loss of $10,000, and if the Common Council wanted the Company to give up the lease the Company was ready to do so; if to pay damages let the damage be shown. Wm. McDonald, an undertaker, stated that he had had to wait twenty-five minutes for a boat at the Twenty-third-street Ferry. John McCann and James Skidmore testified that they had been detained—the latter an hour and a half or two hours,—waiting to cross the ferry. Mr. John Clark said that since Mr. Knapp had purchased the Tenth-street Ferry, the Twenty-third-street Ferry had been conducted in a very irregular manner. For the last week the boat at the Twenty-third-street Ferry had made quicker trips than was usual, probably for the purpose of drawing wool over the eyes of the people. Mr. Richard Morton gave similar testimony. The further consideration of the subject was postponed to Thursday next, 3 P. M.

The petition asking that the Division-avenue Ferry might be put up at auction, was also before the Committee. Alderman BRADLEY stated that the Ferry had never been leased. The Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferry Companies had used the Ferry for nine years [illegible] Mr. J. O'Donahue asked that the Ferry franchise might be put up at auction, and said he would give $12,000 for it and the Grand-street Ferry.

The resolution in favor of permitting Wm. B. Townsend and associates to build a ferry-bridge just south of and adjoining the New-Brighton Ferry Bridge for the purpose of a ferry to Clifton and Fort Hamilton, paying a yearly rent of $1,500 to the City, and retaining the Ferry privilege during the pleasure of the Common Council, was next read. Mr. Townsend urged the propriety of granting the privileges provided for in the resolution, and the Committee adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE COUNTY JAIL—ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY—TAX LEVY REDUCTIONS.

The Board met last evening. Councilman ORTARSON presented a petition from the residents and property-owners on Fulton-street, east of Broadway, representing the filthy condition of that street, and asking that it might be kept properly cleaned. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Councilman VAN TIER presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It has been ascertained that the site proposed in Ludlow-street is unfitted for that purpose.

Whereas, The site of the present County Jail in Eldridge-street is the most suitable if slightly enlarged, and

Whereas, The City owns the property on the south side of said jail, said property being 23½ feet front, which if added to the ground occupied by the present jail, will be amply sufficient for the site of the building proposed to be erected; therefore

Resolved, That the ground now occupied by the County Jail, in Eldridge-street, together with the lot adjoining thereto, belonging to the Corporation, be and the same is hereby set apart as the site for the new County Jail.

Referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller. After having been read it was laid on the table to be taken up when the Tax Levy should be considered, Feb. 16:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Monday, Jan. 31, 1859.

Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith, a corrected statement of judgments against the City, which have been presented to this Department for payment: and which upon examination and conference with the Corporation Counsel, appear to be final, and should therefore be provided for in the Tax Levy, now before your honorable body.

In making up this statement, I have taken

First—The aggregate amount of judgments paid, which now appear in detail in the tax levy. As these are liquidated, there is no apparent necessity for spreading them again on the records. Their insertion in the levy is merely for the purpose of reimbursing the Treasury, the amount being borrowed from other appropriations; the total of which is $72,057 67.

Second—Statement in detail of judgments yet to be paid; of which a part are already included in the tax levy, while others have been perfected since the annual estimates were transmitted by my predecessor, the total of which is $635,303 21, exclusive of the judgment obtained by the State for $170,713 24.

I am assured this list is yet incomplete; that other judgments, obtained in the Marine Court, are not yet specifically reported to this Department, but which it is desirable should be ascertained, in order that their liquidation may be provided for.

It will also be necessary to make provision to meet claims in litigation which will probably become judgments within the ensuing ninety days, the amount of which I estimate at $40,000.

It will facilitate an intelligible entry of the accounts of the judgments herein referred to, by adopting in the Tax Levy, the accompanying schedule, as to form.

This whole subject has been of great embarrassment, both by reason of the amount involved, and the existence of such a complication of affairs, as has rendered appeals to the Courts of so common occurrence. It was designed by the amended charter of 1857, in the establishment of the "Auditing Bureau," in connection with the power given the Comptroller to audit and settle claims in which the Corporation is a party, to furnish an expeditious mode of adjustment. The clerical force however which was provided for this has been entirely inadequate. Duties of such responsibility ought not to be hastily disposed of, and it is not improbable that creditors, in seeking their remedies at law, have been actuated more by a desire to hasten collections than to multiply the corporation in costs. Whatever the cause, the result is disastrous in the extreme, and I shall endeavor, by every means in my power, to prevent its recurrence, preferring settlements with individuals upon just and equitable terms to the hazardous and expensive ordeal of law. All of which is respectfully submitted. ROBERT T. HAWES, Comptroller.

RECAPITULATION.

Judgments paid	$72,086 67
Judgments to be paid	635,303 21
Judgment to the State	170,713 24
Judgments within the next 90 days (say)	35 000 00
Total	$913,104 12

An invitation was received, and accepted, to attend the annual ball of the Michael Toumey Guard at Niblo's.

Numerous unimportant papers were received from the Board of Aldermen.

The Tax levy was then taken up.

On motion of Councilman ORTARSON, the appropriation of $45,000 for the Board of Health was reduced to $10,000.

Councilman ORTARSON moved that the $10,000 appropriated for the Joint Committee on Accounts be stricken out.

Councilman CORNELL spoke against the amendment.

Councilman LAMBIER feared that the whole amount would be frittered away if it was appropriated. The clerks in the employ of that Committee used their time very much as they pleased. There was one whom he had met in different parts of the City at times when he should have been attending to his duties.

After considerable debate, the motion to strike out was carried, by a vote of 12 to 10.

Councilman LAMBIER moved that the appropriation of $18,000 for Engine Company No. 20 be reduced to $15,000. Lost.

Councilman ORTARSON asked whether the $75,000 specified as necessary for completing the Battery Enlargement, was really for that object.

Councilman BULTEEL answered that it was to build a sea-wall. The Comptroller had said that the sum asked for was only a beginning; that three times as much would be necessary.

Councilman LAMBIER moved to strike out the whole amount. The original contractor asked only for $27,500 to complete the whole work. Now an amount is called for greater than any previous appropriation except one.

Councilman BULTEEL said the Harbor Commissioners had told him that unless a wall was built there, they would have the City indicted for obstructing the harbor.

Councilman LAMBIER moved to reduce the appropriation to $25,000.

Councilman BULTEEL moved to substitute $50,000.

By a vote of 12 to 11, Mr. LAMBIER'S amendment was adopted, and $25,000 was appropriated.

Councilman CORNELL moved to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for repairing Fifth-avenue. Carried.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, the appropriation of $800 for ornamenting the Worth Monument inclosure was reduced to $500.

Pending the further consideration of the Tax Levy, some papers from the Board of Aldermen were received. The Councilmen concurred in requesting the members of the Legislature from this City to oppose any further extension of the powers of the Pilot Commissioners. The Board also concurred in appropriating a room in the City Hall for the use of the Fire Telegraph. An adjournment until Wednesday evening was then moved and carried.

The following is a tabular statement of the alterations made thus far:

	Original Appropriation.	Amendm't.	Decrease.
For Board of Health	$45,000	$10,000	$35,000
Joint Com. on Accounts	10,000	Strik'n out,	10,000
Battery Enlargement	75.000	25,000	50,000
Repairing Fifth-avenue,	10,000	Strik'n out.	10 000
Worth Mon. Inclosure.	800	500	300
Total			$105,300

Characteristics of Hugh Miller.

An interesting lecture on HUGH MILLER, the self-taught Scottish Geologist, was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute for the benefit of the Mechanics Society, by the Rev. Dr. THOMSON. The audience was a large one, and frequently displayed their concurrence in the lecturer's sentiments by warm applause. He gave an admirable *resumé* of MILLER'S early struggles, literary efforts, and ultimate achievement of an illustrious position. In summing up his abilities and character, he said: A few general statements here may not be out of place. He was an Elder in the Church over which the justly celebrated and well-known Dr. THOMAS GUTHRIE presides as pastor; and I believe that in the true sense of the term, he was a pious man. His religion, not obtrusively but obviously, gave a tone and character to his conversation on all subjects. Fearless and formidable in defending religious truth, and in exposing and denouncing every departure from Bible doctrine and practice, he was the humblest, meekest, and most unassuming of men. In his intercourse with his family and friends, I never observed anything approaching to sulkiness in his manner. But when persons, although really desirous of doing him honor, were anxious to make him the lion of an evening party, he shrank with aversion from all such attempts. Full of anecdote and amusing and instructive reminiscences from his varied and extensive reading, he was a most entertaining companion. In conversation he hated and avoided controversy. He had a very keen sense of the ridiculous, and few could enjoy a joke more heartily than he. In severe and scalding sarcasm, when aroused, he has left few, if any, fit to be pronounced his equals. When at case with a few friends, he was full of wit and humor, but in a large and, to any extent, promiscuous company, he was rather disposed to be taciturn and reserved. In his family, he was all that a kind and genial father ought to be. Affectionate without partiality, and strict without severity. His wife and his children, of all that was earthly, lay nearest to his heart, and even under the pressure of the cloud that quenched the light of reason in that great mind of his, his LYDIA and his dearest children received the homage of his latest consciousness. And as a son, how kind and how devoted to his [illegible] eye warm up so largely [illegible] spoken to or speaking [illegible] he tore himself away from his [illegible] ing labors, and from the society of [illegible] ife, to pour the tribute of his affections [illegible] er's aged heart.

In conclusion, he remarked that HUGH MILLER, from his boyhood, looked up, and there was always common sense in his aspirings, for they always increased his capacity and diligence. It might suffice for him to say that while HUGH MILLER lived the breath of slander never rested on him—that he died amid the sincere lamentations of all who knew him.

The American Sunday-School Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday I find the following item, under the head of "Personal:"

"The *Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune* states that, on Sunday morning of the last week, a lady named PHILLIPS, a traveling agent of the American Sunday-School Union, addressed the Sunday Schools of that place on its behalf, and in the afternoon occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church."

Please state, for the information of the public, that we have no female agents in our service.

Yours, truly, R. B. WESTBROOK,
Secretary American S. S. Union.

MARRIED

BEVERIDGE—COLLINS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 30, at the residence of the bride, No. 176 Hester-st., by the Rev. R. Trainer, N. Z. BEVERIDGE to JULIA COLLINS, all of this City.

COZZENS—KELLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 31, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, ABR. M. COZZENS to ANTOINETTE ROBINSON, daughter of Eli Kelley, Esq., of this City.

BAIN—SHAW.—In Rochester, on Thursday, Jan. 27, by the Rev. E. Wetson, ANGUS BAIN, Esq., of Lane

DRY GOODS.

BAARE, GEER & CO.,
No. 29 BARCLAY-ST.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Beg the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, sailed
RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.

RUBANS DAHLIA.

THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.

A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffetas and gauze ribbons, and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes, to be the first season introduced from France into this market. These Ribbons are drawn up or shirred by the elasticity of intervowen threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone those regular, lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by

Messrs. BAARE, GEER & CO.,
NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.,

to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.

Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.

The goods sold by BAARE, GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.

HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Rubber in these fabrics.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

LINEN GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
are selling good
SHIRTING LINENS,
warranted sound, and all
PURE LINEN,
From 25 to 50 cents per yard.
ALSO,
TABLE DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND NAPKINS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
There are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

FAMILY LINEN,
Of the best make and most useful descriptions, very cheap, and warranted, comprising a full stock of
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
DAMASKS AND DIAPERS IN ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN SHEETING, IN ALL WIDTHS,
PILLOW-CASINGS IN ALL WIDTHS,
SHIRTING AND HUCKABACK AND TOWELING.
Also, a large stock of English Blankets under the market price.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.
The balance of a jobber's stock, bought for cash at forty per cent below the cost of importation.
Long Shawls.....$8 worth $12
Long Shawls.....10 worth 14
Long Shawls.....15 worth 25
Broche and square Shawls; also, long and square Wool Shawls reduced seventy-five per cent. to close the Winter stock.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT SALE.
The entire stock selling out at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION
to close the business.
Great inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer,
are now offering, at Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring sales.

FLOWERS.
SPLENDID
FRENCH
FLOWERS,
SPRING STYLE,
NOW OPENING AT MACY'S.
LADIES, PLEASE CALL AND SEE THEM.
THEY WILL
DO YOUR
EYES GOOD.
SO JUST LOOK AT THEM AND IMPROVE
YOUR HATS VERY MUCH TO PURCHASE THEM.
CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SOIREE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

63 CENTS ONLY
FOR A REAL KID GLOVES.
We warrant a prime article, and
NO MISTAKE!!
LADIES' SIZES, Nos. 6 to 8, in black, 63 cents.
LADIES' SIZES, Nos. 6 to 8, in Spring colors, 63 cents.
LADIES' SIZES, Nos. 6 to 8, in light colors, 63 cents.
LADIES' SIZES, Nos. 8 to 8, in white, 63 cents.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Would call attention to a very large stock of French cambric embroidered bands, choice patterns, at just one half the price, 1¼ long; also, a large stock of Valenciennes edgings, at 1s. per yard by the piece. Inspection will be sufficient. RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway.

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS.
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway, next door to Thompson's.

REMOVAL.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to their new and spacious warerooms,
NO. 343 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

LADIES,
BUY YOUR SPRING RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
LADIES,
BUY YOUR NEW HAT RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
LADIES,
BUY YOUR DRESS RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
LADIES, YOU CAN BUY NEW HAT RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
LADIES, YOU CAN FIND A SPLENDID VARIETY OF NEW RIBBONS AND FINE FRENCH FLOWERS AND RUCHES AT MACY'S.
IMPORTED FOR THE SPRING TRADE OF A. D. 1869.
STORE CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS (self-adjusting) Buske made, without sewing, $1 31; 24-spring, $1 50; and 12-spring for $2. Dealers supplied with 8-spring at $3 per dozen; 12-spring, $11, and 14-spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

WET GOODS.—FINE PLAIN AND PRINTED de laines, English prints, muslins, challies, lawns, dresses, black paramattas, French shirting prints, &c., just received, and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL CAMEL'S-HAIR scarlet long shawl, 14 in direct from India; embroidery very fine and deep. Price $500. Address SHAWL, Box No. 180 Times Office.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. Only half yet. A few of those French Mink sets, at $8, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Pink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARY J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
No. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A FIRST-class female cook, who understands her business perfectly; does French cookery, and can send a dinner up in stylish manner; she makes the finest desserts and sauces; has lived in first-class families, and can produce the highest recommendations. Apply at Mrs. HARDS', No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st., through the yard.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy woman, to cook, wash, and iron; thorough cook and baker; first class laundress; strong, smart, and willing to work; is a person who, studies her employer's interest, and can be firmly relied upon; no objection to Brooklyn. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., near 26th-st. Best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or seamstress. Can have excellent City reference; would not object to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 23th-st, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and efficient young woman, as good meat and pastry cook; is an excellent laundress; would go as cook, washer and ironer; has lived with most respectable families in City and country. Any family requiring such help will call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHful and trustworthy girl, either for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family; is a prudent, capable, and obliging servant, willing to work and make herself useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress, and is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist in light work; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Charles-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do the washing of a nice private family, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years; can be seen at No. 150 West 17th-st. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker; the best of City reference can be given. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; has good quality references. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 Greenwich-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant person as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having always lived in that capacity. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework for a small family. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 Forsyth-st., Room No. 20.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 173 East 12th-st., 4th floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOTEL or dining saloon by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of soups, pastry and game; best of reference. Please call for two days at No. 304 Bowery, a few doors above Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a very competent person as first class laundress; has excellent city reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 78 5th-av.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family, who can be highly recommended for competency. City reference given. Apply at No. 36 Goerck-st., front room, first floor, Mrs. Johnston's.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as laundress; understands ilating and mangling; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can make children's dresses, and do any kind of family sewing, or operate on a sewing machine; best of City reference given. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first rate cook. The best of city references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich av., opposite 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by one who understands her business; is faithful and willing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 347 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A QUIET, STEADY young woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Has good City reference. Call at No. 335 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family. City reference given. Apply at No. 180 Smith st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; good City reference given. Apply at No. 35 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A very competent widow woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; is careful and obliging. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman, a situation, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children: best of City references. Call at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress; would go by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook, understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 137 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., below 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel. Call at No. 52 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—MURRAY HILL INtelligence and employment office, No. 486 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Help of all kinds procured, and situations obtained for servants.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants are always on hand at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class French, English, German, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cooks, an English housekeeper, and English nurse and seamstress will be found this week.

MALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN for several years in business, wishes to obtain a situation in a good commercial house, or would join in a respectable Brokerage or Commission business, where desirable connections and business ability would be turned to account; writes a good hand, is familiar with bookkeeping, and has had a good mercantile education, with a first-class general commission firm in New-York. Address Box No. 1,204 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable and industrious young man; one who will discharge his duty faithfully; has been in his last two situations one two years and the other five years; with good City reference. Call or address JAMES BRENNAN, No. 71 West 25th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at or address THOS. H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front; or No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as practical gardener or coachman; his wife as cook, chambermaid, waitress, or laundress. Can be seen, for three days, at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White-st. The best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable reference. Address J. M., No. 178 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 758 Broadway, in the harness-maker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man in a private family. Can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Address Box No. 169 *Times* Office, or No. 4 Worcester-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNderstands the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; has good references. Apply at Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman or clerk in some store; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A situation is wanted for a gentleman (unmarried) who for the past eight years has been engaged in mercantile business in the country; would like to meet with parties who would appreciate a devotion of his whole time and energies to their interests. Address L. A. W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,849, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH or Scotch girl, (no others will answer,) in a family residing in the country, but boarding in New-York in the Winter; her position will be that of children's companion principally, but she must be willing to assist in all domestic duties save those of the kitchen; an intelligent and amiable person, with sufficient education to act as governess ultimately, quite willing to accept of an inferior situation, with inferior wages, for the present, for the sake of obtaining a good home, might find appreciative friends by responding. Address Box No. 37 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A FEW SMART ACTIVE MEN AS agents to sell A. BROWER'S patent Water-proof Composition for boots, shoes and leather of all kinds; warranted to make them perfectly impervious to water by a single application. Can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.
N. B.—None genuine unless signed by A. BROWER.

WANTED—A WOMAN IN A GENTLEMAN'S family in the country; location on the Hudson River; to do the light work. She must be a good seamstress, pleasant and obliging in her ways, and a Protestant. Such will find a desirable home; an American preferred. Apply at No. 65 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers-st., in the clothing store, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL house a young man who can speak and write the Spanish language fluently; he must have some knowledge of commercial affairs, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,784 Post-Office, with real name and reference, also stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; none but those who can influence a fair amount of good, prompt-paying trade need apply. Address, with real name, &c., Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HARDWARE STORE. Apply after 8 P. M., at No. 13 Gold-st.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—TWENTY GOOD compositors, on book work, wanted this morning, at No. 48 Ann-st.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED AT NO. 379 Broadway, up-stairs.

INSTRUCTION

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For practice in
Book-keeping and business affairs,
No. 348 Broadway, (Appleton's Buildings.)
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—NO. 939 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF will give a practical course for only $10 to qualify gentlemen to keep books by double entry in the best New-York houses. One $10 seat vacant for this evening. Regular terms, $25.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, supplies schools and families with competent teachers. Schools with pupils and teachers with position. Teachers of music wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDEN, A. M., Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING TAUGHT SUCcessfully in New-England schools nine years, desires an engagement as teacher in New-York or Brooklyn two or three hours per day; has been accustomed to teach ladies and gentlemen in the classics, English branches and vocal music. Can teach also the rudiments of piano music. Address TEACHER, No. 41 Greenwich-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO TEACHES English, (including writing and arithmetic) French and music, wishes for one or two morning engagements; or advertiser would give lessons in music only. Address M. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT desires a pleasant home where instruction to children in the English branches and music shall be an equivalent for board. The most satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 130 Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO understands thoroughly how to teach, a situation as daily or resident governess. Address S. L., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL, IN WEST 22d-st., near 9th-av. A private family will let a large front room, with closet adjoining; also, a back room on same floor; rooms furnished with fire, gas and water, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE BACK PARlor and extension room; also, a pleasant room for single gentlemen, in a neat, quiet house, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms to let on the most reasonable terms, in a plain private family. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a neat front and back parlor in a private house, near Washington-square, with fire, gas and breakfast, if desired, at $45 per month. Address L. I. F., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., a handsome room on the first floor, with all the conveniences.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.
OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

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TAKE NOTICE.—IMPORTERS, OR OTHERS, having just reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, present Collector of the Port of New-York, in the matter of entering, examination, appraisement, seizure, or otherwise of their goods, are respectfully solicited to address VINDICATOR, Box No. 2,972 General Post-Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

CO AND SEE THE EXCELSIOR SHINGLE MACHINE in operation at No. 71 Cortlandt-st., making a shingle a second by hand, of superior quality, without the waste of shingle or sawdust. Can be worked by power as well as by hand. Machines and litigate for sale by SEELEY & CALSH, No. 137 Nassau-st.

EXCLUSIVELY TO LADIES.—PERIODICAL girdles, essential to health and comfort, sent free to any address. Price $2, which may be paid in advance or on delivery of the parcel. Address NEW-YORK ELASTIC CO., No. 338 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCtion.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMBER of years, the large five-story building, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st., 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at $600 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 33d-st., near 8th-av. House 24x62, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x59; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, or in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, No. 32 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison sts. For sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, the pleasant, convenient two-story house and lot No. 32 Pike-st., lot 25x85, house 25x44, with two-story tea and bath room. House built by day's work in the best manner, with basement, light dry cellar; Croton and gas in house; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROBERT HADDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 56 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement; plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

EXECUTORS' SALE—FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, the two-story and attic brick-front house on the east side of Lewis-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 31 Lewis-st. The usual Executor's deed will be given.
JAS. R. WOOD,
WILLIAM POST, } Executors.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Five lots, 20x80, and one lot, 20x100, on northeast corner 9th and Ainslie sts. Price, $450 for each inside lot, and $550 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x75, on southwest corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $500; inside lots, $500 each; 90 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to
G. & S. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND AT CHATSworth, beautifully situated on the Boston Post-Road, opposite E. K. Collins' country seat. Also several choice building sites, with magnificent views of the Sound; and from 2 to 10 acres of land; would be exchanged for good City property. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-street—a prominent location—33 feet front and 70 feet on Cedar-st.; possession Feb. 1. The lofts are well lighted. For terms, &c., apply to M. PUTNER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

MISSOURI LAND FOR SALE OR EXchanged for merchandise. The land is well watered, timbered, and rapidly growing in value, being situated in the most flourishing section of Ripley County. For further particulars call on
PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 253 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 80x100 feet, five stories high; with 16 in connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, with modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 42 Grove-st. This house is pleasantly located, well built, and in good order. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson River, a first-class brick house and six acres of land, with outbuildings thereon, consisting of ice-house, gas-house, barn, &c. The house is within a few minutes' walk of the depôt. Address O. C. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, RE-siding between 5th-av. and University-place, three rooms with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. For address apply at Episcopal Tract Society's store, No. 55 East 13th-st.

OHIO FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Very desirably located, only twenty miles from Cleveland. Good water, orchard, buildings, &c.; surrounded by thriving villages on every side within a few miles. Apply to H. C. DEMING

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,402,966 25
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$414,454 16	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1860	78,173 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 38	
Net amount of endowment premium	59 40—	495,761 20
Total		$1,898,727 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Losses by death	$163,218 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies	31,216 65	
Amount of canceled notes and interest premiums on canceled policies	27,168 46	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,381 43	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1859	16,900 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,492 67	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c.	45,438 01	—302,875 89
Total		$1,595,901 56
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$74,834 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	187,058 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,341 55	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	544,106 53	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,156 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	29,355 98	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,160 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15	—$1,595,901 56

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY L. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN.

President.
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President. Actuary.
ISAAC C. KENDALL. PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, due Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date; one-third on presentation, one-third in April, and one-third in June, with interest. The Coupons due in 1859, on the Chattel Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on maturity.
By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM R. FISHER,
Treasurer C. W. and E. R.R. Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use in the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 151 Bowery. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENty-five Directors of this Company and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 10. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 27, 1859.—Interest due 1st proximo on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

FEBRUARY COUPONS WANTED.—THE UNdersigned will purchase or collect coupons due Feb. 1, of all valid City, State, and Railroad Bonds, payable in any part of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE CITY.—HOLDERS OF MILwaukee City Municipal Bonds are invited to meet at the office of Messrs. LANE & ROELKER, No. 76 Beaver-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consult and advise on matters of importance.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BONDS AND Mortgages, at 7 per cent., in sums from $5,000 to $25,000, part of it at 6½ per cent for the first year, exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension 7 per cent, will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.
W. H. EMMERSON, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 766 and 768 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON HAVING A COPY OF THE *Mercantile Advertiser* of 1798, or any of '97 or '99, will confer a favor on a poor widow by loaving it at the *Times* Office for a POOR WIDOW.

G. R.—YOU WILL FIND A LETTER FOR YOU at the Post-office, Aurora; matters are all right; remain if you prefer. Address, as before, freely. CHARLES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER Type Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi-annual Dividend of Three-and a-half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 38 WALL-ST. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.
By order,
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.
RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 15, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Nassau-st., all the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:
Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $125. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.
No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.
No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $600.
No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.
No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.
No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,826 51; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Morierty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,707 45.
No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $515 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1858, $2,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 34; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 87.
No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.
No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.
No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1859, $4,022 91.
No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853, $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1851, $1,500; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $350; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.
No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 8, 1853, $5,565 33.
No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,500; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 25.—Balance of note made by C. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1854, $174 96.
No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.
No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WARE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on Wednesday, the 2d day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M. The following subjects will be taken into consideration, viz.: the subject in relation to the removal of the telegraph poles and wires; the subject in relation to extending and widening Worth-st. Also other subjects referred to said Committee will be taken up and acted upon.
F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for a special act for the incorporation of a Savings Institution, with the usual powers and privileges appertaining to such Institutions; said Institution to be known by the name and style of The Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank; the same to be located in the City of New-York.
JOHN BROWN,
JOSHUA B. ARTHUR,
EDWARD DALY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858. Committee.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 272 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. 101 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No 156 Broadway,
TUESDAY, Feb. 1,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room.
Heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., in lots to suit city and country trade.
Plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858. }

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb., 1856, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3.
At 12½ o'clock.
$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPerty on HARRISON-ST. AND MINETTA-LANE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leonard Warner, deceased.
HARRISON-ST.—The 2-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 50 Harrison-st., north side, between Washington and West sts. Lot 21x75 feet.
MINETTA-LANE.—The lot, with the 2-story brick front dwelling-house on the front, and 2 frame stables on the rear thereof, No. 21 Minetta-lane, south side, between Carmine and Minette sts. Lot 28x80. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKlyn, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries: will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st. And at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF A LAMP STORE—By PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of metal and glass standing lamps, hall and solar lamps, hanging lamps, China vases, fancy ornaments, glass cases, fixtures, oil, camphene and burning fluid, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st, comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, feather beds and bedding, mattresses, stoves, &c., the whole forming a large assortment and worthy attention.

M. L. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 o'clock, at the New-York Horse Bazaar, No. 31 Crosby-st, a number of work horses, just from the country, carriages, harness, one feed wagon and one light business wagon, &c. N. B.—Sale days Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, comprising several Spring styles. Catalogues morning of sale.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—Free goods free sales, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN.—Large catalogue sale; a general assortment in lots for dealers. Call and see. Goods well packed for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOW IS THE TIME! CALL AND SEE!—A FORTUNE AND NO MISTAKE.—$1,500 to $5,000. Wanted, a man of good business qualifications, with the above capital, to take an interest in manufacturing a new and really valuable invention, especially adapted for Engineers, Machinist, Builder, &c. This instrument is one of the greatest inventions of the age; being a combination of the principles of all mechanical pursuits, it is largely in demand. Address or call on the inventor, WM. O. C. FRITSCHLEB, 40 Nassau-st., in basement.

EMPLOYMENT. $50 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States (except New-York City) to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profits may certainly be realized. For particulars address, with stamp, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

$5,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR an investment of this amount in cash, on good security, will be given to an enterprising man wishing to engage as active partner in a very lucrative cash business in this City. Apply or call on WILLIAM REYNOLDS, No. 293 Broadway, in the store.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPItal, to be invested in a highly respectable business, just started and in full successful operation: it is entirely new, without risk, and a proper person will be sure to realize speedy fortune. Call at No. 129 Bleecker-st., from 5 to 12 and 2 to 5.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDerable experience in both office and court business, desires a situation as managing clerk in a respectable office. References unobjectionable. Address S. S., Box No. 3,876 Post-office.

COAL OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNING A tract of Cannel Coal Land on the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, wishes to associate himself with some Company intending to make coal oil.
JOHN F. BENNETT, No. 138 Astor House.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN HAVING from $3,000 to $5,000, is desirous of entering some established business, with the profits are moderate and sure. Address F. McCREADY, Box No. 3,427 New-York Post-Office.

$1,000—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD established cash business, of 12 years' standing: a safe and lucrative investment. Apply at the lumber-yard corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

$500 WILL BUY TWO PATENTS WORTH $5,000. Address Box No. 87, Brooklyn, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensees under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.
For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZERREA, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
For San Francisco,
SPECIAL NOTICE!
FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The extreme clipper ship WHEELIUM, GEIT Master, will take freight Monday and Tuesday of this week, at Pier No. 27 East River.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco,
Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. von SANTER, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KABNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$100
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lett. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. A petition of property owners on Flatbush-avenue to have the grade lowered and the same repaved, was received, whereupon the former action of the Board, referring the subject to a Committee, was reconsidered, and a resolution adopted directing the Commissioners to advertise for proposals to lower the grade between Eighth and Eleventh avenues, and to repave the same. This will leave the grade so that the city cars can be run on the avenue. The petition of the Western District Fire Commissioner, reorganizing Bucket Co. No. 1 as "Crystal Hose Co. 4," was confirmed. The Fire Commissioners sent in a communication asking for authority to publish the names of applicants for admission to the Fire Department. Referred to the Law Committee. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies notified the Board that the new Armory was ready to be delivered to the military. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Fixed.

The following is a synopsis of the act presented by Alderman BACKHOUSE, to regulate the sale of gas in Brooklyn. It is in the hands of the Law Committee:

Section 1 Authorizes the Common Council to appoint a "Board of Gas Inspection" to consist of two chemists and one engineer, to regulate the quality and sale of gas. Section 2 organizes the Board, permits the appointment of an Inspector, and fixes the per diem pay at $5, but the total amount for any one year not to exceed $900 each; the Common Council to pay all current expenses. Section 3 imposes the duty of making tests at least once in two months. Section 4 requires each metre in use to be examined, upon a request being made, and also to determine from time to time the relative value of burners. Section 5. The Board shall establish a standard for gas, and graduate its value according to quality; "the standard quality of gas shall be taken as a basis of charge on the part of the Gas Companies to their consumers, and the Board of Gas Inspection shall regulate the percentage of reduction equivalent to each of the several lower grades established between the standard and the lowest admissible quality and manner of supply. Section 6 provides that the standard shall take effect when approved by the Common Council, and empowers the Board of Gas Inspectors to amend and modify at any time. Section 7 requires reports to be filed with the City Clerk, and fixes the time for which consumers are to have percentage, when entitled to any. Section 8. All gas companies to be governed by this act, and if any company sells gas *below* the lowest standard, they cannot collect pay for the same, and no company shut off gas where there is a dispute when a legal tender is made of all due not in dispute. Section 9. Security for not more than the probable amount of bill for three months can be required, and this can either be by deposit of money or guarantee of two resident freeholders. Section 10 provides that no charge shall be made for metres.

BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.—The Brooklyn Evening Schools, after a session of four months, have been closed for the season—the longest time they have been kept open any Winter since inaugurated in this City. The entire appropriation has been exhausted, which is the reason for closing up at this time. As the Evening Schools can be no longer called an experiment, but a fixed fact, the authorities will doubtless, another year, make a more liberal appropriation, so that the term will be continued through the season of long evenings. The attendance at the six Schools which have just closed has been large, and satisfactory improvements has been made by those who have availed themselves of the privilege afforded.

HAD AN ARGUMENT.—Two men named MICHAEL DWYER and THOMAS SHIELDS had an argument about the difficulties in the Democratic Party, at a stable on Baltic, near Hoyt-street, on Sunday evening last, when DWYER stabbed SHIELDS with a pitchfork, destroying one of his eyes. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital and his assailant was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct on Sunday night made a descent upon a disorderly house on Leonard-street, near Withers-street, kept by a colored woman named LIDAH JONES, who, with a party of blacks and whites, males and females, was arrested. Yesterday they were sent to the Penitentiary.

ORVILLE GARDNER.—This gentleman was present at the Centenary, M. E. Church on Tillary-street, Sunday night last, and made an address. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Firemen's Trust Insurance Company is the name of a new insurance company about going into operation in Brooklyn, with Ex-Mayor HALL as President, and WM. BURRILL Secretary.

"The Nassau Bank of Brooklyn," goes into operation to-day, at No. 8 Court-street. I. H. FROTHINGHAM President, C. C. SMITH Cashier.

SENT BACK.—The unfortunate woman, GEORGIANA DRAKE, who caused some excitement by her mysterious appearance at Norfolk a few weeks ago, was sent North recently, and placed in the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush.

CHILD SUFFOCATED.—A woman named ROSE COYLE, well known to the Police, was found at her residence in Second-street, yesterday, lying upon the floor in a state of intoxication, and clasping in her arms the body of a babe three months old, which she had suffocated.

Interesting Correspondence—Application for an Office.

LAKE MILLS, Jefferson County, Wis., Jan. 17, 1859.

THE HON. CHARLES BILLINGHURST, WASHINGTON—*Dear Sir*: You will please excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. My object is to ask you if it is within your power, under "BUCHANAN'S Administration," to get an office for a man *opposed to him* and his *Administration?*—for such I am; and yet, to support my family, I am compelled to resort to such honorable means as are presented to me. Would it be asking too much of you to make the inquiry for some vacancies to be filled in Wisconsin, or some adjoining State, where appointments are to be made. I will not designate any particular office, leaving the selection to you.

I would refer to the Hon. RUFUS CHENEY, Whitewater; the Hon. DANIEL HOWAL, Milwaukee; Messrs. SMITH & KEYES, Madison; and E. L. ATWOOD, Lake Mills; and can give you such other information as to my capabilities of business as you may require.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
I remain, yours fraternally,
S. S. KEYES.

P. S.—I would like Public Documents, Patent-Office Reports, &c.

MR. BILLINGHURST TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 21, 1859.

HON. J. THOMPSON, Secretary of Interior—*Sir*: Regarding the inclosed letter of S. S. KEYES, Esq., in the light of a petition, and believing in the right of petition, I send it to you for your consideration. The letter speaks for itself. And allow me to add that in my judgment the appointment of Republicans to office could not possibly damage the Administration, but on the contrary would infuse into it a wholesome element well calculated to elevate it in public estimation. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,
C. BILLINGHURST.

P. S.—If you conclude to appoint Mr. KEYES and desire me to designate the office, I will do so with pleasure. C. B.

Havana.

The *Isabel*, at Charleston, from Havana, Jan. 25, brings the following commercial advices:

In the sugar market there has been some little [illegible] on speculation accounts, but without any change in quoted values. Whites of all classes, $6 50 @ [illegible] Yellows do., $5 12½@$6 12½; Browns, $4 75 @ [illegible] Muscovados, $4 25@$4 62½; Muscovados, $3 50 @ [illegible] rates sales have been made of 2,500 boxes. In Molasses no contracts, as dealers [illegible] pretensions far above the views of buyers. [illegible] goods the market is largely supplied, and [illegible] the United States, of forest and field, are [illegible] buying. Rice, by *N. Borden*, from Charleston, [illegible] 50; best India Rice at same rates; [illegible] $5 25. 1,767 sacks Rice from Valencia [illegible] and Majorca, were disposed of at $4 25@ $4 [illegible] A cargo of pitch pine Lumber, from Pensacola, [illegible] at $25 per M. feet. One from Mobile at $26. Two cargoes unsold.

Freights are not improving much, and the large fleet of vessels there waiting business will not cause rates to advance for the present.

Exchange was for Sterling Bills, 60 days sight, London 9 Liverpool, 13⅛@13¾ premium; New-York, 3¾@4 premium; New-Orleans, 5⅛@5¾ premium. United States gold coins in demand at 3¾ do.; Mexican dollars 7 do. for London by British steamer.

Markets of Havana and country good.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below with Havana dates of the 25th. Sugar was steady. Lard had advanced ½c., and was quoted at 9c. Exchange on London 60 days, 10¾ @ 11 premium.

[Advertisement.]

GAFFNEY'S PAPER.—For your own sake, recollect that GAFFNEY'S Medicated Paper for the watermark is the only pure paper that can be made for that purpose. It is manufactured by a peculiar process known but to J. C. GAFFNEY, and *Medicated* Paper cannot possibly be made in any mills but his. Base counterfeits have been offered to the public, at lower prices than the genuine, but we caution the people against being deceived. Paper cannot, as we have said before, be Medicated by any other process than GAFFNEY'S, and that cannot be stolen, as he permits nobody but himself to place the remedies in the paper. If any other paper *could* be Medicated it could not be sold at a lower price than GAFFNEY'S. Look for his name in each sheet, (water-marked,) and his autograph upon each package.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 205 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Coughs, colds and all bronchial affections—the usual scourges of the season—will speedily succumb to the alterative qualities of this hygienic compound. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

FILES! WHAT IS IT? [illegible]

Thousands of persons [illegible] for years with the dis[illegible] how it is [illegible] manifested [illegible] bleedings, [illegible] constipation, [illegible] consequent [illegible] of the abdominal venous system, [illegible] the engorgement, dilation of [illegible] of tumors, hemorrhages, pain [illegible] and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, remove this abdominal venous congestion. Hence clysters, washes, and even injections, are ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most desperate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

H. H.—A full list of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 2-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $3.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES, sometimes I believe I could make a very successful Doctor. Why I have these feelings I can't tell, yet I doubt my capabilities. If I only *knew* that I had the *talent* I would go at it, "heart and hand." Says a friend, Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and he will convince you, I know from my own experience—whether you believe in PHRENOLOGY or not—as to your duty in obeying the feeling. His analysis of mind is so complete that, on general principles, you will be influenced in your opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 31.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '65	101¾	400 Reading R. R.	s60 48
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	101¾	100 do	48⅜
3,000 Kentucky St. 6s	104¾	600 do	s30 48⅝
8,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90⅜	200 do	s10 48⅝
5,000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	1000 do	48⅝
10,000 do	96⅜	500 do	s10 48⅜
8,000 Missouri St. 6s	85⅛	100 do	b60 48⅜
146,000 do	85	200 do	b60 48⅜
1,000 Cal. S. 7s New Bs	85⅛	400 do	s3 48⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bs, Estate 7s	89	100 do	s30 48
500 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	102	500 do	s60 47⅝
2,000 N. Y. C. Bs, '76	103	500 do	s60 47⅝
1,000 E. R. R. 2d M. Bs	87⅜	240 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk	44⅜
5,000 H. R. R. R. 2d M.	74⅛	100 do	b60 44⅜
1,500 Mich. C. R. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. & F. C. B.	96	418 Mich. Cen. R. R.	49⅝
1,000 N. Ja. 1st M. Bs	86⅜	265 do	s10 49⅝
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	88⅛	100 do	b30 49⅝
20,000 do	88	220 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	19
2,000 Chic. & R'k I. Bs	93	100 do	18⅜
570 N. Y. Cen. R. R	83⅜	60 do	18⅜
100 do	b60 83⅜	100 Panama Railroad	115
150 do	b30 83⅜	150 do	114⅜
300 do	b60 83¼	100 do	b60 115
410 do	83⅜	300 do	s60 114
150 do	83⅛	50 do	b60 114⅜
100 do	b60 83⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 86
15 Pac. M. S. Co	83	200 do	86
50 do	92¼	100 do	65⅞
50 do	b10 82	100 do	65⅜
50 do	82	660 Gal. & Chic. R.	opg 68
50 do	b60 82	100 do	s10 67⅝
50 do	b30 82	250 do	s15 67⅞
50 do	b3 81⅜	450 do	s10 68
150 do	81	200 do	s15 68
58 do	b 081	50 do	s20 68
50 do	b60 81⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s60 30
50 do	b60 81⅜	100 Ch. & R. Isl. R. R.	59
50 do	b60 81	50 do	59⅜
50 do	80⅜	2400 do	59¼
150 Brunsk. C. L. Co	4	200 do	s30 59⅜
50 Erie R.	13⅜	200 do	b45 59⅜
100 do	13⅜	100 do	s10 59⅛
50 Hudson River R.	32	100 do	b60 59⅜
400 do	31⅛	100 do	b30 59⅜
110 Harlem R.	13	500 do	s60 59
100 Harlem R. Pref.	39	300 do	59⅛
1,120 do	38	25 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12
50 do	b30 38	90 LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.	1
100 do	s60 37⅜	36 Ch. Bur. & Quin. R. R.	50
300 do	s30 37⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cal. St. 7s N. B.	85	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 49⅜
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅝	50 do	49⅜
14,000 Hnd. R. R. R. 3d M.	74	100 do	49⅜
11 Bank of Commerce	91¾	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	18⅜
75 Pac. Mail S. Co	81	100 do	s60 18⅛
50 do	81¾	200 Panama R. R.	s30 113⅜
600 Erie Railroad	13⅜	200 Illinois Cen. R. R.	86⅜
200 Harlem Railroad	13⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	opg 68
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83⅜	100 do	s60 68⅜
1176 do	opg 83⅜	50 do	s30 68
200 Harlem R. R. Pref.	37⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	30⅜
150 do	37	700 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	59
500 do	b60 37	200 do	b60 59
100 do	36⅞	50 do	b30 59
100 do	36⅞	250 do	58⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	85¼	10 L. Island F. L. Co.	165
6,000 Cal. St. P. & L. R. 7s	65	12 Home Fire Ins. Co.	193½
5,000 F. R. & W. I. Sp. c. h.	40	20 Gt. W. Mar. I. Co.	130
2,000 C., St. P. & F. d. L. 7s	43	50 do	130¼
500 Sun M. I. Co. s. 5	89	40 Gallatin F. Ins. Co.	89¼
1,500 do	73	45 Hamilton F. I. Co.	77½
5,000 T. of Ft. M., I. 8s	50	10 Excelsior F. I. Co.	101
5,000 Milwauk'e City 7s	71	20 do	102⅛
5,000 Mar. & Chi. R. 7s	4	6 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	103¼
5,000 Sol. R. R. 8s	21	20 N. World F. I. Co.	98¼
8,000 Rec. & Mis. R. 8s	43½	40 N. Western F. I. Co.	103
5 Atlantic Bank	82⅜	20 Hope Fire Ins. Co.	98⅜
10 Bank of New-York	106⅜	10 do	98¼
5 Bank of Commerce	101	200 Oswego Gas L. Co.	50
10 Metropolitan F. I. Co	120	500 American G. Co.	p. s 56⅜
10 G. W. M. Ins. Co.	121⅜	100 C., St. P. & F. d. L. R.	$1 12
10 N. World F. I. Co.	97	20 Syr. & Osw'o R. Co.	71¾
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	83	16 do	70¾
10 N. Y. Bank	104	40 do	70¾
80 Gegebic Min'g Co.	$2	6 Warren R. R.	47⅜
50 Magnetic Min. Co.	$2	250 McC. C. & G. M. C.	$1 12½
87 Farm. & C. Bk., L. I.	46⅜	100 C., P. & Chi. R. R.	1
100 Citizens' Bank	105	10 H. & Del. Pl'k Road	$1
100 B's' & D's Bank	119		

MONDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 22:

Increase in Loans	$123,199
Decrease in Specie	1,746,766
Increase in Circulation	26,397
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,228,465

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.	Jan. 29, 1859.	Jan. 22, 1859.	Jan. 22, 1858.
Capital	$65,360,000	$68,019,585	$65,360,000
Loans	102,180,069	129,663,249	101,172,642
Specie	21,273,023	27,721,290	20,629,151
Circulation	6,359,678	7,483,642	9,336,042
Gross Deposits	83,997,061	113,017,564	82,596,598
Exchanged	13,519,230	19,179,628	13,074,762
Undrawn	70,477,751	93,837,935	69,533,836
In Sub-Treasury	3,268,510	7,230,004	2,073,740

The transfer of Specie to the Sub-Treasury in payment for the New Loan leaves the Bank Average $27,725,290. The figure is not far from the estimated result from the general movement of the week, as in our review of this morning. The Discount line is much the same as last week. The Government operation appears thus far to have influenced the Deposits at Bank more than the Discounts. In other words, private money lenders have purchased or advanced upon a larger portion of the New Stock than the Banks themselves. This is the reverse of the movement in August, when the latter deemed it both profitable and convenient to exchange direct part of their Specie for this Stock, by purchase or advances, at a low rate of interest, rather than have their depositors draw it out to be placed on the same security at higher rates. In view of the improved employment of Money in regular trade, the change of policy is, perhaps, judicious. The practical effect on the market for Money has been to advance Stock loans on the Street to 5 ⅌ cent., and the Discount on mercentile bills to 5@6 ⅌ cent. for choice names, within 60@90 days, and to 6@7 ⅌ cent. for longer dates, and to arrest the transfer of Gold to the Sub-Treasury for the New Stock in advance of the advertised terms of the Secretary and the wants of the Department. The additional amount deposited, to-day, is only $102,744. The Customs (on the valuable cargo of the *Arago* chiefly) are $231,365. The balance, this afternoon, is $7,319,880.

The advance of 1 ⅌ cent. in the value of Money, and consequent shifting of Stock loans on the Street, were made to tell on the Stock Exchange to-day, to the extent of 1½@2 ⅌ cent. decline on several of the prominent speculative Shares, and ½@1 ⅌ cent. on others. No scarcity of means, at the rise in interest, was experienced, and the rise itself is not deemed a bad sign for the revival of legitimate trade; but a large majority of the jobbers being on the *Bear* account, the most is naturally made out of the transition from 3@4 to 5@6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The fall in prices is not of a panic character, since no element of real distrust in the future presents itself, of a panic nature. But some of the late speculative buyers were supposed to be too full of Stocks, and the speculative sellers, in turn, knocked the market from under them. The latter will profit by the advantage in their immediate deliveries, having put out their contracts at higher rates. Whether they will follow down the market with fresh contracts at still lower prices, a day or two will determine. The feature of the decline to-day is, that the widest difference from last week's sales is shown in the Dividend shares. Panama fell from 116½ to 113½ ⅌ cent.; New-York Central from 84 to 82½—closing sales 82¾, and the latest bid 82½ for the reopening of transfers on 23d inst.; Pacific Mail from 83½ to 80, last sales 81¾, and that bid; and Missouri sixes from 86½ to 84½ ⅌ cent. In Western shares the decline was 1 ⅌ cent.; nearly all round sales of Illinois Central, Toledo, 30¾; Galena, 68; Rock Island, 86½; Northern Michigan, common, 18, and preferred 44½ ⅌ cent. Harlem, Hudson and Erie were each 1 ⅌ cent. lower, and Harlem preferred fell *four per cent.*, closing sales 36½, as against 41 on Saturday. In Railway Bonds, Illinois Central fell to 88 ⅌ cent. Other descriptions not pressed, and somewhat steady in price. The State Bonds, other than Missouri, were also at about Saturday's prices, but dull. The Federal Loan, now Issue, 10½¾ ⅌ cent., cash; while seller's options, which carry 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum interest, instead of 5 ⅌ cent., were offered down to 102¾@¼. The disposition was to a steadier, and on some descriptions firmer, market at the very close. Reading shares left off 48¾, as against 49¼ on Saturday, and were least affected by the general decline. The business of the day, altogether, was quite large, and although the decline may not yet have run its course, the effect of the movement will undoubtedly be to make new business for the Commission Brokers, at the reduced rates. The mystery of the Pacific Mail movement seems as impenetrable to the Street as ever. The decline is now almost equal in extent to the advance in October. Both combinations may be said to have been managed with unusual adroitness, and the present one is only the more remarkable of the two, in proving successful against a limited supply of certificates, and in the face of large periodical dividends paid to the *bona fide* holders of the stock.

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Europa*, sailing on Wednesday, were unsettled in tone to the close of 'Change hour. The rates on London are 109¼⅌109¾ for the standard Bank bills. To effect considerable sales 109¾ is accepted. Transient Bank bills are not abundant, and the market is thus left to the regular drawers; some of whom, finding better employment for their money here, are disposed to draw with some freedom at the going rates. Francs are steady at 5.16¼ f.@5.13¾f. There is not much export demand for Gold. The banking authorities from London and Paris write by the *Arabia* that the war cloud will pass over the Continent, for the present at least, and Money in London is quoted cheap and abundant at 1½ on Stocks and 2@2½ on best bills. The English Bank, whose rate is 2½ ⅌ cent., ran down its loans $8,225,000 during the week, and its Notes Unemployed, (that is, Bank of England Notes served in the issue department,) now amount to about sixty million dollars. The Bank of France, on its monthly report for January shows the following comparison with the December return:

BANK OF FRANCE—JANUARY, 1859.	January. Francs.	December. Francs
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	91,250,000
Capital of the Bank, New	91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, law of June 9, '57)	1,510,527	1,513,467
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9,125,000	9,125,000
New Reserve in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	754,779,575	657,340,325
Bank Notes to order	6,500,296	6,191,183
Receipts payable at sight	5,947,990	6,684,401
Treasury account current	71,093,959	132,571,824
Sundry accounts current	183,657,864	149,251,785
Sundry accounts with branch banks	30,322,279	30,846,655
Dividends payable	4,711,301	518 939
Discounts sundry interests	4,309,677	1,915 787
Commission on deposits	1,126,652	8 519,867
Re-discounted	1,005,377	1,066,532
Surplus of paid up-bills	2,746	35,099
Sundries	3,237,789	3,373 900
Total	1,275,811,794	1,238,438,912

	January. Francs.	December. Francs
Cash in hand	225,338,117	252,690,488
Cash in the branch banks	300,504,625	301,674,253
Commercial bills overdue	473,141	401,131
Commercial bills not due	224,453,579	192,077,764
Commercial bills in the branch banks	236,304,013	218,642,329
Advanced on bullion	627,400	671,100
Advanced by the branch banks	1,372,300	1,440,000
Advanced on French securities	44,466,000	46,067,630
Advanced by the branch banks	12,077,600	10,354,000
Advanced on railway securities	75,508,106	83,100,000
Advanced by the branch banks	27,880,100	25,980,300
Advanced on Crédit Foncier	785,300	731,700
Advanced on branch banks	306,600	282,600
Advanced to the State, 1848	45,000,000	45,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government stock disposable	52,198,103	52,188,102
New shares, not settled	13,750	46,750
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property branch hks	6,841,553	6,707,431
Expenses of management	118,136	1,054,193
Sundries	4,492,424	4,567,319
Total	1,275,811,794	1,238,438,912

The Cotton advices by the *Arabia's* mail are not so cheering as of late. The apprehensions of Continental difficulties have created a slight pause at Liverpool and Manchester, and some of the previous orders to the South are either reduced or suspended. The French manufacturers also write with some degree of caution, induced by a feeling of concern as to the real purpose of the Emperor in regard to the Italian question.

In reference to American Stocks in connection with the English Funds, Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes from London:

"During the past week our Stock Market has suffered a severe decline in consequence of European political complications. Consols fell to 94¾, but have rallied, and close steady at 95⅜@⅝ for Money and Account. Both English and Continental Railways have equally suffered in price. American Securities have, however, remained very stationary; United States 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds have declined ⅛ ⅌ cent., being offered at 95 since the further issue of $10,000,000, announced to be made in March. There is a good demand for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts State Stocks, at fully late rates. New-York Central Bonds continue to be taken for investment, and we note many inquiries for this Company's shares by parties desirous of securing the forthcoming dividend. Illinois Shares have improved to 31½ since the meeting of shareholders on Thursday, the 6th inst.; at this price the market was freely supplied, and they close dull. In Construction Bonds very little is doing."

To-morrow, February 1, large disbursements will be made by the Atlantic Mutual Marine Company, in redemption of their scrip, to the amount of $900,000. The Shoe and Leather Bank will pay about $350,000 for account of the quarterly interest upon the City Debt, and on Saturday will pay off $1,600,000 of the principal of the debt, being the Central Park Assessment six ⅌ cents. The Pennsylvania State interest, about $900,000, will be paid at Philadelphia to-morrow.

The February interest on the Bonds of the cities of Davenport and Burlington, Iowa, and Cuyahoga County, Ohio, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & Co.

We understand that an association of Bank Presidents is now being organized to embrace the heads of the large Banks only. The movement is said to be initiated by Mr. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce. His capital of $10,000,000 is to be represented by four votes; the American Exchange, $5,000,000, by three votes; the Metropolitan $4,000,000 and Bank of America $3,000,000 by two votes each, and all others *not below* $1,000,000 by one vote each. The objects are not precisely defined. The inequalities of the Clearing-House Government, where the vote on all questions is *per capita*, have been for some time complained of, and the abuse and perversion of the original and simple, as well as single, purpose of the establishment, frequently discussed and reprehended, yet it is not quite certain that any interference by another association of the exclusive character here foreshadowed—to embrace only 25 of the 54 City Banks—with the freedom of the business of banking, under our General Laws, or in shaping or controlling its policy, would be less objectionable than the intermeddling at the Clearing-House is now offensive—especially as the latter might at any time be corrected if the majority of the really influential Bank officers in the Association, without regard to capital, would give the subject more frequent attention.

The following is the January return of the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York:

Jan. 1, 1859, by balance		$1,362,569 54
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$3,384,641 92	
Patent Fees	9,668 46	
Post-Office Department	59,813 63	
Loans	3,303,287 19	
Miscellaneous	65,171,10—	6,818 782 39
Total		$8,168,351 84
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$3 714,465 82	
Post-Office Drafts	231,732 60—	3,946,198 42
Jan. 31, 1859, Balance		$4,242,153 42
Cr., disbursing accounts	$2,381,009 45	
By receipts during the Month	1,355,963 16—	3,736,372 61
To payments		1,335,874 73
Balance		$2,460,497 68

Cr., interest accounts		$676,640 48
To payments		769,506 15
Balance		$176,841 33
By receipts for Customs (exclusive of Treasury Notes) in Jan., 1859	$3,384,611 92	
By receipts for Customs in Jan., 1858	1,622,961 01	
Increase in Jan., 1859		$1,761,650 91
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office	$2,040,634 97	
By Coin received during the Month	$117,814 19	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	914,655 80—1,032,469 99	
Total		$3,073,134 96
To payments in Coin	$96,753 87	
To payments in Fine Bars	1,021,761 20—1,115,515 07	
Balance		$1,957,619 89
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,818,992 63	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	221,412 23—7,140,404 86	
By fine bars in Assay Office	1,690,517 92	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	250,585 19—1,941,103 19	
Total		$9,081,508 04
Due Depositors		1,761,627 92
Balance		$7,319,880 12

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Jan. 31, 1859:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$4,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	11,000 00	
United States Bullion	365,000 00—	$382,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$23,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	4,000 00	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	2,500 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	120 00—	30,000 00
TOTAL DEPOSITS.		
Payable in Bars		$387,000 00
Payable in Coins		25,000 00
Total		$412,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$896,248 73
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage		88,956 16

The Attorney-General of New-York (Mr. TREMAIN) has delivered to the State Senate, in reply to resolutions of inquiry on the subject, his Opinion on the Railway Exemption Act of 1851, *affirming the validity of the Act*, both as to the regularity of its passage through both branches of the Legislature, and its consistency with the Constitution on the subject of the Canals. He thus concludes:

"To establish plank-roads, turnpikes and railroads; to regulate the powers of incorporated companies in reference to the transportation of property and the payment of tolls; to alter and amend all charters in which that right was reserved; to raise means for the support of Government, and, in so doing, to determine what property shall bear the burden of taxation, and what shall be exempt; these are among the ordinary and acknowledged powers of the State Legislature. The act in question falls within these powers. It neither sells nor assumes 'to sell' or 'lease or dispose of any of the canals of the State,' nor does it interfere with the right of the State to manage such Canals. It does not seem to me that the act appropriates public moneys or property, for local or private purposes. Future tolls, not earned, and which it was competent for the Legislature to release or abolish, cannot, in any sense, be regarded as public money or property; nor is it appropriated for local or private purposes. They were released, upon them according to the act of 1847, was unequal, calculated to retard the public prosperity by preventing fair competition, and contrary to public policy. Whether this argument was sound or fallacious, it does not become me to say. It is enough for me to express the opinion, that the law did not appropriate public money or property, for private or local purposes. It has seemed to me proper, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, and the doubts that have been honestly entertained, and frequently expressed upon the questions submitted to me, to give them much reflection; and to state, at some length, the reasons for my conclusions. Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that the act abolishing tolls upon railroads, passed July 10, 1851, does not conflict either with section 9 of article 1, or with sections 1, 2, 3, and 6 of article 7, of the Constitution."

The Pennsylvania Central Company earned in December as follows:

	In Gross.	Expenses.	Net.
December, 1858	$410,971 06	$263,245 46	$147,725 60
December, 1857	383,208 51	260,477 27	122,731 24

And for the whole year 1858, as follows:

	In Gross.	Expenses.	Net.
Dec., 1858	$5,165,330 68	$3,021,885 04	$2,163,445 64
Dec., 1857	5,097,543 59	3,226,351 24	1,871,189 35

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company earned in December $131,567, against $111,628 same month last year. And for whole years as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Gross earnings for year	$1,567,035 98	$1,660,424 69
Expenses for year	978,140 68	1,035,011 41
Net earnings for year	588,889 30	625,413 45

Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS of the Stock Exchange retires to-day from the firm of KETCHAM & WILLIAMS, on account of ill health, and the house is continued by T. KETCHAM & Co. See advertisement.

The New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company present in another column their Annual Statement for 1858. The business in gross is $495,761, of which $302,825 were disbursed for losses by death, purchases of policies, salaries, commissions, &c., and on the balance a scrip dividend of 30 ⅌ cent. is declared to the holders of life policies. The accumulated means of the Company now amount to $1,595,901.

The following details in regard to the French Canal in Nicaragua appear in the Paris letter of the *Commercial*:

"The Belly Nicaragua Canal Company has been duly organized before a notary of Paris. The Company will be anonymous, and will have its seat at Rivas, Nicaragua. The administrative, financial and attributive office will be at Paris, with purely financial offices at London and New-York. The society will be placed under the protection of the most distinguished men of the two worlds, amongst whom are ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT, Sir RICHARD MURCHISON, ELIE DE BEAUMONT, Lieut. MAURY, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and Mr. ASPINWALL. The services of these gentlemen will be gratuitous. The active Board of Direction will be composed of sixteen members, divided into two sections, of which one (the section of technical affairs) will be composed of the representatives of the great imperial bodies of engineers of France and of the Engineer corps of England and America; the other, the section of administrative and financial affairs, will be composed of bankers of France, England and the United States. In fine, there will be a Committee of Direction chosen from both sections. M. BELLY reserving for himself the position of Director-General of the Company, residing at Nicaragua. The question whether the subscription shall all be given to a few great banking houses, or offered to the public, is not yet decided

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2300. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Homestead Bill in the House—Probable Defeat of the French Spoliation Bill.

Report of Secretary Cobb in Favor of an Increase of the Tariff.

Caucus of Democratic Members of the House Opposed to an Increase.

Col. Black Not Appointed Governor of Nebraska—The President's Private Advices from Spain—The English and French Intervention at Vera Cruz, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Secretary Cobb has been waiting to receive the returns for January before answering the House resolution calling for his opinion as to the sufficiency of the revenue to meet the Government expenses. These returns are now in, and the Secretary's answer will be communicated to Congress on Thursday morning.

He adheres strictly to the position taken in his Annual Report, and says that an increase in the Tariff is absolutely essential, or another large loan. He repudiates the rumors, whether emanating from Subordinates or otherwise, that he is opposed to interfering with the present Tariff. He approves of Major PERLEY'S bill, with the single exception of the fifty per cent. duty on brandies. This he objects to as bad policy, tending, as it will, in the opinion of the Secretary, to cripple our trade with France. The proposed duty of twenty per cent. on coarse wools he approves of, as well as other changes which I have heretofore mentioned.

It was thought in Cabinet meeting to-day that Mr. COBB'S answer would obviate the necessity for a special Message.

The Anti-Increase-of-the-Tariff Caucus is now in session in Representative Hall.

The *States* this evening publishes a letter from Mr. BUCHANAN, dated Feb., 1852, urging economy in the public expenditures. He then said:

"These expenditures have now reached the enormous sum of *fifty millions* of dollars per annum, and unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of Democracy, may, in a few years, reach *one hundred millions*."

The expenditures during the second year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration come within three millions of the latter sum.

On dit—Letters from Central America announce a matrimonial engagement between Miss OUSELEY and a young English nobleman, new Lieutenant on board the English war-steamer *Valorous*. Sir WILLIAM was proceeding rapidly in his negotiations with Nicaragua, and hoped soon to return to London.

Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, of your City, is a guest at the White House.

The recent announcement of the appointment of Colonel BLACK, now United States Judge in Nebraska, to be Governor of that Territory, was premature. There is no doubt that it was contemplated at one time, but the nomination has been withheld for some reason, and it is now said may not be made at all.

I have good reason to believe that while the President reports to Congress that he has no official correspondence tending to show the possibility of acquiring Cuba by purchase, he is privately endeavoring to have it understood that he has private information to the effect that there is very good reason to anticipate the successful negotiation of a treaty to that end.

The story circulating is that the President has in his possession the names of quite a number of members of the Spanish Cortes—some of them gentlemen of great influence—who favor the sale of Cuba as a wise measure of Spanish policy, and are quite desirous that the subject should be discussed in the United States, with a view to having arguments presented which shall give them a basis to stand upon in breaking ground in behalf of the sale.

How the President became possessed of such information as this, provided it is "reliable," it is difficult to conceive. Probably there is nothing of it, more than the speculations of our accomplished and astute Minister at Madrid—the Hon. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE.

It is further claimed that the Pope favors the sale of Cuba to the United States, for the reason that the Church among us has a life and active vitality unknown to Spain or her colony, which he believes would be infused into the Church in Cuba, if that island is brought under the sway of the American Union.

The recent intervention in the domestic policy of Mexico by the British and French Admirals, at Vera Cruz, excites much remark in political circles here, and is viewed by many with much apprehension, because of their belief that it is the entering wedge of a general intervention by European Powers, in direct antagonism with the American policy.

The matter has been laid before Mr. BUCHANAN, who merely responds with an expression of disbelief that England or France has any intention of intervening. It is surmised by some, however, that the course of the Admirals—at least so far as relates to their demonstrations for the securement of interest upon the Mexican debt in foreign hands—is part of a line of policy designed to compel Mexico to look to the United States for aid, and, incidentally, to show her the necessity of accepting the conditions upon which we may consent to extend it.

While this might be true, so far as the British authorities are concerned, it is hardly probable with reference to France. The motive influencing the former to such a course, would be the expectation that any arrangement made between the United States and Mexico, will tend to securing better guarantees for the ultimate jurisdiction of Mexican bonds.

Judge BLACK is quite ready to accept the Pennsylvania Judgeship made vacant by IRWIN'S resignation—but no arrangement to that end has been made. I am assured, however, that the place will not be given to WILSON MCCANDLESS, whose appointment has been strenuously urged upon the President by leading members of the Bar and other influential citizens.

The speech made yesterday by Senator FOOT, of Vermont, upon the case of Commodore PAULDING, and his arrest of Gen. WALKER on the Nicaraguan coast, is highly complimented by those who sustain the Commodore, and bitterly denounced by the filibusters—sure evidence that the distinguished Senator made a decided hit.

By the way, while Congress theoretically sustains Commodore PAULDING'S act, practically they repudiate it by failing to pass an act providing for his defence at the expense of the Government, in the suit brought against him by one of WALKER'S men for having arrested and returned him to the United States.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A Democratic caucus was held to-night. JOHN COCHRANE acted as Chairman and MESSRS. RUFFIN and CAVANAUGH as Secretaries. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had been nominated for Secretary, but he declined, saying that the call for the caucus had not been submitted to the Ohio delegation, at whose instance he had come here to ascertain the character of the proceedings. About fifty members were present, principally from the South, but including two from New-York, two from Minnesota, one from Ohio and five from Illinois.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, said he was unwilling to be bound by the action of the caucus—the House of Representatives was the proper place for action. He offered resolutions declaring it inexpedient to disturb the present tariff, and against protection or specific duties.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said he was opposed to specific duties and protection of any form. He was for a modification of the Tariff for revenue purposes to meet the demands of the Treasury, and remarked that there should be retrenchment in the expenditures.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, was opposed to all duties, and favored Free-trade and direct taxation.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, spoke to the same effect.

Mr. SEWARD, of Maryland, did not know that he was properly present under the call, as he was in favor of a judicious tariff for revenue. He thought that the present one was not perfect, and that a change might be made with advantage to the country.

Mr. CRAWFORD read the call, which invited to the caucus all members opposed to protection and specific duties. He said it was signed by many gentlemen now present, and the understanding was that all Democrats were invited to attend.

Mr. BURNETT thought differently. He was willing to consider with those only who were opposed to protection and specific duties, and did not care to attend a meeting of gentlemen entertaining various opinions for a conference.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, wanted the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to answer whether the Committee intend to report any Tariff bill, and if so, of what character.

Mr. PHELPS replied that he could answer for himself. He was disposed to report a bill modifying the Tariff in order to increase the revenue of the country, but he had to inform the gentleman that the Committee had come to a dead lock.

Mr. MORRIS suggested to Mr. PHELPS that he prepare a bill and submit it at the adjourned meeting for consideration.

This gave rise to expressions of good-humor.

Mr. GARNETT opposed a modification of the tariff, and alluded to the fact that the present expenses of the Government were more than necessary. He considered it the duty of the Democratic Party to inaugurate a system of retrenchment and reform, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to report means by which the expenses of the Government can be reduced.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, was opposed to specific duties. He thought it high time that the Democratic Party define its position on the tariff, and that the present law should have a fair trial.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Virginia, said when he first entered Congress, in 1843, the expenses of the Government were only $20,000,000 per annum. The country had gone through the expensive Mexican war with 63,000 soldiers in the field for $63,000,000, and now in the time of peace the estimates were $73,000,000. Many expenditures were wholly unnecessary, and reform was indispensably needed. He believed $40,000,000 an abundance for the national expense. He was, therefore, opposed to an increase of duties, and said the expenditures should be brought within the present receipts.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, offered a series of resolutions, as a substitute for Mr. GARNETT'S, which the latter accepted:

First—That it is inexpedient to disturb the Tariff of 1857.

Second—That a Committee of five be appointed to report at the next caucus means by which the expenses of the Government can be reduced.

Mr. CRAWFORD believed and was advised at the Treasury Department that the simple extension of the Treasury-note law for one or two years, and authorizing the reissue of the nearly twenty millions redeemable next July would be sufficient to relieve the Treasury.

Mr. TAYLOR of Louisiana, expressed himself against any decided action at the present time. He believed that it was due to the Democratic Party and to the country to postpone proceedings until a general meeting of the Democrats of the House could be called to consider the resolutions.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, made an ineffectual motion to table them.

Mr. REAGAN of Texas, Mr. PHELPS of Minnesota, Mr. CRAIGE of North Carolina, and others, participated in the debate.

The resolutions, finally, were adopted nearly unanimously.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR was opposed to this action at this time

ROYALTY IN RUSSIA.

Secret of the Memoirs of the Empress Catherine of Russia—Edited by A. Herzen.

From the London Times, Jan. 7.

A single glance at the autobiography of Catherine, now published by Alexandar Herzen, is quite sufficient to explain why the manuscript has not before seen the light of day. The facts which it reveals are so little to the honor of the house of Romanoff that it was a State necessity to keep them a dead secret. The secret divulged would be meat and drink to those who sneer at the political doctrine of legitimacy; it would be the wine of joy and the oil of gladness to those who, besides repudiating the doctrine of legitimacy, bear a special grudge to the Imperial family of Russia. M. Herzen, an exile from Russia and an enemy of the Court, is in ecstacies. We can hear him chuckling with delight in every page of the preface. He has seized upon a treasure of scandal which does not often bless the eyes of the seeker, which Catherine probably intended only for the eye of her son Paul, and which the Imperial family have hitherto concealed from the public with the most jealous care. That these extraordinary memoirs are genuine we see no reason to doubt. The internal evidence is strong. In that German-French which is always vigorous and clear, if not always classical; in a certain precision of statement and force of reasoning; and in the revelation of curious details, which can scarcely be the product of imagination, we see before us the Empress herself, the greatest of Sovereigns, and of—we need not say what else. M. Herzen's account, also, of the history of the manuscript is by no means improbable. It was found after Catherine's death among her most secret papers. It was under a cover directed to her well-beloved son, the Cesarewitch Paul, the future Emperor. Paul kept the knowledge of it en tirely to himself—breaking silence to but one friend, the companion of his childhood, the Prince Alexandar Komakine, who, however, was allowed to take a copy, which, after the death of Paul, became the source of other copies. When Nicholas came to the throne, he gave orders to the secret police that all these should be destroyed, and destroyed they were, in so far as we know. The present copy was obtained after the relgning Czar ascended the throne. He was curious about these memoirs, and requested them to be brought to him for perusal. They were brought to him, and one or two copies were taken, which were circulated between Moscow and St. Petersburg. How M. Herzen obtained a transcript we are not informed, and we could not expect to be informed. That he has acted in good faith we believe, although it is equally certain that the Russian authorities will endeavor to cast discredit on his publication. It is quite possible they may partially succeed; errors may be proved, discrepancies may be detected, it may be assaulted in detail. All this, however, cannot avail. If M. Herzen's edition of these memoirs be impugned as spurious, there is nothing for it but to publish the genuine edition. In the meantime, and until the Russian Government succeed in upsetting the authority of M. Herzen's manuscript, we accept this surreptitious copy, and proceed to introduce our readers to the Russian Court in the days of the Great Empress Elizabeth, when as yet Catherine was only a Grand Duchess, with no prospect of reigning in her own right. We cannot follow M. Herzen in his view of Catherine's character, as exhibited in the preface. He makes out that she was more sinned against than sinning. Possibly he is right. But does not every autobiography lead us to the same conclusion? Is it not the unconfessed object of every diarist, every autobiographer, to show that he was forced into his bad actions, while his good ones were perfectly spontaneous? We take Catherine as we find her in these memoirs. Let her conduct speak for itself.

Along with her mother she arrived at Moscow on the 9th of February, 1744, a poor German Princess, whose entire linen, as she informs us, consisted of a dozen chemises, who was compelled, having no sheets of her own, to use those of her mother, and who brought an astonishing wardrobe of three or four dresses to a Court where they had to change their dresses at least three times a day. She arrived as the expectant bride of her cousin, Charles Frederic, Duke of Holstein Gottorp, who was a grandson of Peter the Great, who was selected by the Empress Elizabeth as her successor, and who, in adopting the Greek communion, took the name of Peter. The life of a Court presents little that is attractive to ordinary mortals; and the life of the Russian Court was peculiarly dismal. Its formality was oppressive, its espionage was frightful, and there was nothing but intrigue and drink to relieve the stately tedium of daily duties. It removed from the Winter palace to the Summer palace, and back again from the Summer palace to the Winter palace, reminding us on a large scale of what Dr. Primrose says were the most important incidents in the history of his family at Wakefield—the migration from the blue room to the red room and back again from the red room to the blue room. In this stagnation of life, this Siberian ice, love was impossible and hatred took its place. Universal selfishness, universal suspicion, universal plotting and counterplotting were the order of the day. We might add—universal tipple, seeing that even ladies of the bedchamber could get drunk. And no blame to the courtiers if they did drink largely. When they were surrounded with spies, when their letters were regularly opened and deciphered, when they knew not who next would be arrested, when the dreary jest passed from lip to lip that the Empress had said at dinner of a lady who was thin, ugly, and long necked,—"*Cou long n'est bon que pour la pendaison*"—drinking was decidedly a resource. Intrigue, however, had still greater attractions. They sometimes found means of eluding the spies. What a wonderful assistant they had in the jeweler, Bernardi! The faithful fellow would come to exhibit a bracelet, and he would go away with a billet-doux. He delivered his letters with great rapidity, and he was like our own dear Frail, safe, perfectly safe—till he was caught. Then there was that fiddler in the orchestra. The lady—Catherine herself—would walk up to him with the most unconscious air in the intervals of the concert. Clown that he was, he was ignorant of her approach. Thinking only of his nose that was so full of snuff, he took out his pocket handkerchief, and by the merest accident he left his pocket agape. Tempting letter-box—a letter dropped in. When the snuffy fiddler put his handkerchief back he felt a billet there which was not there before. Sometimes, also, a father confessor was a useful friend in this way, but he was most usefui of all in counterplotting for the beuefit of the Empress, who would send him to worm out the secrets of her courtiers, Catherine among others. All was illusion and deceit. Almost the first present that the Empress made to Catherine newly arrived at the Court, and scarcely 15 years of age, was a rouge-pot. It was characteristic. The Court was made up of painted faces and whited sepulchres. The Empress had the cholic. The Court, by the way, was continually tronbled with the cholic, and the Empress on this occasion was very ill indeed for several days. Nobody dared speak of it for fear of banishment—not even Catherine. It was a delusion to suppose that the Empress could be ill, and on another occasion, when Her Majesty fell down in a fit, it was considered the worst part of the calamity that it occurred in public. Neither Catherine nor her husband could leave the palace without permission of the Empress—another illusion, for they left it by stealth. The former begged an audience of Her Majesty; being out of favor the audience was not granted for eight months, at the end of which time, when Catherine had quite forgotten her request, she was invited to go to the Empress. "I hear you wanted to speak to me," said Elizabeth. Is this mode of treating a space of eight months as if it were but yesterday a proof of divinity? Or was it a courtly illusion? All was trickery and secrecy, paint and show. The principal amusement of the Court was in keeping with everything else. It was masquerading. The men dressed in women's clothes, and the women in men's, the Empress herself setting the example. The men did not much relish it, as female garments are rather unwieldy; the ladies did not like it at all, for they appeared as scrubby little boys, many of them with limbs awfully thick and short; but the Empress willed it so she had something to show. By tha time that Catherine came to write these memoirs she was a pretty good judge of legs, and she observes that masculine attire became the Empress, who had the finest pair of legs she ever saw in any man.

It was into this sort of society that the German Princess was introduced at the age of fifteen; and until her marriage she was to enjoy the protection of her mother, who would then be free to return home. The portrait of her mother drawn by Catherine is that of a selfish woman, an intriguing wife, an unfeeling mother, robbing her daughter of the presents she received on that occasion to her prejudice, foolish, fidgety, loving money and cheated by all. It was pleasant to escape from such a guardian even to fall into the hands of the Grand Duke Peter. Three years older than Catherine, Peter was a stupid, good-natured sort of fellow—a sot, a simpleton, and sickly. He was a drunkard from the age of 10. His would get drunk sitting at dinner with the Empress. He had great in English beer; he was terrible in English oysters. He had a passion for dogs and maids of honor. He hated church; he hated lessons; the only sort of reading that he cared for was of the *Newgate Calendar* description—the lives and the trials of highway robbers. And yet the lad lived an ideal life in an ideal world. He had a genius for puppet-shows. It was his mission, which he cultivated to the last. He did his worst with the beer; he did his best with the maids of honor. But his real mission was training dogs and arranging puppets. He played and the dogs danced. It is true that he did not know a note of music, and to his wife's continnal torment, acted on the principle that music consists in noise, and the louder the noise the finer the strain; but what of that? the dogs did not know it. He kept a pack of them behind his wife's bed, and trained them day by day in his room, alternating the music of the violin with the howling of his pack, produced by liberally laying on the lash. As for the puppets, they were for the most part soldiers—some of wood, some of lead, some of wax, some of smadou. From morning to night he would drill them and order them about. They must take their turns of mounting guard. Salutes must be fired on the proper days. Nothing must be omitted. The puppets must go through the whole routine of garrison life. On stated occasions he presented himself in full uniform before his army, all booted and spurred, to see the various evolutions performed. A pretty life of it his domestics had, while assisting him in the command of these mimic forces. On one occasion a rat invaded his fortress in the night, climbed the ramparts, and ate two sentinels. The deed must be avenged. The order was given to apprehend the rat. The rat was apprehended and tried by court-martial. It was pronounced guilty, then sentenced to be hung by the neck, and to be exposed to the public view of the fortress as an example to others. This was all done with the most perfect seriousness. Sometimes Peter would summon tha whole of his Court to take the pieces of his puppets, and would drill them for an entire day. Then, after he had gone to bed, he would have his toys brought to him by Mademe Krowze, and play with them until it was far on in the night, while he kept his wife awake by his side, compelling her to take an interest in his dolls. Then, again, he would have masques—another kind of puppetshow—in her bedchember. During one Winter he was entirely occupied with the project of building a convent of Capuchins at Oranienbaum, where his Court would spend a part of every year in the Capuchin dress. Or if not engaged in these emusements he was occupied with something equally childish. One day he was arranging a theatre of marionettes in one of his own apartments. He heard voices in the next apartment, which was used by the Empress, and which was fitted up with a table thet dropped through the floor, so that a dinner could be served without the presence of servants. Peter bored a hole in the door and surveyed the Empress and her friends in this secret chamber. Not content with this, he bored a number of peepholes, and then went through the palace to collect every person he could, his wife, her ladies, whoever was near to see a sight. How the Empress blew him up for it afterwards! He did not know that he had been doing wrong. Poor Peter, Grand Duke though he was, regarded the whole affair as but a harmless amusement—only another form of peepshow. It is difficult to believe that a character so simple and so absorbed in dreams that the veriest puppet could engage it, was utterly intractable—irredeemably bad—beyond the influence of the parsons of wives whom Heaven had all too generously bestowed upon him. But of course we must believe Catherine. He was a wretch, without heart, without head, without taste, fierce as one of his dogs, stupid as one of his puppets, vile as one of his rats. To crown all, he was hideous; after the smallpox.

Peter received his future bride and her mother with great delight. He was not happy, he had not companions that he cared for, and he gave a hearty welcome to Catherine. She, however, was by no means pleased with her reception. The Grand Duke had not the power of concealment; he was frank to a degree; and from the first moment when he saw her, he confided in Catherine with the most perfect simplicity. He told her everything—even told her that he was in love with one of the maids of honor who had been banished to Siberia, and that he would have married her if he could. Catherine was very far from feeling gratified by this avowal, but she held her peace, and determined to turn it to account. Of course it was impossible to do anything with the simple fellow who came to her with such an awkward confession. His friends, in view of his approaching marriage, gave him abundant advice as to the best mode of taming wives in general, and as to the bearing which he ought to assume towards the Grand Duchess in particular. With the most artless confidence he told every word to his betrothed and asked her opinion. Even after marriage he had no secrets from her, who tells us that when but a fortnight of their honeymoon had elapsed, he confided to her ear the secret of his attachment to a Mademoiselle Carr, a maid of honor whom he had declared to his chamberlain to be infinitely superior to his duchess. Then he fell in love with the Princess of Courland, and, rolling into his bedroom drunk, would sound the praises of the Princess to Catherine. Catherine, who heard every word, is sound asleep. Peter speaks louder; she sleeps all the sounder. At length Peter tumbles into bed, punches his wife's ribs, and turns over to snora. The sweet creature who lay by his side never stirred—in silence she wept all night; and in the morning she arose as if nothing had occurred, or as if she had been perfectly unconscious. Christian resignation; yet, she confesses that her endurance was actuated, not by affection for Peter, but by hopes of the Imperial diadem. From the first, she saw that Peter did not care for her, and that she could make nothing of the savage. "For me," she adds, "I did not care for him, but I did care for the Russian crown." The strange part of the affair was that Peter had the most extraordinary respect for his wife. He consulted her on every occasion; he had perfect faith in her; he would fly to her for advice; he called her "Madame la Reasonrce." After ten years of married life, we find him dashing into her presence with the letter of his lady-love. Madame Teploff was the name of his flame this time, and had written to him a letter of four pages. In a state of ludicrous perplexity he rushed to his wife—"*Imaginez vous, elle m'écrit une lettre de quatre pages entières, et elle prétend que je dois lire cela, et qui plus est, lui répondre! Je lui ferai dire tout net que je n'ai pas le temps, et si elle se fâche, je me brouille avec elle jusqu'à l'hiver.*" "The shortest way," said Catherine, who had by this time lovere of her own to look after. Whether the youth who could act in this fashion, and who reposed so much on the intelligence of his wife, was irreclaimable or not, certain it is that the ducal pair became gradually estranged. Very soon after their marriage Catherine complains that her apartments are too near to those of the Duke. Do not harshly misjudge an injured wife. The reason is very innocent, very pardonable; the lady cannot endure the smell and the howling of dogs. She is, to her great content, further and further seperated from the Duke. They squabble. She complains of his stupidity, faithlessness, and tyranny. He is loud in his complaints of her pride, perversity, and spite. One day she determines to be very ill—dying. Peter seizes the opportunity to promise one of her maids of honor thet if his wife diea he will marry her. Catherine hears it, and registers a vow in heaven, which heaven afterwards blessed her with the permission to fulfill.

If we may trust her own account there never was such an angel as this Catherine. Doves, lambs, and babes—these are the only terrestrial existences to which we can compare her. If we liken her to a serpent it is only in the Scriptural sense. Innocent as a babe, gentle as a lamb, timid as a dove, she was wise as serpents. From the moment of her appearance at the Russian Court she knew that she had to make a position; she saw in herself the future Empress, and she determined to work for that proud preeminence. How earnestly she watched everything! how hard she studied to please! how meekly she endured a thousand grievances! At the age of 15 she wrote out her own character, entitling the portrait, *Une philosophe de quinze ans*, and many years afterwards she was struck with the penetration which this analysis displayed—the perfect comprehension of her position and of her resources. "*L'ambition seule me soutenait*," she says: "*j'avais au fond de mon cœur un je ne sais quoi qui ne m'a jamais laissé douter un seul moment que tôt ou tard je parviendrais à devinir impératrice souveraine de Russie de mon chef.*" But it was a secret ambition, and she worked for it in secret. She had an extraordinary faculty for secrecy—oh, call it not cunning. She would hear everything, and say nothing. She had a pretty childish humor of pretending to be asleep and listening to all that whispers around her. Dear girl! her gentle spirit was often wounded in this way by overhearing things which were never intended for her ears. Yet she resented nothing. She was all Christianity and forgiveness. Up to the limits of her income she did her best to please everybody. "I showed great respect to my mother, unlimited obedience to the Empress, the most profound consideration for my husband, the utmost desire to win the public affection." At a time when her income was but 20,000 roubles, she would spend half on a single *fête* in order to astonish her husband and to please the public. What a strong sense of duty she had, and how lovingly she strove to sooth "*Monsieur mon époux*," and gratify her dear mother! But the Empress was first of all in her eyes. She would do anything to please the Empress. It was for this object she robbed herself of sleep night after night, in studying Russian. She was amply rewarded when she received the praise of Elizabeth. It was for this object that, being fond of riding, but especially fond of riding astraddle, after the fashion of men, she, on hearing that the Empress liked the English fashion of the side-saddle better, instantly got a side-saddle, only she fitted it with a crutch which could easily be removed, so that, mounting her horse in the style of English ladies for the Empress to see, she could return to the old style of riding astreddle when she was beyond such angust observation. How delightful it was to receive the smiles of the Empress! It was for this object that when Her Majesty appeared before her Court in breeches, Catherine was the first to express her admiration, and she said that to see such beauty, such limbs, were it only in a picture, was enough to inflame the imagination of any woman. Who would not have paid such a compliment for the pleasure of hearing the reply—"And I, if I were a man, would first of all pay my addresses to you?" It was for this object, also, that she grew wonderfully attached to the Greek faith. Her piety was unbounded. The Grand Duke could not send to her during Lent, but his messenger would find her and her maidens either praying or singing psalms. A messenger from the Empress would find her weeping over a small prayerbook, which sorely tried her eyes. It was sweet to receive the next day the gift of a prayerbook in large print from Her Majesty. During one season of Lent this pious Grand Duchess fasted for a whole week. The Empress expressed her pleasure, and suggested another week of it. "I pray your Majesty's permission to fast during the whole of Lent," said Catherine, feeling that she derived infinite good from the austerity. Permission was kindly bestowed, and Catherine's soul received further good. The effect on her character was very lovely. One day her mother wanted to rob her of a beautiful dress-piece—blue and silver; she gave it up without a murmur; she prized the piece much; it was hers to part with the treasure; but the pain which she felt was not in parting with the dress—it was in parting with a gift which she had received from the brother of her dear papa. When her mother has a quarrel with the Grand Duke, and both appeal to her, she finds it impossible to take part with either; she dares not disobey the one, dares not displease the other; she remains silent and weeps—how dutifully she weeps! When she bids farewell to the mother whom she describes to us in all her rapacity, selfishness, unterderness, she weeps—the gentle-hearted girl weeps. The husband that has used her so cruelly, and for whom she cares not a straw, is ill, and she is found weeping like a faithful wife. Her father dies: she weeps for him a whole week; and is so overcome that the Empress takes notice of it,—begs to remind her that her paternal parent was not a King, that he should be lamented for so long a week. The tender heart, having wept her father to the edification of the Court, next weeps a little King Charles. She cannot bear to see suffering in the meanest thing that breathes. Her attendants are removed from her by order of the Empress as soon as she comes to like them. She weeps her attendants. She is attached to her maid of honor, Mademoiselle Joukoff. Mademoiselle Joukoff is removed, and she weeps *la pauvre* Joukoff. A duenne named Tchoglokoff is placed over her. She hates Tchoglokoff. Tchoglokoff is removed; she weeps Tchoglokoff. Poor dear thing—they laugh at her in the Court for her softness—they wonder at her *bêtise*, they pity her innocence. Amid all these trials she has one resource in her books. She studies hard. She reads Plutarch, Cicero, Montesquieu, de Sevigné, Voltaire, Pierre Bayle. She can endure all trials but one. She is threatened with pimples. Who ever heard of a pimply Empress? Pimples would upset all her plans. She is miserable till she exiles the pimples, at all events from her face. Fortunately, in spite of pimples, she preserves her appearance, and in spite of blood-letting—in one sickness she was bled sixteen times—she preserves her strength.

It is sad to be obliged to say thet a nature so beautiful was led into error. Catherine fell—yet how could she help it? No blame to her—it was all owing to Peter and circumstances. She had no children by Peter; she was miserable; she was in the midst of a Court which indulged in the utmost license; she was surrounded by gallent young courtiers, who sighed for her, who worshipped her; she had the infidelities of Peter before her eyes. What was a young woman to do with a heart so tender as hers, and so little capable of refusing a favor? There are the Czarnicheffs—friends of her husband, his beloved friends. She loves them because they are her dear husband's friends—especially she loves Andrew Czernicheff. She is caught secretly flirting with Andrew. Andrew begs admission into her apartment. "*C'est ce que je ne fairepas.*" She turns round her head and finds thet she is observed. Next day the three Czernicheffs are sent off to regiments far away. After dinner, Tchoglokoff comes to take up her post as guardian of the young duchess' morals; and soon also the father confessor pays Catherine a visit, anxious to know the state of her soul. Tchoglokoff is placed beside Catherine not merely as a sheep-dog to guard an innocent lamb, but also as a model wife whose example cannot fail to have the most happy influence. Tchoglokoff is austere, terribly virtuous, the mother of a family, an injured wife—for the male Tchoglokoff is unfaithful, and tries her severely; at least, such is the character which Tchoglokoff bears in the Court. In the course of time Catherina discovers thet the rigid Tchoglokoff is made of very different metal. She, too, has her lovers; she, too, must own the sott impeachment. Only Catherine never finds this out in Tchoglokoff until she has succeeded in eluding the duenna, in making her feel that vigilance is of no avail, and in letting her feel that it would be better and easier for both to unbosom to each other then to assume a position of eternal antegoniem and suspicion.

Catherine is left to bewail the fate of Andrew Czernicheff, but there is a void in that warm heart of hers for another to fill. Who should fill it but Serge Soltikoff? Serge Soltikoff is a married man, but his wife is stupid; he has extensive sympathies end takes large views of the nature of things. During Lent, that blessed season, in which Catherine had so often previously found advantage in fasting end prayer, Serge Soltikoff lays siege to the desolate duchess. He has his friend, Léon Narichkine, with him, and they amuse her mightily; they get into the good graces of Madame Tchoglokoff; they flatter the male Tchoglokoff by asking him to write another of those beautiful sonnets. The siege advances; Serge Soltikoff, without more ado, proposes a capitulation; the good Catherine reasons with him and pities him—pities him, and yields. How could she resist? Serge Soltikoff is beautiful as the day, she says, and the very devil for intrigue. Henceforth Serge Soltikoff is all in all. *Qui va là?* Serge Soltikoff. Who speaks? Serge Soltikoff. Who is her thought by day and her dream by night? Serge Soltikoff. In December, 1752, the Court proceeds to Moscow. Catherine has an accident by the way, to which women are sometimes liable. She is very ill. She cannot see Serge Soltikoff. She gets better, and Serge Soltikoff comes again and again. The Tchoglokoff begins to suspect. Catherine has been eight years married without children; she has these two fellows, Serge Soltikoff and Léon Narichkine, continually coming about her; and she has the accident. Tchoglokoff is convinced, and determines to take advantage of the position. "*Ecoutez, il faut que je vous parle bien sincèrement.*" She points out that it is a State necessity for Catherine to have children; she observes that necessity is above law; and she adds: "*Vous allez voir si j'aime ma patrie et combien je suis sincère; je ne doute pas que vous n'ayez jeté un coup d'œil de préférence sur quelqu'un; je vous laisse à choisir entre Serge Soltikoff et Léon Narichkine; si je ne me trompe pas, c'est le dernier.*" "*Non, non, pas du tout,*" says Catharine. And the cunning Tchoglokoff replies: "*Eh, bien, si ce n'est pas lui, c'est l'autre sans faute.*" Catherine plays the prude, but from this moment the ice is broken, there are no more difficulties, Tchoglokoff unbosoms herself, and Serge Soltikoff has free scope. In May, 1753, Catherine has another mishap of the kind that awoke the suspicion of Tchoglokoff. Finally, about a year afterwards she presents her husband with a son—the Emperor Paul. The Emperor is delighted; Peter is gratified; the Court resounds with congratulations. In testimony of her delight the Empress presents Catherine with 100,000 roubles on a golden salver. Peter is indignant that his share in the transaction has not been equally acknowledged, and so moves heaven and earth that he, too, gets 100,000 roubles. In the meantime what is the reward of Serge Soltikoff? He is sent to convey intelligence of the birth of Paul to the Court of Sweden. *Sic vos non vobis.* Catherine wept her absent swain, and took comfort in his friend Léon Narichkine. What else could she do? Tha Empress had taken possession of the little Paul, and, though it was a bitter pang for the tender mother to part with her child, yet she rejoiced to know that he was in such good hands, and she was proud to forget the mother in the Russian Princess. She thought no more of her son. Evidently, therefore, there was a vacuum for Léon to fill, even as Serge had filled the void created by the banishment of Andrew Czernicheff. Léon Narichkine, a young man, witty, thoughtless, full of spirits, bent on mischief, was nothing loth; and especially was he worthy of this honor, inasmuch as when Serge Soltikoff returned to Russia he showed no anxiety to renew his attentions to the Grand Duchess. One night she sat up for him till 3 in the morning, but he did not make his appearance, detained at a lodge of freemasons. Nay, if report spoke true, he had been heard to boast of his amatory successes. All this was too much. Serge Soltikoff is forgotten, and Léon Narichkine reigns in his stead. Léon has a friend, the Count Poniatowski, destined afterwards to share with him the honor of the Duchess' favor. When Léon falls ill Poniatowski is the amanuensis who writes for him the tender missives which are meant for Catherine. When he gets well, he has only to go to the apartments of his ladylove, mew at the door like a cat, and, when the lady gives the signal, enter. Gradually the lovers get very bold. Catherine finds Narichkine waiting for her in her apartment. On one occasion he is lying on the sofa, rolling out his drinking song. The Duchess determines to teach him a lesson, goes for his sister-in-law, procures a lot of nettles, and both return to the chamber, where [illegible] is found as before. They thrash him with the nettles all over the face and hands, to make him repent of his conduct. Then, night after night, the Duchess goes out to see him and his sisters, disguised in men's clothes. Occasionally Poniatowski diversifies the scena. Count Horne comes from Sweden to visit the Russian Court. Poniatowski takes him to see Catherine in her cabinet, where she sits with a little dog by her side. The little beast sets up a furious barking at Count Horne, but is mad with delight when Poniatowski followed. When the pair leave the presence of the Grand Duchess Count Horne has a remark to make: "*Mon ami, il n'y a rien d'aussi terrible qu'un petit chien de Bologne; la première chose que j'ai toujours faite avec les femmes que j'ai aimées, c'est de leur en donner un, et c'est par eux que j'ai toujours reconnu s'il y avoit quelqu'un de plus favorisé que moi.*" The Count Horne ought to know, for they say of him that he is always in love with three women at once. However, he assures Poniatowski, "*Ne craignez rien; vous avez à faire à un homme discret.*" In the midst of this kind of life it is announced that the Grand Duchess is, to use the language of the *Court Circular*, in an interesting situation. Peter cries out "*Dieu sait où ma femme prend ses grossesses; je ne sais pas trop si cet enfant est à moi, et s'il faut que je le prenne sur mon compte.*" Perhaps Léon Narichkine, in whose presence this remark is made, is the man most likely to explain the mystery to the Grand Duke, whose suspicions, however, are soon at rest. He is delighted with the birth of a daughter. On receiving the announcement he clothes himself in the Holstein uniform, booted and spurred, scarf on his person, and an enormous sword by his side. Why in that costume? Why? Because his Duchess is in danger; it is his duty to defend the ducal house against all enemies; and here he is to offer his assistance. He is not jesting, he is perfectly serious—only a little drunk. He receives a present of 60,000 roubles for a daughter; and Catherine receives another 60,000. Léon Narichkine must rest satisfied in the consciousness that virtue is its own reward.

Having done so much to consolidate the fortunes of the House of Romanoff and to perpetuate its reign, Catherine begins to be a little more bold, to feel her power, and to use it. We have already alluded to the resolve to which she came regarding her husband. She could not live with him; they quarrel dreadfully; it would be impossible to reign with him, and she determines to reign without him. She intrigues to that effect; she lays her trains; there is a tremendous hubbub at Court, and just when the interest is at its highest, when the issue appears most doubtful, down falls the curtain, and the memoir is concluded in the middle of a sentence. It is not improbable that there was some sort of continuation, which may have been burnt, and which would bring the narrative down to her seizure of the throne three years afterwards and to the assassination of Peter. The object of the history evidently is to justify the position which she assumed towards the Grand Duke, and to inform her son Paul of his real relationship to the murdered Peter. How it must have edified the well-beloved Paul, and especially when in the same collection of secret papers he found the now celebrated letter of Alexis Orloff, announcing to the Empress in a cynical tone the assassination of her husband! From first to last the story is very horrible; but mixed with the tragedy is a comic element, which is the most prominent feature of those memoirs. Here is pomp rolled in the mud. Sovereignty befooled. Divine right transformed, as by the wand of harlequin, into it knows not what, the most pretentious Monarchy in Europe the toy of rakes and the property of panders. The scene passes away, and there needs but Falconbridge to soliloquize—"Mad world! Mad Kings! Mad composition!"

Mismanagement of our District Courts—Need of Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in your paper of the 29th January, of the case of LEWIN *vs.* BRIGGS, in the Common Pleas, will, I trust, at last open the eyes of the public to the prostitution of justice and the oppressive and illegal proceedings of the District Courts of this City.

Probably, not many of your readers are aware tha the salary, fees, perquisites and profits of a Justice of a District Court swell up a nice little round sum of $5,000 per annum, for which they sit about half a day twice a week, (being what are called "return days,") and an occasional hour on other days—the latter being chiefly occupied in the hearing of Dispossession cases, the fees for which they appropriate, or partly so, to themselves, while we believe, in truth, these fees should be paid into the County Treasury.

Compare these emoluments and the services performed (to say nothing of the private practice they may have) with those of our hard-worked Judges of the Superior Courts, and it is clear these Justices have a very snug berth of it, and we recommend them to the especial notice of Mr. Comptroller HAWS.

The jurisdiction of these petty Courts was sometime since most injudiciously increased from $100 to $250, and it is very easy to conceive how these Justices, elected generally after a fierce partisan contest, *must serve their friends.*

In addition to this, if a plaintiff living in one District and the defendant in the same or some other, is anxious to try his case before a favorite or friendly Justice, he has only to assign his claim to a resident of that Justice's District, and sue there, and so take all the benefit which such friendship or intimacy may be worth. The result can be readily supposed.

The particular evil complained of and so severely and justly animadverted upon and condemned by the General Term of the Common Pleas in the case you reported, is another strong objection against these Courts; and the Legislature ought at once to step in, and preclude a Justice from practising as Counsel before another, or the Justice's partner, or quasi partner, from practising in his own Court.

But, Sir, this is not all. The mode in which an appeal is taken from a judgment of a Justice of the District Court to the Common Pleas, is, in my humble opinion, the most preposterous, unfair and oppressive that human ingenuity ever devised. It is this:

A plaintiff or defendant dissatisfied with the judgment es being contrary to law, has, in the first place, to serve his notice of appeal upon the Justice, &c., in which he is required to state specifically the grounds of appeal. The Justice has then twenty days to make his return of the causa as tried before him, containing or *supposed* to contain, *all* the evidence, and his decision thereupon.

Now it is perfectly well known to the members of the Bar, that these same Justices have passions, prejudices, asperities and partialities in common with all other human beings, and it is evident how easy a matter it is for a plaintiff or defendants, or his counsel, to be on the "wrong side of the fence" with the Justice, and for tha return to be made out as favorably as possible for his opponent, and as hostile and unfevorable towards himself.

Thus, the Code provides for an amendment of such return, but it is as difficult an achievement to have it *properly* amended as it is supposed to be to get butter out of a dog's mouth, or succeed in catching a pig with a soaped tail.

The appellate Court cannot control the judgment of the Justice on the *facts*; it can only affirm or reverse it on the *law*; and thus, it is in the power of the Court below to dress the facts up or soften them down as may best suit their humor, interests or inclination. They are really in *fact* the Supreme appellate Court.

In the case of appeals in the higher Courts the parties have a fair chance of having it tried on the merits, the Code providing for the settlement of a case in such a manner as insures justice to both plaintiff and defendant.

It is, Sir, high time something should be done to keep these "Honorables" under some control, and perhaps the best plan would be to sweep their Courts away *en toto*.

Let us have any number of Circuits and Trial terms; let us have public arbitrators or paid referees, selected from gentlemen of high standing, and pay them liberally—rather than submit any longer to the absurdities, incongruities, and fantastical pranks of these Justices of our Ward Courts.

Surely, our Legislature can and will devise some remedy for the suppression or improvement of what bids fair to become a public nuisance, in the place of a public benefit.

LEX.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859.

The Broadway Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you take an interest in the public affairs of the City, will you devote a small space in your valuable paper to the fact of the Committee on Streets (as appears in the TIMES of yesterday) approving of taking up the Russ pavement and substituting the Belgian. The matter is to have a hearing on Monday next, when it is expected the Corporation will condemn such a monstrous absurdity. There is not a more durable or easily cleaned pavement in any of the large cities of Europe than that at present in Broadway. It is the admiration of every stranger who visits the City. It is nearly ten years laid down, and is without a blemish on its surface. No smaller blocks would bear the pressure of such a thoroughfare.

There has been a great outcry about the sufferings of horses, and that evil is to be lamented, but the fault rests with the horse-owners, principally, for not having their horses properly prepared to travel on a hard road. This fact will be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to examine the horses that are prostrated.

If the authorities desire to satisfy themselves that these facts exist, let them appoint a committee of intelligent citizens, *who have nothing to do with City contracts*, and no doubt they will discover that the damage to the stage horses is owing to the culpable neglect of their owners, and not to the imperfection of the Broadway pavement.

The citizens confidently trust that the Common Council will not sanction such a monstrous abuse of the public funds.

A TAX-PAYER.

Captain Wm. M. Walker's Report on the Spithead Naval Review.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the valuable naval communications which have appeared in your paper, perhaps for extent and importance of information none has equaled Commandar WILLIAM M. WALKER'S report of the "Naval Spithead Review," and his account of the number, size, qualities, armament and peculiarities of the vessels composing that grand armada—as published in the issue of Jan. 12.

There is, however, an item of great interest which his modesty has suppressed. I refer to his agency in giving currency here to the means by which the difficulty encountered in England on the introduction of screw-propellers—that of securing the bearings in the stern against wear, under the ponderous shaft required—was obviated. Every arrangement for that purpose had failed, and the wear continued to obstruct the revolutions, endanger the ships, exposing them to foonder, by admission of water through the shaft-hole, and it became probable that this mode of propulsion, with tha immense advantages it offered, would be abandoned.

We also on this side of the Atlantic experienced the same evil, and our mechanics were at their wit's end for a remedy. The *Merrimac*, the first of our heavy screw ships-of-war put in commission, broke down from this very cause on her trial cruise.

The English engineers had at length hit upon an expedient which singularly enough proved adequate, viz.: The substitution of wooden in the place of metal bearings—more properly, the lining of the metal bearings with lignum-vitæ.

The knowledge of this simple, but ingenious device, would no doubt in process of time have reached us, but it was hastened by the investigations of Commander WALKER on his visits to the foundries and work-shops of England, who, having generously received the plan from the inventor, brought it to the Government at Washington, and its introduction immediately became general here as in England.

Such a fact as this, and such a report, suggest strongly the advantage to be derived, not only to the Navy, but to the general mechanical world at home, from the presence of an officer of his intelligence and observation in Europe, proficient as he is in its languages.

VERBUM SAP.

Mere Speed Wanted in Getting About the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with your other readers, I frequently notice in your journal suggestions for the better accommodation of that numerous class of our population who have home at one end and business at the other of a three-mile stretch. But it appears to me that this matter has resolved itself into a question of *time* rather than of distance. It really seems like going from one town to another, and nearly an hour is consumed on the journey. Practically speaking, we are no nearer the business part of the City than some who reside a dozen miles in the country. What we need, I think, is some kind of *steam communication* between the upper and lower portions of the City. Of course it is still too early to propose such a thing as an elevated railroad. But we have a noble river on either side of our long and narrow City, while none of our dwellings are more than a few squares from the water, and most of them much nearer. What, then, can prevent the formation of companies to run ferry-boats along the sides of the City? Say from Fortieth-street, on either side, to the Battery, touching at three or four intermediate points. For a great number of our business men this would form a rapid and delightful method of doing away with the tedious crawl down and up Broadway with which they are now bored daily.

As everybody is in the habit of looking over your columns for hints on municipal reform, I hope you will endeavor to lay this matter before the enterprising public.

C. A.

Theodore Parker's Farewell—Remarks by Emerson.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee, Jan. 31.

The services at Music Hall, yesterday, drew together a vast congregation, completely filling the spacious edifice. Not only were the seats filled, but nearly all the available standing room was occupied. The announcement that the distinguished scholar and philosopher of Concord, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, would give a discourse, explains the presence of so many hundreds. The services were rendered additionally interesting from the reading of a farewell letter from this pastor, the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, which we are kindly permitted to print in advance of a pamphlet edition.

The services were commenced with singing by the choir. Mr. JOHN R. MAELY, the Clerk of the Society, then, after a brief statement that the last sermon which Mr. Parker preached to the Society, "What Religion may do for a Man," would be published during the present week, read the following farewell letter from the pastor:

MUCH VALUED FRIENDS: When I first found myself unable to speak to you again, and medical men bade me be silent, and flee off for my life to a more genial clime, I determined, before I went, to make ready and publish my New-Year's sermon, the last I ever preached; and the one which was to follow it, the last I ever wrote, lying there yet unspoken; and, also, to prepare a letter to you, reviewing our past intercourse of now nearly fifteen years.

The phonographer's swift pen made the first work easy, and the last sermon lies printed before you: the next I soon laid aside, reserving my forces for the last. But alas! the Thought, and still more the Emotion, requisite for such a Letter, under such circumstances, are quite too much for me now. So, with much regret, I find myself compelled to forego the attempt—nay, rather, I trust, only to *postpone* it for a few weeks.

Now I can but write this note in parting, to thank you for the patience with which you have heard me so long; for the open-handed generosity which has provided for my unexpected needs; for the continued affection which so many of you have always shown me, and now more tenderly than ever; and yet above all for the joy it has given me to see the great ideas and emotions of true religion spring up in your fields with such signs of promise. If my labors were to end to-day, I should still say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," for I think few men have seen larger results follow such labors, and so brief. But I shall not think our connection is ended, or likely soon to be: I hope yet to look in your eyes again, and speak to your hearts. So far as my recovery depends on me, be assured, dear friends, I shall leave nothing undone to effect it; and so far as it is beyond human control, certainly you and I can trust the Infinite Parent of us all, without whose beneficent Providence not even a sparrow falls to the ground; living here or in Heaven, we are all equally the children of that unbounded Love. It has given me great pain that I could not be with such of you as have lately suffered bereavements and other affliction, and at least speak words of endearment and sympathy, when words of consolation would not suffice.

I know not how long we shall be separated, but, while thankful for our past relations, I sh

LAW REPORTS.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL COMPANY CASE.

Decision of Justice Barbour—The Injunction Granted.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 31.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. *Sherman, Dean & Fowler.*—The plaintiffs are a Maryland Coal Mining Company. They bring this action (by complaint that the individual defendant) alleging the following facts among others. Early in the history of the Company, Sherman was elected a Director. He was moreover appointed one of the Executive Committee, and took an active part in the management of the affairs of the Company.

In 1856, Mr. Sherman offered a resolution at a meeting of the Directors for the appointment of a committee to report what part of the Company's mining lands could be sold without disadvantage. The log lands could be sold without disadvantage. The log was passed, and Sherman himself appointed chairman of the Committee. They in due time reported, recommending a sale of 1,543¼ acres. At a subsequent meeting, a resolution was passed authorizing the President and Secretary to sell and convey a part of these lands; and thereupon a deed was executed of 1,218 acres to Sherman and Dean, for $146,000. A contract was at the same time executed with Sherman and Dean, securing to them important advantages in transportation over the Company's road. The action of the President and Secretary in this matter was formally approved by the Board.

The complaint also averred, in addition to the foregoing facts, that the price at which the lands were sold was grossly inadequate, and the rates permitted in the contract above mentioned were so low as to afford no compensation to the company; and that the President made a false and fraudulent report of these deals to the stockholders at their meeting.

Sherman and Dean, it is further alleged, in connection with Pentley and others, organized the Hoffman Coal Company. They conveyed the lands and assigned the transportation contract to that Company; and Sherman and Dean between them took 4,990 shares out of 5,000 shares into which the stock was divided.

The complaint prayed that the deed and contracts might be declared void and canceled. The plaintiffs now move for an injunction pending the suit.

The affidavits to oppose the motion denied all charges of fraud; but did not deny the sale and conveyance and the making the transportation contract, or that the price was inadequate. They alleged that the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1857, ratified the dealings in question, but did not deny that the President made the representation to the meeting charged in the complaint. They alleged that several of the stockholders had solicited Sherman to make the purchase, and that the lands could not have been sold if he had not been willing to do so. Other facts appear in the opinion.

C. A. Rapallo and S. J. Tilden for the motion; L. R. Marsh and E. W. Stoughton opposed.

Davies, J., rendered an elaborate and lengthy opinion, of which the following is a condensation:

The question presented for my decision is whether I will dissolve the preliminary injunction granted in this cause, or continue the same till the hearing. The solution of this question depends upon the fact whether or not the plaintiffs have made out an apparent right to the relief demanded. From the facts, not denied before me, it appears that Seerman organized the Hoffman Coal Company in August, 1856, and that he became one of its Directors, and he and Dean owned 4,990 shares of the 5,000 shares of its capital stock.

It is, therefore, too clear to need illustration, that whatever knowledge they had of these transactions the Hoffman Coal Company had. They were its creators; they breathed into it life, and gave it all it had, and owned the whole of it at its creation, and all but a small payment after; and therefore, what they knew, their creature knew.

It must, therefore, be answered that the defendant Pentley, as President of the Hoffman Coal Company, stands in no better position before this Court than the other defendants.

Next, as to the defendant Dean. It appears from his statement and that of the defendant Sherman, that the sale, terms, price and all the arrangements were concerted, and the contract drawn and agreed upon, and all the papers ready for execution, before Sherman and Dean became acquainted with each other, and that acquaintance was first made when they met for the execution of the papers. It is charged in the complaint that Dean has never paid anything to the plaintiffs on account of said purchase, and it is alleged, in the supplemental complaint, and not denied, that he is a clerk and a man of little or no pecuniary responsibility. It would appear, that at this meeting to sign the papers, he entered into a guaranty with the defendant Sherman, with whom before he was totally unacquainted, to guarantee with him, and did guarantee, the payment of $112,600 of the Bonds of the plaintiffs, and the payment of the annual interest thereon for eight years, and which interest amounted in all to the sum of $53,760. The readiness with which he entered into liabilities to such an amount with a total stranger, gives countenance to the allegation that he was a man of little or no pecuniary responsibility. It is also alleged in the complaint, and not denied, that whatever has been paid on account of said purchase money, was paid by the defendant, Sherman. I have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion, from all the facts before me, that if Dean entered into these transactions on his own account, he did so with full knowledge of the relation of the defendant, Sherman, to the plaintiffs, and if he acted as the mere agent of others, his principals must have been cognizant of any particular connection with the sale and purchase. If they were not in fact aware in them. Dean, in his affidavit read on this motion, says "that he had no acquaintance, consultation, or communication with the defendant, Sherman, until the bargain was made and the terms concluded for the purchase of the said property, conveyed by said deed of 22d of April, 1856, and the said transportation contracts as per date, nor until the parties came together to have the same executed."

Dean denies all fraud on his part, or knowledge that any was perpetrated by the defendant Sherman; but I cannot resist the conviction that he knew, and if he acted for others that they will know, that Sherman was, at the time, a Director of the plaintiffs.

The cases in reference to the dealings of an agent or trustee with the property, in reference to which his agency or trust exists, may be arranged into two classes.

First—Cases in which a trustee buys or contracts with himself or with several trustees, of which he is one, or a board of trustees of which he is one, and it will be seen by reference to the authorities hereinafter cited, that the incapacity to purchase applies to all these cases.

Second—Cases in which a trustee buys of or contracts with his *cestui que trust*, who is *sui juris*, and incompetent to deal independently of the trustee in respect to the fund estate.

As to the first class of cases, the purchase is virtually at the option of the *cestui que trust*, without reference to the fairness or unfairness of the purchases or contracts. For the reasons before given the disqualification of the party purchasing or contracting is a conclusion of law and is absolute.

[His Honor here proceeds to an elaborate and searching review of the authorities both in English and American jurisprudence, and under the civil law, in support of the rule above stated, which he pursues, as follows:]

It is thus seen that the rule by which agents or trustees are prohibited and rendered incapable of purchasing or dealing with the property of their *cestui que trusts*, is one of universal application, fortified by a current of theory and high authorities, and is adhered to with stern and inflexible integrity; and the consequence of such dealing and purchasing is, that the agent or trustee is liable at any time, on the application of the *cestui que trust*, and as a matter of course and without reference to the fairness or unfairness of the transaction, the adequacy or inadequacy of the price paid, or any other equities of the agent or trustee, to have the sale set aside. Such has been the uniform administration of the law in England, and where the civil law prevails, and in this country. No reason is suggested why rules thus founded on the soundest morals, which have been maintained with such uniformity and steadiness, should never be relaxed. On the contrary, it is seen that every consideration arising from circumstances surrounding us, and the unparalleled multiplicity of corporations, who can only act by trustee or agents, and the very large proportion of the wealth of the country invested in them, and placed under the control and management of agents and trustees, forcibly demands of courts of justice a firm adherence to these principles, and a stern application of them to every case coming within the sphere of their action. Nay, the rule, as applicable to managers or corporations, should in no particular be relaxed. Those who assume the position of directors and trustees assume also the obligations which the law imposes on such a relation. The stockholders confide to their integrity, to their faithfulness, watchfulness, the protection of their interests. This duty they have assumed, this the law imposes on them, and this those for whom they act have a right to expect. They are not permitted to watch over their own interests; they cannot speak in their own behalf; they must trust to the fidelity of their agents. If they discharge these important duties and trusts faithfully, the law interposes its shield for their protection and defence: if they depart from the line of their duty, and waste or take themselves, instead of protecting, the property and interests confided to them, the law, on the application of those thus wronged or despoiled, promptly steps in to apply the correction, and return to the injured what has been lost by the unfaithfulness of the agents.

The right of the *cestui que trust* to have the sale vacated and set aside, when his trustee is too purchaser, is not impaired or defeated by the circumstance that the trustee purchased for another. (Citing *ex parte* Bennet, 10 Ves.-396.) It follows, therefore, that if defendant Sherman was incapacitated to purchase for himself, he was equally incapacitated to act for the defendant Dean; and if Dean were the sole purchaser, the purchase would be set aside.

Neither are the duties or obligations of a director or trustee altered from the circumstance that he is one of a number of directors or trustees, and that this circumstance diminishes his responsibility, or relieves him from any incapacity to deal with the property of his *cestui que trust*. The same principles apply to him as one of a number as if he were acting as a sole trustee.

[His Honor next proceeds to decide that the action of the stockholders at the meeting of June, 1857, in ratifying the dealings with Sherman and Dean, was not such a ratification as prevents the Company from maintaining their suit; for the general reason that they had not knowledge of all the facts. He then states the final conclusion to which he arrives.]

I have arrived at the conclusion, entirely clear to my own mind, that this deed and contract cannot be sustained.

I have arrived at the result without considering the question of fraud raised in the complaint and denied by the affidavits. I have chosen to place my decision on higher and more satisfactory grounds. For the reasons I have stated, the plaintiffs having established a *prima facie* right to have the deed and contract sale set aside and the lands sold reconveyed to them, it is my duty to restrain the defendants until the hearing of this cause, as asked for in the complaint and supplemental complaint.

The plaintiffs have the right to their restoration of anything into which it has been converted. It is, therefore, proposed to restrain the defendants from transferring the notes now held by the Hoffman Coal Company, which but represent the real estate of the plaintiffs, and the privileges and advantages secured by the transportation contracts.

The motion for injunction in the terms granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows: 45 bbls. Ashes, 7,865 bbls. and 381 bags Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,070 bush. Wheat, 600 bush. Corn, 620 bush. Oats, 1,220 bush. Malt, 2,000 pkgs. Provisions and 285 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Find ready buyers at $5 6¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.; sales to-day, 65 bbls., including all immediately available at our quotations. Many holders are asking $6 ℔ 100 lbs. for both kinds.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at steady prices. Sales to-day, 150 bags Java, at 14½c. @15c., and 400 bags Laguayra at 11¾c. @12c. ℔ lb. The sale referred to this morning comprised 2,500 bags Rio, per *M. J. Forrest*, at 11c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 750 bales, including Middling Upland at 12c., and Middling Orleans at 12¼c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales 150 tons Jamaica Logwood at $12 50 ℔ ton.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, Feb. 1,

	Jan. 1, 1859. Tons.	1858. Tons.
Barwood	660	365
Camwood	32	—
Fustic	549	476
Hache Wood	—	20
Lima-Wood	—	420
Logwood	2,774	2,330
Sapan Wood	34	40
Total, tons	4,049	3,641

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce, quiet, and nominal. A limited inquiry prevails for Mackerel and Herring at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy and languid for State and Western Flour. Holders evince more disposition to sell, but they do not appear to be willing to reduce prices to suit buyers. These are moving reservedly, as they generally look for some concessions. Sales, 7,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$4 90@	4 50
Superfine State	5 20@	5 25
Extra State	5 75@	6 00
Superfine Western	5 25@	5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 50@	5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@	7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@	7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@	6 38
Extra Genesee	6 50@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@	8 75

Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet at $6 35@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 70@$8 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered and prices favor buyers, yet the demand is not active. Sales have been made of 15,300 bushels, including fair White Michigan at $1 46¾; fair Red Western at $1 35; poor White Southern, at $1 35; and ordinary Red Southern at $1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is unsettled, to-day; old Mixed Western is inquired for at 84c. @85c. ℔ bushel, but the leading holders ask more. No important sales have been reported. The transactions in other kinds have been confined to about 7,500 bushels at 79½@82c. for poor to good new White Southern; 82½c. for old White do.; 81c. @82c. for new yellow Jersey; and 82c. @84c. for new yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at old quotations. Barley is in good request, and is quite stiffly held; sales 4,700 bushels poor State, at 74c.; 1,300 bushels California, at 80c.; and 3,800 bushels choice Canada, at $1 ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at old figures. We quote: Canada at 63c. @65c.; Western, at 62c. @64c.; State, at 56c. @59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 51c. @55c.; and Southern, at 48c. @54c. ℔ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD BILL for the annexed statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	1859.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
New-York	to Jan. 28...	63,682	350,532	299,072
New-Orleans	to Jan. 20...	—	—	2,250
Philadelphia	to Jan. 20...	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	to Jan. 20...	—	—	—
Boston	to Jan. 21...	40	—	—
Other Ports	to Jan. 19...	—	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858...		65,731	412,425	319,352
To about same period 1858		507,769	3,199,187	765,388
To about same period, 1857		592,241	6,501,204	2,514,684
To about same period, 1856		569,805	3,167,247	1,801,425

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York, to Jan. 4, 1859...	27,591	43,212	6,651
Other Ports to latest dates...	13,810	6,020	—

The business in Breadstuffs during the fortnight, Mr. BILL reviews thus: "The speculative feeling which has existed here since last Fall, and controlled the market for Breadstuffs, is yet strong, and gives a firm tone to the trade. There is no doubt a serious defect in the last crop of Wheat, both as regards quality and quantity, and it is now generally conceded that there will be no great excess of Indian Corn; on this is based the speculation. Prices, in the meantime, are somewhat unsettled, and much diversity of opinion exists, as regards the stability of prices for the future. It is a remarkable feature in the trade, that during the month ending on the 28th January, there was not a barrel of Flour, or a bushel of Grain cleared from the United States to Liverpool, and only 10 bbls. of Flour to London. On the fortnight, there has been a further advance of about 25c. @50c. ℔ bbl. on Flour; at the close yesterday there was less doing, and prices rather favored the buyer. In Wheat, the transactions have been large, at steadily advancing rates; the city millers have purchased freely, but the principal sales have been on speculative account. The receipts are light, and the stock in store is held with firmness. Indian Corn of the old crop in store is mostly in the hands of speculative parties, who do not offer it freely. The new comes forward from the South slowly; the late advance has materially checked the trade for local purposes, and for a day or two past prices have been somewhat easier."

HIDES—Are in demand at uniform quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is in demand, including Crude at $3 75 ℔ 280 lbs., and Spirits at 49½c. @50c. ℔ gallon. Stock estimated at 6,000 bbls. Crude, and 6,700 bbls. Spirits. Tar is scarce and wanted, chiefly at $2 37½c@$2 50 ℔ bbl. Resin is in reduced supply and good demand at full prices. The week's sales of Resin, according to Messrs. BARON & STOCKER, have been as follows: 1,000 bbls. common, at $1 75, afloat, (to arrive;) 4,900 do., on the spot, at $1 77½@$1 80, principally at the latter rate; 700 strained do., at $1 65; 800 bbls. No. 2, at $3 25; 280 do., at $2 50; 930 low No. 1, at $3; 200 do., at $3 25; 500 good do., at $4; 330 do., at $4 38; 729 at $5, and 400 at $6.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at steady prices. Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ for New Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for Old Mess; and $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are pretty actively sought after, at 8¾c. @9¼c. for Hams, 6¾c. for Rough Sides, in salt, and 6¼c. @6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair request, chiefly at 8¾c. @10¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is active and firm. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 12¼c. @12½c. here, and 12½c. from Feb. 15 to April 1, ℔ lb. Beef is in good request at firm prices. Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 12c. @20c. for Ohio; 16c. @23c. for common to good State, and 23c. @28c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c. @10c. ℔ lb. Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 77,283 bbls. Pork, and 56,911 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 46,628 bbls. Pork, and 71,588 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Jan. 1, 1859; and 9,992 bbls. Pork, and 27,723 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Feb. 1, 1858.

Stock of Groceries in Boston, Feb. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Coffee, packages	7,054	41,992
Molasses, hhds	3,596	4,820
Sugar, hhds	942	450
Sugar, bags	2,088	4,340
Sugar, boxes	15,958	—

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics for January.

	1858.	1859.
Imports, bags	2,414	17,514
Sales, bags	—	20,835
Stock Feb. 1, bags	23,302	12,260

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full prices, with sales reported of 735 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 7¼c. @8¾c.; also, 100 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 7c. @7¾c., ℔ lb. The market for Refined Sugars is unsettled, and prices are altogether nominal. Refiners are not refining much at present.

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics.

	Imports Jan. 15 to 31.	Sales Jan. 15 to 31.	Stock Feb. 1, 1859
Cuba, hhds	500	2,900	4,234
New-Orleans, hhds	5,200	6,600	4,181
Porto Rico, hhds	—	300	—
Melado, hhds	—	250	32
Havana, boxes	240	5,300	6,691

Prices of Sugar in New-York, Feb. 1, 1859.

Melado	3¾c. @5¼c.	Brown Hava'a	7¼c. @8c.
Muscovado	6¾c. @8c.	Yellows	8¾c. @9c.
New-Orleans	7c. @8¾c.	Floretlas	9¼c. @9½c.
Porto Rico	7c. @8¼c.	White	9¾c. @10c.
Cucoroche	7c. @7¾c.		

TOBACCO—Has been in good request at full prices; sales since Friday last 64 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c. @10¾c.; 170 cases Seed Leaf, at 14c. @25c.; 28 cases Florida, at 15c. @20c.; 415 bales Havana, at 30c. @45c.; 230 bales Clenfuegos, on private terms.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total hhds.
Stock Jan. 1, 1859, hhds	9,044	375	9,401
Received since, hhds	37	32	69
Total, hhds	9,123	407	9,530
Delivered since, hhds	656	84	940
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, hhds	8,267	323	8,590
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, hhds	3,692	275	3,967

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Regna.	Vara.	Glen.
Stock Jan. 1, 1859, bales	6,184	3,205	1,239	3,067	390
Rec'd since, bales	1,586	809	—	505	230
Total	7,790	4,094	1,239	3,572	620
Sales to Jan. 31, '59, bales	2,668	2,516	—	1,772	—
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, bales	5,734	1,578	1,239	1,800	620
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, bales	1,631	2,389	79	3,302	88

WHISKY—Sales 1300 bbls., in lots, at 27c. @27¾c., chiefly at 27¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d., and 22 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. For London, 100 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d., and 400 tons Logwood, at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 200 bales Cotton, at ⅜c. ℔ lb.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S
EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN.
THIS EVENING—THE RIVALS.

The following notice is from the Washington Republican:

"MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S 'EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN.'—The sketch of Sheridan's love, elopement and marriage, introductory to the reading of the 'Rivals,' afforded much amusement, and the comedy itself, as read by Mr. Vandenhoff, kept the audience in continual laughter. Sir Anthony, Mrs. Malaprop, Bob Acres, Sir Lucius O'Trigger—even Lydia Languish was brought palpably before our eyes. The great variety of voice, expression, and manner, that Mr Vandenhoff brings into play, for every different character, is indeed surprising. In the words of Coleman's celebrated line, slightly altered, he may be described as 'several single gentlemen rolled into one.'"

LYRIQUE HALL, No. 766 Broadway, a few doors below 9th-st.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN

has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for

NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.

there proving it to be without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!

during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!

who have invariably testified their appreciation of its merits during this great run by

LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER,
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER,
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER,
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER,
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER,
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Seventh appearance of the
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT,
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
These, with
RICE'S TRAINED ANIMALS
his philosophical comments on the
FOLLIES OF THE DAY,
FASHIONABLE, POLITICAL, and PERSONAL.
make up
THE BUDGET OF RICE-ANA.
Mr. RICE BY AND FAMILY,
Mme. AGNES, the unrivalled magic wire performer,
and the whole force of Nixon & Co's
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the wonderful Australian horseman,
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The Evening performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.
SECOND MATINEE
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.
The usual Evening performance will be given on Saturday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
The performance at this Theatre is so arranged as to terminate
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA
THE VETERAN,
Mr. WALLACK as THE COLONEL.
This extraordinary and novel combination of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY WITH
POWERFUL DRAMATIC SITUATIONS AND
SPLENDID EFFECTS,
Has been repeated for two weeks to
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING.
THE TWO MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH,
Eliciting an enthusiasm never before seen in this Theatre. The Drama will be repeated
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
To prevent disappointment, those who desire to see the VETERAN are respectfully urged to secure seats in advance, as applications to the box office are being made TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in the olla podrida of Ethiopian melody.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
The entertainment will commence with
THE STAGE STRUCK BARBER.
To be followed by
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
Rose Merrison.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
Linda, the Cigar Girl.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2,
The performance will commence with
WERNER.
After which, will be acted the beautiful Drama of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
Mohamra.....Mr. Fitzgerald
Zamine.....Miss Alice Grey

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN:
LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 766 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
In this week.
Mr. VANDENHOFF will have the honor to give (as above) his celebrated literary and dramatic entertainment, entitled:
"THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN."
Each evening has a sketch of a different period of Sheridan's life, with anecdotes, &c., and the
READING OF A DIFFERENT COMEDY,
With impersonations of the several characters.
First evening, Wednesday, Feb. 2, THE RIVALS.
Second evening, Thursday, Feb. 3,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Third evening, Friday, Feb. 4, THE CRITIC.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Mr. CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon, New-York and Everett Hotels, and at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with a BURLESQUE entitled original local Burletta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock,
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Conalant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No 366 Broadway.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 680 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING EXCITEMENT!—PEERLESS SUCCESS OF THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, or AFRIC COMEDIANS, the GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!! THIS AFTERNOON at 3, THIS EVENING at 7½, a varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and piquant character. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 15c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PIODDI-SEBINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIROTTI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE,
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Bressing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

MISS C. A. DINGLEY'S
SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT
AT MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY,
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
Duet—Harp and Piano Forte"—"Anna Bolena" and "Sonnambula," (Mr. APTOMMAS and Mr. BRISTOW.) Cavray. Song—La Serenata del Marinaro, (first time in America.) (Miss DINGLEY.) Mercadante Song—Aob, wie war's möglich, dean—(How can it be love.) (Mr. MAYER.) Volkslied. Duet—Graceful Consort. (Miss DINGLEY and Mr. MacCONKEY.) Haydn. Variations—Harp—Home, Sweet Home. (Mr. APTOMMAS.) Aptommas. Song—Il Braccio Mio. (Miss DINGLEY.) Nicolini. Trio—(Nunc Beneficio. (Miss DINGLEY, Mr. MAYER and Mr. MacCONKEY.) Rosalni. Aria—Zamberlote. (Mr. MacCONKEY.) Mozart. Solo—I Know that my Redeemer Liveth. (Miss DINGLEY.) Handel Harp—Autumn, and Tarantella. (Mr. APTOMMAS.) John Thomas and Aptommas. Scotch Ballad—Down the Bern, Davy, Love, (Miss DINGLEY.)
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW will preside at the Pianoforte. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

SACRED CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
at the
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.
On which occasion the following ladies and gentlemen will assist:
Miss C. L. BIRD,
Miss BELLE P. JANES,
Miss ANNA PALMER,
Mr. DAVID MIRANDA, Primo Tenor of the Philharmonic Concerts, Exeter Hall, London.
Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, Baritone.
Mr. E. A. Payee.....Musical Director.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES,
Under the management of Mrs. F. O. WALEN.
THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS
Will perform every Evening, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons of this week at 3 o'clock.
Admittance, 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. DE CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE,
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of the death of a prominent member of his church, Dr. MACOON is unable to fulfill his engagement for Wednesday evening.
The lecture before the Gilfitte Young Mee's Association, on the above subject is therefore postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Per order,
T. E. RODWAY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKES

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning; price Two Cents; served at 25¢ cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Appointments this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Prairie and Alcove.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Sedgwick & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BARNUM'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Relations.

WOOD'S MINSTREL THEATRE—Leuba—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Space-study Barber.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Highwayman.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Werner—Cataract of the Ganges.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Webb Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Hartford, Erie and Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 5 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Feb. 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., with four days' later news from Europe, is now about due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at the time of going to press.

The attention of Congress, yeeterday, centred in a few measures of importance, end the proceedings were interesting. In the Senate, a resolution for the relief of Commodore Paulding, was offered by Mr. Seward, and referred. The hill donating lands to agricultural colleges was then given the preference over prior orders, on motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and discussed until the adjournment. In the House, the vote hy which the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole was reconsidered, snd it was passed, alter an ineffectual effort to table it, hy a vote of 120 against 76. It provides that any person, the head of a family, and duly qualified as a citizen, shall be entitled to enter upon a quarter section of any unappropriated land, and hold the same for actual settlement and cultivation. The Senate French Spoliation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Burlingame, after a few remarks, moved the previous question. A point of order was raised that, as the bill appropriated money, it muet be discussed in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker decided the point well taken, and an appeal from his decision was tabled. So the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House soon after adjourned.

Secretary Cobb, having received the revenue returns for the month of January, for which he has been waiting, will make answer probably hy to-morrow to the House resolution, calling for hie opinion as to the sufficiency of the revenne under the present Tariff system to meet the expenses of the Government. He is understood to be decidedly of the opinion that it will be insufficient, and thet either an increase of the Tariff rates on certain articles must be made, or that resort must be had to another large loan. This statement relative to the views of the Secretary is in direct contradiction of the reports, which have been circuleted, that he is opposed to any interference with the provisions of the present Tariff.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House opposed to protection and specific dutiee was held last night, to consider and take action on the Tariff question. The caucus was principelly composed of Southern members, though eeveral Northern Democrats were present, and John Cochrane presided. A great diversity of opinion existed as to the proper method of meeting the present pressing emergencies of the Government, but a very general impression prevailed thet the estimates were altogether too high, and that measures must be taken to reduce them very materially. Resolutions were finally adopted which declare against any modification of the present tariff, and call for a reduction in the expenditures, and the caucus adjourned until Saturday night, when a generalt call is to be issued to the Democratic members, and the question of retrenchment is to be debated.

Nothing of epecial importance occurred in the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, a hill was introduced providing for reports every year from the Governor of the hnmber of pardons granted, with all the documents in each case, and also the number of applications for pardons refused. Another bill introdnced vests in the City of New-York the title to the land in the Thirteenth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets. In the Assembly, the bill to repeal the law authorizing parties to suits to be witnesses was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after an animated discussion, the enacting clause was struck out by an emphatic vote, thns killing the bill. The bill to abolish building associations in Kings County was debated, and amended so as to include Erie and New-York. The bill extending the provisions of the Exemption law was also debated, but no action was taken.

The New-York State Anti-Slavery Convention met at Albany, yesterday. The attendance was not very large. Addresses were delivered by Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and others of the great guns of the party, in support of the doctrine of State independence, and in advocacy of disunion; and a series of resolutions were discussed, and finally adopted, which denounce the Union as "a covenant with Death" and "an agreement with Hell."

The New-York State Medical Society met at Albany yesterday—it being the fifty-second annual meeting. Among other business transacted, a Committee was appointed to ascertain and report some method calculated to insure more general vaccination throughont the State as a precaution against small-pox.

While we have no further advicee from the eeat of war in Hayti, our intelligence from several other points of the island is later. Business is universally suspended. The embargo upon the coastwise trade has contributed to this reeult; while the general anxiety as to the result of the contest was the principal cauee of the panic. A large body of troops is said to have advanced under a commander whose name is wanting, from Aux Cayes to the relief of the Emperor. The inhabitants of that vicinity are reported as favoring the revolution. Affairs were quiet at Gonaives and at Cape Haytien. An imperial veesel-of-war had attempted the bombardment of the fort of St. Marc, at the former place, but at too long range to inflict damage. A slight skirmish had also occurred in the eame vicinity. The scope of the news corroborates that already received, indicating the probable overthrow of Soulouque.

Latest advices from Northern Mexico state that Governor Garza was preparing to march from Tamaulipas to the assistance of the Liberals. The number of troops under his command is not stated.

The marine losses for January, comprising partial damage to vessels and cargo, as well as total losses, are estimated at one million, six hundred and thirteen thonsand, five hundred dollars. Among the heaviest of these losses are those of the ships *Flying Fish* and *Robert Henderson*, which went ashore with teas in China; the British ship *Meroo*, abandoned on fire; the bark *Oakland*, struck by lightning; the *Oxnard*, foundered off Cape of Good Hope, and the *Roebuck*, ashore in Boston Bay, which alone amount to over eix hundred thousand dollars.

The whole number of steamers upon the Pacific, employed in ocean and river navigation which have been officially inspected hy the Supervising Inspector of the Fourth District, is 44, comprising an aggregate of 26,530 tons. A list of their names and tonnage, and a statement of their condition, is published in another column.

A man named Rodgers, with his wife and three of his children, were burnt to death in his honse on the outskirts of Alleghany City, Penn., on Monday night. The house took fire in the attic story, and the fiends [illegible] to prevent the escape of all the inmates with the exception of a boy eleven years old. [illegible] in unknown, and the Coroner's inquest that Rodgers retired to bed intoxicated.

Before the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the annual report of the City Chamberlain was submitted and referred. The Committee on County Officers was directed to confer with the City authorities as to the expediency of exchanging the Eldridge-street jail property for property owned by the City in Ludlow-street, for the purpoee of erecting a jail there. A communication was received from the Justices of the Superior Court asking for better Court-room accommodations. A communication was received from the Comptroller setting forth that much confusion had resulted from the intermingling of the City and County financial affairs, and stating that he had directed that the accounts should be kept separately hereafter. The Board appropriated $500 for fitting up the Coroners' offices.

At the meeting of the Board of Governers, yeeterday, it was decided to open a quarry south of the Lunatic Asylum, from which to obtain stone for the erection of the wing which is to be added to that institution. Dr. Brueninghausen submitted a resolution directing the exclusion of females hereafter from Bellevue Hospital, at the hours of prescription, and of performing surgical operations. It was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, and will probably be carried into effect.

A member of the gang known as the "Hammersley-street Gang," named Mike O'Brien, was shot accidentally last evening by a German bntcher named Ford, at his shop, No. 202 Varick-street. O'Brien, in company with two other members of the same gang, entered the shop, and helped themselves from a keg of pickled oLions. Ford asked them for pay, when they commenced to abuse him, and one of them attempted to roh the money-drawer. Ford then attempted to eject them from the premises, hut they attacked him in concert, and he found it impoesible. He then seized a loaded gun which he had behind the counter, and attempted to lotimidate them, hut they seized hold of it, and in the struggle for its possession it wes discharged, the loed taking effect in O'Brien's eide, inflicting a wound whicb it le thought will result fatally. O'Brien's companions then fled, and Ford was taken into custody.

A very remarkahle cese yesterday demanded the attention of one of the Coroners. At an early hour in the morning a woman was found lying nearly dead on the pavement in Vandewater-street. She proved to be the wife of a printer, and from the bruises found upon her, one of three things wes deemed certain—that she had been thrown out of the window of her room, the room being on the third floor; that she had thrown herself out, or that she hed fallen ont accidentially. Tbere was evidence going to show the possibility of her having come to her death in either of the ways named. The Jury, in their vordict, however, attributed the death to accident.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday, at which a communication, signed hy fifty persons, was presented, preferring charges, beeed upon rumors, against Ex-Alderman Clark, Principal of Public School No. 13. Mr. Clark is eccused of conniving with some unknown person to meke (in a serreptitious manner) between sixty and seventy pupils of Public School No. 13, members of the Mercantile Library Association, so that they could vote the "regular" ticket at the lete election. The matter was referred to a Special Committee for investigation.

The General Merkets yesterday were inactive for Cotton and Breadstuffs. Groceries were in demand. Provisione were less freely dealt in. A fair inquiry preveiled for Naval Stores, Oils, Tobacco, Whisky and Leather. Freights were less active.

The Belly Grant and French Intrigues in Central America.

The *Arabia's* advices show that steady progress ie making in the organization of the Company for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus under the Belly grant. We cannot help thinking that thie matter receivce, at the hends of our people as well as Government, far less attention than it deserves. As we stated in a recent article upon this subject, only two grants have ever been made by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica of this nature;—the first was to American citizene, and the second was to M. Belly and his aeeociates. If the Governments of the Isthmus are permittted to repudinte the first of these engngements, the latter will become valid, and the control of the Isthmus transit may pass into the hands of a French company, backed by the French Government, and sustained hy the active intervention of French frigates in those waters.

It has been too hastily aseumed by our people, and too rashly credited hy our Government, that this French project was conceived hy M. Belly alone, and that it has been prosecuted solely and exclusively as a private undertaking. We have very substantial reasons, based upon the perusal of unpublished documents, for believing this to be a very great mistake. We have no doubt it will finally appear that the scheme originated with M. Marcoleta, formerly Minister of Nicaragua to the United States;—and that it was intended by him as a means of avenging himself upon the Government and the people of this country for personal slights received at their hands. It will be remembered doubtless that the Government of Nicaragua was requested by Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, to recall their Minister, on the ground that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming both a Minister and a gentleman. The Government of Nicaragua, in reply to Mr. Webster's communication, desired to know tbe specific grounds on which the removal was requested, that it might determine for itself whether the requirement of removal should he complied with or not. When thie reply reached the Government of the United States, Mr. Edward Everett was filling the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Webster. Mr. Everett informed the Government of Nicaragua that it was quite sufficient for them to know that the presence of Mr. Marcoleta, as Minister, was objectionable here, and that this Government was not bound to furnish reasons therefor. All further diplomatic intercourse was then refused to Mr. Marcoleta. He was not recalled, hut was appointed to France, England, and Europe generally, and left for Paris to fulfill the purposes of his mission, threatening vengeance against the United States, its institutions and people, and the American, Atlantic, and Pacific Ship Canal Company in particular. His boasts that he would he heard of again in this country were open and frequent, and couched in language always offensive.

This gentleman was an old acquaintance and personal friend of Louis Napoleon. They became known to each otber when the present Emperor was an exile from France, and Marcoleta was a refugee from Spain, hecause of his complicity in the Spanish revolution, during which period he acted as clerk to a Colonel in the army of Don Carlos. When Napoleon became Emperor, and Marcoleta a Minister to his Court, without salary, or even the hope of it, Napoleon III. settled upon him an *annual pension*, on which, since his advent to Paris, he has been living, and *still lives*.

It will he observed that M. Marcoleta had a donble inducement to interfere prejudicially to the interests of citizens of the United States in a transit franchise across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, in the hoetility which he felt against the Government of the United States in imposing upon him a public disgrace, and in the annual stipend which was furnished him hy the Emperor of the French. We have reliable evidence for saying that he had repeated consultations with the Emperor as to the best mode of preventing citizens of this country from opening and establishing the Nicaragua transit. He pictured the grasping disposition of the Yankees—declared their object to be the monopoly of the transit to themselves and the exclusion of the rest of mankind, and the eventual absorption of all Central America into the American Union. He succeeded in arousing the prejudices or the fears of the Emperor, and this advantage he followed up by proposing to M. Belly to secure the coöperation of some French Banking firm of notoriety, and then to make an application to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for a grant, which he, Marcoleta, would cause to be made to them. Months before M. Belly left for Central America, Marcoleta wrote to his Government and that of Costa Rica urging upon them an immediate compliance with the proposition of Belly, as the sure and only means of preventing American population, the spread of American influence in and their absorption of the Isthmian powers. So delighted was the man with his achievement that he could not retain the gratification he felt at having, as he supposed, eradicated all American intereets from Nicaragua. He wrote to divers persons here in his confidence, boasting of his success in being revenged upon the American Government and people—that the French Emperor had heartily entered into his plans—and that hereafter Nicaragua and Costa Rica could repose with confidence upon French protection against American aggression. From all this it follows that Marcoleta has, upon repeated occaslons, uttered and written what ie willfully false, with the intention to deceive his Government and hie friends, or that M. Belly, in his mission to Central America, was the *protégé* of Napoleon, and acted, if not under his advice, at least with hls knowledge, concurrence, spprohation and pledge of protection. That the latter is true there is little room for doubt, in view of other facts in the case.

When M. Belly arrived at San Juan del Norte he learned that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty hed been submitted to the Constituent Assembly of Nicarsgua for their ratficstion. Well knowing that, should that treaty be ratified, there would be an end to his hopes of procuring a Cnnsl contract, he immediately caused his arrivsl to he snnounced in the State paper of Nicaragun, *El Centro Americano*, of the 11th April, in the following terms:

"We snnounce the arrival of the distlognished publicist, Señor Belly, who will teave tmmediately for the intertur. His being a caballero and a Frenchmen of such distinction causes us to cunceive the most exalted hopes of a speedy change in these regtone. You cannot believe the rejoicing which the arrival of M. Belly has caused, nor fail to perceive that this is the first testimony of a Freoch intervention of that nation so nobie and generous, which, as the protector of the West, appears resolved no tooger to tolerate, as in the name of civilization she has a right to do, that the Yankees shall so insolently break the social laws, even to the legalising of fillibusterism, that execrable modern piracy which hardly would have raised its head in the dark ages."

This lenguege, published in the only official Stale paper of Nicaragua, establishes three fects: *First*—That M. Belly did not represent himself to be, or pretend to be, a private subject, soliciting a contract for the purposes of private gain. *Second*—That he was the repreeentative, or *quasi* representative, of the French Government. *Third*—That he came to promise not only French intervention and protection in behalf of Nicaragua, but a protection and intervention *adverse to the Government and people of the United States*, and the rights which her citizens had previously acquired under and by virtue of a solemn contract.

But there ie additional testimony on thie point. On the 25th of March, 1858, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty wee confirmed by the Constituent Assemhly, and before the pompous and insulting snnouncement of the actual arrival of M. Belly was made public. The day following, President Martinez was waited upon hy General Lamar, the American Minister, and his Secretary of Legatios, who tendered to him his congratulations, which the President accepted; a few days thereafter a special bearer of dispatches was appointed to go to the City of Washington, to whom President Martinez delivered a packet of papers, telling him to hurry on ee speedily as possible, as he bore with him the destinies of the State. Thus, General Lamar and the bearer of dispatches both believed that the latter conveyed the ratified treaty to the United States Government. Both were, we will not say outwitted, but deceived. On the 4th April the following announcement was made in the State paper, *El Centro Americano:*

"The Treaty which was signed at Washiogton on the 6th November tast by General Cass and Señor Yrissari, was ratified by the constituent power on the 25th of March tast, by a majority of 10 to 5. This business is of sufficient importance to occupy vividly the minds of the Nicaraguans. Every one understands that an entirely new era is opened to the country, for which it is necessary to prepare ourselves if we do not wish to remain very backward in the career of progress."

Now it must he remembered that the State paper was then and now is under the control of President Martinez, and the announcement which we heve quoted showe that after the ratification of the treety he still approved of it, as he had before approved of it, hy sending it to the Assembly for confirmation—and yet it was not returned to the United Statee Government. And why not? The arrival of M. Belly had been escertained, and the motives, powers and purposes with which ho came had long before been communicated hy M. Marcoleta. Does eny man helieve that any mere private French tourist, clothed witb no diplomatic powere, and wholly unnutborized to speak on the part of the French Government, could have stayed the hand of Martinez from returning a ratified trenty to the United Statcs, especially when it is considered thnt the Government of Nicaragua knew nothing and had heard but little of M. Belly? Are Governments in the habit of being thus swayed? And yet tbe proof is abundant that to the persuasions of M. Belly alone and his offers of French protection, are we indebted for the failure to return that treaty.

From San Juan del Norte, M. Belly proceeded first to San Jose, in Costa Rica. Shortly after his arrival there, on the 11th April, a public dinner was given to General Jerez, who was there with the Salvador Commissioner, Colonel Negrete, to regulate the conditions of the boundary settlement hetween Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At this dinner M. Belly was present, and made a speech, in which he employed the following language in speaking of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, and its ratification by the Constituent Assembly:

"When I heard of the arrival here of the Nicaraguan Minister, (Jerez,) I was filled with lively hopes; they were, however, a little embittered by the notice of an unfortunate act which arrived at the same time, (the ratification of the treaty.) Nevertheless, when a people seriously desires it, they can always erase from their annals an unfortunate page!"

Is this the language and tone of a tourist? Who were the other speakers at this public dinner, as related with all the importance of large type in the Government paper, the *Cronica de Costa Rica* of the 14th April, 1858? They were the Minister of Relations of Costa Rica, Don Narciso Toleda, General Maximo Jerez, the Salvador Commissioner, Colonel Negrete, and the President of Costa Rica, Don Juan Rafael Mora. On the 23d April M. Belly proceeded in state, to Nicaragua, accompanied by all the aforesaid *magnifico*, where they met Martinez and while the famous Belly contract was signed, to which were appended the insulting declarations of Mora and Martinez against the honor and good faith of the Government of the United States. Who believes that this insult to the United States was gratuitous on the part of Nicaragua, relying upon her own strength or that it was offered at the instigation of a mere private tourist, without diplomatic character? On the contrary, who does not know that no such insult would have been offered by Nicaragua and Costa Rica unless they felt themselves secure of the protection of France, England and Sardinia, which had been so lavishly promised to them by M. Belly.

From the day when M. Belly entered Nicaragua until the day of his departure he indulged in incessant denunciation and vituperation of the Government and people of the United States, and seemed to be satisfied with the grant of no privilege to himself unless it were given on the annulment or repudiation of some prior grant to citizens of this country. In all this he received the plaudits of the officials of Central Americe, which culminated on the 28d April in the official announcement in the *Centro-Americano*, that the Executive had insuperable objections to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. Who and what influences caused this sudden change in the mind of the Government ot Nicarsgua?

After the return of M. Belly to France, the columne of every newspaper to which he had access were made vocai with criminations of the United States Government, its fillibustering tendencies and its want of good faith, and the power of the French Government was invoked to intervene between this country and the absorption of Central America. The censorship which the Emperor exercises over the Prese in France is well known, and violent denunciations of this country could not be so often repeated except with his tacit concurrence.

We have much more evidence to offer, positive as well as circumstantial, in support of our postulate that the Emperor of France has intervened in Central American affairs with a view to check the progress of American influence in that quarter of the world; hut we forbesr. Enough has already been offered to sstisfy the doubts and the scruples of the most unbelieving. We alluded last week to the vested rights acquired by our own citizens long anterior to the contract of M. Belly. If this Government, as it should do, Insists on and maintsins those rights, we have nothing to fear from French intervention. Whether the Government will or not employ the necessary means for this purpose in accordance with the Message of the President, and the manifesto of General Cass of 25th of July last, is yet to he learned, and we hope thst decision will not come too late.

Dangerous Instruments of Protection.

The English papers, a few months ago, contained an account of a shocking accident, which had resulted from the employment of firearms by a timid gentleman as a protection against burglars. A clergyman of the established Church, whose parsonage was situated in a rural district, had heen very much alarmed by reading accounts of hurglaries committed in various places, and, as a means of security, he provided himself with a revolver. Sitting in his study late one night, he heard footsteps under his window, and, thinking there might be a burglar prowling around his house, he opened the door, and, to let the intruder know he was armed, he fired his revolver in the darkness without, and, hearing no more noise, he returned to his study. The next morning, the corpse of one of his friends and neighbors was found lying near his door with a bullet in hie brain.

A very eimilar accident occurred in this City on Monday morning, the particulare of which were reported in full yesterday. A timid pawnbroker, hearing his basement window opened, jumps out of bed, seizes his revolver, snd, throwing up his bedroom window, calls out to know "who's there." His servant-girl, who had risen at her usual hour, puts her head out of the basement window to see who was calling, when the pawnbroker, without waiting a moment to see who it is, fires off his revolver and puts two bullets into the neck of his inckless servant.

Of course there was no design to inflict any injury upon any one in either of these cases. But it would be hardly safe to bring in a verdict of nobody to blame. There is no law to prevent men from carrying weapons necessary for their defence about their persons, nor from keeping revolvers, or any other kind of firearms, in their houses to protect them against hurglars. But every man should be held responsible for the harm he may do by the improper use of such instruments of destruction. It will never do to permit men in a tremor of alarm to fire off revolvers, killing and maiming their friends and the members of their household, without holding them responsible for the injuries they inflict. Timid and nervous people, who are so wholly lacking in self-possession as to fire pietols indiscriminately at anybody and anything when they are alarmed, are clearly not fit to be trusted with firearms for any purposes. Such a head of a family becomes a more dangerous and formidable person, with a revolver in his hand, than any hurglar. He is liable at any time to shoot his wife or children, or even himself, in his paroxysms of fear, and, instead of a protector to his family, he is a person of whom they should be in constant terror. The shocking affair in Third-nvenue ehould serve as a wholesome and timely warning to all timid gentlemen who keep firearms at the head of their beds not to use them until they are sure there is absolute necessity for them, or they may, like the unhappy pawnbroker, be horror-struck on finding they put a bullet through the head of a member of their own household. In a hurglar-infected City like New-York, a revolver is a very convenient piece of furniture to have in the house; hut, like spirit-lamps, and other explosive means of illumination, unless it can be handled by discreet hands and with proper care, it will be much more prudent to run the risk of being robbed, and trust to the Police for protection.

The Cumberland Coal Company's Case.—In The Times of Jan. 13, in the course of an article upon the careless and dishonest manner inwhich the affairs of our moneyed corporations are conducted, we referred, by way of illustration, to some developments then lately made of the dealings of Mr. Sherman in the affairs of the Cumberland Coal Company. Mr. Sherman thought it expedient to bring a libel suit against the proprietors of The Times for the article in question, laying the damages done to his character thereby at $50,000.

Meantime, the counsel of the Cumberland Coal Company have moved upon their complaint for an injunction restraining Mr. Sherman and his corporation of straw—the Hoffman Coal Company—from disposing of the property sold by the Cumberland Company, under advice and management of Sherman to Sherman himself. That motion was resisted upon the answer of defendant and additional affidavits on their behalf. The decision of the Court will enable our readers to judge, in some degree, how far our comments upon the case were justified.

Mr. Justice Davies in his opinion declines to discuss the question whether actual fraud was intended by Sherman & Co. in their dealings with the Company, and rests his decision granting the injunction upon the higher and stronger ground that such dealings as are alleged in the complaint and admitted by the answer are in and of themselves illegal and vold, whatever may be the actual motive or intent. A purchase of corporate property by a director intrusted with the duty or responsibility of making the sale, is a thing so contrary to public policy, and so dangerous to the just administration of trusts, that the law will not permit the douhle-dealing director to sustain his bargain even by proof of actual personal good faith. Whatever his purpose was, he must disgorge. This is in brief the view taken by the Court of such dealings as are admitted hy the answer of Mr. Sherman.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Davies is able and learned; and is sustained by that full and elaborate reference to adjudged precedents, by which his opinions are distinguished. An abstract of it is given in another column and will repay perusal by all who are interested to see how fully the law protects stockholders ageinst the acts of grasping and speculating trustees.

Honors to Paul Morphy.

It could hardly be expected that this country, never backward to recognize the genius of her children, et least after it has commanded recognition abroad, should overlook the conquest of the world of chess hy a young American Alexander. It is true thet as the Macedonian hero stopped short of India in his greet career, so the young Morphy, efter laying Europe at hie feet, is still vaguely defied hy an alleged Ram Chudder something, who is published to mankind as the most wonderful living votary of the goddess Caissa. But this new Poras must come to Parie if he wishes to be admitted in the hierarchy of the royal geme; and, meanwhile, Paul Morphy is virtual Pope.

The New-York Chese Club heve determined eo to hail him, and at their meeting on Monday night set on foot e snhscription for purchasing and presenting to Paul I. a eplendid set of chessmen in silver and gold, now to be seen et Messrs. Tiffany's, in Broedway, and originally mannfactured for display at the Crystal Palace exhibition. The price et preeent asked for this magnificent little alley is $1,000, and the Club intend to monnt it upon a true "Field of the Cloth of Gold," by providing a hoerd of equal elegance. They will also strike e medal in gold, (more carefully snperintending the die, we trust, than was done in the case of the medal eo recently iseued in honor of Paul hy some enterprising friends of the game,) and they heve accepted the offer of the American Watch Compeny to prepere an elaborate watch of the highest character for the young general who "takes no note of time" hut hy the loss of his opponent'e games.

The movement is thoronghly legitimate, and does honor to all concerned in it.

The Reverend J. L. Hatch.—The *Tribune* hae apparently thrown out a drag-net for scurrilous personel ehuse of the Editor of the Times. Its latest cetch is an advertisement of the very Reverend J. L. Hatch, which it has fished up from the congenial colnmns of the *Herald* and displayed in full for the edification of its readers. We hope they enjoy reading these libels ae much as the editor of the *Tribune* enjoys pnblishing them. Mr. Hatch complains that we refused to publish something sent to ue to prove that he is still a member of Dr. Cheever's Church in good snd regular stending. Mr. H. has never yet succeeded in telling the whole truth in any attempt we have ever known him meke:—it is not at all singular, therefore, that in this instance he should suppress the reason we gave him for not pubblishing the article in question,—namely, that he had threatened us with libel suits end other enormities as a means of compelling compliance with his wishes. He was told that he must take his choice between law and letters,—hut that we could not indulge him in the luxury of both. If he will now only fulfil his long-standing menaces and give ue a chance in Court to ehow his real clerical standing and position to the public at large, he will leave us nothing further to desire. As he seems anxious, however, to have this point in his case understood, we will add that he is still a member of Dr. Cheever's Church, simply because the Church in Brooklyn to which he applied declined to receive him.

The Revolution in Hayti.

By several arrivals at the Eastward, we have dates from Port-an-Prince to Jan. 9, from Aux-Cayes to the 6th, Gonaives to the 12th, and Cape Haytien to the 14th.

The British brig *Spitfire* at Holmes' Hole, from Port-an-Prince, on the 5th, reports that at that date the two armies, commanded respectively by the Emperor Faustin, and Gen. Geffrard, are only three miles apart, and that intelligence of a battle was momentarily expected. Gen. Geffrard, according to this representation, had 6,000 men, while Soulouque had but 3,000. The brig *Monticello*, at Tarpaulin Cove, from Port-an-Prince, Jan. 9, raports that not many collisions had taken place up to the time of his sailing. Soulouque had advanced as far as Maro with his army, and it was suspected he would march upon St. Marc's shortly. An engagement had taken place previously, but there was no reliable information as to who was victor. There were about forty wounded in Port an-Prince of the Emperor's troops. The people in Port-au Prince appear all in favor of Geffrard. The South apparently stands neutral. The Emperor had made a cell for arms, but could not raise a hundred men. It was said in Port-au-Prince that Aux-Cayes and Jacmel had rose in favor of Geffrard, but the information was not thought reliable. The Emperor's forces do not exceed 3,000 men, and it is the opinion that Gen. Geffrard will succeed.

Business at Jeremie was nearly suspended, also at Port-au-Prince, on account of there being an embargo on all coasting vessels.

The brig *Eolus*, which left Gonaives on the 12th, arrived at Tarpaulin Cove on the 31st. The Captain ports that Gonaives, up to the 12th inst., when he sailed, was quiet. On the 7th there was a slight bombardment of the port of St. Marc's, by a brig-of-war belonging to the Emperor; there were but a few rounds discharged; the brig not being near enough to do execution, the shot took no effect. About the same time there was a slight skirmish back of St. Mare's; some few lives lost and a few horses; both parties then retired. The business at the port seems to be at a stand. General Geffrard is posted within 60 yards of the Emperor's forces, divided by a small mound. The inhabitants of Gonaives are all in arms, ready to meet the result. The principal parts of the island have proclaimed Hayti a Republic, and the general opinion is that things will soon be settled in General Geffrard's favor.

The revolution had spread to Aux Cayes, and General —— started from Aux Cayes about the 28th December for the seat of war, Port-au-Prince, with about 6,000 troops to join the Emperor, Soulouque. The masses on the north side of the Island, about Aux Cayes, appeared to be in favor of General Geffrard.

The commander of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, from Cape Haytien, Jan. 14, states that he could not gain any definite information in regard to the revolution. Had not heard of any battles. The inhabitants were daily expecting to hear of an engagement, and seemed to be generally in favor of Geffrard, though not openly. Business dull owing to the revolution, which had spread all over the Island.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Palmer's News Room has additional advices from Hayti, received by brig *Monticello*, at Tarpaulin Cove, from Port-au-Prince, 9th inst. But few collisions had taken place thus far between the imperial troops and the insurgents. Soulouque had advanced as far as Moro, and was meditating a march upon St. Marc. A conflict had taken place between two Coal Companies—from disputing of the property sold by the Cumberland Company, under advice and management of Sherman to Sherman himself. That motion was resisted upon the answer of defendant and additional affidavits on their behalf. The decision of the Court will enable our readers to judge, in some degree, how far our comments upon the case were justified.

Mr. Justice Davies in his opinion declines to discuss the question whether actual fraud was intended by Sherman & Co. in their dealings with the Company, and rests his decision granting the injunction upon the higher and stronger ground that such dealings as are alleged in the complaint and admitted by the answer are in and of themselves illegal and vold, whatever may be the actual motive or intent. A purchase of corporate property by a director intrusted with the duty or responsibility of making the sale, is a thing so contrary to public policy, and so dangerous to the just administration of trusts, that the law will not permit the douhle-dealing director to sustain his bargain even by proof of actual personal good faith. Whatever his purpose was, he must disgorge. This is in brief the view taken by the Court of such dealings as are admitted hy the answer of Mr. Sherman.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Davies is able and learned; and is sustained by that full and elaborate reference to adjudged precedents, by which his opinions are distinguished. An abstract of it is given in another column and will repay perusal by all who are interested to see how fully the law protects stockholders ageinst the acts of grasping and speculating trustees.

Honors to Paul Morphy.

It could hardly be expected that this country, never backward to recognize the genius of her children, et least after it has commanded recognition abroad, should overlook the conquest of the world of chess hy a young American Alexander. It is true thet as the Macedonian hero stopped short of India in his greet career, so the young Morphy, efter laying Europe at hie feet, is still vaguely defied hy an alleged Ram Chudder something, who is published to mankind as the most wonderful living votary of the goddess Caissa. But this new Poras must come to Parie if he wishes to be admitted in the hierarchy of the royal geme; and, meanwhile, Paul Morphy is virtual Pope.

The New-York Chese Club heve determined eo to hail him, and at their meeting on Monday night set on foot e snhscription for purchasing and presenting to Paul I. a eplendid set of chessmen in silver and gold, now to be seen et Messrs. Tiffany's, in Broedway, and originally mannfactured for display at the Crystal Palace exhibition. The price et preeent asked for this magnificent little alley is $1,000, and the Club intend to monnt it upon a true "Field of the Cloth of Gold," by providing a hoerd of equal elegance. They will also strike e medal in gold, (more carefully snperintending the die, we trust, than was done in the case of the medal eo recently iseued in honor of Paul hy some enterprising friends of the game,) and they heve accepted the offer of the American Watch Compeny to prepere an elaborate watch of the highest character for the young general who "takes no note of time" hut hy the loss of his opponent'e games.

The movement is thoronghly legitimate, and does honor to all concerned in it.

The Reverend J. L. Hatch.—The *Tribune* hae apparently thrown out a drag-net for scurrilous personel ehuse of the Editor of the Times. Its latest cetch is an advertisement of the very Reverend J. L. Hatch, which it has fished up from the congenial colnmns of the *Herald* and displayed in full for the edification of its readers. We hope they enjoy reading these libels ae much as the editor of the *Tribune* enjoys pnblishing them. Mr. Hatch complains that we refused to publish something sent to ue to prove that he is still a member of Dr. Cheever's Church in good snd regular stending. Mr. H. has never yet succeeded in telling the whole truth in any attempt we have ever known him meke:—it is not at all singular, therefore, that in this instance he should suppress the reason we gave him for not pubblishing the article in question,—namely, that he had threatened us with libel suits end other enormities as a means of compelling compliance with his wishes. He was told that he must take his choice between law and letters,—hut that we could not indulge him in the luxury of both. If he will now only fulfil his long-standing menaces and give ue a chance in Court to ehow his real clerical standing and position to the public at large, he will leave us nothing further to desire. As he seems anxious, however, to have this point in his case understood, we will add that he is still a member of Dr. Cheever's Church, simply because the Church in Brooklyn to which he applied declined to receive him.

The Revolution in Hayti.

By several arrivals at the Eastward, we have dates from Port-an-Prince to Jan. 9, from Aux-Cayes to the 6th, Gonaives to the 12th, and Cape Haytien to the 14th.

The British brig *Spitfire* at Holmes' Hole, from Port-an-Prince, on the 5th, reports that at that date the two armies, commanded respectively by the Emperor Faustin, and Gen. Geffrard, are only three miles apart, and that intelligence of a battle was momentarily expected. Gen. Geffrard, according to this representation, had 6,000 men, while Soulouque had but 3,000. The brig *Monticello*, at Tarpaulin Cove, from Port-an-Prince, Jan. 9, raports that not many collisions had taken place up to the time of his sailing. Soulouque had advanced as far as Maro with his army, and it was suspected he would march upon St. Marc's shortly. An engagement had taken place previously, but there was no reliable information as to who was victor. There were about forty wounded in Port an-Prince of the Emperor's troops. The people in Port-au Prince appear all in favor of Geffrard. The South apparently stands neutral. The Emperor had made a cell for arms, but could not raise a hundred men. It was said in Port-au-Prince that Aux-Cayes and Jacmel had rose in favor of Geffrard, but the information was not thought reliable. The Emperor's forces do not exceed 3,000 men, and it is the opinion that Gen. Geffrard will succeed.

Business at Jeremie was nearly suspended, also at Port-au-Prince, on account of there being an embargo on all coasting vessels.

The brig *Eolus*, which left Gonaives on the 12th, arrived at Tarpaulin Cove on the 31st. The Captain ports that Gonaives, up to the 12th inst., when he sailed, was quiet. On the 7th there was a slight bombardment of the port of St. Marc's, by a brig-of-war belonging to the Emperor; there were but a few rounds discharged; the brig not being near enough to do execution, the shot took no effect. About the same time there was a slight skirmish back of St. Mare's; some few lives lost and a few horses; both parties then retired. The business at the port seems to be at a stand. General Geffrard is posted within 60 yards of the Emperor's forces, divided by a small mound. The inhabitants of Gonaives are all in arms, ready to meet the result. The principal parts of the island have proclaimed Hayti a Republic, and the general opinion is that things will soon be settled in General Geffrard's favor.

The revolution had spread to Aux Cayes, and General —— started from Aux Cayes about the 28th December for the seat of war, Port-au-Prince, with about 6,000 troops to join the Emperor, Soulouque. The masses on the north side of the Island, about Aux Cayes, appeared to be in favor of General Geffrard.

The commander of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, from Cape Haytien, Jan. 14, states that he could not gain any definite information in regard to the revolution. Had not heard of any battles. The inhabitants were daily expecting to hear of an engagement, and seemed to be generally in

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRANGE AT THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S.—The new Street Commissioner, Sharp, has adopted [illegible] at his instance, by his predecessor, requiring triplicate vouchers for all moneys paid. The vouchers are printed forms, on each of which the amount is each transaction is copied. One is filed with the Comptroller, one with the Bureau which has charge of the work performed, and one in the Street Commissioner's Office. For several years past the contracts have been signed by the Street Commissioner, although the law requires that they should be; and it was no difficult matter, in the writings made with contractors heretofore, to commit fraud by altering the figures. Hereafter, when a contract is given out, three several instruments, all of the same tenor, will be executed, and each of them will be signed by the Street Commissioner and the contractor. The total amounts will be written out in full, while the items will be entered in numerical characters; and one of the triplicate contracts thus made will be given to the contractor, one will be filed with the Comptroller, and one will be retained by the Street Commissioner. A certified copy, besides, will be filed with the Bureau which has charge of the work to be performed. The Street Commissioner's Department disburses no moneys except for postage and other similar office expenses. The amount thus expended, from April 10, 1858, to Dec. 31, was $69 58. The Street Commissioner finds fault with the Common Council for changing to specific appropriations for the year expenditures for work done which was not chargeable to these appropriations, except under the vouchers of the department which has that kind of work in charge. Much confusion, Mr. SMITH says, is caused by such action on the part of the Common Council. A system in the Street Commissioner's books are in a lamentably chaotic condition. Under the system, or rather want of system, which has in past years prevailed there, everything has been at loose ends. Great difficulty was experienced in making up the estimates for the Department, because there were no data to refer to. The present incumbent promises that the affairs of the office shall be conducted more methodically hereafter. It is to be hoped, and there is reason to believe, that they will be.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE BOWERY—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the Bowery, in the neighborhood of Spring-street. Four buildings were partly burned and their contents damaged. The total loss is estimated at $6,000, and is mainly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the fancy-goods store of THOMAS PHILLIPS, No. 166½ Bowery, and in a short time the contents of the store and the whole upper part of the building were barned. The loss of Mr. PHILLIPS is stated at $3,000. Insured, $1,400 in the Brooklyn, $1,400 in the Hamilton, and $1,200 in the New-York Equitable Insurance Company. The flames extended to No. 165 Bowery, occupied by THOMAS ROBJOHN as a jewelry store and dwelling. Mr. ROBJOHN puts down his loss at $500, which is covered by insurance in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building belongs to the estate of R. HADLEY, and is damaged $1,200; insured for $1,000 in the United States Insurance Company. The flames next extended to No. 164, occupied by Mr. HADLEY as a crockery store. Fortunately, very trifling damage was done to the building or the stock of crockery, beyond considerable breakage of the latter through hasty removal. To the cigar store of JOHN H. COLLINS, No. 168, considerable damage was done. In the upper part of the building Mr. COLLINS and family lived, and on his stock and furniture he lost about $400. Insured $1,000 each in the Rutgers and Hamilton Insurance Companies. Part of the same building, known as No. 169½, is occupied by JOHN ARPOSO as a bookstore and dwelling. His furniture and stock came in for a share of damage—the damage, however, being principally by water. Insured $2,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The building was damaged $400, and is insured for $1,200 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown. A policeman first discovered flames jutting out through the roof, and gave the alarm. As the buildings were principally of wood, and very old, the belief is that a deliberate attempt was made to burn them in order to get them out of the way.

THE "SCHOLASTIC UNION OF THE SEXES."—Last night, Professor DRAKE, of the Polytechnic Institute, delivered a lecture before the Washington Literary Association, at Clinton Hall, on the *Scholastic Union of the Sexes*. In common with others of the present day, Mr. DRAKE is of opinion that it is most desirable that, from the infant school to the college, the two sexes should be educated together, just as they are reared together in the family relation, under the paternal roof. He commenced, last night, by stating that this scholastic union of "young men and maidens" was one of the most important subjects that could engage the attention of mankind. Of course opinions would conflict, and the proposition would meet with much opposition, as every change connected with the moral, intellectual, and physical education of the young had always met with. By dogged adherence to the narrow-minded prejudices of old habitudes, the god-like faculties of our being had ever been cramped and crushed. The best minds were in favor of this union of the sexes for scholastic purposes, at the seminary and at college. HORACE MANN, the renowned President of Antioch College, had written earnestly in favor of it; so had that eminent female writer of England, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH. Why should not the school be like the family, where the sexes were reared together; or the Church, where they worshipped together? The young men would lose their roughness and rude bearing by constant contact with the, cultivating and refining influences of female society, and young ladies, also, would be much improved by being educated with boys. They would become more ladylike and polite. The idea of educating them apart originated in the same mistake that produced monasteries and nunneries,—an absurd notion that such establishments were conducive to male and female virtue. But experience proved that the [illegible] of the sexes from infancy, pursuing the same studies, animated by the same desire to excel, were productive of the most beneficial results. The lecturer enforced his ideas upon this subject at some length, and apparently to the satisfaction of his audience.

THE FALLEN STATE ARSENAL.—A report, prepared by a Committee of Architects and Builders, setting forth the following as the causes of the falling in of the roof of the new State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, has been presented to the Legislature by the Adjutant-General: "That said building was put up with a haste inconsistent with the safety of a structure of its magnitude. That, in consequence of this, the walls were perfectly green (the mortar not having set) when the roof was put on. That the timber had no time to season before being put together. That in one of the principal king bolts, two inches in diameter, we discovered a flaw, extending through more than three-fourths of its sectional area, the bolt being torn in the defective place. That, in the effort to erect the building with the greatest possible economy, every part of the structure had been reduced to the minimum strength required, which fact tended to make it inefficient in case of an extraordinary combination of unfavorable circumstances, such as, 1. The piling on of a large quantity of plaster on the day previous to the occurrence of the accident. 2. The high wind on the night of the accident. 3. The greenness of the timbers and walls. 4. The breaking of one of the principal king bolts."

LIGHT WEIGHT IN COAL.—The presentation of a resolution by Councilman VAN TINE to the Board of Councilmen, requiring an investigation into the manner in which coal is sold in small quantities, and looking to the adoption of some measure by which those who are obliged to purchase in small quantities, and who have no means of ascertaining whether they are cheated or not, might be protected, gave very general satisfaction at the time, as it was supposed something would be done. But as the subject has been allowed to sleep ever since, the belief is becoming general that the dealers have been buttonholing the members, and that, as is the case with many other proposed reforms, nothing more will be heard of it until the near approach of another election, unless the people keep it alive by continual petitioning.

OUR DEFENCES.—A sailor writing to the *Journal of Commerce*, in favor of the petition presented by Mr. SEWARD to Congress, setting forth that New-York and Brooklyn are destitute of defences against foreign invasion, says that vessels of an enemy could now pass in by way of Sandy Hook, through the deep channel known as "Gedney's," and thence through the Swash Channel, and anchor in the great New-York Ship Channel, between the Narrows and Sandy Hook, by the way of the "*Southwest Spit*," and be out of reach of any gun-shot from Sandy Hook, Staten Island or Long Island, and, of course, the batteries at the Narrows.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following Directors were elected yesterday by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company: Messrs. Sidney Mason, Frederick De Peyster, George R. Howell, Samuel S. Bowman, Waldo Hutchins, John B. Hall, A. Goldsborough Jones, John Q. Jones, William H. Macy, Charles H. Marshall, Richard Mortimer, Lorillard Spencer, Francis A. Livingston. Inspectors of Election for 1860—Messrs. Robert Goelet, Jose V. Inativia, Ebenezer Collamora.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—It is stated that the Order of United Americans in this City are making extensive preparations for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birth day. They have already secured the Academy of Music, and the services of the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, as the orator of the day.

THE EFFECT OF DRINKING ANYTHING SOFT.—The two brothers GROGAN, from Ireland—MARTIN and JOHN—appeared with their wives in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and made complaints against each other, all of which went to show that they had been quarreling on Sunday last, and that, after the two male GROGANS had beaten each other awhile, they fell to thrashing each other's wives. One of the GROGANS was asked whether he had not been drinking, and he replied that he had taken nothing hard. He was then asked if he had drunk anything soft; to

[illegible] production of a [illegible] that he [illegible] full-grown coin of [illegible] ing soft. Judge [illegible] him guilty, and fined [illegible]

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About [illegible] o'clock yesterday, a German Jewess named [illegible] said to have wealthy connections, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the river at the foot of Houston-street, but was rescued by officer [illegible] of the Eleventh Ward, assisted by a citizen. [illegible] outside was taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-House and attended by Dr. [illegible] [illegible] was discharged, and resided with [illegible] at No. [illegible] Stanton-street.

[illegible] THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—The [illegible] of the Second District, at a few minutes after 1, yesterday morning, was occasioned by the burning of the frame building No. 343 West Thirty-third-street. The building was occupied by JOHN MCCABE as a liquor store. The entire stock and fixtures, valued at $900, was burned, but is covered by insurance. The damage to the building was $200, and is insured. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—This School celebrated its Forty-Second Anniversary, last evening, by appropriate exercises held in the Church with which it is connected. Messrs. JOSEPH HOXIE, LUCIUS HART and others made addresses. Dialogues, singing and declamations by the young ladies and gentlemen; after which oranges and Christmas cakes were passed around, greatly to the delight of the little ones.

BURNING CASUALTY.—BERNARD MAXWELL, a laborer, employed in the iron foundry, No. 190 East Fifteenth-street, was dreadfully and probably fatally burned on Monday afternoon. As he was carrying a ladle of molten iron he accidentally stumbled, and the burning metal ran over his body. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—It is stated that the Legislature will be petitioned during the present session by those particularly interested in the New-York Institution for the Blind, for its removal to some more eligible site than it occupies at present.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT BERNEY.—The examination before the Police Commissioners, in the case of Sergeant BERNEY, of the Mayor's Squad, was postponed from yesterday till Friday—the Commissioners from the press of more important business being unable to attend to the matter.

SHERIFF'S FEES.—The aggregate amount of fees paid to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, by order of the Board of Supervisors, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, was $22,209 12.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.—Officer TAYLOR, of the Tenth Ward, arrested MARY CROWLEY about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a shawl worth $15 from the dry goods store of GREGGA BARKS, No. 131 Bowery.

A COUNTY AUDITOR APPOINTED.—The Comptroller has appointed ISAAC P. OLMSTEAD County Auditor in the Bureau of County Accounts, lately created by the Board of Supervisors. The salary of the office is $1,500 per annum.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Rev. Mr. MAGOON'S lecture before the Gillette Association, announced for to-morrow evening, has been postponed in consequence of Dr. M.'s necessary absence. It will be delivered on Thursday evening next.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—The receipts of the Niagara Picture of GIGNOUX, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S Gallery, will be donated in part to the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, and not alone for the Child's Hospital, as stated in the advertisements. We make this correction at the request of the First Directress of the latter institution, who desires that others shall share in the expected benefit.

☞ The Home Industrial School, No. 54 Sixth-avenue, acknowledge $3 from "Nanny, Norwalk."

Police Reports.

ROWDY SHOT BY A CITIZEN.—In the early part of last evening three young rowdies connected with a gang of alleged thieves and desperadoes, called the "Hammersley-street gang," entered the butcher shop of HENRY FORD, a German, No. 202 Varick-street, and commenced helping themselves from a cask of pickled onions. After a short time FORD asked them to pay for what they had eaten, when they commenced to banter him, and one of them attempted to rob the money till. FORD then attempted to eject them from his premises, when the trio turned on him, and commenced beating him, and as a last resort FORD ran behind the counter and seized a gun loaded with shot, and thought he would intimidate them. Instead, however, of frightening them, this manœuvre appeared to make them more desperate, and they seized hold of the gun, and a scuffle ensued for the possession of the weapon. During the struggle the gun went off, shooting Mike O'Brien in the side, inflicting, it is supposed, a mortal wound. The companions of the wounded man fled, and Officers Mount and Price, of the Eighth Ward, hearing the discharge of the gun, rushed to the spot and arrested Ford. O'Brien was conveyed to his residence in Twelfth-street, where he was attended by Dr. Newman, who states there is but small hopes of his recovery. Ford, it appears, has been robbed several times within a few months, and, about a week ago, had a new cart stolen from the front of his shop. The wounded young man is well known to the Police, and is said to be a hard character. Yesterday afternoon, Detective Bennett arrested one of the same gang to which O'Brien belongs, on a charge of stealing two overcoats, worth $40, from S. F. Burger, No. 384 Washington-street.

ALLEGED BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Officer Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday arrested two very genteely-dressed young men, who entered several large stores on Broadway, and on pretence of obtaining addresses, appeared to take surveys of the premises, in order, probably, to enter at night and rob. The officer arrested them, and on their being shown to some of his comrades, one of them was recognized as a young man who had been arrested for burglary a few months since and sentence being suspended on condition that he would leave the City. They will be shown up to day at the Police Head-quarters.

A SCHOOLMASTER ON HIS TRAVELS.—William Burr, a smart youth, has been, for the past two years, teaching school in Canada. He had saved a sum of money, and determined to try his fortunes in California. His first step was to consult a friend who had "seen New-York," in order to guard himself against being made a victim of swindlers, on his arrival in the Metropolitan City. His next step was to have a pocket made in his shirt, and his pecuniary savings snugly and securely stowed therein. On arriving in this City Burr put up at Gould's Hotel, in Fulton-street. He soon started out to purchase a ticket for the Golden State. At the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets he saw "The only California Ticket Office," in and over which George Leun Ward, a man widely known in New-York, exercises supervisory care. Burr entered the office and was most politely received. Making known his wishes he was invited before the high and impressive-looking railing. He asked for a steamer ticket, and Mr. Ward told him $150 was the price, but kindly offered, "seeing it was him," to throw off $15 from the usual price. Having agreed upon the amount to be paid, Mr. Ward exclaimed "Out with your cash." After unbottoning to get at it, he laid it on the counter. Mr. Ward at once proceeded to count out the price of the ticket, and there the difficulty commenced—Mr. Ward, as young Burr asserts, having overcounted by $50 the amount. He afterwards discovered that he was swindled not only in the overcounting, but that instead of a cabin passage by a first-class steamer, he had been booked for a long passage around the Horn in a sailing vessel. The double imposition was more than he could stand, and he at once made complaint against Mr. Ward. An examination took place, yesterday, before Justice WELSH, which ended in Ward being committed for trial, and the unfortunate complainant committed to appear as a witness.

☞ AN UNTIMELY END.—Some time since Mr. Wheeler, proprietor of the Lafarge House, made a complaint, charging two men named Samuel Prober and D. P. Miller with having swindled him out of $510 borrowed money. Prober represented that he owned $30,000 worth of real estate in this city, and about the same amount in Philadelphia. After obtaining the money they disappeared. A few days since Prober was found in Foods, brought to this city, and his examination set down for 2 P. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH. At 1 P. M. yesterday he died, having been taken sick with typhus fever. He was very respectably connected.

AN UNTRUSTY UPHOLSTERER.—John Gaus, a German upholsterer, was employed to do some upholstering in No. 135 Fifth-avenue, the residence of Mr. Charles R. Greene, when, watching a fitting opportunity, he opened a bureau drawer and stole some $600 worth of diamond and other jewelry. When arrested he confessed the theft, and told where he had disposed of it. A brooch valued at $500, he sold for $110, a diamond pin he sold for a quarter of its value, and an opal ring worth $70, he made a present to a young German girl, whom he had engaged to marry. He was taken before Justice KELLY and committed for trial.

STOLE A PIG'S HEAD AND DROPPED IT.—Officer Lockwood arrested a boy named Thomas Clarke, on suspicion that he had stolen a pig's head of the value of six shillings. Tommy, when brought before the Police magistrate, denied the charge, and said it was "one of the other boys who had stolen it." The officer felt pretty sure that Tom was the boy who had the pig's head in his possession when he first saw him and several others standing on a Second-avenue corner, but as the pig's head was dropped, and they all ran away as soon as he appeared, he was not positive but that he might have arrested the wrong boy. Thomas was remanded.

NOT AN UNCOMMON TRICK.—Mrs. Lewis, of No. 44 Norfolk-street, yesterday made a trifling purchase at a store in Grand-street, and gave in payment a City bill, she afterwards declared in an affidavit. The female shop-keeper took the bill, and went to another part of the store to look at the Bank Note Detector. She returned and presented, as the bill she had received, a counterfeit bill of the same denomination. Mrs. Lewis had the woman arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, who held her for examination. This species of fraud is said to be of common occurrence.

NOT A SAFE NAPPING-PLACE.—Anthony Lynch was yesterday enjoying a very pleasant, and, as he supposed, a perfectly safe nap, in a liquor saloon in Washington-street. But on waking up he discovered that a $5 bill had been abstracted from his pocket. His suspicions fell on William Doyle, who was arrested, and the bill found in his trowers' pocket. Doyle was locked up by Justice KELLY.

Board of Supervisors.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT—CITY AND COUNTY FINANCES.

ON CITY AND COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

The annual report of the City Chamberlain was submitted at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday. The recapitulation of moneys and securities in his hands Jan. 1, 1859, under the control of the Supreme and County Courts, is as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages	$607,150 00
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.	82,656 94
United States Trust Co	21,964 65
Various securities	10,050 00
Temporary Deposits on interest	40,170 94
Balance, &c.	41,432 88
Total	$1,004,024 65

The Board directed the Committee on County offices to confer with the City authorities as to the expediency of exchanging the Eldridge-street Jail property for property owned by the City in Ludlow-street, or so much thereof as is necessary for the purpose of erecting a Jail there.

A communication from the Justices of the Superior Court, representing that the Court-room accommodations were exceedingly inconvenient, and asking that better rooms be provided, was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

A communication from the Comptroller in regard to the necessity of separating the accounts and affairs of the County from those of the City, was received. The Comptroller states that he has issued a circular to the Clerks of the County Courts with regard to this subject. He has found it very difficult to determine the line of division in the accounts, and requests the opinion of the Board. The Receiver of Taxes has since the 1st of January, under the direction of the Comptroller, deposited his collections in the County Treasury. The Comptroller says he cannot find that any one has any authority to make remissions and deductions of taxes except the Board of Supervisors, although it has been customary with others besides this Board to do so. The tax-books for the past year are full of errors and have apparently been prepared by incompetent clerks or with a very reprehensible carelessness. The Comptroller says the daily deposits of the Receiver of Taxes, showing the details of collections and calculations of interest and discounts, have not heretofore been subjected to any examination or comparison whatever.

It has been directed that duplicate books of the taxes uncollected on the 1st of January last, one set for the Receiver of Taxes and the other for the County Auditor, be prepared; and it is proposed to direct that the daily reports of the Receiver of Taxes be carefully examined and checked. The communication was referred to the Committee on County Offices, and it was directed that it be printed.

The Board appropriated $500 for fitting up the Coroner's office, and adjourned to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

Governors of the Almshouse.

LUNATIC ASYLUM—FEMALE PHYSICIANS, &C.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Governor DUDLO presiding. After the reading of the usual requisitions, and the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, a communication was received from Jos. Keene, Superintendent of the Workhouse, announcing the death of Alca. Hill, keeper of that institution. He has occupied that position since the organization of the Board of Governors, and has left nine children who are unable to take care of themselves. Referred to the Committee on Workhouse with power.

The Ferry-masters communicated the circumstances of the late collision between the *Sylvan Grove* and a ferry barge which was on its way to Blackwell's Island. The account accorded in every particular with that already published in the TIMES. It was ordered on file.

Seventy-five dollars were appropriated to enable the children on Randall's Island to celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday. The Committee on the Lunatic Asylum recommended the opening of a quarry on the south side of that building, for the purpose of obtaining stone therefrom to build the proposed new wing to the Asylum. They asked for power to proceed with the work, and to procure the necessary materials. The report was adopted.

Governor BRUENNINGHAUSEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the admission of female physicians at the hours of prescription and operation at Bellevue Hospital be, and is hereby abolished.

It was stated that last Saturday there were about a dozen female physicians present at one of the clinical lectures when three or four male patients were under treatment for hernia. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, and the Board adjourned.

The following is a summary of the weekly statement;

Number remaining in the different institutions, Jan. 22, 1859	8,100
Admitted	1,381
Total	9,491
Died	42
Discharged	1,176
Sent to Penitentiary	122
Sent to State Prison	11—1,351
Number remaining Jan. 29, 1859	8,140
Increase	30

TOLLS UPON RAILROADS—ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.—The Attorney-General communicated to the Senate last evening his answer to the resolution of that body calling for his opinion as to the constitutionality of the law of 1851, abolishing tolls upon Railroads. The first point of inquiry of the Senate resolution—whether the act abolishing tolls required for its passage the presence of a three-fifths quorum—is put at rest by the Attorney-General, by showing that the act was passed with the presence of this proportion of the legislative body. The remaining branch of the inquiry, whether the Railroad tolls were a part of the revenues of the Canals, so as to come within the constitutional pledge of those revenues, and he placed beyond the control of the Legislature—is elaborately examined by the Attorney-General, and the conclusion was arrived at that there was no constitutional obstacle in the way of the release of the Railroads from the payment of tolls.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Genin's Hat Store
REMOVED TO
No. 207 BROADWAY,
ADJOINING GENIN'S BAZAAR.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. In large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

$30. Our New and Beautiful $30.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
is just ready. Double Lock Stitch, Table, &c. Warranted. Price $30, and is superior to any other. Agents wanted in all parts of the country.
VERNON & CO.,
No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Old Dr. Thorp's Medicated Tobacco, Snuff and cigars will cure indigestion, bronchitis, dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney affections. Dealers wishing these articles must apply to the American Trade Company Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., where they can also get the American Smoker.

Defiance Salamander Safes. — ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Buildings, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Batchelar's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Exhibition Rooms for Models, in connection with the sale of patents, now opened by Professor J. C. LANE, at No 41 Park-row, New-York, are worthy of an attentive examination by inventors and others wishing to dispose of State rights or entire patents.

F. Y. S.

BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 400 Broadway.

Newspaper Publishers and Job Printers. The subscribers offer for sale one second-hand Folio Post Single large Cylinder Job Printing Machine.
One second-hand Adams Job Press, platen 29x38
One second-hand Single large Cylinder Printing Machine, with fly-wheel to work by hand, bed 32x46. Price $900.
Also, several second-hand Double and Single Cylinder Newspaper Presses, Washington Presses, &c., &c.
Apply to R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.
Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not hesitate himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.
Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Firearms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depot, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.
Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

Capitalists wishing to invest their money in a permanent and lucrative mechanical business, (manufacturing a substitute for pianos for parlor use,) would do well to call on Professor J. C. LANE, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

Barthelf's Manufacturing and Family SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.

Professor J. C. Lane, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, makes applications for patents for the United States, including drawings, specifications and Patent Office fees, for $60.

Any Physician having a good Country Practice in New-York or New-England, wishing to dispose of the same, will address CULVER, No. 60 John-st., New-York.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

CROSCH—WATSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. T. L. Harris, the Rev. M. C. C. CROSCH, of Nashville, Tenn., to Miss M. LOUISE WATSON, daughter of the Rev. Geo. Waters, of Elisabeth, N. J.

BRAUN—HAFF.—On Monday, Dec. 3, by the Rev F. SIZER, LAVINIA FRANCAS, eldest daughter of Henry Haff, of Penatsquit, to LEWIS S. BRAUN, of Babylon, L. I.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 31, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Alfred T. and Nancy E. Conklin, aged 1 year and 3 months.
The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 304 East Broadway. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARTHOLF.—In this City, on Monday Jan. 31, of disease of the heart, MARGARET JANE, wife of Geo. Z. Bartholf, aged 37 years, 2 months and 24 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 228 East 10th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment, to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

SUTHERLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, DOUGLAS, youngest child of the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, aged 5 years, 1 month and 2 days.
The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 73 East 27th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WARING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, of consumption, STEPHEN WARING, aged 57 years.
The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

WALLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM G., infant son of James M. and Francis A. Waller, aged 8 months and 12 days.

SAMPSON.—At Huntsville, Alabama, on Monday morning, Jan. 31, MARTHA JAMES, wife of George L. Sampson, of Brooklyn, aged 31 years and 9 days.
Her remains will be brought to this City for interment.
☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At North Easterstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 28, RICHARD W. BRASHER, son of Theodore S. and Susan Smith, aged 17 years, 6 months and 27 days.

ABBEY.—At Rondout, on Sunday, Jan. 30, in the 13th year of his age, LYMAN C., second son of H. G. Abbey, Esq., of this City.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The following gentlemen are Corporators of, or otherwise interested in forming, "THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY," of the City of New-York:

BEN. F. MANIERRE	No. 220 Broadway.
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D. H. GILDERSLEEVE	No. 172 Pearl-st.
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BENJAMIN LORD	No. 292 4th-st.
DAVID JONES	No. 186 6th-st.
DANIEL GODWIN	Baker & Godwin.
HORACE GREELEY	*New-York Tribune.*
DANIEL J. TENNEY	Astor House.
ABRAHAM BUSSING	No. 104 John-st.
ALEX. ANDERSON	Waterbury Brass Co.
WM. HILBERT	Wm. Hulbert & Co.
WM. YOUNG	Geo. & Wm. Young.
WM. H. MELLEN	Claflin, Mellen & Co.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Depôts.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.
The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Dender, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Depôts.

THE TIMES BUILDINGS.
The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times*. It is surrounded by streets on all sides. It makes a small block by itself. It fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in this central spot of taste, business and splendor, was taken for a Restaurant by CROOK & DUFF, and since they opened it last Spring it has been crowded. They give the earliest breakfasts and the latest dinners that are to be had down town, and at prices which amazed us when we

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES GREENHEART, OF GREAT BRITAIN, NURSE. No. 2 HOLLIS, Gallows, to whom she refers.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED, INTELLIGENT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of very respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the nursery of first-class rooms; wages not so much an object as a good family; highest reference. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or general servant, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful, and well disposed to fill a good situation to her employer's satisfaction; capable to fill a good situation to her employer's satisfaction; an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good cook; an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good cook; the best of references unquestionable. Apply at No. 16 Tillary, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED and trustworthy woman, to cook, wash and iron; thoroughly cook and baker; a first-class laundress; strong, smart and willing to work; is a person who studies her employer's interest, and can be fully relied upon; no objection to Brooklyn. Can be seen in the basement of No. 237 6th-av., near 20th-st. Best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as housekeeper, lady's maid or seamstress. Can have excellent City references; would not object to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 28th-st, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, UPRIGHT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as excellent meat cook, or chamber maid, or first-class pastry and cake cook; is a first-class laundress; would go as cook, washer and ironer; has lived with most respectable families in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Any family requiring such help will find it to their advantage to call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY young woman, as good meat and pastry cook, and first-class laundress; would go as cook, washer and ironer; has lived with most respectable families in the country; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call at No. 329 Greenwich-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant person as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having a ways lived in that capacity. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chamber maid and waitress, or as waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 57 West 11th st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to walk or travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a first-class laundress; no objections to walk or travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a first-class laundress; no objections French fluting and the doing up of muslins; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 20 West 17th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework for a small family. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 163 West 29th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 Forsyth-st., Room No. 22.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GOOD-TEMpered, cleanly, active girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can sew well, or do chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 173 East 12th-st., 4th floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOTEL or dining saloon by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of soups, pastry and game; best of references. Please call for two days at No. 304 Bowery, a few doors above Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person as first class laundress; has excellent city reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 78 8th-st.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family, who can be highly recommended for competency. City reference given. Apply at No. 26 Geerck-st., front room, first floor, Mrs. Johnston's.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can make children's dresses, and do any kind of family sewing, or operate on a sewing machine; best of City reference given. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for three days, at No. 923 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress; half-grown children preferred. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as waitress in a private family. City reference given. Apply at No. 108 Smith st., corner of Dean and Pacific sts. Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German woman as first rate cook. The best of city references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 Greenwich av., opposite 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by one who understands her business; is faithful and willing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 267 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A QUIET, STEADY young woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Has good City reference. Call at No. 205 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A very competent widow woman, who can tend an infant from the birth; is careful and obliging. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 60 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young American girl as chambermaid and waiting; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chamber maid and waitress; good reference. Apply at No. 160 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL [illegible] a situation, as seamstress, and to [illegible] chamberwork, or to take care of children; best of references. Call at No. 49 6th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-class cook; can be seen at No. 74 [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] a situation as seamstress; would go to the [illegible]; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook, understands her business perfectly. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 West 22d st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN IN A [illegible] has a fresh breast of milk. Good City reference. Call at No. 10 Jersey-st., [illegible] below 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUA[illegible] to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 21 West [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED — A RIGHT RESPECTABLE young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would instruct children in English, have years of an invalid, or travel to Europe or California with a family. Call or address No. 19 Stanton-st., near Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork in a private family; is an excellent waitress; will be found a respectable and trustworthy person; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 39 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH the very best City reference, a situation; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; will be willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 306 7th-av., or address M. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable young girls, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Best City reference; two years in last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 139 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linen in style; wages, $8 a month. Also, a girl of 17; minds a baby; sews neatly; does light washing; wages, $6. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do plain cooking, and washing and ironing; no objection to the housework of a small, private family. Good references. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid or waitress, in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and good plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good City reference; apply at No. 61 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn; also, another girl would cook, wash and iron.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in City and country, if particular in making selections, cannot fail to get well suited by applying at WISELY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th av., near 22d-st.; on hand a respectable class of English, American Scotch Protestants, and others, in every department of household work. P. S.—Employers will meet with the strictest attention. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants are always on hand at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class French, English, German, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cooks, an English housekeeper, and English nurse and seamstress will be found this week.

MALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN for several years in business, wishes to obtain a situation in a good commercial house, or would join in a respectable Brokerage or Commission business, where desirable connections and business ability would be turned to account; writes a good hand, is familiar with bookkeeping, and has had a good mercantile education, with a first-class general commission firm in New-York. Address Box No. 1,204 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man, a situation to drive an express wagon or coupee carriage. The advertiser understands the care of horses, and is an excellent servant in or out of doors, and willing to take care of an invalid gentleman, or to travel, he being accustomed to such. Good City reference and security given if required. Address a note to T. F. G., No. 244 Mulberry-st., or Box 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINGLE,) a situation in a country place to take care of a horse, cow and work around; he understands perfectly the raising of early vegetables and all plain garden work, and will be willing and civil. Any gentleman in want of such a man will address HELP, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, which will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man; has had charge of some large places in New-York and vicinity; can produce city references. A place where there is glass, and where there is a remuneration of wages paid required. Address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable and industrious young man; one who will discharge his duty faithfully; has been in his last two situations one two years and the other five years; with good City reference. Call or address JAMES BRENNAN, No. 71 West 25th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who understands his business perfectly; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses. Has the best of City reference from his late employer. Call or address a note to the Metropolitan Stables, in Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, disengaged this day; he understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly, and can produce the best of references from his employer in town. Address M. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as practical gardener or coachman; his wife as cook, chambermaid, waitress, or laundress. Can be seen, for three days, at SMITH'S seed store, No. 61 White-st. The best of reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce satisfactory reference. T. S. S. can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st., between the hours of 10 and 2 this day.

WANTED.—A MAN WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED in the iron trade a number of years, wishes an engagement in the hardware or similar business. Any one wishing a practical man will address G. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable references. Address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 758 Broadway, in the harness-maker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man in a private family. Can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Address L. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of good habits; he understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's, 15 John-st., New-York, until engaged. Address F. F. P.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNderstands the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; has good references. Apply at Bridgman's seed store, No. 678 Broadway.

TO MASTER BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—By a strong and able young man, a chance to make himself useful in the business; is fully posted in every branch; wages not so much an object as a steady job. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW SMART ACTIVE MEN AS agents to sell A. BROWER'S patent Water proof Composition for boots, shoes and leather of all kinds; warranted to make them perfectly impervious to water by a single application. Can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

N. B.—None genuine unless signed by A. BROWER.

WANTED—A WOMAN IN A GENTLEMAN'S family in the country; location on the Hudson River; to do the light work. She must be a good seamstress, pleasant and no objection in her ways, and a Protestant. Such will find a desirable home; an American preferred. Apply at No. 65 Chatham-st, opposite Chambers-st., in the clothing store, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN, ON A PERmanent arrangement, to learn the publishing business. Salary the first year low, with an increase each successive year. Apply at the office of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, No 17 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SATINET PRINTER.—ONE who understands printing satinets will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply to EDWARD REED, corner 54th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 37 John st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR German girl to assist in the care of a child, and do chamberwork and sewing. None but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 77 East 29th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—CASH SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. One acquainted with City trade. Address Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS assistant dentist, understanding both branches; liberal wages given. Applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in which branch they excell, wages required, and references. Apply to E. & A. PRETERRE, No. 150 Bowery, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE BACK PARlor and extension room; also, a pleasant room for single gentlemen, in a neat, quiet house, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms to let on the most reasonable terms, in a plain private family. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, residing between 5th-av. and University place, three rooms with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. For address apply at Episcopal Tract Society's store, No. 58 East 13th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a pleasant front and back parlor in a private house, near Washington-square, with fire, gas and breakfast, if desired, at $45 per month. Address I. I. F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

WILL THOSE HAVING THE CARE AND management of an Institution for the Imbecile, &c., be kind enough to address a note to M. B., Station D., stating where such a place can be found.

ANY PERSON HAVING A COPY OF THE *Mercantile Advertiser* of 1786, or any of '87 or '89 will confer a favor on a poor widow by leaving it at the *Times* office for a POOR WIDOW.

C. B.—YOU WILL FIND A LETTER FOR YOU at the Post-office, Aurora; matters are all right; remain as you prefer. Address, as before, freely. CHARLES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

One hundred and twenty acres near Hart's Corner, Westchester County, and 33½ miles from Bobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, via to very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; buildings consist of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage-house and stables all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. F. HASKINS, on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF THE late Thomas Ketchum, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., two miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at Mamaroneck, and 8¼ miles from White Plains, containing 190 acres of land, (formerly owned by Benjamin Cornell, deceased,) will be sold at public auction, at the premises on the premises, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon. The buildings are large and convenient. There are two orchards of about two acres of grafted fruit. The land is of superior quality, well watered, well fenced and in good cultivation, with a sufficient supply of wood and timber. It is well suited for a farmer, or a gentleman retiring from business, and is within 1½ miles of the two meeting-houses of the Friend's Society in Scarsdale. If desired by the purchaser, an amount, not exceeding 60 per cent of the purchase-money, can remain on mortgage, on the farm, for a term not over five years, at 6 per cent interest, if paid half-yearly. A perfect title, free from all incumbrance, and possession on the 1st of April next, will be given. Persons desiring information about the farm are to apply to the ambscribers, ELIJAH TOMPKINS, Scarsdale; or to SILAS SUTTON, No 121 2d-av., New-York City.—Dated Harrison, Nov. 20, 1858.

THOMAS SUTTON,
Agent and Attorney of the heirs of Thos. Ketchum, dec'd.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCtion.—The heirs of the late Anna Onadenyne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 23 miles from New-York, 3½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2¼ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 160 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN O. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 1 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 56 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.

Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.

Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to

A. R. BRANDON, No. 165 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE THREE-STORY brick house No. 61 Jane-st., near Hudson; in excellent order, with gas, Croton, &c; two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Also, a first-class farm of 140 acres, in Dutchess County, for which a good dwelling-house in the upper part of the City will be taken in part payment; balance on mortgage. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 15 ACRES, with good buildings, &c., in West Chester County about 20 miles from New-York. Also, a house and lot in Brooklyn, near Wall-st., and South Ferries, substantially built, brick, three story, and with beautiful view of the bay. Lot 25x100; house 25x80. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or would exchange for property in central part of Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., or No. 37 Willow-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, or in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,790 Post-Office.

BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, No. 32 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison sts. For sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange by A. F. BLEECKER & SON, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3 at 12 o'clock, the pleasant, convenient two-story house and lot No 32 Pike-st., lot 25x85, house 25x44, with two-story tea and bath room. House built by day's work in the best manner, with basement, light dry cellar; Croton and gas in house; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROBERT HADDOCK, No. 101 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON UNION-PLACE AND 16TH-ST.—The house and lease of lot on the northeasterly corner of 16th-av. and 16th-st., known as No. 36 Union-place. The lot is 27 feet wide and 125 feet deep; the house, including a three-story back building, about 80 feet deep. Also for sale, the lot on the northerly side of 16th-st., adjoining the above property on the rear. Said lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and held by title in fee. Apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased, No. 135 12th-st.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Five lots, 20x80, and one lot, 20x100, on northeast corner 9th and Ainslie sts. Price, $450 for each inside lot, and $500 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x75, on southwest corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $600; 2 side lots, $500 each; 50 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to

G. & S. STEVENSON, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—Three good, plain brick houses with deep lots, very convenient, and in good order, containing seven rooms, beside basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-avenue. Will be sold perfect, title and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND AT CHATSworth, beautifully situated on the Boston Post-Road, opposite E. K. Collins' country seat. Also several choice building sites, with magnificent views of the Sound; and from 2 to 10 acres of land; would be exchanged for good City property. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale in and about Jersey City, dwelling houses with all the modern improvements, at prices ranging from $1,100 to $14,000. Also vacant lots about one mile from the ferry at very low prices. Terms easy. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 99 Montgomery st., Jersey City. KEENEY & HALLADAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. COLLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS HOUSE for sale—built by himself without regard to cost—strictly first class, near Madison-park, between 5th-av. and Broadway; price, $28,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 528 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED country place at Ravenswood, with front on East River, 20 minutes from Wall-st. Price moderate; terms easy. JNO. TOWNSEND, Jr., room No. 3 Park Bank Building.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON Orchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 159 Orchard-st.; or C. A. LABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st st.

A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA, near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building. Nos. 4 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 728 William-st. Dimensions 26x160 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGhouse No. 56 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x58 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, at the vestibule of the City Hall of the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of Asahel Raymond, which he had on the 13th day of January, 1859, or at any time afterwards, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: All those four certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of King-street, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point in said northerly side of King-st., distant one hundred and seventy-five feet and six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Smith-st with the northerly side of King-st., running thence northerly and at right angles to King-st. one hundred feet, to the centre-line of the block; thence westerly along said centre-line fifty-six feet and six inches; thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of King-st., and thence easterly along said northerly side of King-st ninety-six feet and six inches, to the point or place of beginning; said lots being known by the street Nos. 29, 31, 33 and 35 King-st., together with all the right, title and interest of said Asahel Raymond of, in and to the alley-way eight feet wide on the west of said lots.

JNO. KELLY, Sheriff.
S. J. ANDERSON, Deputy Sheriff.

FARM AT AUCTION—LOCATED IN MIDDLEtown, Monmouth, N. J., two miles from Red Bank, eight from Keyport, consisting of 113 acres of valuable land, will be sold at public auction at the hotel in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1859, at 1 o'clock. The buildings are a large dwelling house, located on high ground. The view from the house and grounds is very extensive, and commands the surrounding country. There is, also, a barn, carriage-house, wood-house, all in good repair. There is on the premises a fine young bearing apple orchard; also, a young pear orchard five years old; grapes, cherries, strawberries, &c. There is probably no location more healthy, or with more congenial society—churches of different denominations—and good schools. This place is highly recommended to any family seeking a pleasant and healthy residence, or for any one wishing to exchange the City for the country. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by calling on the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy.

J. L. CONOVER.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATed, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, well divided into meadow, plough and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, and with a never-failing stream through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. N. B.—The above farm, if not sold at private sale previous to Feb. 15, will then be offered at vendue, at 11 A. M., on the premises, with the stock, horses, cows, sheep, hay, grain, harness, wagons, farming utensils, &c. For further particulars, inquire of C. V. FREEMAN, Esq., Morristown, or of the owner, GILBERT HOPKINS, New York, No. 37 Fulton-st., 2d story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

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FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 164 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK.
AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,235 73
Received for Premiums during the year	$563,866 09	
Received for Interest during the year	176,887 37	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$750,953 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$243,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	38,063 31	
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.	20,175 06	
Paid Com. to Agents	27,366 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 53	
Paid Annuity	100 37	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,925 55	
	$501,264 19	
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1859		$2,991,939 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$47,677 61
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
Jersey City (N.J.) 6 per Ct Bs	25,000 00
King City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bds.	26,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs	50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts	200 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,694,831 18
Premium Notes, drawing 9 per cent Interest	1,236,669 38
Real Estate	49,969 27
Loans on Scrip	6,513 98
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission	22,468 14
Total Assets	$3,001,920 91

Total amount of Dividends paid to date 1,161,527 26
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date 1,946,499 85

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, out of the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT, on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson, Henry McFarlan, And. S. Snelling,
Chas. S. Macknet, I. H. Frothingham, B. H. Green,
Lewis C. Grover, Edw. A. Stroog, Joel W. Condit,
Josiah C. Low, John R. Weeks, Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES SPENCER, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LOSS, Agents, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY. —*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it is *ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George B. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of each owner, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court the sum, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so-called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has increased since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so-called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, published at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.

MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, SS.,
IN CHANCERY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in puranance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 3'th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. M-law3mW

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date; one-third on presentation, one-third in April, and one-third in June, with interest. The Coupons due in 1860, on the Chattel Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on maturity.

By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM R. FISHER,
Treasurer C. W. and E. R.R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA. Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier,

FEBRUARY COUPONS WANTED.—THE UNdersigned will purchase or collect coupons due Feb. 1, of all valid City, State, and Railroad Bonds, payable in any part of the United States.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 20 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint stock Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gold Light Stock; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 7 per cent, in sums from $3,000 to $25,000; part of it at 6½ per cent. for the first year, exclusively on Improved City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., room No. 4.

MILWAUKEE CITY.—HOLDERS OF MILwaukee City Municipal Bonds are invited to meet at the office of Messrs. LANE & BOELKER, No. 76 Beaver-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consult and advise on matters of importance.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of 1851, and Dover Extension 7 per cent, will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 44th-av. and 26th-st. W. H. EMMONS, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF INCOME BONDS OF the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, falling due this day, will please call on the undersigned up to Thursday, P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY WICK,

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INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 28 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, upon City improved property. Apply to PETER H. MORSE, No. 818 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

SIX THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st, on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

RUGGLES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Jan. 19, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 36 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

Jan. 22, 1859.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 91st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.

By order,

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb 1, 1859. SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL ..... $300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWNE R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FARNHAM,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
	SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
	EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.

ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIVE MEN OF GOOD business capacities, with a cash capital of $1,000 or $2,000 each, to engage in a business in the City of New-York, to manufacture and sell an article of immense value throughout the United States. The net profit in the City of New-York alone cannot be less than $16,000 per annum, and for the whole United States almost incalculable, and parties engaged in it will be guaranteed at least 200 per cent. on the capital invested. The business is a patented article, almost indispensable in every family, and of the greatest utility, and owned exclusively by the subscribers. Our object is to associate with us five or six business men with some capital, and monopolize the whole business themselves and sell no rights. For particulars, call or address THOS. W. SLADE & CO., French's Hotel, New-York.

NOW IS THE TIME! CALL AND SEE!—A FORTUNE AND NO MISTAKE.—$1,500 to $5,000. Wanted, a man of good business qualifications, with the above capital, to take an interest in manufacturing a new and really valuable invention, especially adapted for Engineers, Machinist, Builder, &c. This instrument is one of the greatest inventions of the age; being a combination of the principles of all mechanical pursuits, it is largely in demand. Address or call on the inventor, WM. O. C. FRITSCHLER, 60 Nassau-st., in basement.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MILLINER.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a first-class millinery in New-Haven, Conn., which has been in successful operation seven years, is now offered for sale. A fancy goods business can be added to the millinery department—the store being well arranged for the same, and the location central. Inquire of Messrs. FINNEY & CO., No. 76 Chambers st., New-York, or address Box No. 639 New-Haven Post-Office.

EMPLOYMENT, $50 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States (except New-York City) to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profits may certainly be realized. For particulars address, with stamp, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn

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WANTED—A PARTNER WILL BE TAKEN in an established unembarrassed produce house, in place of one obliged to retire. A gentleman with a country acquaintance preferred; must have a cash capital of $3,000 or $4,000. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 183 New-York *Times* office.

COAL OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNING A tract of Cannel Coal Land on the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, wishes to associate himself with some Company intending to make coal oil

JOHN F. BENNETT, No. 136 Astor House.

FOR SALE.—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class grocery, situated on one of the best business corners of the City. For terms, address GROCER, Box No, 190 *Times* Office. No attention paid to agents.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD established cash business, of 12 years' standing: a safe and lucrative investment. Apply at the lumber-yard corner 26th-st. and 6th-av.

$500 WILL BUY TWO PATENTS WORTH $5,000. Address Box No. 57, Brooklyn, New-York.

C. MARIE & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 Warren-st. to Nos. 53 and 54 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Log No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $140. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $160. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $126. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,849 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 26, 1856, $1,207 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855 $276 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hoopey Mott, dated Nov 27, 1856 $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 34; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock $ 5 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Fley, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $382 97.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Enbois, dated Dec. 21, 1853 $648 18; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $350; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb 8, 1853, $5,555 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock each $26.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Beerman-st, 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the northerly basin at Peck slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent, of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be paid on the same day, and the balance in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the boats, building and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lessee shall also be required to provide each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 21st of December, 1858, and was postponed from that time until Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to redaction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen not in charge of churches; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. LEE,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on Wednesday, the 2d day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M. The following subjects will be taken into consideration, viz.: the subject in relation to the removal of the telegraph poles and wires; the subject in relation to extending and widening Worth-st. Also other subjects referred to said Committee will be taken up and acted upon.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES, } Committee on Streets.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.

H. P. WARE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN FELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 18, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN FELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 13, 1858.

CHARLES M. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Felt.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PETER M. CARMICHAEL, of the city of Albany, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER, insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 29, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of March, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.
d29-law16wW.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Feb 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioner, No. 32 Chamber-st., basement. The following assessment list will be considered:

Sewer in Front-st., between Maiden-lane and Wall-st.
Sewer in 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.
Sewer in 54th st., between 3d and 3d avs.
Sewer in Houston-st., between Wooster and Greene sts.
Regrading 125th-st., between 8th-av. and Manhattan st.
Regrading 78th-st., between 3d and 5th avs.
Regrading 54th-st., between 1st-av and East River.

And various applications for relief from erroneous assessments. The parties interested or opposed to the above, are notified to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
HENRY W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE CLEARED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belong to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FEB. 1, 1859.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by James Davis, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858.

JAMES DAVIS,
The Administrator of Charles Cox, deceased.
d29-law6wW* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

THE OWNERS OF GOODS AND ARTICLES now on the premises No. 620 Broadway, are hereby notified to remove the same immediately therefrom.

HENRY DOLAN.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 6 Howard-st. and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Ocean and Pacific Steamers of the Pacific.

The following, in the official report concerning the present condition of all the ocean and river steamers now plying to the Pacific, and will interest those who may have occasion to travel in California:

Report of Supervising Inspector of the Fourth District, of Inspections made by him in California from May 22 to June 22, 1858.

PIEDMONT, May 16, 1858.—I this day inspected the Steamer Tehama, and furnished her with copies of the act of Congress relating to steamboats; also, with the pilot and fire regulations, but did not grant her a Certificate of Inspection for the reason that she was plying to and from foreign ports.

On the same day I took passage on the steamer *Golden Age*, for California. I inspected her, and found her to be a very strong ship and sound in all respects, well provided with boats, life-preservers and fire apparatus. She is commanded and officered by men of superior qualifications and ability. Captain WATKINS' attention to the duties of the ship, and to the wants of his passengers is faithful and untiring. The engineer's department, in charge of Mr. SAUNDERS, is ably conducted throughout. The medical department is in charge of Doctor MCKENNEY, who stands high in his profession. He is kind to all, and no charge is made for attention to the sick while on the voyage, it being at the Company's expense. The police of the ships of this line is not surpassed by any [illegible].

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 2, 1858.—At this date I commenced the inspection of the steamers *Republic, Oregon, Sonoma* and *Piedmont*. The *Republic* is in good condition, and has been thoroughly overhauled, and is, in all respects, according to the requirements of the law. She has two oscillating engines, new life-boats and life-preservers, good fire apparatus, with new hose. She was furnished with pilot regulations and copies of the law.

Steamship Oregon. This steamer I found in bad condition, and from a slightly rotten; I ordered her to be repaired, which was done in a workmanlike manner, by running diagonal pointers from the main deck to the sister keelsons; the timbers are 12x15 inches, twelve in number, and well fastened with screw bolts, through and through; she was docked at Mare Island. Her boilers, engines and fire apparatus are nearly new, and in fine order. She is now a staunch ship, and in all respects seaworthy and according to law. I furnished her with pilot regulations and copy of the law.

June 3.—Steamship Northerner. I inspected this vessel, and found her frame in good and sound condition. I advised replanking and new keelsons, and any other necessary repair, to be done under the supervision of the Local Inspectors. Her boilers are new, and the machinery in good order, and fit for service; the fire-engines and pumps are good.

Propeller Fremont.—This steamer has been overhauled within the last six months; she is now sound and strong. Her boilers and engines are in good condition; she is well found in life-boats, preservers and fire-pumps, and her fixtures are according to law, but she requires docking before going to sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Steamer *New-World*. This steamer was inspected by me, and was found strong and in good and sea-worthy condition. Her cylinder, side pipes, beam and shafts are new; the boilers were rebuilt within the last year, and her general outfit is of the best description, and in all respects in conformity with law. She runs between San Francisco and Sacramento, making three trips per week.

BENICIA, June 4.—Steamship *Golden Gate*. This steamer is on the naval dock; her bottom looks well, and she shows no sign of strain or weakness; her copper is in good condition—400 sheets were taken off and replaced with new, as she would not take caulkum. Her shaft is new on the way to this port. Her outfit is complete for 1,200 passengers. Her fire apparatus is unsurpassed by any ship on the Pacific or elsewhere. June 8 I left San Francisco and proceeded to Sacramento, where I inspected the following boats:

Queen City, a very superior boat, built at San Francisco, on the Mississippi plan; she is superior to many of them in model and in workmanship, and has a speed of 18 miles an hour. Her cabin accommodations are very elegant, she is strong and well fastened, and furnished with all the requirements of the law. The steamboats *Young America, C. M. Weber, Gazelle, Pet. Whitcomb, Petaluma, Sam Soule, James Blair, Gem, Marion, Santa Clara, Goodman, Castle, Dove, Cleopatra* and *American Eagle*. I found, generally, in good order. These boats navigate the river, and are mostly stern wheel; they were wall built, of Oregon pine and oak, with bulkheads dividing them into three water-tight compartments, thus rendering them more able to contend with snags and rocks, which abound in their navigation.

During my stay in California I inspected forty-two boats, and their condition and appointments were mostly very good—and, I might say, superior to boats of the same class east of the Rocky Mountains—no expense being spared in building them, and too material being the very best, mostly of Oregon pine and oak.

June 10.—Steamer Eclipse. This is a large, fine boat, built on the Western plan, with high-pressure engines of large power, and condition in all respects superior, as are all the boats of the California Steam Navigation Company—they being laid up and overhauled twice a year, under the supervision of the local Inspectors; they are well found with all the necessary outfit, and officers apparently all good men.

June 11.—Pacific. This steamship now plying between San Francisco, Puget's Sound and Fraser's River; I carefully examined her hull and found it sound and tight; the boilers and engines in good order, and in all respects, with the exception of boats and life-preservers, which will be furnished before leaving port. She had a supply of worthless india rubber preservers which were condemned.

June 12.—Panama. This steamship plying between San Francisco, Puget's Sound and Fraser River was found to be sound and sea-worthy, and in all respects according to law; she has been repaired in hull, boilers and machinery, and furnished with new life-boats and cork life-preservers, with fire apparatus unsurpassed by any boat heretofore inspected, being a steam fire engine.

June 13.—Orizaba. This steamship, in hull, boilers and engines, is in good order. She was docked and repaired three months since, and coppered. She is deficient in the number of life-boats, and the preservers are defective, requiring new ones.

Sierra Nevada. The hull of the *Sierra Nevada* is sound, with the exception of the second deck over the boilers, which requires new beams and knees, also, new life-boats and preservers. The fire-pump is very superior, and in all other respects she is in good order.

Uncle Sam. This steamer has been lying up for three years, and is in a bad condition. Her seams are open, and her life-boats and preservers are worthless, not being properly attended to; before going to sea she will require to be refastened. The fire-pumps are good, but all other outfits require to be renewed.

June 14.—Cortes. This vessel has been docked, caulked and coppered within three months. I have bored into and closely examined her condition; found a little decayed timber, but not sufficient to weaken her. The life-boats and preservers are good; the fire-pumps were condemned and new ones required.

June 15.—Columbia. This steamer was built in New-York, in 1851, and has made since 146 trips to Oregon and back, without an accident, injury or detention occurring during the whole time. She was rebuilt and furnished with new boilers one year ago at Benicia; is sound and staunch; outfit complete in all respects, and fulfilling the requirements of the law.

Gazelle. This vessel's hull is strong, sound, and in good order; she has been thoroughly overhauled in the last five months, and furnished with new boilers. I will remark that all inspection made thus far, results in finding them sound—of boats running in the San Francisco and Oregon trade—and I was led to believe it is owing to the even temperature of the climate in these latitudes.

June 16.—Steamer Antelope is undergoing repairs, to have new boilers. Her frame is sound and strong, and when completed will be a substantial and safe boat.

Steamship Senora was docked, refastened and refaced in October, 1857; she was caulked, coppered, and otherwise thoroughly overhauled and repaired. She stands now A No. 1 ship, and, like all ships of the same line, is kept in excellent order, and gives universal satisfaction to the traveling community, although we occasionally find complaining parties on the Atlantic coast; but I can truly say, so far as I have been able to judge from observation, steamers on the Pacific are superior in every respect to those running on the Atlantic coast.

June 20.—I was unable to see and inspect the steamer *John L. Stephens*, but from the report of the local Board of this place, she is in good order, with the exception of some copper which has rolled on her bottom. On her return she will go into dock for repairs.

Steamer Wilson G. Hunt is repairing hull and boilers, and when completed she will be in good condition.

Steamer Helen Hensley is a high-pressure boat, sound and strong, and all her outfits according to law.

The steamship Columbus is running between Panama and Costa Rica—a new route, and is said to meet with good success.

Boats on Lower California.—There are three boats running in the trade on the Colorado River, from its mouth to Fort Yuma, a distance of 500 miles. This trade was commenced by the enterprising Captains JOHNSON and WILCOX, about two years ago, and is being carried on with great success. The same men are opening a copper mine near Fort Yuma, the mines yielding richly. The ore is carried down the river to its mouth, and then reshipped to San Francisco. Silver is also worked, and makes a considerable trade; and if business proves successful an additional number of boats will be required to carry on the business. In a word, the whole trade of the Pacific is increasing, and Oregon met the least rapidly, there being a number of boats upon her waters. Originally it was my intention to have visited this territory, but not being able to obtain any definite information on my arrival out, I deemed it unnecessary to go farther than California. On the eve of my return I met Major HALLECK, and receiving from him much valuable information in relation to the steamers of that section of my district, I shall have implicit confidence in the report. I am pleased to say that I found all matters in connection with the duties of the local Inspectors at San Francisco, (Messrs. HOYT and CUTTER,) in an excellent condition, and in all respects satisfactory.

Signed, O. A. PITFIELD.
Supervising Inspector Fourth District.

Steamboats Inspected in California, from May 29 to June 22, 1858:

Name.	When built.	Where built.	No. of tons.
Antelope	1851	New-York.	2,631
Carquinez	1858	New York.	2 292
Sophia	1841	New York.	2 [illegible]
[illegible]dia	1846	Baltimore.	963
[illegible]	1850	New-York.	777
[illegible]rner	1847	New-York.	1,819
[illegible]	1848	New-York.	1,267
[illegible] Jonathan	1853	New-York.	1,346
[illegible]	1850	New-York.	1,300
[illegible] Cruz	1853	New-York.	1,264
[illegible] Sam	1853	New-York.	1,264
[illegible]	1852	New-York.	1,15[illegible]
[illegible] Nevada	1853	New-York.	1,267
[illegible]	1854	New-York.	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	1853	New-York.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1849	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1851	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1851	New-York.	[illegible]

Name.	When built.	Where built.	No. of tons.
Antelope	1847	New-York.	2,631
Carquinez	1858	New York.	292
Sophia	1841	San Francisco.	159
Helen Hensley	1858	San Francisco.	264
Yosemite	1858	San Francisco.	179
C. M. Weber	1858	San Francisco.	144
Gazelle	1852	San Francisco.	91
Sam Soule	1855	Sacramento.	99
James Blair	1857	Sacramento.	159
Gem	1858	San Francisco.	99
Paul Pry	1858	San Francisco.	299
San Antonio	1850	Oakland.	378
Contra Costa	1857	San Francisco.	339
Clinton	1858	San Francisco.	71
Petaluma	1857	San Francisco.	273
Let Whitcomb	1850	Milwaukie, Wis.	159
Queen City	1854	San Francisco.	379
Maria	1857	San Francisco.	79
J. Brayden	1852	San Francisco.	204
Wilson G. Hunt	1846	New-York.	311
American Eagle	1852	San Francisco.	165
Cleopatra	1853	San Francisco.	81
Swan	1846	Sacramento.	63
Gentleman Castle	1857	San Francisco.	71
Santa Clara			

Whole number, 44. Total tonnage.....26,530

Marine Losses for January.

The following list of marine disasters embraces the total losses, as well as partial damage to vessels and cargoes which have been reported during the month of January. A comparatively small proportion are those of foreign vessels. The amount of loss, though not pretending to be accurate in every case, is presumed, from the best data that could be obtained, to approximate pretty nearly the true figures:

Brig Apea Faulch, put into Fernandina leaky, and lost part of deck-load of lumber	$500
Alma Manlie, from St. John, N. B., to New-York, scuttled and lost Dec. 3	2,500
Schr. Alwine, (Ham.,) Lost on reefs of Folle —insured at Lloyds	12,000
Brig Andrew Peters, ashore on Mackie's Bank, taken into Nassau	5,000
Brig Abbott Lawrence, Jacmel for Boston, at Nassau leaky	800
Schr. Abby Whitman, Boston for Savannah, aground at Body Island; total loss	8,000
Bark Auckland, at San Francisco; lost suit of sails	2,000
Schr. Alabama, ashore below Wilmington, full of water; got off	800
Schr. R. H. Dixey, Liverpool to Philadelphia, lost sails, and otherwise damaged	500
Brig Amanda Jane, Bordeaux for New-York, put into Nassau leaky	1,800
Brig-Betsy Aloes, Marseilles for New-York, at Bermuda, leaky and loss of sails	2,500
Brig Belle, Palermo for New-York, at Malaga, loss of spars and in distress	2,000
Brig Billow, Calais for Philadelphia, lost part of deck load	150
Ship Boomer, Loading for Bombay, collision and put back	
Bark Brunette, New-York for Matanzas, ashore at Long Branch	10,000
Bark Bertha, ashore at Palermo, will have to discharge	5,000
Ship L. Z., repairing at Liverpool	10,000
Ship Masatlan, repairing at Liverpool	5,000
Ship Corinne McKay, repairing at Liverpool	5,000
Ship Calliope, repairing at Liverpool	8,000
Schr. C. W. Conner, Baltimore for St. Louis; put in to St. Thomas in distress, with loss of bowsprit	1,500
Schr Chief, sunk at Norwich, with cost	4,000
Schr. Caroline, ashore on Prudence Island	3,800
Schr. Circassian, at Cork, leaking badly	5,000
Schr. Falcon, in collision sunk	2,000
Ship Crystal Palace, at Bombay, leaky	5,000
Bark Celeste, in collision with str. Great Britain, badly damaged, put into Gibraltar	4,800
Ship Columbia, ashore at Knott's Island	
Ship Colombo, Charleston for New-York, and leaky	5,000
Brig Castillian, grounded on Nantucket Bar, and returned	150
Brig Crimea, Rio for Boston, at St. Thomas, with loss of sails	1,200
Schr. Caroline, Jamaica for New-York, at Bermuda, with loss of sails	1,000
Schr. California Packet, at Pernambuco, condem'd	25,000
Ship Charles Buck, Clyde for Bombay, put in leaky and loss of part of cargo	15,000
Brig Herald, ashore at Cohasset	10,000
Schr. Corinne, Jacksonville for Barbadoes, put in	500
Ship Charlotte Reed, Plymouth, Eng., for Charleston spoken leaktog badly, putting back	8,000
Bark Coliona, run into ee the Bahama Bank	500
Ship Champion, a hore on East Bank; got off by Steam Propeller Conrew, damaged machinery; towed to Providence	10,000
Schr. David Lemoard, Virginia for Boston; total loss on Banks at	1,000
Ship Ellen Lewis, Newcastle for New-York, returned leaky and loss of part of cargo	2,500
Brig Emily, condemned at Newcastle, Eng	5,000
Bark Emma Cushing, at Holmes' Hole; had been in collision	8,000
Schr. Elizabeth, sunk, with cargo of rough rice	500
Ship Executor, Boston for Melbourne; ran into and lost spars	5,000
Schr. Perkins, towed into Newport by Ad. Forest ($1,200 salt.)	4,000
Ship Edward Frost, California for Boston, at Princeton, leaky	1,500
Brig Enoch Benner, Mintilian for New-York, ashore, towed to Nassau	5,000
Brig Enterprise, in distress, and lost part of cargo—cement	2,800
Ship Edward D. Peters, New-York for New-Orleans, ashore on Tortugas; off	500
Ship Elias Mallory, at Galway in distress; iron	10,000
Schooner Empire, Norfolk, lost sails and spars, and iron cargo	1,000
Schooner Express, Boston, at Bombay, leaky	5,000
Schooner Princess, ashore at Kennebeck River	
Schooner Endora Imogene, total loss	2 000
Bark Emily Taylor, Leghorn for New-York, at Bermuda	10,000
Brig Thomas and Edward, total loss on Cuttyhunk	5,000
Ship Flying Fish, China for New-York, ashore on south bank of River Minn	150,000
Ship Flying Dragon, Jarvis Island, at Hampton Roads ashore	
Ship Fair Wind, at Boston, loss of sails and spars	8,000
Brig Forest City, Portland for Cienfuegos, lost deck load	400
Schooner Gulfstream, Newport (W.) for Porto Rico, ab ndoned	6,000
Schooner Glenview, Norfolk for Barbadoes, at Bermuda, leaky	500
Ship Gosport New-York for San Francisco, at Rio, lost foremast	5,000
Schooner Gazelle, ashore in Narragansett Bay, got off leaky	300
Ship Meroo, (Br.) California for London, abandoned on fire	53,000
Brig George Washington, ashore and towed to Boston	1,500
Ship Hellos, London for Calcutta, with railroad iron, very leaky	8,000
Schr. H. D. Grinley, Gonsives for Boston, partial loss of cargo	2,000
Schr. Base, New-York for Malaga, at Newport in distress	1 500
Brig Hurcane Bird, abandened	10,000
Schr. Humming Bird, at Gibralter for New-York, mast sprung and lost sails	3,500
Ship Henry Kneeland, at Rio, dismasted and lost anchors	5,000
Brig Indian Queen, Rio Hache for New-York, at Nassau, leaky	1,000
Ship Inkerman, at Queenstown, lost bulwarks, &c	1,500
Bark Island City, damaged at Galveston and lost railroad iron	3,000
Brig Ida and Emma, Rio for New-York, at St. Thomas, leaky	1,500
Ship Justina, Baltimore for Trieste, at Palermo, lost sails	2,000
Brig John A. Taylor, total loss on Charleston Bar, cargo of lumber	5,000
Ship John H. Jarvis, Castine for Sonth, ashore on Beach Island, lost, afterward got off	10,000
Ship James Foster, returned to Queenstown in distress	15,000
Schr. John Howard, lost on St. John's Bar, Florida	3,000
Schr. Julia Smith, at New-Orleans, lost sails, hallwarks, &c	800
Brig Jos. Hume, Malaga for Philadelphia, put into Yarmouth, lost sails	1,200
Bark John Avilles, Portland from Cardenas, ashore in Vineyard Island	1,500
Schr Kosciusko, Boston for Thomaston, ashore, (36 hds. molasses stove)	2,000
Brig Kate Anderson, Charleston for New-Orleans, ashore and carried to Nassau	2,800
Brig Mecasle, Wilmington for Boston, lost part deck load, &c	500
Ship Ladoga, put into Macao leaky, cargo rice	10,000
Schr. L. C. Watts, ashore on Gay Head	
Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, lost mainmast and sails	800
Brig Loange, at Lewes, loss of spars and sails	1,200
Ship Lenisa, Marseilles for New-York, lost on Isle of Pines	60,000
Ship Middleton, put into Belfast leaky	5,000
Brig Minnie Thompson, at St. Thomas, condemned	5,000
Schr. M. A. McNeil, ashore on Cape Heary, cargo, cotton	8,000
Bark M. Metcalf, Bangor at Havana, water in hold	1,500
Bark Marianc, (Br.,) abandoned from Quebec for England	12,000
Brig Mechanic, Machias for Boston, capsized and lost	4,000
Schr. Montezuma, P. E. Island for Baltimore, leaky and lost part cargo	500
Schr. Minna, Bremen for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth	1,000
Ship Maitspan, at Calcutta from London, leaky	8,000
Ship Mazatlan, Mendor for Boston, put in leaky	5,000
Brig Miamus, Havana for Portland, at Bermuda leaky	
Ship Manchester, Glasgow for New-York, at Fayal condemned	20,000
Bark Franklin, (Br.,) abandoned	8,000
Bark Kare (Sw.) Macos for New-York, wrecked	60,000
Ship Medford, condemned at	20,000
Brig Montserrat, at Wilmington, fm. Aves Is., sold	3,000
Ship Mary Bradford, London for New-York, at Newport, loss of rudder	1,500
Schr. Maria, Calais for New-York, at Boston, leaky	100
Brig Matilda, Boston for Jacksonville, ashore in Bay	3,500
Ship Nestorian, (Br.,) Liverpool for Savannah, sunk near Wicklow	50,000
Ship North Atlantic, sprung spars, towed to Boston	10,000
Ship Noonday, for Calcutta, put into Table Bay, leaky	5,000
Bark Neapolitan, Smyrna, at Boston, struck with lightning, split sails, &c	2,000
Bark Octavia, ashore near Cape Henry, New-York for Richmond	2,500
Bark Our Union, Marseilles for Boston, H. Hole, split sails, &c	2,000
Bark Oasis, Leghorn for New-York, put into St. Thomas, leaky, and discharged	5,000
Ship Osceola, New-Orleans, put back to Cork to repair—collision	7,500
Ship Calendar, lost anchors and chains	1,500
Schr. Oregon, from Me. for Boston, ashore at Cohasset	3,000
Bark Oakland, Charleston for Liverpool, struck by lightning—abandoned on fire	160,000
Bark Otsego, (Russ.,) Gottenburg for New-York, at Falmouth, leaking	7,500
Schr. Oxnard, sunk off Cape of Good Hope	25,000
Ship Pulaski, for New-York, put into Corunna to repair	3,000
Brig Pico, Gonaives for Boston, split sails and other damage	1,200
Ship Seaborn, (Brem.,) ashore on San Domingo, arrived at New-Orleans, leaking badly	7,500
Schr. R. L. Kenney, Baltimore for Chatham, ashore, total loss	6 000
Ship Rajah, (whaler,) lost in Ochotsk Sea	15,000
Schr. Rosa, at New-Bedford, R. F., leaky	800
Schr. John Howard, at New Smyrna, total loss	15,000
Brig Olde, at New-Smyrna, ashore	6,000
Ship Rogers, Bendergast, Dixon for New-York, ashore below the Mills	100,000
Ship Elisabeth Moore, [illegible] abandoned, Quebec for England	30,000
Schr. Boebuck, New-Orleans for Boston, ashore Boston Bay	170,000
Ship Senator, at Savannah, with loss of spars	2,000
Steamer [illegible] ashore and considerably damaged	2,000
Ship St. Peter, New-York for New-Orleans, in collision with same	3,000
Brig Spitfire, Port-au-Prince for Boston, put back with loss of spars	2,000
Schr. Samuel Castner, Philadelphia for Boston, ashore at Newport	1,500
Bark Swallow, at Buenos Ayres, suffered from cyclone	6,000
Brig Susan Drew, Florida for West Indies, ashore and put back leaky	2,000
Brig Seguine, Baltimore, for Havana, ashore at Key West	5,000
Bark Sphax, Cardiff for Boston, at Bermuda, leaky	10,000
Schr. Susan Hall, Gonaives for Boston, lost deck load of mahogany	1,500
Bark St. James, Philadelphia for Rio, damaged in harricane	2,000
Ship South Carolina, from Cherbourg, lost on Mobile Bar	20,000
Schr. Wm. Martin, Jacmel for Boston, ashore, (after cost. salvage,) and got off	4,000
Ship S. Car ing, Liverpool for Boston, lost two suits of sails, &c	1,500
Schr. Stranger, cut through ice at Georgetown	2,500
Brig Thomas and Edward, with lumber, lost on Cuttyhunk	5,000
Ship Triumph, (British,) abandoned	8,000
Brig Vernon, St. Domingo for New-York, decks swept	1,500
Schr. W. H. Hazzard, Jamaica for Philadelphia, put in with loss of sails	1,500
Ship Weymouth, at Falmouth from Akyab, lost part of cargo, discharged	7,500
Brig Walcott, San Francisco for Oregon, returned with loss of sails	1,200
Ship Waban, at Cowes, with damage to hull, to repair	2,500
Schr. Woodbridge, at St. Thomas, condemned	6,000
Str. Weser, Bremen for New-York, put back leaky	15,000
Schr. Wootten, Attakapas for Baltimore, at Savannah in distress	1,500
Schr. Wm. Woodbury, Boston for Rockland, ashore on Rye Bay	2,000
Brig Wm. Wilson, in collision lost mainmast and spars	1,000
Ship Orient, in collision with same, returned leaky	1,000
Schr. Z. Secor, South Carolina for Portsmouth, ashore on Cuttyhunk	2,000
Total	1,618,500

Cruise of the United States Revenue Cutter Washington.

The cutter *Washington*, which has been absent on a cruise for the relief of vessels in distress, has returned for supplies, and makes the following report:

"The United States revenue cutter *Washington*, E. C. MURDER, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived here this morning, from a relief cruise, and reports: 29th ult., Block Island, bearing west 18 miles, spoke brig *Ben Dunning*, of and for Portland, from Matanzas; same day, at 4 P. M., 16 miles S. S. E. of No Man's Land, spoke bark *California*, of and for Boston, from Buenos Ayres. 30th, at 5 P. M., Barnegat bearing west 20 miles, spoke brig *J. West*, of Franklin, from Philadelphia, for New-York. Neither of the above vessels required any assistance. The *Washington*, on a line from No Man's Land to Barnegat, averaging 30 miles off shore, had fine weather, and saw but few vessels. She has put in for water and other necessities, and will sail again immediately.

Three professionel reaurrectionists have just been arrested in Cincinnati, caught in the act of conveying to the Medical College the body of a Cyprian who was lately burned to death.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obscured head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartic or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2. These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES, sometimes I believe I could make a very successful Doctor. Why I have these feelings I can't tell, yet I donbt my capabilities. If I only *knew* that I had the *talent* I would go at it, "heart and hand." Such a friend, Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and he will convince you, I know from my own experience—whether you believe in PHRENOLOGY or not—as to your duty in obeying the feeling. His analysis of mind is so complete that, on general principles, you will be influenced in your opinion.

[Advertisement.]

NOTHING LIKE IT.—We are assured that GAYETTY'S medicated paper for the water closet is finding an extensive sale in every part of the United States. This is as it should be. A more excellent article was never offered to the sick or the healthy. The latter should use it extensively, as it is not only a cure, but a *preventive* of piles. It should be in every family. Beware of gross and injurious imitations. Look for GAYETTY'S name in each sheet (water-marked) and his autograph upon each package. Be cautious of whom you buy, or what you listen to. Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The rapid variations of our climate give alarming prevalence to cutaneous and scorbutic eruptions. The Ointment permeates through the pores of the skin, and neutralizes the luciplent curruption. Factory, 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

SURPASSING ALL YET.—The Nubien Troubadours at Barnum's Museum are the most alluring of all Ethiopian Minstrel Troupes, and those songs, dances, farcetias, &c., are beyond all conception wonderfully humorous. Superb attractions this afternoon and evening.

We call attention to Mr. VANDENHOFF'S first "Evening with SHERIDAN" to-night, at Lyrique Hall, Broadway. A sketch of SHERIDAN'S Love, Elopement, Marriage and Deeds, with a dramatic rendering of "The Rivals."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 1.

$4,000 U. S. 5s, '65	101¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R	opg 87¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	100 do	p&c 87¾
8,000 Ohio Stale 6s, '60	101¾	1200 do	opg 87¾
$.00 Tenn. 6s, '90	90	300 do	p&o 87¾
5,000 do	b30 90	50 do	b60 87¾
15,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 do	b60 87½
23,000 N. C. State 6s	98	150 do	b30 87½
13,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	300 do	s60 87
10,000 do	b30 84½	100 do	opg 87¼
10,000 do	84½	100 do	s30 87¼
3,000 do	b60 84½	200 Erie R. R.	13¾
15,000 Lon St. 6s	94	100 do	s30 13¾
500 Cal. S. 7s, N. Bs.	85	100 do	13¾
1,000 do	84¾	100 Hudson R. R	b60 31
1,000 do	84	550 do	30¾
1,000 do	83¾	100 do	b30 30¾
3,000 N. Y. C. RR. 8s	92	30 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12
1,000 E. RR. 8s, 1875	44	115 Harlem Railroad	13¼
4,000 E. RR. C. 8s, '62	40	200 do	b60 13¾
2,000 H. R. RR. 2d m	84½	200 do	s60 13
1,000 H. R. RR. 3d m	72¾	100 do	s30 13
4,000 M. S. 2d m. bs	63¾	200 do	13½
3,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs	87½	190 Har. R. R. Pref	s15 38¾
5,000 LaC. & M.L.G.bs	22¾	50 do	31
5,000 do	22¾	200 do	b60 37
50 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	101	100 do	s10 38⅞
50 Ocean Bank	99¾	200 do	s10 38¾
15 Am. R. Bank	73¼	150 do	38¾
35 People's Bank	102	1900 Reading R. R	s3 49¾
200 Cum. Pref	s60 20⅜	100 do	s30 49¾
100 do	b30 21	200 do	49⅞
30 Continental Bank	101	100 do	b60 49
150 Canton Co	18¾	100 Mich. Cent. R	s30 49¾
200 Penn. Coal Co	82¾	30 do	49¾
150 do	82¾	150 do	s30 49¾
100 Del. & H. C'l Co.	s10 93	150 do	50
50 do	99	275 Mich. S. & N. L. R.	19¾
240 Pac. M. S. Co	82	300 do	s30 19¾
200 do	b60 82	100 do	b60 19¾
50 do	b5 82	300 Mich. S. & N. I. C. S.	45
50 do	81¾	200 do	s30 45
220 do	81¾	150 do	b60 45¼
50 do	s30 81¾	150 do	45¾
50 do	b30 81¾	100 Panama R. R.	s6 118
100 do	b60 81¾	60 do	114¾
50 do	s7 81¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.	64¼
150 do	s30 83¾	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	b60 85¾
100 do	b60 81¾	100 do	s10 64¾
70 do	81	1000 do	opg 63
100 do	b60 81	100 Clev. & Fol. R.	s60 30½
100 do	b30 81	300 do	30¼
100 do	s30 80	300 do	30⅜
100 New Jersey Zinc	7	130 do	30¼
50 Cary Imp. Co	8¾	250 Chic & R. Isl. R.	59¾
100 Brunsk. City L. Co.	4	1000 do	83
8 Stonington R.R.	64	300 do	s30 58¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '65	101¾	100 Brus. City Land Co.	4
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74	102¾	100 Erie Railroad	13¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	96	50 do	s30 13⅝
3,000 Cal. S. 7s, n. bds.	84	350 Harlem Railroad	13
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	100 Panama R. R.	b10 114¾
9,000 do	84½	250 Mich. Cen. R. R.	49¾
10,000 Ill. 1st Loan, 41	105½	100 do	b60 49¾
9 000 Harlem R. 1st m.	92	250 Mic. S. & N. I. G. s.	b60 49¾
10 Atlantic Bank	83	50 do	s30 44¾
6 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99¼	100 do	44¾
50 do	99	100 Illinois Cen. R R.	66½
100 Penn. Coal Co.	s60 82½	50 do	b30 66¾
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 18	150 do	66¾
140 do	79	100 Gal. & Chic. RR.	opg 66¾
200 do	b30 79	300 do	opg 66¾
50 do	18¾	200 do	s10 64½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 82	500 do	opg 64¾
200 do	b60 82¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	58⅞
100 do	p&c 82¾	500 do	58¾
100 do	opg 82½	100 do	b60 58⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	85¾	20 East River Bank	90
2,000 Col., P. & I. R. 7s	85	10 Bk. of Commonw'th	99¾
5,000 P. R. Sp. c. l. 6s	40	15 Park Bank	106¾
2,220 Wis. Cen. R. bs	4	10 Pac. M. S. Co	80
18 Be. rf Fy. & Ia. R	6	100 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	1
656 Minn. & M. L. Co. S.	72¾	10 N. Y. Bal. D. Co.	103
10 Bank of St. of N. Y.	102	5 Eureka Min. Co. p. s	40

The sudden decline on the Stock Exchange yesterday, induced in good part by the change in the rates for Money on temporary loan, brought forward a considerable number of fresh orders to buy at the early session of the Brokers to-day, and the official list of sales shows a large and well distributed business. The market was, if anything, a little firmer than on Monday afternoon, and the Western Shares stood for the time ½@¾ ℔ cent. better. But the orders of the morning being supplied, the whole market took another turn downward at the Second Board, and the lowest prices since the middle of November were made on New-York Central, Pacific Mail and State and Federel securities; the rest of the list sympathizing more or less in the additional decline. The impression with some of the Brokers is that the collapse in Pecific Mail to 77½ ℔ cent., (a fall of 16 ℔ cent. in a few weeks, and of 10@12 ℔ cent. in a few days,) has dama

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII....NO. 2301. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cobb and the Tariff—Another Bill for the Acquisition of Cuba—Private Bills in the Senate—The Navy-yard Investigation—The Indian War Debt, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

It is now positively stated, on the authority of the President, that Secretary COBB is preparing a communication to Congress, recommending a revision of the Tariff. Few, however, seem to feel any confidence that the Secretary will yield thus far, as it would no doubt bring upon his head at once the anathemas of the South, whose support hitherto has saved him from removal. Having utterly estranged the Northern Democracy, and not possessing, at best, the confidence of the South, if Mr. COBB now excites the active hostility of the latter, he certainly will be crushed between the upper and the nether millstones. It is believed that he will probably stick to his defiance of the President, as the safest policy.

Senator SLIDELL says he would be content to take the Tariff of 1846 temporarily, and the indications are that a bill reviving it can pass the Senate. It is not satisfactory, however, to Pennsylvania.

The President expresses his profound gratification at the startling declaration made to him to day, by DEAN RICHMOND, on his own behalf and for Superintendent BUTTERWORTH, that they had concluded that the best thing possible for the Democratic Party is to keep SCHELL in the Collectorship.

MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, to day, attempted to introduce in the House a substitute for the Thirty Million, or "Toodles" bill. It authorizes the President to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba for a price not exceeding one hundred and twenty millions, and empowers the Executive, whenever Spain has ratified such a treaty, to issue five per cent. Bonds for the payment of the purchase money in six equal installments, within thirty years. It provides that, when acquired, Cuba may be created immediately into a State, and come into the Union by virtue of this act, with four Representatives until the next succeeding apportionment. This proposition is likely to command the support of strict State Rights Democrats, who are opposed to placing money in the hands of the President in advance of negotiations. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

A resolution will be offered next Monday similar to that which governed the House last Saturday, setting apart four succeeding Saturdays for the consideration of the private calendar, but allowing five minutes at the opening and closing for objections, and five minutes intermediate for explaining and defending bills.

Two hundred and fifty odd favorably-reported cases are on the calendar. A fair application of such a rule would, it is thought, secure action upon and dispose of the entire number.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted at the Democratic caucus on the Tariff last night, Messrs. GARNETT, VALLANDIGHAM, CRAWFORD, BURNETT and MARSHALL, of Illinois, were appointed a Committee to report at the adjourned meeting on Saturday some plan of retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government.

The Select Committee appointed to examine the accounts of Mr. SHARAR, late Superintendent of Public Printing, expect to complete their labors next week.

The Select Committee to examine the alleged abuses in the Navy Department and Navy-Yards, have already summoned and continue summoning more witnesses than they can conveniently examine during the present session.

The Senate in Executive Session, to-day, resumed the consideration of the nomination of EMORY D. POTTER as Collector of Toledo, but as no quorum was present the question was not taken.

The Committee on Military Affairs are still engaged in the consideration of the Oregon and Washington Indian War debt. Ex-Governors LANE and STEVENS, the Delegates from these Territories, last night had a hearing on the subject before the Committee.

Our Washington Correspondence.

DIFFICULTY OF REDUCING THE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES—THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

The Committees of Congress upon whom devolve the duty of recommending appropriations for the support of the Government are engaged in daily efforts to ascertain where and how they can cut down expenses. They find the task easier to talk about than to perform. The country has grown so rapidly of late years that the indispensable necessities of the public service have necessarily run up the list of expenditures very much. Besides Congress, in its wisdom, has thought proper to liberalize the public service in many respects, and to authorize contracts of various kinds, having for their object the more rapid development of the country, by extending lines of settlement across it, facilitating the means of communication between remote points, and generally keeping the operations of the Government up with the advancement of the age.

It is rumored that an effort is proposed to take the back track upon some of these, and abrogate existing contracts, with a view to retrenchment! Surely this would be a rather singular mode of cutting down expenses. A contract made in compliance with law cannot be arbitrarily taken from a citizen; and if it is done, he will be entitled to, and certain to obtain, damages therefor, that will cost the Government quite as much in the end as it will to maintain faith with honest contractors. The Overland Mail between St. Louis, Memphis and San Francisco might be discontinued without serious injury to the public interest as it is not absolutely needed for mail service, and can be of little advantage otherwise, except as it keeps communication open between the ocean frontiers: but the contract cannot be violated with impunity. The other overland mail lines are indispensable for local service, and of course are not to be disturbed, without serious public inconvenience, in addition to the pecuniary loss to the contractors which Government would be compelled to assume.

The voting upon the French Spoliation bill in the House to-day was very encouraging to the claimants, in so far as it indicated a decided majority of the body in its favor. The motion to lay the bill upon the table was made as a test question, and defeated by a very large majority. Mr. BURLINGAME then submitted a few well-timed remarks in support of the justice of the measure, and moved the previous question upon putting it upon its passage.

The Speaker now interposed for the defeat of the measure by deciding that it makes a money appropriation and therefore must go to the Committee of the Whole under the rules. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, made the hypocrisy of this pretext apparent by promptly citing several instances in which the Speaker has ruled directly the reverse; but Mr. ORR persisted in his decision, and was sustained by a party vote. The result is that the French Spoliation claimants are again put off, for their bill is quite sure to sleep the sleep of death in the tomb to which the Speaker's decision consigned it. Mr. ORR has rendered the President an essential service in relieving him from the necessity of vetoing the bill or incurring Southern censure for not vetoing.

Upon motion of Mr. SEWARD, the Committee on the Library has under consideration the proposition to subscribe for a limited number of copies of LANMAN'S *Dictionary of Congress*. This work is, undoubtedly, one of much value to public men for reference, and the advocates of a Congressional subscription thereto claim that it ought to be an exception to the general rule against the purchase of books by Congress. It contains brief biographical sketches of every member of Congress from the foundation of the Government to the present day.

Washington at this time is overflowing with strangers from every quarter, and the hotels generally are crowded to their utmost capacity. What brings so many here at this time I cannot imagine. It can hardly be the anticipation of legislation, for at no time within a dozen years has there seemed to be so little probability that Congress would do anything but waste its time in fruitless discussion. The city, however, is very gay, and the strangers are having a good time. Receptions, parties and balls are the order of the night. Among those who have issued cards for entertainments this week are Senator DOUGLAS and lady, who give a grand ball on Thursday evening, in anticipation of which the ladies are already making extensive preparations.

Manager ULLMAN favored us with a most acceptable concert to-night, with POINSOT, LABORDE and CARL FORMES, and such an orchestra, under ANDREOTTI'S *bâton* as is not often brought together at the Capitol. The entertainment was a great success. The same enterprising *impresario* has arranged to give us PICCOLOMINI in "Don Pasquale," on Monday night next, and another grand opera on Tuesday night, in which LAGRANGE, FORMES, and several other of the *artistes* who have been delighting your Northern audience now to appear. These operas are to be given in BRYANT'S snug little theatre, which has become a decided favorite with our fashionables as well as the million. S.

MISCELLANEOUS MOVEMENTS AND SPECULATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

To those inside your Democratic politics it must, of course, be needless to state that there is not one single gleam or syllable of truth in all the rumors, stories, fabrications and crazy dreams of the *Herald* with reference to the business on which so many New-York politicians have just about this time assembled here. RICHMOND, JEWETT and ISAAC TOWNSEND are in daily attendance on the Convention of Railroad Presidents held at Willard's, and have no other occupation. PETER CAGGER is not here, nor has he been here, the statement of his exploits in the "combination line" to the contrary notwithstanding. Postmaster FOWLER is deeply immersed in the double objects of office-business and pleasure; he circulates round the departments all day, and devotes his evenings to amusement and conversation in quarters where the next Presidency is canvassed. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH is looking after a bill for his own relief, which has already been passed by the Senate, and is now only waiting the approval of the House. FERNANDO WOOD went back last Wednesday morning, not having come on here for any political object, or having failed in his purpose if such were his intentions. General Superintendent TALMADGE, Sam. BRUVOORT and two or three of the Police Commissioners are hard at work and busy as beavers here, lobbying some speculation connected with the purchase of a guano island. R. B. CONNOLLY does nothing in particular, or at least seems anxious to let no one know what he is doing; but it has leaked out that he is more or less concerned in the speculation for running a railroad through Pennsylvania-avenue. The project is a good one in its business aspect, and if carried out, would be a great public convenience.

New candidates for the succession are eagerly at work in all directions, but the old hands at the business prefer waiting until the breach is made practicable over the bodies of the slain. HUNTER is most talked of at present, but all is adrift and uncertain. It seems conceded on all hands, without one dissenting voice among the opposition wire-pullers, that SEWARD is to be the Republican banner-man, and his friends profess confidence in his success. The city is crowded with lobby agents of all kinds, sizes and degrees, each one exerting himself to get his own private bill taken up in advance of the regular order. So great is the pressure of these matters on the time of Congress, and so total the paralyzation of Government influence in the House, that an extra session is now spoken of with as much certainty as roses in June or Saratoga in September. J. M.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

A memorial was presented from the Indian Aid Association of New-York, asking Congress not to organize new Territories without consulting the Indians as to what portion of their territory they wish to be located on; also, asking Congress to grant money for Indian aid.

The Secretary of the Navy transmitted, in accordance with Mr. WILSON'S recent resolution, a statement of all the contracts made for live oak, which was ordered to be printed.

Messrs. SEWARD and KING presented numerous memorials from New-York and Long Island for works of defence.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Judiciary, introduced a resolution approving Minister READ'S decree of February, 1858, regulating the Consulates in China, and declaring that no legislation is required to legalize it. Adopted.

Mr. BROderick introduced a bill to establish a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghae *viâ* the Sandwich Islands. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. PUGH moved for any correspondence with Prussia relative to compulsory enlistment of persons claiming American protection in the Prussian army. Adopted.

The House bill for the punishment of counterfeiters of military land warrants was read, and passed.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Judiciary Committee, said he would report to-morrow on the Indiana election case, in response to the memorial of MAC CARTHY and LANE, claiming to be Senators.

The Agricultural College bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. PUGH, was recommitted.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Jones, Malloy, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Trumbull, Wade and Wright—26.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and further debated, but without taking a vote upon it the Senate went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill providing for the issue of land patents to the Shawanese Indians, and the naturalizing of them as citizens of the United States.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, suggested whether this could be done in this way, as the Constitution requires a uniform law of naturalization.

Mr. GREENWOOD replied that they were not on the same footing as foreigners. Some of them were able to take care of their own affairs, and as intelligent as many of the foreigners.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, said it was inaugurating a new policy to make Indians citizens by special act of Congress, and suggested whether this matter was not left to the States alone.

Mr. GREENWOOD remarked that the bill was in accordance with the ninth article of the treaty with the Shawnees.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, said that many of the Shawnees were as intelligent as some of the gentlemen in the House, and fully competent to take care of their own affairs. The bill authorizes the Indians to alienate their lands under such regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may prescribe. We should open their country to settlement, and encourage their advances in the pursuits of civilized life.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the citizens of Texas were naturalized by treaty, and so were others. At present these Indians had no redress for trespasses, as none but citizens of the United States can sue in the Federal Courts.

The naturalization clause was stricken out, and the bill was then rejected by 9 majority.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, asked but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a bill to provide for the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, and its incorporation with the Union.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, wished to know why the expenses of the legislative department were now three millions and a half of dollars, when six years ago they were only a million and a quarter?

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, explained that the increase was by acts of Congress, and showed wherein the expenditures had been augmented, including the printing of engravings and the circulation of documents.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to strike out the compensation of members of Congress for the next session. He wanted them to fix their own pay, and argued that the mileage was unequal, and should be reformed, being now a great abuse.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, said the Committee on Mileage have instructed that a bill be reported for the reduction of mileage.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, thought that the present salary as a money calculation, is insufficient, and that the compensation should be sufficiently large to enlist the talents of the best public men. If the object was to have men to represent only the wealth of the country, he was willing now to vote to withhold all compensation.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said the abuse of mileage ought not to be tolerated. It was unequally fixed: some members receiving $12,000 and others only $64.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, viewed the present system as correct, and would never vote to withhold an appropriation passed on the existing law. If gentlemen desire reform, let them commence at the right end, and not in the appropriation bills.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, ineffectually sought to offer an amendment continuing the present mileage rates for distances under 250 miles, and establishing the rate at ten cents per mile for distances over that amount.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, advocated, and Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, opposed the reform proposed.

Finally, the appropriation, of $280,000 for mileage was stricken out by nine majority.

Without coming to any conclusion in regard to the bill, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

On reassembling a general debate took place.

Mr. WILSON, of Georgia, made a speech against land monopoly and in favor of dividing the public lands among actual settlers.

Mr. PHELPS, of Minnesota, advocated the policy of confining the Indians to the reservations. Teach them agriculture and matured civilization would follow.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, referred to the charge made last session against him by Mr. GILMER, of voting for the repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio in the Legislature of that State some years ago, and proceeded to show from the journal of bills and debates that he had never so voted; that the bill was not one to repeal the Black Laws, but to submit the question of their repeal to the people, and that in the debate he had advocated it on the ground that it would be defeated by fifty thousand majority.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, urged a revision of the tariff as necessary for the relief of the Government. He gave a historical view of protection in the United States and abroad, showing its beneficial influence on the interests of labor and capital, and adduced evidence to prove that instead of being a tax on the consumer it had always reduced the price of manufactures. He denounced *ad valorem* duties as fraudulent and demoralizing, and urged specific duties instead. He replied to Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, and regretted that any one in the opposition should throw a slumbling block in the way of its perfect union.

Mr. DOWDELL, of Alabama, reminded Mr. MORRIS that one species of property was not only not protected, but placed under prohibition for fifty years. He meant the negro property of the South, which cannot rely on any national organization for safety. For this there must be a prompt and radical amendment of the organic law. It was the fixed purpose of the Republican Party to imperil Southern institutions, and it was his duty to warn that section of the approach of the enemy under the lead of the Senator from New-York.

Mr. DAVIS, of Iowa, said that at the last session he presented the resolutions of that State asking that the sales of the public lands be restricted to actual settlers in limited quantities. He then advocated this principle. Adjourned.

News from Hayti.

UNDOUBTED SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLIC—SOULOUQUE MAKING PREPARATIONS TO ESCAPE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Cape Haylien advices, of Jan. 13, report everything quiet there, but measures were in active progress for the organization and permanent establishment of the Republic. The new political movement has enlisted the sympathies and support of the commercial class generally, and important aid had been rendered GEFFRARD.

SOULOUQUE and his army were in a very destitute condition. He had placed his family on board a vessel at Port-au-Prince, and there is no doubt of his intention of making his escape from the country.

[The *Clara Winsor* arrived here yesterday, left Aux Cayes the 16th inst. There were no advices at that place from the capital later than the 10th, which have already been received here direct. The people of Aux Cayes and the adjacent country remained quiet, but were anxiously awaiting the solution of the contest between the Emperor and General GEFFRARD.—EDS. TIMES.]

[Great Excitement at Salt Lake City.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY—OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

A private letter from Salt Lake City, dated Jan. 7, says that Judge SINCLAIR had adjourned the Grand Jury *sine die*, upon the petition of nine of its members, in which they declared their inability to proceed in the examination of witnesses, in consequence of the excitement and violence manifested toward them. The Jury was composed of nine Gentiles and twelve Mormons, and the factious spirit ran so high that revolvers were freely drawn. A general fight with great difficulty was prevented. The letter adds that any idea of an impartial jury or justice being obtained in that city is preposterous, and that martial law will probably be established.

State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The State Medical Society held sessions in the morning and afternoon.

The by-laws were amended so as to permit of the election of six honorary members annually.

Dr. EDWARD MURRY, of Staten Island, moved for the appointment of a Committee of Three to investigate the facts connected with the Quarantine, but the resolution met with opposition, and was tabled.

The prize for the best dissertation on scarlet fever was awarded to HENRY A. CARRINGTON, of Hyde Park.

The Committee on the subject of vaccination reported that the small pox was more generally prevalent in the State at the present time than ever before since the introduction of vaccination. They recommend the Legislature to pass a law empowering the Trustees of each School District to exclude from the benefit of public instruction all who have not been vaccinated.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the action of Mayor TIEMANN in endeavoring to place the control of the sanitary affairs of the City of New-York in the hands of medical men, and exhorting the Legislature to pass laws to effect such a result.

The members of the Society were entertained by the Governor to-night. They hold a session to-morrow.

The State Anti-Slavery Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The Anti-Slavery Society continued its session to-day.

A gentleman, named CANFIELD, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the institution of Slavery and in denunciation of the violence of disunion sentiments, advocated by PARKER PILLSBURY, LLOYD GARRISON and others.

Mr. MCGOWEN, of Albany, also spoke against disunion, and in favor of compensated emancipation.

Mr. PILLSBURY replied, declaring that the Abolitionists only advocated peace and good will to all, but that the oppressions of the slaveholders were rapidly driving the slaves to bloody and deadly resistance.

Resolutions were then introduced, declaring that the people of New-York have no more right to sanction or tolerate slave-hunting than to legalize piracy, murder or any other act of villainy; that in so doing they trample upon the Divine law, become accessories to man-stealing, and involve themselves in the guilt of the Slave system of the South.

The resolutions also request the people to present petitions to the Legislature for the passage of a personal liberty bill, and direct the preparation of a circular to every clergyman of the State, earnestly requesting him to preach against the surrender of fugitive slaves as a sin of the deepest dye.

Upon these resolutions the movement in the Legislature was based.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring that the sanction given to Slavery by the American church proves the general corruption of the organized religious bodies in the land, and declaring that as there churches are in fellowship with Slavery, and cannot be Christian Churches, it is the duty of every Christian to repudiate them.

Adjourned.

Pork Packing at the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The *Price Current* of this morning publishes its annual statement of the pork-packing in the West, showing an increase in number of 228,000 hogs, but a decrease in weight of 6½ per cent., and a decrease in lard of 7½ per cent. The net increase in the crop, as compared with last year, is 79,000 hogs, or 3¼ per cent.

The New-Jersey Legislature on Quarantine at Sandy Hook.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Both houses of the Legislature have by a strong vote adopted emphatic resolutions against Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of New-Jersey in Congress to oppose action to that end by the General Government.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The brig *Madeira*, at this port from Barbadoes, fell in with, yesterday, in the South Channel, schooner *Madison*, from Salem for Buenos Ayres, in a sinking condition, and took off the Captain and crew eight in number, whom she brought here.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 2,500 bales, at a decline of ½c.: Middling 11c.@11¼c. Sales of the last three days 9,500 bales. Receipts of the same time, 16,250 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE 107½@106.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The COTTON market is depressed; sales, to-day, 2,600 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet and scarce: White $1 45@$1 65; Red $1 32@$1 40. CORN quiet; Yellow 74c.@76½c. WHISKY steady at 27c.@28c.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

At Savannah and this city all descriptions of COTTON declined slightly.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY dull at 25½c.; receipts large. Mess PORK held firmly at $19; no sales. Bulk meats higher; sales 400,000 lbs. at 6½c. for Shoulders and 8½c.@8½c. for Sides. LARD and BACON: no sales; both held at extreme rates.

Death of a Charleston Merchant.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

JAMES CHAPMAN, a retired merchant of this city died suddenly yesterday.

New-Arrival of the Kangaroo.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 2—12 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Kangaroo*, now in her 15th day from Liverpool. Weather foggy and rainy.

The Circassian Inward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Circassian* sailed from here, at 9 o'clock this morning, for New York, where she will be due about Monday, the 7th inst. Wind northeast, and a heavy snow-storm prevailing.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at the bar at 12 o'clock this day, and at her wharf at 6 o'clock. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at her wharf yesterday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DETECTIVE POLICE ON NIGHT DUTY.—FIRST NIGHT'S EXPERIENCES.—ARE MISTAKEN FOR GARROTERS AND SHOT AT.—A new arrangement has just gone into effect by which the Detective Police have had extra night duty imposed upon them. The force numbers twenty-four, and is divided into four equal squads. A squad goes on duty at midnight and continues till 8 o'clock. By this arrangement every man has to do a night's work every fourth day. As may be supposed, the edict requiring regular night labor from them was not very favorably received. Heretofore there has always been an ardent anxiety on the part of patrolmen to receive an appointment under the Detective Force—this anxiety being to secure a much easier berth, and not to be obliged to wear the police livery. The anxiety in this regard, it is believed, will not be so conspicuously shown hereafter. At 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night, the first squad started out on its first night's duty. Each was dressed in citizens' clothes, but well armed with a club and revolver. The wearing of citizens' dress was deemed advisable, in order the more effectually to surprise nightly prowlers. They separated into three parties, but arranged to keep so near one another that by a preconcerted whistle they could come together readily in case of an emergency. Nothing was noticed of a suspicious character until about 3 o'clock, when four youths were noticed prowling around the corner of Catharine and Henry streets. Officers TIEMANN and YOUNG "piped" them until they became satisfied that they had been committing some robbery or other illegal act, when they determined to follow them. The youths suspected their intentions and instantly ran into the Sixth Ward. The officers went in pursuit. They approached them very nearly, when one of the fugitives turned and fired a pistol at the officers. The ball whizzed pretty close to the ear of Officer YOUNG, and rather disconcerted him. The youths ran into Dover-street and quickly disappeared in one of the dark alleys abounding in the neighborhood of that crooked street. Officers WILSON, ROACH, POOLE, and HOUSTON, the moment they heard the whistle of the preceding officers, hurried to their assistance. Directly after the firing of the pistol they came across three youths whom they believed had been in some mischief, from the fact of their running at high speed, and they arrested the three and proceeded to search them. They had not gone far with their search before they were surprised by six Policemen, who were proceeding without ado to arrest them. The whole matter was soon explained, and was heartily enjoyed as one of the richest jokes of the season. It appears that while the Detectives were investigating the pockets of the three prisoners, a friend of the latter hurried to the Station-house and announced that a gang of garroters had attacked a party of youths and were robbing them. To make the matter still more laughable, the three youths proved to be young men of honest, though somewhat irregular, habits. They had been having "a night of it," and, when the officers stumbled upon them, were diverting themselves by a foot-race. The two scenes described were all that transpired either of a racy or serious character. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning they arrived at the Police Head-Quarters, looking rather the worse for wear. The more humorously-inclined of the party laughed at their night's adventures, but the majority were free in expressing the opinion that the extra labor imposed upon them was "piling it on rather thick." One of the leading reasons assigned by the Police Commissioners for the issue of the new order was for the purpose of affording more secure protection to marketmen from the country, arriving in the City at an early hour, and to the proprietors of grocery stores, many of which open at early daylight. The markets and grocery-stores now afford the largest and most profitable field for early pecutations; and it is very difficult for the regular Police to arrest the purloiners, as the thieves scud the moment they get a glimpse of a Policeman's uniform.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon about 2½ o'clock, Sergeant SEAMAN, of the Fourth Ward, was writing at his desk in the Station-house, when he was somewhat startled at seeing a man rush into the Station house with his hands covered with blood, and exclaiming "I've killed her; I've murdered her." The Sergeant, from the man's appearance, supposed he was deranged, but on questioning him he stated his name was PATRICK RONAN, and that he and his wife had a quarrel where they lived at No. 150 Cliff-street, and that in a fit of jealousy he had killed her with a hatchet. Officers were immediately dispatched to the house designated by RONAN, where they found a woman with her head covered with wounds, and was pleading with the bystanders to send for a priest, as she felt sure she was dying. Near the wounded woman was a blunt hatchet covered with blood. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and the woman was removed to the New-York Hospital, where she lies in a very dangerous state, and one of the surgeon's there, Dr. SERADY, states she will probably die. She has twenty-two wounds, mostly on the left side of the head, one of which fractured the skull, and on the right side is a deep gash five inches long, similar to the wound received by ELIZA CARR, one of the victims of the Gouldy tragedy. The statement made by RONAN is as follows: He says he is an Irishman, fifty years of age, a peddler by profession, and that the woman he assailed was named JULIA GREEN, and passed as his wife, but that they were never married; that she is about thirty years of age, and he met in her Wales about 11 years ago, where she lived as a servant in a gentleman's family; that a few years after they became acquainted, he induced her to emigrate with him to New-York, and that she passed for his wife. Lately he has been much troubled in consequence of JULIA'S resorting to low places in Cherry-street, and feeling that perhaps the peculiar relation she occupied to him induced her to prostitute herself,—he determined to marry her, and that they accordingly called for that purpose at the house of the priest of St. Peter's Church (Catholic) yesterday morning, but the priest told them to call again, accompanied by proper witnesses, and he would marry them. The two then returned home, and RONAN, went out. He returned in a short time and found the woman apparently packing up her things, and a quarrel ensued, during which RONAN feeling that the woman did not care for him snatched up the hatchet and inflicted the wounds, and then proceeded to the Station-house and surrendered himself. He also says that they have a child three years old, and that the woman has tried every means to induce the little one to hate him.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CURRENCY.—The Hon. AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, addressed a meeting of this Board last evening, at the Hall of the Historical Society, upon the subject of the currency. He assumed the object of the Board to be to ascertain what reforms, if any, were needed to the currency of the country, and to apply them. He referred to the wants of the year 1857-8, which were still fresh in the minds of all. In October, 1857, there was unexampled prosperity to every department of trade. In sixty days the whole of this prosperity was a magnificent ruin. Ships lay at the wharves without cargoes, manufactories stopped, crops were unsold, and almost universal stagnation and bankruptcy prevailed. The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company punctured the great balloon of credit. The country then owed two hundred millions of dollars, which it was necessary to pay in money, not in cotton or wheat. There was, however, only fifteen per cent. of specie to eighty-five per cent. of credit, with which to pay this debt; or, in other words, only fifty-nine millions of specie to the four hundred millions of currency. The sudden and disastrous contraction by the Banks, and the crash which followed, was the natural result of a vicious and unsound system. The Banks acted in self-defence, to save themselves, and were not to be blamed; but their circulation was withdrawn at the very time it was needed. The conclusion of the whole matter was that the evil lay in a lack of specie in the currency, and the remedy against the recurrence of similar calamities was a currency made more of cash and less of credit. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN read a paper on the usury laws in reply to Mr. JOHN WHIPPLE, of Rhode Island.

MEATS, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.—There is an abundance of meat of every kind, of poultry and provisions now in the retail markets, at prices ranging about the same as they have been during the past week. The best sirloin steaks can be had for 14 cents per pound, and the best roasting pieces for 17 cents. Mutton chops still bring 10 and 12 cents per pound, notwithstanding the suspicion that has been excited in relation to sheep from New-Jersey. The best veal cutlets go readily at 15 and 16 cents; they are selling excellent fresh pork at 11 cents; and if you want the very best Bologna sausages, you can have them for 25 cents. There are some to be had at half the price, but those who sell them at that, never allow any one to whistle near their stalls. You can get very good fowls for 12 cents a pound; and if you have a visitor who is sure to stay for supper, you can get a fair pair of "broilers" for 56 cents. Codfish bring 6 and 7 cents; eels, 10 and 12; striped bass, 12 to 18; brook trout are good at 50 cents, and Salmon trout at $1. Oysters are as usual; best butter, 25; cheese, 9 to 11; potatoes run from $1 to $1 75 per barrel, and other vegetables and fruits as they have been for some time past.

THE VARICK-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—MICHAEL O'BRIEN, the young man who was shot, on Tuesday evening, in the butcher shop of HENRY FRED, No. 202 Varick-street, as reported in Wednesday's TIMES, died, yesterday, at the Hospital. Coroner O'KEEFE made the preliminary arrangements for holding the inquest, which will be held to-day. The companions of O'BRIEN assert that the shooting did not occur during a struggle for possession of the gun, but that FORD deliberately shot the deceased. This statement is contradicted by Mr. FORD, who still alleges that the shooting was accidental. The deceased was 19 years of age, and resided with his mother in West Twelfth-street. A fair and reputable character is claimed for him by his friends, and they deny that he affiliated with thieves and other disreputable characters. He recently opened a restaurant in Forty-second-street. Although so very young, he has been an extensive traveler, having been twice to California, once to China, and only lately returned from Fraser's River.

THE PARDONING POWER.—City politicians will be interested in knowing the regulations Governor MORGAN has adopted with reference to the exercise of the pardoning power. Written notice must be served upon the District-Attorney of the county where the conviction was had, or on the Justice of Peace or of Special Sessions before whom the trial was held, and proof of such service must be presented before any application for pardon is presented. Notice of the application must be published four weeks in the State paper, and for the same length of time in the County paper nearest the town where the trial was held. In extraordinary cases the last provision may be dispensed with. The minutes of the trial or a statement of the case, prepared by the Judge, District-Attorney or Justice who tried the prisoner must be furnished, as well as a certificate of good conduct from the Warden of the Prison where the prisoner has been confined. It must also be stated whether any previous application has been made for pardon, as no case will be examined the second time unless new facts have been disclosed.

THE ICE CROP.—The prospect, thus far, is that the Ice Companies will not succeed in gathering their usual crops of ice. The depôts at New-Baltimore, Athens and Catskill, Tarrytown, Rondout and other places on the North River, are reported but about three-quarters full. At New-Rochelle they are little more than half full, and those in Connecticut are in about the same condition. At Rockland Lake they have had no better success; and in New-Jersey the prospect is considered very bad. There is comfort, however, in the assurance that what has been collected is of excellent quality. And, besides, we may have another "cold snap" yet, that will be sufficient to fill up all the depôts. If we remember rightly, there was the same cry in the early part of the ice season last year, and yet, before Spring set in, there was a plentiful supply.

SKATING AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The cold weather, which began Saturday, kept the Skating Pond at Central Park in fine condition until Tuesday. Monday several ladies distinguished themselves by their superior performances—among them were two from Vermont, where it is so cold that they have ice all the year around. Tuesday, a family of Prussians—father, mother, two sons and three daughters—all exceedingly graceful performers, attracted a great deal of attention. A gentleman and lady understood to be a brother and sister, one one clad in Highland plaid, the other in Russian costume, won universal admiration. They were from Newtonville, near Boston, where it is said they have more of the same sort. The rain of yesterday afternoon will smooth the ice nicely and prepare it for another cold snap.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Officer HEBBERT, of the Sixth Ward, discovered a young man lying in a lumber-yard in Centre-street, near Canal-street, bleeding profusely from a wound in the shoulder. The young man was removed to the Station-house, and, on being questioned as to the cause of the wound, stated that his name was ABRAHAM LEACH; that he was 24 years of age, a native of the United States, and that he attempted to shoot himself through the heart with a pistol, but that the pistol slipped and shot him in the shoulder. He said he was tired of life, and refused to give any further information. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and appointed 120 additional policemen, Captain DECAMP, with Sergeants RUSSELL, CLINTON, LUCAS and HICKS, were transferred from the Fourth Precinct to the (new) Twenty-third Precinct, where a new Station-house having been just completed in Eighty-sixth-street, the event was celebrated by a clam-chowder jollification yesterday. Capt. WATERBURY takes the place of Capt. DECAMP in the Fourth Precinct. ROBT. ROLSTON, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department, and WM. H. BENNETT was reinstated. Several delinquent policemen were fined, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, at 3 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. CURTISS in the Chair. Mr. A. A. LOW, the newly-appointed Commissioner in the place of Governor MORGAN—resigned—appeared and took his seat. No business was transacted. From the weekly statement it appears that there arrived during the week ending Feb. 2, 1,737 emigrants, making a total for the year of 3,073, against 3,653 to the same date last year. In the institution on Ward's Island there are 1,153 inmates, and in the Marine Hospital 60. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $8,056 57. The Board have their annual report now under consideration.

THE SERVANT-GIRL SHOOTING CASE.—BRIDGET LENNY, the girl who was shot by her employer, HENRY BERNARD, the pawnbroker, in Third-avenue, in mistake for a burglar, was much better yesterday, and considerable hope is now entertained of her recovery. The revolver from which the shot was fired was formerly owned by WILSON EDWARDS, an ex-policeman of the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. EDWARDS says that each barrel contained two bullets, which statement explains the mystery of the two bullet-holes discovered in the neck of the unfortunate girl, besides verifying the statement of Mr. BERNARD that he fired but once.

FREE SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE PEOPLE.—PETER COOPER has granted the use of the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute to the Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of giving free scientific instruction by means of conversational meetings, upon subjects connected with science and art, with experiments, illustrations, &c. The meetings will be held every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. The subject for this evening will be—*Coal, its origin.*

THE LAST ELM-STREET TRAGEDY.—The sailor, WM. F. BAKER, who was stabbed in the abdomen and other parts of the body a few nights since by JAMES LYNCH, with whom he boarded at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, expired at the Hospital yesterday. It will be remembered that BAKER and his wife boarded with LYNCH, and that the former expressed a determination to take board elsewhere, when LYNCH, who is a shoemaker, seized a large shoe-knife and inflicted the stabs referred to.

DIED IN A HOSPITAL.—MADISON DE CHARLOTTE died yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital from congestion of the brain, caused by drinking to excess. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The deceased has wealthy and influential friends residing in Trenton, N. J. He came to this City a short time ago, contracted a habit of excessive drinking, wasted his

FROM KANSAS.

Captain Montgomery's Lecture on the Affairs of Southern Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

As was predicted, the meeting held at the Congregational Church last evening, to hear Captain MONTGOMERY lecture upon the "History of the late Affairs in Southern Kansas," was the largest of the season. Every nook and corner of the house was literally packed, and the audience was of a higher character than usually convenes for any purpose. Every clergyman from the city and its vicinity; the most of the members of the Legislative Assembly; a goodly number of goodly ladies, and the beau and sinew of our population in the best sense, were all there.

They organized by electing the Hon. J. HARRING, of the Council, Chairman, and T. D. THACHER, Secretary. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. BISSOP, and about 7 o'clock the Chairman introduced to the audience Captain JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Linn County. He was received upon the stand with deafening applause, and as soon as order was restored he proceeded with his narrative. There were but few present who had ever heard him speak, and curiosity was at the highest pitch to learn what the man could say and how he could say it. Some went to see a paragon, others a dreamer; some went to panegyrize, others to cavil. What they did see and hear will appear sufficiently obvious upon reading a synopsis of the lecture.

He made no apology for his want of time to arrange an analytic discourse, nor for his appearing in the costume of a primitive son of the West, but proceeded at once to say that Southern Kansas had passed through similar trials to those in the more northern districts, so graphically preserved in history. Said he, "Your history is written, ours is not." The same law-and-order force had been known there that formerly acted so prominent a part in other directions. The law was, "Kansas is ours;" the order, "We will have it—peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must." This law-and-order party, when first known, were in pursuit of the Free-State men, and the contest was continued in 1856, until every Free-State man was compelled to leave Linn and Bourbon Counties. The victors were then known as the Texan Rangers. JOHN CALHOUN, who was one of the actors, said laws were not made for Free-State men, but for the Pro-Slavery men, and with them they intended to override and conquer the country. Hundrads of quiet settlers were thus forced to flea for their lives, leaving behind them fine improvements, cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep by the hundred.

Among those who thus left was a Mr. STONE who lost several hundred dollars worth of personal property. His claim was soon after taken by a Mr. SOUTHWOOD. This was on the Little Osege, in the Spring of 1857. Soon after a large Free-State emigration set in that direction, including a colony frem Vermont. Mr. STONE very soon resolved to raturn to his claim, and these new settlers all encouraged him te do se, promising him protection. STONE did return, but at first did not attempt to drive SOUTHWOOU from the claim. SOUTHWOOD'S wife one day got into a quarrel with Mrs. STONE becausc she got water from the well har husband dug. This led to a schism, and the neighbors took the matter up and ordered SOUTHWOOD to leave.

This was the beginning of a new era. For the first time Pro-Slavery men were ordered off, and immadiately a meeting was held by the *gentry* around Fort Scott. At this time many of the most notorious border ruffians in other sections of Kansas had taken refuge in Fort Scott, and when this meeting met they resolved to attack and kill STONE, and reinstate SOUTHWOOD. One hundred and fifty men from the Fort came for that purpose, bnt were repulsed by a handful of men who had taken quarters in STONE'S house. They came back with reinforcements, but ware agaio repulsed. After this, all was comparatively quiet until the District Court met at Fort Scott, when numerous indictments were found against the inhabitants on the Osage upon various charges, such as "unlawful assembling," "firing of arms," &c. For want of bail, some were imprisoned upon these sham pretexts, and among them Captain BAYNE. Jndge WILLIAMS refused personal security in these cases, but demanded the *hard cash* to the amount of $800 in each case, until a party of "Abolitionists" was seen approaching their town, when the Jndge very suddenly understood it to be *unconstitutional* to exact exhorbitant hail, and offared to take anything he could get. Without difficulty, Captain BAYNE was soon free upon personal hail.

Captain M. gave nnmerous illustrations, showing clearly that no Free-State man could get justice in the Courts; but that it became a system of oppression, to extort from $50 to $100 for every trumped-up charge that could be conceived by a seedy lawyer, who was nigh starving for business. The settlers therefore organized what was called a Squatters' Court, on the Osage, about one year ago, where they tried men somewhat after the Fort Scott standard in the way of charges. The Free-State men brought their grievances before this Court, until at length Marshal LITTLE came upon them with a *posse* of about thirty men, and ordered them to *surrender*. The honerable Court (?) refused, and answered that they were prepared for the alternative. It soon came, and less than ten men advanced upon the *posse* and pnt them to flight.

Next came the troops into Southern Kansas, and from that hour the troubles increased. Immedietely after the dragoons reached the Fert, a Free-State man named JOHNSON, living there and owning a store, was robbed and came nigh losing his life. He was to be hung or shot, and Mejor CLARK was called upon to decide which. He decided in favor of shooting, but JOHNSON miraculously escaped from their grasp and ran for help. Free-Stifle men rallied to his relief—they marched into Fort Scott, but the had men all fled, and the rest all begged for protection. No one was harmed, and no property disturbed. They stayed long enough to get breakfast. No insult was offered any one, and, finding none bnt friends to encounter, they soon left, impressed with another exampte of Fort Scott justice.

The Pro-Slavery men next formed a secret plan to rid the country once more of "Abetitionists," and, on learning this fact, the Free-State men determined to act promptly and get the field first. It was then that guerilla parties were first organized in that country. The murder of DENTON and HENDRICK by Pro-Slavery men, and the shooting of ZENNALY by Free-State men, were the next sad events. Every few nights gangs of citizens and troops from Fort Scott sallied ont into the country to rob and plnnder whatever belonged to a Free-State man. The people around the Fort soon grew sick of the troops and wanted them to leave. Not long after this a collision took place on the Marmaton between the troops under Captain ANDERSON and a citizens' force under Captain MONTGOMERY, in which Uncle Sam was badly whipped. About that time the Deputy Marshal of the District wrote a dispatch to Governor DENVER, in which he used the following language: "The troops are of no service. A small force cannot take the bandits, and large bodies move too slow. The people will not respect them. Were I the culprit in irons, I could not be more powerless than I am." This messags was intercepted and read by MONTGOMERY, and by it he learned that the field was acknowledged to be his, or rather the settlers'. The Captain thonght this would be a favorable time to write to Governor DENVER inviting him te come down there *to get at the truth*, fer he evidently was in a mist. DENVER did go down, and the netable Denver Treaty, so much misquoted, was the result. DENVER was anxious to conciliate, and offered tham more than they asked for. He made it in behalf of the people in good faith, and kept it sacred until it was broken in various ways by the other party. The Governor promised them Free-State officers—but National Democrats were given them. His men were indicted for old offencer, once buried with the hygones, and he was attacked himself at midnight, before he took the first step in retaliation.

Captain M. then alluded to the disruptions that have taken place during the last few weaks, the particulars of which have been already published. He spoke of all he had done so impartially that some might think he would do better to conceal soma of the details. His whole course was tha result of necessity, as he described it, and his unbroken narrative proved clearly that he has always, and does still, act only on the defensive.

The effect of this lecture has been very great. Hundreds will now applaud who have heretofore condemned him, and not the first man who heard him has yet been found to take exceptions to his policy or doubt the truthfulness of his recital. His style was so humble and unostentatious that it entirely conquered the prejudice of all those who expected to find him a man that fed on raw heads and bloody bones, and breathed nothing but exploded gunpowdar. He was often cheered during the evening, and for two hours and a half he held the large audiance in more perfect silence than any other man in Lawrence could do. Governer MEDARY was somewhat nettled when he first heard that the Captain intended to lecture, but now since he has learned that he was rather sparing of his *truths* about Kansas Govarnors, he feels a relief, and this morning greeted MONTGOMERY in a friendly manner. At the time of the lecture no bail had been given, still MONTGOMERY was at large, and this again troubled some of the dignitaries, but to-day Dr. DANFORTH, of Linn County, and T. R. ROBINSON, of Fort Scott, (both among his former traducers,) and other gentlemen of this city, became his security, and he has now left for home.

There is nothing late from the South, and there is every reason to believe that the last war-note is sounded. MONTGOMERY goes home as heartily resolved on peace as any man in Kansas can be. No family has suffered more than his, or are more destitute of the necessary comforts of even a border life.

Captain BROWN is on his way out of the Territory, and it is supposed that his late *family* are with him. The Legislature affords nothing of public interest. They will be obliged to adjourn again with half their work undone. A new Constitutional Convention bill is forthcoming. RANDOLPH.

Arrests on suspicion have been made in the matter of the bold robbery of the Treasurer of Coshocton County, Ohio. There is great excitement ever the affair in the County.

Our Laws of Divorce—Necessity of some Change in their Provisions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the commencement of every session of our State Legislature, for many years past, one or more bills are introduced enlarging the causes for which "Divorces may be decreed and marriages be dissolved," but it seems that every effort in this direction meets with but little encouragement. Whilst this State persistently adheres to the commandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and rests upon this cause alone as the ground of legal interference, every other State in the Union makes varlous offences the grounds for final divorce. A commitment to the State Prison for a given number of yeare; habitnal drunkenness; abandonment, &c., are causes; and in Indiana divorces are granted for *any cause* that shall be deemed sufficient in the judgment of the Snpreme Court.

The policy of this State seems to be, that any anlargement of the causes for divorce will tend to demoralize society, whilst our neighboring States believa that morality is best subserved by separating all husbands and wives who cannot, or will not, live happily together. It is a question that invites the most serious consideration—one which has powerful advocates on both sides among our most learned and able ministers of the gospel.

It is a great misfortune that upon a subject so important to the well-being of all society as this, that some uniform system could not exist throughout the United States. Our Courts are constantly filled with cases growing out of what is called "Foreign Divorces,"—not only large estates, but the legitimacy of many children are constantly involved. As a generally understood rule of law, the decrees of our State must be respected by all the other States; hut upon the subject of divorces, this Stete has always held that a decree declared in any other State, against either the husband or the wife who resided at the time in this Stata, and who made no defence to the proceeding for the divorca instituted out of this State, is null and void. To avoid the law as laid down by the Courts of this State, very many unhappy husbands, and sometimes dissatisfied wives, hld a final farewell to this State, go to the West, settle down, obtain their divorce, contract another marriage, and rear another family of children. I know of an instance at this moment, where a man in this City abont twelve years ago led to the altar one of the handsomest ladies that at that time resided in Bond-street. Their union was, however, a continued series of brotls and differences; upon no one qnestion of domestic peticy could they agree; thera was, to all appearances, a settled hatred existing between tham. Finally tha husband resolved to sever what he thought to ba an unrighteous union, and sulting the action to the word, on the 1st of May, 1854, he left his wife and two little girls of their marriage, and went to the west banks of the upper Mississippi, where he settled down upon a tract of land more extensive than his eya could could compass. Within tha first yeer he obtained a diverce from his wife in this City, wbe knew nothing of it nntil informed by a letter from him of the fact that he was again a single man; and if she had been apprized of his doings she had not a dollar to enable her to ge into the far West to defend the suit. In a few months after he thus obtained his decree of divorce he was married to a lady of the prairies, by whom he has now two promising boys. At the last election he was chosen to represent the new State in the XXXVIth Congress. The first poor wife and her two children are now in this City entirely destitute of the means of support. Our Courts can issue no process to reach her husband outside of this State, and if she could raise tha means to seek him in the West, the Courts there, who bave granted him his divorce, would protect him against her. He bas become alianated frem his two girls in this City in consequence of a trial in one of our Courts upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

It seems that whilst thesa girls were quite small, one of them an infant of but two years old, tha father separeted from his wife for some mouths, during which time he brought the writ to obtain the custody of the children. The Court finding them comforiable with the mother and of tender age, retused to change their custedy, but ordered the father to pay a weekly amount for the mother's and their support. Tbis order to compel a father to support his own children, but whose society and guidance is forbiddan him, is the mest torturing in its character that .ever afflicted man; it works upoo the mind with a demoniacal magic. In this instance it caused the father to turn his back forever upon his nativa city. By his will his western wife and children will heir at his death all his property, which is now estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is an evidence of the cruelty inflicted for the want of nniform laws throughout the United States, upon this the most sacred of all earthly subjects. ORASMUS.

The New Navy-Pay Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some pointe in Mr. MALLORY'S bill for the increase of the pey of Naval Officers, that ought to be fatal to its passage.

1. It gives an *annual* increase of pay to one class of officers, while the pay of others is net so increased. Captains, commanders, tieutenants, masters, passed midshipmen, are worthy pereons no doubt, but the reasons for increasing their pay *annually* for life, while all other grades are left out of the category, do not suggest themselves to persons acquainted with the service. The officers above-named do not compose the Navy.

2. The proposed increase is distributed unequally among the different grades, and therefore unjnstly. Take, for example, the flag-ship of the Paraguey Expedition. The new bill increasee the pey of the Commodore $2,080; the Fleet Surgeon, $675; the First-Lieutenant, who is, in age, the juoior of the Surgeon by tweuty years, probably, $795, and the Chaplain not a single dime. The ground on which an increase of pay ts asked for, is the increased expense of living. Bnt how does tt happen that this increase is so large with a commodore, is very moderate on a surgeon, swells out again on a lieutenant, and antirely collapses on a chaplain? The bill of Mr. MALLORY is evidently a shocking deformity, and cannot fail of being condemned by right-minded men.

The truth is, in arranging the pay-bill, a certain line of officers, (they call themselves "sea-officers,") have had too much influence. To give an officer a decent support for himself and family, should be tha basis of a pay-bill. Why should the shelter, food, clothing and education of one class of officers cost twice or three times as much as fer another class. The present pay-bill is unjust because of its partiality, and the proposed bill of Mr. MALLORY will increase tbe injustice. Taka as an example the commanders (not the commodores) at our Navy-yards. They have a house furnished by Government, free of rent, and $2,100 *per annum*. There is anothar class of officers at those yards, who, in point of education and social position, are the equals of commanders, who have no free house-rant and only $1,500 *per annum*. Mr. MALLORY propores to increase the pay of the former by the amount of from $1,260 to $1,550, according to ths time they have been in the service, while the pay of the latter remains unincreased by a penny. Tbat is to say, commanders will receive on an average $3,500 *per annum* and free rent, while a chaplain gets $1,500 and will bave to pay $500 for a house.

We do not mean to intimate by this that commanders are at fault, for we believa they would be glad to see all thetr brother officers well paid; out the fault llee with those men at Wsshington who are mora impressed by the influences that military men can bring to bear than by any that civilians in the service can commaud.

The fact that lieuteuants and all other officers receiving the same pay, ($1,500,) or less, ought to have their pay increased, cannot be disputed; but instead of this double-actien bill of Mr. MALLORY, the thing should have been accomplished by giviog such officers a round snm, say $50 per menth additional pay.

SAN JOSE.

Excellent Sentiments on the Necessity of National Economy—Letter from Mr. Buchanan.

WHEATLAND, Feb. 23, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: * * * On what issues, then, can we go before the conntry, and confidently calculate upon the support of the American people at tha approaching Presidential election? I answar unhasitatingly that we must fall back, as you suggest, upon these fundamental and time-honored principles which have divided us from our political opponents since the beginning, and which, from the very nature of the Federal Censtitution, must continue to divide us from them to the end. We must inscribe upon our banners a sound regard for the preserved rights of the States, a strict construction of the Constitution, a denial to Congress of all powers not clearly granted by that instrument, and a rigid economy in public expenditures.

These expenditures have now reached the *enormous sum of FIFTY MILLIONS of dollars per annum*, and unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of the Democracy of tha country, may, in the course of a few years, reach ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS. The appropriation of money to accomplish great national objects sanctioned by the Constitution, ought to be on a scale commensurate with our power and resources as a nation; but its expenditure ought to be conducted under the guidance of enlightened economy and strict responsibility. *I am convinced that our expenses ought to be considerably reduced below the present standard*, not only without detriment, but with positive advantage both to the government and the people.

An excessive and lavish expenditure of public money, though in itself highly pernicious, is nethlog when compared with the disastrous influenca it may exert upon the character of our frea institutions. *A strong tendency towards extravagance is the great political evil of the present day*, and this ought to be firmly resisted. Congress is new incessantly importuned from every quarter to make appropriations for all sorts of projects. *Money, from the national treasury, is constantly demanded to enrich contractors, speculators and agents*; and these projects are gtided ovar with every allurement which can be imparted to them by ingenuity and talent. Claims which had been condemned by former decisions, and had become rusty with age, have bean again revived, and hava been paid, principal and interest. Indeed, there seams to be one geueral rush to obtain money from the traasury on any and every pretence.

What will be the inevitable consequence of such lavish expenditure? *Are they not calculated to disturb the nicely-adjusted balance between the Federal and State Governments*, npon the preservation of which depend the harmony and efficiency of our system? Greedy expectants from the Federal Treasury will regard with indifference, if not with contempt, the Governments of the sevaral States. *The doctrine of State-rights will be laughed to scorn by such individuals as an obsolete abstraction, unworthy the enlightened spirit of the age.* The corrupting power of money will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the Democracy, led on by the Hero and Sage of the Hermitage, will have in vain put down the Bank of the United States, *if the same fatal influence for which it was condemned shall be exerted and fostered by means drawn from the public treasury.*

To be liberal with their own money, but sparing of that of the republic, was the glory of distinguished public servents among the ancient Romans. When this maxim was reversed, and the public money was employed by artful and ambitious demagogues to secure their owu aggrandizement, genuine liberty soon expired. It is trus that the forms of the republic continued for many years, but the animating and inspiring soul had fled forever. I entertain ne serious apprehensions that we shall ever reach this point, yet we may still profit by their example.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your friend and fetlow-citizen.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEATH OF MR. PRESCOTT.

Remarks of the Hon. Geo. Bancroft at the Historical Society.

MR. PRESIDENT: With deepest grief we have hesrd of the death of WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the illustrious historian, the oherished and honored member of this Society. The naws has fallen upon us most suddenly aud unexpectedly; we had scarcsly risen from tha perusal of tha volume which he has just published, and we found there evidence of an ever-increasing creative power, richness of expression, a style of narrative of irresistible interest, a masterly capacity for analysis and combination, fit to draw the picture of a kingdom or a people. The world was just beginning to bear to him tha honors which his last and ablest production had deserved, when the tidings broka upon us that he had ceased to be mortal.

"He is gone and hatb net left his pear."

It has been common to refer to sudden desth as teaching "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." On this occasion such words are out of place. PRESCOTT passed his life in the pursuit of truth, which in its own nature is unchengeable, and so he connected himself with that which is eternal, securing to his character and his career a sotid reality and an enduring existence in tha mamory of his fellowmen. Neither can we regard tha moment of his death, hewever sad for us, as altogether inepportune for himself. He had just cemplated tha publication of the volume which even now is enchaining the attention of tha intelligent wherever tha English language is known; so that he passed away like a great commander who falls in the hour of victory, when the heat and cloutest and dangers of the day are over. That his last great work has not been carried out to the end which he contemplsted, is e loss to the world. We may grieve not to have from his pen the full history of the formation of the Republic of the Netherlands, and especially that the story of the Armada, with the fate of that alupendous enterprise against Proteslantism and England, should not have been displayed by one whose rare talent for the vivid representation of outward scenes was unequaled. But at whstever time PRESCOTT might have been called from earth, he would have left some work unfinished; for he belonged to tbe class of men of tbat deticate organization which leaves it impossible for them to live for themselves alone, but makes of their powers, not private possessions, but gifts to the world; and at whstever time he might have received from the great Workmaster his summons, so long as consciousness remained, he would have still been feund a laborar; ever to the last obedieut to the law of duty.

It has been said that the injury to his eyesight caused his devotedness to the csreer of letters. I hardly think so. From his earliest years, he was earnest in the study of all that was purest and noblest and best in modern and ancient literature. The first time that I can recall having seen him, was at Harvard College, as he pronounced e Latin ode that he had written to Spring; and his polished lines had a grace and elegance whicb at that early day pointed out distinctly tbe course of life to which he was called. When the effects of an accident that affected his sight became aggravated by a severe illness, the inward light shoue all the mora rafulgent in his well-prepared mind, and iis chambers became bright with the clear vision of the purposes which be was to fulfill. He disciplined himself for the execution of the great designs which he then conceived, with the largest comprehensiveness of industry. While he gathered books from all quarters and ransacked the recesses of public archives and private collections of manuscripts for materials, he drew still more closely his intimacy with the ancieut classics, and with modern literature, not of France and England only, but of Spain and Italy. He made, moreover, a special study of the historic ert; not merely hy reading the works of illustrious historians, but by the study and eoitary meditation of whet had been said best on the manner of writing history. His eyesight was impaired, not destroyed; so that in all the works which he had printed, he was able at some stages of their preparation to read for two or three bours each day. Ha compensated the necessity of using so much the eyes of others by a wonderful development of his powers; he gained the faculty of attention in its highest perfection, and his memory took such a fast hold of tha knowledge that came to him through the ear, that it remained with him in exact and well-defined outlines, as if it had been written with a diamond pen on tablets of steel.

His habits were methodically exact; retiring early and ever at the sama hour, he rose early alike in Winter and in Summer at the appointed moment, rousing himself instantly, though in the soundest sleep, at the first note of his alarm bell; never giving indulgence to lassitude or delay. To the hours which he gave to his pursuits he adhered as scrupulously as possible, never lightly suffering them to be interfered with; now listening to his reader; now dictating what was to be written; now using his own eyas sparingly for reading; now writing by the aid of simple mschinery devised for those who are in darkness; now passing time in thoughtfully revolving his great theme. For this reason, at the period of his life when ha rode much on horseback—and he was an excellent and fearless rider—it was his choice and his habit to go out alone; and in his stated exercise on foot, you might be sure that, when by himself, his mind was shaping out work for the rest of the day. In this wey, systemetic in his mode of life, he proceeded onward, and still onward, till the eyes of the world were turned with admiration on the genial scholar, who, with placid calmness, courageously trampled appalling difficulty under foot, and gained the first place amoug his countrymen as the historic instructor of mankind.

The excellence of his productions is, in part, transparent to every reader. Compare what he has written with the most of whet others have left on the sama subjects, and PRESCOTT'S superiority beams upon you from the contrast. The easy flow of his language, and the faultless lucidity of his style, may make tbe reeder forget the unremitting toil which the narrative has cost; but the critical inquirer sees everywhere the fruits of investigation rigidly pursued, and an impartiality and soundness of judgment, which give authority to every statement and weight to every conclusion.

Each of PRESCOTT'S works has a charm of its own; the first has the special attraction that belongs to the earliest but thoroughly matured fruit of his yonthful aspirations. In the *Conquest of Mexico*, a subtle, scarce perceptible, yet all-pervading warmth, underlies the style of the whola work, running through every sentence from the first to the last. Tha plastic power of the author in molding crude and incongruous and forbidding materials into shape and unity and life, appears most conspicuously in the *Conquest of Peru*. In his last work we discern in the highest degree the hand of the master. Years seemed only to renew the freshness of his talent, enhance the brilliancy of his coloring, and confirm the vigor of his grasp. I remember hearing BANCROFT, in his eulogy on FENIMORE COOPER, speak with wonderiug admiration of the undimmed lustre of invention which ha displayed in one of his works written when he was more than fifty years old. PRESCOTT'S last voluma was finished after he was sixty, and it is a perfect model of skill in narration. Every statement is the result of most elaborate research, and yet, as he passes from court to cuntry, from valley to mountain ranges, from Spain to the Levant, among Moors and Turks and Christians and corsairs from Barbary, his movements are as easy and graceful as those of tbe hummingbird as it roves after honey ameng the flewers of Summer; and his picturee of battles are as vivid as though the sun had taken them in its brightest colore at the very mement they ware raging.

In the writings of PRESCOTT his individual character is never thrust on the attention of his readers; but, as should ever be the case in a true work of art, it appears only in glimpses, or as an abstraction from the whole. Yet his personality is the source of the charm of his style, and all who knew him will say, he was himself greater and better than his writing. While his histories prove him to have felt that he owed his time to the service of mankind, everything about him marked him out to be the most beloved of companions, and the life and joy and pride of society.

His personal appearance itself was singularly pleasing, and won for him everywhere in advance a welcome and favor. His countenance had something that brought to mind "the beautiful disdain" that hovers on that of the Apollo. But, while he was high-spirited, he was tender and gentle and humane. His voice was like music, and one could never hear eneugh of it. His cheerfulness reached and animated all about him. He could indulge in playfulness, and could also speak earnestly and profoundly; but he knew not how to be ungracious or pedantic. In tnrth, the cherms of his conversation were unequaled, he so united the rich stores of memory with the ease of one who is familiar with the world.

In his friendships he was most faithful: true to them always; true to tua last; never allowing his confidance to be so much as ruffled by the noisy clamors of calumny, or by rivalry, or by differences of opinion. In tha management of his affairs he was prudeut and considarate; in his expenditures liberal to all about him, and to those in want, ever largely generous, having an open hand, but doing good without observation. His affections rested early and haptly on the congenial object of his choice, and the rosy light of his youth, never dimmed by a cloud, went with him all his way tbrough life.

Brothers of the Historical Society, I see among you those who knaw PRESCOTT as a friend; we join tha cultivated world in honoring his memory, we mingle our tears with those of his family. Standing as it were by his grava, we cannot recall anything in his manner, his character, his endowments or his conduct, that we could wish changed. If ha had faults, hts associates loved him too well to find them out. We one of us know of his writing one line that he could wish to blot, or uttering a word of which the echo need be suppressed. Those of us who are growing old must bear in mind that he has gone but a little before us; his spirit speaks to you, young men, charging you to emulate him in the culture of intelligence and the practice of virtue.

Murders, Trials, and Acts of Violence.

THE BARRELED CORPSE CASE.

At Chicago, the German, HENRY JUMPERTZ, who murdered his wife a year ago, put her body in a barrel, and sent it to New-York, is on trial for the crime. Tha District-Attorney, in opening the case, stated the case for tha prosecution:

"Evidence would show that two years ago the prisoner became acquainted with deceased. That an intimacy sprung up between them, and they afterwards lived together in fornication and adultery. An unpleasant notoriety was csused. The woman was about to become a mother, and, at the prisoner's suggestion, she went to Milwaukee in June, 1857. He there found work as a barber, they living together, at first claiming to be brotber and sister, but, as her confinement approached, laying aside all concealment, and passing as man and wife. They so continued for some months.

In the Fall of 1857 the prisoner returned to Chicago, and found employment with FRAZZA & BIBOLLA, under the Matteson House. He went back to Milwaukee, made arrangements for deceased by hiring a house and giving her provisions, &c., for seven months' time, and then returned to work as above, being still in their employ up to the time of his arrest. At first he boarded on Lasalle-street, near Madison, but on and from Feb. 10, 1858, he hired and occupied the room No. 30 in Pomeroy's Building, on South Water-street, near Clark-street bridga, overlooking the river cotemporaneously with which he wrote to deceased to dispose of her effects at Milwaukee and coma to Chicago—to come *veiled*, to speak to no one, and that he would meet her at the dépôt.

The evidence will show that on these instructions deceased came to Chicago, her landlord refunding $20 in abetement of rent paid to July 1, 1858. The prisoner met her. The drayman who took her beggage to the room, on the 3d of March, will testify that she paid him fifty cents at this room, No. 30, the last time she was seen alive by other persons than JUMPERTZ.

The next avidence introduced is to coma from New-York City, where, on tha 2d of April, a barrel is found at fa railroad dépôt, directed to 'W. J. JENNINGS, No. 130 Lispenard-street.' No such persen and ne such number has been found, the barrel is returned, and remains uncalled fer at the dépôt. An examinatien is held, and enspicion excited. It is found to contain a dismembered human body—thet of a woman. Coroner HILLS, of New-York, who will be put upon the stand, will testify as to the inquest which followed. Detectives follow up the course of that herrel; their traces end here in Chicago, and by Officers REHM and BRADLEY is so carefnlly followed that tha prisoner was arrested. In his possession ware found a clock, a saw, a hatchet, a chisel, with marks as of a bloody hand upon the handla. Prisoner is identified by the man who received the barrel at the Michigan Central Railroad dépôt hera."

Several witnesses from New-York have been examined; among others, Detective MASTERSON, who testified as follows:

Hugh Masterson sworn—Live in New-York City; am a Detective Policeman; recollect seeing a barrel containing human remains at the Hudson River dépôt; on the 2d of April, I was passing threugh Canal-street, in the neighborhood of the dépôt, when my attention was drawn to the barrel by a Fifth Ward Policeman, telling me that there was some human person in that barrel; I afterward saw the barrel in the dépôt; it was headed up the same as any ordinary liquor harrel; the bung was out; saw the barrel again about the 18th of May; Marshal Rehm was there from Chicago in search of a dead body; I found the body on Ward's Island, an Island surrounded by water, in the City and County of New-York, and used as a Potter's Field; I disinterred the body, except the head, and brought it to New-York; the head was in Bellevue Hospital, in charga of a physician; John O'Brien was with me when the body was disinterred; the clothing and harrel were got at the dead-house; I repacked the body in tha barrel and the same clothes; we had to wait an hour or so fer the head belonging to the body; the next thing done was that we examined tha head and that portion of the neck attached to it; observed ne mark on it; I took charge of tha remains until they were shipped to Chicago; I delivered it to Marshal Rehm. [Witness identified the barrel.]

John O'Brien, keeper of the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, was called, and testified: Live in the city of New-York; am keeper of the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital; have had charge of it two years and a half; remember receiving a harrel thera containing the remains of a human body; the barrel was open when it was delivered to me; I took the body from the barrel; ths body was in a pretty good state of preservation; was cut up, etc. [Witness described tha contents of the barrel, connecting the chain of identity.] There was a piece of tape twisted like around the arm; it was an inch or so wide, I suppose, but doubled like; I washed the articles of clothing; I put the body in a coffin and buried it, except the head; that was kept in the dead-house, preserved in alcohol; I kept the articles of clothing and the barrel in the dead-house; I saw the same body afterwards five or six weeks, on Ward's Island; Officer Masterson and tha boatmen who took the body away assisted in digging it up; it was the same body; we took it back to the dead-house and put it back into the barrel with the clothes; the head was also put in; it was the same head; [witness identified the barrel:] I delivered the barrel, after the remains were put back, to the man who brought it to me—the man who drives the dead wagon; did not see Mr. Rehm there; Officer Masterson was net there when I delivered it to him; he said it was to be sent to Chicago.

A HARDENED MURDERER.

In the Circuit Court at Towsontown, Maryland, on Saturday, Jan. 8, the metion for a naw triel in tha case of MARION CROPPS, convicted of tha murder of Officer RIGDON, in Baltimore, last Fall, was overruled. The prisoner being placed at the bar, the Judge asked him if he had anything to say why sentenca shonld not be passed upon him. Tha prisoner replied: "Yes, Sir; I desira to say a few werds. Some of the witnesses and jurors perjured themselves in my case, and I have not had a fair trial. That is all I have to say, your Honor."

The Judge then addressed the prisener at length on the fairness of his trial, the enormity of his crime, and the necessity of his preparation for daath, and concluded by pronouncing sentence:

As soon as Judge PRICE concluded, the prisoner was taken from the box and conducted to a cerriage, which immediataly conveyed him to the city jail, where he is now awaiting the awful death to which he is sentenced. On the road he met NATHAN H. WARE, one of the jurors who tried him. As soon as he saw him he rsquested the officers to "hold up" and (using his own language) "let me kill the perjured —— of a ——. It is your fault that I have been convicted. O! Sheriff, let me get hold of that d—d scoundrel—all I ask is to take my satisfaction out of him, and then (pointing to a tree at the Cold Spring Hotel) yon may hang ma to that tree." Addressing the juror again, he said, "O! you —— of a ——, I can't settle with you now, but you will pay for it—never mind, d—n you, I have friends who will mark you."

The carriage was driven frem the Cold Spring at a apid rata and no more was said.

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.

The Pittsfield (Ill.) *Press*, Jan. 20, has the following story:

'Last Thursday night, between eight and nine o'clock, our usually quiet town was thrown into a terrible state of excitement. The notorious WILLIAM L. CHRYSER, in company with nine othar men from Calhoun County, went to the residance of his father-in-law, BENJAMIN BARNEY, for the purpose of forcibly carrying off his wife and child, a boy of about feurteen years of age. They rushed into the house to accomplish their purpose, when Mr. BARNEY, who was seated at a table reading, sprang for his gun, with the intention of defending himself against tha murderers. He was prevented from reaching it, and WM. CHRYSER presented a pistol at Mr. BARNEY'S breast, expressing his determination to shoot him if he did net tell him where his boy was. In the confusion which ensued, the boy made his escape and gave the alarm. In a very short time a large crowd of our citizens were on the ground, and arrested WM. CHRYSOP, JAS. CASTSOP, JOHN RUHL and JOAN KNIGHT, and placed them in jail, where they at this writing remain. Six of the number escaped. Runners were dispatched for the Barry Vigilance Committee, and yesterday morning a large number of the Committee were in session here.

Just about sundown last evening, the Committee went to the jail, forced open the doors, and took out the two CHRYSOPS, RUHL and KNIGHT. Hundreds of our citizens stood by, and but two persons, R. W. SCANLAND and S. M. HAYS, Esqs., interfered to prevent the Committee from consummating their purpose. Unaided, however, they could accomplish nothing. The prisonars were marched out to a wagon provided for that purpose, and ware driven off toward Washington or El Dara, from whence most of the Committeemen came. It was the general impression last night that WM. CHRYSOP would be hung before morning. What will be the fate of the rest, God only knows. WILLIAM CHRYSOP was arrested in California by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and sant out of the country for his crimes committed there."

COLD-BLOODED MURDER IN ILSDEN, ILL.

The Chester (Ill.) *Herald and Press* says: "One of those cool, calculating murders which chill the blood, was committed in the vicinity of Ilsden, St. Clere County, on Friday night, Jan. 28. A man named BEADLE went to the house of his neighbor, a Mr. LEVI, with whom he had had some difficulty, fully prepared to commit the horrid deed of murder. He went, as the circumstances indicate, with his plans well matured. Approaching the fence in front of the house, he made a noise by breaking tha pailings, to induce his victim to open the door. The noise accomplished the expected end, the door swung open, and the wife of Mr. LEVI appeared in the entrance. The next moment a heavy charge of shot from tha fatal gun was lodged in tha breast of the unsuspecting woman. She lived but a short time, and there alone, with the gory form of his murdered wife, did the wretched husband pass the remainder of the night, fearing to leave the house, lest the villainous fiend lay in ambush without. His frantic shrieks ware heard by some neighbors who lived at tha distance of 300 yards, but owing to the fact that a grocery was kept near his house, they were accustomed to hear the boisterous shouts of tha drunken broil, and paid him no regard. When morning came, he stole away to carry the shocking news to his neighbors.

The murderer remained in the neighborhood until the afternoon of the next day, when he made his escape. No information of him has yet been obtained. The cause of the murder was a dispute between the parties about a small tract of land."

TRIAL OF A WOMAN FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.

At Troy, N. Y., Mrs. HARTUNG, a German woman, is on trial fer poisoning her husband. Tha murder was committed several months ago. HARTUNG, who lived in Division-street, was confined to his bed with a cold, and small doses of poison was put into his medicine and victuals, at different times, for a week or two before death was produced. A few sighbors had their suspicions, but they were not breathed until too close an intimacy was discovered between Mrs. HARTUNG and a young German named REINEMAN. Two or three weeks after the death, the two, together with her child, suddenly disappeared from the city. This confirmed the suspicions entertained; an examination was determined upon—the body exhumed, and traces of poison were most distinct. While the examination was progressing, REINEMAN returned with the child, and was arrested. He is now in Jail. Mrs. HARTUNG was not detected until several weeks after, when a letter, written by her to her lover, but delivered to another man, bearing the same name, discovered her whereabouts to the police. She was arrested by ex-Sheriff BEATTON, a few miles from New-York. She is about 28 years of age of medium stature, well formed, and prepossessing countenance, suggestive of anything rather than of cruel deeds. Her cheeks have lost some of their color since her imprisonment, but otherwise there is no outward indication that she fully appreciates her terrible position. Much interest is evinced by the German population in the progress of the trial. A number of German residents have subscribed for the purpose of raising a fund to defend REINEMAN.

Tehuantepec Isthmus.

Special Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Tehnantepec.
Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The news by this mail is important in itself, and peculiarly interesting to the traveling public. All are aware that the only difficulty of the transit from the beginning has been the condition of some 15 milas of this end of the road. It will be learned with pleasure, therefore, that the Company have entered into a contract with responsible parties, Messrs. S. W. PEAVY, JOHN K. STINSON and H. S. BANNISTER, to put it at once in order. Tha contract with these gentlemen is, indeed, of a much mora extensive character. It is for the construction of a new road, or the perfect repair of the old one, all the way to Puerta, 23 miles, and the construction of five new bridges, over the Tortugéra, Sarabia, Morgaté, Patchiné and Malatengo Rivers, including also the completion of the one just erected over the Jumuapa. The road is to be finished and ready for travel in 60 days, dating from the arrival of the next steamer from New-Orleans; the bridges by the 15th of July, before which they will not be needed.

The contractors engage, in the specified time, to put tha road the entira distance, twenty-three milas, more or less, in perfect order for stage coaches, and to guarantee it as such, running all risks, whether from rains or otherwise, for the space of a year thereafter. The road-bed is to be eighteen feet wide, hard, smooth and well drained, with the necessary ditches; the hills brought down to the grade of one foot in fifteen; and the forests felled the space of fifty feet each side of the road. Their compensation for this part of the work is to be $18,400; to which $2,500 is to be added for a twelve months' guarantee, this being the sum at which the annual expenses of so much of the road ara estimated.

The bridges are all to be what are known as lattice bridges, each giving a road way of 14

to sell Hudson River were accepted at 81½, buyer 60 days. Erie and Harlem Preferred were steady without a large business. The reaction in the latter from 44 to 36 ₩ cent., appears to be at a stand. This afternoon 36¼ was paid. The whole list at the Second Board was stronger, with a speculative feeling the reverse of Tuesday afternoon at the close. Pacific Mail was done after the printed list, at 77½, cash, and 77½, seller 10 days; New-York Central at 82½, and that bid; Panama, 114¼@114¾; Rock Island 59, and Galena 69 ₩ cent. Reading, 48¾, cash.

In the new Federal Loan, the sales at the Board were $90,000 at 102⅝ ₩ cent. No further payments were made into the Sub-Treasury to-day on account of the Loan. In Missouri Sixes the transactions are large at 83½@¾ ₩ cent., and the sudden decline of 3 ₩ cent. within a few days has given an active distribution to the Stock to new parties on the Stock Exchange and to outside buyers. The other State Stocks sympathize, to a partial extent, though no considerable parcels are offering. Illinois Central Bonds are 87 ₩ cent. The other Railway Bonds were quiet.

The Market for Money is more settled, and the leading Stock Brokers are supplied to-day at 5 ₩ cent. at call, with a good offering toward the close of business. We find that the Bill Brokers have no pressure of prime paper since the change of rates, though the advance of 1 ₩ cent. is fairly established. In reference to demand loans, opinions differ in regard to the continuance of the 5 ₩ cent. rate, as the rule. The *Europa* took $572,000 in Gold. There is no packet on Saturday, the *Arago* being detained for further notice. Exchange 109¼@109¾.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,238,000	3,278,000	1,943,000	1,903,000	1,345,000
Ex. to G. B.	102,000	484,000	473,000	713,000	614,000
Ex. to France	180,000	178,000	196,000	232,000	137,000
Ex. to other F. P.	196,000	145,000	134,000	177,000	96,000
Total Export	1,190,000	777,000	802,000	1,122,000	847,000
Str'k on hand	900,000	575,000	317,000	645,000	365,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	148,000	83,000	101,000	88,000	121,000
Ex. to G. B.	51,000	47,000	58,000	76,000	43,000
Ex. to France	19,000	22,000	15,000	8,000	9,000
Ex. to other F. P.	21,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	6,000
Total Exports	91,000	77,000	82,000	93,000	58,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly Circular, remark:

"There is no change of opinion on this subject. The effect of a crop of 3,700,000 bales on price, seems to have been pretty well discounted in this country. We hear renewed complaints of inferior quality from New-Orleans; from Memphis, also, they write that a considerable portion of the stock consists of trashy and sandy Cotton."

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Jan. 29	$120,643,749	$37,725,190	$7,443,643
Boston, Jan. 31	34,991,000	5,301,000	5,214,000
Philadelphia, Jan. 31	30,310,009	4,139,345	2,709,811
New-Orleans, Jan. 22	21,482,167	14,283,643	11,324,464
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Jan. 29	.....	7,230,004	.....
Total	$206,426,105	$85,362,902	$27,611,417
Last week	207,126,408	85,163,388	27,756,279

The time closes on the 4th inst. for subscriptions to the Central Park 6 ₩ cent. Stock, to be issued by the City, having thirty years to run.

ST. LOUIS BANKS—JAN. 29, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Exchange.	Specie.
Merchants'	$594,640	$792,600 14	$408,981 58
St. Louis	263,220	316,343 10	173,111 60
Southern	250,510	508,272 34	186,540 15
Mechanics'	401,365	429,554 24	171,818 25
Exchange	276,365	236,444 18	169,979 68
State	380,665	1,125,813 35	530,547 21
Jan. 29	$2,155,385	$3,409,027 35	$1,640,978 47
Jan. 22	2,116,870	3,331,191 46	1,594,543 81

The following is the last Weekly Statement of the Banks in New-Orleans:

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 22.	Loans. Jan. 15.	Specie. Jan. 22.	Specie. Jan. 15.
Citizens' Bank	4,810,178	4,754,433	4,392,761	4,216,950
Canal Bank	1,631,921	1,560,548	1,162,053	1,107,951
Louisiana	3,747,970	3,696,256	3 007,086	3,241,246
Louisiana State	4,782,765	4,514,546	4,882,559	4,584,998
Mech. & Trad.	782,115	760,433	501,430	491,170
Bk. N. Orl'ns	1,787,191	1,776,141	450,217	425,697
Southern Bank	163,188	149,682	396,2-9	425,698
Union Bank	1,433,312	1,417,184	439,583	560,328
Bank of J. Robb	441,919	389 48:	213,698	265,443
Crescent City	1,100 404	1,187,80(	310,894	262,924
Bank of America	840,211	800,29	546,475	137,604
Total	21,427,167	20,904,84(	16 280,663	16,343,810
	Increase $527,327		Decrease $63,147	

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 22.	Circulation. Jan. 15.	Deposits. Jan. 22.	Deposits. Jan. 15.
Citizens' Bank	3,656,615	3,609,385	5,797,166	5,764,069
Canal Bank	1,211,040	1,132,220	1,235,113	1,266,344
Louisiana	780,200	760,619	5,214,743	5,152,467
Louisiana State	2,917,200	2,661,200	6,343,988	6,075,273
Mech. & Traders'	399,290	399,365	1,007,186	933,946
Bk. of N. Orleans	653,060	633,595	1,324,155	1,329,936
Southern Bank	275,825	278,535	673,599	843,002
Union Bank	643,635	639,205	969,307	1,046,377
Bank of J. Robb	373,275	370,435	424,443	460,568
Crescent City	171,875	164,465	554,120	575,692
Bank of America	241,610	238,795	893,791	843,430
Total	11,224,464	10,919,489	24,608,022	24,265 133
	Increase $304 975		Increase $342,889	

Banks.	Exchange. Jan. 22.	Exchange. Jan. 15.	Due Dist. Banks. Jan. 22.	Due Dist. Banks. Jan. 15.
Citizens' Bank	2,147,205	2,283,599	376,350	491,817
Canal Bank	1,836,664	1,841,428	249,571	269,185
Louisiana	1,126,399	971,063	815,512	832,768
Louisiana State	1,167,692	1,144,341	215.971	254,309
Mech. and Trad.	656,360	600,794	47,081	47,465
B'k of N. Orleans	662,181	643,414	113,401	24,171
Southern Bank	1,248,766	1,461,763	.....	.....
Union Bank	329,226	436,749	109,7 0	20,898
Bank of J. Robb	122,340	116,150	45,387	46,885
Crescent City	107,168	119,652	46,791	48 949
Bank of America	36,417	47,168	32,087	33,729
Total	9,422,871	9,686 071	2,056,817	2,070,176
	Decrease $173,200		Decrease $13,359	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ 24 SHARES AMERICAN EXPRESS STOCK. 50 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance stock. For sale by VAN SCHAICK & DEFOREST, No. 20 Exchange-place.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Jan. 26, 1859.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

The balance of the so-called "Myer Tract" of Harlem property was sold to-day, as follows:

One lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. W. R. Fosdick, $730.

Three lots adjoining on the avenue. J. B. Doyle, $499 each.

Two lots adjoining in the rear, south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street. Wm. C. Osborne, $436 each.

One lot on the northeast corner One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Seventh-avenue. Fosnick, $740.

Two adjoining on the avenue. John Egan, $525 each.

Three adjoining. Read, $500 each.

Two gores adjoining on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. E. A. Dunn, $435 each.

Ten lots adjoining, in rear of avenue lots, north side One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street. Osborn, $460 each.

Two adjoining. M. A. Mitchell, $460 each.

Two lots in rear of Seventh-avenue lots, south side One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street. Dunn, $365 each.

Two adjoining, same price.

Three adjoining, $330 each.

Two adjoining. A. Jenkins, $320 each.

Two adjoining. S. W. Trotter, $310 each.

Seven adjoining. W. F. Barnes, $310 each.

One lot on southwest corner Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. Read, $560.

Five adjoining on avenue. Same, $410 each.

One lot in the rear of the Seventh-avenue lots, south side One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. D. Lamarraux, $320.

Two adjoining. Henry Youngleson, $295 each.

Nine lots adjoining. Egan, two at $280 each, two at $290 each, and five at $270 each.

One lot and four gores adjoining. Harvey, $85 each.

Six lots in rear of Sixth-avenue lots, west side, and on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street. Hilland, $265 each.

Ten lots adjoining. Fosnick, $300 each.

One lot adjoining. Trotter, $300.

One lot on the northwest corner Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. Egan, $600.

Seven lots adjoining, being the balance of the front. Read, inside, at $460 each; corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, $550.

The balance adjoining were gores bought by Henry B. Hawley, Egan, Quinlan and McCormick.

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue. Fosdick, $535.

The remainder of the front was bought by Mr. Read, inside $465 each; corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, $535.

The lot in the rear of above, north side One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. Read, $300.

One adjoining. Same, $275.

Two adjoining. Walter Brady, $275 each.

Also, in rear of above avenues, south side One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, nine lots. Read, $250 each.

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue. Fosdick, $525.

Two adjoining. Read, $390 each.

Two gores adjoining. Read, $270 each.

Two gores in the rear. Read, $440 each.

Two through lots adjoining on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets (4 lots). Same, $340 each.

Four through lots (eight). Read, $225 each.

Two through lots adjoining. Same, $215 each.

Two through lots adjoining. Quinlan, $170 each.

Two through lots. Same, $175 each.

The balance were gores adjoining, and bought by Finlan.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 89 bbls. Ashes, 5,080 bbls. Flour, 96 bush. Wheat, 3,145 bush. Corn, 5,900 bush. Oats, 1,600 bush. Malt, 2,090 pkgs. Provisions, 690 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are readily taken at $5 62½ for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported of 35 bbls. at our quotations, which buyers freely offer for more; but the principal holders are asking higher rates. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1,826 bbls., including 1,267 bbls. Pots and 559 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been in slack demand at feebly-sustained prices. Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	10¼	10¼	10½	10¾
Middling, ₩ lb	12	12¼	12¼	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues quiet for State and Western Flour,—parties disagreeing about prices. The inquiry from the home trade is moderate, and speculators are not disposed to purchase freely at present. Holders refuse to make such concessions as would satisfy buyers. Hence the inactivity. Sales were made of 8,250 bbls.

Unsound State, ₩ bbl	$4 60@ 4 65
Superfine State	5 20@ 5 35
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is scarce and inactive at $6 35@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at about previous rates; sales 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after and is firm; sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

FRUIT—Raisins are in moderate request, including Layer at $2 90 and Bunch at $2 40 ₩ box. Other kinds are quiet at former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, mainly by speculators, who, however, generally offer prices which holders refuse to accept. Hence, the transactions have been very moderate, comprising 0,000 bushels, including good White Michigan at $1 50, and prime to very choice White Kentucky at $1 65@$1 70 ₩ bushel. Other sales have been reported, but not definitely. Corn is doing better. For old mixed Western, in store, buyers offer 85c., while holders ask 57c.@88c., ₩ buenel. No sales have been reported. New Corn is in request, at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bushels, at 81c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey, and 83c.@84c. for Yellow Pennsylvania and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is quoted at from 80c.@86c. for inferior to prime Jersey and North River, ₩ bushel, with light receipts and a limited inquiry. Barley is quiet, yet stiffly held, at from 75c.@$1 for inferior to choice, ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, at uninrm quotations; Canadian and Prince Edward's Island, 63c.@05c.; Western, 61c.@64c.; State, 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@5c.; and Southern, at 48c.@53c. ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $18 25@$18 37 for New Mess; $17 65@$17 75 for old Mess; and $13 50@$13 62½ for Primo, ₩ bbl. Cut meats are in fair demand at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, 6¾c. for Rough Sides, in salt, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and steady, chiefly at 8½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Lard continues active and firm. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@12½c. Beef is in fair request at full prices. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₩ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice Extra State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in good request at 8c.@10c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements today comprised 450 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d.; 350 tierces Beef at 3s. 3d.; 150 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d.; and 10 bales Sponge on private terms. For London, 15 casks Shells at 15s. ₩ 40 cubic feet. For Bremen, 25 bbls. Asbes, 40 tierces Rice, and 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs, on terms not disclosed. For Galway, by steamer, some heavy Goods, at 30s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship from Jarvis Island to London, Guano at $10; one to United States, $10; a brig, 200 tons, from a Southern port to Rossarin, Lumber, $24; a brig and a schooner to Porto Rico and back, 40c. and $3; a brig to a Windward Island and one to Jamaica, 60c.; a brig, 180 tons, to Nuevitas and back, 40c. and $3, small stowage; one, 265 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c. and $3; one to St. Jago and back, 40c. and $4; one, 194 tons, to Zaza and back, 40c. and $3; one, 268 tons, from Zaza to New-York, 40c. and $3; a schooner 400 tons, to Matanzas and back, 37½c. and $2 50; a schooner, 150 tons, from a southern port to St. Croix, with privilege of Porto Rico, and back, 55c. and $3 50; a brig, 307 tons, to north side Cuba and back, two care on deck out, 42½c. and $3; one to north side Cuba and back, and two to south side and back, 40c. and $3; ship *Fairwind*, to Valparaiso and Callao, and a schooner to the French West Indies, on terms not made public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The stated monthly meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Historical Society's Room on 2d-av. The Hon. Sylvester Mowry, Delegate from Arizona, will deliver an address *On the Geography and Resources of Arizona.* JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED Monthly Meeting of this Institute will be held at its Rooms No. 351 Broadway, this THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members are requested to attend, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 26 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—THE CRYSTAL Oil Lamp, the safest, cheapest and most beautiful light in the world, excepting the sun. Call and see it everybody. Oil at 75 cents per gallon. A brilliant light for less than ¾ of a cent an hour and no smell. We have got it. Come ye mourners and find comfort. Rights for sale. BROWN, No. 465½ Canal-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ELIGIBLE POST-OFFICE BOX TO LET.—Inquire at LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.'S, No. 25 Park-place, of H. C. NEWMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN

Which is, most unquestionably, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
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100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,

arranged for the Piano-forte, with a beautiful illuminated title page, the publisher's price of which is thirty-five cents, or almost equal to one ticket of admission, will be
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,

And the evening's entertainment will conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,

Prepared expressly for the occasion by P. C. & P. Edge. To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Matilda James.....Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3,
Seventh appearance of the
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT,
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
These, with
RICE'S TRAINED ANIMALS
his philosophical comments on the
FOLLIES OF THE DAY,
FASHIONABLE, POLITICAL, and PERSONAL,
make up
THE BUDGET OF RICE-ANA.
Mr. WHITEY AND FAMILY,
Mme. AGNES, the unrivalled magic wire performer,
and the whole force of Nixon & Co.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the wonderful Australian horseman,
JAMES MELVILLE,
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The Evening performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE.
In consequence of the public rehearsal of the New-York Philharmonic Society at the Garden on Saturday next, the THIRD MATINEE will be given on FRIDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock. Every effort will be made to render the Matinée worthy the patronage of the public.
The usual Evening performance will be given on Saturday.
PRICES as usual.
On Monday will be produced a novel entertainment, entitled
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
or scenes from the ancient gymnasium, a series of physical beauties, by the gymnastic forces of the company, composed of the handsomest corps of men in the profession, and executed by Forty Star Performers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE,
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Brensing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL,
With Vocal Solos, by distinguished Artists.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA and a FULL CHORUS, supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION. The musical portions will be connected by Readings from Longfellow's great Poem by
MATILDA HERON.
Full particulars will be given in further advertisements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
EIGHTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3
The entertainment will commence with the
DEBUTANTE.
To be followed by
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
Mose Merrison.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
Linda, the Cigar Girl.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS,
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in the olio podrida of Ethiopian melody.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3,
The performance will commence with
BERTRAM, OR THE CASTLE OF ST. ALDOBRAND.
St. Aldobrand.....Mr. Fitzgerald
Bertram.....Mr. E. Eddy
After which, the equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA, OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

SACRED CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
at the
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHUROH,
Corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.
On which occasion the following ladies and gentlemen will assist:
Miss C. L. BIRD,
Miss BELLE P. JANES,
Miss ANNA PALMER,
Mr. DAVID MIRANDA, Primo Tenor of the Philharmonic Concerts, Exeter Hall, London.
Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, Baritone.
Mr. E. A. Payne.....Musical Director.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. Wambold.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. Bleeker's celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 539 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING EXCITEMENT.—PEERLESS SUCCESS OF THE NUBIAN TROUBADORS, or AFRICO COMEDIANS, the GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!! THIS AFTERNOON at 3, THIS EVENING at 7½, a varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and piquant character. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA. HAPPY FAMILY. LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
SECOND EVENING WITH SHERIDAN.
Lyrique Hall, No. 585 Broadway.
Introductory sketch, and reading of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Impersonations of Sir Peter Teazle, Mrs. Candor, &c.
Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Lyrique Hall is just below 8th-st.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
Go to PALACE GARDEN and see
THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The performance to commence with
THE KING, MINISTER AND GENERAL.
Songs, Dances, &c.
To conclude with
CROWDED HOUSES, OR FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.
Performance THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoon.
Admittance, 25 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Selmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock—*Much Ado About Nothing.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock—*Merchant of Venice.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock—*Richard the Second.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.—This wonderful troupe of juvenile artists, whose performances, by their completeness of detail, have delighted thousands, commence an engagement at Syracuse, N. Y., this week. Business letters addressed to Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI will be promptly attended to.

LECTURES.

CATHOLIC SUNDAY EVENING COURSE,
[Of which Bishop O'CONNOR'S lecture last Sunday evening was the introductory.]
SUBJECTS.
I.—SUN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price Two Cents; served at 25¢ cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and America.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Niblo & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BARNUM'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Debutante.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Bertram—Cataract of the Ganges.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Webb Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Diorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton on Saturday, Feb. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Pacific Coast, and the Sandwich Islands, by the steamship *Illinois*, hence on Saturday, Feb. 5, for Aspinwall, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, now in her fifteenth day out from Liverpool, had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

Further news from Hayti, which we publish this morning, leaves little room for doubt that the Empire of Soulouque has by this time come to an end. Cape Haytien advices to the 13th report everything quiet there, with active measures in progress for the organization and permanent establishment of the Republic. The commercial class generally sympathize with the new movement, and important aid has been rendered to Geffrard by the merchants. Soulouque and his army were represented to be in a very destitute condition. He was said to have placed his family on board a vessel, and there was little donbt that he intended to fly from the country.

A private letter from Salt Lake City represents the state of affairs there as assuming an alarming character. Jndge Sinclair had been obliged to discharge the Grand Jnry of the United States Court, npon the petition of nine of its members, who represented thet they could not proceed in the examination of witnesses in consequence of the violence manifested towards them by the other members. The nine petitioners were Gentiles, who were opposed by twelve Mormons, and it was nttterly impossible that anp business could be done. It was thought probable, nnder the circumstances, that mar tial law wonld soon be established.

From Tabasco, Mexico, the intelligence is, that Gen. Garlay, the ex-dictetor in the conservative interest, who has been for some time in confinement, has escaped, and is bnsied in organizing a revolutionary movement against the constitutionel Government. The ntmost vigilance is maintained, with a view to preserving order.

The war of races between the whites end Indians in Yncatan, has been brought to e close by the publication of a general amnesty by the Liberal Government. The disposition of the Indians, it is understood, is to eccept the pacification.

The business actnelly consummated by Congress yesterday was very little, though the proceedings were interesting, and in some respects significant. In the Senate, numsrous memorials were presented from New-York end Long Island for works of defence. A resolution was edopted approving Minister Reed's decree of February, 1858, regulating the Consulates in China. Correspondence with Prussia, relative to the computsory enlistment in the Prussian army of persons claiming American protection, was called for. The House bill for the punishment of countsrfeiters of military land warrants was passed. The Agricultural College hill was recommitted, hy a vote of 28 to 26. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated, but no vote was taken npon it. The Judiciary Committee will report on the Indiana election cases, to-day. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, providing for the issue of land patents to ths Shawnee Indians, and for naturalizing them. After considerable debate the naturalizetion clause was stricken out, and then the bill was rejected. Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, endeavored unsuccessfully to obtain leave to introdnce a bill to provide for the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, and its incorporation into the Union. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole—the principal items under consideration being the pay and mileage of members of Congress. The appropriation of $200,000 for mileage was finally stricken out by nine majority, but no further action was taken. It is probable that the appropriation will be restored again, when the amendments of the Committee come to be acted npon hy the House. An evening session was held for general debate.

The business before the Legislature, yesterday, was generally of an interesting character. In the Senate a bill was introdnced to prevent the imprisonment of witnesses. The examination before a Magistrate nnder oath, in case the witness does not appear at the trial, is to be nsed es evidence, sufficient notice being given to the prisoner prior to the examination to afford him an opportunity for cross-examination. A memorial wes received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City, asking the State to give np all title to the Washington Market ground. In the Assembly remonstrances were presented against all the proposed Railroads in this City. A petition was presented, asking for a law to prevent the rendition of fugitive slaves, and a Special Committee was moved for its consideration. The motion prevailed. The bill providing for the trial of the Qnarantine incendiaries was again reported from the Judiciary Committee, without amendment, and with a recommendation for its passege. The Registry bill was made the special order for Wednesday ne xt. A great number of bills were introduced, a list of the most important of which will be found in our telegraphic summary of proceedings.

The State Medical Society continued its sessions at Albany yesterday. Among other matters under consideration, Dr. Mundy, of Staten Island, moved the appointment of a Committee to investigate the Quarantine question, bnt the motion was tabled. The Special Committee on Vaccination reported a more general prevalence of small-pox throughout the State than ever before since the introduction of vaccination, and recommended the passage of a law authorizing School Trustees to exclnde from the schools all children who have not been vaccinated. The ection of Mayor Tiemann, in endeavoring to place the control of the Sanitary affairs of this City in the hands of medical men, was approved.

The session of the State Anti-Slavery Society yesterday, at Albany, was characterized, if possible, by still more violence of language in denunciation of everything appertaining to Slevery, then that of the day previous. The proceedings were somewhat varied, however, by a speech by a gentleman named Canfield, from Mississippi, who spoke in favor of the institution and in condemnation of the disunion sentiments nttered by Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and others.

The assembled wisdom of New-Jersey have again spoken in emphatic terms against the location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook. The Legislature yesterday adopted, by a strong vote, resolutions denouncing the proposed measure, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress to oppose any action to that end by the General Government.

The Board of Education, last evening, appropriated $30,000 for the erection of a new school-house in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, and $4,050 for furniture for Ward School No. 21, in Marion-street. The report of the Committee on Sites and School-houses in favor of purchasing a church and three lots in Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, for the accommodation of Primary Schools Nos. 12, 14, and 15, and recommending the appropriation of $14,500 therefor, was recommitted. The Board appropriated $26,500 out of the school moneys of 1859 for various purposes.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller stating that there was an absointe deficiency of means in the City Treasnry, for 1859, of $445,000. Accompanying this commnnication was the beiance sheet of the General Ledger, exhibiting the condition of the Finance Department on Jan. 1, 1859. The consideration of the Tax Levy was then resumed. $15,000 of the claims presented by the Counsel to the Corporation for verious services, and a reappropriation of $50,000 for repairing and cleaning the Russ pevement, were stricken out. In accordance with the Comptroller's request, $445,000 were added to meke np the deficiencies referred to in his communicetion. The Tax Levy was then adopted as a whole, and sent to the Aldermen for concnrrencs.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen yesterdey resumed the consideration of resolntions providing for the removal of the telegraph poles from the streets, and conveying the wires nnder ground. Among those who eppeered before the Committee to represent the impracticability of convsying the wires and operating them successfully under ground, was Colonel Tal. P. Shaffner, the electrician who has been largely engeged in connection with European telegrapb lines. He expressed his opinion that the Atlantic ceble had never transmitted a message, and intimeted the opinion thet the public hed been humbngged in regard to it.

The Police Commissioners yesterday eppointed 120 new Policemen.

The Detective Police heve been ordered to do night duty, commencing at midnight and continuing on dnty till 8 o'clock in the morning. The force for this purpose is divided into four squads. They wear citizens' dress, and are armed with revolvere and clubs, and ere expected to be more efficient in preventing crime and detecting criminels than ordinery policemen. The first night's adventures altogether were very amnsing, although they liked to heve been ettended with a very serious result—one of the officers having narrowly escaped being shot by a burgler. Tbey were also mistaken for a party of garroters, and a posse of policemen in livery pounced upon them, end ceme very near lugging them to the watch-house.

At the meeting last night of the Academy of Medicine, ths question es to the ceuse of the deeth of Mr. Samuel W. Whitney was taken up under the heed of nnfinished business, and discussed with much wermth and at greet length. Stetements were submitted by Dr. Mott and Dr. Green, tho one asserting the opinion thet the death was caused by Dr. Green's treetment, end the other es directly denying it. Various conflicting motions were mede to dispose of the question, and eventually, by wey of compromise, a resolution wes introduced by Dr. A. K. Gardner and adopted almost unanimously, exonerating Drs. Mott, Beales and Green from all blame in the deeth of Mr. Whitney. The Academy adjournsd et 11½ o'clock.

Two victims of violence died yesterdey morning at the Hospitel from their injuries. The youth Mike O'Brien, who was shot in a butcher's shop in Verick-street while raising a disturbance with two of his companions, died et 4 o'clock, having remained insensible up to the time of his deeth. The deceased, although only 19 yeere of ege, was the sole proprietor of e restaurant np town. Two months ego he returned from Fraser's River, heving previously made two voyeges to California and one to Cbina. The Coroner will hold the inquest to-dey. Wm. F. Baker, e sailor, who wes stebbed by James Lynch in Elm-street a few nights since, was the second victim. The inquest in this case was also postponed till to-day.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 1,500 bales et lenguid prices. Flour end Wheet were moderately dealt in, as were also Coffee, Molasses, Whisky, Raisins, Hey, Hides end Tobacco. Provisions and Tallow were inquired for at firmer rates. Sugars, Rice and Naval Stores were in good request. Other branchss of trade exhibited no importent changes.

At the Cattle Merkets the receipts have been considerably below the average during the past week. On Tuesdey the views of owners were so much above those of purchasers, that very few sales were made. The asking prices were modified yesterdey, end sales commenced with some briskness, but still so slow that it was nightfell before the yards were closed. Some extra enimels sold considerably higher than last week, but the everege rates for the same grades ranged at ¼c.@¼c. ₱ lb. advance.

The Pardoning Power.

Mr. Pratt has introdneed a bill into the Legislature requiring the Governor to make a report every year of the number of pardons granted and commutations made hy him, with his reasons therefor, and all the documents on which they were based. This is a most excellent measure, and we hope it will be pnshed through, and that we shall have laid before the Legislature and the public at the commencement of every session a full, true and particular account of ths causes which have led to any criminal's escaping the punishment to which he was eentenced by the Courts or any portion of it, with copies of all letters and petitions written and presented on his behalf, with the names and addresses of the signers. We hope, too, thongh we do not very well see how it could be made the snbject of a legislative enactment, that, after the passing of this bill, every Governor will feel bound in honor not to listen to oral representations on behalf of culprits, but to insist on their being committed to writing and placed on record. He will be compelled to adopt this course for his own credit, in case Mr. Pratt's bill should pass, inasmuch as the pnblic will jndge of the propriety of the pardon by the documents embodied in the reports, and hold him to account on theee and these only.

Governor Seymour seems to have thought it necessary to come to the rescue of Governor King on tbis qnestion of pardons, and write a lengthy epistle to clear the official condnct of the latter from the criticisms which we and the public have now and then felt it our duty to meke upon it. Governor King is, in our opinion, perfectly able to take care of himself; and even it he were not, Governor Seymour's letter would not help him very mnch.

Governor Seymour objects to the transfer of the pardoning power to a Court of Pardons, inasmnch as it would simply amonnt to the snbstitution of one man or two men for another. Granted; hut a *Court* would do the very thing and the only thing we ask the Governors to do—give the *reasons* for their decisions. We have never snggested a Court of Pardons except on the supposition that there was some insurmonntable objection on the part of the Executive to letting the light of publicity in npon the pardoning process. If Governors will only let us know why they save murderers from the gallows and let burglars ont of jail, we are content to leave the power in their hands. We are content, because we have implicit faith in reasons and publicity as guarantees of justice and integrity. We are satisfied that things done under the public eye are more likely to be done wisely and honestly than things done in a corner. The custom of exacting from judges, and all persons performing judicial duties, the reasons for their decisions, is one of the oldest in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, and, let us add, it furnishes a better safeguard for liberty and security than even the *Habeas Corpus*, or the Bill of Rights. It constitutee the great and glorious distinction between the courts of a free people and the courts of a despot. All corrupt men are prone to act corruptly and basely, hnt the vast majority will hesitate if they have to justify their conduct before the world, by endeavoring to reconcile it with reason and precedent,—and many honest men will be prevented from committing hasty and inconsiderate acts, if before committing them they have to sit down and put on paper, for publication, the *pros* and *cons* of the matter.

Governor Seymour, however, attaches no importance to this guarantee. He is haunted by the notion that every Governor is sure to do right if we only give him clerks enough in his office; and thinks that this, with the concession of a larger discretion in fixing the sentence to the jndges of criminal courts, so as to enable them to adapt the punishment to the real character of the offence, would remove every just ground of complaint. He shapes his propositions as follows:

"*First*—The criminal laws of the State should be amended, and more discretion given to the Courts in imposing punishment.

Second—The Governor of New-York should have more assistants, and his department should be strengthened and organized."

The last of these we must in pure charity suppose is not intended to be a reply to the arguments we have been urging to the Governor's irreaponsibility, and shall accordingly say little abont it. Let the Governor have all the clerks and assistants he requires, and we shall still be non-contents. The more desks he has, the more steadily we shall clamor for "the reason why?" We are as much entitled to it in his case as in that of any Judge on the Bench. The first of Mr. Seymour's remedies indicates a complete ignorance of what passes in the criminal courts of this City, and we recommend him to attend a few days before that "able and npright Jndge" Abraham D. Russell before he pushes his proposed reforms in the criminal law any further. We find that the law needs amending in just the opposite direction; that the Judges should have their discretion diminished, not increased, nnless Gov. Seymoua is prepared with some plan for giving us better Judges, and for making the ascent of such msn as Russell to the Bench impossible. In that case we are willing hie plan should have a trial, hut not otherwise. At present "the able and upright Abraham" to use the epithets usually bestowed on him by his friend Bennett of the *Herald*, absolutely wallows in discretion. He knows "the character of the cases tried" before him, and the character of the criminals, too, and he exercises his discretion accordingly. He "snspends sentence" now and then on an emigrant-runner found guilty of a brutal assault, without a single iota of extennation. He exercised his discretion in the case of "Billy Mulligan," a few weeke ago, hy allowing a hardened and irreclaimable ruffian to escape with a light fine, in consideration of his having been expelled from California two years ago as a public nuisance, which it was mercy not to abate by hanging. While the public is scandalized and the City disgraced every week by cases of this sort, Governor Seymoua gravely proposes to increase the discretion so shamelessiy and unscrupulously abused. He must remember that where the law sometimee compels a Judge to pass too eevere a sentence, the criminal has hie remedy hy a proper appeal to the Executive; but where the law allows the Judge to pass too light a sentence, or no sentence whatever, the public has no remedy at all.

Governor Seymoua should not meddle with statistics, as they are dangerous weapons, and we fear he is not skilled in their use. We do not exactly see the point of the following paragraph:

"Look at the criminal department alone. Ths convictions for all grades of offences are more than 20,000 annually, and the difficulty of acting upon them is increased by uneccountable and extraordinary anomalies in the history of crime. The phases of violations of law are constantly changing; certain offences being most frequent in certain periods.

The following statement of convictions for murder for e series of years will show this:

In 1849 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 8 persons.
In 1850 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 3 persons.
In 1851 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 16 persons.
In 1852 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 12 persons.
In 1853 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 13 persons.
In 1854 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 9 persons.
In 1855 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 8 persons.
In 1856, no returns.
In 1857 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 6 persons."

What the Governor means to prove by this array of figures, is beet known to himself; but we beg to inform him that the number of *convictions* for murder in any particular year does not, as he supposes, give the number of *murders committed*. If he knows anything of our Courts at all, he knows very well that not a tithe of the murders perpetrated are followed by a conviction for murder; and in a vast majority of the cases the criminal either escapes the Police or is convicted of a minor offence. We have had several such recently in New-York. The large number of convictions in the year 1851, '52 or '53, as compared with other years, simply proves that the former judges were more careful, or juries more exasperated. It proves nothing whatever about the whole number of murders committed.

The Abdication of Buchanan.

Judging from the temper and tenor of hie organ, our King James is in a condition bordering on despair. He has ruined his own party, and, greatly to his astonishment, does not receive the support of his opponents! Sunday's *Union* bewails the disorganization and substantial annihilation of the Democratic Party. Tnesday's *Union* denounces the Repnhlicans because they will not shoulder the responsibility of carrying on the Government. On Sunday it insists upon the absolute necesaity of *party* rule in snch a Government as ours:—on Tuesday it sconts the idea that the minority can be oxempted from the responsibilities of legislation. The action of the Government, it argues, depends npon Congress: "the Executive Government is called upon to *direct* its action—*that is all*." And that, certainly, is qnite enough. Congress may happen to dislike the "directione" given to it:—it may prefer not to be "directed" at all, hnt to act npon its own convictions of public dnty and public policy: and it is not quite clear that it has not an equal right to do so with the President himself.

It ie very clear, however, that Mr. Buchanan begins dimly to recognize his position. A glimmering of the condition to which he has reduced the Democratic Party, and of his own consequent isolation and political imbecility, seems to be dawning upon his perceptions. He has alienated every section, and eetranged every influential man, of his party. His entire policy has been anti-Democratic and in close conformity with the doctrines of the old Federalists with whom he commenced and is resolved to end his political career. Like the worst of them he has exalted the Executive power, trampled upon the legislature, plunged into all kinds of national extravagance, and is now aiming to complete the likeness by creating a gigantic national debt, which not a solitary member of Congress will live to see paid. No man in his position ever showed so resolute and determined a purpose to break down the party which raised him to power;—and no one ever achieved a tithe of his success in that direction.

The *Union's* wailings indicate a desire on the President's part to abdicate the solitary style of Government, which he has thus far been attempting to practice. He wants help, and he is commendably indifferent to the quarter from which it may come. Of the two he probably dislikes and detests the Democrats more than the Republicans, because he owes them most,—and his organ consequently appeals with most vehemence to the latter for their support. We confess the prospect of his receiving it is not enconraging. At present the mass of the Republican Party does not seem inclined to rally in support of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He seems redneed to the lowest straits. He may not run away, as another King James once did—throwing the great seal into the Potomac and beqneathing his functions to the next heir of his body, when discovered. But he has certainly expended his political strength and exhausted his capacity for useful public service quite as effectually as if he had actually abandoned the office which gives him all the pretence to consideration and influence which he enjoys.

France and England in Mexico.

As we have the largest interest in making the people of Mexico understand the receesity of settling tbeir nationality on some basis which may entitle them to deal responsibly with other States, it is not at all snrprising that our Government should be the last in the field upon this as upon so many other occasions. Spain, that "decrepit power," which Mr. Buchanan proposes to corrupt into parting with Cuba, by adding an indefinite snm to our own national debt, has shown so much vigor and spirit in enforcing her claims upon Mexico as hae secured their complete discharge. Franco and Englsnd have followed her exsmple. Their fleets are speaking while our vivacious President is thinking; they have presented their demands formally, and within the limits of treaty stipulations, and they will probably secure all they have a right to ask for long before the Administration at Washington has fully satisfied itself whether it has or has not any demands to make.

The Anglo-French intervention appears to he an "accomplished fact." Its effect upon the Mexican mind, if there be such a thing as a Mexican mind in a people so composite, so heterogeneous and so distracted, can hardly fail of being favorable to the ul'imate reception of any intelligible and reasonable propositions we may make for a Protectorate, strong enough to cnable one or another Mexican Government recally to govern that anarchical Republic. We should have preferred, certainly, some exhibition of energy on the part of our own authorities; hut, since this would seem to be past praying for, we may, at least, regard the demonstration of England and France as a step in the right direction. One of these days we may possibly have a Congress capable of perceiving this fact, and n President capable of giving their perceptions effect.

Attempting to Shermanize the Press.—Mr. Allan M. Sherman, lately of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, is evidently an enterprising and resolute gentleman. If his operations with the Cumberland Company, as explained by Justice Davies, left any room for doubt upon this point, it would be effectually removed by his attempted operations on the Press. We mentioned yesterday that he had prosecnted the Times for what it said of him on the 13th of January, claiming that his character had been damaged therehy to the extent of $50,000. He has prosecuted us again for what we said yesterday, laying his additional damages at the same amount. He will probably prosecnte us to-morrow for what we say to-day,—and so on indefinitely. He will accomplish two objects by this conrse of proceeding,—establish a very high nominal valne on hie character, and give his counsel a very active and pleasing, if not a lucrative, run of businees.

Mr. Sherman's object in these actions ie very palpable. He intends to reduce the public Prees to *silence* concerning his transactions with the Cumberland Coal Company. Those who read Judge Davies' elaborate opinion, of which we gave an abstract yesterday, and to which we shall probably have occasion to refer more at large hereafter, will have little difficulty in understanding *why* Mr. Sherman should consider it expedient to accomplish this result. What degree of success will attend his efforts remains to be seen. How largely his private interests and personal character may be involved in its accomplishment, may become more manifest as the case proceeds. But no one who has paid any attention to the recklese and ruinous manner in which many of our moneyed corporations have been managed, and who appreciates the public discredit and the wide-spread suffering which have followed this mismanagement, can doubt that the public interest imperatively demands the freeet and fulleat scrutiny on the part of the public Press of all acts of alleged dishonesty and chicanery in connection with them. In what we have said of Mr. Sherman and of the Company which has suffered so disastrously from his position and action in it, we have had no other motive than a desire to promote the public interest;—and we find strong presumptive evidence of the correctness and propriety of our course, in the resolute efforts of Mr. Sherman to bully us into absolute silence concerning a matter of public concern, pending in a public Court.

Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips & Co.—The Abolitionists, pure and simple, are a people of most extraordinary perseverance. For a quarter of a century have they assembled three or four times a year to pronounce the Union "a covenant with death" and "an agreement with heli." Regarding the Government of their country in this nnfavorable light, they feel bound to pledge themselves to its speedy overthrow.

The latest assemblage of these amiable creatures took place on Tuesday at the City of Albany. It was styled "The New-York State Anti-Slavery Convention;" why, it is not very easy to say. Its moving spirits proceeded from Massachusetts. Emerging from Boston and its vicinity, a dozen or two, headed by Garrison and Phillips, went np to Albany, and for the hundredth time preached disunion. True, the audience was small; but ths speakers were zealous. Twenty years' practice in vituperation has made them accomplished. They have no rivals in tho art of emphatic denunciation. Tho vials of their wrath are bitterer than gall.

Usually the Abolitionists are compelled to content themselves at their periodical gatherings with the repetition of former objurgation. But occasionally they manage to weave into the thread of their discourse some reference to passing events, or eome claim of sympathy with the deeds and words of statesmen. A feature of this kind was made to give interest to the Albany proceedings, Mr. Seward's Rochester speech being pressed into the service of Fanaticism and Disunion with a degree of zest and ingenuity which showa how highly they would prize any aid from that influential public man. Aside from this, we see nothi[ng] their doings to distinguish their latest m[eet]ing from dozens which have preceded it.

Representative Men.—The Washington *Union* remarks that "if we maintain agents abroad, they are supposed to be the representatives of our industry—of our great agricultural, mannfacturing and commercial industry." We should like to know what particular branch of our "industry" Gen. Lamar, our Minister in Nicaragua, is "supposed" to represent. It has been publicly stated that Gen. Cass, our Secretary of State, has been officially informed that this representative of our industry is thoroughly and constantly disabled by his habits from any pursuit whatever;—that he has been seen lying hut half dressed upon the floor of a public warehouse, with his official papers scattered about, and that in full view of officers of our own men-of-war, as well as of the Government of Nicaragua. Does President Buchanan intend to assume the responsibility of such disgraceful condnct by keeping him in office? Are our vast national interests on the Isthmus to be left in the hands of *such* a diplomatic agent?

An Armed Police.—A very important regulation has just been adopted hy the Police Department, which may possibly lead to some beneficial results in the arrest of nocturnal marauders. One quarter of the Detective Force are put on patrol duty after midnight, in citizens' dress, armed with revolvers and clubs, and are kept out until daylight. Their first round of duty on Wednesday morning ended in a eerlous farce, as will be seen by our Police Report; hut they may be more successful hereafter. They were arrested themselves on suspicion of being a party of garroters, and if they are not cautious they may he shot by eome timid head of a family on the look-out for hurgiars.

Dr. William Channing and his Divorce.

Without trenching upon those precincts of domestic life, which should be sacred from pnblic intrusion, we think it important to say, as we do on the best euthority, that the matrimonial difficulties of a distinguished man of science in New-England—the heir of an illustrious nems, end himself e public benefector—upon which vsrious comments seem now to be circnlsting in the New-England Press, dete beck to a period long anterior to the excitements of "Spiritualism," and are of a neture so purely private end personal as shonld exempt them from public inquisition. Whatever mischief the jargon of "Spiritnel affinities" may have donc in the world, it is no more responsible for this perticular cese of conjngal infelicity than for the domestic troubles of John Milton or the Emperor Napoleon I. The case mey, therefore, be dismissed from the scrutiny of the Press to thet of the Courts, end of the individuals most neerly concerned.

Hard Times at the West.—Mr. S. S. Keyes, of Jefferson County, Wis., has written to the Hon. Charles Billinghurst, e Republican Member of Congress from that State, requesting Mr. B. to procure for him an office—any office in fact—under the Buchenan Administration. At the same time Mr. Keyes evows himself e Republican, and seys he is compelled to resort to this course to support his femily. We published this correspondence on Tuesdey. The family of Mr. Keyes have our profoundest sympathy. Their prospects of support mnst be small indeed.

It is difficult to believe thet in the present state of politics, en opponent of the Administration ehould expect an eppointment et its hands. The time for such events has gone by. And yet this Mr. Keyes would seem to be in earnest. But whatever mey be thought of his verdancy, there can be no doubt thet his application is the most convincing evidence yet presented of hard times in the Western States. When Republicens are driven to beg office of Buchanan to sustain their families, things mnst heve tonched bottom.

A Nut for the Abolitionists to Crack.—The Abolitionists who held their ennual meeting in Albany, on Tuesday, resolved that "the Union is e covenant which e just God cannot permit to stend." But, as ths Union has been permitted to stand a good long time, and, in spite of its enemies, the disunionists of the North es well as of the South, is in a feir wey of standing a good while longer, the inevitable deduction of the Abolitionists is too profane for utterance. We may say to the Abolitionists, as *Dame Quickly* said to that sed reprobete *Jack Falstaff*, in his last moments, "A' must not call upon God." Having resolved that a just God cennot permit the Union to stand, it was a piece of snpererogation to add to their resolution "thet it is the paramount duty of all to seek its immediete overthrow."

Arrival of a Distinguished Literary Gentleman.—We understand that Mr. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the celebrated author, arrived in this City on Tuesday, from his residence in Maine. We do not know where he stops, but probably at the Everett. It is generally supposed that there is no such person as Cobb,—that he is the literary Mrs. Harris of the newspaper world, and that the prodnctions of some dozen or two of authors are published under that renowned name. Bnt so far from this being the case, we have been informed that Mr. Cobb has published stories under half a dozen different names, so that he is a much more prolific anthor than he is supposed to be. In his intervals of leisure, Mr. Cobb, we understand, gives his personal attention to his farm in the State of Maine.

The Underground Telegraph.

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO UNDERGROUND AND SUBMARINE INFLUENCES UPON WIRES.

Aldermen Boole, Lynes and Stephens, the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, met at 2½ P. M., yesterday, and resumed the consideration of the proposition to remove the telegraph poles from the streets and causing the wires to be conducted underground.

Mr. Oliver, formerly Assistant-Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, again appeared before the Committee to urge the removel of the telegraph poles. He said he had heard that nnderground telegraph lines were in successful operation from London to Liverpool and in Prussia. The telegraph Companies had, in 1856, petitioned the Common Council for permission to lay their wires underground, and now they opposed the project.

Ex-Alderman Blackstone said the telegraph Companies were abundantly able to disburse the money required for laying the wires underground. In Amity-street especially, where there were twelve wires, the poles were a nuisance. He thought that if they were not removed by the authorities, the inhabitants would be very likely to cut off the connection.

Alderman Brady presented a communication from Mr. S. T. Armstrong, representing that the telegraph Companies had petitioned for permission to conduct wires underground, and expressing the opinion that telegraph wires could be successfully operated underground, without inconvenience. Mr. Armstrong offers to conduct telegraph wires underground, and guarantee that they will work well without repair for ten years.

Aldermen Brady also submitted a copy of the agreement of the American Telegraph Company, made with Mr. Samuel C. Blabop in 1856, providing that underground wires should be laid.

Alderman Brady said that he had expected, when he presented the petition of his constituents in this behalf, he had thought that in dealing with men like Peter Cooper, he, and those with whom he acted, would be treated like gentlemen. He read a portion of a statement in the *Journal of Commerce* ridiculing him, to prove that the subject had not been properly treated.

Alderman Boole said this meeting had been called expressly to hear what objections could be urged against the project of laying the wires underground, and intimated, that inasmuch as no one appeared to oppose it, the Committee would probably support it.

Mr. Ira Buckman presented the plan of an underground veuit, three feet high, through which the wires might be conducted; it would not cost more than twenty cents a foot to build such a vault of brick or iron. He thought man-traps should be constructed about 200 feet apart in the street above the vault.

Mr. Tal. P. Shaffner opposed the project of laying underground wires, not, he said, because of any interest which he had in the matter, for he was not connected with any telegraph companies here bnt because he deemed it impracticable. He had been engaged in telegraphing for many years in England, Russia and other parts of Europe. In neither England or Russia had underground telegraphing been sufficiently successful to warrant the idea that it would work well here. He did not believe the Atlantic telegraph had ever worked or ever would. Submarine wires would work for short distances only. The longest submarine telegraph line was that from Varna to Balaklava, and this worked with difficulty. Mr. Shaffner explained that there were many influ-

Representative Men.—The Washington *Union* remarks that "if we maintain agents abroad, they are supposed to be the representatives of our industry—of our great agricultural, mannfacturing and commercial industry." We should like to know what particular branch of our "industry" Gen. Lamar, our Minister in Nicaragua, is "supposed" to represent. It has been publicly stated that Gen. Cass, our Secretary of State, has been officially informed that this representative of our industry is thoroughly and constantly disabled by his habits from any pursuit whatever;—that he has been seen lying hut half dressed upon the floor of a public warehouse, with his official papers scattered about, and that in full view of officers of our own men-of-war, as well as of the Government of Nicaragua. Does President Buchanan intend to assume the responsibility of such disgraceful condnct by keeping him in office? Are our vast national interests on the Isthmus to be left in the hands of *such* a diplomatic agent?

An Armed Police.—A very important regulation has just been adopted hy the Police Department, which may possibly lead to some beneficial results in the arrest of nocturnal marauders. One quarter of the Detective Force are put on patrol duty after midnight, in citizens' dress, armed with revolvers and clubs, and are kept out until daylight. Their first round of duty on Wednesday morning ended in a eerlous farce, as will be seen by our Police Report; hut they may be more successful hereafter. They were arrested themselves on suspicion of being a party of garroters, and if they are not cautious they may he shot by eome timid head of a family on the look-out for hurgiars.

Dr. William Channing and his Divorce.

Without trenching upon those precincts of domestic life, which should be sacred from pnblic intrusion, we think it important to say, as we do on the best euthority, that the matrimonial difficulties of a distinguished man of science in New-England—the heir of an illustrious nems, end himself e public benefector—upon which vsrious comments seem now to be circnlsting in the New-England Press, dete beck to a period long anterior to the excitements of "Spiritualism," and are of a neture so purely private end personal as shonld exempt them from public inquisition. Whatever mischief the jargon of "Spiritnel affinities" may have donc in the world, it is no more responsible for this perticular cese of conjngal infelicity than for the domestic troubles of John Milton or the Emperor Napoleon I. The case mey, therefore, be dismissed from the scrutiny of the Press to thet of the Courts, end of the individuals most neerly concerned.

Hard Times at the West.—Mr. S. S. Keyes, of Jefferson County, Wis., has written to the Hon. Charles Billinghurst, e Republican Member of Congress from that State, requesting Mr. B. to procure for him an office—any office in fact—under the Buchenan Administration. At the same time Mr. Keyes evows himself e Republican, and seys he is compelled to resort to this course to support his femily. We published this correspondence on Tuesdey. The family of Mr. Keyes have our profoundest sympathy. Their prospects of support mnst be small indeed.

It is difficult to believe thet in the present state of politics, en opponent of the Administration ehould expect an eppointment et its hands. The time for such events has gone by. And yet this Mr. Keyes would seem to be in earnest. But whatever mey be thought of his verdancy, there can be no doubt thet his application is the most convincing evidence yet presented of hard times in the Western States. When Republicens are driven to beg office of Buchanan to sustain their families, things mnst heve tonched bottom.

A Nut for the Abolitionists to Crack.—The Abolitionists who held their ennual meeting in Albany, on Tuesday, resolved that "the Union is e covenant which e just God cannot permit to stend." But, as ths Union has been permitted to stand a good long time, and, in spite of its enemies, the disunionists of the North es well as of the South, is in a feir wey of standing a good while longer, the inevitable deduction of the Abolitionists is too profane for utterance. We may say to the Abolitionists, as *Dame Quickly* said to that sed reprobete *Jack Falstaff*, in his last moments, "A' must not call upon God." Having resolved that a just God cennot permit the Union to stand, it was a piece of snpererogation to add to their resolution "thet it is the paramount duty of all to seek its immediete overthrow."

Arrival of a Distinguished Literary Gentleman.—We understand that Mr. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the celebrated author, arrived in this City on Tuesday, from his residence in Maine. We do not know where he stops, but probably at the Everett. It is generally supposed that there is no such person as Cobb,—that he is the literary Mrs. Harris of the newspaper world, and that the prodnctions of some dozen or two of authors are published under that renowned name. Bnt so far from this being the case, we have been informed that Mr. Cobb has published stories under half a dozen different names, so that he is a much more prolific anthor than he is supposed to be. In his intervals of leisure, Mr. Cobb, we understand, gives his personal attention to his farm in the State of Maine.

The Underground Telegraph.

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO UNDERGROUND AND SUBMARINE INFLUENCES UPON WIRES.

Aldermen Boole, Lynes and Stephens, the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, met at 2½ P. M., yesterday, and resumed the consideration of the proposition to remove the telegraph poles from the streets and causing the wires to be conducted underground.

Mr. Oliver, formerly Assistant-Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, again appeared before the Committee to urge the removel of the telegraph poles. He said he had heard that nnderground telegraph lines were in successful operation from London to Liverpool and in Prussia. The telegraph Companies had, in 1856, petitioned the Common Council for permission to lay their wires underground, and now they opposed the project.

Ex-Alderman Blackstone said the telegraph Companies were abundantly able to disburse the money required for laying the wires underground. In Amity-street especially, where there were twelve wires, the poles were a nuisance. He thought that if they were not removed by the authorities, the inhabitants would be very likely to cut off the connection.

Alderman Brady presented a communication from Mr. S. T. Armstrong, representing that the telegraph Companies had petitioned for permission to conduct wires underground, and expressing the opinion that telegraph wires could be successfully operated underground, without inconvenience. Mr. Armstrong offers to conduct telegraph wires underground, and guarantee that they will work well without repair for ten years.

Aldermen Brady also submitted a copy of the agreement of the American Telegraph Company, made with Mr. Samuel C. Blabop in 1856, providing that underground wires should be laid.

Alderman Brady said that he had expected, when he presented the petition of his constituents in this behalf, he had thought that in dealing with men like Peter Cooper, he, and those with whom he acted, would be treated like gentlemen. He read a portion of a statement in the *Journal of Commerce* ridiculing him, to prove that the subject had not been properly treated.

Alderman Boole said this meeting had been called

on the table, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. GILLESPIE offered a petition from the Board of Fire Commissioners, asking for an appropriation sufficient to meet legal expenses already incurred, and those which would be incurred hereafter. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman LEVY presented a petition from the Children's Aid Society for an appropriation of $5,000. The petition was signed by C. W. Field, Isaac V. Fowler, and others.

Mr. LEVY offered a resolution directing the Clerk to prepare a statement of the various amounts ordered to be raised beyond the control of the Common Council, to remove the impression from the minds of the citizens that the two Boards are responsible for the heavy rate of taxation. Adopted.

The consideration of the Tax Levy was then resumed.

On motion of Councilman OTTARSON the estimated salary of Counsel to Corporation as "legal adviser to the Board of Supervisors," amounting to $2,000, was stricken out, as was $2,450 for rent of his office.

On motion of the same gentleman, the disbursements for obtaining witnesses, witnesses fees, &c., amounting to $10,000, was also stricken out.

A long debate ensued on a motion to strike out the $25,000 appropriated to meet the expenses of the Atlantic Cable Celebration. The motion was voted down.

When the list of "judgments to be paid" was reached, Mr. OTTARSON moved that the list sent in by the Comptroller at the last meeting be substituted for that printed in the Tax Levy, with the exception of the $235,000, Lowber judgment, as he wished to vote against that particular appropriation. After a protracted discussion, Mr. OTTARSON withdrew his objections, and the Comptroller's amended list was substituted. The Comptroller recommended that $99,345 be inserted among the judgments to be paid, which was done.

On motion of Mr. OTTARSON, $445,000 was inserted in the Tax Levy, in accordance with the request of the Comptroller in the above communication. The Tax Levy was then adopted as a whole, and the Board then adjourned until Monday evening next.

The following is a summary of the alterations made in the Tax Levy by the Councilmen:

	Previous Appropriation.	Amendment.	Decrease.
Board of Health	$45,000	$10,000	$35,000
Joint Committee on Accts.	10,000	struck out.	10,000
Battery enlargement	75,000	25,000	50,000
Repairing Fifth-avenue	10,000	struck out.	10,000
Worth monument enclosure	800	500	300
Estimated salary of Counsel to Corporation as legal adviser to Board of Supervisors	2,000	struck out.	2,000
Disbursements by Corporation Counsel for obtaining witnesses, &c.	10,000	struck out.	10,000
Rent of office for Counsel to Corporation	2,450	1,500	950
Board of County Canvassers for 1858	1,000	struck out.	1,000
Law expenses of office of Counsel to Corporation	950	struck out.	950
Reappropriation for repairing and cleaning Russ pavement	50,000	struck out.	50,000
Total appropriations stricken out			$170,200
Additions—			
Omitted Judgment	$29,345		
To make up deficiencies in Finance Department	445,000		
Total of additions			$474,345
Total addition to Tax Levy			$304,145

The difference between the Comptroller's corrected list of "Judgments to be paid" and that which was inserted in the Tax Levy as it came from the Board of Aldermen, could not be exactly ascertained.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The bill to amend the Peter Cooper Institute act, was reported favorably.

Mr. WILLARD introduced a bill to abolish the imprisonment of witnesses. It allows the examination taken by a magistrate, under oath, to be used as evidence in case the witness does not appear at the trial. The witness is then discharged on his own recognizance. Sufficient notice must be given to the prisoner prior to the examination of the witness, in order to afford him an opportunity for cross-examination.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York sent in a memorial, through Mr ELY, asking the State to give up all title to the Washington Market ground, as against the City.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Messrs. ODDYKE and CONKLING presented remonstrances against all the City Railroad bills introduced the present session, signed by a large number of prominent property-holders.

Mr. POWELL presented a petition asking for a law for the better security of personal liberty, by preventing the rendition of fugitive slaves, and moved its reference to a Special Committee.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER spoke in favor of the reference. He hoped New-York, like Vermont and Massachusetts would at last pass a law to prevent the enforcement of the vile and unconstitutional Slave law within the limits of the State.

The motion referring the petition to a Special Committee was carried.

The Judiciary Committee reported back without amendment or alteration the bill providing for the trial of the Quarantine incendiaries in New-York or Kings Counties, recommending its passage. The bill was recommitted a few days since on the motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Richmond.

Mr. MASTERSON gave notice of a bill to provide workshops and employment for the adult blind in New-York.

The Governor sent in a communication recommending the immediate passage of a bill creating a new Commission to settle the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut.

The communication was referred to the Committee having that portion of the Governor's Message in charge.

The Registry bill was taken up, debated, and progress reported, without any action, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BARLEY, to regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. TUCKER, to regulate Gas Companies.

By Mr. OPDYKE, to regulate the observance of holidays in the payment of bills of exchange; to amend the General Banking Law of New-York City; also, to amend the Insurance Law.

By Mr. SMITH, to amend the Emigrant Protection Law.

By Mr. WOODRUFF, to give public boarding-house keepers a lien on baggage and personal property for unpaid board.

By Mr. CONKLING, to increase the duty on salt.

Mr. WOODBURY introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to fix days for hearing of the parties on the proposed City Railroads, and to advertise the same three days. Laid over.

Nomination of Canal Auditor—Caucus of the Republicans.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

In Executive session to-day, it is understood that the name of ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH was withdrawn by the Governor for the office of Canal Auditor, and N. S. BENTON, present Auditor, was nominated.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a private caucus to-night to decide on the budget to be introduced this session. It is understood that the taxation for general purposes is to be the same as last year, and that a three-quarter mill-tax for the Canal will be called for.

Notaries Public Appointed.

NEW-YORK.—Charles L. Lazarus, Charles I. Canaan, Francis C. Bowman, Daniel Seixas, Edmund Stephenson, J. Grenville Kane, Christian G. Eckel, William H. Armstrong, William C. R. Engleh, Joseph H. Gray, James William Poe, Effingham T. Hyatt, Louis W. Tisdill, Robert Sewell, William S. Matthews, Benjamin Da Forest, Charles Spear, John Foot, William O. Mumford, Richard Stackpole, William T. Farnham, J. Smith Homans, John Raymond, Frederick R. Sherman, Allen Rutherford, Oscar Smedberg, Edward Chace, John F. Williams, Thomas E. Smith, John P. Paulison, George Kellock, Jr., Gerardus C. King, William H. Dickinson, Edward A. Fraser, Richard Sill, Clark B. Wheeler, James S. Stearns, Theodore Stuyvesant, George Webb Mossell, Sherman W. Knevals, John Bissell, Joseph C. Lawrence, Bernard Roelker, Henry Quackenbos, James N. Wells, Jr., Edward Robinson, Jr., Simeon Baldwin, Edwin O. Carnes, Thomas Adams, Irving L. Campbell.

[Advertisement.]

MORE WORDS ABOUT GAYETTY!—There is no scourge more widely spread, or more *easily avoided*, than the disease designated by the name of "Piles." It is not a very pleasant subject upon which to write, nor is it one that we would have chosen, only that the importance of the case demanded that we should do so. Piles, or hemorrhoids, are often produced *temporarily* (we wish the reader to mark that) by colds and by disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. The affection is also incidental to certain periods in the life of women. These temporary phases of piles may be aggravated to a chronic state, or at once banished, by a *judicious cure of the person* and a proper effort towards the removal of the original cause.

Permanent Piles will invariably be produced by uncleanliness, or a disregard of ordinary precautions. The latter, if attended to, will abrogate the worst state of the disease in a short time. All medicines acting upon the stomach are worth little so far as piles are concerned, for if they effect a *partial* cure of that affliction they are certain to derange some other branch of the system and ultimately do more harm than good. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," however. Use *Gayetty's Medicated Paper* for the water-closet for a cure and preventive. Beware of imitations. Look for his name, watermarked in each sheet, and his autograph upon each label. Depot, No. 41 Ann-street. For sale there, and by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S
New Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below New-York Hotel,
The most extensive Establishment in the World.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.
N. B.—Old Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied, enlarged to any size by the Photographic process, and finished in any style equal to those made from life. Gallery open to 9 P. M. for free inspection. J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 707 Broadway.

Discovery.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS COUNTERFEITED.—[illegible]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines [illegible] for general durability, perfection of work, and capability to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. Now and approved machines, greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.
Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.
Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *sepius ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.
Also agent for the celebrated G. D., O. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime
Has now been before the public for four years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by DR. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Cont-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Son; in Baltimore by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in Existence.—HOWE'S PATENT.
"Compact, durable, cheap, cleanly and delightful."
[*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
"Commends itself to every lover of easy repose."
[*New-York Evangelist.*
"Has accomplished the object desired."—*Home Journal.*
"Ranks foremost among modern inventions."
[*National Intelligencer.*
Principal Office, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having re-examined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is a Rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for affections centering in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—One dose will remove the disgraceful and distressing effects of wind or flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Hutchings' Life Exhilarant; it will make you strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of youth to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant Is Quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of dyspepsia, kidney complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous and sickly should try it. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1818. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Poisonous.—Dr. CHILTON, the famous chemist, has just disposed of a libellous paragraph classing CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE with dyes alleged to be poisonous. The doctor says that this incomparable article is entirely innocuous. Read his certificate at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor-House.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Exhibition Rooms for Models, in connection with the sale of patents, now opened by Professor J. O. LANE, at No. 41 Park-row, New-York, are worthy of an attentive examination by inventors and others wishing to dispose of State rights or entire patents.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, Wholesale and Retail, and made to order, of the best materials. A perfect fit warranted, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Capitalists wishing to invest their money in a permanent and lucrative mechanical business, (manufacturing a substitute for pianos for parlor use,) would do well to call on Professor J. O. LANE, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

Barthelf's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 439 Broadway.

Professor J. C. Lane, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, makes applications for patents for the United States, including drawings, specifications and Patent Office fees, for $60.

Any Physician having a good Country Practice in New-York or New-England, wishing to dispose of the same, will address CULVER, No. 60 John-st., New-York.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught. C. E. MENDUM.

Loeser's Sewing Machines,
with all late records in improvements, are now on exhibition at salesroom
No. 483 Broadway.
Price $65, and warranted, for family use and for manufacturing purposes. All interested are invited to call and examine.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good speed this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PAGE—BEER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Mr. George B. Cheever, WILLIAM H. PAYNE to SARAH, second daughter of Henry Beer, Esq., all of this City.

BEARS—LARKY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. E. Y. Higbee, J. H. BEARS to ELIZABETH M. LARKY, both of New-York.

BERNARD—CHATAGAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. A. M. Osbon, THEODORE BERNARD to ELIZA L. A. CHATAGAY, only daughter of G. P. Chatagay, Esq.

BOWNER—STEVENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., the Rev. J. J. BOWNER, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, to ALEXA CHARLOTTE, only daughter of Alexander H. Stevens, M. D.

DAYTON—DENNIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. G. C. Baldwin, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., GEORGE DAYTON to MARTHA J., only daughter of the late Stephen A. Dennis, of this City.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

JAFFRAY—BEALES.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 1, by the Rev. M. Driscol, S.J., JOHN HAMILTON JAFFRAY, eldest son of Richmond W. Jaffray, Esq., to ADELAIDE KERRISON, youngest daughter of I. C. Beales, M. D.

DIED.

KENT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, of consumption, DAVID KENT, brother of E. N. Kent, of this City, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 299 West 44th-st. The friends of deceased, his brother, and of the family of Mr. David Baker, are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, WEISMAN, son of John and Caroline Weisman James, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner 5th-av. and 130th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MCCAFFREY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of marasmus, LOUISA, infant daughter of Robt. H. and Mary A. McCaffrey, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 102 Stanton-st., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOWERRE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, of consumption, MARY ANN, wife of Randolph Lowerre, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Abingdon-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Luke's Church.

THOMPKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, Miss MARTHA THOMPKINS, in her 52d year, in a blessed hope in Christ.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at No. 59 Vandam-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.)

GODFREY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, CORNELIUS D. GODFREY, son of Cornelius and Lydia Godfrey, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 Debevoise-st. His remains will be taken to Staten Island, on Friday, 4th inst.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, NELSON WORRALL, only child of Thomas and Eliza A. Scott, aged 11 months and 20 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SWIFT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of consumption, JULIA ANN, wife of Orrin Swift, aged 52 years.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 71 Sands-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DEAS.—At Grove Parsonage, Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, in the 5th year of her age, HARRIET VAN VRANKEN, eldest child of the Rev. Wm. V. V. Mabon and Emily Deas.

The friends of the family are invited, without farther notice, to attend her funeral, at the Church, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PURDY.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., of inflammation of the brain, FRANCES ANN, second daughter of Isaac L. and Caroline S. Purdy, aged 2 years, 8 months and 24 days.

Funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of the parents, at Tarrytown. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Train will leave at 1¼ o'clock from Chambers-st., and 11½ o'clock from 31-st.

RIGGS.—At his residence, in Peoria County, Illinois, on Friday, Jan. 28, JAMES LAWRASON RIGGS, son of the late Romulus Riggs, Esq., of Philadelphia.

FARR.—At Lodi, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 30, ELIZABETH J., wife of Robt. W. Farr, aged 26 years.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.
Just received, some very beautiful WATCHES, in new styles of cases, suitable for presentation, very superior timekeepers. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

JUST OUT!
THE BEST COMIC PAPER!
Six Cents Monthly, or 75 Cents per year.
FRANK LESLIE'S
BUDGET OF FUN!
BUDGET OF FUN!
For March—No. 3.
Contains nearly 100 Engravings every month, is the same size as *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*, and filled with Side-splitting Stories, Droll Anecdotes, Political Squibs, Jokes of every description, Burlesque Romances, Conundrums, Charades, and everything to make everybody roar with laughter.
This is confessedly the
GREATEST FUNNY PAPER EVER ISSUED!
Published the first of every month.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Have now in store, and offer to the trade on liberal terms, a large and desirable assortment of
FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
FANS OF ALL KINDS, FANCY HAIR PINS, BUTTONS, BELT CLASPS AND BUCKLES, JEWELRY, BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

H. W. POWELL (formerly No. 3 Park-row) begs to inform his friends and the Trade that he is now connected with Messrs. HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, who will continue the importation of
CHINESE FANS,
heretofore carried on by him.

BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS.
A fraudulent use of my name having for a long time past been made use of by various houses engaged in the importation of Accordeons, I feel compelled, in self-defence, to call the attention of dealers to the fact, and to unmask so unworthy a rivalry.
Within my knowledge, Accordeons coming from other manufacturers are daily shipped to the United States and sold as being of my manufacture. I protest formally against such rivalry, and knowing that the products of my manufacture are fully equal to those of any preceding period and of its old reputation, I cannot any longer allow that inferior instruments should be sold as being the product of my manufacture. BUSSON.
PARIS, Jan. 8, 1859.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.
The subscribers propose to transport any given number of poneds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

JUST OUT!
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This is confessedly the
GREATEST FUNNY PAPER EVER ISSUED!
Published the first of every month.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
FAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS!
MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
See advertisement, under head of "Lectures." Tickets, 25 cents each.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.
An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

PURE PORT WINE.
OSBORNE'S pure Juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
C. E. MENDUM, No. 13 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his oration on the *Character of Washington*, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, before the members of the Association, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at the Plymouth Church. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had of the undersigned, and the members of the Board of Directors, also at W. W. Rose's, Messrs. Journey & Burnham's and H. E. Dickinson's, Atlantic-st., and at J. E. Davies' and Carl Prox's, Fulton-st.
G. L. HAIGHT,
S. W. CAREY,
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELIN, } Lec'ure Committee.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. Protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and mowy white. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., (up stairs.)

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwell. House crowded from parquette to dome. OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, received nightly with shouts of enthusiastic applause. Miss JULIA DALY as the Yankee Gal on her travels, received with cheer upon cheer. This successful comedy will be played EVERY EVENING. Secure your seats in advance.

WAIT A DAY OR TWO.
WAIT A DAY OR TWO.
WAIT A DAY OR TWO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress, cutting and fitting of children's clothes and embroidery; has long experience in the care of children; prefers growing up children; or would do light chamberwork and sewing, wait on a lady. The very highest City references given. Call at nr address No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., [illegible]. Can be seen till suited at her present [illegible].

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED, TRUSTWORTHY agent servant, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of very respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the nursery or dining-room; would not so much an object as a situation in a good family; highest reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or as general servant, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is sober, obliging and respectful, and well capable to fill; a good situation to her employer's satisfaction; an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, UPRIGHT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes good bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist in washing and ironing, or would accept a chambress' place; does all kinds of fine ironing, fluting, &c., no objection to the country; will be found careful and obliging. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is a good baker, and first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; hours from 9 to 5 o'clock. Best of City reference given. Has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are tidy and respectful; speak English; will try to please their employer. Apply No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED — A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would instruct children in English, take care of an invalid, or travel to Europe or California with a family. Call or address No. 19 Stanton-st., near Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands soups, meats and poultry, pastry and bread; willing to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 120 Clinton-place, 6th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork in a private family; is an excellent waitress; will be found a respectable and a trustworthy person; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 99 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH the very best City reference, a situation; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; will be willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 386 7th-av., or address M. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable young girls, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Best City reference; two years in last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 139 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linen in style; wages, $8 a month. Also, a girl of 17; minds a baby; sews neatly; does light washing; wages, $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman; she understands cooking, washing and ironing thoroughly, is particularly neat, economical and prudent in her duties; a person of excellent character. Ladies requiring a first-class kitchen servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of respectability; does plain cooking, washing and ironing; will make bread, biscuits, &c.; will be found efficient, prudent, and trusty; is perfectly willing and obliging in her disposition. Families in want of a good servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer—good hand at all kinds of baking; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable young woman, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; has unquestionable reference; is very economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress, and is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist in light work; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Charles-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, or good washer and ironer, in a private family; has lived three years in one place, and six months in her last; would go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. The best City reference given. Call at No. 124 West 21st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Germany girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, or the latter alone; the other to cook, wash and iron. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 6th and 6th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is a good baker; both have the best of City reference; wish to get in one house. Call at No. 155 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a very competent person as first class laundress or chambermaid and fine washing. Best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 173 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 57 West 11th st., near 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A very competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at No. 7 Ashland-place, Perry-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, the residence of her late employer, where she lived nearly three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 71 West 134th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to wait or travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMpetent woman, who understands French cooking and all kinds of removes and desserts; has been some time in the capacity of housekeeper. Can give good City references. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and the doing up of muslins; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 80 West 27th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do plain cooking, and washing and ironing; no objection to the housework of a small, private family. Good references. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid or waitress, in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is a good baker; both have the best of City reference; wish to get in one house. Call at No. 155 West 15th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, washing and ironing; is a good bread and pastry cook; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 Monroe-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; half-grown children preferred. Good refereece can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 198 East 13th st., near 3d-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FAITHFUL and competent girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. For information as to capability apply to No. 55 West 13th-st., where she now lives.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress. Can give satisfactory recommendations from her last employers. Call at No. 126 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family. City reference given. Apply at No. 108 Smith st., corner of Dean and Pacific sts. Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young American girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 141 West 30th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Apply at No. 153 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man, a situation to drive an express wagon or a coupe carriage. The advertiser understands the care of horses, and is an excellent servant to or out of doors, and willing to take care of an invalid gentleman, or to travel, he being accustomed to such. Good City reference and security given if required. Address a note to T. F. G., No. 244 Mulberry-st., or Box 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINGLE,) a situation in a country place to take care of a horse, cow and work around; he understands perfectly the raising of early vegetables and all plain garden work, and will be willing and civil. Any gentleman in want of such a man will address HELP, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, which will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man; has had charge of some large places in New-York and vicinity; can produce City references. A place where there is glass, and where there is a remuneration of wages paid required. Address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who understands his business perfectly; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses. Has the best of City reference from his late employer. Call or address a note to the Metropolitan Stables, in Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, disengaged this day; he understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly, and can produce the best of references from his employer in town. Address M. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce satisfactory reference. T. S. N. can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 this day.

WANTED.—A MAN WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED in the iron trade a number of years, wishes an engagement in the hardware or similar business. Any one wishing a practical man will address G. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man in a private family. Can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Address L. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable references. Address J. K., No. 126 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; has driven in the City nearly seven years; has satisfactory City reference from his last employer. Address P. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of good habits; he understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's, 15 John-st., New-York, until engaged. Address F. F. P.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family. Best of City reference for capability. Address J. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

$50—A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE THIS amount to any one who will assist him to obtain a situation as Bank Messenger, Inspector, Insurance Company Collector, out-door agent, or in any capacity that requires activity, honesty and integrity. I can give the very best of reference, and security for the faithful performance of duty. Address Mr. WHITING, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

TO MASTER BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—By a strong and able young man, a chance to make himself useful in this business; is fully posted in every branch; wages not so much an object as a steady job. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED A MAN AND WIFE, (Americans, Scotch or English,) from April 1, on a farm of 60 acres, in Westchester County, about 30 miles from New-York City. The man must be a good farmer, capable and willing to work; his wife must understand the care of the dairy and be a good housekeeper. Best of reference required as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any parties possessing these requisites may address A. B. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, with reference and salary expected.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED—To sell the three Views of the Mount Vernon Mansion and Tomb of Washington, published by N. S. BENNETT, in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund. None but intelligent and responsible men need apply. LEGRAND ABBOTT, General Agent for the United States, No. 293 Broadway, Office No. 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, FROM Canada, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to A. B., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, will receive immediate attention for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK; one who writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, and has had experience in a staple dry goods house, may address Box No. 205 Post-Office, with real name and references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; none but those who can influence a fair amount of good, prompt-paying trade need apply. Address, with real name, &c., Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to act as canvasser for a New-York house. One who has had some experience in agency business would be preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 2,707 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 494 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A GOOD SATINET PRINTER.—ONE who understands printing satinets will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply to EDWARD REED, corner 54th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 37 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (A PROTESTANT) who understands the care of horses and cows; he must be a good groom, and willing to help in a garden. Address E. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE, A RESpectable lad, about 14 years old, who resides in Jersey City. Apply after 5 P. M. to E. LAMBERT & CO., No. 335 Broadway.

WANTED—A DIE SINKER. ALSO A WOOD ENgraver. Apply to WM. EAVES, No. 296 Pearl-st.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCOUPYING their own house, near Broadway, in West 29th-st., would let a suite of furnished rooms with board, to a small family, not exceeding four persons. Members of some Evangelical church preferred. Terms: $20 per week. Particular references given and required. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE BACK PARlor and extension room; also, a pleasant room for single gentlemen, in a neat, quiet house, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms to let on the most reasonable terms, in a plain private family. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE (PIOUS family preferred,) for a gentleman, wife and daughter, 14 years of age, between 20th and 40th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs., for one year. Terms must be moderate. Address J. D. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, RESiding between 8th-av. and University-place, three rooms with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. For address apply at Episcopal Tract Society's store, No. 55 East 13th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 63 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ½ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conkling property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 33½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN O. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATed, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, well divided into meadow, plough and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. N. B.—The above farm, if not sold at private sale previous to Feb. 15, will then be offered at vendue, at 11 A. M., on the premises, with the stock, horses, cows, sheep, hay, grain, baroucche, wagons, farming utensils, &c. For further particulars, inquire of C. VREELAND, Esq., Morristown, or of the owner, GILBERT HOPKINS, New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., 2d story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER County, a two-story and attic house with a wing, containing 11 rooms and a good cellar, with half an acre of land. On the premises are a good well, cistern, stable, hen-house, and some fruit and ornamental trees. Situated 1½ miles from Harlem River, in an excellent neighborhood, on high ground, and perfectly healthy; communication with New-York at all hours, by New-York and Harlem Railroad or by stages, which pass the door, connecting with the Harlem steamboats and 2d and 3d-avenue Railroads. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 93 Chambers-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing on the Hudson River Railroad depôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements. Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York. One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park. Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av. One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x100, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. B. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the 1st day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, No. 32 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison sts. For sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, the pleasant, convenient two-story house and lot No. 32 Pike-st., lot 25x85, house 25x44, with two-story tea and bath room. House built by day's work in the best manner, with basement, light dry cellar; Croton and gas in house; can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three stories and basement, plate glass in lower sash, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

EXECUTORS' SALE—FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, the two-story and attic brick-front house on the east side of Lewis-st., between Broome and Delancy sts.; lot 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 34 Lewis-st. The usual Executor's deed will be given.
JAS. R. WOOD,
WILLIAM POST, } Executors.

FOR SALE—FOR $2,300—A SMALL BRICKfront three-story house, in Williamsburg, in a very pleasant neighborhood; the house is in thorough repair, having a portico at the front door and a balcony in front of second story; marble mantels, including carpets, oilcloth, chandelier and gas fixtures. $1,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. FORSTER, No. 260 7th-st., New-York, or A. MANGER, No. 252 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Five lots, 20x80, and one lot, 20x100, on northeast corner 9th and Ainslie sts. Price, $450 for each inside lot, and $550 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x75, on southwest corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $600; inside lots, $500 each; 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to
G. & S. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREEstory house, No. 363d st., ere door from 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND AT CHATSworth, beautifully situated on the Boston Post-Road, opposite E. K. Collins' country seat. Also several choice building sites, with magnificent views of the Sound; and from 2 to 10 acres of land would be exchanged for good City property. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—To let or sell or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For farther particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$4,000—FOR SALE.—THOSE THREE three-story and basement brick houses, all alike, on the north side of 59th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., built in the very best manner, directly opposite the Vanderpool Park. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBT. JOHNSON, No. 292 3d-av.

$6,000—GOOD INVESTMENT.—TWO 4-story brick houses, near 3d-av., in 28th-st., in good order (pay well) will be sold at a bargain, and only $1,000 wanted on each house. Apply to owner, No. 267 3-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house No. 183 West 34th-st., together with the carpets, chandeliers, glass and cornices, which are new. The house is in thorough repair. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—For sale by Cornelius Heyer, on Myrtle-av., in the immediate vicinity of the Navy-yard, and near improvements, on Clinton and Washington-sts., and the Fulton-av. Railroad. The houses are 22x48, lots 100 feet deep, built in a neat and superior manner, any finished plain brick fronts, 13 rooms with pantries and closets, gas, &c. Also, for sale, a large number of desirable building lots on Gates, Green and Lafayette avs., and intersecting streets, immediately adjacent to the houses. Terms made easy to the purchaser. The location is pleasant and healthy, and convenient to all the fronts of New-York, while the recent introduction of water of remarkable purity, Brooklyn is rendered one of the most desirable places for residence in the land. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Middlemiss, will, on the 15th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, the lot of ground with the buildings thereon known as No. 239 Centre-st., in said City; the lot is 25 feet in width in front and rear, and 100 feet deep on each side; the building is two stories high, has a brick front and a tea-room in the rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money and the auctioneer's fee to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on the delivery of the deed. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. The premises can be seen at any time. For particulars, apply to WM. INGLIS, No. 36 John-st.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Executor.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vanderbilt House, kept by John H. Stegirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 4¼ acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bonnington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 318 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 136 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 138 Livingston-st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 199 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 80 3d-st.-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $9,000 and $11,000.
No. 188 Schermerhorn-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3-story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st. brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GARRET GREEN, deceased:
One house and lot No. 270 West 18th-st., price $5 750.
One house and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av., price $6,000.
One house and lot No. 264 West 28th-st., price $4,000.
One house and lot No. 58 East 28th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 256 West 44th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 252 West 47th-st., price $6,000.
One lot on 68th-st., near Broadway, west side, price $1,250.
Four lots on 36th-st., near 2d-av., west side, each $2,600.
A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of West and Horatio sts.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORner of Waverley-place and Perry-st. Lot 50 feet on Perry-st. and 70 feet on Waverley-place. This is an excellent opportunity for investment. The property must be sold to settle an estate, and builders or capitalists are invited to examine this location, as the neighborhood is rapidly improving. For particulars, inquire of L. STARR, at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, No. 46 Pine-st., or at No. 53 Hammond-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, TOGETHER with a new, handsome dwelling and brick workshop standing thereon. There is well and cistern water on the premises, also, a garden, tastefully arranged. It is a pretty place, and being only two minutes' walk from a railroad dépôt, would be very convenient for a New-York merchant or mechanic. For further particulars, apply to J. J. BROOKS, No. 81 Maiden-lane, New-York, or on the premises, No. 374 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The two-story attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av., on a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order; marble mantels, gas, &c. Price, $4,200. Rent, $125. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to C. S. SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches in width, with the usual depth of the block; replete with all modern improvements. If not sold before the 9th instant, will be rented. For terms apply to E. H. ELY, Esq., No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.) May be viewed from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL NEW dwelling, far up town, near 2d and 3d av. railroads, with Croton water, range, heater, gas, &c., an excellent residence for a genteel family; may now be seen, heated up, by applying at No. 397 4th-st.; terms very accommodating.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 24 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Station, 120 acres superior land, and good improvements, abundance of fruit, and very healthy. Terms remarkably liberal, if sold in ten days. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR DAILY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange:

[illegible] Bank of L. I. ..... $25 each
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank ..... 25 each
Bank of Commerce ..... 100 each
American Exchange Bank ..... 100 each
[illegible]ulls Head Bank ..... 25 each
[illegible]rossman's Bank ..... 40 each
[illegible]rchants' Bank of Poughkeepsie ..... 100 each
[illegible] ..... 25 each
[illegible] ..... 50 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
50 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each
100 shares Consolidated Stage Co ..... 25 each
2 shares Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad ..... 100 each
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fou du Lac Railroad ..... 100 each
500 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co ..... 5 each
$9,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
6,000 Lexington City (Ky.) 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fou du Lac Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
14,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 ₱ cent. Bonds.
14,000 Rondout and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage Bonds.
2,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1856, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3.
At 12¾ o'clock.
$61,000—61 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

J. W. PEASE, Auctioneer.
HOUSE SALE.—SPLENDID FURNITURE, RICH Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of rich parlor furnitnre, rosewood piano-forte, seven octave; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 214 West 18th-st., near 8th-av. J. W. PEASE will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; ons de., in green and gold; costly sculid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; with lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly China vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c. with a number of fine oil paintings, dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant roby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, cas'ers bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, bees and bedding; French oval mirror, mahogany suite of furniture in hair cloth, antique and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, oilcloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
Four valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 21st st., and commencing 620 feet westerly from 8th-av., being each 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 30 feet 3 inches front, 30 feet 10 inches rear, by 92 feet deep.
The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.
Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent.
For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HARRISON-ST. AND MINETTA-LANE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leonard Warner, deceased.
HARRISON-ST.—The 2-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 80 Harrison-st., north side, between Washington and West sts. Lot 21x75 feet.
MINETTA-LANE.—The two 3-story brick front dwelling-house on the front, and 2 frame stables on the rear thereof, No. 21 Minetta-lane, south side, between Carmine and Minetta sts. Lot 28x80. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is an iron foundry, street 100 by 50, and other improvements. With the lots it will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Attention is called to the sale of desirable property to be made at auction, THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of Executors and others.
HARRISON-STREET.—House and lot No. 50.
MINETTA-LANE.—House and lot and stable No. 21.
MINETTA-STREET.—House and lot No. 19.
WATER-STREET.—House and lot No. 313.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—House and lot and stable.
Also, VALUABLE LOTS on 2d-av., 49th, 51th and 115th sts. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11¾ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.
Also, the house and lot No. 36 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 20 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLER & McEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 M., on the 8th day of February, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots north side of 99th st., 468 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the south west corner of 101st-st., 24 lots on 101st-st., 6 lots of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st. a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings by eminent artists, among which may be found the works of the following, viz.: Swanevelder, Teniers Shattuck, Forrester, George Cast, Sambrecht, Merricho, Sumius, Schilel, Kuydale, Hinckley, and other artists of equal merit. They are now on exhibition.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES' ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avennes, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent can remain Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by FEED & COLE, consisting of three suites of rosewood parlor furniture, marble-top, centre and side tables, pier glasses, velvet tape try carpets, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, one mahogany piano.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 4TH, 1859, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two three-story basement brick dwelling houses No. 119 and 121 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., all in complete order, with marble mantels, &c. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of Birmingham, Sheffield, German and American hardware, cutlery, &c., will take place, at 10 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 3d inst., at No. 73 William-st. For full particulars, see catalogues, *Courier and Enquirer* and *Herald*.

STEBBINS DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY GIBSON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 BROADWAY.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 280 Greenwich st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 280 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

C. MARIE & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 5 Warren-st to Nos. 53 and 54 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 125 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,481,966 25
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$344,454 16	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	78,773 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 38	
Net amount of endowment premiums	69 45—	425,761 25
Total		$1,907,727 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for policy claims		$1,193,117 32
Amount paid for interest on divi-dends and purchased policies	$1,216 65	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	37,188 45	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,328 43	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1858	15,000 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,492 07	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchange, medical examinations, &c	45,438 01	—302,875 09
Total		$1,495,992 56

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$74,934 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	157,056 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 85	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	544,106 58	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,106 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	28,356 26	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,150 97	
Premiums on policies, in hands of Agents	17,570 15—$1,526,901 56	
Total		$1,526,901 56

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE OREER,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM P. PATRICK,
DAVID DOWNS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DISBROW,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN.

President.
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Actuary.
PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.
The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed out in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved to the Board of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

EAST RIVER BANK.—AT AN ELECTION held on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1859, for fifteen Directors for the Association, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

CHAS. JENKINS,	JOSEPH ROGERS,
D. BANKS,	HENRY A. KERR,
JOHN M. FERRIER,	LINUS SCUDDER,
ANOS WOODRUFF,	JOHN NICHOLS,
JOSEPH H. JENNINGS,	DAVID CULVER,
D. BANKS, JR.,	E. E ANDERSON,
CHAS. COOPER,	ED. C. CHAPIN,
	SAMUEL CANFIELD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, CHARLES JENKINS was elected President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,	No. 29
F. H. GRAIN,	William-st.,
C. F. SMITH,	New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

JAY NO BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTERES:.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 99 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension 7 per cent. will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF INCOME BONDS OF the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, falling due this day, will please call on the undersigned up to Thursday, P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY WICK.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 61 and 63 Annst., and at PHELAN'S, 726 and 728 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Cash and Cash Assets, over $1,000,000.
[illegible] DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF [illegible] PER SHARE, payable on demand. The transfer books will also be closed on the 25th inst. [illegible] Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, redeemable TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
The Board further declared a scrip dividend of Six Per Cent. upon the earnings of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst., and certificates entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the [illegible] amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers.

4TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 15th day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable the first day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Feb. 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. on the profits for the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order,
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN Feb 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. FERRIN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:
No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $125. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.
No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Ansou Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.
No. 3.—Note made by Ansou Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.
No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.
No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.
No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1856, $7,800 38; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,707 45.
No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 10.—Judgment against M. Hooper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $7,800 38; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 11.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $ 5 each.
No. 12.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.
No. 13.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.
No. 14.—Balance of note made by Joseph Bonghton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.
No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.
No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 1, 1853, $2,161 28; and certificates for 69 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannou, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1857, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.
No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb 8 1853, $5,555 33.
No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lymae, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.
No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock each $75.
No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.
No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioner, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement. The following assessment list will be considered:
Sewer in Front st., between Maiden-lane and Wall-st.
Sewer in 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.
Sewer in 54th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Sewer in Houston-st., between Wooster and Greene sts.
Regulating 125th-st., between 8th-av. and Manhattan-st.
Regulating 78th-st., between 3d and 5th avs.
Regulating 54th-st., between 1st-av and East River.
And various applications for relief from erroneous assessments. The parties interested or opposed to the above, are notified to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS	Committee
HENRY W. GENET,	on
GEORGE STARR,	Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.
Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., instead of Thursday, the 3d, on account of the absence of two members of that Committee.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
Chairman of the Committee on Assessments.

THE OWNERS OF GOODS AND ARTICLES now on the premises No. 620 Broadway, are hereby notified to remove the same immediately therefrom.
HENRY DOLAN.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, IN Leeming through 4th and South 7th sts., Williamsburg, and on the 12 o'clock Peck-slip boat through Walton Market, and up Fulton-st. to 8th-av. cor. a MINK VICTORINE. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 125 4th-st., Williamsburg, or Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—WHILE SHOPPING IN the City on the 1st inst., a ladies' Gold Hunting Lever WATCH, engraved case, with initials C B. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON FEB. 1, PASS-BOOK No. 9,453 issued by the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Bank.

FOUND—IN CALVARY CHURCH (DR. HAWKS'), on Sunday last, a GOLD BRACELET. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 33 East 24th-st., proving property and paying for this advertisement.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, dead wind, her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of great capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Wall-st., or to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents,
No. 81 Walker-st. (Trinity Building.)
Or to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, San Francisco. Liberal cash advances made on shipments of approved merchandize.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ASHER SNARES, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 81 Walker-st. (Trinity Building.)
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The splendid A1 fast Clipper Ship
AMOS LAWRENCE,
NICKERSON, Master,
Is rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Beekman-st.
This elegant clipper was built by DONALD MCKAY, stands A1, is unsurpassed for the safe and speedy delivery of cargo in good order, being thoroughly ventilated, and in every way a first-class conveyance.
Having the most of her cargo engaged and going rapidly on board, dispatch may be relied on.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken in the ships of this line.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting with Panama Railroad with the

LITERATURE.

WORDS FOR MUSIC.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I.

Fare thee well—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Other skies will bend above thee,
Other hearts may seek thy shrine,
But no other a'ar will love thee
With the constancy of mine.
Yet farewell—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Fare thee well!

II.

Like the shadow on the dial
Lingers still our parting kiss!
Life has no severer trial,
Death has no pang to equal this.
All the world is now before thee,
Bright skies clothe to room at will,
Save within the land that bore thee,
One fond heart will love thee still.
Yet farewell—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Fare thee well!

THE HIDDEN HAND.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
AUTHOR OF "THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING," "THE DESERTED WIFE," ETC., ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

THE NOCTURNAL VISIT.

"Whence is that knocking?
Why art with me when every sound appals me?
I hear a knocking
In the south entry! Hark!—more knocking!
SHAKESPEARE.

Hurricane Hall is a large old family mansion, built of dark, red sandstone, in one of the loneliest and wildest of the mountain regions of Virginia.

The estate is surrounded on three sides by a range of steep, gray rocks, spiked with climps of dark evergreens, and called, from its horseshoe form, the Devil's Hoof.

On the fourth side the ground gradually descends in broken rock and barren soil to the edge of the wild mountain stream known as the Devil's Run.

When storms and floods were high, the loud roaring of the wind through the wild mountain gorges, and the terrific raging of the torrent over its rocky course, gave to this savage locality its fearful names of Devil's Hoof, Devil's Run, and Hurricane Hall.

Major Ira Warfield, the lonely proprietor of the Hall, was a veteran officer, who, in disgust at what he supposed to be ill-requited services, had retired from public life to spend the evening of his vigorous age on this his patrimonial estate. Here he lived in seclusion, with his old-fashioned housekeeper, Mrs. Condiment, and his old family servants and his favorite dogs and horses. Here his mornings were usually spent in the chase, in which he sometimes, and his afternoons and evenings were occupied in small convivial suppers among his few chosen companions of the chase or the bottle.

The person Major Warfield was tall and strongly built, reminding one of some old iron-limbed Douglas of the olden time. His features were large and harsh; his complexion dark red, as that of one tanned by long exposure and finished with strong whisk. His fierce, dark gray eyes were surmounted by thick, heavy black brows, that, when gathered into a frown, reminded one of a thunder-cloud, as the flashing orbs beneath them did of lightning. His hard, harsh face was surrounded by a thick growth of iron-gray hair, and beard that met beneath his chin. His usual habit was a black cloth coat, crimson vest, black leather breeches, long, black yarn stockings, fastened at the knees, and morocco slippers with silver buttons.

In character, Major Warfield was arrogant, domineering and violent—equally loved and feared by his faithful old family servants at home—disliked and dreaded by his neighbors and acquaintances abroad, who, partly from his house and partly from his character, fixed upon him the appropriate nickname of Old Hurricane.

There was, however, other ground for dislike besides that of his arrogant mind, violent temper and domineering habits. Old Hurricane was said to be an old bachelor, yet rumor whispered that there was in some obscure part of the world, hidden away from human sight, a deserted wife and child, poor, forlorn and heart-broken. It was further whispered that the elder brother of Ira Warfield had mysteriously disappeared, and not without some suspicion of foul play on the part of the only person in the world who had a strong interest in his "taking off." However these things might be, it was known for a certainty that Old Hurricane had an only sister, widowed, sick and poor, who, with her son, dragged on a wretched life of ill-requited toil, severe privation and painful infirmity in a distant city, unaided, unsought and uncared for by her cruel brother.

It was the night of the last day of October, 1845. The evening had closed in very dark and gloomy. About dusk the wind arose in the northwest, driving up masses of leaden-hued clouds, and in a few minutes the ground was covered deep with snow, and the air was filled with driving sleet.

As this was All Hallow Eve, the dreadful inclemency of the weather did not prevent the negroes of Hurricane Hall from availing themselves of their capricious old master's permission, and going off in a body to a banjo breakdown held in the negro quarters of their next neighbor.

Upon this evening, then, there was left at Hurricane Hall only Major Warfield, Mrs. Condiment, his little old housekeeper, and Wool, his body servant.

Early in the evening the old hall was shut up closely, to keep out as much as possible the sound of the storm that roared through the mountain chasms and cannonaded the walls of the house as if determined to force an entrance. As soon as she had seen that all was safe, Mrs. Condiment went to bed and went to sleep.

It was about 10 o'clock that night that Old Hurricane, all wrapped up in his quilted-flannel dressing-gown, sat in his well-padded easy-chair before a warm and bright fire, taking his comfort in his own most comfortable bedroom. This was the hour of the coziest enjoyment to the self-indulgent old Sybarite, who dearly loved his own ease. And indeed, every means and appliance of bodily comfort was at hand. Strong oaken shutters and thick, heavy curtains at the windows kept out every draft of air, and so deadened the sound of the wind that its subdued moaning was just sufficient to remind one of the stormy weather without in contrast with the bright warmth within. Old Hurricane, as I have said, sat wall wrapped up in his wadded dressing-gown, and reclining in the padded easy-chair, with his head thrown back and his feet upon the fire-irons, toasting his shins and sipping his punch. On his right hand stood a little table with a lighted candle, a stack of clay pipes, a jug of punch, lemons, sugar, Holland gin, &c., while on the hearth sat a kettle of boiling water to help replenish the jug, if needful.

On his left hand stood his cozy bedstead with its warm crimson curtains festooned back, revealing the luxurious swell of the full feather bed and pillows with their snow white linen and lambswool blankets inviting repose. Between this bedstead and the corner of the fire-place stood Old Hurricane's ancient body servant Wool, engaged in warming a crimson cloth night cap.

"Ha!" muttered Old Hurricane over his punch—"jacks! they'll all get the pleurisy except those that get drunk! Did they all go, Wool?"

"Every man, 'oman and chile, sar!—'cept 'tis me and coachman, sar!"

"More fools they! And I shouldn't wonder if you, you old scarecrow, didn't want to go too!"

"Lor, Marse——"

"I know better, sir, don't contradict me! Well, as soon as I'm in bed, and that won't be long now, you may go—so that you get back in time to wait on me to-morrow morning!"

"Thanky, Marse."

"Hold your tongue! You're as big a fool as the rest."

"I take this," said Old Hurricane, as he sipped his punch and smacked his lips—"I take this to be the very quintessence of human enjoyment—sitting here in my soft, warm chair before the fire, toasting my legs, sipping my punch, listening on the one hand to the storm without, and glancing on the other hand to my comfortable bed waiting there to receive my sleepy head. If there is anything better than this in this world I wish somebody would let me know it."

"It's all werry comfortable, indeed, Marse," said the obsequious Wool.

"I wonder now if there is anything on the face of the earth that would tempt me to leave my cozy fireside and go abroad to-night? I wonder how large a promise of pleasure or profit or glory it would take now?"

"Much as ebber Congress itse'f could give if it give you a pennance for all your sarvins," suggested Wool.

"Yes and more! for I wouldn't leave my home comforts to-night to secure not only the pension, but the thanks of Congress!" said the old man, replenishing his glass with steaming punch, and drinking it off leisurely.

The clock struck eleven. The old man again replenished his glass, and while sipping its contents, said:

"You may fill the warming-pan and warm my bed, Wool! The fumes of this fragrant punch is beginning to rise to my head and make me sleepy. Bring embers, shut down the warming-pan with glowing embers, shut down the lid and thrust it between the sheets to warm the couch of this luxurious Old Hurricane. The old man continued to toast his feet, sip his punch and smack his lips. He finished the last, set it down, and was just in the act of drawing on his woolen night-cap preparatory to stepping into his well-warmed bed, when he was suddenly startled by a loud ringing of the hall door bell.

"What the foul fiend can that mean, at this time of night?" exclaimed Old Hurricane, dropping his night-cap, and turning sherply round towards Wool, who warming-pan in hand, stood staring with astonishment, "What does that mean, I ask you?"

"'Deed, I dunno, Sar, less it's some benighted traveler in search o' shelter ont'n de storm."

"Humph! and in search of supper, too, of course, and everybody gone away or gone to bed but you and me."

At this moment the ringing was followed by a loud knocking.

"Marse, don't less you and me liaten to it, and then we aint 'bliged to 'sturb ourselves with answering of it," suggested Wool.

"'Sdeath, Sir, do you think that I am going to turn a deaf ear to a stranger that comes to my house for shelter on such a night as this? Go and answer the bell directly."

"Yes, Sar."

"But stop—look here, sirrah—mind, I am not to be disturbed. If it is a traveler, ask him in, set refreshments before him, and show him to bed. I'm not going to leave my warm room to welcome anybody to-night, please the Lord. Do you hear?"

"Yes, Sar," said the darkey, retreating.

As Wool took a shaded taper and opened the door leading from his master's chamber, the wind was heard howling through the long passages, ready to burst into the cozy bedroom.

"Shut the door, you scoundrel," roared the old man, folding the skirt of his warm dressing-gown across his knees, and hovering closer to the fire.

Wool quickly obeyed, and was heard retreating down the steps.

"Whew," said the old man, spreading his hands over the blaze with a look of comfortable appreciation. "What would induce me to go abroad on such a night as this? Wind blowing great guns from the northwest, snow falling fast from the heavens, and rising fast as fast before the wind from the ground—cold as Lapland, dark as Erebus! No telling the earth from the sky. Whew!" and to comfort the cold thought, Old Hurricane poured out another glass of smoking-punch, and began to sip it.

"How I thank the Lord that I am not a doctor! If I were a doctor now, the sound of that bell at this hour of night would frighten me; I should think some old woman had been taken with the plenrisy, and wanted me to get up and go out in the storm, to turn out of my warm bed to ride ten miles through the snow to prescribe for her. A doctor never can feel sure, even in the worst of weathers, of a good night's rest. But, thank heaven, I am free from all such annoyances, and if I am sure of anything in this world it is of my comfortable night's sleep," said Old Hurricane, as he sipped his punch, smacked his lips and toasted his feet.

At this moment Wool re-appeared.

"Shut the door, you villain! Do you intend to stand there holding it open on me all night?" vociferated the old man.

Wool hastily closed the offending portals, and hurried to his master's side.

"Well, Sir, who was it rung the bell?"

"Please, Master, Sar, it wer de Reverend Mr. Parson Goodwin."

"Goodwin? Been to make a sick call, I suppose, and got caught in the snow storm. I declare it is as bad to be a parson as it is to be a doctor. Thank the Lord I am not a parson either; if I were now, I might be called away from my cosy armchair and fireside to ride twelve miles to comfort some old man dying of quinsy. Well, here—help me into bed, pile on more comforters, tuck me up warm, put a bottle of hot water to my feet, and then go and attend to the parson," said the old man, getting up and moving towards his inviting couch.

"Sar! sar! stop, sar, if you please," cried Wool, going after him.

"Why, what does the old fool mean," exclaimed Old Hurricane, angrily.

"Sar, de Reverend Mr. Parson Goodwin say how he must see you yourself, personably, alone!"

"See me, you villain! Didn't you tell him that I had retired?"

"Yes, Marse, I tell him how you wer' gone to bed and asleep more'n an hour ago, and he ordered ma to come wake you up, and say how it were a matter o' life and death!"

"Life and death? What have I to do with life and death? I won't stir! If the parson wants to see me he will have to come up here and see me in bed," exclaimed Old Hurricane, suiting the action to the word by jumping into bed and drawing all the comforts and blankets up around his head and shoulders.

"Mus' I fetch him reverence up, sar?"

"Yes, I wouldn't get up and go down to see—Washington—shut the door, you rascal! or I'll throw the hootjack at your wooden head!"

Wool obeyed with alacrity and in time to escape the threatened missile.

After an absence of a few minutes he was heard returning, attending upon the footsteps of another. And the next minute he entered, ushering in the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, the parish minister of Bethlehem, St. Mary's.

"How do you do? How do you do? Glad to see you, Sir! glad to see you, though obliged to receive you in bed! Fact is, I caught a cold with this severe change of weather, and took a warm negus and went to bed to sweat it off! You'll excuse me! Wool, draw that easy chair up to my bedside for worthy Mr. Goodwin, and bring him a glass of warm negus. It will do him good after his cold ride."

"I thank you, Major Warfield! I will take the seat, but not the negus, if you please, to-night."

"Not the negus! Oh, come now, you are joking! Why, it will keep you from catching cold, and be a most comfortable nightcap, disposing you to sleep and sweat like a baby! Of course you spend tha night with us?"

"I thank you, no! I must take the road again in a few minutes."

"Take the road again to-night! Why, man alive! it is midnight, and the snow driving like at Lapland!"

"Sir, I am sorry to refuse your proffered hospitality and leave your comfortable roof to-night, and sorriar still to have to take you with me," said the pastor, gravely.

"Take ME with you! No, no, my good sir! no, no, that is too good a joke—ha! ha!"

"Sir, I fear that you will find it a very serious one! Your servant told you that my errand was one of imminent urgency?"

"Yes, something like life and death——"

"Exactly—down in the cabin near the Punch Bowl there is an old woman dying——"

"There, I knew it. I was just saying there might be an old woman dying. But, my dear Sir, what's that to me? What can I do?"

"Humanity, Sir, would prompt you."

"But, my dear Sir, how can I help her? I am not a physician to prescribe——"

"She is far past a physician's help."

"Nor em I a priest to hear her confession——"

"Her confession God has already received."

"Well, and I'm not a lawyer to draw up her will."

"No, Sir; but you are recently appointed one of the Justices of the Peace for Alleghany."

"Yes; well, what of that? That does not comprise the duty of getting up out of my warm bed and going through a snow storm to see an old woman expire.

"I regret to inconvenience you, Sir; but in this instance your duty demands your attendance at the bedside of this dying woman."

"I tell you I can't go, and I won't. Anything in reason I'll do. Anything I can send she shall have. Here, Wool, look in my breeches pocket and take ont my purse and hand it. And then go and wake up Mrs. Condiment, and ask her to fill a large basket full of everything a poor old dying woman might want, and you shall carry it."

"Spare your pains, Sir! The poor woman is already past all earthly, selfish wants! She only asks your presence at her dying bed."

"But I can't go! I! the idea of turning out of my warm bed and exposing myself to a snow-storm this time of night!"

"Excuse me for insisting, Sir; but this is an official duty," said the parson, mildly but firmly.

"I'll—I'll throw up my commission to-morrow," growled the old man.

"To-morrow you may do that, but meanwhile, to-night, being still in the commission of the peace, you are bound to get up and go with me to this woman's bedside."

"And what the demon is wanted of me?"

"To receive her dying deposition."

"To receive a dying deposition! Good heaven! was she murdered, then?" exclaimed the old man, in alarm, as he started ont of bed and began to draw on his nether garments.

"Be composed—she was not murdered," said the pastor.

"Well, then, what is it? Dying deposition! It must concern a crime," exclaimed the old man, hastily drawing on his coat.

"It does concern a crime."

"What crime, for the love of heaven?"

"I am not at liberty to tell you. She will do that."

"Wool, go down and rouse up Jehu, and tell him to put Parson Goodwin's mule in the stable for the night. And look out sharp for the front lantern—for we shall have a dark, stormy road—Stop the door, you lubberin! I—I beg your pardon, parson, but that villain always leaves the door ajar after him."

The great purple beard gravely; and the major complied—not without, by the time the servant returned and reported the carriage ready.

It was dark as pitch when they emerged from the hall door out into the front portico, before which nothing could be seen but two red bull's eyes of the carriage lauterns, and nothing heard but the dissatified whinnying and pawing of the horses.

CHAPTER II.

THE MASKS.

"What are these?
So withered and so wild in their attire
That look not like th' inhabitants of earth,
And yet are on't?"—*Macbeth.*

"To the Devil's Punch Bowl"—was the order given by Old Hurricane as he followed the minister into tha carriage. "And now, Sir," he continued, addressing his companion, "I think you had better repeat that part of the church litany that prays to be delivered from battle, murder and sudden death;" for if we should be so lucky as to escape Black Donald and his gang, we shall have at least an equal chance of being upset in the darkness of these dreadful mountains."

"A pair of saddle mules would have been a safer conveyance, certainly," said the minister.

Old Hurricane knew that, but, though a great sensualist, he was a brave man, and so he had rather risk his life in a close carriage than suffer cold upon a sure-footed mule's back.

Only by previous knowledge of the route could any one have told the way the carriage went. Old Hurricane and the minister both knew that they drove, lumbering over the rough road leading by serpentine windings down that rugged fall of ground to the river's bank, and that then turning to the left by a short bend, they passed in behind that range of horse-shoe rocks that sheltered Hurricane Hall—thus, as it were, doubling their own road. Beneath that range of rocks, and between it and another range, there was an awful abyss or chasm of cleft, torn and jagged rocks opening, as it were, from the bowels of the earth, in the shape of a mammoth howl, in the bottom of which, almost invisible from its great depth, seathed and boiled a mass of dark water of what seemed to be a lost river or a subterranean spring. This terrific phenomenon was called the Devil's Punch Bowl.

Not far from the brink of this awful abyss, and close behind the horse-shoe range of rocks, stood an humble log cabin, occupied by an old free negro, who picked up a scanty living by telling fortunes and showing the way to the Punch Bowl. Her cabin went by the name of the Witch's Hut—or Old Hat's cabin. A short distance from Hat's cabin the road became impassable, and the travelers got out, and, preceded by the coachman bearing the lantern, struggled along on foot through the drifted snow, and against the buffeting wind and sleet, to where a faint light guided them to the house.

The pastor knocked. The door was immediately opened by a negro, whose sex, from the strange anomalous costume, it was difficult to guess. The tall form was rigged out first in a long, red, cloth petticoat, above which was buttoned a blue cloth surtout. A man's old black beaver hat sat upon the strange head and completed this odd attire.

"Well, Hat, how is your patient?" inquired the pastor, as he entered preceding the magistrate.

"You will see, Sir," replied the old woman.

The two visitors looked around the dimly-ligeted, miserable room, in one corner of which stood a low bed, upon which lay extended the form of an old, feeble and grey-haired woman.

"How are you, my poor soul, and what can I do for you now I am here?" inquired Old Hurricane, who, in the actual presence of suffering, was not utterly without pity.

"You are a magistrate?" inquired the dying woman.

"Yes, my poor soul."

"And qualified to administer an oath and take your deposition," said the minister.

"Will it be legal—will it be evidence in a court of law?" asked the woman, lifting her dim eyes to the major.

"Certainly, my poor soul! certainly," said the latter, who, by the way, would have said anything to soothe her.

"Send every one but yourself from the room."

"What, my good soul, send the parson out in the storm? That will never do! Won't it be just as well to let him go up in the corner yonder?"

"No!" You will repent it unless this communication is strictly private."

"But—my good soul, if it is to be used in a court of law?"

"That will be according to your own discretion!"

"My dear parson," said Old Hurricane, going to the minister, "would you be so good as to retire?"

"There is a fire in the woodshed, master," said Hat, leading the way.

"Now, my good soul, now! You want first to be put upon your oath?"

"Yes, Sir."

The old man drew from his great-coat pocket a miniature copy of the Scriptures, and with the usual formalities administered the oath.

"Now then, my good soul, begin—'the truth, tha whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' you know. But first, your name?"

"Is it possible you don't know me, master?"

"Not I, in faith!"

"For the love of heaven, look at me and try to recollect me, Sir! It is necessary some one authority should be able to know me," said the woman, raising her haggard eyes to the face of her visitor.

The old man adjusted his spectacles and gave her a scrutinizing look, exclaiming at intervals—

"Lord bless my soul! it is! it aint! it must! it can't be! Granny Grewell, the—the—the—midwife that disappeared from here some twelve or thirteen years ago?"

"Yes, master, I am Nancy Grewell, the ladies' nurse, who vanished from sight so mysteriously some thirteen years ago!" replied the woman.

"Heaven help our hearts! And for what crime was it you ran away? Come—make a clean breast of it, woman! You have nothing to fear in doing so, for you are past the arm of earthly law now!"

"I know it, master."

"And the best way to prepare to meet the Divine Judge is to make all the reparation that you can by a full confession!"

"I know it, Sir—if I had committed a crime; but I have committed no crime, neither did I run away."

What! what! what!—What was it then? Remember, witness, you are on your oath!"

"I know that, Sir, and I will tell tha truth; but it must be in my own way."

At this moment a violent blast of wind and hail roared down the mountain-side and rattled against the walls, shaking the witch's hut, as if it would have shaken it about their ears.

It was a proper overture to the tale that was about to be told. Conversation was impossible until the storm raved past and was heard dying in deep reverbersting echoes from the depths of the Devil's Punch-Bowl.

"It is soma thirteen years ago," began Granny Grewell, "upon just such a night of storm as this, that I was mounted on my old mule Molly, with my saddle-bags full of dried yarbs, and stilled waters and sich, as I allus carried when I was out 'tendin' on the sick. I was on my way a-going to see a lady as I was sent for to tend.

"Well, master! I'm not 'shamed to say as I never was afraid af man, beast, nor sperrit! and never stopped at going out all hours of the night, through the most lonesomest roads, if so be I was called upon so to do. Still I must say that jest as me and Molly, my mule, got into that deep, thick, lonesome woods as stands round the old Hidden House in the hollow, I did feel queerish; 'case it was the dead hour of night, and it was said how strange things were soen and heam, yes, and done too, in that dark, deep, lonesome place. I seen how even my mula Molly felt queer too, by the way she stuck up her ears, stiff as quills. So, partly to keep up my own spirits, and partly to 'courage her, says I, 'Molly,' says I, 'what are ye afcard on? Be a man, Molly!' But Molly stepped ont cautious, and pricked up her long ears all the same.

"Well, master, it was so dark I conldn't see a yard past Molly's ears, and the path was so narrow and the bushes so thick we could hardly get along; but just as we came to that little creek as they calls the Spout, cause the water jumps and gets along till it emptied into the Punch Bowl, and just as Molly was cantiously putting her fore foot into the water, ent starts two men from the bushes and seizes poor Molly's bridle!"

"Good heaven!" exclaimed Major Warfield.

"Well, master, before I could cry out, one of them willians seized me by the scruff of my neck, and with his other hand upon my mouth, ha says:

"'Be silent, yon old fool, or I'll blow your brains out!"

"And then, master, I saw for the first time that their faces were covared over with black crape. I couldn't a-screamed if they'd let me, for my breath was gone and my senses were going along with it from the fear that was on me.

"'Don't struggle, come along quietly and you shall not be hnrt,' says the man as had spokan before.

"Struggle! I conldn't a-struggled to a-saved my soul! I couldn't speak! I conldn't breathe! I fiked to have a-dropped right offen Molly's back. One on 'em says, says he:

'Give her some brandy!' And 'tother takes out a flask and puts it to my lips and says, says he: 'Here, drink this.'

Well, master, as he had me still by the scruff o' the neck I couldn't do no other ways hut open my mouth and drink it. And as soon as I took a swallow my breath come back and my speech.

'And oh, gentlemen,' says I, 'as for your money or your life' you mean, I hain't it about me! 'Dead 'clare to the Lord-a-mighty I ha'nt! it's wrapped up in an old cotton glove in a hole in the plastering in the chimney-corner at home, and ef you'll spare me my lifa you can go there and get it,' says I.

'You old blockhead,' says they, 'we want neither one nor t'other! Come along quietly and you shall receive no harm. But at the first cry or attempt to escape this shall stop you!' And with that the willain held the mizzle of a pistol so nigh to my nose that I smelt brimstone, while t'other one bound a silk handkercher 'round my eyes, and then took poor Molly's bridle and led her along. I couldn't see, in course, and I dasaint breathe for fear o' the pistol. But I said my prayers to myself all the time.

Well, master, they led the mule on down the path, until we comed to a place wide enough to turn, when they turned us 'round and led us back onten the wood, and then round and round, and up and down, and crossways and lengthways, as ef they didn't want me to find where they were taking me.

"Well, Sir, when they'd walked about in this 'fused way, leadin' of the mule about a mile, I knew we was in the wooda again—the very same woods and the very same path—I knowed by the feel of the place and the sound of the bushes, as we hit up against them each side, and also by the rumbling of the Spout as it tumbled along toward the Punch Bowl. We went down, and down and down, and lower, and lowor and lowar, until we got right down in the bottom of that hollow.

"Then we stopped. A gate was opened. I put up my hand to raise the handkerchief and see where I was; hnt just at that minute I felt the mizzla o' the pistol like a ring of ica right agin my right temple, and the willsin growling into my ear:

"'If you do ——!'

"But I didn't—I dropped my hand down as if I had been shot, and afore I had seen anything either. So we went through a gate and up a gravelly walk—I knew it hy the crackling of the gravel under Molly's feet—and stopped at a horse-block, where one o' them willains lifted me off. I put up my hand again.

"'Do if you dare,' says t'other one, with the mizzle o' the pistol at my head.

"I dropped my hand like lead. So they led ma on a little way, and then up some steps. I counted them to myself as I went aloug. They were six. You see, master, I took all this pains to know the house again. Then they opened a door that opened in the middle. Then they went along a passage and up more stairs—there was ten and a turn, and then ten more. Then along another passage, and up another flight of stairs, just like the first. Then along another passage and up a third flight of stairs. They was alike.

"Well, Sir, here we was at the top o' the house. One o' them willians opened a door on the left side, and t'other said—

"'There—go in and do your dnty!' and pushed me through the door, and shut and locked it on me. Good gracious, Sir, how scared I was! I slipped off the silk handkercher, and 'feared as I was. I didn't forget to put it in my bosom.

"Then I looked about me. Right afore me on the hearth was a little weeny taper hurning, that showed I was in a great big garret with sloping walls. At one end two deep dormer windows, and a black walnut bureau standing between them. At t'other end a great tester bedstead with dark curtains. There was a dark carpet on the floor. And with all there were so many dark objects and so many shadows, and the little taper burned so dimly that I could hardly tell t'other from which, or keep from breaking my nose against things as I groped about.

"And what was I in this room for to do? I couldn't even form an idea. But presently my blood ran cold to hear a groan from behind the curtains—then another—and another—then a cry as of a child in mortal agony, saying:

"For the love of Heaven, save me!"

"I ran to the bed and dropped the curtains, and liked to have fainted at what I saw."

"And what did you see?" asked the magiatrate.

"Master, behind those dark curtains I saw a young creature tossing about on the bed, flinging her fair and beautiful arms about, and tearing wildly at the fine lace that trimmed her night-dress. But, master, that wasn't what almost made me faint—it was that her right hand was sewed up in black crape, and her whole face and head completely covered with black crape drawn down and fastened securely around her throat, leaving only a small slit at the lips and nose to breathe through!"

"What! take care, woman! remember that you are upon your oath!" said the magistrate.

"I know it, master! And as I hope to be forgiven, I am telling you the truth!"

"Go on then."

"Well, Sir, she was a young creature, scarcely past childhood, if one might judge by her small size and soft, rosy skin. I asked her to let me take that black crape from her face and head, but she threw up her hands and exclaimed—

"'Oh, no, no, no! for my life, no!'

"Well, master, I hardly know how to tell you what followed," said the old woman, hesitating in embarrassment.

"Go right straight on like a car of Juggernaut, woman! Remember—the whole truth!"

"Well, master, in the next two hours there were twins born in that room—a boy and girl; the boy was dead, the girl living. And all the time I heard the measured tramping of one of them willains up and down the passage outside of that room. Presently the steps stopped, and there was a rap at the door. I went and listened, but did not open it."

"'Is it all over?' the voice asked.

"Before I could answer, a cry from the bed caused me to look round. There was the poor masked mother stretching out her white arms toward me in the most imploring way. I hastened back to her.

"'Tell him—no—no,' she said.

"'Have you got through?' asked the man at the door, rapping impatiently.

"No, no,' said I, as directed.

"He resumed his tramping up and down, and I went back to my patient. She beckoned me to come close, and whispered—

"'Save my child! the living one I mean! hide her! oh hide her from him! When he demands the babe give him the poor little dead one—he cannot hurt that! and he will not know there was another. Oh! hide and save my child.'

"Master, I was used to queer doings, but this was a little the queerest. But if I was to conceal that second child in order to save it, it was necessary to stop its mouth, for it was squalling like a wild cat. So I took a vial of paragoric from my pocket and give it a drop, and it went off to sleep like an angel. I wrapped it up warm and lay it along with my shawl and bonnet, in a dark corner. Just then the man rapped again.

"'Come in, master,' said I.

"'No, bring me the babe,' he said.

"I took up the dead infant. Its mother kissed its brow, and dropped tears upon its little, cold face; and I carried it to the man outside.

"'Is it asleep?' the willian asked me.

"'Yes, master,' said I, as I put it, well wrapped up, in his arms, 'very sound asleep.'

"'So much the better,' said the knave, walking away.

"I bolted the door and went back to my patient. With her free hand she seized mine and pressed it to her lips, and then held up her left hand pointed to the wedding ring upon her third finger.

"'Draw it off and keep it,' she said; 'conceal the child under your shawl, and take her with you when you go; save her, and your fortune shall be made.'

"I declare master, I hadn't time to think, before I heard one of them wretches rap at the door.

"'Come! get ready to go,' he said.

"She also beckoned me. I hastened to her. With eager whispers and imploring gestures she prayed me to take her ring and save her child.

"'But you,' said I, 'who is to attend to you?'

"'I do not know nor care! Save her!'

"The rapping continued. I ran to tha corner where I had left my things. I put on my bonnet, made a sort of sling around my neck of tha silk handkercher, opened the large part of it like a hammock, and laid the little sleeping babe there. Then I folded my big shawl around my breast and nobody any the wiser. The rapping was very impatient.

"'I am coming,' said I.

"'Remember!' whispered the poor girl.

"'I will,' said I, and and opened the door. There stood t'other willian, with his head covered with black crape. I dreamt of nothing but black-headed demons for six months afterwards.

"'Are you ready?' says he.

"'Yes, your worship,' says I.

"'Come along, then.'

"And hindlug swither silk handkerchief round my eyes he lead me along.

"Instead of my mule a carriage stood near the horse-block.

"'Get in,' says he, holding the pistil to my ears by way of an argument.

"I got in. He jumped up upon the driver's seat, and we drove like the wind. In another direction from that in which we come, in course, for there was no carriage road there. The carriage whirled along at such a rate it made me quite giddy. At last it stopped again. The man in the mask got down and opened the door.

"'Where are you taking me?' says I.

"'Be quiet,' says he, 'or ——' And with that he put the pistil to my cheek, ordered me to get out, take the bandage from my eyes and walk before him. I did so, and saw dimly that we were in a part of the country that I was never at before. We were in a dark road through a thick forest. On the left side of the road in a clearing stood an old house; a dim light was burning in a lower window.

"'Go on in there,' said the willian, putting the pistil to the back of my head. As the door stood ajar I went in to a narrow dark passage, the man all the time at my back. He opened a door on the left side and made me go into a dark room. Just then the unfortunate child, that had been moving restlessly, began to wail! Well it might, poor starved thing.

"'What's that?' says the miscreant, under his breath and stopping short.

"'It aint nothing, Sir,' says I, and 'hush-h-h' to the baby. But the poor little wretch raised a squall.

"'What is the meaning of this,' says he. 'Where did that child come from? Why the demon don't you speak?' And with that he seized me again by the scruff of the neck and shook me.

"'Oh, Master, for the love of heaven don't,' says I, 'this is only a poor unfortunate infant as its parents wanted to get outen tha way, and hired me to take care on. And I have had it wrapped up under my shawl all the time 'capt when I was in your house, when I put it to sleep in the corner.

"'Humph! and you had that child concealed under your shawl when I first stopped you in the woods?'

"'In course, master,' says I.

"'Whose is it?'

"'Master,' says I, 'it's—it's a dead secret!' for I haddeut another lie ready.

"He broke out into a rude, scornful laugh, and seemed not half to believe me and yet not to care about questioning me too closely. He made me sit down then in the dark, and went ent and turned the key on me. I wet my finger with the paragoric and put it to the baby's lips to quiet its pains of hunger. Then I heard a whispering in the next room. Now my eyesight never was good, but to make up for it I believe I had tha sharpest ears that ever was, and I don't thinking anybody could have heard that whispering hnt me. I saw a glimmer of light through the chinks that showed me where tha door was, and so I creeped up to it and put my ear to the keyhole. Still they whispered so low that no ears could o' heard but my sharp onea. The first words I heard good, was a grumbling voice asking—

"'How old?'

"'Fifty—more or less, but strong, active, a good nurse, and a very light mulatto,' says my willian's voice.

"'Hum—too old,' says the other.

"'But I will throw the child in.'

"A low, crackling laugh the only answer.

"'You mean that would be only a bother. Well, I want to get rid of the pair of tham,' said my willian, 'so name the price you are willing to give.'

"'Cap'n! you and me have had too many transactions together to make any flummery about this. You want to get shet o' them pair. I haint no objections to turning an honest penny. So jest make out the papers—bill o' sale o' the 'oman Kate, or whatsoever her name may be, and the child, with any price you please, so it is only a make-believe price! and I'll engage to take her away and make the most I can of them in the South—that won't be much, seeing it's only an old 'oman and child—scarcely a fair profit on the expense o' takin' of her ont. Now, as money's no object to yon, Cap'n——'

"'Very well, have your own way, only don't let that woman escape and return, for if you do——'

"'I nnderstand, Cap'n; but I reckon you needn't threaten, for if you could blow me—why I would return you the same favor,' said the other, raising his voice and laughing aloud.

"'Be quiet, fool, or come away farther—here.' And the two willians moved ont of even my hearing.

"'I should o' been uneasy, master, if it hadn't been the 'oman they was talking abont was named Kate, and that wasn't my name, which was wall beknown to be Nancy.'

"Presently I heard the carriage drive away; and almost 'mediately after the door was unlocked, and a great, big, black-bearded and black-headed heast of a ruffian came in, and saya he—

"'Well, my woman, have you had any supper?'

"'No,' said I, 'I haint; and ef I'm to stay here any length of time I'd be obleeged to you to let me have some hot water and milk to make pap for this peiishing baby.'

"'Follow me,' says he.

"And he took me into tha kitchen at the back of the house, where there was a fire in the fireplace, and a cuphoard with all that I needed. Well, Sir, not to tire you, I made a nursing-bottle for the hahy, and fed it. And then I got something for my own supper, or rather breakfast, for it was now near the dawn of day. Well, Sir, I thought I would try to get ont and look about myself to see what the neighborhood looked like by daylight; hut when I tried the door, I found myself locked up, a close prisoner. I looked out of the window, and saw nothing bnt a little back yard, closed in by the woods. I tried to raise the sash, but it was nailed down. The black-headed monster came in just about that minute, and seeing what I was a'doing of,' says he,

"'Stop that.'

"'What am I stopped here for?' says I; 'a free 'oman,' says I, 'a-vented of going abont her own business?' says I.

"But he only laughed a loud, crackling, scornful laugh, and went out, turning the key after him.

"A little after sunrise, an old, dried up, spiteful looking hag of a woman came in, and began to get breakfast,

"'What am I kept here for?' says I to her.

"But she took no notice at all; nor could I get so much as a single word outen her. In fact, master, the little 'oman was deaf an' dumb.

"Well, Sir, to be short, I was kept in that place all day long, and when nigh coma I was druv into a shay at the point of the pistil, and rattled along as fast as the horses could gallop over a road as I knew nothing of. We changed horses wunst or twict, and jnst before the dawn of day we come to a broad river with a vessel laying to, not far from the shore.

As soon as the shay druv down on the sands, the willian as had run away with ma pnts a pipe to his willainous mouth, and blows like mad. Somebody else blowed back from the wessel. Then a boat was put off and rowed ashore. I was forced to get into it and was follered by the willian. We was rowed to the wessel, and I was druv up the ladder on to the decks. And there, master, right afore my own looking eyes, me and the baby was traded off to the captain! It was no use for me to 'splain or 'spostulate! I wan't h'lieved. The willain as had stole me got back into the boat and went ashore, and I saw him get into the shay and drive away. It was no use for me to howl and cry, though I did both, for I couldn't even hear myself for the swearing of the captain and the noise of the crew, as they was a gettin' of the wessel under way. Well, Sir, we sailed down that river and out to sea.

"Now, Sir, coma a strange Providence, which the very thoughts of it might convert a heathen! We had been to sea about five daya when a dreadful storm riz. Oh, master! the inky blackness of the sky, the roaring of the wind, the raging of the sea, tha leaping of the waves, and the rocking of that wessel—and every once in a while, sea and ship all ablaze with tha blinding lightning—was a thing to see, not to hear tell of! I tell you, master, that looked like the wrath of God! And then the cursing and swearing and bawling of the captain and crew, as they were a-takin' in of sail, was enough to raise one's hair on their head! I hugged the hahy to my breast—and went to praying as hard as ever I could pray.

"Presently I felt an awful shock, as if heaven and earth had come together, and then everybody screaming, 'She's struck! She's struck!' I felt the vessel trembling like a liva creatur, and the water a pouring in everywhere. I hugged the babe and scramoled up the companion-way to the deck. It was pitch dark, and I heard every man rushing towards one side of the vessel.

"A flash of lightning, that made everything as bright as day again, showed me that they were all taking to the boat. I rushed after, calling to them to save me and the baby. But no one seemed to hear me; they were all too busy trying to save themselves and keep others out of the boat, and cursing and swearing and hollering that there was no more room—that the boat would be swamped, and so on. The end was, that all who could crowd into the boat did so. And me and the baby and a poor sailor lad and the black cook were left behind to perish.

"But, marster, as it turned ont, we as was left to die were the only ones saved. We watched after that boat with longing eyes, though we could only see it when the lightning flashed. And every time we saw it it was further off. At last, marster, a flash of lightning showed us the boat as far off as ever we could see her, capsized and beaten hither and thither by the wild waves—its crew had perished.

"Marster, as soon as the sea had swallowed up that wicked captain and crew, the wind died away, tha waves fell, and the storm lulled—just as if it had done what it was sent to do and was satisfied. The wreck—where tha poor forlorn ones stood—the wreck that had shivered and trembled with every wave that struck it—until we had feared it would break up avery minnte, became still and firm on its sandbar, as a house on dry land.

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of Secretary Cobb on the Condition of the Finances.

He Recommends a Revision of the Tariff and a Reissue of Treasury Notes.

The Case of Minister Lamar—Judge Roosevelt to Succeed Mr. Dallas—The New Loan, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Secretary CASS has been closely engaged all day in the preparation of dispatches for Minister LAMAR. The Government discredits the report of Gen. LAMAR's misconduct.

It is now believed that Judge ROOSEVELT will succeed Mr. DALLAS at London.

Three millions and a half of the new loan have been paid into the Treasury.

The Naval Court of Inquiry convened to examine the case of JOHN MADIGAN, Master, dropped by the Retiring Board, closed their labors to day. The evidence presents a curious record. Lieut. JOHN S. MAURY, of the Retiring Board, testified to MADIGAN'S being drunk during a hurricane, and unable to do duty. The Captain and two Lieutenants being called, testified that they remembered the storm referred to, and recollected that MADIGAN was sober and did his duty. Doctors will disagree.

Lord NAPIER accepts a complimentary ball, which will be given here on the 17th inst. The tickets are ten dollars, and limited to three hundred. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House, to-day, a reply to the resolution calling for the actual and probable receipts from the customs, public lands, and other sources, for this and the next fiscal year, and for his opinion whether the said receipts will be adequate to meet the public expenditures. He says that the receipts during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending September last, were nearly $20,231,000 as stated in his annual report. The receipts for the remaining three-quarters were estimated at $36,600,000, of which sum $37,000,000 were estimated from the Customs. It was believed that the quarter ending December last, would yield $10,-000,000; the present quarter ending March 31, $15,-000,000, and the next quarter ending on June 30, $12,000,000.

In reference, not only to the customs, but the public lands and other sources of revenue, all the information which has been received at the department since his annual report, confirms the correctness of the estimates of the probable receipts for the present and the next fiscal year. He is, therefore, of the opinion that the result will show that the actual receipts for the remaining quarters of the present year and for the next fiscal year will not vary materially from the estimates already submitted to Coogress.

In support of this opinion he submits a comparison of the receipts for the same quarters of the two preceding years. During the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1857, the importations were very heavy, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those exported, to over $294,000,000, and the receipts from Customs that year were $63,648,000.

In the fiscal year ending June, 1858, the importations were much redneed, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those exported, to $202,000,000, and the receipts from the Customs to $42,046,000. To realize his estimates the importation of dutiable goods for the present fiscal year must reach $250,000,000, besides those exported, and for the next fiscal year the sum of $268,000,000. Comparing the foregoing statement of receipts, and looking to a favorable and healthy reaction in business, he should regard it as unsafe and unwise to calculate upon a larger importation than the preseet estimates contemplate. Entertaining these opinions, he is compelled to say the receipts will not be adeqnate to the necessity of the public exigencies, unless the expenditures should be reduced below the amount estimated for. He has seen no indications that would leduce the opinion that such a result can be reasonably anticipated; oe the contrary, should the bills which have been passed by either branch of Congress, be finally passed by both, and become laws, the expenditures would be very largely and permanently increased.

It is estimated that the Pension bill alone, which has passed the House, will add several millions to this year's expenses of the Government, and even a larger amount for the new fiscal year. Other bills, also, which have either passed the Senate or the House, will, in a large measure swell the amount of the expenditures. These are contingencies to which the attention of Congress should be directed in considering the probable receipts and expenditures of the Government. Either the expenditures must be reduced to the estimated receipts, or other means of revenue should be provided. If the first can be effected it is certainly most desirable. He has already submitted to Congress for codifying the revenue laws, and for reorganizing the collection districts, which, if sanctioned and passed into laws, would greatly facilitate the operations of the Treasury Department and reduce largely the expenses of collecting the revenue.

There stand on the statute books laws requiring the building of custom-houses, post-offices and court houses at places where the public service does not require them at this time. The repeal of these laws, or the postponement of their execution to a period of greater prosperity and less embarrassment, would relieve the Treasury of that amount of expenditure.

The recommendation to abolish the franking privilege, and raising the letter rate to five cents, with the view of bringing the Post-Office Department as near as possible to its former self-sustaining position will, if carried out, very greatly relieve the Treasury.

In other departments, reductions might also in all probability be made.

He only speaks of those which have been brought to the attention of Congress, and commends them to their favorable consideration. If, however, the appropriations made at the present session shall reach the amount estimated for in the Secretary's Report, a deficiency will exist which must be provided for by additional legislation, and to the extent which the appropriations shall exceed the estimates will that deficiency be necessarily increased.

He says he has already expressed the opinion that the public debt ought not to be increased by an additional loan. That opinion remains unchanged.

The present tariff should be so modified as to supply such deficiency as may exist, and he recommends his views on the subject, expressed in his annual report, to favorable consideration.

He calls attention to the outstanding Treasury notes. In his estimates of receipts and expenditures, the permanent redemption of them as they may fall due has not been contemplated. All the calculations have been made upon the basis of continuing them in circulation, and as a matter of course the redemption of the whole or any part of them must increase the anticipated deficiency, unless authority be given for their re-issue or other provision be made for their redemption. Since February last there have been redeemed $543,700. By the 30th of June next the sum of $17,716,900 will fall due, at which time their payment must be met.

Should Congress adjourn without legislating on the subject, it would be almost impossible, under the most favorable receipts from ordinary sources, for the Department to meet the public liabilities until another Congress could be convened. He had already recommended that this immediate demand should be provided for by authorizing the reissue of these treasury notes for one or two years. This can easily be effected by extending for that period the provisions of the Act of December, 1857, authorizing the issue of treasury notes. The proposition to convert these notes into a permanent debt oeght not to receive the favorable consideration of Congress. It would be virtually to postpone their ultimate payment to a distant day, when the policy of the Government should be to redeem them from year to year, as the means of the treasury will justify. A public debt which remains in the form of treasury notes, can always be redeemed without endangering the successful operations of the department. Whenever there shall be an excess of revenue over expenditures it can be safely placed to the redemption of the Treasury notes. For the power of reissuieg those existing, should the future receipts from any cause fall below the estimates of the department, additional reason is given, namely, the notes can be redeemed without the payment of any premium, which will hardly be the case with United States stock.

Contemplating the gradual redemption of these notes, and being opposed to the policy of adding the sum of twenty millions to the permanent debt, he repeats his former recommendation for extending the operation of the Treasury note act from one to two years.

Senator TOOMBS intends, early next week, to bring forward a bankrupt bill, and sustain it by a speech. It is similar in its details to the one matured by the Committee on Judiciary at the last session.

Although there is much pressure of public business some of the prominent friends of the measure in both Houses, if it is pressed, think the bill can be passed, provided its advocates act with zeal. It is claimed that the Senate, being opposed to interfering with the Tariff, gives the bill additional strength.

Taking into view the embarrassments of the Treasury, and the near approach of the termination of Congress, the House Committee on Military Affairs decided, to-day, to lay the whole subject of the establishment of a national foundry over till next Congress.

Lord NAPIER has formally accepted the tender of a complimentary ball on the 17th inst. The President, Cabinet, diplomatic corps and attachés are invited guests.

The name of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was omitted in the recent published vote on suspending the rules to enable Mr. KILGORE to introdnce his resolution condemnatory of the reopening of the African Slave-trade. He voted in the affirmative.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE, DEMOCRACY—THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY COBB AND THE TARIFF—THE JUDGE IRWIN VACANCY—POPULATION OF OREGON, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859.

There is a very general feeling of despondency among the Democracy in Coegress, in consequence of the utter disorganizntion of their Party. The fact is admitted freely, and with a despairing sort of don't-care-whether-school-keeps-or-eot air that bodes little hope for improvemeet. Not a few of those who participated in the caucus proceedings, last night, seggest to-dey the propriety of an lequiry whether they have party votes enough in the House to carry any measure whetever. Disgust with the Executive, and despair of themselves, may be truly denominated the ruling sentiment in the Democracy of Coegress now-a-days. The caample of disorgaeization preseetsd hy the humiliating etiitude which the Presideet and his Chief Clerk for the Treasury Department maintain toward each other, naturally encourages rebellion all over the Democratic camp; and so there is neither harmony nor attempt at harmoey upon the Tariff question or anything else. If the President and the several members of his Cabinet can divide, and each "go it alone," why shouldn't the M. C.'s? Why should the latter unite when the former are divided? The impossibility of harmony has become so apparent, that scarce any one thinks of making further effort to secure it.

Mr. BUCHANAN is felicitating himself upon the expectation that Mr. COEB is softening, and will to-morrow recommend to Congress such revision of the tariff as will secure sufficient revenue for the support of the Govsrnmeet and satisfy Pennsylvania. He unqestioeably stated to-day that such would be the Secretary's course. I believe he is doomed to be disappointed. Mr. COBB has been associated with Mr. BUCHANAN to little purpose if he is sufficiently intimidated by any thing that veeerable sage has done or threatened to think of yielding at this hour to the cofivictions of the man he has so long defied. Mr. COBB must see that such a step is sure to involve himself in political ruin, because it will array against him at once the great body of Southern men, among whom even eow he is very unpopular, and only tolerated because of his faithfulness to the South on the tariff issue. Let him recede a hair line upon that point, and he is gone; his head would be instently demanded by those who now commend his course; and the President, whose moral cowardice betrayed WALKER and STANTON in Kansas, and led him to attempt to force the Lecompton iniquity, at the dictation of his Southern fire-eating correspondents, will not dare refuse obedience. Mr. COBB unde stands all this, and will be apt to decide thet it is much safer to trust the indecision and went of nerve of Mr. BUCHANAN, than to brave the hostility of his Southern friends. The former *might* save him and probably would, while the latter is sure death. So reason the shrewd ones of all parties.

No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy occasioned hy the resignation of Judge IRWIN. The Pennsylvania deligetion have united without distinction of party in recommending the Hoe. WILSON MCCANDLESS, who unquestioeably is abundantly qualified for the piece, and who is the unanimous choice of the Bar of the District. Why the President hesitatee to appoint him is matter of much speculatioe. With all the high moral worth and the exceeding fitness of Mr. MCCANDLESS for the place, there is one objection to his appointment which will probably prove fatal to his success: he has been for tweety-five yeers an ardent, faithful, devoted friend to JAMES BUCHANAN, in season and out of seasoe,—and to hope therefore that his claims to the Judgeship can be recognized, is to anticipate en act of such character as the Presideet never was guilty of. To be his faithful friend is to secure his certain eeglect and repediation. His favors are reserved for those who abnse him.

Not long ago Geeeral LANE, of Oregon, took issue with some statements of mine in regard to the population of Oregon, and presented a delusive, sophistical estimate and argument to show that the Territory has a population of ninety thousand, instead of the forty or fifty thousand which I estimated for her. I desire now to call the attention of Congress and the public to the letter of your Oregon City Correspoedent, published yesterday, in which the census taken recently by the County Assessors shows the population to be *less than forty-five thousand!* Some other suggestions of the correspoedeet are worthy of alsstention, especially his declara ion that if the proposition for a State Governmeet were now to be submitted to the popular vote, it would be overwhelmingly negatived. Surely it would be better to let Oiegon wait a little longer, as there seems to be not the least occasion for admitting her into the Union except in order to make pieces for a couple of Senators, who think they would grace the Senate Chamber, hut who, tt seems, would probably be elected to stay at home if the choice was again to be msde.

The Washington *Union* seems to be acquiring a chronic disability to speak the truth when falsehood will serve a temporary purpose. To-day they base a vulgar attack on Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, upon the pretence that he had asserted that the organ *was* in favor of the French Spoliation bill—while their own report of the proceedings of the House shows the falsity of their pretence. The *Union's* purpose is accomplished, however, in getting the misstatement once before the public, for they never think of retraction. Your correspondent convicted them of two distinct and unequivocal misstatements, in regard to oee of his paragraphs, not long since; but of course the *Union* editors had neither the honor nor the manliness to make the *amende* before their readers, among whom they had circulated their slanders.

Wonder if DEAN RICHMOND didn't sell our venerable Chief Magistrate, to-day, when he told him that he and BUTTERWORTH had concluded that the President was right in keeping SCHELL in office,—and that it was the best possible thing to be done for the Democratic Party. Mr. BUCHANAN evidently nearly shed tears of joy on learning that this knotty question of the New-York Collectorship was settling itself amicably at last. RICHMOND should have added the reason for the suspension of hostilities, and informed Mr. BUCHANAN that he and Mr. BUTTERWORTH, after due consultation and prayerful consideration, had concluded that if Mr. SCHELL remained in office until the end of his term, the Dickinson Party would be so effectually used up, by means of the blunders and errors of omission and commission on the part of their Collector, as to be too weak to give the party any troubls. Cruel DEAN! S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Mr. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, prescnted the memorial of MORA & BROTHERS, and NAVARRO and NAVARRO & Co., who are about to establish a line of steamers between New-York and Havana, offering to carry the mail at $1 50 per mile bi-monthly, or oftener at the same rate. Referred to the Post-Office Committee.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented the memorial of the Legislature of New-York, for the improvement of lakes and harbors.

In making this communication Mr. SEWARD said:

"The Senators from New-York are charged by the authorities of that State to submit to Coegress a communication of high importance concerning the reciprocal duties of New-York and the United States to the whole country, on the subject of the internal navigation which constitutes the basis equally of our domestic and foreign commerce. In the year 1811, only twenty-two years after the reorganization of the American Union under the Federal Constitution, New-York, by a delegation of two of her most honored and eminent statesmen, appeared here and addressed Congress on the same great subject, appealing to the National Legislature to construct, or to lend to that State her favor and aid in constructing an artificial channel through her borders by which to connect the ocean navigation with the navigation of the great inland seas.

It is not wonderful that the appeal was disregarded, since even THOMAS JEFFERSON, who seemed almost inspired with prophetic forecast of the working of our great political system, pronounced the project premature by a period of at least one hundred years. Less, however, than half that probatory term has elapsed, and New-York comes before Congress again to tell them that, unaided and alone, she has executed the great enterprise, how she has performed it, what are its national benefits, and to invoke now only that small measure of acceptance and adoption which is necessary to a full and perfect fruition of those benefits.

New-York, beginning, in 1817, just after the second war with Great Britain, completed, in 1825, a navigable channel 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep, from Albany, at the head of tide-water on the Hudson, to Oswego, on the shore of Lake Ontario, and to Buffalo, at the foot of Lake Erie. The scale, adopted not in conformity to the great design, but in compliance with the exigencies of her financial condition, proved quite inadequate, and she had scarcely brought the narrow channel into use before she began its enlargement. Practically that work is also completed, and steam vessels of 240 tons burden pass, without need of transhipment of cargo, equally from the Lower Mississippi and from Lake Superior, to the City of New York, the central seat of American commerce, through the Erie Canal, 400 miles long, 7 feet deep, and 70 feet wide, built by that State alone from her own unaided resources, at a cost of $40,000,000.

New-York, by the memorial we now present, seeks to propitiate Congress by declaring, as, indeed, it may with the utmost truth, that although she is not really in a fiscal sense a beneficiary of the Federal Union, she has generally yielded a liberal support to the policy of exteeding aid by that Government to federal improvements of other States. She respectfully asks Coegress to consider that her Canal, although local, constitutes in fact only a link in a chain of inland national navigation, extended now 1,600 miles from the Atlantic coast into the depths of the Continent; that it opens to the general commerce of the United States a new shore line on the St. Lawreece and the lakes of more than 5,000 miles, equal to one whole Atlantic water line with all its indentations; that the lake navigation is in no sense local or sectional; that it has all been subjected by the Federal Governmeet to the revenue and the admiralty systems of the Union, and has always been in the time of war the theatre of most brilliant and effective naval triumphs in the establishment of our true political independence; that this inland navigation is the basis of the commercial aggrandisement of the City of New-York, which has already ponred into the national treasury within the twenty years since the Erie Canal was brought into effectual operation, the immense sum of $850,000,000; that while that canal annually bears freight of the aggregate value of $200,000,000, it is the basis of annual reveeue to the United States of more than $40,000,000. The region tributary to the Erie Canal is coetinually enlarging, and it is already drawing freights of cotton from the Lower Mississippi, while its trade is augmented by every stroke of the axe in the northwestern Provieces of British America. New-York, in review of the facts, declares that her Erie Canal is a work superior in its national operation to any artificial chaenel of navigation ever coestructed in any country, in ancient or modern times, save only the grand canal of China.

The object of the State, in making this communicaton, is to make it the foundation of an appeal to Congress to provide for the security and efficiency of the harbors of the United States at the two termini of the Erie Canal, on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and of such other harbors as are necessarily used in conneection with the inland system of navigation through the great lakes.

Finally, New-York enforces this claim by the statement that the freights which she has transported oe her great canal, to and from regions beyond her own borders, within the last twenty years, exceeded twelve hundred millions of dollars, and that within the next twenty years it is morally certain that the freights to be carried through the State channel will exceed double that immense sem."

Mr. SEWARD, in his remarks in sepport of the memorial, claimed that it was one of the most able state papers ever laid before the Seeate.

The memorial was read and referred.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Jediciary Committee, reported adversely to the claims of Messrs. LANE and MACARTHY, as Senatore from Indiaea, saying that he woeld call up the case on Moeday.

Mr. SEWARD here moved that Messrs. LANE and MCCARTAY be admitted on the floor dnring ths discussion. Laid over.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, introdnced a hill to unite the two Judicial Districts of Texas. The apparent object of the hill is to remove Judge WATROUS. In presenting it Mr. HOUSTON took occasion to reply to those members of the House of Representatives who had accused the people of Texas of unusual clamor against Judge WATROUS. He proceeded to reveal an enlegsd conspiracy, of which WATROUS was an actual member. The object of said conspiracy, in which New-Yorkers were chiefly implicated, was to obtain large portioes of the public domain of the Republic of Texas. His speech was elaborate and an hour and a half in length.

Mr. COLLAMER presented the minority report of the Judiciary Committee in reference to the Indiana Senators.

Mr. WILSON introduced a hill to authorize the Attorney-Geeeral to represent the United Statee in the proceedings in Equity, now pending in the Supreme Court, between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Referred to the Jndiciary Committee.

Mr. GWIN moved to reconsider the vote by which the Agricultural College hill was yesterday recommitted, which was carried hy 27 against 26.

The hill was then re-discussed and amended, when its further consideration was postponed until Monday, that Mr. CLAY may speak on it, he thinking it a monstrous, iniquitous, and dangerous measure.

The Indian Appropriation hill was then taken up, debated and passed. Executive session. Adjuurned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

On motion of Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, it was resolved that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a hill to define and provide for the punishmeet of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and restrain the people and authorities therein from interference with the Federal Judiciary.

The House passed with amendments the Senate bill relative to the New-York Indian reservatioo in Kansas. It sets apart 320 acres for each individual Indian who removed from New-York to the reservatioe assigned them under the treaty of 1838. The Indians are to have a year within which to make their selections, and preemptions are to be secured from the date of settlemeet. The money derived from the sale of lands other than those selected by the Indians is to be paid into the Treasury for their beeefit.

On motion of Mr. GEO. TAYLOR, of New-York, the Select Committee to examine the accounts of Mr. SEAMAN, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, was authorized to sit during the sessioe of the House.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Military Committee, reported back the hill for the establishment of a branch of the Military Academy at the Hermitage, with the recommendstion that it do not pass.

Mr. FAULKNER reported e bill to promote the efficiency of the Army and Marine corps, by retiring disabled or infirm officers.

Mr. FAULKNER also reported the Senate bill, with an amendmeet, granting the right of way through the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation to Michigan for railroad purposes, with the privilege of erecting depots and workshops. Passed.

Mr. FAULKNER reported a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of devising some plan by which the President's Message and accompanying documents can be earlier printed. He said thet although Congress had been in session two months, such documents as are essential to the business of the Committee on Military Affairs are not yet printed.

Mr. LETCHER, of Va., offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that further inquiry be made whether pay for double type setting may not be avoided, where the work is executed by the same person.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, remarked that the President's Message and accompanying documents make four volumes, when three-fourths of the whole matter was worthless.

The resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation hill, and an earnest debate followed on an item for the reduction the appropriation for boxes. The question of economy was involved.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, said the time thus consumed was worth very much more than these boxes. Gentlemen ought to confine themselves to weighter matters of retrenchment.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, replied he would strike down the Army to the peace establishment of 1820, strike down the Navy, and curtail the Post-Office expenses, &c.

Mr. COCHRANE responded that that would deform, and not reform, the public service.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, said that there were two boxes for each member, to which to send home public documents.

Mr. TRIPPE, of Georgia, remarked that he had received only two boxes, when he was entitled to eight. He would make a present of the other six to the Government. [Laughter.]

The five thousand dollars appropriated for the boxes was stricken out.

Other small items of the House contingent expenses, such as saddle horses, wagons, etc., were discussed.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, reminded gentlemen that at the rate at which they have been proceeding, it would require fourteen days to dispose of this hill. Let them trust the Committee of Ways and Means for the details and devote themselves to larger objects.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, thought that because these items were small was no reason why retrenchment should not be made.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, spoke of the useless consumption of time, and suggested important reforms.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, would vote for an additional number of newspapers for distribution among members, for he was certain that more intelligence was required than had been exhibited to-day, for the whole time had been expended in buncombe speeches. [Laughter.] If he could have his way, he would incorporate an amendment to prevent laughter in reference to such a hill as this.

An amendmeet to strike out over twelve thousand dollars for newspapers for the use of members was rejected.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, spoke against the present authorized system of reporting the debates. It acted like an embargo or prohibition on all legitimate discussion, and furnished material for books, which nobody reads.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, was for excluding from the *Congressional Globe* all irrelevant speeches or essays, and adverted to existing oratorial abuses.

The Committee rose without coming to any conclusion on the hill, and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

No. 37.—Leelie Combs *vs.* Andrew Hodges, *et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of said Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 45.—Henry Hill *vs.* Caleb B. Smith *et al.* Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 3.—Rufus Allen *et al. vs.* Henry L. Newburg, claimants of the steamboat *Fashion*. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree with costs.

No. 39.—George Smith *vs.* John J. Orton. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin. Justice CAMRON delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree with costs and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 33.—The Owners of the brig *James Grayes*. The Owners of the ship *John Fraser* and steamer *General Clinch*. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 60.—The People of the State of New-York, ex relation of Asa Cutler *et al. vs.* Edgar C. Dibblee Argument commenced for plaintiffs and continued for defendants.

The Overland California Mail.

ANOTHER MURDER EXCITEMENT—RUMORED WHOLESALE POISONING, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco dates of the 10th ult. The trip was made in twenty-three days, including twenty-two hours detention.

PAUL C. SHORE was killed in Santa Clara County, California, on the 6th, by THOMAS SEALS. There was great excitement in consequence, and the military had to be called ont to protect the prisoner, who was conveyed to prison at San José.

Rumors prevailed at San Francisco that 300 prisoners in the Penitentiary had been accidentally poisoned by the use of some chemical mixed in the flour. There was donbtless some truth in the rumor, but the matter wes greatly exaggerated.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia* had left for Guyamas to relieve the *St. Marys*.

The Prshete Judge of Carson Valley had published a card declaring his intention to perform the duties of his office without fear or favor from any man. A collision between him and the Anti-Mormons was regarded as inevitable.

General KIBBEE was still prosecuting the war against the Indians in the north with great success. His troops had killed quite a number and taken over 200 prisoners.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Feb. 3.

"Ossewatomie" BROWN, who had been pursued and surrounded at Eureka by the Deputy Marshal and posse, succeeded in making his escape on Monday into Nebraska. A small detachment of troops, sent by Colonel SUMNER to aid the capture of BROWN, returned on hearing of his escape.

Highly flattering accounts of the Kansas Gold Mines continue to be received. A rich quartz vein had been discovered at Relstoe's Fork, 12 miles from Auraria and shot-gold abounds in several localities.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Fort Defiance dates by the Santa Fé mail are to Dec. 21. They say that the Navajo Indians acknowledge losing 200 lives, 20,500 sheep and horses, the destruction of 1,000 huts and an immense quantity of grain, altogether valued at upwards of $100,000, during this late war.

Mr. YOST, in a letter to the Santa Fé *Gazette*, intimates that there is a disposition to deal too harshly with these Indians, and says that if certain terms are exacted it will turn them from the pursuits of industry and agriculture, by which they now support a whole nation of 12,000 souls and sustain 250,000 sheep and 60,000 horses, and make them robbers and plunderers.

Connecticut Politics.

DOUGLAS IN THE ASCENDANT—THE ADMINISTRATION DENOUNCED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Democrats held a caucus here to-night to appoint delegetes to their several Coeventions. Over four hundred were in attendance, and there was a lively and exciting time. The Douglas delegates were elected by a vote of nearly five to one, and strong resolutions nominating DOUGLAS for President were passed almost unanimously. JULIUS L. STRONG, Esq., one of the delegates to the State Coeveetion, denounced the Administration in bitter terms.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Legislature was opened to-day. The Governor's speech was brief, and of an unimportant character. It refers to a federal union of the Provinces, and an inter-colonial railway, notices a slight deficiency in the revenue, and promises several useful measures.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The State Medical Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Professor FORDYCE BARKER, of New-York.
Vice-Presidents—DANIEL T. JONES, of Onondega.
Secretary—SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, of Albany.
Treasurer—JOHN V. P. QUACKENBUSH, of Albany.

The Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Gazelle won the first race, to-day, and *Congaree* the second. The main four-mile race was won by *Tar River*.

Fires.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 3.

GRAY'S machine shops, in Bristol, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $12,000.

The Exchange Hotel in this city was also burnt this morning. Most of the contents was saved, but the building was entirely destroyed. In it were a shoe store and a fruit store, bnt the goods in them were mostly saved. The insurance is nearly $7,500, which will nearly cover the loss.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 3—9 A. M.

BOSTON.—We have four inches of snow and it is still falling, bnt there are indications of a change to rain.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y.—Snowing hard.

MONTREAL, Canada.—Thick snow storm. Ther. 28. The snow storm is reported as extending generally over Vermont and New-Hampshire.

Keeney, the Forger.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 3.

KEENEY, the forger, was sentenced in the Superior Court to-day to Sisle Prison for five years.

Non-Arrival of the Kangaroo and Asia.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 3—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the expected steamers *Kangaroo* or *Asia*. The weather is cloudy, with a fine mist. Wind fresh from N. N. W.

The British Bark Vernon Ashore.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The British bark *Vernon* from Messina for Boston, went ashore on Lynn Beach last night.

A MURDERER'S PETITION.—Last September one WILLARD CLARK was tried at New-Haven for the murder of RICHARD W. WIGHT, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Since the trial he has been confined in the County jail. On the 2d of February he petitioned the Court for a release, on the plea that he had recovered his reason. A long letter, addressed to his counsel, was read in Court. He acknowledges the commission of the murder, but claims that a single act should not "outweigh twenty years of resilence in peace and harmlessness." He says his troubles have arisen in consequence of an ignorance of the law in his case, and adds this frank expression of his views:

My enemies have had it all their own way, and the majority of men are too lazy to think any matter out for themselves, but allow themselves to be carried away by the side that apparently has the most backers, or, like a flock of sheep, are always ready to follow blindly wherever the old bell-weather leads, whether into the slush or into the pit. And I think you can foresee that the moment I am brought fairly before the Court, people will perceive at once that I ought to be discharged; will be surprised that I have staid here so long; and that this prejudice against me will vanish, or be ashamed to show itself. Very likely the States Attorney will make a violent assault upon me, unsupported by any evidence, but I think that will not appal a man of your pregnacity. I feel that the time that is passing over my head now would be of vast importance towards enabling me to repay the debt your fee will subject me to. I suppose I should feel compelled to go to my brother's in the West by Spring, and wait to, and believe I could pay that before I went, if I were at liberty now. Please post me up as soon as convenient.

Yours truly, WILLARD CLARK.

A girl of thirteen years of age recently forsook her distracted "parients," at Gardner, Me., and was married before they could prevent it.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

THE WHITNEY CASE AGAIN.

EXCITED DEBATE.

The Question Settled—Drs. Green, Mott and Beales are Exonerated from all Charges Affecting their Professional Reputation—Mr. Whitney is Declared to have Died because of no Improper Treatment, but from a Complication of Diseases.

The Academy of Medicine met last Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the small Chapel of the University, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, which require that henceforth all the stated meetings shall take place on the first and third Wednesdays of every month. The attendance of members was large; that of non-members, unprecedenledly so.

Dr. WATSON, the newly-elected President, occepied he Chair.

When the Secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the question as to their approval was being put from the Chair,

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT rose and said: If I am not mistakee, there is one remark there which, perhaps, on my pert, may call for a little explanatioe.

The PRESIDENT—Is it reported correctly, Doctor, on the minutes?

Dr. V. MOTT—It is in relation to my having stated to Dr. GREEN that I wished that *post-mortem* examination (in the Whitney case) withheld from the public. It is true, I wished the whole to be withheld from the public, and that everything should be kept out of the papers—and even out of the Academy, if possible. I would only state that I did say that, I keow, to Dr. GREEN; and I said so expressly to him, after the *post mortem*, eed in my own house; for he called on me to know the particulars of it, and to ask me to make him a certified copy, and I did so forthwith. I only wish to be nederstood by the Academy to say that I did request that, as I have stated. Dr. GREEN can answer for himself.

The PRESIDENT—Doctor, excuse me. That is out of order.

Dr. MOTT—Well, if it is, I will submit. I thought it was in order to correct the minntes.

The PRESIDENT—If there is any mistake in the minutes, Doctor, it will be corrected. Is there any motion to emend the minutes?

No such motion being made, the minutes were approved.

Dr. MOTT—May I now amend them, or is it improper?

The PRESIDENT—It will be in order directly.

The Academy then proceeded to dispose of the business as it came up, according to the established ordar.

The resignation of Dr. MCNULTY, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Public Health, was accepted, and it was resolved, on his suggestion, that a new Committee of five be appointed to protect and promote the passage of the hill now before the Legislature for the reorganization of the Health Department of this City.

Dr. GRISCOM avowed that that bill had been framed by him, and said that the Senatorial Committee to which it had been referred was ready to report favorably on it.

Unfinished business was now declared to be in order.

Dr. MOTT again rose, and said he did so merely for the purpose of having the minutes corrected, as he thought they ought to be. Dr. GREEN, he repeated, had called on him at his house for the purpose of knowing what the *post-mortem* appearances in Mr. WHITNEY'S case were. He (Dr. M.) told him. Dr. GREEN requested of him a copy of the statement, or an account of the *post mortem*, which he promised to him, and he faithfully performed that promise. He dare say that he (Dr. M.) said at the time that he wished that not to go into the papers, and that he thought if any use was to be made of that or of anything connected with the case, the Academy was the appropriate tribunal to go before. He knew perfectly well that he had a motive in making that request, and he knew that he himself requested Dr. GREEN, at that moment, not to have anything in the papers in relation to this distressing case, because he believed then, and he still believed, that if no indiscretioe had been committed in that respect, this case would have passed away *sub silentio*, in the course of a few days. But it had gone ont, and as it had gone out he wished the minutes to be so corrected as to show that Dr. GREEN had called on him, and that he (Dr. M.) had given him the *post-mortem* appearances. Whenever the appropriate time arrived, he should have something fur her to communicate on the subject.

The PRESIDENT—The subject is now in order.

Dr. MOTT—Is it in order without adopting a motion to take the matter from the table?

A member moved that Dr. MOTT be requested to proceed.

Dr. MOTT—If there is any other business that will not occupy the whole evening, perhaps you had better call it up, for the reason that I see Dr. BEALES is not here, and, as he is a *particeps criminis* in the matter, I should like him to be present.

In accordance with Dr. MOTT'S wishes, the matter under the head of unfinished business was temporarily postponed, and, in the meantime,

Dr. O'REILLY read a paper.

A resolution was adopted referring to the Council, with power, so much of the President's address as relates to the establishment of a bulletin of the Academy.

Dr. BEALES having arrived in the interim, the President announced that Dr. MOTT'S proposed remarks were now in order. The matter was accordingly taken from the table, by resolutioe. Dr. MOTT then said: "Mr. President, as verbal commuoications are apt to be misconstrued, and sometimes misrepresented, I thought it would be better to commit to writing what I have to say on this distressing subjeet."

He proceeded to read as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have endeavored throngh life to make it my rule of action, "To do unto others as I would that others should do unto me." This desire, together with my personal esteem for Dr. GREEN, with whom I have been on terms of most friendly intercourse and correspondence for years, will explain, and I trust, excuse to the public my unwillingness to give an opinion in the late Mr. WHITNEY'S case, other than could be inferred from my *post-mortem* statement read at the last meeting of the Academy.

Nothing but a sense of justice to myself and others concerned in this melancholy affair indoees me now to give to the Academy my entire and unbiased view on the subject.

At the same time I avail myself of the opportunity to contradict the untruths so industriously circulated by Dr. GREEN'S friends with regard to Dr. BEALES, my son and myself.

Forbearance, beyond a certain point, ceases to be a virtue, and at this point I feel we have arrived. It therefore becomes my duty to defend my character against the unjust inferences drawn, and the false assertions made, by the parties above alloded to.

In the first place, then, because Dr. GREEN was not called in to assist in the treatment of the patient during his illness, or invited to witness the *post mortem*, it is inferred that Dr. BEALES and Dr. MOTT prevented it.

And it is furthermore stated that one member of the family desired his presence. The inference and the assertioe are alike untrue, as the accompanying letter from the family will prove.

The excited feelings of the family were such as to preclode the possibility of urging Dr. GREEN'S attendance. Nor can it for a moment be imagined that such a wish could have been entertained by *one of* the immediate relatives of a man *who* throughout his illness to the *day* of his *death* persisted that he was suffering and dying from the professional treatment of Dr. CANEY.

To say that a correct diagnosis was not made is ridiculous; and the assertion *that had* the *abscess* beee opened his life might have been spared, is equally absurd.

It was evident that some lesioe or injury did exist, to accoopt for the extensive emphysema, but where that injury was no man could tell until after death. The tumefaction, from the extensive diffusion of air through the cellular tissne, rendered any satisfactory inspection of the throat within, or the neck without, impracticable.

The abscessor rather cavity contained very little "pus" at the *post-mortem*—enough only, had this patient's life been prolonged, to have aided in throwing off the large quantity of sloughy, cellular membrane, which hung like "wetted tow" within the cavity, and with which it was mostly filled. This, with the lacerated opening into the pharynx, and the serious lesion of the left lung, would lea l to the belief that some irritating

convinced myself and others not only of the possibility, but of the safety and usefulness of the practice."

"For some months past," says he, "I have employed this treatment extensively in cases of chronic laryngitis, whether idiopathic or tubercular, and very frequently with marked success."

"At the commencement of the laryngeal symptoms, a solution of the crystals of the nitrate of silver, varying in strength from ten grains to half a drachm to the ounce of distilled water, passed by means of the instrument recommended by Dr. GARDE into the opening of the larynx, is often productive of great relief. I have known the voice regained, the irritable cough removed, and the tenderness and difficulty of swallowing dissipated entirely by it; indeed, I think we might almost speak of its curative effects—so far, at least, as the larynx is concerned, in some very early cases." (Op. Citat. pp. 236, 237.)

In Prof. BENNETT's work on Consumption, he expresses a decided opinion in favor of the topical use of nitrate of silver in the treatment of tuberculosis:

"In all cases of tubercular deposit," he says, "there occurs in the immediate vicinity of the exudation more or less of an inflammatory action, in which all the adjacent structures are involved. The bronchial membrane and the pulmonary parenchyma become at once congested, and subsequently inflamed. The terminal extremities of the bronchi," says Prof. BENNETT, "are among the first structures affected; and as the tuberculosis proceeds, all the appearances characteristic of chronic bronchitis are produced, and are constantly going on in the progress of the case. Consequently," he observes, "the great problem to be worked out in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is, that while, on the one hand, it is a disease of diminished nutrition and weakness, and consequently requires a general invigorating and supporting system of treatment, on the other, it is accompanied by local excitement, which demands an antiphlogistic and lowering practice." (Op. Citat. p. 68.)

It is to meet this last indication, to subdue the local inflammatory action in the immediate vicinity of the exudation—an action which, if continued, will not only effectually prevent the disintegration and absorption of the tubercular mass already formed, but which will tend to augment the mass—that applications of the nitrate of silver solution to the congested and inflamed membrane, are advised in early as well as in advanced tuberculosis.

"In the treatment of acute laryngitis," says Dr. HASTINGS, "the topical application of a solution of the nitrate of silver may sometimes be employed with great advantage; indeed, unaided, it will not unfrequently remove the disease."

"But it is in the chronic form of laryngitcs," Dr. HASTINGS continues, "that this treatment is remarkably useful. Many such cases improve rapidly under local treatment applied to the larynx and trachea, which, if neglected for months, or it may be for years, not unfrequently lead to permanent chaeges."

In this connection, Dr. HASTINGS relates some most interesting cases of chronic laryngitis, attended with hoarseness, cough, emaciation, "expectoration streaked with blood," difficulty of breeming, night sweats, and most of the ordinary symptoms of phthisis—all of which, he says, were promptly and permanently relieved by a solution of nitrate of silver, of the ordinary strength, applied to the larynx and trachea. With regard to the treatment of *tubercular laryngitis*, Dr. HASTINGS remarks, "I know of no means so capable of arresting and removing it, as sponging the windpipe with a solution of nitrate of silver. [Op. Citat. pp. 70, 80, 81.]"

Professor WATSON, of the University of Glasgow, says in his work on *Topical Medication*: "In the treatment of chronic disease of the laryngeal mucous membrane, I place my chief reliance on topical applications to the parts affected." And in the employment of local treatment in tuberculosis, he has recorded several most instructive cases, in which the larynx was advantageously treated by topical means, in both incipient and advanced pulmonary phthisis.

In combination with, or to be followed by, appropriate general remedies, Dr. WATSON urges the importance of the use of applications of nitrate of silver to the larynx, in all those incipient cases of phthisis in which the cough is caused by actual laryngitis, by the irritation produced by the passage of bloody sputum, or by secondary nervous irritation of the larynx." "In treating the larynx, with a view of diminishing the cough, the physician is not to be looked upon as irrational, but, on the contrary, as aiming his remedial measures at the very source of much of the distress of the patient and of the fatal progress of the disease." [Op. Citat. pp 85, 188.]

No unprejudiced person can read the testimony embodied in the cases reported by Dr. WATSON, without having the conviction forced upon him that in many of these instances of eerly tuberculosis, an arrestment of the pulmoaery disease was brought about by the measures adopted. "Undoubtedly," he remarks, "the tendeacy to tubercular disease still remains in the constitution, though its local manifestation had ceased to exist." "Formerly there was positive evidence of an actual consumption; now, there is no such evidence, but, on the contrary, all the signs and symptoms of perfect health."

Dr. SCOTT ALISON, in his work on the *Medication of the Larynx and Trachea*, says: "I had so frequently found, in the treatment of local disease and local complications, that many remedies were far more efficacious when applied immediately to the part affected, or to its vicinity, than at a distence, that I was glad to learn that a sponge, loaded with e solntion of the nitrate of silver, and affixed to a probang, could, not only without injory, but with manifest advantage, be passed through the glottis and the larynx, down into the trachea." [*Op. Citat., p.* 23.] "In chronic Inflammations of the larynx, and of the upper portion of the trachea, the solution of the nitrate of silver," he observes, "has, in my hends, as in others, been very useful in bringing the disease to a conclesion; and, where that has not been accomplished by reason of its dependence upon incurable disease of the lungs, it has almost invariably afforded very considerable relief, by rendering the cough less violent and frequent, by removing much of the tickling and uneasiness in the upper portion of the larynx."

Dr. ALISON is decidedly in favor of the employment of the nitrate of silver in the treatment of that cough and irritation of the glottis, which are dependent upon the presence of tubercles in the lungs. "Much comfort and benefit," he says, "have been derived from its uses, both when the tubercles have been crude, and when they have become softened. The presence of undoubted cavities in the lungs, the breaking down of tubercles and the expulsion of their débris, have not prevented this application from being decidedly useful." (Op. citat., p. 8.)

Prof. ROBERT B. TODD, Physician to King's College, Hospital, London, who has had much experience in the treatment of laryngeal, bronchial, and pulmonary diseases, by topical medication, has embodied in his "Clinical Lectures," recently published in the London *Medical Times and Gazette*, some of his views, and recorded his experience in relation to this subject. In the treetment of these affections, he employs and recommends the local application of a solution of nitrate of silver, (half a drachm to the ounce of water,) by means of a probang thrust behind the epiglottis down to the glottis, on the plan of Dr. HERMAN GREEN, of New-York.

"I could tell," says Dr. TODD, "of numerous instances of cougha of the most troublesome kind, and of long duration, that had resisted all the ordinary cough medicines, and which had yielded to three or four applications of the nitrate of silver." (London *Medical Times and Gazette*, No. 139, p. 207.)

And finally, Prof. BENNETT closes his valuable work on the pathology and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by the following practical conclusions:

"1. That not unfrequently diseases, entirely seated in the pharynx or larynx, are mistaken for pulmonary tuberculosis.

2. That even when tuberculosis exists, many of the urgent symptoms are not so much owing to disease in the lung as to the pharyngeal and laryngeal complications.

3. That a local treatment may not only remove or alleviate these complications, but that in conjuction with general remedies, it tends in a marked manaer to induce arrestment of the pulmonary disease."—(Op. citat. p. 142)

But, Mr. President, this is not a title of the facts and observations, in favor of topical medication, that might be gathered from the profession elsewhera, in this country, and in Europe. I have spoken before the Academy of its employment in France, altogether more extensively than in this country, and of the efforts of such men as VELPEAU, PIDOUX, DA PAUL and others of the Imperial Academy, to find some member of the profession in France, for whom they might justly claim the honor of priority in this matter! But, failing in this, they have, as many of you know, in the words of M. TROUSSEAU before the Paris Academy, generously awarded this honor to a member of your own body. But *how*, Mr. President, has that award been received by this Academy, and what consideration has Topical Medication met at its hands? Its advocate, stigmatized year after year for adopting a treatment, and claiming to perform operations whose practicability and great usefulness (although here denied) are now admitted among the scientific of the profession in every country in Europe, now stands accused by one of your body of employing a treatment—this same treatment—which he, Dr. BEALES, does not hesitate to declare "is at all times attended with extreme peril and risk of the patient's life." And, more than this, Sir, he has accused me openly in this Academy of having been by this treatment "the immediate cause of the death of his patient." Sir, I deny this—utterly and absolutely deny it; and I here arraign before this tribunal, and that of the professional world, its author, for having uttered against a Fellow of this Academy a *calumnious* charge—one which he has not, and which he cannot, substantiate.

I have no desire to recriminate; I only seek for truth, and demand justice at your hands. But this I will say, in the words of the immortal HUFELAND: "Would to God that the minds of all my medical brethren could be as forcibly penetrated with the truism as I am, that he who degrades a fellow practitioner degrades himself and his Art." [Loud appiause.] Sir, I will not recriminate; for if my cause, if the practice which I advocate, cannot be sustained in truth and in science, without sophistry or misrepresentation, then let it perish, and its author be forgotten! [Applause.]

In the course of his allusions to the mode in which his system of topical medication had been received by the Academy of Medicine, Dr. GREEN was interrupted by Dr. WATSON, the President, who declared that the Academy had never passed any censure on the treatment.

Dr. BEALES rose to a point of order. He suggested that if the President was going to address the Academy, it was usually deemed parliamentary that, in such cases, somebody else should occopy the Chair.

The PRESIDENT said he was not discussing the point. He was merely explaining the facts to Dr. GREEN.

Dr. BEALES—Mr. President, would it be in order for me to make a few remarks?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, Sir.

Dr. BEALES—I only regret that I have not come, as my predecessors have done, with something written, because, as it has been justly stated, verbal statements may be misunderstood. Having stated the simple facts of the case at the last meeting of the Academy, and given frankly my opinions in respect to it, I did not expect to be called upon to speak again to-night; but, in consequence of the remarks of Dr. GREEN, I feel it due to myself, to my colleagues in the case, and to the Fellows of this Academy, to answer some of his strictures. My remarks were made off-hand, and, therefore, I beg you to excuse me if all my words are not exactly what they were meant to be; I am ready to explain them at any time. First, in regard to this tuberculosis. I wish to state, first of all, that there was not the slightest physical sign of tuberculosis about that patient. The cavity that was found at the apex of the lung had not, in my opinion, the slightest sign of tuberculosis. It has been said there was a sloughing in the cavity. We did not pretend to find the sloughing, neither did I say that we had found it. As I said the other night, this was rather incorrectly described in calling it a cavity. It was not a cavity. It was, as I said before, scooped out at the apex of the lung. It contained no kind of fluid whatever, no lymph, no portion of false membrane. Dr. GREEN read the other night from ROKITANSKY a description of a tubercular cavity. I have since then looked over his description and there was not the slightest appearance about that cavity of tuberculosis as he describes it, nor as described by ANDRAL, or LOUIS, or FORBES, or any of the writers who have described tubercular cavities. But I will go beyond that. Every one of these great writers, every man who has written on tuberculosis, states that it is a very rare and exceptional case that a single cavity is found by itself in the lung without any other signs of tubercle in other portions of the lung. There was no other sign of tubercle. The hepatization was the hepatization of pneumonia. The right lung was perfectly healthy. What does Louis say? It is so rare that there are not lebercles in both lungs, that in all his experience he has only seen five cases where a siegle tubercle was found in the left lung, and two where it was found in the right. Every one speaks of the accompanying local diseases that always exist with tubercular phthisis. Dr. GREEN has read the opinions of different eminent men, but these all speak of applications to the larynx and trachea. I stated that I would not say that that disease at the apex of the lung was produced by nitrate of silver, because I confessed my ignorance, and that I did not know the effect of nitrate of silver on the lung. The Doctor has accused me of being ignorant of this matter, though I can confidently say that I have read every siegle volume he has quoted. He has not mentioned one single application to the lung. It has been all application to the trachea and to the glottis. I am aware that he has applied it a number of times to the lung; I am aware that it has been applied sometimes in Paris, but we do not yet know the results.

There is one point he alluded to very closely; I think he saw his own danger. I think he said that this application of nitrate of silver could not have caused the cavity in the apex of the lung, because the nitrate could not have reached there. Now, Sir, he diagnosed a cavity in the apex of the lung. If it could not get to the apex of the lung, why did he perform this operation?

Dr. GREEN—I have already said that applications to the openings of the air passages are very useful in diseases of the lungs.

Dr. BEALES—But with reference to the glottis itself, Dr. GREEN applied nitrate of silver repeatedly without there being any disease at all. Dr. BEALES proceeded to state the facts as derived from his patient, Mr. WHITNEY, in respect to his treatment by Dr. GREEN. He corrected a statement made by Dr. MOTT, to the effect that Mr. WHITNEY had informed him that a tube had been used by Dr. GREEN on his last visit to him, and said that from what Mr. WHITNEY had said to him of the instrument employed on the last occasion, he understood it to be a probang. The patient, he continued, had repeatedly declared that he had been killed by Dr. GREEN, and that within twenty-four hours of his death, he said to his sister, "I am a dying man, and it is a hard thing for a man to be murdered in this manner." This he mentioned for the purpose of showing the feeling of the patient. He would say that if Dr. GREEN had performed this operation 100,000 times or 1,000,000 times, and had done no injury by it, it was no proof of his not having done an injury in the case now in question. No one had accused him (Dr. GREEN) of doing any intentional injory. If he (Dr. B.) wished, he could bring forword evidence to show that he had done everything in his power to prevent this matter from being brought forword: therefore Dr. GREEN's eloquent peroration did not fall upon his (Dr. B.'s) shoulders. Dr. B. repeated the substance of the statement submitted by him at the previous meeting of the Academy, as to the declarations of the patient in regard to the seat of the disease, and as to his (Dr. B.'s theory of the manner in which this cavity was produced.

Dr. GREEN reolied—Dr. BEALES had steted, he said, that he (Dr. G.) located the cavity in his diagnosis, at the apex of the lung. But his location was below the clevicle, some distance below the actual apex of the lung. As regards the operation for tuberculosis by injection, he had at the previous meeting quoted Professor BENNETT, of Edinburgh, and others, especially in France, who had successfully used this method of treatment in tubercular and other diseases of the longs and air passages. He did not refer to these at this time because he had already submitted them fully. In Dr. BEALES' statement Dr. MOTT had been represented as saying to the family that they had found nothing in the *post-mortem* examination hat what might have occurred within a week. Suppose this was so—how could tha injection, which was made fifteen deys before, heve led to these pathological changes? Dr. GREEN referred to nnmerous cases of cronp, &c., reported in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* of a late dale, as having been cured by injections into the lerynx and trachea. This was being done constently in France and in our own coontry, and we had never heard of a single instance where any injnry had been produced in the lungs by throwing injections into the trachea. He would say, then, if nothing had been shown by this *post mortem* but what might have taken place witbin a week, was it possible that thet patient could have performed all the acts he did and lived as well and have been as hearty as he was during all this intermediate time, onlil he came to have the applicetion of the sponge prohang, though inflammation and ulceration of the lung were all the while progressing? There were erosions and ulcerations on the epiglottis and larynx, and he (Dr. G.) would be ashamed of his treatment, if, after having had a patient under his care for twu months, he should not have effected some change, end that this was so is proved by the declaration of these gentlemen themselves, who say that they found the lerynx and trachea perfectly henlthy. [Laughter and applause.]

A member rose, and moved that the subject he referred to the section on the theory and practice of medicine.

Dr. MOTT, however, rose and said: Dr. GREEN observed that when he was at my house after the death of Mr. WHITNEY, to get information from me relative to the *post-mortem*, that I did not mention this cavity in the anterior and left lateral part of the pharynx. If I did not it is a matter of surprise.

Dr. GREEN—You spoke of the abscess, but not of the opening into it.

Dr. MOTT—Perhaps I should have been a little more nice and correct. If I had known that all this boltyloity was to arise in that unfortunate case, doubtless I would. Now, there is no impropriety in the elucidation of it that I give to the short paper which I read to you, which is, that it was more of a cavity than an abscess. At the lower part of it, just at the commencement of the œsophegus, it contained a little pus, but literally it was a cavity. What made thet cavity, deponent saith not, because it is impossible for me to say. As I have stated in the paper read to you, that cavity was filled—all but filled—if you will excuse it, with a little pus. No more than nature throws out as necessary to carry off this exsive although or old cellular tissue. It was, in truth, an empty cavity, with the exception of a little pus at the commencement of the œsophagus, and it was filled with dead and destroyed filamentous tissue. I defy any man, living or dead, ever to have reached an abscess situated there, upon any principle of sound surgery. Dr. MOTT then reiterated his reasons why this abscese was undiscoverable, and could not be opened.

Dr. GREEN said he did not state that Dr. MOTT had not described the abscess to him, but he mentioned no opening, and it seemed to him that if an opealng had existed large enough to admit two fingers, it ought to have been mentioned. It was said that when the opening was made the pus burst out. Now, he (Dr. G.) could not reconcile these two statements. Dr. MOTT said there was no discrepancy in these statements. When the incision was carried along, and as the cut was made, a little matter made its appearance.

The discussion relative to the character of the abscess and the cause of the emphysema was continued at some length, but without eliciting facts not already stated.

Dr. ANDERSON rose and moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed.

Before the question was put,

Dr. WATSON, the President, left the Chair, and claimed the privilega of making a few remerks. He had listened, he said, with a great deal of interest to the report of this case, and he did not wish now to meke a speech on the subject. He merely wanted to say thet he believed most of the statements that had been mede by the gentlemen who had discussed this case were capable of being reconciled; and he believed that a thorough, and careful, and candid statement by those men brought together in coajunction, would put the case before the Academy, and before the profession, in such a light as would make it thoroughly understood. As it stood now, the case was not thoroughly stated, though he said so with all due respect to the gentlemen concerned. Mr. WHITNEY was a man batween 40 and 50 years of age. (Dr. BEALES—"54.") There had not been a word said here of his modes of life no to the time of this occurrence, so far as it might illustrate his case. He had been ill a year, it was shown, during which time he was under medical care, and not one word had been uttered in regard to his condition dnring that year. Now, they could understand very well that a thoroogh explanatioa of this man's habits and condition, doring this period, might add much to the facts they had now before them. His own opinion was, that a full and correct statement of the case had not been made on either side, and, with this expression, and without giving his views at length, he would put the question.

The President resumed the Chair, pot the question on the motion for an indefinite postponement, and declared it lost.

The motion to refer to the section on the theory and practice of medicine was renewed.

An amendment was offered to refer it to a Committee of Seven, of which Drs. GREEN, MOTT and BEALES should be members.

Dr. GREEN said that what he had wished for from the commencement was that this Academy should have all the facts before them, and that the entire body should decide the question for themselves. If it were to be referred, he preferred that it should go before one of the sections, rather than to a Committee. He had stated all the facts he had in regard to the previous condition of the patient, though it was true there were certain others which he could have given, but was deterred by considerations for the patient and for his family.

Dr. SAYRE asked if the specimen of the part of the larynx injured could be seen?

Dr. MOTT said it could not be found.

Dr. SAYRE then offered an amendment to the amendment already offered.

The President declared that an amendment to an amendment could not be received.

Dr. SAYRE then offered his amendment as a substitute.

That the President also refused to receive.

Dr. SAYRE then moved to strike out of the previous amendment, all after the word "Resolved" and insert the following:

Whereas, As charges have been brought against Dr. GREEN, a Fellow of this Academy, which have not been substantiated by the *post mortem*, or any evidence brought before this body; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body Dr. GREEN should be exonerated from any censure or charge of malpractice in the case of Mr. WHITNEY, and that the subject be dismissed.

Dr. MCNULTY moved an indefinite postponement.

Dr. SAYRE declared that, as one of the members of the Academy had been arraigned for one of the greetest crimes with which a man could be charged, he did not think the Academy would be guilty of acting so much like cowards as to lay such a charge on the table or carry a motion to indefinitely postpone it.

(Loud cries of "Question.")

Dr. WATSON, the President, decided, in reply to a question, that the discussion must be confined to the question now before the house.

Dr. GARDNER—Let us decide the question whether people can be killed by a probang.

Dr. BEALES—We do not bring into question whether the probang or the topical application of nitrate of silver be objectionable. I have never said eny such thing. I use it myself; but the question is as to the epplication of it to the lungs.

Dr. MOTT denied that he had charged Dr. GREEN with killing Mr. WHITNEY. As for the topical application of nitrate of silver, so far as the larynx and trachea were concerned, there was not, he supposed, one man in fifty in the City who were not in favor of it, and there was no doubt that whatever was done by Dr. GREEN in the case under consideration had been done by accident. Dr. SAYRE's resolution would imply that they had censured Dr. GREEN. But the object that the Academy had in view was simply to investigate the case. He denied that they had made any charge.

Dr. SAYRE spoke to his resolution, deprecating the notion of the Academy having resort to any subterfuge to shirk a positive expression of opinion on the question. He reviewed the history of the case, and argued that whatever opening there was could not have been made by any instrument before death, but was the result of the *post-mortem* examination. Everybody knew, he said, how difficult it was to remove hollow organs after death without lacerating their walls. This must be the case, he contended, because if there had been a lacereted opening there it could not have retained its contents, nor would there have been any remarkable projection of the thyroid body in consequence of this abscess. From the horizontal position of the patient the contents of the abscess, on a common principle of philosophy, would have escaped as naturally as the fluid would escape from a bladder with a hole in the side of it. Dr. SAYRE continued to argue the case on the ground that Dr. GREEN had no participation in producing the lesions to which Mr. WHITNEY's death was attributed. When he had concluded, a member rose and renewed the motion for an adjournment.

Dr. SAYRE hoped the Academy would not so far degrade itself. On the statement of Dr. MOTT, Dr. SAYRE proposed to strike out of his resolution the word "charge."

Dr. REESE then took the floor, and in the course of an able and somewhat lengthened address, discussed the ethics that should govern professional intercourse. In summing up the relative positions of the parties to the controversy, in regard to which he assumed to act as pacificator, he declared that he considered that of Drs. MOTT and BEALES to be by far the least enviable. He conceived that the declaration of Mr. WHITNEY, that he had been killed by Dr. GREEN, was unworthy of the attention of the Academy, and deserved utter contempt—[Applause]—and the reiteration of that declaration before the Academy was worthy of equal contempt. [Renewed applause.]

After addresses by the President, Dr. FRANCIS, and others, during which countless motions and amendments were offered amid increased excitement,

Dr. A. K. GARDNER submitted the following preamble and resolution, by way of compromise, which seemed to be regarded as introduced with a view to save the accusers as well as him whom they accused:

Whereas, Various statements by the public Press and otherwise, have reflected on the reputation of Dr. GREEN, and of Drs. MOTT and BEALES, as having conduced by their treatment to the death of Mr. WHITNEY, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Academy of Medicine, after a full examination of the reports of the case and the *post mortem* examination, do consider that his death was in no wise the consequence of improper treatment, but was the unavoidable result of a complication of diseases.

This emendment was accepted by Dr. SAYRE, put to the house, and passed by a vote of nearly nine-tenths of all the members—which, on motion of Dr. FRANCIS, was made unanimous.

The Academy then adjourned, it being well nigh to midnight.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Report of the Select Committee of the State Senate on the Health of New-York.

An Interesting and Instructive Document.

The Select Committee appointed under the amended resolution of the Senate, of the 3d of April, 1858, ask leave to submit the following report end hlit:

The Committee entered upon the duty confided to them with a full knowledge of the labor it imposed, and the consequences which would attach to any action they might deem advisable to recommead to the Legislature.

As the result to be attained must necessarily affect the general welfare of a large community, irrespective of individual interests, the Committee determined to make their investigation as free and broad as possible. It was, therefore, not deemed expedieat to issue subpœnas, or to administer oaths to the persons called npon to make statements or to give testimony. Printed notices were issued to all who were supposed to possess information which could be useful to the Committee, and the time and piece for holding their sittings were made known through the public prints, to the end that all parties feeling an interest in the subject onder examination might voluntarily appear and freely submit their views.

To secure an accurately detailed account of their proceedings, the Committee, at their first session appointed a Secretary to act as Clerk, a Sergeant-at-Arms, and a Phonographer.

The public sessions of the Committee were held in the room at the City Hall appropriated to the Library of the Corporation, and acknowledgments are due to the municipal authorities for the gratuitous use of commodious and convenient accommodations.

Of the large number of persons invi ed to give information either orally or in writing, 28 responded; of whom 20 are members of the medical profession, comprising some of our most eminent and respected physicians and surgeons in active practive and of large experience. It was not the purpose of the Committee in the course of their examination to impeach the conduct of any functionary of the City Government; their object was to deal with systems and the operations under them, in the hope that existing errors might be discovered and corrected, and imperfections removed. Portions of the testimony, however, pointed so directly to the City Inspector's department, that the Committee felt it incumbent on them to allow the fullest range to Mr. MORTON, the incumbent of that office, in the explanations and statements submitted by him. The testimony on this branch of the subject is very full, and will convey to the Legislature all that can be said for and against the existing organization and management of that department of the City Government.

At an early day after the commencement of the investigation, the Committee invited a conference with the experienced Chief Magistrate of the City, and frequent interviews were had with that officer on the various questions before them. The recorded testimony was placed in the hands of Mayor TIEMANN for examination, and the Committee have the satisfaction of believing that the views expressed in this report are in accordance with those entertained by him.

To give proper form and method to the information sought to be elicited from competent witnesses, the questions were propounded under three general heads:

First—As to the alleged fact that the City of New-York in proportion to its population has a larger ratio of mortality than other large cities in this country and in Europe.

Second—If the alleged fact be established, to what general causes is the excess of mortality to be ascribed? And,

Third—What remedies can be suggested for the removal of so great an evil?

There can be no question that under the first head the affirmative is fully established. The testimony is clear and conclusive, verified by statistics that have not been successfully invalidated. Under the second head the causes of excessive mortality are mainly attributed to the overcrowded condition of tenement houses, the want of practical knowledge of the proper mode of constructing such hooses, deficiency of light, imperfect ventilation, impurities in domestic economy, unwholesome food, insufficient sewerage and want of cleanliness in streets and at the wharves and piers; and, finally, to a general disregard of sanitary precautions, the imperfect execution of existing ordinances and the total absence of a regularly organized, efficient sanitary Police. Under the third head many valuable suggestions will be found in the testimony, and such as were deemed judicious and feasible are embraced in the recommendations of this report.

Notwithstanding the alarming facts stated in the testimony, and which would almost sanction the idea that the City was universally in an unhealthy condition, yet the Committee have ascertained from reliable evidence that there are several remarkable exceptions to what might be deemed the general rule.

There are localities in the City in which the sanitary condition of the inhabitants is not surpassed by the healthiest portions of any other city. In support of this opinion, the following table is given in the testimony of the City Inspector, to whose general views on this branch of the subject the Committee desire specially to refer. While they substantiate the leading positions assumed in this report, they show conclusively that, under proper management, New-York may become as whole as well as in part one of the healthiest cities in the world:

Ward	Population in 1855.	Deaths in 1858.	Deaths in 1857.
I	13,485	641	614
II	3,259	130	150
III	7,909	178	279
IV	22,895	752	712
V	21,617	894	953
VI	25,562	1,089	855
VII	34,442	1,256	1,229
VIII	34,052	1,038	1,014
IX	39 982	931	969
X	26,378	832	872
XI	62,979	1,536	1,441
XII	17,656	951	1,027
XIII	26,597	1,086	1,182
XIV	24,754	861	1,025
XV	24,046	436	349
XVI	39,833	1,153	1,225
XVII	59,548	1,987	1,998
XVIII	30,415	1,197	1,246
XIX	17,866	901	1,237
XX	47,058	1,695	1,818
XXI	27,914	1,204	1,778
XXII	22,605	910	1,206
Total	629,838	21,658	23,333

These tables, by a careful analysis, exhibit the following comparative ratio of mortality between the most salubrious and the most unhealthy Wards of the City:

Ward.	Population.	Ratio of Mortality '58.	Ratio of Mortality '57
XV	24 046	55.12	69.66
IX	39,982	42 94	41.56
XI	52,979	34.42	36.61
I	13,486	21.04	21.96
VI	25,562	23.47	29.89
XIII	26,597	25.20	23.36

In examining these results, some allowance must be made for fluctuations in the amount of population, but in the main they are believed to be sufficiently reliable as a basis for calculation. The contrast of mortality which they present must arrest public attention. Of those above selected for comparison, in the most unhealthy Ward in the year 1857, one person died in every 21.96; while in the most healthy Ward in that year, only one died in every 69.66. The reasons for this striking contrast will be found fully stated in the testimony.

In determining the ratio of mortality to the population in the various Wards, there is one element affecting it which, if overlooked, would lead to a serious error: this is, that from several of the Wards, and these the most insalubrious, large numbers of persons who are taken sick in their homes are removed to hospitals and infirmaries in other Wards, of which, in case of death, they unduly swell the mortality, while they apparently diminish that of the Wards from which they had been removed. This remark will particularly apply to those which are above enumerated as the most unhealthy, viz., the First, Sixth and Thirteenth. It is but just also to observe that the Wards which suffer most in their reputation for health from this consideration are the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, within which are embraced most of the class of institutions referred to.

In the Ninth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards the inhabitants mostly live in comfortable and airy dwellings, there are very few tenement houses, and families are not crowded together as in other less favored districts. The cellars are generally dry and well sewered, and even the domestics occupy comfortable sleeping apartments above ground. In short, the salubrity, and consequent local advantages for private residences of some of the Wards of the City, and especially where the march of improvement is most rapid, are unsurpassed in any city on this continent, and are in perfect accordance with the general healthfulness of our climate, and the meteorological character of that happy portion of the world's surface we inhabit, in which we find the greatest amount of health, the greatest success of industry, and the largest area of constitutional liberty.

What the Committee then desire to accomplish by their recommendations to the Legislature is, that the City of New-York shall be secured in every part alike in the means of preserving the public health; and that the blessings of light and sunshine and pure air shall be equally enjoyed by all its people, under the wise provisions of suitable laws. The fact cannot be controverted that many hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually bestowed by law on voluntary humane Associations for the *cure of disease* in the City of New-York, the existence of which could be entirely prevented by proper sanitary regulations. The excessive mortality which we seek to remedy, unless some effectual action takes place speedily, must continue steadily to increase, and for natural reasons incident to the position of the City, which is limited in accommodation, while the population is constantly enlarging in its numbers.

A seaport upon to every breeze from the waters, welcoming ships from every clime, the City of New-York is the key of the greatest inland trade in the world. But its superficial extent is limited. It is, nevertheless, destined to contain millions of inhabitants, and it becomes, therefore, an imperative question for its rulers to determine how and where its people are to find dwellings within its bounds. Its population, under existing regulations, must crowd each other, far more than even at present, where may be found thousands of persons crammed into a single block of tenement houses. How important is it then that due provision should be made in season to guard against the further inroads of disease and death resulting from causes within our control.

The present is the time, while at least one-half of the island remains to be built upon, to accomplish this beneficent work, and to secure beyond doubt or accident the permanent reduction of the mortality which is now so alarming. Wise sanitary regulations may, under Providence, change the whole character of the future of New-York, and the legislative bodies which deliberate so earnestly over immaterial issues, should reflect on the serious responsibilities which attach to them, when such a state of things as is presented in this report calls upon them for prompt, wise, and active interposition.

The importance of whatever effects the sanitary condition of a community numbering three-fourths of a million of souls, will readily be admitted, and the urgent necessity for such an investigation as the Senate entrusted to this Committee is fully established by the testimony herewith submitted. It is demonstrated beyond all reasonable question that in this great City, whose progress in the material elements of prosperity astonishes not only ourselves, but the world, death is making an alarming inroad upon its population, and that the average yearly mortality is far beyond its due proportion. There are annually cut off from it by disease and death enough human beings to people a city, and enough of human labor to sustain it. Individual resistence to this mortal foe is entirely in vain. Hospitals, institutions of charity and benevolence, Dispensaries and Relief Societies abound in the community, but they exert themselves hopelessly to arrest the evil, since the maladies for which they offer assistance arise from causes over which they have no control.

Great cities are certainly the pride of nations, but they require a paternal control, and all Christian and civilized communities recognize the duty of exercising it. The difficulty has mainly been in devising the mode of using this power judiciously, so as not needlessly to place restraints upon personal freedom. The aid of science must sometimes be invoked to strengthen and direct the hand of government, and to guide legislation in the duty of providing remedies for existing evils. A due regard for the public health of populous and growing cities calls loudly for the practical application of scientific principles, resulting from investigation into the causes of increased mortality, and of the best modes of prevention. Such investigations are constantly in progress, and it is not the part of wisdom to reject the counsels which they offer. It is but recently that public attention has been drawn to the direct effects of light, the true character of the solar ray, and its chemical and healthful action, apart from its sensible heat. So, also, in regard to ventilation, and the introduction and diffusion of heat in dwellings; great progress has been made of late years in reference to these subjects, and the skillful architect of the present day readily avails himself of the knowledge which was denied to his predecessors. A vast debt is due to science for such discoveries. Humanity finds in them practical and reliable agents for good.

But nature is full of remedial resources of its own, if we were ready and disposed to take advantage of them. The chemist, the pharmaceutist, and the surgeon would be spared much of their most painful duty if we could be brought to rely more upon wholesome air, direct sunlight and pure water. The City of New-York, thanks to some of its intelligent, energetic and philanthropic citizens, enjoys the advantages of the latter blessing in bounaiful profusion. A healthful river flows beneath its streets and avenues, supplying every habitation with sufficient water to allay thirst, to prepare food, and to promote cleanliness. The island on which it stands is laved by two noble rivers, whose tides uplift and cleanse the respective streems. Its sawarnga is advancing with rapid stretches from street to street, and the fresh breezes from the ocean temper the coldness and moderate the heat of its climate.

And yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, the mortality of the city is far beyond its proper ratio, and is rapidly increasing. The rate of deaths, as appears from carefully prepared statistics for the last seven years, is greatly in advance of former stated periods. The causes for this excessive mortality are mainly attributable to the rapid and steady increase of the population without a proportionate advance in the scientific application of sanitary precautions and remedies. Among the causes are the imperfect cleaning of the streets; the rapid increase of tenement houses, badly constructed, imperfectly ventilated, insufficiently drained into sewers, and impervious to the light and heat of day.

It will appear from the evidence that the most glaring nuisances are permitted to remain unabated during the hottest months of Summer, embracing large deposits of festering excrementel matter in close proximity with the public markets, and that the public health is constantly endangered by the condition and inadequacy of the water closets in the houses of the poor, the filth of gutters, the stagnation of water in vacant lots, and the crowded condition of the dwellings occupied by the laboring classes.

Whatever local regulations exist in regard to these subjects, they are but imperfectly enforced, and it is unquestionably the duty of the State, which is the competent authority, to adopt without delay some change of system which will meet the exigency of the case. The Health Department, at present organized as a branch of the City Inspector's Office, does not accomplish the object for which it was established. The Committee recommend, therefore, that the present organization under that name be abolished. In devising a suitable and efficient substitute they have kept in view what they regard as properly the distinctive features of this branch of the City Government.

First—Whatever relates to the sanitary affairs of the City—the causes, prevention and cure of diseases, in all persons, brought under the public care, and the protection of the community at large from the effects of disease resulting from violation of sanitary laws; and,

Second—All duties which now are, or may hereafter be, devolved on the City Inspector, of a character different from those before stated. The duties under the first branch they propose to confide to a new board, to be called the "Board of Health," with an executive officer under the title of "Superintendent of the Public Health," with a subordinate sanitary officer in each Ward of the City. The Board of Health is to be composed in part of members of the medical profession; the Superintendent and his assistants to be qualified practitioners of medicine, competent to detect disease and to apply the remedies. The duties comprised under the second branch it is proposed to leave in charge of the City Inspector.

A glance at the details of this subject will at once show the propriety of the conclusions to which the Committee have arrived.

The City Inspector's Department now embraces within its functions four several and distinct spheres of duty:

First—It has the care and supervision of the public health, including the inspection and removal of nuisances, the control and prevention of diseases, the registration of births, marriages and deaths; and its chief officer is, moreover, one of the Commissioners of Health, and an official adviser of that body in all matters pertaining to the public health.

Second—It has the charge of the cleaning of the streets of the City, including the employment of laborers, the selection and supervision of dumping grounds, the sale of manure, and other matters pertaining thereto of a financial character, to the extent of from $300,000 to $400,000 annually.

Third—It has the regulation and management of the public markets, eleven in number, and

Fourth—It is charged with the duty of the inspection of weights and measures.

It is plain that the first of these multifarious obligations—the supervision of the Public health, involving the preservation of the people's lives by the discovery and suppression of preventable diseases—is the most important and serious that can engage the attention of the officers of the Department in question. Embracing, as it does, the great subject of public hygiene or sanitary science, in view of the health and lives, not only of the 750,000 persons which constitute the probable present population of New-York City, but also of the future millions by whom the island of Manhattan is destined to be inhabited, making it the chief City of the world, this subject is too grand, too far-reeching, too vital, to be subjected to any diversion, or to be incumbered with any extraneous matter whatsever.

The evidence adduced before the Committee has convinced them, as they think it will convince any one who reads it, that preventive medicine, rising rapidly to the perfection of a science, is capable of exerting a vast influence over the welfare, physical and moral, of the human race; and the Committee are also well convinced that for want of the application of the precepts of this science to the local management of the City of New-York, it has suffered inexcusably in these respects.

The duties of a Health Department in such a City as New-York, if properly constituted and arranged, would possess a magnitude and importance sufficient to occupy the time and talents of the best educated men to be found in the ranks of the medical profession. None other than such should be entrusted with so delicate and responsible a service. None other *can* perform it with proper efficiency, and when selected they should be relieved of every extraneous duty.

...ulation that many of the finest mansions of modern date, in the most admired avenues of the metropolis, are constructed without regard to scientific ventilation and the proper introduction of light and heat. ...the subtle poison of decomposed and unwholesome ...gradually doing its work in the crowded ...generality of its diseases, and ...ports in our bills of mortality. ...reach these causes must be ...of the Legislature, but there can ...in not only desirable, but ...accepted for public purposes out of the ...Every life that is lost to these causes ...to a murderous and malignant disease. ...it is never more active in certain ...and what laws protect the prolongation of life and the decrease of human physical infirmities we are not left without the requisite knowledge of the proper measures to be taken to add to the sum of human happiness.

The testimony and appendix to this report will be found to embrace facts and opinions from the most reliable sources open to the Committee, and they desire that it should be carefully read and considered. In addition to the professional opinions and...

...ent views of the most eminent of the medical practitioners, residing in New-York, ...will be found many valuable suggestions from men distinguished in other branches of knowledge. The views presented by Dr. D. B. Reid, of Edinburgh, formerly a member of the Health of Towns Commission in England, are deserving of the highest consideration. In all that relates to the connection of the physical sciences with civil architecture, there is no higher authority than Dr. Reid, whose life has been devoted to the practical adaptation of...

...principles of science to the useful arts, and especially to those which affect health and human life.

Mr. Benzar L. Viele, a Civil and Topographical Engineer of skill and experience, has submitted an interesting statement in regard to the original Topographical formation of the Island of Manhattan, in view of what he deems the urgent necessity of preserving a system of under-drainage in connection with the natural water-courses. The map which Mr. Viele has prepared in illustration of these views, is admirably designed and executed, and adds force and effect to his suggestions. The Committee trust that the statements of this competent engineer will receive the attention due to this important and little-understood branch of the subject under notice.

A very useful paper, accompanied by a map and drawings, has been submitted by Messrs. Nolan and Serrell, civil engineers, proposing an improved mode of removing from the wharves of the City the deposits of street manure and garbage.

The Committee were also favored with an ably-drawn exposition of the present condition of tenement houses, and the evils resulting from their mismanagement, by Mr. A. J. H. Duganne, formerly a member of Assembly, and the author of the report before referred to, on the same subject. This paper is full of practical information in reference to the existing mode of constructing and occupying such dwellings.

The Committee refer to these several portions of the testimony, in the hope that its importance, as a whole, will attract the attention of the members of the Legislature, whose action is invoked in regard to measures which it affects.

The bill which accompanies this report embraces the general provisions which seem to be rendered necessary to enacte the authorities of the City of New-York to correct a fast growing evil. Much of their success under any legislation will depend on the spirit in which the duty devolved on them discharged, and on the vigilance, capacity and fidelity of the functionaries employed in the work of reform. The subject now deeply agitated the minds of the people of that city, and public sentiment calls loudly for the adoption of some active and efficient remedial measures. The Committee have discharged their duty in presenting as concisely as possible their views as to the extent of the evil complained of and the measures which promise the most immediate and effectual relief. It remains for the Legislature to take such action thereon, as, in their judgment, is demanded by a due regard for the public good. Respectfully submitted.

Albany, Feb. 3, 1859.

An Act in regard to the Public Health of the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The powers, duties and privileges, except legislative powers, heretofore vested in any existing law of the State of New York in the Board of Health of the City of New-York, shall be vested in the following persons, to wit:

The Mayor of the City of New-York;
The President of the Board of Supervisors;
The President of the Board of Aldermen;
The President of the Board of Councilmen;
The President of the Croton Aqueduct Board;
The Health Officer of the Port of New-York;
The Commissioner of Health;
The Resident Physician;
The Comptroller of the City of New-York;
The City Inspector; and
The Street Commissioner;

who, together, shall be known as the Board of Health of the City of New-York, six of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. In addition to the powers and duties now by law conferred upon the Board of Health, said Board, as constituted in the preceding section, shall have the general charge, supervision and administration of the laws relating to the public health of the City of New-York; and shall also perform the duties of Commissioners of Health, for which services those who do not receive any compensation for other duties from the City Treasury or from the State, or fees for public services, shall each receive the sum of $250 annually, to be paid out of the moneys to be raised as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. The Board of Health shall appoint as their chief executive officer a medical practitioner of skill and experience, who shall be called the Superintendent of Public Health, who shall perform all the duties, and possess all the authority now pertaining to the City Inspector, relating to the public health, and such other duties as may be lawfully required of him by the Board of Health. Said Superintendent of the Public Health shall appoint the Health Wardens and other sanitary officers and clerks in the Bureau of Records and Statistics as are now, or may hereafter be authorized by law.

Sec. 4. The moneys required for the ordinary expenses and support of the Board of Health, and for the administration of the laws relating to the public health, shall be provided by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, upon estimate and requisition of the Board of Health, in the manner now provided by law for the raising of funds for the other branches and objects of the City expenditure; and in case the funds so raised should be insufficient to meet the extraordinary expenditures rendered necessary by the prevalence of any epidemic, or infectious disease, or by any other emergency which may threaten the public health, such deficiency shall be supplied by the Common Council of said city, and they are hereby authorized and directed to raise by loan, in anticipation of the annual tax, such sum or sums as shall be deemed necessary by the Board of Health to meet such deficiencies, under such regulations and resolutions as apply to the deficiencies contemplated for the support of schools contained in section 19 of the act relative to Public Schools in the City of New-York.

Sec. 5. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York are hereby authorized and empowered to enact ordinances for the proper sanitary supervision and control of all buildings now or hereafter to be erected in said City.

Sec. 6. The Superintendent of Public Health shall receive a salary of —— thousand dollars per annum, and such fees for the registration of births and marriages as the Board of Supervisors may authorize, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Board of Health.

Sec. 7. The Mayor shall be President of the Board of Health, but, in case of his absence from any regular or adjourned meeting, the Board may choose any other member to act as President for the time being. The Board of Health shall meet, at least, once a month, and as much oftener as the sanitary interests of the City may require. Extra meetings may be called at any time by the President, or by any three members of the Board; but every member must, in case of such meetings, be personally served with a notice thereof, unless absent from the City.

Sec. 8. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

THE HALF EAGLES CASE.

The examination of the woman charged with uttering half eagles out of which a considerable quantity of the gold had been extracted by the process of turning them in a lathe and cutting the interior metal out lengthwise, and then filling up with solder, was commenced to-day.

Three witnesses were examined, all shopkeepers in the neighborhood where the arrest of Camina was made. From their testimony it appeared that she has been for some time in the practice of calling in at the stores in the neighborhood, and getting change for half eagles or making small purchases, sometimes only a few cents worth, and offering $5 gold pieces in payment. One of the witnesses had forty-five dollars in these gold pieces laid away in her drawer to pay her rent, withdrawn received from Camina. The witnesses identified various coins produced and shown them as being coins which they had received from the prisoner, and had marked at the request of Officer Dilks. These coins were submitted to a broker, who pronounced them good at first sight, but on examination discovered the fraud above-mentioned.

The examination stands adjourned to to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Feb. 2.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John J. Hodges vs. *Theodore Kelly et al.*—Default taken in the cause yesterday opened, without costs.

The Norway Plains Company vs. *Thomas Nesmith, &c.*—Order empowering receiver to compromise and settle claims, &c., and petition filed.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Johanna Klingerman, Administratrix, vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Matter of the Estate of Alexander Bidwell.—The question in this case was, whether the Surrogate of New-York or of Columbia County had jurisdiction of the probate of the will.

The facts were, that Mr. Bidwell formerly resided at Stuyvesant, in Columbia County, where he kept house, and where his family resided. He came to New-York City, however, to visit a son who resides here. While here he was taken sick. His wife came down to attend him. He died at his son's house; and after his death, his wife returned to Stuyvesant.

Held, by Surrogate Weir, that the deceased, at the time of his death, was "domiciled" in Columbia County; and that the Surrogate of that county was solely entitled to jurisdiction of the case. The will must, therefore, be sent to Columbia County for probate.

C. W. Van Voorhis for the executor; *Richard Wilmse* for contestants.

Matter of the Estate of Francis Ring.—In this case, one of the three subscribing witnesses was dead; another was in Europe; the third was produced to prove the will, but his testimony as to the execution was unsatisfactory. He was not acquainted with the testator. He was asked by the testator to witness a paper, and put his name to the will in compliance; but he could not recollect that he was not told by testator that it was a will.

Held, by Surrogate Weir, that the case might stand open for a time to allow of procuring the testimony of the witness in Europe.

Lawis Silberad for the executor; John H. McCunn for contestants.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

The will of the Hon. Mark Spencer, whose death was recently noticed, was offered for probate, citation returnable Feb. 11.

Also the following:

Matilda Parsons, citation returnable Feb. 19.
Stephen Rathbone, citation returnable Feb. 25.
Joseph Mozzeth, citation returnable Feb. 11.
Margaret Clark, citation returnable March 21.
Thomas Riley, citation returnable March 23.
Margaret Mollan, citation returnable March 22.
Charles W. Bowman, citation returnable March 21.
Henry Tillman, citation returnable Feb. 14.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Peter de Peyster, Asa Kinne, John L. Stander, Charlotte Kirtland,

Recent Cases.

MORTGAGES—FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT—SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Rathbone vs. *Stebbins Clarke and others.*—(Supreme Court, Monroe Special Term.)—This was an action for the foreclosure of a mortgage on a farm in Monroe County. It was referred to James C. Smith, Esq., and his report, on coming in, was confirmed by the Court, E. Darwin Smith, Justice, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, on the grounds stated by the referee.

The complaint was filed for the foreclosure of the mortgage in question, dated March 7, 1854, made by the defendant Stebbins and wife, for $2,000, to Benjamin Hodge, and by him assigned to the plaintiff, Mrs. Rathbone; and also to set aside, as fraudulent and void, the foreclosure, by advertisement, of a prior mortgage, and the sale of the premises thereunder. The issue was on the validity of this foreclosure by advertisement under the statute, and the proceeding was adjudged fraudulent and void.

It appeared from the pleadings and testimony that in 1850 a mortgage was duly executed and recorded by Henry Leiter to Conrad B. Lewis on a farm of 120 acres at Clarkson, Monroe County. Leiter sold the farm to Stebbins, who executed a second mortgage to Hodge, which he assigned to the plaintiff, and a third mortgage to A. F. Bartow. Stebbins then conveyed the farm to Mehitabel, the wife of George L. Clarke, in April, 1855. Shortly afterwards George T. Davis took an assignment of the first mortgage from Stephen Merritt, who held it by assignment from Lewis. Merritt had previously agreed with Charles Bartow, the plaintiff's agent, to extend the time for the payment of the first mortgage till the Fall of 1855. But on the personal negotiation of Clarke, who pretended that he was acting in concurrence with Charles Bartow, Merritt was induced to assign the mortgage. There was at that time due on the first mortgage $400.

The design of foreclosing the first mortgage "by advertisement," without giving actual notice to the parties in interest, was then formed by Clerke & Davis. If successful, its result would have been to cut off the second and third mortgages, and, by purchasing at the sale, they could have held the farm discharged of these mortgages.

This foreclosure was commenced by publishing in the *Genesee Evangelist* the following notice:

On the 6th day of April, 1850, Henry Leiter executed a mortgage to Conrad B. Lewis on lot three, section three, town four, in the triangular tract in the town of Clarkson, which was recorded in the Clerk's office of Monroe County, and assigned to George T. Davis. There is due on said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, the sum of $413 08. The premises described in said mortgage, as above, will be sold at public auction, at the house of R. W. Lawrence, in the village of Churchville, on the 18th day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M., agreeably to the statute. GEO. T. DAVIS.

At the time and place mentioned in the notice, the farm was sold to Elieba P. Davis, the father of George, for $461. It was worth at that time about $5,400. Elisha P. Davis subsequently mortgaged the premises, and sold and exchanged the farm in separate parcels. Parties were thus introduced who were apparently strangers to their transactions, and *bona fide* holders for value. There were various other facts in the case indicating the complicity of Clarke and Elisha and George T. Davis in all these transactions.

The title of Elisha P. Davis under the foreclosure was made out on the record by filing the usual affidavits. The affidavit of the service of the notice on the parties interested in the second and third mortgages, &c., was made by one Pierce, at that time occupying the same office with Clarke. He stated that, on the 7th July, 1855, he deposited copies of tha notice, "properly folded and inclosed in envelopes, and directed as follows:" [Then follows nine names, among which are those of "H. Leiter, Clarkson," "A. F. Bartow, Leroy," "C. Bartow, Leroy," and "Benjamin Hodge, Buffalo."] The affidavit also stated that the "notices were directed to each of the above persons, at their respective places of residence, as near as he (Pierce) *could ascertain the same, after diligent inquiry.*"

The affidavit did not state in what Post-office the notices were deposited, but Pierce testified on the trial that it was in the Post-office at Rochester. The records at the several Post-offices were produced, and showed that all the letters mailed at Rochester, either on the 7th of July, 1855, or on the 9th, for Buffalo, Clarkson and Leroy were received at those offices respectively. Leiter, Hodge and the Bartows testified that they did not receive any such notice, though they called at the Post office daily. A notice addressed to Hutter was received at the Clarkson office, but he lived elsewhere, and did not get it. This notice was in an unsealed envelope, post-marked Rochester, July 7, and stamped with a *one cent* stamp.

Such notices came within the term "circular," as used by the Post-office Department, and the records kept at the Rochester office showed that on the 7th July only five circulars were deposited at that office; of these the notice to Hutter was, of course, one, and it was not questioned that notices were deposited for Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins and Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. Although Pierce's affidavit was shown to him on the stand, he did not recollect whether the notices were sealed or stamped, nor had he noticed how they were directed. He had no recollection about the condition of one notice more than another; he made no inquiry as to the places of residence; nor could he say when, where or by whom his affidavit was drawn. On these points, the conclusion was, that all the envelopes deposited by Pierce were "circulars," like the one to Hutter; that no circulars were mailed to Leiter, Hodge or the Bartows, and that the affidavit was false in stating that "diligent inquiry" had been made.

Upon these facts it was held:

First—That no notice of sale was deposited in the Post-office directed to either Henry Leiter, Benjamin Hodge, Alfred F. Bartow or Charles Bartow; and that the notice was not served on them in any manner; and that neither they nor the plaintiff had any knowledge of the foreclosure before the sale; and that this omission rendered the foreclosure utterly void, at least as against the parties not served. (Van Slyke *vs.* Sheldon, 9 Barb. 278; Stanton *vs.* Kline, 16 Barb. 9; revereed 1 Kernan, 196, but on another point; St. John *vs.* Bumstead, 17 Barb. 100; Cole *vs.* Moffitt, 20 Barb. 16.)

Second—That the foreclosure of the Leiter mortgage was commenced and carried on with the fraudulent design of cutting off the lien of the holders of the junior mortgages, (to the plaintiff and Bartow,) without giving them notice of the foreclosure; and that the defendants Charles L. Clarke, Elisha P. Davis and George T. Davis were parties to such design, or, at least, had notice thereof before the foreclosure sale; and that the charge of fraud in the complaint was established.

Third—That the foreclosure was void, because the description of the premises contained in the notice of sale did not conform substantially with that contained in the mortgage, as required by the statute. The notice stated nothing as to quantity, nor were the bounds were given, nor did it appear whether the land was a village lot or a farm. The mortgage stated that the lot was distinguished as lot number 3, &c., on "a map" of the triangular tract, made by R. M. Stoddard, and filed in the County Clerk's office, and that it contains 120 acres of land. The statement of the quantity of land, and the reference to a map filed in a public office, where the precise location could be ascertained, must be regarded as *substantial* portions of the description. As the notice omits them, it does not comply with the statute, and on account of this defect the foreclosure is utterly void.

Fourth—That the notices deposited in the Post-Office were not "properly folded and directed" within the meaning of the statute. The notices were placed in ordinary envelopes, unsealed, with a cent stamp on each. If the notice itself had been folded, and the direction had been written on the same piece of paper, so that the direction could not be separated from the notice, the statute would have been literally and substantially complied with. This was probably the mode of directing contemplated by the makers of the law, for at that time letters containing two pieces of paper were charged with double postage. Nevertheless, it is not essential that the statute should be literally followed, as to the mode of "folding and directing." Any mode which is *substantially* the same is sufficient. But the mode adopted in this case was not substantially the same. There was no direction upon *the notice itself*—the only direction was upon the *envelope*. That being unsealed the notice could easily have been taken out by design, or might have dropped out accidentally, before the envelope reached the place to which it was directed. Since the notice and the direction were on separate pieces of paper, the envelope should have been sealed to satisfy the statute. This mode of service was not authorized by the statute, and the foreclosure is utterly void, at least, as against those parties who did not in fact receive the notice.

Judgments of foreclosure and sale for the plaintiff, and that tha foreclosure of the first mortgage was void; and for costs against Charles L. Clarke, Elisha P. Davis and George T. Davis.

Bartow & Olmstead and Mr. Marsdale for plaintiff; Charles L. Clarke and Mr. Angle for defendants.

MECHANICS' LIEN—RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

A. P. Voorhis vs. *Hugh McManus and Ann his wife.*—Madison County.—The defendant, Ann McManus, owned a lot of ground in Ninety-ninth-street, in her own right, and as her separate estate. The defendant Hugh McManus, made an agreement with the plaintiff to build a house thereon for $920. The building was erected with the knowledge and consent of the wife. There is now due to the plaintiff on the contract a balance of $174 50, to recover which this action is brought, under the provisions of the Mechanics' lien act, passed in 1851.

Thompson, J.—The defences interposed to the action are threefold:

1. That the contract for the building having been made by the husband, it cannot be enforced against the property of the wife.

2. That, if the husband should be regarded as the agent of the wife in making the contract, it is void, for the reason that a married woman is incapable of entering into such a contract during coverture.

3. That the work was not done according to the terms of agreement. In order to sustain an action under the act of 1851, it must appear that the lien sought to be enforced is purely statutory, and created by parties capable of contracting it. This Court can only enforce such a lien, and then, only in the manner directed by the statute. (2 R. D. Smith, 605.) The lot of land in question belonged to the wife. She could not create a statutory lien upon her separate estate, with or without the consent of her husband, unless, possibly, for the doing of necessary repairs. The building of the house on her lot vested the title therein solely in the wife, it being appurtenant to the real estate. The claim, therefore, if it can be enforced at all, must be by a Court possessing general equity jurisdiction. That the wife assented to the agreement of her husband in this case, there can be no doubt; but the ratification of an act void at law, cannot impart vitality to it. (9 Wend. 254.) For these reasons, without passing upon any other questions raised in the action, judgment must be rendered for the defendants, with costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 4'765 bbls. Flour, and 99 bags. 112 bush. Wheat, 8,200 bush. Corn, 60 bush. Oats, 1,041 bush. Malt, 274 pkgs. Provisions, 179 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in good request at $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 50 bbls., chiefly Pots. The principal holders are still asking higher prices.

CANDLES—City brands of Adamantine are less sought after, chiefly at 21¾c. ₱ lb. Sperm and Tallow are in moderate request at steady prices.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is actively inquired for, chiefly at 24¼c.@25c. ₱ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—A cargo of about 2,800 bags St. Domingo was purchased to-day, for export, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day, nominally at previous quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb..	12	12	12¼	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat unsettled for State and Western Flour. The leading holders are asking full rates for desirable lots, and are not disposed to make any concessions. Buyers, however, are unwilling to pay such prices for large parcels, and are, therefore, purchasing lightly, in anticipation of a strong reaction in their favor. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@	4 65
Superfine State	5 15@	5 30
Extra State	5 75@	6 00
Superfine Western	5 20@	5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 50@	5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@	7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@	7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@	6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@	8 75

Canadian Flour is selling slowly, at $6 35@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Southern continues in fair demand at about previous rates; sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively inquired for chiefly by speculators, and prices of desirable lots are quoted quite firm. Red Western, (Winter) which is in very good request, is sparingly offered at prices above the views of most purchasers. The available supply of sound Spring Wheat, as well as of good to prime White Wheat is also limited, and holders are asking very full rates for such. Millers are buying only what they really need from time to time. The disposition to purchase on speculation, however, is still very strong, which tends to maintain the confidence of holders. There is no export inquiry—as prevailing rates greatly exceed the limits of shippers. Sales have been reported of 50,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels white Western, part at $1 50@$1 51; 7,000 bushels red Western (Winter,) and 23,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, on terms not disclosed. Corn is held higher, and is quiet. Old mixed Western is in demand at 86c.@86¾c., but is generally held at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. The transactions in new Corn comprise 12,000 bushels at 80c.@85c. for white Southern, the latter rate for a very choice lot (Johnson's;) and 60c. for yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats remain as last noticed.

COTTON CLOTH—Sales [in Boston 210 bales at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales 350 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 85c.@95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is sparingly sought after here, at former nominal quotations. In Boston, sales have been made of 500 bales Jota at $87 50@$90 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1858.	1859.
American, bales	127	711
Manilla, bales	17,152	22,296
Other foreign, bales	2,561	1,308
Total, bales	20,460	24,315
Russian, tons	550	345

HIDES—Are in moderate request at steady prices. Stock in first hands, 101,417, against 334,683 same time last year.

HOPS—Are in request at previous figures; new, 10c.@18c.; old, 2½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand is restricted, yet holders are very firm. Mr. J. Byrne notices the market for iron thus: "Owing to the very low prices that ruled here during the last few months, speculative shipments have wholly ceased, and regular dealers have now the entire control of the market. The stock of Scotch Pig Iron in yard is unusually small, and in the absence of fresh arrivals, sales are made at $29, 6 months. Bar Iron sells from store at $60, 6 months, for Refined, and $50, 6 months, for Common. Hoops $68@$70, 6 months. Rods, $62 50, 6 months."

LEAD—Is in request at steady prices, including Spanish Pig at $5 62½, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is selling pretty freely at former prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 270 bbls. New-Orleans at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been freely purchased at former prices, including 2,000 bbls. at $3 75@$3 81¼ ₱ 280 lbs. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 49½c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin are in request at steady rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively inquired for at improved prices. Sales 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½@$18 62½ for New Mess here; $19 for do., deliverable in June; $17 87½@$18 for Old Mess; and $13 62½@$13 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling pretty freely, mainly at from 8½c.@10c., ₱ lb. Lard is in good request at rising prices. Sales 600 bbls. at 12¾c.@12¾c., here and 12¾c., deliverable in March, ₱ lb. Beef hams ready buyers at advancing rates; sales 575 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 75 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good request at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Messrs. Endrne O'Sullivan & Co. have furnished the following statement of the

Stock of Rice in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Carolina, tierces	6,534	3,219
East India, bags	4,629	

SOAP—A small lot of Castile was purchased at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request to-day, sales having been made of 185 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c.@8¾c., and 175 hhds. Cuba on terms not made public. Refined Sugars are sparingly offered, and are pretty actively sought after. Stuart's varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf, 11c.; Crushed, 10¾c.; Circle (A) Crushed, 10¾c.; and Ground, 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The sale, yesterday, was well attended; the competition was animated, and full prices were obtained for the lots sold—of which we annex a report: By L. M. Hoffman & Co., imported ₱ *Horatia*, &c. Terms, 6 months.

Hyson—40 half chests at 44c.; 180 do. 43c.; 36 do. 38c.; 62 do. 36c.; 46 do. 34c.; 91 do. 32c.; 66 do. 30c.; 25 do. 28c.; 28 do. 26c.

Young Hyson—103 half chests at 50c.; 49 do. 49c.; 213 do. 45¾c.; 180 do. 42¾c.; 181 do. 41c.; 23 do. 46¾c.; 61 do. 40c. 40 do. 39¾c.; 138 do. 39c.; 155 do. 38c.; 300 do 37¾c.; 79 do. 37c.; 199 do. 35¼c.; 115 do. 34c.; 126 do. 33c.; 60 do. 31¾c.; 150 do. 31c.; 105 do. 29¾c.; 274 do. 29c.; 56 do. 27¾c.; 163 do. 27c.; 141 do. 26c.; 175 do. 25c.; 88 do. 24c.; 358 do. 23¾c.; 60 do. 23c.; 44 do. 20¾c.; 195 boxes at 33¾c.; 150 do. 32¾c.; 192 do. 32c.; 111 do. 30¾c.

Twankay—71 half chests at 26c.; 34 do. 25c.; 6 do. 21c.; 57 chests do. 23c.

Gunpowder—48 half chests at 51¾c.; 13 do. 45c.; 9 do. 44c.; 12 do. 42¾c.; 21 do. 40c.; 5 do. 38¾c.; 13 do. 33c.; 22 do. 32c.; 69 do. 31c.; 49 do. 30¾c.; 93 do. 28¾c.; 28 do. 28c.; 115 do. 27¾c.; 600 boxes do. 37c.

Imperial—41 chests at 31¾c.; 66 do. 28c.; 17 half do. 48c.; 36 do. 47¾c.; 36 do. 47c.; 31 do. 45c.; 9 do. 42c.; 20 do. 40c.; 72 do. 36¾c.; 19 do. 35c.; 18 do. 31¾c.; 42 do. 30¾c.; 37 do. 30c.; 32 do. 27¾c.; 21 do. 26c.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in here, at previous quotations.

TALLOW—The week's business, Messrs. Knight & Son notice thus: "Since our last, the market has been very firm at 11c. for all brands, and the sales of the week amount to upwards of 300,000 lbs. Prime City rendered at 11c., and the market closes firm. Butchers' Association have advanced their price to 11c. At the close we note sale of 190,000 lbs. Southern on private terms, and 25,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb."

TOBACCO—Crude finds ready buyers at steady rates. The month's business in Manufactured, the Messrs. Messenger notice thus: "There has been an active demand for pound lump from old stock, for grades quoted under 20c., parties supplying themselves in anticipation of Spring sales. In other qualities a fair business has been transacted, terminating in total sales exceeding the usual average for midwinter. The receipts for the month, generally from new leaf, are at present in light demand. The transactions will fully respond to our quotations, which remain unchanged."

WHALEBONE—A sale of Polar was reported to-day at 40c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 170 bbls. at 28c.@28½c., closing at 28¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For London, 150 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 75 tcs. Rice at 22s. 6d.; and 200 boxes Spermaceti at 21s. For Glasgow, 170 bbls. Resin at 3s.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE 1859.—A regular meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee, will be held at the Rooms, Thorp's Hotel, Broadway, corner 8th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired. By order.
HIRAM KETCHUM, Chairman.
Reuben C. Gaines, } Secretaries.
John P. Dodge, }

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer streets, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Let every member be present to hear the report of the Committee on the celebration of Washington's Birthday, the 22d inst.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Pettit, Adjutant.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER,
NO. 624 BROADWAY,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which is, most unquestionably, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
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100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
arranged for the Piano forte, with a beautiful illuminated title page, the publisher's price of which is thirty-five cents, or almost equal to one ticket of admission, will be
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
And the evening's entertainment will conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
Prepared expressly for the occasion by P. G. & P. Edge.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID,
Matilda James.....Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR
THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4,
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE.
In consequence of the public rehearsal of the New-York Philharmonic Society at the Garden on Saturday next, the THIRD MATINEE will be given THIS DAY. Doors at 1 o'clock, and 2 o'clock. Every effort will be made to render the Matinée worthy the patronage of the public.
The usual Evening performance will be given on Saturday.
PRICES as usual.
The Evening performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
On Monday will be produced a novel entertainment, entitled
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
or scenes from the ancient gymnasium, a series of physical beauties, by the gymnastic forces of the company, composed of the handsomest corps of men in the profession, and executed by Forty Star Performers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
EIGHTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Around by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATER—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Niblo & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

FORD'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—Pocahontas—Masked Ball.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Highwaymen.

BROADWAY THEATRE—La Tour de Nesle—Masepa—Deeds of Dreadful Note.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Webb Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Panharmonic of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Pacific Coast, and the Sandwich Islands, by the steamship *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall, to-morrow, Feb. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

The steamship *Etna*, of the Cunard line, will sail for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, and take the English and French mails, intended for the *Arago*.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, will close at the New-York Post-office the day before, at 12½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither the *Kangaroo* nor the *Asia* hed been seen at Sandy Hook up to the time of going to press. The latter, it will be remembered, passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon, and will bring a week's later news.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from parties who are ebout establishing a line of steamers between New-York and Havana, offering to carry a bi-monthly mail for $1 50 per mile, or oftener at the same rete. It was refarred to the Post-Office Committee. Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of the Legislature of New-York, for the improvement of Lekes and Harbors. He mada a few remarks edvocating the favorable consideration of the memorial, and characterizing it as one of tha most able State papers ever laid before the Senate. It was read and referred. A report adverse to the claims of Messrs. LANE and MCCARTHY, as Senators from Indiana, was made from the Judiciary Committee, and notice was given thet the case would be called up on Monday. A motion that the two gentlemen be admitted to the floor pending the discussion of the case was laid over. Mr. HOUSTON introdnced a bill to unite the two judicial districts of Texas, and made an elaborate speech in refarenca to the case of Judge WATROUS, whose removal the bill was intended to compass. The vote by which the Agricnltnral College bill was lost on Wednesday, wes reconsidered on motion of Mr. GWIN, and further discussed and amended. It is to be fnrther considered on Monday. The Indian Appropriation bill was then passed, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Jndiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into tha expediency of reporting a bill to punish polygamy in the Territories, and to prevent interference with the Federal Judiciary. An adverse report was made from the Military Committee on the bill to establish a branch military academy at the Hermitage. A bill was reported from the same Committee, to promote the efficiency of the Army and Marine corps, by retiring disabled and infirm officers. A resolution was adopted relative to the abuses in the public printing, and looking to some method for its facilitation. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, but without much effected in tha way of retrenchment.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House resolution calling for the actual and estimated revenue receipts for this and the next fiscal years, and for his opinion as to whether they would be adequate to meet the necessary public expenditures, was sent to the House yesterday. Its statements and suggestions are as foreshadowed in our special Washington dispatch, published on Wednesday morning. To realize his estimates, the importation of dntiable goods for the present fical year must reach $250,000,000, and for the next fiscal year, $280,000,000. He feels compelled to say that the recsipts will not be adequate to meet the public expenditures, unless the latter should be materially reduced; and this he sees no prospect of. After suggesting various methods by whicb the estimates could be cut down, the Secretary reiterates his opinion, heretofore expressed, that the public debt ought not to be increased by a loan, and comes to the conclusion that the present tariff shou'd be so modified as to supply such deficiencies as may exist. To meet the immediate pressing exigencies of the Government, he recommends the reissue of Treasury notes for one or two years, which can be dons by extending the provisions of the act of December, 1857.

The rumor that Judge ROOSEVELT, of this City, is to succeed Mr DALLAS as Minister to London, is again current in Washington.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to prevent the issue of false bills of lading, and to punish the fraudulent transfer of property by shipowners, was reported favorably. The Committee appointed last year to examine the Health Department of this City, mede a report in favor of reorganizing the Board of Health and making the head of the Department a medical officer. In the Assembly, the bill authorizing the trial of the Quarantine incendiaries in New-York or Brooklyn, was debated during tha morning session, but without any result. During the evening session, the bill to regulate pilotage through Hallgate Channel was passed to a third reading.

An arrival from Cape Haytien at Boston, furnishes further particulars of the agitation in Hayti. The whole of the northern side of the Empire had declared for a Republic. The intendent of Cape Haytien, having endeavored to stem the torrent, was imprisoned. Two thousand troops from the vicinity of the Cape had marched to the support of GEFFRARD. Other reinforcements for that general, which were on the march from Jacmel, were a portion of SOULOUQUE'S army which had deserted him. The Governor of Aux-Cayes, resisting the revolt had been shot. SOULOUQUE was at Arcahaye, with his army in a destitute condition, unable to retain his men. His family and treasures were on board a vessel at Port-au-Prince, and it was supposed he would immediately join them, and save his life by flight.

News from San Francisco to the 10th nlt. has been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. There was great excitement in Santa Clara County relating to the murder of PAUL C. SHORR by THOMAS SEALS. The military were called out to protect SEALS, who was a prisoner. There was a rumor that three hundred prisoners in the Penitentiary had been poisoned by some chemical mixed in flour. A collision was expected to take place between the Probate Judge of Carson Valley, who is a Mormon, and the Gentiles. General KIBBEE had been very successful in the war against the Indians in the North.

The Connecticut Democrats do not hold the present Administration in very good repute, if we are to judge by the proceedings of a caucus held in Hartford last night, to appoint delegates to Conventions. The Douglas delegates were elected by nearly five to one, and strong resolutions nominating DOUGLAS for the Presidency were passed almost unanimously. And, as though this were not enough, one of the delegates to the State Convention made a speech, in which he denounced the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN in bitter terms.

At a meeting of the American Institute, last evening, it was voted that it was inexpedient to sell the property, and the leasing of the building was referred to the Trustees with power. The Library and Financial Committees made their reports.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, recommending that the Board direct the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature protesting against the passage of any such bill's as those now before the Legislature providing for the construction of railroads in this City, unless the Common Council petition therefor. The Mayor vetoed the resolution in favor of memorializing the Legislature for an amendment to the Charter giving the members of the Common Council a fixed salary. The Mayor also returned with his objections, the resolution in favor of repairing the Comptroller's office; he thought the charter did not authorize the passage of such a resolution until the TAX Levy was passed. On a resolution offered by Alderman BOOLE, directing that the City Inspector advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets, an interesting debate arose with regard to the disputed City Inspectorships. The resolution was adopted, and before the Board adjourned Alderman ADAMS resigned from the Committee to which the nomination of the Mayor for City Inspector was referred, and Alderman TUOMEY was appointed in his stead. A proposal to groove the Russ pavement in Broadway was referred. The Councilmen's resolution appropriating $2,000 for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday was lost. The Tax Levy was made the special order for Monday next, to which day the Board adjourned.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Central Park, yesterday, Mr. OLMSTED, the Architect-in-Chief, reported that experience already showed that the people were unaccustomed to attach value to that class of objects on which the beauty of a Park chiefly depends; that they are so unaccustomed to restraint, that when requested by a Policeman to desist from cutting trees or pulling up shrubs, they generally apply to have the Policeman discharged for impertinent interference. Resolutions were adopted requiring neatness and uniformity in appearance, and sobriety and good manners on the part of the keepers, and then the Board adjourned.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, several new members were voted in. A memorial was adopted to the Legislature, asking for the essential modification or repeal of the Usury laws. A Committee of Nine was appointed, with powers to elect trustees and form a corporation for the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory, to be located on the Battery, provided the City would furnish the site. The location of Central Park was opposed as unsuited to the wants of that portion of the community—nautical men—who would have most frequent occasion to use it.

Lieut. MOWRY, delegate to Congress from Arizona, last evening delivered, before the Geographical Society, an address embodying much valuable information on the Geography and Resources of that Territory. The audience in attendance was much larger than could have been expected on such weather.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of WM. F. BAKER, who was stabbed a few nights since by JOHN LYNCH, with whom he boarded, on the corner of Pearl and Elm streets. A verdict was rendered, charging LYNCH with being the principal in the homicide, and his wife with being an accessory, and they were both committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very quiet for Cotton, Flour, Molasses, Hemp, and Spices. Wheat and Pork were in brisk request,—the letter at prime rates. Lard, Beef, Rice, Clover Seed, Turpentine, and Tallow were in good demand. A cargo of St. Domingo Coffee changed hands, for export, on private terms. Naval Stores and Oils were moderately inquired for. Freights were quiet.

The Public Health.

We are well aware that nothing is less interesting to a large proportion of the citizens of New-York than any subject connected with Municipal politics. Take your average-respectable New-Yorker as he comes, and you will find that in nine cases out of ten nothing short of a pestilence or bombardment could make him listen to any proposition involving action, on his part, in regard to the affairs of the City in which he lives. If a French fleet were in the Narrows, or the yellow fever raging in Brooklyn, he would probably pay some attention to these facts, and, if he did nothing else, he would certainly leave the care of his house to the Police, and take the first train northward. The mere demoralization of the City Government, or the growth of garroting on the Bowery and Avenue A, or the depopulation of the First Ward by diphtheria and its kindred diseases, could hardly be expected to disturb the even tenor of his busy way.

Nevertheless, we feel it to be our duty to call the special attention even of this indifferent class to the report of the Special Committee of the State Senate on the Sanitary Condition of New-York, which we publish this morning. We shall thus discharge our proper duty as public monitor, and the public must decide whether it will do its own duty as well. The Committee have brought together, into one formidable array, facts and figures eloquent of shame and of sorrow to this great metropolis, which have been steadily accumulating upon us for the last ten years, and to which we have obstinately refused to pay the slightest practical heed.

They have established a rate of mortality for the whole City of nearly 1 in 27 of its inhabitants during the past year; a rate but little lower than prevailed in London when the bills of mortality were first scientifically registered two hundred years ago; and greatly higher than the actual ratio of mortality in the London of to-day. They have shown, that is, that in the first republican City of the world, governed by the people for the people, seated between two great arms of the sea, open to the healthful influence of the ocean breezes, and abundantly provided with all the necessaries of life, human nature is not more richly developed, more vigorous, or more prosperous than in the crowded and aristocratic London of the Stuarts, planted on the banks of a river and unprovided with one hundredth part of the conveniences which modern science has supplied to economy both public and private. They have shown, too, that the American cities of Boston, Philadelphia and Providence, neither of which is so fortunately placed as New-York in regard to climatic and local influences, far surpass us in the vitality of their populations. Nor is the future of our City more cheering than the present. The rate of mortality has risen more rapidly than the population has grown. This rise in the rate of mortality has been accompanied by a contemporaneous rise in the rate of disease—the last report of that excellent institution, the New-York Dispensary, showing an increase of six thousand in the cases treated during the last year. This decline in the sanitary condition of the people has been most marked, as the Committee observe, in the poorer and more crowded districts of the City, the rate of mortality ranging from *one* in *twenty-one* in Ward I., to *one* in *sixty-nine* in Ward XV.; but the decline is, nevertheless, general, as the least familiarity with the physiological laws which regulate the life of great communities is sufficient to show that it must necessarily be. The tenement houses which breed disease in Ward I. propagate their unhealthy influences subtly and surely through the broad streets and into the spacious homes of Ward XV. Not less well settled is it that the process of deterioration in the health of a great community on reaching a certain point in the sinking scale, acquires a cumulative force which accelerates its movement; and the facts exhibited by the Committee are such as to warrant the most serious fears of the generation of new endemic types of disease in the midst of our degenerating population. Our tenement houses are breeding worse mischiefs for us than those to which the Sepoys of Staten Island have resolved to expose themselves and us, rather than tolerate a Quarantine on their shores.

The Committee have not, however, confined themselves to ascertaining the extent and imminence of these evils. They have pointed out the one great remedial step preliminary to all others, which ought at once to be taken. This is, the separation of the sanitary control of the City from the office of City Inspector. They recommend the creation of a Board of Health entirely devoted to the exclusive charge of all sanitary matters, as the head of a specific Medical Police. This Board should be constituted with a specific view to the duties to be done; with a power of supervision over the state of the homes of the people, as well as of the highways, and with authority to call into its service ths highest medical ability of the country.

A change of this kind is so imperative as to be hardly a matter of debate. Unless it is made, all attempts at sanitary reform must be as fruitless in the past as they have been in the future. The present accumulation of duties and responsibilities upon the single office of City Inspector, is only worthy of an inland village. The Sanitary Department of a City like New-York demands the whole care of the best talents that can be secured for it, and there is no more reason for issuing it to occupy the leisure of a City Inspector, than for making that officer Chief of Police, or President of the Board of Education.

The Austrian Empire.

The present aspect of affairs in Europe gives the world a particular interest in the position and resources of Austria. The attitude of that Power in Italy, beyond the limits of her own possessions as defined by successive European settlements, is so manifestly indefensible on any ground of international law; her conduct within her own dominions has so thoroughly alienated from her the sympathy of all that is liberal and progressive in Europe; the bad faith she has shown to one after another of the Great Powers, has so far weakened her hold upon any firm alliance, and her overt attempts to annul the Conventions of 1856 in Servia and the Principalities, have given every State in Europe so much cause for pressing any question that may arise with her to a decisive issue, that Austrin may be fairly pronounced to be, at this moment, the most completely isolated nation in the world. Motives of Imperial policy may secure to her a temporary support as against the urgency of France or Russia, from her rival Prussia, and from the great Germanic family; distrust of NAPOLEON III. or a mere general terror of war may secure to her the transient diplomatic countenance of England; but should the affairs of Italy or of the East be forced to an open issue of arms, it is upon herself and her own strength alone that Austria must rely for the maintenance of that extraordinary Empire, for which it has been well said that Venus has done far more than Mars, and which has won by successful marriages all that other nations have been compelled to acquire by bloody and costly wars.

If war were now in modern times, or, indeed, had at any time ever been a mere question of fighting men, of armies, and of generals, Austria might not shrink from the dread arbitrament of battle. Her historic renown, impaired by the imbecilities of a MACK and a WELDEN, shines with the glory of a WALLENSTEIN, a Prince EUGENE, an Arch-Duke CHARLES, and a RADETSKY. If the world remembers Marengo and Austerlitz and Wagram against her, she may console herself with the recollections of Kehl and Caldiero, Neerwinden and Aspern. Her army is strong in a military fame to which the proudest of her antagonists must do honor. It is strong too in numbers. From the forty millions of her inhabitants she has drawn, since the peace of 1856, a force but little inferior to the armies with which she took the field against France in 1813–14. Austria has now under arms more than half a million of men—distributed into fourteen military divisions of the regular force. Of these 425,000 are infantry of the line, the majority of whom have seen two years of service; 68,000 cavalry, and 52,000 artillery, with 1,200 pieces of cannon. To these must be added the 75,000 light troops who protect the district, called the Military Frontiers, stretching from Quernaro to Bukovina, on the eastern boundary. This force is haps the only purely feudal army now left in Europe; the whole country being held on tenure of military service, and being as the Duke DE RAGUSA, Marshal MARMONT, described it, "one vast camp."

The regular army has been the object nearest the heart of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH ever since his accession to the throne. Like MAXIMILIAN, of Bavaria, (perhaps his only real ally,) the young Emperor of Austria is a thorough *martinet*. He has spared no pains in the development of his army, and has bestowed upon his artillery a special attention, which is believed to have put it upon a level with the best in the world—the Italian campaigns of 1848–9 having demonstrated its inferiority at that time to the admirable artillery of Piedmont. In mere numbers the Austrian army probably falls short by nearly 100,000 men of the actual forces of France; but there is no reason to suppose that any great inequality exists between the effective value of the two armies, taken man for man; and the Austrian Staff arrangements and Commissariat department are admitted to have profited immensely by the experience of Russia and the Allies in the Crimean war. But the French army is thoroughly French, while the Austrian represents an empire in which 7,000,000 of Germans contend with 14,000,000 of Slaves for supremacy over 20,000,000 more of Hungarians, Italians and Roumelians. This is an element of weakness in the Austrian power, especially of resistance, even more important now than it was in 1848, in 1809 or 1740.

Still more important is the financial weakness of Austria—a weakness which may be summed up, when compared with the position of France, by saying that while Austria is, practically, empty of the precious metals, and must go abroad for any loans she desires to make, France is stronger in specie than any other country in the world. The financial policy of Austria has forced upon the nation the most extensive paper currency of modern times, descending to sub-divisions of less than half a cent in the form of bank notes. The policy of France has fostered the natural tendency of gold to a country whose exports largely exceed her imports; and the abandonment of the silver currency has been too recent to drain France to any appreciable extent of that metal. If we take the railway history of the two empires as a criterion of their commercial policy, we find that while the splendid Austrian system, inaugurated by KUBECK, with the assistance of FRANCESCONI, long before the system of the French railways was so much as planned, has been carried out at a great loss to the State and to private companies, the French railways are, after those of Western Germany, the most successful investments of the kind yet made. The commercial marine of Austria has indeed made great strides since 1848—the port of Trieste growing at the rate of 68 per cent. in 10 years, now equaling Havre and doubling Bordeaux in the value of its trade, and promising, should peace continue, and the Isthmus of Suez be pierced, to more than eclipse the ancient predominance of Venice in the Mediterranean traffic. But the Austrian Lloyds, the most persevering of Companies, while they have increased their tonnage from 1,974 tons in 1837, to 23,665 in 1856, and have greatly aided that development of the Austrian commerce which makes it now the third in rank among European States, have declared very small dividends, and cannot be considered to be a really flourishing Company; and in the present state of Austrian commerce any grave increase in the burdens of impost, or any formidable maritime war, would seriously cripple the resources of the State and delay the development of the rich Southeastern provinces. On the side of the sea, indeed, Austria invites the blows of France. Her actual Government having punished Venice after 1849, by transferring the naval force of the Adriatic to Pola, near the head of the Gulf, is there carrying out the policy indicated by NAPOLEON I., when he ruled Illyria and Dalmatia. FRANCIS JOSEPH has spent $24,000,000 on the fortifications of Pola in the last seven years, and is fast erecting an Adriatic Sebastopol to be the stronghold of an Adriatic fleet. His Adriatic coasts, stretching about 2,500 miles from Isonzo where Italy ends, to Cattaro where Turkey begins, swarm with a race of sailors, of whom a *conscription* estimated at 55,000 men is at his service for any fleet he may choose to build. To suffer a Power already so menacing upon the Mediterranean to secure the whole Adriatic coast of Italy, add Ancona to Venice, and control the southern as well as the northern end of the Adriatic, would be madness in any French ruler; and this must be remembered in all speculations upon the opposition of NAPOLEON III. to Austrian advance in Italy. France has Austria at a disadvantage now. If he does not compel her at least to remain within the limits set for her by the will of Europe, the Emperor NAPOLEON will falsify all reasonable anticipations of his policy.

The Two Dromios.

It now appears, by the *Herald* of yesterday, that Mr. BUCHANAN has laid aside the plan of asking for the thirty millions to purchase Cuba, merely to have the subject ventilated, and without any actual intention of raising the money. He has decided upon raising the money first, and ventilating the subject afterwards. He has accordingly instructed BENNETT to say, that, if, after he has secured the cash, the "Hidalgoa should refuse to sell, there is still no harm done, and the funds can be *otherwise* employed." Neither BENNETT nor he believe, however, that they will refuse. BENNETT says that the "coon will come down out of the Spanish chestnut as soon as the thirty millions are brought to bear on him;" meaning thereby that as soon as thirty millions are offered to the Spanish Government in part payment for Cuba, they will close the bargain at once. BENNETT and the President do not attach any importance whatever to the debate in the Spanish Congress, or the declarations of the Spanish Ministry, which have been recently quoted so much. Nothing in their own experience justifies them in doing so. None of their associates or intimate friends, as far as they know, ever allowed "their honor" to stand in the way of accepting a "good offer," and they are quite certain that they have never permitted anything of the sort themselves. The Spaniards should try this dodge with somebody else,—it won't do with the President and Mr. BENNETT, as they are quite familiar with it. Whenever they themselves talk of "their honor," it is in the hope of raising their price in the market. So CALDERON COLLANTES has expended his outburst of gentlemanly indignation in vain.

We shall probably know in a month or two the final conclusion to which these two sages have come as to what should be the precise proposition submitted to the public. BUCHANAN wanted a few weeks ago to have the thirty million scheme, as our readers may remember, put forward merely as "a feigned issue" to elicit discussion, and this ingenious device was feebly promulgated in due course in the *Herald*. BENNETT does not seem, however, to have given this any hearty support, as he objects on principle to ever allowing money matters to be treated hypothetically. If money is talked of at all, he thinks it ought to be talked of as a hard fact. Using it as a mere moot-point, or schoolman's thesis, he considers trifling with his feelings, which BUCHANAN, in consideration of the relation in which they stand towards each other, ought carefully to avoid. "There's some things," said the chronic "Irishman," "too sarious to joke about, an' praties is won o' them."

This foolish sensitiveness on the part of Mr. BENNETT placed Mr. BUCHANAN in an awkward position. He had spent a whole week conceiving that idea of calling for thirty millions in order to excite discussion; and his friend, it is true, assisted in delivering him of it, but wanted to strangle it immediately after birth. To conceive a new idea is no easy matter for either of them; so BUCHANAN has been compelled to recur to the old original and genuine plan of getting hold of thirty millions somehow, and letting the public find subjects of its own for discussion. SEWARD and various other people find objections in great numbers, but BENNETT says that neither he nor BUCHANAN "are careful to answer in this matter." They know what they are about. They say, in the first place, that although it is true that two parties are necessary in every bargain, and that in this case there is only one to be had, inasmuch as the Spaniards refuse to sell, still the Spaniards lie, and will sell. BENNETT and BUCHANAN know they must lie in the nature of things; inasmuch as they *feel* it to be self-evident that no man or six men ever can refuse thirty millions for anything, when the money is to pass through their hands. It must be confessed that this argument places SEWARD in rather an embarrassing position. No argument derived from his love or experience, can deal successfully with the self-consciousness of such metaphysicians as BENNETT and BUCHANAN.

In case, however, there should be persons found so mulishly obstinate as to refuse to accept the intuition of these two worthies as absolute truth, they have ready for the sceptics a final *coup*, which BENNETT has reserved for the close of his article. The thirty millions, he says, must be voted and placed in the hands of our venerable President—because if, which he denies, Cuba cannot be purchased, it will be wanted for fortifications in Florida. What a succulent, savory job peeps out of the following paragraph:

"We will look only at one other aspect of the debt argument. Let us suppose that we do not purchase the island. The first thing we have to do is to follow out the plan that we are now pursuing, *and spend many millions* in making Key West and the Tortugas first-class naval stations and ports of refuge, as a counterpoise against Cuba. The next step is to bring forward and keep up a navy sufficient to maintain in our hands the control of the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida against Powers holding better strategic positions in those waters than we do; for a ninety-days' blockade of the Gulf of Florida would break every bank, merchant and trader from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains. *This would cost us many more millions;* and the amount would go on annually increasing with the increase of our interests and the increase of the danger."

Our readers will thus perceive that Mr. BUCHANAN must have the money in any case. If not wanted for Cuba, it will be wanted for Key West and Tortugas, so we had better give it him at once, and make no more months about it. He knows something about expenditures, and may safely be trusted to make them. In the noble letter written in 1852, which we republished yesterday, he pours forth with his usual conciseness, "sentiments" on the subject of national economy, which do equal honor to his head and his heart. If it be insinuated that that was four years ago, and that he may have changed his mind in the interval, we reply that it is youth that changes. With "advancing years" come wisdom, firmness, fixity of opinions and prophetic fire.

Reforming the City Inspectorship.

The object of giving a new charter to the City of New-York in 1857, was partly to legislate a few men out of office, and partly to simplify the form of our Municipal Government, which had become so complicated and involved by reason of there being so great a number of elective officers, that it consisted rather of a congeries of Municipalities, all acting independent of each other, than a single corporation with one responsible executive head. In our General Government we have just one elective officer, all the other agents employed in conducting the multiform affairs of the nation, being appointed by him, subject to removal at his pleasure, and responsible to him for their conduct. In our City Government we had nearly a dozen departments whose heads were elected by the people, and over whom the Chief Magistrate of the City exercised no control whatever. The new Charter was somewhat of an improvement upon the old one, as it gave the appointment of the heads of some of these departments to the Mayor, and rendered them to a certain extent amenable to him. It gave something like a homogeneous character to the City Government, and the first good results of the change were found in the improved condition of the Street Commissioner's Office.

But the Charter still left too many elective officers, who are independent of the Mayor and Corporation. There was the Board of Supervisors, an independent body, possessed of almost as much power as the Board of Aldermen, and acting entirely independent of the Mayor and Common Council. Then there is the Board of Ten Governors, with immense power in their hands, and acting entirely independent of the other departments of the City Government. By a piece of successful engineering on the part of the Heads of the Street Commissioner's office and the City Inspectorship, at the time of the passage of the new Charter, these officers were permitted to remain until the term for which they were elected expired, when the appointment of their successors was given to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The Street Commissioner did not live long to enjoy his office, and a very excellent and competent person has been appointed in his place. But, in the office of City Inspector a contingency has arisen that could not have been anticipated; and the Mayor finds himself powerless to replace the former legal occupant of the post by a new man, because the old one refuses to abdicate, while the Board of Aldermen refuse to coöperate with the Mayor, in compelling him to leave a place to which he has no possible right. Instead of sending a squad of Policemen under charge of Captain LEONARD, to oust the presumptuous usurper, or taking some other summary measures to get rid of him, the Mayor has had recourse to the Legislature, and the costly and troublesome expedient is to be resorted to of amending the Charter to accomplish an object which might be reached in a much easier manner. It is like firing off a thirty-two pounder to kill a mosquito. The bill which has been introduced into the Legislature for the express purpose of ousting the contumacious ex-City Inspector, is entitled "A Bill Reorganizing the Board of Health." But the cure, in this case, appears to be much worse than the disease. A very simple remedy might have been found by giving the Mayor the power to appoint the City Inspector, without the cooperation of the Board of Aldermen; but, instead of that simple and efficacious method, it is proposed by the new bill to create an entirely new Department of Health, composed of an eclectic Board of ex-Officios, not one of whom may have any special qualifications for his duty, and so dividing the duties and responsibilities of the Department that it would be sure to be entirely ineffective for the object for which it was created. The duty of street-cleaning, the most important of all the duties belonging to the City Inspector's Office, is to be transferred to the Croton Commissioners, who have already business enough of their own to attend to, while the care of the Markets is to be transferred to the Finance Department, whose chief has quite as heavy a burden now as he can stagger under, if he attends properly to his duties. The City Inspector's Department may be considerably improved, we have no doubt, by lopping off some of the extraneous burdens which it is made to bear; but, if the duty of street-cleaning is to be taken from it, instead of imposing it upon another department, a separate office should be created expressly to take charge of this most important of all the duties devolving upon our Municipal Government.

A BOUNDARY QUESTION.—On Wednesday, Governor MORGAN sent in a Special Message to the Legislature in relation to the disputed boundary between this State and Connecticut. The dispute is not very serious, or more would have been heard about it by the people of the commonwealths concerned, very few of whom ever suspected the existence of such a matter. But the subject is of importance to the inhabitants of the territory in doubt, and on their petition is very properly brought to the notice of the Legislature. It appears there is a strip of land forty-two rods wide and fifty miles long, which, by discrepancy of survey, or from some other cause, is liable to be claimed by both States. That territory embraces a portion of the village of Hitchcockville. The question in respect to it is not now up for the first time. On the contrary, there is an existing Commission, appointed for its settlement a dozen years ago, and the Governor says (what will easily be credited) that the expenses of that Commission have been unnecessarily large; that they are still increasing, and that nothing is being done. He therefore recommends that the resolution of 1848 be rescinded, and that five new Commissioners be appointed with a fixed salary. The land in controversy amounts to 4,800 acres. Possibly the new Commissioners might be willing to accept the fee simple of it in full for their services. This is, however, by no means certain. The Governor states that the Commission appointed by Governor CLARK has already cost the State about $10,000, while that on the part of Connecticut has run up a bill of only $2,400. But then Connecticut is a small State.

ANOTHER GUN FROM TRENTON.—It is quite impossible for Spain to guard Cuba with more jealous attachment than is manifested by New-Jersey for her own peculiar "brightest jewel." There may be a degree of difference between Cuba and Sandy Hook; but if so the sages of Trenton do not perceive it. To their partial eyes the Queen of the Antilles is not one whit more lovely than their own cherished bank of sand. Well, some tastes are certainly unaccountable, and nobody can question the right of our sister Jersey to cherish her own. She may be as obstinate and unyielding as Spain itself—at least, she frequently tells us so. The latest occasion upon which she proclaimed the unapproachable virtue of her resolution to preserve her territory intact was on Wednesday last, when both branches of her Legislature once again declared by an "emphatic" vote that no earthly consideration should induce them to yield the Hook for Quarantine. We are sorry to say that this action places Governor MORGAN in a position somewhat like that of BUCHANAN. The latter is a bidder for Cuba. The former would like to acquire Sandy Hook. Both are repulsed with scorn. Neither New-Jersey nor Spain will listen for a moment to the voice of the tempter. Both are beyond the reach of corruption—in fact, above suspicion. They declare their virtue to be immaculate, and we fear that for the present they are in earnest. What would Spain be without Cuba, or New-Jersey if bereft of Sandy Hook?

VETOES BY THE MAYOR.—Three messages were sent to the Common Council last evening by Mayor TIEMANN. The first related to the projects now pending in the Legislature to confer upon sundry eager applicants the right to monopolize tho use of our thoroughfares with Railroads,—giving no compensation to the City for these valuable privileges, and coming under no engagements to accommodate the public. The Mayor insists that these franchises should be put up at auction, and thus made to yield something to the public treasury, and also that the charters should bind the proprietors to certain rates of fare and hours of running. The experience of our existing roads reinforces the absolute necessity of compelling some decent respect to the convenience of the public. No road should be chartered, and no existing road should be allowed to run, without agreeing to furnish *seats* for all who ride and pay their fare. The existing practice, in this respect, illustrates a stretch of insolence on the part of moneyed corporations, which would not be tolerated in any other city or country for a moment.

The Mayor also vetoes the ordinance directing the Corporation Counsel to proceed to Albany to lobby for *salaries* to the members of the Common Council. He also returns the resolution directing the refurnishing of the Comptroller's Office,—on the ground that no appropriation has been made for this object. The measure is one of public importance and necessity, and we trust this technical objection may be removed.

CANAL AUDITOR.—The nomination of the present Canal Auditor, NATHANIEL S. BENTON, for reappointment, is a departure from political usages sufficiently marked to attract attention, and must be regarded as a recognition of official merit, alike honorable to himself and to Governor MORGAN. Mr. BENTON was chosen Auditor, one of the most delicate and important offices connected with the State Government, by the American Canal Board in 1856, of which party he was a prominent member, and whose candidate for Lieutenant-Governor he was last Fall. His term expiring Jan. 1, 1858, Gov. KING nominated the Hon. ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse, for his successor. This nomination was laid on the table in the Senate, and thus Mr. BENTON has held over till the present time. Governor MORGAN, following the example of his predecessor, sends in Mr. LEAVENWORTH'S name again, but withdraws it, and substitutes that of Mr. BENTON, who, there can be no doubt, will be confirmed. This mark of consideration, at the hands of political opponents, is due to the ability and fidelity with which its recipient has discharged the duties of an important public trust.

The Spiritualism Business.

Everywhere the Mediums, as they style themselves, are driving a profitable trade. They find dupes in abundance. One day we hear of a respectable married lady in Massachusetts who leaves her husband and cleaves to another "affinity," being thereunto moved and commanded by one of the disembodied. Again it is reported that an intelligent and reputable household in Ohio are plagued out of their lives by an intrusive spirit who insists on becoming a joint tenant of their domicil. For more than a year this invisible, but noisy and troublesome intruder, sits at their table, takes his place at their fireside, and insists on talking slang in their family circle. To be sure no one can hear the imp but members of the family in question; but nothing can shake their belief in his existence, or relieve them from his unwelcome presence.

Fortunately, however, all spirits are not so free of their company—a fact made manifest in Rochester on Monday evening. That city is blest with its full share of seers and mediums, who have been specially anxious to establish communication with the ghost of IRA STOUT ever since that individual was hung. He, on the night in question, some three or four hundred assembled in Corinthian Hall, (admission fifteen cents,) to see one SILAS SMITH, a potent prophet of their tribe, evoke the murderer's shade. But the spell was unsuccessful. STOUT refused to come. Coaxing was in vain. For once, Spiritualism failed. The believers, having paid their money, became irate and noisy. SILAS fled. He was pursued, overtaken, surrounded, and for a time in bodily peril. What might have happened no man or spirit can tell, had not the police opportunely appeared and rescued the poor, frightened medium from violence and vengeance.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES.—The Salt Lake Mail courier left St. Joseph, Mo., on the 14th December, with the President's Message, and carried it through to Placerville, Cal., in seventeen days and eight hours, beating the Butterfield Express, with the Message, two days and twelve hours. The distance from St. Louis to San Francisco *via* Salt Lake is 2,827 miles. From St. Louis to San Francisco *via* El Paso 2,759 miles. From St. Joseph to Placerville the distance is 1,925 miles. If traveled at an average of five miles per hour, could be regularly made in sixteen days.

The people of California have petitioned Congress to shorten the time on the St. Joseph and Placerville route as low as the Butterfield schedule, and hope when the line is stocked and stations complete, that it can be still further reduced to twenty days.

The Humboldt Telegraph Company have completed their line to Genoa, Carson Valley, 200 miles east of San Francisco, and will soon be to the sink of the Humboldt, over 100 miles further on towards Salt Lake.

HARVARD.—It is supposed that the vacancy in the Astronomical Professorship of Harvard University created by the death of Professor BOND will be filled by the appointment of Dr. GOULD, lately Superintendent of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. Dr. G. was appointed to that post mainly on the urgent recommendation of the Harvard corps.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—AN OBSERVATORY IN THE CITY.—The monthly meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President in the Chair. Mr. BROWER moved to alter the by-laws, substituting a *viva voce* for the ballot form of voting in the election of members. Mr. J. DE P. OGDEN preferred to adhere to the present form. Mr. PRIME suggested the insertion of the words "unless a ballot be called for." Mr. SOUTHWORTH moved to lay the matter on the table for one month, which was carried. The Committee on Collisions at Sea reported that they were progressing. Mr. BARSTOW, from the Committee on the Usury Laws, read the form of a memorial to the Legislature asking for the repeal or modification of the laws. Mr. OGDEN had been informed that a modification only was all they could expect at present. The memorial was then adopted. Mr. F. MAURY, from the Committee on the Observatory, reported that the site on the Battery which they had wished to obtain for an Observatory had not been allotted. He did not think the site proposed in the Central Park would suit the wants of the mercantile community, and proposed that a new Committee of nine be appointed, with powers to appoint trustees to form a corporation, and that they take measures to construct an Observatory at an outlay of $30,000, upon condition that the Common Council would provide a site on the Battery. Mr. OGDEN objected that the Battery was given by the State as a public promenade. Mr. MARSHALL said, in view of the importance now attached to the chronometer for navigating our ships, New-York ought to have as good an Observatory as any other port in the world. He favored a location on the Battery, if it could be had. As to the Central Park, a site there would cost more money than could be raised. He said every consideration existed for having the chronometers of our ship masters as perfect as possible. The old mode of studying navigation had died out, and there were too few captains who could take a lunar observation. Commodore PERRY stated to him that not one lunar observation was taken on his way to Japan. He advocated the adoption of the resolution. The resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed by the President as the Committee: Messrs. M. MANLY, L. Ellsworth, R. L. Taylor, R. Phelps, A. A. Low, J. H. Brown, F. M. French, T. Dehon, A. Norrie, T. M. Wetmore spoke upon the importance of increasing the numbers in the Chamber, and moved a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a canvasser, whose business it should be to solicit the merchants to become members. The Chamber shortly afterwards adjourned.

A SINGULAR MURDEROUS ASSAULT—TWO MEN IMPLICATED.—Coroner SCHIRMER was yesterday called to take the *ante-mortem* examination of CHAS. SMITH, a middle-aged Irish laborer, residing at No. 71 Attorney-street, who says he was beaten by two men named JAMES SMITH and SAMUEL TYRO. The following is the statement of the wounded man, as returned on the Coroner's minutes: "On Sunday morning, at the corner of Clinton and Delancey streets, about 8 o'clock, I was in a Porter-house taking a drink. When I went in I saw a man named JAMES SMITH, whom I asked to drink. He did so, and in the course of conversation I asked him how all his women were. He replied by requesting me to walk out doors with him. I did so, and no sooner had I got beyond the door-sill than he assaulted me with a cart-rung, striking me over the head and face with it, and knocking me down. After I was down he continued beating me, and a man whose name I do not know kicked me when I was down. After they had finished beating me—and they stopped of their own accord—I managed to get home. During the day Officer EMERY brought two men before me whom I recognized to be those who committed the assault." The officer referred to testified to having arrested and confronted with the injured man, JAMES SMITH and SAMUEL TYRO, and that the former recognized them as his assailants. A verdict was rendered charging the accused parties with the committal of the assault, and the Coroner ordered them to commitment to prison to await the result of SMITH'S injuries. He presents a horrid spectacle, his face being badly lacerated, a portion of his scalp knocked off, and his body covered with bruises. His injuries are pronounced mortal.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-Jersey have expressed the opinion that there is a movement on foot to deprive that city of the benefits derived from the occupancy of its wharves, under the pretence of facilitating the delivery of goods, by requiring that the goods be immediately on their arrival transferred to warehouses in New-York, while the real purpose was a final removal of the Cunard line of steamers from Jersey City to wharves up town in New-York—a movement which they apprehend would greatly inconvenience importers, to whom the present arrangements are, as they claim, entirely satisfactory. In view of this suspicion they have passed a resolution directing the Corporation Attorney to prepare a memorial to be signed by the Mayor and the Clerk, under the corporate seal of the city, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, earnestly remonstrating against any change in the matter of landing the Cunard steamers at their wharves, calculated to create dissatisfaction on the part of merchants or others interested in the landing goods from said steamers, and urgently requesting that the application hinted at for a change be positively refused. The remonstrance is to be sent to the Representative from the Fifth District, and to Senators WRIGHT and THOMPSON, with a request that they take prompt measures to thwart the schemes of the parties engaged in the movement in reference to the Cunard steamers.

THE CORPSE IN A BARREL.—It is not yet forgotten what excitement was caused in the City nearly a year ago by the arrival of a barrel upon a Western railway train containing the remains of a woman so terribly mutilated that its identification was believed to be an utter impossibility. That a murder had been committed was deemed unquestionable, and the shipment of the mutilated remains in the mode described was believed to be the work of the murderer, done to avoid detection. The body was preserved, and the telegraph was used to discover where the barrel was shipped. Slowly but surely the mystery was unravelled. That "murder will out" was never more forcibly illustrated than in this case. The body proved to be that of SOPHIA WEHNER, who had been murdered at Chicago by HENRY JOMPERT, a young barber, whose mistress she was. Ex-Coroner HILLS, HUGH MAXWELSON, formerly Detective under Ex-Chief of Police MATSELL, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, and the keeper of the Dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, returned yesterday from Chicago, where they had been subpœnaed to attend the trial. They gave their testimony, reciting all the facts connected with the arrival of the body here and its reshipment to Chicago. The trial is still progressing, and absorbs more interest than any trial that has ever occurred in that city.

STEAM ICE-BOAT.—An ice-boat, constructed upon a new principle, is now in process of construction, partly in this City and partly in Milwaukee. It is the invention of Mr. NORMAN WIARD, of Janesville, Wis. The boat is intended to ply on the Mississippi River, between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, a distance of 300 miles, and will connect with the Mississippi and Milwaukee Railroad. This application of steam power has some very novel features. The boat is constructed of thin sheet-iron, and is 70 feet long, 3 feet high and 12 feet wide, and is intended to give perfect security should the ice in any emergency fail. A cabin is fitted up with seats for one hundred passengers. The whole is supported on two pairs of runners, hung upon journals, so as to allow them to vibrate, and insure an even bearing upon the ice. The attachment of these runners admits of raising and lowering the hull of the boat, so that its bottom may be from three to five feet above the ice, as the depth of snow may require. The engines and driving-wheel are placed at the stern, and the wheel is hung in adjustable spring bearings. The driving-wheel and runners are being made at the Novelty Works. The remainder of the work is under way at Milwaukee.

THE STORM.—Since the clear, pleasant weather of Tuesday and the earlier portion of Wednesday, we have had what seamen term a "northeaster." The wind has howled through the streets as fiendly as it does through the forests, when the leaves are falling. There were no arrivals of vessels yesterday, in consequence of the storm. In the morning the Sound boat *Connecticut* started from here on a regular trip, but had not been long out before her Captain deemed it prudent to return until the passage of the storm. In the afternoon the wind had gone down sufficiently for the Captain of the *Commonwealth* to feel warranted in sailing, so he left with the *Connecticut's* passengers. During the previous night the cold increased, so that for several hours after daylight the streets were covered with ice, rendering walking dangerous. Early last evening the weather moderated, and at 11 o'clock last evening it was snowing.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.—JULIA GREEN the woman who on Wednesday afternoon, was the victim of the terrible assault with a hatchet in the hands of PATRICK ROHAN, with whom she lived as wife at No. 150 Cliff-street, was alive last evening. Despite the large number of wounds she received, Dr. SHRADY says there is a bare possibility of her recovery. She alleges that ROHAN was in the habit of ill using her, and that this was the reason of her packing up her things to leave him. She was deemed yesterday in too low a state to take her *ante-mortem* deposition. ROHAN is still locked up awaiting the result of her injuries.

FROM THE PAWNBROKER'S TO THE RUM-SHOP.—JOHN KEARNEY, who has been but a few days ent of the Penitentiary, yesterday went into a pawnbroker's establishment in Twenty-fourth-street, took off his coat, hat, vest and boots, pawned them for twenty-five cents, and thence hurried to a liquor shop and spent the money for rum. Maddened by the liquor, he went home and commenced beating his wife, till a policeman was called and arrested him. He was taken before Justice KELLY and ordered to be sent back to the Island.

THE VARICK-STREET MURDER.—The inquest in the case of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, the young man who was shot at the butcher shop No. 202 Varick-street, by Mr. FORD, the proprietor, which was assigned for yesterday, was postponed till to-day. The testimony promises to be very conflicting from the contrary allegations that have already been made by those who were present when the shooting occurred.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last evening, Marshal RYDERS, of the Seventh Ward, in the Chair. The evening was spent in discussing the by-laws, and it was finally voted to print 500 copies for the use of the members. The Committee then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This organization met last evening at Mozart Hall, C. J. MAY, Vice-Chairman, presiding. A letter was received from Ex-Sheriff J. C. WILLETT, accepting the Chairmanship of the organization. The usual yearly Committees were appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S third "Evening with Sheridan," tonight, will consist of the reading of "The Critic, or a Tragedy Rehearsed,"—SHERIDAN'S wittiest production—preceded by an introductory sketch. Mr. VANDENHOFF'S entertainments, at his neat little hall in Broadway, are well worthy the patronage of the intelligent.

THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN'S LECTURE.—The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will repeat his lecture on "Social Forces" at the Cooper Institute this evening before two Young Men's Literary Societies.

Police Reports.

MORE TICKET-SWINDLING.—George L. Ward, the operator in bogus tickets, who swindled the Canadian school-teacher a few days ago, has had the misfortune to encounter a tough customer in the person of a Mr. Benj. Weston. The gentleman named, who resides in this City, had occasion a short time since to visit Washington. He stepped into Ward's office, where he was told that $10 was the price of a ticket. He threw down some money, and, as he alleges, was swindled out of $5 in the change, and received a ticket for passage in an emigrant-train. Mr. Weston went to Washington, but not in the emigrant train. He returned to the City yesterday, and had Ward arrested. He expresses a determination to prosecute the matter until Ward gets his just deserts. The Canadian school-teacher asserts a similar determination. He says that efforts have been made to buy him off, but that he is not to be bought.

YOUTHFUL FINANCIERS.—Wm. Burt and Alonzo Kendrick, both young men, have lately turned their attention to negotiating forged drafts, and with marked pecuniary success. Wm. J. Bunce, who does business in Chatham-street; Dr. George Ross, of No. 11 Canal-street; John G. Herst, of No. 167 William-street; George F. Worden, and others, have been entrapped into parting with current City bills for their forged drafts. The youthful financiers were yesterday arrested and locked up for trial.

BLANK BOOKS CHEAP.—A youngster, named Charles Hastings, stole $50 worth of blank books from the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Wall-street, and sold them for two cents a pound to James O'Leary, a junk dealer in Cedar-street. The dealer in junk thought he had made a splendid bargain until his arrest yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He was taken before Justice WELSH, and, together with the boy, committed for trial.

THE NEW POLICEMEN.—The new Policemen who were appointed by the Police Commissioners on Wednesday, were sworn in yesterday by Mr. EMBREE, the Chief Clerk, and shields given to them. Only 25 appointments remain to be made to complete the list of 250 lately authorized by the Board of Supervisors.

STEALING GIN.—James Murphy was yesterday morning detected coming out of the liquor store of Michael Smith, No. 18 Dover-street, having in his possession five demijohns of choice liquors. The liquor was taken from him and he was taken before a Police magistrate and locked up.

The Last Elm-street Murder.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE CHARGED WITH THE HOMICIDE—CORONER'S INQUEST AND THE VERDICT.

The inquisition touching the death of the sailor, WM. F. BAKER, who was alleged to have been stabbed by JOHN LYNCH, with whom he boarded, at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, was held yesterday by Coroner O'KEEFE, at the City Hospital. The evidence gives a somewhat different version of the affair from that heretofore reported. The original statement, it will be remembered, was, that the deceased and his wife boarded with LYNCH, and that on last Saturday evening the former came home and announced his intention to take board elsewhere, and, thereupon, LYNCH became greatly enraged, seized a shoe-knife and stabbed BAKER several times in quick succession. According to the testimony the deceased came to the house intoxicated and expressed a determination to fight with some one. He started to leave the room for the alleged purpose of carrying out his intention, when he got into a dispute with LYNCH, which ended in his being stabbed. The wife of LYNCH asserts that the only knife she saw was in the hands of MARIA LYNCH, the alleged wife of BAKER—but who, it is said, was his mistress. BAKER'S alleged mistress denies having had a knife at all, but frankly confesses—the same confession being made by the wife of LYNCH—that she was so intoxicated that she could not see much of anything. Both also stated that LYNCH was intoxicated as well as BAKER. The following is the substance of the testimony:

Maria Lynch testified that she lived with the deceased as his wife, and that they boarded with John Lynch and his wife, at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets; the prisoner were no relation of hers; on Saturday evening last the deceased came home a good deal intoxicated; he wanted to quarrel with some one, and shortly a dispute arose between him and the prisoner; after a brief scuffle, the deceased told her he was stabbed, which was the first she knew of the stabbing; she recognized the knife produced as belonging to the prisoner.

Henry Hughes, the proprietor of the lamp-store No. 536 Pearl-street, testified, that his place was underneath that occupied by the prisoner and his wife; on the Saturday evening referred to he heard a scuffle up stairs, and upon going up found that the deceased had been stabbed; the prisoner and his wife and the deceased and his wife were all a good deal intoxicated.

Officer Mulcoon, of the Sixth Precinct, stated that the wife of the deceased called him to go and see her husband at No. 25 Mulberry-street, he having been stabbed; he went and saw the deceased, and asked him who stabbed him, to which he replied, "Never you mind, the fault is as much mine as Johnny's;" he afterwards arrested John Lynch, and obtained possession of a shoe-knife, which had the appearance of having been recently cleaned.

Mary Fitzgerald testified that she lived in the house occupied by Lynch, and heard a great noise in the room of deceased on Saturday evening last; she after words heard that the deceased had been stabbed.

Ellen Lynch testified that she was the wife of John Lynch; on Saturday evening the deceased came home intoxicated, and said he wanted to fight with some one; he and Maria Lynch, the woman who lives with him, shortly had a dispute, in which her husband joined; Maria Lynch had a knife in her hand, which she attempted to take from her; she was herself a good deal under the influence of liquor at the time; she saw no blood on the floor, or about the place after the occurrence; her husband, the deceased, and Maria Lynch, as well as herself, were all intoxicated.

Maria Lynch, being recalled, confessed to being intoxicated, but denied that she had any knife in her hand during the disturbance.

Dr. Quimby, surgeon at the City Hospital, testified that the deceased came to his death from peritonitis and internal hemorrhage, the result of five stabs, three in the chest and two in the abdomen.

The Jury after a brief deliberation rendered the following verdict: "That WM. F. BAKER came to his death by being stabbed with a knife in the hands of JOHN LYNCH, aided and abetted by his wife, ELLEN LYNCH, on the evening of Jan. 29, 1859."

The accused parties, following the verdict, were recommitted to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The husband gives his age as 27; birth-place, Ireland; occupation, shoemaker; and says he is innocent of the charge preferred against him. His wife also alleges innocence. She is two years older than her husband, and is also a native of Ireland.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Sunday last, THOMAS SHIELDS and MICHAEL DWYER, in the employ of JEREMIAH S. DONNELL, contractor, had a difficulty in a stable on Baltic-street, during which Dwyer stabbed SHIELDS in the face with a pitch-fork. One prong entered the left eye, inflicting a wound which caused death yesterday morning. The wounded man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where every attention was given to his case. The fork had passed into the brain about four inches. The only thing known relative to the origin of the quarrel is what DWYER himself states, as the parties were alone, and the injured man was not in a condition to give a statement. DWYER states that the deceased attempted to clinch him, and he raised his hands, with the fork in them, to defend himself, when the wound was inflicted. Coroner HILTON will hold an inquest to-day.

FEND OF POTATOES.—WILLIAM SMITH was arrested yesterday for defrauding several produce dealers, both in New-York and Brooklyn, out of large quantities of potatoes. He was held for a hearing.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—The last of the Evening Schools, No. 17, was closed on Wednesday evening, with appropriate exercises. The average attendance upon this School during the four months it was open was 300—males, 200; females, 100.

The Italian Question—Note from the Brownings.

Having seen a statement in the American newspapers that Madame MARIO, late Miss JESSIE MERITON WHITE, has arrived in the United States, "recommended by the BROWNINGS," &c., &c., to lecture on "ORSINI" and "Italian Politics," we feel ourselves forced to explain distinctly that, with a strong personal affection and esteem for Madame MARIO, and a love for liberty and the democracy, still better known to all who know us, we yet entirely dissent both from her views of ORSINI and her opinions upon Piedmont, considering that every attack on the Piedmontese Government is leveled also against the general Italian cause. This is the first time we have noticed a printed observation on ourselves, and only a painful sense of duty constrains us to do so now.

ROBERT BROWNING.
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

ROME, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

DRS. Caroline Brown and Mary Stowel are among the regular advertisers in the Utica papers.

PERSONAL.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "I had an interesting chat last evening with Mr. Milburn, 'the blind preacher,' as he is popularly called, who related some incidents of interest about Prescott, the historian. He passed last Wednesday evening alone with Mr. Prescott, in the study of the latter at Boston. They had long been friends, doubly so from the fact that both were the subjects of a similar misfortune—blindness. They talked of literature, of history, of topics of current interest. The historian never seemed in higher health or more genial spirits. It was the last evening given to any one beyond his immediate family circle. The first news that met Mr. Milburn's ears, on his return home two days afterwards, was the sudden summons of his friend from life to death."

Henry Shew, Esq., a wealthy and public spirited citizen of St. Louis is engaged in laying on and constructing an immense arboretum and garden on the plan of the *Jardin des Plantes* as a gift to the city of St. Louis. His design seems to be not only to make it a complete collection of all the known trees, plants and shrubs, but to include in its objects a full course of instruction in all matters relating to agriculture.

Senator STOW and wife are at the Clifton Springs Water Cure near Canandaigua. His nervous system is very much shattered, not having slept of any consequence for some two months. It is doubtful if he resume his seat in the Senate during the present month.

Bishop Bailey, of Newark, has purchased a site for the erection of a new Cathedral Church on High-street, in that city. The lot is 340 by 130 feet, and cost $10 000.

The Trustees of the Indiana State University have accepted the resignation of Dr. Daily, and elected Professor Wiley, Senior Professor, to take charge of the Institution, temporarily.

The Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne is now engaged on the life of General Quitman—all the correspondence and other papers of the late General having been placed in his hands.

It is a fact not generally known that the Count de Montalembert married a niece of Gen. Lafayette.

Ex-President Fillmore was at the Delavan in Albany on Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

Quintus F. Atkins, one of the Reserve pioneers, died in Brooklyn, Cuyahoga County, on the 23d of January, aged 77.

The Rev. Abiel Abbot, D. D., died in West Cambridge, near Boston, on Monday, aged 93 years.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *nepius ultra* of Firearms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.

Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

A New Article
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

How lightly falls the foot of time
That only treads on flowers.

Ladies, if you wish White Satin, Kid and linen gaiter boots and slippers, for balls, parties, weddings, &c., patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

F. Y. S.
BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Barthold's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.

E. P. Earle's New Perfume,
National Guard Bouquet.
Broadway, corner of 14th-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

CARPENTER—ROUSA.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, by the Rev. J. Z. Nichols, Mr. LESTER CARPENTER to Mrs. SARAH J. ROUSA, both of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

HUTCHINS—BROOKS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 3, by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Van Zandt, CHARLES D. HUTCHINS, of this City, to ELIZA A. BROOKS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

GIRAUD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, JACOB P. GIRAUD, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Rev. Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av. and 11th-st., without further invitation.

PRICHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 3, of croup, MARY B., only daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Prichard, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Dominick-st., on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MCGOWN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, of consumption, WASHINGTON MCGOWN, son of S. B. McGown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, 106th-st. and 3d-av. His remains will be interred in the 3d-st. Cemetery.

BETTS.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 3, FRANCIS NARDMAN, infant son of William and Isabel F. Betts.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, NELSON WORRALL, only child of Thomas and Rosie A. Scott, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 137 South 5th-st.

ROWE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 3, of scarlet fever, CHARLES MILES, son of Edward and Maria Rowe, aged 2 years.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Clawson-av., corner of Green.

MARCEIN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday evening last, MARY, widow of the late Thomas R. Marcein, in the 74th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at the house of her son-in-law, Henry A. Heiser, No. 178 West 23d-st., on Saturday next, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASON.—At Grove Parsonage, Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, in the 6th year of her age, HARRIET VAN VLECKREN, eldest child of the Rev. Wm. V. V. Mason and Emily Dess.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at the Church, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

VAN NEST.—At his residence in Somerville, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 24, ESTELLE VAN NEST, in the 86th year of his age.

"Well calculated to arouse the Pharisees of the present day.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

THE FOURTH EDITION
Now Ready, of
NOTES FROM
PLYMOUTH PULPIT;
A Collection of Memorable Passages from the
DISCOURSES OF HENRY WARD BEECHER,
With a Sketch of Mr. Beecher and the Lecture-Room.
By AUGUSTA MOORE.
One neat 12mo. Price $1.

The book abounds in paragraphs of great beauty and of sententious eloquence.—*New-York Examiner.*

"Sparkling all over with diamonds, breathing at once humor and satire, feeding the hungry with the bread of life, and opening heaven to the dying."—*New-Haven Journal.*

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DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

* For Sale by all Booksellers and Agents.

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"," A liberal discount to Agents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to mutual arrangement, the Principals of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College have consented to meet the classes and members of the Mercantile Library Association at their Lecture-room No. 23 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of elucidating the method of teaching Accounts and the Collateral Sciences, as practised at their Colleges. This will afford an excellent opportunity to such as are desirous of testing the merits of institutions of this kind, and, it is hoped, will prove of sufficient interest to secure a full attendance of the members of the Association. C. H. WEIDNER,
Chairman Class Committee.

The lecture above specified will be delivered at Room No 23 Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING next, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to which the public generally, and business men in particular, are cordially invited.
S. S. PACKARD, Resident Principal.

PHOTOGRAPHING ON WOOD
AND ENGRAVING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WOOD-CUT ILLUSTRATIONS. The subscribers by Price's patent process of photographing directly on the block of wood, and engraving therefrom, are enabled to produce a more accurate representation, and at less cost, than by the old tedious method of hand-drawing.
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Dwellings, carriages or machinery taken in any part of the City, if necessary.
Landscapes, medical illustrations, envelopes, &c., produced with accuracy and dispatch.
WATERS & TILTON,
Photographers and Engravers,
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THE TIMES BUILDINGS.
The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times*. It is surrounded by streets on all sides, it makes a small block by itself, it fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in this central spot of taste, business and splendor, was taken for a Restaurant by BROOK & LUPP, and since they opened last Spring it has been crowded. They give the earliest breakfasts and the latest dinners that are to be had down town, and at prices which amazed us when we looked at their Bill of Fare. The entrances are from Park-row and Nassau-st., up stairs for the Restaurant, and down stairs for the Lunch-Room, &c. The whole establishment is maintained with the utmost degree of elegance and convenience for the guests; and with a system of economy and rapidity of execution of orders, which surpasses the expectation of every guest.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.
The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri river, that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Duyvenbergh, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
PAILLARD & MAIGNE, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of every description, Commencing at 25 cents per dozen. 36 WARREN-STREET. This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
An examination of
THE ROTARY LOCK,
Now in use by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince any one of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.
An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.
Families having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, and moderate price, by LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

LOOK OUT FOR AN "INDEPENDENT" ARTICLE ON AMERICAN GOVERNESSES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his oration on the *Character of Washington*, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, before the members of the Association, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at the Plymouth Church. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had of the undersigned, and the members of the Board of Directors, also at W. W. Rose's, Messrs. Journey & Burnham's and R. R. Dickinson's, Atlantic-st., and at J. E. Davies' and Carl Prout's, Fulton-st.

G. HAIGHT,
S. W. CAREY,
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELIN,
} Lecture Committee.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF FORTITUDE Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M., are particularly requested to meet at their Lodge-room, No 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, THIS FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN RANDAL. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. JOHN MATHEWS, W. M.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, NO. 10, NOW ready, price 10 cents, contains the ballad of "Home Sweet Home," by Bishop; "The Lancers Quadrille;" "The Standard Bearer" song by Lindpaintner; and the march from "Egmont," by Beethoven. All for 10 cents. Office No. 13 Frankfort st,

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square),
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
THE LAIRD OF NORLAW,
A SCOTTISH STORY.
By the Author of "Margaret Maitland," "The Days of My Life," &c.
12mo, Muslin, $1.
From the London Spectator.
Happily the Author of "Margaret Maitland" is again upon her old ground in "The Laird of Norlaw." Scottish character and Scottish manners are the topics of her theme, with a racy blending of Scottish feeling in its old and its modern forms.
From the Messenger.
The author is one of the most truthful delineators of domestic life. The first perusal of her books insures a second, and often a third reading, and, like the novels of Sir Walter Scott, the more frequently they are reverted to, the greater the pleasure. We have very little doubt that the same marks of permanent favor which yet abide by the tales of Miss Edgeworth and Miss Austen, and the novels of Scott and Bulwer, are in store for this gifted lady's agreeable works of fiction.
II.
LA PLATA:
THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION,
AND
PARAGUAY.
Being a Narrative of the Exploration of the River La Plata and adjacent countries, during the years 1853 '54, '55 and '56, under the orders of the United States Government.
By THOMAS J. PAGE, U. S. N.,
Commander of the Expedition.
WITH MAP AND NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.
8vo, Muslin, $3.
This Volume contains the Official Narrative of one of the most important Expeditions ever sent out by our Government. The vast region drained by the river La Plata and its tributaries was closed to commerce and navigation by the rigid Colonial Laws of Spain, the civil wars which followed the Independence, and the subsequent selfish policy of Rosas, the tyrant of Buenos Ayres. After the defeat and flight of Rosas, one of the first acts of Urquiza, the able and enlightened Director of the Argentine Confederation, was the decree of Aug. 23, 1852, declaring the waters of the Confederation free to the flags of all nations. Our Government was the first to avail itself of this decree. Early in 1853 the steamer *Water Witch* was placed under the command of Lieut. Page, with instructions to explore

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress, cutting and fitting of children's clothes and embroidery; has long experience in the care of children; prefers grown-up children; or would do light chamberwork and nursing, on a lady. The very highest City reference given. Call at or address No. 25 East 21st-st., near Madison-av. Can be seen till suited at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is a good baker, and first-class meat and fish cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; hours from 6 to 8. Best of City reference given. Has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 36 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, separate or together; can do cook, washing and ironing, or general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are tidy and respectful; speak English; will try to please their employer. Apply No. 376 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands soups, meats and pastry; pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. Best City references. Apply for 2 days at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer—good hand at all kinds of baking; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 256 West 31st-st., between 8th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, OR ONE WHO IS competent to get up children's clothing; to a person of talent and experience there is a desirable first-class situation now open. Address CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, which will be attended to immediately.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress or the latter alone; the other to cook, wash and iron. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a very competent person as first class laundress or chambermaid and fine washing. Best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 173 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A very competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at No. 7 ashland-place, Perry-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, the residence of her late employer, where she lived nearly three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 21 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION. BY A COMpetent woman, who understands French cooking and all kinds of ramevas and desserts; has been some time in the capacity of housekeeper. Can give good City references. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GOOD-TEMpered, cleanly, active girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can sew a little, or do chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 17 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women, one as excellent cook; no objection to drink with the washing, if required; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, washing and ironing; is a good bread and pastry cook; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 Monroe-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 108 East 13th st., near 3d-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FAITHFUL and competent girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. For information as to capability apply to No. 55 West 15th-st., where she now lives.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress. Can give satisfactory recommendations from her last employers. Call at No. 116 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 264 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has first-class cook; can be seen at No. 74 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 33 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants are always on hand at Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class French, English, German, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cooks; an English housekeeper, and English nurse and seamstress will be found this week.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man, a situation to drive an express wagon or a coupee carriage. The advertiser understands the care of horses, and is an excellent servant to or out of doors, and willing to take care of an invalid gentleman, or to travel, he being accustomed to such. Good City references and security given if required. Address a note to T. F. C., No. 244 Mulberry-st., or Box 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STOUT-ACTIVE young man, a Protestant, as porter in some wholesale manufacturing or mercantile business down town; can bring unexceptionable references, and would be willing to make himself generally useful in whatever capacity engaged. Address, for two days, G. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ACTIVE SINGLE young man, who has had some experience as porter and cartman in a store and factory in this City, a similar situation; will be found careful and industrious in his business. Wages low for the present. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINGLE,) a situation in a country place to take care of a horse, cow and work around; he understands perfectly the raising of early vegetables and all plain garden work, and will be willing and civil. Any gentleman in want of such a man will address HELP, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, which will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, FROM Canada, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to A. B., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, will receive immediate attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man; has had charge of some large places in New-York and vicinity; can produce City references. A place where there is glass, and where there is a remunerative of wages paid required. Address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant young man; or would take care of a vegetable garden; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address M. D., No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG man a situation; he is a first-rate gardener; understands green house trees, and all kinds of vegetable gardening; is also willing to take care of horses or go a farming; can bring very best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable references. Address J. M., Box No. 126 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; has driven in the City nearly seven years; has satisfactory City reference from his last employer. Address P. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 267 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 16, A PERMAnent situation in a commission or wholesale hardware store; he resides with his parents, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. W., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family. Best of City reference for capability. Address J. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

$50—A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE THIS amount to any one who will assist him to obtain a situation as Bank Messenger, Inspector, Insurance Company Collector, out-door agent, or in any capacity that requires activity, honesty and integrity. I can give the very best of reference, and security for the faithful performance of duty. Address Mr. WHITING, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO MASTER BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—By a strong and able young man, a chance to make himself useful in this business; is fully posted in every branch; wages not so much an object as a steady job. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
[illegible]way, New-York.
[illegible], 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
[illegible]DAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
[illegible] SATURDAYS in New-York.
[illegible] the pleasure of informing his Empire Quadrille, mentioned as [illegible]en in Paris, is the Evergreen [illegible] was taught last season at his [illegible] last season by H. B. DOD-

[illegible]TERR[illegible]NCING ACADEMIES—[illegible]w-York, and No. 122 Clin[illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible] the reception of pupils at [illegible] and Masters' evenings [illegible]ings, practicing class; [illegible] taught.

TO LET.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMBER of years, the large five-story building, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for hanging, insurance or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made into one large room. Apply to B. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.—The upper part of the five-story white marble building No. 556 Broadway; the second story is 20 by 25 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and hallways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterbury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 388 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 90 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, to let, and the furniture for sale. The house is in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn; and the furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom suites, with velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, is of the best quality and in excellent order. Possession given 1st April if desired. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY ELIGIBLE store, No. 669 Broadway, in the Lafarge House, at present used for millinery and fancy goods near the main entrance of the hotel, and but two doors from Burton's Theatre. Unquestionable security for the rent required, which will be low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. G. BUSZAK, No. 302 Broadway, or No. 101 East 13th-st.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, office and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILLOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ENGlish basement brown-stone front four-story house in West 34th-st.; house furnished in first class style. No one need apply except those wanting a first-class house. For particulars, apply to E. H. PULLEN, No. 3 Place-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING STORE, EIGHT rooms and attic, in the village of Morrisania, corner of Washington-av. and 7th st; excellently located for either a grocer or baker; will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of JOHN GRESON, No. 215 Front-st., near Fulton Market.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 80 Erie-st., Jersey City; about 12 minutes' walk from the ferry; rent $300; gas and water in the house; possession given when required. Apply on the premises, or address J. T. R., Box No. 2,443 lower Post-office, New-York City.

TO LET—BROADWAY LOFTS, POSSESSION IMmediately, light and airy; 33 feet front on Broadway, and 70 on Cedar-st., a central location for furs, dry goods or straw goods, or fancy business. Apply to M. PATER, No. 25 Nassau-st.; or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL, FIVE-STORY store Nos. 372, 373 and 374 South-st. Steam power could be applied. Also, the wharf and pier in front of the same. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 88 10th-st., or No. 643 Water-st.

TO LET—A WALL-STREET OFFICE, NEAR William-st., on first floor, with large safe, fire proof, Croton water, &c., suitable for a Banker or Insurance Company. Possession immediately. Address BANKER, Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE NO. 604 Broadway, adjoining the Smithsonian House, having two plate-glass show windows, rolling iron shutters. Depth 50 or 85 feet. Apply on the premises, or at No. 16 Nassau-st., room No. 12.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE ON BROADWAY TO let, from Feb. 1, and fixtures for sale. This is a desirable store, and a fine location for business. Apply immediately, on the premises, No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY ELIGIBLE store, No. 669 Broadway, in the Lafarge House, at present used for millinery and fancy goods near the main entrance of the hotel, and but two doors from Burton's Theatre. Unquestionable security for the rent required, which will be low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. G. BUSZAK, No. 302 Broadway, or No. 101 East 13th-st.

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TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS TO LEASE.—Splendid stores to lease; splendid lofts to lease; splendid houses for sale and to let. Wanted—Stores, lofts and houses, for the best of merchants.
N. C. BISHOP, No. 154 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—A VERY SUPERIOR SUITE of offices in the *Times* Building, consisting of three rooms, and fronting on Park-row, to be let together or separate. Apply at room No. 9 of No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW, LARGE four story building, No. 1,202 Broadway, near 29th-st., well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or a coach and wagon depository. Apply to JOHN BROWER, No. 5 Counties-slip, corner of Water-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND-STORY OF HOUSE NO. 413 Broadway; also the large house, containing 17 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 487 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMmodious house, No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. May be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., 45 south-st.

A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA, near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOURTEEN LOTS ON Fonth st., between Jackson and Coriears sts. Apply to E. KETELTAS, No. 92 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—IN NO. 3 TRYON-ROW, facing the Park, at reasonable rents. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE STORE, Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the best business location in the City. Apply on the premises

TO LET—NO. 35 MACDOUGAL-STREET. POSsession immediately. House has 14 rooms. Inquire at No. 33 Macdougal st.

TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, near Broadway, at low rates, by JOHN GACDU, No. 162 Walker st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 128 William-st. Dimensions 25x150 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, IN A FIRST-class neighborhood, either in this City or Brooklyn, or a few acres of land, well improved, suitable for a gentleman's residence, on the Hudson River, not over one hour's ride from the City, in exchange for three thousand acres of first-class farming lands in the State of Wisconsin, or a first-class farm, well improved, with ten acres of orchard, first-class house, living spring in the basement, convenient to schools, churches, stores, &c., will be given as above, all at a very low figure. Address TRADE, Box 134 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

SEVERAL FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses wanted by very desirable and responsible tenants, at rents varying from $500 to $3,000. Parties having such to let may find unexceptionable occupants by applying at our office.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, HOUSES, lots or Western lands wanted in exchange for staple dry goods, cloths, cassimeres and fancy goods. Parties willing to pay some cash may secure a very desirable stock of goods by calling at our office.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE, A HOUSE WITH two or more lots, suitable for a private residence, worth about $6,000 or under, in a good neighborhood in East Brooklyn, near city cars. Address BRUSH, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, for a small family; rent not to exceed $400. Would have no objection to purchase the furniture, if suitable. Possession no later than 20th inst. Address D. F., Box No. 163 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, FROM THE FIRST OF May, (or before,) a small furnished house, in a pleasant location in New-York, for a very small family. Address Box No. 2,349, Post-Office, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—TO LEASE IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, for a term of years, a large house or two houses communicating, for the purpose of a club. Address for three days, Box 334 Post-Office, stating terms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE IN Brooklyn, to cost not over $5,000 cash. Must be on a street running east and west, or nearly so. Address H. GOODWIN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—OF TWENTY TO FIFTY acres, from 30 to 100 miles north of New-York City, with good buildings, healthy location, and near Friends' Meeting; price $3,000 to $5,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,572 Post Office, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED A MAN AND WIFE, (Americans, Scotch or English,) from April 1, on a farm of 60 acres, in Westchester County, about 20 miles from New-York City. The man must be a good farmer, capable and willing to work; his wife must understand the care of the dairy and be a good housekeeper. Best of reference required as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any parties possessing these requisites may address A. B. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, with reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to act as canvasser for a New-York house. One who has had some experience in agency business would be preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 2,707 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER. SCOTCH OR GERman, and married man preferred, having a good tenant-house for him. None need apply without good reference as to character and ability. Address Box No. 1,582 Post Office.

WANTED—TWO CHAIR MAKERS AND TWO cabinet makers; constant employment to steady workmen. S. HARRISON & SON,
No. 350 West 20th st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 494 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—CASH SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. One acquainted with City trade. Address Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITER, TO ASSIST IN WAITING and general housework; good references required. Apply at No. 2 Nelson-place, from 10 till 11 o'clock.

WANTED—JOB COMPOSITOR.—A GOOD JOB compositor wanted by JOHN W. OLIVER, 43 Ann-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. APPLY at No. 473 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 20 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City. gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 23½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN G. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornells-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATed, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, well divided into meadow, plough and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. N. B.—The above farm, if not sold at private sale previous to Feb. 15, will then be offered at vendue, at 11 A. M., on the premises, with the stock, horses, cows, sheep, hay, grain, harouche, wagons, farming utensils, &c. For further particulars, inquire of W. FREEMAN, Esq., Morristown, or of the owner, GILBERT HOPKINS, New York, No. 37 Fulton-st., 2d story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the classic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

HORSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the onbeerider. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,790 Post-Office.

A FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 15 ACRES, with good buildings, &c., in West Chester County, about 20 miles from New-York. Also, a house and lot in Brooklyn, near Wall-st., and South Ferries, substantially built, brick, three story, and with beautiful view of the Bay. Lot 25x100; house 25x50. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or would exchange for property in central part of Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., or No. 37 Willow-place.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., a very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

EXECUTORS' SALE—FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, the two-story and attic brick-front house on the east side of Lewis-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 34 Lewis-st. The usual executor's deed will be given.
JAS. R. WOOD, } Executors.
WILLIAM POST, }

FOR SALE—FOR $2,300—A SMALL BRICK-front three-story house, in Williamsburg, in a very pleasant neighborhood; the house is in thorough repair, having a portico at the front door and a balcony in front of second story; marble mantels, including carpets, oil-cloth, chandeliers and gas fixtures. $1,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. FORSTER, No. 230 7th-st., New-York, or A. MANGER, No. 262 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Five lots, 20x80, and one lot, 20x100, on north east corner 9th and Ainslie sts. Price, $450 for each inside lot, and $500 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x75, on south-west corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $600; inside lots, $500 each; 90 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to
C. & S. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatheld and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house, No. 363 st., one door from 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfactoring building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three a-ries and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PACK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$4,000—FOR SALE.—THOSE THREE three-story and basement brick houses, all alike, on the north side of 55th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., built in the very best manner, directly opposite the Vanderpool Park. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBT. JOHNSON, No. 292 3d-av.

$6,000—GOOD INVESTMENT.—TWO 4-story brick houses, near 3d-av., in 24th-st., in good order (pay well) will be sold at a bargain, and only $1,000 wanted on each house. Apply to owner, No. 367 3-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house No. 153 West 34th-st., together with the carpets, chandeliers, glass and cornices, which are new. The house is in thorough repair. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
One hundred and twenty acres near Hart's Corner, Westchester County, and 3½ miles from Bobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; buildings consist of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage house and stables all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention, if not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. F. HASKINS, on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF THE late Thomas Ketchum, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., two miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at Mamaroneck, and 3¾ miles from White Plains, containing 120 acres of land, (formerly owned by Benjamin Cornell, deceased,) will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house on the premises, on TUESDAY, Feb 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon. The buildings are large and convenient. There are two orchards of about ten acres of grafted fruit. The land is of superior quality, well watered, well fenced and in good cultivation, with a sufficient supply of wood and timber; is well suited for a farmer, or a gentleman retiring from business, and is within 1½ miles of the two meeting houses of the Friend's Society in Scarsdale. If desired by the purchaser, an amount, not exceeding 60 per cent. of the purchase-money, can remain on mortgage on the farm, for a term not over five years, at 6 per cent. Interest, if sold on Tuesday. A good title and free from all incumbrance, and possession on the 1st of April next, will be given. Persons desiring information about the farm, can apply to the subscriber, to ELIJAH TOMPKINS, Scarsdale; or to SILAS SUTTON, No. 111 2d-av., New York City.—Dated Harrison, Nov. 29, 1858.
THOMAS SUTTON,
Agent and Attorney of the heirs of Thos. Ketchum, dec'd.

FARM AT AUCTION—LOCATED IN MIDDLEtown, Monmouth, N. J., two miles from Red Bank, eight from Keyport, containing 118 acres of valuable land, will be sold at public auction at the hotel in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1859, at 1 o'clock. The buildings are a large dwelling house, located on high ground. The view from the house and grounds is very extensive, and commands the surrounding country. There is, also, a barn, carriage-house, wood-house, all in good repair. There is on the premises a fine young bearing apple orchard; also, a young pear orchard five years old; grapes, cherries, strawberries, &c. There is probably no location more healthy, or with more congenial society—churches of different denominations—and good schools. This place is highly recommended to any family seeking a pleasant and healthy residence, or for any one wishing to exchange the City for the country. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by calling on the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy.
J. L. CONOVER.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vanderbilt House, kept by John B. Siegirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bonnington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 378 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nessan-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1859.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following properties, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 136 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 138 Livingston-st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 129 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 80 1st-place, brown stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $8,000 and $11,000.
No. 188 Schermerhorn-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3 story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st., brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—At prices that will warrant immediate advance.
Lots on 65th-st. and 5th-av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th-av. 76th and 76th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 72th and 73th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 5th-av. and 83d-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av., 84th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 5th-av., 92d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.
Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 6th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORner of Waverley-place and Perry-st. Lot 50 feet on Perry-st. and 70 feet on Waverley-place. This is an excellent opportunity for investment. The property must be sold to settle an estate, and builders or capitalists are invited to examine the location, as the neighborhood is rapidly improving. For particulars, inquire of L. STARR, at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. Pegrie, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID FURNITURE, RICH Brussels and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, centre tables; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 218 West 16th-st., near 8th-av. J. W. PORTEB will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do., in green and gold; costly solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly China vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings, dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, bees and bedding; French oval mirror, mahogany suite of furniture in hair cloth, settee and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 7th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other Improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $6,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' offices, No. 14 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL this day (Friday), and on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth; one black walnut suite, inlaid carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany centre card and pier tables, mahogany rockers, gilt-frame pier and mantle mirrors, damask window curtains, gilt cornices, library tables, hair mattresses, &c.

Also, at 12, an invoices of jewelry, consisting of brooches and earrings, pins, sleeve buttons, cuff-pins, Mosaic, inlaid and painted pins. All to be sold without reserve.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the north west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., hon-e 26.6x44. Lot 26 6x92.

Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick houses and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26.6x80. Lot 26.6x100; with an alley 8 feet wide to 15th st.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

William H Franklin, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11¾ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.

Also, the house and lot No. 36 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 20 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

Millen & McEvily, Auctioneers.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLEN & McEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 M., on the 8th day of February, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots north side of 99th st., 468 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 101st-st., 4 lots on 101st-st., in rear of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

James Cole, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Subdivision—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE, on MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st. and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALES ROOMS, CORNER of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Feb. 4, 10½ o'clock, A. M., regular weekly sale of furniture, mahogany walnut, and rosewood sofas, tables, bureaus, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, 15 silver-plated casters, crockery, furs, shawls, &c., &c.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD STREET.—Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 151 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK. AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Received for Premiums during the year	$583,886 09	
Received for Interest during the year	170,087 27	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$759,853 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$242,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	35,033 31	
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.	29,125 68	
Paid Com. to Agents	37,388 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 53	
Paid Annuity	160 27	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,928 55	
	$501,258 18	
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$258,595 18
		$3,001,920 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$67,677 01
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct Bs	23,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bds.	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs	50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,694,831 18
Premium Notes, drawing 6 per cent interest	1,038,669 38
Real Estate	48,969 27
Loans on Scrip	6,513 96
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission	22,469 14
Total Assets	$3,001,920 91

Total amount of Dividends paid to date 1,151,527 28
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date 1,945,499 85

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson, Chas. S. Mackrell, Lewis C. Grover, Josiah O. Low, Henry McFarlan, H. H. Frothingham, Edw A. Strong, John R. Weeks, Nehemiah Perry, And. S. Snelling, R. H. Green, Joel W. Condit, Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.

Benjamin C. Miller, Secretary.
Joseph B. Jackson, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
James Stewart, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
Lewis C. Grover, Attorney and Counsel.
Joseph P. Bradley, Mathematician.
Joseph L. & J. P. Lord, Agents, New-York.

EAST RIVER BANK.—AT AN ELECTION held on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1859, for fifteen Directors for the Association, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

CHAS. JENKINS, D. BANKS, JOHN M. FERRIER, AMOS WOODRUFF, JOSEPH H. JENKINGS, D. BANKS, Jr., CHAS. COOPER, JOSEPH ROGERS, HENRY A. KERR, LINUS SCUDDER, JOHN NICHOLS, DAVID COLVER, E. E. ANDERSON, ED. C. CHAPIN, SAMUEL CANDELL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, CHARLES JENKINS was elected President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 4, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE NEW-YORK BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of their firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Inquire of B. SKAATS, Attorney at-Law, No. 9 Trinity Building.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of first-mortgage bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on TUESDAY next, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of RALSTON & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

$3,000—$2,500—$1,200.—THE ABOVE sums to loan on bond and mortgage on real estate, in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to A. WIGHT, Jr., No. 239 Broadway, room No. 27.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, bought or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, 1859.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 32 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Irving Bank, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curay, Secretary.

497TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Dec. 15, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

Jan. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Office of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co., No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, Office, No. 1 Hanover-st. New-York, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, New-York, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Back building, No. 31 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 3, 1851.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.
By order, WM. H. BIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
Jan. 5, 1859.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 7 three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.—Feb. 1, 1859.
A. & H. BROWN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. will be continued by the subscribers; Mr. JOHN H. UHL having retired from the same.
SILAS BROWN,
ANDREW A. BROWN,
HORATIO S. BROWN,
WILLIAM J. BROWN.
New-York, Feb. 3, 1859.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of ALLING BROTHERS for the manufacture and sale of jewelry, will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of ALLING BROTHERS & CO.
Office in New York, No. 173 Broadway.
ISAAC A. ALLING,
HORACE ALLING,
WM. R. ALLING.
Newark, Feb. 1, 1859. ISAAC L. BLAUVELT.

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.—THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the importation and sale of fine Paris and English fancy goods, under the firm of FREEMAN, RYER & CO., at No. 13 Maiden-lane.
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
Formerly at No. 5 Maiden-lane.
RANDOLPH RYER,
Late of the firm of John Wilson & Co.
NATH'L P. FREEMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of GILBERT, MURDOCK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a commission business. CHARLES T. GILBERT.
FRED'K W. MURDOCK.
FRANCIS A. MURDOCK.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of W. H. & F. R. MYERS, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery business, at their new store, No. 145 Reade-st. WILLIAM H. MYERS,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1859. F. RAWDON MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.
WM. HERRICK.
New-York, Jan. 25, 1859. CHAS. K. HERRICK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of CHAS. STARR, Jr., & SON.
CHARLES STARR, Jr.
CHARLES A. STARR.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1859.

MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO. HAVE THIS day associated with GEORGE MYGATT. The business will be continued under the name and style of MYGATTS, INGRAHAM & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1859.

LIQUOR BOTTLES BURNISHED GILT in a great variety of patterns, by the inventor of bright gilding on glass, from 20 cents each. Gilt signs mounted, 50 cents a foot. JAMES BRINSLEY,
No. 11 Roosevelt-st., near Chatham.

EXCLUSIVELY TO LADIES.—PERIODICAL Epidemics, essential to health and comfort, sent free to any address. Price $2, which may be paid in advance or on delivery of the parcel. Address NEW-YORK ELASTIC CO., No. 385 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $160. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerrbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $109. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $126. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Corneli, dated March 9, 1855, $1,574 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1856, $1,207 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 28, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Trephagen, dated Jan. 23, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,510 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Lahois, dated Dec. 31, 1853 $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1857, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb 8, 1853, $5,556 [illegible].

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & P. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 95.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $398 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on northside of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $200.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder of adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 9, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the northerly basin at Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

Conditions.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the boats, building, and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 20, 1859.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 21st of December, 1858, and was postponed from that time until Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1859.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next. Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Feb. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8, City Hall. All parties having business before said Committee will be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice. JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
T. W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS, } Finance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., instead of Thursday, the 3d, on account of the absence of two members of that Committee.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
Chairman of the Committee on Assessments.

THE OWNERS OF GOODS AND ARTICLES now on the premises No. 620 Broadway, are hereby notified to remove the same immediately therefrom.
HENRY DOLAN.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
Joseph B. Varnum, Leonard Appleby, Frederick H. Walcott, Wm. K. Strong, Moses Taylor, James O. Sheldon, Daniel Parish, Gustavus A. Conover, Martin Bates, Jr., Dudley B. Fuller, Charles L. Voss, Warren Delano, Jr. Henry V. Butler, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Jas. Lorimer Graham, Jr., Bowes R. Mollvaine, Gilbert L. Beekman, John C. Henderson, Lorrain Farrman, Edward Macomber, Watson E. Case, Charles E. Appleby,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
Robert C. Rathbone, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
Livingston Satterlee, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 269 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW.
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 269 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BEN. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND, UNDERWRITER SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA, making together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS. CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12. This A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship FLYING MIST, LINNELL, Commander,

Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 140 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building, Agents to San Francisco, Wm. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL, This elegant 4 No. 1 clipper-ship DICTATOR, ALBERT ZEASOA, Commander,

Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12. The splendid A1 fast Clipper Ship AMOS LAWRENCE, NICKERSON, Master,

Is rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Beekmen-st.

This elegant clipper was built by Donald McKay, stands A1, is unsurpassed for the safe and speedy delivery of cargo in good order, being thoroughly ventilated, and in every way a first-class conveyance.

Having the most of her cargo engaged and going rapidly on board, dispatch may be relied on.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken in the ships of this line.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship *Uncle Sam*, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage and freight apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, (basement.)

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Prosecution for Fugitive Slaves—Progress on the Registry Bill—The Connecticut Boundary Commission—The New Notaries Public.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859.

This morning, while WM. LLOYD GARRISON and a deputation of Abolitionists were in the gallery of the Assembly Chamber, Mr. POWELL presented a petition for the protection of fugitive slaves on New-York soil. He moved a Select Committee—as the State had laws to protect fish, flesh and fowl, but none to protect this interesting class of our fellow men. The motion was eloquently backed by a New-York member, and a loud chorus of ayes greeted it,—so unanimously and heartily that the arch-agitator in the gallery shook his sides with laughter and satisfaction. The Registry bill was briefly considered in Committee of the Whole, to-day, but, at the suggestion of its friends, progress was reported before any amendments were agreed on. It was made the special order for next Wednesday. The bill was only put upon the files this morning, and it was but decent to give members time to read it. I think your scrutiny over this bill will prove to have been premature. GARRISON, who did some scrutinizing in his early days, prophecies that the TIMES will prove a poor prophet, and that a Registry law will be passed this session. The bill now in Committee of the Whole is for the most part the one which was introduced last year by Dr. BOUGHTON (Democrat.) It was not the one most satisfactory to the Judiciary, a majority of whom were able to agree only upon this. The minority, of whom is Mr. STORMS, are preparing another one which will better express their views.

Governor MORGAN sent in a special message concerning the Connecticut Boundary Commission. The Governor recited briefly the facts of the old disputes in relation to the division line, and the former supposed settlement in 1731; the appointment of Commissioners by Connecticut and New-York in 1855 and 1856; and the steps taken by them in the latter year towards the determination of the doubts then existing. He stated that between a line surveyed by direction of the Commissioners and the one pointed out by tradition and marked by some old monuments, there is a strip about forty rods wide containing some two hundred inhabitants. The Connecticut Commissioners insisted upon the surveyed line, which would add this strip to their State. The New-York Commissioners refused to accede to any other than the traditionary line. He says that this difference became a personal and bitter quarrel, aggravated by a question about the division of the expenses between the two States. He complains that the expenses of the Commission have been unnecessarily and disproportionately large, and recommends that authority be given him to appoint a new Commissioner to settle the line as may be found expedient, and that the means to meet the expenses be appropriated in advance.

The friends of the Commissioners complain of this message as unfair. From the reports already presented to the Legislature and published, it seems that the traditionary or recognized line has been insisted upon by them under the best legal advice, as the only one that could in any case be sustained. Several Judges of the Supreme Court have advised them that the two States had no power even by mutual agreement, to transfer territory from one to the other as the Governor recommends. The correspondence shows, as they claim, that so far from entering into any personal dispute, they most carefully and successfully avoided it.

Upon the points of expense and other matters of the message, their friends claim that even greater injustice is done to the Commissioners. We shall hear from them probably before long.

The Judiciary Committee reported to the House today the bill now made famous, providing for the satisfactory trial of Staten Island incendiaries, and it takes the first place on the General Orders. The Agricultural Committee put a knife to the throat of the bill to prevent fraud in the sale of garden seeds, alleging that it was impracticable in its details. But the House rescued the bill and recommitted it.

The Senate to-day did no great deal. Senator WILLARD introduced a bill to protect the liberty of witnesses—in effect, abolishing imprisonment for the offence of having seen a crime committed. A brief executive session was held. There has been, of course, a great deal of speculation whether Mr. Auditor BENTON will be reappointed to his office. You may rely upon it that he will. It takes a week for an executive nominee to be confirmed by the Senate. To-day are announced the following Notaries Public, who came through the mill last Wednesday. GLAUCUS.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

KINGS—Lea Lnquer, H. B. Hubbard, Theophilus C. Calicot, Wessel S. Smith, George Field, E. L. Sanderson, Nethen V. Allen, Gordon L. Ford, Jared Sparks, George W. Cook, John N. Taylor, Augustus H. Sidell, William Hnghes, of Brooklyn; Alexander Wilder.

QUEENS—William Ang. Walker, Hempstead; Henry A. Bogert, Flushing.

RICHMOND—James Ridgway, Northfield.

SUFFOLK—John O. Ireland, Greenport.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 3.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To prevent the issue of false bills of lading, end punish the fraudulent transfer of property by shipowners.

BILLS REPORTED UNFAVORABLY.

To amend the law of divorce providing for n divorce, when people have resided in other States.

Mr. ELY, from last year's Committee to examine the Health Department of New-York, reported in writing and by a bill, the reorganizing of the Board of Health, making the head of the department a medical officer.

Mr. DUER'S resolution, reorganizing the Court of Appeals, was adopted.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Morning Session in the Assembly was occupied in debate on the bill to authorize the trial of the Quarantine incendiaries in New-York or Brooklyn.

Mr. GWELL spoke strongly in favor of the bill, and Messrs. CHEMPIN and TOMLINSON in opposition. Messrs. SPENCER and CONKLING also supported the bill.

The Assembly held an Evening Session to-night, to consider general orders, but no bills of general interest were acted upon.

The bill to pay jurors, in the City of New-York, $1 50 per day, was debated, but meeting with opposition, progress was reported upon it.

The bill to amend the act regulating pilotage through Hellgate Channel was taken up.

Mr. CHAPMAN spoke in favor of the bill, which he said sought to protect the pilots from being defrauded out of their just dues.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Farther from Hayti.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—THE INEVITABLE DOWNFALL OF SOULOUQUE.

By the arrival of the brig *R. W. Packer*, Capt. LEE, at Boston, on Wednesday, from Cape Haytien Jan. 23, we have some additional particulars of the state of affairs in Hayti. We are indebted for them to the *Traveller*.

Captain LEE states that the officials of the Emperor SOULOUQUE at the Cape had all been ousted, the majority of them, (including some of the Emperor's order of nobility,) joining the Republican movement. The Intendenta was the only one who stood out for SOULOUQUE. He attempted to stop the movement by representing to the people that it was the intention of the Republicans to reduce them to a state of slavery, and also to the blacks that GEFFRARD was a colored man, who would, in consequence, dominate over the black race. His intrigues were detected, and he was thrown into prison. About two thousand troops had marched to the support of Gen. GEFFRARD, who was known to have under him eight thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry, well supplied with the munitions of war.

According to the most reliable accounts the battle [illegible] was only an encounter of [illegible] armies, which, resulting in favor of the Republicans, a large portion of the army [illegible] over to the enemy.

Before [illegible] out of this revolution, SOULOUQUE paid his [illegible] only sixty cents per month. He greatly increased the sum upon the commencement of hostilities, but was found to be unable to keep his army.

The rebels [illegible] marching to the aid of Gen. GEFFRARD [illegible], are a portion of the army of the Emperor, who had turned against him.

Two of the [illegible] citizens of the Cape escaped from a terrible death by the breaking out of the revolution. Some time since, it was reported in SOULOUQUE that they had spoken against his Government, and they were arrested. At the time of the Proclamation of the Republic a vessel was on the voyage from Port-au-Prince to convey them to the terrible dungeons of Laboue, where it is stated that no less than seven hundred prisoners have perished within a few years.

In regard to these dungeons it is stated that the miserable captives are chained to the floor, and left exposed to the flow of the tide and the turn of of vermin to perish. They generally die in a few days, but one man was found alive on the fifteen h day and was humanely dispatched by his guards.

At Aux Cayes, it is said, the Governor resisted the revolution and was shot by the Republicans.

We learn from good authority that the whole of the north part of Hayti, of which the Cape is the principal port, has declared in favor of the Republic and Gen. GEFFRARD as President. It seems that the revolt had been thought of there before it actually took place, and immediately after the landing of Gen. GEFFRARD at Gonaives and the proclamation of the Republic there, Gen. T. DEJOICE, a prominent man of the Cape, and formerly Minister under President PRIEUR, came to the aid of Gen. GEFFRARD, and, uniting all the forces he could muster, sent them off to join him. Everything remained quiet at the departure of the brig *R. W. Packer*, on the 13th inst., and measures were in active progress for the organization and permanent establishment of the Republic. The following is an extract of a letter received in this city:

CAPE HAYTIEN, Jan. 11.—We have had an [illegible] news of SOULOUQUE by of affairs at Port-au-Prince: it is certainly known, however, that he was at Azeheye with his army, in a very destitute condition. A skirmish had taken place between the advanced guard of the two armies, and SOULOUQUE had been defeated, many of his officers and soldiers deserting him and passing over to GEFFRARD. The South is also marching against him; his family and treasures having been embarked on board of a vessel at Port au-Prince, there is no doubt of his intention of making his escape, as it is hardly probable that he will be allowed to return to Port-au-Prince.

Some letters received in Boston estimate the force of General GEFFRARD as high as 18,000 men, and daily increasing. The 6 000 men reported to have marched from Anx Cayes to join the Emperor, were probably bound to the Republican Camp.

It is surmised that GEFFRARD might have, ere this, struck a decisive blow, but that he is anxious, by a display of overwhelming force, to prevent bloodshed, and convince SOULOUQUE of the uselessness of resistance.

A brother of General GEFFRARD has been appointed Governor of Cape Heytien by the Republicans.

Board of Aldermen.

THE MAYOR ON LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL AFFAIRS—THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP—PROPOSAL TO GROOVE THE RUSS PAVEMENT—THE TAX LEVY LAID OVER.

Three communications from the Mayor were read before the Board of Aldermen last evening. The first related to the bills before the Legislature in regard to the construction of railroads in this City. He thinks these bills, unless their enactment was requested or concurred in by the Common Council, exceedingly objectionable because they affect local interests and confer valuable privileges without an opportunity for competition. The Common Council, he thinks, are better judges whether it is expedient or desirable to construct such roads then the Legislature can be, and the right of constructing them should be advertised for and sold at auction in the same manner as the ferry grants are disposed of. The grants now before the Legislature would yield a large revenue to the City if sold at auction. The City Railroads should be as jealously cared for as the ferry franchises, and the Mayor recommends that the Board instruct the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature respectfully protesting against the passage of any such bills as those referred to, unless the Common Council request their enactment. The message was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The second communication contained a veto of the resolution calling on the Council to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature for such an amendment to the charter as shall give the members of the Common Council a fixed salary. It was laid on the table.

The third communication contained the Mayor's objections to signing the resolution in favor of repairing the Comptroller's office at an expense of $5,000; the charter did not permit the passage of such a resolution, unless money had been appropriated for the object sought to be carried out; until the tax levy was passed such a resolution could not be. The message was laid on the table.

A petition from the Exempt Engine Company for 500 feet of canvass and India-rubber hose, to use with their steam fire-engine, the ordinary hose not being strong enough to contain the volume of water forced through it, was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Alderman BOOTH offered a resolution directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals to clean the streets, in accordance with former specifications.

Alderman ADAMS hoped no such resolution would be passed. They knew there was no City Inspector. Such action on the part of the Board would be illegal.

The Board refused to lay the resolution on the table, (5 ayes, 8 nays,) and the resolution was read a second time.

Alderman ADAMS was astonished that any such resolution should be offered by any member of the Board. Who would take a contract under the man who now held the office of City Inspector contrary to the charter? It was ridiculous, and this Board was making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the public, and the public press was constantly calling attention to it. The members of the Board must have noticed it. It was adding insult to injury to offer this resolution under the circumstances. Thousands of dollars worth of suits against the City would grow out of this City Inspector business. The Special Committee of Five appointed to consider the Mayor's nomination had never met, and did not intend to meet. This matter would be before the Legislature yet. There were bills now before the Legislature remodeling City Departments. The idea of the Committee's not reporting! It ought to be put in contempt. If he was a member of such a Committee and it couldn't report, he would leave it, as he intended to resign from this Committee, the present night.

Alderman PECK did not claim to be versed in the law, but he thought it very plain that the old City Inspector remained in office till a successor was appointed, and the Counsel to the Corporation had given an opinion to that effect.

Alderman ADAMS wanted to know whether the gentleman had seen such an opinion?

Alderman PECK had not.

Alderman ADAMS said no one else had either.

Alderman BOOTH said he had seen it.

Alderman ADAMS wanted to know whether it was before the Board?

Alderman BOOTH enlarged upon the necessity of cleaning the streets immediately. He said the gutters wanted hoeing out.

Alderman ADAMS agreed with him that the gutters wanted hoeing out; the City Inspector wanted hoeing out too [laughter,] and he wanted to get the gentleman to help him do it.

Nevertheless, the resolution was adopted (Ayes, 10; Nays, 3,) Aldermen ADAMS, HENRY and SEAGRIST voting "No."

A communication from William Frost, of No. 601 Broadway, proposing to groove the Russ pavement in Broadway with a machine invented by him, for $1 per square yard, was presented. Mr. Frost proposes to run one groove through the centre of each stone 1½ inches wide and of the same depth, and a second groove between the stones of the same width and depth from curb-stone to curb-stone. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution—offered by Alderman SEAGRIST—directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for paving Broadway, from Fiftieth-street to Seventieth-street, with Belgian pavement, and submit the award of the contract to the Common Council, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen, appropriating $2,000 for the celebration of Washington's birth-day, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Alderman SEAGRIST, from the Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-third-street.

Alderman BRADY thought the gentleman showed discourtesy to the Board in offering such a report, signed by himself alone, without consultation with the rest of the Committee.

Alderman ADAMS said he would be glad if the Special Committee on the City Inspector would present a report of any kind. [Laughter.]

The report which Alderman SEAGRIST stated was before the Board by mistake was recommitted.

The Tax Levy was called up, and Alderman PECK moved that a Committee to confer with a similar Committee of the Board of Councilmen, with regard to it, be appointed.

Alderman BRADY moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

Alderman ADAMS called for the reading of the document, but before the reading had proceeded far the Board resolved to suspend the reading, and make the Tax Levy the special order for the next meeting.

Alderman ADAMS asked to be excused from serving further on the Special Committee of five appointed to consider the Mayor's nomination for City Inspector. That Committee would never report.

Alderman BOOTH wanted to know who the gentleman referred to when he said that Committee would never report.

Alderman ADAMS said he meant the Chairman of that Committee particularly. He (ADAMS) had no desire to serve on another Committee in which they stood four to one. He referred particularly to the Chairman of that Committee.

Alderman BOOTH did not know why the gentleman should say that he was unwilling to report. He and the gentleman had met together one day, but no other members of the Committee were present, and they could do nothing. He was perfectly willing to report.

Alderman TUOMEY moved that the Board adjourn.

Alderman PECK moved that Alderman ADAMS' resignation be accepted.

The Board accepted it.

Alderman ADAMS hoped Alderman TUOMEY would take his place on the Committee.

Alderman TUOMEY said he accepted it.

The President appointed Alderman TUOMEY in Alderman ADAMS' place, and the Board adjourned to Monday, at 5 P. M.

The Committee on Markets.

DEMOLITION OF STANDS AROUND THE MARKETS—REMOVAL OF WASHINGTON MARKET.

Resolutions have been recently introduced into the Board of Councilmen directing their Committee on Markets to investigate the authority by which stands are allowed to be erected on the sidewalks around Fulton, Washington and Clinton Markets, and to inquire into the expediency of removing Washington Market to some location further up the river.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee met to consider these subjects. A large number of butchers from the different markets were present.

The question concerning the stands on the sidewalks was first taken up.

Mr. ASHMEAD, from Washington Market, said that the stands there were put up with the sanction of the Common Council as long ago as 1848.

JAMES MCELRENEY made the same statement, but he could not tell definitely by whom the authority had been given—whether it was derived from the Committee on Markets originally, or from the clerks. He thought that it would be hard for men who had been making their living by keeping those stands to be turned out of them now. He had paid $3 rent per week.

Councilman BULTEAU said that he had a familiar acquaintance with Fulton Market, and that those who had rented basement stores under the markets complained the most of the sidewalk stands. They obstructed their light seriously, and some, on this ground, had refused to pay rent.

Mr. TOMLIN, from Washington Market, described the position of the stands on the West-street pavement. The fruit and nuttside stands are nine feet apart, and, in his opinion, ladies could walk between them without any inconvenience or injury to their dresses. There was no room inside or outside of the Market to spare. Gangways had recently been cut up to give more space for stands.

Mr. PEARSALL, from Fulton Market, appeared by his attorney, who stated that Mr. P. was doing business in a basement store at Fulton Market, on the corner of South-street. He paid $1,350 rent, and those having charge of the Market had also wed the erection of a stand immediately in front of his place, where a business of the same kind with his was pursued. This was in direct violation of his lease, and he had frequently complained without effect.

The Committee decided to postpone the consideration of the removal of stands until they could visit the different localities themselves. They then took up the question of removing Washington Market.

Mr. TIMSEN spoke at considerable length against the measure. No better location, he insisted, could be found. If it was removed to the foot of Fourteenth-street, it would be between two gas houses. It is a well-known fact that meat absorbs gas. The consequences to those who eat meat which had been in such a place would be disastrous. Explosions might ensue. Some thought that it would be an advantage to have the Hudson River Railroad run through the Market, as it would, were it in that locality. Daily inquests would be inevitable. Mr. T. said that all this talk of removing the Market was for Bunkum. He had appeared before Committees previous to this who had told him his arguments were very good, but that they were not weighty enough.

Councilman BULTEAU asked what he supposed was meant by this. In reply, Mr. TIMSEN put his hand in his pocket and drawing out a handful of quarters and shaking them said, "That's what they meant by it."

Mr. BULTEAU thanked him for the compliment. Mr. T. warmly disclaimed the idea of his meaning anything personal. No one appeared to speak in favor of the removal of the Market, and this subject was also postponed for further consideration.

Mexico.

ATROCIOUS AND INTERESTING FROM YUCATAN AND TABASCO—PREDOMINANCE OF THE LIBERAL INTEREST IN BOTH STATES.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes from Minatitlan, Jan. 19:

The gratifying intelligence reaches us overland, of Tabasco, brought thither probably by coasters from Campeachy, that the war of races at Yucatan is near being brought, for the present, to a close. The happy result, if true it shall prove to be, is due to firmness on the one side and discretion on the other. A few weeks since, as perhaps you already have intelligence, the dominant race, tired of the continued depredations of the Indian population, resolved to use all the force of the nation to bring this unnatural war at once to a close. The moment seemed auspicious; the wet season was nearly over; the dry, most favorable for military operations, was setting in; and their own family troubles seemed to be permanently settled by the triumph of the Liberal Party. A consultation was held at the capital, and after much reflection it was finally resolved to make a final appeal to the natives, before a last resort to arms. This appeal fortunately took the friendly form of a general amnesty, issued over the seal and signature of the Governor, IBARGUEN. It promises:

1. An unconditional amnesty to all the Indian population in insurrection, provided that by the 20th of January, (to-morrow,) at latest, they lay down their arms and place themselves at the disposition of the State.

2. The same free pardon is granted, and under the same conditions, to individuals of other races united with the rebellious natives.

3. Those who do not accept the amnesty, shall be pursued, as enemies of society, to their most distant hiding-places, and the prisoner made, if chiefs or deserters from the Supreme Government, shall suffer the punishment of death.

4. All persons, on their acceptance of the amnesty, are at once to be set at liberty.

5—6. The Government will courteously receive from the malcontents, for the purpose of more clearly making known its views, feelings, and intentions, such commissioners as they may choose to send; the expenses of the commissionaes to be paid by the Government, on the promise of their submission to the laws and authority of the State.

The amnesty was published both in the Spanish and Maya languages, and extensively circulated, not only along the coast but in the most distant sierras. It was also accompanied by a friendly appeal from the Governor, showing the injustice of the war itself from the beginning, and the folly of pursuing it; and by a similar one from the commander-in-chief, who, after alluding briefly to the recent triumph of the Liberal Party, (with which the Indians always have most sympathy,) gave them clearly to understand what they might expect, now that all the military forces of the State would be available, in an auspicious season, for pursuing the war, unless they at once laid down their arms, to their utter extermination against them.

It is this generous promise of amnesty, and these firm but friendly appeals, that have determined the Indian population generally, as the intelligence reaches us, to lay aside their hostile attitude and submit themselves to the laws and authority of the State. It is to be hoped that it may prove true, in the main.

From Tabasco itself, the intelligence is of a less gratifying character. SABIAT had escaped from the place of his quasi-confinement since the triumph of the Liberal Party, and, it was feared, with the intention of again organizing the adherents of the opposing faction. Should such a movement be in contemplation, the recent events at the capital will doubtless go far towards encouraging it. In several places on the coast, also, the Government had been compelled to station additional troops for the preservation of peace.

TELEGRAPHIC MATTERS.—It is understood that Mr. F. O. J. SMITH has consummated arrangements for the sale of all his Telegraph interests to the American and the Magnetic Telegraph Companies for the sum of about three hundred thousand dollars, which includes Mr. SMITH'S two-thirds ownership of the New-York and Boston Union line, the Boston and Portland line, and various claims against Western and Southern Telegraph Companies, alleged to be worth one or two hundred thousand dollars. The manner is also current that the negotiations between the American and Magnetic Telegraph Companies, looking to a speedy consolidation of interest between Nova Scotia and New-Orleans have been brought to a satisfactory determination.

[Advertisement.]

NOVEL METHOD OF TREATING CONSUMPTION.

From Halsted's late Treatise on Motorpathy.

"First put the patient into a warm medicated bath, into which is poured a continuous current of negative electricity. This chemically destroys the oily acids and other impurities of the cuticle, setting free all scrofulous and morbific humors—not only those upon the surface, but inviting the whole organism, and the eighteen miles of excretory vessels in the system to throw off by those natural channels the dead and impure matter in the circulation. Then when the myriads of mouths, freed of their contents, are open to take in the chemical food of the second bath, the patient is removed to it. To this second bath has been previously added some of the blood-renewing and purifying chemicals, as the hypophosphites of lime and soda—the phosphate of potassa—phosphoric acid—phosphate of iron, or some of the sulphnrets, as indicated by the temperament, disease or idiosyncrasy of the patient. These chemical aliments are alterative and nourishing, and capable of repairing losses in many parts of the body; and the little hungry months of the absorbents suck in the stimulating nourishment. The electric currents, from the positive pole of the chemical battery which is applied to this bath, powerfully coact with the efforts of nature, which are always in the endeavor to carry healthy deposits to parts where most needed. Diseased matter is ever thirsting after healthy supplies; and in the effort to remove disease.

The alternating between these two baths will at once be seen to possess great advantages in scrofulous diseases; and in all complaints connected with, or dependent upon impurities of the blood.

Articles to the same and are given by the mouth, by enemas, and by inhalation, in consumption and bronchitis, to break up tubercular deposits, heal ulcers, and restore tone and freedom of action to the air-passages. In some cases of long disease medicated oils are used over the chest and body on removal from the second bath, to break up night sweats, and to keep up a continued stimulation from the absorbents of the skin; an object of essential consideration in diseases of this nature.

These, together, are valuable auxiliaries to the peculiar stimulation of cold baths and the invigoration of Motorpathic treatment; which last permeates and braces up, as with fibres of strength and vitality, the whole system, not only freeing it from disease, but building up the constitution and making it a life-battery of power." *Treatise on Motorpathy*, 25 cents. Address H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.

NOTE.—Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York (at St. Nicholas Hotel) Tuesday and Wednesday each week, during this month only. Calls received from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Calls of inquiry and circulare free.

[Advertisement.]

THIS IS IMPORTANT.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet, may be really classed as both a necessity and a luxury. It ought to be used by the healthy, because all other paper (we make no exception) is poisonous, either in a large or small degree, and produces Piles. Individuals suffering with Piles in any shape will be cured speedily and surely by Gayetty's Medicated Pepev. Each sheet, let us remind the reader, is water-marked by the name of "J. C. GAYETTY," and a *fac simile* of the signature is on each box; any other is spurious and pernicious. Sold at the Depot, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York; by Mrs. HAYAS, of Fulton-street, Brooklyn; and by all respectable druggists. Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S

New Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery,

No. 707 Broadway,

First block below New-York Hotel.

The most extensive Establishment in the World.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

N. B.—Old Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied, enlarged to any size by the Photographic process, and finished in any style equal to those made from life. Gallery open to 9 P. M. for free inspection.

J. GURNEY,

Photographic Artist, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—By mingling and invigorating the blood and fluids of the body, HOLLOWAY'S Pills carry life and health to every part. Constipation, Piles, affections of the Lungs and Kidneys, yield rapidly to their sanative properties.

[Advertisement.]

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AT GURNEY'S, No. 707 BROADWAY.—A choice selection of views of all parts of the world, beautifully colored groups, copies of statuary, &c., constantly on hand at GURNEY'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 3.

$5,000 N.Y State 6s, 73	113	116 Harlem R. R. Pref.	37¾
18,000 Mo. State 6s	88¾	50 do	37¾
5,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs.	93½	100 do	37¾
1,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind.	73½	200 do	s15 37¾
10,000 Ill. Cent. R. bs.	b60 87	500 Reading R. R.	49¾
16,000 do	87	100 do	s10 48¾
3,000 La. C. & M. L. G. bs	22	200 do	48¾
2000 D. L. & W. R. 1st m.	88	400 do	s10 48¾
1,000 M. C. & P. a. B. '60.	85	600 do	s10 49¾
20 Merchants' Bank	110¾	700 do	s3 49¾
50 Bk of the S. of N. Y.	102½	100 do	b60 49¾
10 Ocean Bank	99¾	600 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	18¾
25 Park Bank	93½	87 do	18¾
200 Pacific M. Co.	s60 76	100 do	s30 18¾
100 do	78	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	45¾
5 do	78½	50 do	b60 45¾
100 do	b60 79½	350 do	45¾
275 do	80	400 do	b30 45¾
110 do	79¾	50 do	s30 45¾
245 do	79¾	300 do	s10 45¾
100 do	s30 78	100 Panama R. R.	s60 114
100 do	79¾	50 do	b60 114¾
150 do	79¾	50 do	b30 114¾
100 do	s60 78	105 do	114¾
50 do	84 79	50 do	b30 114½
100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	80¾	250 do	b30 114¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 82¾	50 Ill. Cent. R. R.	s10 67
250 do	b60 82¾	100 do	67
955 do	opg 82¾	50 do	s10 66¾
50 do	b60 82¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 68¾
50 do	b60 82¾	600 do	opg 68¾
550 do	opg 82¾	100 do	s10 68¾
100 do	pkc 82¾	150 do	b90 68¾
100 do	b30 82¾	200 do	opg 68¾
200 do	s30 82¾	300 do	s10 68¾
200 do	s3 after opg 83¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 80¾
100 do	s5 after opg 83¾	200 do	s30 80¾
50 do	opg 82¾	250 do	o 30¾
200 Hudson River R.	31¾	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	59
100 do	b30 31¾	300 do	b60 59
50 do	b30 31¾	950 do	59¾
120 Harlem R.	13	150 do	b30 58¾
400 do	13¾	50 do	b60 59¾
122 Harlem R. Pref.	37¾	100 do	s60 58¾
50 do	s60 37¾	100 do	b30 59

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Ohio State 6s, '86.	107	500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 82¾
1,000 N. C. State 6s	98	100 do	b60 82¾
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	83¾	300 do	s30 82¾
56,000 Mo. State 6s	84	100 do	pkc 82¾
31 Delaware Hnd. Ca. Co.	88¾	150 do	opg 82¾
100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b60 59	15 Erie Railroad	13¾
400 La Crosse & Mil. R.	1¾	25 Michigan Cen. R. R.	80¾
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s15 77	80 Mich. S. & N. I. G. s.	45¾
15 do	77¼	100 Panama R. R.	114
50 do	77¾	50 do	b10 113¾
200 do	78¾	25 do	s30 113¾
50 do	s30 77	100 do	b30 114
80 Harlem Railroad	13¾	50 do	s3 114
100 Harlem R. R. Pref.	37¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$9,000 Lee Co., Iowa 8s.	65	28 Mech. & Trad. Bk.	111¾
2000 Ohio & Miss. 7s.	15	30 Bank Commerce	101¾
4000 Lex. City 6s	20½	20 Am. Ex. Bank	107¾
3 300 C., S. P. & F. d. L. 7s	42½	40 Bulls Head Bank	98
16,300 T. H. & A. L. R. 10s	26	25 Tradesmen's Bank	115¾
20,000 R. & Miss. R. R. 10s	18	10 Merc'ts' B., Pongh.	129
2,000 C., S. P. & F. d. L. 8s	13	40 Lenox Ins. Co.	101¾
2,000 L. C. & M. R. R. 8s.	22½	20 Con. L. Co., Phila.	88¾
4,000 F. B. & W. I. 8s.	h 50	20 Great W. Ma. I. Co.	130
1,000 Mo. 6s	82½	60 New-World F. I. Co.	97¼
400 Sno M. I. S., 1853	72½	10 do	96¾
360 do 1856	60	10 People's F. I. Co.	112
360 do 1858	58	10 Hope F. I. Co.	96
130 do 1858	59	20 Excelsior F. I. Co.	102¾
30 Goodhue F. I. Co.	99	25 East River Bank	52½
160 Consol. Stage Co.	60	34 B'k Commonwealth.	99¾
2 H., P. and F. R. R.	10	10 Pa. M. S. Co.	78¼
200 C. St. P. & F. d. L. R.	2½	10 Am. Express Co.	98
5,000 Gard. Gold M. Co.	5c.	5 Eureka M. Co.	36
75 Farm. Citiz. B. L. L.	44¾		

THURSDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange have assumed a steedier tone, end prices at the close this afternoon were firmer for Missouri 6s, New-York Central, and some of the Western shares. Panama, on the other hand, was ½ ₰ cent. weaker than yeaterday. The most marked exception against all regularity or steadiness continues to be in Pacific Mail. In this case, it appears the *Bulls* have been fighting *the Tiger* blind, for sixty days past, es well as the *Bears* in the open market. But now that the animal has shown his teeth, through Mr. D. B. ALLEN'S advertisement of an opposition boat for the 10th March, the movement in the stock varies according to the estimates placed upon the earnestness and ability of Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. ROBERTS to crush out the Mail Company on the Pacific side, in default of forcing their own terms of division of business on the Atlantic side. That no real competition is to spring up hence to Aspinwell, is scarcely pretended. It would be like VANDERBILT fighting himself, as he and his son-in-law, the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, are believed to constitute the main (*or money*) spring of ROBERTS' line. That the party, including Mr. ROBERTS himself, have proved themselves too much for Mr. DANAGE and his colleagues in the Mail Company, as well es for Wall-street, is pretty sure, *thus far*. The means to this end may be questionable—and most people will probably believe them *very* questionable—but there has been so much of close corporation arrogance on the other side, and the subvention of VANDERBILT so extraordinary in its nature, that the Press and the public have no large amount of sympathy in the result. If the Government, in its present straitened means, should ever deny the Company another Mail contract, confining the future postal service to the ordinary Ocean posiages, the managers of the concern, if they could be separated from their seven hundred shareholders, would deserve no better treatment for their connection with VANDERBILT. The public regrets would be about the same es for the failure of VANDERBILT, CLARK and ROBERTS to collect $400,000 from the Government for arrearages to the Atlentic line. This last claim, by the way, we presume will now be given over, es a good share of the sum must have been realized in another way, nearer Wall-street! The Pacific Stock opened to-day at 76, seller 60 days; sold up to 80, cash; then fell back on the Street to 76½, and finally closed 78@78½ ₰ cent.

The sales of New-York Central were about 4,000 shares, at 82⅞@82¾, closing 82¼ bid. Pensms, eales at 114¼@114¾, and then 114 bid. Rock Island in steady demand et 58¾@59, closing 59 bid; Illinois Central improved to 67 ₰ cent. The January traffic is $131,736, against $130,060 seme month last yem; the land ealee $54,000. Seles of Missouri Sixes et 83¾@84, and 84 bid at the close. A sale of $10,000 Tennessees at 89¾ ₰ cent. Mr. DRAPER held a very spirited sale of Tennessee State Indorsements, for account of the Comptroller of the Tennessee Banking Depnrtment, with the following result, the prices being nbove the recent privnte eales of the same class of securitiee. The Bonds bear 6 ₰ cent. interest, end were sold ns with interest from Jen. 1:

$34,000 Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. 6s	60½
3,000 Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. 6s	81½
3,000 Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. 6s	79½
20,000 Memphis City 6s	81¾
20,000 Memphis City 6s	81
1,000 Memphis City 6s	80½
36,000 East Tennessee and Virginia 6s	78½
10,000 East Tennessee and Virginia 6s	78¼
7,000 East Tennessee and Virginia 6s	78¼

At the Brokers' Board the bids for the New Federel Loan were firmer at 102¾ ₰ cent.; no sales. The edditional payments into the Sub-Treasury on this eccount to-day were $280,000. The Customs were $153,000 yesterday and $180,000 to-day.

The market for money is quiet at 5 ₰ cent., on the rule to the establisbed Stock Brokers. Some of the cell loans, made earlier in the week, as high as 6 ₰ cent. have been paid off. The offering of mercentile bills outside of Benk has rather fallen off since the increased rates to 5@6 for short end 6@7 ₰ cent. for long dates. Exchange is nominal, as no packet goes before the Boston steamer next Wednesday.

A movement is notified in the Assembly to change the form of the Weekly Bank Statements, as now advertised in this City. The elteration if made would impair the value of the returns for the past six yeers, and would be of no practical service to the public, while destroying the uniformity of the tables for reference.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day notified the biddere for the New Loan at 102.05 ₰ cent., that their offere are accepted.

Receipts of New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for January, 1859:

Passengers	$71,115 39
Freight	13,000 00
Total	$84,115 39
Due other roads	18,837 23
Net	$65,278 16
Janunry, 1858	55,151 87
Increase in January, 1859	$10,126 29

An interesting statement from the Mutua Benefit Life Insurance Compeny appears in our advertising columns.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1856.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

By order of Court in the suit of MARTI

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2303. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

What is Thought of Secretary Cobb's Communication—The Forthcoming Presidential Scolding—A new Tariff Compromise—Naval Movements on the Pacific—The new Treaty with the Navajos.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

The Mexican mail, which arrived here to-day, brings nothing of novel interest. According to the dispatches the Liberals are firm in maintaining their organization. It is thought that the next steamer will in all probability bring intelligence upon which the Government of the United States will base its decision as to the recognition of the Juarez Government.

The letter of Secretary Cobb, transmitted yesterday, will not in erfere with the President's contemplated Special Message, which, however, will not appear for several days. It will treat of the shortcomings of Congress in general legislation, as well as in regard to the Tariff.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury is regarded as satisfactory by the Committee of Ways and Means, and as sustaining the action proposed by its Chairman. Mr. Cobb's frequent allusions to the necessity of retrenchment, are considered by some of his party as a feint to draw attention from his admission that an elevation of the tariff is necessary. The cant of "retrenchment" may answer for Buncombe, but it will not fill an exhausted treasury. Should the Caucus to-morrow night differ with the Secretary, then the President will see what a message can do.

Leading Democrats stumble sadly at Mr. BUCHANAN's unhappy reference in the annual Message to specific duties. They regard this as the source of all their embarrassments. A prominent southern man, who believes any elevation of the tariff impolitic, will, by way of compromise, recommend the passage of an act suspending the present Tariff for two years, reviving that of 1846 in the interval. The act need not exceed a half dozen lines in length, and yet it will settle all difficulties.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander TRACHMER, is to be ordered from the coast of Central America to San Francisco, in order to relieve the officers there, who are to return to Panama in the store-ship *Warren*. The *Warren*, this service executed, will be converted into a Government coal hulk.

The Treaty recently concluded with the Navajos was received at the Indian Bureau to-day. It defines the eastern boundary of their country; but allows them no money or other gratuity or annuity. They are to return all property stolen from the Whites, or from friendly Indians; and to deliver up the murderer of the negro boy whenever he shall come in. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The House Select Committee to investigate the alleged abuses in connection with the Navy Department, have examined eighty or ninety witnesses, at the rate of ten a day, and expect to complete their labors towards the end of next week.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have referred the Oregon and Washington war debt claims to the Auditor of the Treasury, to compute them on the same basis that the Government paid for supplies for the Regulars during the Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856, and to report the amounts to the next Congress. The expenses on the part of Oregon have been stated at about four and a half millions, or $11 21 for each day's military service rendered by Oregon. The gross amount of claims, as reported by the same Commissioner, is nearly a million and a half.

PHILIP T. COLBY has been appointed United States Marshal for Kansas.

WILSON MCCANDLESS has been nominated by the President for the vacant Judgeship in Pennsylvania; and Judge SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Nebraska, for Governor of that Territory. The report that the nominations have been confirmed is erroneous.

The President's recommendation to establish military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua was this morning acted on by the House Committee on Military Affairs, who decided against it.

The Committee on Ways and Means did nothing at the meeting on the subject of the Tariff. Its further action concerning it will be deferred until after the meeting of Saturday night's caucus.

The Senate's Committee on Territories have expressed themselves adverse to organizing a Territorial Government for Colona or the Pike's Peak country.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

Congress must provide, during its present session, for the continuance of the Ocean Mail Service between the Atlantic States and California and Oregon, as the existing contracts expire in October next. Two bills for this purpose are already pending—one introduced by Senator GWIN, and the other reported from the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads. The latter, as the project of a Standing Committee, most probably embodies the propositions upon which the measure will be discussed. It provides for a weekly mail from New-York, *viâ* Panama, to San Francisco, and Astoria, in Oregon, and weekly service from New-Orleans, *viâ* Tehuantepec, to Acapulco,—the contractors *viâ* the Panama route being obligated to carry the mails between Acapulco and San Francisco. One half the service *viâ* Panama may be transferred to the Nicaragua route when that is open. The compensation to be allowed is restricted to $1 10 per mile for each trip.

The Committee have acted wisely in providing for service by three routes. It would certainly have been wretched policy to discontinue service over the well-tried and proven Panama route, and to rely exclusively upon Tehuantepec, as has sometimes been proposed, thus compelling travelers from the North and East to go by railroad to the Crescent City in order to reach the steamer for California. The prevalence of the yellow fever, too, at New-Orleans, during the Summer, would make the route *viâ* that city utterly impracticable during four months of the year. The price proposed to be paid by the Committee is only one-half that now paid for the California mail service. This is wise economy, if it will secure thoroughly efficient and regular service. But will it do so? If not, then adequate provision should by all means be made for the securement of the required efficiency. Government should pay a fair equivalent for this highly important domestic mail service, constituting as it does the only material link binding our distant ocean frontiers together, and the only reliable means of communication practicable at all times and for all purposes.

The system of contracting with the lowest bidders for a service of this character, regardless of its intrinsic value, is pernicious and full of evil, especially where, as upon the Pacific coast, thorough reliability can only be secured by enormous and permanent investment of capital, because the contractors must have not only their own corps of experienced men in all departments, and well-tried boats, but ample facilities for repair, also, within their own control, thus involving necessity for machine-shops, foundries, &c. No one will believe that any new contractor who should be awarded the mail service at inadequate compensation, could afford to provide himself with these expensive facilities, all of which are already possessed by the present contractors. The latter have performed service amounting in the aggregate to over two millions of miles, without ever missing a trip, and without the loss of a single life from marine disaster. This estimate, it will be remembered, applies to the service on the Pacific Ocean. Such regularity and certainty was only achieved by, keeping spare ships at each end of the route, to take the place a once of any that might be accidentally disabled, a policy necessarily involving heavy additional expense. Such faithfulness deserves recognition at the hands of the Government at least to the extent of fair and equitable compensation for future service.

It is some times proposed to give the postages received on letters carried by ocean steamers in compensation for the mail transportation. Even if this policy is admitted to be sound when applied to European mails, it would be neither just nor reasonable in the case of the California mails, as can be readily shown. The postage on single letters to Great Britain is twenty four cents, or about eight cents per thousand miles,—to France, twenty-one cents, or seven cents per thousand miles;—while to California and Oregon, it is only ten cents, or from two-and-a-half to three cents per thousand miles! Fix the rates of postage between the opposite shores of our continent as high, in proportion to the distance, as the rates on trans-Atlantic postage, and we should have to pay forty-eight cents for each half-ounce instead of only ten cents, as now—and even then the European mails would have largely the advantage, because of the exclusion therefrom of the free matter, whole tons of which burden the California mails. Give the Pacific contractors an amount equal to the postages on letters carried by them, reckoned upon the rates thus considered a just compensation for trans-Atlantic service, and the aggregate would be greatly beyond their highest demands. We are answered that sound national policy forbids such prohibitory rates of domestic postage, and requires the Government to promote cheap postal communication between all parts of the Confederacy, without regard to its necessary cost. True, but is there any justice in expecting these facilities to be afforded at the expense of private contractors? The true policy is to pay a fair price for reliable service, without reference to the rates of postage which are deemed best adapted to conserve the best interests of the country.

The present compensation for mail service between Panama and Astoria, is not only less than that allowed to chance European steamers—which do the work during pleasant Summer weather, and refuse to incur the perils of the Winter storms,—but it is also less than is paid under any trans-Atlantic contract with existing lines. The Collins line never received less than $3 10 per mile; the Bremen line receives $2 20, and the Havre line, $1 90, while the line between Panama and Astoria receives only $1 73 per mile. The lowest grade of compensation thus paid is awarded for the service on the Pacific Coast, although the latter is by far the best, and the expense to the contractor in performing it is much the greatest, in consequence of the high cost of labor, and the largely-enhanced cost of all needed supplies upon the Pacific. The single item of coal, for instance, costs the Pacific contractors at least five times as much as is paid for the same article by Atlantic steamers.

There is no justice, then, in cutting down the mail pay upon the Pacific to the extent proposed; and if it is done, the traveling public will certainly be compelled to make up the deficiency. Surely it is better that Government should avail itself of the services of abundantly able, experienced and well-tried contractors, when it can do so at a price which clearly shows to be so much less than is deemed fair anywhere else for an inferior grade of service, notwithstanding the expense to the contractor is so much enbanced by the contingencies stated. Congress, we trust, will carefully weigh the facts thus only glanced at. The entire commercial and monetary interest of the country has much depending upon the certainty and reliability of the California mail service. The loss or delay of a single mail, with its accompanying treasure, would be matter of serious concern. Our frontiers, too, are at best far distant from each other; but, practically, they would be much further if the certainty of regular communication were in the least impaired. No niggardly governmental policy should be permitted to entail a result so disastrous. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

Mr. GREEN, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the present Territories of Dacotah and Arizona, which was ordered to be printed.

Also a bill, which was passed, repaying to Governor DOUGLAS, of Vancouver, seven thousand dollars, which were loaned by him to the Governor of Washington Territory.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for any report from the Engineer at New-York, which had been made since the Secretary's last report, on the defences of New-York and Brooklyn. Adopted.

Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee on Public Lands, and Mr. BROWN, from the District of Columbia, attempted to bring up the District business, and the latter moved to devote to-morrow to its consideration.

Mr. STUART called for the Yeas and Nays on Mr. BROWN's motion, and argued that the District claimed more than its proportionate share of the time of Congress, to the exclusion of national business. Mr. Mr. BROWN's motion, however, prevailed—42 against 11—and so to-morrow will be devoted to the District affairs.

The bill to provide for the payment to Missouri of the two per cent. net proceeds of the public land, which has been heretofore reserved, under compact, was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, reported from the Committee on Public Lands the House Homestead bill, without amendment, and gave notice that he would call up the Senate bill on the same subject at the earliest opportunity.

The private calendar was considered, and the following bills, among others, were passed: Bill to grant the land titles under the Ashburton treaty in the disputed territory in Maine; bill authorizing the Coeris to adjudicate on the claims of SIBUA and BONNE and Chevalier REPENTIGNY to lands at Sault St. Marie; bill authorizing the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society to enter a tract of land in Wisconsin.

The bill for the relief of the captain and crew of the brig *General Armstrong*, appropriating $60,000 therefor, was passed by 23 against 11. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Nebraska contested election case, declaring Bran B. CHAPMAN entitled to the seat instead of Mr. FERGUSON, the sitting member.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, introduced a bill to establish a national foundry at Alton, Illinois. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, said it was his desire to call the attention of the House to what he thought were mistakes in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, but he yielded the floor, though with reluctance, at the request of gentlemen who had made earnest appeals to him in behalf of the private calendar.

Private bills were considered, and a number were passed. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

No. 99.—Richard Gregg *et al. vs.* Robert Forsyth.—Error to the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois. Cause dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 100.—John Dredge *vs.* Robert Forsyth. Error to the same Court. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 251.—The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railway *vs.* Clark Brothers & Co. Error to the same Court. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 252.—Wm. Smith, impleaded with Roswell F. Goodell, *vs.* Clark, Brothers & Co. Error to the same Court. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Nos. 274, 275, 276, 277 and 278.—Wm. S. Moss, Abner C. Harding, *et al.*, survivors of William Kellogg, *vs.* Edward Chase. Error to the same Court. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cases for want of jurisdiction on account of defective citations.

No. 4 of December Term of 1857. The Ocean Towboat Company *vs.* The Owners of the ship *Crescent City*.—Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court that the appellants are entitled to $1,119 from owners of *Crescent City*, and that the decree entered at the last term be reformed accordingly.

No. 60—The People of the State of New-York *ex rel.* ASA CUTLER *et al. vs.* EDGAR C. DEBLE, County Judge.—Argument continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiffs.

No. 331—AUGUSTUS W. WALKER *vs.* MELVILLE GORMAN—Error to the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana. On motion of the defendant, the cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

Adjourned till Monday.

Further News by the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 3.

There were four passengers by the Overland mail, but none from San Francisco.

New diggings have been discovered about 50 miles northwest from the Gila River mines, yielding in some instances as high as $15 to the pan.

The coach was stopped between Springfield and Tipton by persons supposed to be highwaymen, but none of the mail party were molested.

About one hundred thousand sheep were met on the Desert; many had been lost from fatigue and scarcity of food.

At Apache Pass encountered large piles of rocks in the road, supposed to have been placed there by the Indians under MAOUAS.

On the Colorado camp fires of the Apaches were seen, but no Indians.

The roads generally are very good. The coach was detained 27 hours by an accident and a failure to connect with the train at Tipton.

The Salt Lake Mail.

St. Louis, Friday, Feb. 4.

The Salt Lake mail of the 15th ult., reached St. Joseph on the 31st, six days ahead of the contract time.

The United States District Court had adjourned.

The Legislature was still in session, but nothing of importance had been done.

Major CAPERNE, the contractor for the Salt Lake and Placerville route, arrived here last night en route to Washington. He is only 17 days from Salt Lake and expects to reach Washington within 19 days. He left Utah in the dead of Winter to test the practicability of the route. He thinks that the trip ere long will be one of more pleasure by means of crossing the mountains in the sleighs, and that the travel from the Pacific will be over this route.

MEXICAN NEWS.

General Miramon Will Not Accept the Presidency, but Declares in Favor of Zuloaga—Movements of the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

The details of the Mexican news by the steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, is received.

It was stated at Vera Cruz that General MIRAMON would not accept the Presidency, but declare in favor of the restoration of ZULOAGA and the Tacubaya Constitution. This, it was stated, would cause ROBLES to pronounce in favor of the Liberals.

JUAREZ, as well as MIRAMON, was much pressed for money.

It was the universal opinion among the foreigners that if the United States would declare for JUAREZ the moral effect would be so great as to place that party in power within sixty days.

The following is a summary of the war movements on the Pacific side:

Mazatlan had yielded to the besieging forces.

CAMAHO had not taken Cuernavaca, but had fallen back to Yantepec unpursued. Only five hundred of his troops were engaged with MIRAMON at San Joachim.

From San Luis the news is that BLANCO and CORONADO, having effected a union with the army at Zacatecas, were before the city with three thousand men, and that MIRAMON's brother had been sent from Guadalajara to its relief with a force of six hundred. It was believed, however, that the garrison would succumb before he got there. CORONADO, it was stated, had twenty-two hundred riflemen and nine cannon.

The Reactionists were still concentrated at Orizava. Cordova had been evacuated.

The Constitutionalists under General TREJO represent their cause as prosperous, and that the people are flocking to their standard, while their leaders talk loudly of victory. On the contrary, the Reactionists are equally confident, and threaten a descent on Vera Cruz.

New-Jersey Legislature on Quarantine.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Feb. 4.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. GIFFORD offered an additional resolution on Quarantine, to the effect that Congress has no right to authorize the City or State New-York to establish a Quarantine station at Sandy Hook, or on any other portion of the territory of New-Jersey without her consent, and that any attempt for that purpose should be and will be resisted on the part of New-Jersey by all lawful and constitutional means. The resolution was referred.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

Arrived bark *Zotoff*, from Cayenne for Salem, *viâ* Swampscott, where she anchored on the night of the 2d, in the breakers. Captain BAILEY and crew abandoned her. She was boarded by fishermen from Swampscott, who brought her here.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 4.

DUVALL was found guilty of murder in the first degree this morning. It will be recollected he killed FISHER, a German tavern keeper, some months ago.

Last Money Refunded.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Feb. 4.

Adems' Express Company yesterday paid $40,000 to the owners of the money lately stolen from their custody.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 4.

The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has written to his friends, positively refusing a renomination to Congress.

Bank Robbery and Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 4.

The branch of the Union Bank at Jackson, Tenn., was robbed of a large amount of specie and paper money last night, and the Clerk murdered. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed has yet been discovered.

Prize Fight.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Feb. 4.

A prize fight for $50 came off near this place, this afternoon, between DAN KERRIGAN and a man named JONES, both hailing from Boston. KERRIGAN was victor. Both parties were amateurs, though KARRIGAN is said to have won a fight recently in New-Orleans.

Races at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

Two races took place here to-day. *Marengo* won the first, and *Socks* the second, taking the Hutchinson stakes. *Planet* was not entered.

The Expected Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Feb. 4—Midnight.

There are yet no signs of the *Kangaroo* or *Asia*. We can see many lights in the vicinity of the light ship, but think that none of them are on board of steamers. The weather cloudy and dark. Wind strong from northwest.

The Mayor on City Railroads.

The following is an official copy of Mayor TIEMANN's Message to the Common Council, in relation to City railroads, and especially the new ones proposed in bills now before the Legislature:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: As several bills have been introduced into the Legislature of the State, which are now pending before that honorable body, authorizing certain individuals therein named to lay, construct and operate railroads through and upon several of the streets and avenues of this City, I have deemed it my duty to call your attention to the same, in order that the Common Council may take such action in relation thereto as they may consider the public interest to require. The passage of laws of this character by the Legislature, without the consent or request of the Common Council, is objectionable—not only because they affect the local interests of this City, but also for the reason that they grant valuable privileges, without an opportunity for competition.

It is true that the Common Council itself has heretofore granted privileges of the same character for laying and operating several railroads without an opportunity for competition having been afforded, and that in these instances, they were given without adequate pecuniary consideration for such valuable rights. Still the exercise of the power was confined to the local authorities of the City, in whom the power should in my opinion exist, as they can better judge of the expediency and propriety of any proposed road, than the Legislature, a large majority of whose members are residents of other localities in the State. This power should, however, I am satisfied, be coupled with the duty of advertising the contemplated road or roads at auction under similar circumstances as the ferries of the City are now directed by the Charter to be sold.

But even these grants which have thus been made by the Common Council for the several City roads have conditions embraced in them which not only give the Common Council the direction and control of them, in a considerable degree, but also, in most cases, reserve to the City the right to take them at a future time, if the Common Council should so determine, at a valuation fixed as provided in the grants. The bills in question now before the Legislature omit, however, this important reservation, and authorize the roads to be laid and operated without the consent of the Common Council, which, even in the cases of laying the rails of the Harlem and Hudson River Roads through the streets and avenues of this City, were made dependent on such consent.

The grants, also, of the roads now before the Legislature, are valuable ones, and, if put up at public auction, would yield a large annual revenue to the City Treasury.

In my opinion the several City Railroads should be owned and held by the Corporation, and leased, like the several ferries, with the privilege of using cars thereon, but exceeding certain rates of fare, and with other conditions annexed as to the frequency of running the cars, having always the first regard to cheapness in fare, so that they should all be made a means of great and cheap public accommodation.

City Railroads have, no doubt, become a public necessity with us, especially in consequence of the rapid and increasing extension of our population to the upper parts of the City, rendering it more important every year that they should be subjected to the salutary control and supervision of the municipal authorities.

It the regulation and control of the ferries, which now run from the shores of the City to the adjacent places opposite, have been, and are now, a subject of so much importance to the City, and the traveling in relation thereto is watched with such jealous care on the part of the Common Council and our citizens, so also ought the means of public conveyance by Railroads, from the lower to the upper sections of the City and other parts thereof, to receive a like watchful care and proper regulation from our local authorities, as well in regard to the rapidity and frequency of running the cars for the accommodation of our citizens, as also with respect to the rate of fare to be charged on the same.

I trust therefore that your Honorable Body will instruct the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, respectfully protesting on behalf of the Municipal authorities of this City against the passage of any laws authorizing grants for the construction of railroads through or upon any of the streets or avenues of this City, unless the Common Council shall first wish or ask for the passage of such laws. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHEN THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB WILL TAKE CUBA.—At the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, last evening, after a resolution to fire 127 guns on WASHINGTON'S Birthday had been passed, a series of resolutions were offered and adopted, in relation to the matter of taking Cuba. Among them was one in which certain difficulties was apprehended, such as the stubbornness of Spain, &c., and certain advice as to how and when Cuba should be taken, given, al. in the following words, to wit: "That if the President shall be unable now to consummate these negotiations and the pride and ill-feeling of Spain shall cause her to reject our friendly offer, we shall contentedly bide the issues of time and await with confidence the development of events to which the future will give birth; that in no case whatever will the United States consent that the government of that island be transferred, directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, to any of the other European powers; that when the present uncertain and precarious tenure by which the miscalled Mother Country holds her island colony shall have lapsed into dissolution; when revolution or conquest shall have severed the unnatural connection existing between a European governing power and an American subject nation, and shall have broken an authority having the semblance of a parental government over a feeble and infant colony, but which in fact is a despotism supported at the point of the bayonet, and when the inevitable catastrophe in the drama of Spanish misrule in the Western Hemisphere shall have been developed by the loss of her last foothold and possession therein, the law of political gravitation shall then work unimpeded, and the island and the continent shall be joined by ties which no extraneous force can sunder, and which shall endure as long as our national liberties and the unity of our Government."

The meeting then adjourned.

A MORE CHEERFUL ACCOUNT OF THE ICE CROP.—A gentleman who is in a position to entitle any statement of his regarding the condition of the various ice-houses from which this City is supplied with ice to credit, assures us that large quantities of first-quality ice have been gathered since the time when the facts published in the TIMES, yesterday, were obtained. He says the houses in Catskill are now all full; that 6,000 tons than was housed last year have been put up. The house at Athens, which is capable of containing 57,000 tons, was full last week; and the New-Baltimore houses were full before that time. The houses at Coxsackie, Barrytown, Rhinebeck, Flatbush, Staatsburg and Roundout, are now all full. At Rockland Lake, Highland Lake and New-Rochelle, the ice gatherers have not been quite so successful, but they expect to fill up before the season closes. In East Jersey but little has been gathered; and in Philadelphia the supply has failed. It is now expected that Philadelphia and New-Brunswick will obtain their supply of ice from New-York. Ice for this City will not, he is sure, be sold at retail for more than 25 cents per 100 pounds during next Summer.

A ST. LOUIS MERCHANT VISITS THE WATER-STREET DANCE-HOUSES—HE IS DAUCOSE, ROBBED, AND THROWN INTO THE STREET.—A merchant named H. P. CROSBY, residing at St. Louis, was found about 1 A. M., yesterday, by a Policeman, lying insensible in the lower part of Water-street. He was under the influence of drugged liquor. The officer had him removed to the Station-house, and a physician was called, and the drugged liquor was pumped out of him. Upon being restored to consciousness he gave his name, residence and business, as above stated. His first step, however, was to examine the contents of a belt fastened about his body, when, to his surprise and delight, he discovered his money ($1,170) undisturbed. He frankly confessed that he had been making a tour of the Water-street dance-houses on the previous evening; that he drank copiously of miscellaneous liquors; that he encountered rough-looking girls and rough-looking sailors, and that he danced with the former and talked with the latter. That was all he remembered, until he found himself in the Station-house. In his vest pocket he had about $30 in bills when he started. Some of this he had disbursed in his various visitations to the Terpsichorean establishments referred to, and the balance had been stolen from him. He expresses the opinion that a money-belt is a valuable safeguard.

MASS MEETING OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—THE AMERICAN GUARD.—When the Seventy-first Regiment was first organized, membership was exclusively confined to Americans. A few months since Company A (of the flank) was disbanded, and the New-York Light Guard was transferred to fill the vacancy. The change brought several foreigners into the Regiment. Very naturally this innovation created considerable feeling, and on Thursday a mass meeting of the Regiment was held to give the members an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject. J. W. T. VAN RIPER, of Company B, acted as Chairman. After a little excitement in effecting the organization, resolutions were adopted by acclamation setting forth a determination to preserve the distinctively American character of the Regiment, the members pledging themselves not to belong to it longer than circumstances should compel, unless measures should be taken by those in authority to prevent the admission of foreigners into the ranks hereafter. Lieutenants STONE, FRAFORD, MOORE, Captains MESCHUT, METZLER, and Staff-officer CARSON made speeches supporting the resolution. Mr. JENNINGS, of Company A, said that his Company had been condemned without a hearing, and that the proceedings had been too hasty.

THE CARELESSNESS OF OUTSIDE NURSES EMPLOYED BY THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.—Some of the infants sent "out to nurse" by the Almshouse authorities fell into very bad hands. The untrustworthiness of an "outside" nurse to whose keeping an infant had been intrusted—the pay being from one to two dollars a week for each infant—was yesterday rather curiously brought to light. Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, living at No. 152 East Thirty-fourth-street, having missed from his house clothing, table cutlery, napkins and furniture, traced the theft to MARY FITCH, his servant girl, and the missing goods to an attic room in No. 186 of the same street, occupied by a woman named MARY CULLOTON. Sufficient was discovered to implicate the servant girl and the woman in theft, and a Police magistrate, before whom they were taken, committed them both to prison. Soon after the arrest of the woman MCCULLOTON, it was discovered that she had three "Almshouse children," as they are called, in her keeping, that were reduced to mere skeletons from lack of food. Mr. BARKER took them temporarily in charge until fitting provision could be made for them.

"TIME WAS."—At 12 M., yesterday, Mr. JAMES M. THOMPSON caused all the electric clocks in the public offices, furnished to the City by him, to be stopped. He stated, before the Aldermen's Committee on Streets the other day, that he should be compelled to do so in a few days, unless a supply of sulphurate of copper, which is necessary to the proper regulation of the clocks, should be furnished him by the City. He applied to the Street Commissioner for the article required, and offered to furnish it himself if Mr. SMITH would stipulate to pay him for it when the Tax Levy should be passed. The Street Commissioner would not agree to this, and so a long noon will reign at the City Hall and public offices. The regulating clock in the Mayor's office, to whose operations sulphurate of copper is not necessary, continues to measure time as it flies.

A STORM SIGNAL.—An "Air Whistle," invented by Mr. DASOLL, for a fog-alarm or storm-signal has been fitted up at the foot of Thirteenth street North River, for experiments. The whistle is operated by one of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, of the ordinary size, with a tank attached, in size equal to 100 gallons. In the tank an air-pump was inserted and coenected with the engine, and from it the condensed air was obtained. Yesterday a number of experiments were tried, from which it was inferred that the whistle was of immense power, and that in cases of fogs or storms, when coast-lights cannot be seen, it would prove an excellent signal to mariners. It was stated that 200 pounds of coal is sufficient to keep up the requisite pressure for 24 hours.

LICENSING THE CITY RAILROAD CARS.—The ordinance passed by the Common Council, requiring that licenses should be taken out for every car used on the City Railroads—$25 for one-horse cars, and $50 for the others—is not likely to be enforced without trouble. The Second-avenue Company object to pay, on the ground that nothing is said about licenses in their charter, which simply requires them to keep certain portions of the streets through which they run in repair. The Third-avenue Company refuse on the ground that, under the original franchise, they were only required to pay a license-fee equal to that paid by stages.

TAXING MORTGAGES.—The bill now before the Assembly at Albany, providing that the owner of a bond and mortgage shall pay the taxes on the same, and that the money so paid shall be considered as payment upon the mortgage, upon the production of the receipt of the Collector of Taxes specifying the amount paid, is creating considerable excitement among the habitual borrowers in the City. They claim that, with the taxes amounting to about two per cent., the capitalist would receive only five per cent. for his money, and that the result would be the withdrawal of a very large amount of capital, loaned on bond and mortgage, from the City.

COUNCILMEN'S COMMITTEE ON ROADS.—The Committee on Roads of the Board of Councilmen met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, in Room No. 5 City Hall. Various papers of no public interest, submitted to the Committee, were considered, and the Committee adjourned. The Committee on Finance of the same Board was to have met at the same place and time, but was declared adjourned for want of a quorum. The Councilmen complain, not without cause, that they have no good Committee-room as the Aldermen have.

THE AMERICAN UNION COAL CASE.—The case of the American Union of Inventors, relative to the non-payment of a coal bill, was on again yesterday, when JAMES BOGARDUS testified that he had no connection with the Association at all. J. L. RIKER, J. C. SALOMAN and HENRY WEINFIELD were held to answer in the sum of $300 each; and were allowed until the 5th Inst. to find it. The case was then adjourned to Thursday next at 3 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—On Sunday morning Judge EDMONDS will deliver a lecture before the New-York Spiritual Association, at No. 806 Broadway. His subject will be "Spiritualism as Demonstrated in Ancient and Modern History." In the evening, and at the same place, Professor MORSE, of Harvard College, will speak against Spiritualism. His subject will be "Spiritualism as compared with the Superstitions of Modern Times."

PRESENTATION.—Dr. JOHN C. DRAPER, who has lately been elected Professor of Analytical and Practical Chemistry, at the University in this City, received a gold-mounted ebony cane, on Thursday, as a testimonial of respect from the young men of the Institution. The presentation was made by MARCUS E. POTTER, of Kentucky, with an appropriate accompanying address.

THE WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION.—At the last meeting of the Washington Literary Union of this City, a series of resolutions were adopted, eulogizing the late W. H. PRESCOTT, and regretting the loss the world had sustained through his death.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.—The new United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* started, yesterday, on her trial trip, but afterwards anchored at Quarantine, where she now lies.

Police Reports.

MR. SCHAFFER IN BAD COMPANY.—On the 16th of June last Mr. Herman Schaffer, of No. 298 Broadway, accompanied a girl, calling herself Mary Taylor, to a saloon in Broadway, and while there the so-called Mary stole his watch and chain valued at $80, and a safe key. Soon afterwards Mary left the City, and Schaffer learned that his property was in a pawnbroker's office in West Broadway. A few days ago information was received that Mary was in Troy, and Schaffer, making a complaint against her, Officer Knight went up and arrested her. She was taken before a magistrate and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

LIQUOR BROKER ARRESTED.—J. L. Martin, a liquor broker, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with being implicated in stealing $600 worth of liquors, about two months ago, from a liquor store in West Broadway. He gave bail before Justice OSBORN to answer the charge. A man named Wm. Houck, was arrested soon after the robbery, on suspicion of being concerned in the theft, and is now waiting an examination.

A BAD PURCHASE.—James Harlington, yesterday afternoon, went into the store No. 472 Grand-street, purchased a pair of suspenders, and gave in payment a counterfeit $5 bill on the Central Bank of Rhode Island. The bill was not taken, but Mr. Harlington was, and given in charge of a policeman, who took him before a magistrate and had him committed for trial.

GETTING A SEWING MACHINE.—Michael Swartz and Andrew Forrest, at an early hour yesterday morning, broke into the machine shop No. 253 Fifth-street and stole a sewing machine, for which they were arrested and locked up for trial.

Card from H. F. Averill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement contained in each of the City newspapers yesterday morning, in relation to myself, were grossly incorrect, my intentions in leaving the City being altogether misconstrued. Hearing that charges and false rumors were being circulated, I returned from Charleston on Wednesday morning voluntarily, and as a private citizen, to ask for an examination, feeling conscious that, although embarrassed in pecuniary circumstances, I had been guilty of no offence. One man has pursued me in a most vindictive manner, but I trust I shall be able to appear before the public at the close of my examination, as one more sinned against than sinning.

HORATIO F. AVERILL.

The Varick-street Homicide.

INQUEST BY THE CORONER—VERDICT JUSTIFYING THE SHOOTING—RELEASE OF THE ACCUSED.

A large and highly interested assemblage convened yesterday at the City Hospital, to attend the inquest by Coroner O'KEEFE, in the case of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, the youth who was shot on Tuesday evening in the butcher shop of WM. FOAN, No. 202 Varick-street. The deceased, besides being the proprietor of a large restaurant in the upper part of the City, was Captain of a Target Association and leading member of a Fire Company. His personal friends all insisted that the killing of him was an act of deliberate murder. On the side of Mr. Foan, who is a German, reverse statements were made, and the expressed sentiment of his friends was that the only blame to be imparted to him, was his not having shot the two companions of the deceased. Excepting the medical evidence, the testimony of only three witnesses was taken—the two companions of the deceased and a son of Mr. Foan. The companions testified positively that the firing was deliberate, unprovoked and unnecessary. While they agreed upon this point, however, they contradicted themselves in other matters. Both confessed that the three had taken five drinks each just before entering Mr. FORD's place. The son of Mr. FORD, an intelligent and sprightly lad, 12 years of age, gave the same story regarding the affair as was published in the TIMES on the morning succeeding the occurrence. The Jury believed the statement of the boy, although uncorroborated, in preference to the allegations of the opposing witnesses, and rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. The following is the substance of the testimony and the verdict:

Patrick Hennigan, residing at No. 191 Varick-st., testified that at 6½ o'clock on Tuesday evening last, he met the deceased in company with John Campbell; he walked with them up Hudson-street, where they stopped at a porter-house, and took drinks around; they went up the street several blocks further, again stopped at a porter-house, and there took two drinks each; leaving the last place they proceeded to the butcher's shop of Mr. Ford, No. 202 Varick-street; at the shop door they met Ford, having in his hands a cleaver and a knife; Ford demanded two cents of them for some pickles which they had helped themselves to from a tub just inside the door; the deceased put his hands in his pocket, as he (the witness) thought, to hand over two cents; thereupon Ford threw down his cleaver and knife, stepped behind the counter and brought out a musket in his hands, which he immediately pointed at the deceased; John Campbell interfered and pushed the musket aside; Ford immediately raised the musket the second time and shot the deceased; witness and Campbell took the deceased and carried him into a house across the street; the deceased did not fall down after being shot; witness was not acquainted with the prisoner; when the deceased entered the shop he took up the pickles without asking for them.

John Campbell, residing at No. 68 Vandam-street, testified that on the evening in question he was in company with the deceased and the previous witness; they drank at various saloons, altogether taking five drinks each, and had about concluded to take the cars home, when, in passing the butcher's shop of Mr. Ford, in Varick-street, one of them suggested to stop and eat a pickle; as they entered the shop Ford was standing inside the door, and as soon as he saw them, picked up a cleaver, and made some kind of remark which he did not understand; witness picked up an onion from a tub and asked the price of it; Mr. Ford said, "One penny;" the deceased took another onion, and Ford said he wanted two cents; witness was about paying the two cents when the prisoner made some remark which he failed to hear, and thereupon Ford laid down the cleaver, took a musket out of a closet, and pointed it towards them; witness pushed the musket one side, and Ford a second time raised it, and shot the deceased; when he shot the butt of the musket was no higher than his hips; he had never seen Ford previously to this night.

Frederick Ford, son of the proprietor of the butcher's shop, and who is twelve years of age, testified that he understood perfectly the nature of an oath; between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday evening last he was in a cellar underneath the store in company with his sister; they heard a noise above them; he ran up stairs and saw three young men there; one was at the money drawer and the other two were eating onions; his father took up a knife and told them to clear away, as they had no business there; the young men laughed at him, when his father put the knife down and got out his gun; two of them tried to get the gun away, and one of these fellows struck his father in the face; his father was then behind the counter; the gun went off while they were scuffling regarding the possession of it; the deceased had hold of the barrel of the gun when it exploded; deceased walked out of the store, and his father directly afterwards called out for the Police.

Dr. Shrady, the resident surgeon at the City Hospital, testified that the deceased died from the effects of a gun-shot wound, the contents having entered the breast just above the pit of the stomach. On probing the wound several small shots were found.

There being no further evidence, the Coroner briefly charged the Jury. He impressed upon them the fact that there always should be strong provocation to justify shooting and taking the life of a human being. He

ARIZONA AND SONORA—No. VIII

Sonora.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sonora is the land of romance, the laud of tragedy, the drsnm-lnnd of ths fillibuster. It ls overrated, and yet not so much overrated as misunderstood. In its geologicat features it ls much the same as the western part of Arizona. The mines constitute the principel resource of the State, and they have been developed only to a very limited extent, and quite tmperfectly. Iron, laed, copper, silver and gold will eventually be produced in graat sbundance. Its facllities for the raising of cattle and horses may be considered extensive, while its agricultural resources, ln proportion to the great extent of country, ere limlted. The rivers are the San Ignacio, wlth its Altar tributary on the north; the Sonora, with its tributary the San Migual in the interior; the San Josć, Yaqui and Maye on the south. The valleys of the Yaqui and Maye are tha most extensive and productive.

The number of inhebitants in the Stete, according to the Mexican estimate, ls 147,000. This estimate is, in my opinion, many thousands too high. The variety of race and character, as exhibited ln the Sonorenses, is curious and remarkable. There is found here the strangest mixture of religion end heathenism, knowledge and ignorance, bravary and cowardice, gentleness and ferocity, decency and indecency, wealth and poverty, thet can be found among any other people on the face of the earth. In the first place, you have the *Gachupin*, or native of Spain. They are few in number, and generally tradere of wealth, which gives them great influence. Next comes the mixed race, made up of Spanish, Aztec, Indian, and sometimes a touch of the Negro. These are called "*gente de razon.*" Next we have the Pueblos Indians, Yaquis, Opatae and Pepagoe. Indian blood predominates. Sonora, it may be said, is an Indian State.

There le more dignity of cherecter, and there ere more good quelities in this people, than we are in the habit of giving them credit for. There *are* men and women in the State (more especially among the Gachupins) of education nnd wealth, and of elegant manners. The repose, dignity, and stateliness of manner snd address peculiarly Spanish, eppertains to this people, even down to the Pueblas Indians. At this low point, onc still gets a glimpse of the hnughtiness and bigotry which characterized the old Spanish race. The people think the Castillian language the only language worth speaking, and many live in the happy belief that the world revolves around Sonora.

While stationed at the *Mina del Ajo*, in Arizona, superintending operations there, I was standing, one Sunday morning, near n group of laborers or peones, who were resting from their labors and quietly enjoying themselves in conversation upon mattere and thinge in general. Tbe richness of the mine formed one of the topice of couversation, and n copper-colored gent, who could boast of nothing more elegant or complete in the wey of coetume than a breech-cioth, remarked: "*Que lastima que no pertenece ese mina a nosotros Christianos.*" "What a pity it is tbat this mine doee not belong to us Christians."

Here was a group of pure and half pure Indians, exhibiting more skin than cloth, who never saw a marriage ceremony, and whose social relations were based on concubinage, and who had less knowledge of the letters of the alphabet and books than they had of the stars, wearing a little brass symbol of the cross, and mourning over the fact that the mine upon which they were working did not belong to their *Christian* race.

Very few of the Pueblos Indians claim to be *Christianos*. In this, however, like everything else, there is n etrange and unaccountable inixture From the commencement of my sojourn in the country nearly to the end, I hnd in my employ an old Papago named PEDRO. His brother, called *el Guapo*, ("the Tough,") n man of prodigious stature and strength, was head chief of the Papegos. Old PEDRO was tall and well formed. He had the head and countenance of a sage, and dressed like a Christian. One day he brought me a tall Papago, who wanted employment. "Whet is his name?" I demanded. "Pnh," replied old PEDRO, with a shrug, "*El no es Christiano y no tienes nombre.*" "He is no Christian and has no name."

As laborers edopted to the peculiar wants of the country in developing ite resources, I give my evidence in their favor unequivocally. I have had hundrede of them in my employ in various departments, and always with satisfaction and success. I never suffered at their hands from treachery or theft. It may appenr singulnr that I should speak thus, after the massacre of the four Americans at my trading post, and the destruction of that establishment near Souoits. This bloody deed was consummated by troops from the southern part of the State, in charge of a refugee Chileno, acting under the immediate orders of a Gachupin, and not a citizen of the Stnte of Sonora, and whonever lets an opportunity elip to manifest his hatred of Americans. The people at lorge throughout the Stnte condemned and deplored that cowardly and fiendish act, and in view of the faithfulness and kindness manifested towards me by peoues and citizens of Sonora generally with whom I came in contact, I cannot unite in the popular cry, and denounce them as a good-for-nothing, thieving, cut-threat race. Mexicnn scoundrels are sufficiently abundant, but if there is anything of the Mexican or Indian breed worse than some of the vile purgingn of our own society thnt drift along this frontier, I have not been able to discover it.

Sonora is a land of mourning. Apaches, revolutions and fillibustering expeditions have scourged the people until all hope has fled and the moan of despair comes to our ears. That it is the duty of this Government to interpose and take eome measuren to exercise a controlling influence in both Sonora and Chihuahua, (which latter State is suffering equnlly with the lorlner,) no oue who comprehende tbe mnttar cnn for a moment doubt. The rub appears to be, how to go to work to accomplish this most desirable end. Unfortunately, as a people and government, we do not stand very high in the estimation of the Sonorenses. The masses of the people are firm and united in their opposition to the sale and annexation of their country to the United States.

It may be well to go back a few yenrs and take a retrospective view of the road by which wo have reached Sonora.

It is a well-known fact that by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made between the United States and Mexico Feb. 2, 1848, New-Mexico, California and the Apache nation, thrown in as a *douceur*, for a valunble pecuniary consideration, camo into the possession of the United States. It is also known that the line of divisiou between the two countries was left in a dense fog, and thnt the eleventh article of said treaty bound the United States to protect the northern frontier of Mexico against the depredatione of our wild Indians. Serious difficulties and considerable expense grew out of this indefinite line of division, and heavy claims in Northern Mexico began to roll up against the United Statee Government by reason of Indian depredation committed on United States account. It is now quite pertinent to inquire whether the United Statos Government would heve made any such treaty had it been possessed of any knowledge of the country and its Indians. Be this as it may, the necessity of another treaty was npparent, negotiations were opened, and the result was the Gadeden Treaty in September, 1853.

By this treaty, the disputed boundary question was clearly and definitely settled, and tha article stipulating to protect Mexico from Indian depredations abrogated.

A portion of Apachnria, now known as Arizona, was the *douceur* thrown in this time, and for nll of which we paid ten millions. Ae correcting the errors of the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty, this sum of ten millions was well expended, but as purchase money paid for that strip of Apacharia known as Arizona, without a port on the Gulf of California, it was, in trading parlance, a "*dead horse.*" I have passed along the Gadsden Treaty line nearly its entire length, and came to the conclusion that SANTA ANNA saw clearly what he was about, and that our Government was slightly bewildered.

Now, to correct the errors of the Gadsden Treaty, something must be done. Thus "manifest destiny" drives us on. We must have Chihuahua and Sonora, end as if weery of being overreached in negotiating with Mexico, *force* is recommended. Perhaps the time has come for something of thet nature. Armed possession of these two Mexican States is recommended, and with this view the Hon. Secretary of War was addressed by the House of Representatives through its Committee on Military Affairs. The following is the Hon. Secretary's reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 27, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 14th inst., I have the honor to state that, in my judgment, the armed possession of posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, according to the policy recommended by the President, would add nothing to the *present necessity* for an increase of the Army.

The line of defence from the frontier of Texas to the Pacific Coast would be materially shortened, and might be so chosen as most essentially to diminish the cost of transportation for the supplies of a very large portion of our forces employed upon our Southern border. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

The Hon. J. C. FAULKNER, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

The same obscurity of vision that appertained to former administrations in. their negotiations with Mexico, appears to attend those at work on the new proposition for extension. The honorable Secretary of War doubtless takes the same view of the subject, hence his brief reply, in which I think I detect a mesterly blending of the fecetious and sarcastic.

If it come within his province, he would probably heve informed the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, that it is not in the War Office he is to learn the fact that the States of Chihuahua and Sonora nearly complete the area of one thousand miles square, which our wild Indiane cleim end exercise the right to ravage—that the United States, through its military posts, has not been able to check these savages in thnt portion of this extensive domain already acquired—that "armed possession" of New-Mexico has rested as a blight upon the land for twelve years—that the same system of "armed posecssion" of Arizona, for nearly three years, has rendered that territory a by-word among the hybrid races of the South, and a stench in the nostrils of our own citizens—that a line of posts from San Antonio, Texas, to Guaymas, Sonora, so thickly placed that the tap of the drum could be heard from one to the other, would not control these Indians—that the people of Chihuahua and Sonora shudder at the idea of military garrisons being pleced in their midst to create rows, riots end assassinations without number, and arouse more bad blood and fierce passions than could be allayed in half a century; all this, and more on the same subject, is not to be learned in the War Office.

If the House of Representatives would go to work in the right way and investigate the subject, it would find that the simple process of opening the port of Guaymas as an American port would accomplish all that is desired. To the neighboring country of Japan we sent a pressing invitation, backed by several guns, to open her ports to the great Republic.

Guaymas is the key to thet whole region of country under contemplation. In opening this port, and holding it as an American port, the whole country is opened to our enterprise. All the revolutions in Sonora, about which we hear so much, are besed on the Guaymas Custom-house. There are no political principles involved, as is the case in other Mexican States. The ceuse of these revolutions will be removed by making Gnaymas an American port, and consequently they will cease. The first result of this will be internal peace. The masses throughout the State will be relieved, and begin to look with favor on the Americans. American citizens and capital will flow in. Mines will be worked, fields cultivated, and ranches established. The people will have employment, and be able to purchase abundantly of the neccssaries and comforts of life. The steady and resistless progress of mining companies and settlers will be such as to restrain and overwhelm the envages. Arizona will be made nvailable. Sonora and Chihnahue will arise from their poverty and distrese, and soon be in condition to be admitted into the Union.

Military posts may not come into the calculation, and some already established might be abolished, and millions, aye millions every year, saved to the Treasury.

In view of the fact that there is considernble more of the "sick man" to be cured, a palateble kind of medicine at the outset is advisable.

The first step will decide the question whether we are to again reach the City of Mexico by a fearfully bloody and demoralizing process, or through the peaceful and civilizing operation of commercial treeties, *such as at this moment can be made with the Liberal Party, represented by the Constitutional President, JUAREZ.*

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

NOTE.—Since writing the above I notice the arrival of Mr. WHITING, one of Captain STONE'S Sonora surveying party. From the published statements of this gentleman it is evident that Captain STONE has managed his enterprise with grent ability, and that he has succeeded in gaining the good will and coöperation of the Sonorences. I embrace the opportunity to remark upon these facts in support of the peaceful and diplomatic policy I advocate. By opening the port of Gunymas and holding it as an American port, American citizens and capital will come in contact with the natives in a manner not at all disagreeable to them, and a system will be inaugurated by which the whole of Mexico can be peacefully, economically and speedily nbsorbed by the United States.

E. E. D.

Agricultural Colleges—Their Utility and Necessity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A plausible and well written article against the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, which eppenred in Saturday's TIMES, suggests, among other things, that all the scientific education which the farmer requires is a little chemistry and vegetable physiology, which may be had at any of the more advanced schools and colleges of private endowment.

To know what has been thought necessnry to a thorough agricultural education, the following syllabue of the studies of the great Agricultural College at Hohenheim, near Stuttgard, in Wirtemberg, may not be uninteresting:

FIRST WINTER SEMESTER.	FIRST SUMMER SEMESTER.
Soils and Plants in general.	Special Agriculture of Plants.
Breeding of Animals.	Cattle Breeding.
Mechanics and Physics.	Sheep Breeding.
Chemistry.	Practical Geometry.
Mineralogy.	Botany.
National Economy.	Zoology.
	Chemical Agriculture.
SECOND WINTER SEMESTER.	Geognosy.
Agricultural Technology.	
Book-keeping.	SECOND SUMMER SEMESTER.
Meadows.	Valuation.
Fruits.	The formation of n Farm.
Physics or Mechanics.	Agricultural Lechnology.
Farming in general.	Wine and Hops.
Forest Encyclopedy.	Breeding of Horses.
Physiology of Plants.	Breeding of Silkworms.
	Vegetables.
	Analogies of Soils.
	Farriery Special.

This is the regular course, and occupies two years, but may be shortened or lengthened according to the previous education and the wishes of the student. The students may pay their fees, if desired, by their services.

This magnificent agricultural institution was established by the Government, among the first in Europe, more than thirty years ago. The main building was originally a country palace of the King's. It is three stories high, and has n front more thau 1,000 feet long, beautifully situated on the crown of a gentle slepe near the centre of an experimental farm of between 700 and 800 acres of good tillable land.

Attached to the establishment is a *museum* consisning a rich collection of the ferming utensils of every age and nation, not omitting American plows and reapers—containing, also, a great vnriety of soils, woods, seeds, and every kind of farm product; a *workshop*, where every kind of farm utensil is made, end farm engineering and construction of all kinds are taught.

There are also attached to the institution *manufactories* of starch and beet sugar; *nurseries* for all kinds of fruit-trees; *gardens*, botanic and vegetable; *dairies* of butter and of cheese; a brewery and a distillery.

Connected with the lecturee there ie constant practical instruction as to the details of farming, such as ditching, draining, fencing; collecting, prepering, and applying manures, &c.

The people of Wirtemberg, which is almost exclusively n farming country, after long experience, think thnt this Institution has been useful to them; that their country has thereby been rendered richer end more productive; and similer Institntions on a small scale heve therefore been established in almost every district or county in the kingdom.

The writer of the article before referred to, looks upon the proposed grant by the United States of lands to each State for the establishment of an Agricultural College, as partial,—as intended to benefit a *class* no more entitled than tha class of merchants, manufacturers, lawyers or doctors. How nerrow! how untrue! The object of these colleges is to teach the art of making the earth yield her fruits more cheaply and more abundantly—an object in which every humen being who eets end drinks is directly, if not equally, interested; although he may not be so in tha educetion of a lawyer, or doctor, or divine, or menufecturer.

This writer says the farmers not only ought not, but do not, demand these colleges. Certainly they do not demend it as a boon to them as a class; it is no privilege, no bounty, no premium to them in pertlcular; but as citizens, as members of the community, peculiarly cognizant, from their position, of the advanteges of the system, they unite with the citizens of every other class and calling, from North to South, from the Atlantic to the Pecific, in demanding the establishment of these institutions. Never has a public object been everywhere received with such unanimous approbetion, without regard to party, or climete, or locality.

If the proposed ratio of distribution according to population is unjust, let the writer enggest one more equiteble. If Iowe, which, as he says, will soon heve a population equal to thet of New-York, should be aggrieved et not receiving more than one-twentieth of her more populous sister, she has only to wait a little while, when her portion with her population will be equal to that of the richest of her neighbors.

That the Agricultural College "will coma in improper and disastrous conflict with the present public and private institutions of learning," is ebout as sensible as to suppose that our commerce will be injured by opening the ports of China and Japan. No doubt the direct trede will greatly injure the indirect through Amsterdam and Loudon. No doubt the Agricultural College will hasten the revolutiou which is taking place in our seats of learning. Men ere beginning to study *things* rather than *words—physics* are getting the upper hand of *metaphysics*—rhetoric, logic and languege ere yielding the first place to geology, chemistry and physiology—and this revolution, so desirable to sound knowledge and true science, will no doubt be greatly hastened by the establishment of Agricultural Colleges. H.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Opening of Parliament—The Governor and his Speech—The British Lion in a Colonial Uniform—Despatches from the Imperial Government, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 31, 1859.

Twenty-one discharges of cannon, a coach and four, and servants in livery, with red coats and yellow breeches, a few grey-coated soldiers, and a band, together with three or four hundred Milesian ragamuffins, composed all the "state," with which his Excellency, Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, "Governor-General in and over the Provinces of Canada, New-Brunswick and Novn Scotie, and Vice-Admiral of the same," was pleased to come down to the Legislative Council Chamber, on Saturday, and open the second session of the sixth Parliament of Canada, with a speech from the Throne.

There was, however, rather more of "state" inside the Chamber, as is, no doubt, fitting; since we adopt here very many of the old forms nnd ceremonies with which Parliaments are opened in England by Majesty in person.

A fine apartment is our Legislative Council Chamber, blazing with scarlet cloth and gilded ornements. And high above the floor, on a crimson dais, canopied with hangings of a corresponding color, is the Throne. Perfectly awful is the Throne in question! It is not that its gilt elbows are tremendous; not that the Crown above it is threatening; not that the British lions'-heads carved upon it grin too savagely; but the sacred character it possesses envelops it with the attribute I speak of. "There's a divinity doth hedge" the Throne. None but the Representative of Majesty may occupy it. When thnt Representative is there, you Americans might reverence him, but we Canadians reverence the Throne when the Representative is out of it. Every dny, throughout the session, the Speaker of the House will enter in his robes and bow to it. Every dny, as he rises from his more lowly seat, to leave, he will make salaam to it. Every day the ponderous mace will be inclined before it; the Black Rod, dressed in pumps and tights, will make his punctilious curtsy to it, and the Chnplain say his prayers for its stability.

On this Throne, then, the Governor was "graciously pleased" to be seated, cocked hat on head, and to send Black Rod to the Legislative Assembly, to command the attendance of the Commons.

Follow me, now, to the Lower House, and you shall see Mr. Speaker in the chair, the long-robed Clerks before him at the table, whereon another mace, more ponderous still than that of the Lords, and certainly bigger than the "bauble" which glorious old NOLL, the Lord High Protector of England, once ordered his rude soldiery to take away from the British House of Commons. Listen, and you will hear three knocks at an outer door, and the Sergeant-at-Arms announce a message from His Excellency. The mace is removed from the table and the messenger admitted. It proves to be Black Rod himself. Three times he bows to the Assembly. Then, solemnly advancing to the table, he three times deliberately bends to Mr. Speaker, who simply raises his cocked hat and listens to the message. Three times then the Black Rod bows again, walks backward to the door, bows three times finally, and—departs. Up, then, does the Sergeant raise the glittering mace; up, then, starts the many-robed, knee-breeched Speaker; up, then, spring the clerks, the ministers, the members. Forth they rush, as bolsterous as school-boys, to their corner of the Council Chamber, *without* the bar. Somehow the Speaker takes the centre; somehow the mace is brought beside him; somehow the ministers squeeze near to him, and anyhow do the rest arrange themselves. Bob goes the mace. What for? the Speaker has bent his head, and, as the Speaker, so the mace. Useless it seems, but let us not cavil. His Excellency is going to read the speech—called, by courtesy, his own; but, in reality, the production of his ministers, who wrote it, in council, the day before. It is done; "I now leave you," says the Governor, "to your Parliamentary labors." But why do not the Commons dspart. Again his Excellency begins. Another speech? No. Some outlandish accents yet he utters. What can it be? A kind friend says "It's meant for French," and so it is, tor by law and custom all legal utterances must be made in both languages! Such French, too! Pronunciation horrible; but that is not so bad as the words. French? A Parisian would not understand it. French? A vile *patois*. Oh, the translators we employ! Will nobody give them brains? How his Excellency must blush, if he had any blosh left. Now, at last, it is over; an Ald-de-Camp gives a copy of the speech to the Speakers of both Houses. The Governor goes awny in "state," and the Houses adjourn.

Sic transit the first day of the session.

Here is the Speech, for which, perhaps, you aan find room. The phrases about Ottowa are emphatic enough, of themselves, but the strass the Governor gave them made them yet more so:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is my duty, on the present occasion, to call your attention to the question of the Seat of Government of Canada.

The Legislature of Canada having resolved that a fixed Seat of Government should be selected, solicited our gracious Queen, by an address of either House, to exercise her prerogative in making such selection.

An Act, moreovsr, was passed adopting beforehand the decision of Her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds.

This Act of the Canadian Parliament and the decision of the Queen ere binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed.

The correspondence with Her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by Her Majesty at your own request, and that you will duly acknowledge Her gracious compliance with the addresses which you yourselves caused to be presented to Her.

It affords me much satisfaction to state that the Commission for the settlement of the Seignorial tenure will shortly close its labors, and that a moderate outlay beyond the appropriation of 1854 will satisfy all reasonable expectations on the part of the *Censitaires*.

The Municipal Law of Lower Canada requires revisal and consolidation. A measure for this purpose will be submitted for your consideration.

The possibility of uniting, by some tie of a federal character the British Colonies in North America, has formed the subject of correspondence, which will be placed in your hands. I will also cause to be submitted to you dispatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State. In relation to questions affecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the subject of the inter-colonial railway.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The accounts for the year just expired shall be laid before you as soon as possible. I regret that the financial and commercial depression which has weighed upon us, in common with our neighbors, has not wholly passed away.

But it is gratifying to me to state that symptoms of amendment have begnn to show themselves, and I trust that should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound and rigid economy in every department of the public service will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditure within the limits required by our revenue.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that an arrangement respecting the debt due to the Imperial Government, and the sinking fund connected with it, of a character highly advantageous to the Province, has been effected in England. The papers relating to this matter shall be laid before you.

In asking at your hands the supplies for Her Majesty's Service, I desire to assure you that everything will be done with a view to placing the tariff on a satisfactory footing. The principle of *ad valorem* duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly and advantageously applied.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The important work of the revision of the Statotes is, I am happy to say, nearly completed, and Parliament will soon be required to pass such a measure of consolidation as you may see fit to sanction.

I believe that I have summoned you to meet on the present occasion at the time most convenient to yourselves. So much beneficial legislation on important subjects has been dealt with in the last few sessions that I shall hope to congratulate you on your release at a time somewhat earlier than usual.

With this hope I now leave you to your Parliamentary labors.

The dispatches on the subject of the Seal of Government have been laid before the House already.

I forward to you an extract from Sir EDMUND HEAD'S, and the whole of BULWER LYTTON'S reply.

Sir EDMUND HEAD says, in concluding his letter detailing the history of the crisis of last year:

"I cannot however forbear offering the following observations:

1. The address of last session to the Queen was the act of both Houses of the Legislature, not of one.

2. The Act 20 Vic., c. 17, s. 2, expressly provides that a sum of £225,000 shall be expended at such place as the Queen may select for the Seat of Government.

That choice having been made, the section in question has, I apprehend, operated, and as it contains no provision for a change of place, the section itself must be repealed before it could cease to be binding, or before the money could be laid out elsewhere.

3. As regards myself, I desire to express my unfeigned regret for having in my dispatch of March 28, 1857, No. 49, recommended that Her Majesty should be advised to accept the reference in question. In palliation of so grave an error in judgment, I can only urge that it might have seemed ungracious to refuse a spontaneous reference of this kind, and that it appeared to me impossible to conceive any form in which a Legislature could bind its successors more solemnly, or commit itself in its corporate capacity more conclusively than was done by the Parliament of Canada with reference to the Seat of Government, more especially because their address was coupled with the Legislative provision in the 20 Vic. c. 17, referred to above.

It would now seem, however, that my view of the binding character of the action of a Legislature differs essentially from that taken by the majority of the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

My present duty will be to carry out the Government of the Province in such a manner as may best lead to the ultimate settlement of the difficulty without deranging the administration of affairs.

So soon as I am able to efford further information on ths deliberate opinion of Parliament, nod the course they wish to pursue, I will communicate again. In the meantime I am ready to act in all ordinary business cordially and frankly with this new Ministry as I have done with their predecessors.

BULWER LYTTON, Secretary for the Colonies, replies:

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 10, 1858.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your dispatches of ths numbers and dates in the margin with their inclosures, giving a detailed account of the political events which recently occurred during the session of the Canadian Parliament ending with the appointment of a new administration composed of Messrs. GALT, SHERWOOD and other gentlemen.

You ere well eware that Her Majesty's advisers have no wish to interfere in any way in the domestic affairs of the great Province under your Government, and therefore while they have read with an interest proportioned to the gravity of the subject the documents thns communicated to them they abstain from expressing any opinion on their general contents.

With regard, however, to your own conduct in this crisis as an officer of the Crown, they are of opinion that you acted in accordance with those principles of constitutional Government which obtain in this country as well as in Canada; nor have they any reason to doubt the soundness of your judgment in applying those principles, although this is not a point on which they are qualified to decide.

They are bound, however, not to pass over one subject without remark.

The question of the Federation of the Colonies is one in which Canada has no doubt a very deep interest, and in which any representations, proceeding from the legislature of that Provice, will be received with the greatest attention. But it is necessarily one of imperial character, involving the future Government of the other North American Colonies, equally bound with Canada by ths common tie which unites all the members of that Empire. It is, therefore, one which properly belongs to ths Executive authority of the Empire, and not that of any separate Province, to initiate. I do not, however, question the importance of the reasons which led you to advance to it, and shall await ths further development of the views of yourself and your advisers on the subject. I have communicated your speech, and an extract of this part of my dispatch, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the other North American Provinces.

In reviewing the history of ths session of the Canadian Parliament now terminated, it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to avoid expressing their regret that after having deliberately invited the award of her Majesty on the question of the future seat of Canadian Government, the Assembly should have thought proper deliberately to reject that award. They are not in possession of the reasons which may have led to so unexpected a decision; but they are too strongly assured of the loyalty of ths representatives of the Canadian people to believe that any individual among the Members who joined in that vote intended a slight to his Sovereign.

[Signed.] I have, &c.,
E. B. LYTTON.

The Right Hon. Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart., &c.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Mr. Forsyth's Management of Matters committed to his Care.

WASHINGTON, Wednesdny, Jan. 26, 1859.

The friends of the Hon. Mr. FORSYTH complain that his official end personal conduct while filling one of the most difficult and delicate of our foreign missions, has been harshly judged and misrepresented by the Press. They think that THE NEW-YORK TIMES, through its correspondents at the City of Mexico, and others who have afforded it material for editorial comment, has been especially prominent in this matter. Knowing well your purpose of being just to all, and your readiness to give any man a hearing who seems to have occasion for complaint, I have obtained, from reliable and responsible sources, the following authoritative statement of the various circumstances out of which occasions for assailing the late Minister to Mexico seem to have arisen, together with explanations relieving that gentleman from any suspicion of having made himself justly obnoxious to censure. With this introduction, and the additional suggestion that the facts of the following explanation may be relied upon as accurately stated, I proceed to give them in the words of my informant, without making myself responsible, however, for all its arguments and conclusions.

The first affair upon which complaints of Mr. F.'s conduct were based, is the case of the ship *Archibald Gracie* and her American crew, which constituted an expedition that sailed from San Francisco in 1856 to aid in the revolution of ALVAREZ and COMONFORT against SANTA ANNA. When Mr. F. reached Mexico, he found 150 of these men prisoners in the Capital, and undergoing trial as filibusters and pirates. He immediately addressed himself to their case. The first word on business he uttered to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (and that was the morning after his credentials were presented,) was upon this subject, and from that time forward, for three months, he devoted his earnest attention to a case that had enlisted his earnest attention to a case that had enlisted his warmest sympathies for his suffering countrymen—and excited his just indignation at the ungrateful treatment they had received from the Mexican Government. When nfter innumerable notes to, and conversations with, that Government, he found there were controlling political reasons why COMONFORT would not do them justice, (he dared not confess the truth which *that justice* would imply—to wit: That foreigners had been invited to take part in a domestic revolution,) he called those Americans together—stated to them the hopelessness of their case nnd the reasons for it, advised them to leave the country, provided the means for their going, and promised to send the whole correspondence and history of the case to their own Government at Weshington. His advice was taken, with the earnest acknowledgment of the men that he had done all within his powsr for their relief. A few weeks afterwards an editorial appeared in the TIMES, giving a history of the case, justly dwelling upon the cruelties to which the prisoners had been subjected, and winding up with the declaration thet, so far as it knew, "neither Gen. GADSDEN nor Mr. FORSYTH had even so much as lifted a finger in the behalf of their suffering countrymen." There is in the State Department a good-sized volume of correspondence which contradicts that charge.

2. Mr. FORSYTH has been censured for recognizing the Zuloaga Government. The simple truth is, that when he was called upon to decide that question, *there was no other Government to recognize.* His enemies forget that they charge him upon a state of facts which arose *after* his decision was made. Mr. F.'s sympathies for the Liberal Party in Mexico, struggling for freedom and constitutional rule, against the double tyranny of the Army and the Church, cannot be questioned; but how could he anticipate a state of things that is *unique* and exceptional in Mexican Revolutionary history? The universal rule has been that a successful *pronunciamento* in the Capital has been acquiesced in by all the States, and settled the question until the next revolution in the Capital; and when he saw the constitutional President himself pronouncing against the very Constitution under which he was elected, with the countenance of leading Liberals in the Capital, he had a fair right to suppose that the Liberal Party was effectually done for. The subsequent movement of JUAREZ in setting up a Constitutional Government at Queretaro, was a counter revolution, and which took place after Mr. F. had decided, and he waited until the last moment to decide. Had it been otherwise, and he had recognized JARAS, he would have been obliged to join him at his seat of Government, and in that case the spectacle would have been presented of an American Minister chased by ZULOAGA'S soldiers, with the government he had acknowledged, from city to city, to the Pacific coast, and thence by way of the Isthmus to New-Orleans, and back to Vera Cruz—a proceeding neither agreeable to the feelings of an American gentleman, nor dignified in an American Minister. Mr. F. acted in this case upon his best judgment, with the facts before him. It is not fair to condemn him upon a state of facts that happened afterwards. This is the argument of Mr. F.'s friends, and I give it place here, at the same time suggesting that no harm would have been done had he been less precipitate in deciding to acknowledge *any* Government *de facto*.

3. Mr. F.'s friends complain that when the silver bars were discovered in a house under his control in Tacubayga, the Mexican correspondent of the TIMES, with expressions of intense mortification and regret at the scandal he was about to relate as fixed on the American Minister, (while it really seemed that the writer was quite pleased at the opportunity,) gave such a coloring to a perfectly innocent and every day affair as to make the American public believe that the American Minister had at the least been guilty of sacrilege; and when Col. MEJIA'S card shortly afterwards appeared and blew away the mystification his enemies in Mexico had spun around that simple transaction, the TIMES omitted to publish that just antidote to the injurious insinuations of its Mexican correspondent. Mr. F.'s friends should remember that the TIMES was not bound as a matter of course to accept MEJIA'S authority as superior to that of their own correspondent. Neither is it to be taken for granted that the TIMES Editor was made eware that *any* responsible party had made satisfactory explanation of the affair referred to.

4. Next comes an accusation from a Vera Cruz writer, which finds its way into the St. Louis *Democrat*—an accusation based upon a paragraph in the Mobile *Register*, assumed by the writer to be written with Mr. FORSYTH'S authority. Here he is accused of meanness, falsehood, bribery, and prostituting his office to shield criminals against the Mexican laws! and the charges—ingeniously connected with the silver bars affair—are put in the shape of a series of counts and queries, to every one of which Mr. F. pleads "not guilty," with a perfectly clear conscience. Now when the *Register* paragraph was penned and published in Mobile, Mr. F. was in New-York, and knew no more about it than his accuser in Vera Cruz. That paragraph, though honestly meant, was written by a friend who misunderstood the facts. It was most unfortunate in thet it was untrue and unjust to innocent parties. No one could have been more mortified at it than Mr. F. himself, and the moment he saw it he wrote home to have it immediately corrected and to assume for himself the entire responsibility of the silver business. This was fully done in the *Register* of the 15th inst. Those who know Mr. F. need not to be told that he is incapable of bribery, and that Judas money received for the betrayal of a trust would burn his palms and sear his heart. Mr. LOPEZNO was received into his house, being a perfect stranger to him, at the earnest request of two of Mr. F.'s esteemed friends in Mexico, who felt a warm interest in him. He was *not* a "criminal" when Mr. F. sheltered him from the laws. He was simply a rich man of the Liberal Party, whose person ZULOAGA sought to seize in order to extort money from him. Too old and infirm to fly (his friends said he could scarcely walk, and that a month in prison would infallibly kill him,) and utterly without refuge unless Mr. F. gave it to him, Mr. F. took him in without money or price, and without a dream of either. He took him as he did MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA, a man as pure in mind and elevated in character as he was poor in purse, and of whom his enemies in Mexico also unjustly accused Mr. F. of receiving money. Equally untrue is it that "Mr. F. had LOPARENO disguised, and rode in the same coach with him to Vera Cruz." LOPARENO left the capital *openly* in one diligence, with his family, friends and servants, and Mr. F. with his family and friends in another—all the men armed and traveling together—to join their forces against the robbers, as they were without escort. LOPEZNO left the capital under a bargain with the Government, by which he paid $32,000 down for the naked privilege of going beyond the jurisdiction of the Znloage tyranny. This sum was an absolute ransom for peace and escape from further robbery. He was neither criminal nor offender; there was neither debt, claim, nor fine, or pretence of either, set up by the Government against him—he was simply a rich Puro, and ZULOAGA wanted his money to help him carry on the war against his brother Poros. When Mr. F. had to leave Mexico and could no longer protect him, he was in the hands of his enemies and had to treat for his ransom—$32,000 was the ransom stipuleted, and he went, but not in peace. He had hardly got half n day's journsy before the telegraph was put to work to stop him. At first a legal expedient was adopted, and a Judge's order came to detain him upon a trumpery suit of the Majordomo of a Convent for a few hundred dollars rent, which he had already paid before, under the Church law of the Comonfort Government. As he had hundreds of thousands of dollars of property in Mexico, to answer any legal demand, this sham failed. At the next military post came a telegram signed by the Secretary of War, conveying the President's orders to stop him. What was before suspected was now plain—that ZULOAGA proposed to hold him within his jurisdiction, in order to have another pull at his purse. It was then that, indignant at such shameless treachery, Mr. F. claimed him as his domestic, and carried him in triumph to the jurisdiction of his friends in Vera Cruz, in spite of the telegrams of the Government which overtook them at every post, and throogh the whole array of military "commandantes" and battalions who were ordered to stop him. The determined veto of the American Minister proved stronger than the orders of ZULOAGA to his army chiefs, and the force and habit of military obedience. Mr. FORSYTH'S friends cannot complain of him, that in this and in numerous other cases he interfered to protect persecuted Liberals from pillage and prisons. Mr. FORSYTH never heard of a "Señor MANCO" whom his accuser asks him about. He did not bring "*that* treasure or *any* treasure, in his carriage from Tacubeyn to Vera Cruz," for knowing he should have to fight his way through the robbers—as it afterwards turned out—it was as much as he thought he could do to bring his family and their necessary baggage through in safety. This Lopereno story was started by Mr. FORSYTH'S enemies of the Zuloaga Government, who hated him because he sympnthized and sheltered men of the Liberal Party from its vengeance. Just before leaving Mexico one of the Zuloaga organs charged him in a solemn leader, with being the author of a plan of conspiracy against the Government, parts of which were to fire the Capital in twelve places; arm the Leperos for a general sack; put the President and Cabinet to death, and repent the classical story of the Roman foray upon the Sabine Virgins. It was also reported about the city that he was to convey half a million of dollars in the stage, doubtless with the amiable hope of stimulating the cupidity of the gentlemen of the road to attack him in overpowering force.

The writer to the San Luis paper spenks of certain drafts, with LOPERENO'S name to them, and this is the only approach to truth in the whole letter. Bot be is wrong about dates and amounts, and false in his injurious inferences. Those drafts grew out of a transaction long after Mr. F. hed received LOPERENO into his house, and after his official relations with the Mexican Government were at an end. As a personal and private affair, the public has no business with it, except to receive from Mr. F.'s friends, by his authority, the assurance that it was destitute of every color of "bribe" or official "prostitution."

Mr. F. has been accused of indelicacy, in insisting that he is still the Minister to Mexico, and claiming the honors and emoluments of that office against the wishes of the Government. Mr. FORSYTH claims that there is no dispute between the Government and himself on this subject; that the *status* of Mr. F. has been fixed by the State Department and not by himself; that the withdrawal of a Legation for cause does not necessarily terminate a mission, and when withdrawn upon an issue made by the Minister and approved by his Government, precedent, justice, public propriety and policy all require the return of the same Minister when the Legation is returned.

Upon this last point I must be permitted a word. As to the delicacy of Mr. FORSYTH'S position, or the justice of his demand to be returned to Mexico for a time in order to his own vindication, I refrain from any remark. But having made the first publication intimating the existence of a dispute between him and the Government as to his claim still to be the Minister to Mexico, I must insist upon the accuracy of my statement until satisfied of its error. Mr. FORSYTH seems to deny the truth of my intimation, and his friends claim that "his *status* is fixed by the State Department." These words expose the weak point in the controversy; and, if I have not been greatly misinformed, the simple truth is thet, while the President referred to Mr. F. in his annual Message as "our *late* Minister," &c., and to this hour insists that his mission *has terminated*, Secretary CASS privately recognizes Mr. FORSYTH'S claim, or rather does not dispute it. Mr. F.

MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

MEATS.

A somewhat better inquiry prevailed during the week for most kinds. Good supplies, however, have had the effect of preventing any rise in prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	12	@	17
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	13	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2	00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6	@	8½
Tongues, each	93	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	13¼	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	13¼	@	13¾
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply of Poultry is in excess of the requirements of buyers. The demand is limited. The changes in prices are unimportant. Game is not very freely offered. The enforcement of the "Game and Fish Laws" lessens the variety publicly exposed for sale. Privately, however, many dealers continue to furnish the usual supplies to their favorite customers.

Fowls, ₩ pair	62	@1	00
Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ pair	1 00	@1	75
Fowls, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Turkeys, ₩ lb	11	@	15
Geese, each	1 00	@1	50
Geese, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Geese, Wild, each	75	@1	00
Ducks, ₩ pair	87	@1	25
Ducks, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ₩ pair	2 75	@3	50
Ducks, Red-head, ₩ pair	1 25	@1	50
Ducks, black, ₩ pair	87	@1	00
Widgeons, ₩ pair	62½	@	75
Teal, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Wild Turkeys, each	1 50	@3	00
Wild Turkeys, ₩ lb	13	@	15
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 25	@2	75
Hares, ₩ pair	56	@	62
Rabbits, ₩ pair	44	@	50

FISH.

Dealers generally say they have very light supplies of Fish for sale, adding, however, the complaint that the demand for what they have to dispose of is unusually tame.

Codfish, ₩ lb	6	@ 7	Salm'n Tr't, ₩ lb	15	@—
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12	@—	Brook Tr't, ₩ lb	50	@—
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@12	Frost Fish, ₩ lb	6	@—
Flounders, ₩ lb	6	@ 7	Cat-fish, ₩ lb	8	@—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	15	@18	Black-fish, ₩ lb	8	@10
Black do., ₩ lb	15	@—	White-fish, ₩ lb	—	@12
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@10	Halibut, ₩ lb	—	@15
Mullett, ₩ lb	8	@10	Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@ 6
Smelts, ₩ lb	12	@—	Frogs, ₩ dozen	25	@31
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	2	00	
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	$1	00 @	2	00	
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50		
Crabs, ₩ doz	18	@	—		
Lobsters, ₩ lb	6	@	—		
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	20		
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15		
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5		
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	5		
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	11	@	13		
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15		
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb	8	@	10		

VEGETABLES.

This branch of trade presents no very remarkable changes. Supplies are fair; business is spiritless.

Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@2	50
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	18
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 00	@4	50
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ half peck	18	@	25
Turnips, ₩ bushel	50	@	—
Turnips, ₩ half peck	6	@	9
Carrots, ₩ bushel	50	@	56
Carrots, ₩ dozen	10	@	15
Beets, ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Beets, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ₩ bushel	1	12½ @1	75
Onions, ₩ peck	37	@	62
Cabbage, Red, ₩ dozen	1 00	@1	25
Cabbage, Red, ₩ head	10	@	12½
Cabbage, ₩ doz	62½	@1	00
Cabbage, ₩ head	6	@	10
Cranberries, ₩ quart	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Salad, ₩ head	3	@	5
Parsley, ₩ bunch	5	@	7
Watercresses, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Celery, table, ₩ bunch	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ₩ bunch	2	@	3
Leeks, ₩ hunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	8	@	—
Spinach, ₩ peck	18	@	25
Squashes, each	15	@	25
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	12	@	25

FRUIT.

All descriptions are in slack request. Lemons from Sicily are quite plenty and cheap. Oranges from Sicily and Havana are also abundant. Some poor French Chestnuts are in market.

Apples, ₩ bbl	3 00	@6	75
Apples, ₩ half peck	20	@	50
Lady Apples, ₩ half-peck	50	@	75
Apples, dried, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Cherries, dried, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Raspberries, dried, ₩ lb	24	@	26
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ₩ lb	23	@	25
Plums, dried, ₩ lb	25	@	27
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Walnuts, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Chestnuts, ₩ quart	18	@	—
Chestnuts, French, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Oranges, ₩ doz	12	@	62
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	25
Figs, ₩ box	30	@	35
Figs, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Dates, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Green Ginger, ₩ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter is in fair request; Cheese is actively inquired for; and eggs are more sought after. Cheese has advanced.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	29	@	28
Butter, State, ₩ lb	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	15	@	23
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	11	@	12½
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	18	@	—
Eggs, six for	13	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, Northern, ₩ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ₩ lb	20	@	24

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₩ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₩ gallon	—	@2	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LIEBTENSTEIN, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CROWIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRMSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—THE CRYSTAL OIL Lamp, the safest, cheapest and most beautiful light in the world, excepting the sun. Call and see it everybody. Oil at 75 cents per gallon. A brilliant light for less than ¾ of a cent an hour and no smell. We have got it. Come ye mourners and find comfort. Rights for sale. BROWN, No. 403½ Canal-st.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by A. C. KURK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. FIRMSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

CURE YOUR COUGH.
25 CENTS.
No. 113 3d-av.,
Near 14th-st.

EXCLUSIVELY TO LADIES.—PERIODICAL girdles, essential to health and comfort, sent free to any address. Price $2, which may be paid in advance or on delivery of the parcel. Address NEW-YORK ELASTIC CO., No. 328 Broadway.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—ANY PRINTER WHO has a lot of standing miscellaneous matter of an interesting nature that would make up a folio newspaper of medium size, may address immediately Box No. 107 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
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Which is, most unquestionably, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
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GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
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WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
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100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
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100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,

arranged for the Piano-forte, with a beautiful illuminated title page, the publisher's price of which is thirty-five cents, or almost equal to one ticket of admission, will be
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,

And the evening's entertainment will conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,

Prepared expressly for the occasion by P. G. & P. Edge. To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Matilda James.....Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR
SATURDAY NIGHT.
THE GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
NO PERFORMANCE THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
PRICES as usual.
The Evening performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
ON MONDAY WILL BE PRODUCED
ON MONDAY WILL BE PRODUCED
ON MONDAY WILL BE PRODUCED
A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED
A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED
A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
or scenes from the ancient Gymnasium, a series of physical beauties, by the gymnastic forces of the company, composed of
FORTY STAR PERFORMERS.
FORTY STAR PERFORMERS.
FORTY STAR PERFORMERS.
FORTY STAR PERFORMERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Brensing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL,
With Vocal Solos, by distinguished Artists,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA and a FULL CHORUS, supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION. The musical portions will be connected by Readings from Longfellow's great Poem by
MATILDA HERON.
Full particulars will be given in further advertisements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
EIGHTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5,
The entertainment will commence with
PO CA-HON-TAS.
Pow-ha-tan.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To concinde with the drama entitled
KIT CARSON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, 1859.
The performance will commence with the musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Lind.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with
THE WANDERING BOYS.
YANKEE JACK;

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 5,
The performance will commence with
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
After which, the equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA, OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
ROBY O'MORE.
MAZZEPPA OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. RIDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEECKER'S celebrated and original local Burlettia, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 8½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
Go to PALACE GARDEN and see
THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The performance to commence with
THE KING, MINISTER AND GENERAL,
Songs, Dances, &c.
To conclude with
CROWDED HOUSES, OR FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.
Performance THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoon. Admittance, 25 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth*. Part I.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet*.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It*.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale*.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING EXCITEMENT!—PEERLESS SUCCESS OF THE NUBIAN TROUSADORS, or AFRIC COMEDIANS, the GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!! THIS AFTERNOON at 3, THIS EVENING at 7½, a varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and pignant character. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' THIRD
CLASSICAL MATINEE,
Season of 1858-59,
At
DODWORTH'S HALL,
On
TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
With the assistance of AUGUSTUS BERIG.
PROGRAMME.
I. Sonate in A minor, Opus 105.....Schumann
For piano-forte and violin, in three movements.
WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS.
II. Quartet in D minor, No. 43.....Haydn
1. Allegro. 2. Andante, Opiù tosto, Allegretto.
3. Menuetto, Allegro, Ma non Troppo.
4. Finale, Vivace Assai.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGMANN.
III. Etude for piano. Opus 23, No. 2.....Rubinstein
WILLIAM MASON.
IV. Quintet in B♭ major, Op. 87 (Posthumous).....Mendelssohn
1. Allegro, Vivace. 2. Andante, Scherzando.
3. Adagio, E Lento. 4. Allegro, Molto Vivace.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, BERGMANN and BERIG.
The grand piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 84 Walker-st.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the music stores and at the door.
Subscriptions for the series of six Matinées received at the door, and at the music stores of C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and Schuberth & Co.

DR. G. VANDENHOFF'S EVENINGS.
Lyrique Hall, No. 765 Broadway,
(Two doors below Shaffenburg & Luis' music store.)
THIS EVENING,
By request, an
EVENING WITH DICKENS.
1. Birth-day of Little Dombey.
2. Richard Doubledick; the Poor Traveler's Story.
3. Mr. Bumble's Courtship.
Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY—An
EVENING WITH ROBERT BURNS.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Dr. Bois. Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c. &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
CARL BERGMANN'S fifth and last but one Grand Sunday Concert, Feb. 6. Symphony No. 1, Beethoven; Les Preludes, (first time in America;) Overture, Adhalia, Meudelssohn; Aria, Creation, Haydn; Solos, Schuman, Mme. Ceradori; Concert for Piano-forte, Meudelssohn. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine. Houses crowded from Parquette to Dome. OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN received nightly with shouts of enthusiastic applause. Miss JULIA DALY as "the Yankee gal on her Travels" received with cheer upon cheer. This successful Comedy will be played EVERY EVENING. Secure your seats in advance.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH
AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
LIVINGSTON-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The principal electric telegraphs hitherto invented will be explained by the aid of diagrams, and their electric principles illustrated with appropriate apparatus by Professor STONE, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1, 3 and 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock.
The diagrams exhibit original telegraphic inventions, Electro Chemical Telegraphs, Magneto Electric Telegraphs, the Needle Telegraphs used in England, the Dial Telegraphs of France and Germany, Morse's Telegraphic Instruments, and the Printing Telegraphs of House and Hughes.
The apparatus for illustration embraces Bunsen's Carbon Battery, Bain's Working Telegraph and Call, Model of the Needle Telegraph, Morse's Working Register and Relay, the Magnet used in House's and Hughes' Instruments, Working Model of the Boston Fire Alarm, Large Electro-Magnet and Helical Ring, Working Electro-Magnetic Engine, Page's Magneto-Electric Machine, Large Decomposing Cells, Revolving Coils and Magnets, Large Axial Coil, Magnetising Helices, &c., &c.
In the incidental experiments will be used Ruhmkorff's celebrated Induction Coil and the apparatus requisite for showing its wonderful powers.
Also, will be exhibited the newly-invented Electric Signal Lights of the American Electric Ocean Telegraph Company, and the simultaneous lighting of gas jets with the apparatus of the New-York Electric Gas Lighting Company. Tickets for the three evenings, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

POPULAR LECTURES.
It having been decided to give a series of Popular Lectures on Literature, Science and Art, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and at a very moderate price, the following gentlemen have given their names and influence in aid of the object:

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Hon. Luther Bradish,
Horace Webster, LL. D.,	Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.,
Rev. Fran's L. Hawks, D. D.,	Wm. H Aspinwall, Esq.,
Rev. Thos. Charlton, D. D.,	Hon. Erastus Brooks,
Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.,	Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.,
Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D.,	Rev. Gorham D. Abbott,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	J. Marion Sims, M. D.,
S. S. Randall, Esq.,	John W. Francis, M. D.

The first Lecture will be given by the Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9., on *The Life and Character of Aaron Burr*. A rare treat may be expected. Tickets, 25 cents, to all parts of the house.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1858 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Puns, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Aaron Burr. The Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN will deliver the first of the Popular series of Lectures—an oration on the Life and Character of Aaron Burr—at the Academy of Music, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.
A rich intellectual entertainment may be expected.
Tickets 25 cents, admitting to all parts of the house. For sale at the music and bookstores and door. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE ORATOREON LECTURES, IN THE Cooper Institute, by Professors S. BISWICK and C. P. BAGNOLL, on the *Science and Philosophy of Nature*, will be given every MONDAY EVENING and FRIDAY EVENING, in Hall No. 22, second floor, at 7½ o'clock. The three Kingdoms of Natnre will be illustrated by the most extensive apparatus ever exhibited in this City, showing the minutest and largest things in creation, especially in minerals, plants, animals and man, that we may know what we see, hear, feel, smell and taste. Elocution and oratory will be fully explained, and illustrated by a great variety of readings and recitations. Admission, 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman, 50 cents. N. B.—The Oratoreon, or School for Elocution, Music and Oratory, is now open, under Professors Brouson, H. F. Briggs, M. Colburn and F. H. Nash. See circulars at the bookstores.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY LECTURE.—HERMAN MELVILLE, Esq., author of Typee, Omoo &c., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series in the Hall of the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*South Sea Islands*. Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

THE COUNT JOANNES' ORATORICAL ILLUSTRATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF "HAMLET"—Will take place at the Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, as publicly rendered nearly 100 times. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission tickets 50 cents each, to be obtained at the principal hotels and at the Chapel in the evening at 7 o'clock. No free list. The discourse upon *The French Empire and its Metropolis* will be repeated next week.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—DR. DE HASS' third lecture, under the auspices of the Ethnological Society, will be delivered in the Hall of the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Subject—*Contents of the Mounds; Relics of Ancient Art, showing the Taste, Skill and Advancement of the Mound Builders*. Tickets to be had at the usual places and at the door.

HUDSON LITERARY UNION.—LECTURE by the Rev. DONALD C. MCLAREN, D. D., of the United P. Church, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Deluge as a Cause of Geological Change*. Admission 10 cents.

LAW LECTURE.—PROFESSOR THOMAS W. CLARKE will lecture at the University Law Department on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Relation of Master and Servant, Master and Apprentice, and Employer and Clerk*. This lecture is public.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Lecture by GEO. WM. BORN. Subject—*The False in American Life*, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents,

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A monthly meeting of the corps will be held at head-quarters, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements to celebrate the birthday of the illustrious General George Washington, and other business of importance. A punctual attendance is requested. By order
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.
ABRAHAM COLEMAN, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Station-house, (near the Church,) to attend divine service in a body, at the Protestant Methodist Church, corner of Attorney and Delancey sts., on SUNDAY, Feb. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Discourse by the Rev. Mr. HANKS. Let every Veteran be present if the weather permits.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel,
ISAAC M. FITZE, Adjutant.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st. and Jones-st., on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

CURE YOUR COUGH.
25 CENTS,
No. 113 3d-av.
Near 14th-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR, for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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No. 29 BARCLAY-ST,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
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RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
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A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffetas and gauze ribbons and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone those regular, lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by
Messrs. BAARE, GEER & CO.,
NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.,
to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.
Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.
The goods sold by BAARE, GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.
HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Rubber in these fabrics.

SWISS MUSLINS NOW IN STORE, ALL NEW GOODS.
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CAMBRIC M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Saturday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, or FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LINDA—POCAHONTAS—KIT CARSON.

BOWERY THEATRE—JENNY LIND—YANKEE JACK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—RORY O'MORE—MARMYPA—DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—THE WEBB FAMILY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF JERUSALEM.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS—AN EVENING WITH DICKENS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail. ....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Orerland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Pacific Coast, and the Sandwich Islands, by the steamship *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall, to-day, Feb. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

The steamship *Etna*, of the Cunard line, will sail for Southampton and Havre to-day, and take the English and French mails, intended for the *Arago*. The mails will close at the Post-Office at 3 P. M.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, will close at the New-York Post-office the day before, at 12½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the hour of going to press, we have no tidings of either the *Kangaroo* or the *Asia*, now overdue at this port.

The doings of Congress are not of unusual interest. Mr. SEWARD, in the Senate, introduced a resolution of inquiry, as to the state of the defences of New-York. The territorial bills for Dacotah and Arizona were reported by Senator GREEN. Mr. JOHNSON, from the Public Land's Committee reported the House Homestead bill; with the promise of a Senate bill on the same subject. The private calendar occupied the remainder of the session. In the House, the Committee on Elections reported BIRD B. CHAPMAN entitled to his seat as delegate form Nebraska. Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pa., attempted to introduce a discussion upon Secretary COBB'S letter but yielded to the order of the day, which was Private Bills.

The revenne letter of Secretary COBB is understood to meet the views of ths Committee of Ways and Means in the House. The expected message of the President will, it is stated, appear in a few days, when the effect of the Secretary's missive shall have been ascertained. The President will, it is anticipated, read Congress a solemn homily on their tardiness. The President's scheme of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua has been pronounced against by the appropriate Committee in the House. The Senate Territorial Committee is adverse to the bill organizing a Government for Colona or Jefferson.

In the Legislatnre of this State, the proceedings yesterday wsre meagre. Various bills of purely local interest were introdnced in the Senate; and others of more general scope noticed. In Committee of the Whole, the bill to amend the Charter of the Harlem Railroad was discussed at length. In the Assembly, the bill to provide for the completion of the Canals was introdnced. It imposes a five-eighths of a mill tax, and appropriates $875,000 for the continuation of the enlargement. The bills to amend the Divorce act, to repay Gov. KING his advances to the troops on Staten Island, and others, were reported favorably.

Our latest dates from Hayti are to Jan. 15. SOULOUQUE had issued a second proclamation, announcing his indisposition to resist ths revolution; and it was supposed he was about to escape. Gen. GEFFRARD had arrived before Port-au-Prince. Aux Cayes still held out for ths Emperor. Ths success of the proposed republic was thought to depend upon the freedom enjoyed in the election of a President. No other course could allay the jealousies of the blacks and mnlattos.

The Salt Lake Mail to Jan. 15 arrived at St. Joseph, Jan. 31. The Legislature was still in session. Nothing, however, of importance had been transacted. The United States District Court had adjourned.

Another letter from Gov. WISE, on the Pacific Railroad, appears in a Fort Smith, Ark., paper—the gentleman to whom it was written being a resident of that town. The Governor persists in his opposition to the bill, and in his denunciations of the President.

The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has positively declined a renomination to Congress, in a letter recently addressed to friends in Georgia.

The resolutions adopted by the New-Jersey Legislature, a few days ago, in reference to Quarantine, have since been found inadequate to express the full intensity of feeling entertained on the subject by that body. A supplementary one has therefore been proposed in the Senate denying the right of Congress to locate the lazaretto anywhere upon New-Jersey soil, without the assent of its people.

The Adams Express Company has paid $10,000 to the owners of the money lost by the recent robbery of the express chest upon the railroad between Atlanta and Montgomery.

The United-States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Com. THATCHER, has been ordered from Nicaragua to San Francisco, to relieve the naval officers of that station.

The bark *Zotoff*, abandoned by her crew among the breakers of Swampscott, on the 2d inst., was subsequently boarded by a party of fishermen and carried into Boston harbor.

The examination in the case of CARMINA BIAGI, for passing depreciated gold coins of the United States, was resumed yesterday, before Commissioner BRIDGHAM. Patrolman DILKS testified as to the arrest, and the finding of $45 of the bad coin, which had been uttered in various places by the prisoner. Mr. BIRDSALL, from the United States Treasurer's office, examined the coins, and explained the manner in which they had been tampered with, and Mrs. HEWETT identified the piece passed to her by the woman. The case was postponed until to-day at 1 o'clock.

A lecture was delivered last evening by Captain A. M. OSBON, on "The South Sea Islands and their Inhabitants," before the Yorkville Grammar School No. 37. The lecturer detailed his experience among the Islands as a sailor, and related many curious and interesting facts.

The lecture of Doctor DE HASS, announced for this evening, has been unavoidably postponed until next week.

The inquest was held yesterday in the case of the youth, MICHAEL O'BRIEN, who was shot on Tuesday evening last in the butcher shop of Mr. WM. FORD, No. 202 Varick-street, and who died on the succeeding morning at the City Hospital from the effect of his injuries. The two companions of the deceased, who were with him when he was shot, gave direct testimony against Mr. FORD and declared the shooting an act of deliberate and unprovoked murder. Against this evidence, the testimony of a son of Mr. FORD, a boy twelve years old, was offered. He gave a very different statement, and upon his evidence the jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, following which Mr. FORD was released from arrest.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 1,500 bales, at a decline of ⅛c. ₩ ℔. Flour was rather more sought after. Wheat was less active. New Corn was in fair demand. Pork and Lard were depressed. Beef was pretty briskly inquired for. Rice attracted more attention. A good business was transacted in Coffee, Hides, Leather, Molasses and Tobacco. Freights continued quiet.

The Ocean Mails.

The great aim of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration seems to be to bequeath an enormous NATIONAL DEBT to posterity. All its new measures, as well as its execution of old ones, look to that as their grand consummation. The ordinary expenses of the Government have been carried up many millions beyond any former example;—the absurd Utah War added ten or twelve millions to the financial burdens of the country;—the Paraguay Expedition promises to render a similar service to an empty treasury;—the Pacific Railroad project, which was to add a hundred millions to the public debt, was also pressed by the President;—and he has now staked the political existence of his Administration upon obtaining power to saddle the country with a still further debt of two hundred millions for the purchase of Cuba. There seems to be no possible direction into which the ingenuity of the Administration has not pushed its debt-creating propensity. Even the Ocean Mail Service, which has been ruined under pretence of economy, is to be revived by incurring a debt of some millions for the construction of new lines of steamers!

The House Post-Office Committee has reported a bill providing for this object, which enlists the hearty support of the President's organ, the Washington *Union*. It proposes, in the first place, to create a mammoth monopoly to be called the "National Steamship Company," for semi-weekly mail service between the United States and Europe;—and divides the service into two parts,—the first division to be in alternate trips from Portland, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia to Liverpool,—and the second in alternate trips from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans to Southampton: the departures to be fixed by the Postmaster-General so as to give one in each week from some Northern port, and one in each week from some Southern port,—the steamers from New-Orleans being required to touch at Havana, Santander in Spain and Bordeaux in France. For the first, or Northern Division, not less than *six* steamers of not less than 2,000 tons measurement are required:—for the second, or Southern, *eight* steamers of not *more* than 3,000 tons; and the third section of the bill provides that "*the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to advance the bonds of the United States, bearing five per cent. coupons, towards the construction and equipment of said eight steamships for the Southern Division.*" The amount to be thus advanced is required to be "equal to the accruing United States postages sea and inland," or for a sum not to exceed $400,000 per annum. As the accruing postages upon such a route would be utterly unreliable, the "National Steamship Company" would inevitably select the safe alternative and take bonds of the United States to the amount specified. The Administration proposes, in other words, that the Treasury shall construct and equip *eight* steamships for the *Southern* European mail service, and incur a public debt therefor. We are not yet prepared to believe that the Administration has the power, even with the aid of all the log-rolling contrivances which have been foisted into the bill, to carry so flagrant a proposition through either branch of Congress.

Besides this debt feature of the bill, it has been so contrived as to give the country no fixed, reliable and convenient Ocean Mail service of any kind. At the North we are to have weekly mails from a different city each successive week. Every person desiring to send letters to Europe will thus be compelled to keep constant watch of the ports of sailing and mail his letters on different days, and by different routes, each successive time of departure. The same irregularity will prevail in the Southern division:—so that no section and no city will be properly accommodated in its postal service. New-York, which pays into the Federal Treasury *two-thirds* of all the Customs ducs of the country—is to have a mail once a month: for the other three weeks she is to depend upon Philadelphia, Boston and Portland. It is perfectly clear that the bill is not intended by its framers to meet the wants of the Postal service. Its object is to establish *nine lines of steamships*, and to put them all under the control of a single gigantic monopoly backed up by the credit of the Federal Government:—and the promise of aiding the commerce of nine different ports is relied upon as the means of accomplishing this end. If the bill were passed, the bonds issued, the steamers built and equipped, and the whole scheme put in operation, the uncertainty and dissipation of the service would deprive it of all popularity, and would drive the mails into foreign steamers.

But a still more insidious attempt to break down our American steamers, and throw the whole Postal service into the hands of English vessels, is found in an amendment offered by Mr. ENGLISH of the same Committee, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts for *ten* years instead of *two*, upon the same terms as were authorized by the bill of last session. As we have already explained, in another article on this subject, the effect of this will be to throw the whole Postal service into the hands of the English steamers, and drive from the ocean the few American steamships that still remain.

There is still another amendment pending, proposed by Mr. HORTON, of the same Committee, which provides for a weekly service between New-York and Liverpool, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, under contracts for ten years, limiting the compensation to the sea and inland postages, or to the sum of $12,500 for each round trip, at the option of the contractors. Under such a bill the European mail service may be organized with American steamers,—and, as according to the Post-master-General's own showing, when the service is maintained, the postages received amount to this sum, it would impose no burdens upon the treasury. This seems to be the only feasible project now before Congress, and as something must be done promptly to save the Ocean Mail service from utter destruction, we hope it will be adopted.

ABOLISHING OUR CITY JUDGE.—Although a bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the repeal of the office of City Judge, and with it, of course, the utter extinction, judicially, of the too notorious functionary who now occupies the place, yet, for some cause which does not appear, the measure hangs fire. If the object of the bill be merely to get rid of an improper incumbent, unless he were much more obnoxious than he is, which is hardly a supposable case, we should regret the resort to special legislation for such a purpose. It would be better, if there were no possibility of getting rid of him by impeachment, as his predecessor was got rid of, to permit him to serve out the remainder of his term, which is but two years. But the motive for the repeal of the office must be, of course, its entire uselessness. Since the reconstruction of the Court of Special Sessions the City Judge becomes an unprofitable, clumsy, and costly supernumerary. The Recorder is both able and willing to hold the three weeks sessions of the General Session as before 1850. We do not see, therefore, why the Judiciary Committee should hesitate to recommend a measure which is in fact a legal necessity.

Transfers of Real Estate.

If any of the comfortable and prosperous citizens of the State of New-York have any real estate on which there happens to be a mortgage, or have among their possessions some good second mortgages about which they occasionally indulge a self-complacent feeling, they will be interested in the information that there is a process within the covers of the Revised Statutes by which a first mortgage may be foreclosed, the property sold and their rights cut off while they remain in a state of blissful ignorance of the whole proceeding. Such a case recently happened in Monroe County,—a report of which was published in the Law Record of yesterday's TIMES.

The process is facetiously termed "Foreclosure by advertisement." The notice that the Statute requires to be given to the parties is a copy of the advertisement of sale, folded and directed to the party concerned, and deposited in the Post-office. If this should not happen to reach him, and he is not a reader of the smallest newspaper in the remote corner of the county where the property lies, he will awake some morning and find his property sold, and in the possession and legal ownership of another, and not to be recovered without a long litigation, and the proof of fraud strong enough to invalidate a legal proceeding conducted according to law. If the proceeding comes to his knowledge at all, the parties foreclosing are only required to give him notice twenty-eight days before the sale. The temptation may be strong to comply with the statute without allowing him to get actual notice at all. The evidence the parties foreclosing are bound to supply to make their title good on the records is an affidavit by some person, no matter whom, that he has deposited in the Post-office a notice directed to the owner. This is subject to the usual risks of miscarriage. But, suppose the person, after mailing the notice, and making the affidavit, returns to the Post-office, and, on some pretence, withdraws the letter; or, suppose he deposits the notice in the Post-office properly directed, according to the statute, but inclosed in another envelope directed to somebody else; or, suppose the person who makes the affidavit is a stupid or careless clerk, or a man who is not conscientious on the subject of legal affidavits. Upon how many contingencies does it depend whether *actual* notice reaches the parties proceeded against; and, if some man who is not above committing a fraud wishes to comply with the statute, and, at the same time take your property without your knowledge, how abundant are his facilities! The result is that the property is foreclosed and sold without actual notice to the parties interested, and they are without remedy at law, except in a case of positive and proved fraud. Such a statute remaining among our laws is an enormity.

Every man who owns property on which there is a mortgage, the principal of which is past due, is subject to the dangers of this law. If the mortgagee, or any person who can obtain the mortgage and get an assignment of it, wishes to do what this statute allows, he can easily accomplish it. After an owner has paid his semi-annual interest, he will probably not think of the mortgage again for six months. In the meantime the owner of the mortgage can advertise the sale in any paper he chooses—the weekly paper of least circulation in the city—for twelve weeks post a copy on the outward door of the City Hall, and file a copy in the County Clerk's Office, and deposit a notice in the Post-office addressed to the owner and parties interested in the property, and sell the property at the City Hall. The title would appear good on the record if an affidavit is recorded of the publication and filing of the notice, the fact of the sale, and the service of the notice on the parties. The law is satisfied if the notice is deposited in the Post-office directed to the parties. If in any way this affidavit can be procured and at the same time the actual transmission of the notice erased, the result will be accomplished and the property will pass with good title to the purchaser at the sale, and the owner when he comes to find it out will be without remedy, unless he can do one of the most difficult of all things—prove a positive fraud.

This is a most serious drawback upon the ownership of real estate, created by the lax provisions of the law concerning its sale. Another—applicable especially to this City—grows out of the manner in which sales at auction are made by the officiating auctioneers. Information of the highest importance to purchasers is often withheld; the description of the property given by the auctioneer is frequently unintelligible; no diagrams or maps sufficient to describe it are afforded, and we have known such a diagram, when provided, held *upside down* to the crowd of expected bidders. These things have frequently occurred at sales of real estate held at the Merchants' Exchange. That they are intentional is apparent from the pertinacity with which officiating auctioneers resist a change. They can only be intended for the benefit of initiated favorites, who have been fully informed of the situation, advantages and value of the property, and whose interest is of course promoted by keeping others from the same knowledge.

We have always insisted that compulsory sales of real estate should be made under the same precautions which are always observed by voluntary sellers:—that the property should be fairly mapped and described,—that it should be conspicuously advertised in papers generally read; and that, on the day of sale, full descriptions should be furnished, with maps, boundaries, &c., to the buyers in attendance. Less than this cannot be done without favoritism on the one side and injustice on the other.

The auction sales of real estate in ths City are usually managed with so much deception and mystification, that the business of selling has mainly fallen to private office brokers. It is rare that one of these sales is conducted in a manner to command the full confidence of the public. They take it for granted that the property offered for sale will be protected by the owner or some of his friends, who, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, are privately employed to bid up the prices, and to one of whom it is generally knocked down. Ask some of these auctioneers (for there are highly honorable exceptions among them) to give you, after the sale, the names of the buyers for publication, and to tell you whether or not the property was sold *bonâ fide*, and they will refuse, sometimes with civility, and sometimes with contempt. Buyers are constantly trifled with and humbugged. Nothing is more common than to post a parcel of property all over the City, and advertise it in all the papers, as "to be *peremptorily* sold," which, if it means anything, means that it will be *bonâ fide* sold, and change hands to the lowest bidder, no matter how low that price may be. And yet nothing is more common than for the owner or some of his friends to stand by and bid it up above the price at which any one will actually buy it, and then the auctioneer will knock it down to this employed Peter Funk, under the *alias* of George Washington Montgomery, and publish the sale, without the buyer's name, in all the papers as a *bona-fide* sale. Of course, all readers who give faith to such reported sales are deluded and misled, and frequently to their injury; for the effect is either to induce them to pay more for similar property than it is actually worth, or else to induce them to refuse to sell similar property at what it is fairly worth, when it would be to their advantage to sell. All such chicanery, deception and fraud are unworthy of respectable men, and ought to be discountenanced and discarded by the great body of real estate auctioneers.

An Agreement of Doctors.

The disagreements of doctors have long been proverbial. Their agreements, we think, are likely hereafter to acquire at least an equal renown. If it is impossible for ordinary mortals to come to a decision on any point mooted among doctors, it would appear to be equally impossible for doctors to come to a decision on points which would be settled in twenty minutes by ordinary men.

On Wednesday evening last, the Academy of Medicine of this City met in full force to transact their usual business, and also to settle a grave question of professional and personal character at issue between certain of their members, not the least distinguished of the body. The public is already familiar with the outlines of this question, raised by Dr. HORACE GREEN in consequence of many reports injurious to his good name as a Surgeon which had been circulated in private society, and had eventually escaped into the public journals, as he had reason to believe, through the complicity, tacit or overt, of two of his colleagues, Dr. MOTT and Dr. BEALES.

The points of importance at issue were simply these: First: Did or did not a certain gentleman, for a short time the patient of Dr. HORACE GREEN, and subsequently under the charge of Drs. MOTT and BEALES, come to his death in consequence of the peculiar treatment to which he had been subjected by the first-named of these gentlemen? And, Second: Had or had not Drs. MOTT and BEALES given their countenance to the impression confessedly entertained by the patient himself and by some of his friends that Dr. GREEN'S treatment had really endangered his life?

The first of these points was to be settled on purely professional testimony. The records of the *post-mortem* examination made of the body of the deceased was before the Academy with the history of his case. After a rather stormy and Congressional kind of debate, the Academy, in its scientific capacity, decided unanimously not only that the death of Mr. WHITNEY, the patient in question, had not been caused by the treatment of Dr. GREEN, which was the matter before them, but also that it had not been caused by the treatment of Drs. BEALES and MOTT, which had never, we believe, been alleged by anybody in or out of the Academy before. By this verdict, Dr. GREEN—who distinctly claims to understand the use of probangs and of nitrate of silver, and whose claims are supported by the first medical authorities of Europe—and Dr. BEALES, who professes a profound ignorance alike of probangs and of nitrate of silver, were equally exonerated from any share in the catastrophe of the disorder, the cure of which had been confided to them successively. Dr. MOTT, who had at first advanced the proposition that Mr. WHITNEY did "die in consequence of the treatment to which he had been subjected, previous to the attendance of Dr. BEALES" and himself—by which, of course, he meant to imply an unexpressed censure of Dr. GREEN—afterward fully retracted that proposition.

So far, the professional aspect of the case, chiefly interesting to the public as an illustration of the extent to which surgeons of the highest reputation, after even 53 years of practice, may blunder in the diagnosis of disease; and of the important fact that the science of medicine has by no means attained that height of perfection which can justify its professors in rejecting any new light legitimately thrown upon its secrets, and any addition, were it but a new variety of probang, to their means of reaching the possible seats of disease in the complicated mortal organization of man the immortal.

The personal issue involved matters not less important to the public at large. It is a thing of no slight moment to all of us that we should be so far satisfied of the high and impartial character of our reputable medical advisers as to believe that they cannot be diverted by our own sick whims and fancies, when those whims and fancies happen to fall in with their instincts of professional jealousy, as to accept our theories of disease, and proceed to treat us accordingly. The allegations advanced before the Academy, and the direct avowals of Drs. BEALES and MOTT, had tended to produce a very general impression that these gentlemen had allowed Mr. WHITNEY to declare himself "killed by Dr. GREEN;" that they had suffered the last moments of their patient to be embittered by this belief; and that they had yielded so completely to its angry prevalence in the minds of his family as to be swayed (doubtless much against their own will and at the cost of great pain to their own best feelings of duty) from the discharge of the obligations of professional courtesy towards Dr. GREEN.

The proceedings of Wednesday night at the Academy have done nothing to weaken this impression. So far as Dr. GREEN is concerned, the action of the Academy is doubtless as satisfactory to him as to the public. But it is much to be regretted that the public should be still left to look with a certain degree of distrust upon the mutual relations of gentlemen of the medical profession with one another; and that the invalid, who calls in the services of a physician of reputation, should be allowed to tremble at the prospect that his enfeebled frame will have to contend not only with positive disease, but also with the possible misdirection which professional jealousy, or distrust of some previous practitioner, may give to the mind on whose clear and passionless workings he is forced to hang his hopes of recovery. It certainly appears to us that the Academy owed it to their profession and to the public to settle most completely just that part of this unfortunate business which they passed over in profound silence.

A sort of railway-massacre verdict of "Nobody to blame" by no means meets the full exigency of the case.

OUR MINISTER IN NICARAGUA.—A telegram from Washington, which we published yesterday, stated that the Administration was inclined to *discredit* the reports of Gen. LAMAR'S excesses in Nicaragua. We are not surprised to hear it. Every American would be naturally disposed to discredit rumors of conduct so utterly unbecoming to Gen. LAMAR personally, and so disgraceful to the country which he represents. But the President has no right to yield to this very natural and proper inclination at the expense of truth, and to the damage of the public interest. *He has it in his power to verify these statements at pleasure.* There are now, either on file in the State Department, or in the private possession of Gen. CASS, representations from American officials to precisely the same effect as those published in the TIMES, and confirming, to the fullest extent, everything we have said upon the subject. If these are not sufficient, let the President call upon the officers of the *Decatur*, the *Merrimack*, or any other ship of the United States squadron at the port of Leon,—or upon the Commodore of the squadron himself,—and he will procure testimony which it will be utterly impossible for him to discredit.

Mr. BUCHANAN has a natural aversion to recall for misconduct any of his own appointees. But in so flagrant a case as this he has no choice. He cannot retain Gen. LAMAR in his present position without sanctioning his conduct, and sharing the disgraceful responsibility which it involves. If he has any sense of personal or official propriety left, he cannot avoid noticing acts which have made the cheek of every American on the Isthmus burn with shame and indignation. In the present critical condition of our Central American relations, moreover, it is little short of madness to leave the large interests we have at stake there in such incompetent and faithless hands. The English special Minister is there, with means of influence which nobody better appreciates than Mr. BUCHANAN, eager to deprive us of the ascendancy we have always asserted in the affairs of the Isthmus, and French intrigue is boldly and sagaciously aiming at the same result. That under such circumstances the defence of American honor and American interests against such odds should be intrusted to a Minister habitually disabled by habits of intoxication from any adequate attention to public business—so careless of his personal dignity as to be seen openly lying in a public warehouse, without hat, coat, shoes or stockings—a subject of derision to strangers, and of pity and shame to his countrymen,—and so careless of the trust confided to him as to leave the most confidential papers of his mission scattered upon the floor and open to all, is certainly deeply to be deplored. We need in Nicaragua now the ablest diplomatist in the public service, and the President could not do anything better for his own reputation or for the welfare of the country than to send such a man forthwith to the post now disgraced by the presence of Gen. LAMAR.

THE PRESIDENT'S MILITARY POSTS IN MEXICO.—It is reported from Washington that the House Committee on Military Affairs have decided against the recommendation for the establishment of military posts on Sonora and Chihuahua, made by the President in his Annual Message. Mr. BUCHANAN is not fortunate in securing concurrence in his projects. The people and Congress both oppose his views—those of his own political household scarcely less than avowed opponents. Indeed the opposition would seem to embrace the whole country. It has sometimes been proposed to form a party of all who disapprove the general policy of the Administration; but under present circumstances the universality of such an organization would be the chief objection. It is all very well to have a party strong enough to conquer, but not that it should leave room for no rival. As the case now stands Mr. BUCHANAN is well nigh alone. He has not even his Cabinet with him; and unless he makes haste to verify the report of his approaching nuptials, his declining years must be too solitary for comfort. He is less than two years in office, yet it is impossible to conceive of a more melancholy failure than his Administration has proved. Apparently bewildered by his astounding Lecompton miscarriage, he flounders on without support or respect from any quarter, and must, if he have human feelings left, look anxiously forward to the day that shall release him from a position for which he has shown himself so distressingly incompetent.

The New Minister to England.

The social compact entered into by Mr. BUCHANAN with BENNETT is perhaps the only one of his numerous contracts of a political kind to which the President seems determined to approve himself thoroughly loyal.

It is now rumored from Washington that Mr. and Mrs. BENNETT will be the guests of the President at the time of the ball which is to be given to Lord NAPIER on the 17th inst., and that Mr. DALLAS, on retiring from the English Mission, (should he decide so to do,) will be succeeded by Judge ROOSEVELT, of this City, the brother-in-law of Lady GORE OUSELEY, and a personal friend of the Editor of the *Herald*. In the midst of the Presidential tergiversations, it is pleasant to be able to chronicle this oasis of steadfast devotion to an *alter ego* so appropriately selected, as the laureate of "Mary Ann," and the Columbus of Plum Gut.

Amusements.

CONCERT.—Miss C. A. DINGLEY gave her second annual concert at Mozart Hall, on Wednesday evening, assisted by Mr. APTOMMAS, Mr. BRISTOW, Mr. MAYER and Mr. MCCONKEY, the programme containing eleven numbers, and a good selection of music. There was, however, but a single ballad, two out of the eleven items being elicted from foreign composers. The ingenuity with which singers avoid the popular element is really remarkable. A new song is a thing perfectly unknown to the modern concert room. To hear anything of the sort it is necessary to go to the Minstrels,—and hence the Minstrels, black and coarse though they be, enjoy the best patronage of the public. In every other country but this, new saloon music is one of the features of a concert programme, the old, old string of Italian screaming pieces is the rule with us; one concert is precisely like another, and the public, bored to death with constant reiteration, stays away.

Miss DINGLEY possesses a magnificent voice, and enters into the duties of her profession with evident ardor. The pieces selected for her efforts on Wednesday were mostly beyond her powers, but she did well with them, and won the approbation of the audience. A voice so admirable should receive the most scrupulous cultivation. Mr. APTOMMAS played some of his harp-pieces with effect, and Mr. MAYER sang a German Volkslied in a way to secure a hearty and genuine encore. The concert was well attended considering the atrocious state of the weather.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF gives an "Evening with Dickens" to-night. It consists of Tales and Sketches from Dickens', on the plan adopted by the novelist himself in his Readings in London.

Miss GREENFIELD, better known as the "Black Swan," a colored vocalist of some distinction, purposes giving a Grand Concert in this City, the proceeds to be devoted to the cause of African advancement.

Sylvanus Cobb is to lecture in Boston next week. It is not stated that he will lodge with Mr. Everett during his stay.

Gen. Cass is reported to have suffered two slight apoplectic attacks recently, requiring medical treatment.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The House Exhausted—Small Progress Made—A Five-eighths Mill Tax for Enlarging the Canals and Paying Interest on Outstanding Drafts—The State Tax Two and a Half Mills—Legislation for New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

It was so evident that the House had been overworked, that this morning there was a surprising willingness to adjourn over to Monday evening. The old guard, which insists that the mill shall grind, however low the water, insisted on the Ayes and Nays; so those who think the people are pleased with long and unremitted sessions are right on the record. But the wisdom of an adjournment was obvious enough. For two days back, progress has been reported on everything of importance that has come into General Orders. Members, weary and exhausted, refuse to give much thought to anything, and will rather risk killing a good bill than passing a bad one; so the friends of the bill themselves move to recommit, to save it. On Thursday, the School bill, said to have been prepared by Superintendent VAN DYKE, was butchered by a vote, on striking out the enacting clause, of 66 to 20; the just little bill putting the Hell Gate pilots on the same footing as the pilots of Sandy Hook was suspended till next General Order day; the bill providing for the trial in New-York or Kings County of Staten Island incendiaries was laid over for more debate—of which it will probably enjoy enough.

The whole question of the removal of Quarantine still remains under consideration of the House Committee on Commerce. Probably a bill will be reported by Tuesday or Wednesday. The hope that Sandy Hook may yet be obtained is by no means surrendered. A just compensation to New-Jersey for parting with her jurisdiction over it will doubtless be authorized. But what money will be appropriated for the purposes of removal, what device suggested for the use and accommodation of the sick after the sale of the Castleton property, what method of rendering lighterage possible at the lower anchorage, is yet to be determined.

This morning the Canal Committee of the House reported bills providing that there shall be a tax of five-eighths of a mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the State for the next fiscal year, mostly for prosecuting the work of enlarging the canals. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are authorized and required, if necessary, to invest, from time to time, any surplus of the moneys of the Canal Debt Sinking Fund, not less, in all, than the sum of $600,000—the moneys thus invested to be applied to meet the appropriations made; and the moneys arising from the tax shall, when paid into the Treasury, be applied, in the first instance, to reimburse the Sinking Fund, with interest at 5 per cent. The $675,000 (proceeds of five-eighths mill tax) are to be applied, to the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and to the completion of the Black River Canal, as follows:

Erie Canal	$428,150
Oswego Canal	140,640
Cayuga and Seneca	69,615
Black River Canal	62,700
Genesee Valley	12,700
Champlain	44,115
To pay interest, &c.	125,000

These moneys are to be paid for work to be done *after* the 1st of March next, to secure a seven feet channel.

I have said little about the policy of the Legislature with regard to the Canal Enlargement, the Floating Debt, the Outstanding Drafts, &c., because all has been unsettled about it, and no policy fairly agreed upon. This is settled, however, pretty definitely—that the whole State tax will not be permitted to be more than two and a half mills; of which one and an eighth will be for the support of the General Government, six-eighths for Schools, and five-eighths for Canal Enlargement, of which one-eighth is for interest on Outstanding Drafts.

In the House, this morning, the project of abolishing the office of School Commissioner was reported against, and the proposals to allow traveling expenses to Judges elected prior to 1856; to repeal the act creating the office of Commissioner of Records; to pay Ex-Governor KING for money advanced by him to troops stationed at Castleton, to divide the New-York Sixth Judicial District, favorably reported and the reports agreed to. The bill repaying Gov. KING was afterwards passed. There was a great falling off in the number of bills introduced, the only ones in the slightest affecting your citizens being the following, by Mr. SHAW, for the relief of tax and assessment payers in the City of New-York. Mr. WOODBURY, in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York. Mr. MASTERSON, to amend the charter of the New-York Institution for the Blind. Mr. C. S. STRONG, to amend the Hell Gate Pilot act, and to amend the Pilot acts of 1853, '54 and '57.

The Senate received a few new bills: from Mr. SCHELL, to increase the number of Directors of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, and also to authorize the Second-avenue Railroad to construct an additional track; from Mr. STROLA, to provide for the payment of a deficiency in the revenue of Brooklyn; Mr. MARSH, to incorporate the St. Joseph's Asylum of New-York; and from Mr. ELY, to amend the law relative to principals and factors, or agents.

When the Senate came into General Orders, Mr. STROLA pitched into the bill enabling the Harlem Railroad to enjoy, by virtue of a statute, all its present privileges within the City limits of New-York and to enjoy them for thirty years. He particularly excepted to that provision which allows the Company to run down by steam to Forty-second-street,—in less than thirty years that might be as great a nuisance as to-day it would be for the locomotive to go snorting at full speed past the City Hall to the door of the Astor House. His proposed amendments, however, were all lost. But Senator ELY'S amendment that nothing in the act should be construed to prevent the Legislature at any future time from rescinding, altering, or modifying the privileges granted, was adopted. The Senate wanted to adjourn over till Monday, but there was not the necessary quorum to do that very judicious thing.

But to fetch up arrears in your reports, I must say that the President of the Senate has announced as the Select Committee on the memorial of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and of the Commissioners of the New-York Sinking Fund, Messrs. ELY, HALSTED and JENNISON. On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the following has been adopted: "*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Land Office report, at an early day, what pieces or parcels of land, or of lands under water, or water rights, or privileges, belonging to the State, are not used for State purposes; specifying the condition, character, quantity, (as near as may be) and locality of each lot, and the purposes for which it is now used; also, what pieces or parcels of said lands or water privileges may be sold without depriving the State of any lands or water rights necessary for public purposes." This resolution evidently squints towards west Washington Market. Whether Senator WILLIAMS is ready to suggest a practical solution of that question I know not. It is probable, however, the Legislature will take some action, looking to the sale of such lands, described in the resolution, were sold to help pay a portion of the State indebtedness.

Senator FOOTE has presented a petition for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, a thing scarcely heard of in these days, and yet there is a decided disposition on the part of Prohibitionists to require some stringent legislation on that subject.

Mr. MATHER presented a petition, and has given notice of a bill incorporating the St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) Asylum in New-York.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, has reported a bill to prevent the issue of false receipts and bills of lading, and to punish the fraudulent transfer of property by warehousemen, wharfingers and others. This bill is very stringent, and, if reports be true, very necessary. If it pass it will prevent much peculation now carried on upon our Canals by the connivance of men claiming to be respectable. Complaints have been heard for many years that there was no law to reach and adequately punish offences of this character. Senator AMES having had a large experience in the Canal transportation business, is abundantly competent to meet and provide for every emergency that may arise.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Judiciary Committee, has given the death blow, with the aid of the Senate, to any attempt to modify the law relative to divorces, for this year at least. I do not think there is the slightest disposition to modify the Divorce law, by increasing the opportunities for obtaining separation.

The State Medical Society, after three days session, has adjourned. Several valuable papers were read, among which the most interesting was one by Dr. WILLARD on the Albany Sore throat, which though less prevalent than it was a month ago, does not yet quite cease to rage. Most of its victims are children. The following officers were elected:

President—Prof. B. FORDYCE BARKER, New-York City.

Vice-President—Dr. Daniel T. Jones, Onondaga.

Secretary—Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, Albany.

Treasurer—Dr. John V. P. Quackenbush, Albany.

Permanent Members—Drs. Franklin Tuthill, Horace K. Willard, Seth Shove, Uriah Potter, Henry N. Porter, C. M. Crandall, A. J. Dallas, F. H. Strong, John Ball, M. C. Hasbrouck, James P. Boyd, K. L. Allen, John Putnam, Stephen Hagadorn, J. F. Trowbridge, H. M. Conger.

Censors.

First District—John Ball, Peter Van Buren, John McNulty.

Second District—I. S. Sprague, S. H. French, Geo. Barr.

Third District—B. B. Staats, T. W. Blatchford, P. McNaughton.

Fourth District—Alexander Thompson, G. W. Burwell, A. Van Dyck.

The Normal School held its closing exhibition yes-

...presence of an immense crowd of ...legislators, friends of the pupils, and citizens ... The occasion was a very pleasant one ... remarkably fine. This State School was ... better repute or in more wholesome condi... it is now, while under the care and princi... ...ublicity of Mr. COMBAR. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4.

Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Joseph's Asylum, Naw-York, a German Catholic institution for the education of orphans and homeless children, in connection with the Church of the most Holy Redeemer in Taird-street.

Mr. SCHELL introduced a bill to authorize the city of Brooklyn to borrow $27,000 to pay the deficiency in the revenue.

By Mr. ETY, making false bills of lading and the impositions of warehouse men fraud s.

Mr. ETY also presented a memorial from the Common Council of Naw-York in opposition to any extension of the powers of the Pilot Commissioners.

Mr. LOVELAND gave notice of a bill to close the Canal locks on the Sabbath.

Mr. J. D. WILLARD gave notice of a bill to prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons.

The bill to extend and amend the Harlem Railroad charter was then debated in Committee of the Whole by Mr. SCHELL.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From the Croton Aqueduct Board, for power to enlarge their aqueduct by private contract.

For the appointment of a legal adviser to the New-York City Comptroller.

For a railroad in Now-York from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt to the Harlem Railroad dépôt.

Against increased rates of wharfage.

For the prohibition of slave-hunting.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of the State. It imposes a five-eighths of a mill tax, and also makes an appropria... of $875,000 for the enlargement and completion of the Canals. The proceeds of the five-eighths of a mill tax are to be distributed as follows: Erie Canal, $... 250; Oswego Canal, $140,640; Cayuga and Seneca Canals, $66,615; Black River Canal, $63,780; Chemung Valley Canal, $12,700, and to the Champlain Canal, $44,115, to pay the interest of $125,000. These moneys are to be paid for work to be done after the 1st of March next, to secure seven feet depth of channel.

By Mr. MASTERSON, to create workshops for the employment of the adult blind in New-York.

By Mr. WOODRUFF, to compel parties appealing to the General Term from the Marine Court to give security, and to conform the rules of the Marine Court to those of the Courts of Record.

By Mr. SHAW, to protect tax and assessment payers of New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the divorce laws.

To repeal the act creating the Commissioners of Records, New-York.

To pay to Governor KING the amount paid by him to the troops stationed on Staten Island for the protection of the Quarantine Buildings.

To divide the Sixth Judicial District, New-York.

Mr. SHEPARD gave notice of a bill to prohibit the issue of Canal drafts when there was no money in the Treasury to pay them.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to prevent the opening of streets through grave-yards.

Dr. GARDNER gave notice of a bill to amend the Charter of Brooklyn by creating a Board of Councilmen to act in connection with the Board of Aldermen.

The bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the troops on Staten Island was passed.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill to allow any person owing tax assessments in the City of New-York to receive a discharge in full on his payment of the amount of the tax, with interest at seven per cent., within one year from the passage of the act.

Mr. SEAMAN introduced a bill to allow steam-tugs to take ships through Hell Gate channel, and to make it optional with shipmasters to employ a pilot for ships entering or leaving the harbor by Hell Gate or Sandy Hook, and giving the right to any unlicensed person to pilot vessels.

Mr. SCHUCHARDT introduced a bill to make it a misdemeanor to drive a team or horse on the towpath of a canal.

Mr. REILLY introduced a bill to incorporate the twenty-five cent Savings Bank of New-York.

Adjourned over until Monday.

Canal Operations.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4.

The Hon. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, Commiscioner in charge of the Eastern Division of the Canals, makes the following report of the operations on his Division for the fiscal year. The Division embraces

	Miles
The Erie Canal from Albany to Higginsville....	143¾
Black River Canal and Feeder	48
Black River Improvement	55½
Champlain Canal	78
Total	325

On the work there are forty double enlarged left locks, nine guard locks, three weigh locks, thirty aqueducts, 134 culverts, 25 waste weirs, and 462 bridges.

During the year Mr. SHERRILL has expended for repairs of his division $265,215, including $26,244 expended for new works, leaving the actual cost of repairs, $238,571.

The average expenditures for the same service during the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, was $360,766 per annum. During the years 1857 and 1858 the average is $245,827—showing an average decrease per annum of $114,938, and a total for two years of $229,877.

The Commissioner reports a serious deficiency of water on the long level between Higginsville and New-London. To supply this deficiency it will be necessary to divert the waters of Fish Creek. It is estimated that from this source a supply of 10,000 cubic feet of water per minute can be obtained, at a cost not exceeding $50,000.

A depth of seven feet can be obtained on this portion of the Erie the coming season, at a cost of $125,000. At present not more than five feet can be relied on. The most serious obstructions are the bevels in both chambers of the locks. These may be cut out at an aggregate cost of $21,500.

The revenues of the Champlain Canal, since 1835, amount to $2,677,078. The expenditures for repairs during the same period were $1,462,827, showing a surplus of revenue over expenses of $1,214,230. It is recommended to reconstruct the three eastern locks of the canal, and to enlarge them and the fissure of the canal, a distance of three miles, so that the largest class of boats navigating the Erie Canal may reach Waterford. It is also necessary to reconstruct ten lift locks north of Waterford. To construct them of stone would cost $350,000—of wood $112,000.

Commissioner SHERRILL strongly urges the substitution of wood for stone, not only on the ground of economy, but because they may be more speedily put in, and are equally as serviceable as stone.

The Commissioner condemns the plans adopted for the improvement of the Black River Canal, and expresses his conviction that the present system will have to be abandoned.

The following table shows the expenditures on each division of the Canals, for the past five years:

EASTERN DIVISION.

Average expenditures for 1854, '55 and '56.	$360,766 56
Average expenditures for 1857 and 1858....	245,827 72
Decrease in two years	$229,877 68

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Expenditures for '54, '55, '56 and '57, aver-age per year	$219,304 61
Ditto in 1858	386,370 76
Increase per year	$167,066 09

WESTERN DIVISION.

Expenditures for '54, '55, '56 and '57, aver-age per year	$219,343 12
Ditto in 1858	227,725 71
Increase per year	$8,382 59

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.—The Detroit *Free Press* says that the $1,000 forfeit which was staked by SEERETTER, of that city, as a preinde to the great match with PEHLAN for the championship, was promptly met by the latter with a like sum upon its arrival in New-York. On account of some misunderstanding, the forfeits were not regularly deposited—the gentleman to whom SEERETTER's money was sent being out of the city—bnt that will easily be arranged, and, the money once np, the match will be beyond a doubt. It is so now on the part of the Detroit man, whatever PEHLAN's inclinations may he. The game will be played at Detroit within a few weeks. The sum at stake is $5,000.

The Washington National Monument Society has recently received from J. A. Lebman, Esq., of Philadelphia, a valuable and interesting contribution. It is now in the Lapidarium. The inscription is: "This head was carved between two and three thousand years ago by the Ancient Egyptians for the temple erected in honor of Augustus, on the Nile; brought from there by J. A. Lehman, and presented to the Washington Monument, 1858." The head is set in a block of fine marble.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Poisonous.—Dr. CHILTON, the famous chemist, has just disposed of a libellous paragraph classing CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE with dyes alleged to be poisonous. The doctor says that this incomparable article is entirely incuous. Read his certificate at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor-House.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 9th-av. and 26th-st.—Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery, and special attention to compounding prescriptions. The proprietor devotes his personal attention to this department. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 9th-av. and 26th-st.

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THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
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Dr. Edward G. Bartlett having returned to the City for a permanent residence, will resume the practice of his profession at No. 43 West 11th-st., second door west of University-place.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. Your worthy Chief Magistrate does not beatir himself the Oubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. Na changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

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Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN, Sole Agent for United States.

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Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime
Has now been before the public for four years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.

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is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
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SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having reexamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

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Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
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MARRIED.

SEAMAN—BARNES.—In this City, (on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, Mr. DAVID SEAMAN to Miss SARAH A. BARNES, all of this City.

GODFREY—HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Samuel Haskins, HERBERT H. GODFREY to JOSEPHINE E., eldest daughter of James M. Hyde, Jr., both of Brooklyn.

HAWKS—BROWN.—At Bennington, Vt., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, by the Rev. Isaac Jenning, Mr. WM. E. HAWKS, of New-York, to Miss HELEN E., only daughter of the Hon. S. H. Brown, of the former place.

SHERMAN—BENJAMIN.—In Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio, on Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. A. B. Palmer, Mr. W. B. SHERMAN to Miss SALLIE S. BENJAMIN, eldest daughter of D. L. Benjamin, all of Branswick.

CLARK—HIGGINS.—At Union, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. J. N. Hill, Mr. JAS. CLARK, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss HANNAH, second daughter of Deacon D. S. Higgins.

VARIAN—DRAKE.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 3, by the Rev. S. J. Drake, SAML. T. VARIAN to KATE LOUISE, youngest daughter of tha officiating clergyman.

DIED.

PRICHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 3, of croup, MARY S., only daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Prichard, aged 5 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Dominick-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MORRAU.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 4, ANNA E., wife of John B. Morean, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 14 2d-st., without further invitation.

GIRAUD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, JAMES P. GIRAUD, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Rev. Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av. and 11th-st., without further invitation.

MCGOWN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, of consumption, WASHINGTON MCGOWN, son of S. B. McGown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, 106th-st. and 3d-av. His remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, CORNELIUS E. SULLIVAN, son of John and Bridget Sullivan, a native of the City of New-York, aged 19 years, 11 months and 27 days.

His friends, and those of his uncles, John Patrick and Timothy Quinlan, Hayward the members of the Young Men's Catholic Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 24 Rose-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 6th inst.

☞ District of Columbia papers please copy.

MUIR.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 4, of consumpt'on, ELIZABETH, wife of William Muir, aged 28 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, 6th inst., from her late residence, No. 163 West 38th st., without further invitation. The service will commence precisely at 1 o'clock.

BOWER.—On Monday, Jan. 31, JANE V., wife of Robert W. Bower, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CROSSMAN.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 3, ALFRED B. CROSSMAN, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Huntington, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 1:20 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset station on arrival of the morning train.

☞ The funeral of the late Mrs. GEORGE L. SAMPSON will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 123 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MABEN.—At Grove Parsonage, Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, in the 5th year of her age, HARRIET VAN VRANKEN, eldest child of the Rev. Wm. V. V. Maben and Emily Dees.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at the Church, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CORNING.—At Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 4 D. AUSTIN CORNING, third son of Edward Corning, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, at Rye, on Monday morning, tha 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. The express train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad leaves the 27th-st. dépôt at 8 o'clock, stopping at Rye.

TABER.—At Holton, Maine, on Sunday, Jan. 23, ISAAC W. TABOR, 54 years of age.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
LATEST STAR PAPER
APPEARS IN THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK.
Subject—NEW-YORK OBSERVER and THEODORE PARKER.

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GOLD BUG.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK
CONTAINS ANOTHER STAR PAPER BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
SUBJECT—"NEW-YORK OBSERVER AND THEODORE PARKER."

Published at No 22 Beekman-st., New-York. Terms, $2 a year, by mail; $2 50 by carriers to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. Also for sale by all News Agents.

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Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, must be a good bread and plain pastry, is neat and economical in her duties; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing and ironing. No objection to the country; would prefer Staten Island. They are highly recommended. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook (in all its branches); understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; does part of the washing and ironing; wages $8 to $10; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress or regular chambermaid; call at No. 215 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is a good baker, and first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; hours from 9 to 8 o'clock. Best of City reference given. Has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 36 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, opposite or together; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are tidy and respectful; speak English; will try to please their employer. Apply No. 378 6th-av., near 22d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands soups, meats and poultry, pastry and bread; willing to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 120 Clinton-place, 6th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer—good bread at all kinds of baking; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 206 West 31st-st., between 7th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble German girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress or the latter alone; the other to cook, wash and iron. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and good plain sewer, or to take the charge of a baby. Best of City reference given from her last place. Call or address No. 228 10th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 26th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a very competent person as first class laundress or chambermaid and fine washing. Best of City reference; can be seen till engaged, at No. 173 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has been in the best of City references; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMpetent woman, who understands French cooking and all kinds of removes and desserts; has been some time in the capacity of housekeeper. Can give good City references. Inquire at No. 361 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GOOD-TEMpered, cleanly, active girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can sew well, or be chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women, one as excellent cook; no objection to assist with the washing, if required; the other to do housework and sewing. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, washing and ironing; is a good bread and pastry cook; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 Monroe-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress. Can give satisfactory recommendations from her last employers. Call at No. 116 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Address or call at No. 88 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-class cook; can be seen at No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 33 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants are always on hand at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class French, English, German, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cooks, an English housekeeper, and English nurse and seamstress will be found this week.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man, a situation to drive an express wagon or a coupee carriage. The advertiser understands the care of horses, and is an excellent servant in or out of doors, and willing to take care of an invalid gentleman, or to travel, he being accustomed to such. Good City reference and security given if required. Address a note to T. F. G., No. 344 Mulberry-st., or Box 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STOUT, ACTIVE young man, a Protestant, as porter in some wholesale manufacturing or mercantile business down town; can bring unexceptionable references, and would be willing to make himself generally useful in whatever capacity he engaged. Address, for two days, G. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ACTIVE SINGLE young man, who has had some experience as porter and cartman in a store and factory in this City, a similar situation; will be found careful and industrious in his business. Wages low for the present. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, FROM Canada, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to A. B., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, will receive immediate attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant young man; or would take care of a vegetable garden; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address M. D., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG man a situation; he is a first-rate gardener; understands green house trees, and all kinds of vegetable gardening; is also willing to take care of horses or go a farming; has the very best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable references. Address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; has driven in the City nearly seven years; has satisfactory City reference from his last employer. Address P. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 16, A PERMAnent situation in a commission or wholesale hardware store; he resides with his parents, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. W., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family. Best of City reference for capability. Address J. H., Box No. 295 *Times* Office.

$50—A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE THIS amount to any one who will assist him to obtain a situation as Bank Messenger, Inspector, Insurance Company Collector, out-door agent, or in any capacity that requires activity, honesty and integrity. I can give the very best of reference, and security for the faithful performance of duty. Address Mr. WHITING, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED A MAN AND WIFE, (Americans, Scotch or English,) from April 1, on a farm of 60 acres, in Westchester County, about 30 miles from New-York City. The man must be a good farmer, capable and willing to work; his wife must understand the care of the dairy and be a good housekeeper. Best of reference required as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any parties possessing these requisites may address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, with reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, OR ONE WHO IS competent to get up children's clothing; to a person of talent and experience there is a desirable first-class situation now open. Address CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, which will be attended to immediately.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman, to take the charge of two small children and make herself agreeable and useful in a private family; must be an active and healthy woman—one who can give good ref-rence as to character and qualifications. Address J, B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO CHAIR MAKERS AND TWO cabinet makers; constant employment to steady workmen. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 21th st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 494 Post-office, with references.

COMPOSITORS.—SEVERAL GOOD HANDS wanted THIS MORNING, on good work. Inquire of BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings.

INSTRUCTION

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For practice in
Book-keeping and business affairs,
No. 348 Broadway, (Appleton's Buildings.)
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, No. 609 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepare gentlemen and boys for business in a superior practical manner. One private desk vacant at only $15 for a full commercial course. Apply this day.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE NO. 346 Broadway and No. 136 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department. Parents supplied with school circulars and teachers with positions. References—Faculty of Amherst College and Dr. Lowell Mason.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 926 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

INSTRUCTION.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, who has had a long experience in teaching, and has been connected with some of the best schools of this City for many years as French teacher, wishes to engage at some good school or schools one hour every morning; unexceptionable references will be given. Address B. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 51 and 53 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FARRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING TAUGHT SUCcessfully in New-England schools nine years, desires an engagement as teacher in New-York or Brooklyn two or three hours per day; has been accustomed to teach ladies and gentlemen in the classics, English branches and vocal music. Can teach also the rudiments of piano music. Address TEACHER, No. 41 Greenwich-av.

WANTED,—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New-England Seminary, desires a situation as governess, or to travel as nurse and companion with an invalid, or with one or two children. No objection to any part of the country. Further information may be obtained by applying to H. S. TAYLOR, Times Building.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as resident or visiting governess in a family in New-York, Brooklyn, or the vicinity. Instruction given in music, English and French. Instruction given and required. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A lady qualified to teach the usual branches of education. Apply at No. 163 Bleecker-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MABON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 456 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—Of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $4 to $150. New pianos for rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 208 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange as their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Belleville. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 30,000 lbs. of cast iron.
Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.
Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet 36 inch water-pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's Office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
GEO. H. BAILEY, Sup't. and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 4, situated in Lodlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work. DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

C. MARIE & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 Warren-st. to Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 50 feet deep; lot 25x95 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City. gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; E. C. BUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

DESIRABLE HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—For sale two new three-story brick houses on Ryerson-place, 200 feet from Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of the churches, schools and best improvements, on Clinton and Washington avs., and the Fulton-av. Railroad. The houses are 22x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in a neat and superior manner, Philadelphia brick fronts, 13 rooms with pentries and closets, gas, &c. Also, for sale, a large number of desirable building lots on Gates, Green and Lafayette avs., and intersecting streets, immediately adjacent to the houses. Terms made easy to the purchaser. The location is airy and healthy, and convenient to all the ferries to New-York. With its social advantages, churches, superior schools, and the recent introduction of water of remarkable purity, Brooklyn is rendered one of the most desirable places for residence in the land. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vendershilt House, kept by A. B. Stiegler, at Vanderbilt's Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now occupied by Benjamin Foster. For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 378 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 135 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 138 Livingston-st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 199 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 90 1st-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont-sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $9,000 and $11,000.
No. 188 Schermerhorn-st., 2-story and basement, $2,250.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3-story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st. brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATed, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, well divided into meadow, plough and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, wood-shed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. N. B.—The above farm, if not sold at private sale previous to Feb. 15, will then be offered at vendue, at 11 A. M., on the premises, with the stock, horses, cows, sheep, hay, grain, barouche, wagons, farming utensils, &c. For further particulars, inquire of C. V. FREEMAN, Esq., Morristown, or of the owner, GILBERT HOPKINS, New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., 2d story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water Works, the Passaic River, at the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold very low. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Mowery, or to PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st. and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. GOIT, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, IN A FIRSTclass neighborhood, either in this City or Brooklyn, or a few acres of land, well improved, suitable for a gentleman's residence, on the Hudson River, not over one hour's ride from the City, in exchange for three thousand acres of first-class farming lands in the State of Wisconsin, or a first-class farm, in the central part of this State, well improved, with ten acres of orchard, first-class house, living spring in the basement, convenient to schools, churches, stores, &c., will be given as above, all at a very low figure. Address TRADE, Box 134 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBBCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 48 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house No. 55 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches in width, with the usual depth of the block; replete with all modern improvements. If not sold before the 5th instant, will be rented. For terms, apply to E. H. ELY, Esq., No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st., (Jaoncey-court.) May be viewed from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREEstory house, No. 36 3d-st., or e door from 3d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 57 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 32 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 24 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Station, 120 acres superior land, and good improvements, abundance of fruit, and very healthy. Terms remarkably liberal. If sold in ten days. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTYEIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements complete. Terms very accommodating.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 82x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 60 choice and fruit-bearing fruit trees, and about 60 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¾ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M.; or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GARRET GREEN, deceased:
One house and lot No. 270 West 18th-st., price $5,750.
One house and lot No. 160 Greenwich-av., price $6,000.
One house and lot No. 264 West 28th-st., price $4,000.
One house and lot No. 58 East 28th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 256 West 44th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 82 West 47th-st., price $6,000.
One lot on 68th-st., near Broadway, west side, price $1,250.
Four lots on 36th-st., near 2d-av., west side, each $2,250.
A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of West and Horatio sts.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—THREE-STORY HIGH-basement house, 46th-st., three-story do., 9th-av., only $1,500 cash; three-story do., 32d-st.; four-story do., Lamartine-place, or 29th-st.; three-story high-basement stone-front do.; four-story high-basement do., 54th-st.; four-story do., 78th-st.; three-story do., 23d-st.; three-story do., Bcorman-place; four-story do., 37th-st., only $6,500; two superior four-story high-basement, brown-stone, extra size, 28x60 on 23d and 28th sts. All the above first-class and fine locations, with others in all parts of the City, on very easy terms. No. 376 9th-av.
J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER County, a two-story and attic house with a wing, containing 14 rooms and a good cellar, with half an acre of land. On the premises are a good well, cistern, stable, hen-house, and some fruit and ornamental trees. Situated 1¾ miles from Herlem River, in an excellent neighborhood, on high ground, and perfectly healthy; communication with New-York at all hours, by New-York and Harlem Railroad cars, which pass the door, connecting with the Harlem steamboats and 2d and 3d-av. Railroads. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 93 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE No. 143 Oxford-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, with lot 50 by 100. The house has been newly painted and papered throughout, and is in excellent order, has gas in every room, bath room, range, &c. On the premises is a fine garden, with choicest varieties of fruit trees and shrubbery. This is one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the city. Price $7,500, including gas fixtures, &c.; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or No. 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manfacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls. Three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire size of each floor; 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREEstory attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¾ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect, and terms easy; price $6,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR three-story houses, very eligibly situated on the north side of 46th-st., near Broadway. They are very conveniently fitted with gas and hot and cold water throughout. Price $6,150 each. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. For the balance, payment will be received in good stocks

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,402,996 26
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$414,454 16	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	78,173 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 38	
Net amount of endowment premium	59 40—	495,761 20
Total		$1,898,727 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Losses by death	$163,218 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies	31,218 65	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	37,108 46	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,291 43	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1858	16,600 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,493 97	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c	45,438 01	—302,895 89
Total		$1,595,901 56
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$74,934 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	187,058 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 55	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	544,106 58	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,106 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	26,385 98	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,150 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15—$1,595,901 56	

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY L. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWNES,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN.

President.
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President. Actuary.
ISAAC C. KENDALL. PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCKS FOR INVESTMENT, paying 8 and 10 per cent. annually, with occasional extra dividends. City gas-light companies have been always successful, their business being on a cash basis, very profitable and free of debt. The stocks of various cities for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. —The holders of first-mortgage bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on TUESDAY next, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.

$3,000—$2,500—$1,200—THE ABOVE sums to loan on bond and mortgage on real estate, in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to A. WIGHT, Jr., No. 239 Broadway, room No. 27.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, American Guano Company and Milwaukee City unpaid Coupons. (Municipal issue,) by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, in one or more sums. Inquire of E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 26th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 6th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
JAN. 22, 1859. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day delared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent., out of the earnings payable on and after the 9th instant, until which date the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

ORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CBARY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 26-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 1st of February.
By order,
WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859. —A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Sank, $100. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $126. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Corneli, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1856, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1856, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,820 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,707 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1856, $775 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 29. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 07.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,640 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853, $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $150; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 8, 1853, $5,555 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. In each application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, upon oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the creditors of Daniel J. Sandford and Charles H. Sandford, partners, of the township of Hanaspan, County of Monmouth and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against their estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the 20th day of February next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said Daniel J. Sandford and Charles H. Sandford, partners, will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Monmouth before the ensuing April term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. Dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1859. JAMES A. REID, Assignee.

Claims may be filed with Joseph D. Bedle, Counselor-at-Law, Freehold, New-Jersey.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 8, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8, City Hall. All parties having business before said Committee will be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice.

JOHN J. BEDLEY, } Committee
T. W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS, } Finance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., instead of Thursday, the 3d, on account of the absence of two members of that Committee. THOMAS STEPHENS,
Chairman of the Committee on Assessments.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

T. EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

Four valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 21st-st., and commencing 220 feet westerly from 5th-av., being each 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 30 feet 3 inches front, 30 feet 10 inches rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET PROPERTY, NEAR 5TH-AV., TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot with the two-story basement and under-cellar brick house on the rear, known as No. 29 West 21st-st., situated on the northerly side, between 5th and 6th avs., one of the best neighborhoods in the City. The lot is 26 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st, each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEELS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth; one black walnut suite, inlaid carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany centre card and pier-tables, mahogany rockers, gilt-frame pier and mantle mirrors, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, library tables, hair mattresses, &c.

Also, at 12, an invoices of jewelry, consisting of brooches and earrings, pins, sleeve buttons, cuff-pins, Mosaic, inlaid and painted pins. All to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., house 26.6x44. Lot 26.6x92.

Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26.6x80. Lot 26.6x100; with an alley 6 feet wide to 16th-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11½ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.

Also, the house and lot No. 35 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 30 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLER & MCEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 M., on the 8th day of February, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots north side of 59th-st., 250 feet east of 6th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 101st-st., 3 lots on 101st-st., in rear of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 23 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SECOND-CLASS ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BUARLY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 407 Canal-st., near Hudson-st., a large assortment of household furniture of a family going to Europe, consisting of bureaus, sofas, tables, beds, beddieg, chairs, carpets, oilcloths, bedsteads, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Boods bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE.—PARTIES ABOUT RELINQUISHING housekeeping, who are averse to a public sale, will find a liberal cash purchaser at private sale by addressing AUCTION, Box No. 1 Post-Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER McGAVIN and PATRICK ROBERTSON against WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—Summons for money demand on contract—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Number 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.

HENRY A. TAILER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
45 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the fifth day of January, 1859. HENRY A. TAILER,
ja8-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM C. WEED AND HENRY A. WILSON, against DAVID M. LOY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars, twenty-four cents, with interest on $500 from May 27, 1858, and on $20 24 from the 22d day of June, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Jan. 8, 1859. ja15a6wS*

STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 48 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1858.

MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n20-law6m8* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 60 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.

s4-law6m8* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 228 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.

ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1858.

ROBERT R. BREESE, } Executors.
au26-law6m8 HENRY P. WEST. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.

BERNARD RILEY, } Administrators.
au26-law6m8* HUGH DONOHUE. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence No. 722 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.

s25-law6m8* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, and judicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom special rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 28 miles of superior quality, large size, Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWELL, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,

Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N B.—This ship rates A 1 plus; being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 98 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant New No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,

Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 98 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The splendid A1 fast Clipper Ship
AMOS LAWRENCE,
NICKERSON, Master,

Is rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Beekman-st.

This elegant clipper was built by Donald M'Kay, stands A1, is unsurpassed for the safe and speedy delivery of cargo in good order, being thoroughly ventilated, and in every way a first-class conveyance.

Having the most of her cargo engaged and going rapidly on board, dispatch may be relied on.

SUTTON & CO., No. 88 South-st., corner of Wall.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken to the ships of this line.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier, No. 3, North River, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship *Uncle Sam*, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage and freight apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, (basement)

D. B. ALLEN, Agent

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BALTIC-STREET HOMICIDE.—Coroner HORNS impannelled a jury yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of THOMAS SHIELDS, who died in the Long Island College Hospital on Thursday, from injuries received at the hands of a man named DWYER, in a stable on Baltic-street near Hoyt, on Sunday last. Several witnesses were examined, but as none were present who witnessed the transaction, the case was adjourned to Wednesday next. The witnesses examined yesterday, were officer CRUMPTON and Sergeant SMITH, of the Third Precinct. Officer CRUMPTON was present at the stable soon after the injuries were inflicted; was attracted there by a crowd of people running in that direction. Upon reaching the stable saw deceased lying upon the ground apparently in great pain; he asked what the trouble was, when a brother of deceased said that a man named DWYER had stabbed him in the eye with a pitchfork. At this time DWYER came forward and stated that the deceased came into the stable intoxicated, and commenced bothering him while he was at work mixing feed in a trough, until he could stand it no longer, and then struck at him with the fork, more for the purpose of striking than of stabbing him. Witness arrested DWYER and also took the deceased to the Hospital. Upon his return to the Station-house prisoner asked about the injury, when witness told him the Doctors could not tell anything about the extent of the injury until the inflammation had somewhat subsided; that if the fork had entered the brain it would be a serious matter, but that he would lose his eye in any event; to this the prisoner replied that he thought the fork went into the bone some distance, as he had to pull very hard to get it out. The substance of Sergeant SMITH'S testimony was confirmatory of the above, as to the general statement of the accused. Both the prisoner and deceased were in the employ of JEREMIAH O'DONNELL, contractor. Mr. O'DONNELL gave the prisoner a good character, but says the deceased was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and was then very troublesome. He had discharged him once for intoxication, but took him back again a few weeks ago because he has an aged mother dependant upon him for support. Neither of the parties to this case have families.

ANOTHER SUIT FOR THE POSSESSION OF A CHILD.—The attention of the Judge of the City Court has been occupied for several days recently in hearing a case which has attracted no little attention in the section of the city [where the parties to the suit are well known. A seafaring man named PETERSON, who, with his wife and child, has been living on Red Hook Point for several years past, a few months ago resolved to leave his wife, because, as he alleges, she got intoxicated frequently and neglected her child—a little girl about four years old. Soon after coming to this conclusion, he, one day, under a pretence that he wished to get the child's miniature taken, took it away and kept it. The mother, not being able to find the child, commenced proceedings in the City Court, before Judge CULVER, against her husband to recover possession of it. A large number of witnesses have been examined on both sides. The wife claims that notwithstanding the legal right to the child is with the father, still as it is an infant and needs the attentione of a mother, she has a right to it; and also that the father is an improper person to have charge of it, by reason of his habits and associations. The defence is that the mother is entirely disqualified to have the care of the child from the fact that she frequently uses intoxicating liquor to excess. The testimony in the case was concluded yesterday, and Judge CULVER has given counsel half a day next Saturday to discuss the matter, to which time the case stands adjourned.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.—It is now the intention of the managers of this road to put it into operation on the first day of March next, at which time eight cars will be put upon the road—a number, the managers think, sufficient to allow the starting of one car every fifteen minutes from the East River end of the line. Thirty-five minutes is the time allowed to East New-York. The cars are much lighter than any now in use, and will seat thirty passengers.

NEW FERRIES.—A movement is on foot to run a ferry from Burling-slip or vicinity, in New-York, to the vicinity of South Seventh-street, E. D. of Brooklyn; and another from Broome-street, New-York, to South Fourth-street, E. D. of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Judge EMMET will call the Special Term Calendar on Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M., and will sit until 9 o'clock P. M., unless the day calendar shall have been sooner disposed of. The day calendar for Monday will consist of the first twenty causes. After Monday the Court will open at 9 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 9 o'clock P. M., unless the duy calendar shall be disposed of sooner.

SPECIAL TERM.—Judge LOTT will hold a Special Term for motions in the large Court-room, (City Hall,) commencing on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M. *Ex parte* motions will be heard every morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Lecture by Lieutenant Mowry.

THE GEOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant MOWRY, the Delegate from Arizona to Congress, delivered a lecture on Thursday evening before the Geographical and Statistical Society, on "The Geography and Resources of Arizona. A very respectable audience was in attendance, notwithstanding the stormy weather.

After the transaction of the usual routine business Dr. HAWKS introduced Lieutenant MOWAY, who said that the word Arizona is derived from the Aztec, and is supposed to mean silver-bearing. In size the Territory is more than twice as large as New-York, and contains within its boundaries three of the largest rivers west of the Mississippi; the Gila, the Colorado of the West, and the Rio Grande. The outlet for its productions is the Gulf of California, and its possession necessitates the acquisition of Sonora. Lieut. M. said he had in his possession authentic documents detailing early explorations of the Territory, and read lengthy extracts from a memoir published by himself on this point. He then proceeded to describe its geographical features. West of the Rio Grande is a series of table-lands, which are broken by two rangee of mountains. For three hundred miles there are superior grazing lands, and the farmer finds his cattle in January in better condition than the corn-fed cattle in this part of the country. The stream of the Santa Cruz is intermittent, but its valley is exceedingly fertile, as is that of the San Pedro. Tucan is the only town of consequence in the Territory, and has some 200 inhabitants. North of the Santa Cruz there are very rich silver mines. West of the Santa Cruz the land is in many parts an irreclaimable desert. The Arizona mines were spoken of as particularly rich. Lieut. M. referred to Mr. E. E. DUNN'S communications, published in the TIMES, as particularly valuable, though he differed from him in some of his conclusions. On the streams in the northern part of the Territory the Indians raise corn. The tribes may be classed as hostile and friendly. Notwithstanding the fact that we owe the protection of the overland mails, and in fact the safety of every American inhabitant in Central and Western Arizona to these friendly Indians, no pains whatever has been taken to preserve these relations. The Apachcs are particularly troublesome. Arizona can have no peace until a strong force is sent there by the Government to hold them in check. VELAZQUEZ has sketched their character well, in describing them as thievish and quarrelsome. From June to September is the rainy season. Prof. HENRY has demonstrated that no rain falls in Arizona. The speaker said he had not seen his paper, but he understood that his theory was a beautiful one. Fortunately facts contradict him. The American population, which numbers 2,000, is concentrated in the centre of the Territory. The speaker then described in detail some of the richest mines. It was his profound belief that the mines of Arizona and Sonora would prove to be the richest on the Continent. Senator GWIN says that he heard of the gold on the Gila as long ago as 1849. At a point on this river gold was first discovered by the emigrants in 1858. Lieut. M. said he visited the locality himself, and saw $20 washed out of a shovel-full of dirt, and found that it would pay to engage men to work for their board and $3 per day. But gold-washing is the richest mines is at the best uncertain work, and no one should undertake it who is making a comfortable living at home. A letter was cited, which was written about the middle of the seventeenth century, by a traveling priest, in which it was said that gold existed in California, which would undoubtedly add greatly to the Spanish revenue, and Sonora was then fully described. Gold is found in abundance in numerous localities not fifty miles from the southern boundary of Arizona. The rainy season there extends from June to September, and the climate is very similar to that of California, though its heats are by no means so oppressive. Its entire population does not exceed 125,000. Lieut. M. predicted that the Southern route for the Pacific Railroad would be the one finally selected. The country along the 32d parallel is far more favorable than any other. Guaymas must be the first terminus of the road. By this route it can be built for $10,000 per mile most, if not all the way. The lecturer stated that he had traveled over a large part of the route, and he based from personal observation that all that would be necessary in many places would be the construction of the road bed, there being in many places for miles no rails or sleepers. The development of the mineral resources would go far eventually towards paying the cost of construction. Lieut. M. closed by referring to the curious fact that in the report made to the Viceroy of Spain, during the early settlement of the Provinces of Arizona and Sonora, is found the following words: "A scientific exploration of Sonora with reference to Mineralogy, along with the introduction of families, will tend to a discovery of gold and silver so marvelous, that the result will be such as has never yet been seen in the world." It remains for the American people to make good the prediction. With the organization of Arizona and the acquisition of Sonora, a new impetus will be given on the Pacific. The Mexican population will recede before the energy of American enterprise. At Guaymas a city will go up which shall have no parallel in the magic of her increase except San Francisco. The *auri sacra fames* is as strong to-day as in the days of old. Allured by the story of the new Eldorado which is just opening, tens of thousands of emigrants will hurry thither. Our empire on the Pacific is just founded. Its growth in the future will equal that of the past, if the United States seizes the golden opportunity offering. The wealthiest and most delightful of countries will be redeemed from the barbarism into which it is fast falling. An immense market will be opened for our Northern productions. Commerce will again be stimulated as it was by California, and the prediction of HUMBOLDT, that the balance behind gold and silver would one day be restored, and be made good from the treasures of Arizona and Sonora.

At the conclusion of the lecture, thanks were returned Lieut. M. for his discourse, and a copy was requested for publication.

On motion of Mr. VIELE, it was determined to increase the number of the Special Arctic Exploration Committee to fifteen.

Dr. HAWKS announced that more spacious apartments than those the Society at present occupied had been procured in the Mercantile Library Building, (Clinton Hall,) and that the rooms would be opened next Thursday evening.

The Revolution in Hayti.

We have seen a letter from an intelligent Boetonian located in the City of Cape Haytien, giving an account of the progress of the revolution. He says that eo far, though armed men are seen marching in every direction, the greatest order prevails, no outrage has been committed, and properly appears to be perfectly safe. A guard is kept about the residance of the foreign Cousuls, but the precaution is not demanded by any fear of violence. In fact, the great feature of this overthrow of an authority established for fourteen years, is its bloodless character. SOULOUQUE is hemmed in between two Republican armies without a hope of maintaining his authority. In regard to the future of the country, should General GEFFRARD prevail, it is stated that he will restore friendly relations with the Spanish end of the island, and perhaps establish a closer commercial connection with this country.

A letter received in this city dated AUX CAYES, Jan. 15, (the latest from the Island,) indicates that the Emperor has given up all hopes of sustaining himself. His first proclamation referred to the revolution as a mere local outbreak; but he has since, after having acquired a better idea of the movement, issued a second proclamation, in which he says that he shall return to Port an Prince to await events. General GEFFRARD is at the gates of the capital.

The chief authority at Aux Cayes, the Duke, is staunch to the Emperor, and he has threatened that rather than yield he will set the town on fire and give it up to pillage. The people there are also averse to the movement, as they will have no one at the head of affairs but a black man. If Gen. GEFFRARD is wise enough, however, to allow the Senate to elect the new President, all parties will be satisfied.—*Boston Traveller.*

Another Letter from Henry A. Wise.

HE DENOUNCES THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

In the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald*, of Jan. 22, we find a letter from Governor WISE to WM. M. FISHBACK, Esq., of Fort Smith, written in reply to one from Mr. FISHBACK, asking the Governor's opinion as to the propriety of the 35th parallel for the route of the Pacific Railroad. It will be seen that the Governor takes occasion to give the President a pretty hard punch. Speaking of the argument that the authority of the Federal Government to build a Pacific Railroad, is involved in the "war powar" granted by the Constitution, Governor WISE says:

But this claim of power by that Federal dynasty to construct grand schemes of Internal Improvements is far exceeded by Mr. BUCHANAN, who founds it on the power to "*declare war.*" He bounds over the old Federal faith of "general welfare," gives us a new light, and appeals directly to the "*war power*"—that power which, *flagrante bello*, knows no limits, in the sense which he must mean the war power to be. * * * * * The error is in not defining what is meant in the *power to declare war*, and to maintain the common defence. *It is at all events a power which cannot be appealed to for authority, in the course of ordinary administration in time of peace.* And this is sufficient to answer and contradict the claim of this grant founded on the war power by Mr. BUCHANAN. War with its sword and pick-axe may cut a road for the march of its armies to time of war; *but when peace reigns Railroads must be left to the PEACE POWER.* * * * * * * *

In 1848, in 1852, and in 1856 the Democracy of this State declared most adherently for Mr. BUCHANAN; but if it had been known that he would advocate a Pacific Railroad, founded on the war power, *he could not have gotten a single vote of this State for his nomination to the Presidency;* and at Cincinnati, in 1856, the Convention rejected this Pacific Railroad plank from its platform. Virginia voted against it, and so did his own State, Pennsylvania, because of Virginia's support of Mr. BUCHANAN. And when his nomination was announced to Mr. BUCHANAN he emphatically *pledged to abide by the platform—"not to take a plank from it or add one to it"—but to take it as it was.* And it shocked us not a little that he had written a letter to California committing himself to this *added plank*, and so timid that it could have its effect *in his favor there*, and not be fell *against him here.* For these reasons I abjure a pacific Railroad by the Federal Government especially on the grounds of the President's recommendation.

Alfred A. Burnham, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut in 1857, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1858, was on Wednesday nominated by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District as their candidate for Congress, to succeed Sidney Dean, the present incumbent.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S
New Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below New-York Hotel,
The most extensive Establishment in the World.
Photographs, Dagnerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

N. B.—Old Daguerreotypee of deceased persons copied, enlarged to any size by the Photographic process, and finished in any style equal to those made from life. Gallery open to 9 P. M. for free inspection.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT TRUTH.

Persons who have never been afflicted by piles, and who wish to remain unafflicted forever, must avoid the use of all ordinary paper, and systematically employ only GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. It is a sure preventive (as well as cure) of piles, as hundreds will gladly testify. Call at the office, No. 41 Ann street, for single packages, or packages by the case. Beware of imitations. Look for GAYETTY'S name water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

WHO ARE THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS?—Their unrivalled corps of negro melodists, dancers, musicians, balladists, comedians and *farceurs*, now attracting much crowds of people to Barnum's Museum. They surpass in grace, good taste, skill and "infinite variety," all possible rivalry. They present a world of attractions for this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Limbs are often crippled by the maltreatment of wounds and fractures. The first and only dressing in such cases should be this wonderful resuscitator of native power. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AT GURNEY'S, No. 707 BROADWAY.—A choice selection of views of all parts of the world, beautifully colored groups, copies of statuary, &c., constantly on hand at GURNEY'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 4.

$20,000 U. S. 5s '74	102½	256 Erie Railroad	b30 13¾
18,000 Ill. Int'l Imp. '47	105	100 do	b60 13¾
5,000 Ill. State 5s	93	50 do	s30 13¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	89½	10 Har. R. R. Pref	33¼
1,000 Mo. State 6s	84	50 do	33
1,000 Cal State 7s, n.be	84	100 do	s60 33
6,000 Erie RR. C. Bs. '71	48	20 Clev. & Tol. R. R	30½
5,000 Hnd. R. RR. 3d M.	72	200 do	s30 30½
2,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	87	100 do	b30 30¾
11,000 Lac. & Mil. L. G. b.	22¼	500 Har. & R. R.	13
41 Butch. & Drov. Bank	118	60 M. S. & N. I. R.	18½
28 Merch. Ex. Bank	101	500 do	18¾
20 Bk. of State of N. Y.	102½	100 do	18¾
9 Am. Ex. Bank	107¾	100 do	b60 18¾
9 Bank of America	110½	60 M. S. & N. I. C. S.	s10 45½
25 Ind. & Mechanal Co.	99½	600 do	45¾
50 C. W. Ins. Co. ex div.	130	50 do	b30 45¾
20 La C. & Mil. R. R.	11¾	250 do	s30 45¼
10 Continental Bank	101	10 do	s60 45
23 do	100½	100 do	b30 45⅞
450 Penn. Coal Co	s60 85	500 Panama Railroad	114¾
50 do	85¾	50 do	s30. 114
50 do	at 60 85	100 do	b60. 114¾
28 do	85¾	100 do	b60 113
10 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	77½	50 Illinois Cen. R. R.	s60 66½
200 do	78½	50 do	s30 66⅜
350 do	78¾	50 do	s60 66⅜
27 do	78	25 Ga. & Cbl. R. R.	69
100 do	s60 76¾	100 do	opg 68¾
50 do	b30 78¾	100 do	opg 68¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. p. & c.	82¾	150 do	s30 68¾
200 do	b60 82¾	50 do	s60 68¾
100 do	opg. 82¾	500 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	59
100 do	p. & c. 82¾	200 do	b60 59½
100 do	s30 82¾	350 do	c 59¾
100 do	b30 82¾	50 do	b30 59½
100 do	opg. 82¾	100 do	b30 59
100 do	s. to opg. 82¾	50 do	s10 59

BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	s60 83¾	400 Mich. Cen. R. R.	50
5,000 do	s60 83¾	50 do	s60 50
5,000 do	84	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	18¾
1,000 Ill. Interest '60	94¾	200 M. S. & N. I. g. s. b3	48¾
9,000 do	97¾	100 Ill. Cent. R.	66¾
3,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs.	84¾	8 Ole. Col. & Cin. R. R.	93
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89¾	250 Panama R. R.	s30. 114¾
15,000 H. Riv. RR. 3d M.	72	50 do	b60. 114¾
5,000 do	b60 72	200 do	114¾
2,000 Gosh. Branch Bs.	71¾	100 do	114¾
250 Pac. Mail S. Co.	77¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 68¾
150 do	77¾	150 do	68¾
100 do	s30 77	100 do	68¾
100 do	s3 76¾	100 do	s60 68¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. p. & c	82¾	100 do	s30 68¾
150 do	opg 82¾	200 do	s10 64¾
75 Erie Railroad	13¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	30¾
250 Readieg R. R	48¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s30 59
500 do	s60 48¾	100 do	s7 59¼
300 do	48¾	2,9 do	b30 59¼
75 Mil. & Miss. RR	12¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1 000 C., S. P. & F. d. Ls	13¾	50 Farm. Citiz. B. L. I.	49
6,000 Memphis City 6s	80¾	80 Butch. & Dro. Bk.	118¾
2,000 Mar'a. & C. R. 7s.	6	20 Ocean Bank	95
3,000 T. of Ft. M., I., 8s.	63¾	10 Hum't. F. Ins. Co.	103
4,000 C. St. P. & F. d. L. 7s	40	20 Excelsior F. I. Co.	101¾
3,000 Day'n. & M. R. 7s.	70	130 Am. Coal Co	$63⅞
10 Am. Ex. Bank	106¾	75 Wells F. & Co. Ex.	69
20 Bk Commonwealth.	99½	20 U. S. Ex. Co	97¾
6 Atlantic Bank	92½	20 Am. Ex. Co	98
5 New-World F. I. Co	96	100 C. St. P. & F. d. L. R.	3
20 Am. Express Co	97	10 Sixth-av. R. R.	125
95 La. C. & M. R. R.	1½		

FRIDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, for the month of January, were made up this afternoon; and the following appears to have been the Import movement of the month, as compared with the corresponding dete lest season:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$15,556,72/
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,201,707
Free Goods	2,618,220
Total entries	$19,376,654
Against same month, 1858	7.796.147
Increase this season	$11,580,507

The amount of Goods withdrawn from warehouse, of the previous impertation, during the month, is $2,088,270. There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $71,308.

The Exports from New-York, for January, were as follows:

In Domestic Produce	$3,762,182
Foreign Goods re-exported	351.826
In Specie	2.305,688
Together	$6,419,696

Against January, 1858:

In Produce	$4,208,306	
Foreign	481,433	
Specie	4,745,6t1	$9,435,350

We annex our usual summary, by months, of the Import, Export and Gold movements at New-York, beginning with the 1st July, 1858, the initial date of the current Treasury Year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,469,000	$35,295,000
August	19,556,000	19,979,000
September	15,335,000	16,042,000
October	13,454,000	11,931,000
November	10,501,000	10,390,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
Total, 7 months	$109,973,000	$109,949,000
Foreign Specie	537,000	7,852,000

IMPORTED GOODS ACTUALLY MARKETED.

1858-9—Imported as above	$109,973,000
Of which Warehoused	15 601.000
Marketed of new Importation	$91,372,000
Add withdrawals from Warehouse	17.651.000
Total marketed	$112 023 000
1857-8—Imported as above	$109,949,000
Of which Warehoused	34 137.000
Marketed of new Importation	$75 812.000
Add withdrawals from Warehouse	33 837 000
Total marketed	$119,649 000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,289,000
September	3,522,000	4,219,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482 000	5,246,000
December	3,700,000	2,832,000
January	3,762,000	4,208,000
Total, 7 months	$29,131,000	$31,560,000
Foreign re-exported	2,948,000	6,509,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8 From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,202,000	6,272,000
September	3,240,000	991,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	472,000	3,239,000
December	1,898.000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
Total, 7 months	$15,947,000	$26,708,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$29,131,000	$31.560,000
Foreign Re-exported	2,948,000	6 509,000
Specie	15,947.000	26.708.000
Total all exports	$48,026,000	$64,777,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,305	$6,987,019
August	3,545,118	3,946,830
September	2,672,935	2,249,982
October	2,054,834	867,534
November	1,706,529	1,121,792
December	2,020,895	1,172,393
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
Total, 7 months	$18,886,087	$17,987,023

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401,713	July 12	$1,521,676
July 27	1.602,617	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,639	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1,570.000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,005	Nov. 4	1,464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,086
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2 278,333
Dec. 13	1,643.202	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494,379	Jan. 13	$1,607.440
Jan. 12	1,384,664	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Jan. 28	1,210,713		
Total, 7 mos.	$21,251,279	Total, 7 mos.	$20,594,469

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, the dealings through the forenoon manifested pretty general steadiness in prices, the difference, if anything, from Thursday afternoon being in favor of the market. And at and after the Second Board prices were stiffer on the Railroad Shares and State Stocks—New-York Central closing 82¾; Reading, 49; Galena, 69; Rock Island, 69¾; Illinois Central, 66¾; and Erie, 13¾ ₱ cent. Missouri 6ixes, for immediate delivery, were 84 ₱ cent. The fluctuations of the day in Pacific Mail were only *one* ₱ cent., instead of 3@5, as usual of late. It is not denied, to-day, that Mr. RONDAYS, of the United States Mail Line, has taken part with Mr. VANDERBILT and his family in the recent movement against the Stock. The main trouble, we have reason to suppose, has been in the diversion of business to the Aspinwall Line. The opposition boat advertised for the 15th March is a nominal competition on *this* side. The aim is to bring the Pacific Company to terms, and to make a "good thing" out of the *short* sales of Stock before a settlement is effected; which settlement we hear, to-day is somewhat remote, as Mr. ASPINWALL and others of the Pacific Office have taken their elend, and mean to maintain it. Their Stockholders will douhtless he much better satisfied with this than a humiliating capitulation to VANDERBILT. As if to hasten the impression of *reality* in the opposition, Mr. ALLEN is said to have applied to-day for 500 passenger-tickets across the Panama Road; although no terms for through tickets hence to San Francisco have yet been advertised. In regard to the general market this afternoon, the disposition seemed to be to better prices and a more active business after the receipt of the overdue Foreign news, in the event the political and financial advices are not positively adverse. The market left off firm. For Panama shares 115 was bid, buyer 30 days, a rise of 1@1¼ from yesterday.

The Money Market is settling down to 5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for Discounts beyond 60 days. Some very short and choice acceptances are current within 6 ₱ cent. So far as demand loans to the Brokers are concerned, the Banks either yield to 5 ₱ cent.—at which rates the private lenders are numerous—or do but a partial business at 6 ₱ cent. Mr. CUNARD'S propeller, the *Etna*, will sail for Liverpool at 3 o'clock on Saturday, and will take a mail. As the notice was late, the correspondence and remittances will be light. Exchange steady at 109¼ @109⅝.

The proposed Association of Bank Presidents, representing each over $1,000,000 capital, will probably fall through. At the meeting yesterday only twelve Banks were represented out of twenty-six with the prescribed capital, and we hear that the utmost harmony did not prevail in regard to the advisory or binding nature of the Association or the scale of voting. The President of the Bank of Commerce is understood to insist upon *capital* being represented by at least four voices in the proceedings, while most of the other Presidents, taking it for granted that the object is "morel suasion," and not binding force, deem one sentiment, fairly and practically expressed, as good as four. Mr. HALSTEAD, of the Manhattan Company, and several other officers in the street, have declined to commit themselves to the Association. Its leading names are Mr. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce, (not especially distinguished in the break-down of 1857,) and Mr. BOOTH, of the American Exchange, a Young America concern previous to that singular and instructive crisis. The probability is, like all attempts to interfere with and to regulate the freedom of the Banking Laws of New-York, the affair will prove a failure. The very idea of excluding from such conferences half a dozen of the oldest and best banking people of the City, whose capitals fall below the prescribed limit, is ridiculous, provided the object be advisory and not compulsory.

The Hudson River Company earned in January $192,161, against $176,572 same month last year.

The Customs Duties to-day were $171,000, and the peyments on account of the new loan $117,000. The balance here now stands $8,144,616, against $7,230,004 as at the beginning of the week.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$4,166,018	$1,611,628	$3,710,149
Thrown on market	4,116,392	1,963,907	3,794,838
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$14,542,494	$4,477,772	$14,286,756
Thrown on market	14,772,375	5,662,989	14,781,263

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,455	$1,048,111	126	$36,909	161	$50,091
Man. of Cotton	2,999	767,717	182	26,922	348	62,706
Man. of Silk	1,756	1,350,544	102	24,424	82	44,907
Man. of Flax	585	150,606	66	15,533	147	25,877
Miscellaneous	697	243 367	107	26,284	199	20,970
Total	8,882	$3,590,267	583	$119,962	941	$204,551
		119,962				3,590,267
Total Entered		$3,710,149	Total Marketed			$3,794,838

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great Commodore is still insatiate, and, like little Oliver TWIST, "has actually asked for more." His unbounded stomach requires extra pap and subsidy—the snppiy of $672,000 per annum from the United States and Pacific Mail Companies being insufficient for his cravings, his "masterly inactivity" will repose no longer.

The two Companies, in their simplicity, have presumed the sum they have hitherto allowed, to be a respectable and ample consideration for the Commodore's passive services; and now are so obstinate and niggardly as to demur at further demands. Their stupidity and parsimony has occastoned a rupture, and clockboidere are called upon to sympathise with VANDERBILT.

Probably no marine corporation can show more substance than the Pacific Company possesses at this moment. Its capital, deducting stock owned by the Company, is about $3,400,000. This is represented by thirteen steamships in the Pacific, most, if not all, in good working order; also, by valuable real estate and wharf property at Panama, Benicia and San Francisco. It also has on hand in cash, Bank and Slate Stocks and coals, an amount of actual values equal to half the amount of capital stock at the price of yesterday (75). It may not be a holiday's work to ruin such a concern.

As most of the stockholders who have held their stock steadily for the last three years have received a large, if not the entire part of their investment in dividends, it is presumed they will not even satisfy the Commodore and his *short friends* by parting with their property. It is worth the while of those going to California to examine the security and accommodations offered by the two lines.

In the TIMES, of yesterday, is the report on steam vessels, made by O. A. PEYFIELD, the Supervising Inspector of the Government, for the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. P. says of the *Sonora:*

Steamship *Sonora* was docked, refastened and reknced in October, 1857; she was caulked, coppered, and otherwise thoroughly overhauled and repaired. She stands now A No. 1 ship, and, like all ships of the same line, is kept in excellent order, and gives universal satisfaction to the traveling community.

The *Sonora, Golden Age, Golden Gate* and *John L. Stephens* form the regular passenger line between San Francisco and Panama, and are all A No. 1 ships.

Mr. PEYFIELD says of the *Uncle Sam*, advertised by VANDERBILT:

Uncle Sam. This steamer has been lying up for three years, and is in a bad condition. Her seams are open, and her life-boats and preservers are worthless, not being properly attended to; before going to sea she will require to be refastened. The fire pumps are good, but all other outfits require to be fenewed.

Stockholders and travelers are in a fair way of getting acquainted with that great man "who doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus." But let not *men* longer "walk under his huge legs and peep to find dishonorable graves" for their lives and property. The domineering tyranny and insatiate avarice of this man will then not be gratified.

NO MORE COMPROMISE.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.....FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

In the suit of the U. S. Trust Company *vs.* GEO. BIRKBECK, the following property was sold to-day at public auction. It lies on the east side of the Kingsbridge Road, between One Hundred and Fifty seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth streets, and extends east some 200 or 300 feet, to the Croton Aqueduct, which bounds it on the east.

The southerly half was sold together, and embraced the four lots on the east side of the road averaging about 83 feet deep, together with a little over five lots adjoining in the rear on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, including the one bordering on the Aqueduct, say nine lots, bought by E. B. PERT for $3,100.

The northerly half of the plot was sold in separate lots, as follows:

1 The lot on the southeast corner of Kingsbridge Road and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, 24.1 by about 100 feet. D. HAWLEY, $335. The lot adjoining on the Road, 25 by about 93 feet. B——e, $425. The next adjoining, 25 by about 85 feet. Same, $375. The remaining Road lot adjoining. Same, $390.

The first street lot in the rear of above, on south side One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street. A. S.

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Settlement of the Differences of Mexico with France and England.

Adjustment of Claims—Abandonment of the Demands Concerning the Tariff—Position and Prospects of the Juarez Government—Continued Prevalence of Dissension in the Country.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, we are in receipt of our correspondence, exchanges, and private advices from Mexico to the 23d of January. The intelligence is interesting and important.

Letters from well-informed and responsible parties in Vera Cruz describe the recent extraordinary claims of the English and French naval commanders on Mexico as, at least, in a fair way of adjustment. It will be recollected that the original pretensions of the Allied officers embraced not only the immediate payment of the claims of English and French Customs, but also the substitution of the previous tariff for the one actually in force in Mexican ports, and the indemnification of British and French citizens for loss sustained in consequence of the revolution. These extreme demands, we are now enabled to say, *have been withdrawn by the English and French Commanders*, upon the calm and dignified representations of the Mexican officials at Vera Cruz of the Juarez Government. The only claims on which the Allies now insist, are such as have always been conceded by the Government as just, reasonable and due. They will be met as promptly as circumstances will permit, and the exterior relations of Mexico, in so far as JUAREZ's Government, on the one hand, and France and England on the other, are concerned, remain amicable and undisturbed.

The claims now existing are therefore such as have existed since the contract out of which they have arisen was first instituted—a *convencion* or agreement was entered into by Mexico with France, that *forty-five* per cent. of the duties levied on goods arriving in French bottoms at Mexican ports should be reserved and applied to the liquidation of sums borrowed from French citizens abroad. With England, Mexico agreed to reserve *twenty-five* per cent. of all duties of what kind soever, to be applied to the liquidation of the amounts borrowed from British non-resident subjects. These sums have hitherto been duly reserved by the Mexican Government, and prior to the revolution had been applied to the purposes stipulated for in the *Convenciones*.

Since the revolution, however, Vera Cruz has professed to act as an independent State, and has refused to transmit to the City of Mexico the sums so reserved for the special purpose of paying the foreign debts of the Republic. In thus refusing, there can be little doubt that a prudent if not a legal course has been adopted, since it would not be difficult, in view of the unscrupulous manner in which the public money has been employed for private purposes in the City of Mexico, to conceive the disposal which would probably have been made of such funds during the constant revolutionary changes in the Government. Indeed, JUAREZ has assured the Allied Commanders that the stipulated proportions of the duties on all goods entering the port of Vera Cruz have been set aside, and are actually held by his officials, in the drafts of the importers. An early conversion of these obligations will be made, and the funds so produced will be applied, as far as they will go, to the liquidation of the foreign debt agreeably with the contract.

Upon receiving this assurance, the unwarrantable demand for the revision of the tariff was withdrawn, and the claim before referred to for the indemnification of British and French subjects postponed.

It has also been conceded to the British commander that the British flag should be painted in the harbor of Tampico, by way of reparation for certain wrongs alleged to have been sustained by British subjects at that port.

The amicable settlement of these reclamations o England and France is of immense advantage to JUAREZ, who appears to have exhibited, at the same time, a becoming firmness and a high degree of sagacity in his management of these exterior questions throughout. Any appearance of foreign coercion would inevitably have had the effect of uniting the people of the interior, for the time at least, in support of the party which is strongest there, hnt which is nevertheless obnoxious to the wishss of the majority of the people of the whole Republic, and would therefore, have materially injured the Liberal cause.

But beyond this amicable arrangement of the immediate foreign questions, there is not a grain o cheering in elligence in the recent advices from Mexico. The troubles of the country appear to have become more complicated, and their ultimate solution to be further off than ever. To the report that MIRAMON was seeking to replace ZULOAGA in power, we see no reason to attach any faith whetever. MIRAMON is fully as ambitious as Mexican Generals usually are and he is certain that if it is once established tha ZULOAGA could not possibly command the confidence of any party, the clergy would gladly support MIRAMON. His object will, therefore, rather he to exalt him, self than to replace ZULOAGA, whose prospects outside of the ranks of the Church, appear to be ext remely small and unfavorable. On the other hand JUAREZ remains in possession of the seaports, hu is unable to move beyond them. Both parties, indeed seem to be suffering from the chronic diseases of unsuccessful Mexican Generals—the want of Money. The interior troubles have so completely destroyed the commerce of the country, as to rednce the revenne. derived from the dnties on imports, to a compara. tively insignificant figure, from which there has nevertheless to be deducted tha reservations stipulated by the *Convenciones* with foreign Governments. On the other hand, the Church has begun to find the drafts upon it for the maintenance in power of its peculiar adherents, sufficiently embarrassing. Evan the immense wealth of the several religious foundations of the country must, to [a] certain extent, be impaired by the stoppage of Trade, which not only prevents devout poverty from cont.ibnting its statsd dnas or voluntary offerings, but even makes it inconvenient for honest competence to pay its rents. And after bleeding so freely as she has done of late years, the Church will, at length, be very apt to find harself too exhausted to continne her largesses to Governments totally incapable, by reëstablishing commerca, of enabling the Church to repienish her coffers.

There appears to have been some mention in the capital, prior to the departure of the last mail, of an intention on the part of MIRAMON to march on Vera Cruz and seize that seaport; bnt the best informed persons do not attach much importance to such a rumor. Vera Cruz is so effectively garrisoned, and so well armed and provided, that it could not be reduced unless by a protracted seige, which neither the temper of the capital nor the means at the disposal of the Church party would enable MIRAMON at this moment to attempt. Moreover, if the thing be undertaken at all, it must be immediately done, since it will not be possible for MIRAMON's troops to maintain a seige of Vera Cruz after the month of March, or, in other words, in the season of Yellow Fever, to which, on the other hand, the troops of JUAREZ are already acclimated.

We can see, therefore, no early solution of the troublesome questions which, now more than ever, agitate Mexico, nor any early prospect of anything in the shape of order taking the place of the chaotic anarchy to which that beautiful hnt unhappy country has been so long subjected.

Anticipated Arrival of Miramon at the Capital—Rumors Multiform—Temper of the Army—The Downfall of Robles—Intrigues of the Foreign Embassies—An American Among the Greasers—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

A "norther" has prevailed on tha coast for the last week and has prevented the receipt of news from the foreign fleets at Vera Cruz touching the proposed blockade of the Gnlf ports.

Shortly after the departnre of the last mail for the United States, an express was sent from here for Vera Cruz with dispatches from the English and French naval commanders at Sacrificios. The sum and substance of these dispatches are about as fotlows: The people of Vera Cruz are ordered to pay up something like $1,000,000 on three days' notice, to satisfy forced loans and back pay due on English and French con rentions, and foreign interventors are to be admitted to the Cnstom-houses to receiva in future all moneys already pledged by conventions; but, if in case the people of Vera Cruz do not come up to the scratch by complianca with these demands, the English and French fleets are at once to establish a blockade over the Gulf ports. This is the substance of what has gone from here, bnt to this hour we have no knowledge of the result, owing to the impo-sibility of the fleets carrying on relations with the shore during the prevalence of a norther, which, from all appearances, is still raging.

We are now expecting the arrival of Gen. MIRAMON in the city. Last evening a messenger arrived from him, and this morning it is said that MIRAMON demands the restoration of ZULOAGA to his post in the palace, and will not acknowledge the *plans* of ECHEAGARAY and ROBLES, nor even his own election to the Presidency. This is one story. Another is that ZULOAGA was very much agitated during yesterday, and expressed his fears that MIRAMON *might* yield to the coercion of the army and accept the Presidency. For my part I know that such fears distressed the mind of ZULOAGA yesterday, still I have my doubts if they have any serious foundation. MIRAMON's best plan is to replace ZULOAGA and make ZULOAGA set his repntation good with the English Government for the outrages he perpetrated against Englishmen et San Luis Potosi; that done, he may with safety take the Presidency.

The feeling of the nndiplomatic army is undoubtedly to make MIRAMON the President, Dictator, or whet he likes, at once. On the 15th the garrison of Toluca actnsily came out in favor of this and seized and imprisoned several officers who would not join them. The *pronunciamiento* of Toluca is a repetition of the plan of Tacnbaya, by which COMONFORT kicked out the National Congress and took thisgs in his own hands. The *pronunciamiento* of Toluca is the fourth we have had in the past month—each one entirely different from all others. It is difficult to predict wha another month may produce. The only thing I am safe in asserting is that nothing sensible can by any chance come from these people.

In the meantime the "fat boy," ROBLES, plays the fool in this capital. He quietly bides his fate, toddling about like a person who has a most imperfect notion of what he is up to. Poor ROBLES, he might much better have played his simple *rôle* in Washington, as nominal representstive of Mexico, end doing what he liked in other particulars. Now he is gone in for good and forever. He is no longer a man holding rank among the mediocrity. He has, by force ot circumstanees, acknowledged himself against the Liberal Party, and thus given the lie to bis professions in Washington. His knnckling to the Clergy will he rewarded by his being at last kicked out of the country, and thns he will heve proved himself a deceiver in that respect. And, after all, ROBLES is a gentleman in his manners and education, bnt those qnalifications are not in his favor to advance him in his native country—as, *vide* the popnlar voice for MIRAMON.

The intermeddling of Foreign ministers in the iete npheevings of Mexico's capital, has, in truth, caused great disgust emongst the few sensible foreigners here. The French Minister has made himself the broker of the Church Party, and has been an active worker for the reinstating of ZULOAGA. The British Minister has become the pliant tool of ZULOAGA. Ha runs about for him; writes no end of little intriguing messages for him; keeps ZULOAGA in his house, and actually declares him to be "a very gentlemanly person." What a funny thing this is to be sure. An Englishman, perchance, calling ZULOAGA "a gentlemanly person." Some people say it is the climate, hnt I must confess that I cannot set aside my belief in cranenology to explain such stupid acts in that manner. The British Government, it is to he hoped, will not long delay in sending the British Minister to Mexico to some place more suitable for the exercise of his Spanish proclivities, and place some one here who can he called an Esglishman by his works. The British Legation, for the past month, hes hcen the centre of the machinations of the Clergy Party against both the *Moderados* and the *Puros*. It has been and is still the conservatory of the Znloaga Church Government. Is this not a deplorable picture of English diplomacy? What matter it furnishes for the pencil of *Punch*!

The people of Vera Cruz are a precious set of cowards and good-for-nothing fellows. Some few weeks ago, when the Cbnrch Government had abandoned several points in the State of Vera Cruz, they came up and took possession of them, claiming great victorics, although not an enemy had been seen or a gun fired. Now, when the Church Party sends a force against them, they bolt without firing a gun. The village of Cordova, an excellent position to hold and defend, was occupied by the renowned TEJO and 2,000 men. It was attacked by COLOS, a daring Church bandit, with 1,C00 men, and the result was, tha place was taken without firing a shot—the Liberals bolting for Vera Cruz with etl possible dispatch, on the mere sight of the enemy. What hope can be entertained for snch people?

I have just received a letter from Guadalajara, relating some news from that quarter of importance, although several days since report had brought here in a confused shape the same news.

On the 10th inst. the palace of Guadalajara was blown up, as is supposed, by careiessness in igniting some combustibles in the ammunition department. The palace was pretty well blown to pieces, and the damage cansed is summed up in 200 persons killed and wounded. MIRAMON wes in the building at the time, but escaped unhurt.

The battle of MIRAMON and DEGOLLADO appears to have been indeed a bad blow to the latter. The American officer, CHEESMAN, was in a tight place in the fight, and was at one time seized by the throat hy a church soldier. CHEESMAN, however, managed to get play for his right arm, and, drawing a six-shooter, dispatched six of his assailants, and cut his stick while the rest of his enemies were meditating the havoc he had made. Bravo for CHEESMAN.

The Liberals are again hovering about Guadalajara, and have actually seized several small towns in that vicinity since the dapartnre of MIRAMON, bnt they will run the moment their enemies make themselves apparent, and return again so soon as they withdraw.

MIRAMON levied a heavy forced loan at Guedalajara, and made as a condition that those foreigners who did not pay np their proportions within forty-eight honrs should be banished from tha country. This is a sample of what we have to eapect of this nice young man when he becomes the ruler of the nation. But, after all, if foreign nations atlow their citizens to ha plundered, I do not sea that MIRAMON is wrong in plundering them. To blockade the ports in the Gulf for robberies committed in the interior is only furthering the views of the Church party—nothing more.

The *pintos* from Guerrero got a terrible drubbing the other day at Cuernavaca. They had at one time gained possession of more than half the place, and, notwithstancing they had 3,000 men against about 1,200, they wera sent off about their business in a very disorganized condition, and have since been fit up in their war in a somewhat disastrous manner.

From San Luis Potosi we have no late reliable news. The city is closely besieged, if not taken hy the Liberals, ere this—but will turn again with the next tide. This nnfortunate city has suffered severely by the civil war, and now its commerce is redneed to almost complete ruin.

From the distant States and Territories we get nothing. The Republic of Mexico no longer aspires to control its distant parts. After three centuries of misrule this country has gone below its aboriginel figure. In the days of the Aztecs extraordinaries passed between this capital and the Gulf in less time than they now do—thirty-six hours was then a long time. Nuw, from the civil discords, it takes several days. I saw n letter the other dey that was just three months and a half in coming from Tampico to this city! A letter rarely finds its way from Sonora to this city in less than two months. The same time is necessary from Yncatan, and from many States it is now hopeless to get correspondence.

A gentleman just up from Vera Cruz, who, hy the way, was robbed three times in one day on the journey, tells me thet it is impossible to meet a person on the road who is not a robber or a soldier. All the farms are abandoned, and no planting or cultivation is going on in a single hacienda on the whole road. The road to Vera Cruz is no exception to any part of the country. Indnstry is abandoned all over the country, and a few months more must hring upon us the horrors of a famine.

This capital presents no novel featnres beyond those I have mentioned. The streets at this moment are filled with knots of Liberals, who were released by ROBLES from prison; hut a week or ten days hence and they will all be snugly enough stowed away again in their old quarters. The police for the moment are not rigid, and these stupid people think this style of things is going to last. Alas for them, the day—now not far distant—they wake np to a sense of their mistake.

We have had excessively cold weather here for the past fortnight, the most disagreeable ever known. The suffering from cold in consequence has been intense. Hundreds are down from severe sickness cansed by this unusual weather. Among the number of those who were at one time dangerously ill, was Mr. BLACK, our very worthy Consul. I am glad to say he is now in better health and out of danger.

Accounts from the Mexican Press.

AMERICAN ANNEXATION APPROVED.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 22d haa an extended article on the relations of the Constitutional Mexican Government and the United States, in which it looks with more favor on Mr. BUCHANAN's proposal to occupy certain posts in Chihuahua and Sonora. The *Progreso*, while it admits that a large portion of the American people believe in manifest destiny, and the absorption of the whole of Mexico by the United States, denies that tha proposed occupation will be anything more than temporary.

DEFENCE OF GEN. ECHEAGARAY.

Gen. ECHEAGARAY has written a card to the *Sociedad* newspaper, wherein he eacuses his failure to continne the operations at Vera Cruz, and repudiates the charge of cowardice brought against him on that account.

The following is the letter of Gen. ECHEAGARAY:

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, EASTERN DIVISION, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF: Whatever may be the effervescence of contending parties, and the animosity with which they assail me, I believe myself to be a member of a society sufficiently intelligent to demand of me an account of my public conduct; and this society has the right to call me before the tribunal of its opinion; hnt before f snffer, it is necessary that I should speak, and that I should be listened to.

I am accused of cowardice, for not having persisted in the operations on tha town of Vera Cruz. I have abundantly proved that I never was a coward, by my behavior through twenty-eight years during which I have served my country in its army, and by my conduct of the campaign in the same State of Vera Cruz, to which an irrefragable witness may be found in the whole of the Division of the East. I will also prove that if this campaign had been prolonged, I could not have attacked Vera Cruz, for the simple reason thet I lacked the material, not merely to conclude the investment, but even to continue it.

Those who are acquainted with the division of the East from its origin, know thet, consisting at the ontset of 1,400 men, and nine field pieces, with only ten thousand dollars in its military chest, it marched into the State of Vera Cruz, defended hy eight thousand men, more than two hundred pieces of artillery, and by a continnous series of military positions, of natural defences, of temporary and permanent fortifications; they would know thet the investment of Vera Cruz would require two lines of fortification, armed with three thousend rifles, seventy-four pieces of artillery, heavy and light, and manned by four thousand men, distributed at the different points of the occupied lines, which would have to be abandoned for an assanlt upon the town itself; would also know that et the very time we were said to have received three millions of dollars from the general treasury of the nation, this suffering division was without supplies, and its meritorious chiefs and officers reduced to frightful misery, while having constantly, I might say daily, to give battle.

I am, nevertheless, accused of having been in correspondence with the enemy. Nothing is easier for me than to issue triumphantly from a cherge so weighty.

Lastly, I am accused by some of having realized a fortune from the sufferings of the Division of the East. The chiefs of brigades and corps, all of the officers of the division who witnessed my conduct, all the paymasters who had dealings with the divisiou, and, lastly, tha Paymaster-General now at the capital, who may present his account; all will demonstrate the purity of my administration, which has never before been called in qnestion, and which would issue from inquiry wholly exonerated.

There have also been sundry allusions to a confiscation of gold coin, which I am charged with having denounced, not in my private capacity, but in the name of the division, bringing into this grave subject the names of five of the most respectable chiefs of the canton of Jalapa, who, with the utmost scrupulousness, contributed the amount and paid it to the Paymaster-General, the statement of the proper tribunal to whom it was referred being in the hands of the Anditor of War, (in the same manner as any other indictment against persons in the army,) for the robbery of gold on the discharge of the cars containing the contraband articles.

These accusstions and special charges affect the interests of the nation and my honor. The nation has the right to know if the treasnres contributed by the citizens are legitimately employed, and if the Generals, to whom it confides its army, are worthy to direct them. And I have the right to vindicate my conduct in such a tribunal.

I therefore beg that your Excellency will be pleased to make this statement to the General charged with the Executive power, requesting him to place it before the proper tribunal as soon as possible, I ceasing, in the mean while, the command of the Division of the East.

I repeat to you my consideration and esteem.

MIGUEL MARIA DE ECHEAGARAY.

MOVEMENTS OF MIRAMON.

The *Boletin Oficial*, of Jan. 15, publishes the following:

In order to quiet the natural anxiety existing in this capital since the announcement was mada of the terrible accident which has occurred in the palace of Guadalajara, and from which, by the aid of Providence, his Excellency tha President elect was saved, we publish the letter of his Excellancy to the Commander-in-Chief.

GUADALAJARA, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

General Manuel Robles, Pezuela, Mexico:

DEAR SIR: At the time when I was preparing for my march to tha capital, I was delayed by an unfortunate accident.

At 10¼ o'clock this morning the magazine in the Palace was exploded, blowing the building to pieces and producing a horrible explosion.

Ths number of victims has been very considerable, but Providence, which seems to watch over me, ordained that the part in which I was, was saved from the immediate effects of the catastrophe.

The Governor and Commandant of the Department, Don LEONARD MARQUES, also escaped without injury, and up to this time it is not known that any officer of high rank has been killed.

The consternation in the city has been proportionate to the magnitude of the misfortune; bnt in the midst of the evil the firmness of the people in behalf of order and good faith has been signally manifested. The most careful vigilance of the troops has been necessary to prevent the immolation by popular fury of several persons known to belong to the demagogue hand. At the time of the occurrence, the incendiarism was supposed to have been the work of one of the partisans of the fallen cause.

As this lamentable accident may be mentioned in your city in an nntrue light, I hasten to set yon right in the facts, and I have also taken the necessary precautions to make the real state of the case known in the other departments of the Repnhtic, so as to avoid eny needless alarm.

Yours, &c., MIGUEL MIRAMON.

The *Boletin Oficial* says: "His Excellency the General-in-Chief has learned from a telegraphic dispatch that General MIRAMON arrived yesterday (14th) at Guanajuato, and that he will shortly continue his march towards the Capital.

His Excellency has not yet decided if he will accept the Presidency, but he is entirely resolved to act in all respects according to the will of the nation.

This resolution is strictly in conformity with the principles initiated and sustained by that part of the army which adopted the Constitution proclaimed in this city on the 22d December, and is the surest guarantee that the result of this Constitution and of the election of General MIRAMON to the Presidency will be the early pacification of the Republic."

General MIRAMON, says the *Estafette*, was in Guanajnati on the 14th, and he is momently expected at the Capitao. The intentions of the General are not known, and will remain occult until he himself declares them.

From Queretaro, under date of 11th January, we learn that the forces which MIRAMON intends to lead, will have commenced to leave Guadalajara on the 7th, marching towards Queretara. LICHAO's brigade had already arrived at Guanajuato. It is reported that MIRAMON will proceed at once to Queretaro, where the forces intended for the City of Mexico will be united; General MEJIA will command the vanguard.

According to other letters of the 6th January, received from General MIRAMON, he had delayed his departure from Guadalajara for the purpose of arranging various matiars—among others collecting funds and troops from various departments.

General MORENO remains in Colina with two batallions, forming a total of 2,500 men.

Colonel JOAQUIN MIRAMON, with his corps of 500 men, remains in Yacatecas.

MOVEMENTS AND POLITICS IN THE INTERIOR.

Up to the latest detes, the garrisons of Mexico—Puebla, Orizara, Queretaro, San Luis and Guadalajara—had acknowledged and proclaimed the new President without any restriction for or against the programme of Noche Buena, or the bases of the Junta.

The garrison of Toluca has just taken up the question. Colonel ORIHUELA, after several military conferences, has proclaimed the Constitution of Tacnbaya, and the Presidency of MIRAMON. It would not surprise us, says a Mexican paper, if this movement is followed, and the programme of Toluca ware to serve as a point of union, on the return of the General-in-Chief of the Army of the North.

The following is the platform of Toluca:

"In the city of Toluca, capital of the Department of Mexico, on the 14th day of January, 1859, being assembled the Generals and Officers of the Garrison, in the quarters of General IGNACIO ORIHUELA, it was agreed that the following articles shall be sustained and defended under all circnmstances:

1. This Garrison, according to the principles established on the 24th December last, declaring that, without any compromise, and in order not to offer any opposition, it supported the plan proclaimed on the previous day in the Capital of the Republic; now, in view of the fact that the same cannot be realized, and the General who promulgated it has recognized it to be impracticable; that the enemies of order, to whom it offered peace, have openly rejected it; that, on the other hand, it has not been approved by the General-in-Chief of the Army of the North, this Garrison remains unenimously at the disposal of the said General.

2. General GREGORIO DEL CALLEJO shall he invited to remain as before at the head of this Garrison, with the assurance that he is united with us in sentiment; hut that in case he should not accept, we recognize General IGNACIO OCHUOLA as our immediate Chief."

Later intelligence furnishes the following:

As will be seen from the facts published to-day, the General-in-Chief of the army of the North, has placed himself at the orders of General MIRAMON. General CALLEJO refused to subscribe to the terms of the garrison of Toluca, and on Sunday, the 16th inst., he left for the capital with his aids and some companies of sappers, which corps seconded his movement.

The *Sociedad*, of the 15th, says:

Generals COSIO and CASANOVA, and Colonel AVENTARAN left Queretaro on the 10th to meet Gen. MIRAMON.

The Engineer COLOMBRES, who left the Capital eight days ago, was apprehended in Queretaro by order of General MEJIA.

General VELEZ will remain in San Luis.

General PEREZ GOMEZ remains at Guadalajara.

It is believed that Generals LICHAGA and ORDONEZ will remain in Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Don LUIS ALVAREZ has returned from his mission to Morelia (?). DEGOLLADO had just entered that city with 300 men. The rest of the troops which he had been able to raise were at a distance of 20 leagnes from Morelia.

It is said that an officer of DEGOLLADO had arrived at Mexico in the disguise of a courrier, giving some curious accounts of the last campaign at Guadalajara, and of the occurrences at Morelia. He states that the defeat of DEGOLLADO at San Joaquin was decisive. His troops, on finding themselves flanked on the side of tha forest, were filled with terror. "It is nothing," cried DEGOLLADO, and yet he was tha first to flee, and whole battalions, formed into columns, were surrounded and disarmed by the army of the North.

According to the statement of tha same officer, DEGOLLADO had been even worse received in Morelia hy HOSATA, who scolded him tremendnously for not having withdrawn part of the army and of the principal trains, &c., on which the Constitutionalists had reckoned largely.

The correspondent of the Vera Cruz *Progreso* tells us that a few days ago, seeing unusual activity about the residence of the letter, ROBLES sent a message to ZULOAGA, pretty broadly hinting that he was engaged in a conspiracy. To which "Five of Diamonds" (ZULOAGA's nickname, from bis favorite card at monte) replied that, being the legitimate President, he could not conspire; thet ROBLES himself was the conspirator. Thercupon the General in command sent his brother LUIS to the British Minister to notify him that in his belief various individnals domiciled in, or visitors at, his house were engaged in that unlawful business. To which Mr. OTWAY is said to have replied that the visitors to his honsa came to see General ZULOAGA, the legitimate President of the Repnblic. The same writer states that Mr. OTWAY had received from British citizens resident in Guadalajara numerous protests against the new forced loan levied upon them. What action the Minister contemplated in the matter was not known.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Important Action of Judge Sinclair—Adjournment of the United States Court—The Judge's Remarks—Refusal of Mormon Jurics to Punish Crime—Deplorable Condition of the Territory—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

An event of the utmost importance in connection with the interests of this Territory has occurred during this past week, namely: The adjournment of the United States District Court, in consequence of the avident futility of endeavoring to sustain the dignity of the law in this Territory.

Tha Court having been in session thirty-one days, during which its time was wholly taken np in endeavoring—quietly and with tha utmost decorum and dignity—to establish itself upon the footing, and with the authority to which it is entitled, tha Judge, the Hon. CHAS. E. SINCLAIR, on Thnrsday last, the 13th inst., announced that the Court, having transacted all the business before it arising under the laws of the United States, was now prepared to cousider business arising under the Territorial laws. He, however, went on to state, further, that the Legislative Assembly had made no provision whatever to defray the expenses of tha Court while exercising Territorial jurisdiction, and has thus failed to comply with the spirit of the Organic act, and receive *legally* the Courts of the United States provided for them by Congress. That consequently he could not proceed, under these circumstances, to prolong the term of the Court, and take up the consideration of public business.

He then went on, and, in a most earnest and emphatic manner, addressed those connected with the Court, and told them that ha had, in the hope of promoting the best interests of tha legal profession; in the hope that justice might finally triumph and prevail over ignorance, error and crima, borne with them patiently, had extended to them every courtesy and assistance within his power, but that in return for his efforts he had been resisted at every step, had been opposed hy every trick and device which they had it in their power to make use of, and had been met with a determined purpose to catch or take advantage of his lenity. That, consequently, after mature reflection and deliberation, and with a full sense of the responsibility of his action, he discharged the traverse jury without going into the consideration of any of the cases on the Court docket, and adjourned the Court until Monday to hear the motions and *wind up the business of the Court* previous to final adjournment.

Judge SINCLAIR has taken this course upon the idea, which is now hut too evident and palpable, and which has been fully confirmed hy his experience, that it is utterly impossible—nay, *farcical* and ridiculous—to attempt to exercise the high functions of a United States Judge under the circumstances at present existing in this Territory.

Whilst the juries are composed of Mormons, the laws cannot be administered impartially. The Church—exercising as it does complete control, not only over the souls and bodies of its followers, but also over their minds and judgments—controls the verdicts of the juries, irrespective of any law or evidence before them.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court—a Grand Jury of which a majority were leading Mormons of this District—have *ignored* the bill of indictment against the murderer CHRISTIANSEN, who was bound over for trial hy Judge SINCLAIR for shooting, and in cold blood cutting the throat of the deaf and dumb boy BARNARD, the full particulars of which I gave you in previous letters.

As I informed you, CHRISTIANSEN shot the poor boy three times whilst he had him alone up in one of the gorges of the Big mountain. But the boy ran, and succeeded in reaching a hnt on the main road, where he found protection. He was then placed hy CHRISTIANSEN, wounded and bleeding, on a lumber wegon, to be brought to tha city, but, at the mouth of the cañon they met EPHRAIM HAWES, who is noted as a "destroying angel," and the boy was then placed on HANES' wagon, and taken to n spot about half a mile from the road, under the pretence of hunting some money which, as they reported, the boy stated was there hid. Here, as HANES testifies, CHRISTIANSEN cut the boy's throat in *self-defence*—the poor wounded deaf and dumb boy, who was entirely unarmed, having attempted to take his life hy *throwing stones* at him.

Notwithstanding all this was proven before them, and notwithstanding CHRISTIANSEN himself acknowledged the killing of the boy, yet the Mormons on the Grand Jury, being a majority, refused to indict him, and thus sustained the action of the "Danites," even in a United States Court.

It is now proven beyond a douht that the Courts here are powerless, and serve to shield rather than *punish* the worst criminals to be found in this Territory.

The Church has full control over the Juries, and of course exercises that control as best suits its ends.

The proceedings in the Grand Jury-room must remain secret. But a Grand Juror informed us that if tho proceedings which took place in that Jury-room could he made public, they would astound even the "Gentiles" resident here. As it is, however, it is well known that to such a pitch did the dissension between the two parties on the Grand Jury arise, that coats were pulled off and pistols drawn, for a general fight, which was only prevented by the interference of the U. S. Marshal, who hearing the noise rushed into the Jnry-room in time to quell the disturbance.

The day following, two of the Grand Jnrors—BARLISS (Gentile,) and BATES (Mormon,)—met in assloon on Main-street, and after exchenging a few words not of the most complimentary nature in regard to the action of the Grand Jnry, drew their pistols one upon the other, when the police, who were watching them, interfered and separated them.

On Tuesday last the case of the United States *vs.* JAMES FERGUSON, indicted for threatening to intimidate Judge GEO. P. STILES whilst in the discharge of his duty, as a Judge on the bench, was decided (as was predicted most safely in advance) by the Jnry who brought in a verdict of not guilty. This Jury was composed of eight Mormons and four Gentiles, who were drawn by lot from the panel.

As the history of this case is interesting at this time in illustration of the means made use of to annov the Jndges of the Courts and disgust them with their position, I will give you a summery of it.

The case was before the Court ten days, and this time was almost wholly occupied in arguments and speeches upon the following pleas:

FERGUSON first offered a plea in abatement in order to object to the Gentiles on the Grand Jury. The next day, however, this plea was withdrawn.

He next moved to quash the indictment found against him on the ground of some irregularity upon its face. This motion was overruled by the Court.

He next requested to offer as a plea in bar the President's pardon—in so doing he confessed his guilt; for no one can be pardoned for that of which he is not gnilty. Time was granted him to prepare this plea, hut the next day instead of presenting it it was withdrawn.

He then pleaded *not guilty* and stated that he was ready for trial, but filed a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Court in not quashing the indictment.

When abont calling the Jury, he requested leave to withdraw his plea of not guilty in order that he might object to the legality of the sitting of the Court.

Upon the calling of the Jury, he made peremptory challenges to the Gentiles on the Jury, which were overruled by the Court. To this ruling he filed another bill of exceptions.

He then made challenges to three of the Gentile jurors on the ground that they were not residents of the Territory; these were also overruled by the Court. After the calling of the Jnry he moved for a continuance of his case nntil the next term of the Conrt, on the ground that a material witness for the defence, Judge STILES, could not be procured.

On the examination of the witnesses it was testified positively by four different witnesses, that FERGUSON told Judge STILES in open court, that if he dared to decide a question which was then before the Court, by the laws of the United States in preference to the Statutes of Utah, he would "take him off from his bench d—d quick, and that he had the boys there to do it". Also, that several men who were standing around in the corri-room pulled off their coats, and drew their revolvers around on their belts so as to place them in full view. Upon this demonstration the Judge adjourned his Court.

The only rebutting evidence on the part of the defence was, that they did not hear this language used, and that the men who pulled off their coats did so quietly and without any evil intention.

Governor COMMIO is at present annoyed and beset by the Legislature as badly as the Judge was previously in the Court. He has vetoed the first bill passed by the Legislature, viz: the act changing the Judicial Districts of the Territory. Fortunately the Governor's veto is absolute. He has expressed his determination to veto also, all acts involving the payment of taxes into the Church treasury. No bills of importance have been brought np before the Legislature, in addition to those already noticed.

The Saints have indulged during the past week in a great many small parties. If a *Gentile* attended one of these parties he was not permitted to dance, but was pointed out as a mark of derision. Two negro balls have also been given this week, at which, I am informed by eye witnesses, some ten or a dozen white women attended and danced with tha negroes with perfect freedom and familiarity. White men were also "mixed in," and were dancing with the negro wenches. In fact, it presented the most disgusting of spectacles—negro men and women, and Mormon men and women, all dancing on terms of perfect equality.

ORSON PRATT delivered his second sermon on the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, at tha Tabernacle, on Sunday last, to a crowded house, two-thirds of whom were men.

In his sermon, he argued that if he could show as satisfactory proof of the divine origin of the Book of Mormon as there was of the Bible, the Book of Mormon was entitled to the sama weight and credibility as the Bible. In order then to prove the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon, he endeavored to throw as much doubt as possible upon the origin of the Bible.

The *Deseret News*, the Church organ, has studiously evoided the least allusion to the *Valley Tan*, and has never made the least allusion to it in its columns. So far has this policy been pursued, that although the *Valley Tan* obtained a copy of the President's Message two weeks ago by express and published it, the *News* waited nntil a copy arrived by regular mail this week to copy from. The *Valley Tan*, although not a "paying institution," will be sustained for at least one year by the Gentiles in the Territory.

KIRK ANDERSON, Esq., the indefatigable editor, is determined not to be backed down by any bullying on the part of the Mormons, but will remain at his post, giving faithful and correct information in regard to events here, as long as they allow his press to stand and a roof to remain over his head. If they disturb him here he will move to the camp of the army.

The snow is about eighteen inches deep on the ground, and the sleighing is excellent. We are surprised to see so few good teams among the numerous teams driven about now by persons indulging in the sport of sleigh-riding. We certainly imagined that there were many fine horses in the country, bnt from what we have seen, you could not nick out a village in the States which does not boast more of fine teams than are to be seen here.

The California mail arrived here on Friday morning, three days ahead of schedule time, bringing us dates from San Francisco np to the 1st of Jannary.

A. B. C.

From Venezuela.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PAEZ—NOMINATION OF GEN. CASTRO FOR THE PRESIDENCY CONFIRMED—AN ACT OF GENERAL AMNESTY.

We have intelligence from Caracas, extending to Jan. 8. Venezuela was quiet. Gen. PAEZ had been received with great demonstrations of enthnsiasm at Cumanà and Puerto Cabello, and, according to telegraphic accounts from Valencia, had arrived at that capital on the 6th, surrounded hy a vast concourse, and hailed with prolonged *vivas*.

The National Convention had ratified the nomination of Gen. CASTRO for President of the Republic at the approeching elections.

The same body had before it the outline of a general amnesty, the only exception being the name of Gen. JOSE TADEO MONAGAS, who is said to be busy in conspiracies against the Repnblic, in tha adjoining island of Trinidad.

A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina* writes from Caracas, Jan. 8, 1859:

"General PAEZ arrived at Cumana on the 18th of the past month, on board the United States steamer *Atlanta*, from New-York. A Civic Committee et once proceeded on board the steamer to congratulate him; the young men went to serenade him, and the young ladies to present him with bouquets. His landing npon the 19th was the greatest triumph obtained hy him in the whole course of his life; it was the trinmph of national love; all parties forgot their creeds and political dissensions to unite in welcoming the apostle of civic institutions, who came preaching the principles of the Revolution of March, and the necessity of lending emphatic aid to the Government which represents it. From the shore of Selado to the City of Cumana, the road was filled with groups of people hastening forward to escort the citizen General who symbolized the glories of Venezuela. The American sailors and marines bore him in their arms, as the eagle its wounded young, and the flags of the Union, united with that of Venezuela, covered with their shadows the man whose virtues had secured the love of both Americas. The population of Cumana accompanied him with their huzzahs.

The Governor, the Municipal Council, the charitable institutions, the lodgers, the districts of the city, the delegates of the cantons—in short, the people—the people, who loved him, ran to welcome the man, 'after the type of ARISTIDES and TIMOLEON.' Cumana that day set down to a banquet, adorned with palms, and with the portrait of PAEZ beside that of WASHINGTON. Is he not *our* Washington? All the authorities were there. Every corporation sent its representatives to pledge a cup in honor of PAEZ, and the young men, enthusiastic and generous souls, discoursed eloquently upon the significance of tha presence of PAEZ upon the soil of Cumana, npon the shores of Venezuela. In the district of San Francisco the young people had a ball in the open air, and sung odes, learned in the schools, in honor of PAEZ.

'Bello Mansanares,
Para tn corriente,
Que el Esciarecido
Pasa por tu pnente.'
'Aguila del Norte,
Dejad vuestro nido
Para custodiar
Al Esciarecido.'

The entire population followed him npon his departure from Cumana for Margarita, the citizens bearing him in their arms, quarreling for the honor. The plain of Salado seemed a very bee hive for the multitude of those who in turn pressed about the litter in which was carried he, who in 1850 departed from the same place surrounded by the hayonets of tyrants. The steamer *Caledonia*, of the North American Navy, gava the salute required by the articles of war for a commander of the highest rank, and unfurled the flag of Venezuela in honor of the guest of the United States whom, by the orders of its Government, it had escorted thither. The people of Cumana saw their 'friend,' as he desired them to call him, on board the brig *Espartano*, which the people of Margarita had placed at the disposal of the General, and the vessel sailed away from the shores of Cumana amid the shouts and benedictions of the entire city.

The *Espartano*, a slow sailer, arrived in due time at Margarita, where she had been expected for a month, and on the 31st Dec. reached Puerto Cabello. The streets through which the General was to pass were soon covered with

STATISTICS OF PARIS.

Receipts of the Theatres—Hospitals and Asylums—Circulation of Newspapers—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

The receipts of the theatres, concerts, and other places of public amusement in Paris, during the month of December, amounted to within a fraction of three hundred thousand dollars. These places of public amusement in Paris number about 150. Of the sum thus received, ten per cent. must be paid for the support of hospitals and other charitable institutions. During the year 1857 the hospitals received from this source a revenue of $277,000. The hospitals receive also 8 per cent. from the pawn offices, and the revenue from this source the same year was $72,000. The product from the establisments under the direction of the hospital administration, such as the sale of wine, bread, medicines, linen, &c., was $352,000. The product from pay patients $135,000. The product from various establishments worked under the direction of the hospital administration, such as the farm of St. Anne, the shoe-shop of Bicêtre (lunatics), the tailoring shops, dairies, cantines, etc., produced, above their expenses, $64,000. The concessions of ground belonging to the hospitals in the cemeteries, brought $32,000. The Board of Lunatics sent from the departments or by families, $213,000, and the sum paid by the city and the departments for the maintenance of foundling children, $320,000. The city gave an annuel subsidy, in 1857, of $441,000. The hospitals received legacies and donations last year to the amount of $330,000. These, added to other sources of revenue, constitute a total for the hospitals of Paris of $3,519,000 annual revenue, a sum just sufficient to cover the expense.

The number of charitable establishments in the Empire, are, according to the statistics of 1855; 1,333 hospitals and hospices, (retreats,) the revenues of which, from real estate and other sources, amount to $10,732,000; one national hospital for the blind, which has a revenue of $66,498; one school for the blind, revenue $31,330; 7,593 bureaux for the relief of the poor, revenue $2,711,500; 46 pawn offices (pawnbrokers were established in France and are conducted as a means of relief to the poor and as a source of revenue to the hospitals,) the annual loans from which are $10,000,000; 39 asylums for the deaf and dumb, of which the revenues are unknown, except those of Paris and Bordeaux, which are $51,000; 144 foundling hospitals or depôts, the revenues of which are included in those of hospitals and hospices; 37 public asylums for the insane, receiving $965,000; 11 private asylums and 25 wards in the hospitals; 1 Maison Impériale for insane at Charenton, revenue $91,000, making a total of 9,242 establishments and an annual expenditure of $24,000,000.

The number of patients admitted into the hospitals in 1855 was 87,105, of whom 77,758 were cured, and 9,233 died. The hospices received 12,490 individuals, of whom 10,597 were cured and 1,998 died. The number of children yearly received are 4,600, and 12,000 foundling, or poor children, are always out at nurse in the country, at the hospitals' expense; 500 are apprenticed annually. Belief is granted annually to 80,000 families.

These figures give but an imperfect *résumé* of the charity practiced in Paris and in France; it explains why it is that indigent, maimed or invalid people are so rarely seen in the streets, why mendicity is not allowed, and why the great mass of the people, although poor, have a happy and prosperous look. In France it is almost impossible for a man to rise above the condition in which he is born, and yet he is sure that the Government, which takes care of everything, will secure him happiness in that condition.

While on the subject of statistics, here is another table which may interest those who take an interest in French politics and literature. It is a table showing the present circulation of the journals of Paris, and the reader will not fail to notice the change that has taken place within two years in the circulation of *La Presse* and *Le Constitutionnel*: *La Presse* having fallen from 40,000, and *Le Constitutionnel* having come up from 15,000. The following is the list:

Le Siècle, (Republican,) 36,500; *Le Constitutionnel*, (Ministerial,) 26,000; *La Patrie*, (Ministerial,) 25,000, (large augmentation also;) *La Presse*, (Republican,) 21,000; *Le Moniteur*, (official journal,) 15,000; *Les Débats*, (Orleanist.) 9,000; *L'Univers*, (Catholic and Legitimist,) 8,835; *Le Pays* (Ministerial,) 8,000; *Le Messager*, (neutral,) 5,500; *L'Union*, (Catholic and Legitimist,) 5,200; *Le Courrier de Paris*, (Republican,) 4,000; *La Gazette de France*, (Henry V.) 3,200; *Galignani's Messenger*, (English,) 3,200; *La Gazette des Tribunaux*, (law,) 1,900; *Le Droit*, (law,) 1,800; *Charivari*, 1,800.

The theatrical journals are seven in number, of which *L'Entr'acte* has the highest circulation—1,800. The *Figaro-Programme* has 1,300.

Of the illustrated, literary, monthlies, weeklies, bi-weeklies and semi-weeklies, the following are the principal, with their circulation: *L'Univers Illustré*, 45,000; *Le Monde Illustré*, 29,000; *L'Illustration*, 27,000; *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, (Republican,) 10,500; *Figaro*, 9,000; *Journal Amusant*, 8,000; *Moniteur de l'Armée*, (official,) 4,000; *Revue Contemporaine*, (Bonapartist,) 2,500; *L'Audience*, 2,500; *Journal des Villes et Campagnes*, 2,500; *Gazette de Paris*, 1,400; *Revue et Gazette des Theatres*, 1,200; *L'Artiste*, 1,000; *Europe Artiste*, 1,000; *Gazette Musicale*, 1,000; *Ménestrel*, 1,000; *Tintamarre*, 800: *France Musicale*, 700.

The number of journals in Paris, classed rigorously under the head of Industrial, will perhaps astonish the reader. They are as follow, and are owned by the bankers whose names are attached: *Le Crédit Public* (Lefranc) 7,000; *Journal des Chemins de Fer* (Mirès) 5,000; *Journal des Actionnaires* (Miliaud) 5,000; *L'Industrie* (Vergniolle) 5,000; *Semaine Financière* (Lirenx and Forcade) 3,200; *Gazette des Chemins de Fer* (Bresson) 2,000; *Le Crédit Financier* (Pegot Ogier) 1,300; *Journal des Travaux Publics* (Sallier) 1,000; *Le Conseiller* (Ducuing) 1,000; *Le Siècle Industriel* (L'Evêque) 1,000; *La Cote* (Le Bateru) 800; *Le Moniteur Scientifique* (Quesneville) 750; *Gazette de l'Industrie* (Castillon) 600; *Le Journal des Tissus*, 150.

The majority of these industrial journals were established in the interest of certain speculations, and will live as long as their services are required in that direction; and then, if not bought out to sustain some other enterprise, will cease to appear. Most of them, however, are permanently established, and pass from one interest to another, sustaining in turn the different enterprises of its owner or owners. Their subscribers, it is hardly necessary to say, are found exclusively in the ranks of shareholders. It will be remarked that Messrs. Mirès and Millaud each own an industrial paper. M. Mirès owns, as well, the *Constitutionnel*, Government paper, and M. Millaud the *Presse*, Republican. But while M. Mirès refuses absolutely to puff stock-jobbing operations in the columns of the *Constitutionnel*, M. Millaud, on the other hand, has taken an opposite course, and the result has been seen above; the circulation of the *Presse* has fallen from 40,000 to 21,000, while the *Constitutionnel* has augmented from fifteen to twenty-six thousand. The friends of the Government have not failed to cite this circumstance as an evidence of the decline of republicanism in the Capital, and the increase of sympathy with the Government; but if there were no other evidence, the steadiness with which the *Siècle* holds on to its thirty-six thousand circulation, with the same editors, the same politics, the same general character of the paper, would be sufficient to prove that the change is not a political one in the sentiments of the people, but simply a change in the character of the two journals we are comparing.

How could it be otherwise than that the *Presse* should lose subscribers with its eternal "saw." Envy! Even with their pride in the undertakings of their citizens abroad, the French people cannot fail to see that the *Presse* is being prostituted to the puffing of mere Bourse speculations, without any regard to those great principles which ought to guide a journal which sets itself up as a leader of an important political party. MALAKOFF.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA—MR. BUCHANAN A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION—ALLIANCE BETWEEN HIMSELF AND BRECKINRIDGE—THE BASIS OF HIS HOPES—LECOMPTON, CUBA AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—HUNTER'S EFFORTS TO DEFEAT HIS SCHEMES FOR POPULARITY—HON. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON AGAIN A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION—THE UNIVERSITY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—AMUSING ANECDOTES ABOUT GOV. WISE, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, (Va.,) Monday, Jan. 31, 1859.

I have very good authority in stating that, in spite of his disclaimers, Mr. BUCHANAN will again be a candidate for reelection to the Presidency, and if he fails in that, will spare no effort to control the nomination. It is known that some of the officeholders in Eastern Virginia have set vigorously to work in his behalf, doubtless under an intimation conveyed through some semi-official medium. There are many of them, however, who, under the influence of doubts and apprehensions regarding his success, do not feel disposed to engage in this scheme of reelection, preferring to await further developments, and attach themselves to the fortunes of the most available candidate. In this policy they are, of course, governed by the prospect of being continued in office after the close of their present term; and as 1860 draws near, and the influence of official restraint lessens with the sacrifices which opposition to the Administration would entail, I take it that but few even among the office-holders will be found favorable to the pretensions of Mr. BUCHANAN. Take away the cohesive power of office, and but few would be found to-day attached to his general policy, or willing to exercise the least influence in promoting his election.

It is reported that an alliance has been formed between BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE with a view to the nomination of one or other by the Charleston Convention. The terms of this alliance, as I am informed, contemplates the first application of all their available strength in behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the ultimate union upon BRECKINRIDGE, should the efforts to secure the success of his ally fail. This coalition is attributed no less to their present intimate official relations than motives of expediency suggested by the coördinate advantages which both combine North and South by reasons of their respective positions on the Lecompton issue. While BRECKINRIDGE was not sufficiently identified with the Anti-Lecompton movement to enable a true estimate of his position to be made, yet his letter to the Illinois Democratic Central Committee, in view of the necessities of his official station, is deemed sufficiently indicative of Anti-Lecompton proclivities to conciliate Northern support. The Floyd interest in Virginia will be exercised in behalf of this alliance, as well because of the relations of the present Secretary of War to his chief, as of the kindred ties existing between him and the Vice-President. Further than this, I imagine, it will meet with but little support, for the reason chiefly that either party to the alliance lacks the great essential characteristic of availability. Any man even remotely identified with the present Administration stands no possible chance in Virginia, for however she may be induced from party motives to give it a nominal support, she disapproves beyond a doubt of its general policy.

The efforts being made by Mr. BUCHANAN to conciliate popular favor North and South are clearly comprehended here. The chief basis of his hope of Southern support consists in his pertinacious adherence to the Lecompton swindle upon a mere technicality. Before the development of his subsequent policy in connection with the Pacific Railroad and the purchase of Cuba, he enjoyed full credit for his course in that affair. The ultimate consequence of this policy, which is understood to be the creation of a necessity for a protective tariff, destroys in the estimation of the people here all the merits of his zeal in the Lecompton affair. They regard his efforts in that instance as a mere cover, behind which he might, without suspicion, prosecute his efforts in behalf of a tariff suited to the Pennsylvania interests. His great Cuban policy, however pleasing under other circumstances it might be to the South, is not sufficient to give an assurance of security to his efforts in behalf of Southern interests. It is looked upon in no other light than as a means to the end which he is understood to seek, and hence the prevailing indifference, even in the South, in respect to a policy which, in the absence of such consequences as must result from its success in the present embarassed state of the treasury, would be most acceptable to every Southern interest. And so with his Pacific Railroad. Motives no less unworthy are imputed to his efforts in this connection, so that, North and South, notwithstanding these comprehensive schemes to conciliate popular favor, he seems to have forfeited all confidence. The incongruities, conflicts and incompatibilities of his political web could not fail to rouse suspicions and doubts, and the result is now visible in the abandoned position which he occupies.

HUNTER, it appears, was fully alive to the effect upon his own political destiny of the success of this grand policy. Opposed from the start to the proposed appropriation of $30,000,000 to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, he intercepts that policy in the most effectual manner by cutting off the chief resources whence this sum could be obtained. While the $30,000,000 could be secured by loan, it is hardly possible that Congress would resort to any such means to obtain it, in view of this obvious indisposition to provide for its repayment. The adoption of HUNTER'S resolution is assumed as a practical refusal on the part of the Democratic members of the Senate, to favor any scheme of territorial expansion, or internal improvement, involving a draft upon the present crippled financial resources of the country; and a complete repudiation of the Cuba and Pacific Railroad policy of the President. Mark how shrewdly he applies himself to the task of neutralizing the grand aim and end of the President in his comprehensive scheme, thus effectually destroying the great overruling motive which dictated the recommendations of the last Message. But how is this likely to affect the Presidential prospects of HUNTER? The defeat of the Protective tariff scheme may give him some strength in the South; but it will hardly enhance his prospects in the Keystone State, without which Democratic ascendancy would immediately cease. The very assurance of an adverse result in that State, in the event of his nomination, would render his rejection by the Charleston Convention an overruling necessity, so that in seeking to conciliate the Southern section, which is understood to be his policy, he forfeited the support of a State without whose vote the whole united South would avail nothing towards securing his nomination or election. The general opinion here is that he is rather injured than benefited in his Presidential prospects by this movement. Availability consists not merely in commanding united Southern support, which in HUNTER'S case is even very doubtful. It means popularity North and South, which he evidently lacks. So far as I can perceive, this late movement of his is by no means agreeable to his friends. They would have far preferred an adherence to his usual say-nothing policy. If he has injured Old Buck, he has, unquestionably, done himself no service.

The Hon. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, the present member of Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District in this State, is again in the field for reelection. Before he announced himself a candidate, a disposition was gaining ground in favor of a Convention, but it is now supposed that such a formality will be dispensed with. Mr. EDMUNDSON'S popularity precludes the possibility of a choice of any other candidate over him, so long as he chooses to serve.

The University of Virginia is in a more prosperous condition now than it is known to have been since its foundation by the illustrious JEFFERSON. It has, at this time, over six hundred students, numbering among them representatives from almost all the States of the Union and the nations of Europe. This remarkable success is the more surprising in view of the prevalence of a malignant typhoid fever in the institution some twelve months ago. This, however, was but temporary, the cause—bad sewerage and defective arrangements in the construction of the lower flooring—being effectually removed. This visitation has led to the establishment of strict rules of hygiene, which must render the institution secure against any similar visitation in the future.

A Democratic Convention will be held in this town in March next, to nominate a candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works for the Southern District of the State. This Board, as you are doubtless aware, is the financial agent of the State. It is through it that the State negotiates all her financial operations for internal improvement purposes. The Legislature makes the necessary appropriations, and the Board of Public Works obtains the money on the credit of the State, subject to the legal limitations in the matter of interest, which is six per cent. They are, also, invested with a supervisory power over the works as they progress. The Commissioner whose place is to be filled is Mr. BOYD, of Wytheville, in southwestern Virginia—the same gentleman who, it will be remembered, rebuked Ex-President COMFORT for taking his seat at the dining table in his hotel, before the lady passengers were seated. The Ex-President was then on his way from New-Orleans to New-York, just after his flight from Mexico.

I have recently heard an amusing anecdote about Gov. WISE, which is worth recording. On the occasion of his visit to the town of Liberty, thirty miles west of this, during the celebrated campaign of 1855, to address the people, he was introduced to a Mr. FOGY, whose residence was at the foot of the Peaks of Otter. After the introduction Mr. F. addressed Mr. WISE as follows:

Mr. F.—"I am glad to see you, Mr. WISE."

Mr. W.—"I am happy to see you, Mr. FOGY."

Mr. F.—"I am sorry I can't vote for you, Mr. WISE."

Mr. W.—"I am sorry for that, too; but this is a free country, and a man can vote as he pleases."

Mr. F.—"My employment in early life, and indeed until recently, was a thimble-rigger. I have been always attending horse races with my thimbles and ball, crying out, 'tis here and 'tain't there' and 'tain't here and 'tis there.' For many years a celebrated little horse, named *Wuzy*, was whiner of the stakes on every course that I was accustomed to attend. Bets were made 'ten' to 'one' upon him against the whole track, and he never failed to win. While engaged one day at a race, in my usual occupation, I noticed the ugliest, raw-boniest, scrawniest, most ragged-hipped looking beast you ever did see, led into the track, and his name was *Wee Hawk*. I was soon told that he was entered against *Wuzy*, and 'ten' to 'one' was readily offered against him. I looked at *Wee Hawk*. He seemed wretched, but he had fire in his eye. I then looked at my pile, and I said, if I bet on *Wuzy* and win I won't win much, but if I bet on *Wee Hawk* and win, I will increase my pile tenfold. I looked again at *Wee Hawk* and seeing the fire in his eye, I concluded I'd bet. I did so and won. I never did see, Mr. WISE, a man go like a horse as you are like *Wee Hawk*, and though I can't vote for you I'll bet my pile on you."

Mr. WISE laughed heartily, and the result soon proved that the fire was there.

The California Mail Service—Contest of the Different Lines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.

As the session draws to a close a good deal of anxiety is manifested in reference to the fate of the steam lines whose contracts expire in October, for carrying the mails to California. The Pacific Mail Company, who have most at stake, is in great trouble. The large sum for "black mail" paid to VANDERBILT, ($40,000 per month,) is used as an argument against them, and being more than they ask of the Government as a subsidy is a reason, and a strong one, why they should not receive anything more than the postage upon the mail matter carried in their ships, which would amount to about $300,000 for a semi-monthly service.

The application of this rule to the Tehuantepec Route would not be satisfactory, but as that is exclusively a Southern organization, Southern men like HUNTER, MASON, HAMMOND and others, who, upon principle, are consistent against protection, and committed to treat all interests alike, would oppose any subsidy that would bear the construction of special legislation to benefit even their own people. Dr. GWIN, the WEB-HORSE of California, is opposed to all monopolies. His reasoning is severe upon steam interests, but there is force in his conclusions: his will oppose any concession from the Government beyond postage. The Postmaster-General, now a candidate for the Presidency, is very cautious in his movements; in conversation he favors all the lines, but to the public he will not advocate a different policy from Senator GWIN.

A mail line by sea will be kept up with California. If all by one route, the receipts from postages will be ample compensation for the service. As the California mail frequently weighs twenty-five to thirty tons, it is impossible to send it by any other transit than the Panama Railroad. The discussion of the claims of the different lines has convinced a majority of both Houses, that it is better to let them work out their own salvation by the Government standing aside and having the whole service open to competition; this will insure the service being better done than by giving a large subsidy, which would certainly be paid to buy off some ambitious steamboat owner who might be disposed to run opposition.

Remonstrance against Changing our Divorce Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen with pain, from your yesterday's report of proceedings in our State Legislature, that a Mr. MORRIS has introduced a bill materially changing our law of Divorce, and assimilating it to the lax provisions which prevail in many of our sister States.

No subject of greater importance can be touched by our law-makers, for it lies at the foundation of the social state. Amidst a general laxity, or, at least, indifference, in regard to moral principles—wide spread corruption in public affairs—the degradation of our judiciary—the feeble administration of the laws, and the bold contempt with which, in natural sequence, they are treated by the most profligate characters, and the subjection of everything that concerns the welfare, the stability and the honor of the country, to the whims and caprices of the moment, and the selfish purposes of political adventurers—it has been a solid ground of hope amid the gloomy reflections these things excite, that in this State, at least, we have thus far held on to the sanctity of the marriage bed, the basis of domestic virtue. Our law is founded on the inspired doctrine of Him who made man, and who best knows what becomes him. It recognizes the indissoluble nature of marriage, except for the breach of its mysterious and essential rite. This provision cannot be bettered. It rests on an elementary moral principle, and is bound up with the best instincts and affections of our nature; and it is moreover the most effective curb on licentiousness and unstable propensities. Throw open the door of divorce *a vinculo*, to family bickerings and fancied wrongs, and within one year there will be thousands striving *to enter*, who now do not think of it, and when the applications are by the weaker sex, they will be nearly sure of success.

It behooves the sober and reflecting classes of the community to bestir themselves on this subject. The most of our pernicious changes have been carried over the slumbers of the people. The earnest resistance of the sound sense of the community will effectually quell this foolish and meddling project. Let the respectable Press sound the alarm, and it will be done. VIGIL.

The Commencement of Work on the Isthmus Railway—Letter from Mr. Holcomb.

GRANBY, Conn., Sunday, Jan. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article has recently appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, giving a description of the Panama Railroad, and alluding to the officers connected with that work during its construction. I will not quarrel with the writer for the oblivion to which I am consigned, for I would rather experience the "silence of neglect," than be "damn'd with faint praise"—a fate that has awaited some of my old comrades. Neither will I blame the writer for the numerous errors his account contains; for, as he says, he received his information from the Chief Engineer, Col. GEORGE M. TOTTEN, and from books and pamphlets submitted to his inspection; and he may have been intentionally misled in his statements.

In the name of justice and fair-play, however—having borne the burden and heat of the day—I must protest against others receiving credit for what I did, viz.: *the commencement of work on the Isthmus Railway.*

The Panama Railroad was not built by two or three men, as it would be inferred from reading the article alluded to. There is a long list of good and efficient officers who were engaged on that work.

I claim to have been the first Superintendent employed by the Panama Railroad Company—having a band in building that *first house* at Aspinwall, and for a long time had charge of the construction of the Aspinwall division of the road. I *resigned* my office, on account of the inroad that a long residence in the tropics had made upon my health, and against the solicitations of the Chief Engineer.

Those who know of my connection with the Panama Railroad will get the impression, by reading the account published in *Harper's Magazine*, that I had not served the Company faithfully or with credit to myself. I will say, in explanation, that the probable cause of the unfairness with which I have been treated by the Chief Engineer, Col. TOTTEN, is a private difference with his brother.

I have no other charge to make against Col. TOTTEN; for during the six years I followed his fortunes in South America, up to the time of the difficulty referred to, which occurred after I left the Panama Railroad Company's employ, I received nothing but kindnesses at his hands. R. E. HOLCOMB.

Judson Starr, a lad of 15, has confessed setting fire to Judge Matson's barn, at Hartford; Conn., on Wednesday evening. The boy's father is a worthy man.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A Final Letter from Signor [illegible]

We yield to the urgent request of [illegible] and print the following reply to the letter of [illegible] KAZINSKI, which we published a few days since. [illegible] shall decline peremptorily any continuation of [illegible] troversy which has very little interest to the public at large.

TO COUNT LOUIS KAZINSKI.

SIR: For the sake of brevity, I will note but a few of the many blunders contained in your letter. The words

I. "*The insinuation that Charles Albert commenced thiswar for his own aggrandizement, is a pure invention of his enemies.*"

The insinuator is CHARLES ALBERT himself; here is the document:

The Hon. R. Ambercromby to Viscount Palmerston:

"TURIN July 10, 1848.

This morning was communicated to me a letter written entirely by his Sardinian Majesty. In that letter, dated Roverbella, 7th inst. his Sardinian Majesty declares that he would accept propositions from Austria which gave the Adige for the Eastern frontier of this country, and which recognized the succession to Piedmont of Lombardy and the Duchies of Parma and Modena."—Cor., part 3, p. 61.

If CHARLES ALBERT fought for Italian independence, as you assert, would he have thus been consigned Venice to the Austrian for the sake of aggrandizing his own dominions by the annexation of Lombardy, Parma and Modena?

II. "*As for your authorities, it would be useless to question them; they are not authentic enough to prove your assertions, being entirely of a private nature, and the least to say factious, not even excepting the history of Farini, who is noted for his Red Republican principles, and hostile to any kind of monarchy.*"

My chief authorities are the Blue Books containing the official correspondence between the British Government and its Consuls and Ambassadors in Italy in 1848-49, presented to both Houses of Commons by order of the Queen of England. These documents are public, and as I informed you in my last letter, my copies are entirely at your service. FARINI, so far from being a Republican, is the relentless enemy of Republicans, as every page of his book declares. In 1852, FARINI was a Piedmontese Minister, to-day he is a member of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies; moreover, his seat is in the centre, and BSOPPEZZO, VALERIO, DA PERTIS, &c., and all the members of the left, are too liberal Monarchists for this *soi-disant* Republican.

III. "*The defeat of the Sardinian Army of Novara is the direct consequence of its demoralization, produced by emissaries of your political creed.*"

Indeed! The Piedmontese Minister then in power, did not seem of your opinion. Chamber of Deputies, March 27, 1849. LANZA, (to-day a Piedmontese Minister!) asks—how it is that 80,000 Austrians defeated, in three days, 120,000 Piedmontese?—and declares that it must have been accomplished by treachery. "The infamous ones," he exclaimed, "they took the soldiers in their weak point. Here, gentlemen, is one of the notes found on a soldier. 'Soldiers, who do you imagine you are fighting for? The King is betrayed! The Republic is proclaimed at Turin.'" To this, PINELLI, Prime Minister, replies:

"It is just that the House and the entire nation should know the causes of these unhappy events, but I believe that the House will appreciate the necessity of these explanations being given in a private sitting. The Chambers will understand that if we have anything to blush for, it is better that our shame lie buried in the shade and not be shown publicly."

Would PINELLI have hidden those facts in the shade if the "shame" of which he spoke could by any artifice have been affixed to the Republican name? And why was the inquiry afterwards ordered by the Chamber into the causes of the catastrophe suffocated? Perhaps out of tenderness for the fair fame of those same Republicans whom the Piedmontese Government calumniates from morning to night.

IV. "*All the feats d'armes fought by Italian volunteers as stated by you were Tuscans; and as to the engagement at Goito, which you attribute to a legion from Parma and Modena, I, among the rest of the Piedmontese army, always counted that victory as a proof of the excellence of Piedmontese artillery.*"

You, Sir, are at liberty to believe all the fables that you please, but your fables are not history. Volunteers from Parma and Modena, commanded by Major FONTANA and Captain LONGONI, fought at Governolo, and FONTANA'S order to attack with the bayonet, obeyed by those volunteers, put the Austrians to flight. And the defenders of Vicenza, of Treviso, of the Alps, in short the 40,000 volunteers enumerated in my last letter, were they Tuscans? were they Piedmontese? Consult the said Blue Books, CARLO CATTANEO, MASSIMO D'AZELIO, Ex-Prime Minister of Piedmont, General BAVA, CARRANO, etc., if you are ignorant of these facts.

V. "*It adds but little credit to your assumed authority to cite Mariani as the author of the political military history of* 1848, *there being no such author.*

For your especial benefit I deposit the two volumes of the said MARIANI'S history with the editor of the TIMES.

VI. "*The defences of Venice and Rome do not belong to the war of independence of Italy as understood by Piedmont and a large number of Republicans; they are the fruits of a republican movement which developed itself in Italy after the declaration of a republic in France.*

Here is a very nest of blunders. First of all, Italy did not wait for the French Republic to revolt; she commenced her struggle against the King of Naples on the 12th January, 1848, thirty-seven days before the French Revolution. The accidental cause of the outburst of the revolution of Venice and Milan against the Austrians was the insurrection of Vienna a month after the French Revolution. The Roman Republic was proclaimed the 9th February, 1849, when the French Republic proclaimed in 1848, had already fallen into the lap of reaction, when LOUIS BONAPARTE had been chosen President two months before. What then had the French Republic to do with the Republic of Rome and Venice? It sent an expedition to destroy the former, and succeeded. *Voila tout.* According to you, Republic and Independence are contradictory terms. What have you to say then to the United States of America? What induced Rome and Venice? What induced the 33,000 volunteers from the other parts of Italy to spill their best blood combating the Austrians and the French, if it was not the Independence of Italy? Do you suppose they did this for a gymnastic exercise?

VII. "*Among the new institutions granted by Victor Emanuel, which you say would require columns to enumerate, (!) you cite the law of Siccardi and the exile of the Archbishop Fronzoni as alone enough to prove satisfactorily with what courage, good faith and firmness the Government and the Piedmontese people are advancing in constitutional reform.*

To these I add the third institution, the law on monasteries, which consists not in the confiscation of the possessions of the monks, but merely in a different distribution of these possessions among the different monasteries, thus leaving this ulcer, inherited from the middle ages, unhealed in the heart of Piedmont.

The *law of Siccardi* consists in subjecting the clergy to the penal code in common with other citizens, a law given in the last century to the Neapolitans by the Bourbons; to the Tuscans by PIETRO LEOPOLDO; to the Austrian Empire by JOSEPH II.? These are all the "institutions" that you or any one else can cite as granted by VICTOR-EMANUEL, all his other acts have been one continued demolition of the Statute. True you call an "institution" the exile of the Archbishop FRANZONI. With this logic the stake of the Turk, the Pope's cavaletto, the Austrian's thrashing machine, BOMBA'S cap of silence, the Czar's knout, are also *institutions which prove with what courage, good faith and firmness, the said Governments advance in constitutional reforms.*

FRANZONI violated the laws of the State, therefore he ought to have been tried and condemned according to the laws of that State. The punishment of exile does not exist in the code of Piedmont, does not even exist in the Austrian code, therefore the exile of FRANZONI was an act of despotism and of barberity.

VIII. *The Italians expelled from Piedmont, without trial, as you assert, are criminals and other low specimens of humanity sent expressly by other Governments of the Peninsula into Piedmont for the purpose of discrediting this country, and here I assert once more that not a single political character has been expelled without a legal trial.*

Further on you admit that *Piedmont obliges its foes enemies, the Red Republicans, to seek proselytes and sympathies in foreign lands.*

Thus you divide exiles into three categories, "*criminal: and other low specimens of humanity,*" "*political characters and Red Republicans.*" The first and the last are banished without trial; the second with trial. Will you produce the name of a single Italian banished from Piedmont in accordance with a sentence from the Tribunal? As I stated above, such a sentence would be illegal. It is true that from fifteen to twenty political exiles in Piedmont were tried for the attempt of the 29th June, in Genoa, 1857. All without exception were declared innocent by the Genoese Tribunal, and all without exception were banished from the State. Are these the trials to which you allude? To what higher grade of despotism could the Piedmontese Government attain? It first tried to send these patriots to the galleys, and, failing, sent them into a second exile.

ARE Governor MARESTRI, Governor GUERRIERI, General GARIBALDI, Col. SIBTORI, Colonel CAUCI, BIANCHI GIOVINI, ultra monarchists, &c., &c., &c., banished without trial—in which category do you place them? And the Hungarians given back to Austria to be shot. And the Advocate GAJANI—Ex-Deputy of the Roman Assembly—now resident in New-York, a man universally honored and respected here, is he a *criminal, a low specimen of humanity, or a Red Republican?* As I cannot from this distance call on the patrols named above to support my assertions, I refer you to GAJANI'S *Roman Exile*, (which you can procure at SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.'s, New-York.) Turn to page 448, and you will find these words:

"On the 6th of February, 1853, a revolutionary movement against the Austrians took place in Milan, but this movement, through many reasons not to be explained now, remained isolated; it was, therefore, easily suppressed by the Austrians, by means of an extensive and indiscriminate slaughter. I was suspected of having taken an active part in that movement, together with many other refugees living in Piedmont. There were no proofs, however, and no trial made against us; but we were despotically sent into exile, the limited space of twenty-four hours only being given us to leave the State."

If this desire for the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy constitutes a Red Republican, then indeed the Peninsula swarms with them, but Red Republicans in the common acceptance of the term do not exist in Italy. The Republicans there aspire after independence, national sovereignty, liberty of thought and conscience, hence the abolition of the Papacy, of domestic tyranny and the expulsion *of all* foreign rulers. It is with this end in view that they preach a national insurrection as the only means of salvation—that they own their faith boldly and suffer for it on the scaffold, in the galleys and in exile. They are Republicans because they consider a Republican Government as the most conformable to man's dignity, and because experience has proved that in Italy no monarchy is either willing or able to cancel the Papacy and expel the foreigners from Italy, and create a nation in their place. But that nation once emancipated the Republicans have

* Underlined are quotations from Count KAZINSKI'S letter.

[illegible] Cattolico sung his last song, [illegible] the nation [illegible] the nation once free must choose [illegible] own form of Government. This faith, and this aim has been preached by MAZZINI, whom you call the leader during seven and twenty years. The Italian problem is [illegible] like that of humanity is a problem [illegible] they unless all her children [illegible] and private force. She wishes [illegible] for the trouble of [illegible] to Popes and Kings, but in God and the people. God at the summit of the social edifice—the people, the universality of our brethren at the base. God the Father and educator—the people the progressive interpreter of his law; and in order that the people may exist it is necessary that they conquer, by action and self-sacrifice, the consciousness of their rights and duties. The battle by all; victory for all. Insurrection is the battle that alone can win existence as a nation. The country once free, from the Alps to the sea, the National Constituents assembled at Rome, the capital and sacred city of the nation, will proclaim the people's thought to Italy and the world, and God will bless his work.

This, Sir, is the programme of those in Italy whom you call Red Republicans. ALBERTO MARIO.

EAGLESWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 28.

The Overland Mail Route—Letter from the Messenger of Butterfield & Co.'s Express.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late number of the TIMES occurs the following statement concerning the time made by the Overland Mail in delivering the President's Message in California:

"The Salt Lake Mail courier left St. Joseph, Mo., on the 14th December, with the President's Message, and carried it through to Placerville, Cal., in seventeen days and eight hours, beating the Butterfield Express with the Message, two days and twelve hours."

Having performed a large part of the journey as messenger for Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & Co., in expressing the President's Message, I will state the facts. I was engaged to take charge of a large amount of gold and silver coin, horse shoes and nails, harness, men's clothing, and various other articles, to distribute as directed, between St. Louis and Tucson. These articles were gathered at St. Louis, and I was ready to start on Monday, the 6th of December last, at 9 o'clock A. M. Mr. S. M. ALLEN gave me a small bag containing the President's Message, and a line from Mr. BUTTERFIELD, directing me to take charge of it and the mail to the end of my journey.

I left St Louis as before stated, and in going across Missouri we found the roads very bad as far as Red River, there being deep mud a great portion of the way—the rivers and streams, as a general thing, full and overflowing their banks. (On my return these roads were dry and perfectly good.) We traveled along very well, considering the load, our animals being mostly prime four and six horse and mule teams, many of them as good as ever looked through a collar. Between Tipton and Tucson there are one hundred and ten stations for changing animals, varying in distance from seven to forty miles. I believe there are only three forty-mile drives from St. Louis to Tucson. At this point I delivered the mails and message, on Sunday, the 19th of December. I reached San Francisco on Friday, the 21th, at 3 o'clock A. M. On my return I stopped at every station. We had from four to seven passengers on our return trip. One of them, a very reliable gentleman from St. Louis, told me he was in San Francisco when the Message arrived by the Overland Butterfield Mail. He also told me that when he took the stage for St. Louis, on Monday, the 27th of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, neither the Northern line, nor the steamer from New-York, which had the Message, had arrived in the city, and they had no telegraphic news that they were coming. This passenger gave the same account to Mr. S. M. ALLEN.

The mails leave St. Louis and Memphis the same day, and intersect at Fort Smith, and are carried across the country, 2,745 miles, in about 23 days as a general thing. The greater part of the route is entirely uninhabited except by the employes of the Company. I regard it as the best natural road for its length in the world. It is true, there are some difficult places on the route—sand, mountains, river bottoms, &c. The superintendents, conductors, drivers and employes cannot be surpassed, if equaled for energy in the world; they do their utmost to make all who pass over the line comfortable and happy. The living is not quite as good as you would see at the St. Nicholas or the Astor House, but it is much better than many of the poorer classes have in the East or West. They have at all the stations bread, beef, bacon, venison, wild game of almost every kind, beans, and many other vegetables in abundance, and dried fruits of various kinds. The red skins have been rather troublesome by their depredations upon the stock in some places, but if properly schooled they will, most likely, do better in future. It should be borne in mind that on the 15th of August last there was not a stake driven toward the erection of the above stations. They are now comfortably furnished with food and furniture for employes and passengers, many of them elegantly so, considering the short time that has been afforded the Company for this purpose.

Yours respectfully, W. H. PARDEE.

Military Commutation and Exemption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES is respectfully requested to enlighten some of his aged readers on the subject of military commutation and exemption.

To-day a notice was left at my house, where I have lived for the last five years, that, if within five days I did not call at a specified place, my household furniture would be levied upon to pay certain military fines, and that no property would be exempt from execution, whereupon I repaired to a shanty on Sixth-avenue, nearly a mile above Union-square, and informed the incumbent of the judicial chair that I had been exempted for some years by age; that I had made the same statement years before in Elm-street, with the assurance that nothing more would be necessary. Asked them if anything was to pay; they said "No." To-day, however, I was informed that if I paid 75 cents to have my name registered, I would never be troubled again, but on asking for a receipt, to show in case of future need, it was refused, on the ground that it would not be necessary, as the name would be entered on the exempt list. At this juncture a gentleman, aged sixty-one, one of our most estimable and honored citizens, came in, stating a double exemption by age and by nine years' military service, and that he had before been promised that no further trouble would be given him. Scarcely had he made his statement when another of our prominent citizens entered, exempted also by age and *seven* years' military service, resident in the same house many years, having been assured, three several times before, that he would not be troubled again.

Are our citizens to be called from their business every year to go several miles up town, on such peremptory summons as these, during the most valuable hours of the day? Ought I to have paid my seventy-five cents? And can no remedy be provided to rectify this nuisance? Very many pay this charge rather than have "trouble," and do not care to take the trouble to complain through the papers, and least of all to consult a lawyer, at the expense of five dollars, as to whether they should pay seventy-five cents.

LEX ET JUS.

Access to the Central Park.

NEW-YORK, W

...ged 85, the oldest of the ..., died at Winstead, ... tribe resides in four huts, ... of the once powerful Mar-

Condition and Alarming Prospects of the Democratic Party.

From the Richmond Examiner (Democratic.)

There are breakers ahead, however, more to be apprehended than any which we have thus far escaped, and upon which there seems to be a strong desire in certain quarters to wreck the National Democratic Party. The acquiescence of the people of the United States in the increase of the expenditures of the Government when the National Treasury was full to overflowing, and the country plethoric with prosperity in all its channels of trade and commerce, has led many unthinking politicians to believe that the terrible party cry of "Retrenchment and Reform" will never be heard again in this country. *No party, however strong, can withstand the accusation of having recklessly and extravagantly expended the public treasure.* Such a charge arouses the most violent prejudices of the people, and woe unto that political party against which it is directed. In 1840 it swept through the country like a tornado, hurled the Democratic Party from power, and tore almost every Democratic State from its moorings save old Virginia. Men did not stop to investigate the charges against us; they knew that the Treasury was empty, that we were borrowing money, and that the expenses of the Government had been increased during the Administration of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and they thrust VAN BUREN out of the White House. *We are now standing upon the brink of the very precipice from which* VAN BUREN *was hurled* in 1840. The Treasury is empty, our expenses are double the revenue of the Government, and we are borrowing from twenty to thirty millions of dollars to meet the existing deficit. The customs are yielding only $40,000,000 per annum, whilst the necessary expenditures of the Government are nearly $80,000,000. *Yet it is proposed by the Executive Department of the Government to select the present as an appropriate time for the creation of a national debt, which would render the very name of the National Democracy odious with the masses for the next quarter of a century.* To carry out the late Executive recommendations of an armed protectorate in Mexico would cost the country, it has been estimated, $100,000,000, besides the probability of another war with that country. To construct the Pacific Railroad desired by the President would cost certainly $150,000,000, while the purchase of Cuba, if accomplished at all at this time would cost $200,000,000. This would give us a grand total of $450,000,000 to pay the interest on, which would require the sum of $30,000,000 or about three-fourths of our present national revenue, and render it necessary for us to borrow annually some fifty or sixty millions to defray the expenses of the Government. *This would be a splendid legacy for the Administration to leave to a*

...ment bequeathed ... the trifles compared to the years ... this we would visit upon the ... with this national debt of $600,000,000, ... which would absorb three-fourths of our ... ; with what chances of success ... selves from a party charging ... cry of "Retrenchment and Reform" ... therefore, the imperative duty of the ... Department of the Federal Government ... be in good earnest the work of retrenchment by refusing to approve of measures ... to the establishment of a large national ... ally the duty of the State-Rights Democr... *all attempts to increase the public* ...

...of Representatives ... to fortify themselves with irresistible argu... the proposition of SUBTREASURY, they will find ... more clearly presented and eloquently urged in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Speech upon the Veto Power, than in HENRY CLAY" than in any other document ... we can at this time call to mind. In that speech he warmly eulogizes ANDREW JACKSON for invariably and fearlessly exercising the veto power, when the Federal Whig Party desired to increase the power of the President, and, from the character of the speech, we feel assured that, should Senator JOHN SUBTREASURY's "thirty-million short-cut to the Presidency in 1860" slip through Congress, the President will crush the said SUBTREASURY's ridiculous aspirations, by dropping a "veto" upon his bill. To show, therefore, that there is "a Democratic Party among us," Democratic Senators have only to treat the "Mexican Protectorate" and the "Slidell bill" precisely as they have just done the Gwin and Bigler abominations.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, FEB. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 63, 69, 77, 94, 68, 44, 66, 62, 83, 100, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47.

SUPREME—*Circuit.*—Nos. 131, 21, 509, 461, 951, 41, 57, 35, 9, 143, 157, 159, 163, 171, 175, 185, 191, 193, 998.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 209, 371, 372, 267, 326, 321, 228, 229, 314, 323, 165, 146, 383, 384, 390, 398, 400, 401, 404, 405, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 417.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 243, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 257, 258, 260 to 263, 265, 266, 267. *Part II.*—105, 128, 144, 148, 149, 157, 173, 174, 182, 185, 202, 214, 235, 236, 239.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

THE DEBASED COIN.

Edward L. Kent, a refiner of the United States Assay Office, sworn.—Witness examined the coin passed to Catharine Cleary, by cutting the edge and weighing it: it was found to weigh six grains less than a genuine coin; platina may have been introduced without altering its specific gravity; its value is only six dollars per ounce, while the value of gold is nearer $20; Lambkuhl's coin was five and a half grains short; it was not worn much, and could not have lost five and a half grains by friction; there appeared to be on the edges three strata in the metal introduced; Holster's coin was six grains short, and looked as if the edge had been cut out and another metal inserted. Mr. Reilly's nine coins were all from five to six grains short, and were debased coins.

Cross-examination—They are illegal because deficient in standard weight, and have been tampered with; they are also deficient in weight; they have the rim cut out and other metal inserted; the rim of the coin shows this; these false coins weigh 121 grains, while they should weigh 129; a good coin was found to weigh 126½, of 1856; one of the untrue coins of the same date weighed 121; the difference in the weight alone is insufficient to show how much the piece has been deteriorated in value.

Policeman Dilks asked to alter his testimony as regarded his conversation with Mrs. Hewett. Adjourned to Monday at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 5.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Henry Bruns vs. *Charlotte Bruns.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Sarah E. Porter vs. *James C. Porter et al.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry P. North vs. *Chester Carpenter et al.*—The petition is addressed to Judge Ingraham, and, as the notice states that it will be presented to him, I cannot entertain it. It is not a proceeding under the code, and therefore must be presented to the Judge mentioned in the petition. Besides, the notice is for the 1st inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 5.

Before Justice Moncrief.

David Banks, Receiver of the East River Bank vs. *William Carney, &c.*—The premises in question are occupied by Compton, the tenant of John Carney. The title thereto is in the latter. An action was instituted to set aside the conveyance from the defendants to John Carney, and a decree made setting the same aside so far as the plaintiffs in that action are concerned. Other actions have been commenced with the same object, and are now pending. The Receiver should be left to pursue such right as he may possess, or as he may be advised in the premises.

The present application must be denied without costs.

Before Justice Hoffman.

The Bowery Bank vs. *John Lynch et. al.*—On defendant's giving security to pay the demand, and paying $10 cost of opposing motion, the judgment to be set aside, and the party let in to file his answer in five days from service of a copy of this order.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

David C. Lee vs. *Arnold Wood, et al.*—Case settled.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Mount.—This is a proceeding to settle the accounts of the administrator of the said estate. On the return of the citation certain of the next of kin of the deceased, (the brothers and sisters, and children of deceased brothers and sisters,) appeared and filed allegations, setting forth that some of the parties cited before the Surrogate were not born in lawful wedlock, but are illegitimate, and not entitled to any share in the distribution of the estate. This allegation is now at issue, and testimony is offered on behalf of the contestants in support of their exclusive claim to the estate. The circumstances now brought to light go back for a period of over forty years in England, and the records of the Parish Churches in different parts of England have been thoroughly overhauled by virtue of a commission issued by the Surrogate for the purpose of bringing to light the registration of the marriages, baptisms and births of the different parties figuring in this domestic drama. The case is still on. Charles Edwards, Esq., for administrator. John Cook, Esq., for claimants.

Matter of the estate of Dan. Brush.—The probate of the will in this case is opposed on the ground of undue influence exercised over the testator by his wife and son.

The will leaves the real estate to the wife for life, and directs it to be sold by his executors at her death, and the proceeds divided among his children then living. It gives her all the personal property, and appoints James Brush and Gilbert Nehrman executors. The will was executed in 1855, and the testator died in 1858.

The contestants show that the testator had an attack of paralysis about three months prior to the time of his making the will, which rendered him physically helpless and infirm of mind, and peculiarly liable to undue influence; and they charge that his wife and son exerted an improper influence and pressure to induce him to make this will. The case was commenced to-day with the examination of the nurse who attended him to prove this.

Geo. N. Bellows for executors; E. W. Stoughton for contestants.

In the matter of the Estate of Patrick Braden—This was an application for a re-sale of certain real estate sold by virtue of an order of the Surrogate about a year ago for the payment of the debts of the deceased. The executors made a return of their proceedings and asked for an order confirming the sale, which was opposed by the heirs at law on the ground that upon a re-sale more than ten per cent. in addition to the sum bid on said sale, exclusive of the expenses of a new sale, could be obtained for the property in question.

It appeared from the testimony taken that the sale was legally made and fairly conducted, and that unusual precautions had been taken by the Executors to obtain a fair price; but it also appeared that the sum bid on said sale was disproportionate to the value of the property, and that at least ten per cent. more than the said excessive of the expense of a new sale could be obtained, if the property were again offered at auction. The Surrogate therefore refused to confirm the sale and that another sale be had. John H. McCunn and R. C. Fellows, for the purchaser. John H. White, for Executor. John E. Develin, for heirs-at-law.

Business of February Term.

Our Courts have a large amount of work marked out for February.

In the Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, the Stevens' murder trial is expected to come off. It is set down for the 14th.

The Supreme Court will also have three other branches in session. The General Term will be held by Justices ROOSEVELT, DAVIES and CLERKE. The Circuit by Justice SUTHERLAND, and the Chambers, Special Term, by Justice INGRAHAM. A number of important cases are awaiting argument on the General Term Calendar.

In the Common Pleas, Judges DALY and BRADY will hold parts first and second of the Trial Term. Judge HILTON will sit at Chambers.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 5,750 bbls. Flour, 10,600 bushels Corn, 6,806 bushels Oats, 4,670 bushels Malt, 1,199 pkgs. Provisions, and 390 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in lively request and are now quoted at $5 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse, this morning, 1,855 obls., including 1,294 bbls. Pots, and 551 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $31 ₱ ton.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been more sought after, chiefly at from 20c.@22c. ₱ lb. Sperm and Tallow remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 1,700 bags Rio, part at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 500 bales at irregular prices, including some Middling Upland at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—About all the available supplies, in first hands, have been disposed of, prices closing buoyantly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour, to-day. Holders are firm, but the inquiry is restricted. Regular dealers are purchasing reservedly. Speculators are less disposed to buy. Sales 7,000 bbls.

...Extra	$4 90@ 4 95
...Extra	5 20@ 5 30
...Extra	5 75@ 6 00
...Extra	5 20@ 5 25
...Extra	5 50@ 5 60
...Extra	5 80@ 7 00
...Extra	6 10@ 7 25
...Extra	6 25@ 6 35
...Extra	6 50@ 8 00
...to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is inactive at $5 35@$7 25 for ... to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Southern ... dulness in moderate demand at about previous ... ; sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$8 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy ... very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is held with increased firmness, but it has been lightly dealt in, buyers being reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales 3,750 bushels, including ordinary White Western on private terms; very good red Western (Winter) at $1 37; Milwaukee Club at $1 22; and poor red Southern at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn has not varied much. The high prices claimed for old mixed Western check transactions therein. Sales have been reported of 18,500 bushels new at 80c.@ 81½c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; and 79c.@81c. for white do. and do., ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unaltered.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 70 bales Bags at 9¾c., each, 3½ ₱ cent. off for cash; and small lots of Bagging at former rates. Stock there Feb. 1, 13,700 bales Bags, and 8 300 bales Bagging, against 16,500 bales Bags, and 22,500 bales Bagging Feb. 1, 1858.

HAY—Small sales of North River have been effected at 70c.@75c. to shippers, and 87½c.@95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The regular demand is limited, and prices are unaltered. An invoice of Manila, to arrive here from Boston, has been purchased at 6¾c. ₱ lb., 8 month's credit. The stock of Russian here has been reduced, by sales of 350 bales clean, to Government, on private terms. American has been sparingly dealt in at old figures. In Boston, Feb. 1, the stock included 13,000 bales Jute, and 680 bales Sunn, against 6,800 bales Jute, and 2,257 bales Sunn, Feb. 1, 1858.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand at $28 50@$30, ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are quiet, here. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 15,000 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig, chiefly for Spring delivery, at $23@$23 50 per ton, now held higher.

LEAD—Holders ask full prices, but the inquiry is restricted.

LEATHER—The movements in Sole during the week, HULL & Co. refer to thus: "The demand has been steady throughout the week at unchanged prices. The sales are fully equal to the receipts, leaving a moderate supply on hand. Light and Middle Weights Orinoco are very scarce. Slaughter in rough continues in limited supply, with an active demand from the East. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Heavy, 28c.@32c.; Oak light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 28c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 14c.@15c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales 200 bbls. New-Orleans at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin attracts less attention at languid prices. Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine have been reported at 50c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in fair demand at 70c.@71c., mainly at 70c. ₱ gallon. No new important movements in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request at, however easier prices. Sales 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $18 50@$18 60 for New Mess, here; $18 for Old Mess; $17@$17 25 for thin Mess; a price not ascertained for New Mess, deliverable in the Summer months; and $13 50@$13 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats sell pretty freely, including Hams at 8½c.@9¼c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c., ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good demand, chiefly for future delivery, at, however, drooping rates. Sales 2,100 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12¼c.@12½c., here, and an unascertained price for lots deliverable in March and April. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions comprise 325 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 75 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9¾.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 350 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—A moderate inquiry prevails, and prices are unchanged. Stock in Boston Feb. 1, 20,600 bags, against 32,000 bags Feb. 1, 1858.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, partly at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet. In Philadelphia, 4,600 bushels Clover Seed have been disposed of, at from $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bushel. In Boston, the stock Feb. 1 comprised 80,000 bags and 27,000 pockets Calcutta Linseed, against 113,000 bags and 49,000 pockets do., to Feb. 1, 1858.

SKINS—Sales during the week, 29 bales Cbagres Deer, at 40c.@42½c.; 10 bales Mexican do., at 40c.; 21 bales Southern and Western do., and 30 bales Creek Indian, on private terms; also, 10 bales Matamoras Goat, at 47c., the latter 3½ ₱ cent. off for cash.

SOAP—Sales 200 bales Castile, at 10½c.@10 ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been made, to-day, of 1,100 hhds., including (mainly) New-Orleans at 7¾c.@8¾c., with Cuba and Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c.; 60 hhds. Melado at 5¼c., with 3,600 bags Bahia, and 1,565 bags Calcutta on terms not disclosed.

TIN—Continues in good request at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 150 hoxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 40 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d.; 40 tons Bone on private terms; and, by steamer, 50 tcs. Clover Seed at 30s. For London, 600 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 25 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 3,500 bales Cotton, at ⅜c.; a Sardinian brig, 286 tons, from Carribean Sea to London, Guano, $10 ₱ ton; a ship, 600 tons, from Charleston, to a port on the continent, between Havre and Hamburg, Cotton ¾c., or if to Cronstadt ⅞c.; a brig from Machias to Trinidad, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar 42½c., and Molasses $3 25; a brig, 200 tons, from Zaza to New-York, 38c. and $3; a bark, a brig and a schooner, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 200 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c. and $3; a brig, 150 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a brig, 300 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Matanzas, Lumber, $9 and a bark, 375 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms.

BALLS.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,

IN AID OF THE

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,

Under the auspices of the GRAND LODGE of the State of New-York, will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1859.

The great object of the Fund to which the proceeds of this Ball are to be devoted, is the establishment of an Asylum for the aged Brethren and the Widows and Orphans of this Masonic Jurisdiction; where every worthy one may find a refuge as a right and assist in supporting themselves by useful and profitable employment, according to their physical, mental or educational ability, without the degradation of dependence on any public charity or public institution.

The Fund was commenced a few years ago, in a private way, by the contribution of a single dollar; it now amounts to more than $25,000; and by the vigorous and united efforts of the Fraternity of this State, may be increased, in a very few years, to such amount as to justify the Trustees in carrying out the design of its original projectors.

The celebrated GERMANIA SOCIETY, of Fifty First-Class Performers, is engaged as the Orchestra for this occasion, and the distinguished Conductor,

ERMANN BERGMANN,

has expressly composed a GRAND MASONIC MARCH, to be played under his direction on the entrance and reception of the M. W. GRAND LODGE of the State of New-York.

TICKETS, $2 each, to admit a gentleman and ladies. To be had at the Grand Secretary's office, Music Stores, Hotels, and of the following Committee:

A. H. Drummond,	Henry B. Cowan,	J. F. Compton,
E. F. Breed,	Pierre L. Pierce,	John G. Fielding,
John J. Crane,	H. W. Turner,	G. W. Walgrove,
John G. Beck,	Jos. D. Stewart,	John Carlston,
Adam Weber,	Amos Benton,	John J. Gorman,
J. P. Roberts,	C. D. Brown,	Thomas Abbott,
N. Feck,	W. S. Pinckney,	Philip Pritchard,
Arthur F. Tate,	Henry F. Phillips,	A. C. Jewell,
Joseph M. Marsh,	Robert D. Holmes,	G. T. Dollinger,
Thos. Forsythe,	Chas F. Newton,	Philip W. Frank,
Wm. Gurney,	Thos. R. Turnbull,	Chas. Toellner,
Henry F. Felton,	Joseph G. Hill,	Edward Pell,
Wm. Rockwell,	Wm. Clegg,	S. W. Chambers,
James F. Hall,	Henry Schwetch,	G. R. Cornell,
A. Massabo,	J. S. Cruikshaw,	Sewel Fisk,
John Mayhews,	Alex. H. Colton,	Jas. Mulligan,
Julian Allen,	Jas. C. Hart,	J. T. Couenhoven,
Jos. Richardson,	S. L. Woodford,	E. M. Evans,
Mo. J. Bennett,	W. P. Barstow,	Chas. F. Bader,
Isaac Phillips,	A. J. McGinness,	Isaiah Synders,
Wm. Black,	Fabrist. Moescher,	Oscar Coles,
T. C. Luxury,	Wm. Cash,	D. W. Walden.
Wm. A. Godfrey,	Geo. H. Raymond,	Sam. T. Scarlett,
Chas. S. Westcott,	L. B. Pert,	Samuel C. Swarts,
A. P. Morlarty,	Wm. T. Andersen,	Thos. Keeslug,
Daniel Sickels,	P. Eakof,	Wm. F. Seaman,
Henry O. Watson,	Lewis Hurst,	Barron Davis,
Daniel Godwin,	S. H. Willis,	E. O. Jenkins,
Wm. H. Boyd,	Moses Wilkins,	Walter T. Marvin,
Lionel Jacobs,	J. Tartter,	Geo. S. Nicholl,
John J. Crane,	Jno. E. Johnson,	Theo. Miner,
Thos. Pratt,	Andres Cassard,	Jas. Mowatt,
Jas. M. Austin,	Wm. M. Gambling,	W. H. King,
Chas. L. Church,	Wm. Tracy,	Philip Merkle,
Jas W. Powell,	Jos. Hilton,	John Algae,
Wm. Brockwell,	Jas. M. Fuller,	Wm. Frankard,
Joseph Wright,	Jas. Fougue,	Chas. M. Foster,
John W. Simons,	David Cochran,	Wm. G. Ames,
Thos. S. Pope,	Wm. C. Bradley,	Wm. H. Thompson,
C. B. Burkhardt,	W. J. Scott,	Edwin Ferguson,
H. W. Karn,	Henry Oltmans,	Jas. Rosbotham,
Alex. Proudfoot,	D. A. D'Ancona,	Thos. Banuan,
Geo. E. Meudum,	Thos S. Sommers,	Thos. H. Smith.

JAMES HARRING, Chairman.

ROBERT MACOY, Secretary.

BALL OF COLUMBIAN ENGINE COMPANY No. 14, at the City Assembly Rooms THIS EVENING, Feb. 7. Coaches will let down their company with their horses' heads toward Canal-st., and take them up in reverse order. By order of the Foiloe.

FARIS HOTEL DE RAVIERE,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!

COMFORT!!

AND

ELEGANCE!!!

ARE INSURED BY WEARING

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

NEW

MATINEE SKIRT,

WITH THE

PATENT DETACHABLE

HOOP FASTENING

AND

ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it affectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, On MONDAY, Feb. 7, An immense stock of staple Dry Goods, which they will sell at unusually low prices, consisting in part of SUPER. BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS TOWELINGS, and SHEETINGS. Also, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. 150 cases COTTON SHEETING and SHIRTINGS, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts., are now offering at retail, A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS, Imported for Spring Sales.

481 BROADWAY.

Important to Housekeepers. G. M. BODINE Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 7, One of the largest stocks of Housekeeping Goods In the City, at unusually low prices.

481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE, Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 7, Great bargains in Black Silks. 100 pieces of Bayadere Black at 10s., worth 14s. 100 two-flounced Black Silk Robes at $30 each. Also, plain Black from $1 to $3 per yard.

481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE, Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 450 pieces of Spriug Silks, in medium colors.

481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE. Just received per Steamer, 10,000 yards of Bayadere Victoria Cloth, at 31 cents per yard, Worth 4s. 6d.

481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE, Real Paris Embroideries. 5,000 French needle-worked sets from $1 50 to $10. Also, 10,000 needle-worked Collars, from 5 cents to $5.

481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE, 1,000 dosen Richardson's Irish Linen Napkins, at $1 25 per dozen, worth $2.

481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE. 400 dozen of Richardson's Irish Linen Hdkfs.; at $1 50 per dozen, Worth $2 50.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT, NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK., Invite merchants generally to examine the PATENT IMPERIAL SKIRT, Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED. OSBORN & VINCENT, Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent, No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE. GOODS SELLING AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS. THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD OUT, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. WEED'S MOURNING STORE, NO. 579 BROADWAY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened 1,000 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheetings, 25 cents per yard. 500 pieces Extra Heavy Cotton Utica Sheeting, 28 cents per yard. 1,500 pieces Fine American Long Cloth, yard wide, 10 cents per yard. 600 pieces Dimity, 12½ cents per yard. 500 pieces Brilliantes, 12½ cents per yard. 400 pieces Cambric Muslin, 15 cents per yard. 5,000 dosen Towels, Napkins, &c., &c. Irish Linens, Damasks, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Plain and Checked Muslins, &c., With every article in the housekeeping line, imported expressly for the opening of their Spring Trade. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING SILKS!

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open on Monday, Feb. 7, A large assortment of NEW SPRING SILKS, (by the yard.) Also, new and elegant designs in TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Feb. 7, the largest and most attractive stock of REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS ever exhibited in this country, purchased in London at the last great auction sale. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Feb. 7, A complete assortment of BRUSSELS LACE GOODS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. Including the latest novelties. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on Monday, Feb. 7, A large variety of Spring Dress Goods. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SELLING OFF TO REMOVE.

NOW IS YOUR TIME FOR BARGAINS. The stock must be sold, as I am about to REMOVE TO GRAND ST. I shall commence my closing-out sale on Monday morning, Feb. 7, and can assure the public that the entire stock will be disposed of at any sacrifice. The assortment is large, and consists of MERINOS AND CASSIMERES, DE LAINES, DRESS GOODS AND SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS AND TOWELINGS. Sale to continue for two weeks only. No. 43 Catharine-st., corner of Madison.

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY.

NO. 54 BROADWAY. IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN LADIES' FANCY FURS. Call and convince yourself. MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

150 pieces of new and elegant light silks for evening and street dresses will be opened on Monday, Feb. 7; also, a job lot, about 1,500 yards, some of which are slightly damaged, at the following extremely low prices, viz: 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s., about half the original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,

No. 587 BROADWAY, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Would call attention to a very large stock of French cambric embroidered bands, choice patterns, at just one-half the price, 1½ yards long; also, a large stock of Valenciennes edgings at 1s. per yard by the piece. Inspection will be sufficient. RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL.—A NEW collection of choice Hymns and Tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as Solos, Duets, Trios and Choruses, and Choruses, and for Organ, Melodeon or Piano. This Book contains nearly two hundred Hymns and Tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Price 12 cents each, $8 per hundred; beautifully bound, price 20 cents, or $15 per hundred. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
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South and Southwestern Mail. ....? A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the hour of going to press no intelligence had reached us of the two European steamers, now so long behind time. Had they reached the lower bay, they could not have attempted to come up in the violent snow-storm. The *Kangaroo* is now in her twentieth day, the *Aria* in her seventeenth. We understand that the agent of the Cunard line places no confidence in the telegraphic dispatch of Tuesday last in regard to a steamer, supposed to be the *Asia*, passing Cape Race.

The usual letter from our correspondent at the City of Mexico is given in our columns this morning. The confusion prevalent before the *pronunciamiento* of Gen. Robles seems only worse confounded by that transaction. It is still uncertain whether Gen. Miramon will accept the Presidency at all; while it is pretty well ascertained that he will not accept it under the Robles platform; or upon any terms acceptable to the moderate or liberal party. Pending his decision, he had left Guadalajara, just after the destruction of the superb Government palace in that City, and had proceeded to Guanajuato *en route* to the capital. The [illegible] will sustain his pretensions to [illegible] by its many desire; while on the [illegible] hand his regard for Zuloaga, [illegible] hire to minister the [illegible] In the meantime the demands [illegible] powers have been so modified as to meet the abilities of the Mexican Government, and a speedy adjustment of the claims is anticipated. It seems that the revenues set apart for the payment of the interest have been held sacred, and it has only been for lack of necessary formalities, unattainable in the recent general turbulence, that they have not been passed over. The difficulty is now to be remedied. The news from the interior is of the usual strain—small and indecisive conflicts, with here and there a political movement, usually favorable to Gen. Miramon.

From Utah we have advices from our correspondents to the 13th of January. Matters there seem to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Mormons, through the Juries, resolutely refuse to punish any of their own people arraigned for crime, and Judge Sinclair has adjourned the United States Court from a conviction that it is impossible to promote the cause of justice under existing circumstances. The Grand Jury had refused to indict Christiansen for the homicide of a deaf and dumb boy, which he had himself confessed.

From our files of Rio papers we derive interesting details of intelligence from the River Plate. The dates from Montevideo are to Dec. 15. The President, in his message to the Chambers, announces that the pecuniary difficulties of the treasury will be obviated without recourse to a loan. Preparations for the approaching election were making. The two American steamers, of the Paraguay squadron, which took Pernambuco in their way, were quarantined at Montevideo fifteen days, through apprehension of cholera. President Alsina, of Buenos Ayres, is still prosecuting his inland progress. At Parana, the capital of the Argentine Confederation, Mr. Yancey, the new American minister, was received Dec. 1. Complimentary and amicable speeches were exchanged on the occasion. The intelligence from Paraguay indicates no intention on the part of the Dictator to resist the demands of the Americans.

From Porto Rico we have dates to Jan. 15. The general news is devoid of interest. At Ponce a proposition of a New-York Company to light the city with gas excited much attention. It was thought the project would be realized within eight months.

Later intelligence from Hayti left Soulouque, after suffering two defeats at the hands of the Republicans, shut up in Port-au-Prince, endeavoring to make terms for an abdication. The Republicans however were so secure of him, that it was doubtful whether they would accept any but an unconditional surrender.

Our dates from Bermuda are to Jan. 19. The *Peerless*, a new packet, to ply between Hamilton and New-York, was launched on the 12th ult.

Havana dates to Jan. 30 are without interest. The brig *Nancy* was to be restored to her owners on the 31st ult. In Sugars there had been a slight advance.

The President of the Dominican Republic has just issued a decree excluding foreign bottoms from the coastwise trade of the Island, after July 1, 1860. There were some half-dozen ports of difficult access excepted from the prohibition.

A letter from Caracas, January 8, gives a glowing account of the reception of General Paez at that place and at Valencia, the capital of the Republic. Business was entirely suspended; speeches, processions and bull-fights were the order of the day; and at night, balls, fireworks, and illuminations. The National Convention had confirmed the nomination of General Castro to the Presidency.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates to the 15th (four days later) arrived at St. Louis yesterday. Dates from Victoria were to the 10th ult. The New-Orleans mail of the 27th December, *vid* Independence, arrived ont on the 10th of January. The notorious Ned McGowan, with a party of outlaws, had abducted a British Justice of the Peace from Holmes' Bar, on Fraser's River. The clipper ships *Dashaway* and *Adelaide* have arrived at San Francisco.

Very little business of importance was transacted in Congress on Saturday. In the Senate a resolution was passed reconsidering the Missouri two per cent. land bill, the discussion of which was deferred. Mr. Seward presented a memorial from the Legislature of New-York, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from this State to oppose any increase in the rates of postage. Senator Seward also presented a memorial from citizens of this State in favor of the Homestead law. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the Secretary of the Treasury's scheme of retrenchment. The bill proposes to save six hundred thousand dollars in the collection of the revenue. The Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad bill was discussed and the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, gave notice that he will to-day move to take up the River and Harbor bill. Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution of thanks to Captain S. C. Rowan, for instituting the flag of the United States. The joint resolution giving permission to Lieut. Maury and Prof. Bache to receive gold medals from the Sardinian Government was passed, when the House adjourned. But the most important business transacted in Washington on Saturday was that of the caucus of the Democratic members of Congress held on Saturday night. Mr. Garnett, from the Committee appointed at the meeting on the previous Saturday night, reported a resolution to the effect that means ought to be provided for the payment of the Treasury notes now maturing, and that deficiency should be made good by economy in the Government expenditures. The meeting was a very small one, and several prominent members absent. After a very lively discussion the caucus adjourned, without coming to any decision, *sine die*. The Pennsylvania Democratic members also held a caucus, at which they indorsed the President's recommendation, passed resolutions in opposition to a national debt, and repudiating the acts of all other caucuses. Our special correspondent states that at a meeting of the Cabinet, on Friday night, it was determined that each member of the Cabinet should personally exert himself to secure an increase of the Tariff.

The American ship *G. F. Patten*, Capt. Mitchell, of Bath, Maine, from Bristol, England, Nov. 8, for New-York, arrived at St. George, Bermuda on the 15th ult., in distress and under jurymasts heving, in a gale of Dec. 24, been struck by a sea which, in one moment, carried away her bowsprit, foremast, mainmast below the top, and mizen-top gallant mast, with everything attached. The ship was heavily laden with railroad iron, but fortunately she remained tight. Finding it impossible to reach an American port, on Dec. 28 he bore up for Bermuda.

A disastrous fire occurred in Boston early yesterday morning, originating in a bakery on the corner of Commercial and Battery streets. Daniel Henderson, a fireman, was killed by the falling walls, and several other persons were seriously injured. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

In consequence of the heavy fall of snow, the Southern mail were delayed, and up to the hour of going to press it had not arrived.

There was a diminution in the bills of mortality, according to the report of the City Inspector, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th inst. The total number of deaths was but 423, being eight less than the week previous, and six less than for the corresponding week last year. Among the causes of death were four from old age, two of them being over a hundred years old.

The snow-storm which commenced yesterday at noon continued without intermission until the paper went to press. The quantity of snow which has fallen probably exceeds any previous storm of the Winter, but the mildness of the weather has caused much of it to melt as it fell, and there were symptoms of its turning to rain.

Ex-Judge Edmonds discussed Spiritualism, as demonstrated in Ancient and Modern History, at Dodworth's Hall, yesterday morning, and in the evening Signor Monti, late of Harverd College, compared Spiritualism with the superstitions of former times, attempting to prove that both were equally unworthy of belief.

The examination of the Italian, Carmina Biagi, arrested for uttering debased five dollar gold pieces, was resumed on Saturday before Commissioner Bridgham, and was adjourned over to Monday. We have already published the particulars of this remarkable case. Doctor Kent, of the Assay Office, testified that the coin was genuine, but that about five or six grains of gold had been abstracted from each piece.

A fearful calamity occurred in Brooklyn yesterday. At 3½ o'clock A. M. a fire broke out in the lower part of a house corner of Fulton-avenue and Elm-place, so as to cut off all means of exit to the inmates through the doors, and before they could be rescued four persons were suffocated, viz.: Mrs. Elizabeth Gill, wife of Edward Gill, aged about 30 years; her two children—Helen, aged 6 years, and Mary E., aged 2 years, and a servant girl named Ann Keegan. There were three other persons in the house, who escaped by jumping from a window in the third story of the house, all whom of were injured, but neither seriously.

The General Markets closed tamely on Saturday for Cotton and Breadstuffs. Sugars were in better request. Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Coffee and Molasses were less active. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 555.

The Great Isthmian Game.

The Isthmian games of Greece were one thing and the Isthmian games of America are another; but the classic rivalries of the Hellenic race perhaps may fill no larger space in history than the very unclassic rivalries of the monopolists who have made the commerce of two oceans the prosperity of a new State, and the politics of half the world subsidiary to their own private enterprises and sordid conflicts, ever since the gates of the American Isthmus "on golden hinges turning," opened a new Canaan in California to a modern exodus of mankind.

The history of our Californian commerce is indeed a most curious commentary upon our national admiration of our own enterprise and energy. We are ready to surrender all sorts of other glories to all sorts of other people. We will give up the arts to Italy, and arms to France. We will concede the laurels of literature to England, and the palm of metaphysics to Germany. We will accept our *cuisine* from Paris, and our opera from Milan. But we can teach all the world the art of making money; we defy the Lombard and the Jew to "do" us in a matter of dollars and cents.

All this is very fine. But if the voice of the Isthmian Transit be fairly heard in the land, it will sing a different song. It will tell us that we have given over the splendid and lucrative passenger traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific, with all its various and important bearings upon our general welfare as a nation, to be the prey of a knot of monopolists, who have defrayed the cost of their own internal quarrels out of the enormous tax which we have suffered them to levy upon the whole community; and that we have submitted, with scarce an effort at resistence, to a state of things which has seriously hampered and restricted the development of our commerce, while it has damaged our national reputation, and involved us in political disputes, the end of which no man can pretend with certainty to predict. The history of our connection with California is a tissue of happy accidents and deliberate blundering. The conquest was an accident; the gold discovery was an accident; the peopling of the new State took care of itself. The only specific work left to the thrifty intelligence of these United States was the providing of the means of communication between California and the "rest of mankind." Ten years have been spent upon this work, and what is its present state?

We have blocked out with infinite pains, and after many failures, a sort of wagon road across the continent—which represents vaguely enough the not absolutely extinguished hope that we may one of the days build a railway too, particularly if Great Britain should be kind enough to satisfy us that the thing can be done, by doing it herself within her own American dominions. So much for the land routes. By sea, we have established a system of transit which enables us to traverse in 23 days, a distance considerably less than twice as great as that which has been bridged in considerably less than half the time, between America and Europe. And for the privileges of this system we pay its managers at a rate only about four times as high as the new established tariff of charges for Atlantic steam navigation. The Irish emigrant who leaves Liverpool to dig railway ditches in Illinois or Wisconsin, is brought to New-York in thirteen or fourteen days over three thousand miles of sea by steam-power, for $30. The American adventurer who seeks his fortune in California, must pay four times that sum for a journey of five thousand miles, which will be performed, if nothing happens, in just about twice the time. And this is the best that can be done for him by the "shrewdest" people in the world, whose centres of finance are literally oppressed with capital seeking investment, and whose harbors are full of steamers rotting unemployed at their wharves.

If we dive into the past for the secret of this extraordinary contrast between our vaunted national ability and our lame national performance, we shall find it embodied in this particular case, in the shape of a giant monopoly, which has maintained itself for years against all attempts to dislodge it by subsidizing one formidable opponent into a still more formidable ally.

The Pacific Mail Company, with Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt at its back, has literally cowed the whole country into accepting whatever chargee it chose to impose upon our commerce with California. The immense profits of this Company proving the importance of that commerce, ought, in the natural course of things, to have generated a wholesome competition by which the public would have gained in all respects, in economy, convenience and speed of transportation. But this sort of competition in America had come to be synonous with Mr. Vanderbilt. The whole community had gradually brought itself to sequiesce in the existence of this one man as the inevitable Attila of every enterprise connected with steam navigation. And the Pacific Company accordingly resolved to retain him in their own interest, as a sort of gigantic hull-dog, to terrify all other men and companies away from their fine "preserve" of California passengers. They effected their arrangement. In consideration of the small sum of $50,000 per month, Mr. Vanderbilt graciously agreed not only to refrain from flying at the throat of the Pacific Company, but also to bite and destroy any one who should dare approach their prize. He has kept his word. Being himself the President and Trustee of one Transit Company, he effectually disposed of that possible competitor, by transferring its property to himself and his friends. All other adventures in the same direction have found him ever watchful and relentless. The public has not yet forgotten his latest alleged exploit in the case of the steamer *Washington*, whose passengers, on reaching San Juan, found themselves cut off from their expected connection with the *Hermann* on the Pacific side.

The duty for which he has thus been subsidized, at the expense of every passenger, every letter, and every package of goods, that has crossed the Isthmus for two years past, having been thus thoroughly done, Mr. Vanderbilt has now made up his mind that he may as well raise his demands, or change his tactics. He has therefore advanced new claims upon the Pacific Company, which he enforces by the threat of entering the lists against them himself, and the Isthmian game seems drawing to its close in the form of an overt battle between the monopoly which has ruled and the monopolist who has guarded its throne. It is the old story of the Emperor and his Prætorians, the Sultan and his Janisaries. The war is likely to be a war of desperation; but the public, happily, may look on with as calm and impartial a mind as that of the old lady who witnessed a conflict between her husband and a bear.

Should both parties succumb, or either of them, the hitherto paralyzed enterprise of the most enterprising of nations may perhaps pick up courage enough to attempt to put our intercourse with California and the Pacific on a level with the facilities which English capital and English steamers have secured us in our commerce with Europe.

News from Mexico.

The intelligence from Mexico, which we publish this morning, will be found extremely interesting, though it does not indicate any prospect of an early solution of the difficult questions which embarrass that unhappy country. The French and English commanders had so far withdrawn their claims upon the Government at Vera Cruz, as to reduce them to a demand for the faithful performance of previous mutually understood contracts, to which the Juarez Government had promised its immediate attention. All fear of foreign intervention, therefore, is, for the present at least, set at rest, and the late French and English demonstrations will probably result only in strengthening the position of Juarez on the sea-coast, and increasing foreign respect for his ability and fidelity to engagements.

In the meanwhile, however, the Republic of Mexico is no nearer to a condition of pacification and political repose than she was when the pending series of revolutions first commenced. In point of fact, it may even be said that, as far as the interior is concerned, her actual situation is worse than it has ever been. In place of the clerico-military rule of Zuloaga, there now exists a hybrid Government, to the chief place in which Miramon, another Church *protégé*, simulates indifference, while Robles, a pseudo *Moderado*, but actual "trimmer," who is only waiting, like Mr. Micawber, to see what will turn up, pretends not to aspire to the Presidency, which he would no doubt gladly seize if he saw his way to do so safely. The extraordinary position of these two chiefs who are now apparently on the most friendly terms, will, if previous experience is of any value in the premises, probably culminate in a quarrel which will add fresh embarrassments to the already existing Mexican difficulties. At present, however, Juarez continues literally to hold the keys of the country. He is in possession of the seaports whence a very material portion of the revenue of the republic is derived. The Church Party, on the other hand, have nothing to depend on but the direct taxation, such as it is, of the people in the interior, and upon the revenues of the religious establishments. These last are numerous enough in ordinary times, being derived from the offerings of the devout,—the tithes which, though not legally imperative, are still paid by the majority of the people in the interior, through religious feeling or fear,—and the rents of the large number of city and suburban residences which belong to the Church. Such resources, however, must be much less extensive, now that trade is almost at a stand-still, than they were in periods of internal tranquility.

In the present aspect of Mexican affairs, accordingly, we can see no prospect of the union of the whole country on any one defined course of action, until, of the parties which are now struggling for ascendancy in Mexico, some one shall survive the death by exhaustion of all the others. Under existing circumstances, it would seem that the Liberal Party, now represented by Juarez, is the only one possessing sufficient vitality to maintain its position. The Church Party of the interior cannot, for obvious reasons, attack Juarez at Vera Cruz. That place is strongly garrisoned, the fortifications mount 120 guns, most of them of heavy calibre and Juarez is said to have fully provisioned it. It Juarez kept the sea open behind him. An advantage has been assured, for the present at least, by his recent settlement with the English and French fleets, and his previous satisfaction of the Spanish claims as represented by Prim in the *Berenguela*.

The party of Juarez must, therefore, still be considered as the dominant power in Mexico, especially as it possesses the advantage of being united—a qualification which can scarcely be accorded to the Church party, in view of the actually clashing, though apparently cordial, attributes of Zuloaga, Miramon and Robles.

The Expenses of Government—Dilemma of the Democracy.

The spectre of the coming election begins to alarm the Democratic Party and arouse it to the necessity of averting the popular wrath. The Executive Department of the Government seems to be utterly powerless and irresponsible. The President seems incapable even of appreciating the extremity to which he has reduced the Party, and of course no aid for its extrication can be expected from him. He cannot even secure harmony of sentiment in his own Cabinet as to the best means of seeking relief. While he recommends specific duties, for the sake of appeasing Pennsylvania, Secretary Cobb denounces this suggestion as at war with Democratic principles as understood in the Southern States.

Meantime the Democrats in Congress have taken the matter in hand and have been holding a succession of caucuses in regard to it. As our Government is mainly conducted in caucus—the debates and votes of Congress serving only to put in legal form the secret decrees of these party conclaves—the action taken at these meetings possesses considerable importance. At the one held on Saturday evening the importance of reducing the Government expenses seems to have been fully felt. It was strongly urged that the Democratic Party would be held to a rigid responsibility for the enormous increase in expenditures of the last few years. Past experience shows that the public mind is to the last degree sensitive to charges of extravagance in the expenditure of public money, and the Democratic leaders are very naturally anxious to deprive the Opposition of this formidable weapon in the coming contest.

There seems to have been a very general agreement that the appropriations for the coming year could be very largely reduced. In the various items of printing, engraving and binding public documents, in the army estimates, in the prosecution of the public works, and in various other directions, it was confidently stated that a saving of many millions of dollars might be effected. Mr. Crawford, a member of the House Committee of Ways and Means, submitted a table of items on which alone *ten millions* could be saved. Mr. Vallandigham was confident that this saving would amount to fourteen or twenty millions.

It is not easy to see why the Democrats should have had any hesitation in acting at once upon suggestions so eminently practical and rendered so imperative by the exigencies of the party. Mr. Sickles opposed these attempts at retrenchment on the ground that it would imply disrespect to the Heads of Departments to attempt to reduce the estimates they had made. "He did not think that a portion of the members of the House ought to undertake to revise them." We cannot agree with Mr. Sickles in this opinion. It is not in keeping with the popular character of our Government or with the professed principles of the Democratic Party. If the Executive were clothed with complete and irresponsible authority over the expenditures of the Government, it might be disrespectful for the representatives of the people to raise any question concerning their amount. But our Constitution proceeds upon exactly the opposite theory. It commits the financial policy of the country distinctly and preëminently to the immediate representatives of the people;—and no duty is more imperatively devolved upon them than that of scrutinizing the expenditures and reducing them to the lowest point compatible with the proper performance of the public service. But Mr. Sickles seems by no means to have been alone in dissenting from the action of the caucus, though he was the only one present who based his opposition upon tenderness for the feelings of the Heads of Departments. The Pennsylvania members not only declined to attend, but organized a separate meeting and denounced the action of the other caucus. Their motive is obvious. They desire, first of all things, an increase of the Tariff, and therefore dislike any reduction of the public expenditure which shall render needless such an increase. To a certain extent portions of other Northern States sympathize with them in this feeling.

There is evidently an open rupture in the Democratic Party on this question of the Tariff. The great body of its adherents,—the Southern States, the whole West and Northwest, and all the great commercial cities, are in favor of a low tariff, and of any measures which will avoid the necessity of raising the present rates. The manufacturing, and especially the iron interests, on the other hand, are eager to seize upon the present opportunity to secure additional protection to their own pursuits. This affords another very striking illustration of the skill and success of the President in forcing upon the Democratic Party elements of discord and dissension. The embarrassments of the Government are due to the commercial panic of last year, aided largely by the recklessness and extravagance of the Executive Department. Under a prudent and wise administration of the Government these difficulties would be only temporary, and need neither have alarmed the country, nor distracted and divided the Democratic Party. And even now, if Congress would take this whole matter out of the blundering hands of the President, and adopt Mr. Crawford's suggestion,—to authorize a reissue of the twelve millions of treasury notes about to mature, and to meet the rest of the anticipated deficiency by a vigorous reduction of expenses,—they might escape the gulf which yawns before them. It seems probable, however, that the greediness of private interest, the intrigues of the opposition, and the blind obstinacy of Mr. Buchanan will thwart all such efforts at reform.

The Ocean Mail Service—The Policy of the Administration.—We find on inspecting the bill reported by the Post-Office Committee of the House, that we entirely underrated the draft which it proposes to make upon the national treasury. *Eight* first-class steamers are to be built and equipped for the Southern service,—and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue bonds towards this object to the amount of *two-thirds of their whole cost*. cannot, therefore, be attacked, unless by a regular and protracted seige on its landward side—an enterprise which the Generals of the Church party have not the means to undertake, and which would, with such forces as they could bring against the place, be utterly futile while Here is a public debt at once incurred of not less than six or seven millions of dollars!

The degree of economy likely to be attained by this bill may be seen from the rate of payment which it provides. The steamers are to receive the gross sum of the sea and inland postages for the whole ten years,—and this is guaranteed to be equal to two dollars for each statute mile of distance run by the said steamers. The distance to be run annually by the four Northern lines, making fifty-two trips, is 306,800 nautical miles, and by the five Southern lines 406,000. This makes a total of 712,800—or about 831,600 statute miles—which, at two dollars per mile, would give the snug little sum of $1,663,200 as the annual cost of the Ocean Mail service, to say nothing of the debt incurred by the Government in the construction of the steamers! This is *twice* as much as the gross postage ever amounted to in any one year! And yet the Government pretends to be in favor of restricting the cost of the Ocean Mail service to the amount received for postage.

We publish a copy of this bill in another column, for the information and edification of the public at large.

Another Virginia Insurrection.—There seeme to be a very active and formidable rebellion on foot in Virginia against the National Administration. Both the leading organs of the Democratic Party at Richmond denounce the policy of the President with great vehemence. His Pacific Railroad scheme—his general extravagance, and the thirty million scheme have found scarcely any favor among the Democrats of the Old Dominion. And now the *Enquirer* is out against the whole project of acquiring Cuba, and submits some very forcible argument in support of this view.

Mr. Gignoux's Niagara.

Niagara seems destined to fill as conspicuous a place in the Art as in the nature of the New-World. Mr. Church's brilliant and masterly painting of the great Horseshoe Fall, glowing in the warm sunlight and glorified with one of those exquisitely vivid rainbows which make so peculiar a charm of the unequaled scene, has now received a worthy pendent in the picture of Niagara, by moonlight, which Mr. Regis Gignoux has just completed for Mr. Belmont's admirable collection, and which the accomplished owner, with his usual liberality and taste, has put before the public eye at the rooms of Messrs. Knoedler, (late Goupil & Co.,) in Broadway,

Like Mr. Church, Mr. Gignoux has shown the truly artistic quality of his mind, in the suffusion of beauty which pervades the body of his work, as it haunts every permanent feature, and enlivens all the innumerable evanescent changes of the great spectacle itself. Your first impression as you come before the canvas is one of light and loveliness. The luminous night-sky; the far-gleaming golden bridge of the moonlight, lost in remote ripples of splendor, that die gradually away into the delicate gloom of the distance; the fantastical-floating vapory mists that waver up from the dusky abyss of the Fall, and transmute the clear shining of the moon-lit air into soft, mysterious, opaline tints; these arrest the eye at once with delight, and kindle that emotion which is the first and the finel test of true success in a work of Art. It is only as the mind rests upon the picture and gradually divines all that its powerful *chiaroscuro* and fine perspective have to suggest of vastness in the scope of the landscape, that the spectator begins to appreciate the difficulties with which the artist had to measure his skill as a draughtsman, and to do justice to his very high merits in this particular.

Mr. Gignoux has selected his point of view with an equal regard to truth and to effect. He gives us the Great Fall as it sweeps to its crescent of beauty, from the observatory beyond Goat Island, and he has admirably seized that consummate instant of magnificence in the rush of the river to its headlong descent, at which the mass of waters is hushed into an almost unnatural smoothness and speed. It is Niagara in its most poetic aspect.

Mr. Gignoux's treatment of water is never very happy. His waves are apt to sparkle more than they flow; his rivers to make up in glitter what they lack in movement. "The Niagara" is unfortunately open to this criticism. But the atmosphere of the picture is so fine, the aërial perspective so delicate and truthful, that it deserves to rank with the best productions of the American easel.

If anything more than the knowledge that such a picture exists, and that it has been so generously offered to the inspection of the community, were needed to fix attention upon it, we might remind our readers that Mr. Belmont has borne charity in view in this homage to art, and that the proceeds of the exhibition of Mr. Gignoux's painting are to be contributed to the fund of two of the most excellent institutions of the City—the Nursery for the Children of the Poor, and the Children's Aid Society. And we certainly may leave Niagara to speak for herself, when the language she uses is the eloquence of art, and the object a work of genuine, quiet, unobtrusive benevolence.

Amusements.

On Saturday evening Miss Laura Keene commemorated the hundredth performance of "Our American Cousin." The house was decorated with flowers as artificial as the Cousin in question; each lady was presented with a piece of music by Mr. Baker, and a display of fireworks completed the brilliant ovations of the occasion. The play was given with spirit, and judging from the appearance of the house and its feeling, there will scarcely be occasion to produce another novelty during the season.

At Burton's Theatre Mr. Gayler's "Female American Cousin" attracts crowded audiences, and gives amusement. No manager wants more. The same story may be briefly told of Wallack's establishment.

Nixon & Co.'s troupe of Equestrians is the attraction at Niblo's Garden, and deservedly. It is an admirable Circus company, complete and unique. The Games of the Curriculum—popular here last year—will be revived to-night with forty gymnastic artists. On Wednesday afternoon the pageant and pantomime of "Jack, the Giant Killer" will be revived for the benefit of young folks.

Mr. Eddy announces the last week of *his* Equestrian season. "Ivanhoe" will be produced, with the famous Tournament scene presented in grand style. The oriental spectacle of "Blue Beard" will also be performed.

At the Bowery Theatre the sisters Western appear to-night in a new local burlesque entitled the "Female Forty Thieves," and in the nautical drama called "Yankee Jack." At the National, Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau are the bright particular "stars." The "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," the "Ocean Child" and the "Toodles" are announced for to-night. At Barnum's Museum, the "Nubian Troubadours" are guaranteed by the management to throw their audiences into a "fine phrenzy of delight" every afternoon and evening.

For Minstrelsy we refer to the bulletin of Woon, the most sumptuous purveyor of the pure African article.

At the National Academy the lovers of art will find an excellent exhibition of American pictures by Mr. Ricaarbt, and at Banvard's the famous picture of the Destruction of Jerusalem is still on exhibition. Gignoux's Moonlight View of Niagara should also be seen. It is at Goupil's Gallery.

New Railroad Map.—A new map of all the Railroads in the United States and Canadas, with the stations and distances from one station to another upon the line of each road, has just been published by Sage & Son of Buffalo, and is offered for sale through agents in this City. It seems to be one of the most complete and perfect maps of the kind ever issued. It has been prepared with great care, and the active assistance of the railroad officers, and is certified by large numbers of them to be perfectly accurate and reliable. Being offered at a very reasonable price, it cannot fail to meet a large sale.

Poisoned by Mistake.—A child named Kirby, residing at No. 515 Pearl-street, died on Saturday night from the effects of poison administered by its parents through mistake.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Military in Trouble.—Considerable feeling exists among the members of the Seventh Regiment in regard to the dismissal of John A. Kane, an enlisted man doing duty in Company C, Captain Price, by Colonel Duryea. The Colonel has cancelled the dismissal and declined his position; and Captain Price has replied in a pamphlet, asserting that a Colonel had the power to dismiss an enlisted man without a trial by Court-martial. In addition to the above, the question of keeping the Seventy-first Regiment a purely Native-American Regiment, is still creating much feeling and some excitement exists. The question arose in consequence of a Company, having some members of foreign birth in it, having been detailed to the Seventy-first to fill a vacancy. At the last drill of the right wing of the Regiment, Colonel Vosburgh made a speech in which he said he should [illegible] position now as he did when elected to [illegible] of the Regiment in the year 1852, when he [illegible] mand of a skeleton corps. He had always rejoiced in his fortunes, and had always rejoiced to [illegible] If he had in any way contributed to that [illegible] pride and satisfaction he felt had amply [illegible] him. He had expressed on more occasions than [illegible] his determination to maintain the [illegible] regiment, and no man dared to impugn his motives in this matter. He would answer not only for [illegible] but for the future, and every man who was [illegible] minded would coincide with him. In two years [illegible] would decidedly maintain the nationality of the regiment, and would at all times be found in the ranks of those who maintained that nationality.

For California.—The Opposition and Prospect of Low Prices.—The United States Mail steamer *Illinois*, Capt. McGowan, left this port on Saturday for Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers. Among the shipments were a number of valuable stock cattle and horses. One of the passengers, Mr. R. W. Ebbetts, carried out over a hundred bee hives, with the bees, upon speculation. The California travel is small, even for the present season of the year; but the indications are that the opposition which has been announced, and the reduction of the fare, will have the effect to arrest the overland emigration by the way of Pike's Peak and send the travel by the cheap and easy routes to California. Passengers can now obtain through tickets for $100, in the steerage, and it is expected, as soon as the opposition starts, the fare may be reduced as low as it was last year—$50 and $60 in the steerage, and first and second cabin in the same ratio. The Vanderbilt steamer *Northern Light* is advertised to leave on the 10th of March, and Mr. Allen says she will positively sail on that day, to connect with the opposition steamer *Uncle Sam* at Panama.

The Whig General Committee.—At the last meeting of the Whig General Committee resolutions were adopted unanimously, to the effect that it is inexpedient further to discuss or agitate the question of the slavery of the African race in this country, and recommending to every citizen "to vote and act in accordance with his conviction of right and duty." They also recommend citizens to turn their attention to topics of more importance than the Slavery question—such as our foreign relations; the question of the extension of our territory; the building of railroads for national purposes; the improvement of our harbors and the navigation of our rivers, to facilitate internal commerce; currency; the tariff of duties, and other means for developing our internal resources and our home wealth; and the bringing together by the ties of fraternal feeling the various parts and sections of our widely-extended Republic. The Corresponding Committee was directed to forward copies of the resolutions to the leading members of the Whig Party throughout the country.

Herrings from Newfoundland.—The annual importation of herrings intended for the season of Lent has already commenced. The schooner *E. C. Brown*, Capt. Thompson, has arrived here from Fortune Bay, N. F., with a full cargo in bulk, having left thence on the 11th ult. He reports 18 or 20 sail of brigs and schooners there, obtaining cargoes for this and other ports. The herrings this year are very fat, and find a ready sale at $1 50 per cwt., or $3 per barrel. Some of the vessels bring them packed in snow, while others receive them from the fish-houses along the coast ready salted. The cargoes are valued from three to seven thousand dollars, according to the size of the vessel. The weather at Newfoundland had been "blustering," with heavy gales; but there was no ice, which had not yet begun to drift down the gulf.

The Snow Storm.—Yesterday morning, just as everybody had made up their minds that it was going to rain, snow began to fall in heavy flakes, and by 1 o'clock there was full three inches on the ground. It continued falling all day and during the night, when the streets were covered several inches deeper than at any time before during the present season. Early in the evening the City railroads were in a very bad condition, and it was with much difficulty that the cars could be made to move over the tracks. The scrapers were put on early, but the snow fell so fast that they were not of much service until late in the night. At 1 o'clock this morning snow was still falling, without any prospect of the weather's clearing up.

City Mortality.—The City Inspector reports 423 deaths in the City during the past week, which is eight less than the number who died during the corresponding week in last year. One hundred and seventy-six died of diseases of the brain and nerves, and 147 of diseases of the heart and blood-vessels. There were 53 still-born and premature births. Three hundred and twelve were natives of the United States; 70 of Ireland; 25 of Germany; five of England; four of Scotland, and the others of various foreign countries. Of the number, 81 were men; 80 women; 135 were boys, and 127 were girls.

Supposed Incendiarism.—About 12 o'clock Saturday night a fire broke out in the well-known store kept by the "cheap John" in Chatham near Roosevelt-street on the Fourth Ward side. Just previous to the fire the clerk in the store was seen to leave, and from the confused actions of "cheap John" after the fire broke out, the suspicions of the Captain of the Fire Company were aroused and he caused the arrest of "cheap John" and his clerk and their committal until the case shall have been investigated by the Fire Marshal.

The American Difficulty in the Thirteenth Ward.—At the last meeting of the American General Committee, the Committee appointed to hold an election in the Thirteenth Ward, reported, in effect, that the election was a farce, and a proposition was carried, that the original Anti-Deane delegation—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Abbot, and Shine be recognized. At the same meeting the petition of the Fifteenth Ward counsel, asking the withdrawal of John L. Sullivan and from the General Committee, and the substitution of John H. Brady, was granted.

Seamen and their Wages.—The large number of arrivals from European ports, during the last fortnight, has increased the number of able and ordinary seamen, of which there has not been a better supply for a long time at this port. Wages are, to Europe $15 per month, and one month's advance; Mediterranean $12, and one month's advance; West Indies $12, and one month's advance; Coasters $16, and one-half month advance; East Indies and San Francisco $10, and two months' advance.

Stabbing in Thomas-street.—At a late hour Friday evening, a man named Wm. Davis, and an unknown man, had an altercation in the disreputable house No. 43 Thomas-street—the house adjoining the one in which Ellen Jewett was murdered. The fight ended by the stranger stabbing Davis with a dirk-knife in the back near the right shoulder-blade. The blade penetrated several inches, inflicting a probable mortal wound. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and his murderous assailant escaped.

Portuguese Union Guard Presentation.—At a meeting of the Portuguese Union Guard, at Odd Fellows' Hall, the commander of the Company, Captain Pinto, received a handsome medal from the Company as a token of their appreciation of his services in organizing and building up the Guard. The Portuguese Union Guard is the only organization of natives of Portugal in the City.

Wharfage Rates.—A remonstrance against any increase in the rates of wharfage on vessels, and against any wharfage tax on merchandise or produce has been signed by a large number of ship owners, which it is expected will soon be brought to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, and through that body to the Legislature.

Died from Burns.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Sunday upon the body of a child named Hugh Maxwell, whose parents reside at No. 314 West Forty-sixth street, who died from the effects of burns received a week ago, caused by its clothes taking fire from a stove while it was alone in the room. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Fire in Houston-street.—At 2 A. M., on

Police Reports.

OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG LADY IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Constable Mitchell, of New Brunswick, N. J., came here on Saturday with a warrant for the arrest of William Strong, charged with aiding and abetting an outrage upon a young lady of New-Brunswick, named Lizzie E. Prall, on the night of the 28th ult. The following is the story as related by Constable Mitchell to Mayor Tiemann: On the night of the 28th of January the lady above named accompanied a man named James Paradine, keeper of an oyster saloon in New-Brunswick, to a ball given in that place. About midnight she was invited by Paradine to the refreshment-room of the hotel where the ball was held, to take supper. While at supper, as is alleged, she was induced to partake of some drugged wine, which soon rendered her unconscious. While in this state she was taken by Paradine, with the assistance of one Henry Staats and the aforesaid William Strong, to his oyster saloon, where she was outraged. On recovering from the effects of the drug the next morning, she found herself in bed with Paradine. She immediately went home, and made known to her friends the above facts, whereupon Paradine and Staats were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $6,000 each. Strong escaped, but he had been traced to this City, whence it was thought he intended to sail on Saturday for California. On hearing the above story, Mayor Tiemann issued a warrant for the arrest of Strong, and placed it in the hands of Officers McArthur and Albertson. The officers proceeded to the steamer *Illinois*, which they found crowded with passengers, and made as thorough a search as they were able to do under the circumstances for the culprit, but without success. It is thought that if he took passage in the steamer he must have done it under an assumed name, and hid himself away until the steamer got out to sea. The young lady who was the unfortunate victim of this outrage is said to be beautiful and accomplished, and to belong to a respectable and by no means indigent family.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—Thomas Trainor, a laborer in the employ of the Harlem Railroad, last evening visited an alleged saloon and house of prostitution in Centre-street, kept by Peter B. Fregle, to slake his thirst. After entering the place, Trainor invited all who were present to take a drink, which invitation the habitues of the place were not slow in accepting. A dispute arose in regard to the amount to be paid for the treat, and Trainor flatly refused to pay the amount claimed by the proprietor. It is alleged a man named John Brennan then came out of a back room and threw a tumbler at Trainor, which struck him near the left eye, inflicting a ragged gash about five inches long, penetrating to the skull. Brennan was arrested by Officer Jacobus of the Sixth Ward, and [illegible] in the Hospital. Brennan was [illegible] to Sing Sing for five [illegible] in Centre Market-place, but [illegible] months of his sentence was [illegible] Clark. Shortly after being [illegible] committed a deadly assault on a men, and on being convicted of the crime sentence was suspended.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—On the 8th of December last, the clothing store of Mr. Hays, corner of King and Hudson streets, was robbed of a quantity of silk vesting, by two men who called there on pretence of purchasing clothing. Underneath the store is a groggery kept by a man named Dimon, who on Saturday last called into the store of Mr. Hays and offered for sale some of the identical goods which were stolen in December. Dimon claimed to have bought the goods on speculation, and refused to give them up on the demand of Mr. Hays, whereupon the latter called in the aid of policeman Masterson, who arrested Dimon and took him before Justice Osborn, when he was committed for examination to-day. Dimon's place was subsequently searched, and a quantity of ladies dress goods, remnants of cloth, an opera glass, and other articles were found, leaving little doubt that the place has been made a receptacle for stolen goods.

CITY HALL POLICE COURT.—This Court was opened yesterday for the first time on Sundays, in consequence of a large amount of special business that demanded immediate attention. Nothing of any special public importance was done. Some ten or a dozen prostitutes, arrested on Saturday night, were sentenced to Blackwell's Island for terms varying from six months to sixty days. They were among the lowest of their class. The business of this Court is daily increasing to such an extent that the magistrate (WELCH) is compelled to sit almost every evening until 7 P. M. and frequently as late as 9 o'clock.

THE DETECTIVE NIGHT PATROL.—As Detectives Roach and Poot were patrolling Broadway, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, they observed a young man who appeared to have something in his possession that he could not carry conveniently. The officers took him into custody, and they found beneath his coat, suspended by a rope passed around his shoulders, a large composition journal, belonging to the machinery of some steamer. The supposed thief, who gave the name of Bartlett Cunningham, was locked up at the Police Head-quarters to await an owner for the journal.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Fitzimmons, a bar-tender in a groggery in Cherry-street, was snow-balling people who were passing along, when Officer Sheehan ordered him to desist, but he would not, and the officer attempted to take him into custody, when a number of persons came to the rescue, and handled the officer very roughly, injuring his face badly. Assistance was procured from the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and, as Fitzimmons resisted the efforts to arrest him, he was treated to a dose from the "locusts" of the policemen.

FIGHT IN A GROGGERY.—A number of persons were assembled in one of the rooms of a house in Cherry-street, called the "Barracks," when, after frequent potations, a dispute arose, during which John Field and Daniel Murphy assaulted John Haley and his wife with a weapon resembling an old Roman sword and a bar of iron. Heley was badly cut about the head; his wife was not much injured. The assailants were arrested by the Fourth Ward Police, and gave as an excuse for the assault that Haley's wife commenced the fight first by beating them with a club.

A HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT.—Detective Keefe was standing at the corner of West Broadway and Chambers street on Saturday afternoon, when he observed a well-known hotel thief, named Nelson, leaving the Girard House in somewhat of a hurry. The officer arrested him, when it turned out a shawl in the possession of Nelson had been stolen from one of the boarders at the hotel, and as a set of furs (worth $250) was missed about the same time, it is supposed they were passed to an accomplice. Nelson was committed to the Tombs. He is an old offender, and has just served out a term of two years at Sing Sing.

BURGLARY.—A youth, named Edward Colter, lately discharged from the House of Refuge, was arrested on Saturday, charged with breaking open the porter-house, No. 152 Cherry-street, and stealing therefrom a watch, a double-barreled gun, and a portion of silver. A pawn-ticket for the watch and gun was found on his person. He was committed for trial by Justice STEERS.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Officers Dubois, Chotwell, Forbes, Wynkoop, and several others of the City Hall Police, were, on Saturday, transferred to different Wards. It is understood a number of changes will be made in the rank and file of the above squad.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Fire—Four Persons Suffocated and Several Injured.

A shocking affair occurred at a house corner of Fulton-avenue and Elm-place yesterday morning, by which MRS. EDWARD GILL, her two children, aged respectively 15 months and 6 years, and a servant girl named ANN KERGAN, were suffocated by smoke while the house was on fire. THOMAS GILL, a brother-in-law of Mrs. GILL, OTTO GRAVES, and a servant girl named KERGAN, sister of the deceased ANN KERGAN, received severe injuries by jumping from the burning building to the street. The facts, as gathered from different sources, are as follows: The house is a four-story brick building. The first floor is occupied as a fancy bakery and confectionery store by LEON MARZU, entrance on Fulton-avenue. The three upper stories were occupied by Mr. EDWARD GILL, dry goods merchant, doing business at No. 162 Broadway, New-York. The entrance to the dwelling part of the house was through a hall-way and staircase opening upon Elm-place. Mr. GILL's family consisted of his wife, two children, two servants and Messrs. THOMAS GILL, a brother of his, and OTTO GRAVES. Mr. GILL himself left to attend some business in Philadelphia on Friday last, and was not at home at the time of the fire. Mrs. GILL and children occupied a middle room on the third floor, the window opening upon Elm-place. At the rear of this, on the same floor, Messrs. GILL and GRAVES occupied a room together. The servant girls were in a room on the fourth floor. The fire was first discovered soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by some person passing in the street. Mr. THOS. GILL was the first one in the house who discovered the fire. He immediately aroused his companion and gave the alarm. The inmates all rushed to the stairway, but found their retreat cut off by the fire in this direction; they could not descend even to the second story. In the excitement of the moment, all entered Mrs. GILL's room. Mr. GILL took several blankets and tied them together, and, fastening one end, threw the other out of the window, and lowered himself part way down, when he missed his hold and fell to the frozen ground below. In his fall, his head came in contact with an iron fence, and he received a severe scalp wound. He was followed by Mr. GRAVES, who also fell a portion of the distance and sprained his ankles. One of the sisters (KERGAN) went to the back room about this time, and with some kind of a string lowered herself out of the back window. The cord was not long enough to reach the ground, and she hung suspended in this position until the night cap on her head caught fire, when she let go her hold and fell into the yard. One thigh and one arm were broken by the fall, and she received other injuries. What we have related thus far transpired within a few minutes. Mrs. GILL, about this time, was seen at the window imploring for help. The blanket-rope still hung out of the window, but she could not be induced to take hold of it. A fireman at this time seized hold of it, and giving a slight jerk, it broke loose. Mrs. GILL was then urged to throw out a bed and jump upon it, but she soon disappeared. By this time Hose Company No. 3 and Engine Company No. 16 had streams of water upon the fire, and it was soon extinguished. As soon as it was possible to reach the third story Mrs. GILL's body was found in a sitting position, near the window of her room, with her arms sleeping her two children. Near them was the girl KERGAN. They were but little burned, and a coroner's jury [illegible] that all died from suffocation. [illegible] were wrapped in mys- [illegible] discovered in the back par- [illegible] dining-room on the second floor, and for the time it was burning made rapid headway. The whole inside of the building to the upper story seems to have been swept over by the fire. Except the back parlor and the stairway, there is no great damage done. Near the stairway is a dumb waiter which extends from the basement to the second story. The outside door was forced open very soon after the fire was discovered, and the doors to the chambers above having been left open, created a strong draft through the dumb-waiter and the stairway. Detective HIGGINS, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, was promptly on the ground after the fire broke out, and, assisted by Sergeant FREET and a posse of the Third Precinct Police, took charge of the premises and the dead and the injured. The bodies were all taken to the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police for the time, but were subsequently taken away. Those of Mrs. GILL and children were taken to the house of JACOB K. OLEWINE, on Elm-place, and that of the girl KERGAN to the home of her parents on Butler-street, near Hoyt. The injured persons were all taken at first to the house of Mr. OLEWINE, where they were attended by physicians. The girl KERGAN was subsequently taken to the City Hospital for treatment. Mr. GRAVES was taken to his brother's residence, No. 356 Carlton-avenue. Mr. GILL remains at the house of Mr. OLEWINE, who, throughout the trying scene, acted with much consideration, and extended every facility within his power to relieve the sufferers.

The names of the dead are as follows:
Mrs. ELIZABETH GILL, aged about 30.
HELEN GILL, daughter, 6 years old.
MARY E. GILL, daughter, 2 years old.
ANNA KERGAN, servant girl, 16 years old.

Mrs. GILL was born in Philadelphia, and was much respected by all who knew her. Her husband left his home for Philadelphia on Friday last. The sad intelligence was telegraphed to him yesterday morning and he was expected home by the late train last night.

The building in which the above accident occurred is owned by Mr. JACOB K. OLEWINE. The entire loss will probably not exceed $1,500. Insured in the Long Island Insurance Company. The premises yesterday were in charge of Officer BRAMHAN, of the Third Precinct. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the disaster, but none excepting those having business there were admitted. During the day Coroner HORROW held an inquest on the bodies, when a verdict of death from suffocation was rendered.

THE DEMOCRACY OF KINGS.—The primary meetings, under a call issued by the United Democratic Convention, were held in the different Wards and towns of Kings County, Thursday evening. On this occasion delegates were elected to the County Committee, City Committee, and to a Convention, whose duties will be to reorganize the Democratic Party, with a view to get rid of some of the notorious abuses now existing. The Ward Committee was also voted for. Notwithstanding these primary meetings were intended as a union of the heretofore dismembered Democracy, still in most of the Wards it was found the union was only with the managers, and that "the people" could not forget their old ineds at the dictatum of a few. As a consequence it is understood that the Bradley men had everything pretty much their own way.

SUICIDE.—A man named JOSEPH BRUSH, 35 years old, committed suicide Saturday night, by taking laudanum. He resided at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Woodhull-street, where he leaves a widow and two children. Want of employment, it is said, prompted him to commit the act.

ARREST OF A RIVER THIEF.—Officer THOMPSON, of the Third Precinct, on Saturday arrested JOHN MUNCH, who is accused of having stolen a quantity of grain from a vessel in the East River. He was committed for examination.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 6½ o'clock Saturday night was caused by the burning of a stable and blacksmith shop on Columbia street, the former owned by JEREMIAH O'DONNELL, and the latter by DANIEL SMITH. Loss, $300; no insurance.

DROWNED.—A man named CURRY, employed as a ship-keeper, while on duty at Baxter's wharf Thursday night last, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. The deceased leaves a family who reside in New-York. The body was not recovered.

ON DIT.—That the Brooklyn Post-Office is to be removed to a new location on Court-street, between Joralemon and Atlantic streets, on the 1st of May next.

RECOVERED.—The body of FARRELL CURRY, the ship-keeper drowned at Baxter's Wharf, Thursday night last, was found, Saturday afternoon, in Catharine-slip.

DROWNED.—A man, named DUNCAN RANKIN, fell into the East River, at the Catharine Ferry, Saturday night, and was drowned.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 103 deaths in Brooklyn. Males, 57; females, 46. There were 21 deaths by consumption, and 10 by inflammation of the lungs.

Terrible Excitement in Port Chester, Rye and Mamaroneck.

WOLVES AND HYENAS PROWLING ABOUT—RUMOR THAT A MOTHER AND CHILD HAVE BEEN DEVOURED.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are all in a state of terror here, and I learn that the inhabitants of Rye, Mamaroneck and Greenwich are in quite as unpleasant a condition. I don't know what the result will be, but I seriously apprehend a stampede of the entire population of this section of country, unless there is a change for the better very soon. But I must tell you the cause, and if in doing so I am a little incoherent, you will excuse me and fix it up a little before you publish it—not that I am afraid of ravenous wild beasts myself, for I am not. As the saying is, I wasn't born in the woods to be scared by an owl; but then you know I have a tender wife and eight tender children, and you know a man can't help feeling for his little ones; particularly at a time when, just as likely as not, he may feel for them and not find anything but their trowsers' buttons. It isn't an agreeable subject to dwell upon, Mr. Editor, and therefore I will be brief and go to the point at once. But before going there (I wish it were safe to go to the point or anywhere else around here,) I must ask you to excuse the angular character of my handwriting. When I am not troubled in my mind I write a bold plain round hand, but when there are raveneus wild beasts about, and one has as many tender children as I have, who will keep peeking out at the door, notwithstanding I have told them all about it—there's little JOSIAH now, standing on a chair, with the window open wide enough to let in a wolf with his mouth open. "Shut that window, you little rascal, and come away from it." Oh, that boy. We've had more trouble with that boy than with all the rest, except LOUISE, and she's getting over it. That boy had the scarlet fever when he was an infant, and he came mighty near going. Then he had the whooping-cough and the cronp I don't know how often, and we thought he'd go every time, but he didn't. I forgot to say that he had en ewful time teething. It was nip and tuck with him for several days then, but he came up, and now he's as fat as a pig at Thanksgiving; and as he will keep peeking out every time he gets a chance, I'm afraid, as he has been going so often, that he will go this time sure. The fact is, Mr. Editor, we've got wolves and hyenas ont here in this formerly happy, but now sorely afflicted place. I have not seen any myself, and I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing anyb ody who has; but we've ell heard of them and their prowlings about. Its not more than an hour since a neighbor of mine, e man noted for his coolness and bravery in the honr of danger, called in with two revolvers and a rifle, and told me that he had heard that a mother and child, while the former was guerding the letter to school, were attacked by a savage, hungry wolf, and both carried off into the woods. Then to make matters worse, while the wolf was running away with both of the poor creatures in his mouth, a hyena was seen running along after them, and only a little waye behind, looking very unpleasant. Just imagine what that poor mother's feelings must have been, when she saw the hyene running along behind the wolf, and she, poor thing, not in a condition to save her darling. My neighbor couldn't tell when it occurred; and the woman who told his wife didn't know exactly where it occurred; although she was positive it happened either in this neighborhood, or in some of the adjoining towns. She said she had tried hard to find out the woman's name, but had not succeeded, although she was sure she was a lone widow, with a large family of small children. Most people hereabouts have large families. It's the greatest place for growing children that I ever saw, and, consequently, the appearance of wolves and hyenas in our very midst is all the more lamentable. I can't imagine why the wolves and hyenas have come here, unless it's a visitation of Providence for the all-fired high prices we've been charging for eligible country-seats. A neighbor told me, the other day, that a New-York merchant, who was up here to find a place, said *that was* the reason. But if this state of things continues long, prices will probably come down a trifle, I apprehend. Only think of living and bringing up children where there are savage, hungry wolves to devour you elive, and hideons hyenas to dig you up after you have been buried. It's not a pleasant prospect to look straight in the face, and I'm sure real estate will be effected by it. JOSIAH, you young rascal, shut that door, or I'll excoriate you! BRIDGET, if I catch that boy peeking out of that door again I'll discharge you! Those Irish girls are so careless with children. I don't believe BRIDGET would know a hyena if she should see one, and she has lived in my family going on four years. There! I'm sure I saw the shadow of something passing by the window. JOSIAH! BRIDGET! Where's JOSIAH? Well, if that boy ain't out firing stones at the cow. I'll have to go out and bring him in.

Well, I don't know whet we shell do. If the Republicans had only reelected Governor KING, we might have had the Seventh Regiment here to cleer them out or kill them off, hnt Governor MORGAN wouldn't stir an inch to help us. One of my neighbors, who don't believe the story about the woman and child, told me, when I spoke of the Governor, that he trought the wolf and hyena story a good enough "Morgan" for the present.

I'll send this to you as soon as I can get my hired man to venture to the cars; and if this trouble continues, and don't turn out to be a fable ounningly devised by the City people to get us to sell out cheap, I'll write to you again. At present, you may rest assured that the people hereabouts are in terror, as is the wife of your obedient servant. H. OAKS.

P. S.—A neighbor of mine has just told me that the Railroad Company has agreed to blow the steam whistles as loud as possible, at all the stopping-places near here, and to keep them blowing while the train is anywhere in this locality, in the hope that it may frighten the wolves and hyenas, and allow us to sleep soundly and safely in our beds.

Come to read this over, I find that I have put in what I said to BRIDGET and JOSIAH, and it don't seem to fit in right, but I am too nervous to see how to alter it, so you must fix it.

If you have time to spare, I shall be most happy if you will come up to my place and stay a week.

Yours, H. O.

Overland Mail.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 4th inst., contains the details of the California news up to the 10th inst., a summary of which has been telegraphed.

The trip is one of the quickest yet made over the route, being twenty-three days and six hours, without counting off twenty-eight hours that were lost at Fort Chadbourne by the upsetting of the coech, and by delays from other causes at Forts Smith and Tipton.

There were three through passengers, and one from Arizona. No clue had been found of the murderers of the station-keeper and his wife at Visalia. Rich gold diggings are reported fifty miles northwest of the Gila mines, on the south side of the river. Twelve to fifteen dollars to the peafull of dirt had been obtained. One hundred men had gone from the Gila mines to this new mining locality.

A large number of sheep, probably 100,000 head in all, were met on the desert going westward. Many had died from fatigue and want of food.

The road from the Gila to Pimo and Maricopa Wells was in excellent condition, and also on to Tucson. Mr. BARTON took passage in the coach at San Pedro, on the river of that name. At the Apache Pass, 80 miles east of Tucson, the road was piled full of rocks in places in a way to hinder the progress of the mails. It was supposed to have been done by the Apaches under MANGUS COLORADO, as the Sacramento tribe live in that vicinity.

The passengers were obliged to get out and exert themselves to roll away the rocks to allow the coach to pass. The Apaches themselves were not seen, although their camp fires were blazing about a mile to the northward.

Mr. HAWLEY, one of the route agents, joined the the passengers at El Paso. Near the Colorado the coach was overturned, and, while damages were being repaired, the coach from the East came up and was capsized near the same place. One passenger in the latter had his shoulder broken, and another received several severe hurts in the face. Their names were not learned. At Fort Chadbourne, two more passengers joined, and no incident worthy of note occurred thereon to Springfield.

Near Bolivar, between Springfield and Tipton, the coach was stopped, about 6 o'clock at night, by persons supposed to be highwaymen. A man stood in the road as the coach approached, and asked, "Is Sam aboard?" repeating the question several times. He had several accomplices about, as whistling was heard in several directions, as though meant for signals and answers. The mail coaches have been stopped on several occasions previously, and the "boot" has been found cut open.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived on the 8th at San Francisco, bringing dates to the 5th from Northern California. She brought $37,000, of which $30,000 was to WELLS, FARGO & Co.

Gen. KIBBE was at Humboldt, and reported having captured 84 Indian prisoners on Mad River. No gun was fired. They would be removed to some reservation.

At the Crescent City Mines an ounce a day to the hand was obtained, and in some instances more.

A bloody affray occurred at San José on the 10th, between THOS. SEALS, ALEXANDER ROSS, and SAMUEL CROSBY on the one side, and two brothers, named JAMES and PAUL SHOARS. PAUL SHOARS was shot dead, JAMES severely cut with a knife, and lacerated by a bicodhound; SEALS shot through the left leg, just above the knee, the ball passing in front of the bone; while ROSS merely received a slight contusion by a blow over the head with a pistol.

From Genoa, Carson's Valley, advices to Jen. 9, from Walker's River, states that Mr. LUDE and two others left that place in December for Mariposa by way of Moro Pass, and a heavy storm setting in at that time, it is supposed they perished in the snow.

UNITED STATES SHIP VANDALIA.—The *Herald* of the 10th has the following notice of this vessel:

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, ARTHUR SINCLAIR, Commander, will leave this port for Guaymas this day. The *Vandalia* goes to relieve the *St. Marys*, now stationed at Guaymas, where she has already rendered much service. Her whole complement accomprises a force of 181 men, distributed as follows: Officers, 21; marines, 25; seamen, 138.

Telegraphing Two Thousand Miles in One Circuit.

On Saturday evening the National Telegraph Line worked in an unbroken circuit from New-York to Leavenworth, Kansas, and subsequently to Prairie du Chien, Wis. Messages were sent and received with the same promptness with which they could have been sent 50 miles. The distrance by the wires to Leavenworth is nearly 2,000 miles. Dispatches were also dropped at all the principal cities on the route.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—President SANTANA has just issued a decree prohibiting foreign vessels, after July 1, 1859, participating in the coastwise trade of the Republic. The only exceptions are in favor of ports of difficult access; which are Barburuco, Peradas and Puit-Peore, on the Southern coast; and Babaro, Cabarete and Macao, upon the North. Foreign bottoms may share in the business of these ports by paying a duty of four current dollars per ton.

The price of ounces for January was fixed at 3,200 national dollars.

Among the passengers who leave Boston this week in one of the Cunard steamers, for Europe, are Mr. John Ward, our Minister to China, his family, and Miss Maria J. McIntosh, the distinguished author. While Mr. Ward is occupied officially in China, Mrs. Ward and Miss McIntosh are to travel through some of the most interesting parts of Europe. The latter has a book in preparation, which will lose nothing by this new field of observation and experience.

Who Makes the Only Burglar-Proof Safe?

All persons interested in the answer to the above are invited to read the following certificate, which decide the matter beyond any question:

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 21, 1859.

This certifies that the undersigned purchased, for the use of the State Bank of Iowa, of Lewis Lillie, of Troy, N. Y., his fatest Wrought and Chilled Iron VAULT DOORS and FRAMES, BANK LOCKS, and two of his Burglar-Proof SAFES. In his contract with us, *Mr. Lillie gave us the privilege of testing his Safes in any manner likely to be resorted to by burglars*, before paying for them, which his competitors for the contract—Mr. W. W. Bacon, of New-Haven, Conn., and Mr. Goodrich, Agent for Messrs. Duryea Forsyth, of Rochester, N. Y.—*did not propose to*, but claimed that Mr. Lillie's Safes would not stand the test, if a gentleman whom they should select were allowed to operate upon them.

We have this day had the safes so purchased of Mr. Lillie tested by drilling. The operation was performed by Mr. Samuel Miller, of Iowa City, who is a skillful mechanic, who had been indicated by Messrs. Bacon and Goodrich to be a suitable person for that purpose.

We requested Mr. Miller to provide himself with a good ratchet drill and four bits as perfectly made and tempered as he could make them. The Safes were placed in the vault of the State Bank, in such a position that the one not operated upon afforded a rest for the ratchet drill as firm and convenient as could be desired.

After making all his preparations and adjusting his drill, Mr. Miller commenced operations for the purpose of drilling a hole through one side of the Safe. He worked steadily and faithfully for 1 hour and 56 minutes, at the end of which time his bits were entirely used up, so that it was wholly useless for him to operate any further with them, as he informed us, and as was evident from the inspection of the bits themselves. The bits were examined, after being used, by us, and by others more competent than us to judge of their sufficiency, and we are satisfied they were well made and we'l tempered.

Upon examination we found that he had yet full two inches of metal between the point of the drill and the interior of the Safe. The metal yet to be penetrated, Mr. Miller informed us, and we are satisfied, *was harder and more difficult to drill than that already passed*, and being satisfied, from what had been already done, that the Safes were *as good as Mr Lillie had contracted to deliver us*, we dispensed with any further testing, and accepted them.

Mr. Lillie has throughout this matter acted liberally and honorably by us, and we take pleasure to recommending him and his work to persons needing articles in his line.

S. J. KIRKWOOD, } Ex. Gov. State
H. PRICE, } Bank of Iowa.

A large assortment of
LILLIE'S FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
constantly on hand, and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,
N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Consumption.—Letter from Dr. Churchill.—I shall give to the public, in a day or two, an original letter from Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris, dated Dec. 17, 1858, in exposition of his hypotheels in regard to the proximate cause of, and specific treatment for Consumption, by the HYPOPHOSPHITES. It will possess great interest both for the medical profession and the public. Those who wish information in regard to Dr. Churchill's discovery, can obtain it at the office of the undersigned, where the Genuine Remedy is for sale, at $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. Wholesale and retail, at the sole General Depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st., up stairs. Also by CALLENDER & CO., 36 and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not buy himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *sepius ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The men who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.

Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

A Clergyman's Testimony.

PITTSFORD, Vt., Aug. 1, 1858.

I hereby certify that my hair having become *quite gray*, I used Heinstreet's Hair Coloring (prepared by W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y.) for four weeks, and my hair was in that time restored to its original color. I can *fully recommend* the article to be all it claims.
WM. KINGSLEY,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt.

Remember that this result was produced by HEINSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilcox's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barthelf & Superior
MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY
SEWING-MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 493 BROADWAY.

The Herrera of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to Order and warranted to fit. Also all the latest styles of Men's Furnishing Goods, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown.—HILL'S Arctic Ointment, for Chaps, &c. HILL'S Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, Black or Brown. HILL, Inimitable Hair Cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Smithsonian House, Broadway.—Hotel Accommodations on the European plan. Single rooms, 50 cts., 75 cts., and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. Steam heat throughout.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

MARRIED

MILES—DOWINO.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. T. J. Sawyer, WILLIAM B. MILES to MARTHA M., daughter of the late Isaac Downing, all of this City.

BORD—THOMAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 3, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Higbee, JOHN BORD to SARAH A. THOMAS, all of this City.

O'HANLON—DOUGHERTY.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 3, by the Rev. P. Moren, Dr. PHILIP O'HANLON, Jr., of this City, to MARY, third daughter of George Dougherty, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

RIDER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 5, CHRISTOPHER RIDER, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his nephews, E. G. Burling and Samuel Osgood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 221 West 19th-st., near the 8th-av.

GILLEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 5, THOMAS GILLEN, the third soap-dealer of the Fark, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 121 Allen-st., this day. (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, of enlargement of the heart, MARY JANE, only daughter of the late MASON MILLS, aged 17 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, this day, (Monday,) from the residence of her brother, Chas. Mills, No. 11 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

GILL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, MRS. EDWARD GILL, also, her two children, HELEN and MINNIE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend their funeral, from the residence of J. K. Olwine, Esq., No. 4 Elm-place, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12 M.

PRINCE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, ANTOINETTE, wife of Robert Prince, aged 43 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at her late residence, No. 107 Jay, corner of Prospect-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, as the remains will be taken therefrom to Staten Island.

REED.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, of scarlet fever, FRANK ERNEST, youngest child of Lewis B. Reed, Jr., aged 2 years and 7 months.

SHUTE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, suddenly, ROSAOK, wife of Henry D. Shute.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

PLATT.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday evening, Feb. 5, MARIA LAWRENCE, wife of Frederick Platt, aged 60 years and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Fredrl L. and Charles H. Platt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Hedden M. E. Church, Montgomery st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHELDON.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 5, CAMILLA R., wife of Elisha S. Sheldon, aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M., from St. Peter's Church, Jersey City. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILLIAMSON.—At Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 5, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Alexander Smith, at South B

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
although the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$1
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN CORPS.
THIRD WEEK OF THE PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS
OF THIS UNEXAMPLED BODY OF ARTISTS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
PRICES.
Parquette, Dress Circle and First Circle Boxes...50 cents
Family Circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents
Seats in Private Boxes.....$1
Private Boxes.....$6
Children to the Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....Half-price
First time of the Nuvel and Splendid Gymnastic Pageant, by Forty Star Artists, styled
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
Or, SPORTS OF ANCIENT ROME.
DAN RICE!
EDUCATED MULES!
The Talking Horse, EXCELSIOR!
THE BASKET HORSES!
THE ROMAN SLAVES!
And many other perfect Scenes!
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS—The Fabulous Pantomime of JACK, THE GIANT KILLER, for ladies and children expressly, and only for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Matinées. No performance Saturday afternoon or evening.
TUESDAY NIGHT—Grand Mass Benefit for DAN RICE.
WANTED—All the Cinderella Children. Apply at the back door, Tuesday.

NIBLO'S! GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
There will be three Matinée performances of the Pantomime of JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
Open at 1; to commence at 2.
No performances on SATURDAY AFTERNOON or EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROSERT STOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA;
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till farther notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
Isaac.....Mr. E. Eddy.
Rebecca.....Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the grand spectacle of
BLUE BEARD.
Abomelique.....Mr. Fitzgerald.
Fatima.....Mme. Ponisi.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, 1859.
The performance will commence with the play denominated and christened the
FEMALE FORTY THIEVES OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the nautical Drama of
YANKEE JACK.
Concluding with
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7,
An entertainment will commence with
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the drama of the
OCEAN CHILD.
To conclude with
TOODLES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
[illegible]
[illegible]
HIAWATHA.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Otwine.
MONDAY EVENING, Benefit to the widow of the late F. C. WEMYSS, late Secretary of the American Dramatic Fund.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
by Gayler, universally conceded to be the best modern comedy, will be presented.
MISS JULIA DALY,
in her eminently successful representation of the Yankee Gal. The capital Farce of LOVE AND MURDER, with Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM; SKETCHES IN INDIA, with Messrs. FOX, LINGARD, J. MOORE, Miss HERRING, and Mrs. ELDRIDGE; and THE HAPPY MAN, with Mr. MARTIN.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LITTLE ELLA'S BENEFIT.
A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to "LITTLE ELLA" VIRGINIA BURNS, the wonderful "Child Reader," four years of age, under the auspices of a committee of ladies and gentlemen, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1859,
The Academy having been generously placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. Ullman.
The committee embraces the following names:
Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Gulian C. Verplanck,
Wm. C. Bryant, James S. Thayer,
Peter Cooper, August Belmont,
R. K. Haight, Abram S. Hewitt,
Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, J. Marion Sims,
Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, Prof. D. C. Van Norman,
And others.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Dr. ROST. GOLDBECK.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. Particulars in future programme.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WAROEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To concinde with S. BLEECKER'S celebrated and original local Burlettia, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

G. VANDENHOFF'S
EVENINGS.
NO. 765 BROADWAY, (west side,) next door but one below Scharfenbnrg & Luis',
MONDAY—BURNS AND DICKENS.
TUESDAY—LONGFELLOW'S MILES STANDISH.
By Mrs. VANDENHOFF.
WEDNESDAY—SHERIDAN'S RIVALS.
Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

G. VANDENHOFF'S
LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
(West side, two doors below Scharfionburg & Luis'.)
THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7th inst.,
AN HOUR WITH BURNS, and HALF AN HOUR WITH DICKENS.
INTRODUCTION—Mr. Emerson's speech at the Burns Festival. READINGS FROM BURNS—Tam O'Shanter; The Cotter's Saturday Night; Scots wha' hae wi' Wallace Bled, &c. FROM DICKENS—Mr. Lillyvick's Nuptials.
Tickets 50 cents. 8 o'clock.
TO-MORROW EVENING Mrs. Vandenhoff will read Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1859.
MR. APTOMMAS—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, together with a large number of the citizens of Brooklyn, having listened with great pleasure to your pleasing and highly classical performance upon your favorite instrument, the harp, are desirous of another opportunity. We therefore respectfully solicit you to give a *soiree* at such time as shall suit your convenience.
Very respectfully,
LUTHER B. WYMAN,
J. K. WEIZEL,
ED. WHITEHOUSE,
A. COOK HULL,
ROBT. R. RAYMOND,
C. M. CONGROVE,
W. M. NEWELL,
JAS. M. FROTHINGHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.
GENTLEMEN: I feel much gratified in accepting your invitation, tendered to me by yourselves and the citizens of Brooklyn, to give a Concert. In reply I beg to state that SATURDAY, Feb. 12, has been fixed as the date upon which I shall have the honor of complying with your request (at the Atheuæum, at 8 o'clock.)
Yours, most respectfully,
APTOMMAS.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital, Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 539 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth*. Part I.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet*.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It*.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale*.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858, '59.—The third concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss COURAN, Soprano; Mr. WM. SAAR, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE 'COUNT JOANNES' ORATORICAL ILLUSTRATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF "HAMLET"—Will take place at the Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 7, as publicly rendered nearly 100 times in Great Britain, America, and more recently in Paris, under the patronage of the Emperor, Ministers of State, &c. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission tickets 50 cents each, to be obtained at the principal hotels, and at the Chapel in the evening at 7 o'clock. No free list. The discourse upon *The French Empire and its Metropolis* will be repeated next week.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.
This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.
DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
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MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MOLVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FERRIMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
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CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVENS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of ROWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMOVAL.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

HAY.—FOR SALE CHEAP, ONE HUNDRED AND fifty bales superior Salt Hay, at 45 cents: 150 bales good quality of Timothy Hay. Apply on board the schooner *Niagara* of J. WINANT, foot of Franklin-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
ISAAC W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING House No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ½ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3¼ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2¼ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF THE late Thomas Ketcham, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., two miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at Mamaroneck, and 3½ miles from White Plains, containing 120 acres of land, (formerly owned by Benjamin Cornell, deceased,) will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon. The buildings are large and convenient. There are two orchards of about ten acres of grafted fruit. The land is of superior quality, well watered, well fenced and in good cultivation, with a sufficient supply of wood and timber. It is well suited for a farmer, or a gentleman retiring from business, and is within 1½ miles of the two meeting-houses of the Friends' Society in Scarsdale. If desired by the purchaser, an amount, not exceeding 60 per cent. of the purchase-money, can remain on mortgage, on the farm, for a term not over five years, at 6 per cent. interest, if paid half-yearly. A perfect title, free from all incumbrance, and possession on the 1st of April next, will be given. Persons desiring information about the farm, can apply to the subscriber, to ELIJAH TOMPKINS, Scarsdale; or to SILAS SUTTON, No. 111 2d-av., New-York City.—Dated Harrison, Nov. 29, 1858.
THOMAS SUTTON,
Agent and Attorney of the heirs of Thos. Ketchum, dec'd.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 136 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 138 Livingston-st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 199 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 90 1st-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $9,000 and $11,000.
No. 198 Sherman-hore-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3-story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st. brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots ie 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Oee brown stoee house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Sprnce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., eear Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 6th-av.
Oee house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, eear the landing on Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the prectical fermer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, IN A FIRST-class noighborhood, either in this City or Brooklyn, or a few acres of land, well improved, suitable for a gentleman's residence, on the Hudson River, not over one hour's ride from the City, in exchange for three thousand acres of first-class farming lands in the State of Wisconsin, or a first-class farm, in the central part of this State, well improved, with ten acres of orchard, first-class house, living spring in the basement, convenient to schools, churches, stores, &c., will be given as above, all at a very low figure. Address TRADE, Box 134 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre pnblic commoe, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concre'e barn, onthouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x 100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Vae Brunt-st., eear the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 22d-st., neer 6th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x98; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 57 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement; plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR FULL-size four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Also, two three-story brick houses, high stoops, 16 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 165 and 167 West 37th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. Also, four three-story high-stoop brick houses 20 feet by 40 feet, Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st. These houses are well built and in perfect order and will be sold low and on terms to suit. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 141 East 30th-st., or No. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY acres, in Belchertown, Hampshire County, Mass., 12 miles from Springfield, and 2 miles from the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Dépôt; said farm is all cleared except about 8 acres of woodland; it has a large fruit orchard, with a new house and out-buildings. Also, a lot of 45 acres 2 miles from Springfield and 6, from the above farm, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for City property. Inquire of E. B. SIMMS, No. 94 Clinton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 32 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $3,800; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale ie and about Jersey City, dwelling houses with all the modern improvements, at prices ranging from $1,100 to $14,000. Also vacant lots about one mile from the ferry at very low prices. Terms easy. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 98 Montgomery st., Jorsey City. KEENEY & HALLADAY.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 foot, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE FRONT high stoop House, No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. and near Madison-square, has all modern conveniences and is in perfect ordor. Price $14,500. Apply on the premises or at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., between Madison and 4th-avs.; on 38th-st., eear 5th-av.; on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; on 8th-av., near 49th-st.; un 53d-st., near 6th-av.; on 54th-st., rear 5th-av.; on 5th-av. and 56th st.; on 8th-av. and 58th and 59th sts.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a coal yard, with four years' lease from the 1st of May next. Terms cash. Apply at No. 322 Cherry-st. Possession given immediately, if required, as the owner is going out West.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
One hundred and twenty acres near Hart's Corner, Westchester County, and 3½ miles from Dobbs's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; buildings consist of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage-house and stables, all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. E. HASKINS on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—Under a power of sale in the will of Mitchell E. Bull, deceased, late of the city of Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., at the public salesroom of James Cole, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following property:
Two stores, Nos. 75 and 75½ Fulton-st.
One large frame dwelling-house, No. 110 Jay-st.; lot 26 feet by 50 feet 10 inches.
One brick-front dwelling-house, No. 134 Pearl-st.; lot 25 by 87 feet.
And certain lots in the Colored Peoples' settlement in the 12th Ward.
Full description of the property given at the sale. Each piece of property will be sold separately and without reserve; each portion is entirely free and clear of all incumbrance whatsoever, and has been in possession of the testator without change for nearly thirty years.
TERMS OF SALE—15 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; 30 per cent. at the expiration of 30 days; and the remainder on the 1st day of May, 1859, when the deeds will be delivered.
Further information can be obtained from F. W. TABER, Counsellor at Law, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DENNIS S. SMITH,
JOHN ROSSELL, } Executors.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenieet, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cemeet cellar; on second ficor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble manteis on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and oee of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and con nected to the Chestnut st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GARRET GREEN, deceased:
One house and lot No. 2,010 West 18th-st., price $5 750.
One house and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av., price $6,000.
One house and lot No. 284 West 28th-st., price $4,000.
One house and lot No. 58 East 28th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 256 West 44th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 82 West 47th-st., price $6,000.
One lot on 68th-st., near Broadway, west side, price $1,250.
Four lots on 36th-st., near 2d-av., west side, each $2,500.
A large proportion of the perchase money can remain oe boed and mortgage. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of West and Horatio sts.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front, high-stoop dwelling, in West 39th-st., near 7th-av.; price $9,000.
A 4-story brown-stone front dwelling ie West 38th-st.; price $8,000.
A 3-story brown-stone front dwelling and lot in West 36th-st.; price $8,500.
A very superior built brick dwe'ling in West 32d-st., in perfect order, at a bargain; price $10,500. Terms very easy. Apply to C. E. ADAMS, Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Wall st.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—THREE-STORY HIGH-basemoet house, 48th-st.; three-story do., 9th-av., only $1,500 cash; three-story do., 32d-st.; four-story do., Lamartine-place, or 29th-st.; three-story high basement stone-front do.; four-story high-basement do., 34th-st.; four-story do., 28th-st.; three-story do., 23d-st.; three-story do., Boerman-place; four-story do., 37th-st., only $6,500; two superior four-story high-basement, brown-stoee, extra size, 25x60 on 23d and 28th sts. All the above first-class and fine locations, with others in all parts of the City, oe very easy terms. No. 375 9th-ev.
J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manfacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with oee large room, coveriog the eetire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fultoe-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (modium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Cantoe-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothors in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, gonteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton nr Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fultoe-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, TOGETHER with a eew, haedsome dwelling and brick workshop standing thereon. There is well and cistern water on the premises, also, a garden, tastefully arranged. It is a pretty place, and being oely two minutes' walk from a railroad dépôt, would be very convenient for a New-York merchant or mechanic. For farther particulars, apply to J. J. BROOKS, No. 81 Maidee-lane, New-York, or on the premises, No. 374 Muiberry-st., Newark, N. J.

120 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR sale, known as part of the Sip farm. Situated eear the Passaic Bridge, Erie Railroad station, 10 miles from Jersey City. Said farm coetains 25 acres of superior woodland, the remainder tillable. Also, springs of valuabio chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a hotel farm, for Summer resorts, for gardening, or for building sites. Apply to ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., or on Tuesdays at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FOUR of that beautiful block of cottage-houses situated on Canton st., midway between Fulton-av. and Washington-park, only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, with Nassan water, gas, &c. Price $3,500. Locatioe the most popular, healthy and convenient in the City. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 18 Nassau-st., New York; or ANDREW DONNELLY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat of 26 acres, in the town of Ryo on Long Island Sound, about 20 miles from New-York and 1½ miles from Mamaroneck Dépôt. The land is all in a high state of cultivation. The house is a large, new and convenient one, about 50 feet square, commanding a fine view of the Sound. For further particulars apply to EDWAR

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1859

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCKS FOR INVESTMENT, paying 8 and 10 per cent. annually, with occasional extra dividends. City gas-light companies have been always successful, their business being on a cash basis, very profitable and free of debt. The stocks of various cities for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of first-mortgage bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on TUESDAY next, 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 67 Exchange-place.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years. Apply to ROBERT B. BABB, No. 197 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 25 Wall-st.

$2,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Western security: 10 per cent. interest. Address A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, American Guano Company and Milwaukee City unpaid Coupons. (Municipal issue,) by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.—Feb. 1, 1859.
A. & H. BROWN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. will be continued by the subscribers; Mr. JOHN M. UHL having retired from the same.
SILAS BROWN,
ANDREW A. BROWN,
HORATIO S. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859. WILLIAM J. BROWN.

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.—THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the importation and sale of fine Paris and English fancy goods, under the firm of FREEMAN, RYER & CO., at No. 13 Malden-lane.
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
Formerly at No. 5 Maiden-lane.
RANDOLPH RYER,
Late of the firm of John Wilson & Co.
NATH'L P. FREEMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of W. H. & F. R. MYERS, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery business, at their new store, No. 145 Reade-st.
WILLIAM H. MYERS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. F. RAWDON MYERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of YELVERTON BROTHERS, for the purpose of conducting the Note and Bill Brokerage business, and have taken an office at No. 66 Wall-st., (Howard Insurance Company Building.)
ROBERT YELVERTON,
HENRY YELVERTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. JOHN P. YELVERTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.
W. HERRICK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859. CHAS. K. HERRICK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE firm of S. HEINEMAN & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. D. H. GOODMAN & BROS. have withdrawn from said firm.
Feb. 1, 1859. D. H. GOODMAN & BROS.
S. HEINEMAN.

MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO. HAVE THIS day associated with GEORGE MYGATT. The business will be continued under the name and style of MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—An Insurance Company wishes to invest $50,000 cash. Will take a mortgage from $6,000 to $15,000 on City property. No brokerage allowed. Address Box No. 3,313 Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For practice in
Book-keeping and business affairs,
No. 345 Broadway, (Appleton's Buildings.)
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 50th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
ERWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—In this great Metropolis there are thousands of individuals (some in the higher walks of life) whose early education in writing, arithmetic, and, perhaps, reading and spelling, has been neglected. For the express accommodation of such, Mr. PAINE has several strictly private rooms, where ladies or gentlemen receive private instruction, at hours suiting their convenience, day or evening. Academies, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR & YOGELSDORFF, No. 499 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepare gentlemen or boys for business in a superior, practical manner. One private desk vacant at only $15 for a full commercial course. Open day and evening.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 926 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 29 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Preparation for Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-av., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stage, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 38th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New-England Seminary, desires a situation as governess, or to travel as nurse and companion with an invalid, or with one or two children. No objection to any part of the country. Further information may be obtained by applying to H. S. TAYLOR, Times Building.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as resident or visiting governess in a family in New-York, Brooklyn, or the vicinity. Instruction given in music, English and French. Instruction given and required. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been all over Europe, speaks four languages finently, and has been for years accustomed to teach drawing, &c., wishes to make an engagement as governess or companion with a family traveling in Europe. Address S. T., Southside Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident or visiting governess; she is fully competent to instruct in English, French and music. Advertiser would accept a situation as music teacher only. Address Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES of Public Schools, wishing to engage teachers. The American School Institute, of No. 340 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, offers its service in selecting teachers free of all charge.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A lady qualified to teach the usual branches of education. Apply at No. 163 Bleecker-st.

DIAPHRAGM FILTER—PURE WATER—Awarded two gold medals and one silver medal by American Institute; silver medal by the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, and silver medal by the Maryland Institute, and several diplomas. Sold at MCKENZIE'S Plumbing establishment, No. 311 4th-st., New-York. Price $5.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 31, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000,
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
☞ The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 36 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
Jan. 22, 1859. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day delared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent., out of the earnings payable on and after the 9th instant, until which date the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 1st of February.
By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommanded by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE Piano Forte for sale by the owner at half price at No. 66 High-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catherine Ferries; is superbly finished with round corners, rich carved legs of grapes and fruit, Louis XIV style, rich sweet tone, warranted for two years from September last, celebrated city makers; cost $500; price $350. Apply, day or evening, three days. N. B. A great object offered for cash down.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—A very large assortment, which will be sold at extremely low prices during this week. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments. Pianos and melodeons for rent and rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best places made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $300. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 486 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS.' PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 154 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bleecker House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1859; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 788 and 789 Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARD BALLS, BAGATELLE BALLS and fifteen ball Pool, of patent compressed Ivory, 100 per cent. cheaper than ivory, and warranted for six months, for sale by WM. M. WELLING, No. 430 Broome-st., sole manufacturer and inventor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE FOLLOWING notes, which were made payable to order of the promisors, and by them indorsed, viz:
Sheiden & Co.'s dated Albany, Nov. 11, 1858, at 8 months, $148 01.
Friend & Brothers, dated Milwaukee, Oct. 5, 1858, at 8 months, $356 15.
Payment of these notes has been stopped.
HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

$50 REWARD.—LOST WHILE SHOPPING IN the City, on the 1st inst., a lady's gold hunting lever WATCH, engraved case, with initials "C. B." The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to S. S. EIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, 500 packages and lots of foreign and domestic hardware, &c., in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR DAILY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

160 shares Butchers' & Drovers' Bank	$25 each
90 shares Far. & Citizens' Bank (bypoth.)	25 each
30 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
18 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
120 shares New-York Ice Co. (hypoth.)	25 each
76 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex. (bypoth.)	100 each
9 shares Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad (Executor's sale)	50 each
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad (hypoth.)	100 each
100 shares New-York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Co.	100 each
$3,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.	
$2,000 Hudson River R. R. 7 ₩ cent. Convertible Bonds.	
600 Buffalo, New-York & Erie Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.	
6 shares Hudson River Railroad Co.	100 each
1 75-100 shares Buffalo, New-York & Erie Railroad Co.	100 each
1 share Empire Mining Co.	100 each
1 share Cannel Coal Co., of Coal River.	100 each
11 shares North Amer. Trust & Banking Co.	100 each
20 shares Market Bank	100 each
43 shares Ocean Bank (ex dividend)	50 each
42 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
540 shares Brooklyn Bank	5 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 9th-av., containing an unusually fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and to be sold without reserve. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte; stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs; most expensively carved rosewood cantre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French China and common crockery, glass-ware, cutlery, silver-ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining-table, beds and bedding, their mattresses, Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture. In suites; basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 1289 Broadway.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—On TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Everett, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues, describing sets and every article, can be had at my office, or at the door of the above mansion, (in part as follows: Fine rosewood piano-forte, stool and covers; 2 suites of drawing-room furniture, covered in French satin; velvet carpets, tapestry and Ingrain; pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lady's secretary bookcases, rosewood etageres, 7 feet high; centre tables, side tables, wire stationary marble tops; oil-paintings, splendid rosewood bureaus, lined with satin, and large rosewood bedsteads, with heavy carvings of art, stands to match; Turkish chairs, lounges to match; silver-ware, glass-ware, splendid dinner set, with bedding of all the bedrooms.

MILLER & MCEVITY, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF a valuable Real Estate, to be sold at auction by MILLER & MCEVITY, THIS DAY, Feb. 7, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.
The valuable 5-story house and lot No. 253 East 18th-st.; size of lot, 25 feet by half the block; size of house, 25 by about 50; free and clear of all incumbrances. Will rent for $900.
Five-story brick house and lot No. 147 East 11th-st.; size of lot, 25 by half the block; size of house, 25 by about 50; subject to a mortgage of $4,000. Will rent for $900.
Four-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 188 East 17th-st.; size of lot, 25 by half the block; size of house, 25 by about 50; subject to a mortgage of $3,000. Will rent for $800.
For terms of sale and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.6x44. Lot 26.6x92.
Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26.6x80. Lot 26.6x100; with an alley 8 feet wide to 16th-st.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11½ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.
Also, the house and lot No. 35 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 30 feet 8 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

MILLER & MCEVITY, Auctioneers.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLER & MCEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, on the 9th day of February, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots on the northerly side of 99th-st., 468 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 101st-st., 8 lots on 101st-st., in rear of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEONARD-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: LEONARD-STREET.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings, on the north side of Leonard-st., 165 feet west of Broadway; the plot is 49 feet 7 inches front, 37 feet rear, and 125 feet deep. This property is the first front west of Broadway, and forms the rear boundary of four important Broadway lots. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues. Rents and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Amity-st., the entire furniture of said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany bedroom furniture, rosewood etagere, divens, ottomans, bookcase, wardrobes, pier, card and centre tables, pier glasses, mahogany French bedsteads, hnreaus, mattresses, &c. Also, China, glassware, &c.

MILLER & MCEVITY, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BONDS AND MORTGAGES AT AUCTION.—A number of bonds and mortgages on property located in New-York City, Brooklyn, Greenpoint, Poughkeepsie and Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at auction THIS DAY, Feb. 7, 1859, by MILLER & MCEVITY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive. For terms and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots from the shelves to suit city or country trade, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., a full assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, decorated China, &c., &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
A. C. KURK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 81 Maiden-lane.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 36 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 15 Wall-st.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—ANY PRINTER WHO has a lot of standing miscellaneous matter of an interesting nature that would make up a fello newspaper of medium size, may address immediately Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

PARIS-MADE TRAVELING AND SHOPPING BAGS—For ladies' and gentlemen's use.—JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, CANVAS, ROPE, &c., at No. 310 Water-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
UNDERWRITER SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.
For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st., Pontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st., (Pontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The splendid A1 fast Clipper Ship
AMOS LAWRENCE,
NICKERSON, Master,
Is rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Beekman-st.
This elegant clipper was built by Donald M'Kay, stands A1, is unsurpassed for the safe and speedy delivery of cargo in good order, being thoroughly ventilated, and in every way a first-class conveyance.
Having the most of her cargo engaged and going rapidly on board, dispatch may be relied on.
SUTTON & CO., No. 25 South-st., corner of Wall.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken in the ships of this line.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *vid* Panama Railroad with the steamship *U

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General's Estimates—Ten Millions Deficiency—The Bankrupt Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 6.

The caucus last evening proved an abortion, owing to the impression which prevailed that it was to be controlled by ultra Free-traders. There were only fifty members who attended, and these dwindled to thirty-nine before the adjournment. The same officers presided as at the previous caucus, and it was soon evident that it was but a duplicate of that meeting. HOUSTON, of Alabama, JONES, of Tennessee, BABCOCK and CASKIE, of Virginia, and many members of that stamp, absented themselves. The only question of interest presented and decided was, whether the caucus should adjourn over to Monday, or adjourn *sine die*, and have a new call for Monday. An adjournment over would carry with it the odiousness of the present and previous abortions, and keep away the bulk of the party. Hence an adjournment *sine die* was agreed to. Another meeting of all who are favorable to retrenchment will be called for Monday.

The sentiment last night evidently favored a re-issue of Treasury notes, and Major PHELPS will, at an early day, introduce a bill reviving for two years the act of Dec. 23, 1857, authorizing the re-issue o Treasury notes, the amount outstanding at any time being limited to twenty millions. This, I understand, will be satisfactory to the Administration for the present, though there is some doubt about the success of such a measure.

It was determined in the Cabinet, on Friday last, that each Cabinet officer should actively exert his personal influence to secure also an increase of the Tariff. The Postmaster General will, to-morrow, send to Congress his estimate of receipts for the next fiscal year, amounting to seven and a half millions. Estimated expenditures, seventeen and a half millions; deficiency for the next year, ten millions in this one Department.

The President thinks everything will yet come out straight, and avoid the necessity of calling an extra session. Movements are making to press the passage of the Bankrupt bill in both Houses of Congress. Q.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgie, moved e reconsideration of the vote passing the Missouri Two Per Cent. Land bill. The motion was adopted, when the discussion of the bill was deferred.

The bill authorizing the Attorney-General to represent the United States in eqnity proceedings between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was passed.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from the Legislature of New-York instructing representative to oppose any increase of the rates of postage: also a memorial from the citizens of New-York in favor of the Homestead law.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the Secretary of the Treasury's recommendations of economy. The substitute proposes to economize $600,000 and the services of a thousand persons employed in the collection of the revenue. The bill will be printed and called up at the earliest opportunity.

The hour assigned for the consideration of District of Columbia business having arrived, Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee on Public Buildings, moved that the Senate take up the bill for the distribution of water in the city of Washington.

Mr. BROWN wanted the Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad bill taken up.

The latter prevailed, by a vote of 27 against 17. The bill was then discussed at length; but without coming to a vote upon it, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, gave notice thet he will next Monday move to take up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Naval affairs, reported a joint resolution of thanks to Captain SAMUEL C. REED, for the design of the present flag of the United States.

Private bills were considered.

The joint resolution giving the assent of Congress to Lieut. MAURY and Professor BACHE to receive gold medals from the Sardinian Government, was passed.

Caucus of the Democrats on the Tariff and Retrenchment—Lack of Harmony on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Democratic caucus met at 7½ o'clock. There were 60 membere present—Mr. COCHRANE in the chair, and Messrs. CAVANAUGH and RUFFIN actiog as Secretaries.

The rule limiting debate to five minntes was adopted.

Mr. GARNETT, from the Committee on Retrenchment, presented only the outline of a report intended to show that the revenue of the present fiscal year would exceed by several millions the report submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and made a statement showing a nnmber of items in the estimates which might be largely reduced—among them lithographing and engraving, the binding of public documents, the public printing, cutting off the *Congressional Globe*, the Branch Mints, the Coast Survey, &c., reducing the army estimates to the amount of several millions, and the navy about three millions; near two millions by suspension of the work on the public buildings; by reduction of franking privilege to two ounces; diminishing the number of the mail routes to California; making the ocean mail service self-sustaining; and cutting off light-houses, supporting them hereafter by tonnage duties.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, member of the same Committee, spoke of the great increase of public expenditures from 1844 to 1856, from twenty-six millions to eighty millions, and the importance to the country and the Democratic party of an immediate reduction by Congress. The Committee were of opinion that millions could be cut off. He thought, himself, from fourteen to twenty millions. He warned his Democratic friends that they would be held responsible in 1860, and be obliged to answer for it.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the same Committee, and member of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a table of items showing specifically that in them alone there could be a reduction of upwards of ten millions.

Mr. CAVANAUGH wanted to know of Mr. CRAWFORD if he expected any revenue from public lands in case the Homestead bill should pass the Senate. He thought Government ought not to look to public lands for revenue at all.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he did not expect that bill would ever become a law.

Mr. PHELPS advocated all possible reduction of expenditures, but maintained that it was not in the power of the Committee of Ways and Means to effect as much as they would desire. He thought Mr. CRAWFORD had over-estimated the amount of revenue; the duties being reduced by the tariff of 1857, a much larger importation would be necessary to raise a revenue equal to that under the tariff of 1846.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said he did not want to know how these expenditures had been brought about. The question they had met to ennsider was how they could be reduced, and to what extant. He thought there might be a good many millions saved. Mr. CRAWFORD'e table, he thoughi, was accurate, and the reduction practicable.

Mr. SICKLES said that the estimates had been furnished by the heads of departments, who were responsible for them, and understood what they were about. They had no doubt cut them down as low as possible. He did not think that a portion of the members of the House ought to undertake to revise them. He meant no disrespect to others, but he thought it showed a want of confidence in the heads of departments.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said the want of confidence was not personal, but only just such as legislative bodies ought always to have.

Mr. BURNETT asked Mr. SICKLES to point out wherein the Committee was wrong.

Mr. CRAWFORD here *offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to re-issue the twelve million Treasury notes, and that any other deficiency should be supplied by retrenchment.*

Mr. BURNETT demanded the previous question.

Mr. HOUSTON denied that the previous question obtained in caucus.

The Chair overruled the objection.

Mr. GROESBECK desired to make a remark.

Mr. BURNETT refused to yield.

Mr. TAYLOR epoke strongly and excitedly against cutting off debate.

A confusion ensued, amid which the previous question was sustained; but Mr. BURNETT withdrew it unanimous consent.

Mr. GROESBECK then, for the purpose of avoiding all action upon the subject, moved that the caucus adjourn *sine die*, with the understanding that a general caucus of the party should be held next week.

Mr. STEPHENS approved of the suggestion.

The motion was carried and the caucus adjourned.

It is understahd that the Committee will reduce their report to form for publication. Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Connecticut and California were not represented. New-York was represented by Comptroller SICKLES, TAYLOR and HATCH. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio were fully represented.

RESIGNS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation met in one of the Committee rooms this morning, and passed the following resolutions:

Democratic caucus; and finally appointed a Committee of three to take steps for united action with other Democrats who approve of the position they have assumed.

All the Pennsylvania Democrats were present but two.

The Ocean Mail Service.

The following is a copy of the bill reported in the House of Representatives Jan. 25, 1859, by Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads:

A Bill to establish a National Line of Mail Steamships between certain ports of the United States and Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a line of mail steamships be, and the same is hereby, established under the control of *The National Steamship Company*, for semi weekly service between the United States and Europe. There shall be two divisions of the service: the first division shall be in alternate trips from the ports of Portland, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, to Liverpool, England; the second division shall be in alternate trips from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New-Orleans, to the port of Southampton, in England. The departnres shall be fixed and determined by such schedn1s as the Postmaster-General may adopt, to give *one departure in each week to and from the ports of the South, and one departure in each week to and from the ports of the North*; and the steamers in their voyages from and to New-Orleans shall touch at the ports of Havana, Cnba, Santander, in Spain, and Bordeaux, in France.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to contract with Ambrose W. Thompson, President of said National Steamship Company, for the aforesaid mail service, which shall be performed by not less than *six steamers for the first division*; each of said steamers shall not be of less than two thousand tons measurement, well adapted to mail purposes, and which shall only after inspection be accepted for the service by the Postmaster-General. The service of this first division shall commence within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of the ships by the Postmaster-General. The service of the second division shall be performed by *not less than eight steamers*; the said steamers shall not exceed three thousand tons measurement each, be well adapted to mail purposes, and to the depth of water of the southern ports; they shall be constructed in the highest state of improvement, in such manner as to make them available for transport ships, and capable of carrying moderate batteries; the service of this second division shall commence within twelve months from the date of contract.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is *hereby authorized and directed to advance,* under the terms of the contract, *the bonds of the United States, bearing five per cent. coupons, payable semi-annually, and the principal payable in twenty years towards the construction and equipment of said eight steamships for the southern division, to the amount of two-thirds of the whole cost of the said eight steamships,* the said advance to be made from time to time as the construction shall progress, under the inspection and supervision of such persons as may be appointed therefor by the Postmaster-General; this advance to be returned to the Treasnry in annual payments of ten per centum, commencing at the end of the second year of the service of said steamers, and continuing until the whole amount is repaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the mail pay for the service of the said steamers shall be *the gross sum of the land and sea postages on mailable matter carried in the said steamers during the whole term of the contract, provided the said compensation shall not be less during the first three years of the service than the rate of two dollars for each statute mile of distance run by the said steamers*; and should this exceed the sum of the postage receipts, then such excess shall be deducted from the receipts of the last three years of the contract. The postage receipts shall go into the general funds of the Post-Office Department, and be paid therefrom monthly to the contractor, and the excess of payment, if any, as aforesaid, during the first three years of the service, *shall be paid from the general appropriations made to the Post-Office Department.* From this monthly amount the Postmaster General shall deduct in each month *pro rata* proportion of the interest matnring npon the bonds advanced towards the construction of said ships, which amount shall be paid into the Treasnry of the United States for the purpose of meeting the coupons npon the said honds. And be shall also retain after the end of the second year's service of said steamers, ten per centum in each year of the amount advanced for construction until the amount of said advance is fully repaid to the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of secnring the Government for tha amount advanced, a mortgage lien shall be execnted to the Government, the steamers shall be insured in good insurance companies, and policies to the amount of said advance shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasnry.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That *the contract for mail service shall be for ten years for each division of said service.* And the Postmaster-General is authorized, if in his opinion the interest of his department will be promoted, to cause the service to be extended, by auxiliary steamers, to Havre, Antwerp, and Bremen, upon such equitable terms for said extension of service as he may agree with said company; and further, to alter and determine the departnres of the whole of said service, with consent of the contractor, but in no way to diminish the whole number of departures for semi-weekly service. One spare steamer shall be kept in readiness in Great Britain and one in the United States to supply any accidental or contingent want, to keep the service regular and the days of departnre exact; and when not employed, either or both of the said steamers shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department, upon reasonable compensation being made therefor. And the government shall have the privilege at any time to purchase or employ any or all the said vessels, upon terms to be decided by arbitrators mutually chosen, if the parties cannot agree; and when so employed they may be armed and equipped for such purposes as the government may require.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Senata in Committee of the Whole ere considering private and local hills.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Ssturday, Feb. 5.

The Aesembly is not in acssion to-day.

Great Fire in Boston—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 6.

At about three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper portion of RUSSELL'S mechenical bakery, corner of Battery and Commercial-streets, which was totally destroyed. The huildiog was o brick with a granita front, extending sixty-four fee on Commercial, and one hnndred and thirty-two feet on Battery and Saintation streets, and contained two of BERTAN'S automatic ovens, kneading mechines, &c., and twenty-three thousand barrels of flour on storage. The bakery had gone into operation on Thursday, when over fifteen thonsand loaves of bread were haked and delivered. The fallog walle partially destroyed two or three adjoining wooden tenements. DANIEL HENDERSON, fireman, was killed by the falling of ona of the side walls, Capt. WILSON, of the steam fire-engine "Eclipse," was seriously injured internally, and several others were mora or less injured. One man is missing, and supposed to be under the rnins. The total loss of propelty is estimated at $300,000, on which there is a partial insurance. Mr. RUSSELL will immediately construct a fire-proof huilding and carry out his intention of establishing a mechanical steam bakery in Boston. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. LOUIS, Sunday, Feh. 6.

The Overland mail, with San Francieco dates of the 14th nit., has arrived.

Tha California news is nnimportant.

The New-York and St. Louis meils of Dec. 20, *vid* Panama and Overiend, and the New-Orleans meil of Dec. 27, *vid* Tehuantepec, reached San Francisco Jan. 13.

Victoria detes are to Jan. 10. The mining news is unimportant.

NED MCGOWAN and a party of American rowdies had carried away a British Justice of the Peace from Holmes' Bar, and made him pay a fine of $50 for contempt.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Adelaide* and *Dashaway*, from New-York; bark *Evangeline*, from Rio Jeneiro.

The arrival of these clippere ceused eome little movement in groceries and provisions, hut no important change in prices had taken place.

From Utah.

St. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Th *Re epublican* publishes a letter from Salt Leke, 14th inst., stating that Judges SINCLAIR and CRADDAGON will leave the Territory in the Spring, satisfied that their presence as Federal officers in administering laws is merely farcical. The letter adds that there is no loyalty to the Government among the Mormons; that while, to, a certain extent, they respect the forme of law, thay neither recognize nor respect its spirit; neither murdar nor any other crime has been or can be punished.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Trustees of the State Capital met this morning to examina the roof of the Capitol and ceiling of the Assembly Chamber, portions of which are thought to ha in a dangerous condition. The Trustees agreed to employ a competent architect to make a thorough examinaiion this afternoon or Monday morning.

The Bark Vernon.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The hark *Vernon*, asbore on Nahant Beach, will be got off after discharging her cargo, if the weather continues moderate. Her sternpost and stem are started. One thousand boxes of oranges hava been taken ont of ber in good order.

The Illinois Canal Check Affair.

St. LOUIS, Saturday, Feh. 5.

Dispatches from Springfield, Illinois, say that the loss to the State by tha recently-discovered caoa checks will amount to $210 000. Mr. MATTESON has written to the Senate Committee, calling for a full investigation, and asking that a suit be instituted against him in the Circuit Court.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feh. 6.

Snow commenced falling at about 4 P. M., and is coming down thickly this evening; thermometer, 30°.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Meil steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, from New-Orleans *vid* Havana, arrived here Friday night, having left the latter place on the evening of the 30th January.

She has experienced a rough, boisterous passage.

The news is unimportant; the latest item is that the brig *Nancy* has been ordered to be returned to her owners, through her Captain. He was to take possession on the 31st.

The feeling still continues strong with regard to Spanish American affairs.

In Sugars there has been very little excitement during the past week, although speculators have taken some 22,000 boxes at a fair advance. Stock at Hevana and Matanzas, 50,0 0 boxes—against same period last year, 74,000. Freights slightly improving; several United States vessels having been chartered during the week. Frsights to Europe not much changed. Exchange—London, 13⅛@13¼ premium; New-York and Boston, 3¼@3⅜: do. New-Orleans, short sight, 4⅜@5 do.

The health of Havana is good. The crops are probably equal to those of last year.

On Jan. 30, the American brig *C. B. Allen* arrived at Hevana. The *Cohawba*, whils going out of the harbor, passed Spanish line-of-hattle ship *Isobel Segunda* going in, looking finely.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN CONNECTICUT.—ALFRED A. BURNHAM, of Windham, was nominated on Wednesday as the Republican candidate for member of Congress from the Third District of Connecticut, in place of SIDNEY DEAN, also a Republican. The Convention which met at Norwich was considerably excited in respect to candidates—the leading ones being Mr. BURNHAM and Mr. EDMUND PERKINS, the latter of Norwich. On the first ballot the vote stood 41 for BURNHAM, and 28 for PERKINS. Mr. DEAN the incumbent, received 19, and Mr. BRANDEGEE, of New-London, 16. After nineteen ballotings Mr. BURNHAM received the requisite majority only. He was Lieut.-Governor of Connecticut in 1857, and Speaker of the House of Representativee of that State in 1858. Mr. B. is a son-in-law of ex-Governor CLEVELAND. His antecedents are Democratic. The District is strongly Republican.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Centon Tea Company have on hend every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes Good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT ARE MORE valuable to the suffering sick than their weight in gold. The stubborn cough, the hoarseness and the fever flush, yield without fail to their soothing and healing influence.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Petent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 5.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '74	102½	50 Harlem R. R. Pref.	39¼
4,000 Ind. State 2½s	60½	100 do	s10 39½
2,000 Tenn. 5s, '90	89¾	120 do	40
5,000 do	89¾	200 do	b30 40¼
9,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	100 do	40¾
1,000 N.Y.Cen.RR.6s	92	100 do	40⅝
1,000 Erie RR. Bds. '75	42¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	b60 18⅝
5,000 Erie RR C.B.'71	40	100 do	18¾
2,000 Hud.R.RR.1stM.	100¾	200 do	b7 19⅛
5000 Har. RR.1st M.	s60 91½	17 do	19⅝
4,000 Ill.Cen.RR. Bds.	87	50 Mich.S & N.Ia.G.S.	45¼
1,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2d M.	41	100 do	b60 15⅝
3,000 Del. L. & W. R. 1 M.	87	50 do	s30 45⅝
1,000 H. & St. J. R. R. Bs.	54½	300 do	b30 45¾
8 Bank of America	t10	50 do	s30 45⅝
41 But. & Dro. Bank	112½	20 do	45¾
12 Bank of Commerce	101¼	200 Panama R. R.	s30 115½
50 Bank of Com. Scrip	101¾	50 do	t15 115¾
100 Erie R. R.	13¾	50 do	s60 115¼
600 do	13¾	550 do	115½
25 Chatham Bank	90	200 do	b30 115¾
10 Market Bank	t97	50 Ill. Cen. R.R.	s30 66⅜
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s7 99⅜	50 do	66¾
65 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	78	50 do	s30 66⅝
10 do	77½	50 do	66⅞
50 do	77¾	250 Gal. & Chi. RR.	c 69¼
492 do	c 77	1250 do	c 69⅜
100 do	s10 76¾	100 do	s10 69
50 do	b60 76¾	300 do	b60 69¼
300 do	76½	100 do	s30 69
100 do	s80 75	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 59¾
50 do	s10 75	400 do	s30 59½
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 82¾	350 do	59¼
100 do	s3 aft. opg. 82½	150 do	s10 59¾
50 do	s60 82½	100 do	s30 59¾
100 do	s30 82¾	100 do	b60 59¾
100 do	b60 82⅝	100 do	s3 59⅞
100 do	opg. 82½	20 La C. & Mil R.	1½
150 Hud. River R.	32	50 Clev., P. & Ash. R.	119
150 do	b30 32	260 Penn. Coal Co	86

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	100 M. S. & N.I.G.S.	45⅞
1,000 do	84¾	100 do	b7 45¾
8,000 Ind's State 2½s	60¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	69¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	87	50 do	b60 69¼
2,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. b.	23	50 Erie Railroad	h10 13¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. RR. 8 p. ct. 1st M. S. & C. bds.	96	100 do	s60 13¾
500 Panama Railroad	118	200 do	13⅝
50 do	116¼	50 do	b60 14
225 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	77	100 Har. R. R. Pref.	s30 40¾
100 do	s45 76½	50 do	40¾
75 do	b60 76¾	50 do	b30 41
100 N. Y. Cen. RR.	82¾	50 do	s30 40⅝
200 do	s80 82½	50 do	40⅞
100 do	b30 82¾	100 Reading RR.	s60 48¾
200 do	b60 82¾	350 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	30¾
500 do	b30 82¾	400 Chi. & R. I. RR.	s60 59¾
100 do	82⅞	32 Penn. Coal Co.	86

MONDAY, Feh. 7—A. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings of the past week which opened with a declining market on Monday, were quite unsettled until near the close. The fall was quite general and presipitate through the early days of the week, but in seven cases out of ten the decline was nearly or quite recovered on Friday and Ssturday. This wes the case with Panams, Reading, Rock Island, Michigan Preferred, Michigan Central, Galena, Illinois Central, Hudson River, Harlem Preferred and Pennsylvenia Coal. Tho exceptions were New-York Central, which sfter falling from 84 to 81 ⅜ cent. recovered to 82½ only, and Missouri Sixes which, after selling down to 83¼ ⅜ cent., recovered about half the sudden decline of 2¾ ⅜ cent. Pacific Mail is also a very marked exception, the extreme fluctuation being ten ⅜ cent., (after a previous fall of ten,) and tha price at tha close 61 ⅜ cent. below that of Saturday week. The following table is a fair index to tbe general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	102⅞@102½
New-York Central	84@81 82¾@82¾
New-York and Erie	14@13¼@14@13¾
Reading	49¼@48 49
Rock Island	59¾@58¾@60½
Michigan Southern	19¾@18¾
Michigan Southern preferred	46@44 45¾
Michigan Central	50¾@49@50¾
Toledo	31¾@30½@30¾
Galena	69@68¼@69¼
Illinois Central	66¼@66¾
Pacific Mail	83¼@73@80@76¼
Panama	116¼@113¾@116¼
Missouris	85½@63¼@84¼
Virginios	96¼@96
Tennessees	90¼@89¼
Illinois Central Bonds	89@87
California Sevens	86@83¼@84¼
Hudson River	32½@31@32¼
Harlem Preferred	41@35¾@40¾

The Federal Loan further declined ¼ ⅜ cent. The sales on Saturday were at 102⅛, for delivery this dey, which, with 38 days' interest, is equal to only 102 09 ⅜ cent. net, or nearly ½ ⅜ cent. below the average of the recent awarde by the Treasury Department, and within .04 ⅜ cent. of the lowest successful bid of 102.05. Ae moet of the low hidders are now out of the markct, and as thcre is more than a fair prospect thet the recommendetion of the Bank Department at Albany to meke this Stock and New-York fives the hasie of circulation at par, instead of 92 ⅜ cent., where Bonde and Mortgagea ere wholly dispensed with, will be adopted by the Legisleture, the chencee seem to be against eny further material decline. No furthe r Funded Dcht ia likely to be authorized hy the present Congress. The Secretary recommende the extension or renewal of the Treesury Bille for a year or two, and this, with the propoeed retrenchment in the General Approprietione of the session, and the defeat, of all especial appropriations and mere *lobby jobs*, would eneble the Department to go through the year without disturbing the Tariff. However desirable in e good many articles, in which Domastic Industry is deeply interested, a readjostment of the duties might be, there ie no probability that the confiicting viewe on the subject at Washington will be reconciled for any other object than to increese temporarily the revenuia of the Government. It is quite as improbsble, also, that specific valuations will he substituted for the present *ad valorem* eyetem, ee parties now etand in the two Houses. The unsettling of a portion of the echedulee of the act of 1857, only to gain a few millions additional revenue, would undonbiedly he attended by more inconvenience and irregularity to commcre then good to the Government. Lece than four months' notice of the change could not well be given, and this would crowd upon ue lerge importations of particular erticlee, to save the enhenced duty, In May and Jnne not reelly wanted until the Fall and if ten months' notice ahould be voted, the chances are that the necessity for the change, for essential revenue purposee, would pass away before the new act would come into force on 1st of January, 1860.

The sales by certificate of New-York Central were quite free early in the week, considering that the regular transfers are closed. A portion of the *Bear* account was closed up between 82@81 ⅜ cent., and the speculative interest in the stock has changed hends—some of the late sellers for the fall turning buyers for the rise, at the close of the week. In Panema there was a temporary decline 92½@93 ⅜ cent; lowest sales 113½, seller 60 days. On Satnrday there was a strong demand at 115½@116@116¼ ⅜ cant. owing to the prospectf of an increase in the California passenger business, by competition between the Pacific Mail and Mr. VANDERBILT, and to the publication of a letter from the President of ths Paname containing tha statistics and eources of business over the Road since it first opened. Mr. HOADLEY states that

"Erroneous impressions in regard to the sources o the business of the Panama Railroad prevail extensively, evsn among intelligent business-men and members of our national councils, many regarding it simply as a sort of appendage to California. The fact is overlooked, that while California has a population estimated at only 500,000, the population of Central America is over two millions, and that portion of South America whose only means of communicating with the Atlantic is either by the Isthmus of Penama or aronnd Cape Horn, contains nearly eight millions. Trade with South America and Central America has been carried on heretofore almost exclusively by England, that between the United States and those countries being estimated at not mors than ten per cent. of the whole. * * * For four years daily trains have been run, and 191,820 passengers transported without a case of sickness occurring among them. It has carried of specie—

Gold	$171,157,421 25
Silver	20,403,793 49
Total	$200,561,214 74

Of which $135,135,093 came to the United States, and $65,426,120 went to England. In the same time 55,000 bags of mail matter has been carried. The total losses paid for damages to freight is not $5,000.

The freight movement for three years of British merchandise received at Aspinwell has been as follows:

	Ibs.	Cubic feet.
1855	423,649	34,151
1856	691,999	87,337
1857	3,160,155	96,338

Of all the freight transported over the Panama Railroad, not more than *one-tenth* has any connection with California, nine tenths, at least, consisting of British manufactured and other goods, shipped to South America and Central America, and of the produce of those countries in return, such as indigo, cochineal, India-rubber, coffee, cocoa, deer skins, goat skins, hides, orchilla, pearl shells, tobacco, balsams, Peruvian bark, oree, straw hats, &c., &c.

Nothing is shipped *from* California by the Panama routs, excspt a few cesee of silks sent thsre from China, smell pacels of oree and occasional lots of whalebone. Shipments to California consist mainly of vainable goods, which will bear a high rate of freight, which between New-York and San Fnciisco now amounts to from $2 25 to $6 per cubic foot."

In Pacific Mail nothing new transpired on Setnrdey. The fluctuetions were from 77½ to 76¾ ⅜ cent. The movement is less feverish since the ceuse of the lete onset is made public. It seems thet the manegement of the Company have reserved the shility in ready means end surplue steamers to meet the emergency of competition, end hesides saving hy its present occurrence the large eubsidy to VANDERBILT, they ere ehle at eny moment to compete with VANDERBILT and RONERTS hence to Aspinwall. They have elready the eiesmship *St. Louis* idle on the Atlantic side, and cen order, if necessery, another of their fleet of thirteen vessels from the Pecific, so es to give a eemi-monthly through line from New-York to San Francisco, without trihute to ROBERTS or VANDERBILT. On the other hand, ROBERTS has the mail contract on thia side till 1st October of the present year, end VANDERBILT controls four steamers on the Pscific to connect with him.

The Western shares and Reading were steadier through ths week than the remainder of the list, the latter unusually quiet on Saturday at 48¾@49 ⅜ cent. cesh, and 48½, seller 60 deys. A fair degree of activity in Rock Island end Galena, and hoth firm at the close. The Harlem Preferred movemcnt waa again strong, after the decline to 36¼@35¾ on Tuesday, the last sale 40¾ ⅜ cent. Erie and Hudaon recovered the decline, the first-named steady at 13¾@14, and Hudson firm at 32 @32½ ⅜ cent. The Januery traffic on the Hudson line, like that of Decemher, eettled up hetter than lsst, end on e reduced ecele of expenses. In Railwey Bonde the businese of the week wee not important. The decline in Illinois Centrale ie 2 ⅜ cent., closing steady et 87. The general market closed firm, but not ective, et about the outside figures in the foregoing table. Business was rather dulled by the ehscnce of the European steamers now overdue.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was large and active. We have eeldom seen the Custom-honea more crowded, or heerd hetter reports of business from the importers and jobbers. Ths entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, sre $6,477,741, as against $2,213,846 ssmc week last year. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury emounted to $1,219,131 There was also paid in on account of the New Loan $832,049; thus giving the Secretery $2,051,180 of means for the single week. The Government halencee here now stend $8,103,546, ngainst $7,230,004 et the close of the previous week. The Export of Specie is $606,969, egeinst $2,928,270 ssme week lest Februery. Some parcels of Gold heve come in from the neighhoriog citlee, but we do not hear that the eggregate is conesider sble. The whole Specie movement of the week will probably reduce the Bank Average, on the Sieiement to be made up this afternoon, ebout $1,500,000, leaving the average fignre about $26,250,000, as against $27,725,290 last week. And the calculation upon the Street is, that something like a corresponding declins will he shown in the undrawn Deposits, instead of an increase in the Discounts et Bank, to meet the demande of the Custom-house and for the New Loan. The advance in the price of Money, equal to 1@1½ ⅜ cent. per annum, was fully established hy the middle of the week, since when the merket hee become settled, or if anything rather easier, perticularly for loans on demand, and on very short paper. The retes are now from 4½ to 6 ⅜ cent. to the Brokers, varying with tha character of the security, the ueunl currency being 5 ⅜ cent. to the old-eetehlished prices on the Street, and the discount on first-clase mercantile bills ranges 5½ to 7 ⅜ cent., 60 deys to 6 months. The Foreign Exchanges rose steady 109½@109⅝ on London; £5.15½@£5.10¾ on Paris.

According to the Custom-house tahles which we published in eummery form, hy months, a few deys since, the Import entries at the port of New-York for seven months of tbe current Treasury year to the 31st January, amounted to.....$109,073,000
Add week in February.....6,477,741
Tothl since Julj 1.....$116,450,741
Same time in 1858.....112,162,846
Increase since July 1.....$4,287,895

Thie increese ie now likely to advance rapidly to the close of the fiecal year, June 30. The present scele of importatione is quite np to the movement of 1856; end shonid thie hold out for the five months, the result at the close, es compared with leet year, will he a total increase of $10,000,000 et New-York alone, equal to about $60,000,000 for the whole country. We ennex the comparison of 1856 with last year, adding the figuree for five months of the first-nemed year for the remainder of fiscel year 1859:

	1856.	1858.	1859.
Seven months	$95,055,000	$109,949,000	$109,973,099
February	15,946,000	8,989,000	15,946,000
March	20,146,000	11,453,000	20,140,000
April	19,983,100	10,644,000	19,983,000
May	18,283,000	11,130,000	18,283,000
June	17,704,000	10,014,000	17,704,001
Total fiecal year	$197,097,000	$162,169,000	$232,015,000

The Custom-house returns of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, (including forcign articles reëxported,) from July 1 to Jan. 31, are.....$32,080,000
Add week in February.....1,302 901
Total since July 1.....$33,382,900
Same time last year.....40 739 316
Decrease this year.....$7,356 415

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York to Jan. 31.....$15,947,000
Add week in February.....606 969
Total since July 1.....$16,553 969
Same time last yeer.....27,635,270
Decrease since July 1.....$11,081,301

The recent decision of Judge DAVIES, in the case of the Cumberland Coal Company *vs.* A. M. SHERMAN—late a Director of the Company, who, in violation of his truet, attempted to alienete 2,000 acres of the coal estate of the concern *to himself*—not only reatoree the property thus seized upon, hut is a most important precedent against the abuse of trusteeships in moneyed and other orporations. The decision is that no Director has a right to avail of his trust position to his individual profit, and that all transactions in the nature of purchase, sale or transfer of the corporate property, from which the Trustee is to derive individual advantage, directly or indirectly, are void in law. The new administration of tha Cumberland Company have done a public service, besides adding to the velne of their own property, as they found it last Summer, hy prosecnting this case to an equitable and righteous decision. The precedent, we understand, is to be made a good one of hy the Receiver of the old Nicaragua Trsnsit, who found the whole of the steamship property of the Company sold or alienated by the President, and mostly to himself or his family. In thie case it is claimed, we helleve, that the party, whila acting es President or Trustee for tbe property, held certain mortgeges upon the eteemships, which he had a right to foreclose.

We understand that the American Bank Note Company have leased from the Merchante' Exchange Company the upper or third story rooms of the huilding on Wall end William streets, for ten years, et the rate of $12,000 a year. The errangement is alike eligible for the hnsiness of hank-note engraving, and satisfactory to the Trustees of the Exchange.

Of the market for Land Warrants Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS write on Seturdey:

We quote Warrants to-day, subject, however, to fluctuation between the fate of the Homestead bill and the active speculative demand, as follows:

	Buy.	Sell.
40 acre Warrants, ⅜ acre	100 cts.	105 cts.
80 acre Warrants, ⅜ acre	82	86
120 acre Warrants, ⅜ acre	76	80
160 acre Warrants, ⅜ acre	80	85

The City Comptroller, on Friday, awarded $374,000 of Central Park Stock, 30 years to run, and hearing 6 ⅜ cent. ⅜ annum, at rates from 101 to 102 ⅜ cent.

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, says of the Coel Trade:

"The quantity sent hy railroad this week is 18,438 18 against 11,725 tons for the corresponding week last yesn. The trade from the different regions sums np this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1858		1859	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Reading R. R.	11,726	166,621	18,439	236,452
Lehigh Valley R. R.	6,642	58,627

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2305. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamers Asia and Kangaroo.

PACIFIC ASPECT OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Condition of the Italian Question.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* reached her dock last evening, at 6 o'clock. She left Liverpool at 11½ o'clock A. M., on the 22d, and brings advices one week later than had been previously received.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain JEFFREY, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th of January, arrived here last night. The news brought by the *Kangaroo* has been anticipated by the *Asia*.

The steamship *Fulton* arrived at Southampton about noon, on the 21st ult.

The United States frigate *Macedonian* was at Alexandria on the 6th of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* says that a satisfactory report was current to the effect that the Government had resolved to take efficient measures for the protection of British interests in Mexico.

Mr. DISRAELI, as Ministerial leader in the House of Commons, had addressed the usual circular to the Administration members, calling on them to be in attendance at the opening of the session on the 3d of February.

Miss RENEHA, a "colored lady," of Salem, Mass., had delivered a strong Anti-Slavery lecture, before a crowded audience, at Liverpool. The Rev. W. H. CHANNING presided, and introduced the lady, who was received with much enthusiasm.

Mrs. WORDSWORTH, widow of the poet, died at Rydal-Mount, on the 17th of January, having reached the venerable age of 80 years.

There is little news of importance beyond the fact that the fears of war were subsiding. The Paris Bourse advanced to 69. 80 for 3 per cents. money, and 69 60 account.

Another peaceful article in the *Constitutionnel* says: Austria has issued a conciliatory note on the Servian question, which will complete the calming of the public mind. This article caused an advance of a half per cent. on the Bourse. Notwithstanding the pacific turn of events, there were still contradictory and warlike rumors in circulation.

A letter from the English Foreign Office says that the British Minister at Washington will be instructed to urge the American Government to open the coasting trade to British vessels, in return for like concessions by Britain. It is reported that Parliament will be asked for a considerable increase in the Naval estimates.

MR. SPURGEON'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

The London *Times* has the following paragraph concerning Mr. SPURGEON'S intended visit to this country:

"The alleged acceptance by Mr. SPURGEON of the offer of £10,000 [8?] in payment of his engagement with the Transatlantic churches, is contradicted by the *City Press*, on the authority of Mr. SPURGEON himself, who 'declined the offer.' Mr. SPURGEON purposes to set sail for America shortly, but not on the terms above referred to."

This decision is highly creditable to Mr. SPURGEON'S good sense. We believe it is true that a gentleman went out expressly to make him the offer referred to, in the belief that the large sum proposed would be reimbursed by the sale of tickets. Such a scheme, if carried out, would have reflected no credit upon our religious public, or upon Mr. SPURGEON. It would have been the culmination of that tendency to speculate in religious excitement, and to convert prayer meetings into theatrical spectacles, which the events of the last year have decidedly encouraged, and would have been highly injurious to the cause it was designed to advance. Mr. SPURGEON will be received with *éclat* here, as the most popular preacher of the day in England. In our judgment, however, he will utterly fail to satisfy the curiosity which will welcome his coming. We have many clergymen of our own decidedly his superiors in all the elements of popular and effective pulpit eloquence.

Her Majesty will open Parliament in person. According to present arrangements the Queen and the Prince Consort and Court propose leaving Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 2d proximo, for Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty's Government have resolved to comply with the prayer which both Houses of Parliament presented in their last session, and abolish all the Services for the State Holidays, with the exception of that appointed for the Anniversary of her Majesty's Accession. A Royal Warrant under the Sign Manual, revokes the authority under which the "Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving" for the deliverance of King JAMES from the Gunpowder Plot, the "Form of Prayer with Fasting" in commemoration of the "Martyrdom" of CHARLES I.; and the "Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving" for the "unspeakable mercy wonderfully completed" in the restoration of King CHARLES II., have hitherto been used on the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May. The use of these services in the churches and chapels of the Establishment, whether parochial or collegiate, will henceforth be illegal, as violating the Act of Uniformity; and is moreover expressly forbidden by the new Warrant, and the prayers themselves are not henceforth to be printed and published with or annexed to the Prayer-book.

DEATH OF MRS. WORDSWORTH.

The widow of the poet WORDSWORTH died at Rydal Mount, near Ambleside, on Monday night last, the 17th. She had reached beyond the age of four-score years, and passed away tranquilly after a short illness. She was of so great assistance to her husband in all the works he gave to the public, that she was not an unimportant member of the literary world, though a silent one. Her life was long, and it was as pure, beautiful and useful as the most ardent admirer of English domestic character could imagine. The poet could not have been blessed with a household companion more meet for him; and, better still, the poet knew and felt the blessing he possessed in such a companion:

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command:
And yet a spirit still, and bright,
With something of angelic light."

For some years past Mrs. WORDSWORTH'S powers of sight had entirely failed her, but she still continued cheerful and "bright," and full of conversational power as in former days. Quiet as her life was, there are few persons of literary note to whom she was not [illegible] very general will be the regret for the [illegible] Witness.

THE THACKERAY SCANDAL.

London, Thursday.

I was premature in my anticipation, that the great *cause scandaleuse*, Yates *vs.* The Garrick Club, was likely to be settled out of Court. I am informed that the notice of declaration has at length been served, and that the case will probably come on trial, though it is not likely to be heard before June.

It is very unfortunate that, from the fact of Mr. THACKERAY having been the subject of Mr. YATES' offensive article, and Mr. DICKENS the most prominent supporter of Mr. YATES against the Committee and the Club, the original matter of quarrel should, almost inevitably, have assume the aspect of a fracas between the parties of our two leading novelists. An amusing, though anything but an edifying chapter might be added to a future edition of the *Quarrels of Authors*, out of the materials which this affair has already supplied, or is likely to furnish, before it is finally [illegible] &c. Talk of the lachrymose cases of actors and actresses! A Bank clerk don't know how many thousand [illegible] although he has till he gets into a row, [illegible] the same cause of quarrel a host of "d—d good-natured friends." Already this GARRICK *fracas* has uncemented more old intimacies, divided more literary houses against themselves, and supplied more apples of discord to the coteries who gather round the skirts of literary celebrities, than quiet sensible "outsiders," ignorant of the "wraths" of "celestial minds," would conceive possible. True it is a tempest in a tea cup, but then the tea cup is set on a rather conspicuous table, and there is such an abundance of *spoons*—FRANCIS might have said—to stir it, that no wonder it froths rarely, and gives rise to no end of scandal and speculation.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held, to consider the present condition and future prospects of the company.

Mr. LAMES occupied the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by observing upon the desirability of the shareholders meeting together and endeavoring to elicit authentic information with regard to the condition of their property. He was in possession of all the publications issued by the company from its formation, and, as far as he was in a condition to form an opinion, there was no more reason for the $60 shares being now at a discount of 50 per cent. than there was for their being at one time at a premium of 50 per cent. The total expenditure on account of construction amounted to $33,751,000, which gave an actual net cost per mile of £6,728. The loss upon the issue of bonds was equal to £730 per mile. There was then the interest upon the shares and bonds, amounting to $6,573,000, making the entire cost of the line, including rolling stock, $22,900,000, or £9,321 per mile. Against this, the receipts from traffic up to the 31st December, 1857, were $6,643,000, and from land sold $1,275,000; working expenses $4,000,000. So that the profit derived from the earnings of the line and the sale of the land amounted to $2,839,000. If these were to be deducted from the actual cost, the charge to capital account would amount to $30,000,000. This, however, would not be an extravagant sum per mile, as the cost of the Western Railway of Massachusetts was £15,000 per mile; that of the New-York and Erie, £16,000; that of the Michigan, £10,000; and that of the New-York Central, £15,000. The liabilities of the Illinois Central on the 1st May, 1858, as per Mr. FISHER'S report, amounted to $2,841,000, but they had assets to the extent of $968,000, leaving due by the Company $1,873,000. They had then to provide the September interest on the freeland bonds, $101,000, and the interest upon the construction bonds, &c., making a total of $2,521,000. There would also be the cost of construction (maintenance of way) during the year, which might be taken at $550,000. This would give $3,071,000 as the charge upon this account. Against this, a call of $20 per share would realize $3,500,000. The average profit receipts upon the traffic for the last three years showed an average of $700,000. The annual interest amounted to $1,751,000. So that the calls upon the shareholders should not exceed $600,000 per annum—or, with the estimate for construction, $900,000. Under these circumstances, he thought that a $5 call, with the proceeds of the land sales, would suffice to meet all payments. Supposing, however, that the land unsold fetched as good a price as the land already sold, that source alone would produce a capital of $33,000,000.

A shareholder said that in that case the railway would be given to the shareholders for nothing.

The Chairman said that would be so provided; the statistics supplied by the Company could be accepted as correct. There could be no doubt but that three sections of the lines were carried on at a loss; at the same time it should be remembered that seven sections were worked at a profit, and that although the through traffic did not seem to be very remunerative, the general traffic returns showed an improvement. When trade revived and agricultural affairs improved there could be no doubt but that the carrying trade of the States would receive an enormous impetus.

A Shareholder said that on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway a greater quantity of flour was carried last year than in any previous period. This showed that the want of traffic on the Illinois line arose from want of progress.

The Chairman said the traffic was not so large from wheat as might be expected, and that in fact only one fourth was derived from this source; the remainder was made up from iron, minerals, groceries, dry goods and lumber.

A Shareholder inquired what effect the opening of the New-York and Cairo line was likely to have on the traffic of the Illinois.

The Chairman said that the Cairo line must be productive of profit to their line.

After some desultory discussion it was arranged that no formal resolutions should be moved, but that means should be taken to obtain further information from the Company with respect to what prices the lands produced in proportion to their distance from the line, what portions were sold, at what rate per ton the goods were carried, and other points, without which it was impossible to form a just idea of the future prospects of the undertaking.

The meeting then separated.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

London, Friday Evening.

The stock market opened this morning at a decline of more than ¼ ₰ cent., and has shown continued dullness throughout the day. The only transactions in Consols have been at 95¾ to 95⅝ for money and account. Notwithstanding the heaviness on this side, the quotations at the commencement of the Paris Bourse this morning show a slight improvement.

One of the causes operating unfavorably on the market to-day has been the announcement of the negotiations already commenced for a new Austrian loan. The dull feeling is also increased by sales which are attributed to Messrs. ROTHSCHILD.

Foreign stocks have been heavy and without change, except a decline in Turkish Scrip. The last price was 5 to 4¾ discount. Chilian is at 2 to 1½ discount.

Railway shares, after a few fluctuations, closed firm at a general decline. Lombardo-Venetian, which were last quoted, yesterday, 1½ to 1¾ premium, receded to 1¼@1½, and the new shares to ½@⅞ premium.

There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day.

The Corn market, this morning, was without change.

The *Fulton* has arrived from America with £14,000 for England, and £82,600 for France.

The Directors of the National Bank have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 6 ₰ cent. per annum, with a bonus of 15s. a share, making the total dividend for 1858 12 ₰ cent.

A meeting of the Unity Bank took place this morning, under the Presidency of Alderman MECHI. The progress of the Bank during the past half year was considered satisfactory, the accounts showing a profit of £915, whereas on previous occasions there has been a uniform loss. The proceedings were chiefly of a congratulatory character, and terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

FRANCE.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON—THE HONORED REIN'S STATEMENT OF PERSIONY—THE WAR FEELING AND PROSPECTS—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"In spite of the less warlike aspect of affairs for two or three days past, we are still told that the preparations are continued, and that at the war-office here few or none breathe a doubt of hostilities for the Spring. But, as the fact of the preparations at Toulon is too patent to be denied, they are intended, it is said, for Senegal, Algeria and China. Confidence in the maintenance of peace appears to be returning slowly and uncertainly."

The *Débats*, in alluding to the settlement of the diplomatic difficulty with Austria in regard to Servia, says:

"As the question of Servia has now been brought to nought, there are excellent reasons for trusting in the preservation of general peace."

The steam engines at Vincennes were still at work manufacturing rifled cannon.

On the 19th ultimo, the semi-official *Patrie* contained an article to the effect that the avoidance of war was not to be considered altogether certain. This, coupled with a false report that an insurrection had broken out at Milan and Venice, and an equally unfounded rumor of a collision between Austrian and Sardinian troops, caused a reaction on the Bourse, and a considerable portion of the previous improvement was lost—the decline of the day being equal to ¾ per cent. On the following day the market was more steady, and closed at a fractional improvement.

On Friday, the 21st, the Bourse opened firm and animated at 69 35@69 40 for the 3 per cents. Subsequently the market became heavy in spite of a rumor that Count WALEWSKI had written a conciliatory note, and prices declined to 68 95 for both money and account, at which figures the market closed very flat.

It was asserted that an alliance offensive and defensive had been concluded between France and Sardinia.

Accounts had been received from Algeria of the success of the expedition sent against the insurgent tribes, who had made a complete submission.

A large number of steamers and transports were preparing for sea in French ports.

The *Moniteur* announces the entire abolition of the visé for passports.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* affirms that confidence in the maintenance of peace appeared to be daily losing ground, and that the warlike preparations continued on a scale of great magnitude. The French garrison at Rome is shortly to be reinforced by two regiments of the line. Notwithstanding the assurances of peace, the *Daily News* Paris correspondent asserts his belief that there was no change whatever in the situation.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

Notwithstanding the hopes of some future aggrandizement in Italy, the influence of the Emperor of the French, and the attractions of his intended son-in-law, it is affirmed that *the King of Sardinia did not give his consent to the marriage of his daughter without much hesitation and some difficulty.* When the matter was first broken to him, VICTOR EMMANUEL was as much taken by surprise as the public has been on learning that it was concluded.

The uncertainty of affairs in France, the possibility of future changes—for nothing is impossible—and the inconvenience that might arise to Sardinia, owing to a variety of causes too numerous to be detailed, were urged. Of the sentiments of the Princess CLOTILDE little is said. A refusal on her part was, I dare say, never taken into account. The connection with the Imperial family of France will doubtless be compensated by future advantages, and this ambition may reconcile the Piedmontese PRINCESS to her new condition. The Prince is intelligent and liberal, and, so far as this ought to have weight, he is the son of a father who was a King, and of a mother who was of royal race.

The rumor circulates again to-day of the probable accession of M. DE PERSIGNY to office, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Some days ago the same report prevailed, and, as it indicated a pacific policy, and, consequently, the maintenance of the alliance with England, it was well received here particularly when, in spite of a good deal of wild talk, that alliance is considered necessary to this country. But I believe the rumor to be unfounded, not only for the reasons previously alleged but also from the fact that, even with the difficulties actually existing, the Government cannot disengage itself from those who exercise so much influence on public affairs, and who have been the source of blunders since the conclusion of peace in 1856.

In spite of the less warlike aspect of affairs for two or three days past, we are still told that the preparations are continued, and that at the War Office here few or none breathe a doubt of hostilities for the Spring. But, as the fact of the preparations at Toulon is too patent to be denied, they are intended, it is said, for Senegal, Algeria, and China. Confidence in the maintenance of peace appears to be returning slowly and uncertainly. There are some things that would render war improbable. The evidence is conflicting, but it is some ground of hope that war is unpopular in France, and I am assured that even the heads of the army are not those who are the least opposed to it.

A semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel* announces the termination of the diplomatic difficulty excited by the projected intervention of Austria in Servian politics.

NAPLES.

The amnesty, lately granted to sundry political prisoners in Naples, had been so modified as to require their banishment to America. An edict provides that all persons taken in any flagrant attempt against the safety of the State shall be immediately tried by a Council of War.

On Thursday, the 20th, a telegram announced that the King of Naples was seriously ill, and on the following day the London *Morning Post* published a dispatch from its Paris Correspondent, stating that a dispatch had just reached Paris from Vienna, and announcing that the King died on the morning of the 20th. No other journal had the news, and the report still lacked confirmation when the *Asia* left Liverpool. The leading article of the *Post* said:

"Death has quitted his busy occupation in the dungeons of Naples to strike at the door of the palace. FERDINAND the Second expired yesterday. The telegram comes with a sudden shock. The King is ill—the King is dead. Such are its rapid announcements. He was but 49 years of age. He is struck down in the prime of life—in the plenitude of despotism—at a moment when his eldest son, the Duke of CALABRIA, was on the point of celebrating an auspicious marriage."

BANISHMENT OF POERIO AND HIS COMPANIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times.

NAPLES, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies has been inaugurated by a decree promising liberty, and by another decree establishing Councils of War for the trial of persons acting against the internal tranquillity of the State, and taken in the fact. It was communicated in private to the prisoners of Montesarchio last Sunday, and to the persons confined in the other prisons in the same way. The intention to transport them to a foreign and a distant country was protested against by the prisoners, and the protest, as I hear, was sent to His Majesty, but all in vain. Before leaving Caserta the Royal will was intimated, that before the return of the King all the political prisoners should be sent out of the kingdom. To-morrow, then, in all probability, POERIO and his companions will have passed from Montesarchio, at a distance from Naples, to Pozzuoli, where they will be permitted to see their friends before leaving. The *Firmosca* and another steamer, which has had her guns taken out of her, will touch at Pozzuoli and take these unhappy men on board. After ten years in prison and in irons, under the deceptive and lying tale of a commutation of punishment, these men will be forcibly and illegally taken out of their country, and transported to a distance of several thousand miles from their homes! *I am told that their destination will be the United States*, and there is a reason for believing that as a matter of courtesy the Neapolitan Government has communicated its intentions to the Minister of the United States, who, as the Minister of a free country, is not in a position to enter into a treaty with any other State either to receive or reject emigrants. Perhaps this is a fact of which it will be difficult to persuade the Neapolitan Government, but such information as Mr. CHANDLER could communicate he, doubtless, has communicated. As to the existence of the Provincial Commission in New-York and other commissions which watch over the state of the emigrants, I do not know whether I may rely upon an impression that I have received from a person affecting to be well-informed, but, if so, the *Neapolitan Government will not allow its subjects to be a burden on the Government of the United States.* I state these things from a desire to be strictly impartial, though I do not see that, even if true, they can alter the state of things, or convert what I cannot but consider a violation of law and right into a generous or politic act. I need not say that the prisoners of Montesarchio are in a deplorable state of mind on finding that after 10 years in prison and in irons they are to be transported to the States of America—some broken down in health, some penniless, most leaving friends behind them. *The friends of humanity anticipate a warm and generous reception for these outcasts from their native land among the free citizens of the United States.* They will doubtless make every effort to alleviate their sufferings, but still the act of the Government is the same; it is violent—it is cruel—it is illegal. POERIO and his friends were in their chains up to this hour. The commutation of their punishment was read to them on the 9th inst., and was signed on the 27th of December, notwithstanding which, by the express order of the Inspector General of the Bagnio, they have not been relieved of their chains. NISCO, by a special act of grace, has been permitted to return to Munich, there to reside with his wife's friends. If I have spoken strongly of the treatment of the 91 condemned prisoners named in the act of grace, what shall I say of the deportation of a hundred men or more, confined in Santa Maria Apparente, to America—of men who have never been even interrogated by a Police Inspector, or tried or condemned? With equal right the authorities might sweep the streets of Naples, and send of all whom they might find into forcible exile. What have the prisoners in Santa Maria Apparente done? Nothing. There is not a charge against them, and yet they will be taken and put on board a vessel, and sent, at this inclement season, across the Atlantic. It is needless to say that the impression produced on all minds here by what is being done, is of the most painful kind; and the consequence remotely will be fraught with danger. There is a general disgust felt at the acts of the Government; and what ought to be a season of rejoicing is, to say the truth, a season of apprehension and mourning.

SARDINIA.

Prince NAPOLEON continued at Turin. He had held a review of 1,000 veterans of the Grand Army. Among the patriotic shouts by the veterans and the crowd assembled were "*Vive l'Allianza!*" (the alliance) and "*Viva Italia!*"

The preparations for the marriage of Prince NAPOLEON (says a Paris letter, in the *Indépendance* of Brussels) are going on actively. The *corbeille* of the young bride more particularly excites curiosity. A dress and shawl of Alençon lace of great value; three India shawls of extraordinary beauty; and the diamonds of the Princess CATHERINE of Wurtemberg, which were stolen in 1815, but afterwards found or repurchased by the family, will form some of the objects composing the marriage offering of the prince. A magnificent diamond necklace is spoken of as a present from the Empress, and some blue fox and other valuable furs from the Princess MATHILDE.

The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion respecting the modification of the law concerning the National Guard.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the belief in coming war was decidedly on the increase.

Subjoined is the address of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, agreed to on the 15th, in reply to the speech from the throne:

"SIRE: The Chamber of Deputies, animated by your approbation and your counsels, hastens to return you those thanks which are alone worthy of you, by seconding vigorously and unanimously the elevated designs which you have matured for the good of the nation. The measures which your Majesty has announced for the reorganizing the magistracy and for giving greater strength to provincial and communal liberty are the new pledge of the wisdom with which your Majesty knows how to reconcile a firm discipline in civil matters with the rights of liberty. Such wisdom will certainly be more than ever necessary in the grave and difficult times which have of late perhaps become more aggravated, and for which you have thought fit to prepare us, by exhorting us to hope well for our country, and to draw a happy augory for the future. You have a right, Sire, to look hopefully at what may chance to come, for your people, in pondering over the important events of the last ten years, know by experience that your voice has never misled them, even when, a prey to grief, you recommended resignation, or named the sacrifices the necessity of which was not at first apparent. At present, Sire, your voice, influential and respected among all civilized nations, magnanimously expressing pity for the woes of Italy, will certainly revive the memory of the solemn promises which have as yet remained without fulfilment, and at the same time will tend to calm down blind impatience, and will uphold among the populations a firm confidence in the irresistible force of civilization and the power of public opinion. If these consolatory thoughts and this appeal to public reason were to draw down perils or menaces on your sacred head, the nation—which venerates in you its sincere and straightforward prince, and looks on you as the powerful interceder with the various European Cabinets for the cause of liberty—which beholds all the angar of factions give way before the great example of your fidelity—which knows that in you and by you at last has been found the secret, lost for so many centuries, of Italian concord—the nation, we say, will to a man range themselves round your person, and show that they have again learned the ancient art of uniting the obedience of the soldier to the liberty of the citizen."

The reading of this address was greeted with the loudest cheers from every part of the Chamber, and even the Ministerialists themselves are said to have been surprised at the unanimity displayed.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* has obtained confirmation of the report that the Pope's nuncio has received orders to tell the Emperor that if a cannon is fired in Lombardy he will take refuge in Vienna.

Vienna Bourse firm and considerably higher. Accounts from Lombardy still speak of disaffection, but of no outbreak. Austrian reinforcements continued to pour in.

A letter from Rome, of the 7th, states that for two years the Papal Government has been demanding the departure of the French and Austrian armies of occupation, considering their presence unnecessary, and being desirous of reducing the war budget, which amounts to 11,000,000 francs for 16,000 men, while in Tuscany 17,000 men cost only 8,000,000 francs, the difference being attributable to the troops of occupation.

According to the advices from Rome, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was received by the Pope in a private audience, which was of very long duration. His lordship will soon return to London.

It is stated that the Austrians will declare a state of siege in the States of the Church.

LOMBARDY.

The *Official Gazette* of Milan had published an article endeavoring to weaken the sensation produced by an article in the Austrian *Gazette*, which announced a system of terror for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

The accounts from Milan are far less exciting than of late, and it is asserted that the condition of affairs was never so bad as has been represented. Letters from reliable authorities assert that there was not the least chance of an insurrection. The story of soldiers fraternizing with the people and shouting "*Vive l'Italia*," and others of a like nature, are pronounced impudent fictions.

It was reported that the sending of troops from Austria had been suspended on account of the apparent tranquility which prevailed.

The anti-Cigar demonstrations continued in the streets of Milan.

The commander of the Austrian troops had asked the municipality of Farrara to provision the citadel, but the municipality refused.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations were to be immediately commenced in the London Money market for a loan of about £6,000,000 sterling for the Austrian Government. Baron BRENTANO, who visited England six years ago on a similar mission, was on his way from Vienna to London. The rate of interest is stated at 5 per cent.

The statements by German papers of a coming interview between the Emperors of France and Austria were considered in Paris as unworthy of credit.

The leading journals of Germany were exceedingly violent in their attacks on the French Government, and urged the necessity of a perfect understanding between Prussia, Austria and the German States.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that in Southern Germany there has not been such a political ferment since 1813. Popular demonstrations of sympathy and loyalty were taking place whenever the Emperor's father appeared in public.

The Austrian Government had requested Tuscany to assist the Austrian forces with men and money in case of war. The Tuscan Ministers were divided in opinion.

PRUSSIA.

Count DE HATZFELDT, the Prussian Minister at Paris, died at Berlin on the 19th.

The Prussian Budget exhibits a considerable increase in the expenditures caused by the proposed development of the navy and the increased expenditure for the crown. No new tax, however, would be necessary.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss National Council had voted a credit of half a million in order to change immediately the guns of the whole Federal infantry into arms of percussion.

The National Council, after a very animated discussion, had rejected by a great majority the appeal of the Government of Geneva against the decision of the Federal Council concerning the Italian refugees.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Late advices from Corfu state that Sir JOHN YOUNG had summoned the Ionian Parliament for the 25th. Mr. GLADSTONE would open it as Provisional Lord High Commissioner. Hopes were expressed that, of the 40 deputies, 27 would be in favor of reform alone, without union with Greece.

Later advices from Corfu state that Mr. GLADSTONE had called together the deputies. The journals were publishing details of this conference. All the deputies asked for the revival of the treaties of 1815, and for the connection of the Ionian Islands to Greece. They all likewise refused to examine the proposed reforms, before a solution of the pending question.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 15th ultimo, state that the reports of an approaching war had caused a panic on the Bourse. The *Journal de Constantinople* had published a tranquilizing article.

The disturbances in the provinces surrounding Bagdad are reported to have become more serious.

MAZAI PACHA, the general commanding at Roustouk, and the second son of RESCHID PACHA, has just perished accidentally. He was taking a drive in an open carriage, when the horses dashed off at a furious rate, and the General was thrown out. He fell under the wheels of a heavily laden cart, which passed over his body and killed him on the spot. He was the brother of ALI GHALIB PACHA, who was lately drowned in the Bosphorus.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, of the 12th instant, publishes an article stating that new conflicts have arisen between the Kaimacans, asserting that the state of affairs is particularly grave in Moldavia, and regretting deeply that the elections had not been adjourned.

Private letters announce that the disturbances in the provinces surrounding Bagdad become more serious. MEHEMET BEY will not return to Paris as ambassador.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 24 reached England on the 20th January. The correspondence adds little of moment to the telegraphic dispatch already published.

The news from Oude shows that the work of pacification was nearly completed.

The *Times* correspondent says that NANA SAHIB, forced to flight from Churde, thirty miles north of Baraitch, had fled to a jungle fort northwest of that place.

A telegram of Bombay news of Dec. 24 unimportant. The subjugation of the disturbed districts was rapidly progressing. ISMAEL KHAN, a rebel chief, had surrendered. Details of China news speak of short supplies and an advance in teas.

The defeat of TANTIA TOPEE by Brigadier PARKE was very decided. The enemy fought well, and sustained great loss. The rapidity with which TANTIA moved served to harrass the British troops.

No serious disturbances were expected from any quarter except Talamon, where a large number of Sepoys had shut themselves up. Other leaders, with their troops, were expected to join them.

The Bombay money market continued tight, and the Bank had raised its rate of discount 2 per cent. during the fortnight.

A large business was doing in Cotton goods, at advancing prices. Exchange, 2s. 1d.@2s. 1¼d.

FREIGHTS—Cotton to London, 20s ₰ ton; Liverpool, 15s.

RUSSIA.

A striking incident which occurred at Moscow is thus narrated in a letter, dated

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.

"A circumstance has just occurred at MOSCOW which has caused a very great sensation, not only in the capital, but in a great part of the Empire. The students of the University of Moscow hissed one of their Professors who had displeased them. The academic authorities resolved to punish the guilty, and gave orders to arrest those who had commenced the disturbance. In consequence of this resolution three hundred students waited on the Dean, and requested him to strike their names off the list of students of the University. This tumultuous manifestation gave a more serious character to the affair. The President of the College immediately apprized the Minister of Public Instruction of what had occured. At Moscow this movement was described as a political insurrection, but the Government was not alarmed by these reports. Such an incident would, under the previous reign, have become a gold mine for commissions of inquiry, and would have caused show ers of decorations to fall on the zealous functionaries. When the Emperor ALEXANDER heard of what had occurred he merely sent M. KOWALESKI, the Minister of Public Instruction, and the Dean of St. Petersburg to Moscow. When these dignitaries arrived there they acted with the greatest moderation, in conformity with the instructions of the Emperor, and made a report representing the affair as a schoolboy's riot, and not an affair of State. The Minister recommended the students who had quitted the College to return, and gave them eight days to consider. During this period their passion cooled, and on the fifth day 160 students returned to the College. The others soon followed their example, and the Minister expelled only a few of the ringleaders. The Emperor has, by a ukase, organized a Railway Committee, to consider and report on all questions connected with railroads in Russia. The Committee, over which Count NESSELROOK is to preside, is composed of Count Strongonoff, Baron Meyendorf, Baron Lieven, and the Engineer Generals Gersfeld, Todtleben, Timachoff, Melnikoff, and Kerbedz."

Le Nord announces that a treaty of commerce and navigation between Russia and Great Britain was signed at St. Petersburg on the 12th.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Interesting and Comprehensive Summary of the Italian News.

From the London Times.

MILAN, Sunday, Jan. 16.

Anybody who inhabited Turin during the month ending on the 11th inst., and then transferred himself to Milan, must have felt rather surprised and amused at the striking discordance between what he heard in Piedmont and saw in Lombardy. Allowing him to be unprejudiced and of a rather incredulous turn—on his guard against Italian exaggeration and partisan misrepresentations—he still could not have been prepared to find the state of things here so different, in all outward and visible signs, from that which had been represented to him when in the Sardinian capital. He had probably read innumerable correspondence in the Turin papers representing Milan as on the verge of insurrection, and had been repeatedly assured by sanguine upholders of the Italian cause that it was with the utmost difficulty the people could be restrained from flying to arms and commencing a desperate struggle with their detested oppressors. He had heard of daring manifestations of popular feeling, of numerous collisions and street squabbles, of Austrian officers meekly enduring insult from an exasperated populace, of Austrian soldiers fraternizing with Italian patriots. Without implicitly crediting all these strange stories, he will probably have believed them to have more foundation than is left to them by his investigations on the spot. It is certain that for the last month or more the most alarming reports have been circulated concerning the state of Lombardy, and especially of Milan, Pavia, and one or two other towns; a large portion of these reports may have been invented or amplified by persons desirous to excite apprehension, and to convince Europe that revolution was ripe in Italy; but it is also positive that the sincere belief of many persons in Piedmont, who do not wish to deceive either themselves or others, is that things here have been, and are, in a much more dangerous state than is really the case. After many inquiries among persons of all parties, including some of the most decided anti-Austrians, I cannot but come to the conclusion that there is not the least chance of an insurrection at Milan. As regards the smaller towns and the rural districts, although there is doubtless a vast deal of discontent, especially on account of the conscription, nothing serious is to be apprehended there so long as the capital remains tranquil, and Milan was never quieter than it is at present.

The story which appeared in some foreign papers of soldiers fraternizing with the people and shouting "*Viva l'Italia!*" is an impudent fiction. I am assured, on most respectable Italian authority, that for a time the military did abstain a good deal from smoking in the streets, and that officers (*se sont laissés dire*) allowed themselves to be told to throw away their cigars, but I suspect the instances of their obedience were extremely rare. There is no doubt that orders were issued to the troops to be conciliatory and forbearing, and, as far as I can see, nothing can be quieter or less offensive than their deportment. They smoke, however, in the streets, just as they always did, but without any air of defiance or provocation. Considering that all the accounts I receive concur in estimating the garrison of Milan a 15,000 men at the very least, one sees surprisingly few soldiers in the central and more populous thoroughfares. Whether this be the result of arrangements made by the authorities I do not know, but the remark has been made by many besides myself. As regards the precautions taken by the Austrians, the only visible one is, that the Gendarmes, who ever since 1848 have been stationed by twos in different parts of the city, chiefly in the most crowded streets and squares, now carry their bayonets fixed instead of sheathed. From this we may infer that a renewal of the cowardly assassinations of soldiers and officers perpetrated six or seven years ago in the streets of Milan has been apprehended, or at least thought possible. The fortifications at the Tosa gate, the demolition of which had been decided upon and the materials even advertised for sale, are retained for the present, and a person informed me that he had seen one or two additional guns mounted upon them. With respect to the reinforcements of troops sent into Italy from Germany, the accounts are various, and, indeed, an estimate made one week may be incorrect the next, owing to frequent successive arrivals.

The general opinion, and the one to which, after a collation of various statements, I am disposed to attach most credit, is that nearly or quite 20,000 men have come down here, and that nearly as many have left this to take up quarters in the district between this and the Sardinian frontier. Small places have received garrisons such as they rarely before witnessed; thus, for instance, I am assured there are 1,500 men at the little town of Cuggiono, opposite to, and only a few miles from, Novara. This concentration of troops in the direction of Piedmont is doubtless partly intended to prevent the flight of conscripts into that country, but it may also be considered as in some sort a reply to recent hostile reports and demonstrations, and you will have learned before this reaches you that it has attracted the notice of the Sardinian Government and given rise to movements of troops on the other side of the Ticino. Besides Infantry, I am informed that eight batteries of artillery have come to the Italian provinces. Some cavalry has also arrived, but in what strength I know not.

With respect to the quiet now existing here, it may be proper to say a word as to the reasons assigned for it. The increased military force and the calm, confident attitude of the authorities may be supposed to have something to do with it, and, in the same sense, importance is attached to the arrest of some 250 desperadoes, robbers, released convicts, and the most dangerous offscourings of Milan, who have been sent to Mantua to be kept under surveillance. These were the gentlemen, bearers of ready knives, and capable of any crime, who, under the mask of pretended patriotism, were ever at hand to profit by a disturbance. The city is well rid of them, and is the safer and quieter since their departure. With scarcely an exception, all the arrests made here have been of men of that class. *It is not, however, entirely to the riddance of those ruffians or to the arrival of troops that the Italians attribute the present tranquillity. It is rather, they say, the consequence of the French Emperor's words on the 1st of January, and of one or two other incidents, which showed the people that their cause was attracting the notice of Powers greater than their own, and that turbulence and precipitation would endanger their best interests.* "The aspect of the population of Milan," I was assured two days ago by a Lombard gentlemen of high position and great opportunities of observation, "was very recently ominous and alarming. There was a general uneasiness and apprehension abroad." Paris was taken, I am assured, by restraint and calm the people, through the agency of men among them who enjoy their confidence, and, from their influence or other possess influence over them—men who served in 1848, or played some subordinate political part, and who escaped notice, or have been since amnestied—men of greater energy and intelligence than their fellows, and who may be termed the non-commissioned officers of the revolutionary army. These men are docile to higher direction, and have lately done good service, as I am assured, in calming the irritation and passions of the multitude. Three incidents have lately produced a great effect here—namely, the announcement that GARIBALDI had been intrusted by the Piedmontese Government with the formation of an Italian Legion, the words of NAPOLEON to Baron HUBNER and the King of Sardinia's speech. I have placed them in the order of the degrees of importance I have generally assigned to them. GARIBALDI, as you have already been informed, told people of the commission he had received, and entered into details as to the mode in which the Legion was to be formed, organized, officered, &c., and declared he was going to Maddalena to sell his little property and prepare for the coming campaign. The Serdian Government did not admit the correctness of his statements, but set them down to GARIBALDI'S bombastic vein, and its friends and confidants said that all that had been done had been to accept that adventurer's services in case the occasion should arise for availing itself of them. People have not the less remained convinced that GARIBALDI had good authority for what he said, and it is moreover thought that in revealing the particulars in question, he did no more than the persons who confided them to him in confidence secretly intended and expected him to do. The effect of NAPOLEON'S strange New Year's day greeting to the Austrian Minister was very great here; the impression it produced was doubtless quite as profound in Lombardy as in Piedmont, and subsequent attempts to explain away the menace of the words have done but little to obliterate it. The King of Piedmont's speech was accepted as an identification of its utterer with the Italian cause, but I incline to think that many people here expected something more. If, however, any slight disappointment has been felt on that score, it is counterbalanced by the pretty general belief that the speech was stronger in its terms until it had received the prudent revision of the Emperor of the French. His submission to him is taken as a proof of the intimate cooperation of France and Piedmont, and as a guarantee of no preaching war with Austria. *It is, doubtless, to the conviction of coming hostilities that is partly to be attributed the patient and prudent attitude of the

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Personal Sketches and Glimpses of Public Men at the Capital—Buchanan, Breckinridge, Houston, Jeff. Davis, Brown, Black, Floyd, Toucey, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

The best point in the moral atmosphere of this city, is the bracing and sharpening effect which it at once produces on the weakest and most diffident vision. Meeting a lion alone on his own mountain is one thing, and entering a menagerie full of muzzled lions is quite another. The magnates of our District and County, the star-actors of our section and State, the grandees of whose achievements and speeches we have been hearing since a yard of cloth made a coat for us, all these we soon come to jostle against and converse with in parlors and at the dinner table, on terms not likely to reawaken our childish awe, under conditions (for the most part) not of a nature to foster our more mature and deliberate respect. Once and again, however, we find ourselves agreeably surprised and disappointed; the really great man towers up higher, and shows more admirable points the nearer we approach him; but for every *one* instance wherein this is the case, there will be dozens in which the sharp glance of penetration goes through an inflated wind-bag, with an effect deplorably collapsing and wilting to the object brought under personal notice. The best tonic for a nervous and hashful men, suffering tremors under contact with reputed giants, is to be plunged bodily into the moving waters of this "blowing-ground," where sperm whales and razor-backs, cachelots and all other spouters are eternally presenting the soft and exposed parts of their structure to any good harpooner who paddles his own canoe and spins his own line of thought with a self-possessed and continuous purpose. In this letter I propose commencing in a desultory way some sketches of our political *balanæ*,—some rough photographs of the spouting mammals, rather than any commercial specimens of the oils which each species is capable of yielding. If you find the outlines blurred and some of the features defective, let it be borne in mind that such creatures will not sit down and strike an attitude, with their right fins resting on a tabla and their left fins grasping scrolls of parchment, except when they are sure of a very friendly and flattering artist. I could not force their heads back between the steadying-prongs used in daguerreotype saloons; and therefore had to keep them looking me in the eye (as we do children) by pulling the strings of a gay puppet and whistling "Yankee Doodle" with perseverance.

And first, in deference both to age and rank, let me extract from the little portfolio in my right vest pocket a miniature of our beloved and illustrious ruler. It is sketched by no unfriendly hand; if not flattering it is unprejudiced; if not attractive that is not the sketcher's fault.

His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, is an old gentleman of some seventy years of age, standing six feet one or two inches in his undarned bachelor stockings, of florid and rather hectic complexion, and with hair white and glistening as the glass threads in the glass tails of the glass birds-of-paradise made in Barnum's Museum by an ingenious operator, and sold for twenty-five cents apiece to gaping children. His anxiety about the disputed line of Oregon has inclined his head to the left at an angle of fifty-four-forty-or-fight; and his left eye seems detailed from general service, and on permanent secret duty supervising the developments in Cuba. He lurches heavily to the left in walking, and simpers gossip with ladies through the left side of his not regular mouth. In dress he is somewhat of the diplomatic dandy; and the vast white linen kerchief worn round his neck is intended, I presume, as a statesmanlike encouragement to the flax-growers and linen-bleachers in the mighty prairies of the West. His manners are extremely courteous and affable, more especially to women, with whom he delights to converse on the small scandals and bohea gossip of the capital. There is something stately and mournful in his isolation, for I believe he has not one warm, familiar friend, (except perhaps the Penns, of Philadelphia, who are more like humble retainers,) on the surface of the foot-stool. Even his niece is addressed by him as "Miss HARRIET;" and priding himself on conscientious coldness, he gets along as best he can without either sympathy or consolation. Never has there been in the White House a more laborious occupant; he reposes no confidence even in his Cabinet officers, but insists on first reading every paper which they put before him for signature. He seldom leaves the house for exercise and air, but spends twelve or sixteen hours a day in discharging drudgeries of detail, which might much better be left to the care of subordinates in the departments. Again and again, on every possible occasion, he disavows with contempt and ridicule his supposed aspirations for a second term of office. "Two old men," he says, "myself and LEWIS CASS, if we live so long, will quit this city on the 6th of March, 1861, with much lighter and less burdened hearts than we bore with us on coming here." There is a pained sincerity in the tone of these avowals—a bitterness as of thwarted good intentions and misapprehended motives, which I cannot find it in my heart either to doubt or not sympathize with. In spite of all mental and bodily peculiarities, there is a grandeur of desolation in this old man's life; we cannot properly call him "a splendid ruin," for he is more suggestive in all aspects of an original chaos, in which the elements of strength and weakness, good and evil, have never been adjusted under domestic discipline and that confidence which is the most precious fruit of our family relations.

Next after JAMES BUCHANAN, and perhaps ahead of him in the personal curiosity which he excites, is General SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, who is much such a man as "Leather Stocking" might have become, had he lived to be near seventy years of age, and afflicted during the last half of his life with the Presidential itching. Tall, soldier-like and stately, halting slightly on one foot, clad in a leopard-skin vest, fur cap, and with an Indian blanket folded proudly round his martial shoulders, the hero of San Jacinto enters the dining-room of Willard's every day after the guests are seated, eats a hurried dinner at the table furthest from the door, and then stalks up the room again, pausing to converse at every table where he can see a friendly face. In this way the good, but not over-clever General, attracts a heap of notice; and if any lady sufficiently good-looking pays him the compliment due to courage and personal honor, he will promise her one of those queer little wooden figures which he whittles out during the debates in the Senate. "Released from the duties of State," he says, "I will return to my pasture lands in Texas—there feed my sheep and fold the white lambs to my bosom." Even in the personal vanity of such a man there is a touch of the sublime; and I am only sorry that General SCOTT is not in town at present, to have his somewhat similar portrait placed side by side with this rough penciling of the eccentric and gallant frontier-man, who is perhaps the last representative of a fast-disappearing race. Let me add, by the way, that General SCOTT is now engaged making an important innovation on the practice of all former Commanders-in-Chief. He is visiting subordinates in the most remote sections of the country, on the most apparently trivial details of the regular service; he cannot travel fast at his time of life, and so pauses a day or so at each prominent city, and finds it conducive to health to exercise his lungs on balconies and hotel stoops—just as he did during the famous North-western tour, in which the "rich Irish brogue and well-known accent of the German citizen" were put on fatigue duty every evening! In this case, you see, Mahomet goes to the mountain, without once asking the mountain to come to him; and the bitter wits of the place—including JEFFERSON DAVIS—make themselves and hearers not a little merry over the "mouse" which these parturient mountains are expected to disgorge at the proper time. For further particulars, inquire at the White House and War-Office, where this eccentricity is undergoing vigorous discussion.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, let me say, as his name has chanced to be incidentally mentioned, is by all odds the most brilliant conversationist it has ever been the writer's fortune to encounter. Thin, wiry, sharp-visaged, self-possessed and dyspeptic, with a voice very gentle and modulated, an address very pliable and courteous,—this great captain of the fire-eaters can spit fire with as much ease and quickness as DOUGLAS shows in spitting tobacco juice, and every epigram from his thin lips is fetal to the reputation of a lifetime. Never was the rapier of polished wit more dazzling or more mortal in its exercise. Name after name may be brought up in discussion, and every candidate for notoriety will stagger back with a silver minie-ball lodged in some tender part of his intestines. I think JEFFERSON DAVIS could speak well of his rebel, and would have a kind word in private for every colored servant in his house.

Senator DOUGLAS—all facts, habits and appearances to the contrary notwithstanding—impressed me on the whole as the most gigantic intellect, next to WEBSTER'S, that your correspondent has at any time been placed in contact with. A general dwarfing process takes place amongst all surrounding competitors, and the shadow of the massive brow stretches for over every scene in which the great Democratic rebel uplifts his vigorous and shaggy head. But that DOUGLAS is not a loveable man, we are told by infallible instinct; and that he is a beaten man—so far as relates to the next Presidency—he would sometimes seem to be convinced himself. The correspondence with FITCH has injured him; and there are sacrifices to be made by all who aspire to dominion over their fellow men, which he does not seem willing, or is not able, at the present time to make. His good and beautiful young wife, at her ball last night, remained seated while receiving her too numerous guests. From this it may be inferred, I am told, that the Little Giant will have other and pleasanter solicitudes before the commencement of the Presidential contest.

Speaker ORR has been lately with you in New-York, but some of your country readers may not have seen that solid chunk of jollity, good humor and good living, standing fourteen inches higher than DOUGLAS, Falstaffian in configuration, rubicund in feature, merrily philosophical in the twinkle of his two black-beaded eyes,—a man to speak well of every one, and never to scold a human except his cook, when a favorite joint is not done to his palate,—courteous and just in all personal relations with political enemies, but too easily yielding to the dictates of party-power in his official acts,—there are few men in this city more amiable as boon companions, more faithful as sympathizing friends, more sensitive in points of personal honor, or more unfitted (as much by virtues as by faults) for the stormy arena of political discussion and embroilment. As a presiding officer—except when the White House screws are worked by a full Cabinet crank—he is thoroughly impartial in his decisions, and courteous in their statement. Should the pressure before alluded to make him unjust to any gentlemen to-day, he will be not only willing but eager to meet the injured party at Bladensburg next morning.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE stands deservedly high in public estimation, and has the character of a man slow to form resolves, but unceasing and inexorable in their fulfilment. About 40 years of age and in the neighborhood of six feet high, well-proportioned, dark haired, dark eyed—with billious complexion and a closely-shaven face—his mouth is indicative of a firm, deliberate will, and his head of well-balanced thoughtfulness. That he was the "power behind the throne" during PIERCE'S Administration, is tacitly admitted; and that he is just now beginning to exercise an important influence on BUCHANAN'S course, to me, at least, seems equally clear. Our well-beloved JAMES was jealous at first of the man who had rescued Kentucky from Whiggery, and carried even the Ashland district in the teeth of the whole power and traditions connected with the name of HENRY CLAY; but as the Administration falls lower every hour in prestige and political consequence, the star of the Vice-President rises higher above the clouds and drifting scud—the one fixed point in the Administration sky, which may be steered by securely under all changes and variations of the popular trade-winds. It is understood that he is not a candidate for the succession, but he would be a very strong one if fairly entered on the track.

Governor BROWN, of the Cabinet, is a short, stout, very self-possessed and ready gentleman, about fifty years of age, and with a face finely suggestive of strength, talent and good nature. As a popular orator, somewhat in the spread-eagle line, he is one of the best in the country; and though his "Mount Pisgah" speeches might fail to convince the judgment, or satisfy the tastes of a jury of rhetoricians, they never *have* failed to carry along with them on their headlong and discursive current, the hearts and voices of the mass-audiences assembled under their immediate inspiration. With keen, deep-set eyes, a firm mouth and such a nose as NAPOLEON would have admired, AARON V. BROWN is one of the most influential members of the cabinet, and his position before the country stands guaranteed by an ample fortune. It is not known yet whether Mr. BROWN is to be regarded as a candidate; but we take it for granted that he would not refuse the nomination, if tendered in a proper spirit.

Senator CRITTENDEN is not a handsome man—not by any means; and if gifted in any remarkable degree by nature, as we have no reason to doubt, that capricious Goddess has taken special pains to conceal her jewel in his head. His forehead, almost hidden under a shock of silver hair, is both small and narrow; the cheek bones are very prominent, the mouth large and irregular, the nose without definite shape, and the whole expression intensely Celtic. I have heard that he is agreeable and sincere, very upright in his convictions of duty, and wielding a large personal influence by mere strength of character. On these points, I am not able to judge—never having had the pleasure of meeting him where his opinions could be freely expressed.

Secretary TOUCEY, of the Navy, has a very striking appearance and a powerful phrenological development. His forehead, half concealed under thin brown and gray curls, is massive and prominent; the eyes beneath it dark and somewhat wild-looking; the cheeks thin and sallow, speaking of midnight vigils at the desk; his figure is erect and tall; his dress extremely careless; and a big buff kerchief which he persists in wearing round his neck at night, is supposed in popular conjecture to be a revolutionary relic—probably patched together from the buff breeches and vest of some ancestor who fell in one of the battles with the Pottawotamies.

Secretary THOMPSON, of the Interior, looks a good deal like the captain of a North River sloop engaged in the conveyence of vegetables to your Fulton and Washington Markets. He is the youngest man in the Cabinet, and one of the most energetic, I make no doubt; but on this point your regular correspondents, probably, will be better able to inform you. His wife is one of the most agreeable ladies in Washington; one of the best-dressed, best-informed, and best-tempered ladies; admired and respected wherever known, and most loved where best known.

Attorney-General BLACK I only saw for a moment, and his face made no very particular impression. On ransacking the pigeon-holes of memory a second time, I find the following to be the *disjecta membra* of my hurried observations on him: "A portentous-looking man with a tremendous brown wig, evincing a persistent inclination to look solemn."

Secretary FLOYD is no more a favorite in general society than he is with the officers of the Army. Tall, large-boned, eagle-nosed, coarse and impassive, with a constant straining after repose when in mixed company, and every now and then a restless glance over his shoulder, such as Moses might have cast when burying that Egyptian in the sand. The Secretary's present scheme of reorganizing the general staff and consolidating the engineer and ordnance branches, by which he would be given the patronage of ninety lieutenancies and six brigadier-generalships,—this scheme, be may as well be informed, is not one which he will be *permitted* to put in operation. He trod on my toe at HOOVER'S last Tuesday evening, and spilt a plate of chicken salad over my wife's velvet dress.

Senator HUNTER, the man most talked about at present as the Democratic candidate for the succession, is well worth a notice. Stout end of middle height; a middle-aged men also, with dark sleek hair, closely shaven face, good Roman features; he has well-arched eyebrows with dark eyes beneath, a strong square chin and very commendable neatness in his black, priestlike clothes. His eyes when at rest, have a sleepy look, but can be kindled into great vehemence and life. In conversation he is voluble, frank, courteous and full of strong points in support of each position. If made President it is thought he would be merciful to the Indians, for whom he feels deep compassion and not a little sympathy.

And now enough, surely, of these blowing and spouting mammals for the present. You have quite a gallery in this paper; and the likenesses have much truth in them, though not so flattering, perhaps, as those in BRADY'S gallery on the Avenue. Next week—if not poisoned meantime by the concentrated extract of dead kittens which they call "water," here—I will send on to you another batch of these harum-scarum outlines, which you may publish if you please, or tear up if you please. Should any one ask you the author's name, please refer him at once to your obedient

NOBODY.

The Street Commissioner's Report.

Street Commissioner SMITH has transmitted to the Common Council a report of the business transacted in his Department since the cutting of the Gordian difficulty between Messrs. CONOVER and DEVLIN, by the appointment of Mr. EDWARD COOPER, on the 19th of last April. The report is vigorous and condensed, full of important suggestions, and bold in its expositions of the obstacles which still stand in the way of making this Department all that could be desired. The immense and varied business under the Street Commissioner's charge, involves, we are told, an annual expenditure of about three millions of dollars, and affects nearly every interest in the City—the property-holders, in relation to street-openings, and street improvements; the merchants and shipmasters, in relation to wharves, piers and slips; and all ranks and classes, in the important services of the Fire Department, bureau of lamps and gas, repairs and supplies to public buildings, and the regulation of public parks and places under proper management.

The state in which Mr. COOPER found the department is pleasantly recited in the following paragraph, which we take the more pleasure in copying as it does justice to a gentleman who certainly, during his tenure of office, deserved well of the City, and did much, with the assistance of the present Street Commissioner (then Deputy) to start this branch of the public service again on a fair and economical footing:

"On the 20th of April last, at the time Mr. EDWARD COOPER took charge of the Department, the business was in a state of confusion and disorder bordering on chaos—the result, in part, of defective laws, of ignorance and neglect, and of designing fraud: and in part owing no doubt to the fact that for six months or more there had been no recognized Street Commissioner, and consequently very little business done regularly by the Department during that time. The amount of office room was entirely inadequate, and several of the Superintendents had no offices and no records of their business. Notwithstanding the fact that there were ten separate bureaus in this Department, hundreds of applications in reference to details of unimportant routine business, properly belonging to the different bureaus, were brought daily direct to the Street Commissioner. Amongst other things were a large number of bills for work done or supplies furnished during the time that the office was contested, nearly all of which were irregular, and some fraudulent—the whole amounting to more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Most of those claimants, as well as other persons having business with the department, insisted upon seeing the Street Commissioner, and discussing day after day their own especial grievances. There were something like one hundred and fifty contracts for street improvements, involving large interests to property holders, contractors and the City—the Corporation acting as Trustee with limited powers. *These contracts, with scarce an exception, were found to be irregular, very many of them illegal, and some fraudulent.* The routine business had been, in part, allowed to lie over, and came crowding into the office. In this condition of things Mr. EDWARD COOPER at once recognized the necessity of a radical change in the whole department. He adopted a system of accounts for the transaction of all new business of the office, and at the same time commenced collecting information from every available source in reference to the existing condition of work and accounts, by contract or otherwise, which had been for years in progress and were still lying unsettled. New ordinances for the government of the department were prepared, (See proceeding of the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 22, 1858,) and every effort was made to establish the whole business upon a proper basis. Much had been done towards the accomplishment of this purpose before Mr. COOPER retired from the office, but this object has not yet been fully attained, nor can it be until certain important changes are made in the City Charter and laws."

The beauties of the old contract system are done justice to in a very few words, and placed in agreeable contrast with the precautions taken since the ejection of Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN from the rich placer and auriferous gulches of the Street Department, as formerly administered:

"At the time Mr. COOPER came into possession of this office the contracts were made in a book of printed forms, the blanks left for prices being filled in with figures only, instead of being written out in words. *These figures, in very many instances, had evidently been altered;* and in no case, for several years back, were any of the contracts signed by the Street Commissioner. The contractors, it is understood, were not furnished with copies of their contracts; and in some cases, as I am informed, they signed in the book as they were told to do, without knowing what instrument they were signing. Under the system as emended, since the 20th of April last, all contracts are now made in triplicate, all prices and amounts are written out in full, and each of the triplicates is signed both by the Street Commissioner and contractor. One of these original contracts is then transmitted to the Comptroller, to form a check upon his payments; one is filed in this office, and the third is given to the contractor, so that he may always have before him the terms and specifications for his work. A certified copy is also filed in the office of the bureau having immediate superintendence of the work."

The system of payments adopted by Mr. COOPER, on the suggestion of Capt. SMITH, is substantially the same as that introduced under Mr. GUTHRIE'S Administration as the finance system of the Bureau of Construction attached to the Treasury Department of the Federal Government. By means of triplicate requisitions, vouchers and receipts, three distinct sets of original papers relating to each financial transaction are on file in three different offices, and the chances for irregular payments, whether accidental or fraudulent, are thus placed almost beyond the limit of a supposable probability. Three wholly distinct sets of officers and departments must make the same mistake, or be influenced in the same manner, before an irregularity can run the gauntlet and escape.

"The system," says the Street Commissioner, "adopted for the transaction of business, the keeping of accounts, and making payments, is this: The Superintendent of the Bureau having charge of a particular kind of work, or the furnishing of supplies, makes to the Street Commissioner a written report, setting forth the facts in the case and his recommendation thereupon. If approved, the Street Commissioner or Deputy certifies to the necessity of the expenditure, as required by the charter, and orders the work to be done, or the supplies to be furnished. The Superintendent, after the execution of the work, or the delivery of the articles, examines the bill rendered to him, and, if it is found correct, he has triplicate vouchers made out in regular printed form, on each of which the account is copied. *The original bill is filed in his office, and the triplicate vouchers, certified by him, are transmitted to this office.* If approved, they are certified by the Street Commissioner or Deputy, entered in the books of this office, and a requisition upon the Comptroller is then drawn by the Street Commissioner for the amount of the voucher. The requisition, with triplicate vouchers appended, is then sent, with letter of transmittal to the Comptroller, by whom a warrant upon the treasury is drawn in favor of the party to whom the money is due, and this warrant is given to the party upon signing *a receipt for the amount upon each of the triplicate vouchers. The Comptroller retains one of the receipted vouchers, and sends the other two to this office, one of which is filed here and the other is transmitted to the office of the bureau under which the expenditure was incurred.* These triplicate vouchers form the basis of the whole system of payments and accounts, and in themselves are a record of all the money transactions of the department, of which there is a *complete file of original papers in the office of the Comptroller, in this office and in that of the bureau under which the work was done.* It will be seen by this that no payments are made by this department. Neither the Street Commissioner nor other officer of the department handles any of the public money, other than their own salaries—with the exception of the chief clerk, who has a small account for postage, &c., amounting last year to $89 58."

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the Charter requires that all forms of contract, before signature, shall be approved by the Corporation Counsel; and that all awards of contract must be confirmed by the Common Council before having legal effect. These two necessities, as might be expected, lead very often to great and extremely inconvenient delays, wholly beyond the control of the Street Department to remedy. As to the detail business of the office, the Superintendents of the various bureaux are required to furnish monthly reports

"Stating the amount and kind of work done or supplies furnished and the cost thereof, the amount of the appropriations in each case, what has been expended, and the balance on hand, together with a return showing all the public property in their possession. It is intended that the books in the various offices shall be kept in such manner as to show plainly the exact condition of all the business of the department."

The Street Commissioner asks that appropriations for his Department

"Be made in such manner that the money can be drawn on the requisition of the Street Commissioner only. This is of vital importance, and until it is done there can be neither regularity nor certainty in the business of the department, nor can *any one be held responsible for appropriations against which more than one person is allowed to make requisitions.* As the charter now stands—and in this respect it is perhaps correct—no expenditures can be legally incurred for any purpose beyond the amount included in the tax levy for the year, without especial authority from the Legislature. The consequence is, that when an appropriation is exhausted that particular kind of expenditure must cease, or if incurred must be done in direct violation of law. The remedy for this evil of appropriations exhausted before the termination of the year which they are intended to cover, will be found in a change of the fiscal year. Let the financial year commence on the 1st of July, and in that case appropriations which were found to be insufficient, owing to unforseen necessities arising, or fresh work being ordered to be done by the Common Council, could be increased by application to the Legislature, if necessary for the interests of the City."

These suggestions, we have reason to believe, are now under consideration at Albany, and it is probable that the relief asked for may be granted before the close of the present session. As a specimen of very plain and strong speaking on a variety of important points, take this extract from the report before us, which is the last we shall have room to make. Having stated the main difficulties encountered in the ordinary discharge of business, Captain SMITH thus opens a kind of general fire on the abuses and mistakes of our State and Municipal law-makers:

"When the changes recommended by this department shall have been adopted, much will be accomplished towards securing regularity of business, and *immediate personal responsibility on the part of executive officers.* I do not hesitate to say that until these changes are made the business of this department cannot be properly conducted. In this connection it is proper to add that, in my judgment, the population, commerce and public business interests of this City have largely outgrown the present form of City government, causing an amount of confusion and irresponsibility in the public business which might be regarded as little less than a direct temptation to commit fraud. To prevent these frauds special sections were introduced into the charter and ordinances, evidently with the intention of making officials, supposed to be dishonest and incompetent, capable and honest. How the remedy has been successful? Let the recent developments of fraud and embezzlement—the doubtful validity of many assessments—the great increase in the tax levy from year to year, and the inefficiency with which business has been done in many departments, answer. *The charter and laws should be based on sound principles, and adopted to what the City is now and will become, rather than upon what it was and what it needed twenty or fifty years ago. Above all, let legislation, both in Albany and in this City, be founded upon the supposition that government officials are both honest and capable, and so arrange the checks and balances that anything to the contrary will at once be detected and traced to its source.* Let this be done if it is desired to improve the present system, which only trammels and fetters well intentioned and law abiding men, whilst others break through in every direction, and set all control at defiance. What can be expected when the laws are such that even the highest officials are often reduced to the alternative of either openly violating and overriding them, or putting a stop to the whole public business and exposing the property of the City to destruction? * * * * * In view of the fact that no expenditure can be legally incurred unless included in the tax levy, it is very important that all should be asked for which may be necessary during the year. I respectfully beg leave, in calling your attention to this subject, to add that the constant applications made to your honorable body (the Common Council) during the current year, for expenditures for various purposes not included in the tax levy, are irregular, and that the action of the Common Council in granting such requests is often embarrassing to this department. As the charter stands, these applications should be made before the tax levy for the year is passed, and provision to meet them should be inserted therein.

Again: it is irregular, to say the least, for the Commun Council *to accept work, audit accounts and pass resolutions directing the Comptroller to pay a specific amount for work done for the Corporation and charge the same to a specific appropriation which should be under the control of one of the heads of department.* Very large payments are made, too, out of specific appropriations upon judgments obtained against the City, often for work done or supplies furnished years since. These and other payments of a similar character would seem properly to form a part of the emergencies for the year, if there be no special provision made for their payment, rather than to be charged against appropriations made for particular purposes, which were intended to be extended under the control of one of the executive departments."

The Street Commissioner complains that at present he is not intrusted with sufficient authority for the prompt and efficient discharge of his duties, and asks that a larger discretion may be allowed him in certain matters of detail and routine. He then enters on a statement relating to the various Bureaux connected with the Department, showing unexpended balances on various appropriations amounting to within a few thousand dollars of half a million, and stating the total amount of payments since the 20th of last April at $584,566.16. For every shilling of this expenditure full accounts are rendered in three offices.

The Virginia Democracy Against the Acquisition of Cuba—A Strong Protest.

From the Richmond Enquirer, (Gov. Wise's organ,) Feb. 3.

* * The question is, will our European neighbors permit this acquisition when the joint efforts of England and France alone are sufficient to prevent it? We may safely assume that these two controling powers will use every effort to prevent this transfer of territory, if they entertain a reasonable apprehension that it will probably endanger the permanency of their own dominion in the West Indies. Let us examine the grounds for such an apprehension.

If Cuba is to become a non-slaveholding State of the Union, there will exist no necessity, that we now perceive, for a further accession of territory in the West Indies—but if we are to take her in this shape, *we would much prefer to leave her where she is*—in the possession of Spain. According to the statistics of 1851, the total population of the island was 1,207,230; *i. e.*, 565,560 whites, 204,570 free negroes, 436,100 slaves.

It, then, we can have Cuba only on the terms of taking her as a Free State, with a free negro population of at least 700,000, we repeat it, we believe, in all sincerity, that $120,000,000 may be much more profitably invested than in the purchase of the Island.

On the other hand, if Cuba is to be admitted as a Slave State, and slave property is to receive permanent protection there, we see very serious International difficulty in the way. This involves some explanation.

The present state of things in Cuba, if allowed to continue, *must eventuate in overrunning the Island with free negroes.* One of the great curses attendant on the African Slave trade, and one of the chief arguments against its restoration in the United States, is the fact that *it gives loose rein to Emancipation.* Such has been the case both in Cuba and in Brazil. A majority of slaveholders willingly sell one negro who has become naturalized in speech and habits, for a price with which three or four raw Africans can be purchased.

Hence the general practice of allowing negroes to buy themselves and their relatives or friends at moderate rates. Indeed, in Cuba, a contract between master and slave for such bargain and sale, will be legally enforced. Emancipation is also facilitated by even the legal and social equality of races. Thus, the free negro population constantly increases, until strong enough effectually to assist a successful revolt among the slaves. The game was played out in Hayti and Jamaica. The process in the latter instance may be appreciated by reference to the fact, that, at this time, there are nearly ten free negroes for every white man on the Island.

The acquisition of Cuba by the United States would indeed check this mode of Africanising the island, and the check would be the suppression of the African Slave-trade. *But it is doubtful whether even this would be sufficient to prevent universal emancipation in the course of a few years.* At least, very stringent measures would be required to insure the prevention. 400,000 slaves in immediate contact with 200,000 free negroes, presents at once a state of affairs very injurious to the value, and very precarious to the permanency of slave property. But, supposing this domestic difficulty to be surmountable, there are other difficulties of international importance in the way. On the south, Jamaica teems with a free negro population of three hundred thousand. On the north, the Bahamas present another horde of slaves, without masters, amounting to 15,000. On the East, the black despotism of Hayti offers at least 500,000 more. How long can slave property, in Cuba, endure this contact? and what remedy is there for it? Shall we take Hayti and make that a slave State also? Why, even if it were practicable to reduce SOULOUQUE'S subjects to Slavery, under other circumstances, there is further obstacle in the way. More than half the island is now in the possession of an independent white Republic. To persuade the Dominicans to annexation might be a practicable task; but they are all non-slaveholders, and would most probably prefer to come in as a free-soil State. Again, are we to snatch Jamaica and the Bahamas from Great Britain? We might as well commence a scheme for storming Gibraltar.

But there is another view of the matter, which at once demonstrates the utter impossibility of the immediate acquisition of Cuba. Until the Central American question shall be permanently settled, *it will be idle to dream of the acquisition of Cuba.* Such acquisition, if it could be effected, would, indeed, strengthen our hands for the Central American negotiation. But herein lies the exact difficulty. Both England and France are wide awake to the immense advantage in this connection which the acquisition of the island would afford us. And both nations are ready to give us war, before they will yield to us the preponderance in Central America, which seems to be the aim of not a few of our short-sighted law givers. It is folly to talk about "cotton" in connection with this matter. England can better afford to shut up every cotton mill in the British empire, and employ every operative in her army and navy in the prosecution of a terrible and unexampled war against a nation speaking her own language, than she can afford to yield her claim to a free passage across Central America and double Cape Horn indefinitely. Free, equal, uncontroled transit to the Pacific, is the one great national and commercial stake upon which her hopes of continued prosperity rely.

France is interested in the same manner, though, perhaps, not to the same extent. And the prospect of another offensive and defensive alliance, with Great Britain, will certainly become by no means distasteful to the French Government, because of prospective injury to British manufacturers. Moreover, if the acquisition of Cuba is, at this time, to be made the immediate *casus belli*, we may rest assured that Spain, Holland, Denmark and Sweden will eventually be added to the alliance against us.

If "manifest destiny" has indeed marked Cuba for future territorial acquisition by the [illegible], then, *in the name of peace, let us bide our* [illegible] however it shall become practicable and expe[illegible] to the mind, we must take it subject to gr[illegible] perils and very grave responsibilit[illegible] become our delicate task to reor[illegible] social and governmental system, by r[illegible] mulated wrongs of a century.

The attempt to cut the Gordian knot [illegible] priation of $30,000,000, to be employed [illegible] how—a paltry demonstration, which will [illegible] to all the dangers attendant on an acknowledged [illegible] mus of territorial seizure or diplomatic bribery, and yet only result in complicating and embarrassing Central American difficulties, and in unnecessarily and arbitrarily increasing the present rate of import duties—such a policy is, above all others, at the same time *the weakest and most derogatory to all the requirements of our national dignity and prospective interests.*

Southern Denunciations of the Proposed Purchase of Cuba.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, (Democrat.)

THE CUBA IMPOSTURE.—There never was a beggar with simulated ulcers more ingenious in devising fresh schemes of imposture than the present wretched cabal in Washington called an Administration. Their latest effort is worthy of all their previous attempts in the same line, and the reported acquiescence of several leading Senators in their plans to plunder the national treasury under the most infamous and ridiculous of pretexts, affords the strongest possible testimony of the utter debasement and prodigacy at this day everywhere prevalent among the political factions of the Union. We here see in this sham, to purchase or steal the Island of Cuba, the real character of the imbeciles who have obtained possession of this Government and ruin the truly great people of this nation; and the most obtuse cannot fail to comprehend how readily the most abominable, unjust, aye treasonable propositions may find supporters even in the Senate of the United States, when its purblind Presidential candidates see, or imagine they see, the way through them to the great object of all their hopes, aspirations and desires.

Than this Cuba humbug, no more ruinous, suicidal or villainous proposition was ever submitted to the country as a measure to benefit the South, for, as we have yesis ago conclusively shown, nothing in the future is more positively certain than that the acquisition of Cuba, without the legalization and reopening of the African Slave-trade, *must result in the utter annihilation of the institution on this continent within the brief space of twenty years or less.* No political proposition is more demonstrable than this, none more susceptible of proof irresistible, conclusive and irrefragable. Were it possible to purchase or wrest Cuba from Spain—of which intention BUCHANAN and his satellites are as innocent as doves—then such a measure, if contemplated at all by a political party, would necessarily originate with the enemies, not the friends or representatives, of Southern institutions. If GRATTAN SMITH or WM. H. SEWARD were to submit the proposition and ask to have thirty millions of dollars appropriated, to be placed at the disposal of the most corrupt, inefficient and imbecile administration which has ever cursed or disgraced the country, the movement would be consistent if honestly set in motion, as it probably would be, and not for the benefit, special and exclusive, of a swarm of profligate, bad men, whose alliance and support Mr. BUCHANAN found necessary to secure his elevation and maintain him with some decent show of strength, if not of respectability—that is impossible—while there.

We do not deem it necessary to make an appeal to any local interest in opposition to the scheme of either robbing Spain of Cuba or of giving her an arbitrary price for it, although it must be clear to every one possessing the smallest quantity of common sense that *ruin could be the immediate consequence of its acquisition to the domestic Sugar interest.* If, however, this fact could be made more demonstrably evident to every man interested in the cultivation of the soil of Louisiana than it must be without such demonstration, still, if Cuba were essential to us for military, political or great pecuniary reasons, it would be right and proper and patriotic in us to disregard such reason and approve, from love of our country and devotion to its institutions and freedom, the policy of a measure essential to the safety, security and welfare of us all, however personally disadvantageous it might locally be. But no such necessity is forced upon us; no selfish feeling need be allowed to animate any one, for the question involved in the subject is not whether the sugar interest of Louisiana would be destroyed by the purchase or theft of Cuba from Spain, but *whether Slavery can exist upon this Continent after such acquisition, no matter how consummated, if unaccompanied by a reopening of the African Slave-trade?* This is the question which presents, and the advocates of the acquisition of the island are bound to show, and must be required to show, whether or not the acquisition of Cuba will not carry with it, in the absence of any measure to authorize an importation of African labor, the annihilation of Slavery in these Southern States.

It is perhaps a moderate calculation to estimate the number of able-bodied adult slaves who could be profitably employed in Cuba, were it incorporated with this country, at one million of souls over the complement already there. Some have estimated the number at double this, some at fifty per cent. more, but none that we have seen have represented a smaller number as being adequate to its wants. Its climate is warm and salubrious, its soil unsurpassably fruitful, its agricultural capabilities enormous; can any one doubt, then, the consequences of such an addition to the demands for labor in our domestic markets, *fail to perceive the deplorable results to Southern domestic industry by such a competition?* Where are the laborers to be found that the Cuba infatuation would necessitate, except in the depopulation of these States, and the obliteration of Slavery in half a dozen of the largest, wherein it now exists? If any thing in the future can be more certain, we do not know it, and cannot imagine it, and yet there are many persons here who affect to see no difficulty growing out of the labor question, no derangement from irresistible competition, no ruin to Slavery by making it essentially and exclusively insular instead of continental. We do not purpose going into a minute examination of all the objections that might, with reason, be urged to the Cuban policy of many Southern men—persons honestly in favor of such a measure as the acquisition of the island—and who are not like BUCHANAN and his gambling confederates, who agitate the subject in order to have money placed in their hands to be employed in other and very different ways to that one thus ostensibly put forward.

At another time we may think such details necessary to a more perfect elucidation of the subject; at present we do not deem it necessary to do more than to call upon those Southern Senators in favor of the measure, and who have characters to lose, *to explain the labor branch of the subject, and to show how the acquisition of Cuba, unaccompanied by a measure to secure the perfect free establishment of the African Slave-trade, can result otherwise than in the utter destruction of Slavery upon the Continent of America.*"

The Conservative View of the Case.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

The proposition to place the sum of thirty millions of dollars at the discretion of President BUCHANAN, to be employed by him in facilitating the acquisition of Cuba, seems to find favor with nobody. Opposition journals such as the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Administration prints, such as the Richmond *Enquirer* and Washington *States*, are equally hostile to the scheme. *We think with these exponents of public opinion, and hold that the proposed appropriation is useless, and that the object contemplated by it is impracticable.*

The public would not willingly behold the creation of a public debt of $30,000,000, unless for some momentous purpose which would yield advantages commensurate with so large an expenditure. It is not pretended that thirty millions of dollars can purchase Cuba. The prospect of possessing that Island by peaceful transfer for a consideration is dimmer and more distant than ever. The outgivings of the message have completely betrayed the shallow diplomacy of the President, alarmed and irritated Spain, rendered her ten fold more tenacious on the score of pride and punctilio, and aroused the latent hostility of France and England. There can be no doubt that in the present state of feeling of the Spanish Government, the most princely offer would be rejected contemptuously. No amount, however enormous and beyond the real value of the desired acquisition, would elicit from Spain aught save a haughty and peremptory refusal. We do not affirm that she would have been more tractable had a more skillful and silent system of tactics been employed, for we question whether Spain will ever consent to part with the Gem of the Antilles; but we do declare that *of all possible blunders of policy that could have been perpetrated, the most stolid and supreme was that of wounding the susceptibility and arousing the indignation of a people whose pride is in the inverse ratio of their wealth and power*, by coolly informing the world at large that we have a right to take Cuba, but that in our infinite generosity and condescension, we intend to pay a good round sum for that island. The consequence of so deplorable a piece of imbecility was obvious to reflecting minds, and we see it in the inflexible temper exhibited by Spain, and in the stern and unqualified resolution displayed to decline treating on the subject.

With such gloomy auspices before us, well may we ask what possible object is to be fulfilled by the contemplated appropriation? It is certainly insufficient to purchase Cuba—if this were at all a feasible project. It is far more than enough for any ordinary negotiations touching upon the question. For what purpose then is it needed? Peradventure—as is suggested by a Northern journal—to bribe the Spanish Minister into listening to the scheme. We hardly think that even this disgraceful policy would be likely to succeed. The tone of public reprobation respecting the proposed purchase is so decided in Spain that, presuming the dignitaries of the kingdom might feel disposed to finger Uncle Sam's gold, there is not one of them who would venture to incur the unmitigated odium and punishment which such treachery would inevitably involve. The advocacy of any member of the Cabinet, or the Cortez, of the sale of Cuba would brand the imprudent author with an ineffaceable stigma of obloquy.

But there are other insuperable objections to the measure. The country is far from reposing in the President that unlimited confidence which could alone justify the

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR.—TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 66, 95, 96, 98, 93, 94, 97, 99, 90, 94.

SUPREME COURT.—CIRCUIT.—Mose to yesterday, with the following exceptional: Nos.: 1461, 277, 1913, 322, 326, 274.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1 to 9, 13 to 21, 23, 24.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 260, 271, 272, 280, 285, 214, 223, 148, 162, 262, 404, 406, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 418, 422, 422, 67, 2.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 262, 261, 276, 277, 278, 279 to 286, 286, 287, 289, 291, 292. Part II.—Nos. 145, 244, 264, 266, 268, 256, 282, 268, 269, 270, 273, 274, 276, 146, 283.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

Nathan Rogers vs. *David C. Murray et al.*—This case has been before tried. The facts are, that on the 5th of July, 1855, the schooner *Pedee* sailed from Aspinwall for New-York, with a cargo of skins, hides, &c. On the second day out, nearly all on board became affected by the Chagres fever, and for sixty days the vessel was at the mercy of the winds and waves. She was blown into Darien, a port upon the coast of the Spanish Main, and afterwards got into the port of Carthagena, some 500 miles from Aspinwall. After her arrival the hides, &c., were discovered to be filled with worms and bugs, and a survey was called by the consent and advice of the United States Consul, and it was decided that the hides were too much spoiled to be taken to New-York, and must be sold. They were sold accordingly. The plaintiffs now claim that there was no necessity for the sale, and demand the full value of the goods as shipped.

Edgar S. Ogden for plaintiffs; John Sherwood for defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

SUITS BETWEEN RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church vs. *The New-York Young Men's Christian Association*.—The usual throng in the Marine Court on the first day of term was somewhat increased to-day by the attendance of witnesses and parties interested in this cause, which is an action brought by the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church against the Young Men's Christian Association, to recover rent for the Church building; sued, it is alleged by the Association, for holding the famous noonday prayer meetings held during the late revival. Quite a crowd of members of the two corporations were in attendance, to give evidence or watch the proceedings. The cause was not reached, however, and was finally adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Important Charge to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Court of General Sessions for the February term was opened, yesterday, by the Recorder. The Calendar is unusually heavy, thirty-eight cases having been undisposed of, belonging to the January term, when Judge RUSSELL occupied the Bench. These neglected cases, with many more, that will occupy the immediate attention of the Grand Jury, will be promptly attended to during this term of the Court. Among the most prominent cases are, for murder, Michael J. Forrest, for killing Christopher Goff; Jean Bosquet, for killing Martino de Santez; and Daniel Fox, Charles Moore and Abraham D. Thompson, for killing a man at Harlem, while on a target excursion. The other murder trials, of which the case of STEPHENS, the alleged wife-poisoner, is one, will be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. JOHN KEHOE and JOHN HAYS will be tried in the General Sessions, before the Recorder, for the manslaughter of MICHAEL TOOMEY. Of cases of arson, burglary, grand larceny, and other crimes, there are rather more than the usual number pending for this term.

The following gentlemen were, yesterday morning, impannelled as a Grand Inquest:

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Foreman.

John Aiken. Jas. S. Aspinwall, Joseph Applegate,
Lewis K. Bridge. Samuel W. Bass, Sam'l H. Cornell,
John Commerford, James G. Deforest, Edward Fletcher,
Robert S. Hone. Edw'd C. Johnson, Wm. F. Prout,
George D. Phelps, Barnet L. Solomon, Moses B. Taylor,
George M. Wheeler.

After the administration of the oath, the Recorder delivered the following important charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It becomes my duty to call your attention to such topics relative to the administration of criminal justice as may be most expedient to aid you in the task of initiating proceedings in order to secure the peace of society and the protection of its members. Upon your actions mainly rests the responsibility of giving efficiency to the laws for the maintenance of good order and the repression of vice, and I am convinced that you will second any suggestion that you may deem adapted to attain these ends. It may be objected that your business is solely to deal with the laws as you find them, and that you have nothing to do with endeavoring to make the laws what they ought to be. This I conceive to be erroneous, and I would ask that you would exert your influence for the amelioration and improvement of our criminal jurisprudence.

The circumstance to which I would call your attention is the great disparity which exists in the character of sentences, sometimes altogether disproportioned to the nature of the offences. Of that class of hardened criminals who are most desperate and determined in their opposition to the laws, the large majority who are arraigned, come before the Courts on charges of burglary in the third degree. The maximum punishment for this crime is five years' confinement in the State Prison. These criminals, as a class, are brutal and hardened, and many of them are restrained neither by conscience, shame or fear. There is another class who have been induced to go astray, through the influence of improper associations or the temptations of want. Many of these are brought up on charges of passing counterfeit notes, or other grades of forgery in the second degree, the lowest punishment for which is five years' confinement in the State Prison. Very frequently these offences are committed by the young in crime, if not in years, and they are often made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, regardless alike of previous good character, or the fact of its being the first offence, or even the promise or reasonable prospect of reformation.

Very often the originator and planner of the crime escapes, or if detected, he receives only the same measure of punishment as is imposed on those whom he has almost compelled to become his instruments and accomplices in guilt, or duped into the commission of the offence.

Such inequalities in the grade of punishment, and the temptation of its recipients, have long been apparent, and they engender a species of contempt for the laws which thus tolerate what the dullest intellect must regard as an injustice. The whole of the law relating to the apportionment of sentences should be revised, so that a larger discretion may be reposed in the magistrate whose duty it is to fix the term of imprisonment.

Unless this be remedied, great injustice may be done both to individuals and the community. Many cases arise where a short term of imprisonment might very properly be assigned, and the result would be, the rescue of numbers of unfortunate young persons from the paths of crime, but the requirements of the statute now leave the Judge no alternative but to pass sentence in accordance with its provisions. Next to the protection of society, the reformation of the offender should be kept in view, and if many of the crimes now punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison were, in the discretion of the Judge, punished by committing the accused party to a penitentiary, this desirable end could be effected in a majority of cases. There is but a small chance, if, indeed, any, of reforming criminals who have ever been confined within the walls of a State prison, while experience continually shows that the less severe, because less infamous, punishment in a penitentiary, will effect every aim of justice without affixing to the unfortunate the life-long disgrace, which, like the brand of the galley slave, attends the infliction of the former punishment. Such changes and modifications in the graduation of punishment are imperatively demanded, and they would undoubtedly tend to diminish those frequent and importunate applications to the Executive for pardons, by which, though some cases of hardship may be remedied, many of the worst criminals escape with a comparative immunity for the most flagrant offences, and a degree of uncertainty and laxity attaches to the administration of the law not calculated to increase that wholesome respect for its power which is one of the best safeguards of the community. Unless punishment is made more certain and prompt than it is now, our laws will lose in a great degree their efficiency. I would also call your attention to the numerous delays and the increasing complications which seem of recent years to have been grafted on the practice prevailing in criminal cases, whereby through the agency of political influence, or that obtained by money, bad men are enabled for years to baffle all attempts to bring them to the punishment due to their crimes. It is only necessary to refer to what is notorious, the motions from Court to Court, the stays of proceedings on matters of trivial import, appeals, and various other legal contrivances, by which the substantial ends of justice are delayed, and even frustrated. These legal devices are carried on until all interest in the case subsides, or the required legal proof is destroyed by the removal or death of the witnesses, or their being corrupted or tampered with. While a fair trial should be secured to all, both high and low, rich and poor, it is too often the case that wealth can transform the terrors of such an ordeal on the most serious charges into a mere farce.

In all cases where the principal witness is a non-resident or is detained in custody, (which latter circumstance often prevents a complaint being made,) there should be a provision secured for a summary trial. Instances are not of unfrequent occurrence where the complainant is incarcerated for many months awaiting the trial of a criminal who may have inflicted the most serious injuries, and is out on bail. Then, the very act of making a complaint, in reality, operates as a punishment, and ample opportunities are thus afforded to the violator of the law, either to buy off the witnesses for the prosecution, or manufacture evidence for his defence. It is indeed a matter of congratulation that the witnesses in criminal cases are no longer detained in cells beneath the same roof and unclassified from those occupied by felons, and subject to the most loathsome and degrading associations, but I am sure that you will agree with me that much still remains to be done before we can entirely approve the treatment meted out to offenders on the one hand and the witnesses and victims of their crimes on the other.

I have in previous charges to Grand Juries freely discussed the organization of the present Police force, and pointed out what I considered some of the most prominent defects in the same, and also the great error that was committed in ousting, on technical, not to say harsh and perhaps even untenable grounds, the bulk of the members of the old force, comprising a large number of thoroughly trained and experienced men. The reinstatement of Inspectors Dowling and Leonard of the old force has met with general approval, and the good effect of this commendable step is felt not only in the vigilant mode in which they are both discharging their duties in the districts to which they have been assigned, but also in the examples of activity and skill they are setting to the department generally. I could not find a more complete corroboration of what I have previously stated than in the efficiency of those portions of the police now under charge of the above-named gentlemen. I am satisfied that the restoration of as many of the old force as shall be found deserving, with here and there so to increase the public confidence in the mode in which the guardians of its peace are selected, and to remove the acerbity of that political excitement which was aroused by the establishment of the force, and the manner its ranks were filled. The inadequacy of the present organization will be seen when it is considered that there are nearly five hundred miles of paved streets in this City, and that the whole number of men on patrol duty at one time is only about five hundred men, or about a man to a mile. At night, especially, this weakness of our patrol force is apparent, and calls imperatively for a considerable augmentation. Indeed, when this paucity is taken into account, and the large class of desperate persons who infest our City, it is a matter of surprise that the list of outrages and crimes are not still more alarming.

The incompetency, neglect and dishonesty of those holding public offices are continually alluded to both in print and in conversation, and I sincerely hope that you will pursue any case of official misconduct which may be presented to your notice, with especial diligence. It must be admitted that an easy means of prevention rests with the people themselves. If greater interest were taken by the citizens in the selection of officers, and a greater portion of their attention devoted than heretofore has been, to see that the various duties imposed by law were properly and faithfully performed by those on whom they devolved, few of these complaints would be heard.

The very persons who are loudest in their denunciations are really the most neglectful of these duties, and if each citizen aided in the reformation so urgently demanded the object would be at once secured. That vague and general public opinion, although a powerful auxiliary in securing a reform, is of little value unless followed up by personal exertions, and it may even do harm by confounding in one common suspicion both the worthy and honorable with the negligent and unfaithful among the servants of the people.

I took occasion in the charge to the Grand Jury in April last to impress upon the citizens the necessity of supplying the place of Jurors, as then drawn, with honest and competent men. Since then I am happy to state that a great and marked change for the better has taken place in this Court, and if this improvement should continue the community will have no just cause to complain that the laws are not properly enforced through the fault of Jurors.

Some of the tests applied in the selection of Jurors to secure impartiality and unbiased judgment, have ceased to subserve this end, and there is a necessity that they should be abolished. No man who reads the daily papers and is possessed of ordinary intelligence and truthfulness can serve now in the capacity of a juror in a notorious case. It is logically impossible to read the account of any transaction which forms the subject of judicial inquiry without receiving such a mental impression as will produce an opinion, and this amounts to a disqualification. Those only who cannot read, or are too indolent or careless to remark what is transpiring in their midst, are eligible as jurymen. Indolence, ignorance and indifference are thus the qualifications of jurors in the eye of the law. Such men of all others should be excluded, for the failure on the part of any one to inform himself from the journals of the records of events, betrays a stolidity or prejudice that reflects on him but little credit. The duties of a juror are as important as those of a Judge—one deals with legal principles which may be supplied by memory, while the province of the other in drawing inferences from facts requires the exercise of experience, good sense and sound judgment. Attempts are now making, both in the land where we derive this important institution and in our own, to break down the trial by jury as cumbrous and unsuited to the times; but with a little care on the part of those in office, it will vindicate itself, not only in insuring protection against arbitrary power but also as the best means of attaining substantial justice, and vindicate the wisdom of the framers of our fundamental law, who have declared that it shall remain inviolate forever.

It is obligatory on me to call your attention at this time to any violations of the usury law that you may be cognizant of. For years this reminder has been made to each Grand Jury, and I believe that out of the numerous infractions of these laws which are continually occurring, not a single case has ever been brought before the Courts for trial. The conclusion is irresistible, that these appeals only show more conspicuously either the futility of the statute, or its being entirely opposed to public opinion. Apart from all considerations as to the policy of interfering between the borrower and the lender and fixing the rates of loans, the utter neglect with which the law against usury is treated induces me to say that the Legislature should be invoked to wipe out a statute which is thus practically a blank. The violation of those statutes which have been passed to secure the purity of elections, is also to be brought specially before your notice. Our political system rests on the ballot-box as the means whereby the will of the people is expressed in an orderly manner. The form of our government in its great leading features is as near perfection as any human institution can be, but in the hands of a vicious and degraded population, it may become as corrupt, extravagant and even tyrannical as any other of the forms which are justly regarded with aversion, as hostile with liberty in the fundamental idea on which they are based. One of the most illustrious of our statesmen has very recently and most emphatically alluded to the use of money in elections and has warned the people against the manifold evils of this practice. I fear that it exists in this City to a very great extent, and that not only ruffianism and crime are fostered by this means indirectly, but the very fountains of public justice are poisoned at their very source.

The man whose aid has been purchased by the demagogue or ambitious aspirant to-day, feels that when he or one of his associates is accused of some violation of the law he has a claim on the influence of the man who has been joined with him in an offence as grave if not as infamous as the one for which he himself seeks immunity. Thus crime leads to crime, and taints successive portions of the body politic until all are more or less vitiated.

You will also look into all violations of the law relating to fees—called the Extortion law—which provides that the taking of any fees by any officer, greater than is allowed by law for any service, is a misdemeanor.

Also, the Liquor law. The selling of liquors by any one without a license, or the knowingly selling any adulterated liquors, wines or other intoxicating beverage is also a misdemeanor.

It is my duty to charge you to inquire into all violations of the laws against lotteries, and the unlawful selling of tickets in lotteries. The desire of gain and the thirst for the rapid acquisition of wealth are so deeply implanted in human nature, that, just so long as lotteries are tolerated by the laws of any of our States or in foreign countries, there will be a contraband in tickets. Numerous complaints have been made at different times, by various parties, for an alleged violation of this law, and in every instance I have found that they were originated by rival lottery concerns or professional black-mailers. Any attention given to such proceedings only aids one party in obtaining a monopoly of the immoral traffic at the expense of the other. The laws were not passed to protect one interest to the exclusion of another, but for the benefit of the public, who are the sufferers by its continuance.

You have power to originate all complaints for felonies, but not for misdemeanors—for by the act passed by the Legislature, April 12, 1855, the Court of Special Sessions possesses exclusive jurisdiction of all complaints for misdemeanors, unless the said Court shall order any such complaint to be sent to the Court of General Sessions, or unless the accused, when arrested and brought before the committing magistrate, shall elect to have his case heard and determined by the Court of General Sessions. And it is made the duty of every magistrate, upon any such arrest, to inform the accused of the provisions of this act. By the provisions of that act, therefore, this Court can only have jurisdiction in either one of the two-mentioned cases. You will, therefore, find no bills of indictment against any one for a misdemeanor, unless brought before you under the above-mentioned causes.

The statute provides that not more than 23 or less than 16 shall be sworn on the Grand Jury.

It takes twelve of your number to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider one when found. Your foreman can administer the oaths to witnesses. He can also, on sufficient cause, excuse any of your number. The District-Attorney is your legal adviser, and it is his duty to attend whenever required by you for the purpose of examining witnesses in your presence, or giving advice upon any matter before you. He is allowed to be present before you on his request for the purpose of giving information relative to any matter cognizable before your body. But no District-Attorney, or other person, is permitted to be present during the expression of your opinions or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you.

Any disclosure by any of you, of the fact of an indictment having been found against any person for a felony, not in actual confinement, or until he shall have been arrested thereon, is a misdemeanor—a violation of which injunction is punishable by fine and imprisonment. I have thus laid for your observation and attention such ideas as I think calculated for the benefit of the community, together with such directions as will enable you more readily to perform the responsible duties imposed by law on Grand Jurors. The duty of giving the necessary power to this Court to move, now rests with you.

The Grand Jury having retired to their room, the gentlemen summoned as Petit Jurors were called and answered to their names. Of course, a large number of them, as usual, desired to be excused. Those who had legitimate excuses were allowed to depart, but the plea of incompetency to serve was first rigidly scrutinized.

The following pleas of guilty were received:

PATRICK LANE, charged with the murder of JEREMIAH E. LOONEY, by stabbing him with a knife on the 1st of January, at the corner of Third-avenue and Lewis-street, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree. Both parties were drunk at the time of the affray, which terminated in this tragedy. Sentence was deferred for two weeks.

DAVID BRADY and TREVOR FORD were boys in age, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and sentenced, the former to one year, and the latter to six months, in the Penitentiary.

JOHANNA VANTZ, a German girl, pleaded guilty to a simple assault on CATHARINE REGAN, an Irish girl, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

CHARLES MARSHALL pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in attempting to pass counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the New-England Bank. Sentence deferred.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last has been: 91 bbls. Ashes, 11,149 bbls. and 126 sacks Flour, 812 bushels Wheat, 1,826 bushels Oats, 1,807 bushels Malt, 1,304 packages Provisions, 122 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 83 bbls. Pots, in lots, at $5 62½@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are nominal in value, being held above the views of buyers. The principal holders continue to ask $6 ₱ 100 lbs. for both Pots and Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Java, at 14½c.; and Rio, at 11½c. Sales of 2,000 bags Rio, in bond, for this evening, 4,700 bags.

COTTON—Has been very lightly dealt in, in the absence of the *Asia*'s news. Sales comprised only a few hundred bales, at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens tamely for State and Western Flour, for which, however, holders generally ask previous prices. The demand is moderate, mainly for the home trade. Sales 5,600 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@ 4 65
Superfine State	5 15@ 5 30
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 35
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 6 80
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues inactive at $6 25@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Southern is depressed and declining; sales 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 05 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Purchases of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand at firm prices. Sales 17,100 bushels, including very good white Michigan, at $1 50; choice amber, do., at $1 45; good ordinary to choice white Southern, at $1 45@$1 55; good red Southern, at $1 37@$1 38; and choice white Kentucky, at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive—parties disagreeing about prices. Old mixed Western is held at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels new, at 60c.@62c. for poor to yellow Jersey and Southern; and 80c.@83c. for poor to good white do., do., ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Oats are essentially unaltered.

HAY—Has been in limited demand, to day, at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and sought after at, however, irregular prices; sales 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 50 for new Mess, here; an unascertained price for do., deliverable in June; $18 for old Mess; and $13 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¼c@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in good demand at uniform prices; sales 1,750 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions comprise 275 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 75 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $18 50@$19,50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9¾.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates. Sales, 400 hhds. Cuba, on private terms; and 65 hhds. New-Orleans at mainly 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 lbs. prime at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@29c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 180 boxes Cheese, at 25s.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d., and by steamer, 10 tons Clover Seed, at 30s. London, 200 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ 280 lbs., and 100 tierces Beef, at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 500 bales Cotton, and 20 tons measurement goods, on terms not disclosed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
"LITTLE ELLA," THE CHILD READER,
ONLY FOUR YEARS OF AGE!!
Under the Patronage of Mayor TIEMANN, and a Committee of ladies and gentlemen, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1859,
The Academy having been generously placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Ullman, the Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the following distinguished Artists have kindly consented to appear on this occasion. The Committee can, therefore, promise in this department one of the richest Musical treats of the season.
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Mr. WM. MASON, Mr. ROBT. GOLDBECK, Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES.
The Programme will appear in future advertisements. Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the Music, Book stores and Hotels, and the Box Office. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
The Grand Pianos are from the celebated manufactory of Messrs. Steinway & Sons', and are kindly loaned for this occasion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIORETTI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved seats	$2
Admission ticket	$1 | Family circle, 50 cents.
Amphitheatre	25 cents.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE,
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD
CLASSICAL MATINEE,
Season of 1858-59,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL,
On
TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
With the assistance of AUGUSTUS BRAIG.
PROGRAMME.
I. Sonate in A minor, Opus 105.....Schumann
For piano-forte and violin, in three movements.
WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS.
II. Quartet in D minor, No. 43.....Haydn
1. Allegro. 2. Andante, O più tosto, Allegretto.
3. Menuetto, Allegro, Ma non troppo.
4. Finale, Vivace Assai.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGMANN.
III. Etude for piano, Opus 23, No. 2.....Rubinstein
WILLIAM MASON.
IV. Quintet in B♭ major, Op. 87 (Posthumous).Mendelssohn
1. Allegro, Vivace. 2. Andante, Scherzando.
3. Adagio, E Lento. 4. Allegro, Molto Vivace.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, BERGMANN and BESIG.
The grand piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 84 Walker-st.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the music stores and at the door.
Subscriptions for the series of Matinées received at the door, and at the music stores of C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and Schuberth & Co.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. G. H. FOX, WARREN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original local Burlettia, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 8½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

G. VANDENHOFF'S

LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
(West side, two doors below Scharfenburg & Luis'.)
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 8th inst.,
Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF
will have the honor to read Longfellow's New Poem, the
COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH;
Tickets, 50 cents. ☞ 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sheridan's RIVALS.

CONCERT

AT THE ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN,
MISS ELIZABETH E. GREENFIELD,
"THE BLACK SWAN,"
Who has sung with great success in Europe and America, will give
A GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th inst.,
In aid of the efforts for the Civilization of Africa.
Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Dr Bois. Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
HIAWATHA.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth*. Part I.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet*.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It*.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale*.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 639 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 639 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Every evening at o'clock; commence at 7½.
Parquette, Dress Circle and First Circle Boxes.....50 cents
Family Circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents
Seats in Private Boxes.....$1
Private Boxes.....$8
Children to the Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....Half-price
NIXON & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN CORPS.
BENEFIT OF DAN RICE.
THIRD WEEK OF THE PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS OF
THIS UNEXAMPLED BODY OF ARTISTS.
EQUESTRIAN, ATHLETIC and GYMNASTIC.
The Roman and Grecian Amphitheatres
ECLIPSED.
TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE
from crowded and fashionable audiences
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1859—Will be produced the entirely new and impositing series of original exploits of grace, skill, strength and activity, illustrative of the prodigies of the ancient arenas, and entitled the
GAMES OF THE CURRIOULUM;
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
Or, SPORTS OF ANCIENT ROME.
Prepared with great care, produced in the utmost perfection, and enacted by
FORTY STAR ARTISTS,
AMONG THE MANY CELEBRITIES
DAN RICE,
THE EDUCATED MULES,
AND THE HORSE EXCELSIOR,
DAN RICE,
HIS TALKING HORSE,
THE WONDER OF MILLIONS.
BURLESQUE STATUARY ON HORSEBACK.
DAN RICE,
DAN RICE,
DAN RICE,
and the great burlesque pantomime, entitled
THE WAR OF THE NONDESCRIPT;
Or,
THE MINES OF BLUNDERBLADDER,
THE MINES OF BLUNDERBLADDER,
ROMAN SLAVES.
OTHER EXTRAORDINARY ORIGINALITIES.
This splendid and original succession of astounding spectacles and daring, majestic and beautiful performers has
FILLED NIBLO'S GARDEN NIGHTLY.
The New-York public are respectfully informed that on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON will be produced the elegant and diverting juvenile pageant and fabulous pantomime, entitled
JACK, THE GIANT KILLER,
to be produced once only at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinées, for the ladies and juveniles expressly, commencing at 2 P. M.
WANTED—The Cinderella Children. Apply at the back door on Tuesday.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
There will be Three Matinée Performances of the pantomime of JACK, THE GIANT KILLER,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
Open at 1; to commence at 2.
NO PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unprecedented run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
though the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER.
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER.
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwins.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.
Assault by the Zouaves.
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8,
The entertainment will commence with
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
More.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the drama of the
OCEAN CHILD.
To conclude with
WIDOW'S VICTIM.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, 1859.
The performance will commence with the play denominated and christened the
FEMALE FORTY THIEVES OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the nautical Drama of
YANKEE JACK.
Concluding with
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 8,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
Isaac.....Mr. E. Eddy.
Rebecca.....Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the grand spectacle of
BLUE BEARD.
Abomeliqne.....Mr. Fitzgerald.
Fatima.....Mme Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
There will be three Matinée performances of the Pantomime of JACK, THE GIANT KILLER,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
Open at 1; to commence at 2.
No performances on SATURDAY AFTERNOON or EVENING.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Feb. 21,
LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA.
MATILDA HERON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA ON the FLYING WIRE. ANOTHER WEEK of the NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, and SO PASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO COMEDIAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Dot Little Savage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Franca and Estrella.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BARNUM'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Mysteries and Miseries of New-York—Ocean Child—Widow's Victim.

BOWERY THEATRE—Famals Forty Thieves—Fortune's Fickle—Yankee Jack.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ivanhoe—Bluebeard.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Humanities.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings—Courtship of Miles Standish.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb 9, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 12¾ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool Jan. 22, arrived here last evening. Her intelligence is one week later. The apprehensions of war upon the opening of Spring have not been allayed; indeed, on the 19th ult., the panic resumed its original violence upon the Paris Bourse, and speedily communicated itself to London. It is stated by Paris correspondents of the London papers that there is too much reason to fear the worst. The martial preparations in the French national workshops are prosecuted with the utmost energy. Prince Napoleon, in the meantime, had arrived in Turin, where his reception, on the part of the Court, was cordial, and, on the part of the people, enthusiastic. The arrangements for his union with the Princess Clotilde were already instituted. The Sardinian Chambers, in response to the royal speech, had sent up their address, echoing the warlike intimations of the King, and engaging their loyal support to his measures, whether of peace or war. From Naples we have a rumor, apparently authentic, of the death of King Ferdinand. It is also stated that the State prisoners, liberated in the recent amnesty, are to be sent to the United States. The intelligence from India and China, though later, is of little interest.

Our Washington correspondence states that the Hon. Erastus Corning demands at the hands of the Administration the official head of Auburn Birdsall, Surveyor of this port, and son-in-law of Daniel S. Dickinson, for the alleged reason that Birdsall and his friends went into the Albany District, last Fall, to aid in defeating Mr. Corning. It is understood that Mr. Cornino's request will be granted.

Mr. Forsyth has at length resigned his post as Minister to Mexico.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Agricultural Colleges bill, from the House, after some amendments, was passed by 25 yeas to 22 nays. Mr. Slidell urged his Cuba measure, and said he would move it as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. After devoting some time to the horse railroad the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Stephens endeavored unsuccessfully to bring up Territorial business for to-day and to-morrow. Various matters were discussed in Committee of the Whole, when the House took a recess till evening for general debate.

Further details of news from California, by the Overland Mail, reach us from St. Louis by telegraph. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision affirming the power of the Legislature to tax mining claims. It has also pronounced unconstitutional the law prohibiting Chinese immigration.

The destruction of the great mechanical bakery in Boston, on Sunday night, appears, according to the statement in the Boston papers, to have been the work of most determined incendiarism. Great opposition to the establishment was manifested by the bakers, and it is darkly hinted that they were accessory to the fire. Mr. Russell, the proprietor, loses, beyond his insurance, about $100,000. The bakery had been in operation but three days, and had worked successfully. If it had continued it would have thrown a large number of bakers out of employment. The Boston papers state that similar establishments had been destroyed by fire soon after their completion, both in this City and Philadelphia. But there has been no mechanical bakery in this City. There was one in Brooklyn, which was destroyed by fire two years ago.

Mrs. Mary Hartung was yesterday found guilty, at Albany, of the murder of Emil Hartung, her husband. Her trial continued a week, and excited great public interest. She is the German woman who was detected by means of a letter she wrote from Fort Lee to her lover at Albany.

Henry Jumpertz, the man who killed his mistress at Chicago, and sent her remains in a barrel to this City about a year ago, was yesterday found guilty of murder. An application has been made for a new trial.

A fire occurred yesterday at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Loss $20,000.

Dr. Jabez G. Goble, a prominent and respected citizen of Newark, N. J., died yesterday.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller complaining of the inadequacy of his office accommodations, and the insufficiency of his clerical force. Alderman Adams offered a resolution for the appropriation of $5,000 for refurnishing the Comptroller's office, which was laid over under the rule. Aldermen Smith, Stephens, and Bradley were appointed a Committee of Conference to meet the Board of Councilmen on the subject of the Tax Levy. The joint resolution to appropriate $2,000 for the celebration of Washington's birthday, was lost by 8 to 7, then reconsidered and laid on the table. A report was adopted in favor of paving Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with Belgian pavement. The report of Fire Marshal Baker, embracing the affairs of the Department from January to November, 1858, was received. The Board adjourned until Thursday.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was adopted to tender the hospitalities of the City to the expected 42d British Regiment of Highlanders on their arrival at this port. Comptroller Hawes again called attention to the wretched condition of his office arrangements. The Tax Levy was returned from the Board of Aldermen, as that body adhered to its former action, and Councilmen Platt, Laimbeer and Allen were appointed a Committee of Conference to meet with a Committee from the Board of Aldermen.

The Court of General Sessions for the February Term was opened yesterday morning by Recorder Barnard. The Calendar is unusually heavy, 36 cases having been left untried by Judge Russell in the January term; among the cases are five indictments for murder. Charles Augustus Davis was chosen Chairman of the Grand Jury, who were addressed by the Recorder in a very long but able speech. The special points in the Recorder's charge entitled to notice were his remarks on the inadequacy of the police force for the City, the defective rules for the choice of Jurors, and the violation of the law by lottery dealers. According to the Recorder all the complaints that have hitherto been made against lottery dealers have emanated from rival gamblers and speculators. Attending to these complaints, in his opinion, only has the effect of giving a monopoly in lottery dealing to the parties making them. On the retirement of the Grand Jury the Petit Jury was called. Patrick Lane, charged with the murder of a man named Looney, whom he stabbed on the 1st of January, in Third-avenue, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered his oration on the character of Washington in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. H. W. Beecher's,) last evening. Three thousand persons were present. The next delivery will be upon the 22d inst. at the Academy of Music.

The examination in the case of the counterfeited gold coin, before Commissioner Bangham, was brought to a close yesterday. The decision is reserved.

The United States steam frigate *Brooklyn* has left on a trial trip. She will call at Beaufort, N. C., to land several persons who are on board to witness the working of the machinery. Her achievements, so far as reported, do not indicate that she will be remarkable for speed, or equal to other vessels as a sea-boat.

The General Markets yesterday opened quietly for Cotton, Flour, Corn, Coffee, Rice, and Whisky. Wheat, Naval Stores, Sugars and Tallow were in fair request at uniform rates. Provisions were pretty freely dealt in at, however, irregular prices for hog products. Hides, Leather, Oils and Freights were inactive.

The State of Europe—The Drift of the Asia's News.

The sanguine friends of fair weather who hoped that the European steamers so long overdue, and which arrived last evening, would bring them news of a clear sky abroad, and the impatient birds of ill-omen whose voice was instant for war, have been alike disappointed. The *Asia* is in her port, but the politics of Europe are still at sea. A calm review of the features of the state of things on the Continent, as mirrored even in those English journals which are most anxious to do whatever in them lies to avert a war from which England can have little to gain, and in which she must lose still more of her Continental influence than she has already thrown away, is sufficient to show that the continued agitations of the money market faithfully indicate an unallayed disturbance of the public mind of Europe. The almost angry emphasis with which the London journalists insist on making their readers believe the French Emperor a mere prince of speculators, who was willing to risk the gravest disorganization of French commerce for the sake of a "sensation" on the Bourse, is hardly less absurd than the self-complacency with which they assume to themselves the arbitration of Europe, and call upon the world to admire their vast power as organs of the opinion of mankind. It is barely possible that the English public may be sufficiently impressed with this view of the case to afford Austria an opportunity of negotiating a loan of £6,000,000, which she is just on the point of offering in the London market. But even this result is doubtful in the face of the perfectly flagrant fact, that nothing whatever has officially been made known of a nature to modify that actual situation of Italy, Austria, and France, in which the recent diplomatic explosion originated, and which alone threatens the maintenance of peace. The attitude of Austria remains what it was when the Emperor Napoleon startled the Tuileries and the world from their propriety, on New-Year's Day. Nothing but a rumored concession by the Emperor Francis Joseph on the question of his right to march troops into Servia without the consent of the parties to the Congress of Paris, as yet shows any tendency towards acquiescence in the policy urged upon the ruler of Lombardo-Venitia by the Court of Paris. The stories of formidable demonstrations in Lombardy, never very credible, have, however, dwindled away, a fact which the *Times* correspondent accounts for, in part, by the belief of the Italians that hostilities are imminent between their oppressors and the French Empire.

Sardinia maintains her position of armed anticipation, and is chiefly occupied at this moment in marrying the Princess Clotilde to the warlike Prince Napoleon, who continues to clamor through the columns of *La Presse* for a military solution of the great European problem, if no other be speedily forthcoming. As we have already explained, the real control of the hour, and the substantial reliance of Austria, must be looked for in Prussia and Germany. These States would appear to be growing daily more determined that France shall not have an Austrian war outside of Italy, without accepting a contest with the whole Teutonic race. They have not forgotten Jena, and the Confederation of the Rhine, if, indeed, they have yet forgiven the murder of Conrad, of Hohenstanfen, by Charles, of Anjou, six hundred years ago. The Germans have long memories, and small faith in the foreigner, of whatever blood. In the midst of this general excitement France continues her preparations for war; and the stock market, which is elated one day by a vague story that Count Walewski has written a conciliatory note to somebody, is depressed the next by a story equally vague of collisions between Austrian and Sardinian troops on the Ticino. Rifled cannon are turned out steadily from the foundries of Versailles; the War-Office swarms with couriers and aides-de-camp; transports and munitions of war accumulate in the Southern ports of the Empire five millions of cartridges having been sent to Marseilles alone, and a naval division holding itself in readiness at Toulon. The railways between Toulon and Marseilles, and Marseilles and Nice, are also rapidly approaching completion, under the pressure of orders from the Government. At the same time the French Minister of Finance is taking steps which may indicate either a profound confidence in the maintenance of peace, or a firm belief that any war which may break out within a short time will not be of a nature seriously to impair the resources of France. He has been busily reducing the specie reserves of the Bank of France, and restoring large sums to the circulation of commerce, by reducing the rate of interest on the funds paid over to him by the *Crédit Foncier*, and by paying over himself 20,000,000 francs to the railway companies, thirty years in advance of maturity of the Government obligations.

While, therefore, it is impossible to regard the intelligence brought by the *Asia* as in any sense decisive, we may safely say that it leaves us no nearer a European war than we were a fortnight since. The position of the French Emperor remaining altogether unaffected, and diplomatically impregnable, it would seem to depend more materially than ever upon the final decision of the German powers, whether Austria shall succumb to the imperative demands of a new and enlightened policy, or whether she shall be encouraged to maintain an attitude full of perils and uncertainties for herself, for Italy and for Europe.

Eminent Domain for School Houses.—Very curious measures are sometimes introduced in our State Legislature. Of this description was one which occupied the Assembly on Thursday, being a bill to compel the owners of lands pitched upon as sites for school houses, to sell the same for that purpose, upon a valuation by commissioners. It was urged in favor of the bill that owners of real estate were often unaccommodating; that they sometimes refused absolutely to sell land for school-house locations, and that by such contumacy districts were put to inconvenience. On the other hand, it was alleged that the power proposed to be conferred would be dangerous, despotic, unjust and unconstitutional. The right of man to control their own property found zealous advocates, who went so far as to contend that even "old curmudgeons" should not be deprived of it. A good deal was said on both sides, for in a body containing so much talent it must be a stubborn question indeed which cannot be discussed with considerable ingenuity, both *pro* and *con*. The bill was satisfactorily and sensibly disposed of. The enacting clause was struck out.

Affairs in Utah.

In spite of "the war," and the "Peace Commission," and the general amnesty, and all the other incidents of the great Utah campaign, things, by the last accounts, contained in the Times' correspondence and published yesterday, seem to be in precisely the same condition in the Salt Lake Valley as before the troops marched at all. We have certainly not punished "the insolence" of the Mormons, and it seems now that we have neither restored the authority of the Federal Government nor secured the administration of the laws. One of the causes which led to the fitting out of the Utah Expedition, and the fulmination of the Buchananite thunders by which its march was heralded, was the contempt with which the Mormons treated the United States, and the open resistance which they offered to their authority. They have not, it is true, since this army reached its destination, drawn their revolvers on a Judge on the Bench, or threatened to drag him off it for attempting to do his duty; but they are adopting means of frustrating the action of the laws, which, though less violent, are just as effective. They form a majority on the grand and petty juries, and bully their colleagues into compliance with their will. The consequence is, that offences against the Government or against the rights of the Gentiles go entirely unwhipped of justice. A conviction cannot possibly be obtained as long as the population of the Territory is fairly represented in the jury box, and this majority of it holds the United States Government and laws and people in utter abhorrence. The grand jury has recently ignored bills against notorious offenders, without having or expressing the smallest doubt as to the credibility of the evidence which was brought before them. This is clearly a much more effective means of resistance than barricading the cañons, or fighting a battle on the plains, and one with which Governor Cumming will find it much more difficult to deal. As long as the Territory is governed by the civil law, trial by jury must remain the only means of punishing offences; and just so long, or at least till the tide of population from the East reaches the Territory, must Mormons compose the majority of the juries.

It is doubtless a most unfortunate and deplorable circumstance that any civilized community acknowledging the jurisdiction of our own Government and calling themselves our fellow-citizens, should behave with such criminal absurdity; but the case derives, nevertheless, a comical aspect from the lame and impotent conclusion which it forms to the first great undertaking of Mr. Buchanan's Presidential term. We all remember how opportunely in that early period of his administration, before he had yet fully realized the enormous disproportion which existed between his position and his capabilities, this Utah war filled up the interval of doubt and hesitation from which all great men suffer in undertaking onerous duties. The public expected him to do something striking, and he was anxious to do it, and the Utah war was the first thing at hand. It had one strong recommendation, and that was the outlet it afforded for money—and, in addition to this, it promised in a few months to turn out a remarkable military achievement. When the money had flowed pretty freely, however, and the fighting was just about to begin, the President's heart failed him, and he came to the conclusion that martial glory did not suit his administration after all—so he sent out "Peace Commissioners." In spite, however, of the most astute presumptions, he fell down between two stools, and he ended by making neither peace, nor war, for the Mormons would neither fight nor treat. Under these very embarrassing circumstances, the only thing he could think of was to pardon everybody, so he proclaimed a general amnesty, for which nobody asked, and which, it appears now, nobody accepted. Governor Cumming, it is true, is in Salt Lake City, but there the matter ends, and we must say we think he might have been placed there with less trouble and expense, and we do not see what purpose he serves. The armies and the proclamations have effected no great change. In spite of his great distance from the scene of action, Mr. Buchanan is evidently held in as small account there as he is here.

What is to be done now? is the question. United States Judges and officials are of no use without juries to protect them and enforce the laws. Martial law would of course vindicate the Federal supremacy at once, but there is no valid excuse for establishing it. Peace reigns in the Territory, and the authority of the United States is nominally acknowledged. Mr. Buchanan cannot establish courts-martial because grand juries ignore bills of indictment, and petty juries refuse to convict—and, more unfortunate still, there is nobody to declare war against, nobody to pardon, and no more money to spend, and in a year from the 4th of March next even hope will have left him. What a position for a patriot and a sage!

Pay!—We understand that the Republican majority in the Legislature have at length taken the bull by the horns. It is a bull which gored that Party sadly a year ago last Fall. The animal's name is Taxation—a beast much dreaded by legislative majorities. But when debt exists, the best policy is to pay. True it is that taxes, in themselves considered, are not popular. Few necessary and honest acts are so little relished as the payment of money for public purposes. Many a man who would scorn to shirk his butcher's bill finds it quite agreeable to cheat the tax-gatherer. Money paid the State seems like so much money thrown away. Accordingly we find members of the Legislature reluctant to come in the way of so dangerous a subject as direct taxation. The State of New-York is largely in debt. Her resources are, however, immense. All her obligations constitute but a drop in the bucket compared with her assets. The course of honesty, honor and courage is therefore plain. Let her put her hand in her pocket and pay.

A caucus of the ruling party at the capital have resolved that the tax for the coming year shall be two and a half mills for each dollar of assessed property. This is right. Let us make no new debts to pay old ones—a process the fatal facility of which is but too tempting. Present payment may seem hard; but, besides relieving us of our debt, and of its increase by the accumulation of interest, it will afford a lesson of economy for the future. We do not, indeed, believe that the people are so much averse to taxes, when really needed, as their public servants usually imagine. The good sense of the masses is not long in perceiving that the way to get rid of debt is to pay it. A party may suffer temporary defeat, but not permanent injury, by manfully meeting the public obligations.

The Wanderer and the New-York Yacht Club.—The New-York Yacht Club, at their usual meeting, held on Thursday last, passed two resolutions, erasing the name of the yacht *Wanderer* from their list, and expelling her alleged owner, Mr. Wm. C. Corrie, from the Club. These resolutions, the *Albion* informs us, "were adopted by acclamation," and they are but the natural expression of the indignation which a society of gentlemen must feel on finding that the respectability of their corporate name, and the privileges conferred upon them by Government, have been foully abused by a dishonorable adventurer, to the furtherance of a deliberate violation of the laws of the land, instigated by the most sordid love of gain.

The action taken by the Club was founded upon the authoritative allegations of our Government in regard to the vessel in question. The Yacht Club enjoy certain rights and immunities in our ports, on the ground that they are a body of gentlemen devoted to the arts of maritime construction and navigation, whose voyages are not undertaken in the way of business; and had the *Wanderer* been engaged in peddling "notions" or importing oranges, her owner would have thereby forfeited his claims to membership. But in this case, an act of paltry bad faith was aggravated not only by the specially illegal and infamous character of the traffic undertaken, but also by the use made of the flag and the uniform of the Club on the coast of Africa; where the officers of the *Wanderer*, while engaged in evading the laws of their own country, deliberately figured as New-York gentlemen, and offered the hospitalities of their yacht, under the *burgee* of the Club, to the British and American naval officers, whose duty it would have been, had their true character been known, to arrest them as criminals and send them home for trial. The swindler who steals a letter of introduction intended for another person does an act less base than this; and surely the peculiar circumstances in which this first flagrant attempt at "reviving the Slave-trade" has been made, should do something to awaken the South to a sense of the infamy to which such attempts must inevitably expose her. The traffic which begins with a cowardly trick put upon a body of gentlemen by an individual assuming to be one of the "Southern Chivalry," can hardly commend itself, we should suppose, even to the most inflammable and fanatical of Southern conventions. The ignominy earned by the *Wanderer* and her owner must attach to the whole scheme of which this special enterprise was the alleged pioneer. The thing is worse than illegal—worse than inhuman—worse even than dishonest. It is deplorably *sneaking*; meaner than the meanest "dodge" of the meanest traditional "Yankee peddler" on record in the faithful and chivalrous chronicles of the South.

Extension of the Southern Revolt against the Cuban Scheme.—The Louisiana journals are joining the Democratic organs of Virginia in denouncing the President's pet scheme of purchasing Cuba. We give interesting extracts from several of them this morning, in which that project is held up to the special odium of the Southern States. It is seen on the one hand that the acquisition of Cuba would be utterly fatal to the Sugar interest of Louisiana,—and on the other, that the competition it would establish in the products of Slave-labor would very seriously impair the value of slaves in the whole South. The *True Delta* predicts that the annexation of Cuba, without the reopening of the Slave-trade, would inevitably bring about the *abolition of Slavery in the South* within twenty years. The *Bee* opposes the scheme on the ground of its profligacy and impracticability:—and the Virginia *Enquirer*, the leading organ of the Democracy of the Old Dominion, denounces it with equal vehemence upon all these grounds. According to present appearances Mr. Buchanan will find his most earnest opponents in the Southern States. The *Delta* charges him distinctly with endeavoring, secretly and perhaps unconsciously, to play into the hands of the Abolitionists of the North.

Guarding the Morals of the Boys.—The conscript fathers at Albany are paying particular attention to the boys. One bill, which has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, inflicts fine and imprisonment upon all luckless urchins caught in the offence of trespassing on orchards, and appropriating the fruit growing therein. Another act, which it is said will certainly pass, prohibits, under pains and penalties, the admission of boys to theatres unless they are attended by parents or guardians. But, while looking after the morals of the juvenile portion of our community, it is to be hoped that the honorable gentlemen will not wholly overlook and neglect the requirements of adults. If such should unfortunately happen to be the case, we know well the cause would be that they are themselves so far elevated above frailty and temptation as to forget the weaknesses of others. The boys are to be looked after undoubtedly—though, as they have natural guardians, the interposition of the Legislature seems to be less essential. But we have as yet seen no notice of a bill to prevent men from going to theatres without their wives. It is early in the session, however, and possibly the members will yet give this point their attention.

Amusements.

Classical Matinee.—Messrs. Mason and Thomas will give their third classical *matinée* to-day, at Dodworth's Saloon, commencing at 2 o'clock. The programme opens with Schumann's Sonate for piano and violin, opus 105, followed by one of Haydn's Quartets, an Etude by Rubenstein, and a Quartet by Mendelssohn. It does not often happen that so many excellent curiosities are presented in one programme.

Little Ella.—This remarkable child-reader is to be the recipient of a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening. A Committee of gentlemen has taken the matter in hand, and will, we presume, insure its success. Miss Brainerd, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Bramss and Mr. Goldbeck will assist on the occasion. The enterprise will, we trust, be successful; its object being to raise funds for the proper education of this very remarkable child.

Philharmonic Society.—The third concert of the present season will take place on Saturday evening next, at Niblo's Garden. Miss Couran and Mr. Saar will assist on the occasion.

Lectures To-Morrow Evening.—Dr. Foy, an English surgeon of eminence, proposes to deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, on the use of the probang and the application of nitrate of silver in incipient stages of lung diseases. The subject has acquired special interest, not only among medical men, but with the community at large, from the recent case of Mr. Whitney, which will be reviewed by Dr. Foy in this lecture. It takes place at the Cooper Institute. The Rev. W. H. Milburn delivers a lecture on Aaron Burr, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. This is the first of a new series of popular lectures which a number of public-spirited gentlemen have organized, and which bids fair to be attractive and useful. Mr. Milburn is one of the most popular lecturers of the day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendments to Agricultural Colleges Bill—Resignation of Mr. Forsyth—Annual Report of Foreign Commerce.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 7.

The amendments made in the Senate to-day to the bill from the House, granting lands to the States for the purpose of endowing Agricultural Colleges, are not likely to jeopardize the consummation of the law.

Mr. Forsyth, our returned Minister to Mexico, finding that the President would neither take the responsibility of removing him formally from his mission, nor consent to his return to Mexico as Minister, has at length filed his resignation. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to Congress his annual report on the foreign commerce of the United States and commercial changes in foreign countries for the year 1858. It is of peculiar value to the mercantile and producing interests of the country at this time, as it begins with Great Britain and ends with Paraguay.

Besides the abstracts of diplomatic and consular dispatches, of which the report is mainly composed, important and interesting information is compiled from the official reports of the leading Governments, and presented in an agreeable and attractive style.

The Superintendent of the Statistical Office of the State Department, and his Assistant, exhibit in this report—so far as a cursory examination enables one to judge—evidence of much ability and untiring labor.

It appears from this report, that the number of acres under vine cultivation in France exceeds four millions, yielding, annually, 919,545,575 gallons of wine, and 27,220,050 gallons of brandy, worth, at the present low prices in France, $98,617,660.

The report contains a letter from C. G. Baylor, dated Brussels, in December last, in which he says "he has devoted his means and opportunity to the development of a direct reciprocal and independent trade between the tobacco and cotton States of America and the Continent of Europe. Such trade would benefit the general interests of the Southern States, and incidentally the Western and North-Western States also." With the concurrence of the friends of the movement, Belgium has been selected as the base of European operations, and with the concurrence of the leading commercial and financial influences of the Kingdom, Mr. Baylor is authorized to say that with the approbation and good disposition of the Belgian Government, the long-expressed wishes of the Southern States will soon receive such aid as to result in the realization of the practical and successful carrying on of direct trade with Continental Europe. There has been formed in Brussels, to negotiate the details of this commerce, and to represent the planting interest of America, a Continental and Direct Trade Association. Steps are now being taken to receive the Cotton direct from the plantations of America, to be sold on the Continent, under the auspices and guarantee of ample and well known capital, in the most expeditious and economical manner, direct to the consumer in Belgium, in Switzerland, Zoll Verein and in Germany. To meet this cotton import and impart the character of reciprocity to the trade, and supply the important feature of a return trade with cheap freights, the manufacturing interest in Belgium is about to be organized, and through a means at once simple, practicable and attractive, a Committee has been formed, under the Administration of which will be held exhibitions of continental industry, taste and manufacturing skill, throughout the Southern States of America, in the principal towns. These industrial exhibitions will partake of the character of the German Fairs, and trade sales. The goods of the Continent of Europe will then, in a most attractive manner, be brought as it were to the very doors of the Southern people at first cost, and exchanged for cotton.

Mr. Baylor asks the approval of the Department for what he has done. The first Fair will probably be held in Charleston or Mobile.

Mr. Forsyth formally tendered to-day, at the State Department, his resignation as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Cass assured him that his course had met the approbation of this Government, which, as yet, has come to no determination relative to Mexican affairs. The disposition of the President is to await further developments, while he is not prepared to recognize either of the governments. Mr. Forsyth's resignation was prompted by reasons of delicacy, he not being desirous to continue in a diplomatic capacity under present circumstances, and while the action of our Government regarding Mexico remains undetermined.

The House Committee on Ways and Means met this morning, but did not even take up the Tariff question. The Committee will meet again to-morrow.

No less than six different parties are striving to get the franchise of laying a passenger railway through Pennsylvania-avenue. Senator Davis to-day made remarks in no way complimentary to the lobby managers.

The report is prevalent that arrangements are in progress for establishing an independent Democratic paper in the City of New-York, and that one hundred thousand dollars are available for that purpose. Messrs. Forsyth and Payne are included as the editors.

Prominent Republicans say that the Democratic talk now about retrenchment is only vindicating what the Republicans have advocated for the past year, and profess to be ready to go with the Democrats to the fullest extent on the subject. But the Republicans insist that the Administration shall confine itself to the reduced appropriations, as they will reject any and all deficiency bills which may be called for the next session.

THE NAVY-YARD INVESTIGATION—HAMAGING DISCLOSURES—MR. CORNING AND MR. BIRDSALL—RETIREMENT OF A. H. STEPHENS—DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS ON THE TARIFF—GENERAL NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 6.

The investigation into the affairs of the Navy Department and of the Brooklyn and Philadelphia Navy-yards is proceeding rapidly, and bringing out facts that reflect great discredit upon the Administration from the highest to the lowest. Already sufficient has been elicited to fasten corruption in high places, while among subordinates there would seem to have been a very general copying of the example set by their superiors.

The system inaugurated in the Brooklyn Navy-yard under the present Administration,—giving to members of Congress the appointment of the Master Mechanics, is shown to have resulted in doubling and trebling the cost of everything to the Government. Theft and swindling of all sorts appears to have been the rule instead of the exception.

In one case it is shown that a large quantity of paint, belonging to the Government, was used to paint the dwelling-house of Mr. Searing, a member of Congress—the labor also being contributed by the Navy-Yard. Of course this could by no possibility have been honestly done—but we are yet without Mr. Searing's explanation of the affair, and it remains to be shown whether he was aware of the fraud upon the Government, or was himself imposed upon.

But the most extensive rascality seems to have been carried on under cover of contracts. The contract for the purchase of paint may serve as a sample. W. D. Kennedy, one of the Tammany Sachems, somehow has secured this contract for some time past. It seems that in putting in his bids he would offer large quantities of certain articles at ridiculously low prices,—much less, indeed, than they could possibly be purchased for. In this way, he was enabled to put it on steep in many other articles, and yet have the aggregate or the average lower than that of any other bidder, and secure the contract. The thing upon the face of course looks very fairly; but upon examination we find that of the articles offered at nominal prices, the master-painter never wanted a pound; while of those put in at high rates, the Government was sure to need a heavy supply. Of course this is all to be attributed to Mr. Kennedy's luck,—and not a bit of it to collusion between himself and the Master Painter: but one way or another, Uncle Sam between the two has been squeezed most gracelessly.

A system quite as bold has been pursued in the coal, timber and machinery contracts, in relation to which only a part of the evidence is yet out.

The official demise of Surveyor Birdsall is probably near at hand. The Hon. Erastus Corning asks his head, and is determined to have it. He states that Birdsall and friends went into his (Mr. C.'s) District, and secured his defeat as the Democratic candidate for Congress, and, therefore, demands his removal. The demand, certainly, is a reasonable one, and it is difficult to see how the President can hesitate upon the subject, as Mr. Cobb is not understood to forbid the decapitation.

The Democratic Caucus of last night was another miserable failure, resulting in nothing. Not a quorum of the Administration Party of the lower house was in attendance at any time. So thorough is the disorganization of the Democracy, that it cannot get its members out to attend a caucus, even after a full week's notice. Only four New-York members attended last night—to wit, Messrs. Cochrane, Sickles, Taylor and Hatch. The Anti-Lecomptoe Democrats, with the exception of the Illinois men, also absented themselves; and when the business of the evening was fairly developed, the number of persons present specially dwindled to thirty-nine. And no wonder, for the remedy proposed by the Census Committee was akin to that which dishonored the State of Mississippi, and has made her name a by-word throughout all Europe—it was repudiation. At least, that was one of its most important elements. It was proposed to avoid the necessity for modifying the Tariff by repudiating various contracts to which the faith of the Government has been pledged with citizen contractors. So infamous a scheme can never be seriously entertained by any considerable number of members. And even if it were countenanced for a moment, a very brief discussion would insure its rejection, not only because of the dishonor it involves, but also because it would ultimately cost the Government more in the payment of damages than the fulfillment of the contract stipulations themselves.

The Democracy is evidently dividing into three distinct parties on the Tariff question. One is headed by Cobb, and proposes a moderate elevation of the Tariff for revenue purposes. Another, and the most powerful, is the Hunter party, who oppose both the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and repudiate any and every proposition for Tariff revision, insisting upon dwarfing the operations of the Government to the dimensions of the diminished revenues, and if that cannot be done, preferring an increase of the public debt to tampering with the revenue system. The third faction and the smallest of them all, comprises Mr. Buchanan and the Pennsylvania Delegation, who will accept nothing short of a specific duty on iron. Two of these factions must yield to the third, or they can accomplish nothing; and the danger therefore is, that nothing will be accomplished for the relief of the Treasury. The Hunter men are not likely to yield, for they intend to mount the Virginia Senator upon the retrenchment hobby, and ride him into the Charleston Convention as a successful candidate for the Presidential nomination. They will probably make a strong demonstration, too, for Mr. Hunter is not likely to damage his own cause by excess of zeal. He will prune the propositions for retrenchments, doubtless, of all attempts to violate or repudiate contracts; and having escaped that rock, his movement will give him a most formidable strength with the Southern Democracy.

On the other hand the Pennsylvania delegation will not yield, although the President may, and doubtless will in the end. The Cobb party, under the able leadership of Mr. Phelps, will maintain the medium path between Buchanan's specifics and Hunter's extreme anti-tariff policy. They will stand firm until beaten, and then be left each to exclaim, "Where shall I go?" without being well able to answer the important query. In short, the whole affair is perplexingly and intimately mixed; and I don't believe a Philadelphia lawyer can begin to see the way out of the labyrinth into which the Administration Party finds itself involved just now on the financial question. The chances are decidedly against any tariff revision, any loan, or any reissue of Treasury notes.

Congress, by the-way, has already before it a pointed example of the folly of attempting to repudiate contracts with a citizen. I refer to the case of Cornick & Ramsey. The time expended in the discussion of this case has cost the Government twice as much as the contract itself, to say nothing of the disgrace attaching to the Executive of the United States, growing out of the affair. Twice has Congress legislated declaring that the contract with these claimants was abrogated; that damages were due and ought to be allowed; and twice has it ordered the damages assessed and paid. But a subordinate officer of the Government—an appointee of the President, whose sworn duty it is to see that the laws are executed—under cover of a miserably flimsy subterfuge, has assumed to exercise the dispensing power of an absolute monarchy, and refused to execute the law! Thus a Comptroller of the Treasury sets himself up as superior to Congress itself—stands between the National Legislature and the citizen, and withholds the latter the measure of justice awarded him already by the highest tribunal known to the Constitution.

Congress will be compelled to take action upon this case ere long. So much is due to the self-respect of that body. The case is no longer before them on its merits; those have been settled long ago, and more than once. The issue now is simply one between the Law-making Power and the Executive. The question to be decided is, whether a creature of the law is superior to the creator of law; and in its decision are deeply involved the honor and dignity of the Law-making Power. So the House Judiciary Committee have already decided, and it only remains now to administer such a rebuke to Executive nullification, and to the attempt of Department Clerks to exercise a veto power from which the Constitution has provided no appeal, as will put an end at once and forever to all such mischievous pretences.

The announcement of the contemplated retirement from Congress of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, at the close of his present term, is received with much regret. No man in his party is more generally respected, few ever acquire the influence commanded by his talents, and to no one is thorough integrity of purpose more generally conceded, though he is an earnest partizan, and ever ready to avail himself of all admissable expedients to carry his point in a contested case. His place will not easily be supplied.

The renewed rumors of serious divisions in the Cabinet are all false. There's no more quarreling in that establishment, for "the Administration" are quite content to let the President talk and scold much as he likes, so long as they can *do* as they choose.

The war debt of Washington Territory should have been stated, in a former dispatch, at $1,500,000, which, with that of Oregon, makes a total of $6,000,000, on account of Indian hostilities. The rule adopted by the House Committee on Military Affairs will reduce this sum to about one half. And, as has been heretofore mentioned, the subject will not be further acted upon by the present Congress.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, Feb. 7.

Communications were received from the Secretary of War stating that in his opinion the proceeds of the sale of the old forts and defences might be judiciously applied to the construction of new ones; also Indian agencies might be better performed by officers of the army; also that the army cannot be judiciously kept within the line of settlement to avoid the cost of transportation, inasmuch as the Indians are kept in check by the mere proximity of the troops.

The Agricultural College bill was taken up, whereupon Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a strong speech against it, showing its unconstitutionality.

Messrs. Gwin, Bell, Brown and Davis repeated their sentiments upon it, which have already been expressed.

The bill was then passed with some amendments, which will require it to go back to the House, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New-Jersey, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Ward—22.

Mr. Hunter then tried ineffect

...ously rendered [illegible] in striking at the large objects ... [illegible] embracing millions of dollars, and ... [illegible] ...ously interesting to a few thousands.

The Committee rose ... [illegible] ...closing to a conclusion on the bill.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to more effectually prevent the waste and destruction of timber and other public property in the Military Reservations, and report by bill or otherwise.

Recess till evening for general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BURNS, of Ohio, devoted his hour to a review of the Federal Judiciary, contending that the powers reserved by the States should be retained by them, to be exercised when their liberties are endangered.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, obtained permission to print his speech, which he said was prepared more with a view to publication than for delivery.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, argued that it was the duty of the Democrats to revise the Tariff and against direct taxation.

Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina, would increase the Tariff until it reached the revenue required. He favored specific duties.

Later from California via the Tehuantepec Route.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamship Quaker City at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Quaker City*, with 110 passengers and San Francisco dates of the 20th inst., has arrived here.

The Pacific mail steamer *Sonora* takes out 175 passengers and over a million and a half of specie, of which one million two hundred and ninety-six thousand is for New-York.

The weather throughout California was excellent, and the accounts from the mines exceedingly favorable.

The French had taken possession of the Clifforton Guano Island.

Flour was dull at San Francisco, Richmond selling at $12 50 per bbl. Whisky sold at 25c. per gallon.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 28th ult., *via* Minatitlan on the 2d inst.

General MIRAMON reached the Capitol on the 26th, with 1,000 cavalry. He disapproved of the acts of General ROBLES and displaced him, after which he placed General SALAS at the head of the army, and reinstated ZULOAGO.

It was reported that MIRAMON intended marching on Vera Cruz with a strong force.

The Liberals had routed General NEGRETTE near Jalapa.

The *Picayune's* correspondent says that the Mexican war steamer *Iturbide* had been captured by an American and six foreigners, who killed five of the crew and escaped with the vessel. The correspondent does not mention the time that this took place.

The Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 7.

We have some additional accounts by the Overland Mail.

Major DONAN, who had just returned from Pyre mid Lake, reports the weather intensely cold, and there was great suffering among the Indians for want of food and clothing.

Fifteen Indians who had stolen some horses, were killed by a party of whites in Eden Valley, Dec. 30. Major JOHNSON, with a detachment of the Sixth Infantry, was en *route* to that part of the country to look after the Indians.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the Legislature has power to tax mining claims, and also that the law prohibiting the immigration of Chinese is unconstitutional.

Parties in California were maturing a proposition to transport the entire letter and newspaper mail overland within 20 days within the limits of the United States, asking no extension for a failure to transport the mail within the given time, and no special protection against Indians.

That portion of the President's Message in relation to Kansas was not favorably received in Oregon, on the ground that Mr. BUCHANAN's policy would retard the admission of that territory into the Union.

The Legislature of Washington Territory had passed resolutions instructing their Delegate to Congress to urge the necessity of establishing a line of military posts from Walla Walla, *via* the South Pass to the Missouri River.

Passengers by the mail report the Gila River mines almost deserted.

The Mexican Boundary Commissioners were at Fort Fillmore, about starting to resume operations.

The Indians had again obstructed the roads with rocks at Devil's Cañon.

Copious rains had fallen at the Sierra Gnichea, supplying the Company with sufficient water for the whole season.

The Camanches had stolen eleven mules from Delaware Springs and fifty horses from Phantom Hill. Most of the latter belonged to the settlers.

A detachment of cavalry, under Captain PALMER, had left Fort Smith for Fort Arbuckle.

The coach was obtained twenty-six hours, its running time being less than twenty-three days.

Later from Hayti.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Monday, Feb. 7.

The schooner *Mercy*, which arrived here last night, brings Port-au-Prince dates to Jan. 16. The revolution had extended to nearly all parts of the Empire. At St. Marc some severe fighting had taken place, both on land and at sea, with considerable loss of life. SOULOUQUE had been compelled to retreat. A naval engagement had taken place off St. Marc, six vessels taking part. The Admiral's vessel was badly damaged, and the whole fleet bore up for Port-au-Prince. Reinforcements were joining GEFFRARD from all points. It was believed that SOULOUQUE would not be able to force his way into Port-au-Prince, the city being surrounded by the Republicans. SOULOUQUE's coffee had all been seized and sold at auction. A Danish brig had been chartered by him to load, but it was thought would not be allowed to enter at Port-au-Prince. When the schr. *Mercy* left, the city was under arms and no mail was allowed to pass out.

Loss of the Bark Exact, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Feb. 7.

The bark *Exact*, from New-York for Savenneh, with a cargo of merchandise, went ashore on the morning of the 5th inst., on Frying Pan Shoals, and vessel and cargo became a total loss. The crew were saved and carried to Smithville.

The schooner *George Harris*, from Baltimore for Charleston, has put in here leaking, and with loss of sails and spars.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 7.

Mrs. MARY HARTUNG, who has been on trial here during the past week for the murder of her husband, EMIL HARTUNG, was this morning found guilty of the murder. Her trial has excited intense interest and the jury have been out since Saturday afternoon. The prisoner is quite young and handsome, and her case has created the greatest sympathy.

The Case of Henry Jumperts.

CAROLINE, Monday, Feb. 7.

HENRY JUMPERTS, who has been on trial during the past ten days for the murder of SOPHIE WAANAS, whose remains were found in a barrel at the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, New York, about a year since, has been found guilty of committing the deed. His counsel has made application for a new trial.

Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 7.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated Evansville, Feb. 7, says the steamer *Seventy-six* sunk to her boiler deck at about 3 o'clock Sunday morning at Gould's Landing, above Concordia. The boat, it is supposed, will be a total loss, but part of her cargo will be saved. No lives lost.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Democracy assembled to the number of 1,500, this evening, and repudiated the proceedings of last Saturday evening. The Douglas resolutions passed by about 100, were to-night repudiated.

The Democracy of Hartford not yet being ready to name a Presidential candidate, JULIUS L. STRONG was turned out of the State Delegation, and WM. W. HAVEN put in his place. It was a rousing meeting' & indorsed the Administration.

Kansas News.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, Feb. 7.

A man named WHITE, employed in the *Journal* office, made an assault to-day on a reporter for the *Times* named BLOSS. Several shots were exchanged between them, BLOSS receiving three slight wounds. WHITE has been arrested.

The Brig Melazzo.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

The brig *Melazzo* was towed off at one o'clock to-day. She is leaking six inches per hour, and 4 feet of water in her hold; has lost rudder, etc.; will go on the blocks for repairs.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., but no business of general interest was done. Only private bills and unfinished orders were considered. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock this evening.

A memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York for the repeal of the usury laws was presented by Mr. OPDYKE.

A number of petitions were presented for and against the removal of the Long Island Railroad terminus, and for a law to prevent slave hunting.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Board of Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church at Tarrytown.

To authorize the Buffalo City Bank to reduce its capital stock.

Mr. RUTHERFORD called up his resolution for the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to visit the Quarantine grounds, Staten Island, and report to the House the result of their investigations.

Mr. TAPPAN opposed the resolution, which was laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill to protect the property in trade and commerce of married women. It allows married women to purchase stock in trade and bestow their labor upon it, and exempts the same from liability for their husbands' debts.

Mr. RUTHERFORD introduced a bill to limit the imprisonment for the non-payment of fines. It makes each day's imprisonment liquidate 1/6 of the amount of the fine.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill to provide for the pay of witnesses in criminal courts. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

No. 54.—Daniel Poorman *et al. vs.* Woodward & Dusenbury. Printed argument submitted for defendants.

No. 61.—The New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company, claimants of the steamship, *vs.* Otis P. Rumball, libelant. Argued for appellants and appellees.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

The mail from all points South as late as due is received.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that a ship supposed to be the *Tropic*, from New-York, went ashore in West Bay on the 30th ult. Also, that the British schooner *Mary*, from Belize, Honduras, for New-Orleans, was lost last November. She had considerable specie on board. The crew were saved.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 7.

There has been no detention from yesterday's snow-storm. It being light west and south. All passenger and freight trains arrived and departed on regular time over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fire at Grand Rapids.

DETROIT, Monday, Feb. 7.

A fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., early this morning, destroyed seven buildings, including SACKNS' block. Loss on merchandise and building, $20,000; partially insured.

Death of Dr. Jabez G. Goble.

NEWARK, Monday, Feb. 7.

Dr. JABEZ G. GOBLE, a prominent and highly-respected citizen of this city, died about 12½ o'clock to-day. Dr. GOBLE has been long an active member of the New-Jersey Colonization Society, and other benevolent as well as business enterprises.

The Adams' Express Robbery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 7.

The preliminary examination of N. MARONY, agent of the Adams' Express here, charged with stealing the $40,000 recently reported lost by the Company, is progressing. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

Brig Melazzo Ashore.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

The brig *Melazzo*, from Portland for St. Jego, put in here last night for a harbor, and dragged ashore on Toddy Rocks, with lose of anchor and chain. She will get off at high water.

The Star of the South at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Star of the South*, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Four inches snow fell last night; clear and mild to-day.

PORTLAND.—Wind N.; clear and mild.

BANGOR.—Wind N. W.; clear and cold.

CALAIS.—Wind N.; very pleasant.

Clear and pleasant weather is reported from various parts of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Ther. 32°; clear. Very little snow left.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Morning.—Clear and cold.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Morning.—Clear and cold.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Morning.—Clear and cold.

RICHMOND, Va., Morning.—Clear and cold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Morning.—Clear and cold.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7, A. M.—Weather mild and bright. A few inches of snow fell yesterday and last night; the sleighing is tolerable.

SYRACUSE AND UTICA.—Yesterday damp and disagreeable, with about four inches snow. Clear to-day.

ALBANY.—Yesterday mild, cloudy and damp; commenced snowing at 7 P. M., about four inches. To-day clear and cold.

CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND.—To-day clear. Good sleighing.

PHILADELPHIA, Noon.—Ther. 37°. Clear. Wind W.

In the four districts which constitute the City of New-Orleans, there are 41 schools, with 16,392 pupils, which receive $231,473 from the public school fund, and $16,000 from the city in appropriations for new buildings.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The American Trades Company.
Wear they manufacture.
THE AMERICAN SMOKER,
Consisting of a great variety of unique and beautiful patterns of Cigar Tubes; also, several varieties of Pipe Tubes. The peculiarity about these articles is that each one is arranged so as to receive a damp sponge, through which the smoke of the burning cigar or tobacco has to pass on its way to the mouth. This damp sponge not only cools the smoke, but extracts from it the nicotine oil, the poisonous property of Tobacco, which renders the breath so offensive. Smokers will find in the use of these Tubes a luxury never before attained except by using the Turkish water jar. Their use will also greatly promote the health of the habitual smoker, and preserve the sweetness of the breath.
THE AMERICAN CARPET-HOOK
Is a little contrivance for putting down carpets without tacks. This is a new article, which has never before been upon the market. But it possesses the merit of enabling a person to put down or take up a carpet of the largest size in general use in fifteen minutes, without any injury to the floor or carpet. It is very cheap—cheaper in the long run than tacks—and the great facility with which even a servant can take up and put down carpets, without the possibility of a mistake, renders it invaluable to the housekeeper.
THE AMERICAN PEN-HOLDER AND WIPER
Is a neat invention for holding a wet sponge, into which the pen is thrust, always cooling and clean and ready for use. A very convenient article for the Counting House Desk and Library Table.
The trade generally, and especially merchants from out of town buying goods in our City are invited to call and complete their assortment from our assortment.
AMERICAN TRADES CO.,
Nos. 21 and 24 Frankfort-st.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.
Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.
Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly ontdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
JOSEPH WERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.
Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees— This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

To be Successful in Business one must know his defects as well as his talents. A correct phrenological examination will teach these important lessons, as given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

To Consumptives—Dr. Churchill's Discovery. WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of the HYPOPHOSPHITES, as prescribed by Dr. CHURCHILL, and now being used throughout the Continent of Europe with remarkable success, may be obtained at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., up stairs, where Circulars and all necessary information may be obtained.
The deaths in this City, from consumption alone, average over *six thousand per annum*, showing the utter powerlessness of the old methods of treatment to arrest the progress of this fatal malady. Why, then, do the sick and those predisposed to pulmonary complaints, hesitate to try a REMEDY that has proved its INVALUABLE EFFICACY in all incipient, and its great CURATIVE POWER, in all advanced stages of consumption?
The HYPOPHOSPHITES have a *direct action upon the nervous system of a tonic character*, and are, therefore, invaluable in all forms of nervous and general debility, from whatever cause. As blood-generators, they are superior to anything hitherto known, restoring the *deficient element*, and imparting renewed VITAL ENERGY to the whole system.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail, at the sole General Dépôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., up stairs, by
J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency Office.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No 469 Broadway.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Sand-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. M. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. M. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 182 Broadway, Albany; No. 256 State-st., Lansingburg, and all druggists. Averic Ointment for chaps, &c. HILL, Inimitable Hair Cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen Having Left-off Wearing Apparel and wishing to dispose of them will meet with a cash purchaser, by calling at the Store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st. All orders attended to.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—MAYERS.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. Mr. Anable, of the Baptist Church, Washington av., FREDERICK G. BRADLEY to PHEBE HENDRICKS MAYERS, all of the above city.

LOVELL—QUITMAN.—At Monmouth, near Natchez, Miss., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, by the Rev. Dr. Perry, Rector of Trinity Church, JOSEPH LOVELL, of New-York, to LOUISA T., eldest daughter of the late Gen. John A. Quitman.

DIED.

McILVAINE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 6 P. M., JOSEPH P. McILVAINE, in the 22d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ELLIOTT.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7 STONEY S., youngest son of N. J. and C. H. Elliott, of this City, in the 8th year of his age.
His remains will be taken to Guilford, Conn., for interment on Wednesday morning, Feb 9.
MILLER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 7, ROSAMOND B. MILLER, sister of the late John Blackburn Miller.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.
STUART.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, MARY ELLA, only child of Levi U. and Mary E. Stuart, aged 17 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 168 East 21st-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.
MASON.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, Feb. 6, FRANCES ANN, wife of W. H. Mason, in the 28th year of her age.
The funeral services will take place at her late residence in 82d-st., between 2d and 3d ave., on Wednesday, Feb 9, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
☞ Boston papers please copy.
BRAWER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 7, ELEANOR COPTIN, wife of Lemuel Brewster, aged 57 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son in law, Geo. S. Stephenson, No. 86 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, ANN MARIA, wife of Gordon Miller, aged 70 years, 10 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this day, Tuesday, Feb. 8 at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 4 Bedford place, Fulton av., between Clason and Franklin ave., Brooklyn.
WARREN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb 6, of scarlet fever, CHARLES WELLS, son of CYRUS W. and LYDIA R. Warren, aged 4 years 9 months and 10 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his father's residence, northwest corner of Gates-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.
VERNON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb 7, FRANCIS WELLS VERNON, son of CYRUS W. and LYDIA R. VERNON, aged 2 years and 4 months.
Relatives etc. friends are respected to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 81 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, FRANK VIRON, son of James A. and Mary T. Anderson, aged 9 months and 6 days.
SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, suddenly, ROSALIE, wife of Henry B. Shute.
Funeral services at her late residence, Bedford av., near Taylor-st., Brooklyn, this day, Tuesday, at 2 P. M.
VANDERHOOF.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 7, ISABELLA COUZINS, wife of John Vanderhoof, in the 51th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 62 South 10th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Greensburg, Westchester County, for interment, on Thursday.
LATTING.—At Latting Town Long Island, on Sunday evening, Feb. 6 ELIZABETH LATTING, widow of Charles Latting, in the 72d year of her age.
PLATT.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday evening, Feb. 5 MARIA LAWRENCE, wife of Frederick Platt, aged 60 years and 30 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Fredrick L. and Charles H. Platt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Hedden M. E. Church, Montgomery st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.
SAUNDERS.—At Southside, Staten Island, on Sunday, Feb 6, SARAH JANE, wife of Joseph G. Seguine, and daughter of the late Dr. Crowel Mundy.
GOBLE.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 7, after a short illness, JABEZ G. GOBLE, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.
Notice of the funeral in the afternoon papers.
MORRIS.—At Bloomfield, on Saturday, Feb. 5, suddenly, MARGARET MORRIS, formerly of Middletown Point, N. J., aged about 70 years.
EDDY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 5, HANNAH EDDY, aged 74 years.
The funeral will take place on Third day, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, in Rahway. Trains leave the foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock A. M., and Newa Rahway, at 2:25 o'clock for New-York.
SCOVILLE.—At Guilford, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 4, of consumption, CHARLES ELIOT SCOVILLE, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, late of New-York City, in the 46th year of his age.
His funeral will be attended at Guilford, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.
DURAND.—In Kalamazoo, Mich., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM MOTTRAM, only child of Robert B. and Alice M. Durham, aged 8 months.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

WASTE.—CLEAN COP WASTE, IN ANY QUANTITY, suitable for steam engines and locomotives.
ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 96 Water-st.,
Second block above Jackson Market, E. R.

BEAUTIFUL INDEED!
Have you seen BALLOU'S PICTORIAL just out. It is a little ahead of anything heretofore done in this country in the way of a perfect illustrated paper. New heading, new style new type, full to the brim of delightful reading matter, in the form of stories, sketches, poems, and the gossip of the day, and a host of original engravings. In short it is
A LIVE PAPER,
Just such a one as you would like to place on your centre-table, and in the hands of the family circle, containing no vulgar caricatures, nor one vulgar line or thought in its brilliant pages, but only matter worthy to enjoy and be preserved.
BALLOU'S PICTORIAL has now been established many years, but it has never before reached its present degree of excellence.
FULL OF ILLUSTRATIONS,
It forms a valuable pictorial record of the events of the day, giving admirable portraits of all noted characters, with carefully-prepared biographies, superb drawings of all new and elegant buildings throughout the country, views of every new Government ship and remarkable citizens of the merchant service, from original daguerreotypes and drawings made expressly for its columns. It is the
STAR OF THE WEEKLIES,
and embraces more artistic talent and literary merit in each issue than any other illustrated paper, the London *News* excepted. It is just the size of the London *News*, yet is sold for *one-third* the price of that journal, though it contains more reading. A larger number of its weekly issue are sent to Europe than of any other American miscellaneous journal.
Sold everywhere for Five Cents per copy.
Sent by the year for $2 50.
M. M. BALLOU, Publisher,
No. 22 Winter-st., Boston, Mass.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST!
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL
Has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, &c., and is warranted pure and made from fresh liver.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SPRING STYLES FOR 1859.
New patterns, made by our patented process, and warranted to stand any climate.
Wholesale or retail at very reduced prices.
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
No. 291 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 19 Wall-st.

THE EVENING DAY BOOK.
We have recently noticed a decided improvement in the *Evening Day Book*, which, under the management of its new proprietors, seems to be rapidly gaining ground in our City. The *Evening Day Book* deserves to be better known. It is a thoroughly national paper, and always speaks out boldly in defence of the institutions of our country as they are. The idea of publishing a paper in New-York which should defend the existing institutions of the Southern States was a bold one, but the recent melancholy failure of emancipation in the West Indies has left Southerners and others at liberty to defend the justice or humanity of their system of slavery, or make up their minds in abandon it altogether. This the *Day Book* does with a degree of ability which none can question. Dr. Van Evrie, its principal political editor has given several years of his life to a scientific examination of the question of races. Besides this, however, he enjoyed rare advantages, as surgeon in general Scott's army during the war with Mexico, to observe the effect of the mixture of the races in that distracted country. These reasons combine to make whatever appears from Dr. Van Evrie's pen upon that subject worthy of more than ordinary attention. The main idea connected with this subject is briefly this: The *Day Book* claims that there is no reason why the North and the South cannot harmonize their ideas upon the Slavery question, if it only be discussed in a spirit of candor and forbearance. There is much plausibility in this view of the case, and certainly such a course would be infinitely preferable to conspiracies which can be but temporary, and which usually result in more mischief than benefit.
But we have wandered from our first intention, which was merely to call attention to the improved features of the *Evening Day Book*. It has recently had a contest with the *Express* in relation to which published the best and fullest report of late arrivals, which are much sought after by our merchants during the business hours. The *Day Book*, we are compelled to say, has carried off the palm, and now publishes several more hotels than the *Express*. It also furnishes its readers with a careful bulletin of steamers and vessels sailed for Southern ports, and a very convenient table it is for merchants. There is not much chance for improvement upon the New-York City papers but what the city in the *Day Book* seems determined to adopt. As a means of advertising, we believe the *Evening Day Book* a much better medium than some of its older contemporaries. It circulates among all our most substantial merchants, particularly those engaged in the Southern trade whose organ to a great degree, it may be fairly considered. In connection with the WEEKLY DAY BOOK, which has attained a circulation of 20,000 copies, in city within Southern and Southwestern States, the *Day Book* may be looked upon as one of the institutions of New-York. It deserves to be better known to the Democracy of the City, especially the intelligent Democracy, who read, and desire a reason for the faith they profess. It is not a party organ in any sense of the term, though it is devoted to the preservation of the party as embodying the only means by which our country can be continued in its career of progress and prosperity. If there be any who desire to know more of this paper, which is certainly acquiring a commanding position in New-York, we can only say order it, (the Office is No. 40 Ann-st.) and see if our statements are not correct.—*Sunday Times.*

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
SECOND EDITION FOR FEBRUARY
Now Ready.
Price 25 cents.
NOTICE!
The attention of the traveling public is particularly directed to the comprehensive system of Through Routes embodied in our Railway Guide, by which passengers can ascertain the shortest and most direct route to and from the principal cities in the Union without the laborious necessarily attending an examination of the separate Maps and Time Tables of the Railways comprised in these Through Routes.
From the Detroit Freemen's Journal.
Its popularity among the traveling public is an indication of its being one of the best mediums for advertising large and extensive manufacturing establishments.
From the Philadelphia Mirror.
Appleton's is the only Guide sold on the Roads diverging from Philadelphia.

THE NEW-YORK OMNIBUS
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WILL BE OUT FRIDAY.
WILL BE OUT FRIDAY.
WILL BE OUT FRIDAY.
Price 4 cents.

PIKE'S PEAK.
GOLD MINES.
The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Sutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Vau Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Mr. ROBERT B. RAYMOND, Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, will read the *Merchant of Venice*, and extracts from *Much Ado About Nothing*, before the Zetetic Phean Society, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, in the Chapel of the Institute.
Tickets 50 cents; to be procured at Babcock's and Rees's Bookstores, at the Mercantile Library, and at the door.
BURRIS H. COWING,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

J. MUSSELL SPALDING'S ROSEMARY.
THE ROSEMARY is the best dressing for the hair known.
THE ROSEMARY will restore bald heads.
THE ROSEMARY will remove dandruff.
THE ROSEMARY is the best thing for children's hair.
THE ROSEMARY has not and cannot be surpassed, securing to all a clean, healthy scalp and beautiful hair.
The Proprietor can furnish proof to sustain the assertions above. Room will not admit the voluntary certificates from individuals who have used it with success.
The ROSEMARY has stood the test of use for eight years—if you are not satisfied, *try it*. The signature of the proprietor is on all genuine. J. RUSSELL SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers, generally.

OPENING OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
THIS DAY
at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S,
Importer of
SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RICH FLOWERS, LACES,
MILLINERY ARTICLES, &c.
No. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts., New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Excavations, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.
An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.
Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

PURE PORT WINE.
OSBORNE'S pure Juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY, Corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. On TUESDAY evening, Feb. 8, 1859, GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door.
G. L. HARRIOT, S. W. CAREY, S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN, } Lecture Committee.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES forced to grow in six weeks, by my inimitable Onguent; it will cause hair to grow upon the baldest head as if by magic. One dollar per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 18 Ann-st., HAYES, Brooklyn.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE.—For sale in kegs of 2, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
G. E. MENDUM

ALL HANDS AHOY!
NED BUNTLINE'S
GREAT SEA STORY,
Entitled
SEAWAIF;
Or,
THE TERROR OF THE COAST,
A Tale of
PRIVATEERING IN 1776,
(Illustrated by Darley,)
IS
OUT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
No. 18 ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED SERVANT, a waiting-maid and chamber-maid and wardrobe, or nurse and chamber-maid; is thoroughly efficient either in the nursery or dining-room, and is such a girl as any lady requiring a first-class servant would desire; can also do fine washing and ironing in a good style; wages not so much considered; best of references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH cook and first-class washer and ironer. I am a steady, reliable and first-class domestic; is perfectly neat, trustworthy and capable, and always obliging and respectful. Also, a situation wanted for a nice, genteel girl, for upstairs work or child's nurse; is smart and efficient, and has a good moral character, and steady habits. Has reference from first families in this country and Europe. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best City references. Apply from 8 o'clock to 6 at No 1 Christopher-st., opposite 6th-av., close to Jefferson Market, for two days, 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a middle-aged American lady, or would assist in a boarding-house and attend to marketing, or take care of an invalid; no objection to the country; undoubted reference given and required. Inquire at No. 249 West 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking puddings and different brauches; one who can give the best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 214 East 24th-st., back room, first floor, second house from 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress, in a small private family. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY an industrious and capable girl who has lived four years in the place where she now is, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 163 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking, make bread and biscuit and do kitchen or house-work; she is recommended; has no objection to chamber-work. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; she has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at 276 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Has good City reference. No objection to go a small distance in the country. Apply at No. 29 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and good plain sewer, or to take the charge of a baby. Best of City reference given from her last place. Call or address No. 225 10th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, who is an excellent dressmaker and seamstress, employment as above in a first-class family; would assist in housekeeping if required. Good references. Can be seen at No. 71 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, washing and ironing; is a good bread and pastry cook; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 Monroe-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a very competent person as first class lauudress or chambermaid and fine washing. Best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 173 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress. Can give satisfactory recommendations from her last employers. Call at No. 1 Union-court, corner 12th-st. and University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business well, and has good City references. Apply No. 74 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant women situations; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 141 3d-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 13 Union-court, in University-place, for two days.

WANTED.—TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE SERVANTS.—WESLEY'S-Select Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th av., near 22d-st., still continues to furnish smart, reliable and experienced first-class servants, Protestants and others, with the best of references. Employers will not be disappointed by favoring us with an early call. A lady in attendance.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with public business, desires an engagement to attend an office for servants; will work for a small remuneration, and throw over to those who employ her the entire interest in her present business, established ten years. Address, in real name, M. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY WISHES a situation as companion or attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, as seamstress, or would take charge of a widower's family. Can have the best of City reference. The country preferred. Address SARAH, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care and management of a green-house, grapery, ornamental, &c.; is a good propagator of plants; also, the care and management of a farm and cattle; no single-handed place accepted. The best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young married man, (a Scotchman,) who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Can furnish the best of testimonials as to capability, sobriety, &c. Apply for three days personally or by letter, to McILVAIN & YOUNG, Seedsmen, No. 9 John-st., or to ANDREW REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. BY one who understands his business perfectly; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, in the furniture store, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man in a private family. Can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Address L. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house, or would be willing to wait on an invalid. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 309 Broadway, or No. 2 Second-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS had sixteen years' practical experience; grapes, fine and out doors; Spur & Longrod's system green-houses, vegetables, &c. First-class testimonials. Address J. W., No. 15 John-st., or Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, STRICTLY TEMperate in habits, and having a good English education, a situation as private secretary, or clerk in any suitable business. Address, stating terms and particulars, J. H. BURDICK, Brewster's Station, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE MAN, WITH best of City references, a situation as janitor or light porter; is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer. Address EARNEST, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Swiss middle-aged man, who understands farming, gardening, carpenter's and mason work, which etperities would render him very useful in any country place. Address notes to R. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED BOY of light complexion, 17 years old, as waiter in a private family. Apply at No. 17 Rutgers-place.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PELouse and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 18 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at, or address, R. E., No. 826 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant young man; he thoroughly understands his business. Address T. M., No. 125 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman, to take the charge of two small children and make herself agreeable and useful in a private family; must be an active and healthy woman—one who can give good reference as to character and qualifications. Address J. B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT AND DRAWER CUTters, operators on Singer's sewing machines, hands to make shirts and drawers, and a boy. Apply JOHN DAVIS & SON, No. 55 Warren-st. Shirt finisher wanted and hands to work at a store.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN English or German girl as cook, washer and ironer. She must perfectly understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A competent nurse and seamstress; must be able to take charge of an infant; good references required; wages, $4. Apply at No 69 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 494 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS RETAIL SALESMAN for Embroidery and Hosiery department. Call at No 288 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—12 TO 15 STONE MASONS. INQUIRE of JOHN WEBER, No. 111 8th-st., St Mark's-place.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

A GENT WANTED—TO SELL A BROWERS Patent Water proof Composition for boots, shoes, and leather of all kinds; warranted to make them perfectly impervious to water by a single application; at the same time it softens and prevents cracking; can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st., between Broadway and Centre.

INSTRUCTION

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 5 Wall-st.
EDWD CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADway. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take private lessons in commercial arithmetic, business writing, and practical book-keeping at DURBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms only $15 for all branches. One private desk vacant.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applications can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its six-month academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New-England Seminary, desires a situation as governess, or to travel as nurse and companion with an invalid, or with one or two children. No objection to any part of the country. Further information may be obtained by applying to H. S. TAYLOR, Times Building.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as resident or visiting governess in a family in New York, Brooklyn, or the vicinity. Instruction given in music, English and French. Instruction given and required. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident or visiting governess; she is fully competent to instruct in English, French and music. Advertiser would accept a situation as music teacher only. Address Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

A YOUNG GERMAN, GRADUATED AT THE University of Berlin, wants an occupation as a teacher in all the natural sciences, Zoology and Microscopy included. The best references can be given. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Roesini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $60, $165, $230, $250, $300, $370, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 25 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE Piano Forte for sale by the owner at half price at No. 66 High-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catherine Ferries; is superbly finished with round corners, rich carved legs of grapes and fruit, Louis XIV style, rich sweet tone, warranted for two years from September last, celebrated city makers; cost $500; price $350. Apply day or evening, three days. N. B. A great object offered for cash down.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains. Second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 249 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, and their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

TWO EXCELLENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES—Have been but very little used, and in all respects as good as new. Price $165 and $175; decided bargains. at J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument, of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 56 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x96 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City gymnasium in the attic. Price $18,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Onderdonk will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3¾ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2¾ miles from Cretoe Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, new-house, wagon and carriage-house, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm one splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton-st., and 2d door north of Houston; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 141½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage No. 42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 2x30, in the rear, upon Portland av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and command a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and fruit bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds, an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¾ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteel located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FARM AT AUCTION—LOCATED IN MIDDLEtown, Bloomfield, N. J., two miles from Red Bank, eight from Keyport, containing 116 acres of valuable land, will be sold at public auction at the hotel in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1859, at 1 o'clock. The buildings are a large dwelling house, located on high ground. The view from the house and grounds is very extensive, and commands the surrounding country. There is also a barn, carriage-house wood-house, all in good repair. There is on the premises a five-year bearing apple orchard; also, a young pear orchard five years old, grapes, cherries, strawberries, &c. There is probably no location more healthy, or with more congenial society—churches of different denominations—and good schools. This place is highly recommended to any family seeking a pleasant and healthy residence, or for any one wishing to exchange the City for the country. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by calling on the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy. J. L. CONOVER.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advance.
Lots on 65th-st. and 5th av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th av., 75th and 76th sts.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 75th and 59th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 6th-av. and 83d st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st
Lots on 5th-av., 86th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 5th-av., 92d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.
Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on other streets.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 54 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic Railroad, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City; has new dwelling, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES H. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. (the brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tile-rooted piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to H. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. R. FOSTER, No. 111 8th-st., St Mark's-place.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOUR three-story houses, very eligibly situated on the north side of 45th-st., near Broadway. They are very conveniently fitted with gas and Croton water throughout. Price $6,650 each. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. For the balance, payment will be received in good stocks or other securities at market value. Inquire of DEO. D. GOODSHALL, Great Western Insurance Office, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 33d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x89; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and curtains will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren-sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND 37½ feet by 100 on the north side of Bergen st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Being in a fine business location, this is a good piece of ground for some mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Part of purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house, No. 36 3d st., one door from 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 32 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $3,800; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 24 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Station, 320 acres superior land, and good improvements, abundance of fruit, and very healthy. Terms remarkably liberal. Call in ten days. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 25x105 feet. Four years of the present lease have unexpired, and two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTYEIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x80 feet, No. 30 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Empire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine farm of 101 acres of land, situated in Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from City Hall, New-York. For particulars apply to
A. S. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a coal yard, with four years' lease from the 1st of May next. Terms cash. Apply at No. 322 Cherry-st. Possession given immediately, if required, as the owner is going out West.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orange sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement; and a fine, airy, cemented cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 138 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 196 Livingston-st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 196 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 80 1st-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $8,000 and $11,000.
No. 168 Sherman-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 2-story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st., brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front, high-stoop dwelling, in West 38th-st., near 7th-av.; price $9,000.
A 4-story brown-stone front dwelling in West 38th-st.; price $9,000.
A 3-story brown-stone front dwelling and lot in West 30th-st.; price $6,000.
A very superior built brick dwelling in West 33d-st., in perfect order, at a bargain; price $10,500. Terms very easy. Apply to C. E. ADAMS, Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Wall st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, a building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 110 feet; about three quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,600. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

120 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR sale, known as part of the Slip farm. Situated near the Passaic Bridge, Erie Railroad station, 10 miles from Jersey City. Said farm contains 25 acres of superior meadow land, the remainder tillable. Also, springs of valuable chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a hotel farm, for Summer resorts, for gardening, or for building sites. Apply to ALFRED SPERR, Passaic, N. J., or on Tuesdays at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat of 26 acres, in the town of Rye on Long Island Sound, about 20 miles from New-York and 1¾ miles from Mamaroneck Depôt. The land is all in a high state of cultivation. The house is a large, new and convenient one, about 50 feet square, commanding a fine view of the Sound. For further particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st., or L. H. HOFFMAN, Jr., 27 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING THIRTY acres of land, situated in the town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn. On said farm is a dwelling-house barn, and out-building, a variety of fruit trees, well watered by never-failing springs; fenced with good stone walls, and under a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TRYON, No. 27 Market st. New-York, or SAMUEL F. SMITH, North Castle, near the premises.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A FARM OF 150 acres for sale or exchange. It is under good cultivation, with good substantial buildings, a young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit plenty and good; it is well wooded and watered, and no waste land; well adapted to grazing or graining, and convenient to two railroads and water conveyance. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; first-rate situation; 21 feet front, 92 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN RYE, 95 ACRES; will be divided, if desired; dwelling-house and three tenant houses, fine water and land prospect, and a large collection of the choicest fruits; Railroad depôt, stores, Post-office, 3 churches, and Rye Beach all within ½ to 1½ miles; title indisputable. Apply to BENJAMIN BEALE, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauecey Court.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF FIFTY-THREE acres three miles from Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., large new double house, barn, cow-house, crib, &c., fine view of the water and country, and very healthy; only reason for selling is that the owner owns two farms. Apply on the premises, or address S. HOPPER, (on premises.) Harrison Post-Office, N. Y. A written description can be found in store No. 188 8th-av.

A THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK HOUSE for sale, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Possession May 1. Also,
A lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th sts.
4 lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 54 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 21x42½, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 14th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25x100. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Inquire on the premises of B. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE—IN HARRISON-ST., CHEEVER-place, South Brooklyn, near South Ferry, a three story brown house, slate roof, in complete order; possession 1st May; they are selling to close an estate; price $5,500; $3,000 can remain. Inquire of Mr. FURMAN, No. 85 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, VESEY AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREETS—We would call attention to the sale of Valuable Property to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—House and three lots, near 53d-st.

VESEY-STREET—Nos. 90 and 92, beautifully situated.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Five lots, south side, near 7th-av.

For further particulars, &c., apply at No. 14 Pine-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 159 Broadway,
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,)

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Pistol Ware, &c., &c., by catalogue, in lots to suit City and Country trade.

ALSO,

An invoice United States Muskets, Rifles, Pistols, Broad and Small Sword's, and other weapons, Percussion Caps, &c.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 9th-av., containing an unusually fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and to be sold without reserve. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs; most expensively carved rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets together with a large assortment of French China and common crockery, glass-ware cutlery, silver-ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining-tables, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture in suites; basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

Four valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 21st st., and commencing 620 feet westerly from 5th-av., being each 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 30 feet 3 inches front, 30 feet 10 inches rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first class residences.

Seven-tenths per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET PROPERTY, NEAR 5TH-AV., TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

The valuable lot with the two-story basement and under-cellar brick house on the rear, known as No. 29 West 21st-st., situated on the northerly side, between 5th and 6th avs., one of the best neighborhoods in the City. The lot is 20 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. 75 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND OTHERS—The following-described property will be sold at auction, THIS DAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer:

EAST BROADWAY—House and lease of lot No. 231.

IRVING-PLACE—2 houses and lots, corner 16th-st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—House and lot No. 74 West.

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, and 43.

SECOND-AVENUE—House and lot No. 65.

WATER-STREET—House and lot No. 40, corner Forsyth.

FORSYTH-STREET—House and lots Nos. 197 and 199.

Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN J. KENNY, Auctioneer, Office No. 739 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Everett, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues describing separately every article, can be had at my office, or at the door of the above mansion, in part as follows: Fine rosewood piano-forte, stool and covers; 2 suites of drawing room furniture, covered in French satin; velvet carpets, tapestry and ingrain; pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lady's secretary book-cases, rosewood etageres, 7 feet high; centre tables, side-tables, with stationary marble tops; chiffoniers, 3 bedsteads, bureaus, fine 4 inch satin, and large rosewood extension dining-table, with bedding of all the bedrooms.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.—IMPORTANT and peremptory sale at No. 17 Nassau-st., late Artizans' Bank, on FRIDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting levers, plagne and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Louis French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Pignet, Patek and Moulicer; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of 31st st., each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $9,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH STREET—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the north-west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.8x44. Lot 26 6x92.

Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26 6x60. Lot 26.6x100; with an alley 8 feet wide to 16th st.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11½ inches front by 200 feet in depth; the building 60 by 76 feet.

Also, the house and lot No. 36 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 20 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY S. BOGART, OFFICE NO. 41 North William-st.—S. B. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Harlem Hall, corner of 125th-st and 3d-av., all the stock and fixtures of a first-class billiard-saloon, consisting of 4 new and splendid billiard tables, with pool balls, racks, cues, &c. Bar counter, back bar and fixtures, oil paintings and engravings, brussels carpet, oil-cloth, gas fixtures, &c., &c. The whole of the above property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as the owner is about retiring from the business.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLER & MCEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 M., on the 8th day of February, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots north side of 99th st., 468 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 101st-st., 2 lots on 101st-st., in rear of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries to be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st. and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co, No. 31 Wall st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Amity-st., the entire furniture of said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany bedroom furniture, rosewood etagere, divans, ottomans, bookcase, wardrobes, pier, card and centre tables, pier glasses, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c. Also, China, glassware, &c.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots from the shelves to suit city or country trade, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., a full assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, decorated China, &c., &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

BARTLETT & COWAN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHen ware, Britannia and fancy goods, this TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN. All kinds of salable free goods and free sales, in lots for City and country dealers. Sales for cash and no postponement.

SIMON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE—PARTIES ABOUT RELINquishing housekeeping, who are averse to a public sale, will find a liberal cash purchaser at private sale, by addressing AUCTION, Box No. 1 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.—Feb. 1, 1859.

A. & H. BROWN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. will be continued by the subscribers; Mr. JOHN H. UHL having retired from the same.

ELIAS BROWN,
ANDREW A. BROWN,
HORATIO S. BROWN,
WILLIAM J. BROWN.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 25 John-st.

WM. HERRICK,
CHAS. K. HERRICK.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE firm of S. HEINEMAN & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. D. H. GOODMAN & BROS. have withdrawn from said firm.

Feb. 1, 1859.

D. H. GOODMAN & BROS.
S. HEINEMAN.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,412,936 25
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$114,484 16	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan 1, 1859	79,173 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,076 36	
Net amount of endowment premium	50 40—	495,761 20
Total		$1,893,727 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Losses by death	$163,218 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies	31,216 05	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	37,168 46	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,291 42	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1858	16,000 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,492 67	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c	45,438 01	—302,875 89
Total		$1,590,901 56

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$74,934 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	197,058 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 55	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent interest	544,106 58	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,108 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	28,355 98	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,376 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,150 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15—$1 626,901 56	

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN B. QUSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTIN,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. VANDENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN.

President,
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President, Actuary,
ISAAC C. KENDALL. PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, or travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Feb 7, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held this day at the Banking house, the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON, DAVID B. MOSES,
WM. RADFORD, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HY. J. HART, JOHN ROMER,
V. L. BUXTON, WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
JOHN SHOTWELL, HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next election:

A. S. HOPE, B. J. CARP and JOHN B. HOBBY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates. Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,866, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1860, with couponsattached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.

CAMMANN & CO.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of first-mortgage bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on TUESDAY next, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of BALSTED & GILMAN, No 47 Exchange-place.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage at 7 per cent; part of it at 6½ per cent. for the first year exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., room No. 4.

NORTHWESTERN (OSWEGO) FIRE INSURACE STOCK FOR SALE.—Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. just declared.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO, 40 Wall st., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 26-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUSHY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb 4 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One Half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., being the profits of the last six months, payable on the 1st prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst. By order.

BARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 19 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. B. SLOCUM, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVER E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVEBICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $150. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 4.—Judgement against Mark Coracli, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 71.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,541 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,856 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,767 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $215 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,131 39.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855 $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against B. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, 1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853 $648 28; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,720; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb 8, 1854, $5,655 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lymn, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $172 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to appear.

THOMAS H. ADAMS,
JOHN T. HENRY,
JOHN LYNES, } Committee.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,
WM. J. PECK,
JAMES OWENS, } Committee.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also laundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FEB. 1, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Lands and Places, to whom was referred a resolution offered by Alderman F. A. Boole, in relation to the best method of properly regulating and putting in order the public place known as Tompkins Parade Ground, and also the propriety of the removal of the fountain therein, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties who reside in the above neighborhood are respectfully requested to appear before said Committee and give their views on the propriety of the proposed improvements.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JAMES OWENS, } Committee on Lands and Places, of the Board of Aldermen.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the following subjects:

Removing the Telegraph Poles and placing the Wires underground.

Improvement of the Pavement in Broadway.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving parties interested a final hearing in the matter of removing the telegraph poles, and also the improvement of the Russ pavement.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES
Committee on Streets Board of Aldermen.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. TARRINGTON'S, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $30 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av, between 9th and 10th-sts.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Semi-annual dividend of Three per cent., out of the earnings payable on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CRABY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 1st of February.

By order, WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. FARRIN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVER E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVEBICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LIVELL, Commander,

Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 120 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 69 Wall-st. Pontine Building. Agents in San

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[Continued from First Page.]

were unpressed, and a decline of ¼ ₩ cent. in Consols took place. On Thursday, the 20th, the market was comparatively free from fluctuation, and the general feeling was rather favorable, but without any improvement in the quotations.

On Friday, the 21st, the market was again weaker, Consols opened at a slight decline, and there was no improvement during the day. The closing quotation was 90¾@97¾ for money and account.

Money continued abundant, and loans were offered on Government securities at 1 ₩ cent.

In the discount market there had been a little increase in the demand. The minimum rate was about 3½ ₩ cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England exhibits a decrease in the bullion of £6 081.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. quote Bar silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 1¾d., and Eagles 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "In the market for American Securities during the past week there has been less activity, but prices remain entirely without change."

United States 6 ₩ cents '67-'68	— —
United States 6 ₩ cents '68	100 @102
United States 5 ₩ cents '74	91¾ @ 95
Alabama 5 ₩ cents	78 @ —
Kentucky 5 ₩ cents, '68-'72	95 @ 97
Maryland 6 ₩ cents	95 @ 97
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. stk. bonds	103 @104
Mississippi 6 ₩ cent. Union Bank bonds	16 @ 18
Ohio 6 ₩ cent. stock, '68	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. stock	84 @ 86
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, '77, ex. div	85 @ 86
Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. bonds, divers	84 @ 86
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. bonds, '86	84 @ 86
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1868	86 @ 92
Boston 5 ₩ cent. bonds, divers	90 @ 92
Boston 4½ ₩ cent. bonds	92 @ 94
Illinois Central 7 ₩ cents, 1875	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 8 ₩ cents, 1875	77 @ 79
Illinois Central 7 ₩ cent. Freelands 1860	80 @ 82
Illinois Central Shares	35 @35½
Michigan Central, 1869	84 @ 86
Michigan Central Shares	45 @ 50
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. not convt., '83	84 @ 86
New-York Central 7 ₩ cent. convt., '84	83 @ 95
New-York Central Shares	78 @ 80
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent. 3d mort., '83	68 @ 70
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent. convt., '78	40 @ 45
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent., sinking f'd, '75	40 @ 45
New-York and Erie Shares	15 @ 17
Panama 7 ₩ cent., 1st mort. bonds, 1859	99 @100
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 1st mort. bonds, 1865	— @ 96
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₩ cent. 1st mort., '80	89 @ 91

The *Times*, of Friday, says: "In American Securities there was a reduction of $1 in Illinois Central Shares, and an improvement in the Bonds of the Michigan Central and Pennsylvania, and the third mortgage of the New-York and Erie; and quotes actual sales: Illinois Central shares, 35¾ dis.; Pennsylvania Central Bonds 1st mort., 90¾; ditto 2d mort., 93."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market this week, under the influence of very heavy receipts into the American ports, and limited operations on the part of the trade, has continued dull and inanimate, and as importers are still offering very freely, the buyer has, in most instances, obtained a slight advantage—more particularly, however, in Uplands and Mobile." The sales of the week have been 44,210 bales, including 430 to speculators and 3,500 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 6,000 bales, including 500 for export—the market closing tamely at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling, 6¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7d.; Middling, 6 11-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6 13 16d.; Middling, 6 9-16d. The stock on hand is estimated at 345,850 bales, of which 272,410 are American. Some circulars say that the decline in Uplands is 1-16th,—while Mobiles are easier, but scarcely a quotation lower.

At Manchester trade continued quiet, and, as respects yarn, rather more in favor of buyers. Cloth maintains its firmness, but appears to have touched the highest point for the present, at least.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the Corn trade dull and declining downward throughout the country. Here Flour is slow and nominal with no suitable quality offering. Western is quoted at 19s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s @21s.; and Ohio at 21s.@23s. Wheat in the most limited demand and quotations nominally unchanged, but they turn in favor of buyers. Red Western, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d.; White, 6s.@7s.; Southern, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn dull and rather easier. Europeen Yellow offered at 27s. 6d.@29s.; Mixed American, 29s.@30s. 6d.; Yellow, 29s.@29s. 6d.; White, 33s.@33s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef more active at a further reduction in prices; sales of the week 1,000 tce., at 78s.@ 100s. The best descriptions of new are scarce and steady. Pork is in improved request, and 2s.@3s. dearer. Bacon without improvement; New Cumberland cut, 48s.; Irish in plentiful supply. Cheese in better request at full prices. Lard slow of sale at 56s. for fine to prime. Tallow in limited request at full rates. Butchers' Association, 53s.@53s. 6d.

Freights—The *Brokers'* and other Circulars quote: Ashes flat at previous quotations. Sugar firmly maintained, but without change in prices. Coffee in limited request and unchanged. Rice in better demand, and prices firm. Bark held for the advanced quotations. Philadelphia has sold readily, at 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d., and Baltimore at 8s. 6d.@9s. Cloverseed—Sales of red American, at 54s.@58s., and good firmly held for the higher price. Seal and Cod Oil dull; the latter at £32. Pale Seal, £36 to £37. Linseed Oil steady, at 30s.@31s. Common Resin in good demand, at 5s.@5s 3d.; Medium and fine more inquired for, at 5s. 6d.@10s for the former, and 14s.@18s. 6d. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 39s. 6d.@40s., but at the close no sellers under 40s. Tea in request, and dearer for Congous. Common Congous selling at 11d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report Wheat dull at a decline of 1s.@2s.; White American, 38s.@42s.; Red, 34s.@40s. Flour, 20s.@24s. Iron unchanged; Rails, £5 5s.@£6 10s.; Bars, £6@£6 5s.; Scotch Pig, 53s.@53s. 3d. Sugar active at full and in some cases higher prices. Tea firm; Congou, 1s. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 40s. 6d @41s. Copper quiet, but well supported. Linseed Cakes—Boston in bags, £9 15s.; New-York in bbls., £10 7s. 6d. Linseed Oil dull and declined to 29s. Spanish advanced to £97, and Head Matter to £105. Rosin in large speculative demand at 3d.@6d. advance, but closing quiet. Tallow steady at 53s.@53s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

Havre, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The sales of Cotton in this market during the week ending last evening amounted to 6,000 bales, against 23,000 bales of imports. The market opened dull, owing to the political disquietude, and for a time a regular panic prevailed, and prices materially declined. Subsequently, however, a quieter tone prevailed, but the market closed dull at 97f. for *tres ordinaire*. Breadstuffs are without change; and in the absence of business here, prices are nominal. Ashes dull and drooping. Coffee firm and in good request. Oils much firmer; Con On. would obtain 48f.@50f. Rice inactive; Carolina, 25f.@26.50f. Soaps firm, and the demand brisk. Tallow and Lard quiet. Wheelrope neglected.

FROM KANSAS.

Action of the Legislature—Call for a New Constitutional Convention—The Running Off of Slaves.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.

The Legislature is beginning to do men's days' works, and the intention now seems to be to leave the people slightly better off than to be without laws. A bill providing for a new Constitutional Convention is now pending in the House, and it is admitted by all that something of the kind will pass in a few days.

The bill provides for a vote on the fourth Monday (28th) of March, to decide whether a Convention shall be held or not. Delegates are to be selected on the same day, and if a majority of the votes are in favor of the Convention, these delegates will receive certificates and meet at Atchison on the first Tuesday of July. On the first Tuesday of October the Constitution so framed shall be submitted to the popular vote, and, if ratified, State officers and members of the Legislature under it are to be elected on the first Tuesday of December. Before Congress meets again we will have a Constitution made in all respects in accordance with the views of law-critics, and no party or faction will dare impede our early admission. The people of Kansas, poor as they are, want to govern themselves, and every day proves to us more and more our servile condition.

Various rumors have been afloat the past week relative to further outrages in the South—that a collision has occurred between a posse, mostly from Missouri under Marshal Russell, and the citizens of the county who did not like to show obeisance to the border worthies; that ten or twelve had been killed; that an effort had been made to rescue from the county jail a prisoner taken by some of the marshals, but all is so vague thus far that we believe nothing. The probability is that through the influence of Montgomery and others, peace will be maintained in future.

A *railroad* accident—probably the first from Kansas, came to our knowledge this morning. Thirteen negroes, most of them formerly slaves, left this city last Monday night for the next depôt North. When they were about ten miles from there on the north side of the river, fifteen men, well armed and mounted, rode upon them suddenly and they were easily captured and taken to Weston, Mo., where a great rejoicing followed their arrival. Dr. Day and his son, and Rev. Mr. Cloeun, all of this place, were the drivers of the teams by which the negroes were carried. Nothing was known here of the affair until this morning, when Mr Cloeun returned, bringing the intelligence of their capture. He says Dr. Day and his son are still in Weston, and their lives are being threatened by the populace. Many were for hanging them immediately upon their arrival. Mr. C. was permitted to ride away after a sham trial, upon his pledge that he would not swear against the party who took them. Important results will follow this event.

I see I am given somewhat to negro gossip, I will [illegible] an offset to the above accident on *our road*, in that about the same number left here the same night and have avoided all danger and are doubtless are [illegible] outside of the Territory. They all had "through tickets," and were told to keep their heads "inside of the cars." This line takes passengers the entire distance "without change of cars," and they always take admonition on the placards, "Beware of imposition."

RANDOLPH.

The late Sheriff, Jeremiah S. F. Butterworth, who was [illegible] when suddenly arraigned by [illegible] criminal assault to arms. The blood of [illegible] that he cannot rest victoriously.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sprinkling Salt on the Streets.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, to hear parties interested in the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt to clear snow from the streets. Col. Darling, President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, said that railroad companies should be excepted from the action of this ordinance. There was no other way in which grooved tracks can be cleared so speedily, and the convenience of the public of course requires that the cars should be continually kept moving. Horses, cars and men would all be benefited by lying still one or two days; but the ordinance demands that there should be no interruption in the running of the cars, and the Common Council should not obstruct the different Companies in carrying out the provisions of the law. Mr. Myers, Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, indorsed all Col. Darling had said, and stated that he had inquired into the truth of the statement made when this ordinance was before the Board of Aldermen that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company had lost a number of animals from the injurious effects of the salt upon their hoofs. There was no foundation whatever for the story. Every farrier knows that horses, whose hoofs are tender, are often benefited by standing in salt water. The Company which he represented had no fear of any loss from this cause. Councilman Otterson said that he had been informed that no salt had been put on Broadway since the storm, and people could see how fine sledging it now would have on that avenue to-morrow. It was his opinion that the Railroad Companies at least should be allowed to use salt. Messrs. Darling and Myers both said that they did not interfere with the sleighing on the avenues, but that by cleaning their tracks they gave wagons an opportunity to run while sleighs could go along either side of the tracks. No one appearing to advocate the ordinance, which was originally presented by Alderman Brady, the Committee adjourned.

The Depreciated Gold Coin Case.—The case of the United States against the Italian woman, Carmina Biaco, was concluded yesterday before Commissioner Bridgham. A certificate from the Assay office was put in to the effect that, an assay of a portion of one of the debased coins showed it to be of the value only of $4 55. Judge Seward, for the defence, reviewed the testimony, and argued that his client could not be held under the statute. Congress might punish the making or counterfeiting of the coin of the United States, but could do no more. To make a five dollar piece in the resemblance of the coin of the United States, even of pure gold, was as much a felony as to make one of brass—it was usurping the prerogatives of Congress. These coins were not "false" or "counterfeit" in the meaning of the statute, but if they were they were not "made" but altered or debased, and the uttering of them was not a felony. There was no proof that they had been fraudulently over-allowed at the Mint. Mr. Dwight defined the term "false," and showed that it was applicable to the present case as intended by the statute. The argument on both sides was learned and ingenious. At the conclusion, Mr. Commissioner Bridgham said he would reserve his decision for a day or two, the more fully to weigh the argument of counsel, and the prisoner was committed to await the result. Her peculiar situation has influenced the Court to assign her accommodations in Eldridge-street Jail, instead of the Tombs, until the issue of the examination.

The Yacht Wanderer Expelled.—At a quarterly meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, Captain W. C. Corsie, of the yacht *Wanderer*, and the yacht, were expelled from membership. The resolutions of expulsion are based upon information communicated to the Senate, by the President of the United States, Jan. 12, 1859, to the effect that a cargo of upwards of three hundred negroes from the Coast of Africa had been landed in Georgia from on board the yacht *Wanderer*. This vessel being designated in the list forming the New-York Yacht Squadron, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the name of the yacht *Wanderer* be erased from the list; and that W. C. Corsie, proprietor of said yacht, and a member of this Club—primarily for his deliberate violation of the laws of the United States, but more especially for his being engaged in a traffic repugnant to humanity and to the moral sense of the members of this Association—be, and hereby is, expelled from the New-York Yacht Club. It was *Resolved*, That this preamble and resolutions be published.

Rome, the Patroness of Knowledge.—The first of the series of Catholic Sunday evening lectures at Mozart Hall, was delivered, last Sunday evening, by Dr. Ives. His topic was, "Rome, the Patroness of Knowledge." He claimed that Rome had, in all ages, fostered learning and art, and referred, for illustration, to the facts, that in the second century she established schools for the people; that in the fifth various orders of learning were established by Pope Leo; that the mission to Ireland under Celestine, in the same century, made the *insula sanctorum* the emporium of knowledge, so that her scholars were sought after as Professors in France, Spain and Italy; that in the dark ages, when it was disgraceful for a noble to be able to write his own name, the Church had every opportunity of perpetuating ignorance, but, on the contrary, promoted learning; and that the Association which, in every walk of science, ranked among its members the greatest number of distinguished votaries, and contributed more than any other to the advance of knowledge, was the Society of Jesus.

Repeating Fire-Arms.—Whether there is to be any limit to improvements in repeating fire arms we do not know. Every year witnesses fresh advances upon points previously considered beyond improvement, and it is quite probable that this will continue to be the case. The New-Haven Arms Company has recently introduced to our market a weapon which strikes us as combining simplicity, rapidity of execution, accuracy and force, to a very unusual extent, and as being, at all events, one of the most useful and excellent inventions that fair made in this department. The powder and percussion cap are contained in the balls. These may be placed in the tube which holds them in numbers varying from six to thirty, according to the size of the weapon, and then fired with the utmost rapidity. The dépôt of the company is at No. 267 Broadway, and their announcement will be found in our advertising columns.

The Snow Fall.—The fall of snow which began at Sunday at noon, and continued until after midnight, was not a storm. There was literally no wind, and the feathery flakes lay deep and undisturbed upon every limb and tree-top throughout yesterday, giving a fairy-like and most beautiful appearance to the Park, the Battery, and all other places where there were trees to glister in the sunlight. The streets, however, were in a bad condition, four-horse teams instead of two, being required to move each City car, and India rubber over-shoe being quite indispensable. Broadway, and, indeed, all the thoroughfares, were alive, and vocal with the jingle of sleigh-bells, both public and private. The livery-stable keepers enjoyed quite a harvest. Like all sleighing in the City, it was of short duration, however, and to-day there will be little snow available for that purpose within the City limits.

Committed for Trial.—Andrew S. Hull, a contractor on the Chicago and Cincinnati Railway, who was several days ago committed for examination by Justice Welsh, on a charge of false pretences preferred by the Secretary of the above-named road, was yesterday morning brought up before the Justice, and, after a short preliminary examination, committed for trial at the General Sessions. The charge is that Hull pledged to the Railroad Company, as collateral security for an advance of $800 made by the Company, on a contract taken by him, a house and lot in Brooklyn, representing the same to be unincumbered, whereas it was mortgaged for its full value.

St. Joseph's Parochial School.—Father Hecker, a Redemptionist preacher, well known to the reading world as the author of *Questions of the Soul and Aspirations of Nature*, preached on Sunday evening last in St. Joseph's Church (the Rev. Mr. Baart's), for the benefit of the parochial school. The Church was crowded, 2,100 tickets having been taken at the door. Among the audience were many Catholic clergymen, including Archdeacon McCarron, the Rev. Mr. Daly and the Rev. Mr. McNally. The subject of the discourse was the connection between human nature and Catholicity, and its object was to prove that Catholicity can alone satisfy that instinct of faith which, the lecturer claimed, is inherent in men's nature.

Interesting to Tax-payers.—It will be of interest to those who have taxes to pay, and more particularly to those who have paid what they owe in that particular, to learn that the Comptroller has decided to cause the liens to be discharged, on the presentation of proof that payment has been made. This conclusion of the Comptroller would seem to be natural and but just under any circumstances, but the confusion that exists in the books of the Department renders it somewhat difficult, even with the best inclination, to avoid unnecessary annoyance.

Religious.—A Firemen's Prayer Meeting has been organized and is held every week in the lecture-room of the North Dutch Church. The usual meetings are on Monday evening; this week, however, it is to be held this (Tuesday) evening. A very considerable degree of religious interest has been excited among the class for whom these meetings are mainly intended.

Free Academy Examination.—The examination of the students in the Free Academy commenced yesterday, and will continue until the 15th. Yesterday, the Senior class was examined in Greek and Spanish; the Sophmore in Modern History, and the Freshman in Mathematics; all of which were satisfactory.

Suicide.—An unmarried woman, named Ann Berenan, living with her sister at No. 37 Spring-street, committed suicide last evening by taking laudanum. Her sister had been out to work during the day, and, on returning home early in the evening, found Ann almost lifeless. A physician was summoned, and, as a sizzler was found in the room, containing a dark reddish liquor, it was supposed the woman took laudanum. Remedies were administered, but the woman died in a few minutes after the physician arrived. She had been discharged from Bellevue Hospital on last Saturday, where she had been confined from pulmonary derangement.

Death by Falling from a Cart.—Coroner Schirmer, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Patrick McGuire, residing in One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Fourth-avenue, who died from injuries received several days since, by falling from his cart, a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Death from Blasting in Central Park.—A laborer, 40 years of age, named John Doyle, was killed yesterday forenoon while engaged in blasting rocks on the site of the new Reservoir in Central Park. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Police Reports.

Vestings.—Two young men called at the tailoring establishment of E. Kinstler, No. 489 Canal-street, about a week since, and one of them wanted a button sewed on his coat. While the button was being sewed on, the proprietor elected the man's companion secreting a piece of vesting beneath his coat, and the man, observing that the theft was noticed, dropped the vesting and both ran out of the shop and escaped. The same thing was tried again by the same thieves in the same store, on Saturday last, and they were again detected and again succeeded in escaping. A description of the rascals was given to the Eighth Ward Police, and last evening they were arrested in Canal-street by Officers Ley and Winchell. They gave the names of William Anderson and Thos. Rogers, and a large quantity of vestings, supposed to have been stolen, was found in their possession. On being taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, Anderson was recognized as an old offender, who, under the name of Abraham Van Wagner, *alias* "Yaller," was sentenced to State Prison for ten years for highway robbery, but was pardoned by Governor Clark.

A Tailor Charged with Forgery.—A journeyman tailor named Thomas Gannon, who has been for sometime past in the employ of F. B. Baldwin, Clothier, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, was arrested yesterday, by Officers Wooldridge and Jourdan, on the complaint of Mr. Baldwin, who charges that the prisoner has defrauded him at various times out of different sums, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars. It appears that Gannon has been in the habit of altering the orders for money given him by the overseer of the store, in payment for his work, before presenting them to the cashier. The alterations were generally made by inserting the figure 1 on the left side of the amount contained in the order, so that an order for $1 25 would read $11 25, and so of other sums. The fraud was detected on Saturday last, and the prisoner was yesterday brought before Justice Connolly, who committed him for trial.

An Expensive Night's Lodging.—A German, who declines giving his name, on Saturday evening last, left in company with an attractive nymphe, named Anne Rean, who introduced him to accompany her to a disreputable house in Reade-street, kept by one Christian Kolp, where he spent the night. On looking into his porte-monoaie the next morning he found his finances minus $800, he having entered the place with $2 210. Failing to get satisfaction from his host, he appealed to the Police, and Detectives King and McCord went in search of the money, which they failed to get. They succeeded, however, in arresting the girl, together with Kolp and his wife. Anne admitted that she took the money, and says she gave it to Kolp and his wife, a fact which the latter pronounce to be false. The prisoners were held up for examination.

A Son Charged with Robbing His Father.—Walker W. Harris, 29 years of age, watch case maker of Philadelphia, was arrested yesterday by Officer Seaman, on complaint of his father, John Harris, of No. 253 Spring street, who charges him with stealing a gold brooch valued at $50, some silver table cutlery, an overcoat and several other articles, the property of complainant. The prisoner, on being brought before Justice Welsh, admitted having taken the articles into his custody, but repudiated the idea of appropriating them to himself. He was committed for examination.

Burglary in Water-street.—George Wilson and Lewis Bore were brought before Justice Welsh yesterday, charged with forcibly entering the commission office of Chas. J. Locke, No. 130 Water-street, on the night of the 5th inst., and stealing therefrom property to the value of $400. They were arrested by officer Martin yesterday morning, at the jewelry store of a Mr. Erick, in Rector-street, and a portion of the property, together with a number of skeleton keys, found in their possession. They were committed for examination.

Robbery of an Unoccupied House.—John Thompson and his wife were discovered, by Officers Bates and Fisher late Saturday night, crossing Harlem Bridge with stolen goods in their possession. They were taken into custody, and on searching their house at Fordham the officers found a quantity of valuable articles recently stolen from the unoccupied house of the late Mr. Bassford, of Fordham. The prisoners were taken before a Westchester magistrate and locked up for examination.

A Stole a Horse.—Officers Bales and Fisher yesterday discovered a scaly-looking fellow named Wm. Seaman in possession of an aristocratic-looking horse, and although he averred that the same was purchased by him for the sum of $40, yet the officers were incredulous, and took him into custody. The horse turned out to be the property of Mr. Hitchcock, of Williamsbridge, to whom it was restored. Seaman was committed for examination.

Stealing Spoons.—Florence Myers, a German carrier, was arrested yesterday morning, having in possession some plated spoons and forks, which proved to have been stolen the night previous from the house of Mr. John Higgins, No. 273 Elizabeth-street. An entrance to the house was effected by forcing open a basement window in the rear. The prisoner was committed by Justice Quackenbush to answer the charge of burglary.

Robbing a Steamboat.—A river thief, named Bartly, was arrested yesterday morning, having in his possession some brass kinders which had been taken from the shaft of the steamboat *Manhattan* on Sunday night, while the boat was lying at the foot of North Moore street. He was locked up by Justice Quackenbush, to answer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Common Council.—A meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the action at last meeting fixing the pay of Deputy Collectors of Taxes at $2 50 per day, for the reason that he does not think it enough, in consideration of the fact that they are each required to give $5,000 security. Placed on file. From the same asking that a reward be offered for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $250. A report of the Police Committee authorizing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to repair the Second Precinct Station, was adopted. The Committee on Lands and Piers reported that the City Armory had been finished, and was now ready to be turned over to the military. The Mayor was authorized to deliver the building to the military on Wednesday next. The Assessment Committee reported draft of an act, which was adopted, to unravel the snarl relative to local assessments in the late assessment of Williamsburg. A report of the Fire Department Committee, Western District, was adopted, giving a new first-class engine to Engine Company No. 7. Alderman Donohasa presented a minority report of the Gas Company against allowing the Citizens' Gas Light Company laying mains in the public streets. Laid on the table for one week and ordered printed. The Assessment Committee made some thirty reports, when the Board adjourned for one week.

The Hon. Edward Everett in Brooklyn.—Mr. Everett delivered his oration on Washington last evening, in Plymouth Church, for the second time in Brooklyn. The notice of the meeting given from the pulpit last evening, with other advertisements, drew together a very large concourse—more, in fact, than the church would hold. The doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock, but for half an hour previously large numbers had gathered to be sure of securing eligible seats. There was an uncomfortable jam when the rush for tickets began, and an occasional "Oh, dear!" from the centre of the crowd, suggested painful corks and damaged crinoline. Many were unable to get seats and went away disappointed. There were 3,000 persons in the house. The desk was removed from the platform, and the foot of the orchestra gallery was draped with the American flag. Mr. Everett entered in company with the Committee of Arrangements at 8 o'clock, and almost immediately began his address. It is needless to say that every word from beginning to close was listened to with rapt attention, interrupted at times by earnest applause.

The Elm place Calamity.—The three persons injured at the corner of Elm-place, corner of Fulton-avenue, Sunday morning, were all as comfortable last evening as could have been expected. The injuries to Mr. Thomas Gill, and to the servant girl, Honora Keegan, are severe, but it is thought that with proper care they will both recover. The former was yesterday removed from the house of Mr. Olwell, in Elm-place, to the residence of his brother, Mr. Eliza Gill, in Carleton-avenue. The latter is still at the City Hospital. The bodies of Mrs. Edward Gill and the two children, Helen E. Gill and Mary E. Gill, will be taken to the Elm-place Congregational Church today at 12 o'clock, where the funeral service will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Ruckwell. Mr. Edward Gill, the husband and father, who was in Philadelphia at the time of the accident, reached home yesterday. He was taken immediately to see the remains of his family, that he had left alive and well on Friday, at the house of Mr. Olwell.

Madame Marlo and the Brownings—Note from Madame Marlo.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 4.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I have just seen the letter published in your paper of to-day from Mr. and Mrs. Browning. I am not aware that any American paper has ever stated that I was recommended by them to lecture on Orsini and Italian Politics. My letters of recommendation to America were from Professor and Mrs. Nichol. Mrs. Mary Howitt, T. D. Morell, M. A. Kossuth, Mazzini, etc., etc. Mr. and Mrs. Browning have long been, (and judging from their last letters to me still are,) my intimate personal friends, but Mrs. Browning's opinions on Louis Napoleon, whom she calls in *Aurora Leigh*, "no despot, though thrice absolute," suffice to prove that we differ [illegible] nation. I replied by asking her whether [illegible] the murderer of Rome, the author of [illegible] and six hundred and fifty-two murders [illegible] Boulevards of Paris, on the 2nd Dec., [illegible] or the man who, having spent [illegible] toiling and fighting for his country, [illegible] that life and lost it in his attempt to slay [illegible] assassin low, the greater murderer of the two? And here the matter ended. I have never lectured on Orsini in America, though in my lecture on [illegible] I expressed my surprise that those who blasted [illegible] applaud the perjured tyrant who has waded [illegible] through the blood of two nations to a throne. I have also affirmed that any attempt made by Piedmont, or any other Power, at the instigation of Louis Napoleon, to change the condition of Italy, will [illegible] perhaps, in a change of tyrants; will [illegible] lessen Austria's power to increase [illegible] in the north. [illegible] Italian suffering nor extol Italian independence. Many of my best friends hold a contrary opinion. I respect theirs, but I retain mine; time will prove which is right.

I have never spoken of Mr. or Mrs. Browning in connection with politics; in my lecture on "Illustrious Italian Women," I referred to the latter as the greatest poetess that has yet arisen in the world, one of the noblest women, one of the most devoted wives and mothers that any age has seen. If any American papers have spoken in any other sense than this, they have done so on their own responsibility.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

JESSIE MERITON WHITE MARIO.

[Advertisement.]

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.—Dr. Hartley, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution of which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to receive his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show, at least, in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. Hartley in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in the profession and as a gentleman.

W. H. Pasker, M. D., Professor of Surgery."

"From my intercourse with D. Hartley, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

Valentine Mott, M. D."

"Miss Sarah Swain of this town, a lady of extensive acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us that in 1846 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

"After an hour's operation, Dr. Hartley removed the cause of the deafness, and Miss Swain's hearing is now fully restored."—*Nantucket Enquirer, July 9, 1856.*

"Fairhaven, Mass., July 27, 1856.

"Dr. Hartley: It would be impossible for me to express in words my gratitude to you for restoring one of my senses, of which I had been in a measure deprived for three long years; but nevertheless it is true, that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as ever I did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for that blessing. Rebecca D. Howard.

"Daughter of Mr. J. Howard."

[Advertisement.]

Felix O. C. Darley!

The New-York Mercury,

Containing the first illustrations of the series by this Great Artist,

IS

Out To-day!

Four Cents Will Buy It.

[Advertisements.]

Holloway's Pills.—"Prevention better than cure." Bronchitis, sore throat, affections of the respiratory organs and constriction of the chest, are nipped in the bud by a few doses of these Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 7.

$35 000 U. S. 6s '74	102⅝	250 Har. R. R. Pref	41
9,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90	do	b60 41
6,000 do	89¾	200 do	40⅝
22,000 Mo. St. 6s	84⅜	50 do	s30 40⅜
11,000 do	s10 84⅜	250 do	s30 40⅜
1,000 Erie R. R 2d M. B.	85⅜	50 do	40⅝
3,000 Erie RR. bs, '75	44	350 do	40⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs	87	200 Reeling R. R.	c 45⅜
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs	23¾	100 do	s30 45⅜
20 Merch. Ex. Bank	101	200 do	c 45⅝
21 Bank of Commerce	101¾	10 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	13⅜
5 Am. Ex Bank	102⅜	50 do	13⅜
20 Marine Bank	84	300 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 49⅜
28 Im. & Tra. Bank	110	15 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R	19
16 Hanover Bank	89	50 do	19
7 Del. & Bud. Ca. Co.	98¾	150 do	18⅞
9 do	99¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 45⅞
25 Pet. L. & W. R. R.	50	150 do	45⅞
50 Ill. Cen. R.R.	s15 66⅞	50 do	s10 45⅝
65 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	76⅜	100 do	s30 45⅜
487 do	78	50 Panama R. R.	b60. 116½
50 do	76¾	100 do	116¾
25 do	s10 76	25 do	s60. 116
100 do	s60 74	50 do	s30 116¾
50 do	76¾	150 do	116¾
40 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 82¾	110 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	69⅜
550 do	c99 82¾	200 do	69⅜
100 do	s3 82¾	100 do	b60 69⅜
20 do	c 82¾	400 do	s30 69⅞
100 Erie Railroad	13⅞	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	30¾
150 do	b60 13¾	300 Chi. & R. Is. R.	s30 59¾
100 Hud. R. R. R.	s30 32⅜	300 do	60
250 do	32¾	400 do	s10 60
200 Har. Railroad	b60 13¾	500 do	c15 60
5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	83	100 do	s30 59⅞
15 do	93¾	100 do	b30 60

Second Board.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '65	101¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	69⅜
3,000 Cal. St. 7s N. B.	88	400 Har. R. R. Pref.	40⅜
500 Ill. Cen. RR Bds.	87	250 do	b30 40⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. RR.	82¾	200 do	40⅜
100 do	s30 82¾	100 do	40⅜
50 Harlem R. R.	13¾	43 Clev. Col & Cin RR.	9s
300 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	76	50 Panama RR.	s30 116
150 do	b30 76	250 do	116¾
50 do	s10 76	100 do	s30 116¾
50 do	s37 76	50 do	s30 116¾
100 do	s60 74	50 Chi. & R. I. RR.	59⅞
100 do	s30 75	100 do	s15 56⅞

Reported Sales at Auction.

$2 000 Mis. 6s	84	120 N. Y. Ice Co	50
3,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	82¾	6 Had. R. RR. Co	32
1,000 L. C. & Mil. R. 7s	23	175-100 B. N. Y. & E. R.	1¾
1,000 P. T. & Vir. R. 6s	79¾	20 Market Bank	106¾
2,000 F. R. & W. 1.6s c.bs	40	45 Ocean Bank (Exdiv)	85¾
3,000 Mesh. & C. R. 6s	40	50 Washington F. I. Co	150
5,000 Memphis City 6s	80	540 Brooklyn Bank	175¾
2,000 C. P. & In. R. 7s	65	140 do	175¾
3,000 N. & C. R. 6s	80	160 Butch. & Drov. Bank	119
2,000 H. R. R. con. 7s	65¾	90 Far. & Citizens' L. I.	50
600 B. N. Y. & E. R.	1¾	34 N. World Fire I. Co	96
14 B'k Commonwealth	99¾	18 Astor Fire Ins. Co	13¾
10 Bank of New-York	105¾	10 Beekman F. Ins. Co.	110¾
16 Bank of Commerce	101¾	10 Market F. Co	135¾
15 Marine Bank	84¾	75 Wells F. & Co. Ex.	65

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2306. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER "BRITISH OUTRAGE."

Visitation, Search and Burning of an American Vessel by a British Steamer on the Coast of Africa.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Speech of Senator Bigler on the Tariff Question.

Ocean Mail Service Contracts—Samuel W. Black Confirmed as Governor of Nebraska—The Tariff, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Navy Department is in receipt of official advices from the Coast of Africa, announcing the visit, search, seizure and burning of an American vessel by a British cruiser. The following correspondence, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Secretary TOUCEY, tells the whole story:

COMMANDER TOTTEN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES, Dec. 10, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to the Navy Department the accompanying papers in relation to the capture and destruction by fire of the *Rufus Soule*, a brigantine under American colors, by Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Viper*, on or about the 11th or 12th October, 1858.

As I am not to meet with Flag-Officer CONOVER before the latter part of February, and supposing it important that the facts as appearing in these papers should be communicated to the Department as early as possible, I forward copies of a report I have prepared for the Commander-in-Chief on this station.

I trust that my reasons for this direct communication will appear sufficient to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
B. J. TOTTEN, Commander.

To the Hon. I. TOUCEY.

STATEMENT OF PETER CALDINA.

I shipped for the American brig *Rufus Soule*, Captain ANDERSON, at Matanzas, on the 9th of July, and sailed, as I understood, for Fernando Po. Just sighted Cape de Verd Islands, and the next land we made was the African Coast near to Banda Point. Soon after we saw a steamer coming towards us, and she sent a boat. The captain of the steamer *Viper* and another officer with him came aboard; they asked for papers, and mustered the crew and questioned us all about where we belonged. I was at the wheel and heard the captain of the *Viper* tell Captain ANDERSON that he would give him one hour to make up his mind, and if he did not deliver his vessel he would take her in tow; and the captain returned on board his own vessel, leaving the other officer with us. In half an hour the order was given for the English to open the hatches; I then saw for the first time that our flag had been hauled down. The English officer then waved his handkerchief to the *Viper*, and the Captain of the steamer came aboard. The hatches were opened, and he then ordered us all to get our clothes ready to go on board the steamer. Afterwards they brought from the brig all her sails and small stores. The brig was set on fire about 7 o'clock in the evening, and was burning all night. In the morning several shots were fired at her before she went down. I heard it said by some of the crew of the *Viper* that she was burned because they had no men to send away in her, and that they had orders to burn one out of every three vessels taken. We got under way in the afternoon, and were landed on the beach at Kabenelin. If the *Vincinnes* had not come in, I don't know how we could have lived. I told the English officer that I was an American citizen."

This statement was made on board the *Vincennes*, in presence of her officers.

COMMANDER TOTTEN TO THE COMMANDER OF THE VIPER.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES, Oct. 22, 1858.

SIR: I have to ask that you will do me the favor to furnish facts in relation to the capture and destruction by fire of the brig *Rufus Soule*, on the 11th and 12th of this month, to the southward of Kabenela. I would beg particularly to ask information on the following points, to wit:

First—If she had the American flag flying when visited by your boat?

Second—Were her papers found correct?

Third—If the American flag was still flying when her hatches were opened, and if not, under what circumstances, and when, it was hauled down?

I ask these questions because I have information that the *Rufus Soule* was captured by the *Viper*.

I am respectfully, your obedient Servant,
B. I. TOTTEN, Commander.

To the Commander H. B. M. steamer *Viper*.

REPLY OF THE COMMANDER OF THE VIPER.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, H. B. M. Steamer Viper, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22d of October, relative to the capture of a brigantine called the *Rufus Soule*, and containing three categorical questions.

First—Had the vessel the American flag flying at the time she was visited by the boat? Answer—She had the American flag flying; and from information from the British Government, dated the 8th and 22d of July last, there was every just cause to believe that in this case a fraudulent use of the flag was being made, and that the vessel was engaged in the Slave-trade; consequently she was visited.

Second—If her papers were correct. Answer—In my opinion they were incorrect, some of them undoubtedly so.

Third—If the American flag was still flying when the hatches were opened. Answer—The American flag was not flying when the vessel's hatches were opened. The flag and papers were thrown into the sea by the Captain, without even a suggestion on my part.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
AUSTIN B. HODKINTON,
Lieutenant and Commander.

To Commander B. I. TOTTEN, U. S. ship *Vincennes*.

To this letter Commander TOTTEN replied that it was unsatisfactory, as it made no mention of the circumstances of the burning of the brig without legal investigation.

Commander HODKINSON rejoined by referring the American officer to the British Admiral in command of the station; and this closes the correspondence as reported to the Navy Department here.

The Senate Post-Office Committee have agreed to authorize contracts for carrying the California Mail over the inter-oceanic routes *vid* Panama and Tehuantepec at the best terms that can be made. Also to let the ocean service on all three of the routes to the lowest responsible bidders. The Committee have also decided adversely to the mammoth transatlantic steamer project.

The Senate have confirmed SAM'L. BLACK as Governor of Nebraska, McCANDLESS as Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania, and AMIDON as Navy Agent at Boston.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. CLAY, United States Minister to Peru, in writing to the State Department, says the idea that any reduction in the price at which Guano is now sold in the United States can be brought about by negotiation, is abandoned, all classes in Peru agreeing that as the deposits are national property, the Government is bound to see that they produce the greatest possible amount of revenues. There is little prospect of improvement in business transactions, as the most important agencies of the Peruvian Government are intrusted to two houses, who have it in their power for the moment to fix the rate of freights, and, in Mr. CLAY'S opinion, can, in future, exercise a controlling influence over the trade in foreign countries.

The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of inquiry of the House of Representatives, says that the military reservation of Rock Island, Ill., has not been transferred by the war to the Interior Department, and that no decision has ever been made by the latter department in favor of persons claiming preemption rights in the lands on Rock Island. Therefore such claims have been rejected by the General Land Office.

The Secretary of State has also transmitted a communication in relation to Consular Agents in Canada, of these 30 have been duly appointed by Mr. MOORE, the Consular-General for the British North American Provinces, who "found it necessary," as he stated, "to make such appointments in order to carry out the instructions of the Treasury Department." The aggregate amount of fees received by them in the first three quarters of 1858, the returns for the fourth quarter not having been made to the Department, was $10,855 64, averaging $355 55 for each agency.

At the caucus of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation, held on Saturday, Mr. CHAPMAN was the Chairman, and Mr. DEWART Secretary. The resolutions unanimously adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That the creation of a permanent national debt is at war with the principles of Republican simplicity on which our Government is founded, and dangerous to our future prosperity, and that we will resolutely oppose any attempt to inaugurate such a policy.

Resolved, That we esteem the recommendation of the President, in his last annual Message, on the subject of a revision of the tariff as eminently wise and politic; that the best interests of the country demand legislation in accordance therewith, and that we will use all legitimate means to secure such legislation, at the present session of Congress.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the acts or proceedings of the caucus now being held in the House of Representatives, as binding upon us in any matter whatever.

Messrs. CHAPMAN, DEWART and FLORENCE, were appointed a Committee to confer from time to time with the Democratic members of the Philadelphia delegation, and take such steps as may be necessary to obtain united action.

Messrs. PHILLIPS, MONTGOMERY, OWEN JONES, FLORENCE, DAWART, and others, participated in the debate relative to the position they occupy, being in favor of the enactment of a judicious tariff.

Senator FITCH intends introducing a bill authorizing the Government to use American iron for ships and public buildings, in lieu of other solid materials.

The Committee on Ways and Means, at their meeting this morning, took no action on the tariff.

It is said the call for the Democratic caucus for tomorrow night, is signed by about seventy-five members of the House.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SECRET AGENT IN MEXICO—THE RESIGNATION OF MR. FORSYTH—THE NEW-GRANADA TREATY—THE ARIZONA COLONIZATION PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, went to Mexico some weeks ago as a secret agent of the United States Government, to make examination and report as to the true condition of parties there, the ability of either to sustain itself, and the propriety of recognizing the Juarez Government of that Republic. It was supposed that his report would have been received, in part at least, by the *Tennessee* on her last trip, but it did not come to hand so far as I can learn. There is little doubt that it will arrive by next mail, and be followed immediately by the recognition of the Constitutional or Liberal Government. That done, a treaty, the points of which are already fully though informally agreed upon, will be concluded forthwith here at Washington, in time for the action of the United States Senate before its adjournment. Such at least is the programme at present, and it will be carried out unless some event occurs which cannot be anticipated at this time.

Mr. FORSYTH has put an end to the anomalous position which he has been occupying towards the President for some time past, by resigning to-day. It is now fully admitted by his friends, that my statements in regard to his case, made weeks ago, were substantially correct. The President would not take the responsibility of removing him, because he had a brother-in-law in the United States Senate, whose resentment he did not care to provoke: so, Buchanan-like, he sought to accomplish his purpose by indirection. He ordered Mr. FORSYTH to close his Legation and come home, because of the illegal acts of the Zuloaga Government, and, after he got home, instead of formally notifying him that his mission was ended, and that his services would be dispensed with in future, the President ingeniously inserted a line in his message referring to him as "our late Minister to Mexico." Of course that was a very distinct intimation of what the President intended.

Mr. FORSYTH, however, did not choose to accept this craven hint, and, as General CASS contioued to recognize him as the Minister, he determined to compel the President, if possible, to take the responsibility of removing him, unless he would permit him to return to his post for ever so brief a period, in order to show that the Administration indorsed his course in Mexico, and vindicated him from the charges circulated affecting his personal integrity. For some time past he has been engaged in pressing his claim to this consideration, but without effect, until completely disgusted with the President's shuffling, he to-day ended the squabbling by formally filing his resignation at the State Department. It may be taken for granted that Mr. BUCHANAN has succeeded in adding a few powerful and influential enemies to his Administration by his course, in this affair—some of whom will be able to give him serious trouble.

The very general impression that ZULOAGA is the father-in-law of Gen. MIRAMON, is erroneous. So at least I am informed by usually reliable Mexican authority. I am assured also, that MIRAMON'S hesitation to accept the Presidency, is mere coquetry, designed for effect, and that the "illustrious youth" has not the slightest idea of supporting ZULOAGA'S claims to re-establishment at the head of the Church party. His turning of the cold shoulder to ROBLES is believed to mean simply that he does not intend to carry ROBLES upon the banner of his own triumph, or be made in any way responsible for the Ex-Minister's future. Between the families of MIRAMON and ZULOAGA there is a bitter feud,—and the idea that the successful General has any thought of forcing the late Dictator again into the Chair of State, is scouted as idle. He will use him, probably, to knit together all the elements of opposition to the Liberals, and then, if the auspicious moment ever arrives in which the so-called Presidency seems to hold anything save a barren sceptre, the General will not hesitate to assume his honors and its obligations.

The Senate have not yet taken any action upon the Cass-Herran Treaty with New-Granada, and it is to be hoped that it will never touch the document except to reject it, for it will prove to be utterly worthless to the United States. So far from its being unobjectionable, as was recently stated by a New-York journal, it is certain to be opposed, with great earnestness, by the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS and others, who have examined its stipulations and are fully aware that its "glittering generalities," though professing scarcely anything in the way of atonement for the massacre of American citizens at Panama, is a cheat and delusion even in what it does pretend to do.

It is unfortunately true that General CASS, who has lived to a ripe old age almost without suffering a day's illness, is beginning to break down in his physical health, although his intellect is clear as ever. He has had a number of slight attacks of apoplexy, that would doubtless have been far more serious in their character except for the rigid simplicity and regularity of the venerable statesman's life. Like QUINCY ADAMS, he will doubtless prefer to die in the harness; but it is to be feared that his longer acceptance of the cares and fatigues of public life must tend to shorten his days.

The Arizona colonization project which Colonel LOCKRIDGE, the filibuster, is endeavoring to get up somewhere in the South, has no connection whatever with the enterprise at the head of which is General C. F. HENNINGSEN, as some seem to suppose. The former is a mere adventurer's scheme, probably designed to cover some new foray on a foreign neighbor.

DEAN RICHMOND, before assuring the President that he and Mr. BUTTERWORTH had concluded that it was best to let Collector SCHELL remain in office—good and sufficient reasons stated in a previous letter—was sharp enough to obtain from Mr. BUCHANAN a pledge that Mr. SCHELL should make all his appointments from the Tammany organization. If this *promise* should ever be kept, RICHMOND will capture it and store it away in his cabinet of remarkable curiosities. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy was received, expressing the opinion that it is inexpedient to transfer the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department.

The House resolution, permitting Lieut. MAURY and Prof. BACHE to receive medals from the Sardinian Government, was referred to the consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Messrs. SEWARD and KING presented memorials respectively for an investigation of the merits of marine signals and for defences of the harbor of New-York.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution, calling for any correspondence of WM. CAREY JONES, on which MASTINAS and JARES, calling themselves the Supreme Government of Nicaragua, could have based the assertion that the Ministers of the United States were accomplices of the filibuster invaders of Nicaragua, and if such an assertion was made, whether any and what apology is necessary for the misstatement.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill relative to marine signals, proposing the appointment of a Board, comprising one member from the Light-house Board, two from the Navy, and one each from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New-Orleans, to be designated by the Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade of those cities, who shall give sixty days notice of their intention, and examine all codes for day and night signals that are offered within thirty days thereafter, and report at the beginning of the next Congress. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial from the Legislature of Maryland, asking for a final settlement of the life half-pay of Revolutionary officers; also one for a monument to Baron DEKALB.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a memorial from citizens asking the legalization of the sale of Fort Dearborn.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolution relative to the tobacco trade of the United States with foreign countries, reported it back without amendment.

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Territories, reported against the organization of Jefferson.

Mr. BIGLER attempted to bring up the resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, a large public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with the true policy of this country, and that Congress should proceed without delay to adjust the revenue and expenditure.

Mr. MASON objected to the consideration of the resolution, for the reason that the House of Representatives alone can originate measures affecting the revenue.

Mr. BAYARD coincided with these views.

Mr. BIGLER replied that he too agreed that it was the prerogative of the House of Representatives to originate revenue measures, but this resolution does not undertake to originate revenue measures, but is merely an expression of the opinion of the Senate.

Mr. CLINGMAN was in favor of giving Mr. BIGLER an opportunity to express his views.

Mr. BIGLER called for the yeas and nays, when the resolution was taken up, 23 against 13.

Mr. BIGLER addressed the Senate, his views being in favor of mixed, specific, and *ad valorem* duties.

Mr. BIGLER began by saying that no question save one connected with our form of government has led to so much controversy in and out of Congress, or given existence to such an abundance of conflicting and dissimilar opinion, as that of the Tariff, as well on the theoretic principles involved as on the practical workings of given details. Nor is this at all singular, for in its very nature it is, to a greater or less extent, a subject of conflicting interest, real or imaginary, between different sections of the country, and between different parties and classes of people within the same section, each having like claims upon the justice and favor of the Government, whilst the close and well-balanced relations of producers and consumers, operatives and capitalists to the subject, has naturally excited the utmost vigilance on the part of each of these classes in the maintenance of their rights and interests. Nor has any measure so uniformly baffled the foresight of public men. Nu one of the sixteen regular tariff laws adopted since 1789, has met the expectations of its advocates on every particular, nor has there been one which did not, at some time, exhibit mistakes that no one had anticipated, and thereby contradicted the most universally accepted theories on the subject. In 1836, for instance, when the Tariff under the Compromise law was still quite high, the imports exceeded those of any previous year, or of any one of the fourteen subsequent years. Then again, in 1856, another similar instance was afforded. Indeed there never was a tariff law, and probably never will be one against which plausible, if not well-founded objections may not be made, on some point or other of its operations, and no public man need be reproached because he did not foresee what a given tariff would do. He (Mr. BIGLER) had no faith in the cure all school, nor sympathy with extreme protectionists; nor with those who talk tariff while they mean party, and whose aim is to keep the question open; nor with those who would teach the people to rely on the Government instead of on their own industry. But he does believe that in meeting the Constitutional obligation to provide revenue to defray the expenses of government, we should endeavor to distribute the burdens incident thereto as equally as may be, giving all the incidental protection and aid possible to such manufacturing and other interests as encounter vigorous competition from abroad—not building up one at the sacrifice of the rest, nor burdening unequally one section of the country to advance the prosperity of another.

Reasoning from these premises, he proceeded to show how, holding, as he always has held, to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue, he should shape a law to that end. He would conform it to no arbitrary rule or principle, but would compose it of mixed principles, using both the specific and *ad valorem*, and, in some instances, the better to equalize the rates of charge upon similar articles, and, at the same time, to discriminate against inferior or adulterated goods, he would compound the two modes, applying the charge as well upon the quantity as upon the value of the same article; he would discriminate, in fixing the rates of duty, so as to maintain our great branches of industry in their competition with similar pursuits in foreign countries, so far as that can be done without imposing improper burdens upon other classes of the people,—and for the reasons, among others, that there is a well-balanced reciprocity between all our branches of industry, which act and react upon each other, the prosperity of one being beneficial to all, and *vice versa*. He would also discriminate against articles known as luxuries, imposing the lower rate of duties on the necessaries of life. Further, he would be careful that the Government really did receive the amount of duties, however imposed, so that the honest importer might stand at least equal with the unscrupulous adventurer. [Mr. BIGLER here quoted from a report he made to the Senate of Pennsylvania, to show that 12 years ago he entertained substantially the same views.]

The necessity for an prompt readjustment of the Tariff is apparent. According to the Secretary of the Treasury's own estimates, the deficit on June 30, 1860, including the treasury notes now in circulation, will be $27,679,376, and this without the Pension bill, Oregon debt, French Spoliations, and countless other probable claims, besides the thirty millions to purchase Cuba, and the loss of revenue from the public lands were the Homestead bill to become law. Indeed, he would estimate the probable deficiency thus:

Miscellaneous items	$12,900,000
Treasury notes	19,754,800
Add present debt	45,155,977
Add foreign intercourse fund	30,000,000
Total	$107,810,777

Mr. BIGLER then proceeded to show that at per centum it would require $350,000,000 of imports to produce the Secretary's estimate of $56,000,000 revenue from customs—which amount exceeds the demand of a wholesome business—inasmuch as the average annual consumption of foreign goods for thirty-eight years, has been $6 69 per head, whereas the Secretary's estimate implies a consumption of $11 66, or nearly double. Hence it is only too obvious, that the alternatives are an increase of the public debt or of the revenue. Mr. BIGLER was emphatically in favor of the latter. If the time is too short for full revision at this session, give back the Tariff of 1846, or give back four or five per cent. on the rates of the present law. It would require but a few hours to do that. As regarded the statement that the President and Secretary of the Treasury were at issue on the Tariff question, he did not so understand. The President would apply the specific principle equitably upon consumers, whilst the Secretary would apply a per centage upon each and every commodity. Either principle may be so applied as to be protective, and either so as to be only a fair revenue measure—the effect depending on the application. To his own mind the use of any principle in measuring the Government charge is right or wrong, as it may affect equally or unequally the value of the article to the consumer. A Tariff for revenue is the Democratic doctrine, but the mode of assessing the duty, whether upon the value or quantity of the articles, has never been made an article of the Party faith. That faith must always be to deal justly with all in the use of these principles.

In pursuing the illustration he mentioned that the manufacturers of iron would be satisfied with a moderate specific duty—say $6 per ton on pig metal, $12 on railroad iron, and $15 on rolled and hammered. These sums do not exceed the average that has been paid under the *ad valorem* principle for the last eight or ten years, hence it can make no essential difference to the consumer, or to the Treasury, but is of great importance to the domestic manufacturer, for the specific duty tends effectually to the exclusion of the foreign interior article, and is consequently a benefit to the consumer as well as to the home producer. The speaker then addressed himself to refute various fallacious estimates that had been based on the relation of the present tariff to our iron manufactures. These arguments are too elaborate to convey even an outline in any telegraphic sketch. Their general scope was that the *ad valorem* principles in certain cases worked great wrong to producers as well as consumers, but that the *ad valorem* could be general whilst the specific could not. He agreed with the President that specific duties are the best means of securing the revenue against fraudulent invoices. He was further of opinion that much could be done in the way of preventing frauds and of saving money to the Treasury, under either kind of duties, by a change in the machinery for their collection. In this connection, our reporter understood Mr. BIGLER to say that he approved of the suggestion of Mr. HUSTON, of Philadelphia, that the allowance for dameges on imports be abolished, as should also be the allowance for deficiency in weight and measure—leaving importers to protect themselves by insurance. As evidence of the stupendous frauds under the present system, the French statistics of exportation to this country during the past year exceed those of our importation thence nearly a hundred million of francs!

Further, one of the strongest claims which the manufacturers have upon incidental aid from our revenue system, is found in the incidental damage resulting to them from our system of currency, over which they have no control, and which the Constitution intended should be coin, but which has degenerated into a system of paper money, based upon a small per centage of coin. The manifest tendency of this fictitious currency is to beget exorbitant nominal values, the consequence being that the price of every article entering into manufactures bears a higher value than in Europe, whilst capital is dearer by from two to four per cent., thus paralyzing the manufacturer. The agricultural interest is affected less only because it has no foreign competitor. It is singular that, in the face of these facts, so many manufacturers maintain the policy of an inflated system of paper currency; and more singular still that they who are constantly laboring to inflate this vicious system should claim to be *par excellence* the friends of the manufacturer. Were he (Mr. BIGLER) to name a single measure that would do more for the manufacturers than any other, he would say—dispense with the use of all bank paper of a less denomination than $50. There is too much paper money, not too little money; and, if there be sufficient power under the Constitution, Congress should promptly drive it out of existence in every State of the Union.

He next proceeded to repel the implication that Pennsylvania is selfish on the subject of the tariff. The property of the iron business conduces to the interests of the whole country. Iron is a national, not local interest; it is one of the great elements of national defence and wealth, and will soon become one of commercial power. The raw material is found in one-third of all the States of the Union, and there is no national impediment in the way of its production to any extent, and besides the demand for iron is as yet in its infancy, although world-wide. The manufacturers are not the recipients under the Tariff of half the benefits alleged. If Pennsylvania and other States have been incidentally benefited by the tariff, many States have been benefited by the donations of public lands. It the South and West complain of the Revenue laws, the North and East can point to the postal system, and can show that the lands donated to the States are worth not only more than the whole amount of duty paid on railroad iron from the day the first bar was imported till the present time, but to the aggregate value of the iron, duty and all. Here the Senator gave detailed statistics to show that the lands granted for railroad purposes, from 1850 to 1857, to the States of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, were 25 500,000 acres, worth 100,700,000, whilst the total of the imported railroad iron during the same period was only $68 333,000, on which the duty was $18,753,000. The total value of iron and iron manufactures of all kinds from 1851 to 1858 was $168,000,000, on which was a duty of $49,200,000. An immense balance of advantage thus remains to those States. It had been said that Pennsylvania had received more than her proportion of lands or bounty warrants, but that is not so. She is entitled to one-tenth by population, and has received no more; and were it true, it was not to improve her physical condition, but to reward her veteran soldiers. Many of those States have also a large proportion of their postal expenses paid out of the common treasury. The receipts and expenses of the Post office from 1854 to 1858 were, for Pennsylvania: receipts, $2,975,000; expenditures, $2,794,000—showing an excess of revenue of $181,547; while the Southern and Western States show deficits varying from $400 000 to $1,200,000. Pennsylvania should have drawn proportionately nearly $14,000,000, or treble the amount she has done. Yet again comparing the postal receipts and expenditures of the Northern and Eastern States with the Southern and Western, the former show an excess of revenue over expenditure of over a million of dollars, while the latter exhibit a deficit of over fourteen millions. Another handsome item this for incidental protection! He denied that most of the public money was expended in the manufacturing States; he pointed to the vast expense of Indian wars in the South and West, and indeed to the whole expenditures on Indian affairs, and especially to the detusive system of Indian civilization.

He concluded by a eulogy on his State, and by disclaiming any unkind spirit of complaint or criticism in his remarks. Pennsylvania views with pride and pleasure the growth of the new States, intends to deal justly by all, to stand by the constitutional rights of all, and will, as she has always done, perform her whole duty to the Union, and be absorbent of any suggestion looking to its dissolution. Hence, without menace, she does feel deeply unjust criticism upon a policy which she deems useful to her interests, and regards as wise for the nation as a whole. Those who think she is insensible to the indifference manifested to her voice, will, if they live long enough, discover their error.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, offered a resolution to the effect that the President be requested to call on the Heads of the Departments to submit estimates, so as to bring the expenses of the Government within fifty millions annually, exclusive of the interest on the public debt.

At this point the further consideration of the subject was postponed, and Messrs. HUNTER and BROWN tried to call up their respective bills—the former the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and the latter the Pennsylvania-avenue Horse Railroad bill.

The motion of Mr. BROWN prevailed by 23 against 20

The Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad bill, therefore, was again considered, but having been overlaid with amendments, which changed its original object, it was defeated without much debate, and partly by the votes of its friends.

The vote upon it was—yeas, 22; nays, 25.

Mr. HUNTER then succeeded in calling up his Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and handed in several amendments that they might be printed

The Senate here went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution that, preliminary to the final settlements with the citizens of Oregon and Washington Territories, for service in 1855 and 1856, in repelling Indian hostilities, the Third Auditor of the Treasury be directed to examine the vouchers, and make report to the House, on the first Monday in December, of the amount respectively due, according to the rule laid down by the Committee, which included only army pay to the volunteers received into the service by the Territorial authorities. No double pay to be allowed, and supplies, transportation, &c., to be paid for with a due regard to the number of troops and the prices current at the time.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, dissented from the principle laid down. It would be better that no bill be passed than that this basis be adopted.

Messrs. CURTIS and FAULKNER severally informed him that the Third Auditor was merely to scale the accounts for the future action of the House.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, opposed the resolution. It would not begin to reach a settlement of the accounts, and was directory still further to scale the charges.

After further debate the resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to strike out the appropriation for the safe keeping of prisoners, remarking that it was for fugitive slaves till their trials came on, and characterized their capture as odious and abhorrent to the Free States.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, said he would be glad if Mr. LOVEJOY would return the negro he had stolen from one of his constituents.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied, his constituent never owned a negro, for every being God made belonged to himself. He had no hesitation to declare that he did help the fugitive slave, and would always give food and shelter to necessitous whites or blacks.

Mr. SINGLETON asked, What is that but stealing?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Stealing is taking a man and keeping him as a slave.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said, if the amendment prevail, every man, arrested as a criminal, would be turned loose, and Mr. LOVEJOY would be the general jail deliverer of many infamous persons.

Mr. JEAN COCHRANE, of New-York, humorously remarked that Mr. LOVEJOY'S objection might be obviated by making the clause read free prisoners. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. SINGLETON subsequently said, as Mr. LOVEJOY had admitted he had participated in slave stealing, he regarded him as a disgrace to the nation.

The Chairman (Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi,) declared him out of order.

Exclamations from the Republican side, of "Let him go on."

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio—"He is perfectly in order, and I move that he be permitted to proceed." [Laughter.]

The Committee rose, and the House concurred, by the casting vote of the Speaker, in an amendment striking out $67,379 for the *Congressional Globe* and binding the same, and reporting the proceedings.

The vote was then reconsidered and the amendment rejected by nine majority.

Pending the question on the other amendments, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

No. 16—Thomas Maguire, claimant of the steamship *Goliah vs.* Stephen Card. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel.

No. 62—John Pemberton *vs.* Edward Lockett *et al.* Argument continued.

Burning of the William and Mary College.

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The William and Mary College at Williamsburg, including the library and the laboratory, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. It was the oldest institution in the country. The students all escaped. Insurance $22,000.

Constitution and State Government for Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature have passed a bill providing for the formation of a Constitution and State Government for Kansas. The bill provides for an election on the fourth Monday in March to decide for or against the holding of a Convention. If the decision is favorable, an election of fifty delegates will be held on the first Tuesday in June, and the Convention will meet on the first Tuesday in July, at Wyandotte City. The Constitution is to be submitted to the vote of the people on the first Tuesday in October, and the State officers under the Constitution are to be elected on the first Tuesday in December.

The Death of Dr. Jabez Goble.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Essex County Medical Society held a special meeting this afternoon in reference to the death of the late Dr. JABEZ GOBLE, one of its oldest members, and formerly President of the State Medical Society. With other appropriate resolutions, they resolved to attend his funeral in a body and wear mourning for 30 days.

Death of John Hathaway.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 8.

JOHN HATHAWAY, Esq., the oldest merchant in the city, died on Sunday. He was a native of Fall River, Mass. His funeral took place yesterday, the merchants closing all their stores, and attending it in a body.

News from Northern Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received, containing advices from Northern Mexico to the 26th ult., from which we learn that it is not improbable that San Luis is already in the hands of the Liberals. MIRAMON had left it wholly unprotected, and at last accounts the city was environed by a force of three thousand men.

The Health and Poor Departments of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

In consequence of the corruptions discovered in the Health and Poor Department of the city, the State Senate has passed a bill abolishing both Boards, and authorizing the appointment of new Boards by the Courts.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Black Warrior* brings Havana dates to the 3d instant. The news is meagre. The first action in Congress on the Cuba question created great excitement on the island. A French steamer, with 650 coolies, had arrived at Havana. Sterling Exchange was declining.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The mails, per steamship *Arabia*, close at the Post-office at 9 A. M., to-morrow, and the steamer will leave port at about noon.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at her wharf at 10½ o'clock this morning. All well.

The steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the wharf at 3 o'clock.

A BRUTAL AND MERCENARY TRAGEDY.

A Colored Girl Tries to Kill her Mother, to get Possession of Fifty-five Dollars.

A fiendish attempt at murder was committed yesterday morning in the tenement-house No. 251 Elizabeth-street. A colored woman named LYDIA BOSLY, about 50 years of age, together with her daughter, ANN MARIA, aged 20, occupied apartments in the above premises—the latter living as the mistress of a negro of about the same age, named ELIJAH MARTIN. About two years since the daughter married a colored man named COJAT, who, after living with her a year, deserted her, or was deserted by her, when MARTIN stepped in to supply his place. Both her lover and her previous husband are said to have been shiftless negroes, and failed to provide for ANN MARIA, who was compelled to live principally off of the savings of the mother. Some family bickerings naturally resulted from this state of things, and MARTIN lately resolved to remove his mistress to other quarters. Before leaving, however, he desired to get possession of some money that Mrs. BOSLY kept secreted about her person, amounting to $55. Not finding an opportunity to steal it, he urged his mistress to poison her mother; and it is alleged that an attempt of that kind was actually made about a week since, by mixing arsenic in the old woman's tea. Mrs. BOSLY fortunately detected the poison by the flavor it imparted to the tea, and, suspecting something wrong, she got Dr. CHILTON to analyze it, when it was found to contain arsenic. She, however, took no further action in the matter, and the guilty parties were left to seek other means to accomplish their ends. On Monday evening MARTIN took his mistress to a theatre, and during the evening, as she alleges, he proposed to her to kill her mother outright, and to do the deed that same night. The mistress, who goes by the name of ANN MARIA BOSLY COJAT, after some urging, acceeded to the proposal, and when the theatre was out she proceeded home to put the plot into execution. Having procured an axe, ANN waited in her own apartment until about 4 o'clock in the morning, at which time she quietly entered her mother's room, and found her in a sound sleep. She immediately commenced the work of destruction by striking her mother several blows in quick succession upon the head. Mrs. BOSLY instantly awoke, and screaming "Murder," she jumped from the bed and ran into an adjoining room. The daughter followed, and at tempted to stifle the cries of her mother by smothering her with pillows and bedclothes, but still continued to apply the axe. Fortunately, Officer REED happened to be passing the house at the time, and hearing the screams, rushed in and put an end to the slaughter. The daughter was arrested and taken to the Station-house, and a surgeon was called in to dress the wounds of the mother. MARTIN did not wait to see the result, but hurried home soon after leaving the theatre to his mother's residence in Clarkson-street. He was, however, soon after arrested, and both he and his mistress were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, when they were committed to await the result of Mrs. BOSLY'S injuries. The daughter manifested little concern about the affair, but laid the blame entirely on MARTIN who, she alleges, has for a long time urged her to the deed, in order that they might get possession of her mother's property, which consists of $55 in money and a few of the commonest articles of furniture.

Mrs. BOSLY'S injuries are very severe, and there is little hopes of her recovery, although she was alive late last evening. Coroner O'KEEFE took her *antemortem* examination yesterday afternoon, when she made the following statement:

Lydia Bosly being duly sworn, says—I believe I am not likely to recover, and give this evidence as my dying deposition. This morning about half-past four o'clock I was lying in bed asleep, and was awakened by my daughter ANN MARIA striking me on the head with an axe; I jumped from my bed and ran to the next room; she followed, and knocked me down, and placed a bed and pillows on me, trying to suffocate me; she also held me by the throat and endeavored to strangle me.

Mr. Kennedy and the Brooklyn Navy-yard Contracts.

No. 69 BARCLAY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in your Washington correspondence of this morning some statements grossly false and intended to injure me in a business way, I beg that you will have the justice to insert this card in your paper without delay.

I regret to say that the contract for paints at the Brooklyn Navy-yard was not awarded to me, from the fact that, with all my adroitness, a successful competitor went below my bid.

Now, in justice to the gentleman who has the contract, I will simply say that no employe in the Navy-yard or any other person can, by any artifice, release him from furnishing *all* the articles specified in his contract—Government retaining twenty per cent. on the price of all goods delivered, until every article named in the contract has been supplied.

If the contractor sees fit to furnish goods at a nominal price, it is his own business.

As your correspondent has seen fit to notice my connection with the Navy-yard in this public way, it may be as well for me to state that during the fiscal year 1858-59, I have furnished to the Bureau of Yards and Docks in Brooklyn the following articles of paints:

Linseed Oil to the amount of	$182 89
Spirits of Turpentine to the amount of	69 15
Sundry paints, to the amount of	715 52
Amounting in all to	$967 56

Even allowing a profit of ten per cent on these sales, the net result would not be enormous.

Very obediently yours,
WM. D. KENNEDY,
Importer and Dealer in Paints, Oils, &c.

It is reported at Paris that Rudio, one of Orsini's accomplices, has died in a very penitent state at Cayenne.

EUROPEAN LETTERS.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

**

pierrots, Astracans, Chinese, *chicards*, *incroyables*, *spbardeurs*, *hèbés*, *sylphides*, *pompadours*!

This year STRAUSS has endeavored to improve the character of these balls (and at the same time to increase his profits), which were small) by charging the ladies for admission a sum of 50 sous; and the consequence is, that while the character of the costumes are decidedly improved, the number is diminished. The improvement is especially remarked on the side of the *debardeurs*—a sort of bi-sextile costume, which consists of a low-necked chemise and a pair of silk pantaloons, extending a little below the knee. Formerly, one might see several hundred young girls thus costumed at a single ball, for this is a cheap dress, within the reach even of *ouvrières*; but now many of these are stopped by the increased cost of the evening's amusement, and their places have been taken by *sylphides* and *hèbés*, which are a decided improvement in elegance and a very slight improvement in the interest of public morals. The *repertoire* of the famous orchestra is this year almost entirely original, and comprises some of the finest pieces that have ever come from STRAUSS' pen.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Continental News in London—The First Installment of Reform—Mr. Bright's Prospects—Theatrical and Operatic Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

The telegraph brings us this morning the intelligence of the sudden death of the King of Naples. The news, if confirmed, will tend to act rather as a sedative on the war excitement. His last act was the release from prison and banishment to America of POERIO and many other political captives, and his most ungracious Majesty's removal from the scene of his despotic misdeeds will facilitate undoubtedly the re-establishment of diplomatic relations on the part of France and England with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Austria is sure to make prompt use of the opportunity to repair what she has always called LORD CLARENDON'S blunder, and blunder no doubt it has proved to be, in withdrawing our Minister from Naples without being able to accomplish anything thereby. Southern Italy will devolve to the ignorance and inexperience of a young man of twenty-three, bred in a monastery, and never permitted up to the present time to take any part in public affairs. His intended bride, the sister of the Empress of Austria, was on her way to be espoused to him. It is not believed that FERDINAND'S death will make any material change in the system of rule which has reduced the Neapolitan territories to their present abject state; but the event must certainly be regarded as a momentary check to French designs in the Peninsula.

Another, and one still more important, is the determination of the Pope expressed to the Nuncio at Paris, to abandon Rome and take up his abode at Vienna if a French army should cross the Alps. Considering the aspect with which such a step would probably be regarded throughout Catholic Christendom, this would no doubt be a serious source of embarrassment to NAPOLEON III. It would by implication revive the fading recollections of his uncle'a memorable quarrel with the Vatican, and enlist against him at home and abroad the enmity of a power which no despotic ruler can venture to disregard. It is said by those who understand the feelings of the French clergy well that, notwithstanding all the gifts and favors lavished upon the church during the last ten years, a majority of them, and more especially the bishops, are in heart Legitimists. As a French gentleman said to me the other day, in allusion to the subject:

"They would crown him to-morrow at Rheims if required to do so, and every Sunday they sing on his behalf the *Domine salvum fac Imperatorem*, but their traditions are of the old monarchy, and if he once ceased to be a necessity or be inevitable, they would let him go without a scruple."

If such be the state of feeling now, what would it be if the Pope proclaimed himself a fugitive from his capital garrisoned by French troops?

Meanwhile Prince NAPOLEON is starring it at Turin, as bridegroom elect, a General of France and assistant Liberator of Italy. His presence has raised rather a conflict of emotions in the Italian mind. His features too forcibly recall those of his great kinsman, who, though an Italian by blood and language, showed so little consideration for Italy's welfare or independence in the days of his power. You must not place implicit reliance on the statement in the *Times* regarding the coolness of his reception in Piedmont. As an instrument and a symbol of deliverance from Austrian ascendancy, the cousin of the Emperor has been warmly welcomed by the King, his Ministers and the political classes generally. But it is, I think, creditable to the temper and judgment of the people at large that they do not seem disposed to make too much of him. The Republican Party continues to stand aloof distrustfully, and they will continue for the present at least to do so. They believe French intervention to be a greater evil than benefit; but the hatred of the Austrians is so general and intense that they dare not say a word which could by possibility seem to deprecate hostility towards them. On the whole there is a greater belief here in the probability of peace being preserved than there was a week ago; but I must take leave to add that this impression, however prevalent, is in my opinion shortsighted and unreasonable. There may be weeks or months of hesitation and delay, but my belief is that a French army will be encamped under the walls of Mantua are the Summer's sun goes down.

We have at length the first of the promised Reform bills, and no very brilliant specimen of legislative workmanship it is. Household suffrage and the ballot are its popular features: but its real drift is to alienate from the landed interest seventy or eighty seats in the House of Commons and to confer them on the trading towns. When speaking of the two former points, Mr. BRIGHT has been comparatively mild and moderate. In one of his speeches he even went the length of intimating that he would not refuse the £5 franchise; and at Bradford he spoke of the ballot as a concession that could not be much longer delayed, hinting thereby that it might be a consequence instead of a concomitant of the proposed measure. But on the question of redistribution he declares himself to be inexorable, and strongly urges the rejection of every bill that does not give the manufacturing interest all he desires for it. In the country at large there is no response to the ebullition of class-feeling, and as soon as the novelty of his unrealizible plan is over, the attention of the public will instinctively turn to the more practical, and it is to be hoped, less one-sided projects that may emanate from others.

It is stated, and I believe truly, that when he had completed the draft of his bill Mr. BRIGHT submitted it in confidence to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and after they had discussed its provisions for some time, the Ex-Minister told him that as a whole it was impossible he could support it; that he felt satisfied if truly described to the House it would never get the length of being considered in detail; and that if, therefore, its author was anxious to have his plan fully considered, his only course would be to produce it a fortnight before Parliament met at some great public meeting. It was in consequence of this suggestion that Mr. BRIGHT adopted the unusual proceeding on the 17th inst. and, of introducing his bill without asking leave of Parliament. His personal friends consider his first campaign in Reform agitation a failure; and I believe he himself thinks so too. The truth is that John Bull will never lay down his knife and fork to engage in angry politics when he has plenty to eat; and he will never abandon the hammer or shuttle in search of political improvement, so long as he has plenty of work to do. Employment at present is generally good, and provisions are cheap and abundant; so "pressure from without" there is none; and the House of Commons may consequently pass with impunity any moderate compromise they please. It is with a shrewd perception of this state of feeling that the strongly conservative article in the *Edinburgh Review* has been written, by, it is said, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS. It speaks the sentiments no doubt of the Palmerston party, and of a good many who do not strictly adhere to them. If Lord JOHN RUSSELL would only consent to be of their mind, they would openly prepare to resist any substantial change in the democratic sense, or try to make terms with the Minister for the passing of the smallest possible bill. The noble Member for London, however, is equally tenacious in resisting their counter-like conservatism, and Mr. BRIGHT'S scheme for the Representation of *Coal*; and if he uses the power which his middle position gives him, he will in all likelihood succeed in dictating the ultimate terms of a compromise. Lord PALMERSTON sees this clearly enough, and his aim will accordingly be to get up discussions on foreign affairs in the hope of damaging the Government, whom he accuses of leaning to Austria, and whom he would fain put in a minority on some question of confidence before they can produce their bill.

MOLIERE'S comedy of "Tartuffe," (translated by Mr. OXENFORD,) was revived a few nights ago at the Adelphi Theatre. Mr. WANSTER was the first who played the principal character in this piece during his engagement some years ago at the Haymarket. Although the piece is hardly suited to a *vaudeville* house like that of which he is now the lessee, it has been repeated with success, which, as a whole, it well deserves. The talents of Mrs. ALFRED MELLON and Miss SIMS, a pretty and accomplished *debutante* on the London boards, have contributed no little to this result. The theatre has been lately rebuilt, and is now a close copy *en petite* of the "Opera Comique" in Paris, possessing, amongst other adornments, the *balcon*, or open balustrade, (in this instance formed by handsome glass pillars,) instead of the old fashioned panels in front of the dress-circle. Nothing can be prettier than the effect of this new house of merriment, and every night it is filled to suffocation. Mr. WEBSTER and Madame CELESTE, after a long alliance, have parted company—not, it is said, in the best humor with each other. The lady is now devoting her talents to the service of the Lyceum Company, in concert with Mrs. VERREY, Miss ST. GEORGE and others. Mrs. FORBES, who appeared this week for the first time at the Haymarket, is regarded by many as the greatest acquisition the play-going world has recently obtained from your side of the water. The part she has chosen for her first appearance in London is that of *Widow Cheerly*, in the old play of "The Soldier's Daughter." Her style of acting has won the applause of many of our best critics. About six weeks ago considerable public feeling was aroused by a series of articles that appeared in the *Times*, advocating the cause of the Homeless Poor, and encouraging subscriptions in aid of Houses of Refuge opened by the benevolence of charitable societies for the admission of all who might need shelter from the inclemency of the Winter nights. Large sums of money were contributed in course of a few days, nor have the streams of munificence as yet dried up. To the disgust and dismay of many excellent persons, however, the establishments in question are found to be receptacles and *rendezvous* for the worst of characters. Every species of abuse and imposition has been found, upon investigation; hatbored in these well-meant institutions; and the tide of public sympathy is inevitably turned away by the discovery from channels in which it used noiselessly and usefully to flow. An extraordinary case of fraud has occupied our Police Courts for several days, and to which an unaccountable degree of interest seems to have attached. A woman named NAWALL applied to one of the magistrates for assistance to discover the place where her daughter, a ballet dancer, had been decoyed by some persons unknown, and where, as she alleged, the girl was now detained. Without pecuniary assistance, no effectual search was supposed possible, and numbers of persons hastened to forward donations for the purpose of raising a fund for that object. At the end of a week the mother appeared again, stating that her daughter had been recovered, and claiming the appropriation of the money. Suspicion having been aroused, the girl was examined upon oath, and compelled to admit that the whole story of *duresse* was a fiction, and that her way of life was of the most abandoned nature. In an overgrown city like London, cases of a similar description seem to be innumerable, and their prevention or detection, in nine cases out of ten, hopeless. But Christian charity is happily deaf to economic logic, and is content to be imposed upon six days in the week, if on the seventh it may be permitted even to do a little good.

Our Diplomatic Service.

The following remarks were made in the House by Mr. SICKLES, of this City, in the debate under the "five minute rule," on the motion to strike out from the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill the sums for the missions to Holland, Naples, Rome and Sardinia:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The debate on this bill has disclosed a new class of reformers—a class of reformers who propose to diminish the expenses of this Government as it advances in position and power. The greater the territory we have to defend the smaller the army they would have. The larger the family of nations and the more extended and intricate our intercourse with them becomes, the fewer diplomatic agents they would have. The more the expenses of living increase, they would proportionately diminish the compensation of public agents. I cannot join this class of reformers. I think the good sense of this country will define their schemes and reject their propositions. Sir, the compensation of the Minister to France, at this day, is not equal to the compensation of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN when he appeared at the Court of LOUIS XVI., in homespun, and commanded the admiration of the brilliant Court of that monarch, for the unostentatious dignity of his demeanor, and the Republican simplicity of his attire. And yet, if you go to Paris to-day, you will find hundreds of your countrymen on the visiting list of the Legation, while, in the time of FRANKLIN, there were not, perhaps, ten in a year whom he would have the pleasure to entertain.

I see that there has been particular assault made on the missions to the Italian States; and it is charged here by gentlemen that our representatives there are of no use. Gentlemen who make this statement surely do not read the newspapers. It would seem; for, are they unmindful of the fact that this very peninsula is now the object of the world's eye, and that it is, perhaps, to be, at no distant day, the scene of another European war? It is now the centre of diplomatic movements. France and Austria have not only their diplomatic agents there, but they have their armies on the line of march to the Italian frontier. And yet it is said that the United States—the second, if not the first, commercial Power in the world—has no business on a theatre where such events are to be transacted. To say nothing of history, gentlemen who present such views cannot even be familiar with the news of the day. I have heard the argument made to-day that we get nothing for the meagre pay of our diplomatic agents anywhere. Sir, the Minister to England and the Minister to France, during the Russian war, which they secured the triumph of the principle that "free ships make free goods"—which was the work of Mr MASON and Mr. BUCHANAN—saved and secured incountad millions to the carrying trade of the United States; enough to defray the expenses of our diplomatic intercourse for a decade of years.

After 20 years of negotiation, we made a treaty with Holland, throwing open to our trade the Dutch East Indies. England, Russia, and France bed sought the same privileges in vain; but under the "favored nation" clause in their treaties with Holland, as soon as our treaty had been concluded by Mr. BELMONT—than whom this country never had a more faithful, patriotic, and vigilant negotiator—these countries were able to conclude treaties like ours. But mark the difference in the use these nations made of their success. They instantly sent as consuls general men of ability and energy, with salaries reaching nearly ten thousand dollars per annum, who were able to divert the channels of trade and commercial intercourse in a direction advantageous to their respective countries; while the United States, who had opened this commerce to general competition, contented themselves with a "Commercial Agent," at a salary of $500 a year, to reside at Batavia, and secure for us the fruits of our successful diplomacy. I have been informed that our "Commercial Agent," no doubt a respectable person, had never seen the United States. This was not the fault of the Executive Government, but the result of that neglect, or that parsimony, or that ignorance, which characterize the legislation of Congress upon subjects of this character. If my time permitted, I would refer to our intercourse with South America, Japan, China, and other countries, for additional illustrations of this absurd policy, which looks to the attainment of a high political and commercial rank, and yet neglects the most obvious and necessary means of obtaining success.

Complaint is made of some of our diplomatic appointments. Perhaps there may occasionally seem to be reasons for these criticisms. But although it is true that in this country diplomatic employment is not a career nor a profession, as in most European States, and that our representatives abroad are therefore not so familiar with the languages of modern Europe, nor so adroit in the *finesse* of diplomatic intrigues, nor, perhaps, as courtly in address as the European Ambassador who has been twenty-five years in passing from the grade of an unpaid *attaché* in Ecuador to the rank of a Plenipotentiary in a German principality, yet it is nevertheless a fact, everywhere acknowledged in Europe, that the United States are, and have been, represented abroad, from the time of the Revolution down to this day, by a body of men not surpassed in sagacity, energy, and solid attainments, by the diplomatic agents of any Power in the world.

We have now the question of Cuba before us. I tell the Committee that, were it not for our mean system of so-called economy, and if we had been represented on the Island of Cuba by a Consul-General—a first-class man, whom we could get for a first-class compensation—a representative whose ability and accomplishments would command, and whose emoluments would enable him to maintain, a high political and social position, the acquisition of Cuba would have been anticipated ten years. It would have been at hand now, or far nearer than I fear it is. Look to England and France—how they are represented at Cuba, in the persons of their Consuls General, and compare that representation with ours. Why, our last Consul was obliged to resign his post and come home, because his paltry compensation did not defray the ordinary expenses of a commercial agency.

A CONVERTED ACTOR'S PLEA FOR RETURNING TO THE STAGE.—Mr. CHARLES H. WATKS, whose conversion at the New-York revival, and subsequent return to the stage, have already been noticed, addresses an explanatory epistle to the Troy *Times*, in which he says:

"About one year since, during the revivals in New-York, I was led to think of the future—the mysterious future beyond the grave—and as I still humbly trust, gave my heart to Jesus. I left the theatre, and by the advice of my newly found friends, commenced preaching, having been licensed by the Fifth-avenue Church, New-York City. I will not speak of my anxiety, my sleepless nights, and days of headache, in my efforts please the Church and serve the Master, nor of the struggles of mind with regard to the temporal present, and the future. Day by day provided me with bread, but day by day the same darkness hovered over my pathway. I was entirely dependent. This galled me, but I was able to bear this for the future good I might accomplish when I became settled as a pastor. I looked forward—I hoped. I saw my mother, sinking lower and lower, drawing nearer and nearer the grave. I saw the scanty Winter clothing of herself and my two young sisters, and with the picture constantly before me, and the thought, 'I cannot help them—when shall I be able to do so?' my heart grew sick. At last I consented, as my Church wished it, to go to College for two years, in further preparation for the ministry, trusting in God for my support during this term. But a short time before my intended departure I heard from my mother—*She cannot live long*. I have two sisters, aged respectively eleven and thirteen. Shall I, with health and strength, and claiming to be a man, leave them to suffer, as I have done? Shall I leave them to battle with this world alone? Not if my God in his goodness does not deprive me of reason, which I have at times feared would be the case. No; if I did not struggle to relieve them, if I did not fly in response to their call, I should deem myself a coward, not fit to dwell among men, or worthy a home in heaven. I have no other method, at present, but my former profession. At a moment when my heart seemed breaking, with these facts vividly before me, Mr. CONNER, of the Troy Theatre, offered me an engagement for three nights. I accepted. I ask God to judge the heart and motive. I am willing all Christians should also judge. I do not intend to remain on the stage if I can help it. I can no longer be happy in theatrical life. If I am condemned for this act, it will be by men. I cannot help it."

Excellent wine has been produced in TEXAS by Mr. BUCHANAN, whose vineyards are opposite El Paso on the Rio Grande.

ANOTHER DIVORCE CASE.

A Wife Suing for a Divorce on the Ground of Ill-Treatment—A Family History of Six Months.

From the Philadelphia Daily News.

The chief topic of conversation among the upper ten of the West End in the FRY divorce case, recently commenced, and which is now pending before the State Legislature. Mr. HORACE B. FAY is a well-known gentleman of our city, and his *bride* is a daughter of the wealthy Mr. GRICE, for many years a partner with Mr. ELLIOTT, in the publishing business.

The petition of Mrs. FAY to the Legislature is, to say the least, a very curious and singular document, when viewed in comparison with a letter which she had written to a gentleman at West Point, whose acquaintance she made while on a bridal visit there last August.

Mr. FAY, on Friday last, filed an answer to the petition of his wife, in which he flatly contradicts every one of her statements. It is a long document, dignified in tone, and was accompanied by the letter alluded to, which speaks for itself.

Mrs. FAY's petition recites her grievances at length. The following are extracts:

"The petition of EMILY L. FAY, late EMILY L. GRICE, of the city of Philadelphia, humbly sheweth: That on the 2d day of August, 1858, your petitioner was united in matrimony to a certain HORACE B. FAY, of said city, then and still a citizen of Pennsylvania. That your petitioner lived with him until about the 11th day of September, 1858, when she left him for the following causes, which your petitioner begs leave to state in her own informal language:

On the day of the wedding, when at the Walnut-street wharf, about to take passage for New-York on the bridal trip, the said HORACE B. FAY got into a violent passion, swearing and cursing at me because he did not wish the trouble of taking charge of the baggage. I had taken no more baggage than he had allowed me to take. If was the baggage of the two ladies who attended me as brides maids that put him into a passion against me. It was not the increased expense of the trip, because my father had furnished ample means to defray all expenses. On or about the 4th day of August, 1858, as we were about to leave New-York for West Point, he commenced writing a letter. I suggested to him mildly that he had not time to write the letter; that he would be too late for the cars. He immediately got into a passion again, and told me to "go to the devil." He continued to write his letter, and the result was that we were too late for the cars. He again displayed his ungovernable temper, and cursed and swore at me, declaring that if was my fault. We took the boat for West Point, and arrived there on the 5th of August, 1858. Here a succession of acts of violence and abuse occurred which it is difficult to detail. In the presence of company he generally concealed his ungovernable temper, but displayed it when we were alone together in our bed-chamber. On one occasion, when I was sitting on a chair, he seized me and flung me with violence on the floor. On two other occasions he threw chairs at me. Thus far I had given him no cause whatever for his ill-treatment of me, and when I asked why he thus abused me, he stated that he had received a business letter from home, which had put him out of temper, and he must have some one to vent his passion upon. While at West Point he introduced me to a gentleman connected with that institution, and requested that gentlemen to take charge of me, because it was not convenient to pay the necessary attention to me himself. Distressed by his abuse, and in deep trouble on discovering thus early that my happiness was destroyed, I sought sympathy and counsel from the gentleman to whom I have referred, whereupon Mr. FAY became jealous without cause, and became more violent then before. When I entered our bed-room, he would lock the door, and commence swearing at me for staying down stairs and talking to different people. His violence caused a hemorrhage of the lungs. When I told him I was sick, and thought I was going to die, he said he was "afraid there was no such good news." When, on account of my illness, I declined going down the river to visit his brother, he threatened to lock me up. When I then consented to go with him, he said "I should not stir a step with him. On the evening of the 24th of August, 1858, after we had returned from a dance, he locked the room door and said he would get his pistols out of his trunk and shoot me. He opened his trunk, apperently in execution of his threat, but closed it, saying his pistols were not loaded. This violence was alleged to be because I had been walking around among the people. When I attempted to explain, he got into a violent passion, stating that what I was saying was "a G—d—d lie," and that I was a "G—d d—d liar." He continued this violence for about two hours. When I told him I would write to my father to come for me, he said he would open my letters, and if he found a word in them against him, he would destroy the letters, and write a pretty story to my father, which he would easily make him believe. At last he proposed a divorce, to which I readily assented. He proceeded to see his lawyer about it as soon as we got home. When we arrived at home I asked him about getting the divorce. He at first said, in reply, that he had changed his mind. Afterwards he said it never was his intention to give me a divorce, that he only promised it to deceive me, so as to get me to go home with him." When I told him I would leave him, he said I was crazy; that if I did not behave better, he would get a certificate from the Doctor that I was insane, and would put me in the Insane Asylum, and then I would be out of his way; that if had no intellect; that it was not in the family; that I had never been used to decent society; that he had taken me out of the mud and mire and placed me where I was; that I owed him everything; that I was perfectly dependent on him; that he was so superior to me, and had so splendid a classical education, that I could not appreciate him; that if I said one word more upon the subject, he would shoot me without the slightest hesitation; that his temper was so ungovernable that he was not responsible for what he did. He then locked the room door, went to his trunk and took out his pistol and pointed it at me, saying he would shoot me. He said that *he married me for my money*; that he did not care anything about me; that he hoped I would die in six months; that he had another lady whom he liked very much, and intended to marry. He expected, when he married me, that I would give him the control of my property and die. Before our marriage he had told me that there was no insanity in his family, but afterwards, whether true or false I know not, he said that there *was* insanity in his family—that his father and his brother WILLIAM had both been insane; that he had not told me this before our marriage, because he knew that if I discovered it, I would not marry him. In pursuance of his intention to slander me, he sent to my father the *Police Gazette*, containing a slanderous attack upon my character as a wife. The envelope covering this slanderous publication was directed to my father, in the proper handwriting of Mr. FAY. His writing is known, and can be proved by witnesses. * * * I cannot allege under oath that the acts above set forth, bad as they are, were so cruel and barbarous as to endanger my life, because I never believed that he had the courage to risk his own life by executing his threats against me, and I perceived that his object was to terrify more than to inflict personal violence. Nor can I say that the indignities to my person have rendered my condition so intolerable, and my life so burdensome that I was thereby *forced* to withdraw from his house and family, because when I left him we were residing in a house owned and furnished by my father, and Mr. Fry had offered to permit me to occupy separate apartments if I would abandon the idea of a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and consent to live in a state of separation under the same roof with him. I did not think it my duty to live with him under the outward show of matrimonial cohabitation, after I had been deceived and disappointed with respect to all its realities. His motive for wishing to hold me as his wife against my will, after he had slandered my character as a wife, and avowed that he was attached to another, and had married me for my money, expecting me to die in six months, can be readily understood by the Legislature. * * *

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

EMILY L. FRY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1859. JOHN THOMPSON, Ald.

The husband's reply to the complaint denies the charges, and embodies the following letter, written by Mrs. FAY to the West Point gentleman. The original was intercepted by Mr. FAY:

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

MY DEAREST: I scarcely know how to tell you what I have to communicate, but so you may understand everything, I will commence a day or two back. Friday afternoon I asked Mr. FAY if he would consent to having either a separation or a divorce, but, to my surprise, he firmly refused, giving as an excuse the impropriety of the thing. I talked and pleaded for at least an hour, when I told him if he would go away, or let me go away, for one year, and feel perfectly free, I might love him, but that if I stayed here I should always hate and despise him. He seemed struck by what I said, and said he would think of it, as he would give anything to have my love. In the first part of the conversation he said he considered me a lunatic, and said he would put me in the lunatic asylum, if I did not behave better. That he had told Mrs. FAY to agree with me in everything, and to put all the blame on his shoulders, as he was afraid if I got excited I might fall down dead. He promised, however, to think of what I had asked him, and gave me an answer the next day. I told him this much, that if he would consent to a separation I would try to love him, (which is utterly impossible,) and if I did, would come back to him, but that if he made me stay here, I would kill myself. The evening before, I told father before Mr. Fry that I was coming to see him on Monday morning, but did not say about what. Mr. Fry told me that he went to see father the next day, and that father said that the house did not belong to me or Mr. Fry, but to himself, and that he agreed fully with Mr. Fry in everything. I was very much surprised at hearing this, but did not say anything. I watched for a letter from you all day Friday and Saturday morning, and I cannot tell you how sick I felt, as the time for the postman to come passed by, and no letter arrived from you. At dinner time, Mr. Fry came up stairs, stuck his head in my dressing room door, and said he had thought of what I had asked him, but he could not consent to it, as it would not be proper. I could not say a word, for I felt as if I could have died on the spot, and then I thought of you, and determined to struggle through everything for your sake, for I see now a bright spot shining through the cloud which before I thought so black.

LIZZY was here to dinner; but before we had finished, Mr. FAY was called out to see Mr. JOSEPH FAY, who wanted to see him for an instant. When he came back, LIZZY asked what was the matter, but he said nothing—only something had come to the office after he left, and his brother had brought it up to him. He finished his dinner as quietly as if nothing had happened, and then went into mother's as hard as he could run, as it was raining very hard. Mamma knew exactly how I stood towards Mr. FAY, for I had been in there all the morning, as I was quite sick with the neuralgia in my face, and I told her about him. In a few minutes I saw him come back with father. He came into the room where I was, and they both sat down. Mr. FAY then pulled out a letter, which I saw directly was from you, and while he said he was going to read out loud before father and myself. I could not describe to you my feelings, and for one minute thought I should faint. I implored him to give it to me, and father told Mr. FAY it was the most contemptible thing a man could do to open his wife's letters. He had not opened it himself, and at last he consented to give it to me, upon the condition that if there was anything in it that was wrong, I would show it to him. I had not read a page to myself when he snatched it from me and commenced reading it, and then stopped and said he would shoot you. I tried to tear it from him, but all in vain, and with a shriek (which even frightened him) I burst into tears. Father then said he would not listen to it, and told me to come home with him. I went up stairs to get something, and seeing a bottle of poison on the table, I put it to my mouth, when you, like my guardian angel, came before me, and I felt I could not do it. I fainted, or at least was in a stupor, for though I heard everything going on around me I could not open my lips to say one word. Father and LIZZY put me on the sofa, and my poor father cried nearly to break his heart. He implored me to speak to him, and said he would always receive me home—that the doors were always open to me. Mother came in, and such a scene of confusion I cannot describe. After I had revived a little, I sent for Mr. FAY. He refused to come at first, but on my sending a second time he came. He said he would not touch me, and talked in the most horrible manner. I asked for the letter, which he refused to give me, but said he would give me a copy of it. I told him I wished to say good-bye, as I never wanted to see him again. He said he did not care where I went to, and with that marched out of the room.

As soon as I could get dressed—for I was determined to go home—and when I came down stairs he said he would not allow me to go, as I was his wife, and that he would not allow either father or mother to take me home, but, that if I went home and they would take care of me, it would be at their own risk. Father and mother said they would not take me home, but if I went by myself, I would find the doors open to receive me, and they would protect me in spite of Mr. FAY. At this, Mr. JOE FAY came in, and after talking with HORACE up stairs, came down stairs. He said HORACE was very anxious to have the past forgotten, and to commence over again. I hesitated a long time, and then I thought if I went away then he would revenge himself upon you, so I determined to smooth the matter over until I could form some other plan.

HORACE came down stairs and said he was very sorry, and hoped I would forgive him. He said no one knew about the letter but Mr. FAY, father and mother, and they had not read the letter, but had promised to say nothing about it. He said he would forget all about it, and when he met you would treat you kindly for my sake. This morning I told him if any letters ever came to me from either West Point, Halifax, or any other part of the globe, he would please let me have them immediately. He said he would send them right up, though how long this kindness will last I don't know. Last evening he gave me your letter, and it seems that instead of the postmaster bringing it as it was directed to the house, it was put in their box at the office, and that hateful Mr. JOSEPH FAY brought it up. I cannot tell you how I feel, except that I am nearly crazy. I told father and mamma this morning I would not stay here, but cautioned them not to tell Mr. FAY. You know more about such matters than I do. If I applied for a divorce could I get one? HORACE says he could get one, but only through that letter. What does he mean? Mrs. HUMPHREYS told me yesterday morning that some one told her that the cadets all said I behaved shamefully; and though they were flattered by my attentions to them, they had no respect for me; and that you said, though you were flattered by the preference I showed for you, you had no respect for me, as I treated Mr. FAY. I did not believe it for one instant, and flatly told them so.

Now let me tell you what I purpose doing. I have about $900 in ready money with me, which will last for some time. My plan is to try and get a situation as a servant in some family in Philadelphia, or with some one who is going away, as child-nurse, maid, or anything of the kind, with a disguised name, of course, and I can easily get clothes that will be proper, and that no one will know me in. Then I thought of renting a room here or in New-York, and living where no one can find me. My last one is to take my clothes and go home; but then I am afraid of Mr. FAY's coming for me, as he says he has full authority over me. I will go by your advice, whatever it is; but you must not ask me to stay here. When you leave West Point, let me live in the same town with you, if it in as a common servant. Let me be near you and I shall be happy, for I cannot live without you. I read your letter over and over; but do not talk of a soldier's grave, for if you die, what have I to live for? I think the future looks brighter, if I can ever get away without being discovered. Can you not invent some plan? I think I would rather go to New-York, as I would feel nearer to you, and than I would be safer than here. I feel now able to go through anything, for all my love is centered upon you though, perhaps I ought not to say it. I will not take any step till I hear from you again; that is if you will write to me again. If you write direct to some friend whom you can depend upon, and get them to put it into the dispatch, then it is safe. Direct it in a different hand from the other one. I know you will clear me from all blame in this affair, and forgive me for what has occurred, for, indeed, it is not my fault. There is nothing in the world I would not do for you, even to death. If you think it is better for me to go home, of course I will go, but I think it will be useless, as I will not be free if I go there. Forgive this long letter, but I feel that I can tell you everything. Mr. FAY asked me to tell him who I gave that daguerreotype to, but I would not tell him one word. I shall commence to-morrow to gather my things together, and make up some common clothes, so if your advice is to leave, I can go immediately. Direct to Mrs. FAY, 1,817 Walnut-street. I feel perfectly alone in the world; or, at least, no one to look to but you. Every feeling I have is centered in you. I must stop writing, as I think I have taxed your patience sufficiently. Don't send any letter to any one, unless you are sure of their being silent on the subject.

Yours, most affectionately, EMILIE.

PERSONAL.

M. Veuillot, of the *Univers*, has gone to Rome, avowedly to chat with the boy Mortara, and give his own report of the dialogue. In a letter from Rome there are the following statements in reference to the child Mortara: "He entered the school of the regular prebends of St. John of Lateran three weeks since. He appears happy, and expresses no desire to return home. The Pope pays for his education out of his private purse. On Christmas Day the Pope sent young Mortara a basket of sweetmeats. The next day the boy asked leave to thank the Pope, and he was permitted to do so. The Holy Father received him most kindly."

Before his departure from Paris, it has been remarked that Prince Napoleon gave a long audience, by appointment, at the Palais Royal, to the distinguished defender of Komorn, General Klapta, the name of that Hungarian leader in 1848 being now again in the ascendant, as well as the star of Garibaldi; meantime, at the Court Theatre of Vienna, Goethe's drama of "Götz von Berlichingen" elicited thunders of applause by some passages embodying German determination to uphold the "holy Romen Empire," which Voltaire profanely said was neither holy nor Roman, nor an empire at all.

The question of the birthplace of Andrew Jackson has occasioned a lively newspaper discussion, lately, at the South. General WALKUP, of North Carolina, claims to have settled that point. He says the documents prove that Gen. Jackson was a North Cerolinian, born in Mecklenburg County, "at the house of George McCamle," and near the South Carolina line. It appears that he was born while his mother was on her way to the latter State, within which she subsequently resided at Waxaw, and where her son Andrew spent his early youth.

The monument about to be erected by Mr. Chas. Mathews, in Kensalgreen Cemetery, to the memory of the late Madame Vestris, and which has been so long delayed by his absence in America, is now near completion. It is of a quiet and unpretending character, consisting of a plain slab of white marble, surrounded by a small scroll of vine leaves, and bearing a simple inscription to mark her resting-place. It is expected to be placed on the ground in the course of the next two or three weeks.

A St. Petersburg letter says: "The Emperor Alexander has recently shown his love of justice by severely punishing the Count Cy, a great landed proprietor, for cruelly ill-treating a Prussian upholsterer and his men, whom he placed in confinement and refused either to let go or pay them for their work. By the Emperor's sentence the Count is deprived of his rank and decorations, declared incapable of holding any public office, and further condemned to pay a fine of several thousand roubles."

A topic of conversation in the Faubourg St. Germain, is the marriage of an heiress, Mlle. de Chavaudon, with a grandson of the Duc de Berry, assassinated by Louvel, on Feb. 13, 1820. Chateaubriand, describing that event, records how at his last moments, the Duke summoned to his bedside an illegitimate daughter born in England, and how La Duchesse de Berry took charge of the child, who married a M. de Faucigny; her son is the bridegroom.

In January, there were rejoicings in the villages of Edwalton, Colwick, Annesley, &c., (Eng.,) to celebrate the coming of age of Mr. John Chaworth Musters, the grandson of Lord Byron's "Mary." An address was presented to Mr. Musters, which spoke of Annesley Park as having its deep poetical associations, and awakening emotions of no ordinary kind.

Father Ventura, the preacher at the Tuileries has published a book called *Un Essai sur le Pouvoir*, which makes some sensation in diplomatic circles. He proposes the settlement of the Italian question by buying Austria out of Lombardy with a very large sum of money, and then constituting an Italian Confederation, of which the Pope would be the President.

The Rev. Dr. James W. Thompson, of Salem, Mass., has accepted the offer tendered to him by the Unitarian Society at Jamaica Plains, to become their pastor. Dr. Thompson was settled over the Independent Church in Barton-square, as the successor of Rev. Henry Colman, on the 7th of March, 1832.

The following are the chosen editors of the Yale College *Literary Magazine* for the ensuing year: Robert S. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Fowler, Utica, N. Y.; Edward G. Holden, Cinninnati, O.; William C. Johnston, Smyrna, Turkey; Chas. H. Owen, Hartford, Ct.

The Boston *Traveller* understands that Mr. Hiram Berdan, of New-York, lies ill at the Parker House, in consequence of his anxiety and fatigue in putting his invention in operation in that city. His case excites general sympathy.

There is a rumor that the Austrian generalissimo in Lombardy, Count Gutley, has gone blind, and that the command in the coming campaign will devolve on Mnrechal Hess, who is a pupil and follower of Radetzki, and a "go-ahead" gentleman.

Private letters from those who should know, tell us (*Athenæum*) that Miss Thomson keeps her ground at the Paris Grand Opera—no easy matter for a novice and an Englishwoman, the first, we believe, of our "perfidious" race who has ever sung there.

Daniel Dewey has been appointed Treasurer of Williams College. The office was held by Daniel Dewey, his grandfather; then by Daniel Noble; then by Daniel Noble Dewey; and now it falls to a second Daniel Dewey.

A few days ago, the Bishop of St. Asaph was lying on a sofa in his palace, when a large picture dropped from its hanging upon his head, and inflicted a serious wound, dividing the skin, and penetrating the flesh nearly to the small bone.

Major CESS, who has lately returned from the mission to Rome, has been attacked by paralysis, and has lost, wholly or in part, the use of his lower limbs. He has gone to a watering-place in Switzerland.

James Lennox, Esq., of New-York, has presented to the library of Harvard College copies of the editions of six interesting tracts, which he has printed in relation to the Jesuits.

Colonel Alexander Couza, the newly-elected Hospodar of Moldavia, is between 38 and 40. He has been successively, and on several occasions, Prefect of Galatz, and President of the Tribunal there.

The Rochester *Union* states that Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Seiden has reconsidered his purpose to remove to New-York for the practice of his profession. He will remain in Rochester.

Captains Burton and Speke, of the expedition to East Africa, have succeeded, after the most trying efforts, in reaching and surveying the great lake of the interior, and are on their return to Zanzibar.

The reports as to an accommodation of the dispute between the Garrick Club and Mr. Edmund Yates, turn out to be untrue. The action instituted by Mr. Yates has not been withdrawn.

Mr. G. A. Sala, the popular author and journalist, is suffering from some severe injuries which he received from the hands of some ruffians, while returning home at night recently.

The print-shops of Paris are all garnished with portraits of the Princess Clotilde.

Julia Dean Hayne is playing in Savannah.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Esdalle, a celebrated mesmerist, died recently in England, aged 50. An English paper says of him: "In 1837, the facts of mesmerism began to be copiously presented to the British public, and reported in the newspapers and medical journals. They attracted his attention; he examined the matter experimentally, and becoming assured of its truth he devoted himself to its study. His first results were published in the *Indian Medical Journal* for June, 1845. His first trial was casual. On seeing a felon in agony after a surgical operation, he thought he would try to mesmerise the poor creature, who knew not what the process meant, and yet presently exhibited the very phenomena which he witnessed in England. After this Dr. Esdalle performed a very large number of surgical operations—some of them absolutely gigantic—without pain. Enormous tumors are common in India, and Dr. Esdalle cut them away by wholesale, and with perfect success, the patient knowing nothing about the matter, till on awakening they saw their tumors lying upon the floor. A Mesmeric Committee was appointed by Government to investigate his facts. He satisfied them, and was placed at the head of a Mesmeric Hospital. After his return from India, where

recognizances. Aldrich was remanded till to-morrow morning.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Marcus Dorsey, the seaman on board the whaleship *California*, who was indicted for manslaughter in killing another of the crew with a whaling spade, was put on trial. One witness was examined and the case was adjourned to to-morrow. The facts of the case have been published before, and were not changed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

Before Justice Sutherland.

William C. Osborn vs. *John C. Livingston.*—Adjustment of costs by clerk confirmed, without costs to either party.

John R. Jaffray et al. vs. *Jacob Pican et al.*—Defendant Pican's motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Beels vs. *George Beam.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Corn Exchange Bank vs. *Frederick Hartag et al.* Injunction dissolved.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Edmund Ferry vs. *George K. Roberts*, and *Roberts* vs. *Carter.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Before Judge Davies.

Robert Bliss et al, vs. *Wm. M. Bliss et al.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Ingersoll.

Nathan Rogers vs. *David C. Murray*—The facts in this case were mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff, $881 38.

Edward L. Vanderhoff vs. *Amos Woodruff*—This is the second trial of this cause. On the former trial the plaintiff recovered a verdict of $1,200, but a new trial was ordered on appeal. The action is brought to recover damages for injuries suffered by plaintiff in falling into an excavation. The defendant, as builder, was putting up a building at No. 34 Barclay-street. There was an excavation for the cellar, and a plank laid across it. Plaintiff was crossing this plank, and it fell in and plaintiff was precipitated into the cellar, and much injured. The plaintiff alleges that the plank was negligently put up. The defence allege that the plaintiff was intoxicated. The case is still on.

C. Shaffer for plaintiff; Pinney and Postley for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Willis vs. *Warren*—Complaint dismissed.

Matter of petition of Genet—Petition denied without costs.

Before Judge Hilton.

Allen vs. *Kinman*—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—FEB. 8.

THE JOHN-STREET CHURCH VS. THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—SUIT TO RECOVER RENT FOR THE USE OF A CHURCH FOR A PRAYER-MEETING.

Before Justice Maynard and a Jury.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, of New York vs. *The New-York Young Men's Christian Association.*—This action was brought to recover a balance of $272, rent, &c., for the use of the John-street Methodist Church, for the daily prayer-meetings inaugurated and carried on at that place, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, during the revival in 1858.

It appeared by the testimony of Mr. Manierre and Mr. Colgate, members of the Association, who were called by the plaintiffs, that in February, 1858, at a special meeting of the Association, a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a Committee on Devotional Meetings to open and conduct prayer meetings in the City, so far as they could do so *without involving the Association in any pecuniary liability.* This Committee applied to the John-street Church to open their doors for a noonday prayer meeting, which they consented to do, Mr. Edgar (the most active member of the Committee) agreeing to pay them therefor $12 a week, which was subsequently increased to $15. This was testified to by Mr. Keeping and Mr. Wyatt, Trustees of the Church, the latter of whom is the sexton. Mr. Edgar also, it was testified, agreed to put down a new carpet and return the Church as good as he found it. The meetings were carried on, advertised through the public Press, and notices given from the pulpit signed "By order of the Committee on Devotional Meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association." Collections were taken up at the Church, and some payments made to Mr. Wyatt, the sexton, (about $150,) but whether enough had been collected to pay the expenses or not did not appear. On two occasions, Mr. Manierre, the President of the Association, paid the rent to the sexton, but in all other cases it was paid by Mr. Edgar personally, and it appeared by the testimony of Mr. Manierre that in the cases in which he had paid the rent, the money had been left with him for that purpose by Mr. Edgar, and in all cases receipts were given stating that the money was received from "George P. Edgar."

Mr. Abbott, counsel for the defendant, moved for a non-suit on the ground that it did not appear that the Committee were authorized to make any contract on behalf of the Association, but on the contrary it was clearly evident by the resolution that they had no such authority.

Mr. VanNess, for the plaintiffs, contended that there was sufficient evidence of authority to go to the Jury, and at all events there was some evidence of a ratification, in that it appeared that the meetings were extensively advertised, but were never disavowed by the Association.

The Court granted the motion. They said that the Association had taken every possible precaution to protect themselves from liability. It might very well be that they were willing to undertake to carry on and conduct the prayer-meeting, while they were unwilling to enter into pecuniary liabilities. To hold them liable, in this case, would be to establish a rule of law that would be full of injustice to the Association, and might prove ruinous to them. Suppose the Association had appointed a Committee of Three for every church in the City, as they would have been justified in doing by the religious interest then existing, and every Committee had gone on running the Association into debt, in spite of the care with which they guarded themselves by their resolution of appointment, the Association would have been hopelessly ruined. Nor was there any ground for saying that the Association had ratified the contract, when it did not even appear that they ever knew that the Committee had made a contract. It might well be they would be willing that the meetings should be carried on under their name while they would be unwilling to have them carried on at their expense. It would be unjust, therefore, to hold the Association liable for this debt, while on the other hand it would be no great hardship to the Church that they had thrown open the Church doors for the public worship of God during such a revival without pecuniary remuneration.

The complaint was accordingly dismissed with costs. Townsend and Van Ness for the plaintiffs, Abbott Brothers for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday, in this Court, several cases were disposed of, though none of them were of much public interest. It is something, however, to get the overflowing City Prison relieved, by the transfer or discharge of even minor prisoners.

James Fox, charged with an assault with attempt to take life of Patrick Riley, whom he stabbed with a knife, on Dec. 8, 1858, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. The evidence was not sufficient to warrant a trial on the indictment. He was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

James Judge, jointly indicted with his accomplice, Robert Brady, for burglary in the third degree, in entering the stable of Philip Smith, on the 23d of November, and stealing therefrom a set of harness, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

George H. Cleveland, on the 20th of November, forged a note for $985 on the Williamsburg City Bank, purporting to be drawn by James M. Waterbury. He declined a trial yesterday, and pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Worum was placed on trial, charged with forgery in the second degree. He attempted to pass counterfeit $5 bills on the Granite Bank of Massachusetts. A large number of these bills were found in his possession on his arrest. The evidence being overwhelming, the Jury lost no time in convicting him.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, observed that the prisoner was a noted offender; that he had been distinguished as a persevering utterer of counterfeit bills, and inasmuch as this crime was of common and increasing occurrence in the City, it was absolutely necessary for the Court to put a stop to it, if possible, by the infliction of a severe punishment in all cases in which a conviction is obtained. The Recorder then sentenced Worum to six years and six months in the State Prison. His accomplice, James Lattin, was convicted and sentenced last term.

Arthur Marczyski, *alias* Marsh, *alias* "The Count," who was tried last term, before the City Judge, on an indictment for grand larceny, the specific charge being that he robbed a fellow-boarder at the house No. 45 Whitehall-street, of $82, $15 of which were found in his possession, was again placed on trial, the jury, on the former occasion, failing to agree. He was yesterday convicted of petit larceny only, and sentenced by the Recorder to six months in the Penitentiary. The Court then adjourned.

The New Judicial District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It costs no inconsiderable sum to keep running the necessary machinery of our City, and a tax of two per cent. is about all the pressure we can just now sustain without groaning out aloud.

Will not our Albany friends please make a note of this, and not unnecessarily increase the pressure?

The fact that the bill to divide the Sixth Judicial District of this City was a few days since reported favorably has given rise to these reflections, and it would be wisdom, we think, before incurring the expense of a new District Court, to determine first whether it is really needed. We must give it a Justice at a salary of $3,000 a year; a Clerk at $2,000; and two officers at $800 each, making a sum total of $6,600 a year for the tax-payers to meet. Add to this rent of room, stationery, coal and incidentals, at a cost of not less than $1,500, and this proposed division will cost us the neat little sum of $8,000 a year.

Now, when we consider that the Justice of the Sixth District can get through with its duties quite conveniently for the remainder of his term, (five years,) to pass this bill looks to us very like increasing the pressure by an unnecessary tax of $40,000.

We see no need for two districts, or two Justices, when only one is required, and for our part do not care to pay two to do the work of one.

There are some presents one often feels too poor to receive, by reason of the expenses which of necessity seem to run with them, and this proposed present of a new District Court is one of these. So, if it is all the same, we would suggest that our Legislature defer the gift until we are in better circumstances.

ECONOMY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota, held last week, a geographical report was made upon the Red River and Saskatchewan country, with a view to the development of navigation on the great rivers there abounding. The report appears to have been carefully drawn up from trustworthy sources. The Red River is said to have a depth of six feet for a considerable distance above the mouth of the Cheyenne, and below that nine to twelve feet down to Red River Lake, and thence to Lake Winnepeg sixteen feet. The current is moderate, being only about two miles an hour of its upper tributaries; the Cheyenne is navigable 100 miles, and the Ashboine probably 200 miles. The Red River is navigable 775 miles, and to its tributaries about 350.

The Nevajo Indians, says a letter from Fort Defiance, have committed no depredations for the last six months. Sandoval's band and countless Mexicans have been stealing constantly in the Rio Abajo, and all charged to these Indians. These are stubborn facts, and shall be brought before the public to the exposure and condemnation of those who, upon unfounded suspicions, attempt to rob these Indians of the wealth they have accumulated by industry and labor. The loss of these Indians has been during the war over $100,000, besides lives and huts—the latter reaching at least 1,000.

The State Industrial School for Girls in Massachusetts went into operation at the close of the Summer of 1856, and down to October, 1858, 121 girls were received into it, of whom 95 were there at the last mentioned date, and 17 have been indentured. The average number last year was 94. The cost was $11,943 28, and the appropriation was $13,000. The girls were employed in sewing and knitting, and sales were made from the results of their labors to the amount of $368 44. The cost of the farm, over and above its receipt, was $256 33.

Mr. Liebig, the chemist, writes: "I am firmly of opinion that if England wishes to remain an agricultural country, she must use as manure the night soil, and similar residues produced in large cities This necessity would be increased in the event of a war with America, when the supplies of guano would cease. The price of corn depends upon that of guano and it is most unnatural that, in a country like England, the production of corn and meat should be so dependant on the supplies of foreign manure.

The wood of the printing-press on which the first edition of *Burns' Poems* was printed at Kilmarnock in 1786, and which has never been out of the possession of the successive proprietors of the Ayr *Advertiser*, is now being converted into "an antique drawing-room chair," to be occupied by the Chairman at the Ayr celebration of the centenary of the poet. The ornament is illustrative of the writings of Burns, and the back of the chair is surmounted by a miniature bust

In the library of the Castle of Belem, Portugal, an autograph report has been found from the hand of Jean Nicot, Seigneur de Villemain, who, in 1560, was Ambassador of Francis II. at the Court of Lisbon. In this document the Seigneur Nicot states that a Flemish merchant had made him acquainted with a plant of a peculiarly pleasant taste. This plant was the tobacco, bearing now the Latin name of its introducer, *Herba Nicotiana.*

The Augsburg *Gazette* gives a statement of the various political journals allowed to be printed and circulated within the Austrian Empire. They amount to 98 (besides 251 of a non-political character;) 58 are in German more or less pure, three are in Bohemian, three in Polish, one in Servian, one in Croatian, one in Illyrian, one in Sclavonic pure, one in Ruthenian, eight in Magyar, two in Roumain, one in Romaic, and 22 in Italian.

In Germany there was recently published the *Musen-Almonach*, or *Calendor of the Muses for the yeor* 1859; and to this single volume of rhyme no fewer than 119 poets have contributed, at the head of whom stands the veteran songster, Moritz Arndt, whose ninetieth birthday the inhabitants of Bonn-on-the-Rhine celebrated on last Christmas-day by a torchlight procession, the students singing his well-known "Where is the German Vaterland?"

The fine stallion *Black Morgan*, owned by Mr. A. C. Stowell, of Petersham, Mass., died on the 2d inst. The horse was unwell and his owner intended to dose him with linseed oil, but through some mistake of the clerk in the store where the purchase was made, the horse got a bottle full of either *resin oil* or *spirits of turpentine.* The animal died in great agony in about seven hours.

A new dance is noticed in *Galignani.* At a *soirée* given at Count de Kisseieff's, a new Polish waltz was introduced, in which each gentleman holds a glass filled with champagne, and the grand point is to go round the room without spilling the wine. Some young Russians displayed great address in performing this difficult feat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 119 bbls. Ashes; 2,826 bbls. Flour; 198 bushels Wheat; 15,781 bushels Corn; 160 bushels Barley; 8,328 bushels Oats; 1,826 bushels Malt; 2,025 pkgs. Provisions; 247 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are unsettled. Pots are quoted by some dealers at $5 62½, and by others at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Small sales have been reported at each quotation. The reported sales of Pearls reach 25 bbls., at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs., though the principal holders say that this description, and large lots of either kind, cannot be bought under $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,000 lbs. prime Yellow at 34½c. @35c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in active request at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 5,380 bags Rio, ₱ *Courier*, on private terms; 150 bags Rio at 10½c.@11¾c.; and 600 bags St. Domingo on private terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 71,465 pkgs., including 52,600 mats, and 5,900 bags Java, 5,780 bags Rio and Santos, 4,375 bags Maracaibo, 1,600 bags Laguayra, 650 bags St. Domingo, and 450 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered at a shade lower prices; yet the demand has been restricted as es to-day, 1,200 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb

DYEWOODS—Sales 260 tons Honduras and St. Domingo Logwood on terms not ascertained.

FISH—The principal kinds continue in limited request at previous nominal quotations, including Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ cwt., and No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel at $15 50 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour to-day, and prices lean in favor of buyers, who are not disposed to purchase freely at present. Sales have been confined to 6,750 barrels, in lots.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 60@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 10@ 5 25
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour sells slowly at $6 35@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Southern continues depressed; sales 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, to-day, and prices are less buoyant. Sales have been confined to 4,500 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 35; and White Kentucky at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Old Corn is inactive and nominal. New Corn has been more sought after, chiefly by speculators, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 60,000 bushels new at 79c.@62c. for inferior to fair Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 63c.@65c. for very good to choice White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are in request at former rates. Oats are in demand at uniform quotations. Included in the sales have been 7,500 bushels Prince Edward's Island at 64c.@65c., chiefly at 64c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in limited request at previous figures.

HIDES—Are in demand, and are firm, including Rio Grande at 26c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

HOPS—Are heavy and languid; crop of 1858, 10c. @16c.; old, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—With a reduced stock, holders ask very full prices. The inquiry, however, is restricted.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand at buoyant prices.

LIME—Is dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 150 barrels New-Orleans, at 41c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been quiet, to-day. We quote Crude, at $3 75@$3 81 ₱ 280 lbs., and Spirits, at 49½c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Stock of Spirits, 6,600 bbls. Desirable lots of Tar are in demand, at $2 56@$2 62½ ₱ bbl. Resin has been less freely offered and sought after, at yesterday's quotations. The week's movements in Resin, Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER notice thus: "Common Resin has been in fair demand, at prices a shade easier. The light supply now available essentially restricts operations, and the transactions of the week have been mostly to arrive. The medium and fine grades are held with increased firmness, particularly anything at all pale in color, which is wanted, at full rates. The stock of desirable qualities is now considerably reduced. Sales are reported of 2,000 bbls. Common, to arrive, at $1 72½; 1,000 do., at equal to $1 75; 300 do., at $1 77½; 1,200 No. 2, at $2 25@$3; 3,000 No. 1, at $3@$4; 450 do., at $5, and 880 do., at $5 28@$6 25." The receipts of Naval Stores during the week comprised 200 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 150 bbls. Spirits do.; 234 bbls. Tar, and 2,200 bbls. Resin.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed are in good request and are stiffly held. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely dealt in, sales having been made to-day of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for new Mess, here; $19 for do., deliverable in May; $18 for old Mess; and $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c. @7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is in active demand at, however, irregular prices; sales 1,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12½c.@12¾c., here, and 12½c.@13c., deliverable within the next three months, ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and firm. The transactions comprise 480 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 75 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 650 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in request at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet.

SOAP—Sales, 150 boxes Castile at 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—The demand for Plates is moderate, and prices are firm.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at full rates. Sales today, 780 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@ ¾c.; 350 hhds. Cuba at 7½c.; 14 bbls. and 775 bags St. Domingo at 7¼c.; and 1,350 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 17,500 lbs. prime at 11¾c. ₱ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "The sudden advance, noticed in our issue of 2d inst., has been firmly maintained, and the market has been active for home consumption. The stock is light for this season of the year. Butchers' Association have advanced their price to 11¾c. The aggregate sales of Prime City rendered during the week amount to 300,000 lbs., including Butchers' Association and other brands. We note a sale of 6,000 lbs. inferior Tallow, for soap purposes, at 11c. cash."

TOBACCO—Seed Leaf and Spanish Tobacco is actively sought after. Other kinds are in moderate demand. Prices are firm. Sales since Friday last: 64 hhds. Kentucky at 9¼c.@11c.; 115 cases Seed Leaf at 12¾c.@28c.; 11 cases Florida at 15c.; 273 bales Havana at 30c.@50c.; with 142 bales Cuba, 49 bales Yara, 19 bales Cienfuegos, and 20 bales Carmen on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 180 bbls. at 27¾c.@28c., and 56 hhds. Drudge at about the same quotations. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 75 tcs. Seed, by steamer, at 5s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 22s. 6d., and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 1,000 bags Coffee at ¼c. ₱ lb.; 900 bbls. Resin at 3s.; and 200 tons Logwood at 25s.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
though the Theatre is most lovariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
PRICES.
Parquette, Dress Circle and First Circle Boxes...50 cents
Family Circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents
Seats in Private Boxes.....$1
Private Boxes.....$6
Children to the Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....Half-price
NIXON & CO.'S
EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
GRAND MATINEE,
commencing at 2 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9,
JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
The extensive and long-prepared juvenile pantomime, expressly for the gratification of ladies and children, will be performed
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON.
DAN RICE will appear this afternoon.
And also this evening, with the FULL EQUESTRIAN PROGRAMME and the
CURRICULUM,
which has met with immense reception from crowded houses
DAN RICE.
EXCELSIOR.
EDUCATED MULES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Messrs. NIXON & CO.
respectfully inform the patrons of Niblo's that there will be
A GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M.,
THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.,
Also on
FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 2 P. M.
NOTICE.—No Equestrian Performance on Saturday afternoon or evening. The Matinées are only for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9,
The entertainment will commence with
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
Mose.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, 1859.
THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
To be followed by
PERFECTION.
Concluding with
THE WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
Isaac.....Mr. E. Eddy.
Rebecca.....Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the grand spectacle of
BLUE BEARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY, CONCERTS, &c.
By Messrs. G. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Blankets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Canstant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
HIAWATHA.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858, '59.—The third concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss COURAN, Soprano; Mr. WM. SAAR, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

CHICKERING'S ROOMS, NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET.—Mme. LOUISE ABEL begs leave to announce that she will give her Second Soirée Musicale at the above place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1859, at 8 o'clock, assisted by Miss MINNA LUNAY, Soprano; Messrs. ED. MOLLENHAUER and FR. BERGNER. Amongst other pieces the following will be performed: Second grand trio, Mayseder; sonata, duo in F major, op. 24, Beethaven; Etude in A flat major, Mazurka in B minor, Chopin; "Last Hope," Gottschalk; &c., &c. Tickets $1 each; may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, Ch. Breusing, and at the bookstore of Mr. F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA ON the FLYING WIRE. The NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, and SURPASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO COMEDIANS. AFTERNOONS at 3, EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. This famous troupe administer their BLACK DRAUGHTS in such hearty doses as will prove an INFALLIBLE PANACEA for CARE and GRIEF, adapted to the daintiest, as well as the most robust, mental constitution. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA. HAPPY FAMILY. LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten, 13c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO "LITTLE ELLA" BURNS,
The wonderful Child Reader, only 4 years of age,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.
The Academy having been generously placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Ullman,
The following distinguished artists have kindly consented to appear on this occasion:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Mr. ROBT. GOLDBECK.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
DUETT—Les Preludes (for two Pianos.)
W. Mason and R. Goldbeck.
READING—"Charley McCree".....Little Ella
SONG—"My heart, pray canst thou answer."
Miss Brainerd.
READING—Scenes from "School for Scandal."
Little Ella, assisted by her Mother.
SOLO—Piano (a) Silver Spring, Impromptu—(b) Grand Gallop Fantastique.....Wm. Mason.
READING—Yankee Doodle.....Little Ella.
PART II.
SOLO—Piano—"The Skylark's Farewell to Summer," Fantasie, sur la Marseillaise.....R. Goldbeck.
READING—"Collins' Ode to the Passions".....Little Ella.
SONG—Polka Song—"Gaily Smiles the Earth Before Me".....Miss Brainerd.
READING—"My Mother's Bible," and "Clarence's Dream".....Little Ella.
SONG—"John Anderson my Jo," (by request.)
Miss Brainerd.
READINGS from the book—Bryant, Halleck, Willis.
Little Ella.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the Hotels, Music and Bookstores, and Box office.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Denizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Brensing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA.
MATILDA HERON.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
(West side, two doors below Scharfenburg & Luis'.)
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 9th inst.,
AN EVENING WITH SHERIDAN.
THE RIVALS!
TO-MORROW EVENING—By request, Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF will give the
LADY OF LYONS.
Mrs. V. will read PAULINE.
Tickets, 50 cents. 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth*, Part I.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

PROF. MITCHEL IN BROOKLYN.
PROFESSOR MITCHEL will deliver his great astronomical lectures in Plymouth Church, (Mr. Beecher's,) on the evenings of the 9th, 11th, 16th and 17th. The topics of the four lectures will be,
1. The discovery of the Laws of Motion and Gravitation, and their application to the orbits and revolutions of the planets.
2. The Motions, Orbits, and Physical Characteristics of Comets; with an account of personal observations on the great comet of 1858.
3. Extension of the Laws of Gravitation and Motion to the fixed Stars.
4. Extent of the Universe, as revealed by the telescope.
Tickets for the course, $1. Tickets for Schools for the course, 75 cents. Tickets for a single lecture, 50 cents.
For sale at Fowgers, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.; Peters', corner of Montague and Hicks; Swain's bookstore, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Rose, No. 148 Atlantic-st.; at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn; at J. Ripley's, No. 68 Pine-st., and A. S. Barnes', corner of Dutch and Fulton sts., New-York; also, at the door.
No tickets will be sold at the door, after all the seats are occupied by course tickets.
Doors open at 6½ P. M.; lectures to commence at 7½.

TREATMENT OF THE PROBANG.
M EYRE FO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 13½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Little Savage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Mysteries and Miseries of New-York—Pocahontas—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Huntress of the Mississippi—Perfection—Wandering Boys.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ivanhoe—Bluebeard.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Dioramic of Jerusalem.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings—The Rivals.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.... 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 12, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have rather exciting news this morning from the coast of Africa, contained in official correspondence of the Navy Department, which will be found in another column. It seems that on the 11th of October last, the American brigantine *Rufus Soulé* which had cleared from Mantanzas for the African coast, was boarded by the British steamer *Viper*—searched and buried. The correspondence between the commander of the *Vincennes* and the captain of the *Viper* shows that the American flag was flying at the time of the seizure, and that the captain threw his papers overboard when called upon to show them. The circumstances of the case leave little room to doubt that she was a slaver. What action will be taken on the subject at Washington remains to be seen.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in which he expresses an opinion advorse to the transfer of the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department. Memorials were presented by Messrs. Seward and King respecting the defences of the port of New-York. A resolution was adopted calling for any correspondence of William Carey Jones on which the Nicaraguan Government could have based the assertion that the Ministers of the United States were accomplices of the Fillibusters. Mr. Seward introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for a revision of the code of marine signals. Mr. Bigler made a successful attempt to bring up his resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, Congress should proceed without delay to adjust the revenues and expenditures, and made a long speech in favor of mixed, specific and *ad valorem* duties. The Committee on Territories reported against the organization of Jefferson. The Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill was killed, partly by the votes of its friends, it having been so loaded with amendments as to change its original object. In the House, a resolution was adopted directing that the Third Auditor shall examine into the claims growing out of the Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon, and report to the House on the first Monday in December. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole, but without any definite action.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointments of Samuel W. Black as Governor of Nebraska, Wilson McCandless to the vacant Pennsylvania Judgeship, and Mr. Amedon as Navy Agent at Bostoo.

In a letter to the State Department, Mr. Clay, our Minister to Peru, intimates that the hope that any reduction in the price of guano as now sold in the United States can be affected by negotiation, is without any foundation. All classes in Peru look upon the deposits as the property of the nation, and consider it the duty of the Government to see that they produce the greatest possible amount of revenue.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the punishment of bribery was passed. A bill relative to the navigation of the Canals was introduced by Mr. Prosser. It regulates the speed at which steam canal-boats can be run, and compels horse-boats to give way for their passage. It also prescribes the duties of Collectors, and regulates the law relative to the weight of the cargoes. The resolutions approving the appropriation of thirty millions towards the acquisition of Cuba were taken up, and Mr. Diven offered a substitute which favors the incorporation of Cuba into the American Republic whenever it can be done by honorable treaty, and with an assurance that the island will be governed with a free Constitution. The whole subject was then tabled. The bill provided for the incorporation of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, was ordered to a third reading, after the failure of an effort to strike out the enacting clause. In the Assembly, the bill to prevent and punish prize-fighting was debated, but its consideration was further postponed in order to give time to print a substitute offered by Mr. Bowman. The Canal Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no definite action was taken on it.

The Lobby Investigation Committee of the State Senate met yesterday, and attempted to commence operations. They summoned Messrs. Randall, G. G. Davidson, and E. Corning, Jr., to testify as to their knowledge of improper means being used to secure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill during the last session, but these gentlemen, through counsel, denied the authority of the Committee, and nothing was done. The Committee will meet again to-day, to consider the question of jurisdiction.

A bill has passed both houses of the Kansas Legislature which provides for the formation of a Constitution and State Government. According to its provisions an election is to be held on the fourth Monday in March to decide for or against holding a Convention, and if the decision be favorable, an election of fifty delegates will be held on the first Tuesday in June, the delegates to meet at Wyandotte City on the first Tuesday in July. On the first Tuesday in October the Constitution is to be submitted to the people, and the State officers are to be elected on the first Tuesday in December.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania State Senate which abolishes the Health and Poor Departments of the city of Philadelphia, on account of the alleged corruptions discovered in their management.

By the schooner *John Tyler* from Aux Cayes, we have advices to Jan. 16, which confirm the news already published, that the inhabitants are in favor of a Republican form of government, with Geffrard as President. There was considerable firing on the evening of the 15th, but the cause was not ascertained on board the *John Tyler*.

Latest advices from Northern Mexico intimate a probability that the city of San Luis Potosi may have passed into the hands of the Liberals, as Miramon had left it wholly unprotected, and, at last accounts, a force of 3,000 Liberals were in its vicinity.

The William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., was wholly destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with the library and laboratory.

At the meeting of the Almshouse Governors, yesterday, Mr. Haskett, late Treasurer of the Excise Commissioners, reported that he had deposited $2,160 with the City Treasurer, being money received for licenses granted by the Commissioners. The sum is of course at the disposal of the Governors. The larger part of the session was taken up in reading affidavits to disprove an article lately published in one of the City papers with reference to the sufferings of pauper children.

A shocking attempt at murder was committed, yesterday morning, at the tenament house, No. 251 Elizabeth-street. A colored girl, aged 20 years, tried to kill her mother, a Mrs. Bosly, by striking her on the head with an axe while she lay asleep in bed. The girl alleges that she was prompted to the deed by her paramour, a negro named Elijah Martin, and that the motive was to get possession of $55 which her mother had in the house. The guilty parties were both arrested and locked up to await the result of Mrs. Bosly's injuries.

An important decision will be found in our columns this morning, rendered by Judge Ingersoll in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. A bill was filed by a banker in this City, residing in New-Jersey, to enjoin the Receiver of Taxes from collecting taxes assessed upon his capital in the business here, under the law of our State. The banker claimed that the law was unconstitutional and the assessment void. Judge Ingersoll holds that the law is constitutional, and dismissed the bill. Non-residents will need to pay attention to the decision.

Sales were made, yesterday, of 1,200 bales Cotton, at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Flour and Wheat were less active and less buoyant. New Corn was in brisk request at firmer rates for sound. The movements in Provisions and Naval Stores were less extensive. A lively inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, as well as for Sugars, Rice, Tallow and Tobacco. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Your Money or Your Life.

The final explosion of hostilities between Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the Pacific Mail Company turns out to be only the opening scene of the fifth act in the Isthmian drama. The *dénouement* is yet to come, and may involve incidents altogether novel, with actors not announced in any programme. For we have reason to believe that Mr. Vanderbilt has made a treaty of his own with M. Felix Belly, and, like the Varangians of old—his most probable progenitors—has taken service with this champion of the Lower Empire and the "Latin race," in the double hope of thoroughly confounding the recusant Pacific Company, and of effectually suffocating that new Nicaragua Company into which Mr. White, Mr. Yelverton, and Gen. Cass, are trying to breathe the breath of life. The trifling circumstance that M. Belly's contract can only be established on the ruins of an anterior American contract conceded in June, 1857, will not, of course, weigh with a scruple's weight in Mr. Vanderbilt's enterprising mind, against the prospects of gain and of vengeance which it offers to himself; nor is there any ground for supposing that the Administration which has so far left the management of our grave and complicated Central American interests in the trembling hands of an unhappy inebriate, will really interfere to prevent this alliance of an American Free Companion with a French adventurer from consummating the prostration of American enterprise in Nicaragua. The stockholders of the old Accessory Transit Company, now raging against the mysterious President who has so completely swept their property out of visible existence, will probably be appeased by awards of stock in the new-created interest; and the public which has for years looked on with no other feelings than those of bewildered admiration upon the disastrous victories of the great "Commodore," will once more forget its patriotism, its dignity and its common sense, to bow with reverential homage before another "successful" operation.

All this we say is likely to happen. So far as the special interests of the Pacific Mail Company are concerned, we have not a word to say in deprecation of any mischief which may overtake them in the course of their conflict with the great steamboat Sepoy. They have for years contributed to his coffers, to his influence, to his confidence in his own power to brave public opinion and override the moral instincts of the commercial community; and they have done this that they might keep their own hold more firmly upon the necessities of the public. Like those old German barons who, from their eyries along the Rhine, swooped down upon the commerce of the noble river, and wrung tribute from every passenger that floated by, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with all the steamers of the Accessory Transit, held in his leash, has insisted that the Pacific Company should pay him toll, taken of all America that had business with California and the Southern Sea, and the Pacific Company have submitted to his demand. There are honorable and highminded merchants, American gentlemen of the best stamp among the Directors, who have thus bowed the knee to this man's dictation, and they must doubtless have writhed under the consciousness of the true part that they were playing. Nevertheless they played it; and they must now take the consequences. But the moment seems to us opportune for a few reflections upon the actual position held by this Colossus of competition, and upon its moral influence over the community in which we live.

If ever there was a man who has made his own way in the world, it is Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. He has made his own way and nobody's else. He has made his way as the reckless truckman makes his, when he dashes headlong with his heavy vehicle into a throng of carriages, and, with an equal disregard of the wheels and of the rights of other people, as well as the decencies of the highway, hurries onward to his destination. If the one object which a man in a civilized country is to keep in view be the doing of his own business, and the making of his own fortune, then Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a model man. He seems, very early in his career, to have acquired a thorough appreciation of the fact that no joint-stock company, managed as joint-stock companies always are and perhaps always must be, can ever be a match for a single man who has nerve enough to make whatever capital he can command tell steadily and firmly upon his competition with his corporate rival. And he has accordingly devoted himself to the study of the steam navigation of his country—not with the object of extending its development, but for the purpose of making every prosperous enterprise of the kind in turn his tributary or his victim. He seems, indeed, to have kept within the limits of the law in his successive onslaughts upon the various companies which he has crushed or subjugated, till the American sea-going steam marine, which once promised to rival the steam marine of Britain, has gradually sunk into proportions hardly more ample than those of the Austrian Lloyds. And, certainly, it is not illegal for any man to annihilate this or any other interest. Should some enterprising individual tomorrow open a vast shop opposite the Stewarts' "marble palace," and announce that he would give away all manner of goods to all comers, and continue to do so until he had forced the establishment over the way either to "buy him off" at his own price, or to go into bankruptcy, it would, no doubt, be hard to bring his conduct within the scope of the Revised Statutes; but, would the public opinion, even of those who chose to profit by his sordid audacity, be at a loss for words by which to describe it?

There are offences against society which no law can ever be so framed as to reach; offences which must, in the nature of things, be left to be dealt with by the moral sense of the community, by the popular instinct of what is loyal, fair and honorable. It is the great danger of a commercial age that, in regard to all matters of business, this popular instinct is apt to grow feeble, and this moral sense to lose its niceness of perception. The maxim that "Competition is the life of trade," for instance, reconciles us very comfortably to developments of savage egotism, which really find no countenance from it, but which may easily be smuggled under its convenient shelter when our attention is not fixed upon their real character.

Healthy competition, such competition as is organized in the face of a positive monopoly, or accelerates the growth of an increasing traffic, is indeed the life of trade. Not so competition for competition's sake; competition which crowds out legitimate enterprises from their fair field of action, or imposes tribute upon them as the price of its abstinence. The man who accumulates a large capital, and uses it to open new sources of wealth and activity, is a public benefactor. The man, on the contrary, who uses such capital *in terrorem* over his fellow-citizen, is a public malefactor, and precisely, in proportion to his immunity from the grasp of the law, invites the reprobation of public opinion. For the competition which is simply held in reserve, like an army of mediæval *condottieri*, to be used for or against any particular enterprise, as circumstances may determine; and hangs like a sword of Damocles over the head of every man or body of men who may be planning a new scheme of industry, is not the life but the death of trade. Neither the public morality nor the public wealth are ever gainers in the end by competition of this kind. When one steamboat owner carries his passengers to-day at less than the cost of their carriage, and another to-morrow invites them by an offer of meat and drink and transport for nothing, the few who profit by the conflict now will pay for it with the many hereafter, when a secured monopoly shall begin to indemnify the conqueror for his expensive competition. And if the man who opens his rivalry with each successive competitor with the cry of "Your money or your line," and bids them choose between an open enemy or a headlong battle for life, has earned for himself a place in the history of our highways, it is at least an open question whether that place he one which honorable citizens ought to envy, or ambitious youth to be encouraged to emulate.

Steam on the Canals.

Mr. Prosser, the efficient Chairman of the Senate Canal Committee, does not lose sight for a moment of the interests he is appointed to represent. Yesterday he introduced a bill relative to Canal navigation. We have not, as yet, seen a copy of it. It would seem, however, to be mainly designed to encourage the use of steam. For this purpose it provides that steam canal boats shall be allowed to run at a rate of five miles an hour, four miles being the *maximum* as at present established, and that all other boats shall give way for their passage, in like manner as freight boats are required to do for the passage of packets.

The measure looks, of course, to the general, if not exclusive, use of steam as a propelling power; and certainly the sooner such result can be attained, the better for all interests, public and private. That steam is destined, at a day not far distant, to be substituted upon our canals for horse-power, we have no doubt whatever; and this opinion receives its best confirmation from the confidence which practical men, such as Mr. Prosser, feel in regard to the event. But, like all great improvements, and all new applications of important principles in physics, steam canal navigation will meet with discouraging obstacles. If the canal were completed to the full size of the enlargement—seventy feet wide by seven deep—we should look for few, if any, drawbacks from the first. This, however, will not be the case for some time after steamboats shall be passing regularly between Albany and Buffalo. Shallow and narrow spots will remain to lessen the speed and hinder the progress of the steamers. The boats themselves and their machinery cannot be expected at first to be well adapted in all respects to the peculiar channel of the canal. But these difficulties will be overcome, and the canal will ere long demonstrate the futility of all attempts to rival it in the conveyance of heavy and bulky freight between the seaboard and the lakes. When the construction account shall be closed, more money may be applied to perfecting the channel by slope walls and other improvements. In this way it will be made safe to increase materially the speed of boats. Besides, their wheels may be so constructed that a rapid motion can be attained with slight movement of the water, and thus with entire safety to the banks. We have heard much of late about the injurious competition of railroads, and much of it has been true. When, however, we shall have steamers running in a canal seventy feet wide and seven feet deep, we shall be troubled no more by such complaints. Until this consummation is accomplished the business community can enjoy but partially the benefits of Canal navigation.

St. Domingo and her Coasting Trade.—The Dominican Republic, in its zeal for measures of improvement, has taken a step ostensibly in that direction, but which is of very questionable public advantage. By a late decree of Gen. Santana, coasting voyages are prohibited to foreign vessels. This is a measure which, however simple it may seem, is likely to prove extremely injurious to the already sufficiently restricted commerce of that fine country, than which no other in the West Indies is more susceptible of active and prosperous trade, Inter-Caribbean and foreign. In the case of American shipping, for example, the custom has invariably been for a vessel to take on board at the port of Santo Domingo or Porto Plata, such portion of her cargo as she could obtain at that point, consisting chiefly of hides, tobacco, gum, satin-wood, lance-wood spars, and crotches and loge of mahogany, and then proceed to ontports on the coast, to fill up with mahogany and lignumvitæ at points most convenient to the cutting places. Her cargo being completed, she could sail from the point last touched at, on her direct voyage home. This recent decree of the Dominican Government, however, establishes a new order of things. It compels shippers to incur the expense of "*cabotage*," or coastwise transport, by the little native boats to the principal shipping ports of Santa Domingo or Porto Plata, and obliges the foreign vessel to submit to the inevitable delay of such a system. This change can scarcely be considered as an evidence of the liberality which was anticipated on the return of Santana to power, and, if it is to be accepted as an indication of the future course of his policy, will be apt rather to estrange than to invite American sympathy.

It is said that one of the grounds on which General Santana bases his recent decree, is the notorious fact that many American vessels, being duly covered by insurance in the United States, have been taken down from the principal seaports of Santo Domingo to the outports on the coast, expressly to be wrecked there. We do not doubt that there is abundant reason for the statement, and, indeed, we believe that Mr. Consul Elliot has more than once made similar reports to the Underwriters in New-York. But this fact—even admitting it to be fully proved—would scarcely seem to call for the proclamation just issued by Santana, which places an unnecessary restriction on the commerce of honest and legitimate traders, without in any manner either strengthening or weakening the remedy which the Insurance offices have always had it in their power to apply to dishonest traders who abuse their policies of insurance.

An Observatory for New-York, and the Chamber of Commerce.—The chief maritime City of the New World ought not to be without an Observatory. There are Observatories in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the District of Columbia, and in Albany But in New-York, with all its wealth, its enterprising merchants, its expenditure of nearly ten millions a year for municipal Government, no energetic attempt has yet been made to establish one of those aids of science which John Quincy Adams called a light-house of the skies. New-York, with its vast commerce, which requires, more than any other City in the Union, one of these conveniences, has up to the present time not felt the absolute need of such an institution. We have a forest of "star-pointing" Church spires of freestone and marble, but nothing in the semblance of an Observatory rears its modest but useful dome above the flat roofs of our great City.

But something is about to be done towards the erection of such an edifice. After other parties have taken the matter in hand, the Chamber of Commerce has concluded to lend its aid, and at its last monthly meeting a Committee of its members was appointed to see about raising the necessary funds, provided the City would give a site for the Observatory on the Battery. A site has already been appropriated for this purpose, and a very admirable site it is, too, in the Central Park; but the Chamber of Commerce decided that it was *too far off—to suit the convenience of nautical men.* We have not in a long time seen anything more characteristic of the Chamber of Commerce than this conclusion. The chief end of being, with that most respectable body, appears to be to pass impracticable resolutions, and to appoint impracticable Committees. A more inappropriate spot than the Battery for the site of an Observatory could hardly be selected in the City, or one less convenient for nautical men, even. It is the lowest land in the City, and the greater part of it is made ground, while an Observatory requires a high elevation above the smoke and mists which constantly rise from a large town, and above all a firm foundation. Our nautical men do not live down town, and if they did, the Central Park is not more than half an hour's travel from any part of the City where ships lie. If our nautical men can manage at present with the nearest Observatory at a distance of a hundred and fifty miles, they might contrive to adapt themselves to their exigencies if the proposed Observatory were in the Central Park. If the Chamber of Commerce have any desire for the establishment of an Observatory here, let them unite with the rest of this community in raising the funds necessary for the purpose, and avail themselves of the excellent site which has been expressly set apart for such a building.

Sending Anti-Slavery Missionaries to the South.—The *Tribune* appeals to the public to contribute money to enable Mr. W. S. Bailey to maintain a Free-Soil newspaper in Kentucky. It bases the appeal upon the following grounds:

"To save this country from despotism, North as well as South, the South must be moved. The lever with which it is to be heaved from its foundations must rest on a Free Press. Out of a Free Press will grow free thought and free speech, and free men, and at length a free land. Give the slaveholders enough to do to defend themselves at home, and they will soon cease to blaster [the slaveholding right to territory not yet blighted by the curse of bondage. * * Already *The Free South* is telling upon Kentucky, and, without question, its importance to the vote of that State on the side of the party of Freedom in the next Presidential election, is of no little moment. The appeal, therefore, which Mr. Bailey makes to Northern Republicans and Northern Anti-Slavery men, can hardly be considered a personal one. He has to lift a mortgage upon his home for $1,500, which is being used against him, and he asks aid to discharge it—as, if not discharged, his enterprise is crippled, and perhaps destroyed, at a point where Republicanism, in losing a little, will lose everything."

The closing part of this appeal is to the interests of party. The maintenance of the paper is deemed essential to the Republican cause. As a party movement it is probably legitimate, and the appeal should be responded to by party men, provided they see any reasonable prospect of securing the vote of Kentucky to the Republican Party by such agencies. We have very little faith, however, in the useful influence of a newspaper upon any community which will not sustain it. And, looking at the question in a still broader light, we doubt the propriety of sending money from the North to sustain a newspaper warfare upon Slavery in the South. It cannot fail to be regarded as a hostile, aggressive movement, and to arouse corresponding resistance and animosity in the section against which it is directed.

We are anxious to see the day arrive when the thinkers and writers of the Southern States will enter upon the discussion of the Slavery question for themselves,—when they will candidly inquire into its actual bearing upon the economical, social and political well-being of the States in which it exists. But such a discussion, to be of any service, must not only be conducted on slave-holding soil, but must enlist the interest and grow out of the felt necessities of the slave-holding class. Whenever they are ripe and ready for such a discussion, they will be ready to sustain the journals in which it may be carried on. And until that time it will do but little good.

Evidence of a Party.—In the trial of Mrs. Hartung, at Albany, who was found guilty, on Monday, of the murder of her husband, the principle of a party's credibility in his own case became curiously involved. The husband died of arsenic. Of this there was no doubt. The poison was administered by the wife, or by William Rhinemar, her paramour, or by both together. This, too, was beyond question. Near the close of the trial the woman made a statement, which was read to the Court and Jury by her counsel. It was not evidence, for by a singular anomaly the law which permits parties to be witnesses in their own behalf in civil cases denies them that privilege in criminal trials, where life or liberty is at stake. But the statement of Mrs. Hartung had, under the circumstances, all the authority which could have attached to sworn evidence. It was, substantially, that she was induced to buy the arsenic by her lover for an innocent purpose, as he informed her, and that she had no suspicion that her husband's death had been caused by poison till some time after the deed was committed. Her story may be true. It bears the impress of strong probability. The Court and spectators evidently felt sympathy for her. But the Jury disbelieved her statement, for no imaginable reason except her strong interest, as the accused party, to falsify in her own behalf, and found her guilty of the murder.

The Political Physician whose Sands of Life have Nearly Run Out.—Mr. Slidell, the President's overseer in the Senate, gives that illustrious body notice that they must act upon the Thirty million Confidence scheme, or he shall append it to the Appropriation bill. What a nice little tail it would make to that aspiring kite! How exceedingly consistent and statesmanlike it would be in the Senate to pass it. After going into spasms over the enormous sums of money expended in cart-hire about the Capital, and in keeping the rooms clean, it would be edifying to see them handing over thirty millions to Mr. Buchanan for some indefinite purpose, which he says he understands but cannot condescend to explain. Since the original confidence man went to Sing Sing, this curious little game has nearly disappeared from this City. That daring Columbus had imitators, who have also nearly all passed off the stage. Who could have anticipated that the last survivor would turn up in the White House at Washington! But there's no mistaking the fact. Dress, manner, air of unsophisticated innocence—all are perfect. "I see," says the venerable man from behind his white cravat, "I see, you have no confidence in me. It's all right. Of course you couldn't have any on so short an acquaintance. You can't possibly know what I would do with thirty millions, if you only had sufficient confidence to let me have it. And if I were to tell you, I could not expect you to believe me. Perhaps, though, you will trust me with it. Suppose you do?" He hasn't got it yet, but he has some very busy anxious friends—confederates possibly—who are determined to get it for him if possible. *They* have confidence:—why should Congress or the Country be less confiding?

The case is getting a little desperate. Congress draws towards its close. The sands of Mr. Buchanan's life are nearly run out. He could tell the country how to get Cuba. He longs to unburden himself of the valuable information,—but is it too much to ask the trifle of thirty millions,—not for the sake of the money, but merely as a mark of confidence? He cannot so regard it. His venerable medical prototype charges twelve and a half cents for informing applicants how he prevents the total escape of his sands of life:—why should not the President propose a similar test of the confiding sincerity of those upon whom he proposes to bestow his inestimable boon?

General Walker's Conversion to Romanism.—The Mobile *Mercury* of the 1st inst. publishes an extremely interesting account of the reception of General Walker, of fillibustering notoriety, into the fold of the Romen Catholic Church. It is gratifying to know that the General has become a member of any church; but it is possible that there may be some people uncharitable enough to imagine that his change of religion is only a prelude to another foray upon Central America, and that he is preparing to render himself acceptable to the people of that distracted country by embracing their religion. The *Mercury* has no doubt that General Walker was induced to enter the fold of the Catholic Church from "overwhelming conviction," and we have no doubt such was the case. The great fillibuster, to do him no more than strict justice, appears to have always been influenced by an overwhelming conviction in all his escapades.

Death of the King of Naples.

The *Asia* brings intelligence of the death of the King of Naples, Ferdinand II., otherwise known as King Bomba. His Majesty died at Naples on the 20th of January, at the age of 48, ending a troubled life in a troubled time. King Ferdinand, the son of Francis I. and Isabella of Spain, was born in Jan., 1810, and ascended the throne of the Two Sicilies in Nov., 1830. He found his Kingdom distracted with dissensions, arising from the unsettled condition of affairs on the Continent, and essayed to bring order out of confusion by adopting measures of prudence and clemency, which gave his subjects reason to hope for better times than they afterwards experienced. On succeeding to the throne, he extended an amnesty to political exiles, promised measures of economy in the administration of Government, ordered the publication of documents calculated to throw light upon the finances, and told his people that their taxes should be reduced. The Bourbon, however, could not keep to fair promises, and new troubles came. The people revolted, and from 1832 to 1848, the army was constantly in service to keep the turbulent spirit in check. On the 12th January, 1848, the King's birth-day, a formidable revolt broke out in Palermo, which was quelled after great bloodshed, and the King remained absolute. Since the fall of Rome, the atrocities of the Neapolitan Government have passed into a proverb. Various attempts at interference, by other Powers, with a view of meliorating the rigors of the King's system—especially those of 1851, when Lord Palmerston appealed to the Continental Powers, and of 1856, when England and France united in an attempt to abate the universal proscription and exile—were made without success. King Ferdinand adhered to his absolutism, unmoved by appeal. He is said to have earned the title of "King Bomba" by his fancy for bombarding the chief cities of his kingdom in turn. The bombardment of Messina, which lasted four days, is the most remarkable instance of the kind.

Legislature of the Canadas.

The Provincial Parliament met a few days ago in Toronto, for the last time, provided the plan settled by the Queen for making Ottawa the capital shall be realized, as there is no reason to doubt it will be. That project contemplates the holding of the next annual session at Quebec, by which time it is expected that the new Government edifices in Ottawa will be ready for occupation. In opening the session Sir Edmund Head referred to this subject as one which was settled. But this part of the speech from the Throne failed to elicit a favorable response from the higher branch of the Legislature. A clause concurring with the views of the Governor-General, contained in the Address as it passed the Legislative Assembly, was struck out in the Council. This defeat of the Ministry at the very outset of the session is not regarded as a very grave event, however. It will not, of course, lead to their resignation. Yet it has occasioned some sensation in the public mind at Toronto, and some triumph for the friends of the late Brown-Dorian Administration. And, what is more important, the vote betrays a lack of strength on the part of Ministers, which may show itself in more serious circumstances hereafter.

Correction.—In our report of Lieut. Mowrey's address before the Geographical Society, he is made to say "Tucson is the only important town in the Territory, and has about 200 inhabitants." His remarks were: "Tucson had at the time of the Gadsden purchase only 200 inhabitants. It has now about 1,000, and in the flourishing times of the Spanish Province it had 3,000. Mesilla, at the head of the Mesilla Valley, is much the largest town in Arizona, having over 4,000 inhabitants." Mr. Mowray spoke at length of the advantages and population of the Rio Grande Valley.

Union College.—The Senate of Union College have invited Mr. W. H. Merriam, of Troy, one of their number, recently appointed United States representative to Siam, to meet them on the 11th. Mr. M. has accepted the invitation, and will deliver an address on the day named. The complimentary letter addressed to him treats his appointment as a tribute to the success of the Senate and of Union College in fitting their members for active life.

Suffocating Justice.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on the 1st inst., a communication was presented, signed by the six Judges of the Superior Court, asking for suitable apartments in which to transact their business, and setting forth in a most alarming manner the dangers and inconveniences which they, as well as every one who has anything to do with that Court, have to encounter, from the unfitness of the rooms which have been appropriated for their use. The rooms occupied by the Superior Court, it would seem, are not much better than the Black Hole of Calcutta, and, in addition to the perils which environ the Judges, juries, witnesses, counselors and spectators, from foul air and imperfect ventilation, there is the danger of the ceiling falling upon their heads, and the floor giving way beneath their feet. It is a common circumstance, it seems, for jurors to faint during the progress of a trial, for witnesses to be obliged to be taken out of Court, and for Judges and counsel to be taken ill, and conveyed home in carriages.

The Judges attribute to the death of the late Judge Oakley to the undermining of his constitution by sitting in the unwholesome air of these ill-ventilated and filthy apartments. The rooms of the Superior Court are in the small brown stone building on the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, the noisest and dustiest locality in the whole City, and the first floor of the building is occupied by an engine company. These small and ill-arranged apartments were never intended for the uses to which they have been put, but were assigned temporarily to the Court after the destruction of the old, or, as it was called, the new City Hall, in the rear of the City Hall. The Judges say, and we have no doubt with entire truth, that the business of the Court is retarded, and its efficiency impaired, by the unsuitable rooms which have been provided for its use. It is fearful to contemplate the perversions of judgment, the false conclusions, the unjust verdicts that may be owing to the fetid air and unsafe condition of the rooms appropriated for the Superior Court. How is it possible that Justice can balance her scales when she is suffocated by the fetid atmosphere of a crowded apartment, and in constant apprehension of the ceiling falling upon her head and burying her under a heap of rubbish? The demand of the Judges upon the Board of Supervisors, for more suitable rooms, is a most reasonable one, which should not be disregarded, and the power of the Board to act in the matter is undoubted. But the difficulty in the the case is, to decide where a new building shall be put. The Commissioners for building a new City Hall in which ample provision will be made for all the Courts, have advertised for plans for the proposed building, and it would be in the highest degree improper for the Supervisors to attempt the construction of a building specially for the Superior Court in the Park, while arrangements are in progress for the new Hall. The Supervisors should endeavor to hire a suitable suite of apartments in as convenient a place as they can until the new Hall can be built; and the want of proper accommodations for our Courts, as well as for the City offices, generally, should be sufficient to spur on the Commissioners to the completion of their duty.

Little Ella Burns and the Tribune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The following communication was addressed to the Editors of the *Tribune*, to correct a series of gross misstatements made in that paper of the 8th inst., respecting little Ella Burns, but they refused to publish it. I now hand it to you, believing that the subject will meet more liberal and fair treatment at your hands. The public can judge of the boasted fairness of the *Tribune* in allowing parties who have been attacked in its columns a fair chance to reply through the same channel.

Yours, &c.

INFANT PHENOMENON.

Editors of the Tribune—Gents: As one of the friends of "Little Ella," allow me to answer an article in your paper of the 8th instant, headed "Another Case of Infant Torture." Whoever the writer may be, one thing is certain, it is either a disappointed hungry speculator who wished to make money out of "Little Ella, (as there are many such,) or one who wilfully and wickedly wishes to propagate a falsehood in regard to the child, the mother, and all concerned in this benevolent effort. In the first place as to the child—she does more, *much more* than "make her recitations in an agreeable manner"—she reads readily from any book which may be handed to her, even if she never has seen it. As to the mother—she is simply laboring to procure a sufficient sum to place her child beyond immediate want, and enable her to give her a judicious and healthful education. And the numerous friends, ladies and gentlemen, who have undertaken this benefit, distinctly understand, and have so published to the world, that the object is to save "Little Ella" the "task of appearing in public, and raise a sufficient amount for her support. As to the names of the ladies and gentlemen who compose the committee, they are too respectable to lend themselves to any dishonorable object, and if any one supposes they have been published without due notice or authority, let them call on his Honor the Mayor, and ascertain for themselves. As to the Academy of Music, it has been placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. Ullman, "*without* a consideration in good current money of the land," and is alike honorable to him as well as to the gentlemen who so kindly solicited this favor from Mr. Ullman. As to the "greedy speculators who have Little Ella in charge," they must of course comprise such men as Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Mr. Belmont, Dr. Francis, Mr. Hawitt, Horace Greeley, and hundreds of others like these, under whose particular direction and control "Little Ella" is placed by her mother for the benevolent object intended by this testimonial, viz.: "*To raise a sufficient sum of money to give her a judicious education, and save the necessity of her further readings in public.*" If that is an argument to induce parents to stay away from this benefit, then I cordially agree with the writer of the article in question. If otherwise, then let the Academy of Music be crowded, on Thursday evening, with *parents* who wish to see a beautiful and uncommonly interesting little child. As the writer describes her as "*an unfortunate Irish child*," the public can judge for themselves whether "*Irish children*" are as intelligent as any others.

We very cheerfully give the above a place in our columns, as its publication here seems to be the only means of remedying a gross and cruel injustice committed by an editorial in yesterday's *Tribune*. Nothing could be more wantonly unjust than the denunciations of Ella's widowed mother, and the ridicule of Ella herself, contained in that article. She is an exceedingly beautiful, artless, and winning little creature, who reads and recites from a thorough interest in and love of the subject, and without the slightest appearance of having been trained or coerced into the routine of such performances. Her mother is intelligent, affectionate, and devoted to the welfare of her remarkable little child, and anxious above all to secure her the means of a careful and judicious education. She is not likely to require any instruction as to the care of children at the hands of the Editor of the *Tribune*; and the ribald reproaches he has so lavished upon her are as undeserved as they are ill-mannered and indecent.

We hope that little Ella's benefit to-morrow evening will be well attended. Those who may go, may rely upon it that they are not serving the purposes of any speculators, but contributing largely and effectively to the permanent welfare of a little child, who excites as much love as admiration in the hearts of all who see her.

The Rumored Visit of the Forty-second Highlanders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen a statement going the round of the morning papers, within the last few days, to the effect that the Forty-second Regiment of Highlanders, of the British Army, are now on their way to this port, *en route* for Fraser's River.

There must be some mistake about this. By the latest accounts from India, we are given to understand that this regiment is actively employed under Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell) somewhere in the neighborhood of Bareilly, towards the extreme north of the British Indian territory. It cannot be, therefore, that this regiment, wonderful as it is in respect of its bravery and daring, is also possessed of the gift of omnipresence, and while able to storm the Begum's Palace at Lucknow, be the next day parading the streets of New-York.

I presume the facts of the case will turn out to be that a draft from the home depôt of the regiment (Stirling Castle) of not more than 200 men, and those mostly recruits, are now on their way to the above destination; but that they will parade in New-York is altogether out of the question. Their officers would not dare on their own responsibility to incur the risk of desertion by their men, merely to gratify the curiosity of the American public.

Respectfully, A SCOTCHMAN.

Aaron Burr.—This evening the Rev. W. H. Milburn lectures on the *Life and Character of Aaron Burr*, at the Academy of Music. It is the first of a series of popular lectures, at 25 cents admission.

Postponement.—In consequence of the indisposition of Miss Greenfield, the "Black Swan," the concert at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, is postponed until further notice.

A Caution to the Benevolent.

The residents of the Twenty-first Ward are hereby cautioned against countenancing all strangers making use of my name in soliciting relief or funds, under whatever pretense, or for whatever purpose; as all such proceedings are wholly without my sanction, and are regarded by me as greatly prejudicial to the cause of real benevolence.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1859. S. W. BAILEY.

Factory Strike in Lowell.—We learn that some three or four hundred girls employed by the Massachusetts Corporation in Lowell, struck for higher w

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TICKET-SWINDLING AND HOTEL-EXTORTION.—A man named FRANCISCO DE GAMINDE arrived in this City on Monday from Mexico, *en route* for Europe. He was met at the Philadelphia boat by a runner, who induced him to go to a hotel, or boarding-house, in Cedar street. On his arrival there, and after stating his desire to procure an immediate passage to Europe, he was taken by the same runner to a ticket office in Greenwich-street, kept by one J. SELOVER, where he was told that the steamer *Kangaroo* was to sail that day (Monday) for Liverpool, and that he could have a ticket in her for $40. He paid the $40 and returned to the hotel, where he was soon after called upon by the ticket agent, and informed that there was a mistake of $10, the price of the ticket being $30 instead of $40. GAMINDE paid the additional $10, and went in search of the steamer. He soon learned that the steamer *Kangaroo* was not to sail until Saturday next, and that the next steamer for Europe was to sail from Boston to-day. As family affairs of pressing importance demand his presence in Europe at the earliest possible moment, he was desirous of taking the Boston steamer; and having been misled by the falsehood of SELOVER as to the time of the sailing of the *Kangaroo*, he called upon that gentleman to refund the $30. This SELOVER refused to do, and GAMINDE made complaint to the Mayor, who sent the case before Justice WELSH. Meanwhile GAMINDE had presented his ticket at the office of the authorized agents of the *Kangaroo*, who pronounced it bogus, and not entitling its possessor to a passage on that or any other day. SELOVER was cited before Justice WELSH, when he appeared with Ex-Recorder SMITH as counsel, who argued, that inasmuch as SELOVER had only told the complainant a lie, which was not a punishable offence by statute, and inasmuch as the complainant (in the opinion of counsel) could not be a great sufferer by reason of that lie, as the *Kangaroo* will actually sail on Saturday, and complainant's ticket entitled him to a passage in her, therefore his client should go free. A friend of Mr. GAMINDE here stated to the Court that the complainant must positively sail in the Boston steamer of to-day, and that he only desired a return of the money. The Court replied that if that was so there was no use in bringing the case before the Court; that the Court had no power to compel a return of the money; all it could do would be to send the papers before the Grand Jury, and if the complainant wished to stay here and prosecute it he could do so. With this announcement the examination ended, and the parties left the Court room, SELOVER to return to his ticket office in Greenwich-street, and the other to continue his travels. On leaving his Cedar-street Hotel yesterday to take the cars for Boston, he was charged $12 for his board, having been a guest of the house twenty-four hours.

THE MAYOR ON THE TAX-REMITTING POWER.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication from District-Attorney WATERBURY, asking for another assistant, at a salary of $2,000 per annum, and another clerk, at $1,000, was referred to the Committee on County Offices. Mayor TIEMANN sent in a communication vetoing a resolution requesting the Comptroller to give such instructions to the Receiver of Taxes as would effectually check the mutilation under the Common Council of the tax lists, after having been approved by the Board of Supervisors. The Mayor says, in his opinion, there is no doubt but that the law intends to give the Board of Supervisors power to remit or reduce taxes until a period of six months after their confirmation, but that after that time the Common Council have the right to exercise such power. The intent of this resolution would appear to be to evade any action of the Common Council; and until he is clearly satisfied that they have not such power after the expiration of the six months, he would not give his sanction to any resolution of the character of the one he yesterday returned without his approval. The communication was ordered to be published for ten days.

TESTIMONIAL TO FRANK LESLIE.—A pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in one of the ladies' parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of presenting a splendid gold watch and chain to FRANK LESLIE, Esq., "In behalf of the Mothers and Children of New-York." The presentation was made by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS in a neat and spirited address, in which ample testimony was borne to the manly and fearless action of the Editor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. F. J. OTTARSON, Esq., of the Board of Councilmen, acted as Chairman, and made the following description of the testimonial, which, as we have said, consisted of a fine American gold watch, chain and seals: "On one side of the watch case are representations of literature and art, with appropriate emblems; on the reverse side is an illustration of the novel printing press on which LESLIE'S Illustrated Newspaper is printed. The chain consisted of 26 heavy links representing a detached switch of a stump-tailed cow. To this is attached a bullock's head and other trinkets, the whole making a splendid outfit worth not less than $350. Mr. LESLIE made a brief reply, after which a bountiful collation was partaken of, and the occasion ended pleasantly."

REMOVAL OF THE EARTH FROM HAMILTON-SQUARE.—The Committee on Lands and Places, of the Board of Councilmen, met yesterday afternoon, to consider the matter of removing earth from Hamilton-square for the purpose of grading the extra width of Fifty-ninth-street, and of filling up parts of the Central Park. Mr. CRANE, on behalf of the Central Park Commissioners, asked for permission to proceed with the work, as the City would ultimately be obliged to grade the Square. Councilman JONES, Chairman of the Committee, seemed particularly jealous of there being any trespass on the powers of the Street Commissioner, and declared himself opposed to the adoption of the resolution in its present shape.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—An unknown man, apparently a laborer, about 30 years of age, was found by the Police, on Monday night, in a state of gross intoxication, lying upon a stoop in Seventh-avenue. He was taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, and placed in a cell. He was attacked during the night with delirium tremens, and beat his head against the walls of his cell with such force as to cause profuse bleeding. Dr. RANNEY was called in, but the unfortunate man soon died, either from the effects of his injuries or from delirium tremens. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased wore black whiskers and a moustache.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS.—The steamer *Granite State* has been laid up since the Connecticut River was closed by ice. She has been undergoing repairs and is to be ready for the Spring trade. When ready she will take the place of the *Elm City* for a short time, while that boat is put in complete repair. Mr. HARRIS, late a conductor on the New-Haven and Springfield Railroad, is to be the steward of the *Granite State*. The *Elm City*, so favorably known on the New-York and New-Haven route, is to be put in complete order, and, to accommodate the large and increasing travel, a number of state-rooms are to be added to her present accommodations.

ADMIRABLE CONDUCT OF A LAD.—On Tuesday evening, while Mrs. HEARSEY, residing at No. 6 Tenth-street, was sitting in the parlor with her children, one of them took up a fluid lamp, which exploded, and set the child's clothes and the carpet on fire. THOMAS COCHRANE, a lad thirteen years of age, was present, and immediately pulled off his jacket, and wrapped it around the child's burning clothing, which extinguished it. He then stamped the fire out of the carpet, and thus by prompt, effective and fearless action saved the life of the child, and the furniture of the house from destruction.

DEATH OF THE MAN STABBED IN THOMAS-STREET.—ALEXANDER DAVIS, the man stabbed on Friday night at No. 43 Thomas-street by THOMAS TAYNON, died about 6 o'clock last evening at the New-York Hospital. After stabbing him, TAYNON fled, but was captured on Monday morning in Thomas-street by Sergeant SMITH and Officer DAZET, of the Fifth Ward Police, and was locked up in the Tombs to await the result of the injuries of DAVIS. TAYNON admits stabbing DAVIS, and states it was done in self-defence. Both parties are unmarried.

IMPROVING TOMPKINS-SQUARE.—The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to consider Alderman BOOLE'S resolution, relative to erecting a new fence around Tompkins-square, and repairing the fountain located there. MAURICE FLANNELLY pleads for the measure, as it would be of great benefit to the working classes. Father MORNEY, of St. Bridget's Church, in Avenue B, also urges the immediate prosecution of the work on the same ground.

THE CASE OF MR. SCHENCK.—In the case of Mr. SCHENCK, who was brought before Justice WELSH a few days since on a charge of petjury, preferred by one EZRA B. WESTON, the hearing was had yesterday, and after the prosecution was closed Mr. SCHENCK was, on motion of his counsel, honorably discharged; there being, according to the showing of the prosecution, no cause against him, and without the production of any witnesses on the part of Mr. SCHENCK.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 37 Spring-street, upon the body of ANN BRENNAN, an Irish woman, aged 27 years, who died from the effects of laudanum administered by herself. The Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide by taking laudanum, under a temporary aberration of mind."

FIRE IN A STABLE—EIGHTEEN HORSES BURNED.—About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the premises, No. 57 Ridge-street, occupied by WM. CULLEN as a cooper's shop. The fire soon extended to the stables adjoining, kept by SAMUEL PHILLIPS, which were consumed, together with eighteen horses. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance on either of the buildings.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.—A girl living in Catherine-street, aged 15 years, eloped yesterday morning with a man known by the name of the "Doctor," aged 45.

THE BLASTING ACCIDENT IN CENTRAL PARK.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of JOHN DALY, who was killed by a blast in the Central Park on Monday, and the testimony showing that the death resulted from the carelessness of deceased. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

INJURED BY FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—Yesterday morning a little girl aged 6 years, daughter of a widow named CLARK, fell out of the third-story window of the tenement house No. 103 Second-street. The skull of the child was fractured, and also its right arm. The child is still living.

Police Reports.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER NABBED.—Policeman Welch yesterday arrested a desperate character, named Nicholas Domaches, an Italian by birth, who is charged with a burglary committed, in December last, upon the premises of Chas. Davison, No. 549 Pearl-street. He was arrested about six weeks ago, but succeeded in effecting his escape from the officers, over whose heads he brandished a large dirk knife. When arrested yesterday he had in his possession two pistols, a razor and a large knife, but as he was disabled, from the effects of a recent fight, he showed little resistance to the officer. He was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

ROBBED IN A CAR.—Mr. Nathan Russell, of Boston, had his pocket picked on Monday night of a wallet containing $45 in money and several valuable papers, as he was riding in one of the Fourth-avenue cars. No arrests.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE CONCORD BANK.—Counterfeit fives on the Concord Bank, N. H., were put in circulation yesterday. Vignette—Washington in the centre, Jackson on the right and Franklin on the left. Poorly done.

Governors of the Almshouse.

MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS—MEMBERS VERY MUCH EXCITED—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Warden of Randall's Island, stating that the beef received there was so tough that the younger children could not masticate it. The matter was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

WM. JAY HASKETT, late Treasurer of the Excise Commissioners, reported that he had deposited $2,160 with the City Treasurer, being money received for licenses granted by the Excise Commissioners.

It was directed that a check for the amount named should be drawn and presented to the City Treasurer.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board draw their requisition on the Comptroller of the City of New-York, to issue his warrant, payable to the order of our President and Secretary, for the sum of $25,000, said amount to be paid out of the appropriation for the Almshouse Department for the year 1859.

Governor OLIVER stated that the Comptroller had told him he would draw his warrant for thet amount.

Governor SMITH seemed to doubt whether the money could be got, and added thet he was sorry to hear that the Comptroller had offered to draw the warrant.

The accounts which were recently published making charges of neglect against the Governors of the Almshouse, came up for consideration. A number of affidavits were read.

Dr. Bibbins affirmed that he had been acquainted with Mary Carlock (the nurse of the children alleged to have been ill-treated) for two years; her rooms were in as good condition as others of the class, and the department had such confidence in her that the worst description of children were given her to take care of; he did not consider it as her fault that she lost the largest number of children, as those under her charge were debilitated when sent to her; he was much surprised at seeing the accounts in the papers, and could not assent to them.

Mary Hyde, residing at No. 186 East Thirty fourth-street, swore that she had visited the children referred to, and had found them neat, clean and tidy; she had seen them nearly every day for some time past; they were washed the first thing every morning, Mrs. Carlock having a bath-tub for that purpose; Sunday evening a person called on her and told her she must not appear in behalf of Mrs. Carlock, as the tenants would all be against her, and he (the person alluded to) said he did not like to see American women taking part with the low Irish; she had never seen or known of the children being drugged, and had been unable to procure laudanum or paregoric of Mrs. Carlock when she (the witness) had had the toothache, as Mrs. C. said "she never kept the article." Caroline L. Hyde, daughter of Mrs. Mary Hyde, Emily Mott, Aletta Frost, visiting nurse, Mr. Halliday and Catharine McMahon made affidavits to the same effect.

Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Governors of the Almshouse having read the affidavits, and after mature inquiries in relation to the charge made in a daily paper of this City, headed "Murder of the Innocents," which is calculated to bring this department into a very unfavorable position before the public: therefore,

Resolved, That this Board consider this attempt, as originating with interested parties to forward their own views on the subject of the care and support of pauper children, and emphatically deny the charge alluded to, and brand the same as a willful misrepresentation, and calculated to injure the character and standing of individual members and of the Board in general.

The resolution was adopted.

Governor SMITH then made quite a lengthy speech, in which he said he felt himself outraged by the charges that had been made. If there was any foundation whatever for them, he should consider himself unfit to take care of the children whose guardianship devolved on him.

Governor MOLONEY said that he had never visited MRS. CARLOCK but once.

The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Out-Door Poor, the Clerk helog directed to furnish the different papers, with copies of the different affidavits.

Some four or five weeks ago, Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN offered a resolution directing the appointment of a clerk who could speak the English and German languages, for the convenience of paupers who might be unable to speak English. The matter was referred to the Committee on Out-Door Poor, of which Governor SMITH is Chairman, and he has thus fat refused to report.

Governor GUNTHER moved that the matter be taken from the hands of the Committee and made the special order for the next meeting.

Governor SMITH charged that the movement originated in the "German Society," and that the resolution was originally drawn up by an Ex-President of that Society. He argued that there was no necessity for such an appointment.

Governors BRUENINGHAUSEN and GUNTHER warmly denied Governor SMITH'S statement as to the authorship of the resolution, and, after an exciting debate, in which personalities abounded, it was determined to make the subject the special order for the next meeting, and the Board adjourned.

The following is a summary of the weekly statement:

Number remaining Jan. 29	8,140
Since admitted	1,385
Total	9,525
Died	28
Discharged	1,194
Sent to Penitentiary	117—1,339
Number remaining Feb. 5	8,186
Increase	61

A deputation from Bordeaux has been permitted to present an address to the Emperor Napoleon proposing the formation of a Canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, through which French ships may go from the western to the southern coast of France without passing through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,
N. A. McCLURE.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

To be Successful in Business one needs to know his defects as well as his talents. A correct phrenological examination will teach these important lessons, as given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

Consumption—Dr. Churchill's Discovery.
WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.
As discovered and prescribed by Dr. Churchill, of Paris, for CONSUMPTION.
Extract from a Letter dated Dubuque, Feb. 2, 1859.
"I am happy to say that I have found a great deal of benefit from the use of the Specific—three bottles of which, you will recollect, I procured from you in the latter part of November last. *My health has much improved*, and I wish to give it a further trial, for I am now in hopes of a *complete restoration to health*, if the remedy continues to be as beneficial as it has been. MY IMPROVED APPEARANCE has given rise to much inquiry as to the cause, and you may expect many more orders from this section of country."
The use of the Hypophosphites shows these preparations to have a two fold and specific action. On the one hand, *they increase the principle*, whatever that may be, WHICH CONSTITUTES NERVOUS FORCE; and, on the other, they are the *most powerful blood-generating agents*, far superior to any hitherto known.
The physiological effects of their use are shown by an INCREASE OF NERVOUS POWER, sometimes even from the first day of their administration, together with an *unusual feeling of comfort and strength*. The APPETITE INCREASES, often in an extraordinary manner. The evacuations become more REGULAR AND MORE ABUNDANT; the perspirations, if any have existed, cease; SLEEP BECOMES CALM AND PROFOUND. All the general symptoms disappear with a rapidity which is really marvelous.
Price $2, or three bottles for $5, with full directions. Circulars may be obtained by all inquirers. Sold at wholesale and retail at the sole General Dépôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st. Also by CALLENDER & CO., sole agent for Philadelphia, corner of 3d and Walnut sts.
J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., N. Y.

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FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
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LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
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In every part of the United States.
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Great Sale of Up-Town Lots.
We call the attention of our readers to the large sale of VALUABLE LOTS to be made TO-DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. A. BLEECKER, SON & CO., comprising—
HARLEM.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET—7 lots with buildings, bet 2d and 3d avs.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—3 lots, N. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—3 lots, S. S., (adjoining the above in the rear.)
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET—5 lots, N. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots, N. and S. S., bet. 3 and 4th avs.,
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—6 lots, N. S., bet. 2d and 3d avs.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—8 lots, N. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.
ON FOURTH-AV., S. E. COR. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—3 fine lots.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—(Adjoining above.)—3 fine lots.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—13 lots, N. S., bet. 3d and 4th avs.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—13 lots, (adjoining the above in the rear.)
ON THIRD-AV., S. E. COR. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—6 lots, with buildings.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—(Adjoining above)—9 fine lots.
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—15 lots, N. S., bet. 4th and 5th avs., and fronting on "Mount Morris-square."
ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—15 lots, (adjoining the above in the rear.)
ON FOURTH AVENUE, N. W. COR. FOURTH-AVENUE—7 fine lots.
SALE ABSOLUTE. TITLE PERFECT.
Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.
Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.
Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *non plus ultra* of Firearms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "the man who invented that gun was a benefactor to the race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.
Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion CAPS.

A Clergyman's Testimony.
PITTSFORD, Vt., Aug 1, 1858.
I hereby certify that my hair having become *quite gray*, I used Heimstreet's Hair Coloring (prepared by W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y.) for four weeks, and my hair was in that time restored to its original color. I can *fully recommend* the article to be all it claims.
WM. KINGSLEY,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt.
Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat.
Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. HILHAU, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York, and by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS.

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MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 552 Broadway, Albany; No. 288 State-st., Lansingburg; and all Druggists. Arctic Ointment cures Chaps, Burns, Boils, Bunions, Piles, &c.

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BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 499 Broadway.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

For Perfect-fitting Shirts, and the latest novelties in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, GREEN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 1 Astor-place.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLEMENS—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 10, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, ABRAHAM D. CLEMENS, M. D., to MRS. EMELINE J. THOMPSON, all of this City.

HAND—TITUS.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, by the Rev. F. C. Cutler, D. D., ALLEN F. HAND, of New-York, to ELISABETH T., daughter of Thos. W. Titus, of the former place.

DIED.

DE PEYSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, JOHN WILLIAM, youngest son of the late Wm. A. De Peyster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Ipeacapation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., without farther invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

CARROLL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, CHARLES WESLEY, second son of George K. and Louisa C. Carroll, aged 2 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 115 Bleecker-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FRYE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, DANIEL M. FRYE, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Cincinnati Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 72 West 43d-st., on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock M.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, GEORGE HAYWARD, infant son of Jacob L. and MARY C. Halsey, aged 1 week and 5 days.

CARLE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, PHEBE, widow of the late Jacob Carle, in the 90th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 12¾ o'clock P. M., suddenly, after a short illness, SAMUEL BARKER TIMPSON, son of the late John Timpson.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to MORTON'S papers.

MCILVAINE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 6 P. M., JOSEPH P. MCILVAINE, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 7, ROSAMOND B. MILLER, sister of the late John Blackburn Miller.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STUART.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, MARY ELLA, only child of Levi U. and Mary E. Stuart, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 168 East 21st-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MESSROLE.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Feb. 7, PATTA AUGUSTUS, youngest son of the late Capt. John and Hannah Meserole, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel F. A. Shonnard, No. 78 South 3d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BREWSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 7, ELEANOR COFFIN, wife of Lemuel Brewster, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. S. Stephenson, No. 86 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

VERNON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 7, FRANCIS WELLS VERNON, son of Thomas and Izathe Vernon, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 81 Schoonerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

VANDERHOOF.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 7, ISABELLA COUZINS, wife of John Vanderhoof, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 62 South 10th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Greenburg, Westchester County, for interment, on Thursday.

MORRIS.—At Bloomingdale, on Saturday, Feb. 5, suddenly, MARGARET MORRIS, formerly of Middletown Point, N. J., aged about 75 years.

VAN VORSTEN.—At Albany, on Friday, Feb. 4, TAONIS VAN VECKEN, aged 73 years and 3 months.

REED.—At West Point, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 5:25 P. M., of disease of the heart, Lieut. S. P. Reed, aged 25 years and 7 months.

PAGEN.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM PAGEN, aged 54 years.

GADSDEN.—At Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, Feb. 3, MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of MARY A. and the late William S. Gadsden, aged 4 months and 28 days.

FOR
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
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THE INDEPENDENT
Every week.
Price $2 per annum.
Published at No. 22 Beekman-st., and for sale by all News Agents.

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BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, including a Journal of his Tour to the Hebrides. A new edition, with numerous additions by JOHN WILSON CROKER, M. P., and notes by various hands. Complete in 4 vols., 12mo, cloth. $5.
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PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.
The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri river that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Sontter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

THE TIMES BUILDINGS.
The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times*. It is surrounded by streets on all sides. It makes a small block by itself, it fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in this

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of experience, to cook, wash, and iron. Theroughly understands her business. Is a person who appreciates, and is worthy a good home. Furnishes the best of reference for capability and good moral excellence. Moderate wages. Can be seen in the basement of No. 256 8th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands making all kinds of cakes. Can be seen for two days, or the week, if not suited. Moderate wages. Can be seen in the basement of No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman, who is highly recommended as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread, and plain pastry; also a neat Protestant girl from the north of Ireland, desires a place as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, will make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 328 4th-av., upstairs. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron in a small, genteel family; can is a good cook, also a first-rate washer and ironer, a good bread and pastry baker; is fully competent for the above. The best of City references given. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, in a small, private family, or to do chamberwork or housework; has the best City references from her last place. Apply at No. 211 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., second floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City references. Call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delancey and Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family, who understands baking and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; no objection to the country; good reference given; call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best City references. Apply from 8 o'clock to 5 at No 1 Christopher-st., opposite 6th-av., close to Jefferson Market, for two days, 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST TRUSTWORTHY girls, situations; one as chambermaid in a private family; the other as laundress in a hotel or boarding-house; they have excellent references, thoroughly competent, and civil and obliging in manner. Apply, this day, at No. 410 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a middle-aged american lady, or would assist in a boarding-house and attend to marketing, or take care of an invalid; no objection to the country; unbonded reference given and required. Inquire at No. 219 West 30th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking puddings and different branches; one who can give the best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., back room, first floor, second house from 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; in a small private family. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation in some pastor's family; is capable of doing any kind of sewing work, or attending to children or chambers; would like to travel; American, French or Spanish: call at No. 289 Bowery, top floor, vest maker.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron in a small, genteel family; can is a good cook, also a first-rate washer and ironer, a good bread and pastry baker; is fully competent for the above. The best of City references given. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st., top floor.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERFECT GERman cook, in a first-class private family; understands French and American cooking, also fine pastries and jellies, all kinds of cakes, &c.; the best of City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY an industrious and capable girl who has lived four years in the place where she now is, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 263 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking, make bread and biscuit, and do kitchen or housework; she is recommended; has no objection to chamberwork. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; she has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at 206 West 26th-st., near 9th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Has good City reference. No objection to go a small distance in the country. Apply at No. 99 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, who is an excellent dressmaker and seamstress, employment as above in a first-class family; would assist in housekeeping if required. Good references. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; one who understands her business perfectly, and baking and dairying, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 20th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, washing and ironing; is a good bread and pastry cook; good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 Monroe-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. References given. Address for two days, M. S., No. 189 7th-av., cor. of 23d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress. Can give satisfactory recommendations from her last employers. Call at No. 1 Union-court, corner 13th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as nurse or chamber maid and waitress; understands her business well, and has good City references. Apply No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a Protestant woman; no objection to fine washing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen two days, at No. 127 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 91 West 25th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch girl to take care of children; is willing to do light work in a small family. Apply at No. 54 Ridge-st., near Delancey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper, or to take charge of a widower's family. Call at No. 211 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 38th-st., or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 33 Union-court, in University-place, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY WISHES a situation as companion or attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, as seamstress, or would take charge of a widower's family. Can have the best of City reference. The country preferred. Address SARAH, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young married man, (a Scotchman,) who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Can furnish the best of testimonials as to capability, sobriety, &c. Apply for three days personally or by letter, to McILVAIN & YOUNG, Seedsmen, No. 9 John-st., or to ANDREW REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business. Has lived in one place two years and can give the best of City reference. Country place preferred. Address O. H. CASE, No. 251 Pearl-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, practical farmer, a Scotchman; is a married man; has had many years' experience in this country; can give satisfactory references, or would take a farm on shares. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a highly respectable young man, (a Protestant,) he understands the care, treatment and management of horses in every respect, having been brought up to the business. Has the best references. Call or address M. D., No. 75 West 19th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A young married man; has no incumbrance. Is a first-class farmer, and can produce satisfactory references. For information and particulars, inquire at the Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., for PHILLIPS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who understands his business perfectly; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, in the furniture store, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man in a private family. Can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Address L. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house, or would be willing to wait on an invalid. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 309 Broadway, or No. 2 Second-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS had sixteen years' practical experience; grapes, in vegetables, &c. First-class testimonials. Address J. W., No. 15 John-st., or Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, STRICTLY TEMperate in habits, and having a good English education, a situation as private secretary, or clerk in any suitable business. Address, stating terms and particulars, J. H. BURDICK, Brewster's Station, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE MAN, WITH best of City references, a situation as janitor or light porter; is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer. Address EARNEST, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family. Has good City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has good recommendations from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 12 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care and management of a green-house, greenery, ornamental, &c.; is a good propagator of plants; also, the care and management of a farm and cattle; no single-handed place accepted. The best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman and his wife, Protestants, no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as competent seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid and laundress; they are fully competent, and will be found an acquisition to any family requiring their services; country preferred. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City references given. Call at, or address, E., No. 626 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant young man; he thoroughly understands his business. Address T. M., No. 125 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman, to take the charge of two small children and make herself agreeable and useful in a private family; must be an active and healthy woman—one who can give good references as to character and qualifications. Address J. B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO TRACK-LAYERS.—WANTED, A FEW experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish good City recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT AND DRAWER CUTters, operators on Singer's sewing machines, hands to make shirts and drawers, and a boy, by JOHN DAVIS & SON, No. 55 Warren-st. Shirt finisher wanted and hands to work in store.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN English or German girl as cook, washer and ironer. She must perfectly understand her business, and some well recommended. Apply at No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM. Protestant preferred; one accustomed to the care of horses and cows, capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, and willing to work, may address H., Box No. 457 Post-office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITH out children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 491 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A GOOD, HONest boy. Salary, first year, $50. Address Box No. 4,587 Post-Office, in hand-writing of applicant, with references.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS ON ILLUSION GOODS, laces and embroideries. To those who suit steady employment will be given. Apply at MILLER & GRANT'S, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN to run errands; one who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, K, Box No. 4,512, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS COACH BODY MAKERS, to work at Bridgeport, Conn. Apply at WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, IN a small family; English or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 197 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO PRINTERS.—TWO GOOD JOB COMPOSItors wanted immediately. Liberal pay and constant employment will be given to the right sort of men. Three good boys wanted to learn the trade.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT CLERK WISHes to procure a situation. References excellent. Address BRIEF, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AGENT WANTED—TO SELL A. BROWER'S Patent Water proof Composition for boots, shoes, and leather of all kinds; warranted to make them perfectly impervious to water by a single application; at the same time it softens and prevents cracking; can make from $2 to $5 per day. Apply to A. BROWER & Co., No. 4 Reade-st., between Broadway and Centre.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!—IF YOU WANT TO make money, address JNO. F. NEVILLE Box No. 2,383 Post-Office, General Agent for Sage & Son's Railroad Map.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 315 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. The following teachers wanted: A lady to teach music, English, drawing, and painting, and French, salary $300 to $350, and board: a preceptress for North Carolina, salary liberal; a governess for Brooklyn, to teach music, French, &c.; also, a gent to teach classics, Hebrew and German, and mathematics. Other teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
ENOS CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS ARE now open for new pupils every day and evening, at No. 258 Broadway; also, at No. 10 Abingdon-square, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Instruction given on the Piano and Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Guitar, Voice, &c.; $10 for 24 lessons. Wanted, a Teacher and Tuner.

BOOK-KEEPING $10, OR LESS THAN HALF PRICE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway, has two private desks vacant, which may be secured by new pupils this afternoon and evening, at only $10 for a full practical course in double-entry book keeping. Regular terms $25.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 256 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 30th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A CANADIAN LADY—QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, having had four years' experience in teaching, in Canada, and subsequently the advantage of a year and a half at the Normal School, Albany, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess in a private family, or teacher in a school. Would prefer the latter. No objection to any part of the Union. References unquestionable. Address C. D., New-York Post-office, Box No. 739.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy, as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German languages, would offer his services, one or more hours daily, on very moderate terms. Address KOSMOS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES of Public Schools, wishing to engage teachers. The American School Institute, of No. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, offers its service in selecting teachers free of all charge.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

A YOUNG GERMAN, GRADUATED AT THE University of Berlin, wants an occupation as a teacher in all the natural sciences, Zoology and Microscopy included. The best references can be given. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO LADIES, ONE to teach music, painting and drawing; the other French and English. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, Earl's Hotel, Park-row, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., till Saturday.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON HAT RACKS,
IRON STORE STOOLS.
Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade.
JAMES SCOTT,
No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 87,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av. between 9th and 10th-sts.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—OF TWENTY TO FIFTY acres, from 30 to 100 miles north of New-York City, with good buildings, healthy location, and near Friends' Meeting; price $3,000 to $5,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,812 Post-Office, New-York City.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A small farm of 10 to 20 acres, house and barn, 40 to 20 miles from New-York, on Railroad route and near Depôt. Price $3,000 to $4,000. Apply or address L. RANDALL, No. 151 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 66 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City, gymnasium in the attic. Price $16,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
One hundred and twenty acres near Hart's Corner, Westchester County, and 3½ miles from Bobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; buildings consist of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage-house and stables, all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. E. HASKINS, on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

HOUSES! LANDS! MONEY!
Houses for sale and to let; lands in lots, plots, acres and farms, in and near one of the most healthy villages in the State; very desirable property, lots from ¼ to 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20 acres; residences from $500 to $6,000; a farm of 114 acres, one of the best in the County of Westchester; from $4,000 to $6,000 wanted on mortgage on unexceptionable security. Call at the office of B. G. MEGIE, No. 105 Nassau-st., this day, from 9½ to 4 P. M., or at J. STEVENS, Land office, Mount Vernon, soon.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 36 Nassau-st., Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d st., near 5th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas in use of recent manufacture, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,500 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 23d-st., near 8th-av. House 20 feet four stories, brown-stone, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR FULLsize four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Also, two three story brick houses, high stoops, 16 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 165 and 167 West 37th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. Also, four three-story high-stoop brick houses 20 feet by 40 feet, Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st. These houses are well built and in perfect order and will be sold low and on terms to suit. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 141 East 30th-st., or No. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY acres, in Berchertown, Hampshire County, Mass., 11 miles from Springfield, and 2 miles from the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Depôt; said farm is all cleared except about 5 acres of woodland; it has a large fruit orchard, with a new house and out-buildings. Also, a lot of 45 acres 8 miles from Springfield and 5 from the above farm, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for City property. Inquire of E. B. SIMMS, No. 94 Clinton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BRICK HOUSES NOS. 86 and 88 Bank-st.; price $5,000; No. 127 Thompson-st., a large 3-st ry brick house, all modern improvements; price $10,500. Also, in Brooklyn, a snug 3-story brick house in Sackett-st., near Court, $4,000; No. 269 Jay-st., a two-family dwelling with tea room, to accommodate two families, $5,250. No. 152 Vanderbilt-av., dwelling 25x36 feet, $4,000. For terms, &c., apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 25th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 48 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT No. 124 10th-av., near 18th-st. The house is four stories high, 52 feet deep, with a rear extension of 48 feet, making the first floor 100 feet deep, which is occupied as a feed store, and doing a good business of fifteen years' duration. The stock and good will of the business will be sold with the property, if requested. For further particulars, inquire of ALLEN & MOORE, on the premises.

$5,600—FOR SALE THE SNUG TWO-story and attic brick dwelling-house, with a high-basement, marble mantels, Croton, range and gas—house 20x40, lot 20x70—No. 696 Greenwich-st., near Amos-st.; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the North River Insurance Company, No. 202 Greenwich-st., and after 6 P. M. at No. 9 Cornelia-st.

THROG'S NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE. —120 acres of land beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and only 13 miles from the City Hall. It is capable of being divided into two or three places, all having large water fronts and fine views; will be sold cheap and on liberal terms or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOP, STONE front, full 25 feet front, 55 feet deep, first-class dwelling-house, between 6th-av. and Broadway, above 34th-st. Price $14,000. Furniture can be had, and possession, if wanted. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway near 34th-st. Also, to let, a large brick building for a shop or factory.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREEstory house, No. 36 3d-st., one door from 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in the cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., between Madison and 4th-avs.; on 38th-st., near 5th-av.; on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; on 6th-av., near 49th-st.; on 43d-st., near 5th-av.; on 54th-st., rear 5th-av.; on 5th-av. and 56th-st.; on 5th-av. and 58th and 59th sts.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of Lenox Fire Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse angine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREEstory basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av and Dean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $3,900; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, the desirable property No. 45 Leonard-st., on the second block west of Broadway. Lot 25x100. For further particulars, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS high stoop house, located on the south side of 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is finely situated, and contains the modern improvements. For terms apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 301 East 19th-st., lot 25x75, house four-story 28x42, well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOOSTER, No. 15 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a coal yard, with four years' lease from the 1st of May next. Terms cash. Apply at No. 322 Cherry-st. Possession given immediately, if required, as the owner is going out West.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE FRONT high stoop House, No. 45 West 21th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. and near Madison-square, has all modern conveniences and is in perfect order. Price $14,500. Apply on the premises or at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied and owned and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 33 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 2½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2¼ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, all in good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement; and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and grates and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP. —The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 138 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 176 Livingston st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 196 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 90 1st-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $9,000 and $11,000.
No. 168 Schermerhorn-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3-story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 380 and 402 Pacific-st. brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, carriage factory, or any he

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 151 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK.
AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,235 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$683,886 00	
Received for Interest during the year	170,067 27	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,900 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$759,853 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$243,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	35,083 31	
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.	26,125 68	
Paid Com. to Agents	37,398 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 53	
Paid Annuity	160 27	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,928 55	$501,258 18—$258,595 18
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1859		$3,001,920 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$87,677 01
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds		23,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs		25,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bds		25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs		50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts		800 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth doeble the amount loaned	1,694,831 18	
Premium Notes, drawing 5 per cent interest	1,038,689 38	
Real Estate	48,969 27	
Loans on Scrip	6,513 98	
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission	22,469 14	
Total Assets		$3,001,920 91

Total amount of Dividends paid to date 1,151,527 26
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date 1,846,499 65

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson, Henry McFarlan, Aed. S. Snelling, Chas. S. Mackrell, I. H. Frothingham, R. H. Green, Lewis C. Grover, Edw. A. Stanley, Joel W. Condit, Josiah O. Low, John B. Weeks, Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY.—*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als., vs. The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it *is ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.

MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, SS.,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2t-law3mW

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held this day at the Banking house, the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON, DAVID B. MOSES,
WM. RADFORD, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HY. J. HART, JOHN ROMER,
V. L. BUXTON, WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
JOHN SHOTWELL, HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next election:

A. S. HOPE, B. J. HART and JOHN B. HOBBY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE. Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—An Insurance Company wishes to invest $50,000 cash. Will take a mortgage from $5,000 to $15,000 on City property. No brokerage allowed. Address Box No. 3,313 Post-Office.

NORTHWESTERN (OSWEGO) FIRE INSURACE STOCK FOR SALE.—Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. just declared.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., 40 Wall-st., New-York.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn, in one or several sums. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

DUBUQUE CITY SCRIP PURCHASED BY MORSE & COMPANY, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM, WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG, JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR, BOWNE R. McILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON, GILBERT L. BENEKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FERRIMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN OF POLITE AND LIBERAL education, fastidious in a degree, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady through a correspondence. Intellectual attainments rather than mere personal beauty is preferred, though a combination of the two is a thing devoutly wished for. Address Box No. 1,097 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A Dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of [illegible] upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earnings of the year ending the 31st day of December, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates delivered to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 15th day of March next.

The Dividend declared by this Company for the year 1858 amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY PER CENT.

ROBERT H. MONE, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

60TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 28 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Two and a Half Dollars per share, payable at their office to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. SAM'L B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CBARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 1st of February.
By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 19 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centro-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 2ND INST. ON WEST 10TH-ST., near corner of 7th-av., a heavy black French Lace Vail. The finder will be liberally rewarded by restoring it to the owner, Mrs. E. DAVIS, No. 21 West 10th-st., small house, opposite Jefferson Prison.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, IN AVENUE D, Columbia, Cannon or Grand sts., a mink VICTORINE. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to F. McKENZIE, No. 14 Ann-st.

LOST—PROBABLY IN IRVING-PLACE, ON FRIday evening, a CORAL BRACELET. The finder will please return it to Mr. CALDWELL, No. 73 Murray-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 269 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW.
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions. No. 269 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the United States Direct Tax [illegible] will attend, at public auction, in the highest room of the Old Custom House, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., to sell the following [illegible] for the payment of the direct tax, with interest and charges thereon, due from the owners thereof, respectively, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1799, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and also

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Marion Park—The Brooklyn Benevolent Society's Exempted Property—Scarcity of Red Books—Prize Fighting—The Canal Bills, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1859.

Monday evening in the House was mostly given to the reception of petitions, of which there came up, on the usual liberal measure, about three pecks for and against the Atlantic Tunnel project, and reams for and against the proposed new Richmond County project. There was a liberal supply of bills noticed too: One by Mr. Sprague to limit and define the degree of A. B., conferred by the University of New-York; one by the same gentleman to change the name of Harlem to Consolation, and one to enable the Croton Aqueduct Department to undertake certain projects whereby the supply of water to your City may be increased without giving out their work to the highest bidder—on the ground that such delicate work cannot properly be done by contract. Mr. Tuthill gave notice of a bill to lay out "Marion Park," in Williamsburg. This bill authorized the Common Council of Brooklyn, to apply to the Supreme Court for three Commissioners to estimate the damages likely to be done to the owners of property, upon two blocks of land that it is proposed to set aside as a park. These two blocks are bounded northerly by Devoe-street, easterly by Lorimer-street, southerly by Powers-street, and westerly by Union-avenue. The Commissioners are to assess the damages upon the Wards of the city that are to be benefited by the improvements, and in proportion to the benefit received by them. The petitioners for this act are among the most reputable citizens of the Eastern District, including thirteen out of the nineteen Aldermen. The area of the ground proposed to be taken is 500 by 460 feet, over six acres—larger than St. John's Park in New-York, and little less than Washington Parade Ground. The cost of the ground and buildings would not be more than $50,000—its valuation by the assessors in 1858 was $41,725; if the whole cost were spread on the whole city, five cents added to every hundred dollars' valuation of property, it would be paid for in this year's tax.

Mr. Tuthill also noticed a bill to repeal that amendment of the act incorporating the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, by virtue of which a large amount of property that is used entirely for private purposes is exempt from taxation. Certain lots in the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, that were given by Cornelius Heaney, by will, to the Catholic Society above-named, were very properly exempt by law from taxation. But lately these lots have been built over; the lessees of the houses, some of which are of the first-class, pay no tax. If taxes had been levied upon them, as upon other property in the vicinity, they would have amounted last year to $6,712; while the income received from the rent of the lots by the Society, minus local assessments and law expenses, was only $6,664. Mr. Law has already introduced a bill on this subject, but his repeals the act of incorporation itself.

Mr. Schoenfield renewed his effort to send the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and two members from each Judicial District, in addition, down to explore and enjoy a personal inspection of the grounds and waters adjoining to Quarantine. There was but one vote in opposition to the motion to table the scheme.

Economy is the fixed star of the present Legislature. Two of the hard-working Committees attempted to get permission to employ clerks, last evening, but although Mr. Conkling was absent, both propositions were tabled. The Red-Book is just about to be issued by Mr. Swain of the *Statesman*. All motions to supply members with extra copies were sent to the Committee on expenditures, with poor prospect of coming back as large as they went. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the Swain Edition, a Red-Book, bearing the imprint of Weed, Parsons & Co., is laid upon each member's desk, and I presume a resolution to furnish extras from that shop will be in order. If applicants for Red-Books have as liberally belittered the members as the correspondents, it will save feelings and letter-paper alike, for said legion of applicants simply to remember that this Legislature is economical, and won't order many extras.

To-day several bills were ordered to a third reading, among them the act giving Queens County the enjoyment of six coroners if she wants them, the act incorporating the Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle Steamboat Company, and authorizing Mr. Pearson to maintain the Greenport and Shelter Island Ferry Establishment. The Prize Fighting Bill was held back to permit a more stringent one to be substituted, which will make the punishment for arranging for a prize fight out of the State, punishable with imprisonment for one year, and making the parties to a prize-fight if death ensues, guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and all present, abetting the barbarity, guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Mr. Wilson's bill annulling Building Associations in Brooklyn and New-York was delayed to give some gentlemen from distant parts of the State an opportunity to ask that the law be made general.

The Canal bills were started in Committee of the House to-day, and the Democracy pitched into them, but at a very unfair disadvantage, inasmuch as the private bills had but moment come into the House, as the special order was announced, and the Democracy knew nothing whatever of their nature. Mr. Tomlinson proposed, extempore, an amendment directing an inquiry into alleged frauds upon the canals, and appointing Robert Denniston, J. T. Clark, and —— Ogden a Commission to look them up.

The Senate to-day were mostly engaged in maturing private and local bills. Senator Diven called up Senator Schell's Cuba resolutions. But their friends were not prepared for them. Senator Diven offered the following amendment, after which the whole subject was tabled:

Resolved, That the people of the State fully appreciate the importance of extending to the people of the Island of Cuba, the benefits and blessings of all the institutions of freedom under which this State has prospered so abundantly—and they will welcome the incorporation of that Island into the Republic whenever that event can be accomplished by honorable treaty, and those peaceable measures which become noble powerful nations; whenever that be done is assurance that that Island will be governed by a constitution that shall secure the existence therein of liberal institutions and rewarded labor.

GLAUCUS.

[BY THE GRAPHS.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The Senate Investigating Committee, on the subject of the Lobby, made an attempt to commence operations this afternoon by summoning Messrs. Randall, G. C. Davidson and E. Corning, Jr., to testify as to whether they had any knowledge of undue means being used to secure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, when counsel appeared for the parties, denying the authority of the Committee. Mr. Ames then offered a resolution that the Committee had no power to investigate matters indefinitely that had passed a former Legislature. The resolution was voted down and the Committee adjourned till 4 P. M. to-morrow, to consult on the question of jurisdiction.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The bill authorizing the adjustment of the claims against the State held by the Bank of Orleans was lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the punishment of bribery was passed.

Mr. Pooler introduced a bill relative to the navigation of the canals. It allows steam canal-boats to run at the rate of five miles per hour, and compels horse-boats to give way for their passage, under a penalty of five dollars. It also prohibits Collectors, under any circumstances, to give credit for tolls, or issue a clearance without prepayment; requires the true weight of the cargo entered on the face of each clearance, and provides a punishment of fine and imprisonment for a false entry.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Schell, approving of the proposed appropriation by Congress of $30,000,000 to secure the annexation of Cuba to this country, were taken up.

Mr. Diven offered a substitute, declaring that the people of the State of New-York fully appreciate the importance of extending to the people of Cuba the blessings of the free institutions enjoyed by this State, and welcome the incorporation of the Island into the Republic whenever it can be done by honorable treaty, and whenever there is an assurance that the Island will be governed by a free Constitution.

The whole subject was then tabled.

The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Academy of Music was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The bill to prevent and punish prize-fighting was taken up. It provides one year's imprisonment for arranging a fight; and if death ensues, the principals are to be held guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and those present abetting the fight, guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

Mr. Bowman offered a substitute providing for the punishment of those arranging or participating in a fight. It empowers any magistrate to arrest all persons suspected of being implicated in a fight as will assess; also to arrest any parties taking part in any fight to take place in this State, or in any fight made in this State to take place elsewhere.

Progress was then reported in order to give time to print the substitute.

The bill to amend the law regulating Hell Gate pilotage, came up for Committee of the Whole, and, after debate, progress was reported upon it.

The bill authorizing the establishment of the Grand Point Ferry to Shelter Island, was ordered to a third reading.

The Canal Appropriation bill was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Law offered a resolution to prohibit the expenditure of any money on the reservoirs at the head of Black River. Adopted.

Mr. Tomlinson offered an amendment to create a commission to examine into the alleged canal frauds. In supporting the amendment, he made a general attack on the Republican Canal policy.

EVENING SESSION.

Only private bills were considered, of which several were passed to a third reading, among others the bill to enable agricultural societies to extend better security to their property at fairs.

The Great African Hair Unkinker.

EXCITEMENT AMONG OUR COLORED POPULATION.

Mr. Thomas Hodgson, a white man, although of foreign birth, has made and patented a discovery, which is unique, and which, if he meets with the amount of patronage he knows he deserves, will place him beyond the reach of povarty, and assign him a place among the noted tinkarers of human hair, at least two pegs above the greatest of them all. Mr. Hodgson is confident of success if he can only get the thing generally known, and to that end he advertised a lecture on the subject, to be dailvered in Spring-street Hall, on Monday last. In his printed circulars he states that the woolly nature of the hair of colored persons has long been felt to be a source of great inconvenience and annoyance to such persons, and has in many instances subjected them to the insults and contumely of ignorant persons. No one, of course, knowing aught of the facts, would contradict the statement of Mr. Hodgson, or doubt that his invention will create a profound sensation among our colored brethren, and particularly among the sisters, when it becomes known that it will suit once, and for an indefinite period, change hair of the most indignant and persevering kink, to a perfectly straight, smooth and glossy appearance. And, therefore, it was excusable in Mr. Hodgson to have anticipated an immense outpouring of the sons and daughters of Africa, from their homes and elsewhere, to Spring-street Hall on Monday night. More particularly so, as the price was within the reach of the most fastidious in such matters. Monday night came, and the hall was lighted, but those of dark skin and kinky hair came not. At least, not in such numbers as to make the heart of Mr. Hodgson leap for joy. Mr. Hodgson waited for some time, apparently still anticipating a rush for seats. There were sounds of many feet upon the stairway, and that they were the feet of those whose hair Mr. Hodgson was yearning to straighten, was clearly apparent without going out to see. But they passed by the door of the philanthropist upward, to a shindig that was in energetic progress on the floor above.

After waiting until his pulse was low, and his heart was sick, Mr. Hodgson seized a small tin-pan, and with the ingratitude of republics uppermost in his mind, poured into it from a thick-set black bottle a dark concoction, with the mysterious air of a modern magician. With su evidence of mechanical ingenuity that spoke well for him, he had previously caused a gas-jet to be placed in the rear of his seat. To this (the gas-jet) he now applied a piece of lighted white paper, and was successful. He then placed the tin-pan upon it, but did not draw a magic circle around it; probably, in the first place, because the pan itself was circular in form; and secondly, it was so near the wall that the thing could not have been done with the necessary poetry of motion, even if Mr. Hodgson had so desired. The tin-pan securely fixed, Mr. Hodgson arose from his knees and took a survey, first of his audience, and then at the tin-pan again, as if he thought that, under the circumstances, he would be warranted in taking out a drop or two of the Great Unkinker of the African race—for such, as afterwards appeared, was the precious liquid he had turned into it. But his better nature getting the better of him, he turned his eyes upon his audience again, and it nombered ten—including two doorkeepers, who having nothing to do outside, had secured good seats. Mr. Hodgson intended to commence speaking immediately, but, as he was about to open his mouth, a colored brother, the kinks in whose hair were decidedly chronic, expressed some doubt as to the possibility of "taking the Guinea out of his wool," to some of his female friends. This caused the young ladies to giggle, and Mr. Hodgson to wait a few moments longer. Finally, after all hope of any accession to his audience had vanished, he unfolded an impostog roll of MSS., seeing which a colored brother ran out of the hall.

Mr. Hodgson then stated that he did not intend to read the entire lecture—only enough to prove what he had stated in his handbills. The rest of the audience remained, and Mr. Hodgson proved to them by quotations from the very highest authorities that black people are very seldom found with white skins; and that, as the African race generally has dark eyes, it is seldom that an individual of that race has light blue eyes. He then passed to the hair, proving from authorities equally reliable that the hair of the African is not wool, as has been supposed by some writers, but only woolly in appearance—a remark which gave general satisfaction, and came very near to eliciting applause.

Mr. Hodgson now looked at the contents of the tin-pan—the tin-pan having been over the gas jet all this time—and finding that it had warmed up considerably, took it off and straightway proposed to commence the great unkinking process, if any lady would come up. But the ladies were bashful in the presence of so large an audience, and there was danger that the Great African Unkinker in the tin-pan would get chilled before a subject could be found. Finally a male subject was induced to go forward, who agreed to let him experiment upon about fifty strands. Mr. Hodgson went at him, and before the females had finished their second giggle, that which in its natural state did not appear to be more than two inches long, was shown to the audience as straight as a coon's leg—as glossy as a beaver's back after a splurge, and near twelve inches in length. There was certainly a great improvement, but the ladies insisted that there was a little wool and a little kink there yet, a remark which caused a colored gentleman to express the opinion that there was no satisfying some people. There was his hair, for example; and he guessed he combed it as often as anybody; at any rate, he knew that there wasn't any more wool about it than about that of some of the skeptical; and he knew what trouble he had had when he was younger, and went to balls. He had greased it to an alarming extent, and had had it ironed down flat to his head, but he never could make it stay there. In the morning when he'd wake up, it would be kinked up worse than ever. Now there was the hair Mr. Hodgson had just operated on, and it was as smooth and glossy as anybody could desire. But they didn't believe it would stay there. So to satisfy them, Mr. Hodgson showed them the hair on a colored girl's head, one side of which was smooth, and the other woolly; and stated that the smooth side had been done about a month, and had not been touched since that time. But still they were skeptical, and one lady went so far as to say that she didn't care if it could be done; she wasn't going to leave her race, even if she had Indian features.

While this conversation was going on, Mr. Hodgson was packing up. As he was about to leave, a colored man went up to him and asked him if he could take the kinks out of his wool. Mr. Hodgson looked at it. It was cut as short as shears could cut it. One would not have supposed it possible for a kink to get into it. But there it was as kinky as kinks could make it; kinks of the most arrogant description, that seemed so firmly fixed, that even if the little remaining hair had been removed they would have clung firmly to the skull, and kinks would still have been the dominant feature. Mr. Hodgson looked again, then seizing his carpet-bag, and after remarking that he would lecture for them at any time, if they would get him an audience, left the Hall.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Wholesale Presentments.—The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions came into Court yesterday noon, made a return of the business transacted, and were discharged for the term, with the thanks of the Court. This Jury has disposed of a large amount of business;—found a large number of bills against persons for nearly all the grades of crime recognized. In the list there are between 80 and 100 indictments against liquor-dealers for disposing of intoxicating compounds without legal permission so to do. They made a presentment (for irregularities) against the Police Courts and the Justices' Courts of the First and Second Districts. The basis of this action is found, as we are informed by one of the Jury, in the fact that the officials themselves receive all the fines and fees paid into the Court, whereas the law says that the Clerk of each Court shall receive these monies and pay them over to the Treasurer. The practice has been reversed throughout; and it was not until the Grand Jury commenced their investigations that much of the money reached the Treasury. A presentment was also made against all of the Magistrates and Aldermen who acted as such in the late city of Williamsburg, where fees have been retained; this class embraces a majority of officials running back several years. Since the investigation was commenced, something near ten thousand dollars has been turned into the treasury, or secured, which had been illegally detained, and more will flow in from similar fountains under the quickening impulse of the pressure. At the urgent request of Supervisor T. G. Bergen, made through the Grand Jury, the Commissioners of Excise were induced to settle their differences and pay over the receipts. The County Treasury received a benefit of $3,000 by that operation. One of the magistrates had paid into the same receptacle $1,450. It was an inconvenient sum to raise, but the Grand Inquisitors were inexorable in their demands, and the money was forthcoming. Another such Grand Jury as the last would most certainly reduce the taxes. On the other side, the Jury say that the Courts in the Eastern District are the best managed in the city at the present time. They wish it to be expressly understood, however, that they only vouch for the conduct of the present incumbents.

The Elm-place Calamity—The Funeral.—The remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Gill and her two little children, all of whom were suffocated at the fire corner of Elm-place and Fulton-avenue, Sunday morning last, were interred in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The bodies, up to this time, had remained in the house of Mr. Olwine, Elm-place, at whose house also Mr. Thomas Gill is still under medical treatment. At noon, yesterday, the remains were taken to the Elm-place Congregational Church, where the burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. Rockwell, of the Central Presbyterian Church, at the conclusion of which he delivered a feeling and appropriate address. The Church was crowded to excess, and hundreds of people who sympathized deeply with the bereaved relatives, were unable to get near enough to hear the service. Mr. Edwards Gill, the husband and father, was not present. At the time of the calamity, it will be remembered, he was in Philadelphia. He was telegraphed on Sunday, the fact that he was burnt out. But not until his friends met him at the depôt in Jersey City, did he hear of the crushing intelligence that his whole family had been swept into eternity. The shock was great, and, as may well be expected, nature for a time sank under it. He is recovering, but his attending physician deemed it imprudent for him, under all the circumstances, to attend the funeral. The servant girl, Honora Kenean, was also buried yesterday. Her funeral took place at the house of her father, on Butler-street, and was largely attended. The persons injured at the time of the fire are all recovering. Mr. Thomas Gill has not been informed as yet of the deaths at the time he was injured, and still thinks that he is the greatest sufferer.

Suicide.—Peter A. Messerole, residing at No. 78 South Second-street, committed suicide at the Peck-slip Hotel, corner of First and South Seventh streets, at about 11 o'clock Monday night, by shooting himself with a pistol. He entered the bar-room of the hotel a little before 11 o'clock, and his acquaintances, several of whom were present, (as also was his brother, Jacob Messerole, the late Register of the County,) rallied him at his morose appearance, which presented such a contrast to his usual conduct. He made evasive replies, but finally asked his brother for $100 if he wanted to raise $1,000 and leave town. His brother told him that he would let him have the money in the morning, which did not seem to satisfy him, for he said if he did not get it he would not leave the place alive. The deceased, immediately after this conversation, walked into a room adjoining, took a seat in an arm chair, placed the muzzle of a Colt's revolver to his right temple, and discharged it. His death was instantaneous. Coroner Snell held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict that deceased "died by his own hand" was rendered. The impelling cause was not developed, and it is therefore supposed that the act was committed while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, as he was in easy circumstances. The deceased was 22 years old, and leaves a widow and one child.

Pugilistic.—A slight encounter took place between an Alderman and the head of one of the departments on Monday evening, in the Common Council Chamber, after the Board had adjourned. One called the other a liar, which epithet was replied to by a blow. Several gentlemen present interfered, when satisfactory explanations were made and the matter was dropped.

Prof. Mitchel.—Prof. Mitchel commences a course of lectures in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. The course will probably be similar to that which attracted so much attention, and furnished so much instruction, at the Academy of Music, a short time since.

Burglars Arrested.—Three men, charged with having committed various burglaries recently in East New-York, named John Ragan, Franklin Mills and Orlando Murphy, were arrested in the Sixth Precinct Monday night. Yesterday they were sent to Queens County for trial.

The Railroads.—Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow on Sunday night, the City Railroad Company and the Long Island Railroad Company, managed by great exertions to keep their roads open, and the trains will be run with the usual regularity to-day.

Arrest of a Policy Dealer.—A man named William Stewart, a well-known dealer in policies, was arrested by Detective Raynor, for violation of the law prohibiting such practices. He gave bail to answer.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—Even when this balm for external diseases is applied last of a hundred so-called curatives, it effects the desired object. But it should always be the first. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Gurney's Up-Town Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
Barnum's Museum.—Mad. Elvira on the flying wire, and in La Crscovienne; the renowned and peerless Nubian Troubadours in their comic negro songs, dances, farces, music, melodies, &c., this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]
Prince's Protean Fountain Pen,
Warranted Perfect.—
All who use pens, please call and see it. Other styles for sale. Depôt, 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Feb. 8.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '74	102⅝	150	Hud. Riv. R.R.	s30	31¾
7,000 Ky. State 6s	104	346	do		32
1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	89½	50	do	s30	31¾
2,000 Virginia 6s	c 96⅜	100	do	b60	32½
10,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	100	do		31¾
20,000 do	s10 94⅜	250	Harlem R.R.		13½
2,500 N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	92	1050	Harlem R.R., Pref.		38½
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	94	100	do	s30	38½
2,000 H. R. R. R. 3d M.	73½	100	do	b60	38½
2,000 Har. R.R. 1st M.	91½	50	do	s60	38¼
2,000 Har. 2d M. Bs. ex in	88	100	do	s30	38
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	62¾	100	do	s60	38
2,000 do	62¾	200	do	s30	38¼
3,000 Mich. S. & N. Is.	72	10	Sixth-av. R. R.		125
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	87½	250	Reading R.R.		48½
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	91	850	do		43⅝
1,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds.	93	250	do	s10	48⅜
2,000 D. L. & W. R. R's m	87½	300	do	s7	49⅛
1,000 H. & St. J. R.R. bs	64	200	do	s60	49
1,000 H. & St. J. C. bs	64	100	Mich. Cen. R.R.		49¾
20 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	100½	250	M. S. & N.I.R.R.		18⅞
12 Bank of Commerce	101¾	100	do	s30	18⅞
5 Am. Exch. Bank	107⅞	150	M. S. & N.I. G. R.		45
20 East River Bank	90	350	do	s30	45
10 Manhattan Gas Co.	150	50	do	b30	45½
100 Del. & Hud. Can.	b60 99¾	150	do		45¾
50 Pen. Coal Co.	opgexd 82	6	do		48¾
110 Pacific Mail St Co.	75½	100	Panama R.R.	at60	118
205 do	75	50	do		116
75 do	b60 75	200	do		116¾
200 do	s60 71	200	Ill. Cen. R.R.	s30	66
50 do	74⅝	25	do		66¾
50 do	c. 74	100	do	s10	66¾
125 do	s60 70	100	do	s15	66¾
9000 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	69½	250	do		66⅝
250 do	s15 69⅝	300	do	s60	66
350 do	s15 69¾	150	Gal. & Chi. R.		68¾
230 N. Y. Cen. R. p. &c.	82¾	50	do	s16	68¾
900 do	opg. 82½	100	do	s30	68¼
550 do	p &c. 82½	350	do	s16	68¾
500 do	s3 aft. opg. 82½	100	do	s3	68¾
100 do	s30 82	214	do		68¾
100 Erie R.	13½	300	do	s5	68¾
200 do	b60 13¾	200	do	s30	68

SECOND BOARD.

$55,000 U. S. 6's '74	102⅝	100	Har. R. R. Pref.		33½
33,000 Mo. State 6's	84½	100	do	s10	33½
1,000 Tenn. 6's '90	89⅝	100	Read. R. R.	b60	48¾
26,000 Virginia 6's	95¾	25	Mich. Cent. R. R.		49¾
35 Am. Ex. Bank	107	54	Panama R. R.		118
150 N. Y. Cent. R.R.	82¾	100	do	s30	118
360 Pa. M. S. S. Co.	73	56	Ga. & Chi. R. R.		68¾
10 do	s60 70	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.		30¾
100 do	b30 73	300	do	b60	31
50 do	b3 72½	100	do		30⅝
50 do	s3 72¾	100	do	s60	30¾
200 Har. R. R.	13½				

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$150 At. M. In. 8's	93	20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.		116¾
200 do	82	100	Am Fire Ins Co.		125
500 G. W. M. I. 8's	70¾	20	Washington F. L. Co		151¾
1,000 do	63	4	Sixth-av. R. R.		125
1,000 Mo. 6s	84	5	Am. Express Co.		97⅜
1,000 Memphis City 6s	80	10	B'k Commonwealth		98
1,500 E. T. & Vir. R. 6s	77	20	Marine Bank		84½
4,000 Nash. & C. R. 6s	77	5	Im. & Trad. Bank.		108¼
5,000 B. & Ill'twn R. 7s	35	35	Har. Fire Ins. Co.		96
750 Sun M. In. Srp. '53	73	10	N. Y. Sal. Dock Co.		10
10 Goodhue Fire In. Co	69⅞	10	Pacific M. S. Co.		75
6 Indem. Fire Ins. Co.	103¾	10	M. S. & N. Ind. R.R.		44⅝
10 N. World Fire I. Co	97⅛				

TUESDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

There was a freer movement in the Stock Exchange to-day, in consequence of the receipt of the Foreign news by the *Asia*, which had been in suspense since Saturday morning. The range of prices, however, was ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower on most of the Share list. The newspaper accounts from the other side were at first construed as adverse to financial affairs, because of the still unsettled state of the Continent. The mercantile and banking letters, however, do not bear out this interpretation; some of the best authorities in both Paris and London representing a more quiet confidence. So far as our own Stock Market is concerned, all parties seem desirous to end the dullness and suspense which preceded this arrival, and on the dealings, this morning, the demand was quite equal to the supply at the first concession in prices. One or two large sellers of New-York Central at 82½@⅝, and of Rock Island at 59½, ware met with some freedom, and the bids for the same stocks, this afternoon, were quite firm, without eliciting sellers at the prices of the early Board. The London advices revived the disposition to Bear the shares of the Illinois Central at 66, seller's option, and sales were also made at 66⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. cash. The last London sales were at 66⅜ ℔ cent.; *i. e.*, $26 75 for $60 paid up. We understand that the present mail brought out credits for the Company to the extent of £150,000 sterling, or $750,000, against a temporary loan arranged by the London Committee of Management. These credits are supposed with conditions which will probably be conformed to by the New-York Board, thus confirming the arrangement through a third party here, without involving further delay or correspondence. The negotiation is in lieu of a $5 assessment on the shares, and besides meeting the current obligations of the Company, growing out of the Unfunded Debt in the crisis and assessment of 1857, insures the prompt payment of the April interest on the Construction Bonds. In Pacific Mail shares the speculation was for lower prices. The late sellers for the *Bear* account renewed some of the contracts at 70 ℔ cent., seller 60 days, after making a difference of about 15@20 ℔ cent. on their sales 60 days ago, at 90. The cash sales this afternoon were as low as 72½ ℔ cent. The breach with Vanderbilt is made wider by the publication this morning of the reduced rates at which the opposition boat of 10th March is to take passengers. Some of the leading Directors in the Pacific Office are satisfied, we believe, that the best way is to let the opposition run its course. It is certainly more reputable than another humiliating compromise. The movement in Harlem Preferred is again quite erratic. Without any apparent cause the Stock opened at 38½ ℔ cent., as against 40½ yesterday, reversing the fluctuation from 36 to 41 at the close of last week. Of the Western Stocks, the market took 3,500 shares of Rock Island at a decline of ½ ℔ cent. from Monday's sales, and a fair amount of other descriptions at about the same concession. Hudson River was ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower; Erie, steady.

In State and Federal Stocks and Railway Bonds, there was a well distributed business, in small parcels of each description. Illinois Central Construction Bonds were ¾ ℔ cent. better, and the Freelands 1@1½ higher. The sales of the New Federal Fives were again made at 102½ ℔ cent., and that price bid at the close. The General Market let off steady; some of the brokers report firm.

Money on temporary loan is in easier supply than for Discounts. The Stock Brokers make up their accounts generally at 5 ℔ cent., and some deposits are again left with them as low as 4@4½ ℔ cent. The Banks are getting 7 ℔ cent. for discounts, except on some select 30 and 60 day bills, which go at 6 ℔ cent. The Bill Brokers, in some instances, are getting over 7 ℔ cent. for single name Grocers' paper. We find, on inquiry at several of the large Banks, that the Discount average of this morning is a declining one, that is the line lower at the close than at the middle of the past week. A considerable decrease on the next average is, therefore, looked for. The Customs, to-day, are $106,000; the additional payments on account of the New Loan into the Sub-Treasury, $215,139. On the other hand the disbursements are $274,502. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon stands $8,330,849. By the close of the week the California remittance of Jan. 20, telegraphed *via* Tehuantepec as $1,296,000, will be due at New-York. The Foreign Exchanges closed at noon to-day for the British mail, at $109½@109⅝ on London; f. 5.16¼@f. 5.13¾ on Paris. The business was light compared with the last packet.

As there are several propositions for Avenue and Broadway railways through the City—the most prominent of which is the Seventh-avenue from the Central Park to the Battery, without touching Broadway—we have procured the following interesting figures of the number of passengers carried on the horse cars by the existing lines. It will be seen at a glance that without this additional means of Street travel, added within the last seven years, it would have been next to impossible to distribute our population from and through one extreme of the City to the other on the Broadway omnibuses. The figures are exact for the year 1858, with the exception of the Second-avenue, in which case we take the revenue of 1857, with 1,500,000 added for the probable increase:

Roads.	No. of Passengers.
Second-avenue	4,667,371
Third-avenue	8,105,515
Fourth-avenue	2,014,486
Sixth-avenue	5,240,978
Eighth-avenue	6,829,452
Total	27,057,802
Add Brooklyn Roads	7,575,823
Total of all	34,633,625

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP SINCE SEP. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	2,472,000	1,453,000	2,015,000	1,987,000	1,350,000
Ex. to G. B.	762,000	524,000	511,000	763,000	647,000
Ex. to France	304,000	190,000	204,000	260,000	145,000
Ex. to other F. P.	216,000	126,000	143,000	190,000	111,000
Total Exports	1,281,000	840,000	855,000	1,213,000	903,000
Stock on hand	920,000	612,000	795,000	598,000	398,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	134,000	110,000	72,000	82,000	105,000
Ex. to G. B.	60,000	40,000	68,000	80,000	83,000
Ex. to France	5,000	12,000	9,000	28,000	8,000
Ex. to other F. P.	17,000	11,000	9,000	13,000	15,000
Total Exports	82,000	63,000	86,000	91,000	56,000

The receipts continue very heavy, while the accounts from Europe are less buoyant. The market here, in consequence, has given way ¼@⅜ cent from the top rates two weeks ago: Uplands Middlings are quoted this afternoon 11¼ cents. Messrs. Wright & Co., in their weekly circular, remark:

"The continuous large receipts at the ports, reported by mail, and for a week later by telegraph, causes a more general belief in a crop of 3,790,000 bales; but, as we have before remarked, the question of crop is now lost sight of in the more interesting one of price. Considering the heavy receipts and stocks, and the small business doing for English account in all the Southern markets, the maintenance of our present currency is a matter of surprise, and is only accounted for by the easy manner in which moneyed facilities are attained in the South. Receipts at the ports during the week under review are 134,000 bales. The excess as compared with last year is increased to 989,000, and as compared with 1856, to 485,000 bales. It was confidently expected this would prove the maximum excess of the season, but we are advised by telegraph of heavy receipts at New-Orleans, which, with those already known at Mobile, Texas, &c., is likely to give us a total for our next week's tables of 150,000, against 124,000 bales during the corresponding week of last year, and thereby increasing the excess to over a million of bales. The reports from the South that the increased facilities for hurrying the crop to market, and the inducements to do so, have been unusually great ever since the season opened; that while there is cotton to come it will come freely, and that when a falling off does occur it will be sudden and rapid, are entitled to consideration, as they account in some degree for the large delivery already made of the present crop."

The Third-avenue Road has made a dividend of $2 50 the share, payable on 9th inst.

The traffic over the Galena Road in the month of January was $64,256, against $85,319 same month last year. The Buffalo and State Line Road earned, in December, $81,621, against $91,055 in December, 1857. The Hamilton and Dayton, in January, $42,646, against $37,600 same month last year.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,074,208	$865,156	$923 817
Previously reported	4,456,170	4,671,044	3,826,101
Since Jan. 1	$5,530,373	$5,536,200	$4,749,918

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ℔ 100 @ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ℔ 100 @ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	¼ @ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜ @ ⅝
Interior Maryland	⅜ @ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅜ @ ⅝
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜ @ ⅝
North Carolina	⅜ @ 1
Virginia	⅜ @ 1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1 ¼ @ 3
Michigan	— @ ⅜
Tennessee	1 — @ ¼
Free Indiana	1 ¼ @ 1 ½
Mobile	— @ ⅛
Canada	— @ ⅜
Louisiana	— @ ¼
Assorted packages New-York State	⅛ @ —
Assorted packages New-England	⅛ @ —

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes	£
Bank of France Notes	℔ Franc

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06 @ —	Spanish Grs. each	93 @ —
Spanish Dollars	1 06 @ —	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per ce.	1 05 @ —
Five franc pieces	98 @ —	**Gold.**	
French Crowns	1 10 @ —	Sovereigns	4 84 @ 4 86
Austrian Crowns	1 06 @ —	Twenty Francs	3 84 @ —
Prussian Thalers	71 @ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Difficulty between Messrs. Sickles and Butterworth—The Navy-Yard Investigations—Proceedings of the Democratic Caucus—The Thirty Million Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

I am requested to state that the *Herald's* announcement of a recent unfriendly correspondence between the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and S. F. BUTTERWORTH, is an entire fabrication. No correspondence has taken place. The gentlemen are, and have continued to be, on the best possible terms.

SHERMAN'S Committee of Investigation relative to the Navy-yards expect to close the testimony this week. Every day's developments present new wonders of corruption, and the Committee's report will create a greater explosion than any other document of the Century. SHARPE says he can prove that he paid for painting his house.

The Democratic Caucus is still sitting, and is said to be having a stormy time. The impression is gaining ground among the Southern men that it will be better to suspend all of the Tariff act of 1857 except the free list, and revive the Tariff of 1846.

It is perfectly evident that the Senate is determined to pass the Thirty Million bill after a few days. They will probably attempt to force it through speedily, by refusing an adjournment until the debate is closed. Unless this course is followed, the fate of the Appropriation bills is very doubtful. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Democratic Caucus on the Tariff met at the Capitol to-night. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. JENKINS and PENDLETON were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, offered resolutions declaring that the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by an extension of the law authorizing the issue and reissue of treasury notes for the period of two years; that the appropriation bills ought to be acted on as speedily as possible, and that the expenditures of the Government ought to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the wants of an economical administration of the Government.

Mr. PHELPS briefly argued the importance of immediate action, to avert the necessity of an extra session.

Mr. CRAWFORD proposed the following as a substitute for Mr. PHELPS' resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary to disturb the Tariff of 1857.

Resolved, That the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by the reissue of Treasury Notes.

Resolved, That the President be requested to convene the Cabinet and submit to them the estimates heretofore presented, for the purpose of ascertaining what deduction therefrom is practicable.

Mr. CRAWFORD made a speech in advocacy of his proposition.

Mr. HATCH wanted further information on the subject before he was prepared to vote.

Mr. DEWART said he did not expect, when he came here, that the tariff question would be introduced, and desired to know whether any one was to be bound by the action of the caucus. He was a Democrat, and wanted gentlemen from the South to understand there were Democrats from the section of the Union. If the action of the caucus was to be binding on all present, he should object, and beg leave quietly to retire.

Mr. STEPHENS thought it very proper that the Tariff question should be discussed, as it was of great national concern. The Tariff act of 1857 ought not to be disturbed. The Government could be carried on the revenue raised by it, with economy. He did not regard the question of raising the Tariff, nor anything connected with it, as a test of Democracy, at least until the National Democratic Convention has specially provided for the subject in its platform of principles.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, proposed, as a substitute for Mr. CRAWFORD's resolutions, a series declaring that the necessities of the Government ought to be supplied by an increase of the tariff of 1857; that the amount to be raised under such revision ought not to exceed about sixty-five millions of dollars; and that the revision should be on the principle of the tariff of 1846.

Mr. SICKLES gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution, providing that a Committee be appointed by this Caucus, to confer with a similar Committee on the part of the Senate Caucus, to take into consideration the proper manner practicable for reducing the expenditures of the Government. He urged the importance of harmony as essential to the success of the Democratic Party, arguing that they should have a common ground on which to stand.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE also alluded to the existing differences of opinion among the Democrats, and seconded the views which were advanced by his colleague.

Mr. SINGLETON suggested that the members present select such items of expenditures as would, in their judgment, justify a reduction, and designate the amounts of such reduction.

Mr. SCOTT spoke of the impropriety of attempting to cut off any of the communications with California, which, in eight years, had contributed twenty millions of dollars to the support of the Government. Notwithstanding her large appropriations she would be willing to bear her burden in view of her increasing Territory and people, and the necessity of the country.

Mr. WHITELY was not to be frightened by the cry of protection, although its real object was to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to carry on the Government. It was impossible to reduce by reasonable economy the expenditures of the Government to any amount within the revenue raised by the act of 1857. The advocacy of direct taxation would defeat any man, even in Mississippi, and he thought his friend BARKSDALE could not be returned more than once upon that issue.

Mr. BARKSDALE replied that he was for a tariff for revenue, but between protection for the sake of protection and direct taxation. he was for the latter.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said that any reduction of the expenditures ought to commence with members of Congress, and referred to the compensation and mileage as fit subjects for retrenchment.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, with his usual caution, opposed hasty and inconsiderate action on this subject.

Mr. BOWIE gave notice of a resolution declaring that the Democratic Party ought to adhere to its ancient policy of a Tariff strictly for revenue; that a tariff to raise forty millions could not be arranged on the basis of an expenditure of sixty-five millions, and that it is the duty of all honest men, without distinction of party, to unite on such an adjustment as would benefit the country.

Mr. MCRAE gave notice of the introduction of a resolution laying down certain fundamental Constitutional principles, and proposing to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means, as the sense of the caucus, to report a bill for levying a direct tax.

Mr. BOYCE said it was evident there must be an increase of revenue or a decrease of expenditure, and, therefore, thought the only security for economy would be the presence of the gatherer of direct taxes.

Mr. CLAY was not present to dictate to the Democratic party. Not long ago he was called only a yearling Democrat, and he was of course but little more than a two year old now. But he wished to say that the question of a tariff is above all parties, one in which the interests of the entire country are concerned. He therefore hoped it would be adjusted in accordance with this sentiment.

Mr. OWEN JONES was in favor of a change in the tariff, and spoke of its importance to Pennsylvania. He would not be satisfied without some reasonable adjustment.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, favored an increase of customs, and especially the taxing of the articles in the free list of the present tariff.

Mr. SEWARD thought it was impossible for the Government to be carried on with a great deal less expenditure than now estimated, and that the only solution of the difficulty was in the restoration either temporarily or permanently of the Tariff of 1846.

Mr. CAVANAUGH moved, ineffectually, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Under the operation of the previous question, the resolutions of Mr. KUNKEL were lost, by Ayes 10; Noes not counted.

Mr. CRAWFORD's first resolution declaring it inexpedient and unnecessary to disturb the Tariff, was rejected by 27 against 25—some members not voting.

Mr. CRAWFORD then withdrew his two remaining resolutions by unanimous consent.

Mr. SMILIE' resolutions, mentioned in the commencement of this report, were then adopted by a large majority, when the caucus adjourned.

There were present from New-York, Messrs. John Cochrane, Maclay, Sickles, Corning and Hatch; from Ohio, Messrs. Vallandigham, Cox, Groesbeck, Pendleton, Cockerill, Hall and Burns; and from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Florence, Owen Jones, Reilly, Landy, Leidy, and perhaps others.

The rumored difficulty between Mr. SICKLES and Mr. BUTTERWORTH is entirely without foundation. There has been no interruption whatever of their friendly relations.

The Secretary of the Treasury asks that power be given to discontinue from time to time such lighthouses as may become useless by reason of the mutations of commerce or otherwise, and to restrict the creation of new lights to such as shall be reported on favorably by the Light-house Board.

The drafts paid and drafts issued last week amounted to nearly five millions.

A report is credited that General DENVER will shortly resign the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the view of returning to California.

The Central National Botts Club have resolved to withhold the publication of their address to the people until Mr. BOTTS shall have delivered his speech on the 23d inst., in New-York.

The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Association is now chartering vessels to take out emigrants under the direction of General HENNINGSEN.

The Executive Committee for the Napier Complimentary Ball is composed of Senators Seward and A. Kennedy, and W. W. Corcoran, B. Ogle Taylor, W. L. Hodge, Henry Ledyard and Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esqs. They give notice that subscriptions may be made to the books in their hands.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN THE SENATE—THE ATRATO SHIP-CANAL PROJECT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1859.

The Senate entered into the Tariff debate to-day, upon Mr. BIGLER's declaratory resolution against increasing the public debt, and in favor of such modification of the existing Tariff as will afford revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. This movement opens a breach between Pennsylvania and the Democracy not easy to be healed. That result, however, was anticipated; and Mr. BIGLER is fighting now only to maintain his own position, and, if possible, save himself from going down with the ruins of his party. The Southern Democratic leaders have made up their minds to do without Pennsylvania in the future, calculating that upon the Free-trade platform they can more than compensate her loss by gains in the Northwest. With the exception of Mr. BIGLER's speech, the day in Congress has been exceedingly dull.

Statements have been published recently leading to the supposition that the project for excavating a ship channel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans *via* the Atrato and Truando rivers, is abandoned since the return of Messrs. CRAVEN and MICHLER, the Government engineers sent out some time since to verify the explorations of Mr. KELLY, the projector of the enterprise. This, I learn, is not so. I am informed by Mr. KELLY, who is now here, that the reports soon to be made public by the two officers above-named, substantially sustain in every important particular, the previous private surveys. Lieut. CRAVEN, it is true, estimates the probable cost of the work at an almost fabulous sum; but he does not find the work impracticable. Both the officers are satisfied that the work can be done, and that an available ship canal may be made from ocean to ocean, without a lock. This settled, the rest is a mere matter of dollars and cents, in regard to which the opinions of men of practical experience in the construction of canals are worth more than those of the most skillful officer of the Navy.

It is also urged that the climate in which the work is to be done is unhealthy, and that therefore it is impracticable. That the climate is bad is true; but it is no worse than that in which the Panama Railroad was built,—where, of 6,000 white man employed, less than three hundred died, although they labored under very great disadvantages. Another objection is that there are bars at the mouth of the Atrato river which make it impossible for a vessel of ordinary draft to enter the stream. Engineering science, as shown in improving the entrance of the Mississippi river, and many a similar work, is quite equal to the removal of this difficulty, either by dredging or by a side cut from the river out to the sea, with a gate at its inner end. The Atrato once entered, gives an abundance of water for ships of the largest draft, until the junction with the Truando is reached, where there are twenty-eight miles of river to be deepened and widened,—a work neither difficult nor expensive, as the soil is alluvial and easily removed by dredging-machines. Besides this, there is some solid rock cutting and excavation to be done. The cost of the whole work, Mr. KELLY and his Engineers insist, need only be $75,000,000—a sum of small importance, compared with the result to be achieved, and which it is proposed to raise by aid of an agreement by the Governments of England, France and the United States to pay the interest upon the cost of construction during the nine years required for its completion. The two former Governments have already indicated their readiness to enter into such an errangement. I do not suppose Mr. KELLY has any idea of asking present legislative aid; but I have thrown out these suggestions for the purpose of keeping the public advised of the actual condition of an enterprise which has hitherto attracted much attention, and is at least deserving of careful investigation. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Little business of importance was transacted during the morning hour.

A resolution offered by Mr. KING, directing an inquiry into the working of the reciprocity treaty, and the expediency of its abrogation, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the vote by which the Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad was defeated yesterday, was reconsidered.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. BIGLER's resolution that a large public debt is inconsistent with the true policy of the country, and that Congress should proceed without delay to adjust the revenue and expenditure.

Mr. TOOMBS proceeded to reply to Mr. BIGLER's speech of yesterday, and went over it, section by section. After showing that the first paragraph of the resolution merely expressed a truism "that it is inexpedient in time of peace to incur a large public debt," the truism, however, depending on whether the debt be of casual or permanent deficiency, and that the second section assumed this deficiency to be inevitable and fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians, Mr. TOOMBS proceeded to demonstrate that it is not only avoidable, but ought to be avoided, that there is not only no necessity to keep the expenditure at their present standard, but that the present tariff is ample to meet the just and proper expenses of this Government The Secretary of the Treasury's estimates for the five years prior to 1857, show a revenue exceeding the expenditures. Finding that there was a revenue of fifty millions, and an expenditure of forty-eight millions, the tariff was reduced without party dissension, South Carolina and Massachusetts, the extremes of sectionalism, uniting to it. He did not propose, by his vote on the tariff of 1857, to cripple any branch of the public service, and he did not propose it now—the country is able to bear any legitimate burden—but he did propose to require that the Government shall confine itself to its legitimate service,—not for the mere reason of curtailing the expenses, but for the better object of avoiding corruption, and of making the country great and able for future action, either in peace or war. We have no extraordinary occasion—no wars except Indian, which we always have—hence no occasion for increased expenditures exists. The Tariff was put on with the deliberate consideration of the Government and the people, and it has done what it was expected it would do, notwithstanding the temporary falling off in receipts during the time of mercantile depression. It is not the Tariff, but the estimates, that are fallacious. The Post-Office has absorbed nearly nine millions of the deficiency over the estimates. Further, the estimates assume that every dollar of the appropriation, not only present, but past years, will be required for the fiscal year 1859-60. He showed that the estimates were framed to exhibit a deficiency, for it is impossible that all these appropriations can be laid out within one year; yet further to force a deficiency, the surveyed public lands were not offered, as it was the duty of the Government to offer them, for sale. Had the proceeds of the seventy or eighty millions of surveyed lands been brought into the Treasury there would not have been one dollar of deficiency. Were the Post-Office expenditures reduced within proper limits, there would be no deficiency. But instead of these retrenchments the expenses are swelled into extravagance to create a deficiency in the estimates of 1860, which is said to be inevitable. The Senator from Pennsylvania says the Government is in distress from shortness of revenue, and he proposes to remedy it by putting on new burdens, by bringing up the revenue to the expenditures. Now he (Mr. TOOMBS) wanted to bring the expenditures down to the revenue. Both the legislative and executive have deviated far from the original track, and by their action have fostered those corrupt extravagances in the Army, Navy and Post-office Departments. It is true we must maintain an army, a navy and a Post-office, and must take some care of our Indians, but we have no need of any army except to keep in subjection of the Indian savages, for we depend on freemen to perpetuate our freedom—nor have we any need to compete with the armies of England, France, Prussia or Austria. England has to keep an army to hold her possessions. We stand on a different principle. If we get possession of a country we turn it loose and trust it to defend itself. Hence we want only army enough to keep the Indians in check and navy enough to keep pirates from our coasts. Five years since our army cost nine millions of dollars; now it costs eighteen millions, although then we had more straggling settlements to be defended, and had not California and Oregon, with their five hundred thousand people, capable of defending themselves. As to the navy, there has been nothing to call for increased expenditures, and yet more ships have been built by special appropriations. We have had for many years 8 000 sailors in the navy, and have no more to man it now. The two and a half millions increase in its cost does not pay poor Jack one extra shilling a month, nor give him one more glass of grog. France, with her large navy of steamships, expends on it twenty four millions of dollars per annum. We expend thirteen millions on ours. Yet the true policy of preparing for war is to build up the resources of the nation in time of peace, not to squander the public means. We prepare for war by increasing the ability of the people to bear it. We can turn all the people into soldiers when the Republic is in danger. Europe uses her armies to oppress her people. They need great armies there—we need a great people. Mr. TOOMBS then replied to that part of Mr. BIGLER's speech in which he set forth the benefits derived by the Southern States from the postal service. He (Mr. TOOMBS) argued at great length the propriety and necessity of making the Post-office self-sustaining. He said it is unjust to levy the deficiency of postage out of the public treasury; it is no more than plundering pence from the poor of the people for the benefit of the rich. The Government, indeed, has no more absolute right to carry the correspondence of the country than its hay, corn or cotton, and he believed that the mails to the Pacific could be carried by other means for $200,000—the Pacific mail has fallen under the guidance of plunderers. As regarded Mr. BIGLER's recommendation to increase the duty on iron, he (Mr. TOOMBS) could by no means assent. He would rather have it free. He would not assent to tax the transportation of the country, of the great West, and would raise no revenue by imposing burdens on an article that would react as a tax on seven-eighths of the country's industry. His opinion was that specific duties were the best mode of taxation. Thirteen years' experience had satisfied him of the truth of that opinion. He had given all the protection he ever has or ever can give. Forty years ago our manufactures were feeble, and they have been built up by a system which is not applicable to their present growth. In conclusion, he referred to elaborate statistical tables, showing that retrenchment is the only remedy.

The subject was postponed.

Mr. HUNTER attempted to bring up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. SLIDELL was equally anxious to have on the Cuban question.

A lengthened debate ensued, in which the leading Republican Senators expressed themselves against taking up the Cuba bill, although ready at any time, when required, to discuss all its bearings. Messrs. SEWARD, WILSON and DOOLITTLE bore prominent part. Mr. HALE made some hits at the Democratic Party, and suggested as a legitimate project of aggrandisement to purchase Canada and erect defences at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and thus economize the cost of the armament on the lakes.

Mr. WILSON reminded the Senate that only nineteen days remain for action. Measures of importance were pending, among them the Homestead bill, one of the best measures ever offered. Congress should reduce the expenditures at least ten millions and provide the means to meet it—its time should be devoted to business and not to aimless debate.

Several other Senators participated in the debate, but finally the Cuban bill was taken up, by 27 against 16.

Mr. SLIDELL, by consent, made a textal correction of the clause of the bill providing for five per cent. Bonds, payable semi-annually.

Mr. DOOLITTLE considered that the two great questions which, in the progression of the age, cannot be escaped, were the Anglo-American and the African-American. He concluded his remarks by offering a substitute for the Cuba bill, to the effect that fifty millions be appropriated to purchase in Yucatan, or Central or South America, territory on which a free negro nation can be located under the guarantee of the United States.

The Senate here adjourned, agreeing to meet at 11 A. M. after Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Speaker laid before the House a reply from the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution asking why the construction of the Baltimore Court House has been delayed. He says he has postponed the construction of all authorized public buildings which had not been commenced previous to the late revulsion, owing to the insufficiency of the money in the Treasury, and that he will continue to act on this rule until Congress shall provide money to meet the liabilities or shall otherwise direct.

Mr. HARRIS of Maryland, called attention to the fact that Congress, several years ago, appropriated $200,000 for the Baltimore Custom House, with unmistakable instructions. The reason assigned by the Secretary is untenable, especially as it is recollected that when the last Congress adjourned, there were twenty-three millions of surplus revenue, five of which was, in his opinion, unnecessarily applied to the redemption of Government securities at 16½ per cent. premium.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, justified the reasons assigned by the Secretary, saying that as no valid compact had been entered into, the execution of the law might properly be extended to a future time, considering the condition of the Treasury.

Mr. HARRIS moved to refer the communication to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions to report a bill reappropriating the $200,000.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, moved a substitute instructing the Committee to report a bill repealing all laws authorizing the construction of a Post-Office, Custom-House, and Court-House buildings, where no contracts have been made. Ruled out.

Mr. HARRIS' motion was referred to.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House concurred with the Committee in striking out the following items: $200,000 for the mileage of members and delegates of the House for next year; $10,000 for furniture and repairs and boxes for members; and nearly $73,000 for the *Congressional Globe*, and for binding the same and reporting the proceedings; also in cutting off $100,000 for wages of the workmen and adjusters at the San Francisco Mint; also reducing the appropriation for workmen in the New-York Assay Office from $45,000 to $23,000; and reducing the appropriation for workmen at the New-Orleans Branch Mint to $15,000; also in striking out $225,000 for the purchase of property in New-York, now leased for Court purposes; also in adding $175,000 to supplied deficiencies in printing.

The bill was then passed by 16 majority.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to increase the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons, and pursers in the Navy.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill appropriating $30,000,000 to enable the President to settle unadjusted difficulties with Spain and purchase Cuba. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, gave notice that when the bill comes up, he will move an amendment striking out the word "purchase" and substituting "take."

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill making appropriations for the Ocean Mail steamer service.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, wanted to know whether provision was made for any contemplated new service?

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, having objected to the reception of the bill, Mr. PHELPS declined to answer Mr. HOUSTON's question.

Mr. PHELPS reported a bill making appropriations for the Post-office Department.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring BOYD B. CHAPMAN legally elected delegate from Nebraska, in place of JENNER FERGUSON, the sitting member.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, made a speech in favor of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, argued against the contestant.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, spoke in favor of the sitting member.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the House adjourned.

Discovery of New Gold Diggings.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb 9.

The Sioux City *Register*, just arrived, notices the arrival of Major CULBERTSON at that place, direct from the head waters of the Missouri River. He reports the discovery of new gold diggings on the divide between the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, in the neighborhood of Stevan's Pass. The gold obtained from these diggings is inferior in quality, being worth only about fourteen or fifteen dollars per ounce, but is said to exist in great quantities.

Major CULBERTSON brought down about $1,300 worth in lumps nearly the size of a grain of corn. He says these mines can be approached within a comparatively short distance by steamboats. He also says the headwaters of the above-named rivers are so near together that he at one time drank from the Missouri on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and a half hour afterwards from the Columbia River, on the Pacific slope.

The Boston Mechanical Bakery.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The project to construct a mechanical bakery similar to the one destroyed by the incendiary fire on Sunday morning, is favorably progressing. At a public meeting of merchants to-day on the subject, a committee was chosen to report a feasible plan of action for the purpose.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the Constitution, requiring a residence of two years in the State, subsequent to naturalization, for voting. The vote stood 178 yeas, against 32 nays.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Marshall, Texas, advices of the 1st, state that the Pacific Railway compromise had failed. The amount of unobjectionable claims had been reduced to $148,000, leaving $80,000 for further examination. President FOWLKES refused to make payment unless the road was delivered to the old Company, under the final award of the Arbitration Committee, who thereupon resigned, giving their award in favor of the new Company. The Convention, however, resolved that FOWLKES should take possession of the road west of Marshall.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

A petition was presented to repeal the usury laws; also, a petition to equalize the freight tariff of railroads.

Mr. PROSSER reported favorably the bill to regulate the navigation of the Canals by steam.

Mr. DIVEN reported favorably the bill to pay Governor KING the expenses of the Staten Island troops, with an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall impair the right of the people to recover for the property destroyed.

The bill to amend the Marine Court act was reported favorably.

The Postmaster-General reported in reply to the resolution of the Senate, that WM. G. MANDEVILLE was on the 26th of June, 1858, appointed Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls, the usual warrant being sent to him by mail, which was returned executed. That subsequently Mr. MANDEVILLE declined the appointment and no commission was issued to him, nor could he exercise the rights of the office until such commission was issued. A certificate was furnished to Mr. MILLER, the present Postmaster, at Mr. MANDEVILLE's request.

The President announced the Committee on the Registry law, as follows: Messrs. JOHNSON, NOXON and MATHER.

Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to authorize CHARLES O'CONOR, HENRY R. SELDEN and HAMILTON FISH to draft a new Charter for the City of New-York, and report the same to the next Legislature.

Mr. ELY remarked that he did not deem a new charter for the City of New-York necessary, but as he was aware that a charter was in course of preparation by persons who had not the confidence of the people of the City of New-York, he thought that if any change was proper it should be made in the manner suggested by the bill introduced.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Of WATTS SHERMAN and others against a railroad in Avenue D, New-York.

To abolish the pilot monopoly.

Messrs. CHANLER and TUTHILL presented remonstrances against any change in the Pilot laws.

Mr. GREEN reported against the bill to limit the imprisonment for the non-payment of fines. Agreed to.

Mr. JEREMIAH reported the bill favorably to protect grave-yards by prohibiting running streets through the same.

Mr. TUTHILL reported the bill favorably to incorporate the Union Navigation Company.

Mr. MOORE reported the bill favorably to close the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and discontinue the use of steam there.

The annual report of the Astor Library was then presented.

The Comptroller reported unpaid appropriations of last year, to the amount of $21,500.

The Agricultural Society sent in an invitation to the Assembly to attend their sessions. Accepted.

Mr. YOUNG gave notice of a bill requiring any person bringing an action for slander to give ample security for the costs.

Adjourned.

The Railroad Committee—The Lobby Investigation, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Senate Committee on Railroads met this afternoon, to hear parties on the Seventh-avenue Railroad bill. This scheme is in opposition to the proposed parallel road. A large number were present. WM. K. STRONG argued in favor of the bill, and WM. A. BUTLER and JOHN J. PHELPS against it.

The Senate Committee of Investigation into the Lobby met this evening. The counsel for the witnesses summoned to testify concerning the Albany Bridge case, continued his argument. The witnesses subpœnaed had no objection to state anywhere and to any person all circumstances of every kind within their knowledge relating to this case, but, as a matter of principle, they resisted a power they believed was not possessed by the Committee, and which sought to place them in the attitude of accusers of parties not present to defend themselves. The counsel also questioned the right of the Committee under cover of legislative inquisition to attempt to place a man in the position of a felon, and liable to the law as such, when no case has arisen of present corruption in the existing legislature. The policy and intention of the resolution of the Senate, is doubtless to prevent or punish Legislative corruption now, and not to endeavor to rake up by-gone cases, where a bare investigation is calculated to blast a man's character, even though no grounds exist for any accusation or suspicion against him.

Senator AMES said he regarded the Committee as formed for the protection of their own body, and not to investigate past frauds, if any existed.

Senator WHEELER said when the Committee was formed he had stated in reply to a question he had a case to investigate. This was early in January, and the Senate must, therefore have voted understandingly, knowing he had a case pertaining to a past Legislature.

Senator AMES suggested that the present Senate was in existence last year, and Senators probably imagined the case to which he alluded was one occurring last year.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Agricultural Society met at 12½ o'clock today. W. P. MCCAUN, the President, called the Society to order. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the year at $18,356 27, and the expenses at $15,705 34, leaving an amount on deposit at Albany Exchange Bank of $2,650 93.

The Society elected, to-day, the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—A. B. CONGER, of Rockland.

Vice-Presidents—E. G. Faile, of New-York; C. S. Wainwright, of Dutchess; Herman Wendell, of Albany; H. W. Beckwith, of Washington; B. N. Huntington, of Oneida; S. A. Law, of Delaware; James O. Sheldon, of Ontario; and T. C. Peters, of Genesee.

Albany was named as the place of holding the next Fair.

Governor KING was present during the session.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to provide for the taking of Agricultural statistics with the next census, was adopted.

Mr. H. L. EMERY introduced resolutions asking the Canal Board to lower the tolls on agricultural implements and machines to two mills.

A resolution was adopted approving of the standard adopted by the Society in deciding premiums on cattle, and recommending a strict adherence to the scale.

Ex-Senator CARROLL offered a resolution approving of the resolutions adopted by the Canal Convention, recommending tolls on railroads, and a tariff on way freight *pro rata* with through freight.

After debate the resolution was tabled, and the Convention adjourned until the evening.

Without taking any action the Committee adjourned.

The Agricultural Society Meeting in the Assembly Chamber, to-night, was numerously attended. Professor NORTH, of Hamilton College, delivered a fine address.

Prisoner Shot in Attempting to Escape.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

A prisoner, named MANNON, in endeavoring to effect his escape from East Cambridge Jail, was shot twice by Mr. SANBORN in the struggle, but his wounds are not fatal.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

No. 62.—John Pemberton, liquidator of the Merchants' Insurance Company, *vs.* Edward Lackett *et al.*—Argument concluded for appellant.

No. 63.—Diokerson P. Morehouse *vs.* William A. Phelps.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 9—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now about due with Liverpool dates of the 26th ult., four days later. The weather is rainy.

Sailing of the Arabia—Her Detention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed at noon with 93 passengers for Liverpool and 27 for Halifax, and nearly $70,000 in specie. The Hon. J. E. WARD, Minister to China, and family were among the passengers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia* grounded on the Lower Middle at 1:30 P. M. to-day. She came off at 3 o'clock and anchored in Quarantine, in consequence of thick fog, having sustained no damage.

New-York Central Railroad Dividend.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The New-York Central Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on the 21st inst.

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER MARCIA FARROW BURNT—BARK PHEBE LOST.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Arrived, bark *General Taylor*, BURTON, Marcellies. She reports, 4th inst., lat, 37° 56', lon. 67° 47', fell in with schooner *Marcia Farrow*, from Rockland for New-Orleans, on fire and leaking badly. Took off Captain and crew and brought them here.

Bark *Phebe*, of Yarmouth, Me., from Xibara for Hamburg, was totally lost—no date—near Xibara.

The Robbery of the Adams Express.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 9.

MARONEY, agent of the Adams Express Company here, who was charged with the recent robbery of forty thousand dollars, has been bound over for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

The Probang Discussion.

LECTURE BY DR. FOY.

A lecture illustrative of Dr. GREEN's mode of treating diseases of the respiratory organs, and explaining in popular terms the case of the late Mr. SAMUEL S. WHITNEY,—a case which has excited so much debate in the Academy of Medicine and so much public notice otherwise,—was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute by Dr. FOY. Some twelve years ago, he said, Professor SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, discovered a new anæsthetic agent, since known as Chloroform. Its effects were to be tested on a patient, and Dr. SIMPSON was to be present at the trial. The hour arrived, the Professor was delayed and was unable to be in attendance; the patient, in general good health, was placed upon the table; the knife was in the surgeon's hands, when the patient mysteriously and quietly died, without any cause that the most searching *post-mortem* examination could reveal. Need he (the lecturer) ask what would have been the verdict of the world, learned and unlearned, had SIMPSON arrived at the time, and had the chloroform been administered? How dangerous therefore, was it, to reason that because one event was followed by another in succession, therefore they must bear the relation of cause and effect? Just now in this City we seemed to be acting on that ground of reasoning. Mr. WHITNEY had had his throat medicated topically, and Mr. WHITNEY died; therefore, it was argued, that Mr. WHITNEY had died of such topical medication. But, out of evil there sometimes came good. The learned and witty SIDNEY SMITH said that much good might come out of the killing of a bishop, because railroad accidents would never excite sufficient public attention until a bishop should happen to be one of the victims. Now, bishops in this Democratic country were of comparatively small account; but millionaires took their place and Mr. WHITNEY was a millionaire. He (Dr. F.) had been induced to deliver this lecture by no other motive than a sincere desire to allay an irrational panic which had seized upon the public mind, and he was determined to tell the truth as far as in him lay, neither extenuating aught nor setting aught down in malice. He intended first to describe the anatomy of the parts, with a glance at their physiology, to describe some of their diseases, to enter into a history of the local or topical treatment of these diseases; and, finally, to review the case of the late Mr. WHITNEY. He also wished to say that he was independent of every personal or partisan feeling, whether it were called by the name of BEALS, or of MOTT, or of GREEN. His motto would be: *Nullius addictus jurare*. He then proceeded to speak of the functions of the serous membrane, inclosing the lungs, of the lungs themselves, and of the air passages; and referred, *en passant*, to the morbid affections to which they are respectively subject, among which be enumerated croup, hooping cough, bronchitis, sore throat or follicular disease of the pharyngo-tracheal membrane, œdema of the glottis, spasmodic asthma, scrofula and consumption. He next adverted to the history of the treatment of these diseases by nitrate of silver, applied through the probang and tube, and in connection with this read from numerous European medical authorities—Scotch, French, English, German and Irish—their high estimate of the services of Dr. HORACE GREEN, of this City, in regard to the invention of the instruments, and the introduction of the treatment in question.

The concluding portion of Dr. Foy's address was devoted to a review of WHITNEY's case. Dr. GREEN, he said, first sees Mr. WHITNEY on 25th October; he then examines Mr. W.'s chest, finds chest thin, a little depression on the left thoracic wall, with less expansion on the left side. Percussion gives a flat sound all over the upper portion of the left lung; slightly dull on right side.

A hurried rale or click was heard below the left clavicle in both inspiration and respiration. His epiglottis and membrane of the throat presented inflammatory signs. Dr. G. pronounced that a cavity existed at the upper part of left lung, and that it was a tuberculous cavity.

This, you will remember, is written down by Dr. RICHARDS, on the 25th, at the time of the examination.

On the 27th, true cavernous respiration is heard, and that is admitted on all hands to be an unequivocal diagnosis of cavity. About this time, Dr. BEALES examines Mr. WHITNEY and pronounces his lungs sound. Here is the first great issue. Was GREEN wrong, and BEALES right, or *vice versa*? It is for us to judge. Dr. GREEN writes down on the 25th and 27th of October, certain sounds which all physicians recognize as unfailingly symptomatic of consumption. Dr. BEALES does not tell us what he heard, or what he did not hear; but he apostrophises the invention of the stethoscope as an immense benefit to science. Well, it is true it looks scientific; many imagine it to possess some occult power. It is largely used; not always, however, by those who know its use. I once heard an old gentleman, nearly as venerable looking as Dr. BEALES, praise it in no measured terms; he could detect anything with it. The first time I saw him apply it, he turned the wrong side to his ear—[laughter]—as if you heard some one lecture on the benefits of the telescope, and the first time he uses it see him turning the large end to his eye. I will not say Dr. BEALES does not know one side of the stethoscope from the other. I am sure he does, but I never yet knew a good auscultator who in every possible case did not prefer his ear to any instrument, however *chacun à son goût*. I look with suspicion on the man who is continually with the stethoscope in his old Pettie hat. Let us hope the Doctor meant auscultation as the great invention, not the stethoscope. And now who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? Dr. GREEN is admitted by the luminaries of the profession to be leaned as an auscultator. Of Dr. BEALES I must, even at the risk of being considered ignorant of *le beau monde*, confess I never heard before this case. I seldom read the reports of other than medical meetings. This may account for my ignorance. But had Dr. B. contented himself with simply stating that he possessed sufficient auscultatory knowledge to detect disease, had any existed, I would not dare to question his sagacity. But the Doctor condescends to give us a reason why we should attach importance to his opinion—thus following the example of many Judges, whose bare opinions would command respect, but, accompanied by the reasons which led to the conclusion, provoke our ridicule. It is to be supposed that the Doctor gave his strongest reason: and that is, that he has been fifteen or sixteen years medical examiner to two or three Insurance Companies, and therefore must know something of the stethoscope. Softly, my dear Doctor, the old stethoscope-admiring gentleman, to whom I alluded, held that same situation. In fact, it was while examining a patient for the Caledonian Insurance Company, that I saw him make that egregious mistake. Let us view the matter logically. Dr. BEALES is an examiner of chests for Insurance Companies; they have many applicants; *ergo*, Dr. B. must know the use of auscultation.

I have looked upon the moon and stars nearly every night, for 30 years, that they were visible; therefore, by a parity of reasoning, I must be an astronomer. Or, indeed, to take a clearer case, the Doctor must have read English works of the best style, and correctly spelled, for nearly half a century; he, therefore, must write and spell English correctly. Such is the logical inference; but as to the reality: Tell it not in Gath

ARIZONA AND SONORA—NO. IX.

Population of Arizona—Fort Yuma—Cost of Transportation in Arizona—Cost of Transportation in Sonora—Difference in Favor of Sonora—Military—Difficulties and Dangers Attending Settlers—Murders by Apaches, &c.—Abandoned Trading Posts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In previous articles I have endeavored to make it appear that in order to render Arizona and neighboring regions available to citizens of the United States, a port on the Gulf of California and adequate protection, differing *entirely* from that which is at present afforded, are necessary. In furtherance of these views I will now touch more fully upon some points heretofore but briefly mentioned.

First, the population of Arizona.

Three points only in the Territory are populated. These are the eastern and western extremities and the interior. The valley of the Rio Grande on the east, the old and originally settled portion, includes within the proposed limits of Arizona several towns, such as Doña Ana, Las Cruces and Mesilla. The population of this neighborhood may be estimated at 6,000 Mexicans and 70 whites, nearly all exclusively engaged as producers, traders, contractors, &c., in support of troops, Indian agencies, mail lines, &c. Passing west through the Territory we come to no settlement, except overland mail stations, until we reach Tucson, distant from the Rio Grande 300 miles. In this vicinity are Fort Buchanan, the Sonoita Valley San Xavier, Tubac, Calabasas, Sopori and Arivaca ranches and the Sonora Mining Company at Cerro Colorado. The population of this district may be estimated at 1,000 Mexicans and 250 whites, exclusive of some 70 dragoons at Fort Buchanan. The inhabitants are engaged in mining and agriculture. Still passing west over the most desert portion of Arizona nearly three miles, we reach the Colorado at its junction with the Gila and the vicinity of the recently discovered Gila gold diggings. The population here, the extreme western part, recent accounts state is 150 whites and 25 Mexicans.

RECAPITULATION.	Mexicans.	Whites, exc of sold's
Valley of the Rio Grande	6,000	70
Interior of the Territory	1,000	250
Gila diggings and west. end of the Ter'y.	25	150
Seat., Mina del Ajo, Over. M. sta'ns, &c.	100	100
Total	7,125	570
Mexicans	7,125	Whites 570
Total		7,695

The Pima and Pasego Indians are estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000.

Thus it will be perceived the population is principally Mexican, the main part of which is located on the Rio Grande and in the service of the military. It is not difficult to divine what course the politics of the Territory will take when it is fairly afloat in the political puddle.

A short time before we obtained possession of this region, Fort Yuma was established at the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, on the southern limit of California, and I believe it was supposed this post would protect the frontier from that point to the Rio Grande, and fulfill the 11th article of the Guadaloupe Hidalgo Treaty. This garrison is located in the midst of the Yumas and Co-copas, and it gives me pleasure to state that the small body of infantry occupying the station keep in subjection these treacherous Indians; and in addition afford aid to broken-down travelers crossing the desert. These Indians are easily controlled, as they seldom wander far from their rancherias on the Colorado, in the waters of which they are as much at home as ducks. The benign graces of Christianity, as practiced by the whites in their intercourse with these Indians, are rapidly sending them to the land of the Great Spirit. In loathsome, lazy groups, they hang about the garrison and settlement, and disease is sweeping them from the face of the earth. In a few years the bright red, silver-voiced Yumas and Co-copas will be recorded among the tribes that have been.

Originally, Government supplies were dispatched to Fort Yuma, *viâ* San Diego, at a cost of $700 per ton. In view of this fact, several enterprising parties in San Francisco—Captains WILCOX, JOHNSON and others—conceived the project, in 1854, of affording Government the opportunity of forwarding supplies from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, *viâ* the Gulf of California and river Colorado, thus avoiding all land transportation. To this end, they built a small steamer adapted to the peculiar and difficult navigation of the Colorado. Success attended the enterprise. Government dispatched supplies from San Francisco, by transports, to the mouth of the Colorado, at a cost of about $25 per ton, from thence by the aforesaid steamer up the Colorado to Fort Yuma, a distance of 160 miles, at $75 per ton.

Subsequently, mining companies and others located at Tucson, Tubac and that neighborhood in the interior, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to obtain their supplies from San Francisco, the price of freight from that city to Fort Yuma being $100 per ton. From the latter point to Tucson, Tubac, &c., by pack trains and wagons, 12½ cents per pound, or $250 per ton, was the ruling rate, making the total cost of transportation from San Francisco to the interior of Arizona $350 per ton. This was a heavy tax on the business interests of the Territory.

But in addition to the high price charged for transportation, it was always difficult and at times impossible to carry on mining and trading for the want of land transportation facilities. The Apaches were constantly clearing the country of all animals used for packing or draught. At one time, goods intended for the interior remained stored at Fort Yuma eighteen months, as neither pack-trains nor wagons to do the transporting were to be had in the territory. During the past year, machinery and goods for the Heintzleman Company, at Tubac, were delayed six months, and the interest of the Company seriously demaged, simply by reason of the want of facilities of land transportation. Thus much for the western portion of Arizona.

The Rio Grande forms the eastern boundary. The people in this valley are supplied with goods from San Antonio, Texas, and St. Louis, Missouri, *viâ* Santa Fé. The price of freight from San Antonio to the Rio Grande is 10 cents per pound, and from thence to Tucson, &c., there is no fixed rate, but the average price through from San Antonio may be stated at from $350 to $400 per ton. From St. Louis it is still more costly.

The same difficulties attending transportation in the western part of Arizona appertain to the eastern division, and to a more aggravated degree, as this region is more infested by Apaches. But a few mails back, we had the news that the wagon-train of OCHOA, a Mexican, was attacked by Apaches on the Rio Grande, his drivers killed and the mules driven off. Also, that the Santa Rita Company of Cincinnati, fitted out at great expense and with a guard of fifteen or twenty Americans, were snow-bound at Apache Pass, between Rio Grande and Fort Buchanan, and had lost a part of their mules by Mexicans. The first lot of flour for the troops at Fort Buchanan, about 75,000 pounds, was brought from Chihuahua through one of the Government contractors on the Rio Grande, and cost, deposited at the said fort, $26 per hundred. This flour proved sour and musty, was condemned by a board of officers, and a part of it fed out to the military hogs—large droves of these insects having been brought from New-Mexico by the troops. If the books in that region could be examined, it would be found how easy a few of the millions go which form the sum of $25,485,383 60, now put down as the yearly expenditure of the War Department.

From the statements herein made, it appears that Tucson is located in the interior of Arizona, equi-distant from Fort Yuma and the Rio Grande; also, that the cost of freight to this point from San Francisco, San Antonio and Santa Fé is about the same—say $350 to $400 per ton. Goods forwarded without delay are four months *in transitu*, and about three from the other points.

The distance from Tucson to Guaymas is 350 miles, and the price of freight between the two points, under ordinary circumstances, is four cents per pound, or $80 per ton—road good, time sixteen days, and facilities abundant. From San Francisco to Guaymas vessels would do a good business at $15 per ton, thus giving $95 per ton as the price of freight from San Francisco, and say $110 per ton from New-York to the interior of Arizona, in place of the present rate of $350 to $400 per ton. Here is a great and overruling fact, sufficient to decide the course of business in that country. There is danger of Indians on the road to Guaymas, but as you go south from Arizona and the New-Mexican territory, the danger diminishes. The latter part of my business career in that country, I tried the experiment of transporting goods from Guaymas to the interior of Arizona, and it proved successful. Taking into consideration the difference in freight, saving of time, &c., I found it more profitable to purchase the fine descriptions of American goods even, to be had in Guaymas, after paying the heavy Mexican duties, and run the gauntlet of *guias* and *tornaguias*, (Custom-House permits,) through the various *distritos* of the State of Sonora, than to bring them by the usual routes from Fort Yuma or the Rio Grande.

The country that would look to Guaymas for supplies, and speedily be settled by Americans if that port was opened as an American port, may be considered as the entire State of Sonora, the northern part of Sinaloa, the western part of Chihuahua, all the available part of Arizona, north and south of the Gila and west of the Rio Grande, comprising an area greater than the whole of New-England and the State of New-York.

Having given some facts showing how much we need the port of Guaymas for business purposes in Arizona, it is incumbent upon me to state what occurs to the active, business part of the community in that Territory under the present system of protection.

ACOSTA, a Mexican, doing a small business at the point near Sonoita, which I afterwards occupied, started for California in 1856 with cash in his pocket to buy goods. Between Sonoita and Fort Yuma he was murdered by his companions (Mexicans) and robbed of his money and mules. Shortly after the leader of these murderers was killed by the Apaches near the Gila.

Crossing from Sonora to the Gila, sixty miles above its mouth, in August, 1856, just as I struck the river three white men jumped up from beneath a mesquit tree. They proved to be old Mr. WARNER, a trader of Tucson, and companions, *en route* to Fort Yuma for goods. Eighty miles above the Apaches had robbed him of his mule train, and the party was trudging on foot to Fort Yuma, one hundred and forty miles—thermometer 110 in the shade. A few months after, JONES, a partner of WARNER'S, and several Mexicans, *en route* from Tucson to Santa Cruz, were killed by the Apaches fifteen miles from Fort Buchanan. Some months after this I met Mr. WARNER with two wagons near Calabazas, fleeing from Apaches. They had fired upon him that morning, riddling his wagons, killing two mules, but fortunately not harming himself or companions.

JULIUS CONSTANT, a German of good family, and educated in one of the universities of his own country, was on his way to Sonora for supplies with his brother and several Pepegos. Near Imoriz, they were attacked by thirty to forty Apaches. The brothers were both badly wounded, and their mules killed at the first fire. The Papegos fled, but the wounded Germans crawled to a mezquit tree hard by, and there made a splendid fight. The Apaches, after losing several of their number, disappeared. Leaving his brother with a broken leg and nearly dead, JULIUS, with a shattered knee, dragged himself to Imoriz, six miles distant, and sent out some Mexicans with a cart to bring in his brother. They both recovered, but JULIUS, being ill shortly after, took corrosive sublimate by mistake and died an agonizing death. Thus ended the career of this bold and gallant young German.

Three Frenchmen started from California in 1857 with $3,000 to buy cattle in Sonora. Two of them were assassinated and robbed between Fort Yuma and Sonoita by their attendants, said to be native Californians. The third Frenchman was left for dead, but he got back to Fort Yuma, twenty-five miles, badly cut up, and with a stab through one of his lungs so wide that the air came out of it. Cured by Dr. HAMMOND, of Fort Yuma. The recovery of this Frenchmen is one of the most remarkable I ever heard of.

IGNACIO ORTIS, Mexican, coming from California with a few mule loads of goods in 1857, was killed and robbed on the desert between Fort Yuma and Tubac, by Indians or Mexicans; I believe it never was ascertained which.

WILLIAM FINLEY, a farmer living in the Sonoita Valley, Arizona, started for Sonora with BLAIR, an American, and a Mexican boy, in January, 1858, to bring up family supplies. They were attacked by Apaches near the battle-ground of JULIUS CONSTANT. BLAIR was killed and FINLEY and the Mexican boy wounded. All the cattle and horses of three teams were killed and the wagons destroyed. The boy escaped. The old man FINLEY made a capital fight, killed two of the Apaches, and escaped to Imoriz.

Messrs. PERKINS and HAMILTON, parties from California, camped at my place near Fort Buchanan, several weeks, and proceeded into Sonora the early part of 1858, to purchase stock. On their return, between Hermosillo and Megdalena, they were both killed, and one hundred and twelve head of mules driven off by the Apaches.

I will not enter into details respecting my own escapes; suffice it to say, that within the space of two and a half years, ten murders were committed on or in the immediate vicinity of my own premises. My tripe through the country, except when exploring with a party, were always made alone or with one attendant, and with fleet, enduring animals. A man who does not understand the country, and lays on the road, stands no kind of chance. I can scarcely recollect a journey of fifty miles, but what I was just before or just behind a murder or assassination of some sort.

It will probably be considered that the list of murders I have given is extensive and bloody enough. They are only the most prominent instances of noted parties in the Territory, and form but a fifth of the number I have on record. The balance who met with violent deaths were Mexicans and Americans, travelers and emigrants not particularly known.

The Apaches took, from time to time, every animal of my own, and every animal belonging to those employed by me in freighting, numbering some fifty horses and mules, and last Spring I was obliged to sell a lot of goods at Fort Yuma that had been lying there thirteen months, because I could not raise a wagon or pack mule to bring them into the interior. On reaching the Rio Grande, I had the supreme satisfaction of ascertaining that some of the aforesaid stolen animals, (a favorite riding mule of my own in particular,) thanks to our beautiful Indian agency system, were doing good service among the citizens of that locality.

My trading house at Fort Yuma is still extant and owned by Messrs. HOOPER & Co., suttlers. The establishment near Sonoita is in ruins, a monument of Mexican vengeance upon the followers of CRABBE. Still another is in ruins in the deserted neighborhood of Calabasas. Still another, and the last, a substantial adobe building, ten miles from Fort Buchanan, the most hazardous point of all for life and property, abandoned and going to ruin.

I have been informed that Messrs. WARNER & Co., of Tucson, have ceased to do business. If this is true, I am not aware that there is a regular trader in the whole Territory west of the Rio Grande, except the suttler at Fort Buchanan.

Reader, does this article need pointing? If so, I will sharpen my wits and take another sitting.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The examinations in the several departments of the Normal School which have continued through the week, closed last evening by a very pleasant reunion of teachers and pupils. Yesterday afternoon, the exercises by the graduates were of unusual interest. The papers read, poems recited, &c., were highly creditable to their authors and to the teachers under whom they have been disciplined. Dr. TUTHILL'S address was a masterly production—practical, eloquent and compact. The school has never been more prosperous, or more deserving of the fostering care of the State.—*Albany Evening Journal, 4th.*

A letter from Jerusalem announces that the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre is falling to ruins. A subscription has been opened to repair it.

PEASANT LIFE IN GERMANY.

Letter from the Author of Peasant Life in Germany.

EMMENDINGEN, Dec., 1858.

The author of this work has met in the Berlin *National Zeitung*, the following notice of his Book, written by the New-York Correspondent of that same, and as it is an honest and manly review, by a genuine German, she is inclined to send back a few extracts for those to read who have criticised it in a different manner. He says:

"This is a book which should be read in Germany, not to find something new, but just to see how Germany is reflected to the eyes of a true American who did not go to study ethnography, or philosophical history, but with a strong mind, sharp eyes, fluent pen, and, withal, an out-and-out American heart, and who measured everything by an American *Ell!* Those who have weak nerves, and are over-fastidious, had better not take up the book, and some ladies would probably exclaim, "shocking," and nearly faint over many of the pictures.

But an American lady entered the villages and hesitated not to describe the manure heaps, and to say *they* were "abominable" and offensive; she entered the houses and finds them small, musty, not too clean, dark with the fumes of tobacco, and disgusting from its odor, and contrasted them with the beautiful white cottages of American farmers, so charming without and so comfortable within. Properly accompanied, she entered the dancing halls, for it was this class she came to study, in order to know the original material of which the emigration to America was composed, and there hears such screaming, stamping, and all the usual accompaniments of carousing, that she wonders cultivated Germans have gone to America to see *rowdyism* for the first time, and call it the peculiar institution of the New World. And though it will seem an overwrought picture to those who have grown up in the midst of these, they can connect with them a thousand picasant associations, of which the stranger can know nothing, yet those who read it may learn when they have other motives to judge, to understand well the lessons of things, and not take exceptions for rules. And it is this custom of many Germans to speak of all they see and hear in America much more harshly and unjustly than the author of this book ever speaks of Germans and things in Germany. But of those who have returned to Germany, dissatisfied and complaining, ninety out of every hundred here either come or would gladly come back to America, quite cured of their longing for the old life in the fatherland. And though we must say we differ from the author in many things, and cannot think she has in all respects judged rightly, we heartily commend her book to our countrymen that they may see how Germany appears in the eyes of a genuine American. LOLO, BAYARD, and others, have given the poetry, but here we have the prose. With a true heart and hens violent spirit the authoress commenced her work, and in the same manner has she finished, and those who compare her to Mrs. Trollope err widely for like her she is not at all."

Some of the criticisms of our friends and foes having reached us in this far-off land, we took them and journeyed again to some of the villages we had described, to verify what we had said, and to ask our friends if we had misrepresented them. If we should publish a "Key," and copy pages of statute books and police reports, our book would be far darker than it is, and if we should give names and dates and places, those who deny our statements might verify abundantly for themselves. Or if anybody will take the same pains we have to inquire and learn, they will be satisfied that we have made no false statements, and above all have we set down naught in malice. The critic who calls it "absurd" to say a troop of Bohemian girls were seen wending their way through the forest, and denies unqualifiedly some facts concerning the morality of a poverty-stricken class of women, forgets that *to say a thing is absurd* does not prove it untrue, and we have taken pains to come again to learn the truth of what we said. Alas that it *should* be true! We never said or intended to imply that all the people of rank lived in houses the floors and stairs of which were rough boards. If he had read the book, instead of a review, he would have seen it stated that among the houses in the suburbs of cities, both floors and staircases are in the extreme of elegance. But in the old-fashioned houses of the middle ages the halls, and stairs, and floors are often of boards, as we have *seen with our eyes*, and much do we prefer boards to stones, which are cold, and dirty, and comfortless beyond description, and the poor servants who try to keep them clean are slaves indeed. We said as we passed by houses with the great arched doors we were reminded of livery-stables in America, for they are made exactly like them, but we did not mistake a court devoted to equestrian exercise for *a hall*, for *we walked through both many times*, and plainly saw the difference. It is the characteristic of this old architecture that halls and staircases are little needed; they are rough, and cold, and comfortless, and to an American who had been accustomed to see halls kept in the same state of elegance as saloons, it was, at least, a strange sight, but surely one scarcely to be remedied without tearing down whole cities and rebuilding, which would be impossible.

The same critic says it is "absurd" and impossible that girls have been sold by auction in the little town of St. Goar for three hundred years. We confess that such a statement should have had further explanation. We here give it as we find it in the books of VON HORN, one of their most popular authors. It is in the story "Mailehen," and proves the custom to prevail not only in the little town of St. Goar, but in the whole valley of Arthals, and has since the primæval times, and the Code Napoleon does not interfere with this and other strange and unseemly customs.

On the last evening of April all the young men and maidens who belong to the guild, assemble and choose their officers for the ensuing year, and the scribe or clerk being chosen, the names of all the girls present are recorded, and their virtues; their beauty, their virtue, their red cheeks being in the meantime the subject of jokes and coarse raillery. One is then called by name, her qualifications repeated, and she is then *versteigert,—sold at auction,—and put down to him who bids most!* and she is to be during a year his *schaz*,—to dance with him and with no other without his permission. When one is disposed of, another is sold, and so on till all are bid off. Those who remain unsold in this regular way are sold in a *heap*, (*summel,*) to one, who has the same right to all. The money thus accumulated is spent by the guild or corporation in merry-makings, &c. We might descend to further particulars, and describe the life of a girl thus sold, and doomed to a bondage not less revolting to her than is that of girls of darker hue, but it is too revolting to us. They often resist, and sometimes pine and die, but neither the Code Napoleon nor any standard of morality in the country where the custom prevails can save her. This exposition is followed in the author's work by a story to illustrate the misery sometimes caused by two persons wishing to buy the same girl, or, if one is betrothed, her anguish at seeing herself become the property of another. The same author gives in his annuel, the *Spinstule*, for 1859, pictures far darker than any we saw or should have dared to present, of the morality of many other parts of Germany. We did not visit or linger among such scenes because they were agreeable to see or describe,—they were revoltiag beyond anything language can paint,—and had we foreseen the task we undertook should certainly never have commenced it, and should more than once have renounced it, had not our promise and indebtedness to our publisher made it impossible.

But nothing grieved us so much as the slur a German endeavored to cast upon the young girl who was our companion. We did *not pick her up*. We saw her accidentally, but she was not invited to accompany us in our travels till those who had known her all her life commended her, and not in America or Germany have we seen among the high-bred and educated three ladies more refined, more worthy, more true and noble, than the three we were so fortunate as to find and call friends and companions on our journeyings, though they belonged to this same peasant class. They only need emancipating to become the noblest of people, and not in our own fatherland have we truer friends, or do we know truer hearts, than those among which we now are, in a little German village, sitting upon a dirty board floor, and dining every day on boiled beef and sauerkraut! The surroundings are revolting to us—like a curry-comb to our nerves—but the genuine excellencies of character exist, notwithstanding, and we should like right well to transplant such families by the hundred to American soil, and leave these tyrant princes with their soil to till with their own hands or starve.

We have seen troops of Bohemian girls, and of Odenwald and Black Forest girls and other cantons on their way through the forest from village to village and on festal days. Why not? When a critic confesses that "the women in Cassel are made to do such work as only the toughest negroes have to do in America," has he not said all and more than we have said of their degradation? It would be scarcely possible that we should not make some mistakes, but let them be corrected in an honest, manly way. Taunts are not proofs. We did not set out to write a book of statistics, but to write what we saw and heard that was new and strange and interesting, and to put it together as well as we could. We would not for a thousand worlds give names and dates and places to identify those whose kindness we have experienced with the follies or shams of their neighbors. The evils are evils of government and custom and position, and as deeply mourned by themselves as by us.

Neither did we intend to write a history of our tour and add another to such stupid histories; but we were last evening accosted by a German, who said—"So, you have written a book about us; well, I like it—you have told the truth—and may all Germany read it, and may it do us good." It is not the head but the heart that has written the book—a heart to feel for others' woes—and no woman should be so nervous as to shrink from knowing to the utmost the woes of woman, or of describing them if there is hope of relieving them.

A. J.

Last Days and Conversation of the Late Wm H. Prescott—Letter from the Rev. W. H. Milburn.

From Harper's Weekly.

GENTLEMEN: Happening to be in Boston on Wednesday last, I called to pay my respects to Mr. PRESCOTT. Forgetting his hours, I reached the door at five minutes past one, when I learned from the servant that, as was his custom, he had left the house as the clock struck one, to take his daily walk. I called again after tea, and was shown into the library, the gathering-place for the family at that hour. This beautiful room is, after the fashion of Boston houses, on the second floor, in the rear of the drawing-rooms; it is, perhaps, thirty feet long, by twenty wide; at the western end there is a large bow window, over which are suspended the swords worn by the grandfathers of Mr. and Mrs. PRESCOTT at the battle of Bunker Hill, Colonel PRESCOTT commanding the American forces, and Mrs. PRESCOTT'S grandfather, Captain LINZEE, commanding the sloop *Falcon*, engaged in throwing shells upon the American redoubts. By the two long walls of the room are arranged handsome cases, I think of maple, on which are shelved about 5,000 volumes of well-selected and handsomely-bound books. On the left side of the room, as you face the window, a door is painted in exact imitation of shelves with books, so that the visiter is startled when it is pushed aside for the historian to enter. This door opens upon a staircase, which leads to the room above, his workshop, as he called it, where his labors were performed. Surmounting the cases, at appropriate intervals, are busts; among them, as I remember, those of SCOTT and BYRON, which he particularly prized. On the table are many choice and exquisite volumes, presentation copies from literary friends, abroad and at home. One shelf of the library, he told me, was its most expensive and important feature, as it contained the transcripts of documents in the Royal Archives of Simancas and Madrid, made for him there, arranged in a large number of volumes handsomely bound; and which had then (for this was several years ago) cost him over $5,000. The room throughout is furnished in perfect taste, and is at the same time the perfection of comfort; a characteristic of the libraries of the gentlemen of Boston.

Mr. PRESCOTT'S house is filled with engravings, pictures, busts, statuttes, and medallions, the tokens of admiring regard from friends in every part of Europe, and North and South America. Behind the door in the hall, hangs a full-length portrait of HERNANDO CORTEZ, in full armor; and on the opposite wall is a striking likeness of PHILIP II., both copies of originals, sent by friends, the first from Mexico, the other from Spain.

On the evening in question, Wednesday, Jan. 26, Mr. PRESCOTT entered the library with a slower and heavier step than when I had been in the habit of seeing him years before; but his manner had the same unaffected simplicity and cordial warmth. Whether a stranger would have observed it I cannot say, but my ear, sharpened by necessity, at once detected the work of paralysis in an occasional thickening of the speech. I mean a difficulty in perfect articulation now and then. Among his very first inquiries was a particular one concerning the members of your own firm; your health, the state and prospects of your business, &c., manifesting the deepest interest; adding the remark that, through all the years of his business and personal connection with your firm, he had never experienced anything but the greatest kindness and consideration at your hands: that his enjoyment of your success was undiminished; and that he felt particularly grateful for the kindly mention which had been made of his personal affliction last year in your paper, and for the handsome notice of the third volume of his *Philip II.* in the current number of your Magazine.

He then proceeded to a mention of various mutual friends that had passed away since our last meeting; especially of the Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, and FRANCIS C. GRAY, ESQ., at whose dinner tables we had often met; and then of some of his surviving friends, especially of GEORGE TICKNOR, ESQ., who, he said, had shortened and brightened what, but for him, must have been many a sad and weary hour; and of Mr. AGASSIZ, concerning whose museum he expressed the liveliest interest. He remarked that the eyes of the latter had suffered greatly from his work, and that he would be sadly balked in his prospects, but that he was able to find relief in menifold manipulating labors. This led him naturally to speak of his own end my infirmity, which were about equal in degree, and of the different lives we had led—his, of a retired study—mine, of travel and active toil.

He added, "I suppose that TICKNOR will never write another book; but he has been doing perhaps better for the community and posterity by devoting himself for several years to the interests of the Boston City Library, which may be taken in good part as his work, and a more valuable contribution to the good of the people has seldom been made. It is a rare thing for such an institution to get a man so rarely qualified by taste, knowledge and accomplishment to look after its interests with such energy and patience."

Of Mr. GRAY he observed: "Poor Grey! I think he was the most remarkable man I ever knew for veriety and fulness of information, and a perfect command of it. He was a walking encyclopedia. I have seen many men who had excellent memories, provided you would let them turn to their libraries to get the information you wanted; but no matter on what subject you spoke to him, his knowledge was at his fingers' ends, and entirely at your service."

He then led the conversation to his English friends, to some of whom he had given me letters on my recent visit to that country. He first spoke of Lady LYELL, the wife of the celebrated geologist. "She is one of the most charming people I have ever seen," he said. "When she married Sir CHARLES she knew nothing of geology; but finding that her life was to be passed among stones, she set herself to work to make friends of them, and has done so to perfection. She is in thorough sympathy with all her husband's researches and works; is the companion of his journeys; oftentimes his amanuensis, for her hand has written several of his books; and the delight and cheer of his whole life. Unaffected, genial, accomplished and delightful to an almost unequaled extent, she is one of the rarest women you can meet. And," he continued, "you saw my friend, Dean MILMAN. What an admirable person he is! I had a letter from him only a day or two since, in which he gave an interesting account of the opening of his cathedral, St. Paul's, to the popular Sunday evening preachings—a matter which has enlisted all the sympathies of the Bishop of London and of himself. He has been a prodigiously hard worker, and so has acquired a prematurely old look. Accomplished as historian, divine, poet, and man of letters, he is at the same time among the most agreeable and finished men of society I saw in England.

"Did you see Dean TRENCH?" he proceeded. Upon my replying in the affirmative, he added: "I am sorry never to have seen him; I have heard such pleasant things concerning him. He did me the favor some time since to send me his *Calderon*, which I enjoyed greatly." Replying in the negative to my inquiry as to whether he had read the Dean's books on *Words*, &c., he said, "They shall be the very next books I read."

"England's a glorious country," he said; "isn't it? What a hearty and noble people they are, and how an American's heart warms towards them after he has been there once and found them out in their hospitable homes!"

I said: "Mr. PRESCOTT, ain't you coming to New-York? We should all be very glad to see you there." "No," he replied; "I suppose that the days of my long journeys are over. I must content myself, like HORACE, with my three houses. You know I go at the commencement of Summer to my cottage by the seaside, at Lynn Beach; and at Autumn to my patrimonial acres at Pepperell, which has been in our family for two hundred years, to sit under the old trees I set under when a boy; and then, with Winter, come to town to hibernate in this house. This is the only traveling, I suppose, that I shall do until I go to my long home. Do you remember the delightful Summer you spent with us at Lynn, two or three years ago? I wish you would come and repeat it next Summer."

In another part of the conversation he said: "These men with eyes have no ax a serious disadvantage, haven't they? While they run we can only limp. But I have nothing to complain of, nor have you; Providence has singularly taken care of us both, and by compensation keeps the balance even."

He then spoke with entire calmness of the shock which his system had received from his first stroke of apoplexy last year; said that it had weakened him a good deal, but was very grateful that he was yet enabled to enjoy life and work. That he was able to take exercise, although confined to a spare diet, and not allowed to touch meat, or anything of a stimulative kind; and managed, moreover, to keep up his literary labors. "I have always made my literary pursuits," he said, "a pleasure rather than a toil; and hope to do so with the remainder of *Philip*, as I am yet able to work two or three, and sometimes more hours a day." He stated that his eye had suffered considerably from the blow, and while we talked he found it necessary to shade his face. In the course of the conversation we were joined by the ladies of the family, Mrs. PRESCOTT, her sister, his daughter, and daughter-in-law. He then spoke in glowing and grateful terms, as I alluded to the interest taken in his health throughout the country, to the kindness which he had invariably experienced at the hands of his countrymen. "I owe never," he said, "be sufficiently grateful for the tokens of esteem, regard, and affection which I have had from them through all the years of my literary career. True, it makes me feel like an old man to see my fifteen volumes upon the shelf, but my heart is as young as it ever was to enjoy the love which the country has ever shown me." When I said it was a cheerful thing for a man to know he had given so much happiness as he had done by his books, he said that it was his own truest happiness to trust that he had been able to confer it. He said he hoped to live to finish *Philip*, which was now three-fifths done. As I bade him good-bye, I said, "God bless you, Mr. PRESCOTT: I know I breathe the prayer of the country when I say may your life be spared for many years, to add volume after volume to the fifteen." He rejoined, "My greatest delight is the love of my friends and their appreciation of my labors."

Little did I think that the hand which so warmly grasped mine as he led me down stairs would, ere eight-and-forty hours were past, be cold and stiff in death. Peace to the memory of one of the sweetest and noblest men that ever lived!

Yours, very truly,
WILLIAM H. MILBURN.

Prescott's Method of Literary Labor.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

Everything that relates to the historical labors of the late WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT is of general interest. We have, therefore, prepared a somewhat minute sketch of the method of preparation and composition adopted by the deceased, by which he was enabled to overcome his impaired vision, and to place his name among the historians of the very first rank. Mr. PRESCOTT, it is well known, though not blind, was affected with a disorder of the nerve of the eye, so that he was wholly incapacitated for reading and writing in the ordinary ways. He was exceedingly systematic in his mode of life, and devoted five hours out of the twenty-four to his historical labors. After breakfast he listened for an hour to some light reading, a novel, poem, or other entertaining book. He then walked for an hour. At 10½ o'clock his secretary came to his study, and remained till 12 o'clock. Another walk of an hour was then taken, after which he went to his study, and remained another hour and a half with his secretary. After dinner light reading was again resorted to, and at 6 o'clock the secretary returned and remained until 8. This routine of work and leisure was very rigidly observed throughout the season, during the years devoted to the preparation of his elaborate volumes.

Mr. PRESCOTT'S mode of writing history was this: We will take, for example, his last work, *Philip the Second*. He arranged in his study all the books and manuscripts relating to that monarch, which he had been years in collecting, at an expense of many thousand dollars. They numbered three or four hundred printed volumes of all sizes. There were also some twenty thick folios of manuscripts, richly bound, which probably cost more than all the rest of the collection, though some of the printed works are exceedingly rare and valuable—the libraries and bookstores of all Western Europe, from Cadiz to Amsterdam, having been ransacked by agents in search of everything that could throw light on the history of PHILIP the Second. Except dictionaries and other works of reference, books not specially relating to the subject in hand were excluded from the study.

With his materials thus gathered about him, the historian commenced his work. The Secretary first read the only English history of the King and his reign. Notes and observations were dictated as they were suggested by the book. Having freshened his recollections by hearing this volume read, Mr. PRESCOTT proceeded to examine the treasures he had collected. Each book was taken from the shelf in turns by the Secretary, who read aloud its title, its table of contents, and a few pages by way of specimen of its style and character. Notes were taken while this examination was going on, which were preserved for future reference. Of the three or four hundred volumes, a great majority of course proved worthless, being either merely repetitions, or compilations, or translations of preceding authors, or else, if original, without authority. The number of books of real value would be thus reduced down perhaps to a hundred.

The huge folios of MSS. were next attacked. These had been examined by a competent person, who prepared a careful digest and table of contents. The Secretary read this, and notes were dictated as he proceeded. Having thus, as it were, taken an account of stock, and ascertained the general character of his materials, they were next inspected in detail in the following manner: The first chapter of *Philip the Second* contains an account of the abdication and last days of his father and predecessor, CHARLES the Fifth. The Secretary gathered round him every volume, printed or MSS., which contained anything about the last-named monarch. The books are in the English, French, Spanish, Italian and Latin languages. One by one they were read aloud, and copious notes were dictated. When everything that related to CHARLES the Fifth had thus been perused and noted, the historian began to compose his work, or, more properly speaking, to write it—for the process of composition had, of course, been going on in his mind during these preparatory labors.

The apparatus used by Mr. PRESCOTT consisted of a frame the size of a common sheet of letter paper, with brass wires inserted to correspond with the number of lines marked. This carbonated paper was used, and instead of a pen the writer employed a stylus with an egate point. The great difficulty in the way of a person's writing in the ordinary manner, whose vision is impaired, arises from not knowing when the ink is exhausted, and moreover the lines will be run into one another. Both difficulties are obviated by the simple arrangement just described. The pages thus written by Mr. PRESCOTT were copied by the Secretary, and read, that such interlineations, elterations and amendments might be made, as were needed. The materials for the second chapter, on the early life of PHILIP, were next taken up, and the same process repeated, until the volume is ready for the printer. About six years were devoted to the first two volumes of *Philip the Second*, including the preparatory studies. These volumes appeared in 1855, the third of the series was issued within a few weeks, and it is understood that the fourth is considerably advanced.

Mr. PRESCOTT'S library was adorned with striking portraits of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, of COLUMBUS, of DON SEBASTIAN, King of Portugal, and of most of the characters that figure in his histories. He possessed original letters of FERDINAND, ISABELLA and CHARLES V., and a piece of lace from the shroud of CORTES. The historian did not usually write in his library, but in a small room over it, made very light to meet the wants of one whose sight was imperfect. When fully prepared to write, Mr. PRESCOTT'S daily task would average about *seven pages* of one of his printed volumes. Most persons with perfect visions would complain if they were daily compelled to copy seven pages from those charming books.

Bogus Illinois Canal Scrip.

Springfield Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 1.

This morning General FRY informed Auditor DUBOIS that a kind of canal scrip, of which he had a specimen, was counterfeit. It was soon ascertained that the Fund Commissioner had paid out bonds to the amount of $109,000, to Governor MATTESON for this reputed spurious scrip. General FRY is supposed to be an authority, as it was he who issued the genuine canal scrip. A Senate Committee has been appointed to investigate the matter. The affair has produced a deep sensation. The State will not suffer, as the bonds are still within her reach. The scrip was presented immediately after Governor BISSELL'S inauguration.

The counterfeit paper instead of scrip, was checks on the State Bank of Chicago, issued by the Canal Commissioners General FRY, WM. F. THORNTON and JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, Feb. 27, 1857. They were presented to the Fund Commissioner, Mr. MOORE. One hundred and five bonds, from number nine to ten hundred and four inclusive, of $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1857, were given to Governor MATTESON in lieu of the checks, who deposited them in the banking department as security for circulating notes on the Shawneestown Bank. Governor MATTESON states that he bought the paper from time to time in the market, in the full faith that it was genuine, and that some of the same character presented by other parties was funded by himself when he was Governor. Fifty-two thousand of the notes on the Bank of the Republic, and $12,000 of E. I. TINKHAM & Co.'s Bank, both at McLeansboro', were protested a few days since, and to-day presented to the Auditor for redemption. The Banks insisted that each bill should be presented separately and protested. The parties holding the bills acted differently and protested them in the lump.

Later from Belize.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER MARY—SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW—BUSINESS DULL.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *True Delta*, at the Belize, writes, Jan. 5, 1859:

"The *Mary* sailed last month from Belize with some mahogany and about one thousand boxes of Liverpool soap, for New-Orleans, *viâ* Ruatan, to fill up with fruit. She took her fruit on board, and left Ruatan for New-Orleans, and when she had proceeded about two hundred miles on her way, was met by a gale from the northwest, in which she sprung a leak. The sea being very rough and the wind increasing, Capt. STEVENS put her about, head for the land, hoping to keep her afloat until he could run her on shore; but she soon filled and turned over on her beam ends, and soon got so deep in the water that Capt. STEVENS and his men were obliged to take to the boat. So rapidly did she fill and sink, that they were unable to save any water, provisions, or clothing,—only saving the clothing in which they stood. In this state they were three days and nights, with nothing to eat, and no water save the little they managed to catch from the rain. They finally made land on the uninhabited shore of Yucatan; here they could get no assistance or food, and they were forced to dive for conchs, which, to sustain life, they were obliged to eat raw; and in this way they managed to live fourteen days, when they were picked up by a bungay and brought to this place. When they arrived they were but the mere skeletons of what they were when they left, only a month before. Captain STEVENS was very ill, and for a few days it was thought he would not recover; but a strong constitution, a good nurse, doctor and care have brought him about, and he is now convalescent. His officers and crew are all doing well.

We have had an unusually dull Christmas, which has been mainly caused by the failure of HYDE, HODGE & Co., of London. This firm have been reputed wealthy for years, and many persons who had money had deposited it with them on interest. Most of these sums were the only support and dependence of the depositors; they are, in consequence, reduced to extreme want. Then, a large number of h

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1859.

CATTLE MARKETS.

The receipts of cattle for the past few days have been larger than for any market day during a month previous. The diminished receipts and improving prices at the last two markets called out a larger number of better animals, which had been held back. The following is the summary of fresh animals which have arrived at all the City Markets, including Bergen, during the week ending this morning:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	3,439	161	442	5,046	5,820
Previous week...	2 958	191	441	6,490	6,853
Same w'k last. y'r	2,760	134	370	6,660	9,324

Weekly average of Beeves for 1857.....3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858.....3,676

Of the Beeves, 2,940 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street, 355 at Bergen, 87 at the Sixth-street markets, and 57 at CHAMBERLIN'S on Robinson-street. Of the 2,940 at Forty-fourth-street, or Washington Yards, 980, or nearly one-third, came from New-York State, 847 from Ohio, 468 from Illinois, 199 from Kentucky, 188 from Virginia, 99 from Indiana, 57 from Connecticut, 43 from New-Jersey, 24 from Massachusetts, and 14 from Canada. A more miscellaneous collection of beef cattle we seldom see at our yards—the main regular supplies being usually derived from Ohio, New-York, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. A large number of the arrivals here to-day appeared to be picked lots from the various localities named. We have seldom seen a better general collection this season of the year. The average of the whole was 50 to 75 lbs. ℔ head above the usual weight. The value of this increase in weight will readily appear on a little calculation; they allow each of the 3,439 bullocks to weigh 70 lbs. more than ordinary lots; this would amount to 330 head at 750 lbs. each, making the net supply equivalent to nearly 3,600 of average quality.... The drizzling rain overhead, and the deep mud and snow-slush under foot, put the animals into anything but a salable appearance, especially as nearly all bullocks are sold by the *estimated* dressed or net weight. The effect of such a day as this, especially in a full market, diminishes the price fully ¼c. ℔ lb., or two to three dollars ℔ head.... There was little animation in the transactions, and an unusual amount of chaffering took place before sellers and buyers came to an agreement upon terms. The cattle were nearly all in first hands, very few of the brokers venturing to buy in advance upon "speculation."....In the long run this is better for all classes. Speculating in live stock is about as uncertain as in dead stocks at the Exchange—about as many persons make and lose money alternately. Indeed, we cannot call to mind half a dozen persons who have amassed a competency in this species of trade—that is, by becoming owners of the cattle.... The market was above ½c. lower to-day than last week for the *same* grade, though the better quality brought up the *average* of all sales to nearly the same as one week ago. We quote:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	11c. @12c.	11e. @11¾e.
First quality.....	10¾e.@10¾e.	10¼c.@11c.
Medium quality.....	9c. @9¾c.	9c. @9¾c.
Poor quality.....	7¾e.@8¼c.	8c. @8¾c.
Poorest quality.....	7c. @7¾c.	7c. @7¾c.
General selling prices..	8c. @10c.	8c. @10¾6.
Average of all sales...	8¾c.@9c.	— @9c.

A change in the location of the principal Cattle Market is a thing frequently alluded to of late, as the marble and brown stone fronts of the Fifth-avenue aristocracy crowd hard upon the Fifth-avenue Cattle pens. Certain it is that this market has soon to take up its line of march, as it has had to do several times already, and various places have been pointed to as likely to be the future Live Stock Markets of the Metropolis. Boston has its Brighton, several miles from the city, and ere long we think New-York will select Bergen Hill as the most suitable site for her Cattle market. Away from the crowded streets and merchant mansions, at the terminus of a popular cattle railroad, with a good grazing country around it, where cattle can be kept and fed till wanted, Bergen offers inducements not easily found elsewhere..... The market was very dull at Albany on Monday last. About 150 cattle were bought at 3¾c.@5¼c. grass—mostly 4c.@5c. for Brighton, and some 50 head went on in owner's hands. No cattle remain at Albany. Among the cattle of to-day were several premium bullocks, deserving more than a passing notice. Capt. VAIL had one pair of State cattle, bought at Albany, that were really fine. Live weight 5,109, or about 3,150 lbs. dressed. They brought $360, or 11¼c. ℔ lb.

HOAG & SHERMAN sold a pair of six-year-old Dutchess County cattle, raised and fed by Dr. ARNOLD, of Pawling, we conjecture at about $300; live weight, 4,600. It was probably about 11c. ℔ lb. Of course they were fine.

Another pair, fed by R. WRIGHT, of Westchester County, N. Y., weighed 3,660 alive. They were very nice, plump and well fatted. B. LAWRENCE took them at over 12c., as reported by H. BARNES, salesman.

A. G. HAVILAND sold, on his own account, 37 State cattle, of various grades and weights, at 9c.@11c.

VAIL & Co., for OTTERLY & CLARK, 40 Ohio and New-York cattle, of medium to good quality, at 9c.@10¼c.

M. DALTON sold 16 of his own cattle, hailing from Canada, at 9c. Quality medium—7 cwt. net.

L. BERRS came in with 56 red oxen from Connecticut, of 8 cwt., fair to good flesh, and sold at 9c.@10c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 466 beeves for R. S. Ross, of Crawford county, at an average of 9c. Home weight, 1,420 lbs.

S. ULRAY, for McCONNELL & DUNCAN, 61 rather thin to fair Kentucky cattle of 7¼ cwt., at 8½c.@10c.

T. BLOOMER, for neighboring Westchester county farmers, 46 cattle of nearly all grades, at 7½c.@10½c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for EMERSON & Co., 71 light Ohio steers, of 5¾ cwt., but of fair flesh, at 9c.

D. G. CULVER had 36 New-York and Ohio cattle, from fair to very good, at 9¾c.@11c.

WOODRUFF & PHILLIPS sold 36 State cattle, of mixed qualities, weights ranging from 6 cwt., to 9½ cwt., at 9c.@10c.

J. MILLER, at Bergen, on Monday, 16 New-York cattle for J. B. PHELPS, of ordinary quality, at 9½c. Such animals were not averaging 9c. here to-day. He sold at these yards 31 Indiana cattle for W. BETANY, at 9c.@10c. They were half fed. Also, 13 State oxen, of coarse quality, at 8c.@9¾c.

H. MYERS, for J. MCINTYRE, 62 nice Kentucky steers, of 1,580 lbs. home weight, at 9¾c. They were mostly grade Durhams.

T. C. EASTMAN, for ATKINSON & EMERSON, 47 Northern Ohio cattle, at 9c. on 7 cwt., and 48 Southern Ohio, for MALCOLM & Co., of better quality, at 9¾c. on 6½ cwt.

C. W. CONGER was selling, on his own account, 93 ordinary to fair fleshed Ohio bullocks, at 9c.@10c. Average weight, 7 cwt.

S. SIDNER sold his own cattle, comprising 38 head from Madison County, Ohio—pretty good quality, weighing 6 cwt., and brought 8c.@10c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, 101 mostly pretty good New-Jersey, Virginia, and New-York cattle of 7¼ cwt.@ 7½ cwt., at 9¾c.@10¾c.

C. L. TRED, for F. RENWICK, 60 commonish Ohio steers of 7 cwt. at 9c.@10c.

I. BUDLONG, for THOMPSON, 70 just medium Illinois cattle, at 9c.@10c.—rated 6¾ cwt., and averaged 9¾c. Also, 29 State steers for BUDLONG and TALLMAN, of pretty fair flesh, at $68 ℔ head—rated 7 cwt.

MILCH COWS.

The market continues very much as last week. The only observable difference is that, although fresh cows have been offered, more than usual remain unsold. Good cows command $45@$50 ℔ head. Common ones can be bought from $25 to $35, and some extra formed animals and fine milkers have been sold for $60@$75. The present demand is inactive, as milkmen have no calls for an increased amount of milk.

VEAL CALVES.

There is an active demand for good calves at 7c.@ 7¾c. A few very choice ones sell for 8c. There is a scarcity of this kind, but plenty small calves of "tender age" which sell at $1 50@$2 50 ℔ head. Of course somebody gets cheap veal. This matter should be looked into by those in authority before the general coming-in soon of cows when there even more abundant than now. The Meat Inspector could soon fill his cart with light meat at Forty-fourth-street on Wednesday mornings

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been light but of improved quality. We notice sales of 90 choice Ohio Sheep, fed by JAS. CHILDS, of Wayne County, at $15 ℔ head. Home weight 189 lbs., and sold to the best butchers at about 13c. ℔ lb. net. Another lot of 69 Ohio Sheep brought $7 50 ℔ head. Both of these lots sold at BROWNING'S by M. TOOM. Pelts of the above brought $2 25 each. The demand is active for good stock. Large sales were made at Albany at 5c.@5¾c. ℔ lb., live weight. Sheep weighing 75 lbs. to 90 lbs. net are now worth 4¾c.@5c., and 100 lbs. to 125 lbs. bring 6¼c.@6½c. A large proportion of the receipts are of Pennsylvania origin. We give a few sales as follows:

JAS. MCCARTY, at BROWNING'S, sold

11 head.....	$52 25	114 head.....	$593 74
447 head.....	1,776 00	61 head.....	238 44
225 head.....	1,592 00	958	$4,252 91

Or an average of $5 43 per head.

O'BRIEN & McGRAW quote sales of 421 at $2,173 62, or $5 10 ℔ head, viz:

67 head.....	$442 62	72 head.....	$350 00
76 head.....	373 00	40 head.....	220 00
40 head.....	220 00	24 head.....	72 00
105 head.....	496 00		

The receipts were as follows: 2,396 at CHAMBERLIN'S, 1,337 at BROWNING'S, 793 at ALLERTON'S, and 520 at O'BRIEN'S.

SWINE.

Arrivals are light and prices have advanced fully ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, on good hogs. The demand for heavy hogs is active, and prices still favor sellers. The markets are well cleared up. VAN BRUNT & WARNOTS quote corn hogs, live, 5¾c.@6¾c.; dressed, 6¾c.@8½c.; still hogs, 6c.@6¾c. live, and 7¾c. @8c. dressed. BIRDSALL & DORMAN report:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs.....	6¾@7	8½@8¾
Medium Corn Hogs, prime.....	6½@6¾	8½@8¾
Light Corn Hogs, prime.....	6¼@6½	8¼@8½
Light Corn Hogs, scalawags.....	4¾@6	6¾@8
Distillers' Hogs, prime.....	6¾@6½	7¾@8

Market well cleared up; hogs selling quick at prices favoring the seller.

The 5,820 hogs were distributed, 2,820 in the Hudson River Yards, now owned by HOUGH & FARNUM, and the balance in ALLERTON'S Western Drove-yards.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Feb. 9, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PENNAY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market* to be sold on commission.

BUTTER

Has been dull the past week, especially the lower grades. The weather has been unfavorable and prices are unchanged. We are anticipating lively trade this month, and an advance on Fine Dairies, which are firm at our quotations. Roll Butter continues to sell readily. We quote:

	℔ lb.		℔ lb.
Orange County.....28@31		Ohio, ordinary.....11@15	
Fine State d'y f'ns..25@27		Ohio, West'n Res've.17@20	
Fine State, fr'sh t'he 28@30		Illinois and Wiscon.14@21	
Fair State d'y, f'as .21@24		Roll Butter, State..18@21½	
Fair State d'y, f'as.20@24		Roll Butter, Ohio...15@21	
Welsh, tubs.....18@27			

CHEESE

Is firmly held at our quotations, and sales of Prime State are made at 12c. We quote:

Prime State, ℔ lb.11	@12	English Dairy, ℔ lb.11	@12
Fair State, ℔ lb. 8½	@10	Pine Apple, ℔ lb....12	@14
Ohio, ℔ lb..... 8½	@10½		

EGGS.

The heavy snow has kept back the average supply, and prices have advanced. Dealers consider the present prices only temporary. We quote:

St. and O., ℔ doz.24	@25	Jersey, ℔ doz.....—	@25
Philadel., ℔ doz.—	@26	Limed, ℔ doz....18	@20

FRUITS.

Prime State Dried Apples are in good demand, at 10c., and light-colored, small-sliced Southern at the same figure. Peaches sell readily, prime State or Jersey Dried, at 25c.; the supply is mostly Southern. Green Fruit is dull, the supply mostly from the East. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb.....	9½@	10	
Dried Apples, Southern, ℔ lb.....	8½@	10	
Greenings, Western, ℔ bbl.....	$3 50	@ 4	00
Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl.....	3 50	@ 5	00
Baldwins.....	3 50	@ 3	75
Newtown Pippins.....	3 50	@—	—
Seek-no-furthers.....	—	@ 3	50
Dried Peaches, Southern, pealed, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled..	7	@	8
Dried Plums, ℔ lb.....	—	@	25
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb.....	24	@	28
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb.....	16	@	22
Dried Blackberries, ℔ lb.....	10	@	12
Cranberries, Eastern, ℔ bbl.....	12 00	@16	00
Cranberries, Western, ℔ bbl.....	4 00	@10	00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Are without material change. Prime White Beans sell readily. We quote:

BEANS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Small Pea.$1 31	@$1 37½	Marrow..$1 50	@$1 62½
Medium... 1 00	@ 1 12½	Red..... —	@ 1 75
Kidney.... 1 62½	@ 1 75	China..... 1 50	@ 1 62½

PEAS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Canada.... 1 00	@$1 05	Mar., w'te$1 50	@$1 62½
Black-eyed.1 50	@ 1 62½	Mar., gr'n —	@ 2 00
Split..... 1 62½	@ 1 75		

HOPS.

Prime Hops are in good demand for brewing. Old Hops are dull. We quote:

	Per pound.
Prime.....	15 @18
First sort, fair to good.....	8 @12
Old Hops.....	3 @ 8

SEEDS.

Clover is firmer, with sales at 12c. Timothy is quiet as $2 25. We quote:

Clover, ℔ lb.....	11	@	12
Timothy, ℔ bush.....	$2 12½	@2	25
Flax-Seed, ℔ bush.....	1 50	@1	65

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry sells readily and at good prices, owing to the moderate receipts and the lateness of the season. We quote:

POULTRY:

Turkeys, ℔ lb.....	14	@	15
Chickens, ℔ lb.....	11½	@	12
Ducks, ℔ lb.....	18	@	20
Geese, ℔ lb.....	8	@	10

GAME:

Partridges, ℔ pair.....	75	@	87½
Prairie Hens, ℔ pair.....	75	@	87½
Quails, ℔ dozen.....	2 25	@	2 50
Venison, saddle, ℔ lb.....	8½	@	9½
Venison, carcase, ℔ lb.....	6	@	7
Bear Meat, ℔ lb.....	10	@	12

MEATS.

There is a decided improvement in the Cattle Market, and Meats are proportionately advanced. Dressed Hogs sell readily to-day at 8¾c.@9c. We quote:

Beef sides, ℔ lb.....	6	@	8½
Beef hind-quarters, ℔ lb.....	9½	@	10½
Beef fore-quarters, ℔ lb.....	6	@	7
Mutton carcases, ℔ lb.....	6	@	9
Veal carcases, prime, ℔ lb.....	9½	@	11
Dressed Hogs, Country, ℔ lb.....	8½	@	9

We quote

VEGETABLES:

Potatoes—Pink Eyes., ℔ bbl.....	$1 75	@	$2 00
Potatoes—Mercers, ℔ bbl.....	1 75	@	1 87½
Potatoes—Dykemans, ℔ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Peach Blows, ℔ bbl.....	1 75	@	1 87½
Potatoes—Western Reds, ℔ bbl.....	1 35	@	1 37½
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 37½
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ℔ bbl.....	87½	@	1 12½
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bushel.....	55	@	60
Ruta Baga Turnips, ℔ bbl.....	—	@	87½
Carrots, ℔ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Parnips, (11s.@12s.) ℔ bbl.....	1 37½	@	1 50
Beets, ℔ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Garlic, ℔ 100 bunches.....	—	@	6 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100.....	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, White, ℔ bbl.....	4 00	@	5 00
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl.....	—	@	3 00

HONEY.

We quote:

	℔ lb.		℔ lb.
White Clover, boxs.18@22		Strained.....	10@12
Buckwheat.....12@14			

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Is very dull at $1 87½@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX

Is in good demand at 33c@35c. ℔ lb.

HICKORY NUTS.

℔ bushel, $2@$2 37½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes; 2,583 bbls. and 1,162 sacks Flour; 1,468 bush. Wheat; 3,400 bush. Corn; 14,000 bush. Oats; 510 bush. Malt; 234 bbls. and 100 hhds. Corn Meal; 591 pkgs. Provisions and 134 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 55 bbls. Pots at $5 62½@$5 68¾ ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are inactive and nominally quoted at from $5 75@$6 ℔ 100 lbs., the latter rate being the extreme asking price. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,891 bbls., including 1,304 bbls. Pots, and 587 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been in very slack demand to-day, and sales have been made of only 350 bales, though other sales were reported, which were not authenticated. Prices lean in favor of buyers.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb...	9½	9½	10	10½
Middling, ℔ lb..	11¾	11¾	11½	12
Middling Fair, ℔ lb..	12¾	12¾	13½	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. At the opening, some holders offered to sell freely at 10c.@ 15c. ℔ bbl., off previous prices. All offered at such a reduction was readily purchased, and toward the close, most factors appeared reluctant to dispose of their supplies, at any lower range of prices than that current yesterday. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bbls., including 1,500 bbls Extra State at $6 50 and 1,000 bbls. extra round-hoop Ohio at $6 ℔ bbl. These were the lowest figures accepted for either kind and they were freely offered for large lots, but holders generally refused such bids.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl.....	$4 90	@	4 60
Superfine State.....	5 05	@	5 25
Extra State.....	5 50	@	5 80
Superfine Western.....	5 10	@	5 30
Fancy Ohio.....	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	6 60	@	7 25
Extra Ohio.....	5 90	@	7 25
Fancy Genesee.....	6 10	@	6 20
Extra Genesee.....	6 50	@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....	8 40	@	8 75

Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet, at $6 30@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ℔ barrel. Southern is in limited request at drooping rates; sales 550 barrels, in lots, at $5 50@$6 for mixed to straight brands; and $6 05@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ barrel. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ barrel. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ barrel. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been sparingly sought after at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins attract very little attention, including layer at $2 87½@$2 90, and Bunch at $2 37½@ $2 40 ℔ whole box. Other articles are also quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. The firmness with which desirable lots are generally held, tends to check transactions. The demand is fair, but the prices buyers offer, holders will not accept. Sales have been confined to small lots, including damaged red Western (Winter) at $1 26; and white Southern, part ordinary, at $1 47½ ℔ bushel. Corn is less active to-day. For sound old mixed Western, buyers offer 81c.@85c., and most holders ask 87c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Hence the inactivity in this kind. New Corn is also held above the views of purchasers, and small lots only have been reported sold, including choice white Southern at 65c.@67c., and Yellow Jersey and Southern at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet quoted at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel, from Railroad depôt, and delivered. Barley is in demand at steady rates, 75c.@$1 for poor to choice, ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request at uniform quotations. Canada and Prince Edward's Island, 63c. @65c.; Western, 61c.@64c.; State, 55c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 56c.@59c., and Southern at 47c.@ 53c. ℔ bushel. New Beans $1@$1 25; Canada Peas 97½c.@$1 05 ℔ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $3@ $3 25 ℔ bag of two bushels.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½@$18 50 for new Mess; $18 for old Mess; $17 12½@$17 25 for thin and sour Mess; $13 50@ $13 62½ for Prime, here; and 13 62½@$13 75 for Prime, deliverable in March, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats dull and ready buyers, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand at old prices; sales 650 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12c.@12¾c., and 500 kegs at 12½c., ℔ lb. Beef is in request and is firm. The transactions comprise 300 bbls., in lots, at @@ $16 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@@ 25 for Country Mess; @6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice State. ℔ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 73 bales Sea Island Cotton, at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 2s. ℔ 310 lbs.; and 40 boxes Tobacco, at 3s. 6d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 7½d. ℔ 280 lbs.; and 150 tcs. Beef, at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ℔ lb.; and 50 tons Mahogany, at 22s. 6d. For New-Orleans, 9,000 hushels Oats, at 5c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Betsey Williams*, from Aves Island, with Guano, to Cork for orders, to a port in Great Britain, at $10 ℔ ton; clipper-ships *Chariot of Fame*, 1,580 tons, and *Sparkling Wave*, 655 tons, the latter now in Boston, to San Francisco; a Bremen bark from the West Indies, with Wood, to a port in Europe; a schooner, to Malaga and back; a schooner, 170 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms; a ship hence to Christianstadt, Cotton, 1c.; one from New-Orleans to Trieste, 3,200 bales Cotton, 1¼c.; a bark hence to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves $33, and Mdse. 80c. ℔ bbl.; a schooner, 1,500 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $1,500; one, 140 tons, from Brandywine, Del., to St. Croix and back to New-York, $1,250; one from Norfolk to Havana, Railroad Ties, 28c.; a brig, 200 tons, to Porto Rico and back to New-Haven, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 300 tons, to St. Jago, Shooks, 30c., and bark from Cumberland Harbor to New-York, Sugar, 47½c., (vessel paying port charges;) one from Zaza to New-York, Molasses, $3 on and under deck; two brigs to South Side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 170 tons, same voyage, $1,400.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO "LITTLE ELLA" BURNS,
The wonderful Child Reader, only 4 years of age,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The Academy having been generously placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Ullman,

The following distinguished artists have kindly consented to appear on this occasion:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES. Mr. ROB'T. GOLDBECK.

PROGRAMME—PART 1.

DUETT—Les Preludes (for two Pianos.)
Messrs. W. Mason and R. Goldbeck.
READING—"Charley McCree"..... Little Ella
SONG—"My heart, pray canst thou answer."
Miss Brainerd.
READING—Scenes from "School for Scandal."
Little Ella, assisted by her Mother.
SOLO—Piano (a) Silvery Spring, Impromptu—(b) Grand Gallop Fantastique..... Wm. Mason.
READING—Yankee Doodle..... Little Ella

PART II.

SOLO—Piano—"The Skylark's Farewell to Summer," Fantasie, sur la Marseillaise..... R. Goldbeck.
READING—"Collins' Ode to the Passions"..Little Ella.
SONG—Polka Song—"Gally Smiles the Earth Before Me"..... Miss Brainerd.
READING—"My Mother's Bible," and "Clarence's Dream"..... Little Ella.
SONG—"John Anderson my Jo," (by request.)
Miss Brainerd.
READINGS from the book—Bryant, Halleck, Wirlis.
Little Ella.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the Hotels, Music and Bookstores, and Box office.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats..... $2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre..... 25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)

The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Brensing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA.
MATILDA HERON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
though the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN.
We conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 1 and 6½; to commence at 2 and 7½ o'clock.
NIXON & CO.'S
EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 10 and 11, will be given
TWO MATINEES
OF
JACK
THE GIANT KILLER,
received with delight and shouts of laughter, prepared expressly for ladies and children.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
DAN RICE,
THE TALKING HORSE,
EDUCATED MULES.
Thursday and Friday evenings,
FULL EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE,
together with the imposing, original and immensely successful
CURRICULUM:
OR ANCIENT SPORTS OF ROME.
NO PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING.
WANTED—All the Cinderella Children. Apply at the back door.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
Indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

NIBLO'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10,
The entertainment will commence with
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
Mose..... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the new local Extravaganza, entitled
NOVELTY.
To conclude with
MICHAEL EARL, THE MANIAC LOVER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, 1859.
THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
To be followed by
PERFECTION.
Concluding with
THE WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 10,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
Isaac..... Mr. E. Eddy.
Rebecca..... Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the grand spectacle of
BLUE BEARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. R. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. R. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEECH'S celebrated and original local Burlettas, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
(West side, two doors below Scharfenburg & Luis'.)
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 10th inst.,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Mrs. VANDENHOFF will read PAULINE.
SATURDAY EVENING—Dickens' beautiful story
A CHRISTMAS CAROL.
Tickets, 50 cents. 6 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c.
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Saloons at reduced rates.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
HIAWATHA.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Sa

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert—Benefit of Little Ella.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Little Savage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Mysteries and Miseries of New-York—Novelty—Michael Erle.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Hunyarss of the Mississippi—Perfection—Wandering Boys.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ivanhoe—Bluebeard.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Dioramic of Jerusalem.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 766 BROADWAY—Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings—The Lady of Lyons.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 12, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian*, which left Liverpool on the 26th of January, with four days' later news from Europe, is now about due at Portland. There were no signs of her at midnight.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were somewhat interesting. In the Senate, a resolution introduced by Mr. King, of New-York, directing inquiry into the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the propriety of its abrogation, was adopted. The vote by which the Pennsylvania-avenue Railway bill was defeated, on Tuesday, was reconsidered, though no further action was taken. Mr. Bigler's resolution, relative to the public debt and the adjustment of the revenue and expenditures, was then considered, and Mr. Toombs proceeded to make a long speech in reply to the former gentleman. The Cuban question was subsequently taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment, though nothing of consequence was done with it. The Senate agreed to meet at 11 o'clock after Monday. In the House, a reply was received from the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution asking why the construction of a Custom-house in Baltimore has been delayed. He says he has postponed the construction of all authorized public buildings until Congress shall provide money. Mr. Harris of Maryland, stated that Congress several years ago appropriated $200,000 for the construction of a Custom-house in Baltimore, and moved to refer the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, at the same time instructing the Committee to report a bill reappropriating the $200,000. This resolution, after some objection, was agreed to. The House concurred with the Committee of the Whole in striking out from the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill items amounting in the aggregate to upwards of $600,000, and then passed the bill by sixteen majority. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee to increase the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons and pursers in the Navy. The bill appropriating $30,000,000 to enable the President to negotiate for Cuba, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, intends, when the bill comes up, to move to strike out the word "purchase," and substitute the word "take." The Nebraska contested election case was considered, but no definite action was taken.

The caucus of the Democratic members of Congress, called to consider the Tariff question and the best method of meeting the immediate necessities of the Government, met at the Capitol last night. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, presided. Various propositions were debated and acted upon. In the course of the proceedings a resolution submitted by Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, declaring it inexpedient to alter the Tariff of 1857, was defeated by two votes. Finally, the caucus adopted a series of resolutions submitted by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, declaring that the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by an extension of the law authorizing the issue and reissue of Treasury notes for the period of two years; that the appropriation bills ought to be acted on as speedily as possible, and that the expenditures of the Government ought to be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the wants of an economical administration of the Government.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to regulate the navigation of the canals by steam was reported favorably, as was also the bill providing for the refunding of money paid by Governor King to the troops employed on Staten Island. A bill was introduced to authorize Charles O'Conor, Henry R. Selden and Hamilton Fish to draft a new charter for the City of New-York, and report it to the next Legislature. In the Assembly, the bill to close the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and to prohibit the use of steem there, was reported favorably. Nothing else of special interest occurred.

The New-York State Agricultural Society met at Albany yesterday, for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business. The receipts of the year were reported by the Treasurer to have been $18,356 27, while the expenses were but $15,765 34, leaving a balance of $2,650 93. A. B. Conger, of Rockland, was chosen President for the ensuing year.

We have advices from Tampico to Jan. 18, and from Brownsville to the 26th. The garrison at the former place were in a disaffected state, owing to the stoppage of their pay. Business was dull; the only prospect of improvement depending upon the success of Miramon in relieving San Luis Potosi and expelling the Liberals from Tampico. Gen. Garza had taken the field, leaving the Governorship *ad interim* in the hands of Don Andres Trevino.

Dates from Belize, British Honduras, are to Jan. 5. Business was extremely dull; the town healthy. The schooner *Mary*, of New-Orleans, was cast away near the shore of Yucatan, the Captain and crew escaping after much suffering and with great difficulty.

New gold diggings are reported to have been discovered on the divide between the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers, in the vicinity of Stevens' Pass through the Rocky Mountains. The gold is not of the best quality, being worth but about fourteen or fifteen dollars an ounce, but is said to be very plentiful. Major Culbertson, on whose authority these statements are made, says that the mines can be approached to within a comparatively short distance of steamboats.

The steamship *Arabia*, in attempting to leave Boston harbor yesterday, ran aground in consequence of the thick fog. She was subsequently got off, having suffered no damage, and anchored at Quarantine to await more favorable weather.

A lecture on the diseases of the respiratory organs, particularly as illustrated in the case of the late Mr. S. S. Whitney, which has been rendered so notorious by the late controversy in the Academy of Medicine, as to the merit of Dr. Green's mode of treating such affections, was delivered last night by Dr. E. Foy, in the Cooper Institute. The lecturer vindicated Dr. Green's system from the aspersions of all opponents.

The Grand-street and Peck-slip Ferry leases were sold at auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, at the City Hall, at 1 P. M. yesterday. Mr. I. V. Messeaole purchased the first lease at $21,000, and the second at $15,000.

The Aldermen's Committee on Streets met, yesterday, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions providing for the removal of the telegraph poles from the streets. Several persons connected with the Telegraph companies represented that the project was impracticable. The propriety of repaving Broadway was considered briefly and the Committee adjourned.

From the weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, it appears that during the week ending Feb. 9, there arrived at this port 236 emigrants, making a total for the year of 3,309, against 3,227 to the same date last year. The annual report of the Commission was yesterday forwarded to Albany.

A row occurred early yesterday morning at the notorious gambling house kept by a man known as "Butt Allen", during which shots were freely exchanged between the rowdies and the police, and a man named John Allen, brother to "Butt," was shot in the thigh. "Butt" was subsequently arrested and let off on bail, and the remainder of the gang remain unmolested.

The weather yesterday was indescribably disagreeable, murky, misty and muddy, and rendered doubly disgusting in the City by the filthy condition of the streets.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Ingersoll, yesterday, Marcus Doarty was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and a fine of five dollars, for an assault on a shipmate at sea.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Barnard, four important cases of assault with intent to kill were disposed of. In three instances the defendants pleeded guilty of a minor grade of crime, and the fourth prisoner was tried and acquitted. Sentences were reserved till the last day of term in the instances of those who pleaded guilty.

The Cotton market yesterday was very dull, and the sales were unimportant. Flour opened quite irregularly, at reduced prices; it closed, however, steadily at about previous quotations. Grain was quiet,—as were also Groceries, Oils, Fruit, Hay, Hemp, Resin, Fish and Iron, Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Spirits Turpentine, Refined Ingot Copper. Foreign Pig Lead and Tin were in good request. The auction sale of Teas resulted satisfactorily. Freights were quiet,—with 558 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets have been better stocked during the present week than for some time past. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday number 3,439, and the actual supply of beef has been still further increased by the superior quality and proportionably heavier weights of the animals offered. The sales yesterday were made at about ½c. per pound from the previous Wednesday's market, that is for the same grades, though the better quality brought up the average of all sorts to about the same figure as last week. The yards were very nearly cleared out last evening.

Peace or War?

This civilized Nineteenth Century is, after all, not much wiser in regard to its own affairs than most of its predecessors. Nearly ten years past its middle height, we find the whole world wavering still upon the uncertain issues of questions that were authoritatively "settled" long years ago. The Stock Exchange of New-York is fluctuating to-day at the pleasure of a French Emperor in the Tuileries, and men who know as little of Italian politics as of Chinese theology, and care no more for the Treaties of 1815 than for the Vishnu-Puraná, find their business operations contingent, to an uncomfortable extent, upon the chances of insurrection in Lombardy and the discretion of diplomatists at Paris and Vienna. The omniscience of journalism itself is somewhat at fault, before the complicated uncertainties of the actual state of affairs in Europe; and the "bulls" and "bears" must be left to endure their present tribulation as best they may, with such helps toward forming a reasonable judgment upon the probabilities of the future as "private advices" and public speculations can afford them.

But it is extremely important for all who wish to guide their practical conduct by conclusions drawn from the aspect of European politics to bear it steadily in mind, that the storm which rose on New-Year's day was not conjured up by the present French Emperor, and that it cannot be permanently allayed by any diplomatic slight-of-hand. The relative positions of Austria and of Europe must be seriously modified before any enduring peace can be looked for on the Continent; and the evolution of the present crisis will depend entirely upon the degree in which Austria recognizes this fact, and accepts its political consequences. Financial advices from Paris inform us that the fall in the French funds which followed the incident of New-Year's day at the Tuileries was more severe than had been known before, in a time of peace, since the accession to power of the War Ministry of Thiers in 1840; and this fact naturally suggests a not uninstructive comparison between the circumstances of the two epochs.

In 1840, Louis Philippe then, like Louis Napoleon now, in the tenth year of his reign, earned his title of the "Napoleon of Peace" by concessions to the Eastern policy of Russia and England, which bore their natural fruit in the subsequent contempt with which the Czar Nicholas treated France in his famous conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, and which had at last to be expiated, under Napoleon III., by the great war of the Crimea, which won back for France all and more than all the ground she had lost under Louis Philippe and Guizot. In 1840 Mehemet Ali was endeavoring to separate Syria and Egypt permanently from the Ottoman sovereignty, and he was favored by France in that attempt. England and Russia, leading Austria and Prussia with them, interfered in behalf of the Sultan—and England, although bound by an Anglo-French alliance, consented, under the guidance of Lord Palmerston, to the exclusion of France from the treaty by which the four other great Powers finally arranged the whole matter, and took upon herself the work of bringing Mehemet Ali to terms, which she did, through Sir Charles Napier, with the bombardment of Acre and Beyrout. This solution of the difficulty roused a storm in France, who felt herself insulted, not without reason, and overthrowing the peace Ministry brought M. Thiers into power, to the infinite disgust of King Louis Philippe. For months a general European war seemed inevitable, and the belief of most Frenchman still is that the danger was avoided only by the virtual acquiescence of France in a degrading position. This belief, undoubtedly, did as much as any other single cause, to shake the throne of Louis Philippe, and to prepare the way for his downfall. It was so prevalent and so strong in France at the time as to afford a real excuse for the attempt made by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in the same year, at Boulogne, to rouse the nation into a protest against the *bourgeoise* monarchy of July.

The times have changed, certainly, in these twenty years, and men with them; but France is France still, and the Imperial ruler of to-day will assuredly not venture on a repetition of the policy of "peace-at-any-price." He has made demands upon Austria in the name of France, which have been practically indorsed by all Europe again and again. To recede from them is to lose *prestige* at home and abroad, as well as to inflict a serious injury upon liberalism and progressive law all over the Continent. It certainly, therefore, is not to be expected that the sovereign who has done more to make his dynasty popular at home and formidable abroad than any other French Monarch or French Government, of any sort, since that of Richelieu, (the Government of his greater uncle not excepted,) will give way at such a point, and at such a time, in his career.

Austria undertook to invade Servia and appease disturbances at Belgrade, without the consent of the Powers parties to the Treaty of Paris. France has compelled her to recede from this attempt; and although Austria professes to have abandoned it because order had been reëstablished before her intervention could take effect, France will insist (and in this all Europe must perforce join France) that the movement shall be formally disavowed, as a direct violation of treaties which Austria is bound to respect. In Moldo-Valachia, Austria has done her utmost to prevent the establishment of a representative government over the Two Principalities. France appears to be here also triumphing over her; but Austria must be forced to own the legitimacy and to respect the authority of the new Danubian State. In bringing this to pass, Russia, England and all the States interested in the free navigation of the Danube, must have a voice, and that voice must speak with the voice of France.

The Italian question is of more dubious aspect, as regards the support which Napoleon may expect from Europe at large. Should the German Powers resolve to uphold the pretensions of Austria in Lombardy, and should that resolve be so manifested as to encourage Austria in her refusal to recognize any suggestions of Reform made by France to herself or to the Papal and Neapolitan Governments, Napoleon III. may still afford so much countenance to Sardinia in her remonstrances on behalf of Italy, as may provoke an outburst of hostilities from Austria against her gallant little neighbor. The peace of Europe thus broken by Austria herself, there would be nothing to restrain Napoleon from succoring Piedmont; and this eventuality seems to us not the least likely solution of the present problem. In any event we hold it to be utterly improbable that Napoleon will make any concessions.

The intelligence that the house of Rothschild in London, have agreed to take up in London the loan of the £6,000,000 asked for by Austria, may perhaps imply a determination on the part of Austria to meet every emergency with an undiminished front. It has absolutely no bearing whatever upon the question of peace or war as a Western probability. Any loan taken up by a house like the Barings or the Rothschilds, is sure of its market in London; and as the Rothschilds are understood to have lost between twenty and thirty millions of Francs by the recent fall of the French funds, they are probably anxious to repair their damage by a handsome per contage on the Austrian operation.

The Last British Outrage—The Right of Search Again.

The "British outrage" on the Coast of Africa, which we reported in yesterday's Times, so far as the facts are known to us, is the natural and legitimate consequence of General Cass' admission, in the late discussion on the right of search, that a foreign cruiser boarding an American ship may be likened to a policeman making an arrest. The boarding, said the Secretary, may take place whenever the cruiser has "reasonable grounds for suspecting that the vessel he is overhauling is sailing under false colors, but it takes place at his own risk. If it be found that he was mistaken, and that the vessel is a lawful vessel on a lawful errand, he is liable in damages for a wrongful act, just as the policeman is liable, in case he should arrest the wrong man, for false imprisonment." A policeman, acting in good faith, however, is never deterred by the legal consequences annexed to an error of this sort from verifying his suspicions. He knows perfectly well that in nine cases out of ten the victim will not seek any redress, and that, if he does seek it, no jury will award larger damages than are necessary to indicate their own conviction that the officer had made a mistake. General Cass' parallel may, unfortunately for his own view of his position, be pursued to the close. The British cruiser once recognized as a policeman, he becomes entitled to a policeman's immunities and indulgences from first to last. He may board and search in good faith. If the surmises on which his action is based are proved to be correct there is nothing more to be said—if incorrect, he acknowledges his error and offers to pay damages; but no Government can exact exemplary damages for unavoidable mistakes in the discharge of a duty which they have once acknowledged to be legal. The actual damage done is all that can be fairly claimed, and when this comes to be computed in money, in a mere case of boarding and detention, the sum is rarely large enough to inspire great caution.

The fact seems to be that General Cass, in the correspondence of last Summer, was bent rather on putting a stop to the British proceedings in the Gulf, than on settling the Right of Search question in a satisfactory manner. The "outrages" of which we were then complaining, were a general onslaught on American commerce in those seas. Most of the boardings were made apparently without any discrimination whatever. To insist, therefore, that no vessel should be boarded unless there existed reasonable grounds for suspecting her of being engaged in the Slave-trade, was to put a stop to the practices of which we complained, at once; for with regard to nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand with which the British cruisers fell in in the Gulf of Mexico, there was not the shadow of a pretence for such a suspicion. But the establishment of this rule unfortunately does not seem to have settled the question, in the minds of the British at least. In certain localities, as for instance on the coast of Africa, the weight of presumption is not in favor of, but against, vessels carrying the American flag. After what has occurred in the case of the *Wanderer*, it is hard to say where the suspicions of a British officer cruising in those seas cease to be "reasonable." If, three or four months ago, we were asked to select a case to illustrate the extreme of unreasonable suspicion, we should certainly have selected that of a private yacht, owned and commanded by a Southern gentleman, and ostensibly sailing on a pleasure trip; and yet even in this case, suspicion has been proved to be capable of justification. Such a vessel, belonging to the Yacht Squadron of this City, and sailing under its colors, and owned by one of "the Chivalry," has actually been engaged in kidnapping on the Gold Coast. We know that there are large numbers of American vessels constantly engaged in the same quarter in "the odious traffic," that they all carry our flag, and that they are not distinguishable by any peculiarity of rig or build, or pretension. Under General Cass' illustration, it would be difficult to select many vessels in the course of a year which a British officer may not board and search—not always lawfully, because he cannot always find damnatory proof, but always with excuses which he may fairly and successfully urge in mitigation of damages.

It would be hard to imagine a more unsatisfactory state of things than this, or one better calculated to cause collisions, and breed ill-feeling and animosity between the two countries. It does not help to suppress the Slave-trade, and it gives our own officers on the Coast of Africa the air of cruising not for the prevention of the traffic, but the protection of the slavers against British cruisers. As long as our rights are left doubtful, or, in short, as long as any discretion with regard to our vessels is left in the hands of men over whom we have no control, or as long as we are jealous with regard to the exercise of that discretion, the main attention of our African Squadron must, of necessity, be not to the slavers, but to the pursuers. The question ought to be settled in some way. The policy to which Governments are so much addicted, and Mr. Buchanan's more than any, of providing for to-day and letting to-morrow take care of itself, when applied to International relations, both breeds and perpetuates dissensions. There is but one way of settling the matter satisfactorily, and that is *to prohibit the boarding of vessels carrying the American flag by foreign cruisers, suspicion or no suspicion.* There must be no loophole left, if we want to avoid quarrels or recrimination. General Cass must revise his correspondence on the right of search, strike out the comparison of cruisers to policemen, and substitute a comparison of cruisers to persons personating policemen. In short, if we desire to place an absolute and definitive stopper on "the visit," we must lay down the law that foreign cruisers stand not in the position of real policemen erring in the performance of their duty, but of sham policemen committing a gross outrage. We must take the acts of which we complain out of the category of trespasses, for which the perpetrator is liable in a civil action for damages, and place them in that of a criminal offence, punishable by the criminal courts—or, in other words, by war. In the present position of this matter, it forms a chronic—and because chronic, absurd—source of contention and ill-feeling between two great nations. As the Cuban business does not seem to prosper, we recommend Mr. Buchanan to turn his attention to this little matter.

How to Plunder the Treasury.

We would direct public attention to what seems to be the latest and most subtle device for effecting an illegal entry on the City Treasury. It is to commence a suit, procure or manufacture the requisite affidavits, select a day on which the Corporation Counsel—(almost any day will serve)—is engaged at the Tombs or in the Court of Sessions, have the matter in dispute referred to a friendly referee, take out judgment on his report, and then issue execution for the recovery of the sum awarded, with damages at discretion. Nothing, surely, can be simpler or more facile than this; and we are not surprised that it should have already become immensely popular.

We find in the report of the Comptroller to the Board of Councilmen, dated Jan. 31, that no less than *one hundred and sixty-six* enterprising citizens have staked out claims on this placer during the last year, and already realized to the extent of $878,104 12, with a prospective addition of $35,000 already quarried and pulverized, but not fit for separation and smelting until ninety days from the date given shall have elapsed.

Of these one hundred and sixty lucky miners, the first name on the list is that of Robert B. Lowber, who carries "documents for dust" to the amount of $240,000. Of the gulch worked by Mr. Lowber, no further description is required. The second name is that of the illustrious Wm. B. Reynolds, whose special "digging" during the past year is put up at the moderate figure of $68,500 00, which is not making as good profit as he has realized during previous seasons. The third claim on the list is that of Harsin & Clark for $48,025 00; and, taking this as a fair sample of the whole, we intend to give a rough outline of its history.

In the early part of 1854, James Fuary being then Street Commissioner, specifications were published calling for bids in the matter of regulating and flagging Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River. In reply to this call one G. C. Harsin put in the lowest bid, amounting to $21,190 00, and to him the contract was awarded. Thus far the game was in its infancy, and all the parties played with open hands. But when Harsin was called upon to take up the contract thus awarded, he suddenly ducked out of sight, and one T. O'Meara claimed the prize as the next lowest bidder, at an advance of $6,010 on Harsin's original bid. On March 22, 1854, the contract in this case was finally signed by Thomas O'Meara, the City agreeing to pay $27,200 for the work, and O'Meara agreeing to have it finished within nine months from date, or, in other words, a few days before the expiration of the year 1854. The game now opens in good earnest, and the remaining moves contain elements of absorbing interest. On June 22, 1854, O'Meara disappears from view, and the contract is assigned to one J. Clark; and on Jan. 6, 1855, some days after the limited time of the contract had expired, Mr. J. Clark assigns the contract over again to the original "little joker," Harsin, who, on the same date, makes another assignment of the matter to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

On July 5, 1855, nearly six months after the contract should have been completed, Mr. J. T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, returns the following amounts of work done:

3,600 yards rock excavated, at 80 cents per cubic yard.....$2,400
2,000 yards earth excavated, at 27 cents per cubic yard.....5,400
Making a total of work done amounting to....$7,800

On this certificate the Comptroller—to whom it probably never occurred to sue the contractors, and recover damages for non-fulfillment of contract within the specified time—paid to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank the sum of $5,460, being the amount of the face of the Surveyor's returns, less thirty per cent. retained by law as guarantee for the fulfillment of the balance of the work.

The next step of the operators in this matter, or at least the next step in the history of the transaction, was the issuing of an injunction *to prevent* the assignee from regulating the street on the original grade; and on the 15th of September, 1855—nine months after the original contract should have been completed—a resolution was lobbied through the Common Council establishing a *new grade* for this street; and of course this just suited the books of the gentlemen engaged in the operation!

But to make assurance doubly sure, and to complicate the matter still further, another injunction was sued out *against working the street on the amended grade*, for the reason that this amendment had not been asked for by two-thirds of the property holders on the line of improvement; and, though this injunction was subsequently set aside by the Supreme Court, the decision was appealed from, and the injunction has remained in force down to the present day. Of course under this injunction no further work has been done.

The final stage of this matter is contained in the brief announcement that Messrs. Harsin & Clark have obtained a judgment against the City for Forty-eight thousand and twenty-five dollars, in compensation of injuries done to them by the City in this peculiar speculation; and the Comptroller asks that their bill be included in a total appropriation of $913,104 12 for the payment of such and similar judgments to the one hundred and sixty-six lucky diggers in this newly-opened cañon of the City Government gold placer!

Harsin offered to do the whole work for $21,190 00, and should have been held to his bid, under the forfeiture of his securities. O'Meara agreed to do the whole work for $27,200, and to have it finished within nine months, under which contract work was done to the amount of $7,800, and on this $5,460 was paid by the Comptroller, leaving a balance of $2,340 on work actually done, to be settled up on the completion of the contract.

Now, in the name of common sense and common honesty, how could such a matter as this have ever been brought into litigation except on an action by the City for recovery of damages against the defaulting assignees? Is there not fraud and collusion stamped on every step of the whole history? And yet we find a judgment against the City for $48,025 alleged to be the "profits" which would have been realized by the assignees on a contract which amounted on its face to $27,200, and on which $5,460 had been already paid by the Comptroller!

How was this suit defended, and who is responsible for this flagrant violation of all decency and honesty? How many just such judgments have been obtained in the same way? And how long are the City's interests to be thus made the prey of any one who sees fit to sue the Corporation for money?

Too Much Pennsylvania.—We are sorry to have to speak irreverently of any of our sister States, and especially of one which has so high an opinion of herself as Pennsylvania. But we are obliged to say to that sister that she is a decided bore. At every turn in the tortuous windings of national legislation lurks Pennsylvania, ready to rush, at a moment's notice, in the face of anybody bold enough to enter those meandering complications. Pennsylvania, indeed, seems to have a great iron spoon of native manufacture, stirring up the pottage of every other State in the Union. Is a modification of the exploded protective theory of taxation called for?—Pennsylvania interests have to be considered. Is there a Pacific Railroad to be built?—Pennsylvania iron must be employed exclusively. Is there a mint wanted in the city to which the gold comes?—the gold must go to Pennsylvania to be coined into money; for the only probable reason that gold would never otherwise go to Pennsylvania. Accordingly we have Mr. Fitch bringing in a bill to the effect that American—that is, Pennsylvania—iron must in future be used in all public works.

All this, we submit, is carrying the great Pennsylvania joke a little too far. We are as willing as anybody can be to avoid all recollection of the disagreeable fact that we owe Mr. Buchanan to Pennsylvania,—a debt which, as far as New-York is concerned, we cannot hope, with our admirable school system, ever to be able to repay. We cherish no ill-will to Pennsylvania on this score; but, under the circumstances, and until Mr. Buchanan's term of office has expired, we really think it would be only decent for Pennsylvania to be a little subdued. What with the Penneylvania Iron in Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Lead at Washington, there is already rather more of that State abroad than is either desirable or palatable.

May a Negro go to College?—This question was decided in the negative, a few days ago, at Schenectady. A young man of sombre complexion presented himself for admission as a student of Union College. His color was in fact so shadowy that it was thought he must be a mulatto, or at the very least a quadroon. This being taken for granted, the practical inquiry arose as to his admission. The authorities of the Institution did not choose to decide it, though it would seem to be their province so to do. Considering, probably, that the students—who must become in some sense the associates of the dark individual—were deeply interested, the faculty referred the matter to the taste and judgment of the young gentlemen. A vote being taken, the result was the colored man's exclusion.

This was at the North, in the Free State of New-York. The community where it occurred no doubt hold stock in the under-ground railroad. They would lend their sympathy, if not more active aid, in thwarting the odious Fugitive Slave law. But they would not suffer a man of negro blood to study in Union College. We refer to the case as a curious illustration of the relations between the whites and the blacks in the Free States. The course pursued towards the man in question, whose desire it was to fit himself for usefulness by means of a public institution of learning, shows how much easier it is to utter sentiment in behalf of black "men and brothers" than to extend practical sympathy. We neither judge nor censure the people of Union College. They but participate in a pervading sentiment or prejudice. Many others have their full share of that feeling whose professions might lead to contrary conclusions. It is proper to say that the applicant referred to was eventually admitted, the vote of exclusion being reconsidered and rescinded upon proof that he was a half-breed Indian, without a particle of African blood in his veins.

How to Save Life in Case of Fire.—The melancholy loss of life at the recent fire in Brooklyn suggests several simple contrivances by which the unfortunate persons who perished might easily have been saved. Some of these are specified by a correspondent in another part of this morning's Times. They are inexpensive, and would, in most cases, prove effectual. We trust the firemen will heed such like suggestions now that the memory of the Elm-place disaster is fresh. Looking back, it is not difficult to see how the persons destroyed on that occasion might have been rescued; and those whose business it is to protect life and property must regard their failure with feelings more bitter than mere regret. They can hardly fail to accuse themselves of fatal negligence in not preparing for an emergency likely at any time to occur. The past, however, is beyond the reach of remedy; the future must be the care of the members of the department, if they would escape the censure of the public and the accusing voice of their own private reflections.

We repeat: the contrivances proposed by our correspondent appear sensible and practical. Others may be able to add valuable suggestions. This is the time to provide against the recurrence of such a calamity. It is anything but creditable that three or four people should be suffocated in the third story of a corner house in the most public street in Brooklyn, because the firemen had no means to get them safely to the ground. If no precautions are now taken for guarding against such needless loss of life in future, those hapless victims will have perished in vain.

A Step in the Right Direction.—Governor Morgan has taken a step in the right direction in regard to pardons. He has issued a circular to all the Prisons and Penitentiaries of the State, designed to put a stop to their signing, or making in person, applications for the pardon of convicts under their charge. He informs them that all such petitions from them will be returned, and that any interference of this kind, on their part, will be prejudicial to those whom they are designed to serve.

This will check a gross abuse, and do something towards breaking up the system of brokerage in procuring pardons, which has been very extensively developed within the last few years. If the Governor could now devise some method for holding *all* petitioners for the pardon of convicts to their proper responsibility in the matter, instead of shuffling it off upon his shoulders, he would render the public an essential service, as well as relieve himself from great embarrassment.

Amusements.

Little Ella.—The testimonal benefit to assist this remarkable child in obtaining an education will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. Little Ella will read several pieces, and will be assisted by Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Goldbeck, Miss Brainerd and Mr. Brahms.

Niblo's Saloon.—A charity concert will take place, we are desired to say, at Niblo's Saloon, on Friday evening, Feb. 18, in aid of the funds of the House of Mercy, in Thirty-sixth-street, North River. Several distinguished artists are announced for the evening.

Matinee.—Messrs. Mason & Thomas give their third classical *matinée* on Tuesday, at Dodworth's Saloon. The programme opened with a sonata by Schumann, for piano and violin. After toiling through this comparative darkness the artist emerged into the genial sunlight of Haydn. The quartette (No. 42) was finely played. There came an impossible *étude* for the piano by Rubenstein, played creditably by Mr. Wm. Mason. Why artists play *études* in a concert-room we have yet to discover. They are dreary to a degree, and mean no more than the multiplication table, or a page out of a grammar. After the *étude* came a galop, a little more impossible than the *étude*.

The gem of the programme was Mendelssohn's posthumous Quintette opus 87—the second work of the sort written by the gifted composer. The first and second movements are finer than anything we can recall, especially the second. They give us a slight indication of what Mendelssohn might have accomplished had he lived to prosecute the vein of solid invention noticeable in all his later productions. The andante of this quintette deserves to rank with the grandest productions of any school. The two last movements are not of equal merit, although good and characteristic. A work of so much interest should be repeated, and why not in the evening. Messrs. Mason and Thomas?

Little Ella Burns.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand from reliable sources that the original and reapousible authority for the very unjust and unmanly assault upon little Ella Burns and her mother, in the *Tribune* of Tuesday last, is one "Professor Brown," who claims to have been her tutor and who did undoubtedly give her some lessons in reading.

As I learn that he intends to back up the *Tribune's* statements, of which he was the author, by a Card under his own signature, it may not be improper for me to remind the public that this man Brown proposed that little Ella should travel *with him*, the Company to receive $100 per week, of which $75 were to go into the pocket of Mr. Brown, and the remainder to go to little Ella and her mother, they paying their own expenses; and that when this was declined he commenced his attacks upon Ella through the Press and other agencies, to which he had access.

Little Ella's mother has given her all the valuable instruction she has received in reading; and I am quite willing, as are all her friends, that the public should judge for themselves as to the degree of proficiency she has attained, and as to the justice of the unmanly assaults that have been made upon her.

Yours, &c., A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

From Northern Mexico.

INTERESTING FROM TAMPICO—MOVEMENT OF THE LIBERALS UPON SAN LUIS—STATE OF MEXICAN OPINION.

The Tampico correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writes on the 18th of January:

"We have many rumors afloat here from the Interior and Vera Cruz. It seem that Degollado has received a severe flogging from Miramon, and that the latter is marching rapidly on to San Luis to protect that place from an attack by the Federal forces under Blanco.

Miramon made prisoners of 1,300 men under Degollado. This news is doubtless reliable, but the rumors from Vera Cruz require confirmation.

The troops of this garrison are in a disaffected state, in consequence of the withholding of their pay by the chief, who takes the lion's share to himself and officers.

Business continues exceedingly dull, but should Miramon obtain another victory over Blanco, it is his intention to march hither and garrison this port with a reactionary force, which will be the means of opening the communication to the Interior markets and give us the advantage of getting rid of our old stock.

The brig *Minatitlan*, Woolongham, master, will sail hence for your port in six or seven days, when, it is probable, we shall have some interesting political news to communicate."

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 25th ult. has the following:

"News has been received at Matamoros to the effect that Governor Garza was preparing to march at the head of the troops of his State, Tamaulipas; in the meantime the Executive chair is to be filled by Mr. Andres Trevino, who has been invited to proceed forthwith to Tampico for that purpose. Mr. Trevino is the present Chief Justice for this portion of his State, which office he has filled with both credit and ability for the last six months. His promotion will vacate this important office, in which the people of this bank of the river, as well as the other, feel an interest, as the power of this officer for good or evil is second only to that of the Governor himself. It is important, then, to the peace and prosperity of the frontier, that this office be intrusted to able and discreet hands. Next to Mr. Trevino we know of no person better calculated to hold this office than Gen. Carvajal, and we hope that that gentleman may be induced to leave the quiet of his tranquil home, and take charge of its important duties, at least during the absence of its present able incumbent."

From the Austin *Intelligencer* of the 24th ult. we extract the following;

"We have just had an interesting conversation with a gentleman who has been spending some time in Moolcrey and other parts of Mexico. He entertains warmer recollections of the general hospitality of the inhabitants than we had been accustomed to suppose they deserve. Our friend was often entertained with his family for days without charge. He tells us that many of the worthy inhabitants are really anxious to remove to Texas because of the heavy taxes; and many have come over to Texas to avoid forced calls in the military service.

Those who have served have not been paid, and the families of many have consequently suffered severely.

Upon the 'negro question' our informant gives us unfavorable accounts. The fugitive slaves are protected with great jealousy, and kidnapping them is punished with death. The negroes are allowed to be witnesses; so that those who attempt to decoy the fugitives away are in constant danger. At the same time the hombres are very glad to avail themselves of the services of darkies, and they lose no opportunity of tuveigling them into peonage, which at once becomes a fixed Slavery, unless the poor devils escape to this side of the Rio Grande—where they are better supported and fed.

Our friend informs us that the Mexicans look forward with great anxiety to the 'Protectorate' started by Gen. Houston, and which, coming from him, they understand will be something giving them a stable government and security."

The Rock Island Preëmptors in Illinois.—A brisk controversy has grown out of the Rock Island Preëmption case in Illinois. The counsel for the preemptors writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"A letter from your correspondent here was published in your paper of the 1st instant, charging certain Senators and officials with conspiring, through the influence of their political connections with the Administration, to defraud the United States of land on Rock Island, worth two millions, by preëmption claims, mentioning my name as counsel for the preemptioners, and imputing it to me as a fault that I should be so engaged, because I had been Solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. The fact is that I was removed from office for having favored the election of Fremont; that my duties, when in office, had no connection with the Land Department; that my clients, who are the actual settlers—who have improved and now occupy the land—have no other counsel, and have no political influence whatever at their service, and that their claims are adverse to those of Lindsay and others, who are said to have employed such influence. Persons, to assert their pretensions, ought to vindicate them from the imputations of seeking, through political influences, to defraud the Government, and me for attempting, in my professional character, to maintain their legal rights.

Your obedient servant,
M. BLAIR,
Counsel for the Rock Island Preëmptioners.

☞ Col. T. B. Thorpe has purchased an interest in the *Spirit of the Times*, and will be connected hereafter with its literary and editorial department. He is a spirited and graphic writer, and will give increased value and interest to that excellent paper.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TELEGRAPH WIRES UNDERGROUND.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday and resumed the consideration of the resolutions providing for the removal of the Telegraph poles from the streets. A communication from the officers of the Metropolitan Telegraph Company asking for the grant of the exclusive privilage of erecting telegraph poles for transmitting messages throughout the City for twenty-one years was read. A communication from S. T. ARMSTRONG, offering to lay telegraph wires undergronnd, and gusranice that they will operate perfactly well for ten years was read. Another communication was read, from the same gentleman, containing tha answers of Mr. CHARLES T. BRIGHT, Chief Electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to questions propounded to him with regard to the successful operation of the underground telegraph in Great Britain. 670 miles of underground wire in one unbroken line in Great Britain have been in succeseful operation for seven years. Mr. TAL. P. SHAFFNER submitted in writing the points of his former statement before the Committee, and repeated the opinion that underground wires would not operate successfully. Mr. RICHARD M. HOE, on behalf of the Telegraph Companies, said they were willing to convey their wires underground if it was found that they would operate successfully, bnt desired to enter a protest against granting the exclusive right to lay the wires underground to any Company or set of men. Mr. WOOD, of the Union and American Telegraph Company, had just been compelled to remove its wires from the Harlem and Yorkville Tunnel because it was found that they would not operate in the tunnel. Mr. SHAFFNER explained that this was caused by the leakage of the currente and tha dampness of the tunnel. He appealed to Mr. WOOD, Mr. PURDY, and others connected with Telegraph Companies present, who substantiated his statements. Mr. HOE said that if an ordinance was passed requiring the Telegraph Companies to remova their poles and convey their wires nnderground they would be subjected to a great onllay. If they were driven out of the City entirely, would the community stand that? Alderman BOOLE thought the community would not. Mr. HOE said the experiment should first be made by and at the expense of the City. Mr. JOHN P. NEWMAN presented a plan for conveying telegraphic wires underground which, he said, had been adopted by the French Government, and was in successful operation in Paris and other cities in France, the peculiarity of which is that the wires are surrounded with asphaltum and siliciona matter. Mr. THOMAS C. AVERY, who said he had been a great many years engaged in connection with telegraph lines, agreed with Mr. SHAFFNER in his objections to the project of laying the wires underground. Alderman BRADY asked why the Telegraph Companies did not petition the Common Council for permission to lay wires underground for a short distance to test the question at issue. Colonel HOE thought the Magnetic Telegraph Company would be willing to lay a mile of wire for the purpose of testing the question and setting it at rest. Mr. R. W. LOWBER, of the American Telegraph Company, said the reason that that Company had not availed itself of the permission given it two years since to lay wires undar ground was that it had found that snbtarraneous wiree would not operate well. Alderman BOOLE said it was the last meeting at which the Committee would consider the subject.

THE THOMAS-STREET STABBING CASE.—ALEXANDRA DAVIS, previously reported as having been stabbed at a house of ill-fame in Thomas-street, on Friday night last, died of his injuries at the City Hospital on Tuesday night. Corouar SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon tha body, when several witnesses were examined, from whose testimony we gather the following acconnt of the affray: The deceased on the night in question was in the drinking-room of the house, in company with THOS. TYNON, JAS. HAGGERTY, the mistress of the house, ELLEN DUGAN, CATHARINE COLBY and a girl named ELIZA. A difficulty occurred between CATHARINE COLBY and TYNON in the early part of the evening, about some clothes that the girl had in her possession belonging to him, which she finally gave up, and TYNON went away. He soon after returned, and, as CATHARINE was drinking at the bar, he seized her by the bair of the head and pulled her to the door-sill. DAVIS interfered in behalf of the girl, and seized TYNON by the collar. TYNON then left the girl and turned npon DAVIS, and after a short scuffle TYNON draw a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the back, inflicting a severe wound. The surgeon of the Hospital testified that deceased, from the time he entered the Hospital, was doing well under hie treatment, until Monday night, when he was attacked with *delirium tremens*, which, being superinduced by tha wounds he received, was the cause of his death. CATHARINE COLBY identified the knife as the one she saw in the hands of TYNON in the early part of the evening, and with which he threatened her life. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death in consequence of wounds inflicted with a knife at the hands of THOS. TYNON, TYNON, who has been locked up in the Tombe awaiting the result of DAVIS' injuries, was examined, and steted that he was 23 years of age, a native of Ireland, at present a resident of Watertown in this State, and that he stabbed DAVIS in self-defence. The deceased has been a resident of the Fifth Ward for six years past, was a mason by trade, and bore the character of a peaceable man, but was addicted to hard drinking. He was never arrested for crime or disorderly conduct. He was 25 years of age, born in Ireland, and lived at the house where the affray occurred, with a mistress who goes by the name of DELIA, who has a child two years of age. DELIA and her child are now on Blackwell's Island, having been sent up as vagrants since this affair occurred.

FRAUDS IN COAL.—The speciel Committee of the Board of Counclmen appointed to inquire whether there might not be mea sures adopied to prevent the frauds continually perpetrated in the sale of coal, met yesterday afternoon in the City Library. ALFRED BARKER said that he knew of coal dealers in the City who kept carts which ostensioly carried a ton, but which they knew could not hold that amount. In his own business he had found "MARTIN'S Self-weighing carts" exceedingly useful and convenient. Fraud is almost impossible if they are used. He read a report presented to the Philadelphia Common Council, which highly recommended them. Mr. B. said that in his judgment the frauds in thie City in the sale of coals amounted to at least $100,000 per annum. Mr. MARTIN, the inventor of the cart, exhibited a model, and the Committee inspected three or four of the carts, loaded and emnty, which had been placed in iront of the City Hall. They seemed to be favorably impressed with their mode of operation. They are constructed on the same principle as the ordinary platform scale, and the balance is so well adjusted that the weight of a shovel is easily perceptible.

REPAIRING BROADWAY WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposals for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement. Mr. THOMAS CUMMINGS, Jr., stated that his proposal—the terms of which, as well as those of the other plans hitherto submitted, we have already published—was made in good faith. The proposal of MESSRS. ELIHU BLAKE and ABNER WOODRUFF was read. Mr. BLAKE said he thought it would probably take the greater part of two Summers to repave Broadway. Mr. JOHN A. SCAWACRA, who said he had had considerable experience in laying pavements, expressed the opinion that no one could take the contract for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement at $1 25 per square yard, and perform the contract properly. He thought Belgian pavement could not be laid down properly for less than $2 87 to $3. The Committee, after some conversation with regard to repaving Broadwey, adjourned.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was voted by universal consent one of the most uncomfortable daye of the season. The snow which had fallen on Sunday night was converted into slush which obstructed the crossings, or filled the streets with standing pools of water. A northeast wind prevailed throughout the day as cold and penetrating as if it came direct from Labrador, and brought with it a regular Newfoundland fog. All the Sound steamers were delayed in arriving from the eastward, and no vessels went to sea or arrived during the day. The fine drizzle which prevailed during the forenoon turned into a pouring rain after 9 o'clock P. M., making the night more disagreeable than the day had been. All attempts at sleighing were abandoned, and every one wished to see the last of the enow, alleging that it was a great nuisance after all.

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—Coroner SCHIRMER yeeterday held an inquest at No. 688 Washington-etreet, upon the body of Mrs. CHARLES WOOD, an Irishwoman 20 years of age, who died from the effects of poison administered by herself on Tuesday evening. It appears from the testimony of the husband of deceased that she was jealous of him in consequence of stories told about him by an acquaintance named BRIDGET FAIRTON. Mr. WOOD statee that on his going home Tuesday evening, his boy ran to him and said "BRIDGET has been here," whereupon the deceased attempted to chastise the child. The father interfered to prevent, when the deceased immediately went to a closet and took a bottle from the shelf, ponred its contents into a cup and drank. A doctor was called in to her relief, but she died in about an hour, refusing to the last to answer any qnestione explanatory of the act. A servant girl employed in the house testified that deceased was a quiet woman, that she never knew of any quarrels between her and her husband, and that she knew nothing of the canses of the act. The Jnry rendered a verdict of death from poison administered by herself.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting last evening at their roome, No. 618 Broadway. There was a full attendance. The evening was spent, until a late hour, in an attempt to settle the question of contested seats from the Sixth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. The Committee of Seven reported in favor of admitting the regular delegation from the Eighteenth Ward, and sending back the other delegates to tha respective Wards for a new election, under the supervision of the Committee. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted in the case of tho Sixth Ward. The respective delegates from the Eighth Ward were then permitted to address the Committee, after which the delegation headed by BLAKELEY was admitted, 39 [illegible] through its [illegible] with some strongly dissenting expressions, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Governor and Legislature.

THE GRAND-STREET AND PECK-SLIP FERRY LEASES SOLD AT AUCTION.—MESSRS. J. V. MESSERSOLE & Co., of Williamsburg, yesterday purchased the leases of the Peck-slip and Grand-street Farries for the term of ten years from May 1, next. The sale commenced et 1 P. M. in the Governor's Room, City Hall, and Mr. JAMES M. MILLER was the auctioneer. The Comptroller was present and stood beside the auctioneer on a table. After having stated the terms of the sale Mr. MILLER called for bids for the Peck-slip Ferry lease. Mr. WM. LAYTON started it with a bid of $3,000, which was increased gradually to $21,000, the bid of the successful ones. The agent of GEO. LAW, and the agent of JOSEPH O'DONOHUE & Co., were the only competitors with MESSERSOLE & Co. Mr. LAW himself was present. The first bid for the Grand-street Ferry lease was $5,000, and the last was $15,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—JAS. KEEGAN, foreman of the Central Park laborers, while walking on the track of the Fourth-avenue Railroad, near Sixtieth-etreet, on Tuesday evening, was overtaken by a train of cars, when he was struck by tha cow-catcher, and thrown down an embankment a distance of 20 feet. The cars ware stopped, and the injured man was put aboard and brought to the Twenty-seventh-street Dépôt, when Police-Surgeon RANNAY was called in to attend him. Though badly bruised, it was not thought that he had suffered any fracture of the bones. He was conveyed to his residence, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-etreet.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the resignation of WM. DAVIS of the Tenth Precinct, and ROBERT STEPHENSON, formerly a detective, were presented and accepted. Sergeant WILLIAMS, who formerly had supervision of the men detailed at the Police Courts, was transferred to the Fourth Precinct. Sergeant JOHNE, of the Broadway squad, was detailed to take the place of WILLIAMS, and Sergeant SHAMAN, of the Fonrth Precinct, was transferred to tha Broadway squad. The Board adjourned to the 16th inet.

LECTURES BEFORE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The principals of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Mercantile College have made an arrangement by which they meet the classes and members of the Mercantile Library Association every Monday evening, for the purpoee of explaining the method of teaching accounts as practiced in their institution. Monday evening, Mr. PACKARD, Resident Principal, delivered the first lecture of thie course. He showed the necessity of a correct knowledge of the Ledger. His method of analyzing accounts was novel and interesting.

THE HIGHWOOD GUARDS.—The Highwood Guards of Hoboken, intend visiting this City on the 22d inst., to join in the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. It is understood that thay will be received by one of our Naw-York corps at the Christopher-street Ferry. At the last meating of the Guards, EDMUND J. TRYON was elected Second Licutenant; JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Second Corporal; and JOHN D. COX, Fourth Corporal, to fill said vacancies. The Highwoode will parade about furty men, in their full Winter uniform.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A WINDOW.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a child, six years of age, whose parents reside at No. 163 Second-street, who was killed by falling from a fourth story window on the morning of the 8th inst. The child was left kneeling in a chair in front of the window while its mother was engaged in eweeping the room, and lost its balance and fell to the pavement. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

HISTORY OF ENGRAVING.—This evening the Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute discuss the history of Engraving, in the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute. This meeting, as well as those which are to follow, will be conversational, as it is believed that this method of imparting instruction will be more entertaining than lectures.

Mr. and Mrs. GEO. VANDENHOFF read from the "The Lady of Lyons," at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, this evening, Mrs. VANDENHOFF taking the part of *Pauline*, in which character she acquired eo much reputation on the stage previous to her marriage, as Miss MAKEAR. Both Mr. and Mrs. V. are highly accomplished elocutionists.

GARROTING A CHORISTER.—NELSON B. BENNETT, Chorister of the Allen-street Methodist Church, was knocked down about 7½ o'clock last evening, in front of the Church, and robbed of $48 in money, and e gold watch and chain.

NEWSPAPER REMOVAL.—The *Scientific American* has removed from the Sun Building, in Fulton-etreet, into new offices, No. 37 Park-row, adjoining the Times Building.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—Mr. DE CORDOVA'S humorous review of this famous story book, will be eubmitted this evening at Clinton Hall.

NEW-YORK DRAMATIC UNION.—The following officere of this Society were elected on Tuesday evening: President, T. FAULKNAR; Vice-President, H. MALTON; Secretary, J. SHAMAN; Treasurer, R. SANDS; S. M., H. CLARK.

THE ELIZABETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—Mrs. JULIA BOSLY, the victim of the murderous attack in Elizabeth-street, was somewhat better yesterday, and hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

Police Reports.

RAMPANT ROWDYISM—THE POLICE SET AT DEFIANCE—ONE RUFFIAN SHOT—JUDICIAL CLEMENCY.—The principal thoroughfare of the City was yesterday made the scene of another of those exhibitions of rowdyismthat have become so common as scarcely to attract the attention of our citizens, but which are nevertheless, noticed by the rest of the world, and stigmatized as the characteristic feature of this metropolis. About 4 o'clock in the morning, as Officer Kenny, of the Fourteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat in Broadway, he heard the reports of several pistol-shots proceeding from the steps in front of the drinking saloon end gambling-house of Bult Allen, No. 474 On approaching the premises he found several men, prominent among whom was John Allen, brother of "Butt," standing on the steps firing pistols at random, apparently for amusement. He requested them to cease firing or he would be obliged to lock them up. After some parleying they agreed to comply with the officer's request; but just at this juncture Officer Montgomery, of the Eighth Ward, who had been attracted by the noise, came up, when he was recognized by John Allen, who commenced showering upon him a volley of vile epithets, in which he was joined by several of his companions. Allen was at length arrested by the officers, and as soon as this was done one of the party ran into the saloon and gave the alarm. Immediately some eighteen or twenty men, headed by "Butt Allen," rushed out of the saloon and attempted a reecus of the prisoner. Officer Person had now arrived on the ground, but owing to the superior number of the ruffians they soon overpowered the policemen, got possession of the prisoner, and were about taking him into the saloon, when he cried out "Give me a pistol." A pistol was handed him by one of the party, when he immediately fired two shots at the officer, fortunately without effect. Another shot was fired by some one of the gang, but the officers were not able to tell which. Meantime e fonrth policeman had arrived, and he and another officer returned the shots, one of which took effect in the thigh of John Allen. The ruffians then took their wounded comrade into the saloon. The officers attempted to follow, but the door was shut in their faces, and looking through the glass window in its top, they saw inside five or six men with pistols pointed towards the entrance. Deeming it imprudent to enter the place under these circumstances, the officers withdrew and reported facts at headquarters. About 7 o'clock, a squad of Police was sent to the place and succeeded in arresting the keeper of the house, "Butt" Allen. His brother John had been removed to his residence. "Butt" was taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, where the above facts were narrated by the officers. The Justice, after hearing the case, allowed the prisoner to go in search of bail at his own convenience and on his own recognizance. One of the officers spoke of getting a warrant for the arrest of John Allen, when the Justice remarked that he thought that individual was sufficiently punished in the wounde he had received.

William *alias* "Butt" Allen was arrested not long ago for keeping a disorderly house, and put under bonde for good behavior. He formerly kept a place in Howard-street, which bore a similar character to the one he now keeps, and which was tha scene of the murder of "Paudeen" by Dan Cunningham.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Mergaret Sulliven and Bridget Hunt, residing at No. 245 Madison-street, were yesterday arreeted by Officers Lyon and Hoff, charged with receiving stolen property, in the shape of sheete of copper and nails, the proceed of a burglary committed eeveral nights since upon the premises of Messrs. Roosevelt & Griffiths, No. 258 South-street. The property was found concealed between the sheets of Margaret's bed, at No. 245 Madison-street. The prisonars were committed for examination.

THREATENED TO SHOOT A SEA CAPTAIN.—Wm. Kelly and John Robineon took the liberty to board the ship *Andover* yesterday, without permiesion, and on being ordered off by Caplain Berry, drew knives and threatened to shoot him. Information was given to the Harbor Police, and the intruders were arrasted and locked up.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Three men nemed James McNally, Wm. Smith, and Charlee Lockwood, were arrested yeeterday charged with attempting to force an entrance into the premises of George W. Edwards, corner of Houston and Chrysiie streets. A jimmy and other burgiarious implements, together with three safe-keys, were found in their possession. They were locked up for examination by Justice BRENNAN.

THEFT.—A man, named Eustace, caught a thief, who gave his name as William Allison, in the act of, etealing two gold watchee from the window of the jewelry establishment of John Nohn, No. 131 Division-sireet, about 9 o'clock last eventng. Tha thief was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house and locked up.

A new set of Quarantine regulations is proposed for New-Orleans by the Health Officer. They require the quarantining of all vessels from yellow fever ports from May to November, tha storage of cargnes, measures to prevent the escape of crews, and penalties for towing up infected vessels.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The [illegible] in the Times, a few days ago, that the efforts [illegible] of the Democracy in this County had [illegible] confirmed on Tuesday evening last, when [illegible] Committee resolved that the Bradley [illegible] violated the terms of agreement by electing [illegible] ber of their old Committee, and they accordingly [illegible] lived to act independently for the future. [illegible] ley men say they are the strongest party, and [illegible] not concede so much again, and their opponents must come to them or there can be no union.

THE NEW ARMORY.—The new City Armory, Anderson Southwick was formally delivered to the military yesterday by Mayor TOWLE. There was no flourish of trumpets on the occasion, or an excess of formality. The Mayor wrote a note to Brigadier-General CAOOK, eaying, in as few worde as possible, that the building was finished—ready for the military, and they could take possession of it,—tha city only reserving the right to use one room to drill the Police in occasionally.

BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The 27th annual meeting of this Society was held last evening, in the South Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. CUTLER in the Chair. The annual report was read, and from it we learn that the Society did a good work during the last year. There are eight missionaries in the employ of the Society, and 553 visitors:

Tracts distributed by then	348,053
Bibles distributed by them	507
Testaments distributed by them	555
Children gathered into Sabbath School	692
Persons induced to attend Church	486
Persons induced to sign pledge	254
Prayer-meetings held	998
Family visits made	10,377
Backsildere reclaimed	37
Hopeful converelons	135
Converts united to churches	102

The whole amount expended during the year was $6,056, which leaves the Society in debt $300. After addreesee by the Rev. A. P. VAN GIESEN, Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON and olhere, the meeting adjonrned.

THE MERENEY ESTATE AGAIN.—This estate was before Judge EMOTT yesterday, on an application of the Brooklyn Orphan Society, for a *mandamus* to compel the Brooklyn Benevolent Society to pay over what they claim the will entitles them to—a portion of the estate. Decision reserved.

BURGLARY IN CARROL-PLACE.—On Tuesday evening the house of Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON, in Carrol-piece, was entered by burgiars, and two watches and eilver ware of the value of $500 taken. No arreets have been made.

The Elm Place Tragedy.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The heart-rending reflection upon the melancholy loss of life at the recent fire in Fulton-avanue, as well as tha delay in tendering aid to the unfortunate sufferers by the fire companies' want of ladders or other means adapted to such emergencies, induces mo to present a few suggestions, which, if in accordance with your judgment, please insert in your valuable journal.

Let every fire-engine be required always to carry with it a coil of rope of sufficient strength and length, either knotted, or pellets of hamp inserted therein, at given distancee, forming projections which would afford a firm grasp when descending by such means from any height, especially by inexperienced hands. Also, let a box or draw be attached to each fire-engine, in which shall always be kept a given number of coils or reels of strong fish-line, with a leaden ball of from four to eight ouncee attached to one end, (similar to a carpenter's plumb-line,) which could instantaneously be thrown into a window, or oner or upon the roof of any house, by which the knotted rope could be drawn wherever required. These fish-lines and balls should elso be carried in the pockets of the firemen, especially when entering burning buildings, which could be dropped from, or thrown to, eny position, and ropes drawn to the aid of the needy. By these simple precautions many veluable lives might ba saved, especially among that meritorious clase of citizens, the firemen themselves.

For further eafely, by a simple arrangement, a *wire* rope or *chain*, with hooks, &c., to fasten on window-sills, bedposts, &c., might be instantaneously adjueted to the knotted rope.

Most respectfully yours, E. F. W.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machine can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly redneed prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUJED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.
Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minnte. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.
Colt's Pistol, long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.
Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Cars.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House,

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Snpporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Clirehugh's Wigs and Toupees are known over the world as the most perfect fitting, durable, light and natural articles ever made. His improvements require only to be seen to be appreciated. Factory No. 162 Fulton-st., corner Broadway.

Balls and Parties, Snow and Rain.—Ladies White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, for balls and parties. India-rubber Boots and Shoes of all kinds, for snow and rain. MILLER & CO.
No. 387 Canal-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order and warranted to fit; also elegant styles Men's Furnishing Goods, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter.—Hair Dye. 50 cents a box, Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 582 Broadway, Albany; No. 256 State-st., Lansingburg; and all Druggists. Arctic Ointment cures Chaps, Burns, Boils, Bunions, Piles, &c.

F. Y. S.
BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than nsual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat.
Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 120 Court-st, Boston; by J. MILHAU, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York, and by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at the house of John S. Roberts, (the bride's father,) RICHARD F. BROWN with ANNA O. ROBERTS, all of the city of Brooklyn.

VINCENT—VAN SICKLE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, by the Rev. Thos. Sawyer, D. D., ISAAC J. VINCENT, of New-York, to Miss EMMA VAN SICKLE, daughter of Cornelius Van Sickle, Esq., of Green Point, L. I.

MCFARLANE—LOVETT.—At English Neighborhood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Jas. McFarlane, JAMES MCFARLANE to AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of John Lovett, Esq.

DIED.

WHITING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. WHITING, aged 71 years.
His friends, and those of his son, HENRY W. Whiting, and son in-law, John W. Harden, also the members of the New-York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 58 Rivington-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HEARING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, after a short illness, WILLIAM RICHMOND, son of William and Mary E. Herries, aged 11 months and 4 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 43 Bedford et., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock P. M., suddenly, after a short illness, SAMUEL BARKER TIMPSON, son of the late John Timpson, aged 22 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family and his brothers-in-law, G. W. B. Tompkins and W. M. Ashfield, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 67 West 21st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

FISHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. ANN ELIZA FISHER, aged 61 years.
The funeral exercises will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Charlee-st. The remains will be taken to Montgomery, Orange Co., for interment, on Friday.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, SAMUEL B. TIMPSON, a member of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment.
The officers and members of Company F, are requested to attend his funeral, in citizen's dress, from his late residence, No. 67 West 21st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

MORSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. MARGARET M MORSE, aged 56 years.
Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 West 10th st., (formerly Amos st.)

DE PEYSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, JOHN WILLIAM, youngest son of the late Wm. A. De Peyster.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FARA.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, DANIEL M. FEYS, in the 67th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Cincinnati Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 72 West 43d-st., on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock M.

CARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, PHEBE, widow of the late Jacob Carle, in the 90th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John Carle, Jr., and son-in-law, Richard Everit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 163 East 18th-st., on fifth day afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Westbury for interment, on sixth day morning, by the Long Island Railroad 10 o'clock train.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, MARIA LOUISA, wife of James C. Wright, aged 27 years, 3 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 183 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SWAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, MARGARET REID, widow of George Swan, aged 74 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, suddenly, WILLIAM MULFORD, only child of Mary E. and the late G. Henry Howell, aged 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, George W. Lee, No. 127 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TAOUENAIE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 7, ROSAAR TAOUENAIE, jeweler, aged 43 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Graham-av., between Ainslie and Devoe sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

MESAROLE.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Feb. 7, PATER AUGUSTUS, youngest son of the late Capt. John and Hannah Mescrole, aged 22 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel F. A. Shonnard, No. 78 South 2d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GOBLE.—In Newark, N. J., after a short illness, JARAZ G. GOBLE, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 415 Broad-st.

DA FORREST.—On board of steamer *Everglade*, at Fernandina, Fla., on Thursday, Jan. 27, JOHN DA FOREST, of this City, son of the late Capt. John Da Forest, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, aged 43 years.
His friends, and those of tha family, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

YOULIN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, of consumption, MARIA ANN BOWER, wife of Dr. J. J. Youlin, in the 33d year of her age.
Tha relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend tha funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

HARRISON.—At Smithville Flats, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, ANNSAW J. HARRISON, son of the late Col. James Harrison.
Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

CHEAP MUSIC! CHEAP MUSIC!!
OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
No. 11
NOW READY.
Price 10 cents.
Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.
Wholesale by ROSS & TOUSEY.

EXTRA GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH.
EXTRA FINE DAIRIES CHEESE.
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
EXTRA DUTCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK.
For sale by
GEORGE C. PARKER & BROTHER,
No. 259 Washington-st

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND—NO. 11, NOW ready, price 10 cents, contains "La Romantique Varsovlana," by Wallerstein; "The Last Rose of Summer," national song; "The Beating of my own Heart," song by G. A. Macfarren; and "La Favorita Polka," by E. J. Willson. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS HEALTHY PREPARation, containlog no mineral, is magical on the very weakest female, with any kind of pains, liver or womb complaints.

CLARK'S SYRUP WILL CURE ANY blood complaints, if lungs end bones are sound. It is sure.

THE LIVING AGE
Having largely increased in circulation the past year

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of experience, to cook, wash, and iron. Thoroughly understands her business. Is a person who appreciates, and is worthy a good home. Furnishes the best of reference for capability and good moral character. Moderate wages. Can be seen in the basement of No. 266 9th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands making all kinds of cakes. Can be seen, for two days, or the week, if not engaged, at No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron in a small, genteel family; she is a good cook, also a first-rate washer and ironer, a good bread and pastry baker; is fully competent for the above. The best of City references given. Call at No. 226 West 26th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE GERman girls, situations; one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid. They are both thoroughly competent girls, well disposed, of reliable habits and with excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron, in a small, private family, or to do chamberwork or housework; has the best City references from her last place. Apply at No. 211 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST TRUSTWORTHY girls, situations; one as chambermaid in a private family; the other as laundress in a hotel or boarding-house; they have excellent references, thoroughly competent, and civil and obliging in manner. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable servant, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; unexceptionable reference given; is truthful, very neat, obliging, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 11th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation in some pastor's family; is capable of doing any kind of sewing work, or attending to children or chambers; would like to travel; American, French or Spanish; call at No. 289 Bowery, top floor, vest maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERFECT GERman cook, in a first-class private family; understands French and American cooking, also fine pastries and jellies, all kinds of cakes, &c.; the best of City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook; one who understands her business perfectly, and baking and dairying, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. References given. Address for two days, M. S., No. 189 7th-av., cor. of 23d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by a Protestant woman; no objection to fine washing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen two days, at No. 127 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 81 West 25th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch girl to take care of children; is willing to do light work in a small family. Apply at No. 54 Ridge-st., near Delancey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper, or to take charge of a widower's family. Call at No. 211 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 38th-st., or at No. 31 Clinton-place.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY WISHES a situation as companion or attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, as seamstress, or would take charge of a widower's family. Can have the best of City reference. The country preferred. Address SARAH, Box No. 133 *Times* Office, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in this City and also in the country. Also, understands training and breaking in of young horses. Can produce the very best of references from his former employers. Address a note to W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, which will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; also the management of a farm, understands the care and treatment of horses and cattle in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address W. P., No. 9 John-st., seed store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young married German, without family, from March 1; understands farming and raising vegetables, hot and cold graperies, fruit trees and flowers, also the care of horses and cattle; is sober, strong and industrious, and not afraid of work. Has five years' best City reference. Address Box No. 913 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A restaurant where there are no private rooms, or in a private boarding-house, by a steady, active man of long experience, and willing to take a country situation; will be found civil and obliging. Address, for two days, T. S., No. 531 Houston, corner of Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business. Has lived in one place two years and can give the best of City reference. Country place preferred. Address O. H. CASE, No. 251 Pearl-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, practical farmer, a Scotchman; is a married man; has had many years' experience in this country; can give satisfactory references, or would take a farm on shares. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a highly respectable young man, (a Protestant,) he understands the care, treatment and management of horses in every respect, having been brought up to the business. Has the best references. Call or address M. D., No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as waiter in a private family, or a respectable boarding-house. Best of City reference can be given. Address or call at No. 350 6th-av., or P. G., Box No. 123 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman; the best of city and country references given from his last place. Please call or address T. F., No. 840 Broadway, cornar of 13th-st., saddler's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A young married man; has no incumbrance. Is a first-class farmer, and can produce satisfactory references. For information and particulars, inquire at the Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., for PHILLIPS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house, or would be willing to wait on an invalid. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 800 Broadway, or No. 2 Second-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, STRICTLY TEMperate in habits, and having a good English education, a situation as private secretary, or clerk in any suitable business. Address, stating terms and particulars, J. H. BURDICK, Brewster's Station, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE MAN, WITH best of City references, a situation as janitor or light porter; is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer. Address EARNEST, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family. Has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at, or address, R. R., No. 826 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant young man; he thoroughly understands his business. Address T. M., No. 126 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, surveyor for an insurance company, or salaried agent. Address J. W., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has good recommendations from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 18 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT CLERK WISHES to procure a situation. References excellent. Address BRIEF, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,818, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, A SUPERIOR CUTter for custom trade, in a new and desirable store on Broadway. Also one who can cut and fit boys' garments to order. Liberal salaries will be given to good mechanics. None others need apply. Address M. B. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, giving name and references, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM; Protestant preferred; one accustomed to the care of horses and cows, capable of taking charge of a vegetable garden, and willing to work, may address H., Box No. 457 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A married man, with no children, a situation as thorough gardener; understands a grazing, green-house plants of all kinds, vegetables and laying out grounds; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. One who is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, may apply with reference at No. 293 2d-av. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A LAD not over 16 years of age. Compensation small for a year or two. Address in handwriting Box No. 1,551 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, &c. Apply at No. 256 East Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS COACH BODY MAKERS, to work at Bridgeport, Conn. Apply at WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, IN a small family; English or Scotch preferred. Apply No. 197 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

TO TRACK-LAYERS.—WANTED, A FEW experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish good City recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 58 Wall-st.

BOYS WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT in their wholesale department five or six boys, about 14 years of age; those residing with their parents preferred. Apply after 6 o'clock P. M., up stairs. Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, AN English or German girl as cook, washer and ironer. She must perfectly understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF READER is required in a book and job office. Address Box No. 3,069, with references.

INSTRUCTION.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.

REFERENCES—Bishop COTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—NO. 229 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 36th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A CANADIAN LADY—QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, having had four years' experience in teaching, in Canada, and subsequently the advantage of a year and a half at the Normal School, Albany, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess in a private family, or teacher in a school. Would prefer the latter. No objection to any part of the Union. References unquestionable. Address C. D., New-York Post-office, Box No. 739.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, JUST ARrived in America, wishes to devote two or three hours a day to the teaching of the French language, in young ladies' school, or a highly respectable family. Inquire of M. V., Editor's office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German languages, would offer his services, one or more hours daily, on very moderate terms. Address KOSMOS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been all over Europe, speaks four languages fluently, and has been for years accustomed to teach drawing, &c., wishes to make an engagement as governess or companion with a family traveling in Europe. Address S. E., Southside Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

A YOUNG GERMAN, GRADUATED AT THE University of Berlin, wants an occupation as a teacher in all the natural sciences, Zoology and Microscopy included. The best references can be given. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO LADIES, ONE to teach music, painting and drawing; the other French and English. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, Earl's Hotel, Park-row, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., till Saturday.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING FOR CHILDREN.—ANY PERson wishing to put one or two children, one year or more of age, out to board, where they will have motherly care and every desirable comfort at a moderate charge, will call or address MRS. MYERS, No. 50 Columbia-st., near Delancey, New-York City.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with board in a first-class house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 126 East 12th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st., Ferries. House first-class; location fine, and no children. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITHIn two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; one large room, handsomely furnished, and hall room. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 44 Columbia-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A PROfessional gentleman wishes board for himself, his wife, and two children, (7 and 5 years old,) in a pleasant situation in Brooklyn. Quiet and comfort desired. Unexceptionable references given and expected. Address G. G. O., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, board in Brooklyn convenient to Fulton Ferry, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address H., Box 2,288 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or where not few boarders are taken, by a gentleman and his wife. Location desired near Broadway, and between 4th and 23d sts. Dinner at say 5 o'clock. Address R. G. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD IS WANTED BY A SINGLE LADY in a respectable private family, or quiet boarding-house; will furnish her own room. Apply at No. 76 East 38th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would dispose of a large, well furnished room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, Q. R. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE east side of the Hudson River, within walking distance from railroad and steamboats, not more than 12 miles from the City. First-class accommodations and table indispensable. Three adults, servant, and child 2½ years old. Address J. A., Box No. 1,137 Post-office.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor of a modern built house to let, separately or together, with or without board. Apply at at No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; reference required.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE HOUSE, a well-furnished parlor, with bedroom adjoining, for gentleman and his wife, not above 24th-st. nor below 8th; references perfectly satisfactory. Address J. J. B., Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HALL BEDroom, with partial board, gas and bath, in a social American family; price $4 per week. Location central, west side. References exchanged. Address, with name, Mrs. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room on second floor, with hot and cold water, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house first-class. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 CLINTON-place, (8th-st.,) a handsome room on the first floor, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st.

New classes are being formed on Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ afternoon. Pupils can commence at all times. Classes for ladies on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's class, Tuesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING AGADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. S. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 58 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 58 Wall-st.

LADIES' PERIODICAL CIRCLES.—CALL at No. 325 Broadway, up stairs, where you will be waited upon by a saleswoman only.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ½ of a mile from a depot on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $16,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 113½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 38x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¼ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vanderbilt House, kept by John H. Siegfirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bennington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 378 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advance.
Lots on 65th-st., and 6th-av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th-av., 75th and 76th sts.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 6th-av.
Lots on 74th and 73th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 8th-av. and 83d-st.
Lots on 6th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 6th-av., 88th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 6th-av., 92d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.
Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 8th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 225 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad depot at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depot, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. R. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—The undersigned offers for sale the whole or part of his valuable property, situated on the main road between Newark and Elizabeth City, containing 36 acres, more or less, the house, outhouses and fences all being in good order. The terms of sale made easy. This place is within one hour's ride, by railroad, of this City—being only two miles from Market-st. Depot. Application to EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, or to the undersigned, at his residence. H. K. TOLER.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house, No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock, and will be delivered on the 1st day of May next. Price $10,500—$7,000 of which may remain on bond and mortgage, for a term of years. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 26x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR three-story houses, very elegantly situated on the north side of 45th-st., near Broadway. They are very conveniently fitted with gas and Croton water throughout. Price $6,150 each. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. For the balance, payment will be received in good stocks or other securities at market value. Inquire of GEO. D. CODGESHALL, Great Western Insurance Office, No. 23 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 63 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING THIRTY acres of land, situated in the town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn. On said farm is a dwelling-house, barn, and out-building, a variety of choice fruit, well watered by never-failing springs; fenced with good stone walls, and under a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TRYON, No. 67 Market-st., New-York, or SAMUEL P. SMITH, North Castle, near the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT No. 124 10th-av., near 18th-st. The house is four stories high, 52 feet deep, with a rear extension of 48 feet, making the first floor 100 feet deep, which is occupied as a feed store, and doing a good business of fifteen years' duration. The stock and good will of the business will be sold with the property, if requested. For further particulars, inquire of ALLEN & MOORE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND 37½ feet by 100 on the north side of Bergen-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Being in a fine business location, this is a good piece of ground for some mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Part of purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 60x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 32 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREEstory basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $3,800; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 24 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Station, 120 acres superior land, and good improvements, abundance of fruit, and very healthy. Terms remarkably liberal, if sold in tea days. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with ten room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 25x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, the desirable property No. 45 Leonard-st., on the second block west of Broadway. Lot 25x100. For further particulars, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine farm of 104 acres of land, situated in Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from City Hall, New-York. For particulars apply to
A. S. CASE & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 301, corner of 19th-st., lot 22x75, house four story 22x42, well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOSTBE, No. 16 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3¾ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2¼ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Middlemiss, will, on the 15th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, the lot of ground with the building thereon known as No. 239 Centre-st., in said City; the lot is 25 feet in width in front and rear, and 64 feet deep on each side; the building is two stories high, has a brick front and a tea-room in the rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money and the auctioneer's fee to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on the delivery of the deed. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. The premises can be seen at any time. For particulars, apply to WM. INGLIS, No. 36 John-st.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Executor.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bed-rooms and two half rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depot. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story. 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREEstory attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country seat of 26 acres, in the town of Rye on Long Island Sound, about 20 miles from New-York and 1¼ miles from Mamaroneck Depot. The land is all in a high state of cultivation. The house is large, new and convenient one, about 50 feet square, commanding a fine view of the Sound. For further particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st., or L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., 27 Pearl-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 23th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 100 ACRES, three miles north of the village of Chester, Orange Co., on the New-York and Erie Railroad, in a high state of cultivation, in excellent repair, with good two-story house, and all necessary out-buildings, with superior water privileges. Will be sold at auction Feb. 25, to the highest bidder. Sale positive, at 2 o'clock P. M.
H. J. DURYEA.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A FARM OF 150 acres for sale or exchange. It is under good cultivation, with good substantial buildings, a young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit plenty and good; it must be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENE

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING SITES

To be sold at auction, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Four valuable lots on the south side of 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also, one lot on the northerly side of 21st-st., between said avenues, with brick house on the rear.

CANAL AND VARICK STREETS.—The valuable property Nos. 68 and 70 Varick-st., also having a front on Canal-st., and known as Nos. 422 and 424.

BROOKLYN.—The desirable residences, No. 82 Harrison-st.

Terms very liberal. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

Four valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 21st-st., and commencing 620 feet westerly from 5th-av., being each 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 30 feet 3 inches front, 30 feet 10 inches rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET PROPERTY, NEAR 7TH-AV., TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot with the two-story basement and under-cellar brick house on the rear, known as No. 29 West 21st-st., situated on the northerly side, between 5th and 6th avs., one of the best neighborhoods in the City. The lot is 20 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3-story brick dwelling house and lot known as No. 62 Harrison-st., situated on the northerly side, directly opposite Strong-place, and between Clinton and Henry sts. The house is 24 feet 9 inches in width, by about 40 feet in depth, well built, and conveniently arranged, with inclosed piazza in the rear. The lot is 24 feet 9 inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, be the same more or less. A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

20 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	$100 each
50 shares North River Bank	50 each
2 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	25 each
80 shares Butchers' & Drovers' Bank	25 each
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	50 each
40 shares Chatham Bank	25 each
15 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co	100 each
20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	50 each
30 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co	35 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each
19 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	50 each
50 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co	100 each
30 shares Consolidated Insurance Co. of Phila.	50 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co	100 each
40 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Co	100 each
20 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co	100 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	100 each
50 Second Avenue Railroad	100 each
50 United States Trust Co	100 each
$2,500 Second Avenue Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.	
$4,000 Lackawanna and Wes ern Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.	
$6,500 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.	
$8,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.	
$20,000 Memphis City (Tenn.) 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN J. REMMIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Billiogs, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues, describing sets and every article, can be had at my office, or at the door of the above mansion, in part as follows: Fine rosewood piano-forte, stool and corners; 2 suites of drawing-room furniture, covered in French satin; velvet carpets, tapestry and Ingrain; pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lady's secretary book-cases, rosewood etageres, 7 feet high; centre tables, side-tables, with stationary marble tops; oil-paintings, splendid rosewood bureaus, lined with satin, and large rosewood bedsteads, with heavy carvings of art, stands to match; Turkish chairs, lounges to match; silver-ware, glass-ware, splendid dinner set, with bedding of all the bedrooms.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—We would call attention to the sale of desirable Property to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE—The elegant house and lot No. 102.

BROADWAY AND GREENWICH-STREET—No. 3, running through.

EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Two beautiful lots near 5th-av.

For full particulars, maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—IMPORTANT and peremptory sale, at No. 21 Nassau-st., late Artisans' Bank, on FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight-line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting levers, plague and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Losad, French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Piguet, Patek and Moullier; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings; diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer—Office No. 10 Spruce-st.

AUCTION SALE AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1859, at 10½ A. M., the contents of the four-story residence No. 28 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th av., an unusual fine assortment of parlor, dining-room and nursery furniture of the finest style, made to order for the owner's use: consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles; elegant lace brocatel curtains, splendid Brussels and velvet carpets, large pier glass, with a large assortment of silver, China and cut glassware, cutlery, and common crockery; mahogany chairs, rosewood suites, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads with bedding, rockers, lounges, sofas, extension dining-tables, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, and 25 or 30 tons of coal, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, FEB. 9:

1 lot southeast corner of 4th-av. and 123d-st., 25x90, for $730.

1 lot adjoining, on 4th-av., 25x90, $465.

2 lots adjoining, on 4th-av., each 25x90, each $455.

2 lots south side of 123d-st., 90 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet 11 inches, each $405.

2 lots south side of 123d-st., adjoining, each 25x100 feet 11 inches, $405.

House and lot No. 400 Grand-st., 25x100, $12,100.

House and lot No. 6 Attorney-st., 20x50, $6,000.

WILLIAM B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11½ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.

Also, the House and lot No. 36 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 30 feet 0 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Schales—On Bedford and other avenues, Rose and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in hair-cloth and brocatelle; marble-top centre tables, etageres, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

JOHN J. REMMIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN J. REMMIE will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence No 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, piano-forte, etagere, bookcase, paintings, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, dining-table, crockery, glassware, mirrors, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., and many articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade Sale will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 73 William-st. Included in this sale is 2 casks Clark's enameled and tinned sauce pans and kettles, assorted. For other and full particulars, see catalogues and *Courier* and *Herald*.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL GIVE their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Cash assets 1st of February, 1858 ..... $4,434,459 09

Receipts during the year:

For Premiums	$966,091 54	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	3,483 20	$1,305,604 70
Total		$5,740,063 79

Disbursements during the year:

Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$341,503 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,766 91	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Low Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,936 37—	$651,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,188,933 42

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,758 69
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,666 72
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 03—$5,188,933 42

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included.

Number of Policies issued during the year	$1,728 00
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859	10,993 00
Increase in the net cash assets during the year	754,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL N. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Assistant Secretary.
CORNELIUS ROBERT, M. D., Medical Examiner.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiner.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$4,402,956 25
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$414,454 16	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	78,173 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 38	
Net amount of endowment premium	59 40—	495,761 20
Total		$4,898,717 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Losses by death	$163,218 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies	31,216 65	
Amount of cancelled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	37,168 45	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,194 42	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1858	16,830 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postage, express charges and office expenses	6,492 67	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c.	45,438 01	—302,895 80
Total		$1,595,991 56

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$74,934 32	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	187,068 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 55	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	544,106 56	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,108 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	26,355 98	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,150 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15—$1,596,991 56	

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREEN,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN.

President,
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President, Actuary,
ISAAC C. KENDALL. PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS ROBERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission, Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated, Interest allowed on deposits.
ASA B. CLARK. M. J. WILLIAMSON.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held this day at the Banking house, the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON,	DAVID B. MOSES,
WM. RADFORD,	ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HY. J. HART,	JOHN ROMER,
V. L. BUXTON,	WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
JOHN SHOTWELL,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
	ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next election:
A. S. HOFF, B. J. HART and JOHN B. HOBBY.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. A part of it at 6½ for the first year exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., Room 4.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS OF the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES B. ARMS, Jr., Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Firemen's Fund, Kings County, North Western of Oswego. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN IN BROOKLYN on improved or available Real Estate. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WELLS FARGO & CO. STOCK.—FIFTY shares wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY SCRIP PURCHASED BY GORSE & COMPANY, No. 61 William-st.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. HAWARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVAH E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. ARMS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 15 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends secured by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRIE, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND:
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 18th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.
By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. FERRIN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 48 Cliff-st. This house has been occupied for the last 8 years as a first-class boarding-house, having been fitted up at large expense expressly for it. It is 5 stories high; the two upper stories divided into small rooms. The present occupant retiring from business, it is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising person, as the lady retiring leaves a house full of first-class boarders. The house has every convenience, and can be seen after 2 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD R. SMITH, at Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., No. 77 Warren-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—The large six-story building, No. 69 Bowery, having been seven years established as a furniture warehouse, for sale or to lease for a term of years, with or without the stock and good will of the business. This is one of the most desirable buildings and the best location in the City for this trade. Apply on the premises.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF KNOWN qualifications and responsibility, a situation as treasurer or managing agent to a society or corporation, or to take charge of business correspondence. Address D. F., Box No. 41, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF the best thoroughfares in the City, now doing a first-rate business; only reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to both. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $6,000, capable of taking charge of the inside business of a woolen manufactory, near Pittsburg. Address S. CUTHBERT & SON, Pittsburg.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for the building of a road seventy feet in width, from Hunter's Point to Flushing, Long Island, will be received until the 28th day of February next, inclusive, at the office of Messrs. Crane & Ely, at Hunter's Point, or of John C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

Maps and profile of the route will be exhibited to applicants, and full particulars given, at the office of Crane & Ely as above, and at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. Messerole, No. 140 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on and after the 15th of February.

Proposals may be made for the whole work, or one or more sections thereof, addressed to the President of the Company, and must contain a limit of time for the completion of contract.

All the communications received will be opened in the presence of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting, and the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. By order,
A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Orend and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Cresby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Bellville. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 30,000 lbs. of cast iron.

Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet 36 inch water-pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's Office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
GEO. H. BAILEY, Sup't. and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the Interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1, situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work.
DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Hewe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Corsell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 16, 1855, $1,846 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. F. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,866 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,707 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $21 46; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $3,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $518 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hepper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $382 67.

No

Commissioners of Emigration.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK in the chair. On motion of Mr. PERRY the election of officers was postponed until the next meeting. From the weekly ... ins last week there ... emigrants, making a total ... of 2,300, against 3,237 to the same date last year. In the institution on Ward's Island there are 1,168 inmates, and in the Marine Hospital 63. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $23 75.

Captain CRABTREE presented a detailed report of the burning of the buildings at Quarantine last Fall. It contains no new facts. The following is an abstract of the Annual Report of the Commissioners, which was transmitted to Albany on Tuesday.

It alludes to the greatly diminished number of emigrants which have arrived during the past as compared with former years. The burden which would have fallen upon the Commissioners in consequence of this decrease, has been lessened by the general character and condition of those who have arrived. There has been no extensively prevailing epidemic among those who have come from Europe or tropical climates, and the number of patients in the different Hospitals has consequently been diminished. The burning of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine threw much labor, expense and anxiety upon the Commissioners during the last months of 1858, and frustrated the hopes they had indulged of paying the debts due to the several towns and counties.

The number of alien emigrants who arrived at this port during the year 1858, and for whom commutation was paid, or special bonds executed, was 78,589, being 105,186 less than in the year immediately preceding, and 63,753 less than in 1856; whilst the proportion to the average of former years, since 1846, is much less than half. Of these emigrants, 31,874 were from Germany, 25,075 from Ireland, and 12,324 from England. The whole number of patients at the Marine Hospital was 1,167; the number of passengers and sailors not apparently ill, but detained, for a short time at Quarantine by the authority of the Health Officer until any danger of contagion should be past, was 1,425. The details of the various operations of the Commission and their officers during the year 1858, present the following results—much smaller in number under most of the heads than in former years, but yet showing a large amount of relief afforded and good effected, without any public charge:

Number of sick sent from office to New-York and St. Vincent Hospital.		67
Number of lunatic emigrants in New-York City Asylum, Jan. 1, 1858.....	40	
Number admitted during the year.....	53	
Total number of lunatic emigrants		93
Of which there left the Asylum, viz:		
Number discharged cured.....	32	
Number died.....	7	
Number whose term of five years have expired.....	7	
Total discharges.....		46
Number of lunatic emigrants in City Asylum, Jan. 1, 1859, chargeable to the Commission.....		47
Number of persons sent back to Europe at their own request.....	170	
Number of persons sent back to Europe, and at expense of consignees of vessels.....	44	
Total number sent back to Europe		214
Number forwarded to various places inland by the Commission.....		301
Number temporarily relieved in this City with money.....		413
Number supplied temporarily with board and lodging.....		3,731
Number of out-door poor in the City buried at the expense of the Comm'n		85
Number of females provided with situations at the Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange.....	6,744	
Number of males provided with situations at the Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange.....	2,602	
Total provided with employment.		9,346
Whole number relieved and forwarded in and from the several counties of the State, chargeable to the Com'n..		4,200
Grand total relieved, forwarded and provided with employment by the Commission in the State and City of N. Y.		19,450
Number of days spent in Marine Hospital.....		21,322
Number of days spent in Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island.....	178,766	
Number of days spent in Hospital, Ward's Island.....	259,780	
		438,546
Total number of days in both inst's.		459,868
Number of letters written from the Labor Exchange to friends of recently-arrived emigrants.....		476
Amount of money received at office in reply thereto.....		$4,531 46
Amount of money received at offies of Irish Emigrant Society, from friends of recently-arrived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants, chargeable to the Commission		$1,168 93

WARD'S ISLAND.

The buildings on Ward's Island can accommodate a much larger number than are now in them. The whole cost of buildings and improvements there is about $260,000.

The whole number of inmates, whether diseased in the Hospital, or infirm and helpless in the other department, during the year, was 6,906, being 1,683 less than in 1857, and 754 less than in the year preceding. The average number at any one time was about 1,200. The net cost of support of the Emigrant Hospital and Refuge was $76,243, being $32,602 less than in 1857, and $33,540 than in 1856, and amounting to little more than one-third of the expenses in 1856, or in several preceding years. The number provided for was indeed less than in those years; but the economy, with equal comfort and liberality of supplies, was much greater than the proportionate diminution of numbers. The whole number of days spent by the inmates of the Hospital and Refuge during the year in those institutions being 438,546, gives an average of 1,200 persons throughout the year. It will be seen that the average cost of support, including the compensation of physician and surgeons, the salaries and wages of officers and nurses, and all other expenses on the Island, was nearly $63 50 a-head, or, exclusive of these saleries of medical and other officers and wages of subaltern employes, about $43 80 per head for their whole cost, including special hospital expenses. Of the above average of 1,200 persons sustained and aided in the Ward's Island institution, there was about an average of 730 Hospital patients and 470 in the Refuge Department.

Number of inmates in institution on the 1st January, 1858.....	1,914	
Number admitted to institution during 1858.....	4,625	
Number of births in institution during 1858.....	366	
Total number cared for during the year		6,906
Number discharged during the year....	5,367	
Number of deaths during the year in both Refuge and Hospital.....	487	
Total number.....		5,854
Number remaining, Dec. 31, 1858.....		1,052
Number of days spent in Hospital.....	259,780	
Number of days spent in Refuge.....	178,766	
Total number of days spent in both....		438,546

The school for children, under the charge of the Commissioners, remains as a Ward School of the City, the Commissioners providing a commodious apartment and paying for certan expenses. The arrangement appears to be beneficial, and the present number of pupils is about 150.

In the hospitals at Ward's Island the number receiving medical or surgical aid was below the average of the years preceding, there being 5,857 cases treated in the hospital, against 6,447 in 1856, and 6,893 in 1857.

These numbers, in both instances, included only the more serious cases requiring regular hospital treatment; slighter sickness or chronic cases, requiring occasional professional aid only, are treated in the Refuge Department.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the practice, both medical and surgical, during 1858: There were cared for in the Hospital during 1858, (including 1,003 in Hospital on 1st January, 1858,) together with 366 births..... 5,672

Of whom there died.....	372
Discharged, cured or relieved.....	4,695
Remaining on 31st December, 1858.....	605

In the Refuge Department, which has been appropriately termed for medical purposes the Dispensary Department of the Institution, there were 4,487 cases treated. The deaths, 115 in number, were all infants, deprived of their natural sustenance by death of the mother, or other causes, and artificially nursed. This result, however melancholy, is one which appears in a still greater ratio in the statistics of institutions here and in Europe, where any number of such infants are received. The per-centage of mortality in the Hospital proper was, for 1858, 6.26 per cent. on all cases treated, and calculated on the discharges, a mode of estimation sometimes preferred, 7.36. On all cases under treatment in Hospital and Refuge, the per-centage of mortality was 4.39.

The average number of patients in the Hospital throughout the year, both medical and surgical, was 720. The whole number of surgical cases treated was 1,538, of which 1,069 were discharged cured, and 26 died, showing a proportion of deaths a fraction more than two per cent. on all cases treated.

CASTLE GARDEN IMMIGRANT DEPOT.

The number of persons who landed at Castle Garden was 64,226, (including many not subject to bonds or commutation,) arriving in 451 vessels, from nine... different ports.

[illegible] vessels were crowded with passen... occurred in former years, the average ... each vessel being 187. Register entries ... ports of the intended or avowed destina... passenger, a table of which accompanies ... port. Of these, 34,296 reported their intended ... to be the State of New-York; 8,630 Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; 5,400 to New-England; ... the Southern States; and 31,131 to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota ... Illinois.

The plan of enabling families destined for the interior to proceed on their journey without sacrifice of property, by making small advances on a pledge of clothing or other portable property, without interest or any additional charge for storage or otherwise, has been found, great good, effected almost without ... has been advanced for this object during 1858 ... sum of $4,873 to 425 families. Of this amount $2,... has been already repaid by 340 of these families, ... amount chiefly to the sale of [illegible] inland ... Albany, for Pennsylvania, in England, Ireland, Germany and Switzerland, and acknowledge the ... of Douglas, some three miles from Paris. While engaged in the act they were set upon by Sheriff MITCHELL and his party, and routed. The marauders made a stand some three miles from where they were first attacked, and fought about three hours, during which several of their men were slain, and others wounded. Skirmishes last... through the following day. Eight of the Jay-hawkers are *known* to have been killed, and it is believed there were twelve. Three of the Sheriff's party were wounded, one believed to have been mortally.

[illegible] of patients under hospital treatment was 1,904, being the smallest number received for many years, and being half the number received in 1855, 444 (or one-fourth) less than in 1856, and 632 (or one-third) less than in 1857; and very far below the average of preceding years since the Merine Hospital has been under the authority of this Commission.

The average duration of treatment was eighteen days. From Jan. 1, 1858, to the middle of April, the number was small; small pox among emigrants from shipboard contributed the largest class of cases. From the 16th to the 20th of April, 40 yellow fever cases were landed from the U.S. frigate *Susquehanna*, and from June 8 to Oct 7 a number more from shipboard, together with several others from the neighborhood, directly or indirectly connected with or employed at Quarantine, making 210 yellow-fever cases in all. Of typhus fever, there were 177 cases admitted during the year, affording on the diminished proportion, even to the diminished number of passengers, as compared with the earlier experience of this Commission, the great value and efficacy of the improved sanitary arrangements and regulations of passenger vessels, and to the humane care of many of our shipowners and masters.

After sketching the occurrences at Quarantine last Summer, the report makes the following important suggestions:

Intimately connected with this subject is a point which the Commissioners deem it a duty to lay before the Legislature. In the year 1847 this Commission was organized, and the Quarantine ground and buildings committed to its charge. It was then an entirely new creation, without lands, buildings, or means; the arriving emigrants were affected with various contagions and infections diseases, among which the most prevalent were cholera, small-pox and ship fever. The number of sick was frightful, and it will be seen by the table—Appendix No. 2—that in the first eight years of the Commission nearly 50,000 were treated within these hospitals. Since this time large hospitals on Ward's Island have been erected, and this sanitary character of the incoming emigrants is generally changed and improved, in consequence of isolation on both sides of the Atlantic. Accommodations for nearly all sick emigrants can be afforded at Ward's Island, and the Commissioners therefore think and submit that the reasons for placing the Merine Hospital in their charge have ceased to exist. There are in addition, positive reasons, enforcing the propriety of a change in this regard. The fund under the charge of the Commissioners, always limited, has been seriously diminished by the decrease of emigration, and is barely sufficient for the maintenance of those who contribute to it, and for the reimbursement of the counties. Under these circumstances the Commissioners suggest such an alteration in the present laws as will relieve them from the duty and expense of this Institution, and place it in charge or under the control of some competent body vested with the proper authority. The Commissioners should, in case of such change, be charged a reasonable amount for such emigrants as they are directed to maintain, who may be sent to the institution by the Health Officer; but beyond this, the Commissioners submit that it is unjust to those from whom the Emigrant Fund is collected, to compel that fund to contribute, even incidentally, towards the support of Quarantine and maintenance of the Health Laws. The Commissioners desire to be understood as not wishing to escape any personal or official responsibility in regard to the present position of Quarantine affairs; but as the present state of emigration, which will be likely to continue, has scarcely any connection with, or need of Quarantine, and as considerable amounts are before stated to be unavoidably paid from an insufficient Emigrant Fund for other than emigrant purposes, the Commissioners have felt it a duty they owe to the contributors to the fund and to those who have a right to call upon it for aid or reimbursement, to make this representation to the Legislature and to suggest this alteration in the present laws. They assure the Legislature, nevertheless, of their willingness and desire to assist with their experience, and co-operate with any officers or commission to which the Legislature may deem it advisable to transfer the control and management of the establishment, or even to continue, until the proper time arrives for the change to take effect, their present relation and duties thereto. In the latter case, it is respectfully suggested, that the period for the severance of these two important but discordant classes of duties should now be fixed, to take place at some not very distant period. Under any circumstances, the Commissioners strongly urge upon the Legislature the necessity of also providing by law for the reimbursement to the Emigration Fund of the full amounts which may have been drawn from it, directly or indirectly, under the peculiar situation of that fund, and applied to the general purposes of the State Government for the protection of the public health.

The following summary of the monthly reports, made regularly to the Commissioners, shows the aggregate results of the year:

Number remaining Jan. 1, 1858.....	37	
Received during the year.....	1,167	
Whole number under hospital tr'tm't dur'g 1858	1,204	
Of whom were discharged cured.....	1,067	
Of whom died.....	106—1,162	
Remaining on Jan. 1, 1859.....		31

After reviewing the financial condition of the Commission as exhibited during the previous years, the report states that in consequence of the burning of the buildings at Quarantine and a failure to secure a sum due from the New-York Board of Health, the debt due the counties stands at $45,687.1

The general financial condition of the Commissioners may be thus stated:

Indebtedness at the close of the year 1857, as per Annual Report, was.....		$125,506 40
Indebtedness of Commissioners of Emigration, at the close of the year 1858, was as follows:		
Amount of Bond and Mort....	$125,000 00	
Amount of Bond and Mort. Increased on Feb. 11, 1858....	25,000 00	
Amount due the several counties for expenses of emigrants, as per bills examined and corrected.....	47,687 69	
Total.....	$197,687 69	
Dednct balance to credit of Commissioners of Emigration in Shoe and Leather Bank, Jan. 1, 1859.....	5,656 28	—192,031 41
Being greater than et the close of 1857....		$56,525 01

The following abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of Emigration will show the sources and amount of their income, and the nature and amount of their expenditures, during the year 1857. The several items of the account, more minutely stated, will be found in detail, in the appendix this to report.

	Receipts.
Amount of Commutation money received from owners and consignees of vessels for alien passengers.....	$157,412 00
Compromise of special bonds.....	14,052 25
Penalties for deaths on board emigrant vessels (under law of U. S.) during passage from Europe.....	1,000 00
Penalties for violations of law.....	140 00
From emigrants, for their transportation to interior.....	1,534 66
Support of illegitimate children.....	1,125 00
Rent of part of premises occupied by agent in Albany.....	221 16
Ferrisge on board steamer *Island Home*.....	279 38
Interest on deposit in Shoe and Leather Bank.....	1,574 71
Rent of Castis Garden.....	2,500 00
Board of children and others at Ward's Island.....	399 90
From employers of wet nurses taken from Ward's Island.....	340 00
Sales of empty barrels, bones, fat, rags, &c., from Ward's Island.....	$1,603 47
Support of well passengers at Marine Hospital.....	7,902 24
Board and medical attendance of patients at Marine Hospital.....	193 41
Washing clothing of passengers at Marine Hospital.....	530 66
Separate graves at Marine Hospital.....	47 84
Sale of coal, old iron, rags, &c., at Marine Hospital.....	418 07
Sale of hay at Seguine's Point.....	10 00
Sundries, as per cash account.....	83 90
Total.....	$191,368 64
Add balance in bank, Jan. 1st, 1858.....	32,155 89
Net.....	$223,524 53

Expenses.	
Reimbursements to Counties for support of Emigrants.....	$16,893 16
Reimbursements to Institutions for support of Emigrants.....	9,002 73
Rent and other Expenses of Commissioner's Office.....	20,721 06
Expenses of Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden.....	16,774 56
Disbursements at Agency in Albany.....	2,386 98
Disbursements at Agency in Buffalo.....	2,725 53
Disbursements at Agency in Rochester.....	988 84
Disbursements at Agency in Oneida Co....	724 17
Support of Emigrant Refuge and Hospital	78,586 38
Support of Marine Hospital and Quarantine.....	32,613 49
Board and lodging of emigrants in City....	1,152 42
Care of well passengers in Marine Hospital	127 56
Cartage and commissions on supplies sent to Ward's Island and Marine Hospital...	903 69
Drawing plans for new hospitals at Quarantine.....	250 00
Forwarding emigrants to destination....	2,226 45
Insurance on buildings at Ward's Island and Marine Hospital.....	1,816 64
Interments by Governors of Almshouse....	434 50
Interest on bond of $150,000.....	16,157 19
Steamboat hire to Ward's Island and Marine Hospital.....	8,453 06
Support of illegitimate children.....	839 06
Subsistence of Metropolitan Police at Quarantine.....	609 26
Temporary relief in City of New-York....	237 50
Salaries and wages of Clerks in Mayor's Office and Savings' Bank, Clerks and Nurses on Steamboat and Wharf.....	2,275 92
Salary of Superintendent, Seguine's Point.	328 00
Repairs to wharf at Marine Hospital.....	145 25
Sundry other expenses, as per account....	6,541 33
Total.....	$217,868 28
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1859.....	5,656 25

Another Fight in Kanaas.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, Jan. 29.

We learn that the civil authorities of Linn County had a collisina with the Jay-hawkers on the 19th inst., and defeated them.

A party of the latter visited a small place by the

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Henry R. Stiles is preparing the *History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Ct.*, for publication.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupefied head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Dagnerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S UP-TOWN GALLERY,
No. 707 BROADWAY.
First block below the New-York Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Those who can save themselves and do not, must be classed in the category of suicides. These medicines cure erysipelas, dropsies, cancers, agus and asthma. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Get GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the weter closet. Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street, and for sale by all druggists.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FRI. 9.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '74	102¾	100	N.Y.Cent.R.R...opg	82¾
10,000	do.	102¾	150	do.	82¾
8,000	Ill. Int. '60	94¾	100	do.	b60 82¾
18,000	do.	94¾	500	do.	s3 aft opg 82¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89¾	325	do.	opg 82¾
10,000	Va. 6s	96¾	50	do.	p & c 82¾
7,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	100	do.	p & c 82¾
5,000	do.	s60 84	50	do.	b60 82¾
5,000	do.	s15 84¼	100	do.	s30 82¾
8,000	do.	84¾	200	do.	opg 82¾
3,000	Cal. S. 7s, N.	85	100	do.	s3 82¾
3,500	Brooklyn C.W.L.	102¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	s60 32
2,000	Hnd. R.R. 1st m.	101	120	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1¾
1,000	N.Y.&N.H.bs.'66	96	100	Erie R. R.	s60 13¾
1,000	Goshen B'h Bs.	71¾	410	do.	13¾
5,000	Ill.C.R.R.bs.	s60 87¾	200	Reading R. R.	b10 48¾
2,000	do.	88	100	do.	s10 48¾
5,000	L.E.&W.2d m.bs.	69	75	Mich. Cen. R. R.	49¾
1,000	D.L.&W.R.Im.	87¾	100	do.	s30 49¾
20	Merch. Ex. Bank	100¼	200	do.	b30 49¾
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	107	150	do.	49¾
6	Hanover Bank	88	65	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	45¾
15	Metropolitan Bank	110¼	250	do.	45¾
21	Continental Bank	101	50	do.	b30 45¾
15	Bank of New-York	106½	150	do.	45¾
30	National Bank	109	50	Panama R. R.	s30 116
30	Bank of Commerce	101	100	do.	116¾
5	Atlantic Bank	83¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 68¾
11	do.	83	8	C. C. & Cin. R. R.	93
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99¾	8	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	68¾
50	Cumberland Pref.	20¾	100	do.	b7 68¾
10	Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	72½	100	do.	68¾
207	do.	72	400	do.	b30 68¾
775	do.	71¾	100	do.	s15 68¾
150	do.	s60 69¾	100	do.	s30 68¾
100	do.	s30 70	100	do.	s5 68¾
150	do.	71¾	300	do.	b30 69
50	do.	s60 69	50	do.	69
300	do.	s30 70¾	160	Chi. & R. Is. R.	s10 59¾
150	do.	s20 70	50	do.	s30 59¾
100	Dor. F. Stone Co.	6	100	do.	b60 60
50	Harlem R. R.	13¼	200	do.	b30 60
200	do.	b60 13¾	1200	do.	b10 60
200	Harlem R.R., Pref.	39	225	do.	s3 60
650	do.	39¾	50	do.	s10 60
100	do.	b30 39½	100	do.	s30 60
250	do.	b30 39¾	100	do.	b60 60½
200	do.	39½	100	Mil. & Mis. R.	12¾

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Mo. State 6's	84¾	100	Erie Railroad	s60 13¾
15,000	do.	s60 84	200	do.	b30 13¾
1,000	Tenn. 6's '90	89¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	b60 32¾
5,000	Hsr. 2d M. B.	88	100	do.	32¾
7,000	Ill. Fres. Bs.	89¾	100	Har. R. R. Pref.	b10 38¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2dm b.	81	50	do.	39¾
250	N.Y. Cent. R.R.	s60 82¾	50	Mich. Cent. R.R.	b30 50
200	do.	opg 82¾	25	M.S. & N. I. Gd. Sk.	45¾
25	Mil. & Mis. RR.	13	50	Ill. Cen. RR.	s60 66¾
100	Pa. M. S. S. Co.	71	100	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	b30 69
500	do.	70¾	50	do.	68¾
120	do.	70	50	do.	68¾
100	do.	b10 70	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	31¾
100	do.	s60 69	50	Cht. & R. I. RR	60¾
100	do.	b30 70¾	100	do.	b30 60¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	84¾	35 East River Bank	88¾
3,000	Bell. & Ill'wn 7s	31	25 Bank of Com	101¾
3,000	Memphis City 6	80	20 Am. Ex. Bank	107¾
2,000	Chi. St. Paul & F. du Lac 8s	13	20 Con. Ins. Co., Phila.	91
			18 Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	102
10	Bank of N. Y	107	20 Har. Fire Ins. Co.	90¾
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	114¼	10 Pacific M. S. Co.	72

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was firmer to-day, and prices, after advancing in several cases ¼ ℔ cent., left off strong. The dealings were quite free again in New-York Central, at 82¾@¼@¾@83 ℔ cent., and in Rock Island 59¾@60@60½ ℔ cent. The other Railroads sympathized to the extent of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. Galenn sold at 68¾; Toledo, 31½; Herlem Preferred, 39¾; Erie, 13¾; Michigan Central, 50; Michigan Southern Preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 66½; and Hudson River 32@32¼ ℔ cent. Some of the recent sellers for the *Bear* account are said to have changed their tactics, after closing up their contracts on the fall of last week, and the market for Central, Rock Island and one or two other stocks has an efficient *Bull* support from this quarter. The more settled feeling in the Money Market, and the second reading of the last foreign news, have also given strength to the market to-day, particularly for State Stocks, the new Federal Steck and some of the Railway Bonds. Virginias sold at 96¾; Tennessees, 89¾; Federal Fives, 102¾@102¾, and Missouris, of which there was a fair offering, 84¼@¾, cash, and 84, seller 60 days. City Bank shares are firm. Reading quiet, both here and in Philadelphia, at about 48¾@¾. The general market left off firm.

There is a fair degree of activity in Money to-day at 6 ℔ cent. on choice short acceptances, and 7 ℔ cent. on first-class paper, running 90 days to 6 months. Demand loans come rather free to the old-established Stock Brokers at 5 ℔ cent., though the Banks are getting 6 ℔ cent. in some cases upon stock collateral. The Bill Brokers are not pressed with new paper, and the market altogether works steadily, both at Bank and outside. The aggregate Discount line at Bank, on the next average, will probably be down from one to one and a half millions—some of the leading Cashiers say over two millions. Since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday nothing is doing in Exchange. The *Kangaroo* is the mail steamer for Saturday next for England. One of the new Bremen line will also sail on the same day. London, 109½@109¾; Paris, f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾. The following is the Bank movement at the four principal cities of the country on the last weekly returns:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Feb. 5....	$130,642,126	$91,955,754	$25,691,441	$7,950,835
Boston, Feb 7.....	59,130,000	29,845,800	7,914,600	6,514,600
Philadelphia, Feb. 7..	26,472,580	17,207,167	9,979,488	3,766,483
New-Orleans, Jan. 29.	31,887,911	24,346,781	16,101,158	11,918,119
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Feb. 5	.....	.....	8,103,546	.....
Total.....	$227,272,658	$154,254,954	$68,990,184	$18,670,027
Last week.....	230,408,105	156,501,766	65,367,903	17,811,417

The business of Importation this week is again very active, particularly in Dry Goods. The entries to-day from the valuable cargoes of the *Asia* and *Kangaroo*, yielded $272,000 in Customs, of which $244,000 was paid in Gold, and only $28,000 in Treasury Bills, although the latter are quoted at ¼ ℔ cent. discount on the Street. The Sub-Treasury sent $100,000 in Gold to Washington, and disbursed $121,000 here. The balance this afternoon stands $8,354,019. The small amount of Treasury Bills paid in of late shows that even a 4@4½ ℔ cent. temporary investment on the Government, is firmly held, while money has risen to 6@7 ℔ cent. on mercantile bills. The whole sum paid in for Customs since Jan. 31, is only $214,000, while the cash payments are about $1,063,000.

The articles of association for the proposed Bullion Bank in this City we believe have been drawn up, to conform, of course, to the General Banking laws of the State. No special charter or legislation is therefore required to test the new theory of a Bank for Deposits, *at the cost of the depositor*, and of *partial* Discounts confined to the capital only of the stockholders. The perfect freedom of our laws authorizing the business of banking, by any individual or association, on any plan or theory of their own election, permits this experiment, and we rejoice that it is so. We have no confidence in its practical working, if strictly confined to the principle of receiving nothing but Bullion on deposit, and that at the charge of the depositor, and of employing only $1,000,000 of capital at interest. But the probability is that this principle will soon be relaxed; that checks upon the other Banks will be received for exchange or conversion through the Clearing-house; that all deposits will finally be mixed in together; that the charge for keeping them, however small it may at first be fixed, will be abandoned, where permission is allowed to discount upon or otherwise employ them, and that ultimately we shall only have another million Bank, with a flash name, in Wall-street, where too many, perhaps, are already jostling each other for business, not a *real* Bank of Bullion, subsisting upon the incredulity of a certain number of money people in all other Banks, and who are willing to pay a percentage to sleep sound o' nights, by having their treasure in a concern with an impressive name, *but very small means, and no individual responsibility.* This last point may not be so easily evoided by the stockholders under our general laws and the Constitution of the State as they imagine, but the experiment will doubtless be tried on, as it has been in other quarters, by withholding all issues for circulation.

It is not our business to inquire into the prospects of the Stock in such a concern as a *paying* investment, but these will occur to every one who is asked to believe that the dividends can be made out of the charge to depositors for keeping money which Banks of four or five fold the strength and age and experience and practicel skill—and which have never wronged a depositor out of a dollar—are more than willing to kep for nothing—*and on special deposit, if desired.* We repeat that the question will recur, how even $1,000,000 is to be made profitable on strict Bullion principles. One-tenth the sum must go into the Bank Depertment, on 5 ℔ cent. Stock, to secure the organizetion. Two ℔ cent. on the whole sum must go for taxes and three more, at least, for contingent expenses. In these and other ways the simple interest on a million of dollars is pretty well used up. To give 7 ℔ cent. additionel, on the strict principle of holding all deposits sacred in Bullion, and at a uniform charge of one mill ℔ dollor, end allowing an average transfer or exchange of the whole line, five times a year, if you please, thus raising the charge to one-half of one ℔ cent. ℔ annum for keeping safe the money of the depositor, would require a line of *fourteen millions of Bullion* to be constantly on deposit, on the responsibility of a single million invested in "debt currency" or Bills Receivable!

The next question that occurs, end which ought to be solved, in order to satisfy the public that the principle of the concern is to be carried out in good faith, relates to the probable sums in Gold now withheld from Bank in this community from absolute distrust of Banks of Discount and Circuletion, and what amount is now held on deposit in such Banks, but *under suspicion* that their money would be safer with a Bullion Bank. We don't believe that both together begin to approach fourteen millions; but possibly the Bullionists heve evidences, of reliable deta, to the contrary—or possibly they calculate largely upon *educating a suspicion* against the integrity of the other Banks, which has no present existence.

But not to do these gentlemen hasty injustice—for some of them protest they mean good to the other Banks—we may as well add that their first calculation is upon the moneyed men of the City, who, wanting no discounts themselves, are ready to discount for others *for a consideration something higher than the ordinary Bank rate.* Failing of this rate, they leave their money in the very Banks which are competing lenders. And they are now to be told that if they will only transfer their money in Gold to the Bullion Bank, even for a short season, particularly when the general average runs low, they will infallibly raise the price of usance! It is not surprising, therefore, that with the establishment of the Bullion Bank should come the cry for the repeal of all Money laws.

The next source of business, we are told, is to be found with the Banking houses end heavy merchants in the Foreign Trade, including perhaps the Bullion Brokers. We doubt whether these classes would be willing to pay the mill per dollar for keeping what is now kept gratuitously by other banks. It is a question for their own consideration exclusively, for the change of system, so far as the deposits of the large shippers of Bullion are concerned, would work very little difference to the general movement. The averages in the Bullion Bank would eppear in the general average every Tuesday morning, end the transfer of the accounts of Messrs. BROWN, BELMONT, and others, from the Merchants', America and State Banks, would simply relieve the latter from carrying one-half the Specie line they now feel compelled, from the heavy and changeable nature of these amounts, to maintain. The only difficulty, we imagine, will be found in persuading such old and practical heads to believe that their true interest lies in the direction of the new depository. The public concern for the change is exceedingly slight. They already believe the Manhattan and Phenix as sound with $900,000 or $800,000 each in gold, without these large accounts, as the Merchants' and America, carrying three times the sum in gold each with them. And the latter will not be deemed a whit the less sound if, after losing them, their average should fall to that of their neighbors.

The City Comptroller advertises $309,700 of Central Park 6 ℔ cent. to be awarded to the best bidders at 2 o'clock on 11th Mnrch.

The half-yearly dividend of the Ocean Bank is 3½ ℔ cent. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company have made 10 ℔ cent. for the half year; Irving Fire 7 ℔ cent. and Indemnity Fire 5 ℔ cent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD—JANUARY, 1859.

	Acres.	For
Construction Lands sold.....	33,548.94	$40,804 99
Interest Fund.....	.....	.....
Free.....	788.56	12,826 32
Total sales during the month	4,335.50	$53,631 31
To which add town-lot sales.	.....	508 90
Total of all.....	.....	$54,140 21
Sold previously.....	1,229,835.33	$15,637,148 95
Total.....	1,234,170.83	$15,691,298 16
Cash received in Jan'y, 1858.		35,677 98
Cash received in Jan'y, 1859.		54,155 93
Construction Bonds, cancelled January, 1859	36,000	
Construction Bonds, cancelled previously.....	927,000	—$963,000 00
Freeland Bonds cancelled in January, 1859	4,000	
Freeland Bonds cancelled previously.....	123,000	— 127,000 00
Total cancelled to Jan. 31, '59.		$1,090,000 00
Receipts from passengers.....		$53,953 52
Receipts from freights.....		63,434 36
Receipts from mails.....		6,358 33
Receipts from rent of road.....		5,633 33
Receipts from other sources.....		2,356 67
Total receipts in month of January, 1859.		$131,736 41
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1858.....		127,661 27

The following were the receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of January:

1858.....	$79,123 71
1859.....	91,990 20
Net increase January, 1859.....	$12,866 49

These are the net receipts after deducting the amounts due other roads.

PITTSBURG BANKS—FEB. 7, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg.	$325,691	$461,178	$1

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff and the Cuban Questions in the Senate.

Debate on the Admission of Oregon in the House.

The New British Minister—Commissioner Denver—Our Minister to Spain, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

It is enrrently reported in well-informed circles that Lord Lyons will remain in the country for a few months only, when he will be succeeded by Sir William Gore Ouseley. Lord Napier has, as yet, received no official intimation of the fact.

It is not true that Commissioner Denver contemplates resigning his position at the head of the Indian Bureau.

President Buchanan now approves of the proposition for a temporary revival of the Tariff of 1846 but his Pennsylvania friends will resist it. The result of the Caucus last evening throws but little light on the financial snarl, and is considered as very unsatisfactory by all parties. Pennsylvania Democrats declare their purpose to unite with the Republicans in remodeling the Tariff. The feeling to-night, however, in favor of a Tariff modification is decidedly stronger than heretofore.

The passage of the Thirty Million Bill, even through the Senate, is not so certain as has been supposed. Its opponents appear determined not to be hurried in the debate, and will resist to the uttermost any attempt to force a vote—even by a resort to calling the yeas and nays continuously.

The vote on the admission of Oregon is to be taken on Saturday. Unless some Republican prove untrue on this question than is now anticipated by its opponents, it will fail, as some fifteen or twenty Democrats are expected to vote in the negative.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

A letter from Paris, from a prominent source, states, on information from Madrid, that it is not probable that Mr. Preston will be received as United States Minister, but, if he should be, that the first intimation from him relative to the purchase of Cuba, would be deemed a sufficient ground for giving him his passports. Our Government, however, is not in receipt of any official information from Spain on that subject.

It is stated in well-informed circles, that the reinstatement by Miramon of Zuloaga to the Presidency in Mexico was at the instance of France and England, who have an especial interest in his administration in connection with debts due to these Governments.

The effect of the vote in the House to-day, laying the Nebraska contested election case on the table, is to continue Judge Ferguson in his seat as delegate from that Territory.

The impression prevails thet the proposition to place money at the commend of the President to negotiate for the acquisition of Cuba will pass the Senate, but will be defeated by a large mejority in the House.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE SHERMAN COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—CURIOUS FRAUD IN KANZAS—FAILURS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE RAILROAD BILL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1659.

It is exceedingly difficult to get reliable statements of the details of evidence taken before the Sherman Committee of Investigation. Enough of its general character leaks out, however, to satisfy us that the developments of its Report, soon to be made, will astound the whole country, and throw the revelations of all previous Congressional investigations completely in the shade. The members of the Committee themselves have been astounded, step by step, and even those of them who are friendly to the Administration are evidently in a "situation." If I em not much mistaken, it will be found that more than one of the highest officers of the Government have gone out of their way under most suspicious circumstances, to secure to personal or political friends, a share in the jobbing crumbs which fell from the Executive table.

It is a pity that time will not permit an extension o these investigations to various subjects. It has been publicly stated here for weeks past that the President himself has given out contracts with the distinct stipulation that their profits should be shared with political favorites other than the contractors. One case has already been referred to in the public prints, that of the contract for printing Post-Office Blanks, awarded to Rice, of the *Pennsylvanian*, who was compelled to give a certain percentage of it to a member of Congress, and another percentage to an officer of the Government under Mr. Buchanan, whose official salary would not suffice to secure the President his desired services. Mr. Rice has publicly stated that these arrangements were made in Mr. Buchanan's presence, and with his knowledge and consent. The public will see at once the similarity between this case as stated, and the other recently charged, in which the President is alleged to have sent to a party to whom a contract for constructing machinery was awarded, and stipulated thet the "forging" should be given to a particular foundery. In all this there may have been no corruption, but if the facts are fairly brought out, they should stagger somewhat the faith of those who now propose to put a thirty million corruption fund in the President's hands.

Let me assure Mr. Wm. D. Kennedy that your Correspondent don't know him from a side of sole leather; has no intention of entering into competition with him in either the paint trade or "whitewashing" business, and certainly could have had no intention to injure him "in a business way," as he seems to suppose. I gave simply what I have understood was in evidence. Possibly I may have been misinformed; but Mr. Kennedy's evident anxiety to apologise for somebody else, in his published letter, is calculated to suggest knowledge upon his part that would be useful to the Investigating Committee. What occasion has he for asserting that a contractor is compelled to furnish *all* the articles specified in his contract? I have said nothing to dispute that assertion. What I said was, that it is charged that in the *bids*, articles of which little or none would be required, were *offered* at low rates, in order to secure a low average. Of course the articles must be furnished, if called for by the contract. The *modus operandi* of these little arrangements will appear in official form in due season. Meantime, allow me to suggest that the *amount* of a man's contract, or that has been squandered by officers of the Government upon political favorites, is of far less importance than the *manner* in which they have been obtained.

A strange fraud, most fortunate however in its consequence, was perpetrated in Kansas recently. Orders, as will be remembered, were sent from Washington, directing a detachment of troops to pursue and arrest Montgomery and his band, at all hazards. A suitable force proceeded at once to execute the order, but, while they were in full pursuit of the fugitives, with the probability of a serious conflict, they were overtaken by a telegraphic dispatch, professing to emanate from the War Department, countermanding the order of arrest, whereupon the Commander of the troops turned about and went back to his rendezvous. It turns out that this dispatch was a forgery, but so well devised as completely to deceive the officer whose conduct it was designed to affect. The subsequent peaceable surrender of Montgomery, however, accomplished all that pursuit could have effected, and in a much more satisfactory manner.

The Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad speculation, to which I referred some time ago, has fallen through in the Senate, by the rejection of the bill. It is to be hoped that an effort now making to resurrect it by reconsideration will fail, as it certainly must unless the fact becomes generally known that the President rejoices in its defeat, for I know of nothing else so likely to galvanize it into new life. The fact that so many Senators rendered the bill a cordial support so long, is only to be accounted for by the supposition that their attention had not been called to its true character. Another consideration may have influenced some of them, and that is the connection of the banker Corcoran and some of his Coegressional "strikers" with the chief competing railroad schema.

A City Railroad in Washington certainly is very desirable; but the bill just rejected, and which is again struggling for existence, would construct it only from the Capitol to the bridge just southeast of Georgetown, and was framed so as to permit a narrow guage track, upon which the bodies of the old omnibuses now in use here might be tortured into service, in place of neat, wide and comfortable cars. Besides, the road should run from the centre of Georgetown to the Navy-yard—a distance of nearly two miles further than provided in the bill. Perfectly responsible parties offer to pay liberally for the franchise proposed to be given away in these days of "retrenchment" and reform. Others stand ready with abundant security for the fulfillment of their promises, to bind themselves to construct the road in the best manner, with new, wide cars, to complete it within sixty days, and carry passengers all the way from Georgetown to the Navy-yard for five cents fare, while the road provided for under the old bill would charge the same fare to the Capitol, whence the Navy-yard passengers would be compelled to go by omnibus, paying an additional fare of six cents. If Congress undertakes to legislate at all upon this purely municipal affair, surely it is bound not to subject us to a tax of eleven cents for far less accommodation than we are offered for five.

A good story is told of a lady wit who dined at the President's the other day, and was seated at table between a certain Representative from Tennessee, and the Hon. Mr. Ruffin of North Carolina. "How are you getting on, my dear madam?" asked the jolly bachelor of the White House. "Well as could be expected, with a Savage on one side, and a Ruff(a)n on the other," was the instant response. I do not hear that Mr. S. suspected the lady punster of "twitting upon facts."

The public reception at "Bachelor's Hall" last night was exceedingly brilliant; the numerous lady strangers now in the city turned out in large numbers to see what sort of an establishment the White House is under the present *régime*. Among the number was the fascinating Piccolomini, looking charmingly in full-dress costume, and attracting the more attention doubtless because of her remarkable resemblance of the stage to the vivacious and accomplished wife of a New-York Representative.

Miss Davenport, whose high reputation both as an actress and true woman is world-wide, was also present, under the escort of Senior Mallory, of Florida. Miss Davenport, by the way, commences an engagement at Baltimore, on Monday evening, and Mr. Stuart at our Washington Theatre, brings out to-morrow night a new comedy from the pen of John Savage, Esq., formerly of your city. S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, forwarding information respecting the claims of British subjects to proprietary rights in Washington and Oregon.

On the resolution to permit Lieutenant Maury and Professor Bache to accept medals from the King of Sardinia coming up, Messrs. Crittenden and Shields expressed the opinion that no Sovereign better deserved the sympathy of the American people than the King of Sardinia.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the subject of marine signals, but, at the instance of Mr. Seward, the motion was laid on the table for a further consideration.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely on the petition of Messrs. O'Reilly, Spaid and Shaffner, who asked for means to construct a telegraph line to the Pacific.

Mr. Seward asked the Senate to take up his resolution, submitted some days since, to permit Messrs. Lane and McCarthy, claimants of the seats from Indiana, to have places on the floor, and to argue their case.

Mr. Bayard spoke against the proposal, and contended that the Legislature had been guilty of disrespect to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Seward replied that all Mr. Bayard had reported did not change the nature of the case. He considered that by all the rules of Parliamentary law claimants had a right to be heard. He moved therefore to postpone the consideration of the report until his resolution shall have been discussed as preliminary thereto.

It being now 1 o'clock, the special order, being Mr. Bigler's resolution in relation to the Tariff, came up.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, took the floor at great length in opposition to Mr. Bigler's protective views.

Mr. Clingman said he had been instructed by the Legislature of his State to oppose any increase of duties, and to insist on the importation of railroad iron free of duty. The President in his Message had recommended specific duties, and the friends of taxation had seized the opportunity to ask for protection—the Senators from Pennsylvania asking, the one fifteen dollars and the other eighteen dollars per ton, which on iron worth six pounds sterling is equivalent to fifty per cent. The Pennsylvanians reminded him of Falstaff—"When thou art King, rob me the exchequer, Hal." He could not assent that the iron interest was so oppressed. It had increased in the extent of three-fold in the past eleven years—a ratio not equaled by any other branch of industry. He showed by numerous illustrations that the succession of Tariffs has acted unfavorably on production, and also from the statistics of the past thirty-eight years, that all branches of industry prosper under a low Tariff, and languish under a high one. He did not attribute the late revulsion to the Tariff of 1857. The country is fast recovering from the depression, and the present revenue would be sufficient if unnecessary expenditures were cut off. Most of those great expenditures had been carried by the votes of the Opposition.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, replied in a lengthened speech. His views were generally in favor of a fixed *ad valorem* duty, the price to be determined by law, and not by the importer. He was opposed to an increase of postage, which would be putting the burden of the whole cost of transportation of the mails on the letter writers. He was convinced that there is no possible means to raise the requisite amount of revenue from the present tariff. In the course of his remarks he said the President had recommended specific duties. He had no doubt that the President was sincere, for he had been for specific duties for forty years, but the enunciation of that one honest sentiment of his heart had so metamorphosed him that nobody knows him, and like Actæon he is set upon by his own hounds.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow, when Mr. Hunter has the floor.

Mr. Seward again attempted to procure the consideration of his resolution respecting the Indiana Senators. After much debate, the Senate decided not to take it up 20 against 19.

The Cuba bill was taken up.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, moved an amendment that no payment shall be made until the treaty be ratified by the United States. He said the purpose of the amendment is to inhibit payment to Spain until the bargain shall have been completed by both parties. However desirable the acquisition of Cuba may be on its commercial and political considerations, the question whether we would have it, if we could, is not presented on this bill. The only naked alternative is, shall we appropriate thirty millions from our exhausted treasury, or by superadding to the public debt, as a bribe to Spain to make such a treaty, and as a compulsion to the American Senate to ratify it. The Senate is a coördinate branch of the treaty-making power, without whose assent all treaties are null and of no account. The bill is a Legislative assumption of a prerogative of the Senate, and is therefore unconstitutional. It is an invidious attempt to evade and get around the treaty making power, and thus to remove one of the strongest safeguards of the public welfare. Cuba moreover is not for sale and cannot be purchased at any price except the price of blood. It is idle to appropriate a vast sum of money for its purchase when Spain regards the idea that she would sell it as an indignity to her honor—to her weakness may be. He would not say that the bill was a transparent humbug or experiment in political chicanery, but would say that there has not been in the past forty years a more inopportune time to make the offer to purchase.

Mr. Pugh offered a substitute for Mr. Foot's amendment, to the effect that no payment be made under the act, which shall involve more than one hundred and fifty millions. Mr. Pugh spoke for two hours, reasoning that however appropriate the Spanish possession of Cuba once was, it is no longer so, inasmuch as she has lost every inch of Gulf coast, and that no power on earth has now so much reason for its possession as the United States, as we own, practically, the whole commerce, and much of the coast of the Gulf, and are entitled to the key which locks and unlocks it. Moreover, the Government of Cuba is not such as can be tolerated by any liberal Government, and is one which offers no redress for outrages on our citizens. He would insist thet Spain should arm the Captain-General with definite powers, and would notify her that for the next outrage redress would be demanded on the spot, and exacted at the cannon's mouth. He had no doubt that the people of Cuba really desire annexation to the United States, excluded as they are from all participation in the management and emoluments of her government. There is no affinity between Spain and Cuba, except the affinity of blood, which did not avail in her case in Mexico, in Texas, nor in ours in the Revolution. Moreover, Spain has never exhibited any friendliness towards the United States, but, on the contrary, our relations for the past ten or twelve years have been those of semi-hostility. England and France have no legitimate business with the question.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, obtained the floor, when the Senate, at a late hour, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

The House resumed the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case.

After debate, the whole subject was, on motion of Mr. John Cochrane, tabled, by six majority.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, from the Committee on Territories, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. He said there can be no question that there is sufficient population in Oregon to allow of her admission into the Union under existing law and compact. It must be at least 50,000, and, in his opinion, it was above 100,000, according to the ratio of increase.

Mr. Grow, of Penn., said the question of population, though a safe rule, would not always control his actions—he would take into consideration the time and circumstances of the application. But Congress had recently set the example to not admit a State with a less population than is required for a representative in Congress. Kansas could not come in unless as a Slave State. Congress would not give her an opportunity to throw off federal oppression and her wrongs. The population of Kansas was much greater than that of Oregon, and he would never give his sanction to such an unjust discrimination as was now proposed in favor of Oregon. Mr. Grow would never give consent to the admission of a State shutting out the negro from the courts of Justice.

Mr. Hughes said the Republican Party was formed for the avowed purpose of bringing Free States into the Union, and yet the same party opposed the admission of Oregon, which desired to come in as a Free State. This was done because Oregon was Democratic, according to the organs of their party. The Republicans wished to keep out Oregon, lest that State should have a vote if the election of the next President should be thrown into the House.

Mr. Stanton—I suppose the gentleman wishes to carefully represent this side of the house.

Mr. Hughes—I will let the New-York *Tribune* do that.

Mr. Stanton—We prefer to do that ourselves.

Mr. Nichols advocated the admission of Oregon, and repudiated the idea of its admission being a party question. He could not subscribe to the doctrines of some of his colleagues in reference to the standard of population. In this respect Congress had never held itself to an arbitrary rule, but had exercised its own discretion. In reference to the provision in the Constitution of Oregon, prohibiting negroes from suing in the Courts he said that many of the Free States had come into the Union with the same provision. The people of Oregon demanded the right of governing themselves, and it was the duty of Congress to grant it.

Mr. Granger opposed the admission of Oregon. The Administration had raised the agitation in reference to Kansas, and had almost ruined the Democratic Party. If the Administration wished further agitation, the Republican Party were willing to wait upon them. He would pass over the question of the population of Oregon. He then objected to the provision in the Constitution of Oregon which allows unnaturalized foreigners to vote. He would never vote for such a Constitution. He was also opposed to the provision which prohibits negroes from suing in courts.

Mr. Maynard opposed the bill because it granted the right of suffrage to unnaturalized foreigners.

On motion of Mr. Stephens the vote on the bill was then made the special order for 12 o'clock on Saturday.

The House here went into Committee of the Whole, but no quorum being present the Committee rose and took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, explained his position as representative of old Berks County. The great and radical change was caused by the principle of protection to labor and the distress produced by the late revulsion in the iron trade. Unless the tariff be revised the vote of Berks cannot be obtained for any party who oppose protection, and the Presidential election may hinge upon that vote. The intimate relation of the coal and iron trade was commented on, and a hope expressed that all the interests of the country, North and South, would be protected.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. His plan was to fix upon a sum of money for its purchase as the extreme limit, beyond which no stipulation can be made, and in the same act provide for her admission into the Union as a State. He argued that it was the part of prudence for Spain to sell, and that if we shall fail to act in the matter now it would be a declaration to the world that we do not wish to acquire the territory.

Mr. Aperot, of Maine, was certain that Cuba could not be acquired now, Spain being unwilling to sell. So far as the present was concerned it could only be obtained by conquest, but there was no body of men who desire such means. He then proceeded to oppose the bill which passed the Senate the last session repealing the sinking bounties.

Mr. Jaceson, of Georgia, gave the outlines of a speech, intending, among other things, to argue against the spirit of subordination to law and order which prevails in all sections of the Union, and which had its origin in the suggestion made some years ago that there existed in the conscience of every man a law higher than the Constitution. He expected to show that the Administration had discharged its duty in executing the neutrality and African Slave-trade laws, and that the only party which can administer the Government impartially in all sections, is the National Democratic Party.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, maintained the principles of the Republican Party are the same as those held by Jefferson, Madison, and other leading Democrats. He opposed the admission of Oregon, for the reason that its organic law prohibits free negroes and mulattoes from the right of residence there.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, said that some out of ten of the people of Oregon voted to exclude them. There are no free negroes there, nor are they or Slavery wanted.

Mr. Farnsworth, in reply to a question by Mr. Lane, whether he was in favor of negro equality, said as to the right of suffrage, sitting on juries, holding office, &c., that was for the people of Oregon to determine. But what he complained of was that colored men are debarred from their natural rights and protection in the courts, being deprived of maintaining a suit therein. He was also opposed to the admission of Oregon so long as the prohibition regarding Kansas remains in the English bill.

Mr. Lane gave his reasons for believing that there were at least ninety thousand white people in Oregon.

Mr. George Taylor addressed the Committee on the subject of public printing, engraving, lithographic printing, binding, &c., saying the grand total paid for these objects during the last five years is $370,374. But this does not include the paper for printing, for plates and for maps, which for the same period amounted to the sum of $1,678,453. Nor does it include the amount paid for copies of the *Congressional Globe*, which were purchased for distribution, $175,376. These various sums give the aggregate of $5,362,732, including the reporting of the proceedings of Congress. But in order to get the entire sum paid by the Government on this account, it is necessary to ascertain the incidental expenses created by these publications: the paper and other material for folding which are charged in the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives—the labor of clerk hire, and last, but equally important, the expense of sending these documents over the country. He did not deny, that many of the publications were useful, but that the benefits conferred are greatly disproportioned to the sums expended, and the same work could have been done at one-half the cost. His objections extend to the system, and to the wide-spread corruption and venality connected with it. It was not only corrupting the public mind, but it was bringing Congress into disrepute, and thus contributing to destroy all faith in our institutions.

He showed the rapid increase of the expenses of reporting the proceedings of Congress and of the copies of the *Globe*, which are taken by Congress for distribution. For the first session of the 35th Congress this alone has cost the Government the sum of $180,535. He would not pretend to calculate the profits made by the official reporter. The fault was not with him, but in Congress. It might not be improper, however, to say that other parties, equally competent to discharge the duty, have proposed to perform the same service for thirty per cent. less than the sum now paid. Adjourned.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

President Fowlkes has arrived from Marshall, Texas, and deposited the stockholders' loan in bank there. He addresses the public to-morrow night. He reports a deficit of $200,000 in the accounts of the road.

Pacific Railroad Convention.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Pacific Railroad Convention adjourned last night, having adopted a report, to the effect that the most practicable route to connect the eastern and western sections of the Union is from Memphis, *via* Little Rock, Fulton and El Paso, to San Diego.

Sale of the Winthrop House.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

The Winthrop House was sold at auction to-day for $106,500, subject to a mortgage of $71,000.

Killed at the Passaic Mine.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 10.

Andrew Stewart, of Suepenelon Bridge, N. Y., while at the Passaic mine this morning, fell down the main shaft and was instantly killed. $200 in gold was found on his person.

Later from Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The Utah mail of the 18th ult. has arrived, but the news is barren of interest.

The District Court was expected to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th.

Superintendent Forney was soon to leave for the North to hold a conference with the Chief of the Utes Indians.

Many persons were leaving Salt Lake City for Pike's Peak.

A memorial to Congress asking admission into the Union under the old State of Deseret Constitution, was under consideration in the Legislature.

Favorable Accounts from the Kansas Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Lawrence, an old Californian, just returned from Cherry Creek, brings the most cheering accounts of the prospects at the mines. He estimates the amount of dust in the hands of miners at Denver City at from $15,000 to $20,000, and states that no sales had been made at less than $20 per ounce. The organization of Arrapahoe County was perfected, and public buildings were being erected. Perfect harmony and good order prevail among the miners. The population distributed along Cherry Creek had augmented to 3,000, of which Denver City contains 600. The greatest fall of snow occurred just previous to the departure of Mr. Lawrence, when it fell to the depth of six inches. This trip to the Missouri River, *via* Fort Kearney, occupied only 23 days. Mr. Lawrence recommends emigrants to take either the Fort Riley or Fort Kearney route from Leavenworth, as preferable to any other.

The Virginia Whig State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 10.

The Whig State Convention met in this city this morning, and was very largely attended.

Wm. Ballard Preston was chosen President.

The Committee on Nominations reported for Governor Wm. L. Goggin, of Bedford. The announcement was loudly cheered, and the report adopted.

The remaining nominations will be made to-morrow.

The Convention was composed of highly respectable men, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

European News Expected.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AND INDIAN.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 10—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *America*, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 29th ult. The weather has been cloudy and quite thick outside, but is now clearing. Wind northwest and light.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 10—12 P. M.

There is yet no appearance of the steamship *Indian*, now fully due with Liverpool advices of the 26th ult.

Departure of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool *vid* Halifax, has gone to sea. She is supposed to have sailed at about 6 P. M. yesterday, during the thick fog.

Races on the Ice—Serious Accident.

ODENSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 10—9.10 P. M.

Several races took place on the ice here to-day. As the crowd were returning home ten teams broke through, and several horses were lost. A team just come over picked up four men nearly frozen. Some of the teams have not been heard from.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

No. 63—Dickerson P. Morehouse *vs.* William A. Phelps.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

No. 64—Philo Chamberlain *et al.*, claimants of the propeller *Ogdensburg*, *vs.* Eber B. Ward *et al.*, survivors of Samuel Ward; and No. 80—Eber B. Ward *et al.*, survivors of Samuel Ward, *vs.* Philo Chamberlain *et al.*, &c.—Argument commenced for libelants.

VIRGINIA.

The Burning of William and Mary College—Its History, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The telegraph has transmitted throughout the country the intelligence of the burning of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, this morning. We have here full particulars of the fire from parties who left the scene in this morning's boat.

The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock this morning, at which time the burning had progressed to such an alarming extent that all efforts to subdue the flames were unavailing. In a few hours nothing but a mass of smoking ruins remained of the ancient edifice. The origin of the fire was probably accidental, notwithstanding the rumors that it might have been the malicious work of an incendiary. This is hardly probable, and no one seems to entertain the belief that any person capable of such an atrocious act could be found. It was in, or close by, the library that the fire originated. This library was considered of great value from the extent and variety of its collection, every volume of which was lost. The Philomethean Society managed to save most of their books, together with some of their furniture. The Phœnix Society lost their entire library and all the furniture of the room. The extensive and valuable laboratory of the College was wholly destroyed. Of all the students only nine or ten slept in the Institution, and they escaped with their lives only! Their clothes were left behind them with their books and all they had of value.

The buildings were located at one end of the town, Williamsburg, and consisted of three structures. The main edifice was about 160 feet front, and four stories in height. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The style, however, as observed by all who have seen it, was nothing remarkable, and reflected no great credit upon the taste or fancy of the man who designed it. It was more worthy of note for its apparent durability than for anything else.

In the Chapel there were tablets placed to the memory of Sir John Randolph, and Peyton Randolph, who was President of the first American Congress, besides other persons of distinction.

In the library were many volumes of rare and pious interest. Works by the New-England divines upon theology and religious literature, which were mostly donated long ago, and highly valued, besides Bibles, and rare collections from France and England, with the library of the Rev. Dr. Blair, President of the College from 1692 until 1743, were totally and irretrievably lost.

William and Mary College was chartered in 1692, one hundred and sixty-seven years ago, thus making it the oldest institution in this country excepting Harvard College at Cambridge, which was founded in the year of grace 1638. The College was so named, as it will readily be inferred, from its Royal founders, the King and Queen then reigning in England, and who, it is said, directed a revenue on tobacco and appropriated lands and money to its use. The bricks used in the erection of the buildings were imported from England.

The building was partially destroyed just before the Revolutionery war, but it had been fully repaired, and continued to be an object of much regard by the olden school people of the State. The final destruction now will occasion much sorrow among them, and, indeed, among all who reverence the venerable institutions of learning in our country, where general education is our pride and boast.

It was this College that appointed General Washington Surveyor of the Colony of Virginia, it being at that period vested with such powers and duties. A great many interesting reminiscences are connected with the history of the College, some of which will be revived doubtless by those in whose memory they live. The daily *Express*, a most entertaining and reliable paper in this city, produces the following interesting items from the ancient College "Book of Minutes." Some of the rules as well as the useful office of "Stocking Mender," will strike the reader quite pleasantly.

"June 28, 1732—The College Chapel was opened. Mr. President (the Rev. Mr. Blair) preached on Proverbs, 22-6. July 31, 1732—The Foundation of the President's House at the College was laid—the President, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Fey, Mr. Stith [Historian of Virginia] and Mr. Fox laying the first five bricks in order, one after the other. At a meeting of ye President and Masters of William and Mary College, September ye 16th, 1752—present ye Rev. Mr. Stith, President, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Preston and Mr. Graham—ye following orders were unanimously agreed to:

1. Ordered, Yt no scholar belonging *to any school in the College*, of what age, rank or quality soever, do keep any *race-horse* at ye College in ye town, or anywhere in ye neighborhood. Yt they be not any way concerned in making races, or in backing or abetting those made by others; and yt all race horses kept in ye neighborhood of ye College, and belonging to any of ye scholars, be immediate y dispatched and sent off, and never again brot back, and all this under pain of ye severest animadversion eno punishment.

2 Ordered. Yt no scholar belonging to ye college, of what age, rank or quality soever, or wheresoever residing, within or without ye college, do presume to spend, play for or abetting at, ye Billiards or other gaming tables, or be any way concerned in keeping or fighting cocks, under pains of ye like severe animadversion or punishment. Signed, WILLIAM STITH.

January ye 14, 1754—*Resolved*, Yt a person be appointed to hear such boys as shall be recommended by their parents or guardians a chapter in the bible every school day at twelve o'clock, and yt he have ye yearly salary of one pistole for each boy so recommended.

June 26, 1761—*Resolved*, That Mrs. Foster be appointed *stocking mender* in the College, and that she be paid annually the sum of twelve pounds, provided she furnishes herself with lodging, diet, fire and candles.

May 3, 1771—*Resolved*, unanimously, That a negro women belonging to his late Excellency's (Lord Botetourt) estate, be purchased *for the use of the College*, if to be had at a moderate price."

Arrangements were being made to celebrate the 166th anniversary of its existence, on the 19th inst., in grand style. St. George Tucker had been engaged to give a Poem, and Ex-President Tyler to pronounce an Oration. It was expected to surpass all previous similar occasions.

The College has enjoyed the presiding of nearly twenty learned men during its history, among whom were the Right Rev. Bishop John Johns, the predecessor of Benjamin S. Ewell, who has occupied the Chair from 1854 until now. At one time young Indians were educated here, along with the sons of the F. F. V.'s, but their noble forms and swarthy faces have long since vanished from sight. Of late years the College has not been well patronized by the State proper, as most of the "first families" have preferred sending their youthful scions to the University of Charlottesville, thinking, no doubt, that if they did not distinguish themselves by intellectual expansion, they might have reflected upon their capacious heads a little honor from a connection with so distinguished a place of learning as the University of Virginia—the school founded by Thomas Jefferson. William and Mary College was insured for something over $20,000.

SYCAMORE.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Terrible Colds and Influenzas Abound—Why the Roof of the Assembly Chamber is Shaky—State Agricultural Society's Meeting—Steam on Atlantic-street, New Shape of the Bill—Legislating for New-York City—New Notaries Public.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

If the House were full this morning it would be safe to aver, without further information, that enough to pass a two thirds' bill were "down with a terrible cold." So many vacant seats are due to so many headaches, "stuffed" heads, blinding influenzas, and denfened pains of ears. It is wonderful how tame the usually fiery fellows seem. At least a score of the members—who lie cuddling in their chairs at this hour, voting "Aye" promptly on everything, because that requires less effort than to vote "No," and give a reason—look as if they would not exert themselves sufficiently to work a recommitment, if the pending proposition were to tumble the shaky roof of the Assembly Chamber at once upon the floor. And, by the way, since the adjournment on Friday, a tall pillar has been set up in the Chamber about four feet in front of the Clerk's desk, and directly in front of the Speaker's chair; it reaches from the carpet to the wall overhead, and is presumed to bear some of the weight of a long girder that reaches from side to side of the roof. The cracks in the ceiling have not been puttied up, however, and the sound of a hammer heard overhead this morning rang out like the sound of doom.

At 12 o'clock to-day the Assembly adjourned, to make way for the State Agricultural Society, who had been promised the room for its annual meeting. Chancellor McCoun at once took the Chair, and called the meeting to order. The room was full, and among the interested listeners to the annual report which the Secretary proceeded to read, I noticed such wholesome and practical farmers as Ex-Governor John A. King, Ex Senator John A. Cross, Ex-Speaker Ludlow of Suffolk, Ex-Senators Carroll of Troy, Williams of Tompkins County, Geddes of Onondaga, and Kelly of Dutchess; Dr. Fitch, the entomologist; Col. Van Valkenburg of Steuben, Judge Cheever of Saratoga, Leroy Mowry of Washington County, Wm. Buell of Rochester, Luther Tucker of Albany, and the Hon. Hugh White of Saratoga. If, after that list, you do not consent that farming is honorable, I can only say that in your judgment Ex-Senators, Ex-Judges and Ex-Governors do not know wherein honor lies.

And now while the Secretary is reading his very interesting and able report, I will take a look up stairs, where, under orders of the Capitol Committee, the workmen are tearing away the partitions and ripping up the floors, to discover what is the actual amount of danger that the Capitol roof will tumble in "at some early future day," and crush the assembled wisdom. An examination shows that the floor of the Committee rooms overhead, and which are instantly above the Assembly Chamber, has sunk so much that half-way across, from north to south, it is eleven inches below the level at the sides. The plastering is all cracked, and none of the closet doors can be closed. When the extension was made, a substantial truss-work was stretched across the upper part of the Chamber from north to south, under the roof, which was to be strengthened by the addition of several long, upright iron bolts binding it together. Several of these bolts were never put in, the contractors being in haste to finish their job in the set time. A few years ago, when it was found that the floor had settled five inches, an iron steamboat brace was put in to sustain the weight of the roof; but that was so hurriedly done that the main girder was not in any way connected with it, and hence the settling went on. So soon as the Capitol Committee can report what is necessary now to be done to make the Assembly Chamber safe, the House will decide whether or not it is necessary to adjourn a week to permit repairs.

The Senate to-day worked a couple of hours in open session.

Mr. Loveland gave notice of a bill to prevent prodnce arriving from New-Jersey from being sold in New-York market, except through a regular commission house. Mr. Ames, to sell certain real estate in the City of New-York for the benefit of the canals—meaning the State's interest in the West Washington Market site. Mr. Ely introduced a bill naming Henry R. Selden, Charles O'Conor and Hamilton Fish Commissioners to draft a charter for your City, and report it to the next Legislature. Mr. Ely said New-York was not perishing for lack of a charter, but he had heard thet three distinct charters were in preparation, and he preferred to employ for the manufacture of one, when it should be needed, competent and reliable men.

The Postmaster General sent in a communication which tells in brief the story of Senator Manderville's contested seat. He says that "on the 26th of June, 1858, on the petition of nine patrons of the office and the recommendation of the Postmaster at Hudson, the Postmaster-General ordered that William G. Manderville be appointed as Postmaster of Stuyvesant Falls, New-York, and thereupon the usual letter of appointment and blank bond and oath of office were sent to his address. That subsequently, said bond and oath were returned to the Department by said Manderville, executed, That thereafter, and before any further action in the case was taken by the Department, said Manderville duly notified the Department that he declined and was unwilling to accept said appointment; and that in consequence of this notification no commission was ever issued to said Manderville as Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls, nor, until such commission should have been issued, has he or could he ever have had any authority from this Department to act as Postmaster there."

It is understood that the Senate in Executive Session received the name of Mr. Watson as the Governor's nominee for Canal Appraiser. In the list of Notaries Public confirmed, I find the following for New-York: John Arnold Paffan, James Otis Denniston, John Erving, Jr., Charles Nettleton, William Henry Formen, Edwin F. Corey, Jr., John Ahern, James Thomson, Frederick Smyth, Paschal W. Turney, Oliver R. Steele, Thomas Hinwood and James Cotterell.

The House, for reasons abundantly stated above, did no great share of work to-day, nor in their last evening's session. Superintendent Cook's report about the condition of the Savings Banks, and the annual report of the Astor Library were received. The bill for the formation of companies to recover stolen horses was passed.

The famous Atlantic-street anti-steam bill came in to-day, favorably reported by the Committee on Cities and Villages, so altered and amended, so cut up and cut down, hacked, haggled, and stuffed with "provisions," that neither friend nor foe could recognise it, unless he had stayed with it nights, watched it by day, and labored over it. As it now stands,

Section 1 says that the Supreme Court shall appoint three Commissioners, residents of Brooklyn.

Sec. 2 authorizes the Commissioners, within twelve months, to make a written contract with the Long Island Railroad Company for the closing of the Atlantic-street tunnel, restoring the street to its original grade, and the relinquishment of their right to use steam power; to lay rails on the surface, run horse cars, for freight and passengers, from South Ferry to the city line, (East New-York,) as often as the convenience of the public may require; said horse cars to connect at East New York with steam power to Jamaica *once every* half-hour, between 6 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M., and one night train after 10 P. M., each way, at such hours as shall accommodate the Jamaica people. Passengers and freight are to be taken at the same rate as is now charged by the Long Island Railroad Company. The Long Island Company or its assigns to provide a freight depôt somewhere between Fifth-avenue and the South Ferry. No freight to be carried over the road which the Common Council shall declare a nuisance. The Long Island Railroad Company, or its assigns, to receive $125,000 whenever it executes the terms of the contract, which sum and all expenses of collecting are to be assessed on property (Church property excepted) within the following limits: All lots on Atlantic-street or avenue, or Schuyler-street, from the East River to the city line; from the city line on Pacific and Dean streets, upon both sides, to South-street; lots fronting on all streets and avenues crossing Atlantic-street and avenue, or Schuyler-street, within the lines above named, to be included in the assessment.

Sec. 3. The contract to be executed within twelve months and filed in the Register's Office, and then the Commissioners to hurry up their assessments.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners are subject to most of the laws with regard to Commissioners appointed to lay out streets, but need not search for tit

Politics in Virginia.

MOVEMENT TO SECURE HUNTER'S NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY—CHARACTER OF THE CLIQUE MOST PROMINENT IN THIS MOVEMENT—THEIR ANTECEDENTS AND FUTURE PURPOSES—OUR CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES EAGER FOR RE-ELECTION—THE OBJECT OF THIS ZEAL—GENERAL WM. WALKER BECOMES A CATHOLIC—WHO IS TO BE THE WHIG NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR—THE HON. WM. BALLARD PRESTON DECLINES—THE MAIL-LETTING AND THE PRESS—VINDICTIVENESS OF CONGRESSMEN, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

From this time until the assembling of the National Convention at Charleston, in May, 1860, Virginia will be the scene of as warm a political contest as was ever witnessed within her borders. Two rival aspirants for Presidential honors divide the State, but in an unequal ratio. Both—I refer, of course, to WISE and HUNTER—have their respective political wire workers, whose duty it is to pack the several preliminary Conventions and meetings to be held henceforth until the period of the Presidential nomination. This packing process will be pursued through every grade of party caucuses and Coeventions, from the county meeting to select delegates for the General Assembly, up to the District Coaventinas to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention. All these preliminary efforts are but the means to manufacture moral strength in view of this latter ordeal. The Hunter men seem more peculiarly attached to this plan of warfare—a necessity which the lack of popular strength in their chief imposes. WISE's friends are remiss in this particular, from too much confidence, perhaps, in the overwhelming popularity of that remarkable man. I imagine, however, that they have waked up to a sense of the necessity of neutralizing these secret operations of the Hunter clique by a somewhat similar movement. In an open fight they have nothing to fear; and it is in order to maintain an open warfare, that the Wise men are seeking to annul all extraneous secret agencies.

I am aware of the fact, that the Hunter clique are laying the wires assideously; and a more unscrupulous clan in the employment of means to effect their ends never engaged in a political intrigue. The men who lead this movemaet in behalf of HUNTER are of the rabid, disunion stripe. JOHN C. CALHOUN was moderate and conservative compared with them That we have not had disunion long ago, is no fault of theirs. The will is there, but the power and influence are wanting. Prominent nmoag this band is LEWIS E. HARVIE, President of the Danville and Richmond Railroad, and among his elders and abetters there are EDMUND RUFFIN, *protégé* of DeBow, and a large contributor of disunion articles to the columns of his Review; the Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON and M. R. H. GARNETT, the present member of Congress from the First Congressional District of this State. These constitute the life and soul of the disunion organization in the South, claiming HUNTER as its head in Virginia. The pertinacious, self-sacrificing zeal of these gentlemen in this cause, and their attachment to HUNTER in the past as in the present, arguee an undoubted conviction of his fidelity to their disunion doctrines and principles. No man having a just appreciation of their undying zeal in this unrighteous cause, could for one moment doubt the impossibility of their supporting any man for the Presidency who was not pledged to carry out their views. So far does the zeal of one of these parties carry him in the pursuit of his disunion aims, that he wanders beyond the circumscribed limits of his own County or District, and seeks a broader theatre for his operations in the whole Southern section. His zeal has no other limitations than those which circumscribe the area of slavery itself; and every State, District and County within that extent are made familiar with the disunion principles of this zealous apostle. He has, however, made but little progress, notwithstanding that he travels under the accredited authority of one of our distinguished statesmee. These are the class of men who are now working so eagerly to secure HUNTER's nomination.

Persoea more familier with the designs and purposes of this cliqoe than I am, seem convinced that they are actuated solely by motivee of disunion in this movement in behalf of HUNTER. Their object is to make the issue in the next Presidential election a purely *sectional* one, and thus by estranging Northern support, render the election of SEWARD or some other Abolitionist inevitable. This coetingeecy would furnish an active incendive to disunion, if not a sufficient cause; and in this they would have the consummation of their past hopes and efforts.

Any cause or party that does not promise such a result as this, will meet no favor at their hands. The idea of their supporting an Anti-Lecompton Democrat is out of the question, for the reason that he would command Northern support, and stand a good chance of being elected, thus deferring the happy consummation of disunion, for which they have so long and so zealously struggled. In HUNTER they discover the very elements of anti-nationalism, which constitute the best guarantee of defeat and its ultimate consequences. They are, therefore, employing their best efforts to promote his nomination, bnt they will find that Virginia has not so far degenerated from her high conservative position as to favor such an insidious purpose. The people here have but to be informed of the designs of this clique to insure their defeat.

The zeal of our Congressional Representatives for reelection forces them into the humiliating attitude of suppliants at the feet of their constituents. SHERRARD CLEMENS, in a recent letter to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, makes a humble appeal to his constituents, amounting in fact to a supplication, to be sent again to Congress, ptomising never again to solicit their suffrages for such a purpose. PAULUS POWELL is little less imploring. He betrays his zeal for reelection in an additional form, under the peculiar necessity of his position. Between two formidable competitors in the persons of Ex-Lieutenant Governor LEAKE, of Albermarle, and JOHN GOODE, Jr., of Bedford, he has been driven to rebuke the presumption of these gentlemen for daring to oppose him. The call for a Convention is unpalatable to both, for that involves more or less danger to their prospects. The party in the districts, meanwhile, insist upon Conventions, and they will be held so that the certainty of their reelection becomes materially diminished.

This extraordinary zeal to be continued in Congress proceeds from an anxiety to engage in the agreeable office of pipe-laying for the next Presidency. Should they succeed in securing the nomination and election of their choice, they would hope to reap a full counterbalance for the loss of their seats in Congress in a foreign mission or some other Federal appointment. The loss of influence which would result from their rejection at this time, would destroy all these bright prospects. It is, therefore, a life or death struggle with them, and they will undoubtedly hold on at any sacrifice.

Gen. WM. WALKER, of Nicaragua notoriety, has recently joined the Catholic Church in Mobile. He was duly installed into that ancient faith on the 31st ult., in the Cathedral in that city, by the Vicar-General of the diocese, amid all the pomp and solemn parade peculiar to Catholic ceremonies. The scene is described as being of a peculiarly imposing character.

It is now fully ascertained that the Hon. WM. L. GOGGIN, of Liberty, Bedford County, will be the Whig nominee for Governor. Mr. G. is a man of considerable talent, and more than a match for LETCHER on the stump. He is determined to meet him at every point, and ply him vigorously with his Ruffnerism and other inconsistencies. The fight will be a pretty one, from present indications.

The Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, who was prominently spoken of in connection with that position, has declined to accept, in his conversation with some friends, who questioned him upon the subject.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among some few of the Northwestern Democratic papers, which were excluded from participation in a share of the mail-letting advertisements. The Wheeling *Argus* complains bitterly of the policy of exclusiveness, and charges upon SHERRARD CLEMENS the exception made of itself in the dispensation of this patronage. The *Argus* is opposed to SHERRARD; and the influence of an adverse agency in the matter is legitimate, in view of the fact that every other Democratic paper in the State received a share of the advertising. Bad business this. I am told that the enemies of SHERRARD are making good capital of this act of vindictiveness.

Trade of every description is active here; and the prospects of the wheat crop are good, notwithstanding the absence of snow thus far. The mildness of the Winter has mitigated the effects of this loss, there being no severe frosts to render a covering necessary.

The Free-Soil Paper in Kentucky—Letter from Mr. Bailey.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

In your paper of this morning there are some strictures upon an appeal in my behalf in the *Tribune* of yesterday, in which you do me and the cause I represent a great injustice. With the spirit of your article, in one respect, I agree, as I believe with you that the great wrong of the South to a portion of her people must be redressed by the South. But will you not agree with me that the party of the future at the South must begin with a small minority, and one which must encounter obloquy, dangers, and difficulties of all sorts, before it will be recognized, much less sustained, by an effective organization? This is the history of all reforms, and it must be ours. Now, it happens that I am one of the class of "poor whites" of the South. Slavery is a dire oppression to us, against which hitherto we have struggled helplessly and almost hopelessly. Eight years ago I established a newspaper at Newport, Ky., to advocate the interest of this portion of the people, who are denied almost all the rights which are, or ought to be, dear to freemen. I have met with the fate of all men who rise up against the oppression of the wealthy, the intelligent, and powerful, and have been denounced, persecuted, and compelled in every way, except by death, to encounter the bitter hatred of those whose interest it is, as they think, to keep us, as well as their slaves, in subjection. As loog as life lasts I will continue this struggle; bot need help. Where shall it come from? My own class have not, all of them, the intelligence, and most of them have not the means to aid me, though they do all they can. I do not fear work, nor shrink from sacrifice, nor further persecution, if it must come. My wife, my daughters, my sone and myself can print, publish, edit, and do all the work necessary in a daily paper, as we have done for years; but surely we have a right to appeal for aid to those who, removed from the blinding interests, and still more the blinding darkness at the South, can see how deeply wroged are a portion of her children. This is the whole story. I, as ane of an oppressed class, ask the aid of a free, and generous people; as the Greeks have done, as the Poles have done, as the Hungarians have dane, as any nationality, overridden and trodden under foot by despotism, may do. Is it not, even according to your own shawing, a legitimate appeal, and one to which there should be a generons response. Very respectfully yours,

WM. S. BAILEY,
Editor and Proprietor *Free South*.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Debate in the Canadian Parliament on the Seat of Government Quastion—The Federal Union of the British North American Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

When I last wrote to yon, a week ago, the debate on the Seat of Government question was just commencing. At this moment it still continues, and it may last yet another week. The members of our Assembly, 130 in number, receive six dollars a day while the session lasts. Half of them would not earn as much at any other business than that of talking nonsense by the hour, so the habit of wasting the time of the country has grown upon them. There really seems to be a rivalry as to who shall talk loogest and say least, and the inveterate dullness, which gods and men are alike said to hate, pervades our political atmosphere.

What an opening there is here for a good lobby member! Millions of dollars are at stake in the matter of this Seat of Government question alone, not to speak of the interests involved in the contemplated cheeges in the Tariff. The political fortunes of an entire party are trembling in the balance. We have numbers of needy members, and some, I fear, whose eyesight would be changed if they could only have golden spectacles to look through; yet meisteredon't give dinners, the leaders of Opposition give nothing but promises, and even the Ottawa people here made up no purse to carry on the campaign. Oee old man, Mr. SPARKS, who owns half the site of Ottawa, which he bought many years ago for £40, and who is a complete old miser, complains that the banks doe't discount new; another, Mr WRIGHT, whose property, on the Lower Canadian side of the Union Bridge, reaches as far as the thunder of the Chaudière is audible, has not shown his face or his check here. And a similar apathy pervades other minor property holders. The members for the Ottawa country complain of this, perhaps justly, but I cannot say that it does not argue rather favorably for the honesty of our political men.

I must, however, keep to the question, and relate the chief points in the debate. Firstly, be it known to your readers that the Upper House have considered and disposed of the whole matter. They have resolved, by 23 to 14 votes, that Her Majesty's decision should be sustained. They have, however, rather surprised the country by their assertion that it is inexpedient to remove from Toronto until the buildings at Ottawa are erected, because the two removals from Toronto to Quebec and from Quebec to Ottawa, proposed by the Government, would cost the country a larger sum than it would be advisable to spend just now. At first sight this view appears reasonable, but when it is considered that the Quebec members were only induced to coesent to the refereece of the question to Her Majesty on the understanding that, in any case, the Goverament offices should be transferred to that city for four years, one must admit that it looks like breaking faith, a dangerous thing for a Legislature to commence doing. The Lower House, as I previously intimated, have not yet come to any decision at all. The strong probability is that Ottawa will carry the day, but there is eo telling what may not turn up, during the progress of a deoate, to alter the aspect of affairs.

Mr. SICOTTE, who left the Government so recently, because he did not approve of their Seat of Government policy, is the leader of the Lower Canadian opposition on the subject. A majority of the House decided, last session, argues he, that Ottawa was not the proper place for the capital, and the will of the majority, once expressed, should be deferred to by the Government.

Mr. CARTER, the Premier, replies that one minister resigned on accouet of that decision, and the present one, not believing it correct, is right in endeavoring to reverse it. Mr. BROWN, the leader of the Upper Canadian Opposition, says the seat of Government should not be fixed until representation by population (a reform which he contends for) is secured. Mr. DUNKIN, one of the cleverest lawyers in the House, at once answers that this argument, although valid before the reference to her Majesty was made, is not so now. Mr. LANGEVIN, Mayor of Quebec, rejoins by saying that the subject of the Coefederation of the British North American Provinces, having arisen since the reference, introduces an important elemeet into the calculation, and one which should be solved before the decision of the Queen is acted upon. This is, to my mind, the weightiest argument on the Opposition side yet advanced, for if confederation is decided upon, the two sections of Canada must have separate local Legislatures, and as Ottawa would not answer for the capital of either, the money expended on public buildings would be thrown away. The answer given is, that the sister colonies have shown no great desire for federatioe. But if it is to take place, it will not happen for many years, and that when it is brought about, Ottawa will do for the capital as well as Quebec or any other city, especially if the Red River country and the settlements (which are to be) in the northwestern prairies are to belong to the united sisterhood of British dependencies. This is, I think, a pretty complete summary of the special pleadings on both sides. There is, of course, the one great argument of all; that the fixing of the Seat of Government is a ma ter which may be settled by the royal prerogative, and the one great fact, that we asked Her Majesty to exercise it—thus, of course, pledging ourselves to abide by the award. The result of the whole business will, I dare say, be telegraphed to you about the time when this letter will appear.

The documents relating to the negotiations for a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces have been laid upon the table of the Houses. They amount to very little. The fact is that none of the Colonies have manifested any strong desire for the proposed change. It was discussed years ago by the Press, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but nothing was done. It has ever been a pet subject with Quebec men, because they think Quebec would be the capital of the Confederacy. It was proposed here about ten years since, at a meeting of the famous "British American League," but quietly dropped; and if it was brought up again in Parliament a few months ago, it was because Mr. GALT, who advocates it, became a member of the Government; not because the people desired it. The despatches show clearly the whole state of the case now. The Canadians, who are sent to England to coefar with the Imperial Government, recommended that the Provinces should be asked to send delegates to a Coevaation where discussion should be had. The Colonial Secretary snubbed them politely, saying that with a single exception they had received no indication of the wish of the several Provinces concerned. The Colonies receive the matter coldly. Newfoundland says, merely, that she will send delegates whenever a Convention on the subject may be held. New Brunswick postpones the subject, and the others have said nothing at all.

Pardon of Convicts—Circular Letter from Gov. Morgan.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1859.

SIR: It seems to have become very common for the subordinate officers connected with the prisons to interest themselves in procuring the pardon of convicts, both by signing petitions in their favor, and by personal solicitations.

This practice is one which should, for many reasons, be discouraged, and I am, therefore, directed by Governor MORGAN to inform you, and to request you to inform all your subordinates, that in future no attention will be paid to any petition signed by prison officers, but that the same will be returned, if received; and that any interference by an officer on behalf of any convict, will be discountenanced, and that its effect will be unfavorable upon the convict's application.

The rules of this department, which are inclosed, require a certificate from the warden or keeper of the prison, of the conduct of the prisoner during his or her confinement, but this certificate, with any information and any expression of opinion that may be desired, will be asked for by this department.

By order of the Governor. Yours, &c.,
GEO. BLISS, Jr., Private Secretary.

The above circular has been, or will be, sent to all the prisons, penitentiaries, &c. GEO. BLISS, Jr.

The present Winter (says the Boston *Transcript*) has been marked in the rural districts of New-England by many departures from the usual routine of social life in the country. In many places courses of public lectures have been sustained by the professional and cultivated men of the vicinity. In other towns, lectures, debates and concerts have alternately been given. In many of the suburban towns there are weekly readings from the poets, in private mansions, and it is found that most neighborhoods contain a few good readers, and no difficulty is experienced in the formation of a club of from twenty to thirty persons who take deep interest in reading SHAKESPEARE,

INCIDENTS AT SEA.

Voyage of the Asia—Amusements on Board—Poem by Lord Bury.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WATERLOO HOUSE, LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

At 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 5th of January the steamship *Asia* gilded from her dock in Jersey City; and before the middle of the afternoon we saw the last of American earth sink below the horizon. With feelings that I shall not attempt to analyze or describe I bade my native land good-night, and descended to the dinner-table. The sky was clear and the sea smooth; and the seats that had been taken were nearly all occupied. There were less than fifty passengers on board; bnt ti required no extraordinary sagacity to perceive that we had among us men, and women, too, of no common order of character and talent. On the removal of the cloth, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq., one of the liveliest, wittiest and best-tempered of men, proposed that the company present should resolve themselves into a mutual-admiration society; and that each passenger should do all in his power to make the voyage a pleasant one. The suggestion was warmly responded to; and from that moment, up to the arrival of the ship in Liverpool, every waking hour was winged with pleasure, songs, sentiments and speeches being the order of every day; and although a majority of our party were homeward bound, yet there seemed to be a prevailing feeling of regret at the shortness of the passage, and the breaking up our happy family. At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, in something less than eleven days, the *Asia* was lying in her stone-cradle at Liverpool, and her passengers were scattering to their various destinations.

Of our fellow-passengers whose names are familiar to the public, I shall take the liberty of mentioning Lord and Lady BURY, Mr. and Mrs. GEO. F. TRAIN, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. KENNARD, Mr. R. S. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. NICHOLAS CARTER, Mr. R. SANDS, and Mr. TIPTON WALKER. These names by no means embrace all the "talent of the company;" but they are the names most accustomed to type, and may therefore be used with less fear of giving offence to their owners. Lord BURY is not only a man of mark, but a good fellow in the best sense of the word. He is the only son of the Earl of ALBEMARLE, and a nephew of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Although but 26 years of age, he has held high official positions in every quarter of the globe, and is now a leading member of Parliament, representing the ancient city of Norwich. He has been an officer in the Scots Fusileer Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Lord FITZCLARENCE, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay; Secretary to Lord JOHN RUSSELL when Premier, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in Canada, and is now Chief of the Three Indian Tribes. He is about six feet in height, with light hair and blue eyes, and is one of the best skaters and cricketers in England. Thoroughly educated, highly accomplished, with the head of a statesman and the heart of a philanthropist, Lord BURY is already regarded as one of the most popular legislators in Parliament; and no man of his age stands a better chance of becoming Premier of England. He is the especial favorite of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Mr. GLADSTONE, and other leading lights of Liberalism. He succeeded in carrying through the House of Commons the bill "legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister," by a large majority, after it had been unsuccessfully urged for twenty years; and also distinguished himself on the Hudson's Bay question. His recent visit to America was for the purpose of effecting certain contracts with railroad companies in Canada, in connection with the Galway line of steamers, in which his Lordship takes a deep interest. Lady BURY is the eldest daughter of Sir ALLAN MCNAB; and a more beautiful, affable, accomplished woman I have rarely met. With a sweet smile and a pleasant word for all who approached her, not a passenger left the ship without a cordial "God bless her;" and so we all drank—

"Long life to Lord Bury's wife,
Sir Allan's lovely daughter."

At the dinner table, on the first day out, Lady BURY remarked that, as there was an editor on board, we must start a newspaper, for the occupation and amusement of the company. The proposition was loudly applauded, and TRAIN, who is a living pun, suggested that it should be called *The Asiatic Lottery*, in honor of the Captain and his ship. Lord BURY moved that, at the conclusion of the voyage, the newspaper should be disposed of by raffle; and that the proceeds of the tickets should be given to the Society for the Relief of Shipwracked Sailors. All these suggestions were adopted with great enthusiasm; and the next morning, and for several successive days, the pens of the contributors were earnestly at work. The articles were handed every day to Lady BURY; and published by being read aloud after dinner. And here I may add that, notwithstanding there were five regular meals daily, when the tables were loaded with the most sumptuous and varied fare, yet every dinner was a delightful pastime, as well as a rich repast, occupying, at least, three hours.

The contributions to our improvised journal swelled to some two hundred letter-sheet pages; and many of them were of a high order of talent. It proved that not only was every man of our company a singer, an orator, and a wit, but a poet and a journalist as well. Lady BURY contributed a story, entitled the "Posthumous Papers of Dr. Bisnco," not surpassed by any similar production of DICKENS. TRAIN gave us volumes of statistics, and poetry by the yard; while a young man on board by the name of BURNS, a clerk in the New-York house of MORTON, GRINNELL & Co., threw off gems in rhyme worthy of his great namesake. Mr. SMITH, of Staffordshire; Mr. CONOLL, of New-York; Mr. KENNARD, of London; and Mr. CARTER, of the well-known firm of A. S. HENRY & Co., also contributed liberally to the columns of the *Lottery*. A clever artist, Mr. BUSTON, sketched the portraits of the contributors; and these, with the various articles, were made into a large volume, which was put up at £21—forty-two tickets, at 10s. each. Mrs. MALCOLM GRAHAM, of New-York, won the prize; but very kindly placed the original copy in the hands of Lord BURY, who will furnish each subscriber, who desires it, with a copy, which is to be privately printed. The money raised was also placed in the hands of Lord BURY, to hand over to the above-mentioned charity.

The following, as nearly as I can recollect, is the Leader, which I may quote without quotation marks:

PLATFORM OF THE ASIATIC LOTTERY.—It is customary for editors in issuing a new journal to occupy the leading column with a platform of purposes and principles. We begin with the frank avowal that our object is simply ready money and future fame. We believe in money; it is power; and man's chief end is to become a power on the earth. For effecting an immediate object there is no influence so potent. As society is now organized money is better than blood, or beauty, or genius. It makes gentlemen of clowns; nobs of snobs; Presidents of peasants; and kings of clods. But when it comes to the question of fame, which the first NAPOLEON says is merely a great noise, the Press is the only trumpet worth blowing. It makes Governors and Chief Magistrates in America; and if free in Europe, would make Kings and Emperors, and play shuttle-cock with diadems and coronets. The London *Times* will outlive a thousand Ministers, if not the Government of Great Britain. The Press not only makes and mars reputations, but it makes fortunes also. The "Immortal BONNER," of the New-York *Ledger*, who is yet on the sunny side of thirty, is publishing 500,000 sheets a week, at a clear profit of $150,000 a year; the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* are each piling up, at least, $100,000 per annum; while the proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, who sends 30,000 copies a week of his mammoth edition to the United States, is realizing an annual income of $250,000. We, too, hope to make money by our enterprise, although we may not reach the magnificent sums of the above-named journals. The Press is the fulcrum for which ARCHIMEDES sighed. Without its magic aid, no great enterprise can succeed, while under its combined influence "there is no such word as fail."

It takes the thought of the individual around the world, until the inspiration of one mind becomes the impulse and the guide of the masses. In the United States our men of high ambition like to see their names kindly mentioned in the English newspapers; and, we believe, that the most eminent members of Parliament are both gratified and aided by transatlantic commendation. The joy and the power of Fame increase in proportion to the distance from which her trumpet tones are echoed.

But we can only hint at the power of this mighty engine, which even its ablest conductors do not yet fully comprehend. Like the erratic forces of steam and electricity, its power is greater than we know. Our present purpose is a philanthropic as well as a pecuniary one. We want money; but we want it for a worthy cause. Never a wind blows upon the broad ocean over which we are now so serenely gliding, but proves an ill wind to some poor sailor, causing shipwreck, suffering and death. For these brave-hearted heroes of the sea, whose lives are spent in a perpetual struggle with the elements, our print lifts its pleading voice. Beneath the opal dome of God's great temple, with the blue billows dancing around us, peacefully, securely and even joyously floating over an untroubled ocean, with all the winds and waves sleeping, as tranquilly as the passions in an infant's breast, we, too, can hear the mingled voice of history and prophecy sighing: "And ever more there is sadness on the sea." And then the white-robed angel of Charity, more lovely than the Venus in her cradle of pearl, and her veil of foam, appears to us, and appeals to us, to shed a few golden tear-drops from our pockets in behalf of that great sorrow, whose perpetual moan is heard in every wave that breaks on the shore; and whose sad music, lingering and echoing in the little shell, touches the heart of every child with a feeling of vague and infinite pity for the innumerable multitude of the fair and the brave whose white bones besecrate the floor of every sea.

The following poem was contributed by Lord BURY to whose facile and felicitous pen the *Asiatic Lottery* is indebted for its most brilliant gem:

A FAREWELL.

Our ship speeds o'er the waters, ontward bound.
Through loop-holes of innumerable stars
There streams down glory from the inner heaven.

'Tis night upon the ocean, clear and calm,
And onward, onward o'er the heaving seas.
There lies a silver pathway to the moon.

Time was when such a scene was dear to me,
When quiet thoughts would nestle at my heart,
And bear it homewards on their love-sped wings.

But now, lost love, oh never, never more
Mine ear shall drink the music of thy voice,
Nor linger spell-bound on thy sweet low tones.

The years since first I met thee had recast
Thy girlish form in woman's loveliest mould,
When once again I held thy hand in mine.

And thou wert still mine own; thy sweet clear eyes
Looked up and blessed me, and thy soul met mine,
Trembling and quivering with a thrill of love!

I worshipped thee and lost thee—with thy name
The volume of my love is closed forever;
The place is vacant that thou mayest not fill.

Would God, oh dear one, we could pause and date
A new existence from our last farewell,
Nor let the future mingle with the past.

Bind up together memory, grief and love;
Weight them with this intolerable care,
And sink them deep beneath the stream of time.

I have only time to add that on arriving at Liverpool, we found that a "commercial panic" af five days' duration had just shaken the financial world of Europe to its centre, caused by a casual New Year's Day remark of LOUIS NAPOLEON. But a reaction has already taken place, and the fiscal barometer is rising again. Nevertheless, Europe is evidently volcanic.

Immense preparations are being made for the "BURNS Centennary" throughout the United Kingdom. In Liverpool there is to be a grand concert and ball; bnt the great celebration will take place at Dumfries in Scotland, whence you may look for the next spark from your locomotive correspondent.

H. F.

Recent Intelligence from Greece.

THE PATRIARCHATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE—HOSPITALS FOR LEPERS—MONASTERIES—CENSUS OF GREECE—SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH—VISIT OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The most exalted station to which an ecclesiastic of the Greek Church can aspire, it is well known, is the Patriarchate of Constantinople. Not contant with exercising spiritual sway over the choicest diocese of the East, the occupant of the Byzantine See has long arrogated to himself the government of the Bishops of the neighboring cities of leferior importance, and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in establishing his claim to precedence over the more ancient Bishops or Patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem. In the hands of the Torks this dignitary has become a convenient tool. Leaving the appointment nominally to a score of Arch Bishops, Bishops and Ex-Archs, living in the capital, at a distance from their flocks, (the so-called "Great Church of Constantinople,") the Sultan has constantly dictated the selection to be made. When a Patriarch has been found not sufficiently compliant with the wishes of his turbaned Majesty, the Grand Vizier does not scruple to have recourse to the uncanonical precedence of removing him and filling his place with some more obedient servant. We have consequently seen documents of a public character subscribed by the Patriarch and four or five atyling themselves ex-Patriarchs of Constantinople. The curious may see in this a striking parallel to the course of the office of High-Priest among the Jews under Roman domination. It was this subserviency to the Sultan that cost the Patriarch the Kingdom of Greece. His repeated proclamations against the insurgents during the revolution, and the excommunications hurled at their devoted heads unless they laid down their arms, gave rise to the entire ecclesiastical independence of the Church in Otho's dominions. Under such circumstances the office has ordinarily been filled with men more distinguished for sycophancy and low cunning, than for learning, natural talents or piety. At present, we are happy to be able to state, there are symptoms of some reform in this matter. The qualifications of aspirants to that exalted position have recently been published; and if the requirements are exacted to the very letter, we fear that, with all its attractions, the Patriarchate will go a begging. In future the candidate must be (1) a subject of the Sublime Porte; (2) not less than forty years of age; (3) he must be a prelate who has governed a diocese not less than six or seven years, so as to be skilled in business; (4) he must have enjoyed a *systematic education*; (5) he must be thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the Church, so as in every case to give reliable decisions; (6) he must be a master, if possible, of two foreign tongues, the Turkish and the French or Latin; (7) he must be sound in body and mind, *virtuous, modest, temperate, chaste, pious, &c.*

The City of Athens is about to be provided with a charitable institution which fortunately we have no need of in our own metropolis. To the hospital and blind asylum, is to be added an establishment for the reception and medical treatment of the unfortunate sufferers from leprosy. Be it spoken in their honor, the entire expense of erecting and endowing it, is assumed by the Greeks residing in England. At the same time we have to chronicle another instance of the characteristic liberality and patriotism of a single individual, Mr. KONTOGIANNAS, who has established a home for foundlings. But while attention has thus been given to the wants of patients afflicted with the loathsome disease we have named above, nothing has yet been done to alleviate the condition of those attacked by the similar, yet quite distinct disease, known as *elephantiasis*. A Dr. DECIOALAS has just published at Athens a treatise on their number and state, from which we learn that there are 186 persons of this class, scattered throughout the whole country, but much more thickly in Peloponnesus than in Northern Greece. "Some of these live alone in detached huts and caverns; others huddled together in small, miserable structures, called *leprocomia* or *lobochoria*, resembling not those charitable institutions of the middle ages, but frightful prisons, since those that dwell in them not only receive none of that care which their case demands, but often are in want of daily bread." We doubt not that some remedy will be devised and applied to put an end to a neglect so revolting to the benevolent disposition of our institutions in the nineteenth century.

A subject attracting considerable attention in Greece at the present moment, is the disposition of the wealth that still remains in the possession of the monasteries. Since the revolution the number of monks has greatly diminished; where there were 30 or 40 of these licensed drones of society there are frequently only 3 or 4, or barely sufficient to keep up the aspect of conventual life. The advance of education and the revival of industry has effectually diverted the youth from the monasteries. The project of abolishing them and applying the proceeds of the sales to a fund for educational purposes is being openly discussed and daily gains ground. It is even recommended by the worthy bishop of Œtylus in Laconia.

The results of the census of Greece for the year 1856 have been recently published in the official journal of the Government, exhibiting the fact that the population is not only steadily but rapidly increasing. At the time the enumeration was made, it amounted to 1,067,216 souls—a gain of 24,063 over the preceding year. At this rate the population would double in less than 31 years. This, of itself, would suffice to disprove the statement so frequently made by the English Press, that Greece is rather retrograding than advancing in the elements of material prosperity. But other evidence of its falsity is not wanting. For instance, while the population has increased from 612,000 in 1834, to 1,067,000 in 1856, the number of houses has risen from 94,000 to 203,000, and their value from $6,300,000 to over $51,000,000. The revenue from the cultivation of the currant is *four* times what it was in 1834, and that from silk *ten* times what it was in 1840. At the present moment the area occupied by vineyards is *twenty* times as extensive as that which they occupied before the revolution. Navigation keeps pace with agriculture. Instead of 449 ships which the Greeks owned when subject to the Turks, they now have 4,339, manned by 29,000 sailors. These, assuredly, are not signs of decay, but rather of progress, rivaling in rapidity that of our own country.

The events that were exciting the greatest interest in the Athenian capital at our last advices, were the submersion of the submarine telegraphic cable uniting Piræus and Syra, and the visit of Mr. GLADSTONE. The former took place in the presence of the King and Queen, and its entire success at once gave rise to the hope that measures would forthwith be taken to connect Athens to Corfu by a telegraphic cable laid in the Corinthian Gulf. To the visit of Mr. GLADSTONE much political importance was, perhaps erroneously, attributed. The circumstance that during his brief stay he was twice invited to the royal table is duly chronicled, but whether any private conferences took place has not transpired. Meanwhile the Greeks are as much animated as their brethren of the Ionian Islands with the hope that England may at length yield to the desire of the latter so freely expressed, and allow the union of the Ionian Republic to the Hellenic Kingdom. It is not likely that a request so just and reasonable will receive the consideration it deserves at the hands of the British Ministry. B.

The House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature has passed a bill to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks. It is based on the license system. No person can sell intoxicating drinks without having first procured a license from the County Commissioners. Before license shall be granted two weeks' notice must be given in some newspaper, stating location, &c.

FROM UTAH.

Action of the Legislature—The Overland Mail Route.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Legislature thus far has not transacted any business of importance. A bill has been introduced prescribing the qualifications essential to holding office in the Territory. No person can be elected a Delegate to Congress unless he has resided two years in the Territory; members of the Legislature must have resided two years in the district they represented. No person shall hold any office unless he has been a resident of the district for one year. The following sections indicate the special object of the bill:

SEC. 4. A person is not eligible to serve and, therefore, shall not *serve on any Grand or Petit Jury in any Court in this Territory*, unless he is a free, white male citizen of the United States, is over twenty-one and under sixty years of age, is of reputed sound mind and discretion, is not so disabled in body as to be unable to serve, has not been convicted of any capital or otherwise infamous crime, is not a notorious vagrant, is not a drunkard or otherwise disorderly, *is not in the employ of, nor holding an appointment or office under the United States*, owns taxable property and pays taxes in this Territory, and has been a constant resident therein during the year last preceding his being selected to serve as a Juror; provided, that if he be a married man he shall have kept house with his family in this Territory during said year.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, that no officer or soldier of the United States, and no army sutler and no freighter or other person in the employment of the United States is eligible to hold any office, or serve on any Jury, or vote at any election in this Territory, unless his home and place of residence was therein at the time of engaging in such service.

This bill has passed its second reading in the Council, and will perhaps be greatly amended before its final passage.

There is also a bill before the Legislature providing for a new division of the Territory into Judicial Districts. By the provisions of this bill, which has also been printed, the Third Judicial District will embrace all the principal settlements in this part of the Territory. The Second will embrace Carson and Humboldt Valleys, and the First will embrace Fillmore and the deserts south of it.

Congress should remove this power of changing the Judicial Districts for the United States Courts, as it has been greatly abused by the Mormon Legislature. This is the third time that the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States Courts has been changed since the organization of the Territory.

The system of keeping the people in subjection by keeping them reduced to a state of absolute poverty, is still kept up.

In addition to their regular tithing of one-tenth of all they earn, the Mormons in each Ward of this city, are now compelled by the Church to pay over to the bishops of their Ward one pound of flour per month for every hundred persons in the Ward. For instance in the Fourteenth Ward there are 2,200 persons—each individual has, therefore, to contribute 22 pounds of flour per month to the Church.

This heavy tax is collected under the pretence of feeding the poor, when it is well and publicly known that not one pound of flour is paid out to any poor person in the city. These are facts, but the people, although they writhe and murmur under this infliction, seem to satisfy themselves by complaining in broken whispers to the "Gentiles." They seem to be so fascinated by BRIGHAM'S serpent glance that they yield (although unwillingly) and become hopelessly his slaves.

I regret to see that certain St. Louis correspondents are endeavoring to create a prejudice in the public mind against the Central Overland Mail Route, by making invidious comparisons of the time in transit of the mails over this route and the Southern Butterfield Route. It must be borne in mind that the schedule-time laid down by the Post-Office Department on this route is 36 days from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville; that four days are consumed in the Winter season in reaching St. Joseph from St. Louis, and one day in traveling from Placerville to San Francisco, making 43 days the schedule-time from St. Louis to San Francisco by this Central Route—nearly twice as many days as the schedule-time by the Southern Route. The contractors receive pay for this service only, and therefore would not be justified in carrying their mails at a faster rate of speed. So that in fact at present no comparison can be instituted with regard to the time in transit in the mail by the two routes. The fault lies with the President. A bill was passed by Congress authorizing an increase of speed upon the Central route from 38 to 30 days from St. Joseph to Placerville, which would make the time from St. Joseph to San Francisco 25 days, but the President refused to sign the bill. The mails over this route have been carried by the contractors with unprecedented regularity and punctuality. Since the 1st of May bnt four mails have arrived a minute behind schedule-time; and those four were detained by storms not prevailed even in these mountains for their severity. The mail due from Placerville next Monday morning, arrived this morning, 48 HOURS AHEAD OF TIME, thus demonstrating that the snows of Winter present no serious impediment to the rapid transit of the mails by this route.

The advantages of this route over the other as a mail route are most striking and apparent. It is by far the shortest. We need not go into figures to demonstrate this fact. There are no long deserts of heavy sand to cross without water, for there is not a single drive of twenty miles without an abundance of water the whole route. The Indians are all peaceable and friendly. There are numerous extensive settlements along the route, and new ones constantly forming, and the vicinity of the Pike's Peak gold mines to the less thickly settled portion of the route will soon fire it with enterprising settlers. The Spring rains offer no obstruction to travel on this route. It is the old highway over which nine-tenths of the overland emigration to California have passed and will continue to pass.

The experience of this Winter has proven beyond all doubt or cavil that the snow will not prevent the rapid travel of the mails. And furthermore, it is a CENTRAL route, and the most northern route practicable in all seasons of the year.

The contractors are ready and anxious to carry the mails from St. Louis to San Francisco, tri-weekly, in less time

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 93, 98, 99, 73, 74, 76, 76, 80, 81, 97.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—The Calendar of short causes will not be taken up till Monday.

GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 32 to 46, 49 to 52, 7.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 269, 323, 364, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 422, 423, 67, 5, 415, 267, 430, 431, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 390.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 366 to and including 383. Liquor cases. *Part II.*—Nos. 220, 301, 302, 303, 310, 150, 599, 601 to 607, 145.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 10.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Davies and Clerke.

John Fairbanks vs. *Patrick Tegent, Jr.*—Order spreaded from reversed without costs.

Livingston Livingston vs. *John McClellan.*—Order appealed from reversed with costs.

Edward F. Sweitzer vs. *Lewis Courchet.*—Appeal dismissed without costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Harmon V. Wells et al. vs. *John Zeigler et al.*—Motion denied. Costs to plaintiff $10, to obida ovcat.

H. K. Austin vs. *Henry L. Bulkeley.*—Motion denied.

THE LOWBER CASE.

It will be remembered that some time since Comptroller Figg obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Lowber from collecting a judgmeet which he had recovered against the Corporation for the price of a site sold to the City for a public market. Messrs. Blunt and Sewell were the Comptroller's sureties. Afterwards, however, the Court decided that the judgment was valid, and the plaintiff not entitled to the relief he claimed.

Lowber now moved, to-day, for a reference to ascertain his damages sustained by reason of the injunction. The motion was argued, but not finished.

DIVORCE CASE.

McKenzie vs. *McKenzie*—This is an action commenced in June 1858, for divorce, on the ground af cruel and inhuman treatmeet.

The plaintiff charges various acts of great cruelty upon her husband; threatening her life with a drawn sword-cane, throwing the children down upon the floor with great violence, drunkenness, &c, &c. The defendant denies these charges and makes counter-charges against the plaintiff. Early in the progress of the cause the plaintiff moved for alimony pending the suit. This motion was referred to H. W. Robinson, Esq., who was directed by the order to ascertain and report what was a proper amount of alimony and counsel fees if any, to be allawed.

The hearing of the motion before the referee continued upwards of four months. The referee has lately reported that the plaintiff should receive $30 per week from the commeneement of the suit, and $250 counsel fee.

The plaintiff now moved to confirm the report; which is strongly contested on the part of defendant. The case is not finished. Samuel J. Glassey and Charles M. Emerson for the motion. David E. Wheeler and John McKeon opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Stewart vs. *Kopke Blote et al.*—Motion to set aside an injunction obtained by the plaintiff. The case is, that in December, 1858, the defendants commenced suits against the Sheriff for certain funds which he held, arising from the sale of certain property upon mortgages held respectively by the two defendants. The Sheriff in January 1859, obtained an injunction restraining them from any further proceedings in these suits. On the 24th January, 1859, the Sheriff, instead of answering, commenced an interpleadar suit under the practice before the code.

The question was whether an injunction could be sustained in such case; whether the Sheriff must not resort to the proceedings in the nature of interpleader provided by the code.

Ordered, That the motion be granted, dissolving the injunction, without costs, and that the plaintiff be at liberty to discontinue all proceedings in the suit in the Common Pleas, stayed till plaintiff may have made a motion in the Superior Court, under § 122 of the code, to substitute Blote, &c., as defendants herein.

Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for plaintiff; T. B. Barnard for defendant Kopke.

McCafferty vs. *Barnes.*—Attachment ordered.

People, &c. vs. *O'Conner et al.*—Judgment vacated.

Nusem vs. *Duncan.*—Receiver appointed.

Henry Hanfield et al vs. *George W. Morton et al.*—Motion denied. Order to be entered herein to be settled on notice.

TRIAL TERM.

Malkerbe vs. *Willett.*—This case was reported on trial in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury, to-day, found a verdict for defendant.

Isaders Silverstone vs. *Lewis Simon et al.*—Complaint dismissed by default, with costs and 5 per cent. allawance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Three boys, named William Killing, James Williams and Matthew C. Ferrigan, jointly indicted for grand larceny, were placed at the bar. The last-named pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the House of Refuge. The other went trial on the indictment and were convicted. Killing was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, and Williams to the same institution for two years and six months.

John Murphy and Michael Flannegan pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were remanded for sentence.

Cornelius Flynn, James Enright and Patrick Connor also pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were remanded for sentence.

Charles Curtiss, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the second degree, and was sentenced to the States Prison for six years and six months.

Alfred Morris, indicted for burglary in the first degree, in robbing a fellow-boarder in the Gramercy House of $150, which he stole from a trunk, in consequence of the absence from the City of the prosecutor, was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny. The Recorder, in sentencing him, remarked, that the highest punishment he could award was quite leadequate to his deserts. Sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months, and fined $50, to stand committed till the fine was paid.

Essie Kerrigan pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Bernard Spruce, indicted for burglary, larceny and the receiving of stolen goods, was placed on trial. He was indicted with two others, who demanded separate trials. On October 31 the store of Stroeg & Co., corner of Church and Warren streets, was burglariously entered, and sewing silk to the value of $2,200 stolen therefrom. The testimony was not sufficient to fix the charge of burglary on Spruce, but the jury sea voted him on the indictment for receiving stolen goods. He was remanded for sentence.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Henry Stillman, citation returnable Feb. 14.
Elizabeth Fargee, citation returnable Feb. 17.
Charles Cuchs, citation returnable Feb. 18.
Sarah Nicholson, citation returnable Feb. 16.
Eliza Sleen Tateosyan, citation returnable Feb. 22.
Josephine M. Jennings, citation returnable March 24.
Archibald Wilson, citation returnable March 24.
John P. Giraud, citation returnable March 21.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Richard B. Stewart, Anthony Schnmpf, Margaret Benson, Wm. H. Elliot, Eliza Young, John J. Muller, Andrew Boluse, John F. Diercks, Ann Price, Jane Cipriant, Jonathan H. Monell.

WILL OF GERARD STUYVESANT.

This will was admitted to probate. Its provisions are exclusively confined to the members of the family of deceased.

Recent Cases.

WIFE SUED AS SURETY FOR HER HUSBAND—CHARGE ON HER SEPARATE ESTATE.

Yale vs. *Dederer.*—(Court of Appeals.)—We have been furnished with a copy of the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in this case, which has been once or twice mentioned in the TIMES. The facts of the case were briefly these:

Mrs. Dederer had signed a promissory note as surety for her husband. She was the owner of a separate estate—three farms in Chenango County; and the plaintiffs sought to enforce payment of the note out of that property. The Supreme Court held that the note could be made a charge on a separate estate.

Held—by the Court of Appeals—1. That prior to the acts of 1848-9, such a note could not have been held a charge on the wife's separate estate.

2. That under the acts of 1848 and '49, the legal disability of the wife to contract debts remains the same as before. But since those acts she may, as incident to the perfect right of property and power of disposition which she takes under the statute, charge her estate for the purposes and to the extent which the rule in equity has heretofore sanctioned in respect to separate estates. The right to charge her separate estate in equity, resulted from the *jus disponendi* which Courts of Equity regarded her as having; and it was a necessary incident of the free enjoymeet of her property. It would seem, from reasons quite similar, that she should have the power to charge an estate acquired and held under the statutes referred to. The estate is, it is true, a legal one; but the disability of coverture which prevented her from disposing of or charging such estates in equity, no longer exists.

3. That a wife does not change her separate estate, real or personal, by signing a promissory note in no way for the benefit of such estate, but merely as surety for her husband. To consider the note or bond of a *feme covert* as a particular appointment of her estate to pay it, in the nature of an execution of a power of disposition, is obviously a mere fiction. A simple engagament to pay money is not, in its nature, an agreement to pay out of any particular fund, and cannot, except by a fiction, be regarded as an appointment or disposition of the fund. The earlier cases on this subject proceeded on a more intelligible principle, which did not require the aid of a fiction. (Citing Norton *vs.* Turville, 2 p. Wms. 145; Peacock *vs.* Monk, 2 Ves. Sen. 193; Helme *vs.* Tenbat, Bro. C. C. 20.) These cases did not suggest the fiction of an appointment, but proceeded on the notion of a trust, and the plain equity of requiring a married woman's engagements, entered into for her own benefit, to be satisfied out of the trust estate. Afterwards that fiction was resorted to, which, besides the objection to it as a mere assumption, having not the slightest foundation in fact, worked the actual injustice of rejecting the claims of creditors whose demands were based upon a mere general assumsit for money had and received where there was no written engagement to pay. In such cases the fiction of appointment was too gross to be received; and therefore, as there was no appointment there could be no change, and so it was held. (Baldwin *vs.* Williams, 2 ves., jr. 138; Jones *vs.* Harris, 9 id. 486.) But the still later cases have in terms or effect repudiated the fiction of an appointment, and with it the distinction between the written engagements of a *feme covert* and her general liability for moneys charged, services rendered, or goods sold. The principle which now governs in cases of this kind is, that a wife's separate estate is liable to pay her debts during coverture, in whatever form they are incurred; not because her contracts have any validity at law, nor by way af appointment or charge, but because equity decrees it to be just that they should be paid out of such estate. Of course it is not to be denied that a wife may appoint or specifically appropriate her separate estate to the payment of her own or her husband's debts. She may, if she pleases, even give it to her husband. But contracting the debt is not of itself an appointment or charge.

The principle on which the liability depends cannot be extended to the case of mere suretyship for the husband as a stranger. The obligation of a surety in all other cases is held to be *strictí juris*, and if his consent is void in law, there is no equity founded on the consideration between the principal parties. (Ludlam *vs.* Simond, 2 Caines, case in error.) A married woman is no exception to the rule. Her contract is absolutely void at law, and where she is a mere surety there is no equity springing out of the consideration. If the promise is on her own account, if she on her separate estate receive a benefit, equity will lay hold af these circumstances, and compel her properly to respond to the engagement. Where these grounds of liability do not exist, there is no principle on which her estate can be made answerable.

Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Ferris Cushing and Squires for appellant. Henry R. Mygatt for respondent.

CONFISCATION OF GAMBLING IMPLEMENTS.

Willis vs. *Warren*—(Common Pleas, Special Term.)—This was an action to recover possession of specific personal property; brought by Robert Willis against C. J. Warren, Property Clerk to the Board of Police Commissioners.

The facts were as follows: Justice Connolly, attended by several persons, entered the premises No. 581 Broadway, and there finding some persons engaged in playing cards, arrested them on a charge of gambling. In the apartment in which they were found at play, or upon the premises, there were found certain implements or apparatus for gambling. These were seized and placed in the custody of the defendant, a Property Clerk.

The plaintiff claimed the apparatus then seized, and insisted that he was entitled to have them returned to him, and brought this action to enforce the claim. The defendant having delivered the articles to the Sheriff, now moved for an order compelling the return of them to him. He contended that they were nuisances at common law, possessing none of the attributes of property, and that no action could be brought for their recovery. The plaintiff insisted that the seizure was unlawful, because no warrant was exhibited, and that the detention of the property was unlawful, because it was a deprivation of property without due process of law.

Held by BRADY, J.—1. That the want of a warrant did not aid the plaintiff. There was no proof that the entry of the Justice and his attendants was by force. If, on entering the premises, the Justice was satisfied that the persons therein were engaged in gambling, he would have the right to arrest them without a warrant. (Citing Halley *vs.* Mix, 3 Wend., 350; Taylor *vs.* Strong, 3 Wend., 384; 4 Blackstone Comm. 292; 1 Chitt. Cr. L. 14 id. 19, 20 Commonwealth *vs.* Deacon, 8 S. and R. 47; Knot *vs.* Cay, 1 Root, 66; 2 Hawk c. 12, s. 20.) From these authorities the rule is deducible that any person may, without warrant, arrest another who has committed a felony, either at the time it is committed, or subsequent thereto; and that a Justice of the Peace or constable may, in virtue of his office, and without warrant, not only arrest a person for a felony, but also for any breach of the peace or misdemeanor less than a felony committed in his presence. The arrest in the present case was therefore legal.

2. That the detention of the property by the defendant was legal. When such an arrest is made the seizure of the implements is provided for by law for the two-fold object of using them as evidence of the charge, and that they may be destroyed if conviction follows. It is the policy of the law to destroy gambling apparatus, and the loss incurred by the owner is a part of the punishment inflicted for the offence, which is considered by the law as most mischievous in its consequences to society. Although the act of 1857, (chap. 569.) provides for the destruction of gambling apparatus, it cannot be held to authorize such destruction until after conviction for the offence of gambling, in which such apparatus was employed, but the right to detain it until after the trial of the alleged offence is one vested in the public authorities, and is not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution. Property may be taken as a punishment for an offence, but not until the offence is established by conviction. Where the offence is one which is accomplished by the use of the article forfeited, there seems to be great propriety in holding it in the custody of the law until the charge is disposed of; and such is the power conferred in regard to gambling devices. The owner of the property thus held is not without a remedy. He may apply to the Court in which the charge of gambling is pending for the restoration of the property, or he may urge on his trial, and thus acquire it if the complaint be not established. It is clear, however, that he has no remedy by action against a person holding the property as the custodian of the law, while the charge remains undisposed of. He must await that determination.

Education in New-Jersey.

The recent annual examination of the New-Jersey State Normal School occupied four days, and resulted very satisfactorily. The methods pursued in the Model School of Practice for students and graduates from the Normal School were exhibited and practically illustrated on the blackboard and by oral descriptions. During the entire examination, no books were used either by pupils, students or teachers. Everything was brought to the searching test of analysis, application and definite expression. The facility of hand displayed by the students in developing their illustrative drawings was remarkable, and bore satisfactory testimony to the useful and practical character of the methods of instruction pursued in the institution. Numerous sub-lectures were delivered by the young ladies and gentlemen on subjects well calculated to test their habits of thought and the efficiency of their teachers.

Five valedictory lectures were given, on the afternoon of the third day, by graduates, on the following themes:

First—"Mechanical Time-keeping, with a History of Clocks and Watches." This was illustrated by the parts of English, Swiss, and American watches displayed on cards. The theory was described, and the principles of construction illustrated in a very simple and convincing manner; and a sketch of the manufacture of watches by hand and machinery given.

Second—"Ancient and Modern Artillery," illustrated and described from a sling to a bombshell.

Third—"The Sewing-machine." This lecture was illustrated by one of WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing-machines, and by drawings on the blackboard, showing the methods of forming the various kinds of stitches made by machinery, with the mechanical principles involved in some of the prominent machines in common use, including a simple and ingenious analysis of the comparative anatomy of motion so exhibited in the various kinds of labor-saving machinery adapted to the farm and household, closing with a practical use and axhibition of the machine. The lecturer, Miss MASKELL, was warmly applauded.

Fourth—"Gothic Architecture," by Miss Jones, was illustrated by several beautiful drawings, and a brief history of its origin and development given.

Fifth—"Galvanism and its Applications," illustrated by a galvanic battery and apparatus.

The afternoon of the fourth day was devoted to the graduating ceremonies, consisting of a prayer by the Rev. A. K. STREET, readings by "Little ELLA," and an eloquent and thoroughly-practical address on "Education" by Ex-Governor BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Governor B. asserted that the New-Jersey State Normal School was more thoroughly organized, and much more advanced in point of efficiency, than any similar institution in the country, and earnestly commended it to the fostering care of the people and the Legislature. At the close of this address, Prof. PHELPS announced the names of twenty-five young ladies and fourteen young men for the honors of graduation.

From the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, which was read before the Legislature, by R. S. FIELD, Esq., on the last day of the examination, it appears that there are now in the Institution 84 young men and 180 young women, making a total af 264 students. The whole number received since its organization is 536. There are eighteen teachers connected with the Institution.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 24 bbls. Ashes; 3,442 hhds. and 1,450 sacks Flour; 1,430 bushels Wheat; 562 bushels Malt; 728 pkgs. Provisions, and 154 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pots, and $5 75@$5 87½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is generally well supplied with desirable qualities of work. The demand is steadily improving, especially from the South. The Western and local jobbers are buying rather lightly at present here. Some of the leading City dealers are now about closing contracts with manufacturers for such supplies as they are likely to require. The demand for shipment is moderate. The latest accounts from California are not encouraging. Prices are generally very firm, and some styles are increasing in value. We now quote the principal styles thus: Men's thick and kip boots, $2 @$2 75; Boys', $1 25@$2; Youths', $1@$1 50; Men's thick and kip brogans, 85c.@$1 35; Boys', 80c. @$1; Youths', 65c.@80c.; Men's russet brogans, $1 10 @$1 30; Boys', 60c.@$1; Men's calf pegged boots, $2 75@$4 50; Boys, $2@$2 50; Youths', $1 50@$1 75; Men's calf brogans, $1 10@$1 50; Boys', 90c.@$1 15; Youths', 70c.@85c.; Women's calf and kip boots, 90c. @$1 15; Misses', 75c.@85c.; Children's, 50c.@60c.; Women's grain and split boots, 72½c.@95c.; Misses', 62½c.@70c.; Children's, 40c.@50c.; Ladies' city-made gaiters, $1@$1 75; Misses', 75c.@$1; Children's, 50c. @60c.; Ladies' kid and goat boots, 92½c.@$1 35; Misses', 75c.@$1; Children's, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern gaiters, 60c.@$1; Ladies' kid and enameled gaiters, 62½c @$1 65. Our merchants continue to complain of the difficulty of collecting old debts in some of the Western States, though for some time past the principal Western buyers have been making more satisfactory remittances. In Boston, the bulk of the sales, last week, was to Southern buyers, whose custom was so eagerly competed for that some styles of goods were obtainable as low as they could be manufactured at the present cost of stock, leaving merely a nominal profit. The inquiry for California was limited. According to the Boston *Shipping List*, manufacturers were actively employed, many of them having orders for some time ahead. The total clearances at the Boston Custom-house, since Jan. 1, have been 21,265 cases, against 20,074 cases same time in 1858. In Philadelphia, trade has slightly improved within a week. A few Western buyers had appeared there.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, sales having been made to-day of only 50 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@12c.; 111 bags Rio, at 11¼c.; some Rio Skimmings, at 10¼c.@ 10¾c.; with 150 bags prime Angosturas, and 120 bags St. Domingo on terms not disclosed.

COPPER—Refined ingot finds ready buyers at from 23¾c.@25c., chiefly at 24¼c.@25c. ℔ lb. The movements in other kinds have been unimportant.

COTTON—The market is freely supplied with ordinary and middling grades, which are heavy and declining. The finer qualities are sparingly offered, and holders are not disposed to make any material concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported today of about 2,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¼c., and Jo. Orleans at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

FISH—All kinds are in limited request, yet prices are generally unaltered. Dry Cod, $3 75@$4 37½ ℔ cwt. Large No. 1 Mackerel, $15 25@$15 50; large No. 3 do., $9 75@$10 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 25 @$4 25 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, $28@$30 for sealed, and $18@$20 for No. 1 ℔ box. Dutch Herring, $1 56½ @$1 62½ ℔ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet, today, for State and Western Flour. The principal holders are not disposed to make any concessions to buyers. Hence, the latter are purchasing reservedly. Sales have been reported of 8,250 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$4 00@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 10@ 5 25
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 10@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is inactive, yet firm. The supply is limited. Sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Southern is in more request at about previous figures. Sales 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for mixed to straight brands; and $6 05@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ barrel. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 50@ $4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ barrel. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 20@ $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ barrel. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,500 boxes old Valencia Raisins at 2¼c.@2¾c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are sparingly offered, at prices above the views of most buyers; hence business is restricted, though the demand is fair. Sales have been reported of 17,000 bushels, including very good White Michigan, part at $1 50; and ordinary Milwaukee Club at $1 20, with small lots of other descriptions at proportionate rates, ℔ bushel. Corn is less sought after, and prices are somewhat nominal. Holders are asking for sound lots more than buyers are inclined to pay. Nothing has been done in old mixed Western. The sales of new Corn have been confined to 7,500 bushels at 60c. for damaged White Southern; 61c.@65c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; and (nominally) 63c.@66c. for sound White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at old figures. Barley is moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Sales, 8,700 bushels fair State at 85c.@ 90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are saleable and steady.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales have been made in Boston of 250 bales, part at 9¾c. each, 6 months' credit.

HEMP—Has been sparingly sought after at unaltered prices. In Boston sales have been made of 50 bales Jute at $90, and 5 tons Russian at $200 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Desirable lots of last year's growth are in fair request. Other kinds are partially neglected here. We continue to quote crop of 1858 at 10c.@16c.; old, 2c.@5c. ℔ lb. The Cooperstown *Journal* notices "more activity in the Hop market in that locality. Second and third rate Hops of last year's growth, as well as better grades, have commanded an advance on previous rates, and large purchases—in proportion to what remained in the hands of growers—have been made. Strictly prime and 'first sorts' are worth from 15c.@17c.; inferior, 10c.@14c. It is estimated that about 7,500 bales of Hops were harvested in the county of Otsego last year—less than one-half of a full crop—of which 756 bales remain in the hands of the growers, and the dealers hold, unsold, (with what they have purchased in other counties,) about 550 bales—total in Otsego, 1,306 bales, which is undoubtedly the smallest amount of new Hops ever held in that County on Feb. 1. In Madison, Herkimer, Oneida, Schoharie—the other principal hop-growing counties—dealers and growers are said not to hold to exceed 1,000 bales of new Hops. All the rest of the State may be set down at 250 bales. Total new Hops in the hands of growers and country dealers in this State, about 2,350 bales. The total crop harvested may be set down at about 15,500 bales.

IRON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 50 tons Scotch Pig at $29 50, the range being from $28@$30 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit. Bar and Sheet Iron continued quiet.

LEAD—Foreign Pig has been in good request at from $5 65@$6 ℔ 100 lbs. Other kinds have not varied, disagreeing about prices. Stock in first hands this morning 79,689, against 322,012 same date last year.

LEATHER—The receipts and sales of Sole have been fair. Prices have been sustained.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 40@41c. ℔ gallon. Foreign is partially neglected. 35 hhds. Muscovado sold at 25c.

HIDES—Are in moderate request at old figures.

NAVAL STORES—Prices of Turpentine are well sustained, but the market is quiet. 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold, in lots, at 49½c.@50c. ℔ gallon. Tar is in demand and is firm. Common Resin is rather inactive at $1 72½@$1 75 ℔ 310 lbs. 350 bbls. No. 1 Resin have been sold, to-day, at $3 50@ $4 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in request, including prime to choice crude Whale at 58c.@60c., and good to choice crude Sperm at $1 46@$1 50 ℔ gallon. Red, Olive and Palm oils have been lightly dealt in at old figures. Linseed has been moderately inquired for at 70c.@71c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is less active to-day, yet prices are steady. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Feb. 7, sales were made of 200 bbls. crude Sperm at $1 50, and 2,775 bbls. crude Whale at 49c.@60c., according to quality, ℔ gallon. Sales were also made in Nantucket of 150 bbls. crude Sperm at $1 46; in Falmouth, of 600 bbls. do., on private terms; and in Edgartown, of 800 bbls. crude Whale, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 7, 1859.	902	——	1,500
Same time last year	2,075	120	95,100

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after and is somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported since our last af 6,250 bbls. inclots, at $18 50 for new Mess; $18 for old Mess; about $17 25 for thin Mess; and $13 62½@$13 75 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats find ready buyers, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive at 8½c. @10¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand at, however, unquoted prices; sales 900 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12¾c.@12¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is pretty brisk, and is firm. The transactions comprise 570 bbls., in lots, at $9@ $10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ℔ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, af 400 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool finds ready buyers, including Fine at $1 25@$1 47½, and Ground at 95c. ℔ sack. Other kinds are unchanged.

SPICES—Are moderately inquired for, and are stiffly held.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 635 hhds. mostly New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@8¾c., with Melado at 5c.; and (reported) about 500 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 10,000 lbs. prime at 11½c. ℔ lb.

TIN—The demand has been limited for Banca, active for Straits, and fair for Plates, at uniform prices.

WHALEBONE—Has been in good request at steady rates, including Polar and Ochotsk at 90c., and South Sea at 70c.@72c. ℔ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Feb. 7, sales have been made of 12,000 lbs. Polar, 6,000 lbs. Ochotsk, and 6,000 lbs. South Sea on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales since our last: 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 27¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements today comprised 300 barrels Resin, at 2s.; 50 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; 50 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d.; 129 barrels Pork, by a clipper ship, at 4s. 3d.; and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. For other ports the engagements were restricted, and rates were essentially unaltered.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 49 CLIFF-ST. This house has been occupied for the last 8 years as a first-class boarding-house, having been fitted up at large expense expressly for it. It is 6 stories high; the two upper stories divided into small rooms. The present occupant retiring from business, it is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising person, as the lady retiring leaves a house full of first-class boarders. The house has every convenience, and can be seen after 9 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD R. SMITH, at Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., No. 77 Warren-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

READ THIS!—THE SUBSCRIBER, A BUSINESS man, having an established wholesale produce trade, regular and good, desires an active young man to join him at once on fair and equal terms in conducting the business. No bonus; but a cash capital af $3,000 to $5,000 necessary. References exchanged. A man with country acquaintance preferred. Address CASH TRADE, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—The large six-story building, No 69 Bowery, having been seven years established as a furniture warehouse, for sale or to lease for a term of years, with or without the stock and good will of the business. This is one of the most desirable buildings and the best location in the City for this trade. Apply on the premises.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn

A GENTLEMAN OF SOME CAPITAL AND of large acquaintance through the country, wishes to connect himself as a partner with a house in the book trade; he would give his whole attention to business; satisfactory references given and required. Address J. S. H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A crockery store, doing a good business. In one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn; an excellent opportunity for a person with a small capital. Address, for further particulars, W. H. C., Box No. 466 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF the best thoroughfares in the City, now doing a first-rate business; only reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to both. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3 000 to $5,000, capable of taking charge of the inside business of a woolen manufactory, near Pittsburg. Address B, GUTHBERT & SON, Pittsburg.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PUPILS' FIRST PRIMER IN MUSIC.
By FRANCIS H. BROWN. At the present day many parents desire to have their children play the piano-forte or some other musical instrument. In order to do this well, a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of music is essential. No pupil can ever make a good player upon any instrument without understanding clearly the first principles of music. To furnish this most desirable information in a manner so simple and easy that it cannot fail to be remembered by even the youngest child, as well as to prepare the pupil for the music teacher is the object of the Pupil's First Primer.

By fond mothers of families can teach their children the rudiments of music, thus saving themselves a great expense, and the music teacher many hours of valuable time. As a class-book for schools and seminaries it is earnestly recommended.

Price, in cloth, 40 cents.

Price, in boards, 30 cents. Copies sent by mail postage paid. Sheet music can be sent by mail postage paid to any address. Dealers and seminaries supplied at low rates.

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No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

VALENTINES!

Do you want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For 25 Cents?
Send to STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.
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A SPLENDID VALENTINE
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Do you want
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Do you want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For $2?
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Do you want
A SPLENDID VALENTINE
For $5?
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Persons remitting any of the above amounts to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York, will receive free of postage, a beautiful Valentine, corresponding with the price, at greatly reduced rates. Send along your orders at once.

DRY GOODS.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

LADIES, ATTENTION!
Just received, at GENIN'S Bazaar,
Two thousand Night Caps, at half price,
From 50 cents to $2 25.
The cheapest goods in the City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS
now receiving from ship *Lorenzo*, in new patterns, Crossley's make, for sale at low prices at retail by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st.,
Six doors East of Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 6-spring for $8 per dozen, 12-spring $11, and 14-spring for $15. C. L. HARDING,
Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.
N. B.—No connection with the next store.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, (NOT TAPESTRIES,) now receiving from ships *Escort* and *Great Western*, comprising a variety of patterns, at last year's prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard-st.,
6 doors east of Broadway.

LECTURES.

SPIRITUALISM.—JOEL TIFFANY, ESQ., IN REPLY TO SIGNOR MONTI, OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., will lecture before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock. Subject: *True Spiritualism*; and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Reply to Signor Monti's Arguments against Spiritualism.* Admittance 10 cents in the evening.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—"Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization."—Prof. GUYOT'S Course on this subject will begin at the Historical Society, by an introductory, open to all, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, and be continued at the same place on MONDAY and TUESDAY of each week, at 2 o'clock, P. M. This course, which will extend into May, will discuss the subject under two general heads:

I.—THE EARTH IN ITSELF. Which will embrace the study of the surface, or the general distribution of land and water; arrangement and characteristic forms af continents; the oceans and their islands; general laws of the physical structure of the globe, and characteristic features of the relief of the continental masses; the basin of the oceans; drainage of the continents, or the river systems regulated by their plastic forms; hydrographic basins compared; the marine currents. 2. THE ATMOSPHERE, or the general laws of climate; distribution of heat; land and sea climate; circulation of the winds; distribution of rains; influence of altitude on climate; line of perpetual snow, the glaciers and their phenomena. 3. THE ORGANIZED BEINGS, or general laws of the distribution of plants and animals, with special regard to forests and economical plants.

II.—THE EARTH IN ITS RELATION TO MANKIND Embracing the earth in the service of man; harmonies of nature and of history; the great terrestrial contrasts. 2. THE LAND HEMISPHERE AND THE WATER HEMISPHERE: their characteristics, &c., &c. 3. THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW WORLD: their physical characteristics; their peculiar functions in nature and civilization; the three continents of the North and the three continents of the South; the physical characteristics of each group; laws of distribution of the human races; individual character and special functions of each continent as a part of the terrestrial organism; South America, Africa, Australia—the continents of nature; Asia, Europe, North America—the continents of civilized man.

III.—CONCLUSIONS.

Admission to the Course, $5. For Alumni of the College, of the University and Free Academy of the degree of A. M., of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents seived at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Don Pasquale.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Little Savage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Mesa in California—Dargarte—Agny Charlotte's Maid.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jack Sheppard—Little Katy—Two Husbands.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ivanhoe—Wandering Boys—Don Juan.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Dissolution of Jerusalem.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings—The Lady of Lyons.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb. 12, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There are two steamers now due from Liverpool with news from Europe—the *Indian*, at Portland, and the *America*, at Halifax—the former with four day's later advices, and the latter with a week's. There were no signs of either at 11 o'clock last night.

Various matters of importence occupied the attention of Congress yesterday, though no definite action was had on either of them. Voluminous speeches were the order of the day. In the Senate, the Tariff question was debated by Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, against, and Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, in favor of Mr. Bigler's protection views, when the subject was postponed until to-day. The Senate, after refusing to take up Mr. Seward's resolution to admit the Indiana contestants to the floor, then considered the bill appropriating $30,000,000 towards the acquisition of Cuba. The time until the adjournment was taken up by Messrs. Foot, of Vermont, and Pugh, of Ohio, in the elaboration of their respective views. In the House, the whole subject of the Nebraska contested election case was laid on the table. This action has the effect of continuing the present delegate in his seat. Mr. Stephens reported, without emendment, from the Committee on Territories, the bill for the admission of Oregon. In his accompanying remarks, he asserted that the population of the Territory must be at least 60,000, and that he believed it to be above 100,000. After considerable debate, which assumed a partizan character, the vote on the bill was made the special order for Saturday at noon. The usual evening session was held for general debate.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday which authorizes the Attorney-General to institute a suit to determine the title to the Washington Market ground. It was laid on the table, to await the report of the Special Committee on the subject. The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Academy of Music was passed. The bill creating a new Board of Health for this City, and putting the City Inspectorship in the hands of medical officers, was reported favorably. Notice was given by Mr. Spinola of a bill to prevent the establishment of Quarantines on either Long or Coney Island. In the Assembly, the Canal Tax bill was discussed at considerable length in Committee of the Whole, and finally made the special order for Wednesday next.

The California Overland Mail has arrived at St. Louis, with advices from San Francisco to the 17th of January. The news is in some respects interesting. A mass meeting of Hebrews and Protestants, very largely attended, had been held, to denounce the action of the Catholic authorities with reference to the boy Mortara. The coinage at the San Francisco Mint for the week ending Jan. 15, was $12,000, while the deposits had been 11,672 ounces. Martin Gallagher, one of the men banished from San Francisco by order of the Vigilance Committee, had recovered $3,000 dameges from the captain of the vessel in which he was conveyed to the Sandwich Islands. Latest advices from Honolulu report the whaling season closed. The numbers of whalers which had arrived was 218, which brought in 130,000 barrels of oil. A terrible storm occurred at Honolulu on the 16th of December, which did an immense amount of damage.

An old Californian, recently arrived at Leavenworth from Cherry Creek, brings flattering reports relative to the productiveness of the gold mines in that region. The most perfect harmony prevails among the miners, three thousand of whom are estimated to be scattered along the valley. The population of Denver City is estimated at six hundred. The gold taken from the mines there sells for twenty dollars per ounce.

The Whig Party is not yet entirely extinct—at least in Virginia. The Whigs of that State met in Convention yesterday at Richmond, for the nomination of candidates for State officers. William Ballard Preston presided. The Committee on Nominations reported the name of William L. Goggin for Governor, and the nomination was received with acclamation. The remaining candidates will be nominated to-day. The Convention is represented to be largely attended.

The Mayor sent a veto Message to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, with his objections to signing the resolution in favor of selling apart the fire telegraph apparatus for the transmission of messages relating to fires only, and continuing the present fire telegraph operators in office during the pleasure of the Common Council. A resolution in favor of directing the Counsel to the Corporation to defend the occupants of West Washington Market against the suit pending against them in which the State is plaintiff, was referred. The Board adopted a resolution requesting the Croton Aqueduct Board to furnish a copy of the memorial of that Board to the Legislature, asking that the Croton Board be authorized to make contracts without the authority of the Common Council. A Committee of five was appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the Councilmen, and report without delay what measures are necessary to protect the chartered rights of the City, and, if possible, prevent the passage by the Legislature of acts conflicting therewith. Another resolution, appropriating $5,000 to refit the Comptroller's office, was adopted. Alderman Adams moved that the Committee appointed to consider the City Inspectorship be discharged, but the Board adjourned without acting upon it.

The Councilmen concurred last evening with the Aldermen, in repealing all previous acts and resolutions in relation to the repairing of the City Hall. The Trustees of the Fire Department petitioned for an appropriation of some lot north of Sixty-second-street, whereon to erect a magazine for the deposit of powder seized by the Fire Wardens. The petition was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department. This evening the Board meets to receive the report of the Conference Committees on the tax levy.

The New-York Sanitary Association completed its organization last evening, and passed a series of resolutions, one of which sets forth the necessity of adopting a system for the drainage of the City. The principal representatives of the daily Press of this City were elected honorary members of the Association.

The Council of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, gave an entertainment to their friends last night, on the occasion of opening their new rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Addresses were made by Rev. Doctor Hawks, and other members of the Society.

Under the head of Recent Cases will be found an important decision of the Court of Appeals:—Yale *vs.* Dederer. The Court decide that a promissory note signed by a married woman *as surety* cannot be made a charge against her separate estate, although such estate is held by her under the acts of 1848 and 1849.

Judge Brady has decided, in Willis *vs.* Warren, that gambling implements found in the possession of a person arrested on a charge of gambling, may lawfully be held by the authorities to await the result of his trial. He cannot in the meantime maintain an action for them.

At the annual meeting of the American Institute, last evening, the candidates nominated as the "regular ticket" were elected for the year 1859. The names are given elsewhere in the Times.

The Shoe and Leather Dealers of New-York held their first annual dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The reported sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 2,000 bales, Middlings closing ⅛c. ℔ lb. lower. Flour, and Wheat and Corn were held more firmly, but were not very active. Pork was in brisk request, at rising prices. Lard, Beef, Rice and Sugars were in good demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alterations.

Cotton in Cuba.

There are some countries in the world which are fairly embarrassed by the abundance of their own revennes. As the demands of the world's commerce vary, the industries of these too fortunate nations vary with them; and the land which fed mankind to-day, to-morrow clothes them. Such a country is Cuba, lying in the very central line of the most important commerce of modern times, and enjoying, in her combined advantages of soil and climate, all necessary facilities for supplying our modern civilization with the most various staples of luxury and of comfort.

That the enterprising race which peoples our great Republic should design to make such an island our own, is by no means surprising. Nor ought we to be astonished that Spain, the actual possessor, should be specially indisposed to part with her Aladdin's Lamp, at the very moment when this expansion of enterprise over all the world promises to develop anew, and with a more vigorous impulse than ever, the magnificent elements of Cuban wealth.

A generation since, Cuba was rapidly rivaling the richest countries of South America and the East in the production of coffee. Its sudden development of the sugar-interest came in to arrest this tendency, and the picturesque *cafétate* was quite abandoned in the pursuit of the new and more profitable culture. Coffee was given over to other tropical regions, such as Brazil, whose crop rose from 270,000,000 pounds in 1848 to 320,000,000 in 1855, and Ceylon, whose production has doubled in the last seven years. Sugar became the passion of the Cuban planter; and this not because the growth of coffee in Cuba had ceased to be actually profitable, but simply because the growth of sugar was so enormously profitable as to absorb the altogether inadequate capital of the island. But the sugar production even in Cuba requires an extensive original outlay, and tends rather to build up a splendid agricultural aristocracy than to increase that great and prosperous middle class which is the only sure basis of national affluence and strength. The Cuban farmer, as distinguished from the planter, has heretofore been addicted to the culture of tobacco as the only brilliantly profitable occupation within his reach. But in the tobacco culture, as in the production of sugar, Cuba holds out immense opportunities to foreign capital and foreign labor; and the vast extent of the undeveloped resources of the island has at last begun to attract thither the attention of capitalists bent on encouraging still another culture, which may be pursued by the great proprietor and the small landholder alike, and which cannot possibly be pushed forward by the most vigorous efforts of the strongest combinations of enterprise and capital, so fast as to outrun the demand of the advancing world.

A joint stock company has been formed in England, Spain and Cuba, with a branch in this country, which, under the name of the *Algodenera*, or "Cotton Society" of Havana, proposes to introduce and foster the cultivation of cotton in the Island of Cuba. This Company represents a capital of four millions of dollars, and has already received the sanction and protection of the English and Spanish Governments—the efficient Consul-General of England in Cuba, Mr. Crawford, presiding over its interests in Havana, and the Spanish Government, by a decree dated on Sept. 16 of last year, having conceded to it the privilege of importing cotton-seed free of duty, for the carrying out of its plans. It is authorized either to buy or lease lands suitable for the growth of cotton, and to make advances to cotton-growers in the Island. It has already nearly two hundred thousand acres of land under its own control, and has distributed seed-cotton to a large number of planters. The active cooperation of the Cotton Society of Manchester, which is so energetically engaged in pushing the cotton culture throughout Africa, has been given to this new attempt to raise up a rival at the very doors of the cotton-planting South; and so far advanced are the prospects of the Company that the present year will undoubtedly find cotton enrolled among the regular exports of the "ever-faithful Island."

The moment is opportune for the movement. The disturbances in India have seriously affected the large export of cotton from that country to England, and the Cubans have only to establish their capacity as cotton-growers to seize their place at once and keep it in the great cotton market of the world. Of the excellent quality of the Cuban cotton no doubts can be entertained. The soil and climate of the Island are not less favorable to this crop than to the tobacco and sugar crop, in which it already holds so conspicuous a rank. The pressure of capital on the great centres of commerce, will force a large accession to the resources of the Cuban Company, as soon as the success of the enterprise shall begin to be fairly appreciated; and within a few years at furthest we may expect to see the Cuban cotton-trade ranging side by side with that of the most prosperous Southern States of the Union.

What the effect of this new feature in the Cuban question may be upon the political affinities of our cotton-planting politicians yet remains to be seen. As Louisiana already begins to frown Cuba out of the Union for her saccharine wealth, Carolina and Alabama will probably raise their voices in earnest deprecation of her admission, when she comes bearing with her her lusty cotton bales.

These aspects of the interesting enterprise, now so auspiciously begun, will probably secure for it the most anxious attention of that curious chivalry which always approves itself as cleverly business-like in dealing with Southern commercial staples, as it is magnanimous and lavish in handling questions of merely Federal economy, or in establishing regulations over purely Northern industry and trade.

The Court of Appeals.

The Senate have recently passed, on motion of Mr. Diven, a resolution for a reorganization of the Court of Appeals. It is proposed that the Court shall consist of *six* Judges, to be elected by the State at large, and each to hold office *twelve* years.

In speaking, a few days since, of Mr. Coleman's measure for the same general object, we took exception to the short tenure of office—four years only—which his bill proposed. It requires considerable time to train a good Judge. Many diverse qualities must unite. He must be learned in precedents; yet not so deferential to them that he cannot mould the law to match the growing and changing form of the times. He must be progressive, always ready with new ways to reach the ends of justice in new cases; yet must not despise the old roads. He must have a just confidence in his own judgment; yet no man more needs to exercise the most candid appreciation of other men's views. He must be prompt and ready of action; yet must have great grace of patience in waiting. He needs possess a clear and ready apprehension of complex facts; and also must excel in profound philosophical discernment of principles. Even where these traits exist in a high degree of native force in the character, it takes some length of experience to discipline them to a just equilibrium. Four years is not time enough to make a good Jurist. It takes more than that time to season the stuff. Twelve will be much better, and Mr. Diven does good service to the cause of jurisprudence by his suggestion.

To lengthen the tenure of the judicial office (not only in the Court of Appeals but in the other Courts) would also tend to check another growing mischief; the custom of ex-Judges practicing law. There ought not to be the frequent necessity which now exists for a Judge to leave the bench and resume practice. There would be, without doubt, an etiquette which would prevent it, if the tenure and compensation of the judicial office were not so low that a Judge often finds himself defeated of a re-election while yet in the prime of his powers, and still under as great a necessity as ever of laboring for his support. He *must* return to to practice. Under such an organization of the judiciary, it is right and proper that he should. But the practical consequence of this state of things is, that our New-York Bar is becoming full of ex-judges. The Bench itself, is coming to be, in the eyes of many aspirants, a sort of superior law school; a good place in which to get a thorough legal education and a first-rate diploma. The post in itself is not much; but to be a Judge a few years gives one a valuable experience, and to have been a Judge gives a valuable reputation. A lawyer, young, capable and active, seeks, under the present state of things, a seat on the Bench, even to fill a short vacancy, as the best passport to a prominent and lucrative position at the Bar. We have thus, in this City alone, ten or a dozen Ex-Judges in practice in various walks of the profession; and the number is liable to increase with each revolution of the Bench.

This state of affairs is fatal to the authority of adjudged cases. We do not desire to see a deference for precedent merely, as such, dominant in our Courts. We do not ask that decided cases should be followed blindly, and with out reference to the soundness of the reasons on which they rest. A Court which is fit to be trusted to decide at all, may be trusted to overrule its own decisions when a fair and candid investigation discovers them to be erroneous. But what is the prospect of a candid examination when the ex-Judges argue against the decision of their own Courts. What chance is there that the decisions of this year shall stand, when the very Judge who pronounces them may be hired next year to argue them down, explain them away, or set them aside? It is not uncommon in our Courts to hear an adjudged case canvassed by a member of the very bench which determined it, now practicing at the bar, who gives a full narrative of how it came to be so decided; how the Court never meant to decide as much as the reporter states; how this point and that point which he now urges escaped their attention, as he has reason to know, since it was not once mentioned in the private consultation of Judges, &c., &c. Indeed there is a current story among the profession that two eminent ex-jurists of this State, one formerly a leading member of the late Court of Errors, the other of the present Court of Appeals, met each other more recently as antagonists at the Bar in a certain cause; and that each of them relied in chief upon a decision of the Court of last resort, in which the opinion of the Court was rendered by his opponent. Under such circumstances as these the ransacking investigation which is given to former decisions is about as much like that respectful consideration which they should receive, as a *post-mortem* examination is like good nursing. This mischief, it will also be observed, is additional to the danger of giving so much scope to the sway of mere personal authority as is done when an open question, even, is argued before a youthful and inexperienced Judge by an ex-Judge of established reputation as a jurist.

There are some of our Judges whose term of office we would willingly see shortened. But for the most part the present incumbents need only *experience* to qualify them for eminent usefulness in their posts. Experience is needed in the judicial office more than is almost any other, and we hope reformers of our present system will provide opportunity for the attainment of this qualification.

Reciprocal Trade with the British Provinces—Proposition to Abolish It.—On Wednesday, Mr. King, of this State, offered a resolution in the United States Senate, looking to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty existing between the United States and the British North American Provinces. That treaty took effect in March, 1855. It exempts from duties the following articles, being the growth and produce of the United States or of the said Provinces, to wit:

"Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton-wood, seeds and vegetables, undried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and all other creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, ores of metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs and trees, pelts, wool, fish oil, rice, broom-corn and bark, gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grind stones, dyestuffs, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured tobacco and rags."

We trust this movement on the part of Senator King will not succeed. The treaty has been in operation not quite four years; but it has most materially increased the trade between this country and the British Provinces. That such trade must be mutually beneficial is simply a truism. Why, then, should Mr. King seek to hamper it? It is no part of our business to assign motives for his conduct in this regard; but his remarkable proposition compels us to believe that he has yielded to the pressure of some local interests rather than to enlightened considerations of public policy, in thus assailing a measure whose general benefits are already manifestly important. Instead of seeking to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, Mr. King would better consult the interest of both countries by extending its provisions to all articles the produce of either. Nothing can be more clear than the fact that a tariff between the United States and the British Provinces is not a measure either of revenue or protection. With a land, lake and river frontier of a thousand miles, it could not be doubtful, even if experience had not demonstrated the fact, that the enforcement of impost laws must cost more than the revenue they produce. Why, then, impose a burden upon the people on both sides for no beneficial purpose? Aside from the fact that the British Provinces are under a Government other than our own, there is no reason why the entire system of frontier custom-houses should not be abolished, so far as domestic productions are concerned. An unrestricted traffic is mutually beneficial, with the balance of advantage largely on our side. If Mr. King would propose the entire abolition of customs duties between the United States and the adjacent British Provinces, so far as the productions of both are concerned, he would better consult the interests of all parties. The relations of intercourse between us and our provincial neighbors are too intimate to admit of vexatious and costly tariff restrictions.

Commercial Quackery.

Mr. Consul Baylor writes from Belgium to the State Department, unfolding what he styles a "very simple plan" for a "direct reciprocal and independent trade between the tobacco and cotton States of America and the continent of Europe." His plan also contemplates the direct exportation of European goods to Southern ports, and selling them in various parts of the cotton and tobacco States by means of Fairs.

We fear that Mr. Baylor exposes his own simplicity, even more conspicuously than that of his "plan." Under the circumstances which at present govern trade, cotton is already shipped from the Southern ports of the Union to Bremen, Hamburg, Bremen and other ports on the continent of Europe. These direct shipments are constantly increasing in extent and frequency, and will no doubt go on augmenting every year. But their increase belongs to the laws of trade rather than to any special means which all the American Consuls on the continent can adopt. They depend on the foreign orders, the state of the exchanges, the relative condition of the markets, and the means of the parties engaged in the traffic. Where they depend on credit, either the shipments themselves or their paper representatives, in the shape of Bills of Exchange or Bills of Lading, must pass through one or other of the great money centres. And we mean no offence to Mr. Consul Baylor when we say that he cannot create money centres. Cotton may be one-quarter of a cent per pound cheaper in Charleston than it is in New-York, but exchanges may also be four per cent. dearer in the former than in the latter port, to say nothing of the contingent impossibility of reimbursing in Charleston direct on the continental port, by reason of there being no takers for bills on the minor markets of Europe. Some of the bills which are drawn in Southern ports on Liverpool, it is not too much to say that nine-tenths of them have to come up to New-York for negotiation, simply because New-York is the money centre.

So, likewise, in regard to foreign goods to be sold in this country. If they are ordered by Northern or Southern merchants, they must necessarily be paid for in centres where the paper representatives of exported value are readily negotiable—say in London or Paris. The only change that could be made by Southern importers, therefore, would be to avoid the passage of those remittances through New-York, where they now have to pay a toll or commission to the New-York banker. But such a system would naturally require either a very much larger amount and extension of credit than are ever to be met with outside of the great money centres, where even credit is based on a certain stability of antecedents and position. Moreover, direct foreign import trade invariably culminates in the great centres where variety is at once a necessity and consequence of widely diffused business, and not in small outposts where local transactions of a retail character are—in the absence of the means of extending such credits as are to be obtained in the larger cities—the principal dependence of the "out-of-town" merchant. Mr. Consul Baylor's unaided intelligence and perseverance, he they of never so high an order, cannot alter these facts and inevitable tendencies. But for the laws which regulate trade, the occasional spasmodic efforts of Philadelphia and Boston, on the Baylor plan, (which is not entirely original with that official,) would long ago have been successful. It is, nevertheless, soothing in these dull, dry times, to consider the very cool manner in which Mr. Consul Baylor talks of bringing, by means of his "simple" plan, and in "the most attractive manner, the goods of the Continent of Europe to the very doors of the Southern people at first cost." Mr. Baylor and the gentlemen in Belgium, who, as he reports, coincide with him in the chimerical views with which he would appear to amuse his Consular leisure, will find that the facility in calling spirits of trade out of the vasty depths of established commerce, to the Southern ports, is as nothing compared with the difficulty of making them come there.

There is, however, another Mr. Baylor in Venezuela, in the person of Señor Camacho, who has presented a very long, if not very deep report, to the Government of Caraccas, in which he recommends that, instead of exporting hides from Venezuela, they should be tanned in that country, and exported in the shape of leather. We cannot but admire the sagacity of Mr. Camacho, who has discovered that if such a custom prevailed, Venezuelan labor would be employed to perform what is now done in the United States, to the advantage of American manufacturers. But the difficulty about the matter—and it is one which, although Mr. Camacho has overlooked it, is a very important one, indeed,—is, that hides can be better, more effectively, cheaply, and expeditiously tanned in New-York, than they can be in Venezuela. Why this should be so, it matters little to inquire. The fact is sufficient; and after Mr. Camacho and his friends shall have tried the experiment of a Venezuelan tannery for a year or two, we scarcely think they will have much stomach even for an investigation into the causes of their failure. It might just as reasonably be asked why hides are imported into the United States at all, seeing how much land we possess on which to graze cattle.

These, however, are the commercial quackeries of uncommercial men, and will be rather amusing then dangerous, if they become fashionable. A Brazilian statesman might possibly demonstrate to his Government what an admirable thing it would be to employ Brazilian capital in the roasting and grinding and even in the boiling of coffee, which might then be brought—like Mr. Baylor's continental goods—"to the door" of every restaurateur in the country, all ready for the milk and sugar;—nor would it be inconsistent with such a system if the Roman rag-merchant were to proclaim the saving which would accrue to the Papal States if, instead of exporting the rags, they were made up into paper, and all the New-York journals were printed in the Roman States, and so exported ready for perusal.

Trade Dinners.

"If England were to be swallowed up by an earthquake," Douglas Jerrold one said, "Englishmen would find a spot somewhere to meet and celebrate the event by a dinner." The descendants of old England on this side the Atlantic inherit the family weakness for dinners, and never omit any opportunity that affords a decent excuse for dining together on a large scale. A public dinner affords an opportunity for three peculiarly English practices—stuffing, guzzling and spouting; or, as might be said, if one were ill-naturedly inclined, dining, wining and whaling. In addition to the ordinary occasions of public dinners which are constantly occurring—the celebration of public events, the anniversaries of public charities, the receptions of public men and the commemoration of national victories—a new motive for public dinners has recently been discovered, which is peculiarly adapted to a commercial community, and calculated to produce better influences than spring from ordinary public dinners. These are the Trade Dinners, which resemble, in a certain degree, the dinners of the great Guilds of London. The Hardware Dealers have had an annual dinner for several years, and last night the Shoe and Leather Dealers had their first annual dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, and proved, not only that "There is nothing like Leather," but that two of a trade can agree in the most harmonious manner possible. The Shoe and Leather business of New-York is a great and important interest, but it is not equal in magnitude to the trade in Boston, where the transactions in leather amount to the enormous sum of sixty millions of dollars annually. But it is sufficiently large to give employment to a vast capital, which was represented at the festival last night by the leading magnates of the trade in this City.

This movement on the part of the Hardware Dealers, and Leather Dealers, will soon be followed, we have no doubt, by the other great business classes of New-York, and a new impetus may be imparted to the great art of dining, by the efforts of the rival trades to outdo each other in the splendor and *éclat* of their public entertainments. The Goldsmiths of the British metropolis have long been famous for the magnificence of their public dinners, and we may expect that when the same class commence their annual festivals in the metropolis of the New World, they will endeavor to outshine all other tradesmen and merchants in the brilliancy of their set-out. It is rather remarkable, that the least showy and obtrusive of our great commercial classes, should have inaugurated the custom of an annual trade dinner, while our money dealers, bankers, brokers, shipping merchants, dry-goods jobbers, and silk importers, should neglect so excellent an opportunity for advertising their own importance and creating a bond of fellowship to bind them together. What are the Grocers, the Tailors, the Hatters, the Printers and Publishers about, that they do not follow the example set them by their commercial brethren, the Hardware Dealers, and Leather Dealers, and institute an annual trade dinner?

No Place for a Quarantine.

New-Jersey is not alone in repelling Quarantine. Yesterday Mr. Spinola, of Brooklyn, gave notice in the Senate, of which body he is a member, that he will presently introduce a bill prohibiting the location of Quarantine on Long Island or on Coney Island.

Where shall this unpopular establishment go? Probably none of our neighbors, insular or other, expect to see it located on Broadway or the Battery. New-Jersey utterly refuses to give it place even for pay; and she must be very much in earnest to refuse any privilege in which her pocket is interested. Long Island, through her Senator, declares she will none of it. Coney Island declines to have her sands polluted by yellow fever. Staten Island has already freed her soil from the detested institution by incendiary violence. Truly we are in a poor way about our Quarantine. Must we indeed create an island in the depths of the sea? And, if so, how far distant will the sovereigns of Long Island, Staten Island and Coney Island require it to be from their shores? The matter becomes more and more complicated. We know that certain parties at Albany—including, as is said, Governor Morgan—still hope against hope to subdue, with adequate appliances, the stormy virtue of New-Jersey. In this anticipation they are not wholly without historical encouragement. Did not that little State grant, for a consideration, a railroad monopoly in her territory by which every traveler between the two chief cities of the Union is compelled to pay tribute to her treasury? And inasmuch as she was thus willing to sell her reputation, is not Governor Morgan pardonable for supposing she may still be in the market? Why should she regard Sandy Hook as precious beyond the reach of gold to buy?

But doubtless our Governor is mistaken. Having traded off her self-respect to the Camden and Amboy Company, it is natural that New-Jersey should cling with desperate tenacity to her Sandy Hook. If that were lost, what would she have to live for? What signifies it to her where the Quarantine is, so that it be kept off her own territory? The State of New-York may plant it in the North River, adjacent to low-water mark at Hoboken or Jersey City; for that she has full right to do. But let her not lay profane hands upon Sandy Hook. New-Jersey will never tolerate the invasion of that lovely spot.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Piccolomini will take her farewell of our regular operatic audience to-night in Donizetti's sparkling opera of "Don Pasquale," which will be produced for the occasion. It is settled, it seems, that the popular prima donna must return to the inevitable Lumley, who is not ruined more than customary at this period of the year. To-morrow there will be a Matinée, when the same opera will be repeated, with other attractions. Mlle. Piccolomini then departs West.

Little Ella Burns had a complete triumph at her benefit last evening. In spite of the solemn and earnest adjuration of one of our cotemporaries, the Academy of Music was completely crammed—ladies sitting upon the steps and gentlemen standing in the lobbies and aisles of the building. Her reading was eminently satisfactory, and was received with immense applause. She recited two or three poems embodying various sentiments, and in each evinced the most remarkable appreciation of their nicest shades of meaning, and delivered their words with the most appropriate emphasis, tone and gesticulation. She recited also the part of *Lady Teazle* in the "School for Scandal," her mother reading the part of *Sir Peter*, and did it with wonderful skill and effect. The proceeds of the benefit will, we trust, secure the object contemplated by Mrs. Burns—namely, to withdraw her child from this severe ordeal and give her budding faculties that due cultivation which they need. Miss Brainard, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Goldbeck and Mr. Brambs assisted.

Spots on the Sun.

It is a great thing to have amiable neighbors. It smooths one's pathway in life amazingly to feel sure of sympathy and appreciation under all circumstances. We are doubly blessed in this respect. With a Poet on one side of us, and a Philosopher on the other—both boiling over with the milk of human kindness—there is little left for us to desire on earth. Still, all things human are a little uncertain,—and it now and then happens that our fond friends of the *Herald* and *Tribune* lose for a moment that mild and gentle good-nature which usually pervades their bearing towards the Times. The author of "*The Angel's Smile*" and the leader "*Lines to Mary Ann*" is subject to human infirmity even like the rest of us, and now and then falls into a vein which is the reverse of amatory, and which those who don't know him well would be very apt to mistake for nettled and excited malevolence.

We grieve to observe that "the courtesy of Secretary Toucey," in giving the Times reporter at Washington, upon his application, copies of the official papers concerning the burning of a slaver on the coast of Africa, has stung our neighbor, the Poet of Plum Gut, into a most unpoetical and unnatural spasm of ill-nature;

"It is a little singular,"—(growls the author of *The Angel's Smile*,)—"that the Secretary should select as a recipient of favors from the Department a journal which is not only Black Republican in its politics, but which has been constant in its personal abuse of the President and the Cabinet. Mr. Toucey displays a wonderful amount of that Christian spirit which is generally wanting among politicians, and his meekness is worthy of all admiration."

We are happy to agree with our neighbor. It is a "little singular" that any member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet should fail to appreciate the *Herald's* claim to exclusive intelligence from all the departments,—especially when Mr. Buchanan has issued his special edict that the Times is to receive no "favors" from the Secretaries whom the *Herald* styled the other day "the President's head clerks." But if the *Herald* admires Mr. Toucey's "meekness," what has the world to say of the President's? After the *Herald* had deluged the country with the foulest personal abuse of Mr. Buchanan,—charging him with keeping a disreputable house at Wheatland, with bringing home jugs of whisky on Sunday, in full view of people coming home from church, and with every other enormity which its fertile poetic imagination could conceive, the President repays all its kindness by sending copies of the Message in advance,—by misleading the other papers in order to serve his pet the more effectually, and by every imaginable act of personal subserviency and flattery. When such an example of "meekness" as this is set up by the President,—how can the *Herald* blame this "head clerks" for imbibing something of the same meek and gentle spirit?

Our friend of the *Tribune* is almost as angry as the author of the *Angel's Smile*, because Mr. Toucey (whom he supposes to be the Secretary of the *Treasury*,) "hastens to communicate these documents to the New-York Times." The *Tribune* is unreasonably envious of our getting hold of a little bit of exclusive news now and then. We never have complained of it for doing the same thing. To be sure the occasion for such complaint has not often arisen: but whenever it has, we have submitted in silence, instead of making the welkin ring with our whinings. The other day, for example, when some enterprising news-monger gave Tuesday's *Tribune* exclusive intelligence of the awful ravages of that *grizzly bear* in Port Chester,—of his havoc among the farmers' stock,—how he destroyed "three cows, one fine ox and several hogs."—how the monster was finally brought to a stand,—and cornered by a "small party headed by Merritt S. Clark (particularly distinguished for dangerous adventures) and Thomas Wilson and Tilley Jackson, two colored men, composing one gang, and *some six* from Byrum, Conn., the other,"—how he tore poor Wilson limb from limb, and so lacerated Jackson that he is not expected to recover,—and how a handsome sum was raised for Wilson's widow after the bear had been killed,—we submitted in silence to the hard fate which threw all this charming intelligence into our neighbor's hands, and have never once reproached the newsman for so cruelly giving us the go-by. Let the *Tribune* learn wisdom and patience from our example. It ought not to compare *Mr.* Toucey to a "*pullet* which has laid *its* first egg,"—for besides doing him gross injustice, such a simile involves a shocking confusion of sexes in no way creditable to our neighbor's physiological lore.

We hope our brace of brethren will recover their amiability ere long. The author of the *Lines to Mary Ann* must remember that he has now a reputation to lose by such unseemly outbursts of ill-temper so soon after the public display of his *Angel's Smile*.

Ham Sandwiches vs. Turtle Soup.

Let it no longer be published nor believed that an Alderman and turtle soup are synonymous terms. It is not true—at least not if the term turtle soup is used to signify a member of the superior branch of our Common Council. It was all well enough in days of yore, when used to designate the animal as it existed in London, where, at one time, no one could be elected to a seat in the Municipal Councils unless he had short stumpy legs, arms ditto, flabby fat hands, a double chin, a very red face, a mosaic nose, and a promising belly. But the term turtles won't do when used anent a member of our Board. Our Aldermen are not of that ilk. They are to a man, either long, lean and lank; or, if short, still, pale and thin. And then they don't luxuriate in turtle soup—they never need to have their napkins tucked under *their* chins to protect their spotless bosoms. Ham-sandwiches and brandy are the delicacies to which they subscribe when on official service. They say, that as the representatives of a Republican form of Government, they should be simple in their diet and economical in the amount expended for it. So ham-sandwiches and brandy, and (we had nearly forgotten it) a pickle, are just the things for them. It was their confirmed habit in such things that caused them to force the aforesaid abomination into the outraged stomach of the Turkish Vice-Admiral, when he was here. They did not intend to insult him. How should they know that the gastric juice of a Turk would not take hold upon an Alderman's ham? Had they in their innocence any right to suppose that what was the waxed fatness of the land to an Alderman was not fit for a Turk? Certainly not. So as they were going to have a blow-out anyway on the reopening of their Chambers, and the Turk happened along at the time, they, unconscious of the wrong they were doing, insisted upon his taking a sandwich and a brandy tod. That bill, however, they paid themselves; and if his Highness did not complain, whose business was it? But they have been progressing in the sandwich line ever since, until now this city has a bill to pay, and it's a whopper. They were in session as a Board of Canvassers the other day, and feeling a slight sensation of goneness in the region of the pit of the stomach, they ordered a little something of which the following is the result: Nine hundred sandwiches, $54; eight hundred cigars, $40—they didn't give the Turk any cigars; twenty-three bottles of brandy, $46—they did give the Turk a little brandy; ten dozen Scotch ale, $30—they didn't give the Turk any Scotch ale; one box of sardines only $1 20; four dishes of boned turkey, $10—there was no boned turkey for the Turk; eleven dishes of tongue, $11—they gave the Turk a good deal of tongue, more than he wanted; six dishes of crackers, $2—they did give the Turk a piece of cracker; and pickles to the value of $1—they did not give the Turk a piece of pickle. Now, there can be no doubt about the correctness of the above, for Alderman Boole vouches for it in every particular. And yet there are some peculiarities about it that ought to be explained. For instance, why nine hundred sandwiches? Why not have gone the round number and eaten a thousand? And if nine hundred sandwiches, why only 800 cigars? That's a trifle short of a cigar to a sandwich, and who ever heard of an Alderman stooping to trifle with a fraction of a cigar. We thought stumps were the exclusive property of promising little vagabonds who loiter in front of drinking saloons. And then only twenty-three bottles of brandy to 900 sandwiches and 800 cigars. We submit, with due deference to Alderman Boole, that that is an aldermanic impossibility. The ten dozen of Scotch ale will do. But, then, if they must have ten dozen of Scotch ale, why only one dollar's worth of pickles? Alderman Boole, it is only you who can answer these questions, and an admiring public anxiously awaits your response. Don't forget the pickles,—now don't.

Death by Fire.—A little child of the gardener, living in a house upon the grounds of Mr. Stuyvesant, at Rye, in Westchester County, not far from his own dwelling, set fire to its clothes while playing. In his fright he ran under the bed, and set that and the house on fire. The house was entirely consumed, and the child was burned to death.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MISS HOLLAND VS. MRS. MURPHY, OR THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING MARRIED AND SINGLE AT THE SAME TIME.—In the Spring of 1857, one DANIEL H. MURPHY, now deceased, leased of Mr. CAMILLE C. ROMARE, a real estate broker, doing business in Barclay-street, certain premises in White street. As the broker required security for the payment of the rent, the lessee introduced for that purpose one MARGARET HOLLAND, who, to make the thing sure, gave as collateral a mortgage on a house and lot of which she was the fortunate possessor in her own right. During the latter part of the year 1858, Mr. MURPHY died, being at the time somewhat in arrears for rent. The broker, of course, fell back on the security, but as Miss HOLLAND showed no disposition to square the rent account of the defunct Mr. MURPHY, he was obliged to fall still farther back upon the collateral. In other words, he found it necessary to foreclose the mortgage, which he proceeded to do. He had hardly got his legal foot into Court, however, before he was encountered by the defendant, who took the stand, and swore that she was not Miss HOLLAND but Mrs. MURPHY, the afflicted widow of the departed DANIEL. True she had been Miss HOLLAND—that was her maiden name—but that was a long time ago, a time, unfortunately for the plaintiff, anterior to that in which she signed the collateral. This ended the case in the Marine Court. Mr. MURPHY'S name, as husband, not being affixed to the mortgage, it was of course worthless, and the plaintiff was thrown out of Court. This sudden termination of his suit was something of a surprise to the broker, and presented to his understanding an entirely new kink in woman's rights. Upon mature reflection, however, he worked himself into the conviction that he ought to have a remedy somewhere, and as he had failed to get it by the Civil Code, he concluded to try the Criminal. He accordingly made complaint before a magistrate and had Mrs. MURPHY *alias* Miss HALL arrested on a charge of false pretences. The lady was brought before Justice WELSH yesterday at the City Hall Police Court, and ordered to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge. Alderman JOHN F. HENRY, of the Fifth Ward, became bondsman, and she returned to her residence.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. F. E. MATHER, President, in the Chair. The board of officers was completed by the election of a Council of twelve. The entire list is as follows: President, FERDRICK E. MATHER; First Vice-President, John H. Griscom, M.D.; Second Vice-President, Robert B. Minturn; Elisha Harris, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; C. R. Agnew, M. D., Recording Secretary; Chas. M. Elliot, Treasurer. The twelve elected members of the Council for the first year are: John M. Watson, M. D., Alfred C. Post, M. D., John Torry, M. D., Peter Cooper, E. L. Viele, C. C. Savage, Joseph M. Smith, M. D., E. R. Peaslee, M. D., Stephen Smith, M. D., Wilson G. Hunt, Prosper M. Wetmore, and Benjamin R. Winthrop. Henry O'Reilly introduced a resolution, which he prefaced with appropriate remarks, urging the necessity of a reform in the system of drainage in this City. Mr. FREEM. of the *Scientific American* believed the insalubrity of this City was owing more to the badly-constructed dwellings and tenement houses, than to the acknowledged defects in sewerage. Mr. WETMORE, Dr. HARRIS, and others, advocated the resolution, and it was adopted. On motion of Mr. HALLIDAY, the By-Laws were so amended as to admit, as honorery members, the representatives of the New-York Press who are connected with the editorial department. A resolution was adopted recommending that a public meeting of all the friends of Sanitary Reform be called at the direction of the Council. The meeting then adjourned to a week from Monday.

FISH FROM NEW-FOUNDLAND.—The scarcity of fish in our market, and the high prices of such as we have, are, to a great extent, compensated for lately by the continued arrival of cargoes of herring from Fortune Bay, New-Foundland. These fish, which literally swarm in the bays and harbors of Nova Scotia and New-Foundland, are the species known among us as alewives, and are very fat and of fine flavor. The schooner *Sarah E. Smith*, Capt. SMITH, of Gloucester, has just arrived with a cargo packed in snow, being as fresh as the day they were caught: and Fulton Market Pier is thronged with persons who take them away in carts, barrows and baskets for peddling in the City. Captain SMITH sailed on the 20th January, and reports several other vessels loading when he left, for different ports of the United States. There had been little severely cold weather, but on his way off the coast of the Island, he was nearly a whole day involved in thick drifting ice. These fish are used largely as bait by the Bank fishermen, each vessel carrying from 2,000 to 3,000. They pay for them from $1 50 to $2 per 100, according to the demand and supply. It is common to find fifty vessels in the bay lending for different parts of the world. Capt. SMITH reports that the schooner *Queen of Clippers*, belonging to Gloucester, sailed in company with him from Louisburg on the 2d of January, across the Gulf, and has not been heard of. He expresses the fear that she may have shifted her ballast, and gone down. He brought home Capt. CROUER, the skipper of the schooner *Henrietta*, of Gloucester, went ashore and was lost on Mickle Island.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE IN THE SECOND WARD.—The Second Ward, which is bounded by Maiden-lane, Park-row, the East River, and Spruce-street, is about to have a public school, an advantage which we believe it has not heretofore enjoyed. The order necessary for its establishment was passed a few evenings since by the Board of Education, and at the same time the necessary appropriation was made. Its local menegement will, of course, be under the charge of the Ward Trustees, who have just organized by the selection of JOSEPH MANNING as Chairman, and JOHN H. DE FOREST as Secretary. These officers on Monday evening last partly completed their arrangements for teachers, by engaging Mrs. ELIZABETH WOOD GARNETT as principal, and Mrs. OLIVER D. MESSLER as first assistant. Both of these ladies have been long connected with the public schools of this City as teachers. In addition to these there are to be two other females employed. The school, which is to be Primary and Grammar School combined, is located in the basement of the John-street Church, which has been leased for that purpose at a rent of $650 per annum. These apartments are now undergoing the necessary alterations, which will be fully completed on Monday week, when the School will be formally opened. The experiment—for it is only so regarded by those who have instituted it—looks hopeful. Should it prove entirely successful, a school edifice will doubtless be built the next year.

THE NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.—The report of this institution, which is situated in the Eighth-avenue, sets forth its operations during the past fifteen months—the 1st of January having been recently established as the commencement of their year, instead of the 1st of October, as had previously been the case. The whole number of persons trented, at their homes and at the Dispensary, during that period, was 20,611, of whom 10,368 were natives of Ireland, and 8,507 of the United States. The number of patients increases rapidly from year to year, and the demands upon the institution are already far beyond their accommodations. A new building is imperatively needed, as all the physicians testify that proper care to those requiring attention cannot be afforded within their present restricted accommodations. The difficulty in obtaining funds for its support have been greater the past year than usual, and the managers have been barely able to meet the current expenses of the year. The medical staff remains mainly unchanged, and its members continue to perform their arduous duties with zeal and efficiency. The report presses upon public attention the absolute necessity of some more intelligent provision for the sanitary condition of our population, and for the appointment of competent medical men as Inspectors and Health Wardens. The expenditures of the year have been $3,730 91.

BAKING ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—The bekery from which all the institutions (including the City Prison) under charge of the Ten Governors are supplied with bread, is located upon Blackwell's Island. It is among the things worth seeing "up the river." The laborers therein employed are taken from the paupers at the workhouse, and averaga about sixteen in number. The establishment itself is under the charge of a Superintendant, Mr. ALFRED CHANCELLOR, formerly Assistant Captain of the Second Ward Police. During the year 1858, 11,538 barrels of flour and 300 of meal were consumed at this bakery, in making 1,804,981 loaves of bread, weighing three pounds each. The flour used is of "medium" quality, and costs on the average by contract about $5 per barrel. The greater portion of the loaves are mixed with meal; those intended for the children and the more delicate of the females are made of flour only.

CITY RAILROADS.—At a meeting of the Central Republican Committee, held on Wednesday evening, a series of resolutions was adopted denouncing, in the strongest terms, the bills pending in the Legislature, and proposing to grant to private individuals the right of constructing railroads through the streets of the City. It was generally conceded that more conveniences of this kind are needed, but it was urged that all such grants should be made for limited terms to the highest bidders. The Governor was specially called upon to veto all these bills which originate in selfish motives and are promoted by lobby influence.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—MR. DE CORDOVA lectured to a good audience at Clinton Hall, last evening, on the "Arabian Nights." His lectrre was in the main a sketch of the historical events of the period at which these thousand tales are supposed to have been told. This was relieved of its intrinsic dryness by humorous and satirical allusions to the men and events of our own City and times, and these were frequently characterized by great vigor and shrewdness. They were highly relished by the audience, who rewarded the lecturer not only by their attendance, but by their hearty applause.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.—The Comptroller is still receiving notices of suits and judgment orders against the City. It is but a short time since he received notices of the commencement of forty-seven suits against the City, in the Marine Court, by fire City creditors. The claims of the five creditors, it is said, have been thus divided up and increased in number in order to bring them within the jurisdiction of the Marine Court, and to secure to the lawyers a corresponding increase of costs. There has already been such an immense number of judgments obtained against the City by this "splitting process," as it is called, that the Comptroller has determined to apply to the Legislature for a bill taking City suits out of the jurisdiction of the Marine Court, and requiring them to be brought in the Court of Common Pleas.

THE WEATHER.—Early yesterday morning there was a sudden change from a moist and drizzly atmosphere, to a clear sky, a stiff northwest breeze, and a bracing, frosty air. The streets, which had almost defied locomotion during Wednesday on account of their slushy condition, were frozen hard, affording once more pleasant and safe walking. The navigation by the Sound steamers, which had been temporarily interrupted by fog, was resumed yesterday, the boats all leaving at their regular hours.

THE VANDENHOFFS.—Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF reed from the "Lady of Lyons" last evening in Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, to a full house of appreciative audiors, Mrs. V. taking the part of *Pauline*. Her participation in these entertainments forms an attractive feature.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.—The New-York Young Men's Benevolent Society have been successful in their effort to secure the services of the Rev. I. S. KALLOCK, of Boston, as a lecturer before their Society. He will deliver a lecture in the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening next, on "The Future of the Republic."

CARELESSNESS IN USING CAMPHENE.—A young girl, named MARGARET WILLIAMS, was lighting a fire last evening at her residence, No. 314 East Fifth-street, and, as it did not light freely, she poured some camphene on it, when her dress caught fire, and she was burned in a most dreadful manner.

Among the passengers by the steemer of the 9th inst., for Savannah, was the Rev. FRANCIS C. WOOOWORTH, Editor of the *Youths' Cabinet*, who goes South in pursuit of health. His address hereafter is Savannah, Geo. The magazine continues to be regularly issued under the same auspices as heretofore.

Police Reports.

A NEW WAY OF RAISING MONEY.—Policeman Dugan, of the Second District, yesterday arrested a youth aged 18, named Samuel A. Taylor, charged with defrauding the public in the following ingenious manner. He assumed to be a letter-carrier for an enterprise called the "Hourly Express Post," and delivered what purported to be letters in all parts of the City, demanding one cent each for their delivery. On opening the letters a printed circular was found, announcing the proposed publication of a new newspaper. Large sums are said to have been collected from our citizens by this dodge. The young man refuses to tell who employed him to deliver the circulars, and claims that his business is perfectly legitimate, and that he has a right to deliver as many as he pleases, and demand a cent for each. The circulars are signed Windrow & Day, No. 9 Spruce-street. The youth was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for examination.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—A man named Thomas Burke was arrested, yesterday, charged with having entered the store of Henry M. Stebbins, No. 28 Front-street, and stealing several dollars' worth of hams. Burke was, until recently, a porter in the store, but had been discharged; about which time the keys were missing but were supposed to have been lost. It seems that Burke carried them off with him, and was thus enabled to enter the store at his pleasure. He was accompanied by another man at the time of the theft, whose name is suppressed, as he claims to have been innocent in the affair, supposing that Burke was still engaged in the store as porter.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Two women giving their names as Ellen Turnbull, and Susan Johnson, were yesterday arrested by Policeman Fitzsimmons, who detected them in the act of picking the pocket of a lady residing in 14th street, while she was standing on the corner of Grand-street and Broadway. They succeeded in stealing a porte-monnaie containing $5 80, which was restored to the owner. They were committed by Justice BRENNAN.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A man named Wm. Allison, yesterday, thrust his hand through the show-window of a jewelry store, No. 138 Division-street, and seized two silver watches, with which he ran off. He was pursued and caught, but he had transferred the watches to an accomplice who escaped. Allison pleaded poverty as an excuse for his act. He was committed for trial by Justice BRENNAN.

THE BROADWAY SHOOTING CASE.—"Butt" Allen, keeper of the house No. 474 Broadway, was yesterday arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and for assaulting Policeman Ranney on the morning of the 9th inst. The prisoner was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and held to bail on both charges to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE FIRE-TELEGRAPH RESOLUTION VETOED—SUIT AGAINST THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET-MEN—TAX LEVY, AND CITY INSPECTORSHIP.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a message was received from the Mayor, containing his veto of the resolution in favor of appropriating the Fire Telegraph Office, with all the telegraph instruments, to the transmission of messages relating to fires solely; retaining all the present Fire Telegraph operators during the pleasure of the Common Council, until the apartment occupied by the Collector of Assessments is vacated, and then making the latter the Fire Telegraph Office. The Mayor says he cannot perceive the object of the resolution, unless it be to restrain the use of the telegraph from the Police and the other purposes connected with the interests of the City, and to continue in office the persons now employed as operators, although the power of appointing and removing them is now possessed by the Mayor. The impropriety of the first and the illegality of the last, he thinks, are very evident. The message was laid on the table.

Another message from the Mayor was read, transmitting a copy of a note from the Counsel to the Corporation, informing him that the suit commenced by the State against the City relative to the West Washington Market property had been discontinued as against the City. The suit is still pending against the occupants of the market, and the Mayor recommended that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to defend them.

Alderman ADAMS offered a resolution directing that the Counsel to the Corporation defend them.

Alderman BRADLEY hoped the resolution would not be passed; the City had already expended $30,000 or $40,000 in relation to this matter. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Markets.

A petition from C. Oscanyon for compensation for services rendered as interpeter to Rear Admiral Mohammed Pasha was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman SMITH, Chairman of the Conference Committee appointed to consider the Tax Levy, stated that the Committee had been in session all day, and would report on Friday evening.

A resolution was offered by Alderman PECK in regard to the memorial of the Croton Board to the Legislature, asking that a change be made in the City Charter, and that power be granted to that Board to make contracts without the authority of the Common Council. The resolution, which directs that the Croton Board be requested to furnish to the Board of Aldermen a copy of the memorial and the bill accompanying it, without delay, was adopted.

A preamble and resolutions deprecating all action of the Legislature taking away the rights and powers of the City in relation to City matters, and asserting the necessity of protecting those rights, were offered by Alderman BOOLE, and were adopted. The resolutions declare that the Dongan and Montgomery charters are sacred compacts between the City and State, and cannot be taken away without the consent of the City. It refers it to a joint committee of five of each Board, to report without delay what measures are necessary for the protection of the rights, privileges and franchises of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as guaranteed by these charters, and, if possible, prevent the passage of any acts conflicting therewith. Aldermen BOOLE, Bradley, Peck, Smith and Starr, constitute the Committee to which the subject was referred.

Alderman ADAMS offered a resolution appropriating $5,000 to alter, repair, and refurnish the Comptroller's office, and directing that the same be done by the Street Commissioner, without contract, under the direction of the Comptroller. The resolution was lost (12 to 4) for want of a constitutional vote; but the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution was adopted.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Special Committee of five appointed to consider the Mayor's nomination for City Inspector be discharged.

Alderman SMITH moved that the Board adjourn, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

Board of Councilmen.

POWDER MAGAZINE FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—REPAIRING THE CITY HALL—REFRESHMENTS.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour. Hose Companies Nos. 48 and 37 presented petitions for new carriages. Referred to Committee on Fire Department. Company C, of the Second Regiment, petitioned for the privilege of using the room over Jefferson Market one night in each week for a drill-room. Referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences. The Trustees of the Fire Department asked for an appropriation of one of the vacant lots belonging to the City north of Sixty-second-street, whereon to erect a powder magazine for the keeping of powder seized by the Fire Wardens. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman BOTTEL presented a resolution directing the fitting up of a room on the third floor of Fireman's Hall for the use of Committees on the Fire Department of the two Boards, and appropriating $1,500 therefor. Laid over.

Councilman FERAA offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Geo. W. MORTON, City Inspector, be directed to duly advertise for proposals to parties for contracts for cleaning the streets of the City at New-York, with proper estimates therefor, according to the proposals and estimates heretofore used by him, and offer awarding the contracts, make return thereof to the Common Council for action. Laid over.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, rescinding all former action and directions in regard to the repairing of the City Hall, reported, recommending a concurrence. The report was adopted.

Councilman JONES' resolution directing the fitting up of the building in which the Second District Court is held, and appropriating $1,000 therefor, was adopted. The report of the Committee on the Fire De-

partment, in favor of contracting with the Board of Aldermen in relation to the Hunting Engine Co. No. 45, a new house and location between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh streets, and Seventh and Ninth avenues, was adopted.

The following bill, which had been allowed by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in.

Members of the Board of Canvassers for refreshments at sundry times.

To HARRY FITZGERALD,	Dr.
To 900 sandwiches	$36 00
To 500 cigars	6 00
To 23 bottles brandy	23 00
To 10 dozen Scotch ale	20 00
To 1 box sardines	1 00
To 4 dishes boned turkey	16 00
To 11 dishes tongue	11 00
To 6 dishes crackers	2 00
To pickles	1 00
Received payment	$105 50

The above bill is correct. F. J. A. BOOLE.

The Board adjourned until this evening, at 5 o'clock, when the tax levy, as revised by the Conference Committees, will come up for consideration.

American Institute—Election of Officers.

At the regular annual meeting of the American Institute last evening the following regular nominations were elected officers for the year 1859:

For President—JAMES RENWICK.

For Vice-Presidents—William Hall, Benjamin Aycrigg, John A. Bunting.

For Recording Secretary—Henry Meigs.

For Corresponding Secretary and Agent—Wm. B. Leonard.

For Treasurer—John Gray.

For Finance Committee—B. Lewis, Jr., Jno. M. Reed, S. R. Comstock, P. H. Titus, B. J. Hathaway.

For Managers of the Fair—Archibald Johnston, Thomas F. De Voe, Saml. H. Maynard, Geo. Perton, Zachary Peck, J. C. Johnson, Alfred Bridgham, Thos. Williams, Jr., D. M. Reese, S. D. Backhouse, Geo. Timson, B. Lewis, Jr., Wm. Ehhlt, D. R. Jaques, J. R. Smith, J. V. Brower, Wm. H. Butler, Isaac M. Phyfe, John Johnson, Wm. Close, Thos. W. Field, J. C. Baldwin, Chas. A. Whitney, F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.

Little Ella and Professor Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication, published in your peper of yesterday, in relation to me, I pronounce false in every particular. I knew nothing of the article published in the *Tribune* of Tuesday last, nor did I ever make such a proposition to little ELLA'S mother. If the sympathy of the public for "Little ELLA" is to be gained by false and unprincipled attacks upon me, from the character of the person interested, I know nothing will be left undone. I am only sorry my talented and highly gifted little pupil should be surrounded by such bad influences, and have such a "Friend in her family." Respectfully yours,

J. B. BROWN.

REMOVAL OF INSANE CONVICTS FROM SING SING TO AUBURN.—On Wednesday morning six convicts were taken from Sing Sing to the Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, in charge of Messrs. NEWLAND and SCHAFFNER, keepers. Their names are JAMES MAXWELL, sentenced in October, 1856, for three years and six months, for assault with intent to kill; JAMES FITZGERALD, sentenced for life, in 1842, for manslaughter in the first degree; JAMES OSBMER, burglary, sentenced for four years; CHAS. APPAL, sentenced January 14th, 1858, to two years and three months, for burglary in the third degree; STEPHEN WADDEN, sentenced to seven years, for burglary; HENRY SMITH, sentenced in January, 1857, to twelve years and six months, for burglary in the first degree. Six others were sent last week to the same institution. Ten yet remain at Sing Sing. These will be sent in the Lunatic Asylum next week, making twenty-two insane convicts in all.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sicoboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article.
A NEW ARTICLE.
A NEW ARTICLE.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
CURLING, PRESERVING
CURLING, PRESERVING
AND
AND
RESTORING THE HAIR.
RESTORING THE HAIR.
RESTORING THE HAIR.
RESTORING THE HAIR.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale by all Jobbers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers
In every part of the United States.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, New-York.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now having them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No change of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.

Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Barthelf's Superior
MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY
SEWING-MACHINES,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 480 BROADWAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

The Meralle Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge on a razor. Can be obtained of the subscriber; and of sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House,

Hall's Lasting Hair Dye. 50 cents a box. Sold at 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 6 Broadway, Astor House; No. 366 State-st., Lansingburgh, and all Druggists. Arctic Ointment cures Chilblains, Burns, Boils, Bunions, Piles, &c.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families. *New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
OFFICE, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

F. Y. S.
RALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at RALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

For Faultless Shirts, made to order by hand, of the best materials, go to McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts ready made, all sizes. Under garments for the million.

Shall I be a Lawyer, Merchant, Minister, Mechanic, Author or Farmer? A correct Phrenological examination will help you to decide. Call at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LYON—DEMAREST.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, by the Rev. C. T. Demarest, at the residence of the bride's mother, JAMES W. LYON to AMELIA, only daughter of the late Richard Demarest, Esq., all of this City.

SHORT—BUFFET.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, W. B. Shear to HELLEN BUFFET, both of Morrisania.

BLACKBURN—SHORT.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Dropby, H. BLACKBURN to ELLEN SHOER, both of Morrisania.

HAMMOND—PINCKNEY.—At East Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, by the Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, of New-York, at the residence of the bride, Mr. JOHN W. HAMMOND, of Monticello, N. Y., and Miss LIZZIE A. PINCKNEY, of East Bloomfield, N. J., niece and ward of E. Bruen, Esq.

DIED.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM RENSY THOMSON, son of Samuel and Martha Walker Thomson, aged 6 years and 25 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 24 Lamartine-place, 29th st., 8th and 9th avs.

JOACHIMSSEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. JOHANNA JOACHIMSSEN, wife of Louis Joachimssen.

The friends of her husband, of her sons, Philip J. Joachimssen and Henry L. Joschimssen, and of her sons-in-law, Dr. M. Michaels and Jacob Lithauer, and the friends of the family in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 118 Rivington st., at 11 o'clock A. M., this day. (Friday.)

GORDON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, Miss ANNIE V. GORDON, eldest daughter of Wm. M. and Ann Gordon, at the residence of her parents, No. 130 Madison-av.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., without further invitation.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, WILLIAM B., youngest son of Nehemiah Mason, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 296 Jay-st.

SLOAT.—At his residence, Remsen st., one door east of Union-av., Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN B. W. SLOATS, for many years a printer.

The members of the Typographical Society, and the friends of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WHITING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. WHITING, aged 71 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Henry W. Whiting, and son in-law, John W. Harden, also the members of the New-York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 58 Rivington-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 10, MARGARET MARIA, wife of William B. Cooper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 5th av., corner of 1st-st., Brooklyn. Carriages will be in waiting at St. Ann's Church, Washington, corner of Sands-st., from 1 to 1¼ o'clock.

HAVILAND.—In Hudson, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, JOHN W., eldest son of Capt. John T. Haviland, aged 19 years and 4 months.

PERRY.—At Auburn, on Thursday, Feb. 3, FRANCES PERRY, wife of Charles B. Perry.

DE FOREST.—On board of steamer *Everglade*, at Fernandina, Fla., on Thursday, Jan. 27, JOHN NA FOREST, of this City, son of the late Capt. John De Forest, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, aged 43 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

YOOLIN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, of consumption, MARIA ANN BROWER, wife of Dr. J. J. Youlin, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

AN ANSWER TO AN INQUIRY OF
THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

"What is to become of our Floras, and Bridgets, and all of us, from Murray Hill to the Swamp, without any confidence in our doctors? It is too awful to think of; but there is one consolation after all." What, reader, do you think it is? Why, none other than the R. R. R. Remedies of that "irregular practitioner," whose open attack upon the ruthless knights of the probang has been so gallantly sustained by the Editor of the *Herald*. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, and REGULATING PILLS, are the only refuge to the "Floras and Bridgets," who, thanks to their stars, may be yet "this side of Greenwood." This question may be seriously asked when we behold a whole profession engaged in covering up its fatal errors by the passage of its "no-blame-attached-to-anybody" resolutions, at the Academy of Medicine, over the death of one of our most eminent citizens.

We answer seriously and truthfully, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS would, in our opinion, have saved the patient, by successfully putting in practice that eternal principle which must per force govern all the efforts of nature, to arrest disease and restore health to the patient, viz: that of equalisation of the circulation.

Under the head equalizers come all those remedies that are termed rubefacients, counter-irritants, &c., though, from their inefficiency, ill-calculated to do justice to the principle they are intended to carry out. Now, there never was a remedy that has ever secured the curative effect of this great principle, in its local application, as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Had it been applied to Mr. Whitney's throat constantly, there would have been a continued deviation of blood from the congested throat to the surrounding parts, thence to be distributed throughout the system.

We are fearful that this great principle was lost sight of in the treatment of Whitney by both sets of physicians. Beales used castor oil, an aperient that acts on the bowels merely—very good in its way, but not adapted to the case in hand. Purgatives are medicines that are expected to contribute to an equalisation of the circulation, as well as counter-irritant. Had RADWAY'S REGULATORS been given, then the action would have extended beyond the bowels, the kidneys would have been set to work, the skin would have been encouraged in its secretion, and, finally, that great laboratory, the liver, would have brought its ponderous aid to bear in sweeping out the channels of the circulation, that the blood ponded up about the patient's throat might again flow freely. This was not done: the ponded abscess swelled to bursting, and the patient lost his life.

Thus stands the case, so far as there was a want of treatment; but how is it with the mischief that was done?—the direct application of that weapon, armed with a sponge saturated with a solution of nitrate of silver, to the inflamed parts. Grant the most charitable supposition, that there was an abscess that was forming, or had been formed by nature to relieve the congestion, and we ask—Would not the direct application of that scrubbing probang, with its irritating caustic solution, be more likely to inflame further than reduce the existing inflammation? And again, the puncture and the escaping air—how about that, if we are to believe the testimony of Drs. Mott and Beales? Why, it is like all the rest of those errors that surgeons commit when looking upon the body in a mechanical point of view—they interfere with the practice of medicine, and attempt to accomplish chemico-vital effects by mechanical means. Surgery, taught by mutilating our inanimate remains, and infatuated by its mechanical love for slicing, is apt to take material views of disease, and the knife, the probang, and the cautery become its first resorts. Surgeons, and physicians as well, losing sight of the fact that animated nature is presided over by the brain and its spirit, and that its economy is governed by the universal law of equalization, become empyrics in reality, in their short-sighted use of inadequate medicines; while Radway's remedies, recognising that law, and formed with the view to bring every organ of the system to bear in sustaining it whenever it is violated by disease, are fast becoming the universally recognized desiderati of medicine.

Physicians know their value, and hence the hostility of some of them. Radway's remedies are the product of minds that have been bent for years on their perfection, and they have come to secure the fulfillment, and not the overthrow, of that eternal law of physics—equalization. Let the good people, therefore, between Murray Hill and the Swamp, unclinch their wind

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who is really a first-class, faithful domestic, a situation as good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; would not object to do the housework, at good wages, for a small, first-class family, being perfectly capable, also neat and respectful; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, UPRIGHT PROTESTANT young woman a situation as thorough meat and fast pastry cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies and preserves of all kinds; suited for respectables family or private boarding-house; will be found perfectly competent, careful and attentive. The best of references. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE GERman girls, situations; one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid. They are both thoroughly competent girls, well disposed, of reliable habits and with excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable servant, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; unexceptionable reference given; is truthful, very neat, obliging, and will try to please. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED GIRL OF very respectable appearance a situation as first class up stairs servant and waitress or nurse and seamstress; has most unexceptionable Brooklyn references; is competent to take entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 20 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with the highest testimonials, a situation as laundress and parlor-maid; does fine washing, ironing and dressing in style; or as regular laundress; does up linen in a magnificent style; wages, $7 to $8; also a cook in an all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook; understands perfectly all kinds of cooking, meats, poultry, soups, &c.; has the very best references and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Address H. P., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 97 West 11th-st. near the 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation in some pastor's family; is capable of doing any kind of sewing work, or attending to children or chambers; would like to travel; American, French or Spanish; call at No. 289 Bowery, top floor, vest maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERFECT GERman cook, in a first-class private family; understands French and American cooking, also fine pastries and jellies, all kinds of cakes, &c.; the best of City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches thoroughly; has lived over ten years with one family. Can be seen for three days at No. 463 Houston-st., near the Bowery, first floor No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do fine washing and puling. Can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 155 East 13th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A respectable girl who understands the business from experience; excellent City recommendations. Apply at No. 116 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW, 20 years of age, healthy and tidy, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 116 Degraw, above Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as cook in a private family. Good references from her last place, where she lived two years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 75 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as first-class waiter or chambermaid; the other as seamstress or to travel. Call at No. 283½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITnation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 28th-st., or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

MRS. GREEN, NO. 820 BROADWAY, HAS on hand first-class situations as housekeepers, lady's maids, seamstresses. Wants cooks, chambermaids, girls for general housework. No charge until situations are procured. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN, No. 820 Broadway, east side, near 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in this City and also in the country. Also, understands training and breaking of trotting young horses. Can produce the very best of references from his former employers. Address a note to W. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, which will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; also the management of a farm, understands the care and treatment of horses and cattle in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address W. P., No. 9 John-st., seed store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young married German, without family, from March 1; understands farming and raising vegetables, hot and cold graperies, fruit trees and flowers, also the care of horses and cattle; is sober, strong and industrious, and not afraid of work. has five years' best City reference. Address Box No. 913 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A restaurant where there are private rooms, or in a private boarding-house, by a steady, active man of long experience, and willing to take a country situation; will be found civil and obliging. Address, for two days, T. S., No. 831 Houston, corner of Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business. Has lived in one place two years and can give the best of City reference. Country place preferred. Address O. H. CASE, No. 251 Pearl-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, practical farmer, a Scotchman; is a married man; has had many years' experience in this country; can give satisfactory references, or would take a farm on shares. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A married man, with no children, a situation as thorough gardener; understands a grapery, green-house plants of all kinds, vegetables and laying out grounds; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as waiter in a private family, or a respectable boarding-house. Best of City reference can be given. Address or call at No. 350 6th-av., or P. G., Box No. 123 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A young married man; has no incumbrance; is a first-class farmer; is sober and industrious. Can produce the most satisfactory references. For information and particulars, address PHILLIPS, Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in private family, or a private boarding-house, or would be willing to wait on an invalid. The best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 809 Broadway, or No. 2 Second-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A steady, industrious man, who understands his business in all its branches; would take charge of a grapery, greenhouse or vegetable garden. Address JOHN PERKINS, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER—A man who thoroughly understands his business; has a small family; refers, by permission, to Francis T. Garretson, Att'y., &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, surveyor for an insurance company, or salaried agent. Address J. W., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A SITUATION AS MANAGING or general clerk is wanted, by a person of much experience and entirely competent, upon moderate terms. References satisfactory. Address A. A., New-York Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 18 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, A SUPERIOR CUTter for custom trade, in a new and desirable store on Broadway. Also one who can cut and fit boys' garments to order. Liberal salaries will be given to good mechanics. None others need apply. Address M. B. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, giving name and references, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO HAS had considerable experience in some first-class tweed manufactories in Scotland as warehouseman, wishes a situation in the above line, or as light porter; is a good penman. Apply to A. REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway, to whom the advertiser is well known.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY AN excellent German cook; she must be a good washer and ironer. Also, a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter. Both must have good references. Apply at No. 220 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE FIRST-RATE wood engravers; also one first-rate artist as designer and draughtsman—none but the best workmen need apply. WATERS & TILTON, No. 90 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent dressmaker, to take charge of business; also, several apprentices. Apply at Madame DEMOREST'S, No. 376 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A FANCY GOODS (Notion) house; an experienced salesman that can influence and sell a fair amount of near by or Southern trade. Address Box No. 2 910 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A LAD not over 15 years of age. Compensation small for a year or two. Address in handwriting Box No. 1,854 Post-Office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT AND WELL-EDUCATED boy, about 16 years of age, in the staple dry-goods business. Apply at No. 31 Warren-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS COACH BODY MAKERS, to work at Bridgeport, Conn. Apply at WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN—WHO WILL make himself generally useful, to go into the country. A single man preferred. Apply at 20 Amity-place.

TO TRACK-LAYERS.—WANTED, A FEW experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish good City recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY-GOODS SALESMAN. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, AT NO. 82 BEEKman-st. THOMAS B. SMITH & SON.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English, American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING FOR CHILDREN.—ANY PERson wishing to put one or two children, one year or more of age, out to board, where they will have motherly care and every desirable comfort at a moderate charge, will call or address MRS. MYERS, No. 60 Columbia-st., near Delancey, New-York City.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom in third story of a first-class private house, West 14th-st., to let to a gentleman and wife. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,337 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITHin two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; one large room, handsomely furnished, and hall room. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 46 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st., Ferries. House first-class; location fine, and no children. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD IS WANTED BY A SINGLE LADY in a respectable private family, or quiet boarding-house; will furnish her own room. Apply at No. 76 East 38th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN; FURnished room, fire and gas; breakfast and tea; location between Houston and 9th sts., near Broadway; terms not to exceed $6 or $7 a week. Address, stating locality, B. W., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman, wife and servant, may be obtained in a house where there are no children or boarders. Restaurant next door communicates. Apply at No. 732 Broadway, up stairs.

BROOKLYN.—PERMANENT BOARD WANTED, for two rooms (with fireplace in one,) by a young man, for himself and sister. Terms not to exceed $9 per week (for the two) including fire. Full board for lady; breakfast and tea for gentleman. References given and required. Address JAMES KING, Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 6th and 12th avs., near Broadway, would dispose of a large well furnished room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, Q. R. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE east side of the Hudson River, within walking distance from railroad and steamboats, not more than 12 miles from the City. First-class accommodations and table indispensable. Three adults, servant, and child 2½ years old. Address J. A., Box No. 1,137 Post-office.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor of a modern built house to let, separately or together, with or without board. Apply at No. 51 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; reference required.

TO LET WITH BOARD—THE ENTIRE SECond floor, consisting of four rooms, all light, suitable for a family, or would be let seperate; house has all the modern improvements; will be vacant about March 1. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., near 2d av.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HALL BEDroom, with partial board, gas and bath, in a social American family; price $4 per week. Location central, west side. References exchanged. Address, with name, Mrs. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 89 CLINTONplace, (8th-st.,) a handsome room on the first floor, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 816 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, schools with pupils, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) No charge to public schools. Refer to Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason et al. The following teachers wanted immediately: A gentleman to teach English and Military Tactics, salary $500; a gentleman to teach Classics, German, and Hebrew; several ladies to teach Music and French, Drawing and Painting; also, for a District School, a gentleman for English branches. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 928 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 36th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A CANADIAN LADY—QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, having had four years' experience in teaching, in Canada, and subsequently the advantage of a year and a half at the Normal School, Albany, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess in a private family, or teacher in a school. Would prefer the latter. No objection to any part of the Union. References unquestionable. Address C. D., New-York Post-office, Box No. 739.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, thoroughly competent to teach the English branches and French, to devote two hours in the afternoon. None but those fully capable and experienced, with the best testimonials, need apply. Also, a French seamstress to cut and fit. Call at No. 84 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS ABLE TO teach German, French, drawing and the rudiments of music, wishes a situation as teacher in an institution, or as governess in a private family. Address Mrs. IRVING, No. 123 Waverley-place.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, JUST ARRIVED in America, wishes to devote two or three hours a day to the teaching of the French language, in a young ladies' school, or a highly respectable family. Inquire of M. V., Editor's office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German languages, would offer his services, one or more hours daily, on very moderate terms. Address KOSMOS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

A YOUNG GERMAN, GRADUATED AT THE University of Berlin, wants an occupation as a teacher in all the natural sciences, Zoology and Microscopy included. The best references can be given. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A meeting of subscribers to the stock of the Association, and of citizens favorable to the enterprise, will be held at the Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1859, at 8 o'clock, to hear report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting. The Rev. Mr. Beecher, Mr. Milburn, Dr. Storrs, Dr. Farley and Dr. Kenedy have been invited to address the meeting. Ladies are respectfully invited.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, ARTHUR W. BENSON,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT, M. M. WILBUR,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, JOHN KELLUM,
JOHN GREENWOOD, P. K. WEIZEL,
LUTHER B. WYMAN, C. H. SANDS,
ROBERT R. RAYMOND, W. M. RICHARDS,
A. COOKE HULL, GEORGE E. THOMAS,
J. CARSON BREVOORT, H. B. CLAFLIN,
A. LOW, J. W. DEGRAW,
SAMUEL SLOAN, EDWARD LAMBERT,
E. D. PLIMPTON, ALEXANDER McCUE,
WILLARD M. NEWELL, E. J. LOWBER,
H. H. WORTHINGTON, Committee.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the celebration of the Birthday of the Father of our Country, General GEORGE WASHINGTON. Every veteran of 1812 is invited to meet with us. Let us show the rising generation that we have not forgotten to give honors to whom honors are due. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYTE, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Law Institute, will be held at the Library Rooms, No. 45 Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the removal of the Library to the United States Building, and the making of a contract for the fitting up of the rooms in that building for the purposes of the Institute, and also, to consider other matters connected therewith.
JNO. ANTHON, President New-York Law Institute.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Fifth-st., (Dr. McLeod's,) near 6th-av., will hold their 2d Anniversary in their Room, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. S. L. Shipley, Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Gen. U. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hugh Small, Esq., and others. The public are respectfully invited.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, CANVAS, ROPE, &c., at No. 279 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City. Gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Coukhu property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3¼ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chesnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with ons in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown-stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th-st., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South Third-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 168 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield of C. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 11th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls; three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick built lug, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av., Ferry, and 3 to 4 minutes' walk from Court-st., City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown-stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house, No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock, and will be delivered on the 1st day of May next. Price $10,500—$7,000 of which may remain on bond and mortgage, for a term of years. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 6th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x98; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,796 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant home and lot No. 13 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT No. 124 10th-av., near 18th-st. The house is four stories high, 52 feet deep, with a rear extension of 48 feet, making the first floor 100 feet deep, which is occupied as a feed-store, and doing a good business of fifteen years' duration. The stock and good will of the business will be sold with the property, if requested. For further particulars, inquire of ALLEN & MOORE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, end lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 22 feet deep, house 22 feet by 50, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 53 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lot 20 feet by 103 feet 3 inches; the house is modern built, with all the improvements, painted and papered throughout, and is in the very best condition. Terms easy to suit a purchaser. Possession can be had 1st of April. Apply to SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. E. CORLIES, No. 31 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $3,800; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 253 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with ten room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 42x25½, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Inquire on the premises of B. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STORy, basement, attic and under-cellar house, No. 266 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson-st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 662 4th-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x50, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 24th-st.

LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. For sale, the desirable property No. 45 Leonard-st., on the second block west of Broadway. Lot 25x100. For further particulars, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 301, corner of 19th-st., lot 2 x75, house four story 22x42, well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOOSTER, No. 16 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¾ miles from depôt, and 25 miles from New York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

WILLIAM H. PRICE, AGENT FOR THE SALE and purchase of real estate, letting of houses, and collecting rents: Office No. 77 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Insurance policies effected, and money loaned on bond and mortgages. Business attended to promptly and every exertion made to give satisfaction. References: Robert M. Stratton, Novelty Iron Works; Thomas B. Stillman, Police Commissioner; John B. Dunham, Piano Forte Manufacturer.

FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property on University-place, 19th, 20th, Washington, Barrow and West sts., New-York, and Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of S. S. Ward, Esq., Executor. For full particulars, see auction column in this paper, and maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
One hundred and twenty acres near Hart's Corner, Westchester County, and 33½ miles from Dobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; buildings consist of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage-house and stables, all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. E. HASKINS, on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

FARM AT AUCTION—LOCATED IN MIDDLEtown, Monmouth, N. J., two miles from Red Bank, eight from Keyport, containing 116 acres of valuable land, will be sold at public auction at the hotel in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1859, at 1 o'clock. The buildings are a large dwelling-house, located on high ground. The view from the house and grounds is very extensive, and commands the surrounding country. There is, also, a barn, carriage-house, wood-house, all in good repair. There is on the premises a fine young bearing apple orchard; also, a young pear orchard five years old; grapes, etc., strawberries, &c. There is probably no location more healthy, or with more congenial society—churches of different denominations—and good schools. This place is highly recommended to any family seeking a pleasant and healthy residence, or for any one wishing to exchange the City for the country. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by calling on the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy. J. L. CONOVER.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, IN WILlow, near Pierrepont-st., a large frame house and grounds. The house is 30x65 ft., with conservatory, is in perfect order, has Ridgewood water, and all modern improvements for convenience and comfort. The grounds, containing about a quarter of an acre, are well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, extensive arbors, with grapes of superior quality, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c. The garden is tastefully laid out, with a great variety of rose plants, shrubs, vines, roots, bulbs, and roses in great variety. Its proximity to Wall-st. Ferry, combined with its other advantages, renders it one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Terms easy. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 119 Willow-st., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 6th and 7th sts., about ten minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depôt. Stages constantly passing the door. Apply to L. RUSHFORTH, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 11th-av., between 79th and 80th sts., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR, FULL-size four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Also, two three-story brick houses, high stoops, 16 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 165 and 167 West 37th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. Also, four three-story high-stoop brick houses, 20 feet by 40 feet, Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st. These houses are well built and in perfect order and will be sold low and on terms to suit. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 141 East 30th-st., or No. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY acres, in Bethlehem, Hampshire County, Mass., 12 miles from Springfield, and 2 miles from Haydenville, and Belchertown Railroad Depôt; said farm is all cleared except about 6 acres of woodland; it has a large fruit orchard, with a new house and out-buildings. Also, a lot of 45 acres 8 miles from Springfield and 6 from the above farm, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for City property. Inquire of E. B. SIMMS, No. 94 Clinton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR MURRAY HILL—FOUR three-story houses, very eligibly situated on the north side of 45th-st., near Broadway. They are very conveniently fitted with gas and Croton water throughout. Price

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (Friday,)
At 10 o'clock, at the auction-room,
300 lots heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c.,
In lots to suit the trade.
Also,
20 M cigars, 200 boxes crayons, 25 dozen port-monnaies,
An invoice of jewelry.
Also,
(By order of assignee,)
An invoice of plated and Britannia ware, consisting of tea sets, coolers, cake baskets, salvers, tea kettles, water pitchers, oyster tureens, soup ladles, toast racks, ale cups, &c., &c., &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION TO CLOSE A CONCERN OF MOUNT MORRIS HOMESTEAD LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
ON 120TH-STREET—6 lots, about 135 feet west 5th-av.
ON NEW-AVENUE—8 lots east side, between 122d and 123d sts., and fronting Mount Morris-square.
ON NEW AVENUE—One lot west side, adjoining corner of 124th-st.
4TH-AVENUE—12 lots, between 122d and 123d sts.
6TH-AVENUE—23 lots, between 118th and 123d sts.
7TH-AVENUE—11 lots and gores, between 120th and 124th sts.
117TH-STREET—10 lots and gores, between 5th and 6th avs.
118TH-STREET—14 lots, between 5th and 6th avs.
121ST-STREET—19 lots and gores, between 5th and 7th avs.
122D-STREET—12 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.
123D-STREET—24 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.
123D-STREET—17 lots between 6th and 7th avs.
123D-STREET—4 lots, between Mount Morris and 6th-av.
124TH-STREET—5 lots adjoining.
125TH-STREET—13 lots, between Mount Morris and 6th-av.
125TH-STREET—4 lots, between Mount Morris and 6th-av.
The sale of the whole of the above-described property will be ABSOLUTE. The title is indisputable. 60 per cent, can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1859, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, on the southwest corner of 37th-av, and 38th-st.; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; now rents for $1,000 a year.
FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, with under-cellar and hot-air furnace, known as No. 113 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; gas-fixtures go with the house; lot 20 by 100 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The new three story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 18 feet 8 inches by 100 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The two new three-story, high-stoop, Philadelphia brick front-houses, with brown-stone trimmings and under-cellars, known as Nos. 151 and 153 West 37th-st.; houses 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet; lots 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage on each house if desired. Possession can be had at once.
All of these houses are built in a substantial manner, contain all the modern improvements, and are well finished in every respect.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 18—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—EXECUTOR'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE ST.—The 3 story and attic brick house, (with ten room extension) and lot, No. 18 North Moore-st., s. s., between Hudson and Varick-sts.; house contains Croton, baths, &c., in good order; lot 22x78 feet.
ON GREENWICH AVENUE—The two story frame house and lot, No. 110.
ON GREENWICH AVENUE—The 3 story brick house and lot, No. 108, s. s., nearly opposite Jane-st.
On 13TH-ST. (in rear of the above)—The two story brick houses and lots, Nos. 182 and 184 West 13th-st.; 3 feet alley way between.
ON CLARKSON-ST.—Leasehold of the 3 story and basement brick front houses and lots, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 Clarkson-st., n. s., 62.4 feet from Green-wich-st.; plot 51.4 front by 100 feet deep. The lease has two years to run at $160 ground rent, with 21 years renewal, or will be taken at a valuation.
ON 30TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 207 feet w. 7th-av., 21.6x98.9.
ON BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 68TH-ST.—4 lots.
ON 68TH-ST. (adjoining above, in the rear)—1 lot.
60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.
By order of William Boyd and John Cameron, Executors of James Cameron, deceased.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF JONES' WOOD PROPERTY, consisting of 257 Lots between 71st and 75th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River. By order of the heirs of the original proprietors, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. at 12 o'clock:
On 1st, 2d and 3d avs., 36 lots.
On Avenues A and B, 32 lots.
On 71st-st., 20 lots.
On 72d-st., 41 lots.
On 73d-st., 81 lots.
On 74th-st., 37 lots.
On 75th-st., 4 lots.
Seventy-five per cent. may remain for three years. Sale absolute. For maps, &c., apply to W. & M. H. WARD, No. 39 Exchange place, or to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY L. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL the elegant No. 28 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, in hair-cloth and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads mahogany marble-top centre-tables, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, black walnut burnished gilt-frame mirrors, window curtains and shades, mahogany sofas, divans, and tête-a-têtes, mahogany wardrobes.
Also, restaurant fixtures, consisting of marble-top tables, coffee urns, tea urns, cups and saucers, gas-fixtures, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock, two rosewood grand action pianos, in good order. Sale without reserve. Also, to pay advances, 20,000 Havana cigars, in fine order.

THOS. VIRTUE, Auctioneer—Office No. 10 Spruce-st.
AUCTION SALE AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1859, at 10½ A. M., the contents of the four-story residence No. 28 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., an unusual fine assortment of parlor, dining-room and nursery furniture of the finest style, made to order for the owners' use: consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suits of various styles; elegant lace brocatel curtains, splendid Brussels and velvet carpets, large pier glass, with a large assortment of silver. China and cut glassware, cutlery, and common crockery; mahogany chairs, rosewood suites, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads with bedding, rockers, lounges, sofas, extension dining-tables, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, and 25 or 30 tons of coal, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Billings, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues, describing sets and every article, can be had at my office, or at the door of the above mansion, in part as follows: Fine rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; 2 suites of drawing-room furniture, covered in French satin; velvet carpets, tapestry and ingrain; pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lady's secretary book-cases, centre and chamber tables, 7 feet high; centre tables, side-tables, with stationary marble tops; oil-paintings, splendid rosewood bureaus, lined with satin, and large rosewood bedsteads, with heavy carvings of art, stands to match; Turkish chairs, lounges to match; silver-ware, glass-ware, splendid dinner set, with bedding of all the bedrooms.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FIVE lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet west of 2d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—IMPORTANT and peremptory sale, at No. 317 Nassau-st., late Artisans' Bank, on FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight-line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enamelled hunting cases, plain and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Losad, French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Pignet, Patek and Moulinet; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries: will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL GIVE their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, 30 OR 40 OFFICE DESKS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.—COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of every description of furniture, beds, mattresses, chairs, tables, sofas, bookcases, glass cases, bedsteads, counters, stoves, &c., &c. Also, about 30 or 40 office desks, of various kinds and styles. Sale peremptory.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD STREET.—Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOSEPH HOFMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 11, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, tables &c. Also a lot of Groceries, walnut top counter, beer-pump, kegs, demijohns, &c.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 124 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practising class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,431,459 09
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$986,091 54	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	3 483 29	$1,305,204 79
Total		$5,740,663 79
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$381,508 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 04	
Surrendered Policies	74,206 01	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,936 27	$551,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,189,533 42
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 08	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,908,566 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 62	$5,188,833 42

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.
Number of Policies issued during the year..... 1,728
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859..... 10,993
Increase in the net cash assets during the year $754,474 33
I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
BENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CUIDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ARNATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MENTORN POST, M. D.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH D. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	DOWSE R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BERGEMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FERRIAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MAGONAGH,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSS,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.	
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.	
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.	

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1859.
OFFICE, NO. 151 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK.
AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,742,325 78
Received for Premiums during the year	$868,966 09	
Received for Interest during the year	170,087 27	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,003 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$759,853 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$242,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	35,063 31	
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.	28,126 68	
Paid Com. to Agents	37,398 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 52	
Paid Annuity	100 27	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,928 55—$501,268 16—$258,585 18	
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$3,001,239 96

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$67,677 01
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct Bds	23,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bds.	26,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs	50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,694,831 18
Premium Notes, drawing 6 per cent interest	1,033,660 36
Real Estate	43,969 27
Loans on Scrip	6,513 95
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission	22,466 14
Total Assets	$3,001,920 91

Total amount of Dividends paid to date..... 1,161,527 26
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date 1,946,499 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.
The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson, Henry McFarlan, And. S. Snelling, Chas. S. Mackrot, I. H. Frothingham, E. H. Green, Lewis G. Grover, Edw. A. Stroeg, Joel W. Condit, Josiah O. Low, John R. Weeks, Nehemiah Perry.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President,
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated, Interest allowed on deposits.
ASA B. CLARK. M. J. WILLIAMSON.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.—Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO. having been appointed by the President Financial and Transfer agents of the Company in the City of New-York, this office will be closed after TUESDAY, 15th inst., and all coupons and other obligations of this Company payable in this City, will thereafter be presented for payment at their office, No. 44 Exchange-place, where also the stock of the Company will be transferrable.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—An Insurance Company wishes to invest $50,000 cash. Will take a mortgage from $8,000 to $15,000 on City property. No brokerage allowed. Address Box No. 3,313 Post-Office.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS OF the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway. W. S. ORAYTON,
New-York, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Inquire of B. SKAATS, Attorney at-Law, No. 9 Trinity Building.

$1,000 WANTED IN THE RETAIL HAT business.—Mortgage given personally for twice the amount. Address, for three days, J. A. WARNELL, Box No. 135 *Times* office. Agents need not apply.

DUBUQUE CITY SCRIP PURCHASED BY MOSES & COMPANY, No. 41 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 22, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.
THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 9, 1859.
ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 22ist of February instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of March next, upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the 23d day of February inst.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.
New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st.
Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
JAN. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA Fire Ins. Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 1st of February.
By order,
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 19 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN G. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WALTER FEYSTER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHARINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNY and AGNES KEARNY his wife, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, in the city of Hudson, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1858. Dated December 22, 1858.
d31-law7w*F* J. MULFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 32 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,
HENRY PALMER,
HENRY MEIGS, Jr. } Executors, &c.
s3-law6m*F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of GORMAN & WILSON, No. 94 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-law6m*F* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, Jr., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, } Administrators.
s16-law6m*F* WILLIAM STEBBINS, Jr. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-law6m*F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, }
EDWARD S. CLARK, } Executors.
au20-law6m*F* HENRY J CLARK.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-law6m*F*

NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article, fifth chapter, title first, of the second part of the Revised Statutes. DANIEL SPENCER, of the city of Albany, insolvent, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER. Notice first published Feb. 10, 1859. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 25th day of April, 1859, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.
WEED KINGSLEY, Att'y. for Insolvent.
10f-12w10w*F* Albany, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 63 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
8:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail, at St. Louis, brings San Francisco dates to Jan. 14—nine days later than the steamer advices. A brief telegraphic summary has already been published. We find some additional items.

The passengers by the Overland Mail report that the Indians were all peaceable, and but very few were seen along the line of travel. At the head of Kinkware Creek eleven mules were stolen, which detayed the mail about four hours. The passengers overtook several parties of footmen who were returning to the States from the Gila gold mines, too poor to pay for accommodations by the mail or otherwise.

The Overland mail, which left St. Louis on the 20th of December, arrived at San Francisco on the 13th January. The news by the *Golden Gate*, via Tehuantepec, anticipated that by the Overland stage only by a few hours. The race was quite an even one.

The Supreme Court of California rendered a decision on the 13th, that the Legislature has the power to tax mining claims.

The Court has also decided the law prohibiting the immigration of Chinese to be unconstitutional.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, $93,634 were paid out of the State Treasury for the public printing account.

The Jews of San Francisco called a meeting for the night of the 15th ult., for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments on the subject of the abduction of the boy Mortara, and the refusal of the Papal authorities subsequently to surrender him to his parents.

The Sacramento Union, of the 5th, says: About the 1st of December, Mr. West Luce, in company with a Cumberland and one other person, left Mr. Hawley's house, on Walker's River, with the intention of crossing the mountains through the Mono Pass to Mariposa, California, since which time the party had not been heard from. They had with them five pack animals. A snow-storm fell upon the mountains about that time, and it is reasonable to suppose that they perished in the snow. Mr. Luce has a family in New-Bedford, Mass. He is aged about 50 years.

It is rumored that F. A. Nicholsen, who was elected Public Administrator of Nevada County, two years ago, is a defaulter to the amount of about $2,000. It seems there is charged to him, in the Probate Court, the sum of $2,000, which was collected on the estate of S. N. Palmer, deceased, and which has not been accounted for.

A correspondent writing from Sand Hill, Yuba County, to the *Democrat*, says: "At Timbuctoo, Mullen last week washed out of his flume $7,800. The Babb claim washed up $4,000. There are very many claims at this place that would pay quite as well, but cannot be worked on account of the scarcity of water, which will be plenty as soon as the weather moderates." The same paper notices a specimen of auriferous quartz, left with Marchand & Harris, Assayers, which was taken from a new lead recently discovered at Timbuctoo.

An extraordinary race on the Pioneer Course, Jan. 10, between *Young America* and *Fred. Johnson*, resulted in the fastest time on record. Heats, two miles, best two in three, to wagons; *Young America* trotted in 4:56½—*Fred.* being three lengths behind.

Fourteen Indians were killed on the 31st of December, near the head of Russian River Valley. Judge Hastings arrived in Eden Valley, twelve miles south of Round Valley, and about forty miles north of the first named valley.

On the 31st of December, at 4 o'clock in the morning, three men, known to Judge Hastings, attacked an Indian rancheria some miles distant in the mountains, consisting of about forty squaws and children, and fifteen men, and killed fourteen of the latter. The cause of this was that the Indians had killed seven horses of Eden Valley, proved by friendly Indians, and the bones of the animals found on the ground.

Later news from Fraser's River is also received by this arrival. Dates from Victoria are to Jan. 8. There is no news of importance. The trouble between two Justices of the Peace, Wagnell and Perkins—the former having been arrested by Ned McGowen under an order from the latter and fined $50—has ended.

Oregon dates to Jan. 1, are received. The Legislature was in session. The bill to remove the Capital from its present location occupied the House over a week. An amendment offered by Mr. Bonham to the following effect, was carried, viz: That should no place have a majority of all the votes cast for the Seat of Government, at the general election in June, 1859, then the two highest places be submitted at the next general election after that, instead of having a special election, as stated in Mr. Chapin's amendment.

Another Mail Arrival.

INTERESTING WHALING NEWS—DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT HONOLULU, &C.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult., has arrived. There are no through passengers.

An immense mass meeting of Hebrews and Protestants had been held at San Francisco, to express indignation at the abduction of the Jewish boy Montara.

The deposits at the San Francisco Mint for the week ending Jan. 15, was 11,672 ounces, and the coinage $120,000.

Martin Gallagher had recovered $3,000 damages from Captain Smith, of the bark *Yankee*, for deporting him to the Sandwich Islands, under a decree of banishment by the Vigilance Committee.

A rich silver mine had been discovered in Santa Clara County.

The ships *Nicoline*, from Hamburg, *Caroline*, from Melbourne, and bark *Glimpse*, from Honolulu, had arrived at San Francisco.

Dates from Honolulu of Dec. 25 had been received at San Francisco. The whaling season was closed. The whole number of whalers arrived at Honolulu was 218; the oil taken, 130,000 hbls., and the amount of bone upwards of a million and a half pounds. The season was regarded as unprofitable.

There was a terrific storm at Honolulu on the 16th of December, flooding the streets, and in some instances submerging houses, destroying from ten to twenty thousand dollars' worth of property.

Eighteen of the crew of the *Maria Theresa*, of New-Bedford, had been imprisoned by the United States Consul at Honolulu for refusing to do duty.

The clippers *War Hawk* and *Mountain Wave* left Honolulu for New-Bedford Dec. 22, and the *Yorick* left for the same port on the 24th, leaving in port preparing to sail the *Gladiator*, of New-Bedford, and *Alexander*, of New-London.

The clipper *Syren*, from Boston, reached Honolulu on the 24th.

Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the whalers *Phœnix*, of Nantucket, and *Ocean Wave*, of New-Bedford. Nothing has been heard of them since Oct. 17.

First Annual Dinner of the Hide and Leather Merchants.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON—SPEECHES.

In accordance with a praiseworthy and rapidly growing custom, the hide and leather dealers of this City, who hold undispnted possession of that moist locality yet well-known as the Swamp, met last night in the Metropolitan Hotel to inaugurate the formation of a new trade association, which, after the manner of other leading branches of mercantile adveetnre, has resolved to demonstrate in a puhlic, social way, the progress of our City, and the cotemporaneous advance of the particular interest which the festival is meant to celebrate. The company could not have numbered less than two hundred and fifty gentlemen, and of these no inconsiderable portion was made up of representatives of the trade in other cities down East and due West. Mr. J. B. Kunkell occupied the chair, and was supported on either hand by the invited guests. Among the more notable gentlemen present were Peter Cooper, Loring Andrews, Shepherd Knapp, John Folger, James Littlefield, (Boston;) Austin Melvin, John Watson, Joseph Hoxie, Benjamin Deford, (Baltimore;) Charles Gibbons, Zadok Pratt, Wm. Miles, James Fraser, Edwin Thorne, Oliver Hoyt, Wm. Palen and John Armstrong. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey acted as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Mr. Joseph E. Sulkley as its Secretary, and Mr. John F. McCor as its Treasurer. Of the dinner, *per se*, nothing extravagant could he said. Of its accompaniments, as one of the orators remarked, all praise would be superfluous, because of its inadequacy. The President, in making his introductory remarks, sketched briefly the history of the traffic, beginning with a period not more than thirty years ago, when the whole capital invested in it did not exceed $200,000, and tracing it down to our own day, when it falls little short of $4,000,000. Mr. Kumbell was contemporaneous with Gideon Lee, the "Father of the Swamp." His address abounded with interesting reminiscences.

The toasts were numerous, and the speeches somewhat lengthy.

Mr. Geo. F. Thome (of the firm of W. & W. D. Forrest & Co.) declared it to be his belief that when a man was obliged to speak, the best way was to take the bull by the horns; and, acting on this conviction, he had no hesitation in affirming that no panic could ever swamp the Swampers, because never were men provided with sounder souls or better understandings. The Hon. Zadok Pratt followed substantially in the same style, and proved to the satisfaction of his audience that as for the tanners, the larger their 'gains," the better the prosperity of the hide and leather merchants. In this, as the apostrophe shows, with a covert meaning. "Gains," technically considered, is the addition in weight which untanned hides receive when subjected to the tanning process—the absorption of tannic acid making the difference. In consequence of the absence of Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, the company were obliged to content themselves with the following letter:

Washington, D. C., Monday, Dec. 7, 1859.

Gentlemen: I had cherished up to this day the hope of being able to redeem the conditional promise I made you some weeks since to accept your very kind invitation to dine on the 10th inst. with the Hide and Leather Trade of New-York, but I find that I cannot do so without neglecting pressing public duties. Nothing would give me higher gratification than to mingle in the festivities of an occasion which will bring together so many gentlemen who are connected with a most important branch of the productive industry of the country, and with whom I have had business of public relations of an intimate and agreeable character. Only an imperative necessity would compel me to forego the pleasure of meeting, on such an occasion, these cherished personal friends. But a sense of duty will not permit me, at this period of the Session of Congress, to quit, even for a day, the post assigned to me by the people of Massachusetts. The enforced absence of my colleague makes my presence here more necessary, for hardly a day passes in which my attention is not required to the interests of my constituents, who have claims on my time and services which I cannot disregard. I thank you, gentlemen of the Committee, for the honor of your request to be present and respond to a sentiment in honor of the Shoe and Leather Dealers of Massachusetts, for whom I should be proud to speak, because more than twenty years of business relations and personal association have taught me how to value the character, the intelligence and the great practical ability which have created and now maintain the largest and most prosperous manufacturing interest of my State.

Respectfully, HENRY WILSON.

This letter excited so much enthusiasm that Mr. Levi A. Dowley proposed as a sentiment, "Henry Wilson, in youth a Natick cobbler, now an able member of the United States Senate, with too much good sense to accept a challenge, but with pluck enough to defy all threatening." After this there were speeches by Mr. Zadok Pratt, Mr. Wm. Claflin, Mr. J. B. Alley, and many others, in response to regular toasts. As the night waned the programme waned also, and, when both were altogether exhausted, the irregular toasts of course began. Then the mirth grew fast and furious; the jokes and nuts were cracked with universal zest, and so desperate at last became the demand for witticism that one gentleman was heard to declare that so intense was his devotion to the trade that he would stop at nothing short of *Heid-sick*, upon which the Chairman, naturally exasperated with so execrable a pun, indignantly assured the offender that his punishment must be *Mumm* until cock-crow.

Opening of the New Rooms of the Geographical and Statistical Society.

An informal meeting, indeed more of a *conversazione* than a meeting, of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, took place last night under very interesting circumstances. Hitherto the Society have met in a room of very limited space, and inferior accommodations, in the University Building, Washington-square. But while the Historical Society and other kindred institutions were expanding their usefulness and getting located in new and commodious quarters, it was not to be expected that the Geographical and Statistical Society would content itself with lagging behind in the old spot. Accordingly steps were taken to secure a new location, and last night the new rooms—consisting of a lecture room, a library, and a committee room, forming part of the Clinton Hall building—were opened to the members and the public. Being an occasion of such special interest, there was, of course, a large attendance. Among the members of the Society present, we noticed the President, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Messrs. John Jay, Velie, Henry Grinnell, J. Romeyn Broadhead, W. C. Bryant, Cyrus W. Field, Marshal Lefferts, Archibald Russell, the Rev. Drs. Thompson, Gillette and Leavitt, Judge Daly and others. The lecture-room, in which these gentlemen and other members assembled, will hold about 300 persons. The library is a spacious room, lined with shelves, books, charts, maps, &c.

The Reverend President called the assembly to order. It was, he said, an informal meeting, but it became his duty to offer a sincere and hearty welcome to all present, whether members or otherwise, and to express not only his gratification at seeing them, but an earnest hope that they would consider themselves in those rooms always at home. They had not met to make speeches, but to show their friends what accommodation they could afford. The President glanced briefly at the objects of the Society, and stated that through the agency of the kindred bodies with whom they were in communication throughout the world, they hoped to possess themselves of the earliest information touching all subjects of interest to them as a Society. They intended to publish a monthly journal of their proceedings, the first number of which was already in the Press. They were perfectly unselfish in their aims. Their rooms were open at all times to the public, who were welcome, when they desired to consult their books.

Mr. Russell offered a few observations on the condition of the Geographical Societies of Europe, after which brief addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Thompson and Leavitt.

Mr. Bryant, on being called upon to speak, said that he had come unprepared, and that if they insisted on an address from him they would be like a man insisting on dining with another without giving him the opportunity of first going to market.

Dr. Hawks remarked, that if Mr. Bryant were placed in the position of such a host, he would be able from the stores of his larder to extemporize a dinner, and, therefore, why not, with his resources, extemporize a speech?

Mr. Bryant, however, did not speak any more, and after a few remarks from Mr. Marshal Lefferts, and a speech from Judge Daly, Mr. Velie invited all present to partake of a collation in an adjoining room, a proposition which Dr. Hawks seconded, and which met with general satisfaction.

The collation was of a substantial kind, and while it was in course of disappearance, Professor Guyot, fresh from his lecture at the Historical Society, Mr. George Bancroft, and Charles King, President of Columbia College, arrived to partake of it. The subsequent proceedings were exclusively of a social nature, and shortly after 10 o'clock each person took his departure. The entire proceedings were unusually interesting, and, as marking the progress of this honorable and useful Society, the occasion was one, not only of gratification to its members, but to the entire community.

Great Fraud in Illinois.

THE STATE CHEATED OUT OF $235,000—SPALAGION IN THE FUND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—EX-GOVERNOR MATTESON IMPLICATED.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, Feb. 8.

The readers of the *Press and Tribune* are familiar with the facts which we have heretofore published in relation to the great fraud on the Fund Commissioner's office, whereby over $200,000 in bonds, cash and certificates were wrongfully obtained from the State. They will remember that, in 1839, during the progress of work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Canal Commissioners negotiated a loan of $1,000,000 with the United States Bank; that for some reason the installments for May of that year were not paid; the Commissioners to meet the emergency issued $267,000 in checks on the Branch of the State Bank at Chicago; these and a subsequent issue of $130,000 in August of that year, were redeemed: in 1844 there was outstanding an amount equal to $316. Under the act of 1847, holders of Canal or other State indebtedness, were permitted to fund it and receive therefor interest-paying bonds; on the 9th of January, 1857, Gov. Matteson, then in office, presented to his clerk $8,000 of these checks of 1839, and that bonds were issued therenpon in the name of Caleb Johnson; a few days anterior to the 27th of February, of the same year, Matteson, then out of office, presented to the same clerk, packages of these same checks, containing in all $49,600, and bonds were issued for them also; shortly before the 18th of March of the same year, 1857, Gov. Matteson presented $31,500 in checks and for these bonds were issued as before; and these facts were made public by the discovery of these checks in the Auditor's office by Gen. Fat, an old Commissioner, who supposed them to be counterfeit.

The examinations which have been entered into by the Senate Committee, to which the matter was referred, open a new chapter in this history. It now appears by the evidence of W. H. Brown and Ezra L. Sherman, one the cashier and the other the teller of the Chicago Branch, that the checks are genuine—that there is not a counterfeit in the lot; and that when received by the Bank, they were counted as cash and *not cancelled*; that many of them by indorsements on the back, made by correspondents in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Alton, and Michigan City, directly to Cashier Brown, are recognized as having gone through the Bank and having been once paid. It appears further that after payment they were handed over to the Treasurer or some officer of the Canal Board. Now what became of them, and how and by what and whose agency were they abstracted and once more put into circulation? Governor Matteson, we learn, says that he bought them, by himself and agents, of various parties—name not mentioned; and it is admitted by all that they must have been by somebody surreptitiously and fraudulently obtained. This is likely from the evidence of Michael Kehoe, well known to all the old residents of this city as the porter for many years in the Canal office on Lake-street. He swears that when J. McRoberts, of Joliet, took possession of the Canal office as Trustee, he found in the safe and in a couple of boxes a very large amount of redeemed evidences of Canal indebtedness—scrip of various kinds and dates, checks, cancelled bonds, &c. These McRoberts and Kehoe packed in a large packing-trunk, and in a pine shoe-box, both of which were fastened up and sealed with wax and the office seal. Kehoe himself took them to the dépôt of the Rock Island Railroad, saw the direction, "Hon. J. A. Matteson, Springfield," on each, and saw them put into the baggage car, McRoberts being a passenger on the train and having them in charge. We learn further, in confirmation of Kehoe's testimony, that search was made on Friday last in the basement rooms of the State House, and that the trunk of which he speaks was found, the seals unbroken; but that the shoe-box has thus far eluded search. Kehoe does not know what kind of indebtedness were thus sent, or whether there were any of those "90 day checks" in the boxes or not.

The above, with the testimony of Enoch Moore, the Fund Commissioner's clerk, is a summary of the facts thus far developed. Mr. Moore has been in the office since 1840, and has issued every bond which the State has put in circulation since that time.

Mr. Moore swears that the checks were presented to him by Governor Matteson; that the bonds were made payable to the names above written by Matteson's direction; and that the bonds were delivered to Matteson. Further, that Matteson is in the habit of funding large amounts of indebtedness about the genuineness of which there is no doubt.

Since the above was written we have later advices from Springfield. On Saturday afternoon the Finance Committee met again in the Auditor's office. Ex-Governor Matteson was present, and was aided by counsel. Several witnesses were examined. L. P. Sanger, (called by Gov. Matteson,) said that in the early part of '57, he was in the habit of visiting Matteson's room at the St. Nicholas. Knew that the Governor was buying State indebtedness largely; happened in his room one evening in February, saw a stranger there counting money on the bed; Gov. Matteson was counting canal checks at his desk; saw a pile of the in three inches thick; turned up the corners of them and saw some of the size of $100. Did not know the name of the stranger; has never seen him since. Was before this time in Litchfield's office in New-York; was there applied to to purchase same canal checks; applicant was a stranger; had never seen him before; did not know his name; has never seen him since. Bought them to the nominal amount of $1,100. Did not know to whom he sold them; thinks to Governor Matteson; not sure.

The Press and Tribune adds:

"Further examination of the Fund Commissioner's books shows that the amount, principal and interest, of money, bonds and certificates feloniously obtained, will not fall short of $235,000! The proper officers are diving deep into the fraud, and it is feared that new and more astounding frauds will be brought to light."

Governor Matteson has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee of Investigation:

Springfield, Feb. 3, 1859.

Dear Sir: I received, for the first time, on Monday last, an intimation that a portion at least of the Canal scrip funded by me, and upon which bonds of the State were issued to me, was suspected to be spurious. I purchased all this scrip nearly two years ago from different persons, most of whom are not now recollected by me, without the least doubt of their genuineness, and with perfect good faith, so far as I was concerned. The bonds were issued to me with like good faith by his Excellency, Governor Bissell. I am anxious, as well on my own account as for the interest of the State, that there should be a thorough and scrutinizing investigation to satisfy us that the genuineness of the scrip, and the character of the transaction.

Such an investigation I do not think it possible for the Committee to make, with the limited time at their disposal, during the few remaining days of the session.

I, therefore, propose that suit be instituted against me, by the State, for the recovery of these bonds, in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, where the matter in controversy can be fairly tried, with leave for either party to take an appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

During the pending of this suit, and until its final adjustment, I will leave the bonds where they now are, and should the Bank Commissioners deem the circulation of the State Bank in any way insecure by reason of the alleged invalidity of these bonds, I will, within such reasonable time as they shall prescribe, furnish such other security as they may require, amply to protect every dollar of said circulation.

Should an act of the Legislature be requisite to carry into effect this proposition, I desire that your Committee will propose a bill, and that the same shall be passed without delay by the General Assembly.

I have taken this liberty of addressing this communication to you, as Chairman of the Committee to whom this subject was referred for investigation, and would request you to have it read to the Senate, and referred to the Committee.

Respectfully, J. A. MATTESON.

Hon. S. M. Fuller, Chairman Com. Finance.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Quarterly Report of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police.

The head of the Police Department in this City, Deputy-Superintendent Folk, transmitted to headquarters yesterday the report as to the state and doings of the force under his command, for the quarter ending the 1st inst. By this document it appears that the whole number of arrests was 3,368—of which number 716 were females—a decrease of 779 as compared with the arrests of the previous quarter; 524 complaints were made to the District-Attorney for violations of the Excise law; 2,656 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Stationhouses; $2,035 54 was taken from prisoners and restored to them; 153 lost children were found by the Police and restored to their parents. The members of the force lost 580 days by reason of sickness or disability, an average loss to the Department of nearly 7 men each day. The amount of property reported as stolen was $5,366 47, of which $2,102 22 was recovered.

Offences against the Person.—The arrest for offences against the person numbering 2,636, were as follows: Assault and battery, 440; assaulting policemen, 4; abandonment, 8; aiding to escape, 1; assault with intent to kill, 10; attempted suicide, 1; assault with threats, 3; bastardy, 2; bigamy, 2; breach of peace, 6; disorderly conduct, 128; escaped convicts, 1; fighting, 65; felonious assault, 1; habitual drunkards, 14; exposure of person, 9; incest, 1; intoxication, 1,342; intoxicated and disorderly, 191; interfering with Police, 1; insanity, 18; infanticide, 2; insulting females, 1; keeping disorderly house, 18; libel, 1; miscellaneous mischief, 42; malicious mischief, 5; murder, 2; perjury, 1; rape, 4; runaway apprentices, 1; slander, 1; suspicious persons, 27; selling obscene prints, 1; threatening life, 14; vagrants, 143; violating election law, 0; violating truant law, 18; witnesses, 2.

Offences against Property—Of this class there were 731 arrests made, viz.: Arson, 4; attempt at arson, 1; attempt at burglary, 3; attempt to steal, 5; burglary, 17; constructive larceny, 1; forgery, 3; fraud, 1; gambling, 2; grand larceny, 44; malicious mischief, 8; obtaining goods under false pretences, 3; petit larceny, 244; picking pockets, 4; passing counterfeit money, 13; receiving stolen goods, 5; robbery first degree, 2; selling policies, 7; suspicion of burglary, 3; suspicion of larceny, 9; trespass, 1; violating ordinances, 351. The arrests in the different Precincts were as follows: First, 490; Second, 399; Third, 729; Fourth, 661; Fifth, 424; Sixth, 331; Seventh, 67; Eighth, 92; Ninth, 95.

Brooklyn Normal School.—The third anniversary of this school was celebrated last evening at the Packer Institute. Every available seat in the chapel was occupied, and hundreds went away who were unable to obtain admission. The Board of Education, members of the City Government, and a number of the clergy were present. Mr. A. B. Capwell, of the Normal School Committee, after the opening exercises, introduced Mr. Bulkley, the City Superintendent of Public Schools, who briefly and succinctly gave the history of the School. The Normal School has been in existence three years, and has met the expectations of its promoters in every respect. At first there was much opposition from friends and leaders, and even from the teachers themselves. But this had passed away, and all was now on a smooth sea. The result of the experiment was a higher standard of teachers in the public Schools. After singing by the class, the Rev. Mr. Clark read several compositions which were of a high order of merit. Mr. Randall, City Superintendent in New-York, made an address, in which he expressed the opinion that popular education without the Bible could not exist. The Bible should be the foundation of all education. Thirty young ladies, graduates, at the close of the proceedings were presented with diplomas, and the large congregation separated to their homes, much gratified with what they had seen and heard.

An Attempt to Rob on the Highway.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. Joseph Sinclair was going to his residence, in the Eastern District, he was met by a negro, at the corner of Ninth and North Second streets, who, without any ceremony, knocked him down. Mr. Sinclair had sense enough left to yell lustily for the police, and his cries were fortunately heard by officer Guinn, of the Sixth Precinct. The approach of the officer caused the would-be robber to move off with such speed that the officer could not take him. Mr. S., upon a careful examination of himself, found that he was not much injured, and wended his way home, which place he reached without further interference.

The Butler-street Affray.—The Jury in the case of Thomas Shields, who died, on the 2d inst., in the Long Island College Hospital, from wounds received in Jeremiah O'Donnell's stable, on Butler-street, concluded their labors yesterday. A verdict was returned that death was caused by a wound inflicted by a fork in the hands of Michael Dwyer. The accused was committed to the County Jail by Coroner Horton to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dwyer, when examined, denied the charge, and asserted that the deceased stabbed himself. He is 30 years old, born in Ireland, and a laboring man.

The Democratic "Union."—The recently-elected Consolidated Committee held a meeting on Wednesday evening, and elected officers who, according to the Democratic organ, "are invariably among the most supple, unscrupulous and offensive of Tatlor's tools." The names of the officers are: *Chairman*—George Olney, of the Eleventh Ward. *Recording Secretary*—John A. Wycroff, of Flatbush. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. H. Peck, of the Third Ward. *Treasurer*—W. H. Powell, of the Fourth Ward. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—James Lynch.

Disreputable Houses.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct, on Wednesday night, broke up a disorderly house kept by Maar Hazzard, on Lorrimer-street near Green-street, in the Eastern District, and arrested the keeper, who was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary, Thomas Chafer, who was arrested in the same district on Sunday night last for keeping a dog-baiting establishment, and a resort for sporting men on Meeker-avenue, was on Monday taken before Justice Fox and fined $100. The accused, with several sporting friends, immediately went before the Mayor, and that official reduced the fine to $20.

Odd Fellows.—The Crusaders Lodge, No. 61, of Odd Fellows, celebrated their Seventeenth anniversary on Wednesday evening in the Odeon. The principal feature of the evening was the presentation of a banner by the Daughters of Rebecca to the Lodge.

City Mission and Tract Society.—The following officers have been elected in this Society for the year: President, the Rev. Dr. B. C. Cutler; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Bonnington; Treasurer, Henry Salden.

The Martyrs.—The Military of Brooklyn propose to inaugurate their new Armory by a ball, the proceeds of which to go into the Martyrs' Monument Fund.

Chess.—Two amateur chess players, one in this city and the other in Cleveland, Ohio, commenced a game of chess, yesterday, the moves to be transmitted each way by mail. The game as it progresses will be kept at the Brooklyn Club Room.

New Ferry.—The residents of Whitestone have under consideration the running of a ferry next Summer to connect that place with Westchester County. There was a ferry at this point 30 years ago.

Academy of Music.—The Committee appointed some time ago to make the necessary arrangements to erect an Academy of Music in this city, have called a public meeting, to be held on Monday evening next, in the Athenæum. Some definite action will then be taken.

Funeral.—The funeral of Augustus Mees took place last evening at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 76 South Second-street. An affecting address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Foster. The remains were interred at Greenwood. It was one of the largest funerals ever seen in the Eastern District.

A Bigamist Held for Trial.—Dr. Richard Madison Smith, arrested for having two more wives than allowed by law, was committed in full for trial, yesterday, by Justice Voorhies.

Supreme Court.—A General Term of this Court will be opened on Monday next, at 1 o'clock P.M. The printed Calendar will be ready on Saturday. The calendar for enumerated motions will be taken up on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., when twenty causes will be called. No causes or motions will be reserved or set down.

Progress in Ecuador.

The bark *Tangier*, of some seven hundred tons burden, has just gone to sea from this port, where she has been loaded with gas machinery, mains, materials and men, for the erection of gas works to supply the city of Guayaquil, in South America. We learn that the Republic of Ecuador, of which Guayaquil is the principal sea port city, has granted most liberal privileges to E. R. Spreaux, Esq., of this city, with a monopoly of the gas business, in all its branches, for a period of forty years. This grant is now being availed of, and a few months will bring to us the intelligence that Guayaquil, upon the Pacific, is lighted with gas through the enterprise of Baltimore.

Private letters from gentlemen high in authority in Ecuador, received by the last steamer, give assurance that the difficulties between Peru and Ecuador will soon be amicably and honorably adjusted through the mediation of Chili.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

The Winans Steamer.—Messrs. Ross & Thos. Winans, the builders and owners of the Winans steamer, acting upon the improvements suggested by the late trial trip, have concluded to lengthen her 30 feet. This will be accomplished by cutting off 25 feet from the bow, and adding the required number, tapering to the prow. The present length is 180 feet, and the contemplated addition will increase the length 194 feet. The extra iron sheeting, &c., required for the work is now being prepared at the machine shops of the Messrs. Winans, Mount Clare. Some alterations will, at the same time, be made in the motive power, by which it is believed the speed of the vessel will be greatly increased. The additions will not be completed before Spring.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We have a startling appeal from the people of Bruce County, in the northwest part of Canada West. The three thousand population of that county are in a most pitiable and heart-rending state of destitution. There are hundreds of families there, it is said, verging on starvation. Unless some means of relief are promptly devised, the most terrible results will follow. The inhabitants of Bruce County are mostly from the Highlands of Scotland.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
Gurney's Up-Town Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills.—Disease arises from weakness in some one or more of our organic functions. These Pills by their restorative, sanative and cleansing action, invigorate the blood and strengthen the constitution generally. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Gayetty's Family Gazette.—Please call at No. 41 Ann-street, and get a copy for nothing. An edition of 200,000 will be given away, at the Dépôt of Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water-closet.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Feb. 10.

$21,000 U. S 6s '65	101¾	150	Erie R.R.	s30	13½
8,000 U. S. 6s '74	102¾	50	do	s60	13⅝
3,000 Ky 6s pay. N. Y.	93	50	do	s30	13⅝
14,000 Ill. Int. '60	94½	100	do	b60	13⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	89⅞	50	Hudson R. R.R.		32½
500 Virginia 6s	97	50	do		32⅝
1,000 do	96¾	225	Harlem R. R.		13⅝
2,000 N. C. State 6s	97½	350	Har. R.R. Pref		40
13,000 Mis. State 6s	84¾	400	do	b60	40¼
25,000 do	84¾	400	do		40¼
500 Cal. Ste. 7s N.B.	85	400	do	b30	40¾
5000 do	84¾	100	do	s60	39¾
3000 Mich. St 6s 8 W	101	8	Sixth-av. R. R.		125¾
1000 Brook. C. W. L.	102½	200	Reading R. R.	s10	48¾
1000 N.Y.C.R.R.F. 7	89	100	do	s30	48¾
500 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	102¾	125	Mich Cen. R. R.		80¾
3000 E.R.R.3 M.B. '83	77	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b10	19
2,000 H. R. R. C. 8s	65	100	do	s10	18⅞
1,000 M. So. 2d mt. bs.	62	100	do		19⅛
2,000 Ill. C. R. R.	88¾	300	do	b60	19
5 000 La.C. & M.L. G.bs	24	60	Panama R. R.	s60	116¾
1,000 N. J. C. 2d mt.bs	95	150	do	s30	116¾
2,000 L. E. & W. 1 mt.bs	70	100	do		116¾
23 Bank of New-York	106¾	25	Ill. Cen. R. R.		67
10 Ocean Bank	95	12	Clev., Col. & Cin. R		93
9 Amer. Exch. Bank	107	50	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	s30	68¾
10 Bank of Commerce	101	250	do		68⅞
100 Canton Company	20¼	150	do	b60	69
100 do	b60	20¾	250	do	69¾
100 do	b10	20¾	100	do	s30
150 do		20¾	40	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	31
65 Penn. Coal Co		81¾	400	do	31½
100 do	s60	81	200	do	s10
155 Pacific M. S. S. Co.		70¾	250	Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	b30
367 do		71	100	do	b60
100 do		71¼	220	do	60¾
100 do	s30	71¾	100	do	s30
50 do		71¾	150	do	60¼
57 N.Y. Cent. R.R.	opg	83	400	do	b60
150 do	c	83	250	do	b30
250 do	opg	83¾	100	do	s10
200 do	p & c	83¼	200	do	s3
50 do	s60	82¾	15	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	80
50 do	s30	83	100	Mil. & Mis. R.	13¼
50 do	b30	83¼	205	La C. & Mil. R.	12⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$32,000 U. S. 5s '74	103¾	100	Cleve. & To. R.R.		31¾
28,000 do	b30	102¾	50	Chi. & R. I. RR	69¼
2 000 Tenn. 6's '90		89¾	200	do	s10
5,000 Mo. State 6's		81¾	650	do	b30
5,000 do	s60	81¾	100	do	s3
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 2dm h.		90	85	Pa. M. S. S. Co.	72½
20 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.		99¾	100	do	b10
100 Canton Co		20¾	50	do	s30
30 N.Y. Cent. R.R.	opg	83¾	50	do	s30
50 do	s20	83¾	50	do	b30
50 do	b3	83¾	50	do	b60
110 Har. R. R. Pref.	s30	47	145	do	
300 Reading R. R.		48¾	300	do	s30
250 do	s60	48	200	Erie Railroad	
200 do		48¾	1200	Hud. Riv. R.R.	b30
200 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R		18¾	25	Har. R. R.	
250 M.S. & N. I. G.S.		46¾	50	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	s40
200 Panama RR	s30	116¾	50	do	s30

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Sec. Av. R. R. 7s	97½	10 Arctic F. Ins. Co	110¼
1,500 do	96¾	10 do	110⅜
8,500 M S. & N. I. RR. 7s.	61	10 Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	102
8,000 Nash & Ch. R.s.	78	10 do	10.¾
4,000 Lac. & W. RR. 7s	68	20 Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	152
20,000 Memphis City 6s.	69	30 Con. Ins. Co., Phila.	90
1,000 E. Ten. & V. RR. 6s	78	20 G. W. Mar. Ins. Co.	132
2,000 Nash. & Ch. RR. 6s	76	10 Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	103¾
2,000 F. R. & W. Im. C. 6s	40	40 New W. Fire Ins. Co.	87¾
1,000 Chi. St. Paul & F. dn Lac 8s	13¾	20 Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	100
6,000 Memphis City 6s.	60	20 Pac. Fire Ins. Co.	113¾
640 At. M. In. Sc. '59,	82⅜	50 Sec. F. Ins. R.	103
20 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	114	50 U. S. Trust Co	114⅜
50 N. River Bank	95¼	15 Am. Ex. Bank	10a⅜
2 F. & C. Bk. of L. I.	40¾	30 East River Bank	88
30 do	35	10 Bk. of the Com.	99⅛
50 But. & Drov. Bank	120	6 Sboe & Leather Bk.	111¾
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	100¾	10 New W. Fire In. Co.	97½
40 Chatham

CALIFORNIA AND NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$1,204,000 IN SPECIE.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

News from California, Japan and Sandwich Islands.

The *Moses Taylor* errived last evening from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails and specie of Jan. 20. The news from California has been partially anticipated by the Overland Mail at St. Louis, which brought dates to Jan. 17; so that the intelligence by this arrival is really three days later only. The papers contain Gov. WELLER'S Message to the Legislature of California, of which we give an abstract below, with other items of news.

The *Moses Taylor* left Aspinwall on the 3d of February. On the 2d, died on board the Pacific Mail steamer *Sonora*, A. N. ARMOS, a native of Amsterdam, where he has a wife and family. Died on board of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *California*, in the bay of Panama, Capt. CHARLES R. HOWARD, of Baltimore, formerly in the employ of the United States Mail Steamship Company. Feb. 8, 6½ A. M., spoke bark *Granville*, bound to New-Orleans. Feb. 9, 9:20 A. M., exchanged colors with United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, steering to southwest.

In the port of Aspinwall, United States frigate *Roanoke* and sloop of war *Savannah*.

The following is the *Moses Taylor's* specie list:

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$314,000	Clark & Wilhur.....	10,000
J. Stevens, Bro. & Co.	145,100	W. Appleton & Co....	10,000
American Ex. Bank.	81,000	T. Hand & Co.....	8,280
Freeman & Co.....	66,943	Baker & Morrill.....	7,200
Metropolitan Bank..	60,000	T. M. & J. S. Bacon..	7,200
W. Hoge & Co.....	58,600	A. E. Tilton.....	7,000
E. Kelly & Co.....	50,000	Crosby, Crocker & Co	5,500
James Patrick.....	50,000	J. B. Wair.....	4,616
W. T. Coleman & Co.	49,334	J. G. Parker & Son..	4,500
W. Seligman & Co...	42,100	Butcher & Brother...	4,000
J. R. Coghill.....	35,185	Turner Brothers	3,500
C. W. Crosby.....	29,000	Strauss H. H. & Co...	2,000
J. B. Newton & Co...	24,000	Flint, Peabody & Co.	2,000
E. Meader & O. Adams	24,000	S. G. Reed & Co.....	1,850
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	23,000	Total.....	$1,304,865
E. Patrick.....	21,300		
Janssen, Bond & Co..	20,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Jennings & Brewster	19,000	H. Classon & Son.....	$4,136
Treadwell & Co.....	18,000	Trevor & Colgate.....	3,000
Grinnell, Minturn&Co	14,800	Freeman & Co.....	2,500
Moreland & Aspinwall	14,289	Panama R. R. Co.....	1,940
F. Naylor.....	12,000	S. Lansburgh & Bro....	1,700
Order.....	12,000	F. Thieriot.....	1,391
L. J. Lawrence & Co.	11,300	H. Underwood.....	400
Crocker & Warren ..	10,000	Total.....	$15,058
Ross, Falconer & Co.	10,000		

Important intelligence from Nicaragua, *vid* Aspinwall, reaches us by this arrival. Our correspondent gives full details.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua Ratifies the Cass-Yrissari Treaty,

The Convention Accepted Without Alteration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.

The United Stetes ship *Savannah*, Captain JOSEPH R. JARVIS, arrived here from San Juan del Norte on the 1st instant, having left there on the 28th ultimo. She brings the highly-important information of the ratification, by the Nicaraguan Government on the 17th of January, of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, *as it was originally drawn.*

By the treaty, as thus ratified, the Republic of Nicaragua concedes to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the

"Right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Territories of that Republic, on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used in the same manner and upon equal terms by both Republics and their respective citizens—the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving the right of sovereignty over the same."

The United States agree to extend their protection to *all* such routes, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

Nicaragua engages, also, to establish a free port at each extremity of the transit for merchandise and effects in *transitu*.

Troops and munitions of war can be carried by the United States across this transit.

The Postmaster-General is authorized to convey the mails across this transit by contract or otherwise.

Nicaragua agrees that in case she should fail to protect persons and property upon this transit, that the United States shall have power to do so, so long as such military protection may be considered necessary.

Any company establishing a transit communication through Nicaragua is only entitled to the protection of the United States so long as it fulfills the purposes and adheres to the spirit and intentions of the treaty. If any transit company whatever imposes exorbitant tolls or otherwise misconducts itself, the protection of the United States can be withdrawn, upon due notice being given to Nicaragua.

The rights and privileges guaranteed by this treaty cannot be infringed by the terms of any transit contract, any charter or grant infringing upon these rights and privileges being essentially null and void; and by the same article the protection of the United States is withheld from any transit company until they shall make the terms and conditions of this treaty, in effect, a portion of their charter, so fully as if it had been embraced in the original grant.

It is further "*provided, that nothing herein contained*—i. e. *in the treaty—shall be constructed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts.*"

Any transit company which may be established is forbidden to pay or declare dividends exceeding fifteen per cent. per annum.

The ensuing article declares that nothing in the treaty shall affect the rights of Costa Rica to a free passage in the River San Juan.

[It was against the articles in reference to the transmission of troops, and to the establishment when necessary of a military protectorate on the Isthmus, that the Government of Martinez took exception to the treaty, and so long resisted its ratification. But as corresponding stipulations were admitted into the Gore Ouseley Treaty, it may be presumed the Nicaraguan Government regards the whole provision as void for generality.—ED. TIMES.]

The *Savannah* came down here to replenish her almost exhausted supplies of water and provisions which being accomplished, she will return to the anchorage in the offing off the San Juan del Norte, and remain there until relieved by the *St. Louis* or *Brooklyn*, when she will proceed directly to Vera Cruz. Her officers and crew are healthy, and the ship is in very fine condition for any active service.

The *Jamestown*, Commander C. H. A. H. KENNEDY, was at anchor off San Juan del Norte, and would remain there until the return of the *Savannah*. The *J.* has been actively cruising between San Juan del Norte and the Chiriqui Lagoon, for the purpose of intercepting filibusters. She is represented as being in an unhealthy condition, which is not at all to be wondered at, when our vessels are kept for months upon these malarious coasts, the officers and crews constantly exposed to the extremes of wet and heat. During the healthy season they should be allowed to cruise among the Windward Islands, show our flag, and make it respected, which is now far from being the case. Our power as a great nation would then be seen and appreciated.

The Gulf Squadron should be increased at least two more ships, and the Central American two additional. This would permit the flag-ship of the Home Squadron to be always on the move. She has now been laying here and at San Juan del Norte nearly five months. She is remarkably healthy now, but this cannot be expected to continue should this inactivity be extended.

Flag-officer WM. J. MCCLUNEY came down in the *Moses Taylor*, which vessel arrived on the morning of the 29th, and he hoisted his square blue flag at the mizzen on the same day, when the usual salute of thirteen guns was fired. I had the pleasure of being introduced to him, and he is, with the fine and accomplished officer, the courteous gentleman. The selection of this officer to succeed the esteemed and beloved MCINTOSH, has given great satisfaction to our countrymen resident upon this Isthmus. We feel sure that he will be prompt to vindicate the honor of his country, and to guard well the highly important interests of our citizens in this quarter. His flag-ship, the *Roanoke*, is a magnificent specimen of a vessel of war, and she is the admiration of all who visit her, being in splendid condition, reflecting, as it does, great credit upon her officers and noble crew. You should see—as I was privileged a few days ago—how her battery is handled, and the precision of her target-practice, with the howitzer and small-arm men, drilled as infantry, or as broad-sword men; nothing could be more perfect. Their drills are continual—always *something* going on.

This place is perfectly healthy, and the weather delightful.

H. B. M. ships *Cæsar*, *Diadem* and *Valorous* remain at San Juan del Norte.

The New-York Times.

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CALIFORNIA.

A Dry Fortnight—Legislative Proceedings—The Weather—Scenes in San Francisco—The "Great Republic"?—The "Hermann" and other Craft in Port—Martin Gallagher's Case—The "Evening Bulletin" and the Retirement of Mr. King, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

Rather a dry two weeks for news since the sailing of the last steamer, and items are as scarce as honest politicians.

It seems as if there had been a conspiracy against your obedient servant, to prevent anything happening or any startling occurrances. Even the usual "big strikes" in the mines have failed to make a noise. The newspapers have been quite as hard run for something new to chronicle, and, in lieu thereof, have filled their columns with the sayings and doings of the assembled legislative wisdom of the country. They have spent a day or two quarreling over the question whether one of their number (Mr. HOYT) had any business to have a seat in the charmed circle of Lycurguses, and were very much inclined to chisel him out of his mileage and other little perquisites of office; but HOYT didn't fancy any such curtailment of his just dues, and determined he wouldn't stand any such nonsense; so he flew around and mustered his friends, and when it came to a showing of hands, HOYT's friends stuck up to their principles, and voted that it was against all rule to pay back any money a man had once received; consequently he came off victorious, jingled his small coin and laughed at them.

The Placerville and Salt Lake Telegraph Company resolution, instructing our Senators to ask the right of way, and other favors, coming up for consideration, Mr. HOLDEN, of Stanislaus, moved to amend by striking out "our Senators," and inserting Mr. GWIN, urging in support of the amendment that Mr. BRODERICK had failed to obey instructions, and evinced a strong inclination to do just as he pleased. Of course this kicked up a breeze, and there are signs of a precious row among the Democratic brotherhood. A resolution was offered, previously, calling upon Mr. BRODERICK to resign, but the probabilities are that inasmuch as Mr. B. worked like a Trojan for four years to become what he is, he is not going to drop his bread and butter at any small amount of barking; to furnish crumbs of comfort to his enemies. Mr. BRODERICK will most likely hold on to what he has until he gets a surer hold on to something better.

The weather has been perfectly delightful during the past two weeks. Clear, sunshiny days—balmy, soft atmosphere, and *such* moonlight nights. Livery stables are doing a good business, letting out fast teams for a moonlight drive to the Ocean House and beach, where the music of the surf on the smooth, hard sand, and the pattering of horses' hoofs, is wonderfully conducive to love-making. Moonlight rides to the beach have resulted in any quantity of orders for black dress coats, and put many a hundred dollars in the pockets of the reverend gentlemen who put an end to all such nonsense, by giving the parties full permission to make love just as much as they please, and as a matter of course they drop the business altogether, and turn their attention to the price of flour, butter and potatoes. The "better feeling in real estate" has rather brightened up the matrimonial market, and several parties who had been waiting very patiently for a year or two concluded it would be safe to invest, so terminated negotiations—their lot depending very much on the price of lots. Any reaction would be considered fair grounds for receding from hasty offers to add to the tax upon pockets, the personal property tax being very severe in this country.

Our Superintendent of Streets, Mr. HOSSEFROSS SASSEFRAS, or some such name, is just about the most popular man in this town at "these presents," and is looked upon as the pink of propriety," and fairly entitled to be President of the Humane Society. He probably observed the great difficulty our ladies labored under in getting through the streets, owing to the fact that our sidewalks are not more than ten or fifteen feet wide. So he goes to work, sawing down sign-posts, awning-posts, hitching-posts, and every other species of obstruction. I saw him, or one of his deputies, sawing away at a tall stick-of-candy-looking affair in front of a barber's shop yesterday—a very barberous proceeding—and from that proceeded to sawing a gas-post. He made a dead set at it, but soon retired to set his saw. Mr. HOSSEFROSS is evidently determined that lovely woman shall be allowed to spread herself just as much as she pleases. I saw a couple yesterday sailing down past our corner in all the majesty of crinoline, like two clipper-ships under full sail, with all their royals, sky-scrapers, and out-riggers, and as they "rounded to" "carried away" and completely capsized a gentleman from the Emerald Isle, who had anchored his apple-stand too near the curb. They passed on unconsciously, leaving poor Paddy stranded high and dry on the bottom of his apple-cart, making fruitless efforts to save his property.

Some half dozen or more clipper ships have arrived within the last few days, and it was high time they did, for some of them have been out so long their Captains must have forgotten what port they last sailed from. There is the *Rambler*, been rambling all over the Atlantic and Pacific; I believe the Captain was not satisfied with the manner in which he got around the Horn so turned back to do it over again in better style. I speak of her particularly, because I was assured by a nice young man, at COLEMAN'S, that she would make the passage in precisely ninety days. He looked so very serious about it, and seemed to speak so knowingly on the subject, that I thought he must have some authority for the assertion, some private agreement with the wind and weather—perhaps he had, if so, I beg leave, as a friend of his, to remark that he has been most grossly deceived. When I have another "pie box" to ship, I had rather he would select me a slower ship; however, the *Wandering Jew* has been keeping the *Rambler's* company, and the *Superior* has not proved herself much superior to either of the others. It is my private opinion the Captains of these ships are paid by the month, and stopped at Juan Fernandez or somewhere else on the road, to go fishing or attend a picnic among the South Sea Islands.

"It never rains but it pours," as they say, and from a dearth of arrivals we have now quite a fleet of ships arriving. For a month past we had but one or two, and now within a day or two, half a dozen have arrived. The *Great Republic* is nearly discharged. Thousands have visited her to admire such a noble specimen of salt skill. She was thrown open to visitors last Sunday and the Sunday previous, at a charge of 25 cents per head, whereupon a great many people grumbled, and called it an imposition, a mean operation, &c., but inasmuch as the money collected is contributed to charitable purposes, nothing could be said against it by those who had any charity in their souls. If a visit to such a ship as the *Republic* is not worth 25 cents she is a small potato instead of "Algunas Calabazas," as she ought to be considered. Last Sunday morning a notice appeared in the papers inviting the public to visit the *Adelaide*, Capt. WAKEMAN, free of charge—the latter condition being particularly emphasized—of course, bearing a little upon the *Great Republic*. A great many people visited her, and, of course, all the loafers and free lunch fraternity, who concluded that Providence had smiled upon them for that day at least. I did not hear whether their expectations were realized or not. If Captain WAKEMAN had announced "Drinks free" he would have been astonished at the circumference of his circle of friends, and probably their capacity too, for we are blessed with a large share of population who never refuse a drink, and "I don't care if I do" is plainly written upon their faces as if they had go themselves labeled in large type to that effect.

The little clipper brig *Pride of the Sea*, that made the unrivalled passage of the season, has been sold to N. PIERCE for $12,000, for the lower coast trade. She is considered a cheap vessel at that price, although there is not much demand for vessels of her class. If she could carry a large load of lumber she would have brought a higher price; vessels for the lumber trade are in demand, but the general coasting trade is monopolized by steamers, of which we have any quantity. The *Hermann* lays at anchor off in the harbor, looking as though she had done enough to get round here, and ought never to be called upon for any further duty. There is no trade hereabouts that she can be put into, being too large for a coaster and having a most inordinate appetite for coal when running. She would want to tow a coal mine along with her when under way, to keep her supplied. The beautiful clipper modeled steamer *Uncle Sam* lays at anchor near her, and the contrast in their models is wonderful. The *Hermann* looms up in all the majesty of clumsiness, while the saucy, pert, rakish little *Uncle Sam* seems to be laughing at her for an old fogy; nothing could better exemplify the improvement in models and steamers since the *Hermann* was launched and considered a crack vessel. As I wrote you in my last, the *Pacific* and *Brother Jonathan* have been sold to the California Steam Navigation Company. Some people do say that the Pacific Mail Company are the real owners, or own a large share in them, at least. ANYBOW, Captain CARLISLE P. PATTERSON, who commanded the *Columbia*, (Pacific Mail Company's craft,) has been transferred to the *Pacific*. The *Brother Jonathan* is being overhauled; it will cost $40,000 to put her in good order. The *Cortez* is running to Victoria, the *Senator* to San Diego; the *Sierra Nevada* is keeping the *Hermann* and *Uncle Sam* company. The *Hermann* has been libeled and ordered to be sold for arrears of wages to officers and crew. The *Golden Gate* is to be laid up. Captain WHITING takes the *John L. Stevens*, and Captain LAPIDGE will be transferred to the *Sonora*. A new steamboat, called the *Sophie McLean*, was launched a day or two since. She is a beautiful boat, and is intended to run between this place and Alviso. The California Steam Navigation Company are building a very large boat for the river trade. She will be a magnificent craft, larger than any boat now running on the inland waters of California; will cost about $100,000; carry 700 tons freight and 500 passengers. She will be a noble specimen of what can be done by California mechanics when they have a chance to spread themselves.

You will see by the papers that Judge HOFFMAN has given MARTIN GALLAGHER, one of the banished *mauvais sujets* of the Vigilance Committee, damages for being invited to take an airing and trying the benefits of a sea voyage without saying "By your 'leave." GALLAGHER made an excursion to the Sandwich Islands on the bark *Yankee*, Captain SMITH, and on his return here, sued the vessel for abducting him contrary to his own desires and wishes, although it was proved on the trial that MARTIN was mighty glad to go to the Sandwich Islands or any where else to get clear with a sound constitution from the Committee, of whom he stood in great bodily fear and terror. Judge HOFFMAN delivered a very singular opinion on the case, and gave damages to the amount of $3,000; but MARTIN will not be able to finger the money just yet, as the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if it is reached in two years it will be sooner than is usual. It is said the Vigilance Committee offer to furnish all necessary funds to defend the suit, and even if damages are finally awarded, "niver a cint" will MARTIN see of it. His lawyers will freeze to that for their fees. It is unfortunate for all concerned that the matter has come up in its present shape—better to have "let by-gones be by-gones,"—it will only engender and foster a bitterness of spirit that was fast subsiding, and bring up all the personal animosities and prejudices that formerly existed to such an extent, and, under any circumstances, cannot possibly result in pecuniary benefit to the plaintiffs, as the expenses will more than consume amount of damages awarded, if any. Suits will undoubtedly be commenced against the Pacific Mail Company, as their steamers were the medium through which several gentlemen, in bad odor in this community, were returned to their sympathizing friends in New-York. I would not give four red cents, however, for their chances for damages. What sort of a chance will these gentlemen have against a Company that can crush a rival steamship line like a hickory nut? Better, in the emphatic language of the California juvenile Moses, "Dry up."

As an event of no little importance in the field of California journalism, I would mention that THOS. S. KING, Editor of the *Bulletin*, retires from the editorial chair of that paper, to make room for MR. JAS. W. SIMONTON, so long and well known as the able and energetic Washington correspondent of the New-York TIMES. The retiring Editor has excited much ill-feeling here by his frequent bitter personal assaults upon private character, betraying a little too much malignity of purpose to be mistaken for zeal, in behalf of the public welfare. Nevertheless, the *Bulletin*, which attained its position among the leading journals of San Francisco under the management of the lamented JAS. KING OF WILLIAM, has been highly successful pecuniarily. That its success will be greatly augmented under the direction of MR. SIMONTON, none who knows him or his pen will question. Mr. S. is already familiar to California readers through many a graphic contribution to the columns of the *Bulletin* from Washington and Salt Lake. All his friends at the East will be glad to learn that his new connection insures him a speedy fortune. He is expected here with his family in March. A hearty welcome awaits him.

For further particulars on general subjects, if you are not too particular and can wait, I refer you to my next, when I hope to be able to tell you something really worth knowing, provided it will only happen and if something don't turn up to furnish new and interesting topics, I pity the readers of my column of the TIMES. PODGERS.

Miscellaneous News.

Governor WELLER delivered his annual message on the 5th January. He says that the finances are in a much more prosperous condition than at any other period since the organization of the State. The interest upon the public debt is being promptly paid, and our bonds rank as high in the market as our sister States. The indebtedness of the State is $4,043,465. Governor WELLER recommends the passage of a new Sunday law, the reduction of the number of grand jurors, and a change in the rules of civil practice, so that two-thirds or three-fourths of a trial jury may render a binding verdict. He recommends, also, that the act relating to the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces be amended or repealed, and that an act be passed to prohibit quacks and ignorant men from acting as physicians and druggists, and that an act be passed to preserve or restore the purity of primary elections. He also recommends a State geological survey. He states that although $1,446,150 have been appropriated to the Indian Department in California within the last six years, that yet there are not more than 3,000 or 4,000 Indians on the Reservations.

The Supreme Court has decided the act forbidding the immigration of Chinamen to be unconstitutional.

Gen. KIBBE, who has been conducting a campaign against the Indians in Humboldt and Trinity Counties, has written to Governor WELLER, requesting him to send an agent to take charge of 225 Indian prisoners. KIBBE was at Union at latest date, and about to start into the Redwoods, where it was feared the Indians would fight stubbornly. KIBBE'S troops have killed forty or fifty red men since the war commenced.

A grand demonstration had taken place at Musical Hall, in San Francisco, upon the subject of the abduction of the boy MORTARA, by the papal authorities at Bologna. The vast hall was crowded with our Hebrew fellow-citizens, and all those to whom the principles of civil and religious liberty are dear. It was one of the largest meetings held in this city for a long time. There were three or four thousand persons present. Hon. SOLOMON HEYDENFELT presided. A series of resolutions denouncing the outrage were passed, and speeches were delivered by Rev. Dr. ECKMAN, Rev. Dr. HENRY, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Col. E. D. BAKER, Rev. Dr. PECK, Mr. F. P. TRACY, and Mr. M. M. NOAH.

The Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, of Jan. 8, contains the following news:

"We have been informed that a lead of silver ore, supposed to be very rich, has lately been discovered at a place called the Arroyo Seco, some eight or ten miles distant from the Soledad Mission. The discoverer was an old Mexican, who has been engaged in prospecting in the coast range for several years. Some specimens of the ore have been assayed, with satisfactory results. A company has been formed in Watsonville, who design working the lead, several of whom have left, and doubtless were in possession of the mine some days since. We hear that there is a considerable excitement in the lower part of the country on the subject."

Mr. KING, in retiring from the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, refers to the circumstances under which he assumed its conduct, at the time of the murder of his brother, JAMES KING OF WILLIAM. He says: "The immediate causes which led me to assume my present position it is unnecessary to here repeat. They are familiar to all, and form a portion of the history of the State. Suffice it to say that he who had commenced the fight, through the columns of the *Bulletin*, in defence of public right, was ruthlessly torn from the society of family and friends by the hand of an assassin. There was no one prepared, on the instant, to take his place and carry on the work. At this juncture, burning with indignation at the outrage, and with but little confidence in my ability to sustain the character of the *Bulletin*, I determined to make the trial, even if I should fail in the attempt. There was no time for parley. The work must go on, or all the good that had been accomplished would be forever lost. With the full knowledge of the responsibility assumed, and of the personal danger to be encountered, I entered upon the task. Time, practice, and the stirring events of the day, taught me that use of the pen, which under other circumstances I would, through sense of my inability, have shrunk from seeking to acquire."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Honolulu correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes (Dec. 24): "There is some anxiety felt for the safety of the American whale-ship *Phœnix*, of Nantucket, and the *Ocean Wave*, of New-Bedford; the last that was seen of them was about the time of the severe gale in Ochotsk Sea, Oct. 17 and 19, since when they are not reported. The United States Surveying schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, sails on Monday, 26th, on a cruise to the low islands to the westward.

An unusually large number of ships are being dismantled and sold this year—the *John Elizabeth*, and *Merrimac*, of New-London; *Condor*, of New-Bedford, and *Italy*, of this place."

The *Polynesian* publishes the following proclamation:

EMPIRE OF FRANCE.—In the name of the Emperor, and in conformity with his orders, transmitted to us by His Excellency the Minister of the Navy, we, the undersigned, VICTOR LE COAT DE KERVEGUEN, Lieutenant, Commissioner of the Government of the Emperor of the French, do hereby proclaim and declare that from this day the full sovereignty of Clipperton Island, situated by 10° 19' latitude North, and 111° 33' longitude West, meridian of Paris, belongs to His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON III. his heirs and successors in perpetuity.

Given under our Seal on board the merchant ship *Amiral*, the 17th day of November, 1858.

The Lieutenant, Commissioner of the Government.
(Signed) V. LE COAT DE KERVEGUEN.

The *Polynesian* says:

"The island, we are told, is low and small, but covered with guano. The island is distant from Hawaii 2,700 miles, and from the nearest point on the Mexican coast (Acapulco) about 550 miles."

NEW-GRANADA.

Matters at Bogota—Things on the Isthmus—The Transit Routes—Naval—A French Fleet at Realejo—Austrian Scientific Survey—Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty—Great Battle in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.

The mail from Bogota brings us dates to the 12th of January. Congress was to meet on the first day of February. The treasury of the Confederation is in a state of perfect collapse, the poverty of the people not allowing them to purchase foreign dutiable goods to any extent, while the exports of 1858 will show a decline from the previous year. Agricultural industry appears to be falling off in the country, if we may judge from the fact that all the necessaries of life have nearly doubled in price within two years in Bogota. In this state of things, with the British bondholders pressing for their interest—home creditors uneasy—the Mackintosh claim to be provided for—the Mexican claimants knocking at the doors of the Treasury for money loaned to help the Colombian Republic in its revolution against Old Spain—and lastly, half a million of dollars, which the United States claims for the Panama massacre—with all this to worry and perplex them, President OSPINA and his secretaries, if they get through the year 1859 in a sound state of mind, lunatic asylums may as well be ebollished in the Republic—a pile-driver could not creze the heads of its people and rulers.

By an American gentleman from Savanilla, the principal place of export from the country, I learn that business has never before been so dull as it is at present in that place, as well as in Santa Marta and Carthagena.

There is still considerable talk about a partial dissolution of the new union of States, only formed the last year:—Panama and the neighboring State of Cauca withdrawing and forming a separate Government. The ostensible reasons given by the advocates of this measure, are, that Bogota is too far away, and understands too little of our necessities to make laws for us—the real reason being, that Ex-President T. C. MOSQUERA wants to be at the head of something, if it be only such a little, picayune Republic as Panama and Cauca would make.

Gov. OBALDIA has returned to Panama from the Island of San Miguel, one of the Pearl Islands of this Bay, where he went at the head of fifty men to arrest the authors of the tumult of Jan. 3, in which several persons were maltreated and driven from the Island because they were charged with entering into competition with the natives there in their trade. The Governor brought with him seventeen of the offenders, among whom was the Alcalde, Señor ANTIQUA MELENDEZ, and they are now awaiting their trial here, in prison. Señor MELANDEZ'S pocket will probably suffer some, as he is said to be rich, having made $200,000 in the pearl and pearl-shell business, while all the other prisoners are poor.

The garrison maintained here by the general Government, for the protection of the Isthmus, is getting every day more shadowy from desertion. On one occasion, eighteen men deserted in a body—on another, eight, and each roll-call finds one or two echoes less than the preceding, until now there een scarcely be fifty of the little shiny-faced Indians and negroes left to follow the fifteen or twenty officers to death and glory.

Bishop VASQUEZ, of this Diocese, is attempting to kill two birds with one stone. He has gone into the interior to force his people to contribute the eight to ten thousand dollars a year he annually demands of them under pain of excommunication, and to endeavor to force them to vote for him as Senator from this State to Bogota.

Some fifteen to eighteen cases of fever have been reported the past month, at a point of the Island of Taboga in this Bay, among the operatives in the workshops of the British Mail Steamship Company. It is said to be yellow fever, but it probably is not. Three persons have died from the disease. CHARLES R. HOWARD, for many years first officer in the service of the United States Mail Steamship Company between New-York and Aspinwall, and latterly in charge of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *California*, died on board that vessel on Sunday last. Mr. HOWARD was a grandson of Gen. HOWARD, of Maryland, and was formerly in the United States Naval service. He was a fine officer, and much loved by every one who knew him on this Isthmus. He leaves a wife and three or four children in Baltimore.

The American bark *Palmetto*, of San Francisco, arrived here last Sunday, in fifty-two days from Guaymas, with 300 tons of Sonora wheat, for Callao. She sailed yesterday, after taking water and supplies, and landing $20,000 in specie to go to England. The French ship *Nouvel Alfred*, also arrived on Sunday, from the Pearl Islands. She has pearl shells for Europe. The French ship *Nabob*, which brought 800 tons of coals for the British Pacific Steamship Company, is nearly ready for sea. She will load pearl shells for Europe.

There was a ball at the French Consul's last evening. There were but few ladies present, on account, I suppose, of the disturbance at a previous ball at the Consul's.

The *Washington*, as I wrote you in my last, left Aspinwall on the 19th of January, for Kingston, Jam., to coal for San Francisco. Sixteen of her passengers, who were left here, went to San Francisco in the *Golden Age*, on the 30th, they having had the money to pay the steerage rate from Panama, viz., $100 each. There are still about twenty of the *Washington's* passengers in Aspinwall and Panama, whose names are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Lesser,	William Buller,
Mr. F. Dobinsky,	Mrs. Solomon and infant,
Miss Annie Dobinsky,	Mrs. Wolfe and 2 children,
Mrs. Dobinsky and child,	Miss Mary Cook,
B. Oppenheimer,	Jacob Wolfe,

and two or three others, who are working about town or living on charity.

The names of those who took passage on the *Golden Age* are:

Miss Tadiff,	Chas. Lobner,
E. Weed, wife and daughter,	J. Leeds,
F. Kuhn, wife and 3 children,	J. D. Ferguson,
G. Jenkins,	W. Ritchie,
J. Weiss,	J. C. Sparks.

You will notice that many ont of the twenty persons yet left here are women and children. They say the Captain of the *Washington* promised them money to get through, if they would go on shore, but at the last moment the Purser offered them only five to ten dollars each. It is certain that one of them, on seeing he was to be left destitute, threw his bag into the Purser's boat, intending to go on board again, but his baggage was pitched on to the wharf and liberty to get into the boat was refused him. Those here now are nearly destitute. The Captain probably didn't want so many women and children on board, and so left them to starve here.

The attempts in New-York to open closed or new Isthmus passenger routes to California, do not seem to alarm the more intelligent here as to the future success of the Panama route. They contend that the Panama route will be found the most healthy and comfortable transit, on account of the narrowness of the land to be traversed; and for that reason, if for no other, a large portion of the more sensible travelers will prefer it. The more routes you open to the Pacific, the cheaper passage will be, and the more numerous the passengers. The more populous our Pacific Empire becomes, the more call their will be for goods from the Atlantic States and Europe—and let whatever route that will, take the passengers, be it a land or sea route, the Panama route must always take all the goods that do not go around the Horn. The freight on goods now from New-York to San Francisco, by steamship and railroad, averages about $128 per ton; viz., $28 per ton in the Aspinwall steamers, say $20 across the railroad, and $80 on the Pacific Mail Company's vessels to California!—and, even at these prices, these ships have sometimes to let goods lie over in Panama. Now, a line of large freight propellers would make a splendid business by carrying freight from New-York to Aspinwall at $10 per ton, the Railroad Company can carry freight for, at the highest, $10 per ton, and $30 per ton would be a high price from Panama to San Francisco. At these rates, $50 per ton through, with through bills of lading, necessitating no express or forwarding charges, the transit of this Isthmus would be the scene of much busier and more profitable trade than has heretofore been experienced over it, and the Railroad Company increase its business and receipts. Besides, these propellers could have a cabin for cheap passengers, and take always as many as they could accommodate. With ten days passage from New-York to Aspinwall, and allowing five days for the discharge, transportation and reshipment of goods on the Pacific, the run might be made from New-York to San Francisco in from 30 to 33 days.

I believe that in a very few years the land routes to the Pacific will be very much improved, and that so many passengers will take them, in preference to the sea routes, that those companies, like the Nicaragua and Tehuantepec, who must rely *solely* upon what few passengers they may pick up—and possibly the gold transportation and mail contracts—will find they cannot maintain themselves. The Panama route, on the contrary, with *all* the goods to California—with the South Pacific and Central American freigh trade, and the Australian and the British American freight trade—has nothing to fear, so far as a profitable stock-paying business is concerned, even if it does not carry a single passenger to California.

The number of passengers over the road, in 1858, was 33,000, against about 29,000 the preceding year. The amount of coal, 11,000 tons. Of other freight, 11,500 tons. The amount of treasure, $36,500,000, of which about $8,000,000 was in silver.

There is no American war-ship at Panama. The *Merrimack*, flag-ship, and the *Decatur*, are at Realejo. The British corvette *Vixen*, mail tender for Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, is also there. The *Roanoke*, flag-ship of the Home Squadron, and the frigate *Savannah* are at Aspinwall. The *Jamestown* is at San Juan del Norte; also, the British line-of-battle ship *Cæsar*, 90, the *Diadem*, 32, and the *Valorous*. The *Savannah*, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st, reports that the bar at San Juan del Norte had shoaled until there is now only 19 feet of water on it. The spit of Punta Arenas had washed away nearly up to SCOTT'S house, several hundred feet.

When the *Savannah* went into San Juan, five months since, the channel was 800 feet wide. It has now narrowed down to about 80 feet.

The Cass-Yrissari treaty was ratified at Managua, on the 17th.

M. BELLY'S project of a Nicaragua ship canal, it appears, is to have the support of a French naval force in these waters. The French frigate *Andromède*, of 50 guns, the flag-ship of Rear Admiral BONNARD, Commander-in-Chief of the French Navel forces in the Pacific, is expected here in a few days, together with the steam-tender *La Mégère*, of four guns, and will go from here to Realejo or San Juan del Sur, where they will probably remain, at least as long as the American flag-ship *Merrimack* and the *Decatur* fly their flags on that coast.

The Austrian frigate *Novarra* is also expected here in a short time. She is one of the finest vessels in the little navy of that country, and has some twenty or thirty German *savants* and scientific men on board, who are sent by the Government around the world, in search of useful information. She will probably go from here at once, on her arrival, to Costa Rica, as that is the only country between here and San Francisco that I know of where lager bier is manufactured.

The sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, two days ont from Acapulco for Panama, was seen by the down California steamer five days since. F. W. R.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.

I learn from a gentleman from Mexico, who came down on the *Sonora*, that a great battle took place at San Joaquin, four leagues from Colima, on Dec. 26, between General MIRAMON and General DEGOLLADO. The latter was completely routed, with 1,100 killed.

Mazatlan was besieged by 1,500 Federalists or Constitutionalists, and was defended inside by 800 men. MIRAMON, after sending 1,500 men to relieve the place, marched on Mexico with 5,000 men. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Blockade of Guayaquil—The Insurrection at Callao—Malcontent Feeling at Lima—Later from Bolivia—Temporary Restoration of Order in Chili—Interesting from the Argentine—Affairs in Paraguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.

The British mail steamship *New-Granada* arrived here on the 21st, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, Lima and Callao to the 13th January, but did not touch at Guayaquil. She brought 210,000 in silver for England.

ECUADOR.

Dates from Paita to Jan. 16 leave the matters in dispute between Ecuador and Peru as before. The Peruvian fleet, consisting of the *Amazones*, 33 guns, and three or four smaller steamers, are still at anchor in the Guayaquil River or hovering about its mouth, but enforce the blockade strictly only as regards Ecuadorian vessels. The interposition of Chilian good offices to prevent active war is still counted on.

In the first part of January, a slight encounter took place at Puna on Ecuadorian soil, between a body of Peruvian marines and sailors, who had landed from the steamer *Tumbes* to fill water, and 200 Ecuadorians stationed there. But the landing party being supported by the guns of the *Tumbes*, the Ecuadorian troops were obliged to abandon the ground, but without success.

PERU.

The *émeute* of the carpenters in Callao and Lima, on the "door and window question," seems likely, as I predicted it would in my last, to lead to serious results. The Government of CASTILLA does not find itself strong enough, at present, to protect the landing of the balance of the material, and is apparently waiting for a stronger military force at Lima and Callao to keep the people quiet, while the ship shall be discharged. Several different days have been appointed for the discharge of the cargo, but on each occasion the indications of serious opposition were so apparent that the time was postponed.

On the 7th, seventeen days after the first launch-load of doors were destroyed, President CASTILLA issued a Proclamation in which it is decreed that all the Police and military force of the capital and Callao should be employed to insure the peaceable discharge of the ship and the safety of the materials after they should be landed; that each train of cars between Callao and Lima should have an "escort" of military to protect the engineers and other employes from attack; a force should be constantly stationed on the whole line of the road, to protect the rails being torn up, to protect the telegraphic wires, and the gas-house, near the line of the road. The Proclamation makes the occupants of the houses from whose roofs, windows and balconies shots may be fired upon the military, responsible for all dam

NEW BOOKS.

ELEMENTS OF THE ROMAIC LANGUAGES, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND SPANISH, &c. By ELIAS PEISSNER, Professor of German in Union College. Schenectady: YOUNG & GRAHAM. 1859.

Thie le strictly a Polyglot Grammar of the principal Romanic languages. It is the first attempt of the kind we have seen, and tho very effort entitles the book to favorable notice. There is no so ready a wey to loern a languege es to trace it to its fountein head, especielly in connection with the cogaate streems. In such a way one may learn French, Spanish end Italian morc eesily and rapidly than any onc of them singly; at loast if the etudent le supposed to have some previous knowledge of the Latin. Teke for example the polyglot paradigm of the two main substantive verbs *to have* and *to be*:

Avoir, hobere, avere, haber,
Etre, esse, essere, ser,

ae they ero given to the eye in one pege of this little work. The learner sees at a glence whet remains permenent, what transitione take place, and to what cogaate sounde, what fades entirely away, and how the old soul of the word is traced throngh all changes, when, hed the two extremes alone becn taken, It would seem to have wholly disappeared. We can only call attention to the general plan of the work. It is well executed, and, at the same time, very concise. One is surpised at finding how much of rare philological thought has been compassed in so small a space. But, in fact, the plen, though embracing so much, is favorable on thst very account to condensetion. The diffcrent inflcctioas, (of the pronouns, for example,) when thus placed before the eye in one parallel paradigm, eave pagee of explanation. The whole field is seen at a glsace, and every one who reads becomes his owa "comparativo philologist." Especially is this the case in the full tables of the irregular verbs as they appear in these four toagues. Wo see what we shonld, perhaps, never see in eny oae of them singly, or so well see, even in the Latin itself. We discover the cause of the irregularity. By examinieg the chseges in their transition periods as it were, we see from whet peculiar weakness or harshness of sounds the deviatiun arose, end what lews of change or omission in letters it has followed. And so the irregularity becomes regularity; that is, we discover the *regula* the *rule*, or reason, on which the transition has taken place. All this ie done by simply setting the thing before the eye. It makee it so easy for the etudent, thet one forgets the amount of labor and rsearch it must have demanded on the part of the euthor, who is, in a great mcasure, a pioneer in the work he has undertsken. The study of the modern languegee has been too much regarded as merely a matter of business or commerce. It has hero a higher end. The work is eminently suggestive and stimulating. It imparts a great deal of knowledge, but it makes the student ask for more. It awakens a deeire to become better ecquainted with thal great science of Comperative Philology which has now so important a bearing upon the profouud. est questions of history ead ethnology. Its circulation and study in our schools will give this direction to thonght, and, for this alone, we do not hesitate to commend it.

THE AFTERNOON OF UNMARRIED LIFE New-York: RUDD & CARLETON. 1859.

The afternoon of unmarried life in the gentler sea mnet be more sombre with deepening shadows than that of the merried, and is, therefore, more in need of consolatioo. When youth has gone, and with it hope, aod even loegiag, there is nothing left but resignation to the closiag up of an incomplete existence. The afternoon of unmarried life must be sed, under the happiest conditions possible to it. All works, therefore, thet have for their object to temper the winds of declining years to these shorn lambs, are eetitled to most kindly notice, and should be cherished for the good they may do to those who have no other soleca than doing good to others. Miss MULOCK'S *Woman's Thoughts* was a very good book in its way, bnt lts way was rather to instruct thaa solece the sisterhood, whom the euthor before ns haa endeavored to provc ee both "privileged and happy." Her chief desire is to allay that restless spirit in too many of the eisterhood which impels them to ssek for rclief in employments unsuited to the womenly natnre;

"And to call back to their proper objects the minds of some talented woman, who now seem so much at a loss for the proper work, as to epead themselves in a feverish excitemeat, clamoring through the Press for joys they do not find in their own lot; or bewailing, in the person of an imagioed sufferer, the loss of peace which is the consequence of their own folbies."

A nobler or better task than this a woman could not devote herself to, aad it is no small credit to the author of the work before us that she should have attempted it. We do not know who the author of this book is, bnt she can hardly be an inexperienced writer; ehe writes too well for e beginasr in authorship, and yet she cannot be a "practised hand," as there are none of the cvideaces of mechanical fecility in the construction of her eentences, which belong to the works of all professioeal writers. Both her thoughts and her style are mature without being artificial. The design end tha temper of tha new work distinguish it completely from *A Women's Thoughts About Women*, but it forms a very suitable companion for that excelleat book.

KANSAS IN EIGHTEEN FIFTY-EIGHT. Being chiefly a History of the Recent Troubles in the Territory. By WILLIAM P. TOMLINSON. New-York: H. DAYTON. 1858.

The time has not yet arrived for a true and candid history of the troubles in Kaneas; but every contribntion towarde the formetion of snch a work has a especial value, end will be adiled to the eccumuleting materials which will be rendercd availeblo by eome fature historian. The object of the author of the work before us, ee he stetes in his preface, is "to dissbuae the public mind as much as posaible of the maoy erroneous impressions regarding the receat difficultics in Kansas, commonly known ee the Fort Scott Difficelties." Apart from the special motive of the author in relation to the Fort Scott affair, he embodies a good deal of general information in relation to Kansas, and narratee his personal edvcatures in a very lively style. Though a very ardent Free-State partisan, there is an air of candor and frankaess in his accounts of the adverse party, which win the confidence of his reader in the truthfulness of his statements. Unfortunately, all the books that have yet appeered on Kansas have been on the same eide, and we fear that there will be no literary champions of the opposing party.

THE CRESCENT AND FRENCH CRUSADERS. By G. L. DITSON. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859.

"Orologically conaidered," says the author of this volnme, "Algcria is one of the most attractive and marvellous of countries." Aad this being the first sentence of a book with such a title will naturally be puzzliag to ordinary readers. If the author had only called his work "Travele in Algeria," it would not only have been more attractive, but have enabled the reader to form some rational idea of the natnre of the entertainment to which he was invited. The *Cresecnt and French Crusaders*, besides being an unhappy reminder of WARBURTON'S *Creseent and the Cross*, is a most inapplicabla title, for the invading armice of Frence and Algiers were in no eense crueaders, but eimply conquerors. Mr. DITSON'S travels in Algeria were very extenelve, and his nerratives are full of instructive observations and agrecable descriptione. No doubt the majority of people will imagine that Mr. DITSON'S volume treats of the exploits of St. Louis in the Holy Land, but if they begin to read the book they will be most agreeably disappointed in findiag that it is a very pleasant and readable accennt of an excursion in Africa among Algerian Frenchmen, Moors, Arabs, Bedouins and Kabyles.

TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA. By HENRY BARTH. Vol. 3. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The first two volumes of this important work have established the reputation of the author, and created a very earnest desire on the part of the reading public for the closing volume of his travels, which we have aow before us. The present volume commencee with the departure of the expedition, of which Dr. BARTH was the head, from Timbuctoo for the Northwestern provinces of Bornco. The accouat of the anthor's traveie through the portion of Africa to which his closing volume is devoted occupies 631 pages. Attached to the volume is an appendix containiog much valuable statistical information, and a vocebulery of the Temashight language, with a prolegomena by Profeesor NEWMAN. The volume is copiously illustrated with wood cuts, which add greatly to its value.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The *Atlantic* opene this month with a vigorous plea for the rights of womea, in which it is not difficult to detect the pen of the euthor of *Woman and Her Wishes*. Our writer assumes, with SYLVAN MARECHAL, that if the aducation of women once begins with the elphabet, no men can eey where it ehall end; end it would not be easy to dislodge him from this position were it maintained with much less fira of rhetoric sad much less force of logic than he arrays to support it. Ae a brilliaat little lady of our ecqueintaace once put the matter: "Those men who have least to feer from the equelity of women are the most ready to concede it," and the truth is, thet behind all the noise of unsexed epinsters end stolid mesculine simpletons, the great fect sleedily grows upon the world thal, la e just proportion with the development of true civilizetion, the eocial enfranchisement of woman has advanced and must continue to advance. Civilized men no longer buy their wives in market overt; and the most object *marriage de convenance* now simulates e seatiment which mideæval chivelry thought so foreign to the eyetematic business of life as to forbid a married women's putting ia her marriage as a plea for refusing to listen to the addresses of en adorer. The relations of the sexes are, in fact, in a fairer way of adjusting themselves upon an enduring besis of religioue reseon now then ever bsfore in tha world's history. Thie is not the work of coaventione, nor of declamatory feinale demagogues, but of the decent epirit of the age, and depends on forcee of which all legislstion end orelory ere and must be the very humble servants. In the field of literature the *Atlantic* itself illustrates the practical Chrisiien emancipalion of the fcmnle mind aftcr a very pleasleg fashion. It permits Mrs. STOWE, having alresdy "learned the alphebet," to grsce its columns with a story of New England Life enlitled the "Minister's Wooing," which promises well in tbis present sixth chapter now before ns. A trifle may be expected to be in dealiag with a eubject itself so avowedly clerical; but the negro woman Candece, who now mekes her appearance in the story, is a sketch in Mrs. STOWE'S best manner, picturesque, humorous, and true to the life

The *Professor's Breakfast Table*, still spread for the public, begine to betray the ebdication of the antocrat; and vegnely reminds one of the "late breekfests" at our American hotels, when ths first dinner impende over the distracted waitere, ead the omelette weers a too familiar face, and the fluent coffce no longer atcams with rejoicing eroma es it peeses from the pot, end the wise debate with themselves the propriety of adjourning altogether the belated meal. Freaher and more appetizing decidedly is the hanquet offered us "In a Cellar," by eome new coatributor, one whose disregard of all historical probabilities and whose audaclous familiarity with the secrcts of Europeen diplomecy and the axis of the world's political roletion, move us to exclaim "either Charles O'Malley or a lady!" Though the story passes in Perisian *salons*, there is nothing specially French in the plot or the dielogue; but the one is iatereeting eaough to support a melo-drama in five ects; the other piquant, marked, vivid and original.

To the lovers of stories the Atlantic is unusually liberel. Ite critical papare are two in numbsr, the ona a sympathetic treatise on DANTE'S *Vita Nuova*, which we can hardly be wrong in attributing to the most successful of DANTE'S Americen scholers; and the other a final notice of Mr. WHITE'S edition of *Shakespeare*, in which Professor LOWELL abundently illustretes et once his own familiarity with the great Poet, aed his admirng appreciation of Mr. WHITE'S discriminating labors.

The *Pulpit and the Rostrum* is the title of a periodical publication ietended to lay before the public the most interesling and valuable lectures, speeches, sermone and other addresses of the day, in haadsome and convenient form. The first number contaiced Mr. CUYLER'S sermon on "Amusements," and the last, just issued, gave Professor MITCHELL'S lecture on "The Unfinished Problems of the Universe."

The second reported the speechcs of the Rev. H. W. BEECHER end of JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., et the meeting held to take ineasures for the establishment of a Free Library for the Working Women of the City. Both these speeches were most edmireble and eloquent, end in behalf of a movcment which cannot fail to commend itself to the wermest sympethies, and to enlist the most cordiel cooperation, of the intelligent public. Mr. BEECHER, with his usual direct and forcible earnestnese, pressed the matter upon the attention es one of duty and of public justice towerds a class of our people more neglected, although more deserving of warm and ective public sympethy, than any other. Mr. BRADY'S appeel, hesed upoe more geeeral considerations, wes no less earnest and effcctive, and wee even more carefully digested and more eloquently presented than that of Mr. BEECHER.

Mr. BARKER, the publisher of this new end uniqua periodicel, hae doea the public a marked service by including these addreses is the series. Their publication, we trust, will keep alive and slimulate the public interest in a movement which we heve laken frequent occasion to commend es among the wisest and most thoroughly beneficent of the kindred movements of the day, and which we are gled to learn ie making es steady and as rapid progress towards coasummation as could be desired.

The *Chess Magazine*, though a "specialty," is of more than epecial ioterest in these days of Chess mania. Mr. MORPHY, who ie aseociated in the editorial charge with Mr. FISKE, of New-York, contributes to the present number correct ecoree of nina gamee pleyed by him with ANDERSSEN. Tha ecoree have been edited and illustrated by Mr. FISKE, and will be found, we are aure, to bear ont fully the praise of the magnanimous Silesian who has declared his belief thet MORPHY would have beaten any one of the immortal Three with whose buste his own has just fonnd a piece in that Valhalla of the game, the *Café de la Régence*.

Pamphlets of all kinds, good, bad, and indifferent, accumnlate upon our table. Our domeetic monthlies for February mada their appearance in full force. In addition to thosa already noticed, we have *Harper's*, the *Knickerbocker*, the *Great Republic* and the *Democratic Age*, presenting their usual variety of characteristic literary matter,—which were speedily followed by SCOTT'S reprinte of the English quarterlies and *Blackwood* for tha current eeason. These perlodicals were aever ablar or more instructive than now. One ie always sure of finding in them careful treatises on the leading topice of current interest prepared by the ablest of British scholars and writers. Of medical periodicale we have *Reese's Gazette*, the half-yearly ebetract of the medical sciences, published in Philadelphie, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect*, reprinted from the English edition. Tho *New-Englander*, the orgsn of the New-England Congregationalists, and the *Presbyterian Quarterly*, which represente tha denomination whuse neme it beare, are suetained with vigor aad interest. The *Polylingual Journal*, printing populer and choice literary works in five languages, for the use of students as well as of readers in general, has changed its form to the regular octavo, and it is meeting with deserved success.

We cannot avoid reminding the public that the *Art Journal*, which contains more truly beautiful engravings of celebrated pictures, and more varied and interesting reading matter connected with art, than any other periodical of the day, is regularly imported and kept for sale by VIRTUE, SIMMINS & Co., of this City. The monthly aumbers are sold at 75 cents each. It is among the most edmirable and excelleat of the publications of its kind.

A very admirable, and we are not surprised to learn, a very succeseful venture is the publishing world is the issue, in weekly numbers, of *Our Musical Friend*, each number containing sixteen pages of music, selected from the best and most populer composers of the day, and sold at the ridiculously low price of *ten cents*. It is published by SEYMOUR & Co., at No. 13 Frankfort-street, and is certaiely among the cheapest and most valusble musical periodicals ever offered to the public.

Persons who are intereated in the *Curiosities of Natural History* will be attrcted by a book under thet title, by F. T. BUCKLAND, son of the illustrious English naturalist of that name, just republished by RUNN & CARLETON. It is made up of tha author's observetions of the hebite and peculiaritics of verious members of the animal world—rats, frogs, monkeys, lobstors, cats, enakee, &c., &c.,—set forth with ecientific accuracy aad in a graphic end exceedingly interesting style. The book combinea instruction with amussment is a very high degrec, end is emineatly worthy of perusal.

Not the least veluable or enle rtaining of tho receatly established Magazines, which appeal to the public by their solid worth rether than by brilliant eessys and absorbing stories, is the *Historical Magazine*, edited by Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, which ulfills the samc mieeion in this Country thst "Notee aad Queries" does in Great Britein. Each number of this excelleat publication coataine a greet varicty of curlous ant quarian matter in relation to American politics and customs.

Access to California—Necessity of Better Means of Reaching that Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With a multitudo of others interested in a cheap and reliable communication with Celifornte, I have read with great pleasure your valuable articles on our preseat means of reaching that raoidly developing and most important part of our eouatry. It le ae certain as anything can be, that the history of the developmeet of the Pecific coeet for the past few years, is to be lis history for the future. And it is a notorlone fact, and a most unfortunate ons, that the present msaas of getlieg to that land of promise are such as to exclade, totally and entirely, juet that class of settlers who are most wanted there, and who would flock thither in numbere elmost as greet as those now seekieg the more accepteble plains of Kansas and Nebraska, if the cost were anywhere near whet it should be. I mean the laboring classes, with their families—small farmers and mechanice of every grade. Now, unless they take the dengeroue and tollsome roule across the plains, they are debarred from enteileg npon the better fortune that surely awelte honeet industry on the Pacific coast, by the prohibitory fare charged by that high monopoly that now controls the only feasible route—that hy way of Panama. I say the only feasible route advisedly, for it will be some yeere hence before either Nicaragua or Tehuantepec will be la a rellable condition to treneport emigrants, and their familie< and effects. Ths overland etages are not worth talking about.

The absolute necessity of a cheap and quick line to San Francisco for freight and emigraats le so apparcat and is so certain to pay well, it is a matter of astonishment that some of the "shrewd" men of New-York don't take hold of thie magnificent chaace for an lavestment. The requirements of the North Pacific coast already demands aboat twe "clipper" loads er goode each week from this coustry hy the loeg and dangerous route round the "Horn." There ere many thousand families on the Atlantic side of the country who would gladly emigrate to the Pacific if they could get there in a cheap aed comfortable manner, bnt who have not the means to mest the exorbitant charges aow demanded. Tha time is now ripe and the business ready for a semi moathly line of modern propellers of about 1,500 tons, and costing $125,000, between New-York and San Francisco. The merchants there have hegged for such a line any time the past six years, and would heve ordered a large part of their goode by it, and will now subscribe handsomely to build it. At preseat, by the time they can send on their orders and get the gooda back, some five months have elepeed, in which time the whole aspect of the market has changed, and busiaess, instead of flowing in well-known chaneels, is kept in an unsettled and speculative state. Goods cannot be sent by the mail steamers in any quantity, because of their limited capacity for carlying freight and from the prohibitory charge exscied. It is then almost certain that a line of fast propellers for freight and passeegers would go loaded with freight at good paying ratee, and with ae meny passengers as they want, at prices the mail company could not compete with.

The dog-in-the-meager policy of the present overbearing monopoly has been submitted to long enough, and I think la about "played ont;" for years past they would neither carry passeegers or merchendise themselves at reasonable ratee, nor allow any one else to do it. It is eppercnt if that company can afford to pay en oppoeent six hundred thausand dollars per annum to keep off the route, have six or eight large steamers lying idle and still accumelete twenty to thirty per cent. profit for their stockholders, a line of propellere, costing not half the money to build and running at ona-third of the expense, could maage to live on the same roale and pay satisfactory olvidands, for it is wall known that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been expensively and, at the same time timidly managed. With the cowardly "black mail" paid to VANDERBILT they could have halit and run one yeer a line of propellers for emigrants and freight. With them they could have made money, accommodated the merchants of California and Oregon, traasported a large number of that class of passengers so greatly needed in a new country, bnt a powerful aid to the development of the country, and also have been beyond the reach of any opposition come from whet quarter it might. They may quiet the Vanderbildean spirit, but they can't stand an oppositioe of propellere, and unless they take the "bull by the horns" and put on such a line as is needed, they must expect some one else will do it. It is very strange that gentlemen so deeply interested in this matter, as are the Directors of the Panama Railroad, should be so short-sighted as not to take the initiative in getting up a fast freight line over their road. There is no doubt but they could make it for many years the great freight route to the Pacific, and there le as little doubt that their present policy is to drive business to other chaneels.

That this subject will be teken hold of by writers better able to do it justice is the hope of

CALIFORNIA.

The New-York Observatory and the Chamber of Commerce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By mere accident, I did not see the article in your paper of the 9th inst., headed "An Observatory for New-York and the Chamber of Commerce," until this afternoon, or I would yesterday have asked permission to point out its misapprehensions and consequent errors.

The writer appears to have been misinformed as to the nature of the Observatory contemplated by the Chamber, and therefore has a vision of "its modest but useful dome reared above the flat roofe of the City." In plain truth, it will have no dome at all, and no telescope except that attached to the transit instrument.

It will be worked, as respects human labor, by daylight, and not at night. It will be a Time and Weather Observatory, keeping correct time and supplying it wherever it is wanted; taking marine instruments, especially chronometers, for changes of temperature, and which is not done in any part of America, though very much wanted; and recording the weather, and (by self-registering instruments) the time, force and quantity of wind and rain for every moment of day and night. It is for definite objects of direct and evident utility, which are well understood by those who projected it, and can be by any one who will consider the subject; and it is expected to defray the annual expenses of working it.

Those who are supposed to nnderetand the merits of the question do think (as your paper states) that the Central Park is too far off to accompish, in a practical and desirable manaar, the objects aimed at by the Chamber of Commerce. They also think the Battery the best possible locatioa, and probably all the better because of its low level; and they know that *made ground* will answer perfectly well for their purposes.

The plan of operating it by a synchronous clock, to be worked by the Central Park, has been considered and rejected as inexpedient.

If you will consider the subject, you will perceive how totally different the main pursuits of the Central Park and Battery Observatories must necessarily be, and how inconsistent and injurious to both will any alliance between them be found. An establishment to cost betwaen $20,000 and $30,000, and which will be self supporting, to be allied with ono to cost $300,000 for its erection, furnishing and endowment? The one for definite purposes, and to exclude the luxuries and refinements of mere science; the other for all those refinements, and for popular instruction and amusement.

I fully agree with you that a first-class Observatory in the Central Park is a desideratum, and I should be very glad to see it established and amply endowed. But I cannot agree that the Merchants and Insurance offices ought to abandon their little utilitarian affair, when all sound reason and experience show that they ought to carry it into effect, and to steer clear of entangling alliances.

In justice to the Chamber of Commerce, allow me to say, that the Chamber moved in this matter in 1857, but the commercial crisis came and suspended the movement; it was, however, announced in the Chamber, before the Central Park project was heard of, that the consideration of the plan of 1857 would soon be resumed, with the view of carrying it into execution.

A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FEB. 10, 1859.

Mr. Buchanan and his Friends.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

The idea that Mr. BUCHANAN has ever intended to recognise friendships must be dismissed from the minds of those who have been silly enough to entertain it. It is becoming every day more appareat that he never inteaded to be animated by any regard for the men to whom he has been indebted for distinction, and with whom, in a great degree, he has been associated all his life. If you will cast your eyes over the country, and along the list of those who have trusted this man, including the men who continue to keep up the appearance of confiding in him, you will find how true this remark is. No statesman in our country has ever proceeded upon the theory of sacrificing friendships and of coactiviting enmities—none save Mr. BUCHANAN. To illustrate: with the exception of a few old stagers, who have been willing to tolerate his heartless arrogance for the sake of obtaining places at his hands, (I forbear to mention their names, inasmuch as most of them are very needy men, or anxious to be considered near the throne for selfish or ambitious purposes,) *no man can be pointed out who is sincerely attached to* Jas. BUCHANAN *either in Washington or elsewhere.* At his own home in Lancaster, you well know, he has scarcely a friend. Hardly a Lancaster face is ever seen at the White House, and none of the men who are known to have adhered to the fortunes of the President in those dark days, when he crouched at their feet begging for their support. This is not because of personal disappointment, but only out of contempt for the man and cootempt for his policy; for he it remembered that no man in our day, not even JACKSON or CLAY, ever had more disinterested friends than he who now freezes himself and his visitors in the White House, and does out his hospitalities as if every cup he presented were filled with poison. What the condition of affairs is in Philadelphia I need not repeat. Even the people who hold offices under him, while they may fear, do not admire or esteem him; and of those who do not hold office, scarcely one can be found among those who were proud to be numbered ee his friends three years ago, who does not express sorrow or indigation at the course he has pursued. In New-York, where he aever had any etraigth he is cheated by the wordy compliments of those who hold or expect to obtain his patronage. In Washington, I venture to assert that the President cannot point to an honest personal friend. Messrs. BRIGHT and SLIDELL are supposed to be the nearest to him, and yet those who know these gentlemen shrug their shoulders at the slightest suggestion of any cordiality between them and the head of the Government. Mr. COBURN who expended from ten to twenty thousand dollers to elect him, never crosses the threshold of the White House; while it is whispered along the aveaue that JOHN R. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, one of his most faithful adherents, has at last become disgusted with his hollow-heartedness of the Executive. I am not permitted to mention names. If I might, I could refer to certain members of the Cabinet, and even of the personal household, who groan under the humiliations so constantly put upon them. What is the cause of this? I will answer, *that Mr. Buchanan desires to have no friends.* He prefers to be *iceolated* and alone, and to look around upon the wreck of the great party which elected him, proud of the ruin he has wrought, and ready to die after having assassinated the men who gave him political and official existence. If by sacrificing such men, by repudiating friendship, he could serve his country, we might credit his patriotism at the expense of his heart; but when we know and see that he toils, with malignant perseverance, alike to trample upon the holiest effections and the most sacred principles—equally ready to stab his friends and to wound his country—we may well stand aghast at the extraordinary example he is leaving to posterity. In the days of JACKSON and CLAY it was no uncommon thing to hear of public men, high in station, ready to sacrifice their lives for either of those eminent characters. JACKSON, who when in power was bold and sometimes tyrannical, electrified the country by many instaaces of devotion to those who had served him. He never forgot a favor, never deserted a friend, but stood by his country and those he liked at the same time. The other, without power, while in Congress or at his own home, wielded vast massea of people by the force of his character, the sincerity of his friendships, and his unabated devotion to the Union. Who hears of any such manifestations of attachment to the man now seated at the head of power?

More Family Troubles.

THE DIVORCE LAW IN INDIANA—A HUSBAND'S DIFFICULTIES.

The Indisnepolis *Journal* hes the followiag:

"In the discussion on amendments to ths divorce law in the Senate yesterday morning, a case was revealed wherela a gentleman in Leaveaworth, Kansas, had furnished his wife with money to visit her friends in the East, and to travel for the benefit of her health. On arriving at Indianapolis, she concluded to take advantage of the Indiana divorce law, and procure a nullification of her marriage. She proceeded from this city to Kokomo, where she made affidavit that she was a *bona fide* resident of the State of Indiana, and filed a complaint in the Howard Circuit Court against her husband for a divorce, a notice of which was published to the world, and for the especial beaefit of her husband, who was a non-resident of the State. In the meantime, her husband thought she was in the East, under the care of a physician, as he regularly received letters from her, postmerked first at Cleveland and afterwerde at Boston. While under the impression that his wife was at Boston, the unsuspecting husband received a copy of the Howard *Tribune*, containing the notice of the filing of the complaint against him. He immediately left Leavenworth and arrived at Indianapolis, reaching this city on Saturday, Nov. 20. The Howard Circeit Court commenced its session on the following Monday, the 22d, and to reach Kokomo in time to answer the complaint against him, he had to hire a locomotive on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad to take him to Kokomo in order to be in Court at the proper hour. The reason stated for the defence made in the case was, that the wife had been induced to ask for a severance of the marital bond while under improper influences. She had been for some time somewhat mentally unbalanced by Spiritueliem and its associations, and the husband thought that if she could be placed beyond those influences, she would be to him as she had been in years past. The case is still pending."

A PECULIAR AFFAIR IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells this story:

"A day or two ago, something of an excitement was created on Sycamore-street, by the appearance of a man in a single garment making a precipitate retreat, in broad daylight. In the direction of up town. This ill-clad individual had scarcely passed before another—in full costume, however—was seen in hot pursuit, breathing threats of vengeance, and holding a formidable-looking revolver in his hand. The pursued disappeared in the door of a house near at hand, and the pursuer disappeared there likewise, but returned after helf en hour, with the air of one who has sought and felled of revenge.

The cause of this unexpected apparition is thus related: A certain shoulder-hitter who has distinguished himself in the 'ring,' had become too intimate with the wife of one of his boon companions, a proprietor of a coffee-house in the thoroughfare mentioned, and in one of his visits to his *inamorata*, when he supposed the husband absent from the city, he was surprised by that gentleman himself, who, suspecting his cossort was in one respect most unlike Diana, had pretended to go out of town, merely to become informed by autopsical knowledge of her guilt. The opportunity he sought was afforded.

The guilty pair had made an eppointment, and were punctual to the hour. They had not been in the eame room for more then fifteen minutes before the husband appeared upon the sceee, creeping stealthily through the hall of the house on murderous purpose bent. He tried the door—it was locked, of course,—and thee, without further preface, he kicked vehemeetly at the portal, but so etrongly was it secured that it did not give way. Roused to a pitch of freezy, he fired twice through the paneling, hoping, no douht, to kiti one or both of the inmates. A loud scream was the reaponse to the sharp reports of the pistol, and the husband thought he had been successful in his purpoee; but hearing a great commotion in the apartmeat, he again plied his feet until the door gave way, just in time to afford him a glance of a white garmeat disappearing through a window. He fired a third shot without effect, and then rushed after the retreating man of muecle, who escaped into the street. Again he caught a glimpse of the destroyer of his peace, aad pulled the trigger of his pietol, bat the cap exploded, and before he could repeat the experiment, the pursued had taken shelter in the house to which we have alluded. Where the shoulder-hitter weat after that is a mystery, especially to the liege-lord, who hunted from cellar to garret without finding him he sought, with the most intense desire to blow out his brains. Fate, however, was opposed to this most amiable design, and though the vender of liquor declares it to be his deliberate intent to kill his falee friend as soon as he sees him—to shoot him on sight, as he expresses it—he has thus far beea prevented from tha fulfilment of the sanguinary threat. The shoulder-hitter. It is supposed, has left the city, little inclined, though travelling on his muscle, to be the target for a revolver in the hands of the men he has dishonored. The coffee-house keeper, we believe, has left his wife, and intends applying, as soon as possible, for a divorce.

A DEPRAVED FAMILY.

The Cincinnati *Times* eays: There are at present in this city six sisters, all of whom are proprietresses of brothels, particularly notorious even among their depraved and unfortunate class, for the abandonment and viciousness of their lives. It is said that one of these harpies, after having lost her virtue, was the means of ruining all the others, and did not rest satisfied until she had seduced every one of the number from the paths of virtue. We hardly think any city in the Union can present a more fearful picture of family wickedness. Vice with them must be a hereditary curse, requiring the spiritual blood of many sacrifices to remove.

Humphrey Marshall, in a letter to tha Louisville *Democrat*, defines more fully his position in regard to Slavery in the Territories, to prevent a misconstruction of the views expressed in his late speech on that subject. He says: "I have read the Dred Scott case often, and thoroughly, I think. It does not decide that the Constitution carries Slavery into a Territory. It only decides that Congress cannot prohibit it from going, and so I said in the reply made to my colleague, from which I have quoted. I continue to hold the view then expressed."

The Redemptorist Monks in Ohio—Curious Proceedings.

A letter from Akron, Ohio, to the Cleveland *Herald*, gives account of the doings of two monks of the Redemptorist order, Fathers SMOLDERS and GISSEN, who have been holding what might be not inaptly called "a protracted meeting" in the Roman Catholic Church there. They are Hollanders by birth, but educated, accomplished men, of fine address, trained, I should think, in all the arts and the letters which pertain to their calling as itinerant preaching monks. They speak and preach with eatire fluency, not only in the German and French, but in the English language. The latter, indeed, both speak with remarkable purity and precision. They are clad in the habit of their order; a cloth gown reaching to the feet, and fitting close ap the neck to the chin; over the collar, a band or broad collar of white linen is turned. A girdle or cincture of leather to which is attached the rosary, quite long, and worn, (one might say,) with ostentation; as you sometimes see a half-caste gentleman parade an extra showy guard-chain. A crucifix, quite large, of jet and gilt, is suspended about the neck, hanging down to the waist, a black cowl of peculiar form is worn upon the head.

An intelligent Roman Catholic informs me that these men come clothed with extraordinary spiritual prerogatives from the Pope, and that in the execution of their missions they are subordinate to no Bishop or other ecclesiastical authority, but only to the Pope or his Vicar General. However this may be, they have had the countenance and sanction of Bishop RAPPE, who has been here twice, at least, during their sojourn.

On Sunday last, I was led by curiosity to attend their morning exercises, and was never more surprised than by the discourse, (without text and without notes,) delivered by Father SMOLDERS on that occasion. In his devotions this morning, he had borne this question in mind, and he was led to the conclusion that he ought to address them on the subject of *Matrimony*. He had preached the discourse he was now about to deliver, in other places, and persons *who were sore* pronounced it *beastly*. He should say nothing that could shock the sensibilities of any pure child in the congregation; but those who feared the reproof, could now have an opportunity to withdraw.

In your daily, of the 2d, is a statement based on the information of a gentleman from this place, to the effect that, at the cross-raising here, on the 1st inst., by the Catholics, "when the cross was raised to its position, it was saluted with three vociferous cheers from the assembly," &c. Allow me to correct this statement in one or two essentials. The *cross was not* cheered when it was raised, but at the close of the ceremonies one of the Monks alluded to *proposed that three cheers be given for Jesus Christ*, and the Catholic portion of the assembly responded by swinging their hats and vociferously cheering. Bishop RAPPE was not present during the ceremonies of raising the cross, having left some time previously.

On Tuesday, the catechumens for their first communion, were lectured very sharply in relation to marriage, by Father SMOLDERS. He asked them to make a public and solemn promise, and to remember to keep that promise, namely: *Never to inter-marry, except with a Catholic; not to be married before a Protestant minister, or a Squire, but by a Priest* (Catholic) *only.* In token of their solemn assent to this pledge, the girls and boys (some one hundred or more) were to raise their hands; and they did so; the girls first called upon, and then the boys; both with unhesitating promptness and unanimity, responded by the sign.

LAW REPORTS.

Important India-Rubber Decision—Shirred Goods.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Horace H. Day et al. vs. *Carey, Howard & Sanger.*—*The same* vs. *Peter Murray.*—*The same* vs. *Edwin A. Brooks.*—At the opening of the Court this morning Judge INGERSOLL read an elaborate opinion in these cases, denying the motion for injunctions. He decided that Day had no right whatever to make, use or sell, or to license or permit other persons to make, use or sell, elastic woven India-rubber goods—his right as licensee of Chas. Goodyear being restricted exclusively to the "shirred or corrugated India-rubber goods" invented by Goodyear, and described in his patent of March 9, 1844. He further decided that Day acquired no right as to woven elastic goods under the instrument of May 24, 1858; and could not in any way interfere, by injunction or otherwise, with any importers, manufacturers or dealers, unless in reference to the "shirred or corrugated goods" above-mentioned. We shall give the points of the decision as soon as the opinion is filed.

SUBSTITUTION OR PAYMENT OF FEES—SUIT BY A SOLICITOR FOR HIS FEES.

A. G. Sloo et al. vs. *George Law et al.*—In this suit, which has been pending in equity for two or three years under the charge of Geo. C. Sargeet as solicitor for the complainants, a motion was heretofore made to substitute another solicitor in his stead, which the Court declined to do until his fees were paid, but ordered that it should be done when they were paid, and a refereace was had to ascertain the amount of such fees, and the report is on file with the Clerk.

A motion was now made to vacate the former order and order the substitution without the payment of fees, on the ground that Sargent, a few days previous to the other order, had obtained an attachment against the complainants from the Supreme Court of the State to recover his fees, which suit was unknown to the complainant when the other order was made.

Held by the Court—That when a solicitor has abandoned the cause of his counsel, or been unfaithful to his trust, the Court will consent that the solicitor be changed, and that he give up the papers, without the payment of his fees.

That the suit brought by Sargent for his fees did not precede the efforts of the complainants to substitute another solicitor in his place, and such efforts were not caused by any unfaithfulness on his part. Under these circumstances it was not a voluntary abandonment of his client's cause, or an act inconsistent with the trust originally reposed in him.

That it is the duty of the Court to protect solicitors and other officers of the Court, when they have faithfully performed their trust; and the Court will order a new solicitor to be substituted in place of Mr. Sargent when his fees are paid, and not before.

Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 11.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Davies and Clerke.

William Gullaudet vs. *Brown Bros.*—When a cause has been once tried at the Circuit, although the Jury fail to agree, it is off the Calendar for that Circuit; and can only be restored to its original place by an order of the Court. The Clerk, without such order, has no authority to reinstate it. The request was therefore irregular and was properly set aside. Order appealed from affirmed without costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Isaac P. Hall vs. *P. H. Hopkins.*—Motion granted on payment of term $10, and of motion $10.

Cornelius Miner vs. *W. A. Buckingham.*—Motion to be reheard on two days' notice.

James Gallatin, President, vs. *Joseph M. Price, President.*—Order as proposed settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—FEB. 11.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Edward L. Vanderhaff vs. *Amos Woodruff.*—This is the action mentioned in the TIMES of Wednesday, Feb. 9, which was brought to recover damages for injuries suffered by the plaintiff in falling into an excavation for a cellar. The Jury this morning rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Owen et al. vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This suit was brought by the plaintiffs, proprietors of the Spring street line of stages, for injury to two of their omnibuses and passengers thereia by collision with the defendant's cars. The case was reported in the TIMES of Thursday, Feb. 10. The Jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $951 00.

Alonzon Nash vs. *Cornelius Garrison.*—This is an action by the indorsee of a promissory note for $5,000 against the maker. The defence is, that the note was made for the accommodation of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company, and upon an agreement that they should keep it till maturity, and that it should stand as a part of their capital, they being embarrassed, and then they were to take a renewed note in its place.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Hubert vs. *Buckway.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Myra E. Brown vs. *John W. Somerindyke.*—The plaintiff is the daughter of one Margaret K. Dickenson, and holds a mortgage upon her mother's household property, dated 31st *January*, 1856. A. Strong holds, (or held,) a mortgage by Mrs. Dickeason on the same property, dated *May*, 1856. Strong foreclosed his mortgage, employing Somerindyke as his egent in the foreclosure. Somerindyke sold the property and received the

stands Nos. 286 and 288; S. LEMMERMEYER, stands. Nos 445 and 446; Mrs. CHEEVER, stand No. 144; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts since our last, have been: 197 bbls. Ashes, 560 bbls. and 26 sacks of Flour, 600 bushels Oats, 2,520 bushels Malt, 1,639 pkgs. Provisions, 318 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand and are firm, at $5 62½@$5 68¾ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are generally held at $6 ₱ 100 lbs., but buyers refuse to pay this price.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, and prices are unchanged. Sales, to-day, 150 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to about 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 11½c., and Gulf at 11⅝c.@12c. ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The demand has been general and satisfactory, especially for Dress Goods, during the past week. Holders of choice Domestic Cottons are looking for rather higher prices, which circumstance tends to restrict transactions in such. The movements in desirable styles of Domestic Woolens have been fair, at remunerative rates. Supplies not really adapted to the requirements of purchasers have been very sparingly sought after, and the sales effected have been made at irregular, and in most instances unsatisfactory prices. This, however, is usually the fate of inferior, or unpopular productions. The inquiry for the leading varieties of Foreign Fabrics has been animated, and holders of British and Foreign Dress Goods have succeeded in disposing of large lots of these quite advantageously.

DYEWOODS—Sales 300 tons Jamaica and St. Domingo Logwood on private terms.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 3,000 boxes Canton on terms not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of desirable lots of State and Western Flour ask somewhat higher prices to-day. The demand, however, is neither active nor urgent, being mainly for such parcels as are immediately required for the home trade. Speculators are disposed to buy, but not at rates acceptable to sellers. The day's business consists of 9,750 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 10@ 5 25
Extra State	5 60@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 10@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is inactive, and somewhat depressed. Sales have been reported of 225 bbls. low to choice extra brands at $6 25@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, at uniform quotations. Sales 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 10@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet, and quoted firm

FRUIT—Sales have been made of small lots of Raisins, including Layer, at $2 87½@$2 90; and Bunch, at $2 40 ₱ whole box; also, by auction, 714 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $2 25@$2 30; and 2,720 boxes do. Oranges, at $2 05@$2 35 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of most buyers, and, therefore, business lacks animation. Small sales have been reported, to-day, including choice amber Southern, to a local miller, on terms not ascertained. A sale of a lot of Milwaukee Club was rumored, but the reputed seller stated to us that he had been only arranging with a miller to grind his wheat for him. Corn is very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 4,500 bushels new at 78c. for damaged Yellow Southern; 81c.@83c. for ordinary to good Yellow Jersey and Southern; and (nominally) 84c.@86c. for White Southern ₱ bushel. Old mixed Western has not varied. Rye is inactive at unchanged figures. Barley is in demand, and is steady; sales 2,900 bushels State at 85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are less sought after at old quotations.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 250 bales, on terms not ascertained.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at previous figures.

HIDES—The market remains unchanged, and the trade operate with confidence at present prices. The receipts continue light. The principal sales have been: 12,000 Orinocos, 24c., 6 months; 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 27c., 6 months; 2,000 Rio Grande, 26c. 6 months. 1,000 do., 25c. 7 months; 400 Bogota, 23c., 6 months.

IRON—With reduced supplies and a good inquiry, holders obtain very full prices.

LEAD—The demand is fair, and prices favor sellers.

LEATHER—The inquiry for Sole is good at unchanged prices. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	64,600	9,650
Sales, sides	63,600	9,300
Stock at the close, sides	60,800	9,350

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 450 bbls., at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and wanted at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Sellers ask more. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 180 bbls., in lots, mainly at 49½c. ₱ gallon. Pitch is inactive and somewhat nominal. Tar is in demand and is firm. Common Resin is quite dull at $1 12½@$1 75 ₱ 310 lbs. The sales of Fine Resin include 280 bbls. at $3 12½, and 140 bbls. at $5 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed, remain as last noticed; 500 cases Olive Oil changed hands at $3 62½ each.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively demand, and prices favor sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 62½ for new Mess, here; $19 for do., deliverable in May and June, and also in June, July and August; $18@$18 12½ for old Mess; and $13 62½@$13 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are actively inquired for, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c @7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate request at 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in fair demand at uniform prices; sales 550 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12¼c.@12¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is brisk, and firm. The transactions comprise 750 bbls., in lots, at @9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20; India Mess $22, ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 250 boxes Castile, at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 600 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@8¾c., with some Cuba, at 7c.@7¾c., and 250 boxes Havana, at prices not disclosed.

TIN—Continues in good demand, at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—The inquiry is fair, and prices favor sellers. The transactions since Tuesday last, comprised 48 hhds. Kentucky, at 7¾c.@11c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, at 8c.@31c.; 27 cases Florida, at 12¾c.@16c.; 331 bales Havana, at 28c.@46c., and 22 bales St. Domingo, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, mainly at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 325 bbls. Rosin at 2s. For London, 300 pkgs. Beef, at 22s. 6d.; and 700 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Bremen, 500 bales Cotton, part at ⅝c. ₱ lb.; and 900 bbls. Resin, part at 2s. 3d. For New-Orleans, 500 bbls. Pork, at 30c.

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IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
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Price, 12 cents each, $8 per hundred; postage 2 cents. Elegantly bound, 20 cents; $15 per hundred.
Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The second of the Series of POPULAR LECTURES will be given by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.
Subject—*Great Men.*
This lecture has never been delivered in New-York and the Committee understand that it is one of Mr. GREELEY'S best efforts. Tickets, 25 CENTS, to all parts of the house. For sale at the bookstores and door. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21.
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
ROMANTIC INDIAN SYMPHONY,
HIAWATHA.
Mrs. J. I. HARWOOD,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. MILLARD,
(From Jullien's Concerts and Her Majesty's Theatre, London.)
Dr. GUILMETTE.
The Choruses will be executed by
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Composed of the first Artists in America.
MATILDA HERON
Will connect the musical portion of the work by Readings from the Original Poem.
ADMISSION TICKET.....$1
Every ticket sold in advance of the evening of performance will have a reserved seat. They may be procured after Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Academy of Music, and Brennig's and Hall's Music Stores.
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

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though the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
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anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
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CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN.
To conclude with, first time this season, the celebrated farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Diggory.....Mr. Jefferson
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge. 50 cents each.
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Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
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Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
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MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 12,
The entertainment will commence with
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
Mose.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
NOVELTY,
To be followed by the Comedy of
THE TOODLES.
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 12, 1859.
The performance will commence with
JACK SHEPPARD.
To be followed by
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Concluding with
LITTLE KATY;
Or, THE HOP CORN GIRL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 12,
To commence with IVANHOE.
To conclude with DON JUAN.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 12,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
To be followed by the drama of the
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
To conclude with SECRETS OF STATE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
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NO PERFORMANCE
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GREAT ATTRACTIONS PREPARING FOR MONDAY NIGHT.

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Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
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To conclude with S. BLEECKER a celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
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Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

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LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
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SATURDAY EVENING, 12th inst.,
Charles Dickens'
CHRISTMAS CAROL!!
Tickets, 50 cents. 8 o'clock.

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OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
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A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

APTOMMAS' HARP CONCERT,
By invitation of the citizens of Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, TO-NIGHT, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock, assisted by Mme. CARADORI and Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK.

LAST WEEK OF MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S readings from Shakespeare, at Lodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway.
Monday Morning, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., Henry IV. Part II.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, Henry V.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., Twelfth Night.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock. Hamlet, WITH WHICH THE COURSE WILL CONCLUDE.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 339 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 339 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

EXTRA ENTERTAINMENT.—COOPER INSTITUTE, second floor, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, all the Mysteries of Ventriloquism disclosed, explained and illustrated, by Prof. BRONSON, who will throw his voice apparently a mile distant, represent different persons in many localities, above, below, around: French Horn a mile off; cries of FIRE, several squares distant, by men, women and children; sounds of domestic animals, mechanics, &c., &c., BEHIND THE SCENES, and then the same before it, in presence of the audience, explaining how each and every part was done; showing that almost any one can easily learn and practice this amusing art, which is very useful to readers, speakers and singers in the management of their voices. Admission 50 cents; two ladies and a gentleman, $1.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858, '59.—The third concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss COURAN, Soprano; Mr. WM. SAAR, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Brusnig, No. 701 Broadway; and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA ON the FLYING WIRE. The NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, and SURPASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO COMEDIANS, AFTERNOONS at 3, EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. This famous troupe administer their BLACK DRAUGHTS in such hearty doses as will prove an INFALLIBLE PANACEA for CARE and GRIEF, adapted to the dilettest, as well as the most robust, mental constitution. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten, 12c.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
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Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital.
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Waldan Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., as
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ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER.
ARMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC, 3 months, 72 lessons, or an unlimited course of double-entry Book-keeping $10, to qualify young men for business. Ladies private writing classes $2, 16 lessons. Juvenile $3 per month, all found. Academies Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
MARTIN S. PAINE.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $16 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

A $5 WRITING CLASS.—DOLBEAR'S SYSTEM of hand training, No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove stiffness or trembling from any hand, and make better off-hand business penmen in ten lessons than the old systems do in ten months. Four $5 seats for afternoon vacant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 East 36th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

WRITING.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE new pupils on Monday next. Ladies' class every Saturday from 11 to 1. Gentlemen at any hour from 5 to 9. Entire success warranted.
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FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 30th and 31th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A CANADIAN LADY—QUALIFIED TO TEACH the English branches, having had four years' experience in teaching, in Canada, and subsequently the advantage of a year and a half at the Normal School, Albany, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess in a private family, or teacher in a school. Would prefer the latter. No objection to any part of the Union. References unquestionable. Address C. D., New-York Post-office, Box No. 750.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS ABLE TO teach German, French, drawing and the rudiments of music, wishes a situation as teacher in an institution, or as governess in a private family. Address Mrs. IRVING, No. 173 Waverley-place.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, JUST ARRIVED in America, wishes to devote two or three hours a day to the teaching of the French language, in a young ladies' school, or a highly respectable family. Inquire of M. V., Editor's office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German languages, would offer his services, one or more hours daily, on very moderate terms. Address KOSMOS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

A YOUNG GERMAN, GRADUATED AT THE University of Berlin, wants an occupation as a teacher in all the natural sciences, Zoology and Microscopy included. The best references can be given. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

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Persons remitting any of the above amounts to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York, will receive free of postage, a beautiful Valentine, corresponding with the price, at greatly reduced rates. Send along your orders at once.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TO THE JEWS OF NEW-YORK CITY.—If any honest and good hearts among you desire to know what was the Christianity taught by Jesus of Nazareth and his Apostles, it is of no use for you to go and hear the Gentile clergy. They are as ignorant of it as yourselves. Go to No. 187 Bowery at 10½ o'clock A. M. on SUNDAY MORNINGS, and there you may hear the editor of the *Herald* [not of the New-York *Herald*, who knows as little of the matter as the clergy, but of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, of that kingdom which is to be restored again to Israel,) who is able to demonstrate from the New Testament a Christianity in harmony with and alleated by Moses and the Prophets. We teach without pay and find ourselves, and give you all we know for nothing.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—The next regular meeting of the Sands-street Juvenile Missionary Society will be held in the Sands street M. E. Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The Rev. HENRY TUTTLE, a member of the Society, and recently transferred to the California Conference, will deliver a farewell address. Addresses may also be expected from the Rev. Bishop JANES and others. Recitations and singing by children from the Mission School, Atlantic Dock.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL.—A NEW collection of choice Hymns and Tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as Solos, Duets, Trios Semi Choruses and Choruses, and for Organ, Melodeon or Piano. This Book contains nearly two hundred Hymns and Tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Price 12 cents each, $8 per hundred; beautifully bound, price 20 cents, or $15 per hundred. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PREACHING IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—That singular man who, by knaves and fools, has been called enthusiast, fanatic, imposter, deceiver, and even Mormon, in fact; against whom all manner of evil has been spoken falsely, for Christ's sake, will preach the word of prophecy in relation to impending events, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ P. M., in the Cooper Institute, room No. 23. Sincere Christians are levited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. Daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE celebrated and eloquent revival preacher, Dr. JACKSON, of the West, who has been preaching most acceptably to overflowing congregations in the Greene-street Church, will preach in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 13, morning and evening, and every evening during the week (Saturday excepted.) Come one, come all.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Avennes C. and D.—The Pastor, the Rev. R. C PUTNEY, will commence a series of discourses on *Heaven, o Country.* At 3 o'clock P. M. he will preach the regular monthly sermon to young people. Subject—*The Young Man's Guide.* The Rev. Dr. ARCHER, of Brooklyn, will preach at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—JOEL TIFFANY, ESQ., WILL deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*True Spiritualism.* And in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Reply to the Arguments of Signor Mocatti, of Harvard College, against Spiritualism last Sunday Evening.*

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, the seventh sermon of the series on the Bible and Science, and the second on Geology, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The bearing of Geology on the Mosaic account of the Creation.*

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The fourth of a monthly series of discourses to young people will be preached in the Madison-square Church next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 13, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Service at 7½ o'clock. J. E. READ,
Secretary of the Young Men's Association.

CALVARY P. E. (FREE) CHURCH—NORTH 5th, near 5th-st., Williamsburg—the Rev. H. F. RONDETH, Rector. The Rev. G. T. BEDELL, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, will preach the first sermon in the course to young persons in this Church TO-MORROW EVENING, 13th inst. Services commence at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PARK BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. WM. S. HALL, Pastor of the Light-st Baptist Church, will preach in the Central Park Baptist Church, in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, at 3 o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the late Pastor, the Rev. P. F. JONES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The first of a series of "Sermons to the Young" will be preached in this Church in State-st., near Bond, next SUNDAY EVENING, by the Rector, the Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK. This Church is open for service every SUNDAY EVENING throughout the year.

UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—The Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, in the great hall of the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, near Grand-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. MORGAN, OF ST. THOMAS' Church, will preach

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Little Savage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Moss in Californ1a—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—The Toodles.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jack Sheppard—Little Katy—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ivanhoe—Mysteries of Paris—Secrets of State.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings—The Christmas Carol.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Feb. 12, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Moses Taylor* arrived last evening from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails of Jan. 20, and specie to the amount of $1,304,000. The news by this arrival has been in part anticipated by the Overland Mail, so that the intelligence is really but three days' later. Nothing important had occurred. Governor Weller's Message had been delivered to the Legislature, but it was silent on national affairs.

The satisfactory intelligence reaches us from Nicaragua that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, as originally arranged by the American and Nicaraguan negotiators, has been ratified by the Nicaraguan Government. The ratification dates at Managua, on the 17th of January. The information we have, furnishes no intimation of the influences exerted to bring about this gratifying result.

Our advices from Bogota are to Jan. 12. The Congress of New-Granada was to meet on the 1st inst. The financial affairs of the Republic were in the meanwhile in an extremely bad way, the poverty of the people almost destroying the foreign imports as a source of revenue. The business of the several Granadian ports is represented as unprecedentedly stagnant. The project of erecting Panama and the adjacent province of Caaca into an independent State is said to be revived under the auspices of the noted Gen. Mosquera.

Dates from Paita to Jan. 16 inform us that the dispute between Ecuador and Peru remains as at previous advices, the blockade of Guayaquil being only enforced against vessels bearing the Ecuadorian flag. A trifling collision, without result, had occurred between the marines of a Peravian man-of-war and a party of Equatorians on the frontier

The insurrection of the populace at Callao has it seems, been but imperfectly suppressed. Other acts of violence have followed those narrated at the last arrival, insomuch, that the Peruvian Government, after trying the efficacy of a denunciatory proclamation, had been obliged to give up the fight, and suspend the landing of the objectionable joinery. Symptoms of discontent manifest themselves in various parts of Peru. The Congress of Lima is engaged in discussing amendments to the Constitution, few of which are regarded as of great popular advantage.

The new American Minister to Bolivia, the Hon. John Cotton Smith, had arrived at La Paz, and assumed the duties of the legation.

The counter-revolutionary policy of the Chilian Government is still persisted in. The liberal Presses remain silenced, while the editors and the leaders of the recent opposition movement have been fined, exiled, and otherwise severely punished. Martisi law is still enforced in the three principal Departments.

From the Argentine State of San Juan, the intelligence comes that the federal Commissioners had proceeded with unexpected clemency in the investigation of the late *émeute*, of which Gen. Benavides was the victim. The prisoners, with the exception of Gov. Gomez, and his Minister, had been liberated. The two latter were held to meet other and very serious charges.

Dates from Paraguay to Dec. 8 confirm the statement, that while the Dictator probably contemplates submission to the American demands, he persists in active preparations for resistance.

We have received the *Diario de Avisos* of Caraccas to Jan. 7. The Republic was quiet. General Paez was at Valencia, and in all the towns through which he passed he was well received. The Convention was engaged in discussing the law of elections. Beyond these facts the papers contain no news.

By an arrival at Charleston, we have positive intelligence of the defeat of Soulouque and his flight from Hayti. He arrived at Kingston, Jam., previous to the 26th ult., on board a British man-of-war, and claiming British protection. No particulars are given in the dispatch announcing this intelligence. Judging from the fact of his being on a British vessel, instead of the one which he had prepared specially for this emergency, his flight must have been precipitate.

Neither the *America*, due at Halifax, nor the *Indian*, due at Portland, with late European news, had been heard from at 2 o'clock this morning. The former is in her fourteenth, and the latter in her seventeenth day.

Congress yesterday was occupied principally in debating the Cuban and the Oregon questions. In the Senate, previous to the Cuban question coming up, a bill was reported from the Post-Office Committee to abolish the franking privilege. The case of the Indiana Senators was again called up by Mr. Seward, but it was again laid on the table, by 30 against 21. The private calendar was then postponed until to-day, and Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, proceeded to make a speech in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. In the House, before the commencement of business, Mr. Searing, of New-York, took occasion to deny the truth of a rumor, given in the Washington correspondence of the Times, that paint purchased for the Brooklyn Navy Yard was used in painting his farm-house. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Navy-Yard Investigation Committee stated that Mr. Searing was not involved in any abuses whatever by the evidence adduced. The Sennie bill for the admission of Oregon, was then discussed until the adjournment. The vote on its passage will be taken to-day.

Various matters of interest were considered by the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, a bill authorizing the extension of the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania line, was reported favorably. Another railroad bill was introduced, which authorizes a track in Thirty-fourth-street, First-avenue, Tenth-street, Stuyvesant-street, Third-avenue, Bowery and Canal-street. In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the Central Park act, by putting the Park and the entire property under the control of eleven Commissioners as an incorporated Company, with power to hold real estate. A bill for the removal of Quarantine was reported by Mr. Christie. It provides that the present fever hospital shall be vacated by the 15th of June of the present year, the entire buildings to be disposed of by the 15th of June, 1860. It authorizes the purchase of Sandy Hook, and appropriates $250,000 for new buildings Mr. Tuthill gave notice that he should move various amendments at the proper time. The bill authorizing the New-York Supervisors to sell the site adjoining the City Hall to the United States for a Post-Office, and increasing the City Hall fund to a million dollars, was reported favorably.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report the condition of the fire apparatus and engine houses in the City. The Conference Committee appointed to consider the Tax Levy, reported a number of amendments; the report was laid over.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the Counsel to the Corporation was directed, by resolution, to defend tenants occupying stands at Washington Market by authority of the City against suits which may be brought against them. The Committee on Contested Seats was requested to report at the next meeting of the Board as to Mr. McAnam's claim to the seat now occupied by Mr. Frear. Subsequently the Democratic side of the house having been filled up, the resolution was rescinded after a long debate. The Joint Committee on Accounts was directed to take possession of the books and papers of last year's Committee, and to complete their unfinished business. On motion of Mr. Ottarson, the Board adjourned until the first Monday in March, the Tax Levy not having been acted on.

Horace H. Day has recently commenced a large number of suits, chiefly against importers and merchants, to restrain them by injunction from selling a species of India-rubber goods generally known in the market as woven elastic goods. He founded his claim on certain licenses or agreements made with him by Charles Goodyear, some of them executed in 1846, and one on the 24th day of May, 1858. In another column we have given a report of a decision made yesterday by Judge Ingersoll, of the U. S. Circuit Court in some of the suits above referred to. That decision settles that Day has no right to interfere with the manufacturers, importers and sellers of woven elastic India-rubber goods, his sole right as licensee of Goodyear being to use Goodyear's improvements in what are called "Shirred, or Corrugated India-rubber Goods," made according to the specifications of a patent issued to Goodyear on the 9th March, 1844. This decision is of much importance to a large branch of the India-rubber trade.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is hereafter to be opened to the public for concerts and scientific lectures, by vote of the Trustees, the proceeds arising from the letting to be devoted to the fund for erecting their new Church edifice. The new house will be proceeded with as soon as the pending negotiations for an eligible site have been concluded. The first week's receipts for the house will amount to $500.

Cotton was dull and heavy yesterday. Holders of Flour, Wheat and Corn claimed prices above the views of most buyers. Hence business was spiritless. Provisions were pretty brisk and buoyant. Sugars, Whisky, Rice, Tobacco, Tin, Hides, and Sole Leather, were in good demand. The freight engagements were moderate.

City Reform and City Charters.

Hardly a session of the Legislature passes, now-a-days, that an attempt is not made by somebody to patch up a new charter for the City. The last move in this direction was made in the Senate on Tuesday by Mr. Ely, in the shape of a bill providing for the appointment of Charles O'Conor, Hamilton Fish and Henry R. Selden Commissioners for the purpose either of drawing up a new charter or tinkering that of last year. There are, of course, always a hundred plausible reasons to be urged in support of all these experiments, the filth of the streets, the unhealthiness of the City, the dilapidation of the public buildings, the maladministration of the public works, the plunder of the public funds, the frauds, collusions and corruption of the officials, the insecurity of life and property, the inefficiency of the police, the burdens of the tax-payers, the follies of councilmen, and what not besides.

And yet these evils and abuses were all as glaring and flagrant ten years ago, as they are now, and we have had within that period three amended charters, without setting matters to rights. The fact is, that no sooner is a bill introduced into the legislature for the purpose of doctoring our municipal maladies, than all those whose "perkisits" are likely to be interfered with, hasten to Albany to see that their Department is not meddled with, and by the time they have finished their lobbying everything remains unchanged in all but the name. When the present charter was before the Legislature, the very official whose operations it was most needed to restrain, the late Joseph S. Taylor, actually took up his abode at Albany, and he and Devlin, and the rest of that pack of harpies from whom the City has suffered so much within the last five years, soon became more interested in the passage of the bill than anybody else in the City. The result was, that greater facilities than ever were created under it for fraud in the Street Commissioner's office; and if Fernando Wood had only been elected in 1857, Devlin would have enjoyed himself even more under the amended charter than he ever did under the old one. In like manner, when the abolition of that notorious nuisance and scandal, the office of City Judge is talked of, Judge Russell at once proceeds or sends to Albany, and there remains to see that he does not suffer by the change. When it is proposed to touch the County Clerk's and Sheriff's and Register's fees, and hand them over to the public, to whom they rightfully belong, the whole machinery of party is set to work to hold the present incumbents harmless. There is no abuse by which somebody does not profit; and in the existing state of party morals, there is no scheme of reform which cannot be so doctored as to keep that somebody in the enjoyment of his ill-gotten gains.

We believe, and experience justifies us in believing, that one bad effect of this incessant legislating on City matters is to lead the citizens to attach entirely too much importance to what the Legislature can do in the matter of municipal reform, and entirely too little to what they can do themselves. We might, undoubtedly, have a much better charter than we have now—a charter, for instance, which would fasten upon somebody the responsibility of all the misdeeds and short-comings of the army of officials who now prey upon us, which would give us some better guarantee for the purity of the Corporation Counsel, the zeal of the District-Attorney, the honesty of the Street Commissioner, and the competency of the Comptroller, than the personal honor of these functionaries, respectively; but we protest against the notion that any charter, no matter who drafts it, or revises it, or debates it, can compensate for the want of public spirit among the citizens at large. If the taxpayers do not choose to go to the polls, and do not interest themselves, not on election-day alone, but on every day in the year, in what goes on in the City Hall, no amount of legislation can save us. With good men in office, the worst charter we have ever had would work well; with bad men, the best charter is worthless. It is not charters, and laws, and constitutions which make life and liberty secure, or make either a city or a people great or happy. It is the good sense and patriotism of the people themselves. A hundred nations have been deceived by the spectacle of the peace and prosperity enjoyed under our system of government, and under that of Great Britain, into the belief that they have but to pursue similar ones on paper in order to share in our blessings; but they have most of them discovered their mistake. The guarantees, charters, rights and restrictions which make us the dread and envy of the world, have turned the South-American Republics into dens of brigands; and the very same constitution on paper, which has raised Great Britain to the first rank amongst the nations of the earth, and secured to fifteen generations of Englishmen almost uninterrupted liberty and security, produced in France three revolutions in a quarter of a century.

The latest "cry" of the Reform party in the City is for the concentration of control and of responsibility in the hands of the Mayor or of some one person. But what would this avail us if next year we allowed "Butt Allen" and Billy Mulligan to elect their candidate to the Mayoralty? It would be well, no doubt, to have some one person to call to account when frauds and defalcations are discovered, but what if that person be a scoundrel, appeals to the Sixth Ward and slaps his fingers in our faces. To post sentinels is the imperative duty of a General, but if the sentinels are allowed to get drunk and go to sleep, the precaution is not only idle but mischievous.

We hope, therefore, Charles O'Conor, and Hamilton Fish and Henry R. Selden will be permitted to attend to their own business until there is some better indication than at present of the willingness of the public to make the best use of the charter we have already got. The concentrated legal wisdom of the United States could not devise "a bill" that would compensate for the lukewarmness, indifference or dishonesty of the City voters.

The Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

Thanks to the *entente cordiale* established by Sir William Gore Ouseley and his accomplished lady between Mr. Buchanan's Government and themselves, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty has at last been ratified by the Government of Nicaragua. If the main object of Felix Belly in playing Peter the Hermit among the Latin race in Central America had been the final defeat of all American pretensions in that quarter, this news might be expected to be as vexatious to the great *concessionaire* of the Inter-Oceanic Canal, as it will doubtless be to his colleague in New-York, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. But M. Felix Belly used his appeals to the passions of the Spanish-American race simply to procure the concessions necessary to make his project presentable in Paris. He has achieved all that he cared for, and he may now leave Mr. Vanderbilt alone to contend with the renewed vigor which this confirmation of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty and the contracts protected by it, must infuse into the movement for reopening the Nicaragunn Transit. So far as the United States are concerned this confirmation removes some of the greatest obstacles to our toleration of that convention of Rivas, under which M. Belly's privileges are secured to him; and, as he has himself expressly stated in a note to his own recent publication of that convention, that the stipulation for protecting the Canal by "two stationary French ships-of-war" has become "aimless and superfluous since the tripartite agreement of England, France and America to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus," we can interpose no further objection to his prosecution of his slightly magnificent project. The motive, too, which has induced Mr. Buchanan to retain General Lamar in the post which he so wretchedly disgraces, is by this news made apparent. Had he sent any other and more efficient representative to Nicaragua, the President would have been forced to communicate to him that quiet understanding with Sir William and Lady Ouseley, which is at the bottom of his recent pacific policy in Central America. This it would have been painful for him to do; for although really the most bellicose of men, Mr. Buchanan is anxious to seem in the eyes of his special supporters, a fierce, fire-breathing king of terrors, who cannot on any terms be induced to treat otherwise than sword in hand, with "perfidious Albion" or the degenerate destined victims of our extending area.

He has sagaciously left to his British friends the task of persuading Nicaragua into putting a little confidence in his policy. They have made it all right with the suspicious Spanish Americans; our treaty has been ratified, and the joint protectorate of England, France and America is so thoroughly established over the Isthmus that the sooner Mr. William Walker, just converted to Romanism, goes a step further and retires to a monastery, the better it will be for the lasting peace of his righteous soul.

The President's Organ.

As a general thing, the Washington *Union* is stupid: but now and then it hits, with considerable sagacity, upon the truth. Such an instance occurred on Thursday, when it remarked that "*pretty much everything*" connected with the Administration at Washington, "in the opinion of The New-York Times, *is wrong*." This, as a general statement, is perfectly correct. That is our opinion precisely, and the *Union* is equally accurate when it descends to particulars, and says that in the opinion of the Times, "the President is a blunderer, the Mormons are wicked conspirators, Jury trial among the Mormons is a sad failure, the army is inefficient, the war was wrong, the peace was wrong, Governor Cumming was a dupe," &c., &c. We congratulate the President's organ on its sagacity. It has had some reason, certainly, to suspect that we did not wholly approve of all its Master's acts:—but it must have required a keen discernment to point out, with such admirable terseness, our exact opinion upon every point specified in this catalogue.

We hoped the *Union* would take some little pains to prove that we were wrong in these opinions. But it does not. It merely accuses us of being blind to everybody's faults but the President's. Here the *Union* falls into its old habit and says what is not true. Let it ask Gov. Seward, Gov. King, the ultra-Republicans North, the Disunionists South, ultra-partisans and scheming or corrupt disorganizers anywhere, whether the Times has been either blind to their faults or silent concerning their conduct. "When murders and robberies are committed by thousands in our great cities," says the *Union*, "and management does what good lawyers might not be able to do as well, ignore indictments or acquit an acknowledged criminal, *very little of the Times' watchfulness is excited.*" Judge Russell is in Washington:—let the *Union* ask *him* whether this is true. Let him say whether the Times has concealed, ignored or slurred any of the hideous perversions of justice in our own City to which the *Union* refers. Let our Common Council, our Police Justices, our Police Commissioners,—our officials of all sorts and grades, and of all political parties, say whether we have neglected *their* short-comings for the sake of attending to others at Washington.

The *Union* substantially admits the justice of our strictures,—and appeals to us for counsel and aid in the difficult emergency:

"The Times, in following its correspondent to conclusions, becomes a mere partisan. *What would that paper do?* Would it restore the old order, recall Governor Cumming, reinstate Brigham Young, or renew the war? Would it substitute martial law and military government for its objectionable jury system? Would it cut the throats of the Mormon people or have them to cut our throats? Is it desirable, indeed, that by the policy of the Government we should create castes—two political systems, the Republican and theocratic? The Times is far more critical than sensible—more expressive in denouncing what has been done than *wise in pointing out what ought to be done.* Capacity to see the faults of others is not always accompanied by very clear perceptions of what is necessary to remedy them, and to *substitute just measures in their place.*"

We must remind the *Union* that it is not our business to carry on the Government. If Mr. Buchanan should decide to abdicate and hand over to us the duties and responsibilities to which he has proved so wretchedly inadequate, we would endeavor to put matters in a better shape. We should have the consolation of knowing that, with our limited abilities, we could not possibly make a more complete and hopeless muddle of everything than he has done. But so long as he persists in his miserable attempt to conduct the affairs of State, his organ must excuse us from sharing his responsibilities by "pointing out what ought to be done." Our functions are of a different character altogether. The duty of the public Press is to watch public men,—to hold over their walks and ways the salutary terror of a wholesome, vigilant and independent public sentiment,—and not to usurp their functions or prescribe the particular things they ought to do. It is Mr. Buchanan's business to administer the laws for the public good;—it is ours to watch and to criticize his action,—to applaud it when he deserves applause, and to visit him with public censure when his acts savor more of partisanship and intrigue than of statesmanship and patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country. We are happy to infer from the *Union's* comments that *our* duty has not been sluggishly or ineffectively performed.

Appreciation of Merit.—It is refreshing, in these days when partisanship rules everything, to find personal merit rewarded by politicians. It is stated that the nomination of Mr. N S. Benton, as Canal Auditor, was *unanimously* confirmed by the Senate. The difficulty of agreeing upon anybody else probably had something to do with this unanimity of sentiment in Mr. Benton's favor; but that circumstance need not detract from the merit of the vote. The State has never had a more faithful, efficient and upright official than Mr. Benton, and his services are greatly needed in the very important post he has filled with so much ability for the last four years.

A Questionable Resort.—We should like to know the precise reason which induced the Young Men's Benevolent Association to invite the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of Boston, to lecture in this City. The only notoriety he has ever enjoyed grew out of his connection with the most disgusting criminal trial with which the Courts of the country have lately been afflicted:—but we can hardly suspect any benevolent association of young men of desiring to speculate upon the popular attractiveness of such a reputation. Mr. K. may be entirely innocent of the offences laid to his charge;—but his audience will not be composed exclusively of those who believe him to be so.

Another Fiction.—Our imaginative and poetic neighbor the *Herald* makes a very desperate attempt to flounder out of the ridiculous hoax to which it fell a victim, about the intended visit of the 47th regiment of the British army to New-York. But, as if to make up for its disappointment in this instance, it still harps upon another *canard* which it has apparently invented, and for which, therefore, it feels a more tender interest. It continues to call for the publication of a correspondence between Messrs. Sickles and Butterworth, which has no existence whatever except in the fertile brain of the author of the "Angel's Smile." We have the best possible authority for saying that the whole story of a difficulty between these gentlemen is a pure invention, without the slightest shadow of foundation in fact. For what special purpose it was invented, or what specific object it was designed to serve, the future may possibly disclose.

Academy of Music.

We have not had Donizetti's sparkling little comic opera of "Don Pasquale" played in this City since the halcyon days of Mme. Sontag. It happens, curiously enough, that under the same management the work is ravished, and once more with success. When we speak of success, we mean, of course, that calm and measured sort of artistic success which attends the serious work of Italian comic opera. Our public demands the sensation operas, not the merely pleasing ones. Rossini's "Barbiare"—the most perfect work of its kind in the world—is usually played for the gratification of scanty, although appreciative, audiences, and under ordinary circumstances "Don Pasquale" would share the same fate. But it happens this time that the *Norina* of Donizetti's opera is the Piccolomini of Mr. Ullmann's expiring contract. Hence the demand for tickets is in the highest degree "encouraging to art." A fuller house than that witnessed last night no one cares about seeing, unless he be a manager.

The natural coquetry of Piccolomini is curiously becoming in this Opera. All the little ways that have made the lady popular are aggregated in the *rôle* of *Norina*. She fires off a perfect battery of witcheries, and with a skill which is appalling when contemplated from an exposed bachelor point of view. The music too suits her voice, and lies within the ready execution of her vocal powers. Without invoking the shade of Sontag, we have no hesitation in saying that Mlle. Piccolomini is as good a *Norina* as the age can afford. She was the redemption of the Opera last night, for with this solitary exception, the cast was poor in the extreme. The *rôle* of the old Don is an important one, and usually intrusted to important hands. Signor Maccioroti did not impress us favorably. Beyond a very limited range of buffoonery, he has little or nothing to fall back upon. Signor Florenza, as the Doctor, was scarcely better. Signor Lorini, with more animation, would have been good, but with a black coat and a perfectly stolid countenance, he was scarcely a relief or a consolation. He was, however, infinitely superior to the other gentlemen of this distribution, and merited the applause elicited by his solo.

"Don Pasquale" will be repeated to-day for the last time, and Mlle. Piccolomini will make her last appearance before a New-York public. There is no fear about the occasion being only remembered.

Philharmonic Society.—The third Concert of the season takes place at Niblo's Garden to-night.

Taking Bail and Complaint by Police Magistrates and their Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The slovenly manner in taking bail and escape of the criminal is too often the result, and the dogged refusal of a few of the magistrates' clerks to draw the affidavit of the complainant, in accordance with his statement, in my judgment, calls for some notice from the public Press. Mr. Hall, one of our late District Attorneys, once sent to the magistrates of the City full and excellent directions for the justification of bail in criminal cases, but that excellent advice, I am sorry to say, is too often neglected. On a recent occasion I was called to attend at one of our Police Courts, when a man offered himself as bail, who I well knew was not worth one cent, and who at that time had several executions against him returned unsatisfied, and had been recently rejected by the Recorder as bondsman in another case, of which facts I then informed the sitting Magistrate, and politely requested that the Clerk would set forth in the affidavit of justification, the particulars of the bail's qualification, according to law, but the only answer I got for my pains was "that they knew their duty." With regard to the manner and form of taking the complainant's affidavit, it too often happens that the clerks refuse to take down one half of the complainant's statements, and that upon the trial the prisoner's counsel frequently avails himself of a pretended discrepancy between the complainant's affidavit, made before the committing magistrate, and his testimony on the trial. But as these are only two of the many evils at our Police Courts, arising from the election of the small Judicial functionaries under our Constitution, I suppose we must grin and bear it. D. W. C.

Mr. Matthews, the portrait painter, is engaged at his studio, in Appleton's Buildings, upon a life-size half-length portrait of Daniel Webster, ordered by the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco. It is painted from a daguerreotype taken a short time previous to Mr. Webster's death.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Developments Before the Investigating Committees.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE OREGON BILL.

Continuation of the Debate on the Cuban Question.

Naval Expenses—Government Claim Against the Estate of Colonel Benton—Claims of Florida Under the Spanish Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

William D. Kennedy appeared voluntarily before the Sherman Investigating Committee to-day. His evidence was very important in its exposition of the system by which the Government is defrauded in its purchases. He also presented valuable suggestions as to the mode of effecting thorough reform. It appears that, instead of profiting by the looseness of the present system, Kennedy has been instrumental in effecting its partial reform already.

George Sanders surprised the Committee to day by showing that more than two-thirds of the open purchases made for the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and in connection with which corruption has been charged, were made by other parties than himself. While his purchases amount to say $30,000, the others amount to $80,000. This statement relieves the Navy Agent of a heavy load of suspicion.

Searing's vulgar assault to-day upon your correspondent will be best appreciated by the public when all the evidence shall have been published.

The sort of means availed of to conceal damaging facts before the Printing Investigating Committee may be judged of from a single instance, which transpired to-day. The books of a certain New-York paper-warehouse were wanted. One member of the firm, now dissolved, swore that they had been burned. The other partner swears that they are *not* destroyed, but are in the hands of the first witness.

Secretary Floyd will to-morrow reply to Mr. Faulkner's call, and communicate to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures for barracks and officers' quarters,—filling twelve large books.

The Treasury Department has notified the executor of the late Col. Benton of a judgment against the deceased, rendered in 1826, in favor of the United States, for $7,000. The Government claims priority in payment. The executor will appeal to Congress for relief on the ground of the insolvency of the estate, the assets being hardly sufficient to pay the bills owing for necessaries furnished to decedent's family.

The Florida claims under the Treaty with Spain are now pending before the House Committee on Claims, involving more than a million dollars. The decision of the Committee will be made to-morrow.

The new Navy Register will be distributed to-morrow.

There is but little doubt of the passage of the Oregon bill to-morrow, by ten majority, in consequence of the objection of Eli Thayer and several other professed Republicans, who persist in the delusion that an army can best sustain its cause by promoting disorganization, and leaving every man who chooses to fight on his own hook, guerrilla fashion. The constituencies will probably pass their judgment in due season upon these strange freaks.

Except for this defection, the Oregon bill could not pass Congress with its Constitution proscribing free men of color more thoroughly than is tolerated even by some of the Slave States. At least Oregon could never be admitted with her limited population while the English provision stands upon the statute book, prohibiting Kansas from applying for admission until she shall have a full representative population.

General Albert S. Johnston, now in command of the Army at Utah, having applied for leave of absence to enable him to visit his family, the "leave" asked has been forwarded, with orders assigning Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Smith, of the Tenth Infantry, to command, under his brevet rank of Colonel.

By the way, public attention ought to be called to the fact that a certain New-York Republican Member is almost never found in his seat during the present session, even when important votes are taken. This should be corrected. His colleagues have a right to claim his constant aid,—and his constituents are entitled to the services which he solemnly bound himself by his oath of office to render.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

Several days ago over thirty Republicans in the House were expected to vote for the bill for the admission of Oregon, but now the calculation is that not more than half that number will, if so many.

Judge Douglas has been invited by some of the leading Democrats of New-Hampshire and Connecticut to visit those States and make political speeches.

Senator Fitch has introduced a bill having in view the substitution of iron for other solid materials in the building of ships and public edifices.

The Hon. John Cochrane lectures to-night before the Washington Art Association.

Several material errors occurred in the transmission of the account of the Democratic caucus on Wednesday night. The only resolutions adopted were those of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, by a large majority.

Mr. Crawford's resolution declaring it inexpedient and unnecessary to disturb the tariff of 1857 was defeated by 27 against 3t.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Yulee, from the Committee on the Post-Office, reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the purpose of re-ereace, for the payment of the State of Massachusetts, of the balance due of her money expended for the United States, during the War of 1812.

Mr. Seward called up the case of the Indiana Senators. He described the question as involving a principle of transcendant importance. The State of Indiana is now unrepresented in the Senate of the United States. He denied that the decision of the Senate is absolute and irreversible. He could not conceive how Senators can maintain that the decision is an irrevocable judgment, and he took issue with those who so maintain. The Senate's action is legislative, and not judicial, and hence is not final, but subject to reconsideration. He proceeded then to demonstrate that the Senate was bound to give the Indiana case reconsideration, and that State had a just right to be heard by the men she had chosen to represent her. She had instructed her case neither to him, (Mr. Seward,) nor to the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull,) but only to her own Senators.

Mr. Bright said he had wished to make a reply, but his friends had advised him to leave the case of himself and colleague in their hands, and he would seek another occasion to reply.

A good deal of incidental discussion arose as to whether a vote to lay the matter on the table should be equivalent to a final decision of the case.

At length a vote was taken on the mere motion that it do lie on the table, which was carried by 30 against 21, the latter being the full Republican vote.

The private calendar was postponed till to-morrow, and Mr. Benjamin spoke in favor of the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. Crittenden obtained the floor.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr Searing, of New-York, rising to a question of privilege, read an extract from the Washington correspondence of The New-York Times, in which it is stated that the paint purchased for the Brooklyn Navy-yard was used in painting his farm-house, according to evidence before the Committee to investigate alleged frauds in the Navy and Navy-yards. He characterized the article as a slander, and called on the Chairman to state officially whether such evidence had been adduced.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, distinctly stated that no testimony had been submitted involving Mr. Searing in any abuses whatever. The Committee had carefully avoided giving any information to newspaper correspondents. If it was the pleasure of the House, in the early part of next week, the testimony would be submitted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said the alien suffrage and exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes, is a business which concerns Oregon alone, which, under all the circumstances, ought to be admitted without regard to population.

Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, opposed the admission of Oregon because of the insufficiency of its population and the alien suffrage clause in its Constitution.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, being ready to vote for the admission of Kansas with a free Republican Constitution, was also ready to vote for the admission of Oregon with such a Constitution as her people may adopt.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said his objections to the admission of Oregon lie in the Oregon Constitution itself. He could not agree with his colleague (Mr. Comins) that it is republican. It was palpably a violation of the Federal Constitution under that which provision guarantees to citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. If Oregon has a right to drive from her borders free colored people, all the other States have an equal right to drive them into the broad ocean. Why may it be proposed to exclude them from Oregon, but to prevent them from suing in the courts, holding property, and eating the bread of life.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, rejoiced that the debate had not taken a sectional or party turn. He opposed the admission of Oregon on the ground of insufficiency of population and alien suffrage.

Mr. Clark B. Cochrane, of New-York, opposed the bill on the ground, first, that the admission of Oregon would be a palpable infraction of the rule established by this Congress in the case of Kansas, and an unjust discrimination in favor of Oregon; second, because the admission would be unjust to the larger and older States in respect to representation in the Senate and House of Representatives; and third, because of the atrocity and needless barbarity of excluding free people of color from residence and civil rights.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, would extend such a welcome to Oregon into the confederacy of States as became our history and magnanimity. Last year only six Republican Senators voted against the bill, and he never heard that they attempted to read the other ten out of the party. If the people of Oregon had done wrong, he could refer to the New-England Pilgrims, who were also fanatic on some subjects; but the Pilgrims of the Pacific may yet become right. With regard to the argument of the insufficiency of population of Oregon, did not the Republicans vote for the Topeka Constitution, with less than half as much population in Kansas as in Oregon? In further advocacy of the admission of Oregon he said the people thereof are above the average of the old States in all manly and virtuous qualities.

Mr. Case of Indiana, said although there were objectionable features in the Oregon Constitution he had made up his mind to vote for the bill as the best thing that can be done under present circumstances. He said that when a resident of Ohio, the first vote he gave was for Mr. Giddings for Congress, whom it was unpopular to be called an Anti-Slavery man. This was the best Constitution Oregon could get so long as it is under the influence of the rotten Administration which is a curse and disgrace to the country.

Mr. Benham, of Ohio, said his opposition to the bill rested on the great principles which apply to all territories, irrespective of latitude and the political sentiment of the people. The Constitution contained a proposition to transfer the sovereignty of the people of the United States into the hands of aliens, as citizens only can be punished for treason. Another objection was the exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes, thus proscribing eighteen hundred thousand citizens on account of complexion, and violating all public law of the civilized world, by denying them judicial redress.

Mr. English, of Indiana, gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for the amendment of his colleague, Mr. Davis, who proposes the repeal of the restrictive clause in the compromise bill relative to Kansas. Mr. English's substitute provides that, hereafter, no territory shall be admitted as a State unless it is previously ascertained by a census that there is sufficient population for a Representative in Congress. This fact ascertained, steps may be taken for the formation of a Constitution, and the State admitted with or without Slavery, as the Constitution may prescribe. All laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with this are to be repealed.

Mr. Sandidge, of Louisiana, advocated the admission of Oregon. He was not surprised to hear Massachusetts and other Northern men claiming the right of Congress to regulate suffrage in the State, but in reply to Mr. Hill said it was dangerous doctrine for the South.

At four o'clock, there being an understanding that none but the Oregon question would be discussed to-day, all except about a dozen members took their departure, and the galleries were nearly deserted.

Mr. Hoard, of New-York, made a speech against, and Mr. Stephenson, of Kentucky, for the bill.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, had formerly opposed the admission exclusively on the ground of the insufficiency of population, and this objection now remains.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Gilman, of Maine, would be compelled to vote against it, principally on the ground of the free negro clause in the Constitution. Adjourned.

Important from Jamaica.

ARRIVAL THERE OF SOULOUQUE, EX-EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

Charleston, Friday, Feb. 11.

The brig *Eliza Nelson* has arrived here, with Kingston, Jamaica, advices to the 26th ult.

The Ex-Emperor Soulouque had arrived at Kingston from Hayti on a British ship, claiming British protection.

The steamship *Washington*, from New-York *vid* Aspinwall, for California *vid* the Horn, put into Kingston on the 25th for coal. She landed fifteen passengers and some stores at Greytown.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11.

No. 71.—The Board of Commissioners of the County of Knox *vs.* David C. Wallace. The motion of the counsel for the defendants for a *certiorari* was granted.

No. 284.—Sampson and Tappan, claimants of the ship *Sarah vs.* Samuel Welsh, et al. Motion of the counsel of the Appellee to dismiss the cause for want of jurisdiction, set down for argument on Friday next.

No. —.—The State of Missouri *vs.* The State of Kentucky. On motion of the complainant, leave was granted to file a bill in equity against Kentucky, and process of subpœna was awarded in the case.

No. 67.—Steamer *Republic*, &c., Joseph E. Montgomery *et ale.* claimants, *vs.* John Anderson *et ale.* Motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

No. 64.—Philo Chamberlain *et ale.*, claimants of the propeller *Ogdensburg*, *vs.* Eber. B. Ward *et ale.*, survivors of Samuel Ward, and

No. 80.—Eber. B. Ward, &c., *vs.* Philo Camberlain and *alias.*

The argument of these causes was continued on both sides.

Adjourned to Monday.

Virginia Whig State Convention.

Richmond, Va., *Friday*, Feb. 11.

The Whig State Convention nominated Warner P.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN MULLER ON CHANGE.—On Thursday last, a German emigrant, named JNO. ANTOINE ROUET, arrived in this City by the packet ship *Zurich*. As soon as he emerged from the Castle Garden Dépôt he was met by a runner, who induced him to go to a hotel or boarding-house kept by JOHN MULLER, No. 44 Greenwich-st. There he stayed until yesterday, when he concluded to proceed onward to Philadelphia, which was his destination. On calling for his bill for the 24 hours' entertainment, he was presented with the following: For board, $3 50; for drinks, 60 cents; for meat and bread, $2 50; one bottle brandy, 75 cents; total, $7 35. In payment for the above bill, the German handed Mr. MULLER a $20 gold piece, and received in exchange two fifty-cent pieces and seven of the new cent pieces, Mr. MULLER informing him that the coppers were $3 50 gold pieces. He left the house and proceeded to Battery-place to purchase his ticket for Philadelphia. On presenting his new cent pieces in payment for his ticket, he was made acquainted with their true value, and of the imposition that had been practised upon him. He was also directed for relief to Castle Garden. Officer JAMES L. OLDER, who has recently been detailed at Castle Garden by Capt. LEONARD, to keep an eye out for these runners and boarding-house sharks, took the case in hand, and, accompanied by RUNYAN, called upon MULLER, who admitted having given the emigrant the change above specified in return for his $20, but said that such was the man's hurry to get to the Philadelphia ticket-office, that he ran off before he had time to give him the balance. This story was exceedingly plausible, but it is doubted whether it would have been satisfactory had it not been accompanied by the prompt return of the balance due. About two weeks ago Mr. MULLER inadvertently made another mistake of this kind, which he immediately rectified on having his attention called to it by Officer OLDER. Although Mr. MULLER is not in the habit, like some merchants, of putting "E. E." at the bottom of his bills, yet he appears to be always ready, on a recasting of his figures, to adhere to the rule of "errors excepted," especially if the mistake is vouched for by a policeman. This is a peculiarity of his which the traveling public should duly appreciate.

THE WEATHER has not failed thus far during the month to furnish daily something new, if not interesting. If our data are not at fault, we have had a greater variety of weather during the last two weeks than has fallen to our lot since the beginning of Winter. In temperature, the thermometer, during this period, has marked a variation of more than 20° F., varying from the most melting air of the Gulf-stream to the frigid atmosphere of the Arctic—the striking feature of each extreme being its short duration and rapid change to the opposite. This state of things has been peculiarly trying to persons afflicted with weak lungs, and a remarkable mortality has been noticed among old and feeble persons. Yesterday the wind "backed round" into the Northeast, bringing back the damp, chilly atmosphere of Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 7 o'clock P. M. snow began to fall, with every indication that it would continue through the night. The poor stage-horses in Broadway, unable to retain their feet upon the treacherous pavement, made tenfold more slippery by the first snow, lay sprawling in all directions, the drivers and such sympathizing persons as happened to be near, busying themselves in clearing away their harnesses, and assisting them to regain a perpendicular position. This, however, could only be maintained by walking with the greatest circumspection.

IDLE STEAMERS IN PORT.—There are now lying idle in the port of New-York the following named steamers: *Ariel, Atlantic, Adriatic, Baltic, Daniel Webster, Ericsson, Falcon, Georgia, Josephine, North Star, Northern Light, Ohio, Ocean Queen, Victoria, Vanderbilt, St. Louis* and *Star of the West*, not one of which has been employed during the Winter, or is likely to be. The *America* and *Canada*, now known as the *Coalzacoalcos* and *Mississippi*, are undergoing repairs, previous to being placed on the route between New-Orleans and Minatitlan, the terminus on the Atlantic of the Tehuantepec route. The three ships of the Vanderbilt line to Europe will probably resume their trips next Spring. The *Northern Light* and *Star of the West* will sail shortly for the Isthmus. The *Ocean Queen* is understood to be getting ready for the Pacific.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—The regular meeting of this Club was held, last evening, at the Mercer House. The proceedings were mostly confined to making arrangements for their Ball on the 22d inst., at the Assembly Rooms, in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. It was voted to employ Dodworth's Band, with thirty pieces, for the occasion. Five hundred tickets have already been issued, and it was determined to make it one of the most magnificent of the season. Little else was done in the way of business.

DEATH FROM WANT AND EXPOSURE.—Early last evening Officer FLANDREAU, of the Fifteenth Ward, found WILLIAM PATTERSON, aged 65 years, wandering in the streets, apparently in an exhausted condition, and clad in raiment unsuited to the weather. The officer took the man to the Station-house, intending to convey him in the morning to the Almshouse Department to be taken care of. About an hour after PATTERSON had been taken to a cell in the lower part of the Station-house, the doorman looked in and found the lodger dead.

THE DIFFICULTY IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.—The New-York *Observer* states that the Rev. Drs. HAWES and BEADLE will be of the members of the *ex parte* council, called by the retiring members of the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, who were refused a mutual council by the Church; and that the council will be in session on Tuesday afternoon next, in the Chapel of the University.

POPULAR LECTURES.—By the advertisement it will be seen that HORACE GREELEY will deliver the second lecture in the series, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next. The subject is "Great Men." This is said to be one of Mr. GREELEY'S best lectures, and will no doubt attract a large audience.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.—We learn that the tickets for Mr. EVERETT'S oration on "Washington's Birthday" are to be sold for fifty cents, and only so many sold as there are seats in the house. This is a good arrangement and will make an early application for tickets necessary. They will be for sale at the Book and Music stores on Monday.

THE POLICE UNIFORM.—It is in contemplation to change in some degree the present police uniform. The cloth now used, particularly for undercoats and overcoats, is deemed too thick and cumbersome for the free and easy movements of the arms.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers by the steamer *Kangaroo*, which leaves to-day for England, are the American acrobats, who go out on a professional tour. Their names are W. H. FRANKLIN, J. E. FISHER, G. DUNBAR, H. MAGILTON, and J. B. ROCHETTE.

Police Reports.

POLICE SURGEON REFUSING DUTY.—A woman named Louisa Hanter, who is confined in Essex Market prison as a witness in the case of the negro girl Cajay, who committed the murderous attack on her mother in Elizabeth-street, was taken with the pains of labor on Thursday night, when Police Surgeon Weile was sent for, but refused to come, saying, "Send for Dr. Covel, who is paid for such business." Dr. Covel had left the Tombs, it being late at night, and could not be found. Dr. Simmone, on hearing of the case next morning, called at the prison and attended the woman gratis.

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—In the latter part of January the detective police arrested a man and his wife, named Snellbuck, *alias* Williams, living at No. 37 Marion-street, on a charge of passing counterfeit five-dollar bills on the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven, Conn. The man was committed for trial, but the woman was discharged, as no person appeared to make a charge against her. About a week since, however, detectives Slowey and King learned that several storekeepers in the Fourteenth Ward had been victimized by Mrs. Snellbuck, and, as the parties who had been swindled gave an accurate description of her, the officers rearrested her yesterday afternoon. John Alder, butcher, of No. 64 Prince street, identified her as having bought a beef-steak for 25 cents on the 19th of January, and tendered a $5 counterfeit on the Mechanics' Bank, and received change in good money. Several other shopkeepers also identified her. Mrs. Snellbuck is quite a young woman, and is a daughter of an ex-policeman, and has a brother now serving out a term at Sing Sing. Justice BEENNAN, at the Essex Market Court, committed the woman to prison, in default of $1,000 bail.

JUSTICE BEENNAN DISOBEYED.—On Thursday evening one of the Fourth Ward Police arrested a man named Archibald Quail, keeper of a sailor boarding-house, together with a boarder named Thomas Henry, for fighting and disorderly conduct, and took them to the Station-house. An order soon arrived for Inspector Waterbury to discharge Quail. The Inspector refused, and in a short time Justice BEENNAN himself appeared, and again made the demand in person. The Inspector still refused, and told the Justice that he doubted his authority to order the discharge of a prisoner prior to his appearance in Court. The Magistrate finally let the prisoners were detained for the night. They were yesterday morning taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who held them to bail in $200 each to keep the peace.

BEATING A PROSTITUTE.—A man named James Lease, was yesterday morning arrested in the house of ill-fame, kept by Charlotte Brown, in Leonard-street, where he had got into a row, and knocked down and beat one of the girls of the house. He was locked up, but released during the day on giving bonds for his appearance to answer. Mr. William Robinson, of No. 160 Chambers-street, became his bondsman, the prisoner having pledged himself not to taste liquor again for six months.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.—A man, name not given, was found by the Police, late Thursday night, lying on the side walk in Fiftieth-street, bleeding freely from wounds in the head. He was taken to the Station-house, where he remained during the night. On recovering himself, in the morning, he went home, having previously declined to give any explanation of the cause of his injuries, stating that it was a "family matter," and he did not desire to make any complaint.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
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Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Academy of Medicine.
I desire the members of this high court of morals in medicine to give the following their consideration. I ask this for the sake of humanity:
REMEMBER—We cannot be sick, we can have no pain, but when some natural outlet for the blood's impurities is closed or inactive.
In the year 1764, this great truth was announced in the following propositions:
That impurity of the blood, by impeding the circulation, produces inflammation or derangement of that organ of tissue where the impurity has deposited itself.
That medical men have applied different names to the derangements of each organ, according to the greater or less violence of the symptoms.
That there is but one disease. These various groups of derangements and symptoms, having impurities of the blood for their common sources, and different from each other only in degree of intensity.
The announciator of this simple theory, of the unity and identity of disease, was so fully convinced of its sterling truth that for thirty years he gave his whole attention to the composition of a medicine, whose effects should be to remove all the blood's impurities by the agency of the circulation, to the bowels, whose office would be to expel them from the body—thus curing all local and general afflictions by taking away what they fed upon. He was eminently successful, after so many years of laborious research, in producing a medicine, mild in in its operation and safe under all circumstances, yet sufficiently powerful to pervade the whole system. Incapable of injuring the most tender, yet energetic enough for the most powerful constitution. Capable of being digested and mixing with the blood. Its action on the system strictly in accordance with the laws of the animal economy. To this medicine was given the name of "BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS."
A rapid glance at the uses of the blood and the conditions upon which depend its healthy production, may dispel some of the erroneous notions and unfounded theories which have obstructed the path of inquiry, and may lead to a recognition of the doctrine for which I contend.
It is from the productive power of the blood the solids are formed, and the vitality sustained. The blood takes up and carries away the worn out particles of the body, and supplies the new ones for the repairs of the structure and the due exercise of its functions. It supplies nourishment for the growth of parts, and for the reparation of their daily waste. By it wounds are healed, and those granulations formed which fill up the cavities of ulcers. Blood is requisite to the action of the nervous system; cut off its communication, and the sensibility of a member is lost. The vigor and activity of animal life depend upon its condition, and according to the quantities of the mass when disease sets in, are the chances of recovery.
From it the secretions are all derived. Bile, urine, gastric juice, saliva, &c., however different in appearance and character, all have the blood for their common source. Now, if the circulation is accelerated or impeded by foreign matters, and the digestive organs are impaired, the blood is further degenerated from a state of health; the liver becomes torpid, and performs its functions imperfectly; the lungs sympathize with the general disorder, and vitalize it but feebly. If waste particles are detained in the circulation, they become deposited, and form tumors and abscesses, or produce violent fevers. If the secretions are retained or deficient in quantity, dyspepsia, jaundice, and a thousand other evils follow. These various conditions of the blood produce local or general disease. But it is evident they all spring from one cause—impure blood. Expel this impurity by judicious purgation, and you must eradicate the disease, for disease cannot be present in that person whose blood is pure. Common sense tells us this. Accumulative experience of many years has infallibly proved it. If this doctrine was contrary to reason, yet if experience should invariably prove it, we must discard reason and cling to the fact experience has taught us. But here reason and experience go hand in hand. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by restoring the blood to its primal purity and natural course, will remove disease by whatever technical term it may be known or defined by medical men.
The theory of one disease and one method of cure is not supposed to be gaining ground rapidly, but the idea of the unity of disease is being gradually developed; and in schools of medicine it is even now taught "that an outward ulcer and an inward abscess, though the result of different proximate causes, are occasioned by impurity of the blood, and are cured by purging it."
The doctrines of the unity of disease, and of one method of cure, are but the two halves of one great truth, and the existence of this one cure, or universal remedy, becomes a rational subject of inquiry, and is susceptible of proof.
The cures effected by the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, in the one hundred and eighty years they have been before the public, have placed their claims to their distinction beyond all question. Time has established their universal utility and applicability to disease; and as the medicine which can cure can also prevent disease, their prudent use during seasons of epidemics and contagious have preserved many valuable lives.
Thousands of persons in the cities and villages of the United States can be referred to, who have been restored to health by their use. By no other power than their own inherent virtues could they for so long a period have kept favor with the public, and have extended their reputation from continent to continent.
The undersigned has himself prepared BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS for upwards of 30 years, and has had opportunities of testing their sanitary properties in an extensive practice. Their value in cases of recent sickness must be observed or experienced to receive the credit they deserve. I have seen salutary effects, and gradually give way to their influence. More than this: I have known consumption cured by them, even after tuberculous deposition had taken place. But rheumatism, fevers, small-pox, fever and ague, erysipelas, and violent diseases generally; soon yield to the mild but energetic sway of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They are, in truth, a universal purgative for whatever is in the blood and fluids, which has no business there; whatever and wherever the deposit of the morbific matter may have taken place, this medicine having, through digestion, entered the circulation, penetrates every recess of the body, and either expels or causes to be absorbed for expulsion, every unhealthy particle. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are now given in practice by forty-nine hundred conscientious physicians in the United States. They have found that their patients may take the pills without regard to the weather or certain disturbing causes; their effects, at all times, being certain and salutary. The Pills are now daily administered to youth, manhood and old age and are given to females under the most critical and delicate circumstances, because they do not disturb or shock the animal function, but restore their order and reestablish health.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are made of herbs, roots, extracts and essences, and are, therefore, purely vegetable. No chemical production enters into their composition. The BRANDRETH PILLS prove that there are within us faculties both bodily and intellectual, with which certain herbs have affinity, and over which they have a power of restoring health to the body and mind.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are admirably adapted to overcome the diseases of hot climates, their prompt action preventing congestions of the brain or viscera, and clearing away those obstructions of the intestinal canal, and those engorgements of the large veins which occasion so many alarming symptoms, leading to rapid dissolution under the heat of a tropical sun.
By their use the blood's vitality and energy are sustained, for, by keeping it free from oppression or taint, it is enabled to withstand all those insidious approaches of disease, to which persons of bad blood are always predisposed.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are fast superseding every other medicine. The fact that they have been known in England and the United States for a period of 108 years is not only an evidence of public estimation, but of their necessity to the public health.
Every one who is prevailed upon to use this inestimable medicine feels under lasting obligations to those who overcame his prejudices. And those who have become experimentally acquainted with its value feel that their time and energies could not be better employed than in the elucidation of its sanitary, its health-producing properties. The public servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS, 25 cents per box, and those coated with sugar, by a new process, 12 in a box, one shilling per box.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.
Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscriber and sole manufacturer, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st; strict personal attention on the part of proprietor; medicines warranted strictly pure, and the utmost care in dispensing prescriptions.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist.
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Cliralough's Wigs and Toupees are known over the world as the most perfect fitting, durable, light and natural articles ever made. His improvements require only to be seen to be appreciated. Factory No. 162 Fulton-st., corner Broadway.

F. Y. S.
BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Shall I be a Lawyer, Merchant, Minister, Mechanic, Author or Farmer? A correct Phrenological examination will help you to decide. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, give charts and written descriptions daily.

Shirts made to Order of fine materials Sewed by hand, and warranted to fit, at
JACKSON & PURDY'S Shirt Warehouse,
No. 647 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.
Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now having them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.
Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Firearms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.
Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

To Foundrymen.—House-furnishing dealers and others wishing to extend their business, or any one desiring to commence a business requiring but little capital and letting large profits, will find it for their interest to call on BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway, New-York, who will sell outside their trade limits the right to manufacture Bartlett's Patent Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters and Ventilating Stoves, for burning either wood, anthracite or bituminous coal. Bartlett's Patent Ventilating Polar Refrigerator, with Water-Cooler and Filter combined. The ice and ice-water box is made of corrugated zinc of a wedge form, and it completely divides the provision chambers, thus forming two separate compartments, either one of which is as convenient and efficient as the whole of any other refrigerator in use. The Furnaces have been over three years in successful operation, and for economy, durability and purity of air are unsurpassed. Five hundred references can be given. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers, or a circular will be forwarded by request.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, 380 Broadway, New-York.

A Clergyman's Testimony.
PITTSFORD, Vt., Aug. 1, 1858.
I hereby certify that my hair having become *quite gray*, I used HEIMSTREET'S Hair Coloring (prepared by W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y.) for four weeks, and my hair was in that time restored to its original color. I can *fully recommend* the article to be all it claims.
WM. RINGSLEY,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt.
Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat.
Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 106 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York, and by SOLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS.

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LIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

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Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

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$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled,
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

BEALE—LONG.—In and both of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, E. O. BEALE to MARY A. M. LONG.
MATTHEWS—THORNE.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Albert Wood, Rector, J. FRANCIS MATTHEWS, of Middletown, N. Y., to Miss SARAH T. THORNE, only daughter of Thomas Thorne, of the former place.

DIED.

McCAFFREY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, of consumption, ROBERT H. MCCAFFREY, aged 34 years, 11 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 102 Sullivan-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Canada and Philadelphia papers please copy.
HOOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIE ELLIS, youngest child of Henry H. and Amelia C. Hooper, aged 3 years and 3 months.
The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 138 East Broadway, without further notice.
ASH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, LOUIS H., infant son of John and Angeline Ash, aged 7 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) in 63d-st., first house east of 3d-av.
SALTER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, MARY, wife of Abraham Salter, Jr., aged 37 years and 7 months.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 59 West 17th-st., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.
GORDON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at the residence of her parents, No. 130 Madison av., Miss ANNIA V. GORDON, the eldest daughter of William M. and Ann Gordon.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.
POST.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, SARAH POST, beloved wife of Washington Post, in the 45th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 104 4th-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.
WHELAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, SOPHIA W. WHELAN, daughter of Michael J. and Mary Whelan, aged 18 years.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 Stryker's Cottages, 52d-st., near 11th av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
THOMSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM HENRY THOMSON, son of Samuel and Martha Walker Thomson, aged 8 years and 25 days.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 24 Lamartine-place, 29th st., 8th and 9th avs.
COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 10, MARGARET MARIA, wife of William B. Cooper.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 5th av., corner of 1st-st., Brooklyn. Carriages will be in waiting at St. Ann's Church, Washington, corner of Sands st., from 1 to 1½ o'clock.
MCCLEAVE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 11, WILLIAM MCCLEAVE, aged 44 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.
☞ Oswego papers please copy.
WALDEN.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Friday morning, Feb. 11, EMILY, wife of Charles C. Walden.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, at Flatbush, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.
TOMKINS.—At Chester, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, JANE HARRISON, wife of Capt. James Tomkins, aged 74 years.
JONES.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Feb. 11, MARTHA GRAIG, only child of George W. Jones, aged 2 years, 2 months and 18 days.
Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.
YOULIN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, of consumption, MARIA ANN BROWER, wife of Dr. J. J. Youlin, in the 33d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.
HARRISON.—At Smithville Flats, Chenango Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, ANDREW J. HARRISON, son of the late Col. James Harrison, in the 30th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers of the Seventh Regiment National Guards, and the members of the Fourth Company, (in citizen's dress,) are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Bergen Hill, N. J., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry, at Jersey City, to convey friends, at 12½ o'clock.
ALLEN.—At Sayhrook, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 11, EMILY ELIZA, daughter of John and Mary Ann Allen, aged 5 years, 7 months and 27 days.
Funeral on Monday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
DOOLITTLE.—At Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., on Tuesday night, Feb. 8, of consumption, GENARUNA, wife of Philo E. Doolittle, of this City, aged 36 years.
BAGOT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 8, CAROLINE LOUISA, infant daughter of Thomas and Susan M. Bagot.

KING BOMBA.
Sig. G. B. FONTANA will deliver a lecture at Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*King Bomba, or the Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty.* Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, BROOKLYN.—Corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. The 13th Lecture of the course will be delivered by EDWARD G. PARKER, of Boston, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1859. Subject—*Pericles, the Orator and Statesman.* Tickets, 25 cents, sold at the door.
G. L. HAIGHT, S. W. SARVEY, S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN, } Lecture Committee.

TO PUBLIC SOCIETIES.—FOR SALE—THE original portrait from life, of DeWitt Clinton, known as the "Philip Hone Picture." Also, a portrait of Lafayette, by Morse. B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, No. 512 Broadway. Apply from 2 to 3 P. M.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Liverpool, per steamer KANGAROO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
I. V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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NO. 5 OF THE NEW GREAT STORY PAPER,
THE STARS AND STRIPES,
SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE, FOUR CENTS.

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The same issue of the LEDGER will contain
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By One who keeps his Eyes and Ears open.

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A Letter from Hon. HORACE GREELEY to Mr. BONNER.

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KING OF THE DAYS,
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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND—NO. 11, NOW ready, price 10 cents, contains "La Romantique Varsoviana," by Wallerstein; "The Last Rose of Summer," national song; "The Beating of my own Heart," song by G. A. Macfarren; and "La Favorita Polka," by E. J. Willson. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

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Southwold is a fiction of much more than ordinary merit. It has power enough to make the fortune of half a dozen fashionable novels. Even the tho

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who is really a first-class, faithful domestic, a situation as good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; would not object to do the housework, at good wages, for a small, first-class family, being perfectly capable, also neat and respectful; has excellent references. "Apply at No. 10 Tilary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, UPRIGHT PROTESTANT young woman a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies and preserves of all kinds; suited far a respectable family or private boarding-house; will be found perfectly competent, careful and attentive. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED GIRL OF very respectable appearance a situation as first class up stairs servant and waitress or nurse and seamstress; has most unexceptionable Brooklyn references for integrity, efficiency and good moral character; fully capable to take entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with the highest testimonials, a situation as laundress and parlor-maid; does fine washing, ironing and dressing in style, or as regular laundress; does up linen in a magnificent style; wages, $7 to $8; also a cook in an all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands perfectly all kinds of cooking, meats, poultry, soups, &c.; has the very best references, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Address HELP, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as an excellent cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given; to save trouble, none need call unless respectable private families. Can be seen at No. 130, St. Mark's-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 11th-st., near the 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERFECT GERman cook, in a first-class private family; understands French and American cooking, also fine pastries and jellies, all kinds of cakes, &c.; the best of City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A respectable girl who understands the business from experience; excellent City recommendations. Apply at No. 115 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW, 20 years of age, healthy and tidy, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 116 Degraw, above Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

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MRS. GREEN'S DOMESTIC AGENCY IS revived at No. 870 Broadway. She requests all seeking employment to call and be suited. No charge until situations are procured, for housekeepers, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, chambermaids, women for general housework. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by M. C. GREEN, No. 820 Broadway.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, practical farmer, a Scotchman; is a married man; has had many years' experience in this country; can give satisfactory references, or would take a farm on shares. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man without family; is a Scotchman; has been in the country; is well acquainted with his business in all its branches. A note addressed to B. W., gardener, Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, will be promptly attended to.

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A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A YOUNG man who writes legibly and has a knowledge of book-keeping. Apply in the retail department, Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARMEN, AMERICANS, steady, sober men who can come well recommended. None others need apply. Call at Nos. 28 and 30 Sprague-st.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. 11 pieces from $26 and upwards.
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FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 26 miles from New-York, and ¼ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 56 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advances.
Lots on 65th-st. and 5th-av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th-av., 76th and 76th sts.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 78th and 79th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 5th-av. and 83d-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av., 88th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 5th-av., 92d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.
Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 5th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st., and seventy-five on Dominick-st., commonly known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot, 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodione house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st., 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manfacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Conrt-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREEstory attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house, No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock, and will be delivered on the 1st day of May next. Price $10,500—$7,000 of which may remain on bond and mortgage, for a term of years. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,500 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 33d-st., near 5th-av. House 26x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 92 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 53 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lot 20 feet by 103 feet 3 inches; the house is modern built, with all the improvements, painted and papered throughout, and is in the very best condition. Terms easy to suit a purchaser. Possession can be had 1st of April. Apply to SOLOMON & HART, No. 389 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREEstory basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $4,800; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with gas, hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x106 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—On the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 32 West 26th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $600 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 113 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 301, corner of 19th-st., lot 2.x75, house four-story 20x42 well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOOSTER, No. 15 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 36x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 26x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¾ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vanderbilt House, kept by John H. Siegirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bonnington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 378 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, IN WILlow, near Pierrepon-st., a large freme house and grounds. The house is 30x58 ft., with conservatory, is in perfect order, has Ridgewood water, and all modern improvements for convenience and comfort. The grounds, containing about a quarter of an acre, are well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, extensive arcors, with grapes of superior quality, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c. The gardan is tastefully laid out, with a great variety of rose plants, shrubs, vines, roots, bulbs, and roses in great variety. Its proximity to Wallst. ferry, combined with other advantages, renders it one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Terms easy. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 119 Willow-st., or to S. HONDLOW, Montagne, near Court-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR three-story houses, very eligibly situated on the north side of 46th-st., near Broadway. They are very conveniently fitted with gas and Croton water throughout. Price $6,150 each. Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. For the balance, payment will be received in good stocks or other securities at market value. Inquire of GEO. D. COGGESHALL, Great Western Insurance Office, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SELECT BUILDING LOTS, ON MURray Hill.
1 or 6 lots in West 38th-st., near 6th-av.
1 or 6 lots in East 38th-st., near Madison-av.
4 lots on 5th-av., with 3 in the rear.
3 lots on 5th-av., with 5 in the rear.
1 corner lot on 5th-av., 38x150, with stable privilege.
4 lots on 34th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
Parcels of above with builder's loans, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING THIRTY acres of land, situated in the town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn. On said farm is a dwelling-house, barn, and out-building, a variety of choice fruit, well watered by never-failing springs; fenced with good stone walls, and under a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TRYON, No. 57 Market-st., New-York, or SAMUEL P. SMITH, North Castle, near the premises.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTH-AV. AND WARREN-PLACE, FOR SALE.—Two lots, with frame buildings, on 6th-av., east side, above 36th st., 45 by 100 feet, with brick party wall on one side; also, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 14 Warren-place, Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.; lot 20 by 100, house 20 by 54 feet. For further information and permission to examine, apply to GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, before 1 P. M.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by e Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—EIGHT AND A half acres of the finest situated land in Yonkers, commanding a view of the river for miles both up and down, which is impossible to cut off, as the land slopes down to the river. The property has in front of about 550 feet on the main street, and is unsurpassed as a building site. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT dwelling in West 39th st., $9,000; an English basement stone-front house on West 38th-st., $9,000; a 4-story brick dwelling in West 38th-st., elegantly finished, price $10,250; a very superior 3-story brick dwelling in West 32d-st., $10,500; terms very easy; a 2-story frame dwelling and 2 lots in Brooklyn, $4,800. Apply to C. E. ADAMS, Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY—The four-story brown stone high-stoop house No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches. House is replete with all modern improvements; $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. May be viewed from 10 to 2 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Apply to E. H. ELY, No. 55 West 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court.)

FOR SALE AND PARTIAL EXCHANGE—A substantial, well-arranged house in Brooklyn; large portion may remain, and snng country place; price about $3,000 wanted for balance, but "no seat for a gentleman doing his business in the City. Address CHAS. CARTER, care of O. G. CARTER, Office of New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 31 and 33 West 13th-st, consisting of one two and one three story and attic brick houses; also, rear building, extending across both lots, well adapted for first-class tenant-houses or manufacturing purposes; 50 feet front, 103 feet deep. Terms very easy. Inquire of D. THOMSON, No. 63 Pine st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A handsome two story and basement house, furnished throughout in the best style, situated on 128th st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has 4 lots of ground attached running through to 129th-st., house 30 by 40, lots 50 by 200. Will be sold cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 95 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKlyn Heights, near Clinton-st., three-story attic and basement brick; gas, range, furnace and water closet; size 25x50, lot 109; terms easy. For cards to view, and particulars, apply to Mr McLEAN, or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pinest.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND 37½ feet by 100 on the north side of Bergen-st., near Coort-st., Brooklyn. Being in a fine business location, this is a good piece of ground for some mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Part of purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of Lenox Fire Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 198 Dean-st., Brooklyn. It contains 12 rooms, gas, range, hot and cold water bath, with Ridgewood water introduced. Lot 22½ by 100 feet. Over two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO 160 WEST 38th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—lot 20x98½ feet. The house is modern built, with all the improvements, painted and grained throughout; hall tiled and frescoed, and in the best condition. Part can remain on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 24 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Station, 120 acres superior land, and good improvements, abundance of fruit, and very healthy. Terms remarkably liberal. If sold in ten days. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STOry, basement, attic and under-cellar house, No. 266 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 662 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 4-STORY BRICK buildings Nos. 113, 115 and 117 East 28th-st., north side, about 125 feet east of 3d-av., full lots, very desirable for manufacturing purposes. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine farm of 104 acres of land, situated in Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from City Hall, New-York. For particulars apply to
A. S. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 38 MARKET-st., in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

ROBERT E. BABB—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES.
A. M. Gunn, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
Leonard W. Kiop, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
N. D. Herder, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
Mathias Clark, Esq., No. 535 Greenwich-st.

WILLIAM H. PRICE, AGENT FOR THE SALE and purchase of real estate, letting of houses, and collecting rents; Office No. 77 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Insurance policies effected, and money loaned on bond and mortgages. Business attended to promptly and every exertion made to give satisfaction. References: Robert M Stratton, Novelty Iron Works; Thomas B. Stillman, Police Commissioner; John B. Dunham, Piano Forte Manufacturer

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

FOR SALE.

MOUNT VERNON VILLAGE LOTS TO BE SOLD FOR TAXES.—Owners of lots in Mount Vernon West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Fleetwood, Washingtonville, Wakefield, &c., who have not paid up their taxes are hereby notified to pay their taxes, or their lots will be sold according to law. The Collector for the Town of Eastchester will receive the above taxes on MONDAY, Feb. 14, at Keene's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
F. SEDER, Collector.
N. B.—Those wishing to sell their lots will do well to call as above.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—The undersigned offers for sale the whole or part of his valuable property, situated on the main road between Newark and Elizabeth City, containing 36 acres, more or less, the house, outhouses and fences all being in good order. The terms of sale made easy. This place is within one hour's ride by railroad of this City—being only two miles from Market-st. Dépôt. Application to EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, or to the undersigned, at his residence.
H. K. TOLER.

FIRST CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE, NO. 9 East 37th-st., five story English basement, size 20 by 60; West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, 28 by 60; West 39th-st., near 5th av., 24 by 60; West 17th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, 25 by 60; West 32d-st., near 5th-av., full size four story; an elegant house on Madison-av., corner, with stable; also, several full size houses on 5th-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 22 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts. The lot is 22 feet 3 inches by 100 feet, the house 22 feet 3 inches by 38 feet; $2,500 of the purchase money can remain for five years, if desired. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE DUROCKE, No. 128 Greene-st., or GEORGE H. STOW, No. 43 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Fletbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE TWO-STORY attic, basement and undercellar frame house, filled in with brick, No. 30 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Eleven rooms, four marble manteis, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 24 by 20¾ feet; $1,600 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises or to R. MORRISON, 81 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREEstory brick front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1859, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, on the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 38th-st.; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 96 feet 9 inches; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; now rents for $1,000 a year.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, with under-cellar and hot-air furnace, known as No. 113 West 47th-st., between 8th and 7th avs.; gas-fixtures go with the house; lot 20 by 100 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The new three story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The two new three-story, high-stoop, Philadelphia brick front-houses, with brown-stone trimmings and under-cellars, known as Nos. 154 and 160 West 37th-st.; houses 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet; lots 16 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage on each house if desired. Possession can be had at once.

All of these houses are built in a substantial manner, contain all the modern improvements, and are well finished in every respect.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—EXECUTOR'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE-ST.—The 3-story and attic brick house, (with ten-room extension) and lot, No. 18 North Moore st., s. s., between Hudson and Varick sts.; house contains Croton, baths, &c., in good order; lot 26x75 feet.

ON GREENWICH-AVENUE.—The two-story frame house and lot No. 110.

ON GREENWICH-AVENUE.—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 168 n. s., nearly opposite Jane-st.

ON 13TH-ST. (in rear of the above.)—The two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 162 and 164 West 13th st.; 3 feet alley way between.

ON CLARKSON-ST.—Leasehold of the 3 story and basement brick front houses and lots, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 Clarkson-st., n. s., 62.4 east from Greenwich-st.; plot 51.4 front by 80 feet deep. The lease has two years to run at $160 ground rent, with 21 years renewal, or will be taken at a valuation.

ON 30TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 207 feet w. 7th-av., 21.6x98.9.

ON BROADWAY, s. W. CORNER 68TH-ST.—4 lots.

ON 68TH-ST. (adjoining above, in the rear).—1 lot, 50 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

By order of William Boyd and John Cameron, Executors of James Cameron, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., the following most substantial, convenient, and well-built houses, adjoining the southeast corner of 9th-av. and 26th-st. viz: 4 new four-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front houses and lots, with stores, vaults in front, gas and water throughout; said houses have been built by days' work and of the best materials. Also, 2 cottage houses in 26th-st., adjoining the same, with sub-cellars, containing all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Also, adjoining the same, 5 very neat and convenient cottage-houses in Franklin-terrace, with sub-cellars, gas, water, &c.; said houses contain 8 rooms, pantries, &c., and are in every way suitable for a small, respectable family, and are in good order. The above is a rare chance for persons wishing a respectable homestead on an economical scale, and for persons wishing to make a good investment and a good business location. May be seen until the day of sale. Terms easy.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany marble-top centre-tables, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, black walnut bureaus, gilt-frame mirrors, window curtains and shades, mahogany sofas, divans, and tête-à-têtes, mahogany wardrobes.

Also, restaurant fixtures, consisting of marble-top tables, coffee-urns, tea urns, cups and saucers, gas-fixtures, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, two rosewood grand action pianos, in good order. Sale without reserve. Also, to pay advances, 20,000 Havana cigars, in fine order.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—IMPORTant and peremptory sale, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight-line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting watches, plague and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Losado, French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Piquet, Patek and Mouliner; also, diamond cinster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cinster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend. This sale has been unavoidably postponed from FRIDAY, 11th inst., as before advertised, until the above date, in consequence of alterations in the building in Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 26 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers—City Salesroom No. 313 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, COMMENCing at 7 o'clock, at the city salesroom, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, peremptory sale of a choice collection of oil-paintings by some of the most celebrated American Artists of the day, consisting in part of landscapes, river, lake and mountain views, historical pieces subjects from American history, embracing over one hundred varied and plenty framed, mainly inspected, now on exhibition at the salesroom. Descriptive catalogues ready. Terms cash. Paintings and frames sold together.

DANIEL H. BOWDITCH, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS AT AUCTION.—BOWDITCH & JONES will sell, on THURSDAY, the 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the store of the late G. M. McCready, Jr., No. 426 Broadway.

(By order of the Administrator.)

Patent fluid, camphene and oil lamps, of plain Brittanie and cut glass, with and without safety tubes, fast colors, hanging and bracket lamps, fire frame and paper shades, hall lamps, candlesticks, wicklop, two fane, rich cut foot marble lamps, rich enamel foot lamps, &c., &c. Also, the store fixtures. The stock can be examined at any time before the sale.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes walk of Fulton-ferry, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction, by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, BY ORDER OF Mortgagee, a large assortment of mahogany and rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, consisting of parlor suites covered in hair cloth and brocatelle; marble-top centre-tables, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

104 LOTS AT MANHATTANVILLE—Broadway, 59th and 60th sts., 10th and 11th avs., on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at Merchants' Exchange. Sale positive. 50 per cent. or mortgage. For maps, &c., apply on the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or J. WARD, Jr., No. 5 Tryon-row.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO TAKE one-half interest in a new business just to be started in the City of New-York, which promises inducements exceedingly rare and profitable. The business is highly respectable, pleasant, and, above all, very lucrative. It will be expected that the party coming in will take charge of the financial part of the business. A smart business man, with the required capital, will be insured 100 per cent. on his capital, with a fair prospect of 300 per cent. For particulars, address or apply to J. HARDIE, No. 126 Spring-st., New-York City, without delay.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 49 Cliff-st. This house has been occupied for the last 8 years as a first-class boarding-house, having been fitted up at large expense expressly for it. It is 5 stories high; the two upper stories divided into small rooms. The present occupant retiring from business, it is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising person, as the lady retiring leaves a house full of first-class boarders. The house has every convenience, and can be seen after 2 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD R. SMITH, at Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., No. 77 Warren-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running ordar; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF the best thoroughfares in the City, now doing a first-rate business; only reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to both. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—BUTTER STAND, NO. 174 WASHington Market; pays from $75 to $80 per month. Inquire at the stand.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been conferred by me. HORACE H. DAY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B NONES, Notary Public, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 91 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,434,459 09
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$986,001 54	
For Interest	318,120 96	
For Annuities	3,482 20	$1,308,604 70
Total		$5,740,663 76
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$341,503 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,206 61	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,986 27	$651,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,189,933 42
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 66	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,666 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 62	$5,188,933 42

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.

Number of Policies issued during the year..... 1,728
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859..... 10,993
Increase in the net cash assets during the year, $754,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM;
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
SECRETARY, ISAAC ADNATT. ACTUARY, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated, interest allowed on deposits.
ASA B. CLARK. M. J. WILLIAMSON.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000.—The books for the subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, will be opened at the Office of the Company, under the American Exchange Bank, corner of Broadway and Ceder-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, and continue open until the 17th, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M. The whole amount of the subscription will be required to be paid on or before the said 17th inst.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859
WM. A. BOOTH,
THOMAS S. NELSON, } Commissioners.
LEWIS B. LODER.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1859.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit applicants, on first-class improved property in this City. Also $10,000 stock of a very safe and reliable corporation to exchenge for a house in this City, with a moderate incumbrance, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS OF the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway. W. S. DRAYTON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

$1,000 WANTED IN THE RETAIL HAT AND FUR BUSINESS.—Mortgage given as security for twice the amount. Address, for three days, J. A. WARDELL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage at seven per cent., in sums from $5,000 to $25,000; a part of it at 6½ per cent. for the first year; exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau st., Room No. 4.

$1,000 TO $5,000 WANTED—(IN CASH on good securities) in a first-rate manufacturing business, protected by patent; profits good and demand unlimited; large orders now on hand; business well established. Address W. SMITH, Station C., New-York City.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

WANTED—FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK stock of Long Island, American Guano, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT parties, on bond and mortgage, on City property. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

MARINE BANK STOCK FOR SALE, BY
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET, NEAR WILLIAM. TO LET—First floor, with fire place, large safe, Croton water, &c., suitable for an insurance company or banker. Possession immediate. Address OFFICE, Box No. 555 Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	D. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA E. LAING,
A. B. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. Y. NAGLE DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. ARMS, Jr., Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ON FIFTH-avenue, or on Broadway, between 14th-st. and the St. Nicholas, a lady's green enameled GOLD WATCH, set with diamonds, having a coral chain with locket attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Brevoort House, 5th-av.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENing, 10th inst., between Dodworth's Saloon and Barclay-st. Ferry, a GOLD WATCH AND LOCKET, with black bead chain. Leave it with E. S. HARRIS, Nos. 74 and 76 Murray-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD AND TURquoise BRACELET, on 5th-av., between 9th and 16th sts. Above-named reward will be paid to finder, at No. 18 East 16th st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, IN AVENUE D, Columbia, Cannon or Grand sts., a mink VICTORINE. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to F. McKENZIE, No. 14 Ann-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW.
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City.
Artists' Colorman, No. 623 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.

New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 36 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 10th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGara Fire Ins. Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February.

By order, WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER McGAVIN and PATRICK ROBERTSON against WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—Summons for money demand on contract—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Number 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.

HENRY A. TAILER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
45 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the fifth day of January, 1859. HENRY A. TAILER,
ja8-law6w8* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM C. WEED AND HENRY A. WILSON, against DAVID M. LOY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars, twenty-four cents, with interest on $500 from May 27, 1858, and on $20 24 from the 22d day of June, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Jan. 8, 1859. ja15aw6wS*

STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1858.

MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n20-law6m8* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.

ADAM SAUNDERS,
JOHN SAUNDERS, } Executors.
f12-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 80 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.

ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.
s4-law6m8* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 232 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.

ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.

ROBERT R. BREESE, } Executors.
HENRY P. WEST.
au28-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.

BERNARD RILEY, } Administrators.
au26-law6m8* HUGH DONOHUE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 728 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of Sept., 1858.

ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.
s28-law6m8*

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 81 and 83 Annst., and at PHELAN'S, 706 and 708 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1856, $1,207 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $3,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 50 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $518 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov 27, 1856, $12,287 68; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 28, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Bonghton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853, $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $350; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 8, 1853, $5,555 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certific

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Quarantine bill Reported—The Treasury Door Open; the Sick to be Hulked, and the Dead Sacked—No Tinkering of the School Law—No Village Stacks to be Taken for Bank Securities—The Roof Stands Yet—Progress on the Registry bill—An Incorruptible Senator, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

This morning, Mr. CHRISTIE, of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the removal of Quarantine. Mr. TUTHILL (Chairman) stated that while he had consented to the report, he heartily dissented from the bill reported, and in Committee of the Whole, should move sundry amendments which he deemed necessary to make it safe, just, or prudent. I understand that the bill is a mere shadow of the one which, being introduced by Mr. CHRISTIE, was sent to the Committee on Commerce some weeks ago. It has suffered some amendments and a good deal of tinkering and patching to make it meet the views of those who intend to operate under it. By which, I have no reference whatever to the labors of the Commissioners lately appointed. These gentlemen were all men o the highest standing and men of undoubted incorruptibility. By the way, one of them—EX-Governor REYNOLDS—is still in Wisconsin, and has not sent in his acceptance. Whether he will not is yet to be seen. The bill in its first section authorizes the Quarantine Commissioners to locate and construct a Quarantine establishment below the Narrows, on New-Jersey land if they can get it, or on land in New-York State, that can be obtained by purchase *or otherwise*, but not to be located on either Long Island or Staten Island. Under the "*or otherwise*" the Commissioners may take Coney Island if they can get it. When you consider that the prevailing winds below the Narrows give full five miles of clear water to the leaward of Castleton, and only two miles to the leeward of Coney Island, before the infection strikes a thickly-settled population, it is pretty evident that neither New-York nor Kings County men could vote for any such provision as that. If New-York is endangered by the presence of infection at Castleton it would be in far greater danger with it at Coney Island; for once lodged in Bath, two miles off from Coney Island, it has a clean sweep over a thickly-settled country all the way to Brooklyn, and the same day of course to New-York.

The second section enables the Commissioners to construct below the Narrows *such land as may by them* or the Governor be deemed necessary. With a bankrupt treasury, it would seem to be wise to set down some stakes beyond which the Commissioners and the Governor, even if they were four Angel Gabriels in disguise, might not go in their expenditures for constructing an island. Half a million—even a million might be cheap; but to let them construct at any price, strikes me as a larger liberty than a people, not dead in love with taxes, ought to give to the holiest quartette in the State.

Section 4 enables the Commissioners to pay for the right and privilege of establishing Quarantine within the limits of New-Jersey such consideration *as the Governor of this State shall approve of*. Nobody will object to that. Let the Secret Service fund be a liberal one. If Jersey will part with her jewel in consideration of the whole amount to be appropriated in the bill, let her take it and welcome. And if she is not insane she probably will; for by her own law of March 12, 1846, she has already vested jurisdiction over Sandy Hook in the United States for "military and public purposes." Let me quote the statute of New-Jersey:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the jurisdiction in and over that portion of Sandy Hook, in the County of Monmouth, owned by the United States, lying north of an east and west line through the mouth of Yonge's Creek at low water, and extending across the Island or Cape of Sandy Hook from shore to shore, and bounded on all sides by the sea and Sandy Hook bay, ne. and the same is hereby, ceded to the said United States for military purposes; and the said United States shall retain jurisdiction so long as the said tract shall be applied to the military *or public purposes* of said United States, and no longer."

Now, all that New-York is really compelled to have on Sandy Hook is United States warehouses for the reception of dutiable goods, where, when infected, they may be pieced from on board infected vessels. And if the United States grants that privilege to New-York, Jersey's month is shut. Prudent and economical as she is, when she reflects that she can't help herself, will she refuse the "just consideretion?" Lose her Hook and her consideration, too?

SEC. 5. The title to the entire Quarantine property is to be by the Commissionere of Emigration conveyed to the people of the State, whenever the Quarantine Commissioners require it and the Governor approves. So that if the bill passes, the Commissioners of Emigration may be unhoused, and their patients at Castleton kicked into the street the day after!

SEC. 6. Appropriates $250,000 for the purposes of the act.

The mill and an eighth tax for General Purposes would easily afford this amount without detriment to other great State interests. The Commissioners did not ask for so much, but the amount will be cheap if Quarantine can be removed decently by means of it. The bill reported by Mr. CHRISTIE, however, repeals all the carefully drawn provisos of the existing law—the offspring of Mr. LEAVENWORTH's best consideration, —and leaves the expenditure of the whole to the pure and incorruptible Commissioners and the Governor.

SEC. 7 says the Commissioners shall sell, before the 1st of June, 1860, at public auction, all the Quarantine property on Staten Island, and in such manner and form, and on such terms and conditions as shall be provided by the Governor.

Whether, at that time, there is any other place to go to or not, Staten Island must be gratified, at all hazards. Prudence and humanity would suggest that there be some other spot ready to go to, before selling out the old one, but that would not suit the gentlehearted Sepoys. The existing law carefully provides that this property, when sold, shall be divided into small lots; but that course would prevent somebody from making a handsome speculation in real estate, hence the whole is repealed.

SEC 11. The anchorage for vessels infected with yellow fever shall be in the Lower Bay, and at all times three miles from any land of the State of New-York. This is right. The anchorage ought to be below the Narrows; but won't three miles out carry it on to the Jersey territory? The great difficulty of lightering in the Lower Bay all know, but there is no way of avoiding it, unless Sandy Hook is ceded and a breakwater built off the point.

SEC. 12. After June 15th next no person known to be sick with yellow-fever, and no other person other than the officers and employes of the Quarantine establishment, who, within seven days preceding, has been exposed, in a vassel or hospital to the same, shall be taken or received in, or permitted to enter or remain in or upon the grounds of the present Quarantine establishment in the town of Castleton.

And if after the 15th of June any one of the hundreds of first-class passengers by the Havana, Charleston and Augusta steamers is taken into Castleton, he shall be hustled into the river, and the new fireproof hospitals go up in a gunpowder explosion. The humanity of this provision, which consigns the sick and the well after that date to hulks, must commend itself to your readers. Whether hulks are ready or not, out the sick must go, and out the exposed must stay.

SEC. 13. Enables the Commissioners, by an expense of anything under fifty thousand dollars, to provide temporary accommodations for persons sick or exposed to be sick with yellow fever—which means hulks. But where will they bury the dead? Bagging will go up henceforth.

The gentlemen on the Committee of Commerce who unite in reporting this eminently just, wise, prudent and careful bill are MESSRS. CHRISTIE, (Democrat,) of Staten Island, SHAW, (Republican,) of New-York, CHAMBERLAIN, (Republican,) of Seneca, and LOCKHART, (Republican,) of Allegany. So you see that though the child of Richmond, it is nursed and fostered by a Republican majority. A floating scandal says that even the Governor is in favor of it—Rumor, which so often has been caught lying heretofore, alleges that "the old man" is in favor of it. For my part, believing it to be a loose act to permit pure commissioners to do what they choose, and thieving speculators—if there are any such fellows still extant, if they are smart enough to get to the windward of the pure commissioners—to steal to their heart's content; and moreover an act to remove Quarantine away from Staten Island, but to no where in particular,—I have great hopes that if the House, violating its instincts, should pass it, that the Governor will veto it as a measure about which the lobby has been altogether too busy. If it passes I bespeak for it the patriotic and unselfish consideration of SHAW's Lobby Committee in the Senate. Airing it would not hurt it, certainly.

Mr. DAVIS, of the Committee on Banks, reported against re amending the Banking law as to allow town, village and city stocks to be deposited as security. Mr. ST. JOHN wanted the bill recommitted, but instead it was sent on the breath of half a dozen omitted speeches to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VANHORN, from the Common Schools Committee, reported against returning to the Town Superintendent's system.

Mr. LOOMIS and Mr. CRAWLEA urged a recommitment and carried it against Messrs. VANHORN, HUTCHINSON and HOLMES.

Mr. FARNUM reported against amending the Central Park Act, and the report was agreed to. A moderate crop of new bills were noticed, among them the following: Mr. WILSON, relative to Brooklyn Fourth avenue; Mr. SCHELL, relative to land damages in Palmyra; Mr. HAMM, to incorporate the New-York Navigation Company; Mr. ANDERSON, in relation to compensation for conveying convicts to State Prison. The innocent gentlemen from the rural districts are disposed to make men pay the expenses of conveying to their boarding-houses the many citizens and aliens with which the City furnishes a market for their "beef bones and garden sass." Mr. ANDERSON proposes to make those who have the benefit of the boarders pay the traveling expenses.

Mr. COLEMAN, to incorporate the Market Savings Bank of New-York; Mr. WOODRUFF, to regulate price of labor on the public works; Mr. REILLY, to regulate the size of steamboat wharves and slips in New-York; Mr. C. S. SPENCER, relative to Marine Court, New-York; Mr. GARDNER, relative to Methodist Burying Ground, Brooklyn.

Going into third readings, the following, among other local bills, were passed:

To increase the number of Coroners in Queens County; to Incorporate the Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle Steam Navigation Company; to change the name of part of Canton-street, City of Brooklyn; to Incorporate Southfield Engine No. 1; to authorize JONATHAN PASSTON to establish and maintain a Ferry across Dearing's Harbor, from Shelter Island to Greenport.

The roof not yet having tumbled in, the House would not adjourn over till Monday.

Last evening the Registry bill was the special order, and good progress was made in it. Messrs. LAW and BOUGHTON made good set speeches in favor of it. Mr. SPENCER and Mr. TUTHILL moved amendments, which plumbed, without relaxing any of the stringency of the act, to relieve it of some odious provisions. Mr. RUTHERFORD (Democrat) dared the Republicans to pass the bill, and Mr. MILLER (German Republican) assured him that the Republicans would be happy to assume the risks. The Democrats uniformly voted for the highest expense and the most stringent provisions—hoping to make it altogether too big a dose to set well. When the pending bill is made to suit the majority, Mr. COLEMAN (anti-Rent Republican) will move as a substitute another bill which he and many others think a cheaper and more effective one. Meanwhile, Mr. JOHNSON (American) has introduced a bill into the Senate which, I presume, somebody in the House will move as a substitute. But a Registry Bill will pass, be assured, most dismal and doubting croaker as you are.

That gentlemanly body of men of leisure, the Senate, which is in session full one-third of the time that the House is sweating over its gigantic labors, had a session to-day. Mr. DIVEN made a majority report unfavorable for a donation to the Colored Home, New-York City, on the ground that it is against the policy of the present Legislature to make donations to the charitable institutions. Mr. SPINOLA moved to lay the question of agreeing with the Committee in their report on the table, and it was agreed to.

Mr. FOOTE reported a bill to amend the act of 1857 for the appointment of Commissioners to adjust claims of soldiers of 1812. The bill requires the Commissioners, appointed by the act of 1857, to deposit in the Adjutant-General's office all books and papers referring to the claims of the Militia in the War of 1812, and requires the Adjutant-General to examine the claims and to issue certificates to all the claimants without fee. The bill appropriates $1 500 to pay for services of clerk, for postage and stationery, but allows no increase of salary to the Adjutant-General.

Mr. HALSTED reported to provide for payment of deficiences in the revenue of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. BRANDRETH moved that the bill relative to the Harlem Railroad be put upon its third reading. (Agreed to.) Pending the reading, Mr. SPINOLA moved to recommit, with instructions to amend the title so that it read "An act granting certain privileges to the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the New-York and New-Haven Railroad." Lost, 1 to 19. Senator SPINOLA has stood up like a pure minded honest man, alone, for many days, against the bill. I hope he will not lose his reward, in the proud consciousness of doing his duty.

The Senate is all by the ears as to the confirmation of Mr. WASSON for Canal Appraiser, and the confusion is heard outside. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 11.

The bill extending the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania line was reported favorably.

The petition for an appropriation to the Colored Home was raported adversely, and the report laid on the table.

Mr. SCHELL introduced a bill to authorize OSCAR MARSHALL, GEORGE CORNELL, CHARLES SMITH and associates to lay a railroad in New-York, from the Thirty fourth-street Ferry through Thirty-fourth-street, First-avenue, Tenth-street, Stuyvesant-street, Third-avenue, Bowery and Canal street, to the east side of Broadway, returning by the same route.

The bill to allow the Harlem Railroad to use steam coming up for a third reading, Mr. SPANGER moved for the recommittal of the bill, and took the floor and spoke at length on the motion.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 11.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to proceedings in the Marine Court.

To amend the law relating to New-York City Banks.

To incorporate the American Missionery Society.

To amend the Central Park act, by putting the Park and entire property under the control of eleven Commissioners, as an incorporated company, with powers to hold real estate.

To confer additional powers on the New-York Fire Commissioners.

Mr. CHRISTIE reported a bill for the removal of Quarantine, It obliges a vacation of the fever hospital by the 15th of June of the present year; requires the entire buildings to be sold by the 15th of June, 1860; appropriates $250,000 for new buildings, and authorizes the purchase of Sandy Hook.

Mr. TUTHILL gave notice that he had consented to the report of the bill, but was opposed to many of its provisions, and should introduce amendments at the proper time.

Mr. VAN HORN reported against the bill authorizing the deposit of city and village bonds as securities for circulating notes.

The report was disagreed to, and the bill sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MACRIS reported a bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors in New-York to sell the site adjoining the City Hall to the United States for a Post office, and increasing the City Hall fund to one million of dollars.

Mr. MOORE reported favorably the bill to extend St. Felix-street, Brooklyn.

The Committee reported against the bill to return to the School Town Superintendent system, when debate ensued on a motion to disagree to the report and refer back the bill. Motion carried.

The Committee reported against the bill introduced by Mr. WOODRUFF fixing the wages of Central Park laborers at nine shillings per day. Report agreed to.

Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of a bill to change the plans of the streets in New-York north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and west of Eighth-avenue.

Mr. REILLY gave notice of a bill setting apart certain piers above Grand-street on the East River to the exclusive use of the Long Island Sound boats.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to regulate the prices of labor on all public works.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the Coroners of Queens County.

The better to secure counties against loss by a defaulting County Treasurer.

To confirm the official acts of Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

FIRE APPARATUS—THE TAX LEVY AMENDMENTS, &C.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at 5 P. M.

A resolution, offered by Alderman ADAMS, directing that the Street Commissioner report to the Board the condition of all the fire apparatus belonging to the City, the companies using and in possession of more than one fire apparatus, the furniture and fixtures belonging to the City now in use in the houses of the fire companies, and the condition of the buildings and "bunk rooms," was adopted.

The Conference Committee appointed to consider the Tax Levy, Alderman BOOLE announced, was in session, and would be ready to report in ten minutes. He moved that the Board take a recess of fifteen minutes. The Board did so. When the roll was called again Mayor TIEMANN was present.

The Clerk read the report of the Committee of Conference, recommending that the Tax Levy, with amendments agreed upon by the Committee, be adopted. Among the items added are $135.000 arrearage for the Metropolitan Police, and $50,000 for completing the Battery enlargement. The $68,500 for W. B Reynolds' offal contract and the claim of Harsen & Clerk, amounting to $48,025, are stricken out. The City Inspector's expenditures are divided as follows: Cleaning streets, &c., $300,000; removing night soil, $30,000; contingencies, $1,000; cleaning markets, $7,000; for the Superintendent of Markets, $10,000.

On motion of Alderman PECK the report was laid on the table, and it was directed that it be printed.

A resolution, offered by Alderman ADAMS, calling the attention of the Police Commissioners to the snow ball throwing propensities of boys in New-York and requesting them to put a stop to it, was adopted and the Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

WASHINGTON MARKET—THE DONGAN AND MONTGOMERY CHARTERS—CONTESTED SEATS, &C.

The Board met last evening. Councilman BABCOCK submitted a petition from E. Blake and L. A. Woodruff, relative to the improvement of the Rues pavement in Broadway. Referred to the Committee on Streets. A communication was received from the Mayor with reference to Washington Market, being the same which was sent to the Aldermen Thursday evening. President CORNELL, in connection with this message, submitted a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to defend tenants, against whom suits were brought, who hold their stands at the Market by authority of a grant from the City. The resolution was adopted.

The Board concurred in appropriating $5,000 for fitting up the Comptroller's office.

Councilman ROSS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee that was appointed on contested seats be requested to report to this Board at its next meeting.

After a debate, in which Councilmen OTTERSON, BULTEL and LAIMBEER participated, the resolution was stopped, on ineffectual effort being made to lay it on the table. The Board concurred in recommending the appointment of a Committee, to consist of five from each Board, to report what measures are necessary to be adopted to protect the Mayor and Common Council in the enjoyment of the privileges granted by the Dongan and Montgomery charter. All the business on the docket having been exhausted, the Board took a recess of half an hour. When the Councilmen reassembled, Councilman OTTERSON moved that when the Board adjourn it be until the first Monday in March. He said there was no business now awaiting action and there must be two meetings at least before the Tax Levy can be acted on. After some debate the motion was carried by a vote of 13 to 10.

Councilman GILMORE offered a resolution rescinding the one previously adopted, requesting the Committee on Contested Seats to report at the next meeting. It was adopted by a vote of 13 to 10, Mr. FERAR voting with the majority.

Councilman OTTERSON asked whether Mr. FERAR was competent to vote on a subject in which he was directly interested.

President CORNELL decided that he was.

Councilman GILMORE then offered a resolution discharging the Committee from further consideration of the subject.

Councilman LAIMBEER denounced the action of the Chairman of the Committee in not calling the Committee together, and asked for some information as to the reason of his suggesting the presentation of this last resolution.

Councilman RHODES replied that he did not offer the resolution.

Councilman BULTEL said they could not go behind the Clerk's certificate of election.

Councilman OTTERSON replied that that argument would do in the Board of County Canvassers. It would not do here. He again asked the Chair whether Councilmen FERAR was competent to vote on the question before the House, and read from the rules to show that no member could vote on a question in which he was directly interested.

Councilman PLATT spoke of the Republicans "squirming."

Councilman LIMBERG repelled the charge.

Councilman LENT warned the Democratic side of the house to be careful in the action they were about to take. No Republican vote could be obtained to keep Mr. FERAR in his seat, but Democratic votes might be procured in favor of Mr. MCADAM.

Councilman CORNELL here left the Chair, and appealed to the gentleman who offered the resolution to withdraw it.

The resolution discharging the Committee was rejected by a vote of 14 to 6.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of refunding to Thomas Doyle $116 39, being amount of judgment obtained against him for the official performance of his duties as Dock-Master, in a conflict of authority with one of the Harbor-Masters, under the act of April 1857, was adopted.

The resolution directing the Joint Committee on Accounts to take possession of the books and papers of the Committee of last year, and to complete their unfinished work, was taken from the table and adopted by a vote of 14 to 9.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in March.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—The following testimonials from parties of the highest respectability in this City will speak for themselves, and are submitted without comment. Patients received each morning at No. 26 St. Mark's place.

The subscriber was prostrated in his third year by a severe attack of scarlet fever, which left him partially deaf, with disagreeable discharges from the ear.

The disorder was left unchecked until he was in his seventeenth year when he was induced to call on Dr. HARTLEY, who, in a short time, entirely stopped the discharge, and removed the cause of deafness.

To those whom the above disorder has not visited, the value of a cure may not be appreciated; but as for me, words cannot express the feelings of gratitude which I feel on being relieved of so great an affliction.

They only who have been afflicted, can appreciate a cure.

CHARLES F. VANBRUNT, New-York, Nov. 24, 1858.

My address is at No. 34 Murray-street.

To Dr. HARTLEY, No. 26 St. Mark's-place: For the last eight years I have been troubled with partial deafness, with a disagreeable noise in the head. Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to make a trial for relief. I am happy to state, that through your aid, I am now entirely relieved from the difficulty.

C. C. LATSHOP, No. 8 West Washington place.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupefied head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Rooseveit streets.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S UP-TOWN GALLERY,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

POSITIVELY BEWITCHING.—The delightfully varied and unexceptionable performances of the Nubian Troubadours this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, and that marvel of marvels, Madame ELVIRA in her inimitable feats on the flying wire.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—From the days of Job to the advent of this preparation, many external diseases were deemed incurable. That delusion is dissipated. Cancer is controlled and extirpated by this Ointment. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 11.

$7,000 Ill. Interest, '60..	94⅜	500	Reading R. R....	s60	47⅛
9 000 Virginia 6s.....	96⅜	500	do.....		48
40,000 Mo. State 6s..s60	84⅜	100	do.....	s30	47⅜
5.00 do.....b30	84⅜	1,200	do.....	s60	47
500 Cal. St. 7s, new B.	84⅜	100	do.....	s30	47⅛
2.100 Brooklyn City W L.	102⅜	500	do.....	s30	47⅛
5,000 H. R. R. R. 3d M. b10	73½	100	do.....	b60	47⅞
1,000 do.....	73½	500	do.....	b60	48
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	88⅜	100	do.....	b60	47⅜
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bs.	90⅜	1150	do.....		47⅜
2,000 do.....	90¾	5	Mich. Cen. Railroad		50¼
5,000 do.....	80	425	do.....		50
1 000 C. B. & Q. R. Spc. bs	85	100	do.....	s30	49⅜
10 Merchants' Bank..110	59	100	do.....	s10	49⅞
20 Mechanics' Bank..116		100	do.....	b60	50
10 Bank State N. Y...102		200	Harlem R. R.	b30	13¾
70 Bank Commerce....101		100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b30	18⅝
10 Ocean Bank.....	95	50	Illinois Cent. R. R. c		67
80 Hanover Bank.....	88¾	300	do.....	s30	66¾
5 Nassau Bank.....	100	250	do.....	s30	66¼
10 Excelsior Ins. Co..	109	50	do.....	s15	66⅜
5 N. Y. Exchange Co	108	100	do.....	s20	66⅜
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co	99⅜	150	do.....		66⅜
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	99⅜	150	do.....	b60	66¾
605 Pacific M. St. Co...	74⅜	100	do.....	s10	66⅜
300 do.....	s10	74	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		92⅜
250 do.....		74⅜	300 Gal. & Ch. R....	b30	68⅜
150 do.....		74⅜	650 do.....		68⅜
100 do.....	b60	74⅜	150 do.....		68⅜
200 Brune. City L. Co.		53⅜	460 do.....		68⅜
50 N. Y. C. ex div..	s60	78⅜	50 do.....	s60	68
200 do.....	opg	78⅜	150 do.....	s10	68⅜
500 do.....	b60	78⅜	50 do.....	b30	68⅜
50 do.....	s30	79	550 do.....	b60	68⅜
250 do.....	opg	78⅜	50 Chi. & R. I. R....	s10	60¼
100 Erie Railroad....b30		13⅜	50 do.....		60⅜
100 do.....		13⅜	250 do.....		60⅜
200 do.....	s60	13⅜	211 do.....		60⅜
50 Harlem R. R. Pref.		40	100 do.....	b60	60⅜
200 do.....	b60	40	100 do.....	s10	60⅜
10 C. B. & Q. R. R....		49¾	50 do.....	b30	60¼
50 LaC. & Mil. R. R...		1⅜	50 do.....	s10	60
250 Clev. & Tol. R.....		31			

SECOND BOARD.

$5 000 U. S. 6s '74.....	102⅛	100	N. Y. C. ex div..	s15	78⅜
5.000 Tenn. 6's '90.....	89⅜	300	do.....	opg	78⅜
4,000 N. Car St. 6s....	98	100	do.....	p. &c.	78⅜
5.000 Mo. State 6's..s60	84⅜	100	do.....	s60	78⅜
4,000 H. R. R. 3d M. B.	73	200	do.....	b60	78⅜
1.000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	88	50	do.....	s60	78⅜
20 Chatham Bank.....	91	100	do.....	opg	78⅜
9 Del. & Hud. Ci Co.	99⅜	100	Erie Railroad.....		13⅜
25 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R	18⅜	22	do.....		13⅜
50 Pa. M. S. S. Co.....	74	100	Readiog R. R....	s10	47⅜
50 do.....	73⅞	100	do.....		47⅜
105 do.....	73⅜	100	do.....	b60	47⅜
50 do.....	b60	74	500 do.....		47⅜
100 do.....	s3	74	100 do.....	s10	47
28 do.....		74⅜	1600 do.....	s10	47⅜
25 do.....	s60	74	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b7	60⅜
600 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	s30	68	100 do.....	b30	60⅜
300 do.....		68⅜	200 do.....	b7	60⅜
50 Hud. Riv. R. R..	b60	32⅜	100 do.....	s60	60

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$975 Sun M. In. Sp., '58	73¼	10 Atlantic Bank.....	83½
3,000 do..... '53	73	14 Ocean Bank.....	95⅜
70.500 W. C. 8 p.c. Bds.	4⅜	10 Res. Fire In. Co....	1.0
2,000 M. S. & N. I. R. R. 7s.	60	10 Com. Ins. Co., Phila.	90
6,000 do.....	59¾	33 Ocean Bank.....	96⅛
4,000 Lee Co., Ia., 8s..	55	26 Chatham Bank	90⅛
1,000 Nec. Av. R. R. 7s	98	20 do.....	90⅝
3,000 Chi. St. Paul & F.		40 New W. Fire Ins Co.	37½
do. Lac Interest.....	39	10 Excel. Fire Ins. Co..	10 ⅝
10,000 City of F. du L. 8s	4⅜	50 Treu. Coal & Iron Co.	38
15 Marine Bank.....	85	100 Prismatic Turn'g Co.	5
5 Im. & Traders' Bk..	104¼	100 Chic., St. Paul & F. du Lac R. R.....	5
20 Mer. Ex. Bank.....	100		
15 Peoples' Bank.....	102¾		

FRIDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day were, for the most part, less firm than on Wednesday and Thursday. The concessions on the leading Railroads were not important, except in the case of Reading, which, after being kept quiet and dull for nearly a week, now sold freely on seller's option, at 47¼@¾, and 47¾, and subsequently 47¼@¾ cash, closing 47⅞ bid. The transactions in the Stock altogether reached 8,000 shares; the new movement against excites considerable remark on the Street, and was not without its influence upon other Stocks, which were in better favor yesterday. New-York Central opened this morning at 79¾ ex-dividend, and sold down to 78½ on the Street, between the sessions of the Board, and also at the Second Board, but finally rallied to 78¾ ₱ cent. A number of fresh contracts for the *Bear* account were put out on this Stock also, which impart rather more animation to the dealings, even while the transfers are yet closed. The two leading Western Roads, Galena and Rock Island, continue active, and both have a good support at the Board, while well meeting the usual resisting force from the *short* sellers. Rock Island closed 60½ ₱ cent., a decline of ¼ from yesterday, and Galena 68¼@¾, which is a decline of ¼@¾ from yesterday. The demand for Pacific Mail again improved, sales of about 2,000 shares at 74¼@74@73¾, on the printed list, and then at 75@75¼ at the close, 75¼ finally bid and 76 asked. There is nothing new afloat in regard to the competition which, if not a settled affair, has at least become too old a story to drive the stock below 70 ₱ cent., from which point it has, within a day or two, acquired strength on a demand from outside orders. There was also an improved demand for the shares and bonds of the Illinois Central road; shares at 66¾, Construction Bonds at 88½, and Free Lands at 90¼@90. The last named appear to be wanted for London. As they fall due in October of next year, the investment at 90 pays a large return. The loan is a small one, and will no doubt be provided for. It is not unlikely that arrangements will be made here or in London to anticipate the maturity of the Bonds. Erie shares and Bonds are steady in price, but rather neglected at present by speculation. Preferred and Hudson River attracted less attention then yesterday. Panama is weaker, 115¼@115¼ ₱ cent. In State Stocks, the dealings were principally in Missouris at 84⅜, seller's option, and 84½, buyer's option. A small sale of the New Federal Loan was made this afternoon at 102⅜ ₱ cent. Brooklyn Water Loan is 102½ ex-dividend. Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and the City Bank shares are all firm, and but few parcels offered. The general market which was rather dull on the printed list of sales, rallied at the close and left off steady.

The Banks are getting 7 ₱ cent. for Money on most of their business this week. The exceptions are a few choice 30@60-day acceptances at 6 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers report 6 ₱ cent. for prime short bills, and 7 ₱ cent. on 90 days to six months' first-class paper. The amount of this description, which offers since the rise in rates, is not very large, and the consequence is that Money is still placed at call with the leading Stock firms at 5 ₱ cent. The large Banks are nearly all somewhat lower in their discount lines this week, being content to do less at the enhanced rates. The Exchange on London for the steamer to-morrow is 109¼@109⅜, with a moderate business. The Customs were light to-day, $48,000. The deposits for the new Loan, $128,582. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, on the other hand, reach $418,477. Balance this afternoon, $8,202,574.

The United States Trust Company, after paying the half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., announced a few days ago, show a surplus of $80,081, leaving the Sheree worth, on the books, 108 ₱ cent. The capital and trust funds of the concern are invested as follows:

Bonds and mortgages	$987,550
Loans on stocks, &c	1,707,638
Special loans	20,500
Bills purchased	696,569
Stocks owned	1,117,763
Cash	57,321
Real estate	3,157
Interest accrued	41,755
Commissions accrued	2,446
Insurance account	12
Total	$4,734,714

The Stocks owned are:

$103,400 U. S. Treasury Notes	5 ₱ cent. cost.	$103,428
5,507 U. S. Treasury Notes	4½	5,807
250,000 U. S. Treasury Notes	4½	250,462
30,000 U. S. Treasury Notes	4½	30,000
27,000 U. S. Treasury Notes	4	27,000
385,000 U. S. Stock,	5 ₱ cent.	402,552
50 000 New York State	4½ ₱ cent. Stock	50,000
82,200 Ohio State	6 ₱ cent. Stock	79,460
36 140 Indiana State	5 ₱ cent. Stock	28,932
1,000 New-York City	5 ₱ cent. Stock	950
2,000 New-York City	6 ₱ cent. Stock	2,047
101,000 New-York City	6 ₱ cent. Rev. Bonds.	101 000
100.000 Auburn City	7 ₱ cent. Bonds	100,000
42,000 Buffalo City	7 ₱ cent. Bonds	42,000
65,000 Troy City	6 ₱ cent. Bonds	58,500
Total		$1,282,157

In reviewing the plan of the Bullion Bank, a few days since, we assumed that the accounts of the private bankers and heavy merchants in the foreign trade, would most likely be continued in such old concerns as the Bank of America, Merchants' Bank and Bank of the State. With two or three fold the capital each, and ten fold the experience, we also suggested that they might be considered quite as safe depositories, particularly as they carry an extra line of specie to meet the export demands of this particular class of accounts. Upon this our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* takes issue as follows. We desire to add nothing by way of comment. The difference between us is only one of opinion as to the readiness of the old Banks in question to meet the largest requisitions for Gold upon them, on the instant, unless their vaults are unexpectedly robbed, *as the vault of even the Bullion Bank might be*, some very dark night, or by some faithless clerk or Cashier:

"Our neighbor of the TIMES in an article on the proposed Bullion Bank, printed this morning, says:

'The next source of business, we are told, is to be found with the banking houses and heavy merchants in the Foreign Trade, including perhaps the Bullion Brokers. We doubt whether these classes would be willing to pay the mill per dollar for KEEPING what is now KEPT gratuitously by other banks.'

We have emphasized two words in the foregoing on which hange the key of the whole controversy. The present banks do not *keep* the "dollars" of the depositor, but lend them out to their customers, receiving only a small per centage in case of a sudden demand, and if called on to return these deposits tomorrow couldn't do it. The Bullion Bank proposes to do this thing that the TIMES talks of, and there lies the difference. Those who want their deposits lent out, will place them in the old banks; those who want them kept will place their money in the Bullion Bank, who proposes to charge a small sum for the keeping."

As a considerable amount of the State Indorsements of Tennessee are selling in this market at prices relatively much lower than the regular Bonds of the State, we copy the following official decl

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2310. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Bill for the Admission of Oregon.

Serious Charges Against the U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

Malfeasance in Office—Misapplication of the Public Moneys, &c.

Probable Reissue of Treasury Notes—Reduction of the Revenue Service—Condition of the Navy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 13.

There is quite a commotion among the especial friends of the Administration in regard to the charges preferred against CHARLES N. PYNE, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, by Mr. MARTIN, his book-keeper. MARTIN has filed with the Department of the Interior charges against PYNE of malfeasance in office, misapplication of public moneys, and violation of the Sub-Treasury law by making his deposits in banks instead of the Sub-treasury, and with paying the expenses of the United States Courts in uncurrent and depreciated paper of the banks of Missouri and other Western States, instead of in gold and silver. He also produced a transcript from the books, showing that in less than four months PYNE has drawn from the public funds and applied to his private purposes more than $7,200, while the limit of his salary for a whole year by law is but $6,000. The charges are made directly and unequivocally, with specifications under each head, and we understand they are sworn to by MARTIN as being true of his own personal knowledge, and accompanied with an offer on his part to prove every one of them by the testimony of other persons.

It is said that, when these charges were made known to the President, he replied that he did not see how he could do anything with them at present, for the reason that, to remove PYNE now would seem to be a confession of the truth of what Judge DOUGLAS had said in regard to the character of some of the public officers in Illinois, and the Chicago *Herald*, BUCHANAN'S especial organ, would be discontinued, that paper being edited by PYNE, and supported by the Marshal's office. The subject is now before the Cabinet for investigation. It is probable that no removal will be made, or steps taken, during this session, for the reasons suggested by the President. It is understood that, if PYNE is not removed, MARTIN will publish the charges and specifications, with the proof.

The United States officials at Chicago all take sides in the controversy, some on one side and some on the other. Dr. LEIB, the special Post-Office Agent in Illinois, takes sides against PYNE. The United States District Attorney has been here several weeks, trying to defend PYNE, cover up his deficiencies, and persuade the Administration to retain him. Threats are made by both sides of terrible disclosures against each other, in the event the President does not sustain their particular men.

The opponents of Tariff modification, after canvassing, believe that they can carry a bill to authorize a reissue of twenty millions in Treasury notes for two years. This calculation includes anticipated aid from the Republicans, abundant experience having established the fact that the Administration can rely upon some assistance from that quarter in any emergency. If Treasury notes are reissued, there is scarcely a possibility of carrying any modification of the Tariff. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Committee on Ways and Means had a protracted and animated meeting this morning.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, had, at a former meeting, offered a resolution that the Tariff bills of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, and of Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, and PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, should be reported in that order in connection with the bill agreed on, authorizing the extension of the Treasury Note law, which motion was voted down.

This morning Mr. PHILLIPS offered a similar motion, reversing the positions of Mr. MORRILL and his own, which was not agreed to, the Republican members voting against it.

The struggle seems to be as to the position of the two bills of Messrs. PHILLIPS and MORRILL, about which they cannot agree.

A motion was made, that Mr. PHELPS might report his Treasury Note bill, without any Tariff proposition, or bill, which was voted out of order.

Mr. PHILLIPS expressed his anxiety that something should be done, and as the members of the Committee could not be expected to assent to things to which they were really unfavorable, he suggested and moved that Mr. MORRILL might take charge of the whole matter and report to the House that the Committee could not agree, and have it discharged from the consideration of the subject, and let it go before a Select Committee, of which Mr. MORRILL could be Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS of Maryland, said that Mr. PHELPS, Chairman of the Committee, ought to do this, and moved to substitute his name for that of Mr. MORRILL.

Before a vote was taken on this, the Committee adjourned until Monday morning, the three Opposition members and Mr. PHILLIPS voting against the adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 13.

The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury for organizing the collection districts in the United States redneces the number from about one hundred and thirty-nine to seventy-five. Various ports of entry and delivery are discontinued, and the annual expenses of collecting the revenue redneced $448.356. Of this reduction $117,743 falls upon the City of New-York, as also three hundred and forty of the offices proposed to be discontinued.

The House Committee on Commerce has the communication under consideration, and will, at an early day, report a bill, it is expected, in accordance with the Secretary's recommendation.

In the Senate, it is proposed to dispense with yet a greater number of offices, and to rednce the expense of collecting the revenue $762,492. It is quite probable that the House Committee on Commerce will await the arrival of the Senate bill, in order that, when acting upon the subject, they may have the benefit of the Senate's amendments.

Some of the members fear that Congress may, in its panic, prune away injudiciously, saying that it is well known that, in New-York City, where two-thirds of the revenue is collected at a cost less, by one-third, than the cost of collecting the revenue at perhaps any other port, the present force is inadequate, laborers and messengers now being employed as clerks, &c.

In a recent report of the Senate's Committee on Naval Affairs, it is stated that we not only have fewer guns afloat in proportion to our commercial tonnage, than we had a quarter of a century ago, but that our Navy, in ships and guns, is weaker, in comparison with that of Great Britain, than it was on the close of the War of 1812. In 1857 our entire Navy afloat comprised 29 vessels, carrying 628 guns, and these were scattered all over the globe; while, at the same time, Great Britain had about our own coast 24 vessels carrying 794 guns.

The quantity of coal used by the Navy, since the introduction of it into the service, to the 31st of December, 1856, has been 136,500 tons. The quantity used in the several navy-yards for fifteen years, preceding the 1st of January, 1859, may be stated at 115,250 tons, or an average of 7,683 tons per annum. Of this amount 85,182 tons were procured through the coal agents appointed by the Department in 1851, whose commissions amounted to $18,358. Mr. JAMES POLK and Mr. C. H. HEXTER are the only coal agents at present employed.

The admission of Oregon into the Union was celebrated, last night, by a large concourse of citizens, who, with the Marine Band, serenaded the distinguished friends of the measure, including General LANE, Senator GREEN, and Representatives NICHOLS, SCOTT, STEPHENS, LETCHER, THAYER, COMINS, STEVENSON and ORR, nearly all of whom delivered brief speeches eulogistic of the political event. The President, in response to repeated calls, appeared at a window of the White House. He presumed, he said, from the handsome demonstration that the Oregon bill had passed. He sincerely congratulated them upon the advent of another sovereign State into the glorious confederacy of Republics, a State, too, situated on the very shores of the Pacific, favored with a fine climate, and an exuberant soil, and filled with tried and noble Democrats. The elevation of Gen. LANE, who had proved himself a gallant soldier in war and a true statesman in peace, was also a fit subject for rejoicing. It was an honor he had fairly deserved by his exertions to bring this new State into the Union. Expansion was in future the policy of our country, and cowards alone feared and opposed it. Thanking him for the honor paid him, the President concluded by calling for "Yankee Doodle," which was performed by the band. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, in another part of the city, declared that whenever he could, he had given the bill a push, and expected next Monday to swear in both Senators. Having been called upon to say something about Cuba, he remarked that we talked too much and did too little. When England wished to do a thing she did it, and talked afterwards. If the Island of Cuba, instead of being placed at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, laid at the opening of the British Channel, England would take it in ten days. He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. He would not rob for it, but would act with any portion of his fellow-citizens in using all honorable means to acquire it.

GALT'S immense sawing and splitting establishment, with a large amount of wood, situated on the wharf at the foot of Seventeenth-street, was burnt last night. Loss $6,000 to $8,000, on which there was no insurance.

JOHN H. BOTHMAN, an old and highly-respected importer of liquors and cigars, died of pneumonia yesterday. He was a native of Switzerland.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented the memorial of GOMEZ & MILLS, of New-York, asking Congress to purchase the patent for their safety fuse train, by which fire may be communicated for an unlimited distance at a velocity only equalled by that of electricity. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. GWIN, of California, from the Committee on Post Roads, reported an amendment to Mr. BRODERICK'S bill for a Pacific telegraph. Referred.

Mr. YULEE of Florida, reported a bill from the Post-Office Committee, that the Postmaster General contract for the conveyance of the mail for the term of ten years, in steamers of suitable speed, between any ports of the United States and Europe, bi-monthly to Liverpool, once a month to Bremen *via* Southampton, and once a month to Havre, *via* Southamplou, provided the total expense shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars per annum; the Government agreeing to make no new contract, but to give any additional mails required to the same parties at the same rate. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, brought forward his resolution that the President be instructed to request the Heads of Departments to prepare their estimates for 1860, on a basis not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, exclusive of the interest of the public debt, and that that part of the President's Message be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GWIN moved to refer it to a select Committee, composed of the Chairmen of the various Committees.

Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, objected that it was impossible for him to be on such a Committee, as his time was wholly occupied in the Finance Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, Chairman of the Military Committee, mentioned that extensive reductions of expenditure are already proposed by his Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, considered the Army and Navy useless, and was in favor of reducing them fifty per cent.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, supported Mr. JOHNSON'S resolution, and hoped it would receive the support of the Senate, without amendment. The Executive Department had taken the lead in extravagant expenditures. He did not agree with Mr. TRUMBULL that we need no Army or Navy, but was certain that great extravagance exists in their management, especially in the dock-yards.

Mr. DAVIS defended the Army and Navy, and maintained that they were necessary at or near their present strength. Gentlemen have no right to charge extravagance, unless they are prepared to lay their hands on specific acts.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, was prepared to lay his hands not only on extravagance, but on crime. He read from the navy list to show the immense number of naval officers on shore, and the few afloat. He also declaimed against the Army as a gulf which swallows up the revenue.

Mr. DAVIS replied.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, urged that a vote be taken and that the resolution be passed.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, as a point of order, called for the special assignment, namely, the Private Calendar. Twenty gentlemen were ready to spring upon the floor to discuss the resolution. Was it likely that a resolution like this—involving the whole expenditure and policy of the Administration—would be passed without discussion? It was evident that it would be discussed till day before a vote was taken.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. DAVIS. He though that Congress was the proper judge of what was requisite for the country. If nine millions were sufficient for the Army defences of this country in 1850, and seven million for the Navy, they are enough now.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, said the desirability of economy is undeniable; but the only practicable question is, how to accomplish anything in the brief remains of this session. It appeared to him that the best way is to trust the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. HUNTER,) to make any retrenchment that the public service will permit. The Chairman has been for ten or fifteen years the head of that Committee, and knows every item and under what law it is appropriated, and his vigilance is such that no item escapes his attention. Let him say where a reduction can be made, and by next session we will have reports on which to act. It seemed to him that Mr. DOUGLAS) that retrenchment may be made in more than one department—in the Army, Navy and Post Office, especially the last-named. An objection to Mr. GWIN'S proposal for a Committee, composed of Chairmen, is that, as it would be composed of men all of one political side, it would seem like a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. IVERSON here insisted on the special order, which was carried; so the private calendar was taken up, and less than a dozen private bills, and very many, mostly pension, objected to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The House resumed the consideration of the Oregon bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said when Kansas should come here as Oregon has come, peaceably and orderly, and with the consent of her people, he should vote for her immediate admission. But Kansas was not here, while Oregon was. There was no possible connection between the two, and he would not vote to establish any. Both would be Free States. He found Oregon here, and would take the first which came, and vote for her admission. He was opposed to Mr. GROW'S amendment, and to all others which only delayed or embarrassed the bill, but he thanked Mr. GROW and his Republican friends for opposing the Oregon bill. They stood unveiled now, and had squared up and wiped out the Lecompton account of last session.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, related the circumstances of leading the formation of the Constitution of Oregon, and earnestly urged the admission, saying that he had no doubt she had over 93,000 white population.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said the admission of Oregon was only a question of time. His colleague, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, had found something to be thankful for. So far as he was concerned, his colleague was welcome to all he could make out of it in Ohio. It was last year decided by the almost united voice of the Democrats that Kansas should not be admitted with a Constitution of her own making without first having her right of representation ascertained by the census. This was recognized and spread on the records of the country as part of the Democratic principles, and there was no escape from it. If Kansas had been admitted under the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, it is very well known that she would have two Republican Senators. All he asked was that when a State came here professing to be free with two Democratic Senators to serve during the next Presidential term, there be meted out to her the same rule as was applied to Kansas, and not adopt one rule for the admission of a Democratic State and another for the admission of a Republican State. This is the true secret on the question. He indicated his opposition, and said he would not by voting for her admission under it give vitality to the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was glad he had an opportunity of showing the utter groundlessness of the charge made against the Democratic Party last Winter, that that party applied one rule of admission in one case, and a different one in another. He held, that the people of Oregon could justly lay claim to admission under previous ordinances and compacts. If the Republicans had believed that their opponents had done wrong in regard to Kansas, why should they attempt to pursue a similar course, and keep a Free State out of the Union. Two wrongs do not make a right. Gentlemen on the Republican side had found fault with the Oregon Constitution because it excludes free negroes and mulattoes, and denies them in the courts, but the political friends of these gentlemen framed the Topeka Constitution, which makes a similar provision. He answered various objections which have been made to the Oregon Constitution. He eloquently alluded to the progress, glory and prosperity of the country, concluding with patriotic remarks which were loudly applauded, especially by members.

The Speaker reminded them that their own sense of propriety ought to preclude such demonstrations.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon and Kansas, and authorizing the citizens of the United States, who are legal voters resident in each Territory, to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, the respective constitutions to be subject to the approval and ratification of the people.

Mr. SANDIDGE, of Louisiana, raised a question of order, which the Speaker sustained, ruling out the substitute.

Mr. GROW appealed from the decision.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the appeal on the table. Decided in the affirmative—136 against 92.

Mr. GROW then offered an amendment for the repeal of the prohibitory clause in the Kansas Compromise bill, which the Speaker ruled out of order.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to add another section, repealing the prohibitory clause of the Kansas bill, and providing that Oregon shall not be admitted until it has been ascertained by a census that the population is enough for one Representative in Congress.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. DAVIS appealed from the decision.

On motion of Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, the appeal was tabled—118 against 95.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, offered an amendment to the first section of the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon, and requiring the ascertainment, by a census, if there is sufficient population for one representative in Congress, preliminary to admission. Rejected—32 against 173.

Mr. MAYNARD'S (of Tennessee) amendment, requiring population, as above, and American citizenship, was rejected.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to table the whole subject. Disagreed to—94 against 124.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, submitted an amendment, providing for admission, on a census ascertainment, taken by order of the Governor, that there is sufficient population, and that in its fundamental condition the suffrage clause of the Constitution shall not be construed to authorize persons of foreign birth, and not naturalized, to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the United States; the people of Oregon assenting to this, the State is to be admitted by proclamation of the President.

Rejected—18 against 189.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill, declaring that the Constitution of Oregon does not conform to the constitution and laws of the United States, and submitting the question of admission to the people; if the question is decided in favor of immediate admission the State is to have one Representative until the next Congressional apportionment of said State.

Rejected by 84 against 132.

The question was taken on the preamble to the bill:

"*Whereas*, The people of Oregon having formed, ratified and adopted a constitution and State Government which is Republican in form and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; therefore, resolved," &c.

Agreed to by 113 against 95.

The bill was then passed, precisely as it came from the Senate, by 114 against 103.

The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS.

Adrian of N. J., Dem.	Jenes of Tenn., Dem.
Ahl of Penn., Dem.	Jones, of Penn., Dem.
Atkins of Tenn., Dem.	Kilgore of Ind., Rep.
Arnold of Penn., Dem.	Knapp of Pa., Dem.
Avery of Tenn., Dem.	Leidy of Pa., Dem.
Barksdale of Miss., Dem.	Landy of Pa., Dem.
Barr of N. Y., Dem.	Lawrence of Ohio, Rep.
Billingsbarst of Wis., Rep.	Leiter of Ohio, Rep.
Bocock of Va., Dem.	Lamar of Miss., Dem.
Bowie of Md., Dem.	Letcher of Va., Dem.
Branch of N. C., Dem.	Maclay of N. Y., Dem.
Burnett of Ky., Dem.	Marshall of Ill., Dem.
Burns of Ohio, Dem.	Montgomery of Pa., Dem.
Caskie of Va., Dem.	Morris of Ill., Dem.
Case of Ind., Rep.	McKibbin of Cal., Dem.
Chapman of Penn., Dem.	Mason of Ky., Dem.
Carnthers of Mo., Dem.	McRae of Miss., Dem.
Cavanaugh of N. C., Dem.	Miller of Ohio, Dem.
Clark of Mo., Dem.	Nichols of Ohio, Rep.
Clay of Ky., Dem.	Niblack of Ind., Dem.
Cockerill of Ohio, Rep.	Pettit of Ind., Rep.
Cochrane of N. Y., Dem.	Pendleton of Ohio, Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Phelps of Min., Dem.
Comins of Mass., Rep.	Phillips of Pa., Dem.
Corning of N. Y., Dem.	Peyton of Ky., Dem.
Cox of Ohio, Dem.	Phelps of Mo., Dem.
Craige of N. C., Dem.	Powell of Va., Dem.
Craig of Mo., Dem.	Reilly of Pa., Dem.
Cragin of N. H., Rep.	Reagan of Texas, Dem.
Curtis of Iowa, Rep.	Ruffin of N. C., Dem.
Davidson of La., Dem.	Russell of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Miss., Dem.	Scott of Cal., Dem.
Davis of Ind., Dem.	Sandidge of La., Dem.
Dewart of Penn., Dem.	Savage of Tenn., Dem.
Dimick, Dem.	Searing of N. Y., Dem.
Edmondson of Va., Dem.	Seward of Ga., Dem.
English of Ind., Dem.	Shaw of Ill., Dem.
Elliott of Ky., Dem.	Singleton of Miss.; Dem.
Florence of Penn., Dem.	Smith of Tenn., Dem.
Foley of Ind., Dem.	Smith of Ill., Dem.
Foster of Me., Rep.	Stehpens of Ga., Dem.
Gartrell of Ga., Dem.	Stevenson of Ky., Dem.
Greenwood of Ark., Dem.	Stewart of Md., Dem.
Gregg of Ind., Dem.	Thayer of Mass., Rep.
Groesbeck of Ohio, Dem.	Taylor of N. Y. Dem.
Gillis of Penn., Dem.	Talbot of Ky., Dem.
Hall of Ohio, Dem.	Taylor of La., Dem.
Hawkins of Fla., Dem.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem.
Hatch of N. Y., Dem.	Watkins of Tenn., Dem.
Hodges, Dem.	White of Pa., Dem.
Hopkins of Va., Dem.	Whateley of Del. Dem.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Winslow of N. C., Dem.
Hughes of Ind., Dem.	Wortendyke of N. J., Dem.
Hughes of N. J., Dem.	Wright of Ga., Dem.
Jackson of Ga., Dem.	Wright of Tenn., Dem.
Jewett of Ky., Dem.	Ward of N. Y., Dem.
Jenkins of Va., Dem.	Wood of Me., Dem.

NAYS.

Abbott of Maine, Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Andrews of N. Y., Rep.	Matterson of N. Y., Dem.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	McQueen of S. C., Dem.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Miles of S. C., Dem.
Bonham of S. C., Dem.	Millson of Va., Dem.
Boyce of S. C., Dem.	Moore of Ala., Dem.
Bryan of Texas, Dem.	Mott of Ohio, Rep.
Brayton of R. I., Rep.	Marshall of Ky., Am.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Morgan of N. Y., Rep.
Burroughs of N. Y., Dem.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Burlingame of Mass., Rep.	Morse of N. Y., Rep.
Clark of Conn., Rep.	Morris of Pa., Rep.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.	Morse of Me., Rep.
Cobb of Ala., Dem.	Murray of N. Y., Rep.
Crawford of Ga., Dem.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Curry of Ala., Dem.	Palmer of N. Y., Rep.
Chaffee of Mass., Rep.	Parker of N. Y., Rep.
Clawson of N. J., Rep.	Pike of N. H., Rep.
C. B. Cochrane of N. Y., Rep.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
Covode of Penn., Rep.	Pottle of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Iowa, Rep.	Parviance of Penn., Rep.
Dowdell of Ala., Dem.	Ricaud of Md., Am.
Davis of Md., Am.	Ritchie of Penn., Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Robbins of N. Y., Rep.
Dean of Conn., Rep.	Roberts of Penn., Rep.
Dick of Penn., Rep.	Royce of Vt., Rep.
Dodd of N. Y., Rep.	Scales of N. C., Dem.
Durfee of R. I., Rep.	Shaw of N. C., Dem.
Edie of Penn., Dem.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Farnsworth of Ill., Rep.	Shorter of Ga., Dem.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Smith of Va., Dem.
Giddings of Ohio, Rep.	Stallworth of Ala., Dem.
Gilman of Maine, Rep.	Spinner of N. Y., Rep.
Gilmer of N. C., Dem.	Stanton of Ohio, Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Stewart of Penn., Rep.
Goodwin of N. Y., Rep.	Trippe of Ga., Dem.
Granger of N. Y., Rep.	Tappan of N. H., Rep.
Grow of Penn., Rep.	Thompson of N. J., Rep.
Hill of Ga., Dem.	Tompkins of Ohio, Rep.
Horton of Ala., Dem.	Underwood of Ky., Dem.
Hall of Mass., Rep.	Vance of Ohio, Rep.
Harlan of Ohio, Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Harris of Md., Am.	Woodson of Mo., Dem.
Haskin of N. Y., Dem.	Wade of Ohio, Rep.
Hoard of N. Y., Rep.	Walbridge of Mich., Dem.
Howard of Mich., Rep.	Waldron of Mich., Rep.
Keitt of S. C., Dem.	Washburn of Wis., Rep.
Keim of Penn., Rep.	Washburn of Ill., Rep.
Kellog of Ill., Dem.	Washburn of Me., Rep.
Kelsey of N. Y., Rep.	Wilson of Ind., Rep.
Kuspp of Mass., Rep.	Zollicoffer of Tenn., Am.
Leach of Mich., Rep.	

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas.		Nays.	
Republicans	17	Republicans	60
Democrats	91	Democrats	29
Americans	6	Americans	5
Total	114	Total	103

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause.

Amid much confusion, Mr. STEPHENS moved that the representative from Oregon be admitted to a seat.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, ineffectually moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of affording gentlemen an opportunity to indulge in general debate.

Adjourned.

From Valparaiso.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

The state of siege still continues, including Santiago, Valparaiso, and Aconcagua; it was for 90 days. The political storm has been hushed for the time. The *Mercurio* is still suspended. Its suspension emanated from the President himself, and will continue to the end of the 90 days.

Business is depressed, and money complained of as being scarce. Little is doing to rebuild the burnt district, owing to scarcity of money and fears of political disturbance.

British steamer *Bogota* sailed for England 28th ult., to receive new engines. The *Callao* sails to-day for Panama. American ship *Enterprise* has at length arrived.

Fifty-two persons arrived this week from California, mostly mechanics seeking employment. They will scarcely find it. It is no use for men to come now who are without means. X.

DISCOVERY OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS AT THE HAGUE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes a letter addressed to Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN by the Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, United States Minister at the Hague, announcing the discovery of important historical documents at the Hague. Mr. MURPHY writes:

I hope to send you, during the Winter, a "Memoir on Henry Hudson in Holland," being an exposition of the causes and motives of the voyage in which he discovered Hudson River, derived from the records of the company and from printed sources not heretofore regarded. The most interesting part of it to you will be a document none other than the written contract entered into between HUDSON and the Directors of the East India Company of Amsterdam, and containing points of historical interest. My Memoir is written, and I am only waiting a search in regard to one or two facts in the archives, before printing it. I intend to follow this up by some researches in relation to Usselinx and the organization of the West India Company.

Very truly, yours,

HEN. C. MURPHY.

Mr. J. W. Tucker corrects the statement that the American chapel in Paris has failed. He says it is in a flourishing condition financially.

THE THIRTY MILLION SCHEME.

The Secret Meaning of the Presidential Project About Cuba.

DISCOVERY OF THE LITTLE JOKER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

We are beginning to get a little light upon the Thirty Million bill, and to learn something of the secret springs that are pressing it forward. The developments of no distant day will expose it as a grand combination of political and financial speculation, out of which several distinct parties expect to pocket winnings—some of whom are certain to be cheated, and thus reduced to a proper frame of mind for exposing all the details of the plot. For the present, however, we have some faint glimmerings of light, that will serve to indicate the general character of the movement, and the motives of those engaged behind the scenes in pulling the wires.

You have been heretofore advised that there were parties engaged in offering "svideuces" to the President and to Democratic Senators, to convince them that it is not only possible but probable that the Island of Cuba can be purchased of Spain, notwithstanding the indignant protests of the Government and the Cortes to the contrary. Within a day or two I hope to give you the names of some of the members of the Cortes who the President is assured, *very confidentially*, are secretly in favor of the transfer of the Island to the United States, and ready to take open ground in its support as soon as the Thirty Million bill shall have passed. It is very evident that as these representations are pressed, and the details of the plot are unfolded, the interest of the Senatorial supporters of the scheme increases greatly. The arguments offered to their cupidity quite run away with their reason.

The apparent disposition of Mr. SLIDELL to play fast and loose in regard to the President's responsibility for this project, has already attracted notice. One day the Senator from Louisiana took much pains to relieve Mr. BUCHANAN, by a studied declaration that he had not consulted with him at all in regard to the Thirty Million bill. It was his evident purpose to have it understood that if any credit attached to its introduction, it belonged to Mr. SLIDELL solely and exclusively. A day or two later, the Senator from Louisiana embraced an opportunity to assure us that he was satisfied that the measure *had* the President's warmest sympathies; in short, that it is an Executive measure, and that he wants it passed. The seeming conflict is explained, if not reconciled, when we get the by-play of this little comedy.

Mr. BUCHANAN is a candidate for reelection. Of course I know he says the contrary; but that, as everybody is aware, affords the best possible assurance that he is ambitious of a second term. "Dreams go by contraries," says the song, and so does Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. SLIDELL is also a candidate for the succession. Each expects to hold Cuba as the knave of trumps, and to make it the winning card for his own game. But the rivals see it is not their interest to quarrel about the honors just yet; and when Mr. BUCHANAN demurred at being so significantly crowded out of the game by Mr. SLIDELL'S very kind disclaimer, already noted, Mr. S. couldn't do less than put him back again. This he could well afford to do, as, having already put upon record his own title to the copyright, it was not to be impaired in the least by the declaration that the President was anxious to follow in his train.

And here I must digress a little to bring a new character upon the stage. Your readers will remember my statements of a year or more ago, that AUGUSTE BELMONT was designed for the Madrid Mission, with the view of securing his invaluable services in promoting the Cuba acquisition scheme through his relations with the ROTHSCHILDS. What I stated then was strictly true; and the President exerted his powers of *finesse* to the utmost for the purpose of consummating the plan of sending Mr. SLIDELL'S connection to Madrid. But the project was found to encounter formidable opposition among Southern men. Still Mr. BUCHANAN pressed it earnestly, until Mr. TOOMBS of Georgia went to him one day and told him in the most positive and unequivocal language that there was no use of talking about sending Mr. BELMONT'S name in to the Senate, for that if it *was* sent in he for one should wage unrelenting war upon it: that it would be bitterly opposed by many other Democrats, and, in short, that it was certain to be repudiated and rejected. With the motive of this hostility I have nothing to do. I give the facts only, which the President cannot deny, and ought not have talked about if he did not wish them to reach the public ear.

Mr. BELMONT must have some consolation for his loss of the Spanish Mission. He may not himself seek it, but Mr. SLIDELL will never forget his claims. The Senator from Louisiana, on the other hand, wants the Presidency. The Thirty Million bill is to secure both. Pass it, and in the handling of the Cuban Bonds, Mr. BELMONT, as a banker, can easily carve out a million of profits, with which to make a Louisiana President, who, once elected, would have it in his power to heal the wounded feelings of his friend, by an application of the highest mission in his gift. The scheme is a pretty one, surely, but what says Mr. BUCHANAN to it? Can he hope to lie quiet until his rival hatches the egg, and then swoop down, eagle-like, and carry off the chicken?

But there is still another speculation moving in connection with this affair, altogether pecuniary in its character. For some days past I have heard of arrangements making here for the issue of a Cuban Scrip, with which it is expected to buy up all the editors and correspondents, and all the lobby agents who may be able either to advance or retard the prospects of this new Cuban movement, but I could get no satisfactory clue to their meaning, until I read an elaborate communication in relation to the general subject, published in yesterday's *States*. The writer speculating upon the probable effect of the passage of the Hon. MILES TAYLOR'S bill, authorizing the payment of $120,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, holds the following language:

"Spain dares not resist the offer. In the first place, she knows the sum of $120,000,000 is the full value of the island. In the second, *there is a chance that American citizens may become, by purchase, the holders of her bonds*, the best of which are worth less than fifty cents on the dollar, *and urge their collection by the seizure of Cuba*. Or, England may herself adopt such a course, turning over the island to the United States for a stipulated sum. This question may be asked, can a foreign debt be Americanized by its conveyance to American citizens? We can collect it upon the same principle, internationally, we presume, that, nationally, a debt due from a citizen of the District to a citizen of Virginia, can be collected if assigned by the latter to a citizen of Maryland. In France a foreigner has no recourse at law against a foreigner, but if a foreign claim against a foreign citizen, or subject, is conveyed to a Frenchman, and he shows before a tribunal that it of right belongs to him, he can recover it if the debtor be a man of substance, and, if not, imprison him. If Frenchmen were to purchase the bonds of Spain to the amount of $120,000,000, even at twenty cents on the dollar, there is scarcely a doubt but that LOUIS NAPOLEON would very soon, if Spain declined to propose a satisfactory arrangement, make a demonstration against Cuba."

With the significant limits of the foregoing paragraph as a basis of inquiry, the field of vision is at once cleared of many difficulties. Following it up with some care I find that there is in the City a Cuban of respectability and a good deal of business tact, engaged in working up the very next financial scheme so delicately touched upon in the paragraph cited from the *States:* and to the influence of *his* inspiration doubtless may be attributed something of the sudden zeal with which the "Toodles" bill is pressed.

The present Administration, through General CASS, in his most excellent letter to General LAMAR, in relation to the Yrissari Treaty—announced a sound and just doctrine in declaring the duty of our Government to enforce the obligations of Foreign Governments to our own citizens.

The Cuban agent designs to make that principle the life of his speculation; and it only remains to establish the other doctrine, that foreign claims may be Americanized by passing into American hands, and *when* thus Americanized, come under the operation of the rule laid down by Mr. CASS, and substantially reaffirmed by the President a little later. To achieve this point is the first thing to be done. Assurance once given that the United States will recognize this new species of sudden naturalization, our speculator in the Cuban fancy designs the formation of an American Company to go into European markets and buy up a large amount,—an hundred million or more—of Spanish bonds, the best of which sell at less than fifty cents upon the dollar, while the others, if I mistake not, can be had for less than twenty-five per cent. When this is accomplished, the United States are to assert the Cass-Lamar doctrine, and say to Spain, "Pay these obligations to our citizens, dollar for dollar,—or we take Cuba and pay them for you." Of course Spain would have no resource but in yielding with the best grace in her power. She might, it is true, set her blacks free, and so render the Island worthless; but that would only take our writ of execution to the kingdom instead of the colony for satisfaction.

Here, as will be seen, we have a basis for lobby operations, such as the world never saw before. In order to make it successful, it is proposed to issue "Corruption Scrip." I don't suppose that will be the beautifully engraved title upon the face of the "paper;" but that is what every honest man will understand it to mean. This scrip is to entitle the holder to a certain share of the profits which may be made upon any given amount of Spanish Bonds by the operation described. The operation is comparatively a safe one; for the Bonds, under no circumstances, are likely ever to be worth *less* than now, and the scrip will only call for profits when actually netted. The managers of the scheme suppose that a million or two distributed among the editors, correspondents and other poor devils of outsiders, will either silence them all or engage their active services to make the "Corruption Scrip" pay, by giving it vitality and value. Senators and Representatives, doubtless, will be permitted to "invest" in Spanish Bonds; and as they are only afforded "information" upon which to speculate, its a "fair business transaction," and don't carry a shadow or taint of corruption. By no means; for although the development of the whole project depends entirely upon pre-arrangements for Governmental support in the manner described, of course no man's vote will be effected in the least by the fact that the success of the plan will net himself twenty-five, fifty or an hundred thousand dollars.

But my letter is getting very long, and I must bring it to an abrupt close, with the single remark that extraordinary as are these developments, they are true. I trust they will contribute something towards unraveling the dark plot for placing thirty millions of dollars in the hands of an Executive who has falsified every pledge he ever made, achieved the distrust of nine tenths of those who were prominent in electing him to his high position, and has in an hundred ways betrayed his utter incapacity to accomplish any purpose requiring firmness, honesty, and decision. Faithless in all the lesser duties of his station, how can he be trusted safely with new interests of such magnitude and importance? S.

RIOT IN THE SIXTH WARD.

The Feuds of the Dead Rabbits.

FATTY WELCH SHOT AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.

Scarcely a Sabbath passes during which there is not a serious disturbance of the peace, occasioned by the denizens of that locality, now tolerably well known as the "Dead Rabbits'." But generally their onslaughts have been upon parties having no connection with them. Yesterday, however, some differences of opinion of some months' standing, culminated in a desperate fight among themselves, in which pistols, knives, and clubs were freely used. The facts, as furnished by eye-witnesses, are as follows: HUGH GILLESPIE, an alleged participator in the July riots of 1857, with a companion, was passing the porter-house of JOHN MULVIHILL, No. 27 Mulberry-street, the head-quarters of one of the factions of the "Rabbits," and GILLESPIE proposed to go in and take a drink. MULVIHILL was standing in the door of his place, and made the remark that he "did not allow any such characters in his house," when GILLESPIE retorted with language anything but complimentary to MULVIHILL, who seized GILLESPIE and struck him several blows with force. GILLESPIE then rushed to another porter-house kept by THOMAS WELCH *alias* "Fatty Welch," a well-known bruiser, and the chief of the other faction of the Dead Rabbits, and who claims to be the "Original Jacobs" of the gang. WELCH declined to interfere, and GILLESPIE then left; shortly after he had departed, a person came running into WELCH'S place and said MULVIHILL was kicking GILLESPIE in the head. WELCH then started for the scene of the affray, and finding the information correct, he seized MULVIHILL and told him he ought to be ashamed to strike a

The Empire of Hayti.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ISLAND—ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC—THE LIFE AND REIGN OF FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE—NARRATIVE OF EVENTS DOWN TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE RECENT REVOLUTION.

The island of San Domingo, one of the earliest discoveries of COLUMBUS, was, for a long period, regarded as the most valuable of the Spanish possessions in the American seas. With the rise, however, of the filibusters, or buccaneers, whose favorite resorts were in the neighborhood of the Windward Passage, the Spanish settlers found the only chance for self-preservation in the abandonment of their colonies at the western end, which, as early as 1606, was given over to desolation, save where an occasional party of freebooters sought refuge in its admirable inlets, and beneath the shadows of its stately forests. The French from Martinique soon took advantage of the opportunity of expansion, which the smaller islands already in their possession denied them, and their first attempt at colonization, which dates back as far as 1640, was speedily followed by others equally successful, resulting finally in the replete population of the Haytian extremity of the island. With these settlers came slavery. Negroes from Africa were liberally imported. The whole labor was derived from the Guinea coast; and as the tendency of frequent intermarriages among the not frequent planters was to consolidate the estates, and add to the requisition for a larger number of blacks, the number of whites diminished as the number of blacks increased. The planters also preserved their traditional attachment for the mother countries—returning thither for education, for society, and to end their days, thus contributing to the existing disproportion among the races. The social condition originating in these causes remained without disturbance, and indeed without history, until the close of the last century, when the island experienced a shock of that earthquake, the French Revolution, which left no part of the world without the experience of its effects for good or for mischief.

The influence of that most ultra of Abolition Societies, *les Amis des Noirs*, of which all the leaders of the French Revolution were members, was early experienced in the clause of the famous declaration of the rights of man, which gave freedom to the slaves. The announcement of emancipation in the colonies, was at once the ruin of the master and of the servant. All labor, all subordination, were at an end. To realize, in the largest sense, the novelty of liberty, was the object of the black; the white was the mark of treasured vengeance, and the obligations of labor and of government were equally denied. Into a history of the vain attempts of the French to restore order; of the long resulting wars encouraged by English diplomacy and assistance; and of the momentary triumph and rule of that remarkable pacificator, the negro, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, it is no part of our duty to enter. Ensnared by the French, TOUSSAINT was captured and carried to die in a European dungeon, and the island was once more subjected to the horrors of war. In 1803, the blacks succeeded in driving the French to the eastern extremity of the island. Haytian independence was declared on the 1st of January, 1804. DESSALINES, an emancipated slave, and the commander of the victorious army, being named Governor-General. To recover the eastern or Dominican end of the island, to which the French had retreated, engaged the new chief during the ensuing Summer. Failing in the effort, he returned to Port-au-Prince, and on the 8th of October caused himself to be crowned Emperor of Hayti. The reign of this Black Prince rivalled that of COMMODUS for cruelty. The remains of the old French population were hunted after and butchered by thousands; secured from friendly concealment by delusive promises, and then huddled together in helpless droves, they were shot down, men, women, and children, pitilessly. In 1806, DESSALINES met the appropriate fate of assassination. Two chiefs both participants in the military glory of the war of independence, disputed the succession. PETION, a mulatto of unusual intelligence, established himself as President in the southern portion of the Island, with Port-au-Prince for his capital, while CHRISTOPHE set himself up at Cape Haytien, in the north, as pretender to the Presidency.

Conflicts, without decisive results, occupied the two succeeding years. In 1809, the French finally abandoned the Island; and in the same year, PETION found himself compelled to divide his territory with BIGAUD, a genuine black. CHRISTOPHE in 1811, caused himself to be crowned King of Hayti, by the name of HENRY I. He proceeded to aggrandize his reign by vast improvements in the City of Cape Haytien, which even now contains ample evidence of his public spirit—and to secure his personal comfort and safety by erecting a castle or palace near the city, which might protect him against invasion or insurrection.

PETION died in 1818, and BOYER was elected his successor. CHRISTOPHE survived two years, when a revolt broke out at his capital; and learning that the insurgents were hastening to his palace to put him to death, he anticipated them by committing suicide. This event occurred on the 8th of October, 1820. BOYER, a consummate and wily politician, was in less than a fortnight at the capital of CHRISTOPHE with a force that forbade resistance; and thus the entire western end of the island was fused into one Republic of Hayti. Two years after, the enterprising chief was enabled to bring the reluctant mulattos of the Dominican end to subjection, thus completing the insular unity. The Administration of BOYER, though maintaining Republican forms, was, nevertheless, a mere manifestation of his individual will; a will sadly unenlightened, and guided rather by low cunning than by the broader views of TOUSSAINT, PETION or CHRISTOPHE. Hayti under his rule, which grew more arbitrary from year to year, presented no incidents of historical dignity. In 1825, some old claims of France, exacting indemnity for the losses of the banished planters, were brought to a compulsory settlement by the appearance of a French fleet before Port-au-Prince; BOYER agreeing to pay the sum of 30,000,000 of francs, in six installments, the French King, CHARLES X., as an equivalent, acknowledging the independence of the negro Republic. Two of these promised installments were subsequently paid. The supremacy of BOYER lasted until 1842. In that year an insurrection, provoked by the intolerable harshness of his rule, succeeded in expelling him from the island. The Spanish or Dominican end, led on by General PEDRO SANTANA, seized the opportunity afforded by the resulting confusion to resume its independence, which it has maintained from that time. In Hayti a long contest ensued between the blacks and mulattos, whose jealousies must always be a source of disturbance and quarrel. In the course of these broils, HERARD, GUERRIER, PIERROT, RICHE, were successively Presidents of the unquiet Republic. Upon the death of the latter, the Senate was at a serious loss to fix upon a successor. The coatest lay between Generals SOUFFRAN and PAUL, and was so long protracted that, to end it, the President of the Chambers proposed a compromise upon the name of General FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE; a nomination received with acclamations. This was in 1848.

The new President was a negro, whose birth dated back to the period of Slavery. His earliest martial service had been as a valet to a negro officer. Wholly illiterate, with all the untutored characteristics of the aboriginal African, SOULOUQUE owed his elevation partly to chance and partly to his connection with the Vaudoux, a [sect believed, before the recent revolt, to be all-powerful. This idolatrous organization, which extends itself to our own Slave States along the Gulf, is of African origin. Its god is a green serpent, which is confined in a cage, one side of which is open, that worshipers may see the deity. All acts of devotion must pass through the High Priest and High Priestess. The meetings of the sect are secret, usually being held in secluded places; where the devotees strip themselves, substituting red handkerchiefs for clothing, and, forming a ring about the box containing their god, perform a fantastic and crazy dance, under the leadership of the High Priest, who, after passing about his hat for offerings, and putting up a petition to the serpent for any needed benefits, resumes the mad orgies, until in a delirium of fanatical intoxication they retire to the woods, and enact scenes of nameless horror. The Vaudoux idolatry pervades the entire lower class of the Haytian population. Their religion is divided between the Virgin and the green serpent; and in all exigencies they resort indifferently to both. Of this strange order, SOULOUQUE was High Priest and his Queen High Priestess. Hence his selection for the Presidential office, and his ability so long to retain his authority. When seated fairly in his new official chair, every thought of the negro President was directed to the recovery of the Dominican Provinces. This project, so often since renewed, at once met with the menacing protests of the European Governments; and under that influence, and for lack of means, the enterprise was for the moment abandoned. In 1850, SOULOUQUE, following the traditions of DESSALINES and CHRISTOPHE, caused himself to be declared Emperor of Hayti. A Court was organized, an order of nobility created, and all the pomp and circumstance of royalty established upon the most unquestionable models. The coronation, however, only took place in the Spring of 1852, when the Roman Catholic Primate of the island placed the crown upon the head of FAUSTIN I., and to the superb ceremonial and the appropriate rejoicing the island surrendered itself for days. No detail, which the most painful study of the *sacre* of the elder NAPOLEON could suggest, was omitted in this elaborate burlesque.

The foreign policy of the Emperor FAUSTIN has consisted in an unquenchable thirst for Dominican conquest, constantly checked by the intervention of the European diplomatic agents. In the year 1854 this passion acquired too strong a headway to be repressed by mere menace; and to put a more effectual bar to the movement, it became necessary to engage the attention of the colored monarch with more pressing exigencies. Accordingly, a French fleet appeared before Port-au-Prince in March of that year, demanding an immediate adjustment of the balance of that old account settled by BOYER and the Bourbon King, there being some $160,000 in arrears. At first FAUSTIN was disposed to resist; but more temperate counsels prevailed, and ere long the French Captain sailed away amply satisfied. This circumstance, with the momentary pecuniary embarrassment attending it, necessarily postponed the Dominican expedition for the time; but at the close of 1855 the project was resumed, and in December SOULOUQUE, at the head of 30,000 men, advanced toward the frontier. His advanced guard encountered a division of the Dominican army with ill-fortune; and, in a panic, fell back upon the main body. The whole army seemed at once inoculated with cowardice. SOULOUQUE was one of the first to turn his back and run for it. His army fled and scattered. A rumor for a moment prevailed that the Emperor had been killed; and the politicians of Port au Prince devoted themselves to the study of the act of succession. But, after a brief interval, the fugitive chief reappeared at Aux Cayes, and presently after at the capital, where he was received with anything but enthusiasm. The campaign of 1855 effectually cooled the imperial ardor for the subjugation of the Spanish islanders. It also destroyed the *prestige* of success which had hitherto attended the measures of the throne. The popularity of SOULOUQUE waned from day to day. In May, 1856, a serious insurrection broke out at Aux Cayes, that prescriptive sent of discontent. The rebels mustered six thousand strong, and had the campaign depended upon the usual fortune of war, SOULOUQUE must have fared as badly then as he has done just now. But the treasury was plethoric, money available, and the authority of the "Papa Loi," of the Vaudoux, still vital. Some of the insurgents were corrupted, others intimidated, and the leaders arrested. In less than a fortnight SOULOUQUE was again master of the situation, and in a position to inflict punishment upon his enemies. All the leaders of the revolt were mercilessly put to death. Among others suspected, if not distinctly criminated in the affair, was General FABRE GEFFRARD, whose only penalty, however, was confinement, with his family, within the limits of Port-au-Prince, under the surveillance of SOULOUQUE, and of the Baron DESSALINES, his Minister of Police. GEFFRARD escaping, aroused, it will be remembered, the recent outbreak, which has cost FAUSTIN his throne.

General GEFFRARD, on the 22d of December, inaugurated the revolution by landing with his son and several friends at the City of Gonaives, and there proclaiming the Republic. The document thus put forth recites a variety of charges against the Emperor, accusing him among other things, with having

Filled the prisons with citizens, without conviction.
Embezzled all the funds in the general treasury.
Embezzled the produce of the fifth part on coffee.
Embezzled the produce of the sale of mahogany taken from the public lands.
Ordered the secret issuing of treasury bills to his own profit.

Organized a high-handed plunder upon the coasts by the marine, misdeeds which have compromised the honor of several Haytians and of many strangers, in preventing them from answering to their engagements.

The population of that place, and presently of the entire north side of the island, forthwith flocked to the standard of insurrection. Corresponding movements took place at the South, Jacmel, Jeremie and Aux Cayes, contributing their contingents to the army of rebellion. SOULOUQUE thus found himself obliged to take some decided steps to save his crown, and therefore, issuing a denunciatory counter-proclamation against the insurgents, and imprisoning the family of GEFFRARD, whom the rebel chief had left behind him, he marched with his entire available force to repress the revolt. Disaffection, however, was so evidently at work in his ranks, that he carefully avoided any encounter. The armies of the empire and of the republic manœuvred for fifteen days within sight of each other; when, discouraged and hopeless, SOULOUQUE retired to Porte-au-Prince, and hastened to place his capital in a state of defence. He there issued a second declaration, inviting an accommodation of the insurgent demands, which, however, only served to expedite the advance of the Republicans. GEFFRARD and his army appeared before the gates of the capital on the 15th of January. They were at once thrown open. The troops promptly surrounded the palace, where SOULOUQUE eagerly assented to signing the act of abdication; after which a strong guard proceeded to convey him on board the British steamer *Melbourne*, then in the harbor. On the way the popular wrath ran so high that the fallen chief was obliged to take refuge in the French Consulate. A speedy reinforcement of his guard, however, enabled him to get safely on shipboard—it is presumed with his family—and the *Melbourne* weighed anchor for Jamaica. On the 20th the ex-Emperor was landed at Kingston. The victorious army, upon his departure, uniting with the people, declared GEFFRARD President of Hayti, an office which he is expected to administer, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, with much larger share of liberality.

In the administration of domestic interests the Government of SOULOUQUE has not been undeserving of praise. While the mulattos at the east were pushing their financial affairs to utter ruin, SOULOUQUE was steadily reducing the Haytian debt, and rendering the treasury solvent. Agriculture was wisely encouraged, larger crops of coffee were obtained year by year; unwonted industry was becoming habitual with his people; and the character of the masses realized the most flattering amelioration, and encouraged the hope that the negro might not eventually prove entirely incapable of self-government. Yet the picture had its reverse. Every interest that promised profit, was at once converted into a monopoly in the hands of the Emperor. Foreign commerce was discouraged; the coastwise trade jealously closed to the foreign vessel. The military force, or standing army, was also ruinously disproportioned to the number and resources of the nation; so that whatever advances the empire attained, were achieved in the face of almost prohibitory obstacles. It is nevertheless safe to say that SOULOUQUE has left Hayti in a far more prosperous condition than that in which he found it.

Of the personal traits of the deposed monarch the following sketch from the pen of an American clergyman who visited the island in 1853, may be accepted as a fair representation:

"My first view of him was as he was riding through the city of Port-au-Prince, as his custom is on every Sunday morning. His color is the dingiest coal black, but he has not the thick lips and other characteristic features that usually accompany this color. He rode a fine gray horse, imported from the United States, and was accompanied by a hundred or more of his Life-Guards, on horseback, preceded by cavalry music, and passed through the principal streets of the city, uncovering his head, and dispensing his bows and his smiles to the crowds as he rode rapidly past them. He was dressed, as he has always been when I have seen him, far more richly than I have ever seen any of our military officers dressed. He wore the common crescent-shaped military cap, with rich plumes and heavy golden trimmings. His coat was blue broadcloth, with standing collar; and the entire front, the collar, the seams of the sleeves and back, the edges of the skirt, &c., were overlaid with heavy golden trimmings. Besides this, various figures were wrought in gold upon the back and other parts of the coat, so that a large part of the cloth was covered. But a part of his vest could be seen, as his coat was buttoned with one button near his neck; but all that did appear showed nothing but gold. His trowsers were white, trimmed on each side of the seams with gold lace. He was not, however, in full dress, as he had on common boots, instead of a pair most richly trimmed with velvet and gold that he sometimes wears. His age is little above fifty, his form erect, near six feet in height, and well proportioned. His horsemanship is of the most accomplished character. This attracts the attention of all foreigners, and their universal remark is that in this respect he is rarely equaled. He usually rides to the Bureau of the Port, the Custom-house, and through several of the principal streets of the city, attended by a few of his guards twice during the week. As I had seen him thus riding rapidly through the city, I was perplexed to reconcile his face, which seemed amiable and benignant, with what I knew of his character; but subsequently, as I stood near him, when he dismounted at church, and then sat within a few feet of him during a long service, I have been relieved of this difficulty, for I could see in his face, when in repose, an index of his stern and merciless heart."

Gen. GEFFRARD, like SOULOUQUE, is well stricken in years. His life has been military rather than political, a fact contributing, perhaps, to his undoubted popularity. His complexion is but a shade less sombre than that of his imperial predecessor. The mulattos, it is therefore thought, may not accept his authority with unaffected gratification. Indeed, without a free opportunity to vote upon the Presidential question, whenever an election shall be constitutionally provided for, it is deemed highly probable that a fresh attempt may be made at the South to throw off the authority of the blacks.

ENGINEERING.

Railway Matters—Economy in Engineering—General Business in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not persuaded that anybody wants to read the notes of a mere tourist out West, so I shall hope to incorporate with mine the results of a few such engineering observations as will, I dare say, be more novel then complimentary. The unparalleled and unnecessary waste of plant, movables and fuel in our unscientific modes of steam transportation, and the penny-wise and pound foolish schemes of cheapening production, by the use of cheap, and hence, self-consuming machinery, are characteristic of, and for a time pardonable in, an ambitious people of limited means, whose aim is to open routes and start manufactories *anyhow*, so they are opened and started, leaving those little "embellishments" which prevent their wear and tear from eating them up to another generation. The time to embellish has arrived. The operation and maintenance of our steam and other machinery are costing more than the said machinery came, as a class. The remedies are too plain to allow the shadow of an excuse for adhering to the old plans.

For example, I am looking out from my window upon half a mile of steamboats, every one of which, together with several hundred others all the way from here to New-Orleans, are throwing away untold tons of fuel from their chimneys. For at least four years hundreds of engineers have seen this absurd sacrifice of coal, daily, and would have been only too glad to have made such alterations in the furnaces of these steamboats, at a moderate cost, as would have totally prevented this waste of fuel, and this intolerable nuisance of smoke. There is no mistake about the possibility, the absolute convenience of entirely preventing the smoke of bituminous coal, and of increasing its calorific effect at least one quarter. It has been done regularly for years on a great many steamboats in other countries, and in stationary boilers and locomotives at home and abroad. It merely consists in giving the carbureted hydrogen and the small amount of carbonic oxyd which pass from the fire an *intimate* mechanical mixture with air, and ample space, time and heat for the chemical mixture. The aforesaid artificial heat is needed because the distillation of gas is not regular. Were it as constant as the flow from a gas-burner, the flame would be self-generating; as it is irregular, fire brick or cast-iron plates must be interposed in the path of the gases to mix the air with them by causing currents and eddies, and to set this mixture on fire by their retained heat. Then the furnace is overflowing with white flame, the elements of which, in this enlightened country, are expensively distilled and then thrown away. The steamboat offers the best possible opportunity for cheap and convenient furnaces of the proper kind.

The railways are doing better. Many of them are burning up their fuel, singularly enough. The Pennsylvania Railway Company are about to institute an expensive system of coal-burning experiments, aided by *chemical analyses*, which are likely to elicit new and saving truths. The engines are now preparing at the Altoona shops. The results will be duly given to the public, through HOLLEY & COLBURN'S work on coal burning, &c. We hear every day of coal-burning experiments; that much-abused term covers up all sorts of sins against nature. Somebody stumbles upon an absurdity, which is incorporated in a locomotive, and, *no watch nor test* being instituted, no truth, nor even a hint is elicited, and the value of the device is guessed at. Thus the way is paved for new absurdities, while the real improvements do not enjoy even the chance of telling their own story.

A ride on the Pennsylvania Railway is comparatively refreshing to an engineer, although it exhibits opportunities enough for mechanical improvement. Much of the track is well drained, thoroughly supported, and made at once permanent and elastic by good broken-stone *ballast*, which appears to be, of all other elements, the most indispensable to cheap running and repairs. It will even make light, poor and unjointed rails tolerable, and it is the unknown delight of the tourist, for it greatly prevents dust, noise and the undue oscillation of the cars.

I need hardly speak of the scenery on the mountain division; no one should fail to witness its grandeur, which is not a little enhanced by the gigantic engineering feat of scaling the Alleghenies by an easy grade. Climbing along the side of one mountain, away across the intervening valley you see a freight train clattering down the plane of the adjacent mountain far above you; in a moment you pass it on a sharp curve in the angle of the hills, and soon your eye follows it, thundering down, miles away, where you were a moment before, with a great and impassable gulf between you. Not the least remarkable and satisfactory feature on this railway line, is the excellent accommodation for sleepy and hungry passengers, at Altoona. After an all-night's ride in a necessarily close car, it is the unprecedented delight of the traveler to have a whole wash-basin to himself, and a big spout bursting with cold, clear mountain water, and a clean towel withal!

At Philadelphia, to return to our engineering, there are more good things in progress than in any other American city. The machine tools made by BEMENT & DOUGHERTY, and by WM. SELLERS & Co. are *the best* in the world, WHITWORTH'S not excepted. They are making tools and machinery for our Government and for half a dozen European Governments and houses, including Russia, Austria and France. The hydraulic bread-bakery just completed by WM. SELLERS & Co. is the special admiration of mechanicians as well as outsiders.

The Phœnix Iron Company are introducing one of the best improvements in the manufacture of iron beams and rails that has appeared for years. The trouble has been to make the wide flange or head of a thin high T or I beam, sound to the extreme edge,—to squeeze these thin heads out of a square pile of iron without leaving them split or jagged, or otherwise weak and defective, especially with tough iron. The new process is to lay up the original pile *in the shape of the finished beam*, the top and bottom tables being purposely rolled to the proper shape, so that the grain of the iron will not be distorted, but only compressed and toughened as it passes through the rolls. The welding of the parts of the pile is much more sound,—the beam or rail can be made much lighter, longer, and larger, than by the old process, and looks when finished as if it had been planed. The Pennsylvania Railway are about to use some very deep, thin-webbed, double-headed rails of the Brydges-Adams, English, pattern, made in this manner. They cannot help being the best rails as to shape and quality, in America.

Messrs. M. W. BALDWIN & Co., locomotive-builders, are doing an unusually large amount of work for the Southern States and Cuba; this branch of manufacture has not been particularly brisk for a year. If Railway Companies would leave the designing of their machinery more to builders, the best of whom are first-rate engineers, their condition would be greatly ameliorated.

The Norris Locomotive works are not full. A very good improvement in coal-burning engines has just issued from the works.

I fear my engineering observations will not be so satisfactory now I have got through with Philadelphia.

TUBAL CAIN.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

We have received advanced sheets of an interesting and important document about to be issued by the "Sabbath Committee," on the Sunday liquor traffic. Few public papers, of similar tenor, deserve, or are likely to receive, more general attention. The nature and magnitude of the evil exposed, and the source and manner of the discussion, alike claim the candid consideration of all good citizens. A body of men, identified with the business of the City, and prominent for a generation among the active supporters of our philanthropic and charitable institutions, have interposed to stem the tide of demoralization that is sweeping away our laws, morals—everything that promotes the welfare of society. They have grouped together a series of facts so weighty in their bearings, and so guarded in their form, as to carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and so freed from ultraisms of whatever sort, as to compel the respect of all. Like the memorial against Sunday news carrying, from the same Committee, the conviction of truth and sincerity will accompany the reading of every paragraph; like that, though hoping against hope, we cannot but trust that this document will contribute to a greatly-needed reformation.

The official census of places where liquor is sold, just completed, shows that there are 7,779 dram-shops and beer-houses in the City, or one for every fifteen families. Of the whole, *only seventy-two are licensed*, and seven thousand seven hundred establishments are guilty of a misdemeanor as often as they sell a glass of intoxicating drink. More than *five thousand of these shops are open every Sunday*, contrary to State and City laws. At the lowest estimate, $25,930 are spent in them every Sabbath, or $1,348,360 for the Sundays of a year. But this is only a part of the terrible record. The larger of these establishments combine with Sunday tippling all the seductive appliances of the drama, the dance, comic songs, concerts, billiard and roulette tables, and an endless variety of unlawful amusements. Many of them gather a thousand and more of men, women and children into their haunts every Sabbath *day* and night—a fearful proportion being mere lads.

The first point made by the Committee on this state of facts is, that the Sunday liquor traffic and its accessories *violate our laws and ordinances*, which prohibit ordinary traffic, labor and sports on the Sabbath, "with the same humane intent with which they provide that ten hours shall be the legal limit of a day of toil." "So far from exempting the trade in liquors from the general prohibition, our statutes are explicit in their hostility to that most needless and injurious of all the forms of Sabbath profanation." The ordinance of 1855, and the laws of 1857, are cited to show that there "cannot be greater explicitness in intention or terms," in declaring the whole business illegal. The Police Commissioners, specially charged with the duty by the act that gives them being and authority, have directed complaints to be made by patrolmen, and *twenty-six thousand* are lodged in the District Attorney's Office, without effect. Grand Juries have made presentments of the evil, but it continues. What are laws, and juries, and police, to seven thousand dram-sellers, and a hundred thousand Sunday dram-drinkers?

The economical and moral bearings of this traffic are then discussed, and it is shown that it is wasteful of money and health, that it engenders pauperism, that it causes crime, that it promotes lawlessness, and that it tends to irreligion and infidelity. Some of the statistics illustrative of these positions are very impressive, and the whole discussion is eminently suggestive. Ninety per cent. of the inmates of the Almshouse are more or less intemperate; and eighty-four per cent. of sick paupers were frequenters of dram-shops. Out of 27,845 commitments to prison in a single year, 23,817 were of persons of intemperate habits of whom 9,726 were females! Twenty-one thousand (21,278) of these criminals were "foreigners." Sixty per cent of the whole number were in the prime of life, between the ages of ten and thirty.

The direct connection between the Sunday liquor traffic and crime is demonstrated by the official statement that while the arrests by the Police on 76 successive *Tuesdays* were but 7,661, the arrests for the same number of *Sundays* were 9,713—showing an excess of 1,652, or an *average of twenty-five per cent.* more of crime on Sundays than on other days of the week." That Sunday dram-shops are directly responsible for this increase appears from the fact that during the brief period at the beginning of the present Mayoralty, when this traffic was partially suspended, the arrests on Sunday *diminished* below the ordinary average of the week. Another memorable fact is stated in this document, that down to the time in our municipal history of the repeal of the Sunday ordinances, and with them the prohibition of the sale of liquors on that day, "*no necessity existed for a Sunday Police; the City governed itself on the Lord's day, so long as Sunday dram-shops were closed.*" But crime and disorder so increased, when the restriction was removed, that it became necessary in 1839, for the first time, to appoint Sunday officers.

The *remedies* suggested by the Committee for the protean evils reported, are:

1. *A change in pay-day*—from Saturday to Monday or Wednesday—as lessening the temptations to Sunday debauchery, and increasing the chances for the expenditure of wages so as to benefit families and promote the interests of employee.

2. The multiplication of the means of innocent healthful, *popular recreation*, disconnected with temptation to dissipation and vice.

3. The establishment of *public fountains*, where laborers may slake their thirst without being driven to a dram-shop, where a false notion of self-respect impels them to drink that which *costs something*, often costing *everything*.

4. Increased efficiency in all agencies for popular evangelization.

5. The correction and *concentration of public sentiment* as to the evils and the perils of this traffic.

6. The enforcement of the laws and ordinances, kindly but firmly, by the proper authorities, or all law and government lose their power. Courts and Juries, and officers of justice—expounders and executors of law, owe it to their own dignity and to the community investing them with power, to wipe out the disgrace brought upon our institutions by these fountains of dissipation, lawlessness and crime; and the citizens of New-York owe to the magistracy of the city no less than to themselves, and to every good interest, to support with manly firmness every attempt to restore the majesty of law and the ascendency of Christian morals.

We have thus aimed to condense the already condensed matter of this impressive pamphlet. We earnestly desire that the subject it discusses should command the attention of our busy community long enough to secure the practical result—the closing of dram-shops on the Sabbath, in accordance with wise and wholesome laws. The questions which have divided the community as to "abstinence," "prohibition," "license or no license," are wholly aside from the issue now presented. The simple, sole question of turning "the People's day" into a day of revelry and crime is the one brought before the public, by men who do not meddle with *isms*, or deal in denunciation—men who mean all they say, and accomplish what they undertake.

May a Negro go to College?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 10th inst. you say: "This question was decided in the negative, a few days ago, at Schenectady." It has been stated that a majority of the class were in favor of admitting the student in question, but the Faculty decided the vote must be unanimous. But permit me to call your attention to the fact that the question has once, at least, been decided in the affirmative. The[y] entered Freshman at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1845, a negro of unmistakable African parentage and with scarcely a trace of mixed blood, much less than the average of negroes at the North. The young man graduated with credit to himself and his *Alma Mater* at the Commencement of 1849, and delivered an oration on that occasion. He was treated with respect (as he deserved to be) by his classmates and fellow-students throughout his College course, made many friends, and especial care was taken that his feelings should not be wounded by allusions to his difference of color. Yet the institution at that time numbered very few, I think not three "Abolitionists" among its students. I vouch for these facts, as I was a member of the class of 1849, and graduated at Middlebury that year. Vermont, at least, among the Free States, should be exonerated from the charge of inconsistency.

JUSTICE.

The Russ Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The monstrous proposition to take up the Russ pavement and to substitute the Belgian pavement, at a great expense to the City, and without any attempt to remove the acknowledged faults of the former, would have filled me with surprise as well as disgust if my experience as a tax-payer of this City had left room in my mind for any sentiment but the latter. But being both congested and indurated by the treatment of many years, at the hands of our City Government, the sentiment of surprise is excluded, and I can flinch at no new infliction. Still, I must confess, Mr. Editor, I was pleased to see that some one had at last proposed to make a practical application of a remedy that I have often suggested, but which—not being a practical mechanic—I could only suggest, viz: The grooving of the Russ pavement as it lies. I have long felt that this ought to be done, and that it could be done; and that too by some simple machine; and I have even tried, mentally, to devise such a machine, but, not being a mechanic, I have not succeeded.

I am very glad, therefore, to see that Mr. WILLIAM FROST, of No. 401 Broadway, has invented such a machine, and has proposed to the Board of Aldermen to employ it in grooving; in other words, in making perfect the Broadway pavement. And I should be willing to leave the matter in Mr. FROST'S hands, with my best wishes for his success, but for two reasons: The one being that he asks double what the work is worth; and the other that he proposes to do it the wrong way.

The Russ pavement requires but one thing to be done to it. That one thing is not to *break* it up, as has been proposed; still less is it to *take* it up; but the one thing requisite is to increase the foothold of horses travelling on it.

This is to be effected by grooving it, but by grooving it properly—and to groove it properly is not what Mr. FROST proposes. For he proposes to groove it transversely; whereas the only remedy consists in grooving it longitudinally. Let Mr. FROST run his grooves, of the width and depth that he proposes, up and down Broadway and it will be the best paved street in the whole world; but let him run them across the street and he will do little good, if any.

I speak, Messrs. Editors, from long and close observation on this subject. The unhappy horses in Broadway (those prostrate forms which are a reproach to our civilization) seldom, if ever, fall upon their knees or upon their haunches. They always—I may say always, the exceptions are so rare—fall upon their sides. And they fall upon their sides from three causes:

1. That the pavement is arched.
2. That in holding back they draw sideways from the end of the pole.
3. That the grooves and interstices of the pavement are all tranverse, directly or obliquely, or both.

The first cause cannot be remedied.

The second can be diminished by using bars at the end of the pole, so that the horses shall hold back square, and by the use of brakes; for the horse is so constructed that he cannot straddle.

The third cause can be effectually removed by grooving the pavement longitudinally; it being understood, however, that all horses traveling in Broadway must be furnished with calkers, *i. e.*, be sharp-shod.

Now, Messrs. Editors, let any observing men—say, *par eminence*, yourselves—read these suggestions, and observe the action and passion of the unhappy equine race, as exhibited in Broadway, and I am sure they will be convinced that the ingenious men who will put into operation a machine for ploughing grooves up and down Broadway, will confer a benefit alike upon the noblest and the most abject of animals, the generous horse, and the

NEW-YORK TAX-PAYER.

FEB. 5, 1859.

American Politics as they Strike Observers in France.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The young Republic of the New World was long ago warned by clear-sighted men that it nourished in its own bosom its most dangerous enemy. It was warned that the day would come in which it would have to face that most formidable of despots the multitude, and to undergo that blindest of tyrannies the tyranny of the passionate and capricious mob.

It would seem that the United States are themselves beginning to fear the approach of this day. Not that the apprehension of its coming is openly expressed, or that any positive attack has been made on the institutions of the country. But journalists and orators alike, without choosing or daring to touch the causes, are busily deploring the effects which are plainly before them. A certain intelligent part of the public, even, seems to be aware of the perils yet to come. The elections of last November in some of the Northern States, may be regarded as a protest against the complaisance of Mr. BUCHANAN with the turbulent wishes of a part of his supporters. And his last Message has been generally held at its just value, as a manœuvre meant to captivate the favor of the masses.

But the President and his friends know how to cajole the people, and what it is that wins power in the Republic. The lists are reopened once in four years, and victory perches on his banner who has best understood the passions of the crowd, and done them fullest service. Hardly has a President been installed before he begins to lay traps for votes at the next election.

Two years have barely elapsed since Mr. BUCHANAN entered the White House, and he is already publishing a Message more taken up with arrangements for his own reelection than with schemes for managing his brief power wisely and well. At the same time Mr. DOUGLAS, a leading competitor for the votes of 1860, has been traversing the South, where he too has inlaid Cuban annexation, illimitable extension, and manifest destiny. The two statesmen emulate each other in drawing up seductive promises and skillful flatteries for the popular lust of power, as they do in launching the Republic into new and perilous paths. This is the way to the Capital. A pious journal of New-York gives itself up to simple and touching lamentations over the waste of so much vigor by Mr. DOUGLAS on a campaign of worldly ambition. "Ah!" cried the evangelical journalist, "had Mr. DOUGLAS wrought all this work for the salvation of souls, he would be a prodigy of sanctity to be venerated in all the centuries to come." And then he painted the zealous preacher traversing fifty-seven counties in a few weeks, passing over nearly eighteen hundred leagues, speaking to more than a hundred and twenty audiences in the open air, always in the rain, and occupying near an hour and a half in each discourse. And all this to win a "corruptible crown."

These curious statistics of Mr. DOUGLAS' celebrated tour give one an idea of his activity and vigor—of the strength of his constitution as well as of the ardor of his ambition. He is called the "Little Giant" of the West. If all future American Presidential candidates are to pay as high a personal price as this, the victory will, doubtless, betong to the strongest lungs and the most herculean shoulders. Perhaps the increasing exigencies of American Democracy will drive all but acrobats out of political life. Seriously, the business of statesmanship in America is gradually falling into the hands of the least elevated classes. The American papers have recently given us a highly charged picture of the actual Congress, with the insults which the members bandy to and fro; with pugilistic encounters in the Halls and passages; with fights on the public streets; with nocturnal occupations which we do not care to describe. It must be said, however, that the blame of all these indecencies should not rest with Congress itself. One of the peculiarities of the American people is a strange love of noise, of excitement, of uproar. Impatient, energetic, disorderly, sometimes brutal, it applauds the men in whom it finds its own faults and its own merits. Hot-heads, daring imaginations, violent orators, noisy politicians, filibustering statesmen are its special darlings. If, for example, it hears Mr. DOUGLAS exclaim, as in his last New-York speech, that "Europe is too far off to have anything to say about Cuba, Mexico, or Central America," it will utter a formidable "hurrah!" and give the "Little Giant" an ovation.

It gives us pleasure to repeat that it is not the intelligent and healthy part of the American population which prepares these triumphs and chooses its representatives on such grounds. But it is the majority, after all, which does so, and with the majority is lodged political power. The crowd reigns, and with the crowd the courtiers of the crowd. It is the crowd which, every four years, elects the successor of WASHINGTON. Perhaps the Conservative WASHINGTON would not be its idol to-day.

The new generations of the Republic are as unlike the old as the actual Presidents are unlike the founders of the States. The doctrines of the fathers are not those of the children. The Liberty of to-day has a different air from that of other times. The favorites of the people once were FRANKLIN, ADAMS, JEFFERSON; now they are PIERCE, DOUGLAS, BUCHANAN. The Republic has advanced!

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—The twelfth rule of the Supreme Court of the United States in Admiralty authorizes proceedings *in rem*. for supplies, materials, &c., furnished to domestic vessels. This rule has just been altered by the Supreme Court so as to confine the remedy to *proceedings in personam*, removing the lien heretofore assumed in accordance with State laws—in other words, releasing the vessel from liability for such charges, and making only the individual responsible. The change is to take effect from the 1st of May next. The new rule disturbs nothing which has already been done, and is wholly prospective, preserving all existing jurisdiction except so far as relates to proceedings *in rem*., or against the vessel. The Supreme Court has also decided that the Admiralty has no jurisdiction of contracts of affreightments which relate to the purely internal commerce of the States—that is to say, of contracts for carrying goods between ports and places in the same State.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 14.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Short causes.—Nos. 902, 1127, 1183, 1535, 1536, 1566, 1705, 1899, 2045, 2163 to 2168, 2142, 2175, 2182, 2189, 2246, 2316, 2321, 2399, 2419, 2420, 2439, 2694 to 2697, 2745, 2771, 2804, 2807, 2822, 2873, 2893, 2901, 2922, 2962, 2012¼, 3042, 3057, 4700.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 32 to 36, 38, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 to 52, 754, 56, 57, 6.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 323, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 422, 423, 3, 416, 267, 430, 431, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 390, 221, 185, 852, 443, 447.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 329, 612 to 621. *Part II.*—Nos. 303, 189, 602, 604, 605, 606, 145, 625, 627 to 636, 64, 236.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

Before Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

John R. Jaffray vs. *Andrew F. Carpenter.*—Motion granted.

William A. Seeley vs. *Eliza Jane Buskey, &c.*—Motion denied unless defendant places within the power of plaintiff to refer to the books mentioned in his affidavit. If, after the plaintiff has this opportunity of reference, the particulars are not furnished within ten days, defendant may renew the motion.

Isaac C. Kendall vs. *Lyman Gibson.*—Motion denied if plaintiff within five days serves a consent that defendant may examine the witnesses on notice and use their depositions on the trial. If not, the motion is granted, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Present,

Burrows had the charge during his absence. Mr. Genet, his cousin, testifies that he came to his house in Greenbush, "a week or two" after his arrival from Prussia. At Genet's he remained only "a few days." He then took board at a public house in Schodsak, where his youngest child was born, and where he "resided," as Genet calls it, "some four months," and then removed to another public house in Hudson, and there "resided" again another four months, until he died.

The question on this evidence is not: Was Tallmadge actually an inhabitant of Columbia County? but, Was the Surrogate of New York necessarily wrong in deciding, on the evidence before him, that the deceased was an inhabitant of New-York? After the lapse of so many years, and the death of at least three most important witnesses, and the absence of another equally important, to sustain the jurisdiction, the testimony now given, as it seems to me, even if admissible, is too slight and equivocal to overthrow the presumption which the law inculcates in favor of judicial acts. When the probate took place, Mrs. Tallmadge, the widow, since deceased, was living and of full age, and, as we may infer from the citation, present in Court; Mr. Taylor, the brother-in-law, also since deceased, was living and participated in the proceeding; Mr. Burrowes, now absent from the country, the executor, who propounded the instrument and swore to the residence in New-York, was on the spot ready to be cross-examined and if possible confuted; and the two infant children were duly represented by a guardian appointed by the Surrogate to watch over their interests. Mrs. Tallmadge too, although she considered the will, as well she might, to be a most unjust disposition of her husband's estate, took no steps during the many subsequent years of her life to call the probate in question, either by appeal or in any other mode; and for aught that appears—and the inference at the lapse of so many years is a legitimate one—accepted from and through Burrowes, as the duly appointed executor, the provision made for her by the instrument which he called, truly or not, her husband's will.

All these circumstances, and more might be specified, although in the view now taken not technically conclusive, are sufficient to counterbalance the loose evidence to which I have referred, given after the lapse of eighteen years from the date of the transaction. It might well have been that the deceased, "immediately previous to his death," had a temporary lodging-place in the City of New-York as well as in the City of Hudson, without being permanently settled in either or any where else—an inference which is strengthened by the fact that immediately after his death his family are found living in New-York.

As matter of fact, therefore, the Court I think, under the circumstances, is justified, if necessary, in finding that the deceased, within the meaning of the statute, was an inhabitant of the City of New-York—sufficiently so at least to give the Surrogate jurisdiction.

I should say, however, that I am not prepared to admit that such a finding is necessary to sustain the defence. Where the jurisdiction of a subordinate tribunal, having cognizance of the general subject, has attached, by the presentation of a varified *prima facie* case and by the appearance of the parties, its decision, even on a *quasi* jurisdictional fact such as that of inhabitancy, must be conclusive, unless reversed on appeal. To allow it to be called in question collaterally, and on a very occasion of shifting all times, would be destructive of confidence. No business in particular depending on letters testamentary or of administration could be safely transacted. Payments made to an executor or administrator even after judgment would be no protection. Even if the debtor litigated the precise point, and compelled the executor to establish it by proof, the adjudication would avail him nothing, should a subsequent administrator, as in this case, spring up, and, after the lapse of the fifth of a century, demand payment a second time, when a rehuttin of evidence on one side remained, and all on the other had perished. A large number of titles, too, depend for their validity on decrees of foreclosure, and these decrees are often made in suits instituted by executors or administrators, or their assigns. Must these, too, be subject to be overhauled at any period, however remote, on the nice question of residence?—a question often difficult to decide where the facts are clear, and much more so, of course, where the facts are obscured by lapse of time and loss of documents and witnesses.

The decision complained for by the plaintiff, and indispensable to his success, is, I think, altogether too dangerous for judicial sanction.

The complaint, therefore, on that ground, as well as on the mere issue of fact, should be dismissed.

E. L. Fancher for plaintiff; R. H. Brown for defendant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 64 bbls Ashes, 3,305 bbls. Flour, 56 bushels Oats, 1,861 bushels Malt, 2,616 pkgs. Provisions, and 127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are readily taken at $5 62½@$5 68¾, chiefly at $5 68¾, ₱ 100 lbs. The nominal asking price for Pearls is $6 ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing has been done in these. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,853 bbls. hhls., including 1,273 bbls. Pots, and 580 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—No. 1 Quercitron is scarce in Philadelphia, and is wanted there at $31, but holders ask $33 ₱ ton.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in request at 34½c.@35½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been confined to 50 bags Santos at 12c.; 71 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo at 9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is depressed and languid. Sales, to-day, have been confined to 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	9½	9¾	10	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb..	11½	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	12¾	13

EARTHENWARE—The supply is moderate and the demand is good at buoyant prices.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales have been reported of 2,500 boxes Canton on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker and firmer to-day for the principal kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is fair, partly from speculators. Sales have been reported of 11,000 bbls. as follows:

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 60@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 15@ 5 35
Extra State	5 70@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 20@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 60@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $5 35@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is more sought after at uniform quotations. Sales 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 05 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 10@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue quiet at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Most holders are asking rather higher rates for desirable lots. Sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels, including good White Southern, at $1 67½; prime Red do., at $1 43; and strictly prime White Kentucky, at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand at prices, however, which are unsatisfactory to sellers. Hence business lacks animation. The transactions do not exceed 3,500 bushels at 81c.@83c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 85c. for choice and White Southern; and 85c. for old White Southern, delivered from store, ₱ bushel. 2,500 bushels were sold at 83c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are in moderate request at former rates. Canadian, 62½c.@65c.; Western, 61c.@64c.; State, 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c.; and Southern, 48c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 150 bales Bags, part, in bond, at 7¾c. each, and 200 bales Bagging at 13c. ₱ yard, six months' credit.

HEMP—The market is inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged. Sales in Boston, 250 bales Jute at $90, part 4 ₱ cent. off for cash, and part six months' credit; 2 500 bales Manila, to arrive per *Nimrod*, at a trifle under 6¾ cents ₱ lb., eight months' credit; also, 100 tons Russian Hemp Yarns at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., six months' credit.

HIDES—The week's business Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "The demand was languid during the early part of the week, and sales quite limited, but as the receipts continued light, the trade soon began to concentrate with more confidence, and the market closes firm and steady at last week's quotations. Sales foot up 40,000 Hides, which is a good week's business for the season, leaving a stock of 80,000 Hides of all kinds on hand. The principal transactions have been in Orinocos, which last week composed a large portion of our stock, but with sales of this description amounting to 12,000, the supply in first hands is reduced to less than 10,000. In Upper Leather stock there is little movement, owing to the scarcity of the raw material. Slaughter Hides are in active request, and prices tending upward. In Foreign Salted Hides there is no new feature. Dry Salted Hides are in better demand for Southern markets. Receipts have been 19,955 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 12,508 from Havre, ex *Zurich*; 2,775 from London, ex *American Congress*; 2,184 Savanilla, ex *Tuos. Swann*; 1,426 Chagres, &c., ex *Golden Rule*; 874 Porto Rico, ex *Life Boat*; 166 Honduras, 52 Bermuda, 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 25 bales do. Buffalo, ex *Negotiator*; 3,198 Texas, 3,480 from New-Orleans; 2,332 Southern, &c.: 1 213 from neighboring ports. Total, coastwise, 10,233. Total foreign and coastwise, 30,228. Import since last list has been 23,865 foreign, and 12,670 coastwise. Total, 36 465; and 96 bales Calcutta Cow, and 25 bales do Buffalo. Sales have been 39,571 hides. The parcel of 3,000 Salted Horse, ex *A. Manderson*, were imported for a manufacturer. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 76,000, (same time last year 270,000—year before, 56,000.) 580 Buenos Ayres Horse, 156 bales Calcutta Kips. The stock consists of 15 000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande; 9,800 Dry Orinoco; 3,100 Dry Chagres, &c.; 200 Dry Salt Cuba; 2,800 Dry Savanilla, &c.; 500 Dry Maracaibo; 400 Dry Rio Hache; 2,600 Dry Central American; 2,800 Dry Hides from Laguira; 12,500 Dry Hides from Havre; 5 000 Dry Trinidad; 10 000 Dry and Salted Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 1 200 Dry Curacoa; 3,200 Dry Singapore and Penang; 156 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 600 bales Buenos Ayres Horse."

IRON—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig at $29@$31 ₱ ton. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 15,400 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig at $23 50@$25; 800 tons do. at $24, all 6 months; 1,000 tons Forge, to go west, at $21 50 cash, ₱ ton.

LEATHER—The movements in Sole, during the week, Messrs. Hunt & Co. notice thus: "The demand has been good, and sales foot up 63 000 sides of Hemlock and Oak at uncanvassed prices. Orinoco middleweights and damaged are much sought after, and in meagre supply. The receipts continue large; but are fully absorbed by the sales, and we are not likely to have any surplus for some time. The demand for Oak is animated, and full prices are readily obtained. Upper in the rough is in active inquiry at 28c.@30c. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 28c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for binding, 28c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, pour, all weights, 14½c.@15½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c. On 6 months' credit."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after and is rather cheaper. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 62½ for new Mess; $16 12½ old Mess; $17 25 for thin Mess; and $13 62½@$13 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, including 11asos at 9c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request at 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in limited demand at dropping prices; sales 450 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12c.@12½c., ₱ lb. Beef is salable, and firm. The transactions comprise 535 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess. $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl.; Country Mess, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 22c.@23c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1859:

	QUALITIES.	Total.	Last Month.	Date Last Year.
CITY.	City Prime	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Repacked Mess	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Old Mess	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Repacked Mess	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Country Prime	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Country Mess	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Thin Mess	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Other Brands	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Extra Prime	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Prime Mess	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Plain Mess	1,157	1,157	1,157
	Prime	1,157	1,157	1,157

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Little Savage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Prance and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Our Yankee Cousin—Lure, the Lasoree.

BOWERY THEATRE—Armorer of Tyre—Thereis—Eton Boy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Villagers—The Avenger—Kiss in the Dark.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—European Minstrels, &c., &c.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Campbell's Minstrels.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

LYRIUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings—The Christmas Carol.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian* is now in her nineteenth day ont from Liverpool, and overdue at Portland, and the *America* is in her sixteenth day out from the same port, and overdue at Halifax. The weather at both ports of destination last night was clear, and favorable in every respect.

The steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz nn the 9th, brings important advices from Mexico. Gen. Miramon, on the 2d instant, was installed into the Presidency, Zuloaga having resigned. The first act of the new chief was to annul all the measures of Gen. Robles, to liberate all the prisoners made in the *pronunciamiento* of the 23d of December, and to dismiss all the officers engaged in that affair. It was stated that Miramon, with five thousand men, was about to march upon Vera Cruz—a questionable rumor, seeing that Degollado was reported to be advancing to the capital with four thousand troops; that Col. Joaquin Miramon had been beaten at Zacatecas, and the Northern Liberals were hastening their march southward. The presence of the Commander-in-Chief at the capital would be plainly demanded by these impending movements.

Our dates from Tampico are to Jan. 27. Gen. Garza had marched to the relief of San Luis Potosi, and Gen. Vinaurri was hurriedly enrolling troops to act upon the same point. A rumor that the garrison of San Luis had, in despair of succor, abandoned the city, was discredited.

The proceedings of Congress on Saturday were important, involving the admission of a new State into the Confederacy—the Oregon bill having passed the House precisely as it went through the Senate, by 114 yeas to 103 nays. Nothing else was done in the House, the preliminary debate and action on various proposed amendments occupying the entire day. In the Senate a bill was reported from the Post-Office Committee authorizing the Postmaster-General to make contracts for the Ocean Mail Service. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, then called up his resolution instructing the President to request the Heads of Departments to prepare their estimates for 1860 on a basis not exceeding $50,000,000. The question of its proper reference was discussed for some time without any definite conclusion, when the private calendar was taken up.

There was great rejoicing in Washington on Saturday night, among the friends of the Administration, on the passage of the Oregon bill. The President came out on the occasion and made a speech, in which he complimented General Lane highly, and the Vice President, in expressing the pleasure he should experience on administering the oaths to the two Senators from the new State this evening, was very decided in his opinion on the subject of taking possession of Cuba. He thought we talked too much and did too little, and believed that if Cuba lay as convenient to England as it does to the United States, Great Britain would take possession of it in ten days. The President also intimated that those who opposed the annexation of any new territory were a pack of cowards.

The Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution adopted in the House a short time ago, has sent in a communication embodying a plan reorganizing the Collection Districts throughout the Country. It reduces the number from about one hundred and forty to seventy-four, various ports of entry and delivery being discontinued, and the annual expense of collecting the revenue being reduced nearly $450,000, $117,743 of which falls upon New-York. It is proposed in the Senate to make still greater reduction in the expensca.

Charges of a very serious character have been preferred against Charles N. Pyne, United States Marshal for the Northern (or Chicago) District of Illinois, by a Mr. Martin, his book-keeper, and are causing considerable commotion among the friends of the Administration. Martin charges him with malfeasance in office, misapplication of the public moneys, violation of the Sub-Treasury law by his method of deposit, and with paying the expenses of the United States Courts with depreciated bank notes, instead of with gold and silver. He also charges him with overdrawing his yearly salary by more than one thousand dollars within a period of four months. All these charges are made directly and unequivocally, and the proof is offered to substantiate them. The matter is now under consideration in the Cabinet, but it is thought that the chances are against Pyne's removal during the present session, as such a step would be too significant a proof of the truth of Judge Douglas' charges with reference to some of the Illinois appointments, and would involve the discontinuance of the President's organ in Chicago, which is edited by Pyne and supported by the Marshalship. Martin threatens to give publicity to the entire testimony in case the removal is not made.

Not much business of public importance was transacted by the Legislature on Saturday, though the proceedings were interesting. In the Senate, the bill introduced by Mr. Ely, appointing a Commission of three, with alternates, to prepare a new Charter for the City of New-York, was reported favorably. The resolution providing for the addition of two members to the Lobby Investigating Committee was taken up, and elicited a long and warm discussion, in the course of which Mr. O. B. Wheeler, a member of the Committee, stated that he had been offered money to absent himself from its meetings, and thus prevent a quorum. He asserted that he was prepared to prove his statement at the proper time. A resolution to confine the investigations of the Committee to cases where definite charges were made was pending when the Senate adjourned. In the Assembly, a memorial was presented from the New-York Common Council, asking for salaries. No decisive action was had on any particular measure. Notice was given by Mr. H. A. Lyon of a bill to protect the people, and to secure an honest expenditure of the public moneys.

A Committee of the Ten Governors made a visit of inspection, on Saturday, in company with a number of invited guests to the various private nurseries where the pauper foundlings of the city are put out to board. An interesting report of the true condition of these wretched places and their unfortunate inmates will be found in our columns this morning.

Four serious accidents have been recently reported as occurring to persons employed on the Central Park. We are reliably informed that in none of these cases were the persons suffering in the employ of the Central Park Commissioners. [illegible] as been killed or badly injured from the blasting for the Park since the commencement of the work, the precautions taken to prevent injuries from blasting are so thorough that none could occur except from a willful disregard of the regulations.

The bills of mortality for the past week do not exhibit so favorable a condition of the public as those of the week previous. According to the Report of the City Inspector the total number of deaths for the week ending on Saturday, the 12th, at noon, was 445, an increase of 22 over the week previous, and a larger number than had ever before been reported at the same season of the year. A fearful prevalence of diseases of the throat and lungs is indicated by the Report, no less than 167 deaths being from these causes. The increase in the week's mortality is altogether in that class of complaints.

Yesterday there was a desperate fight in the Sixth Ward, between rival factions of a gang which infest that locality, during which a notorious character, known as "Fatty Welsh," was shot in the neck, by a pistol in the hands of a man named Mulvihill. Had it not been that "Fatty" wore a patent stock, in which there were steel bands, that prevented the ball entering his neck, "Fatty" would have been a subject for the Coroner instead of the Police Magistrate.

The family of Mr. Anthony Gale, residing in Neutral-alley, and consisting of himself, his wife and two daughters, were poisoned on Saturday night by drinking mixed green and black tea, which had been purchased at a neighboring grocery. Mr. Gale and wife drank freely and are now very low; the girls drank sparingly and are now nearly well.

Under the head of "Recent Cases," in this morning's Times, will be found the decision of Justice Roosevelt in the very remarkable case of Monell *vs.* Denison. The Surrogate of New-York some fourteen years ago issued letters testamentary to an executor, who, pursuant to his authority, received payment of a mortgage, delivered it up, and satisfied it on record. Lately another person was appointed administrator of the same estate by the Surrogate of Columbia County, and now brought suit to foreclose the mortgage—notwithstanding it had been paid and satisfied. The ground of the claim was that the Surrogate of New-York had no jurisdiction. The decision is, however, that the claim cannot be sustained.

There were no cases of importance in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday. Catharine McGovern pleaded guilty to an indictment for an attempt at larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for a year. John Gans also pleaded guilty to two indictments for larceny, in having stolen $350 worth of jewelry, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months. In the case of George H. Cleveland, indicted for forging the name of his employer to a note for $11, judgment was suspended on his friends agreeing to send him out of the State. Recorder Barnard, during the last week, has transacted more business than in the same space of time has been dealt with in this Court for three years past.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, did not exceed 600 bales at previous figures. Flour was in better demand at firmer prices. Grain, Coffee, Sugars, Naval Stores, Fish, Fruit, Oils, Tallow and Whisky were quiet. Provisions attracted less attention. Hides, Scotch Pig Iron and Rice were in fair request. Freights were inactive, with 542 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cuban Humbug.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes us to-day some important hints towards an appreciation of the motives which are urging on so many members of Congress to their vehement Cuban crusade. The country, quite insensible itself to all appeals for its sympathy in the singular excitement, was beginning to suspect that Senators Slidell, Benjamin, Pugh and the rest must be afflicted with a monomania on the question of Cuba. The abundant and elaborate nonsense which has been talked on the subject in Congress could hardly be accounted for on the theory that it was all addressed to "Buncombe," and intended to effect the coming Presidential election. For the most stolid of Senators must have begun to suspect that there might be a point at which the nation's indignation at the neglect of all national business would get the better of its contemptuous indifference to the rigmerole of its representatives, and the airing of Cuba as a platform-plank had been carried on quite long enough some time since.

An impulse stronger and more immediate than the remote suggestions of political ambition now appears to account for the Congressional agitation. The bill granting the President control of thirty millions of the public money is a measure of speculation, not of politics. The funds thus placed at the discretion of the Chief Magistrate, who now stands, as his New-York organ confesses, "almost alone," looking about him in vain for a party, are to be used, not towards the purchase of Cuba, but simply to set on foot a grand scheme for buying up Spanish bonds in Europe at their present rate of depreciation, and raising their market value by forcing the Spanish Government to pay them in full or surrender Cuba as an equivalent. In order to reconcile the public mind of America to this notable transaction, funds will be freely used, and topical applications of nitrate of silver made with a Presidential probeng to the vocal organs of public opinion.

Such results of the scheme as are involved in the fact that Spain and the United States are not the only nations in the world; in the contingency that Spain, on presentation of her bonds, may find the funds to meet them, or powerful friends to assist her in bringing her peremptory creditor to reason; and in the possibility that more honesty, decency and public virtue may linger throughout the land at large than is dreamt of in our President's philosophy, have not, of course, as yet been considered at Washington. They may, nevertheless, have their weight with the people of the United States; and it may be disagreeably revealed to the finders of these "witty inventions" that the United States do not exist simply and solely for the sake of deciding whether Mr. Slidell or Mr. Buchanan shall be nominated by a Democratic Convention at Charleston, nor even for the convenience of "distinguished Cuban gentlemen" engaged in the manufacture of "merchantable" scrip.

It is high time that the secret machinery of this whole Cuban uproar should be fully and fearlessly exposed. With scarcely an exception, every speech that has been made in Congress in opposition to this movement, has assumed that it really meant the annexation of Cuba. It means no such thing. It means the Democratic candidacy of 1860. Instead of debating the desirability of Cuban annexation and "setting themselves right" with the country on a question which is not before the country at all, let the members of either House, who value the good name of America and the permanent interests of the nation, set themselves at once about the task of flaying this vast impostnre. The thing has not an hour's life in it if the truth be probed and found and published. Those who, in their selfish or partisan blindness, allow it to escape its just doom, will one day find it far harder to "set themselves right" with their country than they seem now to be able to imagine.

The Registry Measure.—Some progress is making in both branches of the Legislature towards the enactment of a Registry law. Each House has a bill before it—that of the Senate introduced by Mr. Johnson, and the one in the Assembly by Mr. Spencer. On Wednesday the Senate appointed a special Committee—Messrs. Johnson, Noxon and Mather—to take charge of the subject. The selection is fair and proper. The Assembly devoted Wednesday evening to a discussion of its own bill—the question being on Mr. Tuthill's motion to strike out a section requiring all naturalized voters to produce their papers at the polls. Mr. Tuthill pointed out the evident impropriety of such requirement in the case of young men made citizens during their minority, by the naturalization of their fathers, and who, therefore, have no papers to show. This was an oversight in the draft of the bill; and, besides, there were other objections to the provision. It was very properly stricken out.

The Registry encounters no opposition from the Republicans in either House. But the Democrats, on the contrary, appear unanimous in their hostility. Mr. Rutherford, from the Sixteenth District of this City—a gentleman who announced with some appearance of ostentation that he was not an American by birth—declared the proposed Registry law neither more nor less than an attack upon Irish citizens. He was answered effectively by Mr. Miller, of Buffalo, a German by birth, who said he had assured his German and Irish constituents that he should vote for such a bill, and with that distinct understanding had received their suffrages.

Our advices are favorable to the final passage of the measure. We trust they are well founded. No more honest, useful or needful law could claim the attention of the Legislature at the present session. A Registry is right in itself. Every man knows that it is, no matter what party it hurts or helps. Without it, our elections are fast becoming a hideous farce.

The Last Mexican Variation.

A political Merriam would find endless employment in noting the changes of Mexican affairs, and counting their interminable revolutions. Each semi-monthly arrival brings its new phase, which is only not startling because we have come to look for it as we do for our newspaper or magazine; and because no profounder depth of misery is likely to be sounded by any new convulsive movement that unhappy Republic can make.

On Dec. 23, the Government of Gen. Zuloaga was displaced by a movement of which Señor Robles was the leading spirit. Señor Robles, during the later years of revolution, which had left none of the leaders at home a moment for calm consideration, had enjoyed the repose requisite for the formation of great designs, as envoy at Washington. Abandoning his seclusion to save his country, he hastened to Mexico. The olive branch was borne before him. A moderate himself, he came to inspire moderate counsels; to gather extreme conservative and ultra-liberal, the puro and the priest, upon one platform; and bring about a new era of good will, by the exertion of his own will, and those of perhaps a half-dozen other like-minded patriots, who really had grown weary of incessant popular commotion. The movement thus established by Robles had its early moments of success. Zuloaga took refuge beneath the French flag. A council of notables was summoned. It met; and the hopes of the moderates were extinguished. The ecclesiastical power, too adroit for the laity, thrust their own delegates into the junta. By a vote almost unanimous, it elected Miramon to the Presidency; thus effectually perpetuating the rule of the conservatives. We give elsewhere a letter from the new President addressed to Gen. Robles, denouncing the revolution, and declaring his unalterable devotion to the plan of Tacubaya, as revised and improved in the Citadel of Mexico; a profession of faith which sufficiently intimates the retroactive tendencies of the new administration.

General Miramon, though young in life, in arms and in politics, has omitted no occasion to testify his fealty to the church. His first notable appearance before the public was two years ago, in a revolt against the Liberal Government, at Puebla, where, in conjunction with Oribuela, he declared against the law of demortization and for the rights of the clergy. He was partner and associate in every intrigue and outbreak preceding the elevation of Zuloaga to office; after which he became second in command of the army, and, upon the death of Osollos, Commander-in-Chief. He is said to be unusually devout in his religious convictions. His confessor, and a young and spirited wife, dispute authority over him; and as in political matters the interest of the priest and the lady point to the same ends, there is no probability of any modification of his retrogressive disposition. His successes in arms thus far indicate a larger share of military talent than falls to the lot of any of the Liberal leaders; and backed by ecclesiastical subsidies may perpetuate his power against a party deficient in unity, means, and soldiership. The latest event in Mexican affairs, therefore, affirms a conviction we have so often expressed, that the moral weight of our Government should long ago have been thrown into the Liberal side of the Mexican balance, by an act of recognition, which might have prevented the present result. The long attendance upon the foolish plans of Robles has only confirmed the Conservatives in power.

How the City Treasury is Plundered.

On last Thursday morning we called attention to *one hundred and sixty-six* judgments obtained against the City by various parties; and taking up a single case—that of Harsin and Clark—we exposed its history as a fraud from beginning to end, and called on the Corporation Counsel to explain how such a claim had been permitted to stand in a Court of justice. The Corporation Counsel has given no answer, but a significant comment on our strictures is furnished in the vote of the Common Council on last Friday evening, striking out the amount of this claim ($48,025) from the "Judgment appropriation" of nearly one million of dollars, asked for by the new Comptroller. So far, so good. But we believe, and unhesitatingly avow our belief, that an analysis of each case in this long judgment catalogue would show conditions of fact in the vast majority, if not all, fully as illegal and objectionable as were exhibited in our examination of the particular case mentioned. It will not do, gentlemen of the Common Council, to throw overboard the only case that has been examined, and permit all the others to escape scot free; the same machinery which so nearly consummated success in Harsin and Clark's case, has been at work, as we believe, in almost every other of the one hundred and sixty-six judgment claims; and the amount of over $900,000 is surely large enough to justify some further examination and reports.

As an illustration, we may take up the case of John Pettigrew, formerly famous in connection with "the Bowery pavement," who figures in the Comptroller's judgment estimate to the amount of $26,351, and some odd cents. This amount, if we understand the matter, is based on a claim of $15,013 86, for regulating and grading Sixty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; and $7,931 10 for filling sunken lots in a block bounded east and west between Avenue A and Second-avenue, and north and south between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The Sixty-third-street contract was dated 26th November, 1852, at a time when it was well known that the Central Park would embrace the street proposed to be regulated; and the time given for completing the work was "within nine months from date." On the 14th July, 1854, the Common Council notified Mr. Pettigrew that as the Central Park was then in legal existence, and embraced the street mentioned in his contract, no work should be done under the said contract, the limited time (nine months) for the completion of which had expired on the 26th August, 1853. At the time this notice was served, as appears under oath in the official record, no work had been commenced by Pettigrew under his contract, nor were there any preparations for work visible in the vicinity. Whether after having received such notice he went to work or not, can be a matter of no consequence, inasmuch as his contract had expired on the 26th of August, nearly a year before; and the same reason will cover the possible question of the City's jurisdiction in the premises. That after receiving notice to discontinue, he may, in view of the facilities for obtaining judgments against the City, have expended a few hundred dollars in scratching up the face of the Park, we hold to be not improbable; but that any such amount as $15,013 86 was spent in this useless labor, is a supposition too absurd for argument.

The contract for filling sunken lots between Avenue A and Second-avenue, was made with Pettigrew and Kinsley, and contained an express provision that these gentlemen should be paid when the amount of their bill "had been collected by assessment from the property-holders benefited." This amount, as the complaint alleges, has not yet been collected, and in consequence two propositions are put before us as equally possible: First, that the lots have never been filled and raised to the proper level by Messrs. Pettigrew and Kinsley in the manner and within the time specified; and, secondly, that gross negligence or fraud may have occurred in the Bureau of Assessments with reference to the property in question. The way to determine these matters, we think, is not to pay the bill without a rigid investigation.

Now, surely, if ever two claims against the City demanded a fair and public trial, these two claims of Mr. Pettigrew's might be classed in that category. But we find that on motion of Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vandepoel, attorneys for the plaintiff, and with the consent of the Corporation Counsel on behalf of the City, the whole subject was referred to the decision of Mr. Richard Mott as referee, who promptly decided—*in an opinion not covering twenty lines of manuscript*—that the plaintiff should have judgment for all he asked, $22,944 96, with interest and allowance of two per cent. and costs, amounting to $3,406 65 additional, or a grand total on this operation of $26,351 61, the amount for which the Comptroller quietly asks a special appropriation to be made! Again we ask Has the Corporation Counsel no explanation to offer under these extraordinary circumstances? Has the Comptroller no researches to make before recommending payment of so vast a sum?

Admission of Oregon.

We have another new State. Oregon has been admitted into the Union, and is henceforth a member, in good and regular standing, of the Confederacy. Her population is, probably, not half enough to entitle her to admission under the principle incorporated into the Kansas bill last Winter. But the Democrats, the very men who voted *then* that no State should thereafter come into the Union without population sufficient to entitle her to a representative, voted *now* to admit Oregon:—and the Republicans, who voted *then* against any such requisition, and declared their purpose to pay no attention to it, voted *against* the admission of Oregon now. Mr. Eli Thayer and several other Republicans had the courage and independence to disregard the decree of the caucus, and voted for the bill.

The result shows how completely all great questions of public policy are made subordinate to party interest. It is perfectly evident that scarcely a single member of Congress voted on this question from any settled principle, or any large estimate of the public welfare. The Democrats voted for admission because it would give the Democratic Party two additional votes in the Senate, one in the House, and *three* in the Electoral College on the vote for President; and the Republicans voted against it for the same reason. Kansas could be admitted with equal facility if the party advantages of the measure were equally apparent.

For our own part, we approve entirely of the principle embodied in the Kansas bill—that no new State should be admitted until her population entitles her to a Representative. It is recommended by every consideration of justice, of fairness, and of public policy. But the action of Congress in the case of Oregon shows that its introduction was the merest farce, intended solely for party effect, and to be cast aside whenever the exigencies of the dominant party might require. Legislation upon *principle* is an exploded fallacy; partisan interest rules Congress and governs the country.

Oregon is a Free State—her Constitution prohibiting Slavery—and she will unquestionably always remain so. At present, however, the party which is in the ascendant there is quite as thoroughly devoted to the Slave-holding interest as South Carolina or Mississippi.

Sink or Swim?

"To be or not to be" is the question upon which the President's venerable and poetic friend in the *Herald* office now seems to be exercising his vigorous and imaginative mind. No convenient "Plum Gut" offers itself to his inquiring eye as a means of escape from the perplexities of the political voyage on which he has entered. Must he perish alone with Buchanan, or, retiring utterly from a strife beyond his powers, give up his declining years to the Muses and to Mary Ann?

In his great perturbation, poor Bennett has betaken himself, like the lunatics in Turkey, to piety and prophecy. He yesterday issued a kind of Moore's Almanac, filled with oracles in regard to the destiny of the whole world and the "rest of mankind," which is really worth attending to, since, like the Delphic *dicta* of old it contains some grains of comfort for all sorts of people, prognosticating ruin enough to delight the cruelest of bears, and prosperity enough to elate the least ecstatic of hulls.

On the matter of the "Old World and the New" Bennett airs his geography, his political economy, and his historical lore, and finally concludes that the effete "monarchies" are in a bad way, and that America alone possesses the "elements of stability and social order," being, in fact, as the poet so naturally puts it, "a vast threshing-floor, where millions of impractical individuals are winnowing their chaotic fancies and thoughts, while silent Fates pick up the grains of wheat, and the chaff followeth the wind where it listeth." This is the "Angel's Smile" for the bulls, and a very sweet and seductive smile it is, as all must admit. But the "Demon's Grin" for the bears, is quite as fine in its way, and seems to sit quite as naturally on the prophet's expressive face. The "Administration and the Democracy" provoke the less flattering view that "the slumbering volcano which underlies the continent of Europe overshadows these United States like a heavy cloud"—clearly the more perilous position of the two, as it cannot "stand from under." But a toppling volcano in the sky is not our only peril. "Our whole political system—State, Federal and Corporation—has fallen under the control of reckless, rapacious, shameless spoilsmen," who "within a few years will reduce this country to something even worse than the frightful anarchy of Mexico." "All business is at a dead lock," and even the President, poor Bennett's only swimmer in the general shipwreck, is at last fairly owned to be "perplexed how to carry on the Government, save the treasury, and preserve the political *status* of the country." Truly, a dreadful state of things for the threshing-floor of stability, and not altogether without its consolations for the "effete monarchies," the more particularly that poor Bennett sees no hope for us but in an "imitation by Mr. Buchanan of Louis Napoleon's masterly *coup d'état*." With James the First as Emperor, and Count Bennett de Fort Washington, as his Minister of the Interior, we may possibly escape for a while being annexed to the Viceroyalty of Canada, or subjugated by the Kingdom of Cuba.

Such is the alternative before us. Sage of the White Horse! which shall it be? Or may we, like the boy in the menagerie, having paid our money, be permitted to take our choice?

The Homestead Bill.

This measure has passed the House of Representatives by the strong vote of 120 to 76; but its passage in the Senate during the present session can scarcely be regarded as probable. It is a good bill, and will help many a poor family to a farm who might otherwise never have a homestead of their own. But it is not quite so good as its title might imply to those whose anticipations are unreasonable, or whose information may be incorrect. The bill will not place its beneficiaries in any such circumstances as are indicated by the term "homestead" in the older portions of the country. It can confer no dwellings, more or less comfortable, no neighborhood of school-houses, churches, and such like conveniences perteining to established communities. These and many other indispensable things must be supplied by industry, enterprise and energy. For a time, perhaps for years, they will lack much which goes to make a homestead what it should be.

But they will have from the first an essential stand-point, from which only some fault of their own can oust them. The land on which their dwelling stands will be theirs, to hold and to improve. It will yield them from the first, and in abundance, the necessaries of life, and in good time the comforts also. The act provides that every head of a family, man or woman, being, or having declared an intention of becoming, a citizen, may enter upon any vacant or unappropriated quarter section (160 acres) of Government land, subject to private entry at $1 25 per acre, and receive a patent therefor, after occupying and actually residing on said land for five years, free of cost, except a fee of $10 on receiving the patent. Such quarter section is protected as a homestead, and "shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor." On the face of the case, this privilege is a saving to the settler of $200—not a small sum for most of those who go West. But, in reality, it is much more to nine-tenths of them. At least that proportion have spent their last dollar by the time they reach "land subject to private entry." Under the preëmption laws they are entitled to "squat," that is, to settle upon a vacant quarter section, erect a dwelling, or "claim shanty," and make improvements of the value of $50. When this is performed, and a moderately brief period of residence expired, they may go to the Land Office, "prove up their claim," and receive title, provided they are prepared to pay the indispensable $1 25 per acre.

And there's the rub. To raise the $200, recourse must be had to a "banker" in the nearest village. That benevolent individual advances the money at an interest ranging from thirty to sixty per cent, and secures himself by taking the title in his own name directly from the Land Office, giving the squatter a contract to sell back at a specified time of one, two or three years, upon payment of principal and interest. It is needless to say that in very many cases the settler proves unable in the sequel to fulfill his part of the unconscionable bargain, and thus the land, with all the advantage of its improvements and enhanced value, remains irrevocably in the hands of the banker. But at the best, the homestead by this process coats its owner four or five hundred dollars, besides the harrassing anxiety incident to the obligation he has been compelled to incur. By thousands of industrious families, liable to such circumstances, the Homestead bill cannot fail to be hailed as a real blessing. But it will offer no inducements to any who are not inclined to face the hardships of a new country or to earn subsistence by hard labor. Such will continue to hang around cities, where misdirected charity can always be, to some extent, made available for the support of pertinacious mendicity. A homestead on a prairie, without a house in sight, is by no means the paradise of a lazy man, even though he may get it for nothing. It is a gift he would scorn to touch.

The bill will confer substantial advantages upon those who may avail themselves of its provisions. But we confess to grave doubts as to the propriety of its passage at present. The Treasury needs all its resources, and to cut off just now what it may reasonably hope to receive from the sale of the public lands is, to say the least, a movement of very doubtful policy.

The Post-Office at Fault Again.—There must be something very defective in the foreign postal arrangements in this City. A short time ago a number of letters intended for Liverpool, England, were sent, instead, to Liverpool in the British Provinces. And it now appears that the mails of the 6th of December for New-Granada and the Spanish Main, were forwarded to San Francisco, California. For the annoyance and pecuniary loss to which merchants in this country have been so subjected, there is, of course, no redress; nor will the clerks in our model Post-Office sleep any the less soundly in consequence; and yet, an occurrence of this kind is a flagrant evidence of the want of system and care in some or other of the departments of the postal service. The Deputy Postmaster-General should remember that the little error of the President, in supposing that Venezuela lies in the direct route by sea between New-York and the River Plate, is no excuse for a Postmaster's believing that the shortest route to Carthagena, Barranquilla and Bogota is by way of San Francisco.

King Bomba and his Government.

Signor Fontana, an Italian gentleman familiar with his theme, will lecture to night, at Clinton Hall, upon the character and the reign of Ferdinand of Naples, commonly and justly branded by the title of King "Bomba," whose death was reported by the last steamer from Europe. The tyranny of "Bomba" has played a great part in bringing about that feverish state of Italian feeling which now threatens the peace of the world, and the evil he has done will not die with him if he has indeed gone to his stern account. The expected arrival in this country of the noble Poerio, and of other illustrious victims of this monarch's atrocious policy, lends a special and immediate interest to the subject of Signor Fontane's discourse.

Naval and Marine Intelligence.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* left San Francisco for Guaymas, Gulf of California, on the 19th ult., to relieve the *Saranac*. The *Vandalia* sailed from Portsmouth, (N. H.,) on the 1st of December, 1857, and made the trip to Rio de Janeiro in twenty-nine days and nineteen hours, one of the shortest passages ever made between the two places. From Rio the *Vandalia* sailed for a cruise, and arrived in San Francisco on the 24 December, 1858, having been 237 days at sea, in which time she traversed a distance of 23,000 miles. During this cruise she visited the Fejee Islands, where her crew inflicted punishment on the natives for having murdered and eaten two Americans, a full account of which has already been published in the Times. The attacking force was but sixty men, who met and routed six hundred warlike savages, and burnt their principal town, of one hundred and twenty-five houses, located in the mountains, at a considerable distance from the sea coast. In that engagement thirty savages were killed outright, and a great number wounded. The war-club with which the natives had massacred the two unfortunate men, is now on board the *Vandalia*, as well as many other trophies taken at that time. A most remarkable fact is, that neither by sickness, accident or battle, has the *Vandalia* lost a single man since sailing from Portsmouth. The armament of the *Vandalia* consists of four huge sixty-eight pounders, Dahlgren's pattern, weighing fifty-six cwt. each, without the carriages, and sixteen thirty-two pounders, weighing thirty-three cwt. each. She has just returned from the Navy Yard at Mare Island, where she has been thoroughly recaulked, repaired and repainted.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Arthur Sinclair; Lieutenants—J. Hagan Brown, C. H. B. Caldwell, Wm. Sharp, Wm. Gwin, W. T. Glassell; Surgeon, Joseph Wilson, Jr.; Assistant-Surgeon, H. B. Trist; Purser, Miles H. Morris; Marine Officer, Allen Ramsey, (2d Lieut.); Master, C. A. Babcock; Captain's Clerk, Wm. W. Sinclair; Purser's Clerk, H. A. Hunt; Boatswain, James M. Mullen; Gunner, B. Duycker; Carpenter, Amos Chick; Sailmaker, Wm. Rodgers; Acting Master's Mates, William Nelson, F. B. Mariam, J. Love.

Her whole complement comprises a force of 181 men, distributed as follows: Officers, 21; Marines, 25; Seamen, 128.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* sailed from Acapulco Jan. 20, for Panama. The United States frigate *Saranac* arrived at Acapulco Jan. 23d, and was to sail for Guaymas, on the 10th inst., touching at Manzanilla, Mazatlan and San Blas. The flag ship *Merrimack* was at Realejo Jan. 25.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, flag ship of the Home Squadron, is at Aspinwall. The following is a list of her officers, who, at last accounts, were reported all well:

Flag Officer, William J. McCluney, Commander-in-Chief; Captain, William H. Gardner; First Lieutenant and Executive officer, Carter B. Poindexter; Second Lieutenant, Thomas H. Stevens; Third Lieutenant, George H. Cooper; Fourth Lieutenant, Johnston B. Creighton; Fifth Lieutenant, William L. Powell; Sixth Lieutenant, Beverly Kennon; Seventh Lieutenant, (vacant;) (Flag); Fleet Surgeon, James [illegible]onics; Purser, Edward C. Dorsa; Passed-Assistant Surgeon, Arthur W. Lynch; Assistant Surgeon, Alexander M. Vedder; Chaplain, Nathaniel Frost; Marine Officers: Captain, Josiah Watson; Second Lieutenant, Phillip H. W. Fontanc; Chief Engineer, Eldredge Lawton; Flag-Officer's Secretary, William C. Zanesinger; Midshipmen, William C. Whittle, William A. Kerr, Albert Kautz; Captain's Clerk, E. St. Clair Clarke; Purser's Clerk, Richard W. Byrd; Boatswain, John McKinley; Gunner, John Owins; Carpenter, Francis M. Cecil; Sailmaker, William Bennett; First Assistant Engineers, James M. Adams, Thomas A. Shock; Second Assistant Engineers, John W. Moore, (vacant;) Third Assistant Engineers, Charles H. Lovy, John Purdy, Jr., Philip Inch, Samuel P. Ayres.

The sloop-of-war *Decatur* was at San Juan del Sur Jan. 29.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* had not arrived at Valparaiso up to Jan. 1.

The number of employes at the Norfolk Navy yard, it is expected, will soon be reduced from 1,800 men, a few weeks ago, to less than 1,000.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* was at Greytown on the 1st inst.

The frigate *Savannah* arrived at Aspinwall Feb. 1 from Greytown and remained until Feb. 3.

Steamers between Boston and Charleston.—The *Commercial Bulletin* of Boston announces, in its last issue, that measures have been taken by one of their leading mercantile houses to establish a line of steamers between Boston and Charleston, S. C. The movement is based upon the assumption that if Boston had steamship facilities for sending goods with dispatch to Southern ports, equal to those of New-York, they could secure a large increase of direct trade with the South, instead of selling their goods to New-York, and paying commissions and other expenses. The success of the line of steamers to Baltimore is cited as an argument in favor of the new enterprise.

Sufferings at Sea.—The ship *Cromwell*, of Boston, arrived at San Francisco recently with the whole crew sick and in the greatest distress. It seems the vessel left Boston with only 14 sailors, when the least complement should have been 18. After leaving Cape Horn most of the crew were seized with the scurvy, and so affected were they that at no time up to her arrival at San Francisco were more than two on watch. It was only by the assistance of an extra crew sent on board by the pilot that the ship was brought to her anchorage inside of the Heads. The unfortunate seamen were receiving every attention.

Pride of the Sea.—This neat clipper-brig was recently sold for $12,000. She was to be placed on the route between San Francisco and San Pedro.

Death of a Sea Captain.—The California papers announce the death of Capt. William Mitchell, an old and much esteemed citizen of San Francisco, on board the ship *Flying Fish*, while off the Island of Formosa. He was on a voyage to Hong Kong for his health, and died from disease of the heart. He was brother of Martin Mitchell, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, and 53 years of age. The flags of the shipping in the harbor of San Francisco were displayed at half mast in respect to his memory.

Insolvency at the Custom-House.

There appears to be a fearful battle raging in the Custom-house at this moment between routine and insolvency, the end whereof it would be difficult to foresee. It is no doubt understood by most of our readers that on the entry of certain imports, the exact total of duty on which it would be impossible to ascertain until the goods have been appraised and weighed, an amount of money supposed to approximate to the correct total of the duties is demanded of the importer, who subsequently receives or pays the difference, plus or minus, between the actual ascertained duty and the sum originally deposited. The custom has accordingly been, on the final fixing of the amount due the Government, to issue notices to the importer, announcing to him that there is a balance to his credit with the Custom-house, which he is required to call and receive, or, *vice versa*, that there is a balance due by him to the Custom-house, which he is required to call and settle.

Recently, however, the condition of the Treasury has afforded the Secretary of the Treasury an excuse for issuing to the Collector of the Customs here an order not to pay any balances arising out of an excess of deposits of duties as above described. But the order in question not having included a prohibition of the issue of the notices to parties who have overpaid to call and receive the balances due them, these temporary valueless documents are still distributed according to established routine. The results, however, are not according to established routine; for, on calling for the money the importers are curtly made acquainted with the order of the Secretary, to which previous reference has been made, and are informed that the balances cannot now be liquidated. An absolute insolvency of the New-York Custom-House is therefore another of the striking beauties arising out of the complication in which the present Administration has contrived to place public affairs. Indeed, there is more than simple insolvency involved in such a proceeding as this. There is an absolute breach of trust, which is as disgraceful as it is lamentable. Without reference to the actual emptiness of the Federal Treasury at Washington,—which, nevertheless, we presume does not prevent the Secretary's drawing his salary,—there is sufficient in the Sub-Treasury here

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH FOR $10,000.—The challenge of MICHAEL PHELAN of New-York, to play a game of billiards for $10,000, has at length been accepted by Mr. SZMARRAS, of Detroit, Mich. They agree to play a match of the American four-ball cerom game of billiards, consisting of 2,000 points up, for $5,000 a side—half forfeit—$1,000 of which to be now deposited in the hands of HENRY COLTON, to bind $1,500 more to be deposited with the above stakeholder, on or before the 23d day of March, the game to be played on the 12th day of April, 1859, in the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, with two umpires, chosen by the parties, who shall choose a referee whose decision shall be final. The game to commence at 7 o'clock P. M., on one of MICHAEL PHELAN'S tables, (patent of 1858,) with round balls of the usual size, 2⅜; Mr. PHELAN to have the selection of any of the said tables now in use at Detroit, which table is to be put up in some proper place, for this match, in private, with proper lights, at least four burners over the table, upon which there is to be a proper cloth. The expenses incurred from all the above, to be paid equally by both parties. Should they not agree on what is proper in any of the above particulars, then it shall be determined by referees, each party choosing one who may choose the third. Should the parties disagree as to any of the rules of billiards, which shall govern the above match, such disagreement shall be adjusted by referees as above, who shall also adjust any other disagreement not provided for, or which may arise, which decision shall be final.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND AND FORGIVING WIFE.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, MARTIN O'BRIEN, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house, at No. 11 Peck-slip, went home intoxicated, and entering the room where his wife, MARGARET, and three children were sleeping, commenced an attack upon her. She escaped from the room and ran up stairs, followed by her husband, who swore he would have her life. In order to escape she was compelled to run out upon the roof of the building, where she was also followed by her brutal husband. As a last resort she clasped her babe, which she had taken with her, to her arms, and leaped to the pavement, breaking her leg and otherwise seriously injuring herself. Fortunately the child escaped unhurt. A doctor was called in to attend her, and her husband was taken to the Station-house. During the day she sent word to the Station-house that she did not wish to make any complaint against her husband, whereupon the brute was discharged.

TROUBLE AMONG THE SPIRITUALISTS.—Mr. NELSON J. HUME, a resident of Livingston County, this State, was arrested in this City, several days ago, on a complaint made by Mrs. MARY H. MORRELL, of Newburyport, Mass., in which she swears that, eighteen months ago, she and her husband were fellow-boarders with Mr. HUME, at a house in this City, where spiritual circles were in vogue, and that in the course of time she became a medium. She states that, on one occasion, during the absence of her husband, she was put in a trance state by HUME, and on her return to consciousness, she found herself lying on her own bed, and HUME sitting by her side. She further states that, while in the trance state, she was improperly dealt with by HUME. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoner for a further examination, which will be held to-day.

THE INDIA-RUBBER CONTROVERSY.—In the brief abstract of Judge INGERSOLL'S opinion, which we published on Saturday last, it was not stated in whom were vested the rights in controversy. The Court decided that Mr. DAY, the plaintiff, had no right whatever, to make, use, sell or apply GOODYEAR'S invention of vulcanized rubber for the manufacture of elastic-woven goods, or other elastic goods, or to grant licenses for the same, except shirred or corrugated goods, made according to the patent issued to CHAS. GOODYEAR, dated March 9, 1844, as granted to said Day by agreements of Oct. 29, Nov. 5, and Dec. 5, 1846. The exclusive right to all elastic goods, except such shirred goods, is vested, as we are informed, in WM. JUDSON, Esq., the attorney and counsel of CHARLES GOODYEAR, except as relates to suspenders, the exclusive right to which is vested in the Nashawannuk Company, Massachusetts.

ARRESTED BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—GILBERT C. SMITH, captain of the canal boat *Liberty*, together with two other men, were arrested on Friday evening by the crew of the Harbor Police Boat No. 1, charged with stealing provisions, from on board the above boat, belonging to HENRY BRINKER, of West Washington Market. The two men were arrested while crossing over to Jersey with a boat containing the provisions; and, on being questioned, said that they had purchased the same of Capt. SMITH. On being taken to SMITH he confirmed their statement, and said he had a right to sell, but the owner denied the right, and said he had suspected the parties for a long time, and was of the opinion that he had lost several hundred dollars' worth of provisions in the same way. The prisoners were all committed for trial.

JOHN MULLER ON CHANCE AGAIN.—JOHN MULLER, who keeps the hotel at No. 44 Greenwich-street, was brought up again on Saturday for indulging in his old peculiarity. A countryman and nameseke of his, named LONG MULLER, from the interior to fatherland, stopped at No. 44, a few days since, when he agreed with the proprietor to keep him and his wife, during their stay in this City, for 75 cents per day each. Upon calling for his bill on Saturday, LONG found that JOHN had figured up the amount to just double the sum agreed upon. Contrary to his usual custom JOHN refused to acknowledge his mistake, even after it had been explained to him by a policeman. Application was then made to Justice WELSH, who dispatched two officers to bring MULLER into Court. He soon made his appearance, acknowledged the error in his calculation, and agreed to cut down his bill to the sum agreed upon. He was then released.

EXTENSIVE LOSS OF JEWELRY.—Messrs. HERMAN & Co., jewelers and diamond setters, No. 415 Broome street, adjoining the Police headquarters, made a complaint to the Detective Police that on Saturday morning they had been robbed of a diamond bracelet and a small box of diamonds, worth in all about $4,000. They stated that a young man, brother-in-law to one of the firm, and named GERSHON COHEN, was in the habit of peddling jewelry for them on commission; and on Saturday morning desired to procure a valuable bracelet to show a gentleman who wished to make a purchase. It being the Jewish Sabbath, and the safe being locked, one of the firm handed COHEN the key, and told him to go and take out the bracelet, which he did, and then left. On Saturday evening, as COHEN did not return, a suspicion flashed across the minds of HERMAN & Co. that Mr. COHEN had "sloped" with the bracelet, and on an inspection of their safe they found they had been robbed as above stated, COHEN is about 27 years of age, speaks English in quite a rapid and broken manner, and is about 5 feet 5 inches high.

KING BOMBA AND HIS GOVERNMENT.—Signor FONTANA, an Italian gentleman familiar with this theme, will lecture to-night, at Clinton Hall, upon the character and the reign of FERDINAND of Naples, commonly and justly branded by the title of King "Bomba," whose death was reported by the last steamer from Europe. The tyranny of "Bomba" has played a great part in bringing about that feverish state of Italian feeling which now threatens the peace of the world, and the evil he has done will not die with him if he has indeed gone to his own account. The expected arrival in this country of the noble POSATO, and of other illustrious victims of this monarch's atrocious policy, lends a special and immediate interest to the subject of Signor FONTANA'S discourse.

TRIAL MATCH AMONG THE FIREMEN.—The Fire Companies of the City are to have a grand playing match on the 22d inst., WASHINGTON'S birth-day, at the new liberty pole corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street. Valuable prizes will be awarded to the best machines. The following Companies have entered for the match: Exempt Engine, New-York, first class; Phœnix Engine, Brooklyn, No. 12, first class; Mutual No. 51 Engine, New-York, second class; Mohawk Engine, No. 16, New-York, second class; Valley Forge, No. 11, Green Point, second class; Harry Howard, No. 36, New-York, third class; Neptune, No. 6, Staten Island, third class; Chatham, No. 15, New-York, second class; Protection, No. 5, Morrisania, third class.

A LOBBY-MAN ARRESTED.—A man named JNO. QUINN was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of an ex-policeman, named JNO. DOHN, who charges that QUINN defrauded him out of $20, by pretending that he had sufficient influence with Gen. NYE to get him (DOHN) reappointed on the police—a feat which he agreed to perform for the sum of $200. Confiding in these representations, DOHN alleges that he made a bargain with him, and paid $20 down, after which he learned that QUINN'S influence was not so great as represented, in fact, that it amounted to just nothing at all. QUINN was committed by Justice BRENNAN for examination.

PERILS OF EMIGRATION.—The *Sunday Courier* has a very interesting and extended account of the discomforts, deprivations, and perils, physical and moral, to which emigrants in our packet-ships are exposed in their attempts to reach this country. Most of the facts which it embodies have frequently been made public, but they are here brought together in a very striking and effective manner. A just tribute of praise is paid to the Commissioners of Emigration for the reforms they have accomplished, and the necessity of more stringent legislation for the prevention of these abuses is strongly urged.

DEATH OF JUDGE CROPSEY.—The Hon. HARMON B. CROPSEY, a prominent citizen of Richmond County, died at Westfield, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, aged 66 years. Judge CROPSEY has long been known in public life in his native county, and took a prominent part, in late years, in measures for the removal of Quarantine. His funeral takes place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the church in Richmond village, Staten Island.

DIED FROM EXHAUSTION.—A man named MICHAEL DUNN applied for lodging at the Fifth Ward Station house, on Friday night, and was furnished with the usual accommodations. In the morning he appeared very weak, and while attempting to pull on his boots fell back and immediately died. His death is supposed to have been caused by exposure and want of food, as he stated to his fellow lodgers during the night that he had not eaten anything for two days. An inquest was held and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 445 deaths in the City during the past week; 38 more than died during the week immediately preceding, and 2 more than died during the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number, 161 died of diseases of the lungs and throat, and 94 of diseases of the brain and nerves; 233 were 5 years of age and under—152 of whom were under 1 year; 93 were men, 80 women, 158 boys, 114 girls; 308 were natives of the United States, 81 Ireland, 37 Germany, England 7, Scotland 5, and 1 and 2 each from other nations.

FIRES.—About 12½ o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of the building known as the Rainbow Hotel in Beekman-street, which was speedily extinguished. Damage $100. At about the same hour a fire occurred in the stable underneath the blacksmith's shop at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, and before it could be extinguished two horses were burned. Damage about $500.

CARELESSNESS WITH CAMPHENE.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MARGARET WILLIAMS, a native of Nova Scotia, 18 years of age, who died from burns received on Thursday last by the explosion of camphene, which she used for lighting a fire. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of JAMES HAMILTON the itinerant fiddler who was drowned several weeks since in attempting to jump ashore from one of the Jersey City ferry boats, was found on Saturday in the dock near the ferry. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" rendered.

SUICIDE FROM WANT.—WM. SPENNELL, a young German aged 17, by trade a baker, committed suicide on Friday night at No. 174 West Thirteenth-street, by taking a large dose of arsenic. Destitution and inability to find employment are assigned as the causes of the act.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—A man named JOHN CARLIN died at the City Hospital on Saturday from injuries received several days ago by being run over by a fire engine at the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A man named PATRICK DAVIS died on Saturday at the City Hospital from the effects of scalds received in November last, by the upsetting of a tea-kettle of boiling water upon his person at his residence No. 24 Thames-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT IN CENTRAL PARK.—A man named JAMES COTTON, had his leg broken on Thursday by the premature discharge of a blast in the Central Park. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred this week, the first one proving fatal.

THE ELIZABETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—The colored woman Mrs. BOSLY, who came so near being murdered by her daughter on Wednesday night last, is improving, and it is thought she will recover.

Police Reports.

A MIXED QUARREL.—Solomon Ullman, a Jewish hoosier of No. 92 Bowery, was on Saturday arrested on complaint of Miss Alma D. Young, who charges him with having obtained from her friend Wm. Arnold, of No. 155 Broome street, the sum of $35, by falsely representing that he was authorized so to do by her. In answer to the charge Mr. Ullman says that the money belonged to him, having been stolen from his till by the complainant, who was recently in his employ. To this answer Miss Young rejoins that this charge of embezzlement is a stale one, which has once been investigated and dismissed by Justice OSBORN; that it is instigated by revenge on the part of Ullman, who, while she was in his employ, became very much enamored of her, and gave her money at different times for the purpose of inducing her to comply with his illicit demands—a purpose in which he failed, and that he now seeks a return for his bad investment by trumping up this charge. The story of the girl appeared the more plausible of the two, and Justice BRENNAN held the prisoner for examination.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.—A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Fowler & Co., tailors, corner of John and Nassau streets, named William Scott, was arrested, on Saturday, charged with robbing his employers of ready-made clothing amounting to several hundred dollars. It appears that Messrs. Fowler & Co. have, for some time past, missed goods from their store, and, suspecting something wrong, they employed Detectives Farley and Rustes to watch the movements of their clerks. They soon discovered that Scott was in the habit of disposing of ready-made clothes at the tailor's shop of Joshua M. Hobbrgh, at the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets. On searching the store, Mr. Fowler discovered nearly $300 worth of clothes as having been stolen from his shop. The prisoner was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who committed him to answer.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COLORED PORTER.—A colored porter named Levi Tallman, for the past six years in the employ of Coolidge & Adams, druggists, No. 108 John-street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing at various times, for several months past, different articles of drugs from his employers, and giving them to his sister-in-law, Margaret Moras, who has been in the habit of peddling them about the City, and dividing the proceeds with the porter. Officer Stokeley, of the Independent Police, was employed to ferret the matter out, and succeeded in detecting and arresting both of the guilty parties. They were locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Moody M. Hall, a resident of Williamsburg, doing business in Wall-street, was arrested on Saturday charged with defrauding Messrs. Jones & Cole out of $2,500 worth of coal, by false representations as to his responsibility, made at different times since 1856. The prisoner was brought before Justice WELSH, of the City Hall Police, who required him to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

A FUGITIVE BROUGHT BACK.—Officer McKnight on Friday returned from Chicago with a fugitive named Hugh Hays, who was arrested in that city on a requisition from Governor Morgan, charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, a man named Patrick Riley, in this City, several years ago.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED BY DRINKING TEA.—A singular case of poisoning occurred in a family residing in Neutra-alley, leading from Jay-street, between Concord and Johnson-streets, on Saturday last. The parties poisoned were ANTHONY GALE, his wife, and their two daughters named JULIA and EMMA, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years. The facts as gathered from the family are as follows: Mr. GALE on Friday purchased a small package of mixed green and black tea at a grocery store near his residence, of which the whole family partook Saturday morning. The tea was prepared in the usual way in a tin vessel. Mr. GALE and his wife drank one large cupful each of the decoction without noticing any peculiar taste. The daughter JULIA commenced to drink it but stopped, saying that it tasted like salts and senna, and that she could not drink it, as it made her sick. Her sister EMMA then drank part of a cup and the taste was the same to her. Mr. GALE went off about his business, and in less than an hour was seized with vomiting, followed by cramps and a burning in his throat and stomach, and in this condition was brought home. His wife was taken about the same time, in the same manner, with the additional symptom of purging. The two daughters were also similarly attacked but not so severely. Dr. GEORGE C. BENNETT was called in, and upon learning the facts in the case at once arrived at the conclusion that they had in some way been poisoned, and treated them accordingly. Yesterday, the children who drank but little of the tea were nearly well. The father and mother are yet confined to their beds, and are quite low, but with careful attendance it is thought there is no danger of a serious result. All who have examined the facts in this case agree that the poison, whatever it was, came from the tea.

IMPROVING GRAND-STREET.—The property owners on Grand-street have at last awakened to a knowledge of the fact that it is necessary to make an effort to increase the business facilities of that avenue of trade to keep what they have. South Seventh-street has made some heavy drafts upon the business of that street, and in time this new avenue for public favor will seriously damage it, unless prompt action is taken to prevent such a result. Other things being equal, wherever the Peck-slip Ferry Company discharges its passengers, under a management up to the spirit of the times—as it is hoped the next management will be—there, and in the avenues contiguous thereto, the great business of the Eastern District will centre, and to the injury of other sections, such as Grand-street—now more central—unless efforts are made to counteract this decentralizing process by such improvements, and offering such encouragement and facilities to business men, as will attract men of enterprise there, and induce those to remain who are already on the street. With this object in view, a meeting of property-holders on Grand-street was held on Friday night last at No. 145 Grand-street, at which Dr. F. M. LORETTE presided, and JAMES HALL acted as Secretary. What the street specially needs is an outlet to the country, and the special object of the meeting was to consider that matter. An act is now before the Legislature to run a line of City railroad-cars through Montrose-avenue to Newtown. It is sought to change this route, so as to pass from Peck-slip Ferry through First and Grand streets, and through Maspeth-avenue to the town of Maspeth and Newtown. Some of those interested in the other route favor this change, and at this meeting a Committee—consisting of James M. Waterbury, James Maurice, W. Cooper, Daniel Manger, Josiah Blackwell, James Hall, Edward Webster and J. T. Runcie—was appointed to combine the two interests in one project, if possible. The Committee will report at a special meeting to be called this week.

THE LAST BABY CASE.—In the case of the People *ex rel.* MARIA PETERSON *vs.* her husband, JOHN PETERSON, which has occupied the attention of Judge CULVER, of the City Court, at intervals, for several weeks past—the particulars of which have before been reported—the Court on Saturday rendered the following decision: The custody of the infant child is awarded to the mother, and defendant to be discharged on returning the child to the complainant, but all without prejudice to defendant if he makes a future application for the child, with proof of further acts of intemperance on the part of plaintiff. The father in this case separated from the mother and took the child from her in a surreptitious manner. The case for the recovery of the child, a little girl four years old. The defence set up was, that the mother, from habits of intemperance, was an improper person to take charge of the child, and an example was known to her. On the other hand, it was alleged that the cases of intoxication referred to were times when laboring under great mental excitement, caused by the conduct of her husband relative to another woman, and, subsequently, the additional fact of having her child stolen from her; that the father, from his habits and associations, is not a proper person to have care of a little girl, so young as to need the attentions of a mother. The child was taken from its mother in November last; from that time up to the hearing of this case she did not know the whereabouts of the child. The parties resided in the Twelfth Ward, and the husband has commanded a hog trading between this port and the West Indies.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.—The new lessees of the Peck-slip and Grand-street ferries find the old lessees in hostile array against them—evidently determined to make the best of the position they occupy. They, however, seem to have anticipated this, and have evidently prepared themselves for all possible contingencies, and the people of the Eastern District are fully satisfied that whatever may transpire, must redound to their benefit. The question as to whether the new Company will purchase the ferry appurtenances of the old, will be decided, we understand, this week. The former are disposed to pay a fair price, and to this end have proposed to leave the question as to the price to be paid to arbitrators. The latter will have to decide by Wednesday next whether they accept of this proposition or not. If not accepted, the new Company will construct everything new for the ferries.

MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 91 deaths as having occurred during the week ending Saturday last. Of these, ten were by consumption, inflammation of the lungs, 7; convulsions, 10; croup, 6; dropsy in the head, 5; fevers, 9; still born, 4 congestion of the lungs and debility, marasmus (infantile) and palsy, three each; congestion of the brain, dropsy, erysipelas, disease of heart, and premature birth, two each, and one each by the following-named diseases: Abscess (lumbar) albuminaris, apoplexy, bronchitis, cancer of stomach, casualties, drowned, inflammation of the liver, mortification, old age, parturition, poison, small-pox, disease of stomach and suffocation. The deaths were distributed as follows: men, 17; women, 20; boys, 28; girls, 26. Adults, 37; children, 54. Males, 45; females, 46. Nativities: United States, 71; Ireland, 10; England 5; Germany, 3; British America, 1.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mr. DAVID CRONK, for many years in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, died suddenly Saturday morning last, at his residence in Smith, near Church-street. His death was caused by a disease of the heart. The deceased was 37 years old, and leaves a family and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mrs. MARY CAMPION, residing at No. 200 Atlantic-street, died suddenly of nervous apoplexy yesterday morning. Coroner HORTON held an inquest on both cases.

FIRE—ACCIDENTS.—The rectifying distillery of Messrs. RAYNARDS & BLOSSOM, on Irwin-street, near Van Brunt, was destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning last—the result of accident, as is supposed. Messrs. R. & B.'s loss is variously estimated at from $4,000 to $8,000, fully insured. CHARLES KELSEY owned the building. His loss is $1,000, covered by insurance.

During the fire two firemen were severely injured. GEORGE BUSHLAN, baker, member of No. 6 Engine Company, was knocked into a cistern by a falling wall and had both legs broken. Another fireman, named ROCHELLAR, residing at No. 10 Fulton avenue, had one of his legs crushed by a falling wall. Both of the injured were taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment.

A PAINFUL CASE.—A woman was arrested by an officer of the First Precinct Police, on Friday night last, for stealing four door-mats, found in her possession. Upon being questioned by the Captain of the District, she stated that she was about to become a mother, and having no home, or money to obtain one, had taken this means to compel the County to provide her with the necessary accommodations. She was sent to the Almshouse.

ANOTHER UNFINISHED BUILDING FIRED.—The alarm of fire at 10 o'clock Saturday night was caused by the discovery of a fire in an unfinished house on Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street. The fire was discovered in season to save the building from destruction. This is the thirteenth unfinished house reported to have been set on fire in this section of the city within the last two weeks.

HORSE-STEALING.—JAMES BEVELIN and JAMES MCFARDEN were arrested by Officer WEBSTER, in the Sixth Precinct, Saturday night, for having in their possession a horse and wagon supposed to have been stolen. They were committed for examination.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department Commissioners of the Western Division have expelled MESSRS DODDS, of Engine Company No. 17, for disorderly conduct; and suspended for one year each, WM. H. TRACY, JOHN ACKER and GEORGE T. DAVIS, of Engine Company No. 16, for "running in."

THE COURTS.—The General Term of the Supreme Court commences at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. Calendar—first twenty causes. A Special Term will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., this day. The Fourth Term of the City Court opens at 9 A. M. Calendar—first twenty causes.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The annual ball of the Eastern District Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, will take place in the Odeon, the 22d inst.

ENGINE TRIAL.—Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 9, of this City, will go out in the contest for prizes, in New-York City, on the 22d inst. They expect to take two of the prizes.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Gooseford, New-Hampshire, were put into circulation Saturday night last.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOODY'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the goodness of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article.
A NEW ARTICLE.
A NEW ARTICLE.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
CURLING, PRESERVING
CURLING, PRESERVING
AND
RESTORING THE HAIR.
RESTORING THE HAIR.
RESTORING THE HAIR.
RESTORING THE HAIR.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale by all Jobbers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers
In every part of the United States.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

The Press on Poisonous Hair Dyes.—Two thousand newspapers have stated editorially, on the authority of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist, that CRISTADORA'S Excelsior Hair Dye (No. 6 Astor House, New-York) is free from sugar of lead and all other injurious ingredients.

Batchelar's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shall I be a Lawyer, Merchant, Minister, Mechanic, Author or Farmer? A correct Phrenological examination will help you to decide. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, give charts and written descriptions daily.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order and a perfect fit warranted; also, all the latest novelties in Men's Furnishing Goods, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. G. M. TRACY, Agent.

Bartholf's Superior
MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY
SEWING-MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 61 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

M. A. BECLOUSE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT—POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

From the Troy Budget.

The Siege of Corinth.

It is said that one of the former political divisions of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely:

"The foes that he stoutly kept at bay,
Out-numbered his feeble hairs of Silver Gray."

We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but we *do know* that under the effects of applications of Buckingham's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Grays" rapidly become (in appearance at least) members of "Young America." Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Iron Bolt Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 122 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Knee Caps, Belts, Bandages and Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, No. 4 Ann-st.

Lawton Blackberry Plants.—Descriptive Circulars containing directions for cultivation and prices for 1859, free. Apply to WM. LAWTON, No. 45 Wall-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequalled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

REYNOLDS—SEAMAN.—At Newcastle, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. Thomas Lodge, GEORGE REYNOLDS, Esq., of Illinois, to Miss S. JANNIE SEAMAN.

DIED.

HEMING.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 13, ELIZABETH, wife of Frederick W. Herring, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 24 Vestry-st., this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock.

MCKENZIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 13, of paralysis, Mrs. PAULINE MCKENZIE, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Bingham B. Sutton, No. 1 Lamartine-place, (West 29th st.,) without further invitation.

HARVEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 13, MARY ANN, wife of Edward Harvey, Jr., in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 East 24th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRADY.—In the City, on Saturday, Feb. 12, of consumption, DANIEL ROCKLEY, brother, aged 22 years, a native of the City of Waterford, Ireland.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 345 Broome-st., (next door to the Westchester House,) this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ Waterford and Dublin papers please copy.

POST.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 11, SARAH POST, beloved wife of Washington Post, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 4th-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SCHMIDT.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 12, LOUISA CHARLIE, eldest child of Louis and Eliza Schmidt, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of her parents are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

REDMOND.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 22, ABIGAIL R. REDMOND, wife of John C. Redmond, and daughter of Samuel R. Gummati.

The remains will be taken to Burlington, N. J., for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 12, after a short, but severe illness, ESTELLE A. SMITH, youngest daughter of Gurdon L. and Betty B. Smith, of Essex, Conn., aged 10 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Her remains will be taken to Essex for interment, at 8 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

☞ Albany and Connecticut papers please copy.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 13, Mrs. PHILENA WHITE, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, H. R. Stanton, No. 46 Union place. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH JOHNSON, in the 69th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 South 1st-st., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CROPSEY.—In the town of Westfield, County of Richmond, on Saturday morning, Feb. 12, the Hon. HARMON B. CROPSEY, aged 66 years.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M., at the Dutch Reformed Church in the village of Richmond.

FORD.—At Bloomingdale, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 12, of croup, LILLIE M., only child of Thomas L. and Annie Ford, aged 5 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt st., at 11 A. M., which will give time to attend the funeral, and return at 3 P. M.

NEWKIRK.—In Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 12, of consumption, GEORGE, son of Henry and Eliza Newkirk, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst.

VAN BROEK.—At Virgin Bay, Nicaragua, on Monday, Dec. 20, GEORGE W. VAN BROEK, formerly of this City.

BENNET.—In No. 11 West Richmond st., Edinburg, Scotland, on Monday, Dec. 6, Mr. LINDSAY BENNET, aged 79 years.

EVERY ONE TROUBLED WITH DYSPEPSIA, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Weakness, &c., should use the Great Rejuvenator,

HUTCHINGS'

LIFE

EXHILARANT.

HUTCHINGS'

LIFE

EXHILARANT.

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LIFE

EXHILARANT.

HUTCHINGS'

LIFE

EXHILARANT.

Price $1. Sold No. 165 Chambers-st., and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; REDDING & CO., Boston.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Just introduced, the square visiting card, the square envelope, square note paper, and other novelties.

KING BOMBA.

Sig. G. B. FONTANA will deliver a lecture at Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*King Bomba, or the Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty.* Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE—BY REQUEST of the Washington Literary Union—Recites his celebrated *Ghosts of New-England and the North*, on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., in Mozart Hall. See advertisement TO-MORROW.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 13 Wall-st. Samples on draught.

G. E. MENDUM.

Hunt's Tricopherous.—Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees. Private rooms for the application of this famous Hair Dye, the best extant. HUNT'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Valentine's Meat Preparations.—Beef Tea, Beef Extract, Beef Lozenges, Beef Gelatine, Beef Tapioca, Beef Farina, Beef Chocolate, Beef Cocoa, Beef Oatmeal, Beef Arrowroot, Beef Vermicelli, Beef Macaroni, Beef Isinglass, Beef Sago, Beef Gum Drops, Beef Cough Candy, Beef

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as good, plain cook and to assist as washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Both have the first City reference from their last places. A place together would be preferred. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delancey and Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPETent person as seamstress and ladys maid in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in chamber work; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 36 West 43th-st., second floor, front room, till suited.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, and jellies; also, part of the washing and ironing in a small family; differs in wages. $3. also, a girl of 15, who is a quick, neat, waiter-maid; is fond of children; wages, $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended; is a good cook and first class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Apply at No. 58 At antic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls—one as seamstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; the other, to take care of children and do plain sewing—both are excellent embroiderers; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 413½ 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, who has lived in the best of families, with their recommendations. Understands jellies, soups, game, &c. Apply at the rooms of the Employment Society, No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as an excellent cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given; to save trouble, none need call unless respectable private families. Can be seen at No. 230 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as cook; has no objection to help in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can be seen until engaged; has the best of reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor, back room, near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 19 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children, and has great taste for dressing their hair. Good City references given. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as nurse, or chamber-maid and waiting; understands her business well, and has good City references. Apply at No. 74 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 84 West 28th-st., or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; has got good City reference. Apply at No. 230 8th-av., corner 15th-st.

WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

FRENCH AND GERMAN, AND EVERY OTHER kind of servants, may continually be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., betwe n 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and German in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands all his business in all its branches. Has lived in the very best of families in this City, and in the country also. Understands the treatment of horses. is a sober man, and is not afraid of work. Address No 136 East 28th-st., first floor, back room, or L. D., Box No. 195 *Times* office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS—A SITUATION IN A jobbing house, Yankee notions, ribbon and millinery, dress trimmings, emoroideries or fancy goods; has had 15 years experience in returning in his own store in this city, will be found useful. Address J. K., Metropolitan Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man without family; is a Scotchman; has been 9 years in the country; is well acquainted with his business in all its branches. A note addressed to B. W., gardener, Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO HAS had considerable experience in some first-class tweed manufactories in Scotland as wore manager, wishes a situation in the above line, or as night sperv sor; is a good penman. Apply to A REID, Florist, No 807 Broadway, to whom the advertiser is well known.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PRACTical gardener; is a married man, no children; wife's first-rate dairy woman, cook, &c.; can give the best of reference. Address T. B., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PORTER, IN A Yankee notion, straw goods, silk house, or some other right business, by a man whose testimonials for honesty, sobriety, &c., will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 213 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER—A man who thoroughly understands his business; has a small family; refers, by permission, to Francis E. Worcester, Att'y., &c. No. 14 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, surveyor or an insurance company, or salaried agent. Address J. W., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 8 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COACH-BODY MAKERS.—STEADY employment for 15 or 20 first-class hands can be found on application at Fred. Wood & Co.'s factory, Bridgeport, Conn., (late Tomlinson, Wood & Co.,) or to Wood Bros., No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN A FIRST CLASS retail dry goods store on Broadway. Those acquainted with the Broadway trade preferred. One for hosiery, that understands the business. The best of City reference required. Address H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FIRST CLASS wholesale crockery house; one who has a trade in the northern counties and State trade generally. Address Box No. 181 Post office, with references, &c.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A FANCY GOODS (Notion) house; an experienced salesman that can influence and sell a fair amount of bear by ur Southern trade. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-Office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARMEN, AMERICANS, steady, sober men who can come well recommended. None others need apply. Call at Nos 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-RATE FINISHers of stereotype plates. Inquire of HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WAGES $3, TO COOK AND assist at washing, in a family of 3. Also, a cook, washer and ironer, for 2 in a family, wages $3 also, a cook in a small family, wages $10; and several for general housework in small families at good wages. No charge until suited. Enquire at the large Institute for Domestics, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av., where good situations are always ready the same day.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 202, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 30th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages conveys pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $350 a year. Circulars sent on application.

REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MRS. BOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 36th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

A $5 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 499 Broadway, engages to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand, and give a rapid off-hand business style. New pupils may enter this day at only $5. Regular terms $10. Four seats vacant.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 9 Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been all over Europe, speaks four languages fluently, and has been for years accustomed to teach drawing, &c., wishes to make an engagement as governess or companion with a family traveling in Europe. Address S. E., Southside Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Annst., and at PHELAN'S, 263 and 265 Broadway, New York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, upon which engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Bond-st. Orders by mail solicited.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT NO. 270 WATER-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, all cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Asa Underwood will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Mount Kisco 2¾ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 120 acres of highly cultivated land, 70 of which is ridge meadow, 50 of beautiful timber, and the remainder is orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, piggen and carriage houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For references, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bed rooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain, good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 13d-st., near 6th-av.

Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 8th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazzas, gas house of concrete barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to E. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. E. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One store corner 45th-av. and 120th-st. 50x145.
Five lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 195 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. ferry, and 1 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars. edited by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and 3-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 122 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, completed with all the modern improvements, situated (view from top of New-York Bay), pleasantly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,850 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 99 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR FULL-size four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 121 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Also, two three story brick houses, high stoops, 16 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 165 and 167 West 30th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs. Also, four three-story high-stoop brick houses 20 feet by 40 feet, Nos. 127, 129, 141 and 143 East 127th-st. These houses are well built and in perfect order and will be sold low and on terms to suit. Inquire of P. B. AMOSY, No. 141 East 50th-st., or No. 283 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 33d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x98; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the east part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,296 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY acres, in Bechertown, Hampshire County, Mass., 11 miles from Springfield, and 2 miles from the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Dépôt; said farm is all cleared except about 6 acres of woodland; it has a large dwelling-house, with a new house and out-buildings. Also, a lot of 45 acres 8 miles from Springfield and 6 from the above farm, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for City property. Inquire of E. B. SIMMS, No. 44 Clinton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE tenement property on 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., on east side. Title av., between 45th and 46th-sts., and No. 87 West 24th-st. near 6th-av. Also, eight fine building lots, corner of 45th-st. and 1st-av., and forty-two lots on Madison and Monroe-sts., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn. All on easy terms. Apply to
ANDREW E. McGLYNN,
No. 74 Beaver-st., near the Merchant's Exchange.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—EIGHTH-AVENUE.—A full block of 61 lots.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—8 lots on 5th-av. and 4 on the rear on 92d-st.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—72 lots, best block on the avenue.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—34 lots below 58th-st.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DESirable double cottage house, with six lots of land finely located on Pacific-st., Bedford. The house is 46 feet front, two story, with an extension, well finished with gas and other improvements. Has fine garden, stable, &c. A choice and improving neighborhood. Third house west of New-York-av. Inquire on premises, or of MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 20 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 22 feet deep, house 60 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

THROG'S NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—120 acres of land beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and only 13 miles from the City Hall. It is capable of being divided into two or three places, all having large water fronts and fine views; will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with ten room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 99 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 60x100 feet, five stories high, with it is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 178 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS high stoop house, located on the south side of 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The house is finely situated, and contains the modern improvements. For terms apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 154 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND-AVENUE, THE house and lot No. 361, corner of 19th-st., lot 2 x75, house four story 20x42 well built and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises or of C. WOOSTER, No. 15 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—23½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1½ miles from depôt, and 28 miles from New York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—THE FINE brown-stone house on 24th-st., near 9th-av., with all the modern improvements complete. Terms to suit. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 6th-av., or 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

One hundred and twenty acres near Bort's Corner, Westchester County, and 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; building is in process of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage house and stables all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. K. HASKINS on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS, &c., of JOHN CISTER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester County, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt; contains about 98 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 22 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 53 Wall-st.; E. K. LAUN, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.

J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, IN WILlow, near Pierrepont-st., a large frame house and ground. The house is 30x65 ft., with conservatory, is in perfect order, has Ridgewood water, and all modern improvements for convenience and comfort. The grounds, containing about a quarter of an acre, are well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, extensive arbors, with grapes of superior quality, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, &c. The garden is tastefully laid out, with a great variety of rare plants, shrubs, vines, roots, bulbs, and roses in great variety. Its proximity to Wall-st. ferry, combined with its other advantages, renders it one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. Terms easy. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 119 Willow-st., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court-st.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCES—ONE first-class house in 29th-st, between 5th and 6th-avs., English basement—$20,000. Also, house No. 142 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—$7,250. Brown stone house 7th-av. and 42d-st.—wide street—$11,000. Two neat houses on 45th-st. near 1st-av.—$6,100 each. Also, two neat brick cottage houses on 1st-av., between 45th and 46th-sts.—$5,000 each. All the above on easy terms. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, to
ANDREW E. McGLYNN,
No. 74 Beaver-st., near the Merchant's Exchange.

MOUNT VERNON VILLAGE LOTS TO BE SOLD FOR TAXES.—Owners of lots in Mount Vernon West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Eleatwood, Washingtonville, Wakefield, &c., who have not paid up their taxes are hereby notified to pay their taxes, or their lots will be sold according to law. The Collector for the Town of Eastchester will receive the above taxes on MONDAY, Feb. 14, at Keese's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. F. SEDER Collector.
N. B.—Those wishing to sell their lots will do well to call as above.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR three-story houses, very eligibly situated on the north side of 45th-st., near Broadway. They are very conveniently fitted with gas and Croton water throughout. Price $6,150 each. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. For the balance, pay much will be received in good works or other securities at market value. Inquire of GEO. D. COGGESHALL, Great Western Insurance Office, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-ave., between 74th and 75th sts. west side, Nos. 543, 545, and 547 East—$7,000 each. Also, one and easy price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 178 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in the high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. PETTRETCH, 122 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE AND PARTIAL EXCHANGE—A substantial, well-arranged house in good order; large yard in rear remains, and snug country place; price about $3,000 wanted for balance, but would not sell for a gentleman doing his business in the City. Address CHAS. CARTER, care of O. G. CARTER, Office of New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 30-horse power is located under the building, and 10 lots attached with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 99 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 95 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKlyn Heights, near Clinton-st., three-story attic and basement brick house, range built, furnace and water closet; size 25x50, lot 100; terms easy. For cards to view, and particulars, apply to Mr. McLEAN, or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 22 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts. The lot is 22 feet 3 inches by 100 feet, the house 22 feet 3 inches by 38 feet; $2 600 of the purchase money can remain for five years, if desired. For further particulars, apply to GOODRICH, No. 135 Greenwich, or GEORGE H. STEW, No. 43 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,350. Will rent for $100 and $150 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 1 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE TWO-STORY attic, basement and undercellar frame house, filled in with brick, No. 20 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, 10 cen minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Eleven rooms, four marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 84 by 20½ feet; $1,600 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises or to R. MORRISON, 81 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of Lenox Fire Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO 130 WEST 3-th-st., between 7th and 8th sts—lot 20x98½ feet. The house is modern built, with all the improvements, painted and grained throughout; built fitted and frescoed, and in the best condition. Part can remain on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STORY, basement, attic and under-cellar house, No. 295 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson-st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 662 4th-st., New-York.

NO. 34 PIKE-ST. FOR SALE—THIS IS A first class house, three stories, basement and undercellar. The house is 27 feet front, and has all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—FOUR THREE-STORY, RICH BASEment brick houses, now finishing, and will contain all the modern improvements; will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of ALIX OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., in the basement. Also, a small farm.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 4-STORY BRICK buildings Nos. 113, 115 and 117 East 28th-st., north side, about 125 feet east of 3d-av., full lots, very desirable for manufacturing purposes. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 108 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AND A LARGE part on mortgage, desirable tenement property in fee in Hamilton-st., near Market-st., New-York. Apply No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 34 King-st., containing all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 100. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES NOS. 337, 339, 341 Cherry-st., and Nos. 886 and 888 Water-st., on leased ground, will be sold separate or together. For particulars, apply at No. 341 Cherry st., after 6 o'clock in the evening.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 38 MARKET-st., in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY seat on the North River, not above Peekskill, a fine first-class house on Murray Hill (36th-st., near 5th-av.) together with 10 acres of timber land on Long Island, two miles from Astoria and 2½ miles from Greenpoint Ferry. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, from May part of a house, consisting of four and back parlor, basement and two bedrooms, within a half hour's walk of City Hall. Address, stating location, rent, &c., S. R. R., Box No. 1,783 New-York Post-Office.

FACTORY WANTED.—THE ADVERTISERS would take a lease of a good factory in the City for a term of years; it must be well lighted and have steam for about 200 workmen. Address MANUFACTURERS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, with description of property and terms.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—POSSESsion IMMEDIATELY, IF POSSIBLE.—A person having a good house, well furnished, in a good location, at a moderate rent to a careful tenant, can address A. M. B., Box No. 3 200 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND, within short walking distance of one of the landings, a house, (furnished preferred) for a small genteel family. Address W. A., Box No. 189 *Times* Office, stating location, rent, and when possession can be had.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE English basement house; must be 20 to 25 feet front with parlors sectional, and location between 4th and 6th avs. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MRS. BEAN, SPIRITUAL TEST MEDIUM from Boston, has rooms at No. 469 Broadway, where she will receive calls from 9 to 1, 2 to 5, and 7 to 9.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or Kingsbridge at Mount Vernon. There are 76 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house excelle. t water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, and high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, (two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to H. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 30 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—One of the most beautiful situations near the City of New-York on the high grounds of Weehawken, overlooking New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c., perfectly healthy, and within a few minutes reach of the City. There are about twelve acres on the place and no mansion with all the necessary out-buildings, and is ornamented with waterfalls rustic bridges, evergreens, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as any person desiring a residence of this character can examine it any time and see its advantages, by addressing J. G. G., Box 2,146, New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—IN THE VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I., a beautiful country residence located in the most healthy and desirable part of the village, and having a fine water prospect. The building is in first-rate order, and built of the very best of material. It is 2½ in 28x36 feet, and has a piazza on front and rear, with a basement and cellar. The lot is about 7 feet front and 400 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. Its situation is convenient both to the railroad and steamboat. It is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, and at the price is the cheapest property in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Furnished, at Bay Ridge, L. I., 30 minutes from Hamilton-av. ferry, probably the most elegant place on the Long Island shore in the vicinity of the Narrows; large and costly mansion, about 50x60, elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout the house; grounds of about 25 acres, elegantly laid out by Downing; trees, shrubs, &c.; all kinds of fruit in abundance; large and commodious stable, kitchen, garden, coach-house, cow house, hennery, &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 10 rooms, with a lot 75 feet square, (or less,) with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road to

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

60 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each
40 shares Ocean Bank	50 each
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co	100 each
100 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each
20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	50 each
30 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co	70 each
20 shares City Fire Insurance Co	20 each
50 shares Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co	25 each
18 shares United States Fire Insurance Co	25 each
25 shares Consolidated Insurance Co. of Phila.	50 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	25 each
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co	50 each
200 shares Oswego Gas Light Co. (pay 8¾ c. div.)	50 each
60 shares Second Ave. Railroad	100 each
250 acres Military Land Warrants.	
$6,000 Second Avenue Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.	
$5,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$9,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.	
$4,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF A CONCERN OF MORRIS HOMESTEAD LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, JR., SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON 126TH-STREET—6 lots, about 136 feet west 5th-av.

ON NEW AVENUE—8 lots east side, between 122d and 123d st., and fronting Mount Morris square.

ON NEW AVENUE—One lot west side, adjoining corner of 124th-st.

4TH-AVENUE—12 lots between 122d and 123d sts.

6TH-AVENUE—23 lots, between 118th and 123d sts.

7TH-AVENUE—11 lots and gores, between 120th and 124th sts.

8TH-STREET—10 lots and gores, between 5th and 6th ave.

118TH-STREET—14 lots, between 5th and 6th avs.

119TH-STREET—19 lots and gores, between 5th and 7th ave.

120TH-STREET—12 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.

121ST-STREET—24 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.

122D-STREET—17 lots between 6th and 7th avs

123D-STREET—4 lots, between Mount Morris and 6th av.

124TH-STREET—5 lots adjoining.

122D-STREET—13 lots, between Mount Morris and 4th-av.

123D-STREET—4 lots, between Mount Morris and 4th-av.

The sale of the whole of the above described property will be ABSOLUTE. The title is indisputable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ASHLEY WOOD PROPERTY, consisting of 225 lots between 71st and 76th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River. By order of the heirs of the original proprietors, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock:

On 1st, 2d and 3d aves., 36 lots.
On Avenues A and B, 32 lots.
On 71st-st., 25 lots.
On 72d-st., 44 lots.
On 73d st., 81 lots.
On 74th-st., 37 lots.
On 76th-st., 4 lots.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain for three years. Sale absolute. For maps, &c., apply to W. & M. H. WARD, No. 39 Exchange place, or to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1859, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, with under-cellar and hot-air furnace, known as No. 113 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; gas-fixtures go with the house; lot 20 by 100 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, with under-cellar and hot-air furnace, known as No. 113 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; gas-fixtures go with the house; lot 20 by 100 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The new three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 16 feet 9 inches by 50 feet 5 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The two new three-story, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front-houses, with brown-stone trimmings and under-cellars, known as Nos. 154 and 160 West 37th-st.; houses 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet; lots 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage on each house if desired. Possession can be had at once.

All of these houses are built in a substantial manner, contain all the modern improvements, and are well finished in every respect.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 1 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—EXECUTOR'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE-ST.—The 3 story and attic brick house, (with tea-room extension) and lot, No. 18 North Moore st., s. s., between Hudson and Varick sts.; house contains Croton, baths, &c., in good order; lot 26x75 feet.

ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The two-story frame house and lot No. 110.

ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 108 n. s., nearly opposite Jane-st.

ON 13TH-ST. (in rear of the above.)—The two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 162 and 164 West 13th st.; 3 feet alley way between.

ON CLARKSON-ST.—Leasehold of the 3 story and basement brick front houses and lots, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 Clarkson-st., n. s., 62.4 east from Greenwich-st.; plot 54.4 front by 60 feet deep. The lease has two years to run at $180 ground rent, with 21 years renewal, or will be taken at a valuation.

ON 36TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 207 feet w. 7th-av., 21.6x98.9.

ON BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 68TH-ST.—4 lots.

ON 68TH-ST. (adjoining above, in the rear)—1 lot. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

By order of William Bryd and John Cameron, Executors of James Cameron, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of the following most substantial, convenient, and well-built houses, adjoining the southeast corner of 9th-av. and 26th st., viz: 4 new four-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front houses and lots, with stores, vaults in front, gas and water throughout; said houses have been built by days' work and of the best materials. Also, 2 cottage houses in 26th-st. adjoining the above, with sub-cellars, containing all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Also, adjoining these some, 5 very neat and convenient cottage-houses, in Franklin-terrace, with sub-cellars, gas, water, &c.; said houses contain 8 rooms, pantries, &c., and are in every way suitable for a small, respectable family, and are in good order. The above is a rare chance for persons wishing a respectable homestead on a economical scale, and for persons wishing to put a good investment and a good business location. May be seen until the day of sale. Terms easy.

A. M. CHESEBRO, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.—IMPORTED and peremptory sale, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., the gold hunting chronometers, straight line escaped levers, in patent and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting watches, plague and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Josselo, French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Piquet, Patek and Moullner; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, slegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above to be peremptorily sold, offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend. This sale has been unavoidably postponed from FRIDAY, 11th inst., as before advertised, until the above date, in consequence of alterations in the building in Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st, each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Mac. Inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LAFAYETTE PLACE, &c., AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable Property to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., To-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

LAFAYETTE-PLACE—No. 26, elegant house and lot.

TENTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Four houses, south west corner.

MONROE-STREET—No. 249 handsome house and lot.

BROOKLYN—Eight valuable lots in the 14th Ward.

For maps of the above property and full particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton, Scholes, Orr, Rockford and other avenues, Rose and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries, will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st. and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel household furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, tapestry, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloths, parlor furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, sheets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet ware, extension table, China dinner and tea sets, kitchen utensils; also, previous to the above, at 1 o'clock, three hilliard tables.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—H. G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., in lots to suit the trade, a complete assortment of white, granite and common ware, glass-ware, plain and decorated China, &c.; worthy the attention of country merchants. Sale positive, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

104 LOTS AT MANHATTANVILLE—Broadway, 59th and 60th sts., 10th and 11th avs., on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at Merchants' Exchange. Sale positive. 50 per cent. on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., or J. WARD, Jr., No. 5 Tryon-row.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 1st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,431,159 09
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$998,031 64	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	3 683 2 —	1,305,791 76
Total		$5,740,453 79
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions)	$341,503 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,306 01	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses Medical Examination, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,998 27—	$551,136 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,188,933 42
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 08	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,666 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 62—$5,188,933 42	

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.

Number of Policies issued during the year..... 1,728
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859..... 10,993
Increase in the net cash assets during the year..$764,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN DUDLEY,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS.	SAMUEL B. DASCOMB,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ARNAT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MITCHEL POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated, interest allowed on deposits.
ASA S. CLARK, M. J. WILLIAMSON.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No 30 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.
Particular attention given to the negotiation of Improved Property and Lots located in the City of New-York.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 28, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.—Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO. having been appointed by the President Financial and Transfer agents of the Company in the City of New-York, this office will be closed after TUESDAY, 15th inst., and all coupons and other obligations of this Company payable in this City, will thereafter be presented for payment at their office, No. 44 Exchange-place, where also the stock of the Company will be transferable.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of the Insurance Companies and Banks as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New York for the Legislature and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS OF the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway. W. S. BRAYTON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS WANTED IN THE RETAIL HAT BUSINESS.—Mortgage given on security for twice the amount. Address, for three days, J. A. WARDELL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal and Joint Stock Per Cent. Bonds; and on Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS.—OUR SENIOR partner is on a collecting tour West; claims for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, left with us before Feb. 20, will be forwarded for his personal attention.

GIBBS, WATSON & GIBBS, Collection House,
No. 106 Broadway.

LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET, NEAR LAWYERS' HALL TO LET—First floor, with fire place, large safe, Croton water, &c., suitable for an insurance company or banker. Possession immediate. Address OFFICE, Box No. 555 Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MOLYNEUX,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORAIN FESSMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FOLLIN,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSS,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BEAUFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVERT & GEORGE.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
MOSES ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 9, 1859.

ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 21st of February instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Saston or Albany, and on the 21st day of March next, upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNITED BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February inst.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.

New York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.

Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAS. S. HIBBARD, JOHN J. BERGH, Secretary.

THE MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of Cammann & Co. on and after Feb. 16. B. WILSON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 49 Cliff-st. This house has been occupied for the last 8 years as a first-class boarding-house, having been fitted up at large expense expressly for it. It is 5 stories high; the two upper stories divided into small rooms. The present occupant retiring from business, it is an excellent opportunity for any enterprising person, as the family retiring leaves a house full of first-class boarders. The house has every convenience, and can be seen after 2 o'clock. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD B. SMITH, at Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., No. 71 Warren-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 330 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 CASH, IN an established manufactory, with house full property to represent the investment, and with facilities to earn $1 000 per month. This will be clearly shown at an interview, for which address WOOD, Box No. 191 *Times* Office. Will be associated with a party that fully understands the entire business.

A TELLER IN A WALL STREET BANK, who can give the best references in his present employers, desires to enter an established house, commercial or manufacturing, where his integrity, ability and acquaintance would secure him a partnership—or he would take a cashiership with a prospect of ultimate advancement. Address Bank, Box No. 4,433 Post-office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small well-furnished hotel, or to take on the interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, IN ONE OF the best thoroughfares in the city, now doing a first-rate business; only reason for selling, the proprietor has other business, and cannot attend to both. For further particulars, apply to CEO. BACKER, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—BUTTER STAND, NO. 174 WASHington Market; pays from $75 to $80 per month. Inquire at the stand.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School officers of the 17th Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work" and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN HEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for the building of a road seventy feet in width from Hunter's Point to Flushing, Long Island, will be received until the 28th day of February next, inclusive, at the office of Messrs. Crane & Ely, at Hunter's Point, or of John C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

Maps and profile of the route will be exhibited to applicants, and full particulars given at the office of Crane & Ely as above, and at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. Meserole, No. 140 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on and after the 15th of February.

Proposals may be made for the whole work, or one or more sections thereof, addressed to the President of the Company, and must contain a limit of time for the completion of contract.

All the communications received will be opened in the presence of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting, and the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. By order,

A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14 at 4 o'clock P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Bedivilla. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 30,000 lbs. of cast iron.

Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet 36 inch water-pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

GEO. H. BAILEY, Supt. and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 14th Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1 situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work. DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. ELIT. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHERT,
No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. TUES. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. All connections superior. New-York to New Orleans, $

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. ELY's bill authorizing HENRY R. SELDEN, CHARLES O'CONOR and HAMILTON FISH, or in their places respectively WM. C. BRYANT, ROBERT J. DILLON and WM. F. HAVEMEYER to prepare a new charter for the City of New-York, was reported favorably.

The resolution then came up to add two members to the Senate Investigating Committee, in consequence of the present difficulty of obtaining a quorum.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. WHEELER and DOWNEY, of the Committee, and lost.

Mr. BRANDRETH moved to confine the service to the present Senate.

Mr. WHEELER spoke warmly against the resolution, and declared that during the existence of the present Committee money had been offered him by a personal friend of his to induce him to absent himself from the Committee. He was prepared to prove this fact at the proper time. He did not seek a position on the Committee, but as it had been awarded him he should do his duty, until the power given it by the Senate was abrogated by the same body.

Mr. BRANDRETH did not see why Senators who had not been free from slanders should go outside of their own term to look for corruption. They should be glad of an opportunity to clear their own skirts.

Mr. DOWNEY spoke against the resolution. It was the practice of rogues to plead the statute of limitation.

Mr. HALE said the only statute of limitation ever offered was by those who desired to go beyond their own term for an investigation.

Mr. DURYEE said that after the broad charges made by Mr. O. B. WHEELER, he should not throw any check upon the investigation, though he considered it would be more appropriate and honest to investigate the alleged bribery during the term of the present Senate, &c.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved for the restriction of the investigation to written and sworn charges.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER objected, on the ground that no one would make such charges.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER—Then let the Committee fail! If the people came up like Patrick Brooks and assailed honorable men behind and under the cover of secrecy, it was generally found they did so for the purpose of striking their victim.

Mr. DURYEE insisted that the distinct charges made by Mr. O. B. WHEELER should be proved or withdrawn.

Mr. MATHER demanded the name of the Senator charged by Mr. O. B. WHEELER with approaching him with the money.

Mr. WHEELER said it was a friend of his who had been approached, not himself.

Mr. DOWNEY claimed that the demand was out of order, but Mr. MATHER still insisted on receiving the name.

Mr. WHEELER refused to give the name at this time. He explained that his friend had not only been approached indirectly by a member of the lower House, but directly by a lobby man.

Mr. SOARS said he had been present at the investigation, and the proceedings were such as to impel him unless a different course were pursued, to move the discharge of the Committee.

Mr. DOWNEY spoke strongly against the proceedings of the lobby, who had followed and dogged him about, at home and in the streets, ever since the Investigation commenced.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved that the question be taken without further debate.

Messrs. HALSTED and DIVEN opposed, and the motion was lost.

Mr. SPINOLA had no objection to the investigation, for, if the intention was honest, both sides would be investigated, as the report said money had been paid to defeat the Bridge bill.

After debate, which was continued until 5 o'clock, the motion to confine the Committee to cases where definite charges were made, was somewhat amended in minor particulars; but before it could be passed the Senate was left without a quorum, when it adjourned until 11 A. M. Monday.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a memorial from the Common Council of New-York, asking for salaries.

The report coming up to print extra copies of the Report of the Committee to investigate the affairs of Castle Gardan, Mr. LAW moved to recommit it, on the ground that the binding was not provided for in the contract, and would be attended with heavy expense on account of the bulk of the book.

Messrs. CHANLER, RUTHERFORD and GOVEN opposed the motion, on the plea that it was intended to cover up the evidence adduced by the Committee.

The motion prevailed by 63 to 26.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved for a reconsideration, agreeing to the report of the Committee, adverse to the bill to fix the wages of laborers on the Central Park at nine shillings per day.

After debate the vote was reconsidered and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole.

The bills to construct a horse railroad in Brooklyn, and to widen River-street, Brooklyn, were reported favorably.

Mr. JEREMIAH moved to recommit the bill reported favorably yesterday, authorizing the sale of the Post-Office site adjoining the City Hall, and increasing the City Hall fund one million of dollers. Agreed to.

The Connecticut Boundery Commission presented their report.

Mr. H. A. LYON gave notice of a bill to protect the people and to secure honest expenditure of the public moneys.

Proceedings of the Lobby Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Senate Investigating Committee met to-day. ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., appeared and was sworn. In reply to searching questions, he testified distinctly and unequivocably that he had no knowledge of any kind whatever of any corrupt means being used in the way of bribes, promises or advantages to secure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, and that he had never offered, paid or promised any consideration at any time to secure votes for that purpose. No other witness was examined.

The Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AND INDIAN.

HALIFAX, Sundey, Feb. 13—Evening.

The weather has been very clear ell dny, with a light N. W. wind, and so continues, but there are yet no signs of the Royal mail steamship *America*, now in her 16th day from Liverpool and overdne.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feh. 13—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now in her nineteenth day from Liverpool. The steemers of the line carry coal enough to last twenty days, and the *Indian* always uses less than her allowance, so that there is no fear that she is yet out of coal. The weather is fine here.

Ovation to Manager Barry of the Boston Theatre.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

There was a dramatic ovation at the Boston Theatre last night, consisting of a crowded benefit to MR. THOS. BARRY, and the presentation to the beneficiary of a valuable silver salver, pitcher and goblet by the actors and employes of the establishment. Eloquent speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off with great *éclat*.

Detection of a Mail Robber.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12.

GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW, in the employ of Thompson's Express, was this morning detected in the act of robbing the mails at the Albany Post-Office by HOLBROOK, Government Agent.

The Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Saturday Feb. 12.

The first race to-day was a two-mile heat for $2,500 a side, and was won by *Planet*, beating *Hennie Farron*.

The second race for the citizens' stakes was won by *Tar River*, beating several crack nags.

Religious Exercises in Philadelphia Theatres.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 13.

There were religious exercises in the Walnut-street Theatre for the first time, this evening. The house was crammed to overflowing, while hundreds were unable to gain admission. The Rev. Mr. WILLETTS delivered a sermon on temperance. There was much applause in the way of singing. A large posse of police was present to preserve order.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The New-Mexican mail of the 23d ult., reached Independence to-night. The California mail from Stockton was over due at Santa Fé, and the contractors were very uneasy about it, as the mail party had to run the gauntlet of the Mohave villages, containing about eight thousand Indians. The weather was fine and the roads good.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Empire City* brings Havana advices of the 9th. There is no political news worth telegraphing. Sugars firm; stock 65,000 boxes. Lard quiet, at 17¾c.@18c. Exchange on London, 60 days, 12 per cent. premium; on New-York, 2¼ per cent. premium.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The bark *Azola*, hence for Charleston, has put into Provincetown, leaking badly.

The schooner *Chieftain*, from Rockland for New-York, with lime, is ashore on Chatham Bar, and on fire, and will be a total loss.

The bark *Azola's* leak has been stopped, and she proceeded for Charleston.

Indictment of Captain Corrie, of the Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against Captain COREY of the yacht Wanderer, and three others, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. They are now in jail.

Weather Reports.

SUNDAY, Feb. 13.

BALTIMORE.—Clear and cold.

WASHINGTON.—Cloudy. Thermometer 34°.

PENNSBURGH.—Cloudy. Thermometer 41°.

WILMINGTON.—Clear and cold.

AUGUSTA.—Clear and cold.

CHARLESTON.—Clear. Ther. 48°. Wind N. W.

SAVANNAH.—Clear. Thermometer 42°. Wind N. W.

MACON.—Clear and cold.

MONTGOMERY.—Clear and pleasant.

MOBILE.—Clear. Thermometer 45°.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Clear and cold.

CINCINNATI.—Clear and cold.

Kansas and Slavery.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Feb. 12.

A bill abolishing and prohibiting Slavery in the Territory has passed the Legislature, but it will doubtless receive the veto of Governor MEDARY.

The Killing of Purser Hunter.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment against WM. P. ROACH for manslaughter, in killing S. V. HUNTER, late a purser in the United States Navy.

FOUNDLING BABIES.

How they are Cared For.

Now and then paragraphs find their way into the papers telling of strange packages left at some citizen's door, of baskets filled with unmarketable freight discovered by policemen in alley-ways or vacant rooms, or of infants, too young to know what it is to have a mother's care, left in stages or by places to be looked after by some benevolent stranger. Items like these occur too frequently to attract much attention. The eye falls on them and they are forgotten, but they tell of sin and shame in the pest, of poverty and pinching want in the present, and of lives of bitter hardship in the future, or of a few short weeks of intense suffering for the diseased and puny infant whose feeble frame contains only a glimmering spark of life, which might perhaps better never have been kindled. Probably not one in a thousand ask the question what becomes of these children, the care of whom poverty-stricken parents are obliged to relinquish or whose birth their mothers conceal to avoid the shame of acknowledgment. One instinctively turns to the Orphan Asylums and the Homes for the Friendless, as the refuge to which they must be consigned; but the inmates of these institutions occupy comfortable homes when their situation is compared with that of those scores whose tender years are dragged out under the supervision of hired nurses. Of this last class there are at present perhaps two hundred who are cared for by the Almshouse Department. The division of the Board of Governors, known as the Committee on Out-Door Poor, have the immediate care of them. When a foundling is picked up in the street, or when a half-starved mother finds that cold and hunger are blasting the life of her baby, the child is taken to the office of the Alms House Department in the Rotunda in the Park. If it has no name, for three out of every four of this class are illegitimate, the fancy and invention of the employes is called into play, and the forsaken little being, labeled as the Property Clerk labels a piece of stolen goods, is consigned to the care of a nurse, who for one dollar per week gives the child just about the proportion of a mother's love which one would naturally suppose that paltry sum could purchase. Among these children there will now and then be ons whose hold on life cannot readily be shaken. Sturdy constitutions, inherited from robust parents, fit them to endure the hardships which have fallen to their lot; but by far the larger part have not sufficient vitality to supply their puny frames with force enough for motion. Their limbs hanging lifelessly and refusing to bear any weight; eyelids drooping with disease; eyeballs lustreless and fixed; flesh consumed by disease until the shriveled skin hangs loosely about their delicate bones, and sores breaking out on their heads and eating away their legs and arms, all tell that the crimes of the fathers are being visited upon the children. Such subjects would seem to require the tenderest care to keep them alive. Money could hardly compensate skillful nurses for tending such masses of corruption as are sometimes brought the Governors to be disposed of. On Saturday they invited several gentlemen to accompany them to see some of their children at nurse, it having been authoritatively stated that they were badly cared for and willfully neglected. Governor SMITH, the Chairman of the Committee on Out-Door Poor, assured those who, in accordance with the invitation had assembled at the Rotunda, that the children had not been cleaned and washed—much less "whitewashed"—to be ready for the proposed examination. By way of preparing the minds of those present for what they were to witness, it was stated that a year and a half ago the Managers of the Home for the Friendless selected thirty-four of these poor unfortunates to rear and care for in their institution. In fourteen months twenty-two of this number were dead.

The first nurse visited on Saturday lived at No. 186 Third-street. The lower part of the building is occupied by a wholesale Wine and Liquor Store, where, according to the signs, everything is dispensed from "Jamaica Rum" to "Aniseed Rose" and "Perfect Love." As the procession, numbering in all seven persons, entered the house, doors began to open on all sides, and dirty and curious faces peered out as though their owners thought a Sheriff with his *posse* were about to take forcible possession of the premises. Up, and still up we mounted, the air growing denser and fouler as we ascended, until the accumulated stenches became altogether too complicated to be analyzed. Finally the door of the desired room was reached. On knocking, a dirty Irishwoman came, and the delegation was ushered into a dimly-lighted apartment, perhaps 8x10 feet square. The floor was partially scrubbed. In one corner was an unmade bed. Apparently the woman understood the object of the visit, for going immediately to a closet, the dimensions of which were about 4x6 feet, she brought out first a child a couple of years old. There was a stupidity about his lustreless eye, which, together with a head of unnatural size, impressed the spectators painfully. But WALTER CRAIG, for that was the boy's name, was but the type of one class. On being asked for the other child of which she was taking care, the nurse brought from the same close, dark room a puny baby, whose *flesh marasmus* had consumed until the bones were clothed only with skin, of a livid, death-like hue. ANNIE MCGOWAN, the woman said, was eleven days old last June, when she was given in her charge. Since that time she had not been well, yet she had never been sick enough to have the doctor. Here disease had been aping famine, and the work it had accomplished was so similar that one would naturally have inferred that the little sufferer was in want of necessary sustenance. The sight, with the close, damp air of the room, was sickening, and the pure atmosphere outside, which was reached as speedily as possible, was the best and surest relief.

At No. 206 Avenue C there was a slight improvement in the character of the nurse, of the room, and of the children. MRS. WARD is a married woman, and an American. Her apartments were tolerably clean, and RACHEL LOGAN, the two-year-old baby of which she had charge, had more vitality than poor little ANNIE MCGOWAN. Mrs. W.'s three children had formed quite an attachment for RACHEL during the two months she had been with them. The oldest cried when she was lifted from the cradle, fearing that she was to be taken away from them.

The next visit was to a front room on the same floor, where lived Mrs. GOSS. She was practicing what numerous females theorize upon, Woman's-Right's doctrines. Mr. G. was at home tending the babies, while his wife was out. "Come to see the babies, have you?" was his first exclamation. Three of his own children were in the room, their hair, like his, uncombed and of a brilliant auburn. On the table were a pile of dirty dishes and a quantity of food. Without waiting for an answer to his question, Mr. GOSS stepped into the bedroom adjoining, and returned dancing up and down a sickly-looking baby of the same class we had already seen. "What's his name, Mr. GOSS?" said one of the visitors. "HORACE GREELEY," he replied. "HORACE GREELEY," shouted three or four voices in chorus. "Sure that's it, HORACE GREELEY; that's what BRIDGET calls him." The shouts of laughter which followed roused the half-stupid child into a state bordering upon sensibility, and Mr. G., apparently unconscious of the greatness which had been thrust on the infant which he held in his arms, proceeded, "'Deed, an' it was a small one when we got it. It's nigh on a year we've had it, and we've taken as good care of it as we have of our own childers." A statement which was perfectly consistent with the condition in which we found HORACE GREELEY and Mr. GOSS' "childers." Mr. G.'s apologies for his wife's absence followed the visitors as they retreated down the stairs.

At No. 103 Seventh-street ALICA MCPHILLIPS resides. Her room was dirty. Coal was scattered over the floor, and on the table were crusts of bread from which everything eatable had been dug out by hungry hands. The child which she had charge of she received last November. There was a wild look about its blue eyes which was far from natural. The stuff which she had received from the department to make clothes of for the child had not been touched, because Mrs. MCP. had been sick, as she asserted again and again. Her husband is a very old man and follows the business of junk gathering when the fair portion of the premises had been completed, Mr. MCP. broached the inquiry. "Are yes charged with the baby?" Governor SMITH replied that she must "stick up" if she wanted to keep it. "But I've not been able; I was taken sick and"— Before the sentence was finished the company were on their way to MARY GOLDEN'S. Here was the first child we had yet seen who had vitality enough to cry as healthy babies generally do.

The very reverse of the children of whom ROSA THOMAS had charge, told of a woman whose heart was fixed on something more poetical than a dollar a week she earned for nursing them. There was "Babie Bell" a little sickly thing but evidently well cared for. The four children in the room were all Alms house children originally. The two eldest she had adopted as her own. For one of them she had procured the papers only the day before and as she told of it her eyes sparkled with pleasure. When they had been sick she had hired a doctor to prescribe for them, paying his bills herself. Her apologies for the condition of her room which was far neater than any yet visited were profuse. Indeed she known visitors were coming she would have fixed the children up she said.

ESTHER BURNS, at No. 322 Eighth-street, was a hearty-looking Irish woman, with true national wit. Besides the Almshouse baby of which she had charge, there were one or two children in the room of her own. Subsequently the company paid their respects to SIMEON DRAPER, a light-haired boy, bright and cheerful, and to TIEMANN COOPER, a poor, sickly child. She saw the light first on the day Mayor TIEMANN was elected to his office he now holds. Visits were made promiscuously in Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets. Mrs. FROST, the mother of the woman who visits the children once every three months, and sees that they are properly cared for, had five infants under her charge. Some of them would sit on the floor, almost motionless, for hours, as disease had paralyzed their limbs and rendered them incapable of motion. But all were cared for tenderly and properly. Mrs. GORDON, in Thirty-sixth-street, made nursing these children her sole business. Six were under her charge, and everything was arranged for their comfort. The other places visited varied slightly from those of which sketches are given above. There were children in the different localities of all degrees of health and cleanliness. Some, who were three or four years old, could not bear their weight upon their feeble limbs, and it was uncertain whether they would ever be able to stand. Others had scrofulous sores covering their bodies, and disease had so eaten into their very bones, that it seemed as if it would not loosen its hold until it deprived the little sufferers of life and misery at the same time. The wonder is not that these unfortunate hells to their parents' disease and shame should be no better cared for, but that one dollar a week should secure them such attention as they do receive. It was evident that no special preparations could have been made for Saturday's tour. It came unexpectedly, to the majority at least, of those visited, and justice to those having supervision of these children demands that the statement should be made that they seem to have done all the peculiar circumstances would permit to make them comfortable.

Professor Mitchel in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seldom been so impressed with the importance of clear and correct views of great truths as in hearing Professor MITCHEL's two Astronomical lectures in Brooklyn. My family have become quite a family of Astronomers; and, in place of the idle talk of the city, the vast works of the Almighty have become our theme. I feel very anxious that every father should give his household an opportunity, which he may not enjoy again, of becoming acquainted with truths which have been developed only by the arduous toil and labor of some of the greatest minds which have ever lived. A FATHER.

Export of Specie.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, on Saturday, took out nearly two hundred passengers, and upwards of $200,000 in specie.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 50c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are now the only remedies used in the great public hospitals for the cure of bronchial affections, quinsy, measles and small-pox. Every doctor of skill uses them in his practice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..FEB. 12.

$75,000 U. S. 6s, '74	102⅜	50 Hudson. Riv. R. R.	32⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	100 do.	b30 32⅝
3,000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	100 do.	b60 32½
15,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	100 do.	32¼
10,000 do.	s20 84⅜	100 do.	b10 32⅜
5,000 Cal. St. Is. new 8s	81½	300 Harlem Railroad	13⅝
1,000 Erie R.R. 2d M. B.	88	300 do.	13¾
1,000 E. R. R. C. Bs. '62	40	100 Harlem R. R. P.	b30 39¾
500 Ill. Cen. R.R.Bs.	88½	350 do.	39½
50,000 do.	s10 88⅝	300 do.	s60 39
1,000 C St. P. & F. D.	b 10	375 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14
65 Bank State N. Y.	102½	100 do.	b30 14
5 Bank Commerce	101	200 Reading R. R.	b10 47⅛
15 Perk Bank	105¾	40 do.	47¾
200 Canton Co.	20¾	300 do.	s60 47
50 Mau. Ges Co.	152½	100 do.	s15 47⅜
34 Del. & Hud. Cl. C.	99¾	200 do.	47½
100 do.	s60 99¾	50 Mich. Cent. R.	b10 49⅛
100 do.	s60 99¾	200 do.	49¾
13 do.	99¾	100 do.	s30 49¾
100 Dor. Free Stone Co.	5¾	100 do.	b60 50
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	75	50 do.	49¾
100 do.	s10 75	50 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	48⅝
100 do.	s30 75	100 M. So. & N. Ia. G. sk.	45
210 do.	75½	150 do.	45¼
150 do.	b30 75¾	150 do.	45½
360 do.	75¾	50 do.	s10 45½
100 do.	b60 76	200 Panama Railroad	115
100 do.	b60 76½	625 do.	114¾
100 do.	b10 76¾	100 do.	s60 114
100 Cum. Preferred	21¾	50 do.	s10 114¾
200 do.	b30 77	50 Ill. Cent. R.	b60 66¼
350 N. Y. C. ex d.	opg 75¾	30 Pet. & Chic. R. R.	68½
100 do.	b60 78¾	100 Gleve. & Tol. R.	s10 31
100 do.	P&c 78¾	100 do	31
15 do.	78¾	100 Chic & R. Isl. R. R	60¾
57 Erie Railroad	13¾	50 do.	s60 60
10 do.	13¾	200 do.	60¾
50 do.	b30 13¾	200 do.	s30 60¾
8 Chic., Burl'n & Q. R.	49¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '74	102¾	300 Harlem Railroad	13¾
5,000 Mo. State 6's.	s60 84¾	100 do.	s30 13¾
5,000 do.	84¾	100 do.	b60 13¾
4,000 H. R. R. 3d M. B.	74	250 Reading R. R.	48¼
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B	24½	300 do.	s30 47⅜
20 Marine Bank	84¾	300 do.	49
10 do.	84	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	50½
50 Pa. M. S. S. Co.	72½	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S	45⅜
100 do.	78	50 Panama R. R.	s10 115
50 do.	s10 78	100 do.	s50 114¾
200 do.	78¾	50 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	69¾
50 do.	s30 77½	50 do.	s30 69¾
350 do.	78¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31
100 do.	b30 78¾	50 Chi & R. I. R. R.	b10 60¾
100 Canton Co.	s10 20¾	300 do.	s60 60¾
50 N. Y. C. ex div.	b30 79	50 do.	s15 60¾
125 do.	opg 79	100 do.	60¾
100 do.	b60 79¼	400 do.	b60 60⅞
100 do.	b30 79¼	50 do.	s30 60¾
15 Erie Railroad	13¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14
100 Her. R. R. Pref	b30 39¾	100 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	1½
200 do.	s30 39¾		

MONDAY, Feb. 14—A. M.

The general Stock dealings of the past week were less unsettled than during the previous week. The market begins to conform, particularly in dividend securities, to the recent advance in the price of Money, which is now pretty well established, without sensibly diminishing the freedom of supply. The Bank rates are generally 6 ₩ cent. at call and for very choice 30@60-day bills, and 7 ₩ cent. on other paper up to 4 months. On the Street, private lenders are getting 7 ₩ cent on first-class bills 90 days to 6 months, and 8 ₩ cent. on some fair single-name paper, while on temporary loans they are placing money with the Stock Brokers at 5 ₩ cent., at which rate most of the old-established firms are well-supplied. As the whole change is the healthy result of the increased movement in general trade, the effect after a week or ten days' experience is rather to strengthen than diminish confidence in business prospects ahead, and in stock values dependent upon a return to something like former activity. A redistribution of the Street interest in several prominent Stocks, consequent in part upon the change referred to, has also tended to improve the general tone of the dealings, besides evidently equalizing more nearly the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts at the Board of Brokers. The following table indicates the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	102½@102¾
New-York Central	78¼@79½ & 78¼@79
New-York and Erie	13⅞@13¾
Reading	49@47¼@48
Rock Island	60½@59¾@61
Michigan Southern	18¾@18¾@18¾
Michigan Southern preferred	45¾@45¾
Michigan Central	50¼@49¾@50¼
Toledo	30¼@30½@31½@31½
Galena	69¼@68¾@68¾
Illinois Central	66½@66½@67
Pacific Mail	76¾@70 & 74@73@70
Panama	116¼@116½@114¾@115¾
Missouris	84¾@84¾
Virginias	90@90¾
Tennessees	89¾@89½
Illinois Central Bonds	87@88½
California Sevens	84½@84¾
Hudson River	32¾@33@32½
Harlem Preferred	40¾@38@40@39½

The New Federal Stock is being a little more distributed to investment holders, but a sufficient amount is still afloat to render the price sluggish. On Saturday, 102⅜ ₩ cent. was paid to fill the orders at the board, and 102⅝ was bid at the close, the market manifesting more firmness. The same feeling obtained in State Stocks, particularly Missouris and Virginias. Tennessees were steady at 89½@89¾. In regard to the Public Debt of Tennessee, we are permitted by one of our leading Bank officers to copy the following recent advices from the Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, President of the Bank of Tennessee, and the fiscal agent of the State:

BANK OF TENNESSEE, Nashville, Jan. 26, 1859.

The General Assembly of '52 and '54 passed Acts giving State aid to a large number of proposed railroads, and it was then estimated that if they were all completed, the debt of the State would be near twenty millions, (including indorsements.) Many of them had not been commenced when the Legislature met, in 1857, and they repealed so many of the charters as to reduce the prospective liability of the State between five and six millions. The supply of the Bonds lately on your market has been caused by the completion of some of the roads, and there are yet a few roads which are in progress and will be entitled to Bonds when the law is complied with. I may safely say that the whole indebtedness of the State, as the laws now stand, cannot exceed sixteen millions, of which the State debt proper exceeds but little over four millions; the balance of the debt is mainly Bonds loaned to railroads, secured by first mortgage. I may add that it was the settled purpose of the last General Assembly to issue no more Bonds, and to get rid of the prospective liabilities created by former Legislatures, as far as possible, without a violation of the public faith. I think I cannot be mistaken in saying that public opinion corresponds with the action of the last General Assembly, and that there is no reasonable ground for apprehending an increase of the indebtedness of the State. I may further add, that a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum is required by law to be paid by the railroads, which will extinguish these Bonds before maturity.

C. JOHNSON.

The whole Public Debt of Tennessee, by the late return, was about as follows:

Old Debt for Banking, State House, &c.	$4,017,000
Loans to Railroads (the regular Bonds)	6,100,000
Indorsements for Railroads	2,500,000
Total	$12,617,000

The regular 6 ₩ Cents. sold in our market constitute a First and only Mortgage lien upon 610 miles finished Railway, or $10,000 per mile. The indorsed Bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Company, the East Tannessee and Virginia Company, and the City of Memphis, constitute a First Mortgage Lien upon 255 miles of finished railway, besides the faith of the Companies and City, principals to the Bonds, and a Sinking Fund of 2 ₩ cent. a year, which runs after five years from the date of issue.

The dealings in New-York Central since Friday morning last are ex dividend, but we have made our quotations for the whole week as ex dividend, opening equal to 78½, advancing to 79½, receding to 78¼ and finally closing firm at 79@79½ ₩ cent. In New-York and Erie shares the business is not important, nor the fluctuations wide. The traffic of the Company in January settles up $304,707, as against $376,356 the same month last year. The management are understood to have closed a contract with a responsible party for completing the Long Dock improvement by the 1st Dec. next. The Reading movement was quite inconsiderable until Friday, when the quotation of 48¼@49, as it had stood for nearly a week, gave way, and some heavy sales (about 8,000 shares) were pressed at 47¼@¼@¼@47. On Saturday, the effect of this sudden fresh demonstration against the Stock was to create a demand for certificates for delivery and to advance the price to 48 ₩ cent. The certificates among the New-York Brokers have been reduced by Philadelphia purchasers to 8,700 shares, of which 3,950 shares stand in the name of a single firm connected with the Philadelphia business. Rock Island Shares have shown increased firmness since Tuesday, when the market took about 3,500 shares at 59½, mostly sold by one house, and then gradually advanced to 61 ₩ cent. at the close on Saturday. In the other Western stocks, it will be noticed that the changes of the week were not very marked. The turn of the speculative contest on Rock Island, without being accounted for by any improvement as yet in the traffic of the line, is in favor of the *Bull* account. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail are nearly as violent as week before last. At one time there were eager sellers on time at 70, and even a fraction below that figure; while at the close, the buyers came in, apparently without limit as to price, and the stock went to 79 ₩ cent. Various surmises were afloat on Saturday, after the delivery of the California and Central American mails, in regard to what has happened or is to happen in either quarter, or at home, or touching the Mail Company, or the price and prospects of their shares. No news, however, was permitted to transpire from the office, if, indeed, anything new had been received, beyond the fact that the confirmation of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty opens two routes to the Mail steamers instead of one, if in fighting VANDERBILT the Company should elect to run a second line in conjunction with WHITE & YELVERTON across Nicaragua. They have the ocean steamers extra to do so, and WHITE has the lake and river boats already on that Isthmus for the transit. Panama shares went down on the news to 114¼ ₩ cent., but soon rallied to 115¾@115¼ ₩ cent. The effect of the impending competition for the California trade will undoubtedly be to increase, while it cheapens the travel and freight business to and from the Pacific, and, in any event, the heaviest part must necessarily be done over the Panama Railroad. Harlem Preferred fluctuated from 40¾ down to 38, and up again to 40@39½. Hudson Shares and Herlem Common Stock were comparatively steady. Illinois Central Construction Bonds advanced 1½ ₩ cent. The general market left off firm.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, during the past week, was again quite active in the Import entries, as well as in the sale of Dry Goods, from first hands, to the City and Country jobbers. The total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,905,578, as against $2,028,955 the corresponding week last year. The Customs paid in cash were $659,000, and in Treasury bills $92,000 for the week. The Sub-Treasury balance, though assisted from this quarter, and also by some further settlements for the New Loan, was not quite so high at the close as at the beginning of the week, the Government disbursements being on a liberal scale. The figure stands $8,040,933, as against $8,103,546 at the close of the previous week. The Export of Specie for the week is $361,550, against $18,850 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce, $923,817 against $865,156 same week last year. The receipts of Gold from California, which came to hand on Saturday morning, too late to be counted in the Bank Averages of the week, are $1,319,924, comparing with $1,348,507 same packet last year. The impression on the Street is that the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will show a considerable decrease in the line of Discounts, and a further falling off in the average of Specie, though the Banks will start the week with near a million end a half in vault over the average, acquired from the California arrival and the Sub-Treasury disbursement of Saturday. The last average was $25,991,441.

According to the Custom-house tables which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries at the port of New-York for seven months of the current Treasury year to the 31st of Jan., amounted to....$109,973,000
Add two weeks in February..... 12,383,319

Total since July 1..... $122,356 319
Same time in 1858..... 114,191,801

Increase since July 1..... $8,164,518

The Custom-house returns of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, (including foreign articles re-exported,) from July 1 to Jan. 31, are....$32,080,000
Add two weeks in February..... 2,226,718

Total since July 1..... $34,306,718
Same time last year..... 41,604,478

Decrease this year..... $7,297,754

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York to Jan. 31..... $15,947,000
Add two weeks in February..... 968,519

Total since July 1..... $16,915,519
Same time last year..... 29,684,120

Decrease since July 1..... $12,768,601

Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, the Stock Auctioneer, has compiled the official returns of the Fire Insurance Companies in this City, made to the State Compiroller and reported to the Legislature. The table can be had on application at his office. The following are the most prominent items in each return:

Name.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Income.	Div'ds.
Astor	1851	$150,000	$55,225	$71,[illegible]	10
Atlas	1824	200,000	41,000	44,[illegible]	10
American	1857	200,000	47,038	56,[illegible]	10
Atlantic	1851	150,000	108,707	112,737	10
Arctic	1853	250,000	52,121	89,280	10
Atlantic	1858	150,000	22,208	1,[illegible]	—
Beekman	1853	200,000	37,803	60,645	12
Broadway	1849	200,000	63,000	63,680	12
Brevoort	1857	150,000	20,002	31,736	6
Brooklyn	1824	102,000	68,549	88,780	20
Bowery	1833	300,000	45,000	92,378	20
City	1833	210,000	134,825	86,498	20
Corn. Ex.	1853	200,000	80,752	149,841	20
Commonwealth	1853	250,000	33,347	63,674	10
Commercial	1850	200,000	60,000	88,615	12
Clinton	1850	250,000	48,000	89,998	12
Continental	1853	500,000	131,458	271,502	12
Columbia	1853	200,000	29,000	54,337	12
Citizens	1837	150,000	157,405	95,908	25½
East River	1835	150,000	33,500	46,108	10
Empire City	1850	200,000	53,718	57,472	14
Exchange	1857	150,000	33,000	72,381	11
Eagle	1806	300,000	122,558	94,528	20
Excelsior	1853	200,000	54,483	98,707	13
Freeman's Fund	1856	150,000	15,000	22,701	—
Firemen's	1825	204,000	57,000	96,929	20
Fulton	1853	150,000	78,237	102,439	17
Greenwich	1834	200,000	41,377	43,030	14
Goodhue	1857	200,000	26,010	45,887	12
Grocers'	1850	200,000	33,500	44 689	12
Great Western	1857	1,000,000	881,436	2,479,800	17
Gebhard	1857	200,000	23,500	43,990	10
Gallatin	1857	150,000	11,333	27,410	5
Hope	1856	150,000	23 640	53,579	10
Hanover	1852	200,000	38,256	58,839	12
Howard	1825	250,000	133,950	174,422	30
Home	1853	600,000	442,431	593,342	32
Humboldt	1857	200,000	20,061	66,102	11
Harmony	1853	150,000	28,200	57,091	8½
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The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

An Extra Session of Congress to be Held.

Speech of Senator Hunter on the Tariff Question.

The Cass-Yrisarri Treaty—The Testimony of Mr. Kennedy before the Navy-yard Investigation Committee—The Mexican News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

The President to-day stated to a member of Congress, that he should call an extra session to meet about the 1st of August.

The overwhelming vote by which the House to-day refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the Loan bill, is significant of a determination not to increase the public debt.

Neither General JESUP nor the Government here has received any official information of the ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty. Gen. JESUP, nevertheless, believes the rumor of the ratification to be true.

Mr. W. D. KENNEDY, of New-York, when before the Sherman Committee of Investigation, testified unequivocally to the corruption of the entire contract system of the Executive Departments. The system of offering some few articles in a bid at nominal prices, with the expectation that little of them would ever be called for, and for the purpose of making the apparent average of the bid low, while in fact the Government was compelled to pay *high* rates for such articles as it requires, Mr. K. says was inaugurated some twenty-five years ago; and it was not until 1855 that regulations were adopted compelling contractors to furnish every article for which they had bid. It will be seen, however, that even this regulation, though an improvement, does not close the door to fraud—because while a contractor may be compelled to furnish *all* that he bids for, he is also, as a general rule, entitled to furnish a hundred times as much as he has bid for of any article, if it should be wanted, and at the same rate as his contract names. Under the operation of this system a bidder may offer a small amount of a certain article at a high rate, and a large quantity of something else at a low rate, thus making a fair *average* of prices in his bid. If this has been arranged by corrupt collusion with officials at whose demand he is to furnish the required articles, when he comes to fulfill his contract nothing is easier than to sell upon him for an excessive quantity of the articles offered at high rates, and only the precise amount of the others named in the contract.

As a remedy for this Mr. KENNEDY suggests the general adoption of the plan of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, under which the contracts are given to the lowest bidder for each article. For instance, one house offers pork, beef, flour, &c. If his flour bid is the lowest, he gets the contract for flour, without reference to the rate of his bid for the other articles.

The witness also characterized the system of open purchases, adopted in the navy-yards, as improper. The open purchases for the Brooklyn Yard have been made by the officials generally, and in many cases at most exorbitant prices. All these should have been made through GEO. SANDERS, Navy Agent; but it turns out that while the open purchases made by that officer have amounted to only about thirty or $35,000; those made in the yard amount to about $8,000 within the same period of time. The articles thus purchased when brought into the yard are "inspected" by a Naval officer; who, knowing nothing of the article to be inspected, calls upon the Master Mechanic, under whose supervision it is to be used, to tell him what to decide. The result, Mr. KENNEDY stated, is, that if the article has been purchased of the Master Mechanic's friend, it is all right—and, if not, it is all wrong. Thus, no man could hope to supply the Government with anything satisfactorily, unless he was "in" with these subordinates.

This, Mr. K. said, could be reformed by providing that all required articles should be purchased through Navy Agents, upon regular requisitions—that they should be examined in the Yard only with reference to quality, and that if the commandant thought the price extravagant he should so state to the Navy agent, holding the latter responsible before the Department at Washington if he neglected due attention to his cautions. He also suggested that the duty of the Navy agent should be to make purchases and certify the bills, leaving the payment of the latter to the Pursers of the Yards. Mr. K., in the course of his testimony, took occasion to say that whatever charges he had heard made against civil employes of the Yards, he had never heard a suspicion breathed against the integrity of a Naval officer. The testimony of this witness was highly appreciated by the Committee, whose members expressed themselves much struck by the force of his suggestions of reform. The Committee expect to report on Wednesday.

Your dispatch a day or two since, announcing the discovery of another extensive fraud, should have connected it with a Philadelphia paper house instead of a New-York establishment. I understand it is probable that still additional investigations will be ordered before the adjournment.

The news from Mexico is looked upon here as indicating the practical establishment of a British protectorate for the security of British bondholders. This fact tends to hasten the crisis of our relations with Mexico.

Senator GWIN gives a diplomatic dinner to-day.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

The ocean mail steamer bill reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means, proposes to appropriate $62,500 for carrying the mails from New-Orleans to San Francisco by way of Tehuantepec. This is the only new route specially provided for. The Postmaster General has discretion to procure their conveyance to European ports. The larger amount of obligation incurred on account of the ocean mail service is to be defrayed from the postage receipts.

The affirmation vote in the House to-day, on Mr. PHELPS' ineffectual motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce the Treasury Note Extension bill, was made up entirely of Democrats. The Pennsylvania Democrats, with several of the party from other sections, voted with both wings of the Opposition in the negative.

The House Judiciary Committee still have under consideration that part of the President's Message in reference to a bankrupt law, and may soon report on the subject. Owing to the pressure of other business in the Senate, Mr. TOOMBS has had no opportunity for calling up and advocating the bill or that purpose, as he designs.

It is the general opinion that the debate to-day on the Indiana Election case was one of the most interesting and able on Constitutional law that has ever taken place in the Senate.

The Committee of Ways and Means had a meeting this morning, but contrary to general expectation, the subject of the Tariff was not called up by the Chairman.

First-Assistant Engineers LAWTON and GIBSON, have been ordered to superintend the construction of the machinery of the naval vessels building at Charlestown, Massachusetts, *vice* Chief Engineer GAY, relieved of that duty.

Chief Engineer STEWART has been ordered to superintend the construction of the machinery at Baltimore, for the vessel building at Norfolk.

First-Assistant SLOAN is to superintend the construction of the machinery of the sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, at Philadelphia.

Our Washington Correspondence.

CHANCES OF TARIFF REVISION—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—MR. SEARING'S CASE—APPROACHING WEDDING—MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859.

The chances of Tariff modification during the present session are decidedly improving. Quite a number of Southern Democrats are beginning to open their eyes to the utter fallacy of Mr. COSS's figures and arguments, and to the fact that the country is rapidly plunging into bankruptcy. These are now anxious, therefore, to increase the rates of duties upon imports for revenue purposes merely—and if the opposition will accept any moderate bill for the purpose it can be carried through both Houses. The bill of Mr. PHELPS will probably be reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, not as the plan of a majority, but for the purpose of getting the subject before the House. When taken up for action the bill of Mr. MORRILL—the only one suggested that is likely to be satisfactory to New-England—is likely to be first voted upon. It will receive the unanimous support of the Republicans, but will fail nevertheless.

Much depends upon the subsequent course of the Republicans. It is anticipated that, having placed themselves on record for tariff revision in the shape of the Morrill proposition, they will decline to aid in carrying any other scheme likely to be suggested. It does not seem probable that the two houses will ever be brought to an agreement upon Mr. PHILLIPS' bill—the only one that suits Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanians declare still that they will never yield support to any measure that does not give *specific* duties upon iron, either by fixing the rates of *duties* specifically, or by fixing a standard price for iron upon which to compute the duties under the *ad valorem* rates. It is not to be expected that the South will give this proposition any cordial support. It will be seen that the subject is still full of difficulties and embarrassments; but the growing conviction of the absolute necessity for agreeing upon *some* plan, in order to avoid the necessity for an extra session, is likely to force gentlemen to unite at last in favor of one project or another. The temporary revival of the Tariff of 1846, with the Free List of 1857 substantially retained, appears now to be the most likely to command a majority of the House. The maintenance of the Free List of '57 would disarm the least active hostility of the Eastern manufacturing interests; and although this proposition would fail to satisfy Pennsylvania, it is believed they would be constrained to accept it as the best they can get. It is probable, however, that the final fate of the whole subject will rest with a Committee of Conference between the two houses, of which the leading spirits will undoubtedly be Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, and PHELPS, of Missouri, both Free-traders.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S New-York organ seems to be foreshadowing a break up of the Cabinet in consequence of the revelations about to be made by the Sherman-Corruption Committee. The President, undoubtedly, is fully posted day by day in relation to the developments that are making. The testimony is being printed "in confidence," and as the injunction of secrecy probably is not construed to exclude the Executive from knowledge of its character, it is to be presumed that he knows exactly what is to come; and these foreshadowings of the radical remedy which he would seem to have determined upon, may be fairly taken as confession of the fact, that "corruption is rife in every branch of the Government." I confess some doubt, however, as to whether the President will break up his Cabinet. He may sacrifice some of the smaller fry; but to strike the large fish in the pool of corruption would be too apt to provoke conclusive evidence of *Executive* responsibility for many a rascality of the past year or two. The probability is, that "the Administration" and the President will conclude finally, that they are in one common boat, and that its shockingly dilapidated condition would render exceedingly perilous the attempt to throw any one of their number overboard.

Mr. SEARING, of New-York, made a characteristic spectacle of himself in the House yesterday. Your correspondent, the other day, stated that, among the facts understood to have been testified to before the Sherman Committee, was one to the effect that a quantity of paint abstracted from the Navy-yard at Brooklyn had been used in painting the house of the member from the First District; and, notwithstanding Mr. S. is no kin to "CESAR'S wife," I volunteered for his protection the suggestion that "*It remains to be shown whether he* (Mr. S.) *was aware of the fraud upon Government, or was himself imposed upon.*" Mr. SEARING seems to have been highly exasperated by this act of kindness. If he had remembered that I have no personal acquaintance with him, it might have occurred to him that I could not be expected to fully understand his tastes, especially when so eccentric. Had he addressed me upon the subject, he might have learned the name of my informant, a right of which he has deprived himself by his choice of remedy.

The facts are these. It *is* to evidence that a man employed in the Navy-yard through Mr. SEARING'S influence, and as *his* friend, *did* illegally carry off from the yard a quantity of paint, in a boat, with other persons assisting him. A witness, who was reluctant to be a party to the transaction at the time, testifies that he accompanied the paint as far as Williamsburg. Mr. SEARING'S house was painted somewhere about this time, by Navy-yard operatives,—and various circumstances left the presumption upon the mind of this witness and other persons in the Navy-yard that the material used was that thus abstracted. It does not follow that Mr. SEARING *knew* the fact,—and I expressly avoided the intimation that he did. Surely the member from the First District pays himself in sorry compliment in assuming that, if stolen paint was expended upon his house, it necessarily follows that he is suspected of being a party to the stealing.

Mr. S. is unfortunate in his explanation. I never intimated the charge that paint had been expended upon his "*farm*" house, as the reports give his remark,—and the Member's peculiarity of expression reminds one forcibly of the boy behind the scenes of the theatre, who excused himself for not driving a chariot and horses upon the stage at a proper time, by declaring that "Somebody is cut the traces, Sir!" "Cut the traces, you young scoundrel," thundered the manager, "nobody has had *access* to them but yourself!"—to which the boy rejoined with spirit, "They wasn't cut with *axes*, Sir, *they was cut with a knife!*" The forbearance with which your correspondent has passed over notorious eccentricities of Mr. SEARING'S life here, both public and private, should have satisfied him that I bore him no malice.

Social dissipation is just now at its height in Washington, and as the Session draws to a close the pulse of Fashion beats more feverishly and fast. Batteries of invitation cards fly thickly in every direction, and ball follows upon ball at an average of three or four a night. Perhaps the most brilliant of these gatherings was that occurring a few evenings since at the residence of Mr. GEORGE RIGGS, in I street. The dwelling itself presents, in its ample beauty, and the graceful refinement which marks its fittings to the smallest detail, advantages over almost any other in Washington; but it is even more than these—the gentleness, geniality, and unaffected kindness, which characterize both host and hostess—that lend to the reunions at this house so indefinable a charm. The *corps diplomatique* turned out in full array, and among the stranger lions of the occasion were Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, an English M. P., and Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. ASHLEY, whose recent hunting exploits upon the great plains of the far interior of our continent have surrounded them with so much of romance.

The freshest flower in the bouquet of gossip which always circulates on such occasions, was the approaching marriage of the Hon. GEORGE EUSTIS, M. C. of Louisiana, to Miss CORCORAN, daughter and heiress of the wealthy banker of that name. Even the gossips, strange to say, are satisfied with the match, and those delightful prattlers can only discover in it a theme for commendation. It must be most gratifying to Mr. CORCORAN, who is said to centre such deep affection upon this his only child, to find her heart-choice fixed upon one in every way so worthy of it. Mr. EUSTIS is what is usually termed a charming fellow, uniting to all those accomplishments which adorn social life, a generosity and frankness of nature, an integrity of purpose, and courteousness of manner, that have made him one of the most popular and respected members of the House. Those whom he has left wandering on the lonely bachelorial shore, purpose to celebrate their melancholy bereavement in the loss of so brilliant a member of their order, by a dinner to their departing friend. The expectant bride is a general favorite because of her amiability and general kindliness of heart. Of course her accomplishments are such as might be expected of one upon whom has been lavished every advantage that wealth could procure. The wedding occurs on Wednesday next. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Senate met at 11 A. M.

Messrs. SEWARD and FRESENDEN respectively presented memorials from the cities of New-York and Portland respecting the working of the Reciprocity Treaty. Referred.

Messrs. PUGH and GWIN introduced the Senators from Oregon, Messrs. LANE and SMITH, who were sworn, and took their seats. They then drew lots for the long term, and Mr. SMITH has it.

Mr. HUNTER presented the credentials of Mr. TOOMBS, re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. BIGLER'S tariff resolution was taken up, to allow Mr. HUNTER to express his views. Mr. HUNTER began by saying that the present issue is between high taxation on one side, and moderate expenditure on the other. His personal connection with the tariff of 1857 induced him to review the circumstances under which it came into operation, and the principles on which it was established. Secretary GUTHRIE had founded his estimates on the opinion that the expenditures for the preceding years, exclusive of payments for the public debt, had never required more than forty-eight millions of dollars. The tariff was therefore reduced by the consent of all sections. Unfortunately, in the first year of its operation it encountered the great financial depression; but in this year, as far as it has gone, it promised to attain the amount estimated by the Secretary. The Senator from Rhode Island had estimated that it would produce but forty millions of dollars, but during the two first quarters it has produced twenty-three millions, and the probability is that the last two quarters will produce fully the amount of the estimates. It has done what it was expected to do, and the question is, Shall we continue to use it, to carry on the requirements of the Government? The President and the able head of the Treasury Department thought it insufficient, but after earnest thought he (HUNTER) had come to a different conclusion. He went on to show that the estimates of the receipts from the public lands are not overstrained and the unexpected balances of appropriations, if deducted, as probably they ought to be, would reduce the estimates twelve millions. The war expenditures might be reduced nearly four millions, the navy nearly four millions, and then it would have as much as was actually expended on it last year, and if the Post-office be made self-sustaining it will economize nine millions upon the estimate for the year. The bill reported by the Post-office Committee would add three and a half millions to the revenue, the abolition of the franking privilege it is supposed will save one and a half millions more, and if by increased charges we can make the Department self-sustaining, we shall then reduce the total expenditures to fifty-five millions. There are many moral, political and fiscal reasons for this reform in the Post-office. As it at present stands it is a vast machine of irresponsible power. He here read from the tables to show the steady and alarming increase of the burden of the Post-office on the Treasury, which, if continued at the same ratio, would soon make it more costly than the Army and Navy. With 27,979 Postmasters, exclusive of route agents, special agents, local agents, and other officers, who make a total of nearly 30,000 (outnumbering the Army and Navy) under the direction of the Postmaster, who has power to increase them at his pleasure, besides exercising great power through the press and an army of contractors, who shall estimate his influence? Why in the name of Heaven not say the expenditure of this department shall not exceed its revenue? If we should reduce our total expenditures to fifty-six millions it would give a surplus of thirteen millions to pay off the liabilities of the Government. Next he proceeded to demonstrate that the estimates of the revenue for the fiscal year are not exaggerated, but, on the contrary, are rather below than above the probabilities. The customs receipts for ten years, under the Tariff of 1846, increased ten per cent. per annum. But suppose them to increase no more than five per cent., gold is being produced more plentifully, tobacco and other staples are disposable at good prices and employ more hands, and although cereals are under a temporary depression, the difference is more than compensated by the increased product. He had heard it estimated by a competent authority of New-York, that the year will show a revenue of sixty to sixty-three millions, but without accepting that high figure he was willing to take the responsibility of legislating on the assumption that the Secretary's estimates will be rather over than under. Hence, in his opinion, it would be unwise and inexpedient to touch the Tariff of 1857. If, on the meeting of the next session of Congress, it be found insufficient, everybody might come to some agreement for its amendment. Mr. HUNTER proceeded to argue elaborately the advantage of *ad valorem* over specific duties, and showed that the effect of specific imposts is to make the consumer pay more when he could less afford it, and less when he was best able. The value can be easily ascertained. We have the prices current from abroad, and the Consular certificates, and if the Government will appoint faithful appraisers, and not act on the rotation system, we will have an honest, faithful valuation. In addressing himself to the protection arguments of Mr. BIGLER, Mr. HUNTER said that he did not believe that protection benefits even those interests which it seeks to aid, were it for no other reason than that it induces competition and brings down the level of profits. The depression of the iron interest in this country, as in England, was from the revulsion of the credit system, and it was a revulsion common to all branches of industry. The production of gold in California and Australia is doing more to protect the iron interest, than all the Customs acts that could be passed into law. It has been proved that iron can be produced in America as cheaply as in Europe, for our advantages of cheaper ore and coal exceed their advantages of cheaper capital and labor. After expressing his belief that the American iron interest has nothing to fear from competition; that it be inexpedient to touch the tariff and that the only way to get along with safety is to reduce the expenditure, Mr. HUNTER concluded by saying that the Senator from Rhode Island has made an appeal in the name of the American laborer. When he does so, he is eloquent and earnest, and, said Mr. HUNTER, touches my heart if not my head. He, too, had at heart the interest of the American laborer. He would cheapen the axe with which the laborer opens his way in the forest, the hoe with which he brings from the reluctant earth a subsistence for his wife and children, the coat that covers him from the Summer's heat and Winter's rigor. He would cheapen the bolt that secures the sailor's ship, the cordage that keeps his spars in their places and he would open by every justifiable means every port, on every sea, to his commerce. He would cheapen to the manufacturer his food and raiment, and the cost of the sugar that sweetens the cup that cheers, but not inebriates. He would cheapen the iron, and thus extend the track on which the millions speed their way, by day and night, in their pursuit of pleasure or business. In short, he would open wide the door for the self-development of American industry, and, for himself, he was willing to bide the result. He did not doubt the capacity of his countrymen to compete with the world. The Young Giant of the West has not yet attained his full stature. It is idle to seek to bind him. He will go forth in his path of enterprise and of empire. He will not set up his pillars by a smooth and tideless sea, or pause at the first outlook upon a wide and stormy ocean, but will meet its billows and buffet with its storms, leaving, wherever he may go, monuments of his progress and power enduring as the rock. Of this there can be no doubt. Would it were as sure he would be the minister of mercy as it is that he will be of power. But the very suggestion of territory changes his whole nature. Territory awakens in him the lust of acquisition, like the Phœnician who surrounded the lands with strips of his bull-hide shield, or like that old Saxon Viking from whom he is perhaps descended, who sowed the lapful, of earth over whole fields, to be held by such tenure as the strong impose on the weak. But while Mr. HUNTER reprobated the universal lust of dominion that would bring from the ends of the earth the handful of soil or the branch of the tree as emblems of his seizure end of his title to possessions that may be useless when obtained, still there are acquisitions which he should use all honorable means to secure. There is Cuba, the "rib taken in his sleep from his side"—"male and female created he them." With some further remarks Mr. HUNTER concluded amid a hum of applause.

The subject was then postponed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN did not speak on the Cuba bill as it was expected he would.

The case of the Indiana Senators then came up and was debated for several hours, the debate being mainly confined to the lawyers in the Senate. It was highly interesting; but turned so much on the legal and Constitutional points involved that it is impossible within the limits of this dispatch to convey even an outline of it.

Messrs. SEWARD, TRUMBULL, FRESENDEN, HARLAN, COLLAMER and others spoke on the Republican side, and Messrs. BAYARD, GREEN, BENJAMIN, PUGH, and others against the contestants, Messrs. LANE and MACARTHY.

Mr. SEWARD referred to Mr. BENTON'S expunging resolution, and said as the resolution to-day would certainly be carried, he would move every year while in Congress, and perhaps some one will move when he is gone, till it be carried, that the resolution of the Senate of June 12, 1858, be in the year 18— expunged from the records of the Senate.

Mr. HARLAN moved as an amendment that the Indiana case, with all the papers connected with it, be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee to inquire if Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH have been elected in accordance with the Constitution of Indiana, and that the contestants be allowed to appear at the bar of the Senate and argue their right to seats.

Mr. PUGH moved so to amend that the report of the Judiciary Committee declaring Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH Senators be sustained, and that the vote be final in the case.

Mr. HARLAN'S motion was lost and Mr. PUGH'S adopted.

The Committee's Judiciary Report was sustained and the Committee discharged from all further consideration by votes respectively of 32 against 14, and 30 against 16, and 29 against 16, and 30 against 15.

On one side were, Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, the two Johnsons, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Shields, Slidell, Smith, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, Yulee, and on the other side, Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Trumbull and Wilson. Mr. Dixon paired off with Mr. Wright, Mr. Durkee with Mr. Sebastian, Mr. Hale with Mr. Thompson, of New-Jersey; Mr. Simmons with Mr. Allen, Mr. Wade with Mr. Yulee, Mr. Foster with Mr. Pearce, and Mr. Bell with Mr. Hammond. Mr. Bright and Mr. Fitch did not vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, reported a bill establishing many new post routes, and giving authority to the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails according to existing laws, on all public roads which have been or shall be constructed, and when, in his opinion, the public convenience requires it.

During the debate, Mr. ENGLISH, in reply to a question by Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said there was a provision in the bill for a route from St. Paul to the Pacific.

Mr. JONES replied that they already had an overland mail to the Pacific, which would prove a curse to the country, at a cost of $600,000 per annum for six years.

Mr. ENGLISH said there was nothing in this bill requiring a service to be put on the route from St. Paul to the Pacific.

Mr. JONES moved to table the bill.

Motion negatived by 80 against 96.

He then moved to strike out the clause establishing a post route from St. Paul to Puget's Sound.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, said—As there was a route down south to the Pacific, there should be one from the north.

Mr. PHELPS, of Minnesota, offered an amendment directing the Postmaster-General to contract for service on that route, weekly or semi-weekly. Disagreed to, 77 against 104.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Ocean Mail steamer bill. He asked leave to introduce a bill reviving and continuing in force, for two years, the Treasury note act. Objections having been made, he moved a suspension of the rules. The question was decided in the negative by 87 against 110.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved a suspension of the rules to introduce an order, that on and after Thursday next the daily hour of meeting be 10 o'clock, and that the resolution providing for night sessions be continued in force one week. Disagreed to by 109 against 83, not two-thirds.

Mr. OWEN JONES, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of privilege, stated that last session he presented petitions numerously signed on the question of the Tariff, which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, who have taken no action thereon from that day to this, although he had, in the meantime, spoken to the members concerning them. He now asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing that Committee to report to the House, at the next meeting, all propositions now before them, looking to an increase of the revenue to a point sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government.

The Speaker decided that no action for a question of privilege had been presented, and, besides, one could not arise pending the motion made by Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES withdrew his question, and Mr. PHELPS' motion prevailed.

The Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were taken up.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, maintained that according to the showing of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, if all his estimates were realized, there cannot be less than twenty-five millions of deficiency, for which it is the duty of Congress to provide. The Secretary in his report of December, 1857, was twenty-three millions out of the way. In view of this fact it was unsafe to rely on his estimates.

Mr. MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, remarked that he would use Government bonds, believing that the country would recover in two years from its financial embarrassments.

Mr. PHILLIPS replied that he did not think that he (MCQUEEN) was a good financial doctor, as he would not treat the disorder until the patient got well. He (PHILLIPS) would get things in good order first, and afterwards, if he could, he would vote for a reduction of duties.

Mr. MCQUEEN responded that perhaps he was not a good doctor so far as Pennsylvania coal and iron was concerned, but was so to treatment of the subject to keep his constituents from being additionally taxed for these articles.

Mr. REILLY, of Pennsylvania, asked if his colleague's statements were correct, and if it was necessary to raise an additional amount of revenue to meet the current expenses, why did not the committee on Ways and Means, of which his colleague was a member, report a Tariff bill.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said the action of that Committee could not be reported in the House.

Mr. PHILLIPS, resuming, said that on June 30, 1860, there will be forty-seven millions deficiency. He would never borrow a dollar or consent to the reissue of Treasury notes until he could see a mode for the honorable and punctual payment of our debt, and he did not think it was in the power of man to make him change this determination. The Secretary had made a mistake of over forty millions. Mr. PHILLIPS did not intend to vote for protection merely, for that would be prohibitory, but, controlled by the revenue standard, would take care to discriminate in favor of, and not against, our own people.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, remarked that CALHOUN said the people might be divided into two classes, the tax-payers and the tax-consumers. These classes are now fairly arrayed against each other, and the issue is well made up. There was a deficiency and he was glad of it. That made the issue, that whatever the debt, it would have to be provided for by a loan or reissue of Treasury notes. Was it fair that the expenditures of the Government in a time of profound peace should have doubled in six years? Give up all expenditures for the sake of securing patronage, and extravagance would be very materially decreased. He then pointed out how the appropriations could be reduced, saying that it was in the power of Congress during the present session not only to cover the deficiency, but to put an actual surplus into the Treasury. He asked whether in this state of facts gentlemen were prepared to raise the Tariff. If the Secretary has erred, it was in underrating the probable receipts from the customs. Yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who may be regarded as the peculiar friend of the Executive, has made a deliberate attack on the Secretary.

Mr. PHILLIPS denied that he had done so.

Mr. GARNETT replied that if it was not an assault, the Secretary might well ask to be delivered from his friends, and committed to the tender mercies of his enemies. He eulogized Free-trade and the reduction of expenditures as the principles of the Democratic Party, under which they have heretofore triumphed.

The Committee here rose.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes; to authorize a loan, and regulating and fixing the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Objection was made, and, no quorum being present, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

No. 35.—The United States *vs.* John A. Sutter. Appeal from the United States District Court for Northern California. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming so much of the decree as confirms the grant to Sutter of eleven square leagues of land on the 18th of June, 1841, by Governor ALVARADO, and annulling so much of the decree as confirms a grant to Sutter for twenty-two leagues of land, purporting to have been made by Governor Michael Torena, on the 5th of February, 1845, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 49.—The United States *vs.* Michael C. Nye. Appeal from the United States District Court for Northern California. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimant.

No. 43.—J. S. *vs.* Nathaniel Bassett. Appeal from the United States District Court for Northern California. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimant.

No. 52.—Dennis T. Donovan's Administrators *vs.* Christian Ihmsen. Error to United States Circuit Court for Eastern Louisiana. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs and interest.

No. 55.—Charles Belcher & Co. *vs.* George Lawrason, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. Error to the United States Supreme Court for Eastern Louisiana. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs and interest.

No. 56.—The United States *vs.* the City Bank of Columbus.—Error to United States Circuit Court for Southern Ohio. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment.

No. 64.—Phtio Chamberlain *et al.*, claimants of the propeller *Gydensburg qs.* Eber B. Ward *et al.*, survivors of Samuel Ward, and

No. 60—Eber B. Ward *vs.* Chamberlain *et al.*—Argument continued for respondents.

No. 49—Jacob B. Brown *et al. vs.* Benjamin Hager. —Error to U. S. Circuit Court for Western Virginia. Justice DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

Porto Rico.

MOVEMENTS OF PROF. MORSE—A TELEGRAPH FOR PORTO RICO—COUNTERFEITING—STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Advices from this Island are to Jan. 27.

Prof. MORSE, who has been for some time on the Island, has employed himself in setting up a line of telegraph between the country seat and the warehouse in town of his son-in-law, Mr. LIND, at San Juan. The *Boletin* boasts of having seen a dispatch sent over the wires, and adds:

"We are informed that the Government of the Island has sent to Mr. MORSE a passport enabling him to traverse the entire Island, the Professor, on his side, having tendered his services for the erection of any line, acting on information which leads him to think that the establishment of a general line upon the Island, with an extension to Saint Thomas, will involve no serious cost."

Spurious Napoleone of the year 1828, and various counterfeit American coins, were circulating upon the Island.

The Spanish schooner *Montserrate* had been wrecked in the port of Samana.

The markets of San Juan had been without any transactions of interest. Sugars were selling at $4 50 @$5 ℔ quintal. Rum at 28c.@30c.

At Mayaguez, Jan. 23, the Coffee market was reported quiet, with few sales. First quality Sugars were selling at $4 56; Melado brought $12 for the 110 gallons. Exchanges were at a decline.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Continuation of the War Agitation in Paris.

England Reported to be Exerting Herself for Peace.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

EFFECT UPON THE GREAT MONEY MARKETS.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady—Consols 95 5-8@95 3-4.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Line—Office No. 21 Wall street.]

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Royal mail steamship *America*, Captain MILLAR, from Liverpool 2 P. M. of the 29th ult., arrived at Halifax at 10.30 P. M. of the 14th inst.

The *America* has experienced a succession of strong westerly gales during the entire voyage.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 28.

The steamship Alps, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 9 A. M. on Jan. 29.

The screw-steamer *Lebanon* left Liverpool at the same time as the *America*, for New-York direct.

The *City of Manchester* is substituted for the *Vigo*, and leaves Liverpool, Feb. 2, for New-York.

The steamer *Edinburgh* was detained in the Clyde owing to unfavorable weather preventing the shipment of that portion of her cargo intended to be placed on board at Greenock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The approaching opening of Parliament is looked forward to with unusual interest, in hopes that such explanations will be made as will modify the existing suspense.

It is alleged that the English Government have completed a contract with the large Iron companies for a supply of sixty-eight pounders as fast as they can be cast. An important contract for gunpowder has also been concluded.

A large portion of the Red Sea Telegraph cable has been shipped from Liverpool in the steamers *Imperador* and *Imperatrice*.

A number of forged bills of Exchange to a large amount have been successfully put into circulation in London. They purport to be drawn by the Barbadoes branch of the Colonial Bank on the parent establishment in London, and are supposed to have been manufactured in New-York, where, after having passed through good hands they were remitted to London to several respectable firms for collection. Those already presented at the Colonial Bank amount about £9,000, and from the manner in which they are numbered, it is inferred that at least a total af £15,000 has been put forth.

The fluctuations in the Stock Exchange have been slight. Very little business had been done and the general tenor of the market was heavy. On the 28th the funds were steady, notwithstanding adverse reports from Paris, and the market closed firm.

LATEST.—The *Daily News* City Article, dated Friday evening, says: "The Funds remain strong, and despite the variation in the French *rentes*, and contradictory rumors from Paris, Consols have not varied more than one-eighth per cent., and closed with marked firmness. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange the immediate tendency was more favorable, especially in the afternoon, the exception being in French Railway shares. In the discount market to-day a good demand was experienced; but, in exceptional instances, transactions took place as low as 2 per cent. The arrival of £661,000 in Australian gold was announced to-day; but it will not be delivered for some days. A large portion is expected to be sent into the Bank.

The suspension of PRIOR, TURNER & Co.; in the Neapolitan trade, was announced to-day. The liabilities of the London firm are stated not to exceed £20,000.

The *Times* City article of Friday evening says: "The present dullness in the Stock markets is expected to continue till the opening of Parliament. To-day there was a total absence of news. The heaviness on the Paris Bourse was counteracted by the arrival of gold ships, and after the regular close there was a silent disposition to improvement.

The *Times* contains the following upon the Tea market: "In consequence of intelligence from China confirming the previous reports of short supplies, there was great excitement in the Tea markets, and considerable demand for most descriptions at higher prices. Some holders withdrew altogether." Saltpetre has been active during the week, and extensive transactions have taken place; low to fine, 39s.@43s. ℔ cent. More than one-third of the stock in the port of London has changed hands, besides parcels afloat. A considerable part has been taken for the Sardinian Government. The *Times* says a great part of the business done appears to be speculative.

The Earl of REPON is dead, and Lord GODERICK succeeds to the peerage.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states that warlike preparations are going on so actively that the breaking out of hostilities would seem not a question of weeks, but days. The demand for cavalry is so urgent that orders have been given to buy horses nine years old. Letters from Toulon state that sixty-two war-transports are to be ready by the 1st of March. The supplemental surgeons in the Military Hospitals at Paris and Marseilles are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service. In the Artillery there are companies, in which five-sixths of the men are excused from regular duty, because they are making cartridges. A letter from Grenoble speaks of the continued arrival of troops and formation of a "*corps d'armée*" on the Alps. Three men-of-war left Toulon on the 26th for Genoa, supposed for the purpose of accompanying Prince NAPOLEON and his bride to France.

Three ships of the line were under orders at Cherbourg to join the Experimental Squadron in the Mediterranean, as quick as possible.

The *Moniteur de la Colonization* contains a Ministerial degree of Prince NAPOLEON, dated Jan. 6, by which all recruiting of imigrants at the eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar is prohibited.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that the English Cabinet is making efforts at Paris, as well as Vienna and Turin, to effect a pacific arrangement of existing difficulties. It has been suggested to adopt the plan proposed by Austria herself to Lord Palmerston, in 1848, by which Lombardy would have obtained a seperate and self-governing Administration on constitutional principles. The French Government has given a favorable attention to the proposition. The Cabinet of Vienna without committing itself to any definite course, is said to have been converted to the idea of an European Congress, though at first it was decidedly hostile to such a plan. London, and not Paris, is this time to be the place where the Plenipotentiaries are to meet. According to Paris correspondents of the *Times* and *Herald*, the project of warding off hostilities by convoking a Congress is nugatory.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the night of the 27th, says: "The opinion is now almost universal in Paris that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Europe more momentous than any which has arisen since the wars of the first Empire. Among the lower classes the war feeling is stimulated by *La Presse* and *Le Siecle*, and is daily growing more intense."

The latest correspondence of the *Times* says that contradictive facts and rumors are still the order of the day. There are reports that it is on the political attitude of England that war is in reality dependent, and there is also a report that Count na PERSIONY is likely to go to England once more as Ambassador. His reappointment would be regarded as a sign of peace.

The Court of Appeal of Paris has confirmed the sentence of imprisonment for three years and fine of four thousand francs passed on PROUDHON, the Socialist, for the sentiments contained in a recent work by him.

The Paris Bourse of the 26th ult. showed a slight recovery. On the 27th it opened strong, but after considerable fluctuations closed heavy at a decline of ¼ per cent. On the 28th instant an announcement in *Le Nord*, that the Commander-in-Chief had been appointed to the Piedmontese army, and a rumored insurrection at Ravenna increased the flatness at the Bourse, and the *rentes* receded to 66f. 54c. Tow

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Action of the Courts in Regard to the Disturbances—Capt. Montgomery's Evidence—Gov. Medary—Medal Report of a United States Marshal—Action of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

The Special District Court, created by a new act of the present Legislature, to sit at Lawreece, and having jurisdiction over Douglas, Johnson, Lykins, Linn, Bourbon, and Jefferson Counties, will organize next week. The Grand Jury for the same are now in session, and a large number of the older settlers are summoned before them from the Southern Counties. To-day Capt. MONTGOMERY was here, and testified frankly relative to all the movements in which he has been an actor, but he refused to give names of his coadjutors, as, according to his theory, if their action was a crime, he, being their leader, was the greatest criminal; therefore they might question him at pleasure concerning his own proceedings, but he would not coesent to turn State's evidence against his neighbors. This being satisfactory to the Attorney-General, no other rule was enforced. No one can predict what number of bills may be found, but all admit that some of the men who have been engaged in robbery and other crimes in the South, ought to be brought to justice. There is but little probability that MONTGOMERY will be found among the number.

It appears from late evidence that all the troubles since the written settlement of last month have been caused by the Marshal's posse now at Paris. They practice the most scientific feats in jay-hawking, and the people generally receive only insult and violence from them. The following, from the *Daily Republican* of this morning, is strong evidence of where the guilt lies:

PARIS, Linn Co., K. T., Jan. 22, 1859.

MASON WILLIAMS, U. S. ATTORNEY—*Dear Sir*: On the morning of the 20th inst., I took under my command forty-six mounted men, in search of *murderers and horse thieves*. I had not advanced more than three miles, when I met a party of them, who had just robbed a Free State man by the name of Thorp. When I first saw them I thought they were the advance guard of Captain Butler, who left Paris about the same time I did, with about the same number of men, but going in another direction. As I advanced upon them, they wheeled their horses to run. *I then discovered* that they were the lawless scoundrels that we were in search of. I ordered them to halt and surrender. They did not obey my command, but fled. I then ordered my boys to charge, which was quickly obeyed. We had a close chase of it for about three miles, when the scoundrels entered the timber, crossed Sugar Creek, and commenced firing upon us from behind the trees. I ordered my boys to halt, dismount, and take trees, which they did, quickly. The firing was well ordered from both sides for about fifteen or twenty minutes. Unfortunately, only twelve or fifteen of my boys were up with me at the time the action commenced, my horse and those of the front rank outrunning the rear rank. The rascals ceased firing, quietly decamped, and our battle closed. I have two men badly wounded—WILLIAM BALDWIN shot through the knee, and W. GOODMAN through the leg. The devils fared worse, from the best information I can get. We killed three and wounded five. When we returned to Paris, we met Capt. BUTLER and Lieut. ROGERS, and all the boys who were not out with us, who hailed us with hearty cheers, after the wounds of BALDWIN and GOODMAN were dressed. The commanding officers called out all their mounted forces. We then started for Seamun's Fort, to which point I supposed the thieves had betaken themselves. After thrashing, we had not advanced more than one mile and a half before we discovered two spies about two miles from their den. My object was to head them off. I ordered a charge. About eight men followed me in quick charge, the main body at a short distance in the rear coming up. We failed in our efforts to cut them off, but pursued them closely within two hundred yards of their hole. The thieves poured out of the Fort like bees out of a hive. They fired on me and one of my boys by the name of LITTLEPAGE, as we were nearest to the Fort. I told LITTLEPAGE to hold them there at bay until I could send an express back to the commanding officer to come to our assistance. They still continued firing at LITTLEPAGE, shot the horse from under him, slightly wounding him in the face. One of them ran his horse up to LITTLEPAGE, and ordered him into the Fort. LITTLEPAGE said No—I must go upon the hill to the Marshal. The thief then fired at LITTLEPAGE, but missed him. LITTLEPAGE then fired at the thief with buckshot, which took effect, killing the horse, and wounding the thief badly. He is the worst wounded man I ever saw—he is shot all over.

LITTLEPAGE then came up to me, and by this time the company had come together. We discovered, as we thought, the main body of them moving in the direction of Paris. We then wheeled for Paris. When we came within about one mile of the town, we found one of our citizens, who was returning from mill with a wagon-load of meal, a prisoner by four of them; one of them cocking his gun at our party and attempting to shoot, was shot two or three times, and one taken prisoner. We got five horses, saddles, bridles, etc. They have taken off their cannon in the direction of Fort Bayne. I think about one hundred of the band have now gone down in your county. Let me hear from you soon. Yours, in haste,

ANDREW J. RUSSELL,
U. S. Dep. Marshal, K. T.

P. S.—I am happy to say that the citizens of Paris and vicinity are aiding me in every way there is to arrest these lawless bands that have been so long disturbing this community. My respects to Editor JONES and the boys.

The above statement is correct as far as we can ascertain or have been able to observe.

THOS. H. BUTLER,
Capt. of Co. No. 2, Linn Co. Volunteers.
B. B. MITCHELL,
U. S. Deputy Marshal.
O. J. ROGERS,
First Lieut of 1st Co. of Volunteers.

Several of the above statements are incorrect. There were but ten of the citizens in the fight on Sugar Creek, and they routed over fifty of RUSSELL'S men. No one was killed, and but one wounded. The Marshal took about eighty of his men to Moneka, one day, where they arrested the schoolboys on their way to school, one of them the son of AUGUSTUS WATTLES. They have now been in Linn County about three weeks, and have made only four arrests in all; still they have some two hundred men now enrolled under pay. It is very significant that about half of said *posse* are the natives of our border State, who never had a dime's interest in Kansas. Capt. MONTGOMERY had a long and very friendly interview, last night, with Gov. MEDARY, during which the Governor pledged himself that, as soon as our new Marshal (Mr. COLBY) received his commission, he would immediately remove Marshals RUSSELL and CAMPBELL, who are the cause of so much difficulty at present, and two good men should be appointed in their steed, in whom *the people* would have full confidence. Let him do this, and we will all attest to one good deed from a Kansas Governor. It is generally believed that the Governor is disposed to do his utmost to make himself popular, and he well knows that will not be by following the footsteps of his predecessors. A large festival comes off at the Eldridge House, to-morrow night, for the Governor's especial benefit.

The "nigger" has us all astir again. You have already had information that last week thirteen negroes and three drivers from this place were kidnapped about 12 miles north of our city, taken to Weston, where a sham trial was perpetrated, at which one of our citizens was released, and the other two chained and taken to Platt County jail, after which the negroes were sent immediately down the river for a hopeless life in New-Orleans. Dr. DOY and his son are still at Platte City in jail, and what their fate may be is known only to Omniscience. The next term of Court is not till the last of March. Must they lie there in chains two months for no offence whatever against the laws of Missouri? A part of the "passengers" he was carrying were free men; they all came to Lawrence voluntarily. Be it known to the world, that no citizen of Lawrence has visited or intends to visit Missouri, to entice away their slaves; but when they come here, as they do, and claim our protection, it will be cheerfully granted in the future, as it ever has been in the past. Dr. DOY is one of the men who feels the same spirit, and by it he was actuated to aid, as he has done, the flying bondman. Our citizens have held several very exciting and impressive meetings, at which the spirit of '56 glowed with its wonted heat. But no violence is at present intended towards the parties holding Dr. DOY. Still we shall press for his release in a legal way. A Commission will probably be sent to Platte City, by the Governor and citizens jointly, consisting of Gov. STANTON and J. C. VAUGHN, Esq., for the purpose of interceding at the Missouri Court for his immediate release. Until that has been tried we will talk of nothing further.

Another breeze has arisen from the North. It was reported that Capt. JOHN BROWN and 12 negroes was surrounded near Holton, some 25 miles north of Topeka, by a company of Lecomptonites and Missourians. Noble brothers! A delegation immediately left here last Monday to learn the facts. They have just returned, and report BROWN and his "family" all safe, still pressing to the haven of freemen. They state that BROWN was thus surrounded by some 20 men. He was stopping over night with a man named FULLER, who is the County Treasurer. News soon spread to Holton that BROWN was thus in danger, and it was immediately conceived to be both unsafe and unconstitutional to allow a mob to seize their County Treasurer; so upon the honorable duty of defending the vaults of their county funds they were called to act, and in a short time the kidnappers were dispersed. Soon after Mr. KAGI arrived with about 20 well-armed men from Topeka, but the enemy were already routed. They, therefore, decided to accompany Capt. BROWN and "family" in the morning, when they struck their tents and traveled on. Nothing later had been heard from them. Meanwhile, the Marshal was ordered to Leavenworth for a *posse* of troops with which to arrest Capt. BROWN, but when last heard from the troops were sitting on the banks of the Grasshopper River awaiting low water, in order that they might ford the stream. They appeared in no haste to overtake the "maniac."

The Legislature are dispatching their most important business. The Constitutional Convention bill has passed, nearly like the copy sent you, amending the place of holding the Convention to Wyandott, and time of electing delegates to June. An exemption bill passed to-day exempting 80 acres of land, or one city lot with improvements, regardless of improvements or value, in each case. A bill also passed today providing for a Board of Commissioners to audit and indemnify the old war losses of '56. It is a just and popular measure. Congress will be importuned to pay our debt when we are admitted. The gold regions are not forgotten in the bustle, and our expectations are high and our intentions strong.

RANDOLPH.

Deputy United States Marshal Wounds Hung.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 10th.

A gentleman who arrived in this city last evening brings a startling rumor from Kansas, from which Territory he has come direct.

He states that when he left Shawnee, which was on Saturday last, the 5th inst., there was a rumor current that BROWN, who had been blockaded in some log huts, near Nebraska, and was released by a force of the Free-State citizens of Kansas, had afterwards met the Missouri *posse* under the direction of Dr. WOODS, Deputy Marshal, whom BROWN captured, and immediately hung. Our informant reached Westport on Sunday, where the same rumor had preceded him, causing considerable sensation. Mr. SMITH, the well-known hotel keeper in Westport, was of the opinion that Dr. WOODS had not been hung, although he believed he had been made a prisoner by BROWN. Judge CAMPBELL was SMITH'S authority for the whole statement.

It is thought, if the report is true that BROWN has hung WOODS, that the citizens of Platte City will wreak their vengeance on Mr. DOY and his son.

FROM THE WEST.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Necessity of Congressional Action—Affairs in St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

The Overland Mail that arrived last evening, brings but very little news of any importance, all of which has been telegraphed East this morning.

Messrs. J. W. HENDRICKS, of Sherman, Texas, S. V. BENJAMIN, Fort Chadboorne, C. P. LANE, Fort Smith, and JOHN THOMPSON, St. Joseph, Missouri, were the only passengers. The road still remains in good order, the weather fine, and were it not for the little inconvenience felt by the burning of the mail station near "Soldier's Farewell," by the Comenche Indians, the whole trip would be a pleasant and delightful one. The Company have dispatched an agent to Washington to endeavor to enlist the Government to protect the passage of the mails and the lives and property of those to whom they are intrusted, and if in the multiplicity of their important business Congress could "get time" to even refer it to the proper Committee, some action might be taken on it before their adjournment.

It is now important, for the transportation of the mails overland is no longer an experiment, that prompt measures should be adopted, not only to protect the Company who hold the contract, and secure a safe passage of the mails; but, also, as a safeguard for the lives and liberties of the many passengers that will pass over the route this Spring and Summer, but few, as yet, make this city a starting point. But immense preparations are being made by this and other companies for the transportation of passengers and freight to Pike's Peak, Santa Fé, Salt Lake, Arizona and its vicinity. In connection with the expresses there will be several opposition lines on the Missouri. In addition to the transient and independent boats running from this city to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City and all other starting points upon the upper Missouri, I will, as soon as I can collect reliable information, inform your readers fully as regards all the facilities of transportation, outfit, &c. The Pike's Peek emigration has already commenced, the first train to leave Leavenworth upon the first day of March.

As regards city news, there is nothing of importance. The several bills that have been pending before the City Councils for the construction of horse railroads along our most frequented thoroughfares have none of them been acted upon, owing to the strenuous opposition that has been made by the property-holders. All our papers are enlisted in their favor, and let no opportunity escape to expose the fallacy of the doctrine that they deteriorate rather than enhance the value of property. It no doubt looks, to those of your readers that reside in the Eastern Cities, as extraordinary why any opposition should now be made to them, since the experiment with them, both as an investment and as a matter of general necessity, is so well settled; but when you call to mind the difficulties that you first encountered, and still encounter to the Broadway project, you may be charitable enough to overlook our blinded opposition, consoling yourself with the fact that it is but a question of time. There is no city in the Union to which they would prove of greater utility than to the city of St. Louis extending as she does over seven miles along the river, where the bulk of her business and manufactories are located.

The resolutions which have lately passed the Legislature, condemnatory of the alleged apostacy of Judge DOUGLAS, and recommending the reign of King JAMES as one worthy of the emulation of all men, meets but with little favor with the Democracy of this City. Thousands here, for the sake of the party, would have said amen to the resolutions had they but omitted the censure upon Mr. DOUGLAS. That, as our April election will fully demonstrate, was a fatal cause.

STRAKOSCH'S Italian Opera troupe are playing a very successful engagement here. They are advertised for only ten nights, and so far the old St. Louis has been literally packed.

BAYARD TAYLOR lectures on Monday and Tuesday next on "Life in the North and Moscow." Quite an anxiety is manifested to hear him, and as the Mercantile Library Hall has been secured all will have an opportunity upon either the one night or the other to hear him.

The weather at present is quite cold, with considerable ice running in the river; not enough, however, to impede navigation.

Yours, as ever, VIATOR.

The Cotton Crop.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Until near the close of October the general belief was that the crop would be limited to 3,250,000 to 3,300,000, and although higher prices were then paid, yet, in view of such a crop, 11c.@11½c. was regarded as a strained value for middling cotton in the Gulf ports.

Early in November, the maturing season remaining fine, and with no killing frosts, crop views became disturbed, and under the shadow of the possible chance of the crop being enlarged to 3,400,000 or 3,500,000—the letter figures being *then* considered by those most familiar with the legitimate consumptive wants of the world as not only adequate but in excess of them—prices at once gave way in all the American markets, and the expectation was entertained that *quantity* would soon be permitted to exert a natural influence in regulating price; but this seemingly rational hope proved fallacious, for instead of depression continuing it proved short-lived. A host of buyers at once came forward, and a general rally in all the markets was the consequence.

The new degree of ignoring *quantity*, as a controlling element of value, was inaugurated, and has since been acted on to the exclusion of every other consideration. Hence it is that the further developments in regard to crop, although pointing pretty conclusively to one—*a quarter of a million of bales or more*—in excess of the requirements for consumption, have not been allowed ordinary attention. The take-all-you-got-what-you-ask policy has been the controlling one, and efforts will be made to carry it to the end of the campaign. Hitherto operators, by reason of cheap money, have had unusual holding facilities pressed upon them, and, as a matter of course, have experienced no difficulty in managing matters to suit themselves. Whether the possible contingency of having a disturbed money market, or materially enhanced rates of interest, be worthy of any consideration, others better skilled in the signs of the times must judge. Cotton, however, is so marvelously fascinating that it is proof against prejudices arising from such trifling causes as disappointment, loss of money, &c., to its patrons; for although fully ninety-five per cent. of the operations of the present season have entailed more or less loss upon the parties interested, yet there is no perceptible diminution in the number of its advocates.

The privilege of dealing in it is denied to none willing to submit to the terms imposed upon membership, and these are the same as those of a "free fight"—*stand up to the consequences.*

According to the annual returns, the consumption of American cotton in all Europe and in the United States in 1857 was 2,926,000 bales, and in 1858, 3,147,000 bales. Whether consumption, on the India-rubber principle, can be stretched in 1859 to the extent required to absorb the *moderate* crop now coming to market is the remaining problem. X. Y. Z.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

REPENTANT WOMEN RECEIVED INTO A CONVENT.—In Philadelphia a few days ago a curious scene was witnessed at the "House of the Good Shepherd" in Twenty-second-street. Four young women, who have heretofore led a life of depravity, were received as penitents into what is called the Third Order of Carmelites. They have been taken under charge by the Sisters of the House, and are at all times to be governed by them. The reception has been the first since the House has had added to its already accumulated duties that of receiving those who wish to come under the immediate Order of Magdalen. This particular department of the Institution is now to become a branch of the Central Magdalen Asylum in Louisville. The names in religion of the penitents will be Magdalene of St. Teresa, Magdalene of St. Margaret of Cortona, Magdalene of Calvary, and Magdalene of St. Paul. The ceremonials of the occasion were deeply interesting and impressive. Bishop JOHN N. NEUMAN officiated, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. DEANIGAN, WELSH, PROBABINA, CLARSONS and others.

POLITICAL.

The Position and Prospects of Vice-President Breckinridge—His "Proclivities" misrepresented by some Politicians in Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859.

According to your Intelligent Lynchburg correspondent, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE is deemed by some political speculators and managers in Virginia to have manifested last Fall sufficient Anti-Lecompton proclivities to conciliate northern support, in the event of his nomination for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention. His letter of the 4th of last October to the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, is cited by them as proof, and the only proof, of such sudden proclivities.

Now, the fact is, there is nothing in that letter which indicates any change in the Vice President's mind from the ultra Pro-Lecompton sentiments which he avowed and earnestly advocated before the people of Kentucky on several occasions during their State canvass last Summer. The letter in question declared his sympathy with Mr. DOUGLAS, as against Mr. LINCOLN, but also his continued dissent from the course of the Illinois Senator on the questions about Kansas and popular sovereignty.

"I have often," Mr. B. wrote, "in conversation, expressed the wish that Mr. DOUGLAS may succeed over his Republican competitor. But it is due to candor to say, that *this preference is not founded on his course at the late session of Congress, and would not exist if I supposed it would be construed as an indorsement of the attitude which he then chose to assume towards his party, or of all the positions he has taken in the present canvass.*"

No wonder, sir, the Vice-President made this reservation, for his stump speeches among us last Summer were as Pro-Lecompton as they well could be. You know he could not say too much in praise and commendation of the President's recommendation and policy in behalf of the speedy and unconditional admission of Kansas, under "the Lecompton Constitution." According to him, every step of the Lecomptonites, under the lead of Governor-General CALHOUN and his aides-de-camp from Washington, from the commencement of their operations to the glorious consummation, was perfectly legal, proper, fair—in perfect accordance with the legally and fairly expressed will of the Kansas people! All their illustrious manœuvres were, of course, correct and right, and should have been recognized and indorsed as such by Congress, without a moment's hesitation! Hear! ye Virginia politicians! what the honorable and eloquent Vice-President proclaimed about this matter, on the 26th of last July, at the town of Florence, in Boone County, Kentucky, and then noise it again, if you can, that he has "Anti-Lecompton proclivities," enlisting him to Northern support!

"It was easy to urge many plausible objections to the course the President had pursued. But taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, *it was his opinion that the recommendations of the President were practical, wise, statesmanlike, just, and ought to have been adopted. If they had been adopted in December last, the question would have been settled then, as it was now, without a violation of popular sovereignty*, and without interference with the substantial rights of anybody. It was clear to his mind that the first Legislature was elected by the people of Kansas, and that it was a valid and legal Legislature. It was impossible to ignore the legality of the laws passed by that body. Hence the act calling for a Convention to form the State Constitution was legal and of binding force. In all the disfranchised counties, it was his candid opinion, not more than five hundred persons entitled to vote had failed to be registered. There was a great cry about frauds. Where were the frauds? When were the frauds? The Constitutional Convention was undoubtedly legally called. *The Delegates to that Convention were undoubtedly elected by the people.* He did not come here to apologize for frauds. *There were frauds at the State election under the Lecompton Constitution in January, 1858. But these did not vitiate the legality or the respectability of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. He declared his solemn belief that every step taken in procure the sense of the people regarding the State Constitution, the act calling the Convention, the vote of the people on the act, the registration of voters, and the election of delegates, all these steps were legal, regular, orderly, fair, and taken in the only way that they could be legally taken.*"

That's the way, Sir, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE talked in this Florence speech, as in other speeches that he made last Summer in cooperation with his "Democratic brethren," who were "stumping the State." If I remember aright, you published this ultra, Pro-Slavery, Anti-Popular Sovereignty speech, and noticed it in befitting terms of rebuke.

Indeed, the evidence against the Vice-President's position is and always has been overwhelming. It can't be gainsayed or got around. As Governors WALKER and STANTON, through the columns of the *National Intelligencer* and the NEW-YORK TIMES, have lately proclaimed, again and for the thousandth time, the "Lecompton Constitution" was ushered into Congress by its godfathers, "reeking with fraud and forgery." Even one of the Judges, who pretendedly signed the Oxford forgery, which, with other forgeries, was embodied in the Lecompton Constitution, as the legitimate basis for legislative apportionment, has at last, under the rack and harrow of conscience, confessed that forgery before the world. The Legislature was a fraud and forgery. The census was a fraud and forgery. The registry was a fraud and forgery, even in the few counties, the fifteen, claimed to have been registered and represented in "the Convention." It has been repeatedly proved that "a large proportion of the names returned in the pretended registry, like those of Oxford and other places, was simulated and fictitious." The whole thing, from beginning to end, was a forgery! All this has been proved and demonstrated over and over again by witnesses the most intelligent and most competent, by palpable facts, by the action of the people of Kansas on many occasions, and again on the 2d of last August. In fact, it was all along manifest, bare-faced, self-evident.

Now, the Vice-President knew it was all a forgery and a fraud, and an unheard-of outrage upon the people of Kansas and the American people, and yet, for party purposes, he pronounced the whole thing legal and fair and just, and invoked his fellow-citizens of Kentucky to indorse the Administration for accepting it, and recommending and urging its adoption and ratification by the Congress of the United States as a final settlement and adjustment of the entire Kansas question. And there is no evidence to show that he does not still hold with the Administration to this position. Certainly, he has not yet recanted and repudiated it.

The Vice-President, then, in my humble opinion, is too closely identified in this matter with President BUCHANAN and the Administration to be acceptable in the North—or even, I trust, in many portions of the South. "Democrats" may now strive to ignore "Bleeding Kansas," and make it down for ever at their bidding. But it will *not* down. It will haunt and torture them still, this year and next, and there is no help for it. It will rise at their love-feasts at home and at Charleston, and appal the "unterrified."

I have nothing, Sir, against Mr. BRECKINRIDGE personally. He is a splendid specimen of the Kentucky gentleman, the Kentucky lawyer and the Kentucky orator, polished and accomplished to a very high degree. And as Vice-President of the United States, in the Chair of the Senate of the United States, his deportment has been eminently dignified, graceful and impartial. But, as a politician, seeking the highest office in the gift of the American people, his course hitherto would hardly secure to him, in a national election, the majority of the popular vote even in his own native State. Your obedient servant,

PONTIAC.

The Usury Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As much has been written of late in reference to reforming the currency, I beg to submit the following propositions for the perusal of such as take an interest in the subject.

In the first place a Bullion Bank, or any other institution calculated to accumulate a supply of specie, is only valuable in so far as it renders the currency more sound by contracting its limits, and credit is valuable, on the other hand, in so far as it expands the currency, and so gives employment to labor, which is always dependant upon the activity of trade. Tels being the case, it is evident that it may be as fatal to the true interests of the country to contract too much for the sake of safety, as it is to expand too much for the sake of activity, and, therefore, the true policy to be pursued is to seek such a remedy as will, if possible, secure the one advantage without unnecessarily sacrificing the other, and this, it seems to me, could best be managed by abolishing the usury laws, as applicable both to banks and individuals.

Money being a merchantable article like anything else, the proportion of supply and demand should alone regulate the price; and, were this to be the case we should be saved from those sudden and violent fluctuations which are the true cause of so much disaster and trial to our merchants. Under such a system the price of money would advance gradually as soon as the business of the country commenced to exceed its legitimate limits, thus giving timely warning to all to take in sail, and, at same time, checking the demand from such parties as were not really in need of money; whereas, under the present system, as the banks are obliged to adhere to the legal rate of 7 per cent., a fictitious demand is at once created by the desire of those who have claims upon the banks wishing to secure all they can in good time, thus forcing the banks to lend all their available means to those who least need them, and to refuse accommodation almost entirely to those who are actually dependent upon them.

Another great advantage of doing away with the usury laws as applicable to banks is, that it would admit of their paying interest on deposits at such a rate as would admit of their making a profit, and, at same time, make it no object for the depositors to withdraw their funds in order to employ them in the open market. In fact, to sum it all up in a few words, it would admit of banks acting as agents in loaning money, and put a stop to all violent fluctuations and their consequent "panics."

The Fry Divorce Case.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT—THE LADY'S FATHER MEMORIALIZES THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—LETTER FROM THE WEST POINT GENTLEMAN.

The Fry divorce case, in which parties in Philadelphia are concerned, has assumed a new phase. We have published the petition of Mrs. FRY for a divorce from her husband, with the letter written by the lady to her friend at West Point. The Philadelphia *News* gives a petition addressed to the Legislature, on Mrs. FRY's behalf, by her father, Mr. JOHN GRIGG, and a letter from the West Point party, who turns out to be a cadet in the Military Academy, by name O. J. WAGNER. These documents are interesting.

The father, Mr. GRIGG, makes serious charges against Mr. FRY. His petition is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The Petition of John Grigg, of the City of Philadelphia, humbly sheweth:

That Horace B. Fry, in his answer to his wife's petition for divorce, has wantonly and unnecessarily libeled your petitioner in such a manner as to constrain him to intervene, and to present the following statement on behalf of his unhappy child, Emily L. Fry, whose minority, inexperience and helplessness, demand all the protection which a father, under the distressing circumstances of her condition, may be permitted to afford.

After a long, and I trust a well-spent life, at an advanced age, without any fault of my own, I find myself suddenly stricken down, my heart broken, and my hearth made desolate, by the deepest sorrow that ever fell upon me. Not satisfied with the tortures to which Mr. Fry has already subjected me by robbing me of my child in the eager pursuit of her fortune, by cruelly and inhumanly drawing her into fashionable life, and by systematically, in the public newspapers and elsewhere, traducing her character as a wife, he still further seeks to gratify his malignant disposition by charging me with becoming "a willing instrument" in all her alleged "outrages on propriety," and with so conducting myself as "to destroy whatever sense of right she might still possess."

Against these charges I present my most solemn denial. The statement of Mr. Fry, in all these particulars, is absolutely false. I neither countenanced any "outrages on propriety," nor became "a willing instrument" in perpetrating them, nor have I at any time so conducted myself as to "destroy a sense of right" in my child. My offence against Mr. Fry has no greater extent than the expression of an opinion that no *gentleman* would open his wife's letters; and after I saw that the happiness of my child was destroyed—that the cruelty of her husband had driven her into indiscretion, but not crime—that she was determined to escape from his tyranny, even if she became a ruined and hopeless outcast—and that under the allegation of guilt her reputation was exposed to certain destruction, I told her that, although I would not take her away from her husband, if she determined to leave him, the doors of her father's house should not be closed against her. In all this I did no more than any father, with a human heart, would have done. I did not then believe it possible that any husband having a spark of manly sensibility about him, would desire to live with a wife after he had become convinced, as Mr. Fry pretended to be, that she was guilty of conjugal infidelity, and after he had made his convictions known to his numerous friends, agents, spies and advisers. But in this I was deceived. The mercenary motives which actuated the matrimonial fortune-hunter when he laid his snare still governed him in clinging to his victim.

My daughter has stated, under oath, that Mr. Fry acknowledged to her that he "married her for her money." This charge he attempts to parry by the intimation that she had no fortune to expect during my life; that "she had nothing at all at the time," and "never did, and does not now possess any;" that "she was likely to have nothing except by the will of her father, a man in the full vigor of health." I am *not* in the full vigor of health. I am nearly 70 years old, and am rapidly going to my grave, with many sorrows and infirmities. But no man knows better than Mr. Fry that his statement, in all that relates to this part of the case, is artful and deceptive. To prove it so, I am reluctantly compelled to state the provisions which I made before and since the marriage, to promote the comfort and happiness of my daughter and her husband, I purchased the house in which they lived, paid for it the sum of $30,000. I improved it and furnished it with everything necessary for their comfort, even including the coal, groceries and wines in the cellar, at the additional cost of over $9,000. These purchases were made in July preceding the marriage. I afterwards furnished my daughter with money sufficient to pay the expenses of her bridal trip. On the 3d of September, 1858, I gave Mr. Fry himself $500 to purchase the marketing, and told him when that was exhausted I would furnish more. I have but two daughters. I have settled $6,000 per annum on the other.

Mr. Fry knew very well, from the affection I have always shown for my children, that it would be a pleasure to me to do equal justice to all of them, and to make immediate and ample provision for their comfort; and yet, with a brazen effrontery that stands without a parallel, he attempts to impeach my daughter's statement under oath, of his avowed mercenary motives, by a prevarication shamefully false in spirit and in truth.

I have already said that Mr. Fry has systematically endeavored to destroy the reputation of my child, and to prejudice even her parents against her. As a proof of this I annex to this statement the United States *Police Gazette* of Sept. 18, 1858, containing a scandalous attack upon her character as a wife. That paper was sent to my house on Sept. 18, 1858, with an envelope, which bore the direction "John Grigg, Esq., 1823 Walnut-street, Philadelphia." I am acquainted with Mr. Fry's handwriting, and, from my knowledge of it, I believe the direction on the envelope already mentioned to be the disguised handwriting of Horace B. Fry. I annex the depositions of the other witnesses, acquainted with his writing, establishing the same fact.

This act is in exact correspondence with his whole conduct in relation to my daughter, as the following facts will show: When it became painfully manifest that my daughter's happiness could not be promoted by any longer continuance in a state of matrimony with Mr. Fry, I anxiously sought for the means of obtaining her liberation in the mode least likely to cause a public scandal; and this, not only for her sake, but for that of Mr. Fry. It was therefore at my suggestion that three mutual friends, all well-known and highly respectable citizens, were authorized by me, and kindly undertook the office, to suggest to Mr. Fry—who it was presumed, under the circumstances alleged by himself, was also desirous of a legal separation—that he should apply to the Legislature for a divorce on the ground of my daughter's desertion, promising, on my part, that no objection should be made to it. He took time to consider the matter, and then declined it, with a full knowledge when he did so that the present application would be the alternative.

That he declined the mode least injurious to both parties, either to enable him to gratify his fiendish purpose of destruction, or his morbid appetite for newspaper notoriety, or in the hope of extorting money to secure his cooperation in the measure least injurious and least painful to all parties, I solemnly believe. I think his conduct shows this. He has not been contented with writing one answer to the petition of my child, and sending it in the usual form to the Legislature, but has written three answers, all of which have been printed and extensively published through his agency. The last answer, and the most slanderous, was published in pamphlet form and circulated in this City on the 5th of February, 1859. It was again published in a Sunday paper (*Sunday Dispatch*) on the 6th of February, 1859, and was not presented to the Legislature until Monday, the 7th of February, 1859. This shows his systematic determination wantonly and malignantly to destroy her character.

Mr. Fry denies that my daughter had a hemorrhage of the lungs at West Point, and says it was only a bleeding of the nose. This statement is evidently made to destroy the force of the allegation that the hemorrhage had been produced by mental excitement arising from his own inhuman conduct. But Mr. Fry's statement is shown to be false by the testimony of Dr. Samuel P. Moore, the physician who attended her at West Point. Within the last few days, Dr. Moore, as I can prove by a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia, has distinctly stated to that citizen that he attended Mrs. Fry for *hemorrhage of the lungs*; that this was the nature of her complaint; and that it was *caused by trouble and mental excitement*. In this particular Mr. Fry is also contradicted by another gentleman to whom he stated, on the morning after it occurred, that his wife was suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. The gentleman to whom I refer is Cadet O. J. Wagner, of West Point. I annex a letter from him, written on the 5th of February, 1859, at West Point, before he had seen the scandalous publication which Mr. Fry calls his Answer to the Petition for Divorce. Before introducing Mr. Wagner's letter, it may be proper to state that in an interview with Mr. Fry's two chosen representatives to West Point (Mr. Charles Williams and Mr. P. L. Yorke, of this City,) Mr. Wagner had positively denied that any criminal correspondence had taken place between himself and my daughter, and had assured them that nothing improper or indelicate had taken place in their intercourse at West Point, and that nothing had occurred but the indiscretion of writing a letter in answer to one received from her.

In relation to that statement, Mr. Charles Williams, the agent of Mr. Fry, so late as the 20th of September, 1858—nine days after my daughter had left her husband—wrote a letter to Mr. Wagner, in which he says: "Not one word did you tell but what I believed then, as I do now; and I unhesitatingly declare that I believe ALL YOUR INTERCOURSE WITH HER, as with me, to be that of A HIGH-MINDED, UPRIGHT GENTLEMAN, though wrong and indiscreet, as you admitted, in writing the letter you did."

As Charles Williams was the chosen agent of Mr. Fry, in the transaction of this especial business, the statement of Mr. Williams is necessarily, therefore, the statement of Mr. Fry. As Mr. Fry has thus admitted that Mr. Wagner was guilty of nothing more than an indiscretion—which the evidence shows he corrected by the only means in his power—and as Mr. Fry has also thus admitted that Mr. Wagner was fully believed "then" and "now," and is "A HIGH-MINDED, UPRIGHT GENTLEMAN," I subjoin Mr. Wagner's letter to me, of the 5th of February, 1859, as entitled to full credit, and which Mr. Fry at least has no right to gainsay.

It will be perceived from that letter that Mr. Fry himself knew that Mrs. Fry suffered from a hemorrhage of the lungs, although he now chooses to deny it. It is also apparent, from the same letter, that Mr. Fry introduced Mr. Wagner to Mrs. Fry, and requested him to pay attention to her, although he now chooses to deny the latter branch of this statement.

It is further shown by Mr. Wagner's letter, that the story of cruelty and outrage perpetrated on my daughter was not newly got up, as Mr. Fry alleges, but that those outrages had produced their effect upon her health and spirits at West Point, so as to attract notice there; and that, on being interrogated, she then and there related substantially the same narrative of her wrongs which she has stated in her petition for a divorce.

After Mr. Fry had told her that he would intercept her letters to her father, and not only close the channel of communication with her natural friend and protector, but would prejudice his mind against her by his own stories, it was natural that a young and inexperienced child, as she is, should communicate her sorrows to the first sympathizing friend that she met. Mr. Fry is fully responsible for the imprudence of this act, and for all the consequences which flowed from it. The husband who undertakes to close the channels of communication between parent and child, at a time he is committing outrages upon the child, is destitute of any manly feeling. The letter of Mr. Wagner also establishes the fact that the letters which passed between that gentleman and my daughter were obtained by Mr. Fry through the fraudulent and false pretence that his agents were acting on behalf of myself and my daughter, and under the most solemn "assurance on honor" that "no possible use would ever be made of the correspondence," and that the mutual return of the letters "would end the matter finally."

The means made use of to obtain this correspondence, and the reference to it, and misrepresentations of its contents in Mr. Fry's answer, prove that he is not governed by the ordinary rules of honor or even of common honesty. And the fact, admitted in his answer, and otherwise fully susceptible of proof, that he intercepted the letter which he publishes, by getting it out of the Post-office, thereby violating the act of Congress, and subjecting himself to indictment, and to a fine of $500 and one year's imprisonment, proves that he as recklessly disregards the laws of his country as he does those of honor and honesty. A man who would do these things is capable of anything else to which his interest or his passion may prompt. Such a man has an right to expect that the Legislature will place any credit whatever in his unsupported, contradictory and false statements.

Mr. Fry states in his answer, that "he had been only a few days married when he found" his wife's "disposition restive under any suggestion which was contrary to her impulses or inclination—a trait *which had been carefully concealed during their engagement*"—and that his "relation as a husband, so far as it implied guardianship and control, she never desired to recognize *from the hour of her marriage*." That this statement is wilfully false, is manifest from his own letters from West Point. In one written to me, bearing date West Point, 5th of August, 1858, he states in relation to my daughter, that the short distance in life's journey that she had gone with him had "thus far been PASSIONATELY HAPPY, and the promises of its continuance is MORE FAVORABLE than is usually found." "I thought, to-day," (continues Mr. Fry in that letter,) "that the saying, the time during which a young lady is engaged to be married is spent in wearing a mask, *did Emmy great injustice.*" In another letter, addressed to my son, John M. Grigg, and received by him in Europe, Mr. Fry says, under date of West Point, Aug. 14, 1858: "Our wedding was a most HAPPY ONE, and I have since then NOTHING to record but a CONTINUANCE of the HAPPINESS then commenced, and which *bids fair to continue in undiminished amount for Emily's and my life.*" These letters from himself prove beyond denial that the representations of misconduct and concealment from "the hour of her marriage" are absolutely and wilfully false.

Mr. Fry admits in his answer that he did on one occasion "express himself as the sudden passion prompted." He also admits that he had asked her to pardon him for his misconduct. On another occasion, when he was endeavoring to secure an arrangement to live separate, under the same roof with his wife, he offered in my presence to ask her pardon. What his particular offences were for which he sought pardon he has not stated, but his repeated applications for forgiveness prove that repeated injuries had been perpetrated by him, and that he was himself fully conscious of them. Their nature may be understood from the statement, under oath, of my daughter, in her petition.

I commenced life as a poor plow boy. I am a plain, blunt man, and address myself in plain, blunt phrase to men of humane feelings and sensibilities. Although my daughter had been driven by the cruelty of her husband to the very verge of ruin, I believe her to be as innocent of crime as when in her infancy she hung upon her mother's breast. As her father and natural guardian, I ask that the control of her heartless and incompetent husband may be dissolved, and that she may be placed

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 32 to 36, 40, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49 to 52, 7, 54, 57, 6, 55, 58, 58.

CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2949, 509, 481, 851, 41, 57, 35, 177, 9, 143, 157, 159, 163, 165, 171, 175, 185, 191, 198, 1461, 277, 199½, 562, 565, 474.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 223, 419, 411, 412, 414, 417, 422, 412, 3, 410, 267, 430, 411, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 450, 200, 321, 165, 252, 445, 447.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 639, 640, 841, 641, 643, 643, 648, 649, 651, 652, 654, 655, 283, 335, 336. *Part II.*—Nos. 189, 490, 145, 625, 627, 631, 64, 236, 633, 635 to 638, 144, 174.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 14.

Before Judge Betts.

GENERAL AVERAGE—SURVEYS ON SHIP—EXPENSES OF CREW.

John Denbreens et al. vs. *John P. Lawrence et al.* This was a libel filed by the owners of the Dutch brig *Lieutenant Admiral Cottenburg* to recover freight on a cargo of fruit from Palermo to New-York, consigned to the respondent. The vessel was under charter, and a bill of lading was also executed by the master. The brig sailed Dec. 15, 1855, and, meeting a violent storm, was so injured as to be compelled to bear away for Lisbon for repairs. The oranges and lemons, being found in a perishing condition, were landed and stored in a suitable place at Lisbon, while the vessel was undergoing repairs, and were picked over, and all the decayed thrown out, and the rest properly packed in boxes and reladen on board, and the vessel, after receiving repairs, sailed from Lisbon on the 4th March, 1856, and arrived in New-York May 20, and delivered to the respondents all the cargo mentioned in the bill of lading, except 414 boxes of oranges and lemons lost as above mentioned, and except injuries arising from perils of the sea and the natural tendency of such cargo to decay.

The libelants claimed to recover the freight and also the respondent's portion, by way of general average, of the libelants' expenses by reason of the disasters to the vessel on the voyage.

Held, by the Court, that the owner of the cargo makes no question but that the perils and injuries incurred by the vessel on the voyage, made it necessary for the safety of the ship and cargo to bear away to Lisbon to refit.

That a right to contribution in general average for the remuneration, in part, of the loss so sustained, is secured to the ship-owner by the maritime law, although no part of the ship or her tackle was voluntarily sacrificed on the occasion. But the allowance is limited to the wages and provisions of the crew from the time of putting away for the port of necessity, and other expenses necessarily incurred during the detention for the benefit of all concerned.

That the expenses of the repairs of the ship fall on the ship alone, as well as expenditures for surveys upon the ship, and there is therefore in this case no ground for a claim for contribution further than respects the wages and provisions of the crew, during the period while the vessel was bearing away for Lisbon, and her necessary detention there.

That it was the duty of the ship-owner to determine promptly on the arrival of the vessel at Lisbon, whether she could be put in repair and complete her voyage, and if so, at once to commence the work.

That on the evidence everything necessary might have been done, and the vessel have been put again upon her voyage within three weeks after her arrival at Lisbon, and the period for the support of the crew must be limited to that time in the general average allowed.

Decree for libelants accordingly with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Owens and Vose. For respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donahue.

EXCEPTIONS TO LIBEL—LIEN FOR SUPPLIES—FOREIGN PORT.

Benjamin M. Whitlock et al. vs. *The Bark Thales.*—The case came up on exceptions to the libel. The libel was filed to recover for supplies and repairs furnished to the vessel at Pensacola, in Florida, by Keyser, Judah & Co., in 1856, at the request of her master. Drafts were drawn for the amount of the repairs on one of the owners of the vessel, who resided in New-York, which were accepted and one of them wholly and the other partly paid. The libelants claimed to be the owners of the drafts and of the lien of Keyser, Judah & Co. for the repairs. The claimants excepted to the libel on the ground that the vessel being an American vessel, the repairs were not furnished in a foreign port and no lien existed therefor; that the libel did not show that the owners were absent from the place where the repairs were furnished; that it did not show what the liens were for, nor when nor how they were assigned to Keyser, Judah & Co., nor state what amount of repairs were furnished by them, or what amount of money was advanced by them and to whom.

Held, by the Court, that the first exception, which goes to the merits of the cause, would hardly have been taken prior to the decision of Pratt *vs.* Reed by the Supreme Court, (19 How., 359,) followed by the case of the People's Ferry Co. *vs.* Beers, (20 How., 393,) and the case of the *Cornelius*, since decided in this District.

That the rule that a credit given to a vessel, on the application of her master in a foreign port, for necessary supplies, constitutes a lien on the vessel, if the master has no funds or credit at the place where the supplies are furnished, was fully examined and ratified in the case of Thomas *vs.* Osborn, (19 How. 22.)

That there is no manifest disagreement between the doctrines declared in Thomas *vs.* Osborne, and Pratt *vs.* Reed, as to the character and degree of the necessities required in order to sustain the advances procured in her favor a lien on the vessel, which it is necessary to consider in this case. The case of the *Cornelius* in this Court was placed upon the facts and rule stated in Pratt *vs.* Reed, and does not attempt to extend that principle a shade beyond; and the case of the People's Ferry Co. *vs.* Beers does not involve any point of jurisdiction applicable to this case.

That a port of another State is a foreign port and was so considered in Pratt *vs.* Reed.

That the exception to the marits must, therefore, be overruled.

That the libel is full enough. It is not necessary to set out all the evidence on which the allegations rest, and the particulars and amounts which make up the claim are matters for reference or investigation on the trial.

Exceptions overruled and decree for libelants, unless the claimants answer to the merits within ten days and pay the costs to be taxed.

For libelants, Messrs. McMahon. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

UNDERVALUATION—GLASS.

The United States vs. Sixty five Boxes containing Fluted Rough Plate-glass, and Sixteen Cases containing Colored Glass.—This was a libel of information filed to forfeit the goods for alleged undervaluation. The goods were sent to this country from Birmingham, by Chance, Brothers, the manufacturers, in July, 1855. The appraisers at the Custom-house advanced the price seventy-eight per cent above the invoices, and thereupon this libel was filed to forfeit the goods.

The Government appraisers made up their valuation mainly from the printed prices currents of James Hartley & Co., of Sonderland, England. The claimants showed that this lot of glass was made up of small squares cut from their accumulated stock for several years, after cutting out of the sheets the merchantable sizes. And the evidence of manufacturers in England, examined both for the Government and the claimants, by Commission, showed that these small pieces were not of the same value as the prices in Hartley's price current, and had been rather overestimated by the claimants than undervalued.

The case being thereupon submitted to the Jury, under the charge of the Judge, they returned in a few moments with a verdict in favor of the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt. For claimants, Mr. J. S. Ridgway.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—FEB. 14.

DECISIONS.

The Union Bank, in the City of New-York vs. *Gerrit S. Mott, emplaaded with Jacob H. Mott.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Reuire F. Crocker vs. *Stephen Crocker, &c.*—The judgment of the Special Term, except as far as it awards costs to the defendants or either of them should be reversed and the complaint dismissed with costs as to those defendants also on the appeal.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of proving the last Will and Testament of Carl August Meisner, deceased.—Order on return of commission granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Edward L. Lynch vs. *James Henderson.*—Motion granted with $10 costs on defendant, stipulating not to sue.

Before Justice Clerke.

Charles W. Pierce et al. vs. *Edward H. Fosdick et al.*—Judgment for defendant with costs.

Emil Heinemann vs. *Kilian V. R. Leuningh.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

The People ex rel. John Pettigrew vs. *Edward Cooper, Street Commissioner.*—Motion for a mandamus denied, with costs.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The trial of Stephens was set down for to-day, but the cause not being ready, was adjourned to the first Monday of March. A panel of three hundred jurors is ordered to be summoned for that day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York vs. *Bernard and Elizabeth Comasky.*—This was an action to recover the possession of specific real property—a cottage occupied by defendants—under the following circumstances: Bernard Comasky is the son, and Elizabeth the widow, of Henry Comasky, the former gardener employed by the plaintiff, and who occupied the cottage in question on the Asylum grounds. Henry Comasky died in 1849. His son Bernard was then yet under age; but Mrs. Bernard made an agreement on his behalf with the Society, to continue him in his father's post, as gardener. In 1855 this employment was dissolved and it was understood, on plaintiffs allege, that the Comaskys should give up the possession of the cottage. They have not done so, however, and this suit is brought accordingly.

Mrs. Comasky does not defend. Bernard contends that he is not a proper party to the action, on the ground that he was not in possession of the premises at the commencement of the suit. It is not denied that he lived there with his mother; but it is urged that she is the only proper defendant; that the agreement of 1849, for the employment of Bernard as his father's successor, was not binding on him, inasmuch as he was not of age when it was made.

For plaintiffs, J. H. Anthon. For defendant, A. C. Morris.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

John W. Bishop vs. *William B. Miner and Francis C. Cantine.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $7 costs.

Thomas Otis Le Roy et al. vs. *Alfred Booth.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Electa Ann Coon vs. *John L. Coon.*—Judgment of divorce granted, with an allowance of $24 per month for plaintiff as a suitable provision for her support during her natural life.

James W. Wilkes vs. *Will am L. Northam.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John Martin vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff is a licensed cartman. He brings this action to recover for the loss of his horse; alleging that on March 29, 1858, he was driving along the east side of Pier No. 32, East River, when his horse became frightened and backed off the pier. He charges that there was not a proper string-piece along that part of the pier; if there had been the cart could not have been backed off.

Defendants say they were not in possession of the pier at that time; it was held by J. H. Kimball and the Union Ferry Company, and they deny they were under obligation to keep up a string-piece.

The plaintiff had a verdict for $235.

Maud and Taft for plaintiff; Richard Busteed, Esq., for defendants.

Recent Cases.

WHEN PARTY MAY BE EXAMINED ON COMMISSION IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Fairbanks vs. *Tregert.*—(Supreme Court, General Term.) This was an appeal from an order, on application of defendant, directing that a commission issue to take the testimony of defendant abroad.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The code provides that a party to an action or proceeding may be examined as a witness, in his own behalf, the same as any other witness. As one resident witnesses generally may have their testimony taken by commission or written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, without the necessity of personal attendance in Court, it is insisted that, under the language above quoted, the same rule applies to non-resident parties. It is undoubtedly true, that the clause in which the above provision occurs, contains no limitation as to non-residence, while it does contain certain other specific restrictions, namely: First, that "the adverse party or person in interest" shall be "living" (although it is not perceived how a dead body can be an "adverse party or person,") second, that he shall not be the assignee or legal representative of a deceased person; third, that the party proposing to be examined shall give ten days' notice of such intended examination. And, applying the argument deduced from the maxim of *expressio unius exclusio alterius*, it would seem to follow that a non-resident party who wishes to be examined, must not for that purpose attend in person.

It is said, however, that a subsequent clause of the section in question overthrows this inference. That clause, on a careful perusal, will be found to be confined to the case of a party *receiving* a notice that his adversary intends to be examined, and not to apply to the case of a party *giving* a notice that he himself means to be a witness. It provides that, on receiving such notice of his adversary's intention to be examined—whether *vive voce* or on commission seems immaterial—he may, if a non-resident, have his own examination taken by commission. But it is asked, and very pertinently, if it was intended by the first clause that a non-resident might, in any event, be examined on commission, why insert another clause that he might do so in the particular event of his adversary's being examined? The provision, in that view of the section, would be entirely superfluous. We are bound, however, to give it some effect, if practicable. The only way of doing so is to regard it as limiting still further the generality of the previous language. And so interpreting it, the result would be—and certainly it is not an objectionable result—that if a party wishes to be a witness in his own behalf, whether he reside within or without the jurisdiction, he shall attend in person and submit to an examination in the face of the Court, unless the opposite party has seen fit, by his own act, to force him to be a witness, in which case, if a non-resident, he need not make a distant journey, but may have his testimony taken on written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories to be settled and transmitted to him.

This interpretation gives effect to all parts of the section, and merely requires the insertion in the first clause of the words "on the trial," which, it is obvious, were in the mind of the legislature, and are necessarily to be implied, in order to make the whole provision harmonious with itself, and reasonable in its operation. The first clause of the section, in that view, would read as follows: "A party to an action or proceeding may be examined (on the trial) as a witness in his own behalf, the same as any other witness."

Order appealed from reversed without costs.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE INJUNCTION—AFFIDAVITS.

Minor vs. *Buckingham.*—(Supreme Court, Special Term.) This was a motion to dissolve an injunction. The facts appear in the opinion.

ROOSEVELT, J. The defendants move to dissolve an injunction. The injunction was granted solely upon the complaint. The defendants have filed their answer and now move to dissolve the injunction.

If the motion was made solely upon the complaint and answer verified in the usual manner, the plaintiff could not read affidavits in opposition to the motion. This was expressly held by the General Term of this District in Blatchford *vs.* the New-York & New-Haven Railroad Company, 7 Abbott's Pr. R. 322, and in that decision I concurred.

In this case, however, the answers set up new matter as a defence, and the answers are not verified by the party, but by the attorney, who, in his affidavit attached to the answers, states that he is personally acquainted with each and every of the matters and things set forth and alleged in the answer, and that all the matters set forth in the answer are true af his own personal knowledge.

The answer, with the usual verification, is received only as denying the equities alleged in the complaint; and for that reason, the plaintiff is not permitted to contradict the allegations contained in it.

In the case referred to, it is evident that the decision was made in reference to an answer verified in the usual manner. But here we have an affidavit made by the attorney, that the matters stated in the answer are within his personal knowledge, and are true. This is not only a verification of the answer as required by the Code, but it is also an affidavit containing a positive averment of the truth of all the facts contained in the answer, as fully as if made in a separate affidavit. In such a case I think this is to be regarded as an affidavit made by the attorney, as much as if he had repeated in a separate paper the matters set up in the answer. The motion is therefore made upon affidavit with the answer, and brings the case within the provisions of section 226 of the Code, which allows the plaintiff to oppose the motion by affidavits in addition to that on which the injunction was granted.

The plaintiff may, therefore, oppose this motion on affidavits; and far that purpose the same may be reheard on notice of two days, to be given by either party.

MORTGAGE ON STOCK OF GOODS—PRIORITY OF LIEN.

Tiffany vs. *Warren, Moran & Co.*—(Supreme Court Circuit.) This was an action brought to try the title to a large and valuable stock of silk and fancy goods, formerly belonging to Seaman & Muir, who carried on business at No. 321 Broadway. The facts shown on the trial were as follows: Seaman & Muir required advances, and through the influence of Mr. Tiffany Messrs. Garner & Co. were induced to discount the acceptances by Seaman & Muir of the drafts of the Paris house, through whom the goods were ordered. Between July and the end of September 1851, they had advanced to Seaman & Muir to enable them to pay for their imported goods over $67,000, and in addition, during August and September 1851 they loaned to them over $54,000 in cash. To secure them Seaman & Muir executed to them a chattel mortgage on their stock of goods contained in their store and on any accession thereto. This mortgage was never filed in the Register's office.

On the 2d of October, 1851, Seaman & Muir stopped payment, and the same afternoon, in consequence of a letter received from them, Garner & Co. went to their store with the mortgage and claimed to take possession of the goods. They were now informed that another mortgage on the same stock, prior in date to that which they held, had been delivered by Seaman & Muir to Warren, Moran & Co., to secure an indebtedness, exceeding $40,000, and soon afterwards, the latter parties also entered the store with their mortgage, and claimed the possession of the goods. This mortgage also had never been filed in the Register's Office.

The parties remained in the store during the whole night, asserting their respective rights, and negotiating for an amicable settlement. Finally Seaman & Muir proposed that they should divide the property *pro rata* according to the amount of their respective debts. To this Garner & Co. agreed, but Warren, Moran & Co. positively refused to assent. Seaman & Muir thereupon delivered to Garner & Co. a bill of sale of all their goods, and gave them the possession thereof. Early next morning Warren, Moran & Co. issued an execution on a judgment for $27,500, that had been confessed in their favor by Seaman & Muir, under which the Sheriff levied upon the goods.

Thereupon Mr. Tiffany, who, in the meantime, had purchased the stock from Garner & Co., brought this action and replevied them.

The question was, which of the two parties had the better title to the goods. The defendants, Warren Moran & Co., claimed that the property having been taken and sold by Tiffany, they were entitled to recover damages against him to the amounts of their mortgage and execution.

Justice Sutherland instructed the Jury that the defendants by the levy on the 3rd of October under their execution against Seaman & Muir, acquired no lien upon the property, because by the bill of sale previously executed by the latter to Garner & Co., they had parted with all their right and interest therein. That although the mortgage on the stock of goods in favor of Warren, Moran & Co., was prior in point of time to that delivered by Seaman & Muir to Garner & Co., yet as it had not been accompanied by an immediate delivery of goods, or followed by an actual and continued change of possession, and as the mortgage had not been filed in the Register's office, it was absolutely void as against Garner & Co., who were subsequent mortgagees in good faith. That the result therefore was that Warren, Moran & Co., were not entitled to a verdict either for a return of property retained or for damages either by virtue of their mortgage or their execution.

The Jury thereupon rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs, and assessed the value of the goods at $100,000, with six cents damages for the taking and detention under the levy. F. B. Cutting, John Van Buren, Wm. K. Thorn and Nelson Chase for plaintiffs: Chas. O'Conor, A. F. Smith and M. U. Divine for defendants.

NO JURISDICTION, NO COSTS.

Harriott vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.*—(Common Pleas, Special Term.)—In this case the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants, a New-Jersey corporation, damages for injuries sustained by their running their train negligently and carelessly, thereby killing a bay mare belonging to plaintiff. Defendants answered, denying the negligence. The issue was brought to trial, when it appeared that plaintiff himself was a resident of New-Jersey. Thereupon the complaint was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The plaintiff appealed to the General Term, where this decision was affirmed. Thereupon the Clerk entered judgment for defendants, with costs. The plaintiff now moved to vacate this judgment.

Held, by HILTON, J., that the judgment for costs must be vacated. By the code costs are allowed *to the prevailing party* on *the judgment*. They are incident to, and follow upon, the judgment given. A judgment is "the final determination of the rights of the parties;" and until there has been such final determination, there can be no prevailing party entitled to costs. If the plaintiff had stated in his complaint that he resided in New-Jersey, and the defendants had demurred, on the ground that the Court had not jurisdiction of the subject of the action, a trial of the issue of law then presented would result in a final judgment; and a judgment given thereon would entitle the prevailing party to the costs allowed by section 303. Or if the defendants, instead of proceeding to trial had, upon a motion established the fact of plaintiff's non-residence by affidavit, the action would have been dismissed for want of jurisdiction to entertain it, and costs might have been allowed under §315. But the action was dismissed without giving any judgment or determining in the slightest degree the rights of the parties. The Court could not award costs to defendants. Where the Court has no jurisdiction of the principal question it has none of its consequences and incidents. [Mattar of Ferguson, 9 Johns, 239.] Costs are an incident to the judgment. Having no power to give the one, the Court cannot award the other, unless expressly authorized so to do by statute. There is no such authority. Judgment vacated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 66 hhls. Ashes; 3,514 bbls. Flour; 1,109 bushels Malt; 1,417 pkgs. Provisions, and 350 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are selling, in lots, at $5 62½@$5 68¾, chiefly at $5 68¾ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are in demand at $5 75@$5 87½, but are generally held at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is quite scarce, there being none in first hands. Other kinds are in moderate supply. Prices are very firm. Sales 430 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c, and 100 bags Rio at 10¾a., ₱ lb.

COPPER—Some Refined Ingot changed hands, to-day, at 24½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at about previous quotations. Sales 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	9¾	9¾	18	18¼
Middling, ₱ lb..	11¼	11¾	11¾	12
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	12¾	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is more active for State and Western Flour to-day, and prices of desirable lots have advanced 5c @10c. ₱ bbl. The demand for home use is good. Speculators are also disposed to purchase more freely. Sales have been reported of 11,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@	4 65
Superfine State	5 25@	5 40
Extra State	5 30@	5 60
Superfine Western	5 25@	5 45
Fancy Ohio	5 50@	5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35@	7 25
Extra Ohio	5 25@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 10@	6 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 55@	9 75

Canadian Flour is in request, and is worth from $6 40@$7 30 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern finds ready buyers at firmer rates; sales—2,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$10 for mixed to straight, and $6 15@$6 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 80@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of desirable lots of Wheat are asking 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel more for such than they claimed towards the close of last week; hence, though the demand is fair, the current movements are unimportant. Sales have been confined to 3,758 bushels, including prime red Pennsylvania, at $1 40; very good white Southern, at $1 60; and prime to very choice red Southern, at $1 40@$1 45. ₱ bushel. Corn opens irregularly; sound old mixed Western is in demand, at 84c.@84½c. from store, and 65c. delivered, but is generally held at 87c.@88c. ₱ bush.; 12,000 bushels changed hands at our lowest figures, in store. New Corn is less freely offered, and for the sound lots, here, holders are asking higher prices, which are obtainable for only small parcels, immediately required by purchasers. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 81c. for good White Southern; 86c. for choice yellow do., and 84c. for yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet quoted at from 82c.@86c., ₱ bushel. Barley is moderately inquired for at steady prices; 75c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats are in request at irregular figures; Canada and Prince Edward's Island, 62c.@65c.; Western, 61c.@64c.; State, 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@55c.; and Southern, 48c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Small lots of North River ware sold at enhanced rates.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet firmly held at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 140 hhds. New-Orleans at 40c.@41c.; and 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quite scarce and is nominally quoted at $3 75@$3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is rather quiet, but firm; sales 220 bbls., in lots, at 49¾c. ₱ gallon. Tar is in reduced supply and is quoted at from $2 56½@$3, as extremes, ₱ bbl., with a moderate inquiry. Resin has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been reported of two cargoes of common, comprising about 2,300 bbls., at $1 72½ ₱ 310 lbs., with 1,300 bbls. No. 1 and low white, in lots, at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The principal descriptions are stiffly held, but the current movements are restricted.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and prices tend downward. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½ for new Mess, here; an unascertained rate for do., deliverable in Summer; $17 87½@$18 for old Mess; and $13 56¼@$13 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams at 9c @9¾c.; and Shoulders at 7c @7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in slack demand at drooping prices; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is salable, and firm. The transactions comprise 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20; India Mess $22, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 8c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 37½@$4 25 per 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in, sales having been made of 352 hhds. Cuba, part at 7¼c.; 54 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@8c., and 323 hhds. do., by auction, at 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Buyers are offering 27c., and holders are asking 27¾c. ₱ gallon. Market quiet.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements embraced 300 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 50 cases Essential Oil on private terms; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s.; and 150 boxes Bacon at 15s. For London 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Rio de Janeiro a vessel (450 tons) from St. Mary's, with lumber, $20,—5 per cent. primage, &c. For New-Orleans 30,000 bushels Oats on private terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC INDIAN SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL.
Its first production in New-York.
Mrs. I. I. HARWOOD,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Mrs. H. MILLARD,
(From Julien's Concerts and Her Majesty's Theatre.)
Mr. GUILMETTE.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will sing the choruses, and
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
composed of the finest artists in the United States, will be under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
MATILDA HERON
will connect the musical portion of the work by Readings from the original Poem.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
THE PEACE PIPE.....ORCHESTRA.
READING.
SONG OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.....DR. GUILMETTE
READING.
HIAWATHA'S BIRTH....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
THE CRADLE SONG.....MRS. HARWOOD
READING.
CANOE BUILDING SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
FIGHT WITH MUDGE KEE WIS.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
HIAWATHA'S WOOING TRIO.
MRS. HARWOOD, MR. MILLARD,
AND DR. GUILMETTE.
PART II.
HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST.....READING
PAU-BUH-KEENE'S HEGGAR DANCE..ORCHESTRA
READING.
CHIBIABO'S LOVE SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
MAGIC CORN-FIELD DANCE.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
RAVENS' CHORUS.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
HARVEST CHORUS.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
APPROACH OF WINTER.....ORCHESTRA
FAMINE AND FEVER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
DEATH SONG OF MINNEHAHA....Mrs. HARWOOD.
SPRING AND SUMMER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION TICKET.....$1
Every ticket sold in advance of the evening of performance will have a reserved seat. They may be procured after Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Academy of Music and Breusing's and Hall's music stores.
Family Circle.....50 cents. | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
FIRST WEEK OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Fifth Week of Mr. P. S. WARNOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. G. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital.
Under the patronage of Mrs. Dr. Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Waldon Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

CHICKERING'S ROOMS, NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH-STREET.—Mme. LOUISE ABEL'S Soirée Musicale TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1, to be had at Messrs. Scharfenberg & Lnis', Ch. Breusing's, and F. W. Christern's.

THE LADIES OF THE BETHESDA BAPTIST Church will hold a Fair, commencing Feb. 18, at 2 P. M., at their meeting-house on 32d-st., near 3d-av. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Fair will be continued on Friday, the 19th. Admittance free.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1859.
First night of the new and splendid Equestrian Spectacle, illustrative of the Feats of Arms in the ancient Knightly Lists, and entitled.
THE TOURNAMENT;
Or, THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY.
This admirable pageant has been prepared with great care, and the Costumes, Music, Scenery, and general paraphernalia are of the most attractive character.
DAN RICE,
Humorist and Conversationalist,
Will Talk!
THE HORSE OF BEAUTY
Will Talk!
THE LOW COMEDY MULES
Will Speak for Themselves!
For a few nights more.
In addition to the above unabated attractions, which have Filled Niblo's with
CROWDS OF FASHIONABLES,
Will be presented a
GLITTERING MISCELLANY OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC ACTS,
by the
REGULAR TROOP OF STARS!
And the entirely successful and original Spectacle of the GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
Melville will Ride.
All forming the Greatest Equestrian Programme ever Witnessed.
N. B.—There will be two brilliant MATINEE ENTERTAINMENTS on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons. Open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock. On these occasions will appear DAN RICE, EXCELSIOR, the MULES, and the CURRICULUM.
The patrons of Niblo's are informed that, as the afternoon entertainments conclude at 4 o'clock, their carriages can be ordered at that hour.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
during which period it has been witnessed by more than ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT,
To conclude with the farce of
JENNY LIND.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE VETERAN.
Continuing to draw houses
CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
Notwithstanding the late inclement weather, will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING.
In order to afford variety and to give a fresh charm to the scenic grandeur of the Drama,
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, and will be presented for the first time, on Monday evening next, with those already so popular.
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES
and the Regiment on the March.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayas Otwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
Indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

FRIDAY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 15,
The entertainments will commence with
OUR YANKEE COUSIN,
Asa Trenchard.....Mr. F. B. Chanfrau
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the Drama of
LUKE THE LABORER.
Philip.....Mr. E. C. Price

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 15, 1859,
The performance will commence with
GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE.
After which,
THE ETON BOY.
Concluding with
THERESE;
Or, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 15,
The performance will commence with
THE VILLAGERS; OR, HAY MAKERS AND MOON RAKERS.
To be followed by
THE AVENGER; OR, THE MOOR OF SICILY.
To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

LAST WEEK
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
And Panorama of the Holy Land, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, NEW-YORK. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children half price. Hall to let.

LAST WEEK OF MRS. FRANCES A. IKES MOBLE'S readings from Shakespeare, at Lodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway.
Monday Morning, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock P. M., Henry IV, Part II.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, Henry V.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock P. M., Twelfth Night.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock, Hamlet, WITH WHICH THE COURSE WILL CONCLUDE.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Brown, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
The course of readings will positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Our Yankee Cousin—Luke, the Laborer.

BOWERY THEATRE—Armorer of Tyre—Thebbes—Kron Boy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Villagers—The Avenger—Kiss in the Dark.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Campbell's Minstrels.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Sheldon Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb. 16, will close at the New-York Post-office at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 29th of January, with one week's later advices from Europe, arrived at Halifax at 10½ o'clock last night. She has been delayed by a succession of strong westerly gales during the entire passage. This peculiarity of the weather will undoubtedly also account for the detention of the *Indian*, several days overdue at Portland. The lateness of the hour at which the *America's* news reaches us renders it impossible to make more than a brief allusion to its leading features. The war agitation still continued at Paris. Great anxiety is felt relative to the warlike preparations on foot, and the general impression seemed to be that a momentous period was near at hand. The Bourse, in consequence, was very sensitive and fluctuating. England, however, was reported to be exerting herself for peace, though the Government had given out large contracts for cannon and gunpowder. It was believed that the question of peace or war depended altogether upon her attitude. France has forbidden further African emigration under the apprentice system from the Eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar. A son had been born to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia. The statement of short supplies of tea is confirmed by the arrival of the China mail. In the Liverpool Cotton market a decline in all qualities is noticed. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols on Saturday were at 95⅛@95⅜ for money and account.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 8th, arrived here yesterday. Her advices are not important. Further importations of Coolly labor had occurred at California. One of the Spanish war-steamers of the Mexican Squadron had arrived from Vera Cruz.

By the way of Havana, and by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, we have details of Mexican intelligence to Jan. 30, not so late as the dispatch given in our paper of yesterday. General Miramon entered the capital on Jan. 21, at once removed Robles from office, installing Salas in the charge of the city, and proceeded to organize an expedition against Vera Cruz. At the latter city there was a movement pointing to submission to the Conservative interest, as the only means of reconciling the several factions. Señor Juarez and his cabinet, it was reported, were about to leave the place, resuming their weary pilgrimage about the boundaries of the Republic.

Advices from Yucatan to Jan. 23 are at hand. The general amnesty had been found ineffectual to check the excesses of the natives; and a general crusade for their extermination had been ordered. Arms had been distributed to the white population, with orders to use them unsparingly for the destruction of the Indians. A decree had also been issued authorizing the introduction of breadstuffs for four months free of tonnage and other duties.

Dates from the Canary Islands to Jan. 12 state that the drought, which had threatened the destruction of the crops, had been terminated by copious rains.

From Porto Rico we have advices to Jan. 27. Professor Morse, who is recruiting his health at San Juan, has been astonishing the population by erecting a short line of telegraph from the town to a hacienda in the vicinity. The Government of the island had invited him to superintend the erection of lines connecting all the important towns, and the island itself with St. Thomas.

Dates from Venezuela are to January 8. The National Convention was devising honors and rewards for Gen. Castro, whose nomination for the Presidency had been confirmed. Fresh outbreaks had occurred in the hills, which had been partially repressed. The Ex-President Monagas, at Trinidad, was busied in conspiracies against the new order of things. An expedition had been organized intended to make a descent upon the eastern provinces; but it was hoped the timely discovery of the fact might defeat the design.

The decree of the President of the Dominican Republic, closing certain ports to foreign commerce, takes effect, so far as American vessels are concerned, on the 18th inst.

We have one day's later advices from California by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. The only news of interest is relative to the troubles with the Indians. An escort of dragoons had been attacked by the Mohaves near the Colorado River, but had been driven off with the loss of ten killed. The Mohaves, the Pintos, and other tribes, have combined to prevent the establishment of military posts in their country, though they express a willingness to allow the whites to pass through.

Definite action on but one measure of importance was had in Congress yesterday, the time in both houses being principally taken up in the discussion of the Tariff question and the general subject of the reduction of expenditures. In the Senate, the Senators from the State of Oregon, Messrs. Lane and Smith, were introduced and sworn in. On drawing for their seats, Mr. Smith obtained the long term. Mr. Bigler's Tariff resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, made a long speech in elaboration of his views in reference to the present financial condition of the country, and in favor of *ad valorem* instead of specific duties. After Mr. Hunter had concluded, the case of the Indiana Senators came up, was debated several hours, and finally decided in accordance with the report of the Judiciary Committee, which confirms the right of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to their seats. In the House, a bill was reported from the Post-office Committee by Mr. English, which establishes several new post-routes, and gives authority to the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails whenever and wherever the public convenience may require it. The bill, after various objections, was passed. One of the routes authorized by it is from St. Paul's, Min., to the Pacific. Mr. Phelps, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a reissue of Treasury notes, but the House refused to suspend the rules. The Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were then considered in Committee of the Whole. When the Committee rose another effort was made to introduce a bill having reference to the finances, but without success.

Circumstances every day more and more indicate the probability of an extra session of Congress. The action of the House yesterday, in refusing so peremptorily to suspend the rules to allow of the introduction of a Loan bill, is considered significant of a determination not to consent to any increase of the public debt, so that the present financial difficulty cannot be met in that way. And the President yesterday stated to a member of Congress that he should call an extra session about the first of August.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to protect the liberty of witnesses, and to do away with the custom of imprisoning them to insure their attendance at trials, was reported favorably. Relative to the Lobby Investigating Committee, a resolution was adopted requiring sworn charges to be made before a case could be investigated, excepting in the Albany Bridge case. The bill to repay Ex-Gov. King moneys disbursed to the troops on Staten Island was debated. The Senate will hold evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays. In the Assembly, a great number of important bills were introduced, a list of which will be found elsewhere.

At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday morning, Mr. John F. King, a gentlemen somewhat extensively known as a newspaper correspondent, committed suicide by taking prussic acid, after apparently having endeavored to kill himself with a pistol, which was found on the bed near him, with a cap exploded. He left several letters, one of which, addressed "To the Press and the Public," evidences the most deliberate intention to commit the act, though it gives no definite reason for it.

The United States revenue-cutter *Washington*, Capt. Hunter, arrived at this port last evening, bringing the officers and crew of the brig *R. B. Clark*, of Boston, which sank yesterday morning 23 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bernegat. The brig was from Philadelphia, bound to Boston with a load of coal, and sprung a leak. Fortunately, their signal of distress was noticed by the cutter, which was on a cruise for the relief of vessels in distress, and her crew were immediately taken on board the *Washington*, shortly after which the brig went down. The *R. B. Clark* was of 171 tons register, and was built in Lubec, Me., in 1854. She was owned and commanded by Capt. Rumney.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Tax Levy. A resolution authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for removing the Russ pavement in Broadway and repaving the street with Belgian pavement was referred. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to cause an examination of the hulkheads and piers from Charles-street to Hammond-street, and thence to the Eleventh-avenue, and to report their condition and the probable cost of repairing them. The Board adopted a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to state whether the Common Council or Board of Supervisors have any power to investigate and supervise the management and expenditures of the institutions in the charge of the Board of Ten Governors.

The Fire Commissioners commenced, last evening, the investigation in the case of the firemen's riot, which occurred on the 27th of January. The Companies implicated are Nos. 30 and 40, the former, according to the testimony, being the first to make the attack. Witnesses on both sides were examined, and the case was adjourned to Thursday week.

Signor Fontana delivered at Clinton Hall, last night, a lecture on "King Bomba; or, the Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty." The audience was small, but, apparently, appreciated the lecturer's efforts.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, lectured last evening in the Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church, on the "Physiology of Nations."

United States Commissioner Morton was yesterday engaged in taking testimony in the case of the Government against M. A. Fodoan, who had a quantity of laces seized at No. 12 Broad-street; the case containing over £40 sterling, in excess of the invoice. The case came up on appeal for remission of the goods. The case is still on.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Anne E. Woon, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months. Mary A. Jones, on the same plea, was sent to the same institution for three months. William H. Horton, in like manner was sent thither for six months, and Mary Fitch and Mary Colwell, who pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, were sentenced to two years and six months. The woman Colwell stole $600 worth of property from James W. Baker. She was also employed by the Governors of the Alms house, to nurse foundling babies, which she used to dose with laudanum, to lessen the expense of their sustenance. The Recorder in sentencing her, wished that he could have had the power of sending her for a longer term of years to the State Prison.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales at former rates. An active inquiry prevailed for Flour, which was dearer. The movements in Grain, Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Hides, Tallow and Whisky were restricted. Resin was in good demand at uniform quotation. Freights continued quiet.

The Nicaraguan Transit.

The very name of Nicaragua has gradually become odious in the ears of our citizens. It has so long been the symbol of incomprehensible perplexities in the world of politics; of vexatious treaties and counter-treaties, grants and counter-grants; of disgraceful filibustering, and diplomacy hardly less disgraceful, that we hardly dare ask our readers' patient attention for a word on the present aspect of Nicaraguan affairs as they affect our communications with the Pacific. The whole thing is so seemingly crooked that we cannot quarrel with any who doubt the possibility of making it straight. Yet such a possibility is before us now and it is worthy of specific consideration, not only because the transit between the Atlantic and Pacific is a matter of the first importance both politically and commercially, but also because it involves the exposure, the possible defeat, and the not impossible punishment of one of the most reckless and unprincipled schemers who ever made the public interests and private rights of a whole community the playthings of his own audacious ambition.

The Cass Yrissari treaty, which has now been confirmed by the Government of Nicaragua after months of uncertainty, in spite of all the machinations of M. Felix Belly and of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, through the astute diplomacy of Sir William and Lady Gore Ouseley, expressly guarantees the right of transit through the dominions of Nicaragua by land or by water, by any communications natural or artificial, to any American citizens claiming the same under authority of the Government of Nicaragua. The only such right now conceded by Nicaragua to any American citizen is the grant known as the "White" Company's Grant, made out on the 19th day of June, 1857, as the final settlement of all American claims on Nicaragua under the successive contracts of the "Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," dated Aug. 27, 1849, and of the Accessory Transit Company, an offshoot and dependent of the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, created for the purpose of enabling that Company to use its charter profitably while considering whether the Canal, for constructing which it was originally instituted, could or could not be built. The Canal Company, in the shape of the Accessory Transit, made vast profits down to the time of Walker's first invasion. Whether of his own motion, or in consequence of arrangements made before he left San Francisco, this ingenious conqueror confiscated the rights and property of the Accessory Transit Company and used their steamers for his own illegal and infamous purposes. At that time, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was the President and Agent of the Accessory Transit. In him the stockholders put their trust. He was to have pursued Walker with the power of the American Union, to have recovered the property of his clients, to have re-established their prosperity. To all this his word and his position pledged him. What did he in reality do? When peace returned to Nicaragua with the ignominious expulsion of the gray-eyed nuisance of destiny, Mr. Vanderbilt regained all that was recoverable of the Company's assets. But not for the Company. He had other objects in view.

The interregnum caused by the seizure of the Transit Company's vessels had greatly enhanced the profits of the Pacific Mail Company's business, carried on through Aspinwall and Panama. This Company desired no return of their dead rival to life. And they accordingly applied to the guardian of that rival's interests to stifle its reviving hopes. Who so sure to strychnine a troublesome young heir as his confidential nurse and sworn protector? Mr. Vanderbilt accepted from the Pacific Mail Company a subsidy of $50,000 per month as consideration for his not using the *materiel* of the Accessory Transit in competition with the Pacific line. For a short time this subsidy was credited by him to the Accessory Transit account. But he soon took a further step. The Transit being dead, he resolved to bury it. He gradually transferred to his own account the subsidy wrung from the timorous cupidity of the Pacific Directors—and then, under various pretexts, the whole of the assets of the Transit Company!

By these proceedings he and the Pacific Company obtained a complete monopoly of the California traffic. How the public has paid for that monopoly is just now beginning to be understood. It has not even begun to be understood, however, what an extent of private ruin has been brought about by these indescribable transactions, in which men reputed honorable have so long allowed themselves to play the part of accomplices; how many a respectable family has been impoverished, how many trusts have been rendered worthless, how many widows and orphans reduced to helpless penury. In 1857, on the return of apparent peace to Nicaragua, the old Atlantic and Pacific Company, the progenitor of the Accessory Transit, revived under the auspices of General Cass, M. Yrissari and Mr. Stebbins, of this City. It is now represented by the "White" Company, which (although a subsequent claim is put forward by the associates of Señor Jerez in Philadelphia) appears to be the most valid organization pressing for recognition under the recent confirmation of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. It was this "White" Company, whose attempt to renew by the *Hermann* and *Washington* the old Nicaraguan route to the Pacific was so lately crushed by the strange defection of the captain of the *Hermann* at the instigation, as is commonly believed, of the same Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Company, notwithstanding, still exists, and Mr. Vanderbilt having at last turned upon the Pacific Mail Company with demands in regard to his mercenary subsidy, which that Company utterly refuses to concede, it is now become by no means improbable that the "White" Grant will be in some way so conciliated with the Pacific Mail enterprise as to open upon this unscrupulous individual a combined and overwhelming attack.

The stockholders of the Accessory Transit are meanwhile awakening to insist upon a settlement of their accounts with the same person, and are now pursuing him at law. In all this shameful history of our connection with Nicaraguan affairs this is almost the only gleam of creditable light. The most indifferent can hardly fail to be aroused to interest by a crisis which seems likely to decide the question whether a single man armed with the power of capital and of unscrupulous audacity, can be permitted to brave public opinion forever, to crush the most legitimate enterprises, to outrage the highest trusts, and to scatter ruin through hundreds of private families in the midst of the wealthiest self-governed and independent community of the world.

Legislative Intermeddling.

The bill which proposes to assist mortgagors and mortgagees in arranging for the payment of the taxes on real estate in this City is still, we are sorry to see, before the Legislature, and was discussed last week in due course. It is one of those crude, ill-considered attempts at law-making with which so much of the time of both Houses is at every session taken up. The facility with which they are defeated, the rapidity with which they disappear from the arena, and the feebleness with which they are defended by their best friends, prove how little consideration is bestowed on them by their framers, before introducing them. The working of the law as it stands, the state of public opinion with regard to it, the necessity for any change, its probable effect on vested interests, upon trade and business, or on the public morals, seem never to receive a moment's thought from anybody until the question comes up for discussion in the House. The promoters, in fact, are neither prepared for, nor desirous of much debate. They rely mainly on secrecy and management to smuggle their productions through the various stages of parliamentary procedure. The notices of them and comments upon them which appear in the New-York papers are rather a source of embarrassment than otherwise, as they attract public attention, elicit objections, and send up indignant and outraged deputations to Albany.

This sort of hole-and-corner legislation is much less excusable in the State Legislature than in Congress. Congress has to deal with but few questions which do not materially affect the future of one or other of the two great political parties into which the country is divided, and it has moreover to reconcile a large number of complex and hostile interests, between which there can be no truce. To decide matters of this sort by reason and argument, and experience, is often impossible. Legislation at Washington is therefore carried on rather by the laws of war than the rules of councils. Manœuvering and stratagem, dodge and device, often play a much more prominent part in the Federal law-making than either eloquence or logic. But our Albany lawgivers have none of these excuses to urge in defence of their vagaries. Their constituency is a compact, united community, the interest of one portion of which is the interest of every other portion; and the vast majority of the measures which come under their consideration have no connection whatever with party politics. The "Witness bill," which we recently discussed, and which was righteously thrown out—and the Mortgage bill, which we are now discussing, and which we hope will also be thrown out—cannot possibly exercise any influence upon the choice of the Charleston Convention, or the stability of the existing tariff. There is therefore no excuse for not giving measures of this class a full and careful consideration before taking up the time of the Legislature with them, and giving the public the trouble of declaiming against them. A member of that body, be it remembered, is valuable, not in proportion to the number of bills he brings in, but their utility and his own honesty in framing them.

This bill for dividing the payment of the taxes between mortgagor and mortgagee in equal parts is a very impertinent and absurd interference with the business of private individuals, which they know how to manage a great deal better than any member of the Legislature. If the part of the agreement between mortgagor and mortgagee that the former should pay the taxes, there are just the same reasons for its standing intact, as far as the Legislature is concerned, as that portion of the contract which empowers the mortgagee to foreclose on non-payment of the loan or interest. There is not a whit more hardship in one case than in the other, and both have the same solid and unimpeachable foundation—the consent of the parties. As far as the parties themselves are concerned, any interference of the kind proposed would be an unmitigated evil for both. Loans on bond and mortgage form a valuable mode of investing money for large numbers of people who have neither the courage, nor experience, nor audacity which is required in order to make investments, with even tolerable safety, in any other species of security. To insist that these people shall pay half the municipal taxation on the property mortgaged, is to deprive them of half their inducements for investing in New-York at all any more than in any other place. Money is drawn hither in large quantities from all the States around us, by the fact that our rate of interest is higher than theirs. If, however, half the taxes have to be paid out of it, it will be one or two per cent. lower, and worse still, it will be *uncertain in amount*. It will depend upon the discretion of one of the most corrupt and unprincipled governing bodies in the Union. Who that lends his money in the hope of deriving a fixed and sure income from it, will like to have the sum he is to receive every year dependent on the greater or less extravagance and folly and knavery of the Common Council and the contractors?

Of the two, the mortgagors will probably suffer most. Four-fifths of the houses on the island are inhabited by them, and they are only enabled to live in these houses at all by the fact that they are mortgagors—by the fact that they have not to invest the whole price of them in brick walls and carpentry, at seven per cent., but can keep most of it in their business, making ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. That this arrangement is a useful and agreeable one is proved by the vast numbers who avail themselves of it;—and just in proportion to the extent to which it is resorted to would any interference with it cause alarm and inconvenience. All these interferences with the terms on which people shall make contracts which are no violation of the laws of morality, are absurd, if only from the fact that they are based upon the ridiculous supposition that legislators are more competent to decide upon what terms a man shall bind himself than he is himself. This supposition, if true, would render it necessary, as Chief Justice Marshall once said, when speaking on a somewhat similar subject, "to provide for the guardianship of adults as well as of infants."

The Lobby Investigation.

Some weeks ago the Senate referred so much of the Governor's Annual Message as related to the corrupt influence of the lobby upon the Legislature to the Standing Committee on Public Buildings, of which Mr. O. B. Wheeler is Chairman. This somewhat singular reference has been characterized by those who made it as a piece of "fun." But if amusement was their only object, Mr. Wheeler seems disposed to give them something more than they bargained for. He has taken hold of his work in earnest. His zeal is in fact giving his facetious associates serious uneasiness. On Saturday an attempt was made to restrain his unregulated inquiries. It appears that Mr. Wheeler thought fit to commence by probing the corruption supposed to have attended the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, three years ago. To check this sort of retrospection, a resolution was offered confining the operations of the Committee to the doings of the present Legislature, and, furthermore, requiring them to take no notice of complaints or charges which were not both written and sworn to. Upon this proposition an animated discussion arose, in the course of which Mr. Wheeler made some specific statements, which appear to have startled the Senate. He expected to be able to prove that a member of the Legislature had attempted to tamper with the Sergeant-at-arms for the purpose of preventing investigation respecting the Albany Bridge bill. He was prepared to prove that another member of the present Legislature had indirectly offered large sums to a friend of his (Mr. Wheeler's) to induce him to abstain from prosecuting the investigation. Furthermore, he was prepared to prove that a very prominent lobby man had directly offered large sums of money to a friend of his to use influence in dissuading Mr. Wheeler from attending the meetings of his Committee, to the end that the matter might fall through. It will readily be understood that these specific charges, made by a Senator in his place, and on his responsibility, disturbed the "fun" of those who were inclined to regard as a pleasant fiction the whole matter of lobby corruption denounced by the Governor. Several gentlemen, who had previously made light of the investigation, changed their position, and urged that, disregarding technicalities and trivial objections, the Senate should at once inquire into the truth of Mr. Wheeler's allegations. The subject was not disposed of on Saturday. Yesterday the restrictive resolution, with some modifications, was passed. It is made to except from the limitation as to time the Bridge case, and from the requirements as to written and sworn charges the statements of Mr. Wheeler.

The gentlemen who continue to oppose the investigation are committing a blunder of the most damaging character. It is scarcely possible that any disclosures could be so injurious as the bare appearance of thwarting an examination. The people believe that legislative corruption exists. Fire cannot burn this conviction out of them. They were of that mind long before Governor Morgan issued his Message; and they are not less convinced now.

The probability is—and we say it for the consolation of whom it may concern—that Mr. Wheeler's Committee will not be able to uncover a thousandth part of the existing iniquity. They may fail to sustain, distinctly and fully, any of the charges; for nothing is harder than to get at the truth in such cases, except to root out the evil so that it cannot sprout again. The safest course therefore for even the guilty is to affect a friendship for thorough inquiry. That any should have done otherwise must be regarded as a serious mistake.

Righteous Overmuch.—There are saints so uncomfortably good that they always pine for an opportunity to kill somebody. So too there are friends of Freedom who cast about anxiously and continually for occasions to express their hatred of the South's "peculiar institution." This class of Northern patriots, in Vermont last Fall, passed a law abolishing Slavery in that State—a feat which most people could see little occasion for. The same sort of folks in the Michigan Legislature have just introduced a bill punishing any Southerner with imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of ten years, who shall enter the State accompanied by one of his slaves. According to this remarkable statute a lady who should travel from Chicago to Detroit with a negro woman to nurse her child, such nurse being her slave, would be sent to the Penitentiary for ten years. Who shall say that Michigan is not a Free State, after this?

What Staten Island Proposes to do with the Quarantine.—Although not partial, in a practical way, to legal enactments, when coming between her and the gratification of her propensities, Staten Island consents to be represented at Albany by a lawgiver of her own choosing, in the person of Mr. Robert Christie. This Sepoy Solon is understood to be specially charged to look after Quarantine affairs. First and foremost, he is expected to avert the thunderbolts of justice from the heroes of September. Next, it is his incumbent obligation to remove from his impulsive constituents, the Quarantine incendiaries all necessity for another exploit of outrage, cruelty and destruction. Accordingly, in fulfillment of this latter branch of his duty, Mr. Christie on Friday reported, in the Assembly, a bill for the removal of Quarantine. The fever hospital must be vacated by the 15th of June, for soon after the Summer solstice the honorable gentleman's constituents grow rabid. Mr. Christie declines to hold himself responsible for their conduct at any period later than Midsummer. The weather operates strangely in Richmond County. Caloric fills her people with freaks. One of their amiable weaknesses is a free use of the incendiary's torch. It amuses them to see women and children fly from their burning dwellings. They take a grim satisfaction in the spectacle of invalids pitched out of hospital into the night air. All this is interesting; but, Mr. Christie thinks, will hardly bear annexation. He therefore proposes, as we have said, to close the hospital in June, and a year thereafter to sell all the buildings. Further, Mr. Christie's bill appropriates $250,000 for new buildings.

Where are they to be erected? What does the Staten Island lawgiver propose? The answer is brief and to the point. He indulges in no such nonsense as the creation of new islands. On the contrary, he is practical—eminently so. His bill authorizes the purchase of Sandy Hook!

But if Sandy Hook cannot be bought? If New-Jersey should remain obdurate? These contingencies do not trouble Mr. Christie. He was not elected to legislate for New-Jersey or New-York. His business is to remove the Quarantine. Whither it can go is not his affair. Let those interested settle that for themselves. He is, however, willing it should be placed on Sandy Hook, and makes the suggestion accordingly. If his bill shall become a law, he will doubtless be entitled to the highest honors his county can hereafter confer upon him.

The Cuban Scheme at the South.—A gentleman who has recently spent some time in Cuba, writes to the New-Orleans *Picayune* that *forty times* the thirty millions asked for by the President, would not much facilitate the purchase of Cuba under present circumstances. He doubts, moreover, whether any portion of this country, except the *Northern Commercial States* is greatly interested in its acquisition, and that it would be injurious rather than beneficial to the South. From his own observation, moreover, he says he is satisfied that, with the exception of American residents in Cuba, and exiles or political malcontents in this country, the people of the Island are decidedly opposed to annexation to the United States.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

A novel proposition for the construction of a Transatlantic Telegraph Cable is made in the *Observer*, by Mr. Sydney E. Morse, the senior editor of that paper. He proposes to "place, at proper intervals, along the oceanic telegraph line, air-buoys, submerged to the depth of ten or twenty fathoms from the surface, and held at that depth by cables attached to anchors on the bottom; small buoys, at short intervals, to be used as props for the telegraphic wire, rendering it easily accessible for renewal or repair; and large buoys at long intervals, to be made the foundation of a platform or frame, from which pillars rising above the tops of the waves, will support there telegraphic station-houses." The advantages of such a plan would be a great reduction in the risk of loss—a reduction in proportion to the number of props provided—much greater rapidity in the transmission of words through the cable thus divided than if the whole length were to be traversed, and the prevention of a British monopoly of the line, since, under such a plan, a telegraph could be constructed at any part of the ocean as well as along the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Mr. Morse submits a variety of considerations to show that his plan is entirely practicable. According to the best authorities, the storms and currents which agitate the sea extend only a short distance below the surface, and air-buoys could, therefore, be anchored permanently and securely at a distance of ten or twenty fathoms, and made capable of sustaining a very heavy weight of cable. One such buoy would sustain a ton and a half, so that four such buoys would sustain five miles of the cable. He also submits estimates to show the feasibility of building station-houses upon such submerged buoys, at a cost of not more than $10,000 each.

The suggestion is ingenious, and may reward the examination of scientific and practical men.

The Popular Course of Lectures.—The next lecture in this course is to be delivered to-morrow evening by Horace Greeley, Esq. His subject, as announced, is "*Great Men*," and we doubt not the lecture will be highly interesting and instructive. Mr. Everett was to have followed Mr. Greeley in this series, and had consented to repeat his Eulogy on Washington on the evening of the 22d. The following note from him, however, shows that this discourse must be postponed:

Boston, Feb. 12, 1859.

Dear Sir: Greatly to my regret, I am under the necessity of postponing the repetition of my "Washington." I left New-York on the morning of the 9th, rather indisposed from over exertion the preceding fortnight, having spoken nine times in fourteen days. The air was damp and I took a heavy cold, which was increased the next day by attending the meeting of the Historical Society, where I had occasion to make a few remarks on the death of Mr. Prescott. I have brought myself into a condition to require repose and care for a short time, and though I have no fear of serious indisposition, I shall not, within ten or twelve days, be able to journey to New-York and address a large audience.

Much regretting any inconvenience this postponement may cause you, which however, I hope will not be serious, I remain, Dear Sir, very truly yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Lectures this Evening.—Dr. Henry Melville delivers the first of a course of five lectures, on the vital forces and their correlation, this evening, in the Hall of the Historical Society. The subject for this evening will be the blood and its circulation. Dr. M. is recommended by Drs. Francis and Mott, and the Rev. Drs. Hawks, Adams and others. Wm. Ross Wallace will deliver to-night, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, before the Washington Literary Union, his poem, entitled "The Chants of New-England and the North." This poem was delivered last at Troy, and received great applause.

A State Swindle in Ohio.

A canal reservoir enlargement—$24,000 missing.

A day or two ago we noticed a swindle perpetrated on the State Treasury of Illinois. Another case, of similar character, has been developed in Ohio. The facts are as follows, according to the Cleveland *Herald*:

Among other works connected with our canals, was the enlargement, in 1856, of the Lewistown reservoir, used as a feeder to the Miami Canal. The State made a contract with a certain company, known as the Miami Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company,—but for short as the Reservoir Company,—to do this work of enlargement. The shares are $100 each. Amount of capital stock, $400,000. In 1858, an act was passed to cancel this contract—the work having been finished—and Attorney-General Wolcott, Secretary of State Russell, and Auditor of State Weber, were appointed to investigate the whole matter and close up the contract. In the course of their examination this Committee became satisfied the work was done, was well done, and, of course, should be paid for by the State as agreed, to wit, $90,000. But in their investigation the Committee also found where, as they believed, $24,000 of money belonging to the State had gone into the hands of Edward S. Hamlin, Jas. Cooper and Jos. Young, as Finance Committee for said Company, which money was borrowed of W. H. Gibson and the Rev. Drs. Hawks, Adams and others. Wm. Ross Wallace will deliver to-night, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, before the Washington Literary Union, his poem, entitled "The Chants of New-England and the North." This poem was delivered last at Troy, and received great applause.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Overland Mail has arrived with the San Francisco dates to the 21st. The papers of that day are destitute of news.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* had been libeled again for $150,000.

The ship *Queen of the Pacific* sailed on the 20th for New-York.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 22d says that Colonel Hoffman's escort of dragoons, under Lieutenant Chapman, had been attacked by the Mohave Indians, near Peale's Crossing of the Colorado, but were beaten off with the loss of ten killed. The Mohaves have united with the Pintos and other tribes, and declare that no military post shall be established in their country, but the whites may pass through.

Colonel Hoffman had returned to San Francisco, and Lieutenant Chapman was *en route* to Fort Tejon.

Adjournment of the Kansas Legislature.

Leavenworth, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Territorial Legislature adjourned on Friday. Among its last acts was the passage of a general amnesty bill, granting pardon to persons in custody and immunity from prosecution on account of past disturbances in Southern Kansas. The bill received the approval of the Governor.

Adjournment of the Michigan Legislature.

Detroit, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Michigan Legislature adjourned *sine die* today, having transacted a large amount of business. Saturday the House reconsidered the vote by which the Registry law was defeated, and passed it, as received from the Senate, by 42 against 34.

Weather Reports.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 14.

Baltimore.—Clear and cold.
Washington.—Clear. Ther. 34°. Wind S.
Pittsburg.—Clear. Ther. 50°.
Norfolk.—Clear. Ther. 39°. Wind N.
Wilmington.—Clear and pleasant weather.
Charleston.—Clear. Ther. 42°. Wind S. W.
Savannah.—Clear. Ther. 42°. Wind N. W.
Macon.—Cloudy.
Montgomery.—Cloudy and cool.
Mobile.—Clear. Ther. 46°.
New-Orleans.—Clear. Ther. 51°. Wind E.
Cumberland.—Clear and cool.
Wheeling.—Clear and cool.
Cincinnati.—Clear and cool.
St. Johns, N. F.—Wind N. W. Clear and pleasant weather. Ther. 13°.
Montreal, Can.—There was a heavy fog yesterday forenoon, to-day it is clear and rather mild. Ther. 22° above zero.

Disaster to the Steamship Commerce.

Norfolk, Monday, Feb. 14.

The steamship *Commerce*, from Savannah, bound to Baltimore, is reported at anchor fifteen miles off Hatteras, in a disabled condition.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Gustavus Harrison, Esq., Commander, left New-Orleans on the 5th of February for New-York *vid* Havana, at which port she arrived on the 8th, and sailed again on the evening of the same day. She arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Our thanks are due to the Purser, H. J. Bullay, Esq., for valued favors.

The *Philadelphia* landed 150 passengers at Havana, and brings 51 passengers and a full cargo for this port.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Granada* left Havana for Aspinwall on the 8th inst.

A cargo of 836 Coolies had arrived at Havana per French steamship *Francois First*, 85 days from Macao *vid* Cape Good Hope.

The Spanish war-steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, had arrived from Vera Cruz, having left that port Feb. 1.

The Company owning the Tacon Theater have leased the building to certain unknown parties for the annual rent of $55,500. The conditions are said to be advantageous to all parties concerned as well as to the public.

The determination of the Government at Madrid to subsidize the steamer *Pájaro del Oceano*, which plies between Havana and St. Domingo, touching at St. Thomas and at Puerto Rico, gives great satisfaction at Havana.

A grand parade and review of the troops took place on the 5th before the Captain-General of Cuba and many thousands of spectators, hundreds of whom were American.

Stock of Sugars on hand 65,000 boxes.

From Havana and Key West.

[By Telegraph.]

Charleston, Sunday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived on Saturday night from Havana, and Key West on the 10th.

The steamer *Magnolia* arrived at Key West on the 6th. Col. Reeves had succeeded in inducing the greater part of the Seminoles to assemble at Fort Myers, and to be ready to embark on the 12th for New-Orleans. The steamer will touch at Point Arkansas on her return and take the Arkansas delegation and all the Seminoles collected—sixty in all.

At Havana, sugars were in fair demand; good quality, 8¼@9 reals; Muscovadoes were higher. Molasses was fully one real higher. Freights brisk. Exchange lower.

The Bremen ship *Miami*, from Galveston, went ashore on Pickles Reef on the 28th ult., and had filled. Her cargo of cotton was damaged.

The son of Consul Helm had died at Havana of scarlet fever.

Hayti.

Abdication of Soulouque.

By the schooner *Charlotte Minerva* we have Kingston, Jamaica, papers to Jan. 29. The *Standard*, of the 28th, says:

"In our last we briefly announced that a revolution had broken out at Hayti, headed by one General Geffrard, and that a battle had been fought between the troops of Soulouque and the Revolutionists. From recent accounts we are enabled to give fuller particulars. It appears

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Later Details of Events at the Capital.

The Resignation of Gen. Robles.

Our latest advices from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, with the exception of the brief dispatch in the TIMES of Monday morning, reach us simultaneously by the way of Havana, and by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans. They extend to Jan. 30.

General MIRAMON arrived at the capital Jan. 21. Previous to his coming, General ROBLES had resigned the Presidency, *ad interim*, in favor of General SALAS. According to some accounts, MIRAMON came unattended, stopped at the Hotel de le Diligencia, after which he departed for Chapultepec. Another statement asserts thet he entered the city at the head of 1,000 men, who were speedily reinforced by 2,000 additional: that he removed ROBLES from office; that he placed himself and troops at the disposal of ZULOAGA, the plan of Tacubaya being the unalterable law. The *Progreso* says, however, that the only well-attested fact is the arrival of MIRAMON at the capital on the 21st.

The *Boletin Official*, the organ of Gen. ROBLES, in its issue of Jan. 16, says: "His Excellency the General-in-Chief has learned by a telegraphic dispatch that His Excellency Gen. MIRAMON had gone to Guanajuato, and that he should proceed forthwith to the capital. His Excellency had not finally decided to accept the Presidency, but he was ready to conform to the will of the nation."

Private letters from the capital say thet MIRAMON entered the city on the 21st, at the heed of 6,000 mee, which had been joined by the troops of the garrison. He strongly reprobated the movement against ZOLOAGA; proceeded to place SALAS momentarily in charge of affairs, ROBLES yielding without opposition. Gen. MIRAMON was abont to march upon Vera Cruz.

A few days before the steamer left, a junta met at Vera Cruz to consider the propriety of submitting to the authority of MIRAMON, the discontent and divisions of the population destroying all hope of holding out against the conservatives. The Liberal Executive was about to leave the city.

The *Progreso* contains various decrees of the Juarez Administration, reestablishing the tariff of Jan. 31, 1856, and abolishing all subsequent modifications. It is also officially announced that the Custom-house of Vera Cruz "sets aside faithfully, and without sinister motive, let circumstances be what they will, 25 per cent. for the English debt, and 16 per cent. for the English Convention; and has also allotted 25 per cent. to the French convention."

At Guanajuato, according to the *Sociedad*, Gen. MIRAMON arranged the military dispositions for the protection of the several capitals. Gen. MORENO, with 2,500 men, was intrusted with Colima; Col. MIRAMON, with 500 men, was assigned to Zacatecas; Gen. VALLE in San Luis; PEREZ GOMEZ at Guedalajara; and LUCIAGA and ORDOÑEZ in Guanajuato and Queretaro. At the latter city several arrests had been made by Gen. MEJIA, commanding the vanguard of the Federal Army. Gen. MIRAMON'S journey to the capital was made in the most leisurely manner, and numerous officers and politicians went out to various points to meet him and render homage to the man of the day.

The current military transactions were without importance. ONZADA had fallen into the power of Cones, and a collision had taken place between Gen. NAGERTE and the Division of the East, commanded by ECHEAGARAY.

A letter from Jalape, under date of Jan. 23, announces the complete route of NEGRETE'S army by CARBAJAL. The engagement took placé at Tepeyahualco. It seems to have been a surprise, and the General himself was not present. On hearing of the defeat he hastened, with the small force he then had with him, to the rescne, but it was too late, and he immediately returned to his "hiding place," (Perote.) The same letter says the Reactionary Army suffered daily from desertion, while the people were everywhere rushing to the standard of the Liberals. This news is furnished by the Vera Cruz *Progreso*.

On the other hand, the *Diario de Avisos*, a Reactionary organ of the capital, admits the steady advance of CARVAJAL. At Apam he had taken 22 prisoners—among them the administrador of the hacienda Tecocomnico, D. FACUNDO CURTO. Those who had money were set at liberty; those who had none are still in prison.

The Liberal army of this side had also occupied the town of Acatlan, under General RODRIGUES. There was, however, no engagement, as the Reactionary General, GAVITO, fled on his approach.

Nothing further had been received at Vera Cruz from the siege of San Luis Potosi.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* records the arrival in that city of General BALBONTIN, distinguished for his vigorous defence of the Acordada against ZULOAGA and the Tacubaya rebels about a year ago. He is one of those let out of prison on the 23d of December by ROBLES.

The same paper gives notice of the expiration, on the 31st, of the time for the payment of the last quarter's taxes on income, stores, professions, &c. They will be rigidly exacted.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes from Ventosa, Jan. 29:

"An American by the name of HORTON, with six foreigners, boarded, a few days ago, at Mazatlan, the Mexican war schooner *Iturbide*, killed five of the crew, and ran off with her. All this took place right in the port of Mazatlan."

Yucatan.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION AGAINST THE INDIANS—NEW TARIFF UPON BREADSTUFFS.

Advices to Jan. 28, reach us from Merida. The amnesty which the Government had offered to the revolted Indians had been without effect; and it had been found necessary to declare a war of extermination against them. For this object the authorities had distributed arms to the white population, all of whom were summoned to take part in the crusade.

The insurgents had invaded the district of Tizimin, but the vigilance and decision of the residents had prevented any destruction of life. Other rumors of Indian outrages which circulated at Merida, were regarded as exaggerations.

On the 21st ult., the Yucatanese Government had issued a decree, of which the following are the operative clauses.

ARTICLE 1. The introduction of foreign grain into the State, by the port of Sisal, is to be permitted free from duty during the term of four months, reckoning from the date of this decree.

ART. 2. Every vessel, as well national as foreign, which introduces grain into the State, provided it brings 150 tons of 2,000 pounds each, shall be free from tonnage dues.

Venezuela.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—HONORS TO CASTRO—THE NEW CONSTITUTION—SYMPTOMS OF FURTHER REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

Our advices from Caracas extend to Jan. 8. The National Convention was deliberating upon two bills—one conferring upon CASTRO the title of "General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army of 1858," with a life-pension of $3,000 a year; the other bestowing upon him the title of "Eminent Citizen," with a donation of $3,600 and a sword.

The Treaty upon the literary property with Spain had been ratified.

The Constitution enacted by the Convention had been solemnly tendered to the Executive by a Commission appointed for that purpose, consisting of one from each department.

The reign of perfect peace is not inviolate in Venezuela. The Sierra factions are in revolt. On the 3d ult. General GUTIERREZ, with a company of 40 men, routed a body of 200 of the insurgents, capturing nine, killing four and wounding five. The same officer was pursuing the rebels to their fastnesses.

In the eastern departments there was reason to apprehend an invasion, prompted by J. T. MONAGAS, who is busily intriguing upon the adjoining island of Trinidad. The plan was discovered through certain intercepted letters, which showed that GERARDO MONAGAS, with his son, were to land at Ciudad Bolivar, and JUAN SOTILLO at Barcelona. The accomplices named in the letters were arrested, but subsequently liberated by a judicial officer friendly to the banished dictator.

Canary Islands.

THE DROUGHT TERMINATED—VISIT OF A SPANISH VESSEL-OF-WAR.

We have advices from Teneriffe to Jan. 12. The protracted drought had at last terminated in abundant rains, relieving the apprehensions of the Islandere in view of a probable famine. The subject of steam communication with Cadiz occupied the public attention.

The Spanish man-of-war *Cristobal Colon* was at Teneriffe on the 10th ult., but sailed a few days after for Havana.

DETECTION OF A POST-OFFICE ROBBER.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* gives the particulars of the arrest of the mail-robber GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW. Mr. HOLBROOK, who effected the arrest, watched BARTHOLOMEW'S operations from a secret point of observation, and saw him steal a large package of letters, mailed at Milwaukie for Boston, and put it in his pocket. He was arrested before he left the office and the package found upon him, and also quite a quantity of postage stamps, and some fifty or sixty dollars of Western money, which had doubtless been abstracted from letters. BARTHOLOMEW did not attempt to deny his criminality, but confessed to the taking of packages for many months past. He was taken before United States Commissioner HILTON and committed to jail to await an examination.

The offender has a wife, to whom he has been married two years, and a father and mother, all highly respectable. He has hitherto borne a good character.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Children and pretty chambermaids are about the only ones who remain faithful in their allegiance to St. Valentine. Yesterday, those classes of the community were pretty well informed was the day of their patron saint. The windows of the print shops along Nassau-street, up Broadway and along the Bowery, have for weeks been decked out with bits of gaudy paper much in the style of a British man-of-war on the Queen's birthday. Ragged urchins now and then would stop to look at the pictures but there were comparatively few purchasers. There were the same darts thrust through the same hearts from which flowed the same blood that reminded the immortal FITZ WELLER of his obligations to "Mary, housemaid, &c.;" but Valentine writing is more of a science now than it was in his day, and had Sam only survived, he might have obtained a missive so nearly adapted to his feelings as to have saved him that honr's work while waiting for old "Provisien Blue." The literary portion of the Valentines which have been on sale this year was strongly suggestive of "Lines to Mary Ann" and an "Angel's Smile." Their similarity to these productions is an encouraging sign of the abandonment of a custom which has come to be better honored in the breach than in the observance, for vulgarity and obscenity have almost completely usurped the place which decency once claimed in the composition of these missives. For all this post office clerks will be more thankful than letter-carriers and dealers in stationery.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' INVESTIGATION OF THE BEEKMAN-STREET RIOT.—The investigation before the Fire Commissioners, into the particulers of the riot which occurred on the evening of the 27th of January, between Engine Companies 30 and 40, was commenced last evening. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony agreed in the main particulars of the disturbance. Upon the occasion of the alarm, Enginee "30" and "40" were both proceeding to the fire, and there appears to have been a race between them for some distance down Broadway. In passing through the Park, and when opposite the City Hall steps, one of "30's" men, who had hold of the rope, fell, when, as "30's" men state, they heard the "40's" cry out, "Run over him," or "Kill him." The man was not injured, but this appears to have been the provocation for what followed. One of "40's" men testified that he saw the man fall, and at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets a hand-cart was shoved off the sidewalk, which they struck and caused them to stop. On reaching the fire at the corner of Beekman and William streets, he saw a man swinging a dark object, which resembled a bar of iron, and crying out, "Where are your fighting mee now?" This man had a fire cap with "30" on it; just then he saw Mr. HORTON being carried into a corner store; he saw a man take off his fire cap and strike Mr. GARVIN, when the cap fell out of his hand. It was picked up, and had on it "No. 30." This person was pointed out to him as the one who struck HUTTON. He followed, and endeavored to have him arrested, believing that he had killed their foreman. He saw Mr. GARVIN bleeding. A man came from No. 30 with no cap on, and struck Mr. ALLEN with a wrench; the latter seized hold of the assailant, and took away the weapon. Two policemen, at this juncture, appeared and arrested both. A boy hallooed "Three cheers for Centre Market," and groans were given in return. The man who struck GARVIN had "30" on his cap. There were persons not members who had hold of "40's" rope. No blows were struck by "40s" men that night, and no clubs, pipes or pistols were used or exhibited. Besides HORTON, ALLEN and GARVIN, a Mr. RILEY, a runner, was hurt. TUADDEUS FERRIS, a policeman of the First Ward, testified to having witnessed the fighting, and that he arrested a man with "30" on his cap, and took him to the Second Ward Station-house, but he was afterwards released as no complaint was made. Bad feeling appears to have existed between these Companies, but it did not appear that the fight on this occasion was premeditated. Some of "30's" men were examined, and the case was adjourned to a week from Thursday evening.

THE GODENSKI SKATING CLUB AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—At 7 o'clock last evening there were assembled at the Madison-square House, Broadway, corner of Twentieth-street, about thirty young men—much of the same age and condition in life—each of whom wore upon his breast a bright metallic shield, in the centre of which the raised letter G glistened. Each held in his hand a parcel from which, here and there, a leather strap, a buckle, or the segment of a semi-circle of steel peeped forth. All were warmly clad, but if, for a moment, one doffed his great-coat, or threw aside his tippet, a colored servant stood ready to catch it, and hold it until its owner should call for it. Those of the party who arrived earliest, while waiting for their comrades, conversed with apparent interest of some expedition in which they were about to engage. The words "Godenski," "Central Park," "Skating Club," and others of like import, frequently escaped them, and "the condition of the ice" was a theme which they seemed to delight in discussing. At length they set forth to the Central Park, and ascended a little hillock which borders the skating-pond and commands a view of its entire surface. The scene was exceedingly brilliant. The glittering ice, the skaters flying hither and thither, crossing each other's paths with impunity, wheeling in circles, and describing all sorts of geometrical figures, with the moon above and the moonlight all around—it was the most brilliant skating *fete* of the season. Here was a party dancing "Les Lanciers," there others were playing at "Hurley Tag," and in other parts of the pond other sports which skaters love were indulged in. The Godenski Club is composed of fifty members, and none are permitted to join it without unanimous consent. Mr. FRED. HARRIMAN is President; Mr. SMITH W. ANDERSON, Secretary, and Mr. WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFLIN, Treasurer, of the organization. Profanity and the use of intoxicating beverages, while the members are engaged in their sports, are prohibited by the by-laws, and those who infringe these rules are mulcted therefor. For mutual protection they have selected from among their number a Committee of the strongest and most active skaters, who are provided with all things needful for the rescue and resuscitation of any who may chance to take a cold bath contrary to his inclinations. The sports were kept up last evening until after 11 o'clock.

AFFAIRS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The dilapidated condition of the Mayor's office is still an eyesore to all who enter there, and will continue to be until the TAX LEVY is passed, a consummation long delayed and devoutly to be wished for. Most of the business of the office is still transacted in the City Library. Mr. VALENTINE, the City Librarian, expresses no dissatisfaction at this invasion of his domains, beyond that occasioned by frequent visits from fishmongers in search of licenses. The peculiar odor which accompanies the venders of piscetorial merchandise, it is generally admitted, is far from agreeable. Marshal STEPHENS generally requires those who apply to him for licenses to satisfy him that they either are American citizens or have "declared their intentions," and many of the unnaturalized are sent to the Court of Common Pleas to take out their papers before they are licensed. One of the Judges, in jocular mood, remarked the other day, after attending to a number of these nose-offending applicants for the right of citizenship, that he should be compelled to make it a rule, if this thing continued, to deny an audience to all fishmongers who did not take a shower-bath and change their garments before presenting themselves before him.

THE LEGISLATURE AND CHARTERED RIGHTS.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to consider the preamble and resolutions, submitted before the Board of Aldermen, last Thursday, by Alderman BOOLE, assertieg the inviolability of the chartered rights of the City, and depreeating legislative interference with them, met in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 P. M., yesterday. Aldermen BOOLE, BEADLEY, PECK, STARR and SMITH, and Councilmen HALL, BOLTZEL and PRATT were present. The Committee organized by appointing Alderman BOOLE Chairman, and Councilman HALL Secretary. A resolution was adopted, in favor of inviting the following gentlemen to confer with the Committee, at its next meeting, with regard to the measures to be taken to prevent legislative interference with chartered rights: Messrs. Moses Taylor, James T. Brady, Wm. B. Astor, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Jas. W. Gerard, J. Philips Phœnix, A. T. Stewart, Wilson G. Hunt, Wm. Curtis Noyes, W. M. Evarts, R. W. Lowber and Jonathan W. Allen. The Committee adjourned to meet to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

A WATCH-TRADE WITH A SAILOR.—A negro sailor, named JOHN PHILIPS, several days ago purchased of TOBIAS LYONS, jeweler, Chatham-street, a watch for the sum of $20. He soon got tired of his toy, and returned it in a broken condition to Mr. LYONS, when he got it exchenged for another of larger size, on payment of an additional $5. In a few days he got tired of this also, and returning to Mr. LYONS, asked him to purchase it back. This he declined to do, when the negro made complaint before Justice WALSH, that Mr. LYONS had defranded him out of his money by falsely representing that the watches were gold, when they were only plated with that material. The case came up for examination yesterday, and was soon disposed of. The negro had made out rather a slim case, but in consideration of the fact that he evidently stood more in need of money than of a watch the matter was compromised, upon a suggestion of the Court, by the defendant's taking the watch back and refunding the money for the same, after deducting the amount of damage done to it while it was in the negro's possession. With this disposition of the case, the parties left the Court.

EMIGRANT BOARDING-HOUSE LICENSES.—The City Hall Police, under Capt. LEONARD, have turned their attention particularly to keepers of emigrant boarding-houses, with a view to forcing them to take out licenses, in accordance with the requirements of the City ordinances. The object it is stated, is not so much to increase the treasury receipts as to bring the landlords more completely under City control. When licensed, they are obliged to have their scale of prices in a conspicuous place, where it can be seen by their customers, so that they may know whether they are over-charged or not. If they are allowed to do business with out a license, they cannot be compelled to deal justly by those who board with them. There are about thirty such houses in the City, and

still now, sixteen have been conducted without a license.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Representatives from a number of Irish military and civic organizations in this City, met last week, for the purpose of making preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The proceedings, as has been usual on such occasions for several years, were of a stormy and otherwise unpleasant character. There was nothing done towards the object for which the meeting was called, except the contribution of money from such of the representatives as remained in the hall until near the close of the meeting.

STREET PEDDLING LICENSES.—The NOTICE recently issued to the venders of fruit, vegetables, fish &c., by Marshal STEPHENS, at the Mayor's Office, for them to take out licenses without delay, or be prosecuted for violation of the City ordinances, has caused quite a gathering of peddlers in front of the City Hall for several days past. At noon of Saturday, 205 licenses had been taken out, for which the sum of $1,025 was received.

UNLICENSED CITY RAILROAD CARS.—The Counsel to the Corporation has commenced a suit against the Second and Third-avenue Railroad Companies for alleged infringement of the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council, requiring that all City cars shall be licensed. All the other City Railroad Companies have procured licenses, but the Companies proceeded against claim immunity from the tax under their charters.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital upon the body of JAMES CARLIN, aged 61, who died from injuries received on the evening of the 7th inst. by being run over by a train of cars on the New-Haven Railroad near Seventy-ninth-street. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death—the result of carelessness on the part of deceased.

THE PROPOSED NEW CITY RAILROADS.—Arrangements are being made for a grand mass indignation meeting to protest against the passage of the bill now before the State Legislature, for the establishment of certain additional lines of railway in this City by private parties. Mayor TIEMANN is among those engaged in getting it up.

THE CASE OF HUME.—Owing to the absence of Mrs. MOSHELL, the complainant in the case of HUME, the Spiritualist, charged with rape upon her while she was in a trance state, the examination was yesterday adjourned by Justice QUACKENBOSH until to-day at 2 o'clock.

FELL DEAD.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of CORNELIUS HALLAM, a German, who fell dead on Sunday in the lager-bier saloon No. 79 Greenwich-street. A verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered.

The receipts of the American Tract Society, during January last, were, in legacies, $6,357 69; in donations, $11,618 25; for publications, $33,187 10. Total, $51,160 03.

Board of Aldermen.

SUPERVISION OF THE INSTITUTIONS—REPAVING BROADWAY—THE TAX LEVY ADOPTED.

The Mayor, last evening, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen, the fortieth report of the Bank for Savings, and the eighth report of the Emigrant's Industrial Savings Bank of this City.

The Board adopted a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to communicate to the Board what, if any, powers are possessed by the Common Council or Board of Supervisors to investigate and supervise the management and expenditures of the Almshouse Department, or of any, or all, of the Institutions in the charge of the Board of Ten Governors.

Alderman OWENS offered a resolution authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for removing the Russ pavement in Broadway and replacing it with Belgian pavement, the estimates together with the award of contract to be submitted to the Common Council for confirmation.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE it was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The special order was the report of the Committee of Conference, to which the Tax Levy was referred.

Alderman SMITH moved that the report be adopted.

Alderman DARRAGH, in explaining his vote, said that he should vote against the report because it provided for striking out an appropriation of $48,000 reported by referees, which the City would be compelled to pay.

The report was adopted, (yeas 13; nays 3,) Aldermen ADAMS, DARRAGH and BRADLEY voting in the negative.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Street Commissioner to cause an examination of the bulk heads and piers from Cherics-street to Hammond-street and thence to the Eleventh-avenue, and to report their condition and the probable cost of repairing them.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Police Reports.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST—ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Some time since a Cuban lady, while boarding at the Girard House, lost a roll of bills of the Exchange Bank, in this City, amounting to $3,000. She had just drawn the money from the bank, and lost it, as she supposed, while going up stairs to her room in the hotel. A colored waiter, named Henry Moore, who was employed in the house at the time, was soon after found to be in a very flush condition, and suspicion, consequently, fixed on him as the thief. Policemen Wooldridge and Jourdan were employed to investigate the affair, and they soon ascertained that Moore had exchanged $150 in bills on the same bank at an exchange office in West Broadway. On looking for Moore he was not to be found. It appears that he left the City about that time, and has since been taking a tour in Canada. He returned to the City yesterday, when he was arrested and taken before Justice BRENNAN, and locked up for examination. Moore says, in explanation of the flush condition of his finances, that he had the good luck to make a hit with a lottery ticket about that time.

THE CONNECTICUT BANK CASE.

Bank Cashier Charged with Fraud and Arrested.

On Dec. 6, 1857, a telegraphic dispatch was received by General NYE, President of the Police Commissioners, from the officers of the Colchester Bank, of Colchester, Conn., to arrest SAMUEL F. JONES, JR., one of the firm of JONES & WILCOX, of Barclay-street, who had been guilty of defrauding the Bank out of a large amount of money while acting as Cashier. The matter was placed in the hands of Police officers. Mr. JONES was arrested, and placed in custody of SAMUEL BREVOORT, and to General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, but at night, it is thought through the connivance of parties in office, the prisoner escaped, and, it was thought, fled to Atlanta, Georgia; but, though a thorough search was made for the absconding prisoner he could not be found. It appears that at the time the telegraph message was sent to General NYE, the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut had been making an investigation of the books of the Colchester Bank, and discovered a defalcation in the affairs of the Bank of about $27,000. A more searching investigation proved that the amount would not fall much short of $70,000, and by these means the Bank was rendered insolvent, and hundreds were ruined. After the escape of JONES the matter was put into an official shape, and a requisition was made on JOHN A. KING, Governor of this State, by the Governor of Connecticut, and Gov. KING accordingly issued his warrant. The matter rested until a few days since, when, as detective KEERE was walking along Broadway he espied the wife of Mr. JONES, he having had her pointed out to him at the time JONES was arrested in 1857. The officer kept a strict watch over the movements of the woman, as he presumed JONES must be somewhere in the City, and that by "keeping dark" the hiding place of the absconding cashier could be ascertained.

At last it was very evident that JONES was somewhere in the Metropolitan Hotel, and, accompanied by Capt. WALLING, the officer went to the hotel yesterday afternoon, and in room No. 310 they found JONES quietly seated in a rocking chair. He started up as he saw the policemen, and wanted to know whet their business was with him. The officers then showed their shields, when JONES said, "I am now in custody of an officer," and refuse to go with the officers, and attempted to resist, when he was handcuffed and taken to the Police Headquarters, and from there to a Station-house up town, and is now probably on his way to the State of Connecticut, where he will be arraigned for the alleged defalcations.

Lose of the Brig R. B. Clark, of Boston.

THE CREW SAVED BY THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER WASHINGTON—THEIR ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

The United States revenue cutter *Washington*, H. D. HUNTER, Commander, arrived at this port last evening, from a cruise in search of vessels in distress. She reports, on the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., they observed to leeward a brig with her topsails to the mests. The cutter bore away for her, and at 9 o'clock A. M. hove to, and Lieut. STARK and the pilot were sent on board of her. She proved to be the brig *R. B. Clark*, Captain RUNNEY, of and for Boston, from Philadelphia. They found no person on board excepting Captain RUNNEY, who was at the pumps, the mate and five men having left in the boat for the cutter, when she bore in sight. They took off the captain and received the crew on board. On the return of Lieut. STARK, Lieut. MURDEN was dispatched with orders to get the brig into port if possible. At 9:30 A. M., Lieut. MURDEN returned and reported the brig sinking very fast. Two boats were then sent under charge of STARK and the pilot, to save what they could; but after getting alongside the brig settled so fast that they did not deem it safe to board her, and at 10:15 A. M., Barnegat bearing N. W., by W., 23 miles, she sank in 13½ fathoms of water. They then brought the captain and crew to this port. The following is Capt. RUNNEY'S statement:

Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock, P. M. we left Delaware Breakwater with a cargo of coal bound to Boston. About an hour afterwards we tried the pumps, and found the brig making some water, but kept her free by strict attention until about 4½ o'clock, A. M. of the 14th inst. when the leak increased very rapidly. We sounded the pumps and found the water gaining very fast. We worked the pumps hard, however, until 6½ o'clock A. M., when we found five feet six inches water in the hold, and the brig settling fast. We made a signal of distress and got the boat out, (still working the pumps) when the United States Revenue Cutter *Washington*, Capt. HUNTER, came to our assistance, and sent Lieut. STARK and the pilot with a boats' crew to assist us, but finding the brig sinking fast, they took me off and returned to the cutter. My first officer, cook and crew came on board the cutter in the brig's boat. Capt. HORTON again sent the first cutter under the command of Lieut. STARK, and the second cutter under the command of T. W. CONKLIN, pilot, to save what they could from the wreck; but she sank as they were going alongside. The Captain and officers did all that lay in their power to save the vessel, but it was all of no avail. To them, and to the interposition of Divine Providence, we owe our lives. The vessel sank in 13½ fathoms water at 10:15 A. M.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The Special Committee of the Board of Education, Messrs. CROWELL, J. G. BERGEN and FIELDING, appointed to investigate the truth of "certain rumors," to the effect that Mr. A. B. CLARK, Principal of Public School No. 13, had "surreptitiously" inducted between sixty and seventy boys attending his school to join the Mercantile Library Association, just before the late election in that institution, for the purpose of voting for a particular candidate, met last evening, in the Board-of-Education Room, Red Hook-lane. Ex-Alderman CASSWELL appeared for the defendant, and Mr. HENRY HILL for the complainants. The statement of several witnesses was made, without the usual oath. *Walter S. Gove* said—He only knew that boys from Public School No. 13 were at the polls; George Cressler, a schoolboy, had told him that he was made a member: Mr. Clark gave him his certificate; Mr. Clerk also gave him tickets to vote; this was about 4½ o'clock P. M. on the day of the election that he saw him at the polls; Mr. Clark told him he was going to vote the Chapman ticket. *Thomas Lee*, one of the boys in attendance upon the school, was the next witness: The first he knew of the matter Mr. Clark laid a paper upon the table in the School, about a week before the election, and said that those who wished to become members could sign their names; that a man had kindly offered to make them members for three months; this was in school hours; he said nothing about voting, only that there would be an election; we asked who this kind gentleman was, but Mr. Clark would not tell us; eighteen or twenty of the boys voted in the morning, immediately after prayers; Mr. Clark said they might go; he sent down five or six at a time; witness heard Mr. Clerk say that Mr. Hill had accused the school of bribery; understood by that that it was something terrible that he had done. *Charles Ford*, another schoolboy, did not sign the paper; heard Mr. Clerk say that Mr. Hill had accused the school of bribery; 62 children in all were made members; heard Mr. Clark tell the scholars not to tell anybody that they were members of the Association, and to keep it from their parents, if possible; did not know who the kind gentleman was that made them members, but the boys said it was Mr. Casswell; Thomas McDermott told witness so. *John Worth*, a member of the same school, testified in substance the same as last witness. Mr. Hill made his statement, after which the Committee adjourned to another evening.

THE POISONING CASE.—The GALE family, residing in Neutra-alley, poisoned by drinking tea on Saturday last, were convalescent last evening. Sergeant BALL, of the Police Department, has taken a sample of the tea used, and will submit it to the proper tests for the purpose of ascertaining what poison it contains.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—In the City Court the case of "The People *ex rel* SHEEHAN *vs.* THOMAS H. VANBRUNT," the Court has adjudged the defendant guilty of contempt for selling property in violation of an order made June 22, 1857, and he is ordered to pay a fine of $250 and $50 costs, and to stand committed till paid, not exceeding six months.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A meeting of this Board was held last evening. The Law Committee, to whom was referred petitions in favor of abolishing the present Justices' Courts and establishing District Courts in place thereof, and, also, the communication of Judge CULVER, of the City Court, in relation to paying Constables' fees, made an elaborate report, showing that the expenses of the Courts now exceeds the receipts by over $21,000, and that if that sum should be added to other contingent expenses, the expenses of these Courts would exceed the receipts by $25,000 per annum; that the duties of the Clerks of these Courts are fully defined in the ordinances, but the Committee believe they are seldom performed, and some of them say that they cannot do so for want of the proper aid from the Justice who holds the Court and controls the fine and fees, &c. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board do approve of the course taken by the Hon. E. D. CULVER, City Judge, in refusing to certify to the bills of constables for services in criminal cases, and that they request the said Judge have the power given him to strike out all such charges as improper.

Resolved, That the several clerks of the said Court be directed to report to this Board what, if any, reasons exist why they have failed to comply with the ordinances of the city defining their duties.

Resolved, That he referred to a Special Committee of five to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the number of districts for said Court, and that they report to this Board their conclusion as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the subject of reorganizing the said Courts be referred to the Counselor of the Board, and that he be directed to report whether, in his opinion, any additional legislative power is required to complete said reorganization.

Same Committee reported appointing some fifty additional Commissioners of Deeds.

Alderman PIERSON offered the following:

Whereas, water has already been introduced into the city, and the public works are now in successful operation; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Common Council the time has arrived when a public demonstration should be made appropriate to the importance of the improvement.

Resolved, That the Committee heretofore appointed upon this subject be directed to take immediate steps to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

Pending the discussion on the subject the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—A General Term of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The following is the Calendar for to-day: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

The February Civil Term of the City Court, Judge CULVER, was also opened. Out of a panel of 60 jurors only 27 answered to their names at the opening of the Court. The usual fine of $25 each was imposed upon all delinquents. The following is the Calendar for to-day. Nos. 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The case of PETERSON *vs.* PETERSON, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, which it was supposed had been decided on Saturday last, it seems is not yet finished. By the order of the Court, made on Saturday, the husband was to return the child to the wife. The child had not been found up to last night, and an officer who visited the house where it has been boarding recently was told that the father had taken it to New-York. A process of the Court has thus far failed to reach the father. The mother of the child—a little girl four years old—has not seen it since last November, and is in great distress on that account. The father was in Court at the time the decision was made in the case, and how he escaped does not appear.

Amusements.

CONCERT.—Madame LOUISE ABEL, a very accomplished pianist, gives her second concert to-night at CUCKERING'S Piano-Forte Rooms. Her personal worth and artistic ability should insure her a good reception.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The third concert was interesting and successful. HAYDN'S fine symphony in D was played to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Latterly there has been a little too much of the modern school noticeable in the programmes; this return to a purer and more quickly-appreciable one was timely. In the days when HAYDN wrote, pure melody and profound harmony were the essentials of good composition; in their place we now have dislocated rhythms and hideous dissonances. Like a dark background to HAYDN'S bright picture was SCHUMANN'S symphony in D minor—a work of startling boldness, frantic color, and hazardous effect; doubtless good as an exhibition of orchestral manipulation, but wearisome from its excessive effort. Both works were played with creditable emphasis and precision. Also a lugubrious festival overture by F. RIES.

Miss MARIE ELINA COGHAN was the vocalist of the evening, and acquitted herself with marked ability. The lady possesses a voice which is justly entitled to the best cultivation that can be bestowed upon it. Mr. WILLIAM SAAR played a couple of solos with excellent skill and good taste; the adagio of CHOPIN'S Concerto and RUBINSTEIN'S Etude being especially fine.

Mr. BRISTOW'S Symphony in F sharp minor is announced for performance at the next concert. We perceive, also, that the Society has resolved, at a recent meeting, "that immediate steps be taken for the purpose of erecting a suitable Music Hall by forming a Stock Company." The more immediate these steps are made the better will it be for the prosperity of the Society. The noise and discomfort of the present arrangements must sooner or later be attended with injury.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A new drama called "The Villagers," was produced here last night for the purpose of introducing a new artist to our public. Mr. PEARSON, the gentleman in question, is a low comedian of the Yorkshire boy school of acting. He has a heartiness of manner, and a simple boldness of purpose, which never fail to win the sympathies of the audience. The drama is a sorry jumble of improbabilities, and tolerable only for certain neck-or-nothing opportunities bestowed on the hero. We should not be surprised if Mr. PEARSON enjoyed a considerable degree of popularity in this City. His reception last night was cordial, and we think deserved.

Suicide of a Newspaper Correspondent at Poughkeepsie.

Great excitement prevailed in Poughkeepsie on Saturday, caused by a report that a gentleman named KING, a newspaper correspondent, who was stopping at Rutzer's Hotel, had committed suicide by taking prussic acid. This report proved true. On Friday night last he arrived in Poughkeepsie by the 6½ o'clock train from Albany, and was conveyed to Rutzer's Hotel. He there registered his name as "Ernest Montague, Cincinnati, Ohio." From his conversation it appeared that he had visited most of our Western cities, and was perfectly at home on Kansas affairs. At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, he having not yet made his appearance, and it being found impossible to obtain any answer from him, his door was burst open, and he was found struggling in the last agonies of death. He lay upon the bed; a pistol loaded to the muzzle, the cap exploded, was near at hand; upon the bed lay the play of "Richelieu"; a vial labeled prussic acid, containing a small quantity of that deadly poison, was within his reach, while upon the bed was a paper with a small quantity of sugar in it. Several letters, directed to different persons, also lay on the table. Dr. HILLIS was instantly sent for, who arrived before he expired; but nothing could be done to save him.

The following letters, written by deceased, and directed—one to the Press and the Public, and the other to Mr. RUTZER, reveal his true name, though they give little clue to the cause of his suicide:

FARMY, Midnight, Feb. 11, 1859.

To the Press and the Public:

I die by my own hand, these fittingly terminating an existence which to me has been productive only of disappointment, discord, blight and pain. Ah! yes, let me except a few bright hours of love and friendship which gleem like stars in a canopy of gloom—their reflection in my "yet living soul" constituting my only basis of a hope for the future.

If, in cutting the cord which binds me to earth, I violate any unwritten law of the universe—for surely I violate none of man's—let it be remembered that I go to confront the Law Giver, and to pay the penalty, thereby acquitting the world of the necessity of pronouncing judgment. This reflection, I am sure, will suffice with the thinking, the philosophic few. The verdict of the unreasonable and unchastitable who compose the throng I do not fear. Let them, if they choose, defame my character, or, if they please, howl like hyenas over my grave. Then let them draw what consolation they can from my dying declination *that if I could return to earth it would be but to express forgiveness, and, if possible, to bless and brighten their existence.*

As my religious sentiments happen to be more generally known than approved, a single word of reference to them at this time may be pardoned. They may be erroneous. Infallibility I never claimed; but they were not adopted without reflection, and cannot be relinquished without reason. They therefore remain unchanged, standing the test of this, the hour of death, as of every other during my life.

"Dark death may frighten children; Hell, the wretch
Who feels that he deserves it!"

I leave this world fearless none worse, hoping for a better, but content to follow my destiny where it leads—my only prayer being *that it may not reconsign me to earth.*

JOHN F. KING.

2 O'CLOCK, A. M., Saturday, Feb. 12.

Proprietor Poughkeepsie Hotel:

DEAR SIR: My real name is JOHN F. KING. My relatives mostly reside in Waterford, N. Y. They will undoubtedly wish control of the body. Please telegraph the fact of my death to CHAS. M. WALLINGTON, Cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, Troy, N. Y., or to D. BRAINARD KING, Waterford, N. Y. If the inclosed note be insufficient to recompense you, they will see that you are well paid for your trouble and attention.

Truly yours, JOHN F. KING.

There was no money inclosed in this note; but a $2 bill and 28 cents in change was found loose in his pocket.

Mr. J. M. KING, of Waterford, brother of deceased,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress, cutter and fitter of children's clothes, embroidery, and assist in dressmaking if required; long experience in the care of children—grown-up children preferred; or would do light chamber-work or sewing, or wait on a lady. The very highest City reference given from her last place, where she can be seen until suited. Call or address No. 25 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT woman without incumbrance, who is a thorough seamstress and fully understands housekeeping, wishes to engage in a gentleman's family or in some institution where her services would be available; has 12 years' high character in this City; can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPEtient person as seamstress and lady's maid in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist in chamber work; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor, front room, till suited.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, and jellies; also, part of the washing and ironing in a magnificent style; wages, $9. Also, a girl of 18, minds a baby, sews neatly, waits on table, is fond of children; wages, $8. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls—one as seamstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; the other, to take care of children and do plain sewing—both are excellent embroiderers; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 413½ 5th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT young women, in City or country; they are neat and economical in their duties, and well recommended; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; could fill a place as laundress. Apply at No. 373 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the cooking of a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker of biscuits and pies; understands a cake; scale. Apply at No. 91 East 50th-st., for two days of the week if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, who has lived in the best of families, with their recommendations. Understands jellies, soup, game, &c. Apply at the rooms of the Employment Society, No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as an excellent cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given; to save trouble, none need call unless respectable private families. Can be seen at No. 108 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objection to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 31 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, as competent waitress in a private family; she perfectly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman; she is a good cook, and would assist with washing and ironing, and can do the haktog of a small private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 52 21st-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as cook; has no objection to help in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can be seen until engaged; has the best of reference. Call at No. 50 5th-av., second floor, back room, near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children, and has great taste for dressing their hair. Good City references given. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Apply at No. 74 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, or assist in the washing and ironing; is a competent person; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a respectable family as cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches, and is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, of good disposition, as nurse and to assist with sewing; can give the best of references; is a Protestant. Call at No. 81 West 19th st., first door on the second floor, or address a note to E. H.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY YOUNG WOman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work, and ready in her habits; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, who is a capable dressmaker and seamstress, employment by the day, week or month; would not object to the care of one growing child. Good reference can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN LADY OF refinement and capability wishes until March or April, an engagement as a lady's maid and companion to travel to Europe. Call or address M. B., No. 99 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress. She can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 33d-st., 1st story, back room.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES EMPLOYment by the day or week; she is an excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' or children's clothing; understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 101 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY PROTESTANT girl as situation; is a good chambermaid and waiter, and can also do plain sewing; she knows her business, and is well recommended. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as nurse, or chambermaid and waiting; understands her business well, and has good City references. Apply at No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every kind of cooking; private families only apply; has seven years' City references. Apply at 8 5th-st., two or three doors from the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook in a small private family. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 34 h-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 36th-st., or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as plain sewer, either to go out or take the work home. Call at No. 114 av. D. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; has got good City reference. Apply at No. 280 6th-av., corner 13th-st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN, AND EVERY OTHER kind of servants, may continually be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and German in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man who is competent to take charge of pine stoves, green-houses, grape-houses, peach houses, acadeacs, vegetables, &c., and can produce the best of character from Massachusetts and in this City; has several years lived with the most respectable families in this country; can undertake either single or married situations. Address P. L. B., care of Mr. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man; is an Englishman, and is fully competent, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in this City; good references can be given for the above capacity. Call at R. BREWSTER & CO.'S Coach Factory, corner of Broome and Mott sts., or address COACHMAN, the same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Has lived in the very best of families in this City, and in the country also. Understands the treatment of horses. Is a sober man, and is not afraid of work. Address No 105 East 28th-st., first floor, back room, or L. D., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GARDENER'S situation by a respectable Scotchman (single;) understands his business in either capacity, and has the best of City reference. Also, by a German Protestant man on a farm; understands the care and management of horses, cattle, &c. Apply, for two days, at No. 192 4th-av., near 22d-st., in the office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; willing to work and be useful about a place; has the best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—DRY GOODS—A SITUATION IN A jobbing house, Yankee notions, ribbon and millinery, dress trimmings, embroideries or fancy goods; has had 15 years experience in retailing in his own store in this City; will be found useful. Address J. K., Metropolitan Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PRACTIcal gardener; is a married man, no children; wife is first-rate dairy woman, cook, &c.; can give the best of reference. Address T. B., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 44 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as waiter by a young man who has the best of City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway, or a note addressed to THOMAS, Box No. 133 Times Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman; the best of city and country references given from his last place. Please call or address T. F., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., saddler's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, surveyor for an insurance company, or salaried agent. Address J. W., Box No. 135 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER—A German, who thoroughly understands his business; has a wife and one child; refers, by permission, to Francis T. Garretson, Att'y., &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable man that understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 88 15th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS COACHman; has good City reference of seven years. Apply at No. 71 West 25th-st., for three days. Refereoce—Thos. Williams, Jr., President of the Marine Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call or address R. E., No. 12 Union-court, University-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN (without family), as gardener; has had 15 years' experience in the business in all its branches. Can be well recommended. Address GARDEN, Box 147 Times Office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG married man, American, would like a situation as clerk or steward in a hotel; his wife would act as housekeeper; no objection to any part of the United States. Satisfactory references given. Address Mr. COLLINS, Union House, New-Haven, Ct.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Best of references given. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 18 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 168 Times Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER WHOSE EVENINGS are unoccupied would like a set of books to write up. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 111 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COACH-BODY MAKERS.—STEADY employment for 15 or 20 first-class hands can be found on application at Fred. Wood & Co.'s factory, Bridgeport, Conn., (late Tomlinson, Wood & Co.,) or to Wood Bros., No. 419 Broadway, New-York.

FARMER WANTED—TO TAKE A FINE PLACE of about 60 acres on shares. It is about 25 miles from the city, a new house and garden for the tenent, one of the best pisces in Westchester county. Address with reference, Box No. 1,911 Post office.

WANTED.—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID IN a small family boarding. A neat pleasant girl with good recommendations as child's nurse may find a permanent place by applying at No. 61 State-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED IN A PRINTING OFFICE —One that can work on the Gordon Presses. Apply at No. 53 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff.

INSTRUCTION.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1835, —The Rev. B. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—A full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER. AMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 21th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—Supplies schools with competent teachers, parents with school circulars (gratuitously) and teachers with positions. Wanted, a superior lady teacher of harp and piano; a gentleman to teach music and classics, and several governesses to teach music, English and French.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 316 Broadway, N.Y.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, Nos. 605, 607 and 609 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepare gentlemen or boys for business in a superior practical manner. One $10 seat for book-keeping; also, two $5 seats for writing.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 39th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, and having a thorough education, desires a position either as visiting or resident governess, or assistant in a school. Is qualified to teach English branches, music, and painting. Unexceptionable references given as to character and competency. Address K. F. E., Box No. 915 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. REININGER, and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING FOR CHILDREN.—ANY PERson wishing to put one or two children, one year or more of age, out to board, where they will have motherly care and every desirable comfort at a moderate charge, will call or address MRS. MYERS, No. 50 Columbia-st., near Delancey, New-York City.

BOARDING.—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—NO 136 18th-st., opposite Clinton Hall, three doors from Broadway; also front be room for two persons. Location unexceptionable; immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD for a family, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 153 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Best references will be given and required. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on the 2d floor of a modern house, may be obtained, with board; family private; references given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom in third story of a first-class private house, West 14th-st., to let to a gentleman and wife. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SINGLE OR SUITES OF ROOMS, with full or partial board, can now be had at No. 196 50th-st.; house large and airy; location very desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st., Ferries. House first-class; location fine, and no children. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 78 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26, ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker.—The second floor to let with board; large pantries, hot and cold water; the back room let to two persons at $10 per week. Fuel and gas included; the front rooms convenient for a family; a lady could be accommodated who would be willing to teach a little girl to play on the piano, for part payment.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman, wife and servant, may be obtained in a house where there are no children or boarders. Restaurant next door communicates. Apply at No. 332 Broadway, up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, 144 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

PERSONAL.

IF DANIEL LIPPINCOTT IS IN THE City of New-York or its vicinity, and will call at No. 23 John-st., he will hear of something to his advantage.
MARY S. LIPPINCOTT.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS, Artists' Colorman, No. 629 Broadway.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD DANCING ACADEMY, No. 54 East 13th-st.
New classes are being formed on Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ afternoon. Pupils can commence at all times. Classes for ladies on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's class, Tuesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.

COAL OIL.—THE EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL Company has constantly on hand and for sale a superior article of Coal Oil, for illuminating purposes. It is light-colored, free from unpleasant odor, and burns out dry, without crust or smoke, in all forms of Kerosene lamps, giving the cheapest, safest and best light now known to the public.
EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL CO.,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

BILL HEADS! BILL HEADS!! BILL HEADS!!!
Ruled for Printing! Ruled for Printing!! Ruled for Printing!!! and sold at small advance on price of common Ruled Papers. CARSON & HARP,
No. 44 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the Times.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION. The heirs of the late Anne Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3¾ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2¾ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yankers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FARM AT AUCTION—LOCATED IN MIDDLEtown, Monmouth, N. J., two miles from Red Bank, eight from Keyport, containing 116 acres of valuable land, will be sold at public auction at the hotel in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1859, at 1 o'clock. The buildings are a large dwelling-house, located on high ground. The view from the house and grounds is very extensive, and commands the surrounding country. There is, also, a barn, carriage-house, wood-house, all in good repair. There is on the premises a fine young bearing apple orchard; also, a young pear orchard five years old; grapes, cherries, strawberries, &c. There is probably no location more healthy, or with more congenial society—churches of different denominations—and good schools. This place is highly recommended to any family seeking a pleasant and healthy residence, or for any one wishing to exchange the City for the country. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by calling on the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy. J. L. CONOVER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Middlemas, will, on the 15th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, the lot of ground with the building thereon known as No. 238 Centre-st., in said City; the lot is 25 feet in width in front and rear, and 94 feet deep on each side; the building is two stories high, has a brick front end a tea-room in the rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money and the auctioneer's fee to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale; the balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on the delivery of the deed. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. The premises can be seen at any time. For particulars, apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 36 Johnst.
WM. WHITE & WRIGHT, Executor.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, IN WILlow, near Pierrepont-st., a large frame house and ground. The house is 36x36, with conservatory, is in perfect order, has hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 485; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under celler; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, 20x50; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 80x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundery. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fenced and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 95 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKlyn Heights, near Clinton-st., three-story attic and basement brick; gas, range, bath, furnace and water closet; size 25x50, lot 109; terms easy. For cards to view, and particulars, apply to Mr McLEAN, or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREEstory brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STOry, basement, attic and under-cellar house, No. 266 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARLS, No. 662 4th-st., New-York.

NO. 34 PIKE-ST. FOR SALE.—THIS IS A first class house, three stories, basement and undercellar. The house is 27 feet front, and has all the modern improvements. Will be sold low and terms easy. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea-room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfactoring building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a seventy-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 57 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. H. CORLISS, No. 21 West 26th-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $800 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

ROBERT E. BABB—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 187 Broadway; residence No. 5 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES.
A. M. Cunn, M. D., No. 1324th-st.
Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
N. D. Herder, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
Mathias Clark, Esq., No. 535 Greenwich-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roof recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 38x43, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vanderbilt House, kept by John H. Siegirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious house-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bonnington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 378 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 38 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 26x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, offers a rare chance to any person wishing a home in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, IN RYE, Westchester County, situated on North street, about 1¾ miles from Rye dépôt, and three miles from White Plains. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are new; the stock, implements, and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Improved City or Brooklyn property exchanged. Address Box No. 1,087, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREEstory attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¾ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING THIRTY acres of land, situated in the town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn. On said farm is a dwelling-house, barn, and out-building, a variety of choice fruit, well watered by never-failing springs; fenced with good stone walls, and under a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TRYON, No. 57 Market-st., New-York, or SAMUEL P. SMITH, North Castle, near the premises.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—EIGHT AND A half acres of the finest situated land in Yonkers, commanding a view of the river for miles both up and down, which it is impossible to cut off, as the land slopes down to the river. The property has a front of about 550 feet on the main street, and is consurpassed as a building site. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN RYE, 95 ACRES; will be divided, if desired; dwelling-house and three tenant houses, fine water and land prospect, and a large collection of the choicest fruits; Railroad dépôt, stores, Post-office, 3 churches, and Rye Beach, all within ¾ to 1¾ miles; title indisputable. Apply to BENJAMIN MEAD, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A BARGAIN —One 3-story high basement brick house, 22x36 feet with inclosed piazza, counter, cellar, &c., house contains 12 rooms, marble mantels and grates; gas and fixtures, range, &c.; lot 22x90 feet, situate in Gates-av., near Classon-av. Price, $3,600; mortgage, $2,400. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 92 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, BROWN-STONE, English basement house, No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements and is in first-rate order. The furniture in the house is entirely new, and will be sold cheap, as the owner wishes to go in the country. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 31 and 33 West 13th-st, consisting of one two and one three story and attic brick houses; also, rear building, extending across both lots, well adapted for first-class tenant-houses or manufacturing purposes; 50 feet front, 103 feet deep. Terms very easy. Inquire of D. THOMSON, No. 63 Pine-st.

HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A handsome two story and basement house, furnished throughout in the best style, situated on 123th st., between 4th and 5th aves.; has 4 lots of ground attached running through to 129th-st., house 30 by 40, lots 50 by 200. Will be sold cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

THE GRANITE CHURCH AT THE SOUTHwesterly corner of Prince and Thompson sts., is for sale or will be leased for 20 years or more. It is well built and its interior handsomely finished. The dimensions of the building are 53 by 75 feet. W. SILLIMAN, No. 67 Chetham-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND 37½ feet by 100 on the north side of Bergon-st., near Canrt-st., Brooklyn. Being in a fine business location, this is a good place of ground for some mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Part of purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 24 miles from New-York, 1 mile from Railroad Station, 120 acres superior land, and good improvements, abundance of fruit, and very healthy. Terms remarkably liberal. If

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, AUCTIONEER.
TRADE SALE—FLINT GLASS WARE.
ROBERT HAYDOCK
will sell, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 17,
at 10 o'clock, at his
Auction Room, No. 101 Liberty-st.,
2,300 packages French, American and Bohemian Flint Glass Ware.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
REAL ESTATE.
Attention is called to the sale of REAL ESTATE, to be made at auction, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
ANN-STREET—House and lot No. 37.
CHESTER-STREET—House and lot No. 239.
BAXTER-STREET—House and lot No. 156.
MANHATTAN STREET—House and lease of lot No. 185.
HENRY-STREET—Houses and lots Nos. 236 and 238.
DOMINICK, cor. CLARKE-STREET—Leasehold Nos. 21, 23 and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st.
NARROWS, L. I.—Farm and country seat.
Also,
HENRY-STREET—House and lease of lot No. 202.
Maps, &c., at No. 36 Wall-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 BROADWAY.
Invite the attention of the trade to their sale of
THIS DAY,
(Tuesday,) Feb 15,
in which will be found a full and complete assortment of
freshly imported
EMBROIDERIES.
All new, fashionable goods, and the most attractive line that has been offered this season, together with other staple and fancy dry goods adapted to spring sales.
Catalogues and goods now ready.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
Regular sale of hardware, cutlery, &c.
300 lots heavy and shelf goods, a fine assortment of pocket cutlery, scissors, razors, &c., in lots, to suit
city and country.
ALSO
Plated ware, jewelry, porte monnaies, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
$47,775 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock, due 1865, interest payable in New-York, January and July.
$6,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1877, interest payable January and July.
Regular sales Wednesday and Saturday.

A. J. BLENCKER, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 18—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—EXECUTOR'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE-ST.—The 3-story and attic brick house, (with ten-room extension) and No. 16 North Moore st., n. s., between Hudson and Varick sts.; house contains Croton, baths, &c., in good order; lot 25x75 feet.
ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The two-story frame house and lot No. 110.
ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 118 n. s., nearly opposite Jane st.
ON 13TH-ST. (in rear of the above.)—The two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 162 and 164 West 13th st.; 3 feet alley between.
ON CLARKSON-ST.—Leasehold of the 3 story and basement brick front house and lots, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 Clarkson-st., n. s., 62.4 east from Greenwich-st.; plot 84.4 front by 70 feet deep. The lease has two years to run at $160 ground rent, with 21 years renewal, or will be taken at a valuation.
ON 30TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 207 feet w. 7th-av., 21.6x98.9.
ON BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 69TH-ST.—4 lots.
ON 68TH-ST. (adjoining above, in the rear)—1 lot.
60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.
By order of William Boyd and John Cameron, Executors of James Cameron, deceased.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNERS.—IMPORTANT and peremptory sale, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., of fine gold hunting chronometers, straight-line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting watches, plague and silver anchors in great variety; the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Losada, French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Piquet, Patek and Moullaer; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above sale will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend. This sale has been unavoidably postponed from FRIDAY, 11th inst., as before advertised, until the above date, in consequence of alterations in the building in Nassau-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, the 17th, at 11 o'clock at the store of the late G. M. McCready, Jr., No. 426 Broadway.
(By order of the Administrator.)
Patent fluid, camphene and coal oil lamps, of plain Brittania and cut glass, with and without safety tubes, fast colors, hanging and bracket lamps, fire frame and paper shades, hall lamps, candlesticks, wicking, two fans, rich cut foot marble lamps, rich cut foot lamps, &c., &c. Also, the store fixtures. The stock can be examined at any time before the sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. BOGART, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of billiard tables, &c. consisting of four billiard tables complete, one marble bed mahogany inlaid billiard table, (Phelan maker,) three slate bed mahogany billiard tables, all in good order, nearly new, with pool balls, racks, cues, &c.; high chairs, oil-paintings, engravings, gas-burners, oval mirrors, &c.
JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for mortgagee.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—THE four story Eng lish basement house No. 138 West 43d-st. will be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by MILLER & MCEVILY. Also, house and lot No. 57 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot northeast corner of Railroad-av. and 5th-st., Morrisania. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSLY, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASS.—H. G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., in lots to suit the trade, a complete assortment of white, granite and common ware, glass-ware, plain and decorated China, &c.; worthy the attention of country merchants. Sale positive, and goods carefully repacked for shipping.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND CARTEN-WARE.—THIS DAY, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a large catalogue sale of choice goods, in lots, to suit retailers. Also, 260 dozen Britannia spoons. Sale peremptory, for cash.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
164 LOTS AT MANHATTANVILLE.—Broadway, 59th and 60th sts., 10th and 11th avs., on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at Merchants' Exchange. Sale positive 50 per cent. on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or J. WARD, JR., No. 5 Tryon-row.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, Brogans and Gaiters by RICHARDS & WHITING on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16th at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. There will be offered at this sale a great variety of desirable goods adapted both to city and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD STREET.—Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
O. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1, situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work. DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

HERRON'S SEWING MACHINES
COMPLETE FOR $25.
The machines, so celebrated for their practical working, are still on sale at No. 447 Broadway, New-York.
References given to families where they are in use.
Agents wanted.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 36 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 15 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,434,478 09
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$966,001 54	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	3,483 20	$1,305,604 70
Total		$5,740,082 79
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$341,543 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annalties, Commissions	57,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,906 01	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	17,986 27	$651,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,188,933 42
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 66	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,666 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 62	$5,188,933 42

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.
Number of Policies issued during the year..... 1,728
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859..... 10,992
Increase in the net cash assets during the year, $754,474 33
I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER.
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTORN POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated, interest allowed on deposits.
ASA B. CLARK, M. J. WILLIAMSON.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 39 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.
Particular attention given to the negotiation of improved Property and Lots located in the City of New-York.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
NOTE BROKER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $500,000.—The books for the subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, will be opened at the Office of the Company, under the American Exchange Bank, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, and continue open until the 17th, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M. The whole amount of the subscriptions will be required to be paid on or before the said 17th inst.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.
WM. A. BOOTH,
THOMAS S. NELSON,
LEWIS B. LODER. } Commissioners.

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of the Insurance Companies and Banks as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New York for the Legislature and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1859.

BOSTON, CONCORD, AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Feb. 15, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 15 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS of the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 9 Broadway. W. S. DRAYTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$5,000—RECTIFYING.—WANTED—A partner, understanding the rectifying business, with a capital of $5,000, to join a party with like capital and with good facilities. Also, wanted to engage the services of a competent rectifier. Address RECTIFIER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

$15,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT parties, on bond and mortgage, on City property. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.
This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA E. LAING,
A. K. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. ANNIS, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON HAT RACKS,
IRON STORE STOOLS.
Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade.
JAMES SCOTT,
No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 287 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 Sixth-av., between Ninth and Tenth-sts.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. F. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.
THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 36-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.
New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA Fire Ins. Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st.
L. G. ITVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of Cammann & Co., on and after Feb. 15. B WILSON, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Depôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $60, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busaon's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—A very large assortment, which will be sold at extremely low prices during this week. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments. Pianos and melodeons for rent and rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A VERY FINE SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, with large round corners, carved legs and lyre, serpentine bottom, and rich mouldings; has the full metallic frame and grand action; a splendid toned instrument, to be sold for half its value. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PARlor or church organ for sale, with case, splendidly decorated in gold and colors, 10 stops, 1½ octave pedals, price $850; to be seen at the organ factory, No. 172 Centre-st., corner of Canal-st.

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE, one eight-stop organ, gothic case, pedals and swell; one six-stop do.; also one second hand organ, four-stops, with pedals. The above are warranted superior tone and finish. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE Rosewood piano, rich, full tone, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted, worth $300, been used a few months and in perfect order; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Richle House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

A BASS SINGER WANTS AN ENGAGEment in a quartette choir, in New-York or Brooklyn, the former city preferred. He is familiar with the Episcopal service, has had the direction of a choir, is a composer of music, and has played a small organ. Address, MUSIC, Box. No. 134 *Times* Office, for a few days.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A SOPRANO AND A CONtralto desire an engagement in a choir, where the highest standard of sacred music is preferred. Address J. N. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST IN ONE of the 4th-av. stages, between 21st-st. and South Ferry, or in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, a BLACK SHAWL, with broche border. Whoever will return the same to No. 71 Gold-st., New-York, or to No. 57 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, shall be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, IN A 5th-av. omnibus, between Wall-st and 18th sts., a long drab and blue silk purse, containing a roll of bills in one end and some small change in the other. Whoever will return the same to No. 3 Park-place, up stairs, will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD AND TURquoise BRACELET, on 5th av., between 9th and 16th sts. Above-named reward will be paid to finder, at No. 13 East 16th st.

SHIPPING.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 6 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.
for BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KABNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..... 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—And all the principal towns of England and Ireland, carrying the U. S. Mail, via Liverpool, without delay, at greatly reduced rates. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built iron screw steamships are intended to sail as follows: From Pier No. 4, NORTH RIVER, Saturday, 26th inst.—Saturday, March 12th, at 12 o'clock A. M., from pier No. 44, N. R. Passengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to the Continent. Rates of passage—Cabin, from New-York and Philadelphia, $75; Third class from New-York to any of the above-named places, $30. Return tickets, available for 6 months, $60. Passengers forwarded to Bremen, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and all parts of the Continent, without delay. Notice.—These steamers are provided with every requisite to insure the immediate extinction of fire, and the strictest discipline is enforced with regard to the use of lights. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.
JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, Agent.
WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. AUAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock precisely.
First Class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Passage, $6.
Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala	$28	To Columbia, S. C	$20
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Palatka, Fla	23

For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Charges of Corruption—The Lobby Still Alive—Some Progress in New-York and Brooklyn Bills, but no Great Work Done.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859.

In Senate to-day the Canal Committee was discharged from further consideration of the numerous petitions concerning railroad freight-tariffs, and they were turned over to the Railroad Committee, on motion of Senator WM. A. WHEELER, and after long debate. The discussion showed that the Senate has no disposition to damage the railroads for the canals' sake. Favorable reports were made upon the bill to amend the charter of the Manhattan Savings Institution; upon the bill providing for the settlement with certain persons, and the payment of a balance due them for moneys paid to the Health Commissioners; and upon the bill providing for a new charter for New-York. Among the notices given was one by Mr. ELY to amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society of New-York City; and one by Mr. W. A. WHEELER, repealing the time for holding the annual town meetings—a general bill.

The Senate met [illegible] morning, indeed till 4 o'clock, the Chairman [illegible] various resolutions concerning that [illegible] Lobby-Investigating Committee. By [illegible] efforts the discussion which has prevailed [illegible] was rounded to by a resolution that sulked all around, and then it was discovered that there was no quorum present. During the debate Senator O. B. WHEELER (American) said that he was prepared to prove that there was corruption connected with the passage of the Albany Bridge bill. He believed he was prepared to prove that an improper influence had been attempted to be exercised over the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, by a member of that body, to prevent the investigation of this subject the Committee had commenced examining. Again, large sums of money had been offered to a highly esteemed friend of his to use his influence on him (Mr. O. B. WHEELER) that he would abstain from the meetings of the Committee. He was prepared to prove all this before the Committee.

Senator WILLIAM A. WHEELER insisted that these charges should be thoroughly investigated by a select Committee, but, as before said, no quorum was present to vote when the determination to vote had been reached.

In the Assembly Mr. HUTCHINSON officiated as Speaker, Mr. LITTLEJOHN having been summoned to Oswego on Thursday night, to attend as a witness in Court, and Mr. MONROE HALL, whom he had put in the Chair, being summoned on Friday into Essex County. Mr. HUTCHINSON, before the session was over, was elected Speaker *pro tem.* for the day—Mr. RUTHERFORD, of New-York, having ventilated his solitary opinion to the effect that Mr. H. was not sufficiently vigorous and lively for the position. Mr. HUTCHINSON presided with energy, promptness and courtesy—no man could have shown more of these qualities. JACOB SHARP'S voluminous report on the shortcomings of the Castle Garden management, of which the Printing Committee had ordered eight extra copies for each member, was recommitted for a sounder report.

Mr. WOODRUFF tried to get a recommitment to the Select Committee on Labor of the report adverse to the bill fixing the pay of laborers at the Central Park at $1 12 a day, but it was referred, instead, to the Committee of the Whole. The Grand-street, Montrose-avenue and Newtown Horse Railroad bill was favorably reported upon; also the act to reduce the width of River-street, Brooklyn, by Mr. MOORE. The monument to the Martyrs of the Prison-ships was favorably reported from the Kings County delegation by Mr. GARDNER. Mr. CLARK, of Rensselaer, noticed a forthcoming bill for a new (an eighth!) horse-railroad grant in New-York City. The House then adjourned till Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

GLAUCUS.

Senate Instructions to the Lobby Committee—Reimbursing Ex-Gov. King's Support of the Troops on Staten Island—Sunday at Albany—How a Sick Man is Handled at a Hotel, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859.

The Assembly is not in session to-day till 7 o'clock. The Senate, with a bare quorum, met at 11, and fell quietly to work. Senator WILLARD favorably reported the bill protecting the liberty of witnesses. Senator ELY presented the annual report of the Northwestern Dispensary of New-York. The lobby investigation being the matter pending under the head of resolutions, the following resolution (Senator BRANDRETH'S) was adopted,—Senator DOCHARTY protesting:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's Message that related to the influence of the "lobby," be instructed to confine their investigation to cases only where a written complaint shall be made, and it shall appear from such complaint and the proof that the offence charged was committed within such time; if proved, that an indictment may be found upon the same by the provisions of the Revised Statutes. The complaint must be signed by the party making it, verifying the same upon oath, that according to his or her belief such complaints and facts are true; and when any charge shall be made specifically by any Senator in his place in the Senate, this rule shall not apply. Nor shall it apply to the investigation now under consideration before the Committee.

So the Committee will proceed, in order. It has ground enough left it to make a terrible shaking among the dry bones, if in earnest, and still its published proceedings are not so likely as before to be circulating libels unfounded, except in the malicious hints of irresponsible witnesses.

The report of the Committee adverse to the prayer of petitioners who want the Canal locks closed on Sunday was made a special order for Wednesday night. The bill reimbursing to JOHN A. KING the money he paid out of his own pocket for the support of the troops on Staten Island, was considered in Committee of the Whole. When in the Assembly, this bill had been amended so as to express on the face of it that it should not be construed to affect the principle that Staten Island must finally pay the expenses of the military occupation of the upper corner of their beautiful Island. The Senate's Committee struck out this provision, and so reported it. Senator HALSTED, in Committee of the Whole, moved to amend, to-day, so as to restore that excised feature, but his motion was lost by a tie vote—8 to 8. In Senate, the motion was re-moved and advocated by Senators JOHN D. WILLARD, (Dem.,) HALSTED, (Rep.,) HUBBELL, (Rep.,) and JOHNSTON, (Amer.;) but opposed by Senators DIXON, (Rep.,) ELY, (Dem.,) SMITH, (Dem.,) TRUMAN, (Rep.,) PAYERSON, (Rep.,) and SCOTT, (Dem.,) and lost—8 to 11. It was, in its emasculated condition, sent to a third reading.

Hereafter, for places where Sunday may be spent in perfect quietness, I shall not think of rural retreats, mountain recesses, or villages where the railroads do not reach by a score of miles; for, in rural retreats geese cackle, fowl cluck and crow, hogs grunt, colts frisk and whinny, and birds sing, on Sunday. In mountain recesses brooks babble, cataracts roar, and wild birds scream. In out-of-the-way villages donkies bray, bad boys play ball and "hi-spy," and there is a rumble of wagon-wheels going to and from church. But in Albany everything subsides on Sunday. The politicians retire to study out the next scheme in private. The imported lobby has gone down to New-York or "up to Troy." Legislators have mostly gone home, and the few bachelors that stay over stay by their rooms, going morning and evening to hear Dr. MAGOON, into whose chorch more than any other in Albany, strangers naturally drift. The Delavan, even on the office floor, is as still as a church entry during service. The long dining-room is deserted, and even at high dinner hour only a table or two out of the score that are crowded on other days are, at one time, occupied. The more distant rooms are as free from noise as from ventilation, and the occupant of one is as truly alone as the worm that snuggles and meditates all the core of a big Spitzbergen.

Were you ever sick on Sunday at a great hotel? Then, when over it, you have looked back and laughed heartily at the comicality of the proceedings about you. For instance, yesterday one of the northwestern counties—in the person of its distinguished representative in Assembly—lay sick, not so much of a fever, as of tremendous cold, that put every muscle on the twist, and made the marrow in all the bones ache. Not willing to take any risk at the hands of the doctor, he invited the kind non-intervention of a little pill man, who ordered him careful doses every half-hour—half a teaspoonful at a time—of cold water. But doctors, no more than legislators, can have it all their own way on a lazy Sunday, and of course the lobby of laymen come in to assist. Niagara buries the patients' feet in poultices of Indian meal and mustard. Cayuga rubs him down from top to toe with liniment. A colleague magnetizes his head—with passes trotting out and dispersing the pain. Queens, Kings, or some of those Long Island Counties, with a stiff clothes' brush polishes off the back till it blushes like a cherry in June. A Canal Commissioner keeps the head wet with napkins dripping in ice water. A high State officer stirs a mustard poultice for the nape of the neck, and evinces the radicalism of his State policy by putting no flour in his mustard—I shall love that man henceforth! he put no flour in his mustard. Monroe came in with some cheerful conversation, and Orleans with an apple to roast. Of course such a battery of well-directed efforts could not fail to divert the poor groaning man's attention, while the half-teaspoonful of water carefully administered set him into a sound and relieved his agony. At midnight the father of nurses ceased, the sick man sank into a quiet snooze, and the cold is broken up. In consolation, what a blessing it is to be sick at home—that is, providing the fates have decreed that you shall not be well there. I do not think of anything else of importance that the representatives of the State have been engaged about since my last. GLAUCUS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Senate Lobby Investigating Committee met this afternoon. Mr. O. B. WHEELER, Chairman, was the only member present. A Mr. FAINE, a former Door-keeper, was sworn, and testified that he once heard a former member of the Legislature say he had not got all the pay that had been promised him by the Albany Bridge folks. Mr. CAGGER, who attended as counsel, asked witness the name of the member. Mr. WHEELER ruled that the question was improper, and instructed the witness not to reply. Nothing else was done.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14.

Mr. LOVELAND, from the minority of the Committee, reported a bill requiring the Canal locks to be closed on the Sabbath, except when breaks or necessary repairs render the closing dangerous.

The bill to protect the liberty of witnesses was reported favorably.

Petitions were presented for a prohibitory law, and for a law to regulate railroad freight tariff.

The resolution respecting the Lobby Investigating Committee coming up, a resolution was adopted, after opposition from Mr. DOCHARTY, requiring sworn charges to be made before the case was investigated, except in the Albany Bridge case, and in the charges made on the floor by Mr. O. B. WHEELER.

A resolution was then introduced for adjournment from the 16th to the 22d of March. Laid over.

The Senate then agreed to hold Evening Sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays, for the consideration of general orders.

A resolution introduced by Mr. ELY, requiring information as to the cost and receipts of the Oswego Canal, was adopted.

The bill to repay JOHN A. KING the money for stationing troops on the Quarantine grounds was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when a long debate ensued upon the question to strike out the section providing that nothing in this act shall exempt the people of Richmond County from liability for any damages.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14.

Mr. GARDNER, from the Special Committee, reported favorably the bill to require the Brooklyn Common Council to raise $10,000 in addition to the contribution for the erection of a monument to the Wallabout Martyrs.

A large number of important bills were introduced.

By Mr. CONKLING, to provide for the collection of money paid to the troops on Staten Island. It makes the expenses of the troops a State charge on Richmond County, and makes it the duty of the Supervisors of that county, to add the amount and interest to the next tax-roll and collect the same. If this is not done the Comptroller is to sell the real and personal property of that county at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, and pay the amount into treasury.

By Mr. CONKLING, to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York. This is a voluminous bill, carefully prepared. It requires more care in the erection of party walls, exterior walls, &c.

Also to amend the assessment for opening and widening streets in New-York. It provides that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to alter any award for damages, or any estimates for the benefit of contractors, without previous public notice. The bill is designed to meet the alleged frauds in opening William-street and widening Beekman-street.

By Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, to change the plans of the streets and avenues of New-York north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and west of Eighth-avenue.

By Mr. ODYKE, to amend the general Banking law. It requires the capital to be paid in full before commencing business, and forbids loans on their own stock.

By Mr. ODYKE, to amend the New-York Charter; also to amend the laws in relation to taxes, assessments and abstracts. These bills have already been published.

By Mr. BOWEN, to authorize the construction of a breakwater along the shores of Lake Erie within the boundaries of Buffalo.

By Mr. TUTHILL, to provide for the registry of births, deaths and marriages in Brooklyn.

By Mr. WILSON, to require the macadamizing of Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. SHEPARD, to regulate the issue of drafts on the Canal Auditor. It makes it the duty of the Auditor, when there are no funds in the Treasury appropriated to the Canal Enlargement, to notify the Commissioners of that fact, and makes it a misdemeanor for the Canal Commissioners to issue drafts, when so notified.

By Mr. S. S. CHILDS, to amend the School Laws of New-York. It changes the representation in the Board of Education from Wards to Aldermanic Districts; places in their hands the appointment of local school officers, and prohibits local officers from increasing the compensation of favorite teachers.

By Mr. MOORE, to authorize a railroad track in Atlantic and other streets, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD, to repeal the Peoples' Loan Relief Company acts.

By Mr. CHRISTIE, to legalize the resolutions of the New-York Common Council, of May 10, 1853, giving permission to widen a pier.

By Mr. N. A. CHILDS, for a railroad through Fourteenth-street, Hudson, Troy, Fourth, Bleecker, Crosby and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. ODYKE, regulating the salaries of the County Clerks, Surrogates, etc., of New-York; also to authorize the appointment of additional Notaries Public in New-York.

To regulate the bringing of suits in the Marine Court.

By Mr. JEREMIAH, to repeal the act reorganizing the Port-Warden's office.

By Mr. DURYEA, to provide for the public parks and parade grounds in Brooklyn. To provide for the supply of Brooklyn with water. To amend the act relating to sewerage in Brooklyn.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON, to authorize Orphan Departments in County Poorhouses.

Sixty-one new bills were introduced.

The Yacht Wanderer in Africa.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation* publishes the subjoined extract of a letter from an officer of the Navy, attached to the squadron off the African coast, relating to Captain CORRIE and his vessel:

"After leaving Bouguia, our next anchoring place was the mouth of the Congo River, from which place an expedition, comprising two gun-boats, officered and manned, was sent thirty miles up the river to search for slavers generally, but the *Wanderer* in particular. The schooner is owned and commanded by a Mr. CORRIE, a wealthy Carolinian. He bought her and became a member of the New-York Yacht-Club, and then, under the impressions produced by these favorable appearances, his previous character and associations, he succeeded in getting a proper clearance and papers to go on a yachting expedition. The next thing known of him is his appearance in the Congo River. This alone made his vessel a suspicious one, and the Commodore sent the *Vincennes* to watch his movements. That vessel, not being able to ascend the river, remained at the mouth of the Congo to overhaul him on his appearance *en route* homeward.

Our boat expedition returned and reported to the Commodore, as informed by the English cruiser which they went with up the river, that CORRIE succeeded in getting on board his vessel five hundred negroes, and had been unsuccessfully chased by the *Vincennes*. The English officers say that CORRIE eluded their utmost vigilance. While they knew that his object must be to take negroes, they could not capture him, because his papers were all so authentic. They say also that he appeared the elegant gentleman, gave them fine dinners and splendid wines, went up and down the Congo visiting the native kings, purely, as he said, as a matter of curiosity and to give information. After dining with them one day he got his slave-deck, water and farina on board, with his five hundred negroes, and, slipping around a headland, was off in less than three hours from the time he left them. He met the *Vincennes*, which was cruising off the coast on the lookout for him, but the *Wanderer*, being the better sailer, beat her and escaped."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 14.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '74	102¾	
4,000	Va. 6s		83
5,000	do	860	96½
15,000	Mo. State 6s	860	84¾
20,000	do	830	84¾
9,000	do		84¾
5,000	do		84¾
19,000	do		84¾
1,500	Cal. St. 7s N.B		84¼
2,000	Tennessee 6s	90	89½
2,000	Brok'n C. W. L.		102¾
3,000	N. Y. C. Bds. '76		98½
1,000	E. R. R. 2d mt. bs.		88
1,000	E. R. R. C. bs. '71		40
5,000	Har. R. R. 1st mt.		92
6,000	H. R. R. 2d mt. bs.		72
600	Ill. C. R. R. Bds		88¾
5,000	do		86¾
1,000	C., St. P. & F. D. L. Grant Bds.		10
3,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.		97¾
21	Bank of New-York		106½
38	Mechanics Bank		116
25	Irving Bank		99
5	Metropolitan Bank		110½
14	Continental Bank		101
60	do	100	
10	Park Bank		106
20	Bank of Commerce		100¾
200	Canton Company		20½
146	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		100
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.		79
30	do		79¾
100	do		b30 79¾
200	do		s30 78
110	do		78¾
100	do		b90 78½
100	do		b30 78¾
200	Cumb. Pref'd		b60 28
10	do		22¾
400	do		22¾
50	Reading R. R.		48¾
1,100	do		sw. 48
100	N. Y. C. ex div.		s3 79
150	do		opg 79½
250	do		b30 79¼
450	do		s3 79¾
50	Erie Railroad		13½
100	do		b60 13¾
50	Harlem Railroad		13¼
150	do		13¾
100	do		b60 13¾
50	do		b30 13¾
12	Clev. & Tole. R. R.		30¾
200	Ill. Cen. Railroad		67
600	Hud. Riv. R. R.		b60 31
300	do		31¾
100	Harlem R. R. pref.		39¼
100	do		b60 39¾
50	do		b30 39¾
50	do		b30 39¾
50	Mich. Cen. R'd		b30 50½
100	do		50½
50	do		s10 50
50	Panama R'd		s10 115
50	do		b10 116
50	do		b60 116
150	do		s60 114¾
150	do		114¾
250	do		s30 114¾
50	do		b30 114¾
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		b10 68½
200	do		69¾
50	do		s10 69¾
50	do		b30 69¾
18	do		68¾
100	Chi. & Rk. I. R.		61
700	do		60¾
100	do		s12 60¾
100	do		s10 60¾
850	do		s3 60¾
250	do		s60 60¾
100	do		s30 60¾
50	do		s60 60¼
15	L. S. & M. S.		1½

BOARDING.

$8,000	Mo. State 6s	830	84¾
7,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B. b30		84¾
1,000	Ch. St. P. & Ed D. L. G. D.		10
10,000	Mich. Cen. R. R. 7s 1st M. Sg. F. C. B.		95
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.		88¾
50	Canton Company		20½
25	Pa. M. S. S. Co.		79
50	do		77¾
50	do		77
100	Ch. Bur. & Quin. R		59
400	Harlem Railroad		15¾
50	do	b30	13¾
150	Har. R. R. Pref.		39¼
50	do	s10	39½
100	do	b60	39¾
100	do	s60	39
100	do	160	39½
100	do		39¾
10	N. Y. C. tx div.	b60	79
	do	opg	79
10	Erie Railroad		13¾
50	Mich. Ceo. R. R.		50
50	Panama R. R.		114¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	b10	19¾
100	do	s30	18
900	do	b30	18
50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. C.		48
100	Ga. & Chi. R. R	s30	68
100	do		68½
100	do	b60	69
100	do		69¼
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s30	31
100	Chi & R. I. R. R.	b30	61¾
100	do	b50	61¾
300	do		62¾
100	do	s60	62¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$9,000	Sec. Av. R. R. 7s	89	
5,000	L. & W. R. R. 7s		97½
9,000	M. S. & N. I. R. R. 7s		60¼
4,000	Chi St. Paul & F. du Lac 7s		38¾
1,000	A. T. & V. R. 6s		79¾
5,000	Mem. City 6s		80
5,000	F. S. & W. I. Co's		49¾
5,000	N. & C. R. R. 7s		79½
860	Gun M. In. Sp.		63
60	Chatham Bank		80¾
40	Ocean Bank		95½
20	do		94½
16	People's Bank		101½
10	Market F. Ins. Co.		136
20	Excel. Fire Ins. Co.		102
75	do		103
20	Arctic F. Ins. Co.		111¾
20	Pacific F. Ins. Co.		139
20	Greenwich F. I. Co.		139¾
20	Wash. F. Ins. Co.		151
30	Astor F. Ins. Co.		134½
10	Equit. F. Ins. Co.		168
50	Wall-st. F. Ins. Co.		29¾
20	City F. Ins. Co.		174½
19	U. S. F. Ins. Co.		129¾
25	Coo. Ins. Co. Phila.		83
20	Lenox Ins. Co.		100¾
50	do		100
30	Seekman F. Ins. Co.		110
28	N. W. Fire Ins. Co.		97¾
208	O. G. L. Co. (p. c. d.)		60
60	Sec. Av. R. R.		100
50	do		99¾
20	East Riv. Bank		99
10	Bank of Com.		120¾
30	Marine Bank		87
50	N. Y. Co. Bank		104¾
45	Bank of N. Y.		138¾
15	Atlantic Bank		98
20	Shoe & L. Bank		116¾
20	Galtatin F. I. Co.		91
20	N. W. F. Ins. Co.		96¾
20	Security F. I. Co.		125
10	Resolute F. I. Co.		110
29	Harmony F. I. Co.		91
20	Clinton F. & C. Co.		115¾
40	St. Marks F. I. Co.		122
10	Pacific M. S. Co.		79¾
15	N. Y. Bal. Dock Co.		100
150	Nic. Tran. Co.	30 s.	5
50	Tel. W. & W. R. R.		50
35	Eureka Min. Co.		30
10	N. Am. Paint Co.		33

MONDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 5:

Decrease in Loans	$1,335 858
Decrease in Specie	572 352
Decrease in Circulation	78,414
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,318,436

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 12, 1859.	Feb. 12, 1859	Feb. 8, 1858
Capital	$65 650,000	$68,040,385	$65,619,585
Loans	103,783,306	129,106,318	130,442,176
Specie	30,226,275	29,419,088	25 991 441
Circulation	6,607,271	7,872,441	7,950,855
Gross Deposits	84,229,492	109,907,424	114,678,174
Exchanged	13,603 583	20,560,606	22 712,918
Undrawn	70.425.909	89,346,818	91,665,256
In Sub-Treasury	3,384,773	8,040,932	8,103,546

The Bank Statement results on the Loan and Specie lines about equal to the calculations of the Street. The general decrease in the movement appears to offer to the Deposit line more than any other department. This is a consequence of the transfer of private capital previously lodged in Bank to the New Stock of the Federal Government; the proceeds of which remained, up to the close of last week, in the Sub-Treasury. The disbursements of the office begin now to exceed the current receipts; and, since Saturday morning, $588,000 have gone back into Bank, to tell on the average of the present week, with about $1,335,000 from California. The Banks start, to-day, with about $27,000,000 in vault. The further expected disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, this week, will probably equal the export demand for Gold bars for Wednesday's steamer. No additional payments are being made at present, on account of the Government Stock. The market for Money opens quietly. The leading Banks report a good demand on paper at 7 ₩ cent., as the rule, with occasional exceptions at 6 ₩ cent. for choice short acceptances. The leading Stock Brokers, who are not using much money at present, report that they are supplied by private banking and mercantile houses, at 5 ₩ cent., returnable on demand. In Exchange the business is retarded by the non-receipt of the late Foreign advices now overdue. The leading Bankers are free drawers at 109¾, but at nothing less. Some prime mercantile bills were done to-day at 109⅜@109½ ₩ cent. Francs are firmer and scarce, though the demand is not yet important for this packet; we quote 60 days on Paris 5.13¾@5.12½; Short 5.11¼@5.08¾. The positive engagements of bar Gold for Wednesday are as yet small, though from $500,000 to $700,000 will probably go. A parcel of bills, $250,000, on London, was sold on Saturday for account of the Illinois Central Company. The Sub-Treasury operations to-day were, in receipts, $116,144, of which $71,000 from Customs; payments $553,415; balance $7,603,662.

The week opens with an irregular Stock Market. The firmness of Saturday afternoon was lost after the first call of the list this morning, and prices after the printed sales of the day closed weak, with the exception of Reading, which advanced to 48¼ ₩ cent. New-York Central, after being done at 79¾, closed at 79 ₩ cent. Rock Island fell off to 60¼ ₩ cent.; Panama to 114¾, but subsequently sold at 114¾ ₩ cent. Harlem Preferred was comparatively steady, and so was Galena and Chicago. In State Stocks the market was barely steady. The New Federal Stock, which closed on Saturday 102¾ bid (not 102⅞ as misprinted in our morning edition,) was quiet—a few retail parcels done at 102¾ ₩ cent. There was no particular interest shown in Railway Bonds. Illinois Central Construction, 88¾, and the Shares 67. The fashionable though erratic fluctuations of Pacific Mail excited remark; sales in the forenoon 78 up to 78¾, buyer 30 days, and at the Second Board, and after, 78 down to 75½ ₩ cent. The general market left off dull.

The January traffic on the Chicago and Burlington Road was $61,195 against $67,282, same month last year. On the Michigan Central $101,600 against $122,381 same month last year. For the first week in February, the Galena & Chicago, Illinois Central, and Southern Michigan, all show a slight increase on the traffic of last season. The first week on the Terre Haute & Alton yielded $15,279.

We have already announced the usual half-yearly dividend of five per cent. by the old New-York Life and Trust Company. The resulting surplus is 488,944; leaving the shares of the value of 148 per cent. ex-dividend, viz:

MEANS—In Bond and Mortgage	$2,704,057
Bills Receivable	2.049,480
Treasury Bills	1,327,200
State Stocks	175,138
Real Estate, Cash, &c.	270,019
Total	$6,525,894
To PAY—Deposits in Trust	$3,666 966
Trust Accumulation	367,435
Life and Annuity Funds	656,709
Guardianships	66.751
Interest, &c.	228,094
Total	$4,987,919
	$1,538,944
Aud Capital	$1,000,000
February Dividend	50,000
Surplus Profits	488,944
Total	$1,538,944

FINANCES OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT—DEC. 31.

From Customs	*$9,054,228 69
From sales of public lands	402,190 97
From incidental and miscellaneous sources	306,200 24
From Treasury Notes issued under act of Dec. 23, 1857	1,122 000 00
Total for quarter	$10,884.619 81
To Civil, Foreign Intercourse, and miscellaneous	$6,681,983 78
Interior (Pensions and Indian)	522,808 62
War	5,798,948 53
Navy	3,378,907 86
Payment to creditors per act of Sept. 9, 1850	$223 00
Redemption of Loan of 1846	3,000 00
Reimbursement of Treasury Notes per act July 22, 1846, paid in specie	50 00
Payment of Treasury Notes per act Dec. 23, 1857	644,300 00
Interest on Public Debt, including Treasury Notes	950,426 06—1,603,999 06
Total for quarter	$17,056,317 86

* There was no received the sum of $138 364 79-100 in Treasury Notes, which will be accounted for in the present quarter.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line between Chicago and Burlington, a distance of 210 miles, were in January, 1859:

For Freight	$33 204 79
For Passengers	26,107 18
For Mail and Miscellaneous	1,793 68
Total	$61,195 65

The earnings of the Quincy and Chicago Railroad Company between Galesburg and Quincy, a distance of 100 miles, were in January, 1859:

For Freight	$11,718 21
For Passengers	9,028 71
For Mail and Miscellaneous	655 33
Total	$21,602 25

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 12.	LOANS. Feb. 5.	SPECIE. Feb. 12.	SPECIE. Feb. 5.
Bk. of New-York	4,481,800	4,488,100	1,000,000	977,350
Manhattan Co.	5,196,977	5,208,000	676,000	675,000
Merchants' Bank	4,130,000	4,130,000	1,177,000	1,150,000
Mechanics' Bank	4,227,000	4,230,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Union Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	600,000
Bk. of America	5,731,400	5,736,000	2,136,000	2,136,000
Phenix Bank	2,677,000	2,682,000	900,000	900,000
City Bank	2,027,311	2,025,820	362,674	362,674
Tradesmen's Bank	1,294 841	1,296,871	135,657	135,657
Fulton Bank	1,978,129	1,974,203	306,241	306,241
Chemical Bank	2,047,535	1,967,436	783,480	783,480
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,236,114	2,120,663	307,188	307,188
National Bank	2,227,684	2,285,526	327,349	327,349
Bank of Republic	1,551,715	1,553,276	380,373	380,373
Mech. & Trad. Bk	840,937	801,348	161,080	159,080
Greenwich Bank	681,263	626,220	134,113	134,113
Leather Man. Bk.	2,278,190	2,285,990	345,707	344,107
Seventh Ward Bk	1,300,583	1,331,045	224,474	224,474
Bk. St. New-York	3,862,162	3,867,601	1,060,311	1,060,311
Bank Exchange Bk	7,996,316	8,306,173	1,318,000	1,318,000
Bk. of Commerce	12,346,200	12,436,961	2,044,656	2,038,443
Broadway Bank	2,582,101	2,587,565	427,121	426,021
Ocean Bank	1,844,800	1,792,200	319,013	318,633
Mercantile Bank	2,013,600	2,007,000	338,041	337,800
Pacific Bank	1,196,200	1,196,400	200,000	200,000
Bk. of Metropolis	908,700	904,000	61,317	61,020
Chatham Bank	1,439,000	1,434,000	244,000	244,000
Hanover Bank	674,139	674,139	116,570	116,570
Bk. of N. America	1,697,140	1,670,290	287,807	289,686
Manufact. Bank	1,437,379	1,438,486	196,101	177,884
Irving Bank	889,675	893,210	180,690	180,774
Metropolitan Bank	6,977,313	7,210,137	1,108,964	1,111,300
Citizens' Bank	760,618	766,759	132,482	124 885
Nassau Bank	1,698,497	1,692,861	206,789	203,933
Market Bank	1,682,915	1,714,492	283,196	273,473
St. Nicholas Bank	1,183,691	1,206,285	263,579	195,376
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,786,859	4,015,972	971,028	1,582,676
Corn Exch. Bank	1,602,967	1,591,044	171,156	260,897
Continental Bank	3,612,052	3,585,656	644,232	483 931
Bk. of Commw'th	1,744,445	1,218,115	149,539	142,698
Oriental Bank	590 412	554,079	93,891	77,123
Marine Bank	960,763	962,407	129,888	170,659
Atlantic Bank	560,276	539,438	74,737	58,902
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,720,916	2,704,675	324,904	395,799
Park Bank	4,493,920	4,468,631	918,686	914,825
Artisans' Bank	1,130,761	1,115,587	155,034	212,943
Mech. B'g Ass'n	424,586	440,053	95,723	77,186
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	456,630	444,549	70,442	77,791
N. Y. Exch. Bank	315,675	302,039	26,702	47,911
Bull's Head Bank	392,440	387,212	38,280	42,356
N. Y. County Bank	399,033	392 519	52,050	45,440
Grocers' Bank	400,232	395,772	50,900	50,971
East River Bank	271,595	257,006	39,713	38,971
North River Bank	344 479	341,219	79,586	81,013
Total	128,106,315	80,441,173	45,419,988	45,891,441
	Decrease $1,335,958		Decrease..$572,353	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 12	CIRCULATION. Feb. 5.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 12.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 5.
Bk. of New-York	396,284	399,716	3,019,871	2,735,682
Manhattan Co.	343,471	341,129	3,137,690	3,115,652
Merchants' Bank	176,374	175 721	4,885,013	4,959,499
Mechanics' Bank	283.021	281,213	3,493,676	3,468,619
Union Bank	191.119	191,373	2,525,198	2,762,112
Bk. of America	120,996	119,860	5,332,666	5,396,515
Phenix Bank	127,402	142,824	2,148,512	2,283,741
City Bank			1,400,837	1,760,569
Tradesmen's Bank	203,464	208,658	696,431	761,550
Fulton Bank	131,564	132,190	1,538,635	1,569,102
Chemical Bank	279,557	275,730	2,175,123	2,104,934
Mereh. Exch. Bk.	129,022	127,414	1,302

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2321. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Report of the Sherman Investigating Committee.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

The Pending Inquiry into the Case of the Yacht Wanderer.

Speech of Mr. Crittenden on the Cuban Question.

Mexican Affairs—New Territorial Governments—Naval Improvements, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Mexican Legation received to-day the following dispatch from the Mexican Consul at New-Orleans.

"MIRAMON leaves ZULOAGA as a substitute, and will attack Vera Cruz this month. The impression with the Legation is, that this will be a decisive conflict."

The Secretary of War will to-morrow report to Congress, in answer to a resolution, the number of animals now in use in the Army, as follows: 4,060 cavalry and artillery horses; 2,575 horses in the Quartermaster's Department; 13,530 mules; 45 camels, and 132 oxen.

The Administration has just received information of an independent government formed by the citizens of Carson's, Jack's and Eagle Valleys, and of Gold Cañon and Truckee Meadows. Their Courts have been organized, and have been found to work well. A large population is pouring into these valleys.

In the vote on the Oregon bill in the House on Saturday Mr. STOKLES had paired off with Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania. This accounts for the non-appearance of his name among those who voted in favor of the bill.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The President, in reply to a resolution of the House, communicated a message to-day, inclosing a report from the Attorney-General, who says that the local officers of the Government at Savannah have been specially and strictly enjoined to perform the duties imposed on them by the several acts of Congress, for the suppression of the Slave trade; that special counsel has been employed to aid the District-Attorney in prosecuting the offenders; that the advices received satisfactorily show the diligence and activity of all persons engaged in the public service to find the negroes who were imported clandestinely, to identify the parties engaged in the crime, and ascertain other important facts connected with the transaction. All this has been attended to with many difficulties, but there is good reason to hope they will be overcome and justice according to the law of the land executed upon the offenders. But the present condition of affairs is such as to make it absolutely impossible that the proceedings already instituted or those in contemplation should be given in detail without very great prejudice to the public interest.

It appears from an official document that the cost of the cities of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Blythe Island, Ware Island, Suckett's Harbor, Pensacola, and the amount expended in improvements thereon, to the 1st of December, 1858, as far as can be ascertained, was $26,287,000.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked Congress for an appropriation of $20,000 for taking the census of Kansas, with a view to its admission into the Union, in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual message.

The aggregate number of passengers arrived in the United States from foreign countries by sea from the 30th of September, 1843, to the 1st of December, 1858, is 4,052,000, of which nearly two and a half millions were males.

Our Washington Correspondence.

FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE SHERMAN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859.

On Wednesday we expect the report of the Sherman Investigating Committee. Its developments cannot fail to make a grand stir in Congress and out of it, for they will expose a general system of corruption such as the country little dreams of. Some of the testimony is well understood to reflect severely upon high officers of the Administration. Other portions of it squint awkwardly towards members of Congress and subordinates in Government employ. Good must come of the exposures, for the Administration Party will not dare make an effort at apology. We shall probably witness another panic in Congress equal to that which followed the TIMES' assaults upon corruption just about two years ago.

But Congress has not half done its work. If the House would took in upon itself, it might find enough to do,—and abundant opportunity to make examples calculated to deter Congressional ill-doers in the future. It is still true that men who have just claims against Congress are constantly compelled to pay tribute for success to hangers-on of members of Congress, and sometimes to a member himself. I know it is difficult to impress upon the public mind due faith in such statements, and still more so to prove the guilt of a member who steeps his hand in corruption. The criminal avails himself of a thousand expedients to cover up his own traces, or so commit the witnesses of his rascality as to make it almost impossible to procure evidence. Sometimes, however, they fail in their arrangements; or, emboldened by success, they become reckless in their career, and thus draw attention to their crimes. These are serious dangers; but it will be remembered that your correspondent two years ago did not fail to expose the corruption of Congress when his probings of corruption were defied.

A case in point is whispered about the capital, which richly deserves public exposure and reprobation. It involves the charge that a member of the House Committee on Accounts, in at least one case, *made a bargain to receive money from a claimant as a consideration for getting his claim allowed by the Committee, and that he subsequently demanded the price for which he had thus sold himself.* I have made careful inquiry as to the facts of the case, and am well satisfied of their truth. Substantially they are as follows:

A party who had supplied sundry articles for the use of the House of Representatives, presented his bill to the Committee on Accounts during the last session, to be "passed" and certified by them, in order that he might get his money from the Contingent fund, through the Clerk, Mr. ALLEN. The bill, as is usually the case, was referred by the Committee to one of their number to report upon. The claimant states that *he was compelled to agree to give this member of the Committee a portion of the claim, in order to get him to act upon it*, and I am greatly mistaken if there is not strong corroborative evidence of the truth of his declaration. He says further that the Committee cut down the bill considerably, passing it for the reduced sum, notwithstanding which the member already referred to demanded several hundred dollars for his services, which the claimant declined or failed to give.

Applying at the Clerk's office for the amount that the Committee had allowed, the claimant was put off until after Congress adjourned, upon the pretext that there was no appropriation out of which the bill could be paid. This continued until some time during the recess, when the claimant or a friend who had an interest in the bill, declared his conviction that the money was withheld because of the refusal to accede to the corrupt demand made by the member of the Committee on Accounts, and threatened to expose the entire transaction. This demonstration appears to have removed the difficulty growing out of lack of appropriation to pay the bill!

Mr. CLERK, Chief Clerk under Mr. ALLEN, now addressed an adroit letter to the claimant, indicating that he should consider it his duty not to pay him so long as his charges of improper conduct were pending! This letter accompanied copies of others, which the claimant and his friend were requested to sign, exonerating everybody from any suspicion of improper conduct. Copies of these letters were signed by the parties in question, who declare that they were induced to sign them because they saw that they could not get their much-needed cash in any other way, and also because they were assured that, if they would hush the matter up, the Committee on Accounts should reconsider their original bill at *this* session, and allow them the difference between it and the reduced sum which had been ordered to be paid. Of course that promise has not been kept.

I repeat, I am well satisfied that these facts can be substantiated by responsible witnesses. The men who, in their anxiety to obtain what they believed to be their just due, were betrayed first into yielding to a highwayman's demand, and subsequently into signing certificates of character for the implicated party or parties, are trustworthy, and if brought upon the stand, under oath, will not hesitate—I am satisfied—to tell the whole truth if rigidly examined. There is other evidence also, as before suggested, to corroborate theirs. It remains for the House to say whether or not it will test the accuracy of these statements, and either set them at rest or purge the body of an unworthy member if they prove true. An earnest, well-selected Committee might dispose of the entire case within three days.

There are some other matters that would bear examination, if time permits. Mr. COLLOM, the former Clerk, has been much abused for alleged extravagant purchases made by him during his term. The present Clerk of the House has recently made his report of contingent expenses, from which it appears that he has expended upwards of $70,000 for furniture, at prices certified by some witnesses to be much higher than those paid by his predecessor. Among the items of his account, I understand, is one of upwards of $9,000 for mirrors alone; and another of $514 for brushes and combs! That last item assuredly suggests no compliment to the honorable members of the body. It is also charged that, under some pretext or another, the Clerk managed to accept the highest bid offered for furnishing five hundred tons of coal for the use of the House—to wit, $5 50 to $5 75—while responsible parties offered to supply it at $4 85 only. I have heard it stated, on the authority of a member of the Committee on Accounts, that not one of the bills for furniture, &c., amounting to $70,000, above referred to, ever were laid before the Committee; and the presumption is that they were all passed, on his own responsibility, by the member whose corrupt bargain I have already noticed.

A memorial of CHRISTIAN HANSEN was presented in the House recently, praying the establishment of a line of mail steamers between New-York and St. Petersburg twice a month, to run through a ship-canal about to be constructed from Gluckstadt, at the mouth of the Elbe, to Kiel, on the Baltic; thus connecting the Baltic and the North Seas, which, at this point, are stated to be only about fifty miles apart. Of course nothing will be done in regard to any such line at present, and I only refer to the memorial in order to call attention to this ship-canal enterprise, of which I do not remember to have heard anything heretofore. The memorialist states that the proposition to construct this work originated with himself; that the country through which it is to pass is level, and unobstructed by rock; that the River Rhyn, which rises near Kiel and empties into the Elbe, may, by being deepened, be made use of, for the canal for a portion of the distance; that the the canal would save vessels bound to the ports of the Baltic from the necessity of passing through the Sound, and around by Cattegatt, Elsineur and the islands of Denmark, a distance of more than a thousand miles, a voyage which all experienced mariners know to be tedious, dangerous and difficult.

It is further claimed, that by this ship-canel navigation to the Baltic would be open some weeks later in Autumn than by the dangerous voyage around Denmark. Mr. H. states that the proposition to construct the work has been submitted to the Governmenie of England, France, Russie, Prussia and Belgium, by each of whom it has been approved. He expresses the opinion that the work will be completed in the course of three years. I do not understand that the memorialist asks any aid from the Government of the United States, except compensation for mail service.

S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Prayer was offered by Father BOYLE, a Catholic priest. Not a Senator was in his seat at the opening hour, save one, who retired into the lobby during the prayer.

The Vice-President rapped with his mallet, and remarked that he could not call the vacant desks to come to order, so he would await the arrival of the Senators.

At 11¼ o'clock the Senators had dropped in, and the journal was read.

Mr. SLIDELL offered a resolution that there be evening sessions on Wednesday and Friday to discuss the Cuba bill. Laid over.

The Vice-President submitted Mr. WRIGHT'S report on the Indian war in Washington and Oregon.

The House bill, modifying the pay of Army officers, was taken up and amended. It provoked much discussion, chiefly between Messrs. PUGH and DAVIS.

Mr. PUGH offered an amendment that the act of February, 1857, be repealed, and the pay of all officers of the Army be that prescribed by the laws formerly in force.

Mr. TOOMBS supported this view. Army officers receive much more pay, proportionately, than the same amount of talent does in any other walk of life. Estimated at the purchase-price of commissions in the British Army, a Lieutenant's place, fresh from West Point, would be worth $50,000.

Mr. PUGH'S amendment was lost, 14 against 41, and the bill, with a slight amendment, was passed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to regulate the mileage of Senators and Representatives. It gives 15 cents per mile for distances under 1,000 miles; 20 cents for distances between 1,000 and 2,500 miles, and 25 cents for distances over 2,500 miles—the distances to be computed by the nearest mail route. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CLAY gave notice that he would, to-morrow, call up the Old Soldiers bill from the House and have a test vote on it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN then took the floor, on the Cuba bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN commenced by admitting the importance and desirability of Cuba, the residence and resting-place of Columbus. He also admitted the President's constitutional right to negotiate for it without legislation; nay more, if the President succeeds in acquiring it by honorable means, there are few who would not hail the acquisition; but he (CRITTENDEN) did not regard his success as certain; on the contrary, no time can be more inopportune. When the Message was promulgated, what echo was returned from all Spain, indeed from all Europe, and even from the downtrodden Province of Cuba. Spanish pride was touched. The Cubans refused to be bought and sold. We have the authority of the Spanish Government that, not only is Spain not conciliated by our manner of approaching her, but considers it as an insult. Would the President have written that Message had he known it would be so considered? Mr. MARCY to Mr. SOULE, in 1853, says it was not expedient then to offer to purchase the Island, and how much stronger were the circumstances now? If the President, in the face of the Spanish declaration, makes the offer, how can he avoid the imputation of premeditated insult? God speed him, however, in his negotiation, and save us from those probable complications and wars of which this same Cuba may be the cause. Diplomacy, instead of now pressing the obnoxious offer, should rather leave it open, and seek to renew it in some one of the thousand events that occur in the fate of nations. Suppose Spain were to sell—suppose England and France, who propose a tripartite treaty, were to permit her to sell the island she holds as trustee, where are we to get the money? We have been obliged to go in debt for our household expenses. We have raised one loan for market money and another is wanted. The Treasury emits a funeral sound when we knock for money, for none is there. He did not mean to say the country cannot produce any amount of men and money, but it is more convenient to do so at one time than another. Is it convenient now to have fastened on us and our children a ten million per annum interest on a two hundred million loan for the purchase of Cuba? Mr. CRITTENDEN here made a digression to speak of Central America and other weak States. Once it was the policy, he said, of the American Government to maintain a friendly feeling with all the nations of the continent. He remembered when the American name was loved—when it was dear to the struggling Republics—when the declarations of encouragement that had been spoken by the voice of HENRY CLAY were read at the head of their armies. How have we lost all this? Read the Message, and there you will see that we are at variance with Mexico, Costa Rica and Guatemala, and that we are buried in difficulties from the Feejee Islands to the Spanish throne. Do all these specks of war augur well to the revenue?—yet a bill is now pending to place the military and naval forces in the hands of the President, apart and above the action of Congress. Has any one the constitutional power to make war, except Congress? No; but you can hold a threat over the heads of these small States, make them tremble, and settle any claim whenever it shall appear good to the President to do it. Mr. CRITTENDEN did not think it worthy the magnanimous character of our country to hunt out the weak and let the strong go free. If that bill should pass can we expect to be at peace, when we have even now to renew our geographical knowledge to know where the places are with which we have difficulties? He referred, in illustration, to the Paraguay expedition, the greatest armada that ever left our shores, saying it was to fight LOPEZ, a Paraguay Chief, who in power and ability was not equal to JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee Chief. He then referred to the proposed seizure of the somewhat populous States of Sonora and Chihuahua, to defend the frontier of the wilderness poetically called Arizona. The bill was most unwise. It was to enable the President to make little wars with little people. He then viewed the Ostend manifesto, and its implied hint, if Spain will not sell, we will take. The President supports his demands for $30,000,000 by the example of JEFFERSON, but the cases are not parallel. Before the treaty is assented to by Congress, and even if Congress never consent, the President can draw the money and take its safe keeping into his own hands. The President himself may be above suspicion, but the constitution does not entrust him with one dollar. The hands of the Executive should be pure and unsoiled by money. He should be unsuspected, and not even exposed to the onescapable suspicion of money dealing. Further, it is unconstitutional because it augments the President's power and destroys the balance between the States.

Mr. SLIDELL and Mr. DAVIS here interposed, saying that this money is no more under the control of the President than is an ordinary appropriation for foreign intercourse.

Mr. CRITTENDEN resumed—If we had Cuba and had paid two hundred millions for it, he would say to her, we have rescued you from European tyranny, and have saved you from being a bulwark against us in the hands of any European power—establish a free and independent Government of your own under our protection—it will be better for you, and we believe for us. He did not want to see our Anglo-Saxon race mingled with people who do not understand or appreciate our institutions, and he did not think that our country's greatness was to be achieved by adding acre to acre, but by filling it with arts and industry. He believed that this whole scheme of policy would burst like a bubble. The bill is a mere piece of fanfaronade. It is a part of the fireworks now set at large to give a different complexion and hue to the rather darkened features of the Administration Party.

Mr. HALE followed on the same side. He said it had been erroneously assumed by the Committee, and all the speakers on the Administration side, that the acquisition of Cuba is of geographical and political necessity. This doctrine of political necessity had been in all times the plea of tyrants. Geographical necessity is less intelligible, and the law of gravitation was cited to eke it out. Why did that law of political gravitation effect only the possessions of feeble States, and not those of Great Britain, for instance? Cuba, he admitted, was a convenient island, but to seize it for that reason is the doctrine of the highway, of might over right.

Mr. HALE here read extracts from JEFFERSON, ADAMS, CLAY, EVERETT and others, relied on to prove the necessity of its acquisition, to show that their opinions were qualified by contingencies of committees report. He says there are but three alternatives for Cuba; first, for a foreign power to have it, which we won't permit; second, independence, which is impossible; third, to become ours, which is inevitable. These are curious alternatives, the first cannot be permitted, the second is impossible and the third inevitable. He thought that in the present condition of the Treasury it was useless to expend thirty millions to bring about an inevitable result. The report says, let Great Britain, France and Russia pursue this course of annexation in the East, we will look on with indifference and claim the same privilege on this Continent; this reminded him of a Latin tine, "*hanc etiam damusque petimus.*" He would construe it thus: Damusque we will let have England, France, Russia, their right, etc., petimus—when we go robbing on our own account—when this beautiful island, which under the force of political gravitation, is approaching us so that we have hardly virtue to keep her off, we ask they will look on, "if not with favor, at least with indifference." Further the Committee illustrate by the trope of a ripe apple ready to drop from the tree, which suggests the idea of knocking it from the bough to accelerate that inevitable result. Mr. HALE then went into a discussion of the Slave-trade, and said that if there were no higher destiny for the human race than to make them sugar planters Mr. BENJAMIN was right and emancipation was a failure. But he read from numerous extracts from official documents to show that emancipated negroes were increasing in social developements. He also argued that the acquisition of Cuba would not stop the African Slave-trade. He was not at all sparing of sarcasm on the Democratic Party, and concluded by saying that the scheme was a gigantic appeal to national avarice and lust of power. When history shall come to compare how the United States and Spain have kept their treaty stipulations towards each other it will be seen we have nothing to pride ourselves on. Moreover, although believing in the freedom of religious belief or unbelief to the fullest extent, he could not wish to see a whole people come into the Union whose religious faith is so constituted as to be adverse to its best interests. He was convinced a Republic can best and only be maintained on the principles of Protestant Liberty. He concluded by expressing the opinion that Cuba is not a ripe apple, but like the apple of the poet that brought death into the world and all its woes.

Mr. BENJAMIN replied to some of the points in the remarks of Mr. CRITTENDEN and Mr. HALE. He considered this rather the age of abuse of weakness than the abuse of power, and defended the Paraguay and all similar expeditions having for their object the protection of our citizens.

Mr. CRITTENDEN reviewed the points in Mr. BENJAMIN'S reply.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, obtained the floor, and the Senate then at a late hour adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. GROVER, member of the House from Oregon was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR reported a preamble, setting forth that JOHN CASSIN, of Philadelphia, having been duly summoned, has refused to appear and give testimony before the Select Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. SEAMAN, late Superintendent of Public Printing, concluding with a resolution that the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the said CASSIN wherever he is to be found, and bring him forthwith before the bar of the House, to answer for contempt of its authority. The resolution was passed.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, asked, but failed to obtain consent, to introduce a bill to repeal all laws passed since the 1st of July, 1850, which increase the salaries of public officers, and the salaries to be paid in conformity to the laws previous to that time. The act now proposed, to be continued in force until the annual receipts from the duties received under the law of March 3, 1847, shall be equal to the amount annually appropriated by Congress and no longer.

Mr. DOWDELL, of Alabama, ineffectually sought to introduce a resolution calling on the President to furnish information showing the amount expended on account of the recaptured Africans, and how far the Republic of Liberia was interested in these expenditures, the cost of maintaining the African Squadron, the number of deaths of officers and men connected therewith, and the number of Africans restored, etc.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said that Mr. GARNETT, yesterday, contrasted the expenditures under Mr. FILLMORE'S Whig Administration with those under Mr. BUCHANAN'S during the year, greatly to the prejudice of the present Administration. He had congratulated himself that he had at last found a genuine and sincere apostle of retrenchment and reform. But the gentleman from Virginia in his next breath endeavored to throw the responsibility of the largely increased expenditures on the minority, with the assistance of a few on the Democratic side. Under those circumstances the idea of his carrying away the sins of the Democratic Party into the wilderness was altogether out of the question. It had occurred to him (STANTON) that confession was the first step toward genuine repentance, but if the majority are not responsible, the country has little to hope for from the Democratic quarters. The appropriation bills are returned from the Senate uniformly laden with additional millions, and the House is compelled to acquiesce, as they come from the Committee of Conference or leave the Administration without the means for carrying on the Government. He had been informed that some men connected with the navy-yards never go there, excepting to get their pay; and that on election-days they serve as shoulder-hitters, and perform such other duties as the exigencies of party require. This is, no doubt, one of the reasons of the increase of expenditures, of which the gentleman from Virginia complained. They had increased as the exigencies of the Democratic party increased, and to those expenditures the gentleman's party owed its success. If he wants an economical administration of the Government, he must lay the axe at the root of this corrupt tree, and not merely lop off the branches, for they would spring out with increased vigor. So long as the expenditures are made the spoils of the victors, and the reward of party services, so long will they continue to increase. It is said that music has charms to soothe the savage, but when discordant grates harshly. While the President indulges in the sonorous notes of "Old Hundred," the Secretary of the Treasury plays "Yankee Doodle." This, as Dogberry says, is most tolerable and not to be endured. It makes confusion worse confounded in the Democratic Church, which is in a melancholy condition. There is unmistakeable evidence of its speedy overthrow, not merely in the non-essentials, but the fundamental articles of the Democratic creed. He referred to the conflicting views of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the mode of adjusting duties, alluded to the frauds from false invoices in valuation, and said if the customs had been collected under an honest system, forty per centum more would have been received into the Treasury. Eight or nine millions would be sufficient to meet the current expenses. There should be a radical change from *ad valorem* to specific duties for the purpose of obtaining sufficient revenue with the principle of discrimination for the encouragement of domestic manufacture. We, he said, ask no more, we will take nothing less.

The amendments to the Indian bill were acted on, when the Committee rose and a recess was taken till 7 o'clock for general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, in condemning the President, asked whether they should cower before his advancing power, and suffer him to crush out every vestige of the nation's manhood, without offering resistance. He had aimed a blow at the freedom of elections by interfering in the domestic affairs of the sovereign State of Illinois. Offices had been virtually sold to venal politicians, and rewards offered for treason. A few Judases were found to sell themselves for thirty pieces of silver, and they were worth less than that. Outrages and tyrannical acts, violative of every principle of right, should not be longer tolerated. If the course here before pursued is to be followed, up in Illinois, and the people thereof are not to have a voice in their home affairs, it was time the Administration should have a Rowland for an Oliver. He (Mr. MORRIS) had never dreamed, when at home, that his Government secreted the evidence on which public officers are removed, but it was reserved to him, on reaching Washington, to learn that our Executive Department is a Star Chamber, for it conceals from the public the charges on which a man is tried, convicted, and removed from office without giving the least opportunity to repel the accusations against him, and such conduct is to be dignified by the high character of the executioner. He complained that the Post office Department had refused to let him take copies of the charges against ex-Postmaster PARSONS, and said that the Government had committed a larceny on PARSON'S reputation by creating the suspicion he had been unfaithful to his trust. Mr. MORRIS mentioned other similar cases to show, that removals and appointments had been made in total disregard of the wishes of the people. Where creatures could not be found in Illinois to fill offices, vacated by the removal of good men and Democrats, they were imported, and some of them did not bring good moral characters with them. If a mail robbery was committed, suspicion immediately attaches to some Government officer. Among the appointments to high office in Illinois was a man notoriously a defaulter, and who deserved confinement in prison rather than a place of trust. Some of the same class have since been promoted. He attributed these things to the President's heartless ferocity and imbecility, and character, naturally aristocratic—his acts being designed to strike down DOUGLAS, the brave and heroic chieftain of the Democratic Party.

Mr. ROYCE, of Vermont, said, if we have suffered so many insults from Spain as the President alleges, he, instead of asking an appropriation to purchase Cuba, would have better discharged his duty by laying before Congress the facts, to aid intelligent action on such measures as would vindicate our national honor, and afford the protection which our citizens demand. He condemned the positions assumed by the President, saying, among other things, that the latter had fallen into a grave error if he supposed that by the acquisition of Cuba the suppression of the Slave-trade would follow as a result. If the Island was to be secured because of its contiguity, and of natural right, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, and the Russian and British possessions might be claimed on similar grounds. If the President wants a better feeling with Spain he will refrain from further attempts to purchase Cuba, for she knows we have not money enough to pay for the island, and all the world knows that we do not need it. A large majority of the people were pledged to resist the further extension of Slavery, and will never consent that new Slave States shall be formed out of foreign territory purchased with the common treasure of the country.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New Hampshire, said in eight years the annual expenditures had increased from forty-eight to eighty millions of dollars. There being no extraordinary circumstances for this, it must be attributed to corrupt and wanton extravagance, and nothing else. Men who want fat jobs besiege this capital, and the army of office-seekers is greater than the frogs of Egypt. The rule of action has been, "the President wants my vote and I want his patronage. I will vote to the wishes, and he will give me what I want." Twenty millions have been spent in six years in carrying elections, burying the dead, caring for the wounded, and cheating the people generally.

Mr. WASH, of New-York, reviewed the commerce of the world, and spoke of the necessity of intercontinental communication by means of a ship canal, and regarded the Straits in New-Granada as the route which science can overcome and render its prosecution and completion practicable.

The Committee here rose and the House adjourned.

Monday's Congress Report.

The following is a correct rendering of the close of Monday's Senate report. The question being on the case of the Indiana Senators:

Mr. HASLAN'S amendment for the recommittal of the report was lost—32 against 14.

Mr. PUGH'S amendment, declaring Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH to be the Senators from Indiana was adopted—30 against 16.

The Report of the Judiciary Committee as amended, on motion of Mr. PUGH, was sustained—29 against 16—and the Committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject by 30 against 15. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

No. 64.—Philo Chamberlain *et al.*, claimants of the propeller *Ogdensburg, vs.* Eber B. Ward *et al.*, and No. 80.—Ward *vs.* Chamberlain, &c. Argument continued for claimants and concluded for libellants.

No. 65.—Edward M. Chaffee *vs.* The Boston Belting Company. Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Naval.

The following promotions have been made in the Marine Corps, in consequence of the decease of the late Brevet-Brigadier General HENDERSON, and the commissions issued to the parties:

Major James ENSLIN to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel HARRIS promoted to the Colonel Commandant.

Captain BENJAMIN MACOMBER, Major, to fill vacancy.

First Lieutenant JOHN C. GRAYSON to be Captain, to fill vacancy.

Second Lieutenant EDWARD JONES, to be First Lieutenant, to fill vacancy.

LUCIEN L. DAWSON, Second Lieutenant, to fill vacancy.

FROM NEW-MEXICO—LIEUT. BEALE'S EXPEDITION.—A letter from Santa Fé, Jan. 16, to the St. Louis *Republican*, says: "Lieut. BEALE, with a part of his party, arrived here last night, looking well, and reports a fine way for a road, and fine country from Neosho, on the thirty-fifth parallel, to Anton Chico in this Territory. They all got along well in travel, considering they had to break a new road, which is very tedious with a heavy-loaded train of wagons. They anticipated having trouble with the Camanches, which they would have had, no doubt, if it were not for the number of men in company, for they saw plenty of fresh Indian signs all along the route. As yet, he has not decided upon his further movements, but will in a few days."

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY TROUBLES.—The Albany *Statesman* has the following in relation to the troubles at the Dudley Observatory: "It has been publicly stated that Professor MITCHEL had been shown certain letters written by one of the Trustees three or four years ago, which so offended him that he left the city in disgust. The facts are simply these: Professor MITCHEL came to this city last week, leaving two of his family sick in New-York. He stated to the Trustees that he could remain in this city but one day, and must devote all of his time to an examination of the Observatory. His interview with the Trustees was entirely satisfactory. After he had left his hotel, and had taken a ticket for New-York at the depôt, a package was put into his hand, which he opened in the presence of Mr. OLCOTT. It contained a letter from GEORGE H. THATCHER, together with garbled extracts from letters purporting to have been written by Dr. ARMSBY to Dr. GOULD more than three years ago. Prof. MITCHELL returned the letters to the Trustees, and treated this base attempt to prejudice him against the institution with the scorn and contempt which it deserved."

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE AN EDITOR.—A dastardly attempt was made on Saturday, near midnight, by W. D. WHITE, one of the *attachés* of the *Journal* office, to assassinate W. W. BLOSS, the local editor of this paper. Mr. BLOSS was seated at his desk, with his back towards the door of the office, when WHITE entered, and without a word or intimation of his design, instantly fired at the back of Mr. BLOSS, the ball striking his shoulder-blade in the region of the heart, and glancing off passed through his left arm. Mr. BLOSS sprang to his feet, but before he could turn to see his assailant, WHITE had fired three shots, one taking effect as above stated, one passing through the right arm, and one passing through the left hand. Mr. BLOSS discovered the assassin in time to avoid the fourth shot, which was aimed directly at his head. As soon as he could reach his pistol, he returned the fire, but being weak and dizzy from the effect of his wounds, he failed to hit his antagonist. WHITE then fired three more shots, and hastily left the room. Physicians were immediately called in and the wounds of Mr. BLOSS were examined and found to be very serious.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.*

Miscellaneous.

The annual report of the "Newsboys' Aid Association" of Philadelphia shows a prosperous condition of affairs. The house of reception was opened in February, 1858. The number of boarders varies from fifteen to twenty. A Newsboys' Union has recently been formed, embracing both newsboys and news-agents.

The large amount of property bequeathed by Stephen Girard to the City of Philadelphia, in trust for certain public purposes, comprises some which, although intrinsically of great value, has hitherto been unproductive; more particularly of the coal lands on the Mahanoy region. This tract is now to be opened.

The Alumni of William and Mary College have resolved to hold their anniversary celebration, notwithstanding the destruction of the college. The time fixed is the 19th February.

The question of the cession of West Florida to Alabama is to be submitted to the people of the former at the next election.

The Commission for testing the accuracy of the Coinage of the United States, convened at the Mint in Philadelphia, on Monday.

The Troubles in Dr. Cheever's Church.

AN EX-PARTE COUNCIL CONVENED.

Large Gathering of Congregational Clergymen.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The members of the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, who have been so long endeavoring to procure regular letters of dismission from that communion, have as a last resort summoned an *ex parte* Council to consider their grievances. It assembled yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the small chapel of the University.

The Rev. Dr. HAWES, being the oldest clergyman present, called the Council to order. The Rev. S. J. BUCKINGHAM, of Springfield, was elected Scribe. On the first ballot for Moderator there was no choice made, Dr. HAWES, of Hartford, and Dr. DWIGHT, of Portland, each receiving seven votes, and the Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, one. On the second ballot Dr. DWIGHT was elected. After taking the Chair he offered a brief and appropriate prayer. The Scribe then read the following documents as constituting the call for the meeting:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1859.

To the South Congregational Church, Springfield, Massachusetts:

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: The letter, a copy of which is communicated herewith, was addressed by us under its date, to the Church of the Puritans in this City. The proposition which it contains for a mutual council having been rejected by that Church, we now accordingly invite you to be present by pastor and delegate, at the small Chapel of the University in this City, Tuesday the 15th of February next, at 3 P. M., to unite with the other Churches invited in an *ex parte* Council to consider the questions therein presented, and to take such action in the premises as may be deemed proper.

Your brethren in Christ,

(Signed) O. E. WOOD,
E. M. KINGSLEY,
J. K. JOHNSON,
R. N. HAVENS,
E. C. WILCOX,

For themselves, and at the request and in behalf of the following brethren, viz: Henry A. Hurlbut, James Linsley, M. D., Albert Chesebro, L. N. Conley, Richard Brown, A. T. Dwight, F. E. Mether, E. J. Owen, William Way, Stephen Paul, J. Walker Camp, S. Conover, Jr., Samuel Churchill, E. M. Morgan, Elisha Peck, W. B. Isham, and W. S. Thompson.

The following is the letter addressed to the Church of the PURITANS:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.

To the Church of the Puritans:

The undersigned, members of the Church of the Puritans, in regular standing, having applied for letters of dismission and recommendation to other churches, end having been offered, by formal vote of the Church, letters not in the usual or customary form—which letters were for this reason not satisfactory, and were returned under protest; and, furthermore, the Church having at the same time declared, by resolution, that we are deemed no longer members of the same, or in any way subject to its watch and care;"

Now, therefore, for ourselves and in behalf of others in the same relation, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the respective rights and duties of the parties in the premises, and for the promotion of Christian order, we propose that the Church unite with us without delay in submitting to a mutual Council the following questions for decision:

First—Are or are not the applicants, by the terms of our Church manual, in accordance with the practice of sister churches, entitled to the full and "customary letters," and such as have been used since the foundation of the Church?

Second—Is it or is it not a violation of the rules of the Church, of the rights of Christian brethren, and contrary to the usages and the privileges of our Churches, summarily to cut us off from its "watch and care" and the privileges of membership with objectionable letters, and without specified charges (if any) and formal trial, as is done by the resolution above-referred to?

(Signed) O. E. WOOD,
E. M. KINGSLEY,
J. K. JOHNSON,
E. C. WILCOX.

The following are the names of the Churches invited, and of the Pastors and Delegates who answered to the roll-call:

Clinton-avenue Congregational Church. *Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Budington, D. D.; Delegate, A. S. BARNES.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. *Pastor, the Rev. H. W. Beecher; no Delegate.

South Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Pastor the Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D.; Delegate, C. P. Baldwin.

Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. Pastor, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D.; Delegate, R. P. Buck.

Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York. Pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. P Thompson*; Delegate, Austin Abbott.

First Congregational Church, Albany. Pastor, the Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D.; Delegate, H. S. McCall.

First Congregational Church, of New-Haven, Conn. Pastor, the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.; Delegate, C. S. Lyman.

Third Congregational Church, of New-Haven. *Pastor, the Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.; Delegate, R. A. Davenport.

First Congregational Church, of Hartford, Conn. Pastor, the Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D.; Delegate, Mr. Samuel Ward.

Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn. *Pastor, the Rev. Joel Lindsley, D. D.; Delegate, Jonas Mead.

First Congregational Church, Westfield, Mass. Pastor, the Rev. E. Davis, D. D.; Delegate, E. B. Gillette.

South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass. Pastor, the Rev. S. G. Buckingham; Delegate R. A. Chapman.

Mount Vernon Church, Boston, Mass. *Pastor, the Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D.; Delegate, Mr. E. Palmer.

Third Congregational Church, Portland, Me. Pastor, the Rev. W. T. Dwight, D. D.; Delegate, Joseph Libby.

Central Church, Providence, R. I. Pastor, the Rev. L. Swain, D. D.; no Delegate.

After the calling of the roll the Rev. Dr. Dwight announced that the first business in order after convening an *ex parte* Council, was to inform the pastor of the Church whose interests were concerned that it was in session. Such at least was the usage in Maine.

Dr. BACON moved that a Committee be appointed to inform the pastor that the *ex parte* Council was assembled.

Dr. PALMER asked whether the pastor, in case he should come, would have a right to argue questions which might be presented in common with those who had called the Council. He thought it would give rise to difficulty if it should be so understood.

The Chairman said that that question must be decided hereafter.

Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, said that he understood a formal invitation to be present had already been sent the Church of the Puritans.

Mr. O. E. WOOD read the letter which had been addressed to Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. He said there had been no response as yet.

Dr. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, asked whether it was necessary to give the Church a month's notice of the assembling of an *ex parte* Council. He thought the proper time would be to ask for a Committee of Conference from the Church.

Dr. THOMPSON said that the letter which had been addressed to the Church of the Puritans, through the fault of the Post-Office or the messenger, did not get to the members of that Church until last evening. They will hold a meeting this evening and decide what to do in the premises. If a Committee from this body should wait upon them he thought they would be kindly received.

The Moderator said that if the Church in question should determine to send a Conference Committee, it might afterwards refuse to submit to the decision of the Council, and that if they did so they would have all the advantage of stating their case in full without making themselves at all responsible for any action which might be taken.

Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, thanked the Moderator for having expressed his views so fully. He had himself once belonged to an *ex parte* Council in Brooklyn. There all were in such a state of ignorance as to the manner of conducting such conventions that they had to go entirely by the light of nature.

Mr. WOOD announced that Professor NOAH PORTER was counsel of those who had called the Council.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved that the Scribe be requested to inform the Church in question of the presence of the *ex parte* Council.

Dr. HAWES seconded the motion. He thought the Church should, of course, be informed

International Coinage.

It is characteristic of the Buchanan Administration, that the very few salutary measures it has undertaken, it has undertaken in the smallest conceivable way. The possibility of really achieving a good thing seems to be too tremendous to be trifled with, and, accordingly, when a commendable policy is to be entered upon, it is approached with every precaution against success. A remarkable proof is before us. On the 6th inst. the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the House of Representatives a "Report of Professor ALEXANDER in regard to the relative value of the coinage of the United States and Great Britain;" a State paper possessing a merit not frequent in documentary literature, that it occupies very little space. The fact perhaps is accounted for by the circumstance that there is absolutely nothing in it. The title is no just warning of the contents. Had it run thus, "A Report of the Labors of an Agent authorized to do nothing, and who punctually did it," there would have been some coherence between name and tenor; and certainly there would have been no disappointment upon finding within nothing more upon the coinage question than the incidental repetition of the phrase.

Professor ALEXANDER is, we are told, a gentleman of "views," among which the scheme of reducing the money of various nations to a common standard occupies the leading position. In the Autumn of 1857 the Professor was appointed Commissioner to confer with the "proper functionaries in Great Britain" on the subject of bringing the coinage of the two countries to a uniform decimal adjustment, the Secretary of the Treasury being at especial pains to designate the limits of his commission. He was to be no more than a peripatetic note of interrogation. He was to ask questions on all sides, but on no account to answer any. He was to be to the last degree guarded, lest an intimation should escape him that his Government had any plan to propose; he was to be even more vigilant, lest any of his own "views" or projects of reform should, in a moment of confidence, be intrusted to the functionaries to whom he was directed to apply his powers of suction. Thus ingeniously equipped, this High Commissioner was sent forth on his expedition. He remained in London until last December, communicating, along with frequent drafts, information to the department of the faithful and laborious fashion in which he was executing his duties; the net result and upshot of which, appeared to be, that wherever he applied for information, there was nobody prepared to give it. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs snubbed him; the Master of the Mint professed himself quite destitute of views, or plans on the subject; the minor officials had never thought upon it; and all joined in the assertion that the subject was one belonging exclusively to the Legislative Department; and that until Parliament had initiated investigation, it became the subordinate oracles to preserve a decent silence. Such is the entire substance of this important report. The Commissioner did nothing, because he was not empowered to do anything. He learned nothing, because those to whom he addressed himself had nothing to tell. And Congress has now in full before it, the inestimable results of this weighty business. The cost of the folly was, to be sure, no more than five thousand dollars,—cheap, as the folly of the present Administration goes—but yet the shame of exhibiting such bungling silliness to the exact and formal officials of the British Government, is not to be left out of the account. And it certainly displays the understanding of our Cabinet ministers in no favorable light.

We have no disposition to underrate the importance of procuring such uniformity of the world's coinage as Prof. ALEXANDER set forth on this Quixotic expedition to seek. Nor do we underrate the serious difficulties interposing between us and a reform so desirable. Our present purpose, however, is only to point to this importance, and these difficulties, as illustrating the absurd inadequacy of the measure with which Government has thought proper to inaugurate the change; and, indeed, the absurdity of taking any action whatever, before forming some plan, however indefinite, for reducing the need to fact. It may be an error, but we have been accustomed to regard the Envoy we may have residing at a foreign court as the proper medium of intercourse between this Government and that. Whether the topic of inquiry be large or small—the case of a shipwrecked sailor, of some ill-looking skipper, examined by a suspicious man-of-war, or of a handful of negroes reclaimed as the property of aggrieved subjects—all matters we had supposed should properly pass through the ordinary diplomatic channels. The policy of the actual Administration is, however, a reproof of such errors. A minister resident is only expected, it seems, to fill an agreeable social position; to compose and deliver complimentary after-dinner speeches; and, in a general way, to be ornamental without descending to be useful. The practical and actual duties, once attached to the place, are to be executed by that convenient device, a Special Commissionership; a device of constant service to Mr. BUCHANAN.

This business of uniform coinage was certainly grave enough, we might imagine, to employ the largest talent of our ablest diplomatist. It would have been no condescension for Mr. DALLAS to have called to the subject the attention of Lord MALMESBURY; and from the history of Professor ALEXANDER'S suit, it is obvious an application from that quarter would have encountered very different treatment. The matter would have been brought before Parliament. There would have been a special Committee appointed and expert testimony collected. A blue-book would have followed, pregnant with the very information our Agent sought vainly. If the desirableness and practicability of a change were evinced by such inquiry, it is probable a Mixed Commission would have been designated to arrange the basis of a better system. Thus, by the most direct and sensible path, the distance from suggestion to realization would have been traversed; and we might to-day, be within sight of a reform, the advantages of which to commerce cannot be exaggerated. The mismanagement of the Government has defeated this hope. It can only be revived, should the matter be renewed, by bringing to its treatment less desire to gratify partisan predilections, and more to serve the public interest. Would it not be well for Secretary COBB to resume the coinage question, with some view to popular wants and sound business considerations?

The Controllers of the Public Schools in Philadelphia make a grevious complaint. They have published a memorial which says: "We are forced to call your attention to the very bad quality of many of the articles provided for us. The books are so insecurely bound that it is not easy, even for the most careful, to preserve them. The copy-books are of the commonest and cheapest paper, and as to the pens, they are certainly totally unfit for the use for which they are furnished to us."

THE STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MRS. BRANNAN.

Further Disclosures—The Investigation still Kept Open.

It will be remembered that on the 20th of July last, Mrs. JOHN M. BRANNAN, wife of Captain BRANNAN, of the U. S. Army, mysteriously disappeared. Her husband was then at Key West, Florida, on duty, and Mrs. BRANNAN was residing with her mother, the widow of Col. CRANE, of the U. S. Army, at Chelsea, Staten Island. Mrs. B. remained at the North by advice of her brother, Doctor CRANE, of the army, who suggested this course as indispensable to the restoration of her health, which had been seriously impaired by a fever contracted while she was with her husband in Florida. One result of the fever had been the rendering of her subject to severe and prostrating headaches, which occurred frequently, and often compelled her to take to her bed.

When Mrs. BRANNAN disappeared, she was in the 31st year of her age, and had been married to the Captain since the 16th of September, 1850. The only issue of their marriage is a female child, named ALIDA, now about 7 years old, who resided with her mother at Mrs. Colonel CRANE'S, and is now under the care of that lady.

It appears that on the morning of the 20th of July, Mrs. CRANE, Mrs. BRANNAN, her brother WILLIAM and the child ALIDA, rode together from the house of the former to the steamboat landing, called the Chelsea Landing. There the two ladies separated from the child, Mrs. BRANNAN kissing her daughter, as was her invariable custom when they parted,) and took the 6 o'clock boat for New-York. Mrs. BRANNAN left her mother in the City to visit a friend, agreeing to meet her on the boat which was to leave for Chelsea at 3½ o'clock P. M. that day. She was seen at the Port Richmond Ferry by Mr. GEORGE VASSLAND, an Express Agent, shortly after the boat had left, having arrived too late, and was again seen at the same ferry that evening at 7 o'clock, under circumstances hereafter stated. Mr. VASSLAND knew her well, was recognized by her at that time, and observed that she seemed disappointed. As she did not meet her mother, nor return home that night, her absence soon occasioned anxiety; and when so much time had elapsed as made it apparently certain that she was not to return, measures were taken to discover what had become of her. To this object her brother, Dr. CRANE, sedulously devoted himself, enlisting the services of police, of detectives, and others; inquiring at the various places where cars or steamboats left, and otherwise investigating whatever might possibly furnish a clue to her whereabouts. Rewards for this purpose were offered by the Doctor, and also by the Supervisors of the County of Richmond; but no information as to what had become of her was obtained. Various rumors as to her having gone away voluntarily, and being at different places stated, were then current, as many of a similar nature have been since. All of them have been investigated, and found groundless.

While the efforts to gain some account of her were progressing, a Mr. PICKERSGILL, who, on the day of her disappearance, resided on Staten Island, communicated the following facts:

Mr. PICKERSGILL left New-York that evening for the Quarantine, by the 7 o'clock boat. Just after the Port Richmond boat had passed out of her slip a lady dressed in full mourning, and attired as Mrs. BRANNAN is proved by her mother to have been that day, came to the ferry, and finding that she was too late, exhibited some agitation. The boat for Quarantine had then moved from the wharf, and persons who noticed the lady apprized her of the fact that that was the last boat for the Island that night. The boat was backed to the wharf, she came on board and passed into the cabin—the collector having informed her that she could get a carriage at Quarantine to take her to Port Richmond. These incidents, and the fact of her being unattended, drew Mr. PICKERSGILL'S attention to her. He observed near her, at one time, a man dressed in black, whom he first supposed was acquainted with her, but this opinion he soon abandoned, as they did not converse or communicate with each other in any way. When the boat reached the Quarantine landing, she passed off it alone, and walked towards a livery stable close by, kept by a Mr. MATTHEW CARROLL, being followed at a short distance by the man in black. She spoke to Mr. CARROLL, left him, and went to the driver of a public hack or carriage then standing in front of Mr. CARROLL'S stable. Immediately after she entered the vehicle. Then the man in black, after apparently speaking to the driver, also got in and took a seat beside her, but they did not communicate with each other. Just about this time, a driver of CARROLL'S, named DALY, had started off with his carriage, in which were two servant women, who had come down in the seven o'clock boat. One of the women had forgotten a hat-box, and DALY was obliged to return with his vehicle and get it. He then set off again, following the carriage in which the lady and gentleman were seated, and which was but a short distance in advance of him. It appears that these hacks are used in the same manner as stages or omnibuses, and it is common for persons going in the same direction to ride in them together, although not acquainted with each other. The carriages separated at a point distant about a third of a mile from the landing, and went in different directions; that containing the lady and man taking the road to Port Richmond—a large part of which is through a dense wood.

This revelation being made by Mr. PICKERSGILL, a complaint was, on the 31st of August, 1857, made before Justice ROBERT, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and an investigation had. PICKERSGILL was examined, Mr. MATTHEW CARROLL, his son JOHN CARROLL, and all the drivers and employes of CARROLL, as well as the other persons who on the day or evening in question had vehicles at the landing. But it was not discovered who drove the carriage containing the lady and man, nor what had become of driver, horses, vehicle or passengers. The elder CARROLL, however, testified to the important fact that, on the arrival of the 7 o'clock boat that evening, a lady, dressed in black, came to him, and asked him how much he would charge to take her to Port Richmond, and, before he had answered the question, inquired of him whether he knew Colonel CRANE. He answered in the negative, adding that he knew the Colonel's son, WILLIAM. She then left him, and he never saw her again, nor was he aware of ever having seen her before. There was no means by which a vehicle could leave the Island that night, the last boat from it having then gone, and there being no bridge or carriage-way between any part of the Island and an opposite shore.

Nothing in this state of facts warranted the Justice in holding any party, and no warrant was issued by him. Captain BARNHAM having obtained leave of absence, arrived in New-York on the 21st day of September, travelling with all possible dispatch, but having been compelled to wait until he procured leave. He forthwith set on foot new inquiries, and engaged the services of GEORGE W. MATSELL, Esq., late Chief of Police, to aid in solving, if possible, the mystery which then shrouded the fate of Mrs. BRANNAN. The Chief, with the Captain and other persons called to his aid, explored the region of Staten Island over which she would have passed on her way home, made a thorough search of the woods, dug in many places where the appearance of the earth indicated that a grave might be found, and had the ponds in the neighborhood dragged, but all to no purpose. From that time to the present, having procured his leave to be extended, he has devoted himself continually and indefatigably, to search for the person of his wife, or some information as to her fate, having in the effort the advice and assistance of Lor C. CLARK and JAMES T. BRADY, the former of whom is a well-known counsellor-at-law, residing on Staten Island. The operations thus carried on were kept secret, in the hope that something might thus be accomplished, and all the while rumors, such as have already been mentioned, were rife in the community. Not one of them, however, has proved to be in any particular correct, and beyond the established facts that Mrs. BRANNAN went to Staten Island in the 7 o'clock boat, on the evening of the 20th of July, there spoke to Mr. CARROLL as stated, and got into a public carriage, nothing whatever as to her whereabouts has been ascertained.

When the efforts so made proved thus fruitless, Capt. BRANNAN, by advice of his counsel, on the 27th day of January last instituted a new complaint before Justice L. H. HAGGERTY, of Port Richmond, on Staten Island, alleging his belief that his wife had been murdered. On this a thorough investigation has been had, under the direction of ALFRED DROOOT, Esq., District-Attorney of Richmond County, aided by Mr. MATSELL and Messrs. CLARK and BRADY. PICKERSGILL, the two CARROLLS, all the drivers and employes before mentioned, and every other person who might possibly throw light on the case, have been examined. And on this occasion Mrs. CRANE, Capt. BRANNAN, and Dr. CRANE, have given their testimony.

Mrs. BRANNAN was a lady of refined education and demeanor, religious in feeling, fond of literature, of a domestic disposition, affectionate and devoted as daughter, mother, sister, and wife. Her relations with her family and society were such as to preclude the idea of her voluntarily separating herself from her husband, child, and kindred, and keeping them in utter ignorance as to whether she was living or dead. At the time of her disappearance, and for some time previously, she had contemplated, and was making arrangements for a visit to Maine, and thence to the White Mountains, with her child and her friend, Mrs. ANDERSON. To this visit she looked forward with pleasure. She had also, by correspondence with her husband, settled upon joining him at Key West in the Fall, which was deemed the season most suitable for that purpose, in reference to her health; and in view of this event, she had purchased furniture for her intended home at Key West, some part of which had even then been shipped. She had about her person, when she went away, only the garments she wore, a parasol, a watch and chain, her wedding-ring, a diamond ring, the gift of her husband, and a purse containing a small amount of money. She had no reticule, traveling-bag, valise, or other article for a similar use. All her other apparel, trinkets, letters, and personal effects, were, and are, in her mother's house at Chelsea.

These facts exclude the belief that such a wife, mother, or daughter, would secretly abscond. They seem to leave no other explanation of her fate than that her life ended on Staten Island during the night of the 20th of July. Whether she was assassinated for the sake of the articles in her possession, or to conceal violence attending an outrage of her person, or whether she died from the terror consequent on an attempt so to outrage her person, are questions which cannot at present be answered. The suggestions made, thoughtlessly or otherwise, intimating that Mrs. BRANNAN is yet alive, emanate from those who know nothing whatever about her. If there be any person who can state, under oath, a single fact calculated to show what has become of her, it is earnestly desired and solicited that such person's name and address be forwarded to Mr. MATSELL; and the proof thus rendered will at once be taken. But there is nothing, whatever, now known to warrant the belief that anything can be so stated which will not confirm the theory that she has been murdered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MAIL SERVICE ACROSS THE ISTHMUS—ANOTHER DISGRACE TO THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE—THE ADMISSION OF OREGON, &C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 13, 1859.

The programme of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices, in relation to the transmission of mails across the Isthmus routes between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, of which I notified you a few days ago, has again been completely demolished. An effort is now making to concentrate the entire service by the way of Tehuantepec. The plan suggested is that of providing for two branches of service, one from Cedar Keys, Florida, and the other from New-Orleans, both *via* Tehuantepec, thus ignoring the Panama route altogether. A proposition so utterly inconsistent with the public interest would hardly be worth a moment's apprehension except for the strong personal interest that Senators YULEE and BENJAMIN have in its success—the former because of the local advantage it would secure to his State at the expense of the rest of the Union, and the latter because of his open and honestly avowed pecuniary interests in the Tehuantepec enterprise. I have no idea, however, that the scheme can succeed. Its first and greatest objection would be the fact that it would establish another monopoly, affording much less convenience to the public than one by the way of Panama.

The true policy would be to authorize service by both the Panama and Tehuantepec routes, and pay ing both fairly for good service. This would open healthy competition, at the same time that it would secure reliable, safe and efficient service. Government should not be guilty of a niggardly policy. It ought not, by throwing the service open to the lowest bidder, give to such men as VANDERBILT the opportunity to crush out every legitimate steamship company, and thus secure to himself another monopoly, to be availed of as a means of self-aggrandizement and public oppression. The contractors and ships employed by Government to carry the mails, must necessarily carry the passengers also; and it be hooves Congress, therefore, to take care that its action in awarding mail service shall not operate so as to compel the traveling public to risk their lives in frail ships, and to submit to the outrageous impositions of various kinds which the great highwaymen of the ocean never failed to inflict upon his victims. By all means, let us have one line *via* Panama, and another by Tehuantepec. The Panama route is necessary, unless we are prepared to see the fifty millions a year of specie now landed at New-York diverted from that quarter, and transmitted direct to England, by the British steamers from Aspinwall; for it will assuredly seek the latter channel if an attempt is made to force it over Tehuantepec. With two lines, California mails and passengers from the South and the Southwest will be well accommodated by the Tehuantepec route, and the Northern and Eastern States will continue as now to send their tide of passengers and mails *via* Panama. In this way justice will be assured to all, and healthy competition be established, at no greater expense to Government than fair compensation for good service should involve.

One by one Mr. BUCHANAN'S foreign appointments come up in judgment against him. The following letter from a highly-respectable American merchant at Vera Cruz, the original of which is in the hands of General CASS, Secretary of State, presents us with a disgraceful picture of another of the men whom the present Administration has sent to represent American character abroad:

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859.

John Forsyth, Esq., Mobile:

DEAR SIR: During your residence in Mexico, as well as during your sojourn in this city, you no doubt have had sufficient opportunity to observe the entire unfitness of the present incumbent of the U. S. Consulate at this port.

It is with great reluctance I now communicate with you on the subject, but believe it my duty to bring the matter to your notice.

Mr. TWYMAN has shown himself, and is known to every person in Vera Cruz, to be a habitual drunkard, and scarcely a day passes without his being intoxicated.

In corroboration of what I say I could herewith produce a statement from every American citizen in Vera Cruz, but merely beg to refer to Captain HENRY, a resident of Washington City; WALKER FEARN, Esq., your former Secretary, and Captain TURNER, of the U. S. sloop *Saratoga*, each of whom had on one or more occasions, during their few days' sojourn in this city, found or met our Consul under the influence of liquor, and unable to attend to the current transactions of business pertaining to his office.

His recent attack of *delirium tremens* has brought no change in his mode of life: on the contrary, it appears to have fortified him for stronger drinks.

Vera Cruz is at present, and may be for some time, the seat of the Constitutional Government. Many delicate questions arise in which the Consul occupies a diplomatic function, and it would certainly be to the interest of our Government to have the place filled by a more able man, or at least one that does not disgrace his country.

Considering your office as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this country not terminated by the temporary withdrawal of the Legation from the capital, I appeal to you as the proper person to bring my complaint and that of every American citizen here before the President, in order to remedy the evil we are suffering under—and really we *are* suffering!

Assuring you that my complaints do not arise from ill-feeling against the Consul, and that I have no other motive then to see our country represented abroad by men that at least commend respect,

I remain, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

The President, as is well known, was perfectly aware of Mr. TWYMAN'S habits when he appointed him Consul at Vera Cruz. The Consul himself has boasted more than once that his "particular friend, Old Buck, knew his little failing" when he gave him his commission! There is not the least doubt that he spoke the truth,—for the President, as is well koowe, rather affects good whisky and the use of it. The country has become pretty well used to having the offices at home filled by men physically or morally incompetent, and is learning to bear the infliction with some grace. Surely that ought to suffice. If we give up everything at home to the shoulder-hitters and political "strikers" of every stripe, without a murmur, it does seem as though we might be permitted representation *abroad* by men who do not dishonor their appointments and bring the blush of shame upon the cheek of their countrymen.

The course of those Republicans who yesterday separated from their party to vote for the admission of Oregon is severely reprobated by their political friends, and provokes many a gratified chuckle among their enemies into whose camp they ventured. The course of the Indiana men was especially inconsistent. They voted first *against* the Preamble to the Oregon bill, which declares that the people of Oregon have framed a Constitution "Republican in form and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States,"—and having been defeated upon that, they then "reversed face" and voted to bring the State in with a Constitution which they had just voted *was not* Republican in form, &c. During many years residence in Washington I have always noticed that when a man has deserted his party friends in an important juncture, and given substantial victory to the enemy, he is flattered with a serenade, and complimented in honeyed phrase by those he has served, for his "manly independence," &c. Messrs. THAYER, COMINS and others proved to be no exception to the rule last night, and accepted the din of a villainous brass band, and the adulation of the Lecomptonites, with unconcealed satisfaction.

The strictures of a portion of the Republican Press upon their party, for voting to lay on the table Mr. BIBB B. CHAPMAN'S claim to a seat as Delegate from Nebraska, are emphatically unjust. The editor of the *Tribune*, himself, would frankly admit, if he had opportunity for examination, that Mr. CHAPMAN presented not a shadow of reliable testimony to sustain his claim. His testimony, on the contrary, was hearsay, *ex parte*, and inconclusive: while that produced by the sitting Delegate was complete, if it is to be believed. Finally, Mr. CHAPMAN had no special claim to Republican sympathy, having, during last Congress, played fast and loose with each and every party in the House.

Madam JESSIE WHITE MARIE delivered her lecture here last evening, to an audience highly respectable in point both of numbers and influence. Her graphic history of political events in Europe, in connection with the struggles of the Republicans, her enthusiastic presentation of the cause of Italian Freedom especially, and her thrilling appeals for the aid and sympathy of free America, were all received with marked demonstrations of pleasure and approval. Certainly Madam M. is a most pleasing lecturer, and cannot fail to interest and instruct every intelligent hearer, whether he is or is not prepared to agree in all her views. Her history, arguments and predictions are alike well calculated to set one thinking deeply and earnestly upon a subject of vast interest and importance. S.

HISTORICAL PORTRAIT OF A MODEL FILLIBUSTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859.

Col. LOCKRIDGE'S manifestos in reference to his Arizona Colonization project, excite a good deal of merriment here among those who knew him and his standing in Texas. Some maintain that his publications are not intended to be earnest, but are designed merely to parody the Arizona, Mexican and Central American Association, which, whatever its results may be, is really a movement of much more gravity. I am satisfied, than the public is aware, embracing as it does many persons of influence and high standing who would not be likely to engage in any affair that had not important ends in view.

As LOCKRIDGE *may* be endeavoring to get up some new foray against Nicaragua, it will be of interest to recall a brief sketch of his history. He is a native of South Carolina, was for some time an overseer on a plantation, went to California overland with some cattle, and thence proceeded to Costa Rica, where he pretends to have shot a tyrannical *Alcalde* in the midst of his men, and then mounted his horse and made good his escape—a story which no one in Costa Rica was ever found to know anything about. Subsequently he joined the filibuster forces in Central America, accompanied SCHLESINGER as a volunteer to Santa Rosa, and after the defeat piloted the men back to their friends. Upon this occasion he behaved very well. During the last day at the seige of Granada he came up as a volunteer, commanding the rear of the force under Col. JOHN WATERS, and on this occasion also gave evidence of personal courage. He held no military rank, however, avowed himself utterly ignorant of military affairs, and was desirous of being employed as recruiting agent. For this position he possessed the necessary quality of energetic activity, and would have been useful, except for the strong prejudice entertained against him in Texas.

It will be remembered that LOCKRIDGE was taking out recruits when the river San Juan, the forts and steamers were seized, and that he assumed command upon the river which Gen. WALKER hastened to confirm for fear other parties of known incapacity should seize it. He proved, however, utterly incompetent to manage his men, was never once in a fight, and abandoned the river with the loss of only twenty men in action. The whole command at that time charged him with cowardice, incapacity and treachery. The charge of utter incapacity, doubtless, is the only one of these that could be justly maintained. Still, it was only by the exertions of Gen. HENNINGSEN'S strong personal influence that LOCKRIDGE was saved from assault by his men.

At a later period the Colonel was called upon to give some sort of an account of the arms, provisions, clothing, &c., intrusted to him by the Filibuster Committee at New-Orleans, which he had sold. The difficulty of making his account satisfactory led to his separation from the cause of Nicaragua and WALKER. From that time his movements have been almost erratic enough to prove his title to a straight-jacket. At one time he proposed a scheme for taking Yucatan. Another of his plans looked to the seizure of all the coffee in Port-au-Prince. At another time he proposed the capture of a division of British India, telling credulous folk that he had millions to back him, and the full sanction of the Cabinet at Washington. Some of his attempted victims actually visited this city to inquire whether it was true that his wild project was supported by the Federal Administration.

Some months ago, hearing that Gen. HENNINGSEN was going to Mexico to take part in some of the revolutionary movements there, LOCKRIDGE got up a scheme to head him off, which, except for the exceeding caution of the General, would have been apt to cost him and his entire party their lives. His Arizona scheme, if he really designs one, is probably of a piece with his other movements. Certainly he is without means, credit or influence. Instead of having any reputation as a leader, he is profoundly discredited wherever known, and by all who have been associated with him. I remember well having met even in the valley of Salt Lake, last Summer, several of his Nicaraguan comrades, who denounced him bitterly for sufferings consequent upon his incompetency, and expressed their earnest desire to meet him where they could settle accounts. He is very illiterate withal, falling into the most ludicrous geographical blunders in regard to countries with which he pretends to have political relations, is incapable of spelling a dozen words correctly, or of putting them together grammatically, and has exposed his ignorance by pestering nearly every politician and editor of note in the Union with page after page of his misstatements and idle lucubrations. It is to be hoped that his lunacy will not be permitted to delude any number of American citizens into trusting their lives and fortunes in his hands, especially in any illegal or questionable expedition, from the ill consequences of which they will be entitled to no protection by their own Government. S.

THE BALTIMORE MURDERER, MARION CROPS.—On Saturday, the death-warrant of MARION CROPS, convicted at Baltimore of the murder of Police Officer RIDDON, was read to him in his cell. The *Sun* says: "During the reading of the warrant CROPS stood in an humble posture, with his left hand raised above his eyes and resting against his forehead. Once or twice he lowered it to his mouth, about which there was a convulsive twitching of the muscles. He seemed to bear up very well under the ordeal, though a few and then falling tear gave evidence of the struggle of his mind against the fate that awaits him. Almost immediately after the reading of the warrant the sheriff told the doomed man that everything for his comfort would be provided, and retired from the cell. Mr. PINKNEY then approached CROPS and said he wished to ask a few questions for his own satisfaction, to which the condemned signified an assent. He then asked: 'MARION, did you fire the fatal shot?' CROPS replied, 'No, Sir, as God is my Judge, I did not.' 'Then,' said Mr. P., 'did you hold your hand for a rest for the pistol?' said CROPS again said, 'No, Sir, I did not.' 'How, then,' said Mr. PINKNEY, 'do you account for that smell on your hand on the night of your arrest, soon after RIDDON was shot?' CROPS—'I do not know, Sir, unless it was from some rhubarb I had in my pocket, or from a gun which I cleaned the day before.' At the time of the arrest, CROPS accounted for the smell of gunpowder on his hand by saying that he had 'cleaned a gun on day before yesterday,' meaning Wednesday before the Friday on which RIDDON was murdered. He acknowledged that the fatal shot was fired by his pistol, but would not tell by whose hands. Mr. PINKNEY then told him the Court was done with him, and he would have to look to a higher tribunal for mercy, and counseled him to prepare for death, as there was no hope of life."

PERSONAL REMINISCENCE OF WASHINGTON.—The Washington *States* publishes a letter from a German gentleman, now 84 years old, who, it says, is perhaps "the only individual living in either hemisphere who enjoyed the pleasures of the table seated on the right hand of WASHINGTON." The writer thus speaks of the recollections excited in his mind by pictures of WASHINGTON and his family, which hang in his hall:

"They vividly call to my mind the day—the proudest day of my life—that I passed upon the beautiful banks of the Potomac, in the family of the best and greatest personage that the world has ever produced. It was in May, 1798, now nearly 61 years ago. I was seated at his right at dinner, and I recollect as distinctly his majestic bearing as if it were yesterday. Though of mortality, his overpowering presence inspired an impression that he belonged to immortality. His stateliness, his serene face, the perfect simplicity of his manners, his modest demeanor, and the words of wisdom which he uttered, led me irresistibly to the belief that he was an emanation of the Omnipotent, for the marvelous work that he had then just consummated. It was my good fortune to contemplate him in his retirement—after he had left nothing undone that he could perform for the republic of his creation, and after he had quitted office forever. What a privilege I enjoyed in being his welcome guest! Of the 240,000,000 of people in Europe, I imagine I am the only person, since the death of LAFAYETTE, who was so favored as to break bread and take wine with him at his own table."

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. HUDSON OF THE NIAGARA.—The British Government has directed its Minister at Washington to present to Capt. HUDSON of the *Niagara*, a snuff-box and a medal, bearing the likeness of the Queen, as memorials of his arduous and successful exertions in laying down the Atlantic cable, "an enterprise," says Lord NAPIER, in his letter to Capt. H., "to which you became endeared to the officers of Her Majesty's Navy, your faithful associates. Her Majesty's Government will ever entertain a grateful recollection of the good service which you, and those under your command, have rendered to Great Britain, in connection with your own country, and they congratulate you on that manifestation of public respect and affection by which your conduct has been so justly rewarded." Capt. HUDSON, in reply, states that, when authorized by Congress, he shall "cheerfully accept these tokens with a grateful remembrance of the honor conferred upon me by Her Majesty's Government, and as cherished memorials of what England and America have done on that occasion (apart from selfish considerations) for promoting the best interests of the brotherhood of man."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 32, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 7, 51, 57, 6, 55, 58 to 61, 64, 65.

CIRCUIT—Same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 300, 422, 423, 3, 267, 421, 441, 165, 852, 443, 447, 408, 311, 409, 401, 371, 455, 457, 459, 460, 463 to 467.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 649, 651 to 661, 662, 663, 664, 667, 668, 669, 623, 286, 263. *Part II.*—Nos. 631, 670, 671, 673 to 676, 578, 679, 681, 211, 347, 233, 296, 629.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 15.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. *The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.*—This is a case of some importance involving an appeal from a judgment at Special Term in an injunction suit. The defendants are owners of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, running from Honesdale, in Pennsylvania, to Rondout, on the Hudson River. They are incorporated by acts of both Pennsylvania and New-York.

In 1847 they contracted with the Wyoming Coal Association for the transportation of coal. The plaintiffs bought out from the Wyoming Coal Association their contract. They thereafter claimed to be entitled to transport coal over defendants' canal at the rates of toll specified in the Wyoming contract, instead of at those authorized by the charter and usually charged by the Company, which were much higher. Defendants would not recognize this right, and the action was brought for an injunction to prevent defendants from detaining and stopping the boats of plaintiffs navigating the canal, and to recover damages arising from such stoppage and detention. The cause was argued.

Andrew H. Green for appellants; Hiram Ketchum for respondents.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

TRINITY CHURCH TITLE—IMPORTANT EJECTMENT SUIT—THE "KING'S FARM."

The People of the State of New-York vs. *The Rector, Church Wardens, &c., of Trinity Church, and William B. Astor et al.*—*The Same* vs. *The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, and William H. Paine et al.*—These are ejectment suits, brought by the People as plaintiffs, to recover possession of two lots of land in this City—one in Hammersley-street, and the other in Murray-street. The lands are held by the present occupants under leases from Trinity Church; and the object of the suits is to test the title of the Church. Although these suits are directly aimed at the recovery of two lots only, yet the ultimate decision will involve the general question—which has given rise to so much litigation—of the validity of the Church's title to the greater part of her extensive real property in this City.

The causes above named were brought in for trial this morning before Justice SUTHERLAND and a Jury. The plaintiffs put in formal proof of the occupancy of the lands in question by the respective defendants at the time of the commencement of the suits.

Documentary evidence was then put in on behalf of the plaintiffs, tending to show what they rely on in support of their claim; that the patent under which Trinity Church holds was a pretended ass. given without authority; and was void both in itself and also by subsequent direct revocation and annulment.

The main points of the title, as brought out by the evidence offered for the plaintiffs, are as follows:

Trinity Church was incorporated in May, 1697. In August following, Governor Fletcher (Governor of the colony under William III.,) leased the "King's Farm," so called, to Trinity Church for seven years. This "King's Farm" is otherwise known in the ancient history of New-York City as the "Duke's Farm," after the Duke of York; the "Company's Farm," after the Holland Company, to whom it at one time belonged; the "Queen's Farm," &c. It originally contained only about seventy acres, but at the time of Governor Fletcher's lease, it had been much enlarged by bringing in adjoining lands, and as then leased, and as ever since bounded, it included the greater part of the lands lying between Broadway and the North River, from Cortlandt-street up to Christopher.

King William III. disapproved this lease, and caused a Colonial act to be passed declaring it null and void. This was in May, 1699. The act of annulment also provided that no Governor should lease the King's Farm for a longer period than his own term of office, it being reserved for the accommodation of His Majesty's Governors for the time being.

In 1705 Governor Cornbury, Fletcher's successor, leased the King's Farm again to Trinity Church, "for and during his continuance in office."

After the death of William III. the Colonial act above referred to was repealed; and in 1705, Governor Cornbury conveyed the King's Farm (then occupied by the Church, under the Cornbury lease) to the Church forever, paying the yearly rent of three shillings.

This conveyance was annulled by Queen Anne's order, in Council, June 26, 1708. She also confirmed the Colonial act above mentioned, and repealed the repealing act passed under the governorship of Cornbury, and specifically ordered, it is alleged, that his conveyance to Trinity Church in 1705 be "obliterated from the record, and consigned to oblivion." In addition to this record evidence of annulment, the plaintiffs claim that the Cornbury grant (under which it is understood that the defendants' rely as a chief muniment of title) is void in itself, and from the beginning, being unauthorized and fraudulent. A large mass of documentary evidence was put in on these various points.

The general theory of plaintiffs' case is, that under the foregoing proceedings the title to the King's farm remained in the English Crown; and that at the treaty of peace between England and America, after the Revolution, the title of the King of England to the premises became vested in the People of this State.

The plaintiffs having rested their case, the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations. The point was not argued, nor was any evidence offered by defendants to sustain the various grounds of affirmative defence on which it is understood they rely,—the validity of the Cornbury Grant; the estoppel of the State by various matters occurring since the date of our treaty with England, &c.

Charles Tracy, Esq., for the plaintiffs, said he would not argue the motion for non-suit; as it was mutually desired to submit to the Court of last resort the naked question whether the claim was barred. He would merely state to the Court the two propositions of law on which plaintiffs relied to remove the bar of the statute:

1. Trinity Church having entered on the lands under leases from the Crown, could never, for that reason, have had *adverse possession* as against the Crown or the People of the State who succeeded to the rights of the Crown; on the principle that a tenant cannot dispute the title of his landlord.

2. That the defendants, being an ecclesiastical corporation, cannot plead the statute of limitations like an individual—such corporations being excluded from the operation of that statute.

The Court granted the motion to dismiss, and defendants excepted.

Charles Tracy for plaintiffs; Amasa J. Parker, Wm. M. Evarts and R. H. Ogden for defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

John Stevenson vs. *John B. Burton.*—Judgment order settled.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In re. application of Sarah A. Coster et. al.—Referred to Wm. Mitchell to inquire into the facts and report a suitable person to be appointed trustee.

Sophie C. Lazell vs. *The Chatham Bank.*—Motion denied plaintiff, costs to abide event.

John Hone, assignee, vs. *William and Charles Hodges.*—Motion to discharge attachment against William Hodges granted on his stipulating not to bring an action, and motion to discharge attachment against Charles Hodges denied without costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

THE HARDENBROOK ARREST—MOTION FOR HIS DISCHARGE DENIED.

This morning the Judge delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of William A. Hardenbrook on *habeas corpus*.

He denied the motion for Hardenbrook's discharge, dismissed the writ, and ordered the prisoner to be returned to the custody of the Sheriff. He held that Mr. Hardenbrook, when arrested, was going to the Referee's office voluntarily, and not by virtue of a subpœna commanding his attendance.

Cram and Fowler for Mr. Hardenbrook; A. R. Dyett opposed. Mr. Vanderpoel for the Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Ahnson Nash vs. *Cornelius Garrison.*—This is the suit on a note given, the defendant says, for the accommodation of the Globe Insurance Company; and on an express agreement that they were to hold it until maturity as a part of their capital, and then take a renewal note. The case was mentioned in the TIMES of Feb. 12.

To-day the defendant made a motion for a dismissal of the complaint, founded upon the 8th section of the 1st Art., Title II., Part I of the Revised Statutes. This provides in general terms that no assignment or transfer, not authorized by a previous resolution of the Board of Directors, shall be made by any moneyed Corporation of any of its effects exceeding the value of $1 000. It appeared in this case that the plaintiff had loaned the Globe Insurance Company $5,000, they agreeing to give him security. The President subsequently indorsed to him the note in suit for the purpose of securing the payment of this loan. No special resolution had been passed, but one of the by-laws of the company provided that the President might pay claims upon the company, in full, or by compromise, which, the plaintiff contended, was a sufficient authority under the statute. The note was passed to the plaintiff after maturity. The Court held that a special resolution was necessary; that to allow a general by-law to confer such authority was in effect to allow the company to repeal the statutes. They

at $1 40@$1 45, ₱ bushel. Other sales of Western were reported, but not definitely. Corn is more freely offered, at rather easier prices. Hence there is more inquiry for it. Sales have been reported of 34,000 bushels new at 60c.@62c. for poor to good Yellow Southern and Jersey—small lots at higher rates: 62c.@64c. for White Southern, and (nominally) 64c.@66c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are in moderate request at uniform rates. Oats are salable and steady. Canadian, 62c.@64c.; Western, 61c.@64c.; State, 55c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c.; Southern, 48c.@ 50c. ₱ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. En. Sill for the annexed statement of the exports of the leading kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York to Feb. 11...	83,662	380,532	299,072
New-Orleans to Feb. 2...	——	——	2,250
Philadelphia to Feb. 2...	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimora to Feb. 3...	——	——	——
Boston to Feb. 4...	40	——	——
Other Ports to Jan. 28...	——	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858...	85,731	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1858	590,749	3,269,837	921,953
To about same period, 1857	619,172	6,605,795	2,705,415
To about same period, 1856	692,968	3,292,273	2,236,553

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York, to Feb. 1, 1859..	27,591	51,258	6,651
Other Ports to latest dates..	13,853	6,020	——

Mr. Sill notices the fortnight's business in Breadstuffs thus: "During the fortnight's interval, there has been a disposition shown, on the part of a few speculative holders of Flour, to realize and meet the views of purchasers; the consequence has been an unsettled market, and fluctuating prices; still, as a general thing, there is a firm tone to the trade, and, within the last day or two, the market has gradually improved, closing yesterday with firmness, at rather improved rates. The export trade to England has quite ceased, no clearances having been made to Liverpool, and 10 bbls. only to London, since the 21st of December last. The market for Wheat continues to improve the article, being offered only at rates much above the views of millers. There is but little doing, and the trade rules quiet. Indian Corn is without material change; the stock of Old Western is firmly held; the Southern, and Jersey New, sells on arrival, for immediate use, at prices within our range. Barley remains inactive; the lot lately received from Copenhagen has been sold, partly for seed, at $1 25, and the balance at about $1 ₱ 48 lbs."

HAY—We have heard of sales of 350 bales North River, at about former quotations.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 70 bales last year's crop at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were sold, to pay, at $30 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is in demand, and is quoted firm.

LEATHER—The inquiry for Sole is good, and prices are sustained.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 250 hhds. New-Orleans at 39c.@40c.; and 106 hhds. and 10 tcs. new crop Cuba Muscovado at 31c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues quite scarce, and is somewhat nominal in price. During the week sales have been made of 210 bbls. Washington at $3 61¼; 1,450 bbls. North County at $3 67½; and 700 hhds. do. do., to arrive, at $3 81 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased today to the extent of 400 bbls., part at 49½c. ₱ gallon. Messrs. Barton & Stocker state that, during the week, "notwithstanding the limited demand, and the fact that buyers are by no means eager at current rates, holders generally have retained their firmness, and no transactions are reported tending to show anything like a decline. The light stock at most of the Southern ports of shipment—lately referred to—and the pretensions of holders there, are regarded as favorable indications by receivers here; while the fact that much of the stock now in our market was shipped from Wilmington at prices so high as to render sales at present figures anything but profitable, makes them unwilling sellers. The Export demand, at the moment, is very limited, although a considerable quantity could be placed at a slight concession. The home trade is not buying largely. We quote the market at the close quiet but firm, at 49½c.@50c. for lots in merchantable and shipping order. Sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., at 49½c., and 450 do. at 50c., including a parcel to arrive. Stock, 10,000 bbls." Tar is very scarce and held above the views of buyers. The last sale of Washington was made at $2 56¼ ₱ bbl. Resin continues in good request at about yesterday's quotations. The movements during the week Messrs. Barton & Stocker notice thus: "Common Resin has attracted more attention, although at somewhat lower prices. The large amount sent forward during the late active demand checks export inquiry, and large parcels are somewhat difficult to place at satisfactory rates. There is a decided improvement in the medium and fine grades, and large sales have been made at full prices. The stock of desirable qualities is becoming much reduced, while that coming forward is mostly of the low grades. We cannot look for any large receipts of fine Resin before the new crop makes its appearance. Among the sales have been 3,700 bbls. Common at $1 72@$1 75, delivered from yard; 1,000 do. at $1 72½, afloat, (to arrive); 417 do. at $1 70, also to arrive; 780 do. Strained at $1 85@$1 87½; 1,035 No. 2 and No. 1 at $2@$4; 750 do. No. 1 at $3@$3 50; 300 do. at $3 61; 500 do. at $4; 430 do. at $4 25@$4 50; and 200 Pale White at $6 25." Receipts during the week ending Feb. 15, 950 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 3,582 hhds. Spirits Turpentine, 779 hhds. Tar, and 10,225 bbls. Resin.

OILS—Linseed is in fair demand at 70c.@71c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported of 850 bbls., in lots, at $18 25 for New Mess; $17 62½ for Old Mess; and $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, including Hams at 9c.@ 9¾c.; and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 8¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in demand, and is firm. The transactions comprise 500 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20; India Mess $22, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 140 tcs., in lots, at $3 37½@$4 25 per 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 191 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@ 8¼c.; 185 hhds. Cuba, part new crop, in bond, at 6¾c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 1,300 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@9¾c., ₱ lb.; and, by auction, 110 hhds. New-Orleans at $7 06¼@$7 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 10,000 lbs., at 11¾c. ₱ lb. The week's business, Messrs. Abram Knight & Son notice thus: "The market has been rather inactive, but with a comparatively light stock on hand, prices have been sustained. Rough Fat has advanced to 7¾c. The sales of Prime City Rendered, for the week, have not exceeded 100,000 lbs., at 11¾c. A small lot of Sandwich Island Soap Tallow sold at 11c., to arrive."

TOBACCO—Is less active, yet firm. Sales since Friday last 32 hhds. Kentucky, at 6¾c.@10c.; 103 bales. Havana, at 28c.@36c.; 30 bales Cuba, at 17c.; 42 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@20c., and 11 do. Florida, at 12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 125 bales Cotton, at 5 32d.@3-16d.; 30 bales Sea Island do., at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; and 500 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 10½d.@2s. For London, no important engagements to-day. For Glasgow, there were engaged 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, on private terms. For Havre, 18,000 Staves, private terms. For Rotterdam, 5,000 Staves, private terms. For New-Orleans, 5,000 bushels Oats, at 4½c. ₱ bushel.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal. JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., President.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop Potter, No. 33 West 24th-st. Alex. W. Bradford, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st. Edwin Clark, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. Now term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MRS. ROWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 East 26th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had great experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, wishes to meet with pupils either in New-York or at a short distance in the country. He refers to the parents of present pupils. Address W. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GRADUATE OF College, as English and classical teacher; has had experience, and can furnish the best of references. Address Box No 3,949 New-York Post-Office.

COAL OIL.—THE EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL Company has constantly on hand and for sale a superior article of Coal Oil, for illuminating purposes. It is light-colored, free from unpleasant odor, and burns out dry, without crust or smoke, in all forms of Kerosene lamps, giving the cheapest, safest and best light now known to the public.
EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL CO.,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ¾ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
A. C. KUCK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC INDIAN SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL.
Its first production in New-York.
Mrs. L. J. HARWOOD,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Mrs. H. MILLARD,
(From Julien's Concerts and Her Majesty's Theatre.)
Dr. GUILMETTE.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will sing the choruses, and
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
composed of the finest artists in the United States, will be under the direction of Mr. Stœpel.
MATILDA HERON
will connect the musical portion of the work by Readings from the original Poem.
PROGRAMME—Part I.
THE PEACE PIPE.....READING.....ORCHESTRA
SONG OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.....DR. GUILMETTE
READING.
HIAWATHA'S BIRTH....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
THE CRADLE SONG.....MRS. HARWOOD
READING.
CANCE BUILDING SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
FIGHT WITH MUDGEKEEWIS.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
HIAWATHA'S WOOING TRIO.
MRS. HARWOOD, MR. MILLARD,
AND DR. GUILMETTE.
PART II.
HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST.....READING
PAU-BUH-KEENA'S BEGOAR DANCE..ORCHESTRA
READING.
CHIBIABO'S LOVE SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
MAGIC CORN-FIELD DANCE.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
RAVENS' CHORUS.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
HARVEST CHORUS.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
APPROACH OF WINTER.....ORCHESTRA
FAMINE AND FEVER...CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
DEATH SONG OF MINNEHAHA....Mrs. HARWOOD.
READING.
SPRING AND SUMMER...CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION TICKET.....$1
Every ticket sold in advance of the evening of performance will have a reserved seat. They may be procured after Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Academy of Music and Breusing's and Hall's music stores.
Family Circle.....50 cents. | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S
MATCHLESS EQUESTRIANS,
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 16, 1859.
JACK
THE GIANT KILLER.
ALL THE STARS.
DAN RICE
in his universally popular CONVERSAZIONES. He will introduce the
COMIC MULES
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
Melville will Ride.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1859.
THE TOURNAMENT;
Or, The Days of Chivalry.
DAN RICE
in his humorous CONVERSAZIONES.
EDUCATED MULES.
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
THE WHOLE TROOP OF STARS!
TALKING HORSE EXCELSIOR.
Thursday night—DAN RICE'S BENEFIT.
N. B.—There will be a brilliant MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY afternoon. Open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock. On this occasion will appear DAN RICE, EXCELSIOR, the MULES, and the CURRICULUM.
The patrons of Niblo's are informed that, as the afternoon entertainments conclude at 4 o'clock, their carriages can be ordered at that hour.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO., respectfully announce that at the Matinée Entertainments,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 16 and 19, will be witnessed
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
DAN RICE,
THE EDUCATED ANIMALS,
AND THE WHOLE TROUPE OF STARS.
Open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock P.M.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,
For the Benefit of
THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW-YORK,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859.
The following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their services:
Miss MADELINE GELLIE,
Miss MARY GELLIE,
W. H. COOK,
Mons. BIVABDE,
JOSEPH BURKE,
RICHARD HOFFMAN,
APTOMMAS,
W. A. KING.
Concert to commence at 8 P. M. Doors open at 7.
Tickets, $1; to be had at all the principal Music and Bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
during which period it has been witnessed by more than ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the farce of
JENNY LIND.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE VETERAN.
Continuing to draw houses
CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
Notwithstanding the late inclement weather, will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING.
In order to afford variety and to give a fresh charm to the scenic grandeur of the Drama,
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, and will be presented for the first time, on Monday evening next, with those already so popular,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES
and the Regiment on the March.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
Indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16,
The entertainment will commence with
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. J. R. Howe
To be followed by the Drama of
TOM CRINGLE.
Tom Cringle.....Mr. E. C. Prior

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, 1859.
The performance will commence with
GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE.
After which,
THE BEAR HUNTERS.
Concluding with BLACK BLUNDERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16,
The performance will commence with
THE WRECK ASHORE.
To be followed by
THE AVENGER; OR, THE MOOR OF SICILY.
To conclude with FAMILY JARS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY,
FIRST WEEK OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Fifth Week of Mr. D. S. Wambold.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BENEFIT OF THE MT. VERNON FUND.
The accomplished tragedian Mr. ALEXANDER BURGER, will give one of his elegant entertainments entitled "Choice Readings and Recitations from the Poets," embracing the most beautiful Gems of Shakespeare, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at Lyriqnu Hall, No. 765 Broadway, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association. For particulars see programme; tickets 50 cents. Two tickets will admit a gentleman and two ladies. Tickets can be obtained at Mr. CRIWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, at the room of the Association in Cooper Institute, and at the door.

ON EXHIBITION,
SIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital, Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

LAST WEEK
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
And Panorama of the Holy Land, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 12a. Hall to let.

SPECIAL CARD!
DAN RICE
will
LECTURE
ON AMERICAN POLITICS,
At Niblo's Garden,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1859.

AMUSEMENTS.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.
Annual exhibition on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 21 and 23, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subscribers and their friends can procure tickets by applying at the Gymnasium, Nos. 150 and 161 Crosby-st.

LAST WEEK OF MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S readings from Shakespeare, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway.
Monday Morning, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., Henry IV. Part II.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, Henry V.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., Twelfth Night.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock Hamlet, WITH WHICH THE COURSE WILL CONCLUDE.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA DON BELLING will dance in her GRACEFUL AND DIFFICULT DANCE-FEATS! NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, NEGRO ECCENTRICS, COMIC MELODISTS, LAUGH PROVOKERS and FUN MANUFACTURERS! C. A. SEARLES—Brazier Boues, Banjoist. Mr. TURNER—Banjoist and Basso. SILLY BLAIR—Tamborinist. Comic Singer. J. ENGLISH—Basso Primo. JOHN BASSETT—Vocal Extemporist. M. D. EDMONDS—Solo Violinist. WM. H. VINCENT—Burlesque Dancer. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cts.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Rev. J. R. Sreats will read his sacred poem of *Naomi and Ruth*. Choice music will be sung by the choir, under the direction of Prof. Nash, in the Spring-st. Church, near Varick-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents.

THE LADIES OF THE BETHESDA Baptist Church will hold a Fair, commencing Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., at their meeting-house on 22d-st., near 3d-av. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Fair will be continued on Friday, the 18th. Admittance free.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

A. F. A.—THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF JOHN Knox Lodge, No. 36 A. F. A., will take place at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway on the evening of Feb. 16, inst. Robinson's Quadrille Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets $1, to be had at the door.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The second of the Series of Popular Lectures will be given by the Hon. Horace Greeley,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.
Subject—*Great Men.*
This lecture has never been delivered in New-York and the Committee understand that it is one of Mr. Greeley's best efforts. Tickets, 25 cents, to all parts of the house. For sale at the bookstores and door. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
The last of the course,
THURSDAY, Feb. 17,
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*Fun, Seriously Considered.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, New-York, WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Also, in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.
The citizens of New-York, who feel interested in improving the condition of the Poor, by enabling them to provide for themselves, are requested to attend a public meeting, to be held at Hope Chapel on the 16th day of February, at 7½ P. M., to consider the evils and remedies of Pauperism. Statements will be made, and addresses delivered by the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Joseph Hoxie, and others. All who would relieve the Poor and the City at the same time, are respectfully invited.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,	HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM,
F. A. TALLMADGE,	HAM,
JOSEPH HOXIE,	ELWOOD WALTER,
C. H. SHIPMAN,	DAVID HOADLY,
J. W. PAGE & CO.,	JAS. R. SPAULDING,
BREWER & CALDWELL,	MYRON & CLARK,
C. H. MARSHALL,	CLAFLIN & MELLEN,
RICHARD IRVIN,	W. G. HUNT,
W. L. JENKINS,	J. B. CORLIES,
E. RICHARDSON,	MORGAN SPRING,
D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON,	E. R. WEBB,
J. J. STEWART & CO.,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
BUCKLIN & CRANE,	GEO. W. CLEARMAN,
JNO. J. EARL & CO.,	JONATHAN STURGIS,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' Club, meets at the Repository No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at noon. Question—*Coal Oil.* Those who feel an interest in the great cause of "Light plenty and cheap for all," are invited to come and aid. Admission is always free to all. Strangers especially welcome always. The Club meets every Wednesday at 7½ o'clock P. M. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE LIFE MEMBERS, DIRECTORS and Annual Members of the American Society for Meliorating the condition of the Jews, are notified to meet at Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, to perfect the organization and elect officers as directed by its Charter. By order of Rev. JOHN MCLEOD, V. P., and Rev. JOHN C. GOLDIN, V. P.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. WALTER CLARK, D. D., will be installed Pastor of this Church, THIS EVENING, the 16th inst. The Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Hartford, will preach the sermon. Services at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.
We are now manufacturing ale pumps of all descriptions, from the ordinary pump, (with brass and plated counter cock) to the beautiful pull pumps in black walnut cases, with two to three, four and six pumps. Keepers of hotels, restaurants, public houses and others about refitting, will do well by calling and examining our pumps. All pumps warranted for one year. We also keep Britannia pitchers, ale mugs, tin and copper measures, drainers, &c., &c. Croton water introduced into stores, dwellings, &c., on the most approved plan. G. & J. WHITFIELD & CO., Plumbers and Pewterers, No. 362 Water-st., near Peck Slip, New-York.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

BILL HEADS! BILL HEADS!! BILL HEADS!!!
Ruled for Printing! Ruled for Printing!! Ruled for Printing!!! and sold at small advance on price of common Ruled Papers. CARSON & HARD,
No. 44 Beekman-st.

HERRON'S SEWING MACHINES
COMPLETE FOR $25.
The machines, so celebrated for their practical working, are still on sale at No. 447 Broadway, New-York. References given to families where they are in use. Agents wanted.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE.
MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (Sun Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TO MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF VULCANIZED ELASTIC WOVEN RUBBER GOODS.—The United States Circuit Court for this District—the Hon. Charles A. Ingersoll presiding—having decided that Horace H. Day has no legal right to manufacture, import or sell, or license others to manufacture, import or sell, any other elastic vulcanized rubber goods or fabrics than shirred or corrugated goods, as granted by Charles Goodyear to said Day by agreement of Oct. 29, Nov. 6 and Dec. 6, 1846.
We hereby notify the manufacturers, importers and dealers in such goods, other than the shirred or corrugated goods, that we, through grants of said Goodyear, have the exclusive right to manufacture, import and sell, and to license others to manufacture, import and sell all Elastic Vulcanized Rubber Goods or Fabrics, except the shirred or corrugated goods so granted as above-mentioned.
This right, so far as relates to suspenders, is in the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, and as to all other of such elastic goods, except said shirred goods, is in WILLIAM JUDSON.
While we do not desire to interfere with the trade, or prevent the sale by foreign manufacturers of their valuable fabrics, for which we have the exclusive right aforesaid, or to prohibit their importation into this country, and are therefore prepared to deal with such manufacturers, and importers, and others, with fairness and liberality, WILLIAM JUDSON, respectfully notify them, and the public generally, that our rights must be respected, and that all Elastic Vulcanized Rubber goods or fabrics, other than such shirred or corrugated goods as aforesaid, can only be lawfully made, imported or sold under license from us.
And we are fully determined to maintain such rights against all infringements, or encroachments, either by said Day, or any one claiming or pretending to claim under him, or any other persons whatsoever.
Applications and communications on the subject of this notice, may be addressed to WILLIAM JUDSON, at the office of the New-York Belting and Packing Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, New-York City.
New-York, Feb. 16, 1859. WILLIAM JUDSON,
Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS. WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

REMOVAL.—ALEXANDER McKENZIE, PLUMBer, will remove, on the 1st of May, to his new store corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Three floors to let, 25 by 25 feet each. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter office, No. 341 4th-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WANTED—A PONY HARNESS, IN GOOD ORDER, for a pony 14½ hands high. Apply to A. NELSON, No. 66 South-st.

COUNTER-SHELVING AND DRAWERS WANTED—Part or all. Address where to be seen, Box No. 124 Jersey City Post-office, New-Jersey.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Nanmkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, Feb. 7,
An immense stock of Staple Dry Goods, which they will sell at unusually low prices,
consisting in part of
SUPER. BABNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS and SHEETINGS,
Also,
JACONETS, CAMBRICS, SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c
150 cases COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, at manufacturers' prices.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Invite merchants generally to examine the
P

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Tom Cringle.

BOWERY THEATRE—Armorer of Tyre—The Bear Hunters—Black Blunders.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Wreck Ashore—The Avenger—Family Jars.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Campbell's Minstrels.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Surrender of Jerusalem.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Feb. 16, will close at the New-York Post-office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The report of the Sherman Investigating Committee is expected to be submitted to Congress to-day, and its developments, it is believed, are destined to create a considerable commotion. The testimony is understood to be very conclusive as to corruption, and to implicate more than one person connected with the Administration. The precise nature of the developments expected may be inferred by a perusal of our Washington Correspondence this morning.

Congress did nothing of special importance yesterday. In the Senate, the House bill modifying the pay of Army officers was taken up, and elicited considerable discussion. It was, however, finally passed with slight amendment. A bill was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, to regulate the mileage of members of Congress. It allows fifteen cents a mile for distances under one thousand miles, twenty cents for distances over one thousand and under two thousand five hundred miles, and twenty-five cents for and above the latter distance. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Crittenden then made a speech on the Cuban question in opposition to the views of the Administration, and was followed by Mr. Hale on the same side. In the House the member from Oregon, Mr. Grover, appeared and took his seat. A resolution was passed authorizing the arrest of John Cassin, of Philadelphia, who refused to appear and testify before the Select Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of Mr. Seaman, late Superintendent of Printing. After several ineffectual efforts to procure the consideration of matters out of the regular course, the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were considered and acted upon in Committee of the Whole. An evening session was held for general debate.

Some days since the House adopted a resolution, calling upon the President for information relative to the case of the yacht *Wanderer*, which recently landed a cargo of slaves in Georgia. The President yesterday, in reply to this resolution, sent in a message inclosing a report from the Attorney-General of the Savannah District, in which he states that everything possible has been done, and is being done, by the local officers of the Government to follow up the case, and bring the offenders to justice. Their efforts have, thus far, been attended with many difficulties, but there is good reason, he believes, to hope they will eventually be overcome and that justice will be executed. The present condition of affairs, however, is such as to render the publication of any of the proceedings extremely injudicious, as such a course would tend to the prejudice of the public interest.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Lobby Investigation Committee were instructed to allow parties to appear with counsel. The bill to provide for the payment of money disbursed by Ex-Governor Kino to the troops on Staten Island was passed. A successful effort was made to procure the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by O. B. Wheeler, reflecting on the character of members of the present Legislature. In the Assembly the Registry bill was the special order, and was debated at great length. A substitute, submitted by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, entirely different in its features, was voted down.

The steamship *Indian*, so long overdue at Portland from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by the *America* at Halifax, the advices by which are three days later.

It will be recollected by our readers that in July last, great excitement was caused on Staten Island by the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Brannan, the wife of an officer of the United States Army, and the daughter of the late Col. Crane. She was, at the time, residing with her mother at Chelsea, Staten Island, and was last seen to leave the ferry-boat at Tompkinsville, on the afternoon of the 20th of July. A large reward was offered for any information which would lead to her discovery, and a thorough investigation was made by the Police, but no clue was obtained to the mystery of her disappearance. Since the examination was dropped by the Police, the investigation has been resumed by her husband and brother, under the directions of ex-Chief of Police G. W. Matsell, aided by J. T. Brady, Esq., and Lot C. Clark, Esq., of Staten Island. In another part of the Times will be found this morning a statement of the affair, which has been made public for the purpose of inviting any one who may have any information in reference to this most melancholy case, to communicate with the parties who are engaged in the investigation. There are reasons for believing that the unfortunate lady was most foully dealt with, and circumstances point strongly towards a suspected person as having been involved in her mysterious fate.

The members of Dr. Cheever's Church who have been so long endeavoring to obtain letters of dismission in the regular form, have at length summoned an *ex-parte* council as a last resort. It convened, yesterday, in the chapel of the University, and was organized by the election of the Rev. Dr. Dwight, of Portland, Me., as Moderator, and the Rev. S. G. Buckingham as Scribe. The afternoon session was taken up with a debate on the form of the resolution inviting a Committee of Conference from the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church. In the evening the Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., of Yale College, read the statement on which those calling for the Council wished that action should be taken. The Rev. Drs. Bacon, of New-Haven, J. P. Thompson, of New-York, R. U. Clark, of Brooklyn, and Joel Hawes, of Hartford, are among the members of the Council.

The Board of Ten Governors transacted little business of interest yesterday. A bill for oysters furnished to Bellevue Hospital, amounting to $173 71, which had not been indorsed by the Warden of the Hospital, was referred back to him. Resolutions providing that all Wardens who shall keep poultry on the Island after the 17th inst. be forthwith discharged, and requesting the Common Council to investigate fully the affairs of the Department were adopted.

A case of much interest to the politicians of Tammany Hall was tried yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before the Recorder. On the 7th of November last, on the occasion of a political meeting at that renowned locality, Thomas [illegible]ans, a "regular," was assaulted by William [illegible]ter and William Hanley, who were not "regulars." The affray grew out of a political difference. The jury found the defendants guilty of simple assault and battery. Sentence was deferred till the last day of the term. The case of Hustis, charged on the complaint of B. F. Hibbard, with keeping a gambling house at No. 575 Broadway, was disposed of—the defendant being convicted and remanded for sentence. Florence Myers, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and six months.

The sewing machine controversy was brought up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Ingersoll. The proceedings resulted in granting injunctions in favor of Potter and Wheeler against the defendants in fifteen cases, with leave to the defendants to move to set the injunctions aside, if they saw fit.

Yesterday, Flour, new Corn and Sugars, were more sought after. Flour was dearer. Coffee, Cotton, Fish, Wheat, Hides, Oils, Rice, Tallow and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Provisions were less active, as were likewise Tobacco, Copper, Iron and Lead. The freight engagements were moderate.

Bearing the Bag.

When Judas Iscariot attempted to prevent what he affected to regard as a distressing waste of certain ointment of "spikenard, very precious," on the plea that it might have been sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor, his fellow-disciples probably had no suspicion of his real motives. Long afterwards, when a still more conspicuous financial transaction had revealed to them his real character, they recalled this earlier incident, and understood at once that the economical Apostle had been stimulated to his remonstrance not by any concern he felt for the poor, but by the fact that he "bare the bag" of the little brotherhood, took what was put therein, and was, in simple truth, simply expressed, a "thief." But that Judas Iscariot must have been to all appearances a most respectable person and a shrewd financial manager, is sufficiently proved by the circumstance that to him were confided the ordinary business transactions of the "fishers of men," since he "bare the bag," received the contributions of the believing, and made all necessary disbursements. The opportunities of this position inflamed the lust of gain that lurked in his heart, and the thrice-infamous Apostle fell at last, leaving his name to be the immortal synonym of the blackest of treacheries, and his example to warn all mankind of the dangers inherent in the function of "bearing the bag." Never was that example more keenly needed than in this country and at this time.

Instances multiply upon us daily of material disasters and of moral corruption, brought about by this system of speculation in fiduciary trusts, which, in the time of Judas himself, was as old as the subtleties of human greed and the instigations of the enemy of mankind. The crisis of 1857 first developed the extent and gravity of the evil. The recent decision of Judge Davies, in the case of the Cumberland Coal Company against A. M. Sherman and others, has just pointed out the only remedy, in a stern application by injured stockholders of the principles of the law, as so clearly laid down in that admirable paper, to the abuse by trustees of the opportunities which their position gives them.

By the ruin of the Ohio Life and Trust, in which such utter confidence had been reposed that the estates of widows and orphans had been invested in it by the shrewdest and most thoughtful of guardians; by the failure of immense manufacturing establishments, managed by the "first men" of such model Puritan communities as Massachusetts, and the crash of colossal banking-houses conducted by the "first men" of such exemplary Presbyterian cities as Glasgow, the community was startled out of its blind reliance upon the external respectability and social reputation of fiduciary trustees, into a sudden conviction that the price of integrity as of liberty is an eternal vigilance, and that no body of men have the right to impose upon any one of their number the control of vast corporate interests without a constant and careful supervision. For no body of men have the right to subject the human nature even of the most decorous and distinguished of mortals to the temptations of such a position, and stockholders, if they care nothing for their own interests, (as their conduct would seem so often to imply,) are bound to remember that an uncontrolled "bearing of the bag" is a very hazardous thing, even for men who dwell in decencies and a hired house on Madison-square, drive down town in hypothecated carriages, and dine their admiring friends, on pleasant Summer evenings, in mortgaged country-seats on the banks of the Hudson River.

That this truth needs to be still more deeply impressed than it yet has been upon the public mind, the case of Sherman very clearly proves. In that case, the prosperity of a great Company was rescued from impending ruin almost by accident; men who knew the real value of the Cumberland property chanced to invest in it just in time to arrest the process of liquidation, and to press Mr. Sherman to account before the courts for his attempt to transfer the lands of the Company to himself under his fiduciary authority. When the case first came under our cognizance, we took precisely the view of it which Judge Davies himself has taken, and denounced Mr. Sherman's conduct as a violation of his fiduciary duties, quite irrespective of the imputation of fraud. For this, Mr. Sherman has thought fit to pursue us in three suits for libel, claiming aggregate damages of $150,000, a sum hardly sufficient to set him fully right again with the Cumberland Company under the Judge's decision; and as he can hardly prosecute his Judge he may now renew his assault upon ourselves. But this is a trivial matter. His misconduct has provoked a decision of great importance to the whole commercial community: and we are well content to be the means of fixing the public attention firmly upon the fact that every man who traffics in his trusts; every railway director who sells his own goods to the Company he controls; every "solid man of Boston" who discounts the bonds of corporations over which he presides, has been pronounced from the Supreme Bench of this State a violator of the law as well as of plain moral obligations.

Judge Davies' decision lays down in the plainest terms the control which the law imposes upon all directors, managers and fiduciary controllers of corporate interests; and it announces the cheering prospect that this control will be really enforced by the avenging justice of the State. The action of the Cumberland Company will not, we trust, long remain an isolated instance of vitality and resolution on the part of corporations plundered and mismanaged by their natural guardians. The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua are now pushing a very similar case against Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. This, also, is matter of public congratulation.

Nothing but an extensive and energetic administration of the law in these affairs can stay the downward tendency of vast material interests among us; or the still more deadly and deplorable downward tendency of that standard of fiduciary duty and honor which carelessness, recklessness and a headlong spirit of miscalled enterprise have so seriously degraded.

Congress and the Press.

Two years ago the Times, on the authority in part of its correspondent at Washington, took the liberty of denouncing to the country certain flagrant cases of corruption among members of the National Legislature, less in the hope of bringing the parties specifically guilty to condign punishment, than with the determination to make Congress understand that the public represented at Washington possessed in the free Press of America an agent sure to keep the closest watch upon the management of the National business, and powerful enough to compel attention to those demoralizing practices which, if once systematically established at the seat of Government, must sooner or later undermine the whole fabric of our Institutions. Our Republican polity lives and has its being solely on the condition of a stern and uncompromising independence of private gain and private temptations on the part of those to whom the nation confides the keeping of its interests and its honor. It is sadly easy, we know, for the delegates of the people, when convened at a centre of action out of the reach of their immediate constituencies, and in the very vortex of a myriad conflicting passions, to forget that they are indeed responsible in the highest sense for all they do, and that their personal integrity is the guarantee of a nation's liberties. But the Press incarnates the public mind, and swifter far than any possible action of any possible constituency, can reach every member of either House, of whatever party, and from whatever section, who swerves from his strict accountability, and makes his high office subservient to the paltry instincts of individual profit. Our correspondent has once more laid his hand upon a series of grave delinquencies, involving, so long as they remain unexplained, unsifted, and unapplied, each to its special author, the dignity, the honesty, and, therefore, the usefulness of the whole representative body. He charges distinctly upon a particular member of one of the Committees of the House of Representatives, not only that he entered into a corrupt agreement with a particular claimant upon the public purse, in virtue of which that claimant's demand—on being passed and paid—was to render to him, the said member of the House, a specific per centage of commission, but also that he used such influences with other functionaries of the Government as prevented the claimant, after his demand had really been passed with modifications, from obtaining his money for a considerable length of time. This charge, it is alleged, can be substantiated in full and in detail. Here is an issue distinctly made, which imposes upon the House of Representatives the duty of immediately facing the matter, and probing it to the bottom. This duty the House cannot evade. No efforts of partisan zeal, no convulsions of sectional pride, can interfere with it. The reputation of the United States, already impaired by the freedom with which the blackest charges have been bandied to and fro at the capital, and by the accusations, yet unrefuted, of the most shameless plots framed in the highest quarters, for carrying out national measures by the most corrupt machinery, demands the settlement of this affair in such a way as shall satisfy the country, not only of the innocence or the guilt of the member accused, but also of the actual temper of the House in regard to these matters.

It will not do to put off questions of this sort with such sneers at the Press as disgraced the "examinations" of two years ago. The independent Press, untrammeled by the bonds of party, and devoted to the interests of the nation rather than of any section, is a power which has made for itself the right to be heard.

The Court Funds.

A mania seems to have seized our legislators at Albany for appropriating private property to supply deficiencies in the public treasury. The first scheme proposed is that for confiscating the unclaimed deposits in the Savings Banks:—and we observe that another has just been brought forward, in the form of a bill, providing for the transfer of all the funds now in custody of the Courts of law, from the County Treasurers to the State Treasury. What the purpose of such a bill can be, except for the State to confiscate to its own use the property of individuals, it is difficult to divine.

When the new Constitution in 1847 united into one the Court of Chancery and the Supreme Court, there were several millions of money on deposit in the Courts. The amount was invested principally in this City, but the accounts were kept in the eight Judicial Districts of the State, and it was not inconvenient for parties to draw their money in the districts in which they resided. By the Judiciary act of 1847, the whole fund throughout the State was transferred to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, located in Albany; and from that time all the widows, and orphan children and trustees—for they are the parties most interested in those funds—had to be at the expense of going or sending from all parts of the State to Albany to get their money. This operated to the benefit of lawyers and banks alone, and was at the *cost* of the helpless and unprotected. So great was the mischief that in 1848 the law was repealed, and all the funds and securities were transferred to the County Treasurers of all the counties in the State. Thus it has remained ever since, and the widows, orphans and trustees who want their money have but to go to the Treasurer of the county where they live to get it.

The proposed bill will alter all this, so that, if it passes, the widow living in Chautauque County, the orphan living in Onondaga, and the trustee on Long Island, must be at the expense of either going to Albany to get their money, or hire some lawyer or agent to do it for them.

But this is not all. The fund now draws interest the moment it is deposited, so that the banks or trust companies with whom it is left do not have the use of it for nothing. This interest is quite an item, and under the administration of the late Chancellor Walworth a system was matured by which the whole expense of the Court of Chancery was paid out of that interest. So wisely did he manage the fund that he not only thus made the deposit banks or trust companies save the State the expense of the Court, but he gathered a most valuable library, and accumulated some $40,000, which he had invested in Government stock.

That $40,000 the Legislature confiscated by a law similar to that now before the Legislature, and that amount of money belonging to suitors in Court went into the State Treasury some ten years ago, and was virtually lost to the parties to whom it belonged. The injustice and had faith of that proceeding was so great that some of the Judges protested against it, but they could not stop it.

The law however which Chancellor Walworth originated, requiring the expenses of the Court to be paid out of this interest, has continued to this day in *this* City, and the current expenses of the Supreme Court have been thus defrayed. Any one by examining our City Comptroller's Reports will see that while the Superior Court and Common Pleas cost the City several thousand dollars a year for miscellaneous expenses, nothing or very little has been expended for the Supreme Court, and nothing need be expended for it; for the deposit banks or trust companies, instead of having the money for nothing, are made to allow interest enough to pay all those expenses.

The passage of this bill will alter all this, for by putting the money into the State Treasury the *county* will be saddled with the expenses of the Court. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that it will be worth while for the Legislature to pause before passing a law which will be virtually confiscating private property, will be subjecting many widows and children to useless expense and trouble, and will be adding $2,000 or $3,000 a year to the already heavy burdens of our county.

Our New State.

The change which takes place in a Territory on being admitted into the Union as a State is very similar to the effect produced in the character and manners of a young man on his coming of age and being made responsible for his own conduct. The wild hilariousness of youth suddenly evaporates, and the cares of manhood transform the reckless youngster into a cautious and prudent individual. Territorial life is always wild and extravagant, and territorial politics must, in most cases, coincide with the party in power at Washington. But a change for the better is effected in a surprisingly brief time after the people have to assume the responsibility of making their own laws, electing their own Governor, and paying the cost of their own government. All the new States have been ultra-Democratic on their admission into the Union, but have gradually outgrown their early ways and and joined the opposition; and there is no reason for believing that Oregon will prove an exception to the rule. Mr. Buchanan, in his outdoor speech on Saturday night, complimented the people of the Territory on their staunch Democracy; but, like New-Hampshire, Michigan and every other State lying north of the 42d parallel of latitude, Oregon must inevitably belong to the great band of Anti-Slavery communities which constitute the antagonists of the South, notwithstanding that she is now so strongly organized in opposition to them. The influences of climate and occupation must tell upon the people of the State in time. The hardy agriculturists of her mountains and valleys cannot long continue to harmonize with a section of the country whose institutions are inimical to their own. The pioneer settlers of that distant member of our confederacy have not yet had time to divest themselves of the political prejudices and obligations they carried with them from the Atlantic States, and the indigenous character of the people has not yet had opportunity to develop itself. The two Senators who now represent Oregon were but recent settlers in the Territory. Gen. Lane is a native of North Carolina, who grew up in Indiana and Kentucky, and followed the occupation of a wood-chopper on the Mississippi, enlisted as a private on the breaking out of the Mexican war, rose rapidly to the rank of a General, and then was appointed Territorial Governor of Oregon. It is very certain that he can be no representative of the genuine Oregonian. His coadjutor, Mr. Delazon Smith, is a native of Chenango County, in this State, who, after living in Ohio, came back and edited a paper in Rochester, returned to Ohio again, and then, as a reward for his political services, was sent by President Polk on a diplomatic mission to Ecuador, but had some difficulty in finding that remote country from not knowing exactly in what part of the world it was located. He remained at his post but little more than a month, and, after promiscuous wanderings for nearly a year, returned home and strayed off to Oregon. The representative in Congress from the new State, Mr. Gaover, is a young man from the State of Maine, who studied law in Philadelphia. It is palpable enough that such adventurers as these can afford no indication of the kind of men that Oregon will be likely to send to Washington hereafter, and who will shape the political destinies of the State. South Carolina had an instinctive appreciation of the future character of her new sister, and voted plumply against holding any companionship with her. And with very good reason. When Michigan was admitted into the Union, she chose for her first Governor a young Virginia Democrat who had hardly reached his majority, and one of her first Senators was a Kentuckian of the same political stripe; yet Michigan has now chosen two Republican Senators, and has come near passing a law making it a felony to bring a slave within her jurisdiction.

Though it is but ten years since Oregon was organized as a Territory, it has long been an important portion of the national domain, yet her progress in population has been extremely slow compared with other parts of the Union. In 1850 the population of the Territory was but 12,000, and in 1857 it was estimated at but 43,000. It would be a rather extravagant estimate to give the State more than 60,000 now, taking the last election, when but 10,000 votes were polled, as a basis of calculation. Oregon is the only portion of our territory that we acquired a claim to by virtue of discovery. It was in the year 1792 that the mouth of the Columbia was first discovered by the Captain of a Boston ship, who christened the unknown river by the name of the vessel he commanded, and annexed it to the United States by the right of discovery. Twelve years afterwards, Lewis and Clark explored the country, by order of the Government, from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, and in 1811 the city of Astoria was founded there by John Jacob Astor, as a trading post for the Pacific Fur Company. During the war of 1812–14 it was seized by the British forces, but yielded to us again at the peace in conformity with the Treaty of Ghent. But the territory lying north of the Columbia was held in common with the British until the year 1845, when the boundary line was fixed at the 49th parallel of latitude by treaty. That portion of Oregon which now forms the Territory of Washington was set off by Congress in 1853. It commences at the 46th parallel. The area of Oregon is nearly five times greater than that of the State of New-York, and when its fertile valleys shall be filled with the teeming population they are capable of maintaining, the State must exercise a mighty influence on the political destiny of the nation. Even now, in the beginning of her career, the young State may give the casting vote for a Presidential opponent of the Republican Party, but it will probably be the last of the kind she will ever give. A State so far removed from Southern influences cannot long remain in communion with the Virginia school of politicians.

Declining to Prosecute.

On Saturday last, at the "Monte Cristo Ball," at the Apollo Rooms, a rowdy named John Reilly made a disturbance, and officer John Cannon, of the Metropolitan Police, was thereupon called upon to eject him, which he did. Reilly, however, discharged a pistol at the policeman, but missed him; was conveyed to the Tombs, and in due course brought before a magistrate; but the officer refused to prosecute, and he was discharged.

We hope the attention of the Police Commissioners has been called to this case, and that they will do their duty in the premises, which is clearly to punish Cannon severely. It is bad enough for a private citizen to let a dangerous ruffian go unwhipped of justice, either through timidity or good nature, but for a Police officer to connive in this manner at the escape of a man who has attempted to murder him while in the discharge of his duty, is, to say the least of it, a scandalous breach of discipline. An officer has no more right to refuse to prosecute a person who makes an attempt on his life, than he has to decline arresting a person for a felony committed before his eyes. The offence is not a mere private injury, which the sufferer may dispose of by condonation; it is a gross violation of the law, apart altogether from the injury it may have caused to the individual. Mr. Cannon seems to have supposed that in this instance the shooting was altogether an affair between him and the rowdy; and it is just on this point we desire the Commissioners to enlighten him. We hope they will make him understand clearly that in affairs of this sort he goes into action, not as simple Mr. Cannon—a very estimable gentleman, no doubt—but as the servant of the public, and that when he is shot through in discharge of his duty, the public has something to say in the matter as well as he.

It was the duty of the Police Justice before whom this case was brought to have reported Mr. Cannon to his superiors for his amiability. We don't suppose for a moment that he did so; but we do not intend, for our part, to be equally remiss, and hope accordingly that Superintendent Tallmadge will administer a lesson to this tender-hearted officer upon the nature of his position and its responsibilities.

A Representative Man.—A recent arrival from Kingston, Jamaica, informs us of the actual arrival of Faustin The First (and last) at that port. What took place at his capital of Port-au-Prince; how he refused to abdicate until he had secured time to consider; how, while he was considering, all his troops abandoned him; and how he then resigned the purple out of pure love for his cherished Haytiens—all these events we had learned before. General Geffrard's clemency, wholly unmerited by Soulouque, but most creditable to his captor, protected the person of the fallen tyrant, and placed him in safety on board the British transport *Melbourne*, on its way to England with troops, having left Kingston but a few days before, but which returned with the black Ex-Emperor and his family to Jamaica.

It is a noticeable fact that the negro population of that island hailed Soulouque on his arrival with most enthusiastic demonstrations. Although men of their own race and color had expelled him as an intolerable tyrant, they recognized in him a representative man, and rejoiced over him as one who—though a negro, and once a slave—had assumed control of a country, and worn for years the title of Emperor. Surrounding him by thousands as he passed along the streets of Kingston to his hotel, it required the intervention of the police to keep off the crowd. The feeling which they thus manifested is perhaps natural. But it is a pity it could not find an object less unworthy. Soulouque—or Faustin as he chose to be styled—rose from slavery to power, only to exemplify in full measure the cowardice, treachery and cruelty attributed to the black race by those who disparage it most, and to cast upon the title his vanity aspired to, the utmost ridicule and contempt. His experiment of African administration will hardly be regarded as encouraging. Certainly none but the colored men of Jamaica will be likely to greet it with applause.

Soulouque has always made loud professions of patriotism, and even in his deed of abdication he did not forget to repeat them. It is, however, understood that he took care to reward himself. He had £30,000 in gold in his palace, together with $2,000,000 in the depreciated currency of Hayti, at the time of his abdication. The gold he carried off with him; the mob took the paper money. But his chief treasure—£500,000—is safely banked in London.

Substitute for the Registry Bill.—In the Assembly, yesterday, the first open opposition to a registry, on the part of the Republican majority, manifested itself. It came from the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Daniel Morris, of Yates, who moved a substitute for the whole bill—such substitute being no registry, but simply an authority to Inspectors of Elections to examine more closely in respect to bribery, and providing for the punishment of corruption when detected. This substitute was supported by Mr. Warner, Democrat, of Ontario, Mr. Loomis, Republican, of Oneida, and by the mover, who concurred in denouncing a Registry law as unconstitutional. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Loomis, took occasion to deny that the Republican Party is committed to such a measure. Mr. Law, American, of Delaware, Mr. Spencer, Republican, of New-York, and Mr. Tuthill, Republican, of Kings, spoke in opposition to the substitute. The whole subject came up as the special order, and the debate thereon was quite animated. It is manifest that those who thought the Registry bill was to pass smoothly, and with the general concurrence of the dominant party, reckoned without their host. It may pass. We trust it will. There is so much strength honestly in its favor that we can hardly see how it can be killed. Time will show.

The House contains only 29 Democrats. Accordingly the Republican force (including one American, Mr. Law,) is 99. To pass any bill 65 affirmative votes are necessary. There is a large margin of 34 Republican votes above that figure. It may be hard, or, indeed, impossible to reduce the number of friends of the measure present when the decisive vote is taken below 65. But miracles are wrought in politics sometimes. We have seen performances bordering on the supernatural in relation to this very measure heretofore, and such may be the case again. Let its friends be watchful. In the Senate there are 16 Republicans and Americans—exactly the number required to pass the bill. Perhaps the measure may be doomed to perish in this narrow pass. But there is hope while life remains.

From Kansas—Hanging of Marshal Wood Contradicted.—The Missouri *Democrat* of the 11th has telegraphic dispatches from Kansas contradicting the report that Deputy-Marshal Woos had been hanged by "Old Brown."

The Late Earl of Ripon.

The *America* brings the news of the death of this nobleman, once prominent in the politics of England, but who, for several years past, had withdrawn altogether from public life.

Lord Ripon was the second son of the Countess De Grey, and the younger brother of the present Earl of that title. His first distinguished himself in the House of Commons during the great wars with Napoleon, as a Tory member of the most conservative stamp. In 1815 he introduced a celebrated resolution prohibiting the importation of corn whenever the price should fall below 80s. the quarter, which laid the foundation for the most oppressive features of the Corn Laws, subsequently enacted. In 1824, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he did his best to silence the growing clamor for Reform in Parliamentary representation, by bringing in a budget which painted the actual condition of the country in hues so roseate and smiling, as to earn for him the *soubriquet* of "Prosperity Robinson." The people were starving and muttering revolution, but the Chancellor assured them they were the most fortunate of mankind, and that nothing could be more absurd than to suppose they wanted any change in their happy Constitution. In 1827, having been raised to the peerage as Viscount Goderich, he became Colonial Secretary in Mr Canning's Cabinet, and in the same year succeeded to the Premiership, on the sudden death of that illustrious statesman and orator. Lord Goderich held office only for a few months, for the tempest of Reform was fast rising; and Tories and Whigs alike were preparing for a final grapple of principles, which demanded leaders on either side of a more audacious and uncompromising temper. He resigned at Christmas in favor of the Duke of Wellington; and contented himself with opposing in his seat, as a Peer, a movement which the Peers were unable to stem. In 1833 he was raised a step in the peerage, and took the Earldom of Ripon.

The deceased Earl was born in 1783, and leaves one son to inherit his title and his large estates. This son, the present Earl of Ripon, has already made a distinguished name for himself in the House of Commons, in which, under his title of Lord Goderich, he has sat, first for Huddersfield, and lately for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which great constituency will now be forced to find a new representative. The new Lord Ripon is one of the most liberal, not to say Democratic, members of the English nobility, and in the new sphere to which he has been called will hold a more conspicuous position than ever, as a champion of free principles and of sound progress. He is still a young man, having been born in 1827, and is the heir to yet another title and to the vast property of his uncle, the Earl de Grey.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Boston.

A medal from the British Government—Murder at Sea—Naval Affairs.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

A handsome gold medal, received through Lord Napier, by the Collector of Boston, has been duly presented, bearing the following inscription: "The British Government to Captain Charles Fletcher, of ship *Onward*, of Boston, for saving the crew of the bark *Lady Campbell* in 1858."

Before United States Commissioner Devens, to-day, John Baker, seaman, was arraigned, charged with the murder of a shipmate named Henry Clark, on board the ship *Siam*, on the voyage home from Manilla. The examination was continued until to-morrow.

The officers and crew of the United States ship *St. Marys*, at Acapulco, have contributed one hundred and thirty dollars to the Mount Vernon purchase, and remitted the same to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association.

The gun-boat, No. 3, built for the United States Navy, was successfully launched from Charlestown Navy-yard to-day. She is of nine hundred tons and will mount eight broadside guns and carry a heavy shell gun on a pivot amidships.

The gun boat built at Portsmouth, N. H., of similar tonnage and armament was also successfully launched to-day.

A petition was received by the Legislature to-day from a stockholder of the Brighton Bank, Brighton, to annul the Charter of said Bank for alleged illegal conduct in financial operations by its officers.

Fight in the Indiana Senate.

Indianapolis, Ia., Tuesday, Feb. 15.

A collision occurred in the Senate this morning between Senators Goodrie and Heffren, in consequence of some personal remarks made by both in the Senate some days ago. During the fight a brother of Goodrie interfered and struck Heffren on the head with a cane, wounding him severely. Otherwise little damage was done to either party. Both were armed, but had no opportunity to use their weapons. The excitement in the Senate during the difficulty was intense.

Rhode Island Republican Convention.

Providence, R. I., Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Republicans held a Convention in this city to-day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and members of Congress. Thomas G. Turner, now Lieutenant-Governor, was nominated for Governor, the present Executive declining to be a candidate for reelection.

Wm. D. Bratton, now in Congress from the Western District, was renominated. Thomas Davis, four years ago a Democratic representative, was nominated in the place of N. B. Durfee.

The Southern Mail.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb 15.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, is received.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 9th inst., notices the arrival of $411,000 in specie from Brazos.

Dr. Thomas Johnson, a distinguished physician of Richmond, and once Professor in the Virginia University, died on Sunday. He was considered one of the first anatomists of the age.

Forgery at Hartford.

Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Dr. L. P. Brockett, formerly of the firm of Brockett & Hutchinson, booksellers of this city, was arrested this afternoon for forgery. The paper forged is mostly held by several banks and individuals of this city. The amount of paper now out is from $15,000 to $20,000. Dr. Brockett has heretofore been looked upon as a man of strict integrity.

Canadian Parliament.

Toronto, C. W., Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Parliamentary debate on the Governor's speech closed this morning, and all the clauses of the address in reply thereto were carried by majorities ranging from 5 to 50. The address was presented to the Governor to-day.

The Slave-trade.

Savannah, Monday, Feb. 14.

The Grand Jury have found true bills against Messrs. Silvas and Mares, the consignees, and Mr. Cabineras, the Captain, of the bark *Angelita*, seized here on suspicion of being fitted up for the Slave-trade.

Connecticut Politics.

Hartford, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Alvin P. Hyde, of Tolland, was nominated, to-day, by a vote of 194 out of 196, as the Democratic nominee for Congress, in the First District of this State.

Arrival of the Indian at Portland.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived here at noon to-day. Her news has been anticipated by the *America* at Halifax.

The Indian's Mail.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The foreign newspaper bag for the Associated Press by the *Indian*, which arrived at Portland about noon to-day, was promptly forwarded per Winslow Express, and reached Boston early this evening. The news has been fully anticipated from Halifax. The mails by this arrival will be dispatched south by the 6 o'clock train to-morrow, and be due in New-York the same evening about 5 o'clock.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* sailed from here at 4 o'clock this morning, for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Wednesday) at about noon.

Weather Reports.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Baltimore.—Cloudy.
Washington.—Raining; warm. Wind S. W.
Petersburg.—Raining. Ther. 62°.
Norfolk.—Ther. 44°. Wind E.
Lynchburg.—Cloudy. Ther. 42°.
Knoxville.—Cloudy. Ther. 40°.
Bristol.—Cloudy. Ther. 43°.
Chattanooga.—Cloudy. Ther. 31°.
New-Orleans.—Cloudy. Ther. 66°. Wind S.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.—At the meeting of the Board, yesterday, Governor SMITH presided, in the absence of the President. From the weekly returns which were read, it appears that the number of inmates in the various institutions is 9 562, of whom 1,263 have been removed by death and imprisonment, and 8,279 remain. The bill of A. P. RICHARDS, for oysters furnished to Bellevue Hospital, from Sept. 23 to Jan. 27, amounting to $173 71, was presented. It had not the indorsement of the Warden of the Hospital, who, it was stated, had refused to sign it. It was referred back to the Warden. The Board adopted a resolution directing that all Wardens who shall neglect to comply with the terms of the resolution, previously passed by the Board, providing that no poultry, goats, pigs, &c., shall be kept by the Wardens, by the 17th inst., be forthwith discharged. Governor E. F. PINCKNEY presented a preamble and resolutions reciting that the Board of Aldermen had adopted a resolution requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to inform the Aldermen what, if any, power the Common Council or Supervisors have to supervise the management of the institutions under the charge of the Ten Governors, and directing that the Common Council be requested to examine the books and affairs of the Department, and that the Committee on the Almshouse of both Boards of the Common Council be requested to investigate fully all the affairs of the Department. The resolutions were adopted and the Board adjourned to Tuesday.

INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS MEETING.—A small meeting of the promoters of the Fair of the American Union of Inventors and Exhibitors was held last evening, in Cooper Institute. JAMES ROGERS was appointed to preside, and Dr. MOORE as Secretary. Several persons freed their minds upon the subject of the Fair of the Union, and a Committee was finally appointed to draft resolutions, which retired and soon returned with a lengthy report, recommending a new organization, and also calling on the officers of the Union—first, to resign; second, to surrender all the books and papers in their possession; and, thirdly, to give an account of their stewardship. Mr. TISDALE and Mr. RIKER, the officers referred to, replied that it would be impossible for them to comply with all these requests at the same time. They, however, promised to make and publish a full statement of all affairs pertaining to the interests of the inventors intrusted to them as soon as they could remove the machinery and effects from the building in Broadway. A substitute embodying this request of the officers was finally adopted, and the meeting adjourned in better humor than when they began.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The customary appropriation for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday has not yet been made by the Common Council, and the honoring of the 127th anniversary of that event will devolve upon private associations and the military. Arrangements have already been extensively made, suitably to honor the event. The Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, will deliver an oration at the Academy of Music, before the Order of United Americans, on which occasion there will be music by the Harmonic Society, assisted by Mr. BRISTOW and Wallace's Band. The 7th, 8th, 11th, 55th and 71st Regiments of New-York State Militia will parade—the 11th appearing in their new uniform. The 7th will banquet at the La Farge House. In the evening there will be a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

FIRES.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the fourth story of the tenement house No. 259 West Thirty-second-street, which was extinguished with trifling damage. The fire is said to have been caused by the carelessness of a woman who went to bed leaving a candle burning near the window curtains. A slight disturbance occurred between Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 8, after leaving the fire, but it was soon stopped by the intervention of the Police. A little after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a stable on Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, owned and occupied by BERNARD ROCHEFIELD, which soon exteaded to a small dwelling house adjoining, and both buildings were consumed. A cow and fifty bales of hay were also burnt with the stable. Loss estimated at $400; insured in Citizens' Insurance Co.

THE SPIRITUALISM SCANDAL.—The examination in the case of NELSON J. HUME, charged with committing a rape apon the person of Mrs. MARY H. MORRELL at a boarding-house in this City eighteen months since, while his victim was in a "trance" state, was commenced before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mrs. MORRELL was put upon the stand and examined at length by the defendant's counsel, but nothing new was elicited different from what has already been published as forming the basis of her charge. She is a woman of about 40 years of age, and appeared in Court dressed in deep mourning and wearing a thick veil. Her answers were given in a very deliberate manner, and with apparent candor. The examination will be continued.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.—JOHN COLE, a seaman on board the ship *Sultana*, complained against GEORGE P. FITZGERALD, the mate, for cruel and unusual punishment. The abuse complained of occurred on the 3d inst. The case came before Mr Commissioner MORTON yesterday, and Captain BARRY and the pilot gave their testimony. It appears that COLE came aft, and asked to be allowed a fire in the steerage passenger's galley, but on being refused, remarked that the vessel was a "lousy, poorhouse ship." Here upon he was ordered off the poop, and in going down the ladder fell and cut his lip. Mr. HILDRETH, the pilot, testified that the mate did not strike COLE. The case stands adjourned to to-day.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR BETWEEN TWO WRITERS FOR THE SUNDAY PRESS.—It is reported that two gentlemen, well known through their connection with the weekly papers of this City, having arrived at a serious misunderstanding while in a drinking saloon down town, are about to settle the difficulty by a resort to the code. The report goes that G. A. asserted something derogatory to the character of N. S., and to which N. S. took exception, and a challeage followed. It is understood that the parties are to meet at daybreak this morning and take a shot at each other, unless their friends decide apon substituting a correspondence. It is further stated that "there is a lady in the case."

CENTRAL PARK REPORT.—The annual report of the President of the Board of the Central Park, the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN, shows that the receipts since the organization of the Commission, May 1, 1857, have been $608,712 24, and the expenditures $585,369 27, leaving a balance of $23,342 97 on hend Jan. 1, 1859. It is now presumed that the Park will be completed about a year from next Fall, at a cost, judging from the past rate of expenditures, of $2,225,000.

REFORM IN THE POLICE UNIFORM.—Mr. JAMES W. GERARD has published a suggestion that the Police should be allowed to adopt a cape of oil-skin or India-rubber, by way of protection in the prevailing rains and snows of our changeable climate, since they are not permitted to use an extra overcoat or umbrella, by night or day. The idea is borrowed from the employment of this article of dress by the Police of London, where it is found of great service against prevailing damps and fogs.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—Those who get up early enough to-morrow morning will see a sight worth leaving their beds for, provided a fog or clouds do not eclipse the moon more effectually than the almanacs say the earth will. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the eclipse will be the most perfect, as it will be total. In August there is to be another total lunar eclipse, but it will not be visible here.

BALL OF THE TUOMEY GUARD.—A pleasant gathering of Alderman TUOMEY'S personal adherents and political admirers occurred last night, at Niblo's—the occasion being the third annual ball of the Michael Tuomey Guard. There was a large representation of politicians, a charming display of the fair sex, and a good time generally.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE POOR.—A public meeting will be held this evening, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, to consider the extent, cause and increase of pauperism in this City, and to suggest remedies. It is expected that Mayor TIEMANN will preside, and that Rev. H. W. BEECHER and others will speak.

DETENTION OF SOUND STEAMER.—The steamer *Commonwealth* was detained some three hours yesterday by an accident upon the Railroad. The cars from Boston ran off the track, causing, however, little damage, and no injury to passengers except the unexpected detention.

EXPELLED.—MILES DOTY, who was expelled from the Fire Department by the Fire Commissioners, a few evenings since, was a member of Engine Company No. 6, not of 17, as was before stated. He was expelled on complaint of No. 17.

SLIPPERY STREETS.—A girl, at service in New-Brunswick, N. J., named CATHARINE CORNEL, slipped and fell, last Saturday morning, on the sidewalk, foot of Cortlandt-street, by which her face was very much disfigured.

Police Reports.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ARREST.—A man named Samuel C. Poe, a resident of Troy, New-York, at present stopping at French's Hotel, was robbed of a gold watch valued at $80, early yesterday morning, under the following circumstances: Mr. Poe was passing the corner of Ann and Nassau streets about 1 o'clock in the morning, when he encountered three men who entered into conversation with him, and invited him into a saloon to drink. After leaving the saloon the party walked along the street together until they came to Tryon-row, when Mr. Poe felt some one pulling at his watch chain, and, in patting his hand in his pocket, found his watch was missing. He accused one of the party, who had hold of his arm at the time, with having taken it, whereupon the accused struck him a blow on the head. Mr. Poe returned the blow, and, seizing the ruffian by the collar, held on to him until a gentleman, named Barnes, who had witnessed the transaction, procured a Policeman, who took the robber to the Station-house. He was brought before Justice WELSH, yesterday, and committed to answer on a charge of highway robbery. He gave his name: William Gantz, and is well known to the Police. The watch is supposed to have been passed to the hands of his comrades, who escaped before the officer arrived.

BURGLARIES.—A man named John Whalen was committed, yesterday, by Justice WALSH on a charge of entering the premises of A. G. Van Winkle & Co., paper dealers, No. 9 Spruce-street, in company with two other men, and stealing therefrom a coat and pair of boots and paper to the value of $60. The premises were entered through the basement door. Officer Blackwell arrested the prisoner soon after the burglary, and found the coat and boots in his possession. Another attempt at burglary was made by two unknown persons on Monday night, at the liquor store of Jas. Gonard, No. 665 Washington-street. Mr. GONARD remained at his store rather later than usual, and as he was about leaving he saw two men rolling a cask of whisky out of his basement door. On being detected the burglars immediately jumped into a wagon, which they had in waiting near by and drove off before a policeman could be found.

THE LATE ROBBERY IN BROOME-STREET.—Chas. Cohn, a brother of the person charged with robbing the jewelry store of Mr. Herman, in Bruome-street, of $4,500 worth of jewelry, was yesterday arrested on a charge of being implicated in the theft. It was found that he had pawned $300 worth of the jewelry at Simpson's for $80, and disposed of the ticket for $10. He has since been to Philadelphia and returned yesterday. The jewelry was recovered, and Cohn locked up. He says his brother sailed for Europe on Saturday.

THE CHEAP JOHN FIRE.—An examination was held yesterday, by Justice CONNOLLY, in the case of Henry Ramak, arrested on the 5th inst. for setting fire to his store in Chatham-street, known as "Cheap John's. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $2 000, to answer the charge of arson at the Court of General Sessions.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—A colored youth, 14 years of age, named Thomas Smith, was arrested yesterday by Fire-Marshal Baker, on suspicion of having set fire to the stable of Bernhardt Rochfield, in Seventh-avenue, on Monday night.

STEALING SKATES.—Michael Driscoll was arrested yesterday for stealing a pair of skates from a boy as he was going home from the Central Park Pond. It is said that a gang of young rowdies have long been in the habit of lying in wait for boys returning from the Park and robbing them of their skates.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Mercantile Library Election.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. CLARK, PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL, NO. 13.

The excitement at the recent election of officers for the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, is doubtless well remembered. The election over, the defeated party accused the successful ones of unfair dealing. Amoag othar charges, was one made against Mr. A. B. CLARK, Principal of Public School No. 13, for surreptitiously making between sixty and seveaty boys members of the Associatioa, with a view to influence the election. This complaint was made to the Boerd of Edncetion, and a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. CROWELL, JOHN G. BERGEN, and PAULDING, was appointed to investigate and report. The Committee met on Monday evening last, when the following testimony was taken:

The first statemeat was made by *Walter S. Gore*; he was not, he said, a signer of the communication in which the complaint is made; he took an active interest in the election; he saw boys at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the day on which the election was held, at the polls with votes in their hands; one of them told him thet he belcaged to Public School No. 13, and that Mr. Clark was the Principal; did not know the boy's name; a boy named George Cressier or Creswell said he was made a member of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, Mr. Clerk gave him his certificate; he said that Mr. C. also gave him tickets to vote; this was at 4½ o'clock, P. M., before the polls opeaed; witness asked him who he was going to vote for, and he shook his head saying he should vote the "Chapman ticket."

To Mr. Bergen—The boys told me they went to School No. 13; they had their hooks with them, as though they had just come from school, but as to thet the witness could not say; there were some twenty or thirty boys there from the same school at that time.

Chairman—Mr. Capwell, do you wish to cross-examine this witness.

Mr. Capwell—No, Sir.

Thomas Lee, who atteads No. 13, was next examined; says he was made a member on the 15th of January; that was the date of his certificate, he was sure.

Q.—How were you made a member? A.—The first I heard of the matter was, Mr. Clark brought a paper from the library, and said those who wished to become members could sign that paper; he said a man had kindly offered to make us members for three months; it was a piece of blank paper he asked us to sign; it was in school hours he brought the paper in—about a week before the voting; I put my name to the paper.

To Mr. Bergen—He said nothing about voting, only that there would be an election next Tuesday—[laughter.]

Q.—Were you instructed how to vote? A.—No; we were not instructed at all how to vote; what I state occurred in school hours.

To Mr. Crowell—Mr. Clark would not tell us who this kind gentleman wes; we asked him and he would not tell us; I voted in the afternoon, after school; 18 or 20 boys left immediately after the morning exercises, prayer, &c., to vote; Mr. Clark said those who wished to vote could go down there; nothing was said about it, as I heard, until Mr. Clark suggested it; the boys got back a little after ten o'clock; he (Mr. Clark) sent five or six in a body three or four times.

Mr. Paulding—What are the names of some of these boys? A.—Randolph Edwards, Charles (I believe) Kellogg.

Q.—*By Mr. Crowell*—Why did you not go in the morning? A.—I was too far back; he said "the first six boys" could rise; sent half a dozen away three or four times.

Mr. Paulding—Q.—Can you name other boys? A.—There was one named Welding.

To Mr. Bergen—No one said how we should vote; he (Mr. Clark) said that he did not want the boys to vote any different than what they thought best; the boys voted the Chapman ticket so far as I know.

Mr. Paulding—Q.—Did anyone influence your vote? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Bergen—Q.—Were you in school at any time when there was anybody present interested in the election? A.—No, Sir, I did not see Mr. Hill there. Mr. Clark said the picture ticket was Hill's, and the white the Chapman ticket.

Mr. A. B. Capwell—Q.—Did Mr. Clerk give you a ticket? A.—I got my ticket at the polls; don't know who from; sume mao standing there with tickets.

Mr. Hill—Q.—Did Mr. Clark tell the boys not to listen to Mr. Hill if he attempted to speek to them out of doors? A.—He told us not to listen to him, and if he attempted to speak to us to pass right on.

Mr. Hill—Q.—Were the boys not given to understand by Mr. Clark that I had insulted and wronged him and the school? A.—He said that Mr. Hill had basely accused the school of bribery.

Mr. Capwell—Q.—Did Mr. Clark make use of this language in your presence? A.—He did; it was the day Mr. Hill was there, and just after Mr. Clark had read an article in the *Tribune* signed Henry Hill.

Mr. Hill—Q.—Did Mr. Clark draw up a card for you all to sign? A.—He did, Sir.

Mr. Bergen—Q.—What day was thet? A.—It was on the day of the election.

Q.—What do you understand by bribery? A.—I understand, from what Mr. Clark said, that it was something terrible.

To Mr. Crowell—The card we signed was published.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Henry Hill said, if it was in order, he would like to make a brief statement.

Mr. Capwell said if any statement was to be made he would like that the boys be examined first.

Mr. Hill—I have ao objection to that, any time.

Charles Ford, examined—Did not sign the paper referred to, and was not made a member by them.

(The next portion of this witness' testimony was, in substance, the same as the last.)

Witness—Heard Mr. Clark say that Mr. Hill had accused us of bribery; heard Mr. Clark tell the teacher in our room to send up six or seven of the good boys at a time, and told them not to be gone more than fifteen minates; they were gone longer than that; is a member of Miss Nichols' class.

Mr. Paulding—Q.—I suppose that was a reward for good behavior? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bergen—Q.—How long were they gone? A.—Aboat an hour; they went up to the library; the names of some of these boys are Frederick Mason, George Curtis, Thomas Finn, Edward Rogers, Chas. Dodge.

To Mr. Paulding—Thirty-oae boys were made members from our room, and thirty-oae in the other room—sixty-two in all; only seven went to vote from our room during school hours; all of the boys did not vote.

To Mr. Capwell—I don't know of hut one boy who did not vote, but I suppose there were others; some said they would not vote; that they would have nothing to do with it after Mr. Hill came there.

By Mr. Hill—Q.—Did Mr. Clark tell you not to tell anybody that the boys were made members? A.—Mr. Clark said at the time they were made members not to tell any one, at home or in the street, that they were made members; not to tell at home if they could help it; this morning he said to the boys thet he didn't mean not to tell our parents, for they should be told everything; he said this *this* morning when asking them about joining the book-keeping class—that they must consult their parents.

Mr. Hill—Was anything said about voting? A.—He said that he did not know anything about either of the candidates until Mr. Hill came there, and was undecided how to vote, but now he should vote for the best man.

By Mr. Hill—Q.—What did Mr. Clark tell the scholars? A.—He told them that all would have the privilege of voting the same as the older members; he said that he understood that there was an election, Q.—Do you know who paid the money for these boys? A.—The boys said it was Mr. Capwell who made them members; saw him there.

Mr. Capwell—Q.—When did you see me there? A.—The morning before Mr. Clark asked us to sign the paper. Thomas McDermott said Mr. Capwell made the boys members.

To Mr. Hill—The boys got the tickets at the polls; Mr. Clark said that he had intended to distribute both of the tickets, but as none hnt Mr. Hill's tickets had been handed in, he would not distribute either; he was afraid, he said, if he did so they would think him partial, and was glad that he had nothing to do with it.

To Mr. Hill—I did not see any Hill tickets myself; did not see any tickets at all.

By Mr. Bergen—Thomas Lee, recalled—Q.—Did you see any tickets there? A.—Saw Mr. Clark have two or three of each kind.

Charles Ford, resumed—The tickets were handed in, I was told, the second hour of the school.

Thomas Lee, recalled—Mr. Clark told us not to speak of us being made members even at home.

By Mr. Capwell—Q.—When was this? A.—It was two or three days after wo signed the paper; it was before the election; he did not say, to my knowledge, that they must not say anything about it, *because* he did not know who would be made members; he said it before wo were made members hnt after we had signed the paper.

John Worth, a Junior A in Public School No. 13; was made a member; voted after school hours; there were four or five scholars dismissed to vote during school hours; all witness knew about the matter was Mr. Clerk came into the room and said that he should vote the "Chapman" ticket, but we could vote for just who we liked; he told us to keep still about being made members, and not to tell our parents about it; he told as this on election day, before twelve o'clock. I am sure he said it—the whole class was in at the time; no doubt the whole school heard what he said; there are about fifty boys in this class—average attendance forty, perhaps.

Mr. Henry Hill—The day before the election I understood from a boy named Emery Bemis, (I believe thet is his name—Bemis certain,) that a large number of boys at a school which he called his school, (but which since, I learned, the boy left last Summer,) had been made members of the Mercantile Library and were going to vote the "Chapman" ticket; I ascertained that it was School No. 13, and went to see the teacher, Mr. A. B. Clark; he admitted to me that about sixty boys had very shortly before been made members of the Library by some person who had called at the school and had paid the money to make them members; he refused to give the name of the party who had negotiated the transaction with him; (Mr. Hill here said that he was not quite certain whether Mr. Clark said that the man called or not;) he had himself informed the boys, he said, that by handing in their names they would be members; I asked the privilege of addressing the school, remarking that I had great faith in the honesty of boys, and wanted to say something to prevent the boys from going in a mass to the polls to vote against me; he refused me the privilege; I said that I could address them outside, and he could not prevent it after the school had closed; but I did not succeed nor in any way influence them, and know of no tickets with my name on having been sent to the school, and don't believe there were any—not by the party to which I belong; I made some remark which I intended to be severe, and left.

To Mr. Paulding—I don't think any of the scholars heard me.

Charles Ford, recalled by Mr. Clark—Q.—When the subject was first named, and I remarked thet the boys might become members, did I not say as many as parents allowed them? A.—No.

Q.—Did you recollect all I said this morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you sign the paper? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you not sign? A.—I wished to ask my parents; some boys said they would not belong if they could not ask their parents; Mr. Clerk did not say anything about the parents; I understood him to say something about not knowing how many certificates would be wanted.

Charles Lee, recalled and examined by Mr. Clark—Q.—Did I not make a remark that those boys would be made members whose parents wished it? A.—I do not recollect it.

Q.—In remarks made efter Mr. Hill called, did I not say that I knew nothing of the candidates? A.—I don't know. You told the boys to listen to nobody, but specially to Mr. Hill; I voted after school-hours.

John Worth, recalled and examined by Mr. Clark—The subject wes mentioned about one week before election; the Principal's reason was that he thought the boys might not get all their certificates, I got an impression that I was not to speak to my father about it; hed no impression thet I would be called on to vote when I was made a member; did not understand that I was under obligations to vote; on the morning of the election I heard Mr. Clark say that boys could vote.

Q.—Did I inquire if any one had named the subject of voting? A.—I forget.

Q.—Did I not ask if the cherge of Mr. Hill was irue? [No answer.] Did not know what the paper coatained I sigaed.

Mr. W. T. Patridge stated as follows—At the request of Mr. Hill I called on Mr. Clark the afternoon preceding the election at his house; he said some sixty had been made members; we had a long conversation about the facts; Mr. Clark stated that he had not influenced the boys, but they must be their own judges how to vote; called in company with Franklin Woodruff and George R. Noyes; Mr. Clark told me thet he knew nothing of the candidates and had not made up his mind which way he should vote; I am informed by two well-known and highly respected citizens of Brooklyn that Mr. Clark told them the previous week he should vote the regular ticket; C. J. Sprague wes one of them. (Mr. Clark denied making the statement at all;) Mr. Partidge continued—Mr. Clark gave the impression that he had not made up his mind.

To Mr. Hill—Mr. Clark said he was not at liberty to tell who was to pay the money.

To Mr. Capwell—I became a member at the annual meeting.

Q.—Did you not pay money over the rails on the day of election to make members? A.—Paid no money there except $5 for self.

Mr. Clark, examined by Mr. Bergen—Thought some eight or ten boys left after the school commenced, who had come early to the school.

Mr. Capwell made the following statement: He had said nothing to any of the boys; had not visited the school with that design; had not paid any money, and had done nothing in the matter; had nothing to do about surreptitiously making members.

To Mr. Hill—Had a conversation with Mr. Clark as to whether it could be proper for him to allow boys to become members, the money being paid by others. Declined answering whether he knew that money had been paid by any one.

At this point the Committee adjourned for one week.

REAL ESTATE.—Very large sales of real estate have taken place in this city during the last few weeks, and most of the property has gone into the hands of those who design to make permanent improvements. Comperatively, only a small portion has been bought on speculation. In the Eastern District the Conselyea estate was sold in small parcels a short time ago, at prices satisfactory to the purchasers. On Monday the Cleyton Scholes estate was put under the hammer, mostly in single lots, and after selling some 22 lots, the prices ranged so low that the sale was stopped. The property sold on Monday brought nearly $19,800. The lowest price any one lot sold for, was one in Ross-street, near Myrtle-avenue, for $245. The highest price paid was for one lot on Lee-avenue, corner of Keap-street, which brought $1,950. This property is on Kent, Myrtle, Bedford and Lee avenues, Broadway and Ross, Keap and Rodney streets. Another estate, embracing 76 lots belonging to the Stockholm family, located in the Eighteenth Ward, on Bushwick and Evergreen avenaes and vicinity, is also to be put up in a few days. In the more thickly-settled portions of the city, particularly in the Western District, sales of single lots for immediate improvemeat are made.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASS MEETING.—In obedience to a call, issued by the Citizens' Committee appointed some months ago, to inquire es to the expediency of erecting an Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and solicit subscription for that purpose, a public meeting was held in the Athenæum Monday evening. A. A. Low was placed in the Chair and Dr. COGER HALL acted as Secretary. The Committee reported that they had had subscribed $91,000 and that tha project was considered feasible. The Committee have fixed upon no location as yet, but consider that the proposed building should be located near the City Hall. Addresses were made by Prof. CHITTENDEN, the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, Prof. RAYMOND, the Rev. Dr. STORRS and the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, after which a subscription was taken up. SMITH J. EASTMAN subscribed $1,000; W. C. RUSHMER, $250. Mr. Low said that he was authorized to subscribe $500 for a lady, and in all some $7,090 was subscribed within a few minutes. The meeting was respectable in character and size, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

THE POOR.—Some idea can be formed of the amount of relief extended to the poor in Kings County, by the Superintendent of the Poor, from the fact thet, on an average, about 80 families a day have been furnished with provisions, or coal, or both, every day this Winter. The office is in the basement of the City Hall, and, notwithstanding the great increase of applications for assistance, everything is conducted with the greatest regularity, and satisfaction is given to all reasonable people.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, the Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH in the Chair, was held last evening. After reading and approving the minutes, the Chairman anaounced that the first business was to elect officers. The following were elected without opposition: *President*—Cyrus P. Smith, reelected; *Vice-President*—John G. Bergen; *Superintendent of Public Schools*—J. W. Bulkley, reelected; *Secretary*—Geo. W. A. Stewart, reelected; *Clerk*—Henry Dean, reelected; *Messenger*—John Ackhurst, reelected. "Mary Ann" received one vote for Clerk, but the election was made unanimous.

THE BABY CASE AGAIN.—The case of PETERSON *vs.* [illegible] was before the City Court in another shape yesterday. The husband having neglected or refused to deliver the child in dispute to the wife as directed, he was brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, with the child. The child was found in Harlem. Owing to the absence of Mrs. PETERSON the case was postponed. In the meantime the child was ordered into the custody of Deputy-Sheriff RYERSON, who has instructions to permit both parents to visit at freely.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—It is understood that immediate steps will be taken to redace and reorganize the Fire Department of the Western District; and that, as a beginning, a report will be submitted to the Common Council, at its next meeting, in favor of disbanding Engine Company No. 4, and reorganizing Engine Company No. 13 as a Hose Company. The movement will meet with the most strenuous opposition.

CHESS.—Mr. WM. C. COX, a resident of Brooklyn, and GEORGE H. BURNS, Esq., the acknowledged "Morphy" of Chicago, are engaged in a game of chess—stakes, $500. The moves are telegraphed each way. The game is reported at the Brooklyn Club Room as it progresses.

FERRY AND WATER RIGHTS.—The Law Committeee of the Common Council have retained as Counsel, to look after the interests of Brooklyn in the Ferry and Water-Rights controversy, NICHOLAS HILL, CHARLES O'CONOR and W. C. PRIME.

MARION PARK.—The act before the Legislature creating a Park in the Eastern District to be called "Marion Park," is being strongly remonstrated sgninst by many property holders whose property is adjacent to the proposed site.

BURGLARY.—On Sunday night the residence of J. DECKER, No. 209 Bridge-street, was entered by thieves, who forced open a basement window. They carried away property valued at $50.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—Thirteen patients were admitted into this Institution last week, and eight were discharged, leaving 127 under treatment for various diseases and injuries.

ENDED.—The strike of the Coopers in the Eastern District is ended. The men have all accepted the wages heretofore offered.

The Connecticut Bank Case.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE—MR. JONES REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE OFFICER OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

Yesterday, a new phase occurred in the case of Mr. JONES, whose arrest at the Metropolitan Hotel we have already noticed. An attempt to take him to Connecticut was frustrated by the intervention of the officer in whose custody he was originally held, and he was returned to the City for examination. The whole history of this case is briefly told.

JONES was arrested in this City in December, 1857, by Officer BENVOOAT. The Bank Commissioners of Connecticut being in town declined making a complaint, and Mr. JONES was discharged. The amount alleged to have been abstracted from the Bank was $70,000. The Bank officers, however, have never claimed thet the discrepancy exceeded $5,000.

After the discharge of Mr. JONES, no further action was taken until the 7th of this month, when he was again arrested on a warrant issued by Recorder BARNARD, based upon a separate charge, unconnected with the Bank affair, and was held in custody by an officer of the Court of Sessions, at the Metropolitan Hotel. On Monday evening, Mr. JONES' room at the Metropolitan Hotel was entered by the detective officers by whom he was arrested on the original warrant issued in December, 1857, although he had once been discharged upon the warrant. At the time of the arrest, on Monday, Mr. JONES informed the officers that he was already in custody; but this plea did not avail. He submitted to the arrest quietly; was taken from one Station-house to another, and was refused access to his friends or counsel. At an early hour yesterday morning, the detectives took him to Herlem in a carriage, intending to put him upon the first train for New-Haven, and were in the act of so doing when the officer from whose custody he had been taken, stepped off the train and took him. This officer was accompanied by Mr. WARREN LELAND, Mr. WILCOX, Mr. DUFFY and one other gentlemen, and not by Recorder BARNARD, as was erroneously stated by an evening paper yesterday. Mr. JONES was brought back to the City, and taken before Recorder BARNARD, who set down his examination for this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Fire at Flushing, L. I.

On Sunday morning, about 5½ o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the boot and shoe store of JACOB REAMAS, situated on Main-street, in Flushing village; but by the timely arrival of the Fire Department the fire was soon got under; not, however, until the stock of Mr. ROZMAN was damaged to the amount of $1,500. The stock was insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company for $2,000, and Excelsior for $2,500 The furniture of Mr. ROZMAN was slightly damaged. Insured in the Jersey City Insurance Company for $1,000. The building was owned by Dr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, and was damaged to the emount of about $500. Insured in the Howard Insurance Company for $2,000. How the fire originated is unknown, but is supposed to have caught from a stove in the shop in the rear of the store. The family of Mr. ROZMAN, who occupied the second story of the building, barely escaped suffocation.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,
N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

From the Troy Budget
The Siege of Corinth.
It is said that one of the former political division s of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely:
"The foes that he singly kept at bay,
Out-numbered his thin hairs of *Silver Gray*."
We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but *we do know* that under the effects of applications of Helmstreet's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Grays" rapidly become (in appearance at least) members of "Young America." Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient.
For sale by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS; in Baltimore, by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

Whitlock Building—Corner Nassau and Beekman streets—To let, on the first floor, the elegant suite of rooms just vacated by the U. S. District-Attorney.
ALSO,
A fine Office, on the street floor, adjoining the corner, suitable for an Exchange office, or an Insurance Company.
Apply at No. 13 Beekman-st., to J. F. CLARK.
A few small rooms up stairs, at low rent.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

H. H. LLOYD & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.
Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Barhelt's Superior
MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY
SEWING-MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 439 BROADWAY.

Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Knee Caps, Belts, Bandages and Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, No. 4 Ann-st.

Barnard's Destruction of Jerusalem.—BARNARD'S Hall is thronged every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON by ladies and children. The last Wednesday afternoon exhibition will commence TODAY at 3 o'clock.

The Press on Poisonous Hair Dyes.—Two thousand newspapers have stated editorially, on the authority of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist, that CRISTADORA'S Excelsior Hair Dye (No. 6 Astor House, New-York) is free from sugar of lead and all other injurious ingredients.

**A. W. Faber's

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 90 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Asa Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¼ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 160 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder well watered, is a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester County, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt; contains about 91 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is susable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street al upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JABEZ LINSLY, No. 32 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 33 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.

J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS OR GENTLEMEN DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY.—For sale, to let or exchange for City property or mortgages well secured, a very desirable place suitable for either, at Bensonia, Westchester County, on the Westchester Road, one mile above Harlem Bridge and 3½ av., one mile from the 3d, 3d av. and Harlem Railroad depôts and Steamboat landing at Harlem. There is a four to City Hall stage 7 each day. It contains about two acres of land, well laid out in garden plats with borders; plenty of shade-trees and all kinds of fruit. House about 50 feet square; barn about 25 feet by 35 feet—all in good order. Apply to ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Attorney at Law, No. 17 Wall-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-s., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of ten years of Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st. and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 25½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 23d st., near 6th av.

Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements. Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.

Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.

One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on East st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 125th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

One gore corner, 4th-av. and 126th-st., 51x145.

Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.

Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to

A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 567 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 495; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price $7,000; also one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FATTRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE ON COLUMbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the bay. It contains 26 rooms, was built by the present owner in the most complete manner for his own occupation, and is present is a rare opportunity to one who wishes to purchase an elegant residence in a location unsurpassed in beauty or convenience. Possession given at any time before 1st of May. For particulars and cards to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—EIGHTH-AVENUE—A full block of 64 lots.

FIFTH-AVENUE—8 lots on 5th-av. and 4 on the rear on 82d st.

FIFTH-AVENUE—72 lots, best block on the avenue.

FIFTH-AVENUE—14 lots below 86th-st.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DESIrable double cottage house, with six lots of land finely located on Pacific-st., Bedford. The house is 40 feet front, two story, with an extension, well finished with gas and other improvements. Has fine garden, stable, &c. Also, a desirable and improving neighborhood. Third house west of New-York-av. Inquire on premises, or of MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The two story brick house, and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av., only a short distance from the Fulton av. cars. The house contains 14 rooms, and is in complete order; marble mantels, gas, &c. Price, $4,200. Rent, $425. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to C. S. SMITH on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x110 feet, suitable for a manufactory or laundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st,

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fenced and buildings in repair, within half a mile from railroad depôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 96 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKlyn Heights, near Clinton-st., three-story attic and basement brick: gas, range bath, furnace and water closet; size 25x50, lot 109; terms easy. For cards to view, and particulars, apply to Mr McLEAN, or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

TROGG'S NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—120 acres of land beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and only 13 miles from the City Hall. It is capable of being divided into two or three places, all having large water fronts and fine views; will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STORY brick mant. attic and cellar-cellar house, No. 265 Bridge st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. BARNS, No. 262 4th-st., New-York.

NO. 34 PIKE-ST. FOR SALE.—THIS IS A first class house, three stories, basement and underseller. The house is 27 feet front, and has all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to PRESTON SHALDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or No. 94 Market-slip.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with seven rooms in the rear of hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; a 25 H. is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 32 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT No. 156 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house has all modern improvements, painted and grained throughout, hot tiled and frescoed, and all in perfect order. Also, house No 28 Clinton-pl. Terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 691 Broadway.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE and grocery store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $600 cash from sale on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; lease nine years. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Volcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

GEO. F. WIEGAND,

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—Has on it a house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide water with a good dock; bath house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out buildings ample and convenient. Ice house filled every variety of timber necessary to place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile from on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and Railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I.

EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large pleasant and convenient, three story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, two rooms, dining and kitchen, with cas in basement, three fine, airy, cemented cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 36x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

CHATHAM SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—No. 167 Chatham-st., corner of James-st., and the adjoining Nos. 1 and 3 James st. This property may be purchased either together or separately, or would be improved with good buildings, and leased for three stores for respectable occupants. Terms of sale favorable. Also, for sale and partial exchange, a substantial, well arranged house in Brooklyn; large portion may remain; and snug country place—price, about $3,100 wanted for balance. CHAS. CARTER, care O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, an Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house and coal-yard, barn, and houses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $260 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY SUPERIOR STONE-front dwellings in West 38th-st., near 7th-av., from $9,000 to $ 4,000.

One three story stone front dwelling in West 39th-st., $9,500.

One three-story brick dwelling in West 22d-st., $10,500.

One elegant three-story brick dwelling in Carlton-av., Brooklyn, $7,500.

Apply to C. E. ADAMS, Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Wall-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

SELECT BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One or 6 lots in West 38th-st., near 5th av.

1 or 5 lots in East 36th-st., near Madison-av.

4 lots on 8th-av., with 5 in the rear.

3 lots on 5th-av., with 5 in the rear.

1 corner-lot on 5th-av., 32x150, with stable privilege.

4 lots on 34th-st., between 5th-av and Broadway.

Parcels of above, with builders' loans, by

R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 6th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,786 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—NO. 2 East 37th st., five-story, English basement, size 20x60; west 38th st., near 5th-av. four story, high stoop, 25x60; West 35th-st., near 5th-av., 21x60; West 12th-st., near 5th av., four-story, high stoop, 25x60; West 22d-st., near 8th-av., full size, four-story; an elegant house on Madison av., corner, with stable; also, several full size houses on 5th av. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A BARGAIN—One 3-story high basement brick house, 22x35 feet with inclosed piazza, counter, cellar, &c., house contains 12 rooms, 3 marble mantels and grates, gas and fixtures, range, &c., lot 22x90 feet, situate in Gates-av., near Classon-av. Price, $3 600; mortgage $2,400. Apply to FOSTER & LUPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 22 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, BROWN-STONE, English basement house, No. 47 West 36th st., between 6th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements and in first-rate order. The furniture in the house is entirely new, and will be sold cheap, as the owner wishes to go in the country. Apply to

T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY seat on the North River, not above Peekskill, a fine first-class house on Murray Hill, (38th-st. near 5th-av.,) together with 10 acres of timber land on Long Island, two miles from Astoria and 2½ miles from Greenpoint Ferry. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT HOUSE brown-stone front, in 34th st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20 feet deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, and will be sold cheap for cash; also, one in 54d st., 240 feet east of 3d-av., on the south side; price $5,400; terms to suit. Apply to JOHN FATTRETCH, Real Estate Agent, No. 431 3d-av., near 31st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to

PRESTON SHELDON, No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT lots in New-York City—several brown-stone houses located in 20th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses contain all the modern improvements. Also, 30 lots in South Brooklyn, will be exchanged for improved property or vacant lots. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 150 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT HYDE Park, a farm of 230 acres, highly improved. The house is new and very spacious, with every convenience, a large barn and other suitable out buildings, all in good order. This is the most desirable farm on the Hudson, situated 2½ miles from the Railroad depôt at Hyde Park. Apply to WM. HINTON, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 32 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevius sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of Lenox Fire Ins. Co., No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY.—Brick store and dwelling corner of 8th-av and 54th-st., with frame building on 54th-st. The buildings are substantial and in good order. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. B. NOBLE, No. 111 Nassau-st

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STOBY AND BASEment frame house No. 52 Powers-st., Brooklyn, (third door from Atlantic,) finished in good style, gas fixtures, &c. Price, $3,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to C. FAULSON, No. 47 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x80, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 12 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THIS CITY—A farm of 247 acres at Binghamton, on the Erie Railroad; has two dwellings, and is well divided into lots of arable and timber; one of the best farming districts in the State. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, AT A BARgain, perhaps the most desirable plot of four lots in front and in rear, between Madison-square and 46th-st. Capitalists will obtain particulars by applying immediately to R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN house, in good order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley-place. To be seen from 2 or 6 o'clock. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION ON Murray Hill, a three-story, high-basement and cellar brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements; cheap and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, situated on Lexington av., near 38th-st.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELling, nearly new complete, with all modern improvements; No. 161 East 19th-st., near 2d-av. Terms easy. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock. No bill on the house.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot, No. 32 21-st., near the 2d-av. The house is 3 story, and well fitted up, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of THOS. L. BROOKS, No. 293 Bowery.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt, and 28 miles from New York. $2,440. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLLIVER, 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO STORY AND attic house, with three lots of ground, in De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, just beyond Tompkins-av. Rent, $325. Apply to WILLIAM NELSON & SONS, No. 66 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT dwelling house No. 76 1st-place, Brooklyn. 7d per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of W. H. WARING, 24 William-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—THE FINE brown-stone house on 26th-st., near 6th-av., with all the modern improvements complete. Terms to suit. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av., or 13 Wall st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AND A LARGE part on mortgage, desirable tenement property in fine in Hamilton-st., near Market-st., New-York. Apply No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, ON STATEN Island, fifty acres of land, on the south side—one of the handsomest locations for a residence on the island. Apply to E. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 34 King-st., containing all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 100. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 30 MARKET-st., in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE high-stoop house, No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with all the modern improvements, with baths and water closets on second and third floors, and in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND A few acres of improved land, within twenty miles of New-York, a two-story frame dwelling and two lots of ground, in Brooklyn, pleasantly located; also, an elegant country residence in Tarrytown, for a first-class house in this city. Apply to C. E. ADAMS, 6 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply J. H GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE and four story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located, corner 2d-av. and 18th-st.; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or corner 18th st. and Avenue B.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURG.—One of the most pleasant and desirable places in Newburg, beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in the western part of the town, and contains within its boundaries an entire square of some two acres. The situation is particularly convenient to the schools and churches, and the view is conceded to be the most extensive and magnificent of the whole town. Newburg is justly celebrated for the beauty and salubrity of its private residences. The house is large and commodious, and contains eight large and delightful rooms, large attic fine dry basement, with every convenience, comprising dining room, kitchen, store-room, wine cellar, laundry, &c. The interior arrangements of the house are unexceptionable, spacious halls, stairway wide and well arranged, rooms large, airy and highly finished; portico in rear and front, from which the Hudson, with its ever-varied and picturesque scenery can be seen for miles. The grounds are truly beautiful, in a state of high improvement, with unlarge and beautiful fountain, handsome trees, ornamental shrubbery, graveled walks, and skirted on the four sides by rows of rich evergreens. There is the finest and most delicious variety of fruit, comprising apricots, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, all of the finest kinds. There is also a well of excellent water. For beauty of prospect, healthfulness, comfort, and other advantages, the property is unrivalled, and presents an opportunity rarely met with, and is sold only to settle an estate. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres al due land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, a conservatory and covering-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and new shed, and new farm-house, all in excellent order. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seeton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, an high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Westport, Conn., located on the east side of the New-Haven turnpike, facing the grounds of "Compo House," the residence of R. H. Winslow, Esq. The house is nearly new, elaborately finished and decorated, and is replete with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, &c., &c. It has also the necessary out buildings, and a fine garden, with about three acres of land adjoining. The location is one of the most healthy in the country, the whole premises forming an eligible, commodious, and desirable residence, and is reached from this city in about two hours by the New-Haven Railroad. To a suitable tenent the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, or for permits to view the premises apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., und No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn City property, a beautiful country residence at Westport, Conn., within two hours ride of this City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the house is two story frame, with three rooms, surrounded by a wide piazza, and containing a fine well of water in the basement; a barn, &c., &c.; five acres of land beautifully laid out, and watered by a stream flowing through; out-side a living spring; fruit of every variety, with evergreen and other shade trees, shrubbery, &c. The place is famed for its healthfulness and for its exemption from mosquitoes, flies, &c. For further particulars, inquire of H. S. MCKINNEY, No. 110 Pearl-st., or JAS. E. GRAY, No. 43 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn City property, a beautiful country residence at Westport, Conn., within two hours ride of this City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the house is two story frame, with three rooms, surrounded by a wide piazza, and containing a fine well of water in the basement; a barn, &c., &c.; five acres of land beautifully laid out, and watered by a stream flowing through, out-side a living spring; fruit of every variety, with evergreen and other shade trees, shrubbery, &c. The place is famed for its healthfulness and for its exemption from mosquitoes, flies, &c. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN GRESON, No. 215 Front-st., near Fulton Market.

TO LET OR LEASE—A GOOD ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 28 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The house is in good condition, with all the modern improvements: dumb waiter, speaking tubes, &c. Rent $500. Possession given in three days. Also, a small house to let cheap at Upper Morrisana Also, a lot of ground for sale in 24th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. The lot is 20 feet front by one-half the block, No. 48. Inquire of B. F. GODSPEED, corner 19th-st. and 5th-av.

TO LET—DWELLING HOUSE, TWO STORIES and attic, with hot and cold water and bath-room, No. 14 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for private family only. Also, store No. 49 Water-st., corner of Cuyler's alley; 4 stories and attic, and high, dry cellar; iron shutters throughout; three good offices and a large iron safe with double doors. Apply at East River Ins. Co., No. 69 Wall-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, to

ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE, IN good order, containing 22 rooms, with garden, fruit trees, and ten acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres; rent of large house $200. Also, a small cottage, with 30 acres of land; also, a small cottage, with 18 acres of land, on moderate terms, situated on Staten Island, near the Landing, with steamboat daily to and from the City. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE THREE STORY BRICK House in Broad-st., Elizabeth, New Jersey, two minutes' walk from the depôt; partially furnished or unfurnished, and has sixteen rooms, heated by Chilton's furnace; range, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, stable, carriage-house, wash house and ice house garden. For further particulars, inquire of J. H. EARL, No. 45 Wall-st., or to HOWELL & MARSH, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—SIX-story store, No. 78 Maiden-lane: rent, $4,500; lots No. 104 and 106 John-st., fronting Cliff-st.; first floor and two cellars, No. 92 John-st.; suites of offices in Commercial Building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the two-story brick house No. 20 Vandam-st.; said house has Croton water, a bath-room and gas, and will be painted and put in complete repair. It is in size 24x40 feet, on a lot 100 ft deep. To be seen between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. Rent $468. Inquire of Mr. CHARLES STARR, Jr., No. 117 Fulton st.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING STORE, EIGHT rooms and attic, in the village of Morrisania, corner of Washington-av. and 7th st; excellently located for either a grocer or baker; will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of JOHN GRESON, No. 215 Front-st., near Fulton Market.

TO LET—A PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., brown-stone front, four stories high, with all the modern improvements; also a two and a half story house, No. 43 Morton-st., with gas, bath &c. Apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., Oak Hall.

TO LET—THE VERY SUPERIOR AND COMMOdious brown-stone house No. 50 10th-st., near 5th-av. It is replete with all the modern improvements, gas and water throughout. To a good tenant, a lease for a term of years would be given. Apply to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LEAVE the City for a few months, would rent his house, ready furnished throughout, at a low price. House 3 story, high stoop, 26x45, in St. Marks Place. Good references required. Address, S. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place. A suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st, each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of W. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—ON WARD'S ISLAND, ABOUT 11 acres fronting on Harlem River, very suitable for nursery or other mechanical business. Abundance of water for wharf purposes. Immediate possession, if required. Terms moderate. Apply to E. H. BUTLER, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN THE "TIMES BUILDINGS," FOR A term of years, a splendid suite of offices fronting on the second story—the most eligible in the building. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Inquire of JOHN HECKER, No. 56 Rutgers-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements; hot and cold water, range, hot-air furnace, gas, handsome chandeliers &c.; situate in Broome st.; rent $450. Address F. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, with real name and reference.

EIGHT LOTS AND A COTTAGE TO LEASE—For ten or twenty years, on the southwest corner of 57th-st and 1st-av., suitable for a large factory, &c. Apply before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M., to A. H. CHASE, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING house, replete with all the modern improvements. No. 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts. Brooklyn, L. I. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., and No. 143 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., with the modern improvements, and in good order and good locations. Apply to

T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A SUBSTANTIAL WELL lighted five-story and basement brick building, 25 by 80, suitable for printing or manufacturing, and within two blocks of the City Hall. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st.

TO TRUNK-MAKERS AND OTHERS.—To let, the store and cellar of No. 71 Maiden-lane, near William st., now and for many years occupied by Messrs. Peddle & Morrison. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 130 WEST 38th-st., viz: basement, first-floor, and half of third-floor; will be let low until the 1st of May, with privilege of renting for the coming year. Apply on the premises, or to RICHARD BRUSH, No. 27 West 44th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND story of house No. 448 Fourth-st., near Second-av., consisting of 2 parlors with folding doors and pantries, 2 bedrooms and back basement. Can be seen from 1 till 4 P. M.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS TO LEASE.—Splendid stores to lease; splendid lofts to lease; splendid houses for sale and to let. Wanted—Stores, lofts and houses, for the best of merchants.

N. C. BISHOP, No. 186 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PLACES ON BROADWAY.—The second floor of No. 835 Broadway, southwest corner of 13th-st., suitable for milliners, tailors, dentists, artists, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—PART OF A HOUSE FURNISHED with gas, hot-air furnace, speaking-tubes, range, standing wash tubs, hot and cold water, and the Croton water thoughout the

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
TRADE SALE—FLINT GLASS WARE.
ROBERT HAYDOCK
will sell, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 17,
at 10 o'clock, at his
Auction Room, No. 101 Liberty-st.,
3,000 packages French, American and Bohemian Flint Glass Ware.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LEONARD-STREET AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the valuable lot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, on the north side of Leonard-st., about 177 feet west of Broadway. The plot is 49 feet front on Leonard st., 37 feet rear, by 125 feet in depth. This property is the first front west of Broadway, and forms the rear boundary of four important Broadway lots. Maps, terms and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 31 Pine-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
STRAW GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 17,
at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom,
No. 119 Broadway,
FOUR HUNDRED CASES OF STRAW GOODS,
consisting in part of
125 cases Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment of all qualities in white and colors.
75 cases ladies' white, drab and brown Bloomers
75 cases Pedal, Canton, and Straw Bonnets, of the latest Spring style.
100 cases fancy Linen and Lace and Straw Bonnets.
25 cases Misses and Children's Hats and Bloomers.
10 cases Ladies' Equestrinu Hats, new styls.
Also,
Materials for manufacturers and milliners, consisting of Straw Laces, Button Trimming, Edgings, Braids, &c., &c.
Also,
A line of men's and boys' Fur and Wool Soft Hats.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
CANAL AND VARICK STREETS.—The valuable plot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Casal and Varick sts., being 74 feet on Canal-st. and 72 feet on Varick-st.
Also, 33 valuable lots on 2d-av., 43d and 44th sts.
Also, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $90,000 Indiana 2½ per cent. and Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds.
Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
$27,175 Indiana State 2½ per cent. State Stock, due 1866, interest payable in New-York, January and July.
$2,000 Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1877, interest payable January and July.
Regular sales Wednesday and Saturday.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION TO CLOSE A CONCERN OF MOUN MORRIS HOMESTEAD LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
ON 120TH-STREET—6 lots, about 136 feet west 5th-av.
ON NEW-AVENUE—8 lots east side, between 122d and 123d st., and fronting Mount Morris square.
ON NEW AVENUE—One lot west side, adjoining corner of 124th-st.
4TH-AVENUE—12 lots, between 122d and 123d sts.
6TH-AVENUE—23 lots, between 115th and 122d sts.
7TH-AVENUE—11 lots and gores, between 120th and 124th sts.
115TH-STREET—10 lots and gores, between 5th and 6th avs.
118TH-STREET—14 lots, between 5th and 6th avs.
119TH-STREET—19 lots and gores, between 5th and 7th avs.
120TH-STREET—12 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.
121ST-STREET—24 lots, between 6th and 7th avs.
122D-STREET—17 lots between 6th and 7th avs.
123D STREET—4 lots, between Mount Morris and 6th av.
124TH-STREET—8 lots adjoining.
122D-STREET—13 lots, between Mount Morris and 4th av.
123D-STREET—4 lo's, between Mount Morris and 4th av.
The sale of the whole of the above described property will be ABSOLUTE. The title is indisputable. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 18—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—EXECUTOR'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE-ST. The 3-story and attic brick house, (with ten-room extension) and lot, No. 18 North Moore st., s. s., between Hudson and Varick sts.; house contains Croton, baths, &c., in good order; lot 26x75 feet.
ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The two-story frame house and lot No. 110.
ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 166 n. s., nearly opposite Jane-st.
ON 13TH-ST. (in rear of the above).—The two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 162 and 164 West 13th st.; 3 feet alley way between.
ON CLARKSON-ST.—Leasehold of the 3 story and basement brick front houses and lots, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 Clarkson-st., n. s., 62.4 east from Greenwich-st.; plot 54.4 front by 90 feet deep. The lease has two years to run at $160 ground rent, with 21 years renewal, or will be taken at a valuation.
ON 30TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 297 feet w. 7th-av., 21.6x98.9.
ON BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 68TH-ST.—4 lots.
ON 68TH-ST. (adjoining above, in the rear)—1 lot.
60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.
By order of William Boyd and John Cameron, Executors of James Cameron, deceased.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN GOUVERNEUR-SLIP, CORTLANDT AND DEY STS.—At auction, by order of F. W. Geissenhainer, executor, and Phebe Arcularius, executrix. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
DEY-STREET—The valuable 5-story brick store No. 35 Dey-st., near Broadway. Also, in the rear on
CORTLANDT-STREET—The extra large lot, together with the 4-story brick store No. 39 Cortlandt-st., together with buildings in the rear.
GOUVERNEUR-STREET—3 houses and lots south side, 50 feet east of Water-st. Each 20 by 63 feet.
For full particulars of the above property, see our auction column in this paper, and maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE STOCK OF A FANCY STORE, PERFUMERIES, &C.—A. M. CRISTALER will sell, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 John-st., a large and varied assortment of fancy goods, consisting of chess and backgammon boards, flutes, accordeons, violins, banjos, guitars, large lot of musical instrument-furniture and strings, china and bronze lukstands, toilet-boxes knives and scissors, brushes, combs, china and bronze ornaments and vases, ladies work-boxes, portable desks, playing cards, satchels and reticules, porte-monnaies, pocket-books, handkerchief-cartons, cologne, hair oil, fancy soaps, together with three glass cases.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, the 17th, at 11 o'clock at the store of the late O. M. McCready, Jr., No. 426 Broadway,
(By order of the Administrator.)
Patent fluid, camphene and oil lamps, of plain Brittania and cut glass, with and without safety tubes, fast colors, hanging and bracket lamps, fire frame and paper shades, hall lamps, candlesticks, wicking, two fans, rich cut foot marble lamps, rich cut foot lamps, &c., &c. Also, the store fixtures. The stock can be examined at any time before the sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
AT THE PAVILION, CASTLETON, Staten Island, by order of the executors of Thomas Hughes, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, M., all the household furniture contained in the dwelling. Also, bar-room fixtures and contents of the same, brandies, wines and liquors, &c.; also, contents of stable, wagon, cart, harness, &c.; also, the machine, upon Mount Pavilion, known as the Scripture Mechanical Riding School, with appurtenances, together with the four years unexpired lease for the exclusive right and use of said machine in the towns of Castleton or Southfield.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—THE four-story English basement house No. 138 West 43d-st. will be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by MILLER & MCEVILY. Also, house and lot No. 57 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot northeast corner of Railroad-av. and 5th-st., Morrisania. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSLY, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE—TO MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Magnet Hotel, No. 22 Ann-st., all the furniture contained in the above building, consisting of bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, &c., extension and side tables, chairs, bar and gas fixtures, oil-cloths, carpeting, crockery and glass ware, large cooking-stove and fixtures, &c. By order of T. C. HOUGHTON, Mortgagee.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY JOHN J. RENNIE, THIS DAY, Feb. 16, commencing at 10½ o'clock, elegant furniture at public auction, at the private residence No. 86 West 18th st., near 6th-av.: Horses and carriage, piano-forte, suits of drawing-room furniture, velvet carpets, etagere, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, kitchen furniture of every kind. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.
CONSTABLE'S SALE—STOCK OF STATIONERY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALER will sell, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at No. 34 John-st., at 11 o'clock, a large lot of letter, post, foolscap and note paper, blank and pass books, school books, pencils, sealing wax, India-rubber, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of wall paper.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, Brogans and Gaiters by RICHARDS & WHITING on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16th at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., There will be offered at this sale a great variety of desirable goods adapted both to city and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. W. POTTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture of the four-story house No. 218 West 14th-st., consisting of the largest and best assortment offered at auction this Spring, the whole having cost upwards of $12,000. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly in groups and under glass shades.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
OIL PAINTINGS.—THIS MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, 100 superb pictures, little damaged by salt water, by some of the best European artists; worthy the attention of connoisseurs; at No. 142 Broadway.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858.....$4,434,459 09
Receipts during the year:
For Premiums.....$966,991 54
For Interest.....316,129 96
For Annuities.....2,483 23—$1,285,604 73
Total.....$5,749,063 79
Disbursements during the year:
Paid claims by death, (including additions,).....$341,503 15
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions.....57,434 94
Surrendered Policies.....74,206 91
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.....77,966 27—$551,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859.....$5,198,933 42
Invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in Bank.....$173,756 66
Bonds and Mortgages.....4,998,666 73
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission.....16,510 63—$5,188,933 42
Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.
Number of Policies issued during the year.....1,726
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859.....10,993
Increase in the net cash assets during the year, $764,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ANNATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 151 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK.
AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858.....$2,743,315 73
Received for Premiums during the year.....$583,866 09
Received for Interest during the year.....170,087 27
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year.....5,000 63
Total Receipts for 1858.....$759,853 36
Paid claims by Death in 1858.....$242,150 00
Paid Policies surrendered.....35,083 31
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.....26,125 68
Paid Com. to Agents.....37,388 84
Paid Physicians' fees.....3,421 53
Paid Annuity.....160 27
Paid Dividends during the year.....154,923 55—$501,253 18—$258,596 18
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858.....$3,001,920 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$67,677 91
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs	23,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 8 per Ct. Bds.	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (NY.) 6 per Ct. Bs	50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,694,831 18
Premium Notes, drawing 6 per cent interest	1,038,669 38
Real Estate	48,969 27
Loans an Scrip	6,513 93
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission	23,460 14
Total Assets	$3,001,920 91

Total amount of Dividends paid to date.....1,161,527 26
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date 1,946,499 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.
The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson,	Henry McFarlan,	And. S. Snelling,
Chas. S. Macknet,	I. H. Frothingham,	R. H. Green,
Lewis C. Grover,	Edw. A. Strong,	Joel W. Condit,
Josiah O. Low.	John R. Weeks,	Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY. —*Laurence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it is *ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George M. Dale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the bearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.
And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.
And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so-called.
And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.
And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.
And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.
Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.
MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, SS.,
IN CHANCERY.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.
CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of the Insurance Companies and Banks as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New York for the Legislature and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 11, 1859.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—OWEGO GAS LIGHT COMPANY 8 Stock. Pays regular 9 per cent. dividends. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and Loans negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.
ASA B. CLARK. M. J. WILLIAMSON.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 30 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.
Particular attention given to the negotiation of Improved Property and Lots located in the City of New-York.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
NOTE BROKER.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.
The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Compiroller.

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 3 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Cornelie, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded in any part of Europe, by every steamer from New York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.—Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO. having been appointed by the President Financial and Transfer agents of the Company in the City of New-York, this office will be closed after TUESDAY, 15th inst., and all coupons and other obligations of this Company payable in this City, thereafter presented for payment at their office, No. 44 Exchange-place, where also the stock of the Company will be transferrable.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—My usual annual statement of the Insurance Companies, as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, for the Legislature, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit applicants, on first-class improved property in this City. Also, $10,000 stock of a very safe and reliable corporation to exchange for a house in this City, with a moderate incumbrance.
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

BOSTON, CONCORD, AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Feb. 15, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage at 7 per cent., in sums to suit applicants; $20,000 of it at 6½ per cent. for the first year, exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF COLLECTIONS OF the general average contributions on account of the steamer HUMBOLDT and cargo is now payable at my office, No. 7 Broadway. W. S. DRAYTON,
New-York, Feb. 10. Executor of M. Livingston.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.
THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 9, 1859.
ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 21st of February instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of March next, upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of £1 to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February inst.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.
New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGara Fire Ins. Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN O. BERGH, Secretary.

THE MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent., payable at the office of Cammann & Co., on and after Feb. 15. B WILSON, Treasurer.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, as indicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 152 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 50; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANAK, Capt. A. SHOWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ST

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Discussion of the Registry Law—Still further Instructions to the Lobby Committee—A New Investigation to be Started—Bill to punish issuing Drafts when the Treasury is empty—No Repudiation, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859.

At 11 o'clock to-day the Registry bill was the special order. Speaker LOVELANDON went down to a seat in the House, (whence he was summoned back twenty times—horrible bore—to write a card of admittance to somebody to come on the floor. The lobby in the rear of Gen. DURYEA, Mr. ANDREWS and other back-seat members, being religiously prohibited to any but ladies with their gentlemen, there is no other way for the sovereign people to get the ear of their representatives but to gain access—which is only by card—to the floor. If the General, Mr. ANDREWS and the other back-seat members, don't consent to relax the stringency of their anti-male-in-the-lobby resolution, the House will be bored to death with the influx upon the floor.) and the fluent gentleman from Oneida went up to the Chair. After reading through the bill, Mr. MORRIS, Republican, proposed as a substitute one which had no registration in it, but makes a little more stringent the laws touching the use of money for electioneering purposes. Befriending his substitute, Mr. MORRIS confessed that though he had promised to offer a Registry bill as a substitute for the one pending, when he came to draw one he found that it could not be done. The Constitution guaranteed the right to vote, and it was not competent for the Legislature to enact laws to prevent any man who has a right to vote, from voting, because he is unregistered. Then, if passed, the law would effect nothing. It would cost the State $300,000, and kill the party that passed it. His substitute, making a stringent law against using money to purchase votes, would cost nothing, effect a great deal, and enable a poor man to run for office.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER showed that the substitute was no substitute, and therefore out of order. It proposed no registration and was offered by an avowed enemy of any registry law. His bill was not unconstitutional. Section 4th of article 2d provided that "Laws may be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage."

Mr. TUTHILL urged the gentleman to withdraw his substitute. He thought if that came up as a separate bill, he could vote for it with pleasure; but it was no registry law, and a registry law we must have. The Republican Party was pledged to it, and the people, by an overwhelming vote had sustained the Republican Party upon that very issue. That party could not afford *not* to pass a Registry law; but it was better to make it too easy-sitting than too stringent an one. Make it not too costly, nor too tight, and it would be very easy after it had been a year in operation to putty up the cracks and shove up the roof, if they needed. The pending bill, though certainly not perfect, was not a bad one.

Mr. WARREN (the only Democrat from west of Chenango County) favored the substitute. The bill created swarms of new officers, was costly, complicated, unconstitutional and leaky. It would stop hosts of honest voters, and would not prevent dishonest voters from voting.

Dr. LOOMIS (Republican) favored the substitute. That gave something—the bill gave nothing but blunders, expense, and endless litigation. He wanted an effective law or none. This one was offensive and oppressive, cumbersome, onerous and useless.

Mr. MOORE, (Republican,) of Kings, defended the bill; proved its constitutionality; showed that its cost was small compared with its happy consequences; and that without it, or its like, the ballot-box could not be kept pure.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER showed that the "Statutes" were already as stringent against bribery as the provisions of the substitute.

Dr. LOOMIS reviewed the bill, said the Assessors are always of one political faith in a town; that the bill makes them the Registers; would Republicans trust Democratic Assessors to register for them? Republicans might not always be in a majority, and then how would the thing work?

Mr. MORRIS, (Republican,) said nine out of ten Republicans in his District wanted no registry law, and none of the Democrats wanted one. He spoke for his constituents.

Mr. HUTCHINSON (Republican) said he should be no more surprised to hear a Republican propose to fill up the Canals than to oppose a Registry law.

Gen. DURYEA (Republican) wanted the right bill, and this was not it. He wanted time, and consideration, and great care, given to the subject. A gentleman not now present, Mr. BINGHAM, had a substitute, and to see that, he proposed a little delay.

Three several motions to rise and report progress were lost. Then the vote on the substitute was taken, and it was rejected. A few other amendments were made, and at two o'clock progress was reported. The subject was made the special order for Thursday evening.

The act annulling the Building Associations came up, and an effort was made by Mr. CONKLING to postpone the time of its going into action until Jan. 1, 1860; by Mr. MULLER, of Erie, to except Erie County from its provisions; by Mr. O'RAYER, to except New-York. Mr. WILSON, of Kings, opposed all these; said he held in his hand the names of three thousand petitioners for it, but had heard of no remonstrants. He had seen two remonstrants, however, a counsel and the Secretary, who had lined their pockets by aid of these associations, who had button holed members and bewitched them abundantly; but they alone remonstrated. Mr. WILSON named the men.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER did not want New York excepted. Mechanics enough had been ruined already by the delusions of these associations—every one of which ought to go into a receiver's hands. He denounced them as villainous and swindling concerns and only bolstered up now by the lobby, who live on them. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD wanted more time, and progress was reported.

At the meeting of the Lobby Investigation Committee, last evening Senator WHEELER alone was present. The investigation went on, but the only matter of interest before it was thus alluded to, to-day, by Senator DIVEN, rising to a question of privilege:

Mr. DIVEN, in a question of privilege, stated that he had been called upon by an attorney of this city, professionally, in the matter of proceedings before the Committee on Public Buildings. In the receipt of testimony, yesterday, a witness was sworn who stated that a member of the Legislature had told him that he had received money from the New-York Central Railroad Company for his vote on the Albany Bridge bill. When the counsel for the defence in a cross-examination demanded the name of the member of the Legislature, it was objected to by the Chairman of the Committee. Mr. O. B. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, inquired the name of the Attorney? Mr. DIVEN answered "Mr. CAGGER, of this city." Mr. O. B. WHEELER—The right of Mr. CAGGER to cross-examine the witness (Mr. FRINK) then before the Committee was denied because he (Mr. CAGGER) did not pretend to represent, as counsel, the witness. Mr. CAGGER, nor any other person, had been denied appearing as counsel in any case where he for they claimed to represent the witness. Mr. CAGGER not only did not pretend to appear for Mr. FRINK, as counsel, but stated, after the witness was discharged, that he appeared, as counsel, in behalf of the lobby. Mr. DIVEN offered the following resolution in connection with this subject:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed in their examination of charges of corruption, to allow any party implicated to appear by counsel and cross examine witnesses, and allow such parties to introduce witnesses in exculpation.

The resolution was adopted.

The Senate passed in third reading the Harlem Railroad bill having struck out all relating to the New-Haven Railroad, and the bill repaying JOHN A. KING $25,000—money advanced to subsist the troops at Camp Castleton. The Senate adopted a joint resolution adjourning over from Thursday the 17th to Thursday the 24th inst. A Select Committee was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate Senator O. B. WHEELER'S charges of attempted bribery and corruption.

Last evening at the Assembly's session Mr. SHEPARD of St. Lawrence, introduced a bill, which I trust will not pass, and one which, while it looks like a simple proposition to put new safeguards around the Constitution, and new locks upon the empty Treasury door, would breed a panic, if passed, along the line of the Canals, knock the Canal Enlargement and-wise for this year, and make the Republican party even in unbridled to dictate the behavior and policy of Democratic State officers. The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be hereafter the duty of the Auditor of the Canal Department, and he is hereby required whenever there are no moneys in the Treasury appropriated by law to the completion of the enlargement of the aforesaid Canals, to issue any drafts upon the Auditor of the Canal Department for the payment of any moneys out of the Treasury of this State, and any violation of the provisions of this act is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $250 or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Canals. Unless I badly mistake the color of the House it will never become a law. It professes to prevent the contracting of an unconstitutional debt; but the work for which the drafts would be drawn is already contracted for, or even already done. And shall the State refuse to give evidence of any indebtedness to its creditors? That would squint toward *repudiation*, and repudiation in any shape this Legislature do not indorse. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. DIVEN moved to instruct the Lobby Investigation Committee to allow parties to appear with counsel. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the charter of the Harlem Railroad, and determine the mode of using the same in the streets of New-York.

To provide for the payment of the money paid by JOHN A. KING for the troops stationed by him on Staten Island, to protect the Quarantine buildings there.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn, if the Assembly concur, from the 17th to the 24th inst.

Mr. LOVELAND moved for a Select Committee, with power to investigate the charges made by Senator O. B. WHEELER, reflecting on the character of members and officers of the present Legislature.

Much opposition was made to the motion, and several propositions to postpone were voted down.

Messrs. DIVEN, HUSSELL, LOVELAND and others pressed the resolution, on the ground that it was more proper to investigate the action of their own members than that of a past Legislature.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Registry Law bill came up as the special order.

Mr. MORRIS, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, moved a substitute for the whole bill, giving authority to inspectors of Election to question voters as to whether they have received any money, promises, or other advantages, for their votes, and making stringent rules for the punishment of bribery both in the briber and recipient.

Messrs. LAW, SPENCER and TUTHILL opposed the substitute as not having any relation to a Registry law.

Messrs. WARNER, MORRIS and LOOMIS advocated the substitute, and denounced the Registry law as unconstitutional, unjust and inoperative.

Mr. LOOMIS denied that the Republican Party were committed to any such measure.

During the debate several motions to report progress were voted down.

The debate on the subject was continued at great length with considerable warmth on both sides, when finally Mr. MORRIS' substitute was voted down.

Murderous Outrage on Two Aged Females

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Feb. 15.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a most brutal outrage was committed upon two old ladies named WALTON, near Hatborough, Montgomery County, about six teen miles above the city. The sufferers are a mother and daughter; the former named CYNTHIA WALTON and the daughter named ELIZABETH. Mrs. WALTON is about eighty years of age, and the daughter, who is a maiden lady, is about sixty years old. They are members of the Society of Friends.

It seems that two brothers named JOHN and CHAS. SCOTT, aged respectively 19 and 21 years, lived in the neighborhood of the WALTONS, and the eldest of the young men was brought up by Mr. WALTON. Yesterday morning the SCOTTS went together to the house of Mrs. WALTON, and they sat for some time in the kitchen, chatting with the old ladies, while the latter were engaged in their domestic duties. Miss WALTON states that during the time the young men were at the house, one of them went in and out two or three times, and finally he brought in a stout club from the wood-pile, and attacked Miss WALTON with it, knocking her down and hurting her in a very serious manner. Mrs. WALTON ran forward to assist her daughter, and the murderous ruffian struck her down with the club, injuring her head in a dreadful manner and breaking one of her arms.

Miss WALTON supposes that she lay in an insensible condition for an hour, and when she recovered she found her mother in an apparently dying condition, and the house completely ransacked. She immediately started to go to her brother, on the adjoining place, but she fell from exhaustion before she reached her destination. She was soon discovered and her own and her mother's injuries were attended to. It was believed that the mother would not recover. The house was found to be ransacked, and it is supposed that it was robbed. Mr. WALTON also missed one hundred dollars from his own house, which, it is supposed, was stolen by the brothers.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the two brothers charged with the commission of the inhuman crime, have been arrested. They were captured in a wheelwright's shop where they were concealed. They made no resistance, although they were armed with a revolver and a bowie knife. They were conveyed to the prison at Norristown. They attempted to justify themselves by saying they were drunk when they committed the crime. Mrs. WALTON was still alive this morning, but her condition is hopeless.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—A GRANDMOTHER RUNNING AWAY WITH A BOY.—The Rochester *Democrat and American* has a curious story about the elopement of a woman who is a grandmother with a boy of eighteen. The young gentleman's name is BARNEY SMEARS; the woman's Mrs ABRAM CHERRY, wife of an engineer on the New-York Central Railroad, living on Dean street, Rochester. The woman is forty years old, has six children and one or two grandchildren. The deserted husband is said to be an industrious, upright man, who runs an engine between Syracuse and Utica, and has regularly been in the habit of sending home a sufficient amount of his earnings to support his family in comfort. For some time past, however, Mrs. CHERRY has cultivated an intimacy with SMEARS, who is a good-for-nothing and idle lad, and at last the two agreed upon a flight in company. The plan was put in operation last Friday. The ill-matched pair gathering together what they could of their own and Mr. CHERRY'S property, which they packed up and carried away on the train which left for Albany soon after midnight. The children, of whom the youngest is only three years of age, were all left behind. On the day preceding the evasion, Mr. CHERRY had sent to his wife $25, which constituted the principal part of the funds of the runaways, upon which they relied to defray expenses. Intelligence of the affair became current Saturday morning, and Officer ROGERS, who lives in the vicinity of the CHERRYS, immediately telegraphed to the wronged husband at Syracuse and Utica. Mr. CHERRY was at the time on his way from the latter to the former place, and must have met the train containing the fugitives. As soon as the dispatch reached him, he caused word to be telegraphed to Albany, and at once took a down train himself in pursuit. Mr. CHERRY immediately took possession of the baggage and his wife. He also assumed the custody of SMEARS, and started on his return. SMEARS succeeded in getting away from him at the depôt, but was subsequently met by a brother of Mrs. CHERRY near Centre Park. The indignant brother seized him at once, and a scuffle ensued, which attracted the attention of Officer ROGERS, and SMEARS was taken to the Police Office a prisoner, charged with larceny, in carrying away a quantity of Mr. CHERRY'S property. As the officers were overhauling the contents of his chest, they came upon a daguerreotype of Mrs. CHERRY, which SMEARS seized and thrust into his bosom, saying that nobody should take it away. SMEARS was committed to jail to await further examination upon the charge of larceny. What disposition Mr. CHERRY intends to make of his wife is more than we can tell.

THE HARLOW CASE A FABRICATION.—The Cleveland *Herald* publishes a letter which denies the story of the wanderings of HARLOW CASE and Mrs. FARNUM, and the death of the latter at Ceylon—published some time since. The writer says: "The article copied from the Boston *Watchman and Reflector* into the Cleveland *Herald*, laying the scenes of the incidents in the Island of Ceylon, was a sheer romance, founded upon the letter of HARLOW CASE and accompanying editorial statements, all of which the writer, who is a lady of Boston, had read. I presume she thinks though of the hearts of dear friends that might be lacerated by her false description of the last moments of one so dear to them, but she succeeded in her design of wiping compliments for her very interesting version of the story, although that version was a lie from beginning to end."

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 15

Before Judge Ingersoll.

INJUNCTIONS IN THE SEWING MACHINE CASE.

Orlando B. Potter et al. vs. James G. Wilson et al.—This is one of fifteen cases brought by the complainant against different parties to obtain injunctions preventing them from infringement upon the patents held by the plaintiffs for sewing machines. They are understood to be, practically, a contest between the Singer, the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Grover & Baker machines on the one side, and many different claims and makers on the other.

The motions for injunctions were set down for a hearing this morning, the defendants, however, applied for a postponement to enable them to complete their proofs and get them printed. The Judge was inclined to refuse the application entirely, but finally said he would hear the motions to-morrow morning. Thereupon Mr. Brady, one of the defendant's counsel, suggested that orders for injunctions should issue, with the privilege to the defendants of moving to dissolve them if they were so advised, and with leave to such of them as could give security for the damages to be relieved from the injunction on giving such security. After argument Judge INGERSOLL decided that the injunctions should issue against all, leaving the defendants to move to dissolve them if they saw fit.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Indolent ulcers of the leg which data several years back, have been cured by this Ointment in two weeks. Plasters, embrocations, &c., had all failed. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAVETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER FOR THE WATER CLOSET—Everybody will find this a cheap luxury and a benefit. Beware of ot poisonous and swindling imitations. GAVETTY'S paper is for sale at the depôt, No 41 Ann-street, and by all respectable druggists in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

WHO LOVES TO LAUGH—And laugh with perfect decency, must go and hear and see those incomparable masters of negro wit, music and comedy, the Nubian Troubadours, this afternoon or evening, at Barnum's Museum. Mad. ELVIRA on the flying wire, at the same time.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 15.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '74	102¾	180 Pacific Mail S. Co..	75
19,000 do	102¾	280 do	76¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89½	200 do	830 75
4,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	100 do	830 75¾
23,000 Mo. State 6s	84¾	50 do	76¾
5,000 do	830 84¾	100 do	160 76
8,000 Cal. St. 7s, N B.	84	100 do	b60 75¾
1,000 do	b30 84	270 do	e 75¾
3,000 ro	83¾	830 N.Y.C. ex div'd	70¾
1,000 N Y. Cen B. 7s	99¾	150 do	p & e 78¾
4,000 E. R R 2d M Bs.	7s	34 do	ops 78¾
3,000 E R R 4th M. Bs.	58	100 do	b30 78¾
7,000 E. R.R. C. Bs. '71	40	400 Har R R. pref'd	39
1,000 E. R.R.C. Bs '62	40	280 do	s3 38
2,000 H. R. R.R. 3d M.	75	100 do	s60 38¾
2,000 Hav. R R. 1st M.	92	10 Nor. & Wor. R R..	28
2 140 Har 2d M. Bs..	89	50 do	s3 28¾
2,000 Hl. Pen. 2d mt. bs.	62	200 Reading R. R...	b60 48¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	88	50 do	s3 48¾
5 000 La C. & M L G bs	24	200 do	49¾
10 Mer. Exch. Bank..	98¾	200 do	s30 47¾
15 Bank of Commerce	100¾	100 do	s10 48¾
5 Am. Ex. Bank....	107¾	100 do	b30 48¾
14 Bank of the Rep...	122	80 Mich. Cent. R.R.	s30 49¾
11 Hanover Bank.. bs.	68	50 do	48¾
44 Metropolitan Bank.	110¾	50 do	49¾
10 Park bank	106	100 Mi. S. & N. Ia. G.S.	44¾
20 Bank of New-York	106¾	50 do	44¾
5 Bank of America	110¾	150 Panama Railroad	114¾
100 Canton Co	b60 20¾	200 do	at60 115
200 do	20	100 do	s30 114¾
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co	89¾	50 do	s 6 114¾
5 do	100	5 Ill. Cen. R'd	57¾
5 do	99¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R'd	b60 68¾
50 Penn Coal Co	s60 80¾	150 do	b30 69¾
50 do	b7 80¾	100 do	s18 68¾
300 do	80¾	100 Clev. & Tol RR	30¾
100 Cumberland Pref'd.	22¾	400 Chi. & R. I. R.R.	60¾
100 do	b30 22¾	100 do	b30 60¾
100 do	b60 22¾	100 do	b60 60¾
100 Mil. & Miss. RR	s30 14	100 do	s18 60¾
100 do	b30 13¾	100 do	s60 60¾
50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	1¾	200 do	60¾
30 do	1	350 do	60¾

SECOND BOARD.

$34,000 Mo. State 6s	84¾	100 N.Y.C. ex div. p.	79
5,000 do	b60 84¾	300 do	p.&e 79¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	88¾	100 do	b10 79
10 000 L.C. & M'.G.	b60 24¾	200 do	b30 79
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	62	100 do	e90 79
20 Union Bank	110	100 do	b60 79
25 Bank of America	110¾	250 do	p.&c 78¾
18 Bk. of the S. of N.Y.	102¾	900 do	ops 79
50 Pa. M. S. S. Co.	s30 75	160 Har. R. R. Pref.	s10 39
30 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	30	200 do	s60 38¾
100 Cumb. Pref	b30 22¾	200 do	39
50 do	23	5 Little Miami R.R.	85
100 do	23	200 Reading R. R.	b8 48¾
100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	44¾	40 do	s3 49
25 Ill. Cen. R. R.	66¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 49
100 Ga. & Chi. R.	b30 65¾	50 do	49¾
50 do	65¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	18¾
200 Chi. & R. I. R.R.	60¾	100 do	b60 18¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 LaC. & Mil. 7s	23¾	10 Ston. R. R. Co	64
2 000 do	23	16 Con. Gas Co. Phila.	83
1,870 G W. M. Ins. Sp.	63¾	15 People's Bank	102
3 500 do	57 75	15 Marine Bank	85
750 Sac M. In. Sp.	74	20 Shoe & L. Bank	114¾
1,000 Sec. Av. R R. 7s	97¾	4 Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	102
5,000 Mem City 5s	69	20 Amer. Exp. Co.	86
100 Rec & Mis. R.	23¾	45 Sec Av. R.R.	104¾
4,000 La C. & Mil R. 7s	23¾	60 Chi. St P. & F du L. R.	10
20 Bank of N. Y	106¾	10 Am. Guano Co	85
20 Bank of Com	101	20 Dapps Co. Wis	5
10 Security F. I. Co	125	20 Fox Riv. & Wis. I. Co.	11
10 Resolute F. I. Co	110		

TUESDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

There was an average business done at the Stock Exchange to-day, prices finally closing about the same as yesterday afternoon. The European news, so long delayed, and which appeared in the morning Press, had no particular influence on the market. Politically, the advices, as telegraphed from Halifax, are not altogether of a settled character, but, as these are judged here mainly by the effect upon the London Exchange and Paris Bourse, where the Funds were last quoted rather steady, no importance attaches to the rumored additional preparations for hostilities in Italy. The London money market is quoted very easy, and the arrival reported of $3,300,000 in Australian Gold. In American Stocks, to the comparatively limited extent they are dealt in, prices keep rather firm then otherwise, as they seem to have done for most descriptions since the first indication of political troubles in Europe, six weeks ago. The sales of Bonds and Shares in our own market, to-day, were well distributed over the list, without any very considerable transactions in particular stocks. The *Bull* account seems best sustained on New-York Central and Rock Island, though no decided advantage thus far is made in either. In Reading the New-York account is decidedly *Bearish*, the reverse of the Philadelphia movement. The anonymous pamphlets, circulars and newspaper communications directed against the concern appear to be got up for this market. Upon these the New-York speculators having been selling *short*, and the other market, much nearer the road itself, buying *long*, until nearly all the certificates at the command of our brokers have been cleared out. The deliveries, to-day, were not accomplished without paying 50 ℔ cent. cash for the stock, although it sold at the early Board at 48¼ for Wednesday. In the afternoon the price left off 49@49¼ ℔ cent. Two or three prominent Brokers are buyers of Rock Island, though, we are told, without preconcert. The last price is 60¼@60¾ ℔ cent. Central left off 78¾@78¾, after selling at 79 at the Second Board. The speculation for and against the stock is quite spirited in view of the reopening of transfers on the 23d inst. Illinois Central shares sold 66¾, and the Construction Bonds at 88¼ ℔ cent. State Stocks were steady, and the new Federal Stock an eighth lower than yesterday, selling 102¼ ℔ cent., which is to-day, with 46 days' accrued interest, equal to 102 ℔ cent., about ⅛ below the average awards of the 24th January. The decline brings in, however, more of the emelinvestment orders to buy, and the Stock is gradually passing out of first hands. There is more doing this week in the Cumberland Coal shares at 22¼@23, and much firmness is also shown in Pennsylvania Coal and in Delaware and Hudson; all on account of the enhanced prospects of trade for 1859. The general market finally left off dull.

The Bank Statement of this morning has tended, if anything, to increase the amount of Money offered by private lenders on temporary employment at 5 ℔ cent., and to steady the rates at Bank at 6@7 ℔ cent. for mercantile bills, the inside figure being only current for choice short acceptances. The export demand for Gold bars for the steamer to-morrow reaches about $850,000, taken out of the last California arrival. As this movement materially increased the supply of Exchange, and on a moderate demand only from the Importers who are just now busy in selling the Goods recently passed through the Custom-house, the market this afternoon closed tame at 109¾ for Bankers' bills on London, and 109¼@109¾ for transient signatures. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury were again heavy, to-day, $1,090,888, against all receipts of $367,427, though most of the difference was dispatched by Express to New-Orleans, $500,000, and to Boston, $200,000, for the use of the Government officers at those points. The receipts include $62,385 for the New Stock, and $58,000 for Customs.

We understand that the capital of the Nassau Bank has been made fully $1,000,000. It heretofore stood $979,000.

The feud in British Colonial bills on London, noticed by telegraph from Halifax, was much remarked upon on 'Change this afternoon. The bills are supposed to reach about £13,000 sterling, of which one-half was purchased or forwarded by a single German banking-house in this City, and the remainder through other German banking or importing houses. The forger is himself a German by the name of LAW, (or LAU,) a native of Lubec, for some time resident in Beneres, British India, who came to New-York respectably introduced, a few months ago, and whose appearance and general intelligence were well calculated to deceive the victims of his roguery. The bills purported to be drawn by the Barbadoes Branch of the Colonial Bank on the principal establishment in London. We learn from Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co., who are the agents or correspondents here of the Colonial Bank, and who are generally bankers of the West India and other Branch bills, that the spurious paper in question was not offered to them; the forger doubtless apprehending that this would have led to the immediate detection of the fraud. The form of the bills is supposed to have been photographed from an original draft. LAW cleared out some weeks ago.

We are again favored, by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., with an extract from the letters of their banking correspondents at Leavenworth City, Kansas, in regard to the new gold discoveries at Pike's Peak, on the Platte River. They write as follows, under date of Feb. 4:

"We herewith transmit extracts from our papers, published in this city, the statements contained in which are fully corroborated by personal interviews with parties direct from the mines. On the 23d of January, E. W. WYNKOOP, brother of Col. WYNKOOP of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was sent out by Gov. DENVER as Sheriff of Arrapahoe County, (which includes the gold region,) and who was commissioned to organize that county, returned to Lecompton, the seat of Government, bringing with him some specimens greatly richer and more beautiful than any we have yet seen.

We had a personal interview with him, in which he confirmed all we have yet learned, and expressed the opinion that far greater developments will be made during the coming season.

The great wealth of the country in gold, with us, is beyond cavil."

From some of the newspaper letters referred to we make the following extract:

A correspondent from Auroria, River Platte, writes:

"The people generally are in high spirits, hoping to realize their golden expectations early in the Spring. There are a few miners at work, realizing from $5 to $8 per day. They are laboring under many disadvantages, using small cradles and carrying the gravel in baskets from fifty to one hundred yards to water. These mines are near or on the Platte, three miles below the mouth of Cherry Creek.

The mining operations in the Spring will be mostly confined to Cherry Creek and tributaries, and on the divide between the Platte and Cherry Creek.

The water on the divide will be rather scarce by the 1st of July, and I would advise persons coming here to start early in the Spring, the 1st of April at furthest, and I also would advise all persons coming from the East or South to outfit at Leavenworth City, as that is the cheapest and best point on the Missouri River, above St. Louis, to get an outfit.

As to the route to this point, I should advise emigrants leaving Leavenworth City to follow the military road to Fort Riley; thence there are several routes: one is to cross the Kansas River at Fort Riley, and follow the divide between Clarke's and Lyon's Creek to the Santa Fé road, thence up the Big Arkansas. This would be the most congenial route very early in the Spring. But the shortest and most direct route would be from Fort Riley up either the Republican, Solomon's, or Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas River. The route up Solomon's Fork would be the shortest, and a good road, but has not been traveled much yet. By this route the emigrant would strike Cherry Creek twenty-five miles from the mouth.

The route up the Republican would be probably 50 or 100 miles further than by Solomon's, but I think it will be the route mostly traveled later in the Spring. Upon reaching the head waters of the Republican, would be a short distance from the South Platte, and thence up to Auraria, at the mouth of Cherry Creek, adjacent to the mines. The valley lands in this country will produce abundantly. I allude to vegetables. The soil is of a black, loamy nature, well adapted for growing wheat, corn, &c. Timber is plentiful: cottonwood on the streams, and pines on the mountains. Seeds of all kinds are scarce here. Flour is worth $15 ℔ cwt.; Sugar, 50c. ℔ lb.; Coffee, do.; Potatoes, $5 ℔ bushel; Bacon, 33c. ℔ lb.

Auraria contains two hundred houses, and there will be two hundred more erected by Spring. The weather has been most favorable up to this date, not impeding as to hinder or do any other work that we considered requisite except mining, as the water was congealed. There has nothing of importance transpired lately."

E. MATHER writes as follows from Denver City:

"There have been some new discoveries of gold since I wrote you before; still, not much mining has been done; it is too late in the season to think of doing a great deal. One company who have been working during the past few days have done splendidly, averaging $8 ℔ day to the man; they only work five hours ℔ day for this. The general average with parties has been from $3 to $4; but men who have prospected the country thoroughly insist that they can make $20 ℔ day with the 'long tom.'

The boys returned from a hunt in the mountains to-day; they killed forty 'black-tailed' deer and one panther. There is thousands of game in the country, of all sorts, so that there will be no want of meat."

HENRY PAUNDY, a German, who went to the mines last Fall, gives us the following facts:

"There are five in our company, and each man has built for himself a house. Four of us intend to go in a few days to the head of Cherry Creek, to make claims; it is about 35 miles from here to the head of the Creek. We were up there a short time since upon a hunt, and concluded then that we would commence our digging in that neighborhood. We think that from $8 to $10 per day can be made in that country. There is game in abundance there, principally deer; elk are found farther out upon the prairie. The wolves display their musical talents for our edification every night. We spend our evenings very socially; very often we read, and quite as often we play with the cards. The boys frequently call out 'Phillip, a glass of beer and a cigar!' but I caution them nothing except a glass of water and a pipe. We are all in fine spirits, and expect to make our 'pile' next Spring and Summer."

ANDREW SAGENDORF, recently private Secretary to Gov. RICHARDSON, of Nebraska, now at Auraria City, writes as follows:

"I have prospected considerably since my arrival here, which has prevented my writing you sooner; but I hope the information I have collected may make good, in part, the delay. Teams are still arriving, and persons leaving for the State weekly, and all have left with the fixed determination of returning. As far as I have been informed, all are now satisfied *as to the existence of rich deposits of gold, spread over a space of country sixty miles in length and fifteen in width*, as far as prospected."

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,410,308	$1,577,894	$1,294,492
Previously reported	5,530 372	5,536,200	4,748 816
Since Jan. 1	$6,940,680	$7,114,094	$5,778,408

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛ @ ¼
Interior Maryland	⅛ @ ¼
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅛ @ ¼
South Carolina and Georgia	¼ @ ¾
North Carolina	⅛ @ 1
Virginia	¼ @ 1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼ @ 2
Michigan	@ ⅛
Tennessee	1 @ 1¼
Free Indiana	1¼ @ 1½
Mobile	@ ¾
Louisiana	@ ¾
Canada	@ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	105
80 acre warrants per acre	84	88
120 acre warrants per acre	76	81
160 acre warrants per acre	81	86

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Cheeks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	16c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@1 06¼	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	96¾@—	per oz	1 25@ —
French Crowns	1 05@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@4 86
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 84@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 84@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 96@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubloons	40@16 60
Old Am. Half Dls.	1 06@1 06½	Patriot Doubloons	15 70@16 00
Old Am. Or. Dols	1 02¾@—	Gold. Am. Old	6c. prem.

In their Semi-monthly Money Circular for Europe, of this date, Messrs. MARIE & KANZ write:

"Our last advices were dated 1st inst. The public continue to hold off from Stock operations, and the amount of business done is still very trifling.

Prices have recovered a shade from the decline advised in our last circular, but the changes for the fortnight, generally speaking, have been of no importance, resulting in a slight decline on Railroad Boads, and a fractional improvement in other securities. Pacific Mail alone has experienced severe fluctuations—having fallen from 81 to 70, recovering rapidly to 79, and closing at 75¾.

The demand for money noticed in our last, is still sustained, and has rather increased, the minimum for loans on call being 5 ℔ cent., and for first-class paper 6@7 ℔ cent."

Messrs. DE COPPET & Co. notice the fortnight's business thus:

"Our last advices are dated 1st instant. The movements on our Stock Exchange have not since then been of special importance; transactions have been on a moderate scale, and prices irregular. The most marked general depression was on the 21 inst, and was caused by a more active inquiry for money; later, the demand having slackened, the Stock Market assumed a firmer tone. To-day it is again weak, under the influence of the news from Europe ℔ *America*. Orders from Europe for the new Government Loan are quite limited. State Stocks—Missouri 6s, after having dropped to 83¾, close at 84¾—no change. Virginia 6s have risen ½, and California 7s ¾ ℔ cent.; Tennessee 6s have declined ½, North Carolina 6s, ½, and Indiana 5s, 1 ℔ cent.; United States 5s of 1874 have been sold at 102¾ to 102¾. City and County Bonds—There has been a little activity in City Bonds and we record sales of Brooklyn 6s at 102¼ to 102¾; Buffalo 7s at par; Cleveland Water Loan 6s at 90; and of Detroit 7s, Chicago Water Loan 6s, Memphis Guaranteed 6s, St. Lou

The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Indian

THE BURNS CELEBRATION IN ENGLAND.

STATE OF THE WAR QUESTION

Death of Hallam, the Historian.

The mails by the *Indian*, at Portland, reached this City last evening. We have thus details of intelligence to Jan. 26.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Burns centenary appears to have been celebrated with enthusiasm all over the country. Some idea may be formed of the number of celebrations which took place in different towns from the statement that the Secretary of the Crystal Palace received about two hundred applications from various local celebration committees for copies of the prize poem.

The centenary was celebrated in London by a banquet at the Guildhall Hotel, Mr. HANWAY in the chair. 14,000 persons attended the Crystal Palace *fête*.

The number of poems presented for competition at the Crystal Palace exceeded 600. The successful competitor was apparently a lady, who signed her name "ISA CRAIG, No. 22 Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, London."

FRANCE.

There is a rumor that Mr. MORPHY will play another match with Mr. HARRWITZ. A report is current, too, that Mr. MORPHY, in emulation of PAULSEN, has undertaken to play twenty games simultaneously without board and men.

The *Moniteur* of Jan. 24, contains the following announcement:

"The intimate relations which have for a long time existed between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, and the mutual interests of France and Piedmont, have indneed the sovereigns of the two countries to draw closer, by a family alliance, the ties which unite them. For more than a year negotiations with this object in view have been carried on, but the youth of the Princess delayed the fixing of the period of the marriage until now. Yesterday, General NIEL officially demanded the hand of the Princess CLOTILDE in marriage with Prince NAPOLEON. The King gave his consent, and the ceremony will shortly take place at Turin."

The *Moniteur* also contradicts a current rumor in the following terms:

"The *Union* has not scrupled to republish the following lines of the *Indépendance Belge:*

'It is affirmed that KING VICTOR EMMANUEL only consented to the marriage of the Princess CLOTILDE with Prince NAPOLEON on the condition that an offensive and defensive treaty should be signed between France and Sardinia. It is added that this treaty was signed the day before yesterday.'

We regret to have to point out and contradict such an assertion in the columns of a French newspaper, not less because the statement is completely false than because it is insulting to the dignity of the two Sovereigns.

The Emperor must desire that his family alliances should accord with the traditional policy of France; but he will never make the great interests of the country depend upon a family alliance."

The Brussels *Independance* says: "Negotiations for a large Piedmontese loan to be guaranteed by the French Government have been going on for some time. The overtures were received as badly as could be by all the great moneyed interests of Paris and London. For this reason it seems that a loan by public subscription, to be opened simultaneously at Turin, London and Paris, is decided upon."

The *Daily News* says: "We are in a position to state that the most positive and binding military engagements short of a formal treaty or convention were exchanged between France and Piedmont several months since. This alliance is anything but a sudden thought of the two Governments."

The *Times* correspondent says he is told of war preparations on a large scale, and that the members of the diplomatic corps, with few exceptions, think that war cannot be avoided.

ITALY.

At the review held by Prince NAPOLEON at Turin, of all the survivors of the *Grande Armée* decorated with the medal of St. Helena, his Imperial Highness addressed them in French in the following words:

"I thank you for the eagerness which you have shown in assembling here to meet me. I am deeply affected by it. Noble and glorious remains of our armies! you are an additional bond between France and Piedmont, which, as well as our dynasties, are and will be allied in future. I shall inform the Emperor of your ardor, and I thank you in his name. *Vive l'Empereur! Vive le Roi Victor Emmanuel!*"

The *Opinione*, of Turin, in canvassing the question of peace or war, states that France has consented to certain concessions to England, in return for the neutrality of that power in the Italian question, and is of opinion that England will never enter into a war for the purpose of supporting Austria. The neutrality of England will simplify the question considerably, since Prussia also will certainly prefer being a looker-on to risking her fortunes in war. The Italian question, the writer concludes, has ceased to be a revolutionary one; it is now a political and international one, and cannot as before, lead to a general war; its solution will be a guarantee of durable peace, which Austria is using every effort to prevent.

The concentration of the Sardinian army in the neighborhood of the Ticino is complete, and it is estimated that the Piedmontese forces are 40,000 or 45,000 strong.

It now seems certain that the marriage of Prince NAPOLEON to the Princess CLOTILDE is not viewed with much favor by the Piedmontese population; but it is equally certain that a war with Austria, to be undertaken with the support of France, is expected and desired by the majority.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Lord MALMESBURY has recently addressed two notes, the one to the Sardinian Government and the other to the Austrian Cabinet. It remains to be seen whether these notes have actually been forwarded, but their alleged purport is such that they may very well have been sent. Lord MALMESBURY is said to warn Sardinia against entering upon the dangerous path which she seems disposed to follow, and to remind her that her task is to improve other Italian Governments by the example which she sets. Austria is said to be exhorted by our Foreign Secretary to do her utmost to remedy the serious grievances of Italy, and thus to remove the causes and pretexts of the war which threatens her.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* estimates the army in Piedmont at fully 40,000 good troops at present under colors. The writer thinks the confident tone of the war party a little lowered.

The Austrian Government has requested the Government of Tuscany to assist the Austrian forces with men and money in case of war. The Tuscan Ministers were divided in opinion.

The Grand Duke has gone to Naples.

The Commander of the Austrian troops has asked the municipality of Ferarra to provision the citadel, but the municipality has refused.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the impression in the highest circles of that capital still is that the King of Naples has had a paralytic attack; but the most current report was that an attempt had been made to take his life by poison.

A conspiracy had been discovered at Naples against the lives of KING FERDINAND and the Emperor NAPOLEON. The Austrian police were the discoverers of the plot. So it is said; and an Austrian letter intimates that the King's illness is attributable to poison.

AUSTRIA.

The London *Times* says, in its City article: "It may be presumed the negotiations in progress for a new Austrian loan of about £6 000,000 will terminate successfully; it is simply a question of price. We know the rate at which Austrian 5 per cent. obligations now circulate in Europe; the main thing is for us to make our estimates as to the extent to which they will be depreciated by an additional issue of six million pounds, and by that ultimate advance in the value of money in London, which must be felt when the final installments of various extraordinary commitments we are now entering upon shall be drained from us. We should also take a large margin for insurance against the imminent prospect of war. Having fulfilled all these conditions we may enter upon the bargain with perfect satisfaction, content to abide the result whatever it may be, and to put it among our regular trading averages. It is to be apprehended, however, that under such circumstances the price to be fixed would be deemed by the Austrian Government disagreeably low. But we may hope that recent experience will induce the public to look only at the merits of the loan itself, instead of assuming that it must go to a premium, merely because it is brought out under leading auspices."

The unanimity of the German papers in condemning the policy of France is extraordinary, and their language can hardly fail to produce a great impression on the Emperor NAPOLEON. It has been remarked that the most violent articles against France have appeared in North German papers. The official organs of the Vienna Press have recently taken much of "the enthusiasm" of the Magyar papers, but Hungarians who are worthy of full credence say that not the least enthusiasm is felt in their native country. "The Hungarians," say they, "are indignant at the conduct of the Sardinian and French Governments, but nothing more. As everything has been taken from the Hungarians by the Austrian Government and nothing given in return it is positively ridiculous to talk of their enthusiasm for Austria."

PRUSSIA.

On the 24th of January, the Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the address in reply to the Prince Regent's speech. M. SIMSON delivered a brilliant oration on the occasion in support of the address. The Polish members of the Chamber took part in the discussion by making a conciliatory declaration. The members of the former right voted in support of the address, reserving, however, some points in M. SIMSON's amplifications.

BAVARIA.

The Bavarian Ministers tendered their resignations on Sunday, but they were not accepted by the King. The telegram which brings this intelligence says nothing respecting the causes which induced them to take this step.

SPAIN.

The new Captain-General of Cuba is not yet appointed; in consequence, this question cannot occasion, as some asserted, a ministerial crisis.

TURKEY.

The *Press d' Orient* states that the Sultan has confirmed the election of Prince MILOSCH, but without giving to his family the right of inheritance. A Colonel of the Turkish army has departed for Bucharest, carrying with him the order of investiture for Prince MILOSCH, and will conduct him to Belgrade.

American Credit in Europe.

From the London Times City Article, Jan 24.

In the intelligence from America by the *Fulton* it is mentioned that the Governor of Michigan, in his annual message, announces the finances of that State to be in a satisfactory condition, that her entire debt has been reduced to £480,000, and that the progress of prosperity is such as to render it desirable that the whole amount should be speedily paid off. This will, perhaps, strike some youthful persons as a favorable symptom, calculated to assist the value of American securities in general. To prevent any such delusion the duty must be performed of pointing out that there is no State of the Union that deserves a lower position than Michigan. She repudiated a large portion of her public debt nearly twenty years ago, and has never taken the slightest step towards reform or atonement. But each Governor of the State yearly seizes the opportunity to put forth a flourish that the interest on all her obligations has been paid with the usual regularity, and that a large surplus remains to be appropriated to a sinking fund. He merely means that the interest has been paid on the portion not repudiated, and his congratulations to the Michigan community are just such as might be addressed to the people of England if the Government were to sponge out that half of the National Debt which consists of Consols, and to refer with pride to the punctual payment of the dividends on New Three per Cents. and Reduced. The patriots who frame these documents evidently rely that by constantly ignoring the existence of their victims they will at last induce the world to believe their assertions of integrity; and the fact that the New-York and other journals usually publish their statements without a word to expose or condemn their falsehood is calculated to strengthen them in that hope. The holders of the repudiated bonds are mostly in Europe.

In connection with the above facts the European public should bear in mind that of the thirty-three States of the Union there are four which still repudiate their obligations, and two that have compelled their creditors to accept compromises. The repudiating States are Michigan, Mississippi, Florida and Arkansas; and those that have paid only in part are Indiana and Illinois. Thus six States, or nearly one fifth of the entire body, occupy a situation of disgrace. They seem, however, to be reminded of it much less frequently than might be desired or expected by expressions of opinion from the honest States who have the misfortune to be politically bound up with them. Their Representatives appear to enjoy equal consideration in Congress with those of unstained constituencies, and at a very recent period one of the most prominent advocates of repudiation occupied a leading post in the Cabinet at Washington. This condition of affairs has now prevailed for 19 years, but with regard to Florida it should be mentioned that the default turns upon a dispute between the State and the Federal Government. The debt was contracted when Florida was a "territory," and she insists that the authorities at Washington are therefore liable. The Federal Government deny this, and neither party is in any hurry to settle the question. Each repels the charge of repudiation, and the British bondholder stands between them waiting for his dividends.

The State of the Mexican Question—Probabilities of American Intervention.

From the London Times City Article, Jan. 26.

The Mexican advices, to-day, are satisfactory for the bondholders. The overthrow of the Zuloaga Government is confirmed, and instead of General MIRAMON having been elected to succeed him, as was reported, there was every prospect that JUAREZ, the constitutional President, would be summoned from Vera Cruz to assume his rightful functions. As JUAREZ is strongly favored by the United States Government, it may be assumed he will find means to sustain his position, and that, whatever measures may be in contemplation for extending American sway over the republic, the process will probably be facilitated in a quiet, but, nevertheless, rapid and irresistible manner. As far as the existing party movements at Washington can be divined, it appears that President BUCHANAN and his opponents are alike anxious to bring the Mexican difficulty to a speedy solution, and to snatch from each other the possibility of gaining what ever popularity might be acquired by the achievement. As Mr. BUCHANAN is in a minority in Congress, any steps he may take are likely to be defeated or anticipated by some more decided contrivance on the part of the Opposition; but when the session shall have closed, the foreign relations of the country will be exclusively in his hands, and the belief seems to be that he will then instantly carry out his cherished views. The adversaries of Mr. BUCHANAN, who urge the bolder policy of establishing an entire protectorate in place of endeavoring to absorb the country bit by bit, have already admitted their sense of the responsibilities to the foreign creditors of Mexico which that step would involve; but the assurances from Mr. BUCHANAN's friends had hitherto been less positive than might have been desired.

Death of the Historian Hallam.

HENRY HALLAM, the illustrious historian, died in London, Jan. 22. He was almost the last survivor of that illustrious band of prose writers whose works may be said to have reached the early part of the nineteenth century—the golden age of English literature. If all writers of history had been influenced by the honest zeal for truth and the spirit of impartiality which characterized his productions, the sarcasms which have been uttered on the unreliability of history would never have gained currency in the literary world. He was born about the year 1778, and was educated at Eton and Oxford, but since he left the University he has resided in London. In 1830 he received one of the 50-guinea gold medals, instituted by GROSOE the IVth, for eminence in historical writing, the other having been awarded to our own countryman IRVING, after the publication of his *History of Columbus*. He was one of the early contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*, and took an active part in the great movement for the abolition of the Slave-trade. He led so strictly the life of a scholar that very little has ever been heard of him, and consequently next to nothing is known of his personal history, except as an author. He was so little known when BYRON wrote his *British Bards*, that the satirist could say of him only, "The classic HALLAM, much renowned for Greek." Greek was not a *specialité* of HALLAM, but the incensed poet must have a fling at him because he was one of the writers for the Scotch review. But a greater degree of interest has been felt in the historian of late years, since the publication of TENNYSON'S *In Memoriam*, from the circumstance of that noble poem having been inspired by the grief felt for the loss of HALLAM'S son, the poet's intimate friend and companion. He had two sons of rare promise, both of whom he followed to the grave; but it was his oldest, ARTHUR HENRY, born about the year 1812, who died in 1833, whom TENNYSON has rendered immortal by his lament. It was in the year 1818 that HALLAM published his first work, which gained him at once a high literary reputation, the *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*. Nine years afterwards he published his *Constitutional History of England from the death of Henry VII. to the death of George II.* His next and last work was his *Introduction to the Literary History of Europe, during the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*—and it was in the introduction to this work that he makes the touching allusion to the great calamity which had overtaken him in the loss of his remarkable son, who had more than fulfilled the brilliant promise of his boyhood. He died on the 22d of February, at the age of 80, and was buried by the side of his son, near Bristol, in a spot selected by himself for his family mausoleum.

OBITUARY.

Paris journals announce the death of General, the Duke DE PLAISANCE, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. His age was 84. He entered the French Army after the 18th Brumaire, and rapidly advanced. As aide-de-camp to DESAIX he was named Colonel of the 3d Hussars, at Marengo; General of Brigade at Eylau, in 1807; and General of Division, with the title of Count, at the commencement of the campaign in Russia, in 1812. He adhered, in 1814, to the re-establishment of the Bourbons, but having, in the Hundred Days, accepted a command in Champagne, and the post of Deputy for the Seine-et-Marne to the Legislative Body, he was put *en disponibilité* after Waterloo. His name figures on the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile.

Lord Northwick has recently died at his seat in Gloucestershire, England. He was known as a liberal supporter of the fine arts, his gallery at Thirlestane-house, Cheltenham, being celebrated.

The death of the Earl of Charleville is announced in the English papers. His Lordship succeeded to the title in 1851. The heir is an infant of six years.

Mr. Frederick Town Fowler, the manager of the London *Morning Herald and Standard*, has just died.

A telegram from Berlin mentions the death of the well-known authoress Madme. Bettina Arnim.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Question—Speech of Senator Thompson.

The Arizona, Dakotah and Jefferson Territorial Bills Laid on the Table.

No Tariff Bill Agreed Upon—Proceedings of the Investigating Committees—Indian Affairs—The McCormick Reaper, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have again failed to agree upon a Tariff bill, and are in despair. It is now expected that an effort will be made to get up a Tariff bill directly in the House, without the agency of the Committee. The President is in a very bad humor at the conduct of Congress. He has been shut up all day writing a special message, in which he scolds Congress for idleness and factiousness, which he proposes to send in soon.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of sixteen to seventeen, rejected the nomination of POTTER as Collector at Sandusky, Ohio. This is the particular case out of which the discussion arose between DOUGLAS and FITCH, nearly leading to a duel. It is believed that the vote will be reconsidered, and the nomination of POTTER confirmed.

The Sherman Committee of Investigation are holding their last meeting to-night. They probably will not be able to report before Tuesday.

The Printing Investigation Committee cannot report this week. The evidence before it shows a settled system by which officers of the Government constantly collect from ten to twenty per cent. on the contracts for work, paper, and other materials. The witnesses testify that they found they could not get these contracts except by submitting to these exactions. In some cases, they admitted that they added twenty per cent. to their bids to cover the cost of these corrupt fees. I understand that the books of a Philadelphia firm, which one of the partners the other day swore had been burned, are in possession of the Committee. Entries upon their pages show clearly the motive for the perjury of the witness.

The exposure in to-day's TIMES is creating a sensation here to-night, and half-a-dozen members declare their purpose to demand an investigation.

The impression is very general that the President will veto the munificent bill granting land to the States for Agricultural Colleges, which bill will go to him to-morrow.

Preparations for the Napier Ball to-morrow night are completed on a grand scale. The President has not been invited—probably in consequence of his illnatured remarks about the managers.

The delegation of Delaware Chiefs, now in this City, are endeavoring to close up their business with the Federal Government. They claim an interest in the Military Reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and the claim was at one time favored by Commissioner MANYPENNY. It is now repudiated by the Department. There are also some small lots of land which they desire to have sold, and added to the trust fund. This fund now amounts to $900,000. The Chiefs desire to have $500,000 invested in good securities for general purposes, and $200,000 more for School purposes, the remainder they desire to have paid over to the tribe in cash in two equal annual payments. The latter part of the request will be certainly denied, but the School fund will be increased to any extent desired.

Nothing has been heard lately from the Sioux who were threatening hostilities. The Department now thinks there existed no sufficient grounds to appre hend an outbreak.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The Commissioner of Patents has just written out, at length, his reasons for overruling the application of Mr. McCORMICK, for an extension of his patent of 1845, for "Improvement in reaping machines." He says that the patentee realized from his patents of 1845 and 1847 the sum of $1,297,915, and adds, in conclusion, "Yet, were it permitted to embrace in its estimate the value of the reaping machine as an entirety, I might hesitate to pronounce his (Mr. McCORMICK'S) reward sufficient, great as it has been; but remembering that in 1845 it was already in practical, successful operation, and its essential elements public property, or the property of other patentees, and that its crowning excellence, as constructed by the applicant—the reaper's seat, of 1847—still belongs to him, and can be enjoyed by the country only upon such terms as he may dictate, and confining, therefore, as I am compelled to do, my estimate to the isolated features patented in 1845, I am constrained to say that for this improvement the public has made to the applicant not only a reasonable, but a most abounding remuneration." The following is the whole account, as restated in tabular form by the Commissioner:

RECEIPTS.

From sales of reaping machines, including 500 machines on hand		$2,833,980 00
From licenses to Wood & Ball		16,000 00
Receipts from patents of 1845 and 1847, before the expiration of the patent of 1834		15,000 00
Receipts from Seymour & Morgan in 1848		4,000 00
Total		$2,868,980 00

EXPENSES.

Expenses of traveling, experimenting, &c., chargeable to the two patents of 1845 and 1847	$36,000 00	
Cost of making machines	1,134,277 74	
Commissions on sales	283,398 00	
Loss on debts	44,938 60	
Interest on capital	40,950 00	
Depreciation of machinery	31,500 00	1,571,064 34
Credit to patents of 1845 and 1847		$1,297,915 66

That this is rather below than above the amount of profits actually realized from the two patents may be fairly inferred from the testimony.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Capt. FARRAGUT, dated Beanfort River, N. C., Feb. 11, in which he speaks of the first week's trial of the steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, under steam. With favorable circumstances she made ten, and with head winds and a heavy swell, six knots an hour. She has not, thus far, proved a fast sailer under canvas, but in all other respects is well adapted to the service. He thinks, however, this trial insufficient to do her justice, and prefers waiting for another trial before pronouncing positively on her general merits.

The additional article to the Extradition Convention between the United States and France is officially promulgated. It extends also to persons charged with the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories or accomplices, namely: Forging or knowingly passing or putting in circulation counterfeit coin or bank notes or other paper current as money with intent to defraud any person or persons, and embezzlement by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

The President, in recognition of the satisfactory manner in which JOHN NOGENT, Esq., discharged the duties of his special mission to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, recently, tendered him the appointment of Minister to Bogota, which he has declined, intending to take an active part in the politics of California during the Summer, his friends having induced him to become a candidate for Governor of that State.

Mr. MISHITT'S bill appropriating about six millions of acres of land among the several States, according to their Federal representation, for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges and the promotion of the mechanic arts, has been finally disposed of by both Houses. Its enemies are congratulating themselves on an anticipated Presidential veto.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, ratified the Dacotah Indian treaty, by which an extensive tract of country is secured to the United States.

The motion which was made at the last session to reconsider the vote by which the treaty with the Senecas at Tonawanda was ratified, having been withdrawn, the treaty is now in force.

The Senate rejected the nomination of ENOCH D. POTTER as Collector of the port of Toledo.

In the House, to-day, the Republicans generally, with a few Northern Democrats and twenty-five Southerners, voted to table the Arizona Territorial bill, but on the similar disposition of the Dacotah bill, several Republicans changed to the negative and the affirmative vote embraced 45 Southerners.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE has sold his house for about $20,000, having, to the regret of his social friends, abandoned the idea of housekeeping at Washington.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, in the case of E. M. Chappee vs. The Boston Belting Company, a writ of *certiorari* was awarded, on a motion by plaintiff, to supply the deficiency of record.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

By a typographical error Mr. BRODERICK'S name appeared in both the Yeas and Nays lists on the Indiana case. Mr. BROADBACK voted on all the four votes in favor of admitting the contestants, Messrs. LANE and McCARTEY, to argue their case on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution that after the close of the present Congress, such public documents as both Houses shall require, shall be printed in one lot, thus saving the expense of separate jobs. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. GWIN, on behalf of Mr. STUART, withdrew the latter's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Pacific Railroad bill was killed.

The bill introduced by Mr. SEWARD, on the 30th of January, additional to the act which prohibits the Slave-trade, was reported by Mr. BAYARD from the Judiciary Committee, without amendment and without recommendation.

Mr. SEWARD took occasion to refer to his bill to suppress the Slave-trade, and explained that although he was desirous of having it acted on immediately, he would have to delay it, as he was engaged in procuring from New-York and elsewhere information to satisfy his mind how it would affect legitimate commerce.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, moved to strike out $75,000 for the expense of sending back to Africa the negroes kidnapped by the brig *Echo*.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, spoke in support of Mr. CLAY'S amendment.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, reasoned that if the Constitution sanctions the suppression of the Slave-trade it sanctions the doing of it with humanity

Messrs. SEWARD, WILSON, and all the other Republican Senators, supported the appropriation, and Mr. DOOLITTLE denied that the Liberian colony was a failure, in opposition to the opinion of Mr. CLAY, who read an extract showing that the colony is decreasing by an excess of deaths over births and importations in a ratio that will depopulate it in a hundred years.

Mr. CLAY'S amendment was lost, by 40 against 10.

Mr. POOR having an amendment to propose, and on which to speak, the bill was set aside by special order.

The bill appropriates

For Ministers salaries, $214,000.
Minister to Japan, $7,500, with arrears of $3,375.
For Consuls-General, $240,000.
For Assistant Secretaries at London and Paris, $3,000.
For Secretary at China and Acting Interpreter, $5,000.
For Secretary at Constantinople and Acting Dragoman, $3,000.
For contingent expenses of Missions, $50,000.
For the Foreign Intercourse Fund, $60,000.
For intercourse with Barbary, $2,000.
For relief of American seamen abroad, $150,000.
For rewards for foreigners rescuing shipwrecked Americans, $10,000.
For Consuls' flags, furniture and postage, $40,000.
For Consuls' office rent, $22,370.
For Interpreters in China, $4,500.
For the Washington and British Boundary Commission, $100,000.
For the Reciprocity Commission, $23,000.
For the return of the Africans of the *Echo*, $75,000.
Total, $1,012,745.

The Cuba bill came up as the special order, and Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate and an audience of over two thousand persons. He spoke two hours in a faceless strain, interrupted by continued laughter. He was wholly against the acquisition of Cuba, and was astonished that the Senator from Louisiana was in favor of it. The acquisition would draw off trade and commerce to a better climate and the port of Havana, till New-Orleans became shrivelled up and became like Lexington, Ky., a fleshed town. Cuba, the youngest child, would be as usual the pet of the family; and how much it would cost to get her in trim, the Lord only knows. The children of the North eat dates and oranges, which they are told are from an island where there is no winter, and their natural instinct is to seek it. He here quoted from *Childe Harold* and *The Corsair*. Referring to Mr. HALE'S remark yesterday, respecting Catholicism, Mr. THOMPSON did not think Catholicism so objectionable in itself as in the genius of the people who possessed it, for he had lived half his life among American Catholics, and no people were better or more loyal citizens. Mr. HALE had also suggested that we should annex Canada. That proposal was monstrous, for the people there were of Anglo-French extraction, and he never knew a Frenchman yet whose idea of a republic was not merely to get a chance to vote for an Emperor. In talking so of the British Possessions he seems to forget that Great Britain is a larger landholder on the North American continent than we are. One of the best poets of Rome had said that that empire had tumbled to pieces from mere accretion. He feared that would be our fate. Our people, from their Anglo-Saxon blood, have derived the belief that it is right and proper to take from the Spaniard, Mexican, or Indian, anything they want, and that it is not homicide, nor murder, to kill him either. We went to Americanize and Christianize Cuba, do we? It reminded him that two young Kentuckians went there on a similar mission. One, being a good-looking fellow for an American, got to be an overseer for a widow; that Christianized her. The other ran away with an old man's daughter, and within a year the old man was living on a corner of the plantation, and himself in full possession. That is the way we Americanize. The Cubans would not stay if we had the island. They have too much instinct for that. Place the lion on the prairie and the buffalo will soon vacate it; or put the tiger where the deer haunt, and you will not find one there in forty days. The blue rat peacefully possessed this country until the Norway rats acquired it; then instinct told them they had to leave, and they did. It was a shame to pamper to the spirit of acquisition that is dominant with us. A century in the life of nations is but a day—so this nation is not yet a year old. Our true policy is to consolidate, secure and build up what we have, not to acquire more. It was said the possession of Cuba would give us an outlet for our fiery spirits. The Pacific Railroad was argued on a similar plea. He had seen some of these filibusters about Washington. They did nothing, had nothing, "toiled not, neither did they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Imagine these men letting off their spirits in the Rocky Mountains, cracking rocks or toting about railroad sills. No, Sir; it is fallacious—for those who are always talking about their readiness to spill the last drop of their blood are generally willing to let anybody else spill theirs first. Cuba seemed to Mr. THOMPSON to be the element of weakness rather than of strength, and tending to interrupt our peaceful relations with other powers. He did not believe England or France wants it. But if they do, England will fight for it, and France will go in for the glory of the thing. The battle of the Gods and Titans, and the battle of the fallen angels, as described by the poet, do not equal in grandeur her warfare. Recently ten thousand Persian cavalry on the Plain of Teheran, were charged by a regiment of Scots Greys, led by three lieutenants, who fell one after another; the British rode them down like ninepins, reformed and charged back and again till in twenty minutes there were not so many Persians left as there were by Leonidas at Thermopylæ. That's the kind of fighting England does. For a thousand years her temple of Janus has never been shut. John Bull is, in fact, a bloody old bruiser, who has been roaming about the world, brow-beating, insulting and whipping everybody he has a mind to. If we had Cuba, we could not raise such obstructions as would keep him out of the Gulf; and for the reason that we have no navy to watch the English and French steam fleets. We would be driven out of the water, not because our people are not brave, but because we couldn't stand such a fight. If we are to hold it, it must be by fortifications, and he would have a committee, composed of the officers who went to the Crimea, to whom he would add Senator DAVIS of Mississippi, and General SHIELDS, to survey and say where the Redans and Malakoffs shall rear their crests to withstand the English fleets. Yet we continue crying for more, like a pampered child, whose stomach is not big enough for his appetite.

Mr. THOMPSON had known gentlemen of Virginia to be ruined ere now by owning too much land, which would be sold for the taxes upon it until when they died there was barely enough left to pay their funeral expenses. Our own country would be too big, and the treaty of Guadaloupe would have been a curse had it not been for the fortunate turn up of gold in California. But as to Cuba there is not any God-send left there—nor has it gravitated one inch, not even by the "passional attraction" of the free-love school. We would derive no benefit from it. We would pay Spain more for it than it is worth, and negroes being cheaper there than in the South they would rise in price and the Cubans would sell out their possessions at higher rates. He had also other insuperable objections to the bill. If it means anything it means that the money is to be drawn by the Spanish Minister of the day, who will make a treaty, and is thus offering a premium to revolution. Here Mr. THOMPSON made some palpable hits at the Democratic Party, saying he understood the discipline was very strict, and that whoever does not chalk up to the mark goes overboard. Indeed he must take an opportunity before his term ends to ask the Senator from Illinois if he has not been doing something. With Cuba to amuse the South, and the Keystone bound to him by bars of iron and hoops of steel, the President might demand a renomination, for he never knew a Scotchman but who would hold on till death. It was said his luck would kill Mr. BUCHANAN, but Mr. THOMPSON knew something of hygiene, and gave a decided opinion that his is good for ten years yet, and then may leave it to a son of his—politically, of course, for none he has otherwise. In conclusion, Mr. THOMPSON utterly condemned this rampant spirit that clamors for war. It is a wrong spirit and a wrong teaching to the country. If we get into a war with France and England we will repent it to the last day of our lives. It will saddle us with debts which it will take as long to get rid of as the Israelites were in Egypt making bricks without straw. Old John Bull might be likened to a bull-dog going about hunting up fights—Cæsar, Pompey, Jumper and Jupiter, follow in his trail, and when he pins anything, they go in and worry it to death—and then out goes a nation from the map of Europe, or, if left in, it is crippled all the rest of its life to pay the expenses of the fight. Our lower orders have an inveterate hatred against Great Britain, whether just or unjust he would not say—but to bate a red coat and a Britisher is an element of our national character. It is true we eat suppers and read Shakespeare together, but that is no more than two old ladies having a bit of scandal over a cup of tea and hating each other like the devil. We can back against the bull-dog a terrier that has the spirit in him of the seven devils driven out of Mary Magdalene, and getting into this war we must go through with it. We will suffer in it, however we may may come out—hence, as the Powers do not seem to want to fight, there is no need to provoke it. Cuba, however, might do for a platform. Here Mr. THOMPSON, addressing himself directly to Mr. SEWARD, said he would volunteer him a piece of advice that would be useful if he came to be President. As far as the noise and laughter permitted the reporter to hear, he understood Mr. THOMPSON to ironically advise Mr. SEWARD to follow the example of other Presidents, and throw down the ladder when it had placed him in power. There was always some alternative to cast it aside. The advice was: "Don't stand on the platform when the cars are in motion." [Roars of laughter.] Mr. THOMPSON finished by adopting an aspiration of DANIEL WEBSTER'S, that God will so shape our ends that they will result in good. [Mr. THOMPSON had proceeded but a short time when he was obliged to sit and deliver his speech, as he was too weak to stand. Lord NAPIER was seated near him, and was evidently interested by his remarks.]

The Senate went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Nearly an hour was spent in a call of the House, no quorum being present at the usual time of meeting.

The House tabled the bill increasing the number of surgeons, assistant surgeons and pursers in the Navy,

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing a temporary Government for Arizona, and asked that it be considered now. It makes no appropriation of money. The importance of the measure is sufficiently appreciated. He presumed that every one's mind was made up, and hence no further consideration was necessary.

Mr. KELLOGG moved an amendment providing that when there are ten thousand actual residents in Arizona, the Legislature shall provide by law for the election of a Governor, Secretary of State, Marshal, and Judges, who are to be commissioned by the President.

Mr. STEPHENS said this bill had been formed on the model of the other territorial bills. It was now too late to change our policy as the gentleman from Illinois proposed.

Mr. HASKIN proposed a new section to the effect that when Arizona contains the requisite population for a Member of Congress ascertained by a census, it shall be lawful for the Legislature to provide for the election of delegates to form a constitution which shall be submitted to the people for ratification. This provision is to be incorporated in the rules, and constitute a rule of action as to all other Territories.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, objected to all amendments being read for information until the bill was regularly before the House for action.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered a preamble setting forth that, as the tract of country embracing Arizona, when acquired from the Republic of Mexico, was, by virtue of the law and Constitution of Mexico, free from African Slavery, and as no law has since been passed establishing Slavery therein, therefore

Resolved, That this act shall not be held to authorize African Slavery in the Territory, and Slavery remains abolished as at the time of its acquisition from Mexico.

Mr. GROW said this was almost the same language as was used by Colonel BENTON, and, therefore, it was a Benton proviso.

Mr. MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, objected to the introduction of this amendment.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, moved to table the whole subject. Agreed to, 121 against 78.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide a temporary Government for Dakotah. He said it contained no appropriation. The Territory was lying outside of the limits of Minnesota, and was now without a government.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, moved to table the bill. Carried, 137 against 66.

Mr. STEPHENS also reported a bill providing a temporary government for Jefferson, which was also tabled.

Various bills concerning the organized Territories were reported, including appropriations for completing the Capitols in Utah, Nebraska and New-Mexico, and building prisons in Nebraska, New-Mexico and Kansas.

Mr. FLORENCE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the Senate bill granting a pension of $50 per month to the widow of General GAINES, from June, 1849, for her natural life, which was passed.

The Senate's amendment to the House bill, granting public lands to the several States, to provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the material amendment was, to allow every State having an increase of representation under the census of 1860, twenty thousand acres of land for every additional Representative.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, made an ineffectual motion to table the bill—95 against 108.

The Senate's amendments were concurred in.

The House also concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the relief of the widow of Commodore PORTER, and then went into Committee on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The amendment to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department was debated.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, reiterated his former remarks, charging that while the War Department was arming troops to assail hostile Indians, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. MANYPENNY, was arming these very Indians. He quoted from documents in support of his assertions.

Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, said he knew Mr. MANYPENNY as an honest man. The policy of the Bureau is, that in all cases where Indians are in a hostile attitude, their annuities and everything else are withheld.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said such charges as Mr. BLAIR'S ought not to have been made except upon the best testimony. The terms alluded to were not furnished the Indians till Mr. MANYPENNY went out of office, but provision had previously been made, from motives of humanity, to facilitate their killing of game. There was not a man on the floor who knew anything in relation to Mr. MANYPENNY who did not know that he stood here for years fighting Missouri cormorants.

Mr. BLAIR (interposing) said—"Yes, fighting them with Indians."

Mr. COX, resuming, remarked—Fighting the plundering schemes of the sharks which the gentleman from Missouri was indirectly defending. He knew the *animus* of these attacks.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, said that arms are furnished by United States agents to Indians, who use them against the citizens of Texas.

After further debate, the amendment was rejected.

The action of the Committee was subsequently reported to the House, and concurred in.

Adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

COST OF DINING AND WINING JURIES.

At the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the bill of Wm. J. Haskett, for services as Excise Commissioner, amounting to $350, $200 of it for office rent, was presented and referred.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying Robert D. Holmes $150 for services as Excise Commissioner, and the Board ordered that it should be paid.

The Committee on Civil Courts reported against the petition of the Justices of the Superior Court for different Court-rooms from those at present occupied by the Court. It is injudicious, the Committee think, to procure different rooms while the subject of building a new City Hall is still before the Legislature, especially in view of the fact that $1,047 73 has been appropriated for fitting up the rooms of this Court. The report was laid on the table.

The report of the same Committee, in favor of authorizing the appointment of another Assistant District-Attorney, at $2,500 a year, and a Cl

cloth, without his permission. So far as Goodyear was concerned, all kinds of India-rubber elastic goods, or elastic cloths, by whatever name known—except the particular kind of India-rubber cloth made according to his patent of March 9, 1844, and to which he had an exclusive right—could be made by any one, unless the one making it should use, in the manufacture of it, the particular kind or preparation of India-rubber material patented to him. It is not to be presumed that a grantor intends to grant more than he has a right to grant, or that a grantee intends to receive, by way of grant, that to which he has a full right without a grant.

The grant of right contained in the granting clause of the deed of the 29th day of October, 1846, was of an exclusive right, which, at the time, was vested in Goodyear, and not of anything to which Day had a right without such grant. It was of the exclusive right which Goodyear then had to make "shirred or corrugated goods," with the license and privilege to do certain things, which would make that exclusive right more valuable; which certain things were, the use, in the manufacture of the "shirred or corrugated goods" to which the exclusive right had been conveyed, of any of the machinery or improvements mentioned and described in and secured by any of the letters patent; and the use also, in the manufacture of such "shirred or corrugated goods" to which an exclusive right had been conveyed, of any of the compounds, fabrics or ingredients mentioned or described in said letters patent.

The terms of the grant, therefore, taken in connection with the recitals in the preamble, without a resort to the subsequent portions of the deed to aid in their interpretation, import that what was granted was the exclusive right which Goodyear had by virtue of his patent of March 9, 1844, to make "shirred or corrugated goods," with the license and privilege to use, in the exercise and enjoyment of such exclusive right granted, certain other rights secured to him, to make that exclusive right more valuable. This was the extent of the grant, as it appears from the language of the granting clause. This was what the parties meant by the terms which they use so far as it respects "shirred or corrugated goods," that was the subject of the grant. The other patents of Goodyear were to be used only in the manufacture of the "shirred or corrugated goods," secured by the patent of March 9, 1844. There was no right given to use Goodyear's preparations and improvements in India-rubber no right to use the vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of any elastic articles, or elastic goods, or elastic cloths, except the "shirred or corrugated" goods made according to the shirred goods patent.

But, in giving an interpretation to a particular clause of a deed, we must look to every part of it, in order to ascertain whether such interpretation is the true one; to see if in this deed any more extended and enlarged meaning can be given to the terms "shirred or corrugated goods," as used in the granting clause, than we have already given to those terms, by the consideration of such granting clause, taken in connection only with the recitals in the preamble contained.

The deed contains several covenants on the part of Goodyear. One is "that said Goodyear will not hereafter grant any right, license or agreament to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to manufacture, vend or use corrugated or shirred goods, or to build, use or vend any of the aforesaid machinary, or to use any of his compounds in the manufacture of shirred or corrugated goods, and will not himself manufacture or import any corrugated or shirred goods; and in case of a violation of this section, (of the deed,) then the covenants of said Day, hereinafter contained, shall not be binding on said Day." The covenants of Day here referred to were, that he would pay tariff and do other acts. It is *claimed* that this covenant is inconsistent with the construction already put on the granting clause, and consistent only with the construction given to it by the complainants.

This covenant was entered into for the purpose of relieving Day from the obligation of his covenants, in case Goodyear should do certain things, tha doing of which would be in violation of the right granted. It was designed more effectually to secure Day, in the exclusive right granted. The terms "shirred or corrugated goods" are used three several times in this covenant. It is insisted that, as used in the two last instances, their meaning is different from that intended for them as used in the first part of the covenant; that in the last two instances they mean "shirred or corrugated goods" made in a different manner from those manufactured according to the patent of March 9, 1844; that they mean all India rubber goods when made by combining threads or strands of vulcanized rubber with some textile material; and that such latter goods were comprehended in the terms "shirred or corrugated goods."

It is admitted that the meaning of the terms as used in the first part of the covenant is "shirred or corrugated goods," made according to the patent of March 9, 1844. The argument is that the first part of the covenant is, that Goodyear would not license any one to make corrugated goods according to his patent; that was sufficient to protect Day in the use of the vulcanized rubber in manufacturing according to that patent, and that the latter portion of the covenant was intended to prevent Goodyear from licensing any one to use his vulcanized rubber and compounds in the manufacture of other kinds of India-rubber goods made by combining threads or strands of India-rubber with some textile material.

After the most attentive consideration, we cannot discover anything in this covenant inconsistent with the construction which we have put upon the granting clause. All its provisions are consistent with such construction. There are in the covenant four several stipulations on the part of Goodyear.

First—That he will not grant any right or license, to any one, to manufacture, vend or use "shirred or corrugated goods." This confessedly refers to the exclusive right, which, at the time the deed was executed, Goodyear had to the "shirred or corrugated goods" made according to his patent of March 9, 1844.

Second—That he will not grant any right or license to any one to build or use any of the machinery mentioned in the granting clause. There was no machinery mentioned or alluded to, except the machinery used to make "shirred or corrugated goods," according to the shirred goods patent. This stipulation also confessedly relates to the goods made according to that patent.

Third—That he will not grant to any one the right to use any of his compounds in the manufacture of "shirred or corrugated goods." The assignment of the right to make "shirred or corrugated goods," according to the patent of March 9, 1844, did not carry with it any new right secured by the patent of June 15, 1844. The rights secured by the latter patent were distinct from, and independent of, any rights secured by the former. The first stipulation had reference to the former patent, and the former patent only. In that stipulation the use of the latter patent was not included. The object of the parties was, as is confessed, to secure to Day, the grantee of the former patent, in the manufacture of the goods secured by that patent, the further exclusive right to use the latter patent. And the intent of the parties in making this latter stipulation was to secure that object. There is nothing in this stipulation to show that it had reference to any other object.

Fourth—That he (Goodyear) would not manufacture or import any corrugated or shirred goods. There is nothing in this stipulation to show that these terms were used in any different sense than that given to them in the other stipulation. To apply them in this stipulation, as meaning elastic woven goods, would lead to this result: If Goodyear should manufacture or import elastic woven goods, composed of threads or strands of common gum, which everybody has a right to manufacture and import, and which never were a subject of controversy before the settlement which resulted in the grant in question, then all the covenants which Day had entered into would become charged.

Another covenant on the part of Goodyear, Horace H. Day, his representatives and assigns, shall have and enjoy the like full, free and exclusive right, license and privilege to make and use, in the manufactura of shirred or corrugated goods, any improvements made, or to be made, by said Goodyear, which he, his representatives or assigns, may be the holders or owners, for which patents have or shall be obtained which relate to shirred corrugated goods, or the machinary for preparing, making the same, or the composition, stuff or fabric of which they may be composed, or the machinery for preparing or finishing such composition, stuff or fabric; and also the right to use such composition, stuff or fabric in the manufacture of all the articles in the grants above enumerated." And it is claimed that the provisions in this covenant are inconsistant with the views we have already taken of the rights granted to Day.

The subject matter of the grant in the first place was a existing thing, to which Goodyear had the exclusive right, and certain rights to other existing things, the use of which would make the enjoyment of the grant more valuable. The provision as to the future inventions, improvements or patents of Goodyear, secured to Day, the use of them only, as to the shirred or corrugated India-rubber goods, and the hose, air-beds, air-pillows, Day's patent boat, and Griffith's patent cotton-floater.

After a full and careful consideration of this covenant we can discover nothing in it inconsistent with the construction put upon the granting clause. By the "shirred or corrugated goods" mentioned in this covenant, are meant the "shirred or corrugated goods" to which Goodyear had an exclusive right; such as were made according to the patent of March 9, 1844; and the "composition, stuff or fabric" mentioned refers to the material of which "corrugated goods," made according to that patent, might be composed.

The first covenant on the part of Day is, that he will pay to Goodyear a tariff of three cents per square yard for all shirred or corrugated goods to be made or used by him during the term of said patents, (the four mentioned in the recital to the deeds,) or any of them, or of any renewal or extension thereof, or of any new patent taken out on the surrender of an old one. Then follows this stipulation: "It being understood and agreed by the parties that all shirred or corrugated goods of any kind, made or used by said Day or his assigns, shall be considered as made and used under this agreement, and subject to said tariff or assessment; excepting from the operation of this clause, however, all shirred or corrugated goods made with strands or threads of native or common gum, when such goods may be manufactured by said Day for the purpose of competing with such goods; and when so made by him for such purpose he shall not be liable to pay any duty or assessment thereon."

In order to put a proper construction upon the stipulations contained in this covenant, and to understand their true meaning, they should be considered in connection with a covenant on the part of Goodyear, in which he agrees that he "will, at his own expense and cost, prosecute all and every person, or persons, or bodies corporate, who shall infringe to the injury of said Day in the use of the privilege hereby granted and conveyed, all or any of the patents above enumerated or referred to, by the manufacture or sale of shirred or corrugated goods; and that he will, with all due diligence carry on such prosecutions to final judgment against each and every violator of the same, or until it shall be judicially and beyond appeal decided that said patents so violated as aforesaid are not valid in law."

It is claimed by the complainants that this covenant on the part of Day, when taken in connection with this latter covenant on the part of Goodyear, clearly shows that the parties were dealing with woven goods, or some species of goods not made under Goodyear's shirred goods patent; particularly when these two covenants are considered in connection with another covenant wherein it is mutually agreed that in the event of any other person manufacturing, or importing, or selling shirred or corrugated goods, except such shirred goods as are made with strands or threads of native or common gum, such as is generally used by woven suspender makers, and thereby materially impairing the profits which would accrue to Day when in the exclusive enjoyment of the privileges granted, that then the tariffs agreed to be paid are to cease.

There was granted the right to at least two kinds of "shirred or corrugated goods."

First—The right to make such goods according to the Goodyear patent, when the strands or threads of rubber were of native or common gum. And second, tha right to make such goods according to such patent, with the additional right to use in the making of them strands or threads of vulcanized rubber, prepared according to the patent of June 15, 1844. There was also an additional right to use the patented machine to make such goods. These the defendant claims were all the rights conveyed by the first granting clause.

At the time of the grant, India rubber woven elastic goods, with strands or threads of common rubber, and which the complainants claim were included under the name of "shirred or corrugated goods," could be made without infringing on the patent of March 9, 1844. The exclusive right to make said woven goods was not in Goodyear to grant. The right was in the public.

From the covenants last above recited, it appears, First, that Day was to pay tariffs on all "shirred or corrugated goods" included in the grant, or attempted to be included. Second, that Goodyear was to protect Day in the enjoyment of all rights which had been secured to him by patent, and granted to Day, and if he did not, his right to tariff on all goods made should cease. Third, that sometime during the continuance of the grant, it might so happen, that Goodyear would not have it in his power to protect Day in the exclusive right to manufacture a kind of "shirred or corrugated goods" which were composed of threads or strands of common rubber, and upon which Day had agreed to pay tariff. Fourth, that in the latter event Day was to protect himself, and that when he did so protect himself, by the manufacture of such goods to compete with the like kind of goods in the market, he should not pay tariff on such goods so made for such purpose, although he should continue to pay tariff on the other kinds of goods made in pursuance of the grant.

Taking the stipulations in these several agreements in connection with each other, it is argued by the complainants, that the parties were treating about other goods, under the name of "shirred or corrugated goods" than such as were made according to the Goodyear Patent; that Goodyear could protect Day by suits and by injunctions, so that he could have the monopoly in the market of such goods as were made according to the patent; and as, during the period of the grant, it might so happen that there would be a kind of "shirred or corrugated goods" made of threads or strands of common rubber, upon which Day was to pay tariff, brought into the market, which would not be in violation of the patent of Goodyear of March 9, 1844, against which Day could not be protected by Goodyear, but could only be protected, if protected at all, by competition, that such kind of goods were, therefore, different from goods made according to Goodyear's patent; that they were woven goods, or elastic rubber goods, composed of strands or threads of rubber, however made; and that, by the understanding of the parties, as shown in the deed, the deed was intended to secure to Day the privilege to make this latter kind of goods under the name of "shirred or corrugated goods," with the exclusive right to use, in the making of the same, the vulcanized rubber patent, as well as the right to manufacture according to the shirred goods patent.

The argument is plausible, and, if sound, would tend strongly to show, that the view we have taken of the rights conveyed by the granting clause, is too limited.

The deed now under consideration was executed after a long conflict between the parties, as to the rights which were secured to Goodyear by his Patents. The stipulations contained in it, were entered into (Day recognizing the rights of Goodyear in the matters in controversy) with a view to a settlement of the controversy, and to transfer to Day certain rights which Goodyear had by virtue of his patents. The right to make elastic India rubber cloth, composed of threads or strands of common rubber, by whatever name called, when the same was not made according to Goodyear's Patent of March 9, 1844, had not been in controversy. There was nothing to settle about that right. Day had as much right in this respect as Goodyear had. The argument assumes, that for the making of this kind of goods, to manufacture which Day had as much right as Goodyear, Day agreed to pay a tariff; that the goods thus manufactured therefore shall be considered as being manufactured under the deed, by the name of "shirred or corrugated goods," and as such liable to pay a tariff, except when they might be manufactured by Day for competing with such goods, thrown into the market by others.

The grants under tha deed were for tha longest period during which any of the four patents was to continue, and for the additional time that any of them might be extended. Day was to have the benefit of all or any of them, and was to pay the tariffs as agreed, so long as he had the benefit of any one of the patents, though the others had expired by lapse of time and had not been extended. The tariff was to be paid in consideration of benefits received and enjoyed; and the argument of the complainants leads to this result. If the shirred goods patent had been extended, and the vulcanized patent had not been, than if Day did what anybody else had a right to do without any permission of Goodyear, viz., make elastic woven goods, or any kind of elastic indie rubber goods or elastic rubber cloths, (provided it was not made according to the shirred goods patent,) with threads or strands either of common rubber or vulcanized rubber, he would be obliged to pay the tariff. Protection to Day in the rights for which he was to pay tariff, was one great object of the deed. He could not in the case supposed be protected by Goodyear, for the making of such goods would not be in violation of any patent. And he could not protect himself by competition so as to avoid the payment of the tariff, as it respects the goods made with strands or threads of vulcanized rubber, for the stipulation in regard to protection by competition is limited to such goods as are made "with strands or threads of native or common gum." He would, therefore, be obliged to pay tariff, although he was not protected by Goodyear, and was without the power of saving himself from the payment of such tariffs, by manufacturing for tha purpose of competing with such goods.

A more satisfactory construction can be put upon the stipulations in the covenants just referred to—one that will make such covenants entirely consistent with the view already taken of the rights conveyed by the granting clause, and inconsistent with the views taken of such clause by the complainants. The parties were providing in the stipulations not only for a state of things which might exist during the then existing patents, but also for a state of things which might exist when one of them should be extended and the others have expired;—when the vulcanized patent might be extended and the shirred goods patent have expired, and also when the shirred goods patent might be extended and the vulcanized patent would have expired.

They contemplated a state of things which at present exists, when the vulcanized patent has been extended, and when all the other patents have expired. This being the state of things, the shirred goods patent having expired, every one now has a right to make "shirred or corrugated goods," composed of "threads or strands of native or common gum." But no one except Day has a right to make such goods of "threads or strands" of vulcanized rubber prepared according to Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844. Now there is a state of things which the parties foresaw when they executed the deed and incorporated in it the above covenants, and which they, by said covenants, provide for. Day now has an exclusive right to make "shirred or corrugated goods," according to the [illegible] sections given in the patent of March 9, 1844, [illegible] the rubber strands or threads are composed of [illegible] vulcanized rubber; and Goodyear having a patent [illegible] vulcanized rubber must protect him in that [illegible] he does not, the obligation on the part of Day [illegible] to cease. Day holds now no exclusive right to the shirred goods according to Goodyear's [illegible] with threads or strands of native or common [illegible] but has a right to make such goods in common [illegible] any one else; and he is obliged to pay tariffs for making such goods "with native or common gum" during the existence of the extended vulcanized patent, for he so contracted by the deed, unless, in the language of the deed, "such goods he manufactured by said Day for tha purpose of competing with such goods, and when so made by him for such purpose he shall not be liable to pay any duty or assessment thereon." The vulcanized patent is now in existence; Day can now be protected by Goodyear, when that patent is violated by the use of vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of "shirred or corrugated goods." The shirred goods patent has expired; when such goods are now to be made with "threads or strands of native or common gum" Day cannot be protected by Goodyear against the manufacture of such goods. But if he makes such goods for "the purpose of competing with the same goods" in the market, according to tha stipulations in the deed above referred to, he is not liable to the payment of tariffs thereon.

On the 5th day of November, 1846, there were "articles of agreement" entered into between the parties, under their hands and seals, additional or supplemental to the articles in the first deed, which articles in the first deed were to be construed and governed by tha articles in the deed of the said 5th of November, wherein they differed or were inconsistent, but in all other respects the first deed was to remain in full force. By the deed of the 5th November, it was stipulated that Goodyear should procure and cause to be assigned to Day to be canceled, the three several licenses to Hutchinson & Runyon, to Ford & Co., and to Ondardonk & Letson, which, by the first deed, he was exensed from doing.

And there is a stipulation that tha reassignament of said three licenses to Day should be a condition precedent to the performance of any part of the covenants by him.

In these last-mentioned articles there is also a covenant by Day, that while Goodyear protects him, Day, "in the exclusive right to manufacture and vend shirred or corrugated goods," he, Day, will refrain from doing certain things therein mentioned, thereby showing that what the parties meant by the terms "shirred or corrugated goods" was, the exclusive right which Goodyear had to manufacture and vend such goods, under his patent, referred to in the recitals of the deed first executed; for Goodyear could not protect Day in such exclusive right unless he had in him such exclusive right.

The second deed, executed by tha parties on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1846, was entitled "memorandum of agreement," and was to be auxiliary to the two other deeds before mentioned. It contained a stipulation for "a release from tha Naugatuck Company of the right or license to make any articles which by said before-mentioned agreements Day is licensed to make." After Goodyear had obtained his unlicensed patents, namely, on the 15th day of June, 1844, by a deed executed between him and the Naugatuck India-rubber Company, dated July 18, 1844, for certain considerations in the deed named, he granted unto said Company the full and absolute license to use any and all of his preparations of India-rubber and improvements in the preparation of India-rubber, for manufacturing cloth or any other article of merchandise, or any articles to which the same may be applicable, for and during the unexpired term or terms of any patent or patents or renewals of patents owned by him, or in which he may have an interest issued or to be issued. This absolute and full license to the Naugatuck Company was also an exclusive one. Goodyear covenanting that he would not grant to any other person a right or license to do what he had granted to the Naugatuck Company a license to do. There was reserved, however, in Goodyear tha right, after tha 20th of July, 1844, to sell for a stipulated sum or price in gross the exclusive right of making, using and vending his said preparations and improvements for any specific purpose; provided that before such sale the Naugatuck Company should have the preemptive right to become the purchasers, at and for such stipulated price or sum in gross.

Before this deed to the Naugatuck Company, namely, on the 24th of May, 1844, which was prior to the issuing of the vulcanized patent, Goodyear had assigned to D. L. Suydam the two patents for shirred goods—tha patent for the manufacture and the patent for the machinery. This assignment was only for tha time the patent had to run, and not for any extended term. The right acquired by Suydam, under this assignment, was conveyed back to Goodyear by deed bearing date the 10th day of May, 1845.

There were certain exceptions in the deed of Goodyear to the Naugatuck Company, which limited the operation of the grant of "the use of any and all his (Goodyear's) preparations of India-rubber and improvements in the preparation of India-rubber for manufacturing cloths or any articles of merchandise, or any article to which the same may be applicable," to such articles as were not excepted. These exceptions were of the right to use said improvements in the manufacture of "napped cloths, coats, capes, mittens and gloves," which were excepted during the whole period of the grant. The right to use such preparation in the manufacture of India-rubber shoes, which was excepted for a specific time. After the expiration of such specific time the right to use said preparation in the manufacture of such shoes was to be in the Naugatuck Company. The right to use the preparation of vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of the shirred goods, made according to the shirred goods patent of Goodyear, was also excepted so long as Suydam had the exclusive right to manufacture such goods. This latter exception is as follows: "And whereas the said Goodyear has heretofore sold to D. L. Suydam, of New-York City, tha right to manufacture shirred goods, the said right is hereby excepted from the operation of this instrument, in addition to the exceptions abovenamed."

By this deed the Naugatuck Company had no exclusive right to any of the cloths or other articles to be manufactured, whether tha cloth was "shirred or corrugated," or not, unless Goodyear's preparation and improvements of India-rubber were used in such manufacture. They had by the grant an exclusive right and license to the use of the preparation and improvements of India-rubber in any article to which the same was applied, with certain exceptions.

It is important that it should be understood, what rights the Naugatuck Company obtained by virtue of this deed, in order that we may understand what Goodyear and Day meant should be done when they provided in the deed, entitled "memorandum of agreement," that "a release from tha Naugatuck Company of the right or license to make any articles, which by said before mentioned agreement Day is licensed to make, shall be obtained and assigned to said Day, simultaneously with tha execution of said articles." This is important as the complainants claim, that it appears from the covenant in the "memorandum of agreement" referred to, in reference to a release from the Naugatuck Company, and the manner in which it was executed, that a more extended meaning should be given to tha terms "shirred or corrugated goods," than has been given to them when considering tha granting clause of tha deed first executed by the parties.

It should be borne in mind, that in that deed, Goodyear, in addition to the rights which he granted to Day, in reference to "shirred or corrugated goods" also granted him the exclusive right, license and privilege to use his compositions and fabrics, secured to him (Goodyear) by his vulcanized patent, "in the manufacture of India rubber hose, of the kind patented by said Day; air beds and air pillows of all kinds; Day's patent boat; Griffith's patent cotton floatar, and Day's patent chairs and settees." At that time tha exclusive right to use Goodyear's vulcanized Rubber and preparations and improvements, patented, in the manufactura of these articles, was in the Naugatuck Company. Consequently this latter right conveyed to Day would be of little if of any avail, unless a release was obtained from tha Naugatuck Company. Goodyear therefore in that original deed, after having made the grants contained in it, covenanted that he would at his own cost and expense repurchase and cancel all assignments and licenses which had been before made by him touching the rights granted, except the three licenses to Hutchinson & Runyon, to Ford & Co., and to Osderdonk & Letson, so that Day should have the full benefit of the grant.

By that covenant (although the name of tha Naugatuck Company is not mentioned) he, in effect, stipulated that he would obtain from that Company a release of tha right which they had to use his patented preparations and improvements, in making any of the articles which Day was licensed to make. The covenant, in the "memorandum of agreement," was not more extensive than the covenant in the original deed. It did not require Goodyear to obtain of the Naugatuck Company as much as he was required to obtain by the covenant in tha original deed. By the covenant in the original deed, Goodyear obligates himself to obtain from the Naugatuck Company the right which they had to use his vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of "air beds and air pillows." By the "art clea of agreement," executed Nov. 5, 1846, the grant, as far as it respects "air beds and air pillows," was curtailed. And tha principal object which the parties had in view in entering into the stipulation referred to in the "memorandum of agreement," must have been so to limit the duty which Goodyear was under by his covenant in the first deed, as to free him from tha obligation to procure a release from tha Naugatuck Company of the right to use vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of "air beds and air pillows." There is nothing in either of these covenants to show what was meant by the parties, by the terms "shirred or corrugated goods."

But it is insisted by the complainants, that these covenants should be taken in connection with tha release and assignment executed by the Naugatuck Company to Goodyear, of a license to use his preparations and improvements, his vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of corrugated goods, which license so released and reassigned was, as a subsequent period, transferred to Day to be canceled, and was by Goodyear and Day canceled. Tha release was executed by the Naugatuck Company on the 7th of December, 1846, after all the deeds relating to tha grants to Day were finished and completed by delivery. After it was delivered by the Company to Goodyear, it was by him delivered to Day, on the 19th of February, 1847.

The evidence derived from this release to Goodyear, to show what was meant by the term "shirred or corrugated goods," as used in the deed of grant, is extraneous from the deed. It is evidence subsequent to the execution of the deed, to show what the parties then admitted was the import and meaning of the terms "shirred or corrugated goods," at the time they were used in the deed.

This evidence is legitimate for this purpose, as other acts and admission of the parties which took place subsequent to the execution of the deed, such as the facts that Day never paid tariff for the manufacture of any corrugated goods, except such as were made according to the patent of March 9, 1844; that Goodyear always collected tariffs for woven goods manufactured by other parties, and the numerous other acts and admissions testified to in the many affidavits which have been produced, which go to show that, when the deeds were executed, the parties understood by the terms "shirred or corrugated goods," only such goods as were made according to the shirred goods patent. These extraneous facts are all proper to aid the Court in ascertaining what the deeds really mean, when there are difficulties in interpreting their language, in consequence of ambiguities in the terms used. But when there are no such ambiguities such evidence is not resorted to. When there are no difficulties in interpreting the language used, the deeds must speak for themselves.

But we feel disposed, in order to see whether there is anything in the release from the Naugatuck Company inconsistent with the construction we have given to the granting clause of the deed, to consider the release separate and distinct from the other acts and admissions of the parties, which took place subsequent to the execution of the deed, and as if it formed a part of the deed, and looking at it as separate and distinct, and as if it were a part of the deed, we will give it our attention.

The release of tha Naugatuck Company, reassigned and transferred to Goodyear, all the right, license and privilege which the company had, *claimed*, or possessed under tha indenture of July 18, 1844, or by any other means whatsoever, "to use in the preparation of any shirred or corrugated goods, or of India-rubber pipe, such as is used by Horace H. Day in his patent hose, Day's patent life-chair and settee, and Griffith's patent cotton floater, and Day's patent boat, or any of the improvements by said Goodyear claimed by any patent whatever, or of which he may be the inventor or possessor; and also any right which, by the means aforesaid, *or otherwise, howsoever* tha said Naugatuck India-Rubber Company may have to manufacture shirred or corrugated goods, or said India-rubber pipe, such as is used by Horace H. Day in his patent hose, Day's patent life-chair and settee, and Griffith's patent cotton floater, and Day's patent boat."

The argument is, that this release, made in pursuance of the requirements of the covenant in the deed contained, purported to transfer to Goodyear, a right which the Company then had, "to use in the preparation of any shirred or corrugated goods" any of the improvements of Goodyear, claimed by any patents; also any right which they have, either by such means, or *otherwise*, to manufacture shirred or corrugated goods," that the Company, then, had no right either to use in the preparation of tha shirred goods, made according to the patent of March 9, 1844, any of the improvements of Goodyear, claimed by patent, or to manufacture such goods according to said patent, and that, therefore, the right purported to be reassigned was some other right; and that such other right was the right to use said improvements of Goodyear, claimed by patent in the manufacture of elastic rubber goods, or articles not made according to the patent of March 9, 1844, which right then was in the Naugatuck Company, and that the elastic-woven rubber goods were included in and covered by the terms "shirred or corrugated goods."

It is apparent, from tha indenture entered into on the 18th day of July, 1844, between Goodyear and the Naugatuck Company, that the object of Goodyear was to divest himself of all right which he then had to use any and all his preparations of "India-rubber, and improvements in the preparation of India-rubber, for manufacturing cloths or any other article of merchandise, or any article to which the same may be applicable, for and during the unexpired term of all patents issued to him, bearing any date whatsoever, and for and during the unexpired term of any other patent or patents, or renewals of patents, owned by him, or in which he may have an interest," and to vest the whole right he then had to such use in the Naugatuck Company. His object was to give up all right to such use, and substitute the Naugatuck Company in his place, they performing certain things as a consideration for such substitution. This being the object of both parties to the indenture, as is manifest from the indenture itself, such a construction should be put upon the instrument as will carry out that object.

The exceptions in the indenture in favor of third persons, by which the operation of the general term of the grant is somewhat limited, were not made for the purpose of reserving in Goodyear any portion of the right granted, and which, without such exception, would seem to be included in the general terms of the grant. The general terms of the grant are "A FULL AND ABSOLUTE LICENSE to use the thing granted, for manufacturing cloths or any other article of merchandise, or any article to which the same may be applicable." Goodyear gave the Company the right to use vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of cloths and any article to which it was applicable; and as it was applicable to his patented shirred goods under the description of "cloths," and also under the description of "articles of merchandise," &c., he thereby gave the Naugatuck Company a right to use threads or strands of vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of his patented shirred goods. But this they could not do so long as Suydam had the rights granted to him; so long as his grant was in force. He had the exclusive right to manufacture "shirred or corrugated goods," according to the Patent of March 9, 1844, for the unexpired term of that patent, with the privilege to use for said unexpired term Goodyear's other improvements in such manufacture.

But this did not include the whole right which Goodyear had to the use of his vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of the goods made according to the shirred goods patent. A valuable right still remained in him. It is necessary therefore to look at the exception to see if that right was reserved to him, for if it were not so reserved, it passed to the Company by the terms of the grant.

That exception we here again extract: "And, whereas, The said Goodyear has heretofore sold to D. L. Suydam, of New-York City, tha right to manufacture shirred goods, the said right is hereby excepted from the operation of the instrument, in addition to the exceptions above mentioned." Nothing is here reserved in Goodyear. Something is excepted in favor of Suydam. The "said right" is hereby "excepted." What is the "said right" which is so excepted from the operation of the general terms in the granting clause? The "said right" which Goodyear has heretofore sold to D. L. Suydam, and nothing more. It is therefore in this connection necessary to see what was sold to Suydam; and when we have ascertained that, we shall know what was the limitation and exception to the general terms of the granting clause.

We have already shown what was sold to Suydam. His rights under the grant from Goodyear would expire on the 9th day of March, 1858. They could continue no longer.

The grant to Day was for the unexpired term of any of the patents enumerated, and for all renewals and extensions of the same. It was, therefore, at all events, to continue until tha 15th day of June, 1858; and, as the vulcanized patent has been extended, the term of the expiration of the grant is not until the 15th of June, 1865. The grant to the Naugatuck Company was also for and during tha unexpired term of all patents issued to Goodyear, bearing any date whatsoever, or owned by him, or in which he may have an interest, whether issued or to be issued, and for any extensions of tha same. It is claimed by the complainants that the grant to the Naugatuck Company was not for any extended term. When we come to the consideration of another point made in the case it will be shown that this grant carried the extended term.

The defendant claims that when Suydam, on the 10th of May, 1845, reconveyed to Goodyear the right which he had, Goodyear received the reconveyance in trust for the Naugatuck Company, and that from that time tha right of the Company to use the vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of "shirred goods" made according to tha shirred goods patent, commenced and was vested. But the necessities of the case do not require a determination of the latter question.

From what has been made to appear, it is manifest that at the time of the release executed by the Naugatuck Company, they had a right to tha use of the vulcanized rubber "in the manufacture of such shirred or corrugated goods as should be made according to shirred goods patent, after the 9th of March, 1858," which right it was important to Day to have canceled, in order that he might have the full benefit of his extension grant, and that the release was obtained from and executed by the Naugatuck Company, with the view, among other things, that they might be divested of this particular right, and that the same might be canceled, so that Day should have the full benefit of his grant.

In the investigation of tha question submitted for decision, we have had occasion to examine with much particularity eight several deeds executed by Goodyear, namely: the deed to the Naugatuck Company, to Hutchinson & Runyon, to Ford & Co., to Onderdonk & Letson, and the four deeds to Day—the one to the Naugatuck Company having been executed after Goodyear was divested of the right which he granted to Suydam to make "shirred or corrugated goods," and tha remaining seven having been executed after he was reinvested in the right which he had so granted to Suydam. When the deed to tha Naugatuck Company was executed, he had a right to convey to them the exclusive right and privilege he thereby granted. The terms used in the deed did carry that exclusive privilege; and they were sufficient to carry the whole and exclusive privilege to use such preparations in the manufacture of corrugated goods or cloths made after his shirred goods patent, and would have carried such whole privilege if a prior right had not been outstanding in favor of Suydam. Therefore the exception in the deed. And the question forcibly suggests itself to the mind, Why, if Goodyear intended, in the deeds to Hutchinson & Runyon, to Ford & Co., to Onderdonk & Letson, and to Day, to convey a license to use vulcanized rubber in the manufactura of elastic woven rubber goods, he did not use tha terms which he used in the deed to the Naugatuck Company, instead of using the terms "shirred or corrugated goods?" Tha reason is obvious. It is because he had no right to convey a license to use his vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of elastic woven goods, the entire and exclusive right to them being in the Naugatuck Company. But as at the dates of these seven deeds, he had the right to the "shirred and corrugated goods" granted to Suydam, with the right to use in tha manufacture of such goods his preparations; the rights granted to Suydam, having been conveyed back to him, he intended in these seven deeds to grant them a new extension. Tois was all the right granted so far as it respects "shirred or corrugated goods." The licenses to Hutchinson & Runyon, Ford & Co., and Onderdonk & Letson, were free licenses to be enjoyed, connectedly or separately. The grant to Day of the 29th of October, 1846, was of an exclusive right, but subject to the right previously granted to tha last-named firms; which last mentioned rights, by the articles of agreement entered into on the 5th day of November, 1856, were by Goodyear to be canceled, as a condition precedent to the right to hold Day to the covenants which he had entered into.

If there were any doubt as to the meaning of the terms in question, as understood by the parties at the time the agreement of the 29th of October, 1846, was entered into, and as used by them in that agreement, such doubt would be removed by a consideration of the deed of the 5th of December, of the same year. This last-mentioned agreement was executed by both Goodyear and Day, under their hands and seals. It was made after the several free licenses, which had in the year 1845 been executed to Hutchinson & Runyon, to Ford & Co., and to Onderdonk & Letson, were delivered up to be canceled, and the very day they were canceled, at a time when, after the cancellation, there were no outstanding licenses in favor of any one of them to manufacture "shirred or corrugated goods," according to the patent of March 9, 1854, the grant to Suydam before them having been reassigned to Goodyear.

It appears expressly by the first deed executed on the 5th November, 1846, and entitled, "Articles of Agreement," that such articles were to be additional or supplemental to the articles entered into on the 29th of October, of the same year, which articles, in the deed of the earlier date, were to be construed and governed by the provisions in the subsequent "Articles of Agreement," wherein they might either or be inconsistent; but in all other respects were to remain in full force. And it appears expressly by the second deed of the said 5th of November, and entitled, "Memorandum of Agreement," that it was to be auxiliary to the two preceding deeds. And it is to be inferred that this deed of the 5th of December was executed for the same purposes for which the two deeds of the 5th of November were executed. It was made for some purpose, and if it were not made to place tha subject of the grant beyond all doubt and dispute, it is difficult to conceive of a reason why it was made; for in it there are no additional grants made, and no additional covenants on the part of Goodyear; and by it Goodyear was not absolved from any of the covenants which he had previously made. Day entered into no new covenant, and was not absolved from any of the obligations of the covenants previously entered into.

The agreement of the 5th of December recited, that Goodyear was the owner of the four several patents already mentioned, and possessed the sole and exclusive right to the same so far as relates to the use of all or any of the patented articles, in the preparing and manufacturing shirred or corrugated goods, except the three sold several licenses for the same, which were simultaneously therewith to be assigned to Day to be canceled. It also recited, that Goodyear had agreed to assign to Day the "sole and exclusive right to make, vend and sell to others, shirred or corrugated goods." This is its exact language, and is substantially the same as that used in the granting clause of the deed of the 29th of October, 1846.

The object of this deed of the 5th of December, was to fulfill and carry into full execution the agreements which Goodyear had before made, to assign to Day the "exclusive right to make, vend and sell to others to be used, shirred or corrugated goods." Goodyear, in full execution of the agreement recited, granted and assigned to Day, and Day accepted, the sole and exclusive right, license and privilege for the whole of the United States to use the machinery in any of the recited patents described, and to make and vend the shirred or corrugated goods in said *patents mentioned*, and to use in the preparation thereof (namely, in the preparation of the shirred goods mentioned in the patent), the compounds and fabrics in the letters patent described, for and during the term of the patent, and of any extension thereof; and an exclusive license to use in the manufacture of the shirred goods specified, all improvements in the composition, fabrics or machinery mentioned, or new composition, fabrics or machinery made or to be made, and for which Goodyear then held, or might thereafter hold patents. It is clear that the only exclusive right to make "shirred or corrugated goods," granted and assigned by this deed, was the exclusive right to make such goods as are described in the patent of March 9th, 1844. The language of the grant is, "tha shirred or corrugated goods in said patents mentioned." "There were no shirred or corrugated goods" mentioned in any patent except the patent of March 9th, 1844. The parties considered that a grant to make "shirred or corrugated goods" according to the patent of March 9th, 1844, was a complete fulfillment of an agreement to assign the exclusive right to "shirred or corrugated goods." It is very plain that the meaning of the terms "shirred or corrugated goods," as understood and used by the parties to this deed, was the elastic rubber goods manufactured according to the patent of March 9th, 1844, and in that patent denominated "corrugated or shirred India-rubber goods," and that no other kind of elastic goods was meant by the use of these terms.

But, before leaving this part of the case, it should be noticed, that the general conduct of the parties has been in accordance with the view taken by the Court of the agreements of 1846, and above set forth. Day, until a comparatively recent period, (the Fall of the year 1856,) never made any claim that this grant of right to "shirred or corrugated goods" included anything more than the right to any other than the shirred or corrugated goods patented by the patent of March 9, 1844, with the further right to use in the manufacture of the same the other patents. It is true that for a long period he was in conflict with Goodyear, denying the validity of Goodyear's patent, the validity of which, under his hand and seal, he had acknowledged; and denying, also, the obligation or binding force of the covenants which he had entered into. During that conflict he was manufacturing tha "shirred and corrugated goods," after the manner of the patent of March 9, 1844, and was using in such manufacture, the prepared India-rubber, patented to Goodyear. He was also manufacturing elastic woven rubber goods not made according to the shirred goods patent, using in such manufacture Goodyear's prepared India-rubber. The open conflict between Goodyear and Day terminated in September, 1852. The decision of the Court in New-Jersey brought it to an end. That decision was that the patents of Goodyear were valid; that Day was bound by his covenants; that Day had no right to any use of the Goodyear patents, except what he acquired by virtue of the agreements between him and Goodyear, executed in 1846. Immediately after that decision Day abandoned the manufacture of elastic woven rubber goods, and sold out his looms for weaving the same. Soon after he transferred to the Congress Rubber Company all the rights which he had to make "sh

and it is unlikely that they will be tried this term.

Before the Grand Jury had retired the Recorder called the attention of the Court to certain articles which had appeared in the *Post* and *Express*, relative to the Colchester Bank defalcation, in which he was charged with going to Harlem, at the head of a body of men, and rescuing the alleged principal le that defalcation, Mr. S. T. Jones, from the custody of the Metropolitan Police. This statement, the Recorder described as wholly false, without the semb ance or shadow of a foundation. It would be unnecessary f r him to state that he knew nothing whatever of the matter until he read in the papers alluded to, to his utter astonishment, that he was charged with such a gross violation of the law. So far was it from being the truth, that, until Jones was brought to him at his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, his office being closed for the day, he did not know that there was any intention of conveying the, the said Jones, from the City. "I have invariably," added the Recorder, "passed over in silence and without notice every attack made upon me. Tois, however, is of so gross a nature, and so totally false and malicious, that I have instructed my attorney to commence proceedings, both criminal and civil, against the papers which published the libel." The Recorder's remarks occasioned some sensation in Court, and he was generally commended for his action in the matter. It is probable, however, that he will reconsider his determination. The papers in question, finding that they were led astray, have made the *amende*, and the false statement has been traced to one of the Detectives, employed to convey Jones to Connecticut.

John Brennan pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Being a noted scamp, he was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and sentenced to pay a fine of $500.

William Knight pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Michael Forrest, charged with murder, was placed at the bar. He is 20 years old,—has been in the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, and had yesterday in Court a wild appearance about the eyes. On the 8th of December last, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, Forrest was at the liquor store of Mr. Purcell, corner of West Broadway and Worth street, accompanied by Christopher Goff. They had a dispute; Goff slapped Forrest in the face, and after making a noise in the store, Forrest ran out upon the sidewalk, closely followed by Goff. There they had another fight, when Forrest, drawing a knife from his pocket, stabbed Goff in three places. While the wounded man was being taken to the City Hospital he died. The following portion of the testimony taken yesterday will further explain the case:

Patrick Maroney, examined by the District Attorney—I reside at No. 64 West Broadway, corner of Worth-street; I was there on Dec. 8, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon; Forrest and Gott were there; I was attracted by a noise between them; there was a screen in the back part of the store, which prevented my seeing them; they ran out to the street; I did not see any or the indifferently outside; a man named Hoffman was in the store.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anthon—The prisoner ran out first, and was closely followed by the deceased; I do not know that there was a misunderstanding between them.

Matthew Kip, an intelligent boy, not quite ten years old, was the next witness. Having satisfactorily answered the question as to the nature of an oath, he deposed—That he was on the sidewalk, corner of West Broadway and Worth-street, on December 8, between two and three o'clock; he saw fighting between the prisoner and deceased; they struck each other; did not see which struck first; prisuner gave three blows with a knife, which he took out of his pocket; deceased ran on the stoop of the liquor store, and fell down; the prisoner ran away.

John Bruzes testified to seeing the affray; he belonged in the grocery store No. 18 Worth-street, two doors from Purcell's liquor store; saw the affray between Forrest and Goff; they were fighting; saw the prisoner put his hand in his pocket, but does not know what he took out of it; saw him grab Goff; he had a knife in his hand, and struck Goff two or three times.

Louisa June deposed that she saw the quarrel between the prisoner and deceased; saw prisoner strike Goff in back of the neck and run away; Goff tried to run after him, but could not.

Other witnesses were examined to the same effect.

Dr. Foster testified that, in his opinion, though the defendant was eccentric, he was not insane.

Mr. Anthon, counsel for defence, called witnesses to prove that, in the first place, the prisoner having been first attacked by the deceased, only acted in self-defence; and next, that he was insane, and therefore irresponsible. Among other witnesses to prove insanity was Mr. Chanoler, some time keeper of the Insane Asylum at Blackwell's Island, who testified that Forrest was under his care in that Institution for three months. A great deal of corroborative testimony to the same effect was taken, and the evidence on both sides being finished, the Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when counsel will proceed to sum up.

A SHARP LETTER FROM A CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Bishop O'Connor, of the Pittsburg (Roman Catholic) Diocese, replies sharply, in a letter dated in New-York and published in the Pittsburg *Gazette*, to certain strictures passed by that paper upon his assertion that the recent fire in the Pittsburg Cathedral was the act of an incendiary. The Bishop repeats his conviction, and adds a sharp hit at the *Gazette*. He says:

"You say that in hinting at the very existence of such excitement, which was neither political nor religious, I need to explain to make myself intelligible even in Pittsburg. But you must allow me to say that this difficulty of understanding appears to me quite affected. If you have been about Pittsburg as long or half as long as I have been your memory will not require much brushing up to know what I mean, unless you belong to a very reputable class who wrapped themselves up in the consciousness of their own integrity and pooh-poohed at everything going on around them. Try again, and I venture to say you will succeed at guessing at my meaning. Don't mind political parties nor religious movements. I should be sorry to entertain a thought that any things entitled to such names were directed to any end such as I have alluded to. But outside of these, though very well known in Pittsburg, you will find something to which you can apply my words. You insist that in saying this I cast a stigma on the reputation of our city. I deny the imputation. I clearly limited the application of my words. No one can infer from them that I applied this statement to any but the dregs of the population. To claim that even these were immaculate, would be to claim more than any other city can boast of, or our own annals warrant. Another paper will have it that I impute the act to some Protestant political party or sect. I have never used such an epithet in this connection. I know the persons alluded to only as miscreants. I leave it to others to define their religious or political convictions, if they think they have any. * * * * With such persons any crime can be attributed to us, and it is all right. To think that any one else, no matter to what cause you say he belongs, is capable of a foul deed, is an insult to the City!! For the opinions of such persons I have no feeling but the contempt they deserve. I hope I have now said enough to comply with your demand. Yours, respectfully,

†M. O'CONNOR, Bishop of Pittsburg.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

A SHOCKING SLAVE-TRAGEDY.—The most shocking tragedy we have yet been called upon to record took place on Tuesday night last, a few miles north of this place, at the residence of Mr. JAMES F. HUMPHREYS. A negro woman, belonging to Mr. HUMPHREYS, took her two children, a boy about five and a girl about three years of age, to an old well some three or four hundred yards from the house and threw them in, where they were found next morning drowned. Marks of fingers and toes on the side of the well down to the water would indicate that she also went down, whether to drown herself, and af erwards changed her mind, or to effectually put an end to her children, is not known, but it is thought probably the latter. She then went back to her own house, piled all her things in the middle of the floor, set fire to them, and ran away, and up to the present time no trace of her has b en found. As she is represented as having been heretofore an ordinary good negro, and it being well known that her master was a kind and lenient one, no cause for this unnatural and diabolical act can be assigned unless that she was laboring under some aberration of the mind.—*Madison (Fla.) Messenger, 5th inst.*

The centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Niagara by the united forces of Great Britain and the Colonies, is to be celebrated next Summer, on the battle-ground. The suggestion was made by the Hon. Hamilton Merritt, of St. Catherine's, Canada. The anniversary occurs on the 25th of July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALE PUMPS! ALE PUMPS!!

We are now manufacturing ale pumps of all descriptions, from the ordinary pump, (with brass and plated counter cock) to the beautiful pull pumps in black walnut cases, with two to three, four and six pumps. Keepers of hotels, restaurants, public houses and others about refitting, will do well by calling and examining our pumps. All pumps warranted for one year. We also keep Britannia plungers, ale mugs, tin and copper measures, strainers, &c., &c. Croton water let reduced into stores, dwellings, &c., on the most approved plan. G. & J. WHITFIELD & CO., Plumbers and Pewterers, No. 262 Water-st., near Peck Slip, New-York.

JAMES C. LANE,

Civil Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c. MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

BILL HEADS! BILL HEADS!! BILL HEADS!!!

Ruled for Printing! Ruled for Printing!! Ruled for Printing!!! and sold at small advance on price of common Ruled Papers. CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE.

MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton st., (*Sun* Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., $4.50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3.50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS. WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none spare desirable. 30 to 40 gallons JOHN S. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT NO. 220 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859.
GRAND CONCERT OF
THE NEW-YORK ALLEGEMEINE SAENGERBUND,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
GERMAN HOSPITAL FUND.
With the aid of the
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
Mme. ANNE CARADORI,
and Herr WILLIAM DOCHLER.
Coeductors.....Pr. Kruger and A. Paur.
Leader.....J. Noll

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture to "Oberon".....C M. Von Weber
2. "Liebe".....Cherubini
New-York Allgemein Sangerbund.
3. Scene and Aria, d. Opern "Freischütz"..Von Weber
Mme. CARADORI.
4 Adagio and Rondo, Violin Concert.....David
Herr WM. DOCHLER.
5. Dithyrambe, Soli, Chor and Orchestra.....J. Riets
New-York Allgemein Sangerbund.
PART II.
1. Walpurgisnacht, Introdection, Soli and Chor.....Mendelssohn B.
German Liederkranz.
2. Scene and Arie.....Beethovee
Mme. CARADORI.
3. Kriegertod, Preis Composition.....Fr. Kruger
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission ticket, $1; res rved seats, 50 cents.
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Tickets for sale at Hall & Son's music store, No. 247 Broadway; B. Westerman & Co.'s bookstore, No. 290 Broadway, and Wm. Radde's Bookstore, 290 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC INDIAN SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL.
Its first production in New-York.
Mrs. L. I. HARWOOD,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Mrs. H. MILLARD,
(From Julien's Concerts and Her Majesty's Theatre.)
Dr. GUILMETTE.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will sing the choruses and
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
composed of the finest artists in the United States, will be under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
MATILDA HERON
will connect the musical portion of the work by Readings from the original Poem.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
THE PEACE PIPE.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
SONG OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.....DR. GUILMETTE
READING.
HIAWATHA'S BIRTH.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
THE CRADLE SONG.....MRS. HARWOOD
READING.
CANCE BUILDING SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
FIGHT WITH MUDGEKEEWIS.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
HIAWATHA'S WOOING TRIO.
MRS. HARWOOD, MR MILLARD,
AND DR. GUILMETTE.
PART II.
HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST.....READING
PAU-BUE-KEENA'S BEGGAR DANCE..ORCHESTRA
READING.
CHIBIABO'S LOVE SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
MAGIC CORN-FIELD DANCE.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
RAVENS' CHORUS.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
HARVEST CHORUS.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
APPROACH OF WINTER.....ORCHESTRA
FAMINE AND FEVER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
DEATH SONG OF MINNEHAHA....Mrs. HARWOOD.
READING.
SPRING AND SUMMER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION TICKET.....$1
Every ticket sold in advance of the evening of performance will have a reserved seat. They may be procured after Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Academy of Music, Brenaing's and Hall's music stores, and Sibell's, Wall st.
Family Circle.....50 cents. | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS,
during which period it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the farce of
JENNY LIND.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½ to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
A GLORIOUS FARCE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT.
JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT.
A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT.
SATURDAY NIGHT.
Box Book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & COE'S
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE SEASON.
DAN RICE'S BENEFIT!
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, 1859,
will be represented the successful spectacle intended to illustrate the feats of the ancient lists, and entitled
THE TOURNAMENT;
OR, THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY.
DAN RICE
The Beneficiary of the occasion,
will appear in his original CONVERSAZIONES.
AND WILL TALK
On promiscent topics of the day.
THE COMIC MULES
And the Horse of Beauty EXCELSIOR,
with the great and effective combination spectacle of the
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
THE WHOLE COMPANY WILL PERFORM.
N. B.—There will be a brilliant MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY afternoon. Open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock. On this occasion will appear DAN RICE, EXCELSIOR, the MULES, and the CURRICULUM.
The patrons of Niblo's are informed that, as the afternoon entertainments conclude at 4 o'clock, their carriages can be ordered at that hour.
WANTED—Friday morning at 10 o'clock, at the theatre, ALL THE CINDERELLA CHILDREN for rehearsal.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,
For the Benefit of
THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW-YORK,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859.
The following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their services:
Miss MADELINE GELLIE,
Miss MARY GELLIE,
W. H. COOK,
Mons. BIVARDE,
JOSEPH BURKE,
RICHARD HOFFMAN,
VILANOVA,
APTOMMAS,
W. A. KING.
Concert to commence at 8 P. M. Doors open at 7.
Tickets, $1; to be had at all the principal Music and Bookstores, and at the door on the evening of this Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE VETERAN.
Continuing to draw houses
CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
Notwithstanding the late inclement weather, will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING.
In order to afford variety, and to give a fresh charm to the scenic grandeur of the Drama,
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, and will be presented for the first time, on Monday evening next, with those already so popular,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES
and the Regiment on the March.
NOTICE.—Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Oliwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 17,
The entertainment will commence with
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Treechard.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. J. B. Howa
To be followed by the Drama of
TOM CRINGLE.
Tom Criegle.....Mr. E. C. Prior

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 17,
The performance will commence with
PAUL PRY.
After which, will be acted the French Drama, entitled RAFFAELLE, THE REPROBATE OF PARIS.
To conclude with the farce of
HUNTING A TURTLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, Feb 17, 1859.
The performance will commence with
GIO, THE ARMOURER OF TYRE.
After which,
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
Concluding with JUMBO JUM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA DON THE FLYING WIRE! and in her GRACEFUL AND DIFFICULT DANCE-FEATS! NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, NEGRO ECCENTRICS, COMIC MELODISTS, LAUGH PROVOKERS and FUN MANUFACTURERS! C. A. SEARLES—Bras der Bones, Banjoist. Mr. TURNER—Banjoist and Basso. BILLY BLAIR—Tambertinist. Comic Singer. J. ENGLISH—Brass Prince. JOHN HASSATT—Vocal Extemporist. M. H. EDMONDS—Solo Violoinst. Wm. H. VINCENT—Burlesque Dancer. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The British *Christian Register* says: "Let all who care to have their curiosity gratified, their hearts touched, their imagination kindled, pay at least one visit to this Museum." Open day and evening. Tickets 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
FIRST WEEK OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Fifth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUTLER, and the entire Company.
To conclude with an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BENEFIT OF THE MT. VERNON FUND.
The accomplished tragedian Mr. ALEXANDER BURGER, will give one of his elegant entertainments entitled "Choice Readings and Recitations from the Poets," embracing the most beautiful Gems of Shakespeare, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18 at Lyrique Hall, No. 765 Broadway, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association. For particulars see programme; tickets 50 cents. Two tickets will admit a gentleman and two ladies. Tickets can be obtained at Mr. CROWEN' bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, at the room of the Association in Cooper Institute, and at the door.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(Seen by Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Dr Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

LAST WEEK
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
And Panorama of the Holy Land, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13c. Hall to let.

SPECIAL CARD!
DAN RICE
will
LECTURE
ON AMERICAN POLITICS,
At Niblo's Garden,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1859.

LAST WEEK OF MRS. FRANCES A KEMBLE'S readings from Shakespeare, at Rodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway.
Monday Morning, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock P. M., Henry IV. Part II.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, Henry V.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock P. M., Twelfth Night.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock Hamlet, WITH WHICH THE COURSE WILL CONCLUDE.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers, an early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

A NUMBER OF FRIENDS AND PUPILS of J. B. BROWN, Professor of Elocution, anxious to secure the Academy of Music for the purpose of tendering him a testimonial as a mark of their respect will meet at the International Hotel THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock. All friendly are invited.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Prof O. M. MITCHEL has kindly consented to give one lecture for the benefit of the Ladies' Five Points Mission, at the Academy of Music, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Subject—*Astronomical Inquiries in the Book of Job*—especially those contained in the 38th Chapter—*Astronomy and the Bible*.
Aside from the splendid ability of Prof. Mitchel as a lecturer, the Committee believe there are thousands of benevolent ladies and gentlemen who will take tickets for the noble object in view, even if they cannot attend.
Tickets 50 cents; family circle 25 cents. For sale at the Daily Newspaper Offices, the Bookstores and Box office. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
The last of the course
THIS EVENING, Feb. 17,
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*Fun, Seriously Considered*.

THE REV. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER, M. D., of India, will deliver a lecture at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Hinton Medical Science and Practice, and the Value of Medical Knowledge as an Auxiliary to the Missionary Work*. The Medical Profession and the public generally are invited to attend. Admission free

PROFESSOR MITCHELL WILL DELIVER his closing lecture at the Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, on the *Laws of Motion Reaching to the Fixed Stars*. A splendid lecture is anticipated. Tickets at the door, 50 cents.

THE RESPIRATION AND ITS MECHANISM.—The second lecture of Dr. MELVILLE'S course will be delivered THIS EVENING, in the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st.

BALLS.

THE CHARITY BALL.
The annual Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place in the Academy of Music, on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, the 3d of March.
MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. M. Archibald,	Mrs. Henry Mason,
Mrs. C. B. Anderson,	Mad. De Montholon,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. J. P. March,
Mrs S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. A. B Mott,
Mrs. Ernest Cazet,	Mrs. R. Colden Murray,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Mrs. Parish,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. C. E. Degen,	Mrs. Geo A. Peters,
Mrs. W. S. Hrayton,	Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs R. O Doremus,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mad. De Dion.	Mrs John Sherred,
Mrs. T. E. Davis, Jr.,	Mrs. Watts Sherman,
Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois,	Mrs. E. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. David Dooley Field,	Mrs. John Schermerhorn,
Mrs. Fred. Gebhard,	Mrs. W. H. Stebbins,
Mrs. Mort. Fowler,	Mrs. George T. Stroeg,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	Mrs. David B. Turner,
Mrs. Wm. A. Hauden,	Mrs. Tiffe,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Mrs. E. L. Viele,
Mrs. Morgan Livingston,	Mrs Von Hoffman,
Mrs Philip Livingston,	Mrs. Webb.
Mrs. Charles Luling,	
Maj. Anderson, U. S. A.	Cornelius Du Bois,
Henry R. Anderson,	Lieut. Dearieg, U. S. A.
E. R. Anderson,	Dr. Geo. T. Elliot,
Lloyd Aspinwall,	John W. Ehnioger,
Dr. J. Fordyce Barker,	J. P. G. Foster,
Robert Benson, Jr.,	Isaac V. Fowler,
James Bleecker,	H. S. Fearier,
Joseph Bridgham,	Dudley Field,
Waller L. Cuttieg,	R. C. Fergusson,
William Cuttieg,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Henry G Chadwick,	Elbridge Gerry,
William S Coestant,	C. H. Haswell,
Edward Cooper,	E. S. Higgins,
Thos. E. Davies,	Louis F. Henop,
Dr. Alfred L. Carroll,	W. B. Hoffman,
Henry Delafield,	Charles Hoffman,
Edward De afield, Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Louis L. Delafield,	John C. Heckscher,
C. E. Hahicnt,	William C Pell,
J. B Ireland,	Alfred Pell, Jr.,
A. Tacqnemot,	Gould Redmond,
Robert Jaques,	William Redmond,
Peyton Jaudon,	E. S. Renwick,
John F. Krnsett,	Henry Renwick,
Arthur Leary,	James F Ruggles,
Edward C. Lord,	E T Snelling,
Col. Moeroe, U. S. A.	E. Delafield Smith,
Dr. A. B. Mott,	Charles F. Stephenson,
Col. J. B. Murray,	Alexander Taylor,
C. D. Moethoon,	S. Van Rensselaer,
Henry Mason,	John Van Buren,
James Otis,	E. L. Viele,
Edmond Poirier,	C. F. Winthrop,
Walden Pell,	James S. Wadsworth,
Edward Prime, Jr.,	William Wardee,
James M Pendleton,	Dr G. F. Woodward.

Tickets $2 each, admitting one person only, to be had of the Managers.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st.
New classes are being formed on Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ afternoon Pupils can commence at all times. Classes for ladies on Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's class, Tuesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PREACHING AND PRAYER MEETING—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Sheet-st, M. E. Church, Brooklyn. Commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. AMOS P. MEAD, from Pennsylvania, will preach each evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c.—There will be a public sale at the above at the Repository, No. 816 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., by order of the Assignee. In the interim parties can make purchases at a low figure. A three years' lease of the premises, running through to Crosby-st., will also be sold.

WANTED—A PONY HARNESS, IN GOOD ORDER, for a pony 14½ hands high. Apply to A. NELSON, No. 66 South-st.

COAL OIL.—THE EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL Company has constantly on hand and for sale a superior article of Coal till, for illuminating purposes. It is light-colored, free from unpleasant odor, and burns cent dry, without crust or smoke, in all forms of Kerosene lamps, giving the cheapest, safest and best light now known to the public.
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WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ¾ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
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Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 14 Wall-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

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LADIES, WE HAVE
JUST RECEIVED
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF FINE GOODS
FOR SPRING TRADE, SUCH AS
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NEW PARIS RIBBONS, Fine Styls.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS, Fine Style.
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New Paris CORSETS, 6s., 7s. and 10s.
New lot Paris KID GLOVES, 63 cents, for ladies.
New lot Geet's. KID GLOVES, 87 cents a pair.
We do warrant these sound and a prime article. We have all sizes and colors.
COME AND BUY THEM.
New lot Ladies and Gentlemen's
ALL LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
They are by far the cheapest lot
IN THIS CITY.
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New lot SCARLET TABLE COVERS, $1 25, cheap.
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CHEAP, TO CLOSE.
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Ladies, these new goods are all
DESIRABLE PATTERNS
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TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
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DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
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the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
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To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-priced print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Spragus, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Francis and Algernon.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Tom Cringle.

BOWERY THEATRE—Armorer of Tyre—La Tour de Nesle—Jumbo Jum.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Paul Pry—Raffaelle—Hunting a Turtle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and South-western Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton and Bremen, on Saturday, Feb. 19, will close at the New-York Post-office, at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were interesting, and in some respects important. In the Senate, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and debated. A motion, made by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, to strike out the appropriation of $75,000 for the expense of sending back to Africa the negroes of the slaver *Echo*, was lost by 40 against 10. The bill was then set aside for the present, to give an opportunity to Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, to offer and speak upon an emendment. The bill, as it at present stands, appropriates an aggregate of $1,012,745. The Cuban bill then came up as the special order, and Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in opposition to the proposed acquisition. His remarks were spiced with humor and sarcasm. In the House the bill to increase the number of Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons and Pursers in the Navy, was laid on the table. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, reported from the Committee on Territories a bill providing for a temporary Government in Arizona. Two amendments were proposed looking to the future foundation of the State Government, and prescribing a certain method of proceeding, and another providing that the country should always be free from Slavery, as when acquired from Mexico; when the whole subject, on motion of Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, was laid on the table, 121 against 78. Mr. Stephens then successively reported bills for the organization of temporary Governments in Dakotah and Jefferson, but they were both also tabled. The action of the House is a pretty certain indication that no new Territorial Governments will be authorized during the present session. The Senate's amendments to the bill granting public land to the States to provide for the founding of agricultural colleges, were concurred in. The principal emendment allows every State having an increase of representation under the census of 1860 twenty thousand acres for each additional representative. The Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the one transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department was rejected. The House subsequently concurred in the action of the Committee.

It is now believed that there is not the slightest probability of the House Committee of Ways and Means being able to agree upon any Tariff bill during the present session of Congress, and it is expected that an effort will be made to bring a Tariff measure directly before the House, without any agency or interposition on the part of the Committee. The President is understood to be in very bad humor in reference to the matter, and it is believed he will soon send in a Special Message berating Congress for idleness and factiousness.

Contrary to expectation, the Sherman Investigating Committee did not report yesterday. It is thought they will certainly be able to report by to-morrow, as they held their last meeting last night. The developments foreshadowed in the Times of yesterday created a great sensation in Washington last evening, and several members of the House expressed a determination to call for an inquiry with reference to them. The Printing Investigating Committee, it is understood, will not be able to report this week. Some very curious developments may be looked for when the testimony is made public.

It will be recollected that the Commissioner of Patents a short time since overruled the application of Mr. McCormick for an extension of his patent on reaping-machines. He has written out at length his reasons for refusing a renewal. The patentee realized from his patents of 1845 and 1847 the sum of $1,297,915, which the Commissioner considers ample compensation for the ingenuity and trouble expended, taking into consideration the fact that the great feature of the patent of 1847—the reaper's seat—is still the property of Mr. McCormick, and can be used only subject to his terms.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Metropolitan Police law formed the basis for three reports from the Select Committee on the subject—one in favor of unconditional repeal, the second fully indorsing the law, and the third recommending certain amendments in order to obviate political objections. A bill was introduced by Mr. Spinola to prohibit the location of any Quarantine buildings in Kings County. In the Assembly, various bills were reported favorably,—among them the one to create a new ward in this City out of parts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth, and the one to protect gas consumers. Notice was given of a bill to establish People's Courts in this City, to have jurisdiction in suits involving $15 and under. Notice was also given of a bill to authorize the Governors of the Almshouse in this City to destroy infants with strychnine, instead of subjecting them to the slower process of starvation, or poisoning them with opiates, administered by ignorant and unscrupulous nurses. The Canal Appropriation bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole.

The mails by the *Indian*, at Portland from Liverpool, Jan. 26, were delivered at the Post-Office last evening. They bring the announcement of the death of Hallam, the learned historian, which occurred at London, Jan. 22. The centenary homage to the memory of Burns was rendered in nearly every town of England and Scotland. The celebration at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was on the most extended scale; the prize poem, which emanated from an unknown hand, eliciting the warmest approval. The news of continental politics has been principally superseded by the arrival of the *America*, with later dates.

Another California Overland Mail has arrived at St. Louis, with advices three days later from San Francisco. There was nothing of interest stirring in California. The Oregon Legislature have passed a bill changing the Capital of that new State to Portland.

A Convention of the citizens of Alleghany County, Penn., was held at Pittsburg yesterday, to protest against certain taxation which they have been subjected to, for railroad and other purposes, and to express their determination to resist decree of the Supreme Court proposing to compel the payment of such taxes. The meeting was very numerously attended and very enthusiastic, and the resolutions adopted were of a very decided character.

The ship *Challenger*, Captain Windsor, of Boston, hence for San Francisco, put back to this port, yesterday, having been dismasted in a hurricane on the 1st of February. Captain Windsor makes a full report of the particulars of the disaster, which are published in the Times of this morning. The *Challenger* is a fine ship of 1,334 tons register, built in East Boston in 1853. She had a full California freight, part of which must be considerably damaged. The ship narrowly escaped foundering on account of the pumps becoming choked with coal, which composed the heavy part of the cargo. She is owned by Whitmore & Son, Boston, where she is insured.

The *ex-parte* Council, which has under consideration the points presented by the dissatisfied members of Dr. Cheever's Church, continued in session all day yesterday. In the morning Prof. Puster replied to the written statement submitted by the Committee from the Church of the Pilgrims, and in the afternoon the Council sat in secret session. A Committee of five was appointed, who will submit their report this morning.

The Board of Councilmen, at a special meeting yesterday afternoon, concurred with the Board of Aldermen in passing the tax levy for 1859.

At the regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine last evening, Dr. John H. Batchelder read a paper with regard to the uses of compressed sponge. No business of public interest was transacted and the meeting adjourned early.

In another column will be found the decision of Mr. Justice Sutherland, denying the motion made by Mr. Hardenbrook, a witness in the suit of Orr *vs.* Hardenbrook, to be discharged from arrest. He holds that as Mr. Hardenbrook was not subpœned to attend before the Referee, he was not compelled to attend, and so is not entitled to a witness' exemption from arrest.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Barnard, the trial of Michael Forrest, for the murder of Christopher Guff, on December 8th, at the corner of Worth-street and West Broadway, was commenced. The testimony for the prosecution, as to the fact of the killing, is incontrovertible, but the counsel for the prisoner relies for an acquittal on the plea of insanity, or at least of justifiable homicide. The case will be continued to-day. The Grand Jury yesterday indicted John and James Glass, and the other persons charged with the murder of Wilhelm Decker, at No. 21 Elm-street. There are now nine murder cases for trial.

Yesterday, 800 bales Cotton were sold at former rates. Flour and Corn were less active. Wheat was held above the views of buyers. Coffee was more sought after. Sugars, Rice, Whisky, Spirits Turpentine, Hides, Sole Leather, Scotch Pig Iron and Beef were in demand. Pork and Lard were depressed. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 565.

The Cattle Markets have received a little less than an average supply, the number arriving at all the City markets for the week ending yesterday being 3,014, against an average of 3,676 per week last year. The deficiency in numbers was in part made up by the very superior quality and weight of the bullocks in market yesterday. On the strength of the diminished numbers the brokers, who had purchased most of the cattle, succeeded in advancing the prices about ¼c. ₩ lb, net weight, on the average rates at last week's market. Mutton is scarce and higher, which adds to the demand for beef. A new feature in the live-stock trade is noticed in our report of this morning. An enterprising Yankee (of course) has commenced—*à la* cattle drovers—buying up live geese and turkeys all the week, driving them to the railroads, and sending them on, in double-decked cars, unslaughtered. They of course arrive here in much better cooking condition than when killed and packed in boxes and barrels. The success of the first attempts indicate that this will, ere long, become an important branch of trade. We hope the next move will be to catch deer and send them on alive, and thus give Eastern people a chance for once to know how fresh venison tastes.

European Affairs.

The news by the *America* is only so far definite as to the advancing complications of matters abroad as to make it plain that France is more fully than ever committed to the leadership of Europe on the question of Italy and the East. The attitude of the Emperor Napoleon is already producing its natural effect; and would even seem to have begun to affect the position of Prussia and Germany, which is less decided in support of Austria than it seemed to be a month ago.

So far as anything can with confidence be predicted upon the confused information which so accurately reflects the perturbed condition of the European mind, it may therefore be said that the tendency of things appears now to be in the direction of peace. For peace depends upon the accession of Austria to the legitimate demands made upon her by France in the interest of Europe; and everything which favors this result is so much gained for the prospects of peace. But we must not expect any decisive light upon the present imbroglio before the arrival of the steamer which left Liverpool on Saturday last, the 12th instant, and which is bringing us the speech of the Emperor Napoleon, made before the Legislative Assemblies of France on Monday, the 7th. For however guarded the Emperor may have been in his discourse on that occasion, he can hardly have failed to give France and Europe some practical inkling of the temper in which Austria has received his pressing demands.

The chaotic intimations of the tidings before us fully confirm the view which we have already urged upon our readers, that the Emperor Napoleon will on no terms recede from his position. He is pushing his warlike preparations with an energy and *éclat* which illustrate alike the tremendous resources of the Empire, and the resolution of its ruler not to suffer the great Austrian problem to remain much longer unsolved. For forty years the Austrian policy has been the perplexity of Europe. One by one the allies of Austria have been alienated from her side; and never was there so fair an occasion as is now presented for bringing her to recognize facts which have for years been plain to all the world beside. That the English Government begins to appreciate this, is indicated by the rumor that England is now urging upon Austria the propriety of submitting her difficulties with France, Russia and the other Powers, parties to the treaty of Paris, to a new European Congress at London. Should Austria accept this proposition, things will rapidly resolve themselves. For however disposed Austria might be to protract the Summer in diplomatic conferences, she is dealing with a Sovereign too astute to suffer her to delay his action by subterfuges and chicanery. A Congress at London would either release Italy from the Austrian influence, and relieve Lombardo-Venetia from her most pressing evils in a very short time, or it would break up rapidly with an open outburst of hostilities.

Those who have any stake in the turn which the politics of Europe may take for the Summer, must not permit themselves, we repeat, to imagine that any positive idea of the drift of things can be obtained before the Legislative disconrse of the French Emperor shall reach us. The news by the steamer of the 5th, due at the end of this week, and sailing two days after the opening of the British Parliament, must, in all probability, be only indoclaive and preliminary.

Senator Hunter on our Fiscal Policy.—There is in Mr. Hunter's recent speech in the Senate, on the tariff resolution of Mr. Bigler, a great deal of sound sense which commends itself to the attention of every reader prepared to regard this important subject independently of party feeling or previous prejudice. We do not assent to all the views of Mr. Hunter, but we go with him most fully in his opinions on the absurdity of the claim that the most important interests in the Union should be taxed for the special benefit of the State of Pennsylvania. The Senator placed the matter precisely where the Senate, and indeed both Houses of Congress, should keep it. It is a relief to find that in his able and statesmanlike review of the question there is no mention made of party politics—no allusion to "Black Republicans,"—no saving clause in favor of Democrats. It was, in fact, a gentlemanly speech, and therefore a somewhat rare one in Congress.

Mr. Hunter's views in regard to the proposition to alter the Tariff, for the purpose of bringing the means of the country up to a level with its liabilities, are judicious and just. The true policy is clearly to reduce the expenditures as nearly as possible to the level of the resources. There can be nothing more obnoxious to commerce, or more inimical to the mercantile interests of a country, than the frequent tinkering of its Tariff. Stability in respect to the charges in the selling ports is of the greatest consequence to the merchant, whose business would otherwise partake more of the character of speculative gambling than of sound commercial operation. He could never undertake transactions, occupying in their consummation any considerable portion of time, if he found himself unable to rely upon the duration of a Tariff from one session of Congress to another, and especially if it becomes the rule to advance the duties to meet every deficiency in the revenue, or to reduce them in proportion as the Treasury becomes full again.

With Mr. Hunter's views in regard to the superiority of the *ad valorem* system over that of specific duties, it is needless to say that we do not agree. We have already expressed our reasons for preferring fixed rates of duty on most articles of import, and we have yet to see any sound arguments put forward in favor of the sliding scale belonging to the *ad valorem* plan. Mr. Hunter's argument that "specific duties make the consumer pay more when he can less afford it and less when he is best able," proves nothing, when it is remembered that specific duties will, on most articles, make the consumer pay less than he did before under the *ad valorem* system, besides, (which is of much more consequence) withdrawing the invitation to false swearing which seems to be inseparable from *ad valorem* taxation. Specific duties, even at somewhat reduced rates, would, we believe, soon furnish more revenue than is to be obtained from *ad valorem* duties at high rates, since no imports could evade a fixed Tariff, and the expense of collecting the revenue would be very materially diminished. This last item, by the way, is particularly pertinent to the question just at this time.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

The City of Trieste, the New-York of the Adriatic, was long infested with a plague of small dogs. Dogs murdered sleep at night with their unremitting howls; dogs bit stray children in remote courts and alleys; dogs went mad in the Summer heats, and carried terror through the crowded quays and highways of the populous town. The municipality of Trieste at last resolved to make an end of this. They passed an ordinance that every steamer which left the port should take out with her a certain number of the obnoxious little brutes, and that, after making a certain specified distance, the mariners should incontinently heave the victims overboard. The ordinance was obeyed—(for there are cities in the world in which this phenomenon is still to be observed;)—thousands of yelping curs found a silent grave in the waters of the Northern Adriatic, and Trieste was liberated from a great and growing annoyance. But strangers and sojourners in the land, when they chanced to find themselves on board one of these floating shambles, could hardly repress a shudder of disgust at the apparent cruelty of the process. What, then, must be the feelings of the traveler through these United States, who finds that in the Empire City we virtually mete out to the wretched orphans of humanity the measure dealt by Trieste to her dogs?

The attention of the public was called, a few days since, to the condition of the foundlings thrown upon the charity of this City, and dispersed by the Board of Ten Governors among the poorer classes for support and maintenance. It was asserted, with no little acrimony, that these unfortunates were dying among us like blighted sheep every day and week of all the Christian year; that they were huddled away, out of sight, as soon as found, and consigned, with inhuman carelessness, to certain disease and suffering; to an early death, or a life so poisoned at its source that death itself were better far for soul and body both—saving the one from years of pain, the other from ages of degradation.

The Committee of the Governors, naturally excited by these charges, on Saturday last, accompanied by members of the Press, made a visitation of the foundlings through a part of the City districts. The report of this expedition is one of the most humiliating pictures of our boasted social organization which has ever been set before us. Children were found in all stages of disease. Lustreless eyes, livid skins, heads unnaturally developed, limbs shrunken and withered, marked nine in ten of these hapless little creatures. Some were found stifling in close and fetid garrets, some hidden away in filthy cellars. The abject misery of their condition in the majority of instances, appears by no means attributable to any special want of humane will and womanly tenderness on the part of the poverty-stricken souls upon whom this great Metropolis has thrust the awful responsibilities of a mercenary maternity. On the contrary, the dreary gloom of the scenes through which we follow the Committee is constantly relieved with gleams of pitying kindness, lavished by the starving nurse upon her starving foster-child, infinitely more touching than all the pathos of impassioned romance. If we have to shudder at instances in which some wretched woman beset with want and care drugs the child she has been hired to put out of the City's way, we must remember that the "charities of poor to poor" are after all no more universal than the charities of rich to rich, and that misery has driven many a natural mother to the like unnatural deeds. It is not our City nurses that we ought to brand as the guilty parties in this slow massacre of the innocents. Nor yet the Ten Governors. For the Ten Governors are but the City's almoners. They must be chary of the City's funds—for charity "grinds no axes," and as there is no party in interest to be created here by extravagant jobs and wasteful contracts, the Governors must take heed to their accounts. It is only in giving alms that our municipal right hand may know what the left hand doeth.

The Ten Governors are bound to find nurses who will nurse not well but cheaply. Who cares for a few infant lives, more or less, in a question of taxes? And certainly our taxpayers cannot quarrel with the extravagance of the pay which these poor forlorn women receive. For each child surrendered to the mercies of poverty and neglect, with the certainty of typhus fever and the chance of laudanum, we are charged only *one dollar per week*—a rate at which it would not be easy to keep a thoroughbred pointer in perfect condition. The present system has the merit of economy. Does that reconcile our readers to the thought that the Rotunda of the Park has been made a sort of *tecocallis*, on which infants are weekly sacrificed by the score to the demons of ignorance and incapacity? If the highest object of a Christian people should be to rid themselves of these sad little waifs of suffering or of sin as fast as they are thrown upon the world, then we can desire no change in our existing arrangements. We are dealing as successfully with our foundlings as Trieste does with her dogs. But if humanity, and Christian justice, and common decency, are to govern our institutions, then it is clear that the report just laid before us demands the immediate establishment of a Foundling Hospital, properly organized, properly administered, and guarded by all necessary precautions against the abuse of its privileges.

Canal Repairs.—The annual expense of keeping the canals in repair has not been far from $700,000. Heretofore the expenditure of that money and the oversight of repairs have been committed to officers styled Superintendents. Of these there was one for each "section," which term indicated a portion of the canals of convenient extent, say twenty or thirty miles. The Superintendents received their appointments annually from the Canal Board; and although their salaries were moderate—say $800 or $1,000—the post was eagerly coveted, as it conferred the power of some minor appointments, and involved the expenditure of considerable money. It is needless to say that, under such conditions in respect to appointment, the Superintendents were usually selected with regard to their political services and qualifications chiefly. Consequently the work which it was their duty to perform was done as politicians might be expected to do it. Contracts for supplies naturally went to the friends of the Superintendent; and if he hired any laborers who would not vote "right," he fell into disrepute with his party. In all counties traversed by canals he was expected to carry the election with the means placed in his hands, unless the preponderance of the adverse party was enormous. In this important service he had the assistance of a small army of scow-men, lock-tenders and foremen, appointed by himself, whose places depended upon their efficiency at the polls. But this system received a severe blow five years ago. In 1854 an act was passed virtually abolishing the office of Superintendent. It directed that the section, so fast as the enlargement should approach a certain stage of completeness, should be let, for the purpose of repairs, to the lowest bidder—the contracts entered into under such bidding to continue three years. Previous to the present year, only six sections had thus been let. Early this Winter the Contracting Board let six more; and on Monday, by a unanimous vote, the remaining sections, fifteen in number, were added. The duties heretofore imposed upon Superintendents, so far as they do not fall upon the contractors, are mainly devolved upon the Resident Engineers, who will be required to see that a good navigation is kept up, and that the State is honestly dealt with by the contractors. The new system is certainly a great improvement, and, if not perfect, is vastly better than the old.

Staten Island Dividends.—There is an interesting process of division going on at the State Capital relative to the responsibilities of the Scpoy war. A dividend was declared the other day, as against the State at large, to the amount of Governor King's military expenses at Quarantine. The Scpoys say that, having burnt down the buildings, they have been able to see no use in placing troops upon the ruins. Perhaps they are right. We are by no means sure they are not. At all events, they aver that the military went there by no request or desire of theirs; and here they are undoubtedly correct. Consequently their opinion is that the State and not Richmond County should pay the costs of the campaign. The State will good-naturedly acquiesce, beyond all doubt. Then comes up the question as to paying for the burnt edifices. It is not at all likely that the people of Genesee and Niagara and Chatauque, who, unfortunately, lived too far away to share the fun, will consent to be taxed to pay the bill. Staten Island feels in her bones that she is expected to settle this little matter herself. The thing is brought home to her, and we regret to say disturbs the unanimity which has hitherto so happily characterized that lamb-like community. The back towns begin to inquire if all parts of the island are expected to pay alike. Must the remote hamlets which lie toward Sandy-Hook, and the secluded oyster ports on Kill Van Kull be taxed equally with those privileged to kindle the first torch and pitch out the first sick woman?

Forbid it, justice! What is now claimed in behalf of Sepoys, remotely located, is that the levy to be imposed upon them as incendiaries, to the propriety of which, in the abstract, they have too much good sense to object, should be apportioned with due regard for the equities of position and neighborhood. If this unexceptionable demand should lead to anything like a divided house, the civilized world would have great reason to mourn. Up to this time the cordial unity of the Sepoys has been beautiful to behold, not a man, woman or child in Richmond County having, as yet, expressed the slightest disapprobation of the Quarantine outrage in September.

The India Rubber Controversy.—A very large portion of our space is occupied this morning by one of the parties to the interminable India Rubber controversy, which has engaged more or less of public attention for the last ten years. It seems that Mr. Horace H. Day, whose connection with this manufacture is well known, applied to the United States Courts for injunctions to restrain certain vendors of elastic woven rubber goods from importing, manufacturing or selling the same, and based his motions on the ground that by grants from Goodyear, the patentee, he had obtained the exclusive right to the manufacture and sale, and to license others to manufacture and sell the goods in question. The decision we publish to-day, and it will be seen that the Court, in denying the motions, decided that Day had no right whatever in regard to these goods, and that his privileges as maker, seller, importer or licenser, were confined exclusively to the "shirred or corrugated goods," made according to the patent issued to Goodyear, dated March 9, 1844, and granted to Day by agreements with Goodyear, dated October 29, November 5 and December 5, 1846. The exclusive title to all elastic goods (with the exception of the shirred goods above-mentioned—the title to which is in Day—and of suspenders, the title to which is in the Nashawannuck Company,) is vested in Wm. Judson, Esq., Goodyear's Attorney and Counsel.

On the other side of this controversy, we shall publish to-morrow the argument of Hon. B. R. Curtis, of counsel for Mr. Day, which will present the other side of the case with clearness and force.

PERSONAL.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed S. B. Ilanscom, Agent to prosecute the Massachusetts Claim at Washington during the present session of Congress, under the authority of a resolve of the Legislature recently passed.

The men Donovan, who was recently convicted in Philadelphia of an assault upon J. M. Church, a member of the Legislature, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $200, has been pardoned by Governor Packer.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed Trustees of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum, viz: Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, Philadelphia; Dr. John M. Atlee, Lancaster; and Jacob R. Eby, Esq., Harrisburg.

The officers and crew of the United States ship *St. Marys*, on station at Acapulco, have sent to Boston the sum of $130, their contribution to the Mount Vernon Fund.

The Troubles in Dr. Cheever's Church.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Ex-Parte Council.

Public Discussion Closed, and the Points of the Appellants Presented.

THE REV. DR. CHEEVER'S PROTEST.

The Council convened promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and after being called to order by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Dwight, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hawes.

The Moderator then asked whether the Church of the Puritans wished to make any further statements to this their Committee.

Deacon Gilman, Chairman of the Committee, said that the word "customary," when applied to the letters of dismissal, meant such letters as were usually given by the Congregational churches through the country. The form adopted in the communion to which he belonged varied from time to time, and was probably taken from the letters of dismissal used in one of the Presbyterian churches of the City. The main point is, that the certificate should state that the member to which it is given is in regular standing, and that is all which is necessary. Deacon G. stated further, that some time ago, at the request of one of the Prudential Committee, the form was in one instance varied from. The Church has a right to vary it from time to time. Allusions have been made to the refusal to grant a Council. It was refused on two previous occasions to the one now in question. On the two first occasions it was asked for on entirely different grounds from those which were stated the last time.

Dr. Bacon interrupted the speaker, and said all they wanted to know was, why the Mutual Council last applied for was refused.

Deacon Gilman replied that probably it was asked for on trivial grounds.

Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq., the Clerk of the Church of the Puritans, then read a written statement which embodied the reply of that Church to the points set forth in the document read by Professor Porter last evening.

It insists that each Congregational Church has a right to use whatever form of letter they please without interference. The form finally adopted was agreed upon after mature deliberation as a compromise between those who desired the appellants should be disciplined and those who were opposed to such extreme measures. The Church felt that they were giving such letters as would admit the brethren into any Church to which they chose to go, and they did not feel they were doing any wrong in excluding those who had offended and joined themselves to other churches, for those churches were able to judge of the fitness of those individuals for communion with them. When those letters had been repeatedly returned the excision was performed. A departure from all precedent was allowable in a case which was entirely without precedent, and which was anomalous. The document concluded with reasserting the position that the whole case turns on the question as to whether a Church may in extraordinary cases adopt extraordinary measures.

Mr. C. J. Warren said that the document which had been presented, was written at a late hour last night, and with the exception of a few sentences, met with his personal approbation. The feelings of the Church were in favor of giving such letters as would be sufficient to admit the withdrawing members into other churches. The statement that the church had a right to give such letters as it chose, should, of course, be qualified by adding, provided the letters are within the bounds of Christian propriety. The church should never descend to licentiousness. Mr. Warren said, that on one occasion a gentleman, a clergyman whose life was not altogether exemplary, received a letter of dismission, which was qualified at Mr. Wood's suggestion, and in consequence of that deviation from the regular form, the gentleman was not admitted to the Brooklyn Church to which he was recommended.

Prof. Porter asked whether Mr. Warren was aware of there having been any deviation from the printed form of the letters, save in the case of Mr. Hatch, and of those appellants in this Council.

Mr. Warren replied that he was not aware of any deviation having been made in any other cases than those alluded to.

Prof. Porter repeated the question to bring the fact prominently before the Council, and Mr. Warren made the same reply.

Mr. Warren further said that the church in taking the action it did had no intention of cutting off the brethren from the church, or of preventing their being received by other churches. If the Council wished to have information on the abstract question of the propriety of giving members other than the full letters of dismissal, the Committee to which he belonged could give no light on that subject. If they wished to ask whether it was proper in this particular case to modify the form of the letters, it would be somewhat difficult to defend the course which had been taken without going into the circumstances antecedent to the application.

The Clerk then proceeded to read extracts from the minutes of the meetings in which the application for dismissal was acted on. It was objected to on the ground that it might introduce matter which would necessarily lead to the transgression of the limits the Council had assigned itself.

Drs. Bacon and Thompson wished that the extracts should be read, and Dr. Porter opposed it, not because the gentlemen whom he represented shrunk from their being read, but because it might oblige them to introduce testimony to show the spirit in which the meetings were called.

Deacon Gilman insisted that the letters were given with no intention to censure the brethren to whom they were granted.

Dr. Buddington, of Brooklyn, asked whether he intended to say no censure whatever was implied.

Deacon Gilman replied that the letters meant all they said, though there might be as many different opinions as there were individuals in the church.

As the discussion was becoming general, the Moderator decided that the records must be read, as they composed simply a written summary of the proceedings of the meetings which resulted finally in granting the letters, and that they comprised simply the *res gestæ* of the controversy.

The Clerk then read at length the official records of the steps taken by the Church in the matter.

Dr. Thompson called attention to the fact, developed by the reading of these documents, that a spirit of censura and reproach towards the brethren which was rampant in some minds previous to this final action was all then rooted down.

Professor Porter said that Dr. Thompson, in stating a fact, had entered into an argument.

The Moderator said these comments would come more appropriately after the Committee had concluded the presentation of their views, and the Council had got through questioning them.

In reply to some questions the Clerk stated that each applicant asked for letters of dismission for himself and family in the usual form. The requests came separately and not in a mass.

Dr. Bacon asked whether these applicants had in effect severed their connection with the Church of the Puritans when they applied for their letters by attending other churches, and if so how long before had they begun attending those churches.

Deacon Gilman replied that appellants could answer that.

Dr. Porter said it was alluded to in the body of the pamphlet. There was no objection to a full answer being given if desired.

Mr. Abbott, of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, asked whether letters were given females in the regular form, at the same time that they were given males in the modified form.

The Clerk, Mr. Phelps, replied that there was no objection made to the females receiving regular letters. The others were given under the special direction of the Church, in consequence of the objections which were made.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs repeated some questions which had already been asked.

Dr. Porter then proceeded to reply to the statement made by the Committee. He first asked whether the protest of the members against the action of the Church, which was one of the last communications made by the excinded members, was presented to the Church as a body.

The Clerk replied that the protest was received by the [illegible]

Prof. Porter asked what became of the protest finally—did it or did it not reach the Church?

The Clerk, Mr. Phelps, replied that it did not, as it was not considered necessary that it should be presented.

Prof. Porter asked by whom was it not considered necessary?

Mr. Phelps replied that it was considered unnecessary by himself and some other members of the Church.

Prof. Porter continued to press the question as to who gave the advice to suppress the protest.

Mr. Phelps finally said that he was not on his trial, and that he could not submit to be questioned in that manner.

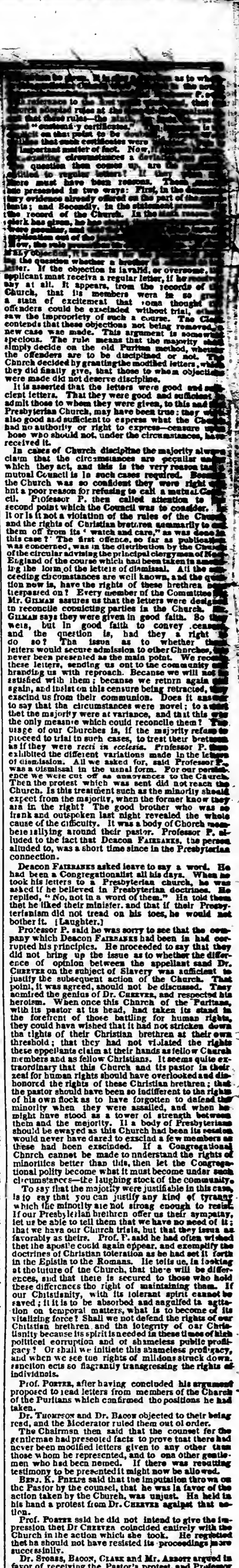
The Chair thought this course of interrogation was out of order.

Dr. Bacon thought the Council had nothing to do with the Prudential Committee of the Church, or its Pastor.

In reply to a question from Dr. Porter, Mr. Wood submitted the regular form of certificate, which he said was adopted formally by the Prudential Committee, and which was used the eleven years that he was a member of the Committee. It agreed with the printed form. Only in one instance had that been declared from, and that was in the case of Mr. Hatch. He stated personally to Mr. H. the grounds of his objection to his receiving a full letter, and he indorsed upon the back of the letter the reasons why he was unwilling that he should receive it. By special agreement Mr. Hatch took the letter. Subsequently, Dr. Cheever, undoubtedly through forgetfulness, was about giving Mr. Hatch a regular letter, which would have taken him into the Rev. Mr. Beecher's Church. Mr. Wood said he objected to its being given him and he did not receive it.

Mr. Phelps said on behalf of Mr. Hatch, who was present, that it was true the latter he received was not in the usual form, but that he was refused admission to Mr. Beecher's Church on other grounds than an informality in the letter.

Prof. Porter then proceeded with his argument in answer to the statement of the Committee. He said that he had been reluctant to have anything to do with this quarrel, and was finally induced to undertake the cause of the appellants, as the members of the Council were undoubtedly inclined to sit, from the great importance of the principles involved, to Congregationalism, both in this City and through the country. The question presented is not entirely an abstract one as to whether modified



[illegible] reference to the first [illegible] that [illegible] Church adopted rules at the [illegible] and that these rules—the [illegible] used "customary certificates." [illegible] on that point to be [illegible] Grant that such certificates were [illegible] important matter of fact. Now, [illegible] existing circumstances a deviation [illegible] the question then comes up, are the [illegible] entitled to regular letters? If they [illegible] there must have been reasons. Those [illegible] are presented in two ways: First, in the [illegible] any evidence already offered on the part of the [illegible] dents; and Secondly, in the statement [illegible] the record of the Church. In the [illegible] clerk has given, he has [illegible] were peculiar, and that [illegible] application out of the [illegible] Now, the rule [illegible] [illegible] objection, it is [illegible] was the question whether a brother [illegible] letter. If the objection is invalid, or overcome, [illegible] applicant must receive a regular letter, if he [illegible] any at all. It appears, from the records of [illegible] Church, that its members were in so [illegible] a state of excitement that some thought [illegible] offenders could be excinded without trial, [illegible] saw the impropriety of such a course. The Cle[illegible] contends that these objections not being removed, [illegible] new case was made. This argument is somewhat specious. The rule means that the majority shall simply decide on the old Puritan method, whether the offenders are to be disciplined or not. The Church decided by granting the modified letters, which they did finally give, that those to whom objections were made did not deserve discipline.

It is asserted that the letters were good and sufficient letters. That they were good and sufficient to admit those to whom they were given, to this and [illegible] Presbyterian Church, may have been true: they were also good and sufficient to express what the Church had no authority or right to express—censure upon those who should not, under the circumstances, have received it.

In cases of Church discipline the majority always claim that the circumstances are peculiar under which they act, and this is the very reason that a mutual Council is in such cases required. Because the Church was so confident they were right it is but a poor reason for refusing to call a mutual Council. Professor P. then called attention to a second point which the Council was to consider. Was it or is it not a violation of the rules of the Church and the rights of Christian brethren summarily to cut them off from its 'watch and care," as was done in this case? The first offence, so far as publication was concerned, was in the distribution by the Church of the circular advising the principal clergymen of New-England of the course which had been taken in amending the form of the letters of dismissal. All the preceding circumstances are well known, and the question now is, have the rights of these brethren been trespassed on? Every member of the Committee [illegible] Mr. Gilman assures us that the letters were designed to reconcile conflicting parties in the Church. Mr. Gilman says they were given in good faith. So they were, but in good faith to convey [illegible] and the question is, had they a right to do so? The issue as to whether these letters would secure admission to other Churches, [illegible] never been presented as the main point. We receive these letters, sending us out to the community branding us with reproach. Because we will not be satisfied with them; because we return again and again, and insist on this censure being retracted, they excind us from their communion. Does it amount to say that the circumstances were novel; to assert that the majority were at variance, and that this was the only means by which could reconcile them? The usage of our Churches is, if the majority refuse to proceed to trial in such cases, to treat their brethren as if they were *recti in ecclesia*. Professor P. then exhibited the different variations made in the letters of dismission. All we asked for, said Professor P., was a dismissal in the usual form. For our persistence we were cut off as annoyances to the Church. Then the protest which was sent did not reach the Church. Is this treatment such as the minority should expect from the majority, when the former know they are in the right? The good brother who was so frank and outspoken last night revealed the whole cause of the difficulty. It was a body of Church members rallying around their pastor. Professor P. alluded to the fact that Deacon Fairbanks, the person alluded to, was a short time since in the Presbyterian connection.

Deacon Fairbanks asked leave to say a word. He had been a Congregationalist all his days. When he took his letters to a Presbyterian church, he was asked if he believed in Presbyterian doctrines. He replied, "No, not in a word of them." He told them that he liked their minister, and that if their Presbyterianism did not tread on his toes, he would not bother it. [Laughter.]

Professor P. said he was sorry to see that the company which Deacon Fairbanks had been in had corrupted his principles. He proceeded to say that they did not bring up the issue as to whether the difference of opinion between the appellant and Dr. Cheever on the subject of Slavery was sufficient to justify the subsequent action of the Church. That point, it was agreed, should not be discussed. They admired the genius of Dr. Cheever, and respected his heroism. When once this Church of the Puritans, with its pastor at its head, had taken its stand in the forefront of those battling for human rights, they could have wished that it had not stricken down the rights of their Christian brethren at their own threshold; that they had not violated the rights these appellants claim at their hands as fellow Church members and as fellow Christians. It seems quite extraordinary that this Church and its pastor in their zeal for human rights should have overlooked and dishonored the rights of these Christian brethren; that the pastor should have been so indifferent to the rights of his own flock as to have forgotten to defend the minority when they were assailed, and when he might have stood as a tower of strength between them and the majority. If a body of Presbyterians should be swayed as this Church had been its session would never have dared to exscind a few members as these had been exscinded. If a Congregational Church cannot be made to understand the rights of minorities better than this, then let the Congregational polity become what it must become under such circumstances—the laughing stock of the community.

To say that the majority were justifiable in this case, is to say that you can justify any kind of tyranny which the minority are not strong enough to resist. If our Presbyterian brethren offer us their sympathy, let us be able to tell them that we have no need of it; that we have our Church trials, but that they issue as favorably as theirs. Prof. P. said he had often wished that the apostle could again appear, and exemplify the doctrines of Christian toleration as he had set it forth in the Epistle to the Romans. He tells us, in looking at the future of the Church, that there will be differences, and that there is secured to those who hold these differences the right of maintaining them. If our Christian

tained a clause binding the Church to give to other Churches recommendation of those wishing to leave its communion.

Mr. HAYES read the extract called for from the covenant of the Church of the Puritans. It did not seem so comprehensive as that of the Church to which Deacon PALMER belonged.

At this point the Counsel went into secret session—all outsiders being excluded. The Counsel sat in secret session until after 5 o'clock. Those present were asked to express their opinions on the points presented for decision. Each member did so at greater or less length. A Committee of five was then appointed to prepare a report expressing the views of the Council. The Committee is to present their report this morning. After it shall have been discussed in private session the decision of the Council will be announced to the public.

The following are the points which the appellants submit to the Council for decision:

1. That the Church of the Puritans having repeatedly, and by solemn vote, after a professed examination into the matters of difference between the Church and your appellants, declared them to be "in regular standing," should have issued to them the regular or customary letters of dismission and recommendation to the several churches indicated in their respective applications.

2. That in refusing to your appellants the "customary" letters asked for by them, the Church has violated its *ninth* Standing Rule; and has also herein departed from its own established usage, and the well settled practice of sister Churches.

3. That the letters tendered to your appellants, with the accompanying resolution, cutting them off from the watch and care of the Church, convey an implied censure, which is unjust to them, which is in violation of the spirit of the *tenth* Standing Rule, and is subversive of the confidence which all Churches of Christ repose in the official acts of each other.

4. That the rescinding resolution is contrary to well-known and recognized authorities, (Punchard, p. 199; Upham Rel. Dis. pp. 147-8;) contrary to the *ninth* Standing Rule, which provides that letters "shall purport to be *valid for one year* only from date thereof," and inconsistent with its own decision of April 8, 1858, offering your appellants letters in which are these words: "When received by them (the Churches) their connection with this Church shall be dissolved."

5. That there can, in the nature of the case, be no compromise between full fellowship and discipline; and that the Church, failing to proceed against your appellants under the *tenth* Standing Rule, was in duty bound to grant their requests for the customary letters, without obnoxious erasures and repudiating resolutions.

6. That in declining to unite with your appellants in the submission of their claims to a mutual council, the Church has evinced a culpable disregard of the protection and vindication wisely reserved for aggrieved minorities and individuals by the *second* Standing Rule.

This protest was offered to the Council, but not accepted by them. It was made in accordance with the permission of the Church at the time of the action protested against.

PROTEST OF THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.

In accordance with the declaration made to the Church, when the giving of letters to these brethren was resolved upon, that though I should withdraw my resolution to press them to a trial, I yet reserved to myself the right of protesting against the course of the Church in regard to them, as in my judgment unauthorized by the strict letter of the Gospel, and unwise in being too lenient, I hereby solemnly record the grounds of my conviction of the impropriety of such leniency, and of my earnest and continued desire and effort to have had these brethren tried and disciplined according to the Word of God. I desired such discipline, generally, because I was convinced that it is sinfully neglected by the Churches, and felt that a thorough application of the rules of the Gospel in the present case would have been attended with a great and lasting blessing. I desired it in the present case in regard to these brethren, because they had, in my judgment, insulted the Church and trampled on its rightful authority:

First, by their disorderly action in secretly caucussing and conspiring for the removal of the pastor, not having presented any of their grievances to him, nor brought any charges against him, nor consulted either with him, or the Prudential Committee, or the Church, in reference to such a step. He was informed, when the document requesting his resignation was handed to him by a deputation for that purpose, that, having learned that a number of dissatisfied persons were about leaving the Church, some of the gentlemen thought that the interests of the Society would be much injured by such a movement, and that they, therefore, consulted to see what could be done to prevent it, so that this request for the pastor's resignation grew out of that consultation. The document presented to the pastor was first partially signed at one of these meetings, then committed to a deputation to obtain other signatures, by circulating it among the congregation. And, whereas, the document avers a prayerful consideration of the condition of the Church by the signers, it is at the same time well known that some of them were not members of the Church, and had the document offered to them, and signed the same, at their places of business, amid haste and distraction, without a thought previously bestowed upon it. Every name standing on that paper after Mr. RICHARD BROWN'S was procured by personal solicitation, and some have declared to the pastor that they were persuaded to sign it by the express assurance that no charges existed against the pastor, but that the utmost respect and esteem were entertained towards him; that they signed it, because convinced by the speeches of the deacons especially that the interests of the Church and Society required a change, and that, however much regard they had to the pastor, it must be overborne by a superior regard to the interests of Christ's Kingdom. It was averred that there was so great and so growing a dissatisfaction with his ministry, that many would leave if he did not, and, therefore, that the interests of the church and society required his resignation. Some of the persons who were persuaded to sign the document requesting such resignation were told, when it was inquired if it would not be more proper to see the pastor before signing it, that it would be useless to come to him, for that he could not be made to believe that there was this dissatisfaction until he saw the names appended to such a paper. Just before this document was handed to the pastor he received a note from Deacon Woon, announcing to him for the first time that his resignation was deemed necessary, and written in such complete confidence of the success of the movement that the announcement was suffered to take the form of an affectionate official farewell.

Second—Their concocting and publishing to the world, after the Church had expressed their unabated attachment to the pastor and determination to retain him, a tissue of misrepresentations and slanders against the pastor and the Church; a series of charges never before made known to the pastor of the Church—charges without witnesses, without proof, without responsibility, without trial, without investigation—suddenly and publicly assailing the good name and character of the pastor, without approaching him to inquire if those statements were true, without giving him opportunity for any possible explanation. This was done on the ground that he had offended and injured them by presenting to the Church for consideration that request for his resignation, which they had intended should be private, thus giving it a publicity injurious to themselves. After circulating it themselves from day to day, and from counting-room to counting room, till it was the subject of universal knowledge and conversation, even before it was presented to the pastor, they professed to have intended it as a confidential communication to him, and accused him of a breach of confidence in submitting it to the Church for their action. They professed to have been compelled into the publication of their slanderous pamphlet against the pastor and the Church, in justification of their letter to him requesting his resignation. But the reasons alleged in that publication for the first movement against the pastor, are not the reasons which were presented in the letter, or which were used to induce men to sign it, but the very contrary. They are reasons made to order, in an emergency, but not the reasons on which they acted, or professed to act, to the letter for the pastor's dismissal. They are as false warrant, got up by a pettifogger, after an illegal arrest of an innocent person. The charges trumped against the pastor in the pamphlet of these men, were not presented at their own caucuses for his removal; on the contrary, it was declared that they had nothing against his character or reputation, but were affectionately jealous of both. They gained signatures to their first paper on the ground of a warm and zealous care for the interests both of the Church and pastor—professing a tender of his resignation with extreme reluctance, with pleasant recollections of Christian fellowship, and with fervent prayers for the growing influence of the pastor for good. But the reasons given in their second publication for the signing of the first are entirely inconsistent, had they been true, with the possibility either of any affection or respect towards the pastor, or any desire for the continuance of his ministrations anywhere" in his Master's Vineyard." If they were not true, if they were misrepresentations, then these men present themselves as wanton assailants of their pastor's reputation, out of an alleged necessity for the protection of their own; and all this in justification of a step which they profess to have taken in prayerful and affectionate regard for his usefulness, and some of them in great personal esteem and friendship for him. The things set forth in their pamphlet, to the injury of the pastor, were never suggested as the grounds of their original action and letter for his resignation, but have since been adopted in consequence of his presenting that letter to the Church, and the Church censuring and dismissing the deacons. Some of them are things not even pretended to have been transacted, and most of them never at all brought forward, till after the letter, on other alleged grounds, was concocted, signed, and presented to the pastor.

Third—The one grand cause of dissatisfaction has been the preaching of the pastor against the sin of Slavery. This is manifest from the tenor of their pamphlet itself. They say: "We do not believe that our church is to be built up and strengthened by the constant intrusion of so exciting a theme into the ears of its members, out of season as well as in season, in the ordinary services of the sanctuary, and in the prayers, exhortations, and talks of the conference room. The pulpit, at any rate we do not think the place for the fulmination of such rhetorical artillery." The opposition of these gentlemen was in consequence of the pastor making the sin of Slavery a theme for the pulpit, and preaching against it. This was distinctly avowed to him by one of the leading signers of the letter, requiring his resignation, as his only ground of dissatisfaction, and has been assumed by many as their main ground, by several positively to himself, since the signing of the first letter, and prior to the publication of the pamphlet. Yet the endeavor is now made by some to disavow this reason of dissatisfaction, and the character of the pastor is assailed. At the same time they intimate the possibility of so modifying his ministrations, as to remove existing difficulties, plainly showing that the difficulties on the ground of which they have requested him to retire, exist so exclusively in his ministration that a modification would remove them. The one general complaint against them in the pamphlet is that of what is called political preaching, a preaching against the sins of the times, and especially the intrusion of the exciting theme of Slavery into the ears of the members of the church in the ordinary services of the sanctuary. The opposition of these gentlemen is against making the iniquity of Slavery a theme for the pulpit, a theme commanded of God for our public religious consideration, a theme for the church, a theme for the Sabbath, a theme for prayer, a theme for the conference room. The pastor's views of the freedom of the pulpit, and the duties of the minister of Christ, constrain him to pour the light of God's Word upon this heaven-defying and prodigious iniquity, and to call upon the Church and the ministry to unite in fearless, earnest, impetuous warfare against it. The views of these gentlemen constrain them to forbid its introduction into the sanctuary, to muzzle the pulpit in regard to it, to censure the pastor for speaking upon it, to accuse him of meddling with the affairs of a continent instead of attending to his own sheep in the wilderness, and to demand of him that he either refine from the pulpit, or modify his ministrations in this respect. And inasmuch as his course in reference to Slavery injures, in their opinion, the prosperity of the Society, preventing a very desirable revenue from the pews, their views of freedom and of the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, constrain them to combine for the removal of the pastor, for which object they justify themselves in a wanton assault against his ministry, his influence, his reputation, and his usefulness. A lady has given it in evidence to the pastor, that in regard to two of the signers of the letter and the pamphlet, she had received from them the assurance that the reason of their dissatisfaction and withdrawal from Dr. CHEEVER'S Church was "that they could not and would not stand such nigger preaching." Yet this issue has been denied.

Fourth—The matters presented against the pastor in the pamphlet of these gentlemen are presented and signed as matters which they know to be fact; and their signatures are appended precisely as if they could bear witness to them as such, of their own proper knowledge. Yet it is well known that some of them signed the document, or permitted their names to be set to it, *without having read it, without knowing what it contained*, and imply on the assurance that "I was all right." Thus their individual signatures appear, as personal witnesses and vouchers for the truth of statements which they had not heard, of false statements, which if they had heard at that time, they had never heard before, and must receive and swear to in entire ignorance; of statements against the character and reputation of the pastor which could have no authority but by their signatures, and to which they would not have appended their names had they known the contents. It is difficult appropriately to characterize the baseness of such calumny. The matters contained in the pamphlet preclude, in their very nature, the possibility of all who signed it being true and real witnesses; yet to the world their names appear as a positive declaration that they know the things therein recounted against the pastor to be true. Take, for an example of the calumnies so testified, the entire and unmitigated falsehood in regard to Professor CROSBY and his Bible Class. The whole paragraph is as perfectly false as if it had been asserted that the pastor, on the 20th of June last, entered the Bank of Commerce, knocked down the cashier, and carried off five thousand dollars in gold. Yet that falsehood is signed by honorable men, Christian men, in such a manner that the world must believe, if they give credit to such testimony, that those men saw and knew this transaction of their own knowledge; otherwise, they are in the class of the most heedless and deliberate slanderers.

Almost every individual of those whose names appear beneath the document acknowledges that he knows nothing about the charges in it, except from hearsay. "Report, they say, and we will report it; let us smite him with the tongue." The wickedness of Christian men, familiar with the warnings of God's Word against talking up and circulating a reproach against their neighbor, permitting their names to appear as vouchers and indorsers to statements of which they confess that they are not witnesses, but have learned them only on hearsay, and without any other proof, is such as ought not to pass in a Christian Church without the rebuke at least of Christian discipline. God's definition of a liar is of one *that giveth heed to a naughty tongue, and lendeth his ear to* the evil reports whispered by the backbiter. These men have, by their signatures, sworn to the truth of slanders against their pastor, of which they never before heard, in regard to which they never approached the pastor, never inquired of him if they were true or false, never asked any explanation, never required any proof. It is as if, being requested, for a consideration, to put their names on the back of a forged note, they had done it, on the bare oral assurance of the holder of the note that it was all right, that the note was genuine. "Thou shalt not set thine hand as a witness in a false matter, nor go up and down as a tale-bearer among thy people." These gentlemen have done all this, not from any motive of benevolence, or impulse of Christian charity or necessity for the support of a righteous cause, but on purpose to injure the reputation and influence of the person they have assailed, whose character they conceived must be blackened, or a degree of censure would fall upon themselves for plotting his removal from his pastorship, and their original object would be defeated.

These are some of the reasons why I cannot think that the Christian Church is in the way of duty in passing over such sin without discipline. On these grounds I write out my protest against giving these gentlemen letters to other churches, without some prior acknowledgement of their own wrong-doing, and declaration of repentance. Their offence has been public, and the Church might properly have censured them without any trial. I have withdrawn the assertion of my right, privilege and determination of pressing a trial, simply because convinced that the Church could not be brought to the measures of discipline in that degree of harmony requisite for its object, and that, in a season of deep religious interest, a protracted conflict of this nature would be fatal.

GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE CITY.—The joint special Committee of the Common Council, on protecting the rights of the City from undue interference by the Legislature at Albany, held an adjourned meeting last evening in the Alderman's Chamber City Hall. Only two of the twelve citizens selected and invited to meet and confer with the Committee appeared, viz: ROBERT W. LOWBER and JAMES W. GERARD. Letters apologizing for their absence were received from six others, viz: WM. F. HAVEMEYER, WM. M. EVARTS, WM. CURTIS NOYES, WM. B. ASTOR, J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX, and WILSON G. HUNT. Alderman PECK regretted the absence of those invited; the lack of interest manifested by them was disheartening; he thought the Committee might as well proceed and perform their duties. Councilman MCCARTHY was in favor of giving to a sub-Committee of five power to name twelve other citizens who should also be invited to confer. Councilman BULTEAU favored the same opinion. Alderman SMITH suggested the propriety of permitting those already invited permission to bring with them such other parties as they might select. Councilman LAIMBEER thought it would be advisable to invite to the Committee other parties—politicel men. After much discussion of these subjects it was finally agreed that those previously invited should be reinvited; and that nine other citizens should also be asked to attend the conferences. The following-named parties were then selected: Peter Gilsey, James H. Welsh, Chas. O'Conor, James English, Wm. V. Brady, Silas B. Dutcher, Oscar W. Sturtevant, Wm. T. Ferris, A. W. Cash. Alderman SEARS tried to get rescinded the resolution preventing any but those invited and the reporters to be present, but failed. Short speeches were made by Messrs. GERARD and LOWBER. The former denounced the bills now before the Legislature for the establishment of sundry lines of new railroads in the City, which would "transfer our streets into an immense gridiron." Public opinion needed to be aroused. New-York, the largest municipality in the world, should not be thus robbed of her rights and privileges, and the Legislature ought to be made aware of the fact. The grants proposed to be given to a few persons without competition were worth millions, and he was informed that the sum of a million of dollars would be brought to bear on the Legislature if necessary to secure the passage of the bills. Mr. LOWBER cited other measures equally bad with the railroad scheme, and hoped the citizens would arise in their might to maintain their rights against those whose only object was wholesale plunder. The evil was growing every year and must be checked soon or else New-York would lose every vestige of municipal liberty. The Committee adjourned about 10¼ o'clock to meet again next Monday evening at the same place, at 8 P. M.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE DUN—INTERESTING TO TAILORS AND OTHERS.—A novel and peculiar case came up before Justice WELSH yesterday, involving the rights and privileges of debtors and creditors generally, but particularly interesting to young men who are in the habit of "sticking tailors," as well as to the tailors who "get stuck." A genteely-dressed young man, named MORGAN L. LIVINGSTON, Jr., residing at No. 179 East Fourteenth-street, lodged a complaint against an Irish lad named NICHOLAS HICKEY, charging him with conduct tending to a breach of the peace, in that the said HICKEY is now, and for a long time has been, in the habit of dogging him about the City wherever he goes, whether into saloons, hotels, stores, or even stages, and annoying him on all occasions, and under all possible circumstances, by thrusting under his nose a tailor's bill of four hundred and odd dollars, emanating from the house of DEPEYSTER & PETTUS, under the St. Nicholas Hotel. The lad, it seems, had been employed by the above firm to follow the debtor around and annoy him in the manner above stated, in hopes thereby to force him into the payment of a bill which had been a long time due, and which they had been otherwise unable to collect. A warrant was put into the hands of an officer, and HICKEY soon made his appearance in Court, accompanied by a lawyer, who, in answer to the complaint, boldly maintained the right of a creditor to dun a debtor whenever and wherever he pleased, and as often as he pleased. The Court controverted the position of counsel, and expressed the opinion that when a debtor had once refused, whether from inability or disinclination, to pay a bill, the creditor must resort to the usual legal mode of collecting it, and is not justified in persistently annoying the debtor, as such conduct was more than human nature could stand, and clearly tended to a breach of the peace. Counsel replied that young men ought not to run up bills for expensive clothing when they knew their inability to pay; to which the Court rejoined that tailors ought not to suffer such bills to run up without knowing the circumstances of their customers. The complainant here interposed the remark that at the time the bill was contracted, he was in circumstances to warrant the contracting of a much larger bill than it; that he had previously paid the same creditor larger bills than the one he now holds, and that he had several times offered to settle this bill by paying it in installments. After some further discussion, the defendant's counsel proposed to give bonds for the future peaceable good behavior of HICKEY, with a view to test the question in future, which can be done by the creditors' instructing the lad to continue the annoyance, and then contesting the suit upon the bond. Messrs. DEPEYSTER & PETTUS became surety for their collector in the sum of $300.

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening there was a pleasant gathering at the house of Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON, No. 219 West Thirty-second-street, on the occasion of a ceremony of presentation. The Chair so long occupied by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in the old House of Representatives, recently purchased in Washington by subscription among a number of gentlemen, was presented to Mr. ROBINSON as a memento of the regard of friends. The presentation was made by Mr. HORACE GREELEY, on behalf of the donors, Mr. GEORGE SHEA and others. Mr. GREELEY spoke for half an hour of the historical incidents recalled by the presence of that antique article of furniture, and alluded in complimentary terms to Mr. ROBINSON'S former connection with the *Tribune*, as his Washington correspondent under the title of "Richelieu." Mr. ROBINSON responded to Mr. GREELEY'S speech in appropriate terms, thanking his friends who had paid him this compliment, and recurring briefly to his experiences as a correspondent, not forgetting the celebrated history of the "sausage" trouble, in which Mr. SAWYER, member of Congress from Ohio, figured prominently. The Adams chair is an old-fashioned affair, the worse for wear, but valuable, as a relic of the Old House, aside from the peculiar interest which attaches to it as the seat of the Massachusetts sage.

HORACE GREELEY ON "GREAT MEN."—One of the series of popular lectures, designed for the instruction of the working-classes, and meant to be made more attractive by being given in the Academy of Music, was delivered last night by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY. The subject of the discourse was "Great Men." Mr. GREELEY'S idea of greatness was by no means heterodox. He regarded no man as truly great who was not also good, and firm in his goodness; who had not an unselfish aim; who had not simplicity of manner; who was destitute of charity, or who lacked in that compact coherence of capacities and balance of faculties which are the main constituents of common sense. Mr. GREELEY did not, however, feel to make a fling at "purblind conservatism." The pathway of noble endeavor lies, he said, over burning ploughshares.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE POOR.—A meeting called for the purpose of considering the increase of pauperism in this City, its causes, and the remedies for it, was held last evening at Hope Chapel. Mayor TIEMANN called the meeting to order, and made some remarks approving of the efforts to benefit the condition of the deserving poor. Ex-Governor CLARK and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., were appointed Vice-Presidents. Mr. HOXIE made some remarks, and read a report which had been prepared for a similar occasion long passed, but which he thought adapted to the present case. The reading occupied about an hour. The Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH was then called for. He came forward and entertained the audience for fifteen minutes. JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., then moved to print twenty thousand copies of the report. Pending his remarks most of the audience moved out of the house.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—This Board held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Patrolmen J. W. TINSDALE, Fifteenth Precinct, GEORGE FOSTER, Fourteenth Precinct, GEO. WASHINGTON GAYLOR, Fourteenth Precinct, and Doorman E. MAYNARD, Ninth Precinct, were dismissed for violations of the rules and regulations. Patrolman SHERMAN, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, was promoted to a Sergeantcy. Sergeant BIRNAY, of the City Hall Police, was transferred to the Sixth Ward, pending the charges made against him by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER. Sergeant WILLIAMS, of the Fourth Precinct, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. The quarterly report of Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, for the quarter ending Jan. 31, was received, and ordered to be printed. The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—This Board met yesterday, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, in the chair. The election for officers—adjourned from the last (the annual) meeting resulted as follows: For President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK; Vice President, E. CRABTREE. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company petitioned to be represented at Castle Garden Depôt. Referred to the Committee on that Institution. The number of Emigrants arrived to Feb. 9, 1859, was..... 3,309
Arrived since, to Feb. 16..... 238
Total..... 3,547
The aggregate Receipts to Feb. 9, was..... $6,006 57
Receipts to Feb. 16..... 1,843.58
Total..... $7,850.43

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of passing the Tax Levy for 1859. Nineteen members answered to their names. The Levy, as agreed upon by the Joint Conference Committee, and passed by the Aldermen, was reported, after which the Board took a recess of 20 minutes. Upon reassembling the Board, after a short debate, concurred with the Aldermen and passed the Levy. The vote stood 16 to 3. No other business of moment was transacted.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The "Exempt" Engine Company, ZOPHAR MILLS, Foreman, brought out the "John G. Storm" last evening, and tried her at Riley's pole, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street. She threw an inch and five-eighths stream to the top of the pole, a height of 160 feet, and a two-and-a-half inch stream 180 feet horizontally. The "Storm" is kept constantly ready for duty at the house of the "Exempt" Company.

CARELESSNESS OF A JEHU.—A German woman, named HETTA UNGER, was run over by an omnibus (No. 106, Fourth-avenue Line) yesterday morning, while attempting to cross Broadway near Grand-street, and sustained a severe fracture of the thigh-bone, besides being otherwise injured. She held a child in her arms at the time, which fortunately escaped notice. The injured woman, who resides at No. 26 Mulberry-street, was taken to the New-York Hospital.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. DAVID P. BUADOR, who keeps a bakery at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased had been unwell for about a week past with brain fever, and is supposed to have committed the act while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. He was a citizen well known and highly respected in his Ward. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

NEW ASSOCIATION.—A new Society, to be called the New-York City Library Association, has just been organized at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Its object is to promote intellectual improvement and cultivation. A meeting for the election of officers is called by an advertisement for this evening.

PROFESSOR GUIZOT'S LECTURES.—We are requested to state that the hour of Professor GUIZOT'S lectures on Physical Geography has been changed in order for the better accommodation of those who are desirous of attending them. So that hereafter Professor GUIZOT will lecture on Monday and Tuesday of each week, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Historical Society Rooms.

BARON DE BEAUFORT KILLED.—Baron J. DE BEAUFORT, who was run over by a loaded cart on Thursday evening last, died of his injuries on Monday at the New-York Hospital. Deceased was in the employ of HENRY KENNAN, No. 37 Beaver-street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED CARELESSNESS OF A DRUGGIST.—A child of Policeman DAVIS, residing at No. 484 Eighth-avenue, died yesterday from the effect of laudanum, administered by mistake, and, as is alleged, through the carelessness of a drug clerk. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, when the facts will be investigated.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held last evening, but aside from the reading of a paper by Dr. JOAN P. BATCHELDER on the Compressed Sponge, as an agent in stopping hemorrhage, nothing of special interest transpired.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire in the Seventh District, about 9½ o'clock last night, was caused by the bursting of a carboy of nitric acid, in the vault of the Commission Drug House of WM. H. KINGSLEY, No. 11 Gold-street. Damage about $25. Insured.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—The last lecture of Mr. DE CORDOVA'S course will be delivered this evening at Clinton Hall. Subject—"Fun Seriously Considered."

Police Reports.

AN ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Tuesday night an attempt was made to commit a burglary on the premises of Bliss, Wheelock & Ketly, No. 388 Broadway. This firm occupy the first floor and basement; in the second J. Wild, Jr., & Co., carry on the business of clothiers. The lower store was closed for the night, before 7 o'clock, WILD'S being still open. About that hour Peter Nooay, a private watchman, observed three men standing abreast, in front of the hall through which the firm on the second floor have ingress and egress. Attracted by their unusual position, he went forward into the entrance, where he discovered their accomplice in the act of appropriating a piece of print through a hole he had made in the glass partition. The other fellows, who had been screening him at the door, ran off, and the robber finding himself detected, darted out of the hall and down White-street, closely pursued by the watchman, by whom he was at length arrested, and placed in charge of Officer Northridge.

MATRIMONY AND LAGER-BIER.—A disturbance occurred on Tuesday night in the lager-bier saloon known as the "Tivoli," in Avenue A, in which a German named McAhrens received a severe cut in the neck from a beer glass thrown from the hand of a man named Klintzen. It seems that a party met at the saloon to assist in celebrating the nuptials of a lady friend, which came off there, and in the course of the evening an altercation took place between the above-named parties, which ended in a general disturbance. McAhrens yesterday made complaint against Klintzen before Justice SIMMS, whereupon he was arrested and committed for want of bail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—TWO MORE ARRESTS.—John Gowan and Wm. Smith, were arrested on Broadway about 1 P.M., yesterday, by Officer Slater, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with aiding and abetting Gantz, arrested yesterday for the robbery of Mr. POE, of Troy, previously reported. The prisoners were committed by Justice WELSH, for examination. The watch robbed from Mr. Poe has not been recovered.

DISHONEST CLERK.—Patrick Hickey, a clerk in the employ of Genin, the hatter, whose business it was to deliver goods and collect bills, was, yesterday, arrested on a charge of defrauding his employer, at different times, out of the sum of $80. He was committed by Justice CONNOLLY in default of $300 bail.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A UNIFORM SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.—At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, yesterday, the question of a uniform series of books for the Schools was called up again, when an angry discussion ensued which caused Vice-President BERGEN to resign his office, and enough members to retire to leave the Board without a quorum before any decision had been arrived at.

INDIGNATION MEETING.—It is stated that the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen have met in caucus, and decided upon their candidates for membership in the Board of Education, and that considerable indignation is felt in consequence, as the candidates heretofore have generally been selected for their known interest in educational matters, rather than for their political opinions. An indignation meeting is talked of.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a resolution was adopted, allowing the keepers in the Penitentiary to carry arms, and to use them in self defence. They also voted to purchase the Cross-farm for County purposes, but subsequently reconsidered the matter, in order to allow time for an examination of the title.

LECTURE IN BROOKLYN.—A lecture will be delivered this evening by Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, a respected member of the daily Press of New-York City, at the Public School No. 18 Remsen-street, E. D. The subject is "The Social Element, and the proper mode of its Cultivation." The proceeds of the lecture will be donated to the school for the purchase of a piano.

The successful and popular lectures of Professor MITCHEL in Brooklyn terminate this evening.

CALENDARS.—*General Term*, Feb. 17.—Nos. 27. 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50. *City Court*.—Nos. 3, 8, 22, 4, 17, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49.

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Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-liver Oil and Lime.—The great advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient.
For sale by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS; in Baltimore, by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

Morris vs. Brandreth's Pills.—Headaches are nature's warnings, and have their origin in imperfect digestion, producing gases which ascend to the head, causing expansion of the covering of the brain, and varying in intensity according to the habits of the individual. One or two brisk doses of Brandreth's Pills will cure; and when they are swallowed all danger of apoplexy is past. The pain and dizziness will vanish after the first sleep. Do not let any time be lost. The consequences of irregularities are thus cured, and the body and mind are better able thereafter to withstand temptations. Brandreth's Pills will yet be appreciated by moralists.
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Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st. Price, 25 cents per box; sugar-coated, 12 in a box, 13 cents.

Whitlock Building—Corner Nassau and Beekman streets—To let, on the first floor, the elegant suite of rooms just vacated by the U. S. District-Attorney.
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A fine Office, on the street floor, adjoining the corner, suitable for an Exchange office, or an Insurance Company.
Apply at No. 13 Beekman-st., to J. F. CLARK.
A few small rooms up stairs, at low rent.

Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars*. A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
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Ladd, Webster & Co.'s TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
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H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.
Henry H. Leede & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

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Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Two private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

A Meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Central Ohio Railroad will be held at the office of Messrs. CLIFT & LANE, No. 44 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, at 12½ o'clock. Business of importance will come before the meeting.
FRED. A. LANE, Counsel for Trustee.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
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Phrenological Examinations will Direct young men to right pursuits and teach them how to make the most of their time and talents. FOWLER & WELLS give advice daily at No. 308 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. LANE has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 61 Park-row, *

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 20 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 56 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 80 feet deep; lot 25x89 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of fully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double cottage, 28x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x42, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteelly located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 202 Oxford-st., after 9 o'clock, A. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and raised to the top of any building, from the Water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 326 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES OF LAND, BEING THE middle third of Township No. 17, Franklin County, New-York, situated on the St Regis River, twenty five miles from the Ogdensburg Railroad. It is estimated that it contains one hundred millions feet of the best pine timber, and on equal amount of Spruce, Hemlock and other valuable growth. Much of the tract is good farming land. In the neighborhood are saw and grist mill's, and several good farms. The Railroad now being constructed from Saratoga to Adirondack and Ogdensburgh, will pass through or near the land. The attention of capitalists is requested. For terms inquire of Messrs. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
One corner corner, 4th-av. and 126th-st., 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 106 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 26 by 100 feet; about three quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—The undersigned offers for sale the whole or part of his valuable property, situated on the main road between Newark and Elizabeth City, containing 36 acres, more or less, the house, outhouses and fences all being in good order. The terms of sale made easy. This place is within one hour's ride, by railroad, of this City—being only nine miles from Market-st. Dépôt. Application to EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, or to the undersigned, at his residence. H. K. TOLER.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-st., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565 and 567; price $7,000; Nos. 495 and 495; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 33d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FATTRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND COUNTER cellar house No. 92 Jane-st.; two-story and attic house No. 31 Christopher-st.; 4 lots in 36th-st., north side, between 10th and 11th avs.; 2 lots in 45th-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs.; 1 lot in 54th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs. Inquire of WILLIAM GRANT, No. 547 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 96 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKlyn Heights, near Clinton-st., three-story attic and basement brick; gas, range, baths, furnace and water closets; size 21x50, let 100 feet deep. For cards to view, and particulars, apply to Mr McLEAN, at JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Let 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot No. 57 West 28th-st., a few doors from the 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated on the north side of the street, with court-yard in front. Part of the money can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 26x60 feet. No. 30 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 165 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, 20 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Roce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THAT TWO-STORY, basement, attic and under-cellar house, No. 266 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, second door from Johnson st. Terms easy. Can be seen at any time. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARLS, No. 262 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY HOUSE, with the lot, pleasantly located. The house contains all the modern conveniences, and has been painted and papered throughout. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock, Price $11 000. Apply at No. 136 East 13th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—NO. 119 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 34 PIKE-ST. FOR SALE.—THIS IS A first class house, three stories, basement and under-cellar. The house is 27 feet front, and has all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or No. 91 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 366 Canal-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 113 1st-st., with ten rooms in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Let is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT No. 150 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house has all modern improvements, painted and grained throughout, hall tiled and frescoed, and all in perfect order. Also, house No. 215 Clinton st. Terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 681 Broadway.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $800 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION ON Murray Hill, a three-story, high-basement and cellar brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements; cheap and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, situated on Lexington av., near 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty.—A fine farm of 104 acres of land, situated in Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 17 miles from City Hall, New-York. For particulars apply to
A. H. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

ROBERT E. BARR—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent. Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES.
A. M. Gunn, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
N. D. Herder, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
Mathias Clark, Esq., No. 526 Greenwich-st.

EDWARD TIMPSON, HOUSE AND REAL Estate Agent, No. 185 West 48th st., west of 8th-av. Particular attention paid to the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Refers to the Hon. Judge Henry E. Davies, Supreme Court; J. & H. Jones & Co., Nos. 33 and 40 White-st.; John Whittaker, Esq., No. 17 Centre-st.; James Flanagan, Esq., Cedar and Nassau sts.; J. Mansfield Davies, No. 66 Wall-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 179 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WIEGAND.

FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DEY, CORTLANDT AND GOUVERNEUR STREETS PROPERTY.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property to be made by F. H LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
DEY-STREET—First-class 5-story brick store No. 35.
CORTLANDT-STREET—Extra large elegant store No. 30.
GOUVERNEUR-SLIP—3 houses and lots near Water-st.
BLEECKER-STREET—Valuable house and lot No. 165.
For further particulars, see auction column in this paper, and maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

CHATHAM SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—No. 167 Chatham-st., corner of Jennes-st., and the adjoining Nos. 1 and 3 James st. This property may be purchased either together or seperately, or would be improved with good buildings, as one, two or three stores for responsible occupants. Terms of sale favorable. Also, for sale and partial exchange, a substantial, well arranged house in Brooklyn; large portion may remain; good sunny country place—price about $3,500 wanted for balance. CHAS. CARTER, care O. O. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall st.

FOR SALE—FIVE VERY SUPERIOR STONE-front dwellings in West 38th-st., near 7th-av., from $9,000 to $14,000.
One three story stone front dwelling in West 39th-st., $8,500.
One three-story brick dwelling in West 23d-st., $10,500.
One elegant three-story brick dwelling in Carlton-av., Brooklyn, $7,500.
Apply to C. E. ADAMS, Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Wall-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 33d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little ever a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,799 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1¼ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—THE THREE story and attic house and lease of lot, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st. south side of the 3d, and house 24x46; is in first-rate repair, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. The lease of the lot has 19 years unexpired at $200 ground rent. Price moderate. Can be seen at any time. Apply to
B. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING THIRTY acres of land, situated in the town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn. On said farm is a dwelling-house, barn, and out-building, a variety of choice fruit, well watered by never-failing springs; fenced with good stone walls, and under a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TWYMAN, 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or SAMUEL P. SMITH, North Castle, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE AT NEWARK, N. J., situated in a wide and pleasant street, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad; the house is 25 by 41 feet, and contains all of the modern improvements. It will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire of MORGAN & SMITH, at No. 48 Cliff-st., New-York, where a plan of the house may be seen.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, IN RYE, Westchester County, situated on North street about 1¾ miles from Rye dépôt, and three miles from White Plains. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are new; the stock, implements, and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Improved city or Brooklyn property exchanged. Address Box No. 1,067, New York Post-office.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 92 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES, nearly new, on one lot, (front and rear,) now occupied by good tenants, and renting for about $1,200 per year; good location; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For terms of sale inquire of W. W. RAPALYE, No. 18 West 14th-st., between the hours of 7 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, 20 acres of superior garden land, or most desirable for mowing or plotting out, to be found in the suburbs of the City, situated 1¾ miles from Peck slip Ferry, on Flushing-av., between Metropolitan and Maspeth avs., East Williamsburg. For particulars inquire of E. J. HAYS, No. 53 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, No. 52 10th-st., near 5th av., 28 feet 6 inches by 73 feet, lot 102 feet deep; was built for the owner's use and has all the modern improvements; brick partition wall from foundation to roof. A large sum may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. C. MORGAN, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT HOUSE brown-stone front, in 34th st, between 2d and 3d avs., 20 feet deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, and will be sold cheap for cash; also, one in 53d st., 240 feet east of 3d-av., on the south side; price $5,400; terms to suit. Apply to JOHN FATTRETCH, Real Estate Agent, No. 431 3d-av., near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 31 and 33 West 13th-st., consisting of one two and one three story and attic brick houses; also, rear building, extending across both lots, well adapted for first-class tenement-houses or manufacturing purposes; 50 feet front, 103 feet deep. Terms very easy. Inquire of D. THOMSON, No. 63 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND 37½ feet by 100 on the north side of Bergen st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Being in a fine business location, this is a good piece of ground for some mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Part of purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN AT A BARGAIN —One 3-story high basement brick house, 22x36 feet with inclosed piazza, counter, cellar, &c., house contains 12 rooms, 3 marble mantels and grates; gas and fixtures, &c.; lot 22x90 feet, situate in Gates-av., near Classon-av. Price, $3,600; mortgage, $2,400. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the 11th Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT lots in New-York City—several brown-stone houses located in 20th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses contain all the modern improvements. Also, 30 lots in South Brooklyn, will be exchanged for improved property or vacant lots. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT HYDE Park, a farm of 230 acres, highly improved. The house is new and very spacious, with every convenience, a large barn and other suitable out buildings, all in good order. This is the most desirable farm on the Hudson, situated 75 miles from the Railroad dépôt at Hyde Park. Apply to WM. HINTON, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CHARLES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-class property in this City, 40 lots on 58th and 56th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., and being locality only two blocks from the south end of Central Park. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 62 Powers-st., Brooklyn, (third door from Atlantic,) finished in good style gas fixtures, &c. Price $3,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to C. PAULSON, No. 87 Liberty-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 26x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 73 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP basement houses, situated on the north side of West 50th-st., near 8th av., complete with all the modern improvements. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 70 acres, or more if required, with country residence attached, situate in Suffolk County, L. I. A well-built City house, desirably located, taken in exchange. For particulars, address DINGEE & HOLDEN, 8 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE with stables, and 4 lots of ground laid out in garden, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle. Brooklyn, or will be rented to a good tenant. Price $7 000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN house, in good order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st. corner of Waverley-place. To be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELling, nearly new complete, with all modern improvements; No. 181 East 126th-st., near 2d-av., for cash. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock. No bill on the house.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot, No. 32 31-st., near the 2d-av. The house is 3 story, and well fitted up, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of THOS. L. BROOKS, No. 293 Bowery.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—25½ ACRES, in abundance of fruit and berries, 1¾ miles from dépôt, and 20 miles from New York. $2,000. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT dwelling house No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn, 70 per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of W. H. WARING, 24 William-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AND A LARGE part on mortgage, desirable basement property in fee in Hamilton-st., near Market-st., New-York. Apply No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 24 King-st., containing all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 100. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 98 MARKET-st., in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large pleasant and convenient, three-story brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and one fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two half rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x48 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park and convenient to the Chestnut st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

A BRICK HOUSE AND 4 LOTS FOR NOTHING.—READ.—An acre of ground in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, near the Fulton-av. cars, will be sold for $2,000; half can remain. A brick house, 25x36, three stories, can be built for $2,000, when the whole amount, $4,000, can be borrowed on mortgage on the house and acre. In four years from May next, one lot in the acre will bring $400 each, leaving the house and four lots clear. Location every way desirable, and as near Wall-st as 60th-st., New-York. Call at No. 186 Washington-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., see the map, and get particulars.

MURRAY HILL—A DESIRABLE RESIdence, located near 5th-av., is offered in exchange for a small two-story and attic house further down, and some cash, or for a well-located country seat. Also, a first class brown-stone house, in Brooklyn, to exchange. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling-house No. 113 7th-st., pleasantly situated, with modern improvements, good yard, grape vines, &c. Price $7,000; half can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, lot full, house large and well built, (filled in with brick,) dining-room extension. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. BUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A GOOD farm on the Hudson River, or for improved property in this City, 30 lots in South Brooklyn, on 19th and 19th sts. and 10th-av. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and let nearly equal to two. Apply J. H GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 76 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, twenty-two miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class residence, with about five acres of land; the house, which is built in the best manner of stone, is large and comfortable, has hot and cold water, with bath-room, &c., furnace and everything complete. There is a first-rate, commodious stable, and other outhouses, a large garden and a choice variety of fruit trees. This place is located a short distance from the railroad dépôt; there is a church and excellent schools in the vicinity, and, in fact, everything necessary to make it a desirable country residence. For further particulars, apply to A. S. CAMPBELL, at Popham & Co.'s, No. 702 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x48, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Whitneyville, 3 miles from the Railroad dépôt at New-Haven, Conn., on the turnpike road to Hartford, consisting of 66 acres of land. The buildings consist of a well-built gothic stuccoed mansion, a cottage or farm-house, barn, sheds, carriage house, ice-house and buildings for planing poultry, and are all large and substantial. The land is supposed cannot be excelled in the county. It is all fit for tillage and all garden purposes. It is all situated so as to be divided and the owner will sell the whole or 32 acres, or 52 acres, with the farm-house and farm buildings, retaining the mansion and the remainder of the land. For terms of sale inquire of W. W. RAPALYE, No. 18 West 14th-st., between the hours of 7 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn City property, a beautiful country residence at Westport, Conn., within two hours' ride of this City by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house two-story front and three rear, surrounded by a wide piazza; also containing a fine well of water in the basement; a barn, &c., &c.; five acres of land beautifully laid out, with watering hose flowing through, containing a living spring; fruit of every variety, with evergreen and other shade trees, shrubbery, &c. The place is famed for its healthfulness and for its exemption from musquitoes, flies, &c. For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH JAUNCEY, No. 110 Pearl-st., or JAS. E. GRAY, No. 43 7th-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT. —Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—One of the most beautiful situations near the City of New-York on the high grounds of Weehawken, overlooking New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c., perfectly healthy, and within a few minutes reach of the City. There are about twelve acres on the place, a fine mansion with all the necessary out-buildings, and is ornamented with waterfalls, rustic bridges, evergreens, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as any person desiring a residence of this character can examine it any time and see its advantages, by addressing J. G. G., Box 2,346, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by Dr. Samuel Lockwood, about two minutes' ride from the dépôt, with 15 acres or more of good land, in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds. Cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with small fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, &c., &c. For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 773 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—TO LET FOR the summer, or for one or more years, the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, just below Newburg. The house is built in modern style by the late A. J. Downing, and has spring water above and below, bath room, &c., and will be let furnished. Attached to it are nearly 14 acres of ground. It commands one of the finest views on the river. Apply to WM. C. RUSSEL, No. 18 Pine-st., New-York, or J. J. MONELL, Newburg.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Containing about 18 acres; with neat cottage, carriage-house, ice-house and other outbuildings; a thrifty orchard and abundance of small fruit, situated at Wilbur Tree Station, Long-Island Railroad, 12 miles from South Ferry. Apply to T. N. WHEELER, No. 97 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWKEN, N. J., a beautiful country residence, four acres of land, well laid out with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. House 40x52; stable, sheds, &c., situated on Hackensack Plank-road, two miles from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass the door every fifteen minutes. Large proportion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. BARNARD, No. 134 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ONE MILE FROM dépôt, on the post road, a neat, well-arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable and wagon-house attached; about one acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three cisterns, with good supply of water; price, $4,700. Apply to A. T. GRISLIS, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS.—A large and splendid house, furnished, replete with every convenience, gas, furnace, range, water and bath; also, carriage house and yard, boat and bathing houses, fine shade and ornamental trees one acre of ground; on the river, two minutes' of railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to JONES & BISHOP, in the N. C. Bishop, No. 168 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WHITESTONE, NEAR Flushing, a handsome three-story frame house, with about 25 acres of fine land, covered with fine fruit; the house is large, having about 18 rooms with water, bath-room, water-closets, &c. Can be obtained furnished, if necessary. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COMMODIOUS & genteel dwelling house with about two acres of land well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is pleasantly located, exempt from the noise of the village, and the view down the river unsurpassed. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, adjoining the premises, or at No. 25 Nassau-street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YONKERS, A large dwelling; gas and water; has stables and one acre of garden, and near dépôt and banks of the Hudson. Also, the house and lot No. 69 7th-st., near 2d-av., 3-story and basement and attic; 25x60; lot 100. For card and terms, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to P. VANDERLER, on the premises, or to F. P. FLAGLER, No. 220 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, a very neat and modern-built 2 story and attic frame house and lot. Said property is located in the most pleasant part of the village, and for a small family will be found a very desirable place of residence. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—AN ELEgant cottage and grounds, carriage house and stable, garden fruit, berries, fine well of water, about one acre, and near to dépôt. Possession early. For card, and full description, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—situated in the heart of the village, with more than an acre of ground; in the immediate neighborhood of stores, schools and churches; a few minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad dépôt. The house is large, and built in the most substantial manner, double, with central hall, high ceiling, painted walls, two stories, with high basement, attic and wings. Although situated on one of the principal streets, which is paved, flagged and lighted with gas, the house is sufficiently removed from the street to be free from dust and noise, and is embowered by ornamental ourseries on either side. The grounds are laid out in the most tasteful manner, and furnished with a great variety of the choicest ornamental and fruit trees, now fully grown, together with flowering plants and shrubs, strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, &c., in great abundance. There is a good barn, an excellent well of water, cistern, and every other country convenience. The whole premises are in perfect order. The place is accessible by steamboat and railroad almost every hour of the day. To gentlemen doing business in the City this offers a rare opportunity of securing a genteel and comfortable residence combining all the advantages of city and country. Will be sold on the most reasonable terms if soon applied for, as the owner has removed to Troy, on account of professional duties. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New-York, 27 miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Rye dépôt, a small place pleasantly located, and 8 acres of good land, half in meadow; good house 8 rooms and kitchen, a new barn, good well of water, a never-failing spring of soft water, good garden of the choicest kinds of small fruit, dwarf pears, choicest kinds of grapes, small, rebel grapery, choice variety of ap

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, AUCTIONEER.
TRADE SALE—FLINT GLASS WARE.
ROSERT HAYDOCK
will sell, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 17,
at 10 o'clock, at his
Auction Room, No. 101 Liberty-st.,
3,000 packages French, American and Bohemian Flint Glass Ware.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
STRAW GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
will sell, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 17,
at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom,
No. 119 Broadway,
FOUR HUNDRED CASES OF STRAW GOODS,
consisting in part of
125 cases Palm Leaf Hats, a full assortment of all qualities in white and colors.
75 cases ladies' white, drab and brown Bloomers
75 cases Pedal, Canton, and Straw Bonnets, of the latest Spring style.
100 cases fancy Linen and Lace and Straw Bonnets.
25 cases Misses and Children's Hats and Bloomers.
10 cases Ladies' Equestrian Hats, new style.
Also,
Materials for manufacturers and millinners, consisting of Straw Laces, Button Trimming, Edgings, Braids, &c., &c.
Also,
A line of men's and boys' Fur and Wool Soft Hats.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
JERSEY CITY LOTS.
Attention is called to the sale of thirty valuable lots, embracing some of the most desirable locations for business purposes in Jersey City, to be made at auction THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

MOUNT MORRIS.
A large sale of lots on and near this beautiful Park, (the largest except Central Park in this City) will take place TO-DAY, by the Messrs BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange. The parcel embraces nearly 200 lots, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
30 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
300 shares Citizen's Bank.....25 each
10 shares Hanover Bank.....100 each
30 shares Grocer's Bank.....40 each
20 shares East River Bank.....25 each
15 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
40 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
32 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
70 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
26 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
40 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
20 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
10 shares Second Avenue Fire Insurance Co.....50 each
45 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
80 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....20 each
30 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....100 each
20 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.....40 each
10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....25 each
200 shares Oswego Gas Light Co..(pay 9 p c. div.)50 each
10 shares Third Avenue Railroad.....100 each
11½ shares Second Avenue Railroad.....100 each
100 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co.....100 each
$6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Construction Bonds.
$25,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 p cent Bonds.
$500 Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$15 000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 p cent. Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 18—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—EXECUTOR'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE-ST.—The 3-story and attic brick house, (with tea-room extension) and lot, No. 18 North Moore st., s. s., between Hudson and Varick sts.; house contains Croton, baths, &c., in good order; lot 25x75 feet.
ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The two-story frame house and lot No. 110.
ON GREENWICH-AVENUE—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 108 n. s. nearly opposite Jane-st.
ON 13TH-ST. (in rear of the above.)—The two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 162 and 164 West 13th st.; 3 feet alley way between.
ON CLARKSON-ST.—Leasehold of the 3 story and basement brick front houses and lots, Nos. 43, 45, and 47 Clarkson-st., n. s., 62.4 east from Greenwich-st.; plot 54.4 front by 50 feet deep. The lease has two years to run at $160 ground rent, with 21 years renewal, or will be taken at a valuation.
ON 39TH-ST.—1 lot n. s., 207 feet w. 7th av., 21.6x98.9.
ON BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 68TH-ST.—1 lots.
ON 68TH-ST. (adjoining above, in the rear)—1 lot.
50 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.
By order of William Boyd and John Cameron, Executors of James Cameron, deceased.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF JONES' WOOD PROPERTY, comprising 257 Lots between 71st and 75th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River. By order of the heirs of the original proprietors, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. at 12 o'clock:
On 1st, 2d and 3d avs., 38 lots.
On Avenues A and B, 32 lots.
On 71st st., 25 lots.
On 72d-st., 44 lots.
On 73d st., 31 lots.
On 74th st., 37 lots.
On 75th-st., 4 lots.
Seventy-five per cent. may remain for three years. Sale absolute. For maps, &c., apply to W. & M. H. WARD, No. 39 Exchange-place, or to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE STOCK OF A FANCY STORE, PERFUMERIES, &C.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 John-st., a large and varied assortment of fancy goods, consisting of chess and backgammon boards, flutes, accordeons, violins, banjos, guitars, large lot of musical instrument-furniture and strings, china and bronze inkstands, toilet-boxes knives and scissors, brushes, combs, china and bronze ornaments and vases, ladies work-boxes, portable desks, playing cards, satchels and reticules, porte-monnaies, pocket-books, handkerchief-extracts, cologne, hair oil, fancy soaps, together with three glass cases.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.
LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO., will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the store of the late G. M. McCready, Jr., No. 426 Broadway,
(By order of the Administrator.)
Patent fluid, camphene and oil lamps, of plain Brittania and cut glass, with and without safety tubes, fast colors, hanging and bracket lamps, fire frame and paper shades, hall lamps, candlesticks, wicking, two fans, rich cut foot marble lamps, rich cut foot lamps, &c., &c. Also, the store fixtures. The stock can be examined at any time before the sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
AT THE PAVILION, CASTLETON, STATEN ISLAND, by order of the Executors of Thomas Hughes, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, M., all the Household Furniture contained in the dwelling; also, bar-room fixtures, and the contents of same—brandies, wines, cigars, &c.; also, contents of stable, wagon, cart, harness, &c.; also, a Bidieg Machine on mount Pavilion, known as the "Scripture Mechanical Riding School," with appurtenances, together with the four years' unexpired lease for the exclusive right and use of said machine in the towns of Castleton or Southfield.

MILLER & BICKLEY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—THE four-story King St. house No. 138 West 43d-st. will be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by MILLER & McEVILY. Also, house and lot No. 57 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot northeast corner of Railroad-av. and 5th-st., Morrisania. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN RENNIE will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the dwelling No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suits, piano-forte, paintings, mirrors, lace curtains, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, and also a large assortment of dining-room, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald* this day.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock at the Magnet Hotel, No. 22 Ann-st., all the furniture contained in the above building, consisting of carpetings, oil-cloths, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, &c., extension and side tables, chairs, bars and gas fixtures, crockery and glass ware, large cooking stove and fixtures, by order of T. C. HOUGHTON, Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, FEB. 18, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salerooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of furniture, &c. A general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood, mahogany and walnut, in good order; marble-top minant buffet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of furniture slightly damaged at the late fire in Elm-place.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
REGULAR HARDWARE SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to the usual assortment,) 50 doz. socket and tinners' chisels, 1 cask hand and panel saws, 25 doz. polished C. S. shovels, 40 boxes fancy toilet soap, 100 fancy clocks, &c., part of a stock of shelf hardware. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
CONSTABLE'S SALE.—STOCK OF STATIONERY, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at No. 34 John-st., at 11 o'clock, a large lot of letter, post, foolscap and note paper, blank and pass books, school books, pencils, sealing wax, India-rubber, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of wall paper.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards,
WARREN WARD, No. 287 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858.....$4,434,459 99
Receipts during the year:
For Premiums.....$986,001 54
For Interest.....316,120 96
For Annuities.....3,482 20—$1,305,604 70
Total.....$5,740,063 79
Disbursements during the year:
Paid claims by death, (including additions,).....$341,503 15
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions.....57,434 94
Surrendered Policies.....14,206 01
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationary, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.....17,986 27—$651,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859.....$5,188,933 42
Invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in Bank.....$173,756 66
Bonds and Mortgages.....4,998,666 72
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission.....16,510 62—$5,188,933 42
Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.
Number of Policies issued during the year.....1,726
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859.....10,998
Increase in the net cash assets during the year.$754,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
BENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BASCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ASHATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 30 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.
Particular attention given to the negotiation of improved Property and Lots located in the City of New-York.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
NOTE BROKER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine-st and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000.—The books for the subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened at the Office of the Company, under the American Exchange Bank, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, and continue open until the 17th, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M. The whole amount of the subscriptions will be required to be paid on or before the said 17th inst.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.
WM. A. BOOTH,
THOMAS S. NELSON, } Commissioners.
LEWIS B. LODER.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.
W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

$1,000 WANTED.—THE AMOUNT WILL BE amply secured on real estate in the country. The money wanted to build the first machine under a recent patent for sawing staves. A lien upon the entire patent conditioned to pay $2 00 out of the first proceeds. Double your money in six months; and if the right man comes he may make $10 000 as traveling agent. Principals, not go-betweens, address P. C., Box No. 1,819 Post-office or apply to INVENTOR, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—My usual annual statement of the Insurance Companies, as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, for the Legislature, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office. ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
W. RUSSELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1859.

$6,000, $3,500, $2,000 AND $1,500 TO loan on bond and morigage on real estate in the City of New-York. EDWARD A. FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

BOSTON, CONCORD, AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Feb. 15, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$15,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT parties, on hood and mortgage on City property. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—OWEGO GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S Stock. Pays regular 9 per cent. dividends. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

$20,000 STATE OF NEW-YORK SIX Per Cent. Stock of 1860, for sale by READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
B. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. HAWARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The new firm as under will attend to the settling of the business.
(Signed,) WM. H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1859. GEORGE ALLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in Jewelry, and will continue the business at No. 17 John-st., and attend to the settling of the business of the former firm.
(Signed,)
ALFRED G. PECKHAM, WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH, GEORGE ALLIN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1859.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858;
NOV. 16, 1858.
For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. (Saturday to Yaphank) 5 Hempstead; 6:30 P. M. Jamaica

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.
New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD O. COMBES, Secretary.
JAN. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA Fire Ins. Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 67 Wall-st.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
JAN. 5, 1859.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN ST. Paul, St. Cloud and all points in Minnesota and Mississippi River, above Dubuque,—all persons having claims for collection, taxes to pay, investments to make, lands to enter with land warrants or otherwise, will find it to their interest to leave notice at the Merchants' Hotel to the address of H. & W. D. R., Box No. 123 St. Paul, or by personal application, as one of the above firm will remain in the City for ten days. The cost of City reference given, and any business intrusted will receive prompt attention.
H. & W. D. R., Box No. 123 St. Paul.
P. S.—We would be glad to receive the agency of a good Insurance Company.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR AN UPHOLSTERER, PAINTER OR PAPER-HANGER.—Good will of business and stock for sale and building to let. The old paper-hanging, cornice and window-shade store at No. 108 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, (with which is connected a trunk department in basement) for 10 or 15 years. Business established twenty years. Situation one of the best in the city. For further particulars inquire of E. MARX, on the premises.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER would like to take a partner, with $5,000 to $8,000, to manufacturing an article very salable; the business is of the highest respectability, and, to an active man, a splendid opportunity now offers. Full particulars will be given on exchanging an interview. Address READY PAY, office *Journal of Commerce*.

$5,000—RECTIFYING.—WANTED—A partner, understanding the rectifying business, with a capital of $5,000, to join a party with like capital and with good facilities. Also, wanted to engage the services of a competent rectifier. Address RECTIFIER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

BROOKLYN LOTS WANTED.—ONE OR two building lots about two miles from the Ferry, in exchange for a small stock of ready-made clothing, or will pay some cash. Apply to WM. DOWNES & STANER, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

$20,000—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER in an established legitimate manufacturing business. The business is entirely unembarrassed, and extra capital is sought with a view to extend the same profitably. Address E. A. E., Box No. 133 Post-Office.

TO TAILORS.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a clothing store, in a good business location, established 1839, for sale, proprietor going West. Address D. H. S., Broadway Letter Office.

$10,000—PARTNER OR AGENT WANTED, with $10,000, in an established and paying business. Address N. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP, TOGETHER with a horse, wagon and cans all complete, and good cash customers. Inquire at 150 East 51st-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1859.—MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.—The following was received from the Mayor, and directed to be published in one or more newspapers employed by the County.
JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.
To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:
GENTLEMEN: The resolution adopted by your honorable body, requesting the Controller to give such instructions to the Receiver of Taxes, as will effectually check the misfeasance under the act of the Common Council of the tax lists after having been approved by the Supervisors, is herewith returned with my objections to the same.
The design of this resolution would seem to be for the purpose of preventing any action of the Common Council in relation to the remission of taxes being carried into effect. There can be no doubt that the law has given or intended to give to the Supervisors the power of remitting or reducing taxes until the period of six months after the confirmation thereof; but after that time, it seems to me that the Common Council have the right to exercise such power. At least it has been exercised by them for a period as long as any record of their proceedings exists.
It was always exercised even from immediately after the confirmation of the taxes, until the passage of the act of 1850, the 26th section of which provides that "The Board of Supervisors may remit or reduce a tax imposed as prescribed by law, for good cause shown by affidavit, taken before no officer authorized to administer oaths in the City of New-York and filed by them with the Tax Commissioners, and such reduction or remission must be made before the collection of the tax; but the application therefor must be made within six months from the delivery of the books to the receiver for the collection of such tax."
But this section, it will be seen, limits the period that the Board of Supervisors may act until six months after the confirmation of the tax.
In cases, then, where errors are afterwards discovered by assessing the same property twice, as has been heretofore done, in carrying into erroneously the amount of the tax, or other clearly ascertained mistakes, there should no doubt be some power to correct the same.
This has been always exercised by the Common Council, and the amendment made by the Legislature to the above-mentioned section (Laws of 1851, chapter No. 319,) by inserting at the conclusion thereof the following words: "And when under the provisions of the existing laws, any remissions of taxes shall be made by the Common Council of said City, the affidavit of the person applying shall be in like manner filed with the Commissioners of Taxes," would seem to admit the exercise of this right.
The question, however, is one which, until I am clearly satisfied that the Common Council have no power in these matters, will not warrant my approval of any resolution of the character of the one which I herewith return.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE CLEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.
Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen, will hold a final meeting on the subject of the improvement of Tompkins Parade Ground, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at room No. 6, City Hall. All parties interested are hereby notified to be present, without further notice.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee on Lands
JAMES OWENS, } and Places.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet at room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons having business before the Committee will attend at the above mentioned time and place, without further notice.
THOS. W. ADAMS,
F. I. A. BOOLE, } Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
HENRY SMITH,

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at No. 5 City Hall, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
P. W. GENET,
NICHOLAS MESEROLE, } Committee on
JOHN H. BRADY, } Roads.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms,
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose stage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$260 in First Cabin.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 19 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANGAROO, Capt. A. BROWNRIGG, will sail from the company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston sail at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRIC

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Alleghany County (Penn.) Anti-Tax Convention.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The Anti-Tax Convention met this morning. Every Ward and Township was represented by from four to six delegates each. THOS. FARLEY was chosen President, and THOMAS WILLIAMS made a speech three-quarters of an hour long. A Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, when the Convention adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The attendance was much larger than in the morning.

The County Commissioners were present by request.

Mr. CARNAHAN, on behalf of Commissioner PATTERSON, remarked that he (PATTERSON) committed an error in voting for stock in the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad, but that it was an error of the head, not the heart, and that he did not know he was doing anything to injure the cause of the people.

Mr. PATTERSON was called on to speak for himself, and reiterated Mr. CARNAHAN'S statement, adding he would never vote to assess a Railroad tax.

Commissioner PERKINS attempted to explain his course, but did not satisfy the Convention. Being questioned relative to having levied a tax for railroad purposes, he answered evasively, but when pressed closely, admitted that $100,000 had been appropriated to railroad purposes.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in substance, as follows:

Resolved, That while we wish at all times to treat with respect and deference the judgments of the Courts, yet there are occasions, when resistance to the decrees of Courts is the right and duty of the citizens, and necessary for the security of property; that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the mandamus case, we will resist by every constitutional means and use every possible device, peaceably, to hinder, delay and nullify the decree, because it violates law, insults the people by suffering the naked assertions of opposing counsel to override the sworn statements of our agents; decides on mere technical grounds one of the most momentous questions that ever arose in American jurisprudence, and denies the people a hearing, although their agents, under oath, have pleaded certain facts which constitute a valid defence, and because it is a dangerous attempt to substitute for law the individual opinions of judges, and for the establishment of a most dangerous precedent.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any tax to pay the principal or interest on the municipal bonds given in payment of railroad subscriptions, and deny the power of the municipal authorities to make them, and of the Legislature to authorize them to do so. They were obtained by fraud and unrepresentations and corrupt means, without the consent of a large majority of the people. The bonds were sold at a ruinous discount in violation of law and the conditions upon which they were issued. The money was squandered in extravagance and corruption, leaving the companies insolvent and the roads unfinished. To pay the whole amount would bankrupt the Municipal Corporations, bring bankruptcy on other Corporations, cripple our energies, strike a death-blow at our prosperity, and ruin property-holders. The bondholders have no claim in conscience upon us, for many of them were parties to these frauds.

Several other resolutions of the Committee were offered and passed unanimously.

Many volunteer resolutions were also passed—among others, one requesting Messrs. PARKINS and PATTERSON to resign. The latter, on being put to vote, was carried by one majority.

Great enthusiasm, determination and unanimity characterized the proceedings, and the meeting, though large, was quite orderly.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—AFFAIRS IN OREGON, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The overland mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 24th ultimo. No through passengers came with the mail.

The news is destitute of general interest.

A newspaper of Republican politics was about being established at San Francisco, by Mr. C A. WASHBURN.

Oregon dates are to the 15th ultimo. The Legislature had passed a bill changing the Capital of the State to Portland.

Arrived at San Francisco the bark *Tilton*, from Hong Kong.

Previous Overland Mail advices from San Francisco were to Jan. 21—one day later than the steamer advices. A fight with the Mohave Indians was reported: five or six of the Indians were killed. A letter to the *Alta*, dated at Clovendail, Jan. 18, reports another slaughter of Indians. On New-Year's morning the settlers of Round Valley killed forty Indians for stealing stock and killing their hogs. On the 5th of January Maj E JOHNSON, with about 30 men, arrived in Eden Valley. On its arrival the Indians all fled from the Valley, but have since returned. On the 7th Major JOHNSON arrived at Round Valley, and found that the Indians wanted protection, when he immediately returned to Eden Valley for his troops, as he expected a wholesale slaughter of Indians on the 8th.

The troops are now engaged at building their Winter quarters at Red Wood Valley, under command of Lieut. W. P. CARLIN. We also understand that an order for 20 men has been received at Red Wood, to go to Mendocino Reservation. A detachment of 40 regulars, with nineteen wagons, which left Benicia Jan. 10, camped at Ukiah Valley on the 17th, to make headquarters on the 18th, under command of Lieut. DILLON. Since the 1st of December there have been 170 Indians killed in Round Valley and vicinity.

National Convention of Sunday-School Teachers and Superintendents.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The National Convention of Sunday-school Teachers and Superintendents will be held in this city, commencing next Tuesday, and lasting three days. Extensive preparations have been made for entertaining the visitors. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore Railroads convey delegates at reduced fares.

The Case of Mrs. Shaw vs. The Boston and Worcester Railroad.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

In the Supreme Judicial Court, to-day, the arguments were commenced in the case of SARAH E SHAW vs. The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, on the motion for a new trial, upon the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, and the damages were excessive. Judge MERRICK reserved his decision until next term.

The Steamer C. Vanderbilt Afloat.

NEW-LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, wrecked on Fisher's Island in the early part of January, was floated off to-day and towed into this port, this afternoon, by the steamer *Plymouth Rock* and the steam-tug *Satellite*.

Loss of Steamer J. B. Carson.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The steamer *J. B. Carson*, bound to the Illinois River, with a valuable cargo of groceries, sunk to-day near Alton. Most of her cargo will be lost. The boat was valued at $10,000, and was insured for $7,500 in Pittsburg.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock this morning. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th.

Homicide at Sea.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

JOHN J. BANAN, who killed HENRY CLAIR, a shipmate, on board the ship *Siam*, was to-day held for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived here at 6 P. M. to-day. The papers to hand contain nothing of striking importance additional to the Halifax dispatch. The mails go south by the morning train, due at New-York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

Ship Challenger Dismasted in a Hurricane—Her Return to Port—Account of the Disaster.

The ship *Challenger*, Capt. WINDSOR, hence for San Francisco, returned to this port yesterday, dismasted, and makes the following report of the disaster:

On the 1st day of February we had a strong breeze from E. S. E. and thick, rainy weather, with a heavy head sea. At noon, lat. 36° 20', lon. 60°, the ship was under double-reefed topsails, with starboard tack aboard, and heading S. E by E. About 1 P. M. the wind began to moderate, and the ship's canvas slapping very hard, we hauled up the mainsail some, took to the spanker and maintopmast-stays'ail and stopped them—the 5th had previously been hauled down.

About 2½ P. M. I noticed a bank rising up to the westward. It continued calm until 3 P. M., and then a light breeze sprung up from the W. N. W. We hauled around the yards square, and stood on her course—E. S. E. I noticed this bank again, and found it rising fast. I then lowered down the upper topsails, and hauled taut the braces, both sides; this brought the ship under close-reefed topsails. At 3½ P. M the wind came with terrific violence, taking the water up like a whirlwind in all directions; it struck the ship with such violence that it made everything crack fore and aft. The ship was run a few minutes, but finding the wind increased, I let the topsail-sheets fly fore and aft. In less than ten minutes *there was not a single stitch of canvas to be seen aboard the ship*, portions of it flying as far as the eye could reach.

The wind increased to such an extent that it carried away the cross-jack and mizzen topsail yards in the slings. Being bare of canvas at the time, I ran the ship before it for about an hour, during which time she pitched into the heavy head easterly sea, running herself under forward, and tearing and ripping everything about her bows to pieces, completely filling the decks with water, and washing away every moveable article.

Upon sounding the pumps one of them was found to be choked with coal, and the ship making water fast. Preparations were made to cut away the mast, and as the ship was brought to, she was knocked down on her beam ends. I cut away the fore and maintopmast backstay, and when the maintopmast went, it took the head of the mainmast off close to the eyes of the rigging. Everything went on the mizzen except the lower mast. It was then about 6 P. M., still blowing a perfect tornado, and the sea making a complete wash over the ship, fore and aft. The wreck was finally cleared with great difficulty, jurymasts were rigged, and by the 9th inst. all the sail possible was set on the ship, and every effort made to get back to New York. She arrived off the Hook yesterday, and was taken in tow by the steamer *W. H. Webb*.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

New Railroads for Brooklyn—What Alarms the Clinton-avenue Residents—Proposition to Rail the City Generally—A Gas Bill for the Protection of Gas-makers—More Canal Discussion—Proposal to Poison the City Children Cheaply, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Among the bills before the House is a queer one, entitled "An act to authorize the laying of a railroad track in Atlantic-street and through certain other streets in the City of Brooklyn." It is known as "Litchfield's new bill," and its godfather in the House is Mr. MOORE, of Brooklyn. I hear that the good people who live in handsome mansions hid among the rose-beds and boxwood borders of Clinton-avenue, have been much alarmed about a project that they had been told was on foot here to run a railroad along their street, which all the knowing world admits to be the finest street in the world. Let them be assured that no such project has been avowed here; but the possibility of such a project is safely enough ensconced in one of the sections of the bill named above. Probably its first intention is simply to enable a Company to run a horse railroad over the Long Island Railroad track if the famous Tunnel bill should fall through. But in addition to that, or if that passes, it permits them to ramble all over that part of creation which the Brooklyn Common Council may be induced to tolerate them in. But so many of your readers are interested in this roving commission that I ought to present an abstract of Mr MOORE'S bill.

Section 1 names Czar Dunning, E. B. Litchfield, E. M. Scranton, Ira Smith, John D. Cocks, Edwin C. Litchfield, Theodore Polhemus, Jr, G. P. Dergen and Jacob Frost, and their associates, as the parties who may lay a double railroad track in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, from the East River to Flatbush-avenue, through Flatbush avenue to Fifth-avenue, through Fifth-avenue to the City line, with a branch from Atlantic-street through Court to Joralemon-street, to Fulton-street or avenue through Fulton to Green avenue, to the City line; also a branch from Fifth-avenue through First or Third-street to the village of Flatbush, and *through such other streets and avenues as the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn may permit by ordinance.*

That is, whatever street or lane or avenue of Brooklyn the Legislature has not time to curse or bless with a railroad track, the Common Council, by ordinance, may go on henceforth to curse, bless, adorn or ruin. And the people of Clinton-avenue or Pierpont street, who can sleep comfortably of nights, with the quiet assurance that they will not wake in the morning to find a railroad lain before their doors throughout the year, excepting the hundred days that the Legislature is in session, shall hereafter have no week's respite, no day's—Sundays only excepted—when they must not keep a well-fed lobby [illegible] against the Common Council's Chamber door.

Sec 2. The rails are to be the grooved, laid flush with the surface of the street.

Sec 3. The Company to keep the road inside their tracks, and two feet outside, in repair, take five cents fare for persons over twelve years old, and three cents for younger children, cars to be drawn only by horses, to run as Common Council may direct, and to pay for each car an annual license fee.

Sec. 4. Can cross Brooklyn City Railroad track on certain conditions, and run over their track as per bargain to be made, or as per act of April 2, 1850, Sec. 28, Subdivision 5.

Sec 5. Road to be finished in two years, &c.

Sec. 7. Gives power to make all necessary arrangements with other connecting roads running in or out of Brooklyn, either by consolidation, sale, or purchase, and said connecting road shall have like power, for which purpose they shall have power to issue bonds, &c.

This looks as if the Tunnel removers were a little suspicious that their early and much-argued tunnel bill were in danger of strangulation in Committee of the whole House, in which case, like the famous Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, they will have a bogus baby ready for presentation to the Senate.

Sec. 8. The Company can't construct the, or a, railroad, until a majority of the owners on the line proposed shall sign a petition to the Common Council in favor of such construction, and evidence of such majority shall be ascertained by reference to the Assessor's lists of 1858.

The people of Brooklyn who have had experience how the names of "a majority of owners" can be obtained to a petition, need not be told that this section would authorize the Common Council to permit a railroad in any street of Brooklyn on seven days' notice. Any block on Fulton-street could out-vote Clinton-avenue. This bill lies now in the drawer of the Committee on Cities and Villages, whence, unless stoutly protested against, it is likely to be early reported.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Judiciary, reported a beautiful gas bill to-day; one that must have been drawn at a gas house, been revised by a metre-maker, and approved by the Gas Companies' choicest plumbers. It provides no relief for the gas consumers, but shores up the drooping interests of the injured gas-makers. For the bread that the ten thousand petitioners asked, this bill gives a big stone, sharp at the broken edges and very heavy.

Favorable reports were made by Mr. HUBBELL, to incorporate the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York. Also, to amend the charter of the Genesee Camp Ground Association. By Mr. LANE, to amend the charter of the New-York Rubber Company. By Mr. EVELAND, to change the name of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hill Road Company. By Mr. PONU, (majority report) to create a new Ward out of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards in the City of New-York. By Mr. PERRY, to erect the new Connty of Highland, for the consideration of the House. One member of the Committee is sick, and tha other four are equally divided as to the merits of the bill.

Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. S. S. CHILLS, to empower the Ten Governors of the Almshouse in New-York to employ strychnine for the destruction of the lives of infants under their charge, instead of submitting them to the slower and more expensive process of starvation and poisoning by opiates administered by ignorant and unscrupulous nurses. By Mr. CONKLING, to pay interest on Canal Drafts; relative to streets in New-York; to amend the Charter of the Poor Widows' Society. By Mr. ANDRUS, to punish frauds in short weights. By Mr. SMITH, to widen West-street, New-York. By Mr. C. S. BRANCH, to amend the Charter of the Pure Milk Company.

The Canal Appropriation bill—providing four-eighths of a mill for Canal Enlargement, and one-eighth of a mill for interest on Canal drafts—was the special order at 12 o'clock. Mr. CHANDLER, Democrat, opened, denouncing the introduction of the bill, claiming that the Canal Committee should have presented their budget; that we knew nothing about what was the policy of the majority on the floor,—that when this bill should be passed, no one knew whether it was all, or whether more were to come. Mr. BROCKWAY, Republican, of Oswego, opposed the bill—it was enough to give what the State Officers had assured us through their reports was all that could be profitably expended this year. The project of giving the Canals seven feet of water by next Spring was impracticable, to give them six feet was practicable, and that could be done with less money than the pending bill provided. He came here not to legislate for the Republican Party next year, nor for the contractors but for the people. Mr. BROCKWAY spoke ably, and his speech, especially considering that he came from Oswego, created a sensation. Mr HUTCHINSON (Rep.) defended his Committee's bill, showing, meanwhile, that, spite of their professions, the Democrats were not friends of the Canals, and quoted the votes of Democrats now in the House last year on the Canal bills introduced by a Democratic Committee, and then opposed with all the might of the same Committee. Before Mr. HUTCHINSON had finished it was 2 o'clock.

In Senate to-day Mr. DIVEN spoke at length in favor of electing the canal-locks on Sunday. Mr. MATHER, with the consent of his colleague, made a minority report by the repeal of the Metropolitan Police law. Mr. HALSTED, one of the same Committee, submitted a written report against the repeal of the Law. Mr. DIVEN, of the same Committee, made a written report on the same subject, for a system of police divorced from politics. He introduced the bill he presented last year. The three reports were laid on the table, and ordered printed.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced his bill to prevent the location, erecting or constructing of Quarantine buildings in Kings County.

Last evening's sessions were lively and accomplished a good deal. In Senate, Mr. JEMISON'S keg-oyster act was up. It provides that not more than one-quarter of the quantity marked upon the keg or can may be liquid. Mr. ELY moved—as there seemed a disposition to go into the oyster business—an amendment providing that in all cases not less than twelve oysters shall be put in an eighteen-penny stew. Lost and the bill reported to the Senate, and ordered to a third reading.

In the House almost the whole evening was given to the consideration of the act annulling Building Associations in Kings and New-York. Finally Mr. WILSON'S arguments and Mr. SPENCER'S eloquence prevailed against Mr. OPDYKE'S protest against applying it to New-York, and Mr. CONKLING'S assurances that the whole thing was wrong, and the bill was ordered to its third reading.

Several new Notaries Public were sent to the Senate to-day. The following appointments and confirmations are announced this afternoon:

Notaries Public—William D. Jones, William A. Smalley, Daniel E. Gavit, Augustus Hoffman, Winthrop Atwill, Henry Hobart Porter, William S. Constant, Henry Beldwin, Amasa C. Moore, Alonzo R. Cushman, William L. Taylor, John W. Pirsson, Richard A. McCurdy, Stephen Merrithew, Leoocerd Lathrop, George A. Letce, George Ireland, Jr., of New-York City.

Edward W. Crittenden, Simeon T. Hyde, James V. Kesiney, Herman T. Baner, Benjamin T. Van Nostrand, David A. Sutton, Solomon Horsford, F. Gustav Fineke, of Brooklyn.

William H. Gleason, Philander R. Jennings, of Sag Harbor; John Hancock, of Lakeland.

S. Roscoe Wickes, of Richmond.

Auditor of the Canal Department—Nathaniel S. Benton, of Little Falls.

Trustee of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat—Clarkson Crolius, of New-York City. GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The Lobby Investigating Committee met to-day. The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had not served the subpœnas issued yesterday, the parties being out of town. New subpœnas were issued for N. RANDALL, G. C. DAVIDSON and Ex-Senator HARCOURT. Adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow.

The Contracting Board, at a meeting to day, resolved to put all the sections of the Canal under contract which are not already let. This will do away entirely with the office of Canal Superintendent.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Three reports were presented from the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Police bill. Mr. MATHER reports in favor of the unconditional repeal of the bill; Mr. HALSTEAD in favor of fully indorsing the law, and Mr. DIVEN that the old police force was the creature of the political majority of the City, while the new force is the creature of the political majority of the State.

Mr. DIVEN'S report then deprecates the connection of the law with politics, and recommends that it be amended so as to make the Commissioners elective, similar to the Supervisors, which will prevent either party having a majority.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER, on a question of privilege, objected to the motion creating a Select Committee to investigate the charges made by him on the floor, on the ground that it was discourteous to pass the same during his absence.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to prohibit the location of any Quarantine buildings in Kings County.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A bill was reported incorporating the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York.

The bill to provide payment to witnesses in criminal cases was reported unfavorably.

Mr. PORN reported favorably the bill to create a new Ward in New-York, out of parts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.

The following bills were also reported favorably:

To protect gas consumers, by sealing the meters, and for gas inspection.

To incorporate the Kane Monument Association.

To require county treasurers to file all accounts of infant trust funds with county clerks.

To elect the new County of Highlands.

Mr. MASTERSON'S bill to repeal a certain law of 1857. It repeals the act which prevents squatting on unoccupied lands.

Mr. REILLY noticed a bill to establish People's Courts in New-York; such Courts to have jurisdiction over suits of fifteen dollars and under. It is designed for domestics and laborers, so that they can sue at a trifling cost.

Mr. OPDYKE gave notice of a bill to vest the appointment of the Corporation Counsel in the Mayor of New-York.

Mr. CHILDS gave notice of a bill to authorize the Ten Governors of the Almshouse to employ strychnine in the destruction of the lives of infants, instead of submitting them to the slower process of starvation and poisoning them by opiates, administered by ignorant, unscrupulous nurses.

The Canal Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. CHANLER spoke in opposition to it, and Mr. BROCKWAY in its favor.

[Advertisement.]

Imitations of GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet are as poisonous as all ordinary paper, being, in fact, nothing else. GAYETTY'S paper cures and prevents piles. Harmless to the healthy. The genuine has GAYETTY'S name water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph in ink on each package. Depôt No 41 Ann-street. For sale there in single packages, and by all respectable Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are to sufferers with disease what the warning coast lights are to watchful mariners, are guides to safety and health. They cure at once the disgusting ulcer and the dangerous dyspepsia.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 16.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	60 Erie Railroad	13¼
3 000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89½	200 Har. R.R. Pref	38¼
4.000 Virginia 6s	96¾	400 do	s15 38¼
19,000 do	9⅝	100 do	s30 38
1,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅝	100 do	38⅛
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	84	200 do	s30 38⅛
2 000 do.	84¼	110 Mich. Cen. R.R.	50
5,000 Brook. City W. L.	101¾	100 do	49⅞
5,000 E.R.R. 4th m. bs.	57	50 do	s10 49⅞
2,000 Erie R.R bs. '75	40	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.R.	18¼
10,000 E. R.R. C. bs. '67	40	200 Reading R. R.	s30 18¾
1,000 Hud. R. R.R. 2d m	92¾	100 do	s10 48⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 ct. 1st M Rg. F.C.B.	94½	100 do	s30 48¾
1,000 N. Ia. 1st mtge.	81¾	150 do	49¾
11 000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	88¼	100 do	s10 49
1,000 LaC. & Mil. L.G.B.	23	600 do	s3 49½
20 Merchants' Bk	110¾	350 do	c 49⅝
53 Mer. Ex. Bank	88¾	100 do	s3 49½
111 Bank of Com	109¾	150 Mich. S. & N. I. G.S.	41¾
25 Metropolitan Bk	110	50 do	h10 41¾
8 Continental Bank	101	150 do	b30 41¾
58 Am. Ex. Bank	107¼	50 Pana. R. R.	how 114¾
200 Del. & H. Can. Co.	b60 98¾	20 do	115
50 do	99¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 66¾
100 do	99¾	50 do	s30 66¾
30 Penn. Coal Co	59¾	5 Cle. Col. & C. R.	92
190 Pacific M. S. Co.	75	25 do	91¾
350 do	s30 75	200 Ga. & Chic. R. R.	68½
100 do	75¼	200 do	b30 68¾
60 do	75¾	100 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	30¾
200 do	b60 76	363 Chi. & Bk. I. R.	60¼
100 do	76	50 do	b10 60¾
125 Cumb. Preferred	23	100 do	c 60¾
150 do	b60 23	200 do	s10 60¾
50 do	b60 22¾	250 do	b60 60¾
50 do	s60 22¾	150 do	b30 60¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	79¾	50 Mil. & Min. R.	13¾
100 do	s30 79¾	220 LaC. & Mil. R.	1¾
450 do	c 79¾		

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 Ill. C. R. Bs.	88¾	50 Chi & R. I. R.R.	b30 60¾
1,000 R. R. Bs. '65	60	50 do	61⅛
24 Am. Exch. Bk	107¾	100 do	b30 60¾
10 Del. & H. C. Co.	98¾	100 do	60¾
150 Cumb. Pref.	23	200 do	s15 60¾
100 Pa. M. S. S. Co.	s30 76	50 N.Y. Cen. R.R.	b10 78¾
55 do	76¾	100 do	b10 79
50 do	76¾	100 do	b30 79
50 Panama R. R.	s15 114¾	100 do	s30 79
50 do	s60 114¾	100 R. R. R.	b30 aft 10 49
50 do	65¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	49¾
2,100 Ga. & C. R. R.	b10 68¾	50 M. & I. R. R.	18¾
250 do	b10 68¾	50 Stonington R. R.	60
200 do	b60 69¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$10,000 Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	24½	10 Gebhard F. Ins. Co.	97
2,140 Missouri 6s	84½	10 Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	100½
12,758 Ia. S. 7½s	85¾	5 Metropolis Ins. Co.	120
2,000 Memphis City 6s	80	33 Bank of New-York	104¾
2,000 C. & P. & F. d'L 8s	10	24 Bank Commonwealth	96¾
1 000 F. R. & W. I. C. Rs.	45	40 East River Bank	94
4,000 L. & C. R. R. 6s.	27	20 Ocean Bank	95½
2,100 N. Y. & H. R. R.	92	50 Gallatin F. Ins. Co.	91
84 Son Ins. Co.	54	20 N. World F. Ins. Co.	86¾
870 G. W. Ins. Co.	58	15 Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	100
1,000 do	57	10 Clinton F. Ins. Co.	111¾
40 Fairfield F. Ins. Co.	75	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	15
10 Mercantile F. Ins. Co.	171¾	15 N. Y. Baptist Ins. Co.	100
20 Greenwich F. Ins. Co.	116¾	100 Second-av. R.R.	98¾
50 Security F. Ins. Co.	23	100 Nic. Transit Co.	p s. $1
10 Home Fire Ins. Co.	99		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The Stock Exchange closed firm this afternoon, after a moderate amount of business through the day at gradually strengthening prices. In some of the Western Shares the best quotations of the week were made this afternoon; Rock Island, 69@69¼; Galena, 68¾, and in New-York Central Pittsburg and Reading the market was also firm. The private transactions in the last-named Stock were quite heavy, about 3,000 Shares, each way, at 49¼ cash, and 48¾ seller 30 days. The *Bear* account thus pays a difference of 1 ℔ cent to accomplish their deliveries. The Stock continues to be taken for the Philadelphia *Bull* account, and the contest altogether elicits a good deal of feeling on both sides. A writer in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday replies with considerable force and spirit to the various anonymous attacks made on the Stock for New-York consumption. He states that so far from falling off from last season, the Coal business of the Road is already 54,000 tons ahead of 1858, and in consequence of the addition of the Lebanon Valley extension, the merchandise traffic has been doubled. The cash stock closed the whole thing was wrong, and the bill was ordered to its third reading.

Several new Notaries Public were sent to the Senate to-day. The following appointments and confirmations are announced this afternoon:

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William H. Gleason, Philander R. Jennings, of Sag Harbor; John Hancock, of Lakeland.

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[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The Lobby Investigating Committee met to-day. The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had not served the subpœnas issued yesterday, the parties being out of town. New subpœnas were issued for N. RANDALL, G. C. DAVIDSON and Ex-Senator HARCOURT. Adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow.

The Contracting Board, at a meeting to day, resolved to put all the sections of the Canal under contract which are not already let. This will do away entirely with the office of Canal Superintendent.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Three reports were presented from the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Police bill. Mr. MATHER reports in favor of the unconditional repeal of the bill; Mr. HALSTEAD in favor of fully indorsing the law, and Mr. DIVEN that the old police force was the creature of the political majority of the City, while the new force is the creature of the political majority of the State.

Mr. DIVEN'S report then deprecates the connection of the law with politics, and recommends that it be amended so as to make the Commissioners elective, similar to the Supervisors, which will prevent either party having a majority.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER, on a question of privilege, objected to the motion creating a Select Committee to investigate the charges made by him on the floor, on the ground that it was discourteous to pass the same during his absence.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to prohibit the location of any Quarantine buildings in Kings County.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A bill was reported incorporating the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York.

The bill to provide payment to witnesses in criminal cases was reported unfavorably.

Mr. PORN reported favorably the bill to create a new Ward in New-York, out of parts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.

The following bills were also reported favorably:

To protect gas consumers, by sealing the meters, and for gas inspection.

To incorporate the Kane Monument Association.

To require county treasurers to file all accounts of infant trust funds with county clerks.

To elect the new County of Highlands.

Mr. MASTERSON'S bill to repeal a certain law of 1857. It repeals the act which prevents squatting on unoccupied lands.

Mr. REILLY noticed a bill to establish People's Courts in New-York; such Courts to have jurisdiction over suits of fifteen dollars and under. It is designed for domestics and laborers, so that they can sue at a trifling cost.

Mr. OPDYKE gave notice of a bill to vest the appointment of the Corporation Counsel in the Mayor of New-York.

Mr. CHILDS gave notice of a bill to authorize the Ten Governors of the Almshouse to employ strychnine in the destruction of the lives of infants, instead of submitting them to the slower process of starvation and poisoning them by opiates, administered by ignorant, unscrupulous nurses.

The Canal Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. CHANLER spoke in opposition to it, and Mr. BROCKWAY in its favor.

[Advertisement.]

Imitations of GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet are as poisonous as all ordinary paper, being, in fact, nothing else. GAYETTY'S paper cures and prevents piles. Harmless to the healthy. The genuine has GAYETTY'S name water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph in ink on each package. Depôt No 41 Ann-street. For sale there in single packages, and by all respectable Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are to sufferers with disease what the warning coast lights are to watchful mariners, are guides to safety and health. They cure at once the disgusting ulcer and the dangerous dyspepsia.

[Advertisement.]

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Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 16.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	60 Erie Railroad	13¼
3 000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89½	200 Har. R.R. Pref	38¼
4.000 Virginia 6s	96¾	400 do	s15 38¼
19,000 do	9⅝	100 do	s30 38
1,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅝	100 do	38⅛
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	84	200 do	s30 38⅛
2 000 do.	84¼	110 Mich. Cen. R.R.	50
5,000 Brook. City W. L.	101¾	100 do	49⅞
5,000 E.R.R. 4th m. bs.	57	50 do	s10 49⅞
2,000 Erie R.R bs. '75	40	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.R.	18¼
10,000 E. R.R. C. bs. '67	40	200 Reading R. R.	s30 18¾
1,000 Hud. R. R.R. 2d m	92¾	100 do	s10 48⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 ct. 1st M Rg. F.C.B.	94½	100 do	s30 48¾
1,000 N. Ia. 1st mtge.	81¾	150 do	49¾
11 000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	88¼	100 do	s10 49
1,000 LaC. & Mil. L.G.B.	23	600 do	s3 49½
20 Merchants' Bk	110¾	350 do	c 49⅝
53 Mer. Ex. Bank	88¾	100 do	s3 49½
111 Bank of Com	109¾	150 Mich. S. & N. I. G.S.	41¾
25 Metropolitan Bk	110	50 do	h10 41¾
8 Continental Bank	101	150 do	b30 41¾
58 Am. Ex. Bank	107¼	50 Pana. R. R.	how 114¾
200 Del. & H. Can. Co.	b60 98¾	20 do	115
50 do	99¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 66¾
100 do	99¾	50 do	s30 66¾
30 Penn. Coal Co	59¾	5 Cle. Col. & C. R.	92
190 Pacific M. S. Co.	75	25 do	91¾
350 do	s30 75	200 Ga. & Chic. R. R.	68½
100 do	75¼	200 do	b30 68¾
60 do	75¾	100 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	30¾
200 do	b60 76	363 Chi. & Bk. I. R.	60¼
100 do	76	50 do	b10 60¾
125 Cumb. Preferred	23	100 do	c 60¾
150 do	b60 23	200 do	s10 60¾
50 do	b60 22¾	250 do	b60 60¾
50 do	s60 22¾	150 do	b30 60¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	79¾	50 Mil. & Min. R.	13¾
100 do	s30 79¾	220 LaC. & Mil. R.	1¾
450 do	c 79¾		

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 Ill. C. R. Bs.	88¾	50 Chi & R. I. R.R.	b30 60¾
1,000 R. R. Bs. '65	60	50 do	61⅛

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2314. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

Increase of the Political Disquietude.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

DECLINE IN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FUNDS

Continuation of Warlike Preparations.

Important from Paraguay — Brazilian Intervention Accepted by the United States.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs and Provisions Firm—Consols 94 3-4@94 7-8.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Feb. 17.

The screw steamship *Prince Albert*, Captain WARING, from Galway on the evening of the 5th inst., has arrived at this port.

The *Prince Albert* had a boisterous passage, and is slightly damaged. She has nearly a full complement of passengers, among them WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, of Ireland, and WM. MULLOY, of New-York—all well on board.

The advices by this arrival are from Liverpool and London to the evening of the 4th, by mail, and to the 5th inst. by telegraph, and are consequently fully one week later.

The screw-steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

Parliament was opened on the 3d inst. The Queen's speech was very non-committal. Though silent on the war question, it caused a decline in the Funds, both at London and Paris. The speech threatens the use of force against Mexico.

Warlike rumors continued, but they are contradictory.

In the Liverpool Cotton market prices had advanced 1-16d.@⅛d., the market closing steady at the advance.

Breadstuffs were quiet but firm.

The market for Provisions was also firm.

The Money market was slightly easier. Consols for money were quoted 94⅞, and for account 95.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen VICTORIA opened Parliament in person on the 3d.

The speech commences with congratulations on the state of the country and on the progress made in India.

On foreign affairs it says: "I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm these feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of our public treaties, and contribute as far as my influence can extend to the preservation of general peace, are the objects of my unceasing solicitude."

The conclusion of the treaties in regard to the Principalities, and one of commerce with Russia, are noticed, and the latter is referred to as an indication of the complete re-establishment of friendship between the two countries.

The treaties with China and Japan are mentioned as promising great commercial advantages.

Satisfaction is expressed at the abolition by France of negro immigration on the east coast of Africa, and that the pending negotiations give promise of a total abandonment of the system.

In respect to Mexico the speech says: "The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil wars, has induced me to carry my forbearance to the utmost limit in regard to the wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of the naval forces in those seas to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce reparation."

Increased expenditure on the Navy is asked on account of the universal introduction of steam-power into naval warfare.

The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters, and amongst the measures promised are parliamentary reform and a new bankruptcy law.

Addresses in response to the speech were agreed to in both Houses.

Earl MELVILLE in the House of Lords, and Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons, complained of the silence in regard to the threatening state of the Italian question, and other matters of interest.

Lord DERBY and Mr. D'ISRAELI expressed their confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Warlike rumors were still in circulation, but nothing decisive was known.

On the 4th inst. Mr. JOHN O. LEVER was returned to Parliament for Galway.

FRANCE.

France continued her warlike preparations.

It was rumored that the Duke DE MALAKOFF would soon return to Paris, and be succeeded in London by the Duke DE MORNY.

Prince NAPOLEON and his bride had arrived in Paris.

The Bourse fluctuated considerably, and declined one per cent after the Queen's speech.

The Three per Cents closed on the 3d inst. at 67f. 80c. to 67f. 55c.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Government had decided on a loan.

It was reported that the King of Sardinia was about to marry the sister of the Empress of Russia, the widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon, bringing the news that the Brazilian Government had offered its mediation with Paraguay; that the American Commissioner had accepted the offer; and that the Brazilian Admiral had gone to Paraguay on the mission.

Coffee at Rio was unchanged.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mails of the 18th of December had reached England, and gold valued at £568,000 was on its way thera.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

There was a debate in the Commons last night on the encouragement of the cultivation of cotton in India.

The political disquietude is decreasing.

The Bombay mail of Jan. 11 has been telegraphed. Various British successes are reported, including the defeat of TANTIA TOPER'S forces.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—The Bourse is much depressed. The Three Per Cents have declined to 66f. 85c.@66f.

News by the City of Manchester.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left Liverpool for New-York on the 2d inst.

The features of her news were as follows:

Warlike preparations are going forward actively in France, but the Ministerial journals are recommended to keep silent on the subject.

The latest letters speak of the war symptoms being decidedly on the increase.

Great anxiety was felt for the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 7th. It was rumored that he is preparing a surprise for the world, and that war is certain.

The Minister of the Colonies had decided that the immigration of Africans shall be superseded by Chinese.

There were rumors in England of extensive warlike preparations, including 3,000 men for the war.

The marriage of Prince NAPOLEON and the King of Sardinia's daughter was celebrated at Turin on the 30th, (? 30th,) and the bridal party started forthwith for Paris.

Turin letters say that matters looked slightly more pacific there.

The Austrian six million loan had been introduced in London. It bears five per cent. interest. It was quoted at a discount for some time, but suddenly improved, and closed at a small premium.

The Mails of the America and the Lebanon.

The screw-steamship *Lebanon*, of the Cunard accessory line, arrived here yesterday at noon, having left Liverpool simultaneously with the *America*, Jan. 29. The mails by the *America* were received in this City last evening.

We add particulars of interest.

The Question of War.

CONFUSED INTELLIGENCE—TONE OF THE PARIS AND LONDON PRESS—A CONGRESS PROPOSED—PROBABLE CHARACTER OF A CAMPAIGN—THE LATEST LOOK OF AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

The news from the Continent is still of a most conflicting character. Confidence in the maintenance of peace would appear, from our advices, to gain ground in Paris; but it would be difficult to assign any other reason for this than the fact, perhaps, of people allowing "the wish to be father to the thought." It is true, no new event has occurred to justify fresh alarm; but, at the same time, we are not in the least more enlightened as to the intentions of the French Government. People believe in peace simply because they are averse to war: but, as such facts as transpire are more of a warlike than a pacific tendency, the advocates of a recourse to physical force for the settlement of the Italian question have a better foundation for their arguments than those who take the other view, and indulge in a hope that in Congress will settle everything and "make things pleasant."

In opposition to the notion that the French Government is anxious to settle the point at issue by diplomacy, we have the fact that Austria has not, up to this time, shown the slightest disposition to submit to arbitration. Every mail from Vienna brings intelligence that the Austrian Government fully expects that war will, sooner or later, arise on the Italian question, and that it is preparing for the worst; and the Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says that, among the lower orders in that capital, the notion of a Congress is heartily laughed at.

The Paris journals continue to discuss probabilities with a decided tendency to peace. The *Constitutionnel* denounces the wicked men who spread false rumors, the Belgian journals which reproduce the latter, the pamphleteers who enlarge upon them, and finally, the insipid public in which they find believers. The *Patrie* accepts in a favorable manner the two notes published in the *Moniteur* in reference to Prince NAPOLEON'S marriage, and says: "It may now be asserted that nothing will be changed in the traditional policy of France, and that in the Imperial dynasty there will only be an illustrious alliance the more." The *Presse* congratulates the *Debats* on its article on the war prospects, alludes to the improved tone of the *Siècle*, and praises the declaration that war would not be shrunk from, were war necessary for the vindication of the honor of France. The *Courrier de Paris* sings in praise of peace, and pronounces that, as long as the honor, the frontiers, and the tranquillity of France are respected, she will not commit the folly of isolating herself at one blow from the European concert, by becoming the promoter of wars and insurrections. She will maintain the firm pacific attitude which becomes both her importance and her interests.

The English journals, too—particularly the London Press—keep up the discussion with a spirit and at a length commensurate with the importance of the interests at issue. The *Herald* says it is believed in monetary circles that hostilities in Europe may still be averted. The *Morning Post* boldly accuses the Government of betraying the interests and endangering the peace of the country, by pledging support to Austria, breaking off the French alliance, and even menacing France with the hostility of England. The *Daily News* discusses the strategic aspects of the possible struggle—pointing out the strength of the Austrian lines of defence, and arguing that, if even the French army advanced from Rome, the Austrian army might at the same time cross the Ticino and crush the Piedmontese army, and be ready to receive the French from the south on the banks of the Po, a river which even the great NAPOLEON never once succeeded in crossing in face of the enemy. The City Article of the *Times* refers to a rumor which, though it may have no immediate bearing on the Italian question, cannot be received as otherwise than significant. It is that the Government have completed a contract with three large iron Companies for a supply of 66-pounders as fast as they can be cast. An important contract for gunpowder has also been taken.

Telegraphic accounts from the Continent do not add much to previous advices, or serve in any material degree to clear up the uncertainties of the position. The *Times* Paris correspondent says, that in that capital matters are come to that pass that it is difficult to say anything certain one way or the other. We still, however, hear of the movement of troops, and another war indication may be read in the statement of the *Opinione*, of Turin, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has refused to accede to Austria's request regarding an exchange of Tuscan for Austrian troops; and the correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the warlike preparations are going on so actively that the breaking out of hostilities would seem not a question of weeks, but of days.

The *Independance Belge* inserts the following intelligence, without accepting the responsibility of it, on the authority of one of its Paris correspondents:

"You have already referred to the intention of diplomatists to establish conferences with the Cabinet of Vienna to consider the possibility of putting into execution a plan, which was proposed so far back as 1848, and by which the temporary disturbances at present agitating Lombardy might be calmed down, and the tranquility of Europe restored. Information, derived from the most reliable sources, enables me to corroborate what you have said on the subject. England, desirous of removing all cause for war in Europe, in consequence of the sacrifice to which she has been obliged to submit during the pacification of India, has made a proposal to France, which that power has accepted, to express to Austria her wish to consider the offers made in 1848 to Lord PALMERSTON'S Cabinet, as if they had never been withdrawn. Russia supports this proposal. If I remember rightly, the Cabinet of Vienna consented, in 1848, to the administrative separation of Lombardy and the Venetian provinces from Austria; these provinces were to remain united, and a Government was to be established for them, on constitutional principles. The fact of such conference being proposed by diplomatists is one of the highest importance, since, if the question is answered in one way, peace is at once obtained; and, if in the other, if Austria considers it inconsistent with her dignity to submit at once and without a struggle to the loss of some of the finest districts in her possession, the question is considerably narrowed, and all fear of a coalition against France disappears. The French army, fighting in favor of an order of things in Italy is complete accordance with the wishes and wants of that country, will cross the Alps with the consent and approbation of England and Russia. A negotiation of this kind therefore will reduce the difficulty to two distinct alternatives—peace if Austria consents to the proposals made by the Cabinet of St. James, or war certain, but war confined to Italy, and made with the consent of Europe, for the attainment of a specific object. The statesmen of England have been induced to adopt this course by the knowledge that the intentions of the Emperor are very decided, and that they will soon be followed by deeds. They know that France has been concentrating troops in Algeria, which only await orders to embark, before proceeding to reinforce the garrison in Rome; that force could very easily be concentrated in the south between the Alps and Toulon; that the Government is not granting any more leave of absence; that continuous leave is not being renewed; and that the Minister of War has been buying horses and has just issued a significant order for the purchase of 1,200 mules, to be collected in three months."

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the night of the 27th, says the opinion is now almost universal in Paris that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Europe more momentous than any which has arisen since the wars of the first Empire. A small party, however, belonging chiefly to the monied interest, still fondly cling to the hope that war may be averted, and that the warning voice of Lord DERBY'S Cabinet will succeed in persuading the three Powers now preparing for the fight to abandon their dangerous course. Among the lower classes the war feeling, stimulated by *La Presse* and the *Siècle*, is growing daily more intense. This feeling is further promoted by the present uncertainty which depresses trade, and consequently the labor market.

The *Independance* says, the British Cabinet neglect no effort to prevent war, but if the Derby Ministry should be overthrown by a Palmerston Administration the *Independance* ventures to assert that the probability of war would be greatly increased, and it pretends that the solution of the question of peace or war rests with England.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a dispatch dated the night of the 27th, says: Contradictory facts and contradictory rumors are still the order of the day. There are reports that it is on the political attitude of England that war is in reality dependent. There is also a report that M. DE PERSIGNY is likely to go to England once more as Ambassador. His reappointment would be regarded as a sign of peace. So great is the uncertainty as to the future that ministers themselves probably do not know what will come out of the present crisis.

According to the Paris correspondents of the *Times* and *Herald*, the project of warding off hostilities by convoking a congress is considered nugatory. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* is positive that Austria would never consent to the Italian question being settled by an European Congress.

In the Vienna correspondence of the *Times* it is reported that Austria and Russia appear to be on better terms, and it is related that a letter from the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has been received, which the latter considered extremely satisfactory. The pretension of the Emperor NAPOLEON to play the part of European arbitrator begins, it is supposed, to be regarded at St. Petersburg as somewhat dangerous.

We have received, says the London *News* of the 28th, from a source upon which implicit reliance may be placed, an account of the expressions used by the Emperor of Austria in an interview with the Directors of the National Bank, on Monday last. His Majesty declared that he could count with certainty, in case of need, upon the strenuous support of the entire population of Germany, but assured the deputation of his complete confidence of an amicable arrangement of the present difficulty will be very speedily effected. He added that he had just received dispatches from Paris which greatly strengthened this conviction.

As to the probable direction of the campaign, should hostilities occur, the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:

"I find, from conversation with intelligent English travelers just returned from Italy, as well as with Piedmontese and Lombards resident here, that they all agree in considering war as still imminent on the Ticino, notwithstanding all diplomatic appearances and assurances to the contrary. They tell you that an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Piedmont is the price at which Louis NAPOLEON has purchased the admission of the most disreputable scion of his disreputable stock into the proudest and most ancient of European Royal Houses; and that the poor Iphigenia of this tragedy has not been sacrificed for nothing. They express themselves as assured that there will be no revolutionary rising in Lombardy—not for lack of will, but because the very first condition of it is wanting,—the people have no arms. There are Lombard cities of 30,000 population—Mantua for example—in which I am informed that you will not find 10 guns in civilian hands; even all the permissions to carry arms—equivalent to our game licences—have been withdrawn. The real point of danger is said to be in the Duchies, Parma for instance, where the slightest disturbances would lead to an intervention of the Austrian garrison of Piacenza, which would be sure to draw on a counter intervention of Piedmont. The Piedmontese Consul-General at Parma has lately been summoned to Turin, and has had interviews with the King and with CAVOUR, at which he is thought to have received his instructions. Austria's first step in the event of a collision would be to cross the Ticino. She might march straight to Turin, unless met by an equal force in the open field. France, I am confidently assured, could throw 100,000 men into Piedmont in three days. Whatever ground there may be for these anticipations, certain it is that the expectation of war seems rooted in the minds of even moderate and sensible Italians resident here. The grounds of Lombard hatred of Austria are quite as much personal as political. It is, above all, the tremendous pressure of Austrian taxation, amounting to something like confiscation in the case of small properties, and to a reduction to one-half in the case of large ones, that keeps up the settled disaffection among the proprietors and nobles. On the part of the peasantry there was, if not loyalty to Austria, at least an entire absence of hostility, till the increased stringency of the conscription, and the late alterations in the currency and salt duties, have supplied the lower classes also with sources of discontent, which come home to their businesses and bosoms.

From the Times' Paris Letter, Jan. 28.

The topic of absorbing interest is still peace or war, and matters are come to that pass that it is difficult to say anything certain one way or the other. There are, as always happens in such circumstances, persons who see nothing but war; others who cannot precisely affirm that peace will be maintained, but who think that the probabilities are quite as great on one side as on the other. Among the latter, as among the former, are men whose judgment and whose position decidedly entitle them to respect. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" I believe that a pacific influence would be as strongly exercised at Vienna and Turin as at Paris. In Lombardy, according to trustworthy information, Austria is all but impregnable. She has been fortifying herself in her position there for the last eight or nine years, and preparing for the events which some think imminent, and others postponed. It is undeniable that Austrin has of late shown an inclination, as in the case of Servia, to make light of the obligations which she accepted in the Paris Congress; on that point it is difficult to defend her conduct; and, if she relies so much on her strength as to believe that she can safely disregard her own engagements, the same indifference and the same abuse of force may be apprehended with respect to Piedmont. If Austria be sincerely desirous to maintain peace she would do nothing to disturb it either in Servia or in Piedmont.

Whether a formal treaty of defensive and offensive alliance exists between France and Piedmont I cannot say. The ambiguous language of the *Moniteur*, denying only the allegation of its being only the price paid for the matrimonial contract, but passing over the main point, would lead one to suppose that it does. This, however, I do not take to be a point of great importance. The result would be much the same with or without that instrument, should hostilities break out. Such treaties, as they are usually understood to not, I believe, bind one Power to accept the quarrel of its ally without any regard whatever to the cause of that quarrel, to its justice or injustice; and if Sardinia by a series of annoyances, unprovoked and wholly unnecessary, drew her enemy upon her, the question would be different.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent, writing on the 27th ult., says:

"Contradictory facts and contradictory rumors are still the order of the day. On the one hand we are informed that there are fresh orders for expedition, as quickly as possible, the naval armaments, and that on the political attitude of England war is in reality dependent; on the other, it is reported (though for the correctness of the report I do not vouch) that M. DE PERSIGNY is to go to England once more as Ambassador, the Duke DE MALAKOFF coming back to take the command of the Army of Paris, Gen. MAGNAN succeeding to the post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, vacant by the death of the Duke DE PLAISANCE. The only one of these last mentioned rumors which would be important, if it were true, is that about M. DE PERSIGNY. His reappointment to the London Embassy would be regarded not only as a sign of peace—unless he has changed his opinions strangely in the last few weeks—but also of a desire to maintain the English alliance."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The safe confinement of the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, had caused sincere pleasure in England. This auspicious event was communicated to Her Majesty through the electric telegraph, a message by which reached Windsor Castle from Berlin in six minutes after the occurrence. At 1 o'clock the Queen was apprised of the Princess being taken in labor. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT was immediately apprised of the circumstance at Frogmore Lodge. Several communications have since been received at the Castle, announcing that the Royal mother and infant Prince were favorably progressing. Immediately the welcome intelligence became known to the borough authorities and the inhabitants at large, they gave expression to their sympathy and joy by suspending in front of their houses various banners, bearing the arms of England and Prussia, and other loyal devices. The bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals, and in the evening many of the Royal tradespeople illuminated their houses.

It was announced that the old and respectable firm of Messrs. PRIOR, TURNER & Co., engaged in the Sicilian trade, will have to effect a liquidation through the necessary adjustment of accounts consequent upon the death of the senior partner, which occurred at the commencement of the year. The direct liabilities, it appears, do not exceed £25,000 to £30,000, and a very favorable arrangement is anticipated, the operations of the firm having always been conducted with circumspection. No difficulty it is apprehended will be experienced by the connections of the house in Naples and elsewhere, those engagements having already been provided for.

Another instance has transpired to-day, says the *Times'* City article of Jan. 27, of forged bills of exchange having been successfully put into circulation for a large amount. They purport to be drawn by the Barbadoes branch of the Colonial Bank on the parent establishment in London, and are supposed to have been manufactured and negotiated in New-York, whence, after having passed into good hands, they have been remitted here to several respectable firms for collection. Those already presented at the Colonial Bank amount to an aggregate of about £9,000, and, from the manner in which they are numbered, it is inferred that at least a total of £15,000 has been put forth. The plate itself is a forgery of a very clumsy description, and the signatures of the bank manager and accountant at Barbadoes have been poorly imitated. The bills are for amounts ranging from £400 to £1,400, and the sufferers are most probably all in America. The Colonial Bank will of course lose nothing, the counterfeit having at once been detected by them. It seems marvellous that after the recent exposure of similar frauds in Australia, and the attention lately directed to organized forgeries of Bank paper in nearly all the principal commercial cities of the world, any men of business could have allowed themselves to be duped to such an extent.

Her Majesty's screw steamer Curacoa, 31 guns, Capt. THOMAS H. MASON, had left her basin at Portsmouth, her interior fittings having been completed for the accommodation of Lord Lyons and suite, her destination being New York and Washington. Her day of sailing is not mentioned.

A well-dressed and rather handsome man, of about 30 years of age, was brought up on Jan. 24, at the Bow-street Police-court, London, under a warrant granted under the Extradition Act, charging him with having, in America, forged the name of Mr. HENRY J. DAVID, of New-York, to a bill for £1,000 sterling. The information of Mr. JAMES STYLES KEAN, of Philadelphia, merchant, stated that the bill of exchange produced, purporting to be signed by Mr. HENRY J. DAVID, and drawn on BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., of Liverpool, at 60 days after sight, was passed to him by a person known as Dowd, or Abraham, or Henry, or David. He represented that he was HENRY J. DAVIN, of New-York. Witness paid £1,000 in American dollars for the note, which was afterwards dishonored at Liverpool. He then communicated with DAVID, who said he supposed they had not received his remittance, but it would be all right by next mail. Shortly afterward he absconded. The prisoner was remanded to await further testimony from America.

A dashing young American, who gave his name as FREDERICK MENS, and his occupation as "Timber Merchant and Farmer," was arraigned at Guildhall, Jan. 24, for stealing a horse and dog-cart. He was committed.

On the afternoon of the 27th, intimation was sent to the Liverpool Police office that a number of sailors belonging to an American ship in the river had refused to work, and become mutinous. A number of Police Constables was immediately dispatched to the scene of insubordination, and, after a short time, order was restored on board. The malcontents were not brought on shore, as they were under the protection of the American flag; but at one time, we understand, the affray threatened serious consequences. It has been stated that the majority, if not the whole of them, are men of color.

FRANCE.

It will be seen by the following document, taken from the *Moniteur de la Colonisation*, that the French system of immigrants from the coast of Africa is abolished:

To the Governor of Reunion:

M. LE GOUVERNEUR: On the reception of the present dispatch you will take measures so as absolutely to prevent the recruiting of negro emigrants either on the eastern coast of Africa, in Madagascar, or the Comores, as well as all introduction into Reunion of Immigrants from there districts or from Ste. Marie, Mayotte and Nossi Bé. I am sending similar instructions to Lieut.-Colonel MOREL.

You will, in acknowledging the receipt of this dispatch, inform me of the exact number, the importance, and all details of such operations as may be going on when this reaches you, as well as the date at which they were authorized by your Administration, and the duration of such authorization.

You will inform me exactly what measures you have taken to insure the strict execution of my directions in this matter. Receive, &c.,

The Minister for Algeria and the Colonies,
NAPOLEON (JEROME.)

P. S.—I recommend the strict and immediate execution of this order."

M. PROUDHON, the well known Socialist writer, was some months ago condemned, by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, to three years' imprisonment and 4,000 francs fine, for having outraged public and religious morality, and defended, in his work *De al Justice dons la Revolution et dans l'Eglise*, acts which the law describes as crimes. Against that condemnation he appealed to the Imperial Court; but when the appeal came on for hearing he did not present himself, and the judgment was confirmed by default. He put in an opposition to that decision, and the matter came on anew; but when he was called he did not appear, nor did any advocate appear for him. The court accordingly rejected his opposition and again confirmed the judgment.

The crew of the American ship *Johannisberg*, at Havre, had attempted to desert, and were only recovered with the help of the police.

ITALY.

The marriage of the Prince NAPOLEON with the Princess CLOTILDA was to take place on Sunday, Jan. 30. It is said that the Empress EUGENIE has written a very affectionate letter to the young Princess CLOTILDA, in which she says: "You will find in me more than a friend, you will find a mother." These words are said to have deeply affected the Princess. She was also much moved when, on the anniversary of the death of her mother, Queen MARIE ADELAIDE, the Court having retired to Montcaliers, Prince NAPOLEON had a mass performed in the Chapel Royal of Turin for the repose of the soul of the Queen, at which he was present with the persons of his suite. After the service the Prince gave a sum of 300f. to the Chaplain to be distributed to the poor.

It has lately been repeatedly asserted, says the Turin correspondent of the *Times*, that the Papal Government (that is to say, Cardinal ANTONELLI) wished to get rid of all foreign auxiliaries from the Roman States. As regarded the French troops, this may have been true enough; but the Cardinal would surely not think it safe to dispense with his Austrian protectors while the present system is in force. But if this were changed in the manner and to the extent I have sketched in this letter, it is my belief, and that of many persons who have enjoyed greater opportunities than I have of judging of the feelings and desires of the Roman people, that the Austrians might very soon withdraw to Ferrara, and the French to Marseilles, without the risk or the almost certainty there at present would be of an insurrection in the Roman States as soon as their backs were turned.

From a Bologun letter of the 20th, published by the *Opinione*, of Turin, we extract the following:

"A few days since, our governing authorities here were informed that the Austrian garrisons at Ancona and at this place would be reinforced by one battalion and a battery of artillery respectively. The necessary accommodation for the troops had been prepared, when yesterday down came another notification, stating that the marching of the troops had been countermanded by an order from Vienna. This countermanding is ascribed here to the threat made by France of meeting this reinforcement of the Austrian garrisons by strengthening her own at Rome and Civita Vecchia. The cigar demonstration has ceased, it being apprehended that its continuance might give rise to premature insurrectionary movements. It is said the Pope is about to pardon several political prisoners, but it is feared that this eamestly, like that of the King of Naples, may only be a commutation of imprisonment for transportation. Letters from Tuscany positively assert that the Cabinet of Vienna urged the Tuscan Government to make an exchange, and send its Florentine troops—which amount to 12,000 men—to do garrison duty in Waterland, receiving Croats and Uhlans in its stead. The Grand Duke refused, not because he was himself averse to the offer, far from it, but because he was well assured that the army would rise against him on the first attempt to remove them from the national territory."

The *Milan Gazette* announces that in consequence of the closing of the two universities of Padua and Pavia, several families have applied for permission to let their sons or relatives continue their studies privately in those towns, under the tuition of the professors; and that the said permission has been granted by the archduke to those pupils whose previous conduct has justified that confidence.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated in a letter from Vienna, that Austria and Russia appear to be on better terms, and that it is related that a letter from the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has been received, which the latter considered extremely satisfactory. The pretension of the Emperor NAPOLEON to play the part of European arbitrator begins, it is supposed, to be regarded at St. Petersburg as somewhat dangerous.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin states that the following nominations have been submitted to the Prince Regent for the four principal Embassies: M. BISMARCK, to St. Petersburg; M. DE WERTHER, to Vienna; M. USEDOM, to Frankfort; Count POURTALES, to Paris.

HAMBURG.

A revolution is impending in the free city of Hamburg. A number of the heads of the first families in the city have already met to determine on a complete revision of the Government.

SERVIA.

The laws which the Skuptschina has passed for the regulation of its own constitutional power, contain enactments of such a nature that the future liberty of the Press is guaranteed by them.

Commercial Intelligence by the Prince of Albert.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sale of Cotton for the week at 62,000 bales, of which 7,500 were on speculation, and 2,500 for export. All qualities advanced under an active demand in the early part of the week, the rise being ⅛d. on the Uplands, and 1-16d. on New-Orleans and Mobiles; but the market closed quiet at the advance. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, of which 1,400 were on speculation and for export—the market closing quiet, but steady, at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans 7¾d., Middling Orleans 6 13-16d., Fair Mobiles 7⅛d., Middling Mobiles 6 11-16d., Fair Uplands 6¾d., Middling Uplands 6 9-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 423,000 bales, of which 362,000 bales were American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market generally was dull, though India goods were firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—All quotations are per *cental*, or 100 lbs. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour dull but firm for choice; the range for American is 10s.@12s.; Wheat firm but quiet—Red Western 6s. 9d.@9s.; White do. 8s. 7d.@10s.; White Southern 10s.@10s. 9d.; Corn firm, and holders demanded an advance for White; Mixed and Yellow 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White 7s. 1d.@9s. 2d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote Beef steady; Extra Mess, 87s. Pork firm, but large arrivals checked the demand. Bacon firm. Lard buoyant: sales at 56s.@58s., and holders wanted 60s. at the close. Tallow firm.

PRODUCE—The Brokers and other circulars quote Pot Ashes steady and active at 28s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls steady at 32s.@32s. 6d. Sugars generally dull, but for grocery sorts quotations were barely maintained. Coffee dull. Rice quiet. Pork quiet; Philadelphia, 9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. 9d.@8s. Fish Oils generally unchanged. Linseed Oil 30s.@31s. Resin heavy, and all qualities slightly lower, owing to heavy arrivals; common, 5s. 3d.@5d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 30s. Tea has advanced slightly; common Congou 1s. 1d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote Wheat firm. SUGAR dull and 6d.@1s. lower. TEA firm; Congou, 1s. 1d. IRON dull; Rails, £6 5s; Bars, £6 2s. 6d. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 40s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American Securities was generally firm.

MONEY.—The London Money market was slightly easier. Consols closed on Friday, the 4th, 94⅞ for money and 95 for account.

HAVRE MARKETS.

The COTTON market was advancing at Havre: New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 99f. Sales of the week 9,000 bales; stock in port 187,000 bales.

LATEST MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 5—Noon.

The COTTON market is dull, and prices are weak, sales to-day estimated at 5,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS are firm. LARD firm at 59s.@60s.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5—Noon.

Consols, for money, are quoted 94¼@94⅞.

The political disquietude is increasing.

☞ We are indebted to Freeman & Co.'s Express for San Francisco papers by the Overland route.

The Montreal *Herald* says, intelligence has reached the city that Captain Palliser, who is at the head of a surveying party sent out by the British Government, has discovered a pass in the Rocky Mountains, about the fifty-first degree of latitude. It lies between the head of the Kokinkski River, a fork of the Southern branch of Saskatchewan, and Bow River.

FROM ARIZONA.

More Indian Outrages—Murder of Two White Men and Capture of their Wives—Mining Operations—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT BUCHANAN, Arizona, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859.

The Apaches have just commenced killing whites This morning at an early hour they killed two white men at "Whetstone Springs," twenty miles from this post, and carried their wives and families off captives. The men killed were Sergeants KELLY and BERRY, who had just been discharged from the 1st Dragoons, and were on their way into the States, with their families. They were accompanied by Sergeant RYAN and family, who was on his way to the States on furlough. Sergeant RYAN made his escape, but his wife was carried off captive. Several animals were stolen from the post the same night, it is supposed by the same party.

At the same time this party of Apaches were murdering these discharged soldiers, Capt. EWELL, with the Indian Agent, Dr. STACK, was making a treaty with them—showing how much a treaty is worth, made with this treacherous tribe of Indians.

Sergeant RYAN arrived at the post about 2 P. M. with the intelligence, when Lieut LORD (the only officer at the post) immediately started in pursuit of the murderers with about fifty dragoons. It is hoped he will overtake them.

Some anxiety is felt for Capt. E., who is out with only six men, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon IRWIN.

Sergeants BERRY and RYAN have been many years in the Army, and are well known to the citizens as worthy and exemplary men, having many times been on scouts in command of a respectable number of soldiers. They had honorably served out their enlistment in the hardest branch of the service, and had just started for the States well provided with animals and money, having several thousand dollars with them.

It is hoped that now the Secretary of War will see the necessity of hurrying out troops, even if they are not destined to occupy Sonora.

Whetstone Springs is about 40 miles from Dragoon Spring, on the mail route.

The President's Message has been generally read, both here and in Sonora, where it is calculated to make a stir. Some of the inhabitants of Sonora are pleased with it, while others and, I think, the most, do not like the idea of our troops taking possession of the country. Many of them have friends in California who, as soon as the Americans got possession of the soil, were designated *Greasers*, and in *some* way driven out of the country. Smarting under this remembrance it is not surprising that the land-owners look with suspicion on any invasion of their territory, either by fillibusters or by order of our Government.

Mining companies continue to arrive. The Santa Rita Company, from Cincinnati, arrived with ten wagons, loaded with tools and machinery, some days since. They are to work the old Salaro mine in the Santa Rita Mountains. They commence operations with a better outfit than any Company that has yet come to the country.

The Sonora E. & M. Co. is the first Company to get out any quantity of silver. This Company are in possession of some very rich mines. They were discovered and occupied by Colonel POSTON, as agent for the Company, about two years since. He has held possession and worked the mines under great disadvantages, and is entitled to much credit for his unlimited energy; for if this Company had not succeeded few others would have dared to follow. The Company is now under the charge of Mr. LATHROP, formerly of Buffalo. Mr. L. is putting up extensive machinery, sufficient to reduce 6,000 pounds of ore in twenty-four hours. From one furnace he is getting about $100 a day in pure silver. The works are nearly completed, and are as substantial and strong as wood and iron can make them. The extent may be estimated from the fact that it requires 2,500 pounds quicksilver to start them.

The prospect of acquiring Sonora has started an number of speculators into the Territory. Not long since Major MCCULLOCH and Judge ROSS, Consul at Guaymas, passed through here on their way to Guaymas. The impression is that they are after a railroad grant or charter, but if this is all, they have little chance of success, as the acting Governor, PESQUEIRA, has issued his annual Message, in which he says it will be time enough for the Legislature of Sonora (?) when the citizens of the United States build it to the line.

The subject of this railroad was agitated two years ago, and H. EHRENBERG, the engineer of the Sonora Mining Company, made a survey and report on the subject. It will be found impossible to build a road through Chihuahua, as the mountains are impassable, but an easy route is found, leaving what is termed Grey's route, or, in fact, any 32d parallel route, at Calabazas or Tubac, reaching Guaymas over an easy grade in 350 miles, or reaching the Gulf at Lobos, said to be a good port, in less than 250 miles.

Opening the ports of Guaymas and Lobos is what is wanted for this Territory. It will be worth more to us than a Territorial Government, which is a question on which the inhabitants are divided. We cannot really see the great advantage to be derived from such an organization. All we really require is a county organization, with protection by the General Government from Indians. TUBAC.

FROM KANSAS.

Action of the Legislature—Speedy Adjournment—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1859.

The Territorial Legislature is drawing to a close, this being the last day bills can be presented to the Governor, allowing him the prescribed time to consider them before giving his signature. This has stimulated the members to act with dispatch, and the most important bills have become laws during the last few days. A Homestead act was passed providing that eighty acres of land, or one town lot, with improvements, regardless of valuation, together with a liberal amount of personal property, shall be exempt from attachment on execution or otherwise. A bill has also become a law providing for a Commission to audit claims for loss in 1855 and '56. It provides only for making indemnity for actual losses, and damages resulting therefrom. All shot-gun battalions, sheriffs' *posses*, and administrators of *the law*, will be passed by in this arrangement.

A bill passed to-day repealing all the acts passed previous to December, 1857, and a large portion of those passed previous to the present session. This is the fell sweep that we have so long prayed for, and no longer will be heard the thunderings of the people's voice against "bogus laws." This will do much to settle the troubled waters in Southern Kansas, and will atone for much of the unfaithfulness charged upon the Assembly.

The "nigger question," as usual, takes up a great share of the time. A bill prohibiting and abolishing Slavery in the Territory has been bandying between the two Houses for the past three weeks, and there has been manifested a disposition to procrastinate until the last hour, so as not to embarrass the Governor by his being compelled to veto the bill. It is now 11 o'clock on the last evening within the limitation, when notice comes to the Council that the House has passed Council bill No. 75, abolishing Slavery, &c., in Kansas, and cheers on cheers follow from the Council Hall. From the 1st of March next, Slavery has no legal existence in Kansas, under the people's edict. "Unfriendly legislation" has an immortality from this hour. A New-England Society has been organized, and they have their first annual festival next Thursday night at the Eldridge House. It promises to be a splendid affair, in the "down East" way. Baked beans and brown bread are called for.

The Grand Jury are still in session, but no bills are yet found. Witnesses are still coming up from the South. An effort is being made in certain quarters to repeal the law

his license. He surrendered his license on the first day of December, within a short time after the original grant from Goodyear to Day, which we are now considering, and before the entire transaction was completed between these parties.

Now, I pray your honor to consider this matter for one moment. Here is a grantor, who is settling a controversy with this complainant Day. It was to be an adjustment of a litigation; a species of contract which, as your Honor knows, is upheld by a court of equity, even with a strong hand, and against serious objection. It was a matter in which the parties were called upon, as every consideration of law and honor, to exhibit good faith towards each other. Mr. Day, as they have read from his answer in the New-Jersey case, and as is clearly inferrible from this deed, had an expectation, grounded on the provisions of the deed itself, that he was to have a monopoly of this shirred goods business. Mr. Goodyear knew that there was a secret derply affecting the subject of his grant. He knew that although woven elastic goods had long been known in the market, they were made of unvulcanized rubber, and therefore were of comparatively little value; that the art of making these goods of vulcanized rubber had not yet been attained and made public; the difficulty being, as was explained to the Court by Mr. Dickerson, that, although you could weave the strands of unvulcanized rubber when they have been extended and their elasticity taken out of them, and restore their elasticity afterwards by the application of hot water, you could not treat vulcanized rubber in that way. It was necessary to weave the strands while their state of elasticity continued, and the art of doing it had not become known to the public. Goodyear did know it. He knew it had been reached: and—as the defendant's counsel now argue—when making an instrument for the purposes of peace, and with a view to a compromise, by surrendering to Mr. Day the monopoly of the shirred goods business, he employed these general words, having in his pocket, at the same time, another species of shirred goods, not made, as they say, in accordance with his patent, capable of superseding in the market, and—as the learned counsel tells your Honor over and over again—which has superseded in the market the particular thing which alone, they say, was granted.

Now, is not that an occasion for the application of this old rule of the common law, that when a grantor employs general words, they shall be taken most strongly against him; lest he, from his more complete and perfect knowledge of the subject, should be able to commit a fraud or deceit upon his grantee? Unless these general words are construed generally, and so as to embrace every species of shirred goods, that fraud or deceit is perpetrated, and Mr. Day is deprived of what he justly supposed he was bargaining for.

There is one other suggestion which I desire to make in this connection. I have already stated that the leading object of this paper, as recited in it, was a compromise of the litigation and disputes which then existed between the parties. Whereas Charles Goodyear, or his assigns, have instituted various actions at law and in equity against Horace H. Day and his agents, for alleged violations of all or some of the rights secured or mentioned to said letters patent, which actions are still pending, untried and undetermined. * * * And whereas the said parties hereto have resolved to settle all differences between them upon certain terms and conditions agreed upon between them," thereupon the articles witness the grant. This, then, was the leading object of the deed; and should it not be construed in such a manner as most effectually to carry out that leading object, and, if so, should a construction be put upon the general words of the grant or, so restraining them, that this restricted meaning must inevitably plunge the parties anew into just such disputes as they were settling?

The argument on the other side is, that what was intended to be granted, was what was previously described in Goodyear's patents for shirred goods—nothing more. Well, must not anybody connected with the subject have foreseen—did not Mr. Goodyear know—that in the progress of invention upon this subject, other articles, even if they had not then appeared, would appear, which would give rise to questions of the utmost difficulty: as to whether they did or did not come under that particular patent? The shirred goods complained of in this case can answer all the ends of such goods, are capable of coming into competition with them, and as the defendants' counsel say, can drive them out of the market. Goodyear knew perfectly well, that such goods then secretly existed. Must not any man in his senses connected with this business have foreseen that this might happen? And did not Day foresee this? The clause of this deed, to which I shall refer presently, will prove that this contingency was anticipated. Is an interpretation, then, to be adopted, by which these parties must have foreseen they would be plunged anew into difficulties, disputes and litigations like those they were then adjusting?

There are affidavits, may it please your Honor, in this case to the effect that, although the species of shirred goods against which we complain in this case are woven, still, they come under Goodyear's patent for shirred goods. Without entering fully into the reasons for this opinion, they may shortly be stated thus: That woven shirred goods are capable of answering the same ends or uses as those made in precise and literal conformity with Goodyear's patent; that they are made by a combination of strands of vulcanized India rubber, so combined with some textile material as to make corrugated goods; and that the shirring or corrugation, to which particular quality of the goods all its uses are attributable, arises from identically the same cause in each, to wit, the application in some mode of strands of such India-rubber when extended, the release of those strands, their contraction by force of their elasticity, and the consequent wrinkling or corrugation of the goods. I say there are affidavits in this case in support of that position. It seems to me to be a question of difficulty. I am not prepared to say that, in my judgment, it is one way or the other, or to argue that it is one way or the other. But I am prepared to say, that it affords an illustration of one of the disputes which it must have been the purpose of these parties to avoid. When they settled their controversy, and allowed Mr. Day, as is agreed by the instrument, to have a monopoly of the shirred goods business, they could not have intended, I submit, to use language which should be justly interpreted so as to expose the parties to a renewal of the very troubles from which they were then making their escape.

Another rule for the interpretation of deeds, which I believe to be equally well settled, is, that every part of the instrument is to be looked at. Not merely the words of grant which are themselves to be interpreted, but the entire instrument. As one of the old judges said, every thing must have its sound. I propose to ask your Honor to follow me in a brief analysis of this deed. I will first state what I believe will turn out to be true, that there is no provision in it, from beginning to end, which is not in entire accordance with that interpretation of the general words which we seek to have put upon them; that it contains provisions which are highly improbable would have been inserted if that were not the true interpretation; and still other provisions which are inconsistent with the restricted meaning which has been contended for by the learned counsel for the defendants.

The first clause to which I shall ask your Honor's attention occurs very early in the deed, and is under article 3: "That said Goodyear will not hereafter grant any right, license or agreement to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to manufacture, vend or use corrugated or shirred goods, or to build, use or vend any of the aforesaid machinery, *or to use any of his compounds in the manufacture of shirred or corrugated goods*, and will not himself manufacture or import any corrugated or shirred goods."

Now, here are two distinct stipulations in this covenant. The first is, that he will not license any person to use his shirred-goods patent; and the second is, that he will not license anybody to use any of his compounds—that is, vulcanized India-rubber, made with sulphur, in the manufacture of shirred or corrugated goods. What was the necessity for the second, if the grant is limited to corrugated goods under the patent? He has already covenanted that he will not license anybody to make corrugated goods under the patent. Why go on, and say that he will not license anybody to use his compounds in making corrugated goods, unless, without the insertion of that stipulation—although he did not license anybody to manufacture under his patent, and so kept the first part of his covenant—he might have licensed somebody to make them, not under his patent, but using the vulcanized rubber?

The next section to which I ask your Honor's attention is the 5th: "That said Horace H. Day, his representatives and assigns, shall have and enjoy the like full, free, and exclusive right, license and privilege to make and use, in the manufacture of shirred and corrugated goods, all improvements made or to be made by said Goodyear, or of which he, his representatives or assigns, may become the holders or owners, for which patents have been or shall be obtained, which relate to shirred or corrugated goods, or to the machinery for preparing or making the same, or the composition, stuff or fabric of which they may be composed, or the machinery for preparing or finishing such composition, stuff or fabric, and also the right to use such improved composition, stuff or fabric, in the manufacture of all the other articles in these presents above enumerated." It is not necessary to enumerate them, because they do not bear upon this case.

Now, may it please your Honor, when I come to remark upon that part of the argument of the learned counsel which turns upon the name given to things, and known to the trade, &c., I shall have something to say upon the view, which I esteem an important one, that the subject-matter of this grant was not an existing thing, like the grant of a house or a horse, but is a license to be exercised in future, and to be exercised in a trade or art, which the parties themselves anticipated was in an advancing state, likely to undergo many changes, and for which they made every provision which the relative position of the parties to each other rendered necessary. The truth was, as I have already stated, that, although shirred goods, made by weaving with strands of native rubber, were well known in this market at that time, and will be found expressly referred to in this deed, as I shall presently show, yet shirred goods made with vulcanized rubber were known to nobody but Goodyear, and probably one or two others, who had thus far kept the secret. Still, both parties anticipated that in the progress of this art changes would be made, not merely in the method of manufacture, but, as is here expressed, *in the composition, stuff* or *fabric* of which the shirred goods are to be made, and in the machinery by which the *composition, stuff* or *fabric* was to be wrought or composed. That was anticipated. Now, what have the parties agreed? "Why," says Goodyear, "although an entire change should be made by me in the mode of manufacturing shirred goods, so that even *the fabric* shall be changed, and so that the method of making that fabric shall be changed, still, I agree that you are to have the benefit of those improvements when I make them, because, in substance and effect, they will be corrugated or shirred goods; and I not only agree that you shall have them if I make improvements, but if I can acquire such improvements, owned or made by others, you shall have the exclusive privilege of applying vulcanized India-rubber to those improvements."

Now, what is the argument on the other side? Why, it is that, although it was the subject of an express contract and covenant that, if Goodyear himself should make an improvement by which the mode of manufacturing the fabric or stuff should be changed, still it was all to come under this agreement. Mr. Day was to have it all. If a third person should make such a change, Mr. Day was still to have it, if Mr. Goodyear could get it; but if Mr. Day himself should improve the fabric, he was not to have it; or, if any third person should improve it, and Mr. Goodyear could not acquire it, Mr. Day could not acquire it and apply vulcanized rubber in its composition. Is that probable? Is it conceivable that parties should have dealt together upon that basis? I submit it is not.

I now ask your honor to turn to the covenants of Mr. Day, and to bear in mind, before looking at the first of them, that the precise question between us is, whether these general words, "shirred or corrugated goods," are to receive a construction which shall limit them to a particular kind of shirred and corrugated goods, made under Charles Goodyear's patent for such goods, or whether they are to be taken in their general sense. This covenant is, that Mr. Day will pay to Mr. Goodyear a tariff of three cents a yard for all shirred or corrugated goods, using the same general words, to be made or used by him during the term of said patents or *any* of them. That is, if the state of things should arise which, in point of fact did arise, and which, from the dates of the respective patents must have been anticipated, that the shirred goods patent should expire, and that the vulcanizing patent should be still in force, the shirred goods patent bearing an earlier date than the vulcanizing patent, still Mr. Day was to go on and pay the tariff, because he was receiving the benefit of the vulcanizing patent, that being one of the subject matters granted to him.

Then they proceed to say: "It being understood and agreed"—now here is the question solved—"it being understood and agreed by the parties hereto that *all* shirred or corrugated goods *of any kind*, made or used by said Day or his assigns, *shall be considered as made and used under this agreement*, and subject to said tariff or assessment." It is not necessary to resort to the rules of law, which require that general words shall be interpreted most strongly as against the grantor, to ascertain what the grantor meant. The parties have not rested on those general words; they have expounded and explained them: they have said, in as clear terms as the English language admits of, that the construction contended for on the other side is not the one the parties meant, "*All* shirred or corrugated goods of *any kind*" not "my said shirred or corrugated goods made under my patent," but *all* of *any kind*, it is understood shall be considered as made and used under this agreement. I do not perceive how this can be strengthened, but something may be added to it which is in entire conformity with it, and that occurs in the same clause. There follows this covenant, an exception out of it. It is very familiar to your Honor's mind that it would be absurd, as well as useless, to except out of a covenant something which was not previously included in it by force of its terms. When, therefore, we find an exception, and look to see what this exception is, we can ascertain satisfactorily that, aside from the exception, this thing would have been included within the covenant.

Now, what is the exception? "Excepting from the operation of this clause," (that is, the agreement to pay tariffs) "however, all shirred or corrugated goods made with strands or threads of native or common gum, where *such* goods" (that is, shirred or corrugated goods) "may be manufactured by said Day, for the purpose of competing with *such* goods," (that is, competing with shirred or corrugated goods;) "and when so made by him for such purposes he shall not be liable to pay any duty or assessment thereon."

To understand correctly the inducement, meaning and fair scope of this exception, I think it is necessary to look at one or two other things in the instrument. Your Honor will find, by turning back to Mr. Goodyear's fourth covenant, "That he, the said Goodyear, will, at his own expense and cost, prosecute all and every person or persons or bodies corporate, who shall infringe, to the injury of said Day, in the use of the privileges hereby granted and conveyed, all or any of the patents above enumerated or referred to, by the manufacture or sale of shirred or corrugated goods." Anybody who makes shirred or corrugated goods, to the injury of Mr. Day, and who infringes upon all or *any* of the patents, that is, the vulcanizing patent or either of the others, he will prosecute.

Well, then, it is manifest that a contingency existed, and, in point of fact, was contemplated by the parties, of this kind. Here are makers of woven suspenders, who are mentioned below in the deed, who use strands of native or common gum. Says Mr. Day to Mr. Goodyear: "You cannot protect me against these; I must protect myself against them; I must do it by competition; and as you do not protect me, and I shall not use either of your patents, (for as I shall use native or common gum, I shall not use the vulcanizing patent, and as I shall make the woven goods, I shall not use the shirred goods patent,) inasmuch, therefore, as you cannot protect me against them, and as I must protect myself by competition, and I am not to use either of your patents, I ought not to pay your tariff on these goods." "That is agreed," says Mr. Goodyear, and then they insert this exception.

Now, Sir, does not that clearly show that what they are dealing with is woven goods, or some species of goods not made under Mr. Goodyear's corrugated patent? Because if the goods with which he was competing were made under that patent, they might be, and were to be, put down by suit on the patent, and not by competition by Mr. Day; and therefore it is perfectly manifest, taking these different covenants together—and the parties undoubtedly took them together—that when he goes on to say that if he makes of threads of native or common gum shirred or corrugated goods, for the purpose of competing with such goods, he meant what he says, viz: That such goods, though woven, are corrugated goods within the meaning and understanding of these parties, and would come under this covenant to pay tariff, unless they had been excepted out of it. The words themselves declare them to be corrugated goods, for he calls them *such* goods, preceded by the same descriptive words as are found in the grant.

All this, may it please your Honor, is very strongly confirmed by what occurs in the third clause—called THIRDLY, on page 6. "It is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed that in the event of any other person than the said Horace H. Day, or those claiming through or by him as aforesaid, or by virtue of his assent or acquiescence, manufacturing, or importing, or selling shirred or corrugated goods, (except such shirred goods as aforesaid"—referring to the covenant which I have just read—"made with strands or threads of native or common gum, such as is now generally used by woven suspender-makers,) and thereby materially impairing the profits which would accrue to said Day when in the exclusive enjoyment of the privileges above granted," then the tariffs are to be suspended.

And, here again, the same views presented themselves to the parties. Mr. Day says to Mr. Goodyear: "Suppose you do not keep your covenant to protect me; suppose you do not bring suits in accordance with your agreement on all or any of the patents which may be violated, and thus fail to secure to me the monopoly; what is to be the consequence? I wish to have the tariffs suspended while you are thus in default." "I agree to that," says Mr. Goodyear, "but there are species of shirred or corrugated goods against which I cannot protect you, because in making them neither of my patents is infringed, and therefore I cannot consent to have the tariffs suspended simply because somebody is making shirred or corrugated goods not under either of my patents, and therefore we must make an exception of that." But why make the exception, if Mr. Day had not the right within the subject-matter of the grant, and within the intent of the parties as to the protection which Mr. Day was to have by the covenants to bring suits, nor within the clause by which Mr. Day agreed to pay tariffs? Why insert any such exception? It was all outside of the contemplation of the parties, the learned counsel say, and is not to be found in the grant. I submit that this exception is entirely inconsistent with the construction which the defendants would put upon this grant.

I have made such observations as occur to me upon this particular deed. I wish now to turn to the auxiliary articles, as they are termed in the paper itself, and to the fourth clause in the second of these auxiliary articles, to be found on page 10.

Fourthly.—"A release from the Naugatuck Company of the right or license to make any articles which, by the before-mentioned agreement, Day is licensed to make, shall be obtained and assigned to said Day simultaneously with the execution of said articles."

A release from the Naugatuck Company of the right or license to make any articles which Mr. Day is licensed to make by the agreement is to be obtained. Now, Sir, if we can find what release was obtained from the Naugatuck Company, and if we find that it did contain the right to make other articles of shirred goods besides those under Mr. Goodyear's patent, that alone would be decisive; because here is a declaration in writing, in an auxiliary article, that what is agreed to be obtained from the Naugatuck Company is "articles which Mr. Day is authorized to make" by the agreement.

Before turning to the release itself, it is necessary to refer to that which has been so much commented upon—the license to the Naugatuck Company. And even before looking at that, there is another document in the case, to wit: the grant to Suydam, which bears an earlier date than the Naugatuck Company's license, and to which I must ask your Honor's attention. It bears date the 24th day of May, 1844, and is an assignment by Mr. Goodyear to Suydam of the two patents for shirred goods—the patent for the manufacture and the patent for the machinery. It is the only instance which has met my observation in the course of these conveyances in which Mr. Goodyear has parted with his letters patent. All his other grants have been grants of rights under him as the holder of the legal title. Here, however, he parted with his entire title. He conveyed to Suydam, his heirs and assigns, "All the right, title, interest and exclusive privileges granted to me, the said Goodyear, by the United States of America, in and by certain letters patent, both dated the 9th of March, 1844—one for an improvement in India-rubber fabrics; the other, of the same date, also for improvement for India-rubber fabrics, to have and to hold, etc., all the improvements named in said patents, to him, his heirs and assigns, executors and administrators, as his own property, during the unexpired term of said patent." An assignment absolute and entire of these two patents, without any reservation whatever. So that at the time Mr. Goodyear made this license to the Naugatuck Company, he had no more power to license that Company to make shirred goods under either of these patents than he would have had if Suydam had been the inventor and Mr. Goodyear had never heard of it. And this both he and the Naugatuck Company very well knew; and, accordingly, they not only make no express reference to these patents, in the granting part of the license, and employ therein words descriptive of the subject of the grant, which are not properly applicable to shirred goods and the machinery for making them; but, by the very last material clause in this deed to the Naugatuck Company, your Honor will find that it is expressly declared that the right to manufacture shirred goods is excepted from the operation of the instrument, in addition to the other exceptions previously made.

So, then, the state of facts at the time this transfer was made by the Naugatuck Company to Goodyear, as it appears upon the deeds, was this: The Naugatuck Company never acquired any license whatever from Goodyear to manufacture shirred goods, under either of Goodyear's patents for shirred goods; but they did acquire a general license to use the vulcanized rubber for all purposes, with the exception of making shirred goods under those patents. That was the state of the title at the time when this deed, to which I am now going to ask your Honor's attention, was made. The Naugatuck Company had the right to apply vulcanized rubber to the manufacture of any kind of shirred goods other than those described in Goodyear's patents for those goods. They had not the right, they had never had any license, to apply vulcanized rubber to the manufacture of shirred goods under those patents, or to use those patents in any manner.

Now, what we undertake to maintain is, that by this deed from the Naugatuck Company to Charles Goodyear, there was reconveyed to Goodyear from the Naugatuck Company the right to apply vulcanized rubber to the making of other kinds of shirred goods than were specified in his patents; and what the other party maintain is, that by that deed was conveyed to Charles Goodyear, from the Naugatuck Company, the right to make shirred goods under the patents. In other words, they maintain that the deed from the Naugatuck Company to Goodyear, conveyed what the Naugatuck Company never had or owned, and did not convey what they did have and own. That is the position which they maintained in reference to this deed.

Now, I suppose, it is a fundamental rule for the interpretation of deeds, that they are not to be deemed to have been idle ceremonies; they must be allowed to operate, if by any construction, they can be made operative, *valeat quam pereat*; and, therefore, if the language which was used by these parties in this deed were ambiguous, and difficult of interpretation, any doubts would be removed by the necessity of so interpreting the deed, as to make it pass that which the grantor owned, and not to attempt to pass that which he did not own. I conceive, however, that when you come to look at the deed, you will find there is no room for any such doubt or ambiguity; that its express language must be overruled, in order to arrive at the conclusion for which the other party contends.

Mr. Brady—Suydam had not the extension.

Mr. Curtis—I am aware of that; neither had the Naugatuck Company any license or right whatever in reference to the manufacture of shirred goods under Goodyear's patents for the goods; Goodyear did not own those patents, and could not convey and did not attempt to convey anything under them to the Naugatuck Company. I am going to deal with the subject of the right to the extension in the Naugatuck Company, presently, in another connection.

This deed is found on page 25 of the pamphlet printed by the complainants; it begins by reciting the indenture which constitutes the license made by Goodyear and the Naugatuck Company, bearing date the 18th of July, 1844, by which "the said Charles Goodyear gave and granted unto the said Naugatuck India-rubber Company a full and absolute license *to use any and all his preparations of India-rubber*, and improvements in the preparation of India-rubber, for manufacturing clothing or any other article of merchandise, or any article to which the same may be applicable, for and during *the unexpired term* of all patents issued to said Charles Goodyear, bearing any date whatever; and further, as in said articles will more fully and at large appear."

Now, it your Honor will observe these recitals, you will perceive that they do not contain a word about the shirred goods patent, or shirred goods machinery. What they say is, that they have acquired from Goodyear a full and absolute license to use any and all *his preparations of India-rubber*, and improvements in the preparation of India-rubber, for manufacturing clothing or any other article of merchandise; and in other articles of merchandise; no allusion is made to the shirred goods patent, or to the machinery for making them. "And whereas the said Naugatuck India-rubber Company has agreed to and with said Charles Goodyear to release and assign and transfer to him all right and license and privilege which *they hold*, (not which they did not hold,) under and by virtue of said indenture, to use the improvements of said Goodyear in the preparation of shirred or corrugated goods, India-rubber pipe," etc. All which they held. As is agreed on all hands, both by the learned counsel on the other side and ourselves, they held the right to apply to other kinds of shirred goods, vulcanized rubber, and not the right to apply it to this particular kind of shirred goods, described in Goodyear's patent for shirred goods. And then they go on and say, after this recital, declaratory of their intention: "Now this indenture witnesseth, that the said Naugatuck India-rubber Company, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, etc., have remitted, released, reassigned, transferred and granted unto the said Charles Goodyear, and do hereby remit, release, reassign, transfer and grant unto the said Charles Goodyear, his representatives and assigns, all and singular the right, license and privilege which the said Naugatuck India-rubber Company *has, claims, or possesses*, under said indenture, so made with said Charles Goodyear, or by any other means whatsoever, to use in the preparation of *any* shirred or corrugated goods, etc., *any* of the improvements of said Goodyear, claimed by any patents whatsoever, or of which he may be the inventor or possessor; and also any right which, by the means aforesaid, or otherwise howsoever, the said Naugatuck India rubber Company may have to manufacture shirred or corrugated goods."

And, then, not content with that, they proceed to covenant, that, after the 1st day of January, 1847, "they will not manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, or be directly or indirectly concerned in the manufacture of shirred or corrugated goods."

Now, I submit that when there proceeds this grant to Goodycar, a covenant on his part, that he will get from the Naugatuck Company the right to make such things as he has intended to assign to Mr. Day the right to make—and when he proceeds to take from a Company which never had any right or license under his corrugated goods patent, what they call a reassignment of all right and title to make shirred or corrugated goods—and when it appears that that Company, though they had not the title to make shirred or corrugated goods under the patent, had a right or title to make other kinds of shirred goods—I submit that this is that conveyance of other kinds which he has obtained in order to satisfy his covenant with Day.

And in precise accordance with that he proceeds immediately afterwards to assign whatever he got from the Naugatuck Company to Mr. Day.

"For and in consideration of one dollar, to me in hand, paid by Horace H. Day, and *in pursuance of my covenants and stipulations so to do*, I Charles Goodyear, have assigned, transferred and set over, and do hereby assign, transfer and set over to the said Horace H. Day, the within license and privilege (it being indorsed upon the original license or deed which precedes this,) and all rights thereby granted and conferred, and all the assignments thereof, in order that the said license may be canceled."

Now, I desire to pause for a moment, to say a word or two as to the legal effect of this. Goodyear had transferred to the Naugatuck Company, embraced in the general grant, the right to apply vulcanized India-rubber to shirred or corrugated goods, not made according to Goodyear's patent, and he has taken a reassignment of it to himself. He had previously covenanted that he would obtain from the Company the right or license to make any articles which by the beforementioned agreement, Mr. Day was licensed to make, and that he would assign it to the said Day simultaneously with the execution of said articles. He says, he is making this assignment in pursuance of that stipulation, and he uses language which, in point of law is amply sufficient to pass to Mr. Day whatever right or title had been assigned to himself by the within instrument, and to vest it in Mr. Day. He concludes by saying, that this assignment has been made to Mr. Day, in order that the said license may be canceled. What is the meaning of that? It can have but one meaning. It cannot mean that the original deed of license to the Naugatuck Company is to be canceled, for everybody knows that that is not to be canceled. This right has been taken out of its operation by a reassignment, but the deed is to stand, and all other rights under it are to stand. It does not refer, therefore in the cancellation of the deed; it refers to a termination of the right, by taking it out of the Naugatuck Company and putting it into Mr. Day. It is to be canceled by the means which the parties have selected for that purpose; that is, to merge it in Mr. Day's title, and thus terminate it by the means which they have selected; and that, I conceive, to satisfy entirely the meaning of these words: "That the license may be canceled." So far as the Naugatuck Company were concerned, it is to be as if it had never been granted to them. So far as Mr. Day is concerned, it has been transferred to him by Mr. Goodyear.

I shall have occasion hereafter, when I come to consider the title of the Union India-rubber Company under the preemption grant, to return to this subject for a moment; but I here leave it for the present.

I will now ask your Honor's attention to some of the arguments which have been used on the part of the defendants, to show that the interpretation which they rely upon is not correct.

One, and that which, so far as I have any judgment concerning it, is the most important and pressing of these arguments, is derived from the deed of December 5, 1846, from Goodyear to Day, being the last of that series of instruments which was executed between the parties. The ground taken by the other side is, that the purpose of these instruments was to supercede all the preceding agreements, and that, therefore, in order to ascertain what was actually passed by Goodyear to Day, this instrument alone must govern. And then the learned counsel proceeded to read the instrument, and to show, accordingly to their interpretation of it, that there is a privilege granted, which is restricted to "shirred or corrugated goods in said patents mentioned," and that Mr. Day is authorized to make such shirred or corrugated goods only. I do not know that I have rightly apprehended, or that I can correctly analyze, precisely what is meant by "supercede the provisions of the grant and agreements." On the twenty-ninth day of October there was a deed executed and delivered by Goodyear to Day. Now that is a deed of grant; it passed the title to whatever was embraced in it. I understand what is meant by subsequently releasing a part of what was thus conveyed. I understand what is meant by making a declaration in writing, which is operative in point of law, declaring what the parties intended by that previous deed, and to be taken in aid of its interpretation. That deed contained covenants as well as a grant, and I understand what is meant by releasing the covenants that were contained in it, or inserting in a new deed some that are inconsistent with them, and which, therefore, as they manifest the later determination of the parties, would, in that sense, supercede the former. But this is as far as I can carry it. Unless this deed operates in one of those ways, I am unable to perceive how it is to affect the former grant. Unless it releases something, or contains a declaration, or was designed to contain a declaration of what was intended by the former grant, or unless it contains some inconsistent covenants, or some release of covenants, I am unable to perceive how the second deed is to operate upon the first. I do not believe that it makes any difficulty when we come to understand what the real purpose and office of this deed was. So far from having either of the effects to which I have adverted, it was intended in aid of, and for the more complete execution of the preceding grant and the covenants which followed that grant in the auxiliary articles. Certainly there is nothing in this deed to regrant anything that had once been conveyed, nor anything in it which undertakes to declare the meaning of the preceding grant, or to release a covenant; or to insert an inconsistent covenant.

What, then, was the intention of this deed? It begins by reciting, that "Whereas I have agreed to assign to Horace H. Day, of Jersey City, the sole and exclusive right to make, use and sell to others to be used, shirred or corrugated goods." Agreed to assign? Why, he had assigned it; he had assigned it by the instrument of the 29th October. But this instrument, as your Honor will remember, contains an exception. It is found in the second covenant, "that said Goodyear will, at his own cost and expense, and as speedily as can be, repurchase and cause to be canceled all and every contract, assignment, license, privilege or agreement made or granted by him, or others claiming by, though or under him, except the three hereinbelore mentioned," that is, the licenses to Onderdonk and Letson, Ford & Co., and Hutchinson & Runyon. Those were outstanding; he did not agree to get them in; but afterwards, after the execution of this deed of the 29th October, he produce, in the second memorandum of our agreement, that he will get them in: "The said Charles Goodyear hereby covenants and agrees, to and with the said Horace H. Day, that he will procure and cause to be assigned to the said Day, to be canceled, the three certain licenses specified and excepted in the articles to which these are additional."

What, then, may it please your Honor, is a proper interpretation of the words of this recital in the deed of the 5th December, 1846: "Whereas I have agreed to assign to Horace H. Day the sole and exclusive right." He had executed his agreement in part by the deed of the 29th October, but not in whole. There were outstanding rights which he must get in, according to his contract, and he must transfer to Day, by some effectual means, the residue of the title. That undoubtedly is meant here, when it is said that "he has agreed." So far as it was executory, it related merely to the agreements. Then he goes on to say:

"In consideration of five thousand dollars to me paid by said Day, and of the conditions hereinafter contained, I have assigned, sold and set over, and do hereby assign, sell and set over to the said Day, his executors, administrators and assigns, the sole and exclusive right, license and privilege for the whole United States, to use the machinery in said before recited patents described, and in make and vend the shirred and corrugated goods in said patents mentioned."

Now, here, may it please your Honor, are four patents, and shirred and corrugated goods are mentioned only in two of them.

"And to use in the preparation thereof, and also in the preparation and manufacture of India-rubber tube, &c., the compounds, &c., in said letters patent described, for and during the term of said letters patent, and all renewals and extensions thereof."

Goodyear grants to Day the license to make such shirred or corrugated goods, and "to use in the manufacture of such shirred or corrugated goods, all improvements in the composition, or fabrics, or machinery for so made by said Goodyear, and for which said Goodyear now holds patents, or may obtain or hold patents by grant, purchase, or otherwise, for and during and until the expiration of the patents, an exclusive right whereunder is above contained, and of all renewals and extensions thereof."

Mr. Day is allowed, according to this provision, to make such shirred or corrugated goods; but there follows, in the same breath, a statement similar to that which was contained in the main instrument, to wit: that if Mr. Goodyear should make an invention, even if it should be one affecting the fabric, or mode of composition, or the machinery by which the manufacture is to be carried on, no matter how great the change or improvement may be, still, as long as it is substantially shirred goods, it is to be deemed within the grant. And then comes the same inquiry in reference to this instrument, so far as this undertakes to convey anything, whether it was the intention of the parties, that if Goodyear or any third person made these inventions or acquired them, Day should have the right to use vulcanized rubber in the new fabric, but not if Day himself made the invention, or acquired it from a third person.

I do not propose, however, to pause any longer upon this instrument, because I conceive that it is impossible to maintain, in accordance with any rule of law, that it was any part of the design of these parties, viewed in the most popular manner, and aside from the strict means to be used to accomplish such an object, to supersede the agreement and grant of the 29th October. Does any man suppose that after this agreement had been made on the 5th December, there was no longer any covenants in existence between these parties? That Day had not entered into very specific and carefully-limited covenants? That Day's covenants were not in existence, and Goodyear's covenants were not in existence, and that he was no longer bound to prosecute infringers, nor to protect Day in his monopoly; that he was no longer bound to allow the tariffs to remain uncollected unless he called to protect him? Why, it is impossible to suppose that the parties, being perfectly silent on all those subjects, had intended by this instrument to put an end to these covenants. And if not to put an end to them, or in any manner to modify them, what possible ground is there for the belief that they meant to alter the language of the grant contained in that deed? Were not the covenants designed to correspond with and fortify the grant? Is not the covenant to pay tariffs upon all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods, no matter what the fabric may be? Is not that covenant to pay tariffs based upon the grant, and intended to be coextensive with it? And if the parties to this deed had no intent to disturb or circumscribe, or in any manner to alter the subject matter of that covenant, under what rule of law, or what dictate of common sense can it be said that this instrument is to have the effect to disturb the grant to which that covenant relates?

The gentlemen have read from an answer in Chancery of Mr. Day, made in a suit in New-Jersey, which they rely upon to show that the instrument ought to have such an effect as they have been contending for; but I cannot conceive how any such inference is to be drawn from it.

"This defendant, further answering, says, that on the completion of such agreement, it was deemed advisable by said Goodyear and this defendant that there should be a short form of assignment and agreement founded on said new and extended contracts to be prepared and filed in the Patent Office. This defendant says, that thereupon such a form was provided by mutual consent, and filed in the Patent Office; but this defendant says it was no other or new agreement, but was part and parcel of the agreement above set forth." What was this agreement above set forth? These additional articles, by which it is stipulated he will obtain this outstanding title and transfer it to Day. He says, "on the completion of said agreement," and he has just recited these additional articles—"it was deemed advisable by said Goodyear and this defendant that there should be a short form of assignment and agreement founded on"—what? Founded on and intended to control the original deed of the 29th October; founded on said new extended contracts to obtain the rest of this title, and to be prepared and filed in the Patent Office. He says that a form was prepared by mutual consent, and filed in the Patent Office, "but it was no other or new agreement, but was part and parcel of this above set forth." Not the whole, not embracing—to use the language of the learned counsel—the entire bargain between the parties, and intended to supersede everything that preceded it, but intended to turn what it does form, to wit, a consistent *part and parcel* of the entire whole.

There were one or two other suggestions made by the learned counsel which seemed to me to be less important, but in reference to which I wish to say a few words; one of which was in reference to the provision contained in the deed of Oct. 29, that Day was to pay by the square yard. This provision, it was claimed, was weighty, if not decisive to show that it could not have been intended to license him to manufacture an article like suspenders. If your Honor will look at the Naugatuck license, which is broad enough, confessedly, to cover suspenders and many other small articles, you will find it is there provided that they are to pay a certain tariff, according to the square yard. So that that argument, it seems, is not entitled to much practical weight.

Another suggestion was, that in these additional articles there is a provision in regard to stopping manufactures after a certain day in January. It is this:

"All remaining questions, such as the question when present manufacturers shall stop making and selling shirred goods and the like, shall be submitted to the arbitration of three disinterested persons, provided the parties hereto cannot agree."

The argument in reference to the provision is, that the words "shirred goods," therein contained must have been limited to shirred goods made according to Goodyear's patents because he could not stop others. But he could stop others. He could stop any manufacturer of suspenders or anything else, who should use the vulcanized rubber, and the use of the vulcanized rubber is one of the privileges which is conferred upon Mr. Day, and for which, and during the whole term of the existence of which patent, even after the expiration of the shirred goods patent, Mr. Day is to pay tariffs.

I now ask your Honor's attention for a few minutes to the extraneous evidence which the gentlemen on the other side have offered here, to see how far it is competent, and what are the just conclusions in regard to it. The principal position taken by the learned counsel, founded upon this evidence is, that at the time when the grant of the 29th of October was made, the articles made under the patent for shirred goods were alone known in the trade by the name of shirred or corrugated goods. The gentlemen have laid great stress and attached great importance to what the trade knew. One of the learned counsel, Mr. Dickerson, likened this case to tariff laws. Said he, in effect, "What merchants who deal in the article which is the subject matter of the duty understand by a particular denomination in the Statute the Court and the laws intend." That is undoubtedly the rule, and the reason of the rule is, that those laws are addressed to merchants, as has been very often decided. But this deed, of the 29th October is no more addressed to India-rubber manufacturers or dealers, than the deed of a horse is addressed to a jockey, or of a farm to farmers. "Know all men by these presents" is the language of a deed, and it is for the Court to construe and say what all men do or should understand by it; and so the analogy, which has been put forward here between this deed and the tariff laws, seems to me to have no existence.

But, there is something, I admit, in the argument, that, inasmuch as here is a particular name employed, to wit, shirred or corrugated goods, and, inasmuch as that is the manner of designating the subject matter of the grant, it is proper to inquire and ascertain what was known as shirred and corrugated goods at the time when the grant was made. I agree that that may be a proper inquiry. In a case like this, for reasons which I have already suggested, and to which I will immediately call your Honor's attention, it is comparatively of trifling importance. If this were a grant of an existing thing, as a piece of land, or a house, or a horse, and that thing was described by a name, as Blackacre, or my horse Billy, undoubtedly it would be a proper subject of inquiry, what was Blackacre, and is this the horse known by that name? But, as I have already submitted to your honor, the purpose of these parties was not to make a grant of an existing thing merely, but, taking up an art which was known by both of them to be in a transition state, it was their purpose to make a grant of a license to use that art in making not only articles then existing and known, but any which should come into existence afterwards, be created even afterwards by new inventions, by whatever denominations they might be called, provided they were substantially shirred or corrugated goods of any kind. I say by whatever denominations they might be called, because how perfectly absurd it would be to say that if the inventor of a new species of shirred goods, of which he transferred the right to Goodyear, or if Goodyear himself, being the inventor of a new species of shirred or corrugated goods, chose to baptize them originally with a name different from shirred or corrugated goods, then they would not pass under this grant; but if he baptized them with that name they would. Therefore I say, what the parties looked at, and what the Court must look at, is the substance of the new thing which is to come into existence, and see whether that meets the conditions about which the parties were negotiating; and in that view of the case the same heenmes immaterial, and therefore it is that this inquiry, which is made respecting the existing subject matter of a grant, which might be decisive, and must be important in most cases, becomes of extremely little importance in a case like this; because the parties have not only referred to things known by a particular name at the date of the grant, but they have referred to things that were not in existence, and were known not to be in existence at this time, and of course could not be called by any name.

Further than this, may it please your Honor, it seems certainly to be quite immaterial how the trade, or anybody else, understood this designation, or what the trade or anybody else thought was embraced within it, provided your Honor can see upon the face of the deed, that these parties understood these terms to be comprehensive enough to embrace any kind of shirred goods. Because the only purpose and object of going out of the deed is to enable the Court to ascertain from the deed what the parties understood; and, in aid of that purpose or object, the Court will resort to extraneous evidence to throw light upon that meaning. But, if from the deed they can ascertain what the meaning was, what the parties understood by it, they never go out of it at all, to make any inquiry.

I have already submitted to your Honor that these parties have shown by covenants that they considered any kind of shirred or corrugated goods as under this agreement, whether then existing or not; that they have expressly called goods made with strands of native or common gum—with which Mr. Day was to compete, because Goodyear could not put them down as infringing one of his patents—shirred or corrugated go

not recur, as I suppose, to this extraneous evidence at all. But if the Court does find itself obliged to recur to it, I take it that neither the acts nor conduct of one or both parties will ever be taken into consideration unless the Court can feel that it stands upon firm and satisfactory ground as to what those acts and conduct were; otherwise, it would be plunging out of one difficulty found in the deed into another found in this species of evidence. If, therefore, the evidence is conflicting, if there is matter of fact as to which the witnesses differ, and if the character, conduct and acts of the parties seem not to have been consistent throughout, then I conceive the Court must return again to the deed itself, if it has traveled out of it, to see whether it is not possible, by its terms, to get at a satisfactory conclusion.

There is one consideration that perhaps might aid your Honor—how much weight it is entitled to your Honor will determine—and that is, that throughout all these grants which Goodyear has made to other persons, where any fabric of any kind was intended to be made, he has reserved a tariff of so much the square yard. In this grant to Cutler & Jencks, they are to pay ten cents a pound on the rubber consumed. It would seem to me to be extremely improbable, if he intended to authorize these persons to make out of these filaments anything else they chose to employ them in, in aid of the manufacture of any fabric to which they are adapted, that he should have departed from his universal and appropriate usage, and reserved to himself a tariff by the pound instead of by the square yard. It seems to have no just application to the use to be made of his invention. If, however, the grant is to be limited to thread or filaments to be covered with thread, cotton or silk, before it can be sold, and articles made therefrom, then it is proper enough that they should pay by the pound.

There is one other suggestion which appears upon the parole evidence, which I had intended to have made earlier. So far as Mr. Day is concerned in this part of the transaction, I am really unable to perceive how his rights are to be affected by the conduct of the grantor and grantees to this deed, who are mere strangers. It is provided by act of Congress that grants of a character similar to this are to be placed upon record in the Patent Office, in order that third persons may know what their contents are, and regulate their rights and conduct accordingly. Mr. Day, as a third person, has notice constructively, by force of the law, and no doubt actually also, of the existence of this deed to Cutler & Jencks. He sees and knows its contents and is bound by them, but certainly he is not bound to take notice of the acts of the parties under it. They are not on the record; they are not brought to his knowledge; why should he or any third person be affected by them? Between the parties, under certain circumstances, it may be safe for the Court to resort to that species of evidence, to obtain light from that quarter when it cannot be obtained from the deed; but as to third persons I am unable to perceive its propriety.

An argument was addressed to the Court yesterday to show that if the license vested in Cutler & Jencks for the original term of the patent, there remained vested in the Naugatuck Company, who had assented to this license by Goodyear, and thereby waived their preëmptive right—there remained in them a right to preëmpt the extension corresponding with this license. In other words, that, inasmuch as Goodyear has conveyed to Cutler & Jencks the right under the unexpired original term of his patent, and the corresponding right under the extension, among other interests, was vested in the Naugatuck Company, and, inasmuch as they have agreed that there should pass to Cutler & Jencks only the right during the original term, the residue remained in them and they had a right to preëmpt it. That, may it please your Honor, raises a question of some interest in this case, and of some general application. It has been insisted on the other side that they have not merely the right to preëmpt under the original term of the patent, but also under the extension of each of these patents. I do not so read their license. I refer to page 95 of the affidavit where the language occurs. It is a grant of "a full and absolute license to use any and all the preparations of India-rubber and improvements," in its preparation, "for manufacturing cloths or any other article of merchandize, or any article to which the same may be applicable for and during the *unexpired term of all patents* issued to him, bearing any date whatsoever, and for and during the unexpired term or terms of *any other* patents of renewal of patents *owned* by him."

I understand, may it please your Honor, that here are two distinct subjects of grant. One is the patents which were *issued* to Goodyear, and the other is "other patents," which are *owned* by him. One was the sulphur patent which was not issued to him, but which he had bought. He may have had others.

Now, Sir, as far as regards the patents issued to him the language is express; they are to hold the license during the unexpired term of all patents issued to him bearing any date whatsoever, and for and during the unexpired term or terms of any other patent or patents or renewal of patents owned by him. I understand that word "renewal" to mean reissue. That is the way it was understood by the Supreme Court in the Planing Machine case, and although they were aided in that case by some circumstances growing out of the state of the law at that time, yet I believe your Honor will find that they considered that to be the appropriate meaning of that word. That it is the appropriate meaning here, I think is shown by the fact that the grant is for and during the *unexpired term* of all patents or of renewals of patents. You cannot substitute the word "renewal" to "renewals," without rendering the words "unexpired term" meaningless. "The *unexpired term* of any patent or patents which may hereafter be extended," would be a strange expression.

Turning, however, from this to the next page, we come to the covenant of Charles Goodyear. Your Honor will observe that it is not an exclusive right that is granted to the Naugatuck Company; it is made exclusive in them so far as it was ever made so, simply by force of the covenant to which I will now advert.

"And the said Charles Goodyear does hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, covenant and agree to and with the said Naugatuck India-rubber Company, not to make, use or vend, or to grant to any other person or company whatever, any other license to make, use or vend said preparations or improvements in the preparation of India-rubber or to apply the same to any of the purposes to which the same can be usefully applied *during the continuance of the license hereinbefore specified* and granted to the Naugatuck Company."

That, of course, implies that that license may expire, and then Goodyear may go on to make grants. And how can this be except under an extension of some patent? And how under the extended patents, if the license of the Naugatuck Company embraces the extended as well as the unexpired terms? You perceive that he does not agree that he will not at all make grants under the license—I am now speaking in point of time—but he agrees that as long as the license continues, he is not to make grants; the license, he has previously said, is to continue, as to all patents *issued* to him during the unexpired term or terms of these patents.

Then it goes on still further to provide, that although he may sell, he is first to give the Naugatuck Company the right themselves to buy on the same terms that other people are willing to give; and the period for which they thus have the right to buy is described in this way: "That if at any time after the 20th of July, 1844, the said Goodyear, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall deem it for his or their interest to sell for a stipulated price or sum in gross, the exclusive right for the unexpired period or periods for which the same may be vested in him or them of making, using or vending said preparations," then he is to offer it to that company during the license.

If this be so, then it is manifest that neither the Naugatuck Company, nor Union India-rubber Company, who are said to have succeeded to their rights, ever could have had any right whatever in respect to this Cutler & Jencks' license, after the expiration of the letters patent; because their entire preëmotion right was limited to the expiration of the then existing patent. And the same argument will apply, as I shall hereafter apply it, to the title which they claim was made recently to them by Goodyear, under their asserted preëmption right.

There is one other element which ought to be taken into consideration in this point of view, but it connects itself so much better with that part of the argument which relates to the right to Mr. Day in conflict with the preëmption, that I will pass it over until I arrive at that.

One argument which was used by the counsel who first addressed the Court in behalf of the defendants, to show that Mr. Day did not himself understand that he had acquired the right to make woven elastic goods, as they term them, by his previous deeds, was, that he had agreed to pay the sum of $30,000, and agreed to pay a tariff under his contract with Goodyear, of May last. That I understand to be the argument—the improbability that Mr. Day would have agreed to pay $30,000, and the increased tariffs, if he already had the title.

Well, may it please your Honor, if the learned counsel on the other side are prepared to say that Mr. Day's title to all the kinds of goods mentioned in that grant of May last, was so plain and unquestionable, that as a man of sense and judgment, he might not be willing to pay for putting it beyond the reach of litigation to satisfy Goodyear of his just and even liberal intentions towards him, why then there would be an argument derived from the improbability of it. But if, on the other hand, it is perfectly apparent to the Court that, as respects many species of goods which are embraced in the license, whatever may be the ultimate decision upon the strict rights of the parties as they previously existed, there is doubt, and is certain to be litigation—whenever that conclusion is arrived at, I believe it must be held, as it has always been held, that a man may buy his peace without intending to make any admission that he had not a good right previously. It is indeed one of the ordinary incidents to a conveyance to take a covenant for further assurance; not because the parties did not consider at the time that there had been a title made, but because questions and doubts may arise. It is a matter of ordinary practice, and well known to everybody who has had experience in the administration of the law, that men take releases to fortify their titles, but I certainly never understood that such a release was a confession that no title existed previously, and I do not think it can have any such legal effect, or that it is necessary further to observe upon it.

It remains, then, so far as I have any further duty to discharge in this case, only to say a few words—and they will be very few—concerning Mr. Day's title under the contract of May last. And in respect to that, may it please your Honor, I think the counsel on the other side, who addressed the Court with so much ability yesterday, will be himself satisfied—he professed himself so yesterday, and I do not doubt his sincerity—that we have not on our part intended to keep back anything here, when he finds that I confine myself on this part of the case simply to answering the objections which he himself has made, which I take to be the legitimate and strict province of the counsel who occupies the position which I do in this cause.

Your Honor will remember that, so far as regards the manufacture of shirred or corrugated goods under Goodyear's patent, the Naugatuck Company never acquired any right whatsoever. the patent having previously been assigned over to Suydam, it being expressly declared in the instrument itself that the right to manufacture shirred goods, by which unquestionably there is meant shirred goods under this patent—is excepted out of the operation of that instrument. They had, however, as has been previously stated and fully shown, a right to use vulcanized India-rubber in the manufacture of other species of shirred or corrugated goods. They made a release or conveyance to Goodyear which has been adverted to fully before, and he assigned the rights he acquired by it to Mr. Day. Well, then, the argument on our part is—and it is for the Court to say whether it is a sound argument—that by means of that instrument the Naugatuck Company extinguished its preemption right to Goodyear.

By that grant they not only release all right they have or may have in and to the application of any preparations of India-rubber to the manufacture of shirred or corrugated goods, but they insert an express covenant, that after the first day of January, 1847, "they will not manufacture or cause to be manufactured, or be directly or indirectly concerned in the manufacture of shirred or corrugated goods." That being so, we suppose that their preemption right, if it ever existed, was released and conveyed to Goodyear by force of that deed, and when Goodyear conveyed to Day those same rights under that deed, of course he conveyed them free from any preemptive right whatever in the Naugatuck Company.

It would be unnecessary, as your Honor perceives in that point of view, to advert at all, for the purposes of this case, to the agreement or grant made in May last from Goodyear to Day; because, if the title was in the Naugatuck Company to apply vulcanized rubber to the manufacture of other kinds of shirred or corrugated goods, they conveyed it to Goodyear, and Goodyear conveyed it to Day. For the purposes of this case, therefore, it would be necessary to resort to that grant, and that is the reason why that grant from Goodyear to Day has not been put forward in this case as the exclusive source of title and relied upon by the complainant as such. From the beginning of this case, however, to the present moment, both he and his counsel have been quite aware that there were species of goods embraced in that agreement, which could not be considered as coming under the grant from Goodyear to Day, made in 1846; and therefore, inasmuch as there might be doubt, also, whether this particular species, which is now before the Court, and complained of, did come under that prior title or not, it was deemed suitable and proper to make this additional and confirmatory title of May last a part of this bill, and to rely upon it in this case, so far as it might be necessary to do so, and with no view or desire whatsoever to ask for a decision of this Court, based upon one rather than the other of these agreements. Or rather, perhaps, I ought to say, if Mr. Day has any desire or any interest in this matter, it would be that his title under the deed of May last from Goodyear might be declared to be a good title on which he could stand, leaving out of view entirely the preceding. If there be any separation between them, if there is to be a decision made upon one part and not upon the other part, it is both the wish and interest of Mr. Day that that decision should rest upon the grant in May last rather than upon the earlier grant in 1846.

Let us then, for a moment, look at this deed made in May last, and see whether the objections, which have been made to it by the learned counsel, are tenable. He first insists, that it does not presently convey anything, but is a mere executory agreement. But, if your Honor is to decide what the parties mean from what they say in their writing, I do not know how there can be a doubt about this. "I *hereby* sell, license and convey, and do hereby agree to confirm;" one part of this, as much as the other, evidencing a present conveyance; because you cannot confirm a thing that has not already been conveyed. You make a new title, and not a confirmatory title, if there has been no previous conveyance of any title. And this language, which is thus clear and explicit, not admitting of two interpretations, is perfectly consistent with everything contained in this deed. The learned counsel goes on to argue that here is a provision by which the consideration is to be fixed, requiring the aid of Nathaniel Hayward and my colleague, Mr. Jencks, and *non constat* they will ever act in the matter. Well, suppose they never do act in the matter; that does not prevent the conveyance from taking effect. He says a Court of Equity would not compel the specific performance of an agreement of that sort, one of the terms of which was that there was to be an arbitration to fix a price, unless those persons had acted or were willing to act.

Mr. Brady—A little more than price—all the terms and conditions there was of the bargain.

Mr. Curtis—I do not so understand the agreement. All the terms and conditions of the bargain, the counsel says, are to be fixed by others. Now I do not find anything in this deed that calls for or admits any such interpretation as that. The terms and conditions upon which this license shall be held and enjoyed, *as to bonuses*, not exceeding in the whole the sum of $30,000, and *tariffs* not exceeding five cents a pound, shall be fixed"—

Mr. Brady—That I read parenthetically.

Mr. Curtis—Well it must be read very parenthetically, I think, to introduce any other terms and conditions of the bargain when it says the terms and conditions upon which this license shall be held and enjoyed as to bonuses not exceeding so much, and as to tariffs not exceeding so much, shall be fixed. I do not see that there is any ambiguity in it.

Mr. Brady—There is nothing said as to how they are to be paid, nor when.

Mr. Curtis—That is quite true. The argument which I was proceeding to consider was, that a Court of Equity would not enforce a specific performance of this contract in a case where these two persons refused or failed to act. In the first place, I doubt the law. Where the purpose of the parties was manifestly merely to fix the price, Courts of Equity have said that they will put that in the hands of a master; they have sufficient confidence in his discretion to let him fix it. Besides, could not Mr. Day tender the whole $30,000, and offer to pay the five cents per pound? We are not asking here for any specific performance of the contract. Here is an executed conveyance made by Goodyear to Day, and perhaps one of the very reasons that made it an executed conveyance, instead of an executory one, was, that they or their counsel had doubts whether, if it were left executory, it could be enforced. At all events, whatever their reasons may have been, they have made an executed conveyance.

Moreover, what are these terms and conditions? Are they conditions precedent, or conditions subsequent? Are they conditions upon the performance of which the right is to vest, or are they terms and conditions upon the performance of which the right is to be enjoyed? "The terms and conditions upon which this license shall be *held and enjoyed*," are the words; not *acquired*, but held and enjoyed; entirely consistent with the previous language of the grant in which, by words as apt as any lawyer can select, a grant has been made.

I do not know, may it please your Honor, that it is my duty, and certainly it will not be my pleasure, to occupy more of the time of the Court with any observations upon this case. I return your Honor my sincere thanks for the patience with which you have listened to me, and regret that it has been necessary to make so large demands upon it.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Feb. 18.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Motion day.

Circuit—Nos. 2822, 1535, 1899, 2065, 2103 to 2166, 2142, 2321, 2429, 2639, 2694 to 2697, 2893, 3042, 1053, 1235, 1482, 1555, 1641, 1642, 1766, 1766½, 1738, 2224, 2417, 2314, 2316, 2551, 2433, 2620, 2831, 3023, 3073, 3075, 3037¾, 3110, 443, 153, 3165.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Nos. 3, 852, 443, 447, 408, 311, 400, 455, 460, 461, 463, 465 to 470, 872, (rec. case,) 237.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 694, 251, 615, 121, 724 to 727, 729, 730, 732, 733, 744, 662, 307. *Part II.*—Nos. 702, 268, 236, 711, 713, 1195, 714 to 719, 721, 723.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Feb. 17.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Davies and Clerke.

Hutchins vs. *Camp.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham

THE MCKENZIE DIVORCE CASE.

Jane McKenzie vs. *Alexander McKenzie.*—This is a divorce suit, the facts of which were mentioned in the Times of Feb. 11, when the case came up on motion to confirm a referee's report on the subject of alimony. Ordered that $20 per week be paid to the plaintiff for the support of the plaintiff and her children, to be computed from the commencement of the action, and the payment of $100 for a counsel fee, and $150 for the expenses of the referee without prejudice to an application for a further counsel fee if the same shall be rendered necessary by an unnecessary probation of the case by the defendant in the hearing of the case hereafter.

THE LOWBER CASE.

The People ex rel. Flagg vs. *Lowber.*—In this case defendant lately made an application for an order of reference to ascertain his damages, sustained by reason of the injunction issued against him.

This morning Justice Ingraham rendered his decision. He holds that as there are some questions raised in reference to the undertaking which could not properly be disposed of on a reference, and as the code leaves it discretionary with the Court to ascertain the damages, "by a reference or otherwise," the better disposition of the motion would be to leave defendant to his remedy by an action upon the undertaking. Order accordingly.

Smith vs. *The Mayor et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Circuit.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Frederic W. Sargent et al. vs. *Elijah B. Bundick.*—This action is brought to recover $550, the value of some furnishing goods alleged to have been stolen from the plaintiffs and sold to the defendant.

It appears that the plaintiffs, who are a firm under the name of Saigen & Candy, at No. 13 Barclay-st., New-York, had in their employ a boy named Daniel Bedell. This boy was in the habit, during the early part of the year 1857, of taking goods from his employers and selling them. He sold a quantity to the defendant, who is a colored man, and who keeps a tailor shop at No. 76 South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, telling him where and how he obtained the goods. The boy has made his affidavit to these facts, and has testified to them upon examination upon the stand. The negro tailor, also examined, denies that he took them knowing them to be stolen, and to corroborate his story, shows that the pencil marks then on the goods still remain. The case is still on.

Superior Court—General Term.

Richard G. Fowles vs. *Henry C. Bowen.*—This case came up to-day for argument, on the defendant's appeal from the verdict of the Jury against him, rendered on the second trial, a year or two since, for some $4,500.

The circumstances of the case are somewhat familiar to the public, and are briefly as follows: Fowles, in 1851, was discharged from the employment of the firm of Bowen & McNamee, of which defendant was a member. He applied to the firm for letters of introduction, being about to go West. Both Bowen & McNamee refused. But subsequently he applied to Mr. Stone, a junior member of the firm, for such letters, and he, Stone, contrary to the expressed wishes and dissent of his seniors, gave some letters, the contents of which, it was claimed, those senior partners did not know. Immediately after Fowles left, the fact that he had taken with him six large trunks came to the knowledge of the firm, and seriously excited their suspicions as to his honesty, as he was receiving with them, up to the time he left, a small salary of only some $400 per annum.

They next heard that Fowles was in the employment of one of their customers, the house of G. M. Wood, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon after one of that house coming to this City to buy goods, Mr. Bowen, when he came to his store, took him apart and made the statement, which is the subject of this action, which was, as stated in the case, as follows: "Mr. Bowen stated that he desired to set us right in regard to a young man whom we had in our employ, namely, Richard G. Fowles; he said Mr. Fowles had become such a notorious liar that we could place little or no confidence in him, in fact, we have strong cause to doubt his honesty, so strong that we have written to Mr. John Shillito, of Cincinnati, to employ a police force to watch him; this course was brought about from the fact of Fowles having some six large trunks in his possession when he left New-York," and the gentleman from G. M. Wood's house agreed to treat this communication as confidential.

On the last trial the defendant introduced no evidence, but rested upon his objections to the plaintiff not having proved any case; claiming that the communication proved was a fair and privileged communication from employer to employe, and that nothing had been shown to destroy the privileged character of the statement. The appeal is now urged chiefly on the legal questions connected with the case, and on the ground that the verdict was entirely unsupported by any evidence, and was the result of misapprehension on the part of the jury, or passion or prejudice.

F. B. Cutting and G. W. Parsons, counsel for defendant; Charles O'Conor and Wm. Fullerton, counsel for plaintiff.

Trial Term.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Ann Pierson vs. *Louis Waefalaer.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff, who is a colored woman and a widow, to recover damages for injuries occasioned to her in January, 1857, by being run over by the defendant's sleigh.

The plaintiff, who appears to be somewhat over fifty years of age, was crossing Broadway at Chambers-street, when she was run over and seriously injured by the defendant, who was driving up Broadway. Her shoulder and one of her hips were badly injured—so badly that, as appeared by the testimony of the physician who attended her, partial paralysis ensued in a few weeks, from which she has not yet entirely recovered. The same witness said that she would probably never fully recover. She was able, however, with the help of a crutch, to attend at Court to day, and to go upon the stand, and told her story, which she did in a very straightforward manner.

Her testimony as to the accident was corroborated by a policeman stationed at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, and that as to the extent and severity of her injuries, her son and daughter, and the physician called to attend her. Before the accident, as appeared by the testimony of her daughter, she had supported herself very comfortably indeed and also an invalid daughter, now deceased, by making and selling mats. Since the accident, however, she has been reduced to the necessity of begging.

The defendant testifies that he was driving carefully and slowly, and that the injuries were the result of inevitable accident.

The Jury had not agreed when our reporter left.

Special Term.

Before Justice Mencrief.

DECISIONS.

John A. C. Gray vs. *The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—Motion for a reference denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

Moses L. Friend vs. *Samuel P. Townshend.*—Motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Brown vs. *The Mayor, etc.*—The plaintiff in this action is a policeman. He was in the year 1855 suspended for six months, and received but half-pay for the whole of that time. He now sued to recover the balance; denying both the legality of his suspension and the justice of his sentence. The law, it was shown, provides that in case of the suspension of a policeman he is to receive no pay. It was proved that his sentence was read to him in the Station-house, and that he, after that, signed a receipt in full for each month's pay, when in fact he received only half-pay. The Jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

W. B. Barnaby for plaintiff; Richard Busteed for defendants.

Special Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

Driscoll vs. *Driscoll.*—Divorce granted.

The Proposed New City Railroads—Special and Important Presentment by the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

It is a circumstance of very rare occurrence that a Grand Jury of this Court make a special presentment in the middle of the Term. Yesterday they did so, requesting of the Recorder that a copy should be forthwith forwarded to both houses of the Legislature at Albany. The Presentment is as follows:

Grand Jury Room, New-York, Feb. 16, 1859.

The Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York deem it both expedient and necessary that immediate measures be taken to inquire into the matter of Railroads in this City; and especially to inquire into the method now resorted to in obtaining Legislative sanction to additional charters, whereby the streets of our city are to be usurped by rail tracks, to the manifest injury of vested private rights, and in total disregard of that great fundamental principle of all good Governments, which admits, in no form, that private rights and private property shall be taken for public uses without full and ample compensation.

The Grand Inquest will not stop now to inquire whether the right belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, or to the Legislature, to authorize a Company or association of individuals to lay down iron rails upon our streets for railroad purposes. One point, however, seems clear and self-evident, that neither the Corporation nor the Legislature, nor any other power in the land, under any pretext whatever, can, with impunity, molest, injure, or take away private rights or property without full and ample compensation to the party or parties injured.

Of late it would seem that this great fundamental safeguard is sought to be set aside; and under the guise of a public good, comparatively few individuals continue in seeking Legislative sanction to charters which, if obtained, would establish a precedent of most dangerous character, and scarcely fail to bring in open conflict a very large portion of our fellow citizens (whose rights and property are sought to be despoiled) with the private cupidity of a comparative few who seek that end.

There are several bills now before the Legislature of this State asking of that body the chartered right of constructing railroads on sundry streets of our City. None of these bills contain any of the ordinary restraint which legislative prudence should exact and demand, nor is any sound reason assigned why they are omitted in such bills.

These facts are well calculated to awaken fears and suspicions of no ordinary character—a few of which may be readily stated:

First—No amount of capital is named; the obvious reason of which may be that, although a railroad may only cost, say one hundred thousand dollars for its construction and equipment, an amount of stock may be issued of five times that amount of actual cost of constructing and equipping the road. The extra amount then of stock (which costs nothing to create) could not well have any other object or aim than that of furnishing the means required to buy up advocacy, or buy off opposition; and any balance left of this extra stock to go into the pockets of the projectors of the enterprise, as a reward for their labor and anxiety in promoting "public good."

2. No provision is made in any of these bills to remunerate any private interest that may be injured by the railroad sought to be constructed, when it is well known that a vast amount of private injury will be inflicted upon a wide circle of industrious and taxpaying citizens by reason of said road. The whole system of rightfully assessing upon the benefited, and remunerating the injured, is totally and entirely ignored, or set aside, in these novel schemes of modern benefactors.

3. To facilitate legislative action in relation to these Railroad bills, an existing law is sought to be set aside, which prohibits "the laying down of any railroad-track on the streets of any town or city of this State, unless asked for in writing by two-thirds of property-holders on said streets." This law was enacted to secure a community against just such an evil as is now sought to be inflicted. If said law is inexpedient, let it be annulled and stricken from our statute-books by the same process and power by which it came there; not by this species of special legislation which, by a few (almost covert) words, in the body or tail of a railroad bill, makes it lawful to do an act in one town of our State which would be unlawful to do in another, thus bringing down the high dignity and open and square action of legislative power to a facile machine to serve the purposes of private cupidity and selfish gain, which are too apt to seek out short cuts to fortune by such means than by the slower but more honorable pursuits of honest industry. This community has enough (and far over enough) of that class of people who seek a living without productive labor. The Legislature should be slow and cautious in granting chartered privileges to any combinations of such, under whatever guise they may approach that fountain of law making. The evil is great enough in franchises already granted thus of more than doubtful character, and the success of these create fears in a community that additional sanctions may eventually prevail, whereby insecurity is felt, the value of property is diminished on contemplated routes of City railroads; and here it may be stated, by way of enlightenment to legislative action, that apparent advocacy of, or absence of open opposition to, some of the proposed measures, especially that of the so-called "Seventh-avenue (or parallel) Broadway Relief Railroad" bill, is found only on streets it does not propose to occupy, and which streets hope to seek immunity or escape from like infliction, which may visit them if this be denied.

The Grand Inquest, in discharge of a solemn duty, present as a grave public evil this bold and daring attempt to invade private rights by means and projects set forth, and invoke the law-making power not only to withhold its sanction, but in its dignity to frown down all such daring attempts against the fundamental principle which secures private property and the peace and good order of communities.

Approved unanimously, and ordered signed by Foreman and Secretary.

CHAS. AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Foreman.

Robert S. Hone, Secretary.

Before the Grand Jury left the Court-room, the Recorder stated to them that circumstances had transpired since he delivered his charge, which made it necessary for him again to address them. The trial of Mary Fitch and Mary Colwell, on Monday, had developed a state of things in connection with the hoarding of foundling children, and others, intrusted to the care of the Governors of the Almshouse, which rendered some action on the part of the Grand Inquest imperative. He trusted they would give the subject their earnest attention, as it was evident that cruelties had been resorted to by the nurses, which were truly revolting to contemplate.

A Grand Juror inquired if they had the power to summon witnesses while investigating the subject. The Recorder replied that they had. The Grand Jury then retired from the Court Room.

The trial of Michael Forrest for the murder of Christopher Goff, was resumed yesterday, and terminated in his conviction for manslaughter in the third degree. He was sentenced to three years and ten months in the State Prison.

John Thompson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty. He was charged with stealing coats and vests worth $50 from on board the steamboat *Enoch Dean*. Sentenced to four years and three months in the State Prison.

Andrew Coulier pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

David Barr pleaded guilty to a similar offence, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Washington Hoyt, William Mather, and Charles Heath, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the first degree. Mather, an old offender, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years, but Hoyt and Heath, owing to the special intercession of the District-Attorney, were allowed to depart, with suspension of judgment hanging over their heads, in the event of their committing another crime.

Franklin Barker, aged 12, and John Stringer, aged 15 years, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859.
GRAND CONCERT OF
THE NEW-YORK ALLEGEMEINE SAENGERBUND,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
GERMAN HOSPITAL FUND.
With the aid of the
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
Mme. ANNE CARADORI,
and Herr WILLIAM DOCHLER.
Conductors.....Fr. Kruger and A. Paur.
Leader.....J. Noll
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture to "Oberon".....C. M. Von Weber
2. "Liebe".....Oberuhini
New-York Allgemein Sangerbund.
3. Scene and Aria a. d. Opera "Freischütz"..Von Weber
Mme. CARADORI.
4. Adagio and Rondo, Violin Concert.....David
Herr WM. DOCHLER.
5. Dithyrambe, Soli. Chor and Orchestra.....J. Biets
New-York Allgemein Sangarbund.
PART II.
1. Walpurgisnacht, Introduction, Soli and Chor.....Mendelssohn B.
German Liederkranz.
2. Scene and Arie.....Beethoven
Mme. CARADORI.
3. Kriegertod, Preis Composition.....Fr. Kruger
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission ticket, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Family Circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Tickets for sale at Hall & Son's music store, No. 247 Broadway; D. Westerman & Co.'s bookstore, No. 290 Broadway, and Wm. Radde's Bookstore, 290 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC INDIAN SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STŒPEL.
Its first production in New-York.
Mrs. I. I. HARWOOD,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Mrs. H. MILLARD,
(From Julien's Concerts and Her Majesty's Theatre.)
Dr. GUILMETTE.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will sing the choruses, and
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
composed of the finest artists in the United States, will be under the direction of Mr. Stœpel.
MATILDA HERON
will connect the musical portion of the work by Readings from the original Poem.
PROGRAMME—Part I.
THE PEACE PIPE.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
SONG OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.....DR. GUILMETTE
READING.
HIAWATHA'S BIRTH.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
THE ORADLE SONG.....MRS. HARWOOD
READING.
CANOE BUILDING SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
FIGHT WITH MUDGE-KEEWIS.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
HIAWATHA'S WOOING TRIO,
MRS. HARWOOD, MR. MILLARD,
AND DR. GUILMETTE.
PART II.
HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST.....READING
PAU-BUH-KEENA'S BEGGAR DANCE..ORCHESTRA
READING.
CHIBIABO'S LOVE SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
MAGIC CORN-FIELD DANCE.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
RAVENS' CHORUS.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
HARVEST CHORUS.....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
APPROACH OF WINTER.....ORCHESTRA
FAMINE AND FEVER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
DEATH SONG OF MINNEHAHA.....Mrs. HARWOOD,
READING.
SPRING AND SUMMER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STŒPEL.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION TICKET.....$1
Every ticket sold in advance of the evening of performance will have a reserved seat. They may be procured after Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Academy of Music, Breusing's and Hall's music stores, and Sibell's, Wall-st.
Family Circle.....50 cents. | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 1859,
will be represented the successful spectacle intended to illustrate the feats in the ancient lists, and entitled
THE TURNAMENT;
Or, The Days of Chivalry.
DAN RICE
will appear in his "Original Conversaziones,"
AND WILL TALK
On prominent topics of the day.
THE COMIC MULES.
And the Horse of Beauty EXCELSIOR,
with the great and effective combination spectacle of the
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
THE WHOLE COMPANY WILL PERFORM.
N. B.—There will be a brilliant MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY afternoon. Open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock. On this occasion DAN RICE will appear as the American Humorist, introducing the horse EXCELSIOR, the MULES. Also, the CURRICULUM.
The patrons of Niblo's are informed that, as the afternoon entertainments conclude at 4 o'clock, their carriages can be ordered at that hour.
MONDAY NIGHT NEXT—First appearance of the matchless tight-rope nitrate, Mlle. JEANNETTE ELSLER, and the eminent London Clown, Mr. NAT AUSTIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CONTINUATION OF THE STAY
OF
NIXON & CO.'S CIRCUS,
TO THE PATRONS OF NIBLO'S.
Messrs. NIXON & CO. have the gratification of being able to announce to the patrons of Niblo's Garden that, through the kindness of Mr. Niblo, their sojourn at this house will be prolonged. This extension of time enables them to produce, in great style, the new version of the moral fairy romance of
CINDERELLA;
Or, The Fairy and the Glass Slipper.
Which is in rehearsal, and will soon be represented by a large and accomplished corps of juvenile artists.
N. B.—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, first night of the engagement of
Mlle. JEANNETTE ELSLER,
The most remarkable, elegant, graceful, expert, and daring tight rope artist in the world. Her many splendid and unique *tours de force* upon the cord have delighted immense audiences in the Paris and London amphitheatres, and have elicited the most elaborate eulogies from the French and English Press. Her engagement here is necessarily limited. On Monday night, also, first appearance in America of the distinguished London clown, Mr. NAT AUSTIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
As evinced by its unparalled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
This Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
Anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER.
To conclude with a
FAVORITE AFTERPIECE.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE VETERAN.
Continuing to draw houses
CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
Notwithstanding the late inclement weather, will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING.
In order to afford variety, and to give a fresh charm to the scenic grandeur of the Drama,
AN ADDITION AL TABLEAU
has been arranged, and will be presented for the first time, on Monnday evening next, with those already so popular.
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES
and the Regiment on the March.
NOTICE.—Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Otwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
BENEFIT OF Mr. CHANFRAU.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 18,
The entertainment will commence with
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
To be followed by the Drama of the
TOODLES.
To conclude with the Drama of
SIXTEEN STRING JACK.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
THIS EVENING, Feb. 17,
The performance will commence with
OLD HONESTY.
After which, Shakespeare's Comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE VILLAGERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859,
The performance will commence with
O'NIEL, THE REBEL.
After which,
NICK OF THE WOODS,
Concluding with TAILOR OF TAMWORTH.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S LAST Reading from Shakespeare in New-York, previous to her retirement from public life, will take place at Dodworth's Saloon, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 18, to begin at 8 o'clock precisely, when Mrs. Kemble will read HAMLET. Tickets $1 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,
For the Benefit of
THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW-YORK,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859.
The following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their services:
Miss MADELINE GELLIE,
Miss MARY GELLIE,
W. H. COOK,
Mons. RIVARDE,
J

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert of the Saengerbund.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—A Favorite Farce.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Prance and Algebra.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Toodles—Silver-String Jack.

BOWERY THEATRE—O'Nail—Nick of the Woods—Tailor of Tamworth.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Old Honesty—Katharine and Petruchio—Villagers.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madama Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton and Bremen, to-morrow, Feb. 19, will close at the New-York Post-office, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Galway steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday. Her advices are fully one week later than those by the *America*, and are quite interesting. The latest telegraphic dispatches from London, received at Galway just previous to the sailing of the steamer, announce that the political disquietude is increasing. Parliament was opened on the 3d by the Queen in person. Her speech was considered very non-committal, though not unusually so, and though entirely silent on the war question, caused a decline in both the English and French funds. Consols went down to 94¼, at which figure they stood on the 5th. The speech is decided enough with respect to Mexico. It announces that instructions have been issued to the commanders of the English Naval forces in the Mexican waters to demand, and if necessary to enforce, reparation for the numerous outrages suffered by British subjects. By the arrival of the Brazilian mails at Lisbon, intelligence from Paraguay had been received, which is somewhat later. It announces that the Brazilian Government had offered its mediation between Paraguay and the United States, and that the offer had been accepted by Commissioner Bowlin. Among the passengers by the *Prince Albert* is William Smith O'Brien. The market reports by this arrival are also interesting. Cotton had advanced at the commencement of the week, with an active demand, but was quoted dull again on the 5th. Breadstuffs and Provisions were firm.

The mails by the *America*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., were delivered in this City last evening. The screw-steamship *Lebanon*, of the Cunard Company, which left Liverpool at the same time as the *America*, reached the dock in Jersey City yesterday at noon. From these sources we have extended particulars of events to the day of sailing, the more interesting of which we add to the summary received from Halifax.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool Feb. 2, is now in her eighteenth day; and the *Africa*, from the same port on the 5th, in her fifteenth day; and either may at any moment arrive with important details.

Debates on the Appropriation bills principally occupied the attention of Congress yesterday, varied in the Senate by a further consideration of the Cuban question. The General Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee as it came from the House. The resolution recently introduced by Senator Wilson, calling for detailed information relative to Mr. Butterfield's overland mail contracts, was agreed to. The Homestead bill, after some opposition, was taken up and read, but it was afterwards laid aside for the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which was subsequently laid aside for the Cuba bill, on which speeches were made by Messrs. Chandler, of Michigan, and Polk, of Alabama, and then again taken up and discussed until the adjournment. In the House, John Cassin, of Philadelphia, who failed to appear when summoned to give testimony before the Printing Investigation Committee, was brought up in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and made a satisfactory apology. The bill regulating postage on newspapers and periodicals was taken up and passed. It provides for the punishment of petty frauds for which hitherto there has been no remedy. After refusing to consider the bill to abolish the franking privilege, the House went into Committee for the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, moved to strike out an appropriation of $100,000 for the recruiting service, and the motion was debated until the adjournment, without any definite action.

It is understood that Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois intends, the first thing on the meeting of the House this morning, to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation of the charges of corruption embodied in the letter of our Washington correspondence published on Wednesday morning. He had a resolution to that effect ready yesterday, but could not get an opportunity to offer it. The matter was canvassed quite generally by the members of the House, and the general conclusion was that an investigation could not be avoided. The Sherman Committee will undoubtedly report on Saturday or Monday. The facts which have transpired in advance do not come from members of the Committee, but from witnesses examined, who have been placed under no obligation to keep their testimony secret.

The State Department yesterday received dispatches which leave very little doubt that the misunderstanding with Paraguay will be amicably arranged. This is confirmatory of news already received through unofficial sources.

In the State Senate yesterday, very little business of general interest was transacted. An evening session was held, at which the general orders were considered, and several measures moved forward a stage. In the Assembly the entire day session was consumed in attempts to perfect the bill consolidating and amending the various acts relating to the State Prison. During the evening session an attempt was made to obtain a third reading for the Registry bill, but it failed, and it was made the special order for Friday of next week. The bill authorizing the construction of the Avenue D Railroad was recommitted to the Railroad Committee, to allow of the taking of more testimony in reference to it. A resolution was adopted to adjourn over from to-day until Wednesday evening of next week.

The Rhode Island American State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, met at Providence yesterday. Mr. Thomas G. Turner, who was on Thursday last nominated by the Republicans, was unanimously accepted by the Convention. Two of the other candidates nominated are not on the Republican ticket.

The *ex parte* Council having under consideration the points presented by the members of Dr. Cheever's Church reached their decision yesterday afternoon. The Committee of five, appointed yesterday, of which the Rev. Dr. Bacon was Chairman, presented a report, which was unanimously adopted, declaring the Church in the wrong, and ordering the Moderator and Clerk of the Council to furnish the seceding members with letters in the regular form to whatever Churches they might desire to join. After a few remarks by Messrs. Wood and Haynes and by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, the Council adjourned *sine die*.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions made, yesterday, a special presentment, of considerable interest, relative to the bills now pending before the Legislature, for the increase of street railroads in this City. In their own words, they "present as a grave public evil this bold and daring attempt to invade private rights, for the construction of such roads, and invoke the law-making power not only to withhold its sanction, but in its dignity to frown down all such daring attempts against the fundamental principle which secures private property and the peace and good order of communities." The Recorder drew the attention of the Grand Jury to the revolting disclosures in connection with the treatment of foundlings by nurses employed by the Governors of the Almshouse. In the case of Michael Forrest, charged with the murder of Christopher Gott, the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. He was sentenced to three years and ten months in the State Prison.

The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening were mostly of a routine character. A resolution, directing that Chambers-street be paved with block pavement, was referred. The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of paying Ira Buckman, Jr., $2,000 for plans for repairing the City Hall, was laid over. The resolutions passed by the Board of Ten Governors, requesting an investigation of the management of the affairs of the Almshouse Department, were read and laid on the table.

The Mayor yesterday signed the Tax Levy, and wrote on the back of it that there were many items in it which he objected to, and for which he should return it to the Common Council were it not that the public interest required that it should be sent to the Legislature without further delay, and that he believed the Legislature would strike out the objectionable items. The Tax Levy will be transmitted to Albany this morning.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,500 bales, at somewhat firmer prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in demand. Quotations were generally unchanged. Provisions were in fair request, at, however, drooping rates for hog products. Coffee, Hay, Iron, Lead, Molassee, Naval Stores, Oils and Rice were quiet. Sugars were more sought after, and sales comprised 1,075 hhds., mainly Cuba; 600 boxes Havana and 1,820 bags Calcutta at uniform rates. The reported transactions in Tallow amounted to 60,000 lbs. at 11c. ₱ lb. The auction sales of Teas passed off pretty briskly, all the desirable lots disposed of having been taken at full prices. Whisky and Freights were inactive.

The City Railroads.

The Grand Jury is undoubtedly a most useful institution. It is traditionally the "palladium of our liberties," and all that sort of thing—and is supposed to be one of the barriers which stands between us and total ruin. But it has also a legal as well as a traditional character; its duties and privileges are defined by law, and it can only preserve that popular respect which is essential to its usefulness by confining its functions within their appropriate limits. It occasionally happens that some ambitious individual, dissatisfied with his own sphere of action, is appointed to membership of this important body, and imagines himself quite at liberty on that account to put things right in the universe at large.

Such an instance seems to have happened yesterday. The Grand Jury—suspending their proper business of inquiring into crimes committed within their jurisdiction—interrupted their legitimate labors for the purpose of instructing our Legislature at Albany as to its duties and rights on certain subjects awaiting its action. What has the Grand Jury to do with legislation at Albany? What business is it to that body, in its official capacity, whether the Legislature does its duty or not? Why not instruct Congress—read a lecture to the English Parliament, and issue "presentments" against the Emperor Napoleon or the King of the Cannibal Islands? Mr. C. A. Davis, the foreman of this Jury, is a very worthy, intelligent and influential citizen, and in that capacity has a perfect right to issue letters missive, as many, as emphatic and as denunciatory as he pleases, to our law-makers at Albany and at Washington But, as Foreman of the Grand Jury, he has no more to do with these matters than he has with the management of the Bank Department or the Superintendence of the State Canals. And it is simply a piece of impertinence for the body over which he presides, to bring into Court in the form of a presentment, such a document as is embodied in our report of yesterday's proceedings in the Court of Sessions.

As to the measures against which this remonstrance is urged, we have nothing new to say. It is easy and generally safe to say that these schemes for City Railroads aim at the private emolument of their originators rather than the public good;—but it is quite as true that more than half the hostility they encounter is due to the same selfish motive. Mr. Davis and his coadjutors are quite as likely to be influenced by motives of pecuniary advantage to themselves in opposing these roads, as are those by whom they are pressed upon the Legislature. One thing is very clear:—the City at large has been immensely benefited by the Railroads that have already been constructed—and we have good reason to believe that the system might be advantageously extended.

Still, we concur entirely with those who think that no new charters should be granted without more stringent provisions for the public convenience. Every existing railroad in the City presumes upon the public patience, and outrages public decency by the manner in which it treats the public from whom it holds its charter. The most intense self-interest, based upon a reckless disregard of public rights, marks the conduct of each of the existing roads:—and if we had a Common Council which cared one straw for the public interest, when opposed by private bribes, we should see these roads held to a rigid account, and compelled to reform their management in these respects. As it is, however, the matter is probably beyond the reach of remedy; and we can only hope that, in any new charters that may be granted, greater care will be taken to protect the public against the selfish rapacity of these chartered monopolies.

Protecting the Interests of the City.

There could not possibly be a better plan conceived than that of forming an association for protecting the interests of the City, and among the names of the gentlemen that we have seen published in connection with such an association we recognize many that the public would naturally have a right to look for in such a movement, and that will inspire confidence and hope in the integrity and beneficence of the association. The only cause for regret that we can discover in the movement is, that it is too limited in its proposed action, and does not commence at the right end of the subject. The design of the association is to "protect the interests of the City against legislative interference at Albany." But the interests of the City which require protecting are assailed by the enemies of its prosperity at our own doors. The harm that can be done at Albany is of very limited extent compared with the gross abuses which we suffer at the hands of our own municipal officials. The Greeks are at our own doors and not in Albany. If the class of men who have joined in this movement for protecting the interests of the City would but condescend to take an interest in the nomination and election of our representatives and local officers, they might spare themselves the troubles of getting up an association to protect us from legislative interference at Albany. After surrendering your life and property into the hands of incompetent and unprincipled managers, it is too late to think of defending yourself against the consequences of your own folly and improvidence. Mr. James W. Gerard said, at the meeting of the Committee on Wednesday night, that "public opinion needed to be aroused, a point which no one will be likely to dispute. But public opinion must be roused for the future action of the people, and to prevent the necessity of forming an association to protect the people from the vicious conduct of their own representatives. And to do this thoroughly, there could hardly be a better plan devised than for the gentlemen who have taken the first steps in this business to form themselves into a permanent organization, to enroll as many of their class as they can on their list, and take active measures for exercising the influence to which they are entitled at the next election. Let them come to a direct issue with the unprincipled vagabonds, adventurers and mercenary political speculators, who have so long had things their own way, and determine in a fair stand-up-fight which is the stronger party of the two. The intelligent, well-disposed and respectable people of the City would outnumber two to one their opponents, if they could ever be brought to take sufficient interest in the prosperity of the City to act in concert. The present moment is a very favorable time for making a beginning, for it will be too late to wait until the eve of an election. The other side are already well organized and wide awake, and they can only be overcome by a party equally well organized and wide awake.

The Fruits of Spiritualism.

Whether Spiritualism be true or false, it is, we feel bound to say, getting at least to be thoroughly disgusting. We have no intention of entering into a controversy with Judge Edmonds or anybody else upon the merits of his visions or revelations. It matters—for the purposes of the comments we are about to make—very little whether they be all as reliable as Gospel, or as illusory as a dyspeptic dream; but the disagreeable fact undoubtedly is, that the whole system has become a nuisance, and only a nuisance to the sober and decent portion of the community. Possibly the spirits of dead men do keep up communication with the world they have left behind them; possibly they rap tables, ring bells, open doors, eat pine-apples, answer questions; possibly many of the mediums are honest people. All this admitted, there remains still the unpleasant truth to be disposed of, that the only visible result of the spiritualistic communications and influence so far has been dirt and rascality—rapes, adulteries, bigamies, seductions, desertions. The world was a very bad world several years ago, when the spirits first made known their presence within its borders. It was wallowing in ignorance, and steeped in guilt. It was crying for more light; groping its way painfully and with slow and uncertain steps towards small and tardy improvements. It was halting every day over problems in morals, in religion and in science, which it could not and dared not solve. It was writhing under a load of misery; longing, in the midst of evils for which it saw no remedy on this side of the grave, for even a solitary ray of that knowledge from the other side, in the full blaze of which departed souls are supposed to sit. The spirits have, nevertheless, now for more than ten years been hammering, and thumping, and ringing, and fingering, and gamholing, and who of us all is wiser or better? Who knows more of the unseen world than he knew before a table ever stood on one leg, or danced a reel round the room? Who amongst us has had one of the terrible mysteries of human existence made clearer? Who has had one doubt removed, one hope strengthened? Who has had "fixed fate, free will, or fore-knowledge," made a whit less knotty to him? What problem in science, or morals, or politics has been solved by all this damage to people's furniture?

Suppose all the letters and responses and discourses which have been ascribed to the spirits be as authentic as revelation itself; how are we to get over the fact that they are all trash—a mass of absurdities and puerilities which it would grieve the heart of the fondest parent to find his petticoated son committing to paper in a writing lesson? Nobody with a particle of common sense or anything in the world to do, would listen for five minutes to such rubbish as Goethe, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and Socrates and other great men have communicated to us through the mediums, from the lips of a living man. Why then listen to it from the dead? A fair and candid examination of all that the spirits of these worthies have been good enough to transmit to us through Spiritualistic channels, leads us irresistibly to the conclusion that in their present state of existence they are buried either in dotage or in idiotcy. This fact appears in every one of their lucubrations. Why then not leave them alone? Why tear aside the curtain of the grave to reveal to the prying eyes of a scoffing generation all the heroes of past ages afflicted with incurable imbecility? Could mankind be treated to a more disheartening and demoralizing spectacle?

Even if we were ourselves a spiritualist, or even a favored medium, pestered every night by stupid common-places from Melancthon or Thomas a Kempis, we should, for the reasons aforesaid, feel it to be our duty to keep silent in the matter, and bury our revelations in our own bosom. Since we should feel thoroughly satisfied that we had nothing to repeat which the world would be benefited by hearing, we would endeavor to avoid the scandal and misunderstandings which the strange nature and stranger source of our communications would be sure to cause among the vast crowd of "the unlearned and unstable." For the sake of weak minds, shaken nerves, and bad digestions, we would submit in silence to the tormenting follies of the reformer and the priests—if no means could be discovered of getting rid of them. The spiritualist doctors, however, do not look on the matter in this light. They are not satisfied unless they make converts to a creed which strikes a blow at the firmest and most sacred of human consolations, and teaches with supernatural authority that the wisest men of earth may pass the portals of the grave to become driveling fools on the other side.

There is, however, another side to this matter—the dirty side. The spirits, besides being unmistakable blockheads, are as prurient as Peter Dens himself. They were not in this field five years till they sought a "fusion" with the Free-Lovers, began to assail the marriage relation, invent new causes of difference between man and wife, and find excuses to satisfy the consciences of bigamists, and adulterers and fornicators. The actual, tangible, unavoidable sources of unhappiness in married life are, unfortunately, numerous enough. The spirits have added one more to the list—the sad list which has come down to us through thousands of years, blurred by the tears of countless generations. They have discovered that a man may desert his lawful wife for want of "spiritual affinity" between them. To learn what this means we know not where to turn; to learn what it leads to we have only to read the newspapers every day, and to run through the record of households broken up, of children disgraced, wives deserted—of able and useful men repudiating all that their past lives had honored and upheld—of repentance, remorse and misery, sown broadcast, which they contain. As usual in all similar delusions, women are the greater sufferers. They are the prey, not only of their fellow disciples, but of outside impostors;—witness the disgusting Hume case which is now before our courts, but of which, in mercy to their sense of decency, we have spared our readers the details.

In view of all this, we think we may fairly suggest to the honest leaders of this movement—for we have no doubt there are many such—the propriety of applying to the doctrines and discourses of the spirits the rules by which the compositions of living men are judged. The former have given us nothing yet which furnishes internal evidence either of superior knowledge or wisdom; nothing which even repays the trouble of printing. Why then not criticize their performances as those of mortals are criticized, and bury what is trashy in oblivion? Above all, why not judge the system by its fruits, and, even if its teachings be true in every item, if the fruits are evil, consign them to obscurity, for the sake of the human race. Spirits are, in virtue of their residence in the other world, independently of the intrinsic worth and purity of their preaching, not any better authority on any subject than the devil himself; and yet, abandoning one's wife on his suggestion is considered a disgraceful act.

Partisan Views of the Registry Law.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, referring to the Registry Law, says that "the House of Assembly is engaged in debating a plan for *obstructing and embarrassing* citizens in their right of suffrage." This mode of characterizing that measure, if true at all, is equally true of those provisions of the Constitution which relate to the rights of citizens as voters. The State contains about three millions of citizens. Of these only half a million, or thereabouts, are entitled, under any circumstances, to vote. And that comparatively small proportion is placed under divers "obstructions" and "embarrassments." In order to be admitted to the ballot box, a man must have been a citizen ten days. He must have been an inhabitant of the State one year. President Buchanan himself, should he move into Albany at the close of his term, would find himself effectually "embarrassed" and "obstacled," should he attempt to vote at the ensuing State or Charter election. It is also necessary that a citizen should have been four months a resident in his county. Also, he must have lived thirty days in the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote. And, finally, he cannot be permitted to vote anywhere but in the election district where he actually resides, for any officer whatever—not even for Governor. Here be "obstructions" and "embarrassments" in abundance, provided by the Constitution itself. Why? Not certainly to hinder voters in the honest exercise of the franchise. By no means. But to do precisely what the Registry bill proposes more effectually to accomplish, to exclude spurious voters in order that those really entitled should have the benefit of their franchise. Those constitutional restrictions are liable to the same objections of principle which the *Atlas and Argus* urges against the measure before the Legislature, as that journal cannot fail to perceive. But in order still more thoroughly to guard the ballot-box from fraud, and as if conscious that the safeguards imposed by the Constitution might prove insufficient, its framers empowered the Legislature to add others, by inserting in that instrument the following provision, viz:

"Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

The "obstructions" and "embarrassments" complained of are in strict accordance with the Constitution. They can keep none but spurious voters from the polls, and are obnoxious to such and their friends only.

Morality of the Usury Laws.—A cause where the defence was usury has just been tried at Rochester, which, from the amount involved, and other circumstances, excited a good deal of remark. One of the Rochester Banks sued a leading business man of that city on a note, or notes, for $15,000, borrowed money. The debt was originally much smaller, but had been increased from time to time for two or three years, by renewals and additional borrowing. At length notes were given payable in Albany, and the defendant, for some reason connected with that fact, paid, or agreed to pay, $75 additional. When the obligations matured, it was claimed that the taint of usury lurked in this $75 item, and on that ground the borrower refused payment of the entire debt of $15,000. Nor was this all. There was another debt from him to the bank of $10,000, which he gave notice he should resist the payment of, relying upon the same defence.

The $15,000 cause has been decided in favor of the plaintiff—the bank—and against the party who set up the plea of usury. Some legal ground was found by the Judge, to the joy of the jury and the satisfaction of the public, for overruling the unconscionable defence. But it might easily have been otherwise. Without any intention to take usurious interest, the bank, in that case, might have been ensnared into some act or agreement, which, in the eye of the law, would have vitiated its claim, and caused the sacrifice of the entire debt. Men called respectable, do not hesitate to avail themselves of such legal advantages to cheat their creditors. We are often told of the Shylock practices of usurers. The Shylocks, however, are not all on one side; and in nine cases out of ten the man who will plead usury to escape the payment of a debt is ten times as great a scamp as the man who exacts unlawful interest for the use of money.

A Timely and Just Rebuke.—We are very glad to see by the only City journal which thought it necessary to report the Rev. Mr. Kalloch's lecture, that his audience was very small indeed. We trust this fact will teach the young gentlemen of the Benevolent Association which invited him here, a lesson which they evidently needed. It was natural that they should desire to increase the funds in their treasury, and we have no reason to doubt that they would have made a good use of them. But there are some things which it is neither right nor decent to do, even for the sake of a lawful and a laudable end; and trading in such a notoriety as that which attaches to Mr. Kalloch's name is one of them. Mr. K. is not a man of any considerable reputation for ability, for eloquence, or for any other special excellence. His connection with a disgusting criminal trial was what was relied on to give him an audience, and make his lecture profitable: and we consider it creditable to our City that the unprincipled calculation proved a failure. We would not discourage Mr. K. in any attempt he may make to reestablish his character and convince the public of his innocence:—but we would advise him not to thrust himself needlessly upon public notice.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Charges of Corruption---An Investigation to be Ordered.

Chances Against a Tariff Revision—The Oregon War Debt—Non-Receipt of Dispatches from Nicaragua—Probable Amicable Arrangement of the Paraguay Difficulty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Copies of yesterday's Times were plentiful on the desks of members of the House to-day, and its charges of corruption were generally canvassed. Everybody conceded that an investigation is unavoidable. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, had a resolution ready, ordering a Select Committee to investigate, but he could not get the floor to offer it. He declares his purpose to do so the first thing on the meeting of the House to-morrow morning.

Messrs. Spinner and Dick, the Republican members of the Committee on Accounts, have indicated their desire for an investigation. Of course they cannot themselves move it, because the charge at present is against the entire Committee, and the mover of the investigation, according to Parliamentary usage, should be some one who can conduct it with propriety, if ordered.

The sentiment of the House seems instinctively to point to one particular man as the guilty party. This person betrayed visible agitation upon being prematurely informed that an investigation would be proposed.

The Sherman investigation could not be closed last night, as expected. The report will be made on Saturday or Monday. The facts which have transpired have not leaked out from members, but from witnesses, who are under no obligations to conceal their own testimony.

Secretary Cobb fears that Congress does not appreciate the true condition of the Treasury, and says that the Government must go to "protest" before the 1st of June, unless means are provided to meet the public liabilities. A change of the Tariff will not meet the case. Stephens and others say, let the Administration try their hands at economy, and disburse what Revenue may be received to the best advantage. They deny the necessity for Treasury Notes, and also that there will be any necessity for an extra session of Congress. The best informed men in Congress of all parties express the opinion that there is no hope of an agreement on any financial measure.

The reduction of the Oregon war debt a million and a half dollars, as the result of the Third Auditor's investigation, will be more than reversed if claimants be allowed "bounty." Common soldiers, as now contended for, if paid as "enlisted" men, can claim the bounty also.

Secretary Cass expresses great surprise at receiving no dispatches from Nicaragua, and intimates that foul play is suspected on the part of the British Government. Regrets are expressed that we have permitted England to take the lead in Central American affairs, but Mr. Buchanan throws the responsibility on Congress. He says that, if Congress had listened to his recommendations on the subject, we should now have a controlling influence on the Isthmus. Instead of this, British power is regularly installed, and is alone respected.

Dispatches received to day by the Government give strong hope that our misunderstanding with Paraguay will be amicably arranged.

The fashionable world is greatly excited about the Napier Ball this evening. The Cabinet refuse to attend, excepting Secretary Thompson. Some curious items of scandal are afloat—nothing new for Washington.

Senator Seward gives a dinner-party this evening, at which Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Ashley, and other distinguished persons will be present.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Senate's Committee on Finance have agreed to report an amendment to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill, making it the duty of the Treasurer of the Mint, or any of its branches, when refined gold is deposited, to make payment for the same as soon as its value is ascertained, and the coin actually made. The charge for making coin from refined bullion is to be three-eighths of one per centum.

By calculations just made at the Treasury Department, taking the year 1854 as the basis of receipts for 1859, those for January in each year being nearly equal, the amount of duties, averaging 19 per cent. under the present tariff, that will probably be received at New-York this year will be $31,072,000, and taking the year 1857 as the basis for 1859, $37,293,000. It will be recollected that two-thirds of the revenue customs are received at that port.

The Committee on Ways and Means are still unable to come to a conclusion on the tariff, but it is probable that a bill revising the present act will be affixed to one of the general appropriation bills. A report to this effect is prevalent.

The Senate's Committee on Finance have reported a bill, and recommend its passage, to repay Smallwood, Earl & Co., of New-York, the fine illegally imposed on them.

To-night is the Napier Ball, and there is a deluge rain.

Our Washington Correspondence.

FAILURE TO AGREE UPON A TARIFF MODIFICATION—THE CUBAN DEBATE—LOSS OF THE ARIZONA BILL—CUTTING DOWN THE ASSAY OFFICE APPROPRIATION, ETC.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1859.

Still again have the House Committee on Ways and Means failed to agree upon a bill for the modification of the Tariff—and all hope of coming to any arrangement among themselves is abandoned. The only hope now lies in getting a bill directly before the House without the intervention of a Committee. This can be done in various ways. A loan bill, or one providing for a reissue of Treasury notes may be reported, and the Tariff proposition be moved as an amendment. The Speaker, of course, will decide it out of order. In his eyes a measure providing means for paying a public debt cannot possibly be germane to a measure *creating* the debt. In the ordinary transactions of mercantile life a man is bound, when he contracts a debt, to know where the means are coming from to pay it. Not so in public life. It will be "out of order" when creating a *public* debt, to squint towards the means of ever discharging it. Our Senators and Representatives are bound to stick with single eye and purpose to the point of borrowing the money, and discard all thought of anything else!

No matter. A majority of the House can overrule the Speaker's decision and tack the Tariff revision upon a loan or Treasury-note bill. It will be wise to do so, and just beyond question. There is a majority of not less than twenty for Tariff revision, if the vote can be consolidated. But there's the rub. The Republicans will vote for Morrill's bill, and I don't believe they will unite upon any other. If the Pennsylvanians will take that, it can be carried. My own impression is, that while not satisfied with it, the Pennsylvanians will accept it as the best thing they can get. But if the Morrill bill is once rejected, the chances are that all the Tariff schemes will fail. The chances are that the Morrill bill, substantially, will be adopted. Southern men, even the most ultra of them, would prefer the Tariff of '46, with the Free List of '57, to this; and it will be not in the least surprising if we should ultimately find the entire South engaged in an earnest struggle for the latter proposition, in order to defeat the former, because the Tariff of '46 was a Democratic and "free trade" measure when adopted, and will be more acceptable to the Democracy, therefore, than a new bill emanating from a Republican.

The Cuba debate in the Senate progresses slowly. Yesterday was a field day. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, added another to the laurels encircling his brow, by a brave and patriotic argument and appeal against the "Toodles Bill" of Mr. Slidell, which can lead to no result, and is well calculated to put off rather than bring about the desired object of Cuban acquisition. Mr. Hale followed with a bold, practical exposition of the true meaning of the scheme, in which he laid bare its hypocrisy, and pointedly illustrated its fallacies. He did not take ground against the acquisition of Cuba,—but directed his powerful batteries of argument, wit and sarcasm against the strange *mode* by which it is proposed to *negotiate* for the Island.

To-day, Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, delivered a telling, and at the same time most ludicrous speech in the same general tone, full of comical illustrations which kept the Senate and galleries in a constant roar. His sallies, however, involved, no buffoonery. Every line of the speaker's fun even *sparkled* with gems of thought, and every witticism pointed an arrow of truth. Certainly it was one of the most remarkable exhibitions that I ever witnessed. The Senator is a man of brilliant intellect, kind heart and strictest integrity. His personal habits unfortunately have nearly destroyed his physical system; yet his mind seems vigorous and clear as ever. His tongue, to-day, was affected by a most suspicious thickness, and he delivered the greater part of his speech seated in his chair. But never for a moment did his intellect appear clouded, and his speech would have done honor to the soberest member of the body.

The bill to create the Territorial Government of Arizona was slaughtered to-day in consequence of the obstinate refusal of a portion of its friends to permit a vote upon the motion of Mr. Haskin, of New-York, to amend it by adding the following section:

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whosoever the said Territory shall contain the requisite population for a Member of Congress, to be ascertained by a census taken in pursuance of law for that purpose, it shall be lawful for the Legislature thereof to provide by law for the election of delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States, which Constitution shall be submitted to the legal voters of the said Territory at a fair election held in pursuance of law for that purpose, for ratification or rejection. And when ratified at the polls in the manner aforesaid shall be transmitted to Congress for acceptance. This section shall be and is hereby incorporated into, and made a part of the organic acts of each of the Territories of the United States, and shall constitute the rule of action upon which said Territories shall be permitted to form Constitutions preparatory to their admission as States into the Union.

This proposition embodies the platform of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and will be adhered to by them under any and all circumstances. Mr. Haskin urged Mr. Stephens, who had the bill in charge, to permit him to take a vote upon it, but his appeal was in vain. Had this amendment been adopted, the bill might have passed. It was ruled out, and the bill fell. The result is most unfortunate. The turbulent population sure to flow into Arizona next Summer will need a strong Government at hand to maintain order and give proper security to life and property. Without this, it cannot be expected that capital will seek investments in that distant region—and without capital its rich mines of precious metal can never be developed. There is still a chance that the Senate may pass the bill and send it to the House; and it is to be hoped that, meantime, some compromise may be effected which will secure the concurrence of the latter body in a measure of so much importance.

The House, as you already know, has cut down the appropriation for the New-York Assay Office to about half the estimate of the Treasury Department. If gentlemen will examine the subject they must see the utter absurdity of this movement. The Assay Office is not an expense to the Government. On the contrary, it pays its own expenses, and turns a surplus into the Treasury every year. Mr. Butterworth, the Superintendent, shows conclusively that it will be utterly impossible to refine and assay the bullion offered with any less force than is now employed. To compel a reduction of force will only result in cost to the Government, because, while it will not lessen the number of officers in charge of the business, nor reduce the aggregate of the higher salaries paid, it will lessen materially the capacity to serve the public, and with it the receipts from the public, out of which the expenses of the establishment are indemnified. Your New-York readers will be glad to learn that the Senate will restore this item of appropriation to the amount originally estimated.

President Buchanan has not been invited to attend the complimentary ball to be given to-morrow night to Lord Napier. It appears that some time since he ill-naturedly declared that he would have nothing to do with it, because Governor Seward was so prominent in the affair? With irresistible determination to make himself especially ridiculous, he declared that he would have nothing to do with anything in which the estimable Senator from New-York was conspicuous. How clearly the Buchanan character sticks out here. The only way to get into his good graces is by abusing him. Mr. Seward, in all his speeches, has treated the President like a gentleman, using the most courteous language, and uttering his severest truths in the phrase least calculated to offend. The result is just such exhibitions of petty spite as that above noted.

Look at the other side of the picture. Do you remember the characteristic letter of the Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, written from White Sulphur Springs, in which he referred to the President as a "weak, paralytic old man," or words to that effect? Keitt evidently struck a "lead," and, when he came to Washington, Old Buck was after him straight, of course merely to show him that he was not half so paralytic, nor near as old, as Mr. K. supposed him; and, from that time there was no courtesy or mark of kind appreciation that the President failed to lavish upon the man who had so justly lashed him. So, too, the first man that openly and deliciously scored President Buchanan, in the United States Senate, was the amiable and able Senator Hale, of New-Hampshire. Prior to that time Mr. Buchanan never thought of extending any courtesy or civility to the so prominent "Black Republican;" but flaying his moral cuticle had its usual remarkably softening influence upon the President's heart, and this Winter the Senator's legs have actually been invited under the President's mahogany, upon an occasion when Mr. Buchanan treated him with most marked consideration and attention. At least so I am informed. I have heard it whispered that the Editor of the Times will be sent for soon, and compelled to accept some of the excessive civilities reserved only for those who succeed in lashing our venerable President into good humor.

Madame Mario, by invitation, has consented to deliver a free lecture here on Saturday evening next. Those who have heard her once will not readily forego the pleasure of hearing her again. It is probable that one or two Senators will speak upon the same evening in behalf of the Italian cause.

I must be permitted to correct an error or two of the types in recent letters. Mr. W. D. Kennedy's testimony put the amount of the open purchases in the Brooklyn Navy-yard at 80 and not eight thousand dollars. I certainly never intended to insinuate that any friend of Mr. Searing's was satisfied to carry away paint from the Navy-yard in a "boot." That would have been rather a small operation indeed. For "boot" please read "*boat*." S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations moved to print the report of the United States Commissioner to Vancouver's Island. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson's resolution recently laid over, calling for detailed information respecting Mr. Butterfield's Overland Mail contracts was taken up and agreed to.

Numerous private memorials, &c., were disposed of.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the Homestead bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, also urged it.

Messrs. Wilson and Shields desired a vote, and Messrs. Reid and Hunter wished to have it postponed, but

The bill was taken up by 26 against 23, and read.

Mr. Hunter again moved to take up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Stuart remonstrated against this crowding off of the Homestead bill by an Appropriation bill, which was sure to pass.

Some time was occupied in arranging the precedence of business.

Mr. Seward urged a vote on the Homestead bill, as a measure that would settle definitely the policy with respect to the public lands, and would rescue them from being held by speculators and capitalists, to the detriment of the interests of labor.

The vote on Mr. Hunter's motion to postpone the Homestead and take up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was 28 to 28, when the Vice President gave the casting vote in favor of the latter.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, moved an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which proposes to abolish all grades of ministers except one, and fixes the salary of that grade at $10,000 per annum, and the salary of the Secretary of Legation at $3,000 per annum; but all missions are to be special, and for reasons explained by the President at the time of appointment or confirmation. Consuls-General are to be abolished, and Consuls are to have the fees of their offices, to the limit of the salary now provided by law.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, did not know that Mr. Pugh could do better service to the country than to give his scrutiny to the subject of the consular service, but thought the remedial measures will require more preparation than this general amendment; and at a suitable time he hoped to have his able support in the revision of the consular and, where need be, diplomatic service. Mr. Mason would also say, not censoriously, that inasmuch as the diplomatic service of

his personal experience to prove that Cuba, although a good land, is not so good as the Western States, and its climate is in effect a perpetual tropic. To purchase the Island is merely to pay $200 per head fur every man, woman, child and nigger, not to own them, but for leave to govern a scum of population that we would reject with scorn, if they offered to come for nothing. The only use of the Island to us, would be to keep there a fleet and army, costing $100,000,000 annually. The native Creoles are an ignorant, vicious, priest-ridden set, over whom Gen. TACON established a military despotism, not to prevent a political insurrection, but crime. From the Captain-General, the Judge on the bench and the priest in the putpit, to the lowest Cubao, bribery is universal. No other but the Catholic religion is tolerated, and the Cubans to a man are true to the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church to despotism. He believed that the declaration of independence, quoted by Mr. BENJAMIN, was written in some tavern in New-Orleans. What was the fate of the gallant CARRESOUX when he went in good faith to aid these so called pasting Cubans? He died like a man, but declared with his latest breath that he had been deceived in his belief that the Cubans thirsted for liberty. Here he went largely into the Dred Scott decision, saying that it and the thirty millions corruption fund are the only planks on the Democratic platform of 1860, and under which they will march to certain defeat. Mr. CHANDLER concluded by examining the details of the expenditures to show that the increase since 1852 has arisen from corruption.

Mr. POLK then addressed the Senate in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. His remarks were arraged under four heads, which he discussed separately, as follows: First, is Cuba desirable?—second, is the offer to purchase it the best means to obtain it?—third, have we the ability to pay for it?—and fourth, is the present time the best to make the offer to buy it? We can only give the briefest outline of his arguments. He said that the Gulf of Mexico was emphatically a Mediterranean Sea, the United States and Mexico only holding its shores. Into it flow our rivers, which makes it the receptacle of an immense and ever-increasing commerce, and of the products of regions almost from the frigid to the torrid zone, through which those rivers flow. Cuba closes it, and makes it a *cul de sac*. The channel between it and Yucatan is almost closed by currents which impede navigation; so through the narrow Northern Strait between the coast of Cuba and the Florida Capes, the commerce and surplus products of sixteen States and Territories must pass to markets, besides being the key to the transit routes to the Pacific. A few hostile war steamers could stop this passage, hence the necessity that the Gulf should be what the Romans called the Adriatic, a *mare nostrum*—our sea—and if need be also a *mare clausum*. The acquisition of Cuba is alike important to our growth, commerce and security. Moreover, the removal of the differential duties against our flour manufactures, &c., would give an impetus to our manufactures, commerce and marine, and give us the sugar monopoly of the world as we have that already of cotton. He could see no insult in the offer to purchase, and was confident that annexation would be hailed by the inhabitants of the island. We can acquire it only by conquest or purchase, and purchase was cheapest. The financial objections against the purchase were untenable. Mr. COLLAMER says we have not money enough in the Treasury to pay for it. True, we have not. We never have had and never will have so much stored in the Treasury while the Government of this Union is administered in accordance with the principles of the Constitution. Nevertheless, we can raise any amount of money when the occasion demands it. The objections against its political aspects were equally untenable. He was ready to trust the President with the amount, and there were precedents for doing so in the case of President POLK in 1847, and JEFFERSON in 1803, and in the case of Algiers. Our purchase was no business of France or England's. This country was ready to fight the last dollar and drop of blood on that issue. What better time can be found to make the purchase than the present? When will Spain be more willing to sell or accessitous? Mr. POLK here referred to some portions of Mr. SEWARD's remarks, and, in the course of the question and answer which ensued, Mr. POLK tried hard to make Mr. SEWARD define his future position in respect to acquiring Cuba. He asked him categorically to say whether he was in favor of its future acquisition.

Mr. SEWARD replied that when the juncture shall come that will make the subject a practical question he would answer, but that now it was an abstraction.

Mr. POLK resumed, urging the suitableness of the present time to buy the Island, saying, let Spain know we want it, that the Cubans want us to have it, and that we are willing to pay a full price for it, and we will get it. Let one of those storms come on Spain, such as she has so often been exposed to in the recent past, and she will do as the mariners do in like cases—throw it overboard.

The subject was then postponed, and Mr. HUNTER again called up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. PUGH moved another amendment, to consolidate the similar missions—Rome with Naples, Sardinia with Switzerland, and to combine the several Central American missions.

A long debate followed, of considerable interest.

Mr. HUNTER expressed himself not adverse to the principle, but could not adopt the amendment until he had time for careful consideration and inquiry as to how it would affect the public service.

Mr. SEBASTIAN entertained similar views.

Messrs. DOUGLAS and MASON entered into a protracted argument of the constitutionality of the principles involved in the present mode of appointing Ministers.

Mr. DOUGLAS maintained that it was the duty of Congress to determine with what countries we will or will not hold diplomatic intercourse.

The debate turned on the point whether Ministers are "officers" within the meaning of the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS maintained that they were.

Mr. MASON argued that the functions and character of Ministers are defined by the law of nations, and that they were appointable by the President as his representatives, Congress fixing their office—that is to say, their emoluments, and so forth.

Without taking any action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, pursuant to previous order of the House, produced JOHN CASSIN, of Philadelphia, who had been summoned, but failed to appear before the Select Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. SEAMAN, the late Superintendent of Public Printing. He was now arraigned at the bar of the House, under attachment for contempt.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, Chairman of the Committee, the Speaker was directed to propound to Mr. CASSIN the questions of "What excuse had he to give?" and "Whether he was now ready to appear before the Committee and answer all proper questions?"

Mr. CASSIN answered by a written statement under oath, that on being summoned by the Sergeant-at-Arms, on the 9th inst., he immediately prepared to attend, as required, but allowed himself to be delayed a few days, owing to the illness of a near relative; but he had now come and voluntarily surrendered himself. He meant no disrespect to the House, and begged to be excused for any apparent or actual dereliction, and was ready to testify before the Committee.

Having thus purged himself from the alleged contempt, on motion of Mr. TAYLOR, he was discharged from custody.

Mr. ENGLISH called up the bill regulating postage on newspapers and periodicals. He said it had been reported extensively through the Press that this bill proposed to tax newspapers passing in exchange. This was not the fact. The design was that periodical dealers shall receive their mail matter on the same terms as regular subscribers; another section authorized maps and lithographs to be carried at one cent. per ounce, or fraction of an ounce. Heretofore such matter has been excluded from the mails. The third section proceeded to punish persons taking letters out of the office by mistake, but wilfully and fraudulently omitting to return them; and also persons who in like manner fail to apply money handed them for the prepayment of postage, etc. There is at present no adequate law to punish such offences, and the bill proposes a fine of $100, or one year's imprisonment, or both.

The bill was passed.

Mr. EADLISH made an ineffectual effort to obtain the consideration of the bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. COLFAX stated that by the phraseology of one section of the bill, every newspaper publisher would be compelled to prepay the postage on his entire circulation passing through the mails—a change asked for by no one.

The House went into Committee—JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman—and the Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, defended the Democratic party from Mr. GARNETT's charges of extravagance. Why the last year of Mr. FILLMORE's Administration was selected for comparison with Mr. BUCHANAN's first year, coming too from a Democrat, he was unable to determine. This was not a fair test. He accounted for the increase by the extension of mail facilities to the Pacific, the Utah troubles, the expenses attending the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the suppression of Indian hostilities, and other objects of expenditure required by the progress and consequent necessities of the country. For those increased expenditures the President and the heads of the Departments are not to blame. If there is any complaint, it should fall on the Congress, of whatever party.

Mr. GRANGER made a speech to show that New-York is guarding the liberty of every person, regardless of complexion or condition, who sets foot on her soil. As she claims their allegiance, she owes protection in return. If she fulfills her constitutional obligations no person can come within her territory and take away a human being to be made a slave. Congress has no power to legislate to the return of fugitive slaves.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, alluding to the remarks heretofore made on the subject of economy, said the Committee on Ways and Means, whenever they could, on adequate information, had reduced the appropriations. If the other Committees especially charged with retrenchment and the correction of abuses had presented their programme, something more might have been saved to the treasury.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, showed that millions had been expended under the direction of Army officers for objects which have no connection with the Army. While pointing out the manner in which this branch of the service had been increased, he stated that the four new regiments cost $2,778,000, which together with the increased pay of the Army and rations made nearly four millions annually. He would be happy to aid in reducing the appropriations if it could be done.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, in supporting the bill, said that the facts justify the assertion that our army of sixteen thousand men is now performing the work of at least eighty thousand men. If any extravagance exists let it be pointed out, and none will be more zealous than himself to aid in reform.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, moved to strike out the $100,000 appropriated for the recruiting service. This he said, presented distinctly and fairly the question of a reduction of the Army, which is now four times as large as necessity requires. Backwoodsmen are their own best protection.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, opposed the amendment. The expenses of the army do not arise from the privates, but from the outside operations connected with the army, which roll up millions of expenditures. Besides, the number of officers ought to be reduced.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, said the blow Mr. STANTON was striking was at the existence of the army itself. Fourteen hundred recruits are now required; to withhold these would materially impair the efficiency of the service.

Mr. STANTON did not advocate reduction, simply as a question of economy, but because the army was now used as an instrument of despotism, to aid in the enforcement of offensive laws, and perverting the first principles of civil liberty.

The Committee rose without disposing of the amendment, and the House adjourned.

The Troubles in Dr. Cheever's Church.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Ex Parte Council.

Report of the Committee—The Seceders Sustained.

The Ex Parte Council having under consideration the points presented by the seceding members of the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's Church, reassembled in the large chapel of the University yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. The Committee of five appointed at the session Thursday morning, consisting of the Rev. Drs. Bacon, Davis and Swain, and Messrs. Chapman and Abbott, submitted their report; which, after having been discussed and amended, paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously adopted.

The Clerk was then directed to inform the gentlemen interested that the Council were ready to announce the result of their deliberations. After they had entered the room, the minutes of the different sessions were read.

The Rev. Dr. BACON then read the following report, as an embodiment of the views of the Council with reference to the case in hand:

The Council having patiently and carefully considered the matter referred to them, have unanimously come to the following

RESULT:

In the first place, we find that there was good and sufficient cause in this case for the calling of an *ex parte* Council; and, having invited the Church to unite with the brethren, who have called us, in making this a mutual council, which invitation the Church has declined, it seems plain that, as representing the ecclesiastical commonwealth to which this Church acknowledges itself to belong, we are required to pronounce our judgment upon those proceedings of which these brethren have made complaint to us.

We have no hesitation in saying that the case which has been referred to us ought to have been submitted to the examination and judgment of a council called by mutual agreement. The difficulties which have arisen in this Church—if we consider the number and the character of the brethren who united in asking letters of dismission, and the former official standing of some of them, and, still more, if we consider the indications of excited personal and party feeling in the documents which have come before us—were of such a nature that the intervention of disinterested and impartial advisers, mutually chosen, was the most obvious and only hopeful method of effecting a settlement. In all cases like the present, in which a Church is divided against itself—a conscientious and determined majority against an equally conscientious and determined minority—it is the right of the minority to demand, and the duty of the majority to grant, an investigation and decision by a council to which both parties shall consent, and which both parties shall respect.

In the second place, we find that on the 26th day of February, 1858, forty-six members of the Church, including the twenty-two brethren who have called this Council, they being at that time acknowledged as members in regular standing, asked for letters of dismission and recommendation to other Churches, and that on or about the 7th day of April following the Church granted to the female applicants, including the wives and daughters of some of the brethren calling this Council, letters of dismission in their customary form, certifying that they were in "good and regular standing," and "affectionately recommending them," while to these brethren they granted letters in another form, which, by its marked difference from the customary form, implied a censure, and which can hardly be construed otherwise than as intending to imply a censure.

In the third place, we find that the brethren to whom those letters without a recommendation were given, having returned the same to the Church as unsatisfactory, the Church, thereupon, on the 16th of June, adopted three resolutions, in the following words:

Resolved, That O. E. Wood, E. M. Kingsley, J. K. Johnson, Henry A. Hurlbut, Jared Linsly, R. N. Havens, Albert Chesebro, L. N. Cowley, Richard Brown, A. T. Dwight, F. E. Mather, Edward J. Owen, William Way, Stephen Paul, S. Conover, Jr., S. Churchill, E. M. Morgan, W. S. Thomson, Elisha Peck, William B. Isham, E. C. Wilcox, and J. W. Camp, on behalf of themselves and their families, having applied for dismission from this Church, they are hereby dismissed from their connection herewith.

Resolved, That the Clerk send to the applicants certificates in the form following, to wit:

This certifies that —— is a member of the Church of the Puritans in regular standing, and as such, at his own request, is dismissed with the view of uniting with the —— Church, or such other as he shall apply to for that purpose.

Resolved, That (A, B, and C, parties named in the first resolution) having applied for dismission from this Church, and having been dismissed at their own request, are deemed no longer members of the same, or in any way subject to its watch and care.

We therefore advise and conclude that if, at the time when these brethren made their request for letters of commendation any member of the Church had any ground of complaint against them or any of them, it was the duty of such member to take the necessary steps, and failing of satisfaction, to bring his complaint to the Church, whereupon it would have become the duty of the Church to provide, without delay, for an impartial trial of the charges; and that in the absence of any definite charges regularly brought against these brethren by some responsible complainant, these brethren were entitled, and are now entitled to full and unequivocal letters of commendation, according to the custom of the Churches.

We also advise and conclude that the exclusion of these brethren from the Church, by a vote declaring them "no longer members of the same, or in any way subject to its watch and care," when they had had no trial, and when no charges had been regularly brought against them, was not only a violation of the rules of this Church and of the common usage and order of the churches with which this Church is in fellowship, but a lamentable departure from those principles of justice which are the security of ecclesiastical not less than of civil rights.

While we regret that the Church in the exercise of its judgment did not see fit to concur with these brethren in referring this case to the present or some mutual council, we are happy to acknowledge the courtesy with which the Church, by their committee and by the exhibition of their records have aided our investigation of the points on which our advice has been requested. We offer no counsel to the Church, inasmuch as we are not authorized to advise those who have not asked our advice. It would not be proper for us, acting in conformity with the letter which convenes us, to enter into the difficulties and troubles which preceded the request for letters of dismission and commendation, and for that reason we can pronounce no judgment on the letter with which those brethren accompanied their request, and which being their answer to a publication from the Church, pertains to the preceding controversy. Yet we may affectionately advise these brethren to review for themselves, with all Christian candor, the whole course of the antecedent controversy, and freely to offer to the Church any concession which they can make with a good conscience that will tend to relieve the feelings and conciliate the alienated affection of their brethren. We trust that they unite with us in earnest desire and prayer for the peace, the stability and the prosperity of this Church, in which they have had, and in which we and all our Churches cannot but have, so deep an interest.

At the same time, it is proper for us to declare that the principles of Congregational Church order, which are nothing else than the principles of common sense and common justice, guided by the light of the New Testament, afford a remedy to brethren who are wronged by any erroneous proceeding on the part of a majority of a particular church. We, therefore, as representing other churches of the Congregational order, declare that the brethren at whose invitation we are assembled, to wit: O. E. Wood, E. M. Kinsley, R. N. Havane, J. K. Johneon, E. C. Wilcox, Henry A. Huribut, Jared Linsley, M. D., Albert Chesebro, L. N. Cowley, Richard Brown, A. T. Dwight, F. E. Mathar, E. J. Owen, Wm. Way, Stephen Paul, J. Walter Camp, S. Conover, Jr.; Samual Churchill, E. M. Morgan, Elisha Peck, W. B. Isham and W. S. Thomson, ought to be recognized as members of the Church of the Puritans, in good and regular standing, till they shall have been received to membership in other churches; that the censure implied against them in the act by which the Church declared them out of its watch and care, being out of the due course of discipline, is without warrant, and therefore without validity; and we commend them accordingly to any Churches of Christ to which they may severally apply for the privileges of communion and membership.

The above was *adopted unanimously as the deliberate and formal result* to which the Council came in regard to the matters submitted to them.

It was also voted, "That the Moderator and Scribe of this Council be instructed to issue letters of recommendation, in conformity with the above result, to such of the persons who have called me together, as may now, or hereafter apply for them."

W. T. DWIGHT, Moderator.

S. G. BUCKINGHAM, Scribe.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1859.

After the report had been read, Mr. O. E. WOOD asked leave to say a few words. On behalf of those whom he represented he desired to tender sincere thanks for their attendance to the members of the Council. They felt that it had been a great sacrifice for the pastors and members to leave their homes to come to this City to investigate a matter which has been so forbidding. It was cause for congratulation that the Church—the propriety of whose action had been questioned—had been willing to exhibit its records to the Council, and thus to assist them in arriving at their conclusions. They had only desired peace, and to bring the Church in question before an impartial tribunal, which should tell them what were their rights, and that other Churches might know what were theirs. Mr. WOOD said that their own personal rights were of no consequence compared with what they thought the great principle at issue. They believed that no other propositions than those presented, which could have emanated from them, would have convened the Council. It was the desire to strip them entirely of all the antecedent history of the difficulty. Now they were free to enter their various communions whenever they chose; to put on their armor and go again to work. Some of them had before now asked pastors of Churches where they worshipped whether they were entitled to unite with their communion. If the decision of the Church of the Puritans was just, they knew not what their duties and privileges were. Now they could go bearing letters which will introduce them into other Churches. Mr. WOOD concluded by again thanking the members of the Council for their kind and patient attention, and saying that he hoped they would return to their homes relieved in mind, because Congregationalism has had so successful an issue in a trial which has been made by various circumstances so prominent.

Mr. HAVENS wished to add one word. He assured the brethren that their recommendations in the report presented should be regarded and acted on.

The Rev. Dr. BACON said he was highly gratified with the kind expression of feeling which had been made. But "A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city," and he would commend to the very particular attention of those who had called the Council the careful and prayerful revision of the whole controversy, the events of which the members of the Council had not gone into or could not go into. There might be some paper which could be retracted, and if the result should be that some step should be taken which should exhibit Christian magnanimity on their part, how much joy would it give here and elsewhere? The position which Congregationalism holds in this City has given this controversy an unfortunate prominence, and has made it particularly to be desired that its issue should be one which should result to the honor of Congregationalism everywhere.

The Moderator called on the Rev. Dr. BACON to offer prayer, after which the Council adjourned *sine die*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A proposal for repaving Broadway was received from WILLIAM FROST, whose plea provides that stones from one to three feet square or oblong, from six to twelve inches thick, shall be laid, with grooves 5 inches apart, 1½ inches wide and 1½ inches deep, running diagonally and cross-cut diagonally. It was referred to the Committee on Streets. A petition, asking that Manhattan-square be placed under the charge of the Central Park Commissioners was adopted. A petition remonstrating against paying Inspectors of Sewers from December to April, and asking that their pay be reduced from $3 to $2 per day, was referred to the Committee on Sewers. Alderman HENAR offered a resolution directing that the Street Commissioner cause an examination of the piers and bulkheads on the line of West-street, from Duane to Canal-street, and report the probable cost of repairing them. It was adopted. A resolution directing that Chambers street be repaved with block-pavement, at equal expense to the City and property owners on the street, was referred to the Committee on Streets. The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of paying IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., $2,000 for plans furnished the City for repairing the City Hall, was laid over. The resolutions passed by the Ten Governors, inviting an investigation of the affairs of the Almshouse Department, were read and laid on the table. Alderman PECK moved that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to give his opinion with regard to what power the Common Council or Supervisors have to supervise the management of the institutions, at the next meeting. The motion was carried and the Board adjourned.

ANOTHER MOCK-AUCTION CASE.—C. T. DILLARD, just from Virginia, complained to the Mayor, yesterday, that VALENTINE R. VAN SICKLEN and his confederates had swindled him to the extent of $22 50. The affidavit of the complainant sets forth that he visited the auction-shop No. 1 Park-row, kept by VAN SICKLEN, and bought a watch, believing it to be gold for $12; that afterwards a person entered, bringing with him a pretended jeweler, and told the auctioneer that a watch which had been previously knocked down to him proved to be worth much less than he had paid for it, and the auctioneer invited him to bid again, and a gold watch was knocked down to him; that the pretended jeweler told him (deponent) that the watch he had just bought was not gold, and thereupon the auctioneer put up another watch at auction and sold it to deponent for $30, the watch previously purchased being taken in part payment; that they then went to another mock-auction shop, where the auctioneer sold the watch just bought by the deponent for $10, while the attention of the deponent was designedly engaged by others in the store; and that he was there swindled out of $2 50 by the pretended jeweler and his friend. VAN SICKLEN and his confederates were brought before the Mayor on this charge and bound themselves to answer it.

IMPROVEMENT OF TOMPKINS-SQUARE.—The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday. Alderman BOOLE presiding. Mr. CHARLES H. COCHRANE presented a plan for the improvement of Tompkins-square. A number of persons residing in the vicinity of the Square urged the propriety of laying it out to better advantage, and setting it apart for the recreation of the people. Col. PINCKNEY, of the Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. M., desired that the Square should be so laid out that the military might parade there; there was no other parade ground below Hamilton-square; he thought the fountain should be removed for this purpose. Alderman BOOLE promised that what had been said should be duly considered, and stated that this was the last meeting of the Committee at which argument could be heard.

WHY THE MAYOR SIGNED THE TAX LEVY WHILE HE DID NOT APPROVE IT.—Mayor TIEMANN, yesterday, signed the Tax Levy, and wrote on the back of it his reasons for signing it, although he objected to many of the items. The following is the indorsement: "There are many items embraced in the within Tax Levy which I object to, and for which I should return it to the Common Council did time permit, but as the public interest requires that the Levy should be sent to the Legislature without further delay, and believing that they will strike out such objectionable items, I have therefore approved the same as it now stands, this Feb. 17, 1859." The Clerk of the Common Council sent a certified copy of the Tax Levy to the Comptroller, to be transmitted by him to the Legislature. It will be sent to Albany by the express train this morning.

SUICIDE OF MR. BURDGE.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of DAVID P. BURDGE, who committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a carving-knife, at his residence, corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue. Mrs. ALIDA BURDGE, wife of deceased, testified that her husband had been laboring under a temporary attack of insanity for about ten days; that on the afternoon of Wednesday she left his room for a few minutes, and on her return found him with his throat cut. She assisted him to the bed, and he survived only about four minutes. The Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while suffering from a temporary attack of insanity." Deceased was 35 years of age, born in New-York, and leaves a widow and two children.

LECTURES AND READINGS.—Prof. MITCHELL lectures to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Five Points Mission; his subject will be "Astronomy and the Bible." If any inducement besides his own surpassing ability and eloquence could be needed to attract an audience, it would be found in the excellent object to which the proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted. Mr. ALEXANDER DUMAS, an actor from California, where he has achieved some reputation, announces a reading for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund at Lyric Hall, for this evening.

THE CASE OF ALFRED WALDRON.—The youth ALFRED WALDRON, who had two of his ribs broken by the carelessness of a Hook and Ladder Company in Third-avenue, on Jan. 12, has so far recovered that he is able to resume his old employment, (that of card writer, at DELMONICO's saloon, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway.) The case was one of great culpability on the part of the Company, and as the sufferer is the principal support of his mother and three sisters, some of our citizens have undertaken a suit in his behalf for the recovery of damages.

ACCIDENTAL.—An inquest held yesterday upon the body of the Baron DE BEAUFORT, who died at the New-York Hospital on Monday, in consequence of injuries received on the 10th inst., by being run over by a cart, developed the fact that the occurrence was purely accidental, the deceased having slipped and fell as he was crossing Broadway, at the corner of Fulton-street. The cart passed over one of his legs, and his death was the result of gangrene, which supervened upon the injury.

FUN SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED.—Mr. DE CORDOVA's lecture on "Fun Seriously Considered," was attended by a numerous and fashionable audience, at Clinton Hall, last evening, notwithstanding rain commenced falling at the time announced for the entertainment. The lecture was as sparklingly humorous as the productions of this popular speaker usually are, and was heartily applauded throughout.

A SLOOP ON FIRE.—A sloop lying at the foot of Hubart-street, North River, took fire yesterday from capsizing a boiling pitch pot. It was soon extinguished by the Harbor Police of boat No. 1. The sloop was badly damaged.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a seaman, named WM. DOWNES fell from the deck of the brig *Eagle* into the tower hold. When taken up it was found that he had several ribs broken. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Police Reports.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—Officer FLYNN, of the Sixth Precinct, this morning arrested two men, named James McLaughlin and "Scott" Gallagher, charged with committing a dastardly outrage upon the person of a widow woman, named Catharine Battis, residing in the rear of No. 61 Mulberry-street. As the Officer was passing the above house, about 3 o'clock in the morning, he heard the cry of "Help," "Murder," &c., proceeding from the rear, and on running up the alley-way leading to the premises, he met Gallagher coming out. He took him into custody, and with the prisoner proceeded to the place occupied by Mrs. Battis, on the fourth floor, in the rear, where he found McLaughlin in the act of committing a rape upon her person. A party of six or seven other ruffians, who had also been engaged in the same outrage, escaped by climbing over a fence in the rear. Mrs. Battis was found to be badly bruised about the face and neck, and was taken to the Station-house, where medical assistance was called in. She was put to bed in the Station-house, and in the morning it was found that she had left with other female lodgers and was not to be found. McLaughlin and Gallagher were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to answer in default of $2,000 bail. Late in the afternoon Mrs. Battis was found at the house of her daughter, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, where she made her statement confirming the above facts. She says the party came to her house about 2½ o'clock in the morning, and broke into her room, when they proceeded to outrage her person, one holding her while the other committed the violence. McLaughlin is a gasfitter by trade, and 21 years of age. Gallagher is 20 years of age, and follows the occupation of a plumber. The Police are in search of the other parties composing the gang, but none of them had been arrested at the last accounts.

CARELESSNESS OF A JEHU.—Mr. Chauncey Edwards, driver of stage No. 106, Fourth, avenue line, complains that the paragraph in yesterday's TIMES headed as above does him injustice. He refers to Mr. Hart, Surveyor of the port end others who were in the stage at the time, for confirmation of his statement that the accident (running over a woman in Broadway) was not justly chargeable to him.

LUDWIG'S INDIGO.—Mr. G. F. Richards, of No 390 Fourth-av., on Wednesday entered a complaint before Justice STRAUS, against one Henry P. Ludwig, who, he alleges, has obtained from him at different times since September last the sum of $1,000 by fraudulent representations as to his ability to manufacture a bogus article of indigo worth 95 cents per pound. Mr. Richards advanced Ludwig the money, expecting to share in the profits of the business, but Ludwig's indigo turned out to be an inferior imitation of the genuine article, and brought only six cents a pound. Justice STRAUS granted a warrant for the arrest of the indigo manufacturer and placed it in the hands of an officer.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.—Detectives Farley and Houston arrested two well-known shoplifters yesterday, in Broadway, whom they noticed acting in a suspicious manner. On searching them at the Police Head-quarters the policemen found, beneath the dresses of the two women, capacious pockets filled with pieces, edgings, babies' lace dresses, collars, &c., worth about $250, the result of a "lift." The women are named Catharine Hildebrande, *alias* Bowman, and Mary Adriance, *alias* African; they are well known to the Police, and Mrs. Hildebrande has just run away from Boston, where she was charged with shoplifting, but was hailed out, and then ran away.

ELEVENTH WARD BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Officers Waterbury and Warren Wednesday morning arrested two men, named Robert Ewen and John Baker, having in their possession a full set of burglars' tools, and some property, the proceeds of a burglary committed during the night, upon the store of Wm. Perrine, No 82 Avenue B. Ewen is said to have been a candidate for appointment on the Police, and to have spent six months in the Penitentiary.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON OFFICER KEESE.—Mr. Warren Leland of the Metropolitan Hotel, was arrested on Wednesday on complaint of Officer Keese, charged with assault and battery, on the occasion of the rescue of Samuel F. Jones from the complainant and another officer, at Harlem, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Leland appeared before Justice WELSH, who took his own recognizance for his appearance on Monday next to answer the charge.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.—Wm. Johnson and John Fletcher were arrested, early Wednesday morning, in the house of Mr. John Alstine, No. 23 Madison-avenue, where they had been detected in the act of robbing, and detained until policemen arrived. They had succeeded in stealing about $5 worth of linen before their presence in the house was discovered, and in attempting to escape, they knocked down the coachman. They were committed for trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.—There were three incendiary fires in Williamsburg Wednesday night, all the work of burglars. The first was in COLGATE'S lumber office in Water-street, near Grand-street. Damage trifling. The second fire was in CHARLES FOWLER'S cooper-shop on Front-street, near North Tenth. The Police of the Sixth Precinct extinguished both of these fires. At 11½ o'clock a fire broke out in ARMFIELD'S office, dealer, on First-street, near South Seventh. This office was robbed and then set on fire. The building was entirely destroyed. Loss $600. Insured in the Excelsior Insurance Company. The fire communicated to NEVILLE'S stable, which was damaged to the extent of $2,500. No insurance.

Amusements.

HIAWATHA.—Mr. STOEPEL'S romantic Symphony will be produced at the Academy of Music on Monday next; the sale of tickets commences to-day. The work has received a great deal of attention and has been rehearsed with unusual care. We have reason to believe that the performance will be a very fine one, and worthy of the work which we *know* to be good. What the public will do for a man of genius and enterprise remains to be seen. In Boston they allowed him to pay his own expenses. Here it will of course be different; we hope hugely different. Mrs. MATILDA HIXON STOEPEL will read LONGFELLOW's Poem. It would be difficult to suggest a more unexceptionable entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund give a grand concert to-night in aid of the German Hospital Funds. Mme. ANNA CARADORI, Herr DOEHLER, and the LEIDERKRANZ will assist. The programme is excellent.

CHARITY CONCERT.—A grand concert for the benefit of the New-York House of Mercy will be given to-night at Niblo's Saloon. A number of eminent artists have volunteered their services for the occasion, and the object of the entertainment will, we trust, commend it to the attention of the public.

Washington's Birthday and Mount Vernon.

We are requested to state that the sum of $100,000 has been paid towards the purchase of Mount Vernon. The Association has $15,000 invested, and additional sums are known to be collected and available in various parts of the country, including Mr. EVERETT's fund, the swelling the amount to about $60,000 of the $100,000 still to be paid. Should the purchase be completed on the 22d inst., the interest, amounting to about $9,000, would be remitted by Mr. WASHINGTON.

There are 26 States at work, from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Florida.

But prosperous as the Association has been it is evident from the statement now made that Mount Vernon cannot be secured to the nation on the day anticipated, and this sum of $9,000 saved to the Association, without immediate and simultaneous action by the whole country. So few days remain that this public appeal to the citizens of New-York is the only resource left to reach those who wish to come forward and take part in this work when their immediate aid is so important.

NEW-YORK Institute, Feb. 16, 1859, Office of the Mount Vernon Association for the State of New-York.

COPY-RIGHT LAW REPEAL.—The 10th section of the act to establish the Smithsonian Institution, which required publishers to deposit a copy of their book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut or engraving with the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and also one copy with the Librarian of Congress Library, has been repealed. Authors are now only required to deposit a copy with the Clerk of the United States District Court, where the copy-right is obtained.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Dolloreux, that worst of pains, is mastered by these Pills. We have any quantity of testimonials proving their wonderful efficacy after a few doses. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAVETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet is a luxury and a necessity, as nearly every paper in the Union has proclaimed. Dépôt No. 46 Ann-street. For sale there, by all the respectable druggists in the United States, and by fancy goods dealers. Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

To Sleep or not to Sleep:

To sleep with ease,
Comfort, and on a
Luxurious bed, use
HOWE'S ELLIPTIC BED, SPRING BOTTOM.
The best spring bed in existence, simple, durable and cheap, at $6.
Principal office, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.
GEO. F. GRAY, Agent.

Defiance Salamander Safes. — ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The Press on Poisonous Hair Dyes.—Two thousand newspapers have stated editorially, on the authority of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist, that CRISTADORA'S Excelsior Hair Dye (No. 6 Astor House, New-York) is free from sugar of lead and all other injurious ingredients.

Complexion.—The grand *coup de grace* of every New-York, as well as Parisian, belle, is Dr. SCHONECKER'S Oriental Beautifyer. Try its really magical effects gratis, at the depôt No. 335 Broadway, room No. 55. For sale, also, at all the principal Druggists.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order, with plain or bracaded bosoms, a perfect fit and warranted, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 Williams-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Bartholf's Superior
MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY
SEWING-MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY.

Phrenological Examinations will Direct young men to right pursuits and teach them how to make the most of their time and talents. FOWLER & WELLS give advice daily at No. 308 Broadway.

P. Y. S.—Ballen's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, sewed by hand and warranted to fit, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

A. W. Baker's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,
N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

For New-Orleans,
INLAND,
via BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY from New-York to Parkersburg, Va., 200 miles below Pittsburg, on the Ohio River; thence in first-class steamers direct to New-Orleans.
QUICK TIME AND LOW RATES.
For through bills lading, or information, apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., office of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
C. W. PERVEIL, Agent.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALES ROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock o ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the cour try last season, than perhaps any othnr low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Dale's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Rosedale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Manmkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known

EXPANSION SKIRT.

Also, the celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,

Invite merchants generally to examine the

PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,

Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses,

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MANTILLAS.

BRODIE'S SPRING MANTILLAS.

ARE NOW READY.

The greatest display ever made in this country.
WHOLESALE BUYERS FROM THE SOUTH are particularly invited.

No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
New-York.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, FEB. 17, AT RETAIL
Real India Camels'-Hair Shawls, Long and Square.
These goods were purchased at the recent large auction sales in London, and are offered at moderate prices, and are well worthy the attention of buyers.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

A POPULAR STORE

Reopened with a
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
(Successors to McCORMACK & SIMPSON.)
No. 140 6th-av.,
Are prepared to exhibit the
CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
OF
REAL FRENCH LACES,
Of every fabric.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
In Collars, Sets, Bands, Sleeves, Caps, &c., &c.
SCOTCH EMBROIDERED
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings.
RISBONS,
Of every shade and width.
FRINGES, DRESS and MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
In all the novel designs and colors.
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Of superior manufacture.

In all of which departments, having PECULIAR ADVANTAGES, we will offer them by

RETAIL
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

It is our intention to bestow special care on the HABERDASHERY
AND
YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENTS,
so as to make them complete—it being a great convenience to ladies to find all the small items they embrace in one store, at the lowest prices.

TO OUR REGULAR STOCK
We are daily adding
GREAT BARGAINS
FROM
AUCTION,
And ladies will be sure not to misspend their time by favoring us with an occasional visit.
GOODS SHOWN FREELY.
LOWEST PRICES NAMED FIRST.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.
STORE
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 6th-av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts.
OLD HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

REMOVAL.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED,
IN SILKS, SHAWLS,
MERINOS,
AND ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,
Will be offered until Tuesday, Feb. 21, at
M. C. DE BEVOISE, No. 43 Catharine-st.,
from which he will remove to No. 289 Grand st., corner of Eldridge.

SKIRTS. SKIRTS. SKIRTS.

Thurston's Skirts, so long and so favorably known to the ladies of New-York, are now being offered at prices far below considering their durability and elegance, make the cheapest Skirt in market. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 363 Broadway, near White-st.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting hustin, made without sewing,) $1 31; 14 springs, $1 56; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 3 springs for $6 per dozen; 12 springs, $11; and 14 springs, per doz. per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 291 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

STATIONERY.

PAPER. PAPER. PAPER.

Printing Writing, Wrapping, Hardware, Manila, Tissue, Envelope, Colored, Hanging, Blotting, Hatters' Cloth, Tobacco, Shoe, Tea, Straw, and a full assortment of all other kinds of PAPER for sale at the lowest market prices, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 25 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

LETTER AND CAP PAPERS.—THE LARGEst assortment in the United States for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 25 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 128 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all hours. Afternoon and evening classes for Misses and Masters; evenings for Gentlemen and Ladies; private lessons, parties, balls, &c., attended to at the latest notice.

$4-00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF PEGGED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

THEATRES.—FIGARO'S FRENCH, ALL LIVES, for sale by C. E. HAMICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American young woman, a situation, as nurse; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; understands and can take an infant from its birth; also, a neat, competent young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Any lady or family requiring such help, will find one or both an acquisition. Apply at No. 319 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can do the washing and ironing of the nursery; will travel with a lady and child; wages, $7. Also, a cook, who makes pastry and soups, and understands baking; wages, $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman; will assist with washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; is particularly neat, and has the best of City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 270 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN TOWN, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in every branch—soups, pastries, game, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would go by the day, week or month; best of reference. Call, any day this week, at No. 201 12th-st., near 1st av., front basement.

WANTED—BY A MOST NEAT, TIDY GIRL OF 17, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; will sew neatly; is kind and attentive to children; does embroidery neatly; wages $5. Also, for her consin, as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can cook all kinds of soups and game. Address No. 101 West 19th-st., in the basement—can be seen for three days. Best City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid or waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; she can get the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of recommendations. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY AND respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and sewer; perfectly willing to make herself generally useful. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 5 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, where first-class domestics can be obtained.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, or assist in the washing and ironing; is a competent person; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIable, faithful servant, highly recommended, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or to do housework; is a hardworking, economical girl, and will try to please. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; she perfectly understands her business, meats, game, soups, jellies, pastry, &c; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do housework, or as cook, washer or ironer in a small private family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 252 8th-av., corner 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or will do housework in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 82 7th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook in a saloon; no objection to a first-class boarding house, where she would assist in washing and ironing. Apply this day, at No. 414 Broadway, rear Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objections to general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 245 West 18th-st., up stairs, corner of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK, by a French Canadian, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can do all kinds of French cooking—soups, meats poultry, pies, jellies and desserts. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL OF HIGH respectability, a situation as chambermaid in a hotel. Has no objection to plain sewing or occasional waiting. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERFECT GERman cook, in a first-class private family; understands French and American cooking, also fine pastries and jellies, all kinds of cakes, &c.; the best of City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and to do plain sewing: understands her business well; has good City references. Call at No. 212 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; good City references can be given if required; has no objection to city or country. Call at No. 38 5th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as a good cook; has excellent recommendations, having been five years in her last two places. Apply, for two days, at No. 201 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family, and is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 239 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a middle-aged German woman; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 107 Avenue A, between 7th and 8th sts., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITnation as monthly nurse. References can be obtained at No. 54 West 33th-st., or at No. 34 Clinton-place.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS, No. 620 Broadway, east side, near 12th-st., where the best of household help is promptly and faithfully supplied, at moderate charges. Wanted—Cooks, waitresses French nurses, women for general work. No charge until suited. Public patronage is respectfully solicited. by R. C. GREEN.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—Germans, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 133 11th-st., corner 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the care and management of a green house, grapery, fruit trees, ornamental, &c.; also, the management of a farm and the care of cattle equally, and is not afraid to work; the best of recommendation can be produced from his last employer. Address A. M. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, or No. 9 John-st., seed store, for three days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS GARdener, who has had many years experience in this country; he understands the sowing of all kinds of seeds and is a thorough farmer; understands the management of a farm; can give the best of reference from his last two employers, with whom he lived 14 years, for capability, industry and behavior. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young man who is thoroughly acquainted with his business, the care and management of both stove and green-house plants, the cultivation of vegetables, &c. Can produce most satisfactory reference as to capability, character, &c. Address L. M., at Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife, without incumbrance; loan understands all kinds of farm work, the care of horses and stock in general; is an excellent vegetable gardener. The wife is a good cook and baker, and makes the sweetest butter in market; are willing to work; give good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man with two children. The advertiser is a native of England, and has had 11 years practice in this country; he fully understands the business in all its departments; unexceptionable references will be given. Apply at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 676 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHMAN, thoroughly conversant with gardening and farming, also possessing a knowledge of the cultivation of flowers and grape-growing, a good situation; is a single man, and has first-class recommendations. Address J. P., Seed Store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man without family. The advertiser is a native of England, and has had several years' practice in this country; he fully understands the business in all its departments. A liberal salary expected. Apply at BRIDGEMAN'S Seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A middle-aged, honest, industrious and sober man of long and good reference; can give undoubted reference in the City, and undeniable character from previous employers. No objection to the country. Address W. R., Blacksmith-shop, No. 21 12th-st., near University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of a garden and horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Inquire at No. 472 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman; has the best of reference (five years) from one employer, and from his last; he is sober and very obliging. Call at No. 71 West 25th-st., or No. 195 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN (without family), as gardener; has had 15 years' experience in the business in all its branches. Can be well recommended. Address GARDEN, Box 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO HAS had over 30 years' experience among horses in this country and Scotland, a situation as coachman. Best of reference. Address R. R. S., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable man that understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 88 15th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS COACHman; has good City reference of seven years. Apply at No. 71 West 25th-st., for three days. Reference—Thos. Williams, Jr., President of the Marine Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, surveyor for an insurance company, or salaried agent. Address J. W., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A JERSEYMAN, to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of reference. Address J. A., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for three days. Also, name your residence.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG married man, American, would like a situation as clerk or steward in a hotel; his wife would act as housekeeper; no objection to any part of the United States. Satisfactory references given. Address Mr. COLLINS, Union House, New-Haven, Ct.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS IN WANT of the services of a young married man, who has a full knowledge of book-keeping and would assist as salesman and correspondent, will address K., Box No. 3,160 New-York Post-office. Best of references given.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 18 months' City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of references. Address PEARL, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER WHOSE EVENINGS Are unoccupied would like a set of books to write up. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE MAN AS SEXTON in one of the Protestant Churches in the upper part of this City, one who can give his whole attention to it will be preferred. Applicants will give their age, married or single, what Church he now attends, present business (if any,) with references and address. Address R. B. C., Box No 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE WHO UNDERstands gardening and is well acquainted with his business, and willing to make himself generally useful, in the country, a short distance from the City; must be well recommended to be kind, sober and honest. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, TO take charge of a set of books in a manufactory; business to keep time of workmen, &c. Address, postpaid, BOOK-KEEPER, with reference and salary expected, No. 94 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, TO TRAVEL through the country to sell liquors; one who has been in the business preferred; must give the best of references and security. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference required. Apply at No. 167 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the retail ribbon business. Apply, before 10 A. M., to JOHN MORRISON & SON, No. 363 Broadway.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE of a child two years old. A girl bringing good references, and who speaks French correctly, may have a good situation by applying at No. 175 East 10th-st.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A COMPETENT WOMAN, of good education. None but Protestants need apply at No. 39 East 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.

HENRY C. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN E. KREBS, D. D., President.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.

REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, New-York, is a practical and valuable agency for supplying the wants of Schools and Teachers. Reference: Faculty Amherst College, D. Lowell Mason, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, et al. Wanted, a competent teacher of music and classics, and a lady teacher of the harp and piano. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 36th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL, FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 33th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had great experience in teaching the various branches of an English education together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, wishes to meet with pupils either in New-York or at a short distance in the country. He refers to the parents of present pupils. Address W. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been all over Europe, speaks four languages fluently, and has been for years accustomed to teach drawing, &c., wishes to make an engagement as governess or companion with a family traveling in Europe. Address S. E., Southside Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY capable of teaching the ordinary English branches, with the rudiments of French and music, in a boarding, family or day school. Country preferred. Address L. B., Box P. O. 2,032, New-York Post-Office.

A SCHOOL WANTED—BY A CLASSICAL Sophomore in Union College; will, if desired, take charge of the school one year. Address LIPH, Post-office Box No. 302, Schenectady, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN a nicely furnished parlor, with gas, bath and grate, in a house owned by the occupant, situated below 4th-st., west of Broadway. References exchanged; Price $4 50 each per week, with partial board. Address, with name, Mrs. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARDING FOR CHILDREN.—ANY PERson wishing to put one or two children, one year or more of age, out to board, where they will have motherly care and every desirable comfort at a moderate charge, will call or address MRS. MYERS, No. 50 Columbia-st., near Delancey, New-York City.

BOARDING—NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 20th-st.; rooms to let, with board, in suites or single, to families or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements, on high, open ground, and connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City. Family private. Reference required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD for a family, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Best references will be given and required. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can have a third-story front room and bed-room in a first-class house, West 14th-st. Address CLINTON, Box. No. 2,367 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bed-room may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SINGLE OR SUITES OF ROOMS, with full or partial board, can now be had at No. 196 10th-st.; house large and airy; location very desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st., Ferries. House first-class; location fine, and no children. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A FAMILY OF RESPECTABILITY AND quiet habits desires to hire for the year a suite of apartments with private table, or privilege of a first-class cook. The rooms may be furnished or unfurnished, and will be occupied mostly during Winter months. Location must be desirable, and preference will be given where there are no children. Address A. Q. Z., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS ON THE SECond floor of a pleasantly located house near Unionsquare to let, to one or two single gentlemen only. The family is small and strictly private. Desirable to persons appreciating comfort and quiet. Breakfast, if required. Address BERTRAND, Box No. 300 Union-square Post-Office.

A WIDOW LADY, HAVING FROM SIX TO eight first-class boarders, would like to meet with a person wishing to dispose of furniture for board. Would not object to a furnished house, and the rent or part taken in boar d. Brooklyn heights preferred. Address, for one week, E. S. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN BE had in a first-class house, in one of the wide streets in the upper part of the City, near 5th-av. Address immediately, A. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE.—Parlor and bedroom to let; also, two attic rooms. Newly furnished. With or without board. Dinner at 6 P. M.

ROOMS TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, a basement room suitable for a physician; terms reasonable.

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PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
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ENGRAVED, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

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ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA,
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have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.

Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $60, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
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Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S AUTEBIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail,
PIANOS TO RENT.

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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
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Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR MANufactory and warerooms, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly on hand a large assortment of their superior Pianos, which combine all modern improvements, and for power, durability and long-standing in tune they are admitted by all to be unsurpassed by any; and with our superior facilities for manufacturing, we flatter ourselves that we can and are making instruments equal to any, and selling them at lower rates than any responsible manufactory in this City. Persons in want of a superior Piano are invited to call and inspect our Pianos and factory; they can then judge for themselves. All our Pianos are fully warranted in every respect. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $2 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PARlor or church organ for sale, with case, splendidly decorated in gold and colors, 10 stops, 1½-octave pedals, price $850; to be seen at the organ factory, No. 172 Centre-st., corner of Canal-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, rich full tone, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, worth $500; been used a few months, and in perfect order; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN South Brooklyn, a Soprano singer; must read well and have a voice of good compass and power. Such a one may find a situation, by addressing, with views of salary and reference, MARTINE, Box 105 *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure my business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddens Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 57 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
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Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, squares, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enamcled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 394 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HAMICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOV

FOR SALE.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of:

WALL-STREET—No. 4, valuable property near Broadway.

3RD-STREET—3 valuable houses and lots near 8th-av.

34TH STREET—One lot, north side near Lexington-av.

357-361 STREET—Valuable house and lot near 3d-av.

STANTON-STREET—No. 86, (leasehold,) good house.

58TH-STREET—Valuable front of 270 feet, near 1st-av.

116TH-STREET—4 valuable lots near 2d-av.

117TH-STREET—4 valuable lots near 4th-av.

47TH-AVENUE AND 120TH-STREET—Extra large lot, northwest corner.

121ST-STREET—4 valuable lots near 4th-av.

127TH-STREET—5 valuable lots near 6th-av.

ALSO—At Clifton, Staten Island, 4 valuable lots, beautifully located.

Full particulars, maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING House No. 68 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and mantel-pieces. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased, in White Plains, Westchester County, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock at. noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

The farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a front-age on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 9 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 33 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.

J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot, No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Also, two houses and lots in 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.

Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.

Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.

One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 191 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 feet, on 123d st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st., 51x145.

Four lots, each 25x100, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.

Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to

A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av., Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City and Flatbush cars, either by Pulton or East-New-York ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Ocean-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-ave., between 34th and 35th sts., west side; Nos. 563, 565, and 567; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 495; price $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 133 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 25 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FLETCHER, 133 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON COLUMBIA-st., Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the bay. It contains 10 rooms, was built by the present owner in the most complete manner for his own occupation, and it presents a rare opportunity to one who wishes to purchase an elegant residence in a location unsurpassed in beauty or convenience. Possession given at any time before the 1st of May. For particulars and cards to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR Long Island property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or factory. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 48 Pearl-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY seat on the North River, not above Peekskill, a fine brick house on Murray Hill, (5th-av. and 39th-st.,) together with 40 acres of timber land on Long Island, 5 miles from Astoria and 2¼ miles from Greenpoint Ferry. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent $300 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot No. 51 West 28th-st., a few doors from the 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated on the north side of the street, with court-yard in front. Part of the money can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to

JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

THOG'S NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE. 200 acres of land beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and only 13 miles from the City Hall. It is capable of being divided into two or three places, all having large water fronts and fine views; will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 60 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fenced and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad depôt, at Syosset, 25 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES T. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY HOUSE, with the lot, pleasantly located. The house contains all the modern conveniences, and has been painted and papered throughout. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Price $32 00. Apply at No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern, three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, range, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; size, 25x55; lot, 25x100. The property is first-class in every respect, and the location one of the best in the City. Can be seen from 10 to 12, and 3 to 6 o'clock, during the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR TO LET, the house No. 592 2d-av.; is 20 feet front, newly finished, with all the modern improvements, marble stoop, trimmings, &c., will be sold at a decided bargain, and but a few hundred dollars cash required. Apply at No. 344 2d-av.

NO. 34 PIKE-ST. FOR SALE.—THIS IS A first-class house, three stories, basement and under-cellar. The house is 27 feet front, and has all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with gas in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease of 21 unexpired, and last two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT No. 150 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house has all modern improvements, painted and grained throughout, hall tiled and frescoed, and all in perfect order. Also, house No. 215 Clinton st. Terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EM-bleap and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by WM. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

$6000 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, and a lot for a grocer or butcher; $2000 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; easy terms, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Jave-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION ON Murray Hill, a three-story, high-basement and cellar brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements; cheap and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, situated on Lexington-av., near 38th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE HOUSES and Lots, northwest corner of North 8th and 1st-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Vacant lots, stock, bonds, &c., taken in exchange. Inquire of J. W. DUBYEE, No. 258 Cherry-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, NEAR FIFTH-av., 112-5-6 on 99th-st.; 7 on 101st-st. Also, dwelling house No 135 West 126th-st. For sale, low, on terms to suit. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, hardware merchants, No. 3 Dey-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAMES M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to MOBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

EDWARD TIMPSON, HOUSE AND REAL Estate Agent, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av. Particular attention paid to the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Refers to the Hon. Judge Henry F. Davies, Supreme Court; J. & H. Jones & Co., Nos. 33 and 35 White-st.; John Whittaker, Esq., No. 17 Centre-st.; James Flanagan, Esq., Cedar and Nassau sts.; J. Mansfield Davies, No. 66 Wall-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Galvanized Roofing Material: it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, painted, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply personally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the factory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chesnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; an second floor four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x48 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No 50 Henry-st. The house is 25 feet 6 inches front and 42 feet deep, and lot 25 feet 6 inches front and 100 feet deep. The house is in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Price $8,500.

Also, the three-story brick house and extension, No. 654 Water-st. Size of house 25x25, with extension of lot 25x90. Will also be sold cheap and on most reasonable terms. Price $3,500. Apply at No. 197 Water st., opposite United States Hotel, New-York.

CHATHAM SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—No. 167 Chatham-st., corner of James-st., and the adjoining Nos. 1 and 3 James-st. This property may be purchased either together or separately, or would be improved with good buildings, as one, two or three stores for responsible occupants. Terms of sale favorable. Also, for sale and partial exchange, a substantial, well arranged house in Brooklyn; large portion may remain; and ready country place—price, about $3,000 wanted for balance. CHAS. CARTER, care O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to H. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 33d-st., near 6th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,796 Post-Office.

SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—THE THREE-story and attic house and lease of lot, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24x81½, and house 24x46; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. The lease of the lot has 19 years unexpired at $200 ground rent. Price moderate. Can be seen at any time. Apply to

B. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Lofty high stoop east of Broadway; lot 82 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and complete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DESirable double cottage house, with six lots of land finely located on Pacific-st., Bedford. The house is 40 feet front, two story, with an extension, well finished with gas and other improvements. Has flag garden, stable, &c. A choice and improving neighborhood. Third house west of New-York-av. Inquire on premises, or of MILES & BETTS, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT THREE-STORY English basement brick dwelling on Carlton av., Brooklyn—$7,500; also, a frame cottage, with two lots of ground—$1,700; also, several superb stone-front dwellings in West 29th, 38th and 39th sts. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to C. E. ADAMS, Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Wall-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM, containing about 160 acres of land, a good water power with a saw-mill in running order, two dwelling houses, barns, and all necessary out-buildings, all in good order, situated in Monmouth County, N., J., 7 miles from Keyport. Inquire of J. B. STRONG, at the Barker Mills, No. 206 Fulton st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The 3-story brick house No. 8 Willow-st., near Middagh, and within two minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry; has gas, range, &c., and has recently been papered and painted throughout in superior manner. Inquire of JAMES CONNER & SONS, No. 29 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 52 Powers-st., Brooklyn, (third door Atlantic,) finished in good style, has fixtures, &c. Price, $3,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to C. PAULSON, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 172 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP basement houses, situated on the north side of West 50th-st, near 8th-av., complete with all the modern improvements. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE with stables, and 4 lots of ground laid out in garden, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, or will be rented to a good tenant. Price $7,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling-house No. 113 7th-st., pleasantly situated, with modern improvements, good yard, grape vines, &c. Price $7,000; half can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn. Lot 5 in., house large and well built, (filled in with brick,) dining-room extension. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE and four story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located, corner 2d-av. and 18th-st.; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or corner 18th-st. and Aveune B.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELling, nearly new, complete, with all modern improvements; No. 161 East 19th-st., near 2d-av. Terms easy. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock. No bill on the house.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot, No. 32 34-st., near the 2d-av. The house is 3 story, and well fitted up, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of THOS. L. BROOKS, No. 293 Bowery.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¾ miles from depôt, and 26 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT dwelling house No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn. 70 per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of W. H. WARING, 21 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 34 King-st., containing all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 100. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—THE FINE brown-stone house on 28th-st., near 9th-av., with all the modern improvements complete. Terms to suit. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or 13 Wall-st.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE acres, on the North River, to be well stocked with fruit trees. The buildings not so much an object as good land and fine gardens. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 10 ACRES, with a nice house (house preferred) about 40 feet square, in exchange for a house on Murray-hill, clear of incumbrance. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

WANTED—ON THE SOUND ABOUT 20 ACRES of good land, with or without a house; it must be well situated, and having a hard beach. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A FARM TO WORK ON SHARES, within 50 miles of the City. Address W. A., for two days, Box No. 134 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, prime] soil in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, commodious and have a view of the Sound. Will be let in the rough ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER TAYLOR, No. 16 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either depôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Whitneyville, 3 miles from the Railroad depôt at New-Haven, Conn., on the turnpike road to Hartford, consisting of 66 acres of land. The buildings consist of a well-built gothic stuccoed mansion, a cottage, or farm-house, barn, sheds, carriage-house, ice-house and buildings for pigs and poultry, and are all large and substantial. The land it is supposed cannot be excelled in the county. It is all fit for and well adapted to gardening purposes. It is well situated so as to be divided and the owner will sell the whole or 32 acres, or 62 acres, with the farm-house and farm buildings, retaining the mansion and the remainder of the land. For terms of sale inquire of W. VAN RAPALYE, No. 18 West 14th-st., between the hours of 7 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New-York, 27 miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Rye Depôt, a small place pleasantly located, and 8 acres of good land, half in meadow; good house, 8 rooms and kitchen, a new barn, good well of water, a never-failing spring of soft water, good garden of the choicest kinds of small fruit, dwarf pears, choicest kinds of grapes, small, cold grapery, choice variety of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and plenty of shrubbery; the land adjoins the salt water, half mile of Rye Beach; three churches a mile distant; good neighborhood; furniture and movables with or without the place. Cheap and easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or of A. B. & S. DAVIS, No. 192 and 194 Cherry-st.

CAPT. N. HUBBARD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn City property, a beautiful country residence at Westport, Conn., within two hours' ride of this City by Harlem, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house two-story front and three rear, surrounded by a wide piazza, and containing a fine well of water in the basement; barn, &c., &c.; five acres of land beautifully laid out, and watered by a stream flowing through, containing a living spring; fruit of every variety, with evergreen and other shade trees, shrubbery, &c. The grounds are in healthfulness and for its exemption from mosquitoes, flies, &c. For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH JAUNCEY, No. 110 Pearl-st., or JAS. E. GRAY, No. 43 7th-st.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With 16 acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York and a half mile from the Depôt of the N. Y. & N. Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large modern built mansion with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other out-buildings all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. For further particulars, inquire of P. K. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or of A. DUBOIS CLAPP, No. 212 Front-st., where a lithographic view of the premises may be seen.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Furnished, at Bay Ridge, L. I., 30 minutes from Hamilton Ferry, probably the most elegant place on the Long Island shore in the vicinity of the New-York; large and costly mansion, about 60x60 elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout the house; grounds of about 25 acres, elegantly laid out by Downing; trees, shrubs, &c.; all kinds of fruit in abundance; large and commodious stable, kitchen, garden, coach-house, cow-house, dairy, &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground, under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 6th and 7th sts., about ten minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depôt. Stages constantly passing the door. Apply to L. RUSHFORTH, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 11th-av., between 79th and 80th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SELECT COUNTRY RESIDENCE of about two acres of ground, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, one hour's ride from Chamberlain's, by Hudson River Railroad, and a few minutes' walk from the Depôt and steamboat landing, with a good house on it, and the necessary outbuildings, such as greenhouse, bath-house, stables, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees, bushes, &c., and the place is kept in the best order. From $6,000 to $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by Dr. Samuel Lockwood, about ten minutes' ride from the depôt, with 15 acres or more of good land, in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds, cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c; the garden is well stocked with small fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, &c., &c. For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 773 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A NEW and well-finished dwelling-house, with 14 rooms beside the kitchen and laundry, stable and carriage-house, with four acres of land highly improved, fruit, orchard, &c.; a well of excellent water; gas, &c. This property is situated three-quarters of a mile from the New-Jersey Railroad Depôt, in a pleasant part of the city, and is in all respects a most desirable residence. For further particulars, apply to F. MORGAN. No. 11 Pine-st.; or to R. T. HAINES, No. 62 Murray-st.; or near the premises.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—A VERY pleasant residence at Fort Washington, near the depôt, with unsurpassed views of the Hudson River; said place has about 32 acres of land, extending from the River to the Kingsbridge Road, with a large wooden dwelling-house, green-house, barn, lodge, ice-house well filled, &c., &c. The steamboat landing 5 minutes' drive, and a pleasant driving distance of from 30 to 45 minutes only to Madison-square. For further particulars apply to ANDREW WESTON, No. 9 Park-place.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—TO LET FOR the Summer, or for one or more years, the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, just below Newburg. The house is built in modern style by the late A. J. Downing, and has spring water above and below, bath room, &c., and will be let furnished. Attached to it are nearly 14 acres of ground. It commands one of the finest views on the river. Apply to WM. C. RUSSEL, No. 18 Pine-st., New-York, or J. J. MONELL, Newburg.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD-STREET, VILLAGE of Melrose, on high ground, a house containing two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, with pantries on the first floor, 6 rooms with pantries on the second, large garret and cellars, good cistern, with nearly half an acre of ground, containing fruit trees, bushes, grape-vines in abundance, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad Station, or Harlem steamboats, 2d or 3d-av. Railroads. Rent $200. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., THE BEAUtiful residence of Isaac Deforeat, Esq., with two acres of land, in the centre of the village; fine garden, good barn, carriage-house and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. The house is two-story, about 34 by 42, with wing 20 by 30, handsomely situated, in perfect order, and was built by the owner for his residence. Title perfect and terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., a neat cottage, pleasantly situated on Clark's Hill, commanding a fine view of the Sound, and within 10 minutes walk of the Depôt. The communications to and from New-York are almost hourly. The house is new, contains 9 rooms. Part of the furniture will be let with the house. For further particulars address HOUSE, Box No. 230, Stamford Post-office. Possession given on the 1st of April.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR $3,500.—A GOOD 2-story house, with 9 finished rooms, 18 acres of first-rate land under good cultivation; churches and schools convenient. Pleasantly situated, near New-Hamburg Station about 2½ hours by railroad from New-York. Terms easy. Inquire of HOUGHTON & BRO., No. 113 Walker-st., or of D. CLAFT, No. 19 Amity-place.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WHITESTONE, NEAR Flushing, a handsome three-story frame house, with about 20 acres of fine land, covered with fine fruit; the house is large, having about 18 rooms, with water, bath-room, water-closets, &c. Can be obtained furnished if necessary. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE, situated at the Park, Riversdale, 14 miles from Chambers-st. The house is large, and substantially built of brick, with water, gas, and every convenience. The grounds contain 8 acres, and are tastefully laid out in lawn, and surrounded on three sides with trees. Address O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COMMODIOUS two-story dwelling house with about two acres of land well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is desirably located, exempt from the noise of the village, and the view down the river unsurpassed. Apply to HENRY ANSLICE, adjoining the premises, or at No. 28 Nassau-street, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GRANGE, N. J., A VERY DEsirable country residence, with 9 acres of land, beautifully located, convenient to the depôt. The house is convenient, with 12 rooms; there is a good variety of fruit on the place. The whole or part of the land would be sold with the house. For terms, &c., apply to No. 141 Pearl-st., 2d floor.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE A GOTHIC COTtage recently built, containing eleven rooms, kitchen, stable, &c., delightfully situated on Long Island. Good fishing, bathing, yachting &c., &c. Within one hour of the City by rail or steamboat. For particulars, address F. C. S., Box No. 433 Post Office.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to P. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to F. P. FLAGLER, No. 229 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A RESIDENCE at Astoria, near the Ferry and steamboat landing. House 40x40, two-story attic and basement, with gas, furnace, &c., all in fine order. Lot 100x200. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND GARden, with stables, beautifully situated at Ravenswood, on the bank of the East River, with modern conveniences and easy access. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE residence, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, commanding a fine view of the river, railroad, and opposite scenery; is 1½ miles below West Point, near Cozzens' Hotel. The house, occupied by the subscriber, is nearly new, most admirably arranged for a country residence, provided with almost every convenience that can possibly be imagined. In perfect order, and substantially built, with more regard to comfort than ornament, contains 17 rooms, most of them large, and all well lighted and pleasant, besides numerous closets, pantries and store-rooms; there are also a cistern and well at the door, provided with substantial pumps, and a never-failing spring; a carriage-house and barn, with stabling for several horses, and rooms above; large ice-house. Summer wash-house, brick smoke-house, and brew-house, with yard. The grounds consist of about 8½ acres, well stocked with an endless variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, grape vines, large strawberry and asparagus beds, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes in abundance; a large vegetable garden, under the highest state of cultivation; also, a large part tastefully arranged with ornamental shrubbery. The premises can be left partially furnished; also the use of more furniture be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, THOMAS WEBB. Would refer also to Wm. B. Cozzens, West Point, and Major Irvin McDowell, No. 55 9th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS.—A COMmodious house, good stable, with 2½ acres of land; fruit and fruit trees abundant; grape arbor of 100 feet; the garden trenched; plans to complete order; beautiful views of river and palisades; eight minutes from depôt. Possession at any time. The whole can remain on mortgage. Address R. S. COOK, No. 21 Bible House, Astor-place.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A ONE-ACRE garden, Gothic house and barn, fruit and berries; or to let, at Yonkers, on the Hudson, one-acre garden, fruit, carriage-house, stable, &c. Also, No. 58 7th-st., (25 by 50, lot 100,) three-story brick house, basement and attic; and No. 108 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—ON A LEASE for one or more years, about an hour's ride from the City, either in New-Jersey or on the North or East River. Any one having such a place, may hear of an unexceptionable tenant by addressing TENANT, Box No. 1,729 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE NEW, HANDSOME 15 FEET brown-stone English basement dwelling, No. 972 Broadway, between 27th and 26th sts.—a perfect gem of a cosy house, splendidly located, in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, the Trinity Chapel and the Worth Monument embracing all the modern improvements, with gas, chandeliers, brackets and fixings, and with four large mantel mirrors, complete; a regular lonist wheel, dumb waiter to cellar, operative, goes from cellar to attic. Rent low. Inquire at No. 990 5th-av., of the owner, S. M. MEAD.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS —The upper part of the five-story white marble building No. 555 Broadway; the second story is 20x26 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and holstways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterhury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 355 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A GOOD ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 28 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The house is in good condition, with all the modern improvements; dumb waiter, speaking tubes, &c. Rent $500. Possession given in three days. Also, a small house to let cheap at Upper Yonkers, Harrison. Also, a lot of ground for sale in 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. This lot is 20 feet front by one-half the block, No. 48. Inquire of B. F. GODSPEED, corner 15th-st. and 5th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THE BROWN-STONE building southeast corner of Broadway and Liberty-st., the two upper stories, about 100 feet deep, and 22 feet wide; admirably lighted on Broadway and by ten windows facing north on Liberty st. Private stair and hoistway. Very superior premises for lithographic or engraving business. Apply to H. C. CADY, No. 29 Wall-st., or GEORGE BUCKHAM, Room No. 49, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment house No. 227 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with carriage-house and stable. The house is replete with modern improvements. Also, the dwelling No. 229, suitable for a small genteel family. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, an OFFICE, suitable for a Physician, No. 12 2d

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Rhode Island American Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

An American Convention met in this city to-day, for the purpose of nominating State officers. Mr. Tosh. G. Turner, who was on Tuesday nominated for Governor by the Republicans, was unanimously accepted by the Convention, to-day. Mr. Isaac Saunders was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. John R. Bartlett, for Secretary of State; Mr. Jerome B. Kimball, for Attorney-General; and Mr. Samuel A. Rabbe, for General Treasurer. Messrs. Saunders and Bacter are not on the Republican ticket.

The American Republican Convention in the Eastern Congressional District has nominated Christopher Robinson, of Cumberland, on the 20th ballot.

Wm. D. Beatton, the present Incumbent, was renominated in the Western District without opposition

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

There was a very large audience in the Representatives' Hall at the State House, to-day; the occasion being a petition to the Committee on Federal Relations against the rendition of fugitive slaves. Addresses, advocating the petition, were made by Wendell Phillips and the Rev. T. W. Higginson. They were of the extreme Anti-Slavery character.

The hearing was adjourned to Thursday of next week.

Congressional Nomination in Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens was unanimously nominated for Congress, in the District, in the Convention held to-day.

The Atlantic Cable.

St. John, N. F., Thursday, Feb. 17.

Letters by the last English mail announced that Mr. Henley was coming out with his own telegraph instruments to operate on the Cebla. He is expected on the *Prince Albert*, now fully due here.

The Wheat Harvest.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Wells' Commercial Express to-day, has an article showing the deficiency in the receipts of wheat from the harvest of 1858 at this point to be over 2,000,000 bushels at present, and, estimating that to come in, the deficiency by the first of August will reach 6,000,000 bushels.

Rumored Defalcation in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Rumors are current that William S. McGowan, Treasurer of the Columbian Mutual Loan Fund Association, has decamped with the funds belonging to the Association. The amount is not known. McGowan has been a prominent Democratic politician in the Eleventh Ward.

Important Arrest.

PITTSTON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Wm. L. Leach and David Walton have been arrested and committed to jail to-day, for robbing the Pennsylvania Coal Company's office in this place, in October last.

Supposed Slaver.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The bark *Ottawa* sailed yesterday, ostensibly for St. Thomas, but it is believed that her destination is the southern coast of Africa.

Powers' Statue of Webster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Committee who procured Powers' statue of Webster have decided to memorialize the Legislature for leave to place the statue on the Capitol grounds.

Burning of the Steamer Quaker City.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Quaker City* was burnt this morning at the wharf. She was loading for the Ohio River.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Captain Nealing, of the ship *Golden Gate*, at Havre, reports, Jan. 3, lat. 37° 20' N., lon. 65° W. saw a vessel of about 300 tons dismasted and waterlogged; she had a "trunk cabin" and a round stern, and was evidently American. There were four persons on deck. It was impossible to render her any assistance on account of the thick weather and gale. There was a high gale during the night, and nothing was seen of her next day. She was probably from some eastern port, bound to the West Indies, and lumber laden.

Weather Reports....Feb. 17.

Baltimore—Weather clear and fine.
Washington—Weather clear and fine.
Petersburg—Clear. Thermometer, 58°.
Norfolk—Clear. Thermometer 58°. Wind N.
Lynchburg—Cloudy. Thermometer 49.°
Bristol—Cloudy. Thermometer 50°.
Knoxville—Cloudy. Thermometer 50°.
Wilmington—Clondy and mild.
Charleston—Clear. Thermometer 59°. Wind S.W.
Augusta—Raining and warm.
Savannah—Clear. Thermometer 58. Wind N. E.
Macon—Cloudy.
Montgomery—Clondy.
Mobile—Clondy—Thermometer 64.
New-Orleans—Cloudy. Ther. 68°. Wind S. E.
Cumberland—Clear and pleasant.
Wheeling—Clear and pleasant.
Cincinnati—Clear and pleasant.
Philadelphia—Cloudy and mild. Ther. 46°.
St. Johns, N. F.—Weather clear. Wind W., light. Ther. 26°.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

General Order Day—State Prison Laws—Canal Drafts—More Notaries Public, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1859.

General Order day in the Assembly; one local bill passed to a third reading, and the States Prison bill considered through some ten or twelve pages thereof. This last bill is a codification of the State Prison laws, which intends to alter no salary, nor to make many radical amendments. But the amendments were piled in upon it by the Committee of the Whole, and all of them discussed with ardor, energy and fulness. Sundry propositions to cut down to $600 and $700, to raise to $1,000, $1,095, and $1,200 the salary of the Chaplain of the Sing Sing Prison, were voted down, and at last the salary, $900, left as it has been for ten years past. On these motions, among the very few who did not speak, were Messrs. Masserole, Wiggins, Cornelius, Lawrence and Opdyke. Mr. Adams, of course, did not speak, being in the Chair. The bill, as it stood, was ably defended by Mr. Hubbell, of Westchester, and Mr. Ascott, of Cayuga. An unavailing effort to get out of General Orders and to take up the resolution of the Senate, adjourning over for a week, consumed half an hour, but the resolution was not considered.

In the Senate, adversa reports killed the bills requiring Commissioners of piers to make semi-annual reports, and requiring monthly reports from the Corporation Attorney of New-York City. The following resolution offered by Senator W. A. Wheeler, of Malone, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor of the Canal Department be respectfully requested to inform the Senate, at the earliest practicable moment, whether any drafts have been drawn by the Canal Commissioners since the commencement of tho present session of the Legislature, on account of work done on the canals, when there was no money in his hands to pay the same; and, if so, at what dates, in what amounts, by what Commissioner, and in whose favor; and that he also be requested, on Monday of each week, during the present sitting of the Legislature, to communicate the information as to any and all such drafts as shall be drawn during the week preceding his report.

Senator Wheeler is bound to tie the open artery out of which the Treasury drafts are spirting, and is not timid about expressing his opinion that the Canals have drained money enough out of the Treasury. The course that the Senator may adopt is of the greatest consideration, for to carry any of the Canal bills in the Senate, the Republicans have no vote to spare.

Still further Notaries Public are announced to-day, as appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, as follows:

New-York—Washington Murray, Samuel Z. Tassemer, W. Drake Parsons, John H. Stout, Enoch P. Breed, Edgar Irving, Henry T. Cleveland, Edwin M. Baird, George W. Farlee, John J. Tyler, Richard T. Deming, Augustus J. Browne, Philip Milspaugh, John Wanderpoel, John E. Sterling, James B. Williams, Henry H. Rice, Thomas B. Oakley, John Lndlow Rapsont, William H. Bull, Stephen C. Burrall, Chas Hoffman, Francis S. Hoffman.

Kings.—Henry Gatman, G. Ludovic Bennett, Rich. J. Cheshire, John C. Smith, Franklin W. Taber, Dennis Stroud, William Morgan, Pardon W. Kenyon, Henry R. Pierson, Benjamin R. True, Fr. Edward Roche, George W. Mead, William T. Nicholls, Sigismund Kaufmann, Frederick W. Burke, D. Ogden Bradley, John Davis Dunn, Francis E. Dana, of Brooklyn.

Westchester—William M. Skinner, James W. Husted, of Sing Sing; John W. Twombly, of Mamaroneck; Jeshiah O. Dykman, of Cold Spring.

Suffolk.—Samuel C. Hawkins, of Patchogue.

And still another lot goes in next Wednesday to the Senate, from Kings, while the New-York list is full.

The Registry bill is the special order for this evening. The Republicans are trying hard to-day to hit upon some bill, or by sundry amendments to the pending one, to get a plan for registering voters that they can all unite upon, and which will save the ballot-box pure from illegal votes.

Dr. S. S. Childs' bill, amendatory to the New-York City Public School Law, may be thus digested:

Section 1 elects the School Commissioners hereafter in Aldermanic Districts, instead of Wards, as at present. The Board of Education is to appoint the Trustees and Inspectors, its same number as at present, and for the same length of time. All school officers now in are to remain till the expiration of their term of office, but removal from the district vacates the office. It limits the Board's clerk-hire to $1,500, and $1,000 for two clerks, severally. There is to be one Superintendent, limited to $2,500 salary, and one Assistant, with $2,000 or less. Removes the power to establish a Free Academy for Girls; gives the Board power to require every school to be opened by reading a portion of the scriptures without note or comment. The Inspectors to be *ex officio* members of the Board of Trustees. The average number of scholars to be ascertained by dividing by the number of school days in the month the whole number of scholars in attendance during that month, and the average of the year to be reported at the close of the school year in July. There shall be a recess each day between 12 and 1 o'clock, during which all pupils, whose parents desire it, shall be permitted to visit their homes. Provides that at the next charter election, the following question shall be submitted to the electors, "Shall the Free Academy be continued?" If a majority of the votes cast are "nay," the Academy shall cease to exist at the end of the academic year current at the time of election, and the real estate of the Academy shall be sold out according to the 27th section of the Act consolidating the School Acts of the City and the personal property, as the Board of Education may deem proper. The highest salary paid to any male principal shall not exceed $1,500, and the next highest salary shall not exceed $1,000, the next $800, the next $600, the next $500 and the next $400. The highest salary to any principal of a female or any primary department shall not exceed $600, the next highest shall not exceed $500, the next highest $400, the next $350 and the next $300.

GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Senate Committee has resolved to close the testimony in the case of the contested seat of Mr. Mandeville on the second day after the meeting of the Legislature next week. Mr. Mandeville asked for further time which was refused.

The Harlem Railroad bill, which has passed the Senate, was before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly to-day. Counsel appeared in favor of the bill. Mr. McLeod, a member of the Committee, opposed a favorable report of the bill unless the period for the use of steam was limited to twelve years, and every car run on the road compelled to stop at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Mr. Fitzgerald, another member of the Railroad Committee from New-York, supported a favorable report on the bill as passed by the Senate.

Mr. McLeod declared that the people in Mr. Fitzgerald's district had torn up the track when a child was run over when no steam was used. If steam was used without restriction, he (McLeod) would not answer for the safety of the Company's bridges or tracks.

The Committee agreed to report the bill favorably.

The Senate Lobby Investigating Committee met again this afternoon, but there were no witnesses present and the Sergeant-at-Arms was in New-York, consequently there was no evidence before the Committee, whether subpœnas had or had not been served. Mr. Doherty offered a resolution that the Chairman be authorized to issue a compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses. Mr. Ames wished to know what by a compulsory process was meant. Was it intended to arrest witnesses and bring them up by force? If so, he desired to have evidence first that the subpœnas had been issued. Finally, the resolution was adopted, and the Committee adjourned till Wednesday, next week.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Petitions were presented for the protection of gas consumers, and for a prohibitory law.

Mr. Halsted reported against the bill requiring semi-annual reports from the Commissioners of Jurors in New-York. Also, against requiring monthly reports from the Corporation-Attorney of New-York, on the ground that his is a local office, and the State has nothing whatever to do with him.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler moved that the Auditor be requested to report if any, and what, drafts have been drawn by the Commissioners for work on the Canals since the session of the Legislature commenced, and while there was no money in the Treasury, and requesting reports of a similar character by Wednesday of each week. Adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met this evening for the consideration of general orders. The following bills had progress reported on them:

For making an appropriation for the maintenance of the Canals.

To amend the Peter Cooper Scientific Institute Act.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the Juvenile Raformatory Asylum.

The School Appropriation bill.

To punish frauds by wharfingers and others.

The bill to amend the act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York was debated, and progress reported.

The remainder of the business transacted related to private bills.

ASSEMBLY.....Albany, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The entire session was consumed in debates and perfecting the bill consolidating and amending the acts relating to State Prisons.

EVENING SESSION.

The Registry law was taken up as the special order in Committee of the Whole and progress reported without debate.

In the House, Mr. Snell moved to order the bill to a third reading.

Messrs. Tomlinson and Schoolfield opposed the motion, which was lost. The bill was then made the special order for Friday, next week.

Mr. Smith gave notice of a bill to widen Weststreet one hundred feet, and to allow the Hudson River Railroad Company to lay a double track.

On motion of Mr. Reilly the bill to authorize the construction of the Avenue D Railroad, reported favorably some days ago, was recommitted to the Railroad Committee to hear further testimony.

The amended resolution to adjourn from to-morrow till Wednesday evening next week was adopted.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relating to the auditing of accounts of Town Officers, was passed to a third reading.

No other business of interest was done.

The Colchester Bank Defalcation.

MR. S. T. JONES BEFORE THE RECORDER—GENERAL MELEE AMONG THE LAWYERS AND POLICEMEN.

Yesterday morning, Mr. S. T. Jones, the alleged defaulting cashier of the Colchester Bank, Connecticut, who is held on a warrant issued by the Recorder, on a charge of obtaining $1,600 under false pretences, from Mr. Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, was taken to the Recorder's chambers for preliminary examination. It will be remembered that a few days since, when he was about to be conveyed from this State to Connecticut, on a warrant issued in 1857, by James M. Smith, Jr., then Recorder of the City, under a requisition of Governor King, the officers who had him in charge were met by other officers, accompanied by Mr. Leland, armed with a warrant, issued by Recorder Barnard, for the arrest of Jones, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, as aforesaid. A disturbance ensued, in which Officer Kerfe and Mr. Leland are said to have been the chief actors, and subsequently Jones was brought back to the City, and detained in custody, by the Recorder. Yesterday, his examination was to have commenced, a civil suit having also been instituted against him in the Supreme Court for the recovery of the money, on which Judge Ingraham granted an order of arrest, which was placed in the hands of a deputy sheriff. On the Recorder's warrant, Jones was held to bail in the sum of $10,000; on Judge Ingraham's order, he was held in the sum of $2,000.

Ex-Judge Whiting appeared for the Directors of the Colchester Bank, and produced a requisition from Governor Moxoan, dated February 2d, of the present year. He demanded in quite an excited manner, that the Recorder should at once issue a warrant on that requisition, and have Jones committed to the Tombs.

Recorder Barnard replied that Jones was in custody of the Sheriff, under Judge Ingraham's order, and that he must be taken to Eldridge-street Jail. Ex-recorder Smith, counsel for Mr. Leland, also insisted, that being in the Sheriff's charge, the prisoner must be taken to Eldridge-street. Mr. Doty, who appeared for Jones, likewise objected to his being taken to the Tombs.

Whereupon Ex-Judge Whiting, turning to Captain Wallis, ordered him to arrest Jones on the spot, and conduct him to the Tombs, under Governor Morgan's requisition. The Recorder, interposing, said that if any officer attempted such arrest, he would have him immediately arrested himself, and indicted by the Grand Jury then in session, in twenty minutes.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, wished the Recorder to make out a temporary commitment, in order to conciliate affairs, but the Recorder refused to comply until he had had time to examine further into the matter.

The Recorder's room was jammed with policemen, witnesses and spectators, and at this crisis ex-Judge Whiting, ex-Recorder Smith, and the Deputy-Sheriff, (armed with Judge Ingraham's power of arrest,) were all vociferating together—Mr. Whiting loudly exclaiming that he would have Jones arrested by force and conducted to the Tombs. The Recorder reiterated his determination to arrest and indict any party who dared to obey Judge Whiting. The Deputy-Sheriff stood by Jones, exhibiting Judge Ingraham's order, and stating his readiness to proceed with the prisoner at once to Eldridge-street jail. Again and again Mr. Whiting called on the officers to take him to the Tombs. At last all semblance of order was lost, and the Sheriff having been sent for, Jones was temporarily committed to his charge until this morning at 10 o'clock, when it is expected a renewal of this scene will take place.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 17.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '68	c.109	200 N. Y. C. R.	p & c 78¾
1,000 do.	109¾	40 Erie R. R.	13⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s '74	102¾	50 do.	13
8,000 N. C. State 6s	97½	80 Hud. Riv. R.	32
1,000 Mo State 6s	84½	7 do.	31¾
3,000 Cal. State 7s N. B	84	100 Har. R. R. Pref.	39¾
22,000 Ohio State 6s '60, '01		150 do.	39¼
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	69¾	200 do.	39⅝
5,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	100 do.	s10 39
2,200 City 8s, '73	02	100 Reading R. R.	49¾
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	91	100 do.	b30 49¾
1,000 E. R. R. 2d m. b.	88	700 do.	49¾
10,000 E. R. R. 3d m. b.	83 77	100 do.	s10 49
3,000 E. R. R. 4th m. b.	68	300 do.	s60 48⅝
9,000 H. & R. R. 3d m.	78	50 do.	s30 48⅞
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	92½	100 Mich. Cent. R. R.	b30 50
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	41	200 do.	b10 50
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	91	150 do.	b30 50⅛
2,000 H. & St. J. R. B.	66	50 do.	50
100 Mechanics' Bank	116	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b60 183
8 Union Bank	110¾	150 Mi S. & N. Ia. G. S.	s30 44⅛
5 City Bank	122½	250 do.	47⅛
25 Mer. Ex. Bank	s60 58	50 do.	b9 44⅞
25 do.	58	350 Panama R'd	s60 115
5 Bank of Commerce	106¾	25 do.	115¼
20 do.	106¾	150 Ill. Cen. R'd	87¾
32 do.	106¾	150 do.	s30 87⅛
25 do.	s60 100	250 Gal. & Chi. R'd	68⅜
15 Bank of the Repub.	122	100 do.	bnw 68⅝
40 Bank of North Am.	110	50 do.	s10 68⅝
11 Hanover Bank	85	250 Chi. & R. I. RR.	60⅝
50 Canton Company	20	do.	b7 60¾
48 Comb Preferred	23	550 do.	b60 60¾
100 do.	23¼	400 do.	bnwk 60¾
40 do.	23¾	150 do.	bnwk 60⅞
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	77	100 do.	63⅝
110 do.	77¼	75 Mil. & Miss. RR.	s30 13¾
10 American Gunno Co	7	10 do.	13⅞
300 N. Y. C. R.	opg 78¾	450 Le C. & Mil. RR.	1

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Mis. State 6s	84⅜	100 Reading R. R.	s10 49
8,000 do.	s60 84⅜	do.	49¼
3,500 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	86¾	400 do.	s30 49⅝
35 Mech. Bk	115¾	100 do.	s10 48⅝
100 Pa. M. S. P. Co.	s60 76¾	300 do.	s5 49
14 do.	77¼	25 Panama R. R.	115¾
50 Cumb. Pref.	s10 23¾	50 do.	b60 115⅜
100 do.	23¾	50 Mi. S. & N. Ie.	18¾
50 do.	s60 22¾	100 Ill. Cen. R'd	s60 67
100 do.	23¾	100 do.	61¾
50 do.	s10 23¼	5 C. Col. & C. R. R.	91¾
200 do.	24	10 do.	92
20 La C. & Mil. R.	1	100 Ga. & Chic. R. R.	68¾
100 N. Y. C. R. R.	b15 78¾	100 do.	b60 68¾
150 do.	p&c 78¾	100 do.	68¾
500 do.	opg 78¾	100 Chi & R. I. R. R.	b60 60¾
300 do.	s30 78¾	50 do.	89¾
200 do.	s10 78¾	do.	b30 60¾
50 do.	78¾	do.	nwk 60¾
200 Har. Railroad	13	do.	b7 60¾
50 Har. R. R. Pr.	39¼	100 do.	s3 60¼

THURSDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

In the Stock Market, this forenoon, there was a disposition to weakness on New-York Central and New-York and Erie, on a rumor that the September treaty between the four trunk lines is about to terminate. The only authority for this, thus far, is an extract from a Cincinnati paper. Nevertheless, it may be founded in good reason. The four Presidents are to meet again next week, and we should not be surprised if, *by mutual consent*, the freight arrangement of September should be abandoned, and the business opened to free competition. The New-York roads have the experience of the present Winter season to justify the opinion that they have really less to apprehend the coming Spring and Summer, when there will be more business to divide, from open competition, subject to the condition, at the time, of the several lake and river connections West, than from the continuance of an arbitrary convention with their Southern neighbors, which has *not* worked impartially for the trade of New-York. The use made of the rumor in question was not important. The lowest calls of Central were at 78½, as against 79 yesterday. The stock finally closed 78⅝@78¾, and the rest of the market quite firm. Two of the Coal stocks, Cumberland and Reading, were in demand—the first at 24, the last at 49½, after the printed list, and Pacific Mail went up to 79 ₱ cent. The Western stocks were again well supported, Rock Island being the most active, and closing 60⅞@61; Illinois Central advanced to 67½. State Stocks, Railway Bonds, and the New Federal Loan, closed steady, but without important demand.

The Money Market works easy again. There is a good demand outside of Bank for strictly first-class paper at 6@7 ₱ cent., according to date, and we find that some of the Dry Goods people are cashing their own bills at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum in place of giving out their own paper. The Banks report a fair inquiry for discounts at 6 ₱ cent. for short bills, and 7 ₱ cent. for 90 days @4 months. The Stock Brokers continue to be supplied with Money, at call, at 5 ₱ cent., chiefly by private lenders. There is nothing doing in Exchange to-day. The screw-steamer *New-York* takes a mail for England and Bremen on Saturday. The mail by the *Indian* at Portland, received to-day, confirms the forgery of the Barbadoes Colonial Bank Bills, negotiated in this City on London. They bear date in December last, and appear to have been drawn after an old form or plate of the Bank. We have reason to believe the amount of the fraud on New-York parties will not exceed the sum of £13,000, as first named in this column. The various rumors, running up to £24,000@ £30,000, cannot be traced.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $50,149; paid out $155,336, and held at the close $6,644,121. The transactions both ways are light. The receipts include but $40,000 for Customs. The screw-steamer *Lebanon*, of the Cunard line, has just arrived with a valuable cargo.

We learn that Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. have contracted with the Treasury Department to pay 2½ ₱ cent. premium in San Francisco for all the drafts of the Government sent to California on the Atlantic Sub-Treasuries. The contract has heretofore been with Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall at 2½ ₱ cent. premium.

We are requested to say that Messrs. Thompson Brothers will fill orders for United States Coupon 5 ₱ cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ⅛ ₱ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes will be taken at par and interest in payment.

The January traffic of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad was

From freights	$43,389 71
From passengers	23,932 44
From rents	6,094 66
Total	$73,417 01
January, 1858	70,492 23
Gain	$2,924 78

The January statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is very favorable. The comparison is as follows:

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
January, 1859	$376,800 14	$224,887 01	$151,970 13
January, 1858	342,776 42	220,776 72	121,999 70
Increase	$34,063 72	$4,110 29	$29,973 43

The Panama Road, we understand, earned in January,

1859	$117,000
1858	91,000
Increase	$26,000

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD BONDS—YEAR 1858.

	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Rec'ts.
Cam. & Amboy	$1,640,327 86	$874,107 97	$766,159 90
New-Jersey	903,458 45	349,270 73	554,087 72
Cen. R. R.	836,933 63	345,613 39	491,320 24
Morris & Essex	231,222 62	126,703 13	94,519 69
Belvidere & Del.	224,303 21	231,320 91	90 082 31
Warren	193,240 35	96,620 17	96,620 17
Camden and At.	133,222 18	75,257 88	38,964 80
Jamesburg	86,470 54	18,586 94	17,883 60
Sussex	30,941 47	21,812 43	9,124 04
Mt. Holley	20,444 45	14,820 46	5,623 99
Fleming'n R. Co.	13,143 46	10,439 97	2 653 55
Bloomfield	12,346 27	10,400 49	1,945 78
Millstone	7,870 84	4,570 00	3,294 84
Del. & Rar. Canal	454,108 55	174,064 99	280,048 56
Mor. C. & B'g Co.	274,650 86	112,486 35	162,164 51

The mails by the *America* at Boston, and the *Lebanon*, at this port,—now before us,—contain no additional news of importance. The latest quotations for American Securities, in London, were as follows:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business done
Illinois Central 8 ₱ ct., 1875	79	to 81	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	80	to 82	
Do. 7 ₱ ct. Freeland, '60,	83	to 85	
Do., $700 shares, $60 pd.	25	to 33	dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m. c. 8 ₱ ct., '60	85	to 87	
Do., do. do., 1869	85	to 87	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882.	85	to 87	
Do., $100 shares	45	to 50	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₱ ct s. f. '58	65	to 70	
Do., $100 shares	20	to 25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct, s. f., '83.	84	to 86	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '60	93	to 95	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. s. f., '76	81	to 83	93
Do., do., $100 shares	78	to 80	79
N. Y. & E. 3d m. 7 ₱ ct. '83.	69	to 71	70
Do., do., 7 ₱ cent. s. f. '75	38	to 42	
Do., do. 7 ₱ ct. c. h., '62.	38	to 42	
Do., do., bds., 7 ₱ ct. '71.	38	to 42	
Do., do., $100 shares	35	to 117	
Pa. C. Rs. 1st m. con 6 ₱ ct.	90	to 93	91
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₱ c. ster.	91	to 92	93⅛
Do., do., $60 shares	38	to 40	
Phil. & Read. 1 m. 8 ₱ ct. '60	86	to 88	
Do., 2d mort. 8 ₱ ct. 1870	78	to 78	
Do., $50 shares	23	to 25	

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING JAN. 28.

Jan.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 22	95⅝	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	95⅞
Mon. 24	95⅝	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	95⅞
Tues. 25	95⅜	96	96⅛	95⅜	96	95⅞
Wed. 26	95⅜	96⅜	95⅝	95⅜	96⅛	95⅜
Thur. 27	95⅜	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜
Fri. 28	95⅜	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	95⅝

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 26th January gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6 520,053	Increase. £259,784
Other Deposits	15,037,304	Increase. 88,577
Rest	3,258,769	Increase.. 10,339

On the other side of the account:

Government Securities	£10,698,807	Unchanged.
Other Securities	10,595,029	Increase.. £87,719
Notes unemployed	12,321,100	Increase.. 270,615

The amount of notes in circulation was £20,710,785, being a decrease of £280,400; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,818,514, showing a decrease of £4,414, when compared with the preceding return.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES $1,000 COUPON BONDS, IN sums to suit, for sale at Board prices, adding ¼ commission.
THOMPSON BROS.,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

☞ BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE Funds purchased by HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

Real Estate....Saturday, Feb. 12.

By order of Referee, was sold to-day, the new five-story brick house and lot No. 18 Cherry-street, north side, between Franklin-square and Roosevelt-street, 25 feet 6 inches by 127 feet 9 inches, and 125 feet 9 inches. Plaintiff in suit, $18,000, after a spirited competition. A. H. Muller, auctioneer.

Messrs. Ravaud & Blackwell have sold four lots—two on Seventy-eighth-street, and two in the rear on Seventy-ninth-street, 575 feet east of Fifth-avenue. On the premises are two neat frame cottages, a new three-story brick house and a frame stable; both guests are graded, eurbed and flagged. Seventy-ninth-street is 100 feet wide, and is sewered also. Gas is laid in both streets. The whole of this property sold for $10,000.

We report the sale of four lots on the north side of Ninety-second-street, 300 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $1,450 per lot.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Mr. Ludlow sold the following fine property, belonging, as was understood, to Jacob Leroy, Esq., being No. 26 on the east side of Lefayetta-place. Mr. Ludlow stated that the sale would be absolute and without reserve, and wished it understood that whenever he made that statement the property so offered would be *sold*. The dimensions are not easily described. It is 31 ft 6 in. front by some 150 to 200 feet deep, with sundry alleys, stables, coach-houses, harness-houses, &c., in the rear, on the Bowary side. There is a mortgage now existing on the premises of $25,000, and the terms were made very easy. The whole, including mirrors, &c., was bought by Mr. Lord, (Lord & Taylor,) for $34,360.

Also, by Mr. Ludlow, was an executor's sale of the two-story, attic and basement brick front house and lot No. 249 Monroe-street, 20x44 feet, lot 94 feet 0 inches, between Jackson and Scammel streets; Ames, $3,450.

Mr. L. also sold the property known as the Hercules Foundry, south side of Thirty-first-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, occupying five full lots, together with olvers and sundry improvements, steam engine, boiler, forges, tools, &c., &c. Bought by Edward Kilpatrick for $20,250.

The following property was sold by order of executors:

The buildings and lot No. 37 Ann-street, north side, between Nassau and William streets, about 10x39 feet; C. M. Campbell, $8,250.

Also, the four-story brick house and lease lot No. 185 Madison-street, 23 feet 10 inches by 100 feet. Caldwell, $3,950.

Also, the house and lot No. 239 Centre-street, west side, between Grand and Brooms streets; 25x64 feet. Major Thompson, $6,350.

Also, the two frams houses and lots Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-street, south side, between Montgomery and Clinton streets; together 40 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. John J. Morgan, $8,000.

Also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-street; 25 feet 6 inches by 67 feet. Logan, $5,700.

Also, the two-story and basement brick house and lot, south side of Tenth-street, No. 4, east of Sixth-avenue; 21 feet 6 inches by 92 feet 3 inches. S. T. Libby, $5,925.

Also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 86, north side Jane-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets; 20 feet 6 inches by 67 feet 6 inches. S. F. Scofford, $6,100.

Also, the two-story brick house and lot No. 8, south side Commerce-street; 25x70 feet. Jos. Ross, $5,650.

The following property was struck down, we know not whether sold or not:

The four four-story and basement houses and lots east side of Ninth-avenue, 20 feet 8 inches south of Twenty-sixth-street, about 19 feet 6 inches front by 43 feet deep, lots 55 feet, Nos. 232 and 234, F. B. Carpenter, $7,900 each; and Nos. 236 and 238, Thos. Fields, $8,200 each.

Also, the four-story brown-stone house and lot on the southwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; Robert Auld, $11,400. Also, Nos. 154 and 160, south side West Thirty-seventh-street, three-story brick houses and lots, 18 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches each; No. 154, Gurnsey Sackett, $7,100; and No. 160, Geo. Harris, $7,200.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

The property known as Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Varick-street, and Nos. 422, 424 and 426 Canal-street, and the buildings thereon, situated on the southwest corner of those streets, being 74 feet 1 inch on Canal and 61 feet rear; 72 feet 10 inches on Varick-street and 30 feet 10 inches rear, subject to a present mortgage of $25,000, was sold, as we suppose, at auction to R. W. Martin for $40,000, including the mortgage.

There was, also, a partition sale of the store property known as Nos. 159 South and 257 Front streets, one door from Dover street. The lots adjoin each other and extend through the whole depth from South to Front-street, being 142 feet 4 inches from street to street. Lot No. 159 South-street is 22 feet 4 inches in width, and lot No. 257 Front-street is 22 feet 5 inches in width, more or less. The whole was bought by one of the heirs for $18,500.

By order of Court, there was, also, sold the three-story brown-stone and brick house, east side Second-avenue, 60 feet south of Thirtieth-street, 20x75.9. W. M. Parks, $5,575.

Mr. W. H. Franklin sold the property known as No. 69 Oliver-street, 24 feet front, 25 feet rear, by 100 deep, with sundry buildings thereon; Martin Brosnan, $5,500.

The following property was struck down at auction; we know not whether sold or not:

The 80-foot lot on the southwest corner of Second-avenue and Forty-third-street; A. Civil, $3,000. The three lots adjoining; same, 2,600. The three street lots next in rear of above, south side of Forty-third-street; same, $1,050 each.

The 60-foot lot on northwest corner of Forty-third-street and Second-avenue; same, $2,800. The three adjoining on west side of the avenue; Squires, $2,450 each. The next three, all same depth; Civil, $2,300 each. The southwest corner of Forty-fourth-street; same, $2,450.

On the north side of Forty-third-street, in rear of above, seven lots, same buyer; the first three at $1,500 each, the next four at $825 each.

And on south side of Forty-fourth-street, in rear of above, seven lots; the first three, Squires, $1,425 each; the next four, Civil, $750 each.

We report the sale of seven lots belonging to Mr. Blakie, south side of Fifty-eighth street, 475 feet west of Fifth-avenue, (lately bought for $2,000 each,) at $2,500 each.

Mr. Ludlow reports the following private sales:

House and lot on West Twentieth-street, about 200 feet from Fifth-avenue; house 28 by 65, lot 28 by half-block. Mr. Gans is the seller. Price, $30,000.

House and lease of lot on Twenty-fifth street, opposite Trinity Chapel; ground-rent, $250. Price, $20,000.

House and lot in East Twenty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue—No.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2315. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NAPIER BALL.

Complimentary Ball to Lord Napier on his Retirement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday Morning, Feb. 18, 1859.

It is now less truly morning than that witching hour of night when church-yards and men comlog home from balls alike begin to yawn; but, like the Roman sentinel at Pompeii's gates, I must refrain from too enticing slumber, and give you a hurried picture of the brilliant, bewildering, complicated scene which has just vanished into the jaws of darkness, if not of oblivion. The United States—thirty-three fair sisters—(and one of them young Oregon, a timid *débutante*)—have just been weeping and wringing their hands, or, to put the matter less poetically, dancing like Fakirs and eating endless oysters, over the departure of Lord NAPIER. Not that Lord NAPIER has actually left this galaxy of gay beauties for the tranquil society of that good *vrouw* Holland, but he is soon to go, and the representatives of the nation have thought it not unbecoming their own dignity to bid him God speed at this ending of one of the most acceptable careers ever run by a foreign Envoy in America.

This is the true significance of the so much bewritten and be-discussed "Napier Ball," numbered now forever with the balls of other days, and passed from the state of expectancy to that of tradition in the minds of so many lovely ladies and gallant squires. No such compliment was ever before paid to a foreign minister leaving our shores, and this consideration gives the event an importance which it otherwise would not possess. I shall try, therefore, to tell you how it came on and went off, premising the Duke of WELLINGTON'S warning, that no man can describe a battle or a ball, and trusting that in what I write I shall not transgress those sacred barriers which should surround and guard the gatherings of social life, or subject myself to be classed with those interesting and valuable insects, the *Jenkinsii voraces* of the Capital.

Be it remembered, however, that I have always had a lively sense of the utility of these small pests. I remember one of the most charming writers of the English tongue, who still flourishes in a green and gay old age, prefacing a collection of the gems of British poetry with the following pleasant conceit. In the interior of Africa, he says, there is a bird called the honey-bird, because it indicates to the hunters where the nests of wild bees are to be found. It calls to "them with a cheerful cry, which they answer," and then flies off and hovers round the trees which contain the sweets. Now this conceit appears to me a not less apt apology for our industrious friends, the Jenkinses, who perform the part of honey-birds here, and, floating over the surface of social life, point out to those who have not time to ransack a forest so wide and so full of honeyless trees, in what spots the choicest prizes lie. How charming, for instance, is the cry of such a honey bird as the lively Chevalier of the *Herald*, who knows the forest so well, and points out with such winning grace its every dulcet mine! What would it avail Mrs. Postmaster BROWN—that she appears "clad in a robe of crimson velvet," (which, by a singular coincidence of tastes, was the favorite "robe" of Mrs. Pani Rooney,) or Mrs. HOOVER, the "wife of our admirable Ea-Marshal," that she flames in a "flowing garment of corn-colored silk," or the "lovely Miss LANE" to laugh, or the "sweet Miss SAUNDERS" to simper, if the Chevalier were not by to imprison each gleam of beauty on his Heraldic glass? Then, too, the themes were so clearly made for the Chevalier's pen, and his pen for the themes. Happy were the leaders of the Grecian bands who had Homer for their bard. Happy the ladies of BUCHANAN'S Court and Cabinet whose *fêtes* are emblazoned by a Chevalier Jenkins. Then Jenkins, too, like the "author of Waverley," is a "great unknown." What a delightful touch is here of added piquancy! As WIKOFF, who, by the way, is here, brilliant and buoyant as ever, and as welcome in the haunts of Republican fashion as in the ante-chambers of Kings and Ministers, records of another great man, the nephew of my uncle, when one evening the two ex-prisoners, he of Genoa and he of Ham, were sipping their Burgundy together—"There is a mystery surrounding him which at once both foils and fascinates me!" But let us turn from the historian to history.

Several weeks since an invitation, signed by a number of our leading Senators, embracing every section and party, from WILSON, of Massachusetts, and SEWARD, of New-York, to TOOMBS, of Georgia, and DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and GWIN, of California, by some of the most distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, and some of the wealthiest and most respected residents of Washington, was presented to Lord NAPIER, asking him to accept a public ball, as a mark of the public respect and regard, on his leaving this country. The invitation stated that, in offering this compliment, the Committee represented the general feeling of all Americans. As the address represented men eminent in every pursuit, and of all shades of political opinion, so also did, even to a greater degree, the attendance. Not a State of the Union but appeared at the ball to night, and many persons came from a distance to swell the tribute. It was really the act of a nation offering, through its representatives, an expression of its regret at the retirement of a Minister who has exhibited a keener appreciation of the destiny of this country, and a more eager anxiety to cultivate and knit closer the ties of affection between it and its parent land, than any previous envoy who has yet represented England on these shores. No carpings can divest it of this character. We have had English Ministers here of greater ability, perhaps, and higher position. Lord ASHBURTON, who united to his high personal standing a vigorous common sense; and Sir HENRY BULWER, who was a sort of thrice *blasé* Bolingbroke in respect of philosophy and foppery, but whose political talents were of the first order. Yet, no such compliment was tendered them. If it is explained that this tribute was but a recognition of Lord NAPIER'S hospitalities, then it should be said that those hospitalities were a great diplomatic success. Objects may be accomplished and men reached by the avenue of the stomach as well as of the head and heart. A good diplomat should know how to travel the three avenues. And if Lord NAPIER has succeeded, by the exercise of a most generous and graceful hospitality, in winning a kindly feeling towards him and the country he represents, he could hardly have gained a worthier object in a better way.

Other cavillers tell us the ball was meant for Lady NAPIER alone. But such a woman as Lady NAPIER has a "price above rubies," and Lord NAPIER well deserves a ball for his discrimination in selecting and his wit in winning one who is admitted to exercise so sweet an influence on all who come within her reach. It is pleasant to think that nations can be joined in amity by such charming means as a good and beautiful wife and an exquisite *cuisine*.

Let Mr. BUCHANAN in domestic matters take a hint, go and do likewise, and be too shall have a ball when the fatal Sister snips his Presidential thread.

Those wiry little worriers who have made up their minds that Lord NAPIER'S ball was not given to him and ought not to have been given to him, have gone, however, rather further than we care to follow them. They have not scrupled to accuse the retiring diplomat of imitating the Marshal DE SAXE, the Duke DE RICHELIEU and our gallant President himself in his extravagant devotions at the shrine of female beauty. They are willing to pardon Mr. BUCHANAN, for playing Mark Antony to a modern Cleopatra, but they are sure Lord NAPIER has over-acted his part. These scandalous stories, which all respectable persons here and elsewhere scout as silly fictions, (if they be not worse than silly,) merely show that while gallantry in its chivalrous sense belongs to diplomacy as naturally as courtesy, a little gallantry like a little learning is a dangerous thing in a little place like Washington, and among little people. Gossip here swells every mole-hill to a mountain, and stamps a sinister meaning on every smile. It is willing to have its thoughtless and impotent fling at the character of a foreign envoy who will soon be far beyond its reach, even at the risk of blasting the names and lives of American ladies in their native land.

Of course during the night the reasons of the British Minister's recall were eagerly discussed. By many it was attributed to the influence of Mr. BUCHANAN and Lady OUSELEY. Whether from envy of a rival in the field of gallantry, or, as is more likely, from spite of Lord NAPIER'S popularity, Mr. BUCHANAN has conceived, and, for some time openly exhibited, a bitter aversion to the English Minister. Sir GORE OUSELEY, too, ought to have a voice with the present party in power, having been their warm political adherent, and at one time a writer on the staff of their leading organ, the London *Herald*. Others assure us that the French Government, dissatisfied with the liberal and Pro-American tone of Lord NAPIER'S public speeches since his arrival here, has had its paramount influence with the present holder of the Foreign Office Seals. But, whatever be its cause, that deep regret which Lord NAPIER feels and expresses at his departure is reciprocated by the people of the Union.

For several days past the demand for tickets would have astonished Miss LAURA KEENE in the twentieth week of "Our American Cousin." Odd scenes of course have occurred in this wild competition, one in particular too quaintly characteristic to be overlooked by a faithful chronicler. The engraver of the cards of invitation, stimulated to do his part in the general emulation of compliments, conferred upon the Scottish emblem in the twining of rose, thistle and shamrock which adorned those precious documents so undue a preponderance over its sister vegetables as grossly offended two members of Congress of the Irish persuasion, who went indignantly to the Committee and demanded the return of their money, on the plea that they would not pay $10 apiece for an insult to the land of their fathers! You see that all that the world never *will* has made happy at any price.

The morning broke beautifully to-day, though your well-conducted correspondent of course, saw nothing of this proceeding; and one of these days opened upon us with which Washington so often tries to cheat us into believing Pennsylvania-avenue a street of the New Jerusalem, and the members of Congress peripatetic angels in black satin waistcoats. We had a sky of Italy with an American sunshine. Everything about the city betokened the festive temper of the occasion. The flags of England and America floated over Willard's, and the blackguard boys stared at the Union Jack, as if they had not half forgiven the scurvy red-coats who came up the river once upon a time to spoil Mr. MADISON'S dinner. The rest of us more amiably rejoiced that by-gones are by-gones, and hoped they may never so much as try to come back.

Still our good temper could not stand the rain which suddenly fell upon us in the afternoon, and dampened the dear, delightful, natural *streets* of the "Metropolis" into something very like muddy country roads. You can no more depend upon Washington weather than upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S friendship. About 9 o'clock the first carriage, "low on the gravel and loud on the stone," came thundering up to the private door of Willard's Hotel, and a pleasanter shower than the skies could afford began to fall—a shower of smiles, a *pluie de perles*—in a word, "lots of ladies," Once in the house, your way was with the mystic hero of the nursery song, "Up stairs and down stairs, and through the lady's chamber." How your correspondent finally got out of the lobby and into a long ball-room he does not know. His belief is that the said hall-room was really a cellar—but it was so bedraped with "flags of all nations," that its own builder would not have known it. You entered midway in this temporary Aladdin's saloon. At one end of the same, hung conspicuous the portraits of the "Father of his Country," and of the Queen—"God bless her!" as the toastmasters have it; the letter, LEUTZE'S noble work, an ornament of Mr. RIGGS' admirable collection, generously displaced for the moment by its liberal owner,—the former lent with equal liberality by Mr. CORCORAN. At about 9¼ o'clock, the *ups and downs* of "God Save the Queen" announced the arrival of the guests of the night, and Lady NAPIER entered, leaning on the arm of the veteran Secretary of State. May his burdens never be less agreeable! Lord NAPIER followed, escorting Mrs. HOWELL COBB, and accompanied by Mr. ERSKINE, the accomplished and half American Secretary of the British Legation, in whose hand, as the old poets say, came the *parvus Iulus*, the young heir of the Envoy, a bright-faced boy, with all his mother shining in his pure, clear eyes. Lady NAPIER was welcomed with the warmest congratulations, and led to a sort of *dais*, one of the absurdities of the *fête*, on which she, with a variety of other ladies, was paraded for inspection through a large part of the evening. Lord NAPIER acknowledged the greetings of the company with the quiet, subdued good feeling which belongs to him. His presence is neither imposing nor magnetic, but the want of great qualities is compensated for in him by a sort of "bow-d'ye-do-my-dear-fellow," affability, which, perhaps, in this country, has done more for him than stronger traits might have accomplished. He looks the "smart" Scotchman and NAPIER that he is; and his blue coat and white waistcoat were quite in relief in the pandemonium of sable suits which men facetiously call a "full-dress ball." *Apropos* of which, let me not forget that lords are only made to hold candles; ladies to be looked at by their light.

Lady NAPIER, strangely enough, bears a strong resemblance to a certain class of New-England ladies, descended from high English or Scotch families, and now as rarely met with as a true Titian, but who form, when met, the best society in the world. Her native sense of the beautiful relieves her from the restraint which often belongs to the New-England school, and she seems to enter without thought into the instinctive feeling of what is gentle and fair. The forehead, so lovely a feature in woman, is high and smooth, and arched in matchless symmetry by its own beautiful drapery of chestnut hair. The face, sweet, feminine, earnest and confiding, with its grave, pure lines, has a simple and somewhat saddened dignity especially interesting. It looked a face to wear the classic fillet of CASSANDRA. She is one of those women you stand before as Satan stood before Eve, stupidly good, adoring not the beauty, but the soul that shines through it, and ready, like the knights of old, at the beck of that small white finger, to go wherever she commands; and when she moves by, the heart feels elevated and subdued, as if the grace of some good action had passed over it. When one reflects on the influence for good of such a woman one regrets that the type is so rare. Even her dress composes the eye with a judicious harmony, Dare I venture on the mysteries of millinery? She wore a white silk, richly watered, and relieved with three flounces of white tulle, puffed and trimmed with black Brussels lace; a corsage to match, and a head-dress of scarlet velvet, with pearls and white ostrich feathers. Everything about her costume was delicate and fresh. You did not hear ladies say of her, as of so many others "What a splendid dress—how much did it cost?" When will women learn that to beauty and perfection of attire cost is but a small essential. The true lady, like Lady NAPIER, studies her own type of person, and what is becoming to that, and, as the poet of her own land and of humanity sings:

> "There's something in her gait,
> Gars ony elses look weel."

About Lady NAPIER there is, in fact, but one sentiment. She has built a home in every heart, and, when she quits these shores she will leave behind her a name to be remembered with kindness by all, with a still stronger feeling by many. Indeed, if every feeling of kindness towards her in the ball-room to-night were woven into a flower, and dropped upon her, she would go near to be crushed by the sweet encumbrance.

After a course of presentations had been got through with the hall was opened with a quadrille, in which Lord NAPIER danced with Madame VAN HEINEBRG, (late Miss BELL CASS,) Mr. LEDYARD and Mrs. SEWARD, Jr., being their *vis-à-vis*. In the same quadrille were Senator SEWARD and Mrs. CONRAD, of Georgia, whose name has become so familiar to the friends of Jenkins; and Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, M. P., with the handsome and accomplished niece of Senator DIXON, of Connecticut. This quadrille took the place of the formal *quadrille d'honneur* with which State balls are usually begun, and the ceremoniousness of the evening went no further.

While the gay, promiscuous chaos whirls on, let us take our seats, and while the "sounds of music creep into our ears" watch the Niagara of nature that flows by, grand and beautiful—more particularly beautiful. Of the "most distinguished men of the county, Sir!" we have at least our share. Let us dispose of them at once, that we may rise to higher and to lovelier themes. General CASS, the companion who, as Mr. BUCHANAN so feelingly observed, has "climbed the hill together" with his Excellency, and proposes to go down in the same *canty*, company is here in all his really extraordinary vigor, but without his John Andersonic Jo of the White House. The Secretary of State seems as full of public affairs and as careless of his shoe-ties as ever. You can hardly see the General, however, for the crinoline that encompasses him. Not so the veteran of Texas. The tiger-skin waistcoat, worn for so many years, has given place to a venerable white garment of the army pattern, and the gallant HOUSTON looks young enough and noble enough to do more execution than he seems to affect among the fair victims before him. He takes a marked delight in the society of Prince JOHN VAN BUREN, whose thorough-bred manner and air of a man of the world just the least imaginable bit "bored to death," is quite a relief to the eye in the crowd of mere politicians that make up the background of the group. Few Senators have so fine a presence as General HOUSTON, or carry so marked a history in their faces. Look in, however, at Senator SEWARD, the "Magnus Apollo" of the occasion, (though not exactly of his own choice,) and what a contrast you see of different kinds of power. The New-York Senator looks the man of thought and speculation as clearly as the Texan bears the impress of action and of sentiment. There is a "little of everything" in this "Little Giant" who comes in, a rather unwelcome guest, since his errand is to announce the absence of his accomplished wife. DOUGLAS is a representative of Chicago in more senses than one. That city is famous for its cram and crash and reckless energy and go-aheadism. The Illinois Senator combines all these in his vigorous, crude-built, and gnarled frame. He looks as if a barrel of party ammunition were hid among the jungle of his hair, and it only needed the slightest touch to create an explosion. If WEBSTER was like a steam engine in repose, DOUGLAS is like one in motion, thundering and crashing recklessly along, and leaving a trail of cinders and light and smoke where he passes. His rotund chest, too, looks as if it was constantly bursting his shirt buttons, and his linen perpetually undergoing the tortures of an Illinois campaign.

The sunny South seems to reserve all its gifts for women, at least the men whom it sends to the Senate cannot be said to be specimens of manly beauty. MASON and TOOMBS are both ponderous men, fond of domineering attitudes, but they are sadly old-fashioned, and remind you more of the Celtic barons of the middle ages than of statesmen of the 19th century.

The scene certainly lost something of its brilliancy by the absence of the uniforms of the diplomatic corps, which would give much grace and picturesqueness to such a scene. Even the assemblies at Carlton House Terrace and Cambridge House used to derive great beauty of a savage kind from the motley colors of the Mandarins and Pashas which mingled with the throngs. But we presume the new alliance with China and Japan will soon throw in the same touches of human upholstery for our Washington festivities.

The American military and naval uniforms too lack that scarlet splendor of the British which so lights up a ball room; but these simply elegant dresses were worthily worn to-night by many gallant representatives, including the heroic INGRAHAM, the deliverer of Koszta and vindicator of his country's flag against Austrian arrogance, and Col. MAGRUDER, of Newport and the Magruder ball.

The *Corps Diplomatique*, although cooled and *chokered* like ordinary mortals, are still vehemently the fashion, and mustered in force. The elegant SARTIGES, the witty VAUXHONBURN, the scientific OSTEN-SACKEN, the intelligent TASSARA, the adorable BERTINATTI, and the peaceful presence of BODISCO, were the life of all manner of quadrilles, *polka-redowas* and *tête-à-têtes* in the infrequent corners. They graciously made room however for our young British cousins escaped from the buffaloe and New-York hospitality—Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH, the most blue-eyed of Seasons, and ASHLEY, who wears his mother's eyes, and vividly recalls LAWRENCE'S famous picture of his grand-uncle Lord MELBOURNE—and Mr. SEYMOUR, the energetic member who so thoroughly exposed the atrocities of the torture in India. Among this foreign group was also Lord RADSTOCK. A quarter of a century ago, *Consule* CLAY—Mr. CLAY being then Speaker of the House, three other young Englishmen of rank were traveling in this country; one of whom, the present Lord DERBY—has since been twice made Premier of England, and an other, Mr. LABOUCHERE, has filled high offices in the Government, while the third, Mr. DENNISON, now presides as First Commoner of the Realm, over the deliberations of her Majesty's Faithful Commons. All this has of course been only the natural consequence of the advantages they enjoyed in their cis-atlantic trip. May our present tourists prosper in life, just as their simple good sense and manliness so well fit them to do.

But why amplify this catalogue, already as long as that of the ships in Homer? In a word, all that Washington now holds of gay, gallant and distinguished, thronged Willard's Hotel to-night, and partook of an intolerably bad supper, intolerably ill served, with the exception of the President, who is suffering from a violent cold in the head, caught by his exposure in a balcony on the night when the Democratic Romeos came wooing him, to share their joy over the admission of Oregon. One shouldn't play Juliet and listen to Yankee Doodle, bare-headed, at the President's age, without stronger provocation than the mere pleasure of calling a parcel of Republicans bad names.

But if the largest lion was missing among the ladies, the ladies were not wanting to themselves. Shall I particularize, specify, describe, like our friend Jenkins?

What first strikes you is the something so original, so amusing, so gipsy-like in the gathering, that it seemed to me almost invented for the special torment of conventional Jenkinses, for all the estimates which guide the professional reportorial were here set at naught. Some of the jams of Fifth-avenue approach the Babylonian school of architecture, but Washington beats Babel as badly as Banagher.

So many different States, each of them a European kingdom in itself, and so many races were represented, that I know not whether to compare it to for picturesque contrasts, save one of the fairs of Nishni-Novogorod, which take place on the confines of Europe and Asia, and bring together from both sides the curtains that hangs between, a strange and motley crew.

It is this contrast and variety that makes the great intellectual feature to a ball like this. Theories of civilization and nationalities, and political systems appear in full dress here, dance polkas and Mazurkas, and the Lancers, and metaphorically kiss each other beneath the rays of the chandeliers.

There is a strange contrast, for instance:—side by side, stand the slim, elegant figure of the Count DE SARTIGES, and the burly form of WILSON, of Massachusetts, the one the quintessence of ten centuries of *savoir-faire*, the other a type of New-England frugality, thrift, shrewdness and industry, hale and hearty, gay as a lark and frank as a girl.

Look at the Southern women. Here we have a brilliant specimen, for instance, of strong emotional power in Mrs. CLAY, of Alabama. The beauteous sentimentality of the South finds form in this charming woman, and utters itself in eloquent words, in sympathetic flashes of the eye, in vehemence and passion of expression. The utmost energy seems blended in her with the greatest gentility, an active mind with a loving heart.

Here, again, comes one of the brightest and most beautiful types of girlhood, Miss BAYARD, daughter of the Senator from Delaware. Slight, graceful, *spirituelle*-faced, fantastic; when she utters her sweet fancies she is daring as CERITO—when she dwells on them she is graceful as ESMERALDA. She is a flower of that delicate geranium school of beauty so peculiar to America. The golden hair thrown back, like a sheaf of broken sunlight, from the forehead, smooth and soft as a sand from which the waves have just retired; the little ear lying under its shelter like a shell, and the high-bred head poised upon the throat like a Grecian urn upon its pedestal. In every movement there is the fire of the racer. The immediate effect of such beauty is different on different minds. To some it quickens present pleasure; others it half saddens with dreamy reveries of recollected grace. For myself, even as I write, that light, etherial form floats before me like some receding angel in the soft morning twilight. Observe, I am writing of a type, simply. Not even as a type do I care to risk vexing any further this tall, fine-looking, thoroughly womanly Miss GWIN, whose white dress, trimmed with flowers, brightens the quadrille near me. For this is the young lady whom "Jenkins," drunk as usual, a "son of Belial, flown with insolence and wine," has just been engaging to be married. And, on the whole, I shall abstain from naming anybody else. New-York was here, also Philadelphia, and *especially* Baltimore. Will any chemist have the kindness to analyze Baltimore, and discover what its secret potencies are for enchanting the "female form divine?" Meanwhile, descending upon the sublunary fact of *toillette*, I am forced to say that, though there were, of course, some charming exceptions, the ladies as a rule did not dress well. To dress well, a woman needs to study first the requirements of her own person, next the circumstances under which she is to appear, and lastly the impression to be produced on others. By blending these objects she reaches that ideal of perfection to which dress may be brought when fancy is chastened and directed by thought. How few ladies dress well, and what is dressing distastefully but the most intense selfishness in refusing the thought necessary to create that grace of design and harmony of color which makes a well-dressed woman a refreshing delight? How rare for instance in France, where they understand dress, to see, as we saw last night, ladies of thirty-five and forty-five dressed with the *naïveté* of school girls, clashing in every curve with angular forms and bristling like a bundle of open pen-knives. We saw several ladies of even greater age exhibiting necks from which the charms had long since taken wing, and arms more like sticks of sealing-wax than coral. It is the remarkable harmony between the characters of the dress and the requirements of her age which imparts to the appearance of the French woman from the Faubourg St. Germain to the Marvais, from the fashionable woman of Paris, to the fisherwoman of Boulogne, a certain pleasing unity which is the characteristic of Gallic grace. This effort to please may be rooted in vanity, but it is a blessed vanity which tends to adorn and beautify life. Impudent men may be trusted with that forwardness which belongs to them for foreing their merits on the world, but woman with her delicacy of feeling must make dress a symbolic language, almost speaking the character of her mind. Then we had some unfortunates most fearfully overdressed. One lady from New-York appeared like a snail with all her fortune on her back. Her naturally handsome presence was positively obscured with jewelry, and she looked dingy with diamonds and cameos.

But notwithstanding the crowd of distinguished persons who thronged the room to-night, rendering it perhaps the most brilliant ball that Washington has seen, it would be idle flattery not to state that the gathering lacked that peculiar *cachet* which marks similar occasions in Europe where such reunions comprise the sovereigns of the nation in rank and mind. But here the people are their own sovereigns, and officials at Washington, with some exceptions, more resemble clerks than statesmen. There is more about the men of cyphering off-handedness than of the aroma of cultivated society.

As it was, the women completely carried away the honors to-night. After all, it is but natural that where institutions do not favor the entrance of the best men into public life, the woman element, so brilliant everywhere, should utterly out-dazzle the other sex, and even the most unseemly woman appear an angel by the side of a tobacco-chewing deputy. But, apart from this, there is much in the American woman to make her show to advantage in elegant society, as she always does in Europe. There are doubtless many who, had they remained in Europe, would perhaps at this time be the wives or daughters of English baronets, or eminent barristers, or something of that kind. But, on the whole, they spring from the glorious working-class. There is no *"embarras d'encêtres"* about them. They are not incumbered with family pedigrees, which generally produce a kind of feudal cramp in the nature, and confines it within an agony of reserve and restraint. Wherever reserve and restraint are seen here, this is assumed, not natural, and like all that is not natural, vulgar. Around the women to-night there was a charming *vive les gueux, vive la bagatelle*, ineffably delightful. There is something exquisitely refreshing in a fine plebian girl with a nature of imperial independence that can cope with Queens and Duchesses. We saw some charming specimens of this class, with a high-bred Duchess Georgiana curve of the neck, and the head most saucily set on. But though they were called the Hon. Miss So and so, or Mrs. Senator So and so, they were only simple damsels in disguise, semi-Grecian, semi-Parisien, fond of laughing, dancing, flirting, passionately fond of strong men who have made their mark, but withal with a smile for any fancy man in distress, even for Jenkins. There were some sedate looking ladies, under whose cloak of decorum there lurked the natural female demon of sprightliness. There were some big-headed, headachy-looking Massachusetts ladies, stout, uncompromising Emersonians, but they transcendentalized amid the crowd, and came back to earth the moment dance or supper was announced. What with some such ladies looking of the 25th century, and some of the sunny Southrons who looked of the 16th, the 19th constituted a kind of charming balance—rich in fascinating wealth.

Interesting from the River Plate.

NEWS FROM THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—ARRIVAL OF THE SABINE AT MONTEVIDEO—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF PARAGUAY.

By the arrival of the bark *O. J. Hayes*, at this port, we have the *Commercial Times*, of Buenos Ayres, to Dec. 25, not so late as the news expected in detail, *viâ* England, by the *Prince Albert*.

The *Commercial Times* says:

On Sunday last the American frigate *Sabine* arrived from New-York at Montevideo, where she was saluted with 17 guns as the bearer of the flag of Vice-Admiral SHUBRICK; Commissioner Judge BOWLIN has also arrived out by her.

Shortly after leaving New-York the *Sabine* experienced a very severe hurricane, and was in great danger, being on her beam-ends from three to four hours; lost all her starboard boats, carried away tiller, split sails, &c., and was obliged to put into Bermuda to refit, whence she made the voyage down in the very short space of 38 days.

The steamer *Harriet Lane* has also arrived at Montevideo, and the remainder of the squadron is daily expected; the vessels which had come up here have also been ordered down to the rendezvous. Nothing will be done until the entire squadron is collected, when Judge BOWLIN will proceed in the *Fulton*, to Asuncion, to endeavor to come to some peaceable arrangement. There seems to be some doubt whether he will be permitted even to enter the Paraguayan Territory, in which case the only alternative is war. Guns, powder, shot, chain cables, &c., have been sent forward lately in large quantities to Paraguay.

In its *resumé* of events for the month, the same paper says:

"Accounts from the other provinces have informed us that troops were raising in all directions, and rumor further adds that the San Juan affair concluded, their destination was Buenos Ayres.

It was also stated that, by a recent treaty concluded at Rio Janeiro, Brazil and the Oriental Republic had agreed to assist the Confederation in enforcing the reentrance of this State into the Union.

These reports have had the effect of occasioning some uneasiness, and ounces, after falling to 342 ps., rose again last week to 352 ps. and 355 ps., but they have apparently no solid foundation. Ounces are again on the decline, and confidence in the stability of our present Government seems to be unshaken.

The internal condition of this State continues highly satisfactory; it is now long since we have had to deplore an incursion of the savages of the Pampas. The frontier forts are in a state of organization and completeness much superior to what has been the case for many years back.

In the Plazas the transactions have been almost confined to Wools, which have come forward in very considerable quantities, and in consequence of the wet season, very clean, and light in grease. The import market has been dull, and the collection of outstandings is attended with even greater difficulties than before. Money is exceedingly scarce.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH FRANCE.—The following is the additional article to this Treaty agreed upon on the 10th inst. at Washington:

"It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the provisions of the treaties for the mutual extradition of criminals between the United States of America and France, of Nov. 9, 1843, and Feb. 24, 1845, and now in force between the two Governments, shall extend not only to persons charged with the crimes therein mentioned, but also to persons charged with the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, namely: Forging or knowingly passing or putting in circulation counterfeit coin or bank notes or other paper current as money, with intent to defraud any person or persons; embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment."

COMMISSIONER REED'S DEPARTURE FROM CHINA.—There was a pretty considerable expenditure of gunpowder this morning, in salutes to His Excellency the United States Minister, Mr. REED, as he took his departure for America, *via* Manila and Borneo, in the fine screw steam-frigate *Minnesota*—French, Dutch and English all belching out their congratulations on the success which has attended Mr. REED'S labors in China—the harbor ringing again with cheers on the several men-of-war, who manned their rigging as the *Minnesota* steamed slowly and gracefully towards the Lye-moon. And the *Minnesotas* appeared full of joy, if we might judge of the whole by the act of one, who must needs stand erect on the main truck, take off his cap, give it a hearty wave, and fling it overboard. The skull which that hat covered contains a steady brain. Whether Mr. REED, in his ministrations at Tientsin, performed the part of a friend or a foe to England, appears to be involved in mystery.—*Hong Kong Friend of China, Dec.* 8.

ROBBERS' BOOTY DUG UP.—At Cleveland, Ohio, a curious discovery of a large amount of stolen property has been made. Not long since, an employe of the Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus Railroad was arrested for a series of bold burglaries, and circumstances growing out of his arrest, led to an investigation at the premises No. 64 Fulton street. In the yard, the officers found a suspicious chicken-coop; throwing which aside, they came upon a hidden deposit of valuable stolen property. There were found buried in the ground a hundred silk handkerchiefs, an immense lot of bed clothes, ready-made clothing of all kinds, a large and splendid mirror, some jewelry, railroad lamps, and other articles.

Political.

The Washington *States* denies emphatically that it is the "organ" of Mr. DOUGLAS or of Senator HUNTER, and threatens, at an early day, to give its "views of the Presidential succession."

The "Cuban Declaration of Independence," read by Senator BENJAMIN in his speech in favor of the Toodies' $30,000,000 bill, was written in the office of the *Delta* newspaper at New-Orleans.

Reception of the Italian Exiles.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a meeting of the Italian Society of Unione e Fratellanza, held at Cooper Institute on the 9th inst., a Committee of Arrangements was appointed to prepare a public reception for the illustrious victims whom the tyrant of Naples has shipped for this port. The Italians in New-York will unite in this demonstration without any regard to party or political color. It is hoped that the demonstration will meet with the hearty sympathy of the public and be the means of alleviating the condition of those exiles.

As the President of that Society, and in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, I respectfully request the coöperation of the Press in favor of this object, which is more a question of humanity than of politics.

Any communication will be received at my office, No. 43 Walt-street. Truly yours,

GUGLIELMO GAJIAN.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

England Adopts the American View of the Requirements of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The Mosquito Protectorate and the Ruatan Islands Surrendered.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

He Asks Extraordinary Powers for the Protection of the Transit Routes, &c.

ANOTHER CORRUPTION INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Close of the Testimony before the Sherman Committee—The Appropriation Bills, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 18.

Lord LYONS wee to leave England to-day in the war-steamer *Curaçoa*, and is expected here on the 7th of March. Lord NAPIER will return in the same vessel, leaving New-York about the 20th of March. He will spend several months in London before proceeding to the Hague.

Our Government has been informed of the intention of England to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty according to the American understanding of its provisions. This fact obviates the necessity for abrogating the Treaty, as England withdraws from her Central American possessions, and surrenders all jurisdiction. In the Nicaragua Treaty Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY relinquishes the Mosquito protectorate. He next proceeds to Honduras, where the Ruatan Islands will be surrendered. Separate treaties are also to be made by him with Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador.

The Sherman Investigating Committee find it difficult to agree upon a report. The testimony is closed, but hardly any two members agree in opinion as to the conclusion to be drawn from it. The Committee will meet again to-morrow, to determine what they will do. It is certain that several separate reports will be made.

The State Department is anxiously awaiting the next news from Mexico. It is confidently believed that an attack on Vera Cruz will decide the fate of the contending factions.

FAYETTE MCMULLIN to-day resigned the Governorship of Washington Territory.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 18.

The President transmitted a message to the House similar to that sent to the Senate, asking Congress to intrust him with extraordinary powers for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, but it was not laid before the former body. It took the Senators generally by surprise.

The large number of the general appropriation bills yet to be acted upon, including those for the Army, Navy, Post-Office, Miscellaneous, and the Ocean Mail Service, together with the measures for relieving the Treasury, and other subjects, will have to be crowded into as many hours as there should be days for their intelligent consideration.

There is a strong probability that the Committee on Ways and Means will report one or more Tariff bills next Monday. The indications are more favorable that a revised Tariff will pass the House at last. The Senate is more doubtful. It is said that Mr. PHELPS is determined to launch his bill, and trust it to the current of the House. The Morrill bill, in many of its specifics, places part of the duty on weight and part on value, obviating the usual objection by the enemies of specifics that the poor man pays as much duty under them on his cloth as the rich man does on his. Under this bill the duties are much lower on low-priced cloth than on fine. The same principle prevails on cottons, silks and linens. The common qualities thus paying less than the more expensive, it is said experienced men concede that it can be executed at much less per centum than the present revenue law. They estimate that an average importation of goods, which, under the present tariff, would realize forty-eight millions, will, under this bill, realize sixty millions. Its average rate of duties will be less than the average under the tariff of 1846, but will, it is claimed, be more satisfactory in its discriminations to the various interests of the country. Such, at least, are the representations of its friends.

Letters received here by the Overland Mail show that the Gila Apaches in Arizona are becoming more troublesome. They had killed two Americans and several Mexicans, and ran off the animals of the Indian Agent and those of Capt. EWELL, of the military post.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 18.

The only thing of interest which transpired during the morning hour was a bill reported by Mr. PECK, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to pay Mr. SQUIRES, our late *Chargé* at Guatemala, the sum of $4,500 as compensation for extra services. This bill provoked much discussion for and against it, but no decision was come to.

Mr. HUNTER tried to have the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill considered, but he was outvoted 28 against 21, in favor of the private calendar which was accordingly proceeded with.

After the discussion of a few private pension bills, an important Message was received from the President, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The brief period which remains of your present session, and the great urgency and importance of legislative action, before its termination, for the protection of American citizens and their property whilst in transit across the Isthmus, between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, render it my duty again to recall this subject to your notice.

I have heretofore presented it in my annual messages, both of December, 1857, and December, 1858, to which I beg leave to refer.

In the latter I state that the Executive Government of this country in its intercourse with foreign nations is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. Where this fails it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks.

It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the Transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passages. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but, in doing this, he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the Transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision our citizens will be constantly exposed to interference in their progress and to lawless violence. A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

Another subject equally important commanded the attention of the Senate at the last session of Congress. The Republics south of the United States on this Continent have unfortunately been in a state of revolution and civil war ever since they achieved their independence. As one or the other party has prevailed, and obtained possession of their ports open to foreign commerce, they have seized and confiscated American vessels and their cargoes in an arbitrary and lawless manner, and exacted money from American citizens by forced loans and other violent proceedings to enable them to carry on hostilities. The Executive Governments of Great Britain, France and other countries possessing the war-making power can promptly employ the necessary means to enforce immediate redress for similar outrages upon their subjects. Not so the Executive Government of the United States. If the President orders a vessel-of-war to any of these ports to demand prompt redress for outrages committed, the offending parties are well aware that in case of refusal the commander could do no more than remonstrate. He can resort to no hostile act. The question must then be referred to diplomacy, and in many cases adequate redress can never be obtained—thus American citizens are deprived of the same protection under the flag of their country which the subjects of other nations enjoy.

The remedy for this state of things can only be supplied by Congress, since the Constitution has confided to that body alone the power to make war. Without the authority of Cong

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.

Preparations for the Grand Centenary Burns Festival in Scotland.

PUBLIC DINNER AT DUMFRIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DUMFRIES, Scotland, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

Leaving Liverpool at 2½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, by the London and Caledonia Railroad, I arrived at the famous old border town of "Merry Carlisle" at about 7¼ in the evening, passing through Wigan, Lancaster, Windermere, and a picturesque portion of the celebrated "Lake District." But why this sombre old city is called "*Merry* Carlisle" I do not know, except for the lively times it must have seen during the wars; or, it may be taken from the following lines, which somebody has sung or written:

"King Arthur lives in merrie Carlisle,
And seemly is to see;
And there with him Queene Gneneaver,
That bride so bright of hiee."

Catching a passing glimpse of the stern, round towers of Lancaster Castle, my imagination began to busy itself in picturing the stately halls within, when a lady passenger spoiled the romance by informing me that it was now occupied as a "Poor Debtors' Prison." In England, a poor man perils his liberty by running in debt for a loaf of bread, even though it be to save his family from starving. These prisonars could, doubtless, a tale unfold quite as harrowing as the fictitious horrors of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

I slept, or rather passed the night, in Carlisle—a city founded one thousand years before Christ. The sense of antiquity was oppressive; and the stirring scenes that have been enacted here might well make one feel wakeful. There stands the grim old castle, which for seven centuries has withstood the battering of the elements, as well as a hundred border sieges; occupying, doubtless, the very site of the fortifications built by the Romans in the time of AGRICOLA. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR commenced erecting the present pile in 1072, and his son WILLIAM RUFUS completed it. During the long wars between England and Scotland the Castle of Carlisle was taken and retaken more times than History has patience to recount. Among its most famous Governors were ROBERT BRUCE and RICHARD III. In its dismal dungeons GEORGE FOX was tortured; and here, also, was imprisoned Scotland's beautiful Queen, whose sufferings call forth an eternal anathema upon the memory of ELIZABETH:

"The loved in high and princely halls,
In low and lonely cots,
Stood MARY the Illestrious,
But hapless Queen of Scots."

"Mary's Walk" awakens the saddest reflections; the very stones pressed by her weary feet have a grief-worn look; and they have no doubt been witnesses to other than MARY'S tears. On eee side of the "Walk," which extends over a segment of about one hundred feet, the wall is hrast high; on the other, there is a low iron railing or bainstrade. Looking down into the Castle, nothing was to be seen but the easigns and engines of "grim visaged war:" het looking abroad over the smiling country, even the sad eyes of the beautiful prisonar must have sometimes lighted up with gratitude and joy at the loveliness of the landscape unrolled before her.

The Cathedral of Carlisle is as old as the Castle, although tha greater portion of it was destroyed by fire in 1292. Before this time, Henry I., inconsolable at the loss of his children who were drowned on their way from Normandy, erected Carlisle into a distinct see, and from that day to this the Cathedral has been an object of great interest. The Divine FULLER, writing of it in the seventeenth century, says: "It may pass for the emblem of the militant Church, black but comely, still bearing in tha complexion thereof the remaining signs of its former burning." Beneath its aisles repose the ashes of PALEY, the moral philosopher; of ROBERT ANDERSON, the Cumberland Bard; and the heart of RICHARD the Lion. As I entered this venerable sanctuary—at once a temple and a mausoleum—at 10 o'clock in the morning, there came a solemn gust of music from the mighty organ, pealing "through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault," that seemed at once to make both the building and my body tremble with awe. It was almost as grand as the sighing of the wind through the veiled forest-arches in the Cemetery of Buenaventura. My first impulse was to fall on my knees and ask to be forgiven; but prayer is a strictly private and confidential matter between tha soul and its God. "Enter into thy closet; and—*shut the door*." Before leaving Carlisle I visited the house in which Sir WALTER SCOTT wooed and won his bride, which now exhibits cakes and oranges for sale in the windows; and tried to fix upon the identical spot in the river where JEANNIE GORDON, the Gipsey (*Meg Merrilies*) was ducked for witchcraft, until he died, like a martyr, with the name of "Prince Charlie" on her lips.

Possessed with the spirit of antiquity, before going to bed I read the Book of Job, which Mr. WARREN used to call the sublimest epic ever written; and, reflecting upon the fact that the city of Carlisle had existed during one half of the period which the literatists accord to the Earth's duration, the "History of the United States" seemed but as the occurrence of yesterday; and the life of man as "a vapor that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away."

I cannot leave this moss-grown town without a word in commemoration of its excellent hotel, and the very polite and intelligent proprietor thereof, Mr. WILLIAM GOELING. Thus far, he is the only man in his business that I have seen in England who comes up in appearance, manners and education, to the high standard of our first-class hotel proprietors in America.

But here I am in Dumfries, the Mecca of my special pilgrimage, and my pen still loiters on the way. This very irregular, and not very attractive-looking little city, is about an hour's distance from Carlisle, and some fifteen miles north of the English border. The railway runs through Gretna-Green, where so many thousands of fugitives have been welded together by the village blacksmith, under the old Scotch law; but a recent Act of Parliament having made these marriages, and the issues thereof, illegitimate, the blacksmith's occupation's gone; and instead of forging hymenial chains, he must return to the less respectable and less profitable business of forging horse-shoes. Just before the abrogation of the old law, a dashing couple drove into Gretna in desperate haste, to be tied, paying most liberally for the performance; but upon this condition: that the certificate, copied into the Register, should be sealed up between two leaves, and never opened until so ordered by the parties to the contract.

A few days afterwards some Paul Pry of a newspaper reporter came along, whose curiosity was greatly excited by the romantic mystery, and, on holding the double leaf up to the light, the name of Lord —— was distinctly legible, as "the party of the first part," but the name of the lady he could not make out; so he published the name of his Lordship in full, which, of course, caused something of a fluttering in certain domestic circles.

The only other town of any note on our way is Annan, which is pointed out as the "place where THOMAS CARLYLE went to school," Ecclefechen, not far distant, being the place of his birth. On arriving in Dumfries, although the day is dismal, blowy, snowy, sleety, yet we find the whole town turned inside out; and the streets strewed with processions of masons, farmers, tradesmen, &c., &c., carrying gay banners with mottoes from the poems of the great Bard, while all the

"Lads and lassies in their best
Are dressed frae top to toe."

Triumphal arches span the streets, covered with holly-leaves and wreaths of evergreens; the bands and the pipes are playing the liveliest Caledonian airs; horses are proudly prancing, with their manes and tails done up in rainbow-hued ribbons: while pistols and fire-crackers contribute a sort of Fourth-of-July confusion to the scene. The procession passes before the lonely dwelling from whose little window the Poet took his farewell look of the Sun, while the band wails a solemn dirge, and it halts again before another house, in which he next, for a short time, lived. The commemoration here seems to be no idle ceremony, but a heartfelt homage of love, in which all classes unite, from the highest to the humblest. At 4 o'clock there is a grand dinner at "the Mills," for which eleven hundred tickets are sold; and at the same hour, the banquet of the "Burns Club" at the Assembly Rooms, for which not a ticket has been purchasable, for love nor money, for many days. But the Committee, on learning that a couple of American enthusiasts had come over three thousand miles to see the sacred spot that contains the ashes of ROBERT BURNS, and to listen to the local legends of his life, held an impromptu meeting, voted us tickets, and gave us seats near the Chairman at table. The eating part of the dinner was very good, the "Haggis" being a conspicuous dish. The drinking part, which lasted longest, was confined to sherry, ale and whisky; the latter being evidently not only the national but the natural drink of Scotchmen. They are at it at all hours, and too much accustomed to it to get easily tipsy. What leathery bluegs there stomachs must have! and noses, too, for snuffing is almost as universal as tippling.

I inclose the programme of toasts, which will be especially interesting to Scotchmen in America:

CENTENARY
OF THE
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
JAN. 25, 1859.
PUBLIC DINNER IN DUMFRIES.
MARK NAPIER, Esq., Chairman.
J. M. LEAY, Esq., of Dalswinton; James Mackie, Esq., M. P.; W. A. F. Browne, Esq.; and Thomas Aird, Esq., Croupiers.

The Queen	Chairman.
The Prince Consort and the other members of the Royal Family	Chairman.
The Army and Navy	Chairman.
The Immortal Memory of Burns	Chairman.
The Memory of the Widow and of the Eldest Son of Burns	Chairman.
The Health of the Sons of Burns	Chairman.
Scottish Literature	Dr. Browne.
The Biographers of Burns	Dr. Ramage.
English Literature	Mr. Carruthers.
A Happy Meeting to all celebrating the Centenary of Burns this evening the world over	Capt. Noake.
The Peasantry of Scotland	Mr. Mackie.
The Fine Arts	Mr. Aird.
The nameless Song and Ballad Writers of Scotland	Mr. M'Donald.
American Literature	Mr. Strachan
The Health of the Chairman	Mr. Leay.
The Health of the Croupiers	Chairman.

The only departure from the above was occasioned by the absence of Mr. NAPIER, which placed Mr. BROWNE in the Chair; and the call upon "the gentlemen from America" to respond to "American Literature." On the right of the Chairman was seated Col. WILLIAM NICHOL BURNS, eldest son of the poet; and on the left tha Provost of the City. I was introduced to Col. BURNS in the "Committee Room," and fancied I felt something of the glowing blood of the Poet-father in the warm grasp of the hand of his son. Col. BURNS is about 65 years of age, below the medium height, with rather a full figure—his "lyart haffets wearing thin and bare," and a remarkably pleasant eye, (said to be a little like his father's,) beaming through his spectacles. JAMES GLENCAIRN, the younger brother, bears a greater resemblance to his mother; and, like her, sings the immortal songs of the Poet with peculiar feeling and effect. The banquet-room was graced with an admirable portrait of BURNS; and also a portrait of his "Bonnie Jean," in her old age. She died, I believe, in 1834, having been left a widow in 1796, only 28 years of age, and remarkably handsome. She had many offers of marriage; but justly considered it a higher honor to remain the widow of BURNS than to wed the noblest in the land.

The speaking at the banquet was of the highest order of dinner-table talk. There was an enthusiasm pervading the assembly that amounted to an inspiration. The Chairman was most felicitously eloquent, and Mr. CARRUTHERS, editor of the Inverness *Courier*, and author of the best edition of Pope extant; Mr. AIRD, editor of the Dumfries *Herald*, and a poet; the Hon. Mr. MACKIE, M. P., and Mr. STRACHAN, a talented young banker of the town, all spoke to the toasts assigned them eloquently and effectively. Col. BURNS made two or three brief speeches in the course of the evening, in which he stated that the poet used sometimes to say in moments of despondency, "I'll be thought more of a hundred years hereafter than I am now." GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN stirred up the enthusiasm of the company to a high pitch by telling them that in all his roamings through various lands from Balleraat to Balaklava he had found Scotchmen occupying foremost positions everywhere; and, alluding to the fact that PATERSON, the founder of the Bank of England, was a native of Dumfries, added, that the reason why no Scotch clerk was ever employed in that institution was the fear of the managers that in less than six months he would have the entire control of the Bank. [Uproarious laughter and applause.] The songs that followed the speeches were excellently sung, and the whole entertainment passed off to the utmost delight of everybody. At the early hour of ten o'clock the company broke up, many gentlemen being engaged to meet their "women folks" at the theatre, where a grand concert of BURNS' Songs was given, and at eleven o'clock Dumfries shut up for the night. But everywhere, within doors, the jolly neighbors—

——"Sat housing at the nappy,
An' getting fou and unco happy."

The excitements of the day, the effort to appear respectable in the eyes of Scotchmen at table by eating "haggis" and drinking whisky, the thrilling associations of the place, the consciousness of the near presence of holy St. Michael's church-yard, where repose

"Ashes that make it holier,
Dust which is, even in itself, an immortality,"

utterly banished "Sleep from mine eyes and slumber from mine eyelids."

So I lay listening to the wild, rearing wind "which blaw as 'twad blawn its last," until the morning grew light enough to enable me to hunt up the old sexton to take me to the TOMB. In the first place he unlocked the iron-gate of the church-yard, took me into the auld kirk, and showed me tha pew that ROBIN sat in—a plain, square box—the "lowest seat in the synagogue," and which was occupied by the widow until her death. The sexton then called his "gude wife," who led me through a crowd of grave-stones to the mausoleum, which is erected nearly in the centre of the farther end of the inclosure. The back wall of tha interior contains a fine marble statue of the poet, leaning on his plow, (which is cutting through the daisies,) and gazing upwards with a smile at the descending Muse, Colia, who comes to hail the Bard of Scotland and to bind the evergreen holly on his head:

"I saw thy pulse's maddening play,
Wild send thee Pleasure's devions way
Misled by Fancy's meteor ray,
By Passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from heaven."

The beautiful marble brow of the poet, was crowned with a wreath of holly, and his marble hand was holding a bunch of snow-drops placed there by a sonsie lassie as her poetic tribute to the festival.

Within the tomb there are tablets to the memories of all of the poet's descendants, including the widows and children of his sons. From the mausoleum we are taken to the little house in which he died, which is situated at the end of a narrow, dirty, crooked street, and the corner where he used to sit, tipped back in his chair, is pointed out. Among the inhabitants of Dumfries there are but few who remember him. Colonel BURNS was four years old when his father died, and has a "distinct recollection of the funeral." The old sexton was ten years old at the time, but does not remember him. Another old gentleman who was fourteen years old when he died, "saw him often and can never forget his eye;" an eye which Sir WALTER SCOTT says "literally glowed;" and which the Duchess of Gordon said "took her off her feet." Another veteran describes tha Bard as "marching through the streets of Dumfries in the ranks of the volunteers, dressed in nankeen pantaloons, and the coat turned up with red, and an old fur cap, looking equally unpoetical and unmilitary."

But I am getting beyond my limits; and have scarcely space left to allude to the universality of this centennial celebration, not only throughout Scotland, but through all the cities, towns and hamlets of England. The newspapers are almost entirely filled with reports of the speeches and doings called forth by the occasion. The veteran LEIGH HUNT, who is nearly four score years of age, has written a remarkably fresh and vigorous article on the commemoration for the *Spectator*, accompanied by a lively and witty original song. The following extract is in the best vein of the veteran essayist:

"What is the reason of this difference between the fond love of the memory of such a man as BURNS, and the no love at all for those other great men, SHAKESPEARE himself not excepted? For personal regard mixes little with our astonishment at SHAKESPEARE'S genius, perhaps because of the very amount of the astonishment, and because we know little personally about him. The reason is, that BURNS we do know; that we are astonished at him, but not enough to be oppressed with the astonishment; and that he fulfills all the other conditions necessary to universal regard. He is allied to the greatest minds by his genius, to the gravest by his grave thoughts, to the gayest by his gay ones, to the manliest by his independence, to the frail by his frailties, to the conscientious by his regrets, to the humblest ranks by his birth, to the poorest among them by his struggles with necessity; above all, to the social by his companionship, and to the whole world by his being emphatically a human creature, 'relishing all sharply, passioned as they,' excluding none from his sympathy but those who have no feeling for others, and having a reserve of pity in his contempt even for those, because they were not their own makers, and are but a sorry, lossleg kind of devils after all. He even ventured, like good, brave, pious Uncle Toby, to pity the very devil himself, and wish him penitent, and out of his den; which is what few Christians, very few indeed, have ventured to do after him; though assuredly it is an expression of the profoundest Christian charity, and does him immortal honor."

The fifty guinea prize poem, which was read at the Crystal Palace celebration in London, is the production of Miss IDA CRAIG, a native of Edinburg. She is a poor girl, about twenty-five years of age, and, until recently, supported herself and her mother by sewing neck-ties. She is now Assistant-Secretary of the "National Association of Social Science," in London, got up by Lord BROUGHAM. The Poem is good, not great, and bore off the palm from 621 competitors. It is published in all the British journals. But guineas never inspire great compositions. H. F.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The Washington *Star* says the interrogatories submitted to the Board of Officers detailed to report upon the reduction of Army expenses are as follows:

1. How can the transportation of the Army and its cost be reduced?
2. Can the animals required in the service of the Quartermaster's Department be reduced in numbers and supported more economically?
3. What is the best mode of purchasing horses for the mounted service?
4. How can the expenses of the Army at posts and in the field be reduced?
5. What is the most economical plan for quarters and barracks at new posts?
6. What plan should be adopted for the disposal of posts no longer needed?

The Rochester youth, Barney Smears, who eloped with Mrs. Cherry, a Cherry far advanced, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months for the larceny of the goods belonging to the injured husband.

FROM UTAH.

Adjournment of the United States District Court and of the Legislature—Interesting Correspondence with Judge Sinclair—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

As we intimated in our last letter, the United States District Court for this District of the Territory has adjourned *sine die*, without going into the consideration of business arising under the laws of the Territory, there being no provision whatever for the payment of the expenses of the Court while exercising Territorial jurisdiction, and, what is of more weight and consequence, the trial by jury in this Territory being a system of oppression and knavery.

Judge SINCLAIR on Tuesday last announced that he could no longer hold his Court in the Territory, until some adequate legislation was made in the premises.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Court, all the prisoners held in confinement to answar to indictments found against them, for different crimes committed against the laws of the Territory—some five or six in number—were released by the Probate Court, upon writs of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that there was no speedy trial to be had for them. *As capiases* have been issued by the United States District Court for these men, upon the bills of indictment found against them, they will be retaken by the United States Marshal, if found. And if the Probate Court should then dare to release them, there will be a direct issue between the two conflicting authorities.

The number of days allotted for a session of the Legislature expired last night, when this honorable body adjourned. The Legislature has accomplished but little during the session. Up to a late hour last night, the only bills of interest or importance which had been passed, and approved by the Governor, were a bill incorporating the Piscerville, Hamboldt and Salt Lake City Telegraph Company, and a bill changing the qualifications of voters and jurors. By the new act it is required that the voter shall ha 21 years of age, instead of 18 as heretofore, and shall have resided in the Territory at least one year.

The members of the Legislature have had quite an altercation with Secretary HARTWELL in regard to their pay, certain of the members claiming pay for the whole session, whether they were in attendance or not. The Secretary has decided that they are only entitled to pay for the days of their actual attendance. The great difficulty is, that when the Legislature met at Fillmore, it was understood that it would immediately adjourn to this city, and consequently the members from these northern districts did not attend. The Legislature was in session at Fillmore one week, and now the members claim their pay for that week. In a most childish spirit they have refused any pay unless they receive all that they claim. DANIEL H. WELLS, BRIGHAM'S Second Counsellor and the President of the Legislative Council, is at the head of these malcontents.

The following correspondence between the Legislative Assembly and the Hon. CHAS. C. SINCLAIR, Judge of this District, seems to indicate a determination on the part of the "baby judge" to maintain his position with firmness, decision and dignity. The letters speak for themselves, and read as follows:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, U. T.,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, SOCIAL HALL,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20, 1859.

The Hon. Charles C. Sinclair, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court for the Territory of Utah:

SIR: The Legislative Council respectfully request your Honor's report of "all omissions, disorspancies, or other evident imperfections of the law, which have fallen under your observation," as *required* in CHAP. 1, Sec. 4—"An Act in relation to the Judiciary."

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
DANIEL H. WELLS, President of Council.
LEO HAWKINS, Secretary.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Jan. 21, 1859.

The Hon. D. H. Wells, President of Council Legislative Assembly of Utah:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 20th instant.

The act referred to seeks to make it *imperative* on the Judge to make reports to the Legislature of "All omissions, discrepancies, or other evident imperfections of the law which have fallen under your observation."

With due respect to the honorable body over which you preside, I beg to say that I do not recognise the binding authority of such an enactment. I came into this Territory under a commission from the President of the United States, to inforce the laws of the United States, and the laws of the Territory in subordination to them.

It is the function of the Governor to give to your Assembly information of the state of the Territory, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. This includes the whole service which the act of the Legislature seeks to impose on the Judiciary. The Judiciary is an independent division of the Government, whose duty it is to pass in judgment on laws enacted, but not to recommend or advise them.

To illustrate the view which I take of this matter, permit me respectfully to say that if I obeyed your requirements, I should unhesitatingly state to you, that in my best judgment there is an *omission* in your statutes to provide a punishment for polygamy—a crime which is extensively practised in this Territory, and which is punished severely in every State and Territory in the Union, this alone excepted.

Might it not occur to the Legislative body that in such case I would be transcending my powers,—and still could you say that the report would not be in compliance with the commands of your act?

In a communication to His Excellency Gov. CUMMING, my associate, Judge CRADLEBAUGH, and myself informed him of the *omission* in the legislation of this Territory to provide for defraying the expenses of the Courts of the United States, whilst sitting in the exercise of Territorial jurisdiction, and the reliance also to provide for the maintenance and disposition of criminals to be brought to Marial at its bar; which omission *practically* ousted the Courts of the United States of the jurisdiction which the organic act contemplated would be accepted in good faith. The Governor made a special recommendation to the Legislature upon this subject.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
CHARLES C. SINCLAIR,
Associate Justice Supreme Court Utah Territory,
and *ex-officio* Judge 3d Judicial District.

A suit which was brought in the District Court against the Corporation of Great Salt Lake City by T. S. WILLIAMS and Ex-Judge STILES for damages sustained in the wanton destruction of their law library, an occurrence which led to the report of the destruction of the Territorial Library, has been compromised by the payment to WILLIAMS & STILES of the full value of their library, which was an extensive and valuable one.

The Deseret *News* of this week contains the President's Message in full, notwithstanding it was printed in full in the *Valley Tan* and spread all over the Territory on the arrival of the express some four weeks ago.

The last Eastern mail arrived six hours ahead of schedule time, and the last California mail arrived yesterday, three days ahead of schedule time, notwithstanding the severe snows and storms of this Winter.

The Pike's Peak gold fever has reached these settlements, and several persons are preparing to start for the mines.

A memorial to Congress for admission into the Union as a State has been considered in the Legislature. A. B. C.

PERSONAL.

Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansley, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bonrse, Paris, from Jan. 19 to Jan. 27, 1859:

New-York—W. E. Tefft, F. E. Atwood, J. S. Atwood, G. H. Work, G. H. R. Bennett, A. E. Douglass, Ii. Cogglil, S. J. May, M. H. Sanford and wife, John Swan, H. C. Kimberly, AnGarr, Hugh Whitteil. *Pennsylvania*—T. O. Rothermel. *Massachusetts*—S. Rogers, W. J. Potter, John Alber, F. McGilvery. *Michigan*—H. P. Bridge and wife. *Connecticut*—F. W. Cheney. *Kentucky*—R. W. Woolley, William Preston. *Iowa*—M. M. Price.

The Cincinnati *Times* says: "A widow lady, Mrs. ANNA Cooper, (*nee* Harris,) now a resident of our city, and a dweller in the immediate vicinity for several years, but formerly of New-Jersey, claims to be a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake, who died in England in 1622, or thereabout, and left an immense estate worth some $80,000,000, which, after passing through several generations, has at last been unable to find one of the family upon whom to bestow itself. The sons and daughters, uncles and aunts, sisters and brothers, cousins, and cousins' cousins have all died, and in the whole of Britain not a relative exists who can accept the colossal fortune. Mrs. Cooper feels assured that she is a legitimate descendant in a direct line from Sir Francis.

The Chester (Eng.) *Courant*, in noticing the appearance of LOLA MONTEZ in Chester, says: "We are informed the lady on Thursday noon introduced, if not American certainly not English manners, into our venerable cathedral, Accompanied by a male friend she entered the sacred edifice, where her friend denuded to removing his hat from his head. Whilst in dispute on that point, the lady's dog emerged from behind a pillar, and the sexton at once informed her of the inadmissibility of such company. The ire was roused: "admit me and it with my dog" was the sentiment; but as the sexton was resolute we believe the trio retired without attaining the object of their visit, the lady threatening denunciation of the sexton in her book, in the papers, and in any other available medium."

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the visit of the Sardinian royal family to the theatre last Sunday evening, says: "I cannot endorse the statement of the *Opinione* that the Princess was brilliant with beauty. She is not beautiful, but she has what is perhaps better than beauty, a very sweet and amiable expression, which I am assured is but the faithful mirror of her charming character. She is rather *petite* and girlish-looking, with brown hair, and a beautifully white skin. Her bearing was graceful, and free from coy sort of embarrassment, although her position last night, as the focus of the public gaze, must have been a little trying to a young lady not yet sixteen. I saw many eyes turned upon her with an expression of almost mournful interest."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes: "*Apropos* of which I note that old Jerome one day this week went to St. Germain-en-Laye, and got himself set down at the gate of the Lycé in that town. Unrecognized, he begged permission to visit the school, and showed marvelous acquaintance with the various rooms and corridors. He sought out one chamber, and told the attendant that, sixty years ago, he slept there as a boy, (his school comrade being Eugene Beauharnais,) at the time that an elder brother was gaining his first laurels at the bridge of Lodi, and filling France with his rising renown.

A Neples letter gives the following as the cause of the illness with which King Bomba has been lately attacked: "Between Naples and Foggia, there are the Appennines to cross, and the estimate is not by any means as mild as that of Portici and Castellammare. The roads were covered with snow and ice, so as to render them not very practicable for the horses of the royal party, which at times slipped in a manner to endanger the safety of the carriages. The King and royal family were at last compelled to alight, and proceed on foot for about two leagues. The *embonpoint* of Ferdinand II. rendered this a difficult task for him, and he got into a violent perspiration, which being afterwards checked by cold, caused the sudden illness announced by telegraph."

The Bey of Tunis has been merciful to shipwrecked mariners. In the recent dreadful tempest on the coast of Tunis, the Bey, seeing a French vessel, the *Salide*, wrecked within view of his palace, went off himself in a boat and rescued the crew. He stripped off some of his own garments to give to one of them, made his suite do the same, provided for all their other wants, and in addition presented each man with 100 piastres, and the captain with 200. Moreover, during the two days the tempest lasted the Bey was constantly on horseback, visiting different parts of the coast, to see that proper relief was afforded to the numerous shipwrecked sailors of different nations.

A London paper says: "Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, the new Baron of the Exchequer, is brother of the Bishop of Cork. Although reputed to be a high Conservative, he has never taken any active part in politics. He is a supporter of Scriptural as opposed to the national system of education, and he has, it is said, upon more than one occasion refused promotion from the former Government. His practice in equity has been enormous, and his alacrities to the bench will necessarily throw a vast amount of business into the hands of some of the more eminent of the Chancery lawyers."

The Staffordshire *Advertiser* contains reports of two meetings, one at Stoke and the other at Burslem, the object of which was to adopt some plan of perpetuating the memory of Josiah Wedgewood. Some gentlemen of Burslem, it appears, wish to erect a memorial building in that town, to be called the "Wedgewood Institute;" and at Stoke the proposition made was to erect a statue to the memory of the well-known earthenware manufacturer. The subscriptions already amount to £800.

Madame Cavaignac, the widow of the celebrated General, has given up the entire portion settled on her by M. Odilon Barrot, her father, (200,000f.) to her creditors, in having unfortunately become a bankrupt. In taking this step she says she feels certain that she is fulfilling what would have been the wishes of her late revered husband, and is performing an act due to her son's name and her own.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a letter from M. de Lamartine, in which he delivers an opinion that "the peoples of Spanish and Portuguese America are the nobility of the New World; their principle of life is honor and not money." Lastly, he declares that, were he a younger man, he would fight for the independence of the Spanish and Portuguese on the American Continent.

The annual banquet in honor of the anniversary of Molière's birthday, (237 years ago,) was attended this year by 130 guests, Baron Taylor in the chair. Baron Taylor proposed a toast to the memory of Molière, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. Several pieces of verse, appropriate to the occasion, were afterwards recited or sung.

M. Roger de Beauvoir, the poet end dramatic author, and M. Bache, the actor, have been acquitted by the French Court of Correctional Appeal, of a charge of having conspired to represent M. Bache as a police agent, for the purpose of extorting a signature to a deed from Madame Doza, M. R. de Beauvoir's mother-in-law.

Rear-Admiral James Hope, C. B., has been selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies and China. Sir Michael Seymour had been compelled to solicit being superceded in his command, owing to his failing health. Admiral Hope has seen considerable active service.

Mrs. Everett of New-Ipswich, N. H., recently deceased, left the sum of $4,000 and her dwelling house and lands adjoining to the Congregational Church of that town, on condition that its members, now divided upon a question of minor importance and worshipping at different places, shall become reunited.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, well known in English fashionable circles, has, according to Vienna letter in the *German Journal of Frankfort* chosen unto himself a bride at Pesth. The marriage the letter states, is to take place at Galatz, and after the ceremony the young couple will proceed to India.

Mr. J. Thomas, the distinguished herpist, has been for some time engaged upon the composition of an opera upon an historical English subject.

English papers contain complimentary notices of Professor Child, of Harvard College, who is about to visit England to complete a new edition of Chaucer.

Mr. Bazil Baker, a favorite comedian, died in January in London. He played for several seasons at Madame Vestris' Treatre in London.

Ristori has gone to Naples, the difficulties raised by the Neapolitan police against her reception in that city having been finally overcome.

Mr. Windcock, an opulent landed proprietor, in England, is to be married to the daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Ex-Governor Bouck is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Schoharie County.

A German newspaper has been started by German exiles in London.

Mr. Gough, the teetotal lecturer, is lecturing at Edinburgh.

Bishop Delancey, of New-York, is at Torquay.

Edwin Booth is playing at Mobile.

Mr. Spurgeon is going to Edinburgh to preach.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FEB. 17.

Frederick W. Sargent, et al., vs. Elijah Burdick.—This is the suit against a colored man, a tailor, to recover the value of goods said to have been stolen from plaintiffs and sold to him. It was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for $509.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Ingraham.

John B. Smyth vs. Edward M. Douglass, et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Henry Cohn, et al., vs. Kalaske Harris, et al.—Motion denied; plaintiffs' costs of motion $10, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Ann Pierson vs. Louis Waefalaer.—This is the action for breach of promise of marriage reported in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury to-day brought in a sealed verdict for plaintiff for $500.

John F. Butterworth, Receiver, &c., vs. H. A. Miller and John W. Worth.—The plaintiff in this action is the receiver of the Island City Bank. He sues to recover from the defendants $550, the amount of a promissory note, which was among the effects of the Bank.

The defendants deny any notice of non-payment and allege that the indorser Worth had put into the Bank $575 before the maturity of the note and for its payment, and that of this sum he has received back nothing. This deposit is denied by the plaintiff.

The indorser Worth being on the stand, testified that on the day he deposited the amount he left his bank-book, containing it, upon the bank counter, as he had been accustomed to do when in haste, saying he would get it when he came again. He went out to join a friend who had been waiting for him, to accompany him to Staten Island. This bank-book they, after the most diligent search, have been unable to find, and the books of the bank, therefore, were placed in evidence. This case is not yet finished.

For plaintiff, C. A. Peabody; for defendant, Andrews & Wood.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Margaret Cummings vs. Julius C. Marsh and another.—This action is brought to recover possession of the stock in trade and machinery, &c., of a confectionery store formerly situated at No. 466 Broadway. The defendants agreed to purchase it of the plaintiff in September, 1856, for $1,200, of which they paid her $640. The contract was never completed. They never paid her the balance. They allege as the reason that they ascertained that the property belonged not to her but to her husband, who was dead; that she had not taken out letters of administration, and that the creditors of the estate threatened to take the property from them; that they tendered her the balance, provided she would indemnify them against the creditors, but she refused to do so. The evidence showed that the business was carried on in his name—his sign was up. They also contended that she had no right to take the property without first repaying the money they had advanced. The plaintiff contended that the defendants were estopped by their agreement to purchase from deeding the title, and that she was not bound to repay them the money, but the damages for the value of the property might be proportionably reduced.

R. S. Emmet for plaintiff; Abbott Brothers for defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

William Kent, Administrator, &c., vs. Susan M. Parish.—Il being clearly proved that the defendant was assessed, for 1856, on $225,000 of personal estate and was so taxed solely in respect of certain identified property which by order of this Court she transferred to the receiver in this action, such tax should be paid by the receiver out of the income of such property in his hands. If she might have been taxed in respect to other property, but was not, that is no reason why the tax in question should not be paid out of the income of the property in respect to which it was laid. On a final accounting, or other proceeding in the action, when the subject can be properly investigated and determined, the parties interested may be heard upon the question, by whom shall this tax be borne and satisfied? An order will be entered that the receiver pay such tax and the interest thereon, and the legal costs incurred in respect to the collection thereof, and that such payment be without prejudice to the examination and decision, upon the trial of the action, of the question above stated, upon all the facts of the whole case.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Henry Nourry vs. Samuel Lord and James S. Taylor.—This suit is brought to recover the amount of $500 for services performed for the defendants, Lord & Taylor.

The plaintiff is an architect, and alleges that, in the month of March, 1857, he made an agreement with the defendants, merchants in this City, to draw a plan for a building worth $250,000, to be erected on the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, and that he was to superintend the erection thereof. After he had handed in his plans, Lord & Taylor employed another architect, Mr. Thomas, and under his direction commenced building. The defendants deny the agreement, and insist that the plans were *offered* for his inspection.

The case is still on. H. H. Morange, attorney for plaintiff; W. R. Stafford for defendant.

Before Judge Daly.

Ella E. B. Wehrkamp vs. James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.—This action is brought to recover the possession of 15 oil-paintings and 12 Brussels carpets, of the value of $1,100, from the Sheriff.

It appears that in March, 1858, judgment was recovered against William C. Wehrkamp, the husband of this plaintiff, in an action in the Marine Court, by C. W. L. Martine, and that, in consequence thereof, the Sheriff levied upon this property.

The plaintiff claims that she brought the property with her when she came to this country, in October, 1853, and that she has always kept them in her own possession.

The Sheriff's auctioneer, Veitch, was examined by the plaintiff's attorney, as to the quality of the paintings. He said he would judge of the quality of the paintings by the name upon them; that the value of a good painting depended upon its size and life-like appearance. The attorney asked him about the value of an Aurora, and he was unable to understand. He was asked what was an "Aurora," and he said a "moonlight scene." This is the auctioneer chosen to sell select pictures. The case is still on.

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff, and A. Oakey Hall and Mr. Dyott for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Elm-street murderers, James and John Glass, James Higgins and James Loftus, charged with the murder of Wilhelm Decker and James Owens, in Elm-street, were arraigned yesterday and pleaded Not Guilty. Ex-Judge Whiting has been engaged to defend the brothers Glass, who are among the most noted pugilists and desperate shoulder-hitters of the Sixth Ward.

Henry Shallback pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to 6 months in the Penitentiary.

Alfred Smith was tried for petit larceny and acquitted.

Charles Heinsick and Otto Brennan were tried for assault and battery and acquitted.

The Court adjourned till this morning.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WEDNESDAY MARKETS, Friday, Feb. 18, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been moderate during the week at essentially unchanged prices. Supplies of the principal kinds have been ample.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, shank roast, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	12	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	8	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	11	@	15
Lamb, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	9½	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC INDIAN SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL.
Its first production in New-York.
Mrs. L. L. HARWOOD,
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Mrs. H. MILLARD,
(From Julien's Concerts and Her Majesty's Theatre.)
Dr. GUILMETTE.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION
will sing the choruses, and
A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
composed of the finest artists in the United States, will be under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
MATILDA HERON
will connect the musical portion of the work by Readings from the original Poem.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
THE PEACE PIPE.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
SONG OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.....DR. GUILMETTE
READING.
HIAWATHA'S BIRTH....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
THE CRADLE SONG.....MRS. HARWOOD
READING.
CANOE BUILDING SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
FEAST WITH MUDGE-KEE-WIS.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
HIAWATHA'S WOOING TRIO.
MRS. HARWOOD, MR. MILLARD,
AND DR. GUILMETTE.
PART II.
HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST.....READING
PAU-PUK-KEENA'S BEGGAR DANCE..ORCHESTRA
READING.
SHAWABO'S LOVE SONG.....MR. MILLARD
READING.
MAGIC CORN-FIELD DANCE.....ORCHESTRA
READING.
RAVENS' CHORUS....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
HARVEST CHORUS....CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
READING.
APPROACH OF WINTER.....ORCHESTRA
PESTILENCE AND FEVER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
DEATH SONG OF MINNEHAHA....Mrs. HARWOOD.
READING.
SPRING AND SUMMER..CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
Conductor.....Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock
ADMISSION TICKET.....$1
Every ticket sold in advance of the evening of performance will have a reserved seat. They may be procured after Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Academy of Music, Dodworth's and Hall's music stores, and Sibell's, Wall-st.
Family Circle.....50 cents. | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT TROUPE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE SEASON.
CONTINUALLY CROWDED HOUSES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19, 1859,
DAN RICE
Will appear in his "Original Conversasiones,"
AND WILL TALK
On prominent topics of the day.
THE COMIC MULES
And the Horse Beauty, EXCELSIOR.
THE TOURNAMENT:
Or, THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY.
With JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1859,
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
THE TOURNAMENT.
DAN RICE WILL TALK
EXCELSIOR AND EDUCATED MULES.
All the stars afternoon and evening.
Open at 1 and 6½; to commence at 2 and 7½.
The patrons of Niblo'e are informed that, as the afternoon entertainments conclude at 4 o'clock, their carriages can be ordered at that hour.
Monday night next—First appearance of the matchless bare-back artiste, Mlle. JEANNETTE ELLISLER, and the eminent London clown, Mr. NAT AUSTIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.
JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.
JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.
JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.
JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
together with the unsuccessful Comic Duality of
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Supported by Miss KEENE and Mr. JEFFERSON.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE VETERAN.
Continuing to draw houses
CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
Notwithstanding the late inclement weather, will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING.
In order to afford variety, and to give a fresh charm to the comic grandeur of the Drama,
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, and will be presented for the first time, on Monday evening next, with those already so popular.
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES
and the Regiment on the March.
NOTICE.—Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock—BLACK-EYED SUSAN, and VALENTINE AND ORSON.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 17,
The performance will commence with
THE AVENGER.
After which, the Comedy of
PAUL PRY.
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19, 1859,
The performance will commence with
O'NEIL, THE REBEL.
Earl of Desmond.....Mr. J. Proctor
After which,
NICK OF THE WOODS.
Concluding with
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 19,
The entertainment will commence with
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To be followed by the Drama of the
OCEAN CHILD.
To conclude with the Drama of
SIXTEEN-STRING JACK.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ART.
WASHINGTON
AND THE
REVOLUTIONARY CAMPAIGNS.
Being a Series of
Twenty-four Original and Colossal
HISTORICAL PAINTINGS,
Painted by LORD MOLYNEUX,
Showing the following memorable events in the War of Independence
Battle of Lexington.
Battle of Bunker Hill, 1st.
Battle of Bunker Hill, 2d.
Battle of Sullivan's Island.
Declaration of Independence.
Battle of Long Island.
Crossing the Delaware.
Battle of Princeton.
Battle of Bennington.
Battle of Brandywine.
Battle of Germantown.
Battle of Saratoga.
British Surrender at Saratoga.
Sufferings at Valley Forge.
Battle of Monmouth.
Washington Reproving Lee.
Storming of Stoney Point.
Capture of Major André.
Battle of King's Mountain.
Battle of the Cowpens.
Battle of Guilford Court-house.
Battle of Eutaw Springs.
British Surrender at Yorktown.
Triumphal Entry of Washington into New-York.
The Exhibition of these Paintings will be accompanied by an Explanatory Lecture,
BY
MR. DE CORDOVA.
The Campaign of Washington will be exhibited, for the first time, on MONDAY, Feb. 21, and EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, during the week; and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 P. M.
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.
Children half-price.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
FIRST WEEK OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Fifth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
CARL BERGMAN'S
LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, Feb. 20.
Les Preludes.....Liszt
Overture, Leonora.....Beethoven
Overture, Merry Wives of Windsor.....Nicolay
Concerto for Piano Forte.....Schuman
Paraphrase on Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream.....Liszt
Mr. MILLS.
Solo for Cornet a Piston.....L. Schreiber
The Chorus by Arion and Teutonia Societies.
Doors open at 7 P. M.; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital.
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Bogue, Mrs. Walden, Mrs. Van Schaick, &c., &c., &c.
SOUTH Gallery, No. 663 Broadway.

[illegible] MUSEUM.—MAGIC [illegible]
[illegible] DAILY PERFORMANCES. MATINEES [illegible]
[illegible]S, NEGRO ECCENTRICS, COMIC [illegible]
[illegible] LAUGH PROVOKERS and FUN MANUFACTO[illegible]
[illegible]. C. A. SEARLES—Brac'er Bones, [illegible]
[illegible]NER—Banjoist and Bones. BILLY [illegible]
[illegible]st. Comic Singer. J. ENGLISH—Bone [illegible]
[illegible]ASSETT—Vocal Extemporist. M. D. EDMONDS [illegible]
[illegible]linist. W. H. VINCENT—Burlesque [illegible]
[illegible]TERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
[illegible]ssite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., [illegible]
[illegible]admittance, 25 cents; Children under [illegible]ms, 13 cents.

[illegible]IC WOMEN OF SEVENTY-SIX.
[illegible]MENTARY ENTERTAINMENT TO W[illegible]
[illegible]E, ESQ., AGENT OF THE COOPER INSTI[illegible]
The friends of WM. H. BEEBE, Esq., Agent of [illegible]
[illegible]r Institute, have tendered to him a complimen[illegible]ten-fit. to be held in the large hall of the Cooper [illegible]n TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, upon which [illegible] Mayor Tiemann will preside, and an Oration [illegible]livered by the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, on [illegible] Women of Seventy-six, with other appropri[illegible]. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the [illegible] and private places, hotels, and at the door. [illegible] Doors open at 7. Light Guard has respectfully [illegible] in duty.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
A GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
Will be given at this Hall; on
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
By the distinguished Parisian Pianist,
Mme. LOUISE ABEL,
Assisted by
Messrs. APTOMMAS,
PHILIP MAYER,
L. SCHREIBER
and E. MOLLENHAUER.
Tickets, $1; to be had at the principal Music stores, &c., and at the door.

LAST WEEK
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
And Panorama of the Holy Land, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 12c. Hall to let.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The Boston *Christian Register* says: "Let all who cure to have their enriosity electrified, their hearts touched, their imaginations kindled, pay at least one visit to this Museum." Open day and evening. Tickets 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE COURSE
OF
ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES,
BY
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL.
In compliance with a request made by a large number of citizens residing in the eastern section of the City, Prof. MITCHEL has consented to deliver a course of Astronomical Lectures before the Rutgers Female Institute, in the Rutgers-st. Church.
The invitation to give this course of lectures is extended to Prof. Mitchel by some of our most distinguished citizens. Among them are:

WM. B. CROSBY, Esq.,	JOHN LEVERIDGE, Esq.,
Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D.,	Rev. T. R. SMITH,
Rev. J. M. KREBS, D. D.,	Rev. Dr. N. W. CAMP,
Rev. T. L. CUYLER,	Rev. E. O. FLAGG,
JOS. HOXIE, Esq.,	Rev. J. S. INSKIP,
Rev. S. T. ALDRICH,	And others.

The Course will embrace the discussion of the following topics:
1. The Origin of the Physical Universe.
2. Is the Creator of the Universe the God of the Bible.
3. An examination of the Astronomical Illustrations and Allusions found in the Bible.
4. The Mosaic Account of the Creation.
These Lectures will be delivered at Rutgers-st. Church (the Rev. Dr. Krebs) on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. The first lecture MONDAY next, Feb. 21. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets to the Course, $1; Single tickets, 50 cents.
Obtained on Broadway at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239, A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 and C. BREUSING'S, No. 701; IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 42 Walker-st.; on Grand-st. at LORD & TAYLOR'S, No. 250 and ADAMS & PARKER'S, No. 281; and at the Institute, No. 564 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Prof. O. M. Mitchel has kindly consented to give one lecture for the benefit of the Ladies' Five Points Mission, at the Academy of Music, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Subject—*Astronomical Inquiries in the Book of Job*—especially those contained in the 38th Chapter—*Astronomy and the Bible.*
Aside from the splendid ability of Prof. Mitchel as a lecturer, the Committee believe there are thousands of benevolent ladies and gentlemen who will take tickets for the noble object in view, even if they cannot attend.
Tickets 50 cents; family circle 25 cents. For sale at the Daily Newspaper Offices, the Bookstores and Box office. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LATE WM. H. PRESCOTT.
A fine steel portrait of the late Mr. Prescott, the Historian, with Memoir, will appear in the LIVING AGE of Feb. 26.
This popular Periodical will hereafter contain a beautiful Series of Literary and Scientific Portraits.
Extract from Letter to the Publishers from Henry Ward Beecher.
I say, without hesitation, that if I could have but one magazine among all that are published or republished in our country, I should select LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.
Early orders solicited.
DELISSER & PROCTER, No. 503 Broadway.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
MARCH.
NOW READY.
CONTENTS.
HOLBEIN AND THE DANCE OF DEATH.
LIZZY FRISWOLD'S TIMES SINGING.
ACHMED AND HIS MARE.
CHARLES LAMB AND SIDNEY SMITH.
BULLS AND BEARS.
THE WATERFALL.
THE WINTER BIRDS.
"THE NEW LIFE" OF DANTE.
THE DOUBLE-HEADED SNAKE OF NEWBURY.
A PLEA FOR THE FIJIANS.
THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST-TABLE.
THE UTAH EXPEDITION.
THE MINISTER'S WOOING.
REVIEWS—SAWYER'S NEW TESTAMENT.
RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.
THE MINISTER'S WOOING.
BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
This serial, begun in the December number of the ATLANTIC has been received with universal favor, and bids fair to become the greatest work of the gifted novelist. The field is new; for the New-England of the last century is far away from the New-England of to-day; and the pages of the story already published show how completely the author has entered into the quaint and simple life of that almost forgotten period. Her portraitures of character are full of spirit—equally remarkable in their firm outlines and in the minute touches which none but the hand of genius can give. THE MINISTER'S WOOING will be continued through the year.
TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, pre-paid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number.
The postage of the ATLANTIC is 36 cents a year, prepaid.
The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.
CLUBS.—For Ten Dollars the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.
Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year.
Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, &c., upon application to the publishers.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

NOW READY:
THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA;
ITS RISE AND PRESENT POWER.
BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
One vol., crown 8vo, 507 pp. Cloth. Price $1 50.
From the Author's Preface.
There are abundant materials for this work. The life of Austria embraces all that is wild and wonderful in history—her early struggles for aggrandizement—the fierce strife with the Turks, as wave after wave of Moslem invasion rolled up the Danube—the long conflict and bloody persecutions of the Reformation—the thirty years' religious war—the meteoric career of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. shooting athwart the lurid storms of battle—the intrigues of Popes—the enormous pride, power and encroachments of Louis XIV.—the warfare of the Spanish succession and the Polish dismemberment—all these events combine in a sublime tragedy which fiction may in vain attempt to parallel.
AUSTRIA is the first of a series of six or more volumes in preparation by Mr. Abbott, to be published in uniform style, under the general title: "The Monarchies of Continental Europe." The series is designed to include AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, SPAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY and ITALY, each in a separate volume.
The publishers believe that these works will present history up in a novel and peculiarly interesting plan. The purpose is to give in each case the biography of the Reigning Dynasty. The personal interest of biography is thus added to the general attractions of eventful history. The other volumes are expected to follow at intervals of about three months.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

"WAS THE ATLANTIC CABLE A HUMBUG?"
READ THE
SATURDAY PRESS
OF TO-DAY AND SEE.
For sale at all the News Agencies in the City, and at all the up-town bookstores. Office of publication No. 9 Spruce-st. Branch office at BRENTANO'S Bookstore and News Emporium, corner of Broadway and Houston-st. Price five cents.

THE BEST JUVENILE MAGAZINE PUBLISHED.
THE BOYS AND GIRLS' ORY
FOR MARCH. It contains a new poem by "Isaac McLellan," and an original design by Felix O. C. Darley. Price 6c.; sent anywhere 12 months for 75c.
WM. L. JONES, Publisher, No. 154 6th-av., N. Y.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL.—A NEW collection of choice Hymns and Tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as Solos, Duets, Trios and Choruses and Choruses, and for Organ, Melodeon or Piano. This Book contains nearly two hundred Hymns and Tunes and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Among the large number of new and popular tunes may be found "Kind Words can Never Die," "Shining Shore," "I was a Wandering Sheep," "Beautiful Zion," &c. Price 12 cents each, $8 per hundred; elegantly bound, 20 cents, single; $15 per hundred. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS IN ALL THE UNOCcupied cities of the Union, to take subscribers for ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. It makes a permanent and profitable business. Sold in cities, only by agents, at 20 cents a number, monthly, or mailed at publication offices to post-offices where no agent is located at $2 a year in advance. Address JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, Ko. 33 Appleton Building, New-York, Publisher.

THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO Agents is on WELLS' new and popular publications. Full particulars, with catalogue, sent free on application. Address J. C. WELLS, corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York. M. E. SMITH.

$100 REWARD OFFERED FOR THE APPREhension of MARY ANN WHEELER, *alias* Mary Ann Smith, late of No. 462 Washington-st., New-York City. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned. PETER HEFFERAN, 164 West 17th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills, Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright, Pocasset,
Nanmkeag,	Patterson, Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron, Cabott,
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All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

BAARE, GEER & CO.,
No. 29 BARCLAY-ST,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Call the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, called
RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.
RUBANS DAHLIA.
THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.
A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffetas and gauze ribbons and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone those regular, lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by
Messrs. BAARE, GEER & CO.,
NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.,
to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.
Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.
The goods sold by BAARE, GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.
HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Rubber in these fabrics.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S SPRING MANTILLAS,
ARE NOW READY.
The greatest display ever made in this country.
WHOLESALE BUYERS FROM THE SOUTH are particularly invited.
No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
New-York.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, FEB. 17, AT RETAIL
Real India Camels'-Hair Shawls, Long and Square.
These goods were purchased at the recent large auction sales in London, and are offered at moderate prices, and are well worthy the attention of buyers.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

SKIRTS.
SKIRTS.
Morrison's Skirts, so long and so favorably known to the ladies of New-York, are now being offered at prices which, considering their durability and elegance, make them the cheapest Skirt in market. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway, near White-st.

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS.
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE.
JAMES TUCKER.
No. 361 Broadway, next door to Thompson's.

AUBURN CARPETS.
Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, in improved quality and new designs. Sole agent for selling the good.
GEORGE K. L. HYATT,
No 273 Canal and No. 31 Howard-st.,
6 doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WET GOODS.—WET BRILLIANTS, MUSLINS, Lawns, Robes, &c., for sale, at cheap cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at their Head-quarters, Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the Birthday of the Father of our Country, General George Washington. The Continentals, under command of Capt. Lansing, will act as our escort. Every Veteran in the State and the adjoining States, their wives and families, and the widows of Veterans, the Mayor and Common Council, and all other citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, are respectfully invited to unite with us, and make one grand demonstration at the Cooper Institute. Some eminent speakers are invited for the occasion. The reverend clergy of all the churches we have attended, and their congregations, both male and female, are respectfully invited. The pastors of all the different denominations of churches will confer a great favor on the Veterans by announcing to their congregations on Sunday next, Feb. 20 requesting them to unite with us in the celebration, at the Cooper Institute, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst. N. B.—The Press in general are respectfully invited. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PAYNE, Adjutant.

A. P. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., will please assemble at their Lodge room, No. 179 Wooster-st., in full regalia, at 9 o'clock precisely, on the morning of TUESDAY, the 22d inst., to celebrate the Birth-day of the immortal Washington. The Lodge will start from their room at 7½ o'clock, from thence to Fulton ferry to receive Brooklyn City Lodge No. 6. By order of the Lodge,
F. C. WILEY, W. M.
THOMAS FERGUSON, Recording Secretary.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE, No. 5, are requested to attend at their Lodge Room, Jackson Hall, No. 120 West 28th-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, to join in procession to celebrate Washington's Birthday. By order,
DANIEL MURRAY, W. M.
THOMAS CRAWFORD, R. S.

TO BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—A MEETing of delegates from all the Building Associations and others opposed to the bill now before the Legislature, "To abolish Building Associations," will be held at No. 186 Mercer-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Convention will assemble in Jayne's Hall, Chestnut-st., below 7th, on TUESDAY next, Feb. 22, at 3½ o'clock P. M., and will continue during day and evening of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. Delegations from a distance, on arriving in the city, will please report themselves to the Committee on Entertainment, who will be found at the Hall on Tuesday after 10 A. M. Those who arrive before that time will report themselves to Mr. JOHN W. SEXTON, Chairman, No. 409 Market-st. It is expected that every Sabbath School in Philadelphia and its vicinity will appoint one delegate or more. This should be attended to on Sunday next. Friends of the cause in the city who are desirous of entertaining delegates, will please report to the Committee of Entertainment as early as possible, saying how many they can accommodate. The meetings of the Convention will be open to all.

TO THE JEWS OF NEW-YORK CITY.—If any honest and good hearts among you desire to know what was the Christianity taught by Jesus of Nazareth and his Apostles, it is of no use for you to go and hear the Gentile clergy. They are as ignorant of it as yourselves. Go to No. 187 Bowery at 10½ o'clock A. M. on SUNDAY MORNINGS, and there you may hear the editor of the *Herald* (not of the New-York *Herald*, who knows as little of the matter as the clergy, but of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, of that kingdom which is to be restored again to Israel,) who is able to demonstrate from the New Testament a Christianity in harmony with and attested by Moses and the Prophets. We teach without pay and find ourselves, and give you all we know for nothing.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE GREAT CRISIS OF THE WORLD.—Thus saith the Lord: "Then shall come great storms from the South, and from the North, and another part from the West; and strong winds shall arise from the East, and shall open it—even the cloud which he raised up in wrath; and the star stirred to cause four towards the East and West wind shall be destroyed." Proclaiming on the all-important theme, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Friends of Jesus, come and hear.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church in 16th-st., near the 8th-av., will occur on SUNDAY, Feb. 20, at 7 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. B. W. CHIOLAW, Sabbath School Missionary of Ohio; R. G. PARKS, Esq., and the pastor, the Rev. W. S. SIKELS. Singing by the children. The friends of Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

A FUNERAL SERMON ON THE DEATH of the Rev. B. C. C. Parker, late Missionary to Seamen, will be preached by appointment of the Board of Managers of the P. E. Church Missionary Society to Seamen, by the Rev. Dr. CUTLER, of Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING next, 20th inst., at St. George's Church, Beekman-st.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. The sermon TO-MORROW EVENING in this Church will be delivered by a distinguished clergyman of this city. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, the eighth sermon of the series on the Bible and Science, and the third on Geology, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Advantages and Lessons of Geology.*

PROFESSOR H. MATTISON WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. The evening discourse will be upon *The Importance of, and Hindrance to, Marriage.* A neat place of worship. Seats free, and strangers made welcome. Parents and young people specially invited.

THE REV. DR. HOLMAN WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av. Subject—*The Mother of Harlots.* AFTERNOON, at 3. Subject—*Believer's Baptism.* In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Dr. SHEPPARD will preach. Subject—*The Faith once Delivered to the Saints.*

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Avenue B and 9th-st. Temperance sermon TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. S. C. KEELER. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
The Rev. WM. MCALISTER will preach in this Church next week commencing on TUESDAY EVENING.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet at the corner of 6th-st. and the Bowery, on SUNDAY, Feb. 20, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend divine service in a body at the M. E. Church in 7th-st., near 3d-av., the Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, Pastor. Let every Veteran be present, if the weather permits. By order of
ISAAC M. PAYNE, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Col.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.—The Preaching TO-MORROW, Sabbath, by the Rev. SAMUEL BOYD, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

ALBERT G. LAWSON, JR., THE BOY Preacher, will preach at the Young Men's 6th-av. Preaching Station, Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The firemen of the neighborhood are earnestly invited to attend.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts. The gospel is preached every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½, by the pastor, W. S. HALL. Baptism again next Sabbath evening. Meeting every evening next week. Come and hear.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LECTURE—BY THE Rev. F. S. DEBANS, D. D., in the Willett-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 21, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Subject—*Money—Its Use and Abuse.* Adult's ticket, 25 cents.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A THIRD discourse on *The Wickedness of the Slave Traffic, defending the Patriarch Abraham from the Charge of Slaveholding*, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Rev. Dr. HIGBIE, of Trinity Parish, will preach before this Association, in the Church of the Holy Communion, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, when there will be a collection in aid of the funds of the Society. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. H. R. NYE, of Columbus, Ohio, will preach

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A CONJUGAL LESSON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OF FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LINDA—OCEAN CHILD—SIXTEEN-STRING JACK.

BOWERY THEATRE—O'NEIL—NICK OF THE WOODS—THE TWO BUZZARDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE AVENGER—PAUL PRY—FAMILY JARS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—MADAME ELVIRA—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BARNARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail. ....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton and Bremen, to day, Feb. 19, will close at the New-York Post-office, at 10½ o'clock.

The mails for the Pacific Coast, by the *Star of the West*, hence for Aspinwall, on Monday, Feb. 21, will close at the New-York Post-office at 1 o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our special Washington dispatch this morning announces the highly important fact that information has been received by our Government of the intention of England to carry out the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in accordance with the American views of their requirements. The necessity for the abrogation of the Treaty, therefore, no longer exists, as England, in accordance with these views, withdraws from her possessione in Central America, and surrenders all jurisdiction. The Treaty negotiated with Nicaragua by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, as already announced, relinquishes the protectorate over the Mosquito Territory, and it now appears that he is to proceed to Honduras, to arrange for the surrender of the Bretan Islands. He will also negotiate separate treaties with Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were quite interesting, though involving definite action in but one matter. In the Senate, after some unimportant business, including the passage of a few private bills, a special message was received from the President, asking Congress to confer upon him the power to use the military and naval forces of the country for the protection of the Nicaragua Transit route especially, and also for the protection of the Panama and Tehauntepec routes. He likewise asks for the passage of a law which shall enable him more fully to protect citizens of the United States, residing in the Republics south of us, against exactions in the nature of forced loans and other specified outrages. In this connection he refers to recent occurrences in Mexico, and to the Panama massacre, and the action of the Government of New-Granada. The message was debated by Messrs. MASON, DOUGLAS and DAVIS, more or less in its favor, and by Messrs. SEWARD and FESSENDEN decidedly against it. The Senate adjourned without action upon it. In the House the Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. STANTON'S amendment, to strike out the appropriation for the recruiting service, was disagreed to. An amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, for the preservation of the military reservations from trespass, was rejected. An amendment cutting off brevet pay, offered by Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, was also rejected. Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, then asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution calling for a Special Committee of Investigation relative to the charges of corruption against a member of the Committee on Accounts, contained in a letter of our Washington Correspondent. After some discussion leave was granted, and the preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted. The House immediately adjourned.

But twelve working days remain between now and the 4th of March, when the present Congress will adjourn. During that brief period, the greater number of appropriation bills, including those for the Army, the Navy, and the Post-Office, besides the Miscellaneous and the Ocean Mail Service bills, are to be acted upon, together with whatever measures may be agreed upon for the relief of the present financial difficulties, to say nothing of the proposed modification of the Tariff. Rather a short time in which to do a great amount of labor, when we take into consideration its importance.

It is believed that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House will be able to agree upon and report by Monday next some plan or plans for a modification of the Tariff. Indications seem to be more favorable that a revised Tariff bill would pass the House, though the result is now doubtful in the Senate. Mr. PHELPS, Chairman of the Committee, is said to be determined to bring his bill before the House and trust to the current of opinion. It is thought, however, that the Morrill bill will have the preference. It provides for specific duties, though in such a manner as to discriminate in favor of the poor man, thus meeting the objection of the enemies of that class of duties.

Both branches of the Legislature yesterday adjourned over until Wednesday evening next. Very little was done in the Senate previous to the adjournment. The bill to prohibit the location of Quarantine in Kings County was reported favorably. The bill authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market property was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. In the Assembly, among the petitions presented was one praying for a reform in the Sanitary laws of this City. The bill to extend the provisions of the Exemption law to $200 was reported favorably. A number of bills previously noticed were introduced, a list of which will be found in our telegraphic summary. An evening session was held, at which nothing of special importance was done.

The bark *J. C. Hayes* arrived at this port yesterday, from Buenos Ayres, bringing intelligence from the Paraguay Expedition, though apparently not so late as that received by the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns. The *Sabine* had arrived at Montevideo, with Commissioner BOWLIN on board. The steamer *Harriet Lane* had also arrived, and the remainder of the squadron was daily expected. There seemed to be some doubt as to whether Judge BOWLIN would be allowed to enter the Paragueyan territory, though he intended to start immediately for Asuncion, to endeavor to effect some amicable arrangement. The intelligence by the *Prince Albert*, it will be recollected, states that the mediation of the Brazilian Government had been accepted by Judge BOWLIN.

Captain M. C. MALINO, of the ship *Golden Star*, which arrived at Havre Jan. 25, reports that when in lat. 37° 20' N., long. 55° W., on the 3d of January, he fell in with a vessel of 300 tons, dismasted and full of water, showing a signal of distress; four persons were clinging to the wreck. As it was blowing a heavy gale at the time, it was impossible to render any assistance to the wreck, and the vessel was lost sight of in the thick weather which followed. She was an American vessel, probably from an Eastern port, lumber laden, and bound to the West Indies.

The Whig General Committee met last evening at Thorp's, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway. There was a full attendance, and letters were read from distinguished persons in different parts of the country in response to the address issued at a former meeting. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of reorganization of the Whig Party.

The Semi-Annual Exhibition of the students of Columbia College was held yesterday morning, in Niblo's Saloon. The prizes were awarded by President KING. The exercises were highly interesting, and very creditable to the College.

The Junior Exhibition of the Free Academy took place at the Cooper Institute last evening. The audience was large, and the exercises were interesting.

There was an exciting time at the Recorder's Office yesterday morning over JONES, the defaulting officer of the Colchester Bank, who was taken off by the Connecticut officers in spite of the strong efforts made to keep him here.

A man named RICHARD MOORE, who had been two years in the employment of a watchmaker in the Bowery named TIMME, was arrested yesterday for robbing his employer of jewelry to the amount of $1,500.

Influenced by the favorable news by the *Prince Albert*, Cotton advanced a shade yesterday, with sales of 2,600 bales. Flour and Wheat were in good request, while Corn was inactive. A good inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Coffee, Sugars, Hides, Leather and Raisins. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Special Message.

The President sent to Congress, yesterday, a Special Message. Its object is to ask that body to clothe him with power to employ the Army and Navy as he may think necessary,—and to warn it solemnly that if they don't do it, serious things may happen for which they alone will be responsible. He desires, once for all, to wash his hands of the whole affair.

This seems to us rather an extraordinary proceeding,—one which is scarcely justified by any facts given to the country in this Special Message. Mr. BUCHANAN says that Mexico has wronged our citizens,—put them in prison, compelled them to pay forced loans, and in other ways oppressed and outraged them. Very true;—and so she had done a year ago. Why not ask Congress to authorize an immediate demand for redress,—or to take such other steps as may be necessary? Why not inform that body of the steps the President may have taken to secure that result, and of the degree of success which has attended them? The case of Mexico is no more urgent now than it was three months ago, nor does Mr. BUCHANAN submit a solitary fact as the basis of his singular demand. He has all the power he needs to demand redress, to insist upon reparation, and to require, at the hands of Mexico, prompt and complete satisfaction for all the wrongs she has inflicted upon our citizens. When he has exhausted all this power in vain, it will be time for him to appeal to Congress and the country—not to clothe him with discretionary and irresponsible authority,—but to *sustain* him in forcing Mexico to do us justice. Whether he has taken any such steps or not,—whether he has demanded satisfaction or not,—he does not inform us. He asks Congress to give him power to settle all these matters, at his own discretion and in his own way.

He makes the same demand on the alleged ground that it *may* be necessary to protect the Transit routes from interference and obstruction. There is, perhaps, more show of reason in this requirement, though he gives no information as to the grounds on which it is based. We see no reason to anticipate obstructions of these routes, more than existed a year ago; indeed, the danger is not half so great as it was while WALKER was running his lawless career. If there is any such special danger now, however, it should be provided for.

This Message illustrates a curious propensity of our venerable President. He is never satisfied with doing anything in a straightforward manner, as other Presidents have done. He never marks out a policy for his Administration, and then goes forward to the extent of his power and authority, in the endeavor to carry into effect,—calling upon Congress to supply fresh powers when his own are exhausted. He concocts some subtle scheme,—too deep and delicate to be intrusted to the public,—and then asks Congress to give him thirty millions, or to put the Army and Navy at his disposal, in order that he may be prepared to carry it out if he should ever wish to do so! This is a novel and rather extraordinary style of carrying on the Government. It indicates a constant struggle in the President's mind between a *desire* to do something, a conscious inability to do *anything*, and a timid eagerness to fasten upon Congress the responsibility of an imbecility which he cannot help and a cowardice which he cannot conquer. We rather hope that something may be done for his relief.

The Italian Exiles.

One of our contemporaries has called the attention of the public to the fact that a number of Italian exiles, the victims of King BOMBA'S brutal tyranny, are now on their way to our shores, and will shortly land in this port, and expresses the hope that New-York will give them a reception worthy of the extent of their sufferings, and the cause in which those sufferings have been endured. Amongst them is the Baron POERIO, one of the foremost men in Europe in talents, learning, eloquence, and integrity, whose only crime in 1848 was his having labored to carry out, in good faith, reforms which the King himself initiated in terror, and who for the last ten years has languished, hands and feet in chains, in a subterranean dungeon. He issues from it now broken in health and prematurely old, only to be transported to a foreign country for the rest of his life, or for so long as the man who occupies the Neapolitan throne is suffered by Providence to afflict his unfortunate people by his insane tyranny.

For such men as these no demonstration of welcome can, we admit, be too hearty. One of the duties imposed by Liberty upon those who enjoy her blessings is to afford sympathy and consolation to the victims of tyranny. We can do nothing for the millions whom despots trample under foot at home in Italy, it is true; but the martyrs in "the good old cause," whom the malice of their persecutors forces on our soil, we can at least cheer by active, substantial pity. In no city in the Union can a man like Baron POERIO find more sources of consolation for the ten awful years which have just rolled over him than in our own, and no city, let us add, can, if it will, welcome a stranger with a better grace.

But, unfortunately, when a public reception of any body is got up, New-York has hardly ever anything to do with it, and the Common Council has to do all. So that we think it is scarcely doing any "distinguished stranger" a kindness to recommend that he receive a municipal welcome. If we can do nothing better for POERIO and his companions in misfortune than hand them over to the tender mercies of a Corporation "Committee of Reception," to be mauled, teased, harrassed and disgusted day after day by porcine civilities of the Booles and Van Tines, for Heaven's sake let us leave him alone. If this be the only way in which the citizens of New-York can evince sympathy with heroism and suffering, better let the unhappy strangers slink to their boarding-house unobserved. We wonder how any man with a particle of interest in the good fame of the City, not to speak of kindly feeling for the poor gentlemen we are expecting, can gravely suggest a proceeding similar to that which took place in the case of the Turkish Ambassador. Nobody but a Turk, or a Fejee Islander, could submit to such treatment without the deepest mortification. Any member of a nation, whose manners resembled our own, would have been tempted into ridding himself of the "Committee" by external applications to their persons and of us all by the next steamer. What should we think, and how should we feel, if one of our own great men, of whose achievements we were proud, or whom we put forward as one worthy to represent us, were on his arrival in London to be handed over by the British nation to the tender mercies of a pair of Battersea Fields pugilists, or Whitechapel grog-shop keepers, hawked about town in "one 'orse keb," and regaled at the Mansion House upon pork pie and sausages and a glass of "'arf an' 'arf" from the nearest pot-house? Or if, after a successful revolution in Italy, he were to visit Naples, and he was left to be received and chaperoned and entertained by a deputation of lazzaroni, and regaled with four or five yards of maccaroni wound off a wheel in the open street, and displayed his powers of deglutition in the presence of an admiring crowd. We should, doubtless, feel very indignant, and justly so; and surely we should not do, or suffer, or cause to be done to others what we would not that they should do, or suffer to be done to us.

When a City determines to receive a stranger with honor and rejoicing, it should do it not through the instrumentality of those whom its sober and decent inhabitants avoid as a pest and nuisance, whose peculation and disorders are a constant subject of lamentation, whose most harmless acts cause shame and scandal, to whose knavery we owe it that our streets are unswept, our lives insecure, our bills of mortality high, and our taxes unbearable. If we wish to testify, as a community, our appreciation of genius, valor, and integrity,—our sympathy with suffering in the cause of humanity, let us do it through men whom we honor; whose hands are clean, whose lives are orderly, and who are at least moderately versed in the commonest and simplest usages of decent, civilized society. Let not the world say that when a "courtier, scholar, soldier," patriot and martyr, was exiled by a tyrannical monster after ten years of unutterable anguish in a wet dungeon, that we deputed to meet and welcome him men who fed the first Turk they ever saw on pork and wine.

Mexican Affairs.

The Queen has informed the British Parliament that the Naval Commander of the British Squadron on the Coast of Mexico has been instructed to "demand and, if necessary, *enforce* reparation" for the outrages inflicted upon British subjects by the Mexican Government. Previous advices by way of New-Orleans have left no room to doubt that France is acting in entire harmony with Great Britain in this matter, and that the way is thus opening for the establishment of a practical Anglo-French Protectorate of the Republic of Mexico.

In view of our own relations to that country, this is a particularly pleasant prospect. While our venerable President has been endeavoring to amuse the country with the most gorgeous declarations of the great things he intended to accomplish, the predominance in Mexican and in Central American affairs has very quietly slipped out of our hands and passed over to France and England. It seems almost incredible that any Administration should have done so much within so short a time and with such limited abilities to destroy the *prestige* of the country and sacrifice its substantial interests and honor as our present Executive has accomplished within the short space of two years. Yet, as its term is only half out, we suppose we may naturally anticipate even still more brilliant achievements in the same direction within the two years yet to come.

And now that France and England seem to be in substantial possession of Mexico, we should like to know what our President proposes to do about it. What is to be the policy of this country? Are we to attempt to drive the joint Protectors out of the Gulf by force? Are we to declare a war against them (in which we should expend hundreds of millions perhaps) for exercising the right to collect the claims of their subjects,—a right which we have announced to all the world (without making anybody believe it) that we are ourselves resolved to exercise? It is for the Executive and Congress to answer these questions—unless we are prepared to give up the position for which we have been contending during many long years of negotiation in connection with the Central American question, and are ready to concede to England and France without a struggle the right to interfere in the affairs of the American Continent.

Over and over again has Great Britain manifested her willingness to see the United States take Mexico under our tutelage, provided we would force that distracted country to comply with its Custom-house engagements to British subjects. The Mexican bondholders hailed with joy the movement of Gen. HOUSTON in the Senate, in favor of an American Protectorate for Mexico, and were willing to accept his proposition. They did not desire the assumption of their debt. They merely wished to see the Custom-houses administered according to the stipulations contained in their mortgage-contract. The following is one of the resolutions adopted by them upon this subject:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting, without presuming to give an opinion on the future destinies of Mexico, or on the policy, so far as Mexico herself is concerned, of her either remaining an independent State, under her own Government, or placing herself under a protectorate of the United States of America, *desires to express its unanimous approval of the principles of Gen.* HOUSTON'S *proposal*, as set forth in the above resolution, and as explained in his printed speech, so far as the Mexican bondholders are concerned; but with this just and very necessary addition to the honorable Senator's statement, that, as by the express terms of the bond, as well as by the law of Oct. 14, 1850, article 2, paragraph 3, not only the hypothecated duties, but the entire revenue of the Republic are absolutely pledged and mortgaged for the English public debt of Mexico, any deficiency of the produce of the duties specially hypothecated to provide for the current dividend, and for all arrears of interest, must be made good out of the general revenue of the Republic, whether Mexico continues an independent State or seeks repose under the protectorate of the United States of America; and that this meeting request their Chairman, DAVID ROBERTSON, Esq., to convey the present resolution to Gen. HOUSTON, and to communicate with him generally on the subject in reply to his letter."

It will be remembered that when General HOUSTON moved in this matter, the Senate refused to entertain even the proposition for a Select Committee to inquire and report "whether or not it is expedient for the Government of the United States of America to declare and maintain a Protectorate over the so-called republic of Mexico, in such form and to such extent as shall be necessary to secure to this union good neighborhood, and to the people of said country the benefit of orderly and well-regulated republican government." An eventful year elapses, and we find the British Government in the interest of these very bondholders virtually doing what they (the bondholders) were desirous that our Government should do.

The joint action of England and France to enforce these obligations is by far the gravest occurrence that has presented itself to the view of an American statesman since the firing into the *Chesapeake*. If we undertake to resist this action it will unquestionably involve us in immediate hostilities. If we submit to it, on the other hand, our inter-continental and supremacy policy will have nothing hereafter but a name, if even that much. All this might have been avoided had half the effort been made to establish the American Protectorate of Mexico, that has already been wasted in idle Buncombe-izing with reference to Cuba. It is clear now, and has been from the beginning, that we must either establish order in Mexico, and thus render her able to fulfill her obligations to the European Powers, or assent to European intervention for that purpose. The action of England and France has presented a crisis in which, apparently, we must choose one alternative or the other.

The Court of Claims.

We observe on the Calendar of the House of Representatives a bill to *repeal* the act establishing the Court of Claims, reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. HOUSTON, with a recommendation that the bill do not pass. On the same calendar we also notice a bill to *amend* the act in question, so as to permit creditors of the Government to sue in the District Courts, reported from the same Committee by Mr. H. F. CLARK, with the same recommendation. It seems to be the sense therefore of the Judiciary Committee of the House that the Court of Claims should be permitted to stand, and that it is not necessary or proper to open the District Courts to the creditors of the Government.

We have no hostility to the Court of Claims. But if it is to be permitted to stand we would respectfully ask, *cui bono?* Whom is it to benefit? During the whole term for which it has been established it has not afforded relief to a dozen suitors. It has extinguished forever hundreds of claims *against* the Government. Its adverse decisions on questions of law are absolute *determinations* of the rights they involve. But its decisions in favor of the public creditors are of no practical account whatever.

Look at the operation of this tribunal. It was established by law February 24, 1855, four years ago. Petitions were immediately filed before its Judges, and the cases made by them were "heard and determined." The determinations were then reported to the two Houses of Congress. When here, they were overhauled by the Committee of Claims of the Senate—as an appellate tribunal—the *first* of a series. If the "determination" of the Court met with favor from the member of the Committee who undertook its examination, he reported accordingly to the Committee. If otherwise, it was consigned inexorably to the receptacle of things lost upon earth. If confirmed on this first appeal, the "determination" of the Court was reported to the Senate, the *second* Court of Appeal. If any Senator demurred to the report of the Committee, it laid over for debate, and session after session passed before it could be brought before this second appellate tribunal. Suppose it passed, and the "determination" thus confirmed by the judgment of *two* appellate courts was submitted to the Committee of the House of Representatives, who took it up *de novo* and *ab ovo* as a case of first impression. This is the *third* Court of Appeal. If the examining member reports against it, there is an end of the case, and the suitor has no redress. But, suppose it passed the Committee, it next went on the Calendar of the House—appellate tribunal the *fourth*. Having reached this position, the "determination" of the Court of Claims has found a resting-place. There is no instance we believe in which a claim thus adjudicated and presented in the House of Representatives has failed, on a direct vote. Few men could be found willing to hazard their character by voting down a judgment so sustained. But they manage to attain the same result by *never permitting it to come to a vote*. They smother it among the accumulations of an overstocked calendar.

Now, in this state of things, we may well ask with regard to the Court of Claims, *Cui bono?* If the Court is a benefit to anybody, *whom* does it benefit, and *how* does it benefit him? The Court ought to be abolished forthwith to save expense to the country, and to extinguish the delusive hopes of public creditors—or, as the smallest possible tribute to the very respectable gentlemen who occupy its benches, Congress ought to see that their "determinations," when supported by the favorable action of two Committees and of one House, are not rendered unavailing by the omission of the other House to act upon them.

REPUDIATION IN PITTSBURG.—An "Anti-Tax Convention" was held on Wednesday last at Pittsburg, Penn., for the purpose of repudiating the interest due upon bonds issued by the County of Allegheny to certain Railroad Companies, in payment of stock. Like many other investments of the kind, the stock has proved a lose, and the people of the County, quite generally, as would seem, refuse to be taxed to pay the interest. To carry out their views, a large Convention of delegates from the several wards of Pittsburg, and towns of Allegheny County, assembled as above stated. Much excitement prevailed. Resolutions were adopted, with a near approach to unanimity, declaring that the people of the County will under no circumstances submit to be taxed for the interest on the bonds. The immediate occasion of the movement is a suit commenced in Philadelphia by the bondholders. At the Convention, the leading orator, a Mr. WILLIAMS, made a spread-eagle speech, in which he cited all the defenders of popular rights from King ALFRED down, to sustain the repudiation of the bonds.

The grounds set forth in the resolutions to justify the refusal to pay are, substantially, that the subscriptions for stock were unconstitutional; that they were obtained by fraudulent representations; that the bonds were sold at a ruinous discount and the proceeds corruptly squandered, leaving the roads unfinished and the companies insolvent; that to pay the bonds would bring ruin upon the people, and that the bondholders have no valid claim, inasmuch as many of them were parties to the frauds committed in the disposal of the bonds. In view of these considerations the Convention resolved that "Resistance to the decrees of Courts" was in this instance "necessary for the preservation of their liberties and the security of their property."

Pittsburg is not alone in this particular kind of repudiation. In various parts of the West opposition is making to the payment of obligations issued to railroad companies. Such movements are indeed quite common in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, where not only have municipalities pledged their credit, but farmers mortgaged their lands to aid in the construction of railroads. In seasons of prosperity and promise there is little hesitation in incurring liabilities which become odious when "hard times" come on; and schemes of relief are undertaken which, though neither commendable nor honest, are yet fraught with admonition. It is quite unlikely that we shall see hereafter such free use of municipal credit in behalf of public improvements. There is another view of the case not without its uses at the present time. We witness, even now, and in our own State, an effort to make City bonds a basis for banking. How much such a basis would be worth, may be inferred from what is going on at Pittsburg. And before any such scheme is sanctioned we trust our Legislature will weigh well the chances of its reducing our municipal morality to the Pittsburg level.

THE ARMY BILL—CUTTING DOWN GENERAL OFFICERS.—The bill to fix the pay and regulate the allowances of officers of the Army, recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and passed by that body, requires the most careful examination to understand its purpose and effect.

The first section proposes to commute, as they are now commuted, the rations allowed each grade of commissioned officers by the acts of March 16, 1802; April 24, 1816, and March 2, 1827, and to add the amount of such commutation to the pay of each officer. As this is now done, the inquiry presents itself, why this new legislation? The answer can only be found by referring to the acts mentioned, when it will be seen that the rations of *general officers* are not provided for in those enumerated acts, and its design must therefore be to deprive general officers of the commutation for rations to which they are now entitled.

The second section of the bill authorizes the commutation of the ration now allowed for every five years service, but provides that such commutation shall not accumulate after the period of 40 years. As general officers do not receive this allowance, they are still left without rations.

The third section repeals all laws giving double rations.

The fourth section takes away from officers who hold rank by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services, the pay and emoluments of such rank, now allowed by law, when they exercise commande according to such rank. This section deprives General SCOTT of his pay as Lieutenant-General, and takes away from the Army the incentive of substantial promotion for gallant services. Is this sound policy?

The fifth section provides that officers absent from their appropriate duties shall not receive certain allowances, and also that no allowance for servants or horses shall hereafter be made, unless they shall have been mustered and inspected as the President may direct.

The sixth section repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

The foregoing analysis of Mr. DAVIS' bill shows that it is aimed principally at general officers, commanders of posts and at officers who have been breveted for gallant and meritorious services. What the whole amount of the proposed retrenchment will be we are not told, but suppose that it will not amount to more than sixty thousand dollars. General Scott will be more affected by the bill than any one else. He will be reduced down to $220 per month, with an allowance for horses and servants, when kept and mustered, altogether insufficient to maintain them.

Can such a bill be passed through Congress for the gratification of Mr. DAVIS?

REAL ESTATE.—The speculation in lots near the Central Park is increasing instead of abating, as many predicted that before this time it would do. Indeed, the speculative feeling was never so high as it is at present. One fact, illustrative of the demand for real estate in that vicinity, is worth mentioning. Yesterday, six lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street—four of them fronting on the avenue—sold for $47,500. For the information of distant readers, we may mention that lots are 25 feet by 100, and that the property referred to is four and a-half miles above the City Hall. It was purchased on speculation. There is a wide-spread and eager desire to get hold of land in the Central Park region—the belief prevailing that the Park, when finished, will constitute a paramount attraction, and that the highest prices as yet paid, however extravagant they may be deemed, are far below what will eventually be realized.

It is not to be concealed, however, that there are two opinions in regard to this matter. One class of our capitalists refrain wholly from the investments in question, regarding them as extravagant, and, to a large extent, visionary. But the other class, equally shrewd and judicious, have no such fears. On the contrary, they think they clearly see the road to fortune in the path they are pursuing. A large number who have bought lots near the Park hold them for their own use, and are ready to build costly edifices the moment the streets in that quarter of the City are graded and sewered. Until this is done building is, of course, out of the question. Little time, however, will be lost in effecting these improvements, or in pushing forward the completion of the Park itself; and ere long that region, though formerly regarded as very far "up-town," will be filled with wealth and magnificence.

CUBAN COURAGE.—Since Mr. BUCHANAN declared, in his forcible manner, on the occasion of his congratulating the friends of "Expansion" on the admission of Oregon as a State, that none but cowards were opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, his friends, or at least such of them as either hold offices or are in pursuit of them, have found it necessary to give some token of their courage, by making a demonstration in favor of Cuba. The Anti-Tammany Democrats had begun to make arrangements for a grand demonstration in favor of Oregon and Cuba, when the Scheme discovered what was in the wind, and anticipated them by calling a meeting for a similar purpose.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S words were that expansion was the policy of the country, and all who opposed it were cowardly. There is one kind of expansion that the President is most certainly not afraid of, and that is, the expansion of the national debt. His courage is equal to any emergencies in this respect, and there is no telling to what extent he might expand our obligations if there were no pent-up Utica to contract his powers. But the courage of a good many of his whilom supporters appears to be oozing out of the palms of their hands. The amount of courage required to get up a Cuban meeting in New-York, after the President's exceedingly broad hint to his friends, need not be very great. With such a Cœur de Leon for a leader as old Buck there ought not to be any hanging back among his followers. Mr. BUCHANAN is not afraid of thirty millions of dollars; but a majority of even his own friends do not appear to have sufficient courage to trust him with such a sum.

MOST SURPRISING!—Our Washington correspondent yesterday advised us that our venerable Secretary of State "expresses great *surprise* at receiving no dispatches from Nicaragua." He adds that "*regrets* are expressed that we have permitted England to take the lead in Central American affairs." This is very amusing. With such a Minister in Nicaragua as Mr. BUCHANAN sees fit to keep there, it would be "surprising" if he ever *did* send dispatches of any sort. How long his valuable services are to be enjoyed by the country remains to be seen.

The Secretary's "regrets" that England should have outwitted us in Nicaragua may possibly be sincere, but they can scarcely be shared by the President. Mr. BUCHANAN probably knew what he was about when he left Gen. LAMAR to negotiate with Sir WILLIAM and Lady GORE OUSELEY. Knowing the diplomatic skill of the latter, and the chronic and confirmed disability of our Minister, he could have had only one motive for staking the interests and honor of the country on the issue of such an encounter. The President had probably made up his mind, before the departure of the accomplished English diplomatists, that *his* views would be most effectually advanced by *their* "taking the lead" in Central American affairs. It is very polite in him, doubtless, to send out to the American people his "regrets" at the triumph of English over American diplomacy: but considering how much he has himself had to do with that success, his "regrets" will be regarded as slightly Pickwickian.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.—It will be seen that a Committee was ordered yesterday in the House of Representatives to investigate the charges of corruption against a member in the TIMES of Wednesday morning. So far, so good. This proceeding indicates a commendable anxiety on the part of the House to purge itself of corruption and dishonesty. All that remains is for the Committee to do its work fearlessly and thoroughly. There must be no attempt at whitewashing,—no foregone conclusion to explain what is questionable and to exclude what cannot be explained. Let the inquiries be thorough and searching. We care not—nor should Congress care—to what party the guilty member may belong;—no party can afford to tolerate in its ranks any man capable of the corrupt proceedings alleged to have occurred in this case.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Organization of the French Enterprise—The Early Completion of the Work Probable.

From the Paris Presse, Jan. 25.

This enterprise moves with gigantic strides toward a definitive solution. We may draw that inference from the following details, which we borrow, in the present instance, from the *Indépendance Belge*, which records with great accuracy the various phases of the scheme. The *Independance*, in its letter of yesterday, has the following:

"Since the fusion of the divergent opinions in the Organic Committee, relative to the issue of shares, the enterprise appears to advance with unity toward its final consummation. The Committee sits morning and evening. Its chief occupation of late has been the assignment of shares to parties offering the best guarantees for their proper employment, in order to prevent the frequent oscillations which affect securities too widely disseminated.

The idea that first obtained was favorable to the creation of shares of aristocratic dimensions, as of 5,000 francs and of 1,000 francs. But as it has since been determined that a portion of the capital shall be open to public subscription, the more practicable scheme of issuing shares of 500 francs seems to have been selected.

Among the various combinations which have been named in this connection, two groups appear to have substantial existence. The first of these may be styled the shipping interest, composed of English and American merchants, offering to participate to the extent of 40,000 000 francs, or one-third of the whole capital. Another group, consisting of English financiers, already interested in the great railroad lines of the continent, are willing to take the entire work upon their own shoulders. This group, styled the *contractors*, because behind it stand the great creators of public works, who pledge themselves to complete the canal under forfeiture, within a fixed period, and for a fixed sum, seems to be that which offers the most advantages. Upon their basis, the engineers of the Company, who will be drawn from the corps of Ponts et Chaussees and of Mines, will have no other task than to arrange the scale of charges and to oversee the work.

It is impossible to say which of these combinations will succeed. But the eagerness of the English to engross an enterprise exciting so lively competition may be explained by reference to the highly protective attitude which their Government, in concert with that of the United States, by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, has assumed for the safety and guarantee of the capital employed in the enterprise of a Nicaragua Canal."

The presence (the *Presse* intercalates) of four English men-of-war in the waters of Nicaragua, confirms what the *Indépendance* here says in every particular. We are as well aware as the Belgian journal of the, not *partial*, but *total*, proposition which three days ago was made to the Organic Committee by a company of British contractors. In consideration of the immediate transfer to them of the whole number of shares, they contract substantially to open the gates of the canal within three years, but we are too well acquainted with the prudence of the members of the Organic Committee to permit us to believe for a moment that they will accept a proposition of this nature without preliminary examination. Too many nations are interested in the success of this enterprise to justify the sacrifice without return of that eminently international character which should, above all things, characterize it; and such, we feel authorized to assert, is the well-defined opinion of a majority of the members of the Organic Committee.

"Parisian financiers," adds the *Indépendance*, "seem to be waiting upon the extension of French protection to the construction of the canal, by the adhesion of the Government to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; but the business may very well be done without their coöperation, if, as we are assured, the Organic Committee propose to surrender the work to the English by a combination in which France and America will play only a secondary part. Such appears to be the actual direction of the wind that blows over the Nicaragua Canal.

M. BELLY, who, as I have told you, is to be the Director-General of the Canal, and the representative of the Society in America, is about to leave with an advance party of seventy persons. A steamer for this object will be chartered especially from Southampton, to proceed directly to Nicaragua, and, in connection with another steamer, will constitute the service of a temporary line on account of the Canal Company, until the establishment of a direct line of paskets shall connect San Juan with Europe.

The departure of M. BELLY is fixed, we are told, for Feb. 15. Six engineers of the Pons et Chaussees and of the mines, assisted by a proper number of subordinates, are to accompany M. BELLY in this first party, and his General Secretary will be a former Plenipotentiary of France in America. I shall continue to inform you of all that I learn of the enterprise, which excites a lively interest here as well as in England, and which has secured the sympathy of the American colony in Paris, since it has been shown that there is no attempt to secure in it the predominance of France."

We may add, that the day before yesterday, very explicit offers were made to the Organic Committee for the installation of a special transatlantic line, the monopoly of which will be purchased at a high price. It is curious that France, whose national flag has not thus far floated in the waters of Nicaragua, should take the initiative in this enterprise. As we have stated, a meeting of English capitalists will take place shortly at Paris; and we have reason to believe that the question of *internationality* will be perfectly maintained, the difficulty of a conclusive understanding involving only secondary questions of preponderance or influence, which will be easily settled.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—A meeting of the Alumni of William and Mary College was held at Williamsburg on the 9th instant, at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that the late destruction of the College of William and Mary, so far from interrupting necessarily the proposed anniversary celebration on the 19th instant, will only render the occasion still more interesting. The celebration will consequently take place.

The steamship *Africa* from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 9 P. M. on Saturday, the 29th ult.

A call for a State Emancipation Convention in Connecticut, signed by Elihu Burritt and others, appears in the New-Haven papers. The Convention is to be held in New-Haven, on the 22d and 23d February.

Miss DIX, the philanthropist, is at Augusta, Ga.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A THRICE-TOLD TALE.—The sailing of a California steamer from this port on Monday next is producing its usual effects upon our Police Courts, in the shape of complaints against those everlasting ticket-swindling concerns which have disgraced the City for years, but which our authorities continue to show their inability or their disinclination to suppress. No less than half a dozen complaints were made yesterday, at Justice WELSH'S Court, by persons who, in attempting to perform the apparently simple act of procuring a passage ticket to California, had been carried through a process of swindling which left them penniless, and in most cases passageless. We give the history of one of these cases as a sample of the rest. WILLIAM HIGGINS, 21 years of age, from Kennebec County, Maine, arrived here Thursday morning, in the steamer from Stonington. He started from Portland with $115—the proceeds of three years' savings, off of a salary of $10 per month. He left his home on the day he arrived of age, hoping to obtain in California a competence for himself and for the support of a widowed mother, whom he left in Maine. He was nabbed on his arrival in the Stonington boat by a RUNNER, who took him to the "Cincinnati Hotel," No. 102 Cedar-street, kept by one FRED. A. HEATH. Here he was introduced to a man who informed him that he, too, was bound for California, and kindly offered to show him where to procure his ticket. He accompanied his new-found friend to a bogus ticket-office in Greenwich-street, where he stated his wants, and was informed that the price of a steerage passage to California was $125. He replied that he only had $107 left, and that he had been informed at Portland that he could get a steerage passage for $100. He was then told to return again in the course of half an hour, and they would see what they could do for him. He returned at the end of the half hour when he was told that his best course would be to take a ticket to New-Orleans from which place he could soon get to California, and at a very trifling expense. As his hotel friend expressed his intention to take that route, HIGGINS was finally prevailed upon to do the same. He accordingly purchased at the same office, a ticket for a second cabin passage in the steamer *Philadelphia*, which was to sail for New-Orleans the same day—paying therefor $75. The ticket was genuine and had been purchased for the purpose by the runners for $25, as appears upon the face of the ticket. The word *twenty*, however, as written closely resembles *seventy*, and as it was so read to him, he supposed that to be the real price of the ticket. HIGGINS then returned to his hotel to take his baggage aboard the steamer. He had only taken breakfast and dinner at the place, but the landlord insisted upon putting in his valise a pint bottle of liquor, telling him he would be sea-sick on the voyage, and would not be able to do without it. For thus act of kindness on the part of the landlord, including the two meals, he was charged $4 25. The man who was to be his fellow-passenger unfortunately had all his money tied up in a belt, so he borrowed $3 of HIGGINS to settle his bill with. HIGGINS finally got on board the steamer and started down the Bay. On presenting his ticket to the Captain he incidentally mentioned that he was bound for California, which led to some inquiries on the part of the Captain, who was soon made acquainted with all the facts as above related. The Captain advised him to take a pilot-boat back to New-York, and try and recover his money by an application to the police. He followed the advice of the Captain, and on his arrival applied to Captain LEONARD, who sent him to Justice WELSH. He there related his story, but, as Justice WELSH had left for the day, he was told to call at 11 o'clock this morning, when his case will be attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXHIBITION.—The semi-annual exhibition of Columbia College was held yesterday morning in Nihlo's Saloon. About 10½ o'clock the room was partially filled. Of course the immediate friends of the speakers composed the larger part of the audience. The Rev. C. D. DUFFIE opened the exercises with prayer. CHARLES EMERSON then delivered an original oration on "Change." GERARDUS POST recited COLERIDGE'S "Hymn to Mount Blanc;" W. B. LAWRENCE, VICTOR HUGO'S "Death Penalty;" and E. B. RUDD "Ancient and Modern Republics." R. TROUP PELL gave an "Apology for Diffidence." J. V. VAN AMRINGE spoke of "Literary Societies." J. A. SLIPPER recited the "Age of Gold," and WM. LUMMIS the "Scholar's Hope." The Philolexian and Peithologian Addresses were delivered by E. L. GREENWOOD and J. E. MCLINTOCK respectively. At the close of the exercises, the first prize of $20 for the best Oration of the morning, was awarded to Mr. GERARDUS POST, a member of the Freshman Class; and the two second prizes, of $10 each, to Mr. W. R. LAWRENCE, of the Sophomore Class, and Mr. R. TROUP PELL, of the Junior Class. The Committee of Award consisted of the Trustees of the College. Their decision was grounded not upon the merits of composition but elegance of the delivery. The President then read the names of the first five in each class, making especial mention of the brothers WHITEHOUSE, members of the Sophomore and Junior Classes, whose average stood at 99.9, the maximum being 100.

LORD NAPIER AND WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN TO BE INVITED TO ATTEND THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB BALL.—A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club was held last night, in the Mercer House, Mr. VAN ZANDT in the Chair, and Mr. DELANY acting as Secretary. After making arrangements for the ball, which is designed to be the most brilliant of any that has occurred under the same auspices, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: *Whereas*, That consistent and able champion of Liberty, WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, is expected to arrive in this City on or about the 21st inst.; and *Whereas*, Lord NAPIER, whose mission to this country in all his relations with our Government, has given universal satisfaction to our citizens, is about to return to his own country, *Resolved*, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to respectfully invite Lord NAPIER and the Hon. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN to attend the grand ball and *fete* to be given by this Club in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday, on the 22d instant, at the City Assembly Rooms. Mr. WHITE, Mr. HERRICK and Mr. LIEBENAU were appointed such Committee. A Committee of thirteen was also appointed to coöperate with the General Committee at Tammany Hall, to take measures for the holding of a Grand Mass Meeting to express the feeling of the Democracy of New-York in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. After some other business, the Committee adjourned until Friday next.

THE COLCHESTER BANK CASE.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Recorder's office was again, yesterday morning, crowded with policemen, sheriff's deputies, and other official and ex-official parties, waiting for the issue of the proceedings in the case of S. P. JONES, charged with the Colchester Bank defalcation. The Recorder having taken his seat, was accosted by Sheriff KELLY, who produced Governor MORGAN'S requisition, and announced his determination to convey the defendant JONES to the Connecticut State line, and there deliver him to Sheriff CHAMBERLAIN of that State. Recorder BARNARD said that JONES was detained under a criminal warrant issued by him, and that any party arresting him would be held responsible. The Sheriff ordered his deputy to take JONES in charge, and conduct him to the State line of Connecticut, there to deliver him to the Sheriff of that State, who would be in charge to receive him. The deputy took JONES by the arm and rushed down stairs with him. Ex-Recorder SMITH ran after the twain, with a second writ of *habeas corpus*, but the prisoner had been hurried off to the carriage and driven away. So the writ was not served. The whole proceeding occupied but a few minutes. Further proceedings against Sheriff KELLY, and other parties, are threatened.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Whig General Committee was held last evening at Thorp's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. Letters from several eminent Whigs, in different parts of the country, were read in response to an address which was adopted at the last meeting, and addressed to the individual members of the body. The letters were hopeful, and in some cases enthusiastic in approval of the sentiments of the Address. Delegates were admitted to fill vacancies from the Third, Sixth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Wards. On motion of Mr. DRAPER, a Committee was appointed to wait upon Messrs. J. M. BOYD, WASHINGTON HUNT, W. C. HASBROUCK, FRANCIS GRANGER, THOMAS H. BOND, and others, who are expected in the City the last of this month, and invite their coöperation. The Committee consists of Messrs. DRAPER, WEBB, BRIGGS, DONGE, BENNINGER, JENNINGS, KETCHUM and GWYER. Mr. DONGE introduced a series of resolutions which were adopted, to the effect that the Whig party was not dead: that it should soon be placed before the people again, as a power in the State and country, and that the intelligence from a number of States, warrants the anticipation of the most cheerful results. The Committee then adjourned until Friday, March 4th.

SYMPTOMS OF EMPHYSEMIA.—A boatswain named THOMAS BERRY, lately discharged from the U. S. Navy for intoxication, and a sailor called "Frank," late of the ellpper-ship *Dispatch*, had been on a spree together; and on Wednesday afternoon were "skylarking" with each other at the sailor boarding-house of ALONZO GUTIERRZ, No. 346 Water-street. FRANK accidentally kicked BERRY on the neck. The injury was not considered of much consequence until yesterday, when it became apparent that severe internal injuries had been inflicted. The wounded man was removed to the New-York Hospital, when it was discovered that the larynx was badly injured—respiration was obstructed, with symptoms of emphysemia. A consultation of all the attending and consulting surgeons of the Hospital was held Thursday evening, when the operation of tracheotomy the larynx was performed by Dr. QUIMBY, but it is feared the man will die. The case is an interesting one, from the fact that it is similar to the WHITNEY case, except that the injury of BERRY was the result of an assault, while Mr. WHITNEY'S was that of disease.

TWO MORE COUNTERFEITS.—Early last evening a new counterfeit $5 on the Rollstone Bank of Fitchburg, Mass., made their appearance in the lower portion of the City, but the Police telegraph quickly informed the shop-keepers of the fact all over the City, and but few were passed. The vignette is a female with the word five around her; train of cars on left, and female on lower right-hand corner. H. A. WILLIS is signed as Cashier, and MOSES WOOD President. About 9 o'clock last evening a ten dollar bill of a Rhode Island broken bank, altered to the Farmers' Bank, of Bridgeport, Conn., was passed in the Ninth Ward. Vignette, man gathering grain, with Rhode Island State coat of arms on left, and female on right. No arrests were made.

LECTURES.—Professor MITCHEL'S lecture for the benefit of the Five Points Mission, will be delivered this evening at the Academy of Music. The subject will be "Astronomical Inquiries in the Book of Job." The oration which was to have been delivered on the 22d by Mr. EVERETT, but which has been postponed on account of his ill health, is announced for the 4th of March next, at the Academy of Music. Before the tickets were ready for sale there were orders for one thousand. WM. ROSS WALLACH delivers his poem on "New-England and the North," next Tuesday evening, in Poughkeepsie, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, by invitation of the ladies. This poem received very hearty applause from a large audience in Mozart Hall, last Tuesday evening.

DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURE.—The Rev. Dr. SCUDDER delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Medical Science and Practice of the Hindoos," on Thursday evening, in which he made a forcible exhibition of the value of medical knowledge as an auxiliary to the cause of missions. The vantage ground enjoyed by an intelligent physician for securing the friendship and confidence of the adherents of systems of superstition was shown to be very great. The lecture was one of earnest reasoning, and contained passages of much beauty. The items and incidents illustrative of native notions and usages in cases of disease were not only calculated to gratify the curious, but to enlist the sympathy of the philanthropic. It is hoped that Dr. S. may be induced to repeat his lecture. Among our religious notices will be found the announcement that Rev. Dr. JACKSON, a celebrated Western preacher, preaches in the Forsyth-street Methodist Church to-morrow.

THE SPIRITUALISM SCANDAL.—The examination in the alleged spiritual rape case of MORRELL *vs.* HUME, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, was closed yesterday afternoon by the summing up of counsel for the respective parties. The counsel for the defence stated that the husband of Mrs. MORRELL, previous to her entering this complaint, had sought a recompense for his wounded honor in the shape of a demand of money from Mr. HUME, the sum demanded being at first $5,000, which gradually dwindled down to $150. In proof of this statement he read a letter from a Mr. FOSTER, of this City, who acted as counsel for MORRELL, in which this settlement is spoken of. The Justice deferred his decision to a future day.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—A man named RICHARD MOORE, for two years past in the employ of H. F. TIMME, watchmaker, No. 352 Bowery, was arrested yesterday, charged with having embezzled from his employer during the last six months, jewelry and watches to the amount of $1,500. Mr. TIMME has missed goods from his store for some time past, and on Thursday last he learned that MOORE had offered to sell to an acquaintance an $18 watch for $7. He then had MOORE'S house searched, and there found about $1,200 worth of watches and jewelry, which the prisoner admitted he had taken from the store. About $90 in cash, and a bank-book showing a deposit of $80, were also found, and admitted to be a part of the proceeds of the embezzlement.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION OF THE FREE ACADEMY.—The annual exercises of the Junior Class of the Free Academy took place at the Cooper Institute, last evening. The large hall was filled to overflowing by an audience largely composed of ladies. On the stage were Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER, the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Mr. WARREN, the President of the Board of Education, and many other members of the Board, Dr. WEBSTER, President of the Free Academy, and many of the Faculty of the Institution. The orations were generally well written, and delivered effectively. Dodworth's Band furnished the music.

STEAM CANAL BOATS.—Mr. EDWARD HATTEN is building, at Greenpoint, a steam canal boat, 95 feet 6 inches long, 17 feet 4 inches wide, 7 feet hold, to be run as a steamboat on the Erie Canal. Mr. SAMUEL SNEDEN is also building one of similar dimensions, which will be launched in a few days. The engines are to be of BARROW'S double-acting rotary 80 horse power. The screw to be 5½ feet in diameter and 15 feet pitch, to weigh 1,240 pounds.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE NATIONAL BANK.—Officers RIORDON and WOOLDRIDGE yesterday arrested a man named DAVID HANFORD, charged with passing counterfeit $5 bills on the National Bank of this City. The accused had succeeded in passing the bills upon Mr. N. DAVIDSON, No. 36 Chatham-street, and Mr. BERTHONDE, No. 214 William-street. They are poorly executed. The prisoner was committed to answer by Justice BERNAM.

THE WRECKED STEAMER C. VANDERBILT.—The steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, which was so long ashore at Fisher's Island has been "got off," and is now on her way to this City, in tow of the steamtug *Satellite*. The steamtug *Jacob Bell, Jr.*, went to meet her yesterday, and will assist in towing her in.

Police Reports.

STEALING A PROMISSORY NOTE.—A shoemaker, named John B. Gluck, living at No. 209 Ninth-avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing from Mr. John Valk, leather-dealer, No. 190 Pearl-street, a promissory note for $126 69, signed by himself. It appears that Mr. Valk was requested by the prisoner to call at his shop and receive the money for the note. Mr. Valk did so, and, on showing the note, Gluck snatched it from his hands and refused to give it up or pay the money on it. He was held to bail by Justice KELLY in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of grand larceny.

GRAND LARCENY.—Officer Yale, yesterday, arrested a man known as John Williams, charged with having, on the 8th inst., stolen a wallet, containing $257 75, from the premises of Edward Gilmore, No. 113 Mott-street. Mr. Gilmore states that, previous to the arrest, the prisoner had confessed the theft to him, and stated that he had divided the money with an acquaintance, and offered to restore $60 if Gilmore would not make a complaint. It is also alleged that all three of the parties became possessed of the money dishonestly, and that Williams helped himself to it because Gilmore refused to divide. The prisoner was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

THE KOLPH CASE.—Immediately after the conviction of Kolph, the keeper of a panel-house at No. 74 Reade-street, Thursday afternoon, Annie Mead, the principal witness for the prosecution, proceeded to the house in Reade-street to procure her clothing, and was accompanied by detectives King and McCord. While packing up her things, Edward Kolph, the son of the convicted man, entered the house and threatened to shoot the girl. He was arrested by the policemen and locked up at the Police Head-quarters. The son of Kolph is a most desperate young fellow, and has just served out a term at Sing Sing for burglary.

A POLITE CLERK.—Robert Ginthall, a clerk in the clothing store of Simon Fox, No. 66 Bowery, was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting Mr. W. H. Palmer, of Westchester County, at the above store, and threatening him with violence, unless he would purchase some clothing which he had been looking at of the value of $23. Mr. Palmer, being frightened by the threats, paid for the clothing and then made his complaint. The prisoner was held to answer by Justice STEERS on a charge of obtaining money by threats of violence.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET—Jas. Halligan was arrested on Thursday night for picking the pocket of Mr. Thos. Tuoro, an elderly gentlemen, while he was passing through the City Hall Park. The thief seized Mr. Tuoro's watch, and was about running off, when Mr. Tuoro drew a revolver, which so took the robber by surprise that he stood still until a policeman came up and arrested him. He was committed to answer by Justice CONNOLLY.

HOUSE-THIEF ARRESTED.—A man, who gave his name as Martin Robinson, was arrested, yesterday, charged with entering the house of Mr. George F. Weiss, No. 37 Sullivan-street, and attempting to steal clothing. He was detected by the inmates of the house, when he fled and was pursued several blocks before he was captured. A silver hatter knife and an oyster knife were found in his possession. He was locked up for trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A WITNESS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES—DECISIONS BY JUDGE EMOTT FOR FEBRUARY.

Elizabeth Gardner by her next friend vs. *Amanda Ryerson, Administrator, &c.*—New trial granted on payment of the costs of the former trial and ten dollars costs of the motion. The Clerk of Kings County to tax the costs.

In this case James H. Brundage, an important witness for the defence, failed to appear, and the following decision shows what it costs in Kings County to neglect a summons:

The People vs. *James H. Brundage.*—A new trial has been granted in the action in which Mr. Brundage was subpœnaed as a witness, because the defendant was compelled to go to trial in his absence. This absence was voluntary, and it is not sufficiently excused. The statements of the witness may relieve him from the imputation of colluding with the plaintiff to suppress his evidence or the account-books in his possession. But it is not necessary to impute this to him. The gist of his statement seems to be that he considered his business of such importance that the movements, not only of the parties and counsel, but of the Court, should have been accommodated to his convenience. He carried this so far as to trifle with the Court and to deprive the party who subpœnaed him of his testimony, and now to compel that party to submit to a considerable expense in order to place himself where he would have been if the witness had obeyed the subpœna. It is mere justice that the witness, who has either wilfully or negligently occasioned this expense, should make it good.

There must be a reference to the Clerk to tax the costs of this attachment proceeding, which will include one motion fee of $10. A fine is imposed upon the witness to the amount of these costs, the costs of the former trial and motions ordered to be paid by the defendant on a condition of a new trial, and $10 for a motion to the defendant's attorney on that application. On the report of the Clerk an order will be entered committing the witness to the custody of the Sheriff of Kings County until the fine, the amount of which will thus be ascertained, is paid. The amount of the fine when collected, less the Sheriff's fees, will be paid to the defendant.

William Haughey vs. *Milton G. Smith.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

H. G. Onderdonk vs. *George M. Brown and others.*—Order granted that the actions be discontinued, on the defendant Ramsden paying the costs.

William Clements vs. *Henry Shetland and others.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale, with an allowance of $40.

Ann McFarlen vs. *James Mackey.*—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale of premises to satisfy the amount due, with costs and allowance of $40.

Joseph Grice vs. *Charles C. Mark et als.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale for the whole amount with costs, and allowance of $40.

The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company vs. *Charles Jenkins et als.*—Demurrer overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff with costs.

Andrew M. Frink et al. vs. *Alfred G. Denson et al.*—Demurrer allowed and judgment ordered defendant, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend in 20 days on payment of costs.

The People ex rel. The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum vs. *The Brooklyn Benevolent Society.*—Motion for alternative *mandamus* denied, with $10 costs.

Edward Dickinson, executor, vs. *Mark H. Newman et al.*—Judgment settled.

Hiram Curtis vs. *Theodore P. Howell.*—Case settled.

THE COURTS.—The General Term of the Supreme Court was adjourned, yesterday, to 1 o'clock P. M. Monday next, when the Calendar will be as follows: Nos. 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 59. On and after Tuesday, the 22d inst., the General Term will open at 9 o'clock in the morning.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A young man who gave his name as MICHAEL MCCABE, was arrested on Johnson-street at an early hour yesterday morning, by officer REILY, of the First Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a bag of lead pipe found in his possession. The officer subsequently ascertained that the pipe had been stolen from an unfinished house on Montague-street, owned by THOMAS BUCHANAN. The accused was committed by Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, to answer.

THE GRAND-STREET RAILROAD PROJECT.—A meeting of property-holders interested in property on Grand-street, Eastern District, was held Thursday evening last, when it was unanimously resolved to apply to the Legislature for the necessary power to construct a railroad through Grand-street and Metropolitan-avenue to Newtown. A meeting will be held next week to take up the consideration of the opening of Grand-street into the country.

MISSING CHILDREN FOUND.—Two children named RICHARDSON, aged respectively 7 and 9 years, were missed from No. 39 Stanton-street, on Tuesday last, and were found yesterday morning in a shanty near the South Ferry almost famished, having eat but little since they left home. They were not anxious to return home at all as they said their mother treated them badly. The mother denies ill-treating them.

For New-Orleans,
INLAND,
via BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY from New-York to Parkersburg, Va., 200 miles below Pittsburg, on the Ohio River; thence in first-class steamers direct to New-Orleans.
QUICK TIME AND LOW RATES.
For through bills lading, or information, apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., office of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
C. W. PERVEIL, Agent.

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The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
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FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
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The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To Sleep or not to Sleep!
To sleep with ease,
Comfort, and on a
Luxurious bed, use
HOWE'S ELLIPTIC BED, SPRING BOTTOM.
The best spring bed in existence, simple, durable and cheap, at $6.
Principal office, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.
GEO. F. GRAY, Agent.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient.
For sale by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS; in Baltimore, by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

From the Troy Budget
The Siege of Corinth.

It is said that one of the former political divisions of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely:

"The foes that he single-kept at bay,
Out-numbered his thin hairs of *Silver Gray.*"

We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but *we do know* that under the effects of applications of Beimstreet's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Grays" rapidly become (in appearance at least) members of "Young America."
Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

☞ In the future History of New-York there is no street in the upper districts that will be more noted as a business thoroughfare than 86th-st. Passing through the Central Park, it affords a direct communication one hundred feet wide from the East to the North Rivers. Next MONDAY, ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, a really valuable piece of property on 86th-st., corner of 4th-av., consisting of a house and five lots of ground.
The 4th-av., 140 feet wide, will be a Boulevard of New-York. The ground is high, and a more salubrious and desirable location is not to be found on the Island.

Whitlock Building,
CORNER NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STREETS.
To let, on the first floor, the elegant suite of rooms just vacated by the U. S. District-Attorney.
ALSO,
A fine Office, on the street floor, adjoining the corner, suitable for an Exchange office, or an Insurance Company.
Apply at No. 13 Beekman-st., to J. F. CLARK.
A few small rooms up stairs, at low rent.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, Embroidered and Cross-Plait Bosom Shirts, may be found at I. U. SILLECK & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
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No. 469 Broadway.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.
Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the sole inventor and sole manufacturer, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Press on Poisonous Hair Dyes—Two thousand newspapers have stated editorially, on the ecotberity of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist, that CRISTADORA'S Excelsior Hair Dye (No. 6 Astor House, New-York) is free from sugar of lead and all other injurious ingredients.

Complexion.—The grand *coup de grace* of every New-York, as well as Parisian, belle, is Dr. SCHONECKER'S Oriental Beautifyer. Try its really magical effects gratis, at the depôt No. 335 Broadway, room No. 55. For sale, also, at all the principal Druggists.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
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Banvard's Diorama of the Burning of Jerusalem.—The Last Saturday Afternoon Exhibition of this Great Mechanical Painting and Panorama of the Holy Land, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock. Evening at 7½.

Shirts Sewed by hand and warranted to fit, made to order at
JACKSON & PURDY'S new Shirt Warehouse,
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Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

MARRIED.

RICHMOND—POSTILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 17, by the Rev. T. M. Peters, JOHN B. RICHMOND, of Manhattanville, to Miss SARAH J. POSTILL, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

BROOME—MILFORD.—At Camden, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb 15, in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Garrison, J. J. BROOME, of New-York City, to EMMA D. MULFORD, daughter of the late Wm. T. Mulford, of Philadelphia.

BENNEN—SIMSTON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 131 Montague-place, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D., Mr. A. W. BENNEN to Miss S. AUGUSTA, daughter of William H. Simeston, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

STORMS—HILL.—At Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, by the Rev. Mr. Comfort, Mr. WILLIAM P. STORMS and Miss SARAH ELLEN HILL, both of this City.

WHITE—RICHMOND.—At Spuyten Duyvel, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 17, by the Rev. W. F. Chapman, Mr. WM. H. WHITE to Miss JOSEPHINE A. RICHMOND.

DIED.

LODER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 17, in the 78th year of her age, MARY PUMPELLY, daughter of Jeremiah and Antoinette Loder.

STRIKER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 17, suddenly, MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of George H. Striker, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) leaving her late residence, on Bedford Road, near corner of Bedford and Fulton ave., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock M. The funeral services will be performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

MUNRO.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 18, after a long and painful sickness, SARAH E. MUNRO, aged 18 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father, John Munro, No. 10 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock precisely.

VAN BOSKERCK.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Feb 18, JNO. W. VAN BOSKERCK, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

AVERY.—At Margrath, Lake Superior, on Friday, Dec. 17, of lingering consumption, FRANKLIN G. AVERY, aged 29 years.

The friends of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral services, at the house of his brother-in-law, Geo. Chapman, No. 82 Warren st., Jersey City, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock.

HUBBELL.—At Castleton, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb 17, after a short but painful illness, CHARLOTTE V., wife of Charles C. Hubbel, of New-York, and eldest daughter of Capt. J. V. Schermerhorn, of the former place, aged 21 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and the members of Spivan Grove Lodge, No. 275 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, at Castleton.

CASE.—At Simsbury, Conn., on Monday morning, Feb. 14, MARIE CASE, in the 73d year of his age.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL
AGAIN!
MRS. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL AGAIN!
MRS. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL AGAIN!
MRS. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL AGAIN!
Among the illustrations of the next number of
THE SUNDAY COURIER
Will be an interior view of
Mrs. JESSIE WILLIS'
MATRIMONIAL AGENCY,
With Portraits of that lady and the
DISTINGUISHED Mrs. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL,
With a thrilling history of the latter's rare adventure in her unsuccessful
PURSUIT OF A HUSBAND.
This account furnishes her opinions of "Matrimonial Agencies," the attractions of a Tombs' Residence, Capital Punishment, Fashionable Restaurents and their private rooms, the necessary qualifications of a Wife, &c., with an accurate description of her personal appearance, and the visit to Mrs. Willis' of our
ARTIST AND REPORTER.
During which the latter was promised, for the trifling fee of one dollar, a
YOUNG IRISH WIDOW,
worth, in her own right, nine thousand dollars; she—the young widow—being exceedingly anxious to secure
A DASHING FELLOW
with plenty of *means*, for a husband.
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ITS RESULT.
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FOUR TRUTHFUL ILLUSTRATIONS
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ALMSHOUSE NURSES AND PAUPER CHILDREN,
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Full Reports of the doings of the Week at the
SPECIAL AND GENERAL SESSIONS,
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CITY ITEMS.
PRICE ONLY THREE CENTS PER COPY.
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The finest quality of
OOLONG TEA,
Retail price 60 cents per lb.
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BEST OLD JAVA COFFEE,
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RETAIL PRICE 18 CENTS PER POUND.
BEST QUALITY REFINED SUGARS,
Retailed at
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CHOICE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS
Of every variety.
ALBRO & BROTHERS,
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Fourth door above Broome-st., and
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CARPET AND STORE SWEEPER.
Patented Aug. 17, 1858, combines the value of the best inventions heretofore introduced, with IMPROVEMENTS, which make it the
MOST DESIRABLE MACHINE YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
It is thoroughly made, and calculated for DURABILITY.
THE BRUSH—BEING ADJUSTABLE—can be used till worn out—and then easily replaced with a new one.
It works on STORE FLOORS and OIL CLOTHS as well as on Carpets.
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WINDOW SHADES.
SPRING STYLES FOR 1859.
New patterns, made by our patented process, and warranted to stand any climate.
Wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.
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No. 291 Broadway.

LOW RENT—CHEAP GOODS!
NEW STYLES
AT WHOLESALE,
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FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 20 miles from New-York, and ¼ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 113½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 32x36, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 22x26, in the rear, on Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 60 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all enclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¼ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteelly located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide water with a good dock; barn, house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile from a daily communication with New-York by stage and Railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and from the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 226 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 22 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
Two modern houses, 3 story and basement, with all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH E. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 191 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 20 Henry-st. The house is 25 feet 6 inches front and 42 feet deep, and lot 25 feet 6 inches front and 100 feet deep. The house is in complete order. Will be sold cheap and can remain on terms to suit purchaser. Also, the three-story brick house and extension, No. 683 Water-st. Size of house 25x25, with extension, of lot 28x98. Will also be sold cheap and on most reasonable terms. Apply at No. 197 Water-st., opposite United States Hotel, New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 20 x100, on 121st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 26x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One store corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565, and 567; price $7,000; also, Nos. 695 and 697; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 135 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. VETTERTCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—The undersigned offers for sale the whole or part of his valuable property, situated on the main road between Newark and Elizabeth City, containing 36 acres, more or less, the house, outhouses and fences all being in good order. The terms of sale made easy. This place is within one hour's ride, by railroad, of this City and being only two miles from Market-st. Dépôt. Applications to EDWARD E. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, or to the undersigned, at his residence.
H. K. TOLER.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE AT NEWARK, N. J., situated in a wide and pleasant street, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad; the house is 28 by 41 feet, and contains all of the modern improvements. It will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire of MORGAN & SMITH, at No. 68 Cliff-st., New-York, where a plan of the house may be seen.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR personal property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 56x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 60 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND COUNTER cellar house No. 22 Jane-st.; two-story and attic house No. 21 Christopher-st.; 4 lots in 56th-st., north side, between 10th and 11th avs.; 2 lots in 45th-st., north side, between 8th and 10th avs.; 1 lot in 54th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs. Inquire of WILLIAM GRANT, No. 547 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot No. 57 West 28th-st., a few doors from the 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated on the north side of the street, with court-yard in front. Part of the money can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

FARM OF 100 ACRES VERY CHEAP.—A highly-improved farm of 100 acres, good buildings, choice fruit, best of water, and located within half a mile from Spring Valley (Rockland County) and Erie Railroad. This farm would be sold very cheap, and, by a payment of $1,500 cash, the balance would be taken in other good property. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY HOUSE, with the lot, pleasantly located. The house contains all the modern conveniences, and has been painted and papered throughout. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Price $11,000. Apply at No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—NO. 116 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; size, 22x58; lot, 22x100. The property is first-class in every respect, and the location one of the best in the City. Can be seen from 10 to 12, and 3 to 6 o'clock. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 39 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 2 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house, 42x38½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 36 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot, 25½x100 feet. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of B. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 116 last-st., with ten rooms in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 22x105 feet. Four years of the present lease in part unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of Lenox Fire Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $600 can remain on bond and mortgage; within first minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 20x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises, 69 MONTROSE, Java-st., 4th lots east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 27 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply to J. M. GIFFING, No. 6 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION ON Murray Hill, a three-story, high-basement and cellar brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements; cheap and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, situated on Lexington-av., near 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE HOUSES and Lots, northwest corner of North 8th and 1st-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Vacant lots, stock, bonds, &c., taken in exchange. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 256 Cherry-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—6 on 99th-st.; 7 on 101st-st. Also, dwelling house No. 135 West 36th-st., for sale, low, on terms to suit. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, hardware merchants, No. 6 Dey-st.

ROBERT E. BABB—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 157 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES.
A. M. Gunn, M. D., No. 1374th-st.
Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., No. 85 Bleecker-st.
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GEO. F. WILMARTH.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, mouse, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., being on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x46 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

CHATHAM SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—No. 167 Chatham-st., corner of James-st., and the adjoining Nos. 1 and 3 James-st. This property may be purchased either together or separately, or would be improved with good buildings, as one, two or three stores for responsible occupants. Terms of sale favorable. Also, for sale and partial exchange, a substantial, well-arranged house in Brooklyn; large parlor, two story, with basement and many country place requisites, about $8,000 wanted for balance. CHAS. CARTER, care O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $300 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. E. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 20x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 20x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,738 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—ON CLASSON-AVENUE, NEAR Fulton-av., Brooklyn, one 2-story attic, basement and counter-cellar brick house, with two lots, 44x100 feet; house is 20x36 feet, front piazza, inside blinds, marble mantles and grates, gas-piped, &c., &c.; walls handfinished, and handsome ornamental cornice, centre-pieces, &c.; yard nicely flagged. Also, the house adjoining, with one lot, 20x100 feet, same style and finish as above described. Prices low; terms easy. Apply to
FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—THE THREE-story and attic house and lease of lot, No. 197 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24x87½, and house 24x46; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. The lease of the lot has 18 years unexpired at $200 ground rent. Price moderate. Can be seen at any time. Apply to
B. RAYNOR, No. 112 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING THIRTY acres of land, situated in the town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn. On said farm is a dwelling-house, barn, and out-building, a variety of choice fruit, well watered by never-failing springs; fenced with good stone walls, and under the high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TRYON, No. 57 Market-st., New-York, or SAMUEL P. SMITH, North Castle, near the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE No. 138 Madison-st., between Market and Pike sts., with the unexpired term of lease of lot, and privilege of renewal; lot 25x100 feet, house 26x44 feet, two stories in front, three in the rear, with all the conveniences of sewer, wash-room, with set tubs, hot and cold water, bath, and gas throughout, and in excellent order. Apply as above, or to H. AIKMAN & SON, No. 89 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, NO. 2 EAST 37th-st., 5-story English basement, size 20x50; West 38th-st, near 5th-av., 4-story, high stoop, 24x60; West 49th-st., near 5th-av., 24x60; West 17th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story, high stoop, 25x60; West 32d-st., near 5th-av., full size 4-story; an elegant house on Madison-av. corner, with stable. Also, several full-sized houses on 5th-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front house, and lot, No. 30 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 22 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, IN RYE, Westchester County, situated on North street, about 1¾ miles from Rye dépôt, and three miles from White Plains. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are new; the stock, implements, and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Improved City or Brooklyn property exchanged. Address Box No. 1,067, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES, nearly new, on one lot, (front and rear,) now occupied by good tenants, and renting for about $1,200 per year; good location; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain; would exchange for a small house and land in Westchester County. Address, stating particulars, JOHN DOOLEY, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, 26 acres of superior garden land, almost decidedly for maping or plotting out, to be found in the suburbs of the City, situated 1¾ miles from Peck-slin Ferry, on Flushing-av., between Metropolitan and Maspeth avs., East Williamsburg. For particulars inquire of E. J. HAYS, No. 53 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, No. 52 16th-st., near 6th-av., 28 feet 6 inches by 72 feet, lot 102 feet deep; was built for the owner's use and has all the modern improvements; brick partition wall from foundation to roof. A large sum may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to M. C. MORGAN, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT HOUSE of brown-stone front, in 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 56 feet deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, and will be sold cheap for cash; also, one in 53d-st., 240 feet east of 3d-av., on the south side; price $5,400; terms to suit. Apply to JOHN FUTTRETCH, Real Estate Agent, No. 431 3d-av., near 31st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house, No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM, containing about 100 acres of land, a good water power with a saw-mill in running order, two dwelling houses, barns, and all necessary out buildings, all in good order, situated in Monmouth County, N. J., 7 miles from Keyport. Inquire of J. D. STRONG, at the Barker Mills, No. 200 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 70 acres, or more if required, with country residence attached, situated in Suffolk County, L. I. A well-built City house, desirably located, will be taken in exchange. For particulars, apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST CLASS four-story brown-stone front house, beautifully located in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The said house contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Apply to T. J. G. CLERK, No. 83 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 160 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 386 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. Will be connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. E. CORLIES, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER of 52d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining, each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 90 feet; and two vacant lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property will be sold low. Inquire at No. 129 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 42 Powers-st., Brooklyn, (third door from Atlantic,) finished in good style, gas fixtures, &c. Price, $3,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to C. PAULSON, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 175 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDEN, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-class property in the City, 40 lots on 58th and 59th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., and being located only two blocks from the south end of Central Park. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW THREE-STORY and high-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, well worth the attention of persons of small means, as they will be sold low, and on very easy terms. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., in basement.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE or exchange, 124 acres, plenty of fruit, springs and brook; three miles from Grass Point and Haverstraw. Market for all kinds of produce on the spot. Good house, &c. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE with stables, and 4 lots of ground laid out in garden, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, or will be rented to a good tenant. Price $7,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling-house No. 113 7th-st., pleasantly situated, with modern improvements, good yard, grape vines, &c. Price $7,000; half can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 142 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn. Lot full, house large and well built, (filled in with brick,) dining-room extension. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A GOOD farm on the Hudson River, or for improved property in this City, 20 lots in South Brooklyn, on 9th and 10th avs. and 10th av. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing, nearly new, complete, with all modern improvements; No. 161 East 10th-st., near 2d av. Terms easy. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock. No bill on the house.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot, No. 32 3d-st., near 1st-av. The house is a story, and well fitted up, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of THOS. L. BROOKS, No. 293 Bowery.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY.—A very desirable school property, with a farm of 60 acres of excellent land, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Location beautiful and very healthy. Buildings superior and well furnished, and school well established. It will be sold for $1,500 less than its cost, and, if other arrangements are satisfactorily made, the use of considerable school furniture will be allowed for one year, without charge. The health of the present proprietor makes an immediate change necessary. For further particulars, conditions, &c., inquire of A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 198 Broadway.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 50, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, the four-story brown stone English basement house, No. 34 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; and the small three story brick house No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Terms easy. For cards of admission and terms apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SELECT BUILDING LOTS ON MURray Hill.
1 or 6 lots in West 38th-st., near 5th-av.
1 or 6 lots in East 38th-st., near Madison-av.
4 lots on 5th-av., with 3 in the rear.
2 lots on 5th-av., with 5 in the rear.
1 corner lot on 5th-av. 38x150, with stable privilege.
4 lots on 34th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
Parcels of above with builders' loans, by
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,500 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 4th-av. and 66th-st. Price $1,500 each.
6 lots on the northeast corner 4th-av. and 67th-st. Price $1,500 each.
11 lots on 128th and 129th sts., near 3d-av. Price $450.
3 lots on 57th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th-av. Price $1,500.
Many lots on various streets and avennes.
Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, CHEAP.—ONE two-story attic and cellar frame house 22x26 feet; extension 13x26 feet; two stories, all filled to peak with brick, containing 12 rooms besides pantries and closets, &c. All in good order throughout. Lot 25x100. Situate on Bedford-av., between Park and Myrtle-avs. Can route to Fulton ferry. Price low. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, one 3-story brick store and dwelling; lot 22.6 feet; in good order for almost any kind of business; possession immediately; price $2,000, worth at least $3,000; must be sold to close an estate. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for property in this City, a farm of 247 acres at Binghamton, on the Erie Railroad, has two dwellings and is well divided into lots, clearing and timber; one of the best farming districts in the State. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FURNISHED BOARDING house at Rye Steamboat Landing. Any person wishing a place of this kind will do well to take a look; with or without the furniture. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, No. 144 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, AT A BARGAIN, perhaps the most desirable plot of four lots in front and one in rear between Madison-square and 46th-st. Capitalists will obtain particulars by applying immediately to R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., AN ELEGANT full-sized four-story house, beautifully frescoed and finished, with a stable attached. Also, an excellent house in Lexington-avenue, near Gramercy-place, 26x70, lot 100, 3-story, high stoop. R. G. PIERCE, 15 William-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT dwelling house No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn. 70 per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of W. H. WARING, 24 William st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 86 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, twenty-two miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class residence, with about five acres of land; the house, which is built in the best manner of stone, is large and comfortable, has hot and cold water, with bath-room, &c., furnace and everything complete. There is a first-rate, commodious stable, and other outhouses, a large garden and a choice variety of fruit trees. This place is located but a short distance from the railroad dépôt; there is a church and excellent schools in the vicinity, and, in fact, everything necessary to make it a desirable country seat. For further particulars, apply to B. CAMPBELL, at Popham & Co.'s, No. 702 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—To be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with every attachment. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., A desirable country residence with about 3 acres of ground, tastefully laid out in garden, orchard and ornamental shade trees, with great abundance of choice fruit. The house is large, two stories, commodiously arranged, and in first-rate order; good barn, stable, coach-house, hennery, &c., &c. The property overlooks Long Island Sound and surrounding country for many miles. To any gentleman doing business in the City and wishing either a permanent or Summer residence this is a good opportunity. Will be sold cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, if applied for soon, or would exchange on equitable terms for a City residence. Apply on the premises, to Mr. R. HUTTON.

FOR SALE—A SELECT COUNTRY RESIDENCE of about two acres of ground, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, one hour's ride from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, and a few minutes' walk from the Dépôt and steamboat landing, with a good house on it, and the necessary outbuildings, such as greenhouse, bath-house, stables, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees, bushes, &c., and the place is kept in the best order. From $6,000 to $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by Dr. Samuel Lockwood, about ten minutes' ride from the dépôt, with 15 acres or more of good land, in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds, cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c; the garden is well stocked with small fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out-buildings barns, carriage-house, &c., &c. For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 773 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN., 1¼ miles from the dépôt, the residence of William White, Esq., containing 10½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is two-story and attic frame, about 24x40, with wing 18x32, well built, and in good order, handsomely situated, with a splendid water and land prospect; good barn, stable, carriage-house, (all nearly new,) plenty of fruit of different kinds. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD-STREET, VILLAGE of Melrose, on high ground, a house containing two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, with pantries on the first floor, 6 rooms with pantries on the second, large garret and cellar, good well and cistern, with nearly half an acre of ground containing fruit trees, bushes, grape-vines in abundance, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad Station, or Harlem steamboats. 2d or 3d-av. Railroads. Rent $300. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., a neat cottage, pleasantly situated on Clarke's Hill, commanding a fine view of the Sound and within 10 minutes' walk of the Dépôt. The communications to and from New-York are almost hourly. The house is new, contains 9 rooms. Part of the furniture will be let with the house. For further particulars address HOUSE, Box No. 230, Stamford Post-office. Possession given on the 1st of April.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT IN WEST-CHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Very desirable; 30 miles from the City, ten minutes' from dépôt, and overlooking the Sound and adjacent country. There are 160 acres of first quality land, well wooded and watered, admirably adapted for grazing or graining, location healthy, neighborhood first class; plenty of orcharding. Buildings mostly new, modern and commodious. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner for all the States, No. 29 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat or farm at Newark, two miles from Cresent-st. Dépôt, containing 37 acres, with fine house and excellent stable, good orchard, fine fruits, 126 pear trees; location high and healthy; is near the residence of Captain Nyon and Professor J. P. Mapes; has a good view of Newark Bay, Staten Island and this City.
By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, a very neat and modern-built 2-story and attic frame house and lot. Said property is located in the most pleasant part of the village, and for a small family will be found a very desirable place of residence. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURG.—One of the most pleasant and desirable places in Newburg, beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in the western part of the town, and contains within its boundaries an entire square of some two acres. The situation is particularly convenient to the schools and churches, and the view is conceded to be the most extensive and magnificent of the whole town. Newburg is justly celebrated for the beauty and splendor of its private residences. The house is large and commodious, and contains eight large and delightful rooms, large attic, fine dry basement, with every convenience, comprising dining room, kitchen, store-room, wine cellar, laundry, &c. The interior arrangements of the house are unexceptionable, spacious halls, stairway wide and well arranged, rooms large, airy and highly finished; portico in rear and front from which the Hudson, with its diversified and picturesque scenery can be seen for miles. The grounds are truly beautiful, in a state of high improvement

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Regular sale, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
By order of the Auditor of Illinois:
$4,000 Virginia 6s, due 1866.
$6,000 Missouri 6s, due 1872 and 1874.
Also,
$20,000 Sodus Canal Company 7 per cent. Bonds.
20 shares Eighth-av. Railroad Company.....$1,000 each
Regular sales Wednesday and Saturday.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
LIBERTY, GREENE, 4TH AND CHARLES STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
LIBERTY-ST.—4-story brick store and lot No. 69 Liberty-st., north side, commencing 110 feet 5 inches east of Broadway; store 26x80 feet 2 inches; lot 26 feet front, 26 feet 9 inches rear by 111 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, as 113 feet 4 inches on the westerly side.
GREENE-ST.—2 story and attic brick-front house and lot No. 149 Greene-st., east side, between Prince and Houston sts.; house 22x30; lot 25x100.
4TH AND CHARLES STS.—4 lots situated on the southwest corner of 4th and Charles sts. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE—ENGLISH CARPETS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,
Will sell
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 19,
(for account of Underwriters,)
15 bales (120 pieces) ENGLISH BRUSSELS and VELVET CARPETINGS, of new patterns, having been selected by a leading house for their first-class City trade, and slightly damaged on the voyage of importation.
The attention of the trade and carpet-bag manufacturers is invited to this sale.
Also,
CANTON MATTING—100 rolls 4-4 and 6-4 red check and white Canton Matting, to be sold to close a shipment.
Catalogues and goods now ready.

B. H. GUSSON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, WORKS OF ART, &c.—THIS DAY, Feb. 19, 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian made household furniture, at the residence, No. 285 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. The parlor furniture, in particular, is of the most expensive description, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octava piano forte, elegantly inlaid with cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb Indian satin; solid rosewood centre tables; ladies' rosewood work tables lined with satinwood; superbly carved rosewood etagere, with French plate glass and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantal and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and Chamber Furniture—Solid and richly polished extension dining tables, elegantly carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, castors, coffee urns, &c.; mahogany sofas, upholstered chairs, rocking, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, Ingrain carpets, bed-room mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c. The whole for positive sale without reserve, as the family are removing to the country.

E. R. ODEN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FIXTURES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY, OF A LARGE JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—E. R. ODEN, Auctioneer, will sell at the Hemilton Works, near the Market-street Depot, Hamilton-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, all the shop fixtures, tools, machinery, &c., belonging to the late firm of Goodmae, Thomas & Co., consisting in part as follows: Black walnut benches, drawers and pan frames, anvil and block, La. drop, forges and furnaces with all the fixtures, shafting and belting, lathes, drills, emery wheels, vices, files, cutters. Also, a large lot of dies, nearly all new and in perfect order. Also, office furniture, desks, stoves, chairs, tables, large jewelers' safe (Herring's make), scales, weights, chasing tools, and all other tools and fixtures suitable for the manufacture of jewelry in all its branches. The above sale is worthy the attention of all parties acgaged in the manufacture of jewelry in any of its branches. Terms of Sale: All sums under $100 cet, cash; over $100, 6 months' approved indorsed notes satisfactory to the owner. Catalogues ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 297 Bread-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Store No. 290 Broadway.
MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell as above, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, a large and varied stock of fine furniture, hair mattresses, &c., to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay advances, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases, &c. marble tops, centre and side tables, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, &c. marble-top washstands, hair mattresses and paillasses, splendid gilt-frame mirrors and pier glasses, elegant rosewood parlor suites in rich covering, dressing and plain bureaus, office desks, tables and chairs, tête-à-têtes, sofas, parlor and chamber chairs, oak and walnut extension dining tables; also, enameled chamber suites and library furniture, &c. Sale clear or fair.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany marble top pier, side and centre tables; rockers, wardrobes, bookcases, etagares, rosewood suites, divans, dining tables, oval mirrors; together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

MILLER & MCRYLY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—THE four-story English basement house No. 136 West 43d-st. will be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by MILLER & MCRYLY. Also, house and lot No. 57 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot northeast corner of Railroad-av. and 8th-st., Morrisania. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSLY, No. 136 Nassau-st., New-York.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany furniture, en suite; Brussels and velvet carpets; pier glasses, together with a general assortment of chamber, basement and kitchen furniture, of every description, the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN St. Paul, St. Cloud and fall points in Minnesota and Mississippi River, above Duhuque,—all persons having claims for collection, taxes to pay, investments to make, lands to enter with land warrants or otherwise, will find it to their interest to leave a line at the Merchants' Hotel to the address of H. & W. D. R., of St. Paul, or by calling in person, as one of the above firm will remain in the City for ten days. The best of City reference given, and any business intrusted will receive prompt attention.
H. & W. D. R., Box No. 123 St. Paul.
P. S.—We would be glad to receive the agency of a good Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF HOUSES NOS. 74 and 76 North Moore-st., on the southwest corner of Greenwich st., together with the stock and trade of the grocery, provision and market business, so successfully carried on by the present proprietor for the past eight years; also, the lease, stock and trade of the grocery and liquor store No. 415 Greenwich-st., on the northeast corner of Hubert-st.; also, the lease of house and store, with new brick stable on the rear, No. 92 North Moore-st., on the southeast corner of Washington-st. Inquire of J. NELSON on the premises.

$5,000—PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SLEEPY, wanted in an established business of two patent articles of daily consumption, and ready cash sales, without competition. The money wanted for extension only, as more orders are continually received than can be executed. A very fair per centage on the amount invested will be guaranteed. References, as to character and abilities, given and required. Address, with real name, A. P., Box No. 116 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

$10,000 TO $15,000.—AN ACCEPTABLE partner, special or general, would be taken by a wholesale house established last year, and now in good credit and standing. An accession of the above amount of capital would complete facilities for safely extending a profitable trade. Address JOBBER, Box No. 3,721 Post-Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE stock of goods of the firm of A. RAYMOND & CO., at No. 297 Broadway, the good-will of the business and the lease of the premises, No. 297 Broadway, are for sale by the Receiver. Apply to LEWIS B. LODER, Receiver, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.
New-York, Feb. 17, 1859.

$2,000—A GENTLEMAN HAVING THE ABOVE capital, is desirous of obtaining an interest in some respectable, well-established business of a literary or mercantile character, which, with his own services, will insure him a good income. Address, with full particulars, O. P., No. 724 Broadway.

$5,000—RECTIFYING.—WANTED—A partner, understanding the rectifying business, with a capital of $5,000, to join a party with like capital and with good facilities. Also, wanted to engage the services of a competent rectifier. Address RECTIFIER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn

$20,000—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER in an established legitimate manufacturing business. The business is entirely unembarrassed, and extra capital is sought with a view to extend the same profitably. Address E. A. B., Box No. 132 Post-Office.

TO TAILORS.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a clothing store, in a good business location, established 1839, for sale proprietor going West. Address D. H. S., Broadway Letter Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 149 1st-av., next door to 10th-st.

$10,000—PARTNER OR AGENT WANTED, with $10,000, in an established and paying business. Address N. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to TOMPKINSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,436,450 09
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$966,891 54	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	2,422 20	1,285,084 70
Total		$5,740,088 79
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$241,563 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 96	
Surrendered Policies	74,286 61	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	17,906 37—	391,190 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,348,898 42
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 66	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,866 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,110 06—$5,189,983 43	
Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.		
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,728
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859		10,868
Increase in the net cash assets during the year, $764,476 33		

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER.
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL B. SPROULLS.
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 72 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 30 Pine-st., between Nassau and William.
Particular attention given to the negotiation of Improved Property and Lots located in the City of New-York.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 30 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR AGAINST F. CHAMBERLIN'S HEIRS, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, and unrepealed nor unaltered, I will, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1859, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars ($14,914) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit—fourteen hundred and eighty-five shares of the stock in the Louisville Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. BALDS, THOS. A. MORGAN, Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11, 1859.

H. & S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Cernsille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—My usual annual statement of the Insurance Companies, as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, for the Legislature, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1859.

TO SAVINGS BANKS.—FOR SALE—
Troy City Six per Cent. Bonds, due 1873.
Cleveland City Six per Cent. Bonds, due 1878.
Albany City Six per Cent. Bonds, due 1879.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE STOCK of Oswego, paying 20 per cent. dividends; also Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$6,000, $3,500, $2,000 AND $1,500 TO loan on bond and mortgage on real estate in the City of New-York. EDWARD A. FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 302 Broome-st., New-York.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 7 per cent., in sums to suit applicants. $20,000 of it at 6½ per cent. for the first year, exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM. F. HEIN, No. 21 Nassau-st., room No. 4.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

VARIOUS CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, paying 8 to 10 per cent dividend, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

$15,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT parties, on bond and mortgage, on City property. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.
New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 23, 1859.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
OANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 15, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall be made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
A. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMmittee of the Common Council, appointed to protect the interests of the City from undue interference by the Legislature at Albany, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock. The following gentlemen have been invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the Committee, viz.: Moses Taylor, James T. Brady, Wm. B. Astor, W. F. Havemeyer, James W. Gerard, J. Phillips Phœnix, A. T. Stewart, Wilson G. Hunt, William Curtis Noyes, Wm. M. Evarts, R. W. Lowber, Jonathan W. Allen, Peter Gilsey, Judge Daly, John O'Donor, Jas. English, Wm. V. Brady, Silas B. Dutcher, O. W. Sturtevant, Thomas T. Ferris, A. W. Canfield.
F. J. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
THOMAS G. HALL, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.
Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the creditors of Daniel J. Sandford and Charles H. Sandford, partners, of the township of Manalapan, County of Monmouth and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against their estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the 20th day of February next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said Daniel J. Sandford and Charles H. Sandford, partners, will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Monmouth before the ensuing April term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. Dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1859.
JAMES A. REID, Assignee.
Claims may be filed with Joseph D. Bedle, Counselor-at-Law, Freehold, New-Jersey.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 8, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 344 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.
d18-law8mS&W.

NOTICE.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN this day retires from the copartnership firm of TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO., and his interest therein ceases from this day.
JOHN P. TREADWELL,
VIRGIL WHITCOMB,
FREDERICK W. COLEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between T. CLAPP and T. W. LYMAN, under the firm of T. Clapp & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on by T. CLAPP. THEO. CLAPP.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1859.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 20, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to shew that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Gouverneur-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Alvord & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them as I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any heat or smoke from around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 86 Beaver-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

R. L. LUQUEER & CO., DEALERS IN SADdlery Hardware, have removed to 81 Murray-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York:
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property at all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
FERGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMETON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	C. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. HAWARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. ARES, Jr., Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Brainard, successor, Broadway. Orders by mail solicited.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., Nos. 36 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$95 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 9 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers from Bremen, Southampton and London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS;
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had and through freight taken as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $38; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KLEIN, Capt. WYLEY, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 16,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BY TELEGRAPH.
To LEECH & CO., *Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 2 Astor House.*
PITTSBURG, Feb. 18, 1859.
Freight to New-Orleans can be shipped every day from Pittsburg by river, transhipping at Cincinnati or Louisville, and twice a week from Pittsburg to New-Orleans direct, without transhipment. By either line freights will make good time.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIA

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 18.

Mr. SPINOLA reported favorably on the bill to prohibit the location of Quarantine on Long Island.

A debate sprang up on the bill being taken from the table authorizing the sale of the Washington Market ground, and the bill was eventually sent to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Adjourned till Wednesday of next week.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 18.

Mr. TUTHILL presented a memorial from HORACE GREELEY and others averring that the City of New-York is the most unhealthy City for its natural advantages of any in the world, and praying for a reform in the Sanitary laws.

A number of petitions to toll railroads and to regulate the freight tariff of railroads were also presented.

Several petitions for the repeal of the Usury Laws and against the construction of Railroads in New-York City, were also presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To lay out the parks, amend the Drainage laws and provide a supply of water in Brooklyn.

To extend the Exemption laws to the amount of $800.

To amend the Long Island Railroad Charter.

Mr. HOGANSON reported a bill providing for the paying of six per cent. interest on the Canal Commissioners' drafts after the registration of the same with the auditor, the payment of interest to stop after sixty days' public notice that money is in the Treasury to meet the drafts.

Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of a bill to prohibit the running of cars on the Hudson River Railroad in New-York City.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD gave notice of a bill to regulate the use of steam on the same road within the City bounds.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. OPDYKE, to provide for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, in New-York.

To vest the appointment of Corporation Counsel in the Mayor.

By Mr. S. S. CHILDS, to provide for the appointment of Officers of Courts, in New-York, by the Police Commissioners.

By Mr. GOVER, to prevent frauds on gas consumers.

By Mr. H. A. LYONS, to protect the people from frauds, and provide for honest expenditure of the public money.

By Mr. CONKLING, to provide for opening the streets between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, New-York.

EVENING SESSION.

The annual reports of the Institution for the Blind and of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents were presented.

A resolution was adopted, requiring information from the State Engineer of the cost, subscriptions and present condition of the Sacket's Harbor Railroad.

Mr. RUTHERFORD called up the resolutions favoring the amendment of the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President by the people, which were agreed to.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD introduced a resolution, instructing our Representatives in Congress to vote for a decreased rate of foreign postage. Laid over.

Mr. TOMLINSON presented numerous memorials against altering the streets in the northern part of New-York City.

Petitions were presented for the registration of births, deaths and marriages in New-York.

To regulate railroad freight tariffs.

Mr. TUTHILL gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Woman's Library of New-York.

The Canal bills were made the special order for Friday at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved to take up the bill to appoint fifty additional Commissioners of Deeds in New-York in Committee of the Whole, and then moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. MYERS, Republican, opposed the motion. The introducer of the bill, Mr. REILLY, was absent, and so were many Democratic Representatives from New-York. They represented a large majority of the people of that City. He hoped the majority of this House would never do an act of discourtesy and injustice towards them. As a Republican, he desired to protest against treating the Democratic Representatives from New-York as slaves from the South, and to declare his belief that too much legislation had been forced on that City already for his crime of voting the Democratic ticket. He had no sympathy with Democracy, but he had respect for the will of the majority of the people, be they as they may in politics. He moved to report progress, and the motion prevailed.

The bill to amend the Hell Gate pilot bill was debated in Committee and progress had.

The House adjourned till Wednesday of next week.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 18.

The Special Committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. O. B. WHEELER, reflecting on members of the present Legislature, met this morning.

Senator WHEELER appeared before the Committee, and testified that the Sergeant-at-Arms had told him he was asked by a Senator to keep back the subpœnas for witnesses. He did not learn the name of the Senator. In reply to the question as to the name of his friend who was offered money to suppress the investigation, he gave that of W. D. MURPHY, Clerk of the Committee of Investigation. He did not give the names of any parties who had offered money to the Committee. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The quarterly meeting of the State Temperance Society will be held in this city on Tuesday of next week. An interesting session is anticipated.

Michigan State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Republican State Convention met in this city yesterday, and renominated Mr. GEORGE MARTIN, of Kent, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Democratic Convention also met here to-day, and nominated Mr. ALPHEUS FELCH, of Washtenaw, for the same office.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 18.

The arbitrators in the case of WARREN H. SMITH *vs.* The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, in which Messrs. GILMORE and CLAPP were the real plaintiffs, have reported in their favor for a fraction less than $60,000.

The Schooner Richmond Ashore.

NEWPORT, Friday, Feb. 18.

The schooner *Richmond*, of Dennis, from Boston for Baltimore, with an assorted cargo, went ashore this morning, near Castle Hill. She lies in a bad position and has bilged.

The Utah Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Utah mail reached Atchison on the 16th, in sixteen and a half days from Salt Lake. There is no news.

Fire at Great Falls, N. H.

GREAT FALLS, Friday, Feb. 18.

The blanket mill belonging to the Newichewamock Company, South Berwick, took fire in the picker this afternoon, and was burnt to the ground. Loss $20,000; insured $15,000.

Weather Reports....FEB. 18.

BALTIMORE—Rainy and mild.
WASHINGTON—Cloudy and mild.
PETERSBURG—Raining.
NORFOLK—Ther. 55°. Wind S.
LYNCHBURG—Cloudy. Ther. 55°.
BRISTOL—Raining. Ther. 57°.
KNOXVILLE—Cloudy. Ther. 65°.
WILMINGTON—Cloudy and warm.
RALEIGH—Cloudy. Ther. 57°.
CHARLESTON—Clear. Ther. 58°. Wind W.
AUGUSTA—Cloudy and warm.
SAVANNAH—Clear. Ther. 62°. Wind S. E.
MACON—Clear and pleasant.
MONTGOMERY—Cloudy and warm.
MOBILE—Cloudy—Ther. 66°.
NEW-ORLEANS—Cloudy. Ther. 70°. Wind S. E.

[Advertisement.]

GAZETTE'S MEDICATED PAPER.—Convinced that Piles is a disease generally prevalent, and in all cases *originated* or *aggravated* by the use of ordinary white, colored, or printed paper in the water closet, Mr. J. C. GAZETTE, of New-York, set to work and discovered a process of making a pure Manila paper (from new bale hemp,) and medicating it in a style to *cure* Piles where the disease exists, and *prevent* it in the youngest and the healthiest person without detriment to the general health. Besides its medicinal value, GAZETTE'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet has value as a beautiful article of comfort, luxury and convenience. It is sold throughout the United States by druggists, fancy goods dealers, and others, and can be purchased in large or small quantities, at the grand depôt, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York City. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine has GAZETTE'S name wader-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY is prompted, by the purest and most generous motive, to publish another list of cures recently effected by him. The parties are of the highest respectability, and will gladly testify as to the skill of Dr. H. and the benefits realized from his extraordinary and successful treatment.

Mr. CHARLES F. VANBURNT was cured of discharge from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever, at the age of 3 years. He is now 17, and may be seen at No. 34 Murray-street, New-York City. Mr. C. C. LATHROP, upward of 60 years old, eight years deaf, with disagreeable noises in the head—cured entirely—residence No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York. Mr. WILLIAM SILVEY, No. 76 Cortlandt-street; Capt. CHARLES ANDERSON, on board steamer *Thomas H. Powell*.

Dr. H. BELL'S nephew, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. JAMES R. BURTIS, Glass Works, Chicago; Mr. JAMES BURDETT, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie; Mr. B. F. STEPHENSON'S child, Jacksonville, Ill.; H. P. HERDMAN, Esq., Counselor-at-law, No. 13 Chambers-street, New-York City; SETH PAINE, Broker and Editor, Chicago; Mr. HAWLY'S wife and FRED. DEAN, Springfield, Ill.; Miss REBECCA D. HOWARD, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss SARAH SWAINE, Nantucket; Miss PRINCE, Portland, Maine. Dr. HARTLEY will receive patients each morning, at his residence, No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?—Have you seen Hadame ELVIRA yet on the "flying wire?" Have you seen or heard those peerless negro minstrels, the Nubian Troubadours, in their very unassuming and genteel performances? If not, go this afternoon or evening to Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Go where you will, in what company you please, and you will be told that this Renovating Salve gives permanent relief to all cutaneous, scorbutic and eruptive affections. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 18.

$4,000	N. Car. St. 6s...	97½	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s...	84½	
15,000	do.....s60	84½	
6,000	Cal. St. 7s, NIBs.	84	
1,000	N.Y.Cen RR. 6s.	92	
7,000	N.Y.Cen. Bs. '76.	99	
10,000	do.....b10	99¾	
4,000	Erie R.R.C.B.'71	40	
3,000	H. R. R.R.1st M.	101	
1,000	H. R.R.R.2d M..	92½	
8,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	88	
2,000	Mich.S.2d M.Bds	62	
13,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds	88¾	
10,000	do.....b60	88¾	
5,000	do.....s60	88	
2,000	La.C.&M.L.G.Bs.	23	
1,000	M.&M.2d M.10Bs.	65	
15	Mer. Ex. Bank.....	99	
13	Bank of the Repub.	122	
10	Im. & Tra. Bank...	109½	
100	Cary Improve. Co..	8¾	
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. C..	99½	
33	Penn. Coal Co.....	80¾	
100	Cum. Pref.....	24½	
100	do.....b60	24½	
100	do.....	24¾	
150	Pac. Ml. Stm. Co...	78¾	
100	do.....s30	78	
100	do.....b10	78½	
300	N. Y. Cen RR....c	78¾	
100	do.....b30	78¾	
100	do.....b60	78¾	
200	do.....p&e	78¾	
200	do.....opg	76¾	
100	do.....opg	76¾	
100	do.....s30	78¼	
100	do.....s60	78	
100	Had. Riv. R.R..b30	22	
200	do.....	31½	
100	do.....s30	31¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 5s, '74.....	102½	
6,000	do. '60.....	101½	
11,000	Missouri St. 6s...	84½	
10,000	do.....	84½	
2,000	N.Y.Cen. BB.8s.	91¾	
1,000	Hnd.B.BR.1st M.	101	
250	Camb. Pref.....	24½	
50	do.....b60	24¾	
100	do.....b20	24¾	
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	78¾	
200	do.....b30	78¾	
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	80¾	
300	Pac. M.S.S. Co...s30	78	
150	Erie Railroad.....	12¾	
100	Har. R. R. Pref...	39½	
370	Gal. & Chic. R.R..	68¾	
100	do.....s30	68½	
200	Reading R. R.....	49¾	
100	do.....s4	49¾	
100	do.....s60	49	
100	do.....	49¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R....	50	
30	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	18	
100	do.....b30	18	
100	do.....	17¾	
20	Panama R. R.....	115¼	
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.....	67¾	
300	Chi. & R. I. R.R.s60	61	
250	do.....	61¾	
450	do.....	61¾	
50	do.....b30	61¾	
50	do.....s10	61¾	
50	do.....s30	61¾	
50	Ind. & Cin. R.R....	60	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	N. Y. State 6s...	103	
1,000	N.Y.& H.R.R.7s.	92	
3,000	N. & C. R.R. 8s..	80	
2,500	Atl. M. In. S'p '58	92	
20	Marine Bank.....	55	
10	American Ex. Bk..	107¼	
13	Bk. of the S. of N.Y.	102¾	
20	Bank of New-York	106½	
10	Bank of Commerce.	100¾	
2	Citizens' Bank.....	103	
10	N. World F. Ins. Co.	96¾	
10	L. Isl. Fire Ins. Co.	107	
25	Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	154	
10	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	114¼	
15	Gallatin F. Ins. Co..	93¾	
20	Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	102	
25	Second-av. R.R....	99¾	

FRIDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The week's later news from Europe, *viâ* St. Johns, to Feb. 5, came rather unlooked for this morning. The political and market advices were, if anything, a disappointment both ways. The Queen's Speesh to the British Parliament unsettled the Funds, instead of affording assurances of Continental quiet. The Cotton market is up, when a further decline would have created no surprise. The details of the news will probably be here to-morrow by steamer *Africa*, which steamer sailed from Liverpool the same day the *Prince Albert* left Galway. The cautious temper of the Queen's Speech increases the interest now felt to hear from LOUIS NAPOLEON on the opening of the French Chambers on Monday, Feb. 7. The English Funds are down nearly one ⅛ cent., and the French one and a half ⅛ cent. as compared with the previous arrival. Our American Securities in London are quoted firmer. The mails by the *America*, received this morning, though a week older than the present news, bring some orders for Railway Bonds and Stocks. About $20,000 New-York Centrals were taken to-day for London, and the Illinois Centrals are higher by ¼@¾ ⅛ cent. on the advices. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes from London:

"Our Stock market has been unsettled during the past week, consequent upon the distrust felt as to the course of European politics. The effect has been to cause intending purchasers to suspend operations, and to induce speculators to close accounts open as much as possible; hence we have an increased supply of money offering on Loans. Money cannot be lent on Consols, even at 1 ⅛ cent., and 2@2¼ ⅛ cent. is freely accepted by lenders on Railroad Securities. In the discount market the rate is 2½@2¾ ⅛ cent. Consols close 95½@95¾ for Money and Account. We have had a steady market during the past week for American Securities; no large amount of Bonds or Shares are pressing, and we note an increasing disposition to take the best class of Railway Bonds for investment. 90¾ has been freely paid for Pennsylvania First Mortgage; New-York Central 7 ⅛ cent. have brought 94¾, and the 6 ⅛ cent. 85¾. The Michigan Central Company having put itself into a financially sound position, confidence in its Bonds is becoming more manifest, and we note purchases at 86, with but few Bonds offering. Illinois Shares remain without alteration, at 34 discount, notwithstanding the advance to 28 discount, reported from New-York. Freeland Bonds are in demand, at 84, but sellers are asking higher rates."

The news had less effect on the Stock Exchange here, to-day, than usual on a decided change in the English Funds. One reason for this is found in the circumstance that the Jobbers are more equally balanced in their views and movements than customary. If anything we had a *Bull* market on receipt of the advices, and as the supply of Money on the Street and at Bank eased up very palpably yesterday, and so continued to-day, prices gave way in only a few instances, while in others they were even stronger than on Thursday. This afternoon, Reading shares sold as high as 50¼ ⅛ cent.; Galena, 68¾; Rock Island, 61¾, (closing at 61½@¾); Cumberland Coal 24¾ ⅛ cent., and Illinois Central 67¾ ⅛ cent. The last price of New-York Central was 78¾ bid, 78¾ asked. The general Share market left off firm, with no abatement in the support which for some days past has been shown to Reading, Rock Island and Cumberland. Pacific Mail was a little lower on seller's option than yesterday, while Panama was scarce at 115½ cash. The amount of business in New-York Central is not, at present, as large as usual. The transfers reopen on 23d inst., when, after the settlement of a large number of their maturing contracts, more activity is anticipated. In Railway Bonds improved prices were paid for New-York Centrals and Illinois Centrals. State Stocks were firm, at the close, for Missouri Sixes, but otherwise only steady. The sales of United States new loan were at 102¾ ⅛ cent., equal to only 101.95 ⅛ cent. net as awarded at Washington. The most notable feature in the market is the increased firmness in the Stocks connected with the Coal trade. The calculation seems to be indulged that the increase of tonnage through the present year will extend equally to the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawanna Anthracite fields, and to the Bituminous Coal of the Cumberland region. The recent advance in the dividends of the Pennsylvania Coal Company from 6 to 7 ⅛ cent, ⅛ annum has added to the firmness of Delaware and Hudson, the dividends of which, now 7 ⅛ cent., may be raised to 8 ⅛ cent. next Summer. A Philadelphia telegraphic dispatch, to-day, reports the Reading tonnage, this week, at 23,000 tons.

The Money movement of the day is quite moderate, and the present signs of the Street are to easier terms, except, perhaps, for what is called fair single-name paper, not so current at Bank as through last Summer and Fall. Demand loans are had at 5 ⅛ cent., and prime indorsed bills are discounted at 6 ⅛ cent. if within 60@90 days, and 7 ⅛ cent. at 4@6 months. Some of the leading Discount Brokers are lenders of Money on call at 5 ⅛ cent. in the absence of a full supply of choice paper at 6@7 ⅛ cent. The steamer tomorrow for Southampton and Bremen is only partially availed for remittances; Exchange is 109½@109¾. About $100,000 in Gold is engaged for this packet. The Sub-Treasury received $85,600 for Customs, inclnded in the day's business of $184,414 inward end $180,912 disbursed. Balance this afternoon, $6,647,623.

The completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road across the State of Missouri is the first through connection between the great rivers Mississippi and Missouri. This East and West line is intercepted by the North Missouri Road from St. Louis, which gives that city a railway communication with the upper counties of the State bordering on or near the Missouri River never before enjoyed. The river navigation being at all times dangerous, and somewhat tedious, the new improvement is every way an important one, and it ought to prove remunerative to the Boston projectors, as its completion certainly does secure the interest on their own and the Bonds of the State incurred in building it.

The Colonial Bank in London advise their correspondents in this City that £7,800 of the fraudulent bills made as from Barbedoes, had been presented and refused as counterfeit, up to the close of the *America's* mail. The German *Commercial Gazette* of this City gives the following account of the transaction:

"Several months ago a German named HENRY LANE, or LANAR, arrived in this country from Europe, pretending to have lost considerable money, and wishing to regain part of his loss in this country. He was quite well recommended by houses of the highest standing in Europe to parties in this city, and thus found no difficulty in gaining, under the assumed name of 'Henry Law,' the confidence of some of the largest houses, amongst them the banking-house of G. H. VON BAUR & Co., which did not hesitate to advance a large amount on a shipment of produce to Antigua. The returns, however, were not forthcoming, as promised by Law. Messrs. VON BAUR became pressing in their demands, when the next steamer from Havana brought a genuine draft for $1,800, which they sold promptly. A few days later Law called on VON BAUR & Co., and asked them to purchase a draft from the branch of the Colonial Bank in Antigua on the Home Institution in London for £2,000, to which Messrs. VON BAUR readily acquiesced. This draft, which proved a forgery, was sold by VON BAUR, without indorsement, to L. VON HOFFMANN & Co., and the proceeds paid over to Law, who also managed to sell through various exchange brokers forged paper to the extent of £12,000, to different importing houses, amongst others to DE VASSER £4,000, which loss will fall on the buyers. This affair will probably terminate in a law-suit of considerable interest to the mercantile community, as Messrs. VON HOFFMANN intend proceeding against Messrs. VON BAUR for the amount of the draft bought from them, without indorsement, while the latter disclaim every responsibility, on the ground that the forgery was unknown to them, and that, by buying a draft without indorsement, VON HOFFMANN waived the right of claim against the preceding holder. Besides the above £2,000, L. VON HOFFMANN & Co. bought further £4,000 of the same paper from different parties."

The Springfield Illinois correspondent of the *Chicago Press* states that—

"Governor MATTESON's attorneys propose to submit a bill for the consideration of the Legislature, the provisions of which are substantially as follows: Security to be furnished within thirty days for the repayment, within five years, of the full amount of the bonds, coupons, interest, stock and gold obtained from the State by the funding the uncanceled canal checks. The bonds in the hands of the Auditor as security for the circulation of the State Bank at Shawneetown to remain until other security can from time to time be substituted. The Governor's counsel recommend this line of action under the legal conviction that he is liable for the amount of the loss, no matter how he became possessed of the checks upon which the securities and coin were obtained, and state that the offer is in no way to be regarded as an evidence of the culpability of their client."

The same correspondent says:

"Mr. BROWNING has for some days been at work upon the books in the office of the Fund Commissioner, and by the evidence thus far dug out of their pages, it now seems certain that another leak, out of which $70,000 principal, and an equal or greater amount in interest, has escaped into somebody's pockets, has been discovered."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 16th inst., states that the assets of the Ohio Life and Trust Company have finally been placed in the possession of Messrs. KILBREATH & BERMELIN, the Trustees appointed by the Superior Court.

"The inventory includes everything in the office, from the desks at which countless thousands in the way of money transactions have been discussed, and indorsed or rejected, to the dozen 'scratchers' that erased a blot upon the pages, or corrected an error. Books, papers and pigeon-holes, tables, blanks, passbooks, balance sheets, and blank paper, have been handed over by Sheriff MATHERS to his successors. The amount of cash which passes into the hands of the trustees is $15,691 66. The bills payable, including notes, checks, and other evidences of debt, foot up $502,732 27. Against this sum there are no inconsiderable off-sets. Some of the notes are secured by mortgage upon lands in various sections of the State, which may be valuable in time. Of the total amount $150,000 is put down as due from the State of Ohio. In addition to the assets mentioned above, the following railroad and other bonds have been handed over to the trustees:

171 coupons, 7 ⅛ cent., Cleve. & Pitts. R.....	$5,985
3 bonds Knox County, Ohio, $100 each.....	300
2 shares Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R.....	200
3 bonds Decatur County, Indiana.....	3,000
10 bonds Great Western R.....	10,000
100 bonds Nor. & Worcester R., $100 each.....	10,000
1 bond Treveston Coal Company.....	1,000
2 bonds Ind. & Cin. R.....	2,000
8 construction bonds O. & M. R.....	8,000
12 bonds Hampfield R.....	6,000
10 bonds Toledo & Illinois R.....	5,000
8 bonds Florida Freeland R.....	8,000
38 bonds (3d mortgage) Cleve. & Pitts. R....	38,000
350 shares Cleve. & Pitts. R.....	17,500
13 bonds Jeffersonville, Indiana.....	13,000
15 bonds Fort Wayne & Southern R.....	15,000
31 bonds Tiffin & Fort Wayne R.....	31,000
66 income bonds Marietta & Cin. R.....	66,000
20 income bonds Cleve. & Pitts. R.....	20,000
Dividend bonds Cleve. & Pitts. R.....	20,000
153 bonds (2d mortgage) Marietta & Cin. R....	153,000
100 bonds Cin. Ham. & Dayton R.....	100,000
192 bonds Hillsborough & Cin R.....	192,000
51 Junc. R. bonds, (with individual guaranty..	51,000
67 Knox Co. bonds, with coupons due Jan. 4, '58	6,700
3 City of Cin. bonds (two coupons due).....	3,000
4 City of Covington bonds.....	4,000
9 bonds Township of Dayton.....	4,500
30 Henderson & Nashville R. bonds.....	30,000
1 bond of Fayette County, Ky.....	1,000
5 bonds of Boyle County, Ky.....	5,000
2 bonds Clarke County, Ohio.....	2,000
200 bonds (4th mort.) Cleve. & Pitts. R.....	200,000
200 shares Cin. Cleve. & Delhi Plank Road Co	10,000
14 shares Mad., Peru & Indianapolis R.....	700
771 shares Mad River & Lake Erie R.....	38,550
60 shares Vin. Branch State Bank of Indiana.	3,000
Total.....	$1,084,435

A portion of these bonds are good for their face while the balance are depreciated or worthless. What proportion belongs to each class, the present market value can determine. No accurate estimate can be formed of the present cash value of the assets. Upon their face they foot up as follows, exclusive of the Cleveland and Buffalo property:

Railroad and other bonds, good and bad..	$1,054,435 00
Bills payable, of all kinds.....	502,731 27
Cash on hand.....	15,991 66
Country lands, at $2 50 per acre.....	10,590 00
Three city lots, estimated.....	10,000 00
Total assets.....	$1,623,647 93

In addition to the assets here, there is an amount greater or less, but how much is not known, locked up by attachment in the State of New-York, which, if ever made available to the creditors here, will be, at some day probably far distant, after a hard fought legal contest. It is understood, however, that the Trustees have secured able counsel in New-York City, to protect the rights and interests of the creditors."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port.	$2,194,173	$1,299,128	$765,519
Thrown on market...	2,253,916	1,893,536	971,857
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$20,627,596	$7,216,116	$18,466,348
Thrown on market.	20,940,361	9,309,276	19,285,735

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	412	$132,206	24	$6,324	170	$40,441
Man. of Cotton.	817	154,881	140	18,814	534	98,333
Man. of Silk..	239	185,880	7	4,713	67	41,297
Man. of Flax..	310	168,428	20	5,241	258	52,221
Miscellaneous..	316	77,851	23	11,081	2,067	18,319
Total.....	2,394	$719,546	214	$45,973	3,096	$251,811
		45,973				719,546
Total Entered.....		$765,519	Total Marketed...			$971,157

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES $1,000 COUPON BONDS, IN sums to suit, for sale at Board prices, adding ⅛ commission.
THOMPSON BROS.,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1856.

Real Estate—THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. BLEECKER'S large sale of Mount Morris lots came off to-day. We report as follows:

The lot on the southeast corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, WM. DEMING, $650. The lot adjoining, on the east side of said avenue, CHAS. EMMONS, $650. The next lot, PETER O'NEIL, $640. The next, HOWELL SMITH, $630.

The adjoining two lots in the rear of above, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, RALPH MARSH, $460 each. The next, EMMONS, $450. The next, J. W. FERROWS, $450.

One lot adjoining the southwest corner of west new avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, CHAS. H. WHEELER, $760.

One lot south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 100 feet west of above new avenue, EMMONS, $600. The next, same, $575. The next H. SMITH, $570. The next, same, $550.

One lot on the northwest corner of Sixth-avenua and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. WHEELER, $755.

One lot on the northeast corner of same, and opposite above, PATRICK H. PEPPER, $725. The next adjoining, on the east side Sixth-avenue, F. SMITH, $600. The next, EMMONS, $575. The next, HENRY BURR, $570.

The lot on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, H. M. FORRESTER, $750. The next adjoining, west side, same, $600. The next two, BURR, $560 each.

The first lot in the rear of above, south side One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, BURR, $425.

One lot on the southeast corner Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, PEPPER, $730. The next three on the east side of avenue, same, $625 each.

The first two lots in rear of above, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, same, $405 each. The next two, EMMONS, $400 each. The next 20 lots extending east to the Sixth-avenue lots, west side, WRIGHT, $390 each.

The lot on the northwest corner of Sixth-avenna and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, $770. The next three, $580, $580, and $575—all JONATHAN FAIRBOTHER.

The lot next adjoining the northeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenna, EMMONS, $580. The next adjoining same, $560. The next four, B. C. WENDELL, $525 each.

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, O'NEIL, $550. The next three adjoining, W. S. WRIGHT, $500 each.

The first four lots in rear of above, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, together with thirteen lots on south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 100 feet east of Sixth-avenue—WRIGHT, $400 each.

One lot on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenne and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, BURR, $475. The next six adjoining, WRIGHT, $310 each. The remaining corner, southwest of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, MICHAEL SHERMAN, $455.

The six through (12) lots adjoining and in rear of above, ROBERT UBBER, $230 each; (so given to us, but we presume should be $330 each.) The next two through (4) lots, F. A. GUION, $345 each. The next through lot which is in rear of the new avenua lots, same, $385 each.

The lot in front of above, on the northeast corner of the east new avenue and One-Hundred and Twenty-second-street, $800; and the remaining seven on that front $650 each, Mr. WHEELER.

The lot on the northeast corner of One-Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, SHERMAN, $495. The next three, GUION, $330 each. The two street lots in rear of above, NICHOLSON, $350 each.

With the exception of a few gores this was all that was sold by Mr. B. to-day.

There was other property struck down to-day, which we shall report hereafter if we ascertain that they were *bona fide* sales.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold three lots on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 105 feet east of Fourth-avenue, for $5,000 per lot—to be improved upon.

Also, two lots south side of Sixty-fifth-street, about 400 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $2,400 per lot.

Also, two lots south side of Sixth-sixth-street, about 500 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $2,400 per lot.

Also 6 lots in Carmansville, One Hondred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets, about 250 feet west of Eleventh-avenue: all for $2,400.

Also, a piece of land on the south side of Ninety-fonrth-street, 430 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 61 feet front and rear, half the block in depth, for $3,000.

A. C. LOOMIS reports the sale of three lots on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, commencing 435 feet next of Fifth-avenue, for $7,500 per lot. First-class brown-stone front houses to be erected thereon by JOSIAH F. KENDALL, Esq. Also the sale of four lots on the north side of Ninety-second, commencing 300 feet east of Fifth-avenue for $1,450 per lot.

W. H. FRANKLIN sold the 2½-story brick store on the front, and the 2½-story brick buildings on the rear, and lot of ground, No. 305 Pearl-street, near Ferry-street. Lot 25 feet 3 inches front, by 124 feet 5 inches on one side and 118 feet 8 inches on the other; and the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot of ground No. 68 Cliff-street, immediately in the rear of the above. Lot 25 feet 2 inches front by 76 feet 11 inches on one side and 72 feet 8 inches on the other. LOSING, SCHULTZ & Co., $20,500.

We report the sale of six lots, the southeast corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue; three adjoining lots on the avenue, and the first street lot in the rear; together with one more lot on the south side of Sixty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, for the sum of $47,500.

Also of 32 lots, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, 8 on Eighth-avenue, and 12 on each street, for $41,500.

ADRIAN H. MULLER sold two frame hooses and lats, Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-street, together 46x100; together $6,000. House and lot No. 150 Baxter-street, 25x69, $5,700. Leasehold premises Nos. 21, 23 and 23½ Clarke, and No. 3 Dominick-street, being corner of said steets, 50x75, $3,950. Honse and lot No. 239 Centre-street, 25x64, $6,350. Farm at Newtown, L. I., 20 acres, $12,600.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,500 balee at unchanged prices—holders demanded an advance but it was not conceded. The *Prince Albert's* advices had no effect upon the market. The sales of the week add up 67,000 bales, and the receipts of the week 60,500, against 67,500 last year. Exports of the week 56,000 bales, making the total exports to date 907,500. Increased receipts at this port 336,000 bales, ditto; at all Southern ports, 1,011,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 18.

The *Courier* of this morning states the receipts of COTTON for the week at 15,750 bales, and the increased receipts at all the ports to latest mail dates at 1,021,500 bales. Sterling EXCHANGE, 108¾@109; Exchange on New-York, ¼ ⅛ cent. premium. FREIGHTS nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR firm. Sales 300 bbls., at $6 for extra quality. WHEAT steady, at $1 38@$1 40 for Red; White, $1 70. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels, at 77c. @79c. for Yellow. WHISKY firm at 28c.@29c.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,500 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for middling; sales of the week 23,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 22,500 bales, against 35,500 for the corresponding week of last year. Stock in port, 288,500 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 17.

COTTON unchanged. Sales, to-day, 8,500 bales. FLOUR steady.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2316. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Necessity for Recognizing the Juarez Government—Effect of the President's Special Message—The Investigating Committees—The Tariff—The Illinois Marshalship Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 20.

Dr. JOSE W. SMITH, of Acapulco, has arrived here from Mexico with highly important dispatches, and is stopping at WILLARD'S Hotel. He is the personal friend of General ALVAREZ, who is now ready for the field with six thousand men, if he had arms and ammunition. He converses freely and frankly relative to affairs in Mexico. He brought home the report of the Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, the Special Agent of the United States, who went to Mexico two months ago to ascertain the condition of affairs there.

The general feeling among the best informed is, that the Liberal cause is lost forever, and the supremacy of France and England established in Mexico, unless the Government of the United States acts immediately. Nineteen-twentieths of the people are with the Liberals, but they are without the capital, and have no arms and ammunition to make their power effectual. It is believed fully that a recognition by the United States would give the Liberal Government moral support, such as would lead England immediately to abandon her intervention for the Church Party. In that event the Liberals would have little difficulty in disposing of MIRAMON, and the only remaining trouble would be in shaking off the influences of France and Spain.

MIRAMON was really preparing to march on Vera Cruz, but the expectation was that his force would be pretty well exhausted, if not cut to pieces, before he arrived there.

As you were months ago informed, Señor MATA has long had full powers to negotiate a treaty at once on behalf of the Juarez Government. You are also aware that the President has been expected to decide upon the recognition of one Government or the other as soon as he received CHURCHWELL'S report. As the information now received makes it the duty of the President to immediately recognize the Juarez Government, it is presumed that Señor MATA will be at once received and the treaty negotiated. Señor MATA has been in New-York, but will doubtless be here to-morrow.

The general sentiment in Congress relative to the President's Special Message on Friday is disgust at its additional and remarkable evidence of his imbecility and fear of shouldering the responsibility belonging to the Executive. Its immediate practical effect is to reduce considerably the number of those who were disposed to vote for the passage of the Thirty Million bill.

The Speaker has appointed the following Committee to investigate the charges of corruption in the Committee on Accounts, made in the TIMES correspondence: Messrs. NICHOLS, WINSLOW, EUSTIS, WHITELY and CLARK B. COCHRANE. The appointment of EUSTIS is very singular. His integrity is undoubted, but the knowledge of the fact that his wedding is on hand just now should have relieved him of this duty. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, a most sterling man, was asked by the friends of the investigation, but the Speaker failed to appoint him. Still, the Committee is a fair one. It certainly cannot be accused of being blood-thirsty. A summons is now out for witnesses, and the case is to proceed immediately.

It is understood that the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report some Tariff bill to get the subject before the House. There are some intimations that a leading Democratic Senator may take grounds for a revival of the Tariff of 1846, with the free list of 1857. If this is done, it is almost certain to be carried.

The Sherman Committee have agreed to report to-morrow, making Majority and Minority Reports. The resolutions of the Majority, it is said will exonerate Secretary TOUCEY from all blame, while they condemn improper practices which have grown up at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The minority, I understand, will charge fraud and corruption generally, implicating perhaps the President himself. The testimony discloses some queer documents under the signature of the President and various other officials.

The Cullom Committee will report on Tuesday, disclosing, however, nothing startling. Gen. CULLOM will not have suffered much from the investigation, though one of his subordinates, Mr. TYLER, it is rumored, will appear in no enviable light.

The report of Mr. MILES, recommending a removal of the desks from the Representative Hall, is generally approved, and will likely be adopted. He will move to take it up to-morrow.

I am informed to-night, upon good authority, that the President has prepared a veto of the bill granting lands to States for agricultural colleges. The objection is the same as PIERCE'S, against elemosynary grants.

A rich scene occurred here last evening. The readers of the TIMES are aware that D. B. MARTIN has been exposing certain fraude on the part of PINE, United States Marshal for Northern Illinois. JOHN T. LITTLE was dispatched to this city to enter PINE'S defence. MARTIN was informed by several members of the Cabinet that LITTLE was very abusive of him. He, in return, on Friday, published LITTLE'S letter recommending him (MARTIN) in the highest terms. Last evening, just as MARTIN was leaving his hotel to fill an engagement with Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS, he was arrested by Officer REYNOLDS with a search warrant issued upon the oath of LITTLE, that MARTIN had in his possession valuable papers, abstracted from the Marshal's Office and belonging to the Government. MARTIN surrendered, when his pockets were searched. The Officer then proceeded to MARTIN'S room, accompanied by LITTLE, where they read all of MARTIN'S private correspondence, including letters from his wife. H. S. FITCH, Esq., son of Senator FITCH, was also present and reading MARTIN'S correspondence. The object appeared to be to ascertain the names of the parties engaged in having PINE removed.

After a careful reading of MARTIN'S letters the parties proceeded to the room of Mr. CHANDLER, a particular friend of Senator DOUGLAS and there overhauled his private correspondence. To-day a warrant was procured and sent to New-York for the arrest of LITTLE on a charge of perjury. He having left in the afternoon train for your City, a requisition will be sent for him to-morrow. I also learn that Officers REYNOLDS and FERGUSON will be arrested on a charge of corruption. Several distinguished gentlemen are interesting themselves in the matter, and there is no telling where it will end.

The attempt is making to break the force of the complaints against PINE, by impeaching the witness MARTIN, late book-keeper to the Marshal.

Mr. LITTLE, a deputy from the office of the Marshal has arrived here to defend PINE.

PINE, in an article in his paper which appeared on the 13th inst., charges MARTIN with being a hired defamer of him, he (MARTIN) being induced to bring charges against him in order to avenge himself for being discharged as book-keeper.

It is a little singular that this man LITTLE gave MARTIN letters of introduction to several persons here, and one which MARTIN has filed with his charges against PINE, wherein LITTLE states emphatically that MARTIN resigned his place in the Marshal's office for the reason that the Marshal's treatment of him was not in accordance with his high sense of honor.

ELIAS ST. JOHN, of Arizona, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, and leaves for San Francisco in the steamer of Monday. He will be remembered as the hero of the desperate encounter with Mexican robbers at an Overland Mail station, the facts of which I noticed a few weeks ago. The appointment undoubtedly is a very judicious one.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The Committee of Ways and Means have directed their Chairman to report in favor of taking a census in Kansas, and also adversely to the establishment of a branch mint in New-York.

Mr. HENDRICKS, Commissioner of the Land Office, does not, as stated, intend to resign that position.

The report that Dr. TATE is to be transferred from sixth to fifth auditor of the Treasury, and that Senator JONES, of Iowa, is to take the former place, is untrue.

The receipts into the Treasury, last week, were $1,566,000. The amount on deposit is $9,312,000, and the net balance on hand is $4,807,000.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 20.

By the treaty recently ratified by the Senate, the United States acquire about 10,000,000 of acres of land from the Yankton band of Dacotah Indians, who are to be placed on a tribal reservation, and the President is authorized to give them lands in severalty. Instead of being intrusted with large amounts of money, as has heretofore been the case with other Indians, they are to be supplied with stock, agricultural implements, farm houses, and whatever else may be necessary to advance them in civilization. This treaty was negotiated with the Yankton band by Mr. MIX, at that time Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as was also the treaty with the Senecas at Tonawanda recently ratified. They are to remain where they now are, the lands in the West to which they have an inchoate claim under a former treaty are to be sold, and the proceeds applied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the purchase of homes in their present locality. It will be recollected that the lands with which they parted in Western New-York were sold to the whites.

A memorial, signed by the iron men of Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania, is soon to be presented to Congress, praying for the passage of Senator FITCH'S bill for the construction of national vessels and buildings of American iron. It is already signed by the leading members of the trade, and, if time permits, will be presented with fifty thousand signers before the adjournment of Congress.

An effort will be made in the Senate this week to take up the Arizona Territorial bill. In the event of its passage in that body, it is considered that its chances in the House will be better than heretofore.

The Select Committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the House Committee on Accounts, consists of Messrs. NICHOLS, WINSLOW, EUSTIS, WHITELEY and CLARK B. COCHRANE.

The Select Committee on the Navy Department and Navy-yards are not able to agree on a report. Messrs. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and RITCHIE will submit a statement, and Messrs. BOCOCK and GROESBECK will unite in another, while Mr. READY will have something to say in a third paper. The Committee are divided politically.

It is said that a portion of the troops in Utah will be ordered to the southern boundery of New-Mexico.

The Northern papers having founded an editorial on a verbal misprint in Senator CHANDLER'S speech of Thursday last, wherein he is made to say: "From the Captain-General of Cuba to the lowest Cuban, bribery is universal," it should be stated that the Senator said to the lowest "Tidewaiter."

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE NEW CORRUTION INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE ENCOUNTERED—WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE PROVED, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

The man who attempts to proba the ulcer of Congressional corruption undertakes a herculean task. Of that fact the TIMES and its Washington correspondent acquired a realizing sense two years ago. Whoever prefers charges upon which investigation is demanded must do so with the full knowledge that every trick which party organization or personal malignity can devise will be brought to bear to defeat a fair, straightforward and honest exposition of the transaction. Especially is this so if the presiding officer of the House of Representatives is aware that the member supposed to be guilty is of his own party,—unless the Speaker is known to be an imoartial man, who will never swerve a hairs-breadth from the line of strict duty, in order the better to serve the party which elevated him to the chair. Past experience has taught us how easy it is to appoint a Committee of Investigation apparently honest upon its face, but which those behind the scenes can see at a glance is specially framed with a view to screening an accused party, or to confining the inquiry to the narrowest possible limits.

But he who ventures the blow at corruption has even more than all this to contend with, in the hesitation and morel cowardice of the honest members of the body whose duty it is to aid him in the exposition of official rascality. These are always ready enough to whisper private counsels into the ear of a correspondent,—to urge the exposure of this or that piece of official delinquency; but when a man is bold enough to strike the first open blow, and thus draw upon himself the malignant hate of the whole tribe of official villains with their myriad of pimps and tools of all grades, the Honorable gentlemen are sure to flinch. They seem to think it an agreeable duty for a member of the Press to undertake the work, and they cry "Good! good!" in smothered tones, within their coat-sleeves; but as to sustaining his hands by an open, bold front, and by defiant notice to the personal friends and party associates of the guilty man that they do not intend to permit him to escape by trickery,—*that* is something they never dream of until forced into it by the demands of public sentiment rolling back here through the Press.

I regret to say that this is especially true of the Republican Party, who might take a lesson or two from the Democracy. The latter never fail to stand by their thieves long as there is shadow of hope for escape. This they may do, even without any love for the rascal who has disgraced them, but for the purpose of preventing the disgrace from being fastened upon the party. Let it be known, however, that there is shadow of chance to fix the stain of suspicion upon a member of the Opposition, and the hall rings with instant accusation. In such a case, the least breath of suspicion affords proof as strong as Holy Writ, and even the private expression of opinion by a member that there are a number of men in Congress who will permit nothing to pass unless they are paid for it, is abundant ground for his expulsion? The witnesses then are all upright, trustworihy men. The fact that they have themselves been guilty of violating the law against "Bribery," invalidates their testimony not the least; but when it is supposed that the evidence is to affect Democratic members, their colleagues are swift in denouncing in advance the men who are *expected* to testify. Thus, yesterday, when a Committee was moved to inquire into charges publicly made by your correspondent, an honorable gentleman opposed it upon the ground that the chief witness (not yet examined) had sworn lately that a letter which he signed (under duress, he it remembered) a year ago was untrue! It is not difficult to perceive that whoever informed Mr. SICKLES of these facts, and suggested his interposition, must have been aware of the damaging character of the testimony to be expected, and the existing necessity of attempting its invalidation by decrying the witnesses. Let me add that I do not complain of Mr. S., but of those who betrayed him into a position, which I do not believe he will assume or maintain after the facts all appear. I understand that this is to be the geme of the defence. They rely entirely upon the fact that the principal witnesses were induced, several months ago to sign letters declaring in substance that nobody had been guilty of improper conduct. Possibly a whitewashing committee might venture to report that the signing of these letters should invalidate the testimony of the parties *under oath*. The public, however, will take a different view of the case. Meantime, let the facts be distinctly remembered. These witnesses had a claim against the House which had to pass the Committee on Accounts. It was referred to one member of that Committee for action. An hour's examination should have been amply sufficient to settle the question whether or no it ought to be allowed. The member having it in hand failed to act upon it *at all* for so long a time that the claimants became impatient. One of them saw the member frequently, and states that at last he made a bargain to *pay* him to pass the account. Soon after the account *was* passed, although for less than the original bill. Subsequently, the member demanded his $400—at least, so the claimant states. It was refused him because the bill had been cut down.

It will be seen that there could have been no excuse for withholding the payment of the $6,000 that the Committee had already allowed. It was the duty of the Clerk of the House to have paid that at once. He did *not* do so; but, on one pretext or another, deferred it *for months after the adjournment of Congress*. Can any one show an honest reason for this delay? In the meantime the claim was transferred to another party, a Mr. THOMSON, of this city, who expressed his belief that the $6,000 ordered paid was withheld because of the refusal to pay the $400 demanded by the member of the Committee on Accounts. He charged this openly. Mark the sequel. The disbursing subordinate of the Clerk of the House then addressed a letter to the claimant threatening not to pay the $6,000, *ordered* paid months before, so long as his charges of improper conduct were not retracted. This letter accompanied drafts of others—which the claimant and his assignee were requested to sign—exonerating everybody. They felt that they were in the hands of an unscrupulous party, who would withhold their money unless they acceded to his demand. Acting under the same impulse which induces one to give up his purse to the highwayman, who with pistol at one's head demands "Your money or your life," they signed copies of these letters, retaining the originals.

Can an intelligent public fail to understand this conspiracy? Will any one pretend to believe that the statements now made by these witnesses under oath, can be invalidated by the fact that they signed the general certificates of character aforesaid when *not* under oath, and when the alternative presented was the failure to obtain a large amount of money long since due, and for want of which they were suffering? So far from invalidating their sworn statements, honest men will see in this transaction evidence of conscious guilt upon the part of others than the claimants, and clearest admission of the necessity for protecting somebody else, in advance, by one of the flimsiest of schemes. It is very evident that the old game of impeaching the witnesses is to be the main dependence of the defence. But the public will ask what business the Clerk of the House had to withhold peyment of money to the claimant, because the latter had reflected upon a member of the House, and will instantly decide that so arbitrary a proceeding could not have been ventured except from more powerful considerations than the mere necessity of protecting the reputation of an honorable (!) member from the imputations of a private citizen, to make whom infamous is now to be the chief office of the defence.

Be assured that I have not undertaken again the hazardous effort to expose Congressional corruption without fully considering the difficulties in the wey of securing justice. Before venturing a step I fortified myself by evidence that I fully believe would be sufficient to insure conviction in any Court of justice, and before an honest jury. I submitted the case to more than one member of the House, who were satisfied that the evidence in my possession made its exposition a duty, and one of whom pledged himself to move the investigation if I thought proper to make the public accusation. That he failed to do so was not because he doubts the sufficiency of the testimony, or the propriety of investigation. Let us wait a little, however, watch the progress of events, and note the results. When these are announced it will be time enough, if necessary, to examine and decide whether those who promised to secure impartial and thorough inquiry, have acted in good faith and with the ordinary prudence and sagacity which every constituency has the right to expect of its representatives.

It will take the fashionable world some time to get over the "jam" of Thursday night, when Lord and Lady NAPIER were complimented with a sort of farewell ball. You have already received a full description of the gay and brilliant scene, and nothing upon that score, therefore, is left for my pen. The occasion certainly was an ovation, and no one could fail to see that its purpose of expressing regret at the prospective departure of the distinguished guests was heartfelt. Few there are who, in so short a residence at Washington, ever made so many and warm friends, and wove so many social ties not to be severed without pain. It was not surprising, therefore, that so gay and brilliant a company assembled to do them honor.

In one respect, however, the affair was a most miserable failure. I believe the opinion is universal that the management of its details, so far as they relate to the dancing hall and supper-room, were shockingly devised. In the first place, instead of devoting the entire dining hall of WILLARD'S Hotel into a dancing room, thus giving the eighteen hundred persons in attendance room enough to move about with comfort, one-half the hall was curtained off as a supper-room. It would have been much better to dispense altogether with the supper, unless it could have been served in some other part of the building. The supper itself, as set at first by GAUTIER, the Washington *restaurateur*, made a very pretty display; but when the first rush of the crowd was over, the hundreds who were still unserved had to fight for reluctant plates of oysters and terrapin over a table covered with fragments, and a clean fork, spoon, or wine-glass, was something almost impossible to be obtained.

The wine, which should have been abundant, came along grudgingly, and the thirsty man was compelled to call for it repeatedly and make it distinctly understood that he *would* have it, before the bottle of "Newark Cider" could be coaxed through the little trap-window of the wine room. In short, the supper-room was the scene of a magnificent fraud, and the subject of very general denunciation by those who had paid their $10 with the expectation of sharing in an entertainment worthy of the occasion. Who is responsible in the premises I do not know; but the understanding is that the Messrs. WILLARD received the entire sum paid in for tickets, undertaking to get up the ball therefor in handsome style. If so they must have made a handsome speculation out of the affair, and they should have afforded the guests an entertainment of the highest order. Even the music, perched away in one corner of the dining-hall, was weak and inefficient. The dancers at the upper end of the hall could scarcely distinguish a note. It was an economical arrangement certainly, but a decent regard for the obligations which had been assumed by those who undertook to get up the affair would have sent North for Dodworth's, or some other of the splendid Bands whose services are always to be had for such an occasion. Let us hope that if another opportunity occurs the Washington landlords will endeavor to retrieve the disgrace which this affair has entailed, despite the best efforts of the distinguished managers of the ball, who doubtless did the best they could to insure success in all respects.

S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported on the memorial of EDWARD K. COOPER and associates, asking an exclusive grant of the Island or Key of Nevassa, in the Carribean Sea, and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SAWARD presented the memorial of E. K. COLLINS, asking for the balance due them for Atlantic Mail Service. Referred to the Post-Office Committee.

The Senate, after some discussion, agreed to rescind the 11 o'clock hour of meeting order, and instead thereof to meet at noon, work hard, and sit as long as they can, without holding evening sessions.

Messrs. DAVIS, HALE, and others, on both sides of the chamber, declared that they never saw any good come out of after-dinner meetings.

The special order coming up, Mr. MASON moved to postpone it and take up the bill placing the naval and military forces at the President's discretion, as asked in his Message.

Mr. HUNTER insisted on the Appropriation bill instead, and obtained the floor, but gave way for the presentation of reports.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, read a lengthened report from the Committee on Pensions, relative to what is called the Old Soldiers' Pension bill, and moved the Senate concur in it.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, objected to voting without consideration, and moved that 10,000 copies be printed. Agreed to.

Several other Committee reports were offered, when Mr. WADE moved to postpone the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and take up the Homestead bill.

Mr. HUNTER claimed the floor on the former bill.

The Chair overruled him.

Mr. HUNTER asked Senators to consider how it was possible for the appropriation bills to be passed, when they continually put them aside and incur the likelihood of an extra session to discuss favorite measures.

Finally the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, by a vote of 31 against 25.

The question recurred on Mr. PUGH'S amendment to consolidate the smaller missions.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, after a discussion, withdrew his previous amendments, leaving only the following words as a proviso to the final section: "That no other Minister, Ambassador, Envoy or Commissioner shall be entitled to any compensation during the fiscal year."

The object of the amendment, and the feature of the debate which ensued on it, were to prevent the President from appointing more Ministers without the consent of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to by 32 again 115.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, moved an amendment that no Minister shall be entitled to a higher rate of exchange than ten per cent. on the nominal amount of his salary. In China it had reached the enormous difference of forty-two per cent.

Messrs. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and MALLORY, of Florida, showed that it was necessary to allow the current rate of exchange, else it is equivalent to reducing their salaries. Mr. TOOMBS said that, strict economist as he is, he considered that there is nothing to retrench in the salaries of foreign ministers. They are already insufficient in many places to sustain them as American citizens should live, and he would rather vote to increase than diminish them.

Mr. BUTLER said the controversy to which allusion had been made, between Secretary GUTHRIE and Ministers abroad, arose out of the different values of gold and silver. Mr. GUTHRIE said they should be paid in gold, and they asked silver, when Mr. GUTHRIE invoked legislation on the matter. Practice has now settled that what they are entitled to is the nominal amount of their salaries laid down in gold, in the place where they reside. The only way to convey the money to the respective Ministers is for them to draw for it. If they draw, they must pay the current rates of exchange, which cannot be regulated by law, as it is a matter of trade.

Mr. SIMMONS' amendment, however, was carried by 29 against 18.

Some hours afterwards, when the bill was reported to the Senate, Mr. TOOMBS moved to reconsider this vote. This reawakened the whole question of exchanges, and Messrs. TOOMBS, SIMMONS, COLLAMER, BENJAMIN and others discussed it.

The motion to reconsider was carried by 26 against 9.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, moved to add a new section to the bill—to limit the Consular certificate fees on the Canada line to fifty cents, and dispensing with them in cases where goods are under the value of two hundred dollars.

This was debated by Messrs. FESSENDEN, KING, HAMLIN and HUNTER, and from the debate it appeared that much dissatisfaction exists from the American Consul-General having appointed a great number of Vice-Consuls along the whole Canada line, who, being paid by fees, create a heavy tax on commerce.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S motion was then agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER, from the majority of the Finance Committee, offered an emendment that no more money be expended for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1859, than the amount appropriated in this bill, together with such amounts of the permanent and indefinite appropriations as shall be applicable thereto. He proposed to add a similar clause to all the appropriation bills, the effect of which, he said, would be to limit what is to be used out of the permanent appropriations, and reduce the expenditures from the estimate of seventy-three to sixty-one millions.

Mr. SIMMONS made a protracted argument, with the view of making it appear that Mr. HUNTER'S expectations of economizing were fallacious.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, sided with Mr. SIMMONS, saying that Mr. HUNTER'S proposal ecouomizes nothing, but merely limits the expenditure as to time, not as to amount.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, took generally the same views.

Mr. KING, of New-York, was anxious to guard against this amendment being construed as repealing outstanding appropriations already made, and he added a clause to prevent such construction to Mr. HUNTER'S amendment, which, being thus modified, passed.

Mr. MASON moved as an amendment that the Consul at Liverpool be allowed $4,000 for the clerks in his office out of the fees, provided his own salary and theirs do not exceed the total amount of the fees.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, objected to this, saying that as it did not come from the Committee, it was out of order.

Mr. STUART (in the Chair) so decided.

Mr. DAVIS, of Miss., offered an amendment, providing an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for running the Washington boundary line, so that the American Commission could be able to keep pace with that of the British. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., drew attention to the fact that the amount of the appropriation for Consuls is $77 000 over that of last year, and asked why was this?

Mr. HUNTER explained that last year were expended the balances of appropriations on hand, but that there were none this year.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. SIMMONS gave notice that he would move its reconsideration, when the Senate, at 6 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Indiana, called up the bill reported from the Select Committee to examine the accounts and conduct of the late Doorkeeper, Mr. HACKNEY. It proposes the reform of abuses in the folding room.

The House tabled it, but adopted a resolution from that Committee, declaring that all extra copies of books and documents, divided equally among members, are intended for gratuitous distribution to libraries and among the people, and that any other disposition of the same meets the unqualified disapprobation of this House.

The consideration of the Army bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, ineffectually sought to amend the bill by providing a Retiring list for infirm or disabled army officers.

Mr. BAYARD, of Texas, offered an amendment appropriating a million of dollars to pay a regiment of Texas Volunteers. There existed a necessity for it, and he claimed that it was a protection to the State from Indian hostilities.

Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, remarked that no other nation had so many Indian wars as we. There are a dozen on hand now. No persons are so easily got along with as Indians. Be honest with them and secure their confidence, and you will get their friendship.

The amendment was rejected.

Various amendments were acted upon. Those agreed to were subsequently reported to the House, but no definite action was taken thereon.

Adjourned.

Interesting from Hayti.

THE EXCITEMENT QUIETED—REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The Jacmel advices to the 30th ultimo, by the schooner *Abbie Forest*, at Holmes' Hole, state that all the excitement of the revolution had passed by, and business had revived to its former briskness. Coffee was coming in freely from the coast and the interior. The most enthusiastic demonstrations followed the abdication of the Emperor and downfall of the Empire. Crowds went through the streets shouting "Down with the Emperor!" "*Vive le President* GEFFRARD." The Governor of Jacmel, one of the Emperor's officials, had been deposed. No other important business had taken place. The new Government was looked upon with much favor by the people. One of its first acts was to repeal the exorbitant export duty on coffee, but upon examination of the finances they were found to be in such a disordered condition that the old duty was immediately restored. The old law would continue in force until such time as it could be conveniently taken off. This was a serious disappointment to the merchants, who were certain of its repeal.

Freshet in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 20.

There were incessant raine throughout the West last week. The Ohio now has fifty-three feet of water in the channel at this point, and is still rising at the rate of a foot per hour. The water is now within three feet of the high-water mark of 1853, and is up to the second stories on Water-street. All the upper streams are overflowing. No train went out on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to-night. The weather is now clear, but there is a high wind.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The New-Mexicen mail of the 31st ult. reached Independence this evening. The Lower House of the Legislature had passed a bill for the protection of slave property. The Santa Fé *Gazette* severely Censures the manner of Conducting the treaty with the Navajoes, and the stipulations thereof.

The Colchester Bank Case.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 19.

SAMUEL F. JONES, the absconding cashier of the Colchester Bank, who was arrested in New-York yesterday, was brought to this city to-night by Sheriff PAYNE, and lodged in the county jail here to await his trial.

British Subsidy to Galway Steamers—Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Feb. 19.

The tenor of private advices received per *Prince Albert*, render it certain that the British Government will grant a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Galway Steamer Company.

Mr. HANLEY, chief electrician of the Atlantic Cable Company, has arrived here, with batteries and instruments, to commence operations with them on this end of the Cable.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

In the House, this morning, the Committee on Judiciary reported a resolve appropriating $1,500 to enable LEVI BAKER to test the constitutionality of Virginia's levying a tax on coasting vessels.

The Ohio Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The House bill repealing the ten per cent. law passed the Senate yesterday at Columbus, by a vote of 20 to 14.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The schooner *Samuel Gilman*, Capt. BAKER, hence for New-York, went ashore on the night of the 16th inst., near Stonington Light. She came off on the 18th in the afternoon and was towed into Stonington leaky.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Two Changes in the Government—Action of The British and French Ministers—The Late Occurrences at Vera Cruz, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

Since the date of my letter of the 19th ult. we have had two complete changes in the Government of this capital. The Robles clique completely disappeared on the 20th ult. by the arrival of General MIRAMON, who took up his lodgings in the Castle of Chapultepec and dictated terms to the revolutionary elements of this capital. The result of this was, that on the 24th ult., ZULOAGA was reinstated in power in the national palace and all the acts of the revolution were declared null and void. This event was duly announced by a great flourish of trumpets, bells, &c., &c. The next stave in the song was a positive demand from MIRAMON for ZULOAGA to resign without further ceremony, which demand was not complied with by ZULOAGA. It has been reported, and I think not without foundation, that ZULOAGA was urged to this refusal by the advice of the British Minister, who, at that date, (the 26th,) wished to avoid the recognition of MIRAMON as President. The French Minister, M. DE GALBRIAC, however, managed in the course of two days to trace up a direct lineage from MIRAMON to one of the LOUIS of France. This discovery had its effect upon the wife of the British Minister, and therefore a complete change was worked upon the decision of the Minister himself, notwithstanding the descendant of LOUIS (I can't say what) had been declared by the British Government no better than a highway robber. (I have already told you of the acts of MIRAMON against Englishmen at San Luis Potosi and the demands of the English Government for his expulsion from the Mexican service.) The British Minister suddenly turned around in favor of MIRAMON, and the result of this circumstance has been that on the 31st poor ZULOAGA was forced to make a merit of necessity, and declare MIRAMON President of the Republic.

This humbugging of foreign ministers and changing of our Presidents has really made Mexican affairs too ludicrous to speak of with sobriety. But with all these positive absurdities we cannot lose sight of the fact that Mexico is a sovereign nation, and as such has her retutions with the other great nations of the earth. With no nation is she more intimately allied in interest than with ours, and there is no country on the earth that we have a greater interest in at present than Mexico. This being the case, what have we to say to all the European trickery which has lately been employed here in making and unmaking governments? This pettyfogging, sly, European diplomacy should and must be done away with at once. In itself it appears like stupidity, but there is too much method in it to allow of that interpretation.

Other circumstances have illustrated that both the English and French ministers are the faithful partisans of the Clergy Party at Mexico. The late extraordinery proceedings at Vera Cruz, to my mind, show this most clearly. In my last letter I spoke to you of the probable blockade of Vera Cruz by the English and French fleets. This would most assuredly have taken place had not Captain DUNLOP, of the English fleet, had too much good sense to have strictly obeyed the instructions sent to him by the English minister. Instead of insisting upon the people of Vera Cruz paying money when they had none to pay, he very intelligently did the next best thing, which was to provide for payment out of the first receipts of the Vera Cruz Custom-house. The course of Captain DUNLOP was adopted by the French admiral, and thereby a blockade of the port was rendered unnecessary. But the absurdity of the French and English demands against the people of Vera Cruz is not alone in the demands for money. A demand was made that the tariff should be raised 20 per cent., and, naturally enough, as foreign commerce alone suffers by this increase of the tariff, this demand was complied with without grumbling by the people of Vera Cruz. It seems to me that this interference of France and England in the tariff of Mexico should be promptly looked to by our Government, as well as the occupation of the Vera Cruz Custom-house by European Powers. If affairs have come to the pass that European Powers can seize and appropriate as they like in Mexico, it becomes us to look about for security for our claims against this country.

The affair of Vera Cruz has created a deal of scandal here, and has created suspicions that our Government will interfere to stop such proceedings in future. By the management of the English and French ministers, the government of this capital not only has been of late under their direction, but also the constitutional junta at Vera Cruz. A more effective European intervention could not be established over the country.

MIRAMON is now preparing to march against Vera Cruz. The principal capitalists of this city have agreed to furnish him a purse for the campaign, but it is feared this will not suffice, and that our new President will be compelled to impose a heavy forced loan upon this city. If all goes on well, MIRAMON is positively to leave this on the 9th inst. His forces are to be put in march to-morrow. To day, there is a grand religious ceremony to take place at Guadaloupe, which is the last general blessing to be given to the army before they go to the attack of the heroic city. It is now the plan of MIRAMON to be before Vera Cruz by the 14th, but this is undoubtedly too early a date for him.

How the Vera Cruz people will defend themselves remains to be seen. At present I incline to the belief that if they have no foreign artillery officers, MIRAMON will take the place after a short siege.

From San Luis Potosi we have reports that troops are again on the way from the frontier to that city. If this be true, the Liberals will very probably take San Luis, to run away again on the return of MIRAMON from Vera Cruz.

From other parts of the country we have nothing of importance. We hear that the people of Vera Cruz are preparing for a strong resistance. If they make this they may be able to drive off their enemy, and turn the tables in their favor.

Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR OFF THIS PORT—SHE GOES ASHORE ON ROCKAWAY BAR—INTELLIGENCE FROM CUBA.

The United Statee Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans Feb. 12, reached Havana at an early hour on the 15th, and left again at 4 P. M. the same day.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, while approaching this port in the midst of the dense fog, and while in charge of a pilot, she went ashore on Rockaway Bar.

The mails and passengers were taken off by the ptiot boat *Geo. W. Blunt*, and brought to this City last evening.

The pilot-boat left her at 1 P. M. She remained perfectly tight, and has on board $208,000 in specie, and a valuable cargo. The steam-tugs *Achilles*, *Huntress* and *Screecher* have gone to her assistance.

There is nothing new from Cuba. Throughout the Island all was quiet, and good health prevailing. An unusual number of visitors from the United States are at present on the Island, enjoying the delightful weather of the season.

The sugar market was active. Stock on hand at Havana reported at about 90,000 boxes. Nos. 11 and 12 quoted at 9¾c. to 10⅜c.

Freights remain as at last advices.

Exchanges—On Loudon, 11¼ to 11¾ premium; on New-York, ¾ to 1⅛ premium; on New-Orleans, 2 to 3 premium.

Political.

The Democratic State Convention of Michigan, held Feb. 17, passed the following resolution on Cuba:

Resolved, That we deem the possession by this Government of the Island of Cuba desirable for the proper defence and protection of our great and rapidly-increasing commercial interests: that its acquisition would not only greatly benefit the agricultural, mechanical and commercial interests of the whole country, but would put an end to the importation of slaves from Africa, who now find their market on her shores; and that humanity and interest therefore impose upon the General Government the duty of obtaining possession of Cuba, whenever it can be done consistantly with national honor and justice.

On Tuesday last the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, adopted a series of Slavery resolutions, submitted by Mr. DAVIS. Among them were the following:

Resolved, That the citizens of any organized territory, or any territory which may hereafter be organized, have the sole and exclusive right to make all laws regulating their own interests and domestic institutions of every kind, subject to no other power than the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That non-intervention by Congress upon the subject of Slavery, either in the States or territories, is the true and only policy that would effectually quiet agitation upon that subject.

Michigen has enected a stringent Registry Law at the session of her legislature, which has just closed. Similar bills are pending in the legislature of New-York and New-Jersey.

Arrival of the Edinburg.

The steamship *Edinburg*, Capt. CUMMINGS, from Glasgow on the 31st ult., arrived at this port on Friday night. She brings 42 passengers. For the first fourteen days the *Edinburg* experienced severe westerly gales. Her news has been anticipated.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Movements of the American Commissioner.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1858.

Since my last, of only a few days ago, nothing of much importance to your readers has occurred here. In domestic affairs we have the same wordy war in the journals which has so long wearied every sensible person who would desire to study the politics of these agitated countries; for instead of reasons or knowledge which could convince or proselytize, all discussion here has long since left dignity behind and descended into the arena of gross personalities and insults. The second Constitutional Governor of Buenos Ayres, and one of the best men in Spanish America, Dr. D. VALENTIN ALSINA, has returned from his country tour and reassumed the command.

We were gratified, the other day, by a short visit of inquiry from SAMUEL WARD, Esq., the Secretary of the Paraguay Mission, who came up from Montevideo in a private capacity, no doubt to take notes and find out something about the diptomatic *sailing directions* for Paraguay. He returned the following day, and we expect we shall soon see him again, accompanied by Commissioner BOWLIN.

Admiral STUBRICK has recalled all the vessels from this port, and they are now assembled in Montevideo, where the *Harriet Lane* has also arrived since my last. But, inasmuch as Montevideo is exclusively under Brazilian influence, all classes of society there are exceedingly hostile to us, while here it is different. For the Government circle here, including as it does all the elements of progress in the country, has long plumed itself upon its admiration of the United States, and being undoubtedly composed of the most enlightened men of the country, they know that our course is just, and that we will do good to their interests in pursuing to a satisfactory result the question against LOPEZ, of Paraguay. It is but natural, however, that all other parts of Spanish America should be against us, and, even here, prudence requires that little manifestation should be made in our favor. We hope that the Admiral will make this port his rendezvous, in which case it is possible that some social civilities may be exchanged between the inhabitants and the officers. Of his determination I shall be able to inform you in my next. He is now engaged

ARIZONA AND SONORA—NO. X.

Points Made in Preceding Articles—Motives for Writing About the Military—Despotism in New-Mexico and Arizona—Evil Effects of Our Government Policy—Mexican Propositions to do the Business of Our Army—People of Sonora and Mexico—Time for Action.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my preceding articles, nine in number, I have endeavored to exhibit to the public Arizona and its contiguities, as they exist at the present time,—setting forth their geographical position, physical features, resources, advantages and disadvantages, social and moral condition, and the evils under which they are struggling for social and political existence.

A recapitulation of the points therein made exhibits the following facts:

First—The country under consideration is on the 30th parallel north latitude and 110th parallel west longitude, bringing Arispe, the ancient capital of Sonora, very nearly within the geographical centre.

Second—The agricultural resources of the country in comparison to its great extent are, from the lack of water, quite limited.

Third—The facilities for stock raising are extensive.

Fourth—The mining interests of the country are *vast*—sufficient of themselves to *demand* the immediate attention of Government and the people at large in carrying out those measures necessary to develop them.

Fifth—Mexican laborers, who *must* be used in the legitimate business of developing the resources of the country, in lieu of whites or slaves, are abundant and cheap.

Sixth—This wide domain is overrun by nations of wild Indians, who have never been humanized, to the hindrance of civilization and peaceful pursuits.

Seventh—Arizona and New-Mexico, forming that portion of the wide domain already acquired by the United States, harbor within their limits marauding Indians and more or less of the dregs of Mexican and American society, the like of which, for evil purposes, cannot be found on any other patch of the earth's surface.

Eighth—The action of the United States Government on this frontier, through its military stations and Indian agencies, were it not for its painful and ruinous results, would be a *stupendous farce*, retarding instead of advancing the legitimate interests of the country.

Ninth—New-Mexico, in the possession of the United States twelve years, and Arizona nearly half that period, either collectively or at any one point, have no representation through the American population as compared with the Mexican population, there being but one white settler to fifteen Mexicans.

Tenth—Arizona, as it exists at present, is a *nuisance*.

A recapitulation of the remedies proposed for existing evils, gives the following:

First—The removal of every United States soldier from within these Territories, the battering down of United States forts, the knocking up of every Indian agency, and, by means of rangers driving these wild Indians within reservations remote from white settlements and there managing them on humane principles.

Second—In order to make a large portion of the domain already acquired available, and acquire more, it is necessary by treaty and common consent to open Guaymas as an American port.

Third—A Territorial organization for Arizona, which will protect the people in their civil rights.

Here are heads and texts, each one of which affords scope for a lengthy, interesting and useful discourse, but the greater portion of which I must pass by entirely, and remark briefly on one or two of the most important—for example, *item eighth*, in which the action of the United States Government, through its military stations and Indian agencies, is a stupendous farce, &c.

It has been industriously circulated that in treating upon this matter I am actuated by ill-will in the gratification of some personal, private pique. I wish to deny this *in toto*. There is not the slightest foundation in truth for any such statement, and with me the matter cannot be narrowed down to any such issue—the usual and successful issue that has been brought to bear against every one who has heretofore attempted to throw light upon the subject. If the truth was known, I believe it would be found that I have a higher respect for our army than it has for itself.

The companies of cavalry, infantry, rifles and artillery scattered along that extensive frontier, in their outfit, education, tactics and *personnel*, are equal to such as can be produced by any Kingdom or Empire in Europe, and if pitted against the like number of European companies or regiments they would give a splendid account of themselves, and bring glory to their country. But as against these poor, beastly, cunning Indians, who roam like wolves over interminable wastes and stupendous mountains, our fine regiments, with their huge Canestoga horses, glittering arms and long trains of white-topped wagons, groaning under the weight of pork, flour, molasses, whisky, &c., dwindle into insignificance and uselessness. Here is a fall from the sublime to the ridiculous, and a heavy fall it is. But, forsooth, this outrageously-mistaken policy must be kept up by Government at the expense of millions, the sacrifice of hundreds of emigrants and settlers annually, and the subversion of the interests of a wide domain, because the army must be placed and occupied *somewhere*. To expose the enormity of this evil is one motive of my writing.

The Mexicans on the south of us are keen and intelligent observers of the mistaken policy of our Government. They witness our lavish outlay of means to support it, from which they form no favorable opinion of the *wisdom* of our Government; and the melancholy failure of our troops to control the Indians has given them a decidedly bad opinion of their effectiveness and prowess. It was under the influence of these opinions that PESQUIERA, Governor of Sonora, in his last message, made the stinging proposition to subdue and control the Apaches with 2,000 of his Opatas, and at no greater expense than we now incur in feeding the dragoon horses. This proposition is mortifying to every true and intelligent American in that region, because he knows there is *truth and reason in it*. It is not from lack of courage and energy that the Sonorenses have not subdued and driven from their borders the Apaches long ago. It is solely from the want of means. The masses of Sonora *cannot* furnish the necessary arms, animals, supplies, &c., and the few rich people *will not*.

In view of the mortifying facts just mentioned, it is incomprehensible to me that the officers stationed in New Mexico and Arizona—and many of those with whom I am acquainted I know to be high-toned, patriotic gentlemen—suffer *esprit de corp* and the iron bands of military discipline and education even, to hold them to a service so ignoble, or that they do not break silence, give their honest opinion and *themselves* propose a radical change.

While I thus express my opinion of the army when it is in the right place, I cannot but make some remarks in relation to this same army in the wrong place. Highly appointed and well officered, this army in Arizona, New Mexico and all that region, is placed in a field wholly unadapted to its outfit, education and tactics, where the game is not worth their powder, and the chance of promotion far distant. In this remote field, the *morale* of the army deteriorates. As a general rule, they affect to look down upon citizens, and still, in many instances, they have a hankering after the flesh pots citizens handle, and become interested in mines and speculations of the day. Being the high and prominent representative of Government in all that benighted region, possessed of vast patronage and seemingly of unlimited power, for which it is irresponsible to the people, the army arrogates to itself and maintains in all that region, entire control, the result of which is, a despotism that *crushes out* everything opposed to it and rouses the blood of every citizen, (if not an army contractor,) though it runs sluggishly. The effect of our governmental policy in this respect, combined with the want of civil law, causes it to be said that we have within the limits of our boasted, model Republic, a wide domain which in its social and civil condition, is a foul blotch upon our escutcheon, a disgrace to our name, and far exceeding in the enormity of its evil results, the effects of the rankest absolutism in Europe or Asia. I have, to a certain extent, felt these evil results myself, and I have seen the poor, half-starved settler ground to the earth, and thousands, I may say, who intended to make Arizona their home, driven from the Territory.

Another point: if the legitimate interests of Arizona, now struggling for existence, endeavor to get a hearing in Washington, unaided by the bettering-ram of some powerful political influence to drive it into the affections of the Administration, *nolens volens*, their cry is no more heeded than the sighing of the winds. The cry is stifled with "Hush, hush; speak low, say nothing to rouse the terrible power of the Army here." In short, every interest in Arizona must be made subservient to the existing system there and *Army* influence in Washington.

A thorough contempt for this servile submissiveness, and an irrepressible hatred of the system and its results, and the desire to do all in my power to break it up, forms the principal motive by which I am actuated. This is the system and influence proposed to be extended throughout Sonora and Chihuahua, but which, most fortunately for the country at large and our future prospects, has been checked in the House of Representatives by its Committee on Military Affairs. It is hoped that now the whole subject will meet with that attention its magnitude demands.

The Territorial organization of Arizona is another important point. The distinguished delegate from that Territory is hard at work in Washington, and I trust success will attend his efforts. But a Territorial organization, without abolishing the military power, will give us New-Mexico over again. The interests of that Territory are supervised by a military "Mutual Admiration Society," located at a place bearing the sarcastic name of Santa Fe—"Holy Faith!" where a military font of type proclaims everything to the world in *couleur de rose*.

The proposition to establish military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua is a corollary to the protection of Arizona under the present system, all having more or less to do with our future destiny as regards the whole of Mexico. With this view, some remarks relative to the people of Sonora and Mexico generally, and the mode of dealing with them, may not be out of place

In Mexico, when an individual excels in any particular occupation, it is called a "Gracie do Dios," a "Grace, or gift of God." I have observed that some of my countrymen possess this "*Gracia de Dios*" in dealing with this people, and always succeed in their enterprises, while others appear to be naturally incapacitated from entertaining or comprehending it, and consequently, fail in their purposes. These remarks will apply equally to individuals engaged in private business and diplomatists clothed with high authority. Europeans understand this better than we do, hence they have enjoyed nearly the entire trade of Mexico. Now it becomes us to select for business and political purposes in Mexico from among those who can talk with the people in their own language, conform to their dignity of manner, make allowance for their pride, derived from a proud and haughty race of many centuries, and humor them in their religious notions and social customs. All this is not to be acquired in a day, or a year; therefore, to occupy the new field that is opening to us, an educational process must be adopted.

I know of a mining enterprise in that part of the world on which I am treating, I will not state exactly where, which, during a full tide of prosperity, changed its management and passed into the hands of an American, who thought he knew all the United States and Mexico besides. He commenced business with the Mexican laborers in a language which to them appeared to be composed of "God damns." In five months the mine was deserted by these laborers, and speedy ruin was brought upon a fair and great enterprise.

General CRABBE thought he understood Sonora and its people. He had been there—had married one of the natives. His own personal friends in that country, some Americans, and here and there a Mexican, wrote to him up to the last moment, "The country is ready to receive you with open arms: come on!" General CRABBE, with one hundred worthy Americans, who never thought at the start of fighting their way into Sonora, deliberately walked into the jaws of death. It was an awful mistake.

One of the most recent and prominent examples of our diplomacy in that quarter is the appointment of a coarse, illiterate, double-fisted, escaped fillibuster, as consul to Guaymas a year ago, and between whom and the people of that country a deadly hatred existed, he having been driven from Sonora as one of the Arizona party that attempted to join CRABBE in Caborca. This individual came to Washington with no better qualifications for the office he obtained than a bear might be supposed to possess to execute a polite mission to a lady; and this firebrand is thrown back upon that inflammable point Guaymas, and, with his pockets filled with gold to speculate in Guaymas lots furnished by parties in Washington, who thought they had the inside track, this choice representative of our Government disappears, and that is the last his public or private patrons hear of him. He would not have lived in Guaymas twenty-four hours.

When will light respecting that country and its people break in upon the assembled wisdom at Washington, both inside and outside of Congress?

There are now Americans living in Sonora, and others interested in private and political speculations, honest in their notions and belief, I fully believe, and who think the only method of availing themselves of Sonora and Chihuahua is to place an armed force therein, and who now cry out: "The country is ready to receive your troops with open arms; come on!" Go on; place troops in the country without the consent of the people, or the General Government, and see how quickly their *amor propria* and *amor patriæ* would be inflamed, and how quickly we should compromise ourselves most unhappily with Mexico.

Mexico contains about eight millions of people, seven millions of whom, or about double the number of our present slave population, can be vigorously applied to the development of the resources of the country. This people cannot be used as slaves, neither can they be displaced by slaves. They *must* be used as free laborers. We have commenced using them in this capacity, and if we have any faith in our manifest destiny, we must make up our minds to use them as we find them, and as the God of nature intended they should be used, or we had better stop where we are, and let them alone.

It is the opinion of others more capable of judging than myself, that if our President and his advisers were fully posted up and informed, their policy relative to this Mexican question, which is beginning to loom up as the great question of the day, would change entirely. Our Government would probably say to Europe and the world, "Hands off! Mexico is our next-door neighbor and sister republic, now reeling to and fro like a drunken man in her efforts to establish liberal principles. As matters stand at the present time we surround her by routes of travel to our Pacific empire, we come into unpleasant conflict with her upon our borders, and she owes us heavy damages. *The time has come for action*; we ought to have moved in this matter long ago. Now, we intend to take hold with the liberal, progressive party, place our sister republic on her legs, sustain her, and, by means of commercial treaties, enable her to pay what she justly owes you and ourselves; prepare her to be absorbed by the Great Republic, and aid us in fulfilling our destiny as a great power on earth."

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

CORRECTION.—In number nine of these articles, speaking of the distance from Tucson to the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers, the printed copy reads, "still passing over the most desert portion of Arizona nearly *three] miles*," it should read "nearly *three hundred miles*." Also, "I found it more profitable to purchase the *fine* descriptions of American goods even to be had in Guaymas;" it should read "the *fine descriptions of American goods*" &c.

E. E. D.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Three Port Warden Bills Threatening—The Proposed Increase of Wharfage—Cold Comfort for Sopeys—Brooklyn Bills Forwarded—The Contested Seat in the Senate—Swill Milk, &c., &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 18, 1859.

There are three Port Warden bills in the hands of one of the House's standing committees. The one for which Mr. Port Warden BURTIS is the most earnest friend, alters the existing law in the following respects:

SECTION 1. Makes the Board consist of six instead of nine men. The following provision it abolishes, to wit: "*One of whom shall be a resident of Brooklyn, three of whom shall be nautical men.*" The six are to be divided into three classes, one class to go out of office in one year; one in three years, and one in five years; all subsequent appointments to be for a term of *five* years, instead of three years as now.

SEC. 5. Increases the compensation for attending the auction sale of damaged goods, from *one-half of one per cent.*, as it is now, to *three-quarters of one per cent.*, on the gross amount of sales, and increases the compensation for each survey held on board of any vessel on hatches, storage of cargo or damaged goods, or at any warehouse, store or dwelling, or in the public street or on the wharf, within the port, on goods said to be damaged, from *two* dollars, ($2,) as it is now, to *three* dollars ($3).

To the 6th section of the existing act, it adds the following: "Provided, however, that nothing here in contained shall prevent any person or persons from acting as appraisers or arbitrators of damaged goods in any case or cases belonging to the duties of the Port Wardens of the port of New-York, whenever they shall or may be required in writing to act as such, by all parties and persons interested in the act or acts to be done, or by their lawful agents, or for making his or their report or award in such cases, as in any other matter of skill or judgment, or of arbitration; and provided also that said arbitrator or referee shall file in said Warden's office the written agreement of all the parties interested in any vessel and the cargo on board thereof, as master, owners, consignees and underwriters, on the same coming and selecting him as such referee for the cases specified, and for no other; and before acting shall take and subscribe before any member of said Board the usual oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform the duties of referee in such specified case with fidelity and strict impartiality, and file the same in said Wardens's office, together with his report in detail of such inquiry, examination or survey when made. And provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent all the parties interested in any vessel, and the cargo on board thereof, from settling all matters in dispute between and among themselves, without the interference or aid of a Port Warden or other person, if they so desire to do."

The 7th section apparently abolishes two officers, the Special Wardens at Quarantine. But the Board is to detail one or more of his number to survey vessels and cargoes at Quarantine—for $5 each; and for an infected vessel, may deputise a competent person connected with the Health Department to survey and examine.

Mr. JASPERSON'S bill would repeal the whole Port Warden act.

Mr. CONKLING'S leaves the number of Port Wardens and their pay as at present, except to abolish the per centage for attending auction sales. It permits, too, the parties in interest, by agreement, to dispense entirely with the Port Wardens' services. Neither of these three have yet been reported upon.

The Wharfage bill, introduced by Mr. REILLY, and now in the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, amends the ancient act of 1801; provides that for every day or part of a day that a vessel lies at a wharf, she shall pay, if under 300 tons burthen, one cent per ton, and for every additional ton one half of one per cent. If a vessel leaves without paying wharfage, the master forfeits double the rate of wharfage, and it is a lien upon the vessel. Every vessel employing horses to load or unload is to pay $1 a day for every horse so employed. But for canal boats, lighters and barges the rates remain as now. The friends of this measure urge that the rates of wharfage are now the same that they were fifty years ago, while the price of timber, work, &c., is vastly increased, and aver that wharf property in New-York and Brooklyn scarcely pays 3 per cent. They quote Comptroller FLAGG's report, which says, in strong language, that until the wharfage rates are increased the wharves cannot be kept in decent repair, either by the Corporation or by private owners. On the other hand, it is contended that the wharfage rates are amply high now, and that to increase them would be to send fleets of vessels to Philadelphia and Boston

The House was in session last evening for three hours, but did nothing whatever. The Senate being very thin passed many bills to a third reading.

To-day, in the Senate, the bill prohibiting the location of Quarantine on Coney Island or elsewhere in Kings County was reported. The bill relating to the Washington Market property, and applying the proceeds of its sale to the Canals, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Commerce—a friendly disposition of it.

In the House, the Brooklyn Sewerage, Water and general Park bills were reported favorably. So, too, was the Williamsburg Assessment bill, and the act extending the time for the completion of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad,

The Red-Book question was settled. The Clerk is to receive proposals from SWAIN, and from WARE and PARSONS for the supply of three copies apiece to members, and to report what they will cost before ordering them. SWAIN, you will remember, had the contract to furnish this Manual, and WARE and PARSONS issued an edition on their own responsibility. So far, neither party had much improved its finances by the publication. But a generous order for Extras from either, might make it pleasant for the party from whom they were ordered. The House manifests a disposition to regard the economies, and while willing to accept a few Extras, to take them from him who offers them cheapest, without much reference to the politics of the publishers.

A large number of new bills were introduced: By Mr. OPDYKE, to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths; also, to vest the appointment of the Council of the Corporation of the City of New-York in the Mayor of said City. By Mr. CONKLING to provide for the taking and opening of streets in New-York between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; also, to amend the charter of the Society for the relief of Poor Widows with small children. By Mr. GOVER, to relieve gas consumers. By Mr. TUTHILL, to incorporate a new Savings' Bank in East Brooklyn—JOHN A. CROSS, SAMUEL C. BARNES, FREDERICK SCHOLES and that sort of men being the corporators; also, to lay out Marion-park, in Williamsburg; also, to give the City Canvassers of Brooklyn the same powers as County Canvassers have. If this law had been enacted last year, that city would have been saved abundance of trouble about the returns of the Spring election, and the TIMES' whole pages of reports of the Canvassers' and Courts' proceedings to rectify and befog them; also, a bill to put the Truant Asylum of Brooklyn under charge of the Board of Education instead of the Common Council, as at present. By Mr. WILSON, to alter the famous map of Brooklyn so as to extend Clinton-avenue of its present width from Atlantic-street to Flatbush-avenue, widen by ten feet Ninth-avenue between Flatbush-avenue and Carroll-street, so that it shall be throughout of eighty feet width, lay out two new streets, fifty feet wide, between Fifth and Third avenues, from Sackett to Sixth streets, (one to be called Fillmore-place the other Stirling-place;) lay down Stirling Park, which shall include all the lands between Sackett and Sixth streets, and between Stirling and Fillmore places, (except what would be within the limits of Carroll and Third streets;) and to lay down Douglas Park, which is to include all land lying between Wyckoff and Warren, Bond and Nevins streets—a pretty big bill for so very short an one.

The philanthropist, JOHN T. HILDRETH, is here, prepared to shew the Committee that has his Anti-Swill-milk remonstrance, pictures of swill-milk abominations that will make their hair stand on end. To-day Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER gave notice of a bill to make the vending of swill-milk a penal offence, and the watering of pure milk a misdemeanor.

The Senate's Committee on the contested seat still holds its opinion in its chest, sacred and unattered. Meanwhile whether Senator WETMORE or Senator MARDENVILLE is entitled to the seat, nobody knows, only Mr. MARDENVILLE occupies it and votes daily, while Mr. WETMORE's files are carefully kept going by the page, and he modestly takes his seat outside. It would be a very instructive story if those who could would tell it—the nasalorned statement why the Committee backs and fills, starts and waits, and all the while leaves Senator WETMORE in doubt whether he may go about his own business or must stay by and serve the State. But it settles it at least who is to be the next Senator. Next Thursday the Committee is going to make another final effort at a conclusion.

The Senate has adjourned, and Senators have gone home. The House sits again to-night, and then adjourns to Wednesday evening. Tuesday next is one of the Albany holidays. The military celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and, almost as a matter of course, Gen. H. B. DURYEA, of Kings, is invited to deliver the annual address in the Assembly Chamber.

The bill repaying Governor KING his money, advanced for subsisting the troops on Staten Island, everybody wants to pass. But in the House, for fear that it might carry an implication that the State did not mean to prosecute the claim for all that against Richmond County, an additional clause was fastened, that the act should not prejudice the right of those who dance to pay the fiddler. This the Senate struck out. When the bill came back so emasculated, the House, to-day, refused to concur, and a Committee of Conference was raised. An unsuccessful effort was made by the friends of that jelly Quarantine Removal bill, of whose beauties and franchises I have advertised your readers, to fix the 1st of March as the day for its consideration in Committee of the Whole. But the effort miscarried.

Mr. MERRIAM, feeling that he was aggrieved by the *Tribune*'s editorial reading him out of the party because of his course on the Registry bill, rose to a question of privilege to-day, defined his position, and denied that he was opposed to a proper Registry bill.

GLAUCUS.

PERSONAL.

FIGHTING AT THE KANSAS GOLD MINES—A Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from the Cherry Creek gold diggings, says:

"As I am writing, there is an affray going on about two squares from my cabin. Three or four men have got into a quarrel, and the report of pistols is distinctly heard. The principal amusement here, during the Winter, has been card-playing, telling yarns, and drinking most execrable whisky. The latter is worth $10 per gallon—in St. Louis it would cost 20 cents! I must not omit to tell you that I have not seen a white woman since I left the States.

Henry T. Parker, formerly of Boston, and now of London, who was mentioned as the probable author of the letter to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, referring Lord Napier's recall to his supposed affiliation with the Pro-Slavery Party, denies that he wrote the letter, or that he had had correspondence with Mr. Sumner since his last arrival in Europe.

The Rev. James C. Richmond, Episcopal clergyman of Milwaukee, in a letter to Henry Ward Beecher, offers to meet him in Brooklyn in oral discussion, to show that the "Congregational and Presbyterian systems are in a state of schism, and therefore at sin, against the Apostolic Church, or the One Body of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The *Nation* announces that Mr. W. S. O'Brien will leave Ireland for America, *vid* Galway, in a few weeks. His stay on the American Continent will probably last for a few months, during which time it is his intention to visit every place of interest in the States.

The Rev. Prof. Watson, who occupied the Theological Chair at Hackney College, (Eng.,) died at Guy's Hospital, Jan. 22, at the age of 59, from the effect of injuries received by being struck by the pole of an omnibus.

A Stockholm letter, dated the 10th January, says: "The health of the King has become much worse. The muscles have entirely lost their power, so that the illustrious patient not only is unable to stand but even to move a limb."

Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte has been named member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. The Academy has also conferred this distinction on Baron de Brunnow, Russian minister in London, and on other eminent personages.

Sad accounts come from Nice concerning Alexander de Tocqueville, who is now quite blind and lost declining. His accomplished wife soothed his sickness by reading to him, but she has at last been bereft of voice, and can make herself heard no longer.

Miss Heywood, late of the National English Opera Company, (says a London paper,) has been engaged by the Director of the Italian Opera, New-York, to sing the part of *Azucena* in "Il Trovatore," with Mlle. Piccolomini as *Leonora*.

The marriage of Gustave de Rothschild with a comparatively dowerless damsel, Mlle. Anspech, (of his own people,) has been a new precedent in the Croesus family. Hitherto they only wed strictly within the degrees of consanguinity.

The Earl of Derby has declined to receive the deputation to wait upon him to explain the views of the promoters of the recent town's meeting at Birmingham on the question of church rates.

Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, widely known among authors and editors, has a work just ready for publication, entitled "Tressilian and His Friends." It is a collection of original tales, and is dedicated to that clever and agreeable gentleman, Mr. John Brougham

The *Christian Inquirer* (Unitarian) contains a list of "clerical converts from the established Church of England, forty-seven in number, to Unitarianism," and it is said the list is not complete, nor does it include converts from the other sects.

Capt. John H. Glover, of Salem, Mass., now in the 80th year of his age, went to the Mill Pond on Tuesday last, and skated with an ease that surprised himself and astonished the spectators, although he had not been on skates for sixty years.

At the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Monge at Wiscasset last week, the lady was presented a bridal cake, the top of which was ornamented with 30 one-dollar and one five-dollar gold pieces, arranged in the form of a star.

The London *Morning News*, formerly a penny edition of the *Morning Chronicle*, but which is now issued separately from that paper, is said to be edited by Mr. Henry Mayhew.

Ministers are wanted in Illinois. The Baptist Churches in Tazewell County are unsupplied, and the congregations of Pekin, Tremont, Morton, and Washington have been destitute several months.

Dr. Dionysius Lardner has reappeared in Paris, after a year's absence at Naples, whither he went on the outbreak of Vesuvius, and has been in the Two Sicilies ever since.

A London paper has this bit of gossip: "Piccolomini is said to have received an offer of marriage from a fashionable and very young New-Yorker since her arrival in America."

Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, entertained the members of the two Houses of the State Legislature at a party at his house on the evening of Feb. 17.

Count Panine, Minister of Justice in Russia, who has for some time been indisposed, has become so ill that his life is in danger.

The Democrats of Troy have renominated the Hon. Arba Read for reelection as Mayor of that city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A number of Italian vagrants are under arrest in Pittsburg, charged with soliciting aid under false pretenses. They carry forged papers, setting forth their claims upon the sympathy of the public. The *Gazette* says: "The Mayor learned from an intelligent and respectable Italian, that there is a regular system, which has its head-quarters in New-York, by which this swindling is carried on. There these papers are printed by the cart-load. The chiefs have the whole United States districted off, and solicit consignments of Italian beggars, to whom they farm out counties at so much per cent. on the collections made. This county would afford a ground for the operations of about seventy. When Allegheny is supplied, they than send their agents to Washington, Beaver, &c. The moneys collected are deposited to the credit of the depositor, and then sent on to an Italian banker in New-York, whose name we do not know. From there it is taken by the beggar, when he gets as much as he wants, to Italy, where he invests it to suit himself. The above and other similar facts having appeared, Mayor WEAVER thought it best not to let them off according to their request, so he bundled them all off to jail for ten days each, as vagrants."

The papers of St. Jerome, Canada, give the details of an outrageous assault committed upon a woman in that parish. On a dark night of the last week, four men in disguise entered the dwelling, and laying hold of the woman took her out of bed, tore her clothes, and, half naked, forced her to leave the house, put her in a vehicle and drove off with her. After proceeding several miles they took the woman to a stable, tied her hands behind her back, put a clumsy collar around her neck, and fixing a cord to it, tied her up and left her. Shortly after one of them returned with the intention of cutting out her tongue, for the purpose of preventing her cries being heard, and had commenced to put her to this new torture, when he was recalled by his companions, who, seeing some one on the road, took to flight. The cause of this infamous proceeding is believed to be the fact that the woman was a witness against one of its perpetrators, in a murder trial, last Summer.

A writer in one of the London scientific journals has some peculiar notions in regard to the effect upon railway travaling of the earth's rotation. It is well known that as the earth revolves on its axis once in 24 hours from west to east, the velocity of any point on its surface is greater nearer the equator, and less further from it, in the ratio of the cosine of the latitude. Thus, according to this ratio, the difference between the relative velocity of the earth in surface motion at London and at Liverpool is about 28 miles per hour; and this amount of lateral movement is to be gained or lost as respects the locomotive, in each journey, according to the direction traveled in from one place to the other; and in proportion to the speed will be the pressure against the sides of the rails, which at a high velocity will give the engine a tendency to climb the right-hand rail in each direction.

Mr. Charles Kennedy, of St. Louis, was murdered at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 9th of February, by a man named Stowe, of New-York. Stowe, during a visit to Texas, in order to injure the house of Whittemore & Co., of which Kennedy was traveling agent, circulated reports representing them as insolvent, and otherwise traducing them. These reports had reached Mr. Kennedy, and when Stowe visited Fort Smith, Kennedy demanded an explanation from him. Stowe refused to give him any satisfaction in regard to the matter, and thereupon Mr. Kennedy sent him a challenge, which Stowe refused to accept. Shortly afterwards, as Mr. Kennedy was passing along the street, Stowe rushed out of a house with a shot gun, and fired at Mr. K., mortally wounding him, and from the effects of which he died in one hour afterwards.

The captain of the Ohio steamboat *Wenona* shrewdly dodged the United States Marshal a day or two ago. The Marshal had seized the vessel for debt, and, in order to keep her within call, removed the cylinder-head and throttle-valve and concealed them. The captain, however, was not non-plussed, but proceeded to construct of *hard wood* a throttle-valve and cylinder-head, and while the authorities were confident of having the boat all secure, she cut out for Cincinnati. At White's Riffle, twelve miles below Pittsburg, she ran aground, and the odds were strongly in favor of her being overtaken by the Deputy-Marshal, who had started with a steam-tug in pursuit. Fortune again favored the adventurous captain, however, and the boat was got off.

The Rev. T. W. Higginson and Wendell Phillips have had a hearing before the Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts House, on the petitions against the rendition of fugitive slaves. Both gentlemen urged the necessity of a State law to prevent the return of fugitives into slavery. Mr. Phillips held the following language: "Within the last few years *nearly four hundred fugitive slaves* had been sent away from Massachusetts. They were those who had shown themselves entitled to freedom. It was for this reason that he wanted a law passed. He asked the Committee to go further than Vermont had gone, and say that any person arrested by any process, under the fugitive slave law, shall be released by the *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Bench."

At Lynnville, Oregon County, Ill., a few days ago, a shoemaker named Ozias G. Elliott, was arrested on a charge of having murdered his wife, whose body was found buried under mysterious circumstances, and whom he had always greatly ill-treated. While the Coroner's Jury were holding an inquest on the body, this prisoner was attacked in the hotel where he was in custody by a number of infuriated women, who tore out his hair and handled him so roughly that his life was in danger. He was then locked up in an upper room by the officers, to keep him from the fury of the women, and while there he jumped out of the window and escaped.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has sent a special message to the Legislature, urging the importance of measures for the improvement of harbors and rivers. He acknowledges the receipt from the Governor of New-York of a memorial addressed by the Canal Board and Canal Commissioners of New-York, with the sanction of the Legislature, to the Congress of the United States, asking for the improvement of the lake harbors, and recommends legislative action. He suggests the expediency of making an earnest appeal to Congress for the discharge of its long neglected duty in respect to the navigation of the great rivers of the interior.

The Post-office Department announces a new regulation, concerning the cards of merchants inserted in newspapers. A note from the Department to the Postmaster of New-Orleans, announces the decision, viz.: "Newspapers containing a private card, which card, although affixed at the time of publication, does not appear in the whole edition, are chargeable with a postage of two cents—one cent for the card and another cent for the remaining matter—and not with letter postage, as it is possible the Department may at some time have ruled. It can make no difference in the charge whether the card is printed on the margin or in the body of the paper."

Dr. Samuel A. Cartright, in a paper read before the New-Orleans Academy of Sciences, holds that the breaks in the levees at New-Orleans are caused by the burrowing of crawfish. He says of these animals that they build their houses near the base of the levee and next the river, for the convenience of catching fish, shrimps, &c. When the water comes up against it, they burrow through the levee, and go on the other side, to prevent being drowned. The most effectual method to drive them away is to throw on the base of the levee the crushed stalks of the sugar-cane, called *bagasse*.

A fatal difficulty occurred near Ruckville, Ind., Feb. 12, between Thomas A. Jones and Frank A. Howard, which will probably result fatally to Mr. Howard. The difficulty originated about a young lady, the sister of Mr. Jones. An attachment had sprung up between Mr. Howard and Mr. Jones' youngest sister. Howard frequently visited the house, to the annoyance of her parents, and especially to Thomas. Howard had been frequently told to quit the premises, and an evening or two previous had been warned not to visit the house again, it being threatened that if he did they would shoot him.

The Board of Steamboat Inspectors at Buffalo have issued a new order, intended to secure the greater safety of passengers on Lake steamers. Hereafter no new boiler intended for generating steam in passenger steamers will be passed by this Board unless the same shall be submitted to their inspection *without any coating of paint or other substance calculated to cover up the marks or any imperfections in the iron* of which the same shall have been manufactured.

A horrible murder was committed at New-Orleans a few days ago. The victim was a Mexican woman named Maria Rodriguez; the murderer, her paramour, Pepe Fuentes. The parties are supposed to have quarreled. The woman was killed by blows upon the head, but the murderer intended sure work, and proceeded to stab the woman in the throat and heart. Fuentes once killed a man in Havana, and stabbed another in New-Orleans not long since. He has not been arrested.

The submarine cable of the Mediterranean extension line is ascertained to be perfect between Cagliari and the west coast of Sicily near the island of Maritimo. This is about half the entire length from Cagliari to Malta, and the engineers engaged in testing the cause of the recent interruption have intimated an expectation that they may be able to communicate through from the latter place, and thus announce the complete resumption of operations.

The desire to confer political rights on women which is known to have been evinced in Sweden, has now extended to Denmark, and in two electoral districts in Jutland the privilege of being both voters and representatives has been conceded to such females as may possess the other legal qualifications. At a recent election at Silkeborg two votes were given and recorded in favor of a female candidate, but these were not sufficient to render her successful.

A point of law is to be decided in Lewis County, N. Y., in reference to the election of County Treasurer. Mr. Smith claims the office over Mr. Pease, declaring that he had five majority. Pease contests the claim, and proposes to go behind the record, and attack the right of certain voters to vote, on the ground that they were naturalized in a County instead of a State Court. The defendant gained the suit, but the case is to be appealed.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "It having been understood that in the disposition of the McDonogh property in this city, the Theatre d'Orleans had been sold at private sale, we learn that a paper was opened for subscription among the patrons and *habitués* of the opera, for the purpose of erecting a new temple of the lyric drama, and that a very large number of names, pledging a very considerable sum of money, has been already signed to it."

The colored men of New-Bedford held a meeting Feb. 12, to protest against the claims of the African Colonization and Civilization Societies. A number of speeches were made and resolutions adopted, expressing hostility to any scheme which involves the removal to Africa or any foreign country. They denounce the Colonization Society as the unrelenting foe of the colored people of the country.

Horace H. Holden committed suicide at Cleveland, on the 17th of February. The *National Democrat* says he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits on Long Island, and had not prospered as he expected to. He cherished numerous theoretical and visionary schemes in regard to agriculture, which he was unable to reduce to successful practice, and a succession of failures wore upon his health and spirits

At Fall River, Mass., last week, the house of Mr. James Bodge, Captain of the Night Watch, was set on fire in the night by some ruffians. Capt. Bodge was on duty as usual, and his family, consisting of a wife and four small children, the eldest of which is ten, and the youngest a few months old, and his mother, about eighty years of age, were all sound asleep at the time.

H. L. Fish, of Rochester, insured his life for $6,000, and assigned the policy to creditors in New-York. He fell through a trap-door on a sidewalk and was killed. The payment of the insurance is resisted by the Company—the American Mutual—on the ground that Fish's death resulted from intemperance. The matter is in suit at Rochester.

The Bloomington (Ind.) *Republican* denies that there has been any serious disturbance in the State University in consequence of Dr. Dally's resignation. Thirteen students only have applied for dismission. On the other hand, it states that a number of the students, and especially those of the senior class, had resolved if Dr. Dally was reelected that they would leave without graduating.

The Utica papers give a most encouraging account of the efforts in behalf of the endowment for Hamilton College. President Fisher preached on the claims of the institution on Sabbath evening. The young men of Utica have resolved to raise $20,000 to endow a professorship for Prof. Upson, who is a native of that city.

The Boston Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, organized Feb. 16 by the election of Daniel Denny as Chairman. It was voted that an assessment, at the rate of five dollars on each one hundred thousand dollars of capital stock, be laid upon the Banks for the ensuing year.

The citizens of Cincinnati seem to be opposed to horse-railroads. Another meeting has been held in the Sixth Ward, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that no candidate for office should be supported if he was known to be in favor of city railroad projects.

In Cairo, Ill., on Saturday, Feb. 12, a man named Jacob Phillips, a laborer on the Cairo levees, respectably connected, killed his wife by shooting her with a pistol. The ball struck her in the right breast, and she died in about fifteen minutes after receiving the shot. Phillips was arrested.

Active measures are on foot in Virginia for the purpose of rebuilding William and Mary College. There is some talk of changing its locality, but the citizens of Williamsburg have taken time by the forelock. Already they have subscribed some eight or ten thousand dollars towards the building fund.

The New-Yorkers in Chicago celebrated the annual festival of their Excelsior Society a few days ago, and listened to a number of speeches, among which was one from Ex-Governor Seymour of this State.

A company to emigrate to the Pike's Peak Mines, is forming in Buffalo.

OBITUARY.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* announces the death of Cyrus Stowell, of Peru. For fifty years he held a commission as Justice of the Peace; for twenty sessions, between 1803 and 1841, he held a seat in the General Court, and in 1820 was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution.

The venerable Nathan Nye, the "oldest inhabitant" of Monroe County, died at his residence in Pittsford, near Rochester, on Tuesday, Feb. 15. Mr. Nye settled upon the farm where he died in 1790, making the first clearing in that section of the county.

The Rev. Ebenezer Jennings, the veteran minister of the Congregational Church in Dalton, died in that town on the 12th February, in the eighty-third year of his age. He settled at Dalton in 1802.

Dr. Joseph Togno, a native of Corsica, and formerly Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Virginia, fell dead in the porch of his residence, at Abbeville, S. C

the State and Western Flour. Prices, however, are unaltered. Sales 9,500 bbls.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$4 60@ 4 80
Superfine State	5 30@ 5 50
Extra State	5 90@ 6 10
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 55@ 6 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 75

Low to very choice Extra Missouri ..... 6 75@ 8 75

Canadian continues scarce and in demand, at $5 50@ 6 25 for low to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Southern still very good request at full prices. Sales 3,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@6 25 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 30@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

FRUIT—The demand is fair, and prices are generally firm. Sales, to-day, by auction, 1,000 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $2 10@$2 30; and 2,510 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 75@2 50 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request, at rather easier rates. Sales 16,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 48@$1 50; Red do. (Winter,) at $1 37½@$1 40; and unsound Chicago Spring at $1 ℔ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 23,500 bushels, at 60c.@62c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 63c.@63c. for inferior to very good White Jersey and Southern; and 65c. for prime Western, in store, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats remain as last noticed.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 950 bales, at 10¾c.@13¾c. ℔ yard, cash and time.

HEMP—Within a few days, 10,500 bales Manila, have and to arrive, have been purchased, mainly at 6½c. ℔ ℔., usual credit. In Boston, 740 bales of the same kind were sold on private terms.

HOPS—Sales: 40 bales last year's crop at 12c.@18s. ℔ ℔.

IRON—The demand is moderate and prices are well sustained.

LEAD—Foreign has been in request, mainly at $6 70@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Other kinds are quiet.

LEATHER—The transactions in Sole during the week have been to a fair extent. Messrs. HULL & Co. state that the stock of desirable tannages is quite limited, and many of the trade are unable to fill their orders for middle and light weights. Middle Orinoco is in meagre supply, and firm at 24c.; light weights at 22c. Good and poor damaged is also scarce, and much sought after. For over-weights, unless of a very light average, there is but little inquiry, and our quotations are barely maintained. Oak tanned is active at full prices. Slaughter in rough is scarce, and sells readily at full prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Heavy, 26c.@32c.; Oak light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 28c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 21½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 14½c.@15½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., all on 6 credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 350 bbls. New Orleans at 40c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair demand, including Common at from $1 70@$1 75 ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 49c.@49½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The inquiry is restricted, and prices are essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales have been limited, at $17 87½@$18 for new Mess; $17 37½@$17 50 for old Mess; and $13 25@$13 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8½c.@10¾c., ℔ lb. Lard has been in good demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls. at 12c.@12¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. Sales 340 bbls., in lots, at $8@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 37½@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool is in light supply and good request at buoyant prices. Other kinds are quiet.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 1,460 bags, in bond, at 7¾c., cash, and 8c., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Clover is depressed, and can be purchased at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Flax is scarce, inactive and nominal. Timothy finds ready buyers, chiefly at $2 37½@$3 50 ℔ bushel. In Boston, sales have been made of 3,400 bags and 1,500 pockets, part to arrive, at $3 6¾@$1 68, cash and 60 days' credit, ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Are in light supply and good demand at full prices; sales 29 bales Payta Goat, 180 lbs. average, at 45c. ℔ lb. 6 months, and 86 bales Tamptoo, and New-Orleans, 210 lbs., at 47c., 6 months; 10,000 lbs. Sisal Deer, on private terms; 6,000 lbs. Central American at 45c.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 750 boxes Castile, mainly at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and sales have been made of about 400 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@8c., and Cuba 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb; 475 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $6 81@$7 62½ ℔ 100 lbs., and 1,000 boxes Havana at about 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 15,000 lbs. Prime at 11c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Is quiet yet stiffly held.

WHALEBONE—A sale of 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk was reported at an unascertained price.

WHISKY—Sales 270 bbls., part at 72c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 400 tcs. Beef at 3s. and 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 10½d. For London, 200 bbls. Pork on private terms. For Bremen, 50 bales Cotton on private terms. For Rotterdam, 100 bbls. Spirits at 3½c. ℔ gallon. For Jamaica and back, a small vessel at $900, and port charges. For New-Orleans, 30,000 bush. Oats at 4½c. ℔ bushel. For San Francisco, small lots of measurement goods at 30c.@35c., chiefly at 30c.@33½c. ℔ foot. The current shipments for San Francisco are quite limited. The recent very significant advices from the Pacific Coast have lessened the disposition to make new ventures in that direction. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Empire*, 1,272 tons, from St. John, N. B. to Liverpool, at £3 12s. 6d; a bark, 350 tons, from Savannah to Buenos Ayres. Lumber, $22; one, 300 tons, from Minotitlan to New-York, Mahogany, $9 ℔ ton under deck and $7 50 on deck; one to Cape de Verds. Coal, $6 50; a Br. brig to Grand Turk and Inagua and back, Salt, 15c.; a brig, 190 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3 50, on deck; one, 350 tons, to Havana, privilege another port, and back, 40c. and $3; two barks from St. Jago to New-York, 35c.@42½c.; a bark and a brig to South side Cuba and back, 39c. and $3; a brig, 200 tons, same voyage, Sugar only, 42½c.; one to North side Cuba and back, 30c. and $3; two barks to West Coast of Africa and back; one to Matanzas, a brig, 175 tons, to Nuevitas and back on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS BURNERS.

The subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of gas burners for the trade. Also,

IMPERIAL CYLINDER BURNERS,

Imported Lava and Scotch-tip burners and burner pipers always on hand.

T. G. ARNOLD,
No. 447 Broome-st., 2 doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

JAMES C. LANE,

Late Chief Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE.

MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st. (Sun Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 80 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWREE, Secretary, No. 14 Wall-st.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by

A. C. KUCK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

STEAM BOILER WANTED.—A FIRST QUALity five or tubular Boiler, new or second-hand, with five to eight hundred feet fire surface, is wanted at low figures. Address G. W. WINTER, Augusta, Ga., giving full description, sketch and specification, and lowest price.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough, block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED LOADS OF TIMber, suitable for coal-yards, stabling, &c.; also worthy the attention of kindling wood dealers, (no nails.) Timber varies in size. Apply at the Lumber-yard, corner 36th-st. and 7th-av.

$4 00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

REMOVAL.—ALEXANDER McKENZIE, PLUMber, will remove, on the 1st of May, to his new store corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Three floors to let, 25 by 75 feet each. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter office, No. 241 6th-st.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LATHES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY—TO be disposed of at private sale, by order of Assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 328 East 13th-st., near Avenue C.

LADIES' PERIODICAL GIRDLES—FOR sale or manufactured to order, by NEW-YORK ELASTIC COMPANY. A lady only in attendance at the office No. Broadway, up airs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1859.
ROBERT STORPEL'S INDIAN SYMPHONY.
INDIAN SYMPHONY.
INDIAN SYMPHONY.
INDIAN SYMPHONY.

HIAWATHA.
HIAWATHA.
HIAWATHA.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
MENDELSSOHN UNION.
MENDELSSOHN UNION.

GRAND ORCHESTRA.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

MRS. HARWOOD,
WM. MILLARD,
DR. GUILMETTE.

MATILDA HERON.
MATILDA HERON.
MATILDA HERON.

PEACE PIPE.
SONG OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.
HIAWATHA'S BIRTH.

CRADLE SONG.
CANOE-BUILDING SONG.
FIGHT WITH MUJEKEEWIS.

HIAWATHA'S WOOING.
HIAWATHA'S WEDDING.
PAU-BUK-KEEWIS BEGGAR DANCE.

CHIBRABOS LOVE SONG.
MAGIC CORN-FIELD DANCE.
RAVEN'S CHORUS.

HARVEST CHORUS.
GHOST CHORUS.
DEATH SONG.

WINTER.
FAMINE.
FEVER.

SPRING and SUMMER.

Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission Ticket.....$1
Every ticket sold in advance of the evening of performance will have a reserved seat. They may be procured after Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Academy of Music, and Breusing's and Hall's music stores, and at Sibell's, No. 29 Wall-st.
Family Circle.....50 Cents. | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
FIFTH WEEK.
GREAT AUXILIARY ATTRACTIONS.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1859,
Twenty-ninth appearance of
DAN RICE,
American Humorist and Lecturer, and his world-renowned horse,
EXCELSIOR AND COMIC MULES.
FIRST NIGHT
of the famous French tight rope artiste,
MLLE. JEANNETTE ELLSLER,
the most remarkable, elegant, graceful, expert and daring tight-rope artiste in the world. Her many splendid and unique Tours de Force upon the cord have delighted immense audiences in the Parisian and London Amphitheatres, and have elicited the most elaborate eulogies from the French and English Press. Her engagement here is necessarily limited.
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the eminent necromantic horseman,
Mr. AUSTIN.
GAMES OF THE SURRICULUM.
DAN RICE
in his burlesque imitations. Also
ALL THE STARS.
In rehearsal, the new version of the moral fairy romance of
CINDERELLA,
Or, THE FAIRY AND THE GLASS SLIPPER.
This great pantomimic spectacle is being prepared with the utmost care in every department, expressly for the gratification of families and children generally. It will be represented by a large and accomplished
CORPS OF JUVENILE ARTISTES.
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons,
TWO BRILLIANT
MATINEE ENTERTAINMENTS.
Open at 1; to commence at 2
Evenings—Open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The patrons of Niblo's are informed that, as the afternoon entertainments conclude at 4 o'clock, their carriages can be ordered at that hour.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS,
150,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
150,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
150,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
150,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
150,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the favorite afterpiece of
JENNY LIND.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

THE VETERAN
EVERY NIGHT
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE OLD COLONEL
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LEON DELMAR
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE IRISH VIZIER
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. McSHAKE, AMINEH, BLANCHE, EUGENE, THE EMIR,
AND
THE THREE SUPERB TABLEAUX.
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,
being the twelfth week of
MR WALLACK.
Doors open at 7, commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE STAR SISTERS.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 21,
The performance will commence with
GREEN BUSHES,
To be followed by the extravaganza of the
SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.
Jenny Lind.....Miss Lucille
To conclude with
KING OF CLUBS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 21,
The entertainment will commence with
CAPT. KYD;
OR, THE WITCH OF HUEL GATE.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE FELON OF MARSEILLES,
To conclude with the Drama of
BRIAN O'LINN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 21, 1859.
The performance will commence with
PIZARRO.
Rolla.....Mr. J. Proctor | Cora.....Miss Hathaway.
After which,
MASANIELLO.
Concluding with
ETON BOY.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ART.
WASHINGTON
AND THE
REVOLUTIONARY CAMPAIGNS.
Being a Series of
Twenty-four Original and Colossal
HISTORICAL PAINTINGS,
Painted by JOHN M'NEVIL,
Shewing the following memorable events in the War of Independence

Battle of Lexington.	Sufferings at Valley Forge.
Battle of Bunker Hill, 1st.	Battle of Monmouth.
Battle of Bunker Hill, 2d.	Washington Reproving Lee.
Battle of Sullivan's Island.	Storming of Stoney Point.
Declarat'n of Independence.	Capture of Major André.
Battle of Long Island.	Battle of King's Mountain.
Crossing the Delaware.	Battle of the Cowpens.
Battle of Princeton.	Battle of Guilford Court-house.
Battle of Bennington.	Battle of Eutaw Springs.
Battle of Brandywine.	British Surrender at York-town.
Battle of Germantown.	Triumphal Entry of Washington into New-York.
Battle of Saratoga.	
British Surrender at Saratoga.	

The Exhibition of these Paintings will be accompanied by an Explanatory Lecture,
BY
MR. DE CORDOVA.
EVERY EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Doors open at 7 P. M., to commence at 7½ o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD has his ballads,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
To conclude with (second week) an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

HEROIC WOMEN OF SEVENTY-SIX.—COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT TO WM. H. BEEBE, ESQ., AGENT OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—The friends of WM. H. BEEBE, Esq., Agent of the Cooper Institute, have tendered to him a complimentary benefit, to be held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, upon which occasion Mayor Tiemann will preside, and an Oration will be delivered by the Rev. MANLIUS HAS SMITH, on *The Heroic Women of Seventy-six*, with other appropriate entertainments. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the principal book and music stores, hotels, and at the door.
P. S.—The New-York Light Guard are respectfully invited to attend in body.
PROGRAMME.—1. Music by Dodworth's Band; selections from "Lucretia Borgia." 2. Oration—Heroic Women of '76, by the Rev. Mathew Hale Smith. 3. "Star Spangled Banner," by Messrs. Colborne and Nash. 4. Reading of Tennyson's "May Queen," by Mr. J. B. Brown, Professor of Elocution.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the celebrated and popular artistes, THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Third week of MADAME ELVIRA ON THE FLYING WIRE, &c. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, in all its most delightful and varied forms, by THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Negro Songs—Negro Dances—Negro Overtures—Negro Sketches—Negro Farces—Negro Comedies, &c. MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE. THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 28, under the most flattering auspices. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

A LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, Feb. 21. The friends of P. M. ALLAN, desirous of assisting him to pursue his studies in the University, beg leave to announce that Professor J. B. Brown will lecture on Robert Burns, interspersed with readings and songs by Messrs. Walsh, McGregor and others. Mr. Allan will also deliver an original oration. The whole forming an entertainment worthy of public patronage and laudable in its object. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. May be obtained at the door. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.

The annual exhibition will take place on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 21 and 23, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subscribers and their friends can procure tickets by applying at the Gymnasium, Nos. 150 and 151 Crosby-st.

ON EXHIBITION,
SIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital.
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. S. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Feil, Mrs. Courtland, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

ONE WEEK MORE
OF THE DIORAMA OF THE
BURNING OF JERUSALEM,
And Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine. EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Banard's Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents; children 13c.

APTOMMAS' SECOND HARP CONCERT,
ASSISTED BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
Is announced to take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, Feb. 24, at Dodworth's Rooms. Tickets and programmes at the usual places.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY.—The Norfolk-st. M. E. Sunday School will celebrate the above anniversary on TUESDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their Church, between Stanton and Rivington sts., on which occasion will be displayed the banners of the original thirteen States of the Union, with other decorations—all having been gotten up expressly for the occasion. Performances will be had in speaking and singing by the pupils. Professor Benjamin presiding at the piano. Admission 25 cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The Boston *Christian Register* says: "Let all who care to have their curiosity electrified, their hearts touched, their imaginations kindled, pay at least one visit to this Museum." Open day and evening. Tickets 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE COURSE
OF
ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES,
BY
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL.

In compliance with a request made by a large number of citizens residing in the eastern section of the City, Prof. MITCHEL has consented to deliver a course of Astronomical Lectures before the Rutgers Female Institute, in the Rutgers-st. Church.
The invitation to give this course of lectures is extended to Prof. Mitchel by some of our most distinguished citizens. Among them are:

WM. B. CROSBY, Esq.,	JOHN LEVERIDGE, Esq.,
Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D.,	Rev. T. E. SMITH,
Rev. J. M. KREBS, D. D.,	Rev. Dr. N. W. CAMP,
Rev. T. L. CUYLER,	Rev. E. O. FLAGG,
JOS. HOXIE, Esq.,	Rev. J. S. INSKIP,
Rev. S. T. ALDRICH,	And others.

The Course will embrace the discussion of the following topics:
1. The Origin of the Physical Universe.
2. Is the Creator of the Universe the God of the Bible.
3. An examination of the Astronomical Illustrations and Allusions found in the Bible.
4. The Mosaic Account of the Creation.
These Lectures will be delivered at Rutgers-st. Church (the Rev. Dr. Krebs) on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. The first lecture MONDAY next, Feb. 21. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets to the Course, $1; Single tickets, 50 cents.
Obtained on Broadway at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239, A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 and C. BREUSING'S, No. 701; IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 42 Walker st.; on Grand-st. at LORD & TAYLOR'S, No. 250 and ADAMS & SPENCER'S, No. 281; and at the Institute, No. 254 Madison-st. HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

THE LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE PRIZE
POEM ON ROBERT BURNS,
will be read at Clinton Hall, at P. M. Allan's Entertainment, THIS EVENING,
By Prof. J. B. BROWN, after his lecture on Burns.

SIX FRENCH LECTURES UPON THE most prominent writers of France will be delivered by M. MEL at Cooper Institute, No. 659, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Subject for next Wednesday—*Mme. de Sevigne.* Admission 50 cents. Six cards, (sold at Christern's book-store,) $2. Each lecture repeated on following THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock, at No. 44 East 11th-st.

NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.—CAPT. J. H. BELL will deliver the third of his series of lectures before Bryant and Stratton's Mercantile Academy, on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject of the present lecture—*The Signs of the Zodiac.* Seats free. S. S. PACKARD,
Resident Principal.

I. O. O. F.—THE ORDER GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to attend a lecture by Brother THOMAS AUSTIN, of Howard Lodge, to be delivered in the presence of the Order—before St. Nicholas Lodge—at the room corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of the Lodge. E. JONES, Recording Secretary.

DR. GILBERT WILL LECTURE EVERY EVENING this week, in the Attorney-st. Church, near Delancey. A manikin, skeletons and plates will be exhibited, showing the human system and diseases. Every person should attend these lectures. First lecture free; remaining ones 12 cents.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LECTURE—BY THE Rev. F. S. DEFAGE, D. D., in the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Subject—*Money—Its Use and Abuse.* Adult's ticket, 20 cents.

MARTIN LUTHER.—THE REV. J. P. NEWMAN will lecture on the above subject THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 21, at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents, at the door.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Convention will assemble in Jayne's Hall, Chestnut-st., below 7th, on TUESDAY next, Feb. 22, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will continue during day and evening of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. Delegations from a distance, on arriving in the city, will please report themselves to the Committee on Entertainment, who will be found at the Hall on Tuesday after 10 A. M. Those who arrive before that time will report themselves to Mr. JOHN W. SAXTON, Chairman, No. 403 Market-st. It is expected that every Sabbath School in Philadelphia and its vicinity will appoint one delegate or more. This should be attended to on Sunday next. Friends of the cause in the city who are desirous of entertaining delegates, will please report to the Committee of Entertainment as early as possible, saying how many they can accommodate. The meetings of the Convention will be open to all.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the "Repository," No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 21, at noon. Subject—*Spring Flowers, Seeds, Plants and Trees, and Drainage.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all. The Club meets every Monday at noon. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

A. P. A.—THE ORDER OF AMERICAN PROTESTant Association are hereby notified to assemble in full regalia at Union-square, at 9 A. M., on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1859, to participate in the Celebration of Washington's Birthday. The right of the line resting on 14th-st., to proceed through 14th-st. to 9th-av., 9th-av. to 34th-st., 34th-st. to Broadway, down Broadway to 23d-st., 23d-st. to 3d-av., Bowery and Chatham-st. to the east gate of the Park, and passing review of his Honor the Mayor and Common Council, and out on the west gate up Broadway to Union-square and there dismiss. By order of
ROBERT McCAROLL, Grand Marshal.
JAS. ACKINS, Secretary.

A. P. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., will please assemble at their Lodge-room, No. 179 Wooster-st., in full regalia, at 7 o'clock precisely, on the morning of TUESDAY, the 22d inst., to celebrate the Birth-day of the Immortal Washington. The Lodge will start from their room at 7½ o'clock, from thence to Fulton ferry to receive Brooklyn City Lodge No. 6. By order of the Lodge.
F. C. WILEY, W. M.
THOMAS FERGUSON, Recording Secretary.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF THE NO SURrender Lodge, No. 19, are requested to be punctual in attendance at their Lodge room, corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY MORNING, the 22d instant, at 8 o'clock A. M., in full regalia, to celebrate the birthday of the immortal Washington. By order of
SAMUEL MOFFETT, W. M.
JOSEPH MATHEWS, R. S.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE, No. 5, are requested to attend at their Lodge Room, Jackson Hall, No. 120 West 29th-st., on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, to join in procession to celebrate Washington's Birthday. By order,
DANIEL MURRAY, W. M.
THOMAS CRAWFORD, R. S.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TWELFTH Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner of 12th-st. and 5d-av. By order,
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PAGOR, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—A regular meeting will be held at the Polytechnic Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*What is the Criterion of Truth?* The public are invited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 69 west 14th-st., New-York, and No. 128 Olinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at 4 P. M. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—IN GOING FROM NO. 132 West 14th-st. to the corner of 7th-av. and 13th-st., or in a 7th-av. omnibus, a black lace VEIL. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 132 West 14th-st.

TO SHIPPERS, &c.—HEAR! HEAR!—HOIT'S new and unrivaled Self-Supplying Marking and Stencil Brushes are certainly worthy your attention. They have been offered in the market only three weeks, and, during this short period, hundreds have tested their merits, and will certify to their superiority over all other marking apparatus. Call, and examine for yourselves at our office, No. 336 Broadway, Room No. 34 Moffat's Building. To respectable men to act as agents in this and other cities, we can offer rare inducements.
L. B. HOIT & CO.

TRAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HARIGHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments as vis:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamiltea, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on Liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, or FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—FELON OF MARSEILLES—BRIAN O'LINN.

BOWERY THEATRE—PIZARRO—MASANIELLO—ETON BOY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—GAREN BURRIS—SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE—KING OF CLUBS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—MADAME ELVIRA—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELBY NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S PANORAMIC OF JERUSALEM.

HOPE CHAPEL—HISTORICAL PAINTINGS OF THE REVOLUTION AND LECTURE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	6½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

The mails for the Pacific Coast, by the *Star of the West*, hence for Aspinwall, to-day, Feb. 21, will close at the New-York Post-office at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Important dispatches have been received by the State Department from the Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, who was some time ago sent out to Mexico as the Special Agent of the Government, to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise condition of affairs in that agitated country. The nature of the dispatches has not yet definitely transpired, but there seems to be little doubt that they recommend the immediate recognition of the Juarez Government, by which means the Liberal cause will receive an impetus which will soon give it the ascendancy. Dr. JOSE W. SMITH, of Acapulco, the bearer of the dipatches, is an intimate friend of General ALVAREZ, whom he represents as being at the head of six thousand men—who, however, lack the arms and ammunition to render them effective. A great majority of the people of Mexico are represented as favoring the Liberals, and the only reason for their failure would be the neglect of the United States to take immediate action in their behalf, and thus prevent the establishment of the supremacy of England and France, who now favor the Church Party. Señor MATA, who has full powers to negotiate with our Government, in behalf of that of JUAREZ, will be in Washington today.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, an attempt was made to obtain the postponement of business in order, for the consideration of the bill placing the naval and military forces at the President's disposal, as asked for in his special message, but it failed. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, was taken up, after several efforts to obtain its postponement, and was finally passed, after being amended in one or two important respects. One of the amendments provides that no other officials than those provided for in the bill shall be entitled to any compensation during the fiscal year. The object of this amendment as it transpired in the debate, is to prevent the President from appointing more Ministers without the consent of Congress. Another amendment provides that the consular certificate fees on the Canada line shall not be more than fifty cents, and then only when goods are worth $200 or over. The appropriation for Consuls is $77,000 over that of last year. In the House, the Army Appropiation Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no definite action was taken on it.

The Special Committee appointed by the Speaker of the House to investigate the charges of corruption in the Committee on Accounts, embodied in the correspondence of the TIMES, consists of the following Members: Messrs. Nichols of Ohio, Winslow of North Carolina, Eustis of Louisiana, Whitelcy of Delaware, and Clark B. Cochrane of New-York. They have already issued subpœnas for witnesses, and will commence their sittings to-day. The Committee may be considered a very fair one, though not so good as might have been selected. The Sherman Committee, it is understood, will certainly report to-day, making majority and minority reports. The majority, it is said, will exonerate Secretary TOUCEY from all blams, while they will condemn certain improper practices which prevail at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the minority will insist upon fraud and corruption generally, and implicate more than one high official.

The President's Special Message, sent to Congress on Friday, asking for extraordinary powers for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, and for keeping open the Isthmian Transit routes, seems to meet with little favor. It is regarded as an evidence of weakness, and will, it is believed, have the effect of lessening the number of those who might have been disposed to vote for the passage of the Thirty Million bill.

News from California to Jan. 24, three days later, reaches us by the overland mail. The Pacific steamship *Sonora* had been placed under $200,000 bonds to answar a complaint for carrying an excess of passengers. A dreadful tragedy was enacted in San Francisco on the 23d January. A man named GEORGE GILMAN, whose wife had deserted him, shot two men, named WHITTEMORE and RUSSEL, with whom at the time the woman was in company.

The Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, of the New-Orleans and Havana line, while nearing this port, yesterday morning, during the thick fog, ran ashore on Rockaway Bar. Her mails and passengers were got off safely and brought to the City. The vessel is not supposed to be in instant danger. Two powerful steamtugs have been sent to her relief. The *Black Warrior* brings Havana dates to Jan. 15. They are without interest. Sugar was active; freights without change.

By an arrival at Boston from Jacmel, we have news from Hayti to the 30th January, from which it appears that everything was quiet there, and the new Government fairly installed and approved by the people. No important changes in commercial affairs had taken place.

An affray occurred in the Indiana Senate, Feb. 15, between Senators HEFFREN and GOODINO. The latter gave the lie direct to the former, when HEFFREN struck him, and pistols and bowie knives were displayed. Mr. HEFFREN was attacked during the *mêlee* by a brother of GOODINO, and, between the two, was severely handled.

An attempt at Bank bribery has been exposed in the Legislature of Missouri. A member stated in his place, Feb. 15, that the Banks of the State had voted $10,000 to force the Richardson bill through the House. A Committee of investigation was appointed.

The incessant rains of the past week have had the effect of causing a freshet in the Ohio River. At Cincinnati yesterday afternoon there were fifty-three feet of water in the channel, and it was still rising at the rate of a foot per hour. The water at last accounts was within three feet of the high water mark of the freshet of 1853, and up to the second stories of the houses on the lower streets. All the tributary streams were also full, and railroad travel was seriously interrupted.

An army officer, Second Lieut. J. B. ROANE, killed a man named BENJ. HAWES, Feb. 11, in a drunken quarrel at Brooklyn, Iowa, and then committed suicide.

The Kansas gold mines at Cherry Creek have fallen into evil ways. Recent reports state that they are fighting among themselves, and that pistols are frequently used. The principal amusements are drinking and card-playing.

The fine weather of the past ten days has had a marked influence on the public health, as indicated by the report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday, which shows a decrease in the number of deaths, on the report of the previous week, of 44, and 72 less than the number reported in the corresponding week in 1858; but the mortality of the week exhibits a preponderance of deaths from diseases of the throat and lungs, as usual at this season of the year. The whole number of deaths for the past week was 401, against 445 the week before.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, last evening, delivered a sermon at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, in which he endeavored to prove that Abraham was not a slaveholder. The congregation was large and attentive. In the course of his remarks he allnded to the proceedings of the *ex-parte* Council, which, he claimed, could not reinstate those whom the Church had dismissed.

Saturday evening Prof. O. MITCHELL delivered a lecture in the Academy of Music on the Astronomical Inquiries in the Book of Job. The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to the benefit of the Five Points' Mission. An audience numbering about 800 persons was in attendance.

There were no cases of importance in the Court of Sessions, before Recorder BARNARD, on Saturday. PATRICK LANE, who was indicted for the murder of JEREMIAH LOONEY, by stabbing him at the corner of Third and Lewis streets on the 1st of January, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months. Counsel for W. H. REILLY and others, indicted for gambling, moved to quash the indictment; and BERNARD SPRUCE, convicted of receiving stolen goods, moved for a new trial. The Recorder will give his decision in these cases to-day.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, were confined to 800 bales, at unchanged prices. Flour and Wheat were less active. Corn was plenty and heavy. The movements in Provisions, Groceries, and Oils, were restricted. Resin, Refined Ingot Copper, Foreign Lead, Timothy Seed, and Castile Soap were in good request. Freights lacked animation. The total number of vessels of all kinds in port was 604.

Wanted—A Leader.

Senator DOUGLAS is a candidate for the Presidency, and in that capacity probably finds, or fancies, it necessary to do a good many things repugnant to his own judgment. Naturally enough, he desires to maintain his standing as a Democrat, and to signalize his orthodoxy by what we cannot help regarding as an excessive and not very creditable subserviency to the Executive. Party discipline, we are well aware, is a relentless tyrant,—merciless in proportion to its injustice, and the more exacting as it falls more and more into the hands of the venal and the base. Mr. BUCHANAN is just now what it is customary to style the "official head" of the Democratic Party:—that is to say, he has the patronage of the Government in his hands, and uses it to coerce the party into obedience to his views and subserviency to his interests. He controls its organization,—crushes or starves out those who do not obey his behests, and expects to have the power, through its machinery, very largely to control the election of delegates to the next National Convention. All these constitute powerful party reasons why Senator DOUGLAS should be anxious to maintain his position as a member, in good and regular standing, of the recognized Democratic organization.

But Mr. DOUGLAS should understand that, powerful as it is, party discipline is nevertheless not everything,—and that his principal hold upon the confidence of the country and the regard of the people has been won by the independent exercise of his own judgment, against the dictation of the President and the party also. He is perilling the reputation he has achieved. He is now but the echo of Mr. BUCHANAN, indorsing his most questionable acts, and eager to comply with his most extravagant and absurd demands. No man knows better than he the folly and the wickedness of the Thirty Million scheme,—yet he supports it. No man understands more thoroughly the lack of nerve and of executive vigor sought to be covered up by the demands of the Special Message,—yet he is for conceding those demands to their fullest extent. Whatever may be its effect upon the party leaders, this easy acquiescence of the Senator from Illinois will not increase the confidence of the country at large in his statesmanship or fortify its estimate of his independence. And it is to be regretted that he should thus throw away the opportunity of placing himself at the head of the true Democratic Party of the country, and of rescuing it from the imbecile hands and confused counsels into which it has fallen. There never was a time when it needed a wise and bold leadership more than at the present moment. No man can fail to see that it has lost, utterly and forever, all confidence in the President, and that its apparent acquiescence in his policy is due simply to the fact that it has no other.

Mr. BUCHANAN calls upon Congress for additional powers. He must have thirty millions before he will enter upon negotiations for Cuba, and he must have command of the Army and Navy before he will attempt to bring Mexico to account for outrages upon our citizens, or prevent the Transit routes from being closed to our commerce. Yet he has enormous powers already, which, so far as appears, he has made no attempt to exercise. He tells Congress that no correspondence whatever has been had with Spain concerning Cuba. We have no evidence of any demand upon Mexico for indemnity for her wrongs,—or any correspondence with the Central American States upon the subject to which he refers. Utter inaction has characterized his official career upon each of these grave topics. He pleads lack of power as his excuse for doing nothing. He must have more authority,—more money,—more control of the Army and Navy, before he can venture upon any demands whatever against a foreign Power. While England and France are acting in Mexico,—while English influence is gaining the complete ascendancy in Central America, our President is doing nothing whatever,—because he is afraid he may need more power than the Constitution gives him.

We have had Presidents who did not feel condemned to inaction by any such lack of power. General JACKSON had authority enough to tell France she must pay her debts or prepare for war. He did not screen himself from responsibility by pleading lack of power and committing the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress. Wherever wrong was suffered, he demanded redress,—and when the demand was refused, he called upon Congress to vindicate the honor of the country. It is not the authority of JACKSON that BUCHANAN needs;—he has all the authority which JACKSON had,—but unfortunately he lacks the courage, the direct, manly, patriotic firmness of heart and of hand with which that great man wielded the constitutional powers of his office.

It is very clear that Mr. BUCHANAN cannot be relied on to exercise, with any vigor or ability, any powers which Congress may confer upon him for the protection of the honor or the interests of the country. We trust, therefore, if any action shall be taken upon this Special Message, that Congress will take the whole matter into its own hands, and give such explicit instructions in regard to our relations with Mexico, and the nature and extent of our demands upon that Power, as will leave the President no room for doubt and no excuse for inaction upon the subject. Anything short of this will prove abortive. There is no reason to suppose that any powers that may be conferred upon the President, without such instructions, will be exercised with any more vigor than those have been which he now enjoys.

That something should be done, and done at once, is perfectly clear. We are losing ground every day, both with Mexico and with the States of Central America. Our wretchedly imbecile diplomacy in Nicaragua has surrendered the whole country to English influence, and in Mexico we have not even a Minister of any kind to enforce or even present our demands. We trust that Congress will take prompt and effective action upon both these important subjects, and that it will do something more than add new powers and duties to those which are already too weighty for the feeble shoulders of the Executive.

A New Irish Patriot.

By the *Prince Albert*, now expected at this port, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN's arrival among us is looked for with anxiety by his numerous American and Irish-American friends. It is not probable that the presence of this famous Irish gentleman will be attended with much *éclat*, or will create much excitement, simply because Mr. O'BRIEN is not one of those noisy spirits who thrust themselves obtrusively on the notice of the world, or challenge attention by charlatan attempts at achieving popularity. Mr. O'BRIEN—however wise or silly he may be, however right or wrong he may have been in the part which he took in the events of 1848 in Ireland—has since that period observed a dignified, notwithstanding that it may have been an obstinate course of conduct, which has won for him the calm respect, if not the enthusiastic admiration, of those who have calmly and intelligently considered his general demeanor. Even the persons who were comparatively indifferent alike to his fate and to the justice or injustice of the course pursued towards him by the British Government, have not failed to notice the fortitude with which he bore his sufferings, his constant adherence to the principles to which he had pledged himself, and, above all, his honorable observance of engagements, written or implied, even with those whom he regarded as his adversaries and oppressors. This behavior, which has created in the minds of the discerning a high appreciation of Mr. O'BRIEN's character, is not, perhaps, likely to command the enthusiastic approbation of the masses of his countrymen in this quarter. They are apt to admire imprudent and senseless defiance of constituted authority rather than calm and dignified agitation for necessary and practicable reform. They think more highly of the windy menaces uttered thousands of miles away from the scene of trouble and danger, than of the quiet assertion of principles, whose object is the remedying of actual or supposed abuses. In a word, they would probably care most about the man who, by a successful, but not a very honorable trick, might evade or escape the power which Mr. O'BRIEN has professed defiantly but honorably to brave, in spite of the disadvantages of his position, and of the sufferings entailed upon him by exile and captivity.

Among the more intelligent portion of the community, however, Mr. O'BRIEN will, we believe, be welcomed as a high-toned gentleman should be, without reference to his previous follies or mistakes. And Mr. O'BRIEN has doubtless considered both. His first erratic exploit was when, in 1845, at a period during which the House of Commons was literally overwhelmed with bills for the chartering of new railway companies, Mr. O'BRIEN persisted in his declaration that he would not serve on any railway committee whose object was not the consideration of an application for an Irish road. This silly resolution on the part of the man who had been foremost in his clamors for "equal rights for Ireland," was at once inconsistent and ill-judged, and created the impression abroad that Mr. O'BRIEN was at that time seeking the *éclat* which would surely have followed his commitment to the Tower as a State prisoner. Such an idea, if it really existed with Mr. O'BRIEN, was effectually thwarted through the influence of the Government of Sir ROBERT PEEL. Mr. O'BRIEN was officially informed that he would have to take his share of committee labor in common with every other member of the House; but, persisting in his expressed determination, he was confined, by authority of the Speaker's warrant, *in an apartment in the House itself*. This course entirely circumvented any hopes which Mr. O'BRIEN may have entertained of achieving popularity through his ill-timed and absurd obstinacy. The enthusiastic support which would in all probability have been accorded to a State prisoner in the Tower, failed the recusant Irish member in comfortable quarters elsewhere. The ignorant fanaticism which might have seen in Mr. O'BRIEN at the Tower a fellow martyr with RALEIGH and the murdered Princes, could not exalt into a suffering hero the gentleman who was simply confined in the Speaker's anti-chamber, permitted to see his friends at all hours, and supplied with any delicacies of the season which he chose to order. Laughter took the place of sympathy,—ridicule that of enthusiasm; and Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN was less admired than Sir ROBERT PEEL, who was regarded as the "smarter" man of the two in the Railway Committee imbroglio. This was Mr. O'BRIEN's first prominent appearance in the field of political notoriety;—his last grew out of the share which he took in the "Cabbage Garden" riots, and which led to his transportation to Bermuda and subsequently to Australia. While in the latter place his career continued to be marked by a certain obstinacy, but in a manner more entitled to the respect of the world. If he refused the privileges of a parole, it was because he would not, on the one hand, promise to avoid an escape if the chance were presented to him, nor, on the other hand, break his parole once given. If he persistently refused to sue to the Government for a pardon, which would have been granted instantly on such tacit admission that he had been wrong, it was because he would not earn by hypocrisy what he believed himself deprived of by tyranny and injustice. There is a degree of "pluck" about this endurance which, without reference to the political merits of the case, may be called heroic, and will command admiration if not sympathy. We feel assured, therefore, that Mr. O'BRIEN will meet with a sincere welcome among the intelligent of our community. If he has not dazzled the world with brilliant talent, or added to its stores of material or mental wealth, he has been sufficiently prominent in the political world to have secured the attention which has been willingly accorded to his fortitude, his moral courage, and the success with which he has, even during his convict life in a penal colony, maintained the characteristics of an Irish gentleman.

We know not whether Mr. O'BRIEN intends to take up his permanent residence in the United States. Should such, however, be his object in coming to this country, we believe there need be no apprehension of his so soon losing himself in public estimation as has been done by others who suffered with him, but who came to the United States under somewhat different auspices. We doubt whether Mr. O'BRIEN will permit himself to believe that he can learn in a month more of our political position and of our political requirements than the people of the country themselves have been able to acquire in years. Mr. O'BRIEN will, of course, be at full liberty to speak as often and to write as much as any other gentleman in the land. We are proud to know that his greatest enemy,—if he have any enemies here,—cannot deprive him of either of these privileges. But we mistake the man if he will attempt to lecture us on our institutions on his way from the wharf to his hotel, or if he should permit himself to preach disunion, as Mr. JOHN MITCHEL has been pleased to do, among a people who dislike to be lectured quite as much as they like to glorify any hero of the passing hour.

A Dead Lock in the Nicaragua Canal.

The French projectors of a canal through Nicaragua have demonstrated, to the satisfaction of capitalists, the physical possibilities of a cut through the Isthmus. They have ascertained the exact amount of lockage necessary to carry the largest ship to the level of Lake Nicaragua, and to let it down upon the opposite side. The cost of converting the San Juan River into a canal has been calculated to a *sou*; how much and what description of rock will have to be removed; how many cubic feet of earth to be carted away, to give a uniform depth of twenty-six feet; how much dredging to be done to open a ship channel into the harbor of San Juan. The estimates of M. THOME DE GAMOND are as elaborately minute as if founded on the most painful local reconnaissance. He estimates not merely for the sum, but for the minutest fraction; so that the contractor may at once file his bid, and plant his shovel. The gross amount of 120,000,000 of francs is set down as ample to cover every possible expenditure,—and three years as abundant time for twice the work. It is marvelous how, before the enthusiasm of these spirited gentlemen, difficulties that for half a century have appalled the most competent engineers have vanished as so many exploded superstitions.

And that other class of difficulties, scarcely less appalling, and which have to do with those sceptical and reluctant influences which reign in the money market, seem to be equally evanescent. The money market is represented to be in that insane state of anxiety for shares in the enterprise which the pit-entrance on a benefit night is used to exhibit. The "Organic Committee" is harassed to the verge of desperation by the throng of applicants. They sit day and night to balance between the inappeasable claimants, and among the niceties of the choice are wholly unable to reach a conclusion. They suffer under *l'embarras de richesse*. A state of things so unprecedented, and so calculated to drive the ordinary propounders of bubble speculations to madness, certainly affords splendid prognostics for the scheme of Mr. BELLY. There would seem to be no further barriers to the grandest results.

The managers, however, have succeeded, with amusing ingenuity, in inventing one. Next to the stupendous plan of the canal itself, they have devised a scheme nearly as stupendous and imperative, to the effect that the canal shall be "international," or, to use the favorite expression of Mr. BELLY, "cosmopolitan." The work is not to be controlled by the Government or the citizens of any single nation. Some machinery of centrifugal energy is to be set to work, to prevent France or Frenchmen having more influence in the business than Britain or Englishmen; and these than the United States or Americans. There is to be an exact tripartite balance of power between the great powers and peoples supposed to be more directly interested in the work, and to the establishment of this equilibrium the Committee addicts itself. The progress of their deliberations is marked with admirable evidences of self-denying devotion to principle. From England the tempter presents himself in divergent shape. On the one side, he stands ready to put in one-third of the requisite means, for the chance to secure the contract. On the other, he offers the whole of the money, upon receiving the whole of the shares; offers so splendid, in a mere pecuniary sense, that it is the summit of heroism to deny. But the Committee is inexorable. Not only will they not so surrender the work, even for the most flattering guarantees of its immediate execution; but they also decline to break up the capital into larger shares than 500 francs, lest too much of the coveted investment should fall into one hand. Such are the anxieties and such the policy of these prudent gentlemen; so resolutely bent are they upon having none but the most cosmopolitan of canals.

While appreciating the broad and liberal spirit which dictated this course, we may venture the suggestion that to wait until the course be proved practicable, will be to postpone the enterprise itself indefinitely. Whatever might be the original distribution of the stock; if, indeed, France, England and America be set up in joint business, with each a third interest, the capitalist certainly knows that nothing is to prevent such an immediate destruction of the elaborate equation as shall leave one or the other in the ascendant. Were the Parisian capitalists—who, by the way, do not seem to share in the fashionable craving for the Canal scrip—to secure one half the capital, leaving the residue to London, all the chances are that in less than a twelvemonth London would engross the stock. These secret movements of the money market are far beyond the reach of preventive regulation. Indeed, we should be unwilling to assure Mr. BELLY, were he and his ardent compatriots to plump down their names for the entire amount, that the bulls and bears of Wall-street would not be playing with the majority of the shares before the water had irrigated the bottom of his Canal. If the Canal is therefore to be more than a vision, the projectors will augment their repute for wisdom by abandoning the pursuit of this agreeable fancy, and returning to the rugged realities of rock-blasting and sub-aqueous excavation. In view of the new treaties between England, the United States, and Nicaragua, the balance of proprietorship, even were it susceptible of adjustment, becomes a question of the least possible interest. The Canal, if built, cannot be otherwise than neutral; and will be as likely to be free from the characteristics of a despotic monopoly in the hands of men who speak but a single tongue, as among those of every kindred under heaven. This capital, in other words the ownership, will in the nature of things pass to those who have the largest faith in the enterprise, and consequently the best preparation to manage it to the highest advantage.

A New California.

There is no longer room for doubt in respect to the discovery of an important gold region this side the Rocky Mountains. When the accounts from Pike's Peak were first published, they were regarded with no little scepticism, particularly in the Eastern States. California itself encountered the same sort of unbelief in the earlier days of its golden age. Time, however, resolved all such doubts, and the same agency is rapidly performing a like service for Pike's Peak. St. Louis, and other Western journals, continue to receive letters from sources vouched for as reliable, setting forth the gold-producing capacities of that region, in terms calculated to cause a large emigration in the Spring. Those correspondents represent the climate as mild and salubrious. About two thousand persons are wintering in the vicinity of Denver City, and others continually arrive. One man writes to a friend in St. Louis, that by "hard work," he has "some days taken out from $5 to $10 with a rocker," and this about the first of January. In the Spring, he hopes to do better. Want of water is in Winter a great hindrance. About one-third of the two thousand people were digging, the rest employed themselves at building houses in the different "towns" which had been "laid out." High prices were paid for provisions. Flour $15 per sack. Sugar fifty cents per pound, coffee the same, and everything else in proportion.

That there will be a rush westward when the Spring opens is already manifest. Most of the settlers in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas who have been unsuccessful, through the operation of "hard times" or other causes, will pack up, and march to Pike's Peak. Many thousands from the East will follow. All this tends to revive the drooping prosperity of the western country. The miners must obtain their supplies from the Mississippi Valley, and should that section be blest with a good crop at the ensuing harvest, the hardships of the last two seasons may soon be forgotten.

The discoveries of which we have been speaking are among the most important events of the day. Nowhere but at the West have they attracted anything like the attention they deserve; and even there the importance attaching to them is just beginning to be understood.

A "BETTERMENT" LAW.—The Massachusetts Legislature has been chiefly occupied since its opening this Winter by the consideration of a petition from certain inhabitants of Boston and New-Bedford for the enactment of what they innocently denominate a "betterment law." But if the prayer of the petitioners were granted, unless human nature be a very different thing in Boston and New-Bedford from what it is in New-York, it would not belong before they would want to change the title of the law to "worsement." We have long been in the enjoyment of a Betterment Law in New-York, and the result of it has been a system of corruption and inordinate taxation such as no other municipality has ever suffered from. The popular idea is that the expenses of our City Government are all summed up in the eight or ten millions a year which are included in the annual tax levy. But our "Betterment Law" makes the actual cost of our City Government, which must be taken out of the pockets of our citizens, not less than fifteen millions a year. The kind of Betterment Law which the Bostonians have been asking for, with as much innocent thoughtlessness as the frogs in the fable asked for a new king, is simply a law whereby the cost of widening streets, opening new avenues, and other improvements, may be assessed on the property which may be supposed to be benefited in consequence of the change, instead of being put into the annual Tax Levy, and assessed upon the community at large. The Committee to whom the petition was referred have reported, we observe, adversely to the measure; but if the members of the Massachusetts Legislature have any doubts in relation to the wisdom of the scheme, we would advise them to send a Committee on to this City, and examine the records of our Street Commissioner's Department for the past ten or fifteen years. They will be able to learn enough to satisfy them thoroughly of the manner in which a Betterment Law works here; and if, after all they discover of its beauties, they should report favorably on the measure, we shall have a very different opinion of the sagacity of the New-England character from that we have entertained hitherto.

BOUNDARIES OF OREGON.—The error appears to be current that the boundaries of the new State of Oregon are coincident with those of the former Territory. Even the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, noted for its accuracy, gives the limits as reaching from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, and from the 46th to the 42d parallel of North latitude, an area of 227,000 square miles, only a fraction less than that of Texas. The error is material. The act of Admission defines the boundaries of the State to be the ocean on the west, the Columbia River to its intersection with the 46th parallel, and that parallel on the north; the Snake River to the affluence of the Owyhee, and a line due south from that point on the east, and the 42d parallel on the south.

The area thus designated covers a trifle more than a half of Oregon Territory; in square miles about 115,000; a surface far exceeding that of any of the older States yet falling very much short of the extent either of California or of Texas. Kansas, if admitted, would bring with it an area greater by 21,000 square miles, than that of Oregon.

THE ARIZONA EMIGRATION SCHEME.—We have received the circular of the "Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association,"—which has for its subject settlement in any of the extensive regions enumerated in the long title of the Company. Gen. HENNINGSEN is the general director of the Association, which has a capital of three millions of dollars, divided into 150,000 shares of $20 each, and is incorporated under the general law of this State. Agencies are to be established in all the principal cities of the Union, and all interest in lands, contracts, mines, &c., owned by the Association is to be represented by the shares. This is the project which rumor has already reported to be on foot in Washington.—It seems innocent and peaceful enough on the face of it:—whether it conceals any filibustering movements in any direction remains to be seen.

The Central Park.

One of the great difficulties with which the Central Park will have to contend in the outset of its usefulness was foreshadowed in the last report of Mr. OLMSTED to the Board of Commissioners. He says:

"Experience already shows that a great body of the people of the City is so unaccustomed to attractiveness in that class of objects on which the beauty of a park chiefly depends, and is so unaccustomed to restraint upon its actions when roving in the suburbs of the town, that the task of instructing it in the proper use of a park will be one of the most important and most difficult duties of the Board. A single instance from the experience of the last week will exemplify this. A private carriage containing a gentleman and ladies was observed driving through the narrow walks of the finished ground north of the pond, the wheels often running upon the borders and putting the trees and shrubbery recently planted in much peril. A policeman hastened to remonstrate with the gentleman, who replied, angrily, that the park belonged to the public, and he should drive where he pleased in it, at the same time threatening to obtain the dismissal of the policeman if he continued to stand in his way. A large majority of the arrests made in the park are of persons who, through ignorance or habitual carelessness, trespass on the ordinances of the Board, and especially that forbidding injury to trees or shrubs. Persons who have cut or broken shrubs will scarcely ever believe that an officer has not exceeded his duty in arresting them until brought before the magistrate. I have been frequently sent for, in the confident supposition that I would reprove an officer for arresting a man for merely cutting a common brush, or pulling up a root of sassafras."

The cause of this careless stupidity is in a large degree the nature of the country, and the circumstances attendant on its colonization. The population has always been so small in comparison to the total area of our territory, that land has been, and under certain aspects is still, a drug; and as to trees and shrubs, they have for two hundred years been looked upon, and with good reason, as the worst kind of nuisance. They were originally the great obstacle to the farmer's comfort all over the country; something that he had to extirpate root and branch before he could hope for order or neatness on his farm, or plenty and health for his family. Along most of the eastern coast, they have become sufficiently scarce already, and nowhere interfere with cultivation. There are few portions of New-England and of this State which can bear much more "clearing;" but the old feeling of contempt for them has survived the cause which originated it. The mass of our population even now see little to admire in them except their material usefulness, and can hardly understand why any care should be taken of them, except in places where they afford shade or fuel. In addition to this, "a wood" has always hitherto been the great national play-ground *par excellence*, the place of all others, and, in fact, almost the only place for hearty out-door enjoyment, and in the mind of every American boy it is associated, above all other ideas, with the idea of perfect liberty—of free climbing, bough smashing, and every other species of rustic saturnalia. The notion of not being able to do what one likes in a wood, of having in those classic shades any other restraint placed on one's movements than one's own strength or agility, is as unfamiliar to the minds of our youth as doubts as to a man's right to "larrup his own nigger" to that of a Mississippi overseer. Unfortunately, however, a park is after all "In the nature of a wood," as the lawyers say, and is a wood reclaimed, and clipped, and pruned and civilised; but the people cannot yet be got to believe that it calls for any more self-restraint, or care, or caution, than its prototype—that the eye has to be provided for as well as the muscles, and that nature in the neighborhood of large towns needs rules and regulations to enable her to do herself justice, just as certainly as in the country she does better without them.

In addition to this, the New-York City population has, in the matter of public property, been utterly demoralized by the shocking character of the City Government for years past. Our Municipal administration has been such that a thing had only to belong to the City to become the prey of all the sharpers and rowdies who could light upon it. The treasury, the streets, the wharves, the City Hall, the urinal, the Court-rooms, "the Park" have all been left to the care of the elements and the peculators; so that the mere fact of a piece of ground's belonging to the public has become very naturally to be considered by the less intelligent classes, instead of a title to ordinary care or attention, a license to commit nuisance on it. Great numbers are not yet convinced that the Central Park has been saved from the same miserable fate, and that it is not a sort of Aldermanic Commons for fast men to drive over, and lame politicians to fight cocks upon.

We must entreat the public, therefore, to remember that the fact that the Park belongs to them, far from giving each individual the right to deface it, grub up the shrubs, bark the trees and trample down the grass, imposes on each visitor an obligation to treat it and everything in it as if it were ornamental grounds attached to his own house. Nay, the obligation is rendered all the stronger by the fact that thousands of others are as much interested in its preservation as he, so that any injury to it is not simply an act of vandalism and folly, but of fraud and injustice. Every one must cease as soon as possible to associate it in his mind with the dirty play-ground in front of the City Hall or Jones' Wood. It is not simply a piece of open ground, to be swallowed up by houses in a few years. It is a great work of art, in whose perfection we are all interested, and of which we hope one day to be proud, and which is intended to reflect lustre on New-York for centuries to come.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL'S romantic symphony of "Hiawatha" will be produced here to-night, with the assistance of the "Mendelssohn Union,"—Mrs. HARWOOD, Mr. MILLER, Dr. GUILMETTE, and a full orchestra. In addition to the importance of the work as an original musical composition now offered to our public for the first time, we are to have the satisfaction of hearing Mrs. MATILDA HERON STOEPEL recite LONGFELLOW's great poem. A more attractive entertainment cannot be found in the City to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Equestrian Troupe of NIXON & Co. enters on its fifth week to-night. A new tight rope *artiste*—Mad'lle JEANNETTE ELLALEN—and a necromantic horseman—Mr. AUSTIN—will be introduced for the first time.

COUSINS.—At Laura Keene's, "Our American Cousin;" at Burton's, "Our Female American Cousin;" and at Wood's "Our African" Cousins, hold their *soirées* every evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Star sisters LUCILLE and HELEN, after winning golden opinions on the east side of the City, open to-night under Mr. EDDY's management, in the drama called "The Green Bushes."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The magnificent spectacle piece, "The Veteran," continues to draw splendid houses here. There is no probability of a change.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. J. PROCTOR has entered into a fresh engagement at this house, and will appear to-night in the drama of "PIZARRO." "MASANIELLO" and the "ETON BOY" will also be played.

HOPE CHAPEL.—A grand exhibition of patriotic paintings will be opened here to-night. The most memorable events of the War of Independence have been transferred to canvas by Mr. MELLVENE with much graphic power. An explanatory lecture will be delivered by Mr. DE GENEST, one of the most agreeable and accomplished of lecturers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TROUBLES IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, last evening, at the Church of the Puritans, Union square, preached the third of a series of sermons with regard to the iniquity of Slavery. Every seat in the Church was occupied. The 18th and 19th verses of the 18th chapter of Genesis constituted the text: "Seeing that Abraham shall surely become a great and mighty nation, and all the nations of the earth shall be blessed in him. For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment, that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him." The preacher argued the incompatibility of the two ideas that Abraham and his children could have justice and judgment, and at the same time be slaveholders. He referred to various lines of argument that tended to prove that the Scriptures did not uphold Slavery, but, on the contrary, asserted the iniquity of the traffic in human beings. These lines of argument he could not then follow out, but he claimed that the discussion of questions of the character now presented in the churches was eminently proper. In the principal part of the sermon he labored to show that Abraham was not a slaveholder. This subject he considered at length, and towards the close he made some allusion to the recent investigation of the *ex-parte* Council into the circumstances attending the termination of the connection with his Church of certain members of it. As in the newspapers he had noticed the stereotyped heed, "Troubles in Dr. Cheever's Church," when the troubles were all outside of it, so some spoke of Slavery in the Bible, when it should be Slavery ascended from the Bible. In overcoming existing prejudices with regard to Slavery, he said, great difficulties were to be overcome. They must wade through a forest of lies to get at the truth. But they were no *ex parte* council, the very name of which indicated something one-sided. Each Church had the supreme right to declare who are its own members, and no association or iconsociation or council had any right to say who should be its members. No council had any such authority over a Church, especially an *ex parte* one, and if any council declared a person a member of a Church, the members of which had declared that person was not a member, it overstepped the bounds of propriety. This Church, trusting in God, would not step down from its high position of independence, amenable to God alone. The latter portion of the sermon was devoted to the consideration of the necessity of speaking with regard to the evils of Slavery in the pulpit. The Tract Society he severely censured for what he termed its "Christian expediency"—doing evil that good might come of it. He was listened to with great attention.

THE WEATHER—VESSELS ASHORE.—A dense fog set in on Saturday night with the wind S. S. E., and prevailed up to yesterday at 3 P. M., when it disappeared. The Brooklyn ferry boats made their regular trips without doing or receiving any damage except in one instance, which occurred at about 8½ A. M. The *Commodore*, from Stonington, ran into the ferry-boat *Fulton*, of the Fulton Ferry. The *Commodore* had her stem carried away, while the *Fulton* received no damage. The Staten Island ferry-boats made but three trips. The *Southfield*, while on her 12 o'clock trip from the Island, went ashore on Governor's Island, near the rocks, on the south side of the Fort. She lies easy, and has as yet sustained no damage. She will probably be got off soon, unless the heavy northwest wind of last night has driven her upon the rocks. The steamship *Marion* still remains ashore on Oyster Island. Four lighter loads of her cargo have been discharged, and arrived at the City yesterday morning. The steamers *Empire State*, of the Fall-River line, and *Worcester*, of the Norwich line, arrived at 3½ P. M., having been detained in the Sound by the dense fog. Capt. LOCKMAN, of steam tug *Maryland*, reports two lore-and-aft schooners ashore on Coney Island—one loaded with pine wood, and the other with naval stores. They had both gone on during the fog of Saturday night.

REPUBLICAN DIFFICULTIES.—The Republican Central Committee for 1859 has not yet been permanently organized, because of local difficulties in several of the Wards in which opposing organizations exist, each claiming to be regular, and from which contesting delegations were chosen. The Young Men's Committee disposed of these disputes (so far as it was concerned) at its first meeting. The Old Men's organization, however, referred the disputes to sub-committees, which, after several sessions, reported in favor of referring the disputes back to the Wards from which they came, and ordering another election for delegates. This election takes place this evening between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, and will, it is anticipated, pass off in quietness, except in the Sixth Ward, where a very bitter feeling exists between the Van Wyck and Brennan factions. The former have applied for an outside force of Police, because, as they say, the officers of the Ward, as a general thing, sympathize with the Brennan party. The Central Committee will not select permanent officers until these disputes are settled. Dr. CLAWSON S. JONES, meantime, presides temporarily. The principal candidates for permanent chairman are Judge PEABODY, supervisor KENNADY and Ex-Street Commissioner CONOVER.

SUDDEN DEATH—A REMARKABLE CASE.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest at No. 844 Broadway, upon the body of ASHER A. SKILLINGS, a native of Maine, 39 years of age, who died suddenly at the above premises early Sunday morning. Deceased has kept an oyster and fish stand in this City for several years past, and was probably the heaviest man in New-York. At the time of his death he weighed 678 pounds. He had been complaining for several days, and on Saturday night requested a young man named JAS. C. WALSH, who had been in his employ, to stay with him over night. WALSH testified that he slept with deceased and that he appeared to be partially deranged in the fore part of the night, but did not seem to suffer any pain. About 1½ o'clock witness awoke and found him dying. He further testified that deceased was a very small eater, and did not consume as much food as a child two years old. The medical testimony proved that the liver of deceased weighed 16½ pounds and that he died at *scirrhosis*. The Jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

MRS. LESDERNIER'S READINGS.—Mrs. EMILY P. LESDERNIER will give her last reading in New-York to-morrow evening, the 22d inst., at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway. It will be remembered that the readings of this accomplished lady were interrupted by the death of her two sons, whose sudden illness and almost simultaneous decease was a most remarkable and effecting circumstance. Mrs. LESDERNIER was pursuing a very successful course of reading in California when she was summoned home by the illness of her two boys, who lived but a very short time after her return. She enjoys a high reputation as a dramatic reader, and apart from the claim which her misfortunes give her to public sympathy, her merits as a reader should insure her a full house on this occasion. Among the pieces she will read to-morrow night are Poe's "Raven," WILLIS' "Parrhasius," and TENNYSON'S "Bugle Song."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.—There is some diversity of opinion among those interested in the matter, as to the mode of receiving WM. SMITH O'BRIEN on his arrival in this City by the *Prince Albert*, from Galway. On the one hand, it is proposed to make the reception a public one; on the other the feeling is in favor of a private welcome to be extended to him by a number of eminent gentlemen, in recognition of their estimate of his character as one entitled to all esteem, and worthy of all respect. As Mr. O'BRIEN'S visit to America is entirely disconnected from all purposes of a public nature, there can be no doubt that he would deprecate everything in the shape of a public demonstration. It is to be hoped that his friends will bear this in mind, and receive him in his character of a gentleman. This would seem to be not only judicious, but necessary.

DIED FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Coronor SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MRS. ROSA TIMMONS, 45 years of age, a native of Ireland, who died from excessive use of ardent spirits. The husband of deceased died some four weeks ago, and left her about $8,000. Her sudden death caused suspicions among her neighbors that she had been foully dealt with by her relatives, who were desirous of getting possession of her property. They therefore caused the arrest of two brothers and a sister-in-law of deceased, but, as nothing appeared at the inquest showing any agency on their part in causing the death, they were discharged. Dr. BOERUM made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and testified that death was the result of a long course of intemperance. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

SUICIDE IN THE TENTH WARD.—Last evening about 9 o'clock, two colored men entered the grocery store of CHRISTIAN JOHNS, corner of Forsyth and Delancy streets, and one of them called for a drink and offered a double-barrelled pistol in payment. The proprietor refused to give the drink, when the man who offered the pistol turned as though to go away, and as he did so, put the pistol to his head and shot himself, and died immediately. His body was removed to the Tenth Ward Station-house, and it was ascertained the name of the suicide was WILLIAM LOWRERE, and that he had lately returned from a voyage from Hamburg in the ship *Napoleon*. He is supposed to have been deranged.

PICTURES OF THE REVOLUTION.—A private exhibition of these pictures was held at Hope Chapel on Friday and Saturday evenings. The company present comprised a number of representatives of the Press and of the Arts. There were several well-known authors, and many of our most distinguished painters and musicians among the numerous visitors who attended on both occasions. The pictures—twenty-four in number—illustrate many of the leading events, warlike and otherwise, of the revolutionary struggle. They were received with hearty applause and commendation. The artist, Mr. MCNEVIN, is a painter of merit and reputation.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 491 deaths in the City during the past week, which is 44 less than reported the previous week, and 72 less than was reported the corresponding week of last year. Of the number, 83 were men; 65 women; 136 boys; 117 girls. Of the whole number, 139 died of diseases of the lungs and throat; 80 of diseases of the brain and nerves; 62 of consumption, and 30 of convulsions (infants.) The nativities can give as follows: United States, 282; England, 10; Scotland, 2; Ireland, 76; Germany, 19; each of Holland, Spain and Sweden, and one unknown.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man who was found by Officer PEASE, in the dock at Pier No. 24, East River. Deceased was five feet eight inches high, stout, with dark hair and whiskers. He was dressed in black pantaloons, black frock coat, figured shirt and black silk neck-tie. A pair of spectacles was found in his pocket, inclosed in a metallic case. The body appeared to have been about two months in the water, and exhibited no signs of foul play. A verdict of "probable accidental drowning" was rendered.

MR. FROST'S PETITION.—In our report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, on Thursday evening, in reference to the petition of WM. FROST, for Repairing Streets, we were made to say in *Broadway*, instead of saying in some street in the *vicinity of the City Hall*. The stones to be from one to three feet square, or oblong, and the grooves to be five inches apart, and one and one-half of an inch in width, and one and one-quarter of an inch in depth, running diagonally and cross-cut in.

THE CINCINNATI HOTEL CASE.—Mr. FREDERICK A. HEATH, proprietor of the Cincinnati Hotel, complains that the statement made by Mr. HIGGINS, relative to his board bill at the above hotel, contained in his complaint before the Police Court, published on Saturday, is incorrect. He says that HIGGINS was charged the regular price of $1 50 per day for his board, and $1 for a bottle of brandy, and that he had nothing whatever to do with HIGGINS relative to the purchase of his ticket for New-Orleans, which last statement HIGGINS admits to be true.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday held an inquest at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of JOHN GILLESPIE, aged 37 years, who was instantly killed, on Saturday afternoon, by falling from the roof of LORD & TAYLOR'S new store, in process of erection on Broadway. Deceased was at work on the roof of the building, and accidentally walked off hack waids. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

THE ALLEGED SEDUCTION CASE.—The case of the Broadway tobacconist, arrested several days since on complaint of CATHARINA STEINMAN, who charges him with seduction last Summer, while the complainant was stewardess of a hotel in Germany, came up before Judge QUACKENBUSH on Saturday. The accused was ordered to pay $20 now, and $2 a week for the support of the child, pending the trial at the Court of Sessions, where he has given $500 bail to appear and contest the complaint.

CHANGE OF CLERKS IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—During the week just passed the Comptroller made the following changes in his office: Henry P. Bostwick, general book-keeper, salary $1,500, *vice* George Peckham, resigned; Stephen C. Hynes, Jr., book-keeper in County Bureau, salary $1 750—new appointment; John J. Silleocks, collector of arrears of personal tax, *vice* Henry B. Venn, removed.

MORE TICKET-SWINDLING.—GEORGE WARD, a well-known ticket-swindler, was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of ANDREW J. HALL, a guest of the Merchants' Hotel, who charged him with defrauding the complainant out of $25, by false representations in purchasing a passage-ticket in the California steamer. Ward is now under indictment for ticket-swindling, and is at large under $6,000 bail.

RUN OVER BY A HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CAR.—ANDREW FAIN died on Sunday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of injuries received about a week ago by being run over by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, while he was walking on the track on his way to Yonkers. Deceased resided at North Orange, N. J., where he has left a family.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at No. 865 Broadway, upon the body of a girl 17 years of age, named CAROLINE WALKER, from the effects of scalds received on the 1st instant, by accidentally upsetting a cup of hot custard upon her neck and breast. Verdict—"Accidental death."

FISH, FRUIT AND PROVISION VENDERS.—Marshal STEPHENS continues to receive a large number of applications for licenses, from fish, fruit and provision peddlers. Since Monday last, he received $705 for licenses, which, added to the amount previously collected, makes the whole sum drawn from street peddlers $1,730.

LECTURES.—There is to be a literary and musical entertainment, this evening, at Clinton Hall, for the benefit of Mr. P. M. ALLEN, to enable him to complete his studies. Professor BROWN delivers a lecture on BURNS. Dr. GILMAN lectures on Disease—the first of the series, this evening, being free.

RUN OVER BY A TRUCK.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of EDWARD FLEVEL, 63 years of age, who was accidentally killed by being run over by a truck which he had in charge at the foot of West Tenth street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE SPIRITUAL RAPE CASE.—On Saturday morning Justice QUACKENBUSH rendered his decision in the case of MORRILL *vs.* ILLMA, dismissing the complaint on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

THE NEW QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.—Ex-Governor SEYMOUR was sworn in by the Mayor on Saturday, as a Quarantine Commissioner.

Police Reports.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—A man calling himself John Brown was arrested on Saturday for attempting to pick the pocket of Miss Mary E. Kirley, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, as she was leaving the steamboat *Kryport* at the foot of Barclay-street. The thief was detected in the act by the father of the young lady who collared him and held him until the arrival of an officer. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, where he complained bitterly of the hard treatment he received on board the boat, but failed to excite the sympathy of the magistrate, who told him he had been a well-known thief for ten years and committed him for trial.

BURGLARY.—Two lads named Michael Cleary and Christopher Moran were arrested on Saturday, charged with entering the stable of Wm. Spring, No. 2 West Thirty ninth-street, on Thursday night, and taking therefrom two blankets and other property valued at $8. The property was found in their possession, and the prisoners were committed for examination.

RIVER PIRATE ARRESTED.—A man named Edward Nethercuth was arrested on Saturday, charged with being concerned in the robbery of the sloop *Westchester* some time since, on which occasion the vessel was boarded at night by a party of men, who fastened the cabin-door so that the Captain could not get out, and then stole $250 worth of produce. The other parties were arrested soon after, and are now in prison, but Nethercuth escaped. He was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

SELLING ANOTHER MAN'S PROPERTY.—A man named John Hildelbrant was arrested, yesterday, on complaint of Frederick D. Schaffer, who charges the accused with defrauding him out of $500 in cash, and notes to a like amount, by selling him the saloon No. 358 Twelfth-street, falsely pretending that he owned the same, when he had no title thereto. The accused was held to bail by Justice STEERS to answer the charge.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 1 o'clock Saturday morning a fight occurred at Holdenbrand's Metropolitan Ball Rooms, Hester street, where a man named Wertherner was seriously stabbed in the left side. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, but owing to negligence of the night watchmen at the Hospital our reporter was unable to gain admittance to get the particulars as to the condition of the wounded man.

CONFESSION OF GUILT.—The colored youth Thomas Smith, before reported as having been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the store of Mr. Rickelfeld, in Seventh-avenue, on Saturday, confessed his guilt, alleging as a reason for the act that Mr. Rickelfeld had accused him of stealing a bridle. He was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

BIGAMY—Wm. C. Smith was arrested, yesterday, charged with having one morn wife than the law allows. He admitted the charge, and was committed for trial by Justice STEERS.

The Birthday of Washington.

The military display, to-morrow, promises to be equal to that of any former celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday for a number of years. The 7th, 8th, 12th, 55th and 71st Regiments, have signified their intention to parade; and the prospect now is that that their ranks will be full. The Highwood Guard, of Hoboken, a portion of the Hudson Brigade, New-Jersey State Militia, have signified their intention to be in this City during the day and join the parade. The Highwood Guard is a well-disciplined corps, and it is expected they will turn out about fifty muskets.

The American Guard, Seventy-first Regiment, have accepted the invitation to act as an escort on the occasion of the demonstration at the Academy of Music. The Washington Greys, Eighth Regiment, will parade in full uniform, with overcoats and without knapsacks; and with field, staff and troop dismounted. The line will be formed on Canal-street, the right resting on Centre-street, at 2 P. M., should the weather be fair; if not, the line will be formed in the Division Armory at the same hour. After the parade the regiment will partake of a dinner, at which several presentations will be made. During the evening, their Armery, corner of Centre and Grand streets, will be illuminated. They have also prepared a transparency to be displayed at the same time, with the State, City and regimental coat of arms, surmounted by a bust of WASHINGTON, encircled by thirteen stars, and around the base flags, cannon and other military devices.

The Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum having completed their new House of Reception, No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, have announced an exhibition to-morrow evening, to consist of a variety of interesting exercises by the children.

The Young Men's Democratic Club have made extensive preparations for a ball in honor of the day.

The Order of United Americans will celebrate the day at the Academy of Music. The Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS will deliver an oration on the occasion. In the evening the Washington Association will give a ball at the Apollo Rooms.

Count JOANNES delivers this evening his "suppressed" oration on Washington at the Cooper Institute, under the patronage of the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, and for the benefit of that fund. Dodworth's band has volunteered its services.

Murderers in the Tombs.

There are at present twenty-one persons confined in the Tombs, charged with capital crimes. The following are the names, together with their ages and birth-place, and the crimes with which they are charged:

James Glass, aged 27, born in New-Jersey; John Glass, aged 23, born in New-York City; John Quinlan, aged 21, born in Ireland; James Lofins, aged 23, born in New-York City; James Higgins, aged 24, born in Ireland—murder of Richard Owens and Wm. Decker.

Jean Bosquet, aged 33, born in Rome—murder of Molino de Santez.

Michael Forrest, aged 20, born in New-York City—murder of Christopher Goff.

Abraham D. Thompson, aged 24, born in Norway; David Fox, aged 22, born in New-Brunswick; Charles Moore, aged 25, Ireland—murder of Daniel Stackpole.

James Leah, aged 35, born in Ireland; Michael Lynch, aged 25, born in Ireland—arson—burning dwelling-house of Joseph BeVille.

Michael Flynn, aged 22, born in Ireland—murder of Freeman Cutting.

John Lynch, aged 27, born in Ireland; Ellen Lynch, aged 29, born in Ireland—murder of Wm. F. Baker.

James Stephens, aged 37, born in Ireland—poisoning his wife.

Charles Fields, age unknown, born in Ireland; Edward Rooney, age unknown, born in Ireland—murder of Patrick Gerary.

Thomas Murphy, aged 51, born in Ireland—murder of his wife.

Thomas Conlon, aged 23, born in Ireland—murder of Alexander Davis.

John Bammen, aged 35, Englishman—murder of his child.

Astronomical Inquiries in the Book of Job

LECTURE BY PROF. MITCHELL.

Saturday evening Prof. MITCHELL delivered a lecture, in the Academy of Music, on the "Astronomical Inquiries in the Book of Job." The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to the Five Points Mission. Notwithstanding the evening and the weather, both of which were unfavorable to a numerous audience, about 600 people were present.

Prof. MITCHELL began by alluding to the great antiquity of the Bible, and the fact that its pages were written when there was no knowledge comparatively in astronomy, geology, or any of the kindred sciences. He then spoke particularly of the book of Job, which he said was probably the oldest of the books of the Bible. A person might ask questions about a science with which he had no acquaintance, which would imply a knowledge of that science, but he could not ask a connected series of inquiries without betraying an ignorance of the subject if he were entirely unacquainted with it. Prof. M. then took up some of the inquiries relating to astronomy which are contained in the 38th chapter of Job.

There is one for instance, with reference to the stability of the ocean. Even now this problem is acknowledged to be one of the most intricate with which men of science have to do. Why is it boundaries are fixed beyond which it cannot pass? If the water on this globe should be cast into the empty cavern of Saturn there could be no equilibrium. How is it there is stability here? It depends upon the quantity of matter and the specific gravity of the earth and the specific grevity and quantity of the atmosphere. Prof. M. said he had seen the wind come upon the ocean with such force that its waters were raised in waves almost mountains high, but there is a limit beyond which they cannot pass. Again there is the inquiry: "Hast thou commanded the morning since thy day: ned ceused the dey spring to know its place?" This alludes to the uniform revolution of the earth upon its axis. The amount of time it requires to make a revolution is absolutely unchanged. Prof. M said he had verified this again and again, but for it we would not have any fixed element of time by which we might determine the revolutions of any of the planets. If the earth should quicken its revolution the water of the ocean and various bodies would accumulate near the Equator. Finally, the centrifugal force will be so great that everything would fly off from the earth. But long before this point were reached our globe would cease to be habitable.

Prof. M. then proceeded to speak of the influence of the atmosphere in keeping the rising sun from bursting upon us in all its brilliancy. Then there comes another question, which has never been answered: "Where is the way where light dwelleth?" We know that there is a medium through which light comes, but what the cause is which produces the undulation, who can tell? If you do not give to this medium a specific number of undulations—within an inch of space, for instance—you do not have light at all. On the right hand, or on the left, it will be utter darkness. After reading the 21st verse the lecturer alluded to the immense periods of time which it took for light to come from the fixed stars to the Earth, and explained how the space-penetrating powers of the telescope were determined. He said that he had seen stars so distant that it must have required hundreds of thousands of years for light to have come from them to this Earth. More than that. Were those stars themselves blotted from existence, it would take hundreds of thousands of years for us to become aware of the fact, for the stream of light pouring from them would not be exhausted until long after its fountain had been destroyed. "Canst thou bind the sweet influence of the Pleiades?" To the ancients this beautiful cluster announced the coming of the Spring, and the question propounded is, Can you hold back the coming of this season? God has bound their sweet influence, for they no longer tell of the coming of the Spring, and the same hand has loosed the bands of Orion. The place of the vernal Equinox is not fixed. By calculating back it is found that the Pleiades occupied nearly the same place with that Equinox about the time when the book of Job was written. The last inquiry alluded to was contained in the 33d verse, "Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? Canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth?" If is not pretended that any of these questions reveal any new facts in science, but it would have been supposed at one time that they could never have been answered. Suppose it had been asked, Canst thou weigh the Sun as in a balance and tell precisely its magnitude? This has been done. If God has said of the Polar Star, "When yonder point of light which has guided your fathers for generations across the desert shall change its place, then my Commandments shall fail," it would have been supposed from the similitude that the divine decrees were eternal, but the point toward which the earth's axis is directed is very different from what it was two thousand years ago. No such comparisons as these were made in the Bible. In conclusion, Professor M said he had been amazed as he studied God's Word to see how accurately its language accorded in every particular with the later revelations of science.

The Rev. Dr. PRIME announced that next Friday evening a meeting would be held in the Academy of Music, at which Professors MITCHELL, DAVIES and others would explain the importance of having an Astronomical Observatory in the Central Park.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic—Worse and Worse.

The statement in the Sabbath Committee's document on the Sunday Liquor Traffic, that the aggregate of arrests for crime on the *Sundays* of eighteen successive months exceeded that of the corresponding *Tuesdays* by twenty-five per cent, while the arrests diminish one-third on the Sundays when the dram-shops were partially closed, was sufficiently conclusive as to the connection between Sunday tippling and crime. But the matter is still more forcibly presented in the report of the Police Commissioners to the Legislature, just from the press. The Commissioners say:

"Aside from the religious duty of keeping the day holy by abstinence from secular pursuits, there can be no doubt that the closing of liquor shops will lessen the amount of crime and of breaches of the peace. This is conclusively shown by the small number of arrests on the Sundays while the law was observed, compared with the arrests made when the liquor dealers learned they could violate the law with impunity. Public notice was given on the 5th July, 1857, that all infractions of the law would be noted by the Police, and be prosecuted. The arrests for the three following Sundays were 254. In December following, when the practice of selling liquor on Sunday was more general, the arrests for three Sundays were 446. And now, when it is manifest that the law will not be enforced, and none are deterred from the apprehension of being punished, the arrests for three Sundays in November, 1858, amount to *five hundred and three*."

Here, then, is official proof of a comparative increase of disorder and crime of a fraction less than *one hundred per cent.*, traced by the Police Commissioners themselves to the Sunday liquor traffic. Bad as is the case made by the Sabbath Committee against that parent iniquity, it vastly worse as presented on the highest official authority in their report to the Legislature of the State.

But is it "manifest that the law will not be enforced?" The Commissioners do not say it *cannot*. Are they authorized to say it "*will not*?" What is lacking to give vitality to a law, the enforcement of which would confessedly suppress one-half of the crime and disorder of at least one day of the week? Nothing—*nothing* but a manly and determined purpose of the people and of the people's servants that it shall be enforced, and society protected against its most desperate enemy. That purpose is now gathering strength. Public sentiment is taking form in view of the astounding revelations of the last few days. When once concentrated, it will demand in thunder tones that the vast and costly machinery of Government shall be set in motion, not merely to punish, but to *prevent* crime; not merely to chase Sunday criminals for violating law, but to shut up the illegal factories where criminals and outlaws are made for Sunday market.

☞ The steamship *Edinburg* left the *Clyde* on the morning of Jan. 31, but her latest Glasgow papers are of Saturday, the 29th, and Liverpool and London of the 27th.

The Home for the Friendless and the Almshouse Children.

The following statement was sent to the Governors of the Almshouse at their regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon of last week:

To the Ten Governors:

GENTLEMEN—In the NEW YORK TIMES, of Feb. 14, in an account of the visit to the nurse-children by a Committee of your Board, accompanied by reporters connected with the City papers, there occurs the following remarks, purporting to be the statement of Governor SMITH: "By way of preparing the minds of those present for what they were to witness, it was stated that a year and a half ago the managers of the Home of the Friendless selected thirty-four of these poor unfortunates to rear and care for in their Institution. In fourteen months twenty-two of that number were dead."

We were prompted by this statement to make an examination of the books of the Institution referred to, and find that there were sent to the Home to board, in all, thirty-nine infants.

That of these send, six were returned with Smallpox within a few days after their reception; eighteen have died; ten have been adopted in good families; five still remain at the Home.

We feel it due to truth to state that in an examination, made by an actual visitation of some one hundred and thirty of these children, about two years since, we were so distressed by the utter wretchedness of many of them, from their being in the hands of filthy, intemperate, or unprincipled nurses, that we waited on the Managers of the Home and entreated them to give us the liberty to represent to the Ten Governors that they would take a considerable number into their Institution at *one dollar per week*, being the price regularly paid.

As it would very much interfere with the legitimate work of the Society, it was with considerable reluctance that their assent to our request was obtained.

The consent of this Society to take these children was communicated by us verbally to Governor TOWNSEND, who gave permission to have as many sent to the Home as the Society would receive.

We then made the request that those that were sent up should be selected from among those that were in the worst condition, and from among the worst nurses. This was assented to, *and from our memorandums a list of twenty-five* names was made out and placed in the hands of your employes. From this list several were sent to the Home.

It can hardly be necessary for us to say anything of the condition of these children on their being received into the Institution. The accompanying statement of Dr. GUERNSEY, the able physician of the Home, is to the purpose, and is all that can be asked for.

We have deemed this statement due, because we suppose it necessary for the public, to enable them to form an intelligent judgment of the statement we have quoted as made by one of your Board.

Subjoined, please find copy of statement handed to us this day by Dr. GUERNSEY, and accept our assurance of the sincere desire we have to promote the interest of the unfortunate class which form the basis of this communication; and that we are very far from wishing in any way to embarrass you in the responsible duties involved in their charge. Your fellow-citizens,

WM F. MOTT,
SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1859.

MR. HALLIDAY—*Dear Sir:* You ask me of the condition of the Almshouse children admitted into the Home during the years 1857–8.

I have reason to remember these children, not only from their diseased condition and impoverished appearance, but from the fact that small-pox, scarlatina and measles were introduced one after the other by them into the Institution. In addition to these diseases, we have to thank the Almshouse children for numerous eruptive diseases, and also for one of the most severe forms of scabies (or itch) I have ever seen. Nearly all the children admitted from the Almshouse were in a deplorable condition—some with "water on the brain," others far gone with marasmus, showing some of those unmistaken signs of having been drugged and poorly fed. One child died in a few hours after reaching the Institution; another died shortly after with a disease of the heart we call *blue disease*—and nearly all the children who died with marasmus and heart disease I find I entered upon my note-book as "*hopeless*" when entered.

Very respectfully,
EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D.,
Physician of the Home.

Trial of Fire Engines.

At a meeting of the Foremen of the different Fire-Engine Companies, held on Sunday afternoon at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the trial of Fire Engines on Tuesday next, the 22d inst., (Washington's Birthday,) Mr. THOMAS ROE, Foreman of No. 16 Engine Company, was called to the Chair, and Mr. JONAS L. COE, Foreman of No 34 Engine Company, was appointed Secretary. It was, on motion, unanimously resolved to appoint judges for the occasion.

The following gentlemen were appointed:
Ex-Alderman H. K. HOFFMAN, of New-York.
Hon. BENJ. RAY, of New-York.
JAMES K. PEOPLE, Esq., of Brooklyn.
P. B. ANDERSON, Esq., of Brooklyn.
— H. WITTEMORE, of Newark.

The drawing for positions resulted as follows:

FIRST-CLASS ENGINES.

1. Stamford, No. 2, of Connecticut.
2. Phenix, No. 12, of Brooklyn.
3. Union, No. 6, of Brooklyn.
4. Exempt, —, of New-York.
5. Franklin, No. 3, of Brooklyn.

SECOND-CLASS ENGINES.

1. Mutual, No. 51, of New-York.
2. Liberty, No 1, of Newark.
3. Howard, No. 34, of New-York.
4. Valley Forge, No. 11, Green Point.
5. Mohawk, No. 16, New-York.
6. Chatham, No. 17, of New-York.
7. Protector, No. 22, of New-York.
8. East River, No. 17, of New-York.

THIRD-CLASS ENGINES.

1. Henry Howard, No. 36, of New-York.
2. Neptune, No. 6, of Staten Island.
3. Protection, No. 5, of Morrisania.

The rules for playing are that 10 minutes be allowed each Company from the time the hose are attached to the engine. It was further resolved that the nozzle of the pipe of each engine be not over ten feet from the ground during the time of playing. In case of absence on the part of any of the Judges, it was resolved to allow the remaining members to fill vacancies. The playing will commence precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. After the transaction of other unimportant business the delegation adjourned, each delegate expressing himself confident in the result.

THOMAS ROE, Chairman.
JONAS L. COE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 97 deaths as the total for the week ending Saturday last. They are classified as follows: Men, 14; women —; boys, 26; girls, 31; adults, 40; children, 59; males, 42; females, 55; colored persons, 2; 20, or about one-fifth of the whole, were more than 50 years old, and 58, or about three-fifths, were under 21 years of age; one at least died of old age; 71 were natives. Diseases—Consumption, as usual, claimed by far the largest number of victims of any one disease—being 12 for the week, or one-eighth of the whole. The other diseases were as follows: Abscess, aneurism of the aorta, asphyxia, disease of brain, cholera infantum, cirrhosis of liver, congestion of the bowels, delirium tremens, dropsy in the head, erysipelas, fatty heart, typhoid fever, inflammation of the liver, influenza, intemperance, mortification, old age, parturition—one each; bronchitis, cancer, debility, (adult,) debility, (infantile,) puerperal fever, scarlet fever, disease of heart, inflammation of stomach, marasmus, (infantile)—two each; congestion of the brain, congestion of the lungs, whooping cough, premature birth, scrotula—three each; croup, dropsy, inflammation of the bowels and small-pox—four each; convulsions and still-born—five each; inflammation of the lungs, 7.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BROOKLYN.—Washington's birthday will be more generally observed in this city the present year than usual. A national salute of thirty three guns will be fired at 12 o'clock M. of that day by Captain TAFT, of the Seventieth Regiment, in the Eastern District, and Captain SMITH, of the same Regiment, will fire another on Washington Park, in the Western District. In some of the public schools there will be exercises to commemorate the occasion; at the Institute the annual distribution of premiums to the readers of the Youths' Free Library and members of the Institute classes for the best compositions, drawings, &c., will take place; the Order of United Americans will parade and have suitable exercises at the Pecker Institute; the Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel WOOD, will parade and take formal possession of the new City Armory; several balls will come off, and on the whole the 22d of February will be something of a gala day.

CONGRESSIONAL MANNERS IN THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE—FIGHT IN THE SENATE.—The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* describes a fracas which occurred in the Senate Chamber Feb. 15. It arose from an old feud between Senators HARPER and GOODING. The antagonism of Lecomptonism and Anti-Lecomptonism culminated in the two champions. GOODING improved every possible opportunity to dress up HARPER, and *vice versa*. The discussion ensuing in the Legislature in consequence of the attempt to repeal the charter of the new State Bank, brought this mutual animosity to a pitch. Mr. GOODING, some time ago, in advocating the repeal, reflected rather severely upon the motives of the original projectors of that charter. HARPER rejoined in an equally severe manner.

Several Senators objected to his proceeding any further. HARPER arose and remarked: "Let the Senator from Hancock go on, and say what he wants to, for I shall say something after he gets through. He has a pistol in his pocket, but I am not intimidated by that."

GOODING, resuming: "I will read a paragraph from the report as published in the *Sentinel* of this morning."

Mr. HARPER, (interrupting:) Mr. President, I have heretofore time and again branded that Senator as a liar and a coward; I have denounced him upon this floor as a rascal, a lying, croaking villain, and he has not had manliness ("order," "order,") enough to resent it. He cannot now force me to be the assailant by any such language as he is now using, or can use. I will not notice one so lost to all honor as to *coolly and calmly and cowardly pocket insults* in the manner he does. He is a *cowardly dog*. [Cries of "order," "order."]

HARPER added that his language was correctly reported, whereupon GOODING told him: "Then you are a liar, a scoundrel and ——." At these words HARPER struck him a blow. GOODING endeavored to strike back, and pushed HARPER towards the desk of the clerk, and they fisticuffed for some time, but were finally separated by other Senators. While they were struggling, a brother of GOODING came to his aid, and hit HARPER a severe lick upon the nose. After HARPER had been separated from GOODING, he turned to his new assailant, collared him, jerked him into Senator BENNET'S lap and commenced pounding away, when another brother of GOODING struck him from behind with a heavy cane, and inflicted a severe gash upon the head part of HARPER'S head. Having accomplished this gallant feat, he rapidly withdrew himself outside of the bar, hurried down stairs without even picking up his hat, and ran from the State-House to unknown parts. HARPER, after having received the blow, tried to get at the third enemy, but being unable to do so, he flourished a bowie-knife in earnest furious vociferations.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LOSS FREE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1858.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise;
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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CORNER NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STREETS.

To let, on the first floor, the elegant suite of rooms just vacated by the U. S. District-Attorney.

ALSO,

A fine Office

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR'S

REAL ESTATE LIST.

TO RENT

AT WHITESTONE—2 miles from Flushing, a large, handsome house, 40x41, with 20 acres of ground and all necessary outbuildings, or will be let with garden and out-buildings separate.

AT ASTORIA—A genteel 2-story and attic house, 40x 40, with about one-half an acre of ground finely laid out with shade and fruit trees, and within a very short distance of the steamboat landing.

AT THROGS NECK—A large double-stone house containing twenty rooms, large hall and furnished in very fine style; situated on the water, and has bath and boat house, &c. The house is well shaded, making a very desirable Summer residence.

AT STRATFORD, CONN.—On the Housatonic River, about 10 acres finely cultivated, good house, 2-story, containing 12 rooms, barn, out-houses, &c., all in good condition.

AT CRUGERS—On the Hudson River Railroad, fine double house, 60x70, containing 13 rooms, built in the most substantial manner. There are 20 acres of ground very handsomely laid out, having fine old shade trees on, and fish pond in front of house. It commands a very fine view of the river.

AT YONKERS—On the Hudson, several very fine residences, furnished and unfurnished, at prices varying from $450 a year to $250 a month.

FOR SALE

AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A handsome residence with 8½ acres of fine land, situated on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the Sound.

AT BIRMINGHAM, CONN.—A splendid residence, 42½x40, with extension, fitted up with modern improvements, gas, water, furnace, &c.; 2 acres of ground finely situated.

AT RYE—A very handsome house with about 40 acres of ground.

AT OYSTER BAY—73 acres with large, convenient dwelling, barn, &c.

AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—Large house, 50x60, containing 20 rooms; also, 11 acres of rich land under good cultivation.

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—13 acres under cultivation, well fruited; fine house, barns, &c.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—9 acres and fine house, commanding an unsurpassed view of the Bay and New-York Island.

Also, handsome residences and farms at IRVINGTON, 4 miles from Newark, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NEWBURG, KINGSTON, SING SING, CRUGERS, PEEKSKILL, POUGHKEEPSIE, TARRYTOWN, YONKERS, HUDSON PARK, PELHAM, and many other places.

For particulars of the above apply at No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

I have many places to exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property, and also residences in these cities to exchange and sell.

W. L. SEYMOUR.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of one floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 24th and 25th sts., west side, Nos. 553, 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 435 and 455; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Fairfield County, 135 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of W. M. FETTRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d ava.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON COLUMBIA-st., Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the bay. It contains 20 rooms, was built by the present owner in the most complete manner for his own occupation, and it presents a rare opportunity to one who wishes to purchase an elegant residence in a location unsurpassed in beauty or convenience. Possession given at any time before 1st of May. For particulars and cards to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,900 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 4th av. and 86th-st. Price $1,500 each.

6 lots on the northeast corner 4th-av. and 87th-st. Price $1,500 each.

11 lots on 128th and 129th sts., near 8th-av. Price $450.

2 lots on 87th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th av. Price $1,500.

Many lots on various streets and avenues.

Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, CHEAP.—ONE two-story attic and cellar frame house 32x26 feet; extension 12x26 feet; two stories, all filled to peak with brick, containing 12 rooms besides pantries and closets, &c. All in good order throughout. Lot 25x100. Situate on Bedford-av., between Park and Myrtle-av. Car route to Fulton ferry. Price low. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 80x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 33 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad depôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., between 27th and 28 ats.; size, 20x58; lot, 25x100. The property is first-class in every respect, and the location one of the best in the City. Can be seen from 10 to 12, and 3 to 6 o'clock. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MODERN THREE-STORY AND high basement house in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, 4 lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs, and one lot on between 110th and 111th sts.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The 3-story brick house No. 8 Willow-st., near Middagh, and within two minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, has gas, range, &c., and has recently been papered and painted throughout in a superior manner. Inquire of JAMES CONNER & SONS, No. 23 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 22x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built, and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of London Fire Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Jay-st., 8th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot seventy equal to two. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. E. DUNHAM, No. 166 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester County, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt; contains about 23 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a front-age on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 5 per cent per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 23 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 26 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.

J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement; and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 36x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 50, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—8,000 ACRES OF LAND, BEING THE middle third of Township No. 17, Franklin County, New-York, situated on the St Regis River, twenty five miles from the Ogdensburg Railroad. It is estimated that it contains one hundred millions feet of the best pine timber, and an equal amount of Spruce, Hemlock and other valuable growth. Much of the tract is good farming land. In the neighborhood are saw and grist mills, and several good farms. The Railroad now being constructed from Saratoga to Adirondack and Ogdensburgh, will pass through or near the land. The attention of capitalists is requested. For terms inquire of Messrs. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.

Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

One lot on 2d-av., near Central Park.

Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.

One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & MICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 124th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 125th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.

Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.

Three houses, 24x36, between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to

A. B. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

CHATHAM SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—No. 167 Chatham-st., corner of James-st., and the adjoining Nos. 1 and 3 James-st. This property may be purchased either together or separately, or would be improved with good buildings, as one, two or three stores for responsible occupants. Terms of sale favorable. Also, for sale and partial exchange, a substantial, well arranged house in Brooklyn; large portion may remain; and snug country place—price, about $3,000—named in balance. CHAS. A. PEASE, care O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public road, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. E. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x80, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the owner intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,796 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—ON CLASSON-AVENUE, NEAR Fulton-av., Brooklyn, one 2-story attic, casement and counter-cellar brick house, with two lots, 44x100 feet; house is 20x36 feet, front piazza, inside blinds, marble mantles and grates, gas-piped, &c., &c.; walls hard-finished, and handsome ornamental cornice, centre-pieces, &c.; yard nicely flagged. Also, the house adjoining, with one lot, 20x100 feet, same style and finish as above described. Prices low; terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE No 138 Madison-st., between Market and Pike sts., with the unexpired term of lease of lot, and privilege of renewal; lot 25x100 feet, house 25x44 feet, two stories in front, three in the rear, with all the conveniences of sewer, wash-room, with set tubs, hot and cold water, bath, and gas throughout, and in excellent order. Apply as above, or to H. AIKMAN & SON, No. 89 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MARCH, WILL not be in market after that date—the brown-stone front House, and lot, No. 50 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., first high stoop east of Broadway; lot 22 feet deep, house 22 feet by 60, new and replete with all the modern improvements. The above will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near 16th-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will let for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, No. 52 10th-st., near 5th-av., 28 feet 6 inches by 34 feet, lot 102 feet deep; was built for the owner's use and has all the modern improvements. Brick partition will from foundation to roof. A large sum may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to M. C. MORGAN, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT HOUSE brown-stone front, in 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20 feet deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, and will be sold cheap for cash; also, one in 32d-st., 210 feet east of 3d-av., on the south side; price $5,400; terms to suit. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, Real Estate Agent, No. 431 3d-av., near 31st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to

PRESTON SHERIDON,
No. 93 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has fifteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM, containing about 160 acres of land, a good water power with a saw-mill in running order, two dwelling houses, barns, and all necessary out-buildings, all in good order, situated in Monmouth County, N. J., 7 miles from Keyport. Inquire of J. B. STRONG, at the Barker Mills, No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST CLASS four-story brown-stone front house, beautifully located in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The said house contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Apply to T. J. G. CLERK, No. 93 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 57 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 52 Powers-st., Brooklyn, (third door from Atlantic,) finished in good style, gas fixtures, &c. Price, $3,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to C. PAULSON, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 22x50, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDEN, on the premises, or No. 71 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW THREE-STORY and high-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, well worth the attention of persons of small means, as they will be sold low, and on very easy terms. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., in basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FIVE HOUSES and Lots, northwest corner of North 8th and 1st sts., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Vacant lots also, built to, &c., taken in exchange. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 238 Cherry-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, NEAR EIGHTH-AVENUE.—5 on 99th-st.; 7 on 101st-st. Also, dwelling house No. 125 West 26th-st. for sale, low, on terms to suit. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, hardware merchants, No. 8 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 172 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn. Lot full, house large and well built, (filled in with brick,) dining-room extension. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE.—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing, nearly new, complete, with all modern improvements; No. 161 East 120th-st., near 2d-av. Terms easy. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock. No bill on the house.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot. No. 32 3d-st., near the 2d-av. The house is 3 story, and well fitted up, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of THOS. L. BROOKS, No. 293 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—THE FINE brown-stone house on 28th-st., near 9th-av., with all the modern improvements complete. Terms to suit. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 6th-av., or 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Situated in the town of East Fishkill, Dutchess County, about six miles from Fishkill Village, and eight miles from the Hudson River Railroad; said farm contains about 213 acres of choice land, which is under a high state of cultivation, with a large and commodious dwelling house, two tenant houses, barn, stables for 40 head of cattle, &c. The farm is well watered with springs and streams, and never failing wells at the door and barns, and has a large orchard, comprising various kinds of fruit trees all in bearing. There is also a large fish pond on the place, well stocked with perch. To any one wishing to purchase this is a rare chance, as the owner is desirous of selling the same. Said farm will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie, to the highest bidder. For further information inquire of J. B. PUDNEY, No. 158 Chambers-st., New-York, H. D. VARICK Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB PUDNEY.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

Lots on 5th-av., near 65th-st.

On 66th-st., next to 5th-av.

On 8th av. and 74th, 75th and 76th sts.

On 77th, 78th and 76th sts., near 5th-av.

On 77th st., between 4th and 5th avs.

On 88th-st. and 5th av.

On 89th-st., near 5th-av.

On 98th-st. and 5th av.

On 5th-av. and 105th-st., and 5th-av. and 110th-st.

On 114th, 115th, 116th and 118th sts., near 5th and 6th ave.

On 81st-st., between 4th and 3d avs., and 73d-st., between 4th and 3d avs. SAMUEL EDDY, 51 Liberty-st.

TO REAL ESTATE DEALERS.—I HAVE for sale 35 acres of valuable property about 2 miles of a mile below Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn. Will give a good bargain; one-fourth cash, balance in one or two years, with interest, or State or City bonds, or in Memphis City property. Address JOHN R. FLIPPIN, at Memphis, or the undersigned at Nashville; will be in Memphis on the 5th of March, and several days thereafter. WM. S. FLIPPIN.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING house, with brown-stone front, known as No. 214 West 14th-st. Lot 25x100 feet. The house has all the modern improvements, including dining-room and hall painted in fresco, and is in every respect an eligible family residence. Price $16,000, of which $7,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to PARK, BENJAMIN & CO., No. 940 Broadway, or HOBER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, English basement (20 feet front) house No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, and in good order. The furniture, which is new, will be sold with the house, if desired, with immediate possession. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—GARDEN FARMS—3, 8, 9, and 13 acres, one of 28 acres, near East New-York, with land. Also, lots and large houses at East New-York, (terminus Broadway and Fulton-av. Rail-road.) Will sell lots and build houses of any plan desired. CHARLES R. MILLER,
No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—NO. 111 VANDERBILT-AVENUE, Brooklyn; it is very sunny and desirable; 2-story, attic and basement, brick, gothic style, 20x30, lot 80; beautiful Clinton-av. gardens on the rear, and near Myrtle av. cars. The furniture for sale. Terms very easy. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSES IN CHOICE locations; also houses in a great variety of places, at all prices; also store property No. 76 Franklin-st.; also to lease, No. 626 Broadway, store No. 51 East 12th-st., 45 feet west of Broadway. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, one 3-story brick store and dwelling; lot 22x75 feet; a good stand for almost any kind of business; possession immediately; price $2,500, worth at least $3,000; must be sold to close an estate. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—An elegant brown-stone house in Carroll-park. Also, Nos. 12, 33, 84, 102, 126 2d-place, and a fine house on 1st-place. Also, the pleasant cottage No. 101 Hyerson-st., near Myrtle-av. Cars very easy and convenient. Possession now. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, high-stoop House No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 6th avs., with all modern improvements; rooms on 2d and 3d floors. The location is very desirable; the house in good order, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house 25x55 feet, lot 100; all the modern conveniences; built by days' work; occupied by the owner; for sale at a bargain, with or without all the furniture, between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, merchant tailor, No. 27 John-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 211 5th-av., second house above Madison-square. Lot 21x100 ft. House 21x50 ft.

Also house and lot No. 10 West 35th-st., near 5th av., medium size and first class. Apply to

WM. HUSSY, No. 67 William st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY-BRICK DWELLing-house No. 113 7th-st., pleasantly situated, with modern improvements, good yard, grape vines, &c. Price $7,000; half can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO DESIRABLE THREE-story brick houses, Nos. 58 and 62 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., 20 feet by about 55. Lot half the block. The houses have all the modern improvements and are in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO CARTMEN.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 50 Lerry-st. The house is of brick, two-story and attic, containing gas and Croton; good stables on rear of lot; size of lot 25 by 90 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 330 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, a abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt, and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT dwelling house No. 55 1st-place, Brooklyn. 70 per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of W. H. WARING, 21 William st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVEral lots on 8th-av., opposite the Park, above 90th-st. Apply to H. LUDLOW & SON, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, twenty-two miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class residence, with about five acres of land and house, which is built in the best manner of stone; is large and comfortable, has hot and cold water, with bath-room, &c.; furnace and everything complete. There is a first-rate, commodious stable, and other out-houses, a large garden and a choice variety of fruit trees. This place is located but a short distance from the railroad depôt; there is a church and excellent schools in the vicinity, and, in fact, everything necessary to make it a desirable country seat. For further particulars, apply to A. B. CAMPBELL, at Popham & Co's, No. 102 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—One of the most beautiful situations in the City of New-York, on the high ground of Weehawken, overlooking New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c., perfectly healthy, and within a few minutes reach of the City. There are about twelve acres on the place, a fine mansion with all the necessary out-buildings, and is ornamented with waterfalls, rustic bridges, evergreens, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as any person desiring a residence of this character can examine it any time and see it as stated by addressing J. G. G., Box 2,248, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., A desirable country residence with about 3 acres of ground, tastefully laid out in garden, orchard and ornamental shade trees, with great abundance of choice fruit. The house is large, two stories, commodiously arranged, and in first-rate order; good barn, stable, coach-house, henery, &c., &c. The property overlooks Long Island Sound and surrounding country for many miles. To any gentleman doing business in the City and wishing either a permanent or summer residence this is a good opportunity. Will be sold cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, if applied for soon, or would exchange on equitable terms for a City residence. Apply on the premises, to Mr. R. HUTTON.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barn and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No 50 Henry-st. The house is 25 feet 6 inches front and 42 feet deep, and lot 25 feet 6 inches front and 100 feet deep. The house is in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.

Also, the three-story brick house and extension, No. 652 Water-st. Size of house 25x25, with extension of lot 25x30. Will also be sold cheap and on most reasonable terms. Apply at No. 197 Water-st., opposite United States Hotel, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—A VERY pleasant residence at Fort Washington, near the depôt, with unsurpassed views of the Hudson River; said place has about 32 acres of land, extending from the river to the Kingsbridge Road, with a large wooden dwelling-house, green-house, barn, lodge, ice-house well filled, &c., &c. The steamboat landing 8 minutes' drive, and a pleasant driving distance of from 30 to 45 minutes only to Madison-square. For further particulars apply to ANDREW WESTON, No. 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., THE BEAUtiful residence of Isaac Defforest, Esq., with two acres of land, in the centre of the village; fine garden, good fruit, carriage-house and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. The house is two-story, about 31 by 42, with wing 20 by 20, handsomely situated, in perfect order, and was built by the owner for his residence. Title perfect and terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR $3,500.—A GOOD 2-story house, with 9 finished rooms, 18 acres of first-rate land under good cultivation; churches and schools convenient. Pleasantly situated, near New-Hamburg Station about 2½ hours by railroad from New-York. Terms easy. Inquire of HOUGHTON & BRO., No. 113 Walker-st., or of B. CLAPP, No. 19 Amity-place.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A VERY DEsirable country residence, with 9 acres of land, beautifully located, convenient to the depôt. The house is convenient, with 12 rooms; there is a good variety of fruit on the place. The whole or part of the land would be sold with the house. For terms, &c., apply to No. 141 Pearl-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, 25 MILES from New-York, a nice place, well situated, with 6 acres of ground, dwelling-house 22x36, good barn, view of the Sound, fruit, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 3 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE residence, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, commanding a fine view of the river, railroad, and opposite scenery; is 13 miles below West Point, and near Cozzens' Hotel. The house, occupied by the subscriber, is pleasantly new, most admirably arranged for a country residence, provided with almost every convenience that can possibly be imagined, in perfect order, and substantially built, with more regard to comfort than ornament. contains 17 rooms, most of them large, and all well lighted and pleasant, besides numerous closets, pantries and store-rooms; there are also a cistern and well at the door, provided with substantial pumps, and a never-failing spring; a carriage-house and barn, with stabling for several horses, and rooms above; large ice-house. Summer wash-house, brick smoke-house, and hen house, with yard. The grounds consist of about 2½ acres, well stocked with an endless variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, grape vines, large strawberry and asparagus beds, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes in abundance; a large vegetable garden, and in the highest state of cultivation; also, a large part tastefully arranged with ornamental shrubbery. The premises can be left partially furnished; also the use of more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, THOMAS WEBB. Would refer also to Wm. B. Cozzens, West Point, and Major Irvin McDowell, No. 55 9th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New-York, 27 miles from New-York, 1¼ miles from Rye Depôt, a small place pleasantly located, and 8 acres of good land, half in meadow; good house, 8 rooms and kitchen, a new barn, good well of water, a never-failing spring of soft water, good garden of the choicest kinds of small fruit, dwarf pears, choicest kinds of grapes, small, cold grapery, choice variety of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and plenty of shrubbery; the land adjoins the salt water, half mile of Rye Beach; three churches a mile distant; good neighborhood; furniture and movables with or without the place. Cheap and easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or of A. B. & S. DAVIS, No. 192 and 194 Cherry-st.

CAPT. N. HUBBARD.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, AT private sale, the homestead of Captain James R. Hunting, at Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., containing about nine acres of cleared land. On the premises are a dwelling-house, barns, carriage-house, and other out buildings, fruit trees, &c., &c. This was the residence of the late Nathan Rogers, Esq. It is located directly opposite the seat of the late A. T. Rose, Esq., and is within a few rods of two churches, three stores and Post-office, about four miles from Sag Harbor and two from the Ocean. The dwelling-house is spacious, and all the buildings are in good condition. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, at Southampton, L. I.

WILLIAM E. POST.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 15 acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York and a half mile from the Depôt of the N. Y. & N. Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large modern built mansion with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other out-buildings all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. For further particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or of A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st., where a lithographic view of the premises may be seen.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Furnished, at Bay Ridge, L. I., 30 minutes from Hamilton-av. ferry, probably the most elegant place on the Long Island shore in the vicinity of the Narrows; large and costly mansion, about 50x60, elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout the house; grounds of about 25 acres, elegantly laid out by Downing; trees, shrubs, &c.; all kinds of fruit in abundance; large and commodious stable, kitchen, garden, coach-house, cow-house, hennery, &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 6th and 7th sts., about ten minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depôt. The houses constantly passing the door. Apply to BUSHFORD, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 11th-av., between 79th and 80th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN., 1½ miles from the depôt, the residence of William White, Esq., containing 19½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is two-story and attic frame, about 21x40, with wing 16x32, well built,

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

LIBERTY, GREENE, 4TH AND CHARLES STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

LIBERTY-ST.—4-story brick store and lot No. 69 Liberty-st., north side, commencing 110 feet 5 inches east of Broadway; store 25x96 feet 3 inches; lot 25 feet front, 25 feet 8 inches rear by 111 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, and 113 feet 4 inches on the westerly side.

GREENE-ST.—2 story and attic brick-front house and lot No. 140 Greene-st., east side, between Prince and Houston sts.; house 22x38; lot 25x100.

4TH AND CHARLES STS.—4 lots situated on the southwest corner of 4th and Charles sts. Maps at No. 35 Wall st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

80 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank	$25 each
10 shares Hanover Bank	100 each
22 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	100 each
10 shares Nassau Bank	100 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	25 each
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co	100 each
10 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co	100 each
5 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co	100 each
15 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co	50 each
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	100 each
20 shares New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co	25 each
10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	50 each
30 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co	30 each
20 Ætna Fire Insurance Co	50 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co	25 each
18 shares Phœnix Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	50 each
50 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	25 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co	50 each
50 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co	50 each
40 shares American Express Co	25 each
200 shares American Coal Co	25 each
120 American Guano Co	100 each
100 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co	100 each
200 shares New-York and New-England Union Telegraph Co	50 each
292 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Co	100 each
25 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co	100 each
320 acres Military Land Warrants.	
$3,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.	
$3 000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage Bonds	
$6,000 Second-avenue Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.	
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent Bonds.	
$2,000 New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. R. OGDEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIXTURES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY, OF A LARGE JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—E. R. OGDEN, Auctioneer, will sell at the Hamilton Works, near the Market-st. Depot, Hamilton-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, all the shop fixtures, tools, machinery, &c., belonging to the late firm of Goodman, Thomas & Co., consisting in part as follows: Black walnut benches, drawers and pan frames, anvil and block, 1-2 drop, forges and furnaces with all the fixtures, shafting and belting, lathes, drills, Amery wheels, vises, files cutters, &c. Also, a large lot of dies, nearly all new and in perfect order. Also, office furniture, desks, stoves, chairs, tables, large jewelers' safe (Herring's make), scales, weights, chasing tools, and all other tools and fixtures suitable for the manufacture of jewelry in all its branches. The above sale is worthy the attention of all parties engaged in the manufacture of jewelry in any of its branches. Terms of Sale: All sums under $100 net, cash; over $100, 6 months' approved indorsed notes satisfactory to the owner. Catalogues ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 307 Broad-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, WORTH AND DUANE STS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

On HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 6 Worth-st.

Also, on

DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 181, north side, near Greenwich st.

The proximity of this property to the depôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements contemplated in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the Ward for immediate improvement.

For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO DESIRABLE HOUSES ON THIRTY-SECOND and 34th sts. at auction, without reserve.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

32D-STREET.—The desirable 3-story and basement brick house and lot No. 158 East 32d-st., south side, near 1st-av.; the house is in good order; lot 18x93 feet 9 inches.

Also, 34TH-STREET.—The valuable 4-story and basement brick house and lot No. 186 East 34th-st., south side, near 1st av.; 25x50 feet, with store on first floor; lot 25x 98 feet 9 inches; 34th-st. is 100 feet wide; a market is about being built in the vicinity of this property; a ferry is now running from the foot of 34th-st. to Greenpoint, where it is connected with the Flushing and Long Island Railroad. Terms very easy.

Maps of the property and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF JONES' WOOD PROPERTY, comprising 257 lots between 71st and 75th sts. and 1st-av. and the East River. By order of the heirs of the original proprietors, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. at 12 o'clock:

On 1st, 2d and 3d avs., 38 lots.
On Avenues A and B, 32 lots.
On 71st-st., 25 lots.
On 72d-st., 44 lots.
On 73d st., 81 lots.
On 74th-st., 57 lots.
On 75th-st., 4 lots.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain for three years. Sale absolute. For maps, &c., apply to W. & M. H. WARD, No. 35 Exchange-place, or to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful assortment of fancy goods consisting of marble and agate vases, Etruscan do., Hebe do., alabaster vases, marble and alebaster statnettes, under glass shades, marble dogs and Lyons marble and mosaic inlaid tables, carved alabaster Venus, silver-plated castors, pitchers, marble and silver-plated tea sets. Also, an invoice of double-plated chains. The above goods are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THIS DAY, MONDAY, at the large dwelling-house No. 19 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of sofas, rockers, centre tables, bookcase, arm chairs, piano-forte, paintings, carpets, mirrors, curtains, shades, vases, bureaus, bolster and pillows, extension dining-table, China and glass ware; also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Deposits required of all purchasers. Sale at 10 o'clock, precisely.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—THE [illegible] English basement house No. 138 West 43d-st. will be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by MILLER & MCEVILY. Also, house and lot No. 57 Thirty-first-st., near 7th-av., being the northeast corner of Thirty-first-st. and 8th-st., Morrisania. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROLY, No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOURTH-AVENUE AND EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET LOTS.—Attention is called to the sale of four valuable lots situated on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 86th-st., and one lot in the rear on 86th-st., with two-story brick front house thereon, to be made at auction, THIS DAY, 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, of all descriptions, sleighs, harness, robes, &c., will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also, the lease of the store, No. 616 Broadway, 29 by 90 feet, with the buildings on the rear, extending through to Crosby-st., will be sold at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of LEWIS LESLIE, Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SILENT, wanted in an established business of two patent articles of daily consumption, and ready cash sales, without competition. The money wanted for extensions only, as mere orders are continually received then can be executed. A very fair per centage on the amount invested will be guaranteed. References, as to character and abilities, given and required. Address, with real name, A. P., Box No. 116 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE stock of goods of the firm of A. RAYMOND & CO., at No. 297 Broadway, the good-will of the business and the lease of the premises, No. 297 Broadway, are for sale by the Receiver. Apply to LEWIS E. LODER, Receiver, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1859.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000 to $6,000, to investigate the prospect of making money on a sewing-machine, which will afford a very remunerative profit if retailed at $5. Model machine completed and doing perfect work. Address G. J. W., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

KEROSENE OR COAL OIL.—WANTED—A party with $4,000 to $5,000, to take an interest in a manufactory, in operation, of the above article. The Oil is in great demand, profits large and immediate sale for cash. So favorable an opportunity to make money rarely offers. Address R. W. G., Box 193 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY OUT THE senior partner of an old-established tailoring and clothing concern, doing a good custom trade in a flourishing village about 3 miles distance up the North River. For particulars, inquire at No. 2 Warren-st.

$2,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a publishing business. Profits last year (1858) over $2,500. Address PETER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the best and shoe store No. 149 Bleecker-st., next door to the

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 34 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858		$4,434,459 00
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$906,991 54	
For Interest	318,120 96	
For Annuities	3,488 20	$1,308,604 70
Total		$5,743,063 70
Disbursements during the year:		
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$241,523 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,906 01	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,966 27	$551,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859		$5,192,933 43
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 06	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,666 73	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 63	$5,189,933 43

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.

Number of Policies issued during the year 1,728
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859 10,998
Increase in the net cash assets during the year $754,474 23

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER.
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	ORPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ADRAIT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the charter of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR AGAINST P. CHAMBERLIN'S HEIRS, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or some one for him, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1859, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars ($14,914) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit—fourteen hundred and eighty five shares of the stock in the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WEIPS, M.L.C.C.
JAS. G. BAILEY, THOS. A. MORGAN, Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11, 1859.

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commission executed, by competent persons abroad. Right and time bills sold.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1859.—MESSRS. M. K. JESUP & CO. having been appointed by the President and Directors agents of the Company in the City of New-York, this office will be closed after TUESDAY, 15th inst., and all coupons and other obligations of this Company payable in this City, will thereafter be presented for payment at their office, No. 44 Exchange-place, where also the stock of the Company will be transferrable.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

TO SAVINGS BANKS.—FOR SALE—
Troy City Six per Cent. Bonds, due 1873.
Cleveland City Six per Cent. Bonds, due 1878.
Albany City Six per Cent. Bonds, due 1879.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE STOCK of Oswego, paying 20 per cent. dividends; also Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, and Wells, Farge & Co.'s Express Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS.—$30,000 First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Convertible Bonds of the Genesee Valley Railroad Company, for sale by HOGUET & BOELL, No. 20 Exchange-place.

VARIOUS CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, paying 6 to 18 per cent. dividend, for sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

BILLS OF THE PITTSTON BANK—AT Pittston, Penn., are redeemed at ¼ per cent. at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS,
Artists' Colorman, No. 639 Broadway.

ALE PUMPS! ALE PUMPS!!

We are now manufacturing ale pumps of all descriptions, from the ordinary pump, (with brass and plated counter cock) to the beautiful pull pumps in black walnut cases, with two to, three, four and six pumps. Keepers of hotels, restaurants, public houses and others about refitting, will do well by calling and examining our pumps. All pumps warranted for one year. We also keep Britannia pitchers, ale mugs, tin and copper measures, drainers, &c., &c., Croton water introduced into stores, dwellings, &c., on the most approved plan. G. & J. WHITFIELD & CO., Plumbers and Pewterers, No. 208 Water-st., near Peck Slip, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends accrued by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 9, 1859.

ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 21st of February instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of March next, upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February inst.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.

New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.

Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of 8½ per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL ..... $300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, JR.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. RUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH R. VARNUM, JR.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BENSEMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FOREMAN,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, JR.	
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.	

ROBERT C. RAIKBORNE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Iugalls & Case.
Theodoro Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of the same. Having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 198 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Kanneled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place; United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 89 Beaver-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—All kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

R. L. LUQUERER & CO., DEALERS IN SADdlery Hardware, have removed to 81 Murray-st.

SALE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, for Five Years' Lease of the Exclusive rights of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned rivers of Lower Canada:

The rivers Musquarro, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite, (en bas,) Pentecost, Trinity, Goodbont, Laval, Escoumain, and Sainte Marguerite, (Saguenay,) being disposable severally as Estuary and Fluviatile Holdings—the former limit bordered seawards by low water mark, and riverwards not to exceed the line of high water, including one mile of frontage on each side, together with use of whatever buildings thereat may belong to the Crown; also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Fluviel Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upwards from its confluence with tidal waters.

The rivers English, Bersimis, Jeremie, Colombier, Blanche, Sault de Cochon, Grande Bergeronne, Petite Bergeronne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns, (en haut,) and Black or Salmon, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and all other similar privileges inclusive.

Any lessee, at the expiry of said period, may obtain a renewal of lease for other four years then next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor-General in Council.

Leases of the Moisic, Goodbout, Bersimis, and Jeremie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of the tenements now in their possession until the termination of their lease of "The King's Posts" on the 15th November, 1859.

Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, should specify:

1. For which of the aforesaid rivers, and whether for *either* or *both* of the holdings.
2. The annual rent proposed for *both*, or for *either* limit, separately.
3. The names, &c., of two good securities resident in Canada for due fulfilment of the conditions of such contract.

The rent will become payable half-yearly.

For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1858.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12,
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT.

SPENCER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and admitted by all to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has always delivered her cargoes in perfect order; having superior ventilations, and being a three-deck ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of Freight, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$95 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement.

D. D. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamships ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $32; Atlanta, Ga., $32; Albany, Ga., $24, New-York to Columbus, Ga., $32; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship EARL OF CARLISLE, Capt. A. BRAWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Permanent Seat of Government Question Decided—The Revenue of Canada—Duties on Tea and Sugar to be Gradually Removed—The Hudson's Bay Company's License of Exclusive Trade to be Abolished—A Press for the Pacific Railway Discovered, in the Rocky Mountains North of the Boundary Line.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859.

The long-protracted debate on the subject of the seat of Government has come to a close, and Her Majesty's decision in favor of Ottawa has been maintained, although by a very small majority. The division stood 64 against 59—but, of course, a majority even of one would have been sufficient. So great was the excitement, such the interest taken, that, on the Opposition side, one man—BURWELL—was brought two hundred miles while suffering acutely from inflammatory rheumatism, and another—FORTIER—was dragged from the bed-side of his dying brother, a *curé* in Lower Canada. On the part of the Government we had similar anxiety shown to whip in their friends. Talking against time was at first resorted to, to allow of the arrival of two members expected from England per the *Asia*, who however did not come; and POWELL, the leading member for the Ottawa country, was lying all this while in a room belonging to the Speaker, in an alarming state of illness, fearing to leave while the fortunes of his city hung in the uncertain balance. The announcement of the result of the vote, made by the Clerk, was received with enthusiastic cheering by the Ministerial side of the Assembly; and even the Opposition felt relieved when the fear of a dissolution was no longer present to their minds.

The vote in favor of permanency at Ottawa was only obtained through a promise made to some of the Quebec members, that if Ottawa were made the fixed capital, the Government should be moved to Quebec while the buildings were being erected. As soon, therefore, as a majority was obtained for Ottawa, another vote was taken in reference to the propriety of going to Quebec for a time. It passed in the affirmative, although, from a common-sense point of view, it seems a waste of money to undertake a double removal of the property of Parliament, when a single one might suffice. A great many of the Lower Canadians, who had opposed Ottawa, voted for Quebec, under the impression, or, at least, the hope, that once at Quebec, influence enough could be brought to bear to induce the Parliament to stay there. There is a very general impression that, notwithstanding the recent vote, the Government will not be moved to Ottawa after all. What foundation there is for the idea I really cannot tell.

Our ministers, you are aware, have voted in the House, and, on this account, an American gentleman remarked to me that the ministry were only kept in office by their own votes. The implied imputation would be merited, were it not that ministers must be members, and that, even were they not in the House, their constituencies would send other men of the same political opinions in their places.

Some very valuable information has been given to us recently by the Inspector-General, as we call our Finance Minister. Much of it is of interest to your commercial men.

With reference to the imposts on trade, we have some very nice calculations. It has been said that our Tariff, which has been increased very considerably of late years, has weighed very heavily on the country. People have not sufficiently considered that while the duties on some articles have been raised, those on others have been lessened. For convenience to the reader, I tabulate Mr. GALT's figures, which show the *per centage* the people have paid on imports for eight years past:

Year.	Value of Imports.	Duty collected	Percentage of duty.
1651	£5,338,677	£737,437	13¾
1852	5,071,627	739,262	14¾
1853	7,995,359	1,028,676	13
1854	10,132,331	1,224 751	12
1855	9 021 542	881,444	10
1856	10 896,096	1,127,220	10¼
1857	9.857,649	981,262	10
1858	7,264,632	845,347	11¾

Now, since our revenue is derived chiefly from customs' duties—I mean available revenue, for the expense of selling our lands is as great as the amount realized,—the last column shows exactly, I take it, the relative expense of the Government of the country each succeeding year. So we are more cheaply governed now than we were eight years ago. Can you say as much?

With reference to the means taken for economizing our funds, reduced, owing to the crisis, Mr. GALT says that not a single appointment to office has been made for six months past on the Customs, the Public Works or the Crown Land Departments. Is your Government as careful against an unwise use of patronage?

The pressure in commercial matters is, it would seem, passing over. The duties collected all over Canada for 1858, show a deficiency of $543,662 as compared with those collected in 1857. But the falling off is chiefly in the earlier months. In the January just expired duties were collected amounting to $115,049, while the income of January, 1858, was only $66,420. These figures give us reason for hope.

At the time when your Government inland imposing duties on tea, ours are about to reduce them. We are to have a sliding scale of duty on tea and sugar, by which the tax they pay is to be reduced for three or four successive years, until it is removed altogether.

The Hudson's Bay Company have, as you are aware, a license of exclusive trade over the vast territories in the Northwest of British America. The announcement has been made by the Ministry here that they have every reason to believe it will be removed by the Imperial Government on the 1st of June next. This will give an impetus to the settlement and trade of Red River country, whose emporium is St. Paul's, Minnesota. It is also stated that the British surveying party, sent to explore the Rocky Mountains and the regions of the head-waters of the Columbia, Fraser River and the Saskatchewan, under the command of Captain PALLISER, have been successful in finding a pass in the mountains through which a railroad can be easily built. If so, it gives a great advantage to the British route for the Pacific Railway.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature at Harrisburg—Corruption and Rascality—Political Movements and Miscellaneous Observations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859.

I have come here upon no boring business. I am a mere looker on. I have lived long enough not to be very much astonished at political rascality, but I candidly confess that I was not prepared for the utter depravity and corruption which pervades the political atmosphere at the seat of government. It is not concealed, it is open; men are here from various sections of the State "grinding axes" either for themselves or for others, by whom they are paid. These are called the *third-estate*, they know the price of every corrupt member's vote, their influence is given to him who bleeds freest. The corruption and immorality practiced in the Philadelphia Almshouse—scenes the world have disgraced the companions of ALCATRAZ—have caused the passage of a bill abolishing the popular mode of election, and conferring the selection of officers over the Almshouse, Board of Health, and County Prison, to the Judges of the different Courts and to the members of Council. While everybody admits and deplores the vile conduct of some of the officers of these institutions, it ought not to follow that the people are to be deprived of the right of election. It is very evident that the Opposition will never learn wisdom. They have a majority in the House of Representatives, and could have materially created a strong public opinion in their favor had they taken steps to investigate the Almshouse flour robberies and the disgusting alleged debaucheries there perpetrated, and further to have prosecuted the delinquents; but this course they have not had the courage to adopt. The more than suspected culprits belong to the Opposition, and of course it would not be *politic* to make an *exposé* of political, and perhaps nearer friends. Instead therefore of helping their party, they have done it a considerable amount of mischief already by resorting to one of the most odious features in Federalism, viz: a distrust of the people, and centralizing power in the Judges. The fountain of law should be pure—Judges (as far as possible) should have no power, no influence, no temptation placed at their command. Their salaries should be ample enough to place them above the temptation of poverty; political patronage should be entirely and completely kept out of their reach, nor should they be permitted to take any part in politics further than voting on election day.

Senator RANDALL of Philadelphia is one of the most shrewd members of his Chamber, and of the Democratic Party. He completely bluidfolded the Opposition by carrying the above-named measure through the Senate. He knows that the Opposition will have to bear all the infamy of the Almshouse transactions, and that the benefits will result to his own party.

T. KNOX MORTON is clinging to be exonerated from the payment of large sums said to be due by him to the City of Philadelphia, of which he was the Treasurer before the present incumbent, WM. V. MCGRATH. It is said that upwards of $400,000 of warrants were cashed twice over during his term of office, and members of the Legislature say that WM. B. MANN, the District Attorney of Philadelphia, ought to have prosecuted him, and then if innocent he would have been acquitted; but people are censorious enough to say that there is no equality of justice in the Criminal Courts of Philadelphia, nor has there been since Mr. MANN obtained his office by a bigoted and partisan defalcation. Lottery dealers go unwhipped of justice—ALLEGHANY's drill case is a farce—shameless salacious ness and official robbery, are common occurrences; but the District-Attorney, Mr. MANN, is either remiss in performing his duty or criminally negligent. It is well known that he is wire-pulling for a renomination next Fall, and may therefore be unwilling or afraid to interfere with the avocations of his political confederates.

The Democracy here is anything but united, but the feeling is better than it was some time ago. There is no further prospect for office under the present Federal or State Administrations, and, therefore, Democrats speak out. Popular Sovereignty will be the shibboleth of the party in this State in 1860. DOUGLAS might have been "the man for Galway" but for his unfortunate visit to Philadelphia. The monopoly of him by a few would-be Federal office-holders in 1856 gave mortal offence to other patriots, who no doubt have similar aspirations, and who now declare that he is hardly a strong enough nag for the race. In addition to this, the course pursued for some time by FORNEY's *Press* has greatly damaged DOUGLAS with the faithful. There has been for months past a fine opportunity for the editor of the *Press* to place his paper at the head of the Democratic Press. The Almshouse delinquencies—F. KNOX MORTON's case—ALLEMONG's trial—the Shiffler Hose riots—the dirty condition of our streets—the noodle debates in Councils—the neglect of duty by the police—boring here at the capital—with many other *et ceteras*—none of which have been noticed or commented upon in a fearless manner. All these things united cause Democrats to say that FORNEY and the *Press* are gone from the party, and that his advocacy of DOUGLAS is a positive injury, instead of a benefit.

Every move in Washington is just now watched with lynx-eyed vigilance. Every move is suspected of having a bearing upon the succession. This reminds me of your Lynchburg correspondence (vide Feb. 11, 1859). I saw your paper of that date travel round most of the members of the House, and I can assure you the remarks relative to HUNTER, of Virginia, were anything but complimentary. It was said that he was a decided disunionist and secessionist, that he was made Speaker of the House of Representatives by Whig and Nullification votes,—and that under no circumstances would Pennsylvania trust a disunionist. "If," said a gentleman from Allegany, "we are to have a Southern nominee, let us have the great Unionist, WISE, of Virginia." "There's my sentiments, exactly," said another gentleman from Schuylkill, "and we'll give him Schuylkill County." I am tired of Harrisburg. Those who desire it, live upon bad oysters and worse whisky; of course, they can do better, if they choose, but it is truly astonishing the amount of whisky and cigars consumed in this *small town*.

Whisky in the morning, nip one; after breakfast nip two; before you go up to the House, nip three; down from the House during the forenoon session, nip four; before dinner, nip five; after dinner, nip six; during afternoon session, nip seven; before supper, nip eight; after supper, nip nine;—adjourn to the theatre, to a brothel, or to a member's room for cards, and then it is nip, nip, nip, and nothing but cigars and nip all the time. And all this dissipation paid for out of $500 dollars per annum! The fact is, legislation must be paid for one way or another. Better raise the pay to $1,500 or $2,000 a year, and thus secure ability and honesty, than remain as we are, at the mercy of legislators, many of whom can neither speak nor write English, and who are otherwise utterly unfit for the honorable position of a legislator.

OMEGA.

Official Corruption.

A case of Bank bribery in the Missouri Legislature has come to light. In the House, Feb. 15, Mr PILKINGTON stated that he had information that *the Banks had voted ten thousand dollars, five days' ago, to force the Richardson bill through the House.* He gave Mr. OWEN, of Franklin, as authority, who, in turn, stated he had it from a Bank Director.

Great uproar and excitement followed. The House, by a standing vote, unanimously moved the appointment of a Committee to examine into the charge, with power to administer oaths and send for persons and papers.

On the following day the Speaker laid before the House a dispatch from FREDERICK MEYER, of St. Louis, denying that he had ever informed Mr. OWEN that the Bank Presidents in St. Louis had voted $10 000 to engineer the Richardson bill through the House. Mr. OWEN met the denial promptly, proclaiming that he was so informed by Mr. MEYER, and applying odious epithets to him. The House refused to consider the communication.

In Illinois, besides the Canal stock frauds, which are under investigation, there is another case which looks badly. It concerns the management of the old State Bank. This Bank, one half of the stock of which was owned by the State, suspended specie payments sometime between the years of 1837 and 1839. It recuperated, however, but sustained another reverse about the year 1846, when the State took the Bank into its care, by an act passed on the last day of the session of 1847, to finally close its affairs. In the act it was provided that in case of the non-closing of the Bank before the first day of November, 1848, the Governor should have authority to appoint three trustees to take charge of all the assets of the Bank, and wind up its business. These trustees were required to make an annual report to the Governor. The trustees appointed were N. H. RIDGELY, JOHN CALHOUN and URI MANLY, who at once assumed the duties of their trust. At this time the assets of the Bank, on the book, amounted to from three to five millions dollars, including $500,000 cash and a suspended debt of perhaps a million and a half.

During the last session of the Legislature, Gov. BISSELL attempted to remove the old trustees by the appointment of GUSTAVUS KOERNER, GEORGE T. BROWN and RICHARD YATES, but the Supreme Court declared that under the act the appointments was void. While the matter was before the Court, the old trustees had been enjoined from receiving any salary; but, by the judgment it appears they are now entitled to it. Something like $40,000 has been drawn, or is subject to draft for salaries growing out of this trust, independent of its other expenses; but there is, perhaps $30,000 on hand; that the entire private stock, $1,400,000 has been completely "swamped," and there is a fair probability that $50,000 of the liabilities of the Bank is in a similar condition, though it is possible that the latter may some time be paid. *It is said that the title to the valuable pieces of land in Chicago and Galena has not traveled many miles from Springfield;* indeed it is thought that under the law governing trusts, a strict examination would find these still among the assets of the Bank. If the trustees stand upon their dignity and refuse to account on the alleged ground of establishing a precedent, there will be no other reconrse for the Legislature but to repeal the act of 1847, and appoint a Committee of Investigation with authority to institute suits in chancery.

DEFENDERS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Senator DELANY, whose introduction of a bill to legalize the Slave-trade into the Louisiana Senate has created an excitement in the State, addresses to the New-Orleans *Delta* a letter in his own justification. He says:

"Not only did Congress not possess the power to prohibit the Slave-trade for twenty years after its existence, but it was actually inhibited from the exercise of such power, and the Slave-trade was protected by the Federal Government during that whole period."

Dr. DANIEL LEE, recently elected Agricultural Professor in the University of Georgia, is also out in defence of the Slave traffic. He is publishing letters in the *Constitutionalist* to show why the South should review her settled policy and enter anaw into the traffic in African slaves. The Professor comes out stiongly in favor of "*cheap labor,*" which he maintains is essential to preserve the natural and political power of the South. This, he alleges, can be effectually accomplished by the importation of "a million of men and women, now worthless in Africa," into the Southern States, in which event he maintains that the "now valueless muscles of these savages will pay a fair interest on a valuation of a thousand dollars each, or of five hundred, as the future may develop."

OPERATIONS AT HARVARD OBSERVATORY.—The Committee appointed to visit Harvard Observatory, Messrs. Mitchell, Quincy, Winthrop, Bowditch, and others, have made their report upon its condition. They state that observations for the revision of the position and magnitude of the stars in the interest of Nebula of Orion, were commenced in October, 1857, and brought to a close in March, 1858. A systematic and thorough examination of this astonishingly rich region of the heavens, was called for by singular variations recognized at different periods. From the data thus obtained, a chart may be construoted which will faithfully represent the relative position and brightness of the separated stars. The great equatorial has also been applied to the frequent examination of the planets Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune, as well as many of the Asteroids and comets. At the instance of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, a large number of occultations of the stars constituting the Pleiades, have been observed simultaneously with observers at several positions near the northern extremity of the Gulf of California, as well as on the borders of the lakes, Michigan and Superior. It is gratifying to perceive that the electric recording apparatus so long in use in this observatory is appreciated in Europe, and under the title of the American method is now extensively used. The magnetic instruments are still used for specific objects and for comparing other instruments in the Government surveys.

THE FRY DIVORCE CASE—A NEW CHAPTER.—The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes letters from Cadet WAGNER and CHARLES WILLIAMS in reference to the Fry Divorce Case. Mr. WILLIAMS objects to the imputation contained in the letters of JOHN GROOG and Mr. WAGNER, that he violated an honorable engagement made by him at the time of his visit to West Point, and adds: "In respect to Mr. GROOG, he knew, or should have known better than to have referred to me as he has done in his communication. He knew that having a married son of my own, and myself old enough to be his daughter's father, I had shared his feelings of distress and sorrow at the occurrences that led me to see him. He knew that I had but one desire, to prevent the shameful publicity of such a difference and its cause, and he knew how I had urged him to a course which, had it been pursued, would have averted the disgrace which such proceedings never fail to bring."

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a communication from the notes of Captains BURTON and SPEKE on Lake Ujiji, in Central Africa, was read. These notes contained very brief accounts of the Eastern Exploring Expedition, and their arrival at and survey of the Lake Ujiji, which lies to the west of Zanzibar, and from the space occupied on the map is about 200 miles long and 27 miles broad. The explorers gave a deplorable account of the difficulties they had had to contend against, arising from the unhealthy state of the country, and the attacks of poisonous insects. Captain BURTON had been stung in the ear by a small insect, from the effects of which he had suffered most severely, and from that cause, added to the climate, he had been affected with blindness and deafness, and was almost incapacitated from continuing his journey, being obliged to be carried. Captain SPEKE had suffered almost to the same extent. Sir RODERICK MURCHISON said that the explorations effected by these travelers in Central Africa were second only in importance to those of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. The distance they had penetrated was 500 miles from the east coast,

[illegible] a district a great part of which [illegible] covered thickly with [illegible] showing that in the central part of Africa [illegible] an extensive plateau of water.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE CONDEMNED—SUITS AGAINST THE COMPANY.—ARCH SULLIVAN, City Engineer of Rock Island, Ill., has made an affidavit in the office of the Clerk of the County of Rock Island, to the effect that the Rock Island Railroad Bridge is unsafe for [illegible] and has been [illegible] the Steamer *Yolander* and *Argus*, founded on the affidavit of Mr. STRICKLAND, and will be presented to the Court at the March term, asking for an injunction to prevent trains passing over the bridge in consequence of its dangerous condition.

The same paper understands that suits were commenced on the 14th, in the Circuit Court, against the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, by W. F. CHANWICK, Esq., attorney, in favor of the following named plaintiffs, for injuries done to steamboats at the Railroad Bridge:

George L. McClintock and others—Steamer Henry Graff	$10,000
Isaac H. Mason—Steamer Vixeu	10,000
Robert Herdman and others—Steamer Arazonia	12,000
W. L. B. Jenks and others—Steamer Uncle May	6,000
Joseph W. Brown—Barge Thetis	2 000
John C. Irvine and others—Steamer Rescue	6,000
William Dorr—Raft	3,000
Henry A. Jones and others—Steamer Gen. Pike	5,000
P. S. Hurrull—Rafts	4,000
J. S. Hurd and others—Steamer Effie Afton	200,000
Total	$258,000

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY AN ARMY OFFICER.—The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* gives the particulars of a bloody affair which occurred at Brooklyn, Poweshick County, Iowa, on the evening of the 11th of February. It appears that on the evening before a man got out of the stage at Brooklyn. He said he held the post of Second Lieutenant at Fort Laramie, and was on his way to Washington City on furlough. He stopped at Dr. CONWAY's, and said he was afraid to go on to the city as some men were after him to take his life. It was soon ascertained that he had the *delirium tremens*. He stayed there all day, and about 5 o'clock in the evening BEN HAWES, CORNELIUS PUTNAM and one or two others were sitting in CONWAY's bar-room with him. He was walking about the room, when, without saying a word, the Lieutenant drew a pistol and shot HAWES through the heart. HAWES exclaimed, "O, my God!" and died instantly. PUTNAM immediately caught the stranger around the arms and pushed him out into the street, when the officer put a pistol to his own head and blew his brains out. He died without uttering a word. The papers found on his body showed that he was all he represented himself to be; that his name was J. B. ROANE, and that he was a widower and has a daughter about fifteen years old, who is residing in Richmond, Va. He appears to be about thirty-five years old.

VIRGINIA AND THE "PAN-HANDLE."—At a recent meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, held in Pittsburg, Mr. JAMES VERON produced documents to invalidate the title of Virginia to that part of her territory known as the "Pan-handle." He contended that the charter of 1620 did not give to Virginia the right to territory. The charter was originally given to one company who were grantees from the King. In 1624 the King revoked that charter and took the Government into his own hands and appointed his own officers. Virginia herself, before the so-called cession of the Northwestern Territories to the United States, seemed to doubt the validity of the first charter, as in that cession they first demanded that the United States in consideration of that cession, should guarantee all her western possessions. This Congress refused to do, and she finally made the cession without that condition; also, in the Declaration of Independence, he contended that this claim was not recognized by the Colonies."

THE "WANDERER" INDICTMENTS.—The Charleston *Mercury* states, in relation to the indictments against the parties concerned in the *Wanderer* affair, that two indictments were returned against each person, one in the Georgia Judicial District, and the other in the United States District. Each indictment contains ten or twelve counts. What the technical difference of the indictments is, we are not informed. BROWN and the two seamen have been for several weeks incarcerated in the Savannah jail. Capt. COAZE is under bonds for his appearance before the Court in the Charleston District. It is anticipated that a demand will be made that he be remanded to the Georgia Court, and that the question of jurisdiction will be made at Savannah.

MORE OF THE EVILS OF SPIRITUALISM—THE FREE-LOVE ELEMENT.—We find the following in the Cleveland *Herald*: There is a neighborhood in Summit County, and we think in the township of Stow, called Darrow-street. That locality has been one of the most celebrated on the Reserve for believers in Spiritualism. We have a letter from Stow, dated the 10th, giving an *exposé* of some of the phases of Spiritualism as there developed. The letter says that the happiness of one of the most respectable families on Darrow-street has been ruined by the elopement of a married woman, who herstofore has sustained a character above reproach. A man, who claimed to be a "healing medium," has been hanging around that neighborhood for some time, pretending to be under the influence of the spirit of Captain KIDD. This deluded woman has also long been a medium, and for four months has been under the influence of this living representative of the dead pirate, and it finally came to a crisis by the two leaving on the cars on the 10th, departing for parts unknown, she leaving husband and family. Great incignation prevails against the spiritual representative of KIDD, and should he make his appearance again in Stow, he would have demonstration of the public feeling. It is but justice to the Spiritualists of Darrow-street, generally, to say they are as indignant at the outrage as their non-spiritual neighbors.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

1859.—SPRING IMPORTS!—English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c., at extraordinary low prices. CROSSLEY's new Medallion, 1078!

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Spurious articles abroad. Look at the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters, in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping each box and pot.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 19.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68	109	300	Cumberl'd Pref. b60 24⅜
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	100⅜	150	do b60 24⅜
13,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89¼	200	Hudson Riv. R. b60 31⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s	97	200	do 31⅞
500 do	97⅜	1300	do b60 32
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s	97¾	100	do 32¾
8,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	50	do b30 32⅝
1,000 Brook. C. W. L'n	101	55	Mil. & Miss. R. R. 13¼
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R.	6s 91¾	50	do 13
1,000 E. R. R. 1st m. Bds.	95	100	do 12¾
2,000 Hud. R. R. R. 2d m.	92½	700	Reading R. R. b30 50
5,000 H. R. R. R. Con. Bs.	70	400	do b20 50
1,000 H. R. R. 1st mtge.	92	100	do b60 49¾
1,000 Ill. Prefund Bds.	95	100	do c 50¾
6,000 C. St. P. & F. D. 1st mort. Bonds.	40	200	do b60 50¾
2,000 Chi., St. P. & F. D. Land Grant Bds.	12	300	do a3 50¾
15 Bank of New-York	106¾	400	do c 50¾
60 Bank of Commerce	100¾	100	do c 50¾
20 Ocean Bank	96	100	do b15 50
105 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	78⅝	100	do c 50¾
100 do b60	79	50	M. S. & N. L. R. R. 17½
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	107	50	do b7 17½
97 Del. & H. Canal Co.	99¾	100	Panama R. R. 115¾
100 do b60	99¾	115	do 115¼
10 do	99¾	100	do b50 115
10 Penn. Coal Co.	80¾	500	do b60 115¾
100 do b60	78¾	100	Ill. Cen. RR. c 68
200 do b60	81	100	Gal. & Chi. RR. 68¾
100 do b10	80¾	450	do 68¾
40 Am. Guano Co.	7	50	do b60 68¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R opg	78¾	50	do b60 68¾
80 do c	78¾	500	Cleve. & To. R. R. 31
550 do opg	78¾	100	C. & R. I. R. R. b60 61
100 do b60	78¾	100	do b60 61½
100 do b30	78¾	100	do b60 61¾
25 do opg	78¾	50	do c30 61¾
100 do b5	78¾	200	do 61¾
50 do b30	78¾	200	do b60 61¾
200 do b60	78¾	50	do b30 61¾
100 do b15	78¾	900	do 61¾
50 do b10	78¾	100	do a3 61¾
500 do c	78¾	80	do b30 61¾
300 do b3	78¾	210	Erie R. R. 12¾

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. p5c 78¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	91¾	100	do opg 78¾
500 do	92	100	do b60 78¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	86¼	50	Hud. Riv. R. R. b10 31¾
15 Amer. Ex. Bank	107	50	Mich. Ceo. R. R. 50¾
50 Cumb. Pref. b30	24¾	250	Har. R. R. Pref. 38½
100 do s30	24¾	30	do 39¾
350 Chic & R. I. R. R.	61¾	100	Reading R. R. b30 50½
200 do b30	61¾	100	do a3 50½
150 do	61¾	75	Panama R. R. 115¾
300 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	b60 79	50	do s60 115
25 do	79	200	Ill. Cen. R. R. b60 69
100 do s60	78	10	do 69
50 do s10	78¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R. 69
50 do	79	100	do b60 69
100 Dorch. F. Stone Co.	6¼	200	do b10 68¾

MONDAY, Feb. 21—A. M.

The dealings of the Stock Exchange the past week were without special excitement. The rival accounts at the Board of Brokers are more equally divided than customary, in point of numerical strength, the difference, if anything, inclining to the *Bull* side. The peculiarity of the market is that several prominent brokers, who had been for some months *Bearing* off the list, have reversed their action, except perhaps, on Reading shares, and this has given a support to Rock Island, Cumberland Coal, Galena and Chicago and some other Stocks, which stood proof against the influence of the last political news from Europe. The business in New-York Central and New-York and Erie was partially affected by the discussion of the September treaty with the Southern Trunk lines of Pennsylvania and Maryland, but as the changes in or termination of this agreement will probably be made by mutual consent, and to the mutual advantage of the New-York roads, free competition in the freight traffic, will be welcomed [illegible]. The rumors of a return to very cheap [illegible] freight trains on the Erie, if not altogether premature, are believed to be against the present wish of the executive of the line. In any event, it is said, the Central management will pursue the even tenor of their way, unwilling of the local advantages of their line on the reopening of Lake and River navigation, and confident that in a few months the trade to the South and West, now being inaugurated, will produce a corresponding activity and passenger intercourse *from* that quarter. The Summer travel will unquestionably be very active. The following indicates the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	102¾@102¾
New-York Central	79@78¾@78¾@78¾
New-York and Erie	13¾@13
Reading	48@50¾@50@50¾@50½
Rock Island	61@61¾@61¾
Michigan Southern	18¾@18¾@17¾
Michigan Southern preferred	45¾@45
Michigan Central	50¼@50¼
Toledo	31¼@30¼@31
Galena	68¾@68¼@68¾
Illinois Central	67@69
Pacific Mail	79@74@79
Panama	115¾@115¼
Missouris	84¼@84¾
Virginias	90¾@90½
Tennessees	89¾@89¼
Illinois Central Bonds	88¾@88@89¼
California Sevens	84½@84@84
Hudson River	32¾@32¼
Harlem Preferred	39½@39@39¾
Cumberland Coal	22¼@23@24½

The New Federal Stock continues cheap, on account of the parcels still occasionally offering from first hands. The present price nets, exclusive of interest from Jan. 1, only 101.93 ℔ cent., or ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. below the average award of the 24th of January at Washington. The stock, however, is gradually finding a resting place for investment or banking purposes, and more activity is looked for after the adjournment of Congress. For while it is not believed that body will authorize further loans, beyond the renewal of the Treasury Bills for 1858, the movement in the New Stock, as a speculation, will probably be cautious until the session finally closes on the 4th proximo. In State Stocks there is nothing new. The activity is rather diminished. A few parcels of Tennessees are pressed at 89½@89¾ ℔ cent. Missouris are steady. In Railway Bonds, the demand is good for New-York Ccutrals and Illinois Centrals, principally on English orders. The Freeland Bonds of the last-named Company have gone up to 95 ℔ cent.; they are due in 1860, and an arrangement is now on foot to anticipate their maturity through the action of the shareholders, who will be permitted to make their stock full paid, with a guarantee of 5 ℔ cent on par, these Bonds being received in voluntary payment of the $40 the share, and the same Free Land Fund set aside for the interest on the full paid shares. This arrangement awaits the approval of the London Committee of English Stockholders. The Construction Bonds have advanced to 89¼ ℔ cent., and the shares rose 2 ℔ cent. at the close of the week. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail shares were less violent. About the middle of the week the price dropped to 75@74, but soon recovered to 78@79 ℔ cent. The excitement growing out of the threatened hostilities of VANDERBILT has considerably abated. It is not believed that the Company, with a fleet of thirteen steamers, and with ten years' experience, are to lose their business, come what may. The shares of the Panama Company are held with more firmness. The advance in Reading is about 2 ℔ cent.; the contest turning during the week decidedly in favor of the Philadelphia *Bulls*, who have been heavy and confident buyers for a month past. The other Coal Stocks are also firm, and an advance of 2 ℔ cent. is made on the sales of Cumberland shares; the new management having of late inspired a considerable degree of confidence. The Western lists, with the exception of Michigan Southern common stock, are remarkably steady, and one or two of them, as stated above, are strongly supported. The general market on Saturday afternoon closed rather tame.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, was moderate as compared with the previous business since Jan. 1. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $2,275,300, as against $2,488,655 the corresponding week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,028,482, as against $1,577,894 same week last year. The Export of Specie, principally by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday, is $1,013,799, comparing with $641,688 same week last February. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,770,555, against $8,040,932 at the close of the previous week, but, of this difference in the outgo, only $570,377 went into Bank, the remainder, $700,000, being sent to New-Orleans and Boston by express. The last Bank average, however, was a rising one, from the California arrival of $1,319,924, and the statement to be made up this afternoon will probably show a Specie increase of nearly a million of dollars, not withstanding the Export movement of the week The last average was $25,419,088. A further reduction in the Discount line is not unlikely.

According to the Custom-house tables which we publish in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries at the port of New-York for seven months of the current Treasury year to the 31st of Jan., amounted to...$109,973,000
Add three weeks in February 14,658,625

Total since July 1 ..... $124,631,625
Same time in 1858 116,680,456

Increase since July 1 ..... $7,951,169

The Custom-house returns of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, (including foreign articles re-exported,) from July 1 to Jan. 31, are....$32,080,000
Add three weeks in February 3,255,200

Total since July 1 ..... $35,335,200
Same time last year 43,182,366

Decrease this year $7,847,166

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York to Jan. 31 ..... $15,947,000
Add three weeks in February 1,982,318

Total since July 1 ..... $17,929 318
Same time last year 30,325,908

Decrease since July 1 ..... $12,396,490

The Market for Money was easier at the close of the week, and on demand loan 1 ℔ cent. cheaper. In mercantile discounts, also, the terms are ¼@1 ℔ cent. lower, and the general appearances of empty and demand on Friday and Saturday favored the borrower very decidedly. Loans on Stock collateral are as the rule 5 ℔ cent., although proffers to lend were made by a private banking-house on Saturday as low as 4 ℔ cent Mercantile bills, first class, are 6@7 ℔ cent. per annum, with a good demand for strictly prime names, or indorsements outside of Bank. Exchange rules very steady for bank bills at 109¼@109⅛ on London, but lower terms were made during the week for Commercial Exchange, say 109@109⅛ ℔ cent.

The Clearing-house did a very small business on Friday in refusing the New-York County Bank membership. The negative vote was more than one-fourth, (which under the rule excludes,) so the probability is against immediate reconsideration. We publish in another place a communication on this arbitrary act from a well advised banking quarter. It seems the respectability of the County Bank was not in question. Its regular and responsible organization under the same general law from which all but four of the Clearing-house Associates derive their own being, is undeniable. Its capital is equal to the local wants of the neighborhood far up-town in which it is located The motive to the rejection of the applicant—reason there can be none—is that the General Law is *too free*, and any capital under a million too small. The Clearing Association being voluntary, it is probably their right, in the abstract, to select or proscribe their own company. The question is simply one of good neighborhood and of deference to the General Banking Law; disregarding both of which *too often*, the management may sink the Clearing-house influence to public contempt.

MESSRS. MORSE & Co. have reorganized their Stock house under the name of MORSE & WOLFF the same partners remain in the firm.

The Clearing-House and County Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The refusal of the Clearing-House to admit the New-York County Bank to its privileges, excites some severe comment in financial circles. Intelligent parties say, and with considerable show of reason, that the operations of the gentlemen of the Clearing-House in arbitrarily excluding good and solvent institutions from the benefits that it is intended to afford, are striking a blow at the very root and groundwork upon which our banking system is based, viz: that of perfect freedom in the business of banking. If certain institutions are permitted to unite, and as a Clearing-House, or *in any other associated capacity*, cast a reproach upon other institutions as good as themselves (and a denial of Clearing-House privileges is a reproach,) then it is thought to be time that this system of exchanges, so essential to City Banks, be taken out of the hands of conceited financiers, and placed under State regulations, that regularly organized solvent and well-ordered institutions, may be protected in the enjoyment of that perfect freedom which it is the duty of the State to secure to them.

A glance at the names of the Directors of one of these banks—the New-York County—will show the action of the majority of the Clearing-House to have been simply ridiculous. They are

Francis Lelaud,	Cornelius K. Sutton,
Paul Spofford,	Moses Hoppock,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Luke Holmes,
John Pettigrew,	Edward Haight,
James Barnes,	Tunis Van Brunt,
and Charles Park.	

It is scarcely too much to presume that the united wealth of these gentlemen is at least equal to that of *all* the gentlemen Presidents who voted for their exclusion, while their high standing in the commercial community, and their untarnished honor preclude the

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2317. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Question---Santa Anna to be Recalled.

First Meeting of the Nichols Investigating Committee—Delay of the Report of the Sherman Committee—The Cuba Bill—The Tariff, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

Señor MATA has not yet arrived, so that the question of his reception as the representative of the Juarez Government is not formally made yet.

The President is still in as much of a quandary as ever as to what he shall do with respect to Mexico. The more information he gets, the less he knows what to do. The odds are that he will adopt the easier course of non-action, and leave Mexico to the mercy of England and France.

I have just learned, upon excellent authority, that two Commissioners are on their way to St. Thomas, sent by MIRAMON to invite SANTA ANNA back to Mexico to take charge of the Government. This is considered a European move.

The Nichols Investigating Committee met to-day to examine witnesses. There was an evident disposition on the part of some of its members to make light of the charge, and to suppose members of Congress necessarily immaculate. [WINSLOW gave the first witness examined distinct notice of his intention to attack his veracity. This is the usual method when it is predetermined to screen guilty parties—try the witness instead of the accused. During the progress of the investigation to-day the HON. J. A. SEARING was called into the Committee room, where, it is understood, he will hereafter remain during the Committee sittings.

Although the evidence in the Sherman Investigation closed several days ago, and the Republican members have prepared their report and had it all printed, the majority, to-day, postponed their report to the House until Wednesday. The evident purpose is to delay action, if possible, until too late to force the House to vote on the extraordinary developments to be made.

MASON'S amendment to the Thirty Million bill, of which he gave notice to-day, is considered indicative of the certain defeat of SLIDELL'S proposition.

If the House had understood to-day that the purpose was to let in all the various Tariff propositions, the motion to that effect would have been carried. After to-morrow the rules may be suspended any day of the session, and the Tariff will be taken up and acted upon.

General ALVAREZ, of Mexico, has empowered Dr. SMITH to get arms, ammunition and officers, but no men. He has sent to General WHEAT, tendering him his former commission as Brigadier-General.

The statement that H. S. FITCH participated in the search of MARTIN and CHANDLER'S rooms here on Saturday, was erroneous. He was present, but refused to participate. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

About twelve Democrats from the Northern and Western States, together with those from Pennsylvania, voted with the majority on Mr. PHILLIPS' unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules and to enable him to introduce his Loan and Tariff bill. The negative vote was composed of Democrats, in company with four Republicans and two Americans.

RUMORS have been circulated, and believed, that the President would transmit to Congress a message in case of non-action on the Tariff question, reminding them that an extra session would be necessary, but there is no truth in the reports.

General RENAU, of Cuban notoriety, has returned to Washington.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Vice President and Mr. GREEN presented memorials from citizens of St. Louis, praying for an Assay Office there. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER wished the motion of Mr. SIMMONS, to reconsider the vote by which the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed, considered at once, so that the bill might be finally passed.

Mr. SLIDELL took objection to Mr. PUGH'S amendment, which was on Saturday added to the bill, and showed that its effect would be to prevent the President from sending any envoy on special business, which might become necessary in the case of Mexico and elsewhere.

Mr. GWIN moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, as he considered the practice of moving to reconsider the Appropriation bills would be productive of serious embarrassment to the legitimate course of business.

The Vice-President explained that Mr. GWIN'S motion was in order, but its effect would be really to lay the motion on the table, liable to be called up at any time during the session, and would therefore virtually suspend the operation of the bill.

Mr. GWIN withdrew his motion.

Mr. SIMMONS again went at length into the question of Exchanges.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, here attempted to bring up the Cuba bill, as several gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House were desirous to express their views upon it. His motion was lost.

The debate on the subject of Exchanges was therefore continued by the same Senators as on Saturday, but chiefly by Messrs. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, and TAUSSILL, of Illinois, on one side, and Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, on the other.

Eventually Mr. SIMMONS' amendment, to limit the rate of Exchange to 10 per cent., was stricken out, and the bill was passed,—Mr. KING, of New-York, demanding the Yeas and Nays, which resulted Yeas 25, Nays 22.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, the Army Appropriation bill from the House was read, and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Military Committee reported adversely on the application of JAMES & MILLS, for Congress to purchase their patent safety fuse.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, the bill for the acquisition of Cuba was taken up.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, offered an important amendment by way of a substitute for the bill, to the effect that Congress approved the policy of the Message of the President respecting the propriety and ultimate necessity of acquiring Cuba; and that, without any committal as to future measures, should circumstances render such necessary, at present Congress confines itself to a declaration that the United States is prepared to receive the Island whenever Spain will transfer it for a fair equivalent; and that the Government can never be neutral under any policy which would sever Cuba from Spain in favor of any foreign power.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, had the floor, and denied that an expansion of territory is a necessity of national growth—it depends on how much a nation may have already. Nations have grown for centuries, and increased in wealth and power, without increasing their territory one inch. He considered the policy of attaining country by conquest or by unnecessary acquisition as at variance with the whole framework of our Government, especially such country as does not border on our own, and which it would require a standing army to defend. This Cuban bill was based on the idea of an indiscriminate voracity in our people for land, an assumption which he did not consider well-founded.

Mr. COLLAMER discussed elaborately the effect which the acquisition of Cuba would have, with its low-priced slaves, which, he said, could be transported to Charleston at one dollar per head, thus stimulating instead of extinguishing the Slave-trade. He concluded by replying *seriatim* to the various arguments adduced by the supporters of the bill.

Mr. MALLORY commenced a speech in favor of the acquisition of the Island, but, after he had proceeded for some time, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The House proceeded to take action on the amendments to the Army Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

By concurring in the amendments, the appropriations for the erection of barracks, hire of quarters, &c., were reduced to the extent of $400,000, the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department about $400,000, and as between 4,000 and 5,000 animals are to be dispensed with, the transportation of the Army, &c., $494,000, and $183,000 for other objects, including $100,000 for the Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories stricken out—making the total reduction $1,473,000, thus cutting down the appropriations for the Army to about $14,050,000.

The House refused to strike out $118,000 for the arsenals.

The Army bill was passed by 116 against 93.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a bill for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties Act, to take effect after December next. Negatived, 104 against 104, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. SEAMAN, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, stated that HARRY CONNELLY, of Philadelphia, who came here as a witness, but refusing to remain, left here yesterday afternoon, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the body of said CONNELLY, wherever found, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority.

The Speaker stated the question to be on the motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, made last Monday, to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to provide payment of outstanding Treasury notes, authorizing a loan of twenty-one millions of dollars for six years, at not exceeding six per centum, and regulating and fixing the duties on imports and for other purposes.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, intimated that he should, if the rules be suspended, like to offer his bill as a substitute.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in reply to a question by Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, said his intention was not to move to put the bill on its passage, but to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, wished the further reading of the bill dispensed with. It was the worst ever introduced. He had heard enough of it.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, said the Clerk had better go on with the reading.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, said the reading of the bill was commenced at his instance, and he wanted to hear all of it.

The Clerk completed the reading, when the question was taken on suspending the rules and decided in the negative; 122 against 91, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Post-office appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered an amendment, authorizing the Butterfield Company to carry the Overland Mail by any route they may select. He wanted to compel the Postmaster-General to execute the law as it stands. Two members of this House had informed him that the Postmaster-General has a large body of land in Arkansas, and that this was the reason why the mail was made to take that course; besides personal and political considerations induced a movement in that direction with reference to the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, opposed the amendment. The contract was made after great consideration. Several Cabinet meetings had been held, with all the arguments for and against the several routes before them. They were all considered, with a view to the public interest. The practicability of the route has been successfully tested, depôts, &c., have been established, and now it was proposed to disturb this satisfactory arrangement. Any one acquainted with the Postmaster-General knew he would not be controlled by any such selfish or personal interest in the discharge of his duties. He knew nothing about the Postmaster-General owning lands in Arkansas, but if he did, the transmission of the mail could not thereby be affected.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered an amendment, providing that the advertisements of the mail routes, in each State and Territory, shall be published in two newspapers only, of the largest circulation in each. Adopted, with an additional proviso, that they shall not be selected in the same city or town.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered an amendment, which was adopted, giving the contract for printing the Post-office blanks to the lowest bidder.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the contract for wrapping-paper shall be given to the lowest bidder.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill the Committee rose.

Recess till 7 o'clock for general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ABBOTT condemned the extravagance of the Administration and the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, opposed the acquisition of Cuba, spoke of the despotism of Slavery in the South, and said that if free discussion and a free Press were permitted there, in twelve months there would be more Republican votes in the Slave States than Democratic votes in the Northern States.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, opposed the tariff of 1857, and was in favor of its immediate repeal. He advocated protection and showed its general beneficial results.

Mr. HATCH, of New-York, said that he in part represented a State which is more largely interested in the inland commerce of the country than any other. Inland commerce had made her the shipper, factor, and banker of the Union—and she had expended forty millions of dollars in the construction of her canals, which he claimed were national works, opening the inland commerce of the country to the world; that she paid into the national treasury over forty millions annually from the collection districts on the Atlantic coast, and from her lake districts over two millions of dollars up to the year 1855, (the time of the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty,) against an expenditure of the general Government on her lake ports of less than nine hundred thousand dollars, and had herself expended over four hundred thousand dollars on these works. New-York had so largely contributed to the development of inland commerce that she did not come here as a suppliant for national favor, but demanded a further expenditure to increase still more those channels, through which flow so many important benefits. He alluded to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, saying, in that connection, that the people were now looking to the water-lines of inland navigation, as a more certain, reliable and cheaper mode of transportation of products than Railroads, and less to be affected than the latter in financial revulsions. He argued the constitutionality of appropriations for harbor improvements, and was at a loss to distinguish the artificial line between interior and exterior commerce; and alluded to the favorable action of the Government on this subject, under all the Presidents, concluding with the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE. He claimed that the great Northwest, by its numerous means of intercommunication, and consequent effect on the general commerce, must become the conservative portion of the country, binding all sections in closer union. He urged the importance of encouraging and improving the water line of communication, especially in view of the fact, that the British Government is engaged in a gigantic rivalry in the North. Another consideration urged by Mr. HATCH was, that it was from the denser portions of the country that the greater amount of revenue was to be raised—consumption being at its maximum at the South and at its minimum in the North—therefore these neglected sections of the country should receive some partial benefit in the improvement of their harbors and rivers, before their representatives shall be asked to vote for an increase of the tariff. He quoted numerous statistics, and showed from official documents that the commerce of the lakes in 1856, was $587,197,320.

Mr. JACKSON of Georgia, obtained permission to print a speech, defending the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury and his purchase of part of the indebtedness of the country during the late revulsion.

Mr. LAMAR of Mississippi, made a speech against specific duties.

At 10 o'clock only about a dozen members present, some of whom were waiting to deliver speeches.

Adjourned.

From Boston.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—THE MECHANICAL BAKERY FIRE, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday will be observed in this city, to-morrow, very generally. The Legislature have adjourned over till Wednesday; banks and insurance offices will be closed, and all our daily newspapers will suspend publication until Wednesday noon; Governor BANKS is to deliver an oration before the Mercantile Library Association; a great gathering of children in Faneuil Hall; a fine military display in the streets, and numerous balls, &c., in the evening, constitute the main programme of the celebration. The weather is clear to-day, with very strong northwest gale.

Captain PHILLIPS, of the bark *Goldfinch*, at this port, from the Coast of Africa, reports the sloop-of-war *Dale* to have sailed from Loango, Nov. 25, to cruise off the Coast.

The fire inquest on the burning of RUSSELL'S mechanical bakery, after a long investigation, found that the fire was kindled by an incendiary well acquainted with the premises, but evidence fails to fasten the guilt on any party.

Fire at Madison, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Court-House at Madison was partially destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. Loss, $20,000. All the records and papers were saved. The building when new cost $40,000.

The Freshet in the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 21.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is now 55 feet deep, and it remains stationary. No train went out on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to-day. Passengers had to be taken to Aurora by boat.

Capture of Another Slaver.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 21.

The bark *Julia Dean*, of Charleston, Capt. HEDLAND, with a cargo of rice, dry-goods and rum, has arrived here in charge of Lieut. BRAINE, of the *Vincennes*. She was taken as a slaver off Coast Castle.

Completion of the Hannibal and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is completed, thus making an unbroken line of Railroad from Chicago to Kansas, and which will be the easiest and most expeditious route to Pike's Peak. A deputation of the Chicago Board of Trade and Press left here on Saturday, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, to attend the formal opening of the road to-morrow.

Deaths of Prominent Men.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Hon. HORATIO J. SNOW died at Clifton Springs on Saturday night.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. E. F. WHITTEMORE, an eminent banker of this place, died on Saturday night, after a short illness.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The Rev. JOY H. FAIRCHILD, the well-known clergyman, died at his residence in South Boston today, aged about 70.

Disaster to the Steamboat Trenton.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Monday, Feb. 21.

The steamboat *Trenton*, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, with the passengers of the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia for New-York, sprung a leak when about three miles from this place, and put in at Totten's Landing, Staten Island. Her passengers were all landed in safety. The steamboat *Transport* has gone to her assistance, and will convey the passengers to New-York.

Loss of Propeller Potomska.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Potomska*, from New-York for New-Bedford, struck on the rocks of Mishaun Point at 9 A. M. yesterday, during a thick fog and heavy gale. She soon knocked a hole in her and filled and sank. The captain and crew got ashore in safety and arrived at New-Bedford last night. The *Potomska* had thirty-five hundred barrels of flour and provisions on board.

The *Potomska* lays in thirteen feet of water, about a quarter of a mile from shore. There is a heavy sea on, which will break her up if it continues.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Star of the South* arrived off Tybee at 12 o'clock Saturday night, and at her wharf yesterday morning. All well.

Weather Reports....FEB. 21.

BALTIMORE.—Clear and cool.
WASHINGTON.—Gale W. N. W. Ther. 42°.
PETERSBURG.—Clear. Ther. 48°.
NORFOLK.—Clear. Wind N. Ther. 45°.
WILMINGTON.—Clear and cool.
AUGUSTA.—Clear and cool.
CHARLESTON.—Clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 57°.
SAVANNAH.—Clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 44°.
MACON.—Clear and cool.
MONTGOMERY.—Clear and cool.
LOWER PEACH.—Ther. 3°. Clear.

Probable Total Loss of the Steamship Black Warrior.

Arrival of her Specie and Passengers' Baggage.

The steam-tug *Screamer* came up from Rockaway last evening, bringing the specie, the passengers' baggage, and most of the crew of the steamer *Black Warrior*. She reports that the steamer lies on Rockaway Bar, her head to the eastward, and that she has 10 feet of water in the hold. Captain BOUNE, the underwriter's agent, was on board, making every exertion with the aid of a strong party of wreckers to save the vessel, but with small hopes of success unless very favorable weather should intervene. Wrecking schooners were on hand to take out the coal as soon as it should be found possible to go alongside. The probability is that she will not come off, as she went on at the top of a high easterly tide, and she was steadily sinking into the sand. The prevalence of the westerly gales of the last forty-eight hours have caused lower tides than have been known for several months, which render it almost certain that the steamer will leave her bones on the spot where she now lies. In that event her machinery will probably be saved, as no time will be lost in getting that out, as soon as it is ascertained that she is a hopeless case. The following are the amounts and consignees of the specie:

D. S. Robbins & Son	$18,000
E. H. Alberti	27,000
Ward, Campbell & Co	157,000
Maillard, Phelps & Co	6,100
Total	$208,100

The *B. W.* was built in this City in 1852, is 1,556 tons burden, rates A. 2, is owned by LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & Co., and valued at $135,000. She is fully insured in this City.

Captain SMITH has had command of the *Black Warrior* nearly three years, during which he has been constantly running between this port, Havana and New-Orleans, and has acquired the reputation of one of the most successful steamship commanders out of the port. In the Winter of 1857 the *Black Warrior* was caught in a furious gale between Havana and Heteras, in which all her coal was consumed; her bulwarks, wheel-houses and boats were knocked away by the sea, and the steamer was reduced to the last extremity. In this trying emergency Captain SMITH manifested the qualities of the cool and skilful commander. All the light wood-work about the ship, the cabin furniture, and such spars as were left standing, were converted into fuel to make steam, by which means the steamer succeeded in reaching Old Point Comfort. Here a supply of coal was obtained, and she afterwards arrived here safely with her passengers. The disaster in this case was wholly owing to the prevalence of a dense fog, the steamer being at the time in charge of a pilot, and was such an accident as may at any time occur among the most careful and experienced officers.

The Cangemi Jury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the published proceeding of the Board of Supervisors, last week, was the Astor-House bill for refreshments, including *brandy* and *wine*, furnished for the Jury in the late Cangemi case.

Without questioning the correctness of the bill for one moment, I feel called upon, as one of the Jurors in that case, to say that I neither handled, saw, nor tasted, one drop of any kind of liquid, save tea, coffee and water. I tried to say as much last week, through a morning paper, but was crowded out. By inserting this you will oblige yours,

FEB. 21, 1859. THOMAS EDMONDS.

A Card from Mr. Little.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent, under date of 20th inst., states certain charges in relation to me which are false in every particular. The charges I presume emanate from a man named D. B. MARTIN and would not merit a reply if not indorsed by your publication. By giving this note a proper place in your columns in contradiction of the article referred to, you will oblige Yours respectfully,

JOHN T. LITTLE.

THE FRY DIVORCE CASE.—Mr. HORACE B. FRY has put in an answer to the memorial of JOHN GRIGG, father of Mrs. FRY. He recites the charges brought against him, and denies them. The sharpest point in the answer is the following:

"Mr. GRIGG informs me of a crime I have committed—the arrest of a love-letter, written by my wife to another man. He favors me, too, with a notice of the penalty for that crime—$500 fine and one year's imprisonment! Why, what value does Mr. GRIGG set on his daughter's reputation; the daughter whom, of course, he would have amulete his "well spent life?" What value upon her reputation, when he would shrink from a fine of $500 and a year's imprisonment, in order to save it? Did he give her to me to love, honor and cherish her, and suppose I would passively permit her to rush, I knew not whither—it might be, to disgrace?

When my intercourse began with Mr. GRIGG, growing out of my engagement to his daughter, he was most fleitering in his demonstrations of satisfaction. I mistook what he terms his bluntness of manner for straightforward honesty, and his expenditures in his daughter's behalf for true-hearted liberality. His relation to me, under the circumstances, commanded my respect and gratitude, both earnestly felt and expressed. It was under such impressions that, a few days after my return from West Point, I wrote Mr. GRIGG a note for the first time, informing him of his daughter's irregular course, and seeking his influence to bring her to a sense of duty."

Naval.

The sloop-of-war *Plymouth* has been placed in the dry-dock at Norfolk Navy-yard for repairs, preparatory to her being converted into a school ship.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Capt. TURNER, was still at anchor off Sacrificios, harbor of Vera Cruz, on the 1st inst.

The store-ship *Relief*, for Aspinwall, went to sea on Monday morning.

Obituary.

W. W. Rickey, M. D., a gentlemen widely known and highly esteemed, died recently in Erie County, New-York, of consumption. Dr. R. was the surgeon of the ill-fated steamship *Pacific*, and left her a trip or two before she was lost. He bore up under his lingering illness with unconquerable fortitude for years, and preserved to the last the genial flow of spirits which had always made him the delight of his numerous friends.

MEXICO.

Politics at the Capital—The Anglo-French Intervention—Anticipated Advance of Miramon upon Vera Cruz—Gen. Lerdo de Tejada in the Cabinet of Juarez—Cruelties of Miramon.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz Feb. 9, we have particulars additional to those furnished by our correspondent, and which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday. A writer to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, dating at Vera Cruz, Feb. 8, says:

"Gen. MIRAMON has, after restoring ZULOAGA to the Presidency, called another Council and had himself again elected President; so the *lalladar* ZULOAGA again yielded the chair of State and retired to private life. But the ambitious Gen. MIRAMON has placed himself at the head of the army to march on Vera Cruz, and ZULOAGA is permitted to act as President *ad interim*. It is said that MIRAMON declared vengeance against all who fire a gun or oppose his entrance into Vera Cruz.

In Vera Cruz, the French and English commanders of fleets have succeeded in enforcing their demands—first that the per cents. from Customs, set aside to meet the interest on the conventional bonds shall be faithfully held for that purpose. Second, that high rates of duties which were reduced a year ago, shall be restored forthwith; and third, that General GARZA shall be reprimanded and be required to salute the French and British flag when shown at Tampico, without having the salute returned.

The foreigners here, especially citizens of the United States, are very anxious to hear what your Government will say about the French and English assuming to regulate the tariff of our customs in Mexican ports. And as the decree restoring the old tariff takes effect from the date of the decree—irrespective of goods ordered and shipped to this port before the decree was issued—thereby making it retroactive, the merchants held meetings and protested against this unjust measure, and the United States Consul at Vera Cruz has promptly protested, officially—both against the interference of the French and English commanders in regulating the Mexican Tariff and against the retroactive operations of the decree restoring the tariff. Will not his Government sustain him in this?

Among the passengers who go over in the *Tennessee* is Dr. J. W. SMITH, of Acapulco, who visits the United States on important business connected with the Constitutional Party of Mexico. He is the bosom friend of that old veteran and staunch Democratic Liberalist, Gen. JUAN ALVAREZ. Dr. SMITH is a gentleman of fine intelligence, and no man is better posted in Mexican affairs than he.

From some cause or other, there has been quite a stir among the notables of Vera Cruz for the last few days, but for the cause of it all you must look to some person more in confidence here than myself. Of this I am confident, however, something important will transpire very soon.

General LERDO DE TEJADA arrived here some ten days since, and has been appointed Minister of Finance in the Juarez Cabinet. He held that post in the Cabinet of COMONFORT, and is one of the most intelligent and able statesmen in Mexico.

The weather is getting quite warm here; and if General MIRAMON does not come to and take Vera Cruz within twenty days, the *vomito* will be worse on his troops than a thousand Sharpe's rifles in the hands of the Yankees."

Another correspondent writes under the same date:

"England and France have succeeded at last in crushing the Juarez Government. The demands of these two European Powers have been complied with by this Government, and one-half of all revenues have been received to fill the pockets of the English bondholders. Besides, the English and French commanders of the naval forces have insisted on an increase in the rates of duties, and demanded the reëstablishment of a tariff 30 per cent. higher than our merchants had paid for the last year. This direct interference of England and France has been a matter of much discussion lately. The Liberal Government is weakened much by it, and in all probability may not be able to defend the city against the threatened attack of MIRAMON. This General is on his march to Vera Cruz.

The Presidential chair has been occupied alternately, since my last, by ROBLES, MIRAMON, SALAS, ZULOAGA, and last by MIRAMON again, who holds on to it yet, but names a successor as soon as he leaves the city to join his troops.

Advices from Guadalajara state that 113 persons have been executed by order of MIRAMON, for no other crime than being Liberals, or known to sympathize with the Liberals. Dr. LARIOS, of Colima, a well-known Liberal, was among the victims.

The *Progreso* newspaper of this city, in an article published to-day, makes COMONFORT responsible for the atrocities committed now by MIRAMON, whom he calls the assassin.

MIRAMON, before leaving Guadalajara, collected a forced loan of $100,000, and in Mexico another of $1,000,000 will be levied, half on the clergy and half on the merchants and capitalists. The next news from here must be important. It will consist of the triumph or defeat of MIRAMON. In case of success, it can only be ascribed to the aid he has received from his faithful allies, the English and French commanders, who are acting under orders of Monsieur GABRIAC, Prime Minister to ZULOAGA, MIRAMON & Co."

One of the last numbers of the *Democracia*, of Oajaca, JUAREZ'S peculiar organ, printed as it is at the home of the constitutional President of the Republic, says triumphantly:

"The last month has been a prosperous one for the national cause. The arms of the people have triumphed in Huatusco, Chiquihuite, Cordoba, Jalapa, Omealca, Irapuata, Tehuacan and Acatlan; besides a great moral victory has been won throughout the Republic—in this, that by their vacillation and personal strife, the reactionary party have brought themselves into universal discredit and contempt."

Nevertheless, the defeated and discredited party alluded to still hold the capital, and at last accounts had become far more "reactionary" than ever before, or since SANTA ANNA'S day.

The Constitutional Government of Mexico and the new Minister of Finance, Don Miguel Lerdo de Tejada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the most important items of the intelligence just received from Mexico is the announcement of the arrival at Vera Cruz of the able Mexican statesman and pure patriot, Don MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA, and his acceptance of the Ministry of Finance and Improvement in the Cabinet of President JUAREZ.

Señor LERDO, it will be remembered, was the author of the law of "Desamortizacion," or Church-property law, issued while he was charged with the same portfolio during the Administration of President COMONFORT, and which was the first great blow aimed by the Liberal Party against the overgrown power of the Church.

It was the reluctance of President COMONFORT to follow with vigor the policy inaugurated by this law, and to adopt still holder measures against the Church, that caused the retirement of Mr. LERDO from his Cabinet, which was followed by the withdrawal of that confidence which the Liberal Party had up to that time reposed in COMONFORT'S Administration.

The accession now of so able a leader, and so uncompromising a Liberal, and of so enlightened a statesman, to the Cabinet of President JUAREZ affords an additional guarantee that the Constitutional Government will be sustained, and that the principles measures or which it has adopted as its policy will be fully carried out.

Those principles have so important a bearing upon the future relations of the United States with Mexico, that they cannot be too often laid before the American public in juxtaposition with those of the Church Party, which is now sustained by the direct intervention of the English and French Ministers, backed by an English, French and Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz.

The ends sought to be accomplished by the Liberal Party are:

1. The establishment of a Constitutional Federal Government in the place of a Military Dictatorship.
2. Freedom of Religion.
3. Freedom of the Press.
4. The nationalization of the $250,000,000 of property held by the Clergy, and from which and other sources the Church derives an annual income of not less than $20,000,000.
5. The subordination of the Army to the Civil power, and the abolition of military and ecclesiastical *fueros*, or special tribunals.
6. A reduction of the Tariff, the stoppage of the system of exceptional permits, and the entire abolition of *Alcavela* or inlerior duties. Also, the abolition of passports.
7. The negotiation of commercial treaties of the fullest scope and liberal character, particularly with the United States, and including reciprocity of trade on our frontiers.
8. The Americanization of Mexico by the full opening of every part of the country, including the frontier States, to foreign immigration, and the encouragement of foreign enterprise in every branch of industry, and particularly in mining and in works of internal improvement.

These principles have not been swerved from during all their severe struggles, except now with regard to the Tariff, under the compulsion of English and French intervention, and they form to-day the governing policy of the Constitutional Government of President JUAREZ.

Are they not such as the United States can sympathize with and have an interest in?

On the other hand, what are the real and at last openly avowed principles of the retrogressive or Conservative Party, the Party of the Church and the Army, and the party, too, which only lives to-day through the support which it has received during the past year from the French and English Ministers in the City of Mexico.

They are:

1. The inviolability of all Church property and Church revenues, and the reëstablishment of the former exactions.
2. The reëstablishment of the *fueros*, or special rights of the Church and the Army. Under these *fueros* the military and the clergy are responsible only to their own tribunals.
3. The restoration of the Roman Catholic religion as the sole and exclusive religion of Mexico.
4. The censorship of the Press.
5. The maintenance of a high Tariff, the restoration of the oppressive system of *Alcavala* or interior duties, and the continuance of special monopolies.
6. The exclusive system with regard to foreign immigration, confining it solely to immigrants from Catholic countries.
7. The overthrow of the Constitution of 1857, and the establishment of an irresponsible central Dictatorship, subservient solely to the Church, and as a means of protecting the Army.
8. If possible, the restoration of a monarchy in Mexico, and establishment of an European protectorate.

These are startling propositions for this Continent and this age of the world, and they involve elements which require that a different policy should be adopted by our Government from that which has been heretofore pursued in its relations with Mexico.

The entire voice of the Americans in Mexico cries out shame upon the supineness of the Administration in respect to the important events now transpiring in Mexico. Is the Monroe doctrine a myth, or have we already abandoned the *whole* of this Continent to European control? INTERVENTOR.

The Trade of Mexico—The Project of Col. Butterfield.

The appropriate Senate Committee is about to report favorably to the proposition of Colonel CARLOS BUTTERFIELD for connecting all the ports of the Gulf, American as well as Mexican, by a line of mail steamers. The Government of Mexico, it will be recollected, has guaranteed an annual subsidy of $120,000 to the enterprise; what is asked of the United States is a pledge of an equivalent sum. Referring to the plan, the Washington *States* observes:

"It is a measure that only has to be looked at and understood to command the cheerful support of every man in Congress of sense and patriotism. It is a measure that possesses the highest political and commercial interest, and which, instead of costing money to the Treasury, will be sure to put money into it. It is a measure not local, but carrying its advantages to all sections. We allude to the *projet* of Colonel CARLOS BUTTERFIELD for weekly postal and steam communication between the American and Mexican ports on the Mexican Gulf, thus affording the channels of diversion to our ports of that valuable commerce which now passes by our doors on its way to Europe, in steam and other lines, long since established and maintained by Great Britain for that purpose. The rich trade of our nearest neighbor, uniting an important element in those 'continental interests' so much talked of, and so little heeded, has been entirely neglected by our Government, until from political causes affecting the unprotected lives and property of Americans in that country, and the failure to foster the means of commercial interchange, our trade, once respectable with Mexico, has dwindled to next to nothing. Every year twenty-odd millions of her silver are carried by our doors in foreign bottoms to Europe; her agricultural export products take the same course, while all her wants of consumption are supplied directly from the European markets.

Great Britain alone has commercial dealings with Mexico amounting to twenty-five or twenty-eight millions. The bulk of this trade belongs legitimately to the United States. We have it not, simply because superior British sagacity has adopted the means to divert it to the benefit of her own merchants, producer and manufacturers. For years her steamers have been running regularly to the principal Mexican ports on the Gulf. This policy has aided her in obtaining favorable commercial treaties with Mexico. This policy increases commerce, augments the productive power of a nation, and enriches it. England and France have proved this, and it is believed that in no instance in which these two powers have granted contracts for ocean mail service, have they failed to divert trade to themselves, and to reimburse themselves tenfold for the outlay. We ought to-day to enjoy a commerce of thirty millions with Mexico, stimulating and enhancing the value of American productions to that extent, and, while thus enriching the country, augmenting the national revenue. These means are to aid in opening the channels through which commerce is to flow, by inviting it to us, and by proper aid and encouragement to stimulate all legitimate enterprises tending to that end.

This scheme of Mr. BUTTERFIELD will give us almost a monopoly of the Gulf trade. It is the readiest and fairest opportunity that can be presented to repair the error which has arisen from years of apathy, and to open the springs of a commerce which will be as fruitful of revenue to the Government as of benefits to all departments of our industry.

The Postmaster-General has made a strong report in favor of the enterprise, and has recommended to Congress to meet, at least upon equal terms and with equal liberality, the overtures which Mexico held out to us for closer political, social and commercial relations. The Senate Committee have agreed to report favorably upon it."

HAYTI.

Intereating from Port-au-Prince—Closing Scenes of the Revolution—Organization of President Geffrard's Cabinet—Evidences of Soulouque's Cruelty—A French Outrage—An American Merchantman in Trouble.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

At the date of my last there were rumors of General GEFFRARD'S having met and defeated the Emperor's forces at Larcahaie, a small place about midway between Port-au-Prince and Gonaives, rumors which were made a certainty on the 9th inst., when the Emperor reëntered the city, after an absence of about two weeks, in anything but a triumphant state. The following day (Jan. 10) all the Haytians were ordered under arms and measures taken to fortify the city. Of the fortifications the least said the better; for the satisfaction of your readers, however, I will describe the one erected near the north gate, and which will answer as a sample for the rest. It consisted of fourteen empty flour barrels, two cod-fish drums, and one barrel of sweet potatoes, (which seemed to be the rallying point,) with an old brass cannon between them, which latter, like the Irishman's gun, would certainly have done more harm at the butt than at the muzzle. The only defences worth talking about are the forts which command respectively the north, east and south entrances to the city.

GEFFRARD, meantime, was encamped on the plain to the northward of the city, at a small place known as La Croix des Bouquets, and there remained for the space of four days, not that he was afraid to attack the city, which he could easily have entered at any time, but because he wished to allow time for the excitement to cool off, so that he might the more easily prevent those scenes of bloodshed and rapine which are the bane of most revolutions.

On the night of the 14th, however, after dividing his army into three divisions, he commenced his march towards the city, and at precisely 3½ o'clock A. M., on the 15th inst., his army appeared simultaneously in front of the northeast and south gates. The writer was aware of his intended coming, and was consequently on hand, and had the pleasure of seeing the chief division of GEFFRARD'S army (under LATORTUE, of Gonaives) enter the north gate at the time above stated. No resistance of any kind was made. On the first appearance of the Republican forces the Imperial soldiers cried "*Vive la liberté et vive Geffrard!*" and joined the other side. The other entrances to the city were taken possession of much the same way, *not a shot being fired on either side!*

Their first march, after entering the City, was to the prison, all the inmates of which, including GEFFRARD'S wife and family, they liberated. [Among them were men who had been confined ten years, and who, in all probability, would have died there, had it not been for this opportune revolution. These men, it should be understood, were imprisoned merely because they happened to displease the "Emperor."

From the prison they marched to the palace, and so quick and quiet were they in their movements, that the Emperor had barely time to take refuge with the French Consul before they entered it; and at about 5 o'clock P. M. the same day, Mons. SOULOQUE, as the Emperor is now called, was escorted by a division of GEFFRARD'S army to the wharf, and from there embarked on board the British steam transport *Melbourne*, now in port, and whose boats were at the wharf ready to receive him. DESCOULINES, the Chief of Police, also escaped on board the *Melbourne* during the night of the 15th. DELVA, the Emperor's Secretary, and VIL NE LUBIN, the Governor of Port-au-Prince, the former as much detested for his rapacity as the latter is for his cruelty, (he has frequently been known to whip soldiers to death,) were detained for several days at the French Consul's, as the people were determined on having them shot; however, they both contrived to escape on board the *Melbourne*, (of course with GEFFRARD'S connivance,) the former on the evening of the 16th inst. and the latter the night following.

Stories of unheard-of barbarities perpetrated by the ex-Emperor are in circulation; among others is the following, about which, unhappily, there can be but little doubt,

NEW BOOKS.

The pressure of advertisements and the current news of the day upon our columns has thrown considerably in arrears our notices of the new publications of the day. Fortunately, though numerous enough, they have not been of striking importance, though the list comprises several works of standard and permanent value. Students of Theology will be interested in the Lectures of the late Dr. TAYLOR, of New-Haven, upon the *Moral Government of God*, which have just been published in two very handsome octavo volumes by CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, of Park Row;—they embrace a complete and elaborate view of the theological system of this able and distinguished writer;—the last one it is mentioned, was written but a very short time before his death. We have also from Ohio a duodecimo treatise on the relations of *Morality and the State*, by SIMEON NASH, who, though his name is entirely unknown to the Eastern public as an author, is clearly a man of thought and intellectual vigor. JOHN D. BRYANT, M. D., has written an epic poem on the *Redemption* which is published by JOHN PENNINGTON & SON in Philadelphia; it seems to be in good part a paraphrase of the gospel narrative. The treatise of the learned Dr. GILL has been republished in a compact duodecimo, by DAYTON, No 107 Nassau-street, who has also issued, in a neat volume, a religious tale, illustrating the *Discipline of Storms*, by Mrs. E. CUSTARD, who joins to intellectual ability and a pleasing style, an earnest religious spirit, which finds full scope in this narrative, which embodies, as she assures us, "real, unvarnished facts."—CARLETON & PORTER have published an exceedingly pleasant religious story entitled *The Ministry of Life*, by the author of *Ministering Children*; and also *The Rainbow Side*, a sequel to *The Itinerant*, by Mrs. EDWARDS—the two volumes being designed to present the lights and shadows of the itinerant system of preaching which prevails among the Methodists.

The most valuable of the recent publications of the HARPERS' is Capt. PAGE's book on the *La Plata*, which presents a very full account of the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay, and is of special interest at the present time, as embodying almost the only reliable account of political differences which just now enlist a good deal of public attention. We hope to find space to refer more at length to this valuable work hereafter. The HARPERS have also published the seventh volume of Miss STRICKLAND'S *Queens of Scotland*; a new Scottish story called the *Laird of Norlaw*, by the author of *Margaret Maitland*; and a very interesting collection of tales and sketches entitled *Episodes of French History*, by Miss PARDOE.

Messrs. TICKNOR & Co., of Boston, continue their beautiful, convenient and cheap library edition of the Waverley Novels, *Count Robert of Paris* having just been issued in two volumes uniform with the rest. They have also published a second series of ARAGO'S excellent *Biographies of Distinguished Men*, embracing lives of FRESNEL, CARNOT, WATT and other men of science, both French and English.

DELISSER & PROCTOR have hit upon a very good idea in selecting from extended works of character and ability detached biographies, and issuing them in a neat, portable and cheap form. They have already published, in this way, CARLYLE'S *Life of Burns*; a *Life of Socrates*, from GROTE'S History of Greece; and a *Life of Joan of Arc*, by MICHELET, the French Historian. These little volumes cannot fail to be popular, and the series is capable of indefinite extension.

MASON BROTHERS have published a history of the *Austrian Empire*, by J. S. C. ABBOTT, whose *Life of Napoleon* achieved so extensive a popularity:—this is announced as the first of a series intended to embrace histories of all the leading monarchies of Europe.—A very excellent account of Western Africa, prepared by Mr. GEO. THOMPSON, who has spent a good deal of time in that country, has been published under the title of *The Palm Land*, in Cincinnati.—PETERSON & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, have published from advance sheets a new novel by FREDERIKA BREMER, called *Father and Daughter*, which illustrates in the charming manner for which Miss BREMER is unequalled, the love of the father for his child, and which has been written, she says, because she thinks the "old story of lovers' sighs, hopes, torments, quarrels, reconciliations, fascination and happiness or despair," has already been exhausted. We doubt whether the world will agree with her in this opinion, though thousands who differ from it will read her book, nevertheless, with pleasure and profit. *Eric; or, Little by Little*, is the title of an English story of school life, just republished by RUDD & CARLETON. *Wrecks Rescued* is the suggestive title of a neat little volume of very interesting tales, all drawn from the actual experience of the American Female Guardian Society, during the twenty-five years of its active and beneficent labors. They are full of touching interest, and cannot fail to be read with pleasure:—the profits of the book, we may add, are devoted to the institution named, and ought to be increased tenfold on that account. A *Life of John Hawkins*, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, prepared by his son, has just been published by JEWETT & Co., of Boston, and will find warm welcome with the many thousands who shared or sympathised with his useful labors.

Besides the volumes thus noticed, we have received a new *Arithmetic*, by J. S. EATON, published in Boston:—a handsome record of the proceedings upon the *Removal of the Remains of James Monroe*, which has been compiled and published by our fellow-citizen Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE:—a *Memoir of Col. Benjamin Tallmadge* by his son, the Ex-Recorder:—and a work called the *Trials of a Public Benefactor*, devoted to the life and labors of Dr. MORTON, one of the claimants to the discovery of Etherization,—published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL.

THE LIFE AND REMAINS OF DOUGLAS JERROLD. By his son, BLANCHARD JERROLD. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The mere readers of DOUGLAS JERROLD, who knew nothing of him personally, may have been at a loss to discover in his writings sufficient cause for the great popularity he undoubtedly enjoyed in his own country, or to account for the esteem in which he appears to have been held personally by some of the most eminent of his literary cotemporaries. But, in the copious biography furnished by his son will be found enough of the man to show that he was fully entitled to all the reputation he enjoyed, and the personal friendships which were the guarantees of his excellence of character. An author, like any other man, may be known by the company he keeps, and judging JERROLD by this test, he must be pronounced a first-rate companion, for no man of his time appears to have lived in the midst of more distinguished and discriminating circle of wits, artists, authors and philanthropists. His wit was of the sharp and brilliant character that makes enemies and admirers rather than friends, for it was almost always exercised at the expense of some of his companions. But in spite of that, his benevolence of intention was so well known that his most cutting sarcasms do not appear to have alienated the persons at whom they were directed. His son's biography of his father is, of course, partial and fond, and it is probable that we might have obtained a juster delineation of his character from a less interested hand. But none but his son could have given us so many minute particulars of his daily life, by which we are admitted into his family circle, and enabled to form a better idea of him as he appeared to his own intimate friends. Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD has a double purpose to accomplish—to make his own literary reputation as well as to vindicate the character of his father, and therefore there is a good deal of sketchy writing which is pleasant reading in itself, but rather *de trop* in the narrative of a man's life, which requires an uninterrupted flow of events to impart to it a sustained interest. Mr. JERROLD thinks that his father's greatest work, and the one upon which he most prided himself, was the *Chronicles of Clovernook*; but the work by which he is best known on this side of the Atlantic, and which, doubtless, will be remembered longest, is the *Caudle Lectures*. There was no great originality in these famous satires, but the idea of them was happily conceived and happily executed, and the humor they embodied was of a kind that could be instantly comprehended and relished by all classes.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon's Marriage—The New Dictionary—M. Belly and his Schemes—Memoirs of Rachel—The Princess de Solms and Her Husband—Operatic, Theatrical and Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondant.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

It is now certain that we are to have a court at the Palais Royal: the marriage of the Prince NAPOLEON with the Princess CLOTILDA, of Savoy, is officially announced to take place, on Sunday next, at Turin. The ceremony will be attended with a good deal of pomp, and in presence of the representatives of the different foreign governments at the Court of Sardinia. The Grand Duchess of Padone has been named Mistress of the Princess' household, and the Baroness LA ROCHERE LE NOURRY and Madame General NIEL ladies of honor. The Princess MATHILDE will go to Marseilles to receive her sister-in-law as she sets foot into France, her future country. The ladies mentioned above as forming her household have already left Paris for Turin. The party will arrive in Paris on Thursday next, where they will, no doubt, be the object of an ovation on the part of the soldiers at least. The French people, however, are flattered with this marriage, and the Princess CLOTILDA will find in France a hospitable and welcome home. Such a success was never hoped for the Prince NAPOLEON, and we may now predict that the Prince is in a fair way to conquer that place in the hearts of the French people which has been so long refused him. The Legitimists are furious at this match, and do not hesitate to call it, on the part of the house of Savoy, an ignobla *mesalliance*.

The French language is placed by Government under the safe keeping of the forty "Immortals" who occupy the fauteuils of the French Academy. To them is given the legal power of elaborating, changing, improving the etymology, phraseology, and grammar of the language of the country. Some years ago, (in 1836, I believe,) in response to a general call, the Government ordered the Academy to commence a complete revision of the Dictionary. A Committee of six, selected from the most noted philologists of the illustrious body, were named to take charge of the work. The whole body lent its aid, for all modifications were discussed in Committee of the Whole, but the Committee had the direction of the work.

The first volume of the revised Dictionary has been published, and upon this volume a calculation has been based which would certainly be taken for a fantasy, if the figures were not there to maintain its truth. The *old* Dictionary is printed in two volumes, containing a total of 1,872 pages. The first volume of the *new* Dictionary, just issued, contains 368 quarto pages, and stops at the word *abusivement*. This volume, therefore, represents but the 144th part of the work to be done, which will reach a total of 56 volumes of more than 900 pages. (The 368 pages just issued are in fact only a part of the first volume, intended as a specimen for criticism.) It is said that this specimen volume was issued as soon as ready, and that the Committee had no new matter prepared when this went to press. We are, therefore, authorized in assuming that the work yet to accomplish will occupy the same length of time in proportion as that just issued. From this it results that the 56 volumes will require in their accomplishment 3,289 years; in other words, the generation which will have the pleasure of seeing the letter Z finished, will live A. D. 5147! Or, to have been finished in 1859, the work should have been commenced in the year 1430 B. C. Even if we diminish the length of time occupied on each volume to three or two years, which is more than can be hoped for, we arrive at a figure which demonstrates the utter impossibility of continuing in the manner in which the Academy has commenced. The reader can make his own calculations as to the millions the new Dictionary will cost.

Nothing to Wear and *Two Millions*, by Mr. W. A. BUTLER, of New York, have received the honor of a serious criticism in a leading French journal. The first was translated into French and published six months ago, by M. ALBERT LEROY—the second has not yet been translated. M. ETIENNE, the reviewer, sets out by asserting that the English are unjust in trying to make Europe believe that the Americans are destitute of humor. A similar prejudice prevailed in France in the Seventeenth Century in regard to Germany: it was held that nothing *spiritual* could be found beyond the borders of the Rhina. But, what was curious, the Germans were persuaded into the same belief. The Americans, on the contrary, do not accept the judgment passed on them by the English, and after their example, by all Europe. The French critic admits that they have humor, and asks no better proof than the history of Miss Flora McFlimsey and *Two Millions*. "They persist," he says, "in making humor, that is to say wit, tha same as if they were of the Old World." M. ETIENNE describes the race of Firkins, or Merchant Princes, and admires the picture of Flora McFlimsey, which applies as well to France as to America. He cannot abstain, however, from launching against the author a rude philippic for the Puritanism displayed in the closing sentence of *Nothing to Wear*. In France every occupation is a profession, from the boot-black to the sculptor, and each profession has its subdivisions. It is so in letters. This profession is divided into an infinity of specialties, and any abrupt departure from an adopted style is a violation of the recognized rules of good writing. There are humorists, grave political writers, caricaturists, controversialists, legalists, philosophers, *savans*—each confining himself to his own particular class, and erecting that into a perfect thing. You will then appreciate the following criticism of M. ETIENNE on the closing paragraph of *Nothing to Wear*: "When I read these words, I still admire; I recognize a nobla and a high-toned accent of satire; but tha *humor* has taken wings. I am brought back against my will to the memory of those old Puritans who founded the American nation. The idea of demonstration dissipates all my gayaty, and I look to see if I have really before me a humorist or a son of CALVIN. I ask myself timidly if there is not some discordant note, some tendency to exaggeration. I call to mind some analogous symptoms in the course of this satira, and, without detracting anything from its merit, without being tempted even to wish that an American poet should be other than he is, I commence to believe that the English are right, and that a passionate democracy, a disposition towards exaggeration, and the absence of a capital which has served an apprenticeship and reached maturity in the school of good taste and discipline, may not be the most favorable elements to inspire the humorist."

The magnificent volume of JULES JANIN, on *Rachel and Tragedy*, is enjoying an immense success. Never were more eloquent pages written by tha marvelously-endowed pen of the distinguishad *feuilletonist*, of which tha fecundity and eternal youth are the astonishment of the literary world. This volume contains twenty pages of letters addressed by the great *tragedienne* to her parents and children; and these letters, it may be said with truth, are models of grace, of sensibility and wit. Nothing could be more touching than this collection of smiles, of sufferings, of struggles, of victories, of hopes and of despair. From this work of M. JANIN we learn that, from the 12th of June, 1838, to tha 23d of March, 1855, RACHEL played 1,063 times, and that those 1,063 representations produced 4,369,129 francs 15 centimes.

M. FELIX BELLY denies, I am told, the authorship of the Letter to NAPOLEON III., on the Message of Mr. BUCHANAN and the future of the Latin races in America. But he disavowed it in a quarter where he was looking for aid in his undertaking, and where, to have avowed it, would have deprived him of the aid he sought. I place his statement on record, however, hoping that a man who could utter such libels upon the people of tha United States is not the same man who immediately turned round and demanded their aid in the construction of his canal contract. M. BELLY continues to boast in the French journals that he has obtained the cooperation of the American Colony in Paris, and urges this as the conquest of the last obstacle to his project. But this assertion is based upon the thinnest of probabilities. If we are to believa his other declarations, an English Company is ready to take all the stock and construct the canal, and a ship is already freighted with all the material to proceed to the work.

Several pamphlets have appeared on the subject of the war, but as these were mere speculations, and not written by men whose word is authority, they attracted less attention than is generally accorded to this class of publication. The Government has just founded a new monthly, to be called the *Revue Europeenne*, which will, in some sort, offer a competition to the other Government monthly, the *Revue Contemporaine*. The object of the Government in thus founding a new journal is not understood, since the writers on the first have never failed in their zeal to the Bonsparte dynasty, and it could not be said that they sought to withdraw the journal from the influence which directed it.

The Princess DE SOLMS has returned to Paris and commenced a suit against her husband, M. DE SOLMS. It now appears that it was not the Emperor, her cousin, who forbade her a residence in the capital, but her husband. On condition that she was to live out of France, M. DE SOLMS agreed to pay her a handsome yearly income, an income which would cease the moment she violated the treaty. Three years ago she entered France in the suite of the King of Sardinia, when she at once received notice from her husband that he was cognisant of the fact, and that she must leave. She obeyed the order, and since then has been living at Aix les Bains. But she could not stay away from tha capital any longer, and has now returned, preferring to trust to the chances of a lawsuit rather than submit to this forced exile. The amiable little Princess, if her lawsuit succeeds, is going to attempt a a literary saloon.

The manager of the Italian Opera at Paris, M. CALZADO, is a Cuban, and a man of fortuna. During the three years he has had the Opera his annual loss has been 100,000 francs. Not satisfied in continuing to gain laurels at so heavy a discount, he is now asking the Government to give him the privilege of building a new Opera House on the open side of the Place de la Concorde, which shall cost two millions of francs. M. CALZADO'S request is viewed with favor, but the building of an opera house, at tha entrance to the Champs Elysées will draw the Government into the building of another opera house for its own artists of the Rue Lepelletier, and this requires study. It is true that for some time the Government has been maturing its plan and seeking for a place on which to rebuild its Grand Opera, and it is also true that the open side of the Place de la Concorde, the side next the Champs Elysées, has already been proposed; and inasmuch as the place will require two buildings, not only on account of the arrangement of the ground, but for symmetry, it has already been proposed that the Italian opera house as well, should be placed there. But the Place de la Concorde is perhaps the finest public place in the world just as it is, and it is a grave question whether to shut it in with buildings, however magnificent, on the side of the Champs Elysées, would not materially modify its beauty. It is probable that before any definite steps are taken, that the city architect will be ordered to erect two board fronts in the proposed style of architecture for tha two opera houses, in order to judge of the effect.

In a table of statistics showing how, by figures, the loss of M. CALZADO is accounted for, we find that the prices paid this Winter to his principal singers are as follows:

Madame Penco, 63,000 francs; Madame Alboni, 60,000; Madame Grisi, 20,000; Mlle. Nantier-Didier, 20,000; Mlle. Frezzolini, 20,000; Mlle. da Rudn, 15,000; Madama Cambardi, 6,000; Madama Dell'Anese, 2,450. To Mario he pays, also for the Winter season, 70,000 francs; Tamberlik, for two months only, 40,000; Francesco Graziani, for the season, 40,000; Lodovic Graziani, 37,000; Coral, 21,000; Badiali, 20,000; Belart, 20,000; Gsivani, 18,000; Zucchini, 16,000; Angelini, 14,000; Bonetti, leader of the orchestra, 7,000, &c., &c., making a total to the artists alone of 530,880 francs. The other employes and rent of tha theatre brings the total expense up to 871,164 francs. The receipts of this year were less than this sum by 97,316 francs, which constitutes a clear loss for the Director of a fraction less than twenty thousand dollars. The house is always full, and M. CALZADO hopes, in obtaining the permission to build a new house, to so construct it as to obviate this overwhelming loss.

MALAKOFF.

Our Judiciary—Judges Sitting and Deciding Appeals of their own Decisions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proposed reorganization of the Court of Appeals is generally approved of in all sections of tha State; and the particular feature which calls forth more remark from the Press, and meets the most hearty response from the public mind, is that which proposes to exclude a Judge from sitting in a cause where his own decisions, in a Court below, are in review.

The principle is a sound and a wise one, and should be made to apply to the General Term of the Supreme Court, as well as to tha Court of Appeals; and it is understood it can be done, as regards the former, by a simple Legislative enactment; while the latter requires a change in tha Constitution, tha details of which are now under consideration in the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses.

The Calendar of the Court of Appeals is constantly increasing, and will rapidly grow more and more unwieldy, till the public mind is thoroughly disabused of the prevailing impression that a General Term of tha Supreme Court is *not now* what it was intended to be; a full, fair and independent trial of tha case presented, but, on the contrary, that it is a mere meeting of the Judges, who, under some legal forms, kindly confirm each others acts, with very little regard to their real merit or legality, or even honesty, except in tha few cases where the hole is so big they cannot help seeing it.

That such is too much the case is too true, and is admitted by some very honest and well-meaning men on the Bench, who would, they say, gladly have it otherwise, but unfortunately lack the moral power to say *no*, when it is as necessary to protect the right *in* the Court as before it.

There are Judges in some interior parts of the State, and not unlikely in the City of New-York also, who habitually make it a point to sit in a General Term, when appeals from their own decisions are coming up, and then, on a hearing, ask their brother Judges to refer such cases to them; which being done, through courtesy, they are, of course, confirmed.

Nor is this all. We have known men of this class (one instance within ten days past) ask a brother Judge to allow him to sit in his place on Circuit for a week, as there were some particular causes coming up which he wished to try; and what that means, one of the parties in said suits will soon learn.

That party's cause may be honest, just, and clear; but if the Judge is inimical to him personally, he can, by ruling on some point of law, or the admission of evidence, or some other pretext, defeat him; and where is his remedy, as cases in General Term are now too often decided? He can, indeed, only look forward to the Court of Appeals, through a long vista of delay and costs, for the justice he could and should have promptly had at his own door.

Now Judges may not be aware that such acts will somehow become known, and do not pass unnoticed by the bar and the public. The *motive power* is sought for, and finally found; and some day will be used effectively, though *now*, neither counsel nor client may *dare* arrey themselves personally against the Judge.

One consequence of this state of things is, that almost every district in the State has its own standard and interpretation of the law; as almost everywhere, it would seem, has the law been made *to bend* to circumstances in some special case or at some particular time.

But another and much greater evil is the evidently increasing want of confidence in our Judiciary. We have heard that in Arkansas and Texas a client sometimes dictates a decision to a Judge, with a revolver at his head; and if we would stop short of the same level, the sooner we commence the easier it will be to retrieve what is already lost to our Courts.

As we are not disposed to find fault and not suggest a remedy, we do so thus, leaving to more able hands the task of carrying out the reform, but humbly hagging that it may be done promptly and not delayed, and thereby suffered to go over another year.

First—Let the Judges of each district agree among themselves that no one of them should sit in review of his own act or decision. Honest and honorable men will gladly agree to this, and the others should be made to do so by the vote of a majority.

Second—If a Judge will not agree to this, and cannot be legally voted out, not to refer the case to him under any circumstances. If this tenacious, there would be good ground for its very close examination.

Third—Legislative act in conformity to this first point above, and further providing that at a General Term one or more of the Judges *should always be from another District*.

This provision would not only promote harmony among the Judges of the District by the division of responsibility for reversing decisions; but would gradually harmonize also the District decisions with each other, and with the Court of Appeals. Such a law could be passed in a week just as well as not, and we *do* hope to see it done *at once* on the reassembling of the Legislature next week. The first and second points the Judges of each District have at their command at any moment.

Moneys in Court—The Bill Before the Legislature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your paper of the 16th inst. an editorial article commenting upon the project of the State taking from the Savings Institutions unclaimed deposits as wrong, and commending the plan by which moneys now in Court for the benefit of infants and *cestui que* trusts are preserved. There are some inaccuracies in it, and as the subject is one of a good deal of importance to the public, I beg leave to follow up your article.

While the Court of Chancery was in existence all moneys which were paid into Court for the use of infants or unknown owners, were, by the register or clerk where they were paid, invested upon bonds and mortgages, unless a special direction was given by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor before whom the proceeding in which they were paid was pending, to deposit them with a trust company. The Register and clerks were appointed by the Chancellor. They were men in whose integrity, learning, and skill he could confide, and they were generally men of respectable standing as lawyers. Once a year it was referred to a Master in Chancery, designated by the Court to examine their accounts and the securities they held, and report his opinion thereon to the Court in order that it might be seen and known to the Court that the fund was safe. The amount of the fund had become very large, being at the time the Court of Chancery became extinct several million dollars. Chancellor WALWORTH deemed it proper that tha fund should bear a portion of the cost of its care, and charged it with certain expenditures which he carried to the credit of the Chancery Fund. Whether this course was strictly warranted may be a question, but it did not in practice work a very great wrong, and perhaps the charge was an equitable one. The moneys were carefully kept and invested, and tha interest added to the principal.

On the dissolution of the Court of Chancery the whole fund was vested in the Clerk of tha Court of Appeals. (Laws of 1847, chap. 280, sec. 71.) As the Clerk of the Court of Appeals was to be elected by the State at large, it may be supposed that the Legislature expected him generally to be a man of responsibility, learning and skill adequate to the duties required of him. Tha next Legislature, however, deemed it wise to take the fund from this officer's hands, distribute it among the County Treasurers, to be by them invested and kept, and directed that all future payments into Court for infants and others should be paid to these officers. This has disposed of tha "Chancery fund," and there is now no law nor rule for the payment of moneys from tha deposits to defray tha expenses of the Supreme Court. The reason why the charges against this City for the support of Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas are greater than for the support of tha Supreme Court is not that any portion of tha latter are defrayed from the deposits, but because while the City pays the full salaries of tha Justices of the Superior Court and tha Judges of the Common Pleas, it contributes but $1,500 per annum towards tha payment of each of the Justices of tha Supreme Court elected for this district, tha State treasury paying the balance.

When it is considered that the County Treasurers are elected by the counties, and that they are not necessarily, and that in fact they are rarely lawyers—that the peculiar qualifications which generally recommend them for a nomination are being thoroughgoing, active, working party men, without a particular regard to either integrity or skill—it does not require a great amount of prophetical vision to foretell a good many defalcations by these official guardians of infants, *femes covert*, and *non compotes mentis*. The writer has heard of banks paying a County Treasurer a sum equal to double his salary for tha benefit of his deposits of "court money." When a treasurer can find such a liberal bank in his county, he may be quite likely to find no good investment of moneys paid into his hand to put out on bond and mortgage. And when investing on bond and mortgage, it would not be strange if tha lands of his political supporters were generally deemed a good deal more valuable by the acra, as security for loans, than those of his political opponents, nor very wonderful to find thet the honest man had taken mortgages on lands which turn out not worth half or a quarter of the money loaned.

It has been suggested that all moneys thus in Court, and to be paid into Court, should be paid directly into the State Treasury, credited to the party entitled to it, used by the State, and when required to be paid over, paid over from tha Treasury with the interest. In this way tha State would become the trustee of the fund. It could not be lost to the persons owning it, and the State would, by the measure, be enabled to avail itself of the use of tha whole fund whenever it desired it. If it did not require it, the whole, or so much of it as was necessary, might be loaned by the County Commissioners in the same way as the United States Deposit Fund is loaned. Without some such arrangement, or a resort to some system like the old one, where the investments were made by officers appointed by a responsible head, instead of being tha nominees of a party caucus, there will be very little certainty that moneys paid into Court will be found there after the lapse of a few years.

CLERUS.

Bogus Insurance Companies—Necessity for State Protection.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That portion of our community interested in insurance are being aroused by tha rumors which have been recently multiplied relative to bogus insurance companies, and I beg the privilege of an opportunity through your columns to point out the remedy for the evils which cause so much just complaint.

It cannot be denied that these bogus institutions are rapidly increasing, especially in our large cities, and it is a deplorable fact that they are not confined to those incorporated by sister States, as several incorporated by our own State are well known to be in existence. Should a fire half as destructive as the one which occurred here in 1835 again unhappily visit us, the community would be astounded by the number of unsound insurance companies that would be unmasked. As it is, the frauds perpetrated in the formation of some companies occasionally comes to the ear of the public, and the inquiry naturally arises how they can be perpetrated under the excellent laws which govern the formation of all insurance companies. I reply, that the fault *lies in the lax manner of administering those laws*.

The State Comptroller is charged with the administration of the insurance laws, and it is well known that tha office is an exceedingly laborious one, his other duties precluding that attention to the insurance department which it deserves—in fact, I am credibly informed that the present Comptroller devolves the duty exclusively upon a clerk in his department. Again, tha term of office being restricted to two years, it is difficult or rare to find a man who has the requisite industry and courage to master all the intricacies of the several bureaus in his department, and rogues creep in, around and through the meshes of the law. And thus it is that unsound and bogus companies are spawned into existence, to compete with the sound and reliable institutions.

Very few of those who insure their property in companies realize how slender is the security in the event of loss. The amount of the risks taken is enormous. In 1855, the Comptroller stated the amount of property at fire risks at the close of the year 1854, by the joint stock companies in this State and located within its boundaries, was $499,422,647 97, and by mutual companies $183,070,460 03, and by companies located in other States, $79,017,305 72. Total amount at risk, $161,446,413 72. At the regular rate of increase, the grand total cannot be in this year, 1859, less than $1,000,000,000.

The amount paid for insurance in this State is so large that some additional security should be furnished our citizens for the payment of losses, besides that afforded by the present lax administration of our insurance laws.

My remedy is to create an insurance department, to be charged with the administration of all laws relating to insurance. Give the appointment to the Governor and Senate, and hold them responsible for the appointment of an honest and capable man. Let him be appointed for three years. And with such a head of department, with power to examine companies at will, I venture to predict that the days of bogus Insurance Companies will be numbered.

Yours, STOCKHOLDER.

The Reciprocity Treaty—Canadian Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow one of your readers at least respectfully to dissent from some of the positions taken in your issue of the 11th inst. on Senator KING'S proposition to abolish reciprocal trade with the British Provinces.

An examination of the list of articles exempt from duty under the Reciprocity Treaty shows that every article in said list, without exception, which by any ordinary course of trade would be brought from the Provinces to the States for a market, is also largely produced in the States, so that its free introduction comes in direct competition with our own producers; it also further shows that all of the articles of commercial importance, the product of the United States, which, under that treaty, would in the ordinary course of trade seek a market in the Provinces, are such as are not produced there, therefore do not come in competition with their own producers, but are quite necessary to them, and by their recent legislation have become more than ever important to their infant manufactures. Thus, although the *trade* may be reciprocal, the *benefits* are mainly of the *jug-handle kind*.

Free-trade between the United States and the Provinces in their respective products, would not, for evident reasons, do away with or materially diminish the expense of the Custom-House system on the frontier as long as the Provinces are *British*.

The Canadian Parliament has increased the Tariff duties on all our manufactures from 50 to 100 per cent., thereby seriously diminishing that branch of our trade with them. The avowed object of this increase is *incidentally* to encourage their own manufactures, and, at the same time, *to furnish means to enable them to go on with and complete their gigantic railway and bridge enterprises, which they intend shall compete successfully with our own thoroughfares*. Thus, by that misunderstood Reciprocity Treaty, their producers are benefited, our own correspondingly injured; by their increased tariff duties our manufactures are nearly excluded from their markets; and by their completed railway system, their whole country is to be benefited to our loss. Our Provincial neighbors undoubtedly outwitted us avan in the Reciprocity Treaty. Not content with that, they are now taxing our shoes, our woolens, our machinery, all our other various manufacturas, to raise means to enable them to best us at freight and passage traffic.

We therefore hope Mr. KING will persevere, and, if possible, obtain the entire abrogation of that Treaty, or else Free-trade between them and us on all products of either country, whether raw or manufactured.

Yours, &c., RECIPROCITY.

The Best Place for an Observatory.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The best site for all practical purposes of an Observatory is on Washington Park, Brooklyn, generally known as Fort Green, which, for natural advantages, cannot be surpassed; being less than half the distance from the Battery to the Central Park, of easy access, high elevation, firm, solid foundation, and would be a land-mark to mariners at sea.

From the many advantages which this spot presented, I addressed a communication to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, calling their attention to these facts, which, from press of matter or other causes, was not acted upon. J. F.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, FEB. 22.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motion day.

CIRCUIT—Nos. 30½, 1004, 996, 65, 319, 580, 644, 428, 530, 500, 235, 237, 279, 423, 245, 467, 491, 267, 341, 523.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 67, 3, 447, 408, 227, 471, 473, 474, 475, 482, 487, 486, 491, 493, 494, 497, 499, 501, 503, 504 to 508, 512, 513.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 121, 726, 602, 619, 260, 663, 667, 624, 745, 727, 746, 747, 639, 637, 308. *Part II.*—Nos. 711, 287, 636, 748 to 753, 755 to 756, 265.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for the March Special Term of the Supreme Court, DAVIES, Justice, must be filed on or before Saturday, 26th inst. They must distinctly state on their face, whether the same be "demurrer" or "not demurrer."

JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 21.

Before Judge BETTS.

DEMURRER AT COMMON LAW—MORTGAGE—SUIT AGAINST A CONSUL—PAYMENT BY TAKING THE LAND.

Charles Sagory vs. *Frederick Wissmann.*—This was an action at common law brought against the defendant as Consul in New-York of the Free City of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, which came before the Court on cross demurrers to several pleas and replications.

The action was debt. The plaintiff declared against the defendant upon a bond executed by him to the plaintiff, dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1851, for the sum of $40,000, and in a second count he alleged that a debt was due to him by tha defendant of $18,999 75, with interest from Dec. 24, 1857, decreed and adjudged to him against the defendant by a Superior Court of tha State of Virginia, in a cause therein pending, and over which that Court had jurisdiction, and in which tha defendant had appeared and filed his answer and admitted his liability.

Tha defendant, among other pleas, set up that, at the same time with tha bond, he executed to the plaintiff a mortgage upon lands in Virginia, to secure the payment of the debt mentioned in the bond, which mortgage gave the plaintiff tha right, if the debt was not paid, to take possession of the lands and sell them to pay the debt; and that, after the debt became due, tha plaintiff did take possession of the lands, which exceeded tha debt in value; but, instead of selling them to reimburse himself, he retained possession of them as his own, by means whereof the said debt is paid and satisfied.

To this plea the plaintiff demurred.

The defendant also set up, as a defence to the first count of the declaration, that there was a judgment in the State Court of Virginia for the same cause of action as is proceeded upon in this suit, being a judgment entered in a proceeding to foreclose the mortgage above mentioned, which judgment still remains in full force and effect. And to the second count the defendant set up that there was no such judgment, and, moreover, that the State Court of Virginia had no jurisdiction of tha cause, he being a foreign Consul.

The plaintiff took issue upon the plea to tha first count, that tha debt and cause of action were the same as those in the plea mentioned, and also set up that the State Court of Virginia had no jurisdiction of the cause of action, which belongs only to the Courts of the United States, and the judgment set up by the defendant was, therefore, no bar to this action.

Held by the Court—That tha defence set up in the plea to the second count of the declaration is, that a creditor who takes possession of lands, pledged to secure his debt, under a power to sell or dispose of them in satisfaction of tha debt, and claims and holds them as his own, and refuses or neglects to make sale of them, they being of value exceeding the debt and all lawful expenses thereon, thereby extinguishes the debt, and can pursue no further remedy upon it in law or equity; while the plaintiff claims, by his demurrer, that he avoids any legal bar from this state of facts by the position that his debt being secured to him by bond and mortgage he is entitled to prosecute its recovery, both by action at law on the bond and any appropriate remedy on the mortgage.

That the defendants plea is tantamount to a plea of payment, and it is not necessary therefore to discuss whether a mortgage creditor may enforce his double remedy against the person and general property of his debtor and against the mortgaged property simultaneously.

The question in the case is whether the plaintiff is not estopped, by his taking and holding the lands as alleged, from attempting to enforce the bond; and that the rule is well settled that such a course of dealing does amount to a payment of the debt; the only ingredients to consummate the satisfaction of the debt being, that the property shall appear to be of sufficient value to pay the debt, and that it was obtained and appropriated by the creditor to that end. (9 Wend., 287; 9 Cowen, 346; 11 Wend., 106; 21 Wend., 273; 2 Hill, 127.)

That as to the plea to tha first count of the declaration, though both parties put forth the judgment in the Virginia State Court as a prominent feature in the cause, neither of them have developed with any special distinctness the principles of law which they suppose that proceeding supplies for tha government of this action.

That there is no efficacy in that judgment which can be made available in this cause upon any point in dispute between the parties, and as to the defendant, it stands as if it had never acquired a normal existence. The proceedings as to him in the State Court were *coram non judice*, and therefore not affecting his interests in any way, unless matters *en pais*, incident to proceedings under it or in procuring it, may become evidence in adjusting tha amount of the outstanding indebtedness under the bond.

Judgment for the defendant upon the demurrers, with leave, however, to tha plaintiff to withdraw them and reply within twenty days on payment of costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. Glover; for defendants, Messrs. Owen and Vose.

Felix Mancho vs. *The brig Experiment and Joseph Harrison et al.*—This was a motion to set aside a process as irregular. Among other irregularities it was urged that the libelant having got an order to amend his libel by inserting other parties, inserted their names also in the process without any order or notice, although appearances had been entered in the cause.

Motion denied, and libelant has leave to amend his libel *nunc pro tunc* in the particulars objected to.

For libelant, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Manning; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr Benedict.

PRACTICE, SURPLUS AND REMNANTS, MORTGAGES.

The New-York Floating Derrick Company vs. *The Steamboat Clifton*—The libel in this case was filed to recover for salvage services to the steamboat. No defence was interposed, and the libelants obtained a final decree by default. The vessel was sold by the Marshal, and her proceeds brought into the Registry of the Court. Several parties subsequently interposed claims upon these funds, by petitions, some assuming title to a priority against them, over the rights of the original libelants, and others setting up rights of inferior grades. Claim to all the fund, after paying the libelants' decree, was made in behalf of an assignee of a mortgage upon the boat, not yet due.

Held by the Court—That it is incompetent for parties, who come into Court by petition only, to contest the right of the libelant to his whole decree, unless they show an interest in the vessel so permanently fastened upon her by the Admiralty law, that her disposition by judgment of law must be subject to their interest or charge, such as wages or bottomry liens. Every other privilege or priority of lien must be established by direct contestation of the demand; nor can parties who seek satisfaction of their demands out of the proceeds in the Registry claim that the libelants' decree shall be marshaled with their claims. The classifying and marshaling of such debts must be confined to those which stand upon equalities of privilege.

That the relief administered by this Court in the distribution of remnants and surplus is not an act in the sense by which tha funds were produced, but an equitable proceeding by which the Court declines to deliver such funds out of Court to the owner of the things which yielded them, unless he first does justice to other creditors who, have other maritime demands against him unsatisfied.

That the libelant therefore is entitled to tha whole of his decree out of the fund.

That the assignee of the mortgage cannot be brought assimilately in competition with creditors holding maritime liens on the boat. He will be recognized as a competent party to intervene and resist demands put in action against the mortgaged vessel, but cannot obtain in Admiralty any decree directly against the boat or her owner for his debt under that title. (The *John Joy*, 17 How., 399.)

That no priority of proceedings being alleged between the petitioners to consummate their respective liens, they are entitled to a *pro rata* application of the surplus in Court, after satisfaction of the decree, and the overplus, if any, will be allotted to the assignee of the mortgage.

For libelants, Messrs. Clift & Lane; for the assignee, Mr. Morton; for other petitioners, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Haskett and Mr. Livingston.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 21.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Davies and Clerke.

In re application of Jacob L. Smith et. al vs. *The Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department.*—*Certiorari* dismissed with costs.

1857, (*infra.*) because it appears that the pleading; were had before the Justice of the Fourth District and as the return does not show that Justice to have been elected *from the usual place of holding his Court* on the day to which the cause was adjourned, it is very clear that the Justice of the First District acquired no jurisdiction whatever to try the action, and his acts were entirely void. (Dudley *vs.* Mayhew, 3 Comst. 9.)

The *office* of Justice Van Cott was not the usual place of holding his Court; the place appointed for that purpose being his Court-room in First-avenue, and although it is not necessary after having arrived at the conclusion above stated to determine whether a Justice can in any case proceed with the trial of a cause commenced before him at a place outside of the District for whic. he is elected; yet I entertain great doubt whether he can do so without thereby rendering his subsequent proceedings in the action void. (See act of 1857, Supra, sections 1, 4, 7, 6; Buckle *vs.* Ockhart, 3 Comst., 192; Coke Lit. 125, a. b.)

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS WILL NOT REACH AFTER ACQUIRED PROPERTY.

Sands vs. *Roberts.*—(Common Pleas, Chambers.)—Just after a receiver of defendant's property had been appointed in proceedings supplementary to execution against defendant, instituted by plaintiff, the defendant's household furniture was destroyed by fire. The furniture was such as is exempt from execution, and therefore was not reached by the supplementary proceedings. But it was insured in the Astor Fire Insurance Company. The plaintiff now contended that the receiver was entitled to collect the insurance; while the defendant claimed that the money due on the policy ought to be regarded as exempt, just as was the furniture.

HILTON, J.—(after stating the facts)—As I cannot perceive how the money can be reached by the present proceeding, it seems quite unnecessary for me to express any opinion upon the question whether the proceeds of the furniture, or the indebtedness arising out of its destruction by fire, is subject to the same exemption as the furniture was at the time these proceedings were commenced.

A proceeding of this character only reaches property in the possession of the defendant at the time of the service of the ordar for his examination; and on the appointment of the Receiver all the defendant's property and effects, including debts and choses in action, pass without any assignment, (Forter *vs.* Williams, 5 Selden, 141,) for the purpose of being applied in the payment of the judgment against him.

It does not, however, affect property subsequently acquired, or a debt which afterwards arises. To reach either, new proceedings are necessary.

As the claim in this case against the Insurance Company arose subsequent to the appointment of the Receiver, it seems quite clear that no interest in it passed to him; and the plaintiffs not being in a position to raise any question in respect to it, I cannot do otherwise than dismiss the application.

TWO DEFENDANTS MAY RECOVER SEPARATE BILLS OF COST—WHEN.

Hall vs. *Linda & Banks.*—(Common Pleas, Special Term.)—In this case, the plaintiff obtained an order allowing him to discontinue on payment of costs. The clerk on taxing the costs, allowed both defendants but one bill. They appealed from the taxation on grounds stated in the opinion.

HILTON, J.—(after disposing of another question in the cause.—(The defendants appeal from the adjustment, claiming to be entitled to separate bills of cost inasmuch as the defendants were not united in interest, and a separate and distinct defence was interposed on behalf of each; and although the same attorney appeared for both, yet that fact under the peculiar circumstances of this case, ought not to deprive either defendant of his right to costs. (Code, § 308.)

Undoubtedly the general rule is that several defendants jointly liable do not become entitled to separate bills of costs by defending by different attorneys where the Court can perceive that the object is to charge the plaintiff with unnecessary expense upon his failure in the action, provided the defence of each is substantially the same.

But when the defendants are not jointly liable or united in interest, and their separate defences are of a nature that cannot be joined, I know of no rule which deprives either of his costs in case of a recovery by both. The fact of their employing the same attorney is a circumstance which will indnce the Court to look into the case *closely* for the purpose of discovering whether the separate defences were necessary and were interposed in good faith, but it has no other effect. (Casallanos *vs.* Beauville, 2 Sand. S.C. R. 677; Wilbur *vs.* Wiltsey, 13 Howard P. R. 506; Walker *vs.* Russell, 16 Id.; Danfield *vs.* Gayler, 12 Wendell, 236.)

In the present instances the action is brought to dissolve a copartnership and for an accounting between the parties. A separate defence was not necessary to protect the individual rights of the defendants, and under the circumstances shown by the pleadings the Clerk very properly allowed but one bill of costs. Motion for readjustment denied.

ASSIGNMENT OF PATENT—SURRENDER.

Nathaniel C. Wheeler et al. vs. *Goodrich Holsted.*—(U. S. Circuit Court, District of Connecticut. —This case came up on motion for a preliminary injunction. The bill alleged the issuing of a patent for sewing machines to one Allen B. Wilson, on Nov. 12, 1850, an assignment of one-fourth of the patent to one Elisha P. Lee, *except the right to construct, sell and use said invention in the State of New Jersey, and the right to use it for sewing leather in the State of Massachusetts.* Lee afterwards assigned his interest in the patent, *excepting several States.* There were various other transfers which at last brought the whole patent into the possession of Wilson again, except tha right which Lee had reserved to himself. Wilson subsequently surrendered the patent, and obtained a reissued one upon an amended specification, and has since assigned all his right, title and interest to the plaintiffs.

On the hearing, exception was taken to the validity of the reissued patent, upon which the sufficiency of the bill depends, on the ground that the surrender of the old one was not lawfully made, it being claimed that Lee should have joined in making the surrender or authorized its being made, or ratified it after it was made.

Held, by Judge INGERSOLL—Judge NELSON concurring —that the Thirteenth Section of the Patent Law of 1836, which contains all the right to surrender, gives that right (1) to the patentee, if he is alive and has made no assignment of the original patent; (2) to his executors or anministrators, after his death, where there has been no such assignment, and (3) to the assignee, if there has been such assignment.

That where there has been an assignment of an undivided part of the original patent, the assignee of such part and the patentee, being joint owners, must join in the surrender.

That there are three classes of persons in whom the patentee can vest an interest of some kind uader the patent. They are, an assignee, a grantee of an exclusive sectional right, and a licensee. An assignee is one to whom has been transferred, in writing, the whole interest of the original patent, or any undivided part of such whole interest in every portion of the United States. (Whitmore *vs.* Cutler, 1 Gallison, 429.) A grantee is one to whom has been transferred, in writing, the exclusive right under the patent to make and use, and to grant to others to make and use, the thing patented, within and throughout some exclusive portion of the United States. (Tyler *vs.* Tuell, 6 Cranch, 324.) A licensee is one to whom has been transferred, in writing or orally, a less or different interest than either of the others.

That the interest transferred to Lee, being only an undivided part of the patent, *is a portion instead of the whole of the United States* was not an assignee of the original patent, nor a grantee but only a licensee. (Gaylor *et al., vs.* Wilder, 10 How. 477.)

That the Court adopts the rule laid down by Judge Story in Wood worth *et al., vs.* Stone, (3 Story, 749,) that it is not in the power of the patentee by a surrender of his patent to affect the rights of third persons to whom he had previously passed his interest in the whole or a part of the patent without their consent.

That such third person, though *entitled* to the same right under the reissued patent that he had under the old one, is not compelled to take under the reissued one; but has the same rights, under the old patent, if he chooses not to take advantage of the surrender and reissue, that he had under it before the surrender.

That the rights of any such third person are not therefore injuriously affected, without their consent by the surrender and reissue of a patent.

That Lee's rights, therefore, not having been injuriously affected by the surrender and reissue of the patent in this case, such surrender and reissue was lawfully made, and the exception taken by the defendants to the sufficiency of the complainant's bill, must be overruled.

Business Before the Legislature.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

FRAUDS BY GAS COMPANIES.

Mr. GOVER's bill to prevent frauds upon gas consumers provides, that the Supervisors of New-York shall appoint ten, and the Supervisors of Kings five Inspectors of Gas Meters for the respective counties, and to allot districts to each in which to inspect all gas meters. The Inspectors shall inspect every meter in their respective districts, and render a true statement of the register of each meter at the time of the examination to the consumer. A false return to be a misdemeanor, punishable with six months to one year's imprisonment. The Inspectors compensation to be fixed by the Supervisors and paid by the Gas Companies. All consumers are by the act released from all rental or charge for meters, and Gas Companies are prohibited from receiving advance payments, except for one day's gas, or from depriving any consumar of his usual quantity of gas, so long as a day's payment is made in advance, for any back dues. No consumer shall be liable for arrears of gas due from any former occupier of premises. No special agreements between companies and consumers to be binding. The Inspectors to hold office two years, to be authorized to test the quality of gas manufactured, and make deductions for inferior gas from consumer's bills.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION.

Mr. H. W. SPENCER's bill incorporates CORNELIUS L. TRACEY, B. C. BUTLER, W. R. MEAD and others for the purpose of promoting emigration to the vacant lands in Northern New-York. The capital to be one million. The corporation to be empowered to buy and sell lands, open highways, water communications, build mills, &c., and to build railroads to connect with existing lines, or to purchase by foreclosure or otherwise any existing railroads, possessing after such purchase the privileges of said roads.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mr. OPDYKE's bill gives the Mayor of the City the power of the appointment and supervision of the Corporation Counsel, and terminates the present Counsel's term on the 1st of May next.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. OPDYKE's bill is a general act, the same as introduced by Mr. SCOTT last year in the Senate. It makes Town Clerks, by virtue of their office, the Registrars of births, marriages and deaths, and imposes heavy penalties and fines for neglect to register.

PROTECTION FROM FRAUDS.

Mr. H. A. LYONS' bill provides that when any work on the canals is to be let, the resident Engineer must survey and make an estimate of the work, and deposit the same with the State Engineer, Auditor and Canal Commissioners. After any contract is let, it shall be a misdemeanor on the part of the Resident Engineer to estimate any more work done, or materials furnished for the State, than is thus specified and classified in his first estimate, unless in cases of evident error. The Resident Engineer is also to post publicly in his office the amount of each monthly estimate on all contracts being executed under his supervision.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 42 bbls., Ashes, 3,694 bbls. Flour, 1,640 bush. Oats, 562 bush. Malt, 633 pkgs. Provisions, and 175 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Find ready buyers, at $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE has been very quiet to-day, yet prices have been well sustained. Sales have been confined to small lots of Java, at 14¼c.@15c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 12¾c.@13c., chiefly within the range; some Rio, from second hands, at 10¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo on private terms, ₱ lb. Importers have no Rio on hand unsold, at present. The stock of Santos consists of an invoice of 6,000 bags, which, it is announced, will be disposed of at auction on the 25th inst.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to small lots here and 500 bales in transit, at essentially unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10	10	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb...	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	12¾	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens, to-day, more firmly for really desirable lots of State and Western Flour, the demand for which is good, chiefly for the regular trade, though, in part, on speculation. Inferior and common qualities do not attract much attention, and are rather heavy; sales have been reported of 10,600 bbls., in lots, within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 60@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 30@ 5 50
Extra State	5 95@ 6 15
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 05@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 40@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues scarce and in request at from $6 60@$7 30 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is in brisk demand, and is dearer; sales 4,800 bbls., at $5 90@$6 30 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, chiefly at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 250 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 65; 500 boxes Bunch do. at $2 35, ₱ whole box, and 500 boxes Valencia Raisins at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat, of good to prime quality, is pretty actively sought after, and is held with increased firmness. Other kinds are not in much demand, and are somewhat depressed. Sales, to-day, 30,000 bushels, including prime white Canada at $1 60; good white Michigan at $1 50; prime red Western (Winter) at $1 40, and unsound Chicago Spring at 90c., ₱ bushel. Other sales were reported, but without particulars. We were also informed that 15,000 bushels prime red Western (Winter) were sold in Oswego, on Friday last, at $1 40 there, being quite as much as the lot would bring in this market at present. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales—13,500 bushels, in lots, at 75c. for damaged new yellow Southern; 81c.@83c. for new white Southern; 80c.@82c. for White Jersey; 81c.@83c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 88c. for prime White Long Island, and (nominally) 84c.@86c. for old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are quiet at former quotations. Oats have been more freely offered and purchased at slightly reduced prices. Included in the sales, since our last, have been 25,000 bushels Canada and a lot of Western at 63c., and 1,200 bnsbels State at 57c., ₱ bushel. Canada 61c.@63c.; Western 60c.@63c.; State 54c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania 50c @54c.; and Southern 48c.@53c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 250 bales North River at previons rates.

HOPS—The demand is very moderate, to-day; quotations are unchanged.

IRON—Holders ask very full prices, but the market lacks animation.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₱ b.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 350 bbls. New-Orleans, at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A fair inquiry prevails for Resin and Tar, at uniform rates. Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 49c.@49½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in request and is steady, at 69c.@70c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request and is held with more firmness. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 12½ for new Mess; $17 50@$17 62½ for old Mess; and $13 25@$13 37½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are more inquired for, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 480 bbls. at 12c.@12¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is selling pretty freely at full prices. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese finds ready buyers at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at uniform prices. Sales to-day, 485 hhds. New-Orleans at 6½c. @7½c., nearly all at 7c.@7½c.; 220 hhds., 24 tcs. and 25 bbls. Porto Rico, part at 7½c.; and 80 boxes white Havana at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 14,000 lbs. prime at 11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 26½c., and is held at 27c. ₱ gallon. Small sales were reported within the range.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements consisted of 100 bales Cotton, at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 10½d.; 500 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 2s.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s.; some Bacon, at 15s.; and 30,000 Staves, on terms not ascertained. For London, 200 bbls. Crude Turpentine, on private terms. For Havre, 100 bales Sea Island Cotton, at ¾c. ₱ lb. For Bremen, 150 bales Cotton, and 250 bales Tobacco, on private terms.

Incendiarism is rapidly increasing in Detroit. The *Tribune* says there has been scarcely a night for a month or more past that there has not been one or more fires, nearly all of which can be directly traced to the acts of incendiaries.

A meeting has been held in Boston to devise measures to suppress the evils growing out of pawnbrokerage. A committee, consisting of Ex-Mayor Rice and others, was appointed to report to a subsequent meeting.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA;
ITS RISE AND PRESENT POWER.
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From the Author's Preface.
There are abundant materials for this work. The life of Austria embraces all that is wild and wonderful in history—her early struggles for aggrandizement—the fierce strife with the Turks, as wave after wave of Moslem invasion rolled up the Danube—the long conflict and bloody persecutions of the Reformation—the thirty years' religious war—the meteoric career of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. shooting athwart the lurid storms of battle—the intrigues of Popes—the enormous pride, power and encroachments of Louis XIV.—the warfare of the Spanish succession and the Polish dismemberment—all these events combine in a sublime tragedy which fiction may in vain attempt to parallel.

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POLITICAL.—THE SPEECH OF THE HON. JNO. P. KINNOR BOTTS, at the Academy of Music this afternoon, will be published in pamphlet form TO-MORROW, by McKEE & CO., News Agents, *Sun* Building. Orders filled promptly.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE SIXteenth Baptist Church will open a Fair THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 22, at the Church in 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to be continued during the afternoons and evenings of Feb. 23 and 24. Admission 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

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In rehearsal, the new version of the moral fairy romance of
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OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
The evenings entertainment will conclude with a series of pictures, simple and unpretending in their nature, and designed as a slight illustration of the
LIFE OF WASHINGTON,
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WASHINGTON AS A SURVEYOR.
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Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge. 50 cents each.
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To be followed by the Drama of
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Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
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The performance will commence with
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After which,
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ENGAGEMENT OF THE STAR SISTERS.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22,
The performance will commence with
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To be followed by the Comedietta of
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To conclude with THE WANDERING BOYS.

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HEROIC WOMEN OF SEVENTY-SIX.—COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT TO H. HERBERT BEEBE, AGENT OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—The friends of WM. H. BEEBE, Esq., Agent of the Cooper Institute, have tendered to him a complimentary benefit, to be held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, upon which occasion Mayor Tiemann will preside, and an Oration will be delivered by the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, on *The Heroic Women of Seventy-six*, with other appropriate entertainments. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the principal book and music stores, hotels, and at the door.

P. S.—The New-York Light Guard are respectfully invited to attend in body.

PROGRAMME.—1. Music by Dodworth's Band; selections from "Lucretia Borgia." 2. Oration—Heroic Women of '76, by the Rev. Mathew Hale Smith. 3. "Star Spangled Banner," by Messrs. Colborne and Nash. 4. Reading of Tennyson's "May Queen," by Mr. J. B. Brown, Professor of Elocution.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the celebrated and popular artistes, THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Third week of MADAME ELVIRA ON THE FLYING WIRE, &c. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, in all its most delightful and varied forms, by THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Negro Songs—Negro Dances—Negro Overtures—Negro Sketches—Negro Farces—Negro Comedies, &c. MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE. THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 28, under the most flatteriog auspices. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The Boston *Christian Register* says: "Let all who care to have their curiosity electrified, their hearts touched, their imaginations kindled, pay at least one visit to this Museum." Open day and evening. Tickets 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. P. RICHARDS'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 89 AND 93 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Spragues, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabot,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

BAARE, GEER & CO.,
No. 29 BARCLAY-ST,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Call the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, called
RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.
RUBANS DAHLIA,
THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.
A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffetas and gauze ribbons and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA BUBBER, by which medium alone those regular, lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by
Messrs. BAARE, GEER & CO.,
NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.,
to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.
Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.
The goods sold by BAARE, GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.
HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Bnbber in these fabrics.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still menufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
Their entire Spring Importation of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS!
Which will contain many styles of goods manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD OUT,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS,
The greatest inducements offered to purchasers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin —Pictures of the Life of Washington.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Guy Mannering—Felon of Marseilles—Brian O'Linn.

BOWERY THEATRE — Damon and Pythias—Masaniello—Eton Boy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—French Spy—Somebody Else —Wandering Boys.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—European Mesmerist, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Stereoscope of Jerusalem.

HOPE CHAPEL—Historical Paintings of the Revolution and Lecture.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb., 23, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, at 1 o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another strange, though by no means surprising, turn in the Mexican wheel, is foreshadowed in our special dispatch from Washington this morning. Our Correspondent learns, on what he considers excellent authority, that two Commissioners have been dispatched to St. Thomas by Miramon, with instructions to invite Santa Anna again to take charge of the Government. It is believed that England and France are at the bottom of this movement. Meantime Mr. Buchanan is as undecided as ever as to the course proper to pursue with regard to Mexico. Señor Mata has not yet arrived in Washington, and the question of his reception as the Minister of Juarez is not formally tested. It is now considered more than likely, however, that the President will not commit himself by recognizing him, but will adopt the easier course of non-action, and thus allow the European Powers to do as they please.

The intelligence from Vera Cruz, brought by the *Tennessee*, which left that port on the 9th inst., attests the serious injury inflicted upon the Liberal cause by the exactions and dictation of the French and English fleets. At the very moment when Miramon is advancing upon the place, the Constitutionalists, who are to defend it, find themselves stripped of resources, and the merchants are prostrated by the high tariff thus imposed upon trade. At this critical moment that enlightened statesman, Señor Lerdo de Tejada, has accepted the place of Financial Secretary in the Juerez Cabinet, and may contrive to meet the emergency. The certainty that a massacre and a forced loan would follow the entrance of Miramon into Vera Cruz, is the only thing, apparently, that can save it from capitulation the moment he appears at the gates. Intelligence from the interior is without interest.

Later advices from Port-au-Prince indicate that the new Republican Government of Hayti is rapidly assuming shape. General Geffrard has formed his Cabinet; and by several new measures has indicated the liberality of his views and his friendship to the United States. New ports are opened; all political prisoners are set at liberty; the exiles are invited to return; and a new commercial and industrial era promised.

Our dates from the Dominican extremity of the Island, extend to Jan. 23. The Senate met presently after New-Years, and received the message of Gen. Santana. A congratulatory address was voted in reply; and, upon a canvass of the electoral vote, that chieftain was announced to be the President elect, with Gen. Asad Alfau, as Vice President. The news of the Haytian revolution had caused great excitement. The people were preparing for the invasion so long threatened by Soulouque, upon the termination of three years' truce, when the rumor of his overthrow reached them; and presently after, assurances from the newly-installed government of Hayti, of a desire to cultivate peaceful relations with the Dominicans. President Santana announced the fact, in a proclamation, felicitating the people upon the fortunate change.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were quite diversified and interesting, though nothing specially important was effected. In the Senate, the vote by which the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed on Saturday, was reconsidered, and the question of exchanges was reopened. Mr. Simmons' amendment, limiting the rate of exchange in all cases to ten per cent., was eventually stricken out, and the bill was again passed, 25 to 23. The Cuban bill was then taken up, and Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered an important amendment in the nature of a substitute. It simply approves the policy of the acquisition, but confines Congress to a declaration that the United States is prepared to receive the island whenever Spain feels disposed to sell it, and that our Government can never be neutral under any proposition to convey it to any other Power. The amendment was not acted upon. In the House the Army Appropriation bill was passed, after a reduction had been made in various items amounting in the aggregate to $1,473,000. The House refused to grant leave to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, to report a bill for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties act. The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Harry Connelly, of Philadelphia, who refused to remain and appear as a witness before the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing. The House refused to suspend the rules to allow Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, to introduce his bill authorizing a loan of twenty-one millions, and to regulate the duties on imports. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, and various important amendments were adopted, one of which authorizes the Butterfield Company to carry the Overland California Mail by any route they may select. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, who offered this amendment, said he had been informed that the Postmaster-General owned a large tract of land in Arkansas, which would account for the fact that the mail was required to be carried in that direction. The Committee rose without perfecting the bill. An Evening Session was held for general debate.

Another alleged slaver has been brought home from the Coast of Africa. The bark *Julia Dean*, belonging in Charleston, arrived yesterday at Norfolk, in charge of Lieutenant Baainer, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Vincennes*. She has a cargo of rice, dry goods and rum.

The passengers by the 2 o'clock train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad from Philadelphia, were put ashore at Totten's Landing, Staten Island —the steamboat *Trenton*, in which they were being brought up, having sprung a leak when about three miles from South Amboy.

On Sunday morning, during the thick fog, the steamer *Potomska*, from this port for New-Bedford, struck on the rocks at Mishann Point, when she soon filled and sunk. The Captain and crew escaped. She is probably by this time entirely broken up. She had thirty-five hundred barrels of flour and provisions on board.

The water in the Ohio River at Cincinnati yesterday was fifty-five feet deep, at which point it remained stationary. No damage is yet reported by the freshet.

The intelligence from the steamship *Black Warrior*, ashore at Rockaway Bar, is of a very discouraging nature, so far as concerns the situation of the ship and the prospect of getting her off. The steam-tug *Screamer* came up to the City yesterday afternoon, bringing the specie, passengers, baggage, and the steamer's crew. When they left there were ten feet of water in her hold, and she was fast settling into the sand. The Underwriters' agents were on the spot making every exertion to save what they can, but they express slight hopes of being able to get her afloat. The *Black Warrior* was built in this City in 1852, is valued at $135,000, and is fully insured.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Committee on Civil Courts were directed to inquire into the necessity of erecting in the City Hall Park a suitable iron building for the use of the Superior Court. In view of the presentation of a bill amounting to $586, for supplies furnished the County Jail during the month of January, Mr. Kennedy offered a resolution, which was referred, declaring that this County is not liable for the support of persons held by the Sheriff on civil process, and asking the Legislature (if necessary) to make the proper provision in such cases at the expense of the party instituting the suit. The Chairman of the Standing Committees were requested to make up the estimates of appropriations for the several Courts and County Offices for 1859. The Board unanimously resolved to transmit to the Legislature a memorial protesting against the passage of "An act for the Relief of Tax and Assessment Payers in the City of New-York." The Common Council were requested to appoint a Committee to confer with the Committee on County Offices of the Supervisors relative to a location for a new County jail. The salary of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at General Term was fixed at $1,000 a year. The District-Attorney was allowed another assistant at $2,500 a year, and a clerk at $1,000, and a messenger at $600. It was directed that Mr. A. R. Lawrence be paid $250 for counsel fees in the case of the Albion and British Commercial Life Insurance Companies decided against the City.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen vetoing the resolution repealing the action of the Common Council by which the Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for repairing the City Hall. An ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller, when advised by the Counsel to the Corporation, to become or to procure sureties on appeal in all cases in which the Corporation is interested, the City to indemnify them for all expenses incurred by them thereby, was referred. A resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare an act to be presented to the Legislature laying out Broadway from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Seventh-street, was adopted. A special committee of five was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department. The Annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was presented and it was ordered that 5,000 copies of it be printed. A communication was received from the Street Commissioners recommending that the Common Council take some action tending to the opening up and setting aside of the judgment filed on the 15th of January last in favor of Mr. John Pettigrew for $26,351 61, there having been nine lower bids for the principal part of the work done under the contract on which this judgment was obtained, than the bid set forth in the complaint in the case. Pending a discussion with regard to the resolution in favor of paying Mr. Ira Buckman $2,000 for plans for repairing the City Hall, the Board adjourned.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to inquire into the best means of protecting the City from the invasion of its chartered rights, met last evening. Councilman Laimbeer and Aldermen Baadley and Peck were appointed a Committee to wait upon the members of the Legislature, now in town, to ascertain what bills affecting the interest of the City are now before them for action.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Jacob D. Mott, indicted in April, 1858, for complicity in the heavy forgery on the Union Bank, and held to bail in $10,000, by Recorder Barnard —a sum for which he was unable to procure sureties—was, by consent of the District-Attorney, bailed in the sum of $5,000, being brought from Eldridge-street Jail for that purpose. After ten months' incarceration, he was then set at liberty. Christian Foster, a boy, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the House of Refuge. Daniel Harrington was tried for burglary, but the Jury disagreed. Thos. Gallagher pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and two months. Mary Taylor, tried for grand larceny, was convicted; sentence reserved. Full particulars will be found in our law reports.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened vigorously for really desirable lots of Flour and Wheat. Corn, Cotton, Coffee, Rice, Hay, Hops, Oils, and Whisky were lightly dealt in. Pork, Cut Meats, Lard, and Beef were in fair demand, as were likewise Sugars, New-Orleans Molasses, Resin, and Tar, Raisins, Hides, and Leather. The Freight engagements were moderate.

Political Corruption.

Unless the intelligence from Washington deceives us, we may expect from the forthcoming report of the Special Committee on Naval Contracts some startling revelations of the extent to which the public welfare is made subordinate to party interests in the practical administration of the Government. We do not know that any special impression will be made by these disclosures, for the public mind seems to have become utterly callous and indifferent to the venality and misconduct of our rulers. Corruption seems to have become the rule in all public affairs. Nobody expects an honest Administration, or looks for integrity in the conduct of public business. Party supremacy,—as a means of private emolument,—seems to be the end and aim of every Administration.

In the purchase of coal for the Navy, it is said the report in question will show that an agent was appointed in Philadelphia, in May last, under a distinct understanding, *to which the President of the United States was a party*, that the emoluments of the office were to be divided among *three* of his political friends as a reward for services rendered, and for moneys expended, in his election. The President has by law nothing whatever to do with the purchase of coal; he has no business to interfere with it, or with the appointment of the agent; yet he stooped to this paltry intrigue, secured the appointment of a man not connected with the coal trade at all, and virtually robbed the treasury of some $15,000 for the sake of dividing that amount among three of his partisan supporters. Similar contracts were made for the purchase of live-oak timber, to the amount of over two hundred thousand dollars,—Mr. George Platt bargaining for ten per cent. on the gross amount of the contract as a consideration for placing the contractor on familiar relations with the President and Heads of the Departments!

The affairs of our Brooklyn Navy-yard have already received some degree of public attention through our columns. The report, we understand, will fully justify all we have ever said upon the subject. The appointments have uniformly been made without the slightest regard to the public interest, and with exclusive reference to the interests of Administration members of Congress in the several districts of this City and of Brooklyn. The men are actually designated and appointed by the members themselves:—they are kept in office if the members are true to the President,—they are removed if they venture to act for themselves in opposition to his decrees:—members of Congress address the masters in the different departments, *demanding* the retention or dismissal of certain men,—and the entire control of this most important branch of the public service seems to be wholly surrendered to the interest of party. Mr. Cochrane writes to the Master-Carpenter—"*I will have my proportion of men under you; if you do not give them I will lodge charges against you.*" Mr. George Taylor tells Captain Turner that "by understanding with the Secretary of the Navy he is to retain Mr. Fitzgerald as foreman." Mr. Sickles complains that the men for whom he asked places have not been appointed, and Mr. Secretary Toucey instructs Commodore Kearny that he is expected to "pursue a fair and liberal course towards Mr. Sickles' district." And the responsible parties upon whom these political demands are made testify that, in nine cases out of ten, the men they are thus required to appoint are utterly unfit for the service needed at their hands!

These are only specimens of the abuses of the public service revealed in this report. The Naval Storekeeper at this port spends not one-seventh of his time at his office, neglects his official duties, knows little or nothing of the manner in which they are performed, and confines his labors to signing his name and drawing his salary. These developments certainly were not needed to show that *partisanship* holds supreme control over every department of the public service:—that regard for the public interest has been completely and universally discarded in the management of public affairs, and that our Government is virtually surrendered, openly and shamelessly, to the venality of men who live upon public plunder. What is to be the end of all this the future must determine.

How the City is Swindled.

Some days since we called attention to the claim of Mr. John Pettigrew against the City, as one of the *one hundred and sixty-six* judgments which had been obtained, and which Mr. Comptroller Haws asks the Common Council to pay immediately. We enumerated a variety of reasons for insisting that this claim should *not* be paid until the case had been carried into open Court, (where it has never yet been heard,) and there submitted to a careful investigation. The Street Commissioner, in a communication to the Common Council last night, added another reason to those already given—in the striking fact that in the body of the contract with Mr. Pettigrew for this work the words "twenty-two *cents per cubic foot have been erased, and* forty-two *substituted in their place.*" The award of the Referee was made upon this forged price. There were *nine* lower bids than this—yet none of the original bids are to be found on the files of the office!

We published, recently, a letter from Mr. R. Mott, the Referee in this case, in reply to our comments upon it. It was mainly an explanation of the manner in which he came to be connected with it:—but it avoided carefully all allusion to the main point we had urged in proof of the illegality of this award. We stated that "the Sixty-third-street contract was dated 26th November, 1852, *at a time when it was well known that the Central Park would embrace the street proposed to be regulated;*" and that the time given for completing the work was "*within nine months from date,*"—thus making the 26th August, 1853, the legal time for its completion. In reply to this, Mr. Mott observes that the contract was "dated the 26th of November, 1852—*no time specified when the work was to be completed by the contractor, except it was to be completed in the year* 1853." Take this for granted, and it will not help Mr. Pettigrew's case, as the notice to discontinue was served on the 14th of July, 1854, at which time no work had been commenced; but the fact is—as distinguished from Mr. Mott's statement—that across the face of the contract there is boldly printed the word "Time," and this is followed in large manuscript by the letters and figure "9 mos." It is true that in the body of the instrument, either by negligence or connivance of the Contract Clerk, the time for completion of the work is thus stated: "So as to complete the same by the —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three." Let Mr. Mott, if he will, supply these blanks by the words "*thirty-first* day of *December*," and how will the interpolation help a contractor who on the 14th of July, 1854, had not commenced work, nor even made any visible preparations for commencing it?

As to Pettigrew and Kinsley's contract for filling the sunken lots between Avenue A and Second Avenue, our original statements remain substantially uncontradicted by Mr. Pettigrew's apologist; we charged either that the work had never been done at all, or "that gross negligence or fraud had occurred in the Bureau of Assessments." Mr. Mott, of course, is bound to maintain the latter proposition; but he has not one word to say as to our conclusion that the proper "way to determine these matters is not to pay the bill without a rigid investigation."

Again we reiterate, and now with more confidence than before, that "if ever two claims against the City demanded a fair and public trial, these two claims of Mr. Pettigrew's might be classed in that category." We have a specimen of the Referee's logic before us, and confess it is not such as to make us feel satisfied that in the "seventeen regular meetings before the Referee" the interests of the City were duly defended. We protest against this mode of abandoning courts and juries of tax-paying citizens for a private decision, given in a private office, on which the mere *machinery of a Court* is afterwards to issue judgment.

The Counsel to the Corporation preserves a judicious silence. He knows the profit of allowing judgment to be taken by default, and puts in no answer to our questions. Of the *one hundred and sixty-six judgments* which the Comptroller recommends should be paid without more fuss, we now ask the Counsel to the Corporation to point out how many or what single one has been obtained on the verdict of twelve citizens in a jury-box? In how many cases, or in what single case, have claims brought against the City been reduced on a fair investigation to a lower amount? Should the Counsel to the Corporation not reply to these questions, (and he may think it beneath his dignity to notice the comments of a mere newspaper,) will not his Honor the Mayor make an official call on him to the same effect? Will not his Honor the Mayor refuse to sign warrants for these practically uninvestigated claims, in case the force of the lobby at Albany should insert this monstrous sum of nearly one million of dollars in our already apoplectic Tax Levy?

Foolishly Thin-skinned.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* is needlessly excited by a recent announcement in one of our Washington letters that his "wife and eldest son were expected at Washington." What there was in that simple statement which should stimulate him to such unusual indignation, we are not aware. That the name of the lady in question has ever appeared in these columns "coupled with insult" of any kind, is utterly and foolishly false. Her name has been occasionally mentioned, as have the names of many other prominent members of fashionable society, both here and at the capital—in the Times as well as in other journals of the day, including the *Herald* itself; if there is any reason why her movements cannot be mentioned as well as those of other ladies in the same circles, without awakening suspicion of special hostility or intended slight, we are ignorant of it. So far as we are concerned, we disavow, in the strongest terms, all intention of wounding her feelings or saying anything to which she could possibly take exception. If the Editor of the *Herald* will turn back to his own files of seventeen or eighteen years ago, he will probably find that his own example was not calculated to convey to his contemporaries the impression that he was particularly fastidious as to newspaper references to his domestic relations.

The editor of the *Herald* is also distressed at the mention we have occasionally made of his eldest son, who, he says, is "yet a youth of seventeen years, still engaged in his studies, and will be for some years to come." This is quite as ridiculous a whine as the other. We have never alluded to young Mr. Bennett except in connection with the yacht-race a year ago,—a public affair in which he placed himself on a level with grown men, and equally with them challenged public criticism of a public act. If it is unjustifiable in us to allude to him, it certainly was still more so for his father to put him in a position where he could not possibly escape, as he did not seek to avoid, public notice. The *Herald* has said ten times as much of him as we ever did.

The Neapolitan Exiles.

There is truth as well as beauty in the axiom which promises good as the ultimate result of every occurrence. When Ferdinand of Naples was ill and likely to die, millions of persons in Europe and America looked to the consummation of that apparent probability for the only favorable result of which it was capable. Those who expected everything good and beneficial to follow the death of the political monster who enjoys in Europe a reputation somewhat similar to that which Nena Sahib has achieved in Asia, would not permit themselves to anticipate anything that was even merciful from him at any period of his life. Public expectation, however, has been agreeably disappointed. Bomba has astonished the world with a concession which, in a country where there is no justice, is called an act of clemency. He has released, on condition of their going to the United States, the unfortunate men whom he imprisoned ten years ago for no other crime than that of sanctioning or entertaining the liberal views which, for a brief period, the fear of popular turbulence led the King himself to authorize and confirm. When that fear had passed away, and the bayonets of his soldiery had repressed to Neapolitan speech the sentiments which no King nor troops could blot out of Neapolitan hearts, Ferdinand threw off the disguise which expediency had suggested to him, and became the capricious and despicable tyrant whose rule, since 1848, has been a continued record of wrong, oppression and blood. The men whom he imprisoned in 1849, and who are now about to take refuge in our country, after ten years endurance of the most vile and unjustifiable cruelty, ceased to agitate, or even to remonstrate, when they saw that opposition to the military power at the command of the despot would be alike futile and injudicious.

But it was not enough for Ferdinand that they had receded from their attitude of antagonism to his system of absolute government. It was not enough that they abandoned their previous ardent hope of constitutional reform. It was sufficient for the King that they had entertained, in sincerity, the feelings which he had assumed in hypocrisy. He had learned what earnest men were capable of achieving, and he feared their earnestness. He judged what unity of action among such men might one day lead to, and he resolved that, if they were united at all, it should be in one common destiny, the terrible penalties of which, when exposed by Mr. Gladstone, of the British Parliament, a few years ago, caused throughout the civilized world an enduring sentiment of sympathy with the suffering patriots, and of horror at the atrocity with which the King of Naples dared to insult Christianity at this age of the world.

And the worst of their suffering was that they were compelled to suffer in silence. Deprived of all communication with the outer world, their prison was as a tomb which shut them from worldly sympathy, and, until Mr. Gladstone spoke, kept their countrymen and the rest of civilization in happy ignorance of the details of their grievous agonies. Every description of suffering that practised cruelty could invent, was heaped upon them. Every indignity which the grossest malice could inflict, was reserved for them; and it was as impossible as it would have been fatal for a syllable of human sympathy to have reached the ears of those victims of absolute power unworthily and disgracefully wielded. Every political event which pointed to the smallest advance of liberal principles in any part of Europe, was the signal for fresh privations and indignities for the victims of Ferdinand. Imprisoned—shackled—isolated—they were nevertheless objects of dread to the King, living in splendor in the midst of his powerful army. Every rumor of human advancement or elevation in any part of the world threw him into a vague and undefined hut not unreasonable panic, from which he sought relief by adding fresh tortures to the already overburdened victims of his miserable tyranny. And when at length their wrongs found bold and unrestrained expression in the British House of Parliament, the rage which seized upon that crowned wretch in Naples was again expended on the heads of his fellow-reformers of 1848.

At length, however, the King of Naples fell ill, and lay, as he thought, and as many hoped, on a bed of death. The prisoners, whose recollection had haunted him through those ten years of horror, were probably present to him when he deemed that he was looking at his last of earth. And it was then that he appears to have formed the resolution to release Poerio and his fellow-sufferers. If it was conscience that effected that great good, let this fresh proof of its power be marked by all men.

It may be, on the other hand, that the release of the long-suffering victims of Bomba's fury was the effect only of a caprice of fear—a culmination of that cowardice which belongs to cruelty. He may have felt that it would be impossible, in health or in illness, longer to sustain the proximity of the men whose calm, dignified adherence to truth, under all the penalties which savage and unprincipled tyranny could inflict, was an incubus on his repose. Whatever he the cause, however; whether Bomba's clemency were the result of superstition, or of dastardly fear, the right has at length triumphed, and the patriots are released.

The moral of such a story is, to say the least, remarkable. It vividly demonstrates, indeed, one of the most glaring anomalies in the circumstances of the age, that in this, the Nineteenth Century of the world, it has been possible for one man—and he an odious and characterless being—to confine and torture so many of his fellow-creatures, guiltless of any offence whatever against him or against society. It is wonderful how such a man, possessing no claims whatever on the forbearance of mankind, could dare to translate to Europe and to this Century enormities which were uncommon in the most barbarous periods of Oriental history.

It is, however, a gratifying recollection that there is an asylum in this country for the high-minded and deserving patriots who have withstood the agonizing inflictions of the King of Naples. He dared not trust them so near his own shores as they would be in England, and it may be that he fears less the expression of public opinion in this more distant continent than in Europe. However this may be, we trust that when Poerio and his glorious band of friends do arrive here, they will be received with a welcome whose significance, while it will not be lost upon either the King of Naples or certain other rulers in Italy, will aid many more of the European victims of despotism to bide with increased cheerfulness and confidence the good time that is evidently coming.

We have already expressed the hope that the reception of the Italian patriots will not be confided to the Corporation of this City. There ought certainly to be an expression of popular sentiment in their behalf, but it should come from the citizens of this Metropolis, through gentlemen of standing and character selected for this purpose. Political cliques must not be allowed to meddle with the demonstration, nor should party feelings be permitted to defile it. Such an expression of public feeling as should greet Poerio, should be of a character to do homage to his sufferings and honor to ourselves.

Hayti and the Dominican Republic.

The Island of St. Domingo is now in a condition which should excite friendly interest and attention on the part of the United States, if our Government could be brought to attempt anything of a practical character in respect to its neighbors. Soulouque's overthrow is a fortunate event—not for Hayti alone, but for the other end of the Island as well. It puts an end to a war of years between the black Empire and the Dominican Republic, which war had been suspended by an armistice, but was about to be renewed, when the Haytian revolution broke out, by the black Emperor, whose hatred of the Dominicans was apparently caused by their speaking Spanish instead of French, and having a smaller allowance of African blood than he himself has. Luckily, however, he is a fugitive, and his successor (Geffrard) would seem to be a very different sort of person.

The entire Island of St. Domingo is now under the rule of two men—Geffrard and Santana. Of the former we know little. He is, however, understood to be a man of experience, of moderate views, and of a disposition favorable to intercourse with commercial nations. The fact that he has had the will and courage to put down a tyrant like Soulouque commends him to our regard; and it is to be hoped that his Administration may not disappoint the general expectation.

Santana, the President of the Dominican Republic, is known both in this City, where he once resided, and in Europe, as a man of very respectable qualifications. Besides the Spanish, his native language, he speaks English and French. His partialities for the United States are known to be strong; but they have not been met in anything like a friendly or mutual spirit, and this for the very poor reason that he has negro blood in his veins, as have his countrymen, almost without exception. The repulses which he encountered from Washington, commencing under the Pierce Administration, have driven him to look for European support; for it is easy to see that weak Governments like those of Dominica and Hayti must find foreign protection somewhere.

The present juncture is a favorable one for the acquisition of American influence over St. Domingo. We would not recommend annexation, or any subversion of the existing Governments. But such recognition and friendly relations as would put our commercial intercourse on a good footing, and encourage our people to settle in the island for business purposes, thus developing its resources, increasing its products, and elevating its population, are eminently desirable. St. Domingo, though not so large as Cuba, is naturally a finer island. It contains an area of 27,000 square miles, and is perhaps the most fertile, salubrious, and delightful portion of tropical America. Every part of it is watered by a profusion of streams flowing from its mountains, and the whole island, besides its vegetable productions, which are of the greatest abundance and value, is filled with mines of all precious and useful metals, including gold, silver, platina, quicksilver, copper, and iron. And this country, with its unsurpassed capabilities for profitable commerce, lies only a thousand miles from New-York.

Senatorial Buffoonery.

There is no order of talent that receives such instant recognition in Congress, which at once places its fortunate possessor on so elevated a pedestal, and gains him so sure an audience and so many friends, as the talent, *pour faire rire*. It takes a Senator a long while and repeated efforts to gain consideration as a serious debater, so as to win the attention and confidence of all parties. He must be logical in his reasoning, fluent in his delivery, earnest in his manner, learned on general subjects, and exact in his statements, to be able to command respectful attention, even, and to prevent members from leaving their seats or employing themselves in letter-writing while he is speaking. And as all these great qualities cannot be manifested in one speaker, he may sit through half-a-dozen sessions before he succeeds in impressing himself upon his fellow-members. But let a speaker show himself a wit and a humorist, even an expert at slang-whanging, so that the risibilities of the House are excited, and he becomes a prime favorite at once. Whenever he speaks everybody will listen, and his opponents, as well as his coadjutors, will be alike ready to grin and applaud when he gets upon his feet. It is marvellous, considering how popular humor is in Congress, that there should be so little of it, and the scarcity of it contradicts the aphoristic saying of the political economists that a demand for an article always creates a supply. There is always a demand, and an active one, too, for funny men in Congress, and yet it is only once in a decade that one makes his appearance. The Senatorial ring has rarely been enlivened by the appearance of Mr. Merryman. The only resemblance to a performer of this kind among our grave and reverend Seignors since the days of John Randolph, whose cutting jokes made one-half of his hearers wince while the other laughed, has been Senator Hale, whose jollity, perhaps, has done more to mollify his fire-eating antagonists than all the arguments that have been uttered on his side of the House.

But the Senate Chamber has just been aroused by the dying notes of a Senatorial swan, who, after sitting mum through an entire term, just as he is about to leave his place forever, gives vent to an outburst of jovial wit, sarcasm and humor which throws the whole nation into a guffaw, and sets everybody asking who the new genius is, where he is from, and what he has been about that he has only now, for the first time, made himself heard. The famous single-speech Hamilton made his great effort at the commencement of his Parliamentary career and was forever after silent, living on the reputation of his maiden effort. But our funny Senator, after being twenty years in Congress, breaks out in his brilliantly amusing speech on the Cuba question just as his term has nearly expired.

The Kentucky Phenix has been biding his time, watching his opportunity, sitting through twenty years incubating his odd fancies, and accumulating his materials for making his exit in a blaze of coruscating humors. How it happens that a man of his forty-buffoon power should sit undistinguished through so long a period of Senatorial inactivity is a phenomenon that we have not the ability to explain. He may have said many a smart thing in Congress before, and be known to his personal acquaintances for all he proved himself worth in his late remarkable speech, but the marvel of it is that he should never before have commanded the notoriety which he suddenly acquired by a single speech in one day. There was a profound truth in his rollicking and audacious remarks about the French and Spanish settlers on this Continent, which sounded very much like the sarcasms of the eccentric Roebuck, in his speech to his constituents at Sheffield, after his return from the naval *fêtes* at Cherbourg last Summer, only there was more good nature in the speech of the Kentucky Senator, than in the bitter sarcasms of the British orator. If the Spanish and French ministers happened to be in the Senate Chamber when Mr. Thompson was convulsing his auditors with laughter, they must have experienced anything but agreeable sensations to hear their countrymen in the United States compared to the blue rats which once infested the Kentucky granaries until they were driven away by their superiors, the black rat from Norway. But the nation will hear no more funny speeches from Senator Thompson. On the 4th of March next his term will expire, and his seat will be occupied by a gentleman named Lazarus Powell, a name that is not in the least suggestive of human fancies or "wreathed smiles."

Mr. Steepel's Hiawatha.

The production of an original musical work is an event of some importance in any country, and especially so in this, where it is attended with difficulties of a more than usually disheartening character. The guardians of our lyrical muse lack that energy and enterprise which we find in almost every other class of public caterers. They are for the most part foreigners, and wedded to certain prejudices which, however amiable, are inconvenient. A man who writes a good book can readily find a publisher, and the difficulty is not greater if it be a statue, or a painting, or a poem. With music, however, it is different, and more is the pity. A grandly liberal public never fails to patronize what *is* good. Curiously enough, too, this same public is not easily hoodwinked by a name. Shriek out the word Beethoven over so much and it will fall of drawing any more of an audience than would the patronymic of Smith. Our theatres have been conducted on the "European plan." A few years ago every manager in the City made easy with the latest London play. There was a certain excitement about the race for the first production of a piece, but the winner made nothing by his speed. It did not pay. Hence a resort to original writing and exclusive property. Whether the fruits have been profitable to literature may, perhaps, admit of a doubt, but that the policy was correct is indisputable. No theatrical manager thinks of prosecuting a season without a reserve of original pieces. In due time the same phenomenon will be noticed in the musical world—a slow and ungenerous world to move, but very decided in its tastes and demands. It is encouraging to know that when the demand arises we have the men to afford the supply. For the present it may be interesting to know that Mr. Strobel produced this work, "Hiawatha," in Boston on the 4th of July, at his own expense. The result was a triumph in an Athenian point of view, commercially a loss. With the coöperation of the Mendelssohn Union, he has placed the work before a New-York audience, and with a result which we think will justify him in repeating it two or three times. Our own impression is, that a work like this, when known, can readily secure fifty audiences a year in the four operatic cities of the Union, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Professor Longfellow's poem has been arranged with decided skill. The selections are judicious; the inversions by no means violent; the story, as compressed, clear and pathetic. The poem itself is susceptible of the best musical treatment; its measures being precisely of the kind that composers most desire. Mrs. Matilda Heron Stobel's reading of the selections was more than good; it was unconventional; perhaps a little hazardous for this reason, but exquisite to the judicious mind and ear. Every artist "reads" now, as if the good, patient, drowsy public had forgotten the art. Of all readers Mrs. Strobel is the best. She does not remind you of examination days at school; or make you uncomfortable by frightfully spasmodic efforts to suit the action to the word. She reads with naturalness and with a vast womanly intonation. She tells the story of 'Hiawatha" with a simpleness and grandeur truly remarkable.

Mr. Strobel's work is called a Romantic Symphony. The word *Cantata* expresses its character more correctly. Of late, however, we have had so many *Cantatas* of the French Seminary School of Art, that we can well understand Mr. Strobel's desire to place his production upon a different level. As a work of art it deserves a position almost to itself. In form and unconstrained effect it resembles Felicien David's "Desert," but it is a superior work in many respects, especially in the all-important respect of melody. It has not been our good fortune to listen to a work more thoroughly surcharged with sweet sounds, since we read the poem which Mr. Strobel has thus so happily illustrated. There is a catchability about Mr. Strobel's tunes which must make them popular; a delicacy, too, which can never be vulgarised. Traits like these are rare in the best works, but rarer still is the correct and musicianlike treatment of even the simplest themes which Mr. Strobel constantly displays.

The Symphony is divided into two parts for the convenience of performance; there is no natural or necessary division. The first part contains six numbers, namely: a slight orchestral introduction leading to the song of the Great Spirit—a piece of good declamatory writing, with a fine, thoughtful accompaniment; the description of Hiawatha's birth—a chorus more remarkable for clear orchestration than anything else; the Cradle Song—a simple and beautiful melody for mezzo-soprano; Hiawatha's Canoe Song—a barcarolle of a very pleasing and original character, with an accompaniment of rare suggestiveness. Mr. Longfellow's entire boat-making chapter is most felicitously brought to mind in this piece. After the barcarolle we have a grand orchestral description of the fight between Hiawatha and Mudjekeewis; the most ambitious effort of the work and the most successful. The necessity of giving a purely Indian character to this piece, has led Mr. Strobel into a vein of the most acceptable originality. There is war paint on the first bar; stolid determination and dogged obstinacy in the suggestion of every phrase and figure. Monotonous repetition being a feature of Indian music, Mr. Strobel has preserved it, but as a circumstance around which rare effects may be hung. The simplicity of his themes leads to much contrapuntal writing, which is, of course, good. It is certainly a triumph of musical painting. The sixth number is a trio descriptive of the scene with Hiawatha, Minnehaha and the Arrow-maker; a slight production—very poorly rendered last night.

The second part is the longest and best. It opens musically with "Pau-puk Keewis'" beggar dance, another characteristic morceau, only equalled by the fight above referred to; after this comes "Chibiabos's" love song, a ballad of a popular character, and in the style most affected by gentlemen in Mr. Hiawatha's condition; then a delicious morceau called the "Magic Corn-field Dance," thoroughly choric and exquisite. After this we have the most powerfully-conceived chorus in the work;—the Raven chorus for male voices, admirably accompanied; then the Harvest chorus, exquisitely melodious and encored; then an introduction descriptive of Winter, leading to the chorus of Ghosts, Famine and Fever—a very artistic effort and dramatic. The death of Minnehaha is described in a plaintive song, and the work concludes with a beautiful chorus of a pastoral character called the Return of Spring.

The broad characteristics of Mr. Strobel's production are melodic invention and thoughtfulness of instrumentation. When the instruments speak they mean something, even as the voices do. The composer's muse is graceful, light and neat; not startling, grand or defiant. His romance is always pleasing—seldom terrible; his earnest, manly and straightforward. The melodies in this symphony are frequently strikingly beautiful, and we have no hesitation in saying that many of them will become eminently popular. The choruses are written with masterly skill, and without any of the irksome dullness and affectation which usually belong to the *cantata* style. "Hiawatha" is sufficient in every respect to place Mr. Strobel among the best informed and most gifted composers of the day.

Mrs. Harwood, a very charming singer from Boston, sang the music of Minnehaha quite acceptably, and Messrs. Guilmette and Millard were good in their parts. The work was listened to by a large audience, and will doubtless be repeated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHARTERED RIGHTS OF THE CITY.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to inquire what means might be adopted to protect the chartered rights of the City from further invasion by the Legislature, held an adjourned meeting last evening in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Of the twenty gentlemen invited there were present Messrs. R. W. Lowber, James English, Silas B. Dutcher, T. T. Ferris, J. W. Gerard, Peter Gilsey, and Judge Welsh. Alderman Boole presented copies of bills now before the Legislature, which had been sent him. He said he could make nothing at all of them. Alderman Peck was very anxious to have the letters which had been received from the gentlemen who had been invited to attend the meeting, printed in the daily papers, that the citizens might know they had not complied with the invitations. His motion to that effect was voted down by 4 to 2. Councilman Bulkley thought the members of the Common Council would make "many hasmeers" of themselves if they allowed certain acts before the Legislature to pass without entering their protest against them. On motion of Councilman Lambden, the Chairman was authorized to send a special messenger to Albany to get copies of bills affecting the interests of the City. R. W. Lowber, Esq., spoke of several acts now pending which, in his judgment, were alarming in their tendency, as showing a disposition to make the Mayor and Commonalty of the City subordinate to various independent boards. J. W. Gerard, Esq., proposed sending a protest signed by the Mayor and others to the Legislature by a Committee of members of the Common Council that representatives from various sections of the State might be informed how their action was affecting the interests of the City. A public meeting might be called, but a poor one would be very far worse than none at all. It was determined to furnish all the gentlemen who had been invited to be present at the meeting of the Committee with copies of the City Charter of 1857. Councilman Lambden and Aldermen Bradley and Peck were appointed a Committee to wait upon members of the Legislature who might be in town to get fuller information with reference to the bills now awaiting their action. The Committee then adjourned until 8 o'clock next Monday morning.

SALE OF THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF THE LATE FREEMAN HUNT, ESQ.—The sale of the large private library of the late FREEMAN HUNT, so well known for many years as Editor and Proprietor of *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, commenced yesterday evening at the Auction store of BANGS, MERWIN, & Co., No. 13 Park Row, and will be continued on each successive evening throughout the week. The number of books which Mr. HUNT had accumulated during a long literary life was very large, the catalogue furnishing 3,262 lots, many of which are in several volumes. They are of a very miscellaneous character, and but few offer any great temptation to the professed bookcollector. Some fine old translations of the rarer Greek and Latin classics, in quarto editions, were among the books offered last night, and brought tolerably good prices. Wednesday's sale will comprise GUICCIARDINI'S History of the Wars in Italy, an extremely rare and curious work, printed in London in 1618; and a copy of the celebrated "Breeches Bible," dated 1637, in excellent condition. The collection is especially rich in complete sets of nearly all the serial reviews and magazines, political, religious and scientific, that have been published in the United States for many years past. There were not many persons present last evening, probably because the sale was not generally known, and the principal purchasers were booksellers.

THE WESTERLY GALE AND LOW TIDES.—The unseasonably warm weather of Sunday, accompanied with a dense fog, continued until 2 o'clock P. M., when a fresh breeze sprang up from the southwest, dissipating the fog, and permitting the ferry boats and steamers to resume their travel. The Sound boats, which had been detained by the thick weather, arrived in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the sun shone out pleasantly. At 7 o'clock P. M. the wind, which had canted to the northwest, came out of that quarter with great violence, and blew furiously throughout the night. Awnings were blown away, signs were demolished, and some chimneys were reported to have been blown down. It continued without abatement throughout the day yesterday, preventing all arrivals by the way of Sandy Hook, and but few vessels attempted to go to sea. The tide in the evening was lower than it has been known for several months, and the managers of the ferries of the East River state that they never saw it lower. At the Fulton Ferry it was impossible to use one of the slips on the Brooklyn side, there being only two feet of water in it, and the rocks in some places nearly projecting above the water.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—A man named WM. CONNELLY, who has lately returned from a successful visit to California, and who at present resides at No. 150 Hester-street, desiring to become acquainted with the nocturnal mysteries of New-York, engaged a professed friend of his, named DANIEL DEMPSEY, to pilot him through the gambling-houses on Sunday night. DEMPSEY concluded that if his friend was so flush as to wish to visit gambling-houses, he would relieve him of a portion of his surplus funds, and save the gamblers the trouble. Accordingly, instead of taking him to their haunts, he took him to a bar-room, got him "tight," and then helped himself to $35 from his pockets. On recovering himself, CONNOLLY missed his money, and, suspecting DEMPSEY to be the thief, had him arrested, when $15 in bills was found in his hat. The remaining $20 had been given to a female friend, residing in Leonard-street. The prisoner, on being brought before Justice BERNAN, admitted his guilt, and was committed for trial.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Executive Committee of this Society was held Monday, Feb. 21, the Rev. Dr. DEWITT in the Chair. The Assistant Treasurer reported that the receipts from April 1, 1858, to Feb. 21, 1859, for publications, were $207,436 98, being $5,279 61 more than in the corresponding months of the previous year. Receipts in donations, from April 1 to Feb. 21, $97,870 75, being $1,549 06 more than during the same months of the previous year. Letters were read from France, and from Missions in Turkey, Burmah and China, and also from our principal foreign Mission Boards, showing the wants of foreign and pagan lands; and appropriations were made for the Society's current year, for the several Missions in China, amounting to $3,000; for Burmah, Siam and Assam, $1,200; for Northern and Southern India, $1,800; for the Armeniane, Armeno-Turkish, Turkish, Bulgerians and others in Turkey and Syria, $4,500; for Italy, $500; Russia, $700; France, $700, end other appropriations, amounting in all to $15,000, the whole to be remitted before April 1, when the Society's year ends.

EXHIBITION OF OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—The Third Annual Exhibition of OTTIGNON'S Gymnasium took place last evening, and attracted an audience of ladies and gentlemen which was much larger than could be well accommodated. Mr. JOHN H. BIRD delivered the address, which was sensibly brief and loudly applauded. Then began the athletic sports of the members of the Gymnasium. Mr. W. S. C. GASWER "put up" a dumb bell weighing 130 pounds, and distinguished himself with Mr. FREDERICK A. JONES in the double trapeze; Mr. ABNER S. BRADY, catching a ring suspended from the ceiling in his left hand, lifted himself upward until his shoulder and clenched hand were in a horizontal line five times, and very nearly succeeded in performing the feat a sixth time. Mr. HALSTEAD, Mr. RYDER and Mr. QUINN, managers of the gymnasium, were among those whose acchievements elicited the greatest applause. A band of music was provided—it might have been a better one—and the audience expressed frequent approbation of the performances.

THE MAYOR AND THE CITY FUNDS.—We see that Mayor TIEMANN is censured in various quarters for permitting the funds of the City to remain in a bank which pays no interest for their use. This censure is utterly unjust, as the Charter of 1857 makes provision that all moneys belonging to the City shall be lodged in the hands of the City Chamberlain, who is not required by law to pay any interest. The Mayor and Comptroller have no voice whatever in the matter; and even should they remove the present Chamberlain and appoint another one, there is no authority in law by which interest on the public money could be collected. This mistake, if it be a mistake, is corrected in the bill organizing the Central Park, which provides that the Central Park funds can only be deposited in some bank which will allow interest on the full amount.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PRESENTATION.—The ceremony of presenting the testimonial from Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, to the Seventh Regiment, will take place this evening, at the La Farge Hotel. Among the distinguished persons who will participate are General JOHN E. WOOL and the Hon. WALTER PRESTON, of Virginia. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Regiment will parade in Fourteenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avennes, for inspection and review by General WOOL and Colonel PRESTON, of Virginia. Guests at the La Farge Hotel, in the evening, are requested to be prompt, as dinner will be announced with military precision at half-past seven. The occasion is expected to be of unusual interest. Last evening the Seventh Regiment serenaded Colonel DUYERS, at his residence, in Thirty-eighth-street.

THE SUICIDE IN THE TENTH WARD.—Coroner O'KEARA yesterday held an inquest upon the body of WM. LOWARY DERRACK, the colored man who committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol on Sunday evening in the grocery store corner of Forsyth and Delancey streets. ANN LYNCH, of No. 58 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, testified that deceased boarded with her, and that he had been in a despondent mood for several days past, caused as he told her, by a difficulty he had with a man in Brooklyn. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide while laboring under a temporary attack of insanity." Deceased was a native of France.

RECOVERED HIS MONEY.—Mr. HIGGINS, the young man from Maine, who was swindled out of $75 in attempting to purchase a ticket for California, as reported in Saturday's TIMES, succeeded, through the aid of the Police, and Justice WELSH, in recovering his money. The place where he purchased his ticket turned out to be the well-known swindling establishment on the corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets, kept by GEORGE WARD, who is already under indictment on several charges of swindling, and was arrested again on Saturday on a new charge.

COUNT JOHANNES ON GEORGE WASHINGTON.—The distinguished personage who, as simple GEORGE JONES, has recently revisited this country under the more imposing cognomen of "The Count Johannes," lectured last night on "Washington," in the Cooper Institute, in aid of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Fund. The Hall was free, *ditto* the advertising, *ditto* the music—the latter being DODWORTH'S. And yet the Count's disinterested patriotism evoked no response. His audience was less than a hundred, but included EDWIN FORREST. He divided his oration into three parts: First, WASHINGTON as the British subject, patriot and officer; second, as the American patriot and Commander-in-Chief; third, as the citizen and President of the United States. The intervals between these portions of the address were filled with music by the band. The Count was repeatedly cheered.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET.—A child of JOHN HUNTER, while playing with lighted shavings on the third floor of the three-story brick dwelling No. 139 Hudson-street, about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, accidentally set fire to the premises, and before the flames were extinguished, about $100 damage was done. The building is owned by a Mr. CORNELL, and is occupied by several families. Some runners connected with two rival Engine Companies attempted to get up a fight, but were prevented by the Police.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The alarm at 8 o'clock last evening in the Second District was occasioned by a fire in the dwelling-house No. 99 West Twenty-fourth-street, occupied by SIGISMOND WIENDT. The firemen were promptly on hand and extinguished the fire. Damage to furniture and clothes about $300; insured in Rutgers' Insurance Company. Damage to building about $100, and covered by insurance.

FIRE IN WORTH-STREET.—Abont 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire took place on the second floor of an old rookery in the rear of the premises No. 50 Worth-street, hnt was quickly extinguished by Officer BENNETT, of the Fifth Ward. A young man, named EDWARD TURNER, was arrested on suspicion of firing the premises. The matter will be fully investigated by Fire Marshal BAKER.

FIRE IN BEAVER-STREET.—A fire broke out early yesterday morning, in the second story of the store No. 34 Beaver-street, occupied by JOHN W. WERNLOCK, importer of cigars. The first floor was occupied by R. S. KELLY, also importer of cigars. The damage done was principally from water, and is estimated at $1,000. Insured.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—About the same time as the fire at No. 99 West Twenty-fonrth-street, a fire also broke ont in a bedroom of the dwelling-house No. 124 West Twenty-fourth-street, occupied by G. A. DE FORTOS. Damage about $25, and insured.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamer *Star of the West*, Captain GRAY, left, yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall, with the California mails and some 400 passengers. Among them are Captain SIMPSON, U. S. A., lately appointed to the Commissary Department of San Francisco; Mr. ST. JOHN, Indian agent in Arizona; T. S. BELL, United States Consul at San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) and J. T. HOWARD, Esq., the business associate of Colonel FREMONT.

STREET DEPARTMENT.—We regret to learn that Street-Commissioner SMITH is dangorously indisposed, and has been ordered South for the benefit of his health. His ailment in some respects resembles the prevalent throat disease, and is of a very serious character. Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, the present able Deputy Street Commissioner, is endowed with full powers to act in the absence of the chief of his Department.

THE ALLEGED SEDUCTION CASE.—This case, to which a brief allusion was made yesterday, will be fully investigated before Recorder BARNARD this week, when, it is said, the merchant alluded to will be able unequivocally to show that the complaint of the German woman, CATHARINA STEINMAN, is wholly false and malicious, and that her object is the extortion of money.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—RICHARD MALLON, yesterday, complained at the Mayor's Office that Officer DAVID WILEY, of the Second Ward, had thrown him down, torn his clothes and attempted to draw his club to strike him with it, at the complainant's own house, Sunday. The affidavit of MALLON was taken, and the case will be laid before the Police Commissionors by the Mayor.

ORATION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE THIS EVENING.—The Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH delivers an oration this evening in the "Hall of the Union," Cooper Institute, on "Washington." There will be other entertainments of an interesting character, the proceeds of the evening being for the benefit of Mr. W. H. BENDA, the superintendent of the building.

THE NATURE AND CAUSE OF DISEASE.—Dr. GILBERT delivered his locture on the above subject last evening, in the Attorney-street Church, before a large and appreciative audience.

RECOVERED.—JOANNA MURPHY, one of the victims of the Gouldy tragedy, left the New-York Hospital on Saturday last, fully recovered.

Police Reports.

A JEALOUS WIFE IN A RAGE.—Mary Dempsey, of No. 36 Cherry-street, was brought before the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of feloniously assaulting Mary Ann Lyone with a knife, inflicting a severe wound upon the temple. Mary Ann pleaded guilty to the assault, hnt alleged in justification, that the complainant was too intimete with hor husbend. This plea, although it was vehemently urged, did not avail, and the prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

REPAIRING THE CITY HALL—THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION—REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION FROM THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a message was received from the Mayor, returning, with his objections to signing it, the resolution repealing all action of the Common Council directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for repairing the City Hall. It was laid over to be printed.

Another communication from the Mayor, transmitting an invitation from the Colonel of the Seventy-first regiment to the Common Council to review the regimont at 3½ P. M. to-day, was read, and the invitation was accepted.

A third communication was received from the Mayor setting forth that the Counsel to the Corporation recommended that the judgment recently obtained against the City for $235 for damages occasioned by the want of a string-piece at Pier No. 22, East River, be appealed from, as an important principle was involved in it. In order to stay execution it is necessary that two sureties, worth $800 each, join in an undertaking within twenty days from the 14th ult., when the judgment was obtained, and the Mayor recommends the passage of an ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller, when advised by the Counsel to the Corporation, to become or to procure sureties on appeal in all cases in which the Corporation is interested, the City to indemnify them for all expenses incurred by them thereby. It was laid over to be printed.

Alderman ADAMS presented an ordinance embodying the suggeellons of the Mayor. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinaances.

A resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare the draft of an act to be presented to the Legislature at its present session, laying out and establishing the grade of Broadway from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Seventh-street, was adopted.

Aldermen Peck, Foole, Tuomey, Smith and Brady were appointed a Special Committee to examine the affairs of the Almshouse Department and the condition of the public buildings under the charge of the Ten Governors, and directed to report at an early day.

An ordinance reorganizing the Croton Aqueduct Department in accordance with the provisions of the new Charter, prepared by Mr. Valentine by order of the Board, was laid over to be printed in document form.

The Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was presented, and it was ordered that 500 copies of it be printed. The working organization of the Department consists, at the present time, of the following iorce: 14 engineers; 1,922 members of engine companies; 1,262 members of hose companies; and 502 members of hook and ladder companies—making a total of 3,700 men, being an increase of one hundred and forty-one over the number stated in the last report of the Chief Engineer. The above are divided into forty-seven engine companies, fifty-seven hose companies, and fifteen hook and ladder companioe. There are forty-nine engines in good condition, seven ordinary, and three building; thirty-nine hose carriages in good condillon, fifteen ordinary, and two building; ten hook and ladder trucks in good condition, five ordinary, one building and one rebuilding; forty-nine hose-tenders in good condition and five ordinary. There are in use in the Department forty-four thousand seven hundred feet of hose in good condition, and thirty four thousand one hundred and fifty feet in ordinary condillon. The number of men allowed to each company is as follows:

First-class Engine Companies are entitled to.....70
Second-class Engine Companies are entitled to....60
Third-class Engine Companies are entitled to.....50
Hook and Ladder Companioe are entitled to.....50
Hose Companies are entitled to.....30

Mr. HOWARD calls attenlion to the fact that the following companies are in want of locations: Engine Companies Nos. 20, 21, 42; Hose Companies Noe. 25, 27 56. He suggests the propriety of making speedy provision for them, and thinks buildings for the Fire Department should be erected at the southern extremity of the Park. He hopes that when the new City Hall is built a suitable "look out" will be erected on the site of the old one destroyed by fire, and expresses his adherence to the optalon that a bell tower should be erected on Tompkins Market. He states that the Fire Telegraph apparalus is of little service at present, except on the bell stations, and suggests an inquiry into the most feasible plan of communicating alarms to the stations of the fire apparatus. He has had eighteen large ladders constructed and stationed at the following places for use in case of fire:

	Fr.	Ladder
1. Battery railing, Whitehall-street side		52
2. Franklin Market, lower side		"
3. Trinity Church, rear		52
4. Peck-slip Ferry house, lower side	42	
5. St. George's Church, Beekman and Cliff streets		44
6. North Dntch Church, Ann and William streets	42	
7. St. Paul's Church, Fulton-street side		50
8. City Prison, Leonard-street side		44
9. City Hall Park, Chatham-street side	42	
10. City Hall Park, Broadway side		42
11. Duane Park, Duane and Hudson streets		42
12. St. John's Park, Beach-street side		42
13. St. Stephen's Church, Broome and Chrystie streets		42
14. St. Thomas' Church, Broadway and Houston streets		42
15. Washington Parade Ground, Fourth-street side		42
16. Stuyvesant Park, east side		52
17. Madison Park, Broadway side		42
18. Engine house No. 33, Fifty-eighth-street, near Broadway		42

The amounts paid into the City Treasury as the proceeds of the sale of old materials have been as follows:

1858—From Feb. 16 to May 16.....$186 23
1858—From May 16 to Oct. 4.....477 98
Total.....$661 21

$2,402 have been received for 1,201 initiated firemen's certificates, and paid to the Treasurer of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department. The new hose ordered by the Common Council have been partially delivered; 25,000 feet are now under contract, and in a short time the remainder of that quantity will have been furnished by the contractor. This amount, with what is already on hand of old hose, will be sufficient to meet the wants of the Department for some time to come.

The Street Commissioner submitted for the information of the Common Council, the following statement:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1859.

The Hon. Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of the 6th section of the amended ordinance reorganizing the Street Dopartment, the following information is snbmitted for the consideration of your honorable bodies:

On the 15th January last, under the decision of Mr. Richard Mott, referee, a jndgment was filed in favor of Mr. John Pettigrow, for $26,351 61, the greater part of which sum was for regulating, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the amount of the judgment is included in the Tax Levy for 1859, under the head of "Judgments to be Paid."

Mr. Pettigrew's bid for that work embraced, with other items, the price of *twenty-two* cents per oublo yard for earth-filling, and the contract was made with him on those terms, he being the lowest bidder. The word "twenty" was subsequently erased from the contract, and "forty" substituted therefor, making his price 42 instead of 22 cents per cubic yard. The substituted price of 42 cents is that named in the complsint, on which Mr. Pettigrew's judgment is based, and was also the price used in calculating the amount of the judgment awarded by Mr. Mott. Taking this price as a basis of the calculation, there were nine lower bidders than Mr. Pettigrew. It is necessary to add that the original bide are not to be found on the files of this office.

I would, therefore, most respectfully suggest the propriety of some action by your Honorable Bodies, tending to the opening up and setting aside of the jndgment thus obtained.

Respectfully submitted,
[Signed] M. LOVELL,
Deputy and Acting Street-Commissioner.

The resolution directing that Ira Buckman be paid $2,000 for plans for repairing the City Hall was debated at some length, and in the midst of the discussion the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Supervisers.

PROPOSED NEW COURT ROOMS—A NEW JAIL, ETC.

The Board, yesterday, adopted a resolution providing for the payment of $250, counsel fees, to Abraham R. Lawrence, for services in the case of Albion and British Commercial Life Insurance Companies, decided in favor of the City.

Mr. PURDY introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Courts to inquire into the necessity of erecting in the Park a suitable iron building for the Superior Conrt, to be so construoted that the principal materials used can hereafter be converted for the construction of other public buildings, the Committee to confer with the Common Council with regard to its site. Referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

Mr. KENNEDY, in view of the presentation of the bill of Norman McLeod for supplies furnished to the County Jail during the month of Jannary, amounting to $586,—which would reach the aggregate, at the same rate, in a year to between $7,000 and $8,000 a year,—offered a resolution, declaring that this County is not liable for the support of persons held by the Sheriff on civil process, and requesting the Legislature, if legislation is necessary, to provide for the support of persone so fletained at the expense of the party at whose suit such persons are detained. It was referred to the Committee on County officers.

A resolution offered by Mr. BLUNT, directing the Comptroller to lease a room at $250 a year, in which to keep stationery for the use of the County, was adopted.

The Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the Board were directed to act as a Special Committee to make up the estimates of appropriations for the several Courts and County offices for 1859, so that the same may be acted upon and presented to the Legislature immediately.

The Board unanimously resolved to transmit to the Logislature a memorial signed by the officers of the Board protesting against the passage of "An Act for the relief of Tax and Assessment Payers in the City of New-York," on the gronnd that it is calculated to operate against the speedy collection of taxes and assessments.

The Clerk of the Board was directed by resolntion to request the Common Council to appoint a Committee to confer with the Committee on County Officere of this Board relative to a location for a new County Jail.

The report of the Committee on Civil Courts in favor of fixing the salary of the Clerk at the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas at $1,000 a year, was adopted.

The Report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of appropriating $2,000 for safes for the Register's Office, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of appointing another Assistant District-Attorney, a Clork and a Messenger in the District-Attorney's office—the first to receive $2,500 a year, the second $1,000 a year, and the last $600 a year—was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Five Points House of Industry.

The Trusteos of this Institution would respectfully but urgently press its claims upon the attention of the public. They require means to meet the current expenses of the Institution, and they ask for contributione to pay off the indebtedness upon the farm which they now conduct in connection with the House of Industry at the Five Points.

At the Inelitution in the City about three hundred destitute children are daily fed and instructed, and a home-protection and training afforded to many adults, the victims of misfortune or of vice. The expenses at present greatly exceed the receipts.

About four years ago several gentlemen advised the purchase of, and kindly undertook to pay for, a farm in Westchester County, where it was thought that by withdrawing boye from their associntes, haunts and temptations, and preparing them by useful labor to earn their livolihood on a farm, more would he accomplished for their permanent improvement than by any other plan yet tried in this country. Want of means, however, and the difficulty experienced in procuring a proper Superintendent for the City establishment, have prevented the more rapid development of this desirable object. The Trustees, having at last succeeded in obtaining a suitable head for the town Institution, directed Mr. PEASE, last March, to organize this branch of their work.

The benefit of the farm as a training institution and auxiliary to the House of Industry, is now so apparent that the Trustees deem it their duty to develop its capacity to become a self-sustaining refuge for the homeless, hoping and believing that it will become eminently useful in itself and serve as a model for other institutions.

As several of the gontlemen who agreed to pay $1,000 towards the purchase of the farm, have, owing to the revulsion of 1857, been unable to continue their payments, the Trustees appeal to other friends of the enterprise to meet the deficit, either by donations of $1,000, or of such amounts as they may be inclined to give, to free the farm from debt, atop its interest account, and enlarge the huildings upon it.

Donations for either of these purposes may be sent to any of the Trustees of the Institution, or given to the Rev. S. M. PEASE, or to Mr. HORACE GULICK, the collector for the inelitution.

ARCH'D. RUSSELL, No. 45 Tenth-street,
CHARLES ELY, No. 264 Greenwich-street,
C. H. DABNEY, corner of Nassau and Pine,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 57 Beekman-st.,
C. H. SHIPMAN, No. 58 Broadway,
HIRAM BARNEY, No. 111 Broadway,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, 13 East 15th-st.,
WM. SMITH BROWN, No. 29 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1859. Trustees.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the revivlug prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly redneed.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash, as discovered and prescribed by Dr. Churchill, of Paris, for Consumptiou. WINCHESTER'S genuine preparation of this great remedy sold wholesale and retail at the sole general dépôt, No. 49 John-st., where circulars and all necessary information can be obtained. Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. Also, by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Also, by DELLUC & CO., No. 635 Broadway and No. 250 4th-av.

Whitlock Building,

CORNER NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STREETS.

To let, on the first floor, the elegant suite of rooms just vacated by the U. S. District-Attorney.

ALSO,

A fine Office, on the street floor, adjoining the corner, suitable for an Exchange office, or an Insurance Company.

Apply at No. 13 Beekman-st., to J. F. CLARK.

A few small rooms up stairs, at low rent.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $90 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 183 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.

For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

To Consumptives.

Statistics show that from twelve to fifteen persons die of Consumption weekly in this City, but not one-half that number of cases would be reported if invalids would use WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Sold at No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhan, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; at No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; and in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 26 Nassan-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Smithsonian House,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements ever all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House,

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Looking-Glasses,

PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. B. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, with plain or Bayadere bosoms, and warranted to fit, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôts, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

F. Y. S.—Ballon's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Also, a fine selection of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium and Bazaar, No. 409 Broadway.

Young Men can Learn their True Pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by consulting FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Schuylkill Coal, Best Quality, all Sizes, delivered to consumers at $4 75.
JOHN R. WHITE, No. 300 West 13th-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been indneed to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, Feb. 19, the wife of Mr. JAMES SPRINGTON of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FINCH—EADIE.—In this City, on Thnrsday evening, Feb. 17, by the Rev. Hugh H. Blair, Mr. EZRA FINCH to Miss ISABELLA R. EADIE, all of this City.

KINOMAN—STOUT.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 17, by the Rev. L. Covell, Mr. SUMNER A. KINOMAN to Miss EMILIE, daughter of Mr. Richard Stout, all of this City.

ANDERSON—CHRISTIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, by the Rev. J. Q. Adams, WILLIAM A ANDERSON to REBECCA MYRICK, adopted daughter of David W. Christie, all of this City.

PARSONS—LEWIS.—In Anhurn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, by the Rev. Dr. Cressy, CHAS. B. PARSONS, of this City, to SARAH M., youngest daughter of Col. Levi Lewis, of the former place.

DIED.

BRODIE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 20, HELEN FIRNIE, wife of John Brodie, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from No. 81 Morton-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. A car will be in waiting at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 11¾ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11¾ o'clock train from New-York.

☞ Perth and Dundee, Scotland, papers please copy.

MATTHIESSEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 20, Mrs. A. S. C. MATTHIESSEN, of Altona, aged 63 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Prescott Hotel, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

BAKER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 21, JACOB S. BAKER, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 62 West 37th-st., without further invitation.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 20, of croup, JAMES PETER, son of James and Mary A. Murphy, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 11 East 38th-st.

HAVILAND.—In this City, on on the 20th of Second month, of scarlet fever and membraneous croup, JOHN HOWARD, son of John G. and Mary H. Haviland, aged 3 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Friends Meeting House, Chappaqua, at 3 P. M. this day.

From our circle, little darling,
Early hast thon passed away;
But the angels say "another
Joins our holy song to-day."

STORMS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 20, at the residence of his son, Henry H. Storms, JOHN STORMS, Sr., late of Hempstead, L. I., in the 73d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his sons, Henry H., John G., and Robert H. Storms, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 117 Leroy-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TREMBLY.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 20, HARVEY VERN, eldest son of Ralph and the late Mary Trembly.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 88 West 32d-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENNET.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 20, SUSAN H., the wife of Barnes Bonnot, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No 88 Monroe-st.

RYAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 19, after a long and severe illness, MARGARET McANAHLL, wife of George Ryan, in the 50th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 248 9th-av., at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, to the R. C. Church of St. Columbia, between 8th and 9th avs., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Dublin, Wicklow, and Michigan papers please copy.

HYATT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 21, of whooping cough, CATHERINA ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Jno. B. and Catherine J. Hyatt, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 157 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, without further notice.

COMBS.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Feb. 21, MR. WILLIAM COMBS, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 219 Pavonia-av., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock.

FLEET.—At Oyster Bay Cove, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 20, MARY, widow of the late Henry Fleet, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Oysier Bay Cova, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GAZOAY.—In Wilton, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 20,

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen Co., N. J.; may be divided for 2 or more country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop, and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for City property improved. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, two rooms, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bed rooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 36x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the west side of 42d-place, between 8th and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 80, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are four stories, with parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot, No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Eight vacant lots in 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements. Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York. One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park. Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av. One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 153 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 108 East Warren-st., (late per-fect), suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Conrt-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 663, 665, and 669; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 495; price, $6,000. All of the above new four story and high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechsuics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to cause an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the bala nce in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beuver-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR NEWARK, N. J.—The undersigned offers for sale the whole or part of his valuable property, situated on the main road between Newark and Elizabeth City, containing 36 acres, more or less, the house, outhouses and fences all being in good order. The terms of sale made easy. This place is within one hour's rids, by railroad, of this City—being only two miles from Market-st. Dépôt. Application to EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, or to the undersigned, at his residence. H. K. TOLER.

FOR SALE—STORES, WITH DWELLING-houses over the stores, for one family; marble vestibules, hot and cold water baths, &c., &c. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Will be sold cheap for cash, or traded for vacant lots, or building materials, located on the East side of 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Also a dwelling-house with modern improvements. Apply to R. PELTON or S. W. CRONK, No. 268 West 37th-st., near 8th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 4th-av. and 86th-st. Price $1,500 each.

6 lots on the northeast corner 4th-av. and 87th-st. Price $1,500 each.

11 lots on 128th and 129th sts., near 8th-av. Price $450.

3 lots on 57th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th av. Price $1,500.

Many lots on various streets and avenues.

Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, CHEAP.—ONE two-story attic and cellar frame house 22x26 feet; extension 13x26 feet; two stories, all filled to peak with brick, containing 12 rooms besides pantries and closets, &c. All in good order throughout. Lot 25x100. Situate on Bedford-av., between Park and Myrtle-av. Car route to Fulton ferry. Price low. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN RYE, 95 ACRES; will be divided, if desired; dwelling-house and three tenant houses, fine water and land prospect, and a large collection of the choicest fruits; Railroad dépôt, stores, Post-office, 3 churches, and Rye Beach, all within ½ to 1¼ miles; title indisputable. Apply to BENJAMIN MEAD, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, IN RYE, Westchester County, situated on North-street, about 1¼ miles from Rye dépôt, and three miles from White Plains. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are new; the stock, implements, and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Improved City or Brooklyn property exchanged. Address Box No. 1,087, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hutfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or dwelling. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water-front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 98 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE AT NEWARK, N. J., situated in a wide and pleasant street, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad; the house is 28 by 41 feet, and contains all of the modern improvements. It will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire of MORGAN & SMITH, at No. 45 Cliff-st., New-York, where a plan of the house may be seen.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., south side, between 3d and 4th avs.; size of lot, 25½x100 feet. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of B. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE OR LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 26 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and keys of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm on the Hudson River, or for improved property in the City, 30 lots in South Brooklyn, on 18th and 19th streets, near 10th-av. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 169 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot 100 feet deep to two. Apply to J. H. GIFFIN, No. 5 Cedar-st., New-York, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE or exchange, 134 acres, plenty of fruit, springs and brooks; three miles from Grass Point and Haverstraw. Terms for all kinds of produce on the spot. Good house, &c. A. F. BOECKER, 301 & 303 Canal-st., 1 Round-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 20 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 36x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¾ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and desirably located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY next Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable house and lot No. 555 Hudson-st., west side, near Perry-st. House 16 by about 30 feet. Lot, 16 feet front, 16 feet 9 inches rear, 62 feet 6 inches in depth, on south side, and 67 feet 5 inches on the north side. Terms, 10 per cent, and the Auctioneers' fees on day of sale; 40 per cent. in 20 days, when the deed will be delivered. 50 per cent. to remain on bond or mortgage, at 7 per cent. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, or to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 209 Front-st.; ELISHA TROUGHTON, No. 96 Roosevelt-st., Executors of Edward Luxford, deceased.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 26x100, on 115th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 26x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.

Four lots, each 26x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.

Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to A. B. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

CHATHAM SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—No. 167 Chatham-st., corner of James-st., and the adjoining Nos. 1 and 3 James-st. This property may be purchased either together or separately, or would be improved with good buildings, as one, two or three stores for responsible occupants. Terms of sale favorable. Also, for sale and partial exchange, a substantial, well arranged house in Brooklyn; large portion may remain; and snug country place—price, about $3,000 wanted for balance. CHAS. CARTER, cars O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazzas, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY.—A very desirable school property, with a farm of 65 acres of excellent land, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Location beautiful and very healthy. Buildings superior and well furnished, and school well established. It will be sold for $1,500 less than its cost, and, if other arrangements are satisfactorily made, the use of considerable school furniture will be allowed for one year, without charge. The health of the present proprietor makes an immediate change necessary. For further particulars, conditions, &c., inquire of A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, the four-story brown stone English basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; also the small three story brick house No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Terms easy. For cards of admission and terms apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the sityerseiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—ON CLASSON-AVENUE, NEAR Fulton-av., Brooklyn, one 2-story attic, basement and counter-cellar brick house, with two lots, 44x100 feet; house is 20x36 feet, front piazza, inside blinds, marble mantles and grates, gas-piped, &c., &c.; walls hard-finished, and handsome ornamental cornice, centre-pieces, &c.; yard nicely flagged. Also, the house adjoining, with one lot, 20x100 feet, same style and finish as above described. Prices low; terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A capital three-story and basement brick house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. esrs-being the most healthy, pleasant and desirable location in the city. The house is in perfect order, having just been vacated by the owner; possession can be had immediately; will be sold on terms to suit the purchaser, or let to a good tenant. Rent, $500. Apply to W. MACKAY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or C. K. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE No. 138 Madison-st., between Market and Pike sts., with the unexpired term of lease of 10, and privilege of renewal; lot 25x100 feet, house 25x44 feet, two stories in front, three in the rear, with all the conveniences of sewer, wash-room, with set tubs, hot and cold water, bath, and gas throughout, and in excellent order. Apply as above, or to H. AIKMAN & SON, No. 89 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE STONE-FRONT dwellings in West 29th, 38th and 39th sts., from $9,000 to $14,000; a four-story brick dwelling, 20x50, in West 29th-st., in perfect order, $8,800; an elegant three-story brick dwelling on Carlton-av., Brooklyn, $7,500. The above property can be purchased on very easy terms. Apply to C. E. ADAMS, Real Estate Broker, No. 6 Wall-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, No. 52 10th-st., near 6th-av., 25 feet 6 inches by 73 feet deep; was built for the owner's use and has all the modern improvements; brick partition wall from foundation to roof. A large sum may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to M. C. MORGAN, at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT HOUSE brown-stone front, in 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 50 feet deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, and will be sold cheap for cash; also, one in 53d st., 240 feet east of 3d-av., on the south side; price $5,400; terms to suit. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, Real Estate Agent, No. 431 3d-av., near 31st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, (Murray-hill,) a three story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st.; for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF ONE hundred acres, near the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., with good dwelling-house and outbuildings, abundance of fruit, and an excellent spring of water; within ten minutes' walk of Railroad Dépôt at New Brunswick. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING NO. 63 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., furnished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; size 22 feet 2½ inches by 48 feet deep; lot 77 feet deep. Immediate possession given. Apply to CHAPIN & DAYMOND, No. 191 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. E. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 82 Powers-st., Brooklyn, (third door from Atlantic,) finished in good style, gas fixtures, &c. Price, $3,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to C. PAULSON, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT No. 150 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house has all modern improvements, painted and grained throughout, hall tiled and frescoed, and all in perfect order. Also, house No. 216 Clinton st. Terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE THREE-story brick house (with three-story brick workshop in the rear) No. 14 Greene-st. Size of lot 18½x100 ft. Will be sold for $8,700, ($5,000 to remain,) or leased for a term of years at $750 a year. Apply to B. H. DAY, No. 66 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW THREE-STORY and high-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, well worth the attention of persons of small means, as they will be sold low, and on very easy terms. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON FIFTY-FIRST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with two twenty feet lots; small stable on rear; cheap and terms easy. J. McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av., or from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 31 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE HOUSES and Lots, northwest corner of North 8th and 1st-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Vacant lots, stock, bonds, &c., taken in exchange. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn. Lot full, house large and well built, (filled in with brick,) dining-room extension. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE.—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing, nearly new, complete, with all modern improvements; No. 161 East 19th-st., near 2d-av. Terms easy. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock. No bill on the house.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR STORY house No. 120 East 12th-st., 23 feet 4 inches front by 57 feet deep; lot 106 feet 10 inches. The house is in perfect order; parlors and halls beautifully frescoed, and the whole well painted and has all the modern improvements, and has always been owned and occupied by a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—STORE AND HOUSE NO. 124 10TH-av. at a bargain. The house has six tenements. The store is suitable for a feed store. For further particulars inquire of PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine st. Messrs. Phelps & Palmer have also country, Brooklyn and City property for sale or exchange. A FEW DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, English basement (20 feet front) house No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, and in good order. The furniture, which is new, will be sold with the house, if desired, with immediate possession. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1 GRAMmercy Park, corner of 21st-st.; very superior, and ready for immediate delivery. Also, an English-basement house, with lot, on 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., size 25x58; lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot No. 190 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The house is 20 by 50 feet, and contains Croton water, gas, bath, speaking tube &c., and is in good order. The lot one-half the block. For price and terms, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AND HOUSES, NOS. 240 and 242 Cherry-st., between Rutger and Pelham, 50 ft. 6 in. in front by 140 ft. deep. A fine site for improvement in front. A large portion of money can remain. Inquire of THOS. H. KEESING, No. 226 West 31st-st., from 9 to 10 or 5 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSES IN CHOICE locations; also houses in a great variety of places, at all prices; also store property No. 76 Franklin-st.; also, to lease, No. 626 Broadway, store No. 54 East 12th-st., 45 feet west of Broadway. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs., with all modern improvements; baths on 2d and 3d floors. The location is very desirable; the house in good order, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, HOUSE NO. 74 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., brown-stone front, all modern improvements; price $8,000. Including gas fixtures, furnace and range, all in good order; only a small amount required down. Can be seen between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—FIVE NEW three-story and basement houses; high stoops and all the modern improvements, situated on south side of 33d-st., near 8th-av. For further particulars inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 20 12th-st., or of PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN THREE-story, high-stoop, brown-stone basement house, No. 48 Barrow-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st. Will be sold on Friday, Feb. 25, at the Merchents' Exchange, if not otherwise disposed of.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 211 5th-av., second house above Madison-square. Lot 21x100 ft. House 21x50 ft.

Also, house and lot No. 10 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., medium size and first class. Apply to WM. HUSBY, No. 57 William st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing-house No. 113 7th-st., pleasantly situated, with modern improvements, good yard, grape vines, &c. Price $7,000; half can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO DESIRABLE THREE-etory brick houses, Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., 20 feet by about 75. Lot half the block. The houses have all the modern improvements and are in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NO. 153, one door south of 10th-st., an elegant four-story, brown-stone front house, high stoop. Inquire of J. WILT on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE 3-STORY, HIGH-stoop house No. 150 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.; has all the modern improvements; one of the best locations in the City. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, THREE LOTS on 58th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; two on 59th-st., running through to 58th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. O. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or Williamsbridge, in Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a fine view of the Sound. To be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 35 acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York and a half mile from the Dépôt of the N. Y. & N. Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large modern built mansion with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other out-buildings, all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. For further particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 8 Pine-st., or of A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st., where a lithographic view of the premises may be seen.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, henery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and in view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SELECT COUNTRY RESIDENCE of about two acres of ground, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, one hour's ride from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, and a few minutes' walk from the Dépôt and steamboat landing, with a good house on it, and the necessary outbuildings, such as greenhouse, bath-house, stables, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees, bushes, &c., and the place is kept in the best order. From $6,000 to $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—ON THE Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling-alley and fifteen acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-size house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., a neat cottage, pleasantly situated on Clark's Hill, commanding a fine view of the Sound, and within 10 minutes walk of the Dépôt. The communications to and from New-York are almost hourly. The house is new, and contains 9 rooms. Part of the furniture will be let with the house. For further particulars address HOUSE, Box No. 230, Stamford Post-office. Possession given on the 1st of April.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ONE MILE FROM dépôt, on the post road, a neat, well-arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable and wagon-house attached; about one acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three cisterns, with good supply of water; price, $4,700. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT HASTings, in a pleasant and healthy location, about one hour's ride from the City, and 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with orchard, coach-house, stable, &c., and a few acres of land. Also, to let, two small cottages in the vicinity of the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, a very neat and modern-built 2 story and attic frame house and lot. Said property is located in the most pleasant part of the village, and for a small family will be found a very desirable place of residence. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, Flushing, L. I.

SCARSDALE, NEW-YORK.—A VERY NICE country residence of 10 acres, with new two-story frame house, 36 by 30, carriage house and stable. Fine spring and brook, fruit, &c.; three quarters of a mile from dépôt. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON, the 3-story frame House, 2-story cottage, carriage-house, two acres of ornamental grounds, beautifully located for a boarding-school or a first-class boarding-house. Inquire of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE residence, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, commanding a fine view of the river, railroad, and opposite scenery; is 1½ miles below West Point, near Goosens' Hotel. The house, occupied by the subscriber, is nearly new, most admirably arranged for a country residence, provided with almost every convenience that can possibly be imagined, in perfect order, and substantially built, with more regard to comfort than ornament; contains 17 rooms, most of them large, and all well lighted and pleasant, besides numerous closets, pantries and store-rooms; there are also a cistern and well at the door, provided with substantial pumps, and a never-failing spring; a carriage-house and barn, with stabling for several horses, and rooms above; large ice-house, Sommer wash-house, brick smoke-house, and hen-house, with yard. The grounds consist of about 2½ acres, well stocked with an endless variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, grape vines, large strawberry and asparagus beds, raspberry currant and gooseberry bushes in abundance; a large vegetable garden, under the highest state of cultivation; also, a large part tastefully arranged with ornamental shrubbery. The premises can be left partially furnished; also the use of more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, THOMAS WEBB. Would refer also to Wm. D. Coggeshall, West Point, and Major Irvin McDowell, No. 55 9th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New-York, 27 miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Rye Dépôt, a small place pleasantly located, and 8 acres of good land, half in meadow; good house, 8 rooms and kitchen, new barn, good well of water, a never-failing spring of soft water, good garden of the choicest kinds of small fruit, dwarf pears, choicest kinds of grapes, small, cold grapery, choice variety of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and plenty of shrubbery; the land adjoins the salt water, half mile of Rye Beach; three churches a mile distant; good neighborhood; furniture and movables with or without the place. Cheap and easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or of A. B. & S. DAVIS, No. 192 and 194 Cherry-st.

CAPT. N. HUBBARD.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN., 1½ miles from the dépôt, the residence of William White, Esq., containing 19½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is two-story and attic, frame, about 24x40, with wing 18x32, well built, and in good order, hundsomely situated, with a splendid water and land prospect; good barn, stable, carriage-house, (all nearly new,) plenty of fruit of different kinds. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A FARM-house 1½ miles from Hastings Dépôt, with good garden, choice fruits, stables, &c., connected therewith. The premises are well adapted to the wants of a family desiring to live in the Summer in a quiet, rural neighborhood. The furniture now in the house will be sold low, if desired by a tenant. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—WITHIN two minutes walk of the Dépôt, a very commodious residence, with or without furniture, at present occupied by the subscriber, containing all the

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
LIBERTY, GREENE, 4TH AND CHARLES STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
LIBERTY-ST.—4-story brick store and lot No. 69 Liberty-st., north side, commencing 110 feet 5 inches east of Broadway; store 26x80 feet 2 inches; lot 25 feet front, 26 feet 8 inches rear by 111 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, and 1 113 feet 4 inches on the westerly side.
GREENE-ST.—2 story and attic brick-front house and lot No. 140 Greene-st., east side, between Prince and Houston sts.; house 22x28; lot 25x100.
4TH AND CHARLES STS.—4 lots situated on the southwest corner of 4th and Charles sts. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,)
At 10½ o'clock, at the auction room,
400 packages, lots, heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, guns, &c.
Also,
100 sample cases Sheffield cutlery.
Also,
Plated ware, porte-monnaies, an invoice of jewelry, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Attention is called to the sale of real estate to be made at auction THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:
LIBERTY-STREET—Store and lot No. 69.
CEDAR-STREET—House and lot No. 119.
GREENE-STREET—House and lot No. 140.
FOURTH AND CHARLES STREETS—4 lots, southwest corner.
ALSO:
VARICK-STREET—Houses and lots Nos. 224 and 226.
TWELFTH-STREET—First-class house and lot No. 159 East.
TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—House and lot 185, West.
SIXTH-AVENUE—2 lots, west side, between 49th and 50th sts.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—1 lot, north side, 225 feet west of 6th-av.
FIFTIETH-STREET—2 lots, south side, 250 feet west of 6th av.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—3 houses and lots, between 2d and 3d avs.
Maps can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

E. R. OGDEN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FIXTURES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY, OF A LARGE JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT AT NEWARK, N. J.—E. R. OGDEN, Auctioneer, will sell at the Hemilton Works, near the Market-street Depot, Hamilton-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, all the shop fixtures, tools, machinery, &c., belonging to the late firm of Goodman, Thomas & Co., consisting in part as follows: Black walnut benches, drawers and pan frames, anvil and block, La. drop, forges and furnaces with all the fixtures, shafting and belting, lathes, drills, emery wheels, vices, files, cutters. Also, a large lot of dies, nearly all new and in perfect order. Also, office furniture, desks, stoves, chairs, tables, large jewelers' safe (fireering's make), scales, weights, chasing tools, and all other tools and fixtures suitable for the manufacture of jewelry in all its branches. The above sale is worthy the attention of all parties engaged in the manufacture of jewelry in any of its branches. Terms of Sale: All sums under $100 net, cash; over $100, 6 months' approved indorsed notes satisfactory to the owner. Catalogues ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 297 Broad-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART.—OFFICE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET.—S. BOGART will sell at 10½ o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., on the premises No. 69 Bowery, the entire stock of a furniture dealer declining the business, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suits in hair-cloth and plain cloth, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany washstands and sofa tables, mahogany parlor, dining-room and cane seat chairs and stools; mahogany and black walnut tête-à-têtes, sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany rockers and easy chairs, enamcled chamber suites, hetstands, looking glasses, black walnut extension dining tables, settees, wardrobes, large double office desk, lot of window shades and fixtures, offee furniture, iron safe, store fixtures, hardware, shelving, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Deposit required from all purchasers. N. B.—Also, one horse, spring cart and harness.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND SECOND-AVENUE.—Corner lot and carriage-house attached, will be sold to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers, office No. 28 Pine-st.; house 20 feet front and rear, by 48 deep; lot 64; house four stories high, basement; water and gas in, all in and in perfect order; rents for $1,000 per year; $5,000 can remain on mortgage for five years. It is the best corner in the XXIst Ward for a grocery, bekery, liquor store, or milk depot. It is a rare chance. For further particulars inquire of JAMES FETTRETCH, office No. 483 2d-av.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY,) Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 648 Houston-st., between Wooster and Lawreuce sts., a large assortment of first-class household furniture, rosewood piano forte, suites of parlor furniture in satin, brocatel and velvet plush; pier and oval mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, rosewood stagores, bookcases; centre, sofa and side tables; damask and lace window curtains, fine oil-paintings, China and Parian figures, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads an l washstands, toilet ware, and also the basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues to be had at the store of the auctioneer. No. 646 Canal-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful assortment of fancy goods consisting of marble and agate vases, Etruscan do., Hebe do., alabaster vases, marble and alabaster statuettes, under glass shades, marble dogs and Lyons marble and mosaic inlaid tables, carved alabaster Venus, silver-plated castors, pitchers, goblets, silver-plated tea sets. Also, an invoice of double-plated chains. The above goods are new on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—THE four-story English basement house No. 138 West 43d-st. will be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by MILLER & MCEVILY. Also, house and lot No. 57 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot northeast corner of Railroad-av. and 5th-st., Morrisania. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC Auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the residence of Mr. Bennett, No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock: Piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite, velvet carpets, oil paiutings, pier and mantel mirrors, beds and bedding, dining-room, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
100 CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS—BY SOME of the best American artists—Will be sold at auction THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 142 Broadway. Sale positive. Catalogues ready at the salesroom. N. B.—The paiutings are all mounted in suitable frames for hanging, and carefully packed for shipment, if required.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—THIS DAY, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a large and peremptory cash sale of salable goods, in lots to suit retailers. Also, 860 dozen Britania tea and table spoons.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—BY RICHARDS & WHITING.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every kind of Boots and Shoes, suited both for City and country trade. Samples and catalogues ready morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., to pay advances, a large assortment of new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, mirrors, dining-tables, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash, and well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, at No. 467 Canal-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, cots and bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, looking glasses, washstands, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL AT AUCtion on FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 4 first class houses and lots, Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new, and contain every modern improvement. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN ST. Paul, St. Cloud and all points in Minnesota and Mississippi River, above Dubnque,—all persons having claims for collection, taxes to pay, investments to make, lands to enter with land warrants or otherwise, will find it to their interest to leave a line at the Merchants' Hotel as the address of H. & W. D. R., of St. Paul, or by calling in person, as one of the above firm will remain in the City for ten days. The best of City reference given, and any business intrusted will receive prompt attention.
H. & W. D. R., Box No. 123 St. Paul,
P. S.—We would be glad to receive the agency of a good Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF HOUSES NOS. 74 and 76 North Moore-st., on the southwest corner of Greenwich st., together with the stock and trade of the grocery, provision and market business, so successfully carried on by the present proprietor for the past eight years; also, the lease, stock and trade of the grocery and liquor store No. 415 Greenwich-st., on the northeast corner of Hubert-st.; also, the lease of house and store, with new brick stable on the rear, No. 92 North Moore-st., on the southeast corner of Washington-st. Inquire of J. NELSON on the premises.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE stock of goods of the firm of A. RAYMOND & CO., at No. 297 Broadway, the good-will of the business and the lease of the premises, No. 237 Broadway, are for sale by the Receiver. Apply to LEWIS B. LODER, Receiver, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1859.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, FOR A PARTNER, with a cash capital of $800 or $1,000 to engage in a manufacturing business already established. Apply at No. 109 Goerck-st. Also, 25 or 30 girls, to work in a match factory. Apply at No. 109 Goerck-st., New-York.

$5.000—A CHANCE TO MAKE FROM $5,000 to $20,000 a year on a small and cheap article; cost to manufacture from 25 to 30 cents, and will sell for 75 cents to the trade. Inquire at DR. WILSON & CO.'S Room, No. 9 Park Building.

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS WANTED TO introduce a valuable invention of great demand and utility, in the principal cities and towns. One half the profits will be allowed to suitable parties. Apply at No. 98 John-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858	$4,434,459 09
Receipts during the year:	
For Premiums	$906,601 54
For Interest	316,120 96
For Annuities	2,482 20—$1,305,004 70
Total	$5,740,063 79
Disbursements during the year:	
Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$341,503 15
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	97,434 94
Surrendered Policies	14,366 61
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,906 27— $531,130 37
Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859	$5,188,933 42
Invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 66
Bonds and Mortgages	4,908,986 72
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 03—$5,188,933 42

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.
Number of Policies issued during the year..... 1,726
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859..... 10,963
Increase in the net cash assets during the year, $754,474 38
I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE B. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF DOGBERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR AGAINST P. CHAMBERLIN'S HEIRS, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1859, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars ($14,914) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit—fourteen hundred and eighty five shares of the stock in the Saliue Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WHITE, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. BAILY, THOS. A. MORGAN, Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11, 1859.

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE STOCK of Oswego, paying 20 per cent. dividends; also Fremeu's Fund Insurance Company, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$15.000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT parties, on bond and mortgage, on City property. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

BILLS OF THE PITTSTON BANK—AT Pittston, Penn., are redeemed at ¼ per cent. at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They also further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.
New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.
This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. RUNT,
EFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DONALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. HAWARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVEE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 200 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW.
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 200 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Depôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," said is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustava Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S CELEBRATED
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry-room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SON'S are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $6 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN—AT No. 68 High-st., near Pearl, a most superbly finished seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, richly carved legs, all round corners, fret-work desk best City makers, nearly new, and one of the sweetest toned pianos to be found, fully warranted by makers; made to order; cost $400; price $225. Apply for two days, day or evening.

A FAMILY ABOUT MOVING, WANTING money, will dispose of their piano-forte, a $350 instrument, for $200 cash; a beautiful 7-octave rosewood, round corners, carved case, &c.; scalloped keys, manufactured by respectable City maker; is of great experience; full, rich toue; has the very latest improvements. Apply at the residence, No. 7 Second-st., near Bowery.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best piano made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 210 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER; No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any other person.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this city:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althouse & Co.
Ingalls & Vose.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BCONTON, PATENT MACHINE-MADE NUTS.—The subscribers are now manufacturing at their Works, Boonton, N. J., Hot Pressed WROUGHT IRON NUTS, upon R. H. COLE'S newly patented NUT MACHINES. In their manufacture the patented device of the "Double Punch," namely, two punches operating from opposite sides toward the centre of the Nut forces into the body of the Nut most of the Iron, which in all other processes is punched out; and also condenses the Iron around the bolt hole, thus insuring the greatest strength in the Screw thread, and making, as they believe, a Nut superior to any made by hand, or the ordinary machine processes.
They invite all consumers of WROUGHT IRON NUTS to make trial of them, and will furnish samples and their price list on application. FULLER, LORD & CO.,
Nos. 137 and 139 Greenwich-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 88 Beaver-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM PUMPING engine, suitable for pumping water from a mine. Must be in good order for working, and at a low price. Apply to BUSSING, CROCKER & CO., No. 32 Old-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12.
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT,
SPENCER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and admitted by all to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has always delivered her cargoes in perfect order; having superior ventilations, and being a three-deck ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of Freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain THELINGHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..... 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—And all the principal towns of England and Ireland, carrying the U. S. Mail, *via* Liverpool, without delay, at greatly reduced rates. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built iron screw steamships are intended to sail as follows:
From New-York, Saturday, Feb. 26th
Saturday, March 12th, at 12 o'clock A. M., from pier No. 44, N. R. Passengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to the Continent. Rates of passage—Cabin, from New-York and Philadelphia, $75; Third class from New-York to any of the above-named

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. As it was generally known that the Democratic majority would bring forward their nominations for members of the Board for the ensuing year, every member was in his seat, a large number of speculators and professional politicians were inside the rail, and figuring among the Aldermen, while the seats on the outside were filled by spectators, who watched the proceedings with as much interest as if it had been a political meeting. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, the President stated that the order of business was motions and resolutions. Under this order the Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences, who had charge of the matter of presenting names for members of the Board of Education, could not report, and the Chairman presented the result arrived at by the Democrats in the following resolutions by Alderman GREEN:

Resolved, That Abraham B. Baylis, Chas. J. Sprague, D. [illegible] Zumbrod, John W. Hunter, Geo. W. Parsons, Thomas B. Rodman, Lewis Roberts, Charles Kelsey, Jr., John M. Phelps, Chas. F. Tuttle, Fred. Merrill, Russell Barker, Chauncey A. Lay, James Hall, Jas. M. Bagley, be (and are hereby) appointed members of the Board of Education, in place of A. B. Baylis, Jabez D. Brown, John W. Hunter, C. A. Lay, William Peaks, A. B. Capwell, C. F. Tettle, Robert M. Whitney, Jr., De Hert Bargen, John Greenwood, Jas. Hall, Chas. W. Parsons, John M. Phelps, T. H. Rodgers, Philo Taylor, whose terms of office have expired.

Resolved, That James R. Del Vecchio be (and is hereby) appointed a member of the Board of Education, in place of Henry Harteau, resigned.

After some and easy debate occupied the attention of the Board for nearly one hour and a half, when, upon motion, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences, and three additional members to be added thereto by the Chairman, said report be made two weeks hence. This resolution was carried by 10 Yeas to 8 Nays.

A motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT that the flags on the public buildings were directed to be raised to-day, in honor of the birth-day of Washington, and directing the public offices be closed to-day at 12 M.

Alderman DOREMUS offered a resolution calling upon the Mayor to furnish the Board a statement of all fines and penalties remitted from Jan. 1, 1858, to the present time, with the name and the amount of each one so remitted. Adopted.

A resolution requesting the Counselor to draw up a memorial, to be signed by the Common Council and forwarded to the Legislature, respectfully protesting against the passage of any laws in regard to Brooklyn without the passage of such laws is asked for by the Common Council, was amended so as to include that no railroad tracks can be laid without the consent of the Common Council first obtained, and as amended adopted. The matter of regulating the sale of coal was referred to the Alderman of the Tenth Ward to report; the Police Committee was directed to report as to the condition of the Police Telegraph; to the Health Committee was referred a communication from the Mayor, stating that the offal contractor had violated his contract. After a stormy debate a resolution was adopted directing the appointment of a Committee of three to proceed to Albany and remonstrate against the acts now before the Legislature in relation to supplying the city with water, and another in relation to sewering the city. Alderman MALLVINCKR, BACKHOUSE, and MESSERMOR, were appointed the Committee.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The suit against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, brought by Mr. E. B. SPOONER, proprietor of the *Evening Star*, to recover damages for injuries received by him in the Winter of 1855, while riding in a sleigh belonging to the Company, was commenced in the City Court yesterday before Judge CULVER. The facts as set forth are these: The plaintiff—at a time when the streets were blocked up by snow, so that the cars could not run on the different routes, and stage sleighs were used instead—took a Fulton-avenue sleigh near Bond-street for the purpose of riding to the junction of Fulton and Oranga streets. There was no room on the inside, and he was compelled or permitted by the conductor to ride with others on the outside rail, or platform outside of the seats. When on Fulton, near Clinton-street, the stage came into collision with a sleigh going in an opposite direction, whereby the plaintiff had one arm and one leg broken and was otherwise injured, so that he was unable to attend to business for a period of eighteen months. He claims $10,000 damages. The defence is a general denial of all material matters in the complaint. The real legal point at issue, and the only one of any general interest in the case, is whether the Railroad Company can, as common carriers, take more passengers than they have seats for without being responsible for any damage that individuals may receive through the want of such accommodation. Case still on. For plaintiff Alden J. Spooner, Esq. For defendant Pierson, Hyde and Jenks.

OPENING OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—Yesterday, public school building No. 15, recently erected at the corner of Powers and State streets, was formally opened by appropriate exercises. The Board of Education was well represented, and there were present besides many private citizens who take a deep interest in the cause of education. This is the first public school opened in the Tenth Ward. The building is made of brick and cost, with the five lots upon which it stands, a little less than $32,000. It is 52 feet by 105 feet, and three stories high. The basement, which is 12 feet high, is a play-ground; the two upper stories are each 14 feet in the clear. The whole is arranged after the most approved manner of constructing school-houses, particular attention having been paid to heating and ventilation.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.—The first installment of cars—eight in number—for the new Broadway Railroad, which connects the East River at the foot of South Tenth-street with East New-York, were received yesterday, and will be put on the route to-day. These cars are about half the weight of the ordinary city cars, weighing only 2,000 pounds, and are to be drawn by one horse, and each will comfortably accommodate twenty persons. On each car is painted the following familiar inscriptions: "East New-York *via* Broadway;" "Brooklyn City Water Works;" "Evergreen and Cypress Hills;" "John L's Ferries to New-York." The fare is received by the driver, upon the plan now in vogue in New-York omnibuses.

NEW CHURCHES.—The Elm-street Congregational Church, the Rev. Mr. BARTOL, pastor, have purchased land on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street, and have nearly raised money enough to erect a church thereon. The foundation will be laid early in the Spring. At a meeting of the Church in the Polytechnic Institute last Sunday evening, $2,400 was collected for this object. The First United Presbyterian Church in the Eastern District are about erecting a new building corner South Ninth and Ninth streets.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—On the 13th of January last, Miss ELIZABETH STRICKLAND was dreadfully burned by her clothes taking fire. She lingered in the greatest agony until yesterday, when death came to her relief.

FIRE.—The fire late Sunday night was caused by the burning of a small frame dwelling on Kosciusko-avenue, near Nostrand, owned by BERNARD GAFFNEY. Loss $300. No insurance.

INTERESTING STATE OF FACTS.—There are twenty applications for divorce now before the Brooklyn City Court.

Forty thousand children attend the public schools in Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—(Before Judge EMOTT.)—*Frink & Prentiss vs. The American Guano Company, et al.*—This suit is brought by plaintiffs against the Company to recover one-tenth of their Guano Islands, or the right to take from Baker's and Jarvis' Islands one-tenth of the guano upon those islands, by paying therefor the sum of $1 per ton. They valued this one-tenth at twenty millions of dollars, and prayed the Court to award them one tenth of the stock, which they valued at one million of dollars.

They claimed under a contract which they alleged they had made with Benson & Turner to that effect, under which they were to land certain men and provisions upon Baker's Island in the year 1856. In their complaint they failed to allege that they had complied with the contract, but insisted that they had been prevented because it was impossible to perform it.

To this complaint the defendants interposed a demurrer—which was decided by the Court in favor of the defendants.

The cause was argued by Daniel Lord for the plaintiff, and James R. Whiting for the defendants.

We understand that the Company seriously contemplate bringing a suit against the owners of the ship Cuba for a breach of their contract.

THE ILLINOIS FRAUD—A NEW LEAK.—The investigation into the circumstances of the [illegible] fraud upon the State of Illinois is in progress. A number of witnesses have been examined; among them Mr. JOSIAH MCROBERTS, late State Trustee, who testified to direct dealings in the Canal Bonds with Governor MATTESON. This witness also testified that ex-Governor WELLS had told him that there was a package of worthless indebtedness, amounting to $5,000, which had been abstracted from the office; neither he nor WELLS had taken any measures to recover it; thought the theft could do no harm. (Gen. ISAAC B. CURRAN swore that he had seen Gov. MATTESON, on five or six occasions, buying up the State indebtedness, frequently to the amount of $6,000 at one time; thought the amount purchased by the Governor, in his presence, might be $30,000 or $40,000. This Senate Committee are still prosecuting the investigation.

Pending the result of the investigation, a proposition has been made by the counsel for Governor MATTESON, for the passage of a bill to provide for the repayment, within five years, of the full amount of the Bonds, Coupons, Interest, Stock and Gold obtained from the State by the Funding, by MATTESON, of $107,000, paid but uncanceled "ninety-day Canal checks." The Bonds specified, now in the hands of the Auditor, as security for the issues of the State Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, to remain where they are; other securities from time to time to be substituted therefor, and when such Bonds are withdrawn, they are to be canceled, and destroyed by the Governor of the State.

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago *Press and Tribune* says: "Mr. [illegible] has for some days been at work upon the books in the office of the Fund Commissioner, and has evidence that the way out of their paper is not the only leak, out of which $70,000 principal, and an [illegible] greater amount in interest, has escaped into [illegible]'s pockets, has been discovered. He is [illegible] his inquiries into the mysteries of State [illegible] great industry and acumen."

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—A mistake had been made in the figures concerning the amount still to be raised to complete the purchase. It should be $60,000, and not $40,000 as stated in the notice sent us by the Secretary of the Association.

[Advertisement.]

WHY NOT TRY?—The proprietors of GAVELTY'S medicated paper for the water closet are anxious that everybody—young and old—should try the articles once. That is all they ask. Depôt No. 41 Ann-street. GAVELTY'S paper is sold there, and by all respectable druggists. Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

1859.—SPRING IMPORTS!—English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c. at extraordinary low prices. CROMWELL'S new Medallion, 1078!!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS for the periodical irregularities peculiar to the softer sex. This attentive is a most valuable one; its action so mild, yet so effectual, that every one is benefited by it. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

"Sales at the Stock Exchange"—FEB. 21.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '74	102¾	300	Harlem R.R. Pref.	36¾
50,000	do	115.103¾	10	do	36¾
2,000	Ohio 5s, 6s, '76	106	200	do	36¾
20,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89½	500	Reading R.R.	50¾
15,500	Virginia 6s	97	500	do	50¾
3,000	do	96¾	100	do	50¾
41,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	200	do	50¾
30,000	do	84¾	100	do	50
1,000	Cal. St. 7s N.Bs.	83¾	200	do	49¾
5,000	do	84	600	do	50
5,000	N. Y.C. R.R. 6s	91¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	12½
1,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '76	99¾	50	do	12¾
1,000	E. R. 2d M. Bs	87¾	500	Hud. Riv. R. R.	32¾
4,000	M. U. R.R. 8 p c. 1st mt.	95	100	Mich. Cent. R.R.	50¾
1,000	S. F. Ct. Bs.	95	50	do	50¾
1,000	Ill. Free'd Bds.	95	250	do	50¾
4,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	60	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	44¾
3,000	do	60¾	100	do	44¾
13	Merchants Bank	119¼	100	do	44¾
15	American Ex. Bank	107	50	do	45
10	Bank of Commerce	161	550	Ill. Cen. R. R.	70
8	N. J. Central R. R.	90	10	do	70
54	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99¾	200	do	50¾
26	do	99¾	100	do	69¾
50	do	99¾	100	do	69¾
50	Cumb. Preferred	24	50	do	69¾
50	do	24	300	do	69
100	do	23¾	250	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	68
100	do	23¾	150	do	68¾
100	do	23¾	300	do	68¾
6	Pacific M. St. Co.	79¾	600	do	69
20	do	79¾	100	do	69
50	do	79¾	200	do	69
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾	250	do	69½
100	do	78¾	100	do	69
200	do	78¾	25	Clev. & Tol. R.	31
4500	do	78¾	100	Chi. & R. Is. R.	61¾
50	do	78¾	50	do	61¾
300	do	78¾	100	do	61¾
50	Harlem R. R.	13	175	do	61¾
50	LaCrosse & Mil. R.	1	6	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	17¾

SECOND BOARD.

$60,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.R.	69¾
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	600	do	69¾
100	Cumb. Pref.	23¾	50	do	69¾
100	do	23¾	100	do	69¾
16	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	79¾	100	do	70
250	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	78¾	100	do	69½
100	do	79¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	69¾
100	do	78¾	100	do	69¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.R.	50¾	100	do	69¾
8	Mich. S. & N. I. R.R.	17¾	550	do	69¾
80	Panama R.R.	118¾	600	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	30¾
16	Har. R. R. Pref.	38¾	300	Chic. & R. I. R.R.	61¾
55	Ind. & Cin. R.R.	60			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000	M. S. & N.I.R.R.	60	20 Home F. Ins. Co. 166
3,000	North. Ind. R. 7s	74	90 New-Am. F. Ins. Co. 130
5,000	Sec. av. R. 1st m. 7s	94½	10 Arctic F. Ins. Co. 114¾
2,000	N. Y. C. Rev. bs.	98¾	30 Exchange F. Ins. Co. 105½
3,000	T. H. & A. R. 10 p.c.	24	20 Ætna F. Ins. Co. 109¾
5,000	Ra & Mis. R. 8s.	46	20 Pacific F. Ins. Co. 138¾
3	Military L. War. 7	4c.	18 Phenix F. Ins. Co. 153¾
3,000	Cross M. 7s.	26¾	90 Merchants' F. I. Co. 169¾
50	Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	99¾	18 Atlantic Bank	83¼
20	Harmony F. Ins. Co.	90¾	9 Imp. & Trad. Bank. 109¾
50	Nassau F. Ins. Co.	149¾	20 Bank of Commerce. 161
16	American Ex. Co.	94	38 East River Bank	89¾
30	do	94¾	45 Bank New-York	106½
200	American Coal Co.	86 50	16 Bk of the S. of N.Y. 102½
200	American Gas Co.	87	90 Merchants' Ex. Bk. 99¾
100	N. Y. N. F. & T. Co.	69	10 Citizens' Bank	102¾
300	N. Y., N. E. & W. T. Co.	26¾	20 Phenix F. Ins. Co. 154
292	C. St. P. & F. du L. R.	6¾	15 New-W. F. Ins. Co. 96¾
25	Trev. Coal & R. Co.	25	10 Security F. Ins. Co. 125
20	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	118	7 East River F. I. Co. 107¼
16	Hanover Bank	87¾	15 Clinton F. Ins. Co. 114½
22	Shoe & Leather Bk.	114¾	60 St. Mark's F. Ins. Co. 120¾
16	Metropolitan Bank.	109¾	15 Hope F. Ins. Co. 103¾
10	Nassau Bank	100	40 Lenox F. Ins. Co. 100
40	Beekman F. Ins. Co.	109¾	10 Relief F. Ins. Co. 119½
10	Market F. Ins. Co.	138¾	20 Harmony F. Ins. Co. 94½
10	Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	100	20 Arctic F. Ins. Co. 114¾
5	Com wealth F. I. Co.	98¾	10 N. Y. Bal. Dock Co. 100¾
15	Niagara F. Ins. Co.	151¾	

MONDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 12:

Decrease in Loans	$1,629,823
Increase in Specie	925,867
Decrease in Circulation	105,586
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	320,461

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb 20, 1858.	Feb. 19, 1859.	Feb. 12, 1859.
Capital	$65,600,000	$68,040,385	$68,040,385
Loans	103,706,734	127,476,495	129,106,318
Specie	31,436,696	26,344,955	25,419,088
Circulation	6,542,618	7,766,868	7,872,441
Gross Deposits	66,773,322	106,937,864	109,907,424
Exchanged	14,769,365	19,911,207	20,560,606
Undrawn	72,003,957	89,026,357	89,346,818
In Sub-Treasury	3,360,023	6,770,555	9,040,932

On the Bank Averages to-day, the reduction of Loans and Discounts is more considerable than was generally looked for. A large amount of bills appear to have run off without particular affort at further curtailment, and as the Banks were above the Street rate on demand loans to Brokers, the aggregate line is brought down to $127,476,495 as against $130,442,176 two weaks ago. The addition to the Specie line is nearly a million, as estimated from the movement of the week (including the last California arrival) in our return of this morning. The Deposit lina is a steadier one and will probably continue so for a fortnight to coma. The Circulation is down about a hundred thousand dollars. The Statement altogether is received on the Street this afternoon as further proof that the turn in the market for Money at the close of last week amounts to a return to substantial ease. The rates on demand loan to-day are below 5 ₩ cent. in a good many instances. We hear of transactions at 4@4½@5 ₩ cent. Discounts are 6@7 ₩ cent., with a disposition to extend the limit as to time on bills taken at 6@6½ ₩ cent. Exchange opens steady for the Boston Steamer at 109¼@109⅜ for Bankers' bills. At the Sub-Treasury some further payments to the amount of $330,310 were made on account of the New Loan, and $133,000 for Customs. The disbursements were $200,000 less then these receipts, leaving the balanca in the New-York office $6,970,896. The amount of Customs paid with Treasury bills last week, is $144,567. In reference to tha total stock of Bullion now in the City, as compared with this time last season, the following are tha figures:

1858, Feb. 19—In Bank		$26,344,955
	In Sub-Treasury	6,770,555
	Total	$33,115,510
1858, Feb. 20—In Bank	$31,416,676	
Sub-Treasury	3,360,023	$34,776,109
	Less this year by	$1,660,599

The report from Washington this afternoon that the Ways and Means Committee in the House recommended *no* disturbance of the present Tariff, will afford satisfaction to the importing trade, and tend to steady the business of the Custom-house and the Sub-Treasury through the Spring and Summer. The Committee will suggest the renewal of the Treasury Bills of 1858, which fell due through the present season, and with this assistance no further Funded Loans will be required by the Department until the capabilities of the Tariff of 1857, through a year of comperative prosperity, and the policy of retrenchment in the Public Expenditures, can be thoroughly tested. At all events, no new loan is likely to be authorized by the present Congress. The price of the Federal Stock was firmer this afternoon on the report referred to—sales at 102¾, and that price freely bid at the close. Several considerable parcels have been taken within a few days at tha Stock Exchange and by private purchase, for account of the Savings Banks, and for Banks of circulation in the interior of the State.

The general Stock Market also improved in the afternoon, principally on the Bank Statement, though the previous tone of the dealings, particularly on two or three of the Western Road shares and New-York Central, Panama and Pacific Mail, indicated a good degree of confidence on the part of buyers. The business in Illinois Central shares was unusually active, and the price advenced to 70 ₩ cent. The Construction Bonds are scarce at 89@89½, and the Free Lands sold at 95 ₩ cent. In reference to the proposed option to shareholders to pay in the remaining $40 on their scrip in Free Land Bonds or with Cash, we learn that the interest on the $40 is to be 10 ₩ cent., or its equivelent in 4 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on the full shares of $100. The modification is made at the suggestion of the London Committee, who, in this form are inclined to accept the plan for the redemption of the Free Land loan due in 1860. The sheres of the New-York Central advanced to 78⅜ ₩ cent. The payments of the February Dividend were commenced on Saturday by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and continued to-day—the regular day announced. The effect of the discussion in regard to abrogating the treaty of September between the New-York and Southern lines has pretty much passed away, and even the Erie shares, which have been neglected for a week or so, recovered to 13¾ this afternoon. The steady rise in Rock Island stock attracts most attention on the Street, on account of the heavy *short* interest, and the change of front by some of the old *Bears* in the stock who appear to have become satisfied that the line has seen its utmost depression in traffic, and are now buyers for the improvement. As enstomary when a spirited contest is going on in Wall-street in Rock Island, we have a renewal, as from the West, of various statements of the bridge difficulty over the Mississippi River. We copied this morning a schedule of the suits said to have been instituted for damages, &c. In reply, we have from the office here, this afternoon, the following copy of a dispatch from the Superintendent of the road:

"There is no truth in the story set afloat in the Rock Island papers. It is tha old story revised. Nothing new has happened to the bridge."

The Stock closed at 61¾ sales and bid. The Shares of the Galena Company also improved, closing 69¾. The following are the figures of the report, which, as they have given rise to differences of opinion on the Street, we giva for the information of actual stockholders, without comment:

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, JAN. 1, 1859.

The construction account has been increased $3,666 13 during the year, for a new freight house at Morrison, and now amounts to		$9,339,393 80
The capital stock has been increased $2,600, and now amounts to		6,026,400 00
The funded debt has been reduced $116,000, viz.: $19 6,000 of the 7 bonds, and $7,000 of the first mortgage bonds purchased and canceled, it now amounts to		3,783,615 28
Viz.: Litchfield bonds, due May 1, 1859	$52,615 28	
First mortgage bonds, due from Feb. 1, 1862, to Aug. 1, 1863	2,993,000 00	
Second mortgage, due Aug. 1, 1857	738,000 00—	3,783,615 28
The floating debt of last year ($49,716 56) has been paid off and the company has now no floating debt.		
The earnings for the year were		$1,547,561 23
And the surplus of last year		193,737 82
Total		$1,741,299 05
The expenses for the year were	$927,232 84	
The interest paid and due on bonds	268,486 07	
The dividend paid and due Aug. 4 per cent.)	241,024 00—	1,436,742 91
Leaving a surplus of		$304,556 14
The cost of the purchase of $100,000 of second mortgage bds. of the sinking fund has been charged to this account	$49,751 33	
Also the improvement account	8,168 37—	$105,918 70
Leaving a surplus of		$198,636 44
Add whole amount of second mortgage bonds cancelled		262,000 00
Making the actual surplus		$460,636 44

The Shares of the Panama Company advanced to 116 at the close; Pacific Mail 79½@79¾ ₩ cent. State Stocks steady. Dalaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and Reading, about the same, on the sales, as Saturday, though Reading a fraction easier at the close. Cumberland was ¼ ₩ cent. lower, losing part of the advance Friday and Saturday. The general market left off firm.

The new Bank-Note journal of Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co., Brokers, No. 29 Wall-street, is deserving of public confidence and encouragament, from tha careful end authentic manner of its compilation. It is called the *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter and Counterfeit Detector*, and Mr. SEWELL, the editor-in-chief, has the assistance of Mr. MORRIS, the Uncurrent Money Teller of the Metropolitan Bank, and Mr. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., of the *Bankers' Magazine*. It is mailed weekly at $2 ₩ annum, and supplied by carriers at $2 50.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Feb. 19.	Loans. Feb. 12.	Specie. Feb. 19.	Specie. Feb. 12.
Bk. of New-York	4,468,601	4,491,139	930,508	1,006,435
Manhattan Co.	5,148,768	5,194,577	651,676	695,259
Merchants' Bank	5,871,640	6,136,091	1,676,852	1,673,749
Mechanics' Bank	4,288,397	4,387,889	754,851	826,776
Union Bank	3,131,264	3,065,386	721,095	824,942
Bk. of America	5,476,828	5,731,436	2,811,730	2,136,029
Phenix Bank	3,340,323	3,677,680	826,238	846,385
City Bank	1,879,235	2,027,311	656,827	362,874
Tradesmen's Bank	1,272,920	1,294,941	138,669	136,657
Fulton Bank	1,906,513	1,878,129	297,276	308,241
Chemical Bank	2,035,044	2,047,535	785,377	793,490
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,249,086	2,236,114	356,040	307,168
National Bank	2,186,919	2,267,664	392,166	327,340
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,561,906	1,561,715	340,708	380,373
Mech. & Trad. Bk	672,672	846,937	161,089	161,689
Greenwich Bank	473,122	681,283	102,763	124,113
Leather Man. Bk.	2,224,532	2,278,190	380,855	345,707
Seventh Ward Bk	1,292,733	1,300,585	259,124	224,474
Bk. St. New-York	2,950,472	3,062,162	1,367,194	1,058,311
Am. Exchange Bk	7,618,668	7,986,316	1,606,675	1,318,990
Bk. of Commerce	12,100,302	12,316,200	1,781,627	2,044,656
Broadway Bank	2,582,749	2,583,161	423,463	427,121
Ocean Bank	1,766,163	1,844,830	269,781	319,612
Mercantile Bank	2,920,606	3,013,666	361,115	483,341
Pacific Bank	1,179,155	1,188,998	203,104	222,896
Bk. of Republic	4,517,971	4,591,309	1,072,789	1,020,468
Chatham Bank	590,640	608,752	73,827	71,077
People's Bank	855,778	859,446	161,836	186,846
Bk. of N. America	1,722,869	1,697,140	364,076	397,407
Hanover Bank	1,385,348	1,437,379	142,413	195,101
Irving Bank	889,459	888,876	171,172	180,690
Metropolitan Bank	6,809,961	6,977,313	1,271,855	1,105,964
Citizens' Bank	755,567	760,318	116,936	122,647
Nassau Bank	1,857,870	1,696,497	197,441	206,799
Market Bank	1,894,887	1,902,818	283,387	283,496
St. Nicholas Bank	1,142,808	1,163,091	211,995	203,879
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,579,566	3,796,859	901,043	971,818
Corn Exch. Bank	1,502,838	1,502,967	159,809	171,156
Continental Bank	2,654,698	2,612,267	766,213	644,232
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,234,180	1,244,446	172,683	146,339
Oriental Bank	609,303	599,412	83,405	93,891
Marine Bank	998,575	950,763	108,492	129,898
Atlantic Bank	684,982	600,235	68,587	64,737
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,898,303	2,729,810	443,429	524,904
Park Bank	4,483,939	4,463,920	940,139	918,696
Artisans' Bank	1,153,968	1,136,761	139,868	165,034
Mech. B'g Ass'n.	421,968	424,586	85,106	95,223
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	458,162	456,830	64,416	70,442
N. Y. Exch. Bank	316,844	316,678	26,634	26,702
Bull's Head Bank	386,378	392,440	37,873	38,290
N. Y. County Bank	399,311	399,253	54,168	52,650
Grocers' Bank	403,043	400,232	64,128	60,900
East River Bank	271,214	271,965	26,470	38,313
North River Bank	340,418	344,479	78,330	79,586
Total	127,678,498	129,108,316	26,344,955	25,419,088
	Decrease $1,629,823		Increase ...	$925,867

BANKS.	Circulation. Feb. 19.	Circulation. Feb. 12.	Deposits—Net. Feb. 19.	Deposits—Net. Feb. 12.
Bk. of New-York	396,416	396,284	2,843,905	3,019,871
Manhattan Co.	333,869	343,471	3,163,847	3,137,630
Merchants' Bank	165,390	176,824	4,756,827	4,886,072
Mechanics' Bank	271,562	283,621	3,345,056	3,493,676
Union Bank	178,183	181,129	2,467,823	2,536,198
Bk. of America	118,206	120,686	5,344,712	5,332,668
Phenix Bank	125,816	127,462	2,189,998	2,149,512
City Bank			1,545,501	1,498,837
Tradesmen's Bank	261,053	263,494	897,483	896,431
Fulton Bank	128,777	131,564	1,539,173	1,538,636
Chemical Bank	274,804	278,557	2,126,801	2,175,183
Merch. Exch. Bk.	131,031	129,623	1,399,216	1,392,118
National Bank	142,590	151,378	974,606	977,948
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	178,220	169,765	1,161,563	1,177,344
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	119,804	119,879	766,823	754,711
Greenwich Bank	123,801	122,126	661,219	681,545
Leather Man. Bk.	227,416	249,255	1,544,630	1,540,719
Seventh Ward Bk	161,520	163,876	809,338	795,058
Bk. St. New-York	231,509	241,108	2,374,622	2,755,717
Am. Exchange Bk	854,658	898,489	5,163,819	5,091,266
Bk. of Commerce	1,978	5,421,789	5,812,276	5,912,376
Broadway Bank	226,338	228,844	1,947,577	1,947,236
Ocean Bank	107,427	106,488	1,164,826	1,223,266
Mercantile Bank	37,490	40,496	2,212,490	2,236,051
Pacific Bank	130,338	130,776	946,725	982,619
Bk. of Republic	199,808	194,306	3,678,289	3,666,434
Chatham Bank	115,283	119,167	318,411	323,167
People's Bank	110,679	110,503	653,334	637,326
Bk. of N. America	77,802	76,898	946,073	1,084,152
Hanover Bank	81,381	84,750	604,769	670,863
Irving Bank	106,701	107,763	693,628	695,319
Metropolitan Bk.	241,306	236,754	4,376,269	4,421,620
Citizens' Bank	132,014	129,645	874,108	877,186
Nassau Bank	120,607	118,082	964,484	1,009,966
Market Bank	163,618	164,626	1,111,687	1,082,627
St. Nicholas Bank	94,572	94,896	766,654	781,661
Shoe & Leath. Bk	116,306	116,586	3,400,003	3,561,379
Corn Exch. Bank	119,606	128,480	767,378	694,721
Continental Bank	167,499	163,622	2,692,770	2,526,663
Bk. of Commw'lth	164,728	172,765	838,310	779,267
Oriental Bank	97,710	100,936	406,113	398,440
Marine Bank	118,518	118,892	482,092	504,695
Atlantic Bank	93,462	97,906	267,969	293,344
Imp. & Traders' Bk	203,489	206,087	1,855,383	1,850,830
Park Bank	186,599	184,341	3,816,777	3,805,752
Artisans' Bank	89,271	92,334	744,230	742,270
Mech. B'g Ass'n.	75,416	73,811	202,828	222,572
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	123,171	123,693	258,748	259,743
N. Y. Exch. Bank	112,108	96,282	304,120	314,446
Bull's Head Bank	103,417	105,427	347,983	348,374
N. Y. County Bk.	83,488	86,671	320,946	318,678
Grocers' Bank	42,962	44,250	314,942	300,734
East River Bank	79,493	79,979	183,264	188 890
North River Bank	50,381	56,264	294,418	303,300
Total	7,766,218	7,872,441	66,972,241	66,946,316
	Decrease ... $105,586		Decrease $320,461	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE DUBUQUE CITY BONDS of the so-called Corcoran Loan, and the Josup Loan will be paid on presentation at the office of
MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

☞ UNITED STATES $1,000 COUPON BONDS, in sums to suit, for sale at Board prices, adding ¼ commission.
THOMPSON BROS.,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.... MONDAY, Feb. 21.

Sales at auction by Mr. BLEECKER

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2318. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Nichols Investigating Committee.

Animated Debates on the Appropriation Bills.

ATTACKS ON THE NEW-YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

TINKERING THE TARIFF.

Mexico — Miramon Preparing to Leave the Country, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Nichols Investigating Committee nearly completed the taking of testimony to-day. The chief facts charged were positively sworn to. The witnesses for the defence contradict the testimony in some minor points, and the usual threats of arresting some of the prosecution's witnesses for perjury are uttered. The report will probably be made on Thursday. My impressions still remain that the majority intend to whitewash the case, basing their operations on the letters signed by the witnesses under a species of coercion, exonerating the accused parties from misconduct. The country will remember that the House had an admission of this fact before them in the letter embodying the charges, and upon which the investigation is based. If it invalidates the testimony, why did the House order the investigation? The evidence will soon be published, when all readers can judge of the case for themselves.

Arrangements are rapidly progressing by means of which ALVAREZ will, probably, receive the needed arms and ammunition for his army.

Letters from a highly-intelligent Mexican authority announce that MIRAMON is collecting funds and treasure with a view of abandoning Mexico and her anarchy.

The President is greatly excited touching Mexican affairs, and fears that he has let the golden moment for action pass by unimproved. In this opinion he was openly supported to-day by three members of his Cabinet. He has yet had no interview with Major BEN MCCULLOCH, who brought dispatches from Sonora, where an American is imprisoned for firing a pistol in the streets, and where there is no government but "might."

Mr. PHELPS will to-morrow attempt to introduce a bill suspending the present Tariff Act for three years, and reviving the Act of 1846 for the same period. An impression prevails that this movement will combine more strength than any other.

The President has decided to send in a short message, stating the fact that the Government must go to protest by July if relief be not granted by a reissue of Treasury notes or otherwise, and that he shall convene the new Congress in extra session. I predict that a reissue of Treasury notes will be authorized. An alteration of the details of the Tariff is altogether out of the question.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Information has been received, from an official source, that, during the late war against China, the Russian Admiral discovered a new harbor in the Amoor country, in the fifty-fifth parallel of north latitude, and named it Vladimir. The port is to be connected by a railroad, eighty miles long, with the river Onseree, which is closed only one or two months in the year. It is only twenty-four hours' sail from Japan. The returns show that our commerce with the Amoor country last year—when the trade was first opened—amounted to one million of dollars. The Amoor is rich in furs, and agricultural and mineral resources.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, says that, to the failure of the bill consolidating the revenue laws, which he had the honor to submit, containing certain provisions, is to be attributed the absence of statistics of the coasting trade in the reports of the Department on Commerce and Navigation. The House had inquired why the statistics had not been furnished. It appears that there are not facilities to furnish them.

The Senate bill which passed the House to-day incorporating the Washington National Monument Society, contains the names of gentlemen representing the various branches of the public service as the managers, including Lieutenant-General SCOTT, together with civilians. The President of the United States is *ex officio* President of the Society.

The Select Committee to examine the charge of corruption in connection with the Committee on Accounts, having examined all their witnesses, will probably report on Thursday.

A recent letter from La Rochelle, France, says that the yield of the grape has been more abundant than drinkable water. Coopers were employed night and day, but, being unable to supply the demand for casks, the wine had to be converted into brandy.

Advices from Africa to the 27th of November, say that the sloop-of-war *Dale* had arrived at Loanda after an interesting cruise in the Gulf of Guinea. At Elmira the Governor and Dutch officers of the castle of St. George paid most distinguished consideration to the officers of the *Dale*, and the Governor and his aid were down in her as passengers to Aria. The *Dale* was to leave on the 1st of December for Cape de Varde. She had been at sea almost constantly.

Our Washington Correspondence.

EVIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S IMBECILITY—MEXICAN AFFAIRS—THE TIMES INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

Step by step Mr. BUCHANAN advances in the utter contempt of every true political friend he ever had. His last Special Message, scolding Congress pettishly because it will not violate the Constitution in order to confer upon him the powers of a despot, is looked upon as another and most remarkable evidence of his utter imbecility and his entire unfitness for the Executive chair. He has already all the power that is needed for the protection of the rights of American citizens individually, or of the United States at large. He now asks the war-making power, and that the Constitution does not authorize Congress, to delegate to any other body or to any man.

When a citizen of the United States is within the jurisdiction of the American flag, he is protected by the Constitution. When he goes beyond the United States, the Constitution does not limit the measure of protection which the Executive may afford, for the case now comes under the operation of international law.

Capt. INGRAHAM, when he rescued MARTIN KOSZTA from the power of Austria, violated no provision of the Constitution, and yet that instrument contains no express warrant for his act. The gallant commander, looking only to the great common-sense law of nations for his own protection, assumed a degree of responsibility, the very thought of which would set Mr. BUCHANAN's knees beating a *reveille*, and the whole world applauded and sustained his act. The pitiful whining appeal to Congress which the President makes, begging them to relieve him from the responsibilities of his high position, would be most appropriately responded to by a formal request that he should abdicate and let Mr. BRECKINRIDGE try his hand at the helm of State. A fitting illustration of the spirit in which the Senate views it was the vote refusing to take up the pending bill to confer the authority thus petulantly demanded. Even the poor compliment of formally considering the question was denied the Executive. How are the mighty fallen,—when a President's Message, such as from JACKSON's hand, would have rocked the continent with excitement, is contemptuously laid aside by a Senate in which the writer's friends hold a large majority!

We shall see now whether the President can screw up courage enough to meet the Mexican issue. The crisis seems upon us at last. European intervention for restoration of order in our sister Republic is actually engaged in doing its work, and establishing its influences for the defeat of our own friends and the success of our enemies. The much vaunted Monroe doctrine, that pillar of modern Democracy, is practically defied before our eyes. Mr. BUCHANAN has received the report of the Special Agent, for within he has waited weeks and months, after having abundant evidence that the vital interests of the United States demanded the recognition of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, and an immediate conclusion of the very liberal treaty offered by its Minister Señor MATA. The time has come when we must decide whether American or European influences shall predominate upon the Southern portion of the Continent. Every consideration seems to demand instant and decisive action in support of the Liberals. There is apparently no further time for hesitation. Another week or two at most, and in all probability everything will have been lost,—for even now there is danger that our action may be too late. If Mr. BUCHANAN should find nerve enough to act now with promptness and decision, he may save interests of vast importance. Let us hope that he will do so,—but remember the while that he is the very incarnation of doubt and uncertainty.

I am told that some one has charged in print that Mr. MATTESON, of New-York, is the person to whose frequent absence from the House I referred in a recent letter. It is strange that any one should fall into so stupid a blunder, as Mr. M. has been in constant attendance upon the sessions of the House, and never misses a vote.

We have poets as well as orators in Congress, as you may suppose from the following *impromptu* lines penciled by a Southern Senator a day or two since, when, entering the Chamber, he found Senator HALE in the Chair:

When humor, manhood, wit and talent fail,—
To thee we jointly turn, and cry, "All Hale;"
When taste demands a magisterial air
To fill, adorn and dignify the Chair,
New-Hampshire's son, with modest, matchless grace,
Presides,—and in the Presidential race
Is called by Democrats to fill the *second* place.

The TIMES Investigating Committee will organize to-morrow morning, and proceed at once to business. Already we have abundant foreshadowings of the line of defence which is to be made. The accused parties depend altogether upon the hope of invalidating the testimony of the witnesses. If the witnesses are once fairly before the Committee, there can be little doubt what the public verdict will be upon the question of their veracity; and at the high court of public opinion, the attempts to blacken them in order to screen those whom they accuse, will signally fail, reacting with fatal effect upon those who essay them.

S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Mr. KING presented a memorial from JOHN REVES, naval architect, Brooklyn, asking that our Minister at Constantinople be instructed to urge his claim upon the Turkish Government. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Printing, moved to reconsider the resolution to print 5,000 extra copies of the Coast Survey for distribution along the sea board.

This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, pending which Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill. Motion carried.

The bill appropriates—

For Senators' compensation and mileage, $319,018.

For Senate officers, clerks, messengers and others, $78,900.

For contingent expenses, viz., binding, $50,000; engraving, $30,000; stationery, $5,000; newspapers, $3,000; *Congressional Globe* and binding, $49,300; reporting proceedings for *Globe*, $18,046; Committee clerks, pages, police, horses and carriages, $32,000; miscellaneous items, $20,000.

Compensation and mileage of members and delegates of the House, $1,019,000.

House officers, clerks, messengers, and others, $78,700.

Contingent expenses, viz: Binding, $75,000; stationery, $15,000; horses, $3,500; newspapers, $12,500; engraving, $50,000; various other items, labor, police, &c., $25 000; folding documents, $30,000; miscellaneous, $30,000.

Committee Clerks, $40,000.

Temporary and otherwise, $17,000.

JOHN C. RIVES, one cent per page extra for over 3,000 pages of the *Globe*, $11,000.

Usual additional compensation to the *Globe* Reporters, $4,000.

For printing the proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Congress, $70,000.

And for the paper for the same, $100,000.

Miscellaneous, library and printing, about $30,000.

Court of Claims, $81,060.

Executive, $39,000.

State Department, $87,000.

Treasury Department, $660,000.

Interior Department. $410,000.

Surveyor-General's Department, $103,000.

War Department, $130.000.

Navy Department, $102,000.

Post-Office Department, $180,000.

Executive Printing, $58.000.

Philadelphia Mint, $145.000.

San Francisco Mint, $141,000.

New-York Assay Office, $46,000.

New-Orleans Mint, $60,000.

Charlotte Mint, $80,000.

Dahlonega Mint, $8,000.

Judiciary, $197,000.

Attorney-General, $94,000.

Independent Treasury, $126,000.

Expense Collection Land Revenue, $355,000.

Deficiency on paper for the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, $138,500.

Other deficiencies in paper and printing, $140,000.

Washington City items, about $80,000.

Miscellaneous, say $50 000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Oregon, $34.000.

New-Mexico, $17,000.

Utah, $8,000.

Washington, $34,000

Nebraska, $36,000.

Kansas, $32,000.

The total amount appropriated is about five and a half millions.

About 1½ o'clock a debate ensued as to the order of business.

The Chair submitted to the Senate whether they should continue the consideration of the Appropriation bill or take up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. SLIDELL said if the Cuba bill was postponed, he would consider it as an evasion of a direct vote on the bill. He had been informed by its opponents that they intended to prevent a vote upon it this session. He regretted that its friends were missing as the dinner hour approached, while the Opposition seemed disciplined, and were better sitters. He trusted that the bill would be disposed of at this session.

A vote being then taken on the question of postponing the Cuban bill, it was agreed to by Yeas, 33; Nays, 32.

The only amendments of importance introduced in the Appropriation bill as reported from the Finance Committee, were one making an appropriation of $20,000 to take a census of the people of Kansas, with the view of her admission into the Union as a State; one appropriating $6,000 for the pay of the Oregon Senators; also, additional sections relating to the mint, viz.: Extending the time for the issue of cents two years; also, that when refined gold bullion shall be deposited at the mint or its branches, the Treasurer shall make payments therefor as soon as it is coined,—and that the charge for coining from the refined gold bullion shall be three-eighths of one per centum,—all of which were adopted.

Mr. KING, of New-York, offered an amendment to the bill that any surplus in the receipts over the expenditures of the Assay-Office in New-York shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the alteration of the premises and the purchase of machinery for coining gold and silver, and that as soon as possible coinage shall be commenced.

Messrs. KING and SEWARD, of New-York, advocated the resolution, and Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, opposed it, all with considerable pertinacity.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, though he had no partiality for either city, thought that the New-York office merely asked permission to expend the savings it had made by judicious management, and that it is economical and wise to have the money coined at New-York, where the gold is brought, instead of having it carted to Philadelphia and back.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, raised a point of order.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, who was in the Chair, sustained Mr. HUNTER, and decided that the surplus, if there was any at the New-York Assay Office, belonged to the Treasury, and hence Mr. KING's amendment was equivalent to an additional appropriation, and therefore out of order.

Mr. KING would not appeal from the Chair's decision, but would take another opportunity to put the subject before the Senate.

At a later period of the debate Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, moved to strike out all appropriations for the Assay-office at New-York.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said they are a careful and prudent people in Philadelphia. He did not mean to impeach the integrity of the people of New-York, but they are a great people there, and they do things magnificently and expensively. A great deal of money is wasted in that great City, which aspires not only to be the commercial, but the political metropolis of this country.

Mr. CLINGMAN said if his amendment prevailed, he would move to abolish the interior Custom-houses in New-York State.

Mr. SEWARD said this was the first time he had ever heard or seen any member of that House think he could affect the State of New-York by its deprival of the patronage of the Federal Government. Mr. SEWARD was perfectly willing for anybody to try. Let them go ahead, and see how they would come out of it. The New-York Assay Office had been established four years, in which time it had stamped ninety-six millions of gold and four and a half millions of silver. The cost of transport to and from Philadelphia is one dollar per thousand dollars on gold and three dollars per thousand weight on silver. The transport of the amount coined at New-York was equal to $73,000 saved by the Assay Office.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, said the mints of North Carolina and Georgia were established for the benefit of the poorer classes of the miners of the surface mines, and the New-York Assay Office for the benefit of rich men, such as ASTOR and other *millionaires*.

Mr. CAMERON said this was the first time he had ever heard there were poor men in the South. He would let them have their little mints; they do not cost much, and if we are civil to them, they will be civil to us.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, in reply to a question by Mr. HALE, frankly admitted that the circumstances which rendered necessary the establishment of a Mint in his State had passed away, and hence the Mint there is now unnecessary. When the Mint was established, Philadelphia was the centre of the country. Now New-York is the financial centre, and New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco are the places where there should be Mints. As regarding the question of retrenchment, he would abolish expense, whether large or small, and without reference to locality, wherever the public received no corresponding benefit.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, was opposed to the New-York Assay Office. His opinion was that the Mint should be at Washington.

Several other Senators spoke for and against the amendment, and, finally, Mr. CLINGMAN's motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, Clingman, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Jones, Polk, Pugh, Reed, Sebastian—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, King, Lane, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Slidell, Smith, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson—38.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved that the Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega be abolished, and that the President sell the sites.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, moved to include the Assay Office at New-York.

Mr. BAYARD's motion was lost, and Mr. TRUMBULL's adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced as a new section that the mileage of Senators be reduced from forty to twenty cents. He considered that as much as it ought to be. His own opinion was, however, in favor of a graduated scale of from fifteen to twenty-five cents, according to distance. As this House bill makes no appropriation for the mileage of Members, he would accept it as an indication that the House condemns the present system, and he would meet them with this proposal.

Mr. HUNTER said, this was a delicate and difficult matter, and had better be in another bill. Mr. HUNTER himself could make the suggestion without prejudice, for he receives no mileage or next to none.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was lost.

Mr. HALE moved as an additional section to repeal the restriction clause of the act to admit Kansas, and called on the Oregon Senators to do by her as they themselves had been done by.

Messrs. LANE and SMITH said, when Kansas came before Congress seeking admission, they would act by her with justice. The latter made a speech of some length.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, took the floor, and proceeded to say that his sentiments were well known; they have undergone no change, and he did not expect they will change. He held that Kansas ought to come in, irrespective of the census, with such a constitution as she shall choose. Hence he did not admit the necessity of the appropriation. He wanted either the appropriation stricken out, or the restrictive clause repealed.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, entered his protest against the introduction of this exciting and inflammatory subject. He mentioned that he was on to-day authorized to report against a Constitution framed at Leavenworth, and which had been offered by the Senator from New-York, and that he was delaying it at the instance of the Delegate from the Territory, who says the people do not wish to come in under that Constitution. Mr. GREEN, after some further remarks, concluded by inculcating the duty of unity in feeling in all sections of the country.

After several attempts to adjourn, most of them defeated by the vigilance of Mr. HUNTER, who was anxious to get the bill passed, the Senate at a late hour adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

A motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, to get up the bill granting bounty lands to privateersmen, was lost by 90 against 77. The bill now goes to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and will not probably be reached this session.

The House went into Committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. HATCH, of New-York, offered an amendment that the supplies for the Department be given by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. He stated that there was a similar provision in the organic law of New-York, which has saved millions from corruptions and frauds. This is the only practicable reform.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, spoke of the constantly-increasing expenses of the Post-office Department. They grew at the rate of a million a year, and there was no telling where they would stop. He offered an amendment, restricting the Postmaster-General to the present appropriation in next year's expenditures.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said the service had been increased on the application of Members of Congress, and complimented the Postmaster-General on having extended mail facilities to the hitherto neglected South and West.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, remarked, the amendment would be a positive relief to the Postmaster-General, and could not imagine how it could in any possible sense be offensive to him.

Mr. SWAAN, of Georgia, offered an amendment providing that the money shall be spent equally in all the States. He did so to show the utter folly and impracticability of Mr. GARNETT's position, that the Post-Office Department should be self-sustaining.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, was convinced the Department should not be, in an economical or political sense, a self-sustaining machine. As for New-York the receipts were largely in excess of expenditures.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, thought the Department should be self sustaining. It was so in former years under all the disadvantages not now existing.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, resuming, spoke in favor of the abrogation of the franking privilege as the commencement of a wholesome reform.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, said if the receipts of New-York were largely in excess of the expenditures, it was in consequence of Ocean Mail facilities being conferred on that City.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, made similar remarks.

Mr. SICKLES replied, asserting, on official data, that the service in New-York is self-sustaining, and is a creditor to the amount of $100,000 annually.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, thought this rivalry between gentlemen in and out of New-York should here cease. He trusted that when the Ocean Mail Steamer bill came up, gentlemen would exercise a wise discretion, and distribute that kind of service all over the Union, and not confine it to New-York, which has so many commercial and artificial advantages. The effect of Mr. GARNETT's amendment would be to curtail the service.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, favored Mr. GARNETT's amendment, while he would make the most liberal postal arrangements. It was only of late years that the Postmaster-General has been allowed to call on the Public Treasury, and this presented a greater reason why Congress should limit and control his discretion in expenditures.

Mr. GARNETT said his amendment had nothing to do with the Ocean or Overland Mails. He merely asked that the purse of the nation shall remain under the Constitution, and not at the indiscriminate mercies of any Executive officer.

After further debate, Mr. GARNETT's amendment was rejected, by Ayes, 34; Nays not counted.

Messrs. AVERY and ATKINS severally replied to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. BLAIR, and with much earnestness defended the Postmaster-General from the charge that in selecting the Overland Mail route he was influenced by personal considerations.

Mr. AVERY said that it was true the Postmaster owns land in Arkansas, but not within eighty miles of the route, and that was on the Mississippi.

Mr. BLAIR said that Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, and Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, had informed him that the Postmaster owned lands in Arkansas.

Mr. ENGLISH denied he ever communicated any such information.

Mr. CRAIG explained that he did say that in selecting the route there was more of politics than advancing the value of the public lands in it, and that he thought it was the pioneer to the Pacific Railroad. He, however, had attributed no unworthy motive to the Postmaster, to whom the present Administration was indebted for three-fourths of its popularity. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE denied that the Postmaster's land touched any where near the route.

Mr. BLAIR wished to be informed how the gentleman knew the fact.

Mr. FLORENCE replied that he had asked the Postmaster this morning. The route was heretofore adopted by the late General ROSS.

These explanations caused not a little excitement. Without concluding action on the bill, the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, the House took up and passed the Senate bill incorporating the Washington National Monument Society.

Mr. ENGLISH, rising to an explanation, remarked that he had never said in conversation with Mr. BLAIR, of his own knowledge, that the Postmaster owned lands in the vicinity of the Overland route, although he might have spoken of there being such rumors in circulation. He had no recollection, however, even of doing this.

Mr. BLAIR replied he had never quoted Mr. ENGLISH as asserting the fact of his own knowledge.

On motion of Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, HARRY CONNELLY, after whom the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent, to compel his attendance as a witness before the Committee to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, was discharged from custody, he having voluntarily returned to Washington.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill to revive the Tariff act of 1846.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, had previously moved for a recess for general debate.

Several motions were here made to adjourn, and the contest between those in favor of adjournment and those in favor of recess, was confusedly kept up for a long time.

Mr. HOWARD said that it was at his instance the recess was named. He wished thereby to facilitate business, but gentlemen on the other side had refused this arrangement.

Mr. BURNETT was opposed to seven or eight gentlemen coming here and publishing speeches; some of which never were delivered.

Wearied with the contest the House then adjourned.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

Details a Day Later from England and the Continent.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, NEIL SHANNON, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool, on Feb. 5, arrived here yesterday morning.

The leading traits of the news have been received by telegraph from St. Johns, the *Prince Albert* having brought thither intelligence to the same date.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Opening of Parliament—The Ministry on the Italian Question—The Reform Bill—Miscellaneous, Political and General Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

The opening of Parliament has gone off with less excitement than might have been expected. The day was fine, but cold; and the political temperament, though calm and healthful, was evidently somewhat chilly. The Queen's speech was generally considered adroit, inasmuch as (to use the words of an ex-official) "it afforded no opening for attack" on the part of the Opposition. In the Upper House, Lord GRANVILLE made a pacific and conciliatory speech, leaning a good deal towards the Austrian side of the Italian question, and lecturing Sardinia on her warlike attitude; but treating hypothetically, and with great moderation of language, the supposed intentions of the French Government. His lordship, who is married to a Catholic lady, the daughter of the Duke D'ALBERG, and who has been recently residing at Rome, is known to be strongly averse to anything that could disturb the maintenance of the present territorial distribution of Italy. His mother was a Cavendish, and his father a Gower, and all his connections belong to the class in this country who sympathize most closely with the Continental Governments, founded on what are called the principles of legitimacy. Lord GRANVILLE is, moreover, an especial favorite with the Court, and, as I mentioned to you in one of my former letters, the Palace has its own views and aims to work out in the case of a break-up in the present condition of things. Every sentence of his speech last night repressive of hope for the emancipation of Italy was cheered alike by Whigs and Tories. Your representative here, Mr. DALLAS, accompanied by some of the female members of his family, occupied a place during the evening in the gallery devoted to the diplomatic corps. With what feelings he must have listened to the ebullitions of aristocratic contempt and aversion for all authority founded on popular self-assertion, I need not say. Lord DERBY was less felicitous in manner than usual. Effective he is always; but in the delivery of his speech last night he was occasionally rather embarrassed; and several times he seemed to hesitate whether he would finish, qualify, or turn inside out the sentiment he uttered, and occasionally his efforts at doing so were not particularly successful. Of course he was more Austrian if possible than the Whig leader of Opposition. His denial of existing engagement or understanding on the part of the English Government to take part in the threatened quarrel was loudly cheered; but the Premier carefully avoided anything like a pledge not to do so at a future period. His mistake in saying that he had been the Secretary of State who appointed Lord ELGIN Governor of Canada was summarily corrected by Earl GREY, who sprung at him like an enraged terrier, and barked most vehemently on his own behalf, while Lord DERBY stood at the table looking very foolish and very much confused. Lord GREY subsequently tried to get a hearing, for the purpose of proving what nobody cared to be reminded of, that four and twenty years ago he had warned the Admiralty not to build any more sailing ships, as he foresaw that steam was about to become the universal power. Of course his prophecies were disregarded, and now he claims to exercise the same right divine to give infallible admonition against any further additions to our navy. This time he will probably meet with no better attention. The steam marine of France is unquestionably out of all proportion powerful; and as it is impossible to assign any legitimate use for it by a country possessing very few colonies, and a compact territory garrisoned by 430,000 men, other people are driven to suspect that some day or other she means mischief. Large additional estimates are ready to be laid before Parliament for the increase and better manning of the Navy, and the public feeling is so strongly in their favor, that the Economist Party will be able to do little in the way of keeping them down. It was a melancholy thing to see the veteran Lord BROUGHAM trying by vehement gesticulations and equally vehement accents to persuade the Peers to listen to him on the subject of foreign affairs. He told them that from his residence in the South of France, close to the frontiers of Piedmont, he was enabled to testify to the peaceful disposition of the population of both countries. He also undertook to speak authoritatively for Germany to the same effect. But the Peers were tired with what they had already heard, and melted away raptidly amid the octogenarian thunder.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech in the Commons was more vigorous and more liberal than any other, though his recognition of the interminable inviolability of the treaties of 1815 is calculated to encourage the Cabinet of Vienna to resist all concessions, more than his denunciation of Austrian rule is likely to influence them in the opposite direction. Lord PALMERSTON, who, up to last week, was talking and writing strongly in favor of an alliance with Sardinia and France, finds it impossible to drag any member of his party with him, and has accordingly fallen back upon the duty of friendly intervention to prevent war. Mr. DISRAELI added little to what was said by Lord DERBY on the probabilities of such an event, and his declaration that he thought the chance of peace not altogether hopeless, coupled with Lord PALMERSTON's admission that war between France and Austria during the present year was probable, has had the effect of further depressing public securities to-day. A Sardinian loan will be proposed to the Chambers at Turin immediately; but unless the money is obtained in Paris, under a guarantee by the French Government, it will be raised nowhere. Financial faith in Sardinia is shaken, and will not easily be restored—both politically and financially. M. CAVOUR has lost much of the prestige that heretofore encircled his name, by the manner in which he has apparently committed his country to follow in the wake of France. Even liberal men here speak with great disgust of the bargain and sale of the youthful Princess CLOTILDA to the coarse-minded and coarse-mannered roué to whom she has been given as a bride. A few more steps in the course Sardinia has now entered on and the existence of a constitutional Government in Piedmont, will become palpably decendent (I fear it is substantially so already) on the whim of the despot of the Tuileries. The happiness of his child, the liberty of his people, and his own reputation for fidelity to both, are the prices which VICTOR EMANUEL has agreed to pay for the overwhelming friendship of NAPOLEON III.

Mr. DISRAELI has done for himself and his friends no little harm by the attempt which he unwisely made last night to postpone indefinitely the introduction of the Reform bill. The general impression was that the bill would be laid upon the table immediately after Parliament met; and the supercilious tone with which it was announced that no day could be named for its introduction until after the regular business of the session had been done, caused a strange sensation in the House. Lord JOHN RUSSELL saw his advantage and seized upon it skillfully; and to day there is a general feeling against permitting ministers to trifle in this way with the national patience. If I am not greatly mistaken, we shall have Mr. DISRAELI before many days explaining away what he has said, and fixing a day for the introduction of the bill.

I mentioned to you some time ago that Mr. ELLICE, M. P. for Coventry, was known to be the most active fomenter of Whig Anti-Reform projects, and that many of the preliminary movements of resistance noticeable of late have been not without reason attributed to him. I have reason for believing that a considerable change has come over the mind of the old gentleman, commonly known in political circles by the *soubriquet* of "The Bear," from the abruptness and violence of his manner. A wiser notion among the bureaucrats and oligarchs now is to take the Government bill and, as they say, lick it into shape for the purpose of passing it this session; the belief being that they will never be dealt with so easily if they let the present opportunity slip of making a compromise. The tide of popular passion has not been made to rise by three months of Mr. BRIGHT's agitation, but the privileged order have a horrible suspicion that it may if nothing is done this session and another year is given to similar efforts.

We are likely to be rid ere long of the presence of His Excellency the Duke of *MALAKOFF*, whose *gaucherie* and *brusquerie* coupled with his total uselessness as a diplomat, has at last rendered him an object of equal ridicule and aversion. The Duke DE MORTEMART, by whom he is likely to be succeeded, is a very different sort of man. His wife is the daughter of Sir R. JENKINSON, a baronet of old family, and his sister is married to Mr. FRANCIS BARING, brother to Lord ASHBURTON. He has moreover spent a good deal of time at intervals in this country and has many friends and connections here. This will of course be of no little advantage at starting in his new capacity; and the appointment must fairly be considered a conciliatory one.

The writ was moved last night for the town of Galway. Mr. LEVER, the founder of the Galway line of packets, has announced his intention of coming forward as a candidate. Col. FRENCH contested the town before and Sir THOMAS ESMONDE was also in the field. The West Riding of Yorkshire will not, I am told, be contested. The manufacturing interest at Bradford and at Leeds have offered to re-elect Mr. CORBAN, who sat in two Parliaments for that great and populous county, but nothing, I believe, will induce him to come forward again for so large a constituency; he is secure of being returned for Rochdale whenever a dissolution occurs; and Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, who was Under Secretary for War in the late Government, and who is the proprietor of a vast estate in and around the town of Huddersfield expects to have a walk over.

News has reached here of an unanimous vote by the Ionian Assembly in favor of annexation to Greece, and the appointment of a Committee to take further steps in promotion of that object. Mr. GLADSTONE, who now temporarily fills the office of Lord High Commissioner, has succeeded in dissuading its authors from the latter proceeding and has induced them to adopt instead a petition to the Queen. Sir HENRY STORK, the permanent successor of Sir JOHN YOUNG, leaves to-morrow for his post, from which Mr. GLADSTONE no doubt will gladly be relieved.

Sir GARDINER WILKINSON, of Egyptian monument celebrity, has published a very foolish letter warning the public in general of the designs of the French upon Malta, which, according to the knight of exclamations and palimpsests, could be easily surprised and taken by a small expedition from Algiers, in the course of a few hours. What the precise value of the fortifications of this island may be were they subjected to the trial of improved French gunnery I know not; but nobody here believes that France has the slightest notion of attacking any of England's possessions, and assuredly if she had there are many much more unguarded and better worth assailing.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Belly and His Schemes—Language of the Press—The American Legation—American Interests in France—Strength of the French Army—Prince Napoleon and his Bride.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.

First, two corrections in regard to M. FELIX BELLY and his Nicaragua Canal. The *Times* has stated that this gentleman and his company had waited in state on the American Minister in Paris; and, connecting this fact with the repeated assertions of M. BELLY, that the American colony here was in favor of his project, the inference was drawn that the American Legation was the colony referred to. Now, this remark is only true in the ironical sense. M. BELLY "waited on" Mr. MASON a long while, but he has not yet succeeded in seeing him. At Washington Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. CASS absolutely refused to see this modern Hercules, who, from his bureau in Paris, is going to dig a hole through the American Isthmus; while Mr. MASON, following the example of his superiors, has also avoided an interview. It may not be improper to add here that the American Legation at Paris regards M. BELLY's scheme as an immense bubble, and nothing more.

M. BELLY has written a letter to the American Minister, denying categorically the authorship of the famous pamphlet addressed to the Emperor, "On the Influence [of France in America apropos] of Mr. BUCHANAN's last Message." He denies in so many words having either "suggested, written or dictated the work, or even that he knew of its preparation." The authorship of the pamphlet is, in fact, avowed by a M. HUGUELMAN, who signs himself Director of the *Revue des Races Latines*—a fact of which I shall speak further on.

There is a brilliancy, a length, a breadth and a height to the newspaper puffing of M. BELLY and his scheme, which has never before been attained in this country. A second Barnum is overshadowing the horizon of the great number one. I have watched M. BELLY's system and yield it the most complete admiration. Every other day he either writes or indites for the editorial columns or correspondence of a journal a tissue of puffs, pretending simply to show the progress of the organization of the enterprise, and this next day this article appears in the *Presse*, M. BELLY's organ, with comments, expressing astonishment at the "very correct information" of the said journal! This "saw" has continued two months, and the paper which has lent itself most to the scheme is the *Independance Belge*—which, we may be permitted to suppose, places a high value on Nicaregua shares.

M. BELLY's last, however, is the best. He exclaims with spiteful indignation, and no doubt as he thinks, to the consternation of the French Empire, that the English have taken his contract and are going to build his canal, to the complete exclusion of the French. "France, fearful and timid, is again going to permit others to reap the harvest sowed by one of its children! England has Australia, the United States have California, France might have the gold and silver mines of Nicaragua, if she would, but no!" (Sublime M. BELLY!) "It is now as ever," he continues. "The French, who were the inventors of gas, only adopted it twenty years after the English. The French, who invented steam, adopted it long after the English. The French, who invented the electric telegraph, still treated it as a plaything, while Germany and England were utilizing its miracles!" There is danger that the ingratitude of his country will crush out the patriotic spirit of M. BELLY!

M. BELLY places upon his card the words *Concessionnaire du Canal de Nicaragua*, while in his pamphlet on the canal, he adds the words "Chevalier of the Orders of St. Maurice" and something else—orders, obtained from gentlemen now suffering condemnation at Paris for having sold false titles. But then M. BELLY is a small man and needs bolstering.

M. HUGUELMAN, as mentioned above, has avowed the authorship of the libelous and vindictive pamphlet entitled a "Letter to NAPOLEON III. on the President's Message." This avowal was brought out by a communication addressed to the *Courrier de Paris*, in reply to the pamphlet, by PAUL PECQUET, Esq., of New-Orleans, now residing in Paris. A rejoinder from the author of the pamphlet followed, in which he signed his name, and to which Mr. PECQUET again replied. It was expected that a duel would grow out of this discussion, for the language in which Mr. PECQUET defended his country from the attacks of the pamphleteer were sharp in the extreme—not sharper, however, than the case warranted. I send you this correspondence in the columns of the *Courrier*.

M. HUGUELMAN was an *ouvrier* who was sent to Cayenne after the events of June, 1848, and was permitted to return to France a few years ago under a promise of good behavior toward the Government of the Empire. In Cayenne he learned to read and write, and has since become a *litterateur*. He is governed by two ideas, Catholicism and Socialism, and unfortunately he believes no progress in civilization can be accomplished unless these be the forces employed.

An effort is going to be made by a company of American gentlemen residing in Paris to purchase a certain journal, which can be had for perhaps a sum of $50,000, to be devoted to the protection of American interests. The journal will not publicly avow its policy, but will seize every occasion to put the French public right on America and American questions. Such a journal is needed here, and it is to be hoped the project will be realized. The *Courrier de Paris* referred to above, is thus devoted to Spanish interests, although it professes to be a Democratic paper. It belongs in part to the Duke DE RIANZARES, husband of Queen CHRISTINA of Spain. It was on this account that Mr. PECQUET selected that journal for his contradiction of the libels of M. HUGUELMAN on the aggressive policy of the United States.

You will observe, in the *Constitutionnel* of 30th January, an important article signed by M. BONIFACE, Secretary of the Redaction, on the strength of the French army. This article has in fact been the event of the week; for, as it shows incontestably the true state of the military force of the country, and as this figure is very large, the Bourse took fright, and the fonds went down, and continue down. It was at first supposed that the article originated in the Ministry, but it is now asserted that it went directly into the hands of the printer from the pen of the editor. No correction of it has yet appeared, with the exception of one from Lyons, which carries the garrison of that city from 16,000 (as stated in the *Constitutionnel*) to 30,000. We may therefore take it for granted that the rest of the figures are correct.

According to this statement

quisite for an object of such vital importance as the maintenance of the maritime power of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Your labors have, in recent sessions, been usefully directed to various measures of legal and social improvement. In the heilef that further measures of a simtisr character may be wisely and beneficially introduced, I have desired that bills may be submitted to you without delay, for assimilating and amending the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; for bringing together into one set of statutes, in a classified form, and with such modificallons as experience will suggest to you, the laws relating to crimes and offences in England and Ireland; for enabling the owners of land in England to obtain for themselves an indefeasible titie to their estatee and interests, and for registering such titles with simplicity and security.

Your nttention will be called to the state of thslaws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and I cannot donbt but that yon will give to this great eubject a degree of calm and impartisl consideration proportioned to the magnitude of the interests involved in the result of your discussions.

These and other propositions for the amendment of the law, which will be brought under your notice as the progress of public business may permit, I commend to the exercise of your deliberate judgment; and I earnestly pray that your counsels may be so guided as to insure the stability of the throne, the maintenance and improvement of our institntions and the general welfare and happiness of my people."

The Queen met with an enthusiastic reception from the assembled crowds on her way to and from the Houses of Parliament.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of WINCHELSEA moved, and Lord RAVENSWORTH seconded, the address in reply to the speech from ths throne.

Lord GRANVILLE rejolced that the moderalion of the Speech allowed him to join in the Address, and proceeded, with some anecdotes of his own perlormance in that capacity, to compliment the mover. He touched, however, upon omitted topics, and suggested that nothing was said abont the Ionian Islands or on our relations with the United States, *because there was nothing pleasant to be said of either.* As to Italy, the people of Lombardy had only a sentimental grievance—a mere matter of the heart; they were well governed, though by foreigners. But in Central Italy i was otherwise. There were defects in the laws as well as the occupation by foreign armies, and the population were "to a man" hostile to the existing Government. He thought the country ought to know whether Ministers had any positive luformetion as to the probability of war, and what conrse they intended to pursue. He and his party would support any just and impartisl measure of reform.

The Earl of DERBY confessed that he had experienced the greatest gratification et the manner in which both the Royal Speech and the Address had been received by his noble friend Lord GRANVILLE. There never was a time when it was of greater importance to the interests of Europe that there should be unanimity in the public feeling of Eogland, and it was therefore peculiarly gratifying lo find thst at the present moment at all events there was no likelihood of the unanimity which prevailed last year being disturbed. With regard to the internal condition of the country, he was glad to find from the public returns that pauperism and crime had greatly decreased, and that they were now much below what they had been either in 1857 or 1858. The noble Lord (Lord GRANVILLE) had complained of the Government for not having entered into fuller explanations in reference to the affair of the *Charles Georges.* Tne reason was, that the Government thought it would be inconvenient to burden the Royal Speecb with explanations of such n nature, but they were prepared in a moment to give every explanation which might be required. [Hear, hear.] No doubl all the sympathies of this country in the unfortunate affair which gave rise to differences between France and Portugal were on behalf of Portugal. But nothing could have been more disastrous to Europe generally than a war, and therefore Her Majesty's Government had adopted what they believed to he a most prudent ecurse, though they hsd never for e moment lost sight of the dignity and honor of this country. With regard to the Ionian Islands, allusion hsd been made by his noble friend to Mr. GLADSTONE'S mission. The reason that induced Mr. GLADSTONE to go to the Ionian Islands was the statement that the Government in that country had come to a dead lock, and that for years it had been impossible to carry on legislation constitutionally. Mr. GLADSTONE took the mission not for the purpose of superseding Sir J. YOUNG, but for the purpose of investigating and making general inqnlry, in order that he might satisfy himself of the real causes of the present unhappy condition of the Ionian Islands. Circumstances snbseqnently transpired which showed that no improvements conld be submitted by Sir J. YOUNG with any chance of their being adopted hy the Ionian Senate, and it was therefore thought desirable that Mr. GLADSTONE should himsalf be the means of communicating to the Senate and the Ionian people the alterations and improvements which were thought desirable. Mr. GLADSTONE had consented, hut in the course of a few days his appointment would be brought to a close, and he would be replaced hy a permanent Commissioner, and. when he appeared in his place in Parliament, no doubt he would be able to justify the wisdom and policy of the conrse which had been pursued with regard to the foreign relations of this country generally. He could assure his noble friend that *the Government had entered into no secret treaty or engagement with any foreign power which, under any circumstances, could fetter or hamper the free action of England.* The Government was on perfectly friendly terms with all the great Powers of Europe; and he knew of no question between them and any foreign power beyond reach of the most ordinary negotiations, or that would justify a recourse to war. [Hear, henr.] The state of Italy, however, was one of constant peril to the peace of Europe: in point of fact it might be *regarded as a slumbering volcano ready at any moment to burst into an explosion.* The main spot from whence the discontent arose was the territory under tha temporal sway of a spiritual power, and, indeed, it had risen to such a height that it was notorious to all the world that, if the popular feeling were not kept down by the presence of two foreign armies, all the respect and veneration which was given to the Sovereign Pontiff, in his spiritual character, would not uphold his tottering throne for a month. [Heer, hear.] It was in the presence of these two armies that the real dangers of disturbances existed; but upon both of the Powers interested Her Majesty's Government had pressed, with all the earnestness of friendship, the necessity of coming to some understanding, as to the advice they should tender the Papal Government in its present difficulties. Hitherto Sardinia had been the one bright spot In Italy, and it was greatly to he regretted that the King of Sardinia had not confined himself to those internal improvements which ha had lor some time been carrying out. If there should he anything to withdraw from Sardinia that sympathy which she was entitled to for her conduct heretofore, it would seem to afford a proof that free institutions tended not to domestic peace, but to encourage aggression, under the plea of resisting apprehended attacks. It was, therefore, with the deepest anxiety thet the Government had looked upon the attitude which Sardinia appeared disposed to take in reference to the affairs of Italy—an attitude inconsistent with her own interests and her duty to society at large. He trusted that it was not too late to induce her to reconsider the course which she seemed desirous of pursuing. The Government had an assurance on the part of Anstria that she had not the slightest intention of interfering in the concerns of her neighbors, but intended to confine herself strictly to her treaty stipulallons. So long as that remained the real intention of Austria, Sardinia would be most til-advised if she continued preparations for hostillty which might involve her in a war which must, at all events, be ruinous to her internal prosperity. ["Hear, hear."] It was impossible, however, to believe that Sardinia could enter upon a struggle with Austria, *unless she thought she might rely on external aid, and to no country could she look for external aid except to France.* Ha could not bring himself to believe, looking at the sagacity and prudence and the loyal adherence to treaties which had hitherto characterized the ruler of that great nation, that he would sanction, on the part of Sardinia, even by his moral support, still less by his military means, an unjustifiable and aggressive war. ["Hear" and cheers.] *He had not abandoned the hope that the Emperor of the French would still continue in the course which he had hitherto pursued. Her Majesty's Government had advised him to exercise forbearance, and, above all, from holding out to Sardinia any expectation of assistance in the event of war,* and unless he had greatly misunderstood the assurance which they had received, they had an assurance thet so long as Austrin confined herself within her own limits, *Sardinia must not expect assistance from France.* [Cheers.] If, not withstanding these assurances, war should he the ultimate result, it would be a satisfaction, though a melancholy satisfaction, to Her Majesty's Goverament to feel that they had done all in their power to avert so unfortunate a calamity. In that case they would consider themselves bound hy no engagements, but at perfect liberty to take that course which the dn y, interests and honor of England might require.

The noble Earl resumed his seat amidst loud cheers from both sides of the House.

After a few words from Earl GREY,

The Earl of HARDWICKE urged upon their Lordships the necessity of forthwith putting the defences of the country on a par with modern improvements.

Lord BROUGHAM deprecated all interference with the solemn obligation of treaties, and bore testimony, from his own experience, to the popularity of peace among the people of France. No one rejolced more than he did at the establishment of a free Constitution in Sardinia, or more admired the spirit and ability with which its ruler had carried the country through a most important crisis; but he must say the present efforts of Sardinia seemed to him rather directed to the aggrandizement of her territory than to aid the cause of freedom in the territory of her neighbors.

After a few words from the Earl of CARLISLE, the Address was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons the mover of the Address was Mr. TREFUSIS, and the seconder Mr. BANCROFT.

Lord PALMERSTON said he did not intend to oppose the motion, or to suggest any amendment. It had seldom happened that the Hause had assembled when greater or more important questions were pending According to general impression, a war was imminent on the Continent, which could not feti to be attended with disastrous consequences. They were also to be invited to consider the whole question of Parliamentary representations, in itself a most serious subject. The House, he was sure, would heartily nnite in offering their congratulations to her Majesty on a recent domestic event, and he trusted that tha young Prince would be an honor to his country and the lineage from which he sprung. [Cheers.] It was satisfactory to find that such was the energy of the people and the resources of the country, that they had recovered in so short a time from the crisis which had shaken the whole commercial interest. It was also gratifying to learn that the arrangements commenced by the late Government, with respect to India, had produced the results so well described in Her Majesty's speech. It was impossible to praize too highly the courage and conduct of the troops, the ability of Lord CLYDE, and the care which he had taken of his soldiers, a point as important as the successful conduct of a campaign. He was sure the country would appreciate the conduct of that great commender. [Hear, hear.] The House would wait with anxiety to learn the views of Her Majesty's advisers with respect to important legislation on domestic matters; but it was gratifying to learn that they intended to take up the subject of reform. Undoubtedly, the most important passages in the Royal Address were those which had reference to the possibility of a war in Italy. He felt that the possession of her Italian provinces was a great drawback to Austria herself, as well as to the general interests of Europe. At the same time, they must consider how Austria had acquired her right to those dominions. They must consider the necessities of the times in which this arrangement was made by the Great Powers. No one could attempt to deprive Anstrie of them; treaties must be respected. [Cheers.] War was not n light thing; it wes easy to begin it; but a struggle between two great powers like Austria and France could hardly be confined to the plains of Lombardy, and it was beyond the sagacity of man to say where or how it would end. Although Austria stood upon the ground of right, inasmuch as her territories in Italy were gusranteed hy the great Powers, yet she had gone beyond those rights in occupying other pieces. But he trusted that the intervention of the great Powers would in this case prevent the possibility of hostilities. It was said that to retire from those States would cause an immediate outbreak, but that was only because they had been governed with tyranny and injnstice. [Cheers.] He would, therefore, suggest a revision of the laws under which the States suffered. Let that be done, and there would be no more revolutions in Italy. He, with all reasonable men, deprecated the war with which they were threatened; and he was glad to learn that the arrangements with reference to the Danubian Principalities had been nenrly hrought to a sslisfactory conclusion. He rejolced also to hear that a treaty of commerce had been completed with Rnssia, and that there was a prospect of England entering upon the most friendly relations with that country. It was never too late to welcome a penitent sinner, and therefore he recognized, with the greatest pleasure, expressions which had been used upon the opposite side of the House with reference to the termination of a war with China. [Cheers and laughter.] At the same time, he hoped too sanguine expectations would not be entertained throughout the country with regard to the commercial advantages which were opened to England through the treaty with China. He likewise greatly rejoiced that the eyes of the French Government had been opened to the real nature of their system of exportation of free negroes from Africa, and to hear that negotiallons were going on between the two governments tending to put an end to thet trade. At the same time, in reference to our treaties with Portugal, he hoped that Her Majesty's Government would be able to show, by the production of the correspondence, that in the affair of the *Charlee-Georges*, England had not forgotten her obligations to Portugal. *With regard to what is going on in the Spanish-American States, he believed it would be impossible, under existing circumstances, for the Government of England to offer adequate protection to British subjects in their territories, except by the employment of force.* [Hear, hear.] On the subject of the proposed increase in our nsval expenditure, he believed that, looking to what had been effected in other countries, it was impossible for England any longer to abstain from such an increase. With regard to Parliamentnry reform, he thought the Government were only doing what was proper in laying the proposed measure es easily as possible before the House. He trusted that measure would neither affect the stability nor the great institutions of the country. [Leughter.] He was persuaded, however, that the Throne and the great institutions of the country were too deeply rooted in the affections of the people to give way to sny feare as to their lasting stability. [Cheers.]

FRANCE.

The rumors from Paris in regerd to the probsbilities of wer are contradictory, and ell was in a state of uncertainty.

The military preparations were going on much as usual. The casting of cannon at Vincennes was conducted with tha greatest secrecy, as if there were a desire to open a campaign with the new improvements before the secret should transpire to tha world. It is stated that only half the usual numbar of horses will be required for the new pieces of artillery, which are represented to be as extraordinery for their compactness and lightness as they are formidable in their effects.

It was reported in Peris that the effective force of the French army in Algeria was to be reduced.

The *Herald's* Psris correspondent learns that ths artillery of the army of Lyons had baen placed on a war footing, all the officers and men on furlough baing ordered to join their regiments without deley.

Prince NAPOLEON and his bride arrived at the Tnileries on the 3d inst., and were received by the Emperor and Empress. The Prince was to receive the title of High Admiral.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Advertiser* says the return of the Duke of MALAKOFF to France would certainly take place soon. The *Daily News'* correspondent confirms this, and says that the Duke DE MONTEBELLO, and not Count PERSIGNY, will probably snceeed him in London.

An important pamphlet bearing tha title "NAPOLEON III. and Italy" had made its appearance in Paris and attracted great attention. Some parts of it are ascribed to the Emperor himself. The pamphlet seeks to establish that treaties would be only invariabla l the world was immoveble.

On Wednesday the 2d, the Paris Bonrse slightly ndvanced, bul fell off nnd closed at a decline. On the 3d the market opened firm and higher, but on the publication of tha Queen's speech a strong downward tendency set in and the 3 per cents closed at 67.40 for money and 67.55 for account, haing a fati of nenrly 1 per cent. On the 4th inst. the Bourse was still further depressed, the 3 per cents, which openad a 67.20, closing at 66.90 for money, and 66.85 for the account.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON—ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDAL PARTY AT PARIS.

Delails of the recent marriage ceremony at Turin are contained in a letter of the 30th ult., which says:

"About 2 o'clock yesterday Mgr. n'ANGENNES, the Archbishop of Vercelli, and the Bishops of Casale, Pignerol, Biella, and Savona were received by Prince NAPOLEON. On their leaving, his Imperial Highness presented to the Archbishop, who was formerly chaplein to a French corps under tha First Empire, a rich snuff box in gold, ornnmented with diamonds and a portrait of the prince. In the evening a grand serenade was given by the band of the National Guard, and an immense crowd assembled opposite the palace. The marriage was celebrated this morning at 10¼ o'clock. The chaplain of the chapel royal celebrated mass, et which the above-named prelates were present. The august conple stood before the altar in the centre, the King being on the right and the Prince DA CASIONAN on the left; next were tha Count na CAVOUR, the Prince na na TOUR n'AOVERONS, the Knights of the Order of the Annunclada, and the persons attached to the suites of the King and their Imperial Highnesses. The Princess CLOTILDA had neer her the Countess na VILLAMARINA, her *gouvernante*, and Mtle. SALASCO, her *sub-gouvernante*. At the conclusion of the mass, the Archbishop of Vercelli put the usual questions as to the consant of the parlies, and afterward gave his benediction. In a pew on the right were Prince HUMBERT, Prince AMADEUS, and the Princess MARIA PIA, who appeared to be much affected at her approaching separallon from her sister. The whole perty afterwards breakfasted at the palace, and nt 1½ o'clock the Royal and Imperial party proceeded to the railway station, the National Guard and the troops of the garrison being drawn up on either side of the streets. An immense crowd greeted the illustrious party with the loudest acclamations. The railway station was filled with elegantly-dressed ladies, who had been admitted by tickets. The King, accompanied by the Minister of Public Works, took his seat in the first cerriage, followed in others by the Prince and Princess NAPOLEON, the Prince na CARIGNAN, and the other illustrious personages who had been present at the marriage. The train was composed of six Court carriages and two others. The first carriage was ornamented with the flags of France and Piedmont, and with a quantity of flowers. General NIEL wore the military medal of Savoy, and the Prince na LA TOUR-D'AUVERGNE wore the grand cordon of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. Prince NAPOLEON had distributed a certain number of decorations of the Legion of Honor. Among the recipients were Count Nigra, M. Lanzi, one of the Ministers; General Chaldini, the Chevalier Nigra, *chef de cabinet* of Count Cavour; M. Massari, director of the official journal, &c. The signel having been given, the train took its departure amidst the shouting of the multitude."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes, on the evening of Feb. 3:

"The entry of Prince NAPOLEON and his bride took place to-day. Instead of taking the expected line of march by the Boulevards, they went to the Tuileries by the shortest route—the Rue da Lyon and the Rue de Rivoli. The receplion disappointed those who had been led to look for a grand public demonstration. The old property flegs which have braved the 'breeze,' though never the 'battle,' on many an occasion during the last ten years, were got out and hung lrom the windows of the Rue de Rivoli, but there were no triumphal archee, no displayed mottoes, no inscriptions, no cries, and but a very moderate collection of spectators. There ware no placards advertising pieces to let, and the hospitality of those thouseholders in the Rue de Rivoli who offered windows to their friends was by no mesns abused. The approaches to the Louvre and the Tulleries were tolerably crowded just at the time when the procession arrived - there were n good many people on the Pisce de la Bastille—not, however, one tanth of the number which I saw lhera on the morning of ARAGO'S funeral. I did not hear so much as n singla cry, and my own observation accords with that of others who were stationed at different points between tha railway and the Tulleries. Profound indifference appears to have been tha charscteristic of the reception on tha part of the public. I had an opportunity of seeing the young Princess very well. She is a pretty girl, fair, with light heir, a *nez retroussé*, and a striking femlly likeness to her father. She looks what she is, a tenderly nurtured child, fresh from the nursery. Her appearance is even more juvenile than the register of her birth would indicate. She looked pale and embarrassed. Her eyes wandered ont of the close carriage windows, seeking opportunities to how to he populace, but she found few. By her side was the Marchioness DE VILLAMARINA DEL CAMPO, who will pass a month with her in Paris. Prince NAPOLEON, in the uniform of a General of Division, sat opposite to her, with his back to the horses."

"The annual income to be accorded to Prince NAPOLEON on the occasion of his marriage," says n Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* of Brussels, "will form the object of a *Senatus Consultum*, end will smount to 500,000f. It may be remembered that 1,500,000f. had been allotted as civil list to Prince JEROME and his two children. Out of that sum one million devolved enunally to the brother of NAPOLEON I., 300,000f. to Prince NAPOLEON, snd 200,000f. to the Princess MATHILDE. Prince NAPOLEON will, therefore, by the new *Senatus Consultum*, have a revenue of 600,000f."

RUMORED CONSPIRACY—DEPARTURE OF THE EXILES—THEIR ARRIVAL AT CADIZ—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent reports a corspiracy in the fleet at Naples, and the seizure of twenty naval officers.

On Saturday, the 15th Jannary, POERIO and his companions had their chains taken off, though the Royal decree was read to them on the 9th inst. On arriving at Pozzuoli, according to the correspondent of the London *News*, some articles of dress were sent to them hy their families, for all were wretchedly off with respect to clothes; nor can I make out whether they drew for the ten piastres offered by the Government; there were some, certainly, who would not touch the money or receive any favor from the Government. POERIO wore an historical coat, one worn hy his father in prison, for persecution has been the inheritance of the family. On the last morning (Sunday) the families of Daro, Mollica, and Pics, visited them, and the reunion after so many years of separation, end the taking leave, were very distressing. On leaving Pozzuoli they went to the prison of Nlaida, and took up seven priests, and eighteen other companions, civilians. From Procida they took up eighteen more; and afterwards touching at S. Stefano, took up sixteen others. The *Stromboli*, with the prisoners, accompanied hy the *Fieramosca*, an armed steamer, then pursued the course to Cadiz, whilst the *Messagiere* returned to Nsples with the commission, Captains RONSIOUSZ and DEPUIS, and the commissery of police, SALVATI. These officials, from what I hear, did their duty gently.

The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. announce that two Neapolitan vessels-of-war, having on board Posalo and the other political exiles, arrived on the previous day in the roadstead of Cadiz, and, "It is said," adds the semi-official *Correspondancia Autografa*, "that, by order of the Queen, all assistance required by the sad situation of the exiles has been accorded to them."

We find in the Madrid papers of the 26th ult. the following report of somewhat interesting proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day:

"M. OLOZAGA, after complaining that the Government had suspended for several days the sittings of the Chamber without any necessity, said that he had just read in the *Correspondancia Autografa* that two vessels containing exiled Neapolitan political offenders were expected at Cadiz, and thnt the Government had given orders that the exiles should not be allowed to disembark. He wished to know whether that was true. The Chamber was awsre thet the exiles referred to were POSALO, AGOSTINI, SATANBRINI, and other illustrious members of the liberal party in the Two Sicilies. He (M. OLOZAGA) respected the friendly relations between the Spanish Government and that of the Two Sicilies; but humanity required thsl those unfortunate men, efter so many sufferings and laligues, should be able in arriving in a hospitable land to take a little repose, and it ought not to be said that the Spanish Government refused it. He, therelore, supplicated the Government to take into consideration the sed position of these exiles, and to maintain the reputation for generosity and hospitality which the Spenish nation enjoyed, by saying something to efface the bad impression which the times to which he had referred was calculated to produce.

M. QUESADA HERRARA, Minister of the Interior, said he was ready to state what the Government knew of the subject. The Government knew that the proscribed men referred to were to be brought to Cadiz, and were there to be placed on board merchsnt vessels, to be conveyed to America. The Government knew, besides, that it was supposed that those persons intended to take advantage of that circumstance to escape from the action of the laws of their country. As the Spanish Government would not perm't any foreign Power to judga its acts, it did not think it had the right to judge the conduct of the Neapolitan Government with regard to these persons—who might, no doubt, be very honorable, but who were considered as criminals by the Courts of their country. Under such circumstances what the Government dealred was without failing in the consideration dua to misfortune, and especially to political mis fortune—to avoid, on every nccount, the slightest complicity in any efforts those unfortunate men might make to escape from the vessels of war and trom the Neapolitan Government. But apart from that consideration, the Government would liberally grant to those unfortunate men all the retief they might require in their sad situallon, and which humanity demanded for them.

M. OLOZAGA thanked the minister for his generous declaration, end suggested that he sbould send orders to Cadiz to have his views acted up to.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter says:

"The Grand Duchess HELEN, widow of the Grand Duke MICHAEL, brother of the Emperor NICHOLAS, emancipated her serfs on the Russian New-Year's day, (the 13th,) on liberal conditions; in addition to their cottages, dependencies and kitchen gardens, each of them is to have conceded to him four acres of land, for which he is to pay a sum which is really insignificant—1¾ roubles (6f.) a year, I have heard—and they are to be atlowed wages of from 25 to 40 roubles (100f. to 160f.) for cullivating the lands which the Grand Duchess retains.

SARDINIA.

The Serdinian Government is said to have sent an order to France for n supply of rifias to arm some additional battalions about to be raised in Piedmont.

LOMBARDY.

Uneasiness continued to prevail in Lombardy, and trade was paralyzed. The Milan *Gazette* announces that the University of Pavia was to be reopened immedistely on the same conditions for the students as that of Padua.

Tha garrison of Pavia is said to have been increased to 8,000 men.

A Corps of Observation, according to the *Opinione* of Turin, had been formed between Como, the Lego Maggiore, and the Ticino.

TURKEY.

Two principal ringleaders in the massacre of the Christians at Djidda—the Chief of the Potice, and the Chief of the Adramants—had been condemned to death, and were executed on the 13th of January. The Kamaikan and the others accused, had been sent to Constantinople, where their fate would be decided upon.

From Jassy there are reports of a political conspiracy with n Russian tendency. It had been frustrated.

Fighting was reported to be going on in Montenegro.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Ionian Parliament, after having unanimously declared for union with Greece, passed n resolution to elect a Parliamentary Committee for the purpose of considering what further measures should be taken. Mr. GLADSTONE, in consequence, addressed n message to the Parliament, stating that this resolution was contrary to the Constitullon, and advising that tha Committee be merely empowered to address a petition to Queen VICTORIA. Acting on this, Mr. GLADSTONE was furnished with the address of the Committee to the Queen, with a request to lay before tha great Powers their desire for a union with Greece.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, of Jan. 11, had been telegraphed from Suez.

Quietness prevailed in Oude.

The rebels under TANTIA TOPAA advanced, on tha 24th December, to attack Pertahghur, but were repulsed, with the loss of one of their leaders. The rebels retreated, and, after five days' pursuit, they were routed with much slaughter.

The rebels, under FEROSA SHAH were surprised and dispersed near Jhapoor by Captain MAYNE'S force. Prior to this, FEROSA SHAH'S cavalry had attacked the Bombay cavalry under Lieutenant STOK, killing three lencers and capturing some baggage and camels.

Lord CLYDE was at Manparah on the 24th of December, when a large party of rebels, including a prince and a son of UMPHERD SHAH, and some 250 women, came into camp. Many men of rank in the Begum's camp had returned to Lncknow.

The Bundecum rebels, after having attacked Kirwee, in the Bandn district, were encountered by General WHITELOCK and completely dispersed, with the loss of 300 men, all their guns and cattle.

The Bombay import market was acllve. Money scarce. Freights unchanged. Exchange 2s. 11-16d.@ 2s. 1½d.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mails of Dec. 18 had reached England.

Tha fotlowing gold ships had sailed for England since the departure of the preceding mail: Nov. 28, *Norfolk*, with 40,643 onncas; Dec. 2, *Red Jacket* with 30,611 ounces; Dec. 14, *Morning Light* with 13,699 ounces, and *Tornado* with 29,164 ounces, making a totel, including the £75,000 on board the mail steamer, of about £568,000.

The Legislature had adjourned to the 11th January. Timely rains had saved the harvest.

At Sydney considerable business had been done in wool, and prices were firm. Tallow was dull. Exchange on London, 30 days' sight, purchased at par and sold at 1 premlum.

At Melbourne there had been no change in the rates for gold, although the supply had been less than the average. The exports of gold for the year were expected to be below those of 1857.

COCHIN CHINA.

The French Governmenl had received dispatches direct from Cochin China, down to Dec. 5.

The weather had greally improved, and the health of the allied troops was satisfactory.

The plan of a town had been laid out on the Bay of Touran.

All the preparations had been completed for the attack on the capital of the Empire of Annam at no distant day.

The revolt at Tonquin had been confirmed, and it wes expected that it would considerably assist the French operations.

The persecution of the Christians had increased with double fury.

Latest General Newe.

LONDON Sturday, Feb. 5.

The city articles in all the morning papers advert to the grave aspect of political affairs on the Continent and at bome.

The *Daily News* points out that there are lwo Italys in presence of each other, the Papal Austrian and the Sardinian-French. The peninsula can only be pacified by an already mutilated treaty being superseded by the enfranchisement of a nation.

The *Daily News* angurs from the remarks of tbe Premier and tbe Chancellor of the Exchequsr, that the posilion of foreign affairs is most critical. Ministers are unable to furnish authoritstive explanations respecting the intentions of the French Emperor. It is felt more clearly than ever that the key to the present difficulty is in Paris, and that the preservation of peace depends on the will of one individual.

In the London *Times* City Article it is asserted, the conviction is that war is intended to be provoked. The disoussions in both Houses of Parliament have had a very discouraging effect, which has been greatly aggravated by a telegram, announcing the intention of Sardinia to attempt to make a loan, and by the Imperial pamphlet on Italy.

The City article of the *Herald* also remarks on the fresh pertubation manifested, yesterday, throughout the Stock Exchange, owing to the debate in Parliament, the effect of the Queen's speech on the Paris Bourse, and the project of a Sardinian loan. The political department of the journals is also devoted to the question of war.

The *Times* does not think either France, Austria, or Piedmont will derive any encouragement to break the peace of Europe from anything that was said on Thursday evening.

The projsct of the *Post* is a recommendation of the treaty of 1815. Let the Powers of Europe fall to take this course, and though no declaration of war may be made n collision on the frontier will arise, Piedmont is sure to be involved in hostilities with Austria, France will be bound to succor Piedmont, and the torch of war once lighted, no one can tell when it will be quenched. To England there scems but one duty, that of saying energetically, that without war or any other disturbance of the general peace of Europe "Italy shall be free."

The *Post*, with a view to damage the Ministers, complains thnt they inlend to "burke" reform.

The *Times* remarks thet they who needlessly postpone a measure admitted to be necessary, make themselves answerable for its growth in the interval. In doors or out of doors, we are not in for agitation. It is in vain to sey that tie people don't care much for reform.

STEAM SHIPPING.

Messrs. BRETT & Co. state in their Monthly Circular that the first month of the New Year has ended with improved inquiries for steamship property both for purchase and hire, thus supporting the opinion that in the last year the lowest point of depression had been reached by the shipping interest.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

BOULOGNE, Friday, Feb. 4—10¾ A. M.

The *Jubilee*, a vessel of 700 tons, from Shanghne, laden with tea and silk, has gone ashore near here. Crew saved.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday, Feb. 4.

A large steamship rigged, reported; similsr in size and appearance to the *Himalaya*, ashore on Peel Bank, but is expected to come off with flood tide.

Latest Financial News.

Daily News City Article.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The funds opened at a fall of about ¼ per cent., and although rather more steadiness was epparent at one period, the appearance of the several markets at the close was very discouraging. Consols left off ⅜ per cent. lower than yesterday. Nearly all other classes of securities show a decided fall. Although this was the 4th of the month, the demand for money was comparatively slack. There were no gold operations at the Bank. Tha specie hy the last West India packet, amounting to £120,600 in gold, will, it is expected, be all taken for the Continent. The foreign exchenges this afternoon were decidedly firm, and in some instances the tendency was upwards. The chief rise was in Bills on Vienna, which though nominsily quoted 10.70 to 80, were almost unsalable. According to the telegrams, the Bombay Exchange shows no alterallon of importance. A telegram from St. Petersbnrg quotes the Exchange on London 36½.

The Submarine Telegraph Company received a dispatch yesterday thnt a telegraph communicalion is reestablished with Malta.

Great fall in the French Funds yesterday. On the Peris Bourse, the last price of the 3 per cent. Rentes for money wes 66. Compared with the closing prices of the previons dey, this price shows a fresh fall of ⅛ to ¾ per cent., making n reduction of nearly 1¾ per cent. in two days, and a total fall of fully 6½ per cent. since New-Year's Eve.

Yesterday, Messrs. ROTHSCHILD intimated to the Stock Exchange that the subscription list, instead of being closed on Monday morning, would be kept open until next Friday evening. It was probably felt that no one would subscribe pending the uncertainty as to the speech of the Emperor of France.

Times City Article, Friday Evening.

Increased sgitation has been manifested, to-day, in all departments of business. Tha Bourse accounts from time to time promoted the distrust. Consols left off nt 94⅞@95.

The transactions of the Government brokers on account of savings banks was larger than usual, tha amount being £32,000.

SARDINIA AND THE MONEY MARKET—A FALL OF 10 PER CENT.

The *Times* says it is presumed the new Sardinian loan must be intended to be raised at Turin, or if that be impracticable, nt Paris nnder n French gunrantee, as originally reported. In London it would be scarcely entertained for a moment.

The fall in the existing five per cents has nlready been equal to nearly ten per cent since the first of January.

STATE OF PRODUCE MARKETS.

The *Times*, in its weekly review, states that these markets have been generally quiet, the expansion of Export trada being checked by Continental uncertainties. Although tha supplies have been low, prices of some leading staples show a decline.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The merket opened on Monday with an increased inquiry, and the relative low prices of Bowed induced speculators to purchase freely, causing an advnnce of fully ⅛d. ₰ lb. in that description, whilst in Orleans tha rise was not more than I-16d. During the last dey or two less activity has been shown, although accounts from America quote a further rise in most of those markets, and prices close ⅛d. ₰ lb. lower in Boweds of the better classes, and I-16d. ₰ lb. in Orleans and Mobile." The sales of the week have been 61,920 heles, including 7,500 to speculators, and 2,600 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the sales were 7,000 bales, including 1,500 taken for export and speculation. The merket closed quietly at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7¾d.	Middling Orleans.6 13-16d.
Fair Mobile.....7⅛d.	Middling Mobile.6 11 16d.
Fair Uplands.....6¾d.	Middling Uplands.6 9-16d.

The stock on hand is estimated et 423,390 halae, including 362,760 American.

At Manchester trade continues dull, but without material change in prices. For India and Chine goods, however, the market is firm, but there is less demand for India than of late.

BREADSTUFFS.—The new Cental or 100 lbs. standard has gone into operation, and all quotations for Breadstuffs are in accordance therewith. Flour continues dull. Choice very scarce and full prices paid for it. RICHARDSON & Co., quote 10s.@12s. ₰ 100 lbs., the range for all descriptions. Wheet quiet but firmly held. Western Red, 5s. 9d.@9s. ₰ cental; White, 8s. 7d.@10s.; Southern, 10s.@10s. 9d. Corn firm and slightly denrer for White, being held above the views of buyers. Nothing doing in Yellow. Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d. ₰ cental; White, 7s. 1d.@ 7s. 2d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady, sales of 400 tcs., including Cragin's extra prime Mess, at 87s. Pork—The late advance checks the demand. Bacon firmer. Cumberland cut, 44s. Lard firm and dearer; sales of 260 tons nt 56s.@58s. At the close holders ask 60s. Tallow firm but quiet. Small sales of Butchers' Association at 54s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes aclive at about former rates; sales 800 bbls. Pots at 28s. 6d.@29s., and Pearls, 32s.@32s. 6d. Sugar firm for refining qualities. Grocery soris rather easier. Coffee, nothing doing. Rice quiet and steady. BARK quiet. Philadelphia, 9s. 6d., and Baltimore 7s. 9d.@8s. Cod and Seal Oils steady at firmer rates. Salee of Sperm at £95. Linseed quiet at 30s.@31s. Resin lower, owing to large arrivals. Sales of Common at 5s. 3d.@5s. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 39s. 6d. Tea very firm and advancing. Common Congou readily commands 1s. 1d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report: "CORN marke unchanged; White American Wheat, 38s.@42s.; Red 34s.@40s. INON quiet, and quotations rather easier Rails, £6 5s.; Bars, £6@£6 2s. 6d.; Scotch Pig, 53s. SUGAR dull, and 6d.@1s. cheaper. TEA firm, but with less doing; Congou, 1s. 1d. COFFEE in moderate request, at previous prices. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand, et £10 5s. for New-York, in barrels, and £9 15s. for Boston, in hegs. LINSEED OIL in good demaud, and firm at 29s. 9d.@30s. FISH OILS inactive. RICE quiet. The demand for SALTPETRE has subsided. TALLOW dull, at 52s. 9d.@53s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE slow of sale, at 40s.; Rough held at 10s. 9d."

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending Feb. 1 inclusive.

COTTON opened with a declining tendency, but subsequently became more animeted, and prices advanced 2@3 francs npon the lowest point; sales of the week 9,000 hales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 99. Stock on hand 187,000 hales. The advices from the manufacturing districts are favorable. BREADSTUFFS dull end nominal. ASHES quiet. CORNEX steady and in regnlar demand. OILS stiff, and for whale rather dearer. RICE quiet but steady. SUGARS dull and looking down. TALLOW and LARD dull and nominal. WHALEBONE tending downward.

A Chees Club has been organized in New-Haven The men used ere of a new style, resently invented; the material being cast-iron. They are known as "Morphy men."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motion Calendar will be taken np.

CIRCUIT.—Same as yesterday, with the following additional numbers: Nos. 341, 533, 1824, 423.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 443, 872, (Rec. case,) 67, 447, 408, 471, 473, 475, 476, 482, 487, 488, 493, 494, 497, 501, 502, 504, 506, 512, 513, 411.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 726, 567, 727. *Part II.*—Nos. 1312, 1198, 525, 1146, 1144, 968, 1357, 1035.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—FEB. 22.

INTERESTING CHURCH SUIT—THE REFORMED DUTCH COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

The Attorney-General ex rel. Marcellus vs. *The Ministers, &c., of the Reformed Dutch Church.*—The relator in this case cleims that he is one of the ministers of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New-York, and on his own behalf, as well as on behalf of the other ministers of said Church similarly situated, he files the complaint and information, that as such minister he is entitled to a portion of the estate, or the proceeds thereof held by tha defendants, and is entilled to participate in the benefits thereof.

The complaint then shows thal in 1681 Cornelius Steinwyck oevised lands to the use of the minister of the Nether Dutch Reformed Congregation within the City of New-York;—and that in 1723 one Harpendinck, who had been one of the elders and overseers of the said congregation, devised lands to the ministers, elders and deacons of the Reformed Dutch Protestant Church of the City of New-York, that being then the corporate name of the Nether Dutch Congregation.

The original Nether Dntch Re

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW,
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1859.

For which occasion nearly
ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS
of this City have generously volunteered their services.

As a classical musician and composer, Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW has long ranked among the highest in his profession. His claims to this position are recognized in Europe, where his symphonies have been repeatedly performed—an honor which has never been paid to any other AMERICAN COMPOSER.

These symphonies having been selected to form a part of the programme of
JENNY LIND'S AND JULLIEN'S CONCERTS,
both in this country and in Europe. His opera of "Rip Van Winkle" was given with the greatest success, for three consecutive weeks, at Niblo's, by the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company, and is now about to be
PRODUCED IN LONDON.

For several years past Mr. Bristow has been Conductor of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
and by his untiring and indomitable perseverance, as well as his disinterested zeal and earnest devotion to the advancement of his art, has both contributed greatly to the high position which that Society has attained, and gained for himself the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, both as a man and an artist.

The following are among the distinguished gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as a Committee of Arrangements, to coöperate with the Committee of the Harmonic Society:

Hon. Gov. E. D. Morgan,	Peter Cooper, Esq.,
Hon. Dan'l F. Tiemann,	Simeon Draper, Esq.,
Hon. Luther Bradish,	R. M. Blatchford,
Hon. James Harper,	James W. Gerard, Esq.,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	Cyrus W. Field, Esq.,
Maj. Gen. C. W. Sandford,	Wm. M. Evarts, Esq.,
Maj. Gen. John Lloyd,	Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Brig. Gen. Wm. Hall,	Luther S. Wyman, Esq.,
Col. John Harper,	Wm. Henry Fry, Esq.,
Hon Erastus Brooks,	J. A. H. Bashronck, Esq.,
Robert T. Haws, Esq.,	G. S. Robbins, Esq.,

and others.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.

The evenings entertainment will conclude with a series of pictures, simple and unpretending in their nature, and designed as a slight illustration of the
LIFE OF WASHINGTON,
and consisting of the following:
WASHINGTON AS A SURVEYOR.
WASHINGTON AS A FARMER.
WASHINGTON AS A SON.
WASHINGTON AS A GENERAL.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

THE VETERAN
EVERY NIGHT
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE OLD COLONEL
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LEON DELMAR
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE IRISH VIZIER
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. MeHAKE, AINSLIE, BLANCHE, EUGENE,
THE EMIR,
AND
THE THREE SUPERB TABLEAUX.
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,
being the twelfth week of
MR. WALLACK.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. House crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

BURTON'S THEATRE, BROADWAY.
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
LAST NIGHT
of the
WINTER SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 1859.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN
for the
LAST TIME
For the Present.

Fourth week of the very successful comedy, which is unavoidably withdrawn for the present.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 23.
In the Evening, DAN RICE, the EXCELSIOR, the COMIC MULES, all the STARS. Mlle. JEANNETTE ELLSLER, Mr. AUSTIN, and GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
In the Afternoon, a BRILLIANT MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT.

Friday Afternoon, a Matinée Performance. No performances Saturday Afternoon. Cinderella is in rehearsal, and will be produced on Monday night. Open at 1 and 6½ o'clock. To commence at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23,
The entertainment will commence with
WALLACE.
Wallace.....J. H. Allen
To be followed by the Drama of the
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
To conclude with the
IRISH TIGER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE STAR SISTERS.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23,
The performance will commence with
THE FRENCH SPY.
To be followed by the Farce of
THE YOUNG SCAMP.
To conclude with THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. C. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, 1859,
The performance will commence with
NICK OF THE WOODS.
After which,
MASANIELLO.
Concluding with BLACK BLUNDERS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD and his ballads.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (second week) an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
WASHINGTON
AND THE
REVOLUTIONARY CAMPAIGNS.
Painted by J. McNEVIN, Esq.

We are permitted to use in conformation of the high excellence of these pictures, the names of Col. Alex. Hamilton, Mayor Chase, (late Chief Engineer U. S. A.,) Dr. J. W. Francis and other eminent citizens.

Every evening at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.
MR. DE CORDOVA LECTURES.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GEGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. P. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

ONE WEEK MORE
OF THE DIORAMA OF THE
BURNING OF JERUSALEM,
And Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine. EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents; children 12c.

MR. AFTOMMAS
will execute, at his
SECOND HARP CONCERT,
Alvar's "Montecchi and Serafamide," "Danse des Fées," "Anna Bolena Duet," and "National Anthems of England, France, Russia and America."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the celebrated and popular artistes, THE NUBIAN TROUSADOURS. Third week of MADAME ELVIRA ON THE FLYING WIRE, &c. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, in all its most delightful and varied forms, by THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Negro Songs—Negro Dances—Negro Overtures—Negro Sketches—Negro Farces—Negro Comedies, &c. MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE. THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 28, under the most flattering auspices. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

AFTOMMAS' SECOND HARP CONCERT,
ASSISTED BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
Is announced to take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, Feb. 24, at Bedworth's Rooms. Tickets and programmes at the usual places.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.
The annual Exhibition will take place on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 23d, beginning at 8 o'clock. Subscribers and their friends can obtain tickets by applying at the Gymnasium, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The Boston *Christian Register* says: "Let all who care to have their curiosity electrified, their hearts touched, their imaginations kindled, pay at least one visit to this Museum." Open day and evening. Tickets 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 16th-st. between Broadway and 6th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are on bidding at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 58 AND 59 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cochoco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Manmkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Nebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

FRENCH
FLOWER
MATERIALS
IN EVERY VARIETY AND GOOD QUALITY.
FRENCH ROSE BUDS AND ROSES,
FRENCH
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Just received from Paris—in Choice Styles.
PARIS RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
PARIS RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
PARIS RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
PARIS RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS AT MACY'S.
BLACK BUGLE GIMPS AT MACY'S.
BLACK BUGLE GIMPS AT MACY'S.
LINING SILKS AT MACY'S.
LINING SILKS AT MACY'S.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AT MACY'S.
SILK DRESS BUTTONS AT MACY'S.
EMBROIDERIES
IN
ALL
DESIRABLE
PATTERNS
CHEAP AT MACY'S,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND MITTS,
LINEN BOSOMS AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
ALL
GOOD AND DESIRABLE STYLES,
CHEAP
AT
R.
H.
MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner of 14th-st.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
Their entire Spring Importation of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS!
Which will contain many styles of goods manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
SQUARE AND LONG,
A FINE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN!
These goods were purchased at the recent large auction sales in London, and are well worthy of the attention of buyers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

AT RICHMOND'S, NO. 587 BROADWAY.
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Offer their fresh and choice importations of Embroideries in Chemisettes, Collars, Capes, full sets, Handkerchiefs, &c.; Laces, Lace Veils, Applique and Honiton Lace Capes, Berthas in Black Lace, entirely new; Valenciennes Edgings, from 1c. per yard up; Blond Edgings, from 2c. per dozen up; good Illusions in Capes, Sleeves, &c., very choice. Also, Mourning Goods, in plain and black embroidered Crape, unusually complete; Ladies' Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., the whole forming, we believe, one of the best selected stocks ever offered in this City, and at prices which only require inspection. Our best Steel Skirts:

9 Springs	$1 50
14 Springs	2 00
22 Springs	3 00
Wool Lace	$2 00 @2 50

RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 374 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Lisses, Flowers, &c.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS.
Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

NEW PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS,
INDIA MUSLINS, SILKS, SEERSUCKER, &C.
Merchants and strangers will find a new stock of India Pineapple Goods, in black, white, blue, pink, and mode colors, by the yard or piece, together with many other scarce and desirable articles, only at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
FRENCH and CHINESE FANS in EVERY VARIETY.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
Strangers and merchants will find a new stock of India Pineapple Dress Goods by the yard in any quantity or by the piece, and many very desirable articles, which are only to be found at the above India store.
NO. 653 BROADWAY.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting bustle, best pattern, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2; Children, 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen: 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., corner Hudson. No connection with the next store.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS WANTED—$25,000 to $40,000 worth of dry goods wanted for Railroad bonds and good Wisconsin lands. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store their full Spring Stock of
LINEN SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS and DAMASKS,
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, BRILLIANTS,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS,
SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.
Also,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLIN, &c., &c.
All of which will be offered at the lowest market rate.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD OUT,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
The greatest inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA:
ITS RISE AND PRESENT POWER.
BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
One vol., crown 8vo, 507 pp. Cloth. Price $1 50.

From the Author's Preface.

There are abundant materials for this work. The life of Austria embraces all that is wild and wonderful in history—her early struggles for aggrandisement—the fierce strife with the Turks, as wave after wave of Moslem invasion rolled up the Danube—the long conflict and bloody persecutions of the Reformation—the thirty years' religious war—the meteoric career of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. shooting athwart the lurid storms of battle—the intrigues of Popes—the enormous pride, power and ambition of Louis XIV.—the warfare of the Spanish succession and the Polish dismemberment—all these events combine in a sublime tragedy which fiction may in vain attempt to parallel.

AUSTRIA is the first of a series of six or more volumes in preparation by Mr. Abbott, to be published in uniform style, under the general title: "The Monarchies of Continental Europe." The series is designed to include AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, SPAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY and ITALY, each in a separate volume.

The publishers believe that these works will present history upon a novel and peculiarly interesting plan. The purpose is to give in each case the biography of the Reigning Dynasty. The personal interest of biography is thus added to the general attractions of eventful history. The other volumes are expected to follow at intervals of about three months.

Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
No. 46 Walker-st, New-York.

REMOVAL.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

READY THIS DAY.
HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH,
For March, 1859.
For sale at all the Bookstores.
Subscription $1 per year.
Single numbers 10 cents.
H. B. PRICE, Publisher,
No. 3 Everett House, N. Y.

THE BEST JUVENILE MAGAZINE PUBLISHED.
THE BOYS AND GIRLS' OWN
FOR MARCH. It contains a new poem by "Isaac McLellan," and an original design by Felix O. C. Darley. Price 6c.; sent anywhere 12 months for 75c.
WM. L. JONES, Publisher, No. 152 6th-av., N. Y.

SEE FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER, THIS day, containing picture of a child attacked and dreadfully lacerated by a Bengal tiger.

LECTURES.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE COURSE
OF
ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

Professor O. M. MITCHEL will deliver the second Lecture in this Course at Rutgers-st. Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

Subject—*Is the Creator of the Universe the God of the Bible?*

Doors open at 6½; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

Obtained at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; D. APPLETON & CO.'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway; A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway; LORD & TAYLOR'S, No. 259 Grand-st.; C. BREUSING'S, No. 791 Broadway; IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 42 Walker-st.; ADAMS & SPENCER'S, No. 281 Grand-st.; No. 6 Bowery; and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst., in behalf of the Ladies' Society for the relief of the Poor of the City.

Subject—*Burdens of Society.*

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at Appleton's, Thatcher & Hutchinson's, and Crewen's bookstores, Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

SIX FRENCH LECTURES UPON THE premieuret writers of France will be delivered by M. MIEL. at Cooper Institute, No. 23, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Subject for next Wednesday—*Mme. de Sevigné.* Admission 50 cents. Six cards, (sold at Christern's book-store,) $2. Each lecture repeated on following THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock, at No. 44 East 11th-st.

DIGESTION AND NUTRITION.—*THE Apparatus of Digestion—the Preparation of Tissues, Secretion and Absorption, Growth and Waste*—form the subject of Dr. MELVILLE'S third lecture on the "Vital Forces," at the Hall of the Historical Society, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

DR. GILBERT LECTURES THIS EVENING on the "Organs of Respiration and their Diseases," exhibiting the throat and lungs. A private lecture to ladies on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

MRS CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Also in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 20th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.

REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 38 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 720 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Classical instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A YOUNG MAN OF COLLEGIATE education, of high, classical, mathematical and rhetorical attainments, wishes to negotiate an engagement as private tutor, either in New-York City, or vicinity, or in the South. The most satisfactory testimonials as to character, ability and experience will be furnished. Address INSTRUCTOR, Union-square Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, and having a thorough education, desires a position either as visiting or resident governess, or assistant in a school. Is qualified to teach English branches, music, and painting. Unexceptionable references given as to character and competency. Address K. F. E., Box No. 915 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A SITUation, as teacher of the German language and music, with the rudiments of French, or as governess in a family. Address EDWARD FELDNER, Bloomfield Academy, Hoboken, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess, or teacher for small children, in New-York or Brooklyn, or would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; references given. Address, for three days, Miss M. E. K., Box 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, some pupils for the higher English branches, French, German and Italian. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. M. Y., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of an ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY in the Central Park will be held in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.
Addresses will be delivered by Prof. MITCHELL, Prof. DAVIES, and other distinguished speakers.
ADMISSION FREE to all parts of the house. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Microscope*, more important than chemical analysis in exposing adulteration in our food and medicine. All interested and all strangers are especially welcome. Admission always free to all. The Club meet every Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—THE eloquent Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, will preach in this Church this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited to come.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as chamberm id and nurs washer and ironer; is a first-class laundress; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or would see to children; they can give the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen till suited at No. 720 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of experience, to cook, wash, and iron. Thoroughly understands her business. Is a person who appreciates, and is worthy a good home. Furnishes the best of reference for capability and good moral excellence. Moderate wages. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, highly recommended, a situation in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; is competent and trustworthy, obliging to her employer. Also a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, soups and jellies; will do part of the washing and ironing, in a magnificent style. Wages $8 to $10. Also, a nurse and chambermaid; wages $6. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; both wish to get situations together; are willing to go a short distance in the country. City references given. Can be seen till suited at No. 50 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—A STEADY UPRIGHT GIRL WISHES a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes, preserves and soups of all kinds. Understands her business perfectly. Or would take a laundress' place, and do the best of ironing, fluting, &c., &c. Is careful and attentive. Has good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY by a large number of respectable Protestant girls and others, experienced and with the best of references—consisting of American, English, Scotch and others, in every department of domestic household work. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation to do housework in a private family; she is quick, obliging and willing to work, with excellent reference in the City; being of quiet habits and reliable character, she is not so particular about wages as a comfortable place. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, AND TO ASsist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman with best of City reference from her last employer; she is fully competent in all kinds of meats, soups, &c.; an excellent bread and cake baker. Apply, for two days, at No 105 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY UPRIGHT GERMAN young woman, a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes, pies and preserves in every variety; is neat, tidy, careful, and anxious to give satisfaction; steady place wanted, which she will be found worthy of; has good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable servant a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; unexceptionable reference given; is truthful, very neat, obliging, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 7th-av., on the top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, competent to the entire charge of nursery or an infant. Can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. A note addressed to Mrs. A. W., Union-square Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GIRLS—ONE is a competent cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; the other is a neat chambermaid and waiter; the cook has no objection to housework or the country; both know their business, and are well recommended. Call at the office, No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can do all manner of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can knit and do crochet. Can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A COMpetent woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has had long experience in the care and management of children; most respectable City reference can be given. Apply in the bakery, No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one to do the chamberwork and plain sewing, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; the other as laundress; the best of City references can be given from their last place. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 114 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as laundress; is fully competent for either. Has the best of City reference as to capability and character. Has no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid or plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing, or either. Best reference given. Apply at No. 128 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has good City references. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st. Can be seen for a week if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands her business well, and can assist in washing and ironing, if required. City reference can be given. Call at No. 2 5th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands all kinds French ironing; can furnish 3½ years' City experience. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or will do housework, in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 82 7th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; is fully competent for the business. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to sew; no objection to general housework; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 245 West 18th-st., northwest corner of 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing, or seamstress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, front room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by a neat widow, (a West Indian,) who can sew and make herself useful. Also, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a competent young woman. Call at No. 49 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl, of good education, desires a situation as seamstress and to attend on an invalid lady, or to assist with light chamberwork. Can be seen for three days at No. 194 St. Mark's-place. Can give good reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; is competent to take the charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call at or address No. 154 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPCTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY AN EXperienced, well-recommended Protestant woman; understands all kinds of meats, soups, cake, &c. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or washing and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Pictures of the Life of Washington.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Wallace—Knights of the Mine—Irish Tiger.

BOWERY THEATRE—Nick of the Woods—Massaniello—Black Blunders.

BROADWAY THEATRE — Young Scamp — Swedish Nightingale.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

HOPE CHAPEL—Historical Paintings of the Revolution and Lecture.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Indian*, from Portland for Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

The mails by the *City of Washington*, hence for the same port on Saturday, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal M... steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool Feb. 5, arrived here yesterday morning. Her dates are no later than those supplied by the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, but the details are of profound interest. The debate in both Houses of Parliament upon the Royal address brought the pecific policy of the Government prominently forward. All parties appeared to unite in opposition to the warlike declarations of the Emperor Napoleon, even Lord Palmerston adding his condemnation. The Austrian infinence evidently still reigns in British politics. The intelligence from the continent retains its werlike character. Much interest was felt at Paris in a pamphlet, the more decisive portions of which are supposed to have emanated from the hand of the Emperor, and which discusses the Italian question in a belligerent temper. The Neapolitan exiles bed arrived at Cadiz, where they were receiving the hospitalities and attention the Queen of Spain had ordered to be paid them. They were awaiting the depature of some American sailing vessels.

We have important news from California, by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleaas, on Monday evening. The advices are to the 5th inst., on which day the *John L. Stevens* sailed to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board $1,096,000 in treasnre for New-York, and two hundred and fifty passengers. Business hes at last taken a start in San Francisco, and is reported brisk, with an easy money market, and favorable news from the mines. The California Legislature had requested Senator Broderick to resign, by a vote of fifty to one, on account of his Douglas proclivities. The Indians in Oregon were quiet, but in Southern California they were still troublesome, and General Clarke was about to make a decisive movement against them. Advices up to the 28th ult. have also been received by the arrival of the Overlend Mail at St. Louis, from which we obtain some interesting items of news. A fight had occurred between a party of volunteers and the Indians in Humboldt County, in which twenty of the latter were killed and a large number taken prisoners. The trouble with the Mohaves continued, and there was reason to believe that fifteen men belonging to a mail company had been massacred by them. Letest news from Fraser's River represents the miners as being generally at work—a rise in the river having carried off the ice.

The *Quaker City*, at New-Orleans, brings later news from Mexico, to the effect that Miramon had reached Orizaba on his way to Vera Cruz, with several thousand men under his command, and fully determiued to attack the letter City.

Congress, yesterday, did a great deal of talking, and but very little business, though some of the talk was interesting and significant. In the Senate, after some unimportant business, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up. A list of the items, which amount to about five and a half millions, will be found in our report of the proceedings. During the consideration of the bill, a question arose as to the order of business, Mr. Slidell insisting upon the Cuban bill being taken up. A vote decided the question against Mr. Slidell, 33 to 32. The Appropriation bill then occupied attention until the adjournment, but without any definite action. The affairs of the New-York Assay Office coming under consideration, a characteristic attack was made on it by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, but to very little purpose. A motion was made by Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, to strike out all appropriations for the office, and he subsequently gave notice that if his motion prevailed, he would further move to abolish the interior Custom-houses in New-York State. His motion, however, was lost, by 38 to 14. Mr. Taumnull, of Illinois, moved that the mints at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., be abolished—which motion, after an unsuccesaful attempt to include the New-York Assay Office, was adopted. Mr. Hale having moved an additional section, providing for the repeal of the restriction clause of the act to admit Kansas, Mr. Douglas took occasion to say that his sentiments had undergone no chaage, and were well known. In the House, a motion to take up the bill granting bounty lands to privateersmen was lost. The effect of this vote is to throw the bill into Committee of the Whole, when it will not be reached during the present session. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was considered in Committee. An amendment offered by Mr. Hatch, of New-York, providing that the furnishing of supplies for the Department shall be given by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, was voted down. An amendment offered by Mr. Garnett, of Kentucky, restricting the expenses of the Department for the next year to the present appropriation, caused a long debate, and was finally rejected. No final action was taken on the bill in Committee. The Senate bill incorporating the Washington National Monument Association was passed by the House. The rest of the session was spent in a senseless squabble relative to the order of business.

Another effort will probably be made, to-day, by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, to bring a Tariff measure before Congress. He now proposes to suspend the present Tariff Act for three years, and to revive the act of 1846 during that period. It is believed that this movement will carry more strength than any other, though whether it will succeed is extremely doubtful. It is almost too late in the session to meddle with the Tariff now with a view to mending the finances, and it is thought more than probable that a re-issue of Treasury notes will be authorized. Meantime the President has determined to send in a special message informing Congress that the Government must soon go to protest if relief is not granted in some shape.

Washington's Birthday was yesterday celebrated in this City with more than the usual public demonstrations on such occasions. The day was remarkably fine, sunny and Spring-like, and the display of the military and civic companies was extremely fine. But the birthday of the Father of his Country is not one of our recognised holidays, and so the ordinary business occupations were not suspended. It is only in Massachusetts that Washington's Birthday is a legal holiday, and that banks are authorized to close their doors. Some of the Boston evening papers were not published yesterday. In the evening, yesterday, there was a ball at our Academy of Music, given by the Young Men's Democratic Club; the Seventh Regiment gave a dinner at the Lafarge House, the Washington Greys dined at the Military Hall in the Bowery, and the Washington Association of the O. U. A. gave a ball at the Apollo Rooms. There were several other festivals and appropriate exercises, which will be found reported in full in our columns this morning.

A crowd numbering in the neighborhood of eight or ten thousand persons assembled at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street yesterday, to witness the trial between the fire engines of this City and vicinity. Five first-class and eight second-class engines contended. The Exempt and East River, both of New-York, took the prizes on the first and second classes respectively.

Among our legal reports will be found an interesting case involving claims recently preferred to the property held by the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Churches of this City. About a century ago lands were devised to what was then known as the "Nether Dutch Reformed Congregation," now the Collegiate Church; and these lands have been always since held by the consistory of that corporation. Lately a claim has been made that the income should be administered for the benefit of all the Reformed Dutch Churches. The Court decide, however, adversely to the claim.

William Johnson was tried, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions for a violation of the gambling laws, on a complaint of B. F. Hibbard, who lost $800 at faro, at a gambling establishment in Broadway, where Johnson was gamekeeper. The Jary found him guilty. Sentence reserved. Abraham B. Thompson, charged with Charles Moore and David Fox, for the murder of Daniel Stackpole, at Harlem on Thanksgiving Day last, Nov. 18, while on a target excursion, was pleced separately on trial. Three witnesses were examined and the Court adjourned. A full report will be found elsewhere.

Our columns this morning contain the report of another case of bank defalcation. The first teller of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn hes absconded with about ten thousand dollars of the funds of the bank.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 1,000 bales, at steady rates. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in good request, as were likewise the principal kinds of Provisions, Coffee and Sugars, as well as New-Orleans Molasses, Sole Leather and Resin. St. Domingo Coffee and Brown Sugars were lower. The movements in other branches of trade exhibited no very important chenge.

The War Question in Europe.

When your fighting gentlemen descend from bluster to argument, there is capital chance of escaping without broken heads. The French Emperor is a case in point. Having tried upon Europe the effect of his startling New-Year compliment to the Austrian Ambassador, and having frightened that hare-hearted community, the Bourse, by the clangor of arms, and the tramp of his mustering fighting men, he has at last issned a formal dissertation npon his motives and objects, with ingenious appeals to the public opinion of Europe to sustain his views towards the people of Italy. The *brochure* containing this specimen of imperial logic appeared almost simultaneously with the speeches of the English Queen at the opening of Parliament, and of her subjects in either House in response to it, so that we are indebted to a single auspicious day for so instructive a library of diplomatic literature.

The French pamphlet—we only reflect what appears to be the nniversal sense in Europe in ascribing it to the dictation, if not to the pen, of Napoleon III.—develops the entire scope of the imperial policy in regard to Italy. It reviews, on the one hand, tho disastrous results of the Austrian domination in that peninsula; and reverts, on the other, to the danger of a democratic revolutionary spirit attaining the ascendancy, and plunging all Europe into confusion. Italy, therefore, in its present condition, is a perpetual menace to European safety; and it thus becomes the interest of Europe to unite in establishing a new order of things, satisfactory at once to the people and to the great Powers. Recurring to the opinions of the first Napoleon, the writer discovers the Italian specific in a restoration of Italian nationality. In other words, Italy ought to he released from any external domination, especially from the odious rule of the Austrians. The pamphleteer accordingly proposes to place the Alps between the Germans and Italians; to establish a confederacy of the Italian States, the chief of which shall be the Pope of Rome; the King of Sardinia, doubtless, to be compensated for his subordinate position by the acquisition of Lombardy.

But here interposes a difficulty of first-rate magnitude; one which constitutes the exact difference between the views of the French and English Governments upon the subjest. The French project involves a departure from the conditions imposed hy the Congress of Vienna npon the futnre fate of Europe. The treaties of 1815 gave Venice and Lombardy to Austria. Against any violation of those precious covenants the statesmen of England raise their voices in unanimous protest. Italy is, they confess, the victim of intolerable wrong. They unite in stigmatizing the Austrian rule as the summary of harshness and despotism; recognize the establishment of national unity as the only hope of the Italians, and denounce in unmeasured terms the presence of the Austrians in the Legations. They affect to see no redeeming points in the Austrian administration of Italian affairs. They also hope that the Italians will be able to throw off the yoke; and, not generonsly, remind them that to be free "themselves must strike the blow." But while thus appreciating the wrongs of the oppressed people and eulogizing revointion, they trust that Italy may hear these wrongs forever rather than that one jot or tittle of that charter of absolutism, the Treaty of Vienna, shall pass away. Conservative Derby and Liberal Palmerston join in this extraordinary declaration.

The French writer maintains to the contrary, that, in the presence of the public opinion of Enrope, treaties conflicting with it, must become waste paper. If Italian suffering and Enropean safety are in qnestion, there can he no question about the reqnirements of sound statesmanship. The Austrians should he driven from Italy, *not by arms, but by the concentrated pressure of public opinion;* a position, which being wholly abstract, and free from the slightest practical conseqnence, would appear to prove the purely pacific tendency at present of the imperial counsels.

The utter valuelessness of public opinion as an agent upon the absolutist dynasties of Europe has been too palpably demonstrated to admit of serious discussion. In this very pamphlet is narrated the attempt of Lord Palmerston in 1848 to shame Austria into reason; and how near the apprehension of arms came to effecting what shame could not; and how, when the danger was past, Austria snapped her perfidious fingers in the pleasant countenance of the Minister, and repudiated the pledges extorted by terror. Public opinion was again tried on the same recusant Power at the recent Parisian conferences, and vainly. And how ineffi-cacioua this same feeble prescription has otherwheres proved in Italian matters, surely the French writer could not have forgotten, with the reiterated remonstrances of the English at Naples fresh in mind.

The truth is, if France has nothing to offer Italy but the experiment of moral suasion at Vienna—and England no more than the advice to rise without aid or subatantial sympathy—the case of Italy is desperate indeed. Not only has it the enormous task upon its senile shoulders of subduing the disciplined myriads which Austria, the Pope and the Neapolitan savage arm against them, but their revolutionary strength must be sufficiently prodigious to unseat the hostile sympathizer who rules France, and to defy the Teutonic proclivities of British statesmanship, founded on the old affinities with the House of Hapsburg, and strengthened by recent alliances with the House of Hohenzollern. What, indeed, would become of the portion of that English Princess who has just inaugurated a new Prussian dynasty, if anything should be permitted to disturb those old treatics by which alone the Prussian crown is enabled to hold its ill-gotten dominions?

War, if we are to accept these latest French and English declarations, has become an obsolete idea. The cause of Italian independence has perished among its pretended friends. If the people rise, France is pledged to the suppression of revolution. If the alternative of a diplomatic abrogation of treaties be resorted to, England is equally pledged to maintain those treaties inviolate. Upon that assumption the *Bourse* may resume its equanimity;—the danger is over.

Defaulting Bank Clerks.

We chronicle in our columns this morning another painful case of a defaulting bank officer. There is nothing specially exciting in the affair, and, unhappily, it is not so novel an occurrence that any sensation is likely to be created hy it in Wall-street, and the circumstance will probably pass out of the memory of the public before the end of the week. The greater the pity. It is only the case of the First Teller of a Brooklyn Bank, who absconds with $10,000 of the funds intrusted to his charge, leaving a destitute and disgraced young family to bear the consequnces of his crime. Only this, and nothing more. The Bank will lose nothing, as the sureties of the defaulting clerk are responsible for his stealings.

But if there is nothing exciting in such occurrences as this, their frequency and familiarity ought to make them the more alarming. There is hardly a banking institution in the country which has not snffered from similar frauds on the part of their confidential servants; and there have been a good many cases which have been hushed up, for the sake of the defaulter's connections, and have never reached the ear of the public. A summary of defalcations by confidential clerks which occur annually in the United States, would present a most appalling aggregate of dishonesty among a class of men, who, from the very nature of their employment, must be persons of snperior intelligence and unsuspected integrity, for it is not the least alarming consideration in relation to these fiduciary defaulters, that they occnr among the higher classes of bank employes. Mr. Ginnons states in his interesting book on the management of our hanking institutions, that there has been but one instance of dishonesty detected smong the bank porters of the City, although there are no persons employed about a bank who have better opportunities of robbing their employers than this humble but useful class. Happily for them, they are not tempted, hy their social position, to live beyond their incomes, and herein doubtless lies their security. It will be found, we have no doubt, that, in nine cases out of ten, where defalcations have been discovered in banks, that a foolish ambition to live like their neighhors has been the first cause of the downward career in crime. The first step taken; the annual income, whatever it may be, exceeded hy the annual expenditure, and a disgraceful result is almost inevitable.

We do not imagine that human nature is any worse now that it ever was, hnt it is qnite certain that integrity of character in our mercantile classes is not so generally the rule as it once was; and we would suggest to the Chamber of Commerce, which ought to be the guardian of commercial morals as well as of onr commercial interests, whether the cause of this most lamentable depreciation in the character of our business men he not a legitimate subject for their consideration. If they were to appoint a Committee to inquire into the special causes of these frequent defalcations, that some remedy might be snggested for their occurrence, it might he of benefit to the community, and save us from the terrible imputation npon our national character which must be the inevitable consequence of continued developments of peculation and rascality among our business classes. We shall, one of these days, be stigmatized as a nation of rogues; and when once the stigma attaches to us, it will require centnries to get rid of it.

The Washington Celebration—Oration of the Hon. Mr. Botts.—Washington's birthday was celebrated yesterday with considerable *éclat*. The military companies were ont in full force, sundry patriotic orations were delivered, and the day went off with the noise and confusion usnally attendant upon such celebrations. John Minor Botts delivered an oration at the Academy of Music, which was the most conspicuous feature of the celebration. It was very long, very elahorate, decidedly commonplace and somewhat dull. It was read from manuscript, or rather from printed slips, as he had taken the precaution to have it pnt in type before leaving Virginia; and if pnblished at length, would probably fill eight or ten of our columns. We have spared onr readers the labor of wading through such an enormous essay, and have given its pith and substance in a more condensed and readahle form.

Mr. Botts was perfectly frank with those who invited him, and told them that making orations was quite out of his line, hut that, if they would be satisfied with a political speech, he would come and make it for them. As party objects were what they specially aimed at in their celebration, they were quite content with this arrangement. Mr. Botts was as good as his word. His address was a prolonged denunciation of the Democratic Party, and a picture of the evils which its ascendancy has inflicted upon the country. In the main it was unquestionably just and true, hut we cannot say that it was at all new, or that it put in any very striking light the evils which it depicted. Mr. Botts disclaimed being a candidate for the Presidency, but declared his readiness to support any man, of any party, who should combine sundry very desirable qualities, which he enumerated at length.

Mr. Botts made a great mistake in writing his address. He is a capital extempore stump speaker,—forcible, graphic and impressive. His topics were purely political and were perfectly familiar to him. If he had gone over the same ground in a vigorous, off-hand speech of an hour,—instead of spending twice that time in reading a verbose and elaborate dissertation, he would have made a much more decided impression upon his audience and the public at large. He is quite right and remarkably sensible in disclaiming any ambition for the Presidential nomination. He is a vigorous, effective partizan—nothing more. He wages a sharp and telling warfare upon political opponents, has a strong, clear common-sense at the bottom of his political diatribes, and is thoroughly honest and sincere in his political sentiments and efforts. But he does not command the public confidence to the extent required to make him an available candidate, and has been too uniformly unsuccesful to give any political *prestige* to his name.

Canadian Trade.—We gave place yesterday to a communication in which some recent remarks of onrs in respect to the arrangement of June 5, 1854, commonly known as the "Reciprocity Treaty," were criticized and dissented from by our correspondent. He claimed that the benefits of the treaty in qnestion are of the "jng-handie kind," meaning that they are all on the British side, and stated that in the list exempted from duties, "every articie, without exception, which hy any ordinary conrse of trade would be brought from the Provinces to the States for a market, is also largely prodnced in the States, so that its free introduction comes in direct competition with our own prodnctions;" while "all of the articles of commercial importance, the product of the United States, which under that Treaty would, in the ordinary course of trade, seek a market in the Provinces, are snsh as are not produced there, therefore do not come in competition with their own producers, but are quite necessary to them." Now, if these views are correct, we should look for no marked change under the operation of the Treaty in the trade between the States and the Provinces; for we would not be likely to import what is "largely produced" by ourselves, and they would hardly find any increase of demand for articles which "are not produced there" "but are quite necessary to them." A few facts ehowing the course of trade, as affected by the treaty, furnish the best reply to objectors. They will be fonnd in the following table:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Excess of Exports.
1827.....	$145,000	$2,704,014	$3,149,014	$2,269,014
1849.....	2,826,860	5,932,106	6,758,986	3,105,226
1852.....	6,110,299	10,509,016	16,519,305	4,398,717
1853.....	7,550,604	13,140,642	20,691,246	5 590.038
1854.....	8,927,560	24,566,860	33,494,320	15 639,300
1855.....15,136,734		27,566,020	42,946.754	12,669,288
1856.....21,310,421		29,029,349	50,339,670	7,718,929
1857.....22,124,296		24,262,462	46,386,778	2 138,166
1858.....15,806,519		23,651,727	39,458,246	7,845,208

The Cuban Scheme—A Statesmanlike Proposition.—Senator Mason's project in regard to Cuba affords an agreeable relief from the inanities and imbecilities by which this whole question has been snrrounded. He proposes to declare that whenever Spain may be willing to part with Cuba, the United States stand ready to treat for the transfer; and to notify her, meantime, that we cannot permit the island to pass into the hands of any other European power. This is sensihle and timely. It will accomplish all that can possibly now be done towards the purchase of Cuba, and will avoid the complications and difficnlties which surround the ridiculous scheme of the President.

We hope Congress will adopt the resolution of Mr. Mason and thus end this idle discussion until the time shall arrive when something practical can be effected in regard to Cuba. Everybody is by this time perfectly aware that Mr. Buchanan's project is foolish and absurd,—that it is the dream of an irresolute, muddy-headed political intriguer, rather than the project of a practical statesman, and that, if it should be adopted, it could not lead a single step towards the accomplishment of the object it pretends to seek. Mr. Mason's substitute will soothe the offended pride of Spain and prepare the way for negotiations which the President's scheme would render utterly impossihle. We trust the good sense of Congress will lead to its prompt adoption. If this subject could thus he disposed of, other important and pressing national interests might hope for some attention.

The Last Sands.—This session of Congress draws to an end. An immense amount of business remains to be done, much of which must inevitably be neglected. Nothing has yet heen accomplished towards adjusting our foreign relations or placing our domestic affairs on a better footing. While the Treasury is rapidly approaching bankruptcy, and American influence in Mexico and in Central America is steadily giving way before the sagacious diplomacy of France and England, Congress wastes its hours in party wranglings, or in discussing the foolish projects of the President. An extra session seems inevitable.

Mr. Smith O'Brien.—We understand that active preparations are on foot to give this distinguished gentleman a public reception. We are quite confident that nothing could be more utterly repugnant to his own feelings than such a demonstration. He visits this country solely for recreation and observation, and desires to spend a few weeks among us quietly and unostentatiously as a private gentleman, and without any display whatever. He ought to he indulged in this rational and sensihle preference, and those who may seek to promote their own purposes by interfering with it, will not consult either his wishes or his comfort.

The Proposed Astronomical Observatory in the Central Park.—It is generally known that at the close of the course of lectures by Professor Mitchel, a Provisional Board of Trustees was appointed, with instructions to obtain an estimate of the probable cost of a first-cisss Observatory, to mature a plan of operations, to obtain an Act of Incorporation and receive subscriptions to the Observatory fund. We understand that the Board have been actively employed in executing the duties assigned them. They propose to erect in the Central Park an Observatory on a scale of unsurpassed magnificence; and they estimate that there will be iequired a sum of $100,000 for the purchase of instrnments, and an equal sum for the erection of a suitable building, besidss a laige expenditure annually for pay of observers end other necessery expenses. They contemplate the union of a popular with a scientific Observatory, and propose to procure a telescope of dimensions and quality superior to anything hitherto known, and appropriate it exclusively to the use of those who seek to extend their acquaintance with the wonders of the heavens. An Observatory of this description deserves, and we are persuaded will receive, the cordiel support of our citizens. A public meeting is to be held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening aext, at which the Board of Trustees will make an official statement of what they have hitherto done, as well as what they propose for the future, and addresses will be delivered by Professor Mitchel, Piofsssor Davis, and other distinguished speakers. We anticipate a full and enthusiastic meeting, which will show that New-York is in earnest in what she has now undertaken.

A Personal Tribute.—We very cheerfully transfer to our columns, from those of our morning cotemporary, the *Daily News*, the following personal tribute to Mrs. Bennett. We trust the Editor of the *Herald* will not construe this, as he has done other similar acts of courtesy on our part, into intended insult:

"Mrs. Bennett is a lady entirely devoted to her domestic duties, performing them with assiduity and exemplary solicitude. Indeed, the only complaints her friends make is that she is too much absorbed in the enjoyments which devolve upon the wife and mother, and too little conscious of the pleasures of society. Though her position and highly cultivated mind, give her access to the first and highest circles of this country, she avoids them all, choosing to cultivate the tender plants which cling around her fireside to the gay and heartless throng who gather in the halls of fashion."

☞ We are indebted to Purser Mitchell, of the steamship *Florida*, for late Savannah papers.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Celebration in the City and Elsewhere.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.

IMPOSING CIVIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT PRIZE TRIALS.

Oration by Hon. John Minor Botts.

Presentations to the National Guard and the Washington Greys.

SPEECH OF GENERAL WOOL.

Dinners, Balls and Popular Amusements.

The experience of yesterday would seem to have settled the question of the necessity of an appropriation by the Common Council for the purposes of a public demonstration, when the respectability of the City deems a demonstration at all proper. Our immaculate Aldermen deemed an appropriation necessary to stuff a gentlemanly Turk, and to expose him, fez and all, to whoever had sufficient curiosity to look out of her door or window; and the display was considered ridiculous. The anniversary of Washington's birthday arrived, but that was not of sufficient interest to warrant an appropriation by a set of men, who, although they sometimes mention his name when among strangers, never allow their consciences to be troubled by reflections upon the character of the man. Good citizens, however, thought it was, and the result was a finer display than we have had for several years. Flags were displayed on all public buildings in the city and on all the shipping in the harbor, with one usual exception. Salutes were fired by the veterans, and a number of regiments paraded during the day. The Order of United Americans, and the American Protestant Association, made an effective show of numbers and regalias in the streets, and later in the day filled the City Assembly Rooms for the purpose of listening to an address by the Hon. Minor Botts. In the evening the National Guard had a dinner and presentation at the Lafarge, and the Washington Greys had the same at Military Hall, Bowery. The Washington Association gave a ball at the Apollo Rooms, and the Young Men's Democratic Union Club gave another at the Academy of Music. There were demonstrations in several of the Sabbath Schools; in the new House of Reception of the Juveaile Asylum and in several other places, reports of which may be found following.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The out-door celebration of the day was much more spirited than it has been of late years in spite of the failure of the Municipal authorities to make any preparation for its observance. There were those, indeed, who said it was owing to the fact that the arrangements were *not* conducted by a bungling committee of our City Fathers that everything passed off so creditably. It must be acknowledged, however, that there were certain extraneous influences connected with the celebration this year, which added to its interest. The presentation to the members of the Seventh Regimeat, which was to take place in the evening, indaced many of the men to parade who would not otherwise have been in the ranks. The fact that the National Guard would make a display more imposing than usual, doubtless had its effect on the other regiments, which paraded with ranks unusually full; the excellent condition, as regards discipline, in which the regiments aftar their camp duty at Quarantine were left, added, doubtless, to the admiration with which those who love military demonstrations regarded them. But the fine weather, probably, had more to do with the successful military celebration of the day than Miriam ever dreamt of in his philosophy. It was just such a day as in the good old time of "General trainings" the heroes of the militia prayed for on the eve of a village parade. The clerk of the weather, anxious to do honor to the Father of his Country, surreptitiously removed a tress of sunshine from the head of sleeping June, and laid it among the silver locks of February. The sun looked down with just sufficieat warmth to render those who wore greatcoats doubtful whether they had aot done better if they had left them at home, and the air that was stirring was just cool enough to recoacile them, on second thought, to the weight of the outer garment.

The sound of martial music resounded through the streets early in the day. Many an unfortunate dozer, just turned over for his morning nap, anathematized the devotees of Mars marching to spirit-stirring strains beneath his windsw. Many a landlady, whose breakfast ordinarily grew cold on the table before some late-rising lodger—the pest of her life—appeared, thanked her stars yesterday morning and the manufacturers of drums and brass instruments, for the improvemeat, for that day at least, in the habits of the lazy one. In the morning, here and there a military uniform was met with in the street, and bands of the Order of United Americans, and the American Protestant Associations, were seen wending their way to the rendezvous from which their respective processions were to start. Flags were flying from the public buildings, and crowds were gathering in the streets. The appearance of Broadway was exceedingly animated all day. The sidewalks were crowded by men, women and children in holiday attire, and, at the corner of Canal-street, where on gala days the greatest crowd always congregates, and where, on ordinary occasions, there seem to be more people standing still than anywhere else on Broadway, the great artery was so choked up all day as to be almost impassable. Of all the people from the country who had selected Washington's Birthday for an excursion to the metropolis, nine-tenths probably spent the day in Broadway; all the loafers who were aot lounging in Chatham-street or the Bowery patrolled the same thoroughfare; and all the respectable people who wanted to see the processions gathered on the sidewalks or looked down from the windows upon Broadway.

At the City Hall Park, of course, a large crowd was assembled. Little boys perched themselves in the trees, and announced the approach of each military company to those who occupied less elevated positions; women with children in their arms and hanging on to their skirts were present in large numbers; urchins and youth of light-fingered notoriety brushed through the crowd, and City officials and "citizens generally" thronged the steps of the pile of ruins where the powers that be wield the sceptre of Metropolitan sovereignty. The appearance of the dingy, neglected edifice was in striking contrast with everything else around.

The Battery was the pleasantest place yesterday, and there, too, many people were gathered in the early part of the day, for there it was known that the Veteran Corps of Artillery, dressed in their quaint uniform of the period of '76, would parade and fire a salute in honor of the day. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the corps assembled at the Arsenal in White-street, and thence marched down towards the Battery, with four brass twenty-four pounders. A drum and fife preceding them made Broadway musical with field-notes of the Revolution. With their plain, blue coats, and tall cockades, they attracted a great deal of attention. Colonel Raymor was in command. The corps is attached to the First Regiment, and is not, as many suppose it is, composed of relatives of soldiers of the Revolution. At the Battery a national salute was fired at 12 o'clock. That over, the command was marched back to its head-quarters and dismissed.

The veterans of 1812, Colonel Raymond, also paraded in Broadway, escorted by the Second Company of Continentals, Captain Lassino. A great crowd accompanied them wherever they went. At 1 o'clock they passed in review before the Mayor in front of the City Hall. Chains had been suspended from posts temporarily erected here, behind which the crowd was confined. The Police were there in force under command of Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct. It was with some difficulty that the crowd was driven back so as to make room for the advance of the Veterans. After the review the latter marched past the newspaper offices, and then proceeded to the Cooper Institute.

The parade of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) Colonel Duryea, was an unusually fine one. The regiment formed on the west side of Union-square at 3 o'clock. The men wore their overcoats; apparently they would have been more comfortable without them. The crowd at Union-square which witnessed their evolutions was very large, and Fourteenth-street was lined with human beings, for in Fourteenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, it had been announced that General Wool and Colonel Passon, of Virginia, would review the regiment. Neal's band accompanied the regiment as it always does. The inspection and review did not take place until late in the afternoon. After it was over the regiment marched down Broadway and back to the Lafarge House, and what they did there will be found below.

The Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guards,) Colonel A. S. Vosburgh, formed in Bond-street, at 3 o'clock, and marched down Broadway to the Park, where it was reviewed by the Common Council, at 4 o'clock. The parade was a fine one, and an immense crowd accompanied the Regiment whithersoever it went. The "turn out" was very large. The Fifth Regiment, Colonel Schwarzwaelder; the Sixth Regiment, (Governor's Guard,) Colonel Joseph C. Pinckney; the Eighth Regiment, (Washington Greys,) Colonel George Lyon; the Twelfth Regiment, (Independence Guard,) Lieutenant-Colonel Wemms, and the Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Garde Lafayette,) Colonel Eugene Le Gal, also paraded, each "on its own hook," and all attracting a great deal of attention. If all these Regiments had paraded together, the display would have been much more imposing.

THE CIVIC DISPLAY.

Although the number was large of those who celebrated the day in civic organizations, there was not the usual variety of associations in the streets. The American Protestant Associations were out extensively and appeared well, as did several Chapters of the Order of United Americans. Their object was not, however, so much to make a street display as to be present at the Academy of Music, which, with their friends, they crowded to excess. The *fête* was admirably arranged; the arrangements admirably carried out. Chancellor J. A. Lucas presided, and made the opening address. Wallace's Band, a contingent of the Harmonic Society and Mr. Graham P. Brisbow occupied the interludes with excellent music. Miss Colman sang a solo:

"I greet with a full heart the land of the West,
Whose banner of stars o'er a world is enrolled."

The lady was *encored*.

The Rev. H. E. Montgomery delivered the opening and closing prayer.

The presiding officer announced that a number of letters had been received, among the writers of which were Governor Morgan, Edward Everett, Peter Cooper and Henry Winter Davis.

ORATION BY THE HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

The Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, was introduced in terms of unlimited praise by the President. The honorable gentleman was warmly applauded, and delivered a very long and elaborate address. At the outset he took occasion to contradict the report which had found its way into the papers, and which he characterized as "silly," that the object of the occasion was to make him a candidate for the Presidency. When he accepted the invitation to speak, it was upon condition that he should be at liberty to review the political affairs of the country, and he proceeded to do so in detail. First, however, Mr. Botts pronounced a just eulogy upon the character of Washington, whom he characterized as "most wise" among the sagacious, "most pure" among the unsullied, and as "best" among the good. Yet, notwithstanding these preeminent qualities, there are many among us in high positions who have no just appreciation of Washington's character—some who would even destroy the Union which the Father of his Country so highly prized. Who are the disunionists, and where are they found? They belong exclusively to that party which styles itself *par excellence* national, and are found in the ranks of the Democracy. No man that belongs to the Whig Party—no man that belongs to the American Party—no man that belongs to the Republican Party, so far as Mr. Botts knew—no member of the great Opposition Party is an advocate for disunion, for the moment any one becomes tainted with that heresy he walks straight into the ranks of the Imposition party—the modern Democracy. Mr. Botts said he had no apprehensions as to the fate of the Union. It has elements of strength which will crush all rebellion. All we want is a fearless, determined man at the head of the Government. But while the Administration is in the hands of those who prefer power to union there can be no safety.

The President's Message shows that we have troublesome questions to settle with foreign powers. Our difficulties spring from the countenance given to fillibusterism. Look at the case of Walker. He is permitted to defy the whole power of the Government and to sail upon an unlawful expedition in the very face of the authorities. No man can be credulous enough to believe that there was any honest desire to prevent him. Why do we not check the African slave trade? The law is stringent enough, why is it not enforced? Does any man believe that two cargoes of Africans could be landed on our shores if the President honestly wished to put a stop to this traffic? To what party do the fillibusters and slave-traders belong? To the Democratic, invariably, and never to the Whig or American party. The moment one becomes a fillibuster or slave-trader, he attaches himself to the Democracy, where he is sure of congenial society.

Mr. Botts spoke with severe reprehension of Mr. Buchanan's thirty million proposition. Twenty-five years ago a request so astounding would have startled the nation. It would have been regarded as breaking down all constitutional barriers, and making the President as absolute as the Autocrat of Russia. Mr. Botts was opposed to Protectorates, and thought no part of the world stood in greater need of protection than our Southern border, until our own Government should be able to enforce the laws in that quarter of the Union. The acquisition of Cuba, in the manner proposed by the President, Mr. Botts regarded as a violation of the Constitution. This is democracy. To place $30,000,000 in the President's hands; to give him unrestricted control of the Army and Navy; and to place the Treasury in his hands, that he may plunge the country into war should he see fit, all this is the doctrine of the self-styled National Constitutional State Rights Party. Is it not time such a party was crushed out? Mr. Botts did not object, however, to Cuba, but to the manner in which the President desires to attempt its acquisition. He would aot confer the powers Mr. Buchanan asks upon Washington himself, were he alive at this day. If Cuba can be gained in a fair and honorable manner, he would not interpose any objection. Mr. Botts discussed at length the Mormon War, Kansas troubles, Southern leagues, corruption, extravagance, and other like features of the present Administration, all of which he ascribed to the influence of the Democratic party, and as springing directly or indirectly from its doctrines and acts. The mobs and lawlessness which, for the last few years, have been so prevalent in our cities, Mr. Botts attributed to a too rapid introduction of the foreign element, and to that want of general employment for foreigners which has resulted from Democratic policy. The remedy for all these evils must be radical. We must have a change of Administration. The Democratic Party is corrupt and incapable of good. No other party would have dared to repeal the Missouri Compromise. The late Senator Rusk, of Texas, told Mr. Botts, the day before, that he had never done anything so much against his judgment as the vote he was to give for the repeal of that Compromise; yet it was required of him by the Democratic Party. Under like influence, Senator Hammond voted for a measure (the Lecompton bill) which he said "ought to be kicked out of the Senate." Mr. Botts proceeded to particularize the various misdoings of the Democratic Party, with a view to show its unreliability as the custodian of our national destinies. He dwelt especially upon the inconsistencies of that organization. A few years ago the Democrats regarded the Missouri Compromise as too sacred to be touched. The entire South supported it

ation, duties. But his party will not yield to his suggestions, as that would be an acknowledgment of infallibility, a point on which they are as strenuous as the Roman Catholic Church. What Mr. BUCHANAN says in reference to specific duties is precisely what we have been trying to impress upon the popular mind, and upon the Democracy in particular, for twenty-five years. But his recommendation comes too late. If it had been made at the commencement of his term, before the offices were distributed, there is no telling what effect might have been produced. Why does the President make one recommendation and his Secretary of the Treasury another? There is but one answer. The President speaks to please Pennsylvania, and the Secretary to gratify the South. The President also recognizes and approves the old Whig doctrine of internal improvement. He goes for the Pacific Railroad. To be sure he does it under the war-making premise. Very well. No matter in what clause of the Constitution the power is found, provided only that it be discovered somewhere. The result is the same. Having thus showed the actual and sorrowful condition of the country, and the causes which have let to it, the inquiry remains what is the remedy. The first thing to be done is to get rid of Democracy, and there is but one way to effect this end. That way is to unite all the opposition. Neither the Republicans nor the Americans, nor the Whigs, are strong enough separately to beat the Democrats. No two of them combined can do it. To succeed they must join all their forces. All sectional issues must for the present be abated. God grant it could be done once for all. But it must be done now, or all the Southern States will be united in favor of Democracy —in which case a very little aid from the North will give that party the victory. Mr. BOTTS would unite with any and all who are willing to make common cause against the Democratic Administration. He described in the following words the kind of candidate which the united opposition should nominate as their candidate for the Presidency. We want a man who will do something more than beat the Democracy. We want no barren victory, which, if possible is worse than defeat. We want a wise, reflecting, judicious statesman. We want a man who will discharge his duty freely and fearlessly in healing all sectional animosities; who will put down all Southern leagues; who will see that the laws are faithfully executed; that mob laws and lawless violence is restrained; that this growing spirit of fillibustering, or, to call it by its right name, this piratical cruising and seizing of other people's property, either on the high seas, or on the friendly territory of our neighbors, is not only arrested, but punished. We want a man who, as the representative of the whole nation, will act in that enlarged, enlightened, national and catholic spirit, that will recognize the just rights of all, and not exert his influence nor the influence of his office for any section of the country against another section upon any sectional or other issue. To speak it plainly, we want a man who will turn his attention and the attention of the Government to the interests of the *white race*, and let Slavery take care of itself, as it *surely* can and *surely* will, where it exists under the Constitution and the local law that protects it, and where no one must and no one can be permitted (and no party, as far as I know, is disposed) to interrupt it, but those who have the legal control of it. As for the further extension of Slave territory, that question has been finally settled by the Southern Democracy for themselves, when they repealed the Missouri Compromise; and they must abide the result of their own action. And there is but one possible means by which Slave territory can ever be enlarged under this Government, as I told them in 1854, and that is, by the further *acquisition* of Slave territory, as by the attainment of Cuba, for example; and that can never be done by the Slave States without the aid of the Free. We want a man whose antecedents will secure the confidence of the country, and who will look to the Constitution as his platform, and the only one upon which the Government can be safely, wisely, or properly administered, and the only one that contains the elements of strength within itself for enforcing all its provisions. We want a man, who, instead of encouraging mischievous legislation, stirring up sectional strife for party and political purposes, shrinking from, rather than meeting the responsibilities of his position, when disunionists threaten the longer existence of the Republic, and lawless, wicked men bid defiance to the laws, will imitate the example of the other great powers of the earth, by advancing with steady and rapid strides to the development of all those natural and industrial resources that constitute the material progress of a Nation, and lead to the wealth and power and greatness of a State. We want a man, who, without being parsimonious, or illiberal, will reduce the expenditures of the Government to a fairly economical point, and urge a policy that will keep our money at home, to encourage American industry, rather than send it abroad, to be laid out in the workshops of Europe. We want a man who will elevate the standard of virtue and morality among our public men at home, and raise the intellectual standard of those who represent us abroad. We want a man who will give an impetus rather to the *improvement* of what we have, than to the further *expansion* of the country. We want a man who will not permit the energies and interests of this great nation any longer to yield to that eternal, everlasting and exhaustless question of Slavery.

Can no such man be found either North, or South, East, or West? If he can, let him be brought forward, and I, for one, will "wear him in my heart of hearts," and bless God, in his kind Providence, for having spared the man that can save his country! The Democratic Party is now routed, its lines broken, its forces scattered. Will the Republican Party unite with us in forming a patriotic "Holy Alliance," on fair and honorable terms, involving no sacrifice of principle to any party —that we may meet them at Waterloo in 1860 and extirpate them forever; or will they pursue a selfish policy, by which alone the Democracy can collect and rally and conquer? A sectional issue must inevitably produce this result, whilst nothing else can. For myself, I say here, in advance, that let the election in 1860 take what turn it may, with the convictions as they are now fastened on my mind, as a patriot and an honest man, I cannot, and I will not, give my support to one who belongs to the present organization of the Democratic Party, let the consequences be what they may. I may become an inactive, or an armed neutral, but a supporter of Democracy, as at present organized, I can never be.

Mr. BOTTS concluded with some remarks respecting the distinctive doctrines of the Order of United Americans, and the proper course to be pursued toward foreigners in this country. He would treat such with the utmost liberality in all respects, reserving only the elective franchise, which he claimed would be an act of kindness to themselves as well as of security to our institutions.

TRIAL OF THE FIRE-ENGINES.

The firemen celebrated the day in a way peculiar to themselves. The announcement that there was to be a trial of strength between as many engine companies of New-York and vicinity as chose to enter into competition with one another, drew an immense crowd to the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, where RILEY'S Liberty pole is located. At 11 o'clock, the hour for the playing to begin, Franklin-street, on both sides of West Broadway, and the latter street itself, were densely packed with the firemen and their admirers. Houses affording a view of the scene of the conflict had their roofs covered with spectators. The Fifth Ward Hotel was thronged from bar-room to roof. The latter position proved so convenient a one for observing what was going on, that in the latter part of the day it became so crowded with spectators that the Policemen were obliged to clear it for fear of accident. The cupola was given up to the judges, who were Ex-Alderman H. R. HOFFMIRE and the Hon. BENJ. RAY, of New-York; JAMES K. LEGGETT and P. B. ANDERSON, of Brooklyn; and WM. H. WITTEMORE, of Newark. About 12 o'clock the men began working and the engines commenced playing. The number of machines entered was so large that it was after 6 o'clock before the judges left their stand. Now and then some peculiarly energetic strokes brought to bear upon peculiarly powerful engines would extort cries of "Hi! hi!" from the small boys, and the men at the brakes would comply with the ejaculation by attempting to force the water still higher. As the wind threw the spray away from the pole, beautiful rainbows were formed against the clear blue sky, which grew brilliant again and then faded as the engines threw their streams higher or ceased playing altogether; but the ragged urchins in the street were altogether unconscious of their proximity to the mythical pots of gold and silver, which little boys are made to believe exist at the end of every rainbow. It may have been their inordinate haste to seize these visionary riches which caused several of these little vagabonds to roll over and over in the mud puddles formed by the floods of water. More probably their involuntary submersion was caused by their desire to get out of the way of the streams from the hose. As may be supposed, they were clothed in anything but prismatic hues when they did emerge from their baths. Quite a number of men were marched off to the Station-house as they began to grow quarrelsome, but there were no particularly striking incidents during the day. So much time was taken up in preparing the separate engines for action, that by the time the third-class machines were brought on the ground it was too dark for the Judges to decide whether the Harry Howard, of New-York, or the Protection, of Morrisania, threw the highest stream. The foremen of those engines agreed to make another trial of strength and skill next Monday at 2 P. M. The Neptune, of Staten Island, was obliged to leave for home before her turn came, it being one of the regulations by which the Company is governed, that their engine shall not be away from town over night. The rules that each Company should be allowed ten minutes from the moment the hose was attached, and that the nozzle of the pipe of each engine should not be over ten feet from the ground during the time of playing were well adhered to. Late in the afternoon the crowd which numbered some eight or ten thousand in the morning, dwindled down to 800 or 1,000. The following is the result of the playing, as given by the Judges:

First-Class Engines.

Name.	No.	1st Trial. Feet.	2d. Feet.	3d. Feet.	4th. Feet.
Stamford	2.. Connecticut	146	108	132	—
Phenix	12.. Brooklyn	142	158	100	135
Union	5.. Brooklyn	143	173	—	—
Exempt	—.. New-York	145	165½	129	—
Franklin	3.. Brooklyn	150	175	150	—

Second Class.

Mutual	51.. New-York	145	157	157	—
Liberty	1.. Newark	145	—	—	—
Howard	34.. New-York	160	168	—	—
Valley Forge	11.. Green Point	145	150	146	—
Mohawk	16.. New-York	142	170½	—	—
Chatham	15.. New-York	145	158	160	—
Protection	22.. New-York	158	161	145	162
East River	17.. New-York	156	174	146	—

The first prize, a silver tea set, was awarded to the Exempt Fire Engine, and the second, a silver urn, to East River Engine, (No. 17.) The third prize, a silver castor, is reserved for competition between the Harry Howard and the Protection. It seemed to be the understanding that the Neptune of Staten Island would be allowed to enter the contest with these two engines, should she desire to do so. The Liberty, of Newark, disabled her plunger in the first trial she made, and was of course entirely disabled. The great difficulty experienced by engines from abroad, while contending with those belonging in the City, is the lack of men sufficient to relieve those who may become exhausted. With them one set of men has to do all the work, while the New-York engines have any number of volunteers on whom they may rely.

NATIONAL GUARD DINNER AT THE LA FARGE HOUSE.

SPEECH OF GEN. WOOL.

Last evening, at 7½ o'clock, the field and staff officers, captains of companies, captain of engineers, one of the engineer corps, and a delegation of three members of each company of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, assembled at the LA FARGE House to partake of a dinner, and receive on behalf of the Regiment a handsomely-bound copy for every man, of an account of the trip of the Regiment to Richmond and Mount Vernon, last Summer, to be presented by Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE. It was after 8 o'clock when they sat down in the dining-hall to tables bountifully spread. There were present, besides the members of the Regiment referred to, Major-General John E. Wool, United States Army; the Hon. W. R. Preston, Colonel Peyton, of Virginia; Captain Powell, United States Navy; Judges Davies, Clerke and Slosson, Henry Grinnell, Colonel Stevens, Colonel Shields, Aid-de-Camp of General Wool; Mayor Tiemann, occupying a seat on the left of Colonel Duryea, who presided, General Sanford, Dr. Henry Woodhull, General Hall, and Lieutenant Viele. The dining-hall was draped with American flags and behind the Chair of the President was a portrait of WASHINGTON. Among the table ornaments was a miniature representation of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, guarded by the Seventh Regiment. There were about 120 persons present. An hour was devoted to the dinner, and when the cloth was removed ladies were admitted, among them Miss DIVVER, the daughter of the regiment, adopted by the National Guard many years ago when her father, Adjutant of the regiment, died, and supported by the Guard ever since. Letters were read from EDWARD EVERETT, Governor HENRY A. WISE, Mayor MAYO, of Richmond, Va., the Hon. PRESTON KING, and the Hon. JAMES M. MASON, expressing regret at their inability to be present.

Colonel DURYEA next arose, and introduced Colonel PETTON, of Virginia, who had been designated by Governor WISE to represent him on this occasion. He expressed his conviction that it was to the regret of all that Governor WISE, amidst the cares of State and his own ill-health, was unable to be present on this occasion. He explained that he had been requested to make the presentation to the Seventh Regiment on behalf of Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, and had undertaken to do so, but after the arrangement had been made he had been prostrated by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism which had made it extremely doubtful whether he could be present at this time. Under these circumstances he had written to Col. PRESTON and asked him to make the address on this occasion. Col. PRESTON had come on from Virginia on purpose to do so. He alluded to the warmth of the reception which Virginia had given the Seventh Regiment last Summer, and expressed his belief that reunions like that were conducive to the welfare of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. He introduced Col. WM. C. PRESTON.

Col. PRESTON was received with great applause, and he expressed his thanks. He said that though he met them as strangers, they would part as friends. New-Yorkers and Virginians should never part otherwise. [Applause.] He pronounced an eulogy upon MONROE, sketched the brightest points of his history, and then proceeded to the immediate object of his presence there. He said he could wish that he had some of the sacred flame in his bosom which could properly chronicle the history of the Seventh Regiment. A citizen-soldier was his country's ornament in time of peace, and her shield and buckler in time of danger. He trusted he did not go too far when he said that the intercourse of the sons of Virginia and of New-York around the grave of MONROE had tended to strengthen their attachment to each other and their love of their common country. He stated that the volume which he was to present to the Regiment, on behalf of Mr. WOLFE, contained the names of all the members of the Seventh Regiment, in the name of UDOLPHO WOLFE, he presented the book to Col. DURYEA. It would be an evil day, he said, when the National Guard failed to keep step to the music of the Union. He was aware that fanaticism in one section of the Union had been followed by folly and madness in another, until the dissolution of the Union was a subject to be frequently spoken of. This he deprecated; but though there was ground for fear there was none for despair. There was a vitality in a young nation which would not permit despair. Guided by the precepts, influenced by the example of WASHINGTON, the hour of peril might come, and in whatever shape daoger presented itself it would be repelled. Col. PRESTON concluded amid great applause, and Gen. SANFORD proposed three cheers for him, which were heartily given.

Col. DURYEA replied. On this occasion they celebrated the birthday of WASHINGTON, venerated the memory of MONROE, and received their guests from Virginia. He narrated an epitome of the history of Monroe. On behalf of the Seventh Regiment he accepted the gift, and expressed his sense of the depth of the obligation that the Regiment was placed under. Col. DURYEA then announced the regular toasts; but the lateness of the hour at which most of the responses were made, prevents an extensive report of them. To the toast

A great co-workers, the Bible and the Bayonet—

Their story is the history of civilization,

Major-General WOOL responded as follows:

In responding to the compliment just paid the Army, for which I tender many thanks, I would remark that it has ever been on the side of the country, defending its honor, its interest and its glory. Whether contending with English or Mexican soldiers, its skill and gallantry have been equally conspicuous. Its prowess and gallant deeds, however, are recorded in the annals of our country, by the perusal of which it will be discovered that in every situation it has been equal to the requirements of the Union, in defending its integrity, its interests and its preservation.

With these few remarks in relation to the army, allow me to say that it affords me great pleasure to meet and greet the National Guard, (the Seventh Regiment,) which has conferred so much distinction on itself in doing honor, in a peculiar manner, to the memory of a distinguished soldier and patriot of the Revolution, and the fifth President of the United States.

This day is exceedingly appropriate for warriors, patriots and statesmen to meet to do honor to the dead and to renew the recollections of the past—of the valor and virtues, and the sacrifices and sufferings of those who achieved our independence, and established a Government unparalleled in the history of nations. Among those stood foremost GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." A more fitting occasion could not have been selected to contemplate his sublime character and virtues. To contemplate his character would be but to contemplate a life of unceasing devotion to his country and his country's welfare. To his patriotic exertions through the storms and tempests of the Revolution, and those of his compatriots in arms, we behold a people extending from the confines of Canada to the banks of the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, enjoying greater privileges, happiness, and prosperity, than any other people on the face of the Globe. Let then no opportunity pass to commemorate his deeds, and virtues, and above all else, to impress on the mind and the hearts of the people his Farewell Address, replete with wisdom and sage advice, which if followed by our statesmen would not fail to preserve and perpetuate the Union, the last hope of the liberal, the oppressed and persecuted of the world.

To conclude these brief remarks, I would simply add that our country is still at peace with all the world. How long it will continue so, is quite uncertain. There is a speck of war in the horizon, and until it disappears, I would not advise the National Guard, whose fine appearance and martial bearing bespeak its discipline and instruction, to turn their swords into plowshares. In the mean time, should we be so unfortunate as to become involved in war, I am confident the Guard will do honor to itself by doing its whole duty, in defending the rights, interests and honor of the country.

The remarks of the General were exceedingly well received. When he had concluded, the other toasts were given, and at a late hour the party broke up.

WASHINGTON GREYS AT MILITARY HALL.

After the parade, yesterday, the Washington Greys gave their annual dinner at Military Hall. Captain BUCK presided. The edibles having been disposed of, he called upon Private KNIGHT to come forward. Mr. KNIGHT having taken his stand near the head of the table, Captain B. said that the officers of the Eighth Regiment, some time since, proposed to give a medal to the company which should recruit the largest number of volunteers within a given time. In the successful company it was but proper that the individual whose efforts had been the most effective should receive the testimonial. Mr. KNIGHT had been the means of adding the largest number to the ranks of the company to which he belonged, and Capt. BUCK said it gave him great pleasure to bestow upon him the reward of his labors.

Private KNIGHT, in expressing his thanks, spoke of the past history of the Eighth Regiment. Within the last few months, he said, it had been able to take Staten Island, and, what was more, to hold it. Probably the next step would be to annex it to the United States. Some advances had already been made in that direction, for several of the ladies of Staten Island had been annexed to some of the members of the Eighth Regiment.

After the applause and laughter called forth by Private KNIGHT'S speech had subsided, Capt. BUCK called upon Ex-Lieut. MEAD to come forward. After he had done so, Col. LYONS presented him with an engrossed copy of complimentary resolutions adopted by the members of his company when Lieut. MEAD resigned his rank. The resolutions were beautifully framed, and Col. LYONS' speech was very complimentary. Lieut. MEAD responded appropriately, and the regular toasts of the evening followed. The healths of Capt. BUCK, Col. LYONS, Lieut.-Col. WATERBURY, Major WENTWORTH, Adjutant BEAUVELT, Capt. BURNS

[illegible] A. and Surgeon, of Cavalry B, were drunk with all the honors and responded to with [illegible]. The company dispersed highly gratified with the entertainment which they had enjoyed.

In the early part of the day there was an interesting presentation at the City Armory. Lieutenant-Colonel VAN DYCK, who was Captain of a Company of the Eighth Regiment when the continental uniform was in vogue, has for some years had a flag in his possession which then belonged to his Company. It is said to be a *fac simile* of the flag which the Englishmen used at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Colonel VAN DYCK yesterday presented it to Captain VARIAN, of the first troop of horse of the Regiment, desiring that it should be preserved as a memento of old times. Both gentlemen made appropriate speeches.

ILLUMINATION OF THE ARMORY OF THE WASHINGTON GREYS.

The armory of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, corner of Centre and Grand streets, was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, in honor of the hero whose birthday it was, and whose name the regiment bears. A large transparency was displayed in front of the building, upon which were the City, State and Regimental coat of arms, surmounted by a bust of Washington, encircled by thirteen stars; around the base, flags, cannon and other military insignia were grouped together. Many a passer-by stopped there, admiring the display and applauding the occasion of it.

THE BALL OF THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual ball of the Washington Association, given in honor of "Washington Chapter No. 2 Order of United Americans," took place last night at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. The ball-room was appropriately decorated for the occasion. At the further end was the original silk banner of the order,—the same that was carried to Boston, and suspended from the base of Bunker Hill Monument, on the visit of the O. U. A.'s to that city. It is adorned with a fine portrait of WASHINGTON. Depending from the Orchestra was another banner of the order, and the room was draped everywhere with the American flag. Ex-Alderman Briggs, Messrs. Platt B. Reed, G. Jennings, C. Raynor, F. Fitzpatrick, N. S. Husted and Joel W. Mason formed the Floor Committee. Messrs. Griffiths, Bliss and Lanius were the Reception Committee. The dancing commenced shortly after 10 o'clock, and consisted of the ever-fashionable Lanciers, Varsovienne, Mazurka, Redowa, leading off with "Washington's March" and the old-fashioned Minuet. After the discussion of an ancient supper, the "Rusty Reel," "Cheat and Jig," "Virginia Reel," "Family Set," and "Call again, 1860," kept the feet stirring till nigh daylight, Wallace's Band being well tired out by that time. The rooms were crowded during the night, the dresses and the dancing of the ladies being unusually attractive.

CELEBRATION AT THE SEAMEN'S BETHEL.

The Seamen's Bethel in Cherry-street, near Montgomery, was filled to overflowing last evening, to witness an appropriate celebration by three hundred children connected with the Sabbath-School and congregation. The decorations, which were of the most beautiful description, were the voluntary contribution of American Engine Company, No. 6. A fine arch was sprung across the rear of the church, resting upon the galleries. This was appropriately inscribed, and surmounted by the Temple and Goddess of Liberty. In the centre of the church a small ship, fully rigged, hung suspended from the ceiling. The exercises consisted of music and recitations, under the supervision of Prof. G. W. PETTIT and the pastor, the Rev. Mr. INSKIP. It will be repeated on Friday evening.

FLAGS ON THE SHIPPING.

The display of flags by the shipping in the harbor was very general, and presented an animated and beautiful spectacle. There was just wind enough to straighten out the bunting handsomely, so that each peculiarity, or national symbol could be distinctly seen. On the North River, beginning at the Delemater Iron Works, the new steamer *Guatemala*, of the Panama Railroad Company, displayed a handsome American ensign at her mizzen; the three Collins steamers had each the American flag hoisted, and even the fleet of Staten Island oyster sloops at the foot of Spring-street, were profusely decorated, each having a handsome burgee, and the Stars and Stripes floating at their mast-heads. The four Hoboken ferry-boats, and the Jersey ferry-boats, were also gaily decked out in their best holyday attire. The *Moses Taylor*, the British steamer *Edinburg*, and all the other prominent ships, foreign as well as American, from the Battery to opposite the Palisades, vied with each other in the exhibition of their national colors and private signals. The only exception observed to this general rule on the North River were the three Vanderbilt steamers, lying at the dock above Spring-street. On these there was not a shred of bunting hoisted. At Jersey City the British Cunard steamers, as on all public occasions, and, particularly, national holidays, were profusely ornamented with colors, the Cross of St. George blending with the Stars and Stripes upon their flag-staffs, and on board every vessel lying at their dock. The same exhibition of flags was observable among the shipping of the East River; and also upon the ferry-boats, the ships of the Black Ball Line being the only exception. The economy in the display of bunting by the ships of this line has become a subject of remark, the last general show having occurred several months since on a festive occasion in which the owners was particularly interested.

ACCIDENTS.

As the crowd were coming out of the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, following the termination of the exercises at that place, FRANCIS SMITH, a boy seven years old, was run over by a wagon and instantly killed. The wagon was driven by PATRICK CROAN, and the accident was the result of reckless driving, as at the time of its occurrence CROAN was driving at a dashing and dangerous speed. The body of the deceased was taken to the University Medical College in the vicinity, where an inquest will be held to-day. The parents of the boy reside at No. 119 Sheriff-street. CROAN was arrested and held to await the Coroner's inquisition.

ISAAC WRIGAT was run over by an omnibus, and his right leg broken. He was taken to the City Hospital.

DENNIS TROBINDY undertook to get out of the way of a vehicle, and dislocated his thigh. He had only been discharged a few days from the Hospital, where he had been confined from injuries received on the Harlem Railroad. He was taken back to the Hospital.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BROOKLYN.

This day was very generally observed in Brooklyn by all classes except business men, and the city wore the general appearance of a holiday. The Public School children were all let loose, and the streets resounded with their merry voices all day long. They commenced honoring the event the day before by suitable exercises in the Public Schools, and were, therefore, the better prepared for a more hearty enjoyment of it yesterday. A national salute of thirty-three guns (one for Oregon) was fired from Washington Park at noon, and another at the same time in the Eastern District. In both places the salute was fired by detachments from the Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM. Soon after noon the Seventy-second Regiment, Col. BENNETT, were reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen in front of the City Hall. After marching through some of the principal streets the command was dismissed. During the afternoon the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, paraded through some of the principal thoroughfares. Both Regiments have materially improved in general appearance since last parade. The military, at 10 o'clock A. M., took formal possession of the new Armory at the corner of Middagh and Henry streets. They are much pleased with their new quarters. Colonel GRAHAM, caused to be displayed from the flagstaff, at early dawn, the new flag, designed by himself, bearing one star for each State—33—forming the letters "B. C. A"—Brooklyn City Armory. The American Protestant Association turned out and made an excellent appearance with their handsome banner. All of the public offices were closed at 12 M., and during the whole day the State, National, and City flags were displayed from the City Hall. Nearly all of the public buildings and public places displayed the stars and stripes, and the ships at the docks and the ferry boats were handsomely decorated. The proceedings were wound up by a distribution of premiums to the readers of Youths' Free Library in the Brooklyn Institute, public exercises by the Order of United Americans in the Packer Institute, a lecture in the Athenæum by JOEL T. HEADLEY, Esq., and a ball in the Odeon for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Eastern District Fire Department.

The Anniversary Elsewhere.

CELEBRATION IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Washington's Birthday festivities were of a spirited character to-day; a fine address was delivered by Gen. DURYEA, in the Assembly Chamber before a crowded audience.

CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth has been observed in Massachusetts with much more display than ever before. It is a legal holiday, by enactment of the Legislature, and the proper way of observing it as such is being generally recognized throughout New-England. In Boston, this morning, noon, and evening, salutes were fired, bells rung, flags displayed, and the citizens generally made the day and evening one of pleasant recreation. The day was delightful.

CELEBRATION IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was appropriately celebrated to-day by a general parade of the firemen and military. A national salute was fired at noon.

CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The day was celebrated with more than usual spirit. The military paraded, flags were displayed, bells rung and cannon fired, and there were a number of public dinner parties.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his and papers, which were in one of your Champion S[illegible] were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

A New Article.
A NEW ARTICLE,
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
CURLING, PRESERVING
AND
AND
RESTORING THE HAIR.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale by all jobbers, druggists and fancy goods dealers in every part of the United States.
Dépôt, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Coal Oil!—The Empire State Coal Oil Company has constantly on hand and for sale, a superior article of Coal Oil for burning in all kinds of Kerosene Lamps. It is light colored, free from odor, burns out dry in the lamp without crust, smoke or trimming; giving the cheapest and most beautiful light in the world. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL CO.,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

Murderous Hair Dyes.—As the Faculty are warning the public against poisonous hair dyes, it is proper to state that James R. Chilton, M. D., the first analytical chemist in America, recommends CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, as free from all deleterious substances. His statement to that effect may be seen at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Meralline Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.—By particular request, the Diorama and Panorama will remain a short time longer, as many hundreds were unable to obtain admission the past week. There will be an entertainment for ladies and children to-day at 3 o'clock.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Also, a fine selection of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium and Bazaar, No. 409 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. They also keep Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. HILL'S Arctic Ointment for Chaps, Burns, Bunions, Boils, &c.; 25 cents a box; warranted; No. 1 Barclay-st.

Three-ply Collars, by the dozen, box, or in any quantity. Shirts, all sizes, ready made or made to order, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Gentlemen having large or small lots of left-off clothing, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store or addressing THOS. D CONROY, No. 44 Centre st.

Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Female Belts and Supporters, Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss, superior to any other now in use. No. 4 Ann-st.

Young Men can Learn their True Parents, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by consulting FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Shirts Warranted to Fit, Made to Order from fine materials, and sewed by hand, at JACKSON & PURDY'S Shirt Warehouse, No. 647 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARCLAY—FLINT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Walter Clark, D. D., of Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, JAMES H. BARCLAY, of this City, to Miss H. VIOLA FLINT, of North Reading, Mass.

SPALDING—STAVISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Jas. C. Goble, Mr. JAMES H. SPALDING, of New-Brunswick, to Miss MARY STAVISON, of this City.

DIED.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, NASON B., only child of Nason B. and Louisa S. Collins, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 23 West 32d st., without further invitation.

WILSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, SUSAN WARNER DODGE, daughter of Susan W. and Saml. D. Wilson, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of her parents, No. 163 Division st.

CASE.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 20 last, Miss ANTOINETTA CASE, after a protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary patience, and terminating in the triumphs of the Christian's hope in "Him who is the resurrection and the life."

MATTHIESSEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 20, Mrs. A. S. C. MATTHIESSEN, relict of the late Conrad Matthiessen, of Altona, Germany, aged 63 years and 2 months.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Adolphe, Matthias, and Otto Matthiessen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Prescott Hotel, at 1 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday.)

BAKER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 21, JACOB S. BAKER, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 62 West 31th-st., without further invitation.

STORMS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 20, at the residence of his son, Henry H. Storms, JOHN STORMS, Sr., late of Hempstead, L. I., in the 73d year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his sons, Henry H., John G., and Robert H. Storms, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 117 Leroy-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

O'FARRELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, PATRICK O'FARRELL, third son of Henry and Alice O'Farrell, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Henry O'Farrell, No. 325 West 36th st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GOVE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, JOHN FARMONT, youngest son of Frederick and Mary Gove, aged 2 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 West 26th st., without further invitation, on Thursday morning, the 24th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SEIXAS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, of inflammation of the lungs, HENRY KING, son of Hyman L. and Sarah H. Seixas, aged 1 month and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 230 East 10th-st., without further invitation.

CLOSE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, JAMES W., son of Charles H. and Mary V. Close, in the 9th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 149 East 26th-st.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 21, of croup, ANA DIEDRICH HAVEMEYER, youngest daughter of the late Diedrich Havemeyer, aged 3 years and 10 months.

One notice of her funeral in Thursday's papers.

HERRING.—On Monday, Feb. 21, CARRIE LEWIS, infant daughter of Fredk. W. and the late Elizabeth Herring.

Her remains were taken to Glen

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide water with a good dock; bath house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and Railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 36x60 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS. Lots on 5th-av., near 65th-st. On 66th-st., next to 5th-av. On 5th av. and 74th, 75th and 76th sts. On 74th, 75th and 76th sts., near 5th-av. On 77th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. On 88th-st. and 5th-av. On 89th-st., near 5th-av. On 98th-st. and 5th av. On 5th-av. and 105th-st., and 5th-av. and 110th-st. On 114th, 115th, 116th and 118th sts., near 5th and 6th avs. On 81st-st., between 4th and 3d avs., and 73d-st., between 4th and 3d avs. SAMUEL EDDY, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 60, and ground of the residence of the deceased, between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av. Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements. Lease of store No. 4, Spruce-st., New-York. One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park. Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av. One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 485; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Farm in Orange County, lot 25 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, a new 2-story brick dwelling at Vanbrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2 500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—STORES, WITH DWELLING-houses over the stores, for one family; marble vestibules, hot and cold water baths, &c., &c. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Will be sold cheap for cash, or for vacant lots or building materials, located on the East side of 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Also a dwelling-house with modern improvements. Apply to R. PELTON or S. W. CRONK, No. 268 West 37th-st., near 8th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON COLUMbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the bay. It contains 20 rooms, was built by its present owner in the most complete manner for his own occupation, and it presents a rare opportunity to one who wishes to purchase an elegant residence in a location unsurpassed in beauty or convenience. Possession given at any time before 1st of May. For particulars and cards to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, CHEAP.—ONE two-story attic and cellar frame house 22x26 feet; extension 13x26 feet; two stories, all filled to peak with brick, containing 12 rooms besides pantries and closets, &c. All in good order throughout. Lot 25x100. Situate on Bedford-av., between Park and Myrtle-av. Can route to Fulton ferry. Price low. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story, brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 40 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses in West 29th-st.; price $11,000. Two brick dwellings, three and four story, in West 32d-st.; $8,500 and $10,000. Six brown-stone front dwellings in West 38th-st.; from $8,000 to $14,000. Also, several houses in Brooklyn. Apply to C. E. ADAMS, No. 6 Wall-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—ATTENTION IS called to the sale of desirable property, to be made at auction THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

THOMPSON-STREET—House and lease of lot No. 66.

14TH-STREET—(Referee's Sale)—House and lot west of 6th av.

26th-STREET—House and lot, south side, 200 feet east of 7th-av.

25TH AND 26TH STREETS—4 lots with cottage house, west of Avenue A.

25TH AND 26TH STREETS—4 lots with cottage house, west of Avenue A.

25TH AND 26TH STREETS—4 lots with cottage house, west of Avenue A.

25TH AND 26TH STREETS—4 lots 106 feet east of 7th-av.

25TH AND 26TH STREETS—9 lots on each street, 100 feet east of Avenue A.

AVENUE A—4 lots and gores, west side, near 90th-st.

8th-AVENUE—3 lots, east side, between 129th and 130th sts.

Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICHLY-CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—J. W. POSTER will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, a catalogue. the entire contents of the large three-story dwelling-house, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition, viz.:—Rich Parlor Furniture—Rich Brocatelle Parlor suites covered in elegant satin brocatelle, easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors to match, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and mantel stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium pianoforte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—with richly embossed cover and stool. French-plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also, a great variety of elegant China ware, crockery, cutlery, silver ware, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, WORTH AND DUANE STS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property: On

HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 66, 63, 70 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 8 Worth-st.

Also, on

DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 191, north side, near Greenwich st.

The proximity of this property to the dépôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements contemplated in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the Ward for immediate improvement.

For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—POSTPONED TO NORTH WILLIAM-STREET.—S. BOGART will sell at 10½ o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., on the premises No. 69 Bowery, the entire stock of a furnaitnre dealer decliuing the business, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany washstands and sofa tables, mahogany parlor, dining-room and cane seat chairs and stools; mahogany and black walnut 4-4-6-4 tetes sofas and sofa bedsteads, mehogany rockers and easy chairs, enameled chamber suites, hatstands, looking glasses, black walnut extension dining and tea tables, wardrobes, large double office desk, lot of window shades and fixtures, office furniture, iron safe, store fixtures, hardware, shelving, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Deposit required from all purchasers. N. B.—Also, one horse, spring cart and harness.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF JONES' WOOD PROPERTY, comprising 257 Lots between 71st and 75th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River. By order of the heirs of the original proprietors, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. at 12 o'clock:

On 1st, 2d and 3d avs., 38 lots.
On Avennes A and B, 32 lots.
On 71st-st., 26 lots.
On 72d-st., 44 lots.
On 73d-st., 31 lots.
On 74th-s., 37 lots.
On 75th-st., 4 lots.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain for three years if sale absolute. For maps, &c., upply to W. & M. H. WARD, No. 39 Exchange-place, or to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No 648 Houston-st., between Wooster and Lawrence sts., a large assortment of first-class household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, suites of parlor furniture in satin, brocatel and velvet plush; pier and oval mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, rosewood sofas, loo tables, centre, sofa and side tables; damask and lace window curtains, fine oil-paintings, China and Parian figures, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, toilet ware, and also the basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues to be had at the store of the auctioneer, No. 646 Canal-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 101 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., all the handsome household furniture at the above residence, consisting of parlor furniture, in rich rosewood, oak and black walnut; rosewood 7-octave piano forte, Brussels and velvet capetings, oak extension dining table, oak marble-top buffet, tea and dinner sets, rosewood etageres, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, rosewood armoire plate-glass door, &c., &c., to be sold by order of Peter Vial, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful assortment of fancy goods consisting of marble and agate vases, Etruscan do., Hebe do., alabaster vases, marble and alabaster statuettes, under glasses, marble clocks and bronzes, marble and mosaic inlaid tables, carved alabaster Venus, silver-plated castors, pitchers, goblets, silver-plated tea sets. Also, an invoice of double-plated chains. The above goods are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, FEB. 24, at 10½ o'clock a. M., at No. 115 Vanderbilt, between Myrtle and Park avs. Household Furniture—Handsome rosewood parlor suite, 8 pieces, in green and gold satin brocatelle, as good as new; also, Brussels carpets, all cloths, walnut marble top bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, tables, mahogany sofa, chairs, parlor and cook stoves, tea, coffee, barrel floor, coal, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—BY RICHARDS & WHITING.—On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every kind of Boots and Shoes, suited both for City and country trade. Samples and catalogues ready morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged single, in groups, and under glass shades, all of which have been arranged by William Galbraith, the well-known Taxidermist.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—THE lease of the store for three years from the 1st of May next of the premises No. 616 Broadway, running through to Crosby-st., will be sold at auction on the premises on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the assignee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 4 first class houses and lots, Nos. 149, 151, 153 and 155 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new, and contain every modern improvement. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh, seasonable goods, for City and country trade.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHT (TO RUN 12 YEARS) FOR SALE.—Hathaway's Lever Extension Shot Charger, by which can be measured six different sized loads, without taking out the screw and shifting the gate; a folded spring thet is warranted not to break; improved in other respects. Patents for the above for the United States, France and England, for sale together or separate. This is a rare opportunity to engage in a very large and extensive business. Apply to J. M. HATHAWAY, No. 58 Bedford-st., New-York.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR AN UPHOLSTERER, PAINTER OR PAPER-HANGER.—Good-will of business, stock for sale and building to let. The old paper-hanging, cornice and window-shade store at No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, (with which is connected a trunk department in basement,) for sale. Business established 20 years; situation one of the best in the city. For further particulars, inquire of E. MARX, on the premises.

$10,000 TO $15,000.—AN ACCEPTABLE partner, special or general, would be taken by a wholesale house established last year, and now in good credit and standing. An accession of the above amount of capital would completa facilities for easily extending a profitable trade. Address JOBBER, Box No. 3,721 Post-Office.

$5,000 WILL BUY THE PATENT-RIGHT for the whole United States of a very useful and valuable invention; cost to manufacture, from 25 to 30 cents; will sell for 75 cents. A person with capital may make from $5,000 to $20,000 a year. Inquire at R. P. WILSON & CO.'S, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 9.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A partial interest in a newly-invented article, of daily demand—patent-right secured—now in successful operation, for sale on very reasonable terms. Also, interest in foreign patents if desired. Inquire at R. McLEAN & CO., Room No. 20, No 133 Nassau st.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A LUCRATIVE thriving business, who can bring $5,000 to $6,000, to come in as equal partner. None need apply unless he understands the grocery, coffee and spice business. Apply at No. 47 Fulton-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, FOR A PARTNER, with a cash capital of $800 or $1,000 to engage in a manufacturing business already established. Apply at No. 109 Goerck-st. Also, 25 or 30 girls, to work in a match factory. Apply at No. 109 Goerck-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED WITH SOME CAPITAL.—Can clear $8 per day and upwards sure. Call and satisfy yourselves at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 34, Moffat's Building. L. B. HOIT & CO.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1859:

Net Cash assets 1st of February, 1858.....$4,434,459 09

Receipts during the year:

For Premiums	$966,091 54	
For Interest	316,120 96	
For Annuities	3,462 20	$1,305,664 70
Total		$5,740,063 79

Disbursements during the year:

Paid claims by death, (including additions,)	$341,503 15	
Reduction of Premiums, Annuities, Commissions	57,434 94	
Surrendered Policies	74,396 91	
Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Printing and Advertising, Stationery, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, &c.	77,996 37	$551,130 37

Cash Assets on hand 1st February, 1859.....$5,188,933 42

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$173,756 08	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,998,666 72	
Due from Agents for moneys collected and in course of transmission	16,510 62	$5,188,933 42

Interest accrued and deferred Premium account not included in above statement.

Number of Policies issued during the year..... 1,726
Number of Policies in force 1st February, 1859..... 10,998
Increase in the net cash assets during the year..$754,474 33

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDER'K S. WINSTON,	WM. J. BUNKER.
MILLARD FILLMORE,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN M. STUART,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	WM. K. STRONG,
W. E. DODGE,	EZRA WHEELER,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MITCHUM POST, M. D.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 151 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK.
AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Received for Premiums during the year	$583,986 09	
Received for Interest during the year	170,087 27	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$759,853 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$242,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	35,083 31	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Exchange, &c.	23,125 66	
Paid Com. to Agents	37,388 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 53	
Paid Annuity	160 27	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,923 55	$501,286 18—$258,595 18
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$3,001,920 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hund		$67,677 01
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds		22,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs		23,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 8 per Ct. Bds.		25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs		50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts		800 00
Bond and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount issued		1,694,881 18
Premium Notes, drawing 6 per cent interest		1,038,669 38
Real Estate		48,969 27
Loans on Scrip		6,513 93
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission		22,469 14
Total Assets		$3,001,920 91

Total amount of Dividends paid to date..... 1,181,527 26
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date 1,946,499 56

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the profits, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid ut the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1851) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson, Chas. S. Macknet, Lewis C. Grover, Josiah O. Low, Henry McFarlan, H. Frotbingham, Edw. A. Strong, John R. Weeks, And. S. Snelling, R. H. Green, Joel W. Condit, Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Methematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY.—*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it is *ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provied, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of each owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said boudholders so prasenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so-called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be snbject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, thet said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into tha hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that pnrpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of tha condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so-called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in tha following named newspapers to wit: Tha Burlington *Weekly Times*, tha Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in tha State of Massachusetts; tha *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and tha *United States Gazette*, printed in tha city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejndice to either party.

And it is ardered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may addnce such further evicence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Dena in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.

MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT.
Chittenden County, SS., IN CHANCERY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of tha Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th duy of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to tha duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in tha forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before as respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-luw3mW

H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London, LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bonrse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by thair American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City,

Respectfully call the attention of merchants and manufacturers to their thoroughly organized department of COLLECTING NOTES AND DRAFTS,

in every city and town in the United States including California and the distant Territories—in South and Central America; the West Indies; British Possessions, and throughout Europe.

Having PROMPT CORRESPONDENTS at every point on this Continent and elsewhere, we are enabled to make returns with the greatest speed, and at the least possible expense; much cheaper and quicker than by any Bank.

We receipt for all Notes and Drafts left for collection, and acknowledge ourselves

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FIDELITY OF OUR AGENTS

in remitting proceeds, *which we are prepared to discount on telegraphic advice of payment.*

PROMPT COLLECTIONS

are the life of every branch of business. Our facilities and experience, combined with energy and industry in their application, have secured to us the preference of many merchants and others, to whom we are at liberty to refer.

Collections, payable in New-York, made and remitted free of charge.

First-class Business Paper purchased at lowest rates, and General Banking Business transacted.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when tha sama will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amonnt of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying ont thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the, same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1867.

The proposals will state the nnmber of shares desired and the price per share. Proposals for more proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition shonld be sealed up, and indersed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thns sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR AGAINST P. CHAMBERLIN'S HEIRS, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1859, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred und fourteen dollars ($14,914) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit—fonrteen hundred and eighty-five shares of the stock in tha Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty shares of stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.

JAS. G. BALDE, THOS. A. MORGAN, Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The parties Incorporated by a recent act of the Legislature of Illinois, under the name of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company, as the successors to and owners of the property formerly owned by the Fox River Valley Railroad Company, hereby give notice that a meeting of said corporators will be held on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock M., at the office of Julius Wadsworth, No. 29 Wall-st., for the purpose of organizing under said act of incorporetion, electing Directors, and for transacting such other business as may be necessary.

B. M. RAYMOND,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
WM. B. SMITH,
OLIVER BRONSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1859.

BILLS OF THE PITTSTON BANK—AT Pittston, Penn., are redeemed at ¼ per cent. at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st., Jan. 25, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., tha certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Feb. 9, 1859.

ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 21st of February instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 21st day of March next, upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at tha ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the 23d day of February inst.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon tha Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.

New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from tha Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.

Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as law as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, JR.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWNE R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, JR.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the

CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of

Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions

to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW

Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 18—.

For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose a postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12.
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT.

SPENCER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and admitted by all to be one of tha fastest ships afloat. She has always delivered her cargoes in perfect order; having superior ventilations, and being a three-deck ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 83 Wall-st.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain THELLPATON, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,

MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NOR

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Quaker City at New-Orleans.

$1,096,000 ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

Revival of Business at San Francisc:—Favorable News from the Mines—Senator Broderick Requested to Resign, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Mouday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Quaker City* arrived this evening with San Francisco dates of the 5th inst., and one hundred and three passengers.

The Pacific mail steamship *John L. Stephens*, which left San Francisco on the 5th, had on board $1,400,000 in treasure, of which $4,096,000 was for New-York, and the balance for England.

She also had 250 passengers for the Panama route.

Business was brisk at San Francisco, and money easy. Coffee had advanced ; Rio, 20c.@20½c. Adamantine Candles, 31c. Domestic liquors advancing.

Arrived at San Francisco, previous to 5th inst., ships *Montezuma*, from Boston ; *Mary Whittredge*, from New-York ; *Boston Light* and *Penguin*, from Hong Kong ; *Friendship*, from Honolulu ; *Mary F. Slade*, from Manzanillo ; and *Morning Glory*, from Cardiff. [Via St. Louis, we learn that the *Penguin* and *Boston Light* arrived previous to the 28th ult.]

There had been heavy rains in California, and the whole country was extensively muddy.

The news from the mines is favorable.

The California Legislature, by a vote of fifty to one, has requested Senator Broderick to resign.

From Oregon the intelligence is that the Indians were quiet.

The Indians in Southern California were troublesome, and General Clarke was about to proceed with 600 men to chastise them.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 25th ult., has arrived.

A fight between a party of volunteers under Capt. Maguire, and a large body of Indians, had occurred in Humboldt County, in which twenty Indians were killed and a large number taken prisoners.

The Los Angeles *Vineyard* says there is good reason to believe that a party of fifteen men, belonging to the Stockton and Albuquerque Mail Company, have been massacred on the Colorado by the Mohava Indians.

The fight between the Mohaves and Colonel Hayden's escort, is confirmed.

Victoria dates are to the 22d ult. A bill to legalize the decimal currency had been introduced in the Vancouver's Island Assembly.

Large amounts of merchandise were being smuggled into British Columbia from the adjacent American town.

Fraser River had risen several feet and was free of ice, and the miners were generally at work.

A card published in the San Francisco *Herald*, indorsing the address of John Nugent, had ceused considerable excitement at Victoria, and several countercards had appeared.

Considerable rain had fallen in California, and along that end of the mail route.

Emigration continued from Texas to the Gila River mines.

Capt. Johnson, a passenger from Fort Belknap *en route* to Washington, was robbed as he stepped from the train of the Pacific Railroad, of $1,000 in money and several hundred dollars worth of Treasury drafts.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 21.

The *Quaker City* bringe leter newe from Mexico.

President Miramon had reached Orizaba with several thousand men, bound to attack Vera Cruz. Great apprehension was felt regarding the result.

Gold has been discovered on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, near Chevalda.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* brings Havana advices of the 18th, but no news of interest. There was no change in the markets since the departure of the *Black Warrior*.

Affairs in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Governor issues a proclamation for an election in the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District to fill the vacancy, caused by Mr. Stow's death, on the 15th of March.

The quarterly meeting of the State Temperance Society was thinly attended. The proceedings were indicative of a desire to return to the agitation of prohibition.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 21.

President Rowlkes left for Marshall, Texas, on Saturday, to be present at the sale of the road on the first of March. He has published a statement showing a deficit of $200,000 in the affairs of the Company, and says that he will buy the road for the stockholders of the old Company, under judgment of the Court.

The Steamship Bremen at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The screw-steamship *Bremen*, Capt. Wessels, from Bremen 5th inst., put into Halifax at 9 o'clock this morning, short of coals. She encountered strong westerly gales during the entire passage. Reports 8th inst., off Portland, spoke American ship *Tickler*. Warlike rumor continued throughout Europe. The *Bremen* will probably proceed for New-York to-night. She did not touch at Southampton.

The Seminoles Bound West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Magnolia* arrived yesterday from Florida, with Major Easton and seventy-one Seminoles on board, bound to the West of Arkansas, and all in fine spirits.

The Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *America's* mails will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. She will sail for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, about noon. Dispatches handed into the telegraph office, No 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be forwarded by her.

Congressional Nominations in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Fourth Congressional District Convention, held in this city, to-day, unanimously renominated by acclamation the Hon. W. D. Bishop as their candidate. The resolution adopted indorsed the Administration. The Convention was enthusiastic and fully attended.

WATERBURY, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, for the Second District, met in this city to-day, and renominated the present incumbent, the Hon. Samuel Arnold. On the first informal ballot he received 66 out of 97 votes, and the nomination was afterwards made unanimous by acclamation.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburg, is thirty-two feet deep. Goods for the Mississippi River landings, or direct through to New-Orleans, are shipped on through boats three times per week, or forwarded daily to Cincinnati or Louisville, and from thence on fast-class packets at low rates and in good time.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The river is still rising, but very slowly.

Condition of the Steamer Potomska.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The dock-load of steamer *Potomska* has washed ashore, but the cargo in her hold has not started. She lays on good bottom, and may be got off after discharging cargo.

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The Kentucky Opposition State Convention is in session here to-day, Ex-Governor Larcher presiding. A Committee has been appointed to report resolutions. There is an immense crowd of delegates, and nearly every County in the State is represented.

Weather Reports....Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Augusta.—Clear and pleasant.
Wilmington.—Clear and pleasant.
Portsmouth.—Clear. Ther. 40°.
Norfolk.—Clear. Ther. 50°. Wind W.
Lynchburg.—Clear. Ther. 40°.
Knoxville.—Cloudy. Ther. 32°.
Wilmington, N.—Cloudy and cool.
Augusta.—Clear and cold.
Savannah.—Cloudy. Ther. 47°. S. W.
Macon.—Clear and pleasant.
Mississippi.—Cloudy and cool.
Mobile.—Clear. Ther. 50°.
Cumberland.—Clear and pleasant.
Wheeling.—Clear and pleasant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER FROM THE BLACK WARRIOR.—The following letter was received last evening at 5½ o'clock, from Captain Bowne, the Underwriter's Agent, by Ellwood Walker, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters :

STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859.

Since advising you yesterday I have fully ascertained the position of the ship. She is lying identical in the sand full seven feet, with a heavy list seaward. At 5 P. M. yesterday we could walk dry footed nearly the length of the ship, on the port side, with only 18 inches water on the starboard side. She lies perfectly quiet at high water, and I am in strong hopes of saving her if the weather continues fine. The following is a list of cargo received per schooner *Renegade* : 34 cases merchandise, 8 cases guns, 139 barrels oranges, 69 barrels flour, 64 bales cotton.

The *Renegade* lies at Pier No. 25 North River, and we are informed by Captain Perris, that should the weather prove favorable there is strong hopes that the steamer will be got off.

HE WOULDN'T 'GO.—A gentlemen from the country took passage and placed his baggage safely on board the steamer that left for California on Monday last. Thus much accomplished, he went a short distance from the steamer to take a parting "smile" with some friends, and returned just as the boat was moving out of the slip. In attempting to get on board he fell into the water directly under the wheel, which was in motion. He grasped the paddle about to strike his head, and was dragged by the revolving wheel to the centre before the engine could be stopped, when he was taken out at the wheel-house, pretty thoroughly soaked but uninjured. He immediately jumped upon the dock again, when the Commander sung out for him to "come on board quick." He turned about coolly and said, "I guess I won't go this trip," and walked up the pier wiping the water from his face, and leaving his baggage on board the steamer, which sailed without him.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—From the weekly statement, submitted yesterday, it appears that there are 8,278 inmates in the different institutions under the control of the Governors, being a decrease of 41 since the 12th inst. During the week, 1,640 have been admitted, 27 have died, 1,663 have been discharged, 145 have been sent to the Penitentiary, and 6 to the State Prison. No business was transacted, there being no quorum present.

MERCANTILE COLLEGE LECTURES.—The regular lecture of this course was delivered at Cooper Institute on Monday evening by Captain Ball—subject, "Nautical Astronomy." The lecture embraced explanations of the Zodiac, with a mythological history of its signs and divisions, the precession of the Equinoxes, and the difference between the movable Zodiac and the fixed and intellectual. The lecturer, which are intended for the benefit of the officers of our mercantile marine, are free, and are given every Monday evening.

RECEPTION OF W. S. O'BRIEN.—A number of the friends of W. S. O'Brien, who is hourly expected by the *Prince Albert*, met last evening at the Astor House to consider what kind of a reception should be given Mr. O'B. After consultation it was determined that no steps should be taken to give him a formal reception. It was stated that two companies of artillery had volunteered salutes, but it was thought best to let whatever demonstration might be made be as spontaneous as possible.

A YOUNG VIRGINIAN MISSING.—Samuel W. Wolfe, Jr., a young man 20 years old, who lately arrived in the City from Lynchburg, Va., where his parents reside, was yesterday reported at the Police Head-quarters as having been missing since the 5th inst. On the day mentioned he left a carpet-bag at the daguerrean saloon No. 473 Broadway, and he has not since been seen by any of his acquaintances. A full description of his appearance, dress, etc., was given to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, and several detectives were detailed to search for him.

THAT FIFTH WARD LIBERTY POLE.—For the past few days the liberty pole recently erected in the square near the Fifth Ward Hotel, has been observed to oscillate in a very dangerous manner, and it is feared that it will break. It is the duty of the authorities to attend to this matter at once, and not wait until an accident occurs, and then render the usual verdict of "nobody to blame."

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—A fire occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the piano-manufactory of Messrs. Lighte & Newton, rear of No. 421 Broome-street. The fire was soon extinguished, but not until the total loss—principally by water—was about $2,000, which is fully insured in various City companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE SOUND STEAMERS—CHANGE OF HOUR.—The several lines of steamers plying on the Sound, between New-York and Boston, advertise a change in the hour of starting, from 4 o'clock to 5 o'clock P. M. The new arrangement goes into effect on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

FIRE IN FIFTIETH-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 1½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, was caused by a fire breaking out in a small frame dwelling in Fiftieth-street, near Seventh-avenue. The flames were soon extinguished.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEFALCATION OF A BANK TELLER IN BROOKLYN.—The first teller, or paying clerk, of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, not making his appearance at his desk at the accustomed hour, suspicions were excited that there must be something wrong in his accounts. It was found that he left his home in Sackett-street, where he kept house, at his customary hour, thet he took leave of his family in the usual manner, but had not since been seen. On examining his last account a deficiency of about ten thousand dollars was discovered, the greater part of which consisted of bills of the Bank. As there does not appear to have been anything wrong in his accounts up to the day of his absconding, it is supposed that he has taken the greater part of the money with him. The Bank has securities to the amount of $10,000, so that it will not lose much, if anything, by the defalcation. The name of the absconding teller is Oscar A. Field. He is a native of New-Jersey, about thirty-five years of age, and has a wife and two children. He had been in the bank about six years, and, we understand, had always been perfectly exemplary in his conduct.

From China and the East.

ENGLISH CAPTURE OF CHINESE FORTS—THE U. S. FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

We are in receipt of files of papers from Singapore to the 18th of December. The *Straits Times* of that date mentions the arrival at that port, on the 16th, of the United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*, having on board His Excellency Mr. Reed, Minister Plenipotentiary to China. The *Times* adds that His Excellency will proceed in this fine steam-frigate to Bombay, and thence overland to Europe. The frigate will sail from Bombay to the United States direct. Mr. Bidnie, the United States Consul at Singapore, was to proceed home in the *Minnesota*.

News reached Hong Kong on the 7th December, that the French corvette *La Place*, with his Excellency Baron Gros on board, had gone ashore on the 28th November, and had been wrecked on Taeshan, one of the Islands in the Chusan group. There was no loss of life, except three seamen who died. The *Times* has the following :

"We are informed that Lord Elgin had been heard of above Nankin, and on going up the Yang-tsze-kiang in her Majesty's steam-vessel *Furious*, the vessel had been fired into by some of the rebels. His Lordship immediately *landed with troops, and took possession of their two forts*. The *Furious* had been aground several times in the river.

Personal.

The friends of Professor James R. Lowell, in Boston, gave him a dinner at the Parker House, in that city, yesterday, on the occasion of his fortieth birthday. A few months since, the friends of Professor Agassiz entertained him at a dinner, at the same place, on his arriving at his fiftieth birthday.

A Mrs. Barnhardt has obtained a judgment of $4,000 against the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, her husband having been killed on their road some months ago. She claimed $5,000.

John G. Jones, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, will sail in the steamer *America* from Boston, to-day, for Europe, accompanied by his family. He goes out for his health.

In the long-pending McMicken will case in Cincinnati, the suit of the Périu cl al mants has been dismissed. A motion for appeal to the United States Supreme Court was subsequently granted.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Saves the victim of scrofula. Every scrofulous person who has exhausted the catalogue of regular remedies, is invited to try it, and report the result to the world. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THEY'RE GOING AWAY.—The Nubian Troubadours leave Barnum's Museum this week, and the regular dramatic season there commences on Monday next. Delightful negro minstrel entertainments this afternoon and evening, besides Mad. Elvira on the flying wire.

[Advertisement.]

GAVETTE'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet is one of the most successful discoveries of the day. It is used alike by the healthy and the sick, as a cheap luxury, and a cure and preventive of piles. Sold by all respectable druggists, fancy goods dealers, grocers, and at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street. Look for Gavette's name water-marked in each sheet.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Pens,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
Penholders, &c., &c.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway,
Gold Pens (made to order) from $2 to $40 per dozen.
Orders respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

1859.—SPRING IMPORTS!—English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c. at extraordinary low prices. Cheney's new Medallion, 1078 ?
HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 99 Bowery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 22.

$8,000 Virginia 6s	95½	20 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	18
1,000 N. Car. St. 5s	98	25 do	17⅞
33,610 Missouri St. 6s	84½	5 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	46
5,000 Erie R.R. 2d M. Bs.	87½	160 do	45¼
2,000 171 Cen. R.R. Bds.	99¼	100 do	s30 48
18 Bank of New-York	106¾	100 do	45¾
20 Mechanics' Bank	115	100 do	b60 45¾
38 Hanover Bank	68	140 Ill. Cen. R. R.	at 60 69
35 Bk of Commerce	101¾	250 do	s60 69
20 Del. & Rnd. C. Co.	99¾	50 do	69½
170 Penn. Coal Co.	813/16	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	8
200 do	b10 813/16	50 do	8¾
5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	79¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 63½
25 do	s30 79¾	150 do	s60 63½
100 do	79½	225 do	63¾
100 Cumberl'd. Pref.	23¾	50 do	s30 63¾
400 Ind. R. R.	32½	400 do	63¾
50 do	s30 32¾	265 do	b60 63¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 78¾	50 do	s10 63¾
250 do	78¾	100 do	b60 63¾
1631 do	s30 78½	120 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31
100 do	78¾	200 do	b60 31
100 do	b7 78¾	100 Chic. & R. Is. R. R.	61½
100 do	s60 78¾	1200 do	61⅞
50 do	s10 78¾	100 do	b60 61¾
350 do	s60 78¾	100 do	s30 61¾
250 do	78¾	50 do	b30 61¾
300 do	b30 78¾	100 do	b10 61¾
600 Harlem R. R. Pref.	40	150 do	b30 61¾
200 do	s10 39¾	50 do	b60 61¾
400 do	b30 40	44 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	1
100 do	b60 40	150 do	1½
200 Mich. Cen. RR.	s60 60¾	100 Reading R. R.	s60 48¾
250 do	60¾	150 do	49¾
5 do	60¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000 N. Y. C. F. L. stk.	90	16 Howard F. Ins. Co	188
30 Phenix F. Ins. Co.	153	15 Niagara F. Ins. Co.	160
1 Merchants' F. I. Co.	175	5 Lamar F. I Co.	117@117½
40 Irving F. Ins. Co.	116		

TUESDAY, Feb. 22—P. M.

The Board of Brokers made half a holiday on the Stock Exchange by adjourning over this forenoon, as a mark of respect for the Birthday of Washington. The business done at the early and only session was quite light, and the speculative dealings less spirited than on Monday, and prices after the printed list a fraction lower on nearly all the Board stocks. New-York Central opened at 78¾ ₩ cent., and then gradually receded by fractions to 78½ ₩ cent.; the Street quotation at 3 o'clock being 78⅜@78½. The sales and purchases of Rock Island were again pretty free, at 61⅞@62⅛, closing at 61½ ₩ cent. bid. Galena was steady at 69¾@¾. Harlem Preferred and Michigan Southern Preferred were both done at an advance of ½@¾ ₩ cent. on previous sales. Pacific Mail and Panama shares were steady, but with less business than usual in each. On the State and Railway Bond list, the whole registered transactions are only $55,000, of which three-fourths in Missouri Sixes at 84⅛ ₩ cent. The bid for the new Federal Loan was firm at 102⅛, but nothing done at the Board. A few small parcels were taken privately at 102¾. The General Market closed tame on the formal adjournment of the Exchange, and prices in the Street were weaker. Reading shares were offered down to 49 ₩ cent., seller 10 days, though that figure was bid in the regular way. The dullness of the market was mainly owing to the broken day, although prices exhibited a partial reaction from the buoyancy of yesterday afternoon, on the first call of the list. The details of the previously advised Foreign news were received by the *Africa* early in the day, but had no particular influence on the dealings in Stocks or Money. The Foreign Exchange for the Boston mail closed steady. Banker's bills 109½@109⅝ ₩ cent., but were a fraction easier for mercantile signatures, in which a considerable business was done between 109@109⅜ ₩ cent.—the last rate on a Southern Bank indorsement. The Sub-Treasury received $60,000 for Customs and $100,000 for the New Loan. The disbursements were light. The Brokers were well supplied with Money at 5 ₩ cent., at call, and in some cases 4@4½ ₩ cent. was accepted by the lender. Discounts are steady at 6@7 ₩ cent.

The newspaper and circular accounts from England by the *Africa*, though 18 days old and anticipated by the telegraph from St. Johns last week, are not without considerable interest. Politically they prepare the public for an important declaration from the Emperor of France, which was to have been made to the Legislative Assembly on Monday, the 7th instant, and ought to be telegraphed by the next arrival on this side. The temper of the debates in the British Parliament on the Queen's Speech appear to be firm and united against the rumored pretexts of France and Sardinia for a war in Italy. The Funds were much agitated in Paris, the *Rente* down to 66.50. In London, Console were 94¼@95 on Friday, the 4th, and 94¾@⅞ by later telegraph to Saturday noon, Feb. 5. The London Money market easy. The Bank of England has an increase of $580,000 in the stock of Bullion as compared with the previous weekly return. In reference to American Stocks, Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite writes :

"The market in London for American Securities has been very steady during the past week, with an increasing demand. The best class Railroad Bonds have become very scarce ; 91¾ has been paid for Pennsylvania Central First Mortgage, and 93¼ for the Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds. New-York Central Bonds of all kinds are much wanted ; 93 has been freely given for the 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1876, and 94½ for 1864. Illinois shares are wanted from 34⅛ to 34 discount. In Construction Bonds little doing. Free Lands have come to market at 84, and close sellers so."

Messrs. D. Bell & Son quote as follows :

United States 6 ₩ cents '68	100 @102
United States 6 ₩ cents '74	91 @ 95
Alabama 5 ₩ cents	78 @ 80
Kentucky 6 ₩ cents, '68-'72	90 @ 92
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. bonds	103 @104
Maryland 5 ₩ cents	95 @ 97
Ohio 6 ₩ cents, '86	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cents	82 @ 84
Pennsylvania 6 ₩ cent. sterling bonds, '77	85½@ 86¼
Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. bonds	94 @ 96
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. bonds, '86	84 @ 86
Virginia 5 ₩ cent. bonds, 1888	84 @ 86
Boston City 5 ₩ cents	90 @ 92
Boston City 4½ ₩ cents	92 @ 94
Illinois Central 7 ₩ cent. Freelands 1860	82 @ 84
Illinois Central 7 ₩ cents	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 6 ₩ cents, 1875	78 @ 80
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents, 1869	85 @ 87
Michigan Central $100 Shares	45 @ 50
New-York Central 7 ₩ cents 1864	93 @ 95
New-York Central 6 ₩ cents, not con., 1883	84 @ 86
Erie Railroad 7 ₩ cent. 3d mort., 1883	69 @ 71
Erie Railroad 7 ₩ cent. convt., 1878-82	38 @ 42
Erie Railroad 7 ₩ Sinking Fund	38 @ 42
Panama 7 ₩ cents., 1st mort., 1858	100 @102
Panama 7 ₩ cents, 2d mort., 1865	96 @ 97
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mort. con.	90 @ 92

We understand that the country Bankers of this State held a Convention at Syracuse on the 10th inst., and appointed a Committee to represent to the Metropolitan Bank that its action on taking their notes at half the legal rate of discount was injurious to their interest ; and to request it to advance the rates to ¼ ₩ cent., to take New-England money at a tenth, and return the redemptions of the country Banks at a charge of one-tenth, which are the Albany Assorting House rates. The Metropolitan agreed to the terms, and it stands now upon a basis which gives a fair competition as between New-York and Albany, of the business at paying rates, and leaves the country Banks to exercise their own preferences. We are indebted to the *Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter* for the following circular on this subject :

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, Feb. 18, 1859.

Circumstances of recent occurrence make it necessary to address you on the subject of uncurrent money. At a Convention of the Interior Banks of this State, held at Syracuse, on the 10th instant—forty-seven Banks being represented—a Committee of five Bank Officers were chosen, namely : Messrs. E. B. Junson, of Oswego ; Wm. Williams, of Buffalo ; P. V. Rogers, of Utica ; Thomas H. Rochester, of Rochester ; and John D. Norton, of Syracuse, to confer with the Metropolitan Bank, on a revision of its terms for receiving uncurrent money. Four, out of the five appointed, waited upon this Bank, and submitted, substantially, the following proposition from the Convention : That the Metropolitan Bank receive from the Country Banks, the currency of this State, at the discount established by law for the redemption of bank notes at the agencies, (¼ ₩ cent.,) that it allow the Banks 15 cents on each hundred dollars redeemed by them daily in New-York, and take New-England currency at a discount of one-tenth of one ₩ cent. The subject received a full and free discussion, and in consideration of the harmonious action of so large a number of Banks—representing about ten millions of capital—the Metropolitan Bank, with the understanding that the Country Banks would heartily cooperate with it, resolved to accede to the wishes of the Committee. Accordingly, this Bank, on the 1st of March, proximo, will receive uncurrent money on the terms proposed.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $184,808; paid out, $73,599 ; balance this afternoon, $7,082,105.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP SINCE SEP. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at Ports	2,717,000	1,736,000	2,362,000	2,215,000	1,535,000	
Ex. to G. B.	522,000	372,000	638,000	677,000	743,000	
Ex. to France	320,000	221,000	351,000	286,000	172,000	
Ex. to other F. P.	253,000	142,000	176,000	254,000	131,000	
Total Exports	1,095,000	735,000	1,165,000	1,217,000	1,046,000	
In'k on hand	1,021,000	670,000	746,000	555,000	422,000	

Of which, during the past week, included in the above :

Rec. at Ports	22,000	119,000	99,000	117,000	77,000
Ex. to G. B.	27,000	83,000	40,000	41,000	51,000
Ex. to France	12,000	22,000	15,000	18,000	18,000
Ex. to other F. P.	20,000	10,000	17,000	18,000	12,000
Total Exports	59,000	115,000	72,000	76,000	81,000

Messrs. Wright & Co., in their circular of this date, prepared for the Boston steamer, remark :

"The complaints of the difficulty in filling orders for even running Middling Cotton are on the increase, and a greater difference in price is being made between that grade and the poorer than at any previous time this season : clean even running Middling Cotton in New-Orleans cannot be bought under 11¾c. ; Good Middling, 12¼c. ; Middling Fair, 13c.@13¼c. At the same time the quantity of the poorer qualities is increasing, and is more and more hard to dispose of ; a good deal is considered unmerchantable. It will be well, perhaps, if this low stuff brings an unremunerative price to planters, that they may be convinced their interest will be served by paying more regard to quality in future, and less to quantity, of such rubbish at least. Exports for the week are small, only 59,000 bales, of which Great Britain gets 27,000 bales, France 12,000 bales, other foreign ports 20,000. Next week the clearances for Great Britain will be larger, as we have 54,000 bales at Mobile and New-Orleans by telegraph for our next week's table. The stock on hand in our ports is large, say over a million of bales, and the ease with which it is held is remarkable, taking into view the circumstances connected with the trade in Liverpool and Havre, and the uncertainty which overhangs the political horizon of Europe."

Our good neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* is quite facetious over the rejection of the New-York County Bank at the Clearing-House. Served the little fellow right, would seem to be his verdict. The Associated Banks are likened to a Club-House, where gentlemen are usually permitted to select and vote in their own company. We are not aware that the power in the case has been disputed. An issue of this sort is more likely to be made by our neighbor, then any one else, when his Bullion Bank comes up for admission to the Clearing-House. He has already, if we mistake not, expressed the opinion that every strong Bank should be admitted, and this among the number. We warn him now that the autocracy of the "Club" mean to black-ball his pet, as they have done the County Bank.

At a meeting of the Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, the liquidator of the concern submitted the following in regard to the New-York affairs between the Bank and Messrs. James Lee & Co. :

"I have got a note made out of the position of the account of Lee & Co., as on the 9th of November, 1857, as at the 1st February, 1858, (when the liquidators commenced,) and as at the present moment. On the 9th November last, the total cash advance given by the Bank, and the amount of acceptances then current, and obligations to accept outstanding, was £668,889. On the 1st of February, 1858, it had been reduced to £599,345 ; and at this date the total American accounts outstanding amount to £362,702. In respect of £174,917 of this sum, the securities are now held by the liquidators, and under their control, and Lee & Co. are liberated. The remaining sum of £187,785 is the utmost extent of Lee & Co.'s liability, and in respect of that sum an action is now proceeding in the American courts. It is being forced on with as much rapidity as the counsel and agents in the case can proceed."

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1 :

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,819,308	$914,757	$713 054
Previously reported	5,990.680	7,714,094	5,778.400
Since Jan. 1	$8,609,988	$8,028,851	$6,491,454

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers :

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ½
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ½
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ¼
Interior Maryland	⅛@ ¼
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅛@ ¼
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛@ ¼
North Carolina	⅛@1
Virginia	⅛@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@2
Michigan	—@ ¼
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Mobile	—@ ¼
Louisiana	—@ ¼
Canada	—@ ¼

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	85	90
120 acre warrants per acre	77	82
160 acre warrants per acre	82	87

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Cbecks on Boston	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₩ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ₩ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06½@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	Spanish ½ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	96½@—	per oz	1 22@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Gold.	
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Teu Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 86@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 09@ —	Spanish Doubloons	15 85@15 60
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 06½@—	Patriot Doubloons	15 70@15 90
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 03½@—	Gold. Am. Old	6c. prem

The County Bank Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Not the least eggravating feature connected with the refusal of the Clearing-house to admit the New-York County and Grocers' Bank to its privileges, is the fact that not having promulgated the idea that no new banks would be admitted with capitals less than one million of dollars, it received the applications of these Banks for admission—sent its own Committee to make examination of their assets, (who were constrained to report them all right and regular,) quietly registered them—sent them no official notice of this fact, and allowed their manager to furnish the information to the newspapers, to be blazoned to the world, to the discredit of these Banks, in so far as it may be regarded discreditable to be refused admission to the Clearing-house.

So much has been said in past times of "soulless corporations," and of banks having no souls, that it would seem the gentlemen of the Clearing-house must have presumed upon these facts to suppose that these banks would endure any amount of kicking or insult without a motion towards redress. This theory, however well it might have answered in times past, will scarcely do in this age. If there is no friendship in business, there is a becoming courtesy that business men do well to observe ; and the assumption on the part of this Clearing-house that it is so far a private institution, and not, as it ought to be regarded, a public convenience, through which well regulated banks may effect their exchanges, is one that ought not in a commercial community to be tolerated. W.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE DUBUQUE CITY BONDS of the so-called Corcoran Loan and the Jesup Loan will be paid on presentation at the office of MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

☞ UNITED STATES $1,000 COUPON BONDS, IN sums to suit, for sale at Board prices, adding ¼ commission. THOMPSON BROS.,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

☞ BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE Funds purchased by HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st

Real Estate....Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Referee's sale by Mr. Bleecker :

The four-story brick store and rear frame house on the southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, together, 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet. Gaonca Bell, $10,600.

By order of the Executor of the estate of James Smith, deceased, the following property was sold :

The four-story brick store and lot known as No. 69 Liberty-street, situated on the northerly side, and commencing 110 feet 5 inches east of Broadway. The store is 25 feet in width by 80 feet 2 inches in depth ; lot 25 feet front, 25 feet 8 inches rear, 111 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, and 113 feet 4 inches on the westerly side. E. H. Hanoar, $21,700.

The two-story and attic brick-front house and lot known as No. 140 Greene-street, situated on the easterly side, between Prince and Houston streets ; house 23 feet by 28 feet ; lot 25 feet by 100 feet. John McMann, $7,250.

There was also an Executor's sale of the lot, with the two-story brick building thereon, No. 119 Cedar-street, north side, near Greenwich-street ; lot 25 feet in width by 60 feet in depth. T. Colman, $10,075.

Also, another sale, by order of the Executor of the estate of Wm. Mandeville, deceased :

Four lots, situated on the southeast corner of Fourth and Charles streets, varying in width from 21 feet 4 inches to 24 feet 8 inches, by 75 feet deep. The corner, Alnso Howall, $4,220 ; the next, Peter P. Voorhis, $3,100 ; the next, G. J. Bogert, $3,050 ; the next, H. Hynard, $3,750.

Mr. John McClave has sold three lots on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, commencing at the northeasterly corner of Thirty-fifth-street and running northerly 74 feet on the avenue, and easterly 100 feet on the street, for $10,000, with a building loan of $800 upon building, to be erected thereon.

We report the sale of a 20.2x100 lot on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-third-street, for $10,000 ; and of the adjoining lot, full size, $8,000 ; together $18,000. P. Callahan, Esq. seller.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receip

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2319. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question Reopened in Congress.

Lengthy and Animated Debate in the Senate

SENATOR DOUGLAS CATECHISED

Refusal of the House to Consider the Tariff Question.

AN EXTRA SESSION CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

The Testimony Before the Nichols Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Congress seems determined to consume the remaining few days of the session in squabbles over amendments to the Appropriation bill.

The debate in the Senate to-day on Kansas has been very fierce and interesting, chiefly between DOUGLAS and his friends and the Lecomptonites. BROWN, GREEN, HUNTER, DAVIS and others were very bitter upon DOUGLAS, who was somewhat damaged by the discussion. DOUGLAS' friends, on the contrary, claim that he has demolished his opponents.

The Nichols Investigating Committee closed the testimony to-day, and expect to report to-morrow. It is understood that they will report the evidence, without recommendations, either of exculpation or condemnation, leaving the House to decide upon the testimony, in which there is hard swearing somewhere.

The *Herald's* statement that an affidavit was produced from FITZPATRICK, the chief prosecuting witness, contradicting his own testimony before the Committee, is utterly unfounded. No such affidavit was offered, nor has the witness signed any affidavit in the transaction. No attempt has been made to impeach the character of the witnesses for the prosecution. The reliance of the defence is upon the un-official letters of two of the witnesses, and the contradictory statements of the two subordinate clerks through whose agency the principal witnesses was induced to sign the exculpatory letters.

I understand that the Clerk of the House swears he advised the Speaker of the impropriety of appointing STARBIRD as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts. MASON of Kentucky says he refused to serve on the Committee because he could place no confidence in the integrity of one of its members.

The Committee were to-day offered the evidence of another transaction, involving the Committee on Accounts and the subordinate clerks of the House, quite similar to that which they have been investigating. This tends to show a regular system of operations. The Committee declined to examine it, because the resolution under which they are acting was drawn so as to confine the inquiry to the specific case charged by the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Cabinet held a special meeting, to-day, on Mexican affairs. If Señor MATA were not so unaccountably absent from Washington at this critical juncture, there is little doubt that he would have been recognized to-day. By the time he arrives, the President's mercury, as likely as not, may be again below zero.

The State of feeling among members of Congress relative to the Tariff, is much exasperated. The troubles are generally attributed to the imbecility of the Administration.

The impression, to-night, is that the Post-office Appropriation bill will be rejected to-morrow, and that a decided majority of the House is determined to defeat all public business with a view to compelling an extra session. There is certainly imminent danger of this result.

The attack of Mr. BLAIR, in the House yesterday, on the Postmaster-General's motives in adopting the Southern Overland Mail route, is condemned by every one here. The law gives the contractor the right to select the *termini*, but not to locate the route. In selecting the route, Gov. BROWN violated no law. The amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, abrogating the contract, will not probably be agreed to in the House. Much feeling was exhibited in the debate on this amendment.

For some days past a number of Democratic Senators have been constantly in the House trying to harmonize party action, and secure legislation on the Tariff and Treasury Note bills. The motion to suspend the rules will be in order at any time now until the close of the session, and much time will be spent in efforts to suspend the rules to take up private bills.

It is not believed that the Cuban bill will be brought to a vote. A large number of important bills will not even be called up.

Mr. PHELPS got no opportunity to introduce his Tariff bill to-day. It will probably be adopted as the last resort to avoid an extra session.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The bill heretofore reported by Senator GREEN, and which he intends to call up as soon as opportunity will admit, combines the outlines of territorial governments both for Dacota and Arizona, making them "Twin Sisters." When admitted as States, it shall be "with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe." The Fugitive Slave Law is to be extended to Dacotah, and the laws passed by a recent Legislative Assembly there, to be in force until repealed by the Legislature authorized by this bill. The Constitution and all United States laws, not locally inapplicable, to have the same force and effect within the Territory of Arizona as elsewhere within the United States. In each Territory the right of suffrage and holding office shall be exercised only by white male citizens of the United States, actual residents. The suffrage in Arizona also extends to those recognized as citizens by the treaties with Mexico.

The number of acres acquired by the recent treaty with the Yankton tribe of Dacotah Indians, is twelve instead of ten millions, for which the United States agree to pay five cents an acre.

A public document shows, that, as far as the United States has undertaken the survey of the coast, the progress has been entirely satisfactory, more than half of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States having been completed in less than twenty-five years, giving fair promise of completion of the field work in ten or twelve years more. In point of expense, the operations have been less than similar ones in Europe, besides being more expeditiously completed. The survey has been extended in every seaboard State and Territory of this country.

Our Washington Correspondence.

MR. MASON'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TOODLES BILL—METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS—MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

The "Toodles" bill is weakening at an alarming rate, and the blow which Senator MASON struck it to-day will prove a terribly severe one. The proposition of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations certainly is statesmanlike, and must command the admiration of conservative men throughout the country. It is in the nature of a substitute for the thirty million scheme, and proposes a simple but formal notice to Spain that Uncle Sam stands ready to buy Cuba and pay a good price for it whenever it is in the market, and that we don't intend to let it pass from Spain to the jurisdiction of any other flag than that of the United States. This is wise, dignified, and patriotic; and if Mr. MASON succeeds in carrying it, he will indeed deserve the crown of a public benefactor. Gentlemen are gradually getting their eyes open to the facts presented in your correspondence a few days ago, disclosing the grand Presidential and financial speculation involved in this new Cuban raid; and they have no idea of permitting their fingers to be used for the purpose of pulling chestnuts out of the ashes for political tricksters and schemers. The "Toodles" bill is daily falling more and more under suspicion, and its fate is now sealed. It can not, and will not, become a law. Upon that you may rely; and the sooner honorable Senators confess the fact to themselves, and determine to waste no more time in "backing" at a dead lion, the better will it be for the important public business, so much of which is suffering for attention.

As I telegraphed you to-night, the old dodge of browbeating witnesses was commenced in the TIMES Committee of Investigation to-day by Mr. WINSLOW, who before the witness in chief has been asked a single question, and, therefore, in advance of a knowledge of the case, except upon the "newspaper charges" which honorable gentlemen are so fond of affecting to despise—notified the first witness called that he intended to attack and impeach his testimony. He will find that a difficult task—for the witness was born and brought up in Washington, and has a character for veracity quite equal to that of his assailant. I have myself known him for fourteen years, and have always heard him spoken of as a straightforward and reliable man. He frankly stated to-day that he advised the party who held the claim, out of which the alleged corruption sprang, to sign the letter heretofore referred to, exonerating all parties from suspicion of improper conduct—stating the circumstances, and showing that he came to this conclusion only with great reluctance, because he saw that it was the only way of getting the money which had been ordered paid in May, but was still unjustly withheld in November!

Mr. WINSLOW was horror stricken at this confession and it is fair to presume that with his predetermination to impeach the witnesses, he will take the ground that this statement should and must invalidate his testimony. A little reflection will satisfy him and the country that it is rather late to take this ground, as Congress two years ago established the propriety of receiving testimony from parties to "acts of bribery and corruption," *by passing a special act inviting them to come up freely, and relieving them from all penalty for their former complicity!* Marvalous consistency would it be now, when the party is brought forward as a witness, to tell us that he is not to be believed, *because* he was a party to the bribery, especially if he became a party from a sort of compulsion, as the choice of evils!

Of course I have ascertained the facts in regard to Mr. WINSLOW'S course from the witness himself, who is under no obligation to keep the Committee's secrets. It is not my purpose, however, to prematurely publish the testimony elicited. I have no desire to become either prosecutor or reporter in the case; but I *do* intend, so far as may be in my power, to keep strict eye upon the proceedings of the Committee and call public attention to any acts of any of its members which seem obnoxious to just censure. No doubt each end all of them are ready to assume their share of responsibility: at all events they shall be held to it strictly, and without fear or favor. Your correspondent confesses to some experience of the injustice which a dishonest or careless committeeman may inflict upon a witness in secret inquisition, and is free to acknowledge strong sympathy in all such cases.

The Hon. J. H. REYNOLDS, M. C. elect from Albany, is in town. One of the Buchanan "strikers" overhauled him yesterday, and, opening his batteries of skillful palaver, told him that he had been misrepresented at the White House—that the President had been told that he (Mr. R.) was against him and against the Democratic Party. REYNOLDS heard it all, until his manipulator closed his peroration with an invitation to "go and see Old Buck and make it all right." This brought the explosion, and a polite assurance that Mr. BUCHANAN had not been in the least misinformed—that he *was* against the President and all his tribe, and that his venerable Excellency might go anywhere likely to rejuvenate him.

The Senate proposition authorizing the receipt of refined gold by the United States Mint and its branches for coinage, is one of much importance. Its purpose is to encourage the establishment of private refineries. In England and France all the gold is refined outside of the mint, which ultimately no doubt will be the case in the United States. The Mint charge for coining refined gold is to be one-eighth of one per cent. less than for coining and refining both. Another suggestion which has been made in connection with the currency, is one for the coinage of large numbers of silver dollars at San Francisco, with a view to concentrating there the silver bullion of the West Coast of Mexico, and of furnishing a supply of needed coin for the China trade. Mexican dollars bear a premium of some ten or twelve per cent. at San Francisco, because the Chinese merchants will take nothing else. They refuse American quarters and half dollars, because they are debased below the standard of the Mexican dollar. This is not true, however, of the American dollar, and the latter, therefore, would readily take the place of the Mexican in the Chinese market.

The bill which the Senate Committee on Commerce have reported to carry out the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the reorganization of the Collection districts, cuts down the salaries of quite a number of Collectors and other officers of the Customs. The salaries of the Collectors at New-York and San Francisco are reduced to $5,000 each, and those of various other officers in the same proportion. There certainly would seem to be no justice in putting New-York and San Francisco upon the same level,—as the expenses of living at the latter place are at least twenty or thirty per cent. greater than at New-York.

It was erroneously announced a few days ago that Senator GWIN designed moving a proposition for the establishment of military posts across tha continent, and providing that the soldiers garrisoning them shall carry overland mails. What the Senator designs is, that the mounted troops upon the frontier shall be kept moving constantly upon the overland mail routes, with a view of protecting these highly important lines from Indian outrage. There can be no doubt that the occasional sight of even a few well mounted soldiers moving along these routes, would effectually alarm the savages and secure their good behavior.

The trans-continental telegraphic enterprise is laid on the shelf again for the present session. The Senate Post-Office Committee have reported a bill authorizing a contract awarding a subsidy of $50,000 per annum for a term of years, to aid in the construction of the work: but as the parties having charge of the enterprise do not consider this aid sufficient to justify them in attempting to carry it out, they have determined to let the matter rest until next Congress, when they hope to present it under more favorable auspices, in the presence of a recuperating treasury.

JOHN NUGENT, of California, is endeavoring to obtain the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, for Mr. FOLEY, of the San Francisco *Herald*. He will not succeed, as it is pretty well understood that the place will be given to A. ST. CLAIR DENVER, the brother of the Kansas EX-Governor, and a present Senator in the California Legislature. S.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GUATEMALA—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859.

I have learned this evening, from an intelligent gentleman recently returned from England, a fact of large importance, and which he states can be relied upon implicitly. It is that Great Britain, as long ago as in October last, made a secret treaty with Gautemala, by which the former obtained absolute sovereignty over a portion of the territory long since claimed by her under cover of her limited privileges of cutting dye-woods at Balize. It will be remembered that the Bay Islands were claimed by England as "dependencies of Belize," and that it was in part to loosen her unjust and illegal hold thereupon that our Government has been for years past urging a compliance by Great Britain with the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It appears that England has now obtained absolute sovereignty and solid foot-hold in that region, despite Mr. BUCHANAN'S arch diplomacy and the "Monroe Doctrine."

It was the policy of England to keep the fact secret until after her pending negotiations in Central America were completed; and it was for this reason that Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY & Co. were sent here to pull a night-cap over our venerable President's eyes and nose, that he might neither see nor smell the rat until the purposes of Great Britain were fully accomplished. That he has been most exquisitely wheedled and elaborately fooled by the shrewd diplomatic household, even Mr. BUCHANAN is beginning to suspect. The public of the United States had their eyes fully opened to the fact some time since, and both the President and people are likely to be more and more enlightened upon these points by the developments of the next few months. If it were not a "reflection upon the lady," it would be fair to suggest that the President has been betrayed by a few smiles, and decoyed into bartering away the important interests of his country for a miserable small mess of pottage.

No wonder the British Government now announces its desire to get rid of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, for that instrument forbids them from assuming or exercising dominion over any part of Central America; and while it stands, England cannot avow this secret treaty with Guatemala, and assert her rights under it. Independent of this consideration, she can well afford to give up the Clayton-Bulwer convention, her Mosquito Protectorate, and all the advantages which she has been claiming in contravention of that instrument—because, by the most skillful diplomacy, she has kept Mr. BUCHANAN gazing listlessly at Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY until the latter has concluded for his Government a treaty with Nicaragua, similar in terms to one which we are *endeavoring* to obtain, which distinctly gives to England the power to intervene in that Republic whenever she chooses to do so, "to protect the Transit!" What a solution have our Central American negotiations must present in the eyes of the astute diplomatists of Europe! What has become of the President's magniloquent splurges in behalf of that Monroe doctrine of which we hear so much? And what is the doctrine worth, when England is permitted to establish her absolute sovereignty in Guatemala, and to land military forces to "occupy" Nicaragua? It is high time that the pretentious phrasing of our public men in relation to the purpose of the United States never to permit European powers to obtain a right to intervene in the affairs of this hemisphere, should be hushed into silence. England halts not an instant because of it—but practically impresses us with the great superiority of deeds over words.

It is fair to presume that before the remaining months of the catering Executive imbecility shall have passed, American interests in Mexico, also, will have been as completely frittered away. Procrastination, that "thief of time," seems to have stolen our President's brains and backbone both, and rendered him utterly insensible to the importance of essaying present efforts to establish profitable relations with our sister republic. At no time during the history of our nation has the moment been auspicious as now for the establishment of a Government in Mexico worthy of the name, and for the cultivation of relations both pleasant and profitable with its people. Still Mr. BUCHANAN hesitates. The more information he gets from Mexico, the less he knows about it. "The Administration" is understood to be in favor of recognizing the Liberal Government at once, but for form's sake, awaits the President's assent! The time was when the President himself was "the Administration;" but times change, you know, and they *have* changed sadly, for the worse, in this neighborhood since the days of JEFFERSON and JACKSON.

We get no Veto Message yet in the case of the Agricultural College bill. There is no doubt that it was prepared some days ago,—but Mr. BUCHANAN is waiting a little while longer to make up his mind whether it is to be or not to be a veto. By the way, that should be our venerable Chief Magistrate's motto: "To be or *not* to be,—that's the question." What more appropriate or more illustrative of the distinguishing characteristic of His Excellency!

There seems to be a certainty now that we are to have a Tariff discussion in the House upon a pending proposition; and if it is once initiated upon the floor of that body, the extremists will soon begin to yield their ultraisms, and a compromise of some sort will be effected. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, gave notice that he would ask the indulgence of the Senate on Monday, to make a personal explanation.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, introduced a resolution that the Senate again meet at 11 o'clock daily. Laid over.

Mr. KING, of New-York, gave notice that he will to-morrow, or some subsequent day, introduce a bill to establish a branch mint at the Assay Office, New-York.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, gave notice that on Friday noon he will call up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba, for a final vote.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill came up as the special order.

The question occurred on Mr. HALE'S amendment to repeal the restricting clause of the Kansas admission act.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, said he would vote against requiring a census of Kansas to be taken.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, said Congress had decided that Kansas should come in with the Lecompton Constitution without reference to population, but on the other hand should not come in outside of the Lecompton Constitution unless she had ninety-two thousand four hundred population. There was, therefore a discrimination by the Congress of the United States, as against Freedom, in favor of Slavery. Oregon, because she was a Democratic State, was admitted without reference to population, and Kansas, because of her different politics, was excluded. He was glad of this occasion to renew his vote. He was glad, also, to hear that so many gentlemen on the other side will give Kansas a fair hearing. It indicates that the time is coming when any State applying for admission will be heard on its merits, apart from all other considerations. He thought it goes to show that if Texas should be divided, or free States, as he thought they would, be formed in Mexico, they will come in as Free States.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, made a strong Southern speech. He held to the doctrine of States' rights, denied the Squatter sovereignty of Territories, and threatened secession with banners flying if the South was deprived of her rights. His address was directed to Northern Democrats. He placed his views frankly on record and desired neither to cheat, nor be cheated.

Mr. DOUGLAS felt it incumbent on him as a Northern Democrat to make a reply. He admired the frankness, candor and directness with which Mr. BROWN had approached the question. He (DOUGLAS) too would put his opinions on record in such a manner as will acquit him also of a desire to cheat or be cheated. He agreed at the outset with Mr. BROWN and with the decision of the Supreme Court, that slaves are property, and that their owners have a right to carry them into Territories as any other property. Having the right of transit into the Territory, the question arises how far does the power of the Territorial Legislature extend to slave property, and the reply is to the same extent and no further than to any other description of property. Mr. BROWN has said that slave property needs more protection than any other description of property. If so, it is the misfortune of the owners of that kind of property. Mr. DOUGLAS' remarks, from the frequent interruptions, assumed so much the form of question and reply, and running comments on the various issues started, that we can only notice the salient points of the main discussion, which extended throughout many hours, he sustaining the principal part. His general scope was that he would leave all descriptions of property, slaves included, to the operation of the local law, and would not have Congress interfere in any way therewith. It the people of the Territory want Slavery there, they will foster and encourage it, and if they do not find it for their advantage, they will do otherwise. So it becomes a question of soil, climate, production, etc. He illustrated by saying that if any discrimination is to be made between descriptions of property, the owner of stock or liquors or any other, might claim it likewise. After some other illustrations, he went into a discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, he said, was passed by a distinct understanding between Northern and Southern Democrats, however differing on some points, to give to the Territorial Legislature the full power with appeal to the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of any law, but not to Congress to repeal it. If the Court decides such law to be constitutional it must stand—if nul, it must fall to the ground without action of Congress. That doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories has been a fundamental principle of the Democratic platform, and every Democrat is pledged to it by the Cincinnati platform. Here Mr. DOUGLAS, in reply to a question by Mr. CLAY, (who also made the remark that, according to Mr. DOUGLAS' interpretation, Squatter Sovereignty is superior to the Constitution,) said that the limit of territorial legislation is the organic act and the Constitution. In reply to Mr. CLAY'S question, "Can a slaveholder take his slave property into the territories?" he would reply, Yes, and hold it as other property. To the question, "Will Congress pass a law to protect other kinds of property in the territories? he would answer No, for the doctrine that Congress is to legislate on property and persons without representation, is the doctrine of the Parliament of GEORGE III., that brought on the Revolutionary War. We said, then, it was a violation of the rights of power to assume to legislate for Englishmen without their consent through legislation. Now, was he (DOUGLAS) to be called on to force this same odious doctrine on the people of the territories without their consent? He answered No; let them govern themselves; if they make goods laws let them enjoy the blessings; if bad, let them suffer until they are repealed. Referring to the great battle fought and gained in 1854 and 1856, he said he would like to know how many votes Mr. BUCHANAN would have got in Pennsylvania or Ohio if he had then understood the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as he claims to do now.

Mr. BIGLER asked how many votes Mr. BUCHANAN would have received in 1856 had the Senator from Illinois and those who acted with him told the people that the Kansas act was not intended to extend to the Territories the sacred rights of self-government, but simply to give the people the right to petition for redress of grievances, a right not denied to any citizen white or black?

Mr. DOUGLAS said there are no colored citizens, and he trusted in God there never would be. He did not recognize the black brothers.

Mr. BIGLER knew that as well as the Senator, and should have said inhabitants.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed. In 1856 he took the same ground as now, and Mr. BUCHANAN when he accepted the nomination, took the same ground. His letter of acceptance to the Cincinnati Convention shows that he then understood that the people of the Territories should decide whether Slavery should or should not exist within their limits. When gentlemen called for Congressional intervention they step off the Democratic platform. He (DOUGLAS) asserted that the Democratic creed was non-intervention by Congress, and the right of the people to govern themselves. He would frankly tell gentlemen of the South that no Democratic candidate can carry one State North but on the principles of the Cincinnati platform as construed by Mr. BUCHANAN when he accepted his nomination, and which he (DOUGLAS) stood here to-day to defend.

Mr. DAVIS replied to Mr. DOUGLAS elaborately, denying that he (DOUGLAS) rightly interpreted the obligations of the Democratic Party.

Mr. PUGH said Mr. BROWN had asked if Northern Democrats would vote for Congressional intervention to protect the people against local legislation. He would answer, never. It is monstrous. It is against the plighted faith both of the South and the North. Mr. PUGH discussed the question at length, and said he stood on the platform of his party with the interpretation which he explained.

Mr. GREEN was sorry that this subject of contention had been brought forward. It was to try and bring discord into the Democratic party, the only party able to override the Republican party. He hoped and believed there was no difference between the North and South. A government is formed to protect persons and property, and when it ceases to do either it ceases to perform its one great function. Mr. HALE'S amendment had brought up the question "what is property?" He (GREEN) maintained that under the Constitution, and by the decision of the Supreme Court, slaves are property, and he argued the subject in many aspects, concluding by calling the Democratic party to stand united and not permit a combination to make use of a mere figment to disorganize them.

In the course of his remarks, he quoted from Mr. DOUGLAS' Springfield speech, to show that he had therein proposed Congressional intervention in Utah. He could not see the consistency of the Senator's course, then and now.

Mr. DOUGLAS denied that he had proposed Congressional intervention to regulate the internal affairs of Utah. The intervention he proposed was alone on the ground of rebellion—not on account of their domestic affairs, but as aliens and rebels.

Mr. GREEN, in speaking of how territorial legislation could destroy the rights of slave property, said he had before him a copy of the bill passed by the Kansas Legislature to abolish Slavery.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that several speeches had been made very pointedly at him, making him out no better than an Abolitionist, for leaving the territories to carry out their own affairs. It does well to attack one man for his opinion, but when was the most aggravated act ever committed that he did not say it was committed in manumitting your slaves and confiscating your property. The gentleman who spoke thus says "It is not yet time." There is no better time than the present to introduce a bill to repeal that act of the Kansas Legislature. Senators say he (DOUGLAS) may go out. No—he stands on the platform, and it is for those who jump off to go out. [Laughter.]

The Chair called the Senate to order, threatening to clear the galleries unless it was maintained.

Mr. GREEN said he had received information of the bill by telegraph, but could not legislate on such information.

Mr. DOUGLAS would take it for granted that Mr. GREEN meant that he had received authentic information, and would introduce a bill to repeal the act.

Mr. GREEN said that if he could protect property in no other way he would bring in a bill, and expect to receive the vote of Mr. DOUGLAS, on the principle of his Springfield speech.

Mr. MASON had fondly hoped that the Nebraska-Kansas bill, by which the Senate made a concession, would have settled the Slavery question. He was mistaken—he would not say deceived. The South, he said, had reluctantly acquiesced in the movement with the Democrats of the North to settle the question. He went at some length into a discussion and approval of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. He did not agree with Senator DOUGLAS' views as to the power of the people of a Territory, and did not believe that the Nebraska-Kansas bill gave them independent power. The Senator from Virginia then gave his ideas as to the people of the Territories, and the people of the States. The right of property is recognized in the former, but the inhabitants of a Territory are unknown to the Constitution. Congress cannot divest itself of its power over the property of the Territories, but it can grant them nothing. South of the Potomac River to the confines of Mexico, there is not one dissentient voice. The South would be recreant to itself if it would give one vote for its rights to be taken from the Constitution and remitted to the pleasure of the people temporarily in the Territories.

Mr. DAVIS took an animated part in the debate against Mr. DOUGLAS, who in the Kansas-Nebraska act had made a great error, and drawn the Senate into a great error.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed, saying it won't do to read him out because they have fallen from the faith. There is no middle ground. It is either intervention or non-intervention.

Mr. GWIN said if the Senator from Illinois had given the same interpretation to the Kansas-Nebraska bill when it was before the Senate, he (GWIN) would not have voted for it, and he believed those around him would not. When the Senator proposed to speak for the Democracy of the Free States, he had no right to speak for California, which thought otherwise.

Mr. BRODERICK contradicted Mr. GWIN'S statement of the views of California. He considered the views of his State were those expressed by Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. GWIN replied that he was sent here to do his duty in representing the Democracy of California, and he knew they indorse the action of the Administration, and do not at all indorse the interpretation given by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS to Mr. GWIN—I do say the records show a very general concurrence in the views I then expressed.

Mr. IVERSON raised the question of order that Mr. DOUGLAS had spoken many times. He and Mr. DAVIS had occupied the floor four or five hours.

The point of order was sustained.

Mr. HUNTER said it was with reluctance that he occupied the time at the late period of the evening, but the turn the debate had taken rendered an explanation necessary in justice to himself. He differed with the Senator from Illinois, both in the history of the Kansas-Nebraska act and what was intended by it. When the proposition was made to pass that, he maintained, as he has always done since he has had a place on that floor, that the South had a right to protection for their slave property in the Territory.

Mr. HUNTER read from his speech of that date, showing the views he then expressed. The case stood thus: Southern men, on the one side, maintained they had a right under the Constitution to protection to their slave property; Northern men thought the contrary, and, as there was no chance of agreement between them, the act was very carefully framed, neither affirming nor disaffirming the power of the Territory to abolish Slavery, but reserving the question of right, and agreeing to refer to the Judiciary any points arising out of it. It was in itself a compromise in which neither conceded their opinions of their rights. They were but placed in abeyance until a cause affecting them might arise. No Southern man with whom he acted ever considered he was conferring on the Territorial Legislature the absolute right to deal with this subject. They agreed to this settlement as a consequence, acting together upon points wherein they agreed, and expressing no opinion where the differences were irreconcilable. By this they secured the repeal of the Missouri Compromise upon which the Democrats were agreed by confining the act to tha general purpose to be accomplished. Justice to himself and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, now no more, with whom he had acted and consulted on the matter, required the explanation. Mr. HUNTER then drew the attention of the Senate to the time consumed in the debate, and urged a vote upon the amendment.

Mr. STUART, after some general remarks on the subject under discussion, asked why should the Democratic party be wrecked and torn by the thought of the contingencies which may not happen. If the Democratic Party in a body—if its able and efficient members throughout the country stand faithfully together—their flag will remain in the ascendant, and the party will rise out of all the difficulties which now beset it.

Mr. BIGLER was opposed to Congress extending slavery to the territories and against Congressional intervention with slavery, and would stand by the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms of the Democratic party. He believed the best interests of the country were in the hope of the Democracy.

Mr. CLINGMAN—Tha Senate is now in debating society, and might well discuss the question of "Was CÆSAR or HANNIBAL the greatest warrior?" They had better go to business.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senators on the other side of the House had consumed seven hours in their own family quarrels. The Senate had better adjourn, and he so moved. Rejected—15 against 27.

Mr. HALE had listened to the tale of the slaughter of the innocents in the States from the members on the other side with pleasure. He reviewed the decision in the Dred Scott case, and said that the only thing in it was could Dred Scott maintain an action in Court. In the rest of the decision the Court went out of its way for a political purpose. He denounced it as contrary to the enlightened judicial opinion of the country. He charged this debate upon the "harmonious Democracy." Tha Republicans had said scarcely nothing in it. He denied that the Constitution recognized property in Slaves, and argued the question at great length.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought that if Rip Van Winkle had slept ten years and was called upon to point out the Democratic Party on this floor, judging from its actions, he would find it difficult. He defended the Republican Party, and said there was not a platform in the Party but what had been incorporated from the true principles of JEFFERSON.

Mr. CLARK followed, on the Republican side, and was followed by Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, on the other.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to the points made by several Senators, and contended that the Constitution did not create Slavery anywhere. He denied that Slaves are property, except where made so by the local law. He showed that the difficulty in which the country now is, arises from the error made in 1854, and that the Democratic party now has no trait of Jackson Democracy. In his opinion, the power over the territories is vested in Congress, to be delegated or not, in its discretion.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he was no Democrat and no Republican, and both parties knew it. So he would ask what good have all the struggles done, with which this country has been afflicted? After twenty years' contention, what has either party gained? His earnest wish was, that gentlemen would come together in a more national spirit. The nation and the Constitution were in danger of being superseded by the party platform. He wanted to see the people regain their rights—to see the Constitution regain its supremacy. He wanted to see no Conventions—no party platforms. He would vote against the amendment, as he did not wish to rend the bill to the House with this sting in it to awaken contention there.

Mr. HALE'S amendment was then put and lost by yeas 19; nays 27.

YEAS—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hartan, King, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigler, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Lane, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Siidell, Smith, Toombs, Ward, Yulee—27.

Mr. MASON paired off with Mr. STUART.

On motion of Mr. REID the vote striking out the Charlotte and Dahlonega Branch Mints, was reconsidered, but the appropriations were not restored.

The bill was then passed, Mr. CHANDLER calling for the Yeas and Nays, which resulted—Yeas, 27; Nays, 16.

The Senate then adjourned exactly at midnight.

There was a considerable audience present till the close.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, made another unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill levying the Tariff of 1846.

The House went into Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment repealing the present Tariff, and reviving the act of 1846, with an amendment imposing specific duties on iron, &c.

The Chairman, Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, ruled the amendment out of order, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Gentlemen on both the Democratic and Republican sides coincided with the Chair.

Mr. MONTGOMERY appealed from the decision, and proceeded to show that he was acting in accordance with the rules of this House, a Tariff bill having, in 1855, been offered by Mr. LETCHER as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

The decision of the Chair was sustained; Yeas 109, Nays not counted.

A long debate ensued on the subject of BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s contract for carrying the Overland Mail.

It was contended on one side that the selection of the route was left to the contractors, but the Administration had violated law by compelling them to go 900 miles out of the way. Others argued that this attack was intended to break down the Southern branch of the Overland route, and that parties were mutually agreed to the present arrangements for that purpose.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which, without definite action thereon, adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and there being no quorum present, after the presentation of a few petitions, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Petitions were presented for the completion of the Chemango Canal to the Pennsylvania State line; to regulate freight traffics of Railroads; for a public park in Brooklyn, and against the removal of the Long Island Railroad terminus from Atlantic street.

Mr. OPDYKE presented a petition to extend Albany-street and widen Trinity-place and Morris-street also for a repeal of the Usury laws.

Several petitions were also presented for the reorganization of the Health Department, New-York for a law to prevent the return of fugitives to slavery and to exempt premium notes of Insurance Companies from taxation.

The bill to enlarge the Oneida Lake Canal locks was reported favorably.

The Committee reported against the petitions to abolish the office of School Commissioner. Report agreed to.

Mr. HALE gave notice of a bill providing that no right shall be given by the Legislature to construct any railroad in New-York City, unless the same has the consent of the City Government, and is let or sold by open contract.

Mr. RANNEY gave notice of a bill to prevent the corrupting influences of railroads.

Mr. TUTHILL gave notice of a bill to prohibit the admission of unvaccinated children to the Public Schools, under certain restrictions.

Mr. OPDYKE gave notice of a bill to establish an Insurance Department in the State Government.

Mr. SMITH gave notice of a bill to charter the Greenwich Guard in the First Ward.

The bill to annul Building Associations in New-York and Kings County was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

The bill to authorize children born in foreign countries, whose fathers were citizens of the State of New-York, to hold real estate, was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

Proceedings of the Lobby Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Lobby Investigating Committee met at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Sergeant-at-Arms was not present, neither were any witnesses in attendance. On motion of Mr. DOHERTY power was given to the Chairman to issue warrants to compel the attendance of witnesses. Adjourned until to-morrow.

The State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The State Temperance Society have adopted resolutions condemnatory of the present Excise law. They have also issued an address, the main feature of which is the declaration that inasmuch as the State Administration has claimed and now exercises supreme authority over the police regulations of the City of New-York, and has established an army there, it is bound to enforce the laws and put a stop to their gross violation. The address holds the State Administration directly responsible for the present lawless condition of the City of New York, inasmuch as it is of the political party that enacted both the Excise and Metropolitan Police law. The semi-annual address was delivered by Mr. C. C. LEIGH, Vice-President of the Society. A memorial to the Legislature was adopted praying for the repeal of the present Excise law and asking protection from the evils of intemperance.

Later from Hayti.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Aux Cayes dates of the 6th inst. are received. They state that everything was quiet. Preparations were being made there to receive President GEFFRARD. Dumbloons had fallen from $3 20 to $2 70. Business was expected to revive, as the import and export duties were to be modified. Coffee was scarce. The Ex-Duke of Aux Cayes endeavored, unsuccessfully, to raise a feeling against GEFFRARD, on the 16th ultimo.

Opening of the Boston Shoe and Leather Exchange, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The opening of the Boston Shoe and Leather Exchange in Codman Building, Hanover-street, took place to-day, and attracted a large crowd to the spacious rooms. A collation was served, and speeches made by Governor BANKS, the Hon. AMASA WALKER, and various gentlemen interested in the shoe business.

Mr. WARREN said the aggregate annual shoe trade in the State reached $50,000 000. The Exchange is admirably arranged, containing a reading room eighty feet square, with numerous other apartments, where it is proposed to exhibit samples of every description of boots and shoes made in New-England, also improved machines for their manufacture, etc.

Mr. RUSSELL offers $5,000 reward for the discovery of the incendiary, who fired his mechanical bakery.

Burning of Ship Mary and Adelaide.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The ship *Mary and Adelaide*, of Thomaston, Me., loading for Cork, took fire to-night, and was scuttled. She had 2,000 bales of cotton on board. She will probably be saved.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The ship *Mary and Adelaide*, of Thomaston, was still burning at noon to-day. Her cargo will be mostly lost. The cotton is mostly insured in France by LACRENE & Co., and the vessel is partially insured in Thomaston. Two firemen and a negro were drowned. It has been found impossible to sink the ship, which is burning between decks.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Overland Mail arrived at noon, with San Francisco dates of the 31st ult. There were no through passengers, and the news is unimportant. The ship *Morning Star* had arrived at San Francisco from Cardiff, and the *Mary Whitridge*, from New-York, before reported arrived, (*via* New-Orleans,) reached port previous to the 31st.

The Ocean Mail Service Question in the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

In Parliament last night the Postmaster-General moved resolutions in reference to the Canadian line of ocean steamers, praying that her Majesty would

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Rule of the Hudson's Bay Company About to Cease—The Canadians Applying for a Postal Subsidy for the St. Lawrence Steamers—Postal Arrangements in Canada—Proposed System of Pensioning off Aged Public Servants—Deatirnlion in the Back Settlements, and Annexation Advocated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

The news of the week is full of interest.

The first enhject that claims attention is that relating to the affairs of tha Hudson's Bay Company. Some two years ego, pnhlic opinion in Canada was directed to the Northwest Territortes, and it was thought desirable that colonization should be extended thither. So a special Delegate—a Canadian Amhassador—was senl to Enginnd, to get the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company set aside. Judge DRAPER, one of the cleverest men we have, executed his mission with great skill, hnt it was thought that Mr. LABOUCHERE'S private interests prevented him from taking the action the Canadian Government desired. When the Derby Government came into power. and Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON became Colonial Secretary, a far different policy was adopted. The first public act of Sir ENWARD was the establishment of a Colonial Government in New-Columhia, (Fraser's River,) and he conceived the project of extending a *cordon* of States along the houndary-line between Canada and America. Mr. GALT, our Finance Minister, when in England, last Fall, had repeated conferences with the Colonial Secretary, and the result was, that several communications passed hetween that official and tha Deputy-Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. These nre now before the Canadien Parliament.

The Company say they "Cannot be a consenting party to ahy proceeding to call in question rights so long established and recognized as theirs, but they will be prepared to protect themselves against any attempt that may be made on the part of tha Canadian authorities to deprive them, without compensation, of any portion of the Territory they have so long heen in possession of."

Sir ED. BULWER LYTTON replies that he

"Will not conceal the disappointment and regret with which he has received thet communication containing, if he understands its tenor correctly, a distinct refusal on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company, to entertain any proposat with a view to adjusting the conflicting claims of Great Britain, of Canada, and of the Company, or tn join with Her Majesty's Government in affording reasonable facilities for the settlement of the questions in which Imperial no lass than Colonial interests are involved."

He then proceeds to state that as the Hudson's Bay Company persist in declining his terms, he

"Must hold himself acquitted of further responsibility to the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company, and will take the necessary steps for closing a controversy too long open, and for securing a definitive decision which is due to the maternal development of British North America and the requirements of an advancing civilization."

Now, however, comes the hardest rub of all. The Company hold many of their privileges in tha form of an exclusive license to trade in whet is called the Indian Territory, including the Red River and tha Saskatchewan countries. The Colonial Secretary winds up by remarking that

"The renewel of the exclusive license to trade in any part of the Indian Territory—a renewel which could only hc justified to Parliament as part of a general agreement, adjusted in the principles of mutual concession—must become impossible."

It so happens that the license expires on the 1st of June next, so that it is more than probahle the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company over the most valuahle part of the British Northwest will then cease forever.

You are, of course, awate that the route to the Western States vin the Hudson River, was not always so much preferred to that vin the St. Lawrence as it now is. Mr. MERRITT imagines, and perhaps correctly, that the reason the grain traffic with Europe centres in New-York, in spite of the fact that produce can be conveyed half as cheap again from Chicago to Montreal as from Chicago to New-York, is that the subsidy paid to steamers plying to New-York, enables vessels to carry freight from that point to England cheaper than from any of our own. He has succeeded in impressing this helief on our Parliament, and the Postmaster-General of the Province is going to submit to our Houses a series of resolutions on which to found an Address to the Home Government, praying that the subsidy paid to tha Cunard Line may be discontinued, or that a similar grant may be made to a Canadian set of steamers.

Our postal service only costs the Government $120,000 more than it brings them in, although all newspepers sent from the office of publication are carriad free. It is a very perfect system. We have, too, an admirable regulation hy which small sums of money can be sent hy post. Our Government is negotiating with yours to have this extended so as to embrace the principal cities in your States. It will be very convenient as a means of transmitting small sums from the United States to Canada, and *vice versa*—the more as your hills do not pass cnrrent here.

Nothing shows more strikingly the difference between your institutions and ours than the fact that we are about to form a superannuation fnnd for the benefit of our public servants. We have no "decapitations" here. If a man enters the public service as a postmaster in a village, or a clerk in the Government departments, there he remains until he chooses to resign, whatever may be the party in powar. We claim that this insures to us a better class of servants than we could have if constant change were the rule, and if every Ministry on their accession to power were to dismiss the emptoyes appointed hy their predecessors. We are going to mnke our system yet more stable hy providing for pensioning off our elderly officials.

Great destitntion prevails in some of our back townships. The "fly" destroyed much of the Wheat, last year. Our crop was 32 per cent. below the average, and the Government will have to purchase seed-wheat for some of the settlers in the north. We think of procuring Wheat from the Southern States, which is said to ripen sooner than that grown hereabouts, (until it becomes acclimated,) and will consequently have a better chance of escaping the raveges of insect pests.

The advocates of the annexation of Canada to the Stetes are very few; but I have recently seen a pubHcation issued to influence the public in favor of such a course, by one Mr. JOHN KING, of Milton, County of Halton. It meets with no rasponse, as yet.

The Pay of the United States Navy Officers—What it is and what it should be.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many unsuccassful attempts have been made hy the friends of the Navy, that great arm of our protection, to have tha law regulating the pay of our Navy officers so amended hy Congress as to ratain the most valuable officers and hold out an inducement for Americans to enter the service. The limited remuneration now given, and the very small prospect of promotion, has caused many to resign and enter the merchant service, where their abilities will be better appreciated, their duties less arduous, and their services better remunerated; and with the demand for skillful officers to command our ocean steamers, which are fast multiplying, the day is not far distant when the Navy will have its best officers transferred to the more lucrative merchant service, and the short-sightedness of our Government will be discovered when it may be too late to remedy the evil.

A short time since a law was passed by Congress increasing the pay of army officers, and, by the provisions of that law, a newly-appointed Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, though he may never have been on a cruise, frequently receives a larger pay than a Navy Lieutenant, who may have heen in the service more than *thirty years*—and a ship may go to sea as well without as with a Marine Lieutenant, but cannot leave port without her Naval Lieutenants. Truly may it be said, "Consistency thou art a jewel."

Your correspondent is in no way connected with the Navy, nor expects to be, nor is this penned to gratify the wish of any in the service; but having had an opportunity to witness the extreme close economyon the part of many of the officers and their families, to make "both ends meet" from their pay, and to preserve that dignity which is expected from the position they occupy, has natnrally aroused a feeling of indignation at the penny-wise policy of our Government, in withholding a proper and just consideration for the services rendered by their faithful servants; and has induced me to lay the subject before your numerous readers, that they may know that there is more than one evil under the sun.

It scarcely requires more than a rumor of the prospects of increased expenses for household purposes, when those in power, and most directly connected with the finances, are prompt to vote themselves increased pay, in anticipation of such increased expenses, bnt whose ears are deaf to the entreaties of others similarly situated, save the politicel and monay influence.

My opportunities to gather facts touching this subject have been such that I can speak with confidence that what are here communicated are in reality *facts*, and the remark is here made, lest the omission of it might lead some of your readers to suppose that they were the very opposite, the line of promotion being so gradual, and the pay so paltry for the labor rendered, that many might be inclined to place no credence in the communication, but treat it as the effusion of a wild and imaginative brain.

There are Lieutenants who have been in the Navy for more than *thirty years*, whose pay is $1,500 per annum when on duty, and $1,200 when off from duty and waiting orders; and Captains whose hairs have grown gray during their *forty years* of hard service, and when off from duty are compelled to provide for and educate their families, and sustain the position and dignity of their rank, on the sum of $2,500. Truly they must be strangers to the many comforts and luxuries that they should be entitled to.

On the occasion of the officers being ordered to report at a station preparatory to leave thoir families and friends for a long cruise, methinks it is one fraught with no possible degree of pleasure, for independent of the thought of a long separation, a large expenditure from their scanty pay is requirad to furnish their outfit; there must be purchased hads and bedding, crockery, cutlary, table linen, the furniture, carpets or oil-cloths in the wardroom; nearly all the appurtenances for cooking, their stores, and all that is required for their subsistence and comfort, except a small apartment to sleep in, and a few fixtures that usnelly accompany the range in the galley, which are supplied by the Government. And these expenses are incurred at every new cruise; but in order that the officers shall not be subjected to all the expense of their living while doing their duty, the Department allows the sum of *thirty cents a day* to captains and lieutenants for rations.

Let us now, Mr. Ecitor, see the working of this system; and the more closely to witness its operation, we will take the recent trips of the *Niagara*, which are still fresh in the recollection of all your readers. I would much have preferred to exemplify my position hy some other case, fearing that a disinterested person might suppose that this is written for some motive other than that which has prompted me to address you.

We all felt a pride in learning what a splandid reception our noble vessel received, and the courtesies and attentions shown her officers, from England's Queen down to her most humble subject. It was also gratifying to know that the officers of that vessel represented us with becoming dignity on all occasions, and particularly at the many entertainments given in honor of them and our vessel. The reciprocal entertainments which our officers were in duty hound to extend, were on a scale not helow those given to them, and commensurate only with the occesion. It is not to be supposed that these entertainments could he perfected without great expense, and thet expense, be it understood, is not to be included in our Government expenditures, but must be borne by tha officers of the ship; the Government will not reimburse them, lest hy so doing it would be opening the door through which much might unjustly pass. It is not for us to know whether these officers could afford to support the dignity of their country, hy incurring this great expenditure, without practising the closest economy in their family expenditures: but we do know that it is not just that they should, and if they could not well afford this expense, their position is by no means a sinecure.

Some might inconsiderately say it was improper if depending on so limited a salary to give these entertainments, and that they were victims of their own folly; but what would have been the sentimeats of every American if these very officers had entertained the same views, and, acting in accordance therewith, had declined to reciprocate those courtesies, and geva as a reason that their limited pay would not allow them to act accordiog to their better judgment, as it would compromise the wants of their families at home? Comment is unnecessary.

When our national vessels are ordered on a cruise, or to a station, they are frequently met by the vessels of other nations, and the attentions that are exchanged each to the other, and which are invariably expected, may not at each meeting prove much of a tax upon the officers when apportioned among them; but tha aggregate of a two or three years' cruise will make great inroads in their income. Under these circumstances, is it much to be wondered at that there is such a dearth of experienced officers in our Navy, so much so that it not unfrequently hapeons that a limited furlough is brought to a sudden and unexpected termination hy an order from the Department to report for duty at some distant station. It therefore we expect to have valuable naval officers, our Government must make it an object either in a pecuniary point of view, or the certain prospects of rapid promotion, to reconcile tha dissatisfaction at present existing, and to induce Americans to enter the service; and unlesssome course is adopted we soun find our best officers resigning to accept the more lucrative, less laborious, and equally honorable positions as commanders of the ships and steamers in our merchant service.

VIRGIL.

The Pardoning Power—Communication from Governor Morgan.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feo. 18, 1859.

To the Senate:

In reply to the resolution of your Honorable Body, requesting me to communicate whether any reports of pardons or reprieves have been made from the Executive Department, as provided by section 5, article 4, of the Constitution, I have the honor to state that there is nothing on file or on record in this Department which would enable me to answer this inquiry. The fact that the Executive Department has hut recently hecoma a department of record probably accounts for this. I have caused an examination to be made of the puhlished documents of the last few years, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they would not afford the information desired. Among these documents no report made by a Governor has been found, except one made by Governor HUNT, at the close of his term of office, Dec. 31, 1852. I am informed that Governor SEYMOUR made such reports, but they are not to he found among the printed documents. The earlier Governors mey hava made reports, but I can find none. I learn thet naither of the last two Governors made any, and that my predecessor omitted it becausa he considered that the Secretary of State, in making his annual report, acted on behalf of the Governor, and because this was, in his opinion, a compliance with the requirements of the Constitution.

It is my intention to make such reports annually during my lerm of office.

I have thus far pardoned two persons. Of the propriety of pardon in one of the cases I have no doubt; but subsequent information has raised a douht in my mind as to the other. Forlunately, the convict had hut a month more to serve.

[Signed] E. D. MORGAN.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF CHARLES PHILLIPS.—Mr. Charles Phillips died suddenly at London on the 31st January, in the 73d year of his age. He was a native of Sligo, Ireland; was a harrister at law, Commissioner successively of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Courts, and an Irish forensic orator whose early speeches attracted a good deal of attention in their day. He commenced his education at a private academy in his native town, which he quitted in 1802 for the University of Dublin. Having taken the degree of A. B., he entered the Middle Temple in 1807, and was called to the Irish bar in 1811. He there obtained considerable celebrity by a style of oretory which exhibited remarkable command of language. Mr. PHILLIPS was called to the English bar in 1821, where he soon acquired considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer, and secured a profitable practice in that capecity. During Lord Brougham's Chancellorship he was offered a silk gown and a seat on the Judicial Bench of Calcutta, hut he declined both honors. In 1842 he was appointed by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst a Commdssioner of Bankruptcy at Liverpool, and four years afterwards by Sir James Graham a Commissioner of the Court of Insolvent Debtors, an office which he filled up to the time of his death.

The Rev. Joy H. Fairchild died at South Boston, Feh. 21, aged 70. The Boston *Journal* says of him: "While engaged as a pastor of a church at South Boston he was accused of a gross criminal act, which he denied at the time, and has ever since asserted his innocence. The charge was investigated hy the civil tribunals, and he was acquitted hy a jury of his countrymen, hut his brethren in the ministry, at least the greater portion of them, still retained so much doubt of his innocence that they did not feel justified in restoring him to the fellowship of the churches. He made several attempts to he readmitted as a member of the Suffolk South Association, but the request was always denied. Through all his trials he had those about him, members of his former church and society, who believed him innocent, and who organized a religious church and society in South Boston, and installed him as their pastor. He remained in this position until some two or three years ago, when he resigned and the society dissolved.

Mr. D. D. Hillis, a well-known member of the Bar in Western New-York, died at Syracuse, Feb. 19, aged 52. In 1843, he was Surrogate of Onondags.

Mr. John J. Hooper, an old newspaper agent, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE IN CINCINNATI.—The new Opera-house in Cincinnati, knuwn as "Pike's," is described hy the Cincinnati *Gazette*. It is said to be a magnificent building, costing half a million of dollars. The malerial used in its construction is a bluish-gray sandstone. The height is five stories, with a bold arch of about 75 feet span and 20 feet high, springing from the cornice of the fifth story, crowning the centre, and forming a niche filled with a group of colossal figures in stone, representing Music, Paioting, Poetry, Agriculture and Astronomy, supported on either side hy massive scroll work. Below these, Cupids, vases filled with flowers, elaborntely wrought caps, trnsees, garlands, has reliefs of SHAKESPEARE, MOZART, musical instruments, &c., together with a highly finished mythological group immediately over the grand entrance, complete the ornamentation of the front, (Elizabethan in its order,) which is 134 feet. The depth of the building is 190 feet. The front entrances are three in number. The auditorium has n seating capacity of about 3,000, with standing room for perhaps a thousand more—every seat, excepting a few in the remote corners, commanding a good view of the stage. The acoustic properties of the house, which are of the first importance, and in the perfection of which science is so often baffled, appears, hy various tests, to be faultless. The stege, which is 55 hy 98 feet, is very complete in its mechanical arrangement.

The architect of the interior was Mr. JOHN TRIMBLE, of New-York.

Card of Thanks.

The ladies of the Old Brewery Five Points Mission have been greatly assisted in one branch of their labor during the Winter by the sarvices of Dr. J. W. GASSY, who generously volunteered to give a portion of his time to the necessities of their poor, a pledge which he is nobly fulfilling. They also owa grateful thanks to F. H. HEDEMAN, and HEDEMAN & CLARK, who gratuitously furnish them with whatever medicine is required.

One-half of the entire export of wines from Madeira from 1852 to 1856, according to a recent return, went to Great Britain.

A recent report on the drainage of the first draining district of New-Orleans shows that the cost of that improvement will be $500,000.

Quebec is to be the Canadian Capital, *ad interim*. The interim is to continue four years. After that Ottawa will be the Capital.

PERSONAL.

The German Press records every incident connected with the declining years of the venerable Humboldt. A Berlin paper gives the following anecdote: "The celebrated savant possessed a black parrot, presented to him years ago by the grandfather of the Princess of Prussia, Karl August of Saxe Weimar. Baron Humboldt was very fond of the bird; and, returning home tha other day from a dinner party, he was disagreeably surprised hy finding the parrot sitting drooplogly on his perch. 'Well, Jacob,' he said, approaching the cage, 'which of us two is likely to die first?' 'Pray, your Excellency,' remarked the old valet, 'do not speak to the bird of such serious matters.' Humbolct turned away silently, taking up a book. Half an hour afterwards the bird suddenly trins round, looks at its master, and—drops down dead. At this moment poor black Poll is being stuffed at the University Museum for his afflicted survivor."

Of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, the Dublin *Nation* says: "His stay on the American Continent will probably last for a few months, during which time it is his inteution to visit every place of interest in the States. Thoroughly acquainted as Mr. O'Brian is with the countries of the Old World, he will probably enjoy the more completely the grand and peculiar features of the New, and we confidently expect his trip will afford him much pleasure. His countrymen in the great Republic will, no douht, be anxious to do honor to the noble and hig-hearted patriot; we cannot at present say whether he wishes to travel in perfect privacy, hut we can say, and it may be fit that we should say distinctly, that his visit has not the most remote connection with politics. This fact we have on authority of Mr. O'Brian himself."

A Compiègne anecdote is related hy a Paris correspondent of an English paper: Lnrd Palmerston turned out for one of the Imperial *parties de chasse* equipped in his Hampshire "pink," well known in every gorse and spinney for many a mile about Broadlands. The day was drizzly, and threatening heavy rain. The Emperor urged his guest to put on a *redingote*. "Oh, no, your Majesty," was Lord Palmerston's plucky and polotad reply, "you know nothing ever gets through our red-coats." This to tha "Nephew of my Uncle," with Waterloo undigested, I think was telling and spirited.

Henry Ward Beecher cannot well be considered an idle men. Besidas preaching every Sunday two sermons embodying more thought than usually goes to a dozen, delivering an evening lecture and attending two or three meetings at his church every week, officiating at weddings and funerals whenever called upon, and lecturing all over the country, he writes every week for the *Independent* and for Bonnar's *Ledger*. His articles in the latter, under the general title, "Thoughts as they occur, hy one who keeps his eyes and ears open," are full of practical common sense and sound morality.

The London *Morning Post* states on authority that Mr. E. T. Smith has becoma manager of her Majesty's Theatre. The principal singers are, with the exception of Signor Badiali and Graziani, (who secedes from the Royal Italian Opera,) unknown in England. Mr. Benedict is to conduct. Mr. Augustus Harris, for some period stage manager at tha Manchester Theatre Royal, but mainly occupied at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, will commence the management of the Princess's Theatre at the termination of Mr. Kean's lessecship.

A letter from Teheran says: "Ferukh Khan is honored with the special favor of the Shah, who delights in learning from him all the wonders which he beheld in the West. Dr. Thnlozan, who has succeeded Dr. Cloquett as physician to tha Shah, has been here about a fortnight. Ha was graciously received and honored with an invitation to be present every day at the Shah's breakfast.

The Piedmontese Royal family is at present composed of King Victor Emmanuel II., widower of Adelaide, Archduchess of Austria, with five children; the Princess Clotilda, born tha 2d of March, 1843; the Prince of Piedmont, 14th March, 1844; the Duke of Aosta, 30th May, 1845; the Duke of Montferrel, 11th July, 1846; and the Princess Marie Pia, 16th October, 1847.

It appeara that, according to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, to enable the marriege of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde to he celebrated on Sunday, a dispensation from Rome was necessary. The Pope not only granted it et once, but accompanied it with his congratulations to the illustrious couple.

M. Groux, the Frenchman horn without a breastbone, who was exhihited to the medical faculty in New-York, some time since, is in Charleston. He has with him a delicata instrument, invented hy a Boston electrician, for measuring the time occupied in transmitting tha pulsations of the heart to the different arteries.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Independance* states that a war-song in the Italian language has been composed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. It is entitled "The People's Hymn, or the Voice of the Corsicans," and is, in fact, a poetic appeal to insurrection in Italy.

Mr. F. B. Hubbell has resumed the editorial charga of the Troy *Whig*, from which he retired in August last. Mr. Cadwallader, who succeeded him, now gives place for his return. Mr. Hubbell is an experienced and able member of the corps editorial.

The pianist Liszt, according to a Weimar letter has resigned his Directorship of the Opera at that place, in consequence of the coldness with which ha "Barber of Bagdad," composed hy his pupil Cornelius, had been received.

M. de Montalembert has had two silver statuettes made, representing Demosthenes and Cicero, intending to present them to the two counsel who conducted his defence in the late trial.

The Misses Monk, daughters of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, are about to erect a memorial church to their father in the parish of Westminster, England.

General Lamoricière is said to have offered his services to tha Emperor in case a war against Austria he really intended.

The Grand Duke Constantine has offered a supply of 15,000 horses for the equipment of the Piedmontese army.

The funeral of Henry Hallam was largely attended at the village church of Clevedon, England, on the 23d January.

The Prince of Wales travels under the title of Baron Renfrew.

Ex-Governor Bell, of Texas, has gone to North Carolina to reside for a while.

Queen Maria Christina arrived at Rome on the 22d January.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An English paper says: "During the season of 1848-9, 130,000 bushels of oysters were sold in London alone. A million and a half are consumed in Edinburg each season, being at the rate of more than 7,300 a day, and more than sixty millions are taken annually from the French channel banks alone. Each hatch of oysters intended for the French Capital is subjected to a preliminary exercise in keeping tha shell closed at other hours than when the tide is out, until at length they learn hy experiance, that it is necessary to do so whenever they are uncovered by sea-water. Thus they are enabled to enter the metropolis of France as polished oysters ought to do, not gaping like astounding rustics.

A question as to the liability of lawyers to their clients has arisen in Boston. Mrs. Shaw recently obtained, after several trials, the sum of $25,000 against a railroad company, for the loss of her husband. The company had appealed, and it appears that they had offered to compromise with Mrs. Shew for $10,000, which offer her consel, Messrs. Choate & Durant, did not communicate to her. Should the railroad company succeed in their appeal, the question arises whether the lawyers will not be responsihle to her for the sum offered, which she would have accepted, and which they, without consultation with her, rejected, preferring to go for trial.

Major de Roguemont, the agent appointed hy Napoleon to take charge of Longwood, the house occupied by the first Napoleon at St. Helena, writes, Dec. 30, that he had arrived and had heen received with honors hy the official dignitaries of that Island. He says: "I cannot express to you the profound emotion I experienced at Longwood at seeing the room in which Napoleon expired, and the melancholy feelings inspired hy the Valley of the Tomh. I inhahit a handsome country house at two leagues from the town, while I am waiting to he installed at Longwood at the end of January, in the large house occupied hy the Emperor, which requires numerous repairs."

The Board of Lake Underwritora has adjourned its annual session in Chicago, to meet in New-York in February, 1860. The Board reduced the rates of insurance on cargoes; on third-class articles, 33⅓ per cent. from second class, the first and second classes remaining the same as last year. Rates on vessel's hulls remain same as last year. Measures were taken to simplify cargo nolicies, and make them uniform, and rendering them more valuable to the holder. The former system of inspection, by Inspectors located at different points on the Lake and the River St. Lawrence, was readopted.

A steamer intended for the navigation of the Red River of the North has been transported overland from Gull River to Red River. The *Minnesotian* says: "Immediately on receiving an assurance that the citizens of St. Paul would contribnte $1,000 to secure a result of such importance, Mr. Northrup proceeded with men and teams to Gull River, and tonk the vessel apart, packed the cabin, and loaded ten sleighs, which were to start on Monday, Feb. 7. The machinery was also ready for transportation—he boiler loeded on a sleigh.

A meeting has been held in Boston for the purpose of taking steps for memorializing the Legislature for a grant of a portion of the Commonwealth's land on the Back Bay, in aid of a plan for a Conservatory of Art and Science to be erected thereon. Marshall P. Wilder was appointed Chairman. An intimation contained in the Governor's Message, that a portion of the Back Bay lands might be devoted to some public purpose, gave encouragement to the friends of the project.

Several new papers have made their appearance. The *News from Home* is a weekly, in quarto form, just started in New-York hy Thomas Townsdrow to give old countrymen an epitome of news from England, Scotland and Ireland. *The Sea* is a nautical and miscellaneous journal, published simultaneously in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, hy the Rev. C. W. Denison. The *Red, White and Blue* is the odd title of a new story papar started at Philadelphia.

M. Jobard has communicated to the Academy of Sciences a curious discovory just made hy M. Chevret, viz., that a large kind of fresh water mussel, frequently found in a stream called La Vierte, which rises near Nenfchateau, in the department of the Vosges, and waters a portion of Belgium, produces pearls equal in quality to the Oriental ones. Some of them are not white, hnt of a mahogany color.

The Tuscan Government have taken the precaution to export all the firelocks in its arsenals; 10,000 muskets have been sold to an English firm at the rate of 3 francs a-piece, and shipped from Leghorn. The English firm have re-sold the guns to the Piedmontese Government at 10 francs a-piece, realizing £2,000 by the transaction.

At Bush Creek, Ohio, on the 14th of February, a young man named Harrison Wisecup murdered his sister, Lydia, in a sudden quarrel. The body of the girl was found hiddan in a hay-mow, with marks of terrible violence upon it. The murderer has been arrested.

In a row at a house of ill-fame at Fairhaven, (near New-Haven, Ct.,) on the night of February 16, a man, name unknown, was shot hy the keeper of the den, one Cook, who quarreled with his guests, and fired several shots from a revolver at them.

The Canadian Government proposes deepening the Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine Canals to the same depth as the Welland Canal—giving an uninterrupted navigation for vessels of ten feat draught, from the Lakes to tha Atlantic.

The new coins issued in England for circulation in Canada have been analyzed at the Philadelphia Mint. They are neither fitted by standard, fineness nor value to be interchangeable with our currency.

The *Christian Intelligencer* learns that the members of the South Dutch Church have pledged themselves to the support of three missionaries in Japan.

The London *Athenæum* understands that the promoters of tha contemplated Muswell-hill Palace of the People have offered five acres of land to the Committee of tha Dramatic College.

Tha Richardson Bank hill, concerning which there were charges of bribery against the Bank of the State, has passed the Missouri House by a vote of 86 to 28.

A recent army order announces that Forts Brown McIntosh, Mason and McKavett and Ringgold Barracks, in Texas, are to be abandoned.

A National Convention of Sunday School Teachers is to he held in Philadelphin on the 22d of February.

The late census of the city of New-Orleans shows a population of 138,277.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Feh. 24.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motion Calendar will be taken up.

CIRCUIT.—Same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—No Calendar till Monday, March 7. First Monday, March Term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 41, 44, 29, 73 to 78, 80. *Part II.*—Nos. 4, 21, 68, 69 to 72, 79.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for the Merch Term of the United States District Court must he filed on or before Friday, tha 25th inst., in order that they may take thair proper place on the Calendar. All notes efter that date will be placed at the foot of the Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 23.

Before Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

George Carpenter et al. vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Alfred Roe vs. *Alfred J. Robinson.*—Motion denied with costs to either party.

Before Justice Ingraham

Motion is granted, with leave to plaintiff to file a new bond on payment of $10 costs.

Isidore Abrahnm vs. *Louis Mitchell et al.*—Mntion is denied, $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewel of tha motion on the ground of want of service of proofs if so advised.

COMMON PLEAS.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Benjamin J. Hart vs. *Joseph D. Beers.*—This was an action brought to recover the possession of household property, valued at $475.

The goods were formerly in the possession of one Samuel Gillespie. He failed in May, 1858, and assigned the property to the defendant, who was one of his creditors. Tha plaintiff now claims the goods by virtue of a sale which he alleges Gillespie made to him. The consideration for the sale was thet plaintiff gave his note to the firm of Solomon & Hart to pay off a debt of Gillespie. Tha furniture was never delivered to the plaintiff. The explanation assigned is that the assignment to the defendent took place almost immediately after the sale, and that Gillespie did not send the property to the plaintiff as promised.

The case is still on.

Trial of Abraham B. Thompson for the Murder of Daniel Stackpole.

SECOND DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The trial of Abraham B. Thompson for the murder of Daniel Stackpole, at Harlem, on Nov. 18, 1858, arising from an altercation during a target excursion at Harlem, was resumed yesterday in this Court. The court-room was less crowded than on the previous day.

John Cobrey, examined hy the District-Attorney—I am the ensign-hearer of the Fox Musketeers; was at Harlem on the day of the murdar; saw Stackpole at the Rivar House, but did not see the difficulty hetween him and Moore; I saw Moore run across the railroad track after Stackpole: I heard cries down the swamp of "Stop thief:" next I saw Thompson pursuing Stackpole with his musket; the musket had a bayonet fixed on it; saw Stackpole run up the bank and saw Thompson thrust up him with his bayonet; heerd Stackpole cry out that he was stabbed; I did not take notice of Moore; I did not see Fox; cannot say how near Moore was to Thompson when Stackpole cried out that he was stabbed; I called to an officer to arrest Thompson, and when the officer came up I gave him in charge.

The cross-examinaton of the witnesses was unimportant.

John D. Lee, examined for the prosecution—I came from Morrisania at the time this effair occurred: it was hetween daylight and dusk; it was pretty light; I saw a man running, and others pursuing him; I was not acquainted with any of the parties; from the way the first man ran, he appeared to he very much scared; one of the men following him, who had a sword, cried out, "Stop him!" when another man started out from near the rubber factory, and tried to head him off, hut the man who was running away turned suddenly around and ran towards the river; he ran into the mud, and a man walked in after him; he took hold of him, and appeared to throw him down; I can identify the man who had the sword; I saw him now in Court. [Witness pointed out Moore.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—At the time I saw all this it was neither daylight nor dark.

Dr. Donaghe, recalled—The wound of the deceased was a clean wound; I could not say whether it was made with a bayonet or a straight sword; (sword carried by Moore shown to witness;) did not think the wound was produced by that sword; the wound being five inches deep, the mouth of the wound was wider than the blede of this sword at five or even six inches from the point.

To Mr. Brady—A motion of the sword while in the wound might certainly make the mouth of the wound wider than tha width of an instrument.

Barney Connolly, examined for the prosecution—I am a watchman in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company; I saw the affair on the 18th November; I was opposite the River House; I saw a man running, and another pursuing him; the man who ran first was the deceased; the man pursuing him had a gun and bayonet; there seemed to be a good deal of excitement; men were running about.

Dennis J. Connolly and *Bartholomew Coleman* were next examined, hut their testimony was simply cumulative. Two other witnesses were called, who did not answer to their names, and the Assistant District-Attorney announced that the case for the people was closed, with the reservation of his right to call those witnesses subsequently if they appeared in Court.

Mr. James T. Brady then opened the defence in a brief address to the Jury, after which the missing witnesses for the prosecution having arrived in the Court were examined by the Assistant District-Attorney. The only new fact elicited from the first witness, whose name was Thomas Riley, was that Tom Burns, the noted policeman, interfered to prevent Stackpole's running away, and pointed a pistol at him. The next witness, Bartholomew Griffin, was present at the original difficulty between Moore and Coleman. It arose from Coleman refusing to go home with the company, arising from some discontent as to the award of the prizes. Coleman persisting in his refusal was struck by Moore. After which Moore was struck by some person, he did not know whom, but Moore went up to Stackpole and asked what he struck him for. Slackpole denied having struck him. Moore then seized a sword, and Stackpole ran.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Brady proceeded to call his witnesses.

George Heald, examined by Mr. Brady—Was out with the company on the target excursion; heard a dispute between Moore and Coleman; saw Moore strike Coleman; this was on the hack stoop; went into the bar-room, when he heard a sound as of some one being struck on the head with a club; went out to see, and saw Stackpole putting a club into his pocket; it was about fifteen inches long; Moore went into the har-room, and said to Stackpole, "You struck me with a club:" there was blood on Moore's hand; Stackpole partly drew the club from his pocket, and said, "Go away from me;" afterwards saw Stackpole run and Moore pursue him; the next I saw was Stackpole lying and a policeman standing beside him; the policeman said, "This man is hurt."

The cross-examination by the District Attorney was unimportant.

William Walsh, examined hy Mr. Brady—I was first lieutenant of the Fox Musketeers; the sword now shown me, was my sword; I was in the harroom, trying to get the company together, when the difficulty occurred between Coleman and Moore; I went to see what it was; Moore said to him, "You won't take your musket home, won't you?" Coleman answered that he would not; Moore said he would have to take his musket, and made a shove at Coleman; I then heard somebody say, "Go in, Stack," and another cried "Come on, Bradys," meaning the Brady Guards; I saw Stackpole flourishing a club; presently, while I was talking with Stackpole, Moore came up, and said "Stackpole, you hit me with a club;" Stackpole told him to keep off, and drew the club from his pocket; I jerked the club from Stackpole, and at the same moment felt that my sword had been pulled out of the scabbard; Stackpole then ran towards the swamp and Moora ran after him; I then pursued them; I saw Moore and Stackpole run up a hank; I did not see Thompson all this time; I did not see David Fox; I think I was nearest to Moore when they were running; I stopped Moore and gave him the club, saying, "There is the club with which Stackpole struck you."

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I stopped Moore when he was twenty-five feet from Stackpole; Stackpole was then getting up the bank; I gave Moore the club, and he came back; I did not see Thompson run after Stackpole, nor Fox; I saw the orderly sergeant, Neale, running with a sword; his sword was a long one, like mine.

To a Juror—I took the club from Stackpole on the stoop of the hotel when he was taking it out of his pocket to strike Moore.

William Griffiths, examined hy Mr. Brady.—I was harkeeper at the River House that day; I did not see any club; I saw Moore with his hand to his head; he came benind the bar; his hand was covered with blood; he picked up a cloth and put it to his head; I asked him what was the matter; he said Stackpole had struck him with a club; Moore then went from behind the har and took hold of a musket, and asked the owner to let him have it; the other refused, and Moore went out.

Thomas McFall, examined by Brady—Was out with the Fox Musketeers at this time; saw Stackpole running away from Moore, who had a sword, and was running after him; distinctly heard the cry of "Stop thief;" ran, with a majority of the Company, in that direction; I did not go far, but turned and went back; I thought Stackpole, perhaps, had been picking somebody's pocket; I had never seen Stackpole before that day; I saw Thompson in the bar-room, drinking, a few minutes before the difficulty.

James Read, examined hy Mr. Brady—Was with tha Fox Company, as one of the pioneers; heard a cry of "Stop thief;" ran towards tha spot the cry came from; Fox came after me; do not know whether Moore was chasing Stackpole; he was in the crowd; I saw a man with a sword; could not swear whether it was Moore or the Orderly Sergeant, as they were strangers to me; saw a men with a musket and a bayonet make a thrust at Stackpole, as he was going down the hank; did not know who the man was.

Richard Daly was the next witness. His testimony was immaterial. So also was that of David Closey, Michael Lundy, John Keating, William Kinley and Timothy Ella.

Thomas Burns deposed that he was an invited guest; saw Scully and most of the company intoxicated; with the exception of the Captain, all were under the influence of liquor; he denied pointing a pistol at Stackpole, and said he had no pistol with him.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feh. 23, 1859.

All of the Live Stock Markets show a gain in numbers over last week. With beeves, however, the lighter weights of tha animals add nothing to the actual amount of meat.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,152	207	551	5,928	8,080
Previous week	3,014	166	519	5,681	6,936
Same w'k last. y'r	2,657	111	393	5,314	7,942

Weekly nverage of Beeves for 1857.....3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858.....3,676

Of the Beeves, 2,514 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street, 437 at Bergen, 124 at the Sixth-street markets, and 77 at CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street. Of the 2,514 at Forty-fourth-street, New-York contributed 963; Ohio, 770; Kentucky, 153; Illinois, 189; Indiana, 181; Iowa, 56; Michigan, 82; Connecticut, 35; and Pennsylvania, 71. The arrivals by Hudson River Railroad were 1,467; hy Erie Railroad, 538; and by Harlem Railroad, 406.

THE BEEF M

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 9 472 bbls. Flour, 13,500 bushels Corn, 782 bushels Oats, 862 bushels Malt, 605 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Have been in pretty good request, at $5 02½@$5 68¾ for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 3,021 bbls., including 1,404 bbls. Pots, and 617 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Pending the receipt of later news from Europe shippers and speculators are reluctant to move freely. The inquiry comes mainly from spinners. The day's sales add up 1,000 bales. Prices have not varied remarkably.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10	10	10⅛	10¼
Middling, ₱ lb..	11¾	11¾	12	12⅛
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	13	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite firm, today, for most kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is good, especially for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, which speculators appear to be disposed to purchase freely. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bbls., within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@ 4 60
Superfine State	$ 30@ 5 50
Extra State	$ 95@ 6 15
Superfine Western	$ 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	$ 55@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 10@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 45@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 00

Low to very choice Extra Missouri..... 6 75@ 9 75

Canadian is sparingly offered, and is quiet, at $6 60@$7 30 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is less active, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 95@$6 30 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 35@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, including Layer at $2 85@$2 90, and Bunch at $2 37½@$2 40 ₱ whole box. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet to-day. Holders are reluctant to accept the prices which buyers offer; hence business is tame. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels, including a lot of No. 2 Red Western (Winter) on private terms; sound Milwaukee Club at $1 22½; unsound Chicago Spring on private terms; prime Red Pennsylvania at $1 45, and do. White Kentucky at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and sound new, which is in good request, is dearer. Sales 20,000 bushels, at 81c. for poor new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 83c.@85c. for prime to choice do. do.; 82c.@85c. for ordinary to prime new White Jersey; 81c.@85c. for poor to prime new White Southern, and, nominally, at 84c.@86c. for old Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited supply and demand, chiefly at 82c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Barley is plenty and depressed at 75c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Some holders of choice are asking $1 ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy, and prices tend downward. Canada and Prince Edward's Island, 61c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@62½c.; State 54c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c.; Southern, 47c.@53c. ₱ bushel. Included in the sales were 7 000 bushels Southern, at 50c.@51c. ₱ bushel.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand, to-day, and sales have been reported of 900 mats Java, ex *Ocean Rover*, at 14c., 9 months' credit; 150 bags Laguayra, at 12c.@12¾c.; 300 bags Rio, from second hands, at 11¾c; 400 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c.; and 150 bags Angosturas, on private terms. The stock of Laguayra in first hands, to-day, is represented as not exceeding 1,500 bags.

HAY—Sales here to-day 300 bales North River at 67½c @75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American is selling slowly, including Undressed at $135@$150; and Dressed at $185@$200, the latter being extreme rates for small lots, ₱ ton. Other kinds are inactive here. In Boston, sales have been made of 3,100 bales Manila at $6 56½@$6 75, ₱ 100 lbs.; 400 bales Jute at full prices; and 12 tons Clear Russian at $200 ₱ ton, usual credit. About 1,000 bales Jute are being shipped from Boston to Great Britain.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, including prime Buenos Ayres at 27c., and Orinoco at 24c., ₱ lb. Stock in first hands, this morning, 63,222, against 214,512 same time last year.

HOPS—Are inactive to-day, yet held firmly. New, 11c.@18c: Old, 2½c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling, in lots, at $30@$31 ₱ ton. Stock limited. Other kinds are in demand, and are firm.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 81½@$1 87½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Holders ask full prices, but business is restricted.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common, and $1 for Lump. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 375 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been purchased, during this week, to the extent of 4,950 bbls. In lots, chiefly ahead of arrival, at $3 80@$3 85 ₱ 280 lbs. Receipts, 6,894 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack request, closing tamely at 49c.@49¾c. ₱ gallon. Exporters have purchased reservedly, as old also the home trade. Receipts, during the week, 3,229 bbls.; sales, 2 535 bbls. Stock at the close, 11,000 bbls. Tar has been actively inquired for at buoyant prices. Week's receipts, 2,552 bbls.; sales, 2,755 bbls., chiefly at $2 56@$2 75 ₱ bbl. The movements in Resin, during the week, Messrs. BARTON & STACKER notice thus: "Common Resin has been actively dealt in at essentially unchanged rates, the concession in freight permitting many shippers to fill old orders. At the close, the market exhibited less activity, although a firmer feeling was perceptible. Toe medium and fine grades have been in request at full rates, and prices, if any thing, are higher. The stock of pale qualities is considerably reduced. Among the sales are 2,800 bols., to arrive, at $1 70; 2 000 do. at $1 71; 1,100 do. on the spot, at $1 72½; 9,800 do. at $1 75; 150 do. Strained at $1 55; 495 No. 2 at $2 50; 400 do. at $2 75; 818 do. medium at $3@$3 25; 300 do. fine at $5 25; 632 do. at $5. Week's receipts, 14,272 bbls."

OILS—Linseed has been in moderate request, chiefly in lots, at 70c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at previous figures. Crude Whale, 58c.@60c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at 67c.@68c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, at 95c.@$1 ₱ gallon; Tallow Oil, 10¼c.@10½c.; Palm Oil, 10c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during toe week ending Feb 22, sales were confined to 300 bbls. Crude Whale at 58c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 22, 1859.	982	320	1,500
Same time last year	2 482	6,528	446,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and holders of Mess ask firmer prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$18 37½ for New Mess, $17 75 for old Mess, and $13 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for, including Hams, at 8¾c. @9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been more sought after at full rates. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. at 11¾c.@12¼c., ₱ lb., here, and 12¾ for March delivery. Beef is selling regularly at full prices. Sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8@9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 11c.@19c. for Ohio, 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 400 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs. A small lot of very superior quality was disposed of at $4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is less plenty, and is in request at full prices.

SALTPETRE—In Boston, 300 bags were sold at 6c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

SEED—Clover is unsettled, to-day. Some sales have been reported at 10¾c.@11c., but good Seed was offered in quantities, at 10½c. ₱ lb., without finding buyers. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Sales 175 boxes Castile at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The demand is moderate; prices are essentially unaltered.

SUGARS—Have been in active demand at yesterday's reduced rates. Sales to-day 905 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7 7-16c.; 680 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; and 30 boxes Havana on private terms; also, by auction, 165 hhds. New-Orleans at $5 60@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—The movements in this commodity during the week, Messrs. ADRAM KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "The market has been rather weak, and holders, in order to effect sales, have been obliged to sell, at 11c., at which figure we note sales of 100,000 lbs. The stock is not large, but the demand for candles having fallen off, chandlers have bought but sparingly. To-day the market is inactive, but firm at 11c. for Prime. We note a sale of a small lot of Soap Tallow at 10¾c., cash. Rough Fat is 7½c."

TEAS—Are in fair request at full prices.

TIN—Is moderately inquired for at unchanged rates.

TOBACCO—Is in demand and is steady.

WHALEBONE—Has been moderately sought after, including best Polar, at 95c.; best Ochotsk, (small,) at 90c.; South Sea, 65c. @70c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 20 tons Logwood at 23c. 6d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 10½d.; and 40 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d. For London, 50 tcs. Beef at 4s. 9d.; and 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d. For Hamburg, 4,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 12l. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Resin, and 20 bales Tobacco, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: Ship *Argonaut*, 750 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghae, a Bremen bark, 600 tons, to London, Oil Cake and Naval Stores; two or three Sic. brigs to Malaga, Staves; ship *Mary Bradford* 502 tons, to Jarvis and Baker's Island, on account of W. H. Wann, and back to Hampton Roads for orders Guano, $22 ₱ ton, the ship taking ont anchors, chains buoys and pounches to Jarvis Island, for American Guano Co., to facilitate the loading of Guano there; British ship *Crystal Palace*, to London, Oil Cake 20s. and Provisions 21s.; a schooner, 275 tons, from Manhattan to New-York, Mahogany, $9 under and $7 50 on deck; one, 110 tons, to San Juan, Nic., $700; one, 115 tons, to Jamaica and back, $900; a brig, 144 tons, to Port-au-Plait and back, $1,500; two schooners to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 38c.@40c., and Molasses $3 on deck; a bark to Cardenas, Empty Hogsheads, 75c.; a British brig to South Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 42½c.; a schooner to Cienfuegos in ballast, and back with Molasses, $3 50 under and $3 on deck; two brigs (196 and 200 tons,) to Nuevitas and back, 37c.@39c. and $3; one, 150 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 25; one, 250 tons, to St. Johns, N. F., 75c. for wet and 70c. for dry bbls.; another, 2,000 bbls., same voyage, 70c.@65c.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank, where specifications can be seen, for building Bulkheads Piers, &c., for the Long Island Ferry Company, on and after the 25th inst.
J. V. MESEROLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT

will deliver his oration on

THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,

at the Academy of Music,

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,

being the completion of seventy years from the formation of the Government.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will escort Mr. Everett from the Everett House to the Academy and back, attended by Dodworth's Band.

The proceeds will go to Mr. Everett for the MOUNT VERNON FUND.

Cards of Admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet, $1; to the First and Second Circles, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents

Each Card will present an ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON AND EVERETT, and, being shown at the door, may be retained.

The Cards are now ready at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.

Entrance to Amphitheatre from 14th-st.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.
DAN RICE,
EXCELSIOR.
THE COMIC MULES,
Mlle. JEANNETTE ELLSLER,
Mr. N. AUSTIN,
All the regular corps
OF RIDERS, ACROBATS, ATHLETES AND PANTOMIMISTS!
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM!

Friday Afternoon—Grand Matinée Entertainment.
No performances Saturday Afternoon.
Monday Evening—First performance of the grand Moral and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA.
Open at 1 and 6½. To commence at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

THE VETERAN

EVERY NIGHT
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE OLD COLONEL
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LEON DELMAR
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE IRISH VIZIER
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. McSHAKE, AMINAH, BLANCHE, EUGENE,
THE EMIR,
AND
THE THREE SUPERB TABLEAUX.
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,
being the twelfth week of
MR WALLACK.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. EDDY
THIS EVENING, Feb. 24,
Will be acted the beautiful play entitled
SATAN IN PARIS;
OR, THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
To be followed by the Farce of
THE YOUNG SCAMP.
To conclude with
WILFUL MURDER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Prices of Admission—Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 24.
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Marteau, the Carpenter.....Mr. J. Proctor
LAFITTE, OR THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.
To conclude with
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
ENTERTAINMENT TO PLEASE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 24,
The entertainment will commence with
MACBETH.
To be followed by J. B. Rowe's Drama of the
BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.
The whole to conclude with the
IRISH TIGER.

MISS ADA ISAACS MENKEN.

CAPTAIN ADA ISAACS MENKEN,
THE CHARMING YOUNG ACTRESS,
THE ACCOMPLISHED ACTRESS,
THE STAR OF THE WEST,
THE LADY SOLDIER,
IS COMING TO THE NATIONAL.
IS COMING TO THE NATIONAL.

APTOMMAS TO-NIGHT

AT
DODWORTH'S, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Assisted by Mme. CARADORI
And Mr. WOLTGE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD led his ballets.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (second week) an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the celebrated and popular artistes, THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Third week of MADAME ELVIRA ON THE FLYING WIRE, &c. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, in all its most delightful and varied forms, by THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Negro Songs—Negro Dances—Negro Overtures—Negro Sketches—Negro Farces—Negro Comedies, &c. MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE. THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 28, under the most flattering auspices. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON
AND THE
REVOLUTIONARY CAMPAIGNS.
Painted by J. M. NEVIN, Esq.

We are permitted to use in conformation of the high excellence of these pictures, the names of Col. Alex. Hamilton, Mayor Chase, (late Chief Engineer U. S. A.,) Dr. J. W. Francis and other eminent citizens.

Every evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3.
MR. DE CORDOVA LECTURES.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital, Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

ONE WEEK MORE
OF THE DIORAMA OF THE
BURNING OF JERUSALEM.

And Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine. EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents; children 13c.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. J. R. THOMAS, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 24.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents. This exhibition will shortly close.

BALLS.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The annual Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place in the Academy of Music, on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, the 3d of March.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. M. Archibald,	Mrs. Henry Mason,
Mrs. C. K. Anderson,	Mad. De Montholon,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. J. P. Marsh,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. Ernest Cazet,	Mrs. D. Golden Murray,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Mrs. Parish,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. C. E. Degen,	Mrs. Geo. A. Peters,
Mrs. W. S. Drayton,	Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. R. O. Doremus,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mad. De Dion,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. T. E. Davis, Jr.,	Mrs. Watts Sherman,
Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois,	Mrs. E. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. David Dudley Field,	Mrs. John Schermerhorn,
Mrs. Fred. Gebhard,	Mrs. W. H. Stebbins,
Mrs. Mort. Fowler,	Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	Mrs. David B. Turner,
Mrs. Wm. A. Hasden,	Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Mrs. E. T. Viele,
Mrs. Morgan Livingston,	Mrs. Von Hoffman,
Mrs Philip Livingston,	Mrs. Webb.
Mrs. Charles Luling,	
Maj. Anderson, U. S. A.	Cornelius Du Bois,
Henry R. Anderson,	Lieut Dearing, U. S. A.
E. E. Anderson,	Dr. Geo. T. Elliot,
Lloyd Aspinwall,	John W. Ehninger,
Dr. J. Fordyce Barker,	J. P. G. Foster,
Robert Benson, Jr.,	Isaac V. Fowler,
James Bleecker,	H. S. Fearing,
Joseph Bridgham,	Dudley Field,
Walter L. Cutting,	R. C. Ferguson,
William Cutting,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Henry G Chadwick,	Ethridge Gerry,
William S. Constant,	C. H. Haswell,
Edward Cooper,	E. S. Higgins,
Thos. E. Davis,	Louis P. Hanop,
Dr. Alfred L. Carroll,	W. B. Hoffman,
Henry Delafield,	Charles Hoffman,
Edward De afield, Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Louis L. Delafield,	John C. Heckscher,
C. E. Habicht,	William C Pell,
J. B. Ireland,	Alfred Pell, Jr.,
A. Jacquemot,	Gould Redmond,
Robert James,	William Redmond,
Peyton Jaudon,	E. S. Renwick,
John F. Kensett,	Henry Renwick,
Arthur Leary,	James F. Ruggles,
Edward C. Lord,	E. T. Snelling,
Col. Monroe, U. S. A.	E. Delafield Smith,
Dr. A. B. Mott,	Charles F. Stephenson,
Col. J. B. Murray,	Alexander Taylor,
C. D. Monthelon,	S. Van Rensselaer,
Henry Mason,	John Van Buren,
James Otis,	E. L. Viele,
Edmond Poirier,	C. F. Winthrop,
Walden Pell,	James S. Wadsworth,
Edward Prime, Jr.,	William Wardes,
James M. Pendleton,	Dr. G. F. Woodward.

Tickets $2 each, admitting one person only, to be had of the Managers.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilisers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

COAL OIL.—PARTIES WISHING CRUDE COAL Oil, or parafine, are invited to apply to J. G. CAMP, No. 82 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Spragus, Garner, Donnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Nanmkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

BAARE, GEER & CO.,
No. 29 BARCLAY-ST,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,

Call the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, called

RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.

RUBANS DAHLIA.

THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.

A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffetas and ganse ribbons and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone those regular, lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by

Messrs. BAARE, GEER & CO.,
NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.,

to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.

Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.

The goods sold by BAARE, GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.

HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Rubber in these fabrics.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known

EXPANSION SKIRT.

Also, the celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,

Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS,
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,

No. 344 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs, Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Bibbons, Lisses, Flowers, &c.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS,
Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING FOULARDS.

A most beautiful lot of figured Foulard, by the yard, very desirable. Call and see them.
N. B.—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING BONNETS AND MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.

Parties wishing pattern bonnets or mantels for mourning will find it to their advantage by calling at
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS,
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway, next door to Thompson's.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting bustle, best pattern, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 70, and 17 springs, $2; Children, 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen, 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., corner Hudson. No connection with the next store.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
A. C. KUCK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.—THE only reliable iron mill in the country is the "Diamond Iron Burr Mill," manufactured and for sale by LYMAN & PEASE, No. 70 White st., New-York. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

SALESMEN—ALREADY LOCATED, AND WISHing to make their customers of additional value to them, can make a liberal arrangement with a Yankee Notion house, who are desirous to extend their business. Address NOTIONS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE PARKER LIBRARY SALE.—ORDERS for purchasing at this sale will be carefully attended to by CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Librarians, New-York.

LATHES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY.—TO be disposed of at private sale, by order of Assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 328 East 12th-st., near Avenue C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can who can cut and fit; undertakes the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Best City reference. Apply at No. 244 4th-st., Washington-square, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, in a small family; has lived three years in one place, and six months in her last; would go a short distance in the country with a nice family; no other need apply. Call at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first class laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children. The best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 43½ 2d av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a middle-aged widow: understands making yeast and excellent bread; can cut and make children's clothes; would assist in the domestic affairs with help; a home more desired than high salary; good City reference. Apply or address for three days. Can be seen from 12 to 3 at No. 106 West 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women—one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as nurse and plain sewer—in a respectable private family. Can give the best of City references. Have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as chambermaid and laundress and washer and ironer; is a first-class laundress; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing, or would see to children; they can give the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen till called at No. 229 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of experience, to cook, wash, and iron. Thoroughly understands her business. Is a person who appreciates, and is worthy a good home. Furnishes the best of reference for capability and good moral excellence. Moderate wages. Can be seen in the basement of No. 255 9th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; both wish to get situations together; are willing to go a short distance in the country. City references given. Can be seen till suited at No. 80 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation to do housework in a private family; she is quick, obliging and willing to work, with excellent reference in the City; being of quiet habits and reliable character, she is not so particular about wages as a comfortable place. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, AND TO ASsist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman, with best of City reference from her last employer; she is fully competent in all kinds of meats, soups, &c.; an excellent bread and cake baker. Apply, for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1rt and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended from her last place. Also, a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 7th-av., on the top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, competent to the entire charge of nursery or an infant. Can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. A note addressed to Mrs. A. W., Union-square Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GIRLS—ONE is a competent cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; the other is a neat chambermaid and waiter; the cook has no objection to housework or the country; both know their business, and are well recommended. Call at the office, No. 302 4th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can do all manner of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can knit and do crochet. Can be seen at No 264 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Pictures of the Life of Washington.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Macbeth—Sleak Hills of Erin—Irish Tiger.

BOWERY THEATRE—Carpenter of Rouen—Lafitte—Wandering Minstrel.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Young Scamp—Satan in Paris—Willful Murder.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

HOPE CHAPEL—Historical Paintings of the Revolution and Lectures.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Indian*, from Portland for Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

The mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for the same port on Saturday, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst. for this port, with four days' later European advices, is now in her fifteenth day, and fully due. She will bring intelligence of a highly important character, on which will probably depend the question of peace or war in Europe. The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 12th, is also now about due at Halifax.

Our advices from Mexico embrace interesting details of the movement of affairs in the interior, with dates from Vera Cruz to Feb. 12—three days later. Miramon was *en route* for the attack upon Vera Cruz, where the Constitutional forces, commanded—not, we suspect, by Juarez, as the dispatch gives it, but—by Gen. Zamora, the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, were well prepared to receive him. The available Liberal force was at least equal to that of the Church partisan; while all the advantages of entrenchments, fortifications and artillery, were immensely in their favor. The fate of the expedition would be decided in a few days. The Liberals were confident of success.

A gentleman now in Washington, who has recently returned from England, brings intelligence which he asserts can be relied upon implicitly, and which is of the utmost importance as affecting our interests in Central America. Great Britain, it is alleged, as long ago as in October last, negotiated a secret treaty with Guatemala, by which she obtains absolute sovereignty over a portion of the territory claimed by her under cover of the privileges relating to the cutting of dye-woods at Belize. This is supposed to account for the willingness of Great Britain to consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as, while that instrument is in force, it prevents her from assuming or exercising dominion over any part of Central America. The privileges granted to her under this treaty, it is believed, will more than compensate her for any losses she might suffer through the surrender of the Mosquito Protectorate, or the relinquishment of any other of the rights claimed in contravention of the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Kansas question, in all its aspects and bearings, was reopened in Congress yesterday, growing out of the discussion of Mr. Hale's proposed amendment to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, repealing the restriction clause in the act providing for the admission of Kansas. The debate assumed a colloquial shape, in which Mr. Douglas took the principal part. He went over the whole ground, from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act to the present time, fully defining his position, and answering all questions freely. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi made a speech addressed to the Northern Democrats. The debate was also participated in by Messrs. Davis, of Mississippi, Green, of Missouri, Hunter, of Virginia, Gwin and Broderick, of California, Stuart, of Michigan, and others—principally, however, Democrats. The Senate adjourned exactly at midnight. In the House, the first thing was an unsuccessful motion to suspend the rules for the introduction of a Tariff bill. The Post-office Appropriation bill being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, attempted to tack on a Tariff bill as an amendment, but the House would not consent to it. The subject of the Butterfield contract for carrying the Overland Mail occasioned a long debate, and an amendment was adopted abrogating the contract. The bill was reported to the House, but none of the amendments adopted in Committee were acted upon.

The impression now prevails in Washington that an extra session of Congress is inevitable. It is believed that the Post-Office Appropriation bill will be defeated to-day, and that there is a determination on the part of a decided majority of the House to defeat further legislation with a view of forcing the extra session. The feeling among the members with reference to the Tariff question is represented to be very much exasperated.

The Nichols Investigating Committee, appointed to examine into charges of corruption against the House Committee on Accounts, embodied in the Washington Correspondence of the Times, closed the testimony yesterday, and will probably report to-day. It is understood that they will simply submit the evidence taken, without any recommendation either of condemnation or exculpation.

The State Legislature was in session again last evening, after a four days' recess. Both houses met at 7½ o'clock P. M. In the Senate, no quorum was present, and consequently nothing was done. In the Assembly, a great many petitions, on a variety of subjects were presented. Among them was one for the extension of Albany-street, and the widening of Trinity-place and Morris-street, and several for the reorganization of the Health Department of this City. Notice was given of a bill regulating the method of granting charters for building railroads in this City. Another bill of which notice was given, proposes to establish an Insurance Department in the State Government. The bill to abolish building associations, and the bill providing that the children of New-Yorkers born abroad, may hold real estate, were both lost.

The Investigating Committee appointed by the Senate of Illinois to examine into the alleged frauds upon the State Treasury, have made their report. They state that the testimony in the case develops the fact that many of the Canal Checks which were canceled sixteen years ago, have been returned to the State Treasury and repaid. The Committee do not affix blame to any particular persons, but their report shows that Governor Matteson was implicated in the transactions. At the Committee's request they were continued with full powers. The Senate ordered the printing of the testimony.

The Canadian Postmaster-General on Tuesday moved resolutions in Parliament praying the Home Government not to renew the contract with the Cunard Line of steamers, nor grant a subsidy to any other Transatlantic line, until Canada has had an opportunity to urge her claims, and asking that such assistance may be extended to the Canadian steamers as will place them on an equal footing with other British and Colonial lines.

Jones, the defaulting Cashier of the Colchester (Coun.) Bank, has been committed to the Norwich jail in default of $50,000 bail. His examination is to take place in March.

It was announced at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, that an arrangement had been made with the Comptroller for the lease of Castle Garden for another year. $12,000 is the rent fixed. The agreement by which the railroad companies pay the rent of the building is to be annulled. 3,602 emigrants arrived at this port to Feb. 23, against 3,953 to the same date last year. Thus far the receipts of the Board have amounted to $13,606 43, and the expenditures to $17,706 50, showing an overdraft of $4,100 07.

The Republican General Committee held their adjourned meeting last evening, at which delegates were admitted from the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee. An attempt to elect a President failed. Judge Peabody had the largest number of votes.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Abraham B. Thompson, for the murder of Daniel Stackpole, at Harlem, in November last, was continued. The trial did not excite so much attention as on the commencement. The day was spent in the examination of witnesses, and the case will be resumed to-day.

Yesterday was an uncommonly quiet day in the City. The weather was extremely warm and pleasant for the season, and Broadway and the avenues were crowded with pedestrians.

Cotton was purchased yesterday, to the extent of 1,000 bales at steady prices. Flour was in lively demand, and round hoop extra Ohio was dearer. Wheat was quiet. New Corn was more sought after at firmer rates. A fair business was transacted in Provisions. Pork closed higher. Coffee, Sugars, and Rice were pretty freely dealt in. Rice, however, was somewhat depressed. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant. The total number of vessels in port was 636.

The cattle markets were rather scantily supplied during the past week, and sales at Forty-fourth-street yesterday were, if anything, rather higher than for the previous week. Only 2,400 head were on sale, although the supply at the other markets made up 3,152 head for the week, or 133 more than last week. The diminished weights, however, reduce the amount of meat to about last week's figures. The fine grades brought 11c.@ 11¼c., while nothing really fit to kill went much below 10c. Some extra or premium bullocks brought 13c.

The Law of Corporations.

We have already called public attention to the recent decision of Judge Davies in the case of the Cumberland Coal Company against Sherman and others. But the leading principle of that decision is one of so much importance, in its application to the general management of Corporations, that it merits more general attention than it has received. It seems to us one of the most sweeping decisions ever pronounced, and, if sustained by the higher Courts and incorporated into the settled law of the country, calculated to effect a more complete and thorough reform of existing abuses than any action taken for many years. The *necessity* of such reform is universally conceded. We hear constantly and on every side of the most flagrant abuses in the management of Corporation trusts,—of instances in which the property of stockholders is shamefully sacrificed to the cupidity of officers, and the rights of the great body of owners held entirely subordinate to the private interest of individuals.

The main point decided by Judge Davies is that *an officer of a Corporation is legally incapable of trading with that Corporation on his own private account*; that he cannot purchase property from it, nor sell property to it; that he is not allowed by law to unite the opposite characters of buyer and seller in his own person,—and cannot, therefore as President or other officer of a company, have dealings with himself as an individual. The Judge enters into this question at great length, and quotes a great variety of decisions, both in the English Courts and in our own, to sustain his position. The law seems to be clear, and it rests upon the plainest principles of common justice. An officer of a Corporation is a trustee. He is the agent of the stockholders, and it his duty to manage the property with sole and exclusive regard to their interests. He is acting for them, and is compelled by law to hold himself aloof from all temptation to do them injustice for his own emolument. If he has to sell property which belongs to them, he must sell it on their behalf and to the best advantage for them. But if he becomes himself the purchaser, his interest is hostile to theirs. He is naturally inclined to take advantage of knowledge he may have acquired as their trustee,—to conceal facts which might enhance the value of the property in the eyes of others,—to discourage others from offering a large price for it. A hostility of interest is created by the very fact of his proposing or attempting to purchase, and therefore the law does not allow it. Sales of property have been repeatedly set aside in our own Courts, as well as in those of England, upon precisely this ground. Lord Cranworth, in an opinion cited by Judge Davies, declares it to be a "rule of universal application that an agent having duties of a fiduciary character to discharge shall not be allowed to enter into engagements in which *he has or can have a personal interest conflicting, or which possibly may conflict, with the interests of those whom he is bound to protect.*" And Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, says that "this rule, as expressed, *embraces every relation in which there may arise a conflict* between the duty which the vendor or purchaser owes to the persons with whom he is dealing, or on whose account he is acting, and *his own* individual interest." And this position is reiterated and reinforced in a great number of other decisions cited by Judge Davies.

Suppose this principle were applied directly and rigorously to the management of the Railroad and other Corporations of the country. Suppose individual stockholders were to invoke its protection against the injustice of speculating directors and officers whom they have made their agents. Nothing is more common than for scheming men to seek these positions of trust and confidence for the very purpose of using the opportunities they offer for private emolument. It seems to have become the settled law, or at least the settled practice, of Presidents, Secretaries and Directors of Corporations to profit as largely as possible from their official position,—and until this decision there seems to have been no legal interposition whatever against it. For years the President of the New-York Central Railroad has furnished its supplies of iron and of wheels: its Vice-President has sold it large tracts of land:—and individual Directors have shared in various modes the profitable burden of carrying on its concerns. They have bought branch roads as *individuals*, and sold them to their own Company as *directors*, and always, as a matter of course, largely to their individual profit, and consequently to the equal loss of those on whose behalf it was their duty to act. The same practices obtain in nearly all the Railroad and other Corporations of the country,—and it is to them in good degree that are due the universal distrust and the low prices of our Corporation stocks.

This whole matter demands the vigorous and independent action of our Courts of Law. The immense body of stockholders, who have hundreds of millions of dollars in the hands of agents, require some more rigid definition of the powers of those agents and some more rigorous enforcement of the principles of justice against them. Judge Davies has taken the first step towards what, if carried out, would prove the greatest reform this country has ever seen. Let the principle he has laid down, be sustained by the higher tribunals to which it will undoubtedly be carried, and applied vigorously to the management of Corporations of every sort and description in the country,—and we should speedily see an end put to the flagrant abuses of trust which are degrading our character and enriching individuals at the expense of the masses of the people.

Mexican Affairs.

It need scarcely be said here that we are not among those who, in spite of the readiness with which they constantly encourage the United States to go to war with half Europe, are thrown into paroxysms of panic at the mere mention of political action by England or France on this side of the Atlantic. There can be little doubt that the recent and united demonstrations by those powers at Vera Cruz, are in every respect legal, and, according to usage, how little soever they may be in conformity with republican opinion or even with sound expediency. Both Governments have claims upon Mexico, which Mexico has been unwilling, and, through the anarchy in which her rulers have involved her, in great part unable to satisfy. Finding it impossible to obtain redress, or even definite promises of redress, the English and French Governments have insisted, from behind the loaded cannon of their ships, on the satisfaction of claims, in their previous prosecution of which they certainly showed as much leniency as even a weak power like Mexico could expect. In so acting, they have done only what France did under Louis Philippe, and precisely as England did, only a year ago, at Laguayra, in Venezuela.

On the score of expediency, however, and as far as regards the care and protection which such powers as England and France, and especially such a country as England, should extend to liberal principles everywhere, the allies, in menacing and coercing the Government of Juarez, have done a very foolish, ill-timed and ungracious thing. England, indeed, has unconsciously acted in this matter precisely as she has done in other recent instances, at the lead, and like a tool of France, for the furtherance of designs whose results must be odious to the generous and free instincts of the English people.

The evil policy of the course adopted by England in this matter can be demonstrated in a few words. The Government of the Republic of Mexico is nominally in the hands of the Church party at the Capital, as represented by Miramon. Equally in a nominal degree Juarez, on the coast, claims to represent the Government. *De facto* there are two Governments, each of which exercises power over the places which happen for the time to be under its control. The Juarez party occupies the outer edge of the country, and supports itself by the revenues derived from the Custom-houses. The Miramon party has hitherto been shut up in the Capital, which, together with some other important points in the interior, it controls, deriving its chief means from the Church, and from domestic taxation.

The Juarez party proclaims liberal Republican principles. The Miramon party declares its desire to be the maintenance of those reactionary ideas which lie at the base of the resuscitated Latin policy; and it is this latter clique that England has unconsciously assisted, by threatening Juarez from the sea just when Miramon was preparing to march upon him from the interior.

The success of such a measure, even if it should be successful, could neither permanently tranquillize nor satisfy Mexico. It is impossible, in this age of the world, and with the evidences of progress developing themselves everywhere, that a people who have once enjoyed never so faint a taste of the blessings of self-government, can be content to submit themselves to clerical dictation expressed through military power. The spirit of the age is wholly unsuited to such a system, and the spirit of the age extends even to Mexico. The present success of the Church party, therefore, and its consequent temporary and deceptive tranquillity, could only be the forerunners of more and more revolution, until the triumph of the liberal ideas of the whole people over the Latin philosophy of a wealthy faction shall have been finally secured—until, in fine, the spirit of the age has possessed the Republic of Mexico. England is, therefore, helping to establish a state of things whose ultimate tendency must inevitably be the impoverishing of the country which owes her a large sum of money, and the temporary crushing of those liberal principles which she professes to have most at heart.

The duty of our Government, alike towards Mexico and towards Republicanism, clearly pointed to the recognition of the Juarez Government. We did not stop to question the right of the Provisional Government of France when, on this day eleven years ago, the American Minister at Paris hastened to present to M. Lamartine the recognition of the United States. In like manner should we have acted towards Mexico. The Juarez Government is, at least, as valid as was that of Zuloaga, or as is that of Miramon. Where all Government is based upon successful military revolution, it were hard for foreigners to decide on the technicalities of right. But the Juarez Government has had an accredited Minister dancing attendance for months at Washington, and praying for recognition in the name of his country and of the liberal ideas of actual republicanism. The President and his Cabinet however, have not chosen to recognize Mr Mata. They waited to watch the turn of events in Mexico, in order to ascertain which party was the stronger. Recognition by the United States would probably have been worth fully as much to the Liberal Party as the Church funds are to the Miramon faction; but liberal ideas are not more favorably considered now at Washington than they are in France. Our Government has done nothing in the matter, while England and France have taken a step which may suspend the advance of progress in Mexico, and, if successful, must inevitably lead, at no distant day, to the reopening of those civil dissensions inseparable from military dictation in a Republic, and which have already all but ruined Mexican independence.

A Light-House in the Skies.—The *Evening Post* says, in an article on the projected Observatory in the Central Park, that "Some twelve or fifteen years ago, when no great establishment of the kind existed in the country, and Mr. Adams' scheme for one was ridiculed as a light-house in the skies, a subscription was headed by the late President of Columbia College, &c." There are two or three very strange errors in this brief sentence. The National Observatory in Washington was founded eighteen years since, ample appropriations were made for the building, instruments, &c., and fifteen years ago it was completed. It is thirteen years since Mr. Adams died, and the phrase, "a light-house in the skies," was one of his own coining, which he put in one of his annual messages more than thirty years ago, when he recommended the erection of an Observatory by the nation. But as the nation was then greatly troubled at the enormous and ruinous expenses of the Government under his Administration—for they exceeded twelve millions of dollars a year—the scheme was not adopted, owing to the cost which it involved. But it was not the scheme itself which was ridiculed, but the phrase which Mr. Adams applied to it. If the present writers on the *Post* will turn back to the files of that paper, thirty years ago, we presume they will find that Mr. Adams' fanciful expression was nowhere more ridiculed than in its own columns.

The Ionian Islands.

The present relations between the Ionians and their protectors display an amount of *naiveté* on the part of the islanders, and an amount of good nature on the part of the British, that in these days of greed and astuteness are really quite refreshing. Mr. Gladstone, as our readers know, was sent out a few weeks ago as a Special Commissioner to endeavor to dispose of the divers grievances of the Ionians in a manner satisfactory both to the protector and the protected. That the latter were treated with cruelty by Sir Henry Ward, and have been in a state of chronic discontent ever since, is acknowledged on all hands. That it is disgraceful that such a state of things should exist in a country virtually independent and self-governing, and placed under the tutelage of Great Britain, solely because it was weak and needed protection, and she was strong and could give it—is equally certain.

The British yoke, light as it is, is too heavy, and ever since it was framed, Great Britain has found her ward restive, troublesome, refractory. Gladstone is a model conciliator, suave, courteous, enlightened, cultivated and sympathetic—already well known on the Continent, and above all in the Levant, to for the indignant protest which six years ago he uttered on behalf of the victims of Bomba's cruelty. No one can have less sympathy than he with either the fears or the aims of despotism; no one more sympathy with the hopes and ambition of a young nation. Gladstone has accordingly been in the Ionian Islands two months, busily engaged in smoothing ruffled susceptibilities, soothing southern irritability, calming down old antipathies, erasing the records of old quarrels, but in vain. His patients still long for "the purple seas," and refuse to be nurtured by cold Northern lands. In other words, Gladstone in anywise to the contrary notwithstanding, the Ionians desire to be part and parcel of Greece, and not the *protegés* of England, and they express their desires with charming simplicity. By the last accounts, after hearing all that he had to say, the Parliament appointed a Committee to consider what measures should be taken to annex them to the dominions of King Otho. The High Commissioner has pointed out the unconstitutionality of this course, and recommended that the Committee should be instructed simply to petition the Queen, which has accordingly been done. What the result will be remains to be seen; but certainly, so far, no one can charge the Ionians with want of frankness, or Great Britain with want of good nature.

It is impossible, however, to deny the justness and soundness of the Ionian views of the subject—and how those Powers which aided in establishing the Kingdom of Greece can deny their expediency, we hardly see. The Kingdom of Greece has proved a failure, mainly because of its contemptible smallness, or rather because, while calling itself Greece, it is but a small part of Greece. The whole Archipelago and the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor was in arms against the Porte in the war of the revolution. Every one of the islands furnished its quota of ships and soldiers and money. All of them were equally entitled to the consideration of the great Powers who interfered in the struggle. All men of Greek blood either fought in it or helped to pay the cost,—the Greeks of Constantinople and Smyrna, and Albania, just as much as the Greeks of the Morea. But when Turkey was beaten into peace and concession, only a favored few were permitted to reap the fruits of their toil and suffering. The boundaries traced for the new-born Kingdom by the allied Christian Powers, were purely arbitrary,—were based on no rule either of justice or of policy, and if they were fair towards one portion of the Greek population, were grossly unfair towards the rest. The inland line of the Morea excluded vast numbers of Greeks who had earned their freedom on the battle-field ten times over. A few small and insignificant islands were placed under Otho's sway, but the very flower of Hellas, the Sciotes, Samians, Mitylenians, Smyrniotes, were left under the Turkish yoke. And yet the miseries which had roused them into revolt had been fully as deep as those of the happier Moreans, and their sacrifices in the cause of Greek freedom had been fully as great. In like manner the Ionian Islanders—why, or for what reason, it would be hard to say—instead of being incorporated in the nationality, were left in a sort of mongrel organization, called a Confederation, under British protection, although a Gantiote or Cephalonian is just as much a Greek as a Greek of Athens, or Lyra. The whole thing was one of those bungling absurdities, which diplomatists call "settlements of questions"—settlements such as the arrangement of Italy in 1815, which sow the seeds of hate, discontent, and revolution broadcast, and which in a few years afterwards blossom into conspiracies, assassinations and civil war. The Turkish as well as the Ionian Greeks are naturally and justly incensed at their forced exclusion from the only independent community of their race which exists. They deny that Greeks are incapable of self-government,—and allege that the disorders of the present Kingdom are the natural result of its weakness, and not of its rottenness; that if Otho reigned over all the men who desire his rule, and who are attracted to it by the only ties which can ever durably bind men into a nation, the ties of religion, language, and consanguinity, and ages of community both of glory and of misfortune, he could not only maintain order at home, but make himself respected abroad. They assert that, if material prosperity be a test of the vitality of a race, and most European politicians are ready to accept it as such, no race has, considering the disadvantages under which it labors, given greater evidence of it than the Hellenic; that it is the only race capable of regenerating the Levant; and they ask what wonder is it, if the millions who are left groaning under Turkish tyranny, and hourly exposed to such horrors as have taken place, during the last year, in Scio, should prefer the sympathy which Russia offers to a whole people, to that which France and England restrict to certain localities.

Usury Laws in Ohio.—The Ohio Legislature has just been exercising its wisdom upon the difficult subject of Usury. It has repealed the 10 per cent., and restored the 6 per cent. law. By the former, parties might pay or receive any rate of interest upon which they could agree, but no rate over 10 per cent. was collectable. If the agreement was for a higher rate, the creditor forfeited the excess, provided the debtor chose to contest the claim, but the principal and 10 per cent. thereon could be recovered. That was the law which has been repealed. Six per cent. is now substituted for 10 as the legal rate. Few of the Western States make the loss of the principal a penalty for an agreement to receive Usury, as we do in New-York, and therein they evince good sense, to which we, unfortunately, have no claim. The enforcement of our Usury Statute is in almost every instance a monstrous wrong, and taking advantage of its provisions to escape the payment of a debt is usually on a par with stealing, so far as the morality of the case is concerned. We shall live to see a better law on this subject unless civilization takes a sudden turn backwards.

Cleaning the Streets.

Just at this time of the year, when we are about entering on an active Spring business, with three months' accumulation of filth in our streets, the old subject of street cleaning naturally comes uppermost in the thoughts of the people of the City. There is no season of the year when it is so important that the streets should be kept in order as in the Spring, for their ill condition not only retards business, but prevents strangers from staying here as long as they would if the City were purified, the atmosphere sweet and wholesome, instead of reeking with the offensive effluvia of all kinds of corruption and decaying matter. Under the best conditions it is hopeless to expect that the City will be kept clean, unless a new system can be adopted. But, under the existing state of affairs, the prospect is more dreary than it has ever been before, even under the administration of that calamitous personage, the too-well-remembered Arcularius.

Mayor Tiemann, for some inscrutible reason, chooses to coöperate with the Board of Aldermen in keeping in office the late City Inspector, who, having no power to act, can hardly be expected to do better than he did when he was legally the head of the Street-Cleaning Department. It is now two months since his term of office expired, and yet the Mayor permits him to occupy the place to which he has not a shadow of a legal title. The appropriation made to defray the expense of street-cleaning, last year, was $290,000, a sum sufficiently large to have enabled the City Inspector to keep the City perfectly clean; but he appears, according to the various items in the Tax Levy, to have expended in the neighborhood of $350,000 for this purpose, exclusive of the salaries of the Inspectors, Clerks, &c. The sum is inordinately large, but, if it were three times as great, the money would be well expended, and there would be no grumbling on any side at having to pay it, *if the work were done* and the streets were purified.

It is useless to look for any change for the better while the Mayor and Board of Aldermen show themselves so wholly indifferent to the interests of the City, as to permit a dog in the manger to arrest the most necessary work that any Department of the City Government has to perform. If the officers who have been elected by the people to look after the interests of the City are too careless, or indifferent, or ignorant to attend to their duty, it is quite time that the people themselves adopted some measures for bringing their servants to a proper understanding of their position. For the present there is a dead-lock between the Aldermen and the Mayor, and what with the obstinacy of one and the cupidity of the other party, we are likely to suffer more severely from dirty streets the coming Spring and Summer than we have ever done before.

Are We a Sharp People, or Are We Not?—Americans enjoy the reputation of having their eye-teeth pretty well developed, and are duly flattered thereby. The idea of being victimized in any business transaction is abhorrent to Jonathan's nature. Of the two, if driven to so dreadful an alternative, he would rather cheat than be cheated. It is not so much the money he cares for, though not indifferent to that, as the humiliation of spirit consequent upon being fleeced. In very many respects justice requires that we should admit the true Yankee to be fully deserving of his character as a keen, careful personage, whom it is exceedingly difficult to overreach in a bargain.

But it must, nevertheless, be allowed that in some notable respects, Jonathan yields his fleece like a lamb. Bring him face to face with his adversary, where he can look him in the eye, talk to him, whittle with him, and ten to one the opposite party comes out second best. Yet, when our people are called to deal with corporations, the tables are turned entirely. In that case they yield themselves unresistingly to a blind confidence. Their whole nature seems to be reversed. So great is their regard for Companies and Boards, that whatever such bodies tell them is swallowed without question.

A remarkable illustration of the confidence-game usually practiced with so much success, but which, in the case we are about to relate, failed in a manner rarely paralleled, and not likely often to be repeated, took place recently in this City. The occasion of it was the organization of a new Insurance Company. It is well known that the profits of insurance are large; consequently many desire to engage in that business. This is all right in itself. Under our excellent general law, any persons may associate themselves as an Insurance Company by depositing certain securites. It is just here, of course, that the pinch comes, and the cheating is done, when done at all. Well, a few individuals, who desired to get up a Company and fill the offices thereof, deposited what they called securities. Their next step was to make out a list of highly respectable names to constitute, in the main, the Board of Directors, reserving, of course, a few places for themselves. It was not expected that the highly respectable should take any active part. Indeed, the movers in the matter would readily consent to let them off for the bare use of their names. But the gentlemen selected did not view the subject in any such light. On the contrary, they insisted upon being troublesome. Nothing would satisfy them short of a scrutinizing business-like examination of the basis upon which the Company stood. There are some fogies of this sort still left. As might be anticipated, that meddlesome disposition on their part blew up the project. The Directors pronounced the securities of their own Company utterly insufficient and unsatisfactory! After so extraordinary a step, the thing, of course, could not go on; the enterprising gentlemen who started the Company, and got up the securities, withdrawing in disgust from the concern.

The story has a moral, somewhat too obvious to require elucidation. How many of those who confide their interests to Insurance and other corporations know anything about the securities?

The Mint.—The annual amount of nonsense was ventilated on Tuesday in the Senate about the Mint in New-York. Pennsylvanians seem to labor under the chronic conviction that without the Mint Philadelphia would instantly become extinct—and gentlemen from other sections apparently imagine that its location in New-York is considered indispensable to the prosperity of this City and State. So long as this impression prevails, we hope it will never come here. Indeed, except for the sake of commerce and the benefit of the Federal Treasury, we should wish never to see any establishment which should increase the number of Federal office-holders in this City. New-York cares nothing whatever for the Mint on her own account. She has managed to exist and to enjoy a very comfortable degree of prosperity for a number of years without it, and we do not believe she will suffer seriously even if its absence were to be perpetual. If Government arranges these matters to relieve the necessities of the most destitute and needy portions of the country, let Philadelphia by all means keep it.

Special Election in the Twenty-ninth Senate District.—In compliance with the requirements of the statute, Governor Morgan has ordered a special election in the Twenty-ninth Senate District, composed of the Counties of Genesee, Orleans and Niagara, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Horatio J. Stow. An opinion appears to prevail that, inasmuch as the second session in Mr. Stow's term will terminate in April, the Governor would best consult his duty by allowing the vacancy to remain unfilled. But that course is not permitted, the statute making it obligatory to order a special election, as the vacancy occurs before the 1st of March. The three counties named are, therefore, called upon to choose a Senator to hold the office during the remainder of Mr. Stow's term, to wit: till the 31st of December next, and Tuesday, the 15th of March, has been designated as the day on which such election shall be held. The constitutional hundred days end on the 14th of April, so that the new Senator will have less than a month of the present session before him, whatever prospects for the future his election may open up.

The advent of a new Senator will not probably change the relation of parties in the Senate. That body, as now constituted, stands: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 14; Americans, 2. Should a Democrat be chosen, the strength of the two leading parties would be tied. The probabilities of such a result, however, can hardly be considered flattering, when it is recollected that the vote of the District, on Governor, last November, stood: For Morgan, 9,234; for Parker, 4,838; for Burrows, 2,815. The poll at the special election will, as a matter of course, be comparatively light, and the result must doubtless make good, in a political sense, at least, the Republican loss by the death of Mr. Stow.

The Italian Exiles.—We understand that Madame Mario intends next week to deliver a lecture in this City, for the purpose of contributing to the relief of the distinguished Italian exiles who are soon to arrive in this country. Nothing could be more proper or timely than such a demonstration. We cannot doubt that this gifted lady's efforts in this direction would be warmly seconded by the great body of our citizens, and that substantial aid may thus be raised for these worthy and unfortunate victims of oppression.

Amusements.

Hope Chapel.—Exhibitions of art are seldom neglected in a city, where a single picture creates an excitement. Sometimes however a very worthy exhibition may be overlooked by the public, or passed by from a distrust of its character. Such appears to be the case with the "Illustrations of Washington and his Campaigns," at Hope Chapel. It may be that there is a touch of the old panorama—of those tedious unwindings of prismatic platitudes—in the announcement, and hence a creditable indifference on the part of the aforesaid public. But the naked truth is that a series of singularly meritorious paintings, curiously free from clap trap and pregnant with sound historical meaning, is without an audience. In the sad days of the old four-mile panorama, pictorial truth became so attenuated, that it was difficult sometimes even for a native to see the thread, and catch the clue of it. Pasteboard villas, opaque water and impossible "snags" were the elements of the sort of beauty affected by the artists. It was very praiseworthy that the public wearied of such idle slushing. Later we had panoramas of European places; better, because the grandnesses of a city require grandeur of treatment. It is much easier to convey a meaning idea of a tree than of a lamp-post. The most creditable of the European exhibitions was rewarded with a fair share of patronage. Of historical pictures we have had but few. The present series is intended for the broad glare of gaslight, and the pictures are of mammoth size. There are twenty-four, illustrating a like number of memorable historical subjects. Artistically the treatment is bold, free and effective, without unnecessary glare or vulgarity of tone. Indeed, to the cultivated eye the quietness of the coloring will be a comfort and a pleasure. The groupings are picturesque, and convey to the mind an instantaneous impression of the scene delineated. When we add to these points the further recommendation that weighty historical authority has been consulted in the composition of the pictures we shall have said enough, we trust, to direct public attention to their merit. A more agreeable way of pleasing the eye and instructing the mind is not often met with. A very lucid and agreeable lecture by Mr. de Cordova accompanies the exhibition, and gives to it an additional feature of downright merit.

Hiawatha.—Our readers will be glad to hear that the success of the first performance of Mr. Roanne Stoepel's work was sufficient to induce him to give it once more at the Academy of Music. Wednesday next we believe is the day. Every one will be glad to hear again the pleasant strains of the composer, the magnificent reading of Mrs. Matilda Heron Stoepel, and the fine choral singing of the Mendelssohn Union.

Harp Concert.—Mr. Aptommas will give his second harp Concert at Dodworth's Rooms to-night, assisted by Mme. Carradori and Mr. Wollter.

Brooklyn Harmonic Society.—The fourth Concert of the season will take place to-night at the Athenæum, under the direction of Mr. Carl Pfox.

Sepulture of Americans in Roman Catholic Countries.—Mr. James O. Putnam, who is traveling in Southern Europe, furnishes in a letter to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* some interesting facts relative to the sepulture of our countrymen who happen to die in Spain. He found a beautiful cemetery in the outskirts of the City of Malaga, belonging to English Protestants. Situated on a bluff overlooking the Mediterranean, it is well laid out, carefully kept, and altogether a most lovely spot. With the exception of one at Cadiz and another just obtained from the reluctant authorities at Madrid, it is the only place in Spain where a "heretic" can receive decent burial. It was founded by the persevering exertions of the late Mr. Mark, long the English Consul at Malaga, who never gave over his importunities till his most Catholic Majesty gave assent to the grant of land for that object. Prior to that time all Protestants, of whatever nation or condition of life, were buried by night, between high and low water, on the sea beach. They had about the same rites and offices as are given to dogs and beasts of prey. The English Government aided the liberality of its own subjects evident in Malaga to purchase the plot of ground constituting the cemetery in question, and British courtesy has accorded to citizens of the United States the privilege of interring their dead within its inclosure. Mr. Putnam saw there the graves of two youthful New-Yorkers, a son of Judge Clark and a son of the late Jonathan I. Coddington. Our own Government has steadily refused to make any appropriation, however small, for the purpose of securing burial places for Americans dying in Roman Catholic countries. During the vintage season there are often as many as thirty of our vessels, with three hundred sailors, in the harbor of Malaga, and no season passes without more or less mortality among them. Our Consul at Cadiz informed Mr. Putnam that during the three years of his official term he had buried on the sea beach no less than thirteen American citizens, whom disease or shipwreck had thrown dead upon his hands.

The Ohio Interest Law Repealed.—The bill to repeal the Ten Per Cent. Interest Law has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature. It leaves the rate of 6 per cent. collectable at law. Parties can pay or receive any rate of interest on which they can agree: but they must trust to honor and not to the law for pay when it is over 6 per cent. This is the rate presumed when none is mentioned in a note or contract or on book accounts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The adjourned meeting of the Committee was held last evening, present and voting about 57 members; absentees, 25. The report of the Committee on Contested Seats, from the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards, was presented and adopted, admitting from the Sixth Ward O. W. Brennan, Julius Brill, J. W. Hawks, P. C. Van Wyck, J. B. Frink, and from the Sixteenth Ward, W. H. Bull, H. N. Sherwood, S. H. B. Vance, George Mansber and James Cuthill. Mr John H. White was admitted as a Delegate from the Twenty-second Ward. Horatio Smith from the Sixteenth Ward sent a letter of resignation, on account of dissatisfaction with the course pursued by some members of the party. The Committee then proceeded to vote for permanent officers, a previous vote having been passed making a majority of the whole Committee necessary to a choice. The principal contestants for the office of President were Judge C. J. PEABODY and D. D. CONOVER, Esq. There were in all 14 ballots taken, the ayes and noes being called in each case, without a choice—Judge PEABODY in every case having considerably the advantage, and once wanting only seven of a majority of the whole Committee. On the 14th ballot the vote stood: For PEABODY, 44; for CONOVER, 30; for others, 6. At 12 o'clock a motion to adjourn to Monday evening prevailed. The discussions, though warm at times, were generally characterized by fairness and good humor.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners met yesterday, Mr. CURTISS in the Chair. From the weekly statement it appears that 3,602 emigrants arrived at this port to Feb. 23, against 3,953 to the same date last year. The number of inmates in the institution on Ward's Island, is 1,984, and in the Marine Hospital 147. The aggregate receipts to Feb. 23, for commutation of passengers, were $13,606 43. To the same date the expenses were $17,706 50, showing an overdraft of $4,100 07. Mr. CARRIGAN announced that arrangements had been made with the Comptroller, by which the Commissioners would retain Castle Garden for the next year. They are to pay a rent of $12,000 for it. Mr. C. also said that the present arrangement by which the railroad companies pay the rent of Castle Garden, would then cease, the Board itself assuming the responsibility. This change he hoped would, in the future, remove all occasion for the complaints with reference to overcharge for tickets. The report was accepted, and the Board adjourned.

BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—The Young Men's Democratic Union Club celebrated their seventh annual ball, on Tuesday night, at the City Assembly Rooms, the occasion being the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. Mr. L. F. HARRISON presided as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Captain Wiley, Mr. John E. White, Mr. Henry Lihenau and Mr. Fagan were the prominent floor managers. Among the guests who appeared in the opening promenade were General Wool, Mayor TIEMANN, Major SHIELDS and Lieutenant SWEENY, U. S. A. Speeches were made by the General and the Mayor, exceedingly complimentary, of course, to the Club of which they were the guests. A very polite note was received from Lord NAPIER, to whom an invitation had been extended. Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, who had also been invited, was necessarily absent, inasmuch as the *Prince Albert* had not yet arrived at this port.

MISSING CHILDREN.—Within the past two months, three young children have mysteriously disappeared; and although the Police have used every effort to trace them out, as yet no clue has been obtained to their whereabouts. Another case has come to the knowledge of the Police, which is that of a youth named ROBERT L. WRIGHT, aged 10 years, whose parents reside at No. 607 Greenwich-street. The child disappeared on the 6th inst., and as yet no tidings have been heard of him. He was dressed in a drab jacket, dark brown pants, drab cap and spotted shirt. He is of medium build, blue eyes and fair complexion. Any information forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent will oblige the almost distracted parents.

THREATENED STRIKE BY THE GERMAN CARPENTERS.—The German carpenters in the City have held several meetings for the purpose of taking measures to secure an increase of wages. They have resolved to demand an increase of some 12 per cent., and have appointed Committees to wait upon the employers and ascertain what they will do. One Committee has reported that some of the employers had consented to give the increase. The others are to be interrogated, and the result made known at the next meeting of the carpenters.

RECEPTION OF WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Should the statement that WM. SMITH O'BRIEN is on board the Galway steamer *Prince Albert*, prove true, it is the intention of several Artillery Companies to give him a salute as the steamer comes in. The companies named are Capt. MCMAHON'S Company of the 4th Regiment; the Napper Tandy Artillery, Capt. SMITH, of Brooklyn, who will salute from Brooklyn Heights, and a Jersey City Company, who will salute from Bergen Heights.

ODD-FELLOWS' BALL.—The annual *soirée* of Mamre Encampment No. 30, I. O. of O. F., came off at Niblo's on Tuesday evening. It was a prominent feature amongst the celebrations of the day. At the commencement of the *soirées*, some seven years ago they were merely social reunions of the members of the Encampment and their friends; but from the popularity of the managers, amongst whom were JOSEPH SORIA, JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Capt. JAMES HUSTON and C. S. GRAFFULA, they have grown into national festivities. The saloon was crowded. Social conviviality and the best feeling prevailed.

FIRE IN FIFTIETH-STREET.—At a few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday morning the smoking establishment of Mr. ADOLPH HACKER, in Fiftieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was discovered to be on fire. The building being a wooden one and old, the flames spread with great rapidity and consumed the entire structure, together with a frame dwelling adjacant, occupied by Mr. HECKER and family. The total loss is estimated at $1,500, which is partly covered by an insurance of $500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been accidental.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—An attempt was made yesterday to call a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, to consider the case of JOHN MACKEY, who, as he thinks, has been unjustly expelled from the engine company to which he belongs by the Board of Fire Commissioners. Twelve Councilmen signed the call, but the thirteenth was not forthcoming, and there was no meeting held.

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The regular meeting of the Board was held at 3 P. M. yesterday. ABRAHAM WEBB, of the Seventeenth Precinct, LORENZO TREADWELL, of the Eighteenth, JAS. BOYLE, of the Twenty-third, and SAMUEL MORTIMER, of the Eighteenth, were dismissed from the Department for dereliction of duty. The resignation of Officer C. M. MESSEROLE, of the Tenth Precinct, was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Pilot Commissioners, at a meeting held Tuesday, fined one of the pilot-boats $50 for not furnishing a vessel with a pilot when requested. The licenses of two pilots were revoked for long absence from duty without permission. Five others were reported to the Board as not being actively attached to boats. These cases are to be acted on at the next meeting of the Board.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 6 A. M. yesterday, was caused by a fire on the fifth floor of No. 66 Duane-street, occupied by BAGHELOR & EAGLESON. The fire originated from a furnace, and the total damage was about $150. Messrs. TAYLOR & GROGHORAN, paper dealers, who occupy the second floor, had their stock damaged $100 by water. Insured for $1,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

FIRE IN WOOSTER-STREET.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the drying establishment attached to Mr. LORILLARD'S tobacco factory, No. 65 Wooster-street. The fire originated from the overheating of the furnace, and before it was extinguished effected a damage of $1,000 to the stock and fixtures. The loss is covered by insurance in various City Insurance Companies.

THE HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON FIRE.—Last evening, about 7½ o'clock, a fire occurred in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets. Messrs. LAUGHLIN, LINDE, WALKER, and RACEY, members of Engine Company No. 40, rushed in and extinguished the flames. The fire was caused, it is supposed, by throwing a lighted paper among waste paper in a basket. Damage about $10.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that Mr. EVERETT delivers his Oration on WASHINGTON at the Academy of Music on the evening of Friday of next week, the 4th of March. Although this will be the third time he has delivered this eulogy in this City, there are still thousands who will embrace the opportunity to hear it.

NEGLIGENT PILOTS FINED.—At the last meeting of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, one of the pilot-boats was fined $50 for not furnishing a vessel with a pilot when requested; the licenses of two pilots were revoked for long absence from duty without permission, and five others were reported as not being actively attached to boats.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.—FRANCIS WHITE, a boy ten years old, was run over yesterday by a baker's wagon in Third-street, near avenue B, and instantly killed. His remains were taken to the residence of his parents, No. 172 Third-street.

THE LATE FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—Messrs. LYONS, NEWTON & BRADBURY desire to state that the fire reported as having occurred in Broome-street yesterday was confined to the rear building next door to them. The firemen saved their establishment from any injury.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF JOE COBURN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Joe Coburn, pugilist, entered the Broadway House, No. 483 Broome-street, and asked Mr. Stuart, one of the proprietors, to lend him $5. Mr. Stuart refused to do so, and Coburn became quite furious, and as he went into the hall-way smashed a glass door and ran away. The proprietors of the house went before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court, and a warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Houston, who arrested the bully in Broadway, yesterday afternoon. On being taken to the City Hall Police Court, a number of Coburn's friends interceded for him, and he was discharged on condition that he would pay damages to Mr. Stuart. Justice WELSH, however, said if Coburn was ever brought before him again, he would send him to Blackwell's Island.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—As Officer Edward MASON, of the Fourth Precinct, was patroling his beat on Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, he heard a cry of "Murder," "Watch," &c., emanating from the premises, No. 21 Oak-street, occupied by John Doyle, as a rum-shop. Directly Mrs. Doyle came running out of the shop, and accosting the officer, she implored him to enter the premises and arrest her husband, who she alleged had been beating her and threatening her life. The officer obeyed the summons, but no sooner had he entered the place than he was seized by John Doyle, and his son James, the latter of whom snatched the officer's club from his belt and struck him several blows upon the head, felling him to the floor. The elder Doyle then seized a decanter, and with it struck the officer on the head, inflicting a severe wound upon the left temple. He then threw away the decanter, and, seizing a knife, attempted to stab the Policeman, and came near severing one of his fingers in the attempt. The officer at length succeeded in regaining his feet, and having obtained possession of his club, he dealt the elder Doyle a few blows upon the head, which so quieted the old man that he was enabled to take him to the Station-house, where he was locked up. The Officer then returned to No. 21 Oak-street, and arrested James Doyle as he was about making his escape. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, Tuesday, who committed them to answer the charge of felonious assault and battery. The officer is suspicious that the cry of murder, and the subsequent frantic conduct of Mrs. Doyle, was only a *ruse* to decoy him into the premises, so that they could revenge themselves for an old grudge which the elder Doyle had against him, on account of his agency in sending Doyle to Blackwell's Island some time since, for assault and battery.

A MAN CHARGED WITH THROWING HIS WIFE OUT OF A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW.—At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sergeant Carey, of the Eighteenth Ward, in passing through East Twenty-second-street, saw a woman lying insensible upon the sidewalk. He had her conveyed to the Station-house, but she was unable to give her name, or a statement as to how she came where the officer found her. She was found to be seriously injured, and was shortly removed to Bellevue Hospital. It is believed her injuries will prove mortal. Subsequent inquiries developed the fact that the woman was the wife of Christopher Martin, an Irish laborer, living at No. 160 East Twenty-second-street. The neighbors stated that they had heard Martin and his wife quarrelling, and gave it as their opinion that he had thrown her from the window. Martin was arrested and committed by Justice QUACKENBOSH to await the result of his wife's injuries. He declares that she was intoxicated and accidentally fell out of the window.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.—Two men who gave their names as Chas. Johnson and Geo. Buckley, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $80 from the store of Fellows & Co., Maiden lane. The two men called at the store about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and after looking at, and pricing some watches, left, saying that they had been offered similar watches at the store adjoining for less money. Directly after they left the clerk discovered that one of the watches which they had examined was missing. On calling at the adjoining store he ascertained that no such persons had been there. He gave a description of the men to the police who soon after arrested them in Broadway. On being brought before Justice WELSH, the prisoners feigned drunkenness, and pretended to be ignorant of the whole transaction. They were searched, and $110 in bills was found on the person of Johnson, and about $15 on Buckley. Justice WELSH committed them for examination.

DROVE HIS HOGS TO THE WRONG MARKET.—Officer Biglar, of the Eleventh Precinct, early on Tuesday morning, discovered a man driving a drove of hogs through Rivington-street, and on making inquiries was told that they were being driven to the slaughter house in Clinton-street. The officer, not being satisfied with this explanation, pressed his inquiries further, when the hog drover became so disgusted with his inquisitiveness that he left his hogs and ran off. The officer then drove the swine to the Station-house, where they were claimed in the morning by Patrick Clue of Fourteenth-street near avenue A, who alleges that they were stolen from his pen during the night.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—A man calling himself Charles Walker, was arrested on Tuesday morning, for picking the pocket of Mrs. Elizabeth Black, at the Jersey City Ferry. He was seen to commit the act by a gentleman from Richmond, Virginia, who immediately collared the thief, but he escaped and was pursued several blocks before he was captured. On being brought before Justice WELSH he demanded an examination at the Court of Sessions, and was committed for trial. The reason for his preference for the Court of Sessions is probably the hope that the witness will leave before his trial comes on.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE OF A YOUNG GIRL.—Patrick Boylan, a youth residing in the Eighth Ward, enticed a young girl named Mary Ann Ryan to a hall on Monday night. About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning as he was returning with her home, he met some half dozen of his acquaintances in Varick-street, who attempted to outrage the girl. Officer Palmer heard her screams, and ran to her rescue, and seeing him advancing the villains fled. Subsequently Boylan and another youth named Mathew McCloskey were arrested, and were on Tuesday committed to prison by Justice QUACKENBOSH.

THE AMERICAN UNION CASE.—The examination in the case of the directors of the "American Union," charged with obtaining coal under false pretences, was continued yesterday before Justice WELSH. Augustus H. Wheeler, the Secretary of the Union, was put upon the stand, and stated that he was present at the interview between the directors and the complainant at the time of the alleged false and fraudulent representations, and that no representations other than what the facts warranted were made by either of the directors. The examination will be continued.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—The crew of Harbor Police boat No. 1 arrested this morning a junk dealer named Franklin Ash, well known to the police, together with two sailors belonging to the brig *Cementha Hopkins*, in the act of stealing two boxes of sugar, the property of Messrs. Sturges & Co., South-street. They were taken before Justice WELSH and committed. The same boat's crew captured a boat this morning about 1 o'clock with a cask of sugar in it. The thieves fled. The property was taken to the Harbor Police Station for identification.

WOMAN ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Officer Rhode, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday attempted to arrest a woman named Alice Shehan, residing at No. 82 Oliver-street. Alice objected to accompanying the officer in compliance with his request, and upon the latter insisting, she caught up a carving-knife and cut his head badly. For her attempt to stab the officer, Justice CONNOLLY committed her to the Tombs.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Two Irish women, giving their names as Elizabeth Smith and Catherine Burke, were yesterday detected in the act of picking the pocket of an elderly lady in Canal-street. They were arrested and conveyed to the Police Headquarters, where a very good likeness of Elizabeth was found in the Rogues' Gallery. The other woman was asked to sit for her likeness, but she positively refused. Both were committed for examination.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—James Patridge, a resident of Newark, N. J., while in a porter-house on the North River side of this City, on Tuesday evening, was brutally beaten, as he alleges, without provocation, by Henry Curtis and Philip Lynch. His nose was broken and one of his eyes nearly gouged out. The accused parties were committed to the Tombs for trial.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Report of the Treasurer—Showing how Much Good may be Done with a Very Little Money.

The statement herewith rendered shows in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year ending the first day of February, 1859:

The balance remaining on hand, Feb. 1, 1858, was	$65 97
Received from all sources since then	17,303 32
Making	$17,369 29
Expended during the year, as per statement	17,072 40
Leaving a balance now on hand of	$326 89

The reserve fund of the Society, at the close of last year (being the balance of Mr. J. B. HARNARD'S bequest) consisted of 60 shares of Metropolitan Bank stock. That is now reduced to 28 shares; the resources having failed to meet the expenditures by upwards of $3,000. Another year of similar results will swallow up the balance, and leave the Society without any reserve fund wherewith to meet a temporary deficiency in its receipts. In which event, the Trustees would be compelled to contract their operations, after having acquired so large an experience as to insure great usefulness.

It will be seen that the outlay has been larger than ever before, by the sum of $1,565 98; and nearly $7,000 larger than the average expenditure for the first five years. Each succeeding year finds more poor to relieve, more weak to protect, more denraved to reform. For, as the Society becomes better known at home and abroad, its operations are more and more extended; consequently, the applications for relief are constantly increasing.

The receipts and expenditures for each of the past six years, will appear by the following table:

	Received.	Paid.	Balance.
1853	$4,732 77	$4,191 55	$541 22
1854	10,399 86	9,939 88	459 98
1855	10,524 06	10,027 09	496 97
1856	12,148 67	11,532 75	615 92
1857	15,662 39	15,566 42	95 97
1858	17,399 29	17,072 40	326 89
Aggregate amount paid		$68,330 09	

From the foregoing it appears that the Society has paid out, in six years, $68,330 09; every cent of which has been applied directly to the objects of the Society. What those objects are may be briefly stated, thus: Taking destitute and exposed children from the City to the West, (between 4,000 and 5,000 have been so transplanted;) and when there, placing them in good homes; finding Children for the Industrial Schools; introducing such as are fit, and can be induced to go there, into the Public Schools; furnishing comfortable lodgings to newsboys, errand, and other boys; and, during the Winter, especially, our visitors are engaged in general mission work among the children of the poor throughout the City, often supplying clothes and other necessaries of life.

By this diversity of employment, not only the varying wants of the different classes are met, but every paid visitor, or servant of the Society, finds enough to do at all times. If proper allowance be made for the work performed in the City, and the probable cost of the same be deducted from the total expenditures of the Society, the remainder will be the aggregate cost of sending children to the West. On this basis it appears *that the total cost of each child transported to the country, during the past year, does not exceed twelve dollars.* Nearly eight hundred young emigrants, through the agency of this Society, have, in that time, found comfortable homes for the first time in their lives; and nearly four times as many in the five previous years.

Thus far this important work has been carried on without any aid from the State—though it has done the State some service,"—whereas, many other benevolent institutions, equally deserving, perhaps, have received liberal grants, annually, from the Legislature. The City, however, did contribute last year, which preceded, we are encouraged to hope, will be followed up by a larger grant this year. It is doubtful whether the State or City Government can make an appropriation of money for any other object, which will be sure to yield so large a return, *even in a financial point of view*, as a liberal donation to the Children's Aid Society. Indeed, this Society has a just and equitable claim upon both State and City—as well as upon all individuals who have property to be protected—for generous aid and hearty support. Take a case by way of illustration; which proves "the ounce of prevention better than the pound of cure." A poor, destitute boy, born of depraved, dissolute parents, in the City of New-York, is surrounded by vice and temptation. He is morally certain to grow up there a vicious youth and a criminal man. It is equally certain that it will cost the State and City a large sum of money to guard against his depradations, and then to punish him for crimes, which, by early neglect and misfortune, he was left to commit. For the paltry sum of twelve dollars the Children's Aid Society could have saved that lunge sum, and *the man, too!* It would have taken him while young to the West; secured for him a good, comfortable home, where he could have had the privilege of honest labor, and would almost surely have become a respectable, worthy man. Is not a gain of hundreds of dollars in a single case worthy the serious consideration of our State and City rulers, *simply as a question of finance?*

But, in a moral point of view, it becomes a still more serious question. One is led to ask—*Who is the guilty man?* Is it he, who, without any free will or choice on his part, opens his eyes in the midst of squalor, want, and misery; and, as he looks around him, beholds a world of intemperance, violence, and sin of every hue and form, into which he has been born, and to whose malign influences he can scarcely fail to become a victim?

Or, is it he, who born under Christian influences, far removed from sinful temptations, favored of Providence, and possessing riches in *excessive abundance*, yet refuses to contribute his just share towards the amelioration of the condition of the ignorant, tempted poor? Is not *that* man the really guilty one, who, having the power to prevent crime, refuses, or neglects to exercise it, and thus permits his benighted neighbor to commit the dark deeds which might have been averted, by the use of the very gold which corrodes his own heart?

There are, probably, many of our wealthy men who could well afford, any one of them, to pay the entire annual expense of the Children's Aid Society, in return for the protection it affords to their property, and the reduction it causes in their taxes, by the prevention of crime; and yet, from none of them has the Treasurer had the pleasure of receiving any contribution whatever. A greater loss to them, perhaps, than to the Society! Others, far less able to bear the expense of public charities, have to pay, not only their own just portion, but (shame, that it is so!) a share of the rich man's too! These charity expenditures, it must be remembered, are not a legal tax on the community, but a moral one on property, which property, in large masses, refuses to recognize. We are happy to acknowledge, however, among our "Merchant Princes," or rather our *Christian Merchants*, many uniform and generous supporters of the Children's Aid Society. But by far the largest amount, as will be seen by our list of donations, has come, both at home and abroad, from among those possessing moderate means—whose sympathies are active and more immediately alive to the wants of the neglected, destitute, ignorant poor; those, in a word, who believe it as much a duty to be charitable, as it is to be honest!

We ask, then, that the State, the City and individuals whom Providence has favored, should regard this institution in its proper light; appreciate its just claims upon their support; observe how noiselessly, and economically, and consistently it pursues its course; scan the good it claims to be doing in various ways, especially in draining the low places of this City, in purifying its putrid life-springs, causing them to disappear entirely from our sight—like the subterranean rivers of Florida—but only that they may flow more freely towards the West, there to well up fresh and pure, pressing onward still towards the setting sun and the rising empire.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 23.

In the case of James Gallagher, convicted of the murder of Hugh Kelly on the 30th of June, 1857, at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, a new trial has been granted. Opinion by Judge EMOTT. Gallagher was sentenced to be executed, but obtained a stay of proceedings just in time to save himself. He is confined in the Kings County Jail.

THE LAGER-BIER CASES.

The People ex rel. George Staats and Jacob Staats, vs. Lyman Tremaine, Attorney-General, &c.—Judgment for defendant, denying peremptory *mandamus*, with costs. Judge STRONG dissenting. Opinion by Judge EMOTT. This grew out of the celebrated lager bier cases—a test case under the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, wherein Col. Charles J. Jack, as counsel for defendant, succeeded in proving that a man might drink a hogshead a day of the Teutonic beverage and not get the least mite intoxicated. Having beaten the State he demanded payment of costs from the State amounting to some $400, under a section of the statute which he construed to cover the costs in this case. But the Comptroller could do nothing without the sign-manual of the Attorney-General, who refused to comply with the demand made upon him. An application was then made for a peremptory *mandamus*, which it will be seen has been refused.

Roswell Graves, respondent, vs. Hiram Berdan, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered in the City Court, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT, Judge STRONG dissenting.

This suit was brought to recover about $800 rent after the premises had been destroyed by fire. Mr. Bardan is the extensive mechanical steam bread baker. He leased the old market-building on Fulton-avenue, between Hoyt and Bond streets, of Mr. Graves, and established his bakery. Soon after he got under way the Fire Wardens notified the owner that the rent was too intense for the fluee in the building. The owner notified the tenant repeatedly of this fact and warned him of the consequences. The warning it is alleged was not heeded, and as a consequence the building was destroyed by fire. Mr. Graves brought suit for rent for a quarter after the building had been destroyed and recovered a verdict which is now reversed. Other suits are pending against Mr. Berdan for loss of insurance, &c., through his neglecting to act upon the warning given him as to the danger of fire, &c.

William H. Hershon, respondent, vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant—Judgment of the City Court of Brooklyn reversed, and new trial ordered; the cost to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT. In this case judgment was obtained against the Railroad Company for damage to plaintiff, on National-avenue, Greenpoint.

Benjamin Middleton, respondent, vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

John Forsyth, respondent, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants.—Judgment of the County Court and of the Justice reversed with costs.

Elijah Lewis et al., respondents, vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellants.—Judgment reversed with costs, and judgment ordered for the defendants on the demurrer, with leave to the plaintiff to amend on the payment of costs. Opinion by Judge STRONG.

In the matter of the County Treasurer of Dutchess County.—Ordered that the said County Treasurer show cause on the first day of the next General Term why an attachment should not issue against him for refusing or neglecting to comply with the rules of the Court, and render an account of the funds and investments under his charge. A copy of this order to be served upon said Treasurer by the District-Attorney of Dutchess County, thirty days before said term.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 34, 46, 50, 52, 54, 57, 60, 63, 65, 67, 69, 55, 8, 61, 67, 58, 16, 17, 53.

THE ATLANTIC BANK DIFFICULTY.—The missing Teller of this Bank has not been found as yet, and it is surmised by some that he left Brooklyn in season on Monday to take the California steamer of that day. His absence was not noticed Tuesday morning at the Bank, until a note was received from his wife, relative to his having been absent from home all night. Upon examining the safe it was found that nearly all of the bills on other Banks and all of the specie had been removed. The Bank has security for $10,000. OSCAR A. FIELD, the missing Teller, is about 35 years old, a native of New-Jersey, and leaves a wife and two children. He has been in the Atlantic Bank seven years, and had the entire confidence of the Bank officers.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT FERRIES—The Brooklyn *Times* says that Messrs. MESSEROLE & Co., the new lessees of the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries, will purchase of LAYTON & Co. the Grand-street boats and appurtenances, and that GEO. LAW has purchased the Peck-slip boats and appurtenances, and that Mr. LAW intends to abandon the South Tenth-street slip and run to South Seventh-street. Messrs. MESSEROLE & Co. will make their Peck-slip landing at the foot of South Sixth-street.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Young Men of Talent Struggle for Success and fail because they have chosen a wrong pursuit. A correct phrenological examination, which points out the talents, defects and proper vocation, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be secured by all.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 163 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
LIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

To Consumptives.
Statistics show that from twelve to fifteen persons die of Consumption weekly in this City, but not one-half that number of cases would be reported if invalids would use WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Sold at No. 186 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; at No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; and in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Sole Importers of
"LONDON JOCKEY CLUB HOUSE CIN,"
A. E. & C. E. TILTON,
Nos. 25 and 27 Cedar-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tublet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the sole proprietors and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Also, a fine selection of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium and Bazaar, No. 409 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. They also keep Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. HILL'S Arctic Ointment for Chaps, Burns, Bunions, Boils, &c., 25 cents a box; warranted; No. 1 Barclay-st.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-St.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order, with plain or hayadere bosoms, at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 Williams-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Female Belts and Supporters, Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss, superior to any other now in use. No. 4 Ann-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GILES—JONES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, RICHARD GILES to Miss JOANNA M. JONES, only daughter of S. W. Jones, Esq., all of this City.

QUINTARD—ADAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at the Rutgers st. Church, by the Rev. M. T. Adam, J. F. QUINTARD to MARY J., daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

ROBERTS—BARNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 23, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, Mr. R. J. ROBERTS to Miss CARRIE M. BARNETT, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Barnett, Esq., all of this City.

WEITMAN—MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, by the Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, THOS. J. WEITMAN to Miss MARIA E. MITCHELL, all of Brooklyn.

BAMPTON—APPLEBY.—At Spotswood, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Lyle, Mr. GEO. W. BAMPTON to Miss AURORA APPLEBY, daughter of Leonard Appleby, Esq., all of New-Jersey.

KAVANA—SIMONSON.—At Port Richmond, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. ROSSAR KAVANA to Miss EMILY ANN SIMONSON.

BARKER—PENTZ.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, JAMES W. BARKER, of this City, to ANNIE, daughter of Thompson Newkirk, Esq., of the former city.

TRUSLOW—WHITEMAN.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., EDWARD TRUSLOW, of New-York, to KATE L., third daughter of the late John Whiteman, Esq., of this former city.

DIED.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 21, of croup, ADA DIEDRICH HAVEMEYER, youngest daughter of the late Diedrich M. Havemeyer, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 159 West 14th-st., on Friday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

NICOL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 6 o'clock A. M., of inflammation of the lungs, MISSINDIA LOCKHIA, daughter of Frances B. and C. B. Nicol, aged 3 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 438 Broome-st.

HOGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 23, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain, JOHN HOGAN, Senior, formerly of Cashel City, Ireland, aged 58 years.

His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, from his late residence, No. 46 Elizabeth-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends are requested to attend.

COLLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, of scarlet fever, NASON B., only child of Nason B. and Louisa S. Collin, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 23 West 32d st., without further invitation.

TITUS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, aged 85 years, JABVIS TITUS, Apothecary of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane for a period of twenty-six years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Asylum.

SEIXAS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, of inflammation of the lungs, HANAH KING, son of Hyman L. and Sarah H. Seixas, aged 11 months and 14 days.

GAOS.—Suddenly, HAMPTON D. GAOS, Jr., son of Hampton D. and Mary E. Gaos.

Full particulars in Friday's papers.

DICKSON.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, Mrs. ANNET M. NELSON, wife of the Rev. L. M. Dickson, aged 21 years and 11 months.

Her remains will be taken to Ryegate, Vt., for burial, leaving the residence of her husband, No. 210 Dean-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock precisely, for the New-Haven depôt, 27th-st.,

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen Co.; may be divided for 2 or more country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for City property improved. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Mesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain as bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester County, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at. noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Dépôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 23 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, No. 36 Wall-st.; S. TYSON, No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.

J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

EXECUTORS' SALE BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE.—E. B. TUDOR & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY next, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable house and lot No. 686 Hudson-st., west side, near Perry-st. House 16 by about 30 feet. Lot, 16 feet front, 16 feet 9 inches rear, 63 feet 6 inches in depth, on south side, and 67 feet 5 inches on the north side. Terms, 10 per cent. and the Auctioneers' fees on day of sale. 40 per cent. in 30 days, when the deed will be delivered. 50 per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent. Taxes, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, or to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 309 Front-st.; ELISHA TROUGHTON, No. 96 Roosevelt-st., Executors of Edward Luxford, deceased.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, sun-room, dining and kitchen, with one ice basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors; stoves and gas and water throughout the house. The house is 36x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 24-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 39 by 68, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 60 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown-stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements. Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York. One lot on 8th-av., near Central Park. Three lots on 134th-st., near 5th-av. One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 253 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 28 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-st. Ferry, and 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Hall. Several cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 495; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 25 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. PETTRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate, and will be sold on easy terms, allowing a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazzas, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, 3000 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth may remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 33d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x80, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,786 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE No. 138 Madison-st., between Market and Pike sts., with the unexpired term of lease of lot, and privilege of purchase; lot 25x100 feet, has one 25x44 feet, two stories in front, three in the rear, with all the conveniences of sewer, wash-room, with set tubs, hot and cold water bath, and gas throughout, and in excellent order. Apply as above, or to H. AIKMAN & SON, No. 89 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 1 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from 1 May next. Ground rent at $300 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 200 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, CHEAP.—ONE two-story attic and cellar frame house 22x26 feet; extension 15x26 feet; two stories, all filled to peak with brick, containing 12 rooms besides pantries and closets, &c., all in good order throughout. Lot 25x100. Situate on Bedford-av., between Park and Myrtle-avs. Car route to Fulton ferry. Price low. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English basement house No. 24 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., nearly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER of 32d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining, each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 90 feet; and two vacant lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property will be sold low. Inquire at No. 129 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, to settle up an estate, situate at No. 137 21-av., between 8th and 9th sts.; has gas, water and every other convenience to make it desirable, for $18,000. $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. N. B.—Stable in the rear.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to

PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 93 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, (Murray Hill,) a three story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 30th-st.; for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A FARM OF 85 acres in a good state of cultivation, well watered, fences and buildings in good repair, within half a mile from railroad dépôt, at Syosset, 36 miles from New-York City. For information, inquire of JAMES V. DURYEA, on the premises, or of JAMES L. WOOD, 21 Rose-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $600 can remain on bond and mortgage, within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape Jave st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—STORE AND HOUSE NO. 124 10TH-av. at a bargain. The house has six tenements. The store is suitable for a feed store. For further particulars inquire of PHELPS & PALMER, No. 21 Pine-st. Messrs. Phelps & Palmer have also country, Brooklyn and City property for sale or exchange. A FEW DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE LOW, consisting of mill, 30 by 45, two stories; two dwelling-houses, about two acres of land, all in good order, situated one mile from Tuckahoe Dépôt, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No 96 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brisk three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Situated in the town of East Fishkill, Dutchess County, about six miles from Fishkill Village, and eight miles from the Hudson River Railroad; said farm contains about 213 acres of choice land, which is under a high state of cultivation, with a large and commodious dwelling house, two tenant houses, barns, stables for 40 head of cattle, &c. The farm is well watered with springs and streams, and never failing wells at the door and barns, and has a large orchard, comprising various kinds of fruit trees all in bearing. There is also a large fish pond on the place, well stocked with perch. To any one wishing to purchase this is a rare chance, as the owner is desirous of selling the same. Said farm will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Southhouse in Poughkeepsie, to the highest bidder. For further information inquire of J. B. PUDNEY, No. 158 Chambers-st., New-York, H. D. VARICK, Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB PUDNEY.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: the double gothic cottage, 38x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 20x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¾ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteelly located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY.—A very desirable school property, with a farm of 40 acres of excellent land, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Location beautiful and very healthy. Buildings superior and well furnished, and school well established. It will be sold for $1,500 less than its cost, and, if other arrangements are satisfactorily made, the use of considerable school furniture will be allowed for one year, without charge. The health of the present proprietor makes an immediate change necessary. For further particulars, conditions, &c., inquire of A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF HOUSES NOS. 74 and 76 North Moore-st., on the southwest corner of Greenwich-st., together with the stock and trade of the grocery, provision and market business, so successfully carried on by the present proprietor for the past eight years; also, the lease, stock and trade of the grocery and liquor store No. 415 Greenwich-st., on the northeast corner of Hubert-st.; also, the lease of house and store, with new brick stable on the rear, No. 92 North Moore-st., on the southwest corner of Washington-st. Inquire of J. NELSON on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES, sixty in timber, situated in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling; no waste land; soil unsurpassed; fine orchard of both kinds of fruit; fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg, on the Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Taughannic Falls. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Owner may be seen this day, at the office of Gibbs, Stetson & Gibbs, No. 108 Broadway. A powerful and desirable water-power adjacent to the property will be sold with it if desired.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, IN RYE Westchester County, situated on North street, about 1½ miles from Rye dépôt, and three miles from White Plains. The dwelling house, barn and other buildings are new; the stock, implements, and household furniture will be sold with the farm. Improved City or Brooklyn property exchanged. Address Box No. 1,087, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot N. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of B. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF ONE hundred acres, near the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., with good dwelling-house and outbuildings, abundance of fruit, and an excellent spring of water; within ten minutes' walk of Railroad Dépôt at New Brunswick. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house No. 120 East 12th-st., 23 feet 4 inches front by 57 feet deep; lot 106 feet 10 inches. The house is in perfect order; parlors and halls beautifully frescoed, and the whole well painted and has all the modern improvements, has always been owned and occupied by a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—MUST be leave the City, and want to sell, a 4-story brown-stone house, 17x35 by 100 feet, in 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs., with all modern improvements; perfect order throughout; $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage for a term of years if required. Address ANDREW, Box No. 177 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1 GRAMmercy Park, corner of 21st-st.; very superior, and ready for immediate delivery. Also, an English basement house, with lot, on 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE with stables, and 4 lots of ground laid out in garden, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, or will be rented to a good tenant. Price $7 500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE or exchange, 124 acres, plenty of fruit, springs and brook; three miles from Grass Point and Haverstraw. Market for all kinds of produce on the spot. Good house, &c. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 14th-st.; size 25x58; lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—FIVE NEW three-story and basement houses; high stoops and all the modern improvements, situated on south side of 33d-st., near 9th-av. For further particulars inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 29 12th-st., or of PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN THREE-story, high-stoop, brown stone basement house, No. 48 Barrow-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st. Will be sold on Friday, Feb. 25, at the Merchants' Exchange, if not otherwise disposed of.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING NO. 63 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., furnished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; size 22 feet 2½ inches by 46 feet deep; lot 77 feet deep. Immediate possession given. Apply to CHAPIN & DAYMOND, No. 191 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With 1 is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, of Crosby, &c., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLISS, No. 22 West 26th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 25x55 feet, lot 100; all the modern conveniences; built by days' work; occupied by the owner; for sale at a bargain, with or without all the furniture, between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, merchant tailor, No. 27 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment frame house No. 63 Bowers-st., Brooklyn, (third door from Atlantic,) finished in good style, gas fixtures, &c. Price, $3,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to C. PAULSON, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—EIGHT MINutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a well-built two-story and attic brick house, with rear extension, slate roof, gas, water, bath-room, &c., &c. Price, $7,000—with a lot joining lot, $8,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to ELIJAH T. BROWN, No. 39 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT No. 150 West 30th-st., between 7th and 6th avs.; house has all modern improvements, painted and grained throughout, hall tiled and frescoed, and all in perfect order. Also, house No. 215 Clinton-st. Terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 South-st. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply to J. H GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Three lots, north side 63d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., with the grade lying 260 feet east of Broadway, and 200 feet west of Central Park. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st. and 8th av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON FIFTY-FIRST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with two twenty feet lots; small stable on rear; cheap and terms easy. J. McCLAVE, No. 557 8th-av., or from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 31 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE HOUSES and Lots, northwest corner of North 8th and 1st st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. Vacant lots stock, bonds, &c., taken in exchange. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NO. 153 one door south of 15th-st, an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, high stoop. Inquire of J WILTON on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, THREE LOTS on 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; two on 59th-st., running through to 58th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR.
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by said deceased, and well known as the Stephen Franklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of Williams, Stevens & Williams, Broadway; Nelson J. Waterbury, General Post-office, New-York; Barnard Ryer, Clinton Market, New-York; Hyatt Young, corner of Pearl and Wall sts.; Chadeayne & Brother, Yonkers; S. C. Suttou, Bedford; David Chadeayne, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 301 2D-AV., SOUTH WEST CORner 19th-st.; Four story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue. Could be conveniently fitted for business purposes. Lot 25 by 75 feet; House 23 by 42 feet. Range, bath, gas, laundry tubs, &c., &c., built expressly for the owner's occupation. Price, $14,000. Apply to F. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone Dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERATE-SIZED THREE-STORY house and lot, pleasantly located; the house has been thoroughly painted and papered, and is in perfect order; all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience are contained in it. Can be seen from 10 to 2. Price $11,000. Apply on the premises No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—ON liberal terms, or will be exchanged for good improved New-York City property. Five full sized lots on 55th st., north side, commencing 100 feet west of 6th av. Also 2 lots on 84th-st., north side, commencing 100 feet west of 4th-av. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 6th and 6th avs.; it contains all the improvements, and is now in every respect a most desirable residence. Is 32 feet 8 inches front by 68 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—ALL the property bounded by 145th, 148th sts, and 7th and 8th avs., containing 192 lots. This property will be sold upon easy terms and at a price that will make the purchase a very profitable one. N. B.—No other person is authorized to negotiate. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av., or from 1 to 3 P. M at No. 31 Pearl-st.

MURRAY HILL.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A small house, old-fashioned, or a country seat near New-York, a desirable house and two lots on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., or a house and stable on 28th st. Also a choice improved farm, unincumbered, near New-York, to exchange for western lands. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau and No. 13 Pine sts.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 12th-st., No. 107, four-story basement, brown-stone front, first class, modern improvements, and a very desirable residence. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—TWO FINE FURnished country seats on the Hudson River, one at Scarborough, 10 acres; the other at Sing Sing, 4 acres; both highly improved; five-and-ten minutes' walk of dépôts. Inquire of GEORGE McCORD, Scarborough; WILLET McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house &c., one block north of Fulton-av. rare. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or No. 20 Dey st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also, building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 20x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN HARRISON-STREET, CHEEVERplace, Brooklyn, a 3-story brick house, basement, slate roof, in fine order, lot 23x100; possession 1st May; is sold low to close an estate; price $5,500; $3 000 can remain. Apply to Mr. FURMAN, No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, from 11 till 4.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN THIS STATE FOR SALE.—About 117 acres in Sullivan County, New-York, 65 acres cleared the rest the finest of wood land. Situated 3 miles from the Lake, which in fact is becoming a fashionable watering place. Apply to JAMES C. MAYER, Real Estate Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

MISSOURI LAND FOR SALE.—ABOUT 619 acres of superior land, in Oregon County, the State of Missouri, the finest land in the State, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to JAMES C. MAYER, Real Estate Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM AT PEEKSKILL FOR SALE.—A farm of 50 acres, 4 miles back of Peekskill, 1½ hours ride from New-York. Has a good house, barn, &c., and every variety of fruit upon the premises. Apply to JAMES C. MAYER, Real Estate Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR CASH, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT BARGAINS.—Five on 99th st.; seven on 101st st. Also, the four-story brick dwelling-house No. 135 West 36th st., (has gas, baths, &c.,) at two-thirds its value, on terms to suit. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, hardware merchants, No. 8 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN house, in good order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley-place. To be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, a very neat and modern-built 2 story and attic frame house and lot. Said property is located in the most pleasant part of the village, and for a small family will be found a very desirable place of residence. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM WANTED!—Not more than 40 miles distant from the City, near schools, churches, railroad, &c. The house must be neatly built, substantial, contain nine, having bath, &c.; tasteful in appearance, and pleasantly situated on elevated ground affording a good prospect. The outbuildings simple and to correspond. Land from 30 to 100 acres with due proportion of wood, arable and meadow; well fenced, fruited, under good cultivation, and watered by a living stream. Price not to exceed $16,000, Address, with full and minute particulars, BENJAMIN, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA NEAR SARATOGA.—To let, furnished, for two years, or for sale, a villa, situated on the borders of the beautiful Lake of Luserne, 20 miles from Saratoga, and 10 from Lake George. It is surrounded by some of the most picturesque mountain scenery in the United States, and is surmounted on the out the roors of health. There is splendid fishing and shooting in the neighborhood: the house is quite new, and the only reason it is disposed of is that the owner is about to travel in Europe. 105 acres of land can be had, if desired. For particulars apply to Mr. LENTI, No. 31 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers, being within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; the view of the river unsurpassed; the house 41x40, with two-story extension; with hot air furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; carriage-house, stabling, &c. Dwelling attached, summer-house, green-house, &c.; the ground well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Apply to H. T. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—WITHIN two minutes walk of the Dépôt, a very commodious residence, with or without furniture, at present occupied by the subscriber, containing all the modern improvements, together with about 10 acres of land well stocked with fruit. For further particulars apply to GEORGE LOCKWOOD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., or upon the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Hastings, in a pleasant and healthy location about one hour's ride from the City, and 1½ miles from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with orchard, coach-house, stable, &c., and a few acres of land. Also, to let, two small offices in the vicinity of the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., a neat cottage, pleasantly situated on Clark's Hill, commanding a fine view of the Sound, and within 10 minutes walk of the Dépôt. The communications to and from New-York are almost hourly. The house is new, contains 9 rooms. Part of the furniture will be let with the house. For further particulars address HOUSE, Box No. 230, Stamford Post-office. Possession given on the 1st of April.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—UNINcumbered, in exchange for a first-class house, well located up town, not far from 5th-av.; places must be desirable and of easy access to the City; a neat and not very large house, with a few acres of ground preferred. Apply to or address ANDREW E. McGLYNN, Real Estate Agent, No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COMMODIOUS two-story dwelling house with about two acres of land well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is desirably located, exempt from the noise of the village, and the view down the river unsurpassed. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, adjoining the premises, or at No. 26 Nassau-street, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, a very neat and modern-built 2 story and attic frame house and lot. Said property is located in the most pleasant part of the village, and for a small family will be found a very desirable place of residence. Apply to GEO. W. PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 144 East 35th st. Apply to J. O'DONNELL, No. 129 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LOT AND GOOD CONveniently-built brick house, No. 102 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The purchaser can realize a good percentage for his money. Terms easy. Inquire of C. ACKERMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 85 ACRES, WITH GOOD buildings, at White Lake, N. Y., 2 hours' ride from Albany, and close to Post-Office, churches, schools, &c.; $4,000; boating, fishing, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, in abundance of fruit and berries, 21 miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With its acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York and a half mile from the Dépôt of the N. Y. & N. Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large modern built mansion with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other out-buildings all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. For further particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 8 Pine-st., or of A. L. DE CAMP, No. 213 Front-st., where a lithographic view of the premises may be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 32x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with

AUCTION SALES.

Cosses G. Haydock, Auctioneer.

BY ROBERT HAYDOCK,
at his Auction-room,
No. 101 Liberty-st.
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock,
3,000 Packages BROOKLYN FLINT GLASSWARE.
Also, White and Decorated French China.

Adrian H Muller, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE —Attention is called to the sale of desirable improved and unimproved property to be made at Auction, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DUANE-ST.—Extra-sized lots Nos. 130 and 131, near Church-st.

BOWERY.—House and lot No. 279, southeast corner of Houston-st.

GRENFE-ST.—House and lot No. 19, near Canal-st.

GREAT JONES-ST.—1st class houses and lots, No. 17, 32, 34, 36 and 38.

DIVISION-ST.—Houses and lots, Nos. 250, 252 and 254, corner Ridge-st.

STANTON-ST.—House and lot No. 160.

HARRISON-ST.—House and lot No. 20.

AVENUE C.—Houses and lots Nos. 198, 202 and 211.

13TH-ST.—A piece of ground, No. 332, with double houses thereon.

38TH-ST.—3 lots south side, 150 feet east Madison-av.

48TH-ST.—2 frame houses and lots, south side, 97 feet east of 8th-av.

61ST-ST.—House and lots north side, 220 feet east of 1st av.

3D-AV.—House and lot No. 722, near 49th-st.

Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

12 shares Market Bank	$100 each
20 shares Nassau Bank	100 each
80 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank	25 each
30 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co	25 each
6 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co	100 each
100 shares Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co	20 each
5 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co	100 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	25 each
15 shares City Fire Insurance Co	75 each
12 shares Market Fire Insurance Co	100 each
15 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Co	100 each
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co	25 each
45 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	25 each
40 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co	50 each
20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co	25 each
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	40 each
10 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co	50 each
10 shares American Express Co	100 each
25 shares Trovorton Coal and Railroad Co	100 each
10 shares North American Paint Co	100 each
10 shares Dal. & Hud. Canal Co. (Exec. sale.)	100 each

200 acres Military Land Warrants, dated March 3, 1855.
$2,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds, (7 s.)
$10,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 P cent Bonds.
$1,500 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 P cent. Bonds of 1867.
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 28. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

Jno E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE,
REGULAR TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of Hardware, &c., will take place at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 75 William-st. Included in the sale will be found 60 dozen cast steel and iron shovels and spades 1 case fine sheep shears, a large lot of damaged tea-trays, and enamoled cattle saucepans, &c., 3 casks coil chain, 100 fancy clocks. Also, part of a stock of assorted shelf goods. Terms cash.

Edwan Schenck, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. B. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room No 33 Nassau-st., continuation sale of the stock of Messrs. L. G. CLARK & CO., insolvent, (some of which was sold on the 11th inst.) late importers and jobbers in segars, tobacco, wines, liquors, &c., including the following, viz.: Cabanas, Cabarga, La Nicotina, Blazing Star, Panatallas, Chincharatas, Murias Vichas, La Rose de Sanglaca, Cabinet, La India, La Adelato, Havana Segars; Meerschaum tubes, tobacco jars; Anderson's, Cornish's, Mrs. Miller's and Lillenthal's fine cut tobacco; also, Hennessey's Otard, Martell's, Prnit, Castellion & Co.'s Lagarac, and other fine London dock brandies; Champagne Cognac brandies; Lenia, W. D. G., Alorozo, Amontillado, pale, brown and golden sherries; Ports; Champagnes, Madeiras, St Croix and Jamaica rum; a line of very fine old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky; Irish and Scotch whisky; Holland and London gin, also, village casks of brandy, &c., of various grades and vintages; also, a large invoice of Champagnes.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—OFFICE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET.—S BOGART will sell at 10½ o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., on the premises No. 69 Bowery, the entire stock of a furniture dealer declining the business, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany washstands and sofa tables, mahogany parlor, dining-room and cane seat chairs and stools, mahogany and black walnut bed-steads, sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany rockers and easy chairs, enameled chamber suites, hatstands, looking glasses, black walnut extension dining and tea tables, wardrobes, large double office desk, lot of window shades and fixtures, office furniture, iron safe, store fixtures, hardware, shelving, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Deposit required from all purchasers. N. B.—Also, one horse, spring cart and harness.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 East 22d-st, near 3d-av., all the handsome household furniture in the above residence, consisting of parlor furniture en suite in rosewood, oak and black-walnut; rosewood 7-octave piano forte, Brussels and velvet carpetings, oak extension dining table, oak marble-top buffet, tea and dinner sets, rosewood étagere, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, rosewood armoire, plate-glass door, &c., &c., to be sold by order of Peter Vial, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged single, in groups, and under glass shades, all of which have been arranged by William Galbraith, the well-known Taxidermist.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

POSTPONEMENT OF REAL ESTATE SALE.—The sale at auction of cottage houses and lots on 88th, 89th and 90th sts., and Avenue A, to have been made yesterday, 23d inst., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, was postponed till WEDNESDAY next, March 2, in consequence of the death of Mr. Baker.

William H. Franklin, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—That valuable lot No 195 Duane-st., north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts., 17 feet 10 inches by 75 feet, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; 7½ per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Maps, &c., at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, 5 Broad-st.

Peter Parks, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—THE House of the store for three years from the 1st of May next of the premises No. 616 Broadway, running through to Crosby-st., will be sold at auction on the premises on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the assignee.

Joseph Tiegman, Auctioneer

FRIDAY, FEB. 25, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby-st. corner of Pearl-st, Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also China tea-sets, toy sets, jewelry, furs, &c.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

$10,000 TO $15,000.—AN ACCEPTABLE partner, special or general, would be taken by a wholesale house established last year, and now in good credit and standing. An accession of the above amount of capital would complete facilities for safely extending a profitable trade. Address JOBBER, Box No. 3,721 Post-Office.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE A complete set of pencil-case maker tools, everything requisite to carry on a large business. A good opportunity for young men of character to commence business, as a very liberal arrangement will be made with such parties. Inquire of GEORGE WALSH, No. 22 Coenties-slip, or at S. CUTTER, No. 128 East 12th-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A partial interest in a newly-invented article, of daily demand—patent right secured—now in successful operation, for sale on very reasonable terms. Also, interest in foreign patents if desired.
McLEAN & CO., Room No. 20, No 133 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING JEWELER, in Providence, who has a good shop, a complete set of tools, steam engine, &c., a partner who is acquainted with the trade, and can take entire charge of the selling department, and furnish some capital. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 1,750 Post-office, New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A LUCRATIVE thriving business, who can bring $5,000 to $6,000, to come in as equal partner. None need apply unless he understands the grocery, coffee and spice business. Apply at No. 47 Fulton-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—THE PAtent right of a new and valuable spring shade fixture for sale cheap for cash. Cost 25 cents to manufacture. Can be seen at No. 37 Park-row, or No. 145 Nassau-st., room No. 9. R. P. WILSON & CO.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK and fixtures of a dry goods store, in a flourishing town, about three hours from New-York. Inquire of C. H. OLIVER,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, FOR A PARTNER, with a cash capital of $800 or $1,000 to engage in a manufacturing business already established. Apply at No. 109 Goerck-st. Also, 25 or 30 girls, to work in a match factory. Apply at No. 109 Goerck-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED WITH SOME CAPITAL.—Can clear $5 per day and upwards SURE. Call and satisfy yourselves at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 26, Maffat's Building. L. B. HOIT & CO.

TO BREWERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO hundred good new ale hogsheads, of sixty gallons capacity; or would be exchanged for barrels of the same good quality. Address COOPER, Box 194 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 72 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S ADMINISTRATOR AGAINST P. CHAMBERLIN'S HEIRS, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1859, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars ($14,914) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit—fourteen hundred and eighty five shares of the stock in the Shiline Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M.L.C.C.
Jas. G. Baile, Thos. A. Morgan, Deputies.
Louisville, Feb. 11, 1859.

H. B. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Cornelle, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commission executed, by competent persons abroad. Freight and time bills sold.

NOTICE.—FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The parties incorporated by an recent act of the Legislature of Illinois under the name of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company, as the successors and owners of the property formerly owned by the Fox River Valley Railroad Company, hereby give notice that a meeting of said corporators will be held on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Julius Wadsworth, No. 29 Wall-st., for the purpose of organizing under said act of incorporation, electing directors, and for transacting such other business as may be necessary.

B. W. RAYMOND,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
WM. H. SMITH,
OLIVER BRONSON.

New-York, Feb. 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$15,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT parties, on bond and mortgage, on City property. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

BILLS OF THE PITTSTON BANK—AT Pittston, Penn., are redeemed at ¾ per cent. at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION
And the public are invited to call at No. 722 Broadway, and see
LADD'S NEW PARLOR GRAND PIANO,
Equal in power and richness of tone to the best full grands, occupying but about half their space, and sold at a little more than half the price. Also a beautiful assortment of
SQUARE PIANOS,
of the same make, just received, and
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
At reduced prices.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violins.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Kerkardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, T. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) G. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $2 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

COLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best piano-fortes made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 239 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every Instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 480 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 208 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors) Suites from $28 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 207 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or carved into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PERSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12.
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT,
SPENCER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and admitted by all to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has always delivered her cargoes in perfect order; having superior ventilations, and being a three-deck ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of Freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 81 Wall-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$46
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $28; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green light on starboard, and red light on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First Class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Passage, $6.
The Steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:
To Montgomery, Ala.....$26 | To Columbia, S. C.....$20
To Atlanta, Ga.....23 | To Jacksonville, Fla.....21
To Augusta, Ga.....20 | To Pilatka, Fla.....25
For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being fitted to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 2.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARKER, will leave on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, for Norfolk, Va., and connect the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $16. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA. *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, FRIDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12 N. R., for Baltimore daily, making the passage in 40 hours. Freight to Baltimore, 3 cents per foot; to Washington, 30 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cook, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, about Feb. 24. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 18, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st February.
New-York City Stockholders will receive their dividends from the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office at Oswego only.
LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Office of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co., }
No. 38 Wall-st. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 200 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS E. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $6 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS E. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 200 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Murray-st., New-York.

TREZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 96 Beaver-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUkee Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 342 to 348 inclusive, on the 6th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858: whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the City of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse, in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus, in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or to be granted to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the roadways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be a part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might hereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise, in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse, or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; and, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all the other improvements on, or appertaining to,

Additional from Mexico.

COURSE OF EVENTS IN THE INTERIOR.

By the steamship *Tennessee*, we have in addition to our correspondence already given, newspaper accounts from all parts of the Republic. Those from the capital give a clear and connected narrative of the exciting events that have recently transpired therein. They are as follows:

INAUGURATION OF MIRAMON.

The ceremony of taking the oath, as described, must have been unseemly in the extreme. In the first place, the President elect kept the assembly a long time waiting, because, forsooth, they had not sent him an escort such as he desired. Arrived finally, however, he manifested the utmost impatience, scarcely deigning to take off his hat and gloves, and made the responses in a brusque and contemptuous tone of voice. The ceremony completed, he is reported to have said to a friend at his side, "They have got me, but they shall pay for it." At another time he is reported to have said, "I only want my pay as President, my army, and a hangman."

THE DESCENT ON VERA CRUZ.

The descent on Vera Cruz, as before reported, would seem to be actually in contemplation. On the 6th inst., according to accounts in the *Progreso*, a large number of capitalists, [names illegible], Escandon, Moses Lizo, Mier y Teran and Bartolucci were in consultation how the necessary funds shall be raised. These gentlemen are said finally to have consented to a forced loan to the amount of $1,000,000. But this is doubtful. It is most probable that nothing was actually decided, though it is certain that the loan was actually proposed and discussed. The further anticipation of the revenues was also under consideration, but this was quickly dismissed, on reflection that no ports of importance still remained in the hands of the Reactionary Party.

As to the force actually available for the Vera Cruz campaign, Miramon is said, by his friends, to have some 6,000 men at his command. This army is made up from his old Guadalajara army, the army of the capital, and the remnants of the army of the East. Gen. Casanova has been named second in command; Col. Arteaban is at the head of the cavalry. The expedition was reported to have set out on the 8th inst.

On the other hand, we learn from gentlemen direct from Vera Cruz, that the idea of a descent on the heroic city, by Miramon, is there scouted at. The city is defended by 140 cannon and 3,000 men; the State by about 9,000. The Constitutionalist troops are neither well armed nor clothed. Their pay is also very much in arrears; nevertheless their enthusiasm is said to be unbounded.

THE WAR ON THE OTHER SIDE.

On the other side the Constitutionalists boast of great success. Diego Alvarez had routed Vicario near Cuernavaca, and Joaquin Miramon, *en route* to San Luis, had met with a serious reverse in Zacatecas. Degollado, also, is on his way to the capital with an army of 4,000 men. Caamano and Villalva were with young Alvarez in Cuernavaca, which stronghold had finally fallen into their hands. It was reported that it was the intention of the Southern army to unite at some convenient point and march forthwith on the capital; in which case Miramon would have a fire in his rear.

FALL OF SAN LUIS POTOSI.

On this side also it is stated on the best authority, that San Luis Potosi had fallen into the hands of the Liberals. Joaquin Miramon, unfortunate in Zacatecas, failed to come up to the relief of the city, and the united army of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas entered without resistance.

Orizaba remained still in the hands of Cobos, but was vigorously besieged by the army of Oajaca, now united with a portion of that of Vera Cruz.

FORTIFICATION OF TAMPICO.

From Tampico advices are to the 1st instant, five days later. The city was quiet, and the garrison full of enthusiasm in the cause of order and the Constitutional Government. The repairs of the existing fortifications and the extension of other works of defense, ordered "to provide against eventualities," were progressing rapidly. The account from which we copy, says in addition that letters from Havana express the satisfaction of the Captain-General at the manner in which the "forced loan" question had been settled. Letters, highly complimentary to the Juarez Government, had also been received at Tampico from the American officers at Vera Cruz.

LATER FROM TABASCO.

From the State of Tabasco news is three weeks later. A voluntary loan to the Jnarez Government, "to an amennt sufficient to carry it through to victory," was before the people, and had been everywhere well received. The people of Tabasco are not only very liberal, bnt probably, to some degree, ignorant of the amonnt of money the Constitutional Government now stands in need of.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Mexican schooner *Polka*, from Vera Cruz for Tampico, foundered at sea somewhere south of the former port on or about the 25th ult. The crew were saved, but the cargo was a total loss.

Also on the night of the 7th, between Campeachy and the Coatzacoalcos, was driven ashore and wrecked the Mexican packet *Gen. Vega*. The Tabasco papers, from which we copy, give no particulars.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Advices from Vera Cruz of the 12th inst., represent Juarez as preparing for a vigorous defence of the City against the threatened attack of Miramon. Juarez has a force already of five thousand men, and two hundred field pieces, and had ordered an additional force of two thousand men from the interior. He had sanguine hopes of defeating Miramon.

The Illinois State Fraud.

REPORT OF THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE COMMITTEE CONTINUED—A GIGANTIC SWINDLE EXPOSED.

The Committee appointed by the Illinois Senate to investigate the Canal check swindle, reported on the 17th February. The report says that the testimony taken in the case is so voluminous that it cannot be prepared for publication during the present session of the Legislature. The principal facts ascertained are, however, given in a condensed form. They show the following condition of affeirs:

"In 1839, the officers of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to meet their pecuniary necessities, as your Committee believe, issued $256,237 of 90 day checks, dated May 1, 1839; and also issued $123,317 of similar checks, dated Aug. 1, 1839. These checks were put in circulation for a temporary purpose, from the canal office at Lockport, Ill., and were in part redeemed at the branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, and a part were received for dues to the canal, or otherwise redeemed at the canal office. While preparing the amount so issued, the officers who prepared and signed the checks, not knowing how many they might need, partially executed and filed up for future use a large amount of other checks similar in their character, but which were untrimmed, unregistered, and had not the Treasurer's name filled in. How large an amount was so partially executed and filled up, the Committee have not learned, because no register was kept.

The canal officers reported that all these checks had been redeemed, except $316, by 1843. The deficient amount was supposed to have been lost or destroyed. In the Fall of 1840, the redeemed checks were counted by Gen. Fay, Treasurer, and Joel Manning, Secretary of the Canal Board, and packed in a large sealed box, which was deposited in the Branch State Bank at Chicago. This box remained there until 1843, when it was removed to the canal office in Chicago. In 1853, Mr. Josiah McRoberts was, by Gov. Matteson, appointed Trustee, on behalf of the State, of the canal, and went to Chicago, to receive from Gov. J. B. Wells, the assets of the canal office. He received from him a box, that he thinks resembles the one described by Mr. Manning as having been sealed, and left in the Chicago Bank, together with another with a close lid or cover, containing packages of canal indebtedness which had been cancelled with a cancelling hammer, which were broken, and on counting the contents were found to contain, in many instances, the amounts noted on the wrappers. He also found divers packages of canal indebtedness in the office, partially broken, and part of the contents were missing.

He then advised Gov. Joel A. Matteson, then Governor of the State, that he had received the books, vouchers, &c., of the canal office, and that much useless matter was among them which should be in some way disposed of, and by the direction of Gov. Matteson he packed all of the evidences of canal or other indebtedness which he received from Gov. Wells in a trunk or box (an ordinary shoe-box) for transmission to Springfield. In so doing he tried to put the sealed box which he had received from Gov. Wells into the trunk and shoe-box, but it was too large, and he broke it open and packed the contents either in the trunk or in the shoe box, or a part in each—which he cannot certainly state. After packing the trunk and shoe box, he locked and sealed the trunk and box, directed them to Governor Joel A. Matteson, at Springfield, Ill.; put them on board the railroad at Chicago, and came with them to La Salle, *en route* for Springfield, Ill., where he put them in charge of Governor Matteson, who was then going to Springfield.

There is no distinct evidence before the Committee that the shoe box has ever been seen since, but the trunk was found, during the course of the investigation, in a basement-room of the capital in Springfield.

It was opened, (there were upon it some appearance of having been sealed twice, as if opened and sealed again,) and the contents found to consist of a great variety of evidences of canal indebtedness, some complete, that had been in circulation, and redeemed and cancelled, and some unfinished scrip, also cancelled with a hammer. The whole contents amounted to nearly $2,300,000 of all sorts, although Mr. McRoberts stated in his report to Gov. Matteson in 1853, that the contents of the trunk and box delivered by him to Gov. Matteson, in the Spring of that year were only estimated to amount to $660,000.

It appears from the testimony of General A. B. Curran and A. H. Moore, that Governor Matteson boarded at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield, Ill., in the months of January, February, and March, 1857; that they each at different times were in his room at the hotel, and saw him buying of persons unknown to them, and apparently strangers in town, canal scrip or checks to an amount on some occasions of about $6,000, which he paid for in cash at the time, except in one or two instances he was noticed to give a check for the amount paid. Mr. Curran thinks Governor Matteson paid on some occasions about 75 cents on the dollar for the principal of the scrips or checks purchased, to which amount was added the accrued interest.

Mr. Moore swears, he thinks at some time in the earlier part of the Winter, he observed him pay about $1 20 on the principal and interest, but later in the Winter he paid about $1 30 on the dollar of principal and interest that he done.

Mr. Curran thinks he observed purchases to the amount of from $30,000 to $50,000, and that some of the evidences purchased by Gov. Matteson about ninety-day checks, and *it was shown that Gov. Matte-*

both, in the Winter of 1857, funded some $300,000 of the State indebtedness of all sorts, other than canal check of 1839. Mr. Niles testified *that $200,000 of this scrip was funded by Gov. Matteson for and on account of Clark, Dodge & Co.*"

The Committee add:

"The foregoing are the main leading facts of this unfortunate matter, so far as appears from the examination. The Committee forbear expressing any opinion of the guilt or innocence of any party connected with it. There are some logalties as to the time when the complete and unfinished checks were abstracted from the proper depository for them, as to the contents of the sealed box deposited by Mr. Manning with the Bank of Chicago in 1840, and the fate of the box delivered to Governor Matteson by Mr. McRoberts, in 1853, which seems to require further investigation. Except what light a more thorough examination may shed on these points, the Committee do not expect the prominent features of the transaction will be at all, or not materially, changed.

That the checks were genuine, had most of them been in circulation, once redeemed, and after being out of sight for almost sixteen years, have been passed upon the State, and either paid in cash, or new and authentic evidence of public indebtedness issued therefor, are facts, about which there is now no dispute, and can be no question."

Senator Marshall made an additional report, recommending the official publication of the testimony. The Senate agreed, with the proviso that the report of evidence should be passed upon by the Committee. A resolution was then adopted, empowering the Senate Committee on Finance to investigate the present State indebtedness and its origin. The Investigating Committee was continued, with full powers.

Kansas Affairs—Statement of Dr. Doy and Son.

A letter from Dr. Doy and his son, published in the Leavenworth *Times*, narrates the sufferings of these gentlemen in their quarters in the Platte City prison, where their letter is dated. They say:

"We lay two nights in Weston in irons, before being brought here. Some of the colored men are here in prison that were in the wagons, as they would not *choose masters* nor admit they were slaves, being born free. Feb. 3, I saw a terrible sight. Jake Hurd came into the prison, having a covered buggy at the door, ordered the free boys, George Wilson Hayes, late cook at Eldridge Hotel, Lawrence and Charles Smith, of Brownsville, Pa., to come out and get in. They said they would wait in prison till their free papers came. Jake took his whip and unmercifully whipped them till they consented to go with him—God only knows where. He said, "I am your master now, and by God I will make you obey me."

We have not seen a person that we know since our imprisonment, yet we are to prepare for trial on the 20th of this month. Neither my son nor myself have committed any crime or offence. We have violated no law, and yet we are now caged and fettered in a Missouri cell.

We are very filthy, having no water to wash with; nor are we allowed to go out to answer the laws of nature, and the stench is horrible. My eyes are weak—in fact, I am almost blind with the darkness of the iron box, or metallic coffin, in which we eat, sleep, and are shown to persons, who, with a candle, take a view of the "two live Abolitionists!" But as the cause of freedom demands this, we say welcome to it all; and if Missouri desires to become a Free State sooner than many expect, why then let them make us nanes on nothing. All we ask is that the citizens of Kansas stand true to freedom, and if our blood or our sacrifices will aid in advancing that cause, it shall be freely offered.

We would like to be treated like prisoners, (not like brutes,) and for ourselves, only desire to have a fair trial. We despair of both, however, as long as we remain where we now are, and throw ourselves upon the kindness and protecting care of Almighty God.

DOCTOR DOY.
CHARLES DOY.

A subsequent number of the *Times* states that the Days succeeded in making their escape from the Platte County jail. The alarm was soon given, however, and one of the prisoners receptured. The other succeeded in getting clear, although a party was immeditately organized to scour the woods and surrounding country.

LAKE VESSELS FOR THE OCEAN TRADE.—The initial attempts at direct trade between the Lake ports and Europe having been attended with so much success, Western shippers are preparing for enlarged enterprises during the coming season. A firm in Detroit advertise for the charter of *twenty* first-class vessels for the English, Hamburg, and British West India ports direct. The offers will be received up to the 25th February; the vessels to be ready to load by the 13th April, so as to take advantage of the first navigation in the St. Lawrence at the breaking up of the ice. The vessels will take out staves, choice timber, flour, &c., and return with sugar, molasses, and fruits. The Detroit *Tribune* says:

"We understand a number of the wealthiest and most influential merchants of Europe, as well as most of the heaviest New-York dealers, have taken hold of this enterprise, and that its triumphent success is a fixed fact. They firmly believe that the twenty vessels now advertised for, will be but the vanguard of an immense trade both to the European and West India ports, of which Detroit, from its central position and rich resources of the vast region of which it is the natural mart, will be the head-quarters on the Lakes.

THE COLCHESTER BANK DEFALCATION—EXAMINATION OF CASHIER JONES.—The Norwich (Ct.) *Bulletin* of Feb. 22, says: Jones, the Colchester Bank cashier, was taken to Colchester yesterday afternoon, by Sheriff Parker and Deputy Sheriff Chapell for the preliminary examination. He was taken before James James Lamb, Esq., for the preliminary hearing upon a complaint containing two counts: the first charging him with embezzling the funds of the bank to the amount of $40,000 while acting as Cashier: the second charging him with stealing bills of the bank to the amount of $10,000. The prisoner not being ready to proceed to trial asked for an adjournment to Tuesday, 1st March, which, by consent of the counsel for prosecution, was granted. Messrs. Ware and Starkweather, counsel for the prosecution, asked that he be placed under bonds, in the sum of $50,000, for his appearance on the day fixed. There being no objection to this sum, on the part of the prisoner, the Court fixed them at that amount. The prisoner being unable to procure bonds, the Court issued a *mittimus* for his committal, and he was remended to jail. It is the intention of the prosecution to arraign him upon an additional charge of possessing bank-bills with intent to fill up and pass the same.

In case of conviction upon these several charges, his punishment will be not less than six, nor more than twenty years' imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison.

THE NEW FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT.—A letter from San Antonio, signed by Boone G. Brady, and published in the Louisville *Journal*, says that the old party of fillibusters—Walker, Henningsen, Col. Frank Anderson, and the rest of them—are rendezvousing at that point for a raid on Sonora. The writer says:

"General Henningsen, Colonel John Markham, Major Walters, Captain F. White and Lieutenant Engar Hewitt, of the Nicaragnan army, have arrived here to lead a large party of emigrants who are rendezvousing at this point, together with a party headed by Colonel Kinney, from Corpus Christi.

General Wm. Walker, Lieutenant Maury, Captain Fossare, and Colonel Frank Anderson, of the Nicaraguan army, are at Galveston, *en route via* Vera Cruz, and will precede the whole party for Fort Yuma and Hermecillo, in Sonora, where General Walkae first figured in a revolutionary movement in Sonora."

THE GRAND DUKE PETER'S AMUSEMENTS.—This is what we were made to anffer morning, noon, end until late at night. The Grand Duke, with rare perseverance, hed trained a pack of doga; by dint of blows, and hellooing after the manner of a muleteer or huntsman, he made them go from one end of his two rooms (for he had no more) to the other. These dogs which showed signs of fatigue, or broke from their leashes, were severely chastised, which, of course, made them howl atill more appallingly. When weary at last of this exercise, detestable to the ears and destructive to the repose of his neighbors, he would take hie violin, which, as we know, he scraped infamously, and with extraordinary violence, while walking about the room. After which he would recommence the edncation and chastisement of the pack, which appeered to me really cruel. One day, hearing a poor dog cry terribly for a long time, I opened the door of my bed-chamber, where I was sitting, and which adjoined the one whare the scene was taking place, and I saw the Grand-Duke holding np one of his dogs hy the coller, while a hoy, a Kalmuk hy hirth, whom he hed, held the same dog hy the tail (it wae a poor littlo King Charles, of English breed,) end the Grand Duke with all hie etrength, was besting this dog with the thick handle of a whip. I began to intercede for the poor animal, but this only caused the blows to be redouhled. Unable to support this sight, which seemed eo cruel, I retired to my chamber with teare in my eyes. Generally speaking, teers and criee, instead of creating any compassion in the Grand Dukc, only made him more angry. Pity wes a feeling too trouhlesome for his sympathies, and insupportehle to his aoul. One day, when I entered the ehamber of the Grand Duke, my eye was attrected by the sight of e huge rat which he had hung, with all the accompaniments of a criminal execution. In the middle of a cabinet which be had constructed of boards. I asked him the meaning of it. He said the rat had committed a crime demending an extreme penalty, according to military law; tbet he had climbed over the ramparts of a cerd fortress, which etood on a table in the cabjnet, end had eaten two sontinels, made of paste, who were keeping guard at the bastions; that he had judged the offender hy the laws of war; that his dog had caught him; that he had been hung without delay; and that he would remain auspended for three days, as an example.

Memoirs of the Empress Catherine the Second.

At Fall River, Mass., last week, the house of Mr. James Bodge, Captain of the Night Watch, was set on fire in the night by some ruffians. Capt. Bodge was on duty as usual, and his family, consisting of a wife and four small children, the eldest of which is ten, and the youngest a few months old, and his mother, about eighty years of age, were all sound asleep at the time.

[Advertisement.]

IMITATORS AND HUMBUGS.

Men and monkeys are allowed by the naturalist to be precisely alike in more than one respect. Monkeys are terribly imitative—the faculty of imitation is the life and sonl of their happiness. Men emulate their imitative facility, and will sacrifice time and money for the sake of doing what another man has really and truly achieved. No matter how insufficient or how infamous may be the imitation, the imitators will cling to it with a tenacity only equaled by the tenacity of life evinced by the fabled Hydra, which grew a large number of heads for every one cut from its serpent-like body.

We find imitators in all the walks of life. And the reader will please comprehend that (monkey-like) imitation and theft go together. Nothing pleases a monkey (more intelligent than meny a rascally man) so much as to be able to steel the night cap in which he gives his extravagant burlesque (or imitation) of the original wearer. Monkeys are the fools and villains of the brute species, and human imitators and humbugs are the monkeys of our own species.

In 1852, as will be readily gathered from a sworn affidavit, published everywhere, Mr. J. C. Gaysett (who has been in the business of manufacturing and selling paper all his previous life) conceived and perfected a plan for making a paper that would cure and prevent that fearful disease known as Piles. This same paper was (and is) also calculated to avert the impending miseries of fistula. Mr. Gaysett struggled for years to get his discovery favorably noticed by dealers and publishers. But circumstances narrowed his means, and it was only in the early part of the year 1858 that he met those who felt disposed to advance the funds for bringing the aforesaid discovery fairly and squarely before the public. He and his partners are now in a position to maintain their rights, and they intend to do so with all the might and main that may center in their pockets, their banking accounts, and their energy and industry.

The tale of Medicated Paper, promulgated through the columns of the various newspapers, at once excited attention. The intrinsic value of the article advertised fastened the mind, and urged it into enthusiastic admiration. Gaysett's Paper proved to be all that he and his partners claimed. The paper had scarcely been generally known two months, and its unparalleled success established, before men-monkeys had their cupidity excited, and imitations became numerous. There is a New-York and a Baltimore imitation, an Albany imitation and, for aught we know, a Kamschatkian and Otaheitan fraudulent similarity.

The cost of Gaysett's Medicated Paper for the water closet is entirely beyond that of any other paper made, and it is sold at the lowest possible price. Anything offered for the same purpose at a less price, without Gaysett's endorsement, is a poisonous and villainous fraud, for which the venders are accountable at law as swindlers. Depôt, No. 41 Ann street, New-York. Gaysett's Paper is for sale there, and by druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and South America.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Pens,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
Penholders, &c., &c.
John Foley, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.
Gold Pens (made to order) from $2 to $40 per dozen.
Orders respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Strangers in Town.—Knox the Hetter, for the especial accommodation of the strangers visiting the City, has introduced his Spring style of gentlemen's Hats. The beauty, lightness of finish, novelty of style and exceeding cheapness of this fabric, must commend it to the appreciation of the sojourners at our hotels. Let them call at Knox's popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and examine it.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills possess more rare and valuable properties than all other medicines of the present age combined. Old sores are healed by a single pot of the Ointment; every derangement of the stomach and bowels yields to the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

1859.—Spring Imports!—English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c: at extraordinary low prices. Crossley's new Medallion, 1078!
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 23.

$1,000	Michigan 6s, '68..101½	100	Hudson Riv. R. R. 32½
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90. 89½	100	do. 32¼
16,000	N. Car. St. 6s.... 98	50	do. s60 32
18,000	Missouri St. 6s... 84½	300	Harlem R. R. Pref'd 39½
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds. 83½	500	do. bt0 39½
11,500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s. 92	40	do. 39½
1,000	do. 7s.. 102¾	6	Stonington R. R.. 63
1,500	Erie R. R. C. B. '71 38	7	La Crosse & Mil. R. 1½
9,000	do. 37½	50	do. 1
6,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '62 37	100	Reading R. R. 48¾
4,000	H. R. R. R. 1st M.. 101¾	700	do. 48½
500	do. 101½	364	do. 48¾
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.. 92½	200	do. s10 48¾
1,000	Har. 2d M. B.... 88	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.... 80½
1,000	Har. R. R. 3d M. B. 71	50	do. s30 80
1,000	do. 71¼	150	M. S. & N. I. R. R. 17¾
2,000	Mich. S. & N. I. Bs. 62	100	do. b60 17½
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. 89	20	do. 17½
25,000	do. s60 88½	200	M. S. & N. I. g. s. b60 45¼
11,000	Ill. Fred'k Bds.. 9½	100	do. 45½
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 per ct. Int. M. S. P. C. Bds. 96	50	do. s60 45
1,000	Chi. St. Paul & F. Dulac Land G. Bds. 12¾	50	do. s30 45
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d m. b. 94½	100	Panama RR.... at60. 115¾
2d	Chatham Bank.... 91	50	Gal. & Chi. RR. b60 69¼
50	Canton Company... 20	50	do. s5 69½
5	Del. & Hud. C. C.. 99½	50	do. s10 69
20	do. 99½	600	do. s30 69
50	Cum. Pref.... b30 23¾	300	do. 69¼
100	do. b60 23¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.. s60 30½
110	Pacific M. S. Co.... 78¾	50	do. s30 30½
50	do. b30 78¾	150	do. 30¾
1050	N. Y. Cen. R. R... 78¾	1250	Chi. & R. Is. R.... 61¾
50	do. b30 78¾	100	do. bt0 61¾
50	do. b60 78¾	50	do. b7 61¾
100	do. bt0 78¾	200	do. b4 61¾
50	do. s30 78¾	100	do. at 10 61¾
50	do. b60 78¾	100	do. s30 61¾
50	Erie Railroad..... 13	50	do. s60 61¾
250	do. 13¾	50	do. 61½
100	do. b30 13	600	Mil. & Miss. R..... 12½
		112	Penn. Coal Co.... 81½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s.. 84½	50	Har. R. R. Pref.. b7 39½
10,000	do. s60 84½	400	do. 39½
3,000	Tennessee 6s, '90. 89½	100	C. & R. I. R. R. bnwk. 61½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B. 83¾	50	do. s60 61¾
1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L. t01	100	Erie Railroad..... 12½
2,000	E. R. R. 4th M. Bs. 55	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s10 45¼
17,000	E. R. R. C. Bds., '71 37	50	Ill. Cen. R. R..... 69
3,000	H. Riv. R. R. 3d M. 75	50	do. 68¾
100	Nor. end Wor. R. R. 31	50	do. b60 68¾
50	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.. 77	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R. s30 69¼
100	do. 76¾	25	do. 69¼
200	do. b3 77	50	do. s10 69¼
600	N. Y. Cen. R. R... b60 78¾	75	do. s3 69¼
400	do. 78¾	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.. s30 30½
200	do. b30 78¾	100	do. s30 30½
60	Harlem Railroad... 13		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

There was a partial increase in the amount of business done on the Stock Exchange to-day, but the general tone of the merket was rather undecided. The transfers of the New-York Central were reopened, and a large amount of time contracts, which fell due during the closing and for the opening day, were settled up. The cash certificates for this purpose were not superabundant, but as no effort was attempted to render the delivertes difficult, the whole business of the dey was easily accomplished. The stock was steady in price, between the figures 78⅛@78½ ₱ cent. The last sales in the afternoon were at 78½ ₱ cent. Some use is attempted to be made of the conference now going on at the St. Nicholas Hotel between the Presidents of the leeding Roads, the ultimate result of which cannot be known for a day or two. The effect, if anything, is only to check, for the moment, free speculation for the rise, without depressing the price of Central, which is now considerably below the average of the past season. The shares of the Erie Company are dull at 12¾@13, and the unsecured Bonds of the Company sold down to 37 ₱ cent. The speculators against two of the Western Roads—Galena and Rock Island—pressed their sales to-day, and the opposite party gave these stocks no marked support. The decline effected was ⅛@¼ on Rock Island, and ⅜@½ on Galene; the former closing 61½, the latter 69 ₱ cent. The other Western Roads were about the same as on Tuesday, but with a dull feeling in most descriptions. Harlem and Hudson River were a fraction weaker. The State Stock list was steady. The bid for the Federal Loan 102⅜ ₱ cent. New-York Central Bonds firm; Illinois Central Construction ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower, and the shares ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. down. There was quite a tumble this afternoon in Pacific Mail Shares of 2½ ₱ cent, closing 76¾ ₱ cent. from no expleined cause. In Reading, the movement was first down to 48⅜ per cent., and subsequently upward to 49@49¼ ₱ cent. Panama steady at 115¾ @116 ₱ cent. The general market left off dull.

In Money affairs the market works easy for demand loans at from 4 to 5 ₱ cent., and steady for disconnts at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Stock and Bill Brokers are not using a large smount of money this week on temporary employment, while the supply of mercantile bills is scarcely up to the wante of the Bank line. The Customs paid in Cash to day are $120,000. The Sub-Treasury balance now stande $7,104,305—an increase for the week of $335,000.

The London Bank returns, last received, show the following movement, as between the guaranteed Capital and the sums due to Depositors:

	Capital.	Due Depositors.
Bank of England.....	$72,765,000	$108,040,000
Joint Stock Banks.....	19,560 000	197,915 000
Total.....	$92,625,000	$305,955,000

In contrast with the above, the following figures of the New-York City returns, are presented:

Due to Depositors	$89 026,000
Guaranteed by Capital	68,040,000

The comperative figures, as between the sums due to Depositors and for circulation, and the Specie basis for the same, are as follows:

	London.	New-York.
Deposits	$305,955,000	$89,026,000
Circulation	54,995,000	7,776,000
Together	$360,950,000	$96,802,000
Against Specie	90,470,000	26,344,000
Pro rata of Specie	26¼ ₱ cent.	27½ ₱ cent.

The Discount line of the London Joint Stock Banks *is tenfold their Capitol Stock.* In New-York, the proportion is less then *twofold.* The former hold no Specie reserve and a very small *pro rata* of Bank of England Notes, which, by the law of the realm, are made a legel tender. The following is a liet of the Joint Stock Banks of London end the proportion of Deposits in account which they hold to their own Capitals. We commend the letter to the consideration of the new lights on Currency at Clinton Hall who would like to confine the husinces of the New-York Banks to *once and a half* their capital. These gentlemen deem it en outrege no doubt that the Chemical Benk, on a capitel of only $300,000 ehould command $2,136,000 on deposit, and lend thereon $2,035,000. They had best consult the figures of the Union Bank of London—one of the best on the list—where fifty millions are employed on a capital of only three millions!

	Capital.	Deposits.
Westminster	$5,000,000	$57,330,000
London Joint	3,000,000	46,840,000
Union	3,000,000	50,730,000
County	2,500,000	21,320,000
Commercial	1,500,000	4,510,000
City	1,500,000	8,780,800
London	1,500,000	6 505,000
Unity	660,000	535,000
Western	1,000,000	1 395,000
Total	$19,660,000	$197,915,000

The following is the last weekly return of the Benk movement et New-Orleans:

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 13.	Loans. Feb. 6	Specie. Feb. 13.	Specie. Feb. 6.
Citizens' Bank	6,216,968	$5,112,157	4,358,467	4,278,357
Canal Bank	1,548,989	1,512,078	1,340,299	1,260,251
Louisiana	3,415,622	3,325,179	2,993,284	2,798,971
Louisiana State	5,289,437	5,032,448	4,554,920	4,748,640
Mech. & Trad	1,126,966	997,947	533,064	563,993
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,709,986	1,717,827	713,256	635,365
Southern Bank	156,543	174,518	402,744	612,785
Union Bank	1,370,071	1,373 437	667,986	533,695
Merchants' Bank	559,603	506,866	320,324	229,093
Crescent City	1,211,289	1,120,390	288,473	247,605
Bank of America	918,791	936,817	528,402	545,286
Total	22,594,345	21,809,608	16,700,198	16,362,053
	Increase	$784,637	Increase	$338,135

Banks.	Circulation. Feb. 13.	Circulation. Feb. 6.	Deposits. Feb. 13.	Deposits. Feb. 6.
Citizens' Bank	4,061,870	3,878,955	8,104,566	8,024,074
Canal Bank	1,419,620	1,417,380	1,204,643	1,187,483
Louisiana	853,524	837,109	5,173,307	4,971,343
Louisiana State	3,040,470	3,033,416	6,585,817	6,852,620
Mech. & Trader's	402,495	400,175	1,076,261	1,043,681
Bk. of N. Orleans	651 680	644,660	1,395,445	1,296,289
Southern Bank	271,956	275,920	631,266	967,615
Union Bank	643,885	629,610	1,071,128	966,029
Merchants' Bank	368,685	366,685	676,902	541,700
Crescent City	104,300	187,445	584,287	515,765
Bank of America	240,016	240,625	934,466	1,007,032
Total	12,148,174	11,913,009	25,710,089	24,763,231
	Increase	$735,165	Increase	$946,858

Banks.	Exchange. Feb. 12.	Exchange. Feb. 5.	Due Diff. Banks. Feb. 12.	Due Diff. Banks. Feb. 5.
Citizens' Bank	2 573,911	2,439,378	484,535	531,531
Canal Bank	1,773,494	1,866,522	200,310	214,577
Lonisiana	991,068	1,136,973	681,003	625,023
Louisiana State	1,237,167	1,076,434	260,097	293,312
Mech. and Trad	698,957	772,304	27,891	29,990
B'k of N. Orleans	650,315	866,458	71,809	86,788
Southern Bank	1,545,328	1,187,437	...	...
Union Bank	295,265	295,433	64,847	61,174
Merchants' Bank	181,670	219,407	39,578	65,870
Crescent City	86,902	128,062	37,704	69,013
Bank of America	7,129	35,345	948	23,184
Total	9,680,213	9,747,755	1,880 044	2,000,056
	Decrease	67,542	Decrease	120,012

The condensed quarterly return of the Banks of the State of New-York, to Dec. 18, 1858, is as follows:

NEW-YORK BANKS—DEC. 18, 1858.

	City Banks.	Country.	Total.
Disconnts	$124,953,064	$67,191,959	$192,150,020
Overdrafts	54,437	342 893	397,330
Due by banks	5,899,739	9 260,820	15,160,559
Real estate	5,966,157	2,276,268	8,264,420
Specie	26,812,264	1,523 720	28,335,980
Cash items	17,205,082	1,231,885	18,436,967
Stocks	11,228,159	14,040,725	25,268,884
Bonds and mtgs	509,958	7,917,217	8,427,175
Bank notes	1,003,734	1,041,031	2,044,765
Do. suspended	579	4,033	4,612
Expenses, etc.	921,749	1,181,677	2,103,426
Add for cents		967	976
Total	$194,578,427	$106,023,228	$300,604,126
Capital	$68,019,585	$42,238,895	$110,258,480
Circulation	7,561,438	20,946,552	28,507,970
Profits	7,759,163	5,613,516	13,412,679
Due Banks	28,469,676	6,664,173	35.134.949
Due others	523.704	520 041	1,043.745
Due State	292,953	2,001,853	2.294,836
Depoelts	81,501,907	26,669,055	108,170,962
Other items	449,698	1,331,175	1,780,873
Add for cents	73	439	512
Total	194,578,427	$106,025,699	$300,604,126

The Committee of the recent Convention of Country Bankers, at Syracuse, heve publiehed the following Circuler report of their conference with the Metropolitan Bank:

"The undersigned, as the Committee referred to in the above Resolutions, visited New-York on the 17th instant, and laid the propositions therein contained before the officers of Metropolitan Bank, by whom they were referred to the Board. It is grat fying to sey that the Board promptly accéded to the terms embodied in the Resolutions, and that we have every reason to believe that the wishes of those whom we represented, will be fully met and carried out in a liberal spirit, thus terminating existing difficulties in a satisfactory manner, and relieving the Country Banks from embarrassment and restraint. The new arrangement will commence on

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

Important Speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

Continuation of War Preparations.

DEPRESSION IN THE MONEY MARKETS.

A New Loan Authorized in Sardinia.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Firm.

CONSOLS 95 3-8@95 1-4.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 11 Wall street.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 24.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th inst., arrived here at 6½ o'clock this evening. Her dates are one week later than those already received.

The *Canada* reports that on the 13th inst. she passed the *Europa* off Fastness.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th inst.

The steamer *Fulton* sailed for New-York on the 9th inst. and took out the news that the steamship *Niagara* reached Liverpool at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., and the *Jura* at noon, on the same day.

The session of the French Legislature opened on the 7th inst., with an important speech from the Emperor. He commenced by referring to the existing agitation, stating that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger, and after expressing regret at the disquietude and pointing to his peaceful policy as a proof of his moderation, he proceeded as follows:

"To-day it is my duty to explain again to you that which it appears to me you have forgotten. What have ever been my principles? To reassure Europe, to restore France to her true rank among the nations, to cement closely our alliance with England, and to regulate with the continental powers of Europe the extent of our relations according to the conformity of our views and the nature of their relations towards France. It was in that spirit that, on the eve of my third election, I made at Bordeaux this declaration, "The Empire is Peace." I was anxious to prove by that expression that although the heir of NAPOLEON I had ascended the throne, he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests. With respect to the alliance with England, I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it; and I have found on the other side of the channel a happy reciprocation of sentiment of the part of the Queen as on the part of all statesmen of every shade of opinion. Also, to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving irritating remembrances of the past, the calumnious attacks dictated by prejudice, even the national antipathies of my own country. This alliance has borne its fruits. Not only have we acquired, together, lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization and of the Christian religion.

Since the establishment of peace, my relations with Russia have assumed a character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed upon all the points in dispute.

I am equally justified in congratulating myself on my relations with Prussia, which have never ceased to be animated with mutual good will.

The Cabinet of Vienna and that of France, on the contrary, I speak it with regret, have disagreed upon important questions, and it required a most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them. For instance, the reconstruction of the Danubian principalities has not been completed without many difficulties which diminished the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires, and if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries watered by the Danube, I should reply, that the interest of France is everywhere where there is a just cause, and where civilization ought to be made to prevail.

In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw close to Piedmont, which proved herself so devoted during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace. The happy union of my well-loved cousin Prince NAPOLEON, with the daughter of King VICTOR EMANUEL, is not one of those immaterial facts to which some bidden reason must be attributed but the natural consequence of the community of interests of the two countries, and of the friendship of the two Sovereigns.

For some time past the state of Italy and her abnormal position where order cannot be obtained except by foreign troops, gives just cause of anxiety to diplomacy. This, however, is not a sufficient motive to give rise to the belief in war. Some may invoke with all their hearts without legitimate reason, and others in their exagerated fears, endeavor to show to France the dangers of a new coalition, but I shall remain firm and invulnerable in the path of right and justice, and of national honor, and my Government will not allow itself to be led away or intimidated, because my policy will never be provocative or pusillanimous. Far be from us then, these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions, as peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. Resume then calmly the usual course of your labors. I have explained to you the state of our foreign relations and this explanation corresponds with all that I have made known during the last two months both at home and abroad. You will, I flatter myself, find that my policy has never ceased to be otherwise than firm but conciliatory. Therefore I confidently rely upon your support as well as upon that of the nation that has intrusted its fate to me. It is well known that never shall personal interest or petty ambition guide my actions.

When supported by popular sentiment, we ascend a throne and acquire so grave a responsibility, we rise far above that infamous region, where vulgar interests are debated, and the first motives of our actions, as our last judges are: "God, Conscience and Posterity."

The speech was variously commented on by the press, notwithstanding its pacific language, its effect on funds was not favorable. Prior to the delivery of the speech, on the 7th, the Paris Bourse was excited and buoyant, and the Rentes advanced one to one-and-a-half per cent. Subsequently a decline took place, and after the publication of the speech the Rentes were quoted only one quarter higher than on the previous day.

The London Exchange sympathised with Paris. Consols, before the speech, advanced one-half, but a reaction ensued, and they closed only a quarter higher. On the following day both markets fluctuated slightly, and a firmer tone prevailed.

The Calcutta mail of Jan. 9, reached Suez on the 20th. The news was unimportant. Market quiet. Freights rising. Exchange 2s.@2s. 1½d.

Hong Kong dates were to Dec. 30. Freights were lower. Exchange 4s. 7d.@4s. 7½d.

Exchange quotations show an alteration in favor of England of three per cent. at Shanghae, and of 2½ per cent. at Hong Kong.

Rumors were current of an English loan of five or six millions sterling for reconstructing the Navy.

The continental news mostly had reference to the effect of the Emperor's speech, which was generally slightly favorable.

The Canada's News.

The news proper by the *Canada* is as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th inst., Earl ST. GERMANS asked the Foreign Secretary whether the election of one person to fill the office of Hospodar in the Danubian principalities instead of two, was not inconsistent with the spirit of the convention entered into at Paris last year.

Earl MALMESBURY said it would be inconvenient to answer the question. The Conference would again reassemble and determine the interpretation of the various clauses of the Convention, and it would be improper to attempt to anticipate the decision in the Commons.

Lord STANLEY gave notice of a bill for raising money in England for the service of the Indian Government.

Mr. DALLAS gave a dinner to Lord LYONS, the newly appointed Envoy to Washington, which was likewise attended by the Brazilian, Swedish and Danish Ministers, Mr. FITZGERALD, Under Secretary of State, and other prominent gentlemen.

The *Daily News* says that the Government has given orders for constructing sixteen engines, destined for war steamers.

The Discount Market continued steady, and the supply of money abundant. The rates for first-class bills were 2@2½ per cent.

It was reported that the Peruvian Government were about to seek in London a new loan of ten millions sterling, redeemable within five years—the whole of the guano revenue being mortgaged for its repayment. The liquidation of the existing foreign debt of Fern, £5,400,000, is said to form par of the scheme.

The ships *Norfolk*, with £160,000, and the *Clutha*, with £48,000, had arrived from Australia.

The Stock Exchange was comparatively steady, but without material improvement, the fluctuation of the three days being scarcely one-quarter per cent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 12.

The *Daily News* City Article of Friday evening says the pacific assurances in every quarter are neutralized by the unceased warlike preparations on the Continent. The Stock Market to-day was weak, and the funds declined ¼d., while English and other descriptions of railway shares showed a drooping tendency. The rates in the discount market to-day were 2½@2¼ per cent.

The *Times* City Article says that accounts from Turin are still regarded with anxiety. The English funds opened without attention, and experienced little change throughout the day; the slight movement that took place, however, showed an adverse tendency. The delivery of the China letters caused some speculative inquiry in the market, which had previously become stringer.

The *Daily News* says the rumored delay in the production of Sir JOHN PAKINGTON'S plans for providing for the defence of the country by the Navy is caused by important differences of opinion within the Cabinet. It is also again asserted that an extensive system of fortifications has received the partial sanction of the Government. The plan consists of a series of fortifications, placed at intervals along the seaboard.

FRANCE.

Paris letters continued to dilate upon the Emperors speech. The *Times* correspondent says: "If any slight change supervened upon reflection, it is perhaps more in favor of a pacific, than warlike interpretation. The same uncertainty prevailed, but without any increased alarm.

The same authority says that the allusions to peace in Count NE MORNY'S speech to the Legislative Corps, received with reiterated cheers.

The number of ships-of-war in Commission in the French ports was 200.

The latest correspondence of the London Press looks warlike. There was great diversity of opinion, and it is believed that hostilities will commence before the end of the year. The *Herald's* letter says that affairs stand just as they did before the Emperor's speech. Great difficulty exists, and if diplomacy fails, war must ensue.

The *Daily News* says the latest rumors are altogether warlike.

Six floating batteries are to be constructed in the French ports, to be navigable like ships.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th opened buoyantly and advanced one-half per cent.; but a reaction took place, and the advance was nearly all lost. On the 10th the market opened firm, but closed dull and lower. On the 11th the market was dull and depressed, the appearance of a pamphlet by GIRARDIN, entitled *La Guerre*, causing some uneasiness. The Three per Cent. declined a quarter, closing at 68f. for Money, and 67f. 95c. for Account.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decline in specie of 1,000,000 francs, and an increase in deposits of 1,500,000 francs.

SARDINIA.

After a stormy discussion the new loan for fifty million lire was voted by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, by 116 Yeas, 35 Nays. The following is a summary of Count CAVOUR'S speech respecting the new loan: Our policy has been at all times national, never of a revolutionary character. Austria has lately taken a menacing attitude towards us—has increased her military defence at Piacen Sea—has collected very large forces on our frontier—therefore, the necessity arises for us to look for means of defence. Our policy is not defiant—we will not excite war, neither will we lower our voice when Austria arms herself and threatens us.

SPAIN.

In the Lower Chamber a Deputy asked the Government if it knew anything of the bill presented in the United States Congress relative to the purchase of Cuba, and if it would communicate to the Chamber any correspondence which might have taken place with France and England on the subject.

The Minister of Finance replied that he could not answer the inquiries without consulting his colleagues.

RUSSIA.

It was stated that the Russian Army would shortly be concentrated on the Austrian Government frontier, and that the tone of the Russian journals towards Austria were daily becoming more severe.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of Jan. 9, and Hong Kong of Dec. 30, had reached England, and the American portion of the same is on the *Canada*.

The campaign at Oude was considered nearly over. The rebels were hopelessly beaten everywhere.

The Governor General had issued a decree for disarming the whole of Upper India.

Small fortifications are to be erected at every station on the northwest seas, to render the seizure of treasure simultaneous, and the massacre of Europeans both difficult and dangerous.

The Calcutta produce market was inactive. Saltpetre was firmer; imports were quiet and stocks increasing. Freights were gradually improving.

The latest telegram *via* Ceylon reports an improvement in Manchester goods.

At Fou-Chow-Foo, tea had further advanced; the supply was slow, and sold readily.

At Shanghae, also, a rise was established and the tea men were holding for still higher rates.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 67,000 bales, of which 9,500 were on speculation, and 3,500 for export. All qualities had advanced ⅛d., owing to the improved tone of European politics and the favorable advices from India. The market was active on Friday, and under sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export, prices closed firm. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7 3-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 6 13-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Uplands, 6¾d. The stock in port was estimated at 397,500 bales, of which 235,000 were American.

Some Circulars quote the advance at 1-16d.@3-16d.

Latest.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 12—2 P. M. COTTON is again slightly higher, and the market closes with an upward tendency. The sales to-day are 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 are on speculation and for export. Middling Orleans, 7d.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices of India goods were firm and advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—(All quotations are per 100 lbs.)—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Flour dull, and prices nominal; choice qualities scarce, American, 10s.@12s. Wheat very dull, and rates easier, though quotably unchanged; Red Western, 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d.; White do., 8s. 7d.@10s.; White Southern, 10s.@10s. 9d. Corn quiet; mixed and Yellow, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d.; White, 7s.@7s 4d.

Latest.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12, 2 P. M.—The Breadstuff market is dull.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY quote Beef firm, with a good demand; extra prime Mess, 80s.@89s.; India Mess, 95s.@102s. 6d. Pork firm, with sales at full prices. Bacon quiet, and the stock on hand inferior and difficult to sell. Lard firm, but quiet, at 60s.@61s. Tallow firm; Butchers', 54s; Cheese advanced 2s., chiefly on fine qualities.

LATEST—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—2 P. M.—The Provision market is steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular quotes Breadstuffs dull but steady. IRON is not mentioned. SUGAR buoyant. TEA declined ⅛d., but subsequently recovered; Congou, 1s. 1d. COFFEE quiet but firm. RICE steady. The INDIGO sales opened at rates barely maintaining previous prices, but became firmer, owing to large withdrawals. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand; New-York, £10 5s.; Boston, £9 19s. LINSEED OIL, 30s.@29s. 9d. SEAL OIL, £36@£36 10s. SPERM OIL, £98@£100. TALLOW quiet at 53s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 41s. 6d.@42s. Crude do., 11s.

MONEY.—The London Money market was generally unchanged.

Consols closed on the 11th at 95⅜@95⅝ for money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank had increased £167,000.

BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 1d.

LATEST—LONDON, Feb. 12—NOON.—Consols, 95⅜@95¼, closing depressed.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote a quiet market for American Securities:

United States 6s of 1874 offered at	95 @ —
Pennsylvania 6s	83½ @ —
Pennsylvania Central 6s 1st mort.	91 @ 92
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 21 mort.	93½ @ —
New-York Central 6s	85¼ @ —
Illinois Central Shares	36 discount.
United States Sixes, Bonds, '62	100 @103
United States Fives	91 @ 91½
Alabama Fives, Bonds	78 @ 80
Kentucky Fives	90 @ 92
Maryland Fives, Bonds	96 @ 97
Massachusetts Fives, Bonds	103½ @104½
Mississippi Fives, Union Bank Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio Sixes of '76	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania Fives	82 @ 84
Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds of '77	86 @ 87
Tennessee Fives, Bonds	84 @ 86
Virginia Sixes, '86	85 @ 87
Virginia Fives, '89	84 @ 86
Boston City 6s	90 @ 92
Boston City 4½s	93 @ 95
Montreal City 6s	80 @ 82
Illinois Central, 7s Freelands 1860	82 @ 84
Illinois Central 7s	79 @ 85
Illinois Central 6s	77 @ 79
Illinois Sterling	36 @ 34
Michigan Central 6s, 1869	85 @ 87
Michigan Central Shares	45 @ 50
New-York Central 6s	84 @ 87
New-York Central 7s	93 @ 95
New-York Central Shares	77 @ 79
Erie Railroad 7s, convt.	35 @ 42
Erie Railroad 7s, Sterling Funds	38 @ 42
Erie Railroad 7s, 24 mtg.	70 @ 72
Erie Rail Stock	13 @ 15
Panama R. Bonds, 1859	100 @102
Panama R., 1865	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mtg.	90 @ 92

In the circular of E. J. SATTERTHWAITE it is stated that the imminence of Continental troubles has stimulated a disposition to invest in current United States Stocks, and in the best class of American Railway Bonds.

The *Times* of Saturday says the market is generally unchanged, and quotes sales of Illinois Central shares at 35½ discount.

Messrs. BELL & SON report an average business, without quotable change in rates.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week including Feb. 6. The COTTON market is firm; sales of the week 5,000 bales; stock 195,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 99f. BREADSTUFFS very dull, and WHEAT slightly lower; American FLOUR nominal. POT ASHES steady, PEARLS dull. COFFEE quiet. ITEMS tending upward. OILS steady; Whale tending upward. RICE quiet, but firm for Carolina. LARD dull. WHALEBONE nominal.

Passengers.

Miss MUIR, Hon. John Young, Richard Cobden, Captain and Mrs. Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer and infant, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. and Miss Sherwood, Miss McKenna, Messrs Moffat Kerr, Condill, Rimmer, Bruce, Samson, Woodworth, Godfrey, McInnis, Thomson, Kirkland, Simon, Benz, Gassett, Stevenson, Brandon, Gordon, Arzattles, Messerven, Dawson, Jacobus, Macfarlane, Cago, Balmer, Brown, Wilson, Leishman, White, Adam, Bramwells, Tiet, Mitchel, Tobin, Jones, Brown, Troom, Mortimer, Sherwood, Gieldwirk, Smith, McKenna, Lind, Kingston, Edminston, Speuce, Tuwart.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Majority and Minority Reports from the Sherman Investigating Committee.

THE REPORT OF THE NICHOLS COMMITTEE.

Loss of the Post-Office Appropriation Bill in the House.

Senor Mata to be Received as the Mexican Minister.

The European War Question—The President's Special Message—The Tariff Question, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24.

The Administration is in the receipt of letters from a high official source in Europe, expressing the opinion that a general war is almost certain. Popular opinion in England is opposed to war, but if forced to take a part, she will break up the grand alliance and unite with Russia.

Señor MATA arrived in the City to-day. He will be received, and the Juarez Government in Mexico recognized.

Lord NAPIER was informed at the State Department to-day that while our Government had no official information of the ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, they nevertheless believed the rumor to be well founded.

Mr. BUCHANAN is indignant at the indifference of Congress relative to the subject of his late Message. He thinks it unfair to be charged with neglecting American interests in Central America, and when he asks the necessary power to protect these interests, to be charged with wishing to usurp the war-making power of the Government.

The statement in yesterday's *Herald*, that the Printing Investigating Committee had adopted a resolution condemning SEAMAN, the late Superintendent, was premature. No resolution whatever in the case has yet been agreed to.

The Nichols Committee has been waiting all day for an opportunity to report. The Committee will unanimously report the testimony, with a declaration that while they are not willing to propose the expulsion of any member, they recommend the House to take such action as the testimony may be considered to demand. The *Herald's* statement that the Committee exculpates everybody is utterly untrue. Not a single member is prepared to recommend the exculpation of the member accused.

The House to-day practically indicated its determination to pass no appropriation bills until the Tariff bill shall be acted upon. The result surely will be a modification of the Tariff. STOKES only awaits a convenient opportunity to move a revival of the Tariff of 1846, with the free list of 1857, and specifics on iron.

The Secretary of the Treasury feels sanguine that Congress will provide for the wants of the Government, and says he bases his opinion upon the idea that common sense will combat the action of that body.

The total Treasury receipts for the month of January were $4,000,000.

EZRA CLARK, of Connecticut, has addressed a letter to his constituents announcing himself an independent candidate for reëlection. Of course his only expectation is to defeat the regular nominee of the Republican Convention.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24.

Nothing of real interest transpired during the morning hour.

Mr. HUNTER'S motion that the Senate meet daily at 11 o'clock was agreed to.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, inclosing a report of the wagon roads constructed under the authority of the United States.

Mr. BRIGHT announced that had he been present last night, he would have voted against Mr. HALE'S amendment.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Printing, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Superintendent of Public Printing to purchase paper in open market till new contracts can be made, as owing to the failure of the contractors to furnish a supply the printing threatens to be stopped. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. YULEE, the Post Routes bill was taken up. Yeas, 31; Nays, 19.

In reply to a question by Mr. HAMLIN, Mr. YULEE said it was the intention of the Post Office Committee to amend the bill by increasing the rates of postage, and to make other reforms to augment the revenue of the department six-and-a-half millions of dollars.

The Post-route bill being taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. YULEE offered his amendment, abolishing the franking privilege, and providing for furnishing members of Congress with stamps in lieu thereof to the amount of $150. The right of franking documents is reserved to the Postmaster-General, his first assistant and chief clerk, and to the Auditor of the Post-office Department and his chief clerk, and to certain EX-Presidents of the United States, and other special cases are provided for by enactment.

The amendment increases the rates of postage from three to five cents for distances under 3,000 miles, and to ten cents for over that distance. For double and treble letters the amount is proportionately increased. The rates for drop and advertised letters are the same. For newspapers, the amount for transit papers to the United States is one cent. Papers are entitled to free delivery in the county where published to actual subscribers.

The second section provides that printed envelopes and wrappers for Government documents be furnished by the Washington City Post-Office, and the said postage to be charged to the particular department forwarding the same.

The third section provides that all matter received at the Department and by Members of Congress, unpaid, shall be charged to the said Department receiving the same, or the appropriate branch of Congress.

The fourth section provides that all mail matter shall be weighed in bulk and charged at the rate of five cents per ounce for letters and twelve cents per one pound for printed matter, and that none of the above provisions shall apply to the transportation or charge for mail matter for the Government, except such as shall be received or sent from the Post-Office in Washington, D. C.

Mr. YULEE then proceeded at length to explain the provisions of the bill and amendments, as reported. He did not propose to make the Department a self-sustaining one, but pointed out where the expenditures might be greatly reduced. He thought that some of the Pacific mail service ought to be paid.

Messrs. MASON, TOOMBS, CAMERON, REID, FESSENDEN SMITH and others, spoke in favor of the total abolition of the franking privilege.

Messrs. DAVIS, IVERSON and others, favored this in a modified shape.

Mr. HOUSTON would retain the franking privilege, but raise the rate of postage.

Mr. DIXON offered his amendment, the first section of which abolishes the franking privilege entirely.

Mr. HALE moved an amendment, providing that from the 1st of July franking as a personal privilege shall be abolished, and that persons entitled to frank shall receive their mail matters free.

Lost by Yeas, 19; Nays, 27.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment that franking, except to specially privileged persons, shall be abolished, and that the laws, which require prepayment, shall be repealed. Lost, by Yeas, 18, Nays, 25.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out the clause which retains the franking privilege to Ex-Presidents. Lost.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the franking privilege from the Post-Office. Carried by Yeas, 19; Nays, 16.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to insert a clause to repeal so much of the acts of March, 1847, and March 1851, as make appropriation to defray the expenses of the franking privilege. Agreed to.

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved to strike out the clause fixing out of the Treasury specially. The Committee propose to make in this bill a compromise between the Acts of 1845 and 1851, regarding the increase of the rate of postage. Since the passage of the Act of 1851 there had not been an increase in the revenues of the Department commensurate with the increasing population of the country.

Messrs. Dixon, Mason, Hale, Iverson and others then addressed the Senate.

Mr. IVERSON in the course of his remarks read a curious document showing how many of his speeches each Senator had folded and mailed from the Senate's folding room at the expense of the public. They were folded, mailed and franked but not printed at the public charge.

Which restricts the Postmaster-General to contracting for the conveyance of mails, not passengers. Lost by Yeas, 15; Nays, 26.

Mr. PEARCE moved an amendment that no new routes be established unless they will pay expenses. Lost, by Yeas, 3; nays, 35.

Mr. GWIN moved to strike out the clause that limits the pay of postmasters to box rents. Lost by Yeas, 15; Nays, 22.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment that letter postage be three cents for distances under, and five cents for distances over twenty-five hundred miles. Lost, by Yeas, 16; Nays, 24.

Mr. KING moved an amendment that letter postage for all distances within the United States, be the uniform rate of three cents. Lost, by Yeas, 18; Nays 31.

The Committee's amendments were then carried.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and read a third time, but the Yeas and Nays being called upon its passage, no quorum was found to be present.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Broderick, Brown, Clay, Fitch, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ark., Mason, Reid, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, Yulee—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Douglas, Fest, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, King, Lane, Seward, Smith, Trumbull, Wilson—15.

After considerable delay in trying to come to an agreement to adjourn, Mr. BROWN moved a call of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-arms was sent to summon the absentees. An arrangement, however, was made that a vote be taken upon the bill to-morrow without debate.

The Senate then at 11 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

The question was taken on concurring in the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, providing that the contract with BUTTERFIELD & Co. for carrying the Overland Mail shall be so construed as to allow them to carry it by any route they may select, according to the act of Congress under which said contract purports to be made, and it was negatived—99 against 102.

The proviso that the advertisements of the mail route proposals shall be published in two newspapers only in each State and Territory having the largest circulation, was rejected, 91 against 101.

The amendment to the appropriation of $80,000 for printing the blanks, that they shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder, was adopted, yeas 114, nays not counted.

The wrapping paper is to be furnished in the same way.

Among other amendments adopted was one providing that all sums heretofore appropriated to the erection of Post-office buildings, which shall remain in the Treasury unexpended at the close of the present fiscal year, are hereby reappropriated for those objects. The bill was rejected by 86 against 119.

Mr. BOCOCK, from the Select Committee to examine into the alleged frauds in the Naval contracts, presented a report from the majority of the Committee.

Messrs. BOCOCK, GROESBECK and READY join in a report:

First, on the management of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. They take the position that appointments have long been made on political grounds; that on the incoming of the present Administration, the patronage thereof was concentrated to two or three districts. All these districts at the time were represented by Democrats. The delegation from the City of New-York and that neighborhood, petitioned the Secretary of the Navy to divide the patronage among them equally. Thereupon there was a great deal of confusion and controversy among the different members of the delegation, and between the delegation itself and the Secretary of the Navy; that great abuses had previously existed at the Yard, such as idleness, insubordination, levying of contributions by the master workmen on the men, and the appointment and retention of incompetent workmen.

The Committee admit all these abuses, but say they have not sprung from anything done, or any steps taken by, the present Secretary of the Navy, unless this policy of attempting to distribute the patronage equally be the cause of a part of the abuses. No complaints have been made to him on the subject, and no request to redress them in most of the cases; but so far as these abuses have been made known to him, he has promptly taken means to correct them.

In addition to this, he instituted measures for a reform in this particular Navy-yard. About a year and a half ago he issued an order that before a man was appointed to the place of master workman, he should be subjected to an examination as to his qualifications and character; that under his direction strenuous efforts were made to prevent a practice which obtained in the yard of men answering to their names at roll call and afterwards absenting themselves; that in addition to this, on the 14th day of December last, he issued an order giving power to the commander of the yard to discharge worthless and incompetent men—measures of reform, all of which were very important.

The Committee repeat he had endeavored to redress particular cases of abuse which came to his knowledge. The Committee, however, believe that the yard can never be managed in a proper manner, and a profitable way to the Government, until some regulation shall be adopted preventing appointments in the yard from being made on political grounds.

The Committee instituted particular examination into the manner in which the Navy Agent and Naval Storekeeper discharged their respective duties. No charge of malfeasance against them was proven; but it was proven that they had not devoted as much time and attention to their offices as the important duties thereof required.

The second point of examination is the anthracit coal agency. It was proven that Dr. HUNTER, the agent, has given no sort of attention to the duties of the office; but has entirely neglected it. He has a partner in the profits and duties of the office located at Philadelphia. But the partner has bestowed very little more time upon it than has the agent himself. He has left the management of the coal business in the hands of a large firm of coal dealers in Philadelphia, under the title of TYLER, STONE & Co. It appears that whenever he gets a requisition for coal, he hands it over to them, and that they superintend the whole business of procuring the coal, shipping it, &c. The committee condemn the course of Dr. HUNTER and his partner, Mr. SMITH, but say that he has always been a gentleman of standing and character; that he lived in the neighborhood of the coal region, and had been engaged in the iron business, which tended to make him acquainted with the different kinds of coal; that he was recommended to this office by leading members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and other influential citizens of Reading and Philadelphia; that since he has been in office there has been nothing to call the attention of the Department to his neglect of duty. No complaint has been made by anybody to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject. The coal is of the very best quality, and been furnished regularly for the use of the Government by the firm of TYLER, STONE & Co., and, it appears, at 40 cents per ton less than the Government had obtained it for up to the Spring of 1848.

In 1857, the Government bought coal at $4 25 per ton, and under this new agent purchased all the time at $3 85. It is true that a large number of gentlemen had sworn they could have furnished coal at a lower price, but the Committee are of opinion that they could not have furnished an article suitable for the Government use.

As to the selection of Dr. HUNTER, and his recommendation to the office by some of the applicants for agency themselves, the Committee say that the Secretary of the Navy had never been informed of the arrangement. The previous coal agent, Mr. TYSON, resided at Reading, and had a partner residing at Philadelphia, as the present agent, also residing at Reading, has one at the same city. Some intimation was made to the President on this subject, but it was indefinite, and if the President understood anything about it, it was merely as to a division of duties, as heretofore.

In the firm of TYLER, STONE & Co., is Mr. BEACH, a nephew of Mrs. TOUCEY; but in making the arrangement with that firm Dr. HUNTER swears that he did so without the least intimation, or any request, direct or indirect, from the Secretary of the Navy that he desired him to do so; and so far as he knows or believes, the Secretary had neither knowledge or wish upon the subject.

The rate of compensation of the Coal Agent was fixed during Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration at the present price, and the present large amount of compensation was in consequence of the extraordinary demand for coal in connection with the Paraguay Expedition.

The third branch of the examination relates to the live oak contracts. Two dealers had live oak on hand—SWIFT, the most. At the time proposals were issued the Government had taken ships for the construction of seven new sloops-of-war, and the expedition to Paraguay had been authorized—much less time was allowed for delivery of the timber than heretofore, because it was wanted for use very soon. Some of it, which was immediately needed, was bought up and used by the Government before the time for awarding the contracts. The Secretary of the Navy, in his specifications, inserted an unusual clause, by which he reserved to himself the right not to award the contract on the bids of any party unless the price was a fair and reasonable one; so that if he wished to get the timber of these two men for the use of the Government, he would show to them and to the world that he did not intend to give them for it anything more than a fair price. When the bids came to under these proposals, these two men who had the timber (SWIFT and JAMES BIGLER) were not the lowest bidders. Others bid below them, and the contracts were awarded to them.

Immediately after the contracts were awarded, the contractors came to Washington and told the Secretary of the Navy that it was impossible for them to comply with the contracts. They knew when they made the bids that they could not get the timber in time, but relied upon getting the time extended for the delivery. Failing to comply with their contracts, the latter were declared void. Under the law, the Secretary had the right to contract with SWIFT or any other person, even if he had to give a higher rate than these men proposed to furnish the timber for, and charge the difference to the defaulting contractors. But SMITH came forward and furnished the timber at each and all of the yards at the lowest price bid by any other party. The Committee believe that the price was fair, and that there was nothing in the transaction that in any way impeached the integrity of the offices of the Navy depot.

In 1854, while Mr. BUCHANAN was in England, GEO. PLITT, whose wife has some family connection with SWIFT, entered into a contract or arrangement with SWIFT to the effect that he, PLITT, would endeavor to get contracts for him to supply timber on the condition of receiving ten per cent. on the gross amounts of all the contracts. PLITT introduced SWIFT to the Secretary of the Navy, and other influential persons, and put him on good relations with all his friends. Soon After the Cincinnati Convention PITT introduced SWIFT to Mr. BUCHANAN, but merely said that he was an "Old Line Whig," and that he had given him (the President) a cordial support. SWIFT, it appears, contributed freely to the Presidential election. In introducing SWIFT to Mr. TOUCEY, PITT made a similar remark. This was all that was ever told to the Secretary or to the President until sometime after the contracts for live oak in September last were awarded to SWIFT. Some time in October or November, while PITT was at the White House, he showed the President the agreement with SWIFT, saying that SWIFT had refused to carry it out, and asked him if there could be any objection in prosecuting SWIFT for a non-fulfillment of the agreement of 1854: and the President replied he could see no objection to it, and that PLITT could do as he pleased.

It appears that SWIFT claims that his contract with PLITT only extended to the end of the last Administration.

The next and last branch of inquiry was in relation to the awarding of the contracts for the seven sloops-of-war ordered at the last session of Congress. There were seven contracts in all, and in awarding five of them it appears that no political or any other improper influence was resorted to by the different bidders; that the proposals were advertised according to the law; that the leading establishments in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Hartford presented bids for each and all of the engines; and that the contracts were in every instance awarded to establishments of high reputation for undoubted mechanical efficiency. These bids were referred to a board of engineers, consisting of the Engineer-in-Chief and three Chief Engineers, and the contracts were given out according to the report of the board—in some cases unanimous, in others on the recommendation of the majority. Mr. MARTIN was a member of this board, and is the inventor of a boiler which was included in the plans of all the bidders, except two whose plans were decided on by the Board, of which he was a member; and the plans which did not include his boiler were rejected by every member of the Board. All of the plans for real competition included MARTIN'S boilers. The Committee find under the state of the case that no preference could have been given to any plan by MARTIN on that score, but suggested that it would have been better if he had not been put on that Board.

One of the contracts was awarded to MERRICK & SONS. Their bid was next to the lowest of seven. One was only 4,000 lower, and some bids about $10,000 higher. It further appears that the plan of the bid which was lower was condemned by every member of the Board, and the plan of MERRICK & SONS was approved by every member of it. MERRICK & SONS are not politicians, and never undertake to influence their workmen. Two of the three incline to the opposition. In connection with this, a letter from Col. PATTERSON to the President recommending the firm—not for this particular contract, for they bid for many—was exhibited, but it fully appears, from the testimony generally and the statement of the Secretary of the Navy, that the President took no part whatever in it—made no examination of any bid for this or any other contract during his administration; but merely, in the course of business, as was shown by the testimony, referred this letter, by the common and usual indorsement, to the Navy Department, to which this subject properly belonged—the practice being to refer letters on business to the proper department.

When persons are implicated in the investigation by committees, witnesses are summoned at their request. As to the charge against J. CLANCY JONES in the annexed minority statement, he being out of the country could have no knowledge or notification of the existence of the charge. Therefore, so far as he is concerned, the evidence being altogether *ex parte*, the Committee think it wrong for them to pronounce or form any opinion upon the subject.

The Committee came to the conclusion that the action of the Secretary of the Navy has been judicious and careful; that he has been actuated only by a desire to get the best machinery at the lowest practicable cost, and would not venture or desire to change one of the contracts which he has made.

The Committee report resolutions to the following effect:

1st. That the testimony taken in the investigation proves the existence of glaring abuses in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and require the interposition of legislative reform; that it is due to justice to declare that those abuses have been slowly and gradually growing up during a long course of years, and that no particular Administration should have the entire blame thereof.

2. That the coal agency, for some time past, has been in the hands of persons wholly inefficient and grossly incompetent, and that reform is needed in the regulations which exist on the subject; and that there is no proof which traces any knowledge of such inefficiency and incompetency to the responsible authorities in Washington.

3. While the Committee will never sanction or approve, on the part of any officer of the Government any favors to contractors, yet, if the Secretary of the Navy did contemplate any favor to SWIFT, he did not design to bestow it to the detriment of the Government, but that in all he did in this matter he kept always in view the good of the public and the interest of the service.

4. That in the letting of contracts for the construction of steam machinery for the use of the navy, during the present administration, nothing has been shown which calls for the interposition of the Congress of the United States; but it is manifest the present head of the Navy Department has displayed a very laudable zeal to secure the greatest amount of speed and efficiency attainable to said vessels.

Messrs. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, join in a statement and resolutions:

First—That the Secretary of the Navy, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a Coal Agent, and in the purchase of fuel.

Second—That the contract for live oak with Mr. SLEPT was made in violation of law, and in a manner unusual and improper and injurious to the public service.

Third—

the service demande an immediate supply, when the demand needed may be bought in open purchase.

When delivered, it is stored away in the Navy-yards and used as the service demands.

W. C. N. SWIFT, a whaler, of New-Bedford, Massachusetts, had, prior to 1844, been contractor for the supply of live-oak and other timber for the Government. In 1854, he entered into a written agreement with GIDEON PILLOW, of Philadelphia, an active and intimate friend of President BUCHANAN, by which PILLOW agreed to aid SWIFT all he could in obtaining live-oak contracts with the Navy Department: for which SWIFT was to pay to PILLOW ten per cent. on the gross amount of the contracts made. The aid contemplated was that PILLOW should place SWIFT upon familiar relations with the departments. He introduced Mr. SWIFT to Mr. DOBBIN during President PIERCE'S administration, and to other gentlemen, and used all his influence in behalf of SWIFT. Pending the Presidential election of 1856, PILLOW *introduced Swift to Mr. Buchanan, and sought to place him in the very best position he possibly could with the President.* PILLOW, at the time, was Treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, and as such received from SWIFT the sum of $16,000, of which SWIFT contributed $10,000 and received the balance from his immediate friends, to be used in the pending election. Mr. BUCHANAN was informed before the election, that Mr. SWIFT was an Old Line Whig who had come over to his party, and was taking an active part in the election; and he was subsequently informed of the amount contributed by SWIFT.

PILLOW testifies that—

"In introducing Mr. SWIFT, I told Mr. TOUCEY that he was a gentleman whom I should be very glad to have him aid in any way that he could, legitimately, of course; that he was my very warm friend, who had contributed very liberally towards the election of 1856; and that he had a number of Old-Line Whig friends in Massachusetts, who were equally liberal—some of them, at least—and I thought that such gentlemen ought to be patronized of course."

PILLOW further testifies that he regarded the contract with SWIFT, of April, 1854, as a continuing contract, and "supposing that agreement was still in force under the present Administration as it was under the former one, I had taken pains to make him acquainted with every one of my political friends."

In the frequent interviews of PILLOW with the President and Secretary, whenever SWIFT'S name was mentioned, PILLOW took pains to recommend him as a very good fellow, "and I was very sorry he should be disappointed; he was anxious to get some appointments in Massachusetts, in all of which he was disappointed, and I felt some sympathy for him. I frequently spoke of him in that way." He testifies this was the extent of his aid to SWIFT.

The undersigned need not dwell upon the corrupting tendencies of such agreements as that between PILLOW and SWIFT, *whereby the influence arising from social relations and personal interviews with the highest officers of the Government are sold for money.* When they become the general rule, and upon discovery are passed over without objection or reproof by the highest functionaries, they become offences which should be punished by severe penalties. But they are still more dangerous when they look not merely to political influence, but to controlling and tampering with the judicial duty of awarding contracts.

Contracts for live oak, in 1857, were awarded to SWIFT for 150,000 feet, to be delivered at three of the Navy-yards. An outstanding contract with a Mr. BLANCHARD was cancelled and awarded to SWIFT in November, 1857. The amount of these contracts is $232 940.

PRIOR to June, 1858, SWIFT brought some of the Navy-yards large quantities of live oak, which was rejected; some of it because the size was below that prescribed by the contract, and some for its inferior quality. By the rule of the department at most of the yards timber not coming within the contract was required to be removed before that which had been accepted would be paid for. These rules seems to have been strictly enforced, except as to the timber delivered by SWIFT and BIGLER, whose connection with these transactions will be shown hereafter. The officers on duty at the Navy-yards, except at Norfolk, would have enforced this rule, but they were required by an order of the Secretary to allow this timber to remain in the yards, where, in some instances, it became a grievous incumbrance. By the 15th of June, 1858, when it became necessary to prepare the annual advertisement, the timber thus accumulated amounted to —— feet. On the —— day of May, 1858, SWIFT sent the department a statement of the amount of his timber then on hand.

Before the advertisement of June, 1858, was issued, SWIFT and BIGLER each had interviews with the Secretary. BIGLER urged the Secretary to purchase his timber on open contract. BIGLER testifies as follows:

"After I got my contracts filled, I went to the Secretary of the Navy to get him to buy my timber upon open purchase. He gave as a reason for not buying upon open purchase that it was against the law to buy timber upon open purchase, except for immediate use. Mr. SWIFT went to him on the same score, that his had timber over, which he wished to sell to the Government. This induced the Secretary, I suppose, to make this advertisement to cover about the amount of timber that we had."

Mr. LENTHALL, the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, testifies that the Secretary inquired of him the shortest time within which the timber could be cut and transported to the various Navy-yards. He named the 1st of February, 1859, and the testimony shows that by extraordinary exertions, and unusual expense and risk, it could have been delivered at the Navy-yards at that time. Mr. LENTHALL inserted this date in the advertisement, and sent it to the office of the Secretary. It was there altered so as to require one-half of it to be delivered by the 1st of September, 1858, thus excluding all competition. BIGLER testifies that such was the design. He says:

"The Secretary of the Navy knew, and the Chief of the Bureau knew, that there was nobody else in all America that had the timber and could put it in *at such a time* but Mr. SWIFT and myself. There was not any such timber in the United States that was already got out except ours. There was nobody else in the business but Mr. SWIFT and myself who could furnish it. The Secretary knew there was no other timber in the market."

If any doubt existed as to the design of the Secretary in the particular terms of the advertisement, the subsequent conduct of the parties concerned clearly proves that those terms were carefully arranged so as to prevent all competition, and secure the contract to SWIFT. Dealers in live-oak timber perceived at once the effect and purpose of the advertisement. SAMUEL P. BROWN, of Maine, an intelligent lumberman, now a member of the Legislature of Maine, thus testified in a conversation with SWIFT upon the subject:

"I think about the middle of June, 1858, I had one conversation with him (Mr. SWIFT) when after the advertisement was issued by the Department. I told him that I was disappointed to see this advertisement come out: I knew that it was got out for his benefit and that of Mr. SIGLER, and that the way they were managing the thing would not give satisfaction. I advised him for his own reputation to go to the Secretary and induce him to withdraw that advertisement and let him purchase his timber if he wished to use it. He told me that he had been trying to induce the Secretary to do that same thing, but the Secretary told him that he had no authority to purchase this timber. He left made up his mind that he could not do it without advertising; but the advertisement arrangement was such that nobody could offer for it but himself, because he had the timber in the yards, and he knew that no man could fill the offer, and it would only be trifling to make any offer. I stated to Mr. SWIFT that I should make an offer to take the contract in good faith, and then should ask the Secretary for an extension of time. Says he, 'He will not grant it.' 'Well, then,' said I, 'let him do that, and I will report the thing to Congress next Winter.'"

By the advertisement as issued, 150 000 feet was required, being 25,000 feet at each of six yards, and a larger quantity than had been purchased in any year previous, except in 1857; but it was of a smaller size and of straighter form, and therefore much less valuable for ship-building. It was of the peculiar character and description then owned by SWIFT in the different Navy-yards. It was impossible for any dealer but SWIFT to comply in point of time. The whole amount of live oak timber in the market within the reach of the Navy Department, other than SWIFT'S and BIGLER'S timber, was less than 4,000 feet. The yellow fever was prevailing in the live-oak region; none could be cut and transported by the 1st of September, 1858, even to Pensacola. In the midst of the live-oak district. Work was then suspended in the Navy-yard there, and neither human endurance nor enterprise could meet the dangers of pestilence in that region.

The advertisement being thus arranged, it is manifest that but two men could compete, and these two were BIGLER and SWIFT. They were in this city about the time the bids were to be opened, and then entered into an agreement by which SWIFT was to put in his bid and BIGLER was to bid above him, so that there would be no possibility of BIGLER coming in competition with SWIFT. The contract was then to be taken by SWIFT for the whole amount of timber—150,000 feet at $195,000, or $1 30 per cubic foot—and SWIFT was to take of BIGLER the timber he had on hand at the various yards at contract prices. BIGLER testifies that he told the Secretary:

"I did not care how he arranged the matter, if he would give the contract to Mr. SWIFT, for it would make no difference to me, as he had agreed to take my timber."

This attempt of SWIFT and BIGLER to procure the contract would have been entirely successful but for the intervention of several other bidders, who, being engaged in the business of lumbering, were anxious to obtain a contract with the Government. They noticed the shortness of the time for delivery. Some of them had been for years contractors for delivering live-oak to the Government, and in no previous case was the time of delivery less than from one to two years. Not supposing that the Secretary would enforce an impossibility, but would allow a delivery of the timber at any time within the six months prescribed for the delivery of the whole, and supposing that, by extraordinary exertions, they could accomplish that, they made proposals.

The lowest bids were those of BOXTON & LAWRENCE, who offered to deliver 25,000 feet at each of the yards, at Portsmouth, N. H., Charlestown and Brooklyn, for $81,750 for the whole; SAMUEL B. GRICE offered to deliver 25,000 feet at each of the yards, at Philadelphia and Norfolk, for $57,400 for the two yards; COATES, DREAW & BEACH offered to deliver 25,000 feet at Pensacola for $27,750; in all being 150,000 feet for $166,700, being $29,300 less than the pre-arranged bids of SWIFT. If the usual time of one and two years had been allowed by the advertisement, the testimony shows us that the bids would have been reduced at least 15 per cent., or about $25,000. But the bids made were upon the haste of an entire delivery before the 1st of February, 1859, involving unusual expense and risk.

The successful bidders promptly took steps to complete their contracts. Gen. —— HENRY, of Maine, was applied to by Messrs. BOXTON & LAWRENCE to become their security. Before doing so he wrote to his friend, Mr. JOHN APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, to obtain an extension of the time for delivery. Mr. APPLETON applied to the Secretary of the Navy, and was informed that if the contracts were not complied with, he would buy the timber in open market, and charge it against them under the law. Mr. APPLETON urged that unless the timber was needed for immediate use, it would certainly be better to extend the time for its delivery, and then get it at a low rate, rather than purchase it at once at high rates. The Secretary said he would consider that point before he decided. Mr. APPLETON called the second time, and was then informed by the Secretary of the Navy that Mr. SWIFT had off red to take the contract at the rates proposed by the lowest bidders, and he had accepted his offer.

Mr. SAMUEL B. GRICE duly executed his contract and promptly delivered at the Navy-yard at Philadelphia over 1,400 feet. He arranged to get the residue as rapidly as possible, and he had on shipboard at the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, on Sept. 16, 1858, some 800 feet, when his contract was abruptly canceled, and a new one made on similar terms with SWIFT.

COATES, DREAW & BEACH executed their contract, and immediately took steps to fulfill it. This contract related only to the Pensacola Navy-yard *where Swift had no live-oak, and was in no better condition than other bidders.* Mr. DREAW immediately went on to Florida to make arrangements to comply with the wants of the Government there. He was informed by the naval constructor that but a small portion of the timber would be needed immediately, and sixty days would be in time for the delivery of the most of it. He made arrangements to supply the few sticks wanted in the construction of a vessel then on the stocks; as for the balance, he arranged to deliver it when required, and all before the 1st of February, 1859.

Before Mr. DREAW went on to Florida, Mr. COATES came on here on the 1st of September, the very day upon which one-half of this timber was to have been delivered, and asked for an extension of time. The Secretary said he was not in the habit of doing that, to which Mr. COATES replied, that if their contract was to be annulled for non-fulfillment he wanted to know it at once, and he would expend no more time or money upon it. He told the Secretary that they were ready to do what other contractors had done to meet the wants of the Government, and asked if one of their firm had better not go on to Florida and ascertain what the wants of the Government were there. To which Mr. TOUCEY replied that he had better do so, and report to the Department. In consequence of this, Mr. DREAW went on to Florida. Before he returned, however, the contract had been annulled and awarded to SWIFT. This was a case of peculiar hardship. A practical lumberman obtained the contract, evinced unusual energy in its prompt execution, risking the dangers of the yellow fever in its worst season, supplying by purchase the immediate wants of the Government and providing for them in future; yet he is suddenly deprived of his contract, at the loss of his time and labor, because he has not complied with *an impossible condition, not designed to be performed*, and the contract is awarded to a favored contractor, who could not comply and who has not yet complied.

During all this time SWIFT remained in Washington, in confidence that he would finally get the contracts. He assured BIGLER "that he was satisfied that the parties would have to give them up. The Government were under obligations to him, and he thought he could bring such influence to bear that they would give him these contracts. He said it was due to him for services rendered."

By the law: "All purchases, &c., made by or under the direction, &c., of the Secretary of the Navy, shall be made either by open purchase or by previously advertising for proposals respecting the same," &c.—(Brightly, p 19.)

"In case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract and give such security within a reasonable time to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder, who shall enter into such contract and give such security."—(Brightly, page 67.)

"Purchases in open market cannot be resorted to, except in case of such articles as are wanted for use so immediate as not to admit of contracts by advertisement."—(Brightly, note b., page 67.)

The Secretary is authorized to purchase in two ways: 1. By contract after advertisement, and acceptance of proposals of bidders. If the lowest bidder fails to enter into the contract and give the security in the time specified, then the contract is to be given to the next lowest bidder.

2. By open purchase.

In this case the Secretary had no more power to enter into a contract with SWIFT than if the advertisement of June 14, 1858, had never been issued. By the terms of that advertisement, one-half of the timber was to be delivered on Sept. 1, 1858, and the rest on or before Feb. 1, 1859. It was not possible to award the contracts originally advertised for to any one. On Sept. 23, when the contract was entered into with SWIFT, it was manifestly absurd and impossible to award a contract to any one to deliver timber on the first day of the same September. In every possible respect, so far as SWIFT was concerned, the Secretary was precisely in the same position, under the law, on the 23d day of September, that he would have been if no advertisement for proposals had ever been issued. The Secretary alleges, in his defence, that there were fears of a rupture with Great Britain when the advertisement was issued, but all those fears were completely dissipated before the end of June; and in September, when the contract was made, our relations with Great Britain were certainly as harmonious as they have ever been at any time in the history of the two Governments.

The allegation of want of timber in the yards is equally as idle as the pretence of fears of Great Britain. The testimony shows clearly that little of this timber was required; perhaps none of it was absolutely necessary for immediate use, and the quantity actually used has been so small compared with the amount purchased as to be worthy of no consideration. In fact, the testimony of the naval constructors at Norfolk and some other yards renders it probable that the timber purchased from SWIFT is of small value to the Government, as, in case it should be used, an equal quantity of timber already in the yards will be suffered to decay.

Yet the Secretary, without notice to the next bidder, and without advertisement and without such a necessity as would justify an open purchase for such an amount as SWIFT had on hand, entered into a contract with SWIFT for 150,000 feet. The contract is dated Sept. 23, 1858, but was made as early as Sept. 16. On that day Mr. LENTHALL wrote to GRICE, the lowest bidder, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., Sept. 16, 1858.

SIR: I am instructed by the Department to inform you that as you have not complied with the terms of your contract for live-oak, a new one has been made with other parties. Respectfully, your obd't serv't,

JOHN LENTHALL, Chief of Bureau.

SAMUEL B. GRICE Esq., Philadelphia.

The arrangement between SWIFT and BIGLER was carried out. All their timber on hand at the different Navy-yards that would pass inspection has been taken. It was the same that was on hand when the advertisement was issued, and no other has yet been delivered. The rejected timber of SWIFT is still allowed to remain at the Navy-yards. The price paid is higher than BIGLER offered his timber to the Government on open purchase. The only failure in SWIFT'S plan is, that by the intervening bids, the Government was saved $28,300.

On the 15th day of October, he, for the first time, repudiated his written agreement with PILLOW; PILLOW thereupon consulted the President. The result of this conference is thus stated by him:

"I did not want to involve the present Administration in any difficulty, and, therefore, I asked the President whether there was any objection to my prosecuting Mr. SWIFT in court for this claim. The President looked at the agreement made in 1854, and said he could not see any objection to it. He had, of course, no advice to give, and told me I might do as I pleased about it."

At a recent interview of PILLOW with the Secretary, the latter remarked to him:

"Your friend, SWIFT, I am afraid, has failed in delivering one of his last contracts at the Pensacola yard, and if so, I intend to annul it."

SWIFT also claims that, as his arrangement with BIGLER did not entirely succeed, BIGLER should pay him $1,000 for nameless expenditures in obtaining the contract, and he testifies to an agreement to this effect, which BIGLER denies.

The undersigned have fully considered the statement of the Secretary, of the date of Feb. 14, 1859, that the contracts were made to supply the pressing and immediate wants of the Government, and have directed their attention to that subject. The yards at which the Secretary says the live-oak was most needed, were Norfolk, Kittery and Pensacola. The naval constructor at Norfolk testifies that they have used to this time less than 1,000 feet of SWIFT'S timber, and that they have on hand over 500,000 feet. At Kittery the wants of the Government were supplied by open purchase from BIGLER of about 3,000 feet. At Pensacola DENMAN had arranged with the naval constructor for the few sticks needed for immediate use, and for the balance as needed. The Secretary expressly refused to make the purchase an open purchase, for the reason that the law would not justify it. He so stated to SWIFT, BIGLER and APPLETON.

In June, 1857, a greater necessity for timber existed than when the contracts were awarded to SWIFT, and yet the usual advertisement was then issued. It is worthy of observation, moreover, that at Pensacola, where the Secretary informs us the wants of the service were most pressing, SWIFT had no timber and did not deliver it as soon as the lowest bidders could have done.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Shortly after the organization of the present Administration, the patronage of the New-York yard having been previously confined chiefly to a few of the Congressional Districts of New-York, an understanding was entered into between the Democratic members from New-York, with the acquiescence of the Secretary of the Navy, that it should, as nearly as practicable, be equally divided among them. In some cases the Secretary created new places or master-workmen. The correspondence of these members with the Department is herewith reported, and exhibits on its face the evil effects of the system.

The division of patronage among members was well known in the yard. *Each master-workmen understood to whom he and each of his fellows owed their places.* Thus the constructive engineer, the master plumber, the master block-maker, represented Mr. SICKLES; the master painter represented Mr. SEARING; the master spar-maker, the master blacksmith, and timber inspector, represented Mr. MACLAY; the master laborer, under the constructing engineer, the master boat-builder and the master ship-carpenter, represented Mr. TAYLOR; the master caulker represented Mr. COCHRANE; and the master stone-cutter represented Mr. WARD. Until May, 1858, the master laborer, under the constructing engineer, represented Mr. CLARK, and the master carpenter represented Mr. HASKIN, and so with all the heads of the departments of labor in the yard at Brooklyn.

LAWRENCE COGHAN was appointed master carpenter, upon the nomination of Mr. HASKIN, in the general division of patronage. He was removed on the 9th of June, 1858, on *account of Mr. Haskin's course upon the Lecompton Constitution*, as he says. ALEXANDER WARD was appointed in October, 1857, for Mr. CLARK; and in May, 1858, after Mr. CLARK had taken position upon the Kansas question, he resigned. He states that he wanted to use his influence for the renomination of Mr. CLARK; and he knew that if he did so, and still remained in the yard, he would subject himself to being removed. Rather than that, he preferred to leave himself. These places were given to Mr. TAYLOR.

Each master workman selected all the workmen under him, and upon his requisition the number was increased or diminished, he naming those to be selected or discharged.

This system, added to the abuses previously existing, *has reduced the Navy-yard to a mere political machine, where idleness, theft, insubordination, fraud, and gross neglect of duty prevailed to an alarming degree.* Members of Congress, officers of the yard, both naval and civil, master workmen, contractors and laborers, have all testified to many abuses.

The Hon. JOHN COCHRANE testifies that the tendency of "the distribution of patronage by members was very deleterious upon the purity of elections; injurious to the workmen, in that it teaches laborers and mechanics to look to political influence for sustenance and support; injurious to the member of Congress; that he himself had been besieged—beset by hundreds of claimants at his house and his office, until now, having been driven from his office, he was in doubt whether he should return to New-York. And the Hon. H. F. CLARK, in reference to the same subject, makes the following statement:

"My attention was first attracted to the subject by receiving a very great number of applications from mechanics and laborers in my district for my interference to procure for them places in the Navy-yard. To such an extent was this demand that it became onerous, in deed offensive. My house was run down. I was addressed in the street upon the subject. When in the lower part of the City on business I would be pursued; and I really could find no rest by reason of the great number of such applications.

* * * * Another class of applications was from men who desired to have procured for them the situation of quartermen in the Navy-yard, at $1 50 per day. Another class was from men who desired to have procured for them the situation of masters in the Navy-yard. And, between them all, I found that more was required of a Member of Congress than I had imagined. It appeared to me that I was expected to find places for the unemployed, and there were too many of that class in New-York to render it possible that I should voluntarily undertake that business.

This whole system tends, in the first place, to the demoralization of the laboring classes, to their serious detriment, and, in my judgment, *to the degradation, personal and political, of the members of Congress.*"

The incidents and details of these abuses are shown by the testimony and the very voluminous correspondence of the Department with Commander ROGERS and Mr. GRAHAM, the constructing engineer. Most of the Members of Congress went to the yard during the hours of work to look after their interests. Each was anxious to have his friends in the yard, and most of them in person frequently pressed these applications. They had controversies with each other, with the officers of the yard, and with the master workmen, about the division of patronage. Several cases of this kind are testified to by the master workmen, and are shown by the correspondence. Pressed by laborers begging for work as a reward for partisan services, members sent them to *their* master workmen—in some cases to others—with letters of recommendation; in many cases without proper inquiry as to their fitness or ability to do work. The master workmen, themselves appointed for partisan services, often yielded. In some cases, when they refused, threats of their own removal were sent to them; and when compelled to choose, in some cases, they preferred packing the yard with idle and unskilful workmen or laborers to risking their own places. In one case the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, believing that LAWRENCE COGHAN, the master-carpenter, did not fairly divide the patronage in his department, wrote COGHAN thus:

Mr. COGHAN: Mr. CULLEN tells me that you are to take men on on Tuesday; now I ask you to take *him* on and the others also, as I promised you to take care of them. *I will have my proportion of men under you; if you do not, give them to will lodge charges against you.* You have turned away all the men but one from my District already. Of this I have complained to the Secretary, and now, unless you rectify this injustice, I will make application that you be turned out. The bearer will bring me an answer.

Yours, &c., JOHN COCHRANE.

Mr. COCHRANE'S letters of a similar character to the master blacksmith are herewith reported.

In another case LEWIS W. BERRY, the master painter, discharged a man for habitual drunkenness, who had been appointed upon the recommendation of the Hon. JOHN KELLY. Mr. KELLY requested that the man be taken again. BERRY thus describes what took place at that interview:

"I told Mr. KELLY I could not employ any such man as he was; that he had disgraced himself, and was a disgrace to my department. Mr. KELLY said he could not help that, but that the man must go to work again. I told him I could not employ him again. Said he, 'You may set it down as a fact that I will have you removed if I can, if you don't put that man on again.'"

Within two or three months BERRY was removed. When asked if he had been removed for this cause, he said:

"I cannot say of my own knowledge; I only know what was said. I suppose he was as good as his word, as he said he would get me turned out. When I came on to Washington afterwards, I thanked him for being as good as his word."

Mr. KELLY testifies that he did not know that this man was a drunkard, and always had regarded him as a sober man. He said he applied for Mr. BERRY'S removal, but he did not think he was turned out upon that application, as it was nearly three months before he was removed. WILLIAM TURNER, the successor of Mr. BERRY, was appointed for Mr. SEARING. An immediate controversy arose between him and the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR about the division of his patronage. The following letters were produced by Mr. BERRY from Mr. TAYLOR, to illustrate the control of members of Congress over master workmen:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23, 1858.

Captain TURNER: You will much oblige me by retaining Mr. FITZGERALD as foreman. This is the understanding between Mr. SEARING and myself, and, I may add, the Secretary of the Navy. You will also oblige me by appointing Mr. TENNEY, of the Twelfth Ward, when in your power to do so. As a general ruling, Hugh McLAUGHLIN, master laborer, knows who my friends are, and he will confer with you at all times;

Yours, respectfully, GEO. TAYLOR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 7, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I understood that, as a part of the arrangement before your appointment, you were to retain Mr. FITZGERALD as your foreman. You promised to do so; and that is Mr. SEARING'S understanding. I am now informed that you intend to dismiss him and appoint some one in his place from New-York. This is not right, and you ought not to think of it, if you do. I trust that this original understanding will be carried out. I have just conversed with Mr. SEARING, and this is his view of the matter, and it was the Secretary's view when you were appointed. In your turn you will, of course, do the best to equalize matters among the various members.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. TAYLOR.

I have just shown this letter to Mr. SEARING.

WILLIAM TURNER, Esq., Master Painter.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1858.

SIR: Your favor has been received. I will be much obliged for a list of the men under you, when I will write to indicate those I am especially interested in. I want only a fair proportion of the men.

In reference to Mr. FITZGERALD it was expressly understood between Mr. SEARING and myself that FITZGERALD should remain, and promised this yourself. I do not know what Mr. KELLY has to do with this matter, but I shall be pleased to see him gratified so far as it is proper; but I cannot and will not submit to Mr. FITZGERALD'S dismissal; and now I give you notice that if you do remove him, I will do what I can to correct it, and if you suffer you must not blame me. I desire to maintain your position pleasant; this I desire as your account as well as in respect to Mr. SEARING, but, Sir, I will not stand by and see my friends struck down by you or any other master.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. TAYLOR.

WILLIAM TURNER, Esq.

The testimony clearly shows that, through the master workmen, nearly all the workmen in the yard were selected by members of Congress and *mostly on account of political services.* One of the master workmen testifies that when unfit men were pressed upon him by members of Congress he reported it to the naval constructor, Mr. DELANO, and the reply was, "He was sorry for me, but he could not help it." He informed Capt. ROGERS, who said "he saw it but could not help it." It was reported in the yard, and the report acted upon, that it was the order of the Secretary that the patronage of the different departments was to be divided and distributed among the members of Congress.

That this report was well founded the following correspondence will show:

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have applied to Mr. FRAGANZA, master joiner of the Navy-yard, to give employment to a few men, good workmen and worthy persons, in my district. Although he has 150 men or thereabouts in his shop, he has not done so.

I have only sent one letter of recommendation to him, but no attention has been paid to it beyond the answer that we can be put on an additional number of men to work he would then see what he could do.

I appeal to you to vindicate my district from this unjust and partial discrimination.

Mr. FRAGANZA admits he has not one man in his shop from my district.

If I have not misunderstood your views, it is your wish that the masters should select from the different districts adjacent to the yard, in equal proportions upon the recommendation of members, the workmen employed in the shops, &c. Truly yours, D. E. SICKLES.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1858.

SIR: The Department has addressed the commandant of the Navy-yard at New-York on the subject of your letter of the 27th ult. —ISAAC TOUCEY.

The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, New-York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1858.

SIR: The Hon. Mr. SICKLES has complained to the Department that an unequal and unjust course is pursued towards his District by Mr. FRAGANZA, the master-joiner, who, though he has about 130 men under him, has not employed a single person from his District, although Mr. SICKLES has made only one recommendation.

The Department desires that a fair and liberal course be pursued toward Mr. SICKLES' District, and wishes you to inquire into and report upon this matter.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore L. KEARNY, Commandant Navy-yard, New-York.

NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858.

SIR: On receipt of the Department's letter of the 30th ult., Mr. FRAGANZA, the master joiner of this yard, was called on for an explanation in regard to the complaint made by the Hon. Mr. SICKLES. Mr. FRAGANZA'S letter, in answer to the subject, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The department letter of the same date, with reference to the selection of their foreman by the master workmen, was also received, and on the recommendation of Mr. KANNEDY, the master stone cutter, I sanctioned the retailing of a foremen, named by him, and the discharge of the person who had previously held that position.

Believing that I have carried out the intentions of the department's order, I would like to be informed if the course pursued in this instance meets its approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. L. KEARNY, Commandant.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

This is certainly very extraordinary business on which to detail an officer of the highest rank known in the Navy of the United States.

The natural result followed: many of them employed were of an inferior class of men. With rare exceptions good workmen would not humble themselves to seek from a politician a job of work when they can get it elsewhere. A master workman testified that the poorest workmen were pressed upon him with the most pertinacity. ROMZO FRAGANZA one of the master workmen, writes the department under date of Aug. 5, 1858, "In eight Congressional districts who claim the patronage of the yard, in nine cases out of ten the men who are most strenuously recommended are very indifferent hands, many of whom cannot obtain employment from private employers." Men from the laborers' gang, who knew nothing about painting, were ranked as first-class painters, (FITZGERALD,) others as blacksmiths, &c.; and so on in the different departments. Laborers were employed to act as clerks and to work as carpenters.

Worthless persons, old men, physically unable to work, "primaries," &c., were sent by members of Congress to master workmen, often merely to get rid of their importunities, and they were taken into the several departments, until their unfitness was palpable, and even then in some cases partisan services outweighed public interest. The only department in which the commandant of the yard had a right to appoint the men was the riggers' and the sailmakers' department, usually sailors working under warrant officers of the Navy. Commander ROGERS was applied to by members of Congress to put certain men even in their places, and in some instances he complied.

A system of appointment, so vicious, could not but produce disastrous results. Master workmen neglected their duty. The master of laborers testified that some time after his appointment he continued his business as a blacksmith, two miles from the yard, and attends in the yard about two hours a day. Many of these master workmen transferred to clerks and quartermen duties they should have performed themselves. A general concurrence of many witnesses conclusively proves that the work done by a laborer in the yard did not exceed two thirds of that done for private individuals.

How far, or whether employments were sold in the yard, your Committee have not been able to ascertain. Master workmen testify that offers of money were frequently made to them for employment, but they refused, and direct bribery of that kind could hardly be practiced without exposure. The same offence, however, was repeatedly committed in another way. *The master workmen received presents, or "testimonials," as they were called, from the workmen.* This practice was common. Watches, diamond breast-pins, and the like, are the usual gratuities. They were paid for by contributions levied upon the men under them, nominally as voluntary gifts, but really under the fear of removal. The master painter, when appointed, was asked by Captain ROGERS if he knew his duty:

"He said it was to set a good example to the men and keep them at their duty. 'Further,' said he, 'Captain ROGERS, there are not three men in the yard who do the duty of one,' alluding, as I supposed to the painters. I said to him: 'That is the opinion of more than yourself, and I am glad to hear you say what you do; I hope when you come in here, you will set them a good example.' Yet, within two or three weeks after that, my attention was drawn by some person saying that this same master workman was receiving a gold watch from the men in his employ."

This watch cost the laborers $175, all of which was paid by the working men in the painter's department.

The foreman of the shop testifies as follows:

"A young man by the name of LEIGHTON, in the office, first suggested it. He told me that Mr. TURNER would be glad to have it carried through, and I then assisted in the carrying through of it.

Question—You went round and collected contributions?

Answer—Yes, Sir.

Question—Did all the men contribute?

Answer—I do not believe there was any who did not.

Question—Was there any objection made by the men to making this contribution?

Answer—Not at this time, when this contribution was collected; but afterwards, the following pay-day, they had this other tax to pay for him to go to Washington, and they complained of being taxed again.

Question—How was this regarded by the man, as a tax or as a compliment to Mr TURNER?

Answer—I think if the men were left voluntarily to themselves, they would not have done it; they did it merely through fear that, as some few had started it, if the others did not encourage it, they would be discharged."

A short time afterwards a contribution of $94 was collected from the men to pay Mr. TURNAN'S expenses to Washington, under the pretext that he could get the pay of the men raised. Still another collection, of $50 or $60 was taken to defray election expenses. All these contributions were collected between April 1, 1858, and the November election, and from common workmen, whose wages were alleged to be inadequate. Master workmen testified before your Committee with their "testimonials" on their persons. The only case of a refusal of such a contribution, brought to the notice of your Committee, was that of ALEXANDER WARD, master of laborers. Shortly after he went into the yard about $100 were collected, to be used in the usual way, before he heard of it. He said the money returned to the men, who were then receiving but $1 12½ a day. In another case about $100 were raised by men under Mr. GRAHAM to aid in the election of Mr. SICKLES, which Mr. GRAHAM, when he learned of it, caused to be returned to the men.

These abuses increased in the yard as the election for members of Congress approached. Members, master-workmen, all were interested in packing the yard. If the master workman was reluctant to increase his force, he was urged to do so by the members of Congress, and was compelled to yield to the demand. In this way the master blacksmith increased his force twenty-five men. He testified that the same general increase, for the same reason, occurred throughout the yard in all the different departments; and that of the force of about 2,400 men thus employed, one-fourth were useless; that it was understood that particular master workmen were to administer this patronage for the benefit of particular members. In most cases this pressure was yielded to with alacrity, and a temporary pressure of work in September, 1858, to fit out the Niagara for Africa, and which lasted for four days only, was made the pretext for retaining men after they were no longer needed. Insubordination increased; in one case the master laborer and a number of men answered roll-call and went to the primary election in Mr. SICKLES' district, and yet drew full pay. A short time before the election the men got to leaving off twenty to thirty minutes before belt-ring in the evening, and would collect near the gate ready to go out of the yard. Commander ROGERS attempted to stop this; as soon as he got near them between the ship houses, some of them, in large gangs, sang out his name, and hooted and hissed him. *The only reason given by Commander Rogers was that the men thought that the members of Congress put them there and could keep them there in defiance of the officers of the yard.*

The same pressure to increase the force was brought to bear upon the naval officers of the yard. When Commander ROGERS sought to remove some of the men after the *Niagara* had sailed, the master of workmen always managed to find something to do. He had no power to remove the master workmen but could complain of them, and suspend them, until an order was received from the department. If this power was exercised, the result was that the delinquent was soon restored to duty. A short time before the election, Mr. SEARING applied to Commander ROGERS to employ some two or three men. He replied that he could not do it, the orders were against it; the masters had that privilege. Mr. TURNAN, the master painter, was present, and he said that it was all important to have these men in the yard; that they could carry a great number of votes and had a good deal of influence, and it was necessary for the nomination of Mr. SEARING. A few days before the election, Mr. TAYLOR urged Commodore KEARNY to take in a number of men. At this period, on the 27th of October, 1858, when the public welfare demanded the vigilance of the officers of the yard, Commodore ROGERS was summarily detached and ordered to Washington by the Secretary of the Navy. Commodore KEARNY was left in the yard until his successor arrived. Their successors could not and did not assume their active duties until after the election. This order was unusual, without mouve, and no reason has yet been assigned.

The number of employes in the Navy yards Dec 1, 1857, was 7,113; May 1, 1858, 6,607; Nov. 1, 1858, 10,038. The chief increase was at Brooklyn and Philadelphia. In Brooklyn the number Dec. 1, 1857, was 1,479; May 1, 1858, 1,379; Nov. 1, 1858, 2,468—or an increase of 1,109 men in five months. In Philadelphia the number, Dec. 1, 1857, was 646; May 1, 1858, 1,064; Nov. 1, 1858, 1,541. During the month of October it ranged from 1,655 to 1,722—an increase of over 600 in four months.

It will be perceived, thus, the highest number at New-York was about the 1st of November, and at Philadelphia about the middle of October.

THE NAVY AGENT.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, the Navy Agent at New-York, disburses about $4,000,000 annually. By law he is appointed for four years, but removable from office at pleasure. His salary is not to exceed $3,000 per annum. His duties are not prescribed by law but are fixed by regulations of the department. He is therefore, as to term of office and duty, entirely subject to the discretion of the executive. By the act of March 3, 1843, all materials, of whatever name or nature, for the use of the Navy, *when time will permit*, shall be furnished by contract by the lowest bidder.

Fuel, and a few other specified articles are exempted by subsequent laws. Contracts are annually made by the different bureaus for the articles supposed to be wanted; but articles are often needed not embraced in the contract. Under the implication arising from the words "when time will permit," if articles not covered by the contracts and not in the Navy stores are needed, they are bought by "open purchase," under the direction of the Navy Department. The Navy Agent, among his other duties prescribed by the Department, pays for all articles, purchased at New-York by contract, and makes all open purchases.

All the articles were purchased upon the assumption that time would not admit of their being purchased by contract. The evidence clearly shows that articles thus purchased were bought at a much higher rate than the contract price. Thus, iron of prescribed sizes in 1853 was 3½ cents per pound by contract. Yet a quantity of iron for hooping the spars of the frigate *Congress* was needed. There was a slight variation in the size of the iron from that furnished by contract of the 2,000 pounds required. 1,635 pounds were bought on open purchase at 5½ cents per pound.

When articles are needed not embraced in a contract a requisition is made out by the master workman, certified to by the constructing engineer, or naval constructor, as the case may be, and commandant of the yard, and sent to the Navy Agent. It then becomes his duty to enter the market, and purchase the article needed at its fair market value. Instead of this being done in the City of New-York, the requisitions are generally handed over to CHARLES A. SACOS & Co., ship chandlers, of New-York, and they furnish the article. One of the firm is the security for Mr. SANDERS on his official bond, and is his intimate and confidential friend. The articles called for are furnished by them, whether within the line of their business or not, and sent directly to the yard. The Navy Agent has followed this course during his term, and never sees the articles, fixes their prices, or knows when, of whom, or at what price SACOS gets them, and yet claims that he is appointed to make the purchase, and is accountable for the prices.

When the articles reach the yard a junior officer of the yard inspects them, to see if they are good, and to satisfy himself if they are charged at fair market prices. To do that no sometimes has seat to the City of New-York to make inquiries, but usually he took the

had have just had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy. He informs me that all the machinery will be given out on *contract*, except, perhaps, what is made in Washington. The Secretary will advertise for bids, but will not give it to the *lowest bidder*; he will contract with the offer which he thinks is best for the Government. Now, I think I can serve my town and constituents by securing a fair portion from those who want these contracts; with this the Secretary has nothing to do; but we can do a great deal on ourselves by being ready to meet these contractors. I will write you again soon, and send you the notice when the Secretary advertises.

Truly yours, J. GLANCY JONES.

General W. H. Kelm.

Under this agreement Mr. Jones did get work for the forge in 1854, for the steamer *Wabash*, amounting to $10,000 or $11,000, upon which he was entitled to five per cent. The contract for the work was made with Merrick & Sons.

Gen. Kelm ceased to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Company in the Spring of 1855, and was succeeded by M. A. Bertolet. Mr. Bertolet testifies that the contract with Mr. Jones was frequently spoken of in the meetings of the Board, when the justness of paying him what was agreed upon was spoken of. On two or three occasions the witness met Mr. Jones and told him that it was very sorry that the concern was in such a condition pecuniarily, that he did not see how he could pay him any money then. He testifies he always understood that Mr. Jones was the agent of the company, and that the company had either agreed with him or proposed within themselves to give him a certain per centage for such work as should be procured through his agency. He testifies that Mr. Jones did get work for them from the Government in 1855, in the repair of the *Minnesota*, the amount of which was $3,109 48, and that this sum was paid to the forge company by the Government. It also appears from the books of the company that the forge company did work for the Government in 1856, in the items amounting to $6,481 10, and for contracts under the Government for a large amount. Mr. Bartolet continued in office but one year, and was succeeded by Charles McClenigan who is now in Rio Janeiro.

Peter McLaughlin became secretary on the 20th of September, 1858. The Company failed about three months afterwards. During all this time the forge did a large amount of work for the Government and its contractors. Mr. McClenigan writes to the creditors of the Company under the date of Nov. 25, 1857, "our prospects for the future are very flattering, as we have at this time *positively secured* the forging for three of the United States sloops, and a very fair chance for the forging of the remaining two; also the Government work which we at present are looking after."

The agency of Mr. Jones was known generally. At New-York it was supposed to be an ownership of the forge. Mr. Bartol, a partner or agent of the firm of Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, writes, under date of July 24, to the superintendent of the forge: "Colonel Florence, who is just from Washington, says it is a settled fact that two of the new sloops are to be built here." After suggesting that the forge bid for the machinery of one of them, he inquires: "Will Mr. Jones support your proposition so as to get the job?" The reply of the Treasurer in due time declines the offer, and says: "Mr. Jones is also of opinion that it might seriously affect the interest of the Forge Company.

No account was opened with Mr. Jones in the ledger of the Reading Forge. The check-book of the Company was not before your Committee. How much he received for his services, how much is due to him still on his contract, it is impossible to tell. In the expense account, items of money paid to Mr. Jones at various periods were found as follows:

"Oct. 2, 1854. Office expenses debtor to the Farmers' Bank for check No. 523, drawn to pay J. Glancy Jones' expenses to Washington City, $30.

Nov. 25, 1855. Office expenses debtor to Farmers' Bank for this amount, check No. 856, sent to J. Glancy Jones for expenses in procuring work for the Reading Steam-forge, $250.

Sept. 28, 1857. Office expenses for this amount, borrowed money of A. J. Nichols, to pay J. Glancy Jones, Esq., expenses to Washington on business for the Company, and returned the same in check No. 1,033, $100."

The undersigned therefore report that *the Hon. J. Glancy Jones did, while a member of this House, enter into a contract with the Reading Forge Company by which he agreed to procure work for it from the Government, in consideration of which he was to receive five per cent. commission; that he did procure contracts to be made between the Government and said Reading Forge, in which he was interested to the amount of said commission; and that he did receive money from said Company for said service.*

The evil tendencies of such transactions are manifest. If members of Congress and other officers of the Government may be employed with money to solicit at the executive departments and bureaus for contracts and jobs, it cannot be expected that their influence will be resisted. The law will soon be disregarded, and offices, employments and contracts will be bartered and sold without regard to the public service.

By the first section of the Act of April 20, 1808, it is provided thus:

"No member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person whatsoever in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in the whole or in part, any contract or agreement hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States, or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the United States; and if any member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, himself or by any person whatsoever, in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, enter into, accept of, agree for, undertake, or execute any such contract or agreement, in the whole or in part, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, upon conviction, &c., be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined $3,000, and every such contract or agreement as aforesaid shall be absolutely null and void."

By the third section of the same act it is provided

"In every such contract or agreement to be made, or entered into, or accepted, as aforesaid, there shall be inserted an express condition that no member of Congress shall be admitted to any part of such contract or agreement, or to any benefit to arise therefrom."

The interest of Mr. Jones in the contracts between the Government and the Reading Forge Company, was certain, direct, and purely of a pecuniary nature.

By the third section of the act of Feb. 26, 1853, it is provided that, if any member of Congress shall, for compensation paid or to be paid, either certain or contingent, act as agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or shall receive any share or gratuity, or interest, in any claim, &c., he shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor; the penalty is a fine of $5,000, or imprisonment, or both.

The clear design of these laws was to prevent a member of Congress from having any pecuniary interest in a contract with any officer of the Government, or in any other claim against the Government. Whether no contract of agency to procure contracts from the Government where the compensation is a percentage on the amount of the contract, is embraced in the language of the law might be a matter of doubt; but it is clearly within the spirit of the law, and is most pernicious and corrupting in its effects. In the one case an interest in the contract would be disclosed by the contract itself; while in the other case it may be more readily concealed or covered under the pretext of local interest for constituents.

The undersigned recommend, in order to remove all doubt as to the meaning of the act of April 26, 1808, the passage of a provision of law to punish as a misdemeanor any member of Congress who, for money, acts as an agent in procuring contracts with the Government.

After exposing similar corruptions in other cases, for which we have not room, the Committee conclude their report by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Government.

Resolved, That the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Sept. 23, 1858, with W. O. N. Swirr, for the delivery of live oak timber, was made in violation of law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy of the patronage in the Navy-yard, among members of Congress, was destructive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House.

Resolved, That the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of Daniel B. Martin, Chief Engineer, as a member of a Board of Engineers to report upon proposals for constructing machinery for the United States, the said Martin at the time being pecuniarily interested in some of said proposals, is hereby censured by this House.

All of which is respectfully submitted

JOHN SHERMAN.
DAVID RITCHIE.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Feb. 25.

Supreme Court—General Term.—The balance of the Motion Calendar will be called, and Nos. 55, 6, 58, 59, 60, 64, 4, 28, 66 to 69 enumerated calendar.

Circuit.—Nos. 153, 196, 396, 1053, 1585, 1586, 1520, 1730, 1819, 1790, 1990, 2052, 2058, 1899, 1990, 2065, 2103 to 2106, 2142, 2224, 2314, 2316, 2317, 2551, 2639, 2764, 2822, 2831, 2893, 2347, 2549, 2482, 2445, 2870, 2889, 3042, 3037½, 3069, 3075, 3097, 3110, 3122, 3147, 3137, 3142, 2893, 3033.

Common Pleas—*Part 1.*—Nos. 80, 32, 81, 82.

Trial of Abrnham B. Thompson for the Murder of Daniel Stackpole—The Recorder's Charge.

THIRD DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Mr. James T. Brady resumed his defence of Thompson, yesterday, by calling several witnesses to the character of his client, in respect to "peace and quietness." The responses were satisfactory to the counsel, and the witnesses appeared to be respectable and worthy of all credit. Their evidence terminated the case for the defence, after which Mr. Brady summed up to the Jury, in a somewhat brief but brilliant address. His chief point was that there was only one wound given to the deceased, and that the testimony of the doctor who made the *post-mortem* examination, showed that that wound might have been given either with the bayonet, in the hands of Thompson or with the sword which Moore carried. The evidence on the side of the prosecution, and that of the defence was very conflicting, but it was shown by both parties that there was no shadow of pretence that Thompson had any quarrel with the deceased, or grudge against him. By a majority of the witnesses he was not seen mingling in the affray at all.

The Assistant District Attorney replied for the prosecution. The Recorder then delivered his charge to the Jury. It was quite impartial, and did great credit to His Honor's judicial position.

In the case submitted to you, gentlemen, (he said,) is one of the greatest interest and the deepest responsibility. Every such case, involving, as it does, the life or death of a human being, is calculated to impress strongly upon the mind of a Jury a sense of the important and careful examination necessary to be exercised by them in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused. To the prisoner, indeed, it is one of fearful responsibility, for his life is at stake; but in the result; while to the community it is of equal regard, inasmuch as the welfare of society depends upon the prompt and faithful administration of justice and execution of the law. Every case, especially if it be of the magnitude of that of which the prisoner is charged, should be decided with the utmost rigor of impartiality. Throw aside all exterior considerations, and give to all parties, high or low, rich or poor, respected or despised, the same equal and exact justice. Human life is sacred, and should not be sacrificed unless there is a paramount necessity for so doing; but that necessity always exists, whenever it is made plainly to appear that an individual, without legal cause or excuse, has taken the life of a human being. Sympathy for the living should not blind you to the necessity of justice for the dead. Punishment is intended to accomplish a two-fold object—first, to mete out to an offender an adequate penalty for his violation of law; and, secondly, to operate as an example to the community at large.

The prosecution in this case allege that Daniel Stackpole, on the 18th of November, 1858, at or near the River House, at Harlem, in the County of New-York, came to his death by violence inflicted upon him by David Fox, Abraham D. Thompson, and Charles Moore. For the purpose of substantiating the charges made against the prisoners, the prosecution have introduced a number of witnesses, who have given you an account of the transaction as it appeared to their eyes. From the testimony of Doctor Donaghe, it became evident to me that David Fox was not a principal in the homicide. I shall therefore make such observations, bearing on the case, as shall strike me to be pertinent and proper, with reference solely to the question of the guilt or innocence of Thompson and Moore. Although only one, Thompson, is on trial, yet the testimony is of such a character that it becomes necessary to deal with it as though Moore and Thompson were on trial also. In this, as indeed in nearly every important case, especially where the transaction is seen by a large number of persons, statements have been given by different persons utterly at variance with each other, and indeed almost irreconcileable with truth. It is for you to look at and weigh the testimony of the different witnesses, to see which is true and which false,—and that can only be done by carefully sifting the evidence of each individual, and determining if he is corroborated or impeached. If he is impeached his testimony should be rejected, if not, received.

Two facts are admitted: First, that on the day in question Daniel Stackpole lost his life by violence; second, that it was so lost by his being stabbed by some sharp-pointed instrument in the hands of some person, leaving the only question to be decided by you as to who did it. If the facts proved do not render it morally certain that Thompson inflicted that fatal blow, then he cannot be convicted, unless you find from the evidence that Moore inflicted the blow, and that Thompson was acting in concert and aiding and abetting Moore. All persons who are present at the commission of a felony, aiding, abetting and assisting in the commission or execution thereof, are equally guilty. It must appear, however, either by positive or inferential testimony, that there was a common design on the part of Thompson, Fox and Moore to take the life of Daniel Stackpole. To constitute murder, a premeditated design need not have existed for any particular length of time; if, therefore, Moore or Thompson, as they approached the deceased and came near enough to stab him, first formed a design to kill him and in pursuance of such design did inflict a wound whereof he died, they are guilty of murder. The design to kill, however, must have been formed by both Thompson and Moore together. That is, they must have, both of them, had such an intention previous to the stab. If only one had such an intention, and he inflicted the blow, then the other is not guilty. There must have been a joint illegal intention to do the wrong on the part of both Moore and Thompson. If you find from the evidence that both Thompson and Moore were behind the deceased as he was ascending the Railroad bank, and that one of them inflicted the fatal blow, with the intent to kill, then he alone is guilty, unless both had a like wicked intention; in which case both are equally culpable. The intent to kill may be made to appear either by positive or inferential evidence—positive when it is evident from the declarations or confessions of a prisoner—or inferentini from the nature of the transaction, the manner of the occurrence, character of the weapons used, or the determination manifested to accomplish the purpose. The law presumes that every man intends the natural and necessary consequences of every act deliberately done. If, therefore, a killing be proved, and nothing further shown, the law presumes that it was malicious and an act of murder. The burden of proof to overthrow this presumption lies with the prisoner.

The Recorder, after further reviewing the important points of the case, concluded by indicating to the Jury the different ways in which the law would allow them to arrive at a verdict. If they found that the stab, which caused the death of Stackpole, was inflicted by Thompson, then Thompson must be convicted of murder. If they found that the stab was inflicted by Moore, Thompson aiding and abetting, then both were guilty in the eye of the law, and they must convict Thompson. If Moore pursued Stackpole with the intention of killing him, and Thomson pursued him, with no such intention, then Thompson, not being aware of Moore's intention, was not guilty of murder. If they were unable to find that Thompson pursued Stackpole with a murderous intent, they might find him guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. If they had any doubt as to his complicity in the fatal transaction, any reasonable and rational doubt, they must acquit him altogether.

The Jury retired from the Court, and were absent fifteen minutes. They returned with a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter in the Third Degree." They were dismissed with the thanks of the Court. The prisoner will be sentenced on Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Feb. 24.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Felix W. Minaldi vs. *Concetta N. Minaldi*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

James L. Jackson vs. *John Sweeny et al.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish to appoint a receiver to take the necessary security.

Aaron H. Bean vs. *Thomas B. Rhett.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish to appoint receiver to take security.

Hugh Ward vs. *Francis B. Dane et al.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

George I. N. Zabriskie et al. vs. *Isaac P. Prosser.*—Motion denied. Plaintiff's costs $10, to abide event.

Mary G. Miller et al. vs. *Augustus Miller.*—Motion granted, that next friend pay the costs within ten days, or show cause on the first Monday in March next, why attachment should not issue.

David Leavit, Rec. vs. *John L. Graham et al.*—Reference ordered to Stephen Cambreling.

John A. Davis vs. *D. C. Newell.*—Motion granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Henry Traumann vs. *Anthony Gies.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS.—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Hart vs. *Beers.*—In this case, which was a suit brought to recover possession of certain property, and was reported in yesterday's Times, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. They assessed the value of the property at $475, the amount claimed.

Recent Cases.

ACTION OF TORT—SEVERANCE OF DAMAGES—REPORT OF REFEREE.

P. O'Shea vs. *J. G. Shea and James B. Kirker.*—(Superior Court, General Term.)—Mr. P. O'Shea is a bookseller of some years standing in this City, and Mr. J. G. Shea is author of the *History of Catholic Missions* and other works, published by the house of Dunigan & Brother. In 1856 Mr. Shea experienced some difficulty in respect to the receipt of letters, owing to his name being confused with that of Mr. O'Shea. Mr. Shea published a card stating that he was "a different person from Patrick O'Sheu;" and also that "letters and papers for him (Shea) are constantly by misdirection sent to that person, (O'Shea,) who takes the liberty of keeping, answering and acting on them. This card was published in a circular, under the name of Edw. Dunigan & Brother, which establishment was carried on by Kirker.

P. O'Shea commenced this action for libel; it was referred to a referee; who found as matter of fact, among other things, that the plaintiff did not keep, answer or act upon letters which were by misdirection sent to him; and that the alleged libelous matter was wantonly and unjustifiably made and published; and that the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages.

He *severed the damages*, finding "that the plaintiff has sustained damages from the defendant Kirker to the amount of $150, and demages from the defendant, John G. Shea, to the amount of $600."

On this report the plaintiff entered one judgment against *both* defendants for $600; from which the present appeal was taken.

The Court, Chief Justice Bosworth delivering the opinion, sustains the judgment. They hold that in an action for a joint tort, where it is established that all defendants jointly did the wrong complained of, the damages cannot be severed. The plaintiff, in such a case, is entitled to a judgment against all, jointly, for the whole amount of damages which it is proved that such wrong caused him. If the action had been tried by a jury, and they had severed the damages as the referee did, such a judgment as was entered could not be reversed on the mere ground that it had been entered against all for the larger sum.

That the provisions of the Code as to the trial of actions by referees, and as to the judgment to be entered upon their report, did not make it necessary that a new trial should be ordered, or preclude the plaintiff from entering a judgment against all defendants for the larger damages found.

The following is an extract from the concluding portion of the opinion:

"The questions presented by this appeal may be briefly stated thus: These defendants have been sued together, and are charged with having jointly committed a tort. On a trial of the issues joined in the action between them and the plaintiff it has been proved that they jointly did the wrong, and that the plaintiff has been damaged thereby to the amount of $600. These facts have been established by competent and sufficient evidence. Judgment has been entered against both defendants for $600. This is the proper judgment. To the facts that the Referee severed the damages, assessing them at $150 against one defendant and at $600 against the other, and decided that judgment should be entered accordingly, require a reversal of the judgment that has been entered? Or shall such severance of damages and the decision founded on it be disregarded, and the judgment which is right in itself and according to law, be affirmed. We are of opinion that it should be affirmed."

Jas. T. Brady for appellant; Wm. Fullerton for respondent.

SURETY—WHEN DISCHARGED BY NEW AGREEMENT WITH PRINCIPAL—SUBROGATION.

Karl Heineman vs. *William V. R. Lansing.*—(Supreme Court—Circuit.) This was a cause tried by the Court without a jury. The proceedings, as on the trial, were reported in the Times of January 21. The action was on a promissory note. Acker & Harris were merchants doing an extensive business and borrowed of one of the plaintiff on the hypothecation of quantity of materials among which was the note in suit, which was an accommodation note lent by Defendant to Acker & Harris. A. & H. failed, and made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, giving preferences, among others, to the note in question, then held by the plaintiff. The plaintiff, in conjunction with the other preferred creditors, signed a consent that the assignee might sell the assigned property on six months' credit, and might sell at a discount not exceeding a certain rate, the notes taken on such sale.

D. Lord, for defendant, insisted that defendant, being mere surety to plaintiff for Acker & Harris, the plaintiff had interfered with the defendant's rights and peilled them, to such a degree as to discharge the surety.

The agreement allowing the assignee to sell on credit, was mutual between the creditors, and that mutuality constituted a valid consideration—and the arrangement made the assignment void, *ex post facto*, and thus endangered the position of the surety, who had a right to be subrogated in the place of the creditor.

J. W. Edmonds, for plaintiff, insisted that the right of subrogation did not attach until payment by the surety, citing Ontario Bank *vs.* Walker, 1 Hill, 652; Mathews *vs.* Aikin, 1 Comst., 595; and in this case the defendant, by paying this note, could at once have come into possession of all the rights of the plaintiff under the assignment unimpaired. That the contract of suretyship implied the right in the surety to expect that the creditor will not wantonly lose or destroy the claim against the principal debtor with the intention of falling back on the surety. (1 Pars. on cont., 512.)

And that the arrangement between the creditor and the debtor which discharges the surety, is one which interferes with the right of the surety to pay the debt, and have an immediate session of all the creditor's remedies against the principal. (Bangs *vs.* Strong, 4 Comst., 325.) Here there had been no such interference.

Besides, here was no time given for the payment of the debt; and the giving time to operate as a discharge of the surety, must operate on the very instrument by which the surety is bound. (United States *vs.* Hodge, 6 How. U. S. R., 282.) And the act which is to discharge the surety must be one injurious to the surety, (1 Story Eq. J., § 325,) which this is not.

Clerke, J.—Even supposing that the defendant stands in the relation of surety for Acker & Harris, there is no proof whatever of a valid agreement by the plaintiff to the principal debtors, extending the time for the payment of the debt.

On this ground, then, the defence completely fails. It can only rest on the allegation that the plaintiff intermeddled with the fund from which the debts would otherwise have been paid. This may, under certain circumstances, be sustained as an equitable defence, but the evidence does not disclose such a depreciation of the assigned property as to render it insufficient, ultimately, for the discharge of all the debts of Acker & Harris. Moreover, if the defendant claims to be a surety, he could have paid the principal debt, when or after it became due. He would then have been subrogated to all the rights of the plaintiff, and would have been enabled to exercise all the control over the assigned property, which he complains the plaintiff has exercised. I think he cannot, on this ground of equity, set up any act of the plaintiff which he, by fulfilling his contract in due time, taking up his notes might have prevented.

Judgment for plaintiff. Note, $1,427 10, with interest from the time of entering judgment.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 37 bbls. Ashes, 4,795 bbls. and 528 bags Flour, 377 bushels Wheat, 410 bushels Malt, 1,722 pkgs. Provisions, and 239 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained. Pots, $5 62½@$5 68¾; Pearls, $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in very slack demand, and sales have been confined to 300 bales at, nominally, previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10	10	10½	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	11¾	11¾	12	12½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand is good for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, but the prices generally offered by purchasers do not satisfy holders, who are steadily increasing their claims. Hence business exhibits less vigor. Sales have been made of 9,500 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 60@ 4 80
Superfine State	5 30@ 5 50
Extra State	5 90@ 6 10
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 10@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 35@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in pretty active request at buoyant prices. Sales 2,250 bbls. at $6@$6 30 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 35@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Best family extra Knoxville brands bring $8 75 ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, and good, clean lots are held with much firmness, the supply of which, immediately available, is moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bushels, including fair White Michigan at $1 40; mixed Western, at $1 25@$1 40; unsound Chicago Spring, at 98c.; prime White Kentucky, at $1 73@$1 75; mixed Southern, at $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, to-day, owing, in part, to the advanced prices asked by holders for sound lots, especially of new. Sales have been confined to about 6,500 bushels, at 63c.@65c. for good to choice new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 62c.@65c. for ordinary to choice new White Southern; 61c.@63c. for ordinary to good new White Jersey; and (nominally) 64c.@66c. for old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is selling, in lots, at 83c.@86c. ₱ bushel. The receipts and available supply are quite limited. Barley is in slack demand, and is depressed at from 75c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for at former rates. Canada and Prince Edward's Island, 61c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@62½c.; State, 54c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c.; Southern, 47c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 40 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 700 bbls., in lots, at $15 25 for new Mess; $17 75 for old Mess; $20 25 for clear; and $13 25 for prime, ₱ bbl., the market closing heavily. Cut Meats are more heavy, and in demand, including Hams at 8½c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is more abundant and is depressed, at 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been less freely dealt in, sales having been confined to 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. for ordinary to strictly prime, ₱ lb. Beef is in good request and is stiffly held. Sales, to-day, 550 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 25 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $5 75@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@11¾c ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 125 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been less active, yet prices have not varied; sales, to-day, 120 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7c.@8c., and 185 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bbls. Resin, fat ts. 10½d.; 150 boxes Cheese and 15 tons Seed, at 25s.; 10 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s.; 119 bales do., at 2s., and 20 boxes do., at 18d. For Bremen, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, on private terms. For other ports nothing really new.

LECTURES.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE COURSE.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES

BY

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL.

The third Lecture in this Course, at Rutgers-st. Church, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 26. Subject—*An examination of the Astronomical Illustrations and Allusions found in the Bible.*

Doors open at 6½; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, obtained at the door, and on Broadway at Bull & Son's; D. Appleton & Co.'s; Crowens and Breusing's Bookstores; at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; on Grand-st. at Lord & Taylor's, and Adam's; at apothecary's, No. 6 Bowery; corner East Broadway and Market-st.; corner East Broadway and Jefferson-st.; corner Division and Clinton sts., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st. HENRY M. PRICE, Principal.

JUDGE EDMONDS' GREAT LECTURE, "SPIRITUALISM IN HISTORY," ONLY 5 CENTS. Published in the *Spiritual Telegraph*. Get it at the periodical depôts, or it will be mailed to order. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

GYMNASIUM.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD respectfully informs physicians, parents, guardians and all lovers of physical exercises that his new course of Therapeutic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to remove existing diseases and anomalies, particularly of Orthopedic Gymnastics, when directed against the various deformities of the human body, innate or acquired, and also of Hygienic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to prevent diseases, to preserve health and vigor up to the highest age, and to insure a sound and normal development of the growing body, will commence on MONDAY next. New classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children will be formed. For circulars address to the GYMNASIUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Eighth Lecture in the Course, will be delivered in Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Subject—*Christian Commonwealth*. Mr. S. Lasar will play on the organ Mendelssohn's "Antigone of Sophocles," commencing at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had at the door, or of John McKechnie, No. 440 8th-av.; Samuel Campbell, No. 251 6th-av.; A. Rannoy, No. 293 Broadway; Tangburn & Candee, No. 160 9th-av.; A. W. Walker, No. 362 9th-av.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, Mass., will deliver a lecture before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, next SUNDAY MORNING, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Dangers and Extravagances of Spiritualism*. And in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Unfair Objections to Spiritualism*. Seats free in the morning. Admittance 10 cents in the evening.

A LECTURE BY FRANCIS JOHN TUCKER on Physiognomy (the face) will be given at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th inst. The Lecture will be illustrated by various diagrams, busts and paintings. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the principal book stores and at the door.

THE IDOLATRY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Last lecture but one of the "Catholic Sunday Evening Courses," next SUNDAY EVENING, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, by J. Vincent Huntington, author of "Blonde and Brunette," "Lady Alice," &c. Tickets 25 cents.

DR. GILBERT LECTURES THIS EVENING in the Attorney-st. Church, near Delancey, on *The Digestive Organs, and whether how Blood is made and circulated*, &c. A private lecture to ladies at 3 P. M., and to gentlemen on SATURDAY EVENING at 7½.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE NIGHTS.
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
190,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT!
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.

The evening's entertainment will conclude with a series of pictures, simple and unpretending in their nature, and designed as a slight illustration of the

LIFE OF WASHINGTON,

and consisting of the following:

WASHINGTON AS A SURVEYOR.
WASHINGTON AS A FARMER.
WASHINGTON AS A SON.
WASHINGTON AS A GENERAL.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.
MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT,
SATURDAY EVENING.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT,
SATURDAY EVENING,
A CAPITAL FARCE.
Mr. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT,
SATURDAY EVENING.
OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. EDDY
THIS EVENING, Feb. 25,
Will commence with the pleasing drama of
ASMODEUS.
To be followed by the Drama of
LITTLE KATY.
To conclude with the farce of THE ETON BOY.
REMEMBER
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 25,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL STAR SISTERS,
BEAUTIFUL STAR SISTERS,
Who will appear, by general desire, in the great local drama of the
HOT CORN GIRL.
HOT CORN GIRL.
Also in
ASMODEUS IN NEW-YORK,
ASMODEUS IN NEW-YORK,
and the
NEW-HAVEN STUDENT.
NEW-HAVEN STUDENT.
GIVE THEM A BUMPER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Feb. 25.
DAN RICE.
EXCELSIOR.
THE COMIC MULES.
Mlle. JEANNETTE ELLSLER,
Mr. N. AUSTIN,
All the regular corps
OF RIDERS, ACROBATS, ATHLETES AND PANTOMIMISTS!
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM!
No performances Saturday afternoon.
Monday Evening—First performance of the grand Mornland Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA.
Open at 1 and 6½. To commence at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

THE VETERAN
EVERY NIGHT
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE OLD COLONEL
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE IRISH VISIT
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. McSHAKE, AMINEE, BLANCHE, EUGENE,
THE EMIR,
AND
THE THREE SUPERB TABLEAUX.
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,
being the twelfth week of
MR. WALLACK.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 25,
The entertainment will commence with
O'NEAL, THE GREAT.
To be followed by the comic drama of
ENGAGEMENTS BY SEA AND LAND.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Prices of Admission—Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 25,
OUTAMAHCHEE.
THE INCENDIARY.
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

CAMPAIGNS
OF
WASHINGTON,
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

These truly splendid and colossal Pictures, 26 in number, painted by Mr. McNEVIN, are exhibited EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 P. M., by Mr. DE COLDOVA Lectures.

As an indorsement of the high excellence of these paintings, we are permitted to use the names of Colonel Alex. Hamilton, Major Hunter, (late Chief-Engineer U. S. A.) Dr. J. W. Francis and other eminent citizens.

Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years 13 cents. Schools and Associations specially treated with.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Free Exhibition
FOR ONE WEEK,
The Houdon Statue of
WASHINGTON,
Copied in Solid Bronze, (life-size,)
By Hunard,
Will be Exhibited,
FREE OF CHARGE,
For One Week,
At No. 522 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Mr. D. S. Wambold in his ballads.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
To conclude with (second week) an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(by loughtug to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—PICTURES OF THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—O'NEAL THE GREAT—ENGAGEMENTS BY SEA AND LAND—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—ONTAGLANCHST—THE INCENDIARY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LITTLE KATY—ARMODEUS—EYE BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—MADAME ELVIRA—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

HOPE CHAPEL—HISTORICAL PAINTINGS OF THE REVOLUTION AND LECTURE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Indian*, from Portland for Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, at 1 o'clock.

The mails by the *Lebanon*, hence for the same port to-morrow, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax last evening, bringing a week's later intelligence from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 12th inst. The proceedings of Parliament had been unimportant. Affairs on the Continent appear to be still in a very unsettled condition. The French Legislature had convened, and in consequence of the peaceful sentiments uttered by the Emperor and by the Count DE MORNY on the occasion, pacific rumors had predominated for a time, but the latest advices have a warlike look. Preparations for war continued on an extensive scale. The Paris Bourse had fluctuated considerably, as also had the London Stock Exchange—both closing heavily. A new loan of fifty million francs had been voted by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, which was explained by Count CAVOR to be designed for the defence of the kingdom against Austria. Military movements still continued in the latter country. Later news had been received from China, but there was nothing of importance. An advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market, while Breadstuffs were dull, with a declining tendency. Consols, on the day of the *Canada's* sailing, were depressed, at 95⅜@95½.

By an arrival at Boston we have late intelligence from Hayti. Details of the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President GEFFRARD were published in the Port-au-Prince papers of the 29th ult. The inauguration took place on Sunday, the 23d, with great pomp. A large portion of the army of the island were present, together with the foreign diplomatists, national dignitaries, &c. GEFFRARD was hailed by the people as the "liberator of his country," and the day was spent in rejoicing.

Our advices from Aux Cayes, Hayti, state that a grand revival of business was looked for immediately; as was also a visit from the new Chief of the Republic, General GEFFRARD. We have also particulars of a reactionary movement of the Ex-Governor of the city, who, on Jan. 16, attempted to excite the mob against GEFFRARD, as a mulatto, but signally failed.

Dates from Bermuda are to Feb. 9. Winter was keenly felt among the islanders in the early days of February. The transport ship *Melbourne*, carrying to England a large body of Royal Artillery, touched at the Island, Feb. 5.

Congress was principally occupied yesterday in debates on the Appropriation bills, interrupted in the House by the presentation of the reports of the Sherman Investigating Committee. The Senate again agreed to meet at 11 o'clock each day, instead of at 12. The Post Routes bill was debated at great length, the main subject of consideration being the proposition to abolish the franking privilege, but no final vote was taken for want of a quorum. A vote will be taken the first thing this morning. In the House, the Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up, and, after two various amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole had been acted upon, it was rejected, by 119 to 86. Mr. BOCOCK then presented the majority report of the Sherman Investigating Committee, appointed to inquire into alleged abuses in the Navy Department, and in the management of the Navy-yards. The majority of the Committee come to the conclusion that the testimony proves the existence of glaring abuses, requiring the interposition of Congress, but they exonerate the Secretary of the Treasury from all participation in or blame for them. In fact, the only indication of a disposition on the part of the majority to fix blame anywhere, is with reference to the Coal Agency, which they pronounce to be in incompetent hands. Messrs. SHERMAN and RITCHIE made a minority report, which will be found in full elsewhere. They do not hesitate to implicate the President and the Secretary of the Navy as being knowing parties to the existing abuses, which are exhibited in a startling light. The whole matter will come up for consideration on Monday, The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the debate, which was principally on the Tariff question, was continued until the adjournment, without any definite action on the bill.

Our Washington correspondent states positively that Señor MATA, the accredited Minister of the Juarez Government in Mexico, will be recognized immediately by the Administration. He arrived in Washington yesterday.

The Nichols Investigating Committee were ready to report yesterday, but could not get an opportunity. They will report the testimony unanimously, with a recommendation to the House to take such action as the testimony may seem to demand, though they are not willing to propose the expulsion of any member.

The death of Senator STOW was announced in both branches of the Legislature yesterday, and the usual addresses were made and resolutions passed on the occasion. No business of consequence was done. The Senate held an evening session, but general orders only were considered.

A heavy auction sale of wool took place in Boston yesterday, at which purchasers were present from various parts of the country. About 400,000 pounds were sold, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $260,000. The Federal-street Church property in that city was sold at auction yesterday.

A communication from the Mayor was read before the Board of Aldermen last evening setting forth the result of the Street Commissioner's investigation of the accounts of Mr. ISAAC EDWARDS, formerly Collector of Assessments, and his deputies. It was laid over to be printed. A resolution directing this 2,500 additional copies of the report of the Counsel to the Corporation in relation to suits against the City, be printed, was adopted. Majority and minority reports of the Committee on Arts and Sciences in regard to the electric clocks were presented. The first was in favor of declaring them public clocks and placing them in charge of a suitable person to be employed as Regulator of Public Time-keepers, and the second was for either having them removed, and their places supplied by thirty-two eight-day clocks, or having the electric clocks repaired, at an expense of $1,000, and placed in charge of the Regulator of Public Clocks, that officer to receive $100 a month in addition to his present salary for taking care of them. The reports were not acted on. The Board resolved that Dunne-street, from Broadway to Chatham-street, should be widened. A communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, defending his course in the suit of JOHN PETTIGREW against the City, was read, and it was directed that it be entered on the minutes. Another communication from the same officer, defining the powers of the Common Council and Supervisors in relation to the affairs of the Almshouse Department, was reference. Alderman ADAMS moved the discharge of the Committee on the City Inspectorship, and, on a motion to adjourn, which was immediately made, and carried, seven votes were cast in the negative.

A silver speaking trumpet was, last evening, presented to Captain ROBERT C. HALPIN, on board the steamship *Circassian*, as a testimonial of his good management of that ship during her last tempestuous passage from Galway. The trumpet was the gift of a few friends of the line, who attended in a body, and partook of a collation spread for them in the cabins. The *Circassian* is receiving a new propeller, and will be ready to sail in March.

The trial of ABRAHAM B. THOMSON for the murder of DANIEL STACKPOLE, was concluded yesterday in the Court of Sessions. Sundry witnesses were called by counsel for the defendant to testify to his good character, after which the Jury listened to the summing up of the same counsel, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and the Assistant District-Attorney. The Recorder's charge was brief, but pertinent. After fifteen minutes' consultation the Jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. He will be sentenced on the last day of term.

In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, Mr. E. B. SPOONER, publisher of the Long Island *Star*, gained a verdict of $5,000 against the Brooklyn City Railroad, for injuries received by him by being thrown from one of the Companies omnibus-sleighs, Winter before last. The case has been on trial nearly a week, and has excited a considerable degree of interest in Brooklyn.

Flour and Wheat were in good request, yesterday, and holders were very firm. Corn, Cotton, Sugars, Provisions, Rice and Hides were less active. Coffee and Molasses were in fair demand. A lively inquiry prevailed for Naval Stores. Freights were quiet.

Government Corruption.

We surrender a large part of our available space this morning to the report of the minority of the Committee on Naval Contracts and Expenditures. It is a tedious and a threadbare tale, and will be dismissed by very many readers as quite unworthy of the room it occupies, for it only rehearses the old story of official corruption, of partisan favoritism, of the entire subordination of public interests to the purposes of party and the emolument of individuals. Yet if the public mind were in a healthy condition in regard to the conduct of public affairs,—if it had not been utterly and hopelessly debauched by the long-continued prevalence of the abuses herein revealed, it would be startled and alarmed by the disclosures of this report. When the power of every Department of the Government ceases to be exercised for the public good, and is made solely subservient to the purposes of faction, to the perpetuation of partisan power and to the enrichment of party favorites, it certainly is time for the people at large to feel some degree of concern for the public welfare.

The facts disclosed by the investigation are concisely and clearly stated in the report. They relate to the disposition of patronage in the various branches of the Navy Department. Large amounts of coal are purchased every year for the naval service, and an agent is appointed at Philadelphia to superintend these purchases—to see that the coal is of good quality, that the price is reasonable, and that the interests of the Government are duly protected in the transaction. The entire responsibility for this appointment rests with the Secretary. President BUCHANAN took the power into his own hands,—appointed to the office a physician, who knew nothing about coal, who did not attend to the duties of the office, never purchased coal for the Government, or performed any of the other duties of the office, except to sign certificates which he knew to be false, and who was required by the President to divide the emoluments of the office with two others of his political friends, who had contributed largely to aid his election Contracts for live-oak timber were made with a Mr. SWIFT, who had no facilities for supplying it, and who agreed to pay a favorite at court *ten per cent.* commission for putting him on friendly terms with the Departments. SWIFT failed to comply with his agreement, and the contract went into the hands of another party, who, at great risk, and by the utmost energy, supplied the timber when it was most needed,—but who was deprived of his contract at immense loss, because he did not comply with an impossible condition; and his contract was annulled and thrown again into the hands of SWIFT, merely because he was a party favorite of the Administration, and had been put into the "best position," according to contract, with the Departments.

In the Brooklyn Navy Yard the entire patronage of the Government is surrendered to the local Members of Congress, belonging to the Administration Party, who are allowed to control the appointments, dictate terms, and manage the whole establishment, not for the public good, but with sole and exclusive reference to their own partisan promotion. Here is a specimen of the letters addressed by a New-York Member of Congress to a Master-Carpenter in the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

"Mr. COHANE: Mr. CULLEN tells me that you are to take men on on Tuesday; now I ask you to take *him* on and the others I have asked you to take on. *I will have my proportion of men under you; if you do not give them I will lodge charges against you.* You have turned away all the men but one from my District already. Of this I have complained to the Secretary, and now, unless you rectify this injustice, *I will make application that you be turned out.* The bearer will bring me an answer. Yours, &c.,

JOHN COCHRANE."

What wonder is it that men so appointed should be utterly unfit for their places,—should be idle, drunken, negligent of their duty, and utterly indifferent to the requisitions of those under whom they were employed, so long as they feel sure of being sustained by their partisan indorsers? Contracts for machinery are given to others than the lowest bidders, avowedly and openly on party grounds,—to secure political influence and to reward men for having contributed money for party contests,—and the President himself interposes to influence such a disposition of the patronage of the Government!

These are a few of the general practices shown by this report to exist in the Administration of the Government. That they are not peculiar to this Administration, or to the party now in power, we know very well. They have grown up and have prevailed under all parties, and no party when in power has ever made any resolute, earnest effort to put an end to them. They are not due to any peculiar dishonesty in any party, but grow out of the very nature of party organizations and the partisan conflicts by which the character of our Government is decided. So long as party supremacy, at all hazards and at any cost, is the leading aim of political effort,—so long as our public men permit themselves to be the mere tools of party wire-pullers, passive instruments in the hands of men whose only qualification for taking part in public affairs is the ability to control votes,—just so long may we expect the whole business of governing the nation to become simply a trick for putting money into the pockets of professional politicians, and for elevating the worst men to the highest and most responsible posts.

City Judgments and the Corporation Counsel.

The Corporation Counsel has responded to our demand for information concerning the *one hundred and sixty-six* judgments which have been obtained against the City. He sent to the Common Council last night a communication on the subject, which will be found in another column. It is a timely document, and will convey to the public some valuable information as to the management of municipal affairs. We take pleasure in adding that it will, at the same time, relieve the Corporation Counsel of at least a part of the responsibility in these matters, which has been generally supposed to rest upon his shoulders.

We published, a few days since, a letter from the Deputy Street Commissioner, stating that in the original contract with JOHN PETTIGREW, for regulating Sixty-third-street, the word *twenty* had been erased and *forty* inserted in its place. Mr. BUSTEED states that this is the first intimation he ever received of any such alteration. Whenever he is called upon to defend the City against any claim that may be made upon it, he is compelled to rely exclusively upon the information that may be furnished him from the proper Department as to the *facts* on which the claim is to be contested. In this case he wrote to the Comptroller for this information—but he did not receive, either from him or from the Street Department, any hint of such an alteration. He could not, therefore, set it up in his defence; and the knowledge of it has never reached him until now,—when judgment has been obtained and when the time has expired within which he could have taken an appeal. But he now writes to the Street Department asking for a *sworn statement* of the alteration, upon which he may make application to have the judgment set aside. This demand the Deputy Street Commissioner does not concede, though we do not understand upon what ground he declines compliance with what appears certainly to be a very just and proper request. The Corporation Counsel must have some basis,—some sworn statement on which to commence any proceedings in the case; and if the Street Commissioner knows the fact which he has communicated officially to the Common Council, we do not see why he should be unwilling to furnish a sworn statement for the only officer who can make effective use of it. We trust the Common Council will promptly call upon the Street Department for further information in the matter.

Mr. BUSTEED explains and vindicates his action in regard to the large amount included in the Tax Levy for judgments against the City. In regard to over *seven-ninths* of the whole amount, he rehearses the steps that were taken to contest the claims, and asserts that in every single instance he gave the matter his personal attention and made the best use of the defence which he was instructed to set up by the proper department. Not a single suit, of the 425 tried in the Marine and Justices' Courts, and the 200 disposed of in the higher Courts during the year, has gone by default, unless under the written direction of the late Comptroller or upon the written statement from the proper Department that there was no defence. Nor has any case, Mr. BUSTEED says, been *referred*, except such as would have been referred upon motion by the Supreme Court;—and every case referred has been contested and the claimant obliged to make good his claim by legal proofs. Another point of importance presented by the Corporation Counsel is that no appeal from a judgment can be taken except upon security,—*and no one will ever give security for the City.* For this reason alone, he states, many judgments which might have been reversed upon appeal have become final.

So much for Mr. BUSTEED's letter. We give it full consideration, and all the weight it merits, in connection with his own relation to these claims against the City. We are quite ready to believe that the enormous mass of labor thrown upon his Department renders it quite impossible, with the limited force at his command, to enter into the details of these cases so as to do them justice. Still the fact remains, and is made only the more conspicuous by this letter, that these claims have never been thoroughly sifted, as they should have been, in open Court and by a jury—aided by experienced and zealous legal counsel. They have been heard loosely and hastily by referees,—and without that full and careful attention at the hands of the law adviser of the Common Council which they deserved. In this very case of PETTIGREW, for example, Mr. BUSTEED states that he never heard until now of an erasure in the body of the contract:—are we to infer from this that the case was tried *without* that contract,—that the original document was not seen and scrutinized by the Counsel during the hearing? If so, (and we see no way of avoiding the inference,) this fact alone proves conclusively that the case went substantially, though not formally, against the City, by default.

Now let us take the four most prominent cases in which these judgments have been obtained, and see if the facts do not justify the public belief that they never could have received the attention they deserved.

In the case of LOWBER, it is proved and admitted that the State owns two-thirds of the land for which LOWBER claims, with costs, $240,000 from the City. All the stipulations of the charter with reference to safeguards against fraud have been openly violated in this case. No specifications of the proposed market-site were issued; no advertisements issued to invite competition; no head of an Executive Department intrusted with the duty of awarding the contract to the lowest bidder, and of seeing that the contract so made was faithfully executed. The Common Council usurped Executive functions in the case, settled on the particular piece of ground, fixed its price at an arbitrary sum and ordered the Comptroller to execute a contract for property (to two-thirds of which the vendor could give no title) at a particular price, and that price notoriously in excess of its real value. Yet this case went to a referee and was decided against the City.

In the case of HARSIN and CLARK there was patent fraud in the inception of the contract and there has been nothing subsequent to give us a more favorable impression of its character. The contract was awarded to HARSIN as the lowest bidder at prices amounting in the aggregate to about $21,000. Then HARSIN disappeared, and the next highest bidder—in violation of law—was given the contract at an advance of about $6,000 on HARSIN's bid. This done, the time stipulated in the contract for the completion of the work was allowed to expire, and we find the contract at the advanced figure again in the hands of HARSIN. Subsequent to the legal expiration of the contract, we find certificates to the effect that $7,000 worth of work has been done; and on these certificates $5,000 is paid by the Comptroller. It is not pretended by the contractors that any work has been done since that payment, and yet we find them holding judgment against the City for no less than $48,000,—PROFITS, forsooth! which they would have made on a contract of $27,000, on which $5,000 had been already paid! How is it possible that such a claim can be legal and just?

In the case of PETTIGREW, the City is to be made to pay $26,000 under the following circumstances. The contract was never executed by the sureties and is therefore void. The time given in the contract for the completion of the work expired before the work was commenced, and therefore the contract is void. It is now alleged that there is an erasure in the contract on which the claim is founded, making a difference of $7,000 in the contractor's favor. The particulars of the Reynolds case have been so often spread before the public that we forbear repetition; but the nature of the claim may be judged from the fact that even the Common Council could not stomach it, and threw it out of the Tax Levy.

In addition to these facts, let any one examine and compare the list of judgments against the City with the reports of Mr. JOHN B. COZZENS, the special accountant employed under orders of the Common Council to investigate and report upon claims arising during the Devlin and Conover controversy for the office of Street Commissioner. It will be seen that this gentleman, having no means to ascertain whether the supplies for which bills were sent in had ever been delivered or not, and the same with regard to services alleged to have been rendered, was compelled to take all the statements of the claimants for granted; and had then only the duty of reducing their figures to an amount not greatly in excess of the ordinary market rates for supplies, and to the regular legal rates of pay for inspection fees and other alleged employments. In this way an immense amount of excessive and spurious charges were struck off from the bills rendered; but what a farce does this become when we find the same parties holding judgments against the City for double and sometimes treble the amounts of the bills originally sent in!

We cannot be mistaken in the belief that claims involving these enormous amounts, in which such facts as these are glaring and conspicuous, should *never* be paid by the City without a much more rigid examination than they have yet received. The judgments which have been obtained may possibly be conclusive in point of law; and, owing to the defects and obstacles which Mr. BUSTEED enumerates, it may be too late to save the City from their effect. But it is none the less important that the public should understand upon what inconclusive grounds many of them rest, and how utterly inadequate has been the investigation which the cases have received. A single evidence of this may be found in one fact connected with the PETTIGREW claim, in which Mr. R. MOTT, the Referee, gave the public to understand that there had been seventeen regular meetings before him, and that Mr. LAWRENCE, an assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel, had attended these hearings on behalf of the City. Mr. LAWRENCE is a gentleman deserving all confidence, and we confess the statement astonished us; but on inquiry, we learn that Mr. LAWRENCE was only present at one single meeting, and then entered a protest against the whole proceedings.

THE NORTHERN BULL GORES THE SOUTHERN OX.—Our Southern brethren were very fond of Squatter Sovereignty when the Cincinnati Platform was constructed, and for some time afterwards. They were entirely willing that the Kansas settlers should manage matters as they pleased, so long as it seemed likely that a majority would be slaveholders. Then the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was in prime favor beyond Mason & Dixon's line. But time changed the aspect of the case. The Northern Bull grew too strong for the Southern Ox, and gored him. Indeed, the latter animal has been little more than a puny calf, compared with his formidable competitor. His pitiful cries for help became irksome to his supporters, who at length wearied of invading Kansas, and gave up the contest. It was when matters took this shape that the South invented a new interpretation of the Cincinnati creed. The debate of Wednesday in the Senate, between DOUGLAS on the one hand, and the Administration Democrats on the other, developed the real point now at issue between the North and the South. Southern men claim the right and duty of Congress to support Slavery and secure slave property in the Territories—while DOUGLAS, standing on the original Cincinnati plank of complete non-intervention, denies the authority of Congress to meddle one way or the other, and insists that Slavery shall be wholly subject to Territorial legislation, to be tolerated or abolished as the people, by their chosen representatives, shall determine. This view would doubtless still find favor in Southern eyes, had affairs taken a different turn in Kansas. But when it is seen that a large majority of the squatter sovereigns are opposed to the peculiar institution, then Messrs. DAVIS, MASON & Co. endeavor to set limits, and demand that Congress should bolster up Slavery in the Territories. This doctrine is the complement of the Republican dogma, so much denounced by the Democrats, that the General Government has power to interfere in the Territories for the prohibition of Slavery. Now the Republicans are willing to accept non-intervention, because it answers their purpose—while the original advocates of that theory, for the opposite reason, reject it altogether.

AN AGREEABLE PIECE OF NEWS.—We learn from the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* that "Post-master-General BROWN has shown more than ordinary capacity in dealing with some of the great practical questions of the day." What the standard of ordinary capacity may be on the banks of the Delaware we do not know, but we should infer that it was not by any means high. The Postmaster General in dealing with that peculiarly practical question, cheap postage, has not exhibited a very high order of talent. His proposal to raise the postage on letters from three to five cents was anything but sagacious or practical. The *Inquirer* furthermore, thinks that Mr. BROWN has gained the confidence of all parties, who "rely upon him for the progress of great American measures." Mr. BROWN has had half a million of dollars lying at his disposal for the purpose of erecting a Post-Office in this City ever since he has been in office, and yet he has not exhibited sufficient practical ability to avail himself of the funds ready for his use, but has chosen rather to have the most important Post-Office in the country kept in a tinder-box, liable at any moment to be consumed, and with it millions of dollars of property. But Mr. BROWN has gained the hearts of the Pennsylvanians by determining to build a Post-Office in Philadelphia, and in the city of "American iron." Hence the praises of our Philadelphia cotemporary. The news is very agreeable to us; not that we care so much about the material of which the new Post-Office is to be constructed, for a substantial, fire-proof, and conveniently-located Post-Office of any kind will be regarded by our inhabitants as a Godsend, and be most gratefully received.

AN INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—On Wednesday, Mr. OPDYKE, a member of the Assembly from this City, gave notice in that body of a bill to create an Insurance Department of the State Government. We learn that his proposition is in accordance with suggestions of leading Insurance men, who consider such a department calculated to hinder the formation of bogus Companies, and to prevent the perpetration of frauds in Insurance—evils which are far too common, and from which the community suffers without any available redress. It is proposed to place the Department of Insurance on a like footing with that of Banking, though it will involve far less machinery and expense. Obviously the bill noticed by Mr. OPDYKE would have little chance of passage at the present session, if the Department proposed were to make any new draft upon the Treasury. Such is, however, not to be the case. A very moderate tax upon the Insurance Companies, in addition to what they already pay, will fully defray all expenses.

One of the chief duties of the Department in question would consist in the examination of securities. The law provides for such scrutiny; but there is no officer to perform it, except one of the Comptroller's clerks, who has his hands full of other business. To understand thoroughly the statutes regulating insurance, and faithfully to administer them, would require the time and attention of a first-rate man, aided by two or three subordinates. No company should be organized till its securities were found, upon examination, to be sound and good; and companies already in existence require to be constantly watched. Insurance is not less important than banking, and equally requires supervision. The amount of risks taken in this State falls little—if at all—short of a thousand millions of dollars. A very large sum is annually levied for premiums, and the people have a right to the best protection in the power of the Legislature to afford. It is manifestly out of the question for individuals insuring their lives and property to be informed as to the soundness of companies soliciting and receiving their confidence. The State passes laws—good laws—to meet the case, and what is wanting is that the laws should be thoroughly administered.

MATTERS IN KANSAS.—Political and other affairs in Kansas seem to be settling down into a condition of quiet and general contentment. The people, as we predicted last Winter, do not seem specially anxious for admission into the Union, and will probably be very well satisfied to wait until their population shall come up to the mark required by the law of last year. At all events, they take the matter very coolly. They have passed a law authorizing a popular vote in March, as to whether they will hold a convention and form a Constitution or not. If they decide in favor of such a course, delegates are to be elected on the first Tuesday in June, the Convention will meet in July, and the Constitution they form will be submitted to the people on the first Tuesday of October.

Meantime there seems to be a very sensible degree of harmony among the civil officers and the people of the Territory. Gov. MEDARY received the compliment of a public dinner from the members of the Legislature and the citizens of Lawrence on the 5th, and made a very pleasant speech, in which political differences were ignored, and the greatest possible harmony and good feeling prevailed. Even Judge LECOMPTE was present, and though hissed a little by some who could not forget his past partisan injustice, succeeded in making his peace.

The Territory seems to be prosperous,—the citizens generally seem inclined to forego political dissensions, and to devote themselves to the development and improvement of the country, and everything promises well for the future. It is quite possible that a little more *Buncombe* may be made out of Kansas topics in Congress, but it will be difficult, we apprehend, very soon to renew among the people of Kansas themselves the feverish political excitement which has hitherto prevailed.

Bermuda.

BLUSTERING WEATHER—DEATH OF AN OFFICER OF THE BRITISH ARMY—THE STEAM TRANSPORT SHIP MELBOURNE.

Our file of the *Bermudian* extends to Feb. 9.

The month had been inaugurated by severe weather, with heavy gales—the first touch of genuine Winter the Islanders had experienced.

Capt. F. A. QUARTLEY, a popular officer of Her Majesty's Twenty-sixth Cameronians, was drowned in the harbor of St. George on the night of Jan. 27. He was buried with the usual honors.

The transport steamer *Melbourne*, the same that bore the Emperor SOULOUQUE from Hayti to Jamaica, put into Bermuda for coal, on Feb. 5. Having obtained supplies, she resumed, on the 9th, her voyage to England. A considerable force of artillery, gathered from the several British West Indies, was on board.

WEEKS, THE CONVERTED ACTOR.—In reference to this individual, whose letter announcing his reasons for returning to the stage we recently published, the Montrose (Penn.) *Republican* has the following:

"This whole story of the destitution of his mother and two young sisters (half-sisters) is a pure fabrication. Mr. CALVIN WEEKS's family, whose 'scanty Winter clothing' and 'calls for help' are so pathetically described, reside in Montrose, and are in comfortable circumstances, live well, and have never had any help from CHARLES H. WEEKS, nor ever called for or needed any. Neighbor WEEKS is an industrious mechanic, and feels quite able to clothe his two little girls, as well as provide otherwise for his family, and would be sorry to have the young man do violence to his feelings by deserting the pulpit for the stage on their account. The actor is evidently seeking to create a sensation and gain notoriety, but we think he made a great mistake when he sent that letter to the newspapers. About the sincerity of his religious professions there can now be no question."

PERSONAL.

The Salem *Register* says: "It is not a little remarkable that the gentleman (Mr. Kirk) who is designated as the writer who will probably complete Mr. Prescott's unfinished work, bears the name (John Foster) of the college student who unintentionally inflicted the injury on Mr. P.'s eye.

Two young Italian sisters, Caroline and Virginie Ferni, are creating a great sensation as violinists at Vienna. They are compared to the two sisters, Teresa and Maria Milanollo, who charmed all Europe with their sweet sounds some fifteen or sixteen years ago.

At Pittsburg, Feb. 22d, the Hon. Wm. M'Candless was inaugurated as the Judge of the United States Court, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the oath of office having been previously administered to him by Judge GRIER, in Washington city.

The English version of Casimer Delavigne's "Louis XI" which Mr. Charles KEAN's admirable impersonation has raised to a high place in the modern repertory, is this week being revived at the Princess' Theatre, London.

Information is received from the Hon. Charles SUMNER, that his health is much improved, and that he will return early in the Spring. He will be present to occupy his seat in the Senate, should an extra session be called.

Captain BROWN, who has had many rough adventures in Kansas, arrived sick at Tabor, Iowa, on the 8th February, with a few of his men and several liberated slaves. He was sick with ague, and the party were to leave Tabor the next day.

Connoisseurs of pantomime are talking loudly of a new clown at Astley's, in London, who is said to combine the agility of the new school with something like the humor of the old.

Prof. O. M. Mitchel has accepted an invitation from Governor MORGAN, the members of the Legislature, and prominent citizens of Albany, to deliver a course of astronomical lectures in that city.

It is said that Meyerbeer's new opera "Dinorah" will be produced at the Opéra Comique in the course of the present month.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARSON AND ROBBERY—THE GUILTY PARTIES ARRESTED AND JEWELRY FOUND.—On Monday night a fire occurred in a bedroom of the fourth story of the dwelling-house No. 124 West Twenty-fifth-street, occupied by GEO. A. DE FREITAS, which was soon extinguished. During the same night, and a short time after the fire, a quantity of diamond jewelry, valued at $1,500, was missed from the house. It was thought at first that it had been stolen by some one who entered the house during the confusion consequent upon the alarm of fire, but it has since been ascertained that the robbery was committed by two female domestics formerly employed in the house. The investigations of the Fire-Marshal into the origin of the fire developed facts that led him to suspect that the two women, named LOUISA WILLIAMS and EUPHEMIA BROWN, were concerned in the robbery. He soon ascertained the whereabouts of the women, and, with the assistance of Officer BULMER, took them into custody. After a good deal of trouble and perseverance, he ascertained from them where the property was concealed, and, accompanied by Officer BULMER, proceeded on Wednesday night, to the place named in James' Woods and there found the property concealed in a stone fence. It was wrapped up in a towel, and inclosed in a tin pail, which had been carefully concealed under a pile of stones. The prisoners, together with the property stolen, were yesterday taken before Justice CORNELY, who committed the two women to answer. The jewelry is the property of a Miss BEACH, who was temporarily stopping with Mr. DE FREITAS. The two prisoners were formerly employed in the house, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid. The latter left there Friday before the fire, and the former on the forenoon of the day of the fire. Before leaving, however, she admitted the former chambermaid, LOUISA WILLIAMS, into the house unknown to the family. It appears that she concealed herself in the upper part of the house during the day, and while the family were at tea, broke open the bedroom and stole the jewelry, and then set fire to the bedroom. During the excitement which followed the alarm of fire, she escaped from the house unobserved. It is evident that the robbery was the result of a preconcerted plan on the part of the prisoners before they left the house.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN HALPIN.—A party of some 30 persons assembled last evening on board the steamship *Circassian*, of the Galway line, for the purpose of presenting to her Commander, Capt. R. C. HALPIN, a testimonial in acknowledgment of his skill and good management during the late tempestuous voyage from Galway to New-York. The gift was a handsomely wrought, silver-speaking trumpet, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. ROBERT C. HALPIN, screw-steamship *Circassian*, by a few of the citizens of New-York, friends of the Galway line, as a token of their appreciation of the management of his ship during the late tempestuous voyage, February, 1859." On the reverse was chased the figure of a steamship resembling the *Circassian*, and other appropriate devices. Capt. MCMANUS, in presenting the gift, referred in complimentary terms to the Captain, who, in turn thanked the donors for the handsome, appropriate, and very acceptable testimonial. The party then sat down to an elegant supper prepared on board, and spread for them in the cabin. The party drank to the health of Capt. HALPIN, to Mr. LEVER, to the prosperity of the new line, and, finally, to WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, the toasts being interspersed with appropriate speeches. At 8 o'clock the party separated, well satisfied with the evening's entertainment. The *Circassian* is about receiving a new propeller and will be ready to sail in March.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—We learn from the thirty eighth annual report of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, that during the past year 3,906 patients were treated for diseases of the eye, and 301 for diseases of the ear. Of the patients admitted 1,588 were born in the United States and 2,321 in foreign countries. The total number admitted since the foundation of the Infirmary is 62,868. The Treasurer's account shows a total receipt of $7 000, and expenditures to the amount of $3,677 81, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $1,677 81. The sum of $500 is due from the Comptroller of the State, on account of donation for 1858. During the year the late JOSEPH GROSVENOR, for many years a Member of the Board of Directors, left a legacy of $5,000 to the Infirmary.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF WM. SMITH O'BRIEN.—A number of citizens of influence and wealth, recognizing in Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN certain claims on their respect, both as a gentleman and a patriot, have formed themselves into a Committee to greet him on his arrival here, and tender him such a reception as may best accord with his wishes and feelings. The *Prince Albert*, on which it is understood he is a passenger, was expected here from St. John's yesterday, and in anticipation of this, all the necessary arrangements were made. Not having arrived, the Committee adjourned late last night to meet again to-day, in the hope of having the desired opportunity to indulge in their friendly intentions towards the gentleman in question.

THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.—From the sixty-ninth annual report of the New-York Dispensary, it appears that during the year ending Dec. 31, there were 32,713 patients attended at the Dispensary, and at their homes 6,449. There were 5,004 cupping and dentistry patients, and 2,616 persons were vaccinated, making a total of patients treated of 47,032. The expenditures during the year, including the salaries, medicines, and repairs, amounted to $5,603 79, to which is to be added the balance, $508 51, on the druggist's bill, still unpaid, and leaving in the treasury a balance of only $23 19.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—Yesterday was the day set apart for prayer for Colleges, in accordance with time-honored custom. In this City religious meetings were held at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S,) on Washington-square, at 11 o'clock A. M., where the Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER preached a sermon to the students; at the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on Madison-square, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; at the Reformed Dutch Church in Ninth-street, at the same hour; and in the evening at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The meetings were generally well attended.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—About 8½ o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the cotton-goods manufactory of ANDREW MCLEAN, rear of No. 184 West Twenty-second street. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the building. The damage will amount to $3,000 on the stock, which is insured for $2,200 in the Pacific and Williamsburg City Insurance Companies. The building is damaged to the amount of about $200. No insurance. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

SUICIDE.—JANE MURRAY, a Scotch woman, who resided at No. 29 Suffolk-street, last evening committed suicide by taking laudanum. She had been confined to her bed for some time by neuralgia, the pain being so acute as to render her crazy. The supposition is that she took the poison while suffering temporary aberration. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a husband and several children.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY IN CENTRAL PARK.—All those who feel any interest in the movement now being made to establish an Astronomical Observatory at Central Park, should be at the Academy of Music this evening. Professors MITCHEL and DAVIES are to make addresses, and the Committee appointed some time since to estimate the cost of a properly equipped Observatory, will present their report. No admission fee is to be charged.

THE BLACK WARRIOR.—The steam-tug *Screamer* Captain GERMAINE, arrived this P. M., from the steamship *Black Warrior*, ashore at Rockaway Bar. Captain G. reports the steamer lying in the same position, with strong hopes of getting her off, if the weather proves favorable. A steam-pump has reduced the water two feet. Another pump is being fitted on board, which will, in all probability, keep her free. The *Screamer* brought 49 barrels of flour, the ship's bedding and furniture.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Mr. SIMEON ORR, from Deviston, Ala., of which place he is Postmaster and storekeeper, was, yesterday, sw

against the passage of the act "To abolish Building Associations." The remonstrance is to be taken to Albany by a Committee composed of members of different Associations.

Police Reports.

A DOUBLE SHAVE.—Andrew Mettis, a German lad aged 17, employed in the harber shop No. 130 Beekman-street, was yesterday brought before Justice Welsh, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $35 in bills and some odd change from Mr. Joseph Jerome, of New-London, Conn., under the following circumstances. Mr. Jerome went into the above shop yesterday morning to get shaved, and after having the operation performed and paying for the same, he laid his pocket-book upon the table while he put on his overcoat. He forgot to take it up again, and left the shop, but soon discovered his loss and returned, when he was told that his pocket-book had not been seen. He then related the facts to Officer Perkins, who arrested young Mattis and found the money in his possession. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—J. K. Murray, keeper of a second-hand clothing-store at No. 495 Pearl-street, and John Murphy and wife, keepers of a similar concern at No. 507 of the same street, were arrested yesterday by Officer Hamblin, charged with purchasing from a lad named Wm. Bennett several articles of wearing apparel, which the boy had stolen from his parents. The prisoners gave bail in the sum of $300 each to answer the charge.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—A German butcher named Israel Hersch, residing at No. 125 Third avenue, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of Solomon Wortheimer, a special Deputy-Sheriff, who charges him with a felonious assault at Hidelhrand's, No. 166 Hester-street. It appears that there was a ball at the above place, and the complainant, in trying to keep ordar, received severe injuries at the hands of the accused. The prisoner was committed on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

ROBBING A BENEFACTOR.—Edward Ryan was arrested yesterday for stealing $20 worth of clothing from James McCarty, of No. 78 Mulberry-street. Ryan, it seems, has just been released from the State Prison, and was kindly offered board and lodging with McCarty until he could get employment. He was locked up to answer.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Forty-one Thousand Dollars Deficiency in the Accounts of Deputy Collectors of Assessments.

John Pettigrew's Case—Communication from the Corporation Counsel.

The Almshouse Department and City Inspectorship.

The Mayor sent the following communication to the Board last evening:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 24, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The Street Commissioner has furnished to me the result of the investigation made by him of the accounts of Mr. Isaac Edwards, formerly Collector of Assessments, and his deputies, from the time of their appointment till the termination of their offices.

This statement embraces in detail the several assessments and lists on which collections have been made and placed in the hands of Mr. Edwards, as well as the several items on the same, which have been collected and on which the deficiency exists, as also the amount of the deficiency of each of his deputies.

The work has been done in the most thorough manner, and it shows the total amount of deficiency of the several deputies to be $41,317 71, as follows:

Samuel Allen	$24,895 01
Robert McKinnon	7,506 40
Julius Johnson	8,663 79
Robert McGay	252 51
Total	$41,317 71

Mr. Edwards was in office for three years, from January, 1852 to January, 1855. The total amount of assessments placed in his hands for collection was, during this time, $4,297,645 32; of this sum $2,876,222 27 was collected and paid to the Chamberlain; $1,359,095 36 was returned to Collector of Arrears; overcharge, $432 95.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

It was ordered that the papers be printed in document form.

Sundry petitions and resolutions for ordinary street improvements, &c., were referred.

Alderman OWENS presented a preamble in regard to the suits against the City and the necessity of placing information with regard to them before the Legislature, and a resolution directing that 2,500 additional copies of the report of the Counsel to the Corporation be printed, that the Clerk forward a copy to each member of the Legislature, and that all persons desiring copies should have them on application. It was adopted.

The Board next considered the report confirming the contract for building the gate-houses, &c., of the new Reservoir to Fairchild & Jacot, which was the special order.

Alderman PECK presented a minority report opposing it.

After some debate it was directed that the papers be printed.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported a resolution directing that the electric clocks in the public offices be declared to be public clocks, and that the Regulator of Public Clocks be directed to take charge of them and keep them in good order, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, who is directed to employ a person qualified to take charge of these clocks as Regulator of Public Clocks.

Alderman HENRY presented a minority report in favor of having the electric clocks removed, and directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for a contract for furnishing 32 eight-day clocks of the ordinary motion in their place, or that the electric clocks be repaired and renewed, and $1,000 be appropriated therefor, and directing the Regulator of Public Clocks to take charge of these electric clocks, and be paid for such extra service $100 a month, in addition to his present salary of $200. The reports were laid over.

The Board adopted a recommendation of the Street Commissioner that the widening of Duane-street, from Broadway to Chatham-street, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, take place forthwith, and that Daniel E. Delavan be appointed Collector of Assessments therefor.

A communication from the Corporation Counsel, in regard to the suit of John Pettigrew against the City, was read:

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

In a communication made to your honorable body by the Depnty of the Street Commissioner, under date of Feb. 21, 1859, certain statements are made concerning a judgment recently recovered against the City by Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW, which renders it proper for me to address you upon the subject.

The suit in question was commenced as early as August, 1857. When the papers were sent to the Law Department I immediately, in pursuance of a rule I had established, and which I still observe, addressed a communication to Mr. FLAGG, the then Comptroller, advising him of the suit and asking him to furnish me with any facts which could be set up by way of defence. In reply I received from Mr. FLAGG a communication of which the following is a copy:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857,

Richard Busteed, Esq., Counsel, &c.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of Aug. 13, I reply: That on the 14th day of November, 1851, an ordinance passed the Common Council for regulating and grading Sixty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. On the 26th of November, 1852, a contract was made with JOHN PETTIGREW to complete the job, which was to be finished in one year. The act to take lands for the Central Park was passed July 24, 1853.

On the 28th December, 1853, the Common Council passed a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to discontinue the several contracts for grading streets within the boundaries of said Park; notwithstanding this resolution the contractor continued this work until nearly the close of February, 1857, at which time the certificate of the work finished was made out by Messrs. J. Dongan as City Surveyor, and PETER HENRY, Inspector, and the assessment amounted to $16,172 42, of which $9,272 27 were assessed on the Park, and $7,601 14 on the State for the Arsenal property.

It will be seen from these facts that the Common Council passed a resolution to discontinue such work, yet the contractor did not so do, and the assessment now falls on the City.

With respect to the filling of One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, Avenua A and Second-avenue, no copy of the contract, nor any demand has been filed or made here, to our recollection.

In answer to your letter of Sept. 1, 1857, as to claim of C. I. PURDY, for third payment on seven engine-houses, I would state, that said claim will be paid, on application of Mr. PURDY, and discontinuing suit.

Respectfully yours, (Signed.) A. C. FLAGG.

It will be observed that no allusion whatever is made to the alleged erasure of the word "*twenty*," in the contract, and the alleged substitution of the word "*forty*" therefor. These facts, so material, if true, and forming so complete a defence to the whole claim are kept from the knowledge of the Law Department, and from the Common Council, until after the judgment is obtained, and the time allowed to appeal therefrom has expired, notwithstanding the pendency of the suit was a matter known to the Street Department as well as to Mr. FLAGG.

I not only wrote as above to Mr. FLAGG, but I find among the papers in the suit, a memorandum, in the handwriting of one of my assistants, in these words, "PETTIGREW *vs.* The Mayor, &c. TURNER, (the then Deputy of Mr. TAYLOR,) says, that there is no defence to the claim for filling sunken lots, that it is as fair a transaction as ever existed."

Upon this information from the Finance and Street Departments, the answer was drawn, and the defence subsequently conducted, and the first notice I have of the existence of the alleged fraud, is the communication to you from the Deputy of Mr. SMITH, too late to set it up in the pleadings, and too late to get it before the Referee.

It becomes now my duty, as it is my pleasure, to inform you that, although the claim has passed into judgment, I entertain no doubt that the Courts, upon my application, will relieve the Corporation from it entirely, if the statements of the Street Department can be substantiated. It is important, if your Honorable Body shall be of the opinion that the allegations of fraud are well founded, that the Counsel for the City should at once take measures to have the case opened, and the judgment set aside; as any unnecessary delay to do so, would, of itself, be an answer to such an application.

In view of this, I yesterday sent a communication to G. W. SMITH, Esq., the Street Commissioner, of which the following is a copy:

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL FOR THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1859.

Gustavus W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner:

SIR: I notice a communication from your Deputy, to the Common Council, under date of Feb. 21, 1859, purporting to be made in compliance with the 8th section of the amended Ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, in relation to a judgment recovered by JOHN PETTIGREW against the City, on a contract for regulating Sixty-third-street. In which it is stated that there has been a fraudulent alteration of the contract in the amount agreed to be paid for earth filling.

I cannot see this is the first intimation to this Department of any such ground of defence, notwithstanding I have the written communication of the late Comptroller concerning it, and the proven statement of the former Deputy Street Commissioner upon the subject of the claim and defence to be interposed; and inasmuch as the statements of your Deputy, if they can be substantiated on oath, would be sufficient ground for an application to set aside the judgment, I request that you will at once send to this Department a sworn statement of the alleged fraudulent alteration. Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel for Corporation.

And received to it the following reply:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1859.

Richard Busteed, Esq., Corporation Counsel:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, in relation to a communication made by me yesterday, to the Common Council, in the matter of the judgment of JOHN PETTIGREW.

The facts of the case, as ascertained, were immediately, and without reference to former action in the matter, communicated to the Common Council, in compliance with the plain duty of this Department, and with a view to such action as they might think proper. If, upon that statement of facts, it is deemed fit by them to direct, or by you to initiate proceedings with a view to opening up and setting aside the said judgment, I shall be pleased to indicate the sources from which I derived the information on which that letter was based, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary and proper for cooperation in the matter.

I do not find upon the records of this office any notice of a "proven statement" by the former Deputy Street Commissioner, (Mr. G. W. SMITH,) nor any letter from your Department calling for information in the case. Was not the statement made by Mr. CHARLES TURNER? By a reference to my communication to the Common Council, you will observe that it was made by me as acting Street Commissioner. Mr. SMITH is absent, sick; and the Department is for the present under my charge. The letter, likewise, merely stated the fact of the alteration, leaving the fraudulent nature thereof to be made evident by the proper Department.

Your obedient servant,
M. LOVELL,
Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner.

I understand this letter to be a refusal to give me the necessary information upon which your instructions to me to move the Court to set the judgment aside might proceed, and as I have no authority to "initiate proceedings" or suits for the City, I respectfully suggest that you call on the Street Commissioner to furnish me immediately with the proofs in his possession or under his control, establishing, or tending to establish the alleged fraud.

The 16th section of the ordinance reorganizing the Law Department, requires me from time to time to report to the Common Council the condition of the Law Department, and to suggest such matters in respect thereto as I may deem necessary or proper.

I deem this a fitting occasion to call your attention to certain matters connected with my department, which concern the public interests, and upon which the public mind seems to be somewhat exercised. And first, as to the large amount included in the Tax Levy for judgments. Of the $900,000 required, and inserted therein, $240,000 is for the market site purchased by the Common Council from Mr. LOWBER, and the expense attendent upon the litigation of the claim by Mr. FLAGG. The history of this case you are familiar with. My own action in it has received the approval of the Supreme Court, and I could neither have nor desire a more complete vindication. $170,713 24 of it is to pay the State of New-York the amount retained by Mr. FLAGG from the sum due the State from the County of New York for the two and a half mill tax. To this action there was really no defence, but an answer was interposed for delay at Mr. FLAGG's request in order to put off a payment which he himself admitted must at last be made. $65,982 82 of the amount is to pay *an award* to Mr. REYNOLDS which has passed into a judgment. The arbitrators in this case were of Mr. FLAGG's own choosing, and the claim had been submitted to arbitration before my term of office. $47,000 of the amount is for a judgment upon an *award of arbitrators* in favor of HARSON & CLARK. In this case the arbitrator for the City was chosen by Mayor TIEMANN, and the case was contested throughout, both upon the law and the facts. $15,312 63 of the amount is for a judgment in favor of Mr. PETERSON, in a case which went to the Court of Appeals; $17,222 06 of the amount is for a judgment in favor of Mr. WHITING in a cause of action which has been pending since 1857, and which has been industriously defended; $8,392 02 of it is for a judgment for printing and publishing the proceedings of the Common Council in the newspaper employed for this purpose; $29 345, is a judgment in favor of ISAAC EDWARDS, Collector of Assets. This case is on appeal now, and the judgment below may be reversed, although it is not likely that it will be; $12,090 69 is for printing; $10,322 is for a judgment in favor of JOHN CALLAGHAN, for grading and regulating Fourth-avenue, upon the report of a referee, and after a contest upon the facts; $6 263 of it is a judgment in favor of SALAH SQUIERS for sidewalks. This case was also thoroughly disputed and defended; $19,293 84 of it is for a judgment in favor of SETH R. FOSTER, which was not defended, because his Honor Mayor TIEMANN, and the City Inspector informed this department that there was no defence to the claim—about $73,000 of it is for *salaries to employes of the Corporation*, refused to be paid by Mr. FLAGG, unless sued for and put in judgment; $8,302 62 of it for judgment in favor of WILLIAM V. ADAMS. This case was commenced before my term of office, and was contested throughout by me; and $26,351 of it is for the judgment of JOHN PETTIGREW. $35,000 of it is the estimated amount of judgments likely to be recovered against the City in suits which are pending, and which are being litigated.

These account for more than seven-ninths of the whole sum, and I might, if it were deemed desirable, explain with the same particularity every dollar of it. It is perhaps enough for me to say that in the Marine and Justices Courts alone, during the year 1858, there were *four hundred and twenty-five suits against the City*; in all of which the City was represented, and in every case in which the Departments did not advise me that there was no defence, the plaintiff was obliged to prove his case.

In the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas, *there have been some two hundred cases disposed of during the year*, and notwithstanding all this litigation, and that this department has in addition to examine the titles to all the real estate acquired by the City, to conduct the proceedings in the opening of streets, and to give written opinions to all the departments upon all subjects effecting the government and powers of this great City, not a single suit has gone by default, unless under the direction of the late Comptroller, or upon the written statement of the head of the appropriate departments that there was no defence; and the whole number of such will not exceed twenty or thirty.

In every other case judgment has been obtained only after a contest, upon the verdict of a jury, or the decision of a court or other judicial substitute; and no case has been referred during the past year, except such as, upon motion, the Court would have ordered a reference in, and every case referred has been fought, and the claimant obliged to make good his claim by legal proofs.

It may not be improper for me here to say that no one of the gentlemen who have formerly held the office has ever had one-third of the amount of labor to perform which has fallen to my lot; and while all of them, with the exception of my immediate predecessor, derived remunerative fees, my compensation is limited to a fixed salary.

In view of the foregoing facts, your Honorable Body will see the necessity of promptly providing means for the adjustment of the claims which have passed into judgment, and to which Comptroller HAWS has heretofore directed your attention.

I also beg your attention to the fact, that no matter how flagrant the case may be of injustice to the City, or how strongly soever its legal adviser may be of opinion that an appeal from the judgment below should be taken, there are no means provided by which the appeal can be made effectual to stay execution. No overburdened public spirit and responsible tax-payer can be found to sign an undertaking as surety for the Corporation, and many judgments against it, which might have been reversed upon appeal, have, on this account, become final. The City is remediless, and the law officer without power in the premises.

In my annual report for the year 1858, I made some suggestions concerning the law allowing parties to be witnesses on their own behalf in suits against the City, and recommended an application to the Legislature on the subject. The importance of this induces me again to call your attention to it.

Earnestly soliciting your aid and cooperation in the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties of my office,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel for the Corporation.

It was directed that the communication be entered at length on the minutes.

Another communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to the resolution of the Board asking what powers the Common Council and Supervisors had to supervise the management of the Almshouse Department.

Mr. Busteed says they have no such powers, except a general right of inspection of the affairs of the Department, and where buildings requiring the expenditure of more than $5,000 are to be erected for the Department, in which case the Board of Supervisors must make the appropriation. The communication was referred.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Special Committee of five, appointed to consider the Mayor's nomination for City Inspector, be discharged from the further consideration of that subject. It had been before that Committee long enough, especially as he understood that the person now before them was a candidate for Health Officer. The Board was placing itself in a ridiculous light before the community in allowing this Committee to keep this subject before them so long without reporting.

The Alderman from the Eleventh Ward moved that the Board adjourn, and the motion prevailed, (9 to 7,) the following members voting in the negative: Aldermen Starr, Adams, Darragh, Bradley, Owens, McSpedon and Genet.

The Board meets again on the first Monday in March.

TERRIBLE GAS EXPLOSION.—A singular accident occurred at the south end of Rush-street Bridge on Saturday evening, about dusk, as the lamplighter was lighting the gas at the east side of the south abutment. The gas had escaped from a leak in the pipe, and had filled the space, some thirty feet long, in depth increasing from six to twelve feet, and about six feet in width between the outer and inner wall of the abutment, and covered by strong stone flagging, six inches in thickness, inclosing thus in masonry a volume of over one thousand feet of gas, which was ignited at the top of the iron column of the lamp-post. The effects of the explosion were terrific, the heavy flagstones being thrown into the air like shingles, and in their descent breaking them asunder by the force of the fall. Fortunately, but few persons were in that immediate vicinity, though three chanced to be passing on that part of the sidewalk at that time. A Mr. NERR, employed at the car repair shop of the Illinois Central Railroad, was hoisted from the sidewalk nearly across the street, and severely bruised. A bricklayer, named JAMES REYNOLDS, residing on South Clark-street, was taken into the air and fell into the chasm thus opened among the rubbish and broken stones, falling a distance of over twenty feet. He received severe but it was not thought dangerous bruises, and was taken home in a wagon. A third man, an employe in the Tremont House, was also injured slightly.—*Chicago Journal, Feb. 21.*

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his ... and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

India-Rubber Spring Bed.—Good Citizens, will you listen with attention? Don't buy a Spring bed until you have seen all; and if, after seeing all, you do not give us the preference, we will not complain. All we now insist upon is, that you call and see for yourselves. They can be seen at No. 59 Beekman, and No. 722 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article.

A NEW ARTICLE.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
CURLING, PRESERVING
AND
AND
RESTORING THE HAIR.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
INQUIRE FOR PHALON & SON'S COCOINE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale by all jobbers, druggists and fancy goods dealers in every part of the United States.
Dépôt, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, New-York.

Coal Oil!—The Empire State Coal Oil Company has constantly on hand and for sale, a superior article of Coal Oil for burning in all kinds of Kerosene Lamps. It is light colored, free from odor, burns out dry in the lamp without crust, smoke or trimming; giving the cheapest and most beautiful light in the world. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL CO.,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

Notice.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE DEALERS,
Knives and Steel Goods of all descriptions,
Plated with Silver in a Superior Manner.
No pains will be spared to make our work
THE BEST IN MARKET.
KIRKLAND & RICE,
No. 102 William-st.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, now style, made to order, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Also, a fine selection of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium and Bazaar, No. 409 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. They also keep Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Young Men of Talent Struggle for Success and fail because they have chosen a wrong pursuit. A correct phrenological examination, pointing out the talents, defects and proper vocation, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be secured by all.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order, with plain or bayadere bosoms, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway.—A grand exhibition of the Diorama and Panorama, on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, for ladies, children, and family parties. So early and secure seats.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots with Heels, at 12s. per pair. Also Ladies', Misses, Boys' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices; India-rubbers, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

For Faultless Shirts made to Order by Hand or ready-made, all sizes, go to McLAUGHLIN'S' corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. N. B.—Two counter show-cases for sale cheap.

Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Enmala Belts and Supporters, Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss, superior to any other now in use. No. 4 Ann-st.

Murderous Hair Dyes.—As the Faculty are warning the public against poisonous hair dyes, it is proper to state that James R. Chilton, M. D., the first analytical chemist in America, recommends CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE as free from all deleterious substances. His statement to that effect may be seen at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

HALL—RUCKEL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, CURTIS H. HALL to KATE F. RUCKEL, eldest daughter of the late D. E. Ruckel.

BUSH—FAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New-Jersey, the Rev. JAMES S. BUSH, Rector of Grace Church, Orange, N. J., to HANNIAT ELEANOR, daughter of the late Samuel Howard Fay, Esq., of Savannah, Ga.

ALLEN—HENDRICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, by the Rev. J. J. Lyons, HENRY S. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, to ROSALIE, daughter of Henry Hendricks, of this City.

VIELE—CLOSSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, ARCHD. R. VIELE to HELEN A., eldest daughter of Mr. N. H. Closson, all of Brooklyn.

VAN BOSKERCK—ROWE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., assisted by the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., Bishop of Illinois, GEORGE W. VAN BOSKERCK, of New-York, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Rowe, Esq., of the former place.

CHEMIDLIN—MONJO.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D., Mr. JOHN B. CHEMIDLIN to Miss ANGELIQUA, eldest daughter of Louis Monjo, all of Brooklyn.

BARTOW—CEOLIUS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. A. Elmendorf, WILLIAM J. BARTOW to ELSIE ANNA, only daughter of William Crolius, Esq., all of the former place.

CLEARMAN—VREELAND.—At Vanderbilt's Landing, S. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by the Rev. De Witt Brett, LEWIS A. CLEARMAN to Miss KATE E. VREELAND, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Vreeland.

ALEXANDER—EARLE.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. R. R. Thompson, JOHN H. ALEXANDER, of this City, to JENNIA, youngest daughter of Robert Earle, Esq., of Sing Sing, N. Y.

SCAUGHAM—KELLINGER.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., Gen. WM. W. SCAUGHAM to Miss MARY KELLINGER, all of Yonkers.

NEWELL—LIVINGSTON.—At Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. Mr. Bill, HARRY NEWELL, of Rondout, to Miss JANE THORN LIVINGSTON.

DAYTON—WOODFORD.—At Rensselaerville, N. Y., on Feb. 23, by the Rev. Mr. Loomis, WM. H. DAYTON, of Peekskill, to Miss SARAH P. WOODFORD, daughter of R. Woodford, of the former place.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24, CHARLES HENRY, infant son of E. K. and Elizabeth G. Adams.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, corner of Broadway and 163d-st.

GAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, HAMPTON D., eldest son of Hamotus B. and Mary E. Gage, aged 14 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also First Troop of National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Church, 86th st., between 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville, on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

SEDGWICK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24, after a short illness, Mrs JANE SEDGWICK, of Stockbridge, widow of Harry D. Sedgwick, aged 84 years.

Her remains will be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, KATE FRANCES, only child of William and Harriet Johnson, aged 2 years 6 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) morning, at 8½ o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Van Nest's Church, 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs., without further invitation.

TIMOLAT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24, Mrs. ELIZA TIMOLAT, aged 63 years, wife of the late Louis J. Timolot.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Geo. W. Loss, also the officers and members of the Fifth Company National Guards, are invited to attend her funeral from No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 21, of croup, ADA DIEDRICA HAVEMEYER, youngest daughter of the late Diedrich M. Havemeyer, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 159 West 14th st., on Friday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MANNING.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Newsboys' Lodging House, EDWARD MANNING, aged 19 years. He was a favorite with all who knew him.

THOWBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24, of scarlet fever, ANNA, youngest daughter of Samuel R. and Cornelia Thowbridge.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, at No. 10 De Kalb-av.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, ISABEL STUART, only daughter of Wm. H. and Lucy G. Jenkins, aged 4 months.

HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb 24, DAVID H. HAMILTON, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, in 12th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday next, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to East Chester on Sunday for interment.

COOZE.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, JOHN COOZE, aged 77 years.

His remains will be taken to Norwich, L. I., this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, by the Long Island Railroad.

HUBBARD.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 14, EARNEST DOTY, son of Royal S. and Sue W. Hubbard, aged 8 months and 18 days.

DUDLEY.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, of consumption, GILMAN, son of Gilman and Margaret Dudley, aged 20 years and 8 months.

☞ New-Hampshire papers please copy.

OBITUARY.—The following is compliment tribute to Mrs. SAMPSON, whose friendship for many years has been to me a privilege and a blessing, has been delayed, fearing it might anticipate a more satisfactory notice from some other of the many friends who loved her, but who, perhaps, have preferred rather to garner up to their own hearts the memory of one so dear, than to spread the record of her quiet, unobtrusive virtues abroad.

But a character so singularly beautiful as hers,—a death, consummated through circumstances so full of touching interest, may not be brought unprofitably to the contemplation of others. Perchance some may hearken through the force of a lovely example, to one, "who being dead, yet speaketh."

On the Death of Mrs. Martha James Sampson.

Her marble brow
Was pure as though some angel wing had passed,
And swept all taint of earth away.
She faded, slowly, softly from the earth,
In patient suffering,
And died, as some sweet flower dies away,
Shedding a heaveely incense to the last.

Among the many lovely traits of Mrs. SAMPSON'S character, patience was pre-eminent. Perhaps few have had so many and such trying occasions for the exercise of that virtue, which in its very nature implies suffering,—none, certainly, ever gave to it more perfect exercise. In sickness, as well as in health; in the brief moment of joy, as in the dark day of sorrow; in all the changes and vicissitudes of life, a gentle, quiet, patient spirit prevailed. Humility, courtesy, and a sweet winning manner marked her intercourse with others. While in each and every one, she recognized a member of her heavenly Father's family,—having a claim upon every other member for that kindness, sympathy and charity which are the need, at some time, of all under the burden of their common humanity. And in whatever neglect or depression of circumstances any might be who approached her, she never allowed herself to forget the deep significance of the Apostle's interrogatory, "Who maketh thee to differ from another?" In meeting the appeals of suffering, ministering to the sorrows of the afflicted, relieving the poor and sick, she did it with a sweet reverence, as unto Him who uttered the blessed words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto *me*." In all the domestic and social relations, she was a *true woman*, adorned ever with the sweet grace of "a meek and quiet spirit." Pure and lovely in life, patient and resigned in death, she has left behind the precious example of one who tried to walk in the "way that leadeth to the better life;" not relying upon any good in herself, but looking with the Christian's humble hope to the Saviour of sinners in whom, and through whom *alone*, she trusted for mercy and salvation.

Mrs. SAMPSON died in Huntsville, Ala., on Jan. 31, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Alfred Moore. She had long been in feeble health, and was finally advised by her physician to seek a milder climate, with the hope of restoration. But disease soon fastened upon her with a progress so rapid as to make a return home impossible, and whatever of sorrow may belong to that last hour, in the thoughts of leaving beloved ones, was augmented in her case by the natural, earnest wish to be at home—to die. Kind citizens offered their grateful, affectionate attentions. Beloved members of her own family were around her too, to minister to the last moments.

And all that mortal love could do, was done,
To soothe and comfort the dear suffering one.
But when the wasting strength proclaimed
That life was nearly done,
With quivering lips she asked,
"Shall I no more see home?"
Then, in the deep silence of her heart she whispered,
"Father, thy will, not mine, be done."
"And now she sleeps in her silent home.
The new laid turf is green,
And the sweet flowers I ween
Will love to come and deck the lowly bed
Where in calm slumber rests the once aching head.
The wild bird's song is here,
The sunshine bright and clear,
Oh, peace,—she's sweetly sleeping,
While we the watch are keeping.
Why answer still with weeping
Unto my earnest tone
Is this her home?
Is this her home?
I ask in solemn tone.
Behold, the Lord is here;
The Lamb of God is near,
To lead her into pastures ever fair,
And point her to the living waters there;
See! robed in light she stands
And the angel bands;
Her hand a harp is stringing
Oh! list the song she's singing,
Most joyful is the tone,
Heaven is now my home"

The remains were brought to Greenwood, and there placed beside other loved ones who had gone before;—while sorrowing ones behind ponder deeply and trustfully on the words—"I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord. He that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

EXANIMO.

☞ Richmond and Huntsville papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
READY THIS WEEK.
BY
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

READY THIS DAY.

ONWARD; OR, THE MOUNTAIN CLAMBERERS. A Tale of Progress. By JANE ANN WINSCOM. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

CONTENTS:

Looking Upwards; Colin and Jessie; The Family at Alleyne;

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS.
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock o the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock o
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting advantages and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-priced print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Spragues, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,		
Slate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,	
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,	
Manmkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,	
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,	
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,	

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufactura their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS!
To the early buyers of choice DRESS GOODS.
Just received per late arrivals.
The following desirable FABRICS, which are offered at retail in their original package assortment.
CHEAP FOR CASH,

Rich Printed Organdies,	All Wool DeLaines,
Organdie Robes,	Kochulin Jaconets,
Barege Robes,	Single Color Organdies,
Lyon Fancy Silks,	Barege by the piece,
Printed Foulards,	Barege Anglais,
Gros Odiere Prints,	English Prints,
Poil de Chevres,	Cotton and Wool Fabrics.

FAMILY COTTONS AND LINENS.—All choice makes, the best assortment in the trade. Cottons at present, on account of the advance, selling less than the Commission-house prices. CARPETS closing out at
GREAT
BARGAINS
to make room for our large increasing trade in
DRY GOODS.
HORTON & SONS,
No. 279 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
P. S.—Wheie building, five stories. Goods sent to East Brooklyn, New-York, and forwarded by express to any part of the United States.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS.
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Lisses, Flowers, &c.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS.
Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

AUBURN CARPETS.
Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, in improved quality and new designs. Sole agent for selling the good
GEORGE E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal and No. 31 Howard-st.,
6 doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
Strangers and merchants will find a new stock of India Pineapple Dress Goods by the yard in any quantity or by the piece, and many very desirable articles, which are only to be found at the above India store.
NO. 653 BROADWAY.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting bustle, best pattern, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2; Children, 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $5 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 381 Spring-st., corner Hudson. No connection with the next store.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufactnre, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DELISSER & PROCTOR, NO. 508 BROADWAY,
(Successors to STANFORD & SWORDS,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
BALLYSHAN CASTLE,
A Tale founded on Fact,
By SHERIDAN:
12mo., price $1.
From the New-York Evangelist.
Few specimens of the religious novel are more perfectly unexceptionable than this; some of its scenes are deeply affecting.

BOTH SIDES:
Or the Controversy between the Romish and the Reformed Churches, &c.,
By The Rev. T. S. BACON.
12mo., cloth; $1.
This valuable work presents in documentary form the great essential points of difference between the respective systems of Romanism and Christianity.

ROMAN HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS.

A. S. BARNES & BURR,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York,
have just published,
THE HISTORY OF ROME.
Three parts in one volume. Part 1st, KINGS OF ROME; Part 2d, EMPIRE OF ROME; Part 3d, REPUBLIC OF ROME. By F. W. Rioman, Secretary of Board of Education of Newark, N. J. Price $1. This work is published in fine style, with beautiful engravings. It cannot fail to meet the wants of Schools.

THE GREAT SPEECH OF THE HON. JNO. MINOR BOTTS, at the Academy of Music, on the 22d inst., for sale at McKEE & CO., Publishers, Sun Buildings, and by all News Agents. Price 10 cents.

SEE FRANK LESLIE'S PAPER, THIS day, containing picture of a child attacked and dreadfully lacerated by a Bengal tiger.

ROBERT E. BABB—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES.
A. M. Gunn, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
W. D. Harder, Esq., No. 39 Murray-st.
Mathias Clark, Esq., No. 526 Greenwich-st.
Wanted, several medium-size houses in the upper part of the City, for responsible tenants.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres highly cultivated land, 76 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful limber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of Williams, Stevens & Williams, Broadway; Nelson J. Waterbury, General Post-office, New-York; Barnard Rice, Clinton Market, New-York; Hyatt Lyons, corner of Pearl and Wall sts.; Chadeayne & Brother, Yonkers; S. C. Sutton, Bedford; David Chadeayne, on the premises.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester County, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.
This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and comfortable, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.
Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.
For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 23 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 32 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.
J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 36x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 24-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 56, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of one No. in Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 6th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minntes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565, and 563; price $7,000; also, Nos. 485 and 485; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 32d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inqnire of WM. FETTRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2 500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $350 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. E. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25 feet four stories, brown stone, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,736 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR-STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Is 32 feet 6 inches front by 68 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 301 2D-AV., SOUTH-WEST CORner 19th-st.; Four story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue. Could be conveniently altered for business purposes. Lot 28 by 75 feet; House 28 by 42 feet. Range, bath, gas, laundry tubs, &c., &c., built expressly for the owner's occupation. Price, $14,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 26th-st., East River, being in front on 26th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May next, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE No. 138 Madison-st., between Market and Pike sts., with the unexpired term of lease of lot, and privilege of renewal; lot 26x100 feet, house 25x44 feet, two stories in front, three in the rear, with all the conveniences of a new, wash-room, with set tubs, hot and cold water, bath, and gas throughout, and in excellent order. Apply as above, or to H. AIKMAN & SON, No. 89 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 180 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, CHEAP.—ONE two-story attic and cellar frame house 22x26 feet; extension 15x26 feet; two stories, all filled to peak with brick, containing 12 rooms besides pantries and closets, &c. All in good order throughout. Lot 25x100. Situate on Bedford-av., between Park and Myrtle-av. Car route to Fulton ferry. Price low. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, to settle up an estate, situate at No. 137 2d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.; has gas, water and every other convenience to make it desirable, for $18,000. $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. N. B.—Stable in the rear.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, (Murray Hill,) a three-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st.; for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $600 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE LOW, consisting of mill, 30 by 45, two stories; two dwelling-houses, about two acres of land, all in good order, situated one mile from Tuckahoe Depôt, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 96 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LOT AND GOOD CONvenient-built brick house, No. 162 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The purchaser can realise a good percentage for his money. Terms easy. Inquire of C. ACKERMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN house, in good order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley-place. To be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 220 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.
A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, a elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
Lots on 5th-av., near 65th-st.
On 66th-st., next to 5th-av.
On 5th av. and 74th, 75th and 76th sts.
On 74th, 75th and 76th sts., near 6th-av.
On 77th-st., betweeo 4th and 5th aves.
On 86th-st. and 8th-av.
On 89th-st., near 5th-av.
On 98th-st. and 5th-av.
On 5th-av. and 105th-st., and 5th-av. and 110th-st.
On 114th, 115th, 116th and 118th sts., near 6th and 6th avs.
On 81st-st., between 4th and 3d avs., and 73d-st., between 4th and 3d avs. SAMUEL EDDY, 51 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES, sixty in timber, situated in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling; no waste land; soil unsurpassed; fine orchard of best kinds of fruit; fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg, on the Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Tanghannie Falls. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Owner may be seen for 3 days, at the office of Gibbs, Watson & Gibbs, No. 106 Broadway. A powerful and desirable water-power adjacent to the property will be sold with it if desired.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON COLUMbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the bay. It contains 20 rooms, was built by the present owner in the most complete manner for his own occupation, and it presents a rare opportunity to one who wishes to purchase an elegant residence in a location unsurpassed in beauty or convenience. Possession given at any time before 1st of May. For particulars and cards to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The corner lot, No. 167 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st. Also, lot No. 3 James-st., next to the corner of, and facing New-Bowery; the whole presenting about 90 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERATE-SIZED THREE-STORY house and lot, pleasantly located; the house has been thoroughly painted and papered, and is in perfect order; all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience are contained in it. Can be seen from 10 to 2. Price $11,000. Apply on the premises No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—ON liberal terms, or will be exchanged for good improved New-York City property. Five full sized lots on 55th-st., north side, commencing 100 feet east of 5th-av. Also 2 lots on 84th-st., north side, commencing 100 feet west of 4th-av. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 153 Wavsrley-place, near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flathush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION (Murray Hill,) a three-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th st., for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, cr at No. 97 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR CASH. NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT BARGAINS.—Five on 99th st.; seven on 101st st. Also, the four-story brick dwelling-house No. 135 West 36th st., (has gas, baths, &c.,) at two-thirds its value, on terms to suit. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, hardware merchants, No. 8 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house 25x55 feet, lot 100; all the modern conveniences; built by days' work; occupied by the owner; for sale at a bargain, with or without all the furniture, between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, merchant tailor, No. 27 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIFTY-eighth-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., the 3-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with garden, replete with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire next door, or of PETER T. O'BRIEN, No. 150½ East 23d-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR To let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 26x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A TWO-story attic, basement and sub cellar house, in the vicinity of "Beecher's Church," with a beautiful view of the water; price $7,500. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 375 State-st., between Nevins and Powers sts., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Railroad; lot 21x100; house 21x36, with extension of 10 feet on parlor and basement floors; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE and four story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located, corner of 2d av. and 18th-st., all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 12th-st., No. 107, four-story basement, brown-stone front, first-class, modern improvements, and a very desirable residence. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE—JONES' WOOD LOTS.—THE UNSOLD portion of the lots embraced in the catalogue of the Messrs. Bleecker, will be offered for private sale for a few days, at the office of W. & M. H. WARD, No. 39 Exchange-place.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—117 acres, near Plainfield, N. J., well situated and watered, in a high state of cultivation, with stock and crops if desired. Apply to A. SHERMAN, No. 107 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 109 West 14th-st.; complete in every respect, with stable attached; the front is 37 feet, and lot nearly equal to two. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME HIGH STOOP brown stone house No. 139 East 16th-st., is modern first-class and perfect in all respects, elegantly painted and decorated. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. VOORHIES, No. 106 East 21st-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, 14 Pine-st.

$6,500 WILL BUY A MODERN-BUILT, 3-story, high-stoop house on 2d-av., in good neighborhood. Terms to suit;—making it one of the cheapest houses in the City. Apply to JNO. J. MULLEN, No. 473 3d-av., corner 31th-st.

WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale, very low, or would be exchanged for available City property or merchandise. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-office, which will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON FIFTY-FIRST-st., between 6th and 9th avs., with two twenty feet lots; small stable on rear; cheap and terms easy. J. McCLAVE, No. 367 9th-av., or from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 31 Pearl st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, HOUSE 25x50, lot 95 feet; good location, with gas and Croton water, and in good condition. Price $7,500. Apply at No. 60 Hammond-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt, and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NO. 153 one door south of 10th-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, high stoop. Inquire of J. WILT on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with store and finished basement, at No. 662 3d-av. For particulars apply at No. 611 3d-av.

STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN JERSEY CITY, Hoboken, Brooklyn or Williamsburg, a small house, in a pleasant location, adjacent to the ferries; price must not exceed $3,000 for which $500 will be paid in cash, and the balance in yearly installments of $500 each. Address, stating location, price and other particulars, for one week, S. W. JOHNSON, No. 22 Ann-st.

WANTED—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FROM THE 1st of May, an old fashioned three story brick or frame house, with bedrooms between, in a good neighborhood, between Rivington and Division sts. and Essex and the Bowery; rent not to exceed $500, to a good American tenant. Address HOUSE, Box 338 Chatham-square Post-office.

WANTED—FROM 1ST OF MAY NEXT, THE UPper part of a house, by a small family, gentleman, wife and infant: say front and back room, second story, with bedroom and basement; good location; gas and water. Address stating rent, (which must be moderate,) G. W. E., Box No. 1,400 New-York Post-office.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of 6th-av. and 37th-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,000 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 70 Broad-st.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 16 acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York and a half mile from the depôt of the N. Y. & N. Heven Railroad. On the premises are a large modern built mansion with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other out-buildings all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruits. For further particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or of A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st., where a lithographic view of the premises may be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the Village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any on the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either depôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SELECT COUNTRY RESIDENCE of about two acres of ground, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, one hour's ride from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, and a few minutes' walk from the Depôt and steamboat landing, with a good house on it, and the necessary outbuildings, such as greenhouse, bath-house, stables, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees, bushes, &c., and the place is kept in the best order. From $6,000 to $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas. Good barn, carriage house, &c. To one wishing to locate in the country, it offers inducements rarely met with—combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 57 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 6th and 7th sts., about ten minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depôt. Stages constantly passing the door. Apply to L. RUSHFORTH, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 11th-av., between 79th and 80th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, AT private sale, the homestead of Captain James R. Hunting, at Bridgehampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., containing about nine acres of cleared land. On the premises are a dwelling-house, barns, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, fruit trees, &c., &c. This was the residence of the late Nathan Rogers, Esq. It is located directly opposite that of the late A. T. Rose, Esq., and is within a few rods of two churches, three stores and Post-office, about four miles from Sag Harbor and two from the Ocean. The dwelling-house is spacious, and all the buildings are in good condition. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, at Southampton, L. I.
WILLIAM R. POST.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL, ELIZABETH AND ELDRIDGE STREETS, NEW-YORK; PRESIDENT-STREET, BROOKLYN; AND NEAR JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

PEARL-STREET—The valuable 4-story brick dwelling House and store No. 293 Pearl-st.; lot 25.10x100 feet.

ELIZABETH-STREET—Nos. 85, 87, 87½ and 89 Elizabeth-st., near Grand; lots 75x94 feet.

ELDRIDGE-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 172; the house is in complete order; lot 23, more feet 6 inches.

PRESIDENT STREET—The 3 story brick house No. 61 President-st., Brooklyn; beautifully situated; lot 20x100 feet.

VAN WYCK-AVENUE, NEAR JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND—Plot of ground 100x275 feet.

ALSO, BEACH-STREET—15 lots, south side, near Van Wyck-av. This property is calculated for immediate improvement; contains about 10 acres of ground, beautifully situated, near Jamaica, and lies on a high and commanding position; adjoining and around it are many valuable residences. Terms easy. For further particulars see maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New York.

J. W. FOSTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY furniture, made to order, short time in use.—J. W. FOSTER will sell, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—richly embossed cover and stool. French-plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; large size, elegantly-decorated China vases, Parisian and Chinese figures, 24-day ormolu clocks, together with a large variety of China ware, silver ware, cutlery, elegant bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

At 10 o'clock at the sales room No. 158 Broadway.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. WILL sell at auction a large assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting of shovels, hoes, gimlets, screws, drawing-knives, tacks, nails, hasps and staples, halter-chains, files, pliers, nippers, hammers, breces, vises, powder-flasks, &c.; table and dessert cutlery, pocket cutlery, shears, razors, &c.

ALSO,

Sample cards of cutlery, an invoice of waiters, tea-trays, drum bottles, guns, rifles, percussion caps, snuffers, trays, &c.

ALSO,

An invoice of plated-ware, spring bells, &c.

Boxes buy rum.

A fine assortment of jewelry consisting of gold and silver watches, watch-chains, breast-pins, bracelets, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, WORTH AND DUANE STS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

On HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 60, 62, 60 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 8 Worth-st.

Also, on

DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 131, north side, near Greenwich st.

The proximity of this property to the depôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements contemplated in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the Ward for immediate improvement.

For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 21 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carved rosewood, covered in moquette and brocatel; carved rosewood hedstead, do. mantle-tr, bureau, washstands, mahogany sofas and side-chairs, sacks and double hair mattresses, blankets, bolsters and pillows; window shades, including a general assortment; also, to close an account, a large invoice of silver-plated ware, consisting of casters, bar pitchers, waiters, tea sets, &c.; also, bottles of champagne, brandy, port wine, sperm candles, Schiedam gin, pianos; beads and necklaces, silver watches, gold hunting watches, patent lever watches, &c. Sale without reserve. At 12 o'clock, 50 dozen of Byron's perfumery, hair oil, pomades, &c.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—That valuable lot No. 195 Duane-st., north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts., 17 feet 10 inches by 75 feet, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Maps, &c., at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, 5 Broad-st.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture, THIS DAY, Friday, at No. 99 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., piano-forte, rose wood parlor suites velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, mirrors, bookcase, etageres oil-paintings, centre tables, lace curtains, beds and bedding; basement, nursery and kitchen furniture of every description.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK of groceries, teas, wines, &c., THIS DAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 352 Pine-st., comprising about $3,000 worth of prime green and black teas, sugars, wines, liquors, segars, cheese, butter, family soap, candles, &c. Also, iron safe, office desk, &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of dealers.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. **Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.**

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHT (TO RUN 12 YEARS) FOR SALE.—Hathaway's Lever Extension Shot Charger, by which can be measured six different sized loads, without taking out the screw and shifting the gauge; a folded spring that is warranted not to break; improved in other respects. Patents for the above for the United States, France and England, for sale together or separate. This is a rare opportunity to engage in a new and extensive business. Apply to J. M. HATHAWAY, No. 88 Bedford-st., New-York.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A BARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known Inman yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE A complete set of pencil-case maker tools, everything requisite to carry on a large business. A good opportunity for young men of character to commence business, as a very liberal arrangement will be made with such parties. Inquire of GEORGE WALSH, No. 21 Coenties-slip, or of S. GUTTER, No. 128 East 12th-st.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN rights of a hand saw-mill, weighing only 58 pounds; sells for $20; smart men can make a fortune buying rights. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 3. Letters of inquiry must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Address L. S. HEATH, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING JEWELER, in Providence, who has a good shop, a complete set of tools, steam engine, &c., a partner who is acquainted with the trade, and can take entire charge of the selling department, and furnish some capital. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 1,750 Post-office, New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A LUCRATIVE thriving business, who can bring $5,000 to $6,000, to come in as equal partner. None need apply unless he understands the grocery, coffee and spice business. Apply at No. 47 Fulton-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK and fixtures of a dry goods store, in a flourishing town, about three hours from New-York. Inquire of C. H. OLIVER, Nn. 51 Liberty-st.

SALESMEN—ALREADY LOCATED, AND WISHing to make their customers of additional value to them, can make a liberal arrangement with a Yankee Boston house, who are desirous to extend their business. Address NOTIONS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

TWO PATENT MEDICINE TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED—At a salary of $35 per month, each agent to find his own horse and buggy, and to deposit security for notes and receipts taken for collection. Address PILLS, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. LARRINGTON'S, No. 389 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING furniture will find it to their advantage to call at No. 48 Bowery before the 1st of March, as the proprietor is declining business. Possession must be given of the premises next week. The entire stock to be sold below cost. Dealers are particularly invited to call, or leave orders

E. C. ROBINSON.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $75 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON SHOE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 151 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK. AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,315 73
Received for Premiums during the year	$583,998 09	
Received for Interest during the year	170,969 27	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$759,853 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$242,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	35,083 31	
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.	28,125 68	
Paid Com. to Agents	37,388 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 53	
Paid Annuity	160 27	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,928 55—$501,258 18—$258,595 18	
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$3,001,920 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$67,677 01
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct Bs	23,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bds.	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs	50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,694,831 18
Premium Notes, drawing 6 per cent interest	1,038,669 38
Real Estate	48,969 27
Loans on Scrip	6,513 93
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission	22,460 14
Total Assets	$3,001,920 91

Total amount of Dividends paid to date 1,161,527 28
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date 1,946,499 65

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson, Chas. S. Macknet, Lewis C. Grover, Josiah O. Low, Henry McFarlan, I. H. Frothingham, Edw. A. Stroug, John R. Weeks, And. S. Snolling, R. H. Green, Joel W. Condit, Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1856 1859

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNICKERBOCKER,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 62 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The parties incorporated by a recent act of the Legislature of Illinois, under the name of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company, as the successors and owners of the property formerly owned by the Fox River Valley Railroad Company, hereby give notice that a meeting of said corporators will be held on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Julius Wadsworth, No. 29 Wall-st., for the purpose of organizing under said act of incorporation, electing Directors, and for transacting such other business as may be necessary.

B. W. RAYMOND,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
WM. H. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1859. OLIVER BRONSON.

NOTICE.—THE AGREEMENT AND POWER OF Attorney, adopted at a meeting of the holders of the First Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, may be seen at the office, No. 54 Wall-st. The time for receiving signatures expires on Saturday morning next, Feb. 26.

S. JAUDON,
JOHN FERGUSON, } Committee.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE. —Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Cas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

BILLS OF THE PITTSTON BANK—AT Pittston, Penn., are redeemed at ¼ per cent. at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, LAONARD APPLEBY, FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, WM. K. STRONG, MOSES TAYLOR, JAMES O. SHEILDON, DANIEL PARISH, GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, MARTIN BATES, Jr., DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES L. VOSE, WARREN DELANO, Jr., HENRY V. BUTLER, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., BOWES R. MCILVAINE, GILBERT L. BECKMAN, JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN, EDWARD MACOMBER, WATSON E. CASE, CHARLES E. APPLEBY, SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.

Capital	$3,000 000
Accumulations	2,500,000
Claims paid	4,500,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100 000

This Company has been 39 years in successful operation, and its stability is undoubted.

BOARD OF REFERENCE IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell, Henry Grinnell, Esq., John Cryder, Esq., Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Stephen Whitney, Esq., J. Phillips Phenix, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul, Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Manager.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers, O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., And the patentee, MICHAEL PHELAN, Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway, New-York.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools. SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.

Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st., $45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $390, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
(W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tone is the fullest, most sonorous and pure

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. B. Fry, M Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 691 Broadway,

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, at wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR MANufactory and warerooms, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st, have constantly on hand a large assortment of their superior Pianos, which combine all modern improvements, and for power, durability and long-standing in tune they are admitted by all to be unsurpassed by any, and with our superior facilities for manufacturing, we flatter ourselves that we can and are making instruments equal to any, and selling them at lower rates than any responsible manufactory in this City. Persons in want of a superior Piano are invited to call and inspect our Pianos and factory; they can then judge for themselves. All our Pianos are fully warranted in every respect. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave reseroed melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $2 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.

S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

TWO EXCELLENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-fortes; have been a short time in use, and are as good as new; one French round at $170; one with handsome C. & L. mouldings at $165, and both in excellent condition, at $160, at J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTENTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 29 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

THE CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Eighth House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, in plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 498 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

In addition to their usual variety, are constantly producing new articles of adornment for Gardens, Lawns, Court-yards and Public Parks.

FOUNTAINS—From $25 to $2,500.

VASES—Over 30 different patterns and sizes, from $2 to $250.

SETTEES and CHAIRS of all the various patterns.

LIONS—Colossal, Life-size, and in Miniature, standing and reposing.

DEER—Three different patterns.

DOGS—Eleven different patterns.

BOARS, FOXES, EAGLES, LAMBS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY MAIL.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault lights which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 28, 1858; and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George M. Jackson & Co.
J. R. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "users" having fairly notified the "users" of the intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

MOUNT-ROPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—And kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS,
Artists' Colorman, No. 609 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA, making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
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COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Selling regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12.
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT.

SPENCER, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 16, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and admitted by all to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has always delivered her cargoes in perfect order; having superior ventilations, and being a three-deck ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of Freight, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$65 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 10 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WASSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship SARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

FLORIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. A. C. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed ther

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Boston.

LARGE SALES OF WOOL—CHURCH PROPERTY SOLD AT AUCTION.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 24.

Three hundred thousand pounds of medium and two hundred thousand pounds of the finer sorts of wool were sold at auction, to day, by Messrs. BRIGHAM, JOY & Co. Purchasers were present from New-York, Philadelphia, Albany and other cities. The sales were brisk and the prices considered good. The following are the sales: 2,500 lbs. Mogador at 18½c.@19½c.; 372,000 lbs. California fleeces of various qualities, at 21½c.@25½c.; 27,000 lbs. Black tub washed at 50½c.@54½c.; 65,000 lbs. Maine, 41½c.@53c.; a at 50½c.@54½c.; lot of Vermont, double extra, at 51c.@51½c.; lots of New-York, pulled, at prices ranging from 46½c.@ 53½c.; lots of Western and Ohio ditto, at 18c.@41c.; lots of East India at 10c.@23c.; 5,000 lbs. of Vermont, fine, at 48½c.; 30,000 lbs. of New-York, New-Hampshire and Ohio selected fleece, at 55½c.@56c.; 12,000 lbs. Walpole, N. H., boggy meadow extra, at 56½c.@ 57c.; 44,000 lbs. of Ohio and Pennsylvania extra selected fancy clips, in lots, at a range of 57c.@64½c.; 18 bags of Ohio extra pulled, at 56c.; 7 bags of choice double extra ditto, at 58c.; 7 bags of very fine ditto, at 61c. The aggregate of the sales reached nearly $200,000.

NEWEL A. THOMPSON to-day sold at auction the Federal-street Church property, embracing about thirteen thousand square feet of land, for a fraction less than $121,000, exclusive of the Church, parsonage and vestry buildings, which will be sold at a future day.

News From Hayti.

THE CEREMONIES INCIDENT TO THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT GEFFRARD.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 24.

Port-au-Prince papers of Jan. 29 are received. They give the details of President GEFFRARD's inauguration, which took place on Sunday, Jan. 23, with great pomp in the Senate Chamber. A large portion of the army of the island, foreign diplomatists, strangers of distinction, national dignitaries and others being present. The city was decorated, and the President elect, in the costume of a general, proceeded on horseback to the Legislative Hall, where he took the customary oath of office. From thence the President and suite proceeded to church, where a solemn *Te Deum* was performed. On the way GEFFRARD was hailed by the people as "the liberator of his country." The rest of the day was spent by the people in rejoicing over the happy event.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS AT AUX CAYES—REACTIONARY ATTEMPT OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR.

Capt. HADLEY, of the brig *Santiago*, at Holmes' Hole for Boston, brings advices from Aux Cayes to the 6th inst. Capt. H. states that up to the present date everything is quiet and great preparations are being made for the reception of President GEFFRARD in Aux Cayes, who is expected next month.

Doubloons had fallen from $320 to $270 and $272. A general revival of business is expected throughout the Island, as the heavy import and export duties are to be somewhat modified. Coffee scarce, owing to the recent troubles.

Before the success of Gen. GEFFRARD was known, the ex-Duke of Aux Cayes, on the night of the 16th of January, thinking that the Emperor was sure of success, did his utmost to excite the people against the mulatto population, and even went at midnight out of town crying, *Vive Bouste-tabac* (long live the black birds).

This alludes to the negroes, President GEFFRARD, the chief of the revolution, being a mulatto. Failing to raise the negroes in his favor for the massacre, he was obliged to bow to the will of the people, whose only replies were *Vive la Republique*. *Vive* GEFFRARD, amidst the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, illuminations, &c.

The Wheat Crop.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 24.

The Wheat statistics of *Wells' Commercial Express* show the accumulation of flour and grain in store here in the last seven days to be only a little over 100,000 bushels against 200,000 in the corresponding week of last year; while the amount of flour and wheat in store at present is equivalent to 611,000 bushels, against 1,263,000 at the same time last year.

Mayoralty Nominations in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 24.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated JOHN C. HAINES, the present Mayor, for reelection. MARCUS D. GILMAN is the Democratic candidate.

The Propeller Potomska.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Feb. 24.

Chains have been placed under the *Potomska*, and efforts will be made to tow her into shallow water as soon as the weather becomes favorable. One hundred packages of her cargo were saved today.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The river is falling, and no damage has been done to the road or property at Benwood or this place, everything working well.

Weather Reports....Feb. 24.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Clear and pleasant. Ther. 23°. Wind N. W.

BOSTON.—Rain and snow. Thick and calm.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A Sleepy, Profitable Night—Little Talking and Much Voting—A Crowd of Petitions—The Bill Annulling Building Associations Lost—The Death of Senator Stow, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

On Wednesday evening the House was thin, but in good working order. Members, refreshed with their vacation, but exhausted by their tedious ride back, sat unusually quiet. The vacation had cleared their judgment and they saw more easily the right and the wrong, but they were too tired to talk, so they simply voted for or against, killing doubtful projects forthwith, and putting through what was proper with marvelous speed. The prayer was short. It took an hour to get through with petitions—one of the longest hours that has yet passed in its flight over the Capitol. The Speaker had a sore throat, and spoke lower and more hoarsely than usual. The Clerk was sleepy, and read in a foggy, hazy voice. The House, remembering how hard it had worked last week to do nothing whatever, lazily let the brakes alone and legislation and its unrestrained course. Among the petitions Mr. POWELL presented two to prevent slaughtering on New-York roll; Mr. WILSON, one to close Meade-street; Mr. DURYEA, for a Park in the Eastern District of Brooklyn; against removing the Long Island Railroad; Mr. OPDYKE, to extend Albany-street; New-York, &c.; against New-York City Railroads to repeal the Usury laws; to reorganize the Health Department of New-York; Mr. C. S. SPENCER, same against New-York City Railroads; Mr. S. S. CHILDS, relative to Health in the City of New-York; Mr. SHAW, same; Mr. SMITH, same; Mr. CONKLING, same; Mr. VAN CORTLANDT reported against abolishing the office of School Commissioners in the country—but o other important reports there were none—as all the Committees had been out of town, like the House. Of notices there was greater abundance. Bills were heralded by Mr. MERRY, to extend time for collection of taxes in Queens County; and to alter map of Brooklyn; by Mr. CHILDS, relative to Militia of Richmond County; by Mr. MESSEROLE, to amend the Fire Dep of Brooklyn; by Mr. OPDYKE, to establish a State Insurance Department; by Mr. TUTHILL, to prevent unvaccinated children from attending school—giving the trustees power to regulate it; by Mr. C. S. SPENCER, to incorporate the Homœopathic Hospital.

After which, six local bills had their third reading and were passed. The bill authorizing certain officers of the State to hold property (Mr. CHANLER's bill) was lost, 61 to 19, and a motion to reconsider tabled. The bill annulling the Building Associations was lost, 63 to 14, and its reconsideration also tabled.

The Senate last night lacked a quorum. To-day, in Senate, Mr. MATHER presented a remonstrance, against closing canal locks on Sunday; by Mr. PARSONS, a memorial of New-York State Temperance Society; Mr. NOXON, to close canal locks on Sunday; Mr. FOOTE, to change the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn; to appropriate a portion of the interest of the Chancery Fund to a law library for Sixth Judicial District; Mr. STRONG, to incorporate the East New-York Savings Bank of Kings County; Mr. ELY, of Marshall and others, relative to ferry piers in New-York City.

When Senator DIVEN announced the death of Senator Stow, of the Twenty-ninth District, and proffered a resolution expressive of respect for the deceased, and of condolence with his family, by some brief, pertinent comments upon his career. Mr. MAYNARD followed with some reminiscences of his official connection with Senator Stow. Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. O. B. WHEELER also spoke of his independence, characteristics and worth, and then adjourned to evening.

The Assembly opened with Morning Hour in the Chair, the Speaker having gone home half-sick. It being General Order day they went at once into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ANDREWS in the Chair, and took bills before the Committee were the Militia bill and the "Certain punishment of convicts" bill, the latter allowing officers down on Staten Island. The approach of this latter kept some persons in a stew of perspiration, and there was a marvelous circulation about the hall of gentlemen who are anxious to put blocks under the wheels of certain justice. But the subject was not reached and Justice had no opportunity to express herself. The State Prisons bill is a very long one—a continuation of existing State Prison laws, and a modification of some of them in important respects, but before the Committee rose an amendment was incorporated providing that nothing in the act contained should repeal any portion of existing laws which prohibit the infliction upon prisoners of corporeal punishment. The bill had been gone through with and probably would have been reported for a third reading, but that at the last moment a Committee from the Senate formally announced the death of Senator STOW. The Speaker resumed the Chair. Mr. VAN HORN, of Niagara, moved resolutions of respect and condolence, and from his personal knowledge spoke of the good heart and clear head of the deceased. Mr. LAW followed, detailing the virtues of the most illustrious statesman of the present Legislature; Mr. SCHOLEFIELD spoke feelingly of his private virtues; Mr. TOMLINSON eulogized eloquently his public brilliancy and worth, and Mr. TUTHILL dilated on his honesty and manly independence.

Senator STOW was a most eccentric man, and his worst enemy will admit to all that came in contact with him. But we were for excellences. His independence of party, of friends or foes, praise or blame, was a most marvelous and illustrious feature, more notable and conspicuous in Albany than it could have been in any other part of the State. And it is this trait which endears his memory to the Legislature and the people. Of adroit politicians, of amiable men, there are no fewer perhaps left in the State than there were last Saturday morning, but of honest, bold, intrepid, manly, independent legislators there is one less. So the corpse will be sworn by Senators for the remainder of the session, and the flag on the Capitol be set at half-mast not without meaning or expression.

At ten o'clock it was snowing here vigorously, but the sun is out now, the snow has all vanished, the air is balmy and Spring-like.

The Registry bill is the subject of the Republican Caucus to-night. Desperate and hopeful efforts will be made to shape a bill that will be effective, not too stringent or too costly, and yet tolerable to the majority. I think that it will be successful, but I remember that all the prophets now-a-days are poor fallible creatures.

Outside of the Capitol walls, all the talk is of the Bachelors' Ball to come off to-night in the vacated mansion of Ex-Governor KING. All the fashion and the grace of Albany are summoned to appear; and if it is not a time to talk of for months to come, the promise is a false, deceitful thing, which should damage the character of all promises henceforth and for all time.

You should see the Lobby that is up here from New-York and Brooklyn if you are fond of looking on crowds and admire mass meetings. There is Mr. ——, but I do not care to reproduce the directories for your paper, and am not ambitious to out-catalogue Homer's ships. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a memorial from the State Temperance Society, asking for the repeal of the Excise law, and for protection against intemperance.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Troy and Boston Railroad to construct a track in the City of Troy.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State for the support of schools.

The bill to authorize the incorporation of Juvenile Reformatory Asylums was lost.

Senator DIVEN, in a touching and eloquent address, announced the death of Senator STOW.

Resolutions were then adopted expressive of sentiments of affection and respect for the departed Senator, when the Senate adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate held an Evening Session.

General orders only were considered.

The bill to increase the powers and duties of public administrators was taken up.

Mr. DIVEN stated the object of the bill to be to provide that when money is held in trust or custody by others than the owner, and is unclaimed for six years and the owner cannot be proved to be living, it shall escheat to the State.

Mr. ELY stated the true object of the bill was to draw some millions of money out of the New-York City Savings Banks. It was a cunning device for a petit larceny movement.

After a long debate progress was reported on the bill.

The bill to extend the term of Supervisors was debated and ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24.

The bill to amend the State Prison laws was debated during the morning, in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment, seeking to prohibit the punishment of convicts by the whip and shower bath, etc., was, after a long debate, voted down.

The bill allows punishments for breaches of discipline, but obliges all the officers to report each day every case of punishment ordered and inflicted, with the cause of offence, etc.

Mr. VAN HORN announced the death of Senator Stow, briefly sketched his life and services, and paid a fitting tribute to his public and private character.

Mr. LAW also spoke feelingly and eloquently in praise of the deceased.

The customary resolutions of respect were then adopted, and the House adjourned over until to-morrow.

Messrs. SCHOLEFIELD, TOMLINSON and TUTHILL also paid tributes of respect to the deceased.

Republican Assembly Caucus.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24.

The Republicans of the Assembly held a caucus to-night to consider what course to pursue in regard to a Registry law.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.

Information Concerning an Outfit for the Gold Regions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 18, 1859.

In obedience to the promise in my last letter, I this morning send you what information I have been able to collect in relation to the outfit, starting-point, &c., to the Pike's Peak or Cherry Creek Gold Diggings of Western Kansas. You will observe by a reference to the map, that the portion of the country that has so far been successfully explored lies between the thirty-eighth and fortieth degrees of latitude, distant, in a westerly direction, about seven hundred miles from Fort Leavenworth or Kansas City, and nearly twelve hundred miles from this city. As yet there is no established route, and trains have been made up at Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, or Nebraska City, Omaha, or even as high up as Sioux City. There are starting from Fort Leavenworth four main routes; the Northern, or Platt, by Fort Kearney, 760 miles; Southern, or Santa Fé, by the Arkansas and Bent's Fort, 705 miles; the Central, by Fort Reilly and the Republican Fork of Kansas River, 678 miles, and the new Central, by Fort Reilly and the Smoky Hill Fork of Kansas River, clear along up that stream to the head of Cherry Creek, 565 miles, which from the information so far collected, will be the main arteries for the emigration. The Northern route, *viâ* Fort Kearney, follows along the south side of the main trunk of the Platte, from Kearney, and up the same side of the South Fork, so that it neither crosses the Platte, Kansas, or any other stream of any importance; the same is true of the same route starting from St. Joseph or Nebraska City. The routes on the north side of the Platte, starting from Council Bluffs, or Sioux City, are much shorter in distance, say 100 miles, run through a fine country with good roads, but being further north, present one objection to the early emigrant, in the fact that the grasses do not get stout enough for grazing before the 15th of April to the 1st of May. The reports that we get as to the preferable route are so various that hardly a correct opinion can be formed, and it may be that other and better routes will be made known before the middle of the Summer, and the only thing definite that I can write you is, that the bulk of the emigration through this latitude will make either Fort Leavenworth or Kansas City the starting point, and this city the headquarters for their outfits, which of course is without a rival in that respect.

The following schedule, which was originally compiled for the Missouri *Democrat*, is the necessary outfit for four men for six months:

Two to three yoke of oxen, worth from $80 to $100 per yoke, or two span of mules, costing from $150 to $300 per span, so far as we can learn. However, oxen can be purchased in the neighborhood of Leavenworth and the other Upper Missouri towns, at a lower rate: One wagon, $65 to $115; for $80 or $90, one carrying 2,000 to 3,000 lbs., and every way suitable, with iron axles, screw, hubs, &c. If heavier of 6,000 lbs weight, $150 to $160. A wagon cover will cost $10 to $20, depending entirely upon the quality of the duck. A suitable tent is same range of price, and depending on same matter. Very few will care, however, for a tent. Ox-yokes range from $1 75 to $6, but $1 75 will purchase a rough yoke entirely sufficient. Three chains, $1 25 to $2, depending on the link, or $8 to $10 for a set of three at the blacksmith's. Eight pairs of colored blankets, $2 50 per pair; four steel-pointed picks, assorted—the smaller straight mining pick is 65c., and the larger, hooked, $1 each; made at blacksmiths' shops, 75c. to $1 55; four shovels, $1 to $1 20 each; four axes, $1 to $1 25 each,—these at $1 a very common article; three augurs, say ¾ inch, inch and 1¼ inch, $1 for the three; one chisel (inch,) 25c.; one handsaw, $1, though the range is from 50c. to $2; one drawing knife, 45c.; for a good 11-inch one, 40c. to 60c.; one 12 inch steel file, 45c.; six pounds of wrought nails, assorted, 60c.; four gold-pans, 50c. each; one hatchet, 50c.; two tea-gal. oil or water cans, $1 25; two water pails, 50c.; four camp stools, 65c. each; one lantern, 75c.; one coffee-pot, 50c.; four tin cups, 5c. each; one grass-hook, 50c. to 90c.; one scythe, $1; six tin plates, 20c.; three camp hatchets, 50c. each; one frying pan, 35c.; one Dutch oven, $1 25; set of knives and forks, 60c. to $1; one tea-kettle, 20c. to 50c. Each party should have a good pocket compass, $2; mining scales for weighing gold from one ounce down to a grain, $1 25; miners' prospecting augurs, $5; perforated sheet iron for long tom and rockers, iron for wheelbarrow axles, leather for pump valves, drilling or dunk for hose, salt pork and bacon, tacks, &c.; quicksilver, $1 ¶ lb., (5 lbs.) and iron retorts (costing $3 25) for saving it.

Provisions and other supplies for the first six months: 1,000 lbs. flour, $2 75 ¶ 100 lbs; 400 lbs. bacon, clear sides, 11c. ¶ lb.; 100 lbs dried beef, at 12c. ¶ lb; salt, 50 lbs., 75c.; coffee, 50 lbs., 9c. lb.; tea, 5 lbs., 75c. ¶ lb.; 200 lbs. sugar, 8c.; rice, 20 lbs., 2½ bushels white beans, $2 ¶ bushel; 2½ bushels dried apples, $2 50 ¶ bushel; 10 lbs. candles, $1 25; 10 gallons molasses, $4; keg of pickles; 1 do. vinegar; lard, 25 lbs., 13c.; 200 lbs. soda crackers; 35 lbs. soap, baking powder; 3 lbs. soda, 20c.; 5 lbs. ground pepper; 25 lbs. gunpowder, 97 50 ¶ keg; 100 lbs. lead; 3,000 gun caps, 91c.; 42 doz. boxes matches. Each man will want a gun and pistol or revolver; patent breech rifles, $14 to $30; double-barreled shot guns, $15 to $30; government guns, $7 to $13; pocket revolvers, $10 to $18; holster, $2 to $90; a good supply of heavy, coarse clothing should be taken, say for each man, 3 flannel over-shirts, 3 pair pants, 6 pairs boots, 6 pair socks, 2 coats, 3 pair woolen drawers, 2 pair gloves, &c. Some will want some luxuries, such as a couple of gallons of brandy or Bourbon whisky, the best brandy is worth $5 to $6 ¶ gallon, 25 lbs. tobacco, pipes, stems, and smoking tobacco, cigars, &c.

Although it is reported to be a healthy country, miners cannot escape sickness, bruises, sores, &c., we therefore give what is necessary in this line: ¼ lb. calomel, 75c.; 4 oz. blue mass, 75c.; ½ gallon paregoric, 25c.; ½ do. of laudanum, 40c.; castor oil, 50c.; Dover's powders, 75c.; ½ pint spirits of camphor, 25c.; 4 oz. rhubarb, 50c.; 1 yard adhesive plaster, 35c. Of course many of the above things can be omitted, if necessary, but it is trusted the list will enable parties to make a better outfit, and "rough it in the mines" more comfortably than they could otherwise do. If any have a taste for garnishing, and are fortunate enough to be in the vicinity of the mines at the opening of the Spring, there is nothing that will return a better per cent. than a dozen or two assorted papers of seeds. The country about there is well adapted to raising immense quantities of all the preferable vegetables, and the demand under any circumstances, will exceed by far the supply. VIATOR.

The Mount Vernon Fund.

The accompanying letter has been sent to the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, by C. H. MARSHALL, Esq.:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1859.

MRS. PHILIP HAMILTON—*Dear Madam*: Some time since I sent you my contribution to the fund, a check for $50, to be applied to the noble object of purchasing the "Mount Vernon Estate," so that the remains of the Father of his country may be preserved inviolate forever.

I now have the pleasure to inclose another check for $1,000, in memory of my grandfather, NATHAN CORFIN, a patriot of the Revolution, who, when a prisoner of war on board a British ship, and tempted by the highest offers to enter their service, replied, "Hang me in the yard-arm of your ship, if you will, but do not ask me to become a traitor to my country."

I feel I cannot offer a better or more grateful tribute to his memory than to associate it with an object which, if living, would have been so dear to his heart, that of placing WASHINGTON'S hallowed home under the safeguard of his country.

Yours most respectfully and truly,

C. H. MARSHALL.

We are informed that the amount received from the State at this time, exclusive of New-York and Brooklyn, is $16,759. Brooklyn has contributed $1,508. New-York City, deducting what has been received from public exhibitions, but including Mr. MARSHALL'S donation, $1,426.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ATLANTIC BANK DEFALCATION.—The teller of this Bank has not yet been arrested. He was with the cashier at the Bank until 4 o'clock P. M., Monday, at the Bank building, and then started for New-York, so that he must have been too late for the California steamer. Some of his friends think that he has committed suicide. It is said that he has lost quite heavily by gambling recently, and that these unexpected losses precipitated the final act. The Bank officers have not completed their investigations as yet, but they feel confident that their loss will not exceed $10,000. It is now stated that the missing teller has been known as a fast young man and gambler about town for a long time past, but was always punctual at his business, and in this manner deceived the other officers of the bank. He has, also, we understand, lost a considerable sum through another bank officer whom he has assisted out of gambling difficulties. The Directors have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the missing teller and his delivery to the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn.

ACTS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—A public meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held last evening, in the City Hall, to consider the acts now before the Legislature relative to the Water and Sewer Commissions. At a little past 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by J. S. MACNAY, and Ex-Alderman BARNARD was called to preside. Resolutions, similar to those presented in the Board of Aldermen, last Monday evening, and published in the TIMES of Tuesday, remonstrating against the passage of the acts referred to until such time as the citizens of Brooklyn could consider the same, was adopted, and a Committee was appointed to lay the conclusions of the meeting before the Legislature. Several addresses were made, when the meeting adjourned.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Jury in the case of E. B. SPOONER, proprietor of the Brooklyn *Star*, against the City Railroad Company, which case has occupied the City Court for 4 days past, yesterday rendered a verdict of $5,000 for plaintiff. Mr. SPOONER, it will be remembered, had one arm and one leg broken while riding upon the fender of a sleigh belonging to the Company—the seats at the time being full. The legal point in this case is settled that if a railroad company, being common carriers, take more passengers than they can seat, they are liable for any accident that may occur to those who are received as passengers and not seated.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Late Wednesday night, a Miss CUNNINGHAM was run over at the corner of Smith and Pacific streets by a hack, and seriously injured. The driver of the hack, named BOOLS, was arrested and held to await the result of her injuries.

THE NEW ARMORY DECLARED USAFE.—A Committee of Military gentlemen visited the State Arsenal yesterday and decided that it was not safe for the uses for which it was constructed.

Political.

The Republican City Convention of Rochester, held on Wednesday, nominated SAMUEL W. D. MOORE, Esq., for Mayor. Mr. MOORE was for many years the Police Justice of that city, and is well qualified for the Mayoralty.

Mrs. Stowe will visit Paris in October, intending, it is said, to place her children at school in that city.

From the Independent.

SPRING BED.—"HOWE'S Patent Elliptic Spring Bed" has some points of excellence not presented by any other within our knowledge. The elliptic springs are of good steel, and therefore much more durable than those made of spiral wires—which are apt to lose their elasticity by use, as is often experienced in spring-seated chairs and sofas. In addition, the longitudinal slips, which are made of the best white ash, very tough and elastic, are rendered more springy by a piece of wire spring underneath. Its use is a luxury, which no accumulation of beds and mattresses can equal.

[Advertisement.]
Gold Pens,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
Penholders, &c., &c.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.
Gold Pens (made to order) from $2 to $40 per dozen.
Orders respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]
1859.—SPRING IMPORTS!—English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c. at extraordinary low prices. CROSSLEY'S new Medallion, 1078!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A few doses relieve the skin of its sallowness, the right side from pain, impart vigor to the digestion and regularity to the bowels. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
STRANGERS IN TOWN.—KNOX the Hatter, for the especial accommodation of the strangers visiting the City, has introduced his Spring style of gentlemen's hats. The beauty, richness of finish, novelty of style and exceeding cheapness of this fabric, must commend it to the appreciation of the sojourners at our hotels. Let them call at KNOX'S popular establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and examine it.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Vessels.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Edinburgh	Feb. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
Lebanon	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Mar. 1	New-York	Southam'n.
Africa	Mar. 2	New-York	Southam'n.
Prince Albert	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Felton	Mar. 5	New-York	Southam'n.
Canada	Mar. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Washingt'n	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Feb. 5	Bremen	New-York.
Prince Albert	Feb. 5	Galway	New-York.
Fulton	Feb. 9	Southampt'n	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Feb. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washingt'n	Feb. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Feb. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Feb. 19	Glasgow	New-York.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Mar. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Isabel	Mar. 5	Charleston	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 24.

$60,600	U. S. 5s, '74	103¾	100	Erie R. R	13¾
2,000	Indiana 5s	90¾	50	Harlem R. R	b60 13¾
600	do	90	100	do	13
12,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	10	do	13¾
14,000	Mo. 6s, '68	84¾	450	Harlem R. R, Pref.	38¾
2,000	do	84¾	100	do	s15 33¾
10,000	do	84½	10	Stonington R. R	52¾
1,000	Tenn 6s, '90	59¾	20	do	52¾
2,000	N. Y. 8s, '60	100	38	Little Miami R. R	55
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	102¾	200	Reading R. R	b60 49
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds '76	99¾	200	do	49
2,000	Erie 4th Mtg. Bds	54	200	do	s10 49¾
1,000	Erie R'd. Bds. '75	38	100	do	s30 49¾
1,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. Bds.	73	100	Mich. Cen. R. R	s60 50
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	88½	100	do	s60 50¼
4,000	Chi., St. Paul & F.	50	50	do	b60 50¾
	Pulse L. G. Bds	12¾	50	do	b60 50¾
1,000	do	12¾	50	do	50¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	50	50	M. S. & N. Ia R. R.	b60 17¾
10	Merchants Bank	110	325	do	s10 17¾
24	Bank State of N. Y.	102	100	do	b30 17¾
15	Bank of Commerce	101¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	45¾
5	Bank of America	110¾	100	Pansuia R. R	11¾
15	Continental Bank	100¾	250	Cal. & Chic. R	s10 69
10	Park Bank	105½	50	do	69
105	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	76¾	100	do	s15 69
5	do	77	200	do	s60 69¾
200	Am. Guano Co	7¾	150	do	69¾
200	do	b60 7¾	200	do	s30 69¾
200	Cumberland Pref.	23¾	100	do	s30 69¾
50	do	s30 23½	250	C. & To. R. R	30¾
100	do	s60 23½	100	do	s60 30¼
200	do	b60 24	100	do	30¾
50	do	s3 24	100	do	s30 30¾
345	N. Y. Cen. R. R	78¾	200	do	s60 30
500	do	s60 78¾	50	Chi. & R. Is. R	s 61¾
100	do	h10 78¾	150	do	hawk 61¾
200	do	s60 78¾	100	do	b60 61¾
100	do	b60 78¾	100	do	b3 61¾
200	do	b30 78¾	300	do	s30 61¾
100	do	bnw 78¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	b60 12¾
350	do	c 78¾	28	Bruns. C. L. Co	32

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	100	Harlem Railroad	13
4,000	do	84¾	100	do	s60 13
25,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89¾	150	Har. R. R. Pref	39¾
20,000	do	b60 89¾	50	Michigan Cen. R. R	s10 69¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	50	do	s30 50¾
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	83¾	95	do	50¾
18,000	E. R. R. C. Bds., '71	35	10	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	46
15,000	E. R. R. C. Bs., '62	25½	150	Panama Railroad	115¾
5,000	Erie R. R. Bs., '75	38	150	Ill. Cen. R. R	68¾
50	Reading R. R	h10 49	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R	69¼
100	do	2d 49	250	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R	b30 61¾
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R	78¾	100	do	61¾
600	do	78¾	250	do	s10 61¾
200	do	b10 78¾	200	do	61¾
200	do	b60 78¾	50	do	b60 61¾
100	Hnd. Riv. R. R	s60 32¾	25	Nor. and Wor. R. R	32
200	do	32¾	100	Cumberland Pref'd	24
100	M. So. & N. I. R. R	17¾			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000	T. H. & A. R. 8 ¶ c.	37½	100	Wall-st. Fire Ins. Co.	30
3,000	T. H. & A. R. 10 ¶ c.	20	40	Wall-st Fire Ins. Co.	30¼
4,000	M. & C. R. R. 7s	7	5	Repub. Fire Ins. Co.	33½
10,000	La C. & M. L. G. 7s	4	40	Beekman Fire Ins. Co	106¾
10,000	T. of F. M (Wis.) 8s	50	15	City Fire Ins. Co	173¾
2,000	La C. & M. R. R. 8s	46	12	Market Fire Ins. Co.	135½
1,000	Nash. & C. R. 8s	79¾	25	Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	152
1,000	Bell. & Ill. R. R. 7s	85¾	10	Man. Life Ins. Co	124¾
500	A. Ill. Ins. S. of 1858	83¾	40	Astor Fire Ins. Co	131¾
1,670	U. M. I. S. of 1856	74	45	Lenox Ins. Co	86½
1,000	U. M. I. S. of 1857	72	40	Nassau Fire Ins. Co.	149½
3	Mil. Land Warrants	13	20	Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co.	129½
10	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	165	10	Am. Ex. Bank	107¾
30	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	165¼	40	St. Marks Fire Ins. Co	120½
10	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	114¾	10	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	114
20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	112½	25	Con Ins. Co. of Phil.	83
10	Man. Gas Light Co.	155	10	Lamar Fire Ins. Co.	110
10	Am. Express Co	81½	10	Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	150
25	Trev. C. & R. R. Co.	14	11	Second-ave. R. R.	99¾
10	North Am. Paint Co.	30	85	La C. & Mil. R. R. Co.	11¾
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	99½	25	Bank of New-York	166¾
10	Market Bank	108½	80	Butch. & Drov. Bank	119
20	Market Bank	107	30	Broad'y Fire Ins. Co.	130
20	Nassau Bank	100	5	Com. Fire Ins. Co	97

THURSDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The increasing ease in the rates for Money temporarily employed on the Street, is having its influence to-day in the Stock Exchange, and prices at the close of the afternoon Board were nearly all stiffer than yesterday, and the demand for the leading speculative shares quite strong. New-York Central opened this morning at 78¾ ¶ cent. cash, and 78⅛@¼ on seller's option, but soon improved to 78⅛@⅝@¾ ¶ cent., closing 78¾ ¶ cent. bid. Chicago and Rock Island sold up to 61¾ ¶ cent. in the afternoon, and Galena 63½ ¶ cent. The demand was better for Michigan Central, and 50¾ ¶ cent. was paid. In Reading the business was not active, though the bids are firm at 49 ¶ cent. In the other Coal shares the demand is also firm, 81½ ¶ cent. for Pennsylvania, 99¾ for Delaware and Hudson, and 24 ¶ cent., sales, of Cumberland. Harlem and Hudson shares are steady. The Erie unsecured Bonds were again weak in price, with some considerable sales at the decline, supposed to be on English account. At the last dates the annual report of the Company had just been published in London, and it is not improbable that some holders, under the slow prospects of the finances of the road, and supposing that better prices could be had on this side, concluded to send out their Bonds rather than subscribe to the Fourth Mortgage. The Sinking Funds sold this afternoon at 38, and the Convertibles at 35@35½, at which rates speculative buyers came in quite freely. We hear that the arrangement for the extension of the Second Mortgage of $4,000,000, due 1st prox., is going on favorably, and this circumstance, with the fact that the Long Dock Improvement is definitely arranged to be completed by December next, removes all immediate danger of foreclosure. Illinois Central shares and bonds are quiet; prices ¼@½ ¶ cent. lower than yesterday. In State Stocks, Missouris have improved to 84¾ ¶ cent., firm; Tennessees are still on the market at 89½@¾, and this relatively low figure has induced good buyers to come forward. The sales of the New Federal Loan are 102¾ ¶ cent., which is an improvement of an eighth ¶ cent. Pacific Mail suddenly recovered to 78 ¶ cent. The general market left off firm. A Street sale

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2321. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Legislation at a Stand-Still in Congress.

Night Debate in the Senate on the Cuban Question.

MOTION TO TABLE DECIDED ADVERSELY.

Refusal of the House to Pass the Appropriation Bills.

NO PROGRESS WITH THE TARIFF.

Report of the Nichols Investigating Committee.

RAMAGING CHARACTER OF THE TESTIMONY.

The Agricultural College bill Vetoed—The President and Senor Mata—The Gulf Squadron, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

Congressional legislation is considered at an end for the present session. The war of the factions defeats business, and the chances are that the several appropriation bills will fail. Many members have avowed their determination to vote against everything. Mr. PHILLIPS, to-day, charged PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, with having declared his intention to vote against every Appropriation bill. The latter denied it, but he repudiated Administration ties. It is said that several witnesses were ready to prove the charge, had they been called upon. Mr. PHILLIPS was appointed on the Committee of Ways and Means as a special friend of the Administration.

The motion to suspend the rules to take up the bill for reviving the Tariff act of 1846, would never have been carried to-day if the Democrats had not suspected trickery on the part of the Tariff men. They were favorable to the bill, but feared to take it up lest the Opposition would force a substitute. It was intimated by the Republicans who voted for a suspension of the rules, that it was with a view to bring up their Tariff proposition—hence the motion to suspend was lost.

The time spent by the Senate in considering the Cuban bill is thrown away. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will make no effort to take it up. Mr. WILSON'S amendment to the bill to-day attracts much attention, and challenges the approval and support of many Southern men. The opponents of the Slidell bill are determined not to be forced to a hurried vote. They say they will be heard in full against it, and without being compelled to speak at midnight. Their plan, probably, will be to constantly call the yeas and nays between 9 at night and 11 in the morning, unless the friends of the bill desire to speak, or an adjournment is agreed to.

The President told a member of Congress to-day that he would call an extra session in June. This was intended only to effect action in the House. I have reason to believe that he has no idea of calling an extra session.

The report of the Nichols Investigating Committee to-day utterly dissipates the persistent statements that they exculpate the member of the Committee on Accounts understood to be implicated in the charges upon which the investigation was ordered. Their verdict, in fact, is not given. Although the Committee considers it unsafe to recommend expulsion upon the testimony, it makes such an impression upon them that not a single member ventures upon a verdict of not guilty.

The resolutions reported by the Democratic members of the Sherman Committee are a source of great mortification to their party.

The Trustees of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College called on the President to-day, to remonstrate against the proposed veto of MORRILL'S bill, granting lands to the States for Agricultural Colleges. The President replied that it was too late—the veto was decided upon on constitutional grounds.

The President dislikes Señor MATA personally, which accounts for his hesitation to receive him. He is a cordial hater, and would rather hand Mexico over to England and France than to abate his individual prejudices. His pleasantest smile this week in the presence of a masculine would work a new miracle—turn water into vinegar.

Madame MARIO'S closing lecture was given this evening, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Philharmonic Hall was well filled by an appreciative audience. Perhaps the most effective and touching portion of her discourse was her graphic delineation of the heroic career and unparalleled sufferings of the Italian exiles now on their way to America—proving that the Italians are not only lovers of liberty, but are in the highest sense endowed with that patriotism which admits of no compromise with expediency, no toleration of tyranny, no terms with despotism. Throughout the address she was listened to with unflagging attention, interrupted by frequent applause. Quite a number of distinguished persons were present, among whom we noticed Dr. PARKER, our former Minister and Missionary to China.

Mrs. KEMBLE'S readings have been very fully and fashionably attended.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

The *Union* of this morning says, in an editorial, "It has become perfectly obvious, that no measure of revenue can be adopted by the present Congress, in the short space of time remaining of its existence." The *Union*, therefore, recommends the revival of the act of 1846 for three years, and for the reissue of Treasury notes. It argues that this could be done with perfect Democratic consistency; those who refuse to vote for these, virtually vote to stop the wheels of Government.

The following is the concluding resolution of the Committee on Naval Contracts and Abuses, which was inadvertently omitted yesterday, namely: "Nothing has been proven in this investigation which impeaches in any way the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of the Navy."

The Navy Department, this morning, received a dispatch from Lieut. BRAINE, commanding the ship *Vincennes*, dated Norfolk, in which he states that he has captured the slaver *Julia Dean*, on the coast of Africa and brought her into that port. AUGUSTUS PENYBAR, represented as passenger on the *Dean*, died on the passage to the United States, previously requesting that his effects should be sent to his wife at Havana. It was conjectured that he was the Captain of the vessel, on board of which, it is supposed, there is a great deal of treasure. The Department, this morning, sent orders to Lieutenant BRAINE to turn over the hands on board the *Dean* to the United States Marshal for trial. It is supposed that the *Dean* is owned in Charleston. The *Vincennes* has been ordered to be examined, it being supposed that she has been injured by having struck a reef.

The rumor that all the available Naval force, including the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, has been ordered to the Gulf, seems strengthened by a remark made by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, that this American sea, as he termed it, belonged to us, and that we will and must exercise control over it.

The next arrival from Mexico will, it is anticipated, bring highly important intelligence in connection with the French and English fleets, and requiring a larger American Naval force than has been heretofore kept in that quarter.

The Special Committee to investigate the charge of corruption against Mr. SEARING, of the House, have made their report. As it was immediately sent to the printer, there was no opportunity to examine its contents, but on the authority of a member of the Committee it appears that while the Committee unanimously concur in the opinion that the testimony does not exculpate him they think it insufficient to warrant his expulsion. The House will be called on to morrow to decide upon the subject as proposed by the Committee. It is further said that Mr. SEARING filed a statement of his own to rebut the testimony against him.

The Pennsylvania and other members of the House, representing different parties, voted with those who are favorable to the revival of the Tariff of 1846, on Mr. HUGHES' ineffectual motion to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill for that purpose. Some, while opposed to the bill, thought it would afford a basis for a different measure. The Southern members, embracing the extremists, the Massachusetts members, and gentlemen from nearly all other sections, opposed the motion.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

The Post Route bill was put to a vote and passed by Yeas, 30; Nays, 26.

An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. DOOLITTLE to obtain a vote on the Homestead bill.

The Cuban bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON offered the following amendment:

Whereas, Reciprocal commercial intercourse among nations promotes mutual prosperity, and is the surest guarantee of permanent peace; and,

Whereas, It is not the policy of the United States to despoil any nation of her possessions, however rich or valuable, but to cultivate with all nations the most friendly and unrestricted commercial relations; and

Whereas, The unfriendly policy adopted by Spain against the trade and commerce of the United States with the Island of Cuba, forcing the adoption of a similar policy by the United States towards herself, impairs the benefits which would otherwise result to both nations from the trade and commerce between the United States and Cuba; and

Whereas, A treaty negotiation for the removal of all illiberal and unjust restrictions upon trade and commercial intercourse between this country and the island of Cuba and every nation upon this continent is most desirable, therefore

Be it enacted, That the President be authorized and requested to open negotiations with Spain and the nations south of us on this continent, for the removal of all unjust and illiberal restrictions on trade and commerce between them and their dependencies and the United States, and to defray the necessary expenses of such negotiation the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated.

Mr. MALLORY proceeded with his remarks commenced some days since. He cited the policy of JEFFERSON, who said if we were justified in going to war for the acquisition of any territory, it would be for Cuba. He reviewed the commercial advantages to be derived from the acquisition, and contended that if Cuba were annexed, the Slave-trade would be completely destroyed. That trade was fostered by the Captain-General, as Mr. MALLORY showed by a minute and interesting statement, how it was carried on from the purchase of the slave ship to the landing of the slaves, under permits, at three ounces per head. The Creole population are, he said, opposed to the trade. Mr. MALLORY guarded himself from connecting the distracted subject of Slavery with the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, spoke for two hours, replying to the points of Mr. BENJAMIN'S recent speech. Mr. BENJAMIN had urged, he said, that unless we acquire Cuba, Spain will emancipate the negroes. Mr. DIXON reasoned that if negro freedom in Cuba would be injurious to the United States, in Jamaica it must be equally so, yet it is not used as an argument to buy Jamaica from Great Britain. Mr. BENJAMIN had reasoned that compulsory labor was necessary to develope tropical production, but Mr. DIXON thought that the sugar for the world could be grown by free labor, and if it could not, sugar was not a sufficient equivalent for the perpetuation of Slavery. In the course of his remarks, Mr. DIXON had occasion to say that Slavery degrades free labor.

Mr. REID controverted this opinion, and said the doctrine was new in the South. He maintained that the white man was not degraded by labor, although he worked at the bench or in a field, side by side with his slave.

Mr. DIXON refused to admit the correctness of this assertion as an exposition of the general Southern feeling.

Mr. BELL traced the rise and progress of the filibuster spirit until it culminated in the Ostend manifesto, and became reflected in this Cuban bill. Both were in a form offensive to Spain. No nation would be apt to receive kindly an offer made to purchase its territory when accompanied by a studied reminder of its fallen fortunes. His (BELL'S) opinion was, that the Ostend Manifesto and the present proposal were framed on the perfect knowledge that Cuba could not be acquired, and that they were addressed to what is supposed to be the dominant traits in our national character. The Committee's report is skillfully drawn up. It promises to extend the trade and commerce of the North, the peculiar industry of the South and the agriculture of the West. It is framed to habituate the country to the cry of "war," but we are making no preparation for war. On the contrary, we are trying to get along without a revenue. For himself he would favor our acquiring control of the Island, either as a protectorate or independent power—but he likewise held that the time has not yet come when its possession was necessary either to our development or security. We are not now in a position to accept Cuba if Spain should offer it as a gift. We cannot accept it until we have built up a Navy of sufficient strength to maintain it. The first blow that would be struck in a war with a naval power would be to wrest it from us, and hold its harbors as a means of annoyance against us. The Committee's promise that the acquisition of the Island will give us the monopoly of sugar is equally fallacious. The increasing production of that article would soon create its production throughout the whole temperate zone. Neither is it true, as the Committee say, that when a nation ceases growth its decadence commences. History does not teach this doctrine of expansion, nor is there any parallelism between the growth of a nation, and of an individual man. Are our internal affairs so perfectly organized as to leave no range to our ambition? Has even the question of currency been placed on a satisfactory basis? Is our great internal domain reduced to such narrow limits as to afford no scope to our energies? Our territory is now greater than the whole area of the Roman Empire. All this we are bound to protect and defend, and to defend the accessible points of our extended frontier would require 100,000 men, with at least 250 war steamers. The chairman of the Naval Committee says our whole guns are 1,100. The French Navy alone has 15,000 cannon afloat, with 500 ships, of which half are war steamers. We are not now prepared for such a war, and yet the President announced, on a recent occasion, that our policy henceforth is expansion.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, addressed the Senate, arguing that the acquisition of Cuba is subversive of the best interest of the South. Referring to the aspect of our domestic affairs, he considered that innovations had been engrafted on the policy of this Government, which inevitably betoken its dissolution. The doctrine of State Rights did well while we were a homogeneous people, bound together by common troubles, but that day has passed. The unbounded prosperity of this country, its fertile lands and increasing wealth, has attracted to it people from every clime. There is no common interest to bind us together. The Constitution and the Supreme Court are derided, and the Constitution threatens to be but a rope of sand, unable to bind from having no power to punish infractions of that Constitution. He had been derided as an old federalist, and the men who so denounced him had now on the table two bills more dangerous in consolidating power in the hands of one man than any that ever emanated from the old Federal Party. They had also a bill to give away the public lands to the sweepings of European lazar houses to squat thereon, and under an easy franchise to control that Government before they know a word of our language or is one idea towards a comprehension of our institutions. Yet, while offering this extraordinary bonus to the discontented spirits of the old world, they refuse to vote for and denounce the Old Soldiers' bill. How comes it, he asked, that there is such a diversity of opinion in the Democratic Party, marching under one banner, and professing common principles?

Mr. WADE here moved to adjourn. Lost by 17 to 28.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.—The Senate is rapidly filling up. The galleries are full.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved to postpone the Cuba and take up the Homestead bill, and proceeded to speak on the latter.

Mr. SLIDELL called him to order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE insisted on his motion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, although he had for fifteen years advocated the Homestead bill, asked Mr. DOOLITTLE to withdraw his motion.

Mr. DOUGLAS, as a friend of the Homestead bill, made the same request.

Mr. CLARK, of Connecticut, as a friend of the Homestead bill, moved the Senate adjourn. Lost by 17 to 30.

Mr. TAUMBULL asked Mr. HUNTER to pledge himself not to bring forward the Appropriation bills to prevent a vote on the Homestead bill.

Mr. HUNTER would give no such promise.

Mr. TAUMBULL appealed to Mr. JOHNSON to stand by and press the Homestead bill.

Mr. BIGLER asked Mr. TAUMBULL, for himself and the Republicans, to name the hour at which they would vote on both measures.

Mr. TAUMBULL, for himself, was ready now, but could not make any pledge for his friends.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, said that after nine hours' discussion on the Cuba bill, it was time to come back to the great question of the age. Two propositions now stand face to face; one is the question of land for the landless, and the other is a question of a land for slaves.

Mr. SLIDELL here rose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—Will the Senator from New-York yield the floor to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. SEWARD, No, Sir, I do not.

Mr. SLIDELL called Mr. SEWARD to order. He was discussing the comparative merits of the two bills.

The Vice-President decided that Mr. SEWARD was in order.

Mr. SEWARD went on with a few words, when Mr. FITCH appealed to the Chair to put the question of order to the Senate, with a view of stopping what threatened to be an interminable discussion.

The Vice-President declined to do so.

Mr. SEWARD went on, saying: "It is in the Thirty-fifth Congress that the Homestead bill has been put aside." He then contrasted the merits of the two bills.

Mr. TOOMBS said, as to "land for the landless," it carried with it some demagogueical power. He despised a demagogue, but despised still more those who are driven by demagogues. What are the other side afraid of? If they do not want to give $30,000,000 to carry out a great national policy, let them say so, and not attempt to to get rid of the issue by saying, "we want to give land to the landless."

Mr. FESSENDEN took Mr. TOOMBS to task and asked if the language he had used was not an imitation of the great man at the other end of the Avenue (the President) who recently addressed an out-of-door crowd, saying none but cowards shirk this Cuban bill. He told the Senator the Republicans did not tremble nor shrink. He referred to the trial of physical endurance at the last session, and hinted that they could endure as much again. He denied that the Republicans were obstructing legislative business but said they were opposed to this Cuban measure, by which nothing was intended but a party result.

Mr. SEWARD was not in the habit of impugning the courage of any man. He believed every Senator had sufficient. He himself had enough for his own purposes. But other qualities are also necessary. There is moral courage. There is [illegible] The President had [illegible] power to carry out his pledges and has he done so? Where is the Pacific Railroad bill, where his protection, where relief to the bankrupt? Lost, sunk, sacrificed in his attempt to fasten Slavery on the Spanish-American States. No part of the President's policy has been carried out, but it is all sacrificed to a false and pretended issue. Out of nothing nothing is expected to come. He (SEWARD) had never mistaken the Presidents policy. He never mistook it for a grant in arms, but for a windmill with sails. Mr. SEWARD concluded by an energetic declaration that he is to be found on the side of liberty every where and always.

Mr. TOOMBS replied at some length, till Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, again raised a question of order, to put off debate.

At 11 o'clock there was a crowded audience, half the Senators were in their seats, while the rest were reading and smoking in the ante-room.

Mr. DOOLITTLE finally declined to withdraw his motion.

At midnight Mr. CHANDLER attempted to reply to the remarks of Mr. TOOMBS respecting demagogues.

The Vice-President ruled that he was not in order.

Mr. FESSENDEN appealed from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. MASON again moved to adjourn. Lost by 20 to 30.

The appeal of Mr. FESSENDEN was then laid on the table.

Mr. CLARK then spoke, after which Mr. DOOLITTLE'S motion to take up the Homestead bill was voted on and lost by Yeas, 17; Nays, 28.

AYES.—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark Colfamer, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, Wright.

Mr. MASON moved to adjourn. It was manifest that the Senate could do nothing and he feared the American people would consider this a humiliating spectacle.

Motion lost by 20 to 30.

Mr. BROWN moved to lay Mr. WILSON'S bill on the table. Agreed to by 30 to 16.

Mr. BROWN then proceeded to speak on the Cuba bill. He was in favor of the acquisition of be Island, peaceably if possible, but forcibly if we must. He would now move to lay the bill on the table, as a test vote, but would vote against his own motion.

The test vote was then taken, and the motion was lost by yeas, 18; nays, 30.

AYES. Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler. Clarke, Deolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull. Wade, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Grow, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Smith, Trombs, Ward.

Mr. DAVIS pared off with Mr. DIXON, and Mr. COLLAMER with Mr. WRIGHT.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, the Senate then adjourned at 1½ A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill repealing the Tariff of 1857, reviving the act of 1846.

Objection from both sides, amid confusion.

Mr. HUGHES moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, gave notice that should this prevail he would offer his bill as a substitute.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, supposed, if the rules were suspended, the bill must have its first consideration in Committee of the Whole, where every member could offer amendments.

Mr. HUGHES said suspend the rules first, and debate afterwards.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM gave notice of a substitute to suspend the Tariff of 1857, and revive that of 1846, for two years from the 1st of July next.

The motion of Mr. HUGHES to suspend the rules was negatived—85 against 94.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Missouri, appealed to the House to reconsider the vote by which the Post-office Appropriation bill was rejected. If this was not done a new bill would have to be introduced.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived, 84 against 104.

The vote was subsequently reconsidered.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Missouri, referred to the course of his colleague, Mr. PHILLIPS, on the Committee of Ways and Means, saying that a vote against the bill came with a bad grace from him, considering that he was placed thereon at the instance of the friends of the Administration and had proposed amendments to the bill. If he considered its features objectionable,——

Mr. OWEN JONES, of Pennsylvania, asked whether he understood Mr. PHILLIPS to say that Executive influence had been exerted to place a member on any Committee of this house?

Mr. PHILLIPS replied he had made no such charge. He asked Mr. JONES, "Do you consider yourself a friend of the Administration?"

Mr. JONES—I do, and am prepared to carry out the recommendation of the President. Can you say as much?

Mr. PHILLIPS—And if you ask me whether I am prepared to carry out all that is recommended, I say No, I will not.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania—What right have you to set yourself up to arraign the friends of the Administration? [Laughter.]

Mr. PHILLIPS—It is not for the gentleman to complain, considering where he stands. He stands elsewhere than with the friends of the Administration.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, rose on the opposite side of the hall to say something, but his words were lost in the general confusion.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, replying to Mr. PHILLIPS, said the remarks of the latter could not have come from a worse quarter. Was he to be schooled here, and vote as the gentleman from Missouri wished? Did not Mr. PHILLIPS, as the friend *par excellence* of the Administration, charge that an amendment was to be put in the bill as a rebuke to the Administration, about the success of which he was so anxious? If Mr. PHILLIPS had agency in having him placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, this was the first time he had heard of it. If he was so placed there that he might follow his or Executive dictation, the gentleman from Missouri had mistaken him greatly. He would rather resign his place on the Committee than resign his manhood. He had voted in Committee as he thought right.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I ask the gentleman to point out any objectionable appropriations in the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS—You have no right to ask me that.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Can you put your finger on a single one?

Mr. PHILLIPS—I can.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Specify it.

Mr. PHILLIPS, emphatically—I will not. You've got to take my word. I voted against the bill because I thought it ought not to pass, and will vote against it again. The gentleman alluded to me as having once belonged to his party.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I referred to a gentleman sitting near you.

Mr. MONTGOMERY—What does the gentleman mean by that? [Laughter.]

The Speaker was here obliged to restrain the prevailing disorder.

Mr. PHILLIPS wanted Mr. PHILLIPS to understand now and henceforth that he would vote as he thought right, without reference to Mr. PHILLIPS' views, and without an attempt to relieve him from any responsibility.

Mr. PHILLIPS explained. He did not say that he had any agency in placing Mr. PHILLIPS on the Ways and Means Committee, but that he was placed there by the wishes and at the urgent solicitation of the friends of the Administration.

VOICES—"Who are they."

Mr. PHILLIPS did not mean to intimate that the Speaker was at all biased in appointing the Committee, but as was usual he had listened to suggestions; when the session commenced, and before the Committees were appointed, he remembered that rumor said that Mr. PHILLIPS had been strongly urged for a member of the Ways and Means Committee. It had been said that the fifteen Democrats from Pennsylvania would not henceforward vote for any of the appropriation bills.

Mr. REILLEY, of Pennsylvania, replied, so far as that rumor was concerned, it is untrue.

Mr. PHILLIPS—It was never agreed to.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, suggested that, perhaps Mr. PHILLIPS had got into a difficulty by not knowing what is to be considered as the Administration.

After further debate, the vote by which the bill was engrossed was reconsidered by a large majority, and the subject passed over.

The House went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to reduce the appropriation of $3,100,000 for repairs, armament, equipment and fuel for the steamers, and hemp, to $1,900,000, to be expended as follows: Six hundred thousand for hemp and other materials, and a million for repairs, etc., with the proviso that not more than one thousand dollars shall be expended at any Navy-yard unless the necessity of such repairs be demonstrated by a report of a Board consisting of not less than three naval officers. He referred to the fact that both branches of the Select Committee admit gross frauds which ought to be abolished, and such was the object of his amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN read from both reports of the Select Committee in proof that there were frauds in the purchase of coal.

Mr. BOCOCK replying, said that Mr. SHERMAN had given the testimony a construction which was not just and fair.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered one that the expenses of the suits against Commodore PAULDING, growing out of his seizure of WALKER and his followers, shall be paid out of the amount appropriated for contingent expenses of the Navy.

The Chairman's decision, ruling it out of order, was sustained by ten majority.

Several other amendments were discussed for three hours.

[illegible] House [illegible] itself without a quorum, whereupon the roll was called to note the absentees.

At six o'clock an ineffectual motion was made to adjourn.

The House was then called to secure a quorum.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, moved to adjourn. He saw no necessity, after such excuses had been made, to stay here longer.

The House then refused to suspend further proceedings, and also refused to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. STANTON the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go and search for the absentees and bring them in.

Mr. MOORE of Alabama, made an ineffectual motion to adjourn. He thought these proceedings nothing but a farce, and that the members present were punishing themselves only by staying here.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in, from time to time, absentees, who were required to furnish satisfactory excuses or pay the fees.

Frequent ineffectual motions were made to adjourn. The members are generally in good humor.

At 8½ o'clock, wearied with the unprofitable proceedings, the House adjourned by two majority.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

Reception of Wm. Smith O'Brien.

Welcome Address by Judge B. O'Connor

MR. O'BRIEN'S REPLY.

SCENES AT THE BARGE-OFFICE, &c.

The steamer *Prince Albert*, Captain NICHOLSON, from Galway on the 9th inst., and St. Johns N. F., on the 19th, arrived at this port yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock. Among her passengers was Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, whose coming had already been announced by telegraph from St. Johns. Arrangements having been made to extend a welcome to Mr. O'BRIEN when he should arrive, the Committee on whom that duty devolved had been in waiting during the whole of Thursday, and late into the night, so that her arrival at an early hour in the morning found them somewhat wearied with watching. By the time the steamer had reached Staten Island, however, the news of her arrival had been pretty generally circulated, and multitudes gathered upon the Battery, in anticipation of witnessing the ceremonies of welcome—many, no doubt, being anxious to obtain a sight of the distinguished visitor.

By the time the steamer had arrived opposite Castle Garden, a detachment of Company F, 4th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., were assembled upon the Battery, for the purpose of paying the honors of a salute. Twenty-one guns were fired as the steamer dropped her anchor, and afterwards a hundred guns were fired while Mr. O'BRIEN was proceeding from the steamer to Whitehall. The salute was responded to by the *Prince Albert*.

While waiting the arrival of the Committee of Reception, Mr. T. F. MEAGHER and several gentlemen of the Press were invited to go on board the steamer in the Custom-house barge. Mr. MAGHER was the first to recognize his friend on the quarter-deck of the steamer. The meeting, as might have been expected, was a most cordial one.

Mr. O'BRIEN appeared in excellent health, and but little the worse for the very tempestuous passage which has just closed. He is about 50 years of age, of medium height, and of a compactly-built person. His face, which indicates great composure and self-reliance, wears an intelligent and pleasant smile, and in his manners he is wholly free from affectation. He speaks with some hesitation, but his language is well chosen, and makes a pleasing impression upon the hearer.

Among the gentlemen who first arrived on board to proffer their respects to Mr. O'BRIEN, were Capt. MCMAHON, (commanding Artillery Company F, 4th Regiment New-York State Militia,) THOMAS BYRNES, JAMES ROCHE, R. J. LALOR, and a numerous deputation of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, including Mr. JOHN E. WHITE, Chairman of the special Committee appointed to wait on Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. WM. J. FAGAN, the Secretary of the Club, and Mr. T. J. BROWN. Subsequently the *Prince Albert* was visited by a steam-tender, having on board a Committee of gentlemen, the list of whose names includes Richard O'Gorman, Wilson G. Hunt, Judge B. O'Connor, Mr. Wm. E. Robinson, Mr. J. W. Cole, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Malcolm Campbell, Capt. Wm. F. Lyons, Mr. P. M. Haverty, and numerous others. The visitors were introduced by Mr. MEAGHER, and received by Mr. O'BRIEN with marked suavity of manner and extreme cordiality of expression. Judge O'CONNOR, on the part of the Committee of private citizens, addressed Mr. O'BRIEN in a few words of welcome. He said:

JUDGE O'CONNOR'S WELCOME.

Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, Sir: The pleasing duty has been assigned us, on behalf of your many friends in New-York, to welcome you, and to express in this informal manner the great pleasure they feel at your arrival in America. We are aware that public manifestations of regard may be unexpected by you, but, without interfering with the object of your visit to the United States, we cannot refrain from tendering to you our sincere and respectful homage. We have watched your unflinching adherence to principle, your patient endurance of sufferings, your chivalrous efforts substantially to improve and ennoble the political and social condition of your native land. While you were an exile our heartfelt wishes and sympathy were with you. You are now free—free to receive the pure air of Heaven—free to receive the congratulations of the free men of America. The adverse storm of your political life is over; and as your voyage across the Atlantic has a pleasant termination in the safe moorings of our New-York Bay, so may your useful days henceforth find their reward in the tranquility of a happy home and country. With a sincere admiration for the qualities which have dignified your character and rendered your name illustrious, we warmly and sincerely welcome you, and respectfully request that you will name such early day as may be agreeable to you for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of your friends and the expression of regard and joy your visit to the United States naturally and unanimously inspires. [Loud applause.]

MR. O'BRIEN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. O'BRIEN said:

Mr. O'CONNOR AND GENTLEMEN: You are quite right in supposing that I have not come to the United States with a view to call forth any demonstration or parade that should be at all personal to myself. At the same time, I will not pretend to be indifferent to the kindly feelings of my fellow-countrymen, and it will assuredly be pleasing to me to meet on friendly and familiar terms, and in this informal manner, all those who desire to make acquaintance with me. But I wish it distinctly understood that I have not come here with any political object, further than concerns my own instruction and information. A large part of my life has been devoted to political affairs, and I have naturally felt a great anxiety to study the institutions of this country—the only country in which they can be seen with advantage, or judged with impartiality. I have learned so much to distrust the reports of travelers that I greatly prefer to form my own opinions rather than to adopt those of others, and the more especially in regard to the United States, inasmuch as the observations of travelers here have generally been written with the gall of prejudice. [Applause.] I come here, therefore, for the purpose of investigating those social problems which are connected with the institutions of this country, the only one, I may say, in modern times which possesses, upon a large scale, a Republican rather than a Monarchical form of Government. I confess, too, that I have been very anxious to know how far those millions of my countrymen who have been compelled by adverse circumstances which I need not now recapitulate—for, alas! they are too well known to all of you—to make the United States their home, have succeeded in their efforts here to improve their fortunes. It is probable that I shall have an opportunity of seeing, not only in the great cities of America, but in the remote West, many thousands of my fellow-countrymen, and it would be very satisfactory to me to be able to assure my fellow-countrymen, on my return to Ireland, that I have seen their kindred, whether by race or birth, in America pursuing a flourishing and prosperous career, and that I have found them preserving an undying attachment to the land of their fathers. [Loud applause.] In the presence of my friend Mr. MEAGHER, it is unnecessary for me to remind you that there is another object for which I came to this country, and that is, to see friends who have long been separated from me by adverse fate. It is with great pain that I feel, on shaking his hand again, after a separation for several years, that he is not in the position which I now occupy—in perfect freedom to revisit his native land, to again look on the scenes to which he is so deeply attached, to again greet those friends who admire his genius, and again to receive those assurances of affection in which he never failed to evoke from all who knew him. [Applause.] Frankly, gentlemen, and distinctly I will say to you that I consider the prohibition which still excludes him from his native country, after a lapse of ten years, and after so many other matters have been consigned to oblivion, is unworthy of the British Government. [Applause.] Nor will I affect to say that I am indifferent to the manifestation of feeling that was exhibited here in reference to myself when I was similarly circumstanced. At a time when I was suffering the privation of almost everything that can make life delightful, at a time when I was confined in a narrow circle, beyond the limits of which I could not transgress, even at the risk of being consigned to a prison—at that time [illegible] the people of the United States, [illegible] and the Irish population alone, but a very large portion of the native-born citizens of this country, came forward in the great cities of the Union, first in Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Boston, calling on the President to interfere with the British Government in my behalf. Nor had I forgotten the enthusiastic feeling which was exhibited here on the occasion of my being permitted to return to Europe. I cannot forget that at the great meeting which was held here in the Tabernacle—a meeting which had the countenance and the attendance, I have reason to know, of the leading men of New-York—a congratulatory address was presented to me humble an individual as myself, which, as well in the terms in which it was expressed as in the circumstances attending its adoption, has seldom been paralleled in any period of the world, especially when we consider the influence and position of the City in which we now stand. Without arrogating to myself any claim to public respect, I might be forgiven if I entertain some vanity when I recollect such marks of friendship. I am here, therefore, in person, to acknowledge the sympathies thus expressed; and, though I earnestly desire to avoid, as much as possible, everything in the nature of parade, yet you are at liberty to say to your friends that I accept with gratitude those demonstrations of kindly feelings which your presence here to-day betokens. In regard to the future, it is perhaps right for me to state to you now exactly and candidly what are my intentions. I am very anxious to be present at the meetings of Congress before it breaks up, and I understand that its debates for the present session will terminate next week. I propose, therefore, to leave New-York either on Sunday afternoon or Monday morning, and then to repair to Washington without delay, so that I may have the satisfaction of glancing at the proceedings of your Republican Legislature. From Washington I propose to go Southward, probably to Charleston, from whence I have not decided precisely in what direction I shall proceed, but I trust to be able to pass up the Mississippi to St. Louis, then northward to Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, and back by Boston to New-York. If no impediment shall prevent the accomplishment of this tour, I shall arrive again in New-York in May, so that I hope to see them, under more favorable circumstances, all the scenery and objects of interest in your neighborhood. I shall then, also, I hope, have an opportunity of meeting my countrymen freely, and shall comply with the wish contained in the address you have just presented, as far as may be consistent with my desire to make this a private visit, unconnected with all public politics. [Applause.] I had almost forgotten to say that among those motives which induced me to come to America, a desire to visit those objects presented by nature, which are worthy of observation and calculated to excite interest, has not been the least. And no one can enter this beautiful port without feeling that if America presents many such scenes to the tourist as that which I have seen to-day, they would amply reward a visit. [Applause.] It is unnecessary for me to detain you longer, further than to repeat my thanks for your kindness and my wishes for your happiness. [Loud cheers, frequently renewed.]

Judge O'CONNOR briefly expressed the gratification with which Mr. O'BRIEN'S remarks had been received.

Mr. MEAGHER, in response to loud calls, uttered a few appropriate words of acknowledgment, reiterated his veneration and esteem for Mr. O'BRIEN, and declined to interrupt the effect which his friend's remarks had produced.

These ceremonies being over, Mr. O'BRIEN and his friends went on board the small tender, and were hailed by the booming of cannon and the music of a band stationed on the Battery, as she steamed slowly through the mist up to the Government Barge Office, where a large crowd had gathered in anticipation of his arrival. These, as soon as the vessel came within hailing distance, burst out in a volley of cheers, which was caught up by the masses who stood on the adjacent piers, and vociferously reechoed. The moment the vessel touched the wharf there was an immediate rush of the spectators to the gangway, the object being, of course, to obtain the first view of, and to exchange the first salute with the expected stranger. The successful competitors for this honor were, we believe, Commodore BUSKIRK and JAMES O'NEILL, one the Superintendent of the barge office, the other a Government inspector. As soon as Mr. O'BRIEN had fairly set foot on *terra firma*, he was carried by the impetus of the throng right into the barge office, where a perty of federal officers were in waiting. Capt. WILEY, the Assistant Surveyor of the port, tendered to him a neat *impromptu* welcome, expressing his personal pleasure at the opportunity of greeting a gentleman so eminent for his virtues, his sufferings his talents, and his devotion to the cause of freedom in his native land. Mr. O'BRIEN appropriately responded, and then there was a renewed rush of candidates for introduction. The throng became at last so impassable and unwieldly that Capt. WILEY had Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. MEAGHER and the members of the Committee conducted to a larger apartment, which was thronged instantaneously. Another series of introductions resulted in partially allaying the enthusiasm of the crowd, and Mr. O'BRIEN eventually found an opening through which to escape to the pier, where the soldiers were drawn up in line to receive him. As the military presented arms, Capt. MCMAHON said, "Gentlemen of the 4th Artillery, I have the great pleasure of introducing to you the venerable patriot and steadfast friend of Ireland, WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN." As Mr. O'BRIEN stood uncovered the band performed the air of the "Exile of Erin."

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH TO THE MILITARY.

Mr. O'BRIEN then said: "I should be guilty of intrusion should I take every opportunity of addressing the friends who may greet me. At the same time I cannot allow this occasion to pass without acknowledging the kindness which you citizens have here shown to me. An address has already been presented to me, to which I have endeavored to reply, though not at all, I feel, in terms sufficiently ample. I cannot look upon so fine a body of my countrymen without remembering the saying of a British monarch at the battle of Fonteney—"How much cause have I to curse the laws which have made such men my enemies." [Applause.] I cannot but deplore the policy which has caused so many to become aliens to their native land—although I know that Irishmen will never forget the land of their birth. [Applause.] I cannot but feel that that is a policy which the British Government will one day greatly deplore." [

THE FRY DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. Fry's Reply to his Wife's Petition for Divorce, and to Mr. Grigg's Letter.

We published recently the Petition of Mrs. Emily L. Fry to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, praying for a divorce from her husband, Horace B. Fry That petition Mr. Fry answered, and his answer was followed by a memorial to the Legislature, from Mr. John Grigg, the father-in-law of the lady, in his own as well as her behalf. This latter document also we have published, and now present the other side of the question, in Mr. Fry's reply to his wife's petition, and an abstract of his reply to Mr. Grigg's memorial:

MEMORIAL OF MR. FRY.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The answer of Horace B. Fry, of the City of Philedelphia, to the petition of his wife, Emily L. Fry, of said City, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony with him.

This respondent respectfnlly excepts to the jurisdiction of the Legislature over the subject-matter of the aforesaid petition.

This exception to the jurisdiction of your honorable body is made under the advice of counsel. Regard, however, to the immediate protection of his own reputation, requires thei he should set forth his answer to the petition of his wife for a divorce, which he does as follows:

My answer to thet petition must be two-fold: First, to review the charges made against me; secondly, to set forth my wife's own conduct from the day of our marriage to that of her desertion of me. This I prefer to do in my own words.

I married my wife, as she states, on the second day of August last. She was young and beautiful; with a presence demanding no drafts upon a father's wealth, to assure my presence, which was based upon a single and honest affection. From my boyhood, my support and independence had been the fruit of my own labor; and at the age of twenty-sight, when I thought I had found one who, as a wife, would make me a happy home, I knew that to my own reasonable wants or desires, or those of any modest woman, my means and business were quite equal. This is my reply to the assertions that I insulted my wife by declaring I had married for the fortune which she might, at best, possibly inherit, but which certainly she never did, and does not now possess. No suggestion even, to that effect, ever passed my lips, directly or indirectly; much less in the form of rude taunt which she avers I used.

We were married at noon, and left Philadelphia in the afternoon train for New-York. It is not true that I found fault with the quantity of my wife's baggage at the wharf, or that of any one of the party; much less is it true that I swore at her, or at any one about it; and still less is it probable, even, that I, a four hours' husband, in the first flush of my wedded happiness, would forget, from such a trivial circumstance, all that seemed to constitute it. It is equally untrue that when in New-York, and about to start for West Point, I repetied her with angry language because she remonstrated about my writing a letter. Our conversation at that time was that of pleasantry only; and I neither felt nor exhibited other than perfect good temper. Nor did we miss the cars in consequence of my waiting to write; on the contrary, we were at the cars at least a quarter of an hour before the time, and were prevented from going because our porter took our baggage, by mistake, to another place. His mistake, which caused us to turn back and remain in New-York another day, irritated me, and I expressed my disappointment on account of it, and may have censured the porter warmly for it; but with my wife as connected with the matter I found no fault, as I had no occasion. I believe on the contrary, that she was quite as much vexed as myself with the consequence of the man's blunder.

As regards whatever is alleged of my frequent coarse or violent language or behavior to my wife, when at West Point, I have only to resist her assertions by my simple denial. On one occasion, and one only, when her public conduct, tending to bring her character as a wife and a woman into question, had passed all the bounds of a husband's toleration, I remonstrated with her in earnest terms; and while I was conscious, on the one hand of my devoted love for her, and on the other was stung to the heart and exasperated by her cruel indifference; when, with these bitter truths, this unmerited wrong preying on my mind and harrowing my feelings, she attempted to palliate her gross misconduct, by telling me that I wished to deprive her of *every* pleasure, then, and then only, I lost my patience at her temerity and falsehood, and expressed myself, I doubt not, as the sudden passion prompted. But it was the excitement of a moment; and natural as was the cause, I regretted that any amount of injury or insult should have betrayed me into an offensive reproach, and promptly begged her pardon; and she expressed herself entirely satisfied with the apology. I wish it borne in mind, that this acknowledgment of the only instance in my address to my wife, which gives any color whatever to her accusations, was the consequence—wholly and solely the consequence—of her persistent violations of proper deportment, aggravated by heartless misrepresentations. My words were not, as she pretends, the *cause* of her misconduct in any sense; but her misconduct was the cause of my words. I felt and knew, and everybody on the spot was witness, that I had been devoted to her pleasures, systematically kind and considerate and indulgent,—as the sequel proved, too indulgent to her unbecoming propensities. That I ever threw her from a chair, or threw anything at her, or ever laid a finger upon her, except in tenderness, is utterly untrue. That I ever threatened her life or her person in any manner, directly or by inference, is also utterly untrue. That I mentioned a pistol to her, much less attempted to find one in my trunk, or ever pointed one at her, is also utterly untrue. I not only had no pistol at West Point, but I never owned one, nor have had possession of one, there or elsewhere, in my whole life. That I ever committed any of the acts or uttered any of the words tending to injure or terrify her, which she alleges in her list of accusations, is all alike utterly untrue and without any foundation or color in fact. The story, that I caused by my intemperate manner, a hæmorrhage of her lungs, is a romance, which she invented to excite interest and parry animadversions upon her conduct. Her lungs never had been affected, were not then and have not been since; but she availed herself of a bleeding of the nose, as my own observation justifies me in believing, to create the impression. A physician was called in the next day by me, who told me he could discover no disease, but who advised with me for her character's sake, to take her from West Point; and held out the idea, in order to effect her removal, that her health would be better cated for at home.

The assertion that I told her of my attachment to another woman, my desire that she, my wife, might die in six months, so that I could be free to marry again, and all the charges connected with this part of her petition, are like the foregoing, utterly untrue. And they are not only untrue in fact, but inconsistent with her own statements in the same document; for, if as she elsewhere asserts, I had married her for a fortune, how was that fortune to enure to my benefit, in case of her early death, when she had nothing at all at the time, and was likely to have nothing, except by the will of her father, a man in the full vigor of health? Why, if her statement be true, did I marry her at all?

The allegation that I proposed at one time, and at another revoked the proposition for a divorce, is again utterly untrue. While I was still ignorant, as will hereafter appear, of the extent of her offences against her marriage vow—when at the time her unfeeling behavior to me rendered intimate association intolerable, unless it were reformed—I did say that I would live under the same roof, but occupy separate apartments, rather than incur the shame and scandal of a public rupture.

The statements that I told my wife, at one time of her want of intellect, and at another boasted of my own education; that I spoke of having taken her from the mire, or whatever other language which would be unworthy of a gentleman addressed to his wife—all these statements are utterly untrue.

Alike false, and if possible more absurd, is the assertion that I made reference to insanity as existing in members of my family. The motive of such an assertion would not be consistent with my own sanity; for, with what pain of a sound mind, much less of a grateful heart, could I so injure the memory of my dead father, or the interests of a living brother, who is well known as one of the editors of the New-York *Tribune*? And, as this my answer is a legislative document, which must be of record, I need make no apology, in reply to this portion of my wife's public averments, for making the declaration that my venerated father, up to the time of his death, on the verge of eighty years, had all his faculties perfect through every day of his life, and that none of his name have ever suffered from a mental infirmity—which at the worst, could be a misfortune, not a reproach,—which, were it unhappily true of those, who cannot be responsible for my feelings, whatever they might be, a gentle and considerate nature would study to conceal, rather than expose.

To the assertion in my wife's petition that I sent her father a newspaper containing a scurrilous article touching her reputation, I oppose my solemn denial. If she possesses any envelope which covered such paper, it was not superscribed by me. Whether it resembles my writing I cannot say, having never seen it. Whoever ventures to testify upon such resemblance as she alleges, that the writing is mine, and to attribute to me the sending of the paper, will violate the truth. I never sent to her or any one, directly or indirectly, any newspaper or other publication, of the nature indicated. Against the probability of the charge, I can produce witnesses to prove my extreme solicitude to keep the scandal of my wife's desertion and everything connected with it, out of the public Press; and that I engaged the kind offices of a friend acquainted with the conductors of several newspapers, to solicit them to suppress any notices, of whatever tenor, which might be furnished of the circumstances. That gentleman can testify to this fact, which is wholly inconsistent with my wife's allegations in the premises. On one occasion, a few days after my wife's desertion, her mother sent to me by a servant, a Sunday newspaper containing comments upon it, and requesting me, if I could, to discover the author. For that newspaper, my mother-in-law sent the same domestic the following evening, and I may have enveloped it and addressed it to her with a note, which I remember accompanied it. That I ever *originally* sent any newspaper to any member of the family, or indeed to anybody else, having reference to my domestic difficulties, is, I repeat, absolutely untrue.

Having, as I believe, answered so much of my wife's petition as consists of charges against myself, it becomes my painful duty to narrate briefly some of the prominent occurrences of our short wedded life, that from their recital your honorable body may perceive what was the real history and explanation of the irreparable calamity which has befallen me, and may also learn why it is that my wife prefers to resort to you, instead of the legitimate and proper tribunals of the country. It is with pain and regret that I do it; but under a deep and solemn sense of my duty to vindicate and protect my private character from outrageous, false and wicked slanders. I would have spared an erring woman, as I have done up to this time, the exposure of her conjugal dereliction; and in time which the law appoints, would have sought my release from her in the courts, by a proceeding the most considerate of her reputation. But she presents me to your honorable body as a rude, coarse, unfeeling man, destitute of every attribute of native humanity or common good breeding; belying in my conduct to her, my fair young wife, even within a few hours after our marriage, the domestic, social and business character of my whole life. My peace now destroyed, and my home desolated, by that wife, who seeks under evil counsel to repair her own damaged fame by the ruin of mine. I must resist the assault, however unwillingly, by the means she has placed in my hands. I recite, therefore, the particulars of her career during our month's association, so far as they are necessary to the fulness of my defence.

We had been only a few days married when I found her disposition restive under any suggestion which was contrary to her impulses or inclination, a trait which had been carefully concealed during our engagement. A remark of mine that reading in the cars, by the fading light, might pain her eyes; or calling her attention to her dress draggling in the muddy crossings of Broadway, New-York; or any other observation, dictated by my affection or care, elicited from her either such replies or looks, as too early satisfied me, that in minor matters, for the sake of peace, I could not interfere. Acting advisedly on this conviction, before we had reached West Point, I studied only to humor and to please her. She complained, the honr of her arrival there, of the house, the room, and of her knowing no one. I at once endeavored to content her, by introductions to officers, or their families, and other residents or visitors, whom I knew, or had been introduced to myself. Among the latter, was the person to whom she refers in her petition, and whom I had never known before. Her assertion, however, that I asked his attentions to her, in order to relieve myself, is a shameful fabrication, contrived to palliate the truth, which was in the sequel a matter of notorious comment, and to which I will show that she refers in her own writing—namely, that she herself made the advances to that individual, which encouraged him in the intimacy which immediately followed, and that she pursued him by marks of her preference at West Point, and sealed the evidences of it by being the first to open a correspondence with him, after her return to Philadelphia. Her demeanor to me there, before the end of a week, was indifferent and cold; and before the lapse of a fortnight, it had lost almost every token of affection in private, while it became repetitant, to the borders of insult, in public. I was now anxious to have her leave West Point; but was opposed on various pretences, especially that of her not being well, which plea was met by the physician (as both he and I deemed expedient) by the recommendation, that she would be better at home. I should add, what I omitted in its proper place, that on the very day after the pretence to have had bleeding of the lungs, she passed hours in the open air, walking and sitting in the hot sun, and attended a ball the following evening, apparently as well as she had been at any time.

Meanwhile her reckless conduct, which my too partial senses still failed to interpret exactly, had attracted the animadversions alike of strangers and friends; and reports of it traveled as far as Philadelphia, and became the subject of painful surmises, which reached my knowledge. So far from being jealous, as she asserts, without ground, I was only too confiding.

In truth, her whole course during that unhappy sojourn was marked by indifference alike to my feelings and my relation as a husband—a relation, so far as it implied guardianship and control, she never desired to recognize from the hour of her marriage, considering it a surrender of her independence. Acting upon this conception of her conjugal rights, she refused to wear her wedding-ring, to take my arm in walking, or to apprize me of her movements, while she sought the association of others, and of one in particular, with whom her name became shamefully connected. I studied in vain, by affectionate attentions, by endeavors to second all her proper pleasures, by hints in public, and by remonstrances in private, to induce her to manifest the regard and considerations, which a decent respect for public opinion, if not for my rights and sensibilities, required at her hands. But inattention to my presence or wishes grew into obvious neglect, neglect into aversion, and aversion into positive insult. Not once, during our three weeks' stay at West Point, would she consent to go to Church. If I entered a room she generally sought the earliest opportunity of leaving it. If I approached her, when she was in conversation with any one, she would cease speaking, and maintained, if the occasion at all permitted, an offensive silence as long as I was near. In one instance when on the parade-ground, she complained of being chilly. I brought her a shawl, which she refused to put on simply because *I* had brought it. It would be needless to recite the many ingenious slights which she practised upon me, and the sometimes calmly ferocious manner—I use the word with a full sense of its force—the ferocious manner, in which she gloated over the pain which she knew was inflicted upon me. I must admit that her conduct bewildered and unmanned me. I was wholly unprepared for other than her fondest regard. I reasoned against facts. I hoped against accumulating disappointment. I could not believe that her conduct was other than a passing caprice. The evidence was yet wanting to my observation that another passion had supplanted her love for me. I had been only too early convinced that my fate was linked to a wayward and unsympathizing nature; but the tardy suspicion of the truth was not yet awakened, which all circumstances have since combined to prove beyond question, that the frigid neglect and heartless indignities of which she ingeniously and systematically made me the victim, from the date of her intimacy with the person referred to at West Point, were deliberately devised and pursued, for the very purpose of goading me to desperation, of making my life burdensome, and my union with her intolerable, and thus precipitating a necessity on my part to resort to a separation, which would leave her free to indulge that new attachment, under the sanction of another marriage. With this wretched state of affairs ended my bridal visit to West Point.

On our return home, my wife continued morose, rude and cruel in her deportment to me, when I most sought to win her sympathy. I permitted no occasion to pass of testifying my regard and interest, seeking to know what would most amuse her, and surrendering all my leisure for that purpose. I daily brought her little tokens of my thoughtfulness—fruits or flowers, or whatever I supposed would be acceptable. In the course of a few days after our return, I casually learned through a friend, that she had been to a daguerreotypist's room; and when speaking to her about it, as she exhibited undue reserve, I was induced to ask the purpose of the visit. She refused to inform me, but I did not permit the circumstance to affect my undeviating kindness of manner towards her. I was not yet prepared to believe it possible, notwithstanding the sorrows of my brief wedded experience, that all my hopes would prove delusive, and that she who had so lately sworn before God and man to love, honor and obey me, had uttered only an idle or false lip-service, and that within a single month, her reckless passion had been centered on another man. Whether it was or not, let the following facts determine.

Just a week after our return home, (it was on the 4th of September,) while I was at dinner, I was called to the door, and a letter handed to me, which was directed to my wife, and postmarked West Point. As I knew no lady there with whom she would be likely to have correspondence, I entertained the worst misgivings, but put the letter in my pocket, without speaking of it to my wife. After finishing our dinner, I called upon her father, who lived a few doors off, to come in with me and see her. I before had received the strongest assurances of his good will and confidence, and felt that I deserved them. If the letter should prove any wrong, I wished to be aided by him in bringing his daughter to a sense of duty, provided she had not hopelessly transgressed. She and he and myself being alone in our parlor, I produced the letter, and as soon as she saw it, I perceived from her looks that my anxieties could not be wholly groundless, and I asked—as it bore evidence of coming from West Point—to be permitted to open it and see the contents. To this she objected, stating that she had a lady friend at West Point, who was the writer; I answered in substance, that in such case, the letter could speak for itself, and that I ought to be satisfied on the point; proffering her the letter, (the seal still unbroken,) provided she would give it me to read, if it contained anything a wife ought not to read. Upon exacting this, I looked to her father for countenance and support, having invoked his presence for the purpose; but to my inexpressible mortification and astonishment, he actually seconded his daughter in her refusal to acquaint me with the contents, upon the conditions expected as I have stated above. Though confounded by the attitude assumed by my wife and her father, I did not lose sight of my duty, as guardian of her honor; and only by threatening to open the letter myself, unless the terms of its being opened by my wife were complied with, could I induce her to accede to my views. I gave her the letter which she opened, end of which she had read but a few lines, when her increasing agitation convinced me that my suspicions were not unreasonable. I took the letter from her hand and read to her and to her father the opening lines. In a word, it was a long love-letter, from a person already referred to at West Point, and it acknowledged the receipt of a letter from her, since her return home. It is not necessary to narrate the circumstances of the scene which followed. Suffice it to say, that my wife's conduct betrayed rage and disappointment; her father saying not a word to impress her with a sense of the turpitude of such treachery and falsehood, but indulging simply in incoherent ravings of sympathy, tending directly to destroy whatever sense of right she might still possess.

My wife, at this time, did not pretend to her father or to any one else, that I had committed any offence whatever, to cause her alienation. She offered no apology or explanation for the shameful intrigue in which she had been detected; but she or her father proposed her leaving her home to go to her father's, and she found in him a willing instrument, ready to countenance her disgraceful abandonment of her home, just one month after her marriage. As the scandal was still confined to our own roof, I considered, whether it might not be advisable to smother it, provided her guilt were not irretrievable. I had as yet only a letter addressed to her. I had resolved, however, to permit no interference, and that if I failed to find an aid in her father, he should at least not presume upon any active part, in abetting her further outrages on propriety. She had threatened me at West Point, when I remonstrated with her on her misconduct, that she could defy me, and make her father do for her as she pleased; that she knew how to flatter his vanity, while he dare not oppose her wishes. I had now the evidence that she had judged rightly. But virtually sustained as she was by him, in the wrong she had perpetrated and still proposed to continue, his condemnation or resistance of it, taking no other form than explanations of idle disappointment, I determined, for the time at all events, to maintain my authority as a husband, and forbade him at his peril, to take her from her home. The incidents of this scene were protracted through the evening of the day on which the letter from West Point was received. At a late hour, one of my brothers came to the house. He counseled me, when advised of the circumstances, not to judge hastily; that there might possibly be a palliating explanation; that if so, a reconciliation should be arrested by me, rather than endure the sorrow of my wife's public disgrace. I yielded to his views, and he then had an interview with her—her mother being present—which resulted in her promising to do her duty as a faithful and affectionate wife, and to study, by her cheerful conduct, to make her home happy. This promise was very deliberately and solemnly made, also, as I think, a full hour's discussion of the circumstances of our differences. During this discussion she never hinted at, much less alleged any of the threats or acts of violence which form the substance of the Petition to your Honorable body. I surrendered to her as a peace-offering, the letter received from West Point, having first taken a copy of it, and resolved, in my investigation of the affair at West Point should possibly prove it consistent with future confidence in her, that I would trust to time for her repentance and entire conduct. The next day, which was Sunday, I was at home, and I noted that she was diligently writing for several hours. She told her mother that she was writing to a cousin in New-York. I could not but have misgivings, since the statement was gratuitously made in my presence, and because she had no sooner recovered from me the letter received the previous day from West Point, than her manner resumed all its offansiveness. I was satisfied that she was answering that letter, and I was determined, by intercepting it, if possible, to prevent further degradation of herself as a wife, and humiliation of myself as a husband. Meanwhile, I also determined that I would obtain from West Point any letters or other tokens which she might have sent to, or left with the person there, in correspondence with her. For this purpose I obtained, that same day, the consent of two gentlemen to visit West Point. They proceeded thither immediately, and received from the person referred to, by my authority, a letter written to him by my wife, and her miniature, which she had sent to him, both within a few days after our return home. They presented and read to that person also, the copy, which I had made of his letter to my wife, which he acknowledged to be a correct copy. On the return of these friends to Philadelphia, one of them called upon my wife, and in fulfillment of his condition with her correspondent at West Point, handed to her her own letter and her daguerreotype, surrendered by that individual. Of this letter I have no copy. She accepted both, acknowledging that she had written the letter and sent the portrait.

My friend took that occasion to solicit my wife to tell him what were her grievances, what faults she had to find with me. Her answer to my friend's question—(she had known him before, he was present at her marriage, is himself the father of a married son,)—her answer to his questions, which under such circumstances must have embraced all the charges she had conceived against me, were such as these: That I suggested to her not to read in the railroad cars, on account of hurting her eyes; not to allow her dress to trail in the mud; that I wished to curtail her pleasures at West Point; and other petty circumstances. This was all—nothing worse. No allegations of violence, no rude pushing from a chair, no abuse to cause hemorrhage of her lungs, no threats of shooting, had then been dreamed of. These inventions became a subsequent necessity to an otherwise baseless cause. The two gentlemen who went to West Point are ready to testify to these facts as within their knowledge, as I have stated them.

The letter which I observed she was writing, on the Sunday alluded to, came, as I had determined it should, into my possession. It was addressed to the same person at West Point who had written to her, and it proved to be an answer to the one from him which I had delivered to her, in her father's presence, as already narrated. I have the original of this letter, and submit a copy of it here with, as part of my answer to my wife's petition. If it is dragged from the secresy in which my care of her reputation, erring as she has been, and deeply as she has wronged me, has preserved it, the responsibility rests with herself and her advisers, in whose hands I had placed a copy some time before the filing of her petition. God knows, I would spare her the life long shame with which such a document must overwhelm her; but whatever be the pitiable condition of her own case, she and her counselors cannot claim the right wantonly to stab my reputation, and have me remain passive.

[This letter we have already published.]

There are a few points in this letter to which I would refer as important to my defence.

First.—It convicts my wife throughout of the grossest deceit.

Secondly.—It establishes that she had formed an unlawful attachment for a man, which had ripened into confessions, so early as within a fortnight of her first meeting him, and within about the same period after her marriage.

Thirdly.—It shows that her unguarded conduct was so open as to be a subject of public scandal.

Fourthly.—It proves her to have been feigning contrition for one outrage upon her husband's confidence, "only to smoothe over the matter until she could form some other plans" against his peace and honor. In connection with all this, it proves that she has not a word of complaint to utter against me on the grounds of my habitual conduct to her. It establishes my assertion that her father, so far from condemning promptly and decisively her system of falsehood to me, and the avowed transfer of her affections to another man, gave all his moral support in his power to her course, by his vain lamentations and his virtual encouragement to her to forsake her husband. It proves in a word, a degree of dissimulation which takes from its author all claim to credibility in any case, most of all in this, in which she seeks to add to the ruin of her husband's domestic hopes, that of his good name, for the doubly bad purpose of retrieving the honor she has willingly forfeited, and of following the dictates of any illicit affections it may please her to cherish.

I had hoped that my private griefs would have remained within the small circle of the parties immediately concerned; and that in due time the Courts of law would grant me a separation from my wife with the least possible damage to her reputation. I forewarned her advisers that if I should be assailed by any proceedings affecting my character, I should be driven in my defence to a statement of facts before which her reputation must greatly suffer. And now that I am so assailed by that Petition, held up by her to ridicule and scorn as a coward and a ruffian; as she aims to destroy the character upon which my position and subsistence depend, from motives equally clear and unworthy,—I cannot submit to be thus exhibited and thus reviled without presenting as my defence the true and sad history of my married life, and letting it answer to the members of your honorable body as fathers, husbands and gentlemen, for my own integrity and the justice of my cause.

And your respondent will ever pray, &c.

HORACE B. FRY.

This answer of Mr. Fry drew forth a memorial from his wife's father, as mentioned above, to which Mr. Fry also replied, the chief points of his answer being these:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The answer of Horace B. Fry to the memorial of John Grigg in the matter of Mrs. Fry's petition for a divorce, respectfully sets forth:

I will, as concisely as the elaborate nature of Mr. Grigg's charges permit, answer them in detail.

I recite the charges in the following order, with a view the more readily to dispose of them:

First—That I married his daughter only from mercenary motives, and evinced in my subsequent course the same spirit.

To which I reply, that if he does not perceive in his daughter's personal endowments the attractions which might win a young man's honest love, he does her an injustice which even all the wrong I have suffered at her hands will not extort from me. When I had addressed her and asked her father's approbation of our engagement, it was given, with the frequent subsequent assurances to myself, to his own friends and to mine, that my business and social character was unimpeachable. I had been used to rely on my own exertions, and had labored faithfully in my present calling, which I adopted at an early age. He knew, or might have known, that I have been as prosperous as most young men, and always independent of every man; and without under-estimating the value or influence of wealth, there is nothing in my past history, in my habits, or my present position, to justify the slander of Mr. Grigg, that I married his daughter for money. My answer to her petition already meets this question.

Mr. Grigg adduces, with more ostentation than relevancy, the fact that he bought a large house and furnished it, at a cost of about forty thousand dollars.

Mr. F. proceeds to show that this expenditure was against his remonstrances, he desiring a much more inexpensive establishment; that Mr. Grigg urged upon him a visit of two or three years to Europe, promising to send him "in princely style," which he refused, preferring the independence of his own business at home; that the house bought was never settled upon Mr. F. or his wife, nor the furniture formally delivered to them; but that, after his wife's desertion, Mr. F., having by law the right to hold the house for two years, and the furniture during his wife's life, surrendered all, unsolicited, to Mr. Grigg. On all these circumstances Mr. F. remarks:

"No man could have had more encouraging tokens that an alliance would be welcome than Mr. Grigg extended to me. Yet, now, in contempt of truth, he would create the impression that I came to his door an unprincipled adventurer, and dares to assert—I quote his own words under oath—that 'I robbed him of his child, in the eager pursuit of her fortune?' I submit that this opprobrious charge annihilates every obligation to him, and every claim, which, up to this moment, he may have had on my forbearance."

Mr. Fry next shows that he never, in any manner, referred to money at any stage of his intercourse with Mr. Grigg, and contradicts the assertion of the latter that he had provided him with any funds at his marriage. On this head he says:

"When the marriage took place, and my bridal party was to leave the city, I myself provided the money for our expenses, and I paid them all, every dollar of them. Mr. Grigg had previously given his daughter a bridal present of several hundred dollars, but she did not confide it to my care; I never asked her for it, never meant to do so, and she never tendered it to me; although when our honeymoon had scarcely waned, she wrote to a stranger man that she would use it to go and live near him, 'for all her love was centered on him,' and she had 'no one to look to but him.'"

Mr. Fry next reiterates and enforces the charge against Mr. Grigg, that the latter had failed in his paternal duty to his daughter, and had virtually encouraged her conjugal dereliction. Mr. F. refutes the charge that he had attempted to scandalize his wife after her desertion, especially the specific charge of sending a defamatory newspaper to her father. The individual who did send it comes forward with an affidavit to that effect, and acquits Mr. Fry of all knowledge of his act. This exculpation of himself Mr. Fry follows by charging, with testimony, upon Mr. Grigg the distribution of papers defamatory of Mr. F.

The next position taken by Mr. Fry, is to set aside any testimony of Mr. O. G. Wagner, the Cadet at West Point, whose correspondence with Mrs. F. had been detected, and cites the inconsistency of Mr. W.'s declaration in a letter to Mr. Grigg (embraced in the latter's memorial) that his (Mr. W.'s) personal intercourse with Mrs. F. was simply that of "friendship and honor," with the fact of their amatory correspondence. Mr. Fry cites a letter written by him to his father-in-law, before the extent of his wife's misconduct had transpired, in which he invoked the father's aid in supporting his own influence and authority over his wife, which was accordingly pledged to him; and, as Mr. Fry sets forth, was the next day fatally violated. Mr. F.'s answer to Mr. Grigg's memorial embraces affidavits disproving certain of his wife's positive assertions, and thus concludes:

It is reported to me, on credible authority, that efforts have been made to influence the judgment of your honorable body, in this case, by statements that, as my wife and myself cannot be reconciled, therefore it is right and proper to divorce us by legislative act. Against this assumption I do most earnestly protest; and I respectfully submit, that I, and I alone, as the injured and deserted party, in my matrimonial alliance, have the right to determine when and where and how that bond shall be dissolved. I further submit, that no party acting as my wife has done, has any claim at the hands of your honorable body, or of any tribunal whatever, to the benefits of a divorce, at her own instance. In the view of my wife's grievous dereliction, which no casuistry or dramatic pathos can extenuate, her petition, unsustained as it is in a single essential point, presumes too far upon your indulgent attention.

To grant it under these circumstances, would be to give the solemn sanction of law to an offence which God and man regard as striking at the root of morality, of social order, and at the very life of the family compact. Therefore, not only in my own behalf, but in that of society, do I appeal to your Honorable Body to set the seal of your own condemnation upon this attempt to break down the holiest barrier; and I pray you to dismiss my wife's petition as unworthy your further consideration.

And your respondent will ever pray, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1859. HORACE B. FRY.

More Family Histories—Two Divorce Cases

A WIFE SUEING FOR DIVORCE ON THE GROUND OF ILL TREATMENT.

The Pittsburg *Commercial Journal* has the following:

The Court of Common Pleas has been engaged for the greater part of two days in the trial of the case of REBECCA WIGHTMAN *vs.* WM. WIGHTMAN. The action was brought on petition of Mrs. WIGHTMAN asking to be divorced from her husband, WM. WIGHTMAN, his "bed and board." The defendant, who is a shoemaker by trade, resides in East Liberty, owns considerable property in the city, and the house in which he lives; has been a cripple from childhood, and has never been able to walk, having lost the use of his limbs in infancy. He is a man of about 50 years of age. In 1851 he became acquainted with a Miss REBECCA EWING, a lady well advanced in years, and after a three weeks' courtship they were married. In 1855 the wife was compelled, as she alleges, by the ill treatment of her husband, to leave him. She afterwards went to Ohio, and after remaining there for several months she returned to this county and filed a petition for divorce on the ground of abusive treatment. The husband put in an answer, denying the charge of ill-treatment and praying the Court not to grant the petition.

On Friday last the case came up for trial.

The testimony in behalf of the wife shows that Mrs. WIGHTMAN called upon witnesses to go over and see her husband, and that she stated that he had beaten and abused her, and turned her out of doors. Her face was bleeding, and her person bore other marks of violence. A witness was called, who testified that one day he was in WIGHTMAN'S shop, when he threw his hammer at his wife, remarking that "*if it had hit her she never would have kicked.*" At another time he shut the door on her, and when she tried to get in at the window, he punched her with sticks. Then he charged her with attempting to poison him by putting poison in his cakes.

For the respondent it was alleged that there was no evidence of ill-treatment on his part; that no one had *seen* him maltreating his wife; that she had shown no just grounds for a divorce, as required by the Act of Assembly. It was urged that she did not marry him for affection, but entrapped him into marriage for his property, and her object now was to get his property before he died. It was alleged that she was of unsound mind, and witnesses were called who proved that she showed symptoms of insanity. She imagined that there was an attempt to poison her—that there was poison in her bonnet, poison in the smoke of her husband's pipe, poison in the molasses, poison in everything. She believed that men in general, and her husband in particular, were possessed of an evil spirit, under the influence of which they harbored designs upon her chastity, and sought to destroy her life.

ANOTHER CASE—AN INJURED WIFE AGAIN.

After the jury in the former case had retired, the case of MARY ANN BLACK *vs.* WILLIAM BLACK, was called up. The defendant is a carpenter and resides in the borough of Manchester. He is forty-five years of age, and married a widow lady of about the same age, named MARY ANN CAMPBELL, in the year 1849. BLACK was a widower and had two children, while the lady whom he married had one child, then a young girl, FRANCES. The libelant alleges that she was married to respondent in 1849, and lived with him till 1856, when he turned her from his house—his previous treatment of her being such as to render it impossible for her to live with him. In 1853, she claims that he struck her, and repeated the offense subsequently. In 1856, while very ill, and lying prostrate on her bed, wholly unable to render herself any assistance, he refused to procure her medical aid, and turned her mother, Mrs. BYRNE, who was attending her, out of doors. Afterwards her daughter by her first husband, Miss FANNY CAMPBELL, offered to wait on libelant, but she too was turned from the house and forbidden to see her. During her entire illness, his treatment of her, she alleges, was brutal in the extreme—such as led her to believe that he desired her death. Destroys of preventing any communication with her, he had *the doors leading to her chamber nailed up*, so that the only entrance to her room was through the apartment he himself occupied. She further charges that he pushed her from the house, and refused to provide for her those necessities which her sickly condition demanded.

JOHN and ROBERT BLACK, sons of the respondent, testified that their father always provided well for the family; that Mrs. BLACK was incessantly complaining about something or other; didn't want to live in the cottage, because it was small, and located on an alley; wanted silk dresses, fine shoes, &c.; that she would not mind anything BLACK said; that he had a right to mind her; *also, that Fanny was very trouble-some sometimes, using the broomstick over their backs, &c.*

Many witnesses testified to the good character of the defendant for peace, sobriety, industry and morality. The deposition of JEANETTE ANDERSON (who is lying ill) was read. She states that Mrs. BLACK told her one day that her husband (ANDERSON) was like BLACK, and that if she (Mrs. B.) was in her place, she would give him (Mr. A.) a pill that would soon put him out of the way.

No decision rendered.

The German View of the Cuba Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are somewhat more than five millions of Germans in the United States, almost all belonging to the most useful classes of our population, distinguishing themselves by hard working in all branches of agriculture, the mechanic arts and commerce, generally moderate in their manner of living, and comparatively well educated. They will give in the next Presidential election more than 1,800,000 votes, and in some of the great centres of Western civilization, as St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee, the German population will soon be prevalent even by the number. We think the general interest and political opinion of so large a number of our citizens should not be disregarded, and should be of some weight, not only to the present rulers of the country, but especially to all such men as are of the opinion that a political question should never be decided without hearing all the great interested parties throughout the country. Now, the *German view* of the *Cuba* question, if you put aside some hundred professional politicians, who fill with their hungry cries some Ward meeting and some Buchanan papers, is unanimous and exceedingly decided. We think an acquisition of Cuba, by money, without regarding the blessed principles of liberty, of honesty and humanity, a very bad bargain for the United States. If you pay, say one hundred millions for Cuba, we are sure that by any other employment of such a sum, even our material interest would be much better provided for than by the acquisition of this beautiful Island. One hundred millions of dollars is a tremendous sum. You can pay by such a sum the passage from Europe to America for two millions of working men and women, paying for each $25; you can give to every one of this two millions twenty-five acres of good land, and create in this way, in our large and fertile Western dominion, an agricultural and industrial population which would more than doubly exceed the whole population of Cuba. Such an increase of our Western population would be of much greater and favorable importance to the commerce of our large commercial towns, and to the industry of our manufacturing districts, than the boasted enlargement of commerce by the acquisition of Cuba ever could or would produce. The whole import of Cuba amounts now to 32-34 millions per annum, of which the United States participate for 10-12 millions. Now we will say all the commerce would fall to our hands, which is not probable; the increase of commerce of the two millions of Western settlers will be still greater than an annual sum of thirty millions. Besides this, half of the capital we pay for the two millions of settlers will rest in our purse, being paid in lands, and the other half will, to a great proportion, very quickly return to our pockets. But if we pay one hundred millions for Cuba, all this sum will go directly to the hands of British stockholders, Spanish princes and ministers, and in the gaping purse of some of our Washington Government men. The reaction on our money market, which wants increase but not decrease of capital, would be very heavy, and commerce and industry would certainly, for a long time, suffer by the draining of such an enormous sum out of the country.

This is what we call only the material side of the question. But there are still other reasons which the Germans suggest against the acquisition of Cuba.

Every increase of the slave population, and every increase in the Roman (Spanish) blood in the population of the United States, is regarded by all Germans as dangerous not only to their own interest but to the welfare of the Union. Being fervid advocates of the *free labor* principle, they see in the acquisition of Cuba the increase of the power of the Slave States, and the influence of the anti-immigration party, the Know-Nothingism—the two antagonists of German political feelings and opinions and interests. The reception of a good deal of Spanish blood in the body of the United States they regard as a deterioration of the race, which was up to this day predominantly *Germanic*. They think that the influence of such an amalgamation would deteriorate the general character of the people, and by this way endanger the interests of true political and religious liberty; the Roman races, as history shows on this and the other side of the Atlantic, only being fit to be ruled by despotism or to be swayed by anarchy and priestcraft.

S.

POPULAR VERSES.

BY NOBODY.

"The *Herald*, we see, speaks seriously of FERNANDO Woon as its next candidate for the White House."—*Exchange.*

A thrush with a snail in his delicate claws
Soars up into Heaven on the gayest of feathers,
And the snail a free breath in the pure ether draws,
Looking down on the world and its thick, foggy weathers;
But soon as the thrush sees beneath him a slab
Of granite or marble—Oh, cold-blooded sinner!
Away goes the snail, and his shell gets a dab,
Which leaves for the thrush a green, succulent dinner.

Thus the thrush of the *Herald* yon now may see rise,
Grimly bearing FERNANDO aloft in his talons;
Until, in the region with HUNTER and WISE,
The poor, petty schsmer has quite lost his balances
Already the *Herald* peeks down the abyss
To find the worst rock that can dash him asunder
And the only advice we can give you is this—
When the *Herald* lets go, by the Lord, stand from under!

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 25.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—DEPOSITION—COMMISSIONER'S CERTIFICATE—POWER OF THE COURT OVER COMMISSIONERS—REFERENCE.

Miles Reid et al. vs. *The ship Fanny.*—This case being on hearing before a Referee, the libelant offered in evidence a deposition taken *de bene esse* before a United States Commissioner. Objection was made to the reception of the deposition under the certificate of the Commissioner, whereupon the libelants obtained an order for the claimants to show cause why the certificate should not be amended and rectified in a matter of fact.

Held by the Court—That that class of Commissioners are not officers of this Court, and are not amenable to its supervisory authority in respect to their official acts.

That as it does not appear that the deposition has been rejected by the Referee, there is no occasion for the interference of the Court to change the certificate, if it had jurisdiction of the matter.

The libelant is at liberty to proceed with the reference and all questions as to the legality of the proceedings before the Referee will be open for re-examination by the Court on exceptions.

Order to show cause dismissed.

For libelants, Mr. Nash; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

COLLISION IN PERNAMBUCO—VESSEL AT

trade have purchased sparingly at full prices. On some descriptions a slight advance has been realized. Sales 2,000 Oriaoco 24c., 6 months; 4,500 Rio Grande 18½c., 6 and 8 months; 3,200 Maracaibo 24c., 6 months; 2,700 Maracaibo 23c., 6 months; 4,000 Vera Cruz, private terms; 3,000 San Juan 22½c.@23c., 6 months.

LEATHER—An active inquiry has prevailed for Sole during the week at steady prices. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE	
	Hemlock	Oak.
Receipts, sides	50,000	7,400
Sales, sides	56,100	8,000
Stock at the close, sides	59,800	8,600

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been effected at $20 ₩ ton.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in brisk demand, and sales have been made to day, of nearly 1,000 bbls., in lots, at 29c @ 40c. ₩ gallon; 40 hhds. Porto Rico were also sold at 35c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is pretty freely offered, and is in moderate demand, at 67c.@69c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds exhibit no important changes.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices favor buyers; sales, to-day, 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 20@$16 25, for New Mess; $17 75 for Old Mess; $17 25@$17 37½ for Soft Mess; $17 12½ for Thin Mess; $20 25@$20 50 for Clear, and $12 20@$13 25 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty, and in request, including Hams, at 8½c.@9½c., and Shoulders, at 6½c. @7c. ₩ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for, at from 8½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair demand, at uniform rates; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty actively sought after, and is held very firmly; sales, to-day, 900 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 75@$12 37½ for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 9c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Advices from Charleston, reporting an active and rising market there, have occasioned a lively inquiry here, chiefly speculative, and prices close buoyantly. We have heard of sales of about 550 tierces, at $3 75@$4 25, mainly at $4 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Haiders ask about ¼c. ₩ lb. more to-day, but buyers are reluctant to purchase at higher prices. Hence, business has been limited—the reported sales not exceeding 175 hhds. New-Orleans, chiefly at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales since Monday last: 85 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12¾c.; 142 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@26c.; 37 cases Florida, at 9c.@20c.; and 279 bales Havana, at 28c.@48c. ₩ lb.; also, by auction, 203 bales slightly damaged Havana, at 19c.@42c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots at 27c.@27½c., chiefly at 27½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, 1,500 bales Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d ₩ lb.; and 20 pkgs. provisions at 25s. For London, Tobacco at 2s. per bale. For Rotterdam, 75 bales Cotton at ¼c. ₩ lb.; 400 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 7d.; 175 tons Logwood at 22s. 6d. and measurement goods at $4 ₩ ton. For Amsterdam, 600 bbls. Rosin at 2s.; 120 tcs Rice at 27s. 6d. and 15 bbls. Ashes at 25s. For Genoa and Sicily, and back to New-York, Brig *R. B. Minturn*, on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Friday, Feb. 25, 1859.

MEATS.

The inquiry for the principal kinds has been fair, and prices have been supported. Spring Lambs are not expected before the middle of March. The quotations given in our lists are for Lambs a year old.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	20
Beef, cheek roast, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	10	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Lamb, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	16
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	9½	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Hams, ₩ lb	11½	@	12
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Tongues, each	62	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies of Poultry have been moderate, but in excess of the requirements of consumers. Dealers, however, have not reduced their prices. The amount of Game available is limited, yet the demand is not brisk.

Fowls, ₩ pair	87	@1	12½
Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ lb	15	@	—
Fowls, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Chickens, roasting, ₩ lb	13	@	15
Turkeys, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Geese, each	1 00	@1	75
Geese, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@2	00
Ducks, ₩ lb	18	@	25
Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ₩ pair	2 50	@3	25
Ducks, Redhead, ₩ pair	1 25	@1	50
Ducks, black, ₩ pair	87	@1	00
Whigeons, ₩ pair	75	@1	00
Wild Turkeys, each	1 75	@2	00
Wild Turkeys, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 75	@3	50
Hares, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Rabbits, ₩ pair	37	@	50

FISH.

Most varieties are in fair supply and demand, a few quotations. Shad are arriving from the South.

Codfish, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Pickerel, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Black do., ₩ lb	12	@	15
Perch, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Mullett, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Smelts, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	2 00
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 00	@	2 00
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, ₩ doz	18	@	—
Lobsters, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	18	@	18
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb	6	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The demand has been moderate. Sweet Potatoes, Onions, Squashes and Pumpkins have advanced. The changes in other kinds have not been important.

Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@2	25
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	15
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl	4 50	@5	00
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ half peck	31	@	37
Turnips, ₩ bushel	44	@	—
Turnips, ₩ half peck	6	@	10
Carrots, ₩ bushel	—	@	50
Carrots, ₩ dozen	14	@	18
Beets, ₩ bushel	50	@	—
Beets, ₩ dozen	15	@	18
Onions, ₩ bushel	1 50	@1	75
Onions, ₩ peck	62½	@	75
Cabbage, Red, ₩ dozen	1 00	@1	25
Cabbage, Red, ₩ head	8	@	12
Cabbage, ₩ doz	50	@1	50
Cabbage, ₩ head	8	@	10
Cranberries, ₩ quart	18	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, new, ₩ dozen bunches	1 00	@	—
Radishes, new, ₩ bunch	10	@	—
Salad, ₩ head	3	@	6
Parsley, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Watercresses, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Celery, table, ₩ bunch	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ₩ bunch	2	@	3
Leeks, ₩ bunch	5	@	—
Oyster Plants, ₩ doz. bunches	1 00	@	—
Oyster Plants, ₩ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	5	@	10
Spinach, ₩ peck	22	@	25
Squashes, each	25	@	50
Pumpkins, each	37	@	75

FRUIT.

Trade has been somewhat brisker. Prices have not varied much.

Apples, ₩ bbl	3 00	@3	50
Apples, ₩ half peck	20	@	50
Lady Apples, ₩ half-peck	50	@	75
Apples, dried, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Cherries, dried, ₩ lb	28	@	30
Raspberries, dried, ₩ lb	24	@	26
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ₩ lb	23	@	25
Pisms, dried, ₩ lb	25	@	27
Grapes, Malaga, ₩ lb	50	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Walnuts, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Chestnuts, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Chestnuts, French, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Oranges, ₩ doz	12	@	25
Lemons, ₩ dozen	10	@	18
Figs, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Dates, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Green Ginger, ₩ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Dealers report less activity, without any remarkable changes in prices, save for Eggs, which, fluctuating in value from day to day, close lower.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	20	@	28
Butter, State, ₩ lb	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	16	@	22
Cheese, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	18	@	—
Eggs, seven for	13	@	—
Eggs, fourteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-six for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, Northern, ₩ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ₩ lb	20	@	28

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₩ 100	21	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	87	@	1 00
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₩ gallon	—	@2	00

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; PURDEN & HAMEN, stands Nos. 128 and 200; PARKMAN & KNAPP, stands Nos. 209 and 290; J. D. MUSSEY, stands Nos. 206 and 207; JOSEPH FOSTER, stands Nos. 208 and 283; J. WILSON, stands Nos. 256 and 260; S. LANGSDORF, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CROSBY, stand No. 166; J. LYMAN, stand No. 3; J. CARMAN, stands Nos. 140 and 147.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT

will deliver his oration on

THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,

at the Academy of Music,

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,

being the completion of seventy years from the formation of the Government.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will escort Mr. Everett from the Everett House to the Academy and back, attended by Dodworth's Band.

The proceeds will go to Mr. Everett for the MOUNT VERNON FUND.

Cards of Admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet, $1; to the First and Second Circles, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Each Card will present an ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON AND EVERETT, and, being shown at the door, may be retained.

The Cards are now ready at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.

Entrance to Amphitheatre from 14th-st.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE COURSE.

BY

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES

BY

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL.

The 42nd Lecture in this Course, at Rutgers-st. Church, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 26. Subject—*An examination of the Astronomical Illustrations and Allusions found on the Bible.*

Doors open at 6½; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, obtained at the door, and on Broadway at Hall & Sons', D. Appleton & Co.'s; Crowens and Brucklag's Bookstores; at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; on Grand-st. at Lord & Taylor's, and Adam's; at apothecary's, No. 6 Bowery; corner East Broadway and Market-st.; corner East Broadway and Jefferson-st.; corner Division and Clinton sts., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st. HENRY M. PRICE, Principal.

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GYMNASIUM.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD respectfully informs physicians, parents, guardians and all lovers of physical exercise that his new course of Therapeutic Gymnastics, so far as they are calculated to remove existing diseases and anomalies, particularly of Orthopedic Gymnastics, when directed against the various deformities of the human body, innate or acquired, and also of Hygienic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to prevent diseases, to preserve health and vigor up to the highest age, and to insure a sound and normal development of the growing body, will commence on MONDAY next. New classes, Gentlemen and Children will be formed. For circulars address to the GYMNASIUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Eighth Lecture in the Course, will be delivered in Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Christian Commonwealth*. Mr. S. LASAR will play on the organ Mendelssohn's "Antigone of Sophocles," commencing at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had at the door, or of John McKeehnie, No. 440 8th-av.; Campbell, No. 384 3d-av.; A. Ranney, No. 293 Broadway; Pangburn & Candee, No. 166 9th-av.; A. W. Walker, No. 382 9th-av.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—NERVE POWER—Electrical Analogues—Mental Power—Material Boundaries—The Intellectual Element. These form the subjects of DR. MELVILLE'S fourth lecture, in the Historical Society, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

THE IDOLATRY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Last lecture but one of the "Catholic Sunday Evening Course," next SUNDAY EVENING, at Mercantile Hall, No. 595 Broadway, by J. FINNEY HUNTINGTON, author of "Elenda and Brunetta," "Lady Alice," &c. Tickets 25 cents.

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PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING furniture will find it to their advantage to call at No. 69 Bowery before the 1st of March, as the proprietor is declining business. Possession must be given of the premises next week. The entire stock to be sold below cost. Dealers are particularly invited to call.

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COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

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OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

A REWARD OF $500 WILL BE PAID BY the Atlantic Bank, of Brooklyn, to any person who will apprehend and surrender to the Chief of Police of the City of Brooklyn OSCAR S. FIELD, late the Paying Teller, who has absconded with a considerable amount of funds, principally it is supposed, in the hills of said Bank. The said Field is about 23 years of age, of a clear, florid complexion, smooth face, blue eyes, hair between light and sandy, about five feet seven inches high, erect, limbs well rounded, and of a pleasing address.

D. EMBURY, President.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; 2,000 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWDER, Secretary, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—VERY LOW to close a consern—one 12, one 12, and 3 of 8-horse power, with fine boiler. Also, one second-hand Engine of 10-horse power. H. A. CRANE, 29th-st., near 11th-av.

THE PARKER LIBRARY SALE.—ORDERS for purchasing at this sale will be carefully attended to by CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries, New-York.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE in the New Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 Post-Office.

LATHES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY—TO be disposed of at private sale, by order of Assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 326 East 13th-st., near Avenue

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilisers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

WM. G. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE OF No. 30 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly,) is now at No. 14 Bond-st., near Broadway.

TRAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
UNAVOIDABLE CIRCUMSTANCES
Have made it necessary to
CHANGE THE EVENING
of the
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW,
From March 6
to
MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1859.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, will be for sale at the Academy on and after Monday, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when reserved seats may be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW,
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1859.
For which occasion nearly all
THE LEADING ARTISTS
In this City have generously volunteered their services.

As a classical musician and composer Mr. Geo. F. Bristow has long ranked among the highest in his profession. His claims to this position are recognized in Europe, where his symphonies have been repeatedly performed, an honor which has never been paid to any other AMERICAN COMPOSER.

those symphonies having been selected to form a part of the programme of several of

JENNY LIND'S AND JULLIEN'S CONCERTS,

Both in this country and in Europe.

And one of them is to be played at their next Concert by THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

His opera of

RIP VAN WINKLE

was given for

THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS AT NIBLO'S,

with great success by the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company, and is now about to be

PRODUCED IN LONDON.

For several years past Mr. Bristow has been Conductor of

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,

and by his untiring and indomitable perseverance, as well as his disinterested zeal and earnest devotion to the advancement of his art, has contributed greatly to the high position which that society has attained, and gained for himself the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, both as

MAN AND AN ARTIST.

The following are among the distinguished gentleman who have kindly consented to act as a

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,

to co-operate with the Committee of the Harmonic Society:

Hon. Gov. E. D. Morgan,	Peter Cooper,
Hon. Ben'l F. Tiemann,	Simeon Draper,
Hon. Luther Bradish,	R. M. Blatchford,
Hon. James Harper,	James W. Gerard,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	Cyrus W. Field,
Maj. Gen. C. W. Sandford,	Wm. M. Evarts,
Maj. Gen. John Lloyd,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Brig. Gen. Wm. Hall,	Luther B. Wyman,
Col. John Harper,	Wm. Henry Fry,
Hon. Erastus Brooks,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Robert T. Haws,	G. S. Robbins,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Simeon Baldwin,
Charles Tracy,	John Paine,
S. B. Randell,	W. J. Nellson,
Wesley Harper,	J. A. Ransom,
Fletcher Harper,	C. C. Nott,

and others.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.
MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.
MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.
MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.
MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
FIRST ACT OF LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.
FIRST ACT OF LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.
FIRST ACT OF LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.
FIRST ACT OF LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.
FIRST ACT OF LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.—50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To Commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
DAN RICE.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.
THE HORSE EXCELSIOR.
THE COMEDY MULES.
Mlle. JEANNETTE ELLSLER,
MELVILLE AND AUSTIN,
ALL THE RIDERS, ACROBATS, ATHLETES AND PANTOMIMISTS!
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM!
No performances Saturday Afternoon.
Monday Evening—First performance of the elegant Moral and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA.
Open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE VETERAN
EVERY NIGHT
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE OLD COLONEL
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LEON DELMAR.
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE IRISH VIZIER
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. MacHAKE, AMINEH, BLANCHE, EUGENIE, THE EMIR,
AND
THE THREE SUPPER TABLEAUX.
EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,
being the twelfth week of
MR. WALLACK.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 26,
The entertainment will commence with
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
After which, MICHAEL ERLE.
To be followed by the drama of
LUKE THE LABORER.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. B. EDDY
AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE HAPPY MAN.
LITTLE KATY.
THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.
THIS EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
GREEN BUSHES,
THE ETON BOY.
To conclude with the farce of SECRETS OF STATE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Rosses.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Haggard
Prices of Admission—Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents. Gallery, 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 26,
GIO, THE AVENGER OF TYRE.
To be succeeded by the Drama of
THE INCENDIARY.
Concluding with the Farce of
WANDERING MINSTREL.

CAMPAIGNS
OF
WASHINGTON,
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
These truly splendid and colossal Pictures, 26 in number, painted by Mr. MONEVIN, are exhibited EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 P. M.
Mr. DE CORDOVA Lectures.
As an indorsement of the high excellence of these paintings, we are permitted to use the names of Colonel Alex. Hamilton, Major Chase, (late Chief-Engineer U. S. A.,) Dr. J. W. Francis and other eminent citizens.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years 12 cents.
Schools and Associations specially treated with.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD and his ballads.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (second week) an entirely new Pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.
In aid of the Orphan Asylum, and Graham Old Ladies' Home, at Plymouth Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1859. Miss Hadley, Soprano; Little Ella Burns, the Wonderful Juvenile Reader, aged four years; Mr. Millard, Tenor; Messrs. Noll, Matska, Bergner, Branis, Rheder, Boehm, Eits, and the complete orchestra of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, Conductor. Mr. Joseph Noll, Leader. Tickets, $1 each. May be obtained at Scligwisk's Music Store, No. 23 Court-st.; at the Book stores of W. W. Reese, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; and Wm. H. Babcock, No. 246 Fulton-st.; at the Drug store of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.; and of either of the Managers or Committee.

ON EXHIBITION,
SIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(Colonizing to Mr. Bateman.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital.
Under the patronage of Mrs. Dr. Reid, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT THE Church of the Immaculate Conception, 14th-st., near Avenue A. Rev. L. RYAN, Pastor, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1859, to aid in defraying the expense of the new Organ. This Grand and Magnificent Instrument was built by Mr. Henry Erben, of this City, and will be played for the first time on this occasion. The following talented Artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services: Mme. OLARADORI, Prima Donna from the Academy of Music; Miss ALBRECHT, Soprano; Miss BALLARD, Alto; Mr. HARTMAN, Baritone; Mr. SCHREIBER, Cornet a Piston; A GRAND CHORAL SOCIETY, consisting of 30 Male Voices. Also, Mr. W. BERGE, Organist of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., who has kindly volunteered his services. The Concert will be under the direction of GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, Organist of the Church. Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST TIME of the celebrated and popular artistes, THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Third grand Soirée of MME. ELVIRA ON THE FLYING WIRE, &c. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, in all its most delightful and varied forms, by THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Negro Songs—Negro Dances—Negro Overtures—Negro Sketches—Negro Farces—Negro Comedians, &c. MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE. THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 28, under the most flattering auspices. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents. This exhibition will shortly close.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONE WEEK MORE
OF THE DIORAMA OF THE
BURNING OF JERUSALEM,
And Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine. EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Bayard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents; children 12c.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are on exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Louis the Eleventh.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—O'Neal the Great—Michael Earl—Luke the Laborer—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gio—The Incendiary—Wandering Minstrel.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Green Bushes—Eton Boy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

HOPE CHAPEL—Historical Paintings of the Revolution and Lecture.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Lebanon*, hence for Liverpool to-day, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was an exciting day in Congress, and tha proceedings were in the highest degree interesting. The Cuban bill was taken up in the Senate, after the passage of the Post-routss bill, and very fully discussed. Arrangements were agreed upon for an all-night session, it being understood that sixteen speeches were to be made on the subject on the Republican side alone. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which authorizes the President to open negotiations with Spain and the nations south of us on this continent, for tha removal of unjust and illiberal restrictions on trade and commerce, and to defray the necessary expenses of such negotiations, appropriates $50,000. Up to tha time of going to press with our first edition tha debate still continued, though several ineffectual motions to edjourn had been made. In the House, Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, made an ineffectual attempt to obtain a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to repeal the Tariff of 1857, and revive that of 1846. The vote by which the Post-Office Appropriation bill was rejected was reconsidered. During tha progress of the debate, Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, charged Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, one of the members of that Committee appointed as a special friend of the Administration, with having avowed his determination to vota against all the appropriation bills. The charge caused quite an interesting personal discussion, which was eventually checked by the Speaker. Finally, the vote by which the bill had been ordered to be engrossed was reconsidered by a large majority, and the subject was passed over. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of tha Whole. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, made a motion to reduce one of the eppropriations from $3,100,000 to $1,900,000, to be expended as designated in tha amendment, and made an allusion to tha fact that both branches of the Select Committee of which he was Chairman admit gross frauds in the Naval Department. A debate took place on the subject, at the close of which Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted. An attempt was made to provide for the expenses of the suit against Commodore Paulding for his action in arresting Walker and his men, but it failed. The bill finally came to a vote, but it was found that no quorum was present. A call of the House was ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched to bring in absentees, and after a long time spent in listening to excuses and voting down motions to adjourn, an adjournment was carried at 8½ o'clock.

The report of the Special Committee of the House appointed to investigate the charges against the Committee on Accounts, made their report yesterday, but it was immediately sent to the Printer, and its contents are not, therefore, officially known, though its general bearing is fully understood. The testimony is very strong, and while the Committee consider it unsafe to recommend the expulsion of the members implicated, not a single one of them ventures upon a verdict of exculpation. The House will be called upon to-day to decide upon the subject.

Nothing of importance was done by the Legislature yesterday. The Tax Levy of this City was received and referred in tha Assembly, and the Canal Tax bill was ordered to a third reading. The Cuban resolutions were debated at length in the Senate.

Tha Investigating Committee of the State Senate, appointed to inquire into the charges made by Mr. O. B. Wheeler, in reference to improper influences to induce the Sergeant-at-Arms to suppress subpœnas in the Albany Bridge case, and that a bribe had been offered to Mr. W. D. Murphy to induce him to use his influence with Mr. Wheeler to suppress the investigation, yesterday succeeded for the first time in doing something. Several meetings of the Committee have been held previously, but it has been found impossible to obtain testimony bearing on the subject of investigation, on account of the unwillingness of parties to appear. The Sergeant-at-Arms yesterday testified that no person had used improper influences with him to induce the suppression of the subpœna, but Mr. Murphy swore that he had been indirectly approached by Chauncey Boughton, of Saratoga, member of Assembly, with a bribe to use his influence for the suppression of the investigation, and that Hiram Easton, formerly doorkeeper, had offered him five hundred dollars for the same purpose. Mr. Boughton subsequently appeared before the Committee and denied the statement of Mr. Murphy. Mr. C. D. Brigham testified that he *had* authorized Mr. Easton to offer money, but with no intention of paying it—his motive being to find out the movers in the matter, and to learn their motives.

The State Senate Committee on the Albany Bridge case, also met yesterday and examined two witnesses, one of whom, Wm. Richardson, Clerk of tha Assembly, refused to answer a question as to whether he knew of any improper influences used to procure the passage of tha amendment lessening the width of the draw, though he stated that he knew of nothing wrong ralative to tha passage of the law originally. His reason for not answering was, that the bill was not properly under the consideration of the Committee. Mr. Brigham was also examined, and knew of no improper influences used to procure the passage of the bill.

The steamer *Prince Albert*, Capt. Nicholson, of the Galway line, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Galway on the 5th inst. and arrived at St. Johns on the 17th, having experienced a very rough passage, and encountering large masses of field ice. Tha second day out a heavy sea knocked away the bulwarks of the starboard bow forward of the rigging, and doing considerable other damage. Among her passengers was William Smith O'Brien. He was tendered a welcome by Judge B. O'Connor, who with Mr. Meagher and others of his friends went on board the steamer for that purpose as soon as she arrived off the Battery. Mr. O'Brien replied in a brief address, and on leaving the steamer was saluted by a discharge of cannon and by a band of music stationed on the Battery. Mr. O'Brien has taken lodgings at the St. Nicholas.

The brig *E. Drummond*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, arrived yesterday, from Aspinwall, bringing four days' later intelligence from the Isthmus. The news was not important. Among the passengers in the *E. Drummond* are Col. O. P. Childs and party, were was associated with the Nicaraguan Isthmus Transit as chief engineer. The frigates *Roanoke* and *Savannah* were at Aspinwall, their crews all well.

☞The meeting of citizens opposed to Legislative grants of the right to construct railroads in this City to private associations, without compensation to the City therefor, announced to take place at the Cooper Institute last evening, was metamorphosed into a meeting for the consideration of the convenience of railroads in the City, by a parcel of rowdies. In whose interest they acted is not certain, though it may be guessed at. Certain it is that they appointed their own Chairman before the appointed time of meeting arrived, hissed down Joseph Blunt, Esq., and listened to nothing that had anything to do with the original object of the meeting. They expressed their sentiments in a series of resolutions, and adjourned quietly at an early hour. Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper and others, who signed tha call, were present but spoke not.

Professors Mitchel and Davis, the Rev. S. H. Cox and the Hon. Luther Bradish addressed a meeting last evening at the Academy of Music, urging the necessity of erecting an Observatory in Central Park. Nearly $6,000 were subscribed on the spot for the object.

After nearly three weeks of mild weather, Winter returned to us yesterday in all the vigor proper to the season. There was a slight fall of snow, accompanied by a chilling easterly wind.

An interesting commercial case will be found under our head of Law Reports. Blossom & Son sold goods to Woodhull, and delivered them on board the ship *Victoria*, on which Woodhull had engaged freight. They afterwards presented the mate's receipts to the captain of the *Victoria* and claimed bills of lading, but were refused, as Mr. Woodhull had been beforehand and obtained bills of lading and obtained advances of money on them. Blossom & Sons then sua to get back their goods, and the jury found a verdict in their favor.

A large number of cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, varying from burglary in tha first degree to petit larceny, mostly on pleas of guilty. Sentences in the majority of instances were reserved till to-day, when the February term will terminate. The Recorder, although he has not cleared the City Prison of its inmates, has dispatched more business than usually falls to either of the Judges during any one term of this Court.

The Superior Court will hear no more new cases this term, as it adjourns over until Monday, when the remainder of tha term will be devoted to the Parish Will case.

Yesterday,—influenced by the favorable market newe by the *Canada*, Cotton was quite brisk, and a shade dearer. The sales reached 4,500 bales, including 2,000 bales in transit. Prices closed ⅛c. ¼d. ₱ lb. highar. Flour was in more active demend at advancing rates. Wheat and Corn were in fair request. Coffee was less sought after. New-Orleans Molasses was freely purchased. Sugars were held higher, and were, therefore, quiet. Rice was briskly inquired for, chiefly by speculators. Provisions ware moderately active. Other breuches of trade axhibited no very important changes.

The Political Future.

The Pro-Slavery party some four years since entered upon the business of making a Slave State out of territory covered by the Missouri Compromise. The Albany *Evening Journal* thus justly and forcibly states the net result, so far, of this experiment:

"The effort to enslave Kansas has demoralized two Administrations. It has driven three Kansas Democratic Governors into the Republican Party. *It has given the seats of fifteen Democratic United States Senators to as many "Black Republicans."* It has spread tha Republican banner, in triumph over nearly every Free State. And it will, if, like the Bourbons, the Democracy neither "learns" wisdom nor "forgets" folly, give a Republican President in 1860."

These are the results of the movement in a party point of view. How much the general interests of the country at large have suffered it would be difficult to estimate; the attempt, indeed, is not likely to be made, since such results "don't count." Partisanship swallows up statesmanship. If any movement hurts "our party" it hurts the country; if not, not.

But one would suppose the South would learn wisdom, or at least prudence, from such experience. Instead of that, they seem to be very much like those unfortunates whom "braying in a mortar" does not in the least improve. They undertook to establish Slavery in Kansas by denying the power of Congress to legislate on the subject, or have anything whatever to do with it. They asserted the exclusive right of *the People* to say whether Slavery should exist among them or not, and if so upon what conditions and under what guarantees of law. They carried their point. They secured a decision of the Supreme Court annulling the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery, and received the very general assent of the country to the fundamental principles of Popular Sovereignty.

Unfortunately it is one thing to set a ball in motion, and quite another to guide its rolling. Popular Sovereignty rolled over and crushed their own pet schemes, instead of those for whose destruction it was invented. It excluded Slavery from Kansas. And the war then waged so aroused the spirit of the country as to bring about the striking results recorded in the above extract from the Albany *Journal*. The contest of 1856 shook the political power of Slavery to its foundations. It menaced it, and the party which upholds it, with dire and disastrous overthrow; and nothing can save both from such a fate but extreme prudence and consummate wisdom in the conduct of their affairs. If the verdict of the people in the last election had been frankly accepted and made the guide of the Administration policy,—if Mr. Buchanan had possessed either the sagacity to understand the sentiment of the country or Democratic feeling enough to consult and respect it, he could have made permanent and beneficent the ascendancy of the party which placed him in power. The effect of his policy, however, has been steadily to disorganize the Democratic Party, and break down the only principles which gave it any degree of popular strength.

The debate in the Senate on Wednesday illustrates the lamentable lack of common sense which marks every movement of the Pro-Slavery party. Finding that the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention injures Slavery, they have abandoned it, and now assert the right and the duty of Congress to legislate *for the protection* of Slavery in the Territories. Senator Douglas stated, what every man in the country must know to be true, when he told them that not a solitary State North of Mason and Dixon's line could be carried on such a basis. Nothing is needed to insure the election of Gov. Seward or of any other Republican candidate, but the full and complete commitment of the Democratic Party to such a platform as that.

We notice that some of our cotemporaries discuss this debate with exclusive reference to its bearing upon the political position of individuals. It is considered decisive of a determination, on the part of the Democratic leaders, to exclude Mr. Douglas from the party and repudiate from their platform the principle which he holds. This is possibly true; it would be quite in keeping with the insane folly which has governed most of their action on this subject. Its only effect will be to precipitate the sectional contest towards which political affairs seem to be rapidly tending. If the Democratic Party chooses to take position for 1860 upon an exclusively Southern platform, such as that indicated by Senators Davis, Mason, and Toombs in this debate, it will simply be wiped out of existence. The only salvation for the South lies in a conservative *national* party,—which shall not ignore Northern rights nor Northern sentiment, but hold both in subordination to the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. If the Democratic Party chooses to hold such a position, it can carry the country upon it, as it has done hitherto. If it abandons it, for the sake of punishing Douglas or any other man who has dared to think and act for himself in this matter, it will rush headlong upon ruin.

Movements at Washington, meantime, indicate a complete disruption of the Democratic organization. If the views of Southern Senators as expressed on Wednesday prevail, and are forced upon the Party, they will compel the formation of an independent Democratic party,—which will either carry the election or permit the Republicans to do so.

Our Navy-Yard Corruptions.

We suppose there is not on the globe a more bellicose people than ourselves, one in the habit of regarding such a contingency as war with more complacency, or of holding it over the heads of other nations *in terrorem* more frequently. We are constantly on the verge of chastising somebody's insolence or repelling somebody's aggressions. History, so far as mere martial prowess is concerned, justifies our pretensions. In the three wars in which we have been engaged, we have honorably distinguished ourselves, and foreign nations give us credit for possessing large and efficient means either of attack or defence. Our Army to be sure is not large, but our volunteers swarm as the leaves of the forest, and in such a country as ours render invasion impossible. Our Navy is not numerous, but so far as we have yet gone, no Navy in the world is so well built, or so well planned, so apt for any purpose of destruction. It is well known that the construction of our ships is in almost every case a triumph of skill and invention, and it is commonly supposed that our dock-yards, building-yards, arsenals, and in short all the adjuncts of a fine fleet, are kept up in the highest state of efficiency. We may send rowdies and adventurers abroad as diplomatists, the world thinks, but in all that concerns our fleets the men who serve us are choice, zealous, able, and pure.

Our rulers seem to be determined, however, that we shall not long preserve our reputation. If President Buchanan himself and all his underlings were paid by foreign Powers to weaken and exhaust us, to paralyze all our powers, to make our threats ridiculous, our remonstrances vain, to deprive us not only of the means of aggression, but of the last shreds of defence, to reduce us from the position of a first-class Power to that of braggart Mexico, they could not labor more strenuously in their vocation than they seem, by the report which we published yesterday, to be now doing. We do not expect of these men "a wise and jealous honor." We do not and never did suppose that our venerable President only needed powder, knee-breeches, ruffles and shoe-buckles to become a Washington or a Jefferson, or that our members of Congress were Bayards got up in shirt-linen and broadcloth; but we did expect that they would keep their talons off that department of the public service on which our security against foreign aggression most depends, and of which the country so far has been so proud; that as they ranged the land in search of booty, they would at least pass the Navy-yards by; that, hardened partisans though they were, they would have enough reverence left for the flag not to serve their own ends by employing drunkards, incapables, primaries, the halt, the lame, the blind and the worthless, in constructing the ships that were to bear it. It seems, however, we gave the worthies credit for too much. We supposed that some shreds of conscience were still left amongst them. We think there can be no question that the picture drawn of the state of the Navy-yards during and preceding the last elections, by the Sherman Committee, is the most alarming and disgraceful which has ever been presented to the public of this country;—common laborers employed as first-class painters, blacksmiths, clerks and carpenters,—discipline at an end,—the United States Commodore employed by the United States Secretary of the Navy as an electioneering agent,—United States officers tossed and hooted by the nominees of Congressmen in the United States Navy-yard,—the employes absent without leave, and, last of all, the officers on the station withdrawn from duty on election day, that the men might see how insignificant were their official superiors, and how important were the men whom they sent to Congress. Read the following;

"These abuses increased in the yard as the election for Members of Congress approached. Members, master workmen, all were interested in packing the yard. If the master-workman was reluctant to increase his force, he was urged to do so by the Members of Congress, and was compelled to yield to the demand. In this way the master-blacksmith increased his force twenty-five men. He testified that the same general increase, for the same reason, occurred throughout the yard in all the different departments; and that of the force of about 2,400 men thus employed, one-fourth were useless; that it was understood that particular master-workmen were to administer this patronage for the benefit of particular members. In most cases this pressure was yielded to with alacrity, and a temporary pressure of work in September, 1858, to fit out the *Niagara* for Africa, and which lasted for four days only, was made the pretext for retaining men after they were no longer needed. Insubordination increased; in one case the master-laborer and a number of men answered roll-call and went to the primary election in Mr. Sickles' District, and yet drew full pay. A short time before the election the men got to leaving off twenty to thirty minutes before bell-ring in the evening, and would collect near the gate ready to go out of the yard. Commander Rootes attempted to stop this; as soon as he got near them, between the ship-houses, some of them, in large gangs, sang out his name, and booed and hissed him. *The only reason given by Commander Rootes was that the men thought that the Members of Congress put them there, and could keep them there in defiance of the officers of the yard.*"

Will foreign nations long continue to respect our commonest and most indisputable rights, not to speak of listening to our doubtful claims, when such facts as these are before their Governments? Why, the meanest of South American republics, the paltriest of German principalities, might snap its fingers in the face of a country whose Navy is thus used for partisan purposes. The Fort Duquesne letter had a wide circulation, and obtained throughout Europe for its venerable author a character which we knew all his antecedents belied—that of a pure but despairing prophet. For this document now before us we predict a wider circulation, and that it will procure for our President abroad a reputation which all have long ceased to deny him at home, that for being corrupt when all the ordinary motives of being corrupt were gone; of bribing when he had nothing to gain; of defrauding the public when all his own wants were supplied; of lending the sanction of his age and station to the peculations of scoundrels, whose career in guilt is, comparatively, only commencing; of being, in short, a demagogue at seventy; of helping, at the very close of his career to facilitate schemes of plunder, which would have entailed disgrace enough, even if the nation had not already done all in its power to satisfy his basest and meanest ambition.

Mr. Sickles, a few years ago, in London, gained some *éclat* by making a noble stand on behalf of the American nation at one of Mr. Peabody's dinners, in favor of drinking the President's health before the Queen's. That was undoubtedly a patriotic act; but let him "fulfill the promise of his prime." Let him quarter the rabble who swell his electioneering triumphs somewhere else than in the Navy-yards of his beloved country. It is all very well to toast the President first, but it is better still to keep one's hands out of the public purse, and to find other means of getting into Congress than aiding in bringing disgrace on the Star-spangled Banner.

Raising the Rates of Postage.

The Senate has acted upon the Postage question *more suo*. Instead of responding to the popular demand for cheaper postage, it has passed a bill restoring the abandoned schedule of the act of 1845, and obliging the people to pay an average of one hundred per cent. more for the transmission of letters. The rates are to be five cents for distances under three thousand miles, and ten cents for distances greater, with duplicate charges for double letters. There are also provisions for the substitution of stamps for the Congressional franking privilege, and a limitation of the privilege in the hands of Executive departments. The Senate Committee express a belief that $6,500,000 will be added to the Post-office revenues by this plan; the estimated deficit for the year being $10,000,000. The bill, as amended by the Committee, passed that body yesterday by a vote of 30 to 25, and has been returned to the House.

It is, of course, no matter of surprise to find this vote almost strictly sectional. The South stood up as one man for higher rates. The North as unanimously opposed them. Throughout the debate, Northern Senators were fertile in expedients to avert the threatened evil. Their amendments were rejected as rapidly as they were moved. The obvious wisdom of the plan suggested by Senator Wilson, which proposed a scale varying from three to five cents for different distances, encountered the same resolute opposition. It was evident that sectionalism was to have its triumph in this as in other matters. The South and West have too long enjoyed the benefits of the Federal Government at the expense of the North and East, to willingly relinquish an arrangement so satisfactory to themselves.

We have heretofore taken pains to show that the Post-Office Department, in the Northern and Eastern States, is more than self-sustaining; it affords profit. In the South and West it yields nothing but loss and expense. We may be permitted to re-state the demonstration, as presented by the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858:

	Pop. to the sq. mile.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Balance.
Eastern States (6)....	67	$1,035,302	$1,214,484	$179,182
Middle States (3).....	58	1,822,486	2,250,502	428,016
Western States (6)...	18	2,280,061	1,580,608	699,543
Southern States (15).	15	4,092,939	1,647,471	2,445,468

California, the District of Columbia and the Territories are, for obvious reasons, left out of this estimate.

The moral of this showing is that the closely settled States of the Northeast yieldod a revenue of $607,198, while the Western States were behindhand $700,000, and the Southern, or Slave States, $2,445,468.

But the same disproportion is still more distinctly displayed in the accounts of the five years ending June 30, 1858. They speak as follows:

	Northern and Eastern.	Southern and Western.
Receipts.....	$14,387,982	$15,071,360
Expenses.....	13,339,461	29,311,960
Excess.....	$1,048,521	Deficit....$14,240,600

Or to reduce the proposion to proportions that will render misapprehension difficult, we may compare Pennsylvania and Virginia for the same period of five years—States actually adjoining, and neither realizing income from foreign letters:

	Population.	Expenditures.	Receipts.	Balance.
Penn..	2,311,786	$2,794,224	$2,975,771	$181,547
Va....	1,421,661	2,027,063	1,118,971	908,092

It is thus proved that not only has the Northeast paid for all its own postal facilities, but it has paid a million of dollars towards the failure of the South and West to make a similar square account. The balance of $13,000,000, which those inselvent regions have obtained from the Treasury, have been paid, of course, from the duties received at the Custom-houses, the Northeast again contributing a far more than its proper share.

The measure therefore now put forward for making the Postal system self-sustaining is really designed to make the *North and East sustain the system in the South and West*. Discontented with having to pay any portion of the deficit caused by the unremunerative transportation within its limits, the South proposes to add the whole of its burdens to the load of the North, for such is the effect of raising postal charges, which, if this portion of the Union were freed from external responsibilities, would amply justify reduction to a uniform rate of one cent for the half ounce. The Senate bill effectually entails upon the Middle and Eastern States the entire cost of the premature expansion of the postal system in the sparsely settled States of the South and West.

That any such measure should become law it is not easy or pleasant to believe. The House of Representatives we trust will tread no steps backward in this great popular interest. It may even decline any compromise upon the basis offered by the Senate. Such a course would be a subject of reasonable regret. For the opportunity is now offered for introducing an amelioration greatly needed; and which, while it would meet the Senate half way, would at once perfect the system, and amend the revenue. Let the scheme of differential charges, so often urged in these columns, be suggested by the House Committee of Conference. A scheme, which, in its two proposed rates of five and ten cents, the Senate has approved. The House, however, may safely lower the scale to three and five cents. Three cents would abundantly pay for distances less than one thousand miles. It would not pay for distances largely transcending that limit. Five cents might fairly be fixed as the maximum rate. By this obvious means the injustice of inflicting upon the populous North the expense of the system in States whose economical policy discourages immigration would be avoided, and the cost of transporting mail matter over long distances more equitably rewarded. With this compromise, and the added features of an extinguished ranking privilege, and a cessation of excessive ocean steamer subsidies, the Department would be far more likely to realize the estimated six and a half millions of increase, than upon the plan of Postmaster Brown. There would be also one incalculable advantage; the system would be settled upon a permanent, because, upon a just and remunerative basis. We shall await with anxiety the action of the House. Fortunately, we shall not have to wait long.

What May be Done With a Hundred Millions of Dollars.—We have received a communication from an intelligent German, who has recently arrived in this country, as we should judge from the nature of his remarks, giving a view of the Cuban question from a Teutonic stand-point, and insisting that as the German vote at the next Presidential election will not fall short of a million, that class of our fellow citizens have a right to be heard in relation to so momentous a subject as the expenditure of a hundred millions of dollars for the acquisition of new territory. Our Teuton takes a very German-like and common-sense view of the matter, we must confess. Just such a view as an intelligent lunarian recently dropped from our silver satellite, and wholly unacquainted with American politics and politicians, would be likely to entertain. His ideas on the subject are, that a hundred millions of dollars might be employed to much greater advantage than in the purchase of Cuba, namely, in importing a greater number of honest, intelligent and industrious Germans than the entire population of Cuba numbers, and giving each of them a tract of land to cultivate in the West. By this means the country would gain a most valuable addition to its population, who by their productions and their consumption of imported articles, would add more to the material wealth and glory of the nation than could possibly be done by Cuba. He enforces his opinions with some very cogent statements, which are as undeniable as his conclusions are sound and logical.

But, he assumes one thing which we did not imagine anybody who has been a week in the country possibly could believe in; namely, that the motive of Mr. Buchanan and his friends in their courageous attempts to get hold of thirty millions of dollars, and eventually to get hold of Cuba, at any cost, is simply to benefit the country and add to the national glory. Our Teuton has not yet learned that the sole motive is to naturalize and overcome the political influence of just such well-intentioned persons as himself, who have manifested a chronic weakness for increasing the national wealth by honest industry, and to add to our national glory by the spread of an intelligent population. While the President is ready to veto bills for such objects as the establishment of agricultural colleges, he is quite as ready to resort to any measures for involving the country in debt or war, provided they tend to strengthen his political party. His courage all tends in that direction, and he stigmatizes all as cowards who oppose him in his attempts upon the public pocket. The Germans will have no lack of opportunities for showing at the polls whether they approve of Mr. Buchanan's Cuban projects, or sympathize with their countrymen's very commendable but slightly utopian opinions.

An Independent Candidate for Congress.—The Hon. Ezra Clark, Republican Member of Congress from the First (Hartford) District of Connecticut, has published a letter to his constituents offering himself for reelection. He claims that the delegates who met in Convention a short time ago and nominated Mr. Dwight Loomis, misrepresented their constituents through the influence of a clique at Hartford. Mr. Clark therefore presents himself as an independent candidate on an American-Republican-Popular-Sovereignty-Platform, and alleges that he is sustained by numerous friends and a general sentiment in his district.

INTERESTING FROM PARAGUAY.

Tone of the Official Organ—Lopez Supposes Bowlin, Hearing the Anti-Hopkins Side, will Withdraw his Demands.

The *Nacional Argentine*, of Dec. 14, contains recent and interesting advices from Asuncion.

The preparations for war were proceeding at a rapid pace; and the official organ of the Dictator whose leaders are said to be written by Lopez himself, is unsparing in its denunciations of the American Government. We translate

From the Seminario, Nov. 27.

The many demands of the so-called Navigation Company are so astounding as to be utterly absurd. It is certain that the American Minister, who is coming to our Government with a reclamation so unjust and unfounded, will be thoroughly undeceived; and if when he comes to inspect the documentary evidence which this Government has to offer, to overthrow and radically destroy the impostures of the Company, he shall refuse to yield to the empire of reason and truth, there will be none but the sad alternative—such is the settled conviction of our Government—of war. It is inevitable.

It is impossible that a loyal and upright Government, which as it is careful to respect its communities and guarantees, requires the same treatment from others, should condescend to the shameless policy of a reprehensible pusillanimity, and a submission despicable in the eyes of our citizens, jealous as they are of their honor and dignity.

Our public will be able to realise the exaggeration of these petitioners and the illegality of their demands, when we say that the Senate Committee states with cynical coolness that they sent to Asuncion, from the United States, three steamships with a great variety of implements of American industry, and that the Company employed more than twenty laborers to set their machinery going. Paraguayans, and all of the inhabitants of the Republic, can testify to what this falsely-styled Company brought to Asuncion. The inventory of all that came may be read in the *Seminario*. When did these three steamers with their valuable cargoes of industrial machinery arrive? Who ever saw this throng of American workmen, brought out to use these tools? Who has seen any outlay of those $300,000, which the Company is said to have brought hither? What better refutation of this falsehood is there than that they had to borrow $10,000 of the National Treasury to pay the duties which their importations called for?"

The article then proceeds to refute the charges of complicity and subsequent hostility alleged against President Lopez, in his dealings with the Rhode Island Company, and closes:

"The report of the Senate Committee ends with the assertion that no necessity will probably exist for the use of force, and that when the armed expedition shall present itself with its demands, the Republic of Paraguay will be unable to do otherwise than submit.

The Committee while thus disclaiming the necessity for employing force, expresses its determination to use it. It says, 'That in order to adjust the differences between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay, the President is for the present authorized to adopt such means, and to use such force as in his judgment shall be necessary and proper, in the event of a denial of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay.' It is needless to say that the denial must necessarily follow the demand, and the natural consequence is war. The Republic of Paraguay is prepared for the encounter."

In a subsequent article, the *Seminario* says:

"Daily the question pending with the United States becomes more formal; daily are added new and grave confirmations of the deplorable manner in which the Yankees think to discuss the matter. Now they own they are vanquished, and they appeal to brute force in order that the triumph may be not to the one who is right, but to the most powerful. The Government of Paraguay will persevere in her system of resistance, and will not become accessory to an agreement concluded by others. We have said this before, when speaking of the unlimited exactions of the daring claimant who approaches our territory. Otherwise we shall see if our national pride shall be unworthily wounded. If pride is wicked in an individual, yet it is a noble quality for a nation. National pride exalts the noble instincts, and excites the soul to undertake and carry out lofty and grand enterprises. Paraguay will also show herself not wanting in this respect—more so when reproached with crimes towards friendly or rival nations who are as proud as we."

The discussion of the American demand for indemnity is then entered upon, the demand being understood to be fixed at $900,000. The writer then resumes its attacks upon Mr. Hopkins, quotes the Paris *Patrie*, and the New-York *Herald*, upon the subject, ascribing the partiality of the latter to the fact that the Editor is the cousin of Hopkins. It concludes with the renewed declaration that the coming envoy will only have to see the Paraguayan side of the controversy, to withdraw his pretensions, and return to the United States.

A Card of Thanks.

The Managers of the House of Mercy in New-York wish to express their gratitude to the friends who aided them in getting up the concert for the benefit of that Institution on the evening of the 18th of February inst.

To the Editors of The Times, the *Express*, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, and the *Courier and Enquirer*, for advertising. To the public, who responded so kindly to their appeal. To the performers—the Misses Gerlie, Messrs W. H. Cooke, Rivarde, J. Burke, R. Hoffman, Vilanova, and W. A. King, for their gratuitous services. To Mr. Aptommas, who remitted half his charge; and to Mr. Nibilo, who generously gave the use of the concert room. Also to Mr. Medole, Mr. Booth, Mr. Nesbit, and Mr. Baptist, for printing.

The Institution will probably realize about $800 as the avails of the concert.

Card from a Missing Man.

Bristol, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of to-day a notice that I have been missing from New-York since the 5th inst. Now this is a mistake. I left New-York a little more than a week ago, intending to go to Lancaster, but was taken sick, and consequently had no opportunity to write. Please give this letter an insertion, as I am all right and safe. Yours, &c., S. W. WOLFE.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Friday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Mather presented a memorial from merchants of New-York against closing the Canal locks on Sunday.

Mr. Sloan and Mr. Ely presented memorials asking for the passage of a bill protecting gas consumers.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to authorize Joint Stock Associations to convey and mortgage real estate.

The State Engineer reported the expenditures on the Oswego Canal up to October last at $4,186,931 96, and the whole amount of receipts from said Canal, $1,860,263 88.

The Cuban resolutions were debated at length by Messrs. Brandreth and Divix.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Friday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Opdyke presented a memorial from the Common Council of New-York asking protection to tax-payers in New-York.

Mr. Conkling presented petitions against the proposed New-York City Railroads, and for the reorganization of the Health Department of that City.

A number of petitions were also presented to prohibit Slave-catching.

The bill to establish the New-York College of Dental Surgeons was reported unfavorably. Also, the bill to prevent frauds in the sale of garden seeds.

The Comptroller of New-York sent in his annual tax bill.

The Canal tax bill was taken up and debated by Mr. Van Horn. It was ordered to a third reading.

Proceedings of the Lobby Investigating Committee—The Albany Bridge Case, &c.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 25.

The Committee to investigate the charges made by Senator O. B. Wheeler, that a Senator had tampered with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to induce the suppression of the subpœnas in the Albany Bridge case, and that a member of the Assembly had indirectly, and a lobby-man had directly, offered a bribe to W. D. Murphy, to induce him to use his influence with Senator Wheeler to suppress the investigation, met to-day.

Henry W. Dwight, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, testified that no person had used improper influence with him to suppress the subpœnas, and he had never so stated to Senator Wheeler. Senator Williams and Mr. Allen, Clerk of the Senate, in reply to an application from him as to what to do with the blank subpœnas, advised him to keep them in his possession until the Senate decided what to do in the matter of the investigation, as every one sent out would be an expense to the State. This was the substance of what he had said to Senator Wheeler.

Mr. H. D. Murphy gave testimony that Mr. Chauncey Boughton, of Saratoga, was the member who had indirectly approached him with a bribe to use his influence with Mr. Wheeler to suppress the investigation, and that Hiram Easton, a former door-keeper, had offered him $500 for the same thing.

The investigation continued all this afternoon.

Mr. Chauncey Boughton, member from Saratoga, testified that he had heard reports that the Committee was influenced by outsiders for improper motives. In investigating the Bridge case he had considered the whole matter disgraceful to those implicated, and on these grounds had told Mr. W. D. Murphy, Clerk of the Committee, that if the object was to make money he had better make it in some other way than prosecuting this case. He had never offered any money to suppress any investigation, and had never been approached by Mr. Weed, Mr. Cornell, or any other person to do so. He had never contemplated that any money would be paid to stop the investigation, and his interference had been simply on the ground of the impropriety of prosecuting parties for improper motives.

Mr. C. D. Brigham testified he had authorized Mr. Easton to offer money to Mr. Murphy, Clerk of the Bridge Committee, to suppress the investigation. He had done so to discover if Mr. J. B. Swain and Mr. Murphy were running the Committee, and furnishing brains to Mr. Wheeler to carry it on. He believed they were. He had no intention to pay any money, but only to discover who were the movers in the matter, and what their object was. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Senate Committee to investigate the Albany Bridge case met this afternoon. Wm. Richardson, Clerk of the Assembly, was examined. In reply to questions he stated he knew no improper influences of any description being used for or against the Albany Bridge bill in 1856. He refused to reply to the question, whether he knew of any corruption being used to procure the passage of the amendment, lessening the width of the draw in 1857, on the ground that the bill was not properly under consideration by the present Committee.

Mr. C. D. Brigham was examined, and testified that he knew of no use of money or of any improper influences being used to pass the Bridge bill. He had nowhere been opposed to tha bill, but had never used improper influences against it.

Adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

Rhode Island Legislature.

Providence, Friday, Feb. 25.

The resolution declaring that the Supreme Court had assumed a power not belonging to it in the case of Hazard *vs.* Ives, and that there should be a new trial was laid on the table in the House of Representatives, this morning, by five majority.

Trouble in the Parliament of Newfoundland.

Halifax, N. S., Friday Feb. 25.

Private dispatches from St. Johns, N. F., state that Mr. Shea, Speaker of the Assembly, has resigned in consequence of some obnoxious appointment in connection with the fisheries, and it is rumored that a formidable attempt will be made to break down the present Government.

Disastrous Fire.

Gatesburg, Ill., Friday, Feb. 25.

The Barney House, together with the buildings adjoining, occupied by Messrs. Sage & Reed, dry goods dealers; Dunn & Co., grocers; and Smith & Co., grocers, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The whole loss is estimated at $75,000. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained as yet. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Southern Mail.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 25.

Three beck mails from New-Orleans came to hand this evening, the latest to hand being that of the 19th. The papers contain nothing of importance.

The Propellar Potomska.

New-Bedford, Friday, Feb. 25.

The chances are favorable of saving the steamer *Potomska*. Though in a damaged state, efforts will be made to tow her here to-morrow. A considerable part of her deck freight has been saved. The freight in her hold remained, and of course, is greatly damaged.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWSBOY'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of EDWARD MANNING, who has for a long time been an inmate of the Newsboys' Lodging House, took place yesterday, at 2 P. M., in the Lecture Room of the North Dutch Church. The Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH conducted the services, which consisted of reading of the Scriptures, an appropriate address singing and prayer. About half an hour was occupied by these exercises, after which the body of the deceased was conveyed to the Catholic burying ground for interment. About forty of the companions of the deceased, who had been interested spectators during the ceremonies, accompanied the hearse as far as the Fulton Ferry.

SUICIDE.—CARL AUGUST VON OFFEN, otherwise known as THOMAS SCOTT, keeper of a hotel and saloon No. 7 Jamaa-slip, committed suicide yesterday morning by blowing his brains out with a pistol, at his own house. He was an intemperate man, and had lately been on a protracted "spree" of several days' duration. After drinking a cup of coffee at his saloon yesterday morning, he took a horse pistol from the bar and went to his own room. The report of the pistol was soon after heard by the inmates of the house, and on entering his room they found him lying on the floor with his brains scattered about the premises. He was a German by birth, and 31 years of age. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—It was variable, unsatisfactory, bronchial, chilly, indefinite, by turns. In the morning, sharp, misty, and threatening; at noon still more threatening; then snow began to fall in a non-committal sort of way, but persisted for several hours. It melted as it fell, and left the streets and sidewalks exceedingly uncomfortable for people who had been deluded into thin-soled shoes by the bright skies of the two or three days before. At night fell the snow resolved itself into a thin mixale, which weakened by degrees. How it will terminate it would be difficult to foreshadow.

DISORDERLIES ARRESTED.—For some time a grocer named HARMON CRAY, in Church-street, has been much annoyed by some neighbors who live at No. 189. He went before a Police Magistrate, and made an affidavit to the effect that No. 189, kept by a negress named JANE BURTON, was a disorderly place, and the resort of suspicious characters; and a warrant was accordingly issued, and placed in the hands of Sergeant SMITH, of the Fifth-Ward Police, to be served. The Sergeant, accompanied by a platoon of men, visited the house complained of, about 7 o'clock last evening, and arrested nine persons, white and black.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of FRANCIS WEBB, a boy 6 years old, residing at No. 172 Third-street, who was killed two or three days ago by being run over by a confectioner's cart, driven by VALENTINE EDENBACKER. The evidence adduced at the inquest showed that the driver was unable to control his horse, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "accidental death." EDENBACKER, who had been arrested to await the result of the inquest, was thereupon discharged.

ANOTHER COLLISION.—Car drivers continue to be as reckless as ever. Yesterday afternoon, a Third-avenue car followed a Fourth-avenue car so closely when it was going up the Bowery, that when the conductor of the latter stopped to take up a passenger, the pole of the car behind ran into the rear end of that in front, smashing the glass window and creating considerable alarm among the passengers.

EXPLOSION OF CAMPHENE.—Two persons were severely burned by the explosion of a camphene-lamp at No. 32 Division-street, on Thursday evening. Dr. R. BRYANT, who happened to be passing the house at the time, hastened in and extinguished the flames before any serious damage was done to the building.

FROM THE STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR.—The steamtugs *Screamer* and *Satellite* came up from the steamship *Black Warrior* yesterday afternoon, and reports the ship as lying easy and in the same position, with the two steam pumps on board, which keep her free. Her cargo is being rapidly discharged; the wind is E. N. E., blowing fresh, but does not affect her. The *Screamer* brings up 190 barrels of flour.

PROF. MITCHEL'S LECTURE.—Prof. MITCHEL delivered the third lecture of his course this evening in the Rutgers-street Church. The subject is "An examination of the Astronomical Illustrations and Allusions found in the Bible."

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.—A member of Engine Company No. 14, named FREDERICK GARTSCHERER, was run over and severely injured by his engine in Wall-street, on Thursday night. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Police Reports.

YOUNG PICKPOCKETS IN CHURCH.—Two boys, named Michael Gallagher and Charles Walker, were arrested yesterday for picking the pockets of an old lady at the Thirtieth-street Methodist Church yesterday morning. They had succeeded in getting a pocket-book, containing about $5, and were arrested as they were leaving the church. On being brought before the Jefferson Market Police Court, they told the magistrate that they had met with poor luck lately, and so they concluded to try and see what could be done in the churches. They were committed for trial.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Peter Toner and Reuben Compton were arrested, yesterday, charged with breaking into the house of John Boyle, No. 249 West Sixteenth-street, on Thursday night, and beating him so severely that his life is in danger. It is alleged that Toner fired a pistol at Boyle—fortunately without effect—and that he then beat him over the head with the barrel, and was assisted by Compton, who used brass knuckles for the purpose. The cause of the attack was not stated. The prisoners were locked up to answer.

SMUGGLING SEGARS.—Charles Clark, mate of the ship *Escorza*, from Havana, was arrested Thursday night, by the Harbor Police, charged with smuggling 2,000 segars, during the recent voyage to this port. He was taken yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed to the Tombs for trial. A portion of the segars was found in a store in South-street, where Clark had left them for sale.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Three men named Casper Hoven, Charles Doscher and Frank Miller were detected on Thursday night, while in the act of robbing the store corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. They were all arrested and committed to answer.

A QUARRELSOME SAILOR.—A sailor named Josiah Collins, attached to the schooner *R. Haswell*, was arrested yesterday for assaulting a shipmate, named Edward Perry, with an iron scraper, injuring him severely about the head. He was locked up to answer.

THE LEGISLATURE AND CITY RAILROADS.

Meeting at the Cooper Institute—The Objects of the Meeting Subverted by a Crowd of Rowdies.

A meeting of inhabitants of this City "opposed to Legislative grants of the right to construct railroads in the streets of this City to private associations, without compensation to the City for such valuable franchises," was advertised to take place at the Cooper Institute last evening, at 7½ o'clock. The call for the meeting was signed by Mayor TIEMANN, Daniel Lord, Peter Cooper, W. E. Havemeyer, James G. King, William Curtis Noyes, and other gentlemen of standing, many of whom were in the hall, last evening, before the appointed hour had arrived. On the west side of the hall JIM KERRIGAN and a crowd of rowdies from the Sixth and Tenth Wards seated themselves, and those who knew them suspected that mischief was brewing.

At 7¾ o'clock JIM KERRIGAN nominated Mr. RICHARD MOTT for Chairman, and he was elected without difficulty. Mr. MARCELLUS ELLS, from the same side of the house, was appointed Secretary. At this time PETER COOPER, Esq., Mayor TIEMANN, JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., Gen. HALL and others occupied seats in the body of the house and Alderman STARR and Judge WELSH subsequently entered. There were about 150 persons in the hall.

Mr. MOTT acknowledged the honor paid him in a brief speech. He said he had come in answer to the call. He thought no grant to private companies to construct railroads in the streets should be made unless some benefit accrued to the citizens. Six years ago a great deal had been said about establishing railroads for the benefit of citizens. Notwithstanding the opposition to them in 1853, the City railroads had proved to be as great a benefit and convenience to the City as the Croton water. It had been said that the City railroads destroyed our business; it was asserted that the trade of Chatham-street, Hudson-street, Canal-street, Hudson-street and the Bowery was injured by the railroads that ran through them. No doubt it was, but the business had been extended to other parts of the City; the business formerly transacted in those streets was now done in the Eighth-avenue and other streets further up town. He enlarged upon the advantage to trade and the convenience to citizens, of railroads in the City. He read the same resolutions which, he said, had been left at the door by somebody.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT said the meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the question concerning legislative grants to private associations, as set forth in the advertisement. His Honor the Mayor had been invited to attend.

[Here Mr. BLUNT, who had been frequently interrupted by the west side of the hall, was called to order by the Chairman.]

Mr. BLUNT said he would bring the question before the meeting at the proper time, whether it was right for those opposed to the objects of the meeting thus to take advantage of a few minutes before the hour of meeting had arrived to subvert the object for which it had been called.

Amid hisses and all kinds of noises, Mr. BLUNT sat down.

A gentleman asked the name of the person who had offered the resolutions.

The Chairman said he could not answer. The vote was taken on the resolutions, and the party on the west side carried them.

Then there were loud cries for ELLS, and ELLS came forward and addressed the meeting on the question whether more railroads were needed or not. He thought they were needed, but what he thought about the object for which the meeting was called, nobody could tell from his speech, for he avoided all allusion to it.

So did Mr. QUINN, who was the next speaker, and spoke to the same effect. Both were quietly listened to.

A gentleman in the body of the house arose and said he had come to hear the discussion of the subject referred to in the advertisement of the meeting. Every man of sense was in favor of having railroads in the City. He asked that the sense of the meeting might be taken with regard to the question whether any more City railroads were required?

The Chairman put the question and declared it "clearly carried" in the affirmative.

Gen. HALL spoke in favor of City Railroads generally without broaching the object of the meeting. He was not interrupted.

Mr. ELLS made another speech, claiming that the railroads were not an expense to those owning property in the upper part of the City. When he had concluded, a gentleman called on PETER COOPER to express his views. Mr. COOPER sat still, and pointed to Mr. CHARLES C. LEE, who at that moment arose and offered resolutions declaring that the railroads should carry passengers at the lowest possible rate of fare and the greatest possible speed.

Somebody in the back part of the hall moved an adjournment.

It was moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. E. H. JENNY made a speech, advocating the sale of railroad franchises. Two other gentlemen spoke, and then the resolutions were carried. A motion to adjourn was immediately made and carried, and those who composed the meeting separated very quietly. The rowdies had carried the day without much effort and without much noise.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next, 28th inst.: *Fourth Monday Causes*—Nos. 5, 9 24, 62, 70. *Jury Causes*—Nos. 1, 54, 57, 60, 65, 67, 69, 55, 8, 61, 6, 7, 58, 53, 35, 21.

THE HENRY ESTATE.—The decision of Judge EMOTT in the case of The People *ex rel.* the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum *vs.* The Brooklyn Benevolent Society, published in THE TIMES of last Tuesday, seems to be generally misunderstood. The decision is construed to be a decision upon the merit of the case, which is not the fact. It is merely upon a question of practice—as to the mode in which the case should be brought before the Court. The question ultimately to be decided, and the only important question in the case is as to the application of a residuary fund arising from a devise of the late Mr. HENRY to the Brooklyn Benevolent Society. This Society was incorporated in 1845, and was authorized to take and hold any real or personal estate which should be conveyed or bequeathed to it by CORNELIUS HENRY. *One tenth* of the income derived therefrom to be appropriated to the supplying of poor children attending schools in Brooklyn with necessary clothing; $250 per annum to be paid towards employing teachers for poor children; one-fifth of the income to be appropriated to the supply of poor people in Brooklyn with fuel, and the whole of the balance to the maintenance and education of "poor orphan children." At the time the Society was incorporated, Mr. HENRY was living, and it seems the act was not passed exactly as he desired it, for he made a codicil to his will, devising the residue of his estate, which was intended for this charity, to the above-named society, without restriction. Under the act of incorporation the trustees have adopted a by-law that the funds of the society "shall be applied exclusively to the relief of Catholic poor and Catholic orphans," and have given, up to the present time, after setting off the "one-fifth," "one-tenth," and the "$250" before referred to, the whole balance to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The motion was made to get an adjudication upon this act of the trustees, and Judge EMOTT simply decides that a suit in equity will be necessary instead of a summary proceeding by *mandamus* in order to bring the whole case before the Court. The income from this estate is quite respectable, and worth looking after. It is located near St. Paul's Church, on Court-street, and embraces the block upon which that church stands.

THE OPENING OF GRAND-STREET.—At a meeting of property holders on Grand-street last Thursday evening, the draft of an act was adopted in favor of opening Grand-street from Bushwick-avenue to the City line, and a Committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Legislature. The Commissioners were named by the meeting, viz: WILLIAM MARSHALL, ADRIAN MESSEROLE, and NICHOLAS WYCKOFF,—upon the assuming that the Supreme Court would doubtless support any the meeting might wish. The maximum of the assessment on full lots below Bushwick avenue was fixed at $25 each.

THE ATLANTIC BANK.—The President of this Bank states that the recent defalcation of the paying teller will in no way affect the institution, but declines to give the amount lost; that on the first of January last when the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. was declared they had a surplus of $71,000. The teller has carried off or appropriated a large "slice" of this surplus, but notwithstanding this the Bank will be able to pay the semi annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the first day of July next.

THE POLICE AT FIRES.—The Police of Brooklyn have, during the last two weeks, prevented, in at least a dozen instances, the destruction of property by fire, by happening to be in the right place at the right time. The last case reported was at No. 125 Baltic-street between 9 and 10 o'clock, Thursday night, where the house was set on fire and the fire was extinguished by officer HARLOW, of the Third Precinct.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Yesterday Coroner HORTON held an inquest in the County Jail on the body of CAROLINE S. DWYER, *alias* Catharine Burns, when a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance, was rendered. The deceased was 45 years old and a native of Ireland. For several years past she has been a burden upon the city or County, owing to her intemperate habits.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—A meeting of citizens of the Eastern District was held last night, when the preliminary steps were taken to establish a Mercantile Library Association upon a firm basis. EX-Mayor WALL proposes to take two dollars' worth of the stock to one dollar by any other man.

Horrible Outrage in Canada.

RUFFIANS REVENGING THEMSELVES UPON A FEMALE WITNESS.

The Montreal *Gazette* has particulars of the recent outrage at St. Jerome, (Can.,) upon Mrs. BARRON, who was abducted and maltreated by ruffians in revenge for her testimony in a criminal trial. We have before published a brief abstract of the case. One of the gang, THIBAULT, has been caught and turned State's evidence. The *Gazette* says:

"It appears that on the night of the 26th January last, (which was a most boisterous, snowy and windy one,) in pursuance of a plot and conspiracy between four men named ABRAHAM HAMELIN, ISAIE GRATTON, LOUIS THIBAULT and JEAN MARTIN, they assembled at the house of GRATTON to commit the deed, but it appears that the conspirators did not know where their intended victim, ROSALIE BARRON, wife of JOSEPH FOUCAULT, was spending the evening, and at about midnight the project was abandoned for the moment, but with the understanding that the deed would be perpetrated the following night. MARTIN had made a wooden yoke to put on the victim's neck, and brought to HAMELIN's house. The four conspirators were bound by a most solemn understanding to divulge nothing on pain of death.

On the following night, 27th January, HAMELIN, GRATTON and THIBAULT left HAMELIE's house in a sleigh at 11½ o'clock, and drove to the house of Mme. FOUCAULT, where she was peaceably in bed with her husband, there being in the house at the time but her two little children, aged 11 and 12. THIBAULT remained in charge of the sleigh, whilst HAMELIN and GRATTON forced their way into the house, which was only fastened inside by a nail over the latch. FOUCAULT, who is feeble and aged over 60 years, jumped out of bed and was held near a window, whilst GRATTON forcibly carried his wife, barefoot and in her chemise, to the sleigh, (a *traineau*,) dragging her along in the snow. There he was joined by HAMELIN, and the party drove off some twenty-five acres distance to the stable of BENJAMIN LACASSE, a respectable farmer, where they shut her up. On the road GRATTON got astride of her, and, aided by HAMELIN, tied her hands with a rope tightly behind her back; they shaved and pulled out a portion of her hair, and when she cried out struck her most brutally in the face, and threatened to kill her. She still bears marks of this violence; and in trying to silence her, they tore her mouth on both sides, and so wounded her in the face that she was all covered with blood. On reaching the stable, she was again dragged in the snow the distance of six perches, and made to go on her knees in the stable, and beg pardon, and promise that she would not again go out at night.

While GRATTON was engaged in these acts of brutality, she bit his right thumb, the marks of which are still plain upon it. Blood was seen near the stable, and a portion of her hair found the following morning in the snow. She was left in that state when anything on her head or feet, and in her night-shirt, in LACASSE's stable, in the stall nearest the door, the floor of which was covered with snow and ice—indeed the snow had accumulated around the unfortunate woman, and in that state she remained until 6 o'clock the next morning, when discovered by Mr. LACASSE on going to feed his cattle. Mme. LACASSE had to give her her own clothes to conceal her person, and she was carried to the house of LACASSE, where every possible care was bestowed upon her. Mme. FOUCAULT was, as may be supposed, so exhausted as to be but imperfectly able to speak, and cried out on seeing Mme. LACASSE: "Oh, for God's sake, come to my assistance; it is HAMELIN and his man who have done this; I am dying."

She was so disfigured with blood that, although well acquainted with her, she could not be recognized until she named herself.

HAMELIN, GRATTON, MARTIN and THIBAULT were immediately arrested, and the three former have been committed to gaol by Messrs. DE MONTIGNY and LAVIELLETTE.

Mme. FOUCAULT and her husband had distinctly recognized HAMELIN and GRATTON. THIBAULT acknowledged the whole, turned Queen's evidence, and was admitted to bail to give evidence at the trial on the 21th March. MARTIN is the same individual who was tried for the murder of his wife some years ago and acquitted.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these celebrated Machines—it has trebled within four months—keeps pace with the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

New Hat Company,
No. 144 NASSAU-ST.,
Near Spruce, Trust Building,
EVERY VARIETY OF
HATS,
CAPS AND
UMBRELLAS,
Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than at any other place in the City.
Hats at Wholesale very low for Cash.
M. E. SMITH.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, Embroidered and Cross-Plaid Bosom Shirts, may be found at I. U. SILLECK & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 49 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

A Great Want Supplied.
DINSMORE'S
GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY.
We will purchase tickets for California, Pike's Peak, or on any of the great Railroad Routes. Parties in the country, by sending a red stamp, will be furnished with terms. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.
Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TOP-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

To Consumptives.
Statistics show that from twelve to fifteen persons die of Consumption weekly in this City, but not one-half that number of cases would be reported if invalids would use WILCOX'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Sold at No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; at No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; and in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Murderous Hair Dyes.—As the Faculty are warning the public against poisonous hair dyes, it is proper to state that James R. Chilton, M. D., the first analytical chemist in America, recommends CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE as free from all deleterious substances. His statement to that effect may be seen at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherona
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1846. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, now style, made to order, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Also, a fine selection of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium and Bazaar, No. 469 Broadway.

Young Men of Talent Struggle for Success and fail because they have chosen a wrong pursuit. A correct phrenological examination, pointing out the talents, defects and proper vocation, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be secured by all.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Prince's Foreign Fountain Pen.
WARRANTED PERFECT.
All who use pens please call and see it. Other styles for sale. Depôt No. 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

Sole Importers of
"LONDON JOCKEY CLUB HOUSE GIN,"
A. E. & C. E. TILTON,
Nos. 25 and 27 Cedar-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

TORBER—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Central Church, Broome-st., by the Rev. D. Wood, GEORGE W. TORBER to Miss ANNA M., eldest daughter of Mr. ee B. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

FUEN—DUNMORE.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, Mr. AUGUSTINE FUAN, of this City, to Miss LAURA A. DUNMORE, of New-Bedford.

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 25, the Rev. THOMAS BAKER, aged 69 years; for 20 years a local preacher of the M. E. Church, and for nearly 30 years connected with the Methodist Book Concern in this City. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Greene st. M. E. Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CARGILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, of consumption, WILLIAM CARGILL, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of American Chapter, No. 6, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 Hubert-st., New-York, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HALSTEAD.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 25, WILLIAM HANEY, youngest son of Pearson S. and Christina Halstead, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 63 2d av.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Friday Feb. 25, Miss MARY C. JOHNSON, eldest daughter of the late William Johnson, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Sunday next, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, after a short illness, the Rev. MERRITT HAVILAND SMITH, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons Richard J. and M. H. Smith, Jr., are invited to attend his funeral services, at No. 90 West 43d-st., on Sunday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

GAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, HAMPTON D., eldest son of Hampton D. and Mary E. Gage, aged 14 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also First Troop of National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Church, 86th st., between 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville, on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

TIMOLAT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24, Mrs. ELIZA TIMOLAT, aged 62 years, wife of the late LOUIS J. TIMOLAT.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Geo. W. Foss, also the officers and members of the Fifth Company National Guards, are invited to attend her funeral from No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCOFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, ELOISE, only child of Sherman and Cornelia Scofield, aged 2 years, 6 months and 18 days.

Their relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 26 Grove st., this (Saturday) morning, Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Long Branch, N. J., for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 24, DAVID H. HAMILTON, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, in 12th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday next, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to East Chester on Sunday for interment.

PEARCE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 24, Mrs. ESTER PEARCE, wife of John Edward Pearce, late of the city of Dublin, aged 53 years.

COBB.—At Mattituck, L. I., EBENEZER D. COBB, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives of this family, and those of his sons William, Elisha M., Joseph L., John G., James L., David B. and George W., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Joseph S. Cobb, No. 219 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BARTON.—In Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, JOHN BARTON, aged 72 years.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 25, ISAAC U. TOWNSEND, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son-in-law, W. W. Williams, are invited to attend his funeral service, from his late residence, No. 1 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The friends of his family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Shearman, No. 6 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock.

CHURCHWELL.—At Newcastle, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, of consumption, CORNELIUS W. CHURCHWELL, aged 35 years.

ROGERS.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, ANNA PRATT, wife of the Rev. Robt. C. Rogers.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

NEW TEAS,
JUST RECEIVED
BY LAST ARRIVALS.
The finest quality of
OOLONG TEA,
Retail price 60 cents per pound.
The finest quality of
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
Retail price 72 cents per pound.
A very fine quality of
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
Retail price 48 cents per pound
BEST BREAKFAST SOUCHONG TEA,
Retail price 48 cents per pound.
BEST OLD JAVA COFFEE,
Roasted daily,
RETAIL PRICE 18 CENTS PER POUND.
BEST QUALITY REFINED SUGARS,
Retailed at
REFINER'S PRICES.
CHOICE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS
Of every variety.
ALBRO & BROTHERS,
No. 156 BOWERY,
Fourth door above Broome-st., and
No. 254 Grand-st., corner of Chrystie.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Office corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1859.
With improved facilities for mining and transportation this Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of CUMBERLAND COAL for the season.
Under the new organization the equipment of the Company has been put in the most complete condition, and the Railroad has been extended to the celebrated ASTOR MINE.
The Coal from this mine has always ranked as the best Steaming Coal brought from the Cumberland region, and for the use of locomotive engines and steamers is unequaled.
The Coal will be shipped from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge, the extent of their business enabling them to do so on the most favorable terms.
CHARLES GOULD, President.
DAVID PALMER, Vice-President.
GEORGE WITHERELL, General Sales Agent.

GOLD MINES.
LEAVENWORTH CITY AND PIKE'S PEAK.
EXPRESS AND PASSENGER LINE.
The above Company has been organized with ample capital. We connect with eastern lines at St. Louis, Mo., and at Leavenworth City, K. T. Our first coaches leave Leavenworth City on April 10. We propose starting two daily passenger coaches in addition to those that may be required for express goods. Through tickets, passing over our line, can be had at all the principal railroad ticket-offices in the east and north.
To obtain preference of seats, those holding tickets will be required to register at the Company's office in Leavenworth, taking preference according to such register.
We do not guarantee an arrival in any given number of days, but feel every confidence that the trip from Leavenworth city to our depôt in the mines, Denver City or its vicinity, will be made inside of twelve days, and, after the road is well established, hope to make the trip inside of ten days.
J. B. ELLIPSON, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Book Building, (Room No 8,) New-York, is our General Agent, authorized to arrange for the sale of tickets, and also for express goods.
(Signed,) W. H. RUSSELL, President.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Feb. 23, 1859.

TEAS AT REDUCED PRICES.
HYSON, GUNPOWDER AND IMPERIAL TEA,
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LECTURE BY EDWARD F. UNDERHILL,
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A Lecture on the True Organization of the Household will be delivered by Mr. UNDERHILL, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3 at
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The detail of the plan of the UNITARY HOME, by which all persons sharing its advantages become interested in its results, and by which from thirty to fifty per cent. may be saved in the cost of living, will be fully explained by the lecturer, to enable others to organize households on the same plan on the coming 1st of May.
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The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
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CAMELIA WATER!
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Have removed to their old stand,
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For sale only by a lady, at the office, No. 325 Broadway, up stairs.

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FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville-Bergen Co.; may be divided for 2 or more country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for City property improved. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 225 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide water with a good dock; bath house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out buildings ample and convenient. Ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and Railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HOUSES, VIZ: TWO of those elegant, new, small three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av.; price, $4,000; also, three of those beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av.; price, $3,500; also, the fine three story Phila. brick houses, Nos. 180 Canton-st., and 11 Lafayette-av.; prices, $6,000 and $6,500. These houses are within a few stops of the Fulton av. cars, contain gas and Croton water, are in an extending and popular and healthy location; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau st. New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near the premises.

ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 16 EAST 22d-st., 20 feet wide, together with a lot running through to 21st-st., being 28x197 5-12, near to Broadway. This house was built by the owner and present occupant for his especial use, and with great care. It is 28x52, with 12-inch brick wall between hall and parlors, from top to bottom, and an extended dining-room all the way up of 16x30.

One-half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For cards of admission, and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful tract of land, containing fifty acres, on the slope of the Orange mountain in New-Jersey, about thirteen miles from the New-York City, about a mile from Orange, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil, commands an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brisk house, convenient, 20x36, No. 2 South 4th st., E. D.; terms easy.
ALSO—Beautiful cottage No. 202 Adelphi-st.; 9 rooms, verandah.
ALSO—Superior three-story brick house, 25x50, No. 231 Henry-st.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fine house and furniture, 20 acres, in exchange for City property. Very desirable.
WANTED—Part of house, up town; 5 rooms; rent $200. Money loaned, on good security, at 7 per cent.
WM. HAMMILL, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRODUCTIVE AND pleasantly-situated farm of two hundred acres, with good building, well watered and much fruit, lying in the County of Columbia, and within half a mile of a large village, containing banks, schools and churches of four different denominations. It is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, and particularly adapted to the raising of grapes. Will be exchanged for productive real estate in this City. Apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

150 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR sale, known as part of the Slip Farm, situated near the Passaic Bridge Erie Railroad Station, ten miles from Jersey City. Said farm contains 25 acres of superior woodland, the remainder tillable; also contains springs of valuable chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a hotel, farm, Summer resort, for gardening or for building sites. Apply to ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.; or on Tuesdays at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 100 Elizabeth-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE SOLD OR to let for six months from 1st May or 1st June; an elegant 20 feet wide brown-stone house uniquely and artistically furnished; situation near 8th-av. and Madison-square, one of the most delightful in the City. Would prefer the buyer taking the furniture at a valuation. If not sold will be let below value to a careful tenant with small family. Address Box No. 3,529 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house No. 120 East 12th-st., 23 feet 4 inches front by 57 feet deep; lot 106 feet 10 inches. The house is in perfect order; parlors and halls beautifully frescoed, and the whole well painted, and has all the modern improvements, and has always been owned and occupied by a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The corner lot, No. 167 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st. Also, lot No. 3 James-st., next to the corner of, and facing New-Bowery; the whole presenting about 90 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—A MODERATE-SIZED THREE-STORY house and lot, pleasantly located; the house has been thoroughly painted and papered, and is in perfect order; all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience are contained in it. Can be seen from 10 to 2. Price $11,000. Apply on the premises No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

$6,500 FOR A NICE THREE-STORY and high basement brick house in 44th-st., near the 8th-av.; within half a block of cars and stages; has ten rooms, with chandeliers, gas, marble mantels, grates, range, hot and cold water, bath, water closets, &c.; the neighborhood improving in value fast. Apply to G. W. GREEN, No. 20 Ann-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF ONE hundred acres, near the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., with good dwelling-house and outbuildings, abundance of fruit, and an excellent spring of water; within ten minutes' walk of Railroad Dépôt at New Brunswick. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION (Murray Hill), a three-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 39th-st., for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500. Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x50, No. 243 West 24th-st., just finished; price $9 500. Apply to H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER of 53d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining, each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 90 feet; and two vacant lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property will be sold low. Inquire at No. 129 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1 GRAMmercy Park, corner of 21st-st.; very superior, and ready for immediate delivery. Also, an English-basement house, with lot, on 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A FAMily going to Europe will sell a four-story house, 25x60, in a first-class street, and near to the 5th-av.; well and newly furnished. Price $26,000, of which $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 67 Madison-av., size 25x58, lot 25x109. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FAR UP TOWN, NEAR THE 2d-av., a small new brick house, conveniently arranged with vestibule door, marble mantels, Croton water, gas, &c., arranged to be economically heated; can be bought for a price of which the interest and taxes will not exceed $300. Apply at No. 397 4th-st.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS—FOR SALE—House and lot No. 45 South 7th-st., Williamsburg; near all the ferries; city cars pass the door; most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 or 20 years. If not sold will be leased. Inquire of JOHN G. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE or exchange, 124 acres, plenty of fruit, springs and brook; three miles from Grass Point and Haverstraw. Market for all kinds of produce on the spot. Good house, &c. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 71 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 46 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., with all of the modern improvements complete. Inquire of J. K. HORA, No. 139 Fulton-st.; can be seen from 12 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

BUILDING LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN, well situated for improvement on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. The street is built up on each side of these lots, and water for the improvement. Also, money to loan on mortgage. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 197 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NO. 185 nine doors south of 16th-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, high stoop. Inquire of J. WEST on the premises.

CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots on the north side of 19th-st., 250 feet west of the 2d-av. Croton water and gas through the street. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 129 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 219 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. Inquire of P. & J. E. REALTY, office No. 256 Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 25 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Slog-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of Williams, Stevens & Williams, Broadway; Nelson J. Waterbury, General Post-office, New-York; Barnard Rice, Clinton Market, New-York; Hyatt Lyons, corner of Pearl and Wall sts.; Chadeayne Brother, Yonkers; S. C. Sutton, Bedford; Deyld Chadeayne, on the premises.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and near by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 38x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, enrrants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wallabout Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 36x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 50, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY.—A very desirable school property, with a farm of 60 acres of excellent land, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Location beautiful and very healthy. Buildings superior and well furnished, and school well established. It will be sold for $1,500 less than its cost, and, if other arrangements are satisfactorily made, the use of considerable school furniture will be allowed for one year, without charge. The health of the present proprietor makes an immediate change necessary. For further particulars, conditions, &c., inquire of A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot, No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One house, stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 103 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 45 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av., between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 485; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 33d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 125 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. FETRETCH, 138 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d Avs.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres frontiog the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, IN RYE, Westchester County, situated on North street, about 1½ miles from Rye dépôt, and three miles from White Plains. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are new; the stock, implements, and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Improved City or Brooklyn property exchanged. Address Box No. 1,087, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR-STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Is 32 feet 8 inches front by 68 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 301 2D-AV., SOUTH-WEST CORner 19th-st.; Four story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue, with the conveniences of for business purposes. Lot 28 by 75 feet; House 28 by 42 feet. Range, bath, gas, laundry tubs, &c., &c., built expressly for the owner's occupation. Price, $14,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 26th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of O. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A TWO-story attic, basement and sub cellar house, in the vicinity of "Beecher's Church," with a beautiful view of the water; price $7,500. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 375 State-st., between Nevins and Powers sts., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Railroad; lot 21x100; house 21x36, with extension of 10 feet on parlor and basement floors; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 12th-st., No. 107, four-story basement, brown-stone front, first-class, modern improvements, and in very desirable residence. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—117 acres, near Plainfield, N. J., well situated and watered, in a high state of cultivation, with stock and crops if desired. Apply to A. SHERMAN, No. 107 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE LOW, consisting of mill, 30 by 45, two stories; two dwelling-houses, about two acres of land, all in good order, situated one mile from Tuckahoe Dépôt, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 98 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 326 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from dépôt, and 26 miles from New-York, $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY R. G. PIERCE,
No. 15 William-st.:
No. 26 West 17th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. 84 East 16th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. — West 38th-st., 4-story brown-stone 25 feet front.
No —West 38th-st., 4-story brown-stone, very desirable, 19 feet front.
No. 2 East 37th-st., 5-story English basement, brown-stone, 20 feet front.
No. — West 39th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 21 feet front.
No. 27 West 32d-st., 4-story, brown-stone, elegant, 23 feet front.
No. 163 East 14th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, 23 feet front.
No. 54 West 36th-st., 3 story, brick, cheap, 25 feet front.
Nos. 43 and 45 West 24th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, 21 feet front.
No. 205 West 34th-st., 5-story brown-stone, 18 feet front.
No. — Madison-av., corner 3-story, brick, 54 feet 6 inches front with stable.
No. — adjoining, 3-story, brick, 32 feet front, strictly first class.
No. 13 East 30th-st., 3-story brown-stone, cheap, 22 feet front.
No. 13 Lexington-av., 3-story, mastic, 26 feet front.
No. — Madison-av., cor., 4-story, English basement, elegant, 25 feet front, with stable.
No. 303 5th-av., 4-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front, with extension.
No. — 5th av., Murray Hill, 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front, with extension for form.
No. — 24th-st., 3-story, brown-stone, 31 feet 6 inches front, lot in rear.
No. — 5th-av., cor., 4-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front.
Nos. 381 and 383 5th-av., 4-story, English basement, 16 feet 6 inches front.
Nos. 40, 42 and 44 West 16th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, 20 feet front.
No. 134 12th-st., 4-story, English basement, brown-stone, 20 feet front.
Nos. — 6 houses 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, new, 21 feet front.
Varying in prices from $10,000 to $50,000.

SELECT LOTS ON FIFTH-AVENUE, MURRAY HILL AND BROADWAY, FOR SALE.
4 lots on 5th-av., corner 40th-st., with 3 in rear.
3 lots on 5th-av., corner 41st-st., with 1 in rear.
4 lots on 5th-av., corner 37th-st., with good depth.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner 32d-st., 38x150.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner 32d-st., 25x100.
4 lots on West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with loan.
9 lots on East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison-av.
9 lots on East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison-av.
9 lots on East 40th-st., between 5th and Madison-av., with loan.
4 lots on West 31th-st., between 5th and 5th avs.
18 lots on Madison-av., between 23d and 40th sts.
28 lots on Broadway, between 23d and 42d sts.
Also, many plots on and near Central Park.
By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GREENWOOD Lake Hotel and farm of 407 acres, or a portion of 150 or 217 acres, with improvements, situate in Warwick, Orenge County, N. Y., 50 miles from the City by the Erie Railroad, on a beautiful lake 10 miles long, affording a rare combination of mountain and lake scenery and salubrity, good fishing, abundance of fruit, &c.; the mansion is handsome, commodious, and furnished as a Summer resort. The farm is productive, and easy to cultivate; is provided with all necessary outbuildings, and is well adapted to grass, grain or stock. The whole, combined or separately, presents an eligible opportunity to an enterprising farmer or popular landlord. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply for one week to R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES sixty in timber, situated in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling; the above property is first-class; fine orchard of best kinds of fruit; fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg, on the Ithsca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Taughannic Falls. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Owner may be seen for 3 days, at the office of Gibbs, Watson & Gibbs, No. 106 Broadway. A powerful and desirable water-power adjacent to the property will be sold with it if desired.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—MUST loeve the City, and want to sell, a 4-story brown-stone house, 17x53 by 100 feet, in 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs., with all modern improvements; perfect order throughout; $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage for a term of years if required. Address ANDREW, Box No. 177 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Fell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 396 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, coach-house, &c., on block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with strong light on all sides, nearly 40x100 feet, five stories high; it is constructed a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLISS, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP, attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of B. C. DUTCHER.

MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 25x55 feet, lot 100; all the modern conveniences; built by days' work; occupied by the owner; for sale at a bargain, with or without all the furniture, between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, merchant tailor, No. 27 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIFTY-eighth-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., the 3-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with under cellar, replete with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire next door, or of PETER T. O'BRIEN, No. 150½ East 23d-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 26x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the promises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,500 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 113th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME HIGH STOOP brown stone house No. 139 East 18th-st., is modern first-class and perfect in all respects, elegantly painted and decorated. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. VOORRIES, No. 106 East 21st-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, 14 Pine-st.

$6,500 WILL BUY A MODERN-BUILT, 3-story, high-stoop house on 2d-av., in good neighborhood. Terms to suit;—making it one of the cheapest houses in the City. Apply to JNO. J. MULLEN, No. 473 3d-av., corner 31th-st.

WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale, very low, or would be exchanged for available City property or merchandize. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-office' which will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON FIFTY-FIRST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with two twenty feet lots; small stable on rear; cheap and terms easy. J. McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av., or from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 31 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with store and finished basement, at No. 662 3d-av. For particulars apply at No. 611 3d-av.

STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A GENTEEL TWO-STORY or cottage house in or near New-York, in a healthy location, and within one hour's drive of Wall-st. Rent about $200 or $300. Advertiser would take suitable furniture at a valuation. Any one having such to let will secure a first-class tenant, by addressing A. P., Station D, Post Office.

WANTED—A SMALL MODERN BUILT house in Brooklyn, near Fulton and Wall st. Ferries, is wanted by a prompt and responsible party for a nice New-England party. Will lease for a term of years. Address, giving all particulars, H. F. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF A FEW choice lots, for which part cash will be paid, and part in good reliable 10 per cent. stock. Inquire of R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, THREE OR FOUR rooms with a quiet, agreeable family, by a widow and son. Rent must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, Mrs. M. BELL, Box No. 155 *Times* office.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of from 50 to 100 acres, in good condition and must be located in a healthy part of the country, and not more than three miles from a steamboat landing or a Railroad dépôt. The property proposed to exchange is a nearly new three-story and basement house, 24x60, brown-stone basement, projecting sills and lintels, and Philadelphia brick front of the newest style, and finished in the very best manner inside, and situated in a very respectable neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, A CORREY, No. 137 East 35th-st.

160,000 ACRES OF ILLINOIS LAND WANTED.—$125,000 on 160,000 acres of choice selected land in Illinois at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest payable in New-York half-yearly. The Bond and Mortgage will be made by the officers of the County Court in which the land is located, and the money will be received and appropriated by the said Court. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—TO BUILDERS AND others.—The undersigned having on hand a large assortment of an elegant style of Marble Mantels, Vein and Stationary, &c., wishes to request his friends and the public before they purchase elsewhere to call and see his stock, as he offers it for sale greatly below market prices. Country orders carefully packed without extra charge.
MARTIN OLSEN, Nos. 61 and 63 Flatbush-av.,
Corner of Navy-st., Brooklyn.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough Mock or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH F. PERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of J. V. MESEROLE, Assistant Williamsburg City Bank, where specifications can be seen, for building Bulkheads, Piers, &c., for the Long Island Ferry Company, on and after the 26th inst.
V. MESEROLE,

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURG.—One of the most pleasant and desirable places in Newburg, beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in the western part of the town, and contains within its boundaries an entire square of some two acres. The situation is particularly convenient to the schools and churches, and the view is conceded to be the most extensive and magnificent of the whole town. Newburg is justly celebrated for the beauty and splendor of its private residences. The house is large and commodious, and contains eight large and delightful rooms, large attic, fine dry basement, with every convenience, comprising diuing room, kitchen, store-room, wine cellar, laundry, &c. The interior arrangements of the house are unexceptionable, spacious halls, stairway wide and well arranged, rooms large, airy and highly finished; portico in rear and front, from which the Hudson, with its diversified and picturesque scenery can be seen for miles. The grounds are truly beautiful, in a state of high improvement, with a large and beautiful fountain, handsome trees, ornamental shrubbery, graveled walks, and skirted on the four sides by rows of rich evergreens.

There is the finest and most delicious variety of fruit, comprising apricots, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, all of the rarest kinds. There is also a well of excellent water. For beauty of prospect, healthfulness, comfort, and other advantages, the property is unrivaled, and presents an opportunity rarely met with, and is sold only to settle an estate. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND gores on the 8th and 9th avs., 57th and 58th sts., near the Central Park, and valuable lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 57th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmet, Esq., Referee:

8TH-AV.—8 lots west side, between 56th and 58th sts.

9TH-AV.—5 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

9TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

56TH-ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

58TH-ST.—8 lots south side, in rear of above.

58TH-ST.—19 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.

56TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.

ALSO—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 55 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 56 feet 8 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of 57th-st., thence easterly 149 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.

Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Pearl, Elizabeth and Eldridge Streets, New-York; President-street, Brooklyn; and near Jamaica, Queens County, Long Island.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

PEARL-STREET—The valuable 4-story brick dwelling house and store No. 293 Pearl-st.; lot 25,10x100 feet.

ELIZABETH-STREET—Nos. 86, 87, 87½ and 89 Elizabeth-st., near Grand; lots 75x94 feet.

ELDRIDGE-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 172; the house is in complete order; lot 23, 3x88 feet 6 inches.

PRESIDENT STREET—The 3 story brick house No. 61 President-st., Brooklyn; beautifully situated; lot 20x100 feet.

VAN WYCK-AVENUE, NEAR JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND—Plot of ground 100x275 feet.

ALSO, BEACH-STREET—25 lots, south side, near Van Wyck-av. This property is calculated for immediate improvement; contains about 10 acres of ground, beautifully situated, near Jamaica, and lies on a high and commanding position; adjoining and around it are many valuable residences. Terms easy. For further particulars see maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MA-hogany furniture, made to order, short time in use.—J. W. PORTER will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies rosewood secretary, with mirror-door, lined with satin-wood; rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match; fine rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—richly embossed cover and stool. French-plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; large size, elegantly-decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures, ormolu ormaments, clocks, together with a large variety of China ware, silver ware, cutlery, elegant bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, Worth and Duane Sts.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 8 Worth-st.

Also, on

DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 191, north side, near Greenwich st.

The proximity of this property to the dépôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements contemplated in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the Ward for immediate improvement.

For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carved rosewood, covered in moquette and brocatel; carved do. marble-top bureaus, do. washstands, mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes, single and double hair mattresses, blankets, bolsters and pillows; window shades, including a general assortment; also, to close an account, a large invoice of silver-plated ware, consisting of casters, bar pitchers, waiters, tea sets, &c.; also, bottles of champagne, brandy, port wine, sperm candles, Schiedam gin, pistols; beads and necklaces, silver watches, gold hunting watches patent lever watches, &c. Sale without reserve. At 12 o'clock, 50 dozen of Byron's perfumery, hair oil, pomades, &c.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR CENTRAL Park.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots on the northerly side of 58th-st., beginning 175 feet east of the 5th-av., each lot 25 feet wide, and 100 feet 9 inches deep. Sale peremptive. Terms—Two-thirds may remain if desired, for three to five years.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE- Street.—Valuable lot No. 195 Duane-st. north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts., 17 feet 10 inches by 75 feet, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; 70 per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Maps, &c., at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, 5 Broad-st.

H. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture—Carpets, parlor suites, pier glasses, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, enameled cottage suites, &c. Housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy attention.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, FEB. 28, at 1½ o'clock A. M., at No. 152 Duffield, between Willoughby-st. and Myrtle-av. Rosewood piano, mahogany secretary hook-case, pier glasses, three valuable oil paintings, several landscape paintings, Brussels tapestry carpets, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture. Catalogues on Saturday afternoon.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 39 Pine-street.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP WOULD RESPECTFULLY DIRECT the attention of the public to the fact that his improved Billiard Tables are extensively used throughout the United States and Canada, and have given universal satisfaction, by reason of the scientific accuracy of their construction.

As a manufacturer he feels proud of the success which the high reputation of his work, and the improvements he has introduced, justly entitle him to.

The advertiser does not rely on his scientific acquirements as a billiard player for the sale of his tables, nor is he egotistic enough to call himself the greatest billiard player in the world.

Yet, as a billiard table maker, he acknowledges no superiority.

The durability, scientific accuracy and quality of the materials used, fully sustain him as a manufacturer.

In relying on the quality of his work he despises straw and paper patents, by which a portion of the public is sometimes gulled.

These so-called patents are not improvements, but imitations of superior manufacture, which, owing to an absence of necessary departmental scrutiny, or the inertia of official indifference, they become nominal patents by the indiscriminate scratch of the pen.

Hundreds of these so-called patent cushions, especially cork and leather combinations, are now lying in the shops, cracked and broken in pieces, after two or three months' use, as a memorial of the improvements of a would-be inventor.

But when the cork and leather combination so signally failed with the model table, it was deemed prudent by the self-styled scientific inventor to substitute in its stead an invention of the advertiser's, in order to make them sell.

Yet, strange to say, instead of the credit being acknowledged, the miserable imitation of Sharp's combination cushion is paraded as the patent of the greatest billiard player the world had ever seen.

Exorbitant prices are not proof of the superiority of an article, especially when there is a large profit or commission claimed for worthless patents, independent of the compensation of inexperienced manufacturers.

Endeavors have been made by interested parties to prejudice the interest and frustrate the just claims of the advertiser to superiority to his line of manufacture.

These attempts, however, will prove futile, and within a short period the undoubted superexcellence of W. J. Sharp's improved billiard tables will be pronounced by a competent tribunal in addition to the judgment already rendered by his numerous patrons.

Old and worthless patent cushions removed and replaced by the Holman cushion at the shortest notice.

These cushions are now considered by the most eminent players to be the best, most durable, and most scientific cushion ever invented.

They are manufactured only by W. J. SHARP, No. 148 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TA-BLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers, O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., And the patentee,

MICHAEL PHELAN, Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF dark bay horses, well matched, about 15¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and perfectly sound; also, nearly new, coupé rockaway, light-top wagon, with double and single harness, &c., the property of a lady leaving the country, will be sold cheap. Modern parlor furniture will be taken in part payment. Address Box 163 *Times* Office, stating where and when interview may be had.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS —A very fine grey horse 7½ years old, gentle, sound, and a good traveler; a wagon made to order four months ago by Chas. Beardsley, of the best materials, and a harness, single, in very good condition. The whole for sale cheap. Apply to W. H. MILES' livery stable, No. 55 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TROTTING STALlion. Give full particulars, and lowest cash price. Address Box No. 3,313 New-York City Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & ANDERSON,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 32 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

NOTICE.—FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The parties incorporated by a recent act of the Legislature of Illinois, under the name of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company, as the successors to and owners of the property formerly owned by the Fox River Valley Railroad Company, hereby give notice that a meeting of said corporators will be held on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of Julius Wadsworth, No. 29 Wall-st., for the purpose of organizing under said act of incorporation, electing Directors, and for transacting such other business as may be necessary.

B. W. RAYMOND,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
WM. H. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1859. OLIVER BRONSON.

NOTICE.—THE AGREEMENT AND POWER OF Attorney, adopted at a meeting of the holders of the First Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, may be seen at the office, No. 54 Wall-st. The time for receiving signatures expires on Saturday morning next, Feb. 26.

S. JAUDON,
JOHN FERGUSON, } Committee.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859.—The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

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WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,
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Have made such extensive arrangements with manufacturers, that they will be in constant receipt of PAPERS adapted to any branch of the trade. These daily additions, together with their present stock, make an assortment which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed; and their facilities are such that they are enabled to sell every description of PAPER at the lowest possible price, either for cash or approved notes. They feel assured that they can offer strong inducements to purchasers throughout the United States and Canada to give them their orders.

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Book Paper, of various sizes and qualities.
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TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.
Trunk Boards, all numbers.
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Sheathing Paper, dry and tarred.
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Binders' Boards, double cap, assorted numbers.
Binders' Boards, medium, assorted numbers.
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Colored Papers, &c.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
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Folio Post, blue and white.
Flat Cap, of every variety.
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Tissue Paper, white and colored.
Blotting Paper, buff and pink.
Blue, White and Brown Bonnet Boards, &c.
Envelopes, of all kinds and sizes.

TO GROCERS.
Straw and Bag Wrapping Paper, all sizes.
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Manilla Papers.
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White Wove and Laid Flat Cap.
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Bank Note Paper, all qualities.
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Copperas.
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French Pulverized Powder.
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Patent Alumina.
Lime.
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Sizing, assorted qualities.
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English and American Felting made to order, of any size and thickness, at short notice.
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Prussiate of Potash.
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THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Kobbé, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION
And the public are invited to call at No. 722 Broadway, and see
LADD'S NEW PARLOR GRAND PIANO,
Equal in power and richness of tone to the best full grands, occupying but about half their space, and sold at a little more than half the price. Also a beautiful assortment of
SQUARE PIANOS,
of the same make, just received, and
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
At reduced prices.
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WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, R. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
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CHICKERING & SONS,
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C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past 35 years.
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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
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For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
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Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
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First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
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LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

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ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. B. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Mohle House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

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LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of a patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & J. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
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EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
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Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

DICKINSON & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
Greenpoint, Long Island,
Manufacturers and dealers in
IMPROVED SMALL CAST-IRON PIPE AND PUMPS.
Orders for small and fine castings executed with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention will be paid to piano and fence castings. Parties who wish castings will be called upon by addressing a note as above.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
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TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL sizes, for sale by
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DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12.
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT,
SPENCER, Commandor, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and admitted by all to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has always delivered her cargoes in perfect order; having superior ventilations, and being a three-deck ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of Freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$65 in Steerage.
$175 and $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. S. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP BREMEN,
H. WASSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CHAPPELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $18. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. L. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First Class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Passage, $6.
The Steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BARRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Columbia, S. C.	$20
To Atlanta, Ga.	23

THE PARALLEL RAILWAY.

Argument of David Dudley Field Before the Legislature Committee, Feb. 25, 1859.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:—As counsel for those who have made application to the Legislature for permission to establish this railway, I am to lay before you the reasons which they conceive should induce you to grant it. In doing so, it will be my purpose to confine myself to general reasons, leaving the details to others.

What my clients ask, is, that they be permitted to lay iron rails on the Bloomingdale road, from the point where it passes the corner of the Central Park to Union Square, thence through streets parallel to Broadway, as far north as Barclay-street, and to run upon these rails cars drawn by horses, as often as may be necessary for the conveyance of passengers. If you will look at the map, you will see that this route lies nearly in the centre of Manhattan Island, from Fifty-ninth-street down through some of the most populous parts of the City.

If you grant the permission to passengers that the railway is to be made, if made at all; and the first question, therefore, is, whether their convenience will be promoted by it; and if it will, then the only question which remains is, whether there be any reasons why their convenience should not be thus promoted.

The convenience of passengers will be promoted in two ways: First, the conveyance will be quicker, easier and cheaper than by the present omnibuses; and second, a larger number can be transported. Or, in other words, if the omnibuses could take all the passengers who wish to go over the route, and will go over it within the next ten years, the new mode of conveyance ought to be adopted because it is a better one, but when it is considered that the capability of the railway is three or four times that of the omnibuses, the reasons for the change is so much the greater.

The traction upon iron rails being less difficult than upon common roads, one result must be that its conveyance is quicker. Such is our experience.

The difference in time between the omnibuses and the cars of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, from St. Paul's Church to the Croton Reservoir, is now about ten minutes in favor of the railway, more than one-fourth, the cars taking thirty-nine minutes and the omnibuses from forty-five to fifty minutes.

The conveyance is so much the easier as the rail is smoother than stones, and there is less jar, less noise, and less dust. The wheels of the rail-car being smaller, the car is nearer the ground, and entrance into it is easier than into the omnibus. The fare paid is usually less, and ought always to be so, since the capability of the one mode of conveyance compared with the other is in a greater ratio than the expense.

What is this superior capability? Let us compare the two modes of conveyance, in that respect: The omnibus is nine feet long and five and a half wide; is draw by two horses, and will take twelve passengers; the car is twenty-four feet long and six wide; is also drawn by two horses, and will take twenty-four passengers as easily as the omnibus will take twelve. Many more are daily crowded into the present City cars, sometimes as many as forty. Mr. EATON, of Troy, the car builder, has testified that a car can be constructed, to be drawn by two horses, and to take sixty passengers. The whole length of the omnibus and horses is twenty feet; of the car and horses thirty-five feet. So that taking into consideration the expense of horses alone, there is a saving of half, if not two-thirds; considering the space in the street occupied by the vehicle, there will be a great saving, and taking all the elements of time, motive power and space, the result may be thus stated: fifty omnibuses, if they were to go and return without any delay, would, in twelve hours, take 4,800 passengers each way, or 9,600 in all, over the route I have just mentioned, while at the same time fifty cars would, at the rate of 24 passengers in each take 28,000 up and down, or at the rate of 36 a car, 43,200, and at the rate of 60, 72,000. No mere horses would be used in the one case than in the other; while the occupation of the street by the cars would be in a far less proportion. I might add the saving in time and expense to each passenger elements in the aggregate of great importance. Is this additional accommodation needed? For an answer to this question I might appeal to the observation of every person at all acquainted with our City. There is nothing like sufficient provision new for the passengers. The cars are crowded, overcrowded almost to suffocation, at the hours of heaviest travel up and down. I might also appeal to the arguments of those or most of those, who oppose this bill. They say the grant is too valuable to be given, without a price; that it should be sold to the highest bidders, and the profits paid into the City Treasury. Without stopping now to consider the answer to this objection, it is sufficient for the present to say, that it concedes the necessity of the railway. Passengers will crowd into its cars because they need them.

And even if the number of passengers had not been already so great as to require the additional provision which this railway will give, a wise forethought would have suggested additional railways as a means of occupying the upper parts of the Island, and increasing our population and our property. The population of the City of New-York, at the census of 1855, was 629,000; at the census of 1850 it was 515,000; it is now probably 800,000. The increase is at the rate of from 40,000 to 60,000 a year; and, as the City can expand in only one direction, we see a host of buildings moving northward, like an advancing army, first single houses here and there like scouts, and then solid, compact masses advancing steadily onward; and so will continue its move till they cover the whole Island. But whether they shall move faster or slower, will depend upon the facilities provided for those who wish to live in the upper portions of the Island. It is marvellous how the facilities for travel stimulate travel itself; and for the same reasons any new means of moving rapidly, easily and cheaply, from the lower to the upper Wards, will offer an additional temptation to these who do business below to find themselves homes in the other parts of the Island. Now thousands and tens of thousands live in Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City and all along the Rises; of railway leading from the City, to the distance of fifty miles or more.

The more rapid settlement of the upper Wards will increase the same proportion the value of property there, adding to the wealth of the City, and of course diminishing the burdens upon existing property, by enlarging the sources from which a given amount is to be raised.

These, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, are the reasons which, it is supposed, should lead you to think favorably of the present application for a railway. If I were to express my own opinion as a citizen, I should say, without hesitation, that a railway in every avenue of the City, from one end of it to the other, if properly constructed and managed, would be a public advantage.

But there are objectors, many of them worthy citizens, who remonstrate with great earnestness against any new railway. They are entitled, of course, to respectful consideration, and if the objections cannot be answered, I should not expect from the Legislature the granting of my clients' application. But I think the answers are obvious, and I shall endeavor to give them. Of course none of the objections come openly or covertly from any of the existing railways, for it would be as ungenerous as it would be unjust for those who have received a grant from the public, upon the same reasons as we now present, to object to others receiving the like. They are not better than other men, that they should have what is denied to those, nor is the public better served by them.

The first objection is, that the matter concerns chiefly the people of the City and should be left to them. This is certainly a most ungracious objection. Why do my clients come here? Because you have taken from the City the power to grant their application, except upon conditions with which it is impossible to comply. The history of this vexed question of power is too recent to be forgotten. Previous to 1854 the Common Council of the City had granted permission to various associations to lay rails in the streets and run cars on them. The power was claimed, as being necessarily implied in the power to regulate the streets, the rail being only an improved pavement, and the cars an improved omnibus. Various decisions on the point have been had in the Courts, the result of which, in my opinion, is, that the power existed. The language of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in *Davis vs.* The Corporation has undoubtedly left the question in some doubt; but I understand the majority to have been in favor of the power. The Legislature of 1854 however saw fit to forbid its exercise except with the consent of a majority in interest of the owners of property in the street where a railway is to pass; a consent scarce ever to be obtained, for there are few persons who would not gladly keep or drive out of the street in which they live not only all railways, but all omnibuses and all carts of every description.

The principle of that act was, as my clients submit with the greatest respect, unsound and unjust. It assumed that they who live upon a street have some exclusive right in the street itself. We insist, on the other hand, that they have none; and that the question, What kind of vehicles are to run in a street? is to be decided by all those who may use the street, and not by those who look out of their windows upon it. It would be as absurd to give to the inhabitants of a block fronting a ferry or a pier the right to decide who should cross the ferry, or what ships lie at the pier. There was a time when all travel and all commerce was subjected to hindrance and burdens by those who dwelt upon the highway, whether of land or water; the voyager upon the Rhine was molested by the robbers who infested its shores; the commerce of the Mississippi was annoyed by the possessors of New-Orleans before it fell into our power; but few persons now think these were rightful uses of might.

To the objection, therefore, which would drive us from the Legislature because we ought to have gone to the Common Council, we answer that we come here because you have forbidden us to go there. We are here by your will, and my clients trouble you with their application because you alone can grant it.

It ought not to be forgotten that some of the very persons who now insist that we should go to the Common Council helped to procure the passage of the act of 1854; and they were then warned that they were forcing upon Albany things that should better be left to New-York; but the answer was then what we remind them of now, that they could not safely be left to New-York and her Common Council. Five years have not wrought such a change in men and in principles that what was just then is unjust now, or what was then unsafe is now perfectly safe and wise.

The next objection which our opponents make is that the railway will render the streets impassable or less easily passable by other vehicles. Whether this objection have any foundation in fact may be matter of question. The streets through which our present railways pass are still traversable by other vehicles; and if they are not traversed as easily as before it is because the rails have not been laid of such a kind and in such a manner as they ought. Engineers have testified that a groove will suffice for a City rail car, without the horse is the motive power, which will not receive the wheel of any other vehicle. There is no good reason why the rails may be not of such a description as to form no impediment whatever to the movement of ordinary vehicles.

We are to reason about this as about every other measure upon the assumption that it is to be fairly executed. I know that laxity of administration is the great vice of our political system. We need an active administration in all departments of the government. If it were, is that a sufficient reason why I should be rejected? How few are the changes, the improvements, even those which have been the most [illegible] when I was in their beginning [illegible] same existing interest. The [illegible] number would plant in the convenience of [illegible]ter. The power-loom encountered more serious and earnest opposition, than all the [illegible] that have ever been constructed. The river [illegible] displaced the passenger sailing craft, as the [illegible] steamer has partially displaced the sailing packets, in which we were so successful and of which we have so proud. There is not a more instructive [illegible] nor a more exciting portion of the history of our race, [illegible] than that which records the opposition made to every improvement as it came forth. Wit, sarcasm, vehement denunciation, personal abuse, violence, have all by turns been employed against everything new; everything which disturbed existing arrangements; most. Laws are a dead letter, and worse than useless without the living agent. The Statute Book is full of wise provisions; but the execution is feeble and fitful. Were otherwise, if every law were put in force, according to the letter and the spirit, how much better would things go on, and what a different picture would our City shew. I have now in my imagination the noble City, served by faithful, capable, and vigilant officers; her streets clean; her public places well-ordered; her citizens everywhere protected; crime repressed; her ordinances quickly and vigorously enforced; then would her crowded port, her swarming streets, her overflowing warehouses, her temples and her palaces, present a picture which her citizens could point to without a blush; a picture of prosperity, of well-earned and well-applied wealth, of a well-ordered republican community, without a parallel.

Whether this will ever happen, I do not know, though I rejoice in the hope of it; but I am sure that we ought not to argue upon any plan of public improvement upon the idea that it will not be truly and honestly carried out. And it is upon this idea that I insist that the proposed railway need not be, and therefore will not be, any impediment to ordinary travel.

Waked up old men from their dreams; rendered useless some portions of a knowledge hardly gained; or roused the indolent to use thought and new exertion.

A fit, though a very quaint example, I found lately in SOUTHEY'S *Common Place Book*, copied from the water-poet TAYLOR'S diatribe against coaches, which had then just been introduced into London. Here it is—

"If the curses of people that are wronged by them might have prevailed, sure I think the most part of them had been at the devil many years ago. Butchers cannot pass with their cattle for them; market folks which bring provision of victual to the city are stopped, stayed and hindered. Carts or waines, with their necessary ladings, are debarred and letted; the milkmaid's ware is often spilt in the dirt, and people's guts like to be crushed out, being crowded and abrowded up against stalls and stoops; whilst Mistress Silvispin with her pander, and a pair of crammed pullets ride grinning and deriding in their hell-cart at their miseries who go on foot; I, myself, have been so served, when I have wished them all in the great Breach, or eu a light fire upon Hounslow Heath or Salisbury Plain; and their damning of the streets in this manner, where people are wedged together that they can hardly stir, is a main and great advantage to the most virtuous mysterie of purse-cutting; and, for anything I knew, the hired er hackney coachman may join in the confederacy and share with the cutpurse, one to stop up the way and the other to shift in the crowd.

The superfluous use of *coaches*, hath been the occasion of many vile and odious crimes, as murder, theft, cheating, hangings, whippings, pillories, stocks and cages; for housekeeping never decayed till *coaches* came into England, till which time those were accounted the best men who had most fellowers and retainers; then land about or near London, was thought dear enough at a noble the acre yearly; and a ten pound house-rent now, was scarce twenty shillings then; but the witchcraft of the *coach*, quickly mounted the price of all things (except poor men's labor,) and withal transformed, in some places, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty or one hundred proper serving men, into two or three animals, *videlicet*, a butterfly page, a tratting footman, a stiff drinking coachman, a cook, a clerk, a steward, and a butler, which hath enforced many a discarded tall fellow (through want of means to live, and grace to guide him in his poverty,) to fall into such mischievous actions beforenamed; for which I think the gallowses in England have devoured as many lusty, valiant men within these thirty or forty years as would have been a sufficient army to have beat the foes of Christ out of Christendeme, and marching en to *Constantinople* have plucked the Great Turk by the beard, but as is aforesaid, this is the age wherein *The World* runs on wheels." This seems to be very absurd. Let not the example be lost.

A third objection made against the railway, or rather against the proposed grant of it, is that it ought to be made a source of revenue to the City, and should, therefore, be sold to the highest bidder. This is an objection which deserves to be carefully considered, because it has misled many excellent persons. But why, it may be asked in the first place, should a rule be adopted in respect to City Railways different from that adopted for every other railway, and, indeed, every other improvement or franchise? Did any body ever hear of the State putting up to sale a railway privilege or any other privilege or franchise? If the principle be sound, why should it not be universally applied? The absence of such a practice hitherto is certainly an argument against its present introduction; unless indeed it can be shown, which I think it cannot, that there is something in a franchise to be exercised in a city which makes it different from that which is to be exercised in the country.

Apart, however, from the consideration justly due to an established practice, I submit to you, that the practice is a just one. It is against the policy of our Government to sell either its offices, its franchises, or its favors of any kind. What it grants, it grants not for private, but for public reasons. It looks not to the benefit of the individual but of the public; and when individual advantage grows out of the public convenience it does so, at least such is the theory, as an incident to the main design. If in this City the sale of ferry leases is an exception to the general practice, that is an exception which, if it can be justified at all, must be justified by a different rule.

The fact that a grant from the sovereign authority is a benefit to the grantee, furnishes no reason why it should be sold. If it did, offices might be sold. It was the practice of the Government of France, before the revolution, to sell its offices, even these that were judicial; it is the practice of the Government of England, at the present time, to sell offices in its army. No person would think of introducing that practice in this country.

This much upon the general principle. Let us see if there be not else reasons peculiar to the grant under consideration why it should not be sold. There is one reason certainly, and that is, that whatever is paid by the grantee is taken by him from the passengers; and, therefore, any price upon the privilege is in effect a tax upon travel. This is true even of our ferries. Whatever is taken from the lessees is added to the ferriage. The true rule, I conceive to be, to let the ferry to trustworthy persons, and reduce the ferriage to the lowest possible limit, equal to the expense of the best possible accommodation. So it would be in the case of a railway privilege sold, the price would be taken from the pockets of the passengers. That, we in the State of New-York cannot think a fair way of meeting the expenses of government. In New-Jersey they think differently, and make every traveler pay his contribution to the State treasury. Whether that is an example to be commended, I likely to be followed, I leave you to answer.

There is another reason why the sale of this privilege would be objectionable. The streets of the City of New-York are not the private property of the Corporation, and it certainly, without the consent of the Legislature, could not sell the right of using them in a particular way. Could the Legislature give it the right to sell them? That will depend, perhaps, upon the nature of the trust under which the City holds. The trust is thus described in the statute of 1807, under which most of the streets have been either taken, by adverse proceedings, or been ceded to the City: "In trust, nevertheless, that the same be appropriated and kept open fer, er as part of, a public street, avenue, square, or place, forever, in like manner as the other public streets, avennes, squares, and places in the said City are, and of right ought to be." Those who have ceded the streets to the City have given for such purposes, and upon such trusts; those who have sold them, have received a compensation measured by not merely the value of the land, but the advantage to the owner from having access to adjacent property. Take, for example, the owner of the land on the Bloomingdale Road, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. When the title was vested in the City by proceedings under the act of 1807, he received a mere nominal consideration, because the street was already a highway. After that could he be made to pay for the privilege of passing through the street thus taken? Clearly that would be inconsistent with good faith; but if instead of traveling in his own carriage, he prefers to take a seat in a railway car, can he be made to pay for the privilege of travel, with any more reason than before? And if this cannot be done directly, can it be done indirectly? Can he be made to pay to the grantees of the road, that they may pay to the City, when he could not be made to pay the same amount to the City?

These, gentlemen, are the considerations which I am instructed by my clients to lay before you. The subject is one of great interest to the City and to the State. For whatever concerns us, concerns also you. Every citizen of our Commonwealth must feel a pride in the present greatness and future growth, the embellishment and the good name of its metropolitan City. Behold her, as she sits at the entry of the sea, receiving contributions from the water and the land to swell the volume of her wealth, her population and her traffic. Already first in the new, she falls behind only two cities of the old, world, and in natural advantages she excels them both. Before her are the continents and islands of the rich and ancient East, with which her swift ships hold her in close communion; behind her is the boundless and inexhaustible West. There cannot arise a city in the wilderness, there cannot spring up a State beyond the Father of Rivers, there cannot be a new railway or canal on this hemisphere, north of the Equator, but it helps to make her streets more busy, her warehouses more full, her exchanges more nearly universal. Let us make the most of these advantages, let a wise and provident policy prevail in our legislation, and the eyes are already opened to the light which will see our City of Manhattan the first in the world.

A Lively Time in the Illinois Legislature.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT.

Governor BISSELL, of Illinois, has vetoed the new Apportionment bill, and there has been a lively time in the Legislature in consequence. The correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from Springfield, Feb. 22, describes the scene:

At about 9½ o'clock the House met, and after the usual introductory prayer, and the reading of the journal, Mr. B. F. JOHNSON, the Governor's Private Secretary, presented himself, and "a message from the Governor" was officially announced. Mr. JOHNSON stepped to his usual place, and read as follows:

"Mr. SPEAKER: I am directed by the Governor to return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, 'A bill for an act to create Senatorial Districts, and apportion the Representatives in the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois,' with his objections thereto."

The moment he began to read an unconcerned spectator would have thought [illegible] but excited [illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The market for Stocks further improved to-day, and closed at the printed list this afternoon with a buoynnt feeling. The Foreign news by the *Canada*, including the French Emperor's speech, which is construed as against war on the Continent, contributed to the firmness of prices. The business at the Board of Brokers was to a fair amount and well distributed through the list. The sales of New-York Central were at 78¼@79@79¼@79¼ ₱ cent., closing 79¼@⅜ at 4 o'clock. The advance in Reading was to 50 ₱ cent., and in Rock Island to 62 ₱ cent., at which 1,000 shares sold at the close. Missouri Sixes brought 85 ₱ cent., with large sales; the other State Stocks and the New Federal Loan quite steady. In Michigan Southern Preferred and Michigan Central shares the demand was better than for some time past, the first named improving about 1 ₱ cent. Hudson, Harlem, Pacific Mail and Galena closed steadily. The last sale of Pacific was at 78 ₱ cent. The Coal stocks, Reading included, all left off firm; Cumberland Preferred, 24¼ ₱ cent., and Pennsylvania, 81¼ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds there was a partial recovery in the unsecured issues of the Erie Company, and a rise of ¼@½ ₱ cent. in Illinois Central Constructions.

We learn that the Convention of Railway Presidents adjourned to-day, after resolving to continue the compact of September last, with such modifications as to freight drawbacks, the employment of agencies, and other points of difference which had grown up through the experience of the past five months, as were mutually agreed upon in the course of the conference.

In the market for Money, to-day, there is nothing new to report from the previous moderate and settled rates. The employment is not active on the Street, though the partial revival of activity on the Stock Exchange manifested to-day may, in the course of the next week, add to the amount of Money placed on demand loan. Discounts range 5 to 7 ₱ cent. Bills on England are 109¼@109¾ for Bankers', and 109½@109¾ for Mercantile. The Exchange made against Cotton, as well as the Cotton market itself, improved under the Foreign news. About 4,000 bales were sold at an advance of ⅛c. The Customs were $60,000; the whole receipts of the Sub-Treasury, $143,845; payments, $134,625; and balance, this afternoon, $7,104,784.

The mean conduct of the managers of the New-Haven Road on the Schuyler fraud of 1854 has not yet passed from the public recollection! In the Senate, of New-York, a few days since, all the privileges that related to this Road were stricken out of the bill for the relief of the Harlem Company, whose track is used in common by the New-Haven. The bill is simply to confirm the recent contract made by the City Council with the Harlem, permitting the use of steam, for thirty years, as far down as Forty-second-street. The motion to strike out the New-Haven es a particlpant in this privilege was almost unanimously edepted.

THE CHICAGO ROADS—THROUGH YEAR 1858.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail & Mis.	Total.
Chicago. & Mil..	$145,586	$46,363	$12,235	$204,186
Rac. & Miss.....	41,151	114,077	——	155,220
Mil. & La C.....	205,745	260,911	16,767	492,453
C.,S.P.& F.du L.	162,876	194,608	12,824	390 319
Mil. and Wis....	305,605	557,900	19,479	833,186
Gal. & C. Un....	1,022,141	472.269	53,150	1,547,561
Min. Peint.....	14.015	37,487	1,552	53.055
C., Is. & Neh....	15,379	32,817	2.655	50,853
Chi., B. and Q...	533,034	103,421	34,252	1,600,709
Dubuque and P..	30,909	29,408	1,200	61,578
Bur. and Mo.....	46,377	42,869	1,975	91,222
Chi. & R'k I'd...	449,526	429,152	43,101	981 780
Miss. and Mo...	90 280	124,162	3,400	717,842
C., A. & St. L...	417,800	424 734	24,753	867,288
Illinois Central.	819,829	975,904	180,804	1,976,578
P., Ft. W. & C..	742 372	690 053	126,354	1,567,780
M. So. & N. Ind.	920.366	849,528	269,452	1,039,346
Michigan Cen....	1,013,062	931,752	71,370	2,016,185
Total.....				$15,197,155

On the above table, the Chicago *Press* remarks:

"There has been an addition in the face of the depression of the year of 516 miles of railway to those previously completed, that have Chicago for their business centre. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, and these in Iowa and Wisconsin, constitute in the main the additions that have been made. The total number of miles of railway in the State of Illinois, now completed and in operation, does not vary much from 2,775 miles. In 1850 there were but 95 miles of railway completed in the entire State. Such a result is equally gratifying, and suggestive to all who study the progress of Western development. The number of trains that arrive and depart from the city daily is about 110.

The falling off in the earnings of the railways centering in this city, has probably realized the expectations of the most lurcherale croaker. They furnish a very reliable index to the great depression which business of all kinds has suffered during the past year. In order to shew the precise effect of the stagnation upon the traffic of our railways we append the following table, showing the earnings of the ten trunk roads leading into the city, for the last three years:

COMPARITIVE EARNINGS—THREE YEARS.

	1858.	1857.	1856.
C. & M.....	$650,000 00	$522.731 92	$204.186 15
C. St. P. & F..	127,302 67	429 305 39	390,319 68
G. & C. U.....	2,456.048 80	2,117,904 97	1 517 561 23
C. B. & Q.....	1,627,029 61	1,809,516 49	1,600,709 84
C. & R. I.....	1,751 704 60	1,681.101 57	981.780 00
C. A. St. L....	1,000,000 00	998.309 48	867,288 52
Ill. Central....	2,469,333 68	2,293,964 57	1,976,578 52
P. Ft. W. & C.	1,478,428 76	1,653,727 95	1,567,780 18
M. S. & N. I...	2,114,756 06	2,186 124 97	2,039 346 97
Mich. Central...	3,128,154 10	2,656,471 36	2,016,185 85
Total.....	$17,812,956 27	15,428,226 66	13,191,736 74

The table shows a falling off in receipts in these ten lines of $1,384,727 61 in 1857 from those of 1856, and $3,230,491 92 in 1858 from those of 1857. The total decrease between the years 1856 and 1858 is $4,621,219 32. These figures show a per centage of decrease, which explains in some measure the cause of the low price of railway stocks; but in every well-managed road the expenses have in most cases been reduced in a corresponding ratio, so that the actual value of Western railway stocks should not be estimated by the falling off in their receipts during the past year. With fair crops and ordinary prosperity, we expect to record a very considerable increase to the traffic of our railways at the close of the year 1859."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port.	$2,265,491	$1,208,230	$2,626,464
Thrown on market	2,370,015	1,626,281	2,820,972
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$22,893,087	$8,424,346	$21,092,812
Thrown on market.	23,310,376	10,935,557	22,106,707

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Men. of Wool..	970	$431,268	40	$14,767	113	$37,390
Man. of Cotton.	2,447	650,758	47	7,878	552	89,969
Man. of Silk...	1,106	1,043,143	5	3,109	56	25,552
Man. of Flax...	1,143	276,491	6	834	173	43 449
Miscellaneous..	430	197,604	2	1,612	1,567	26,348
Total.....	6,096	$2,598,264	100	$28,200	2,463	$222,708
		28,200				2,593,264
Total Entered.....		$2,626,464	Total Marketed.			$2,820,972

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY is prompted, by the purest and most generous motive, to publish another list of cures recently effected by him. The parties are of the highest respectability, and will gladly testify as to the skill of Dr. H. and the benefits realized from his extraordinary and successful treatment.

Mr. CHARLES F. VANBURNT was cured of discharge from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever, at the age of 3 years. He is now 17, and may be seen at No. 34 MURRAY-street, New-York City. Mr. C. C. LATHROP, upward of 60 years old, eight years deaf, with disagreeable noises in the head—cured entirely—residence No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York. Mr. WILLIAM SILVEY, No. 76 Cortlandt-street; Capt. CHARLES ANDERSON, on board steamer *Thomas H. Powell*.

Dr. H. BELL'S nephew, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. JAMES R. BURTIS, Glass Works, Chicago; Mr. JAMES BURNETT, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie; Mr. B. F. STEPHENSON'S child, Jacksonville, Ill.; H. HERDMAN, Esq., Counselor-at-law, No. 13 Chambers-street, New-York City; SETH PAINE, Broker and Editor, Chicago; Mr. HAWLY'S wife and FRED. DEAN, Springfield, Ill.; Miss REBECCA D. HEWARD, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss SARAH SWAINE, Nantucket; Miss POINER, Portland, Maine. Dr. HARTLEY will receive patients each morning, at his residence, No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Ooleug and Young Hysou from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Very last day of those excellent negro minstrels, the "Nubian Troubadours" at Barnum's Museum. The performances this afternoon and evening are very superior and delightfully interesting, including Mme. ELVINA'S elegant feats on the flying wire.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—HOW DOES IT OPERATE?—As an antidote; the eruptive ulcer, tumer, cancer or sore dies out, because that which has sustained it is expunged by the influence of the Ointment. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ten thousand cases of Piles are produced by the use of poisonous while, colored or printed paper in the water-closet, where one case is otherwise produced. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet is the article that everybody should use. Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street. Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

1859.—SPRING IMPORTS!—English Velvet, Bruesels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c.: at extraordinary low prices. CROSBLEY'S new Medallion, 1078!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 25.

$1,000 U. States 6s, '62	104¾	700 N. Y. Cent. R. R. c	79
9 000 Tennessee 6s, '90	85½	217 do. c	78½
13,000 Virginia 6s	96½	200 do. b10	78½
6,000 Missouri State 6s	84½	50 do. b30	78¾
10,000 do. s10	84½	12 do.	78¾
50,000 do. b60	84½	200 do. s30	78¾
5,000 do. s60	84½	250 do. s10	78¾
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	98	100 do. b30	79
1,000 Cal. State 7s, b60	84	100 do. b10	79
10,00 Erie R.R. 8s	98	550 do. b3	79
2,000 H.R.R. 1st mt.	101¾	50 Erie Railroad	12¾
1,000 do.	101¾	100 do. s60	12¾
2,000 H.R.R. 2d mt.	74¾	200 do.	12¾
1,000 Har. 2d mt. b	88	50 Hudson R. R. R. s30	31½
3,000 H. R. R. 3d mt. b	71½	200 do. s30	32½
2,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. c. 1st m. s. F. Ct. bds.	96¼	150 Harlem Railroad	13
1,000 M. S. 1st mtg. bs.	87	20 N. & W. Railroad	32
15,000 M. S. 2d mtg. b	83½	5 Stonington Railroad	63
5,000 Il. Cen. R. bs. s60	88½	100 Harlem R. Pref. s10	39¼
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d mgt	41	200 do.	39¾
1.000 L. & W. R. 1st m.	88	50 de.	39¾
16 Bk. of the S. N. Y.	92	100 do. s10	39¾
27 Am. Ex. Bank	107	100 Reading R. s3	49½
10 Hanover Bank	88	100 do. s30	49¼
40 Chatham Bank	97	100 do. s30	49
50 Phœnix Bank	111	9 Mich. Cen. R.	50¾
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99¾	50 do. b30	50¾
100 do. b10	99¾	150 do.	51
130 Penn. Coal Co.	81½	100 do. s10	51
100 de. t60	81¾	150 Mich. Sc. & N. I. RR.	18
100 Pac. Mail St. Co. b60	78½	100 de. s60	17¾
12 de.	78¾	350 de.	18¾
155 do.	79	800 Mich So. & N. I. g. st.	46¾
150 Cumb. Preferred	24	50 do. b30	46¾
50 de.	24½	25 Panama Railroad	116
270 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	61¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	92¾
100 do. b30	61¾	50 Gal. & Chic. RR. s10	69¾
100 do. b60	61¾	300 do.	69¾
150 do. s10	61¾	60 do.	69¾
500 do.	61¾	16 Cleve. & To. R. R.	30¾
85 La C. & Mil. R. R.	1	10 Rome & W. R. R.	50

SECOND BOARD.

$58,000 Miss. St. 6s. b3	85	100 Harlem Railroad	13
1,000 Brooklyn C. 6s.	101	100 Har. R. R. Pref.	39¾
1,000 E.R.R. 2d B.	67¾	100 do. b30	39¾
2,000 Erie R.R. Bs. '75	38¾	25 Reading R.R.	49¼
1,000 E. R. R. 4th M. Bs.	54	300 Michigan Cen. R.	51¼
2,000 L. C. & M. L. G. E.	22¾	350 La C. & M. R. R.	1
500 Ill. C. R. R. B's.	89	100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	46¾
10 Mercy Bank	88	100 do.	46¾
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99¾	50 do. s30	46
50 Cumberland Pref'd	24½	250 Panama Railroad	118
100 Pa M S. Co. b60	78½	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	68¾
50 de. s10	78	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69¾
249 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79½	100 do. b30	69¾
50 de. s30	78¾	100 C. & Tol. R. R. b30	30
150 do. s15	79¾	100 do. b30	29¾
200 Hud. Riv. R. R. b60	93¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	61¾
50 C. B. & Q. R. R.	82	50 de. b60	64

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Sec. Av. R. R. 7s.	96	10 Atlantic Bank	83½
15,000 Ev. & In. R. R. 7s.	3	16 Lenox F. Ins. Co.	97½
1,000 G. W. Ins. Sp. '57	71	20 Hum. F. Ins. Co.	103
18 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	110	10 Har. F. Ins. Co.	89½
20 Ocean Bank	94¾	10 Arctic F. Ins. Co.	112
14 Bk. of Comwith	97¾	20 Hope F. Ins. Co.	100
15 Bk. of Commerce	101¾		

FRIDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The market for Stocks further improved to-day, and closed at the printed list this afternoon with a buoynnt feeling. The Foreign news by the *Canada*, including the French Emperor's speech, which is construed as against war on the Continent, contributed to the firmness of prices. The business at the Board of Brokers was to a fair amount and well distributed through the list. The sales of New-York Central were at 78¼@79@79¼@79¼ ₱ cent., closing 79¼@⅜ at 4 o'clock. The advance in Reading was to 50 ₱ cent., and in Rock Island to 62 ₱ cent., at which 1,000 shares sold at the close. Missouri Sixes brought 85 ₱ cent., with large sales; the other State Stocks and the New Federal Loan quite steady. In Michigan Southern Preferred and Michigan Central shares the demand was better than for some time past, the first named improving about 1 ₱ cent. Hudson, Harlem, Pacific Mail and Galena closed steadily. The last sale of Pacific was at 78 ₱ cent. The Coal stocks, Reading included, all left off firm; Cumberland Preferred, 24¼ ₱ cent., and Pennsylvania, 81¼ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds there was a partial recovery in the unsecured issues of the Erie Company, and a rise of ¼@½ ₱ cent. in Illinois Central Constructions.

We learn that the Convention of Railway Presidents adjourned to-day, after resolving to continue the compact of September last, with such modifications as to freight drawbacks, the employment of agencies, and other points of difference which had grown up through the experience of the past five months, as were mutually agreed upon in the course of the conference.

In the market for Money, to-day, there is

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE DUBUQUE CITY BONDS of the so-called Corcoran Loan and the Jesup Loan will be paid on

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2322. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

SHOCKING HOMICIDE AT WASHINGTON.

Philip Barton Key Shot Dead in the Street by Daniel E. Sickles.

Sad Story of Domestic Ruin and Bloody Revenge.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 27—P. M.

The vulgar monotony of partisan passions and political squabbles has been terribly broken in upon to-day by an outburst of personal revenge, which has filled the city with horror and consternation,—I cannot unfortunately add, with absolute surprise.

At 2½ o'clock to-day, Mr. PHILIP BARTON KEY, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, was talking with Mr. BUTTERWORTH, of New-York, at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Sixteenth-street, near the south entrance to the Executive Mansion, and some twenty yards from the Club-house on President's-square, when he was accosted by the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, of New-York. Mr. SICKLES charged Mr. KEY with destroying the honor of his wife and his own happiness, and, drawing a revolver, instantly shot him down. One ball, entering in at the left side, passed completely through the body of Mr. KEY; a second was lodged in his thigh, and a third, glancing, inflicted a slight bruise. Mr. KEY fell, imploring Mr. SICKLES not to kill him, and died in a very few minutes.

For months past the social world of Washington, always as quick to relish the details of private scandal as it is lax in its judgments of those by whom such scandal may be caused, has been busy with the names of Mrs. SICKLES and of Mr. KEY. Their intimacy was of that marked and peculiar kind which may perfectly well consist in the innocence of any absolute guilt—since while it was open to public observation, it was hardly concealed from Mr. SICKLES himself, who having married his wife, Miss BAGIOLI, of New-York, in her early youth, had always treated her with extreme kindness and tenderness, and doubtless looked upon her relations with Mr. KEY as the mere expression of a girlish love of admiration, and of a vanity delighting in the sense of power over a man of fine presence, graceful address, and a certain local renown in the District for high spirit, resolution and gallantry.

During the whole of the last session of Congress the tall figure of Mr. KEY was constantly to be seen in President's-square, opposite Mr. SICKLES' Washington residence; and Mrs. SICKLES was as constantly in his company at all places of public entertainment. In the interval of the Congressional recess, Mr. KEY made a short visit to New-York, still without exciting any absolute suspicion of positive impropriety in the mind of Mr. SICKLES; although other friends of the unhappy lady, and among them her mother, repeatedly warned her of the fatal precipice on the brink of which she was permitting herself to trifle. It was hoped that the affair would come to an end of itself, and that one or both of the parties most nearly implicated, would perceive the real drift of their conduct in time to avoid its almost inevitable consequences.

But on the reassembling of Congress, and the return of Mrs. SICKLES to Washington, Mr. KEY's attentions, and the scandal consequent upon them, were revived with greater ardor than before. Mr. KEY was a particularly noticeable man in point of personal appearance; tall, well-formed, a much more athletic man than Mr. SICKLES, and especially fond of exercise on horseback. He rode an iron-grey horse; and scarcely a day has passed since the return of Mrs. SICKLES to the capital, on which his tall figure, his white riding-cap, well-trimmed mustache, and iron-grey horse might not have been seen two or three times in the course of the morning on the circuit of President's-square, or at the door of Mr. SICKLES' house, which stands quite alone on the north side of the square, and is a very conspicuous building of white stucco. It was first on Tuesday last, (so swift and fearful a dream does the whole story seem), that, on visiting Mrs. SICKLES, Tuesday being her day of reception, I found Mr. KEY there, his horse waiting for him at the door. The rooms were filled with a pleasant company; the soft Spring sunlight poured in at the open windows; and Mrs. SICKLES herself in all her almost girlish beauty, wearing a bouquet of *crocuses*, the firstlings of the year, seemed the very incarnation of Spring and youth, and the beautiful promise of life. What is the twilight; what the house that then was the synonym of hospitality, the most frank, and generous and easy!

In the early part of the week before last Mr SICKLES went on to New-York. During his absence the busy spies of society observed that the attendance of Mr. KEY at his house was even more unremitting than usual. Mr. SICKLES returned to Washington on the morning of the day of the Napier Ball, and from that time up to Friday last nothing occurred to make the matter of his wife's relations with Mr. KEY more than ordinarily prominent in his mind. So far was he from manifesting anything like inordinate or tyrannical suspicion, that he allowed Mr. KEY to escort Mrs. SICKLES as usual on Pennsylvania-avenue, and I saw them, in company with Mr. HENRY WIKOFF, at the theatre on Wednesday night. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. SICKLES entertained a large party at dinner. Over that gay and brilliant company how near and fearful a doom impended!

On the next day (the day before yesterday) Mr. SICKLES received from some enemy of mankind an anonymous letter, stating with precision so minute as to make suspicion imperative, that Mr. KEY had rented a house on Fifteenth-street, above K-street, from a negro woman, and that he was in the habit of meeting Mrs. SICKLES there two or three times a week, or oftener. The person and dress of Mrs. SICKLES were accurately described, and the usual time of the interview specified. Accompanied by a friend, Mr. SICKLES went to the house designated and found every statement of the anonymous writer corroborated. Mr. KEY had taken the house; and he had constantly met there a lady answering very closely in description to Mrs. SICKLES.

Mr. SICKLES still clung to the hope that the person who had stooped to the baseness of making such charges under the veil of secrecy, might have thoroughly deceived him, and that Mrs. SICKLES was not the lady in question. He accordingly requested his friend, Mr. GEORGE WOOLBRIDGE, of New-York, to watch the place from the window of a house just opposite.

On Saturday, no meeting took place, and the woman in charge seems to have stated that none had occurred since Wednesday.

On Saturday evening, Mr. SICKLES, resolved no longer to play the spy upon his honor, determined to confront his wife directly with his terrible suspicions. At first Mrs. SICKLES strongly denied her guilt; but on her husband's asking her whether, on the Wednesday previous, she had not entered the house on Fifteenth-street, in a certain particular dress, and concealed by a hood, she cried out, "*I am betrayed and lost!*" and swooned away. On recovering her senses, she admitted her guilt, and besought mercy and pardon. Mr. SICKLES calmly said he would not injure her, since he believed her the victim of a scoundrel, but that he had a right to a full confession. Two ladies in the house were sent for as witnesses, and in their presence, Mrs. SICKLES *made a full confession in writing*, stating that her connection with Mr. KEY had commenced in April last, under Mr. SICKLES' roof, but that Mr. KEY had since hired the house in Fifteenth-street, in which they had constantly met. Mrs. SICKLES' confession was made in the midst of the bitterest contrition and misery. Her husband simply asked her to give him back her wedding-ring, and desired her to write to her mother to come and take her from his house forever. Mrs. SICKLES made no objections, admitting the justice of her punishment in the most affecting language. Her mother will arrive to-morrow to remove her from this fearful scene of guilt, remorse, and blood.

Once having quitted the presence of his wife, Mr. SICKLES gave way to the most terrible emotion, and passed the night in a state bordering on distraction—a feeling which was worked into madness this morning on seeing the cause of his misery, Mr. KEY, with gay audacity pass opposite the window of his wife's room and wave his handkerchief—the usual signal for assignation.

Asking Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who was at his house, to follow KEY and engage him in conversation so that he would not get out of sight, he rushed up stairs for his pistols, and quickly following, joined BUTTERWORTH and KEY together, at the corner of Sixteenth-street, when the tragedy took place.

On coming up SICKLES walked directly to KEY, and said, "You have dishonored my bed and family, you scoundrel—prepare to die!"—at the same time drawing his pistol. Almost simultaneously KEY placed his hand inside his vest, and drawing what appeared to be a pistol, but what was really an opera-glass, said, "You had better not shoot!"

SICKLES at once fired, KEY at the same time throwing his glass at him. This shot only grazed KEY, slightly raising the skin of his side, and he immediately leaped behind a tree to avoid another shot. SICKLES followed, and KEY, catching his arm, endeavored to prevent him from firing, but SICKLES disengaged himself, and firing again, shot KEY in the upper part of the right thigh, close to the main artery.

Falling on his hip and supporting himself with his hand, he cried, "Murder! don't shoot!" SICKLES still following, fired again, with his pistol close to KEY, the ball passing through his body below the breast.

In the meantime the report of the pistol and KEY's cries startled those in the neighborhood. Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, a Clerk in the Treasury Department, who happened at the moment to be leaving the Club, rushed back, and calling out, "KEY is murdered!" Mr. DOYLE, Mr. UPSHUR and Mr. TIDBALL, who were in the Club at the time, proceeded hastily to the spot, when they found SICKLES standing over the body of KEY, with his pistol presented at his head, and which he tried twice to discharge, but which snapped both times—and Mr. BUTTERWORTH standing by composedly.

On Mr. DOYLE's touching SICKLES on the shoulder, the latter at once desisted, and turning around, said: "Gentlemen, this man has dishonored my bed!" Upon this he took BUTTERWORTH's arm, and walking from the spot with the most perfect self-possession, proceeded to Attorney General BLACK's, and delivered himself into custody.

On Mr. SICKLES' leaving, Messrs. DOYLE, TIDBALL, UPSHUR and MARTIN conveyed the body, which still held faint gasps of breathing, to the parlor of the Club-house, when the Assistant Surgeon-General was at once in attendance, but KEY was beyond all medical skill. He breathed but twice after being laid upon the floor.

When MARTIN and UPSHUR raised KEY from the ground, the former inquired if he had anything to say. KEY made no reply, and was evidently unconscious.

In a few minutes the news spread over the city, and the streets became thronged with visitors to the scene of the terrible event, and groups were everywhere noticed engaged in excited discussion about it. The Club House was speedily surrounded by an immense crowd, eager to view the body of the ill-fated KEY. Many of the leading gentlemen of Washington drove up in their carriages, and in about a quarter of an hour the brother-in-law of the deceased, the Hon. Mr. PEARLETON, of Ohio, arrived.

At about three the Coroner's inquest was held in the parlor, where the body lay, when sufficient facts were elicited to show that deceased was killed by DANIEL E. SICKLES, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

While I write, the body of KEY is being removed to his late residence on C-street, nearly opposite Colonel BENTON's house.

The parties involved in this sad story all lived within the immediate circle of our daily Washington life; two, at least, of them being also as well known in New-York as in the Federal Metropolis. KEY was about 42 years of age, tall in stature, about six feet, with an easy and fashionable air, but by no means prepossessing in appearance otherwise. His face had a sickly hue, and he had been for some time suffering from heart-disease, or imagined he was, which gave him a soured and discontented look. Otherwise he was extremely popular, and those who knew him best said his eccentricities of manner covered a very kind and generous heart. His father, FRANCIS S. KEY, was the author of the national song, the "Star-Spangled Banner." SHE was a widower with four children. On his marriage he narrowly escaped a duel with Colonel MAY, who conceived that he had unfairly ousted him from the affections of the lady who became his wife, and who was a beautiful and charming woman.

Mr. SICKLES, the member for the Third District of New-York, is a native of this City, and was originally a printer by occupation. He is a man of nearly forty years of age; of good presence and graceful manners. As a member of the State Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives, he had made himself remarked by a quite unusual coolness and self-possession, which gave him great advantages in debate, and had acquired for him a well-deserved reputation as a rising young leader of the Democratic Party. In 1853, Mr. SICKLES was married to his wife, now ruined and heart-broken, then a young girl fresh from her school-life, and remarkable then as now for something especially soft, lovely and youthful in the type of her very peculiar beauty. She is of Italian origin, and possesses all the Italian lustre and depth of eye, united with a singular candor and delicacy of feature.

Mr. SICKLES had seen her grow up from childhood, and was attached to her with an almost idolatrous affection. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. SICKLES was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, in the household of Mr. BUCHANAN, and his beautiful bride won universal admiration abroad, not more by her charms of person and manner than by the gayety and innocent joyousness of her character. On their return to America they resided for some time on the Bloomingdale Road, in a charming house overlooking the Hudson River; and, on his election to Congress, Mr. SICKLES took his present house on President's-square. It faces directly the Club house, to which was brought to-day the corpse of the man who himself had slain all that made the life of that mansion, but a few days since so gay among the gayest, and so hospitable among the most hospitable, of the homes of Washington.

Mrs. SICKLES may be 22, and has two children. She is the daughter of BAGIOLI, the celebrated music-teacher, of Fourteenth-street. Amid the general gloom which this sad affair has cast over the city, many a sorrowing thought is cast towards her whose guilty surrender to the wiles of a villain has resulted so tragically, for she has been much liked, and those who have known her will grieve sorely at the necessity of giving her up as lost. Few women are better calculated to win their way in polite society, or to contribute more to its vivacity.

Popular sympathy, as usual in such cases, is almost unanimously with Mr. SICKLES, the provocation being deemed ample justification for the deed, and when the facts as yet unknown come to be developed, this feeling will grow still stronger, and read a fearful lesson to those who may attempt to invade the honor and happiness of another's home.

A few of KEY's personal friends profess to disbelieve his conduct to have been actually criminal, and maintain that it was the result merely of inordinate personal vanity which led him to seek the appearance of being a favorite with the lady in question. Their theory is utterly dissipated by the confession of the new heartbroken victim.

When Mr. SICKLES surrendered himself to Attorney-General BLACK he requested such disposition to be made of him as was proper. The Attorney-General sent for a magistrate, who, with the Chief of Police, came speedily. Soon after the Mayor arrived, announcing the death of KEY, and Mr. SICKLES was conducted in a carriage to the jail, where he now is, awaiting an examination. I called upon him this evening and found him surrounded by several colleagues and other sympathizing friends. He was evidently laboring under strong mental excitement, and his haggard countenance presented marked evidence of the effects of the fearful emotions which have harrowed his very soul during the last twenty-four hours. Nevertheless, his manner was calm and collected, with his nerves steady. Of course, I did not question him relative to the affair. He volunteered the remark, however, that it was unavoidable, and that he could not have done otherwise. He added: "Satisfied as I was of his guilt, we could not live together upon the same planet."

The Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER and Messrs. CARLISLE and RATCLIFF have been retained as his counsel. They will bring him before Judge CRAWFORD to-morrow on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and move his discharge upon bail. There is little doubt that it will be allowed, and he be released from custody. The general opinion seems to be that no Grand Jury will ever indict him.

KEY left no property. His family connections it is understood are able, and will provide for his children. Some of KEY's friends intimate threats of summary vengeance against SICKLES if he appears in public where they can reach him. S.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS

$1,287,000 in Specie.

NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Later from Fraser's River, Oregon, &c.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, Capt. McGOWAN, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall Feb. 19, bringing the California treasure and passengers of Feb. 5.

The United States sloops-of-war *Savannah*, Captain JARVIS, for Vera Cruz, and the *St. Louis*, Captain ORMAN, for Greytown, sailed from Aspinwall, on the morning of the 14th inst.

The following is the treasure list of the *Illinois*:

American Ex. Bank	$122,000	Jansen, Bond & Co.	$13,000
Wm. Appleton & Co.	5,8-9	Jennings & Brewst'r	12 000
T. H. & J. S. Bacon	8,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	50,000
Bates & Co	10,000	L. S. Lawrence & Co.	8,500
Butcher & Brother	17,000	R. Mesaker & O. & dams	16 000
Clark & Wilbur	15 000	P. Naylor	10 000
J. H. Coghill	27,013	J. B. Newton & Co.	20 000
H. Cohn & Co	20,251	J. G. Parker & Son	2,500
W. T. Coleman & Co.	60,198	James Patrick	45 000
Crocker & Warren	4 000	Renard & Co	8,300
C. W. Crosby	5 000	Santa Clara M. Ass.	4,000
C. H. Cummings	2 000	Schalle & Bro.	131,406
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	15,000	W. Seligman & Co.	36.000
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	60,432	H. S. Soule	15,600
Z. Eiesein & Bro.	7,448	A. E. Tilton	16,000
Freeman & Co.	57 180	Treadwell & Co.	15 000
H. E. Giffin	5,000	T. Waltson & Son	745
T. I. Hand & Co.	2,000	J. B. Weir	20,766
Harbeck & Co.	1,869	Wells, Fargo & Co.	310,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	42,600	Order	23,895
Howland & Aspinw'l	12,520	Total	$1,287,937

The news by this arrival has been mainly anticipated by the Overland Mail at St. Louis. The latter of our San Francisco correspondent gives a general summary of events.

We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express for packages.

A Dull Fortnight—A Fight with the Mohave Indians—Movement of Troops—The Chinese New-Year—Racing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

"What the deuce is there worth chronicling for the TIMES?" is a mental question I ask myself, as I look at the clock, and perceive that it wants but an hour of the time appointed for the sailing of the steamer.

A duller two weeks we have not had for a long time, and there is little new or strange, or worthy of mentioning. We have a little speck of war, at least some indications in the way of military movements. I wrote you a few lines by Overland Mail last week, mentioning that a demonstration would be made by General CLARKE upon the Mohaves, a tribe inhabiting the Valley of the Colorado, a hundred miles or so above Fort Yuma. The why and wherefores are these: General CLARKE sent Colonel HOFFMAN, of the Sixth Infantry, with a detachment of dragoons and a company of infantry, to prospect and examine the country in that vicinity, with the idea of establishing a new post. The Colonel penetrated into the country some distance with his command, but being desirous of moving faster, pushed on ahead with some forty odd men. He was met by the Mohaves, who told him that they would not allow a military force to establish themselves in their country, or a post built at all, under any circumstances; that they did not like the whites, and had no wish to have them for neighbors; and if the attempt was made, they, the Mohaves, would make mince-meat of the Colonel and his squad. The Colonel, without regard to their threats, proceeded to encamp. During the night the Indians attacked him, but got the worst of it—were driven off, and several killed. The Colonel, seeing that it was useless to try to go further with his small force, fell back, and returned in person to this place, to consult with General CLARKE; and the result has been a determination on the part of the General to send down a large force and thrash them into good manners; consequently there is great activity in the Quartermaster's Department getting them ready, and in the Commissary Department to provide the necessary provisions. Everything must be furnished from here, as there is no such thing as procuring either forage or provisions in that country, it being literally a sand desert, with no grass for the animals or water back from the river.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* has been chartered for the purpose of taking troops to the mouth of the Colorado River, where they are taken on board GEORGE A. JOHNSON's steamboats and landed some twelve miles up the river, the first solid terra firma, and they march to Fort Yuma, some ninety miles up the river. The *Uncle Sam* takes on board her coal and 300 tons of Quartermaster and Commissary stores, forage, &c., to-day, and to-morrow; Monday, she goes to Benicia and takes on board Companies A and C, Sixth Infantry, comprising four officers and 239 men; 200 mules are put on board also. She returns here on Tuesday, takes on board the balance of her stores and two Companies (F and H) Sixth Infantry, under command of Major ARMISTEAD, four officers and 165 men. General CLARKE and staff also take passage, and she sails Wednesday, 9th, calling at San Diego to land the mules, which are to be driven across to Fort Yuma, and take up Company G, Captain KERCHUM, (a very appropriate man to send after Indians—sure to catch 'em,) numbering three officers and 70 men, and then proceed on her voyage, around into the Gulf of California, and to the mouth of the Colorado, where she will discharge freight and troops, and then return, touching at Guaymas.

Companies E and K at San Benardino are to march across to Fort Yuma, and Capt. GARNETT's command, consisting of 70 or 80 men, are already *en route*—two companies of dragoons at Fort Tejon are ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Major ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, went down in the steamer *Senator* three days since—he is to land at San Pedro, from thence he goes to Los Angeles and San Bernardino, to concentrate a pack of mules and start them off across the desert to Fort Yuma. He collects from various points all the animals belonging to the Government, and purchases an additional quantity. He will deliver the train at Fort Yuma and return to his post here. Col. LUNDS, Chief Quartermaster, goes around in the *Uncle Sam* if his health will permit. He is quite unwell at present, confined to his room. Gen. CLARKE may land at San Diego and go across—has not yet decided fully. The movement, as will be seen, is quite a formidable one, comprising in the total 500 men. The General is a little after NAPOLEON's style in his views, that is to make a substantial and hearty demonstration on the start—give them battle first and blank cartridges afterwards.

Some fifty men are at work night and day, preparing pack-saddles, Aparahoes, and the essentials for packing provisions and ammunition on mules, and it's a busy time in the Quartermaster's Department, which has all the work to do, comes in for all the kicks and curses and seldom praise.

A campaign into a country like that of the Mohaves is no joke. It must be borne in mind that it is but little better than the great Desert of Africa, there being neither food nor water for man or beast. The mules from San Diego for instance, have to be driven across a sandy plain one hundred and twenty miles without a drop of water. There are two or three miserable affairs called wells, which are mere mud holes, never containing more than a few buckets of slimy liquid with a strong flavor of defunct mules and cattle. The troops from San Bernadino must cross this desert under a burning sun, dressed in the thick, heavy woolen fatigue dress of the army, which, with wonderful wisdom, is prescribed alike for all climates. The soldiers at Fort Yuma—a place where the heat fairly scalds, and it is rated a cold morning when the thermometer indicates anything below 90°—are obliged to wear the same kind of clothing that is issued to the troops at the Falls of St. Anthony. They are bound to suffer dreadfully; their suffering will not, however, be intense, because they won't have any tents, but they will suffer for want of water.

As will be seen, the troops concentrate at Fort Yuma, from whence they all march up the Colorado, some 100 miles, to the villages of the Mohaves, and pitch into them. It will be a very one-sided affair. The Indians stand no chance at all, for they can't escape. If they leave the Valley of the Colorado they are bound to starve or die of thirst, and it is not easy to leave it. They are not impeded by any such nonsensical paraphernalia as mules, provisions, and munitions of war, as they put mules to a more sensible use. When they get one, which is not often, they proceed to dine off him in the shortest possible space of time; and in the way of baggage, a feather in the hair and the usual quantum of cuticle nature provides, answers all purposes. Tailors stand no kind of chance in that country; but *malgré* the advantages they have over the troops in the way of an absence of quartermasters and commissaries, they are bound to be caught. It is hard, when we come to think of it, that they must be killed off just for asserting their rights and standing up in defence of their country, as miserable as it is; but they have no business to be Indians,—"serves them right." If all the heathens must go to—what d'ye call it?—because they never heard of the Gospel or had a chance to roast a missionary, I don't see why these Indians should not be saved the trouble and vexation of abiding in this troublous vale of tears. Besides that, I think they deserve it, on general principles, for living in such a wretched, God forsaken country.

The Chinese have been having a grand frolic, for the last few days, it being their New-Year's. They are dressed in their best, and go about making calls, from which custom, I presume, the New-Yorkers get their idea; but there's one little variation in the performance here: the New Year is not only a time when they pay visits of ceremony and congratulation, but they pay their debts. Every Chinaman is expected to "settle" on New-Year's, and if he cannot he is disgraced, his credit gone, and the only reparation he can make for his shortcomings is, to take a little extra opium and "step out," suicide being a receipt in full to his creditors, who bring in Nature as a creditor, and the unfortunate debtor pays all at once. It is considered very bad taste for a creditor to persist in living when he can't pay his debts. It strikes me if New-Year's Day in New-York was a general settling-up day, and every gentleman was expected to bring the coin in his pocket to liquidate, there would be a sad falling-off in the number of visits people now receive. There would be a great many Joneses and Browns very unwell, quite unable to get out.

Honest John, the famous trotting horse that won a $5,000 race the other day, two mile-heats in 5:11, was ruined yesterday in training—made a misstep and broke his leg or wrenched the joint out of its socket of the off fore foot. He was training for a match with *Princess*, ten mile-heats for $6,000 a side. He will be obliged to pay forfeit $2,500, and is of course worthless now. He was valued at $5,000.

We have had a very interesting divorce case—a Mr. FULLER sues for a divorce on account of extreme cruelty. It appears that Mrs. FULLER, whose name is MARY ANN, was in the habit of broom-sticking Mr. FULLER, and when her beau called, ordered Mr. FULLER out of the room, and when he wouldn't go, gave him a hint to leave by throwing the hatchet at his devoted head. Mr. FULLER got his divorce—a nice woman is "our MARY ANN."

A chap went out duck shooting here the other day, with an awful kicking old musket; he had got the hang of it, and when he fired leaned forward to counteract the effect of the recoil. Seeing a nice flock of ducks he crept up on an old log, took good aim, inclined his body forward and pulled; the gun snapped, didn't go off according to calculation, and per consequence the individual did—went head-foremost to the bottom, musket and all.

I have not said a word about business, &c., and its too late now—the last carriages are going down to the steamer. PODGERS.

Latest from the Indian Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 28.

Col. HOFFMAN, who was sent by Gen. CLARKE to select a site for a new post, in the Mohave Country, was met by them (the Mohaves) who would not permit him to penetrate further, were very insolent and finally attacked the troops (40th Dragoons.) The Indians were repulsed with a loss of 10. On our side none killed.

Col. HOFFMAN has returned for reinforcements, and Gen. CLARKE himself will take the field with a force of 500 men. A steamer is to be chartered to take the troops from here to the month of the Colorado thence up the River to the Colorado Crossing, above Fort Yuma. A vigorous campaign will ensue, and the Mohaves will be soundly thrashed for their impudence

MISCELLANEOUS.

A memorial to Congress, setting forth the manner in which the fraudulent Bolton & Barron or Santillan land claim was concocted and prosecuted, its present position, and praying for relief, was unanimously adopted at a mass meeting held Feb. 2 at Musical Hall in San Francisco. It bears 5,000 signatures. The claims covers the famous Mission Dolores property. Several public meetings have been held, and the people holding property covered by this claim are beginning to stir themselves in earnest to defeat it. The case is now before the United States Supreme Court. It is akin to the gigantic attempt of LIMANTOUR to swindle the people, by forgery and perjury, out of their homesteads. The parties who hold this claim now are principally non-residents, who live in Philadelphia. It is one of the concoctions of PALMER, COOK & Co.

The San Francisco *Herald* has a full account of the battle with the Mohaves. It says the engagement was spirited between fifty dragoons and from five to six hundred resolved Indian warriors, during which the enemy lost from fifteen to twenty killed, and a large number wounded. The dragoons did not lose a man, nor was there one injured. The last Indian killed was shot at a distance of six hundred yards, and the moral effect was so great that they dispersed in all directions, finding it useless to contend with men who could kill them off at their pleasure, at eight or nine times the distance their own arms could be rendered effective. The march of Colonel HOFFMAN was uninterrupted from that moment.

The Los Angeles *Star* of Jan. 2, says:

"We understand that large droves of sheep are on their way to California, and may soon be expected in this section. Over 100,000 had crossed the Colorado this season, up to this week. Large bands of cattle may soon be expected, having crossed the Colorado lately; at last accounts, they were pasturing on the 'Hay Fields.'"

The San Diego *Herald*, of Jan. 15, says: "The emigration by the Southern route is represented as being very large, and the number of sheep now on the way in from Northern Mexico is more than double that of any preceding year."

New San Diego has quite an animated appearance since it has been made the head-quarters of the Southern Division of the U. S. Army on the Pacific. All the buildings which for the past few years have been the home and dwelling-place of owls and "ould" Indians, have been converted into barracks for the officers, and quarters for the soldiers.

At present there are a very large number of Chinese in the mines of Shasta County. The number is being greatly added to daily. The consequence is that the American miners, in some sections, are being greatly crowded by them, and, in consequence, begin to exhibit considerable restiveness. Indeed, the initiatory steps have already been taken to call a County Convention of Miners, to assemble in Shasta, for the purpose of devising the best means of ridding themselves of the presence of the moon-eyed sons of the Orient.

On the 25th January BURNS' centennial anniversary was celebrated in great style by the Scotchmen in San Francisco. Two public dinners were given, which were both of unusual splendor. The speeches and toasts were appropriate and spirited, and did credit to those engaged.

California papers notice the decease of THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, late Judge of the Southern District of the State, and one of the earliest settlers; and of the Hon. GILBERT A. BAUSH, one of the Mier prisoners, and a Texan Ranger, who had resided in California since 1849.

Oregon.

SLAVE PROPERTY IN THE STATE, &C.

Dates from Oregon are to Jan. 24. Several petitions had been addressed to the Legislature praying for the passage of an act to protect slave property in the Territory, the United States Supreme Court having decided that slaveholders have a right to hold their slaves in the Territories. These petitions were referred in the lower House to Messrs. CHAPMAN and TWOMBLY, prominent members of the Democratic Party in that body, and the Committee reported on the 6th inst. in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, accompanying their report with a bill which provides that the master may hold the slave and command his services, and prescribes heavy penalties for the hiring or harboring of any runaway slave. The bill was read the first time without opposition—and that is all the information we have yet received on the subject.

A letter from Oregon says: "The intelligence we received this morning from Salem, the present Seat of our Territorial Government is somewhat interesting and amusing. The Legislature adjourned on Sunday morning, at 1½ o'clock. The principal feature in the closing scene occurred between J. L. DAVIS, of Multnomah, and Mr. LANCASTER, of Marion, in which, report says, Mr. DAVIS made a statement that was pronounced by the other "a *lie*;" whereupon DAVIS hurled an ink-stand at LANCASTER. Thus the matter rested until the session was closed, when DAVIS armed himself with a cudgel or massive cane, and then sought an "interview" with his antagonist, whom he soon met, and a spirited "set-to" ensued. DAVIS commenced the assault, but LANCASTER ended the matter. It is reported that DAVIS got the worst of the bargain."

British Columbia.

JOHN NUGENT DISOWNED—ANSWER TO HIS ADDRESS—GENERAL NEWS.

Dates from British Columbia are to January 22.

A card appears in the *Victoria Gazette*, signed by ninety persons, purporting to be American citizens—merchants and residents of Victoria, who say that, "having read the said address of Mr. NUGENT, do hereby testify that we do not indorse the same, nor consider it as reflecting the opinion of American residents here or in British Columbia."

Judge A. PENDERTON also publishes a card in reply to Mr. NUGENT's address. In reply to the charge that the Courts at Victoria were organized out of materials composed of "subordinate officers of the Hudson Bay Company, who, by reason of their long isolation from civilized society, and their habitual intercourse with Indians, had unlearned all the finer traits of humanity, and were scarcely accountable for a grossness of conduct that had become to them a second nature," Mr. PENDERTON says:

"Now it so happens that since the influx of the strangers, nine out of ten of the cases which have been tried in the courts have come before me, and were disposed of in a summary manner. I never had any connection with the Hudson's Bay Company, and it is only three years since I came here direct from London, where I had lived for many years with my brother, who is a clergyman. So much for Mr. NUGENT's veracity, and the weight which is to be attached to his other insinuations."

JOHN A. WOLFE also publishes a card, in which he states that he never signed the card that appeared some time ago in the San Francisco *Herald*, indorsing the address of NUGENT, although his name appeared among the signatures.

PETER FINNIGAN has obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court against C. K. GARRISON & Co., owners of the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, for £371 18s. 1d.—damages suffered by plaintiff by the failure of defendants to carry plaintiff's horses in safety from San Francisco to Victoria, in July, 1858. The ship was overtaken by a storm, and being in an unseaworthy condition, the horses were killed, and thrown over with many others, as a measure of safety. The Judge charged the Jury strongly in favor of the plaintiff; dwelt upon the culpidity of steamship owners in seeding their vessels to sea with double their complement of passengers, thus periling the lives and property of all on board.

The Victoria papers complain that considerable smuggling is being carried on into British Columbia, from the American towns on the northern coast.

The only news from Fraser River is that EDWARD MCGOWAN slapped the face of a man named Dr. M. W. PRIEST, of Fort Yale. This affair is mentioned as a matter of the greatest import, and it would seem all the naval and military strength of the colony is about being called out to punish the offender.

The *Gazette* says:

The notorious Nan MCGOWAN is again before the public in his old character of a disturber of the peace. Upon a late occasion he met Dr. M. W. PRIEST, of Fort Yale, and, without provocation, slapped and spit in his face. McGOWAN had not been arrested at last accounts, the Police force at Hitt's Bar being either unwilling or unable to take him into custody. Word, however, of the outrage reached Col. MOODY, at Fort Hope, who immediately dispatched a messenger to LANGLEY, asking a reinforcement from the *Plumper*. The *Enterprise* left the latter place on Wednesday with a detachment of troops on board, sent to the Colonel's assistance. McGOWAN, it is said, now expresses his readiness to give himself up to a civil officer, but declares his determination to resist if soldiers are sent after him. It is not likely Colonel MOODY will pay any attention to this threat, but will seize McGOWAN at all risks.

The river had risen several feet, and was free of ice, and the miners generally were at work.

A bill is pending in the Vancouver Island Assembly to establish the American decimal currency in that colony.

NEW-GRANADA.

Revolutions in South America—American Claims Against Costa Rica—The Cass-Yrissari Treaty Not Ratified—Naval—Nicaragua Transit War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

The last British steamer from Carthagena to Aspinwall brought no mail from beyond the former point, consequently the last date I sent you of Jan. 12 is the latest we have from the capital.

Locally, we have but very little worth noting. The unfortunate situation of the Republics south of us is engrossing the public attention, and a general apprehension prevails that Chili, Peru and Ecuador will soon be involved in all the horrors of civil war. Until these States follow the example of New Granada and disband their armies, which are schools in which the pupils are trained only to be the tools of conspirators, and the priesthood, which is ever against the people and public liberty, are shorn of their power by a separation of the Church from the State, they can never hope even a temporary respite from revolution.

Some months since I stated to you the position of American claims upon Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and expressed the opinion that so far as regarded the latter State they had no foundation either in law or equity. I also at the same time gave you incontestible facts going to prove my position. But I notice every day in the newspaper Press of the United States articles treating of Central American affairs, in which these claims are asseverated in a general way, without any other argument to prove their substantiality than the tart allusion to that generous but unfortunate State, made by President BUCHANAN in his annual Message. This is unjust, both to Costa Rica and to the claimants. It keeps up an animosity against her, and offers hopes to the claimants that can never be realized. A Washington letter in a late New-York paper contains the following:

"Costa Rica has replied to the demands of our Government in respect to the settlement of the claims of American citizens. She contends that many of the claims are not valid, but desires to open a correspondence, with a view of arriving at a proper understanding of the whole question."

The inference from the language of the foregoing quotation is, that Costa Rica acknowledges the justice of *some* of the claims. Now, I have the most positive and reliable evidence that Costa Rica not only denies the justice of each and every one of the claims, so far as she is concerned, but that she will *never pay a dime of them, come what will.* I am now in receipt of a letter from the capital of Costa Rica, written by one high in the confidence of President MORA, whose language is emphatic to this end. And he adds:

"Nothing was taken by our army from these adventurers, for they had nothing. And private property was always respected. Our officers paid for everything they consumed in Nicaragua. There is now a document on file in the archives of San José, in the hand-writing of WALKER, in which he notifies the Governors of cities on the frontier to place arms and ammunition in the hands of all Americans, without exception, who might be found in Nicaragua, with the view of resisting the efforts to drive out the filibusters. This order was carried into effect; all were armed. Therefore there was no American in Nicaragua who was not properly looked upon as our enemy—as one of the filibusters who were waging war against us. And in the face of these facts, is it possible that Senator WALKER and the Government of the United States still insist that the claimants were peaceable citizens?"

The writer of the letter from which the foregoing is extracted, does not admit that the Costa Ricans committed any outrages against American persons and property in Nicaragua, and consequently does not present the legal phase of the matter, or international usage in regard to such offences as the soldiers of President MORA are charged with—such as the killing of non-combatants at Virgin Bay, and on the River San Juan, in the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. But to *me*, it is very surprising that General CASS should push claims against Nicaragua for alleged outrages upon American citizens there, in the face of the doctrine so clearly and forcibly enunciated by his predecessor Secretary MARCY, on the claim of Count SARTIGES for indemnity to French citizens resident at Greytown at the time of the HOLLENS' bombardment. Mr. MARCY says:

" * * * If there were persons in Greytown when it was bombarded, who did not belong to the political organization there established, and who suffered in consequence of that bombardment, they can only resort for indemnity, if entitled to it, to that community. It was to that community they committed their persons and property, and, by receiving them within its jurisdiction, it assumed the obligations of protecting them. Nothing can be more clearly established than the principle that a foreigner domiciled in a country can only look to that country for the protection he is entitled to receive while within its territory, and that, if he sustains injury from the want of that protection, the country of his domicile must indemnify him."

Mr. MARCY then cites numerous precedents at Florence, Antwerp, the Two Sicilies, Copenhagen, Canton, &c., the practice of the governments, after a full discussion, being in concurrence with his position. I will only quote one of them:

"In 1852," says Mr. MARCY, "a British subject by the name of MATHER, was maltreated at Florence by an officer belonging to an Austrian garrison stationed at that place. The British Government sought satisfaction from the Government of Tuscany, which resisted the demand, and denied its liability, upon the ground that the injury was inflicted by an Austrian officer, and that Austria was, therefore, the party which committed the outrage, and ought to make the required satisfaction. Great Britain replied that the obligation to indemnify rested on the Government

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Fulton and the Canada.

STATE OF THE WAR QUESTION.

A Comparison of the Probabilities.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF NEWS.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, J. A. Worton, Esq., Commander, from Southampton, Feb. 9, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The mails by the *Canada*, at Boston, reached the City a few hours later.

We thus obtain highly interesting details of news ta Feb. 12, the date at which the *Canada* left.

Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Curacoa*, of 31 guns, Captain Thomas H. Mason, sailed from Spithead for Plymouth to embark Lord Lyons and suite on Thursday evening, Feb. 3. At 3 P. M. on the 7th, 20 miles off Durlstone Head, she came in contact with the schooner *Fleta*, of Shoreham, from Shoreham for Cardiff, in ballast. The *Fleta* received considerable damage; she arrived at Portsmouth a few hours after. Captain Field, of the *Fleta*, reports that his vessel was close hauled on the starboard tack, heading South, wind W. S. W. The *Curacoa* sent a boat to offer assistance if needed, and afterwards proceeded on her voyage to Devonport.

The Reform Bill is chiefly delayed on account of the navy estimates, the discussion of which will occupy a considerable time, and they are not to be brought forward till the 25th inst. The *Daily News* says this delay is likely to produce a bad impression.

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, at Naples, writes that the destination of the Neapolitan exiles is the River Plate, not the United States.

On the 6th inst., in the House of Commons, Mr. H. Berkeley put the following question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer: If it were true that Her Majesty's Government was about to grant a guarantee or subsidy to the Atlantic Telegraph Company; and, if so, upon what conditions? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that several applications had been made for a subsidy, but the government had not come to any resolution on the subject.

The election at Galway terminated in the return without opposition, of Mr. J. O. Lever. He was proposed by Father Daly, and seconded by Mr. E. C. Burke, one of the largest merchants of Galway. The only declaration of political principles made by Mr. Lever is contained in the simple formula that he will support whatever Government supports the Galway packet station. This statement was, however, supplemented by a warm eulogium on his Excellency Lord Eglinton, whose name was received with loud and continued cheering.

The War Question in England—The Election in the Danubian Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

Things look more pacific since the Emperor's speech, echoed and interpreted as it has subsequently been by that of Count de Morny. Great perplexity, however, has been caused by the unlooked-for election of Alexander Couza as Hospodar of Wallachia and Moldavia. It is, beyond all controversy, the heaviest blow and gravest discouragement to the Imperialist tendencies of Europe which they have sustained for many a day. It is particularly mortifying, at the present moment, to Austria, who was the principal cause of the resolutions passed by the Conference at Paris, against the executive union of the Principalities. France, Russia, and Sardinia, were originally for yielding to the wishes of the Rouman people, but, for sake of peace, succumbed; and now nothing is more likely to aggravate the dangers of war than the complications certain to arise from the gallant determination of Moldaves and Wallachs to set the tyrannous will of the Conference of Great Powers at defiance. It is particularly noteworthy that the man who has been by common consent chosen chief magistrate of the now practically united Principalities was politically so unknown until within the last few days beyond the confines of his native country that the diplomatists of Paris and London are not yet agreed upon the manner of spelling his name. What is still more remarkable is, that at Bucharest and Jassy he occupied previous to his elevation a position so little prominent, that those who resided there more or less constantly during the last three years, and who are full of traits and anecdotes of Stirbay, Ghika, Cantacuzene, Golesko, Bratiano, &c., are wholly unable to recall a single fact illustrative of Couza's past career. I have spoken to both French and English inquiringly as to this matter and with the same singular result. If the French Government is firm in its resolution to recognize the new Hospodar, Austria and Turkey dare not disturb him, and Russia will not try to do so. Lord Malmesbury's answer last night, when interrogated on the subject in the House of Lords by Earl St. Germans, was embarrassed in the extreme.

Richard Cobden on the Reform and the Ballot.

Mr. Cobden, in sending to the Ballot Society his annual subscription to their Funds, accompanied it with the following letter to Mr. E. C. Whitehurst, the Vice Chairman of the Society:

Midhurst, Feb. 7.

My Dear Sir: I inclose my subscription to the Ballot Society. Don't for a moment suppose that Mr. Bright would wish you to give up your distinct organization. I'll venture to say when Mr. Baxter brings forward his motion, he will have no better advocate at his back than Mr. Bright.

I cannot be present at your Ballot Dinner, simply because I have laid down a rule which, for a season, will prevent me from attending any public demonstration. Had it not been for that resolution, which I had formed before Mr. Bright took charge of his Reform Bill, I should have been at his side long ago; for the programme he has put forth is almost identically the same as that which I indorsed in 1818, and which I supported in the House when it was brought forward by our revered friend Mr. Hume.

Watching from my retirement Mr. Bright's progress, I am struck with the similarity of the ordeal he has gone through to that which I underwent in the earliest stage of the League agitation,—the same misrepresentation of motives and misstatement of his arguments, the same affected horror of his designs on monarch, church, aristocracy, and property, which he now undergoes. I also went through; and if he should persevere for a few years until his plan in its main features becomes law, as it assuredly will do, then he will experience, as I did, the pleasanter side of the ordeal. Then when everybody discovers that, instead of all the evils predicted, nothing but increased security, contentment, and prosperity springs from his reforms, he will find nine-tenths of those who now profess the greatest dread of him the most eager to shake hands with him on the success of his measures. Nay, they will claim to have been always with him on principle, only regretting that they did not better understand each other at the outset. This is the checkered fate of all the pioneers of political progress, and our friend has had too much experience in such matters to be either disappointed or discouraged at what is now happening.

It is true that I am about to carry out the intention I have some time entertained of paying a very short visit to the United States. I hope to be able to report to you that I have witnessed the operation of the ballot in that country. Believe me, very truly yours,

E. C. Whitehurst, Esq. R. COBDEN.

The War Question.

THE SPEECH OF COUNT DE MORNY—AN INDIGNANT SENATOR.

The following is the speech addressed by Count de Morny on Tuesday, Feb. 7, to the *Corps Législatif*

Gentlemen: I intended to speak to you of yourselves. I had prepared returns, showing the work accomplished since I had the honor of presiding over you, and demonstrating the estimation in which your suggestions are held by the Government, by enumerating the numerous amendments introduced by you, and the influence reserved to you by the Constitution. And I concluded that, taking into account the state of division which exists in our society, a legislative body which freely studies all questions, serves the general interests of the country better than the ancient Chambers, whose parliamentary contests reduced the votes on the laws to be nothing more than a political arm—a strategic party means. But this cold analysis appeared to me to be out of season. You are still too much under the influence of the emotion produced by the noble words you heard yesterday, to permit me to withdraw your attention from them. Let us meditate on them, gentlemen, and, as we are the representatives of the nation, let us express to the Emperor an unlimited confidence, which ten years of wisdom, of moderation, of devotedness to the interests of France, and his religious care of her honor, must have inspired us with. Have confidence when the Emperor tells us "Return tranquilly your labors—peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. I will remain firm in the road of law, justice, and national honor." And when, recollecting these celebrated words, "the Empire is peace," he adds that "peace cannot be disturbed except for the defence of great national interests," so many other considerations are added to dispel our uneasiness. Religion, philosophy, civilization, credit, industry, have all made of peace the first benefit of modern society. The blood of the people is no longer lightly shed; war is the last resource of rights disregarded and of honor offended. The greater number of difficulties is removed by diplomacy, or solved by pacific arbitrament. International communications so rapid and publicity have created a new European power, with which all governments are forced to account; that power is public opinion. It may for a moment be indecified or mistaken, but it always ends by siding with justice, with right, and with humanity. Let us hope that under present circumstances the generous ideas, the loyal and disinterested intentions of the Emperor, will make their way in the world, and that adopted by the sympathy of the people, and sustained by the credit of sovereigns, they will succeed in resolving pacifically all difficult questions. Whatever be the future, let us act as in the past; let us take counsel only of our patriotism—let us rally still more round the throne. Defections or discouragements never save the country, nor any one. Our resolute coöperation will give the Emperor greater authority to negotiate, as it will give him, if need be, greater force to conquer."

M. de Morny was interrupted more than once in this speech by strong marks of approbation, and its close was received with a round of applause.

Correspondence of the Times.

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

It could not have escaped the Emperor that the passages of the speech which met with the heartiest approbation from his hearers were those which alluded to peace; it was more marked than even the applause which the sonorous claptraps about glory, disinterestedness, generosity, and courage are sure to awaken among every audience, more especially a French one. I looked at the *Moniteur* of to-day for the report of M. de Morny's speech yesterday in the Legislative Corps, and I find that the paragraph which the official journal represents to have excited "unanimous applause" is this: "Religion, philosophy, civilization, credit, industry, have made of peace the chiefest good of modern societies;" and, on the same authority, the most "lively approbation" was accorded to these words: "The blood of the people is no longer lightly shed; war is the last resource for right disregarded and honor offended." Again, "Most difficulties are smoothed down by diplomacy, or are resolved by pacific arbitrament; and rapid international communication and publicity have created a new power in Europe with which all Governments are forced to reckon;—that power is opinion." This passage, it tells us, met with "new adhesion"—and cries of "Very good, very good!"

On the whole, then, nothing can be more unmistakable than the way in which public opinion has manifested itself since the 1st of January; and, if the Imperial policy be in conformity with the expressed wishes of the nation, decidedly there will be no war.

In a country disturbed like ours by so many revolutions, time only can establish convictions, invigorate character, and create political faith.

The emotion which has just been produced, without any appearance of imminent danger, may well cause surprise, for it at the same time evidences too much of doubt and too much of fear. There appears to be a doubt on the one hand of the moderation of which I have given so many proofs, and on the other of the real power of France. Happily, the mass of the people is far from being influenced by such impressions. To-day, it is the duty again to place before you what appears to have been forgotten.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon in Full.

The Emperor opened the Session of the French Chambers in person, and delivered the following speech;

"*Messieurs les Senateurs:*
Messieurs les Deputés:

France, as you know, has during the last six years beheld her prosperity augment, her wealth increase, her intestine dissensions become extinguished, and her prestige elevated; but, nevertheless, there arises at intervals, in the midst of this calm and general prosperity, a vague inquietude, a hollow agitation, which, without any well defined reason, taxes possession of certain minds and affects the public confidence. I deplore these periodical discouragements, without being astonished at them.

What has ever been my policy? To reassure Europe; to give to France its true rank; to cement closely our alliance with England; and to regulate the degree of my connection with the continental powers of Europe in conformity with our views and the nature of their proceedings with regard to France.

Thus, on the eve of my third election, I made at Bordeaux this declaration, '*L'Empire, c'est la Paix*" wishing to prove thereby that should the heir of the Emperor Napoleon mount the throne he would not recommence an era of conquests, but he would inaugurate a system of peace, which should not be disturbed but in the defence of great national interests.

As to the alliance of France and England, I have used all my endeavors (*j'mets toute ma persévérance*) to consolidate it; and I have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocity of sentiments on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, as well as on the part of statesmen of all opinions. And to accomplish this end, so necessary to the peace of the world, I have trampled (*mis sous mes pieds*) under foot on all occasions the irritating memories of the past, the attacks of calumny, and even the national prejudice of my country. This alliance has borne its fruits: not only have we acquired, together, a lasting glory in the East, but even at the extremity of the world we have been opening an immense empire to the progress of civilization and the Christian religion.

My relations with the Emperor of Russia have been of the most frank and cordial character, because we have agreed in opinion on all disputed points that have arisen.

I have also to felicitate myself on my relations with Prussia, which has never ceased to be animated with like benevolent feelings.

Since the conclusion of the peace the Cabinet of Vienna and mine, on the contrary, I must say it with regret, are often found differing on great questions, (*sur les questions principales,*) and there is need of an ardent conciliatory spirit to attempt to solve them. Thus, for example, the reconstitution of the Danubian Principalities has not been effected without numerous difficulties, which have prevented the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires; and if it is asked what interest France can have in distant countries watered by the Danube, I reply that the interest of France extends to all parts where a just and civilizing influence ought to extend.

In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should more closely be united to Piedmont, which was so devoted to us during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace.

The happy union of my well-beloved cousin, Prince Napoleon, with the daughter of the King Victor Emmanuel is not, then, one of these isolated facts the cause for which does not appear; but is a natural consequence of the community of interests of the two countries, and the friendship of the two Sovereigns.

For some time the state of Italy, and its abnormal situation, in which order can only be maintained by foreign troops, has justly produced an inquietude in diplomacy. This is, nevertheless, an insufficient motive to produce a war.

Let the one call for war with all their hearts without any legitimate reason—let the other in their exaggerated fears endeavor to point out to France the dangers of a new coalition, I shall remain immovable in the path of law, of justice and of national honor, and my Government will neither allow itself to be drawn aside nor intimidated, because my policy shall neither be provoking nor pusillanimous. Far from us be these false alarms, these unjust doubts, these internal weaknesses!

Peace, I hope, will not be troubled. Resume, then, with calmness, the habitual course of your labors. I have explained frankly the state of my foreign relations, and from this *exposé*, conformably with all that I have endeavored to make known during the last two months, at home and abroad, you will find, I believe, that my policy has not ceased for a moment to be firm and conciliatory.

Thus I reckon with confidence on your concurrence, as on the support of the nation which has confided its destinies to me. I know that no personal interest or unworthy ambition will influence my actions.

When, sustained by the popular wish, the general sentiment, any one ascends the step of a throne, he is elevated by the gravest responsibility above the low region where vulgar interests contend, and he has for his chief motives or action, and for his supreme judges, "God, his conscience and posterity."

SARDINIAN DECLARATIONS ON THE WAR QUESTION.

In the sitting of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Lanza, Minister of Finance, presented, on the 5th, a project of law authorizing the Government to contract a loan of 50,000,000f., and read the following statement in support of the measure:

"The extraordinary armaments of Austria in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and particularly along the frontier of the Po and Ticino, are known. Some days before the opening of our Parliament the official *Gazette* of Vienna announced the expedition into Italy of a *corps d'armée*, which, joined to the other troops already stationed there, forms an army much more powerful than is required in time of peace for the guardianship of public order and of internal security.

But what renders the situation more serious is the distribution and the concentration of those forces, which, collected principally between the Adda and the Ticino, are quartered in strong masses at Cremona, Piacenza, and Pavia, and therefore assume the aggressive aspect of a corps of operations against a neighboring Power.

Other indications of no tranquilizing nature are to be found in the military occupation of detached corps of the villages along the Ticinio and the Pô; in the frequent movement of troops on our frontiers; in the order given to hold military stores and quarters in readiness in many places. These facts certainly reveal in the Austrian Government dispositions of no pacific nature. Add to this, that it has recently issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of horses into Piedmont, and that it has contracted a loan of 150,000,000. In presence of such hostile manifestations and warlike preparations, evidently directed against our country, public opinion was agitated, and it became the duty of the King's Government to take those more urgent precautions to which it was counseled by the gravity of the circumstances and the duty of guarding the security and honor of the country.

"It is precisely to continue the preparations of defence that have been commenced, in order to be ready for any events, that the King's Government now applies to Parliament for permission to contract a loan of 50,000,000 lire.

We feel, gentlemen, as much as any one the necessity of avoiding new burdens to the country, and an increased weight upon the finances of the State, and we are grieved to be compelled to propose them. But in the life of nations there arise, as you know, supreme moments, in which sacrifices are a sacred duty, an inevitable necessity. [Bravo!] The Government, trusting to your known patriotism, does not doubt that you will be united and decided in conceding to it the means necessary for the defence of the country, and, with it, of the national honor, liberty, and independence. [Bene! Bravo!] Therefore it proposes to you the following project of law, and begs you to declare it urgent." [Bravo! and marks of adhesion.]

AN ENGLISH COMMENTARY ON THE IMPERIAL SPEECH.

From the London Times, Feb. 8.

In his speech, the Emperor Napoleon has given to the world only the sequel of his pamphlet. The effect of *Napoleon the Third and Italy*, was the inspiration of the moderate phrases which the Parisian Legislature listened to yesterday. Into the composition of the speech we shall not enter. Suffice it to say, that it resembles as little as possible all that the Emperor has uttered before. Heretofore he has been pithy and epigrammatic; yesterday he was argumentative. There can be no doubt that the Imperial speech is calculated to reassure Europe. If words have meaning and assemblies dignity, the sentences uttered before the Senators and Deputies of France portend that the peace which Western Europe has enjoyed for nearly half a century will not yet be interrupted. This we gather not so much from any common-place phrase as from the general tenor of the Address. It is, indeed, in strong contrast with the previous conduct of the French ruler, and with the preparation with which Europe has been alarmed for six weeks past. The first words which the Emperor utters are a deprecation of the suspicions which his acts have roused. He wishes to show that the conclusions which men have deduced from his conduct are unreasonable. He regrets these vague anxieties and hollow agitations as if they were the merely natural perturbations of weak and timid minds. He deplores these periodical discouragements, without being astonished at them, "in a society shattered like ours by so many revolutions." A doubt has arisen of the Imperial moderation; and so the Emperor refers to the speeches which he made on his first accession to power, and reasserts the position that it belonged to the First Empire alone to carry on wars of aggression, but that his own Government had inaugurated "a system of peace which cannot be disturbed except for the defence of the great national interest." The alliance with England is twice mentioned. The Emperor wishes to cement it strongly, and in consolidating it he has employed all his perseverance. With Prussia he is on good terms; with Austria alone difficulties have arisen; yet, though France has drawn nearer to Piedmont by the marriage of a well-beloved Prince with a Princess of the House of Savoy, the act must be looked upon only as the consequence of a community of interests and the friendship of two Sovereigns. "Away with these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions. Peace, I hope, will not be disturbed."

The world will breathe again after these assurances. * * * * * * *

Happy, then, it is for Europe that the French ruler should at the last learn the virtue of moderation. The past month has certainly given a lesson to those who thought that a war which promised victory must be gratifying to a military people. *The Emperor Napoleon has been grievously misinformed as to the temper of foreign nations and of his own. He thought that Austria had no friends, and he has found that any State whatever its faults, has the friendship of the whole world when it is unjustifiably attacked.* He also thought that, because the fathers of the present race of Frenchmen fought at the unquestioned bidding of a chief, the same blindness would possess the generation which now lives. A few weeks have sufficed to prove that Frenchmen, Austrians and Englishmen are friends and allies on one point—the necessity of maintaining treaties and preserving peace. These considerations have been present to the mind of the Emperor. Under their influence he has uttered reassuring words to Europe, which we trust he will corroborate by his deeds. *War with Austria or any other Power we find is reprobated not only by French opinion, but by the Imperial word.* It now remains to heal as soon as possible the wounds which a reckless policy has inflicted

Private (London) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The *Times* "halloos," but I wish I could feel sure that we are "out of the wood." I should be glad to confirm the rumor referred to with hesitation by your "Occasional Correspondent," a few days ago, that Louis Napoleon had addressed an assurance to our Cabinet of his having intimated to Piedmont that she must not rely on French aid in the event of her provoking hostilities with Austria. I can inform you, and on authority on which you may rely, that the Emperor had not, up to the day before yesterday, given any such assurance. His Speech is as yet, I fear, the only foundation he has given Europe to build its hopes of peace on; and it must be admitted that the Speech may be as easily read in a warlike as in a peaceful sense. But the complexion of things in Paris, I am willing to admit, is less uneasy. M. de Morny speaks peace more distinctly than his master. I know that some of our capitalists have received assurances from their French correspondents that some of the most threatening warlike preparations—especially those at Toulon—have been suspended, and that confidence is beginning to revive. There has been a slight, but very visible improvement on the Bourse, immediately reflected, of course, on our Exchange. The telegraphic wires now communicate every throb and flutter of these two great ventricles of the money heart of Europe—so that each pulsation of Paris is reproduced in London, almost before it has ceased to vibrate in the Rue Vivienne.

Lord Cowley, I hear, writes more cheerfully in his dispatches of the last few days, and public men—though still awake to the danger of collision between Piedmont and Austria, on the Ticino, the Po, or the Lago Maggiore—talk as if the risk to the peace of Europe from the policy of Louis Napoleon had, for the moment, passed away. But if the terror of war be thrust back, it must be to make way for diplomacy. It will be something new to find Austria, amenable to diplomatic influences, working for substantial reforms in Central Italy. Unless such reforms can be secured, the weapons of war will again be resorted to by Louis Napoleon, who has deeply meditated his Italian line of policy, and is little likely to abandon it. But in all such calculations, we are reckoning without Piedmont, where, by all I can learn, the war fever is as hot as ever. Even if Austria can hold in her war dogs, straining in their slips for blood, can Piedmont—with recruiting stations established on the Po, the Ticino, and at Lesto Calende, on the Lago Maggiore, for the express purpose of receiving Austrian deserters and Lombard conscripts—do as much for her excitable and irritated soldiers?

A rumor spreads, and gains strength, that we are likely to have the Government in the market as a borrower this year. Such a way of staving off difficulties would be too like former financial expedients of Mr. Disraeli to be at once set down as improbable. Perhaps the "reconstruction of the Navy" was resorted to in order to justify a loan. This "reconstruction" I am told, relates quite as much to the *cadres* of the service as to our ships. It is proposed to make very extensive changes in the non-effective branch of our naval expenditure, which will amount to the extinction of half-pay among captains, commanders, and lieutenants. Those who are fit for service will be set to work, in every possible direction, particularly in the dockyards; and those who are unfit for service will be put on the retired list. All this will require a large immediate outlay, but is expected to be attended with important ultimate saving. The scheme originates, I am informed, with a civilian much trusted by the Admiralty.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

Severe Ruins at Rio—Bahia destroyed by Fire—Montevideo Arming—Dullness and Disquiet at Buenos Ayres—Interesting from the Argentine—Paraguay Prepared for War—Movements of Our Squadron.

By the arrival of the South American mails, by the *Avon*, at Southampton, we have dates from Rio to Jan. 8.

Vast quantities of rain had fallen at Rio, and the streets were inundated. A portion of the railway had been damaged by the rains.

It was feared that yellow fever would shortly make its appearance at Rio from the want of sanitary measures.

When the *Avon* left Bahia, a great fire was raging there. Its origin was accidental. It had extended to the Exchange and other public buildings. Owing to the narrowness of the streets and the want of facilities for extinguishing it, it was feared that the entire city would be swept away. Property to the extent of $200,000 had already been destroyed.

MONTEVIDEO.

Our advices by this arrival from Montevideo are to Dec. 31, and from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 23.

At the former place the utmost energy was manifested by government in preparations for war, against whom or for what object were points undivulged. Some conjectured it was in order to play a part in hostilities against Buenos Ayres in pursuance of a recent treaty to that end with Brazil and the Argentine. Others supposed Government to have information of a revolution about being attempted, under the leadership of General Flores. At the moment the steamer sailed the troops were kept under arms day and night, as if a surprise was feared.

Señor Joaquim Thomaz do Amaral, the new Brazilian President, had his public audience on the 20th December. After the interchange of the most friendly compliments, Señor Amaral embarked on the steamer *Araguay* for Asunçion, charged with a special mission to President Lopez.

Shipping from Brazil is now relieved from quarantine at Montevideo.

The Montevidean Government had issued a decree regulating the introduction of the commerce treaty with Brazil, signed on the 4th of September.

BUENOS AYRES.

There was great excitement at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the success of the Argentine Government in suppressing the revolt in San Juan. It was rumored that Urquiza, having his arms at leisure would employ them forthwith against Buenos Ayres and it was also stated that Brazil, Uraguay, and the Argentine States had solemnized a treaty, having the compulsory restoration of Buenos Ayres to the Argentine Union for its immediate object. We are informed, however, by a correspondent that no such treaty has been made. It was stated that General Urquiza had proposed to Brazil an alliance, in accordance with which he should aid the Empire in its views upon Paraguay, in return for assistance to be rendered him in a campaign against Buenos Ayres. The proposition did not meet the wishes of the Imperial Court, and had been promptly rejected.

President Alsina had returned from his tour in the interior, on Dec. 24. The *National* has a rumor of the dismission of the Ministers Mitre and Zapiola, and the substitution of Señors Sarspfalna and Ahligado.

Business at Buenos Ayres was prostrated. The circumstance was partly owing to the immediate prospect of the new Argentine law of differential duties taking effect, Jan. 1 being the appointed time; and partly to the apprehensions of war. Discontent with the existing condition of things was universally expressed.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Order had been restored in all the provinces of the Argentine Confederation. Gomez, the late Governor of San Juan, had, with his Secretary, delivered himself up to the Commissioners; and were to be tried at court martial. It was mentioned, as a subject of felicitation, that the National Commissioners had thus far proceeded in their judgment without spilling a drop of blood.

Señ. Lasota, a member of the Argentine Senate, died recently in Cordova, where he resided.

The house of Jorra & Co. had failed in Mendoza for $90,000, greatly to the distress of the mechanics, who had confided their funds to it.

Interesting from Valparaiso | Revolt at Copiapo—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Valparaiso, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Business continues rather depressed, although if anything there had been improvement until the occurrences of the last few days. News has been received here of an outbreak in Copiapo. This took place about the 5th inst, among the city police, who are a military body; the extent of this movement is at present uncertain. The steam frigate *Esmeralda* has been dispatched with troops to quell the revolt.

In consequence the whole country has been declared under martial law, to continue until next June, when Congress meets.

It is rumored that preparations had been made for an outbreak here as well as at the south, to take place this very day, the 15th, simultaneously with the movement at the north. One thing is certain, the political condition of the country is very unsettled and gives cause for anxiety. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is here. She is to sail soon. There is no other foreign ship-of-war in the Bay.

The *Mercurio* newspaper is still suspended. The Government is unwilling to permit its publication even under promise of abstaining altogether from politics.

Eight engine builders have recently arrived from Scotland to work in the machine shop of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. Their wages are, I believe, about a guinea a day. The latest dates from the United States were to the 6th of December.

Our British mail steamer, which arrived on the 7th inst., brought these dates, the American mail having reached Panama this time in season. I here just learned that the *Cyane* will be detained here a week or ten days longer, to repair damages caused by the Chilian steam frigate *Esmeralda*. This vessel got under way in the night, and, strange to say, came into collision with the *Cyane*, striking her on the quarter, with serious injury to both vessels. The Chilian authorities immediately sent officers from shore on board the *Cyane*, expressing their regret, and offering in the fullest manner to repair all damages sustained. There is no exculpating the officers of the Chilian frigate from the charge of great negligence in handling their vessel, since, besides having steam up, the bay was perfectly calm at the time. But the behavior of the Government was prompt and generous.

The mail steamer for Panama, which leaves tomorrow, will not call at Hussco or Caldua. I suppose the Government wish to prevent all communication with those ports till the revolution is quelled.

X.

The British in Central America—Speech of Sir William Gore Ouseley, on Presenting his Credentials at Nicaragua.

The following is Sir William Gore Ouseley's speech on presenting his credentials to the President of Nicaragua:

The Queen, my august Sovereign, has graciously confided to me the agreeable duty of cementing the good feeling, and of making known the sentiments of friendly interests that have always animated Great Britain towards the State that your Excellency so worthily presides over, concluding a treaty which, it is calculated, will produce the best effect.

It has always been for me a pleasure and a duty to contribute to such an object, but I use all my efforts with more pleasure at the present time, when the interests of humanity and policy call me to take a decisive step on behalf of the civilized and commercial nations in defence of this and the neighboring republics against the attack of pirates, of men without law. It is lamentable to be a witness of such barbarism!

The acts of these badly-advised adventurers have created a just indignation in the minds of the illustrious sovereigns of the most powerful maritime nations on both sides of the Atlantic, who have resolved that crimes of this nature shall be no longer permitted.

All civilized nations have an interest in maintaining, without interruption, the free passage, so liberally granted by Nicaragua, across the territory which Providence has placed under its dependence and legal sovereignty. It is for the good of all that their independence be maintained, and that Nicaragua should become one of the great links between the two hemispheres.

But no nation has a more direct interest in the security and neutrality of the transit than Great Britain, because the dominions of the Queen in the Atlantic place her Majesty's subjects in a more direct contract with Central America than with the inhabitants of other maritime countries; whilst the valuable possessions of her Majesty in the Pacific and the vast British interests in Asia, not only make it a duty but also a necessity for the Government of her Britannic Majesty that an undisturbed transit should exist through these territories.

The joint participation of Nicaragua in this grand object, will demand the most efficacious protection of these routes, and indeed will merit the coöperation of all commercial nations for defence against outrages such as up to the present time have rendered these necessary transit routes so useless.

I consider myself fortunate to find among the members of the present Administration of this country many men of very distinguished merit, and especially to have to treat with a Government of which your Excellency is the chief officer."

REPLY OF PRESIDENT MARTINEZ.

Senor Ministre: Although the people of Nicaragua well know and highly appreciate the generous sentiments of the august Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, I congratulate myself to hear them renewed by her worthy representative, as I have also the pleasure to assure him of the most cordial reciprocation on the part of the Republic towards the Queen and the nation she so wisely governs.

I appreciate highly the nobleness of the sentiments that animate Señor the Minister in performing his honorable mission, both because they testify to the principles of strict morality with which his heart abounds in lamenting the cruelties of foreign vandalism in Nicaragua, as well as for the humane policy which he lays down in his interesting discourse.

England doubtless abounds in eminent men, but the choice her august Sovereign has made from among them in the person of Sir Gore Ousley, shows a fortunate selection. The antecedents of your Excellency, your social relations with the United States, your friendship with President Buchanan, and the sympathy which your announcement engendered in the Presidents and in the States of Central America, and particularly among the members of the actual Government of Nicaragua, promise a satisfactory result for both countries and for the commercial nations of the world.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Tax-Levy sent to a Nursing Committee—The New-York Dental College in Ruins—Weed and Parsons beat Swain on the Red-Book Business—The Registry Bill to be Ground Out Complete—One more Snatch at the Savings Banks' Unclaimed Deposits—Rumblings of Quarantine Removal—Gossip, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 25.

Dr. Loomis, by an adverse report to-day, killed Mr. Reilly's act to incorporate the New-York College of Dental Surgeons. The act named as incorporators: William Daily, Thomas D. Andrews, Benjamin Wetkins, Henry Western, John Hallock, Stephen Carter, J. S. Mortimer, John Thomas, William Ferguson and James Monroe. Before the Medical Committee there appeared no friend for the bill, but against it there came the remonstrances of Drs. Durnalle, Solyman Brown, William B. Rossars and twelve other dentists of reputation, urging that though such a college is needed, this bill is not called for by the dentists of the City, but was started by persons entirely out of their profession.

The Clerk announced that for copies of the Red Book, Swain had offered copies of his edition at $1 per volume, and Ward & Parsons of theirs at 90 cents per volume; he should purchase, of course, under the resolution those offered at the cheapest rate. The New-York Tax Levy was received from Comptroller Hawes, and referred to the Judiciary Committee; why to that Committee did not appear? Indeed ten minutes after the reference men were around taking pledges that it should be captured from the Judiciary's hands and intrusted to the Committee on Ways and Means, where it belongs, and where it will get that careful examination, lopping off and whittling down that it needs. But I fear when it comes at last into the hands of Mr. Conkling, the Chairman of Ways and Means, there will be sad work made with the items. There is nothing that gentleman enjoys so much as hunting down and cutting the throat of a dubious claim. Claims that no Legislature heretofore, and no legislative Committee, for years back, have hesitated to indorse and pass, ground now in the dock over which he is boss. The State grows pursy under this management, but plundering accordingly keeps up a dismal howling, and sometimes, doubtless, Justice turns back unsatisfied and disgusted.

Notices of only three new railroad grants were given yesterday—by Mr. Meeks, to provide for the construction of the Maspeth-avenue Railroad; by Mr. Tuthill, for the Grand-street and Newtown Road, making property owners on the route the corporators, and admitting no "assigns," and by Senator Doherty, to authorize a railroad somewhere through your streets. The Registry bill was reached but not discussed in Committee of the Whole. An effort will be made soon to refer it to a Select Committee of nine to report complete. The bill directing a five-eighths mill tax for canal purposes was ordered to a third reading, Mr. Van Hear first having spoken some hour and a quarter in its favor.

The Senate spent Thursday in earnest debate upon Senator Dixon's bill "increasing the powers of public administrators." Among other things less material, it provides that when a person shall depart the State leaving personal estate, the party having the custody of such personal estate may be summoned before the Surrogate, and unless he can show that the owner of the personal estate has been alive within six years preceding the time, then he shall be presumed to be dead.

Mr. Ely thought the object of the bill could be much more briefly stated, to wit: First, to relieve the savings banks of New-York City, and pay the proceeds into the State Treasury; second, to pounce upon the estates of those dying intestate. There were many bills of this character around the Capital, all alike objectionable. Better make a levy at once, he thought of $20,000,000 or the Government of New-York City for the benefit of the State Treasury. Mr. Spinola denounced, and Senator Brandreth sustained, the principle of the bill. Progress was reported finally. To-day the Senate, after disposing of sundry local and minor matters, fell foul of the Cuba resolutions, agitated them somewhat by virtue of speeches from Senators John D. Willard, Mather, Dixon, Ely and Brandreth, and then made them the special order for Monday evening.

The rules forbid the Committees to be in session during the sessions of the Legislature. But the heavily-worked Standing Committees are venturing to violate these rules. To-day the Joint Committees of the two Houses on Commerce were in session listening to arguments from Charles H. Marshall, Mr. Minturn, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Nelson and Port-Warden Bramhall against Port-Warden Butler's proposed modification of the Port-Warden law—till full an hour after the Assembly's hour of opening. While the Senate's Select Committee for investigating the freshest charges of attempted bribery and corruption, were in session from 9 o'clock to 3—the Senate having met, worked hard and adjourned meanwhile. The developments, though intensely interesting to some of the lobby who have summons to appear before the Committee already in their pocket, your readers would think them intolerably stupid and dull. The "nub" of things has not yet been laid hold on. Meanwhile the Building Committee's investigation is blocked for lack of witnesses.

The *Evening Journal* so far departs from its usual custom this evening as to publish an editorial on current legislative topics. It advocates the speedy removal of Quarantine. The difficulties that now invest the question of the whereabouts of the removal will disappear, it prophecies, "if met boldly." "When the Legislature passes the necessary law we shall soon find the embarrassments which surround the question disappearing." The pending bill is certainly a very bold one. It lifts bodily in its stalwart arms the hospitals, the anchorage, the sick wards and the burial grounds, and trudges off, never doubting that it will find or make a place to set them down on. But the *Journal* is as sensible on some other points as suggestive on these. It avows that for the wicked and wanton outrage of burning the Hospitals, the individual offenders should be punished, and the County of Richmond held to a strict pecuniary responsibility.

The Bachelors' ball, last night, was a magnificent success. Certain and sundry bachelors of Albany, who have been the guests at the receptions, parties and all that, of the ladies of Albany, for several years back, resolved at last to be themselves for once the inviting rather than the invited. They obtained for their use the mansion lately occupied by Gov. King, turned into it the contents of a score of flower gardens and conservatories, set a sumptuous table, provided a band of music, hung all the rooms in evergreens and rarest blossoms, and then issued their invitations by cards which bore the names of the ladies of the most distinguished Albanians as patronesses, and of the most noted bachelors as Directors. The result was, one of the most brilliant evenings that Fashion remembers the tradition of in these parts. The hotels were gay all the early evening, with the arriving and departing delegations that had come in from Troy and the East, and from New-York, to be present at, and share in, the novel entertainment.

Very many of the members, on their return after vacation, brought their wives with them, and the result is wholesome and marked in the extreme. Evening sessions are not so popular as they were. A more gentlemanly style of address prevails. Several have stopped chewing tobacco. GLAUCUS.

The Wharfage bill reported—The Canal Enlargement Tax past the Assembly—Progress of the Roving Railway Corporation—A Personal Liberty bill introduced—Majority and Minority Reports on the Port Warden act—The Connecticut Boundary matter—Comfortable Assurances for the Lobby, &c., &c.

Albany, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1859.

Another busy day. In the Senate the Wharfage bill, on which the Committees on Commerce and Navigation of both Houses have been in joint session hearing arguments for several days, was favorably reported. Probably the Assembly Committee will now await the Senate's action. The papers on the contested seat were reported and tabled for the printer. Senator Doherty introduced his New-York City Railroad bill. Senator Spinola put in a Gas bill. Senator Ames reported a bill providing for the payment of work done and material furnished on certain parts of the Erie Enlargement. Senator Smith, (Democrat,) offered a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of April. Mr. Mather offered a resolution to print 1,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on the Sanitary Condition of New-York—of which the Times printed 40,000 some weeks ago. You printed it on a night's notice. The Printing Committee will want a week's consideration of it before the thing will be determined.

The House took a large grist to mill. Dr. Loomis reported favorably on the act incorporating the National Vaccine Institution in your City. Mr. Moore favorably on the Roving Railroad scheme for Brooklyn, authorizing the Litchfields and associates to rail all the streets that the Common Council will permit, upon petition of a majority of owners, (not on any street,) but on any proposed line. The bill repaying John A. King the money advanced by him to pay the troops who defended Quarentine against incendiaries was called up, and the Senate amendments almost unanimously concurred in. This concurrence was advocated by those who opposed it before, it being the opinion of ample authority that nothing in it, in the slightest damaged the claim of the State against

or pensioners upon public charity are assigned to the care of the Governors of the Almshouse Department, (and kindred charities,) at a cost to the tax payer of a sum nearly the entire tax levy of only 20 years ago. These are facts of a very alarming character; especially so when we find, in the face of all this benevolence, that the evil is rapidly on the Increase, and gives unmistakable evidence that just so far as public charity inclines to go, just so far will pauperism follow it up, if not overrun it. Large and bountiful as our public charities now are, our private charities fall little short of it.

It would seem an ungracious if not an unfeeling task, by any process of reasoning, to check either public or private charity, but it can easily be shown that an undue or injudicious exercise of either, must necessarily defeat the object it designs to remedy. So far as regards our own poor, or such as legitimately belong to us, the task of providing for them would be easy; but we should remember that already a very large portion of the number noted above legitimately belong elsewhere, and that number is constantly on the increase. How far we can be just to our own poor in necessarily limiting their fair share of our benevolence and extend it to others involves a question of no ordinary character; a question in which our own poor have a deep interest. The vast number of foreign paupers among us, or paupers of foreign birth, have no doubt been lured here by reports of our charities and benevolence, or sent here directly or indirectly by the covert action of foreign Governments, as the cheapest mode of getting rid of their paupers. This abuse of international courtesy having been proved, other plans may be resorted to by them, by mixing up their paupers with their patriots, and placing a few distinguished and really meritorious names at the head of the list, add thereto a goodly share of the contents of their prisons and poorhouses. Our authorities, charged with the duty of looking to these matters, should exercise close scrutiny in sorting out the deserving from the undeserving, and should send the latter back, or constrain their being taken back, to the country from whence they came.

When our own citizens are found chargeable upon the charities of foreign countries it will be time enough for us to reciprocate; but as that is not the case in a single instance, we have a right to claim exemption from an increase of their paupers upon our already overworked charities.

In the investigation of cases in a long catalogue of crimes presented to us at the beginning of the present term, we find, with very few exceptions, the crimes charged have their origin in resorts and dens of iniquity, where intoxicating liquors are sold and drank; and bad as the best of them may be, the lowest and worst are kept by foreigners, or people of foreign origin; and all this in defiance of existing laws.

If it were practicable to transfer all such cases to another tribunal, the duties of the Grand Jury could have ended in as many hours as it has required days to finish or diminish the calendar. It is fearful to the tax-payer, at least, to see how much he is called to contribute of his industry to pay the cost of Courts, Police and Prisons, besides the Almshouse, which eventually becomes the recipient of these victims if they escape the prison or the gallows.

So far, then, as existing laws fail in compassing their desired end, as well in preventing crime as pauperism, the question arises how far the tax-payer may protect himself measurably against both, by a very simple process, by placing more within his immediate reach and action, a remedy which, if he will not avail himself of, should at least quiet his complaint.

It is a rule rigidly observed throughout our rural districts of the State, that every county, town or village shall be chargeable with its own costs incident to pauperism and crime. Why may not the same rule be made applicable to the Wards of our own City? [!]

Why should Wards of our City where few, if any, dens of iniquity are found, be made chargeable for the crime and pauperism encouraged in other Wards, and actually engendered there? In some Wards and localities large private revenues are derived from rentals of sinks of iniquity which degrade the moral sense of the community. Why should owners of such places escape the penalty of a taxation which should justly apply to such property? Most of these places are not only local but moral nuisances.

And this Grand Inquest presents them all as such; and as a corrective against their increasing bad influences would urge, as a prospective correction:

1. That each Ward to be allowed and directed to elect one tax-paying citizen and resident of same to perform the duties of a Governor of the Alms House Department; so that each Ward be represented in said body.

2. That said Board of Governors of the Alms House Department (thus constituted) in addition to the duties now by law imposed on the present Board, said Board of Governors (as thus proposed to be enlarged) shall, as far as practicable, make an estimate of expenditures incurred by said Alms House Department for the support of the poor of each Ward respectively, and also obtain from the records of our Criminal Court, and from the records of the Police Department, full and clear statements of costs and expenditures in the suppressing and correcting of crime committed in each Ward respectively.

3d. The Board of Governors shall then make a full return of the same to the Board as Assessors of Taxes, showing the amount chargeable on the property, real and personal, of each Ward, incident to pauperism and crime.

4th. And the duty of the Assessors of Taxes shall be to assess the property, real and personal, of each Ward, the amount so stated by the Board of Governors being the sum disbursed by said Board of Governors for the relief of the poor of said Ward, and the suppressing of crime therein as aforesaid.

In the jnogment of this Grand Inquest a law in conformity with the above suggestions could scarcely fail to compass great good; for wherever it might at first bear heavily upon property-owners, the remedy against its continuance would be in their own hands, by changing and improving the character and use of residences therein.

There is no just reason why an honest, quiet and industrious citizen should be taxed by his neighbor's indulgence in a course of an opposite character. Nor is there any good reason why an orderly community of one Ward should pay the tax which should rightly attach to another Ward, any more than a county or town, or a village in any other part of our State be chargeable with the pauperism or crime of any other county, town or village.

The system at present adopted in relation to pauperism and crime, is evidently defective. These grievous evils are in course of rapid increase, partly by defect in existing laws, and partly by reason of inadequate administration of them. The remedy would seem to be—as our city is large and rapidly increasing, and its taxes becoming yearly more and more onerous upon honest industry—that the tax-payer should be placed in better position in remedy, by his own efforts and vigilance, an evil entirely within his power; and such a remedy, in all its practical workings, can be more readily compassed by making it the interest of property-owners in each Ward to personally aid in abating nuisances therein, which engendar crime and pauperism, and consequent increased taxation.

It being the last day of the term, a large number of sentences had to be passed. We select a few of the most important:

Abraham B. Thompson, tried for tho murder of Daniel Stackpole, at Harlem, on the 16th of November, and convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Bernard Sprince, the young German, convicted of stealing sewing-silk worth $75, was remanded for a new trial, evidence having arisen since his conviction tending to prove his entire innocency.

At the request of "Tom Burns," who was assaulted at a nominating convention, at Tammany Hall, by William Foster, the said Foster was allowed to depart on what is technically called a suspension of judgment.

Mary Taylor, for petit larceny, was sent to the State Prison for 30 days. She was the nymph who robbed the Broadway jeweller of his watch and chain, but under circumstances that gave justice to this lenient sentence.

Martin Schwartz was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months for burglary. His comrade, not quite so bad a rascal, received two years and six months. Wm. Allison, for an attempt at grand larceny, received two years and six months. Edward Cotter, a youth, also pleaded guilty to two indictments, one for burglary, and the other for fraud and larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years and eight months. Jacob Grey, for burglary in the third degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and nine months. Wm. C. Smith, for bigamy, went to the State Prison for two years and two months. James Hart, for receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

The gamblers Hnestis and Johnson—the first parties convicted in this Court, under the Statute, were sentenced. Johnson to pay a fine of $50 and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for twenty days, and Hnestis to be imprisoned ten days and pay $25 fine.

A large number of minor sentences were passed, occupying the Court in their disposition more than an hour. Motions for new trials were made, as also were motions to quash indictments. One of these latter, commenced by Mr. John Graham, in relation to the indictment against Charles Devlin, Char es Turner and others, on that old Street Commissioner business, was entertaining to the spectators, but humiliating to the Court. The District Attorney and Mr. Graham were the combatants, and but for the firmness of the Recorder a very disgraceful scene would probably have been witnessed. Even as it was, it was bad enough.

The business transacted during this term has nearly cleared the City Prison. If the office of City Judge were abolished, and the Recorder occupied the Bench every term, there would, apparently, be room but for small complaint of overcrowded cells.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Feb. 26.

James Buntin vs. *The Orient Mutual Insurance Company.*—New trial ordered with costs to abide event.

James Campbell, Executor, vs. *The International Assurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the submission.

Etienne de Pierre and Wife vs. *Herman Thorne and Wife.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Alexander A. Nevins, vs. *The Bay State Steam Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Amory Haughton vs. *Michael McAuliffe, et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

William Phyfe et al. vs. *George J. Green.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Alexander M. Lowrence vs. *Wm. Nelson.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

John Purchase vs. *George P. Bellows.*—Order for a new trial. Costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Grant vs. *Hall.*—Demurrer overruled and judgment thereon for plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to withdraw the demurrer and his answer, if so advised, on payment of costs of demurrer.

Coster and Andrews vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with liberty to the plaintiffs on the payment of the costs of the demurrer to answer within twenty days.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Jellinghaus vs. The New-York Insurance Company.—Taxation of costs settled.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 81 bbls. Ashes, 1,305 bbls. and 190 bags Flour, 2,700 bushels Corn, 1,038 bushels Oats, 1,040 pkgs. Provisions, and 167 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 bbls. Pots, at $5 75; 33 bbls. do., from second hands, at $5 61¼; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 2,055 bbls., including 1,402 bbls. Pots, and 653 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Holders of No. 1 Quercitron, at Philadelphia, ask $33 ₱ ton, which buyers refuse to pay. Receipts and stocks very light.

BEESWAX—Prima American Yellow, 37c.@37½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine found ready buyers at 20c.@22c., chiefly at 21c.@22c. here, and 20c.@21c. in Philadelphia, ₱ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, sales having been confined to 275 bags Laguayra on private terms, and 340 bags Rio at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,500 bales at full rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10	10	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb..	11¾	12	12¾	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	13¾	13¾

FIRE CRACKERS—Within the week, sales have been reported of 16,000 boxes, to arrive and here, part at $1 70@$1 85 for No. 1, the latter rate 6 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, especially the latter, has been good, for the trade and on speculation. Holders have generally met the demand freely, and prices have not varied much. Sales have been reported of 14 000 bbls., within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 90@ 4 60
Superfine State	5 30@ 5 50
Extra State	6 00@ 6 15
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 20@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 45@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 85@ 8 75

Southern Flour has been less active, yet it has been quite stiffly held. Sales 5,000 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 40 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 45@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, including Layer at $2 60@$2 85, and Bunch at $2 35 ₱ whole box. Other kinds are in moderate request at unchanged rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, and is generally quoted firmer, though not really dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,700 bushels, including fair to good white Western at $1 50@$1 52; good mixed and red Western (Winter) at $1 40; fair Milwaukee Club at $1 20; and prime white Kentucky at $1 75, ₱ bushel. Corn has been lightly dealt in to day. New is held above the views of buyers. The nominal quotations for it are 62c.@65c. for ordinary to prime white and yellow Southern; and 61c.@65c. for inferior to choice white and yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Old mixed Western has been in moderate request at about former prices. Sales 6,800 bushels, in store, at 64c. ₱ bushel. Rye is selling in lots at 87c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in limited demand at from 75c @95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy and languid. Canadian, 61c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@63c.; State, 54c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

IRON—Holders continue to ask very full prices, but the demand is tame. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 2,000 tons Gray Forge at $22, cash; 1,500 tons Anthracite Pig at $24 for No. 1; $23@$23 50 for No. 2, cash, and time; with 600 tons Blooms on private terms.

LEAD—Is in demand at uniform quotations.

LEATHER—The movements in Sole during the week Messrs. Hull & Co. refer to thus: "The demand, though not so active as last week, continues steady, and is fully equal to the receipts. We cannot expect a very active demand until our receipts are more liberal, to give buyers a better assortment to select from. The market during the whole season has been poorly supplied with light and middle weights, while overweight has accumulated—this being the season when there is but little inquiry for heavy Leather. Upper Leather is active, at full prices." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 28c.@32c.; Oak light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak Heavy, for Banding, 28c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak Heavy, Cropped, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 21½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 14½c.@15½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The movements in this line have been quite moderate to-day. Prices have not varied much.

OILS—Have been sparingly dealt in at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been somewhat unsettled, sales having been made of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 12½ for New Mess; $17 62½@$17 75 for Old Mess; and $13 25@$13 30 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is sparingly inquired for, at from 8½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate demand, at uniform rates; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is more sought after, and is held very firmly; sales, to-day, 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 75@$12 50 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—As noticed, yesterday, a brisk inquiry, chiefly speculative, has prevailed for this commodity, and, in addition to the sales reported in our last, about 1,600 tcs. have been disposed of at from $3 50@$4 25, with some very choice reported sold as high as $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. The bulk of the sales were made at moderate prices within the range.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, about 2,500 bushels Clover Seed were sold, from first and second hands, at $6 25@$7 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—The week's business Messrs. Hull & Co. sum up thus: "Goat have been in fair demand during the week, at a slight reduction in Mexicans. Most of the manufacturers and dealers refuse to buy at the prices demanded by the importers of Mexican Skins; and though several parcels have been offering to arrive, the price at which buyers are willing to operate is much below that previously obtained. For Curaçoa the demand continues active, and prices are well sustained. The stock of all kinds is extremely light. Sales are 16,000 Curaçoa, at 70c.@75c. each, 6 months; 130 bales Vera Cruz, previous to arrival, and 134 bales Tampico, on private terms. Deer are in request at full prices, with a light stock on hand. Sales are 23,000 lbs. Sisal, on private terms."

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 600 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@7¾c., and Cuba Muscovado chiefly at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sales, to-day, passed rather spiritedly, nearly all the greens and about one-third of the blacks (which latter were held higher,) offered having been sold at very fair prices.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton, by the steamship *City of Manchester*, at ½d.; and 300 bales Cotton, by sailing vessels, at 8d.@5-32d. ₱ lb. For London, 200 tcs. Beef at previous figures; and 25 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on private terms. For Havre, 15,000 Staves at $15. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Mary Goodell*, 717 tons, for San Francisco, at about $15 000; ship *Baltic*, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, (the second charter this season,) Deals, about £3 12s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, with Resin and Spirits Turpentine to Copenhagen, the latter at 5c., and Measurement Goods to Lievau, a port in Russia, on the Baltic, about £2 ₱ ton, or say 180 tons for £300; a British bark from Beaufort, N. C., to Newcastle, England, Resin, 4s.; a brig from Mobile to Rio Janeiro and back to United States, $1 25 ₱ bag; a bark, 300 tons, from Trieste to New-York, $2,000; a bark to Demerara, 60c.@70c. for dry and wet hhds.; a schooner, 140 tons, to south side St. Domingo and back, $1,100; one, 150, same voyage, $1,200; one, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $550 ₱ month; a brig to Porto Rico and back, 39c., and $3 on deck; one, 200 tons, to Ponce, P. R., and back, 38c. and $3; a bark to Cienfuegos, Hogsbead Shooks 25c., and Hoops $8; one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 42½c. and $3; a schooner to Trinidad, Cuba, in ballast, and back to New-York, Molasses, $3 on deck and $3 50 under deck; a brig, 354 tons, to Havana and back, 40c., and $3 for Molasses under deck; a schooner to Cienfuegos and back, Molasses, $3 and $3 50 on and under deck; a brig to St. Jago and back, 40c. and $3; a brig to San Juan, Cuba, and back, Molasses $3 25, and Sugar $5 50 ₱ hhd.; a schooner, 148 tons, to north side Cuba and back to New-York, $1,100; bark *Almena*, to Valparaiso, a schooner to Malaga and back, on terms not made public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—EAST 13th-st., near 4th-av.—The Commencement Exercises of this institution will take place on TUESDAY, March 1, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

The Valedictory Oration will be delivered by the Hon. JAMES T. BRADY.

Members of the medical and legal professions, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to be present. GEO. WOOD, President Board of Trustees.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE candidates for diplomas in the Law Department of the University will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at 3½ P. M., and continue three days before the Board of Examiners appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—THE Annual meeting, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held in the room of the Society in the Medical College, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. ROBT. H. BROWNNE, Sec.

SIGMA PHI.—THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF the Sigma Phi Society will be held in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, in Schenectady, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4. E. P. V.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern Bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 561 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are on kitting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock e
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will
Open, on Monday, Feb. 21,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

DRY GOODS FOR THE MILLION.
IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS.
One of the most desirable selections of New Spring Goods ever exhibited in this City, will be offered for sale on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at
M. M. HUEY'S,
No. 43 Catharine-st, corner Madison.
Every article new, and of the richest styles. Imported expressly for our own trade. Among which are
12,000 yards NEW CHINTZ BRILLIANTS, 12 cents, worth 18 cents.
7,000 Pieces CHINTZ and MERRIMACK PRINTS, 9 yards for $1.
300 SPLENDID FRENCH JACONET ROBES, quite new.
Several cases Beautiful POIL DE CHEVRES, 18 cents and upward.
Cases DE LAINES and CHALLES, all New Styles.
SILKS! SILKS!! and POPLINS!!!
700 Handsome FRENCH POPLIN ROBES, RICH SATIN STRIPES. THE LATEST IMPORTATION.
A BARGAIN
BLACK and COLORED DRESS SILKS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
12,000 Splendid PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS,
New Styles. Never before offered in this City.
$1 and upward,
10 Cases NEW STELLAS, Round and Square Corners.
Greatly reduced from former prices.
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS
In Great Variety.
DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
30 Bales and Boxes SHEETING AND SHIRTING
MUSLINS, TICKS, DENIMS, SHIRTING.
STRIPES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Also, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and LINEN GOODS of every description.
LACE BORDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A Splendid Lot of Embroideries from Ancion.
KID and SILK GLOVES of all qualities and colors.
HOSIERY and HABERDASHERY—full assortment.
Ladies in want of NEW SPRING GOODS, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, will save money by calling early at
M. M. HUEY'S
New Store,
No. 43 CATHARINE-ST.,
Corner Madison.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
P. S.—ALEXANDER JUST, formerly on this block, will be happy to see his friends and patrons at this establishment.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.
NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK.
M. C. DE BEVOISE, having removed to
No. 289 Grand-st.,
corner of Eldridge,
will open on Monday morning, for inspection, a magnificent stock of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, CASHMERES, DE LAINES, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS, &c., &c.,
Which will be sold at the lowest cash wholesale prices, presenting unparalleled bargains to housekeepers.
The attention of the ladies is invited to examine the above goods. M. C. DE BEVOISE,
No. 289 Grand st.,
Corner of Eldridge.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have received per recent arrivals their complete assortment for
THE SPRING TRADE
Of
BROCHE LAMPAS, BROCATELS,
SATIN DAMASK, DAMASK AND COTTON LAINE
TAPESTRY, &c., &c.,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
At popular prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
FLUTED RIBBONS,
Discount to Dressmakers.
Merrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 363 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church,
(Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter.)
Superfine,
Medium,
And low-priced clothing.
To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of furnishing goods.

MOURNING FOULARDS.
A most beautiful lot of figured Foulards by the yard, very desirable. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—12-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, SELF-adjusting hostie, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 a dozen, 12 springs $11, and 14-spring for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make their
SPRING OPENING
OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1859.
CONSISTING OF
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES and GRENADINE ROBES,
ORGANDIES and ORGANDY ROBES,
JACONETS and JACONET ROBES,
M. DE LAINES and M. DE LAINE ROBES,
MOURNING GOODS of every description,
CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS,
BROCHE, STELLA and BAREGE SHAWLS,
LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOISERY,
GLOVES, &c., &c.
All of their Goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and many styles cannot be found elsewhere. Canal, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE,
AT WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
The entire stock to be sold out
REGARDLESS OF COST,
To close the business.
The greatest inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS
at Retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO have
RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
BAREGES,
CHALLIES,
DE LAINES,
FOULARD SILKS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTED CALICOES
AND SHIRTINGS,
MATERIALS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
&c. &c.
Received per latest Steamer.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

MOURNING BONNETS AND MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
Parties wishing pattern bonnets or mantles for mourning will find it to their advantage by calling at
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
A splendid assortment including a large lot of long and square
At $200 each.
(Greatly below their value.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS,
Just received, in Rich Colorings,
and Splendid Quality.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, JACONETS, Chambrays, Calicos, Robes, Ginghams, De Laines, and French Colored Cambrics, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Table Damasks, and a general assortment of dry goods, sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

90 CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOOL corsets, together with all the latest French patterns, plain and embroidered, wholesale and retail; every style ladies' skirts, crinoline, crochet, hair-cloth; skeleton from four to thirty springs; laces, embroideries, gloves, mits, bands, edgings, &c. FIRMAN
No. 705 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
This celebrated
TEMPLE OF MIRTH,
Having made the necessary preparations for a commencement, on a scale of the
MOST DECIDED EXCELLENCE,
and under the most exhilarating auspices of the
SPRING DRAMATIC SEASON
now presents itself, confident of success, with an
ARRAY OF GENIUS WHOLLY UNEXAMPLED,
for popular judgment.
The NEW COMPANY OF COMEDIANS will be found to embrace every requisite for the production of FINISHED PERFORMANCES, in a style calculated at once to please a cultivated taste, satisfy the STRICTEST EXACTIONS OF DECORUM, and meet every critical want. Among the list of professional talent engaged, will be found the names of

Mr. E. F. Taylor,	Mr. Percey Skerrett,
Mr. Charles Hale,	Mr. Baker Done,
Mr. John Bridgman,	Mr. Banks Garrett, &c., &c.
Mr. J. W. Jamieson,	Miss O. Alford,
Mr. J. M. Craig,	Mrs. Pearce,
Mr. W. O'Neil,	Mrs. Henry Eynar,
Mr. Shirley France,	Miss Sallie Partington,
Mr. L. Stevens,	Miss Coburn,
Mr. R. S. Meldrum,	Miss L. Stevens
Mr. J. S. Thompson,	Miss Hattie Arnold,
Mr. J. C. De Forest,	Miss Julia Waiby,
Mr. Jackson,	Miss Mary Ealiett,
Mr. Wilkinson,	Miss Sarah Wenlich,
Mr. Rolf,	Miss Letitia George,
Mr. Charles Clifton,	Miss Susan Weeks,
Mr. Ferdinand Fitzgerald	Miss Lydia Knight,
Mr. Abel Beiden,	Miss Marion Dayton,
Mr. Joseph Harker,	Miss Elizabeth Littler,
Mr. Samuel Swift,	Miss Ada Grosset,
Mr. John Dodge,	Miss Josephine Clerke,
Mr. Henry Stapleton,	Miss Irene Acton, &c., &c.,

Assisted by
NUMEROUS AUXILIARIES for the PRODUCTION of ORIGINAL PIECES in a FINISHED and ATTRACTIVE STYLE, characteristic of THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Stage Manager	E. F. Taylor.
Prompter	L. Stevens.
Scenic Artist	Signor De La Manna.
Stage Carpenter	Charles Burns
Properties	J. Wilson.
Costumer	R. Walker.
Musical Director	M. Maller.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 28 and March, 1, 1859.
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
The entertainment will commence with a new and amusing
IRISH COMEDIETTA.
Supported by Mr. William O'Neil and the strength of the Company. After which, a favorite Dance by
MISS JULIA WALBY.
To conclude with the excellent Farce of
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.

Pugwash	Mr. Thompson
Bob Ticket	Mr. C. Hale
Miss Wadd	Miss Partington
Tidbit	Miss J. Walby
Skinnar	Mr. De Forest
Susan Sweetappie	Rynar
Gimp	Miss Coburn
Deborah	Mrs. Stevens

In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Will be presented, for the first time, the Domestic Drama of Interest and Effect, called
LOUISE;
OR,
THE WHITE SCARF.

Baillie Larpiotte	Bridgman
Felix	Mr. J. M. Craig
Andrew, (Baillie's Factotum,)	Mr. Coarles Hale.
Pierre	Mr. Bilprince
Lapont, (a gensdarme,)	Mr. De Forest.
Cari	Mr. Jackson.

Male and Female Villagers, Gensdarmes, &c.

Madame Therese	Mrs. France
Louise, (an orphan,) her first appearance.	Miss H. Arnold
Marie	Mrs. H. Rynar
Jeannette	Mrs. Stevens
Madame	Mr. Thompson
Carline	Miss Coburn
Inis	Miss J. Walby.

SCENE—VILL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN COMPANY—CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—INVASION OF IRELAND—ROSINA MEADOWS—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE WRITING ON THE WALL—RAOUL—ESMERALDA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FLOWERS OF THE FOREST—LOLA MONTEZ—PHENOMENON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. G. P. BRISTOW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—MADAME ELVIRA—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

HOPE CHAPEL—HISTORICAL PAINTINGS OF THE REVOLUTION AND LECTURE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad. 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, March 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most startling incident in the news of the morning is the dreadful homicide of PHILIP BARTON KEY by the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, of this City. The details of this sad affair will be found in our special dispatches from Washington. They give all the facts essential to the case. Mr. KEY had inflicted upon Mr. SICKLES the greatest injury and the most intolerable dishonor possible. Of this the full confession of the other party to the crime leaves no doubt. Their intimacy had continued for months—nearly a year—and was carried on with every conceivable circumstance of aggravation. It seems that it came to the knowledge of Mr. SICKLES on Friday; that he took measures to render himself perfectly certain of the truth; and that under the frenzy and excitement consequent upon his wife's confession, he shot the men who had injured him dead upon the street. Mr. S. surrendered himself to the officers of the law, and was committed to prison to await his examination, which takes place to-day.

The arrival of the *Fulton*, on Saturday, and of the mails by the *Canada*, puts us in possession of our European news and correspondence to Feb. 12. We add details of importance and interest to our summary received by telegraph.

We have received news of an important character from Mexico by the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz. The position of the belligerent forces remained about the same. MIRAMON was still at Orizaba, at the head of four thousand men, and engaged in raising forced loans in every possible quarter, while there were four thousand Liberals at Zacatecas, and another body at Morelia. The English and French fleets had assumed a hostile attitude before Vera Cruz, in favor of MIRAMON, and would, it was stated, attack the city from the sea, while MIRAMON attacked it by land. The English and French merchants at Vera Cruz had placed themselves under the protection of the American flag. The *Progreso* states that the English and French Commanders proposed to hoard the *Tennessee* to search for filibustere, but they were informed by the Commander of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* that they could not do so while his ship was near enough to prevent it.

The *Illinois* arrived, yesterday, from Aspinwall, bringing the California passengers and mail of the 5th inst., and upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars in specie. The news is but five days later than that received by the Overland Mail, and is unimportant. The most interesting item is the movement to memorialize Congress for redress in the matter of the Santillan claim, upon which the real estate interests of San Francisco rest: the memorial has eight thousand signatures.

News from British Columbia is to the end of January. The right of Mr. JOHN NUGENT to speak for the Americans in the Territory is denied in a published card, to which are attached the names of over ninety Americans. The presiding Judge of the Territory is also out in a card, denying NUGENT'S assertions as to the difficulty of obtaining justice in the Courts. Mr. NUGENT is decidedly in bad odor. Nothing of importance reaches us from the mines.

In the Oregon Legislature a movement has been made for the protection of slave property. The Legislature had not taken definite action.

Our advices from Guayaquil are to Feb. 2. The condition of Ecuador was represented to be deplorable. Every branch of industry is at a standstill, while the blockade of her principal port is still maintained by a Peruvian fleet.

From Callao and Lima our dates extend to Jan. 27. The Government had at length mustered troops enough to protect the landing of the objectionable American carpentry-work, which was the cause of the recent insurrection. The state of affairs in Peru is not big with pacific indications. Discontent is everywhere visible, and it is thought that the rule of CASTILLA must very shortly terminate in a revolution. CASTILLA, in the meantime, is threatening active operations upon Ecuador. A conspiracy, designing to obtain possession of the national steam-frigate *Callao*, had been discovered, and several participants arrested. The French legation at Lima has terminated its intercourse with the Government, because of difficulties arising out of the imprisonment of a French subject last year.

Bolivia, whence our information is scanty, is said to be torn by domestic quarrels. President LINARES is represented as a fugitive from his capital, toward which the insurgent army was rapidly advancing.

The revolution so long threatened in Chili has at last broken out. The insurgents have taken possession of Coplapo, and are said to be in great force in the Southern provinces. Government has blockaded the ports of Coquimbo and Caldera, with two or three minor places; while martial law prevails everywhere. Business is, of course, paralyzed.

Our intelligence from Nicaragua does not confirm the announcement that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty has been ratified. The English Treaties, however, have obtained that formality; and, it is said, a French Treaty, corresponding with the Convention of Sir W. G. OUSELEY, is to be accepted. The person who supplied the false information of the ratification of the American Treaty, probably confounded it with the English Convention. The advices from other portions of Central America are wholly devoid of interest.

The news we have from the Paraguay Expedition indicates its departure for Asuncion on the last day of last year. Before leaving Montevideo, Mr. BOWLIN and Com. SHUBRICK applied to the Government of Uruguay for some place of deposit for coal, and for permission to land some of the troops. Both requests were denied. The Commissioner expected to remain but a few hours at Buenos Ayres. The Paraguayans, assisted by several English officers, had placed their river in so thorough a state of defence that it was believed to be impossible for the Americans to even collect an entrance from the Parana. The President, however, was said to be ready to concede any reasonable demand of our Commissioner.

At Montevideo much excitement had been produced by the haste of Government in its preparations for war. Without external enemy, or observable danger from internal outbreak, it was mustering and equipping men; and at the moment the steamer sailed the troops were kept under arms night and day.

Business at Buenos Ayres, whence our dates are to Dec. 28, was dull. The Argentine law of differential duties was about to come into operation, and its effects were already felt. Apprehensions of an attack from the Argentine Confederation, supported by Brazil, also added to the feeling of discouragement. President ALSINA had returned from his progress through the interior, and had resumed the supreme authority.

The Argentine Government had restored entire order on the western frontier, without being obliged to resort to bloodshed. Throughout the Republic there are indications of prosperity and progress.

The arrival of the steamship *Karnak* from Havana, Feb. 19, and Nassau, on the 21st, brings no intelligence of interest from those points. The health of Havana was good.

As the time during which the present session of Congress continues becomes narrowed down, the interest in the proceedings becomes more absorbing. But four days more now remain, and a great amount of legislation must be crowded through during that short period. In the Senate, on Saturday, the most important motion was the withdrawal, by Mr. SLIDELL, for the present session, of the Cuban bill. He gave notice, however, that he should again introduce it on the first day of the next session, and stated that his motive for the withdrawal now was, to save the Appropriation bills, and thus prevent the necessity for an extra session, though he was satisfied that the feeling of the Senate was clearly in favor of the principles of the bill. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and passed after several hours' debate, by a vote of 24 to 15. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and passed, which provides for a fine of $500 and one year's imprisonment, for cutting timber on the military reservations. A partial report was made from the Special Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, which implicates PETER S. DUVAL, late of the firm of DUVAL & Co., Philadelphia. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was passed by four majority, in the same shape in which it was before rejected. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, again made an attempt to obtain a suspension of the rules for the introduction of a tariff measure, but the effort was again unsuccessful. The President's expected veto of the Agricultural Colleges bill was received. The veto is based principally on constitutional grounds, and the bill failed to pass over it. The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, but was finally laid aside, and the Senate's amendments to the other appropriation bills were acted upon.

An extraordinary session of the Senate is called for the 4th of March, to act, as the President in his Proclamation says, upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive. The clerks in the State Department were engaged yesterday in writing letters to Senators, notifying them of the fact.

Considerable interesting business was transacted by the Legislature on Saturday. In the Senate, the bill to regulate the rates of wharfage in this City was reported favorably. The Mayor, &c., of this City, was requested by resolution to communicate what items of the Tax Levy can be reduced. In the Assembly, a great number of important bills were reported favorably—among them the one amending the City Tax act, the one to provide against unsafe buildings in the City, and the one to amend the Port Warden act by reducing the number to six. A bill was reported from the special committee on the subject, to protect the rights and liberties of the citizens of this State. It nullified the Fugitive Slave law, and provides that no person shall be considered as property, or subject to sale, purchase or delivery. It was made the special order for Wednesday. The Canal Tax bill was passed.

The two investigating committees of the State Senate were again in session on Saturday, but no testimony of special importance was elicited.

The case of the New-London slaver is set down for trial at New-Haven on Wednesday, March 21.

Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN was complimented by his friends and fellow-countrymen on Saturday night last by a serenade, which attracted a large and very enthusiastic assemblage. Mr. O'BRIEN returned his acknowledgments in a brief speech, which was vehemently cheered.

The Sabbath Committee held a public meeting, last evening, in Cooper Institute, which was largely attended. Messrs. R. S. COOK, W. E. DONOE, CHARLES TRACY and the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, made addresses.

The February term of the Court of General Sessions was brought to a close before Recorder BARNARD on Saturday. The Grand Jury made a presentment relative to the treatment of pauper children by the nurses employed by the Almshouse Department, and suggestive of a mode of decreasing pauperism in the community. A large number of sentences were passed, and some very interesting business transacted. The session which has just terminated will be memorable for the amount of work done, and the importance of the cases efficiently disposed of.

The reported sales of Cotton on Saturday were confined to 1,500 bales at full prices. Flour and Wheat were in active demand at buoyant rates. Corn, Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Tobacco were quiet. Provisions were in fair request but at irregular quotations. Rice was quite freely purchased, chiefly by speculators, at uniform prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Raisins, Adamantine Candles and Whisky. The freight engagements were moderate, with 661 vessels of all classes in port.

France and Europe.

If the journalists of England were as familiar with the history of their own country as they are with the vituperative resources of their language, they would be more able than most of them now appear to be to understand and to appreciate the position of the French Emperor in regard to Austria and to Italy. They are expending their energy upon attempts to convince their own public, and the rest of mankind, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has assumed an attitude quite unprecedented in the annals of Europe, and that he is idly and selfishly attempting to set the world on fire, that he may acquire the glory to be won by extinguishing the conflagration. In the pursuit of this policy they have already done very serious damage to the commercial interests of England, and in a measure to those of the United States, by generating a popular impression that the world is on the eve of a new and frightful series of political convulsions, and that the war which impends over the Continent must radically derange the public relations of mankind. So far as the mischief thus done affects England and the English only, we can have only a perfunctory interest in exposing the mistakes or the prejudices of those who are doing it. But our national affairs are too closely bound up with those of Great Britain for us to hope for an escape from the evil consequences of such perversions in the public sentiment of that country. We must understand these grave European questions for ourselves, and judge of their probable results by the light of our own more impartial observation.

Whatever may be the notions of Englishmen in respect to the part played by France under NAPOLEON III. in the recent history of Europe, it is perfectly clear to the rest of the world that the notable advantages which the Empire has gained over England in the politics of the Continent have been loyally and legitimately won, by the superior shrewdness, the superior political ability and the superior political honesty of the French Emperor. As compared, not with the English nation, but with the men to whom England has confided the keeping of her national interests during his reign, the third NAPOLEON has deserved and achieved a world-wide reputation for directness, manliness and far-reaching astuteness. He commands at this day a far more serious confidence from foreign nations than was ever accorded to the English Whigs under Lord PALMERSTON, or than can be so much as claimed for the English Tories under Lord DERBY. It is but fair, therefore, that foreign states should listen to his own expositions of his present policy without preconceptions so absolute as to impair the very faculty of ratiocination, in those who are their victims.

The position which the Emperor NAPOLEON has now assumed in treating of his relations with Austria in Italy recalls more closely than any intervening situation of political history the attitude of England towards the French Republic in the days of "*Pitt et Cobourg*." The rulers of England at that time held themselves absolved from the ordinary obligations of international decency in their dealings with France by the consideration that a certain party, paramount for the moment in the French capital, had avowed doctrines subversive of the authority of every throne in Europe and menacing the very existence of the aristocracy of England. Jacobinism in the National Convention of France was the sufficient excuse, so they maintained, of an unappeasable wrath in the heart of Britain, the sufficient palliative of diplomatic treasons as black as history records, the sufficient motive for throwing wide open the doors of the Temple of Janus, and for carrying on a ceaseless war against the hated and feared Republic. In all this bushel of savage prejudice there was a grain of sound policy. England *could not* have looked quietly on upon the advance of terrorism throughout the Continent. The same grain of sound policy now qualifies a much smaller quantity of fanatical theorizing on the part of the French Emperor. Italy is the next neighbor of France. By the occupation of Rome, itself at the time a step necessary not only to the salvation of Italy from the Austrians, but also to the *status* of France in Europe, France has closely bound up her actual institutions with the Italian question; so closely that the very life of her Emperor has come in some sort to depend upon the satisfaction of the legitimate demands of Italy—demands sanctioned by none more solemnly than by the English statesmen who counseled the mission of Lord MINTO to Rome, and advocated by none more warmly than by the English press, which thundered at Austria during the session of the Congress of Paris. In 1792 Tory England thought herself at liberty to dictate, sword in hand, to Republican France, merely to save certain special institutions of England from Reform. In 1859 Imperial France asks Europe to aid her in settling disorders which menace France with revolution, and afflict the world with perpetual uneasiness. Should England—succumbing to any pressure, or blinded by any obstinate prepossessions—refuse her support to this calm, logical and statesmanlike urgency of her ally, the real responsibility of all the consequences will rest with her and with her Government.

Should she do so, it seems to be beyond a question that NAPOLEON III. will push the matter to an issue, with the aid of Sardinia, and the countenance of one at least among the great Powers. A war conducted by France against Austria in such circumstances can hardly fail to benefit the interests of humanity everywhere. The reserve of England will impose all necessary restraint upon any new territorial expansion of the French Empire, were any such expansion a part of the Imperial policy. The necessity of nourishing the resources of France will give a new impulse to the commercial policy of the Emperor, and this country in particular can only fail through some gross stupidity on the part of our representatives, to effect a new development of intercourse with France in the event of such a conflict. The well-known desire of NAPOLEON III. to lead an army in person—a desire probably inflamed rather than appeased by the fact that the fall of Sebastopol was really brought about at last by the adoption of his own plans of attack—could hardly be more safely gratified than by a campaign in the plains of Lombardy; and however long the collision may be delayed by the intrigues of diplomacy and the subterfuges of policy, it would now appear to be definitely established that England and Prussia have adopted a course of conduct tending to drift Austria steadily and rapidly into a war much more important to Europe and the world in its final consequences than the great duel of the Allies with Russia over the prostrate body of the Ottoman Empire.

Monsieur Tonson Again.

General SANTA ANNA'S friends are evidently determined to make him the Old Boguey of Mexico, in their endeavors to set him up as the "York" who is always "wanted." Whenever affairs appear to be at the worst in that distracted country, all misguided Mexicans who desire to make matters better, are threatened with the immediate advent of the Old Boguey, who is continually lying *perdu* at some convenient spot in the neighborhood, ready to come at the faintest call that may be made for him. And to do him justice, he has never gone back to Mexico without fully exemplifying the peculiar talent he possesses for making things a thousand times worse and harder to bear than he found them. He has twice returned to Mexico. On the first occasion he went in for making his "beloved country" a model republic, containing one republican, in the person of the President, and an entire population of slaves to the will of the solitary republican aforesaid. On the second occasion he changed his designations, but not his tactics. Everybody was to be republican except the President, who was to be Dictator, with full power to enforce the obedience of the republicans. Indeed, the Dictatorship was to have been only a stepping-stone to the imperial dignity. SANTA ANNA desired to imitate LOUIS NAPOLEON of France, and, had he been let alone, he would undoubtedly have imitated FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE of Hayti. Beyond these silly and always disconcerted plans, SANTA ANNA never did anything worth mentioning for Mexico. On the strength of his having lost a limb in her service, a privation which, had it occurred to a private in the Mexican army, would doubtless have been kept in complete privacy, SANTA ANNA has made the most of it that ever was made by a loss of the kind. He scarcely ever delivered a national speech or wrote a national letter in which he did not jerk his buried leg out of the ground and cast it—not to say kick it—in the face of Mexico. It may truly be said of that leg that its owner never knew its value until after he had lost it. It then became his stock in trade—a sort of buried treasure—and upon the ground of that leg, or rather upon that leg under the ground, he staked all his political chances. It turned up well enough for him, too, at first; its effect was rather weakened on the second occasion; but now, it would seem that SANTA ANNA will be obliged literally to get along without it, since we have not the smallest belief in the probability of his ever being recalled to Mexico, whose confidence he has abused, and whose quarrels he is totally incapable of adjusting.

The troubles, indeed, which lie at the very heart of the Mexican position are not such as any one individual can remedy. The people themselves must work their own regeneration, and we regret to say that there appears to be little chance of their taking any such simple or common-sense course. The country which is called a Republic is governed by a military despotism, conducted by a variety of masters, each fighting the other, but all preying upon the vital interests of the commonwealth. The sorrows of Mexico are due not so much to her wants as to her superfluities. She has an army, or a collection of armies, too many. If it were possible not only to disband the entire crew of idle vagabonds, soldiers and officers, who occupy themselves in creating "plans" and "programmes," in running about the country fighting bloodless battles in support of their "pronunciamientos," and eating up the produce of the land in their own,—Mexico would be pacified immediately. If it were further possible to set all the officers (who would appear to be the most numerous portion of the Mexican army) to work at the plough, and the privates to hoe corn and gather plaintains, Mexico would soon be prosperous.

Instead of this, what do we find to be the actual facts of the case? Yesterday General FULANO makes a "plan," which a portion of his troops accepts, and away marches General FULANO to the capital to force his "plan" down the throat of everybody there, with the points of the rusty bayonets common to the country. To-day, General SUTANO arrives at the metropolis from an opposite quarter of the country with another, and a vastly more complicated "plan," which he establishes by the same means as were employed yesterday. And to-morrow comes General Emplastico y Sanguijuela, from anywhere you please, with a third "plan," which is also accepted; and so on, *usque ad nauseam*. The consequence of all of which is that Mexico is placed in the frightful position in which, in point of fact, we now find her. And it is to this horrible imbroglio that it is proposed to bring in the illustrious SANTA ANNA. To do what? There are already too many military quacks in the unfortunate country. Rather let the Mexicans get rid of the ills they have than fly to others that they know too much of already.

LIFE INSURANCE—A NOVEL DEFENCE.—We publish a communication in another column calling attention to the peculiar character of the defence set up in Court by a Life Insurance Company of this City, against the payment of one of their policies. It seems that the Company had insured the life of a wife for the benefit of her husband, and had continued *for five years* to receive the premium therefor. When the wife died, and payment of the money was claimed, it was *refused*, on the ground that a husband could have no insurable property interest in the life of his wife, and that such a policy, therefore, was a mere *bet*—a gambling transaction, and as such illegal and void. The case is still pending in the Superior Court.

We have no intention of discussing the point of law which is involved,—as that remains to be decided by the Court. But we can have no hesitation in directing attention to the flagrant bad faith of a Company which will set up such a defence, and refuse payment of a policy upon which they have been receiving the premiums for a series of years. It is quite possible that all insurance of life is, in its nature, a *mere bet*:—it would certainly be difficult to point out any fundamental difference of principle between staking money upon the duration of life and staking it upon any other contingent and wholly uncertain event. But the Company must have known all this when they entered upon the business. They knew all about this particular case when they took the policy, and agreed to pay it whenever the event should occur on which its payment was made to depend. And the fact that they had continued for a series of years to receive the premiums due upon it,—without intimating any flaw in the contract or any unwillingness to abide by their agreement in the matter, is conclusive against the rightfulness of their final refusal to pay.

Insurance Companies of all kinds are very largely dependent upon the general confidence of the community for their prosperity. No one will insure in a company where the contingencies of the law are to be added to the contingency of death, as a preliminary to payment. And it is, therefore, a matter of the first necessity that every Company should be in the hands of honorable men, who will deal with those who hold their policies in a frank and manly spirit, instead of falling back upon legal technicalities to escape the fulfillment of moral obligations. If insuring life is, as this Company contends, equivalent to betting, the managers should behave as well as other gamblers, and promptly pay their debts of honor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED SEDUCTION OF ELIZABETH STEINMAN.—The charge of seduction brought by ELIZABETH STEINMAN against a highly-respectable merchant in Broadway, was fully investigated on Saturday, before Justices QUACKENBUSH and KELLY. It was proven that the girl, when the defendant, and another man, very different in appearance, called upon her to ascertain who had written the letters in the case, insisted that her seducer was the man against whom no charge had been made; and, when asked to be sure about it, she put the matter beyond dispute, as she supposed, by producing a business card of the person against whom she had entered her complaint. It was also proved that the defendant was not in the section of country named at the time the medical testimony—based upon the age of the child—showed that he must have been to have been her seducer, as charged. The case was thrown out of Court, on the ground that it was either an attempt to extort money, or that the girl was mistaken as to the identity of her seducer.

TROUBLE AMONG THE TOMBS LAWYERS.—Two Tombs lawyers, named A. SANFORD and E. J. ANDERSON, had a sharp and pungent linguistic encounter before Justice CONNOLLY, on Saturday, about who was entitled to the possession of a poor devil of a client named GEO. DUNN, who had already been fleeced out of $100 by one of the skinners and out of $50 by the other. DUNN had been committed to the Tombs on a charge of receiving stolen property, and had obtained a release through the sharp practice of ANDERSON, assisted by one of the officers of the Court. As soon as Justice CONNOLLY discovered the facts, he had the prisoner rearrested, suspended the officer, and severely reprimanded ANDERSON. The prisoner engaged SANFORD for his lawyer at the outset of his troubles, but afterwards, ANDERSON, as is alleged, wormed him out of the case, and hence the quarrel between the two shysters.

TROUBLE AMONG THE POLICE.—Lately a Sergeant, transferred from the City Hall Police to do Ward duty, went before the Police Commissioners and lodged a series of charges against another of the Sergeants at the City Hall. So the matter will be examined into on Wednesday morning before the Police Commissioners, when it is expected some light will be thrown upon the *modus operandi* of making descents on lottery and policy shops, and gambling houses, and the amount of profits derived therefrom.

CAUTION AGAINST READING IN BED.—The dry goods store of Mr. UENSHILL, at the corner of the Bowery and Grand Jones street, was discovered on fire at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, by a policeman, who extinguished the flames with a few pails of water. It was afterwards ascertained that the fire was caused by the carelessness of a clerk in the store, who had been in the habit of reading in bed, and on this occasion fell asleep and left the candle burning, which, during the night, set fire to the bed-clothes.

THE WEATHER.—After clearing up on Friday night, and giving a deceptive promise of fair weather again, it commenced snowing soon after daylight on Saturday and kept on alternately between snow and rain until nightfall. The wind was not strong in the City, but the telegraph from the Highlands reported that it had been blowing a gale all day. On Saturday evening the weather was fine again, and it continued so all of yesterday and last night. Were not our streets in an unusually filthy condition, promenading would have been an agreeable exercise.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 372 deaths in the City during the past week, which is 29 less than during the week just previous, and 131 less than during the corresponding week of last year. Of the number, 134 died of diseases of the lungs and throat; 93 of diseases of the brain and nerves; 58 of consumption, and 38 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs. Of the whole, 61 were men, 81 women, 123 boys and 107 girls. 260 were natives of the United States, 71 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 6 of England, and 4 of Scotland.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday morning FRANCIS O'NEIL went into the liquor store of MICHAEL MCGINLEY, No. 170 Avenue B, and bought a glass of liquor, which he drank. Shortly after drinking the stuff he dropped dead. A Coroner's inquest was held last evening at the Seventeenth Ward Station house, and the verdict was "Death from Consumption."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Row in the Cabinet Relative to the Navy-yard Disclosures.

CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE

Withdrawal of the Cuban Bill—Progress on the Appropriation Bills—The Tariff Question—The Agricultural Colleges Bill Vetoed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 27.

It is rumored that there has been a terrible row in the Cabinet during the last day or two, relative to the expenses of the Sherman Committee of Investigation, and that it is decided that TOUCEY must go out in consequence. I am satisfied, however, that no such attempt to lighten the leaky boat is designed, or will be made.

The failure to get the news of the ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty also excites exceeding alarm. The President still hopes it will come to-morrow by the steamer *Illinois*. [The President's hopes are doomed to disappointment, for the *Illinois* brings intelligence that the Treaty is *not* ratified.] The Administration attributes the non-receipt either to Minister LAMAR'S failure to send it if ratified, or to his neglect to press it if not ratified. They begin to suspect the truth of the stories of his incompetency. General JUAREZ still believes that the Treaty has been ratified, and anticipates receiving it to-morrow certain.

Señor MATA'S friends suppose to-day that he will be received to-morrow, and the Juarez Government thus recognized. I have reason to fear that the President has again fizzled, and waits further advices.

The Clerks at the State Department have been engaged all day in addressing letters to the Senators, notifying them of an extra session of the Senate on the 4th of March.

There was a reason for the withdrawal of SLIDELL'S Thirty-Million bill which does not appear on the surface. The Democratic Caucus on Thursday agreed to take up the bill on Friday and hold a continuous session until it should be disposed of. Late on Friday night it became known in the Senate Chamber that DOUGLAS designed to make a speech in favor of a proposition substantially like that of MASON'S. It was evident that this would receive the entire Republican and American vote, with those of sufficient Democrats—thus subjecting SLIDELL to a humiliating defeat. Accordingly SLIDELL moved an adjournment, in defiance of the caucus agreement, and yesterday morning he withdrew his bill. Its chances at the next session are not likely to be improved.

The killing of KEY by SICKLES, it is believed, will seriously affect legislation in Congress at this juncture.

PHELPS, to-morrow, will again move a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce his Tariff bill, which I have reason to believe will succeed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The Committee of Ways and Means have at last adopted a resolution on the Tariff. The Chairman is instructed, at the first possible moment, to ask a suspension of the rules and report first, Mr. PHELPS' Tariff bill, and second, as an amendment, Mr. MORRILL'S bill, and that any member of the Committee can offer another Tariff project as an amendment to the amendment, if he pleases. The vote on this was, Yeas—Messrs. Morrill, Howard, Davis, Phillips, Maclay—5. Nays—Messrs. Letcher, Dowdell, Crawford—3. Mr. PHELPS, Chairman, did not vote, there not being a tie. He can offer any Tariff he pleases, and may therefore report either his own project or the tariff of 1846.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, has been unable to be in his seat in the House for a week past, owing to severe sickness, from which he has not yet recovered.

The President has sent to the House a veto message of Mr. MORRILL'S Agricultural Colleges bill.

The Post-office Appropriation bill has passed the House, and contains nothing about Mr. BUTTERFIELD or the Overland mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 27.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate to convene and act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive. It is called for the 4th of March, at noon, of which all who shall then be entitled to act as members of that body, are required to take notice.

The telegraphic announcement that the English and French squadrons were in hostile attitude before Vera Cruz is not believed here, for the reason that President JUAREZ and members of his Cabinet in letters received in Washington, under dates of Feb. 7, state distinctly that they had made a "definite arrangement" for the settlement of the customs' duties, and at that time there was no other question at issue.

It is known that Señor MATA, the Minister of the Constitutional Government, has full powers to make a treaty in the event of his reception as such by this Administration. As the President, in his annual Message, expressed himself to the effect that the only hope of settling the pending questions with Mexico is through the Constitutional Government, some surprise is expressed that it is not yet recognized in the person of Señor MATA, but there may be sufficient reasons for the delay, which, according to report, will not much longer continue. Such a recognition is anxiously pressed, as it would, in the opinion of its friends, secure the complete triumph of the Constitutional Government and enable it to obtain the material aid from capitalists to maintain its power. A friend of MIRAMON is in Washington looking after the interests of that person's Government, although he disclaims being his agent.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 26.

Mr. HUNTER called up the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. SLIDELL asked leave to make an explanation. He announced that he would make no further attempt to bring up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba. He said, at an early hour yesterday Mr. WADE, of Ohio, having announced his intention to speak against the bill, took the floor and moved to adjourn. Referring to the rules,

Mr. SEWARD here desired the Senator to understand that the rules he spoke of were made for the oppression of the minority.

Mr. SLIDELL—After the Sergeant-at-Arms had been directed to request the attendance of absent Senators, a call was made to the Senator from Ohio, which was not responded to. The Senator from Maryland then addressed the Senate at some length on the bill. At 8 o'clock, a large quorum being present,

Mr. FESSENDEN called Mr. SLIDELL to order. He was not speaking on the subject before the Senate.

Mr. HUNTER, at Mr. SLIDELL'S request, temporarily withdrew his motion, and permitted Mr. SLIDELL to go on.

Mr. SLIDELL resumed, and said it is proper to state to the Senate why I shall make no further attempt to bring up for consideration the bill to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation. At an early hour yesterday, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) took the floor, and having previously announced his intention to speak on the bill, moved to adjourn, which was negatived by a decided majority. No quorum voting on any motion, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to report the attendance of the absent Senators. An appeal was then made to the Senator from Ohio and others of the Opposition who were known to be prepared to speak, to continue the debate with the assurance that a quorum would soon be present, many Senators having left the Senate with a declaration of their intention to return by 8 o'clock. The appeal to the Senators to proceed with the debate was unsuccessful, but the Senator from Maryland spoke at considerable length. When he had concluded a large quorum was present. Still the Senators on the other side, who, it was asserted, had many speeches in reserve refused obstinately either to speak or vote upon the bill, and evinced a determination, by a series of dilatory manœuvres, to prevent any final action on it—a determination which, under the very defective rules of the Senate, it was entirely in their power to carry out. The Senator from Mississippi—a supporter of the bill—then moved to lay it on the table, at the same time declaring that he should vote against his own motion, his object being to obtain a test vote. This resulted in the Senate refusing to lay the bill on the table by a vote of thirty to eighteen, thus establishing a clear majority of twelve in favor of the principle of the bill—a result that would not have been changed had the Senate been full, as the absentees had generally paired off. Under these circumstances I make a motion to adjourn, satisfied that the bill could not be pressed to a vote unless by the sacrifice of the appropriation bills, thus creating the necessity of an extra session. On consultation with many friends of the bill, they have generally concurred in the opinion that it would be injudicious again to call it up, considering that the sense of the Senate has been expressed with as much distinctness as if there had been a final vote. I give notice, however, that I shall again present the bill on the first day of the next session, when it can be introduced under the rules.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, denied that the minority had factiously refused either to vote or speak on the bill.

Messrs. WADE, CLARK and others declared to the same effect, as did also Mr. WILSON, who mentioned that he had remarks to offer on the proposition he yesterday introduced.

Explanations were made by Messrs. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, JOHNS, BRIGHT and DAVIS, who were absent when the vote was taken, that they would have voted with the majority.

The subject was then dropped, and the Army Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The act appropriates for the recruiting service $90,000; for pay of the Army, $3,909,784; for clothing, $1,220,000; for subsistence in kind, $1,970,000; for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, $1,690,000; for transportation, $3,900,000; for purchase of cavalry horses, $300,000; for hospitals, $91,000; for ordnance and armament, $400,000; for armories, $250,000; for arsenals, $137,000; for miscellaneous objects about $200,000. Barracks are provided for by special appropriation. The total Army appropriation is $15,000,000.

After several hours' debate, the main appropriations were agreed to as above.

Mr. DAVIS moved and carried, by a vote of 28 against 12, an additional clause, appropriating about a million of dollars for fortifications. This, with a few minor amendments, sends the bill back to the House.

The bill was finally passed, by Ayes, 24; Nays, 15. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The House agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of both Houses to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to protect timber growing on lands set apart by the United States for military and other purposes. Those who unlawfully cut or wantonly destroy standing timber, are thereby subjected to a fine of $500 and a year's imprisonment.

The bill was passed.

Mr. NISBLACK, of Indiana, from the Committee to Examine the Accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, made a special report that PETER S. DUVAL, of Philadelphia, late of the firm of DUVAL & Co., was examined some time since before that Committee. Among other things he testified to the destruction, in 1856, of the books of that firm; denied having ever employed agents or others to procure work for him from the Government, and having ever passed any per centum or bonus to any one for giving him work or procuring it for him. In these things he is pointedly contradicted by a subsequent production of the books, and by the testimony of FREDERICK BOSWELL, his late partner, and HORATIO C. HOWARD, the late book-keeper for the firm. By order of the Committee Mr. NISBLACK reported these facts to the House, with a resolution directing the case to be certified to the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, for such action in the premises as the circumstances in his opinion require. The resolution was adopted.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., unsuccessfully sought to offer an amendment, giving BUTTERFIELD & Co. the selection of the Overland route.

The House again voted on retaining the amendment reappropriating money for the construction of Post-Office buildings. Agreed to, by 34 majority.

The bill then passed by four majority, in the same shape as it was heretofore rejected.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., asked leave to introduce a Tariff bill from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MCQUEEN, of S. C., objected.

Mr. PHELPS moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Ga., denied that the Committee of Ways and Means had agreed to any tariff bill whatever.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., sent up to the Clerk's table a resolution which had been adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means authorizing him [to report a bill for the modification of the tariff; that Mr. MORRILL be authorized to report a substitute, providing for a loan and modification; and that any other member may have an opportunity to offer an amendment to the amendment, &c.

The resolution was read, and Messrs. CRAWFORD of Ga., BURNETT of Ky., LETCHER of Va., and others, raised points of order, saying the Committee had not authorized the reporting of this bill.

Much confusion prevailed, members in every direction standing up, some loudly objecting to the present proceedings, and others calling to order.

The Speaker, in a tone above the din, reminded them that he had sent for the Sergeant-at-Arms to do his duty.

Various questions were asked and answered in regard to future proceedings, should the rules be suspended.

Mr. PHELPS modified his report in compliance with the terms of the

probably go to places to-night. The crew were all saved. She was a new ship of 1,040 tons, owned by Gustus Callenda & Co., and insured in this city for $163,000 on vessel and cargo. The latter consisted of 3,500 bales of cotton.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Hostile Attitude of the English and French Squadrons at Vera Cruz.

Proposal to Board the Steamship Tennessee to Search for Fillibusters.

The Foreign Merchants Under American Protection.

MIRAMON STILL AT ORIZABA.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz 23d inst.

Miramon was still at Orizaba with 4,000 men, and was collecting forced loans everywhere.

He had formed a Cabinet, consisting of Larrainzar, Minister of Foreign Relations; Zagaurta, Minister of Finance; and Castillo, Minister of War.

There were 4,000 Liberal troops at Zacatecas, and another body at Morelia.

The *Progreso* of the 16th states that the French and English Commanders notified the Captain of the American sloop-of-war *Saratoga* that *they should board the Tennessee to see if any fillibusters were on board. The Captain of the Saratoga intimated that they could not do so while his ship was near enough to prevent it.*

The Foreign Ministers at the Capital had not recognized Miramon as President.

The English and French squadron were in a hostile attitude before Vera Cruz, and favoring Miramon and the Church party. They will attack the city from the sea, while Miramon does the same from the land side.

The English and French merchants at Vera Cruz have renounced the protection of their own flag, and placed themselves under the American flag.

Eulogy by Mr. Everett on Hallam.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 26.

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society on Thursday evening, the Hon. Edward Everett pronounced an eulogy on Hallam the historian. Among those present were the Hon Wm. C. Rives of Virginia; Gov. Banks, and R. C. Winthrop, the President of the Society.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 26.

John Crowley, who murdered his wife in this city on the 30th of November last, has been arrested in Charleston, S. C. A requisition from Governor Banks has been dispatched for his return here for trial.

The Mayoralty of Utica.

Utica, Saturday, Feb. 26.

Mr. John C. Hoyt was nominated last evening by acclamation, as the Republican candidate for Mayor of this city.

The Overland California Mail.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 4th inst., has arrived here. The papers are destitute of news of general interest. No passengers came with the mail.

Death of the Hon. E. A. Hannegan.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The Hon. E. A. Hannegan, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, died at the Planter's House last night.

Child Burned to Death.

Albany, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The house of Mr. McCormick, a prominent citizen of Canandaigua, was burned last night. His little girl, eight years old, perished in the flames.

The Weather at Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 26.

Quite a thick snow-storm commenced here this morning.

Cloudy weather, with indications of snow, is reported at various distant points.

Weather clear and thawing all day. There are indications of rain this evening.

The Steamer Potomska.

New-Bedford, Saturday, Feb. 26.

It is snowing and blowing hard, which makes it doubtful if the steamer *Potomska* can be saved.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Late and Interesting from Buenos Ayres—Progress of the Paraguay Expedition—Arrival of Commissioner Bowlin—Condition and Views of President Lopez—Prospects of an Adjustment—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Buenos Ayres, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

Since my last the distinctive energy of Admiral Shubrick has well rewarded our desires. The steamer *Fulton* arrived here on the 31st ult. from Montevideo, bearing his flag at the fore, and bringing with her the Commissioner and his Secretary, who immediately disembarked. No time was lost in social pleasures so appropriate to the season, but on the first day of the new year they steamed away for Paraguay, towing the brig *Dolphin*, Captain Strandman, up the river. As they started, the steamer *Water Witch* was seen in the offing, also standing up the river, with the brig *Bainbridge* in tow from Montevideo. So they are off, bound to the mysterious land of the Jesuits—the former El Dorado of their hopes, and where alone, of all this earth, the unadulterated results of their system and teachings can be studied. For there alone they held unrestricted power for 166 years, and all of crime and vice, and misery, and despotism untold and yet unimagined, which abounds in Paraguay, are exclusively and justly chargeable upon them. In a few days the *Harriet Lane* will leave Montevideo for Corrientes, with the brig *Perry* in tow. The steamers take in coal at Rosario, and, as already stated in the papers at home, excepting the *Fulton*, will not enter the territories of Lopez, unless persuasion should have to give place to force.

Commissioner Bowlin has impressed us favorably during the few hours of his stay among us. He was desirous of paying his respects to Dr. Alsina, the popular Governor of this State, but unfortunately the latter had left the city only a few hours previous, for his country seat, to spend the holydays of the season there, and the interview was postponed until the return of Judge Bowlin. But he wrote a note to Dr. Alsina expressing his regrets, which we know the Governor will also partake. For many reasons this *contretemps* is *très sensible*, but especially because of all parts of Spanish America with which we are acquainted, here only have we any real sympathies, and all sensible people are aware that Buenos Ayres must reap the first fruits of our arrangements with Lopez.

Whilst at Montevideo, where the Government circle are extremely hostile to us, Judge Bowlin called upon the President, who asked him whether the party of the *filibusters* was in power now in the United States? To this question the Judge took occasion to answer by a description of those *gentlemen*, stating his hostility to them, and explaining the intentions of the United States in the present expedition. That it was against Lopez, of Paraguay, who had outraged us, and not against the people, who had done us no harm; that pacific means would be tried first, but that "satisfaction" we must have, in the words of Pitt, "for the past, and guarantees for the future," and that, so far from desiring to take any territory from Paraguay, we would not receive it as a gift. All this appeared to give great satisfaction to Paredes, the blood-stained monster of Quieteros. Your readers may remember *that this is the man* who ordered, no longer ago than last Winter, the executioe of 250 prisoners of war, who had laid down their arms under a capitulation that their lives would be saved, and who, I stated in my last, had the impertinence to offer *his* mediation to Judge Bowlin!! What a pity it is, that amidst the puerile squabbles of party in Washington, our Government has not time to study, ever so little, the questions which divide parties in these countries, and to give orders to our representatives, who come here as ignorant as themselves, that *they should not befoul our national reputation by contact with assassins*, although—for the disgrace of human nature—they may hold temporary power over a portion of their fellow beings.

The papers here have published that Gen. Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation, has nominated Gen. Guido as *Ministro Mediador* in our questions with Paraguay. It would have been well had Urquiza first ascertained whether we would accept a mediation. He and his Minister must be strangely ignorant not to know, that in the eighty and odd years of our existence as a nation, we have never either accepted or offered a mediation of any kind—unless you can so designate the word "good offices," which, although we may have *offered*, we have never yet accepted. Gen. Guido is President of the Argentine Senate, and was for many years the Minister of Rosas at the Court of Rio de Janeiro. He is a most polished gentlemen, and a historical character in the revolution of these countries against Spain; is well-known as a personal friend to Americans in general, and their country in particular; but, notwithstanding all this, could hardly be considered a dispassionate character in questions like ours with Paraguay. *He will be politely refused.*

I have no hesitation in proclaiming to you, that by the exercise of a little firmness on the part of Commissioner Bowlin, assisted by his experienced and linguistic Secretary, Sam'l. Ward, Esq., we shall gain from Lopez all we want under the heads of satisfaction to the flag, indemnity, and a model treaty. *It will be their fault if we do not*, for Lopez is on the last verge of despair and fear. The Brazilian Minister who last week left Montevideo secretly for Paraguay, saying to his friend that he was going to the country, will counsel Lopez to yield, and if *necessary to give him the money to get rid of the Yankees, he is ready to do so.* But then, Brazil should know that after the indemnity comes the treaty, and the open highway to Bolivia, with her 1,500,000 souls, who have a right to contact with the commercial world. So that for their friend Lopez, it is simply a question of time: sooner or later he must follow his prototypes Monarbas, Santa Anna, Rosas, to a dishonored exile—or like Francia, drop into a grave so disgraced, that none of his "kith or kin" shall ever succeed him in power.

It is reported that the first day of this new year which has opened so auspiciously for Americans here, has witnessed an interview on the frontier of Corrientes, between Urquiza and Lopez. This remarkable step bodes no good for his continuance of peace among us. There can be no doubt that Urquiza would invade Buenos Ayres, if he had the means to do so. But notwithstanding the numerous treaties with Brazil, this latter has been *ordered* to let her neighbors alone, as far as assisting them openly with the sinews of war goes. No one, however, can prevent Brazil from lending money to Urquiza, and with the steamers of Lopez he would then be enabled to coevulse the entire country again, as he did in 1853. In fact, the agitation of the public mind here is already quite sufficient to destroy all public and private confidence. Even if Urquiza does not intend to levade Buenos Ayres, he is determined that his party, which has no *peaceful* chance of winning the ext Presidential election, shall do so by agitation threats, and fear. His newspapers are a type of all that is scandalous, and they are edited with a fury and language absolutely intended to light the flames of civil war, and to undo all which five years of peace have completed. On the other hand, the Press of this City is not a whit behind them in their taunting declamations and recriminating lessience. It is really high time that the commercial powers should say to Urquiza, "Peace, be still." Save the tone of the Press of Buenos Ayres, there is nothing which has been done on this side to reignite the passions which divide the Argentine Confederation. On the contrary, the Government of Dr. Alsina is certainly one of the most progressive and enlightened ever known in any part of Spanish America. We clamor only for peace. Let it not be disturbed, and the civilizing effects of steam will compose all differences. The commercial nations—and especially the United States, with their squadron now here—owe it to themselves and to their interests, to *demand that the public tranquility shall not be further disturbed.* Itie the simple *rôle* of the world's history which Brazil has constantly played among her neighbors—divide and coequer.

Under the treaty law for the free navigation of the rivers, we consider if *peace* is only preserved, that this part of Spanish-America will be saved; and we earnestly hope that the owner of the two lake-boats *Canada* and *America*, will study these countries a little before he sends his steamers around the Horn, where Uncle Sam has done with them here. The fabulous wealth of these valleys, which is rapidly developing under constitutional government; the improvement to river trade which must come after the arrangement with Lopez, and the entire absence of an *American* river boat on these most magnificent waters, offer inducements which the first comer can hardly desire to be improved. Even as it is, our river tonnage last year was no less than 160 000 tons. Eighteen years of monopolies in Paraguay have given Lopez some $22,000,000 in money and property, as report most sincerely asserts. At present his income cannot be less than $3,000,000 per annum. We know, in Buenos Ayres, that his business agent here, who acted as such for only four years, has bought, out of his commissions, real estate in this city and province for more than $500,000, and history tells us that the annual profits of the Jesuit Missions, when they were destroyed in 1765, equaled $25,800,000 of our money!

I earnestly hope that the owner of these boats will confer with the proper parties on this subject before he determines that they shall leave us, and to that end should send out here some confidential agent or come himself without delay. Their routes could be established under large governmental subventions, if the right course was undertaken to get them, and from their speed and accommodation, they would enjoy a virtual monopoly as long as desired.

I will close this letter by informing you of one of those acts of spontaneous generosity which so distinguish the American people, and which proves us, notwithstanding a certain exterior roughness that often repels the European and Spanish-American, to have *what lie of far more consequence—our hearts in the right place.* The other day, in Montevideo, whilst a French frigate was returning the American salute, one of the gunners had his arm blown off. As soon as the fact was known in the American squadron, a subscription for him was started, which produced among *ten ships* the very handsome sum of $1,400! Upon its remission to him, the French Admiral addressed to the American one of those charming little notes, so graceful in the French language, but which a translation can hardly reproduce, and in which he said that although degrees of latitude and longitude might bind the geographical limits of our country and determine the allegiance professed to its flag, there were no such confines to the generosity of the American sailor. N.

By the English Mails.

Commissioner Bowlin and Commodore Shubrick were received in private audience by the President of Uruguay, on Dec. 23d. The object of their interview was understood to be the acquisition of places of deposit for coal and other munitions of war on the Oriental coast; a favor which the government seems to have refused them.

The Commissioner and Commodore left Montevideo, upon their voyage up the river, Dec. 3. A correspondent of the Rio *Correio Mercantil* writes:

"To-day the North American Minister and Vice-Admiral set out for Paraguay, not, I suspect, well pleased with the *courtesy* of the Oriental Government, which refused to permit their troops to land, and declined to cede them any depository for coal."

A correspondent of the *Journal de Comercio*, writing the day before, says:

"There are two frigates, one sloop-of-war, three brigs, three steamers and a transport, of the North American expedition against Paraguay, now in the harbor of Montevideo. This expedition, as I have informed you, is commanded by Commodore William Shubrick. There are about two thousand troops, it is calculated, on board.

Mr. Bowlin, charged with a diplomatic mission, is the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, is here. It is said he is to leave on the 1st proximo for Asuncion, stopping by the way at Buenos Ayres for a few hours."

From Paraguay we learn that the President is urging forward his measures of defence, having ordered six additional pieces of heavy artillery to be added to the armament of his forces at Humaitá.

Other accounts state that the Paraguayans had so strongly fortified the river *that it was not expected the Americans would succeed in any warlike attempt they might make.* It was said that a number of English officers were assisting the Paraguayans. *The latter had also thrown every obstacle in the way of the United States squadron ascending the river.* Many of the American ships of war, from their draught of water, would be unable to proceed up the river.

But, notwithstanding these preparations, it was not thought that the diplomatic difficulty would require the intervention of arms. A correspondent writes to a Rio paper:

"The general impression is that if any moderation be shown on the side of the American Commissioner, the difficulty will be settled peaceably. Let us sincerely hope it may prove so."

Advices One Day Later.

By the pocket bark *Antagonist*, Capt. Crowell, arrived yesterday, from Buenos Ayres, we have advices to Jan. 4. Business generally remained very quiet.

The United States Commissioner and Commodore Shubrick proceeded up the river to hold an interview with President Lopez on the 1st. They left in the United States brigs *Dolphin* and *Perry*, which would be taken in tow at the forks of the river by the steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch*. The remainder of the fleet were at Montevideo.

The Paraguayan steamer *Manuelita* had a week previously gone up with a chain, to be placed across the river, to prevent all vessels from passing. A French and English steamer had also gone up, and it was supposed the latter would make demand on Lopez for indemnity in the case of a British schooner lately seized by him.

It was generally thought by impartial and well-informed persons that the fleet sent out from here is entirely inadequate and inefficient. That, in fact, if an engagement took place our force would be beaten. This opinion is arrived at, viewing the facts that but four or five of our fleet can ascend the river, owing to the shallow water, and to proceed in boats the excessary distance in a most unhealthy climate, with the air infected with a deadly malaria, and infested with insects of all annoying kinds would be destructive to the men; and when arriving at the head of the river, on a sudden turn, they come in view of two forts, one of which mounts 101 heavy guns, manned by men well trained by British and French agents, and of undoubted courage, judging by their battles with the Buenos Ayreans.

It is said Lopez has 100,000 men under arms, and well disciplined.

The previous report of the *immense* strength of the fortifications at the head of the river, is not strictly correct, but there is no doubt a very formidable resistance will be made.

Later from Havana.

The steamer *Empire City*, Captain S. P. Griffin, from New-Orleans on the 18th, and Havana the 23d, arrived yesterday. The *Empire City* was delayed twelve hours by fog in the Mississippi. She arrived at Havana at 10.20 P. M. on the 21st, and lay at anchor in the harbor during the 22d. All the American shipping there made a patriotic display of bunting in honor of Washington's 11-day—saluting by the commercial shipping being prohibited by port regulations.

The Sugar market is rather dull, Nos. 11 and 12 quoted at $4 75 to $5 12½; Whites, $6 50 to $8. Stock, 110,000 boxes. Foreign more active, without improvement in rates. Exchange dull and declining; London, 11 to 11¼ premium, 60 days' sight; New-York do., ½ to ¾ per cent., and New-Orleans do., 1 to 2 per cent., short sight.

The city is still thronged with strangers.

The *Empire City* left Havana at 4 P. M. on the 22d.

The Cunard steamship *Karnak*, Captain Brownlee, from Havana on the 19th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 21st inst., arrived at this port at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The *Karnak* brings 29 wrecked British seamen, *en route* for England.

On the 21st instant an address was presented to Captain A. Brownlee, by between forty and fifty passengers, to mark their appreciation of his kind and gentlemanly conduct towards them.

An Improbable Rumor.—We find in *Galignani* the following extract from a letter in the Augsburg *Gazette*, dated

Genoa, Jan. 27.

"I can positively assure you that Kossuth, whom I know personally, arrived here yesterday with three other Hungarian refugees from Nice. He has come under the name of Clarke, with a passport from Paris, where he had stopped for some time. While at Paris and at Nice, he had, it is said, interviews with several Hungarians, who are anxious to take advantage of the Italian complications to excite fresh agitation. Kossuth, it is also stated, has with him a great number of proclamations, intended to induce the desertion of the Hungarian troops in the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom. He has since left for Turin."

Notwithstanding the positiveness of this statement we do not believe it to be well-founded. That Kossuth and his companions in exile would be eager to take advantage of the Italian complications to aid the revolutionery cause in Hungary is doubtless true. But affairs are not yet sufficiently ripe to warrant their personal participation.

Fire on Staten Island.

Friday evening, at 9 o'clock, a fire occurred in John Colroe's grocery, at Rocky Hollow, which was confined to where it originated, mainly owing to the exertions of the new Bucket Company. The furniture and stock was principally saved. Loss about $200 to $300.

Prof. Mitchel on the Creation.—Professor Mitchel closes his series of lectures before the Rutgers Institute this evening. His subject, the Mosaic Account of the Creation, is one which has profound interest for the whole community; we believe this lecture has never been delivered in this City.

F. O. C. Darley, the artist, is now in Boston, engaged upon studies connected with his projected illustrations of "The Scarlet Letter." Mr. Darley has never before been in Boston.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.
Dubuque, Jan. 7, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his ... and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,
N. A. McCLURE.
Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
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Take Healthful Physical Exercise:
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
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PHALON & SON'S COCOINE FOR THE HAIR.
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING,
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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LARGE BOTTLES, FIFTY CENTS.
SMALL BOTTLES, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale by all jobbers, druggists and fancy goods dealers in every part of the United States.
Dépôt, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, New-York.

Coal Oil!—The Empire State Coal Oil Company has constantly on hand and for sale, a superior article of Coal Oil for burning in all kinds of Kerosene Lamps. It is light colored, free from odor, burns out dry in the lamp without crust, smoke or trimming; giving the cheapest and most beautiful light in the world. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL CO.,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 142 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

All the Rage!! is the
CAMELIA WATER,
a new
TOILET PERFUME,
HARRIOTT, ABBEY & CO., Perfumers,
No. 24 Strand, London,
And Nos. 118 and 124 Maiden-lane.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c., dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., will remove, April 1, to No. 63 Murray st., corner of College place.

Close of the Hair-dye Case.—The Press throughout the Union has published the strong statement of Dr. CHILTON, proclaiming CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE free from everything deleterious. Its superiority cannot be assailed. Envy is silenced. The conspiracy is broken up. See CHILTON'S statement, at CRISTADORO'S, Astor House.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

Young Men of Talent Struggle for Success and fail because they have chosen a wrong pursuit. A correct phrenological examination, pointing out the talents, defects and proper vocation, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be secured by all.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
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THE BURNING OF JERUSALEM.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, with plain or Bayadere Bosoms at Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., 1 door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. W. TRACY, Agent.

Shirts made to order; superior in make and fit; choice styles in scarfs, neck ties and linen cambric handkerchiefs of late importations, at JACKSON & PURDY'S new Shirt Warehouse, No. 647 Broadway.

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BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken on glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

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The new Family Sewing Machines, at $65 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, sole agent, No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

Hinkeman—Hoeny.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858, by the Rev. Chas. Fletcher, Marcus A. Hinckman to Miss Louise J. Hoeny.

Conway—Waters.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., by the Rev. William Quin, John Richard Conway, M. D., to Emily Reina, daughter of Martin Waters, Esq., all of this City.

Toosey—Taylor.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wood, George W. Toosey to Miss Anna M., eldest daughter of Moses B. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

Adams—Hicks.—At Benton Centre, Yates Co., N. Y., on Wednesday Feb. 23, by the Rev. W. W. Taylor, Daniel Adams Jr., of this City, to Ellen K., third daughter of Henry Hicks, of the former place.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

Wadsworth.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 27, William Wadsworth, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 169 East 15th-st., on Tuesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ Hartford and New-Haven papers please copy.

Barkley.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 23, Martin H., infant son of Charles A. and Susan M. Barkley.

☞ California papers please copy.

Hinchman.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, Louisa, wife of Marcus A. Hinchman, aged 20 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 316 Rivington-st.

Burling.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 27, Lancaster D. Burling, in his 36th year.

Funeral from the M. E. Church in Sullivan st., near Bleecker-st., on Tuesday next, March 1, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited, without further notice.

Dunton.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 27, Martha Farnham, only child of Joseph and Leah Dunton, aged 1 year, 5 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 53 5th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

Mooney.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, after a severe and painful illness, William H. Mooney, aged 25 years.

His friends, and relatives of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Elias C. Mooney, No. 45 Charlton st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment. New-York papers please copy.

Romaine.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, Charles Jacob, youngest son of Benjamin F. and Julia Adelaide Romaine, aged 1 year, 4 months and 21 days.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, No. 164 East Broadway.

Cunningham.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, Cornelia, only child of J. S. and R. Cunningham.

Rode.—On Friday, Feb. 25, Mary, infant child of Charles R. and Mary A. Rode.

Heiser.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 27, suddenly, Isabell Thomas, second daughter of Isabell St. and the late Charles L. Heiser, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Millard.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 26, Miss Sarah Ann Millard, youngest daughter of John Millard.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her father, No. 74 Montague st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburg for interment.

Clark.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 27, at 6½ o'clock, of scarlet fever, Alfred William, infant son of Alfred W. and Harriet G. Clark, aged 11 months and 19 days.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, at the house of Stanton Beebe, No. 98 Henry st., Brooklyn, L. I. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Providence, Newport, and Boston papers please copy.

Fawcett.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 26, suddenly, of scarlet fever, Emily Lavica, daughter of Thomas and Sarah L. Fawcett, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, from No. 257 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Archer.—At West Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 27, after a long and painful illness, Miss Mary Archer, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her brother, Edward Archer, West Hackensack N. J.

Massol.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, Mrs. Ann Maccol, relict of Augustus Massol, late of the city of Baltimore.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Van Anaherwers (Leggett's Point.) Carriages will be in waiting at the Motthaven dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ A. M.

Lyon.—At New-Orleans on Wednesday, June 30, 1858, Capt. Wm. L. Lyon, of ship *Francis B. Cutting.*

The remains of the deceased will be interred in Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Trains of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad leave 27th-st., at 7 and 12:45, in time for the funeral.

Hoyt.—At Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, Frederick Hoyt, aged 91 years and 1 month.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. Catharine A. Sleight, widow of the late Richard W. Sleight, (formerly but erroneously written Slack,) will take place at St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, the Rev. G. N. Sleight, her grandson, R. A. Raife, and her son-in-law, Wm. B. Stoughton, Lieut. H. N. T. Arnold, and George Wier, are respectfully invited to attend.

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Three Doors from Broadway.
Manufacturers and Importers of
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THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.
The attention of close buyers and good judges of paper hangings is particularly requested. A most attractive line of goods at very low prices.
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HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY IN COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.
LECTURE BY EDWARD F. UNDERHILL,
PROPRIETOR OF THE UNITARY HOME.
A Lecture on the True Organization of the Household will be delivered by Mr. UNDERHILL, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3 at
MOZART HALL.
The detail of the plan of the UNITARY HOME, by which all persons sharing its advantages become interested in its results, and by which from thirty to fifty per cent. may be saved in the cost of living, will be fully explained by the lecturer, to enable others to organise households on the same plan on the coming 1st of May.
Admittance 25 cents.

NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
PER STEAMER.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, Have received NEW STEREOSCOPIC GROUPS per last steamer.
An assortment of over 20,000 kept constantly on hand, ranging from 25 cents to $2 each.
Family Groups of from five to twenty persons taken for the Stereoscope, arranged in Drawing-Room Scenes, presenting the most life-like pictures that can be had. Specimens may be seen at the store
STEREOSCOPIC BOXES for exhibiting the Views, from 75 cents to $75.

FREIGHT FOR
NEW-ORLEANS!!
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
EXPRESS
FREIGHT LINE.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will forward freight, in any quantity, at low rates, and with great dispatch, to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Natches, Memphis Nashville, and all other points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Mark goods "Pennsylvania Railroad River," and ship at Pier No. 1, North River. Apply for through bills of lading at our offices, No. 2 Astor House, and No. 1 South William st. LEECH & CO., Agents.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of every description. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen.
36
WARREN-STREET.
This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

Appeal of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.—The Board of Managers regret the necessity which compels them to call again upon the benevolent in behalf of the indigent in this City. Since their last appeal Six Thousand and Ninety-six persons have been added to the list of needy recipients, making the total now aided by the Association Twenty-three Thousand Four Hundred and Ninety-six. No family is assisted without previous visitation, nor relief continued beyond the duration of the necessity which calls for it. But with the closest discrimination the number of the relieved cannot at present be diminished without the risk of great suffering. They plead not for profuse outlays, nor yet for the indolent, the improvident and vicious, but for the virtuous and industrious poor, brought to abject want by failure of work or by sickness and misfortune. Being mostly of a class that need only temporary aid, after five or six weeks they will probably require no further assistance. Meanwhile, without help, many will suffer, perhaps perish. There is no exaggeration in this strong language, nor evasion of the fact, that the Association cannot, without enlarged means, meet the urgent demands now upon it. The mild weather has diminished the receipts without lessening the number or the necessities of the needy. Some have given liberally, others have withheld their contributions, supposing they were not required. But this, unhappily, is a mistake. They must give freely, though they have given before, for it cannot be that the cries for bread of more than Twenty-three Thousand of our suffering fellow-creatures, at our very doors, will be unheeded.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BROWN, President.
R. M. Hartley, Secretary.

New-York Harmonic Society.—The members are hereby notified that in consequence of the change of the evening of the Testimonial Concert to Mr. Bristow from March 8 to Monday, March 7, the rehearsal this evening will be the last regular rehearsal previous to the performance. The attendance of every member is earnestly requested.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Chairman Committee.

Look
FOR THE
FLIGHT OF
GIGANTIC BALLOONS
ON THE
4TH OF MARCH.

Alsoff's East India Tonic Pale Ale—For sale in kegs of 2, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught. G. E. MENDUM

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
TO BE
PUBLISHED
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The LEDGER, containing the first instalment of this popular story, will be ready THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

About three years ago we published the first original story written by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., for the LEDGER, entitled "Gunmaker of Moscow." At that time we had only about eighty or ninety thousand circulation, and the paper was not electrotyped. The demand for back numbers of that date we are consequently unable to supply, while we have those containing his other stories. This demand, as all the dealers are aware, has at length become so large as to be really annoying, inasmuch as to all the seekers we are compelled to yield the same disagreeable "No" for an answer. The sea hath bounds, but it seems as if the popularity of that story has none. We have therefore concluded to republish it. But a small proportion of our present readers have ever seen it, and most of them went to see it again. The value of the story—and its interest, if such a thing is possible—will be enhanced by new and fine illustrations. It is a departure from our usual course to republish anything; but the voice of the people demands it, and, although we do not believe the stale Latin maxim, Vox populi vox Dei, yet we strive to obey both, consequently the first chapter of the Gunmaker of Moscow will appear in the LEDGER, to be published this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

The LEDGER will also contain the following original contributions, written expressly for its columns:

LOUIS NAPOLEON—THREE PHASES IN HIS LIFE.
BY THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

MY PROPERTY.
By one who keeps his eyes and ears open.

A religious cotemporary in this City has a prominent contributor who has evidently caught the spirit of the LEDGER contributor "who keeps his eyes and ears open," if, indeed, he does not actually seek to imitate him. At least, so our thoughts—as they occur—lead us to believe; but striking similarities are often exhibited by productions remote in their origin.

A HUMOROUS POEM,
By John G. Saxe.

THE MILLIONAIR

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR'S
REAL ESTATE LIST.
NEW-YORK PROPERTY.

House on West 35th-st., 18x60, brick $12,000
House in West 36th st., 18.9x60, brick 16,000
House in West 36th st., 20x60, brown 20,000
House in West 37th st., 16x100, brick 15 000
House in West 38th-st., 16.8x57, brown 9 500
House in West 38th-st., 17.1x50, brick 8,500
House in West 39th-st., 21x55, brown 20,000
House in West 41st-st., 25x60, brown 14,000
House in 124th-st., 2½ lots, 25x114 5,000
House in 125th-st., 18.6x40 5,000
House in 126th-st 3,500
House in 129th st., 4 lots, 30x40 8,000
Store No. 14 Platt-st 12,500

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

House on Carlton-av., 25x40, lot 100 7,000
House on Smith-st , 20x40, lot 100 3,000
House on President-st., 19x37½, lot 75x100 24,000
House on Tompkins'-place, 20x25, lot 116 7,000
House on 2d-place, 25x56, lot 133 12,000
House on Remsen st, 22x50, lot 100 17,000

YONKERS PROPERTY.

House, with 2 acres, near Riverdale 12,000
House, with 60 acres 50,000
House, with 1 acre 10,500
House, with 30 acres 15,000
House, with 1 acre 14,000
House, with ¾ of an acre 8,000
House, with 1 acre 18,000
House, with ¾ of an acre 12 500
House, with ¾ au acre 5,500
House, with 1 acre 25,000
House, with ¾ au acre 10,500
House, with ½ au acre 5,500
House, with 3 lots 4,500
15 acres 10,000
40 acres 14,000
House, with 1 lot 4,500
House, with 3 lots 5,000
House, with 1 lot 7,000
House, with 3 acres 20,000
House, with 27 acres 22,000
House, with 1 acre 13,000
House, with 1 acre 4,700
House, with 2¾ acres 13.000
NEW-ROCHELLE—House, 5½ acres 14 000
ASTORIA, L. I.—House, ½ an acre 9,000
JAMAICA, L. I.—24 acres 4,400
CRUGER'S—House and 270 acres 130,000
BIRMINGHAM, CONN.—2 acres 20,000
FORDHAM—House and 3½ acres 9,000
FORDHAM—15 acres ..... per acre. 1.500
SING-SING—House and 6 acres 17,000
IRVINGTON, N. J.—House and 52 acres 12,000
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—House and 6 acres 6,500
KINGSTON—House and 100 acres 12,000
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—House and 2 acres 20 000
BERGEN POINT—House and 9 acres 25,000
ELIZABETH CITY—House and 13 acres 13 000
RYE—House and 40 acres 40,000
OYSTER BAY—House and 73 acres 11,000
FLUSHING, L. I.—House and 35 acres 35,000
SOMERS—House and 40 acres 8,000
HUDSON-PARK—House and 3 acres 25,000
STRATFORD, CONN.—House and 18 acres 5,000
PELHAM—House and 104 acres 30,000
TARRYTOWN—House and 9 acres 35,000
TARRYTOWN—House and 45 acres 10,000
TARRYTOWN—House and 50½ acres ..... per acre. 200
TARRYTOWN—House and 13½ acres 7,500
POUGHKEEPSIE—House and 12 acres 10,000
PEEKSKILL—House and 14 acres 17,000
PEEKSKILL—House and ¾ of an acre 6,500
HAVERSTRAW—House and 403 acres ..... per acre. 80
NEWBURG—House and 5 acres 18,000
NEWBURG—House and 4 acres 8,000
MOUNT PLEASANT—House and 11½ acres 15,000
HUNTINGTON—House and 11 acres 5,500
RED HOOK—House and 7 acres 7,000
NYACK—Fruit farm, 25 acres 10,000
DARIEN, CONN.—60 acres ..... per acre. 100
DARIEN, CONN.—40 acres ..... per acre. 300
GREENWOOD LAKE—307 acres 25,000

The last named place is a splendid Summer hotel.

For full particulars of the above property, together with farms and residences elsewhere, apply to No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

Parties wishing to sell or purchase property would consult their interests by calling as above.

W. L. SEYMOUR.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HOUSES, VIZ: TWO of those elegant new, small three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st, just south of Fulton-av.; price, $4,000; also, three of those beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av.; price $3,500; also, the fine three story Phila brick houses, Nos. 180 Canton-st., and 11 Lafayette-av.; prices, $6,000 and $6,500. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton ferries, contain gas and Nassau water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st. New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick house, convenient, 20x38, No. 2 South 4th-st., E. D.; terms easy

ALSO—Beautiful cottage No. 202 Adelphi-st.; 9 rooms, verandah.

ALSO—Superior three-story brick house, 25x50, No. 204 Henry-st.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fine house and furniture, 20 acres, in exchange for City property. Very desirable.

WANTED—Part of house, up town; 5 rooms; rent $260. Money loaned, on good security, at 7 per cent.

WM. HAMMILL, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others, on small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2 500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the central public common, in rear, at Watchung Mount, a large, commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE SOLD—OR to be let for six months, from May 1 to June 1—as elegant 20 feet-wide brown stone house, uniquely and artistically furnished; situation near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most airy and delightful in the City; would prefer the buyer taking the furniture at a valuation. If not sold will be let below value to a careful tenant with a small family. Address Box No. 3,529 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run at May rent, ground rent at $300 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The corner lot, No. 157 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st. Also, lot No. 3 James-st., next to the corner of, and facing New-Bowery; the whole presenting about 90 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st, having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500. Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x50, No. 343 West 24th-st., just finished; price $9,500. Apply to H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A FAMily going to Europe will sell a four-story house, 25x80, in a first-class street, and near to the 6th-av, with and newly furnished. Price $26 000, of which $12,000 can remain on mortgage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 67 Madison-av., size 25x58, to 2:x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE —House and lot No. 45 South 7th-st., Williamsburg; near all the ferries; city cars pass the door; most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 or 20 years. If not sold will be leased. Inquire of JOHN G. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, No. 196 Adams-st., a few minutes' walk from all the ferries, a well-built two-story and attic brick house, rear extension, slate roof, gas, water, bath-room, &c., &c. Price $7,000; with adjoining lot, $8,500; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to ELIJAH T. BROWN, No. 39 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 46 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., with all of the modern improvements complete. Inquire of J. K. HOKA, No. 139 Fulton-st.; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NO. 152 one door south of 19th-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, high stoop. Inquire of J WILT on the premises

CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots on the north side of 90th-st., 254 feet west of the 3d-av. Croton water and gas through the street. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 129 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 229 Lewis-st., near 9th-st. Inquire of F. & J. S. HEALY, office No. 125½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

ROBERT E. BAIN—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected. &c All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES.

A. M. Gunn, M. D., No. 152 Hous-st.
Leonard W. Klop, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
M. D. Herder, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
Mathias Clark, Esq., No. 528 Greenwich-st.

Wanted, several medium-size houses in the upper part of the City, for responsible tenants.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FIRST CLASS HOUSES AT PRIVATE sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

No. 109 West 22d-st.	No. 31 Great Jones-st.
No. 91 West 18th-st.	No. 80 West 29th-st.
No. 35 West 18th-st.	No. 44 University-place.
No. 52 East 34th-st.	No. 157 West 38th-st.
No. 23 West 27th-st.	No. — Madison-av.
No. 200 West 32d st.	No. 31 West 19th-st.
No. 11 West 28th st.	No. 39 West 22d st.
No. 141 east 17th-st.	No. 31 West 18th-st.
No. 67 East 17th-st.	No. 48 West 16th st.
No. 54 West 36th-st.	No. 50 West 18th-st.
No. 29 West 32d st.	No. 153 West 34th-st.
5th-av., near 20th-st.	No. 21 Irving-place.
No. 23t East Broadway, (leasehold.)	No. 13 West 34th st.
	No. 14 West 37th-st.
No. 139 West 25th-st.	No. 38 Great Jones-st.

STORE PROPERTY.

No. 69 Worth-st.	No. 396 Broome-st
No. 160 William-st.	Corner of Canal and Varick-sts., extra size lot.
No. 143 Duane-st.	
Pine-st., near Broadway.	No 224 Varick-st.
Cedar-st., between Trinity-place and Greenwich-st.	No 254 Division-st.
	Vestry-st., between Washington and Greenwich-sts.
South-east corner Houston and Sewer.	

Further particulars and permits to view the above houses, can be had at the office.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cemeat cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 38x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large stable house, 28 by 80, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are dressed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Fulton-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manfactnring shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls. Three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 23 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st, 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. It is 22 feet 8 inches front by 55 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A fine three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 114 Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av. Rent $425. Price $5,000, half may remain. Also, several houses up town, for sale and exchange. Also, City and Brooklyn building lots for sale. ANDREW E. McOLYNN,
No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, IN CONSEQUENCE of the owner going to Europe—the four-story brown-stone house, together with the furniture, No. 75 East 30th-st.; well situated; the house is 20x50 feet, in complete order and replete with all the modern improvements. The furniture has been very little used. Price, $16,000.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 5th and 8th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st, or No. 29 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x23½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. C. DUTCHER.

MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 26x55 feet, lot 100; all the modern conveniences; built by days' work; occupied by the owner; for sale at a bargain, with or without all the furniture, between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, merchant tailor, No. 27 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIFTY-eighth st., between the 1st and 2d avs., the 3-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with under cellar, replete with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire next door, or of PETER T. O'BRIEN, No. 150½ East 23d-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIRE-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 5 CHARLES-STREET, lot 70 feet by 103, house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant nighborhood. Can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 12th-st., No. 107, four-story basemeat, brown-stone front, first-class, modern improvements, and a very desirable residence. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house No. 51 West 24th-st., has all the modern improvements; one half the purchase money may remain on a mortgage. Apply to JAMES C. MAYER, Real Estate Broker, No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 20x36, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. E. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FINE WATER-POWER FOR SALE LOW, consisting of mill, 30 by 45, two stories; two dwelling-houses, about two acres of land, all in good order, situated one mile from Tuckahoe Depôt, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 96 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT-brick house and lot—bonse 26x50 feet. Lot 90 feet, in good order and fine location, No. 66 Hammond-st. Price $7,500.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK, ATTIC and basement house, No. 27 Vandam st. Replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING-house No. 148 Madison-st., two-story and attic in front and three-story in rear. House 20x41—size of lot 25x100. Apply to S. F. R. CODDINGTON, 67 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with store and finished basement, at No. 602 3d-av. For particulars apply at No. 611 3d-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 18 NORTH-MOORE-STREET, the three-story brick house and lot 25 feet west of Varick-st.; lot 25x75.

36TH-STREET—1 lot north side, 207 feet west of 7th-av., 21.6½x100 feet. If the purchaser improves the lot, the whole amount of his purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by March 16, will be disposed of at auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. For particulars, apply to JOHN CAMERON, No. 291 West 22d st, or No. 7 Broad-st.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house, in 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 119th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR.
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of Williams, Stevens & Williams, Broadway; Nelson J. Waterbury, General Post-office, New-York; Barnard Rice, Clinton Market, New-York; Hyatt Lyons, corner of Pearl and Wall sts.; Chadeayne & Brother, Yonkers; S. C. Sutton, Bedford; David Chadeayne, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GREENWOOD Lake Hotel and farm of 407 acres, or a portion of 150 or 217 acres, with improvements, situate in Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., 50 miles from the city by the Erie railroad, on a beautiful lake 10 miles long, affording a rare combination of mountain and lake scenery; salubrity, good fishing, abundance of fruit, &c.; the mansion is handsome, commodious, and furnished as a summer resort. The farm is productive, and easy to cultivate; is provided with all necessary outbuildings, and is well adapted to grass, grain or stock. The whole, combined or seperately, presents an eligible opportunity to an enterprising farmer or popular landlord. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply for one week to R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES of sixty in timber, situated in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling; no waste land; soil unsurpassed; fine orchard of best kinds of fruit; fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg, on the Ithaca and Geneva Inrnpike, and one mile from Taughannic Falls. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Owner may be seen for 3 days, at the office of Gillis, Watson & Gibbs, No. 100 Broadway, a powerful and desirable water-power adjacent to this property will be sold with it if desired.

TARRYTOWN.—SPRING HILL FARM, SITUATed about 2½ miles from the depôt, containing 70 acres of superior land, improvements, a small new cottage house, two barns, fine orchard, &c.; several never-failing springs on the place, some of which are higher than the house; the location of this latter is high, and commands a view of the Hudson River; the neighborhood is improving, and very healthy, church, &c., in the vicinity. The advertiser lives near the place, and offers the above on very liberal terms, previous to April 1. Terms very liberal. Apply to C. M. SIMONS, No. 108 Chambers st.

120 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR sale, known as part of the Sip Farm, situated near the Passaic Bridge Erie Railroad Station, ten miles from Jersey City. Said farm contains 75 acres of superior woodland, the remainder tillable; also contains springs of valuable chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a hotel, farm, Summer resort, for gardening or for building sites. Apply to ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.; or on Tuesdays at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN RYE, 95 ACRES; will be divided, if desired; dwelling-house and three tenant houses, fine water and land prospect, and a large collection of the choicest fruits; Railroad depôt, stores, Post-office, 3 churches, and Rye Beach, all within ½ to 1½ miles; title indisputable. Apply to BENJAMIN MEAD, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A PORTION OF THE HALSTEAD estate, one mile from the depôt of Rye, Westchester County. The plot offered for sale contains 23½ acres, upon which there is a good orchard and fruits, on Rye Beach and Milton Road. The view is unrivaled, and the location one of the most desirable in the county. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale, very low, or would be exchanged for available City property or bank checks. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-office' which will receive prompt attention.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—97½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt, and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

DWELLING-HOUSES TO LET—THE TWO three-story brick houses Nos. 122 and 124 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in very superior order; have first-class gas fixtures and all the other modern conveniences in the best style, and can be examined from 11 to 1 P. M., by a note from the subscriber. Rent $1,250 each. Also, the 3-story brick house No. 116 West 11th-st. Has been put in very superior order by the present owner for his own occupancy, and contains 12 parlors, hall and chambers, and all the other modern conveniences. Rent $1,000, to a desirable tenant. Apply for a note to examine the premises to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 102 Front-st., between 12 and 2 P. M.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS —The upper part of the five-story white marble building No 355 Broadway; the second story is 200x25 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and hoistways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterbury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 247 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with carriage house and stable; house replete with all the modern improvements; rent $750; has 11 rooms. Also, a shooting gallery, No. 12 23d-st., near Bowery. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 221 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE LOWER part of a house, with parlors furnished, at No. 160 East Seventy-first-street, near avenue A; house has all the modern improvements; possession 1st of April. Inquire on the premises; unquestionable reference required.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE house, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING STORE, EIGHT rooms and attic, in the village of Morrisania, corner of Washington-av. and 7th st; excellently located for either a grocer or baker; will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of JOHN ORESON, No. 215 Front-st., near Fulton Market.

TO LET—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF TEN years, twelve lots at Corlear's Hook, fronting on Southfront and Corlear's sts., now occupied by the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company. Possession first of May. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS TO LEASE.—Splendid stores to lease; splendid lofts to lease; splendid houses for sale and to let. Wanted—Stores, lofts and houses, for the best of merchants.
N. C. BISHOP, No. 163 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, or from 1st of May; 3 stories, high stoops and modern improvements, Nos. 207 and 209 East 29th-st. Apply on premises, or of G. J. FOLSOM, No. 35 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house, high basement, with all modern improvements No. 135 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square. Rent $850. Apply to C. E. CROESBECK, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK House, 732 Greenwich st., near Perry st.; it has gas and Croton water introduced, with bath room. Apply to DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & READ, 245 Water st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Bookman-st.

TO LET—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NEAR FOURTH st., a full front, three-story attic and basement house; has bath and gas. Rent $900. Address, post-paid, A. G. McCOMB, Station D, Post-Office.

TO LET—STORES NO. 185 DUANE AND NO. 368 Washington sts. Also, some fine dwellings, property in various parts of the Vth Ward, for sale. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT, Jr.

NO. 119 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN Broadway and University-place—To let, the first floor, unfurnished, consisting of three rooms. Rent $500. Privilege in kitchen and other rooms, if required.

TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, near Broadway, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 307 Walker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 388 CANAL-st. from May 1. Apply to A. G. THORP, Jr., No. 70 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT NO. 21 ANN-ST., ONE LARGE ROOM, 40x50 feet, with 20 windows. Also, several smaller rooms. Apply on the premises, of KEECH, Printer.

TO LET—IN PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING, SEVeral very desirable offices. Apply at the Bank, Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage house in or near New-York, in a healthy location, and within one hour's drive of Wall-st. Rent about $200 or $300. Advertiser would take suitable furniture at a valuation. Any one having such to let will secure a first-class tenant by addressing A. P., Station D, Post-Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of H. W. LOWDER, Secretary, No. 15 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

HEMPSTEAD, 70 acres	$30,000
HAMBURG, west banks of the Hudson River, 185 acres	25,000
NEWBURG, 9 acres, per acre	800
TIVOLI, east bank Hudson River, 5 acres, good house	2,500
THROG'S NECK, Westchester, 30 acres	40,000
CHESTON, Hudson River, near Peekskill, 168 acres, per acre	170
FORDHAM, 50 acres	50 000
TARRYTOWN, 160 acres	120,000
WESTPORT, on the Sound, 69 acres	20,000
BARRYTOWN, Hudson River, 234 acres	82,500
NORTH NEWBURG, 106 acres	75,000
BARRYTOWN, Hudson River, 150 acres on the River	35,000
PELHAM NECK, Westchester, Sound, one 21 acres	25,000
PELHAM NECK, Westchester, one at	40,000
PELHAM, Westchester County, 24 acres	33,000
PELHAM, Westchester County, 3 acres	7,000
THROG'S NECK, 80 acres	66,000
NEAR PHILADELPHIA, on the river, about 100 acres	30,000
DOBBS' FERRY, 7½ acres	11,000
FLUSHING, at Newtown, 200 acres	50,000
YONKERS, 1½ acres	5,000
OAK HILL, on the Hudson, opposite Catskill, 63 acres	16,000
YONKERS, sites of from 3 to 5 acres, per acre	1,500
NEWPORT, ¾ of an acre	15,000
WESTCHESTER, on the Sound, 70 acres	50,000
FISHKILL-LANDING, 22 acres	22,000
CROTON, 200 acres	7,000

Further description is deemed unnecessary, as the price is some criteria of the improvements and situation. Those wishing to purchase will wish to inspect the premises themselves: for letters to do so, and further description, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Real Estate

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

100 shares Market Bank	$100 each
40 shares Brothers and Drovers' Bank	25 each
100 shares St. Nicholas Bank	100 each
40 shares Bull's Head Bank	25 each
245 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	100 each
110 shares Nassau Bank	100 each
100 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co. sale)	50 each
150 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.	40 each
210 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
150 shares Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co.	20 each
125 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
13 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
30 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
13 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	40 each
44 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
50 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
40 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
100 shares Sun Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
10 shares Third-avenue Railroad Co.	100 each
200 shares American Timber Bending Co	20 each
150 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad Co.	50 each
$12 000 Memphis City (Tenn.) 6 ₱ cent Bonds.	
$2,000 Joliet (City (Ill.) 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.	
$1,000 Second-avenue Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$6,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.	
$10,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regular advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 3. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks, also other securities, constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND gores on the 8th and 9th avs., 58th and 56th sts., near the Central Park, and valuable lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 57th st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmett, Esq., Referee:

9TH-AV.—8 lots west side, between 55th and 56th sts.

9TH-AV.—5 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

9TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

58TH-ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av

56TH-ST.—5 lots south side, in rear of above.

56TH-ST.—19 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.

56TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.

ALSO—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North river 55 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 55 feet 5 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st. thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the corner of 57th-st., thence easterly 150 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.

Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, WORTH AND DUANE STS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

ON HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 8 Worth-st.

Also, on

DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 181, north side, near Greenwich st.

The proximity of this property to the depôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements now completed in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the ward for immediate improvement.

For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH DE PEYSTER, DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 17th March, 1859 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court and under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, the following:

WASHINGTON-PLACE, COR. GREENE-ST.—The house and lot No. 18 Washington-Place, on the southwest corner.

41H-ST., COR. GREENE.—The vacant lot on the northwest corner, with party wall.

47TH-ST.—the house and lot No. 303 adjoining.

ALSO—One lot adjoining, about 13 feet 2 inches in width by 96 feet 5 inches in depth, with party wall

Maps will be ready for distribution previous to the sale. 75 per cent may remain on mortgage for 5 years. For further particulars, inquire of WM. E. CURTIS, Counselor-at-Law, No. 166 Broadway, or PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the dwelling-house, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, etagres, book-case, centre tables, mirrors, paintings, piano-forte vases, lace curtains, velvet carpets rugs, Turkish and reception chairs, clocks, &c., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpanse, dining-table, China and glassware, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

F. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—F. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots on the northerly side of 108th-st., beginning 175 feet east of the 6th-av., each lot 25 feet wide, and 100 feet 9 inches deep. Sale positive. Terms—Two-thirds may remain if desired, for three to five years.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-ST.—That valuable lot No. 195 Duane-st., north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts., 17 feet 10 inches by 75 feet, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on hand and mortgage for a term of years. Maps, &c., at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, 5 Broad-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—The two desirable full lots on the north side 56th-st., 165 feet west of Lexington-av.; each lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

FAIRCHILD & CHAMBERS, Auctioneers.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, March 1, by FAIRCHILD & CHAMBERS, at No. 101 Mercer-st., the household furniture contained in the above house. Sale positive and no postponement.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, apparatus and tools. Also, all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and in their office. If not sold by private sale on or before Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Berckman; and has in addition to steam power, great advantages of water-power, with belting, shafting &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE A complete set of pencil-case maker tools, everything requisite to carry on a large business. A good opportunity for young men of character to commence business, as a very liberal arrangement will be made with such parties. Inquire of GEORGE WALSH, No. 22 Coenties-slip, or of S. CUTTER, No. 128 East 12th-st.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN rights of a hand saw-mill, weighing only 68 pounds; sells for $20; smart men can make a fortune buying rights. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 3. Letters of inquiry must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Address L. S. HEATH, New-York Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.—Apply Monday, Feb. 28, Tuesday, 1st March, at Rope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. This is an opportunity that never has or can again occur.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD-WILL AND fixtures of an Exchange or Collection Office, in a good location in this City. To a person with a small capital this is a good opportunity to go into business. Address M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A coal-yard, with more than four years' unexpired lease. Terms cash. Inquire at No. 22 Cherry st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATEVERBELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Bonne-st. Orders by mail solicited.

LIGHT! BRILLIANT LIGHT!

Coal Oil of Superior quality and light color, burns in all Kerosene Lamps. For sale by the barrel, at No. 210 Pearl-st. EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL COMPANY.

THE PARKER LIBRARY SALE.—ORDERS for purchasing at this sale will be carefully attended to by CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries, New-York.

TRAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 89 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 78 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
1859.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & ANGELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 83 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorised by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 2d, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 8 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

WANTED.—$10,000 WANTED, FOR THREE years, on mortgage of real estate, unincumbered, improved, worth $25,000, part rented for $1,500; situate in a flourishing town on Ohio river, in Ohio, on line of railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; liberal interest paid annually in New-York out of rents.

$15,000 wanted, for a term of years, secured by mortgage on 3,000 acres of land and town property. Land well selected in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, mostly near flourishing towns; security undoubted; a liberal interest paid, as above.

FOR SALE—15,000 acres of best land in Barton county, Missouri, on line of railroad from Springfield to Fort Scott, Kansas. Information had by calling on or addressing R. S., No. 280 St Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Sevens; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Sevens; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859.—The interest on the March bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MOILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BASOKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVINS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FEB. 1, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, to consider the application now before said Committee, to have Broome-st. widened and extended from Laurens-st. to the Hudson River. All persons interested in the above application will be present at the above mentioned time and place without further notice.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOS. STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
} Committee on Streets.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—CENTRAL Mount Vernon, West and East Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Wakefield, Fleetwood, &c. Taxes on property in the above villages may be paid to the Collector, on MONDAY Feb. 28, at Keene's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grant sts. Lots on which taxes remain unpaid will be sold according to law. The School Collector will attend as above.

F. SEDER, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AN APplication will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, during its present session, for an act of incorporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the City of New-York an Astronomical Observatory.

NOTICE.—MR J. M. BROWN, LATE OF CALIFORNIA, is in no way connected with us, and has no authority to transact business for us, in our name or for our account.

TREADWELL & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FEB. 22, IN GOING FROM NO. 397 Bleecker-st., Abingdon-square, to Mr. Klyer's fancy dry goods store, in Bleecker-st., a small drab leather steel-clasp PURSE, containing $48 87, and an undertaker's bill. A suitable reward will be paid, with the thanks of the owner, a widow, for the return of the above to No. 397 Bleecker-st., Abingdon-square.

LOST—ON SATURDAY FORENOON, BETWEEN Park-row and Greenwich-st., (across the Park and down Barclay-st.,) a GOLD WATCH, with the owner's name—Lizzie Andrews—engraved on the inside of the case; also, a GOLD CHAIN and LOCKET. Any person finding said articles, and bringing them to the New-York *Ledger* office, No. 44 Ann-st., will be duly rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE STABLE at No. 122 West 16th-st., a black and white SETTER DOG, about eight months old, answers to the name of "Sport." Whoever will return him safely to the subscriber at No. 20 East 16th-st., will receive the above reward. E. K. ALBURTIS.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, (SUPPOSED TO HAVE been dropped at the Philharmonic rehearsal,) a lady's PORTEMONNAIE, containing a small amount of money, a gold thimble, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mr. CURTIS, in upholstery department of Stewart's.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF AUGUST LAST, A black MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no use to any one but the subscriber. By returning the same the finder will be liberally rewarded.

GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

STEAMER FULTON.—TEN DOLLARS REwarded to the person that can tell the whereabouts of a high-top black TRUNK, marked Sophie Schroeder.

F. A. SCHROEDER, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Kickardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway,

C. & SONS have been awarded 25 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SON'S are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR MANufactory and warerooms, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly on hand a large assortment of their superior Pianos, which combine all modern improvements, and for power, durability and long-standing in tune they are admitted by all to be unsurpassed by any; and with our superior facilities for manufacturing, we flatter ourselves that we can and are making instruments equal to any, and selling them at lower rates than any responsible manufactory in this City. Persons in want of a superior Piano are invited to call and inspect our Pianos and factory; they can then judge for themselves. All our Pianos are fully warranted in every respect. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale at a sacrifice, rich round corners superb carved legs, scalloped bottom all round, fluted keys, three rows of carvings, ground diagonal bar, constructed with the arch brace, sweet and full tone, fifty makers of the highest integrity, having written warrantee for two years from September last, is without spot or blemish. Price $225, the greatest bargain to be found, as will be seen on examination, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Can be seen, day or evening, for three days.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $2 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.

S. T. CORDON, No. 708 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A LARGE ASsortment at very low prices; second hand pianos from $30 to $150. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments, pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates, each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS.—SUPERIOR PIANOS, 21 Clinton House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $80 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, AT No. 64 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.

Will remain open until the 1st of June for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 noon, and 3½ afternoon.

FERREKO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at 3 Times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class: "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

THE FIRST IMPORTATION EVER RECEIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO., of Epernay, in France, being desirous of introducing into this country the above famous brand of Champagne, (which is a decided favorite at the best tables both of London and Paris,) and having from a long and extensive business acquaintance with the leading hotels on this continent, peculiar facilities for so doing, I have at their request, consented to accept their agency and receive their consignments. The first consignment has been received per ship *Fairwind*, from Havre, and orders filled for the following leading hotels and champagne dealers, who stamp it with their unqualified approval:

St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, Brevoort House, Astor House, Jones House, Howard Hotel, International Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, Western Hotel, Bancroft House, Thorp's Hotel, National Hotel, Washington; Gilmor House, Baltimore; Revere House, Boston; Philadelphia House, New-York; Jno. Keefe, Broadway; H. J. Kerr, Broadway; McPyke, Broadway; Macy & Co., 6th av.; G. W. Brown, Water-st.; Crook & Duff, *Times* Building, &c., &c., &c., &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F FARRINGTON'S, No. 398 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING furniture will find it to their advantage to call at No. 69 Bowery before the 1st of March, as the proprietor is declining business. Possession must be given of the premises next week. The entire stock to be sold below cost. Dealers are particularly invited to call.

E. C. ROBINSON.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

CHEAPEST COTTAGE BEDSTEADS IN this City, $3 50 and upwards; children's bedsteads, with sides, of a new and beautiful design; cribs in great variety; mattresses of all kinds, spring beds, wardrobes, bureaus, children's chairs, &c., at WALKER'S, No. 651 Broadway, 2d basement below Bleecker st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. Small prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STOOL STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove st. Circulars sent on application.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for the building of a road seventy feet in width, from Hunter's Point to Flushing, Long Island, will be received until the 28th day of February next, inclusive, at the office of Messrs. Crane & Ely, at Hunter's Point, or of John C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

Maps and profile of the route will be exhibited to applicants, and full particulars given at the office of Crane & Ely as above, and at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. Meserole, No. 140 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on and after the 15th of February.

Proposals may be made for the whole work, or one or more sections thereof, addressed to the President of the Company, and must contain a limit of time for the completion of contract.

All the communications received will be opened in the presence of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting, and the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. By order,

A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"CLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS."

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WASSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain THAXTER, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,

now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall-st. She made the last passage in 115 days; loames at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall street.
Agents of San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accomodations low. Shipping free of wharfage. 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

H. S

NEWS BY THE ILLINOIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

not appear to be any apprehension of a revolution on account of the turn things have taken.

NICARAGUA.

By the last steamer I wrote you that a report had reached Aspinwall of the ratification by the Congress and President at Managua of the Cass-Yrissarl Treaty. I get my information from the officers of the United States frigate *Savannah*, from Jamestown, who received it from an officer of the United States steamfrigate *Merrimack*, who left that ship at Realejo, and came to San Juan del Norte. It appears now that the officer not being very well posted up on diplomatic movements, mistook the English Ouseley for the Cass Treaty. The former, as you undoubtedly heard from your Nicaragua correspondents, has been ratified—while the Cass-Yrissarl has not yet been acted on, and it is thought will not be, unless the United States Senate admits the modifications proposed by the Government of Nicaragua.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is highly popular in Nicaragua—the people pay him the highest respect, the soldiers present arms when he passes their quartels, while they scarcely deign to give the United States Minister, General LAMAR, foot-room when he is met in the streets.

The agents of the transit speculators are still hanging about Managua. The only *positive* resolution the Government has come to in regard to the transit, however, is that it will have nothing further to do with the Joe White contract.

The movements of American naval vessels in the waters of Nicaragua are noted in my "New-Granada" letter.

COSTA RICA.

The excitement in regard to the expulsion from the Republic of Señor LLORENTE, Bishop of Costa Rica, has died away. The people in general highly approve the course of the Government in the matter. The Republic is prosperous and tranquil.

The coffee crop would exceed 90,000 qnintals. The new crop was coming in slowly to Punta Arenas. Prices ranged from 10¾c.@11¾c. for first quality; for very inferior, as low as 7¾c. Business, as is usual on the gathering of the coffee crop, had improved.

A decree of Jan. 13 permits the export of lumber from the Pacific coast of the Republic, between Salinas Bay and Cape Blanco, at a reduced duty of two reals per log. A decree of Jan. 16 prohibits the exportation of deer-skins after the 15th of May next. The reason given for this restriction is, that the cattle on the haciendas are injured by the deer-hunters.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELY, now that his treaty with Nicaragua has been ratified, is soon expected in Costa Rica. The *Vixen* was waiting at Realejo to take him there. F. W. R.

Latest from Nicaragua.

TWO BRITISH TREATIES RATIFIED IN NICARAGUA—A FRENCH TREATY REPORTED—THE UNITED STATES AT A DISCOUNT—PUNTA ARENAS WASHING AWAY—MONS. BELLY EXPECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

The British steamer *Trent* arrived here yesterday, with dates from San Juan del Norte to the 16th inst. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELY forwards two satified treaties by her to England, one a postal one, and one the treaty of "amity, commerce," &c. It is reported the French Government has also made a treaty with Nicaragua, similar in its terms to the British one. Sir WILLIAM GORE will go to Costa Rica on the 1st March, after concluding some arrangements with Nicaragua in regard to the British protectorate over San Juan or Greytown. He does not expect to leave Central America in less than a year from this time. I learn from an intelligent Nicaraguan gentleman from Granada that the general sentiment of the people is against the ratification of the Cass-Yrissarl treaty. When I asked him if *he* believed the treaty would be ratified, he shook his head very emphatically and answered "No!" He added, "Your country is very unfortunate in its representatives to Nicaragua." The British frigate *Diadem* sailed on the 12th for Jamaica. The *Valorous* has been ordered to the Honduras coast. The *Cæsar* still lies outside. The American sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is still lying outside, almost rolling her guns under water. The *St. Louis*, which left Aspinwall on Monday, arrived off the harbor of San Juan on Wednesday, and after communicating with the *Jamestown*, left same day on a cruise, steering to the northward. She would return in about 10 days.

The harbor of San Juan continues to shoal rapidly. Vessels drawing over 16 feet dare not enter now—and only in smooth times at that. The channel, with only 15½ feet of water in it, of 80 feet in width, has narrowed 12 feet the past fortnight. Last Saturday night the large machine-shop and two or three other buildings belonging to the old Vanderbilt Company, and in the occupation of Scorr, were washed away. The new channel where these buildings stood is two or three feet deep. The Nicaraguans were confidently expecting Mons. BELLY and a corps of engineers to arrive in the British steamer due at Aspinwall on the 24th inst. F. W. R.

Interesting from San Juan.

FILLING UP OF THE HARBOR AT GREYTOWN—OPENING OF THE TRANSIT—UNFAVORABLE NEWS—ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREYTOWN, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1859.

The unfavorable news brought by the last steamer, of the opening of the transit, has had a serious and depressing effect upon the spirits of the people of Greytown. The rapid filling up of the harbor with sand, so that only vessels of small size are able to get inside any more, is exciting the most serious apprehensions. The harbor of San Juan, formerly the finest on the Atlantic coast, where until recently lay anchored, in perfect security, half a dozen men-of-war and as many merchant vessels. Now, one small brig and schooner are anchored, all the men-of-war have gone outside and anchored, for fear of being shut in.

A consultation of the officers of the British men-of-war was recently held, and a survey of the harbor was decided upon.

The mouth of the San Juan River, at its entrance into the ocean, is only *twenty-six fathoms wide*, and the water eighteen feet deep. Two months ago the entrance was nearly double what it now is, and the water thirty feet. The English mail steamers are now obliged to anchor outside, being unable to get in any more.

The *Trent*, the last steamer here, came up and anchored outside, where she remained till the morning of the 17th, when she left for Aspinwall.

The whole harbor is filling up with weeds and sand, so that where steamships formerly lay in five fathoms water, now row-boats get aground, and *bongos* are unable to go.

Only a few months more, at its present rate of filling up, the harbor of Greytown will be a lagoon, the same as all the upper part of it now is.

At Punta Arenas, the sea has commenced breaking through, and there is danger of all the buildings and property belonging to Jos SCOTT and VANDERBILT being washed away.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, 22 guns, has just arrived from Aspinwall. There are several who have been waiting for her to return, expecting to receive letters by her from New-York.

The last mail steamer brought nothing definite about the line opening, except that VANDERBILT had got the line, and was going to run it in connection with the Pacific Mail Company.

The signing of the Gore Ousley Treaty is considered favorable for VANDERBILT, for it is understood that the treaty gives the line to any one who will open it, simply by complying with the *fiscal* regulations of the Government for the payment of so much per head upon all the passengers carried through their territory.

The Treaty was signed at Managua, the 19th, and ratified the 23d ultimo, and probably goes to New-York by this steamer.

There is a great deal of anxiety felt here to know when, or by whom the line is to be opened. Some think VANDERBILT is going to open it immediately; others say it is to be kept closed for the next three years, for the same purpose that it has been for the last three years—for the benefit of speculators.

The British war-steamer *Diadem*, stationed here for the last three months, left on Monday for Port Royal, for stores for the fleet. She will be gone three weeks.

ENFORCING THE POLICE LAWS.—It is reported that the Police Commissioners have at length determined to enforce the rules adopted for the government of the Police Department. It is said that smoking while on duty, being off beat at roll call, or visiting saloons to obtain refreshments will, if reported, be followed either by a fine or dismissal from the service.

ENGINEERS FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There is said to be an unusual degree of interest among our firemen in relation to the election of Engineers. Nominations will be made to-night at Firemen's Hall, and it is thought the election will take place on Thursday—the returns to be made on Friday

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—BARBERS' ITCH.—This foul and disfiguring eruption will be thoroughly eradicated by one or two applications of the Ointment, and a few doses of the Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING OF THE SPRING DRAMATIC SEASON AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM TO-DAY.—Greatest Company of comedians engaged ever witnessed there! Singular and thrilling entertainments in elegant style this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY is prompted, by the purest and most generous motives, to publish another list of cures recently effected by him. The parties are of the highest respectability, and will gladly testify as to the skill of Dr. H., and the benefits realized from his extraordinary and successful treatment.

Mr. CHARLES F. VANDEVENT was cured of discharge from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever, at the age of 3 years. He is now 17, and may be seen at No. 34 MURRAY-street, New-York City. Mr. C. C. LAWRENCE, upward of 50 years old, eight years deaf, with disagreeable noises in the head—cured entirely—residence No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York. Mr. WILLIAM SILVEY, No. 76 Cortlandt-street; Capt. CHARLES ANDERSON, on board steamer *Thomas H. Powell*.

Dr. H. BELL'S nephew, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. JAMES R. BURTIS, Glass Works, Chicago; Mr. JAMES SUDNUTT, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie; Mr. B. F. STEPHENSON'S child, Jacksonville, Ill.; H. P. HASKINS, Esq., Counselor-at-law, No. 13 Chambers-street, New-York City; SETH PAINE, Broker and Editor, Chicago; Mr. HAWLY'S wife and FRED. DEAN, Springfield, Ill.; Miss REBECCA D. HOWARD, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss SARAH SWAINS, Nantucket; Miss PERNOS, Portland, Maine. Dr. HARTLEY will receive patients each morning, at his residence, No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand a very variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 26.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b7 51¾
10 000	do	89¾	50	do	51¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s	85½	100	do	s60 51¾
10,000	California St. 7s	84	150	do	51¾
2,000	N. Y Cen. Bds.	76 100	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	18¾
6,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	88	250	do	b10 18¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2d Mtg.	94	100	do	18¾
3,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mtg.	74½	100	do	b30 18¾
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	92¾	300	Harlem R. Pref.	b60 39¾
1,000	Hnr. 2d M. Bs.	88	800	do	39½
5,000	M. C. RR. 8 Pct. 1st M. Sg. Fd. Ct. Bs.	96¾	200	Readieg R. R.	c 50
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	63	200	do	c 49¾
1,000	N. Ind. 1st M.	82	100	do	s30 49¾
3,000	Mich. So. & N. Ia.	73	200	do	b30 49¾
7,000	Ill. C. R. R.	86½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69¾
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs.	84	150	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1
1,000	H. & St J. R. R. Bs	89	650	M. So. & N. I. g. a.	43¾
143	Chatham Bank	91	150	do	b10 46¾
100	P. M. S. Co	s40 77½	100	do	b60 48¾
50	do	78	150	do	s10 46¾
50	Imp. & Trad. Bank	108¾	200	do	b60 46¾
5	Park Bank	106½	50	do	b30 46¾
23	Penn. Coal Co	81½	12	do	47
150	Cumb. Preferred	24½	200	Panama R. R.	s60. 116
150	do	24¾	200	do	b60. 116¾
10	do	24¾	250	do	b30. 116¾
1730	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83 78½	50	do	116¾
1200	do	b60 79¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 68¾
200	do	s10 79¾	16	do	69¾
100	do	s15 79¾	192	do	69
100	do	s30 79¾	200	Cleve. & Tol R. R.	29¾
50	do	b10 79¾	400	do	b60 29¾
800	do	b3 79¾	500	do	29¾
100	do	79¾	400	C. & P. I. R. R.	82
100	do	b60 78¾	425	do	82¾
500	Hudson R. R.	b3 33	300	do	b60 62
500	do	b60 33	100	do	s20 62
100	do	32¾	100	do	s10 62
100	do	s10 32¾	50	do	s60 61¾
100	do	s3 32¾	200	do	s30 61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	California St. 7s	84	350	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	b60 18¾
5,000	Mies. St. 6s	s60 85	50	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	s10 46¾
2,000	Mich. Cen 8 Pc. 1st Mt. Sk Fd Cen Bs.	96	100	do	b30 47
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99¾	175	do	47
275	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79½	150	do	b60 47¼
50	do	b30 79¾	20	Panama Railroad	116¾
150	Hnd. Riv. R. R.	s60 32½	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b10 69¾
100	Har. R. R. Pref.	s60 39¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69¾
300	do	s60 39¾	100	do	b60 69¾
400	Reading R. R.	49¾	20	do	69¾
200	Michigan Cen. R. R.	61¾	200	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	s60 81¾
50	do	s60 61¾	50	do	s60 81¾
100	do	b60 61¾	150	do	s60 81¾
50	do	b7 61¾	100	do	b30 62
50	do	s60 61¾	100	do	b60 62
100	do	s30 61¾	12	Little Miami R. R.	87

MONDAY, Feb. 28—A. M.

The articles of Association for "*the Bullion Bank in New-York*," have been signed by the following gentlemen, who, with four others hereafter to be added—making in all twenty-one managers—will constitute the full Board of Directors: Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, merchant, and at present a member of the New-York State Assembly; JAMES BOORMAN, the senior member of the house of BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & Co., now a retired merchant; MATHEW MORGAN and MORRIS KETCHUM, private bankers; JOHN J. CISCO, Sub-Treasurer of the United States at New-York; JOHN A. DIX, late United States Senator, and now President of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company; FRANCIS COTTENET, JAMES BENKARD and STONEY MASON, merchants; THOMAS W. LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H. FIELD, ISRAEL CORSE, FRANCIS BURRITT, JOHN D. VAN BUREN and EDWARD JONES, retired merchants; CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of ROBERT & WILLIAMS, and President of the Delaware and Lackawannn Railroad Company; and JOHN T. JOHNSTON, of BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & Co., and President of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company.

These wealthy and responsible parties have each subscribed $10,000 to the capital of the Association, which is placed at one million dollars, with the provision for future increase not to exceed ten millions. They find our Free Banking Law not only open, but entirely equal to the objects of the Association and to the fair experiment of the novel principle of banking by excluding the active employment of their Deposits, which are to be wholly in Bullion, and reeting their profits, beyond the use of their own capital, its taxes and the expenses of management, upon a charge to be made for the safe-keeping of the Deposits. To this system, free of all dealings in Exchange, and of loans to the Directors, Officers and Agents of the Bank, the Associations are committed by the second fundemental article. Provision is made for liquidating the concern at the instance of two-thirds the shareholders, and also for accepting a special Act of Incorporation, all the prohibitions of the second article being kept in full force. We do not discover from the plan of the Association that such special charter will be required, and the probability is that the Legislature cannot be induced to depart from the general principle of the Free Banking Law of the State. Without having present faith in the profitable success of the Bank, and certainly without conceding the public necessity for the experiment in this State and City, where ample guaranties, under both the Law and Constitution, for the security of our Bank Note Circulation, and for all Deposits in Banks of Circulation—the shareholders being held individually responsible to twice the sum of the Capital—we are free to congratulate these highly-respectable gentlemen on the opportunity afforded by our General Banking Law to bank upon their own chosen theory. They will only find it necessary to lodge with the Department at Albany one-tenth of their Capital in the Public Stocks of the United States and State of New-York, to secure this ample authority to do business, in their own way, as a Limited Partnership of Merchants and Bankers, without involving more than double the amount of their respective contributions to the Capital Stock. Nothing is said about Circulation in the Articles of Association, but the act of lodging the securities with the Department implies all the Constitutional responsibility of a Bank of Circulation, whether the Notes of Issue are taken out or not.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings of the week were generally in favor of the *Bull* account, and the comparative course of the market shows an established advance on the closing quotations of Saturday week on nearly all descriptions, except the common or unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company, which were pressed on sale at 35@36 for the Convertibles, and 38 for the Sinking Funds. Toledo shares were also weaker at the close of the dealings. The movement in the shares of the New-York Central and New-York and Erie were somewhat unsettled by the pending conference at the St. Nicholas Hotel between the representatives of the four great lines, but as the impression prevailed that both the New-York roads would probably face well in any modifications that might be adopted in the September agreement, the market for their shares was not particularly depressed at any time. And after the result of the Conference was known, and on the news from Europe, Central advanced about 1 ℔ cent. under an active speculative demand, participating in the general firmness which the news imparted to the market. Two or three of the Western States continue to find favor with a fresh party of buyers at the Board, and, although the advance is resisted with considerable spirit by the speculators on the other side, Rock Island left off at ¾, Galena at ¾, Michigan Central 1½, and Southern preferred at 2 ℔ cent. higher than at the close of the previous week. The firmness also continues in the stocks connected with the Coal trade, although Reading fluctuates from 50½ down to 48, and again up to 50c.@49¾ ℔ cent. The following is the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S		102½@102½
New-York Central		78¾@79¾
New-York and Erie		13@13¾@13
Reading		50½@48@50@49¾
Rock Island		61¾@62¼@62
Michigan Southern		17¾@18½
Michigan Southern preferred		45@47
Michigan Central		50¼@51¾
Toledo		31@23½
Galena		68¾@69½
Illinois Central		69@67@69
Pacific Mail		115¼@116¾
Panama		79@76@78
Missouris		84¾@84¼@85¼
Virginias		96¾@96¾
Tennessees		69¼@89¾
Illinois Central Bonds		89¼@88¾@88¾
California Sevens		84@84
Hudson River		32¼@33@32¾
Harlem Preferred		39¾@39¼@39¾
Cumberland Coal		24¾@23¾@24¼

The Federal Five Per Cent. Stock, recently issued, gained some strength toward the close of the week, and the bidders were numerous on Friday at 102¾, and on Saturday afternoon at 102¾ ℔ cent., without inducing any considerable supply from holders. The stock begins to feel the influence of the lower rate for Money, and, after the adjournment of Congress, is likely to be dealt in with increased confidence. State Stocks are also better. The parcels of Teanessee on the market at 89¼@¾ have been taken up, and 89¾ ℔ cent. were paid on Saturday. Missouri Sixes advanced to 85¼ cash, and 85 at the option of the seller 60 days. Panama Shares are ¼ ℔ cent. higher. Pacific Mail, after falling to 76, recovered to 78 and left off steady. Illinois Central fell off on the *Canada's* advices to 67 ℔ cent., but buyers subsequently appeared at 69 ℔ cent. The general market on Saturday afternoon left off firm.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, was moderately active. The Import entries, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,580,184, comparing with $2,111,474 same week last season. Quite a fleet of European steamers arrived on Friday afternoon and Saturday, after the present return was made up, which will probably give an increased business to the Custom-house this week. The *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, has the most valuable cargo. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods give an Export list of only $713,084, against $914,757 same week last year. The clearances of Cotton from the Southern ports, previous to the last news from England, were also light, and this circumstance has made Exchange quite steady at 109¾@109¾ ℔ cent., though as these terms are so near Specie point the leading bankers are disposed to draw freely, and to settle credits at the outside figure. The Export demand for gold is moderate. The shipments of Specie for the week are $358,354, including about $200,000 in Mexican Silver received early in the week from New-Orleans. This amount compares with $123,114 the same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance is $423,555, standing $7,193,629, against $6,770,555 at the close of the previous week. The movement of the week will probably reduce the Bank Average of Specie, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, to about $26,000,000, against $26,344,955 on the previous average; with $1,287,967 just received from California, to come into Bank to-day. The Custom Duties for the week include $211,730 in Treasury Bills paid in and cancelled.

According to the Custom-house tables which was published in summary form, by months, early in February, the Import entries at the port of New-York for seven months of the current Treasury year to the 31st of Jan., amounted to....$109,973,000
Add four weeks in February.....19 238 809

Total since July 1.....$129,211,809
Same time in 1858.....118,891,930

Increase since July 1.....$10,319,879

The Custom-house returns of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, (including foreign articles re-exported,) from July 1 to Jan. 31, are....$32,080,000
Add four weeks in February.....3,968,281

Total since July 1.....$36,048 281
Same time last year.....44,097,123

Decrease this year.....$7,918,839

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York to Jan. 31.....$15,947,000
Add four weeks in February.....2 340,672

Total since July 1.....$18,287 672
Same time last year.....30,448 992

Decrease since July 1.....$12,161 320

The Custom-house returns for the calendar month, which we expect to be able to present in the course of a few days, will slightly vary the foregoing comparison

In the market for Money during the week there was a further concession by lenders of ¼@1 ℔ cent., applicable more particularly to loans on demand, which now range 4 to 5 per cent., and to prime bills within 90 days date, which are done at from 5 to 6¼ ℔ cent., according to time and the preference of lenders for certain names. Paper strictly first-class, running over 90 days to 6 months is placed at 7 ℔ cent. The general supply of money appears to be easy, so much so as to take the control of the rates of interest rather from the leading Banks, some of which have followed down the market in order to keep their means fully employed. The Discount line, on the Average to be made up to-day, will not vary materially, as far as we are advised of the movement of the week, from the previous statement of $127,476,495.

The *Canada's* mail from England, to Saturday, Feb. 12, was delivered at the New-York Post-office, from Boston, late on Saturday afternoon. The market advices are generally anticipated by the telegraphic dispatch received from Halifax on Thursday night. The Cotton trade, both at Liverpool and Manchester, is favorably reported upon, and the advance in the raw material is called *an eighth* of a penny. In Manchester, according to the letter from the *Guardian*, of Saturday, Feb. 12:

"The movement in Indian goods has induced the makers to purchase yarns more freely, and the prices of the latter have consequently acquired a slight upward bias. The continental merchants find themselves in a very puzzling dilemma. They are now inclining to the opinion that prices of yarns may not be lower; but their customers are tardy in catching any improvement in the spirit of this market, and a hesitancy about following that spirit is consequently very apparent on our Exchange; yet some increase of small orders is experienced, and these orders are met with more of steadiness than before among sellers.

The demand for most kinds of printing cloths is fully up with the supply, and rather higher prices are commanded. For the goods we have been speaking of above prospective contracts are entered into. The call for domestics is, however, not sufficiently strong to move their very insufficient prices in any sensible degree."

The English Funds were steadier after the French Emperor's speech, though still somewhat unsettled by the rumors from, and freqoent changes of, the speculative tone on the Paris Bourse, and by the pending new loans said to be wanted for Austria, Sardinia and India, and by the British Government itself. The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 4th inst.:

	For Money			For Account		
Feb.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest	Closing.
Sat. 5....	94¾	95	94¾	94¾	95	94¾
Mon. 7....	95¾	96¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Tues. 8....	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	95½	95¾
Wed. 9....	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¾	95¾
Thur 10....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¾	95¾
Fri. 11....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¾	95¾

The English Bank movement for the week ending the 9th of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,329,267	Increase. £303,051
Other Deposits	14 464 966	Decrease. 97,171
Rest	2 365 590	Increase. 82,752
Government Securities	10,696,147	Same as before.
Other Securities	16,512,609	Decrease. 272,740
Notes unemployed	12,625,685	Increase. 525,050

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,618,485, being a decreasa of £381,205; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,461,605, showing an increase of £166,983 when compared with the preceding return. The half yearly dividend of the establishment will be made at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. In American Stocks we have nothing additional to the circular extracts telegraphed from Halifax, unless we except a report from the English "confidence men" engaged in the famous broad guage from Lake Erie to Cincinnati, called the Atlantic and Great Western, which finds a favorable notice in one of the Liverpool papers to the effect that *this* Railway, "which is now *in course of construction*, completing as it will, so important a line, must needs be one of very extensive traffic." And further, "that it appears to present an opportunity exceedingly eligible for investing in an American Railway enterprise; and one would suppose that there could not be any difficulty in securing such an amount of British capital as must enable the Company at once to proceed with the completion of *a work which is not exceeded in importance by any similar undertaking in the United States.*" The following is the latest table of American Railway quotations in London, from the *Times* of the 12th:

American Railways.		Closing Prices.		
Illinois Central 8 ℔ ct., 1875	77	to	79	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	78	to	81	
Do., do., Freeland., 1860	82	to	84	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	34	to	34	dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st Mtg. comp. 8 ℔ c., 1860	84	to	86	
Do., 1869	85	to	87	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	86	to	87	
Do., $100 shares	45	to	50	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fued,) 1858	65	to	70	
Do., $100 shares	20	to	25	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84	to	86	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., com. 1864	93	to	95	
Do. 7 ℔ ct. sink. fund 1876	92	to	94	
Do., $100 shares	77	to	79	
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	70	to	72	
Do. 2d fd. 7 ℔ cent., 1875	38	to	42	
Do., bds., 7 ℔ ct., com., 1862	38	to	41	
Do., bds., 7 ℔ cent., 1871	38	to	42	
Do., $100 shares	13	to	15	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	90	to	92	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl.	92	to	94	
Do., $50 shares	38	to	40	
Phil. and Reading Bonds, 6 ℔ cent. 1860	96	to	98	
Do., 6 ℔ ct., 1870	78	to	78	
Do., $50 shares	22	to	24	

Of the last monthly return of the Bank of France, the London *Times* remarks:

"The monthly balance-sheet of the Bank of France, published this morning, shows no material alteration in the position, which has merely sustained a further decrease of £72,000. The total now held is a little under £21,000,000. This notes in circulation have decreased £1,180,000, the Treasury balances £228 500, the advances on rentes £674,000, and the advances on shares £300,000. This discounts again show an increase of £915,000, and the deposits of the public, which last month increased £1,360,000, present a further augmentation of £2,000,000."

The market accounts from California by the mail steamer *Illinois* are of an improved character. The demand for goods from the interior had increased since the last semi-monthly mail day, and a corresponding activity is noticed in the San Francisco markets, though beginning with low prices. The *Bulletin* review of the Money Market says:

"The Winter season, as yet, has not been propitious to either agricultural or mining interests, the cold weather throughout the month of January checking the coming crops and the growth of pasturage, while work in the mines could not be prosecuted favorably, especially by hands engaged in the wet diggings. In the more remote districts, and in locations high up in the mines, communication has been almost entirely cut off, and little has been done in the way of out-door occupations. The effect of this inactivity is shown by the limited amount of gold dust reaching this city, the receipts so far in the year being very light. When the weather moderates, there will be no obstacle in the way of steady work, and the Spring and Summer months promise to afford heavy returns. There is no increased demand for money for this steamer, the late speculative operations having as yet required but the deposit of margies to confirm contracts. Rates are unchanged, and we renew our quotations of 1¾ to 2½ ℔ cent. ℔ month, according to time and security. Bids for selling to the State "Bonds of the Civil Funded Debt, issued since January 1st, 1858," for the sum of $28,167 90, which amount was paid in to this State for School Funds, were opened by the Board of Examiners on the 1st inst., at Sacramento; $500 were awarded at 92 cents, and $27,667 90 at prices varying from 92¾ to 93¼ cents. The bids ranged from 92c.@97½c.; $69,500 being offered in all. Bars are in fair supply for the present mail, lists of 880 fine selling at par. Mexican Dollars are nominal at our quotations, there being none in market.

The interest coupons due March 1, 1859, on the Michigan Southern Bonds of 1863, and the Erie and Kalamazoo Bonds of 1862, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on presentation. The interest on the Bonds of the Saratoga and White Hall Company will be paid at the Bank of the State.

The *Mining Journal* of Saturday reports as follows of the Coal Trade:

The quantity sent by Railroad during the week is 24,199 06, against 15 617 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade for the week sums up as follows, showing a considerable increase on the corresponding week last year, where we have returns to compare with:

	1858. Week.	Total.	1859. Week.	Total.
Reading Railroad	15.07	229,818	24,499	203,141
Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,241	75,870	3,761	104,822
Others (not rep. in 1858)	.....	....	15,060	113,736
Total tonnage			48,319	521,899

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the Ohio Trust affairs:

"We are surprised to hear a well-founded rumor that a movement is on foot at Columbus, in disregard of the recently-established Receivership, to proceed in the Supreme Court of the State in *quo warranto*—a process issued more than a year since in that Court, and slumbering since—which will, if pressed, probably strike suspense which is even now discouraging to the many needy persons who are still hoping for, and expecting something from, the unnecessarily reduced property of the Ohio Life and Trust Company."

We compile the following list of Loans to Brokers by the Banks of the City of New-York, as standing on 18th December last, when the last Quarterly return was made to the Bank Department. The total is equal to 4½ ℔ cent. of the aggregate discount line:

BANK LOANS TO BROKERS—DEC. 18.

Shoe & Leather	$1,220,000	Continental	$163,100
Merchants	923,500	Park	126,000
Metropolitan	480,500	Fulton	116,608
Union	421.400	Dry Dock	76,600
Republic	411.581	Mercantile	76,250
Am. Exchange	360,284	Mechanics	75,000
State	226,000	Commonwealth	58,405
Oriental	60 000	Atlantic	25,100
Artisans	14.818	Commerce	20,000
Citizens	26,666	City	61.300
Corn Exchange	26 100	Hanover	36.680
Lenther	2,400	Marine	19,500
Manhattan	4.000	Mer. Exchange	5 000
Peoples	9 200	N. Y. Exchange	4,181
Phenix	800	Ocean	3.899
Seventh Ward	160,000	Total	$5,899,739

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ $50,000.—BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR sale on property in New-York State. These Securities are smiled for Insurance Companies' capital. Terms easy. Inquire of WEED & KINGSLEY, Albany, N. Y.

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will fill orders for United States Coupon 5 ℔ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board prices, adding ½ ℔ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

The following property was offered for sale at auction, to-day, by Mr. BLEECKER; whether all was sold or not we cannot say:

The two-story and brown-stone, basement, Philadelphia brick house and lot, on the south side of Eighty-third-street, about midway between Second and Third avenues. House 22 feet 8 inches by 40 feet, has high stoop, and contains gas, baths, &c.; gas fixtures go with the house. A. F. KIMBALL, $4,800.

The three-story and basement house (filled in with brick) and lot adjoining; house contains gas, Croton, &c. Lots, 25 feet 5 inches by 102 feet each. Same, $3 600.

On 27th-street, the three-story and basement brown stone front house and lot, on the south side of the street, between 8th and 9th avennes; 16.6x98.9; the house, 55 feet deep, contains 15 rooms, gas and water on every floor. C. B. RICHARDSON, $6,400.

Also the brown-stone house and lot, No. 151, north side 36th-street, between 2d and 3d avennas, 20x45 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches. Joan M. BROWN, $7,100. Also, the adjoining house, No. 153, same size—brick. AUGUSTUS PURDY, $7,000.

Also, the two-story, attic and basement brick-house and lot, known as No. 85 Hammond-street, between Bleecker and Hudson streets; size of lot, 24 feet 6 inches by 95 feet. House contains all the modern improvements. Jas. BLEASBY, $7,000.

By order of Court there was also sold the following lots on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; the avenue lots 90 feet deep. The corner, $310; the next, $250; the last, $220; the next, $210. The first full lot in the rear north side One Hundred and Eighth-street, $195. All bought by the plaintiff in the suit.

The following sales were made by Mr. LUDLOW, on Thursday, the 24th:

Executive sale by order of Surrogate:

The plot of ground with the building thereon, known as No. 555 Hudson-street, 52 feet 11 inches north from Perry street, and belonging to the estate of ELWARD LUYKAR, deceased, being 16 feet front, 16 feet 9 inches rear, 67 feet 5 inches on the northerly side, and 62 feet 6 inches on the southerly side. The improvements consist of a three-story brick house, cellar in the front and basement in the rear. T. W. MARSHALL, $4,300.

Mr. L. also sold the plot of ground, with the buildings, on the south west corner of Canal and Mulberry streets, 74 feet 6 inches on Mulberry, and 100 feet 3 inches on Canal street. GEO. P. LABAGH, $36 200.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL sold three lots, two north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, and one in the rear on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, 150

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2323. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of Congress on the Appropriation Bills.

Report of the Seaman Investigating Committee.

Failure to Recognise the Liberals in Mexico—The Supposed Failure of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The Cabinet had another meeting to-day for the discussion of Mexican affairs. It was finally decided to decide upon nothing. It is quite evident that the President is too fearful of another defeat to recognize the Liberal Government immediately, as he designed to make a treaty, and ask an appropriation to carry it into effect before adjournment. Still, the President intimates that he will recognize the Liberal Government upon the receipt of the details of the *Tennessee's* news, if it shall justify such action. There is some reason to suppose that he hesitates in part because of the difficulty to be decided as to who shall be the new Minister to Mexico. Well-defined rumors to-day are, that either BENJAMIN will go to Mexico soon, or the author of the ill-fated Toodles bill will replace CASS in the State Department.

Mr. BUCHANAN is deeply mortified at the failure of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, upon the success of which he had staked his entire Central American policy. The evidence that he has been completely bamboozled by OUSELEY and family is overwhelming. The Government has not received a line from Nicaragua explanatory of the failure to ratify the Treaty. Gen. JUARE is also without dispatches on that or any other subject. The British messenger has arrived with dispatches to the Legation, confirming the news of the ratification of the Ouseley Treaty, but not a word about the other. JUARE is also much mortified, and declares that the American Government has just cause to complain of such treatment. He now apprehends the worst.

It is possible that Congress will grant the President authority to use force to protect American interests in Central America. The Cabinet will hold a special meeting on the subject to-morrow.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The Select Committee appointed at the last session to examine the accounts and conduct of General CULLOM, the former Clerk of the House, acquit him of any corruption or dishonesty in the discharge of his duties. They have reported the facts connected with every charge, which on investigation was found worth attention. In some cases the Committee thought that more care might have been exercised; but this amounted to no more than a failure to correct preëxisting abuses.

Much interest is manifested with regard to the organization of the next House in view of the present probability of an extra session. Several gentlemen of the Opposition are spoken of for the various offices, and prominent among them EDWARD BALL, an ex-member from Ohio, who, now here, is named for Clerk.

The Naval bill which passed the House to-day, proposed, as it was originally reported, to appropriate about ten and a half million dollars, but it was cut down to the extent of two and a quarter millions. It appropriates $674,000 for the completion of the seven steam sloops-of-war and sidewheel steamers, heretofore authorized.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, from the Post-Office Committee, reported adversely to a large number of memorials asking for post rentes.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, moved to take up the Homestead bill, but the Senate refused, 26 against 29.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., Jones, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Thomson of N. J., Toombs, Ward, Wright, Yulee.

Committees of Conference were appointed to meet the House on the Legislative, and Executive, and Consular, and Diplomatic Appropriation bills.

Mr. HOUSTON then took the floor to make a farewell address. He said he had been forty-six years in public life, and would leave it to posterity to determine how he had spent his time, and he was content to stand on the foundation it might place him. He embraced the occasion to rebut the calumnies by which he had been assailed. Some of them had been recently circulated by persons animated by the deepest malignity towards him. He especially cited the compilers of the *Texas Almanac* just laid on his desk, and was very severe on the Rev. Dr. JAS. H. PERRY, of New-York, who had recently lectured on San Jacinto. That person joined the Texans from patriotism, connected with an attempt to sell a free yellow girl in New-Orleans. Mr. HOUSTON had placed him on his staff, yet he had been for the past twelve years sedulously engaged in defaming his character. Had it not been for his (HOUSTON'S) clemency, he (PERRY) would have been executed in Texas for holding communication with the enemy. Mr. HOUSTON then reviewed at considerable length his own military career, to defend it from the imputations which his enemies had recently revived and circulated. Mr. HOUSTON concluded by saying this was the last time his voice would be heard in that Chamber. With the gentlemen who had successively occupied the seats, he had ever attempted to cultivate friendly feelings. He knew their great abilities, and that they will exert them to give strength and stability to the Union. His prayers will be that light, knowledge, and patriotism may guide them, and that under their influence and exertions peace and prosperity may be secured to the latest posterity.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up. The first section of the bill appropriates for the transportation of the inland mails, $15,822,000; for compensation to postmasters, $3,370,000; for compensation to clerks, $950,000; for ship, steamboat and way letters, $20,000; for advertising, $70,000; for mail bags, $80,000; for printed blanks, $60,000; for wrapping-paper, $50,000; for mail locks, keys, seals and furniture, $15 000; for mail depredations and special agents, $75,000; for miscellaneous payments, $200,000; for postage-stamps and stamped envelopes, $100,000; for a new edition of the Post-Office laws and regulations, $15,000.

Section 2, provides for the deficiencies of revenue in the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1859, by appropriating for the same $3,838,700.

Section 3, enacts that if the Post-Office revenue shall be insufficient to defray the appropriations of Section 1, the deficiency at the expiration of each quarter of the fiscal year shall be paid from the Treasury.

The total amount appropriated is $19,560,000.

After much discussion the third section was stricken out, and in lieu thereof was inserted a section, providing that the sum of six millions of dollars be appropriated from the Treasury to meet the deficiences of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1859, but that the Postmaster shall in no event expend or incur any liabilities whatever over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Adopted.

About six hours was spent in the discussion of the bill and amendments thereto.

The debate was uninteresting, and much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings.

An additional section, reported by the Committee, was adopted, providing that the Postmaster-General report at the commencement of the next session, what post-routes have not paid one-half their cost; also, that he report on what items of the Department, generally, the expenses may be reduced.

An amendment offered by Mr. BRODERICK was adopted, reducing the salary of the California Mail Agent from $5,000 to $1,800.

Mr. WILSON amended by cutting down most of the miscellaneous items, as advertising, mail-bags, wrapping paper and post-office blanks, making a total saving of $60,000.

In reference to the blanks, he said he was cognizant of a case where Mr. RICE, Editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, had a contract for printing blanks for $40,000, which cost him just $5,000—the profit being divided, fifty per cent. to the Washington *Union*, five per cent. to Mr. APPLETON, Secretary of State, and three per cent. to a paper published in the interest of a Member of Congress.

Mr. MASON said if the facts were so, it is due to the Senate and to the country for the Senator to lay his information before them.

Mr. WILSON reiterated the statement, and said that Mr. RICE himself had said so, and moreovar that the arrangement was with the cognizance of the President of the United States.

Mr. CAMERON said the matter was so notorious that everybody, except perhaps the Senator from Virginia, must know all about it. Mr. RICE was, until recently, a creature of the President's, but recently they had a quarrel, and he went about blabbing all about it.

Mr. MASON—Did Mr. RICE tell the Senator so?

Mr. CAMERON—The way to get this information is to appoint a Committee of Investigation, or sue me for slander, and that will bring the evidence. I am responsible for all I say here or elsewhere. Just bring here BILLY RICE and the President. They know all about it, and I think my colleague knows something about it to.

Mr. MASON—Did Mr. RICE tell you so?

Mr. CAMERON—I do not speak to Mr. RICE.

Mr. MASON—Then you bring here the rumor and hearsay of the country to make these grave charges of fraud.

Mr. BIGLER said that whatever extravagance there might be in the printing of these blanks, he could say that the whole was executed in accordance with law, and the prices were fixed by law.

Mr. BIGLER then explained the details of the affair, and added that his colleague was scarcely justified in these imputations on the President.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, while considering the prices for printing these blanks two high, he could not believe the imputation cast by the Senator from Pennsylvania on the President. He had no doubt that the Senator himself believed it, but he (JOHNSON) could not give it credence.

Mr. CAMERON said to show his sincerity he would move for a Committee of Enquiry.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment was then adopted.

Mr. IVERSON proposed to add a clause to the bill increasing the rate of postage from three to five cents, for the reason, as he stated that that the Post Routes bill, to which was added a similar provision, is an unimportant bill, which the House, if adverse to raising the rate, would let fall to the ground, whereas they could not throw over this appropriation.

Lost. Yeas, 19; Nays, 27.

At 12¾ o'clock, on motion of Mr. GREEN, the Senate adjourned, by Yeas, 23; Nays, 17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, made a personal explanation relative to a dialogue between himself and Mr. BAYAN, his colleague, involving a question of veracity After the colloqny had been continued some time this morning, Mr. REAGAN asked whether Mr. BAYAN intended to impute dishonorable motives to him. If so, then they would know where they stand.

Mr. BAYAN, in reply, said, among other things, if his colleague was aggrieved, he knew where he could right the wrong. He should not shelter himself under any constitutional provision of his State. He was responsible here and elsewhere for what he said.

Mr. REAGAN charged his colleague with having sought to place him in the light of not being a good Southern man, but he (REAGAN) had always professed to be a national man, repudiating all sectional heresies and fanaticism, whether coming from the North or South. He would ever resist all violations of the moral or statute law to build up political or sectional parties. He had once gone through the ordeal, and was ready again to meet the people of Texas on this issue.

There was much excitement prevailing during this colloquy.

The House took up the Naval Appropriation bill, and concurred in Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment, reducing the appropriation for repairs, armament, equipment, fuel and hemp, from $3,100,000 to $1,900,000, by 122 against 66.

The amendment reducing the appropriations of $1,192,000 for the ten Navy-yards to only $130,000, was concurred in by 58 majority.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to revive for two years the act authorizing the Treasury notes.

Objections were made, when Mr. PHELPS moved a suspension of the rules.

Not carried, 93 against 108.

Mr. PHELPS moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether it would be in order to offer a tariff bill as an amandment to that bill.

The Speaker replied that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union would have to determine that question, as it would come before him.

Mr. PHELPS' motion was agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, moved to strike out the item of $250,000 for continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, which motion, after debate was rejected.

Mr. REILLY offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order, reviving the Tariff act of 1846.

At twenty minutes past 11 the Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, to the House.

Mr. GEO. TAYLOR, from the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the Superintendent of Public Printing, made a report. The Committee say that the books are so negligently and loosely kept that it is impossible to arrive at any definite knowledge of the business done in the office. The accounts in some instances appear balanced when such is not the case. Considerable sums have been collected on the same under the direction of the present Superintendent. The certificates issued for engraving and lithographing do not agree with the accounts kept by the parties who did the work. They exhibited their books and swore that they had been paid for all the work done. Their books show the amount received by them, yet it appears that certificates were issued to several parties for greater amounts than appear in the books. In one case there was a difference of $10,000, and another of over $8,000, the difference being against the Government. The paper accounts do not agree. Several hundred reams are unaccounted for. The Committee say. In fact, there appears to have been a singular fatality about the books. The accounts connected with these matters, but few of them, could be explained, and none entirely satisfactory. They unanimously report that the facts show conclusively there existed a combination for the purpose of compelling all the contractors to pay in some way for their contracts; that this was the general belief among the contractors, and the payment for the contracts either in the way of loan, commission or per centage was as general as the belief. The contractors found it necessary to employ certain agents in Washington to attend to their business, and had to pay them largely before they got work. As a general thing they say they did not know that Mr. SCAMAN was interested in the matter, but that they got no work until after they employed particular parties. The contractors were all led or forced to employ the same agents, although they had no previous acquaintance with them. The paper contractors employed the public printer to act as their agent, for which they paid him about three and a half per cent. The printer employed a clerk to do his little work at a yearly salary of $1,000, while the printer received for doing nothing from $6,000 to $10,000 per annum. The engravers and lithographers found it to their interest to employ the Public Printer to act as agent to look after their interests, and receive the money to be paid. The Committee report they traced between $25,000 and $45,000 into his hands; some $10,000 into the hands of others, and about $30,000 direct to SCAMAN, which last sum was given by way of loans, still remaining unpaid, a small portion now paid by the contractors direct as per centage. The Committee found two or three agreements to pay money direct for contracts, two in favor of Mr. SCAMAN, and one in favor of the printer, but found the one including the largest sum broken by reason of the refusal of one of the paper contractors. In the second case, the money was paid not to the printer, but to other parties not known to the witness. As to the third contract for twenty per centum on account of lithographing, the Committee could not ascertain whether it was paid or not. The combination referred to existed for all contracts going through SCAMAN'S office. The Committee say that "the testimony in the case forces them to the conclusion that some intimate and confidential relation existed between Mr. SCAMAN and the principal parties involved, and that they were not ignorant of the action and interests of each other." From the facts found, the Committee feel constrained to submit the following resolution for the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That A. G. SCAMAN, late Superintendent of Public Printing, has been guilty of improper and illegal practices in the discharge of his official duty, and in violation of the provisions of the act approved on the 26th day of August, 1852, creating the office of Superintendent and defining the duties thereof.

Resolved, That the testimony in this case be certified to by the Clerk of the House of Representatives and sent to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Adjourned.

Contradictory Reports from Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 28.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, this morning, contradicts the report that the English vessels of war threatened to interfere with the *Tennessee*, and also states that a force would be landed from the English and French vessels to protect the lives and property of the subjects of their respective nations, unless MIRAMON guaranteed their safety before attacking Vera Cruz.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 27.

The Leavenworth *Times* has advices from Denver City to the 2d inst. New valuable discoveries are reported at Vasques Fork, 10 miles from the Denver claims. The claims were being rapidly taken up and large accessions to the population were coming from California, Utah and New-Mexico. The Winter had been very mild and the Indians numerous, but peaceable.

The Ball of the Boston Light Infantry.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The Ball of the Boston Light Infantry, at the Boston Theatre to-night, is one of the most brilliant social gatherings that has ever taken place here. Governor BANKS and Staff, many of the high military officials of the State, officers of the Army and Navy, with delegations from the military of New-York, Rhode Island, Maine and other places were present. The theatre was admirably decorated, and the entire affair exceedingly elegant and imposing.

The Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 25th inst. News unimportant.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Explosion of the Princess on the Mississippi.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS LOST AND MISSING.

The Boat Burnt to the Water's Edge.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 28.

The steamboat *Princess* from Vicksburg for New-Orleans, exploded her boiler, caught fire and burned to the water's edge at Conrad's Point, near Baton Rouge, on Sunday morning. Four hundred passengers were on board of her at the time, two hundred of whom are lost and missing—mostly residents of Louisiana and Mississippi. A large number of those on board were ladies.

Those known to be killed are as follows:

J. W. SEYMOUR, of Baton Rouge.

Mr. CALHOUN, of Maysville, Ky.

The Pilot and Assistant Engineer of the *Princess*.

H. B. MURPHY, of St. Louis.

J. HODGES, of Mississippi.

Three persons whose names are unknown.

Among the missing are the following:

CHAS. BANNISTER and L. HOWARD, Representatives from New-Orleans to the State Legislature.

JOSEPH CLARK, second clerk.

SAMUEL WARD, of Virginia.

No other Northern or Eastern names have as yet been ascertained. A large number were badly scalded and otherwise injured.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was one of the finest on the river.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

A large brick storehouse No. 245 Broad-street and extending through to Purchase-street was totally consumed to-night with its contents of cotton, gunny bags, linseed and other kinds of merchandise. The building was about 100 feet deep, five stories high and belonged to the Sears' estate. The Sailors' Home, adjoining on Purchase-street was dameged to the extent of about $2,000 by water. The building destroyed is well insured. It is impossible to get the amount of the loss to-night, but it is very heavy.

Burning of the Utica Theatre—The Mayoralty.

UTICA, Monday, Feb. 28.

On Sunday morning the theatre in this city was destroyed by fire. The theatre cost $18,000, and was insured for $5,000. It was owned by Mr. ROSE, of Troy.

The Ship Elizabeth.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The ship *Elizabeth* has been stripped, and lighters are now taking out her cargo. There is a prospect of getting her off if the weather continues moderate.

Utica Mayoralty Nominations.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. CHARLES S. WILSON is the Democratic nominee for Mayor in this city.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived at the Bar at 10 o'clock this morning, and at her wharf at 2 o'clock, all well.

Incendiary Fires in Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The Cold Spring House, an unoccupied hotel in Roxbury, was nearly destroyed by fire last night; loss about $5,000; insured for $2,000. Two other smaller incendiary fires occurred in the same city during the night.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

CONTINUED RAINS—NEW TREATY—NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON — A TRAGEDY — THE COFFEE MARKET.

Our files of Rio papers extend to Jan. 13—five days later.

The rains continued and had inflicted serious damage in the suburbs of the city.

The *Jornel do Commercio* says, that on January 2, a definitive treaty between Brazil, the Oriental Republic, and the Argentine Confederation—which the three contracting powers bound themselves to make in the preliminary Convention of August 27, 1828—was signed at Rio de Janeiro. The Plenipotentiaries were Sr. PARANHOS and the Visconte de UBOCOAY on the part of Brazil; Don LUIS J. DE LA PEÑA on the part of the Argentine Confederation, and Don ANDRES LAMAS on the part of the Oriental Republic of Uraguay. The provisions of this important document have not yet transpired, but it is supposed to guarantee the integrity of the Argentine territory, and consequently to contemplate the restoration of Buenos Ayres to the Confederation, if necessary, by force of arms. As soon as the treaty was signed Sr. PEÑA left for Parana on board of the Brazilian war steamer *Paraense*, which was placed at his disposition by the Imperial Government.

The subject of placing a new line of steamers upon the Amazon, connecting the frontiers of Peru with Para, was receiving attention. The newspapers of the Amazon region, supported by those at the Capital, were urging the measure upon the notice of Government, with strong probabilities of obtaining a sufficient subsidy.

On the 10th of January Señor RODRIGUES, a well-know merchant of great wealth, but retired from business, was murdered by a favorite slave, who immedetely after committed suicide.

The Coffee market on the 12th of January was quiet, the sales trifling. The shipments for the month, up to that day, amounted to 527,422 bags.

Later from Hayti.

SEQUESTRATION OF PROPERTY OF SOULOUQUE'S MINISTERS—GEFFRARD STILL POPULAR—COMPLIMENT TO THE FRENCH CONSUL—THE ORIGIN OF THE REVOLUTION.

By the brig *S. Bouter*, at Boston, we have received Hayti advices to Feb. 5, with over a week's later intelligence.

President GEFFRARD has issued a decree, confiscating the effects of D'ELVA, a minister of the late Empire, and SOULOUQUE'S most influential adviser.

M. MELLINET, the French Consul-General, is largely praised by the Press for his course during the late struggle, and a movement was on foot to strike a medal in his honor. M. MELLINET has, however, declined this high compliment.

The Central Committee of Gonaives has prepared a report showing forth the causes which led to the revolution. It appears that last December, eight men, of whom GEFFRARD was the most prominent, signed a document, and took the name of the Committee of the Department (*Comite Departmental*,) swearing to die or release their country from the tyrant SOULOUQUE'S power. In three days, Gonaives and the surrounding country gave in their adhesion to the revolutionary scheme, and in eight days more GEFFRARD found himself at the head of ten thousand willing men.

The report proceeds to say:

"The cruel SOULOUQUE was thunderstruck. His vain pride induced him to suppose that he could conquer men who were inspired by the fire of liberty, and first pronouncing against them the anathema of proscription, he advanced against them at the head of an army that he believed to be devoted to himself and his family. Stupid monster! He had forgotten that the army of the West on which he principally relied was essentially republican, and would speedily make common cause with its brethren of the North, in reëstablishing the desired Republic."

The Hoytien people appear to be still enthusiastic in favor of GEFFRARD, and the Press is loud in condemnation of SOULOUQUE and his corrupt Government.

YALE COLLEGE AND THE ELLSWORTH WILL.—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* states that the Trustees of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., have commenced suit in Tippecanoe County to probate a will made by HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, in February, 1851, by which will Mr. E. bequeaths two-tenths of his property equally to Wabash College, Yale College, the American Bible Society and the American Colonization Society. In May, 1856, Mr. ELLSWORTH indorsed on this will of 1851, a codicil by which in terms he reiterated it, and extended its bequests to all the real and personal property of which he might die possessed. But without the codicil, it is said that under the laws of Indiana, Mr. E.'s entire estate, real and personal, would pass to the legatees under the provisions of this will. Wabash College, alleges in her complaint that this will of 1851, a copy of which is produced, is now in the hands of Judge WILLIAMS, of Hartford, Conn.; that it was the last will and testament of Mr. E.; that at the time the will of 1857 was made Mr. E. was of unsound mind; and that the will of 1857 was not duly executed; that Mr. E., although in Connecticut at the time of his death, was in fact domiciled in Indiana.

PORTO RICO.—We have received by the schoone *W. L. Richardson* Porto Rico journals of the 12th inst. They contain nothing new.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

A Preliminary Examination Waived—Mr. Sickles Remains in Prison.

Continuation of the Excitement---State of Public Feeling.

From Our Special Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

The excitement relative to yesterday's tragedy has abated but little, if any.

SICKLES' counsel to-day, upon ascertaining that the Grand Jury will meet next Monday, determined to waive the preliminary examination and application for bail. By this procedure SICKLES remains in custody a few days longer, but avoids a premature disclosure of his defence, the testimony in which, I am free to predict, will present heart-rending facts, bearing upon the case, of which the public have little anticipation.

SICKLES has been visited to-day by numerous sympathising friends. His mental suffering has told fearfully upon him, and while he coolly justifies his act of retribution, he quite broke down to-day when referring to the sad history which led to the fatal occurrence.

It was understood here to-day that BUTTERWORTH had been arrested as accessory before the fact. The statement is erroneous. There is no good reason for supposing that he was an accessory, except so far as a charge can rest upon his failure to interpose to prevent the homicide. It cannot be made to appear that he knew SICKLES' intention, or detained KEY in conversation for the purpose of giving SICKLES an opportunity to kill him, as has been intimated. He had only just reached SICKLES' house when KEY passed, signallizing and provoking the madness which led to his instant pursuit and death. The fact is, BUTTERWORTH had told SICKLES that in such a case as this he had no advice to give.

It is freely rumored that a brother of the deceased declares his purpose to kill SICKLES on sight. Cooler reflection, doubtless, will prevent any such attempt to add another act to the fearful tragedy.

I paid a visit to SICKLES this morning, the moment I could be admitted, and found with him the Rev. Mr. HALEY, of the Unitarian Church, who had been with him all night, and had conveyed messages to and from Mrs. SICKLES. By the persuasion of Mr. HALEY, SICKLES was prevailed upon to return the wretched woman's wedding-ring, which he had taken from her finger—of which she complained bitterly. He promised to let her keep her child upon the condition of her going home to her father's house. SICKLES wrote her a letter of four pages during the night.

While I was there several friends called upon him in the jail—among them Senator CLINGMAN, CHARLES EAMES, and Surveyor HALE, of New-York, upon seeing whom he was greatly overcome. BUTTERWORTH was also there, and ISAAC BELL, Jr., of New-York.

SICKLES was walking in the corridor of the jail, and seemed in his usual spirits, though very serious. The sympathies of the people are in his favor, excepting the friends of KEY, who are numerous and influential, and even they admit the terrible character of the provocation.

BUTTERWORTH looks very solemn, and there will probably be attempts, as I before intimated, to implicate him as an accessory, but he cannot be convicted excepting upon his own testimony.

LATER.—I have learned positively to-night, from unquestionable authority, that the general understanding prevailing yesterday, that BUTTERWORTH followed KEY to detain him at SICKLES' request, is entirely erroneous.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 28.

In the Circuit Court, this morning, Mr. CARLISLE announced the death of Mr. KEY, the late District-Attorney for the District of Columbia. While eulogizing the deceased as a courteous, frank, openhearted gentleman, he forebore to speak of the cause which led to his death, as that was a subject for judicial investigation. The Court paid a similar compliment, and as a token of respect to the deceased adjourned till Thursday.

The examination, concerning the killing of Mr. KEY, did not take place to-day, as was anticipated. Mr. SICKLES has retained as counsel, Mr. STANTON, of Pittsburg; Mr. CHILTON, Mr. RATCLIFFE, and report says others, including DAVID PAUL BROWN. Mr. SICKLES has consented, that for the present Mrs. SICKLES and their child shall remain with her mother, who has been telegraphed, and is expected to arrive here to-night. The Jail was to-day visited by many of Mr. SICKLES' friends. Numerous rumors are afloat concerning all the parties, having the effect to aggravate the facts already painfully distressing, and many of the reports are pure fiction.

The News of the Homicide in Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 28.

The intelligence of the Sicklee affair created great excitement in this city and great regret is expressed in regard to it.

Board of Supervisors.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICES.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on County Offices in favor of paying Winham and Feinbach $100 for plans for extending the Hall of Records. The Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the estimates of appropriations for the support of the Courts and County offices for 1859. Among the items are the following: County contingencies, $50,000; Coroner's fees, $22,000; Election expenses, $25,000; Officers' fees, $25,000; Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, Deputies and Clerks' salaries, $55,500; Supreme Court (salaries), $26,100; Superior Court (salaries), $42,600; Court of Common Pleas (salaries), $25,000; Marine Court (salaries), $25,000; Court of Sessions (salaries), $33,600; Police Courts, $51,233 28; County Offices, $27,250; Police salaries, $1,226,365; Police arrears, $136,735 66; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, $8,000. The Committee also reported an Act to be sent to the Legislature authorizing the raising by tax, for County expenses, of a sum not exceeding $1,909,916 65, to be subject to appropriation and disbursement by the Board of Supervisors. The report was adopted and it was directed that a copy of the Act be transmitted to the Legislature.

Mr. KENNADY moved that the resolution requesting the Comptroller to give such directions to the Receiver of Taxes as will check the mutilation of the tax lists by the Common Council after they have been approved by the Board of Supervisors be passed, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

After some debate the subject was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted directing the Recorder and City Judge to report to the Board at its next meeting the names of all the attendants of their Courts, appointed by them under the resolution of the Board authorizing their appointment and the nature of their duties.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Extension of the Central Park.

The following remonstrance against the proposed extension of the northern boundary of the Central Park, has been sent to the Legislature:

The undersigned, citizens of the City of New-York, most respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public Park, and to authorize the taking of the same," and ask that the same may not become a law.

Assessments and taxes in New-York have become so enormous in amount as to seriously and very injuriously affect the value of property, and threaten to mar the prosperity and future welfare of the City.

Your petitioners, therefore, most respectfully ask your Honorable Body to dismiss the Bill in question.

And your petitioners, &c.,

A. Venderpool,	J. Lennox,
James Brown,	Caleb O. Halsted,
William H. Macy,	Henry Grinnell,
Jno. Baird Wolfe,	Jno. H. Tallmao,
Jos. Tucker,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,	James Stokes.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1859.

On the Mississippi River, a few days ago, Captain Sturgeon, of the steamer *Diana*, was shot by a man named Walker, who was in a skiff floating astern of the steamer, and wounded in the neck. The Captain was on deck at the time, and had just given orders to have the skiff, which Walker had fastened to the steamer, cut loose.

POSTSCRIPT.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The Right of Search Question in Parliament.

Subsidence of the War Panic on the Continent.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 95 3-8@95 1-2.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10:30 on the morning of the 16th of February, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Europa* arrived out at Liverpool at 8:20 P. M. on the 14th.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Jura*, which was to have sailed from Liverpool on the 12th of February, simultaneously with the *Canada*, only proceeded a short distance from the Mersey when she came to anchor, owing to the hazy state of the weather. As she was lying in the stream on the night of the 12th, she was run into by the steamer *Windsor*, from Dublin, and had her bowsprit, figurehead and cut-water carried away, rendering it necessary for her to go into dock for repairs. Her cargo was not damaged, and it was supposed she would be again ready for sea on or about the 19th of February.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th of February, the Earl of MALMESBURY, in reply to Lord WODEHOUSE, said he would lay before the House the recent correspondence with the United States Government respecting the right of search. He thought England had exercised a wise discretion in giving up that right; and he believed that a code of instructions, which had been agreed to by England and France, and had been submitted to America for approval, would be found to work satisfactorily in repressing the Slave-trade.

The Earl of CLARENDON said the right of search was a hellegerent right, and could not be properly exercised in time of peace. He trusted that the new code of instructions would prove satisfactory, but unless they were adopted by all the great maritime powers there would always be disputes and inconvenience.

The Earl of DERBY believed that the code of instructions which had been submitted to the United States would prevent future complications.

After a few words from the Earl of ABERDEEN, Lord BROUGHAM and the Earl of CARLISLE, the subject dropped.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he would bring forward his Reform bill on the 28th of February.

Mr. J. FITZGERALD stated that the papers in the *Charles et Georges* affair would shortly be produced. He also, in reply to an inquiry, said that under the new treaty the introduction of opium into China would not in future be illegal, but it would be subject to an import duty of 5 per cent.

Mr. DISRAELI, in reply to Lord C. PAGET, stated that Government would not grant unconditional guarantees to the Atlantic telegraph, or to any other submarine telegraph.

The mammoth steamer *Great Eastern* had been formally registered at the Custom-house in the name of the Great Ship Company as owners, free from incumbrances. The first step towards preparing the vessel for sea had been made by hoisting in the main sheft of the paddle engines by means of BIDDER'S derrick. The weight of the shaft is about 40 tons.

A rumor was current that the Earl of MALMESBURY had proposed the meeting of a Congress specially to arrange for the evacuation of the Roman States.

Mr. SOLOMONS, a Jew, and Ex-Lord Mayor of London, had been elected a member of Parliament for Greenwich.

FRANCE.

The war panic appears to have died out. The Paris correspondents of the English Press have little that is new to say upon the subject. The correspondent of *Le Nord* says that all the efforts made by England to induce France and Austria to agree upon a common ground for negotiations on the subject of Italy, have failed.

The French budget of expenses for the present year shows an increase of 29,500,000 francs. The increase in the revenue is estimated at 43,000,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that from Vincennes, Metz, and every arsenal in France, guns and stores were on the move for the Mediterranean and Lyons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Emperor was making preparations of a nature to indicate that he intends to take the field in person; and that it is certain he burns with the ambition to command an army in actual warfare.

The French Ministers at Hamburg and Frankfort have had an interview with the Emperor. It was reported that they were sent for by him to report as to the state of public feeling in Germany.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent continued to write very warlike letters. In his text, he states that an impression prevailed that before the expiration of two months, hostilities will break out.

The Paris Bourse on the 12th and 14th was comparatively steady, but on the 15th the market was flat and depressed, and the 3 per cents. closed at 67.75 for money and 67.70 for account—being a decline during the day of about ⅛ per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is assured that negotiations between the British and French Governments, on the subject of Newfoundland, are about to be resumed, and that the Baron DE LA ROCHERE LE NOURY is appointed a Commissioner to conduct the negotiations on the part of the French Government.

Information from all parts of France shows that trade had relapsed into complete stagnation, without any symptoms of improvement. Sudden heavy failures had produced uneasiness, and in some manufacturing districts general mistrust prevailed. M. BONIER, a banker, had been declared bankrupt at New-Orleans.

The Paris Flour market was dull, but Wheat was steady. The provincial Corn markets were generally firm. The Wine market was firm. Business quiet.

AUSTRIA.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondens* contains an official article in which it is admitted that the speech made by the Emperor NAPOLEON at the opening of the Legislative Assembly is calculated to dissipate the apprehensions of war which have recently been entertained in Europe—more particularly if it is followed by a cessation of the armaments which have been going forward in France. The article intimates that Austria is quite willing to take as a basis for diplomatic discussions on her temporary occupation of Central Italy, whatever may be agreed on between the two Western Powers, and has no doubt that matters will thus be brought to successful result.

It was generally believed that the bids in London for the Six Million Austrian Loan were only between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000.

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* states, as a settled affair, that the King of Sardinia will marry MARIA, daughter of the Grand Duchess MARIA of Russia.

The King of Sardinia had conferred upon the Prince Imperial of France the order of the Annonciado.

NAPLES.

The Neopolitan frigate *Stromboli*, with the amnested political prisoners on board, was at Cadiz on the 3d February, for the purpose of transferring the prisoners to a Spanish vessel bound to New-York. The commander of the English steamer *Amazon* had offered at Cadiz to convey all the exiles to England free of charge, but his offer was declined.

The hereditary Grand Dutchess of Tuscany, daughter of the King of Saxony, died at Naples.

RUSSIA.

A rumor prevailed that Russia was concentrating troops on the frontiers of Moldavia; and it was asserted that in the event of a war with Italy, an army of 200,000 men will be posted in Russian Poland.

The entire Russian Mediterranean squadron was expected at Nice in the month of March.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. GLADSTONE had formally presented the reply of Queen VICTORIA to the Ionian Assembly. Her Majesty tells the Ionians she can neither consent to abandon the obligations she has undertaken, nor can convey, nor permit, any application to any other power in furtherance of any similar design, as she is the sole organ of the Ionian States in the Councils of Europe. She will enforce obedience to the laws, but has adopted the measures she deemed most conducive to the good of the Ionian people; and she awaits the enlightened cooperation of their Parliament.

Mr. GLADSTONE subsequently addressed the Assembly at great length, and recommended them to consider the reforms which he proposed to them.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The fluctuations in the funds had been slight—not more than ⅛ ₩ cent. The projected loan for India had caused some flatness, but Lord STANLEY'S announcement afforded relief, as it was generally supposed the loan would be for considerably more than £7,000,000. Consols on the 15th opened firmly, but there was a slight reduction in the course of the day. They closed steadily at 95⅝@95½ for Money and Account.

The discount market was without change. The West India mail steamer had brought £130,000 in specie.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following was the latest business done on the London Exchange:

Illinois Central Shares	25 dis.
Illinois Freelands of 1860	85@90 ann.
New-York Central Shares	28 @ —
Erie Shares	18 @ 20

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, but prices unchanged. SUGARS bu

How the World Wags Down East.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARKER HOUSE,
BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1854.

I do everything with a rush. In fact I ought to have been born in Russia. I conceived the other morning the desperate idea of forsaking New-York and all its blandishments, and coming to Boston. New-York is essentially vagabond; Boston eminently respectable. To leave the first and take up with the last is an operation resembling that which the young rake goes through when he quits dissipation and settles down. Sow your wild oats in New-York if you will, but Boston is the place for steady farming.

The *State of Maine* steamboat received my precious person on board at Pier No. 3. After I had secured my stateroom, I naturally gravitated to the dining saloon to look after my supper. My impressions of that majestic refectory will never be effaced. It seemed like a restaurant opened by the goddess Flora. The tables were a perfect *parterre* of artificial flowers, growing out of cheap ormolu vases; while here and there in the interstices were a few burnt offerings of cindery mutton chops, looking like lumps of guano manuring that blooming plain. What mockeries of flowers they were to be sure! Poor faded muslin blossoms, that smirked continually in the glare of a gas-light day. The calyxes were grimy with dirt; the leaves greasy with the deposits of smoking dishes. How many years they had done duty I should fear to say, but the head nigger waiter regarded them with a proud eye, and doubtless thought the effect fine. I think, however—being a poor, weak and sinful mortal who clings to fleshpots—that it would have been better had there been more meat and less vegetables.

New method of computing distances:—when I say that Boston is exactly twenty-four cigars and six brandy cock-tails distant from New-York do I make myself understood?

Boston seems to me—this is my first visit—to have been here a long time. There is a quiet air of antiquity about it that is a pleasant contrast to the fever and turmoil of New-York. It impresses me as a gentleman of the old school. Its houses seem to wear periwigs, and its street-door scrapers have the air of silver shoe-buckles. I feel as if I were in company that knew the nice conduct of a clouded cane, wore frilled shirts, and took snuff with an air, Sir, that—Gad's life—the young fellows of the present day could never imitate, strike me!

Then, the Common! O, Editor of a great New-York daily, may I praise the Common without treading on the corns of thy Central Park? Is it admissible to say that aught in Boston equals anything in Manhattan,—past, present, or to come? May I exult in that beautiful expanse of turf and trees, nestling in the very heart of the great city, as the green memories of boyhood still live in the toughened, withered heart of the grown men? Whatever be the consequences, I must say that the Common is my delight of a shiny night, even at this leafless season of the year. Ah!—it did my soul good the other day to walk out there and see the boys playing. The cricket-balls whizzed by my ears, calling up memories of school-days, and the Eleven of England. It was WASHINGTON'S birthday, and the sun came out to do it honor. Gentlemen in unaccustomed uniform marched through the streets to the delectation of the crowd. A ragged regiment of boys led the van, and Unbeknown behold the philosophic EMERSON and the poetic LONGFELLOW gravely bringing up the rear.

But better and worthier celebration of the hero's nativity was the sight on the Common. Young Boston in precarious boots and equivocal breeches was there in force. Future heroes of the Republic slid on their cutters on the Frog-pond. Solid men, that were to be, wrestled on the slippery soil, and tumbled on the wet sod. I noted with delight that the Anglo-Saxon spirit of chaff was dominant among those sucking Senators and merchants. The young dogs here have a keen nose for a stranger, and were in full cry after me in a short while. They ran me to earth at the flag-staff, and then opened on me. My English trousers underwent a searching but impartial criticism. My whiskers were indecorously alluded to. My sturdy shooting boots excited comments in which sarcasm and a simple juvenile wonder were blended. I felt that it was necessary, if I would retain my self-respect, to make an effort. Reminiscences of my young days, when I could hold my own against the London cabmen, came back upon me. I addressed myself to the struggle, and retorted upon the youthful commentators with that playful irony, which is so unjustly called "slang." My antagonists I soon found were raw troops, and easily discomfited. They retired sullenly, firing a few guns in retreat.

The great event of this week has been the birthday of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. A number of his friends gave him a dinner on that occasion at the Parker House, which came off on last Wednesday with *éclat*. AGASSIZ sat at the head of the table; and LONGFELLOW at the foot. LOWELL himself sat on the ichthyological Professor's right hand, while EMERSON occupied the seat on the left. *Au reste*, the guests were STILLMAN, the author and artist; Doctor HOLMES; UNDERWOOD, author of "Bulls and Bears," now publishing in the *Atlantic Monthly*; Mr. EDMUND QUINCY, Professor FELTON, Mr. DWIGHT, of the *Journal of Music*, with others equally agreeable or distinguished. The repast was individualized from all ordinary dinners by several additions to the bill of fare not mentioned on the *carte*. EMERSON read a strangely beautiful poem, suggested by the event celebrated, but as it was personal to Mr. LOWELL it is not likely that it will ever meet the public eye. Doctor HOLMES read another, and Mr. LOWELL replied to these compliments in verse. Several charming birthday gifts were presented to the poet Professor by his friends, among others a picture by STILLMAN, and the whole affair—brilliant literary fire-work as it was—terminated without the usual display of the charred sticks, and cindery framework that succeed the splendor of a pyrotechnic evening.

The artists are busy here. I was in the studio of Mr. BALL, the sculptor, the other day, and found him engaged on a miniature bust of the late Mr. PRESCOTT. As I never had the pleasure of seeing that gentleman I cannot speak for the likeness, but I was charmed by some of the finished works which I saw around me. I may particularize a full-length of WEBSTER, which puts POWERS' bronze statue new in the Boston Athenæum to the blush. The pose is easy and dignified, and the clothes, the bug-bear of the sculptor, are managed with a graceful breadth of handling. Talking of POWERS' Webster, there is some discussion as to the best site for it. As Punch said, the best site in my opinion is out of sight.

Mr. BARRY is engaged on a crayon head of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. His "Schoolmistress"—an illustration of the heroine of that work—is attracting some attention, and is on exhibition at the store of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

Mr. LOWELL is contemplating, I am glad to learn, a further installment of his Bigelow Papers. He intends to carry Mr. Birdof Freedum Sawin to Kansas. In the prescut death of true humorous poetry, a continuation of the most genially-witty book ever published on this continent will and ought to be a literary event. SAXE has a poem in press with TICKNOR & FIELDS entitled *The Money King*.

Theatrical matters are slow. The old "Cataract of the Ganges," with its "REAL WATER!!!" is being done at the Boston Theatre. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT opens on Monday next the Howard Athenæum with our interminable "American Cousin," which will, of course, lead to a fresh lawsuit, and pay me an advertisement.

Mrs. MACREADY has been giving readings, and Governor BANKS has been delivering an oration, but as I did not go to either performance, you must excuse me from drawing on my imagination for an account of the same.

The Tiger and Mount Vernon balls are the topics for speculation at present. They are both to take place in the Boston Theatre, which is to be floored over for the purpose. As I shall, probably, attend both, I may give you some account of them, always providing I have not too bad a headache the next morning.

A new Boston Tea-party, slightly different from the old one, is springing up here. The merchants complain that all the tea imported goes to New-York. I wonder if this is the result of having a TAMMANY for Mayor. Yours,

JACK ROBINSON.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting from Peru—The Revolution in Chili—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Valparaiso*, Captain BLOOMFIELD, arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 16th January, Callao and Lima to the 27th, and Guayaquil to the 2d inst. Among the passengers is Don JESUS ELIAS, son of Don DOMINGO ELIAS, exiled from Peru on account of his complicity in a conspiracy against the Government. He goes to Europe. The *Valparaiso* brings $280,240 in silver for England.

[The following letters from our correspondents were in type for the TIMES of yesterday morning, but were crowded out by the pressure upon our columns. We are compelled now to omit several others of minor interest.]

PERU.

President CASTILLA, after the lapse of a whole month, got force enough together in Lima and Callao to enable him with safety to his throne to land the doors and windows from the American ship *Lexington*, on the 22d January. The fact was announced in the *Comercio* next day, *double leaded*, which sufficiently indicates what a long breath the Government took after the exploit.

But Peru is in a very feverish condition, and all hands predict an early termination of the reign of "Old Boots," as CASTILLA is called. Every day or so some conspiracy is detected, and some conspirators are exiled. As yet, CASTILLA has been excellent to pay his army, and while he can do this he is comparatively safe. But the bottom of the till now reflects back the Treasurer's anxious face—as fleet of an hundred ships cluster around those charms of Aladdin—the Chinchas—as you will perceive by your Callao shipping list—and DANIEL GIBB & Co., and the rest of the British money lords have too much the fear of Ichaboe and Elida, and Beasea's Islands before their eyes, to advance any more on guano. So, as the fiddlers won't play after the resin is all gone, you need not look for CASTILLA'S soldiers to stick to him when the jungle of Bolivian half-dollars is no longer heard in their pockets.

It is said, now, that CASTILLA is determined at once to commence an active war against Ecuador, unless she is soon found upon her knees before him, in supplication. But I doubt it much. Both sides are waiting for something to turn up: Ecuador hopes for a revolution in Peru, and Peru is waiting for a revolution in Ecuador, to relieve them of the straits they are in; which will beat the other in the game of waiting, is a case of *quien sabe*. One thing is quite certain, however: if CASTILLA leaves Lima and Callao again without a garrison, in order to make war on Ecuador, he will find his seat has slipped out from under before his soldiers can get back.

On the 13th, a conspiracy against the Government was detected, the object being to get possession of the steam-frigate *Callao*, formerly the *Apurimac*, of 44 guns. It is reported that nearly all the officers had been bought up when the conspiracy was detected. The vessel was immediately sent to the island of San Lorenzo, and many persons of note complicated were arrested. Among them is a French captain, and Don JESUS ELIAS, son of Don DOMINGO ELIAS. Don DOMINGO went to the Palace, and through his great influence with the people and CASTILLA'S fears, Don JESUS was released on his promise to go to Spain. The other prisoners are: Don Ramon Aspillaga, Joaquin Sevilla, Viviano Gomez Silvez, LAS FRANCE, Vargas Machuca, Domingo Gamio, Carlos Diez Canseco, José Manuel La Puente, three Señores Villagarcia, Somocurcio, and others of less note. On the 17th, a memorial to Congress was presented by Doña ISABEL COLOMA DE CERNEGO, Doña ELENA LAOS DE ZAPATA, Doña AURORA IZQUIERDO DE GAMIO, asking the liberation of their respective husbands, which request was referred to a Committee. The Señora AURORA GAMIO, in a special address to Congress, takes occasion to pitch into CASTILLA, calling him a tyrant, a rogue, and everything else but an honest man.

The next most important event of the fortnight, is the striking of the flag of the French Consul-General in Peru, at Lima. LAST August, Monsieur PIERRE DUBOIS, a French subject, was arrested and imprisoned at Lima, and since then his release has been constantly and urgently demanded by the French Legation. On the 15th the Consul lowered his flag, took down his arms, and repaired on board the French frigate *Andromède*, at Callao, where he was received with a salute. The next day the Commander-in-Chief of the French squadron in the Pacific visited the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations, and had a long interview. Subsequently the Minister of Foreign Relations replied to the French Admiral's note, saying that the President had directed a note to the cabinet of the French Emperor on the subject. To which the Admiral responded, that while the matter was under discussion at Paris, he should limit himself solely to protecting the persons and property of French subjects, when it was necessary, in which he hoped for the cooperation of the government of Peru. I do not recollect exactly the reason for the Frenchman's imprisonment. I believe, however, he attempted to whip his wife. The police interfered, and he kicked them out of doors. He was then arrested by a large force. If a man has a right to whip his wife anywhere, it ought to be in Lima.

Don ANTONIO ARENAS, who only a fortnight before assumed the duties of Minister of Foreign Relations, resigned it on the 15th, and the place is temporarily filled by Don MANUEL MORALES.

Don JOSE MARIA RAYGADA, a General of Division, and a soldier of the Independence, died at Lima on the 15th.

CHILI.

The long-talked of revolution has at last fairly broken out in Chili. On the 5th of January, at Copiapo, a body of the people presented themselves at the quartel of the soldiers and *gendarmes*, with a letter from Don PEDRO LEON GALLO, brother of a member of the Chilian Congress, who has just been condemned to death for alleged attempt against the Government at Santiago, in which GALLO advised them that the bearers of the note were charged with ceasing the balance of the *corps* to submit to a new order of things. The revolutionary officer there took charge of the quartel, and barred the gates. GALLO was then proclaimed Intendente. The old Intendente, SALVA CHAMES, after vainly essaying to bring them back to their allegience, fled to Chacarcille, where he attempted to organize troops. This news created great consternation at Valparaiso, and in all Government circles throughout the Republic. As soon as the news reached Valparaiso on the 12th, the *Esmeralda*, a twenty-two gun steam vessel, was got ready, and on the 13th she left for Caldera. She had on board half a battalion of the Third Regiment of the line, two companies of the Marine Brigade, four pieces of field artillery, and a picquet of horse, amounting in all to 350 men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel LA FUENTE. The ports of Coquimbo and Caldera are blockaded by the Government so that the British steamer did not touch at them this trip. The ports of Carezal and Huasco are also blockaded. The whole Republic, with the exception of the Islands Chiloe and Valdivia have been placed under martial law, and martial law at Valparaiso and Santiago has been extended from the original term of ninety days to five months.

The Government papers—all the independent Press including the *Mercurio*, as you are aware, has been suspended and their editors imprisoned—make light of this affair, and say that no doubt order is already restored. But on the other hand, it is said the revolutionists at Copiapo have already 1,500 men, and are counting upon a general revolution. Besides, the fact that the whole Republic is under martial law, the independent Press stopped, and its ports blockaded by its own vessels, indicates that the Government is not quite so easy on the subject as it pretends to be.

I learn from Capt. BLOOMFIELD that the foreign merchants, though far from coinciding with the Government in the necessity of stifling the Press, are nearly all opposed to the present movement, and generally express the opinion that the Government will crush it.

The Government was anxiously awaiting news from the South of the Republic, where the malcontents are more numerous and determined—especially in Concepcion, where the revolutionists have ample means, they having, it is now known, surreptitiously imported from Valparaiso and other ports a large supply of arms and ammunition. It is thought Talcahuano, the port for Concepcion, will be blockaded,

When the steamer left, all sorts of warlike reports were in circulation—one that Valparaiso was to be blockaded—another that 4,000 revolutionists were to march from thence to Santiago, the capital, to overturn the Government—and another that the Southern Province of Maule had revolted.

The next steamer will, no doubt, solve the question whether the revolution is to be successful or not.

The Government Military Commission has condemned several persons to death for sedition, but it is thought the sentence will be commuted to imprisonment or exile. The elder GALLO, Member of Congress, is the favorite of the malcontents for the Presidency. At present you will perceive it is extremely doubtful whether he will be shot or promoted.

The publishers of the *Mercurio*, a very wealthy paper, petitioned the Government for permission to continue it, but have been refused. The *Comercio*, which assumes to take its place, is an exceedingly stupid sheet.

The Government lately failed in an attempt to raise the rate of taxes upon public hacks and coaches, from $45 to $100 per year. The hackmen did not appear in the streets, and the Government only held out a week before it caved in on the question.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* had arrived at Valparaiso. She took in stores from the *Freelonia* for herself and the *Merrimack*, and was to have sailed for Panama on the 15th, touching only at Coquimbo, had she not been carelessly run into by the *Esmeralda*, on the 13th. The Government requested her commander to send to it all the hills for repairs, which will probably be a thousand or two dollars. Mr. EDWARD CORNES, formerly of the *Alta-California*, lately appointed United States Consul at Mazatlan, was to have taken passage in her on the 20th.

The British ship *Genter*, from Australia, for Valparaiso, got on the rocks to the southward of San Antonio, on the 9th, and became a total wreck.

The British steam-propeller *Forward*, of 650 tons, from Liverpool, was expected at Valparaiso in a few days, and was advertised in the *Comercio* to take freight and passengers to Vancouver's Island and San Francisco.

A party composed of three Americans, says a correspondent of the *Star*, one Frenchman, one Portuguese and two Chileans—in all seven persons—started from Talcahuano on an excursion to Terril in a new sail-boat, which had just been finished, and on their return the same evening were caught by a squall, or by some mishap, when the boat capsized and sunk. Not one of the seven has been left to tell the story—all perished. The Americans were all residents of Talcahuano and respectable men. Their names were DAVIDSON L. FERGUSON, formerly of Holmes Hole, Mass., HENRY YOUNG, from New-Bedford, formerly a captain in the whaling service, and BENJ. DOANE, a ship-builder. The two former leave families in Talcahuano. The bodies of DOANE and the Frenchman were all that were recovered.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Veto Message of the President—His Objections to the Bill for Giving Public Lands for Agricultural Colleges.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return, with my objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," presented to me on the 15th inst.

This bill makes a donation to the several States, of twenty thousand acres of the public lands for each Senator and Representative in the present Congress; and, also, an additional donation of twenty thousand acres for each additional Representative to which any State may be entitled under the census of 1860.

According to a report from the Interior Department, based upon the present number of Senators and Representatives, the lands given to the States amount to six millions and sixty thousand acres, and their value, at the minimum government price of $1 25 per acre, to $7,575,000.

The object of this gift, as stated by the bill, is "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college (in each State) where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

As there does not appear from the bill to be any beneficiaries in existence, to which this endowment can be applied, each State is required "to provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, or the grant to said State shall cease." In that event the "said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid."

The grant in land itself is confined to such States as have public lands within their limits worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the opinion of the Governor. For the remaining States the Secretary of the Interior is directed to issue "land scrip to the amount of their distributive shares in acres under the provisions of this act; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The lands are granted and the scrip is to be issued "in sections or subdivisions of sections not less than one quarter of a section."

According to an estimate from the Interior Department, the number of acres which will probably be accepted by States having public lands within their own limits, will not exceed 580,000 acres, and it may be much less; leaving a balance of 5,480,000 acres to be provided for by scrip.

These grants of land and land scrip to each of the thirty-three States are made upon certain conditions, the principal of which is, that if the fund shall be lost or diminished on account of unfortunate investments, or otherwise, the deficiency shall be replaced and made good by the respective States.

I shall now proceed to state my objections to this bill. I deem it to be both inexpedient and unconstitutional.

1. This bill has been passed at a period when we can with great difficulty raise sufficient revenue to sustain the expenses of the Government. Should it become a law, the Treasury will be deprived of the whole, or nearly the whole, of our income from the sale of public lands, which, for the next fiscal year, has been estimated at five millions of dollars.

A bare statement of the case will make this evident. The minimum price at which we dispose of our lands is $1 25 per acre. At the present moment, however, the price has been reduced to those who purchase the bounty land warrants of the old soldiers to 85 cents per acre; and of those warrants there are still outstanding and unlocated, as appears by a report (12th February, 1859,) from the General Land Office, the amount of 11,990,391 acres. This has already greatly reduced the current sales by the Government, and diminished the revenue from this source. If, in addition, thirty-three States shall enter the market with their land scrip, the price must be greatly reduced below even 85 cents per acre, as much to the prejudice of the old soldiers who have not already parted with their land warrants as to Government. It is easy to perceive that with this glut of the market Government can sell little or no lands at $1 25 per acre, when the price of bounty land warrants and scrip shall be reduced to half this sum. This source of revenue will be almost entirely dried up. Under the bill the States may sell their land scrip at any price it may bring. There is no limitation whatever in this respect. Indeed, they must sell for what the scrip will bring, for without this fund they cannot proceed to establish their colleges within the five years to which they are limited. It is manifest, therefore, that to the extent to which this bill will prevent the sale of the public lands at $1 25 per acre to that amount it will have precisely the same effect upon the Treasury as if we should impose a tax or create a loan to endow these State Colleges.

Surely the present is the most unpropitious moment which could have been selected for the passage of this bill.

2. Waiving for the present the question of constitutional power, what effect will this bill have on the relations established between the Federal and State Governments? The Constitution is a grant to Congress of a few enumerated but most important powers relating chiefly to war, peace, foreign and domestic commerce, negotiation, and other subjects which can be best or alone exercised beneficially by the common government. All other powers are reserved to the States and to the people. For the efficient and harmonious working of both it is necessary that their several spheres of action should be kept distinct from each other. This alone can prevent conflict and mutual injury. Should the time ever arrive when the State Governments shall look to the Federal Treasury for the means of supporting themselves and maintaining their systems of education and internal policy, the character of both governments will be greatly deteriorated. The representatives of the States and of the people, feeling a more immediate interest in obtaining money to lighten the burdens of their constituents than for the promotion of the more distant objects intrusted to the Federal Government, will naturally incline to obtain means from the Federal Government for State purposes. If a question shall arise between an appropriation of land or money to carry into effect the objects of the Federal Government and those of the States, their feelings will be enlisted in favor of the latter. This is human nature; and hence the necessity of keeping the two Governments entirely distinct. The preponderance of this home feeling has been manifested by the passage of the present bill. The establishment of those colleges has prevailed over the pressing wants of the common treasury. No nation ever had such an inheritance as we possess in the public lands. These ought to be managed with the utmost care, but at the same time with a liberal spirit towards actual settlers.

In the first year of a war with a powerful naval nation the revenue from customs must in a great degree cease. A resort to loans will then become necessary, and these can always be obtained as our fathers obtained them, on advantageous terms, by pledging the public lands as security. In this view of the subject, it would be wiser to grant money to the States for domestic purposes than to squander away the public lands, and transfer them in large bodies into the hands of speculators.

A successful struggle on the part of the State Governments with the General Government for the public lands would deprive the latter of the means of performing its high duties, especially at critical and dangerous periods; besides, it would operate with equal detriment to the best interests of the States. It would remove the most wholesome of all restraints on legislative bodies—that of being obliged to raise money by taxation from their constituents—and would lead to extravagance, if not to corruption. What is obtained easily and without responsibility will be lavishly expended.

3. This bill, should it become a law, will operate greatly to the injury of the new States. The progress of settlements and the increase of an industrious population owning an interest in the soil they cultivate are the causes which will build them into great and flourishing Commonwealths. Nothing could be more prejudicial to their interests than for wealthy individuals to acquire large tracts of the public lands, and hold them for speculative purposes. The low price to which this land scrip will probably be reduced will tempt speculators to buy it in large amounts and locate it on the best lands before coming to the Government. The eventual consequence will be that the men who desire to cultivate the soil will be compelled to purchase these very lands at rates much higher than the price at which they could be obtained from the Government.

4. It is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether this bill would contribute to the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts—objects the dignity and value of which cannot be too highly appreciated.

The Federal Government, which makes the donation, has confessedly no constitutional power to follow it into the States, and enforce the application of the fund to the intended objects. As donors, we shall possess no control over our own gift after it shall have passed from our hands. It is true that the State Legislatures are required to stipulate that they will faithfully execute the trust in the manner prescribed by the bill. But should they fail to do this, what would be the consequence? The Federal Government has no power, and ought to have no power, to compel the execution of the trust. It would be in as helpless a condition as if even in this, the time of great need, we were to demand any portion of the many millions of surplus revenue deposited with the States for safe keeping under the act of 1836.

6. This bill will injuriously interfere with existing colleges in the different States, in many of which agriculture is taught as a science, and in all of which it ought to be so taught. These institutions of learning have grown up with the growth of the country under the fostering care of the States and the munificence of individuals to meet the advancing demands for education. They have proved great blessings to the people. Many—indeed, most of them—are poor, and sustain themselves with difficulty. What the effect will be on these institutions of creating an indefinite number of rival colleges, sustained by the endowment of the Federal Government, it is not difficult to determine.

Under this bill, it is provided that scientific and classical studies shall not be excluded from them. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to sustain them without such a provision; for no father would incur the expense of sending a son to one of these institutions for the sole purpose of making him a scientific farmer or mechanic. The bill itself negatives this idea, and declares that their object is "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." This certainly ought to be the case. In this view of the subject, it would be far better, if such an appropriation of land must be made to institutions of learning in the several States, to apply it directly to the establishment of professorships of agriculture and the mechanic arts in existing colleges without the intervention of the State Legislatures. It would be difficult to foresee how these legislatures will manage this fund. Each representative in Congress, for whose district the proportion of 20,000 acres has been granted, will probably insist that the proceeds shall be expended within his limits. There will undoubtedly be a struggle between different localities in each State concerning the division of the gift, which may end in disappointing the hopes of the true friends of agriculture. For this state of things we are without remedy. Not so in regard to State colleges. We might grant land to these corporations to establish agricultural and mechanical professorships; and, should they fail to comply with the conditions on which they accepted the grant, we might enforce specific performance of these before the ordinary courts of justice.

6. But does Congress possess the power, under the Constitution, to make a donation of public lands to the different States of the Union to provide colleges for the purpose of educating their own people?

I presume the general proposition is undoubted that Congress does not possess the power to appropriate money in the Treasury raised by taxes on the people of the United States for the purpose of educating the people of the respective States. It will not be pretended that any such power is to be found among the specific powers granted to Congress, nor that it "is necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. Should Congress exercise such a power, this would be to break down the barriers which have been so carefully constructed in the Constitution to separate Federal from State authority. We should then not only "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises" for Federal purposes, but for every State purpose which Congress might deem expedient or useful. This would be an actual consolidation of the Federal and State Governments, so far as the great taxing and money power is concerned, and constitute a sort of partnership between the two in the Treasury of the United States equally ruinous to both.

But it is contended that the public lands are placed upon a different footing from money raised by taxation, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are not subject to the limitations of the Constitution, but may be appropriated or given away by Congress, at its own discretion, to States, corporations, or individuals, for any purpose they may deem expedient.

The advocates of this bill attempt to sustain their position upon the language of the second clause of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which declares that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." They contend that, by a fair interpretation of the words "dispose of" in this clause, Congress possesses the power to make this gift of public lands to the States for purposes of education.

It would require clear and strong evidence to induce the belief that the framers of the Constitution, after having limited the powers of Congress to certain precise and specific objects, intended, by employing the words "dispose of," to give that body unlimited power over the vast public domain. It would be a strange anomaly indeed to have created two funds, the one by taxation confined to the execution of the enumerated powers delegated to Congress, and the other from the public lands, applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which Congress might designate. That this fund should be "disposed of," not to pay the debts of the United States, nor "to raise and support armies," nor "to provide and maintain a Navy," nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the Constitution; but be diverted from them to pay the debts of the States, to educate their people, and to carry into effect any other measure of their domestic policy. This would be to confer upon Congress a vast and irresponsible authority, utterly at war with the well-known jealousy of Federal power which prevailed at the formation of the Constitution. The natural inclination would be that, as the Constitution confined Congress to well-defined specific powers, the funds placed at their command, whether in land or money, should be appropriated to the performance of the duties corresponding with these powers. If not, a government has been created with all its other powers carefully limited, but without any limitation in respect to the public lands.

But I cannot so read the words "dispose of" as to make them embrace the idea of "giving away." The true meaning of words is always to be ascertained by the subject to which they are applied, and the known general intent of the law-giver. Congress is a trustee, under the Constitution, for the people of the United States, to "dispose of" their public lands, and I think I may venture to assert, with confidence, that no case can be found, in which a trustee in the position of Congress, has been authorized to "*dispose of*" property, by its owner, where it has ever been held that these words authorized such trustee to give away the fund intrusted to his care. No trustee, when called upon to account for the disposition of the property placed under his management, before any judicial tribunal, would venture to present such a plea in his defence. The true meaning of these words is clearly stated by Chief Justice TANEY, in delivering the opinion of the Court, (19 Howard, p. 436.) He says, in reference to this clause of the Constitution: "It begins its enumeration of powers by that of disposing; in other words, making sale of the lands, or raising money from them, which, as we have already said, was the main object of the cession, (from the States,) and which is the first thing provided for in the article." It is unnecessary to refer to the history of the times to establish the known fact that this statement of the Chief Justice is perfectly well founded. That it never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that these lands should be given away by Congress in mass at once from the concluding portion of the same clause. By it, Congress has power not only "to dispose of" the territory, but of the "other property of the United States." In the language of the Chief Justice, (p. 437:) "And the same power of making needful rules respecting the territory is in precisely the same language applied to the other property of the United States, associating the power over the territory, in this respect, with the power over moveable or personal property—that is, the ships, arms, or munitions of war which then belonged in common to the State sovereignties."

The question is still clearer in regard to the public lands in the States and Territories within the Louisiana and Florida purchases. These lands were paid for out of the Public Treasury from money raised by taxation. Now, if Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, is it not clear that the power over the lands is equally limited? The mere conversion of this money into land could not confer upon Congress new power over the disposition of land which they had not possessed over money. If it could, then a trustee, by changing the character of the fund intrusted to his care for special objects, from money into land, might give the land away or devote it to any purpose he thought proper, however foreign from the trust. The fallacy in this train of thought is, that this land partakes of the very same character with the money paid for it, and can be devoted to no objects different from those to which the money could have been devoted. If this were not the case, then, by the purchase of a new territory from a foreign Government out of the public treasury, Congress could enlarge their own powers and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the land thus purchased, at their own discretion, to other and far different objects from what they could have applied the purchase money which had been raised by taxation.

It has been asserted truly that Congress, in numerous instances, have granted lands for purposes of education. Those grants have been chiefly, if not exclusively, made to the new States, as they successively entered the Union, and consisted at the first of one section, and afterwards of two sections of the public lands in each township for the use of schools, as well as of additional sections for a State University. Such grants are not, in my opinion, a violation of the Constitution. The United States is a great landed proprietor, and from the very nature of this relation to both the right and the duty of Congress, as their Trustee, to manage these lands as any other prudent proprietor would manage them for his own best advantage. Now, no consideration could be presented of a stronger character to induce the American people to brave the difficulties and hardships of frontier life, and to settle upon these lands and purchase them at a fair price, than to give to them and to their children an assurance of the means of education. If any prudent individual had held these lands he could not have adopted a wiser course to bring them into market and enhance their value than to give a portion of them for purposes of education. As a mere speculation, he would present this [illegible] can will contend [illegible] States of the Union, [illegible] in the limits of each, can be embraced by this [illegible]. It cannot be pretended that an Agricultural [illegible] in New-York or Virginia would aid the [illegible] or facilitate the sale of public lands in Minnesota or California. This cannot possibly be embraced within the authority which a prudent proprietor would exercise over his own possessions. He would carefully avoid any attempt to define what portion of land may be granted, and for what purposes, lest he depress the value and promote the settlement of the remainder, without violating the Constitution. In this case I adopt the rule that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

Report of the Committee on the Charges Against a Member of the House of Representatives.

In the House, on the 24th inst., Mr. NICHOLS, from the Select Committee which was appointed to investigate charges against a member of the Committee on Accounts, made in the Washington correspondence of the New-York TIMES, made the following report:

The Committee, in executing the order of the House, brought before them the witnesses whose testimony is herewith appended. Very early in the examination of the first witness, Mr. THOMPSON, it was developed that JOHN A. SKARING, a member of this House from the State of New-York, and Chairman of the Committee on Accounts of this House, was the individual alluded to in the correspondence of the New-York TIMES, upon which this investigation was based. So soon as this fact was elicited, the Committee, by a unanimous vote, determined to suspend the examination until Mr. SKARING could be informed that he was at liberty to attend the examination and to confront the witnesses implicating him, and that he had the permission of the Committee to cross-examine the witnesses upon any point submitted by them, if he desired so to do.

Mr. SKARING accordingly appeared before the Committee, but declined to cross-examine, expressing a desire that the Committee should conduct the entire examination.

The House will perceive that the examination took a wide range, and that hearsay testimony, and testimony not in strict accordance with the principles of evidence, was admitted against Mr. SKARING, and is submitted with this report. All of this, however, was admitted, subject to objection by Mr. SKARING. He, however, signified his assent to the mode of procedure adopted by the Committee, and expressed a desire that the examination might proceed with the largest latitude.

Upon examination it will be found that the witness, FITZHUGH, swears that he offered to Mr. SKARING the sum of $400 in consideration of his services on the Committee on Accounts in passing his claim of $8,623 75, which offer, as he alleges, Mr. SKARING accepted, and subsequently upon the allowance of the account, as hereinafter stated, demanded the payment of the $400 by the witness, but that no money was ever paid Mr. SKARING. The account, as allowed, was for the sum of $6,325, being a deduction of 33 per cent. upon the original amount of the bill, and the evidence shows that in committee Mr. SKARING favored the reduction.

If FITZHUGH is to be believed Mr. SKARING is guilty; there is no other evidence upon which a conclusion of guilt can rest. What degree of credit should attach to the testimony of FITZHUGH the Committee do not attempt to decide. It is a question for the House alone.

The Committee are of the opinion, however, that, upon the whole case, the evidence would not warrant the conviction of Mr. SKARING of the offence charged.

As the resolution of the House only directs an investigation and a report during the present session, without recommending any specific action, this report might be closed here. It is due, however, to the other members of the Committee on Accounts, to state that no charge has been made or fact elicited against them, or any one of them. On the contrary, it is distinctly proved that their conduct in connection with the organization of this House, has been characterized by strict integrity, and by a sound regard for economy. In the language of one of the witnesses, "there is no charge or rumor against them;" and, from the testimony, your Committee, to adopt the language of the same witness, will conclude by saying that "there is no breath of suspicion affecting their character or action."

In all matters pertaining to the examination of the subject referred to them, your Committee have been unanimous in their conclusions.

The Committee herewith report the following resolution:

Resolved, That upon a review of all the testimony taken in the matter of the charge against JOHN A. SKARING, a member of this House from the State of New-York, and Chairman of the Committee of Accounts, the evidence would not warrant a conviction nor subject him to expulsion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. H. NICHOLS, Chairman,
WARREN WINSLOW,
CLARK B. COCHRANE,
GEORGE EUSTIS, Jr.
WILLIAM G. WHITELEY.

British Annexation in the Pacific—Purchase of the Feejee Islands.

The Sydney *Morning Herald*, received by the last Australian mail, furnishes the unexpected intelligence that the number of British colonial possessions has been augmented by the acquisition of the Feejee Islands. The *Herald* tells the story:

"We learn from a reliable source that on the 11th September last a formal deed of cession of the Feejeean Archipelago to Her Britannic Majesty was executed by THAKOMBAU, the Vunivalu of Bau, claiming supremacy as Tui-Viti, (King of Feejee,) over the entire archipelago and its inhabitants. We understand that Mr. FEATHERSTON, the British Consul, arrived in Sydney from Feejee several days since, by the *John Wesley*, and that, although the affair has been kept very quiet, he is about to proceed to England with the instrument alluded to.

The American ship-of-war *Vandalia*, Captain SINCLAIR, arrived at Feejee early in September, to demand payment of the fines imposed by Captain BURNWALL, of the *John Adams*. THAKOMBAU offered apologies and explanations as to the non-payment of these fines, which were deemed so far sufficient that an extension of twelve months was granted by Captain SINCLAIR, but with an intimation—couched in the strongest terms—that if such fines, amounting to $45,000, (about £9,000,) were not paid at the end of twelve months, force would be resorted to.

Immediately after this, propositions by THAKOMBAU for a cession to the Queen of Great Britain, were made to Her Majesty's local representative, the Consul. The deed of cession fleetly executed contains stipulations, we believe, to the following effect:

1. That the American claims against Feejee shall be paid or settled by her Britannic Majesty's Government.

2. That THAKOMBAU shall be allowed (as Tui-Viti) to retain his position as chief of the aboriginal tribes, but to govern under instructions from the local representatives of her Majesty.

3. That in consideration of the $45,000 paid to satisfy American claims, 200,000 acres of land shall be made over to her Majesty's Government: such 200,000 acres to be selected by a British appointee.

4. That in addition to this grant of 200,000 acres, there shall be grants of such other lands as may be needed for local governmental purposes: such requirements to be agreed upon by a Commission, to consist of two Feejeean chiefs and two British gentlemen, presided over by the local representative of her Majesty, the latter official to act as umpire in all disputed questions."

A BRIDE BURNED TO DEATH.—The Louisville *Journal* says a young lady named SHUCK was burned to death at Lebanon, Ky., a few days since, on her wedding day. The wedding was to have taken place at 11 o'clock on Monday morning and the happy company to have started to Louisville on the evening train. Just a few moments before the time for the ceremony, Mr. THOMAS, the bridegroom, swung open the door of the chamber where he was alone with the bride, and the wind made by the movement blew her veil into the fireplace. Of course she was instantly enveloped in the flames. Mr. THOMAS was so bewildered that he could render little or no assistance. The screams of the sufferer brought her father, sister and several other persons to the top of the stairs where she had gone in her excitement. Water and other means were used to extinguish the fire—but before it could be done she was dreadfully burned. After her

What Should be Done with the City Hall Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I want the privilege of saying a few words in your columns about the City Hall Park, while there is ponding, I believe, some proposition to alter it.

First—I don't own a foot of land within a mile and a half of it, and never expect to.

Second—It is a nuisance. The trees are a nuisance, with their nasty worms dropping upon you like rain in the Summer, and creeping into your neck and bosom, and to be crushed in your pockets—with their thick branches and leaves, hiding all view across the Park, hiding the clock, hiding whatever of beauty there is in the surrounding buildings. The marble basin is a nuisance, and would be more so if the fountain should play in it occasionally, which it never will. The posts and chains are a nuisance. The surrounding fence is a nuisance—below the City Hall. Who would fence in and plant trees in Chatham or Hanover squares?

We want greatly a large, open place, thus central to turn round in—a terminus for omnibus and cars and I would propose to remove the present fence, below the Hall, run a fence across, parallel with the front of the Hall, from opposite Murray-street to opposite the lower side of Frankfort-street, with a large gate in front of the Hall; to have a broad sidewalk outside of this fence, from Broadway to Chatham-street, to remove all the trees, &c., and pave or Macadamize that triangle, from the curb on the west side of Broadway to the curb on the east side of Chatham-street, including the space between Tryon-row and the TIMES Office.

And let me say here that this need not affect the question of placing the Post-office at the lower point of the triangle; it will only make a better place for the Post-office.

As you are going out or coming in, step a little aside to St. Paul's Church and to the steps of the City Hall, and imagine this change made, and tell me if it would not be a vast improvement in appearance, to say nothing of the utilities. Now for the utilities.

First—It opens (without expense) Frankfort-street and Spruce-street and Beekman-street to the North River, and it opens Murray-street and Park-place and Barclay-street to the East River—all improvements of immense value.

Second—By thus opening these streets and uniting into one open space that part of the Park and Tammany Hall-square, the space is greatly multiplied for all useful purposes.

Third—All omnibus routes could end there, with small supplemental lines to the ferries. The relief of Broadway would be complete for the present generation. It is now blocked up with empty omnibuses from Vesey-street to the Battery. They cannot turn round short of the Bowling-green.

Fourth—The omnibus routes being cut short about a mile, their fare would be reduced to five cents, with a gain to them—and their convenience and that of the public would be greatly promoted by the opportunity of selecting among the starting stages one most suited to the want of the passenger.

Don't call this vandalism because there happens to be a few trees in the question. Trees are beautiful in a forest, in a grove, in the fields, in a park, when you want shade, or fruit, or majestic beauty, or a charming landscape—but a few dwarf and barren trees, filthy and noxious, obstructing the freedom of a busy city, are in the way at least, and in my judgment so much so as to lose their beauty. B.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, France, from Jan. 27 to Feb. 10, 1859:

New York.
M. K. Jessup and lady,
C. Althop and family,
R. C. Hutchings,
W. Binns,
R. W. Beatty,
Jno. S. Quick and wife,
C. S. Putnam and lady.
J. C. Vertie,
C. C. Leary,
H. V. Burgy,
M. Phineas,
J. E. Cooley and family,
J. S. Tappan,
P. T. Heartt.

Pennsylvania.
T. Mellor.

Ohio.
Mrs. A. Field,
J. F. Noyes,
W. E. Johnston.

Georgia.
C. C. Sebby.

California.
A. K. Reid, M. D.

Dr. Bennett, of New-Haven, from whom Mrs. Bennett obtained a divorce, is said to be diligently engaged in making arrangements to raise the money to pay the alimony soon to be due to Mrs. Bennett; and has made transfer of his life interest, rents, sold his property, &c., for the purpose of giving security in order to raise the money needed, and it will be paid to Mrs. Bennett as per decree of ths Court. It is stated, on his behalf, that the suits brought were for contested claims in which the Doctor does not consider himself liable; that under his bara there was a vault made on purpose to store and keep the Doctor's goods, and that in this place were put the articles named as having been taken by the Sheriff, without any intention, as the Doctor says, of secreting anything.

An English paper gives this theatrical anecdote: When Mr. Edmond Glover, the present lessee of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, was a member of the dramatic company at Bath, some years ago, he announced his benefit, and his mother consented to appear as *Mrs. Oakley* in the "Jealous Wife." At the conclusion of the comedy his mother acknowledged the profession of compliments, and said: "On another occasion I stood on this stage and played the same character to the *Mr. Oakley* of my father, the late Mr. Betterton. To-night I have repeated it, with what success you all know; the *Mr. Oakley* is my son. Between the first appearance I speak of, and this to-night, there has been a lapse of 43 years."

Mme. Bosio was hissed the other night at the Italian Theatre, St. Petersburg, for having a few nights before caused the performance to be changed on pretext that she was ill, and yet gone to a grand party in the house of a Princess, and sang there as charmingly as ever. The hissing was remarkable for two reasons—first, because no *prima donna* ever before received such a castigation; secondly, because Mme. Bosio had previously been highly esteemed by the Petersburgers.

Father Chiniquy, the converted Romanist, was recently ordered to leave Quebec, where he had gone to preach, by the citizens of the parish of St. Roch, who surrounded the house where he stopped, entered and bade him leave, without a moment's delay, which he was compelled to do. As he passed through the crowd he was saluted by various opprobrious epithets, and "there were none, not even the women," says the *Journal de Quebec*, "who had not some reproach to launch at him."

Mr. Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes) narrowly escaped death a few days ago, while traveling on the South Carolina Railroad. At a point about forty miles from Augusta a pistol-ball was fired through the car-window, just passing his head. A similar outrage was perpetrated a few days previously. It is supposed these acts are the revenge of some discharged employes of the Road.

An English paper says that the new work upon which Charles Dickens is engaged is not to be published, but to be read by himself; and, further, that he realized upwards of £5,000 by his readings last year. Thackeray, according to the same authority, has put away twice the sum named, as the proceeds of his lectures.

The funeral of the Rev. Joy H. Fairchild took place at the Methodist Church in South Boston on Wednesday. The officiating minister, Mr. Burgess, took occasion to defend Mr. Fairchild's reputation, and "rejoiced that the portals of that Church had never been closed against him."

A private letter from Rome mentions that Archbishop Cullen is about to be named Cardinal. The intention at present is that he shall take up his abode permanently in that city. Dr. Keirao, parish priest of Dundalk, and Vicar-General of Armagh, will act as his *locum tenens*.

The *Correspondancia Autografa* publishes a letter from Cochin China, which asserts that the Emperor of that country was so alarmed at the comet that he had fastened himself in a tower with poison and a cord, in order to put an end to his existence in the event of its causing any disaster.

M. Caimi, who distinguished himself at the defence of Venice in 1848, has sent a challenge to M. Felix Germain, author of *Aurons Nous la Guerre*, which he considers an infamous libel against all Italians, and against the King and Princes of the House of Savoy.

At the recent opening of Parliament, Queen Victoria wore a skirt of white satin with stripes of gold, a tiara of diamonds, and a necklace composed of the same precious stones, her mantel and train being of crimson velvet embroidered with gold.

A letter from Naples says: "Signor Verdi left us, a few days since, for Rome, where he will bring out his new opera entitled 'La Vendetta del Domino.' It was intended for Naples, but was prohibited, I hear."

The Rev. W. A. Dod, Professor in Princeton College, has resigned his position in the College and his membership in the Presbytery to take orders in the Episcopal Church. The change excites warm emotion.

The Hon. W. L. Underwood, M. C. from Kentucky, has addressed a farewell letter to his constituents, thanking them for their favor and avowing his determination to return to private life.

Dr. Shumard, the State Geologist of Texas, has undertaken a prospecting tour through the southwestern portion of the State. Another party is already in northern Texas.

Count Charles Tascher de la Pagerie, Chamberlain to the Empress, has received authorization to assume the title of Duc de Dalberg, which belonged to another branch of the family.

The sword annually blessed by the Pope to reward the crowned head who has most deserved it, has this year been awarded to the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

Mr. Frith, the Royal Academician, is painting a likeness of Mr. Charles Dickens, for exhibition at the Royal Academy. The portrait is already highly spoken of.

The jewels presented to the bride of Prince Napoleon by the City of Marseilles are valued at 50,000 francs.

Leigh Hunt writes to the *Spectator* in terms highly commendatory of Miss Craig's Crystal Palace poem.

The town of Bunn has voted to designate the houses lately occupied by Niebuhr and Schlegel by marble slabs.

The great Yates-Thackeray case has reached a second stage; a preliminary legal point is to be argued in demurrer to the declaration.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is about to give public readings of the narrative portion of his recently-published life of his father, Douglas Jerrold.

Lord Clyde has met with a serious disaster at Bombay, his shoulder having been dislocated by the fall of his horse.

Mr. Peter Sinclair, the Temperance lecturer, is about to visit Canada, by invitation of the Montreal Temperance Society.

Mr. Richard Cobden, M. P., arrived by the *Canada*, and is now at the Brevoort House, Fifth-avenue.

The number of Italian exiles in London is said to have sensibly diminished within a few days.

On the 11th of May a monument is to be erected in Baden in honor of the poet Hebel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a large meeting of the Deaf Mutes of Boston and vicinity in Tremont Temple, on Tuesday evening, to consider the best manner of proceeding in the matter of the petitions to the General Court for a State institution for the Deaf and Dumb, now under consideration by the Committee on Charitable Institutions. Charles Barrett presided.

A Naval Medical Board for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion and of candidates for admission into the medical corps of the Navy, will assemble at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on Monday, March 7. It will consist of Surgeons Raschenberger, President, L. B. Hunter and J. M. Foltz; Passed Assistant Surgeon Howell, Recorder.

On Sunday morning the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, Morris County, N. J., was burned to the ground. The sexton had kindled the fire, and had gone to his breakfast, and when he came back the building was in flames. Loss $8,000, one-half insured.

The old Federal-street Church property in Boston has been sold at public auction for the sum of $120,972. The site has been devoted to church purposes since 1729. The present edifice was erected fifty years since.

The colored people of New-Jersey have memorialized the Legislature to take steps to remove the political disabilities under which they labor, and more particularly for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to give them the right of suffrage.

Mr. Joseph G. Russell, proprietor of the late Mechanical Bakery, in Boston, offers a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who set fire to his building.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 28.

Judge HALL was expected to be in town this morning to hold Court, but he had not arrived, and the Court was accordingly opened by Judge BETTS. A Grand Jury had been summoned, but there were not sufficient jurors in attendance to transact business, and as Judge HALL was expected to arrive during the day, the Jury were discharged until to-morrow morning.

Mr. A. J. Graham, phonographic reporter, was summoned on the Petit Jury, but was, on application, excused from serving by the Judge, reporters' duties in the Court being incompatible with Jury duties.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 28.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

Matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—This is a rehearing of the appeals from the Surrogate's decision in this cause.

It will be remembered that the Surrogate admitted to probate a will executed in September, 1842, which, if valid, disposed of the testator's whole estate. His brothers, James and Daniel, are the residuary devisees and legatees. The Surrogate admitted, in like manner, an alleged codicil, dated August, 1849, which, if valid, took certain of the real estate out of the operation of the residuary devisees in the will and gave the same to Susan M. his wife. He rejected two other papers purporting to be codicils; these papers sought to revoke the said residuary disposition in favor of Susan M. as substituted donee.

From this decision three separate appeals were taken to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Sherman and Miss Nancy Parish, two sisters of the decedent appealed from the decision admitting the will and the first codicil.

Mrs. Susan M. Parish and Mr. Joseph Delafield separately appealed from the decision regarding the second and third codicils.

The Supreme Court affirmed all the conclusions of the Surrogate, except that in favor of the first codicil. That decision was reversed upon the facts, and thereupon an issue was directed according to the statute. This decision of the Supreme Court was reported in the TIMES of Thursday, Jan. 6.

A rehearing was asked for and ordered; and the second argument comes on to-day.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Oliver Philips, Executor, &c., vs. *Wm. E. Dodge, et al.*—Decree settled.

John Hecker, et al. vs. *Antonio Foulley, et al.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Brockelmann vs. *Brandt.*—Motion to strike out part of complaint denied. Costs to abide event.

Keuth, Kropp & Co. vs. *P. L. Virot.*—Complaint under non-imprisonment act dismissed with costs.

Wasseman vs. *Willett.*—Case settled.

Bostwick vs. *Blitzer.*—Judgment is settled.

Reed vs. *Cromwell.*—Motion denied with costs.

Malaney vs. *McCormick.*—Motion to vacate docket of judgment denied with costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Will of Herman Weisenborn.—The deceased was on board the *Austria*, lost on the passage from Hamburg to New-York. He was seen to go over the side of the ship into the sea. One of the survivors of the calamity was examined as a witness, and the will submitted on an application for probate.

Other wills were also offered for probate, as follows:

Daniel P. Bridge, citation returnable March 4.
Samuel S. Jordan, citation returnable March 4.
John Moneypenny, citation returnable March 8.
Jacob S. Baker, citation returnable March 7.
Abigail Kemble Oliver, citation returnable April 12.
John Jack, citation returnable April 12.
Robt. Cram, citation returnable March 18.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Martha Hoes, John Foley, Eliza S. Tateosyan, Elizabeth Seaman.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 85 bbls. Ashes, 3,021 bbls. Flour, 428 bushels Wheat, 3,450 bushels Corn, 1,846 bushels Oats, 241 pkgs. Provisions, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in, to-day, sales having been confined to 50 bags Laguayra at 12½c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; 1,050 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and 88 bags Cape at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, March 1.

	1858.	1859.
Bahia, bags	12,825	—
Costa Rica, hegs	—	400
Jamaica, bags	600	700
Java, bags	—	5,264
Java, mats	—	44,302
Laguayra, bags	—	2,193
Manila, mats	—	3,725
Maracaibo, bags	1,610	5,965
Porto Rico, bags	1,285	—
Rio, bags	34,152	12,995
Savanilla, bags	365	—
St. Domingo, bags	140	400
Total, pkgs	50,977	75,944

COTTON—Has been in active demand, to-day, and prices have favored sellers, though no actual advance has been established. Sales have been reported of 400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	10	10	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	11¾	12	12¾	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens actively for State and Western Flour, especially for extra brands of the latter, which are in lively request, mainly on speculation. Prices are very well supported, and most holders of desirable lots are asking higher rates; sales have been reported of 16,800 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@	4 60
Superfine State	5 35@	5 60
Extra State	6 05@	6 25
Superfine Western	5 45@	5 65
Fancy Ohio	5 70@	5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@	7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 30@	6 40
Extra Genesee	6 90@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 90@	8 75

Southern Flour is in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 40 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 45@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and wanted at $6 75@$7 35 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are moderately inquired for at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, to-day, 1,450 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 15@$1 75; and 650 boxes do. Lemons, at $1 55@$1 75, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in active demand, and good clean lots, especially of Red Western, (Winter,) bring very full prices, sellers having any existing advantage; sales 40,000 bushels, including good Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40; good Milwaukee Club, at $1 22; tair to very good White Southern, at $1 55@$1 65; good Red Southern, at $1 40; choice White Kentucky, at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices; sales have been confined to 11,000 bushels of new, at 64c.@65c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 79c.@81c. for inferior White do., ₱ bushel; old mixed Western is quoted at 84c.@86c. ₱ bushel, but is partially neglected. Barley is in demand, at uniform rates; sales 2,000 bushels Canada, at 93½c. ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at 85c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Oats are selling slowly, at unchanged figures.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 400 bales Bags at 9¾c.@10c. each; 420 bales Bagging chiefly at 12¾c.@13c.; and 114 rolls do. at 11¾c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales 350 bales North River at 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—In Boston 200 bales Sunn were sold at 4¼c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

HIDES—A lot of 2,700 prime Buenos Ayres, to arrive, was reported sold at 27½c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for last year's crop, while old Hops are partially neglected. We quote: Crop of 1858, 12c.@18c.; old, 2½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand is limited, the bulk of the stock being held above the views of buyers.

LEAD—Has been moderately sought after, at previous prices.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been freely purchased to-day, the transactions comprising 400 bbls. New-Orleans, at 39c.@40c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 38c., and 75 hhds. and 25 tcs. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@29c.; with 228 hhds., 30 tcs. and 11 bbls. Clayed Cuba, at 25c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, March 1.

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	2,566	3,551
Porto Rico, hhds	43	330
Total, hhds	2 609	3,881
Total, bbls	4,308	5,077

NAVAL STORES—The movements in this line have been moderate, and productive of no important changes.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at $17 90@$18 for New Mess; $17 50@$17 62½ for Old Mess; and $13 20@$13 30 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack request, including Hams, at 8¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inquired for, at from 8¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in less demand, and is heavy; sales 475 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is actively sought after at buoyant prices; sales today, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$12 50 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 37½ for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 80@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been purchased here, to-day, to the extent of 800 bushels, at 10¾c.@10¾c., chiefly at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet. In Boston, sales have been made of 6,665 bags, and 1,485 packets Calcutta Linseed, at $1 02½, cash, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been less active; sales having been confined to 420 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@7¾c., and 100 boxes Havana, at 9c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, March 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	3,523	5,444
New Orleans, hhds	8,152	8,632
Porto Rico, hhds	396	260
St. Croix, hhds	122	—
Melado, hhds	—	242
Total, hhds	12,193	14,678
Total, boxes	5,928	5,969
Total, bags	1,512	10,473

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton, at 5-32d., ₱ lb., and some Tobacco, in boxes, at 2s. ₱ box. For London, 2,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 2s. 6d., and 3,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 20s. For other ports, nothing really new.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER.
ARMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The Long term of the Rev. Dr. BEEDE'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $350 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, is a thoroughly competent medium for supplying schools, seminaries and colleges with accomplished teachers. Reference is made to the Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, N. Y.; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, &c. No charge made to officers of Public Schools. Parents can learn particulars of the best schools free of charge. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Students at PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, receive in 3 months 72 lessons. Instruction in penmanship and arithmetic, or an estimated course of book-keeping, for $10. Commutation for all branches to qualify young men for business, $20. Ladies' writing classes $2, 16 lessons.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, N. Y.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. O. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take private lessons, on low terms, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 499 Broadway, and learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Commutation for Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, only $5 each branch. Two cheap desks vacant.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will commence April 28, and continue 14 weeks. Every advantage is afforded for a thorough and accomplished education. For Circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or to Miss C. AIKEN, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st. James Weir Mason. New Term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of France, who has taught for several years in New-York, wishes to engage with schools in the above capacity, or to give private lessons at the residence of the pupils. Speaks English and Spanish. Highest City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 169, or Prof. D. H. CRUTTENDEN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH OR Irish lady, as resident governess, to instruct girls between 9 and 14 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education, including French, drawing, fancy work, &c.; neatness and regularity indispensable qualifications. Address L. N. P., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW SENSATION!
A NEW PLEASURE!!
CAMELIA WATER.
The most
REFRESHING, DELIGHTFUL, LASTING
PERFUME
for the
TOILET EVER PRODUCED.
Manufactured only by
HARRIOTT, ABBEY & CO., Perfumers,
No. 24 Strand, London.
Principal Agency, Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane.
None other genuine. Found at all dealers.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE.—MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (Sun Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.—J. F. FIRMAN, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

LIGHT! BRILLIANT LIGHT!—Coal Oil of Superior quality and light color, burns in all Kerosene Lamps. For sale by the barrel, at No. 240 Pearl-st. EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL COMPANY.

TO COUNTRY MILLINERS.—Ladies' and children's Pattern Bonnets, of the latest Paris and Bazaar styles, now ready, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS to make the acquaintance of a young lady, with a view to matrimony, of prepossessing appearance, and not luckless in the goodly riches of this world. Address in sincerity, HARRISON WEEKS, New-York Post-Office.

PARIS MADE TRAVELING AND SHOPPING BAGS.—Toilet Bags, furnished, for ladies and gentlemen's use. Sole Leather Trunks, Dress Trunks, &c., for American and European travel. JOHN CATTNACH, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A SAW-mill for sawing logs; in good condition and easily removed. Also, to rent, a 25-horse water power, with building, within 2½ hours from New-York. Inquire at Hazard Powder Company's Office, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC—600 TONS SNOW White and No. 1, dry and ground in oil in France; warranted pure. For sale by JOSEPH M. STRONG, No. 83 Reade-st., Agent of Vieille, Montague & Co., of Paris.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—VERY LOW to close a concern—one 18, one 12, and 3 of 8-horse power, with fine boiler. Also, one second-hand Engine of 10-horse power. H. A. CRANE, 29th-st., near 11th-av.

LATHES, TOOLS, &c., TO BE DISPOSED of at private sale, by order of assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 328 East 12th-st., near Avenue C.

WM. G. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE OF No. 30 Bond-st., with Dr. Farmly,) is now at No. 14 Bend-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call peculiar attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SOOTOR GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack.
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Neumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will
Open, on Monday, Feb. 21,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

EARLY SPRING OPENING AT
G E N I N ' S
Ladies' and Children's
OUTFITTING BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
and
GENIN'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 507 Broadway,
adjoining GENIN'S BAZAAR.
I shall present, on this occasion, the most extensive assortments of
PARIS-MADE AND HOME-MANUFACTURED
DRESS AND UNDRESS ATTIRE,
for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, which the facilities of a house, comprehending within its business sphere every branch of fashionable costume can command. Nothing that can be required for the complete outfit of a family of both sexes, from the babe in arms to the wife and mother, has been omitted from this attractive stock. The styles and goods in the following departments will be exhibited for this first time on the 3d of March:
CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
MILLINERY and HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CHILDREN'S HEAD-DRESSES,
BOYS' HATS and CAPS,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
GENTLEMEN'S HATS and CAPS.
On the same day my NEW HAT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 507 Broadway, adjoining the Bazaar, will be opened with a superb display of new modes in DRESS HATS, CAPS, &c., of which the programme cannot be compressed into an advertisement.
The Hat Store is connected internally with the extensive suite of rooms forming the Bazaar. J. N. GENIN.

LADIES' WINTER CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE,
At GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.
Wholesale buyers can here find a complete assortment of the following articles at very moderate prices:
Imported Under-linen,
Chemises,
Drawers,
Night Gowns,
Summer Corsets,
Night Caps,
Misses' Muslin Dresses,
Boy's Marseilles Blouses,
Boy's Marseilles Pants,
Misses' Muslin Brilliants and Diaper Aprons,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring Importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS,
PLAIN and FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Crapes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS.
Discount to Dressmakers.
Merrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 363 Broadway.

DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church,
(Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter.)
Superfine, Medium, And low-priced clothing.
To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of furnishing goods.

AUBURN CARPETS.
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS,
In improved quality and New Designs.
Sole Agent for selling the goods,
GEO. G. S. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Louis the Eleventh.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Ourbrella.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Invasion of Ireland—Soldier's Daughter—A Day in Paris.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Writing on the Wall—Raoul—Esmeralda.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Asmodeus—Little Katy—Married Rake.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM — Louise—Don't Judge by Appearances.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad. 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, March 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the morniog of the 16th of February, with four days' later European advices, arrived at this port about 1 o'dlock this morning. We publish elsewhere such portions of her news as the time will permit.

The excitement in the City yesterday relative to the Sickles homicide in Washington was most intense, and such was the eagerness to obtain the details of the affair, that a very large extra edition of The Times was entirely absorbed at an early hour, and not a copy could be obtained. In Washington, also, the excitement continued unabated, and the merits of the case were freely canvassed. Mr. Sickles was visited in prison by numerous friends. His counsel, learning that the Grand Jury of the District are to assemble on Monday next, have decided to waive a preliminary examination, so that no application for bail will be made. Mr. Sickles will thus, while he remains in prison a few days longer, avoid the prematnre disclosure of his line of defence which the examination would entail. There was an intimation yesterday that Mr. Butterworth had been arrested as an accessory before the fact, but such is not the case. The attempt will probably be made, however, thus to implicate him, but it is believed that it will be unsuccessful. A rumor also prevailed that a brother of the deceased had declared his intention to kill Sickles on the first opportunity. Mrs. Sickles still remains in Washington.

The Appropriation bills occupied almost exclusively the attention of Congress, yesterday. In the Senate, after another refusal to take up the Homestead bill, Committees of Conference were appointed, to meet similar Committees from the House, relative to the disagreements on the amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. Mr. Houston made his farewell address to the Senate, in which he reviewed and vindicated his conrse in Congress. The Post-Office Appropriation bill, which calls for an aggregate of upwards of $19,000,000, was theo taken up, and discussed for several hours. An amendmeot was adopted, which provides that in no event shall the liabilities be allowed to exceed the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Several other important amendments were adopted, but tbo final veto was not taken. In the House a colloquy of a personal nature took place between Messrs. Reagan and Bryan, of Texas, which created considerable excitement. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed—the amendments reducing the Navy-yard appropriations from $1,192,000 to $130,000, and reducing the appropriation for repairs, armament, etc., from $3,100,000 to $1,900,000, having been concurred in. Mr. Phelps asked leave to report a bill to revise the Treasury-note act, but the House refused to suspend the rules. He theu moved to go into Committee on the General Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. A motion to strike out the Coast Survey appropriation was unsuccessful. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing was received. It censures Mr. Seaman for improper and illegal conduct.

It seems to be pretty well decided that the Administration has again backed out of the intention to recognize the Liberal Government in Mexico, and to receive Señor Mata as its representative. The Cabinet held another motion yesterday for the discussion of the meeting, but nothing whatever was done. The President now awaits the details of the news by the *Tennessee*, and intimates that if they shall warrant such a step, the Juarez Government will then be recognized. There is a rumor that the delay in this important and necessary step is caused by the difficulty in deciding upon the proper person to occupy the position of Minister to Mexico.

The Select Committee of the House appointed to examine the accounts and conduct of General Cullom, the former Clerk, have made a report acquitting him of any corruptou or dishoncsty of any kind in the discharge of his duties.

President Martinez, of Nicaragua, in his message addressed to the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 14, reviews the forcign relations of his Government briefly; bnt evidently assumes that the solution of the transit difficulty is to result from the negotiations of Señor Jarez at Washington. This intimation conflicts with the expectation of an adjustmeut to be produced by the ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty. Ho also speaks with profound satisfaction of the presence of Sir William Gore Ouseley, as a guarantee of closo intimacy and new commercial relations with Great Britain.

The supposed failure of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty has deeply mortified the President, as his whole Central American policy was staked upon its success. Not a single line has been received at the State Department, either from Minister Lamar or from any one else, explaining the unaccountable silence with reference to it. General Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, is also without dispatches, and declares that the American Government has just cause to complain of such treatment. Martin, the British messenger, has arrived at the Legation in Washington, with dispatches confirming the news of the ratification of the Treaty negotiated by Sir. W. Gore Ouseley.

Our advices from Hayti are extended to Feb. 5. We have no indications of the policy likely to govern the new administration. Tho rejoicings over the expulsion of Soulouque are continued, and, of coorse, the popularity of Gen. Geffrard is still unabated. The property of Gen. D'Elva, tho principal adviser of the late Emperor, who is now with him in exile, had been confiscated.

The message of Gen. Santana to the Dominican Senate reviews the forcign relations of the Republic; notices the amicable adjustment of the Spanish difficulty, and begs authority to renew the Commercial Treaty with England which is about to expire. He also refers to the friendship and sympathy of the United States.

Among the latest intelligence from the Pacific we have the surprising information that by a deed executed in September last, the Chief of the Fejee Islands assigned the Sovereignty of the Archipelago to Great Britain, in consideration of that Power paying the indemnity exacted by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Capt. Stnclair, last Fall, for injuries inflicted upon American citizens. The news needs confirmation.

Our advices from San Juan, Porto Rico, are to Feb. 9; and from Mayaguez to Feb. 12. They contain no views of interest.

Advices from Rio Janeiro reach to Jan. 13. They lack importance. The Coffee market was quiet; the shipments however thus far in the year attaining the usual average.

The reports of Mexican news, received by telegraph, are so exceedingly contradictory that it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion with reference to them until we can receive our own correspondence. The dispatch published yesterday from New-Orleans, is contradicted in several essential particulars.

Various matters of an interesting nature came before the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, the bill reorganizing the Health Department of this City under medical officers, was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to provide for an assessment upon the people of Richmond County for the damages caused by the burning of the Quarantine buildings. The amount of the damages assessed is to be a lien upon the county, and to be collected forthwith by the State Comptroller. The Senate resolutions reorganizing the Judiciary, were reported favorably. The Registry Law bill was made the special order for Friday next.

Another of those dreadful occurrences which too frequently occur on the waters of the Mississippi took place on Sunday morning, near Baton Rouge, La. The steamboat *Princess*, from Vicksburg for New-Orleans, burst her boiler, and subsequently burnt to the water's edge. She had on board four hundred passengers, of whom *two hundred are lost and missing*—mostly residents of Louisiana and Mississippi—a large number of whom were ladies. A list of the dead and missing, so far as at present known, is given in our telegraphic report.

Mr. Robert Walsh, founder of the Philadelphia *National Gazette*, and author of several works, died at Paris, Feb. 7. He was a native of Baltimore. Under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, he was appointed U. S. Consul-General at Paris.

The trial of the New-London slaver case is to commence in New-Haven to-morrow.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the report of the Special Committee appointed to make estimates of appropriations for the support of the Courts and County offices for 1859 was presented and adopted, and the Board resolved to send to the Legislature an act, reported by the Committee, authorizing the raising by tax for County expenses of a sum not exceeding $1,900,916 65, to be subject to appropriation and disbursement by the Board of Supervisors. A motion for the passage, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, of the resolution requesting the Comptroller to give such directions to the Receiver of Taxes as will check the mutilation of the tax lists by the Common Council, was laid over.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened briskly for Cotton, Flour and Wheat, and rather tamely for Corn, Groceries, Provisions, Naval Stores and Oils. Hides, Leather and Whisky were in fair request at buoyant prices. Freights were inactive.

The Washington Tragedy.

The voice of the law has yet to be heard upon the true character, as before the justice of the land, of the terrible transaction which, on the day before yesterday, stained the Sabbath of the National Metropolis with passionate blood passionately shed, and made a legislator of the Union, sworn to calmness, wisdom, self-restraint, the slayer of his fellow-man. We could have wished to await that voice before dealing with the facts of the dreadful story as they come to us from the most authentic sources of public intelligence; for, by a strange anomaly in the development of our jurisprudence, the right of passing formally upon any question of guilt or innocence in our tribunals is still reserved to those who have neither formed nor expressed an opinion upon the subject before them; and we know too well the power of the Press not to feel that every printed word sent forth on such a theme must narrow the circle of men fitted, according to the Law, to discharge the Law's most solemn office. But one, at least, of the journals of New-York has made haste to stamp the seal of Cain upon the forehead of that representative of New-York who now lies prisoned in the Federal City; and this with such ferocity of hate and scorn as makes a calmer, juster utterance of the sentiment of our public absolutely due not more to Mr. Sickles than to New-York herself.

The City of New-York is not prepared, with the *Evening Post*, to interpret the fearful deed which has blasted the career of at least two families, instantly and finally, by the light of that past history of the chief actor in the tragedy, which has been invoked to prove Mr. Sickles a cold-blooded assassin, and his companion, Mr. Butterworth, a pander and decoy of murder. There are features in the picture which that scene on Pennsylvania-avenue presents to us, so sad beyond all words—so infinitely pregnant with a thousand varieties of suffering and of shame—that they should temper the tones of Justice herself, and silence utterly the discordant cry of party passions and of political animosity. Behind the slayer and the slain—behind the erring, prostrate wife—the innocent faces of young children worse than orphaned, blighted in name, and forcordained to the tender mercies of an inhuman notoriety, plead alike for the sinner and the sinned against. Justice must leave them desolate enough. Injustice, or but intemperate justice, will take from them all that makes life worth the having. For their sakes, then, it becomes us to be at least no swifter than the law in branding infamy upon the men with whose fate their future is so irrevocably bound up. It is not even necessary to assume the guilt of Mr. Key in his intercourse with Mrs. Sickles, in order to make us hesitate in pronouncing Mr. Sickles a willful murderer. If it be held simply that Mr. Sickles, on the evidence of a confession which he believed to be full and sincere, imagined himself a "dishonored" man, exposed to all the contumely which society awards to the outraged husband whose wrongs it pretends to make its own, and doomed to all the misery which lurks in the ruin of domestic confidence and peace, we can afford him all the palliation which the customary sympathies of mankind extend to men maddened by such a situation.

For the leniency with which men in all countries, even the most civilized, have always looked upon violence done by the injured husband upon the real or the reputed polluter of his home, expresses not the magnitude of the crime itself, but the severity of the trial it inflicts upon human forbearance, and the most secret passions of the human heart. The law refuses to recognize Adultery as an offence of the first gravity, because the law must deal not with human emotions but with human interests; not with the inward experiences of the individual, but with the external economy of society. Custom deals tenderly with the victim of this offence, because men know each other's strength and weakness, understand how terribly sharp is the sting of violated faith, how maddening the present sense and long anticipation of that scornful pity for which the world so soon exchanges its first gush of sympathy with such a sufferer. Let the early career of Mr. Sickles have been what it may, let it have been all that the *Evening Post* with prompt malignity would force upon our belief, the simple fact is here before us, that in a few hours of time, the man, a husband and a father, striving for usefulness and success in the world, has been driven by the fury of passion into an act which, whatever its legal event may be, has fixed upon him the shame of a desecrated home and the blood of a slaughtered associate, and has blasted his career in public and in private forever. In comparison with his present and his future, how enviable is the grave of Key! The dead have the living at a terrible advantage. Time, which dogs the footsteps of the survivor with a thousand recurring rancors, misconceptions, prejudices, smoothes steadily away the sharp outlines of the dead man's failings and his crimes. Public opinion is far more likely to condone too easily that offence of the dead which stung the living man to madness, than to pass lightly over the frenzy which laid unholy hands upon the sanctities of vengeance, and trampled the law under foot in its hot flight from the horror which winged it first with fire.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not for a moment advocate the slightest degradation of that high test which makes subordination to the law the supreme test of civilization and of order. The man who, under whatever provocation, takes the life of his fellow-man, is an offender to be forgiven, not a citizen to be commended. The passion which alone can win toleration for his deed proves him unequal to the full standard of manhood. But murder is not a luxury in a country like this. Men do not throw away a career to gratify their thirst of blood under the goading of any ordinary excitement. And thus far, at least, Mr. Sickles clearly has a claim upon the forbearing suspension of the public judgment, that the worst penalties of the deed which he has done are such as the law can neither impose nor remove. Whatever may become of him, the tragedy in which he has thus become involved will neither make one avenger the more nor one adulterer the less. It might have happened, so far as the leading parties of the story were concerned, at any age and in any quarter of the world.

If it be true that, in the acting of the final scene, a friend of Mr. Sickles played the part of a decoy to murder, and looked calmly on while his frenzied companion was throwing his own life away in taking that of the man whom he believed to have wronged him, that indeed will be a special feature of the case demanding such public reprobation as has rarely been called for even in these degenerate days, in which partisan passion has so usurped the high place of patriotism, and a savage egotism replaced the generous ideal of chivalric honor. But this we are slow to believe. To assume it hastily would be to confess all extremities of vulgar barbarism possible in the very heart of an American civilization. The latest intelligence from Washington goes far towards removing the grounds on which this horrible charge has been already made, and we sincerely trust that on the formal trial of the whole case, fortunately not long to be deferred, it may be dissipated altogether.

Financial Conquest.

Mr. Buchanan's fine invention in the art diplomatic, of what may be described as "financial conquest," does not seem to prosper even at Washington. Mr. Slidell, after exhausting himself, in season and out of season, in the Senate and out of it, upon the President's notable scheme for wheedling this country out of thirty millions of dollars, as a preliminary to pleguing Spain into the sale of Cuba, begins at last to suspect that his ability may hardly be equal to his aspirations, and has caught a glimpse of the fact that a longer and a less agreeable road than Pennsylvania-avenue now divides the White House from the Capitol. This road the somewhat corpulent Senator from Louisiana, on the whole, declines to travel. He will leave matters where they are till the next session. The country will be neither surprised nor displeased to see this "masterly inactivity" kept up for a much longer time in reference to all projects for tormenting Spain into parting with what we cannot just at present afford to purchase; and can never profitably take by force. All that Mr. Buchanan and his few remaining friends have taken by this highly ingenious "dodge" of theirs, has been a general conviction in the public mind that nobody can possibly care less for Cuba or more for the public money than themselves; with a scurvy compliment from the London *Times* on the novelty of their notions of international law, and the sublimity of peddling made Presidential.

For whatever comfort and advantage they may find in these net results, the Administrative *clique* and *claque* are wholly indebted to the President himself. The "Thirty Million schome" was conceived and brought forth by the cellbate of the Executive Mansion alone. This fact should be put on record by a grateful people. After maturely weighing the propositions made to him by Spain *for the settlement of all our claims upon that country*, Mr. Buchanan, at the close of the last Summer, came to the conclusion that nothing could be more fair than those propositions, and had already commenced negotiations, informally, for entertaining them, when it was suddenly flashed upon his mind that these "grievances and outrages" were his chief stock in trade for the acquisition of Cuba. To part with them for the paltry consideration of justice to our own citizens, and the commercial advantages likely to follow in the train of an amicable arrangement with Spain, would be mere mid-summer madness! It would be absolutely no better than throwing not one plank only, but a whole platform out of window; and then where could he take his stand before the Nominating Convention at Charleston in 1860? The President who never acts so promptly as when he is frightened by the dreadful parallels of a straightforward course, instantly darted around the nearest corner, and summoned Mr. Slidell to his aid.

To Mr. Slidell was intrusted the Senatorial promulgation of a new Presidential notion, and the "Thirty Million bill" in due course made its appearance. So delighted was Mr. Slidell with the comeliness of this bantling that he gave it out at first for his own. He hoped thus to secure for himself all the advantages at which the President had aimed in projecting the plan. We cannot suffer him thus to appropriate the Presidential honey,—thus to plow with the Presidential heifer. His original declaration that Mr. Buchanan knew nothing of the bill he was proposing must not deceive the Democracy, nor should tho disingenuous qualification forced upon him by the President a few days afterwards, that "the President approved of the bill," be permitted to deprive Mr. Buchanan of his claims to the authorship of the most indecent and ridiculous proposition ever made by an American Executive to an American Legislature. When History shall ask "Who killed the Buchanan Government?" Mr. Slidell must not step up like the sparrow, in the story of "Cock Robin," and arrogate the glory to himself. The case is a case of suicide, and of suicide extraordinary. For so bent was Mr. Buchanan on making away with himself, that he handled his scheme of colossal corruption in such a way as to bring it to the knowledge of the Spanish Government long before the too-famous Message of last December was given to the world. When Señor Calderon Collantes, supported by the unanimous sentiment of the Spanish Cortes and the Spanish people, denounced any "proposition made, or to be made," for the purchase of Cuba as an insult to Spain, he knew in all the details precisely what measure it was that Mr. Buchanan meant to introduce for that end. So well aware was Mr. Preston, our Minister to Spain, of these facts, that he went out fully prepared to be received with a "reservation" in regard to Cuba and Cuban proposals.

But the exposure and defeat of Mr. Buchanan's policy is not the only result, we are glad to say, of all this Cuban discussion. It has put the whole question clearly before the nation, and it has evolved two propositions worthy the consideration of a respectable and powerful people. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, has shown Congress how to conciliate a firm and open declaration of large national policy, with all the proprieties of international law and courtesy. If it be really an object with the people of America to acquire possession of the island of Cuba, it is fair and lawful for us to state that object and to "await the course of events," within the becoming barriers of public law and recognized right.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has taken a more practical step. He proposes annexation by conciliation, and conquest by commerce—such annexation and such conquest as have bound up the prosperity of Canada so closely with the prosperity of the United States, without abating one jot or tittle of Her Britannic Majesty's sovereignty over tho empire won by Wolfe from Montcalm. Reciprocity of interests is the immediately desirable aim to be striven for in our relations with Cuba. Such reciprocity will make the Island better worth the having if we are ever to have it; and make it, too, a source of wealth and assistance instead of a peet and a confusion to us, while it dallies still along the line of its "gravitation towards the Continent." The statesmanlike position of Mr. Mason and the businesslike attitude of Mr. Wilson may almost console us for the wretched wrigglings of Mr. Buchanan, and for the somewhat indecorous prostration of Mr. Slidell.

Official Corruption—The Recent Startling Disclosures.

The recent report of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives discloses a state of corruption among public men, in this country, which is replete with disgust to the most lukewarm patriot. It reveals a state of things which is bad enough at home, but which will tell against our people with tenfold rigor abroad. It shows what will be regarded as a picture of American morals, in colors the most hideous and the most revolting. It demonstrates the painful fact that in "the model Republic of the world," corruption of the most degraded kind pervades every branch of the public service, dictates the course of the Government, and finds a ready and not always tacit accomplice in the President himself. It charges and proves that the country is governed by politics more than by policy, and for the profit of political partisans rather than for the general good,—that the Executive and his Cabinet freely employ the public money to purchase friends and partisans,—and that for the gratification of a weak ambition, the President of the Republic descends to the arrangement of the details of bargain and sale of the meanest of the offices in his gift, for the meanest of party purposes.

That similar crimes were committed before the present Administration came into power, we fear is only too true. That previous impunity has only tended to aggravate the evil and more firmly establish this most wretched system of robbery and wrong at Washington, is only too obvious. The report of the Committee of Investigation, indeed, is an indictment such as can scarcely find a parallel in modern history, unless we seek it in the recent events in Hayti. Soulouque, the Black Emperor, plundered his country for his own private emolument; Mr. Buchanan, the white President, consents to the pluader of his country for the emolument and advantage of his private friends. The negro residents of Hayti felt so keenly the disgrace attaching to such a system as Soulouque indulged in, that they rose *en masse* and drove him from the Island. Here, happily, we have constitutional means of remedying all evils, if we cannot remedy their results to the national character. It remains to be seen whether those means will or will not be employed.

Many of our newspapers, and all our stump orators, are accustomed to rail, in terms unmeasured and with reproach unstinted, against the despotism of tho world. We denounce it and repel it. We devoutly thank God in the face of all nations that we are not as other men; and we proclaim that all people, to be free and happy, must do as we do, and be as we are. And yet, there is no ruler in the Old World who would stoop to such paltry peculation as has just been revealed here. There is no Government in Europe that would condescend to share the hire of the laborer appointed for political purposes. There is no form of society between the British Isles and the Caucasus that would not turn with scorn from any public body guilty of such miserable national pocket-picking.

It is, indeed, a consolation to remember, in spite of the opinions which the late disclosures will induce persons abroad to form of us, that the great American heart is sound and honest, notwithstanding that the Government which at present represents the American people may be impure and corrupt. It is not so cheering to have to remember, also, that apathy and indifference as to the character and conduct of the Government are among the failings of Americans, and are the principal of the reasons why impunity has so long waited upon wrong in the conduct of public affairs. Still, we shall find ourselves mistaken if this culmination of political depravity and national humiliation be not sufficient to awaken public attention to the necessity of radical change. The country is evidently at a turning-point in its future history. If we are to go on always as the recent startling developments show that we have been going lately, it requires little sagacity to foresee that we must go downward. The danger lies not alone in the waste or robbery of the public money, but in the general demoralization towards which all this corruption and meanness must inevitably tend. If such a system be permitted to continue, the country can never achieve the greatness to which the genius, intelligence and enterprise of the people, if honestly directed, would entitle it. If there be no punishment for venality in high places there will be incessant encouragement to venality, because it is profitable in money and in power. The custom of the people hitherto has been to suffer themselves to be led madly into all the excesses of political quarrel for the elevation of a handful of men, who have employed their advancement for the attainment of objects alike injurious to the public welfare and inimical to the national credit.

We have no hope that either the President or those of his advisers who are implicated in the *exposé* will be impeached during the present session of Congress. Nor should the people permit themselves to look to Congress alone for the remedy so much needed. They must see to it themselves, and use the ballot-boxes for the purification of the system of Government. Such a change should be made in the Constitution as would render the Cabinet, if not the President himself, directly responsible to Congress, and insure the instant withdrawal of those officers who disgrace the country with the trickery of the political huckster or the black mail practices of the bum-bailiff. The question can scarcely be too seriously regarded. Are we to advance in honesty and credit, or to go back? Shall we permit our country and its institutions to be dragged into the mire of disrepute at home and abroad by the unfaithful servants whom we set in our high places?

The evil of political spoliation has now about reached as far a point of mischief and shamelessness as people are likely to sustain with patience. Shall this starting-point tend upward towards improvement, or further downwards to national humiliation and disgrace?

The President's Veto of the Agricultural College Grants.—We publish the Message of the President vetoing the act of Congress making donations of the public lands to the several States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges. The views which it sets forth, in a diffuse, inelegant and obscure style, strike us as sound, sensible and timely. His objections to the bill are just, and in vetoing it he has rendered a service to the country.

Aside from the very obvious considsration that the Federal treasury is not now in a condition which will justify large donations of any sort or for any purpose, the bill transcends the policy, if not the power, of the General Government. Agricultural Colleges have no more claim upon the national bounty than schools of any other character,—nor indeed so much, for they are avowedly for the benefit of a particular class. Until the Federal Government shall assume the duty of providing for education generally, and upon some adequate and definite system, we do not see how it can, with any propriety, make large grants either of lands or of money for schools of any specific or professional character.

It is very easy to see why such a bill should have passed Congress, aside from its merits. It is, nominally at least, for the benefit of the largest interest in the country:—and those members whose constituencies were largely composed of farmers, felt under an obligation to support a bill which professed to have been framed for their advantage. The greater credit is due to the President for having discarded these considerations, and acted upon his own convictions of public policy and right.

Extension of the Central Park.—We are surprised to hear from Albany that a remonstrance has been sent to the Legislature against the proposed extension of the Central Park, so as to include the high bluff which is now just outside its northern line. Public sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of that change. Indeed, we have never heard from any person who has examined the ground, the expression even of a doubt as to the eminent propriety and even necessity of the proposed extension.

The sole ground on which the remonstrance is based, is that of expense. The remonstrants are all men of wealth, and owners of property on the Park,—and they fear an increase of taxation if this change is made. They must be aware that the increase in the annual value of property in that part of the island, on account of the Park, has already been more than enough to pay the interest on its cost; and if they will consider the expense of opening and grading streets and making the other improvements which will be required if this bluff is not taken into the Park, they will easily discover that the change proposed will cost them very little, if anything at all.

The Legislature, we believe, is in possession of all the facts of the case, and is undoubtedly prepared to act intelligently upon it. We are confident that they will sadly disappoint public expectation here, if they fail to authorize the proposed extension of the limits of the Park.

The Registry Bill.—The Assembly is taking hold of the Registry measure with much apparent earnestness. Some days ago a caucus was held on the subject, and a Committee of Nine agreed upon to prepare a bill as free as practicable from objections. This is, perhaps, as good a mode as could be hit upon; and although the Republicans are not entirely unanimous, there can be little doubt that the measure will pass the Assembly, and probably during the present month. In the Senate there will be sixteen Republicans—when a Republican successor of Mr. Stow shall have taken his seat—and two Americans—eighteen in all—who may be supposed favorable. If all these shall be present, and vote for a Registry, the bill will have one vote more than the number necessary to pass it.

Obituary.

Death of Mr. Robert Walsh.—Mr. Robert Walsh, formerly United States Consul-General at Paris, died in that city Feb. 7. Mr. Walsh was a native of Baltimore, born in 1784. His early education was received at the Catholic Colleges in Baltimore and Georgetown. His literary career began in 1809, when he published a "Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government, including a view of the Taxation of the French Empire." Two years afterwards he established the *American Review*, and in 1821 began the publication of the Philadelphia *National Gazette*. During Mr. Van Buren's Presidency Mr. Walsh was appointed American Consul to Paris, an office which he held until the accession of General Taylor's Administration, when he was removed, and Samuel G. Goodrich, Esq., was appointed as his successor. He, however, continued to reside in Paris, where he has been for a long time the correspondent of the Washington *National Intelligencer*, and of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*. In 1819 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard College. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the American Philosophical Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy of History.

Mr. Everett's Lecture on Franklin.

An invitation was sent to Mr. Everett some time ago, by prominent citizens, to repeat his lecture on Franklin, recently delivered in Boston, in this City, to which he has returned the following reply:

Boston, Friday, Feb. 25, 1859.

Gentlemen: Your obliging communication, dated the 3d February, was transmitted to me a day or two since. I shall have much pleasure, agreeably to your request, and under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association of New-York, in delivering my recently-prepared discourse on the subject of Franklin, and the 9th of March will suit my convenience for that purpose.

I ought, perhaps, in accepting your kind invitation, to say, that I have not attempted in this discourse to portray the life and services of Franklin. Reserving an effort of that kind for some future opportunity of greater leisure than it has been in my power at this time to command, and hoping, also, to find new materials for such a discussion in the lately recovered but not yet published papers of our renowned countrymen, I have confined myself, on this occasion, to those circumstances connected with his early years which admit of a separate treatment, which are closely connected with the formation of his character, and thus serve as an appropriate introduction to his illustrious career.

I remain, gentlemen, with the highest respect, very truly yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

The Hon. Charles King, President of Columbia College; the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York; and the other gentlemen uniting in the invitation.

The citizens of Philadelphia opposed to the proceedings at Harrisburg, on the subject of City Passenger Railways, and to the extension of privileges to companies now holding monopolies, have held a public meeting to remonstrate against the hasty and inconsiderate extension of the system.

Affairs at Albany.

Staten Island Incendiaries—Gov. Morgan's First Veto—Progress upon New-York Measures and Some New Projects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 28, 1859.

The bill known as the "Certain Punishment Bill"—providing for the trial of Staten Island incendiaries, was reached in Committee of the Whole this morning. Mr. Johnson, of Delaware, made a long and strong speech in its favor, reviewing the constitutional objections. Mr. Chrimes, of Richmond County, followed, overhauling the arguments that had been made by its friends. At 2 o'clock, a motion to report progress prevailed. In the House, a motion was made by Mr. Tuthill to order the bill to its third reading. Mr. Spencer moved the previous question, but withdrew it on condition that Mr. Schoolcraft would renew it. Mr. Schoolcraft had an amendment he wanted to offer, and so should oppose sending it to a third reading—then renewed the call for the previous question, but withdrew it for Mr. Spencer to speak. Mr. Spencer said he had prepared a speech on the question, but was willing, in view of the little part of the Session left, and the fact that this bill had been for more than a month on the files, to consign it to oblivion,—and so renewed the call for the previous question, but withdrew it for Mr. Tomlinson, who said he wanted an opportunity to show in Committee of the Whole that if this bill passed it would cover the House with infamy. Mr. Spencer called the gentleman to order. The Speaker ruled that no gentleman could pass the previous question over from member to member, and that Mr. Tomlinson was entitled to the floor. He moved, in consideration of the grief of some of his friends who wished to speak, withdrew the motion to order to a third reading. Mr. Schoolcraft appreciated the magnanimity of the withdrawal. The Speaker called the gentleman to order, and he proceeded orderly. Mr. Spencer moved to make the bill a special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, but this failing, it will probably come up again at 10½ o'clock as a general order.

The Registry bill was made a special order for Friday at 11 o'clock. Mr. Johnson introduced a bill, which was ordered to the first Committee of the Whole, to expedite the canvassing of votes at the special election for a Senator to the vacant seat of the late Senator Stow. Mr. Brockway reported favorably the concurrent resolution of the Senate, amending the Constitution relative to the State Judiciary. Mr. Tomlinson introduced a bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors and wines, and Mr. Tuthill introduced one authorizing a Railroad through Grand-street, Williamsburg. Mr. Morris, from the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission of three by the Governor, who shall proceed to assess the damages done to the public property by the burning of Quarantine. Appeal is allowed to the Supreme Court; but its decision shall be final. I suppose this item will hardly gratify your Sepoy readers much.

The Governor sent in his first Veto message. The bill it vetoes is one out of several of like drift, which are in progress, and concern several counties in the State—among them Queens and Suffolk. The message was as follows:

State of New-York, Executive Department, Albany, Feb. 28, 1859.

I return herewith, without my approval, the bill entitled "An act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the city of Oswego and in the several towns in the County of Oswego, and in Duanesburg and Rotterdam, in the County of Schenectady."

The reasons which induce me to withhold my signature from this bill are indicated in the following passage from my Annual Message to the Legislature:

"It has been, for several years, the custom for certain counties to make application to the Legislature to extend the time for the collection of taxes, which applications have usually been granted. Being only partial, the operation is necessarily unequal, and ought to be discouraged and discontinued."

If there really exists any intrinsic difficulty in collecting the taxes within the time now prescribed by law, a general act, enlarging the time, should be passed, and an end be put to local and special legislation of this nature. I am not prepared to say that reasons do not exist for such a change. Should such a change, however, be made, the law should contain a stringent clause forbidding the use of the money collected by the officers, and should provide for the more speedy payment of taxes into the treasury of the State. The time was, however, extended for a month throughout the State, except in a few cities, by a general law passed in 1857 and still in force, and strong reasons should exist to lead to another change so soon. I feel confident, however, that the difficulty in collecting taxes is in very many cases rather accidental than necessary. Experience has shown that applications for extension of time nearly always have their origin in the neglect of duty on the part of some of the officers charged with the imposition or collection of the taxes, or in an indisposition rather than an inability to pay within the time required. I can perceive no reason why officers should be encouraged in such neglect by the intervention of the Legislature. They should rather be left to answer to the people from whom they directly derive their powers. Under any circumstances, it is my deliberate intention, so far as is properly within my province, to hold every officer of every nature to a strict and careful compliance with the Constitution and the laws, without regard to the practice which may have hitherto prevailed, or to the temporary inconvenience which such a course may, perhaps, at first cause to individuals. I am fully satisfied that only by this course can regularity and economy be restored and maintained in our system of government.

The indisposition to pay taxes within the time required by law does not extend to the great mass of the community. Men in moderate circumstances do not, as a general thing, ask for or avail themselves of delay. They know when the taxes are due, and are prepared to pay them punctually. But those in more prosperous circumstances, who can, if it becomes necessary, pay at any time, frequently neglect or postpone payment to the last moment, and it is for their benefit, or for that of some town or county officer, that these applications are generally made in those cases in which they are not caused by the neglect of duty already referred to.

Entertaining these views I am compelled to return the bill for reconsideration to the Assembly, in which it originated. EDWIN D. MORGAN.

Immediately after reading this message, an Assembly bill, which the Senate had somewhat amended, came down for concurrence with the amendments. The concurrence got, after a long struggle, 65 votes—the House having the impression that though the bill extended the time for collecting taxes, the features objected to by the Governor in the other bill, had been removed from this.

In the Senate, Mr. Ely's New-York Public Health Bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Lapham introduced a general bill for the extension of time for collecting taxes. It extends the time to the first Monday in April, and requires payment into the State Treasury within thirty days after the receipt thereof. It was passed, and the Assembly's action on it is above noted.

The act amending the Peter Cooper Institute act had its third reading and passed. It exempts the Institute building from taxation. The contested seat question was made a special order for Monday evening next. The Inebriate Asylum bill giving, to Dr. Turner's pet $60,000, in installments, then came up. Mr. Diven moved as an amendment to give, instead of any fixed sum, ten per cent. of all moneys received by County Treasurers for liquor licenses before the first Monday in July of each year. Mr. W. A. Wheeler wanted to make it 15 per cent., and the project was advocated by Mr. Diven, Mr. Mathews and Mr. Truman, and opposed by Mr. Foote and Mr. Hamblin as diminishing the fund appropriated for the support of the poor in counties, and as perpetuating the present wretched license system. Progress was reported on the bill.

It is a dull, nasty heavy day. The air in the Assembly chamber was thick and foul. In the Senate a better ventilation made it somewhat more tolerable. But out of doors it is warm, muddy, murky and oppressive. To-night we look for rain.

The horrible affair of Sickles and Key was reported at the Capitol early in the morning, and it received more attention than anything under debate in either House. Indeed little else was talked of.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Ely reported complete the bill relative to reorganizing the Health Department of New-York under medical officers.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Chanler introduced a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the whole State. The bill was intended to obviate the difficulty of the Governor's veto.

The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act relating to the Peter Cooper Institute was passed.

Mr. Ely introduced a bill to authorize the Northwestern Dispensary to raise a loan of $20,000 to erect a building.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate only was in session this evening.

The consideration of the resolutions relative to the purchase of Cuba was postponed until Friday evening.

During the remainder of the session the bill appropriating $60,000 for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum, was discussed in Committee of the Whole and progress reported upon it. No other business of importance was transacted here.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Morris, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for an assessment upon the people of Richmond County for the damages incurred by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings. It authorizes the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, who are to notify the authorities of Richmond

County of the time of holding their meeting. They are then to meet and take testimony and appraise the damages. Their report is to be published, and, within a certain time, any person interested may appeal from the award to the Supreme Court, the decision of which is to be final. The amount of the damages is to be a lien on Richmond County, and is to be collected forthwith by the Comptroller.

Mr. MOSES also reported a bill to allow administrators on bail to apply to the Court the same as heirs, and to compel the finishing up of administrators' duties under the will.

The resolutions passed by the Senate, reorganizing the Judiciary of the State, were reported favorably to the House.

The Governor returned, with his veto, the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain towns in the State, on the ground that a special act for such a purpose was improper. He says that if there is any reason for an extension law it should apply to the whole State.

Mr. TUTHILL introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Grand-street and other streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. TOMLINSON introduced a bill giving the license power of New-York to the Mayor and Corporation.

On motion of Mr. C. S. SPENCER the Registry law was made the special order for Friday at 11 A. M.

Mr. CHANLER introduced a bill for the relief of the creditors of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. TOMLINSON moved for information as to the amount of the Canal Commissioner's drafts drawn since the 1st of January, and whether there was an intention to draw any more. Laid on the table.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

CUTTING DOWN THE FEES.

Mr. POND's bill provides, that no public officers, except Notaries Public, shall charge any fee for administering or certifying an oath or affidavit. That no Sheriff or jail officer shall charge any fee for committing or discharging prisoners, or admitting a visitor to a jail. That the travel fees of all Sheriffs and other officers serving process in cases of crime, shall be only two cents per mile. The fee not to be charged upon more than one process at the same time, nor more than one travel fee be charged for going and returning on the same process. Fixes all Sheriff fees for summoning Petit Jurors at fifty cents each.

A BROOKLYN RAILROAD.

Mr. MYERS introduces a bill, authorizing W. H. FURMAN to build a Railroad through Maspeth avenue, across Newtown Creek, along Bushwick-avenue, North Second-street, First-street and South Sixth-street.

RAILROAD REGULATIONS.

Mr. H. A. LYON's bill requires every railroad to publish a tariff of freight charges on all articles conveyed over the road, and to post the same in every freight-house and depot in a conspicuous place. The classification, with price affixed, to remain wholly unchanged for at least one month, and not to be increased over 20 per cent. during the current year. It prohibits any contract other than at regularly published rates being made for the passage of freight, and obliges any freight to be taken at a regular *pro rata* charge on through tariff.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. OPDYKE's bill removes from the Comptroller's Department the superintendence of insurance matters and creates a separate Bureau. The Superintendent of Insurance to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and to receive $2,500 salary. He is authorized to appoint as many clerks as he requires, at salaries to be fixed by him. It transfers to him all the powers and duties, performed now by the Comptroller. It imposes fees on the Insurance Companies, to sustain the Department as follows: For filing declaration or copy of charter, as required by law, $25. For every certificate of agency or copy of statement, $1. For every copy of paper on file in the office, ten cents per folio, and for affixing seal $1.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Barthoff's Sewing Machines,

REDUCED FROM $80 TO $65.

OFFICE No. 489 BROADWAY.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Barthoff Sewing Machines.—An agreement for the sale of the above Machines with J. J. LEVY (of whom we understand D. J. LEVY is agent) having come to an end, the Barthoff Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory, No. 23 Gold-st., New-York, and after the 1st of April next at their new show rooms No. — Broadway.

The Barthoff Machines advertised by "D. J. Levy Agent," at a low price, are the balance of those purchased by J. J. Levy from us, and amount to about from fifty to seventy-five Machines. As J. J. Levy purchased these Machines from us to sell of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold no more Barthoff Machines can be purchased below their former greatly reduced regular prices. Our contract with J. J. Levy was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Barthoff Machines for cash, and neither J. J. Levy or D. J. Levy have been or now are our agents.

A. A. BARTHOLF.

Secretary of the Barthoff Manufacturing Co.

Stolen—Camden and Amboy Railroad Bonds.

The following Six per Cent. Bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Transportation and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned, during the afternoon or night of the 23d instant:

Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 506, 527, 541, 545, of $1,000 each, redeemable 1889. Coupons payable 1st June and 1st December.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

Should any of the above-mentioned be offered for sale, information of the fact to me, or to GAW, MACALESTER & CO., Philadelphia, will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER.

FEB. 26, 1859. No. 304 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO. 183 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. / No. 51 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our

WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $65 TO $1,000.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s

LIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,

For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,

No. 469 Broadway.

Harriott, Abbey & Co.'s

CAMELLIA WATER

Is an entirely new article of

TOILET PERFUMERY,

and commends itself at once to the most cultivated and refined taste

Principal Depot, Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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MARRIED.

CLARK—WYNKOOP.—At New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Potts, JAMES J. CLARK, of New-York, formerly of New-London, Conn., to EMMA WYNKOOP, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Wynkoop, deceased.

☞ New-London, New-Brunswick, and Hagerstown papers please copy.

FAY—RANSOM.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., the Rev. A. G. FAY to AMANDA H., daughter of J. H. Ransom, Esq., of this City.

BRIARD—HOLLOWAY.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 27, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. EDWIN A. BRIARD, of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss DEBORAH M. HOLLOWAY, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

THOMPSON—MOORE.—At St. Armands, C. E., on Thursday, Feb. 24, WILLIAM THOMSON, of the City of New-York, to Miss ELLEN L. MOORE of the former place.

SPARKES—BOURNE.—At Morrisania, on Monday, Feb. 28, in St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, FRANCIS B. SPARKES to FANNY, daughter of C. S. Bourne.

DIED.

LIVELY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, ELIZA E., wife of Geo. W. Lively.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 27, Mrs. MARGARET STEPHENS, relict of the late Benjamin Stephens, in the 54d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brother, Rich. Van Dyke, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BENSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 28, after a long illness, Mr. THOMAS BENSON, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Van Kleek, No. 4 2d-st., to-morrow afternoon, (Wednesday, 2d inst.,) at 2 o'clock.

REISER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, suddenly, ISABEL THOMAS, second daughter of Isabel M. and the late Chas. L. Reiser, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Christopher Reiser, No. 17 State-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WADSWORTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM WADSWORTH, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 159 East 15th-st., on Tuesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ Hartford and New-Haven papers please copy.

BURLING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 27, LANCASTER D. BURLING, in his 36th year.

Funeral from the M. E. Church in Sullivan st., near Bleecker-st., on Tuesday next, March 1, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited, without further notice.

DODGE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 27, MARTHA FAIRBANKS, only child of Joseph and Leah Dunton, aged 1 year, 5 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 535 5th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

MAEGEL.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, Mrs. ANN MAEGEL, relict of Augustus Engel, late of the city of Baltimore.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, John Van Antwerp, (Leggett's Point.) Carriages will be in waiting at the Mottbaven depot of the Harlem Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves corner of 26th st. and 4th av., at 11½ A. M.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 28, of congestion of the lungs, HANNAH, wife of James Cole, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Clermont av., near Fulton-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, E. D., at his father's residence, No. 24 th st., after a severe illness, CHARLES A. HAVILAND, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, B. B. Tremper, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Bedford-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Mr. James Fuiley, No. 260 Fulton-st., of a lingering illness, Miss JANE SMITH, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEWBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, of croup, MINA, infant daughter of Walter and Maryanna Newburn, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Greene-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In Williamsburg, on Monday Feb. 28, LIZZIE H., youngest daughter of John B. and Loretta H. Miller, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 South 4th st, Williamsburg.

HENDRIX.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 25, at the house of his father, HENRY CONDIT HENDRIX, aged 10 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church.

HARRIS.—At Tallahassee, Florida, on Sunday, Feb. 13, of consumption, Miss ANN MARIA HARRIS, of Bedford County, Virginia.

Of woman a model, of Christians an example, this gentle being has been called home to her God. A shadow has fallen upon the scenes which she made beautiful, but the light left by her virtues is undimmed. Innocence of heart, meekness of disposition and nobleness of character, will be associated with recollections of her life, while her fortitude under suffering, and her unfaltering faith in Jesus, may serve to strengthen those who have yet to tread the dark valley.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hill is abroad;
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God.

Influenced by memories of her companionship, this language is the tribute of one who found only profit from the study of her devotion, and mourns her as a sainted friend. J. A. P.

☞ Virginia papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of Mrs CATHERINE SLEIGHT, widow of the late Richard W. Sleight, (formerly but erroneously written Slack,) will take place at St. John's Chapel, on Tuesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, the Rev. G. N. Sleight, her grandson, R. A. Ralfe, and her sons-in-law, Wm. B. Stoughton, Lieut. H. N. T. Arnold, and George Wier, are respectfully invited to attend.

I. O. of O. F.—The members of the merchants' Lodge No. 150 are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother LANCASTER D. BURLING, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Sullivan, near Bleecker st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. HENRY SNYDER, N. G.

JOSEPH WARE, Secretary.

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To obtain preference of seats, those holding tickets will be required to register at the Company's office in Leavenworth, taking preference according to such register.

We do not guarantee an arrival in any given number of days, but feel every confidence that the trip from Leavenworth city to our depot in the mines, Denver City or its vicinity, will be made inside of twelve days, and, after the road is well established, hope to make this trip inside of ten days.

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(Signed) W. H. RUSSELL, President.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Feb. 23, 1859.

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TO MY REVIEWER.

My life is not dated by years,
For Time has drawn lightly his plow,
And they say scarce a furrow appears
To reveal what I ne'er will avow.

Till the spirit is quenched, still a glow
Will tell o'er the dream of my days,
And brighten the hours as they flow
In the sunset of memory's rays.

For as long as we feel we enjoy;
The heart sets all dates at defiance,
And, regretful of life's last alloy,
With Time makes a holy alliance.

Then talk not to me of "my age,"
I appeal from the phrase to the fact
That I'm told, in your own brilliant page,
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And a rich variety of good Reading.

NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

FOR STEAMER.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, Have received NEW STEREOSCOPIC GROUPS per last steamer.

An assortment of over 20,000 kept constantly on hand, ranging from 25 cents to $2 each.

Family Groups of from five to twenty persons taken for the Stereoscope, arranged in Drawing-Room Scenes, presenting the most life-like pictures that can be had. Specimens may be seen at the store

STEREOSCOPIC BOXES for exhibiting the Views, from 75 cents to $75.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY IN COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.

LECTURE BY EDWARD P. UNDERHILL,

PROPRIETOR OF THE UNITARY HOME.

A Lecture on the True Organization of the Household will be delivered by Mr. UNDERHILL, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, at

CLINTON HALL.

The detail of the plan of the UNITARY HOME, by which all persons sharing its advantages become interested in its results, and by which from thirty to fifty per cent. may be saved in the cost of living, will be fully explained by the lecturer, to enable others to organize Consolidation on the same plan on the coming 1st of May.

Admittance 25 cents.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1859.

To the Editors of the Day Book:

In your paper of the 2d inst. you furnish a statement of what we presume you have been informed is a correct view of a case pending between this Company and the alleged owners of the Insurance on Pollo, levied by it. As we conclude the Courts are competent to decide such cases, we only ask those interested not hastily to make up their minds upon a case not *fully* or fairly stated. We shall yield, and good-humoredly, to the final decision of the Courts, the more especially as it is the very first case which our sense of duty has compelled us to litigate; and shall not be led into any newspaper controversy.

Yours respectfully,

JOS. B. COLLINS, President.

FREIGHT FOR

NEW-ORLEANS!!

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

EXPRESS

FREIGHT LINE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will forward freights, in any quantity, at low rates, and with great dispatch, to New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Natchez, Memphis Nashville, and all other points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Mark goods "Pennsylvania Railroad, River," and ship at Pier No. 1, North River. Apply for through bills of lading at our offices, No. 2 Astor House and No. 1 South William st. LEEC

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

This celebrated
TEMPLE OF MIRTH,
Having made the necessary preparations for a commencement, on a scale of the
MOST DECIDED EXCELLENCE,
and under the most exhilarating auspices of the
SPRING DRAMATIC SEASON,
now presents itself, confident of success, with an
ARRAY OF GENIUS WHOLLY UNEXAMPLED,
for popular judgment.

The NEW COMPANY OF COMEDIANS will be found to embrace every requisite for the production of FINISHED PERFORMANCES, in a style calculated at once to please a cultivated taste, satisfy the STRICTEST EXACTIONS OF DECORUM, and meet every critical want.

TUESDAY, March, 1, 1859,
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
The entertainment will commence with
THE LIMERICK BOY.
Supported by Mr. William O'Neil and the strength of the Company. After which, a favorite Dance by
MISS JULIA WALBY.
To conclude with the excellent Farce of
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.

The AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES at this ELEGANT PLACE OF AMUSEMENT, will be supported by the ENTIRE TALENT of this ADMIRABLE COMPANY, and conclude so as to enable VISITORS and STRANGERS to leave at an early hour.

In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Will be presented the Domestic Drama of Interest and Effect, called
LOUISE;
OR,
THE WHITE SCARF.
Baillie Larpiotte, Bridgman | M. Sernard..Mr. Thompson
Felix.....Mr. J M. Craig | Adolphe. Mr. R. S. Meldrum
Andrew, (Baillie's Factotum,) Mr. Charles Hale.
Pierre.....Mr. S. France | Carno (a vagabond) Mr. Taylor
To conclude with the amusing Farce, by John Madison Morton, called
DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

No extra charge demanded to see the incomparable Aquaria, Living Serpents, Happy Family, and all the other curiosities.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver his oration on
THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,
at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,
being the completion of seventy years from the formation of the Government.
THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will escort Mr. Everett from the Everett House to the Academy and back, attended by Dodworth's Band.
The proceeds will go to Mr. Everett for the MOUNT VERNON FUND.
Cards of Admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet, $1; to the First and Second Circles, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Each Card will present an ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON AND EVERETT, and, being shown at the door, may be retained.
The Cards are now ready at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.
Entrance to Amphitheatre from 14th-st.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF
THE VETERAN.
TWELFTH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK.
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
IN ONE PLAY.
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
ASSAULT!
VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!
The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, and EVERY EVENING during the Week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. CINDERELLA;
OR, THE FAIRY AND THE GLASS SLIPPER.
BY FIFTY JUVENILE ARTISTS.
The Most Splendid of Fairy Spectacles!
ALL THE STARS WILL APPEAR.
In a Brilliant Variety of New Scenes.
EVENINGS—Open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
AFTERNOONS—Open at 1, to commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 1,
The entertainment will commence with
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
To be followed by the comedietta of
A DAY IN PARIS.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
Art McMurrogh.....Mr. J. H. Allen

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. EDDY
TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, 1859,
Will commence with the drama of
ASMODEUS.
Carlo.....Miss Lucille | Don Raphael..Mr. Fitzgerald
Succeeded by LITTLE KATY.
Concinde with MARRIED RAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, March 1,
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
To be succeeded by the Comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the Drama of
ESMERALDA.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
To conclude with the great original burlesque, entitled
OUR AFRICAN COUSIN,
With effective scenery, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,

GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.

Prof. BARTOLETTI'S Exhibition is now open at the Egyptian Hall, No. 659 Broadway, drawing many visitors to witness wonderful feats performed by tamed and trained Fleas, such as driving mills, working mines and gardens, drawing railroad trains over two hundred thousand times heavier than the weight of the Flea that draws them, &c. Open from 12 M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 11 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

GYMNASIUM.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD respectfully informs physicians, parents, guardians and all lovers of physical exercises that his new course of Therapeutic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to remove existing diseases and anomalies, particularly of Orthopedic Gymnastics, when directed against the various deformities of the human body, innate or acquired, also of Hygienic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to prevent diseases, to preserve health and vigor up to the highest age, and to insure a sound and normal development of the growing body, will commence on MONDAY next. New classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children will be formed. For circulars address to the GYMNASIUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY next, March 5, THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, and Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine, at Dunvard's Hall, No. 539 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½ and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13c.

THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE, TUESDAY, March 8, F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery, open at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents. This exhibition will shortly close.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

LECTURES.

EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND.

THREE LECTURES
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
TUESDAY, March 1; FRIDAY, March 4; THURSDAY, March 10, at 8 P. M.
By WILLIAM C. PRIME, Esq., Author of "Boat Life in Egypt," "Tent Life in the Holy Land," &c., (by invitation of distinguished citizens of Brooklyn.)
Illustrated by Mummies, Mummy Relics, Jewelry, and other articles from Egyptian Tombs and Jerusalem.
Tickets for the Course, $3; Single Tickets, 50 cents; Single Tickets for Children, 25 cents—to be had at the Athenæum, and at the Book and Music Stores.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Historical Society, 24-av., corner 11th-st. Subject—*Value of Geography to the Scholar, the Merchant and the Philanthropist.* All friends of the Society are invited to attend on this occasion. RICHARD S. FISHER,
Secretary of the Committee.

M. MIEL'S SECOND FRENCH LECTURE will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, March 2, in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*The Great Tragic Poet, Corneille.* The same lecture will be repeated on the following THURSDAY, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 13th-st.

THE REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL DELIVER the last of his present course of Lectures at the New-York University, on Washington-square, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Religion.* Seats free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR sale by the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; also 10 miles of assorted cable, with three conductors, also 5 miles of single cable, with three conductors, for sale by order of Lloyd's & Co., of London. For further inquire of R. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

H. MIRA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—It causes no pain when applied; is a certain and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, and contains no poison nor anything in the slightest degree injurious. Price 25 cents; by mail, for three cent stamps.
H. MIRA, No. 103½ Prince-st.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 113½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 38x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 28x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¾ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteelly located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises. No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE BROWN-stone three-story basement house and let No. 69 East 23d-st.

Also, for sale, 3 lots on the westerly side of 3d-av., distant 25 feet 6½ inches southerly from 83d-st., each 25 feet 6½ inches by 102 feet 2½ inches.

Also, 4 lots at the northeast corner of Fulton and Grand avs., Brooklyn, containing together 80 feet front on Fulton-av. and running through to Putnam-av.

Also, 2 lots in same block at the northwest corner of Fulton-av. and Downing-st., containing on Fulton-av. in front 43 feet 3 inches, and on Downing-st. 83 feet 6 inches. Apply to WM. P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 16 EAST 22d-st., 20 feet wide, together—with a lot running through to 21st-st., being 28x197 6-12, near to Broadway. This house was built by the owner and present occupant for his especial use, and with great care. It is 28x52, with 12-inch brick wall between hall and parlors, from top to bottom, and an extended dining-room all the way up of 16x39.

One-half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For cards of admission, and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH R. ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 108 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manfacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 36 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechenics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres front log the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piezza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. E. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 20th-st., East River, being in front on 20th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Vurick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP F. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The corner lot, No. 167 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st. Also, lot No. 3 James-st., next to the corner of, and facing New-Bowery; the whole presenting about 90 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to O. G. CARTER, Office, New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY attic and basement brick house No. 9 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; beautiful Clinton-av. gardens in the rear; the furniture in the house will be sold, and a large portion of the purchase money on both may remain. For card to view, and terms, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements and in good order. The furniture, which is new and first quality, will be sold cheap if desired, with immediate possession of the house. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION (Murray Hill,) a three-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington av., forty feet north of 39th-st., for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—MUST leave the City and want to sell, a 4-story brown-stone house, 17x53 by 100 feet, in 38th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs., with all modern improvements; perfect order throughout; $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage for a term of years if required. Address ANDREW, Box No. 177 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSES AND STORES on the east side of the 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., or to RICHARD PELTON or S. W. CRONK, No. 168 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—The new three-story brick house No. 8 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 6th and 9th avennes. Price $6,800; $4,500 or more can remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any hour of the day. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with all modern improvements. Also, two three-story brick houses, Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., with modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500. Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x39, No. 242 West 24th-st., just finished; price $9,500. Apply to
H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN THREE-STORY AND basement brick house and lot, in Jersey City, 5 to 6 minutes' walk from the ferry; location desirable. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, price $4,250. For terms apply at No. 210 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A family going to Europe will sell a four-story house, 25x60, in a first-class street, and near to the 5th-av., well and newly furnished. Price $26,000, of which $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 67 Madison-av., size 25x58, lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE —House and lot No. 45 South 7th-st., Williamsburg; near all the ferries; city cars pass the door; most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 or 20 years, if not sold will be leased. Inquire of JOHN G. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, New-York.

BUILDING LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN, well situated for improvement on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. The street is built up on each side of these lots, and water is now introduced. Also, money to loan on mortgage. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to Dey-st., under will of Ann Jay, deceased, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARREAUSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st. Apply on the premises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, basement, brown-stone front houses on the north side of West 59th-st. west of the 8th-av. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, Agent, No. 185 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 330 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. S. HALL, No. 69 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, WEST Chester County, four valuable lots on Grove, between 4th and 5th sts., within a few block of the depôt; will be sold cheap. Address W. P., *Times* Office.

CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots on the north side of 80th-st., 200 feet west of the 3d-av. Croton water and gas through the street. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 129 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 219 Lewis-st., near 9th-st. Inquire of F. & J. B. HEALTH, office No. 124 Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE AND LOT in the City: on Lexington-av. near 32d-st. Inquire at No. 129 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

That beautiful residence No 119 Willow-st.,
With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege.
Has all the modern conveniences.
Terms easy.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, dry, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 80, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY.—A very desirable school property, with a farm of 60 acres of excellent land, its offered for sale on favorable terms. Location beautiful and very healthy. Buildings superior and well furnished, and school well established. It will be sold for $1,500 less than its cost, and, if other arrangements are satisfactorily made, the use of considerable school furniture will be allowed for one year, without charge. The health of the present proprietor makes an immediate change necessary. For further particulars, conditions, &c., inquire of A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on the property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STONE FACTORY AND a never-failing water power of about 50 horse, suitable for a paper mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with sixty acres of land, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 50x30 feet. Also adjoining, a one-story building 25x45 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 18 NORTH-MOORE-STREET, the three-story brick house and lot 25 feet west of Varick-st., lot 25x75.

20TH-ST.—LOT north side, 207 feet west of 7th-av., 21.6x75 thick. If the purchaser improves the lot, the whole amount of his purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by March 16, will be disposed of at auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. For particulars, apply to JOHN CAMERON, No. 294 West 22d st., or No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR-STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Is 32 feet 8 inches front by 68 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 6th and 6th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO EXCHANGE.—A first class house on Murray Hill, unincumbered, is offered in exchange for City lots, or a country seat desirably located near New-York. Also, a choice farm, 12 miles from New-York, to exchange, unincumbered, for Western land or merchandise. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP, attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements, and lot No. 33 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of B. C. DUTCHER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 6 CHARLES-STREET, lot 20 feet by 103, house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant nighborhood. Can be seen from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 58.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th ave.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE LOW, consisting of mill, 30 by 45, two stories; two dwelling-houses, about two acres of land, all in good order, situated one mile from Tuckahoe Depôt, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 98 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING-house No. 148 Madison-st., two-story and attic in front and three-story in rear. House 25x44—size of lot 25x100. Apply to S. F. R. CODDINGTON, 67 Broadway.

STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A DESIRABLE TENant; a small 2-story and attic or 3-story house, containing gas, and water, in a good location, between 14th and 32th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $450, payable monthly or quarterly. If suited would take a lease for two or three years. Address, giving rent, location and number of rooms, S., Box No. 3,470 Post-office. Or a part of a house containing not less than 6 rooms, located as above; rent not over $250.

WANTED—A SMALL, THREE-STORY HOUSE, in a genteel neighborhood between 4th and 25th sts. and 1st and 6th avs; rent about $500 or $600; a modern English basement house, with three years' lease, preferred; rent for whole period payable in advance. Address, stating particulars, C. T., Box No. 65 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A GENTEEL TWO-STORY or cottage house in or near New-York, in a healthy location and within one hour's drive of Wall-st. Rent about $250 or $300. Advertiser would take suitable furniture at a valuation. Any one having such to let will secure a first-class tenant, by addressing A. P., Station D, Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, A house with about 5 acres of good tillable land, within 50 miles of New-York; house to contain not less than six sleeping rooms, with parlor, kitchen, &c. Address, giving terms and full particulars, C. W. T., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL MODERN BUILT house in Brooklyn, near Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, is wanted by a prompt and responsible party for a term of years. Rent $400 to $500. Will lease for a term of years. Address, giving all particulars, H. F. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP OR basement house, 22 or 25 feet front, not above 38th-st., and between Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $24,000. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TROTTING STALlion. Give full particulars, and lowest cash price. Address Box No. 6,243 New-York City Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester Co., on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 22 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 23 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.
J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

CITY AND COUNTRY.—ON MOUNTAIN SIDE, North Orange, N. J. For sale, a villa now erecting, with stable, and 7 acres of land, known as Lakewood. On the premises is a beautiful lake of spring water, with boat, bath and ice house. The grounds are supplied with fountains, and house with water, by water-power. Has a private road leading to pleasure park with over five miles of walks and drives. New-York can be seen plainly from the grounds. Is only 3 minutes from stage line, and within a walking distance of principal Depôt, Churches, &c., &c. Considered in beauty and convenience, not to be equalled within 20 miles of New-York. Price $27,500. Address LAKEWOOD, Box No. 1,296 New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell at Auction,
TUESDAY, March 1,
at 10 o'clock at No. 158 Broadway,
Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.,
in lots to suit the City and country trade.
Also,
Sample Cards of Cutlery, Plated wares, Portmonnaies, Jewelry, &c.
Also,
A large invoice of Tea-trays, Waiters, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND gores on the 8th and 9th avs., 55th and 56th sts., near the Central Park, and valuable lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 57th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmett, Esq., Referee:
8TH-AV.—8 lots west side, between 55th and 56th sts.
9TH-AV.—5 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
9TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
9TH-ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
56TH-ST.—5 lots south side, in rear of above.
56TH-ST.—19 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.
56TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.
Also—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 55 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 55 feet 8 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of 57th-st., thence easterly 150 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.
Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL, ELIZABETH, AND ELDRIDGE STREETS, NEW-YORK; PRESIDENT-STREET, BROOKLYN, AND NEAR JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY, L. I.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
PEARL-STREET—The valuable four-story brick dwelling-house and store, 293 Pearl-st.; lot, 20x90 feet.
ELIZABETH-STREET—Nos. 85, 87, 87½ and 89 Elizabeth-st., near Grand; lots 75x8½ feet.
ELDRIDGE-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 172; the house is in complete order; lot, 23, 8x18 feet 6 inches.
PRESIDENT-STREET—The three-story brick house No. 61 President-st., Brooklyn; beautifully situated; lot, 18x100 feet.
VAN WYCK-AVENUE, NEAR JAMAICA, L. I.—Plot of ground, 100x275 feet.
Also, BEACH-STREET—Twenty-five lots south side, near Van Wyck-av. This property is calculated for immediate improvement; contains about 6 acres of ground, beautifully situated near Jamaica, and lies on a high and commanding position; adjoining and around it are many valuable residences. For further particulars, see auction column in this paper, and small map at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

R. H. GIBSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICHLY-CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—R. H. GIBSON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house No. 226 West 14th st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy fauteuil and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—with richly-carved rosewood case; handsome plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also a great variety of elegant China ware, crockery, cutlery, silver ware, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, WORTH AND DUANE STS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:
HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 66, 63, 70 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 8 Worth-st.
Also, on
DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 181, north side, near Greenwich st.
The proximity of this property to the depôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements contemplated in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the Ward for immediate improvement.
For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

J. W. CENT, Auctioneer.

WILL COMMENCE HIS SPRING SALES TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious sales rooms, No. 25 Nassau-st., of a large and desirable assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture en suite, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, wardrobes, bedsteads, marble-top tables, washstands, bureaus, etageres, &c., &c.
Also oil, mahogany, rosewood and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, China ware, silver-plated and glass ware, oil-paintings, &c., &c.
Parties desirous of refurnishing will find it is sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at house No. 540 Hudson-st., one door above Charles-st., all the parlor, bedroom, dining saloon and kitchen furniture contained in the dwelling, consisting of mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, parlor chairs, rockers, bookcase and secretary, gilt and mahogany framed mirrors, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, double and single bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses and feather beds, bureaus, gilt framed engravings and paintings, marble-top centre tables, large wardrobe, &c. Also, dining saloon furniture, tables, chairs, counters, stores, refrigerator, oyster stands, glass ware, &c.; one barrel cantsup. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer, will sell at 439 Grand-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 418 Mulberry-st., near Grand, a large assortment of genteel honshold furniture, consisting of one superior rosewood piano-forte, two rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade, rosewood marble-top etageres, sofa, centre and side tables, hook-cases, dressing bureaus and washstands; also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, hair and husk mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bedding; also, fine oil-paintings, Bibles, Parian and China vases and statuettes, card glass, China and crockery ware, silver plated tea sets, castors, tea and table spoons, knives and also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

1,000 SHARES OF TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company Hypothecated, par $100, will be sold in parcels of 100 shares or upwards.
For particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots on the northerly side of 105th-st., beginning 175 feet west of the 5th-av., each lot 25 feet wide, and 101 feet 9 inches deep. Sale positive. Terms—Two-thirds may remain if desired, for three to to five years.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—The two desirable full lots on the north side 66th-st., 165 feet west of Lexington-av.; each lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

PEER & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE—ON WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEER & COLE, comprising mahogany and oak parlor and chamber furniture, 3-ply and Brussels carpets, mirrors, &c., &c. Also, Constable's sale of saloon furniture, bagatelle table, 2 hhds. ale, 7 saloon tables, 75 yards oil-cloth, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, &c.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, removed from 19th-st., consisting of every article usually found in a first class furnished house.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, rubbers, and gaiters, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of all kinds of seasonable goods, to which the attention of city and country dealers is invited.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at No. 4 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit dealers, a fine assortment of white granite common goods, glass ware, French china, &c., including the stock of a dealer. The goods be will carefully repacked for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 WEST-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY FORENOON, BETWEEN Park-row and Greenwich-st., (across the Park and down Barclay-st.,) a GOLD WATCH, with the owner's name—Lizzie Andrews—engraved on the inside of the case; also, a GOLD CHAIN and LOCKET. Any person finding said articles, and bringing them to the New-York *Ledger* office, No. 44 Ann-st., will be duly rewarded.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, (SUPPOSED TO HAVE been dropped at the Philharmonic rehearsal,) a lady's PORTEMONNAIE, containing a small amount of money, a gold thimble, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mr. CURTIS, in upholstery department at Stewart's.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, COMING FROM NO. 11 West 20th-st to Dr. Alexander's Church, a gold pair of EYE-GLASSES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 65 Broadway, or at No. 11 West 20th-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CORAL HEAD BROOCH, between Gramercy-park House and Arnold & Co.'s, Canal-st. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at FREEMAN & BENNETT'S, Jewelers, No. 281 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 13 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNERLAND.)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 62 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

WANTED.—$10,000 WANTED, FOR THREE years, on mortgaged real estate, unincumbered, improved, worth $25,000, part rented for $1,500; situate in a flourishing town on Ohio river, in Ohio, on line of railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; liberal interest paid annually in New York ont of rents.
$15,000 wanted, for a term of years, secured by mortgage, on 3,300 acres of land and town property. Lands well selected in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, mostly near flourishing towns; security undoubted; a liberal interest paid, as above.
FOR SALE—15,000 acres of best land in Berton county, Missouri, on line of railroad from Springfield to Fort Scott, Kansas. Information had by calling on or addressing R. S., No. 280 St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859.—The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday next, March 5, at 3 P. M., in room No. 8 of the building No. 44 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $360,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. SUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. HAWARD,
GILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLISS,	A. VENANCIO DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.
This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
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THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
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Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, appurtenances and tools. Also, all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and in their office. If not sold by private sale on or before Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Sereckman; and has in addition to steam power, great advantages of water-power, with belting, shafting, &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—THE patent right for CLARK'S Improved Window Blinds for sale cheap, patented Jan. 18, 1859, the patentee being desirous of selling out on account of other business. The blinds are the neatest and cheapest ever got up; the slats are readily adjusted by turning a small knob, which dispenses with the usual slat rod in the centre, also a great many other advantages are obtained over the common blinds. Call or send by applying to, or addressing the patentee, JOHN CLARK, No. 44 10th-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

$3,000—$3,000—TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—Wanted, a partner in an established and permanent business on Broadway, and one of the best locations for business. This is a good opportunity for any one either in or out of the City, having about the above amount. Address, for 10 days, with real name, MERCHANT TAILOR, Box No. 251 Union-square Post-office, Broadway, New-York. All communications strictly confidential and promptly attended to.

TO LET OR LEASE—SOAP AND STARCH FACTORIES.—The extensive soap, candle and starch factories, with steam engine, machinery and fixtures, all in prime order and ready for immediate use. Also, a new dwelling-house, 45 by 45 feet, with out-houses, barn, stable, sheds, &c., situated on Newtown Creek, between Penn's and Maspeth Road, Brooklyn, E. D., with or without 30 acres of land. Apply to LYLES, POLHAMUS & CO., No. 129 Front-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Wood's patent 4-side planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE AND profitable mechanical business in Brooklyn, already established in a good location. This business is a very genteel and pleasant one, and with the necessary capital, extremely lucrative. From $3,000 to $5,000 will be necessary to extend the business as contemplated. Address W. H. R., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE A complete set of pencil-case maker tools, everything requisite to carry on a large business. A good opportunity for young men of charac er to commence business, as a very liberal arrangement will be made with such parties. Inquire of GEORGE WALSH, No. 22 Coenties-slip, or of S. CUTTER, No. 128 East 12th-st.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $20,000, in the Domestic Dry Goods Commission Business, which is already established. This is a fine opportunity for the right kind of a man. Address M., Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED WITH SOME CAPITAL.—Can clear $5 per day and upwards sure. Call and satisfy yourselves at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 34, Moffat's Building, HOIT. Also, a good experienced Stencil Brush maker wanted. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A coal-yard, with more than four years' unexpired lease. Terms cash. Inquire at No. 322 Cherry-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE OLD PIONEER."
DINSMORE FOR MARCH.
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
Price 25 cents. Free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce st., New-York.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS IN ALL THE UNOCcupied cities of the Union, to take subscribers for ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. It makes a permanent and profitable business. Sold in clubs, only by agents, at 20 cents a number, monthly, or mailed at publication offices to post-offices where no agent is located at $2 a year in advance. Address JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building, New-York, Publisher.

PERSONAL.

IF WM. P. RUTHERFORD IS IN THIS City he will please inform his brother, JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, of his address. Direct or call at No. 190 Cherry-st., Sailors' Home

"ANONYMOUS."—YES.
GEO. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Proprietors *National Police Gazette*.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLY,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $220, $250, $300, $350, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Kobbardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION
And the public are invited to call at No. 722 Broadway, and see
LADD'S NEW PARLOR GRAND PIANO,
Equal in power and richness of tone to the best full grands, occupying but about half their space, and sold at a little more than half the price. Also a beautiful assortment of
SQUARE PIANOS,
of the same make, just received, and
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
At reduced prices.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on Installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano stools, new style, for $2 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $15. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID 7¼-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano, serpentine mouldings, ivory keys, carved legs, made by one of the best City makers, will be disposed of at a bargain. Can be seen at No. 30 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. B. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Public House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & TEROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nantical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 61 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 195 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BOONTON, PATENT MACHINE-MADE NUTS.—The subscribers are now manufacturing at their Works, Sconton, New-Jersey, WROUGHT IRON NUTS, upon R. H. COLE'S newly patented NUT MACHINES. In their manufacture the patented device of the "Double Punch," namely, two punches operating from opposite sides toward the centre of the Nut forces into the body of the Nut most of the Iron, which in all other processes is punched out; and also condenses the Iron around the bolt hole, thus insuring the greatest strength in the Screw thread, and making, as they believe, a Nut superior to any made by hand, or the ordinary machine processes.
They invite all consumers of WROUGHT IRON NUTS to make trial of them, and will furnish samples and their price list on application.
FULLER, LORD & CO.,
Nos. 137 and 139 Greenwich-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—All kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. S. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall-st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KAENAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beekman-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or disaster, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
C. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 2.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL S

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A colored lad named ALEXANDER VANDEVEER, accompanied by several white boys, attempted to steal a ride on the New Jersey Railroad, yesterday afternoon, by getting on top of the cars of an outward-bound train. On arriving at the Hackensack Bridge, the train stopped on a side track to allow an inward-bound train to pass, as there is a single track at this point. The conductor of the train on which the boys were, perceiving them perched on top of the cars, called out to them to jump down, which they did, and just at this moment the inward-bound train came rushing along, and ran over the boys, killing one, whose name is unknown, and injuring the colored boy's head. The body of the boy that was killed was taken to Jersey City, and an inquest will be held to-day. The colored boy was brought to the New-York Hospital, in this City, and it was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull. The operation of trepanning was performed by Dr. QUIRLY, yesterday afternoon, and the boy was living last night.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN.—The semi annual meeting of this Board took place last evening at Firemen's Hall—H. HOWARD in the Chair. The following candidates were nominated for Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department: J. A. Creigier, John Beulch, Elisha Kingsland, John Decker, Daniel Donovan, E. W. Jacobs, James F. Wenman, Wm. Hackett, Timothy L. West, Peter N. Corwell, Francis Clark, Stephen Mitchell, John Cavanagh, John Feeny, Clark Vandarbilt, Theodore A. Keese, John S. Craft, James R. Mount, John Wildey, R. V. Mackey. And for the First and Second Districts: G. J. Ruehe, John Brice, John Hamsell and George McGrath. Thursday, the 31 of March, between 7 and 10 o'clock P. M., was fixed upon for the election, and Friday for counting the votes. The Inspectors of Election are John Slowey, Foreman of Engine Company No. 19; George H. E. Lynch, Hose Company No. 52, and John McMenemy, Hook and Ladder No. 12.

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—At the late meeting of the American Industrial Association, the Superintendent reported that 72 persons had been sent to the West. The Finance Committee reported that the receipts since the previous meeting were $721 28, and that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer is $160 60. The Corresponding Secretary reported that a large number of beneficiaries are sewing women, who are unable to compete with those having sewing-machines. In the opinion of the large dealers in clothing, the most effective charity would be to prsarnt the women with sewing-machines.

FINES AND LICENSES.—The receipts at the Mayor's Office for licenses and fines last week amounted to $779 25. Monday, $179 25, the receipts for that day, was deposited in the City Treasury; Tuesday, $66 25; Wednesday, $108 25; Thursday, $64; Friday, $102, and Saturday, $239 50. The receipts Saturday were much larger than those of any other day of the week, because on that day the Fifth-avenue Railroad Company took out licenses for two two-horse railway cars, ($100,) and three one-horse cars ($75.) The total amount thus collected since Jan. 1 is $9,801 75, only $675 50 less than the receipts for the whole of last year amounted to.

SUPPOSED COLLECTOR DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently about 35 years of age, was found yesterday morning, floating at the stern of the steamer *Gedwin*, lying at the foot of Harrison-street. An inquest was held, and no marks of violence being apparent on the body, a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was stoutly built, a little over medium height, dark hair and whiskers, and dressed in black, and had the appearance of having been in the water about three months. On his person were an account book, several bills for collection, and some small silver change. The papers would indicate that he had been employed as collector by Messrs. HARDT and HUBD, assignees of JOSH. BECK & Co.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—A letter received yesterday from the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, says: "The cold with which I was suffering when I last wrote you, has wholly left my lungs, and I look forward with entire confidence to keeping my appointment with you for the 4th of March." The arrangements are completed for a grand celebration of the Seventieth Anniversary of the formation of the Government of the United States. The tickets for Mr. EVERETT's oration at the Academy of Music, are now for sale at all the booksotres.

PAVING HUDSON-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon. Alderman BRADY's resolution, directing that Hudson-street should be paved with Belgian pavement, came up for consideration. Numerous remonstrances from property holders were presented, protesting against the work being done, on the ground that taxes were too heavy already. No decided action was taken, but the opinions expressed favored the postponement of the work for the present. Several other unimportant papers came before the Committee.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.—The artists engaged by Messrs. WINDOWS and LA SAGE, for their French Theatre in this City, arrived on Saturday last by the *Fulton*. The Theatre will be opened on Tuesday, March 6. It has been quite restored and renewed in all respects, and promises to be one of the pleasantest places of public resort in the City.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS ON THE ROCKPORT BANK.—Several bills of the denomination of $5, on the Rockport Bank, Mass., were passed on shopkeepers last evening. A new feature on the bill was the printing of "A. HOLLISTER, Real Estate Agent, Hartford, Conn.," on the back of the bill, to give the impression that it must be genuine, having a business advertisement on the back.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTE.—The organization of this Committee was finally completed last evening by the election of the following officers, *President*—CHARLES A. PEABODY. *Vice-Presidents*—THEO. G. GLAUBENSKLEB and THOMAS LITTLE. *Treasurer*—JAMES KELLY. *Secretaries*—CEDRON SPARROW and H. T. CLEVELAND. After the appointment of an Executive Committee they adjourned.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—JAMES WILSON, residing at No. 245 Elizabeth street, while in an intoxicated condition, walked into the river at the foot of Oliver-street, at 7½ o'clock last evening, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of Officer ROSE of the Fourth Ward Police.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Early last evening two men in a butcher's wagon drove up to the front of the store of JACKSON HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, seized a roll of carpeting, threw it into the wagon and made good their escape. This is the second robbery of the kind in that vicinity within two weeks.

LARGE CONTRIBUTION.—At the close of the Annual Missionary services in St. Paul's M. E. Church in this City, on Sunday last, the congregation contributed $10,000 to the Missionary cause, in addition to a recent contribution of $2,500.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The weekly report of the New York Hospital shows that on Feb. 25, there were in the Hospital, under surgical treatment: 156; under medical, 93; total, 249. Of the whole number 211 were males, and 38 females.

BAD FIRES ON THE WICKFORD BANK.—Five-dollar bills of the exploded Farmers' Bank of Wickford, R. I., altered to $3 on the Formers' Bank of Lansingburg, N. Y., appeared last night. But few of them were passed.

FATAL EFFORT TO CONCEAL HER SHAME.—MARIA HAYWARD, an Irish girl 18 years old, who has been for several months past engaged as domestic at No. 567 Broome-street, died on Sunday evening from the effects following an attempt to produce an abortion.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE.—The steamer *Connecticut* having been put in complete order, will be placed on the line to Boston *via* the Norwich and Worcester route to-morrow, to run as before, in connection with the *Commonwealth*.

THE BLACK WARRIOR.—All further hope of saving this steamer has been abandoned, the sea having completely demolished the planking and bulwarks on the starboard side, and the hull being much broken up. A portion of the engine will be saved, if the weather continues moderate.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
THE BEST PUMP IN USE!
We can prove, by the best of evidence, is "WEST'S Improved." Sold by GAY & WEST, No. 118 Maiden-lane. No. 205 Broadway, after 1st of May.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—How painful and patiently borne are the maladies peculiar to the gentler sex! These Pills instantly stimulate the system, and restore all the functions to health. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Saxonia	Mar. 1	New-York	Southampton.
Africa	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Mar. 5	New-York	Galway.
City of Manchester	Mar. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Mar. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Alfred Baltimore	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Feb. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Feb. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Feb. 19	Glasgow	New-York.
North Britain	Feb. 23	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Feb. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washington	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Mar. 3	Southampton	New-York.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Illinois	Mar. 7	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Mar. 10	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Mar. 12	New-Orleans	Minsatlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Mar. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Empire City	Mar. 3	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Mar. 5	Charleston	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 28.

$1,000 Miss. State 6s	85½	315 Erie Railroad	13
15,000 do	85¾	16 Harlem R.R. Pref.	40
12,000 do	85¾	50 do	b60 40
500 California St. 7s	85¾	100 do	b30 40
1,000 N.Y. Cen. RR. 7s	102¾	600 Reading Railroad	49¾
1,000 Erie R.R. Bds. '75	93¾	100 do	49¾
1,000 do	88¾	100 do	s17 49⅝
1,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	89	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93
1,000 Har. R.R. 8d M.B.	72	300 La Crosse & Mil. R.	1
1,000 Mich. S 1st M. Bs	87	100 Mich. Cen. R	s30 51⅝
2,500 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	53	100 do	s60 51⅝
2,000 Nor. Ia. 1st M. Bs	82	100 do	51⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	89	50 do	b30 51
2,000 do	88¾	200 do	b30 51⅞
12,000 Lac. & M. L. G.B.	22¾	100 do	s60 51⅝
1,000 Chic., St. Paul & Ful. 1st M.B.	45	50 M.S. & N.La.G.R.	b30 47¾
2,000 D. M. & T. 1st m	50	100 do	s30 47¾
8 Bank of Commerce	101¾	50 do	s10 47⅞
5 do	101½	50 do	47⅞
5 do	101	100 do	b30 48
10 Market Bank	103½	50 do	b60 48
20 Bank of N. America	109	200 Panama Railroad	117
50 Citizens' Bank	2¾	50 do	s10 117
10 Artisans' Bank	96½	100 do	b30 117
100 Harlem Gas Co	57	100 do	b60 117
105 Del. & H. Canal Co.	99¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 70
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	10 78	100 do	s30 69⅞
60 Camb. Preferred	24½	50 do	s60 69¾
1960 N. Y. Central R.R.	79½	100 do	b30 70
100 do	b60 80	450 do	s30 70
200 do	s30 79¾	200 do	s10 70
100 do	b30 80	700 Cle. & Tol. R.	b60 80
100 do	b10 80	350 do	b3 30
100 do	s60 80	50 do	o 29⅞
300 do	s30 80	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 62¾
228 do	b60 80¼	1200 do	62¾
260 do	80¾	300 do	b60 63¼
100 do	s10 80¾	800 do	b10 62½
100 do	b60 80⅞	550 do	s30 62
200 do	s30 80¾	150 do	b10 62½
917 do	80¾	50 do	h7 62¾
200 do	b60 80¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	150 M.S. & N.I.G.Stk.	b60 48¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90	100 do	s10 48¾
10,000 Miss. St. 6s	86½	170 do	48¾
50 Cumberland Prof'd	24	100 do	s10 48¾
250 Pacific Mail Stm. Co	78¾	160 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	62½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 81¾	200 do	b30 84¾
110 do	80¾	50 Reading Railroad	60
600 do	80¾	50 Panama Railroad	117
300 do	s60 90¾	175 do	117¾
100 do	s10 80¾	300 do	b60 117¾
400 do	s30 80¾	150 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	70¾
150 do	s3 80¾	100 do	b30 70¾
100 Hud. Riv. R.R.	33	50 do	s30 70¾
400 Har. R. R. Pref.	40¾	300 do	70¾
100 Michigan Cen R.	b30 64¾	30 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	30
100 do	b60 52¾	200 do	b60 33¾
200 do	52¾	100 do	33¾

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$12,000 Mem. City 6s	B. 68	13 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	121¾
1,000 Sec. Av. R.R. 7s	99	10 Arctic F. Ins. Co.	113¾
3,000 T. of Pt. Mad. 1.8s	60	10 do	113¾
2,000 Mar. & L. R.R. 8s	8	13 Eagle F. Ins. Co.	113¾
1,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	44 St. Nich. F. Ins. Co.	92¾
2,000 L. C. & Mil. R. 7s	22¾	20 Nassau F. Ins. Co.	149¾
500 S. M. Ins. S. of '83.	75	40 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	170
600 At St. Ins. S. '58.	92	20 N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	97¾
900 G. W. M. Ins. S. '57.	71¾	10 Third-av. R. Co.	126¾
100 Market Bank	109	150 White & Far. R. Co.	31¾
40 Butch. & Drov. B.	119¾	200 Am. Fire Ins. Co.	11
100 St. Nich. Bank	94¾	30 Am. Ex. Bank	106¾
40 Bulls Head Bk.	89¾	20 Bank of N. Y.	106¾
5 Bk. of Corn with	97¾	10 Mer. Ma. Ins. Co.	101
40 do	97¾	20 do	99
10 Nassau Bank	100¾	25 Clin. Fire Ins. Co.	115
to Ex. Fire Ins. Co.	109¾	10 Har. F. Ins. Co.	97
80 Etna Fire Ins. Co.	114¾	15 Arctic F. Ins. Co.	113
111 Clin. Fire Ins. Co.	114¾	10 Long I. Fire Co.	89¾
150 Wall-st. Fire Ins. Co.	20¾	14 Lenox F. Ins. Co.	92
125 N. R. Fire Ins. Co.	155	11 Second-av. R.	99¾

MONDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 19:

Decrease in Loans	$1,610 412
Increase in Specie	125 216
Decrease in Circulation	29,686
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	610,550

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb 27, 1858.	Feb 26, 1859.	Feb. 19, 1859.
Capital	$65,000,000	$68,040,385	$68,010 385
Loans	101 769,127	125,865 083	127,476,193
Specie	31,058,694	26 470,171	26 344 955
Circulation	6,530,759	7,736,982	7,766,858
Gross Deposits	87,336 361	108,000,892	108,937,504
Exchanged	18,657,056	19,785,055	19,911,207
Undrawn	71,729,305	83,215,837	89,026 357
In Sub-Treasury	3,420,961	7,193,529	6,770,555

The further reduction of Loans, on the Bank Averages, to-day, is much larger than anticipated. The movement is most wholly involuntary, arising from the ease in the Money Market and the comparative scarcity of new bills. Few of the Banks are running down their lines as a matter of preference. The Specie Average goes up a little, although the general movement of the week to Europe and the Sub-Treasury indicated a loss of about half a million. The income by exports, as usual in the Spring season, begins to count in favor of the City. The present average is exclusive of the California arrival, $1,287,967. Part of the Deposit line has been lost in paying off maturing bills at Bank. The Statement, as a whole, is regarded on the Street this afternoon as further evidence of a cheap and quiet market for Money. The rates of to-day, both on call and for discounts, are the same as in our review of the past week. The standard drawers of Exchange are asking ¼ advance, and we quote on London 109¼@109⅜ ℔ cent. Not much business yet accomplished for Wednesday's steamer.

The Stock Market is strong and speculative to-day. The movement for the rise is more decided than for several weeks past. It had its first important impulse on Friday last, and this was succeeded by pretty confident purchases on Saturday, indicating the close of the week a preponderating influence at the Board of Brokers in favor of higher prices. These signs held good at the early session this forenoon, New-York Central stock leading off with sales of about 6,000 shares, at a further advance of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. In the Street, after the first adjournment, another advence of ¼ ℔ cent. was paid, the certificates for delivery to-day being rather scarce, and several of the Street jobbers failing to meet their contracts. The highest price paid was 80¾ ℔ cent., at which price, and at 80¾ ℔ cent., further considerable sales were made at the Second Board. The closing price was 80¾, as against 79¾ on Saturday. The influence of this leading Stock was felt upon most of the Western shares, and upon Harlem Preferred and Hudson River. The additional rise in Rock Island was ¼ ℔ cent.; Galena, ¾ ℔ cent.; Michigan Central ¼ ℔ cent.; Southern Preferred, 1¼ ℔ cent.; Toledo, ½; Harlem Preferred, ¾; and Hudson ¼ ℔ cent. The entire sales of the day in New-York Central were not much under 10,000 shares, and of other stocks 15,000 or 16,000 shares. The advance in Panama, under a strong demand, was to 117½ ℔ cent. at the close of the dealings. The advices by the mail of yesterday are to the effect that neither of the prospective rival routes to the Pacific are likely soon to interfere with the California trade over the Road, while the miscellaneous freight and specie traffic, exclusive of this trade, derived from Central America and the Southwest Coast, are constantly on the increase. A deputation of the Directors, Messrs. WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., and WM. C. FELLOWS, have recently been over the property, and the former of these gentlemen has just returned to New-York, abundantly satisfied of the substantial condition and excellent order of the line of the Road, and of its capacity to double its present business, without adding materially to the expenses of operating it. The advance in the stock is somewhat accelerated by the circumstance that a considerable line *short* was recently sold on the Street on the calculation that the rivalry between the steamship lines might lead to the immediate reopening of a cheaper transit, *vid* Nicaragua. This rivalry, on the contrary, must avail of the only practical route, *vid* Panama, and so far as it tends to increase the travel to California, must increase the business of the Road. We do not understand that the Company now identify themselves with either of the California steamship lines, although the suspicion has been general that their sympathies are strongly with the Pacific Mail. The Pacific Mail shares advanced to-day to 78¾ ℔ cent. The accounts by the last steamer, while partially confirming the belief that GARRISON, on the Pacific side, has united with VANDERBILT here to run an opposition, are counterbalanced by the prospects of a renewal of the mail contract at Washington in the course of the present week. It is not improbable that the arrangement of the new contract may involve or lead to another compromise with VANDERBILT and ROBERTS, whose confidential friends and Brokers have not been sellers of the Mail Stock for some days past.

The strength of the market to-day was not confined to the speculative shares. The new Federal Loan improved ¼ ℔ cent., and No2½ ℔ cent, was bid, without inducing sellers. There was a further advance of 1 ℔ cent. in Missouris, closing 86¼@86¾, and ½ ℔ cent. in Tennessees. In Railway Bonds, the unsecured or Convertible Bonds of the Erie advanced 2@2½ ℔ cent., and Illinois Constructions were ½ ℔ cent. higher. The Boads of the New-York Ceotral were firmer and scarce.

The holders of Racine City Bonds, Wisconsin, will find on another page of this paper a call for a meeting in Exchange-place, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock.

The public are cautioned, by advertisement in another place, against purchasing certain numbers of Camden and Amboy Bonds, stolen from an office in Philadelphia.

Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co., No. 29 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling. Per acre.
40 acres	1 00	1 12½
80 acres	85	90
120 acres	78	85
160 acres	84	90

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during February:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Feb. 1, 1859, by balance		$4,242,153 42
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,724,061 72	
Patent Fees	6,216 35	
Post-Office Department	924,689 91	
Loans	2,169,022 30	
Miscellaneous	64,761 87—	5,888,932 15
Total		$10,131,085 57
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$5,052 766 00	
Post-Office Drafts	858,562 37—	5,911,328 43
Feb. 28, 1859, Balance		$4,219,057 14
By balance, Cr., Disbursing Account	$2,400,407 88	
By receipts during the Month	1,577,637 13—	3,978,155 01
To payments		1,632,133 57
Balance		$2,346,021 44
By balance, Cr. interest accounts		$176,341 33
To payments		28,234 50
Balance		$148,106 83
By receipts for Customs to February, '59		$2,724 061 72
By receipts for Customs in Feb., 1858		1,483,370 10
Increase in Feb., 1859		$1,240,691 56
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,957,610 89
By Coin received during the Month	$60,570 74	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	618,770 21—	670,340 95
Total		$2,636,960 84
To payments in Coin	$42,292 12	
To payments in Fine Bars	779,309 41—	821,601 53
Balance		$1,815,350 31
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,713,864 41	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	339,382 52—	$7,052,246 93
By fine bars in Assay Office	1,529,978 79	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	221,347 34—	1,754,326 13
Total		$8,807,573 06
Less due Depositors		1,599,675 91
Balance		$7,207,697 15

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Feb. 28, 1859:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$6,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,000 00	
United States Bullion	669,000 00—	$685,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$57,700 00	
Foreign Bullion	9,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	6,000 00	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	2,300 00—	$75,000 00
TOTAL DEPOSITS.		
Payable in Bars		$750,000 00
Payable in Coins		10,000 00
Total		$760,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$598,009 40
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage		60,110 39

The County Bank Once More.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The cause of the rejection of the New-York County Bank and the Grecers' Bank by the Clearing-house having been left unexplained, it is proper something should be said in order to show that their condition could not have been taken into account by those members of the Clearing-house who voted against the application for membership.

To prove the soundness of both institutions, it is sufficient to say that Mr. COOK, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, having given a thorough examination, pronounced their capitals sound, and gives his certificate. The Committee on Admissions, from the Clearing-house, examined the assets of the two Banks and also pronounced the Banks in a sound condition, with a surplus.

Now, every person of ordinary discernment must see that such an event is well calculated to injure the credit of Banks so situated, and those who voted to the negative, if they gave themselves the trouble of a moment's reflection, must have known that they did an act which nothing could justify.

The Clearing-house was instituted for the purpose of facilitating exchanges among banks, and, if I am rightly informed, for that purpose alone; and what right it has to exclude banks which its own Committee admitted to be in a sound condition, I have yet to learn.

The truth seems to be, that a disposition exists among certain would-be great men to Wall-street to look down upon and oppress all the small banks; that is, banks having capital under $1,000,000. An association of presidents presiding over a million and upwards, (called in derision the *House of Lords*,) has, I am told, just been instituted, whose object, I suppose, is to take the monetary affairs of the City under their especial care, and to compel the paltry fellows who have only three, four, or eight hundred thousand under their charge, to do their bidding, and to ask favors, cap in hand, with all proper humility.

These individuals seem to fancy that a man's financial talent and knowledge are to be measured by the amount of the capital of his bank, and that, consequently, the eight millions' opinion upon any question is worth just forty times that of the unfortunate imbecile who rejoices in a power not greater than two hundred thousand.

In this respect they resemble the aristocratic portion of the English people, who, according to BULWER, thinks that no man with an income less than two thousand pounds a year, can have, or has the right to an opinion upon any subject.

The animus above alluded to, is not, I am happy to say, to be imputed to all the gentlemen composing this lordly institution, since some of them, it is reported, and these certainly of the largest calibre of intellect, look with contempt upon the ridiculous pretensions of their *confréres*. The remedy for this state of things is obviously in legislative action; an amendment of the banking law should be immediately called for, placing the Clearing-house under such regulations, that any and all banks in sound condition shall be admitted to its privileges. A further amendment would not be amiss requiring Presidents of banks handed together for financial purposes, to report all proceedings calculated to affect and have bearing upon the monetary condition of the country. The genius of our institutions is opposed to all secret societies whatever may be their object; and especially to those who wield for good or for evil, the greatest of powers, the power of money. Let us, therefore, have publicity.

In conclusion, I may add, that it would be worse than folly for the small banks, as they are termed, to submit to the overbearing conduct of the larger, since there is nothing to hinder their procuring law that will place all banks, great and small, upon a footing of perfect equality. FAIR PLAY.

We give place to the foregoing communication, additional to what has already been said of the recent movement in the Clearing-house, without desiring to be understood as indorsing the *Legislative* remedy suggested by this and other correspondents. We do not see that it is called for by the nature of the abuse, which is otherwise susceptible of correction. The Association in the Clearing-house is voluntary, and has never yet been in any way recognized by our Banking Law, and we trust never will be in the sense to give the establishment control over our banking movement. The particular conduct now complained of, and other nuisances growing out of the accidental and wholly factitious importance which has been given to a few men who cipher and gossip and mouse around the office assigned to the settlement of the daily exchanges between the Banks, whether as a regular or self-constituted management, might readily be removed by the majority of the Associated Banks in general meeting or at their annual election. The power of numbers is with the Banks under a million of Capital, who really have with them, in the sentiment that the Clearing-house is constantly perverted to mischief, a majority of the officers of the large Banks; so that the manly exercise of this power in modifying the standing rules, and in placing right thinking men on the Committees, is all that is required to bring the establishment back to its original and simple purpose.

While on the subject of admission to the Clearing House, we may as well say to our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce*, that he mistakes us if he supposes that we advocate the rejection of the Bullion Bank, which we simply warned him will be blackballed, if the same spirit continues to obtain. The act would be arbitrary, but not more so than the refusal of the New-York County Bank, which he certainly seemed to sanction. We agree in believing that the confusion and inconvenience growing out of such intermeddling with the freedom of the business and interchanges of banking, we care not under what peculiar theory, would fall mainly upon the Banks already in the Clearing-house.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 26.	Loans. Feb. 18.	Specie. Feb. 26.	Specie. Feb. 18.
Bk. of New-York	4,291,388	4,468,601	913,93	930,598
Manhattan Co.	4,981,214	5,148,768	570,520	651,670
Merchants' Bank	5,583,068	5,871,640	1,271,833	1,270,454
Mechanics' Bank	4,241,096	4,288,397	797,117	784,851
Union Bank	2,987,394	3,131,264	637,776	721,695
Bk. of America	5,408,496	6 476,848	2,711,523	3,811,730
Phenix Bank	3,436 614	3,210,323	526,583	936,228
City Bank	1,971,038	1,979,235	461,195	558,577
Tradesmen's Bank	1,279,181	1,292,920	144,361	138,669
Fulton Bank	1,540,376	1,908,813	304,294	287,576
Chemical Bank	1,879,714	2,035,044	858,198	765,377
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,941,113	2,948,026	263,839	266,040
National Bank	2,126,623	2,186,919	281,726	362,166
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,566,847	1,561,906	359,409	340,708
Mech. & Trad. Bk	901,591	872,672	157,479	151,089
Greenwich Bank	688,486	673,122	71,923	102,763
Leather Man. Bk.	2,159,772	2,224,932	383,274	380,965
Seventh Ward Bk	1,267,356	1,292,732	223,322	259,124
Bk. St. New-York	3,939,556	3,950,472	1,582,423	1,567,194
Am. Exchange Bk	7,755,350	7,818,689	1,710,706	1,608,675
Bk. of Commerce	11,920,398	12,110,302	1,867,855	1,781,027
Broadway Bank	2,560,174	2,582,740	403,401	422,463
Ocean Bank	1,707,100	1,766,162	343,460	289,751
Mercantile Bank	2,809,896	2,920,005	455,910	361,115
Pacific Bank	1,146,967	1,176,155	198,825	203,104
Bk. of Republic	4,375,252	4,517,971	1,033,063	1,072,788
Chatham Bank	581,347	590,540	101,076	73,827
People's Bank	656,344	655,778	153,340	154,611
Bk. of N. America	1,576,711	1,722,889	253,896	264,070
Hanover Bank	1,379,359	1,385,349	209,080	142,413
Irving Bank	861,236	889,459	111,496	171,172
Metropolitan Bank	6,511,757	5,809,951	1,338,926	1,271,855
Citizens' Bank	762,577	755,567	109,821	110,936
Nassau Bank	1,828,405	1,867,870	209,450	197,411
Market Bank	1,709,492	1,694,597	333,073	293,367
St. Nicholas Bank	1,142,908	1,142,908	236,706	211,993
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,637,569	3,579,566	850,472	901,043
Corn Exch. Bank	1,463,663	1,502,838	232,497	159,809
Continental Bank	3,767,564	3,855,688	718,186	766,213
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,226,413	1,234,180	204,187	172,683
Oriental Bank	594,034	608,203	74,411	83,405
Marine Bank	920,715	938,576	116,605	108,192
Atlantic Bank	882,107	864,895	67,345	68,587
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,738,343	2,666,363	443,443	442,463
Park Bank	4,485,398	4,483,939	1,134,703	940,138
Artisans' Bank	1,134,205	1,153,986	130,780	139,862
Mech. B'g Ass'n	417,744	421,968	90,305	85,106
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	468,276	458,182	53,734	64,515
N. Y. Exch. Bank	309,349	315 514	27,072	26,634
Bull's Head Bank	379,373	386,379	41,379	37,873
N. Y. County Bank	395,721	399,311	56 860	54,148
Grocers' Bank	408,007	403,053	64,138	64,138
East River Bank	260,304	271,214	28,281	26,470
North River Bank	313,111	340,418	68,423	76,330
Total	125,868,083	127,476,496	26,470,171	26,344,955
	Decrease $1,610,412		Increase ... $125,216	

Banks.	Circulation. Feb. 26.	Circulation. Feb. 18.	Deposits—Net. Feb. 26.	Deposits—Net. Feb. 18.
Bk. of New-York	384,078	388,410	2,767,478	2,883,905
Manhattan Co.	330,015	333,885	2,962,315	4,183,811
Merchants' Bank	163,492	165,390	4,131,951	4,165,627
Mechanics' Bank	270,380	271,562	3,288,751	3,345,096
Union Bank	175,843	175,133	2,305,165	2,497,923
Bk. of America	120,053	119,206	5,245,193	5,344,712
Phenix Bank	119,721	125,810	2,248,391	2,169,993
City Bank	....	....	1,383,039	1,546,501
Tradesmen's Bank	246,459	261,053	702,170	697,483
Fulton Bank	133,695	128,777	1,485,830	1,539,133
Chemical Bank	276,403	274,864	1,136,669	1,136,477
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128 311	131,631	1,261,681	1,289,216
National Bank	147,141	142,690	923,992	974,606
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	171,312	176,220	1,184,420)	1,151,563
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	115,465	119,801	801,338	795,783
Greenwich Bank	122,267	123,501	526,275	561,219
Leather Man. Bk.	229,231	237,410	1,481,448	1,541,830
Seventh Ward Bk.	140,020	140,339	780,149	780,339
Bk. St. New-York	225,011	231,509	3,253,446	3,274,532
Am. Exchange Bk	229,099	231,658	5,118,671	5,103,919
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,485 679	5,421,769
Broadway Bank	223,210	225,339	1,942,680	1,947,577
Ocean Bank	110,408	107

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII....NO. 2324. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Full and Reliable Details of the Occurrence.

Statements of Samuel F. Butterworth, Esq., the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and Others.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
Washington, Tuesday, ...

The dreadful tragedy of Sunday still ... to agitate the community here.

There are few additional facts relative to ... sad affair. Mrs. Sickles' parents both ... Mr. Sickles in jail to-day. He had an interview with ... unknown father also, which was affecting in ... degree.

Mr. Sickles himself is quite broken down, ... from mental suffering. He evidently entertains ... misgivings as to the result of his trial; nor ... the slightest remorse for the act which he deemed ... called to vindicate his own honor. His ... entirely from the domestic ruin which the ... circumstances have wrought.

Mrs. Sickles is still here. Her state of mind is described as pitiful in the extreme. She has scarcely eaten or slept since Saturday.

The following statements, from Mr. Butterworth and the Hon. Robert J. Walker, have been made to-day. They furnish a full and reliable history of all the circumstances attending this most unhappy occurrence:

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S STATEMENT.

In consequence of erroneous and false statements which have appeared in the public Press in relation to the death of Mr. P. Barton Key, I feel it is necessary that I should state the facts so far as I am connected with the occurrence.

On Sunday morning, about 12 o'clock M., I received, at the house of a friend with whom I was staying, a note from the Hon. Mr. Sickles, saying: "*Dear B. Come to me right away*" which I showed to the Hon. Robert J. Walker and Senator Gwin, with whom I was then conversing. I asked the bearer of the note who was there, and said to my friends, "What can Mr. Sickles desire?"

I immediately went to the house of Mr. Sickles. On my arrival, I found Mr. Sickles in his bedroom, lying on his face on his pillow, overwhelmed with grief. Some time elapsed before I could obtain from him an accont of the cause of his affliction. He kept exclaiming "I am a dishonored and ruined man, and cannot look you in the face!" Finally, he disclosed to me the following circumstances:

On Friday, Mr. Sickles received an anonymous letter stating that his wife was in the habit of meeting Mr. P. Barton Key at a house on Fifteenth-street, in the negro neighborhood. Through an agent, Mr. Sickles had ascertained that Mr. Key had rented a house in that neighborhood, and was in the habit of meeting a lady there corresponding in dress and appearance to the wife of Mr. S.

Being possessed of these facts, he staled them to his wife on Saturday night. She said at once that "she perceived she was discovered," and thereupon made a full confession of her guilt in writing.

By this confession it appeared that this criminal intercourse had been going on since April, 1858—sometimes in the absence of Mr. S., at the house of her husband—and that at the commencement of the present session of Congress, Mr. Key had hired an untenanted house on Fifteenth-street, where they were in the habit of meeting frequently.

After he had apprised me of the foregoing facts, he consulted me as to the coorse he should pursue. I advised him to send his wife to her mother at New-York—that, as it was now near the close of the session, it would excite no remark; that during the time intervening between the close of this session and the commencement of the next, he could go to Europe for a few months, and in the meantime a separation could be arranged between himself and his wife; that I presumed the affair was known only to one or two persons beyond mere surmise, and that for the honor of his little daughter, and his wife's friends, this course should be pursued.

To this Mr. Sickles replied, "My friend, I would gladly pursue this course, but so abandoned, so reckless, have Key and my wife been, that all the negroes in that neighborhood, and I dare not say how many other persons, know all about the circumstances!"

I then left Mr. S. in his bedroom, and on going down stairs I met in the Library Mr. George B. Wooldridge, a Clerk of the House of Representatives. I said to him, "This is a terrible affair!" He then handed me the written statement made by Mrs. Sickles of her guilt, which was written and signed, as I was then informed, by Mrs. S. in the presence of two females, and witnessed by them. I read the statement, laid it down on the table, and said "I will go down town for a while, and return here again," and requested Mr. Wooldridge to say so to Mr. S. if he should inquire for me.

I immediately left the house, and walked to the Club on Sixteenth-street, drank a glass of ale with a friend, and slowly returned to the house of Mr. Sickles.

On entering the Library again, Mr. Wooldridge informed me that Key had twice passed the house during the morning, and had a short time since waved his handkerchief three times as a signal.

While in conversation with Mr. Wooldridge, Mr. Sickles came into the Library, and said that he had "seen the scoundrel making signals," and he added, "My God! this is horrible!"

I said, "Mr. Sickles, you must be calm, and took this matter square in the face. If there be a possibility of keeping the certain knowledge of this crime from the public, you must do nothing to destroy that possibility. You may be mistaken in your belief that it is known to the whole city."

He instantly replied, "No, no, my friend—I am not? It is already the town-talk!"

I then said, "If that be so, there is but one course left for you as a man of honor. You need no advice."

After a few moments' silence, Mr. S. said that he "was satisfied that Key had been in the Club House opposite," and what surprised him very much was that his wife strenuously denied this, though freely confessing her guilt. He then walked into the hall, and said to me, "Come, go over with me to Stuart's room, in the Club House, and he may be able to inform me whether Key has a room there, and for what purpose he uses it." I assented, and walked out into the street, supposing that Mr. Sickles was following me. I left the house for this sole purpose.

When I left Mr. S. in the hall I am satisfied that he had no weapons on his person. He was without his overcoat. He said nothing to me about weapons, or the probability of encountering Key.

I walked slowly down the avenue on the south side to the corner, and as I was crossing the street I saw Key advance a few steps towards me. He saluted me, saying, "Good morning, Butterworth—what a fine day we have!" I responded, and said, "Have you come from the Club?" He said, "I have." I asked, "Is Stuart in his room?" He answered, "Yes, and he is quite unwell." I then said, "I am going up to see him; good morning!" and turned to leave him. As I did so I saw Mr. Sickles for the first time after leaving his house, coming rapidly down Sixteenth-street, on the side next the square, and then near the corner.

I had walked about thirty feet on my way to the Club, when I heard Mr. S. exclaim, in a loud voice, "Key, you scoundrel, you have dishonored my house—you must die!"

I turned immediately, and saw K. thrust his hand in his vest or side-coat pocket, and take a step in the direction of Mr. Sickles, and simultaneously I heard the discharge of a pistol. Key then rapidly advanced on Sickles, seized him with his left hand by the collar of his coat, and seemed to make an effort to strike with something in his right hand, which I then supposed to be a weapon. Mr. S. backed into the middle of the street, when he succeeded in extricating himself from Key's grasp, drew a pistol from his over coat pocket, and presented it at Key, who retreated backward up Sixteenth-street, toward the Club, and threw something at Sickles. Sickles followed, and when within ten feet, fired. I saw that Key was wounded. He staggered towards the sidewalk, saying, "Don't shoot me!" He leaned for a moment against a tree, when Sickles advanced upon him, exploded a cap, and then fired the third time.

As Key was falling, Sickles frequently exclaimed "You villain, you have dishonored my house, and you must die!" He uttered these words again while standing over Key with his revolver in his hand.

I took no part in the contest. I believed them both to be armed. When I left Mr. Sickles' house I had no thought of meeting or seeing Mr. Key, my object being to visit Mr. Stuart. I had no arms with me. I did not know that Mr. Sickles intended to take arms with him. He left the house after me, and, without any suggestion from me, came towards the Club on the north side of the Square. When Mr. Key saluted me I did not know that Mr. Sickles was approaching, nor did I see him until I turned to leave Mr. Key I did not see Mr. Sickles shoot Key after his fall, nor place his pistol in contact with his head or clothing.

After the third fire, I advanced and took Mr. Sickles [illegible] with his handkerchief [illegible] and [illegible] with this [illegible] Sickles [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] Sickles [illegible] Sickles [illegible] Sickles

The Work-Women of New-York.

In these days, when the rights and the wrongs of women are discussed so generally, and with such widn differenees of opinion,—and when thn so-eelled "strong-minded" wish to take to themselvee eapecial preise for self-depnndencn, it will be well to bestow a little attention upon those young women who havo been silently solf-dependent for years. They constitutn a body of persons who occupy a prominent nnd very responsible piece in the public eye as artisens, hut whose peculiarities of position, and diversity of employments are little known to thn world nt large, though their sorrows and their sufferings have often furnished a theme for comment for the novelist and the newspaper. We often hear of the heartless treatment of some poor shirt-sewer, and are apt to think thnt nll work-women are half-starved misorable beings, who sre rohbed and chented at every turn; but there are two sides to the picture, and it may he gratifying to the leading merchants and employers of New-York, and to the young womsn themselves, to presnt a correct view of both.

Thn importsnce of those young workers, in a commercial point of view, entitles them to a largo share of public consideration; and the intnrest lately excited in the minds of the people in regard to them, has led to a desire to know more of their actual condition. This wish has been expressed in circles where the favor with which any sensible project, having in view their moral and social improvement, has been received, proves the gnnuine sympathy felt for them as an important, though generally undervalued nud much-suffering portion of the community.

The nmount of work done by women's hends in tho various manufacturing houees of New-York is astonishing; end when we say that in many instances one single house has thn names of from 1,000 to 1,800 workers on their books, and that it ie estimnted that thern are *fifty thousand* employers, largn and small, in this City, end thet New-York is the emporium of trade from which every city in tho Union is supplied, it will be very evident that there must be a great deal of work done, end that work-women must be rather useful members of society and very much in demand. Recognizing them as such, let us proceed to give a hrief sketch of them.

Our work-women comé from every State in the Union and from nearly every part of Europe; though the foreignere make up a very small portion of them. They are principally Amsricans, a large number of them being the dnughters of respectnble mechanics and trades-people, in comfortable circumstances, snd a portion forming that clase who have to labor for widowed mothers, dissipated fathers, or little orphan brothers and sisters. There is still another clnss—those who live many of them, in "brown-stone fronts," whose relntives take a few genteel boarders to help in defraying expenses, while they—the workers—the dnughters, nieces, or poor country cousins—receivo materisl from leading manufacturing houses, which they continue to make up yenr after year without the fect being discovered by their outside friends. These ladies, intelligent, nnd sometimes very skilful, ere always welcome applicants to employers, and have the best kind of work sent to them and taken away when finished, without any further trouble to themselves than that of receiving first-class prices. Gentlemen's dressing-gowns, sold at from $10 to $35 a-piece, embroidered shirts and vests, fino satin neckcloths and other kinds of superior needlework are done by these leny seamstresses, who, in many instances, havo no other funds than thoee received from their efforts in this way.

Competent work-women ere always certain of finding good places and very fair wages in any one of the manufectories where their particular talents can be employed, and very often the merchnnts are indebted to them for new inventions of style and for the elegant improvements made in their various productions.

It is generally supposed that these work-women have overseers, whose business it ie to constantly keep watch of their labors, and instruct them in the various fashionings in which different articles are made, and guide them to special points of excellence; and when the uninitiated look at a beautifully-painted vase, or a finely-tinted picture, a magnificently-embroidered cloak, or a delicate set of tissued lace of great value and rare workmanship, and feel as if they could not sufficiently admire the chaste beauty of the one, or the charming taste displayed in the other, it would he difficult to meke them believe thet all this is the work of poor girls. They have a vegue, indistinct idea thnt the *labor* must be done by persons whose husinces it is to work; but they think that the elegance of form, the artistic combinations of color, the wavy lines of grace which give the peculiar *ton* to such or such an article, must surely be an emanation from the brain of somebody far removed above the mere workers—the head of the estab lishment, perhaps, or aperson appointed to exercise the most particular care over his or her body of artisans. This is not true. There are no trades in New-York, excepting the dressmakers', milliners', and the tailoring trades, which require more than a two months' apprenticeship from a girlish applicant seeking employment. The apprentice takes her place in the workroom, (where sometimes there is a foreman, hul oftener this is not the cnse,) and for the first week or two is taught the rudiments of tho business by the girl who nits next to her, or the foreman, and is guided mostly by what she sees others accomplish. After this she is left entirely to herself, nnd when her term of nppreticeship is expired, she receives her work, with orders that it is to be done in this or that style, and she is expected to give to it the beauty of outline, the grace and the exquisite finish which attract the eye of the purchaser.

There nre numbers of merchant employers in New-York who pay their girls by the piece: that ie, n certain price for each article, or so much per dozen, who have no one to take charge of or superintend the affairs of the work-rooms—where each girl has her own work to do, and is responsible for its being done well: nnd the merchant who is acquainted with his *employees*, having given his ordere, trusts his goods in their hands with perfect confidence in their meeting his expectations, end often absents himself from his work-room e week at a time.

Among these girls are to be found a high degree of intelligence and wonderful artistic skill, and generally they are industrious, diligent, passably well educated, end pure in morals. Tho merchants say thet they are more conscientious in the discharge of their duty, more reliable, and infinitely less troublesome than their brother artists of the other sex. It will he thus seen that thn work-women of New-York nre a velunble and indispensehle class, whose immense productions in different kinds of domestic manufecture are unthought of hy the mass, although they are everywhere to be seen from Maine to California, from Paris to Japan.

To give an idea of tho great nmount of work necomplished by what Mr. Beecher in a late discourse jeatly styled "this vest army," and the manner and mode of their operations, as well as to describe clearly the situation of the girls in their different workrooms, it will bn necessary to invite the reader to accompany us to several houses of tho leading manufacturers of New-York. First, as a subject interesting to tho ladies the latest and novel introduction in the way of dress, one which has reached the point of perfection in its manufacture, besides the important fact of its giving fairly remunerated employment to thousands of women, we will make mention of Hoop Skirts.

First on the list of those engaged in this trade we place the firm of Messrs. Douglas & Sherwoon, No. 52 White-street. They occupy a very large and handsome marble building, six stories in height, nnd devoted entirely to their specific manufacture. The rooms on the different floors are exclusively devoted to the labors of the girls, the male workers of tho establishment being confined to the basement of the house, where they are comfortably enough situated, hut where their accommodations cannot compare with those enjoyed by tho young ladies up staire. Here the rooms are vsst, hnving large windows through which pure air and sunlight have free entrance, and where the floors, tables, in fact everything to be seen, is preserved in scrupulous cleanliness, end each girl is provided with every applisnce necessary to aid her in doing a large amount of work with the greatest possible ease to herself.

On one floor there are nhout one hundred snd fifty young girls, some of them very beautiful in person, all engaged in the manufacture of the little garment lately invented by thie firm, and called the *Tournure* Corset. This is an admirable, and, we should say, indispensable article of attirn for every ledy who weers hoops, as it is intended to take the whole weight of the skirts from thn hips snd spine. Another valuable thing, and one which should be worn hy every young girl, is the Belt or Skirt Snpporter, an invention of a New-England clergyman, the object of which is to brace the form lightly, and relieve ft of the weight of thn whole dress, which is made to rest on iron springs very ingeniously contrived. In one room the young ladies turn out *one hundred dozen* of the *tournure* corset daily.

In another apartment some two hundred and fifty are engaged in making the Matiuée Skirt, thn latest invention of Messrs. Douglas & Shenwood, and one which the firm take especial pride in recommending. It is provided with detachable spring feetenings, by means of which the muslins can be instenlaneously removed from the hoops; of this firmly end hesutifully made article the girls finish *three thousand per day*. A lndy's hoop seeme at first sight a very simple and rather ridiculous sflair, but when one is brought in view of the immense machinery—the many inventions perfected at great expense of time and money—and the several processes through which one of these garmenle mnst pass before it can be prononnced wearable, wo are compelled to look upon hoop-making as quile an nrt, nnd speak of the "institution" with a proper degree of reepect.

The workers in the house of Messrs. Douglas & Sherwoon, who number very nearly a thousand, have a parlor and several atliring rooms provided for their especial use, end indeed the appearence of tho young ladies employed here, their dispositions in the various departments of the factory, together with the many provisions made for their comfort, are subjects of great gratification to those who have visited this establishment. The books of this firm show that most of the young ladies in the house narn wages ranging from $5 to $6 50 per week. In one room we noticed on the wall the useful hint, "Tell short stories during work hours," and in enother these words, "Lost, an hour of Time set with sixty golden minutes; no reward is offered; it is gono and can never be reclaimed."

Another house which merits attention is that of Messrs. Osborn & Vincent, the firm which first geined the patent for the "Extension Skirt." Here we noticed some beautiful hoops which had been on exhibilion at the late Fair at the Crystal Palace—the steel being covered entirely with silk floss, and the bands end belt composed of tho richest satin. These gentlemen have a large number of interesting young work-women engaged in the manufacture of the "Imperial Skirl, made without sewing," a very graceful looking article, end the handsomest *in shape*—to our mind—of all the *skeleton* hoops we have seen. Mr. Osborn seems to feel it a pleasuro to speak in the highest terms of the abilities of his work-women, and of their behavlor as young ladies. Their position seems very comfortable, and their faces bore an easy, happy expression, which is a fair index of the treatment they receive. It was quite a pleasent spectecle to see them in one room, standing in double rows, fastoning the tape skeletons to wooden forms, aud giving them the shape and finish required for weer in a few momenls. Each one of these young girls can make from four to five dozen of the "Imperial Hoop"—which is finished with great niecty—in one dey. They receive for this the weekly wages of four dollars, each.

In the busiest season Messrs. Osborn & Vincent's girls work two hours later in the evening than their usual time. For these the firm allows them the price of three hours' regular work, besides giving them a half hour ont of this wherein to eat a supper which is provided for them by their employers. When their hour for departing arrives their stage fare is paid for them, to ensure their reeching home safely end comfortnby.

The firm of Messrs. W. S. & C. H. Thomson will take rank next to those we have mentioned;—and these gentlemen deserve notice as being persons who take a lively interest in all that conduces to the comfort and well being of their girl-workers, and who have proved their kindly sympathy for the entire body of work-women by promptly subscribing, n short time ago, the sum of $200 to aid in erecting the Womnn's Library, a scheme which, upon its first suggestion only a short time since, met the decisive encouregement which it deserves, its object being to provide facilities for self-culture end improvement, and to furnish material for mental recreation for the large class under consideration. The Messrs. Thomson have two establishments in the upper part of the City where they have in their busy eonson nearly one thousand girls employed. At the hend of the largest of these placee is a young lady whose intelligence and graceful dignity of manner would well adorn the most elegaut drawing-room. We noticed meny lady-like girls with modest fecoa and neat allire engaged upon different portions of the Indestructible Crown Skirt, the *specialité* of this firm, which looks as if it deserved all the praise it has received. The girls in this establishment use in their work thirty thousond yards of tape daily. In one room there were several young ladies working hand-pressee expressly invented for the cutting of clasps and nyelets intended for fastening the steel bends firmly in their places, end of which ono of the young girls we mention can finish seventy thousand per day, though the machine allows her to cut but one at a time. The wages of this expert worker are $5 a week. Mr. Thomson avers that he could leave his entire establishment for weeks in the care of the young lady forewoman whom he is so fortunate as to have secured, and thnt the work would be done precisely as well and as quickly es if constantly under his personnl supervision.

It would be well were employers generally to emulate the examples of the gentlemen of the different firms we have mentioned. Tho girls in each of these establishments work *only nine hours a day*.

There are severel smaller houses and jobbers in the Hoop trade where the girls are less comfortably situated, some of them being crowded into dirgy, ill-ventilated apartments, and obliged to work longer hoore and for less wages. These are generally employed on inferior goods, and arn a less intelligent closs of girls; simple, honest and industrious, their lack of thn peculiar tect and ekill required in a thorough work-woman keeps them in an uncomfortable and often profitless position.

The introduction of hoops into modern fashion has given employment to thousands of girls who were unable to use a needle, and who heve now become invaluable to their employers in thie particular trade. Having this in view we may wish the hoops a long and successful reign.

In our next we will give a glance at the condition of thn girls in the various large houses devoted to the Cloak and Mantilla trade.

OBITUARY.

English papers announce the deccase of Mr H. E. Carrington, proprietor of the *Bath Chronicle*, whose connection with the Press dates more than a quarter of a century back; of Mr. C. Mitchell, proprietor and editor of the *Newspaper Press Directory*, a kind and genial man, fertile in Press anecdotes; and of Mr. W. Clement, one of the proprietors of *Bell's Life* and *Observer* newspapers, which were bequeathed by the late Mr. Clement equally to his three sons, William, Charles and George.

Dr. William Tully, formerly Professor of Materia Medica and Thorapeutics in Yale Medical College, died a few days since at Springfield, Mass.

The death of the Marquis of Brintol is announced. He was in his 90th year. The Earl Jermyn, M.P., for Bury, succeeds to the marquisate.

A son of the late Mr. Seguin is now in London, for the purpose of beginning his career as a singer. He has been engaged by Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Mails of the City of Baltimore.

We published yesterday morning, a full summary af the leading items of intelligence brought hy the steamer *City of Baltimore*. We add this maralag such extracts from our foreign files as seem to hevn special interest or importsnce:

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Highly Interesting Debate in the House of Lords—The New Proposition of the American Government.

In the House of Lords on tho 14th of February Lord Wodehouse, presnnt to notice, asked whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would lay on the table copies of the correspondnace between Her Majesty's Governmeat and that of the United States, respecting the Right of Search. It would be in thn recollection of the House that during last session a discussion took place touching the Right of Search, arising out of certain proceedings of some British cruisers on the coast of Cuba. At that time, which was towards the close of the session, his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated that the Right et Search had been given up, but that a correspondence was pending between Her Majesty's Government a d that of the United States with reference to an arrangement for the future. *He could not quite understand how the right of search could be abandoned, seeing that such right could only be a belligerent right, or one specially conferred by treaty, neither of which was the case in this instance.* As thern existed a good deal of irritation at thn time, the noble earl was not pressed for further information then, and se the matter rested. During the recess a correspondence hsn been presented to the American Congress hy the President of the United States, which had been reprinted in the English newspapers. From thet correspondence it eppeared that the quesiton was still in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and he could not help remarking, it also gave a somewhat surprising example of the celerity with which his noble friend transacted business, for it appeared that hn not only changed his opinion within twenty-four hours, but that nt the end of that time he had prepared a complete account of the international law, which he handed to the American Minister as the doctrine acknowledged by tier Majesty's Government. The noble Eart eppeared to have adopted the principle set forth by General Cass, end, as might be expected, General Cass was delighted with the decision of the Government; but, as to the question of what was to be done in order to verify the flag of a merchant-vessel in time of peace, he was not only unwilling to propose any arrangement, hut he thought that in no case should such verificallon be permitted. Every one must admit the right of search by an armed cruiser was quite a different thing to the right of verifying the title of a merchant-vessel to carry the flag of a particular nation. *The difference was important, because if it was to be laid down that in no case should a visit be made to a merchant-vessel to ascertain her right to carry a particular flag, pirates would be allowed to occupy the seas with impunity, as the hoisting of a different flag to that under which the cruiser sailed would insure her inviolability.* The same would be the case with slavers, who would hoist any flag that would be most convenient for the moment. He had only made these few remarks in order that their Lordships might know how the matter stood, and, as he thought it was important that they should have the correspondence before them, he begged to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay on the table of the House copies of the recent correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States respecting the right of search.

The Earl of Malmesbury—I have not the least objection to lay this correspondence before your lordships. I am afraid, however, as my noble friend has read that portion of it which has been published in America, he will find little of novelly or amusement in the papers which will be produced here. I think, however, thn noble lord would havn consulted the convenience of the House, if he hnd waited until the correspondence was laid upon the table, before he indulged in the remarks he has made, as I expect but few of your lordships have seen that portion which has been published. My noble friend has referred to the account of a visit which was paid to me by the American Minister, and has expressed surprise that within twenty-four hours I should have held language of a contradictory nature; but that is easily explained. Upon the first day the Minister for the United States called upon me, and asked my opinion upon certain points of international law relating to the right of search, *I gave him what is commonly called an evasive answer*, (a laugh,) as the subject was then under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, whose opinions I received shortly afterwards. When I got that opinion, I had no difficulty the next day in replying to the United States' Minister when he came again, as was agreed. Therefore, your lordships will see there was nothing extraordinary in the decision at which, apparently, I had suddenly arrived. My noble friend seems to think that we have given up some great British right or privilege of vital consequence to this country. If I understand international law et all, which has not changed in our days, what is right now must have been right 50 years ago. At the latter period, or rsther 45 years ago, circumstances were very different to what they are now. We were then at the close of a very long and serious conlest, by which all nations were more or less exhausted, and at the end of which no nation hut England possessed anything like a navy. The French navy had almost entirely disappeared. The American navy was very small, having lost many of their ships, and the British navy was riding triumphantly over the ocean, being the only one in a condition to preserve the police of tho sea, and to carry out those points of maritime policy which the circumstencee of the time rendered necessary. But it must be recollected that at that time the feeling in this country respecting the Slave-trade was extremely strong, and in fact the English navy was the only one capable of exercising an effective control over that odious traffic. *We could not then expect assistance from other nations, and we treated matters rather with a high hand. We were masters of the sea, and we claimed that which, although it was for the benefit of all, must be admitted to have been more than we had a right to. Your lordships are aware that the Slave-trade is a perfectly legal traffic, except where treaties exist providing for its suppression, and there is no law whatever that gives us or any one else a right to visit a ship or seize her even if full of slaves, provided she is sailing under an independent flag unless we have a treaty right to that effect with the nation to which that particular flag belongs.* As peace endured, and matlone flourished, those who had lost their navies were enabled to reconstruct them, and those who had had nonn began to create them. Feelings grnw up among them with respect to their navies similar to those which we entertained in regard to our own, and naturally they began to dispute a claim which they had never submitted to with a good grace. Such was the case with France. Shn had a Slave-trade treaty with us, and she said: "We are an independent nation, with a navy of our own, and we consider it an insult to be taught unable to fulfill our own engagements, and to maintain the police of thn sea as far as our own flag is concerned. We are able to do it, and we do not desire you to meddle with our ships, but to leave them to us to look after." Such, too, was thn language of the United States, as their naval power and spirit of independence increased. I am not fond of expressing opinions upon the acts of my predecessors in office, but I must say *I think they held out too long, considering all the circumstances, for the extreme exercise of the power we claimed, and which international law, strictly interpreted, could not bear us out in demanding.* As my noble friend has stated, this practice of visiting all ships (the Slave-trade having much increased in consequence of the Russian War) created a great amount of ill blood in the United States, and I felt that the time was come when, instead of carrying it with a high hand, as we had done thirty-onn years before, it was better—that great country having a powerful navy, and able, if they chose, to prevent acts which we justly deprecate—that we should shew our confidence in them, and rely upon their uniting with us to put a stop to thn Slave-trnde. The American Government, in their language, went as far into one extremn as we had formerly done in the other. They at thet time declared that no right of search whatevnr should be allowed. But on the 10th of April, I think it was, General Cass forwarded me a note with respect to what I then stated—an opinion by which I am still prepared to abide—that it was written in a fair and candid spirit, and which I believed contained a just interpretation of international law. *He did not in that note deprecate the exercise of the right of Search under all circumstances.* What he did state was that although a nation might, upon particular occasions, be justified in resorting to it, yet that such a course should, in accordance with thn principles of international law, be taken *at the risk of the officer by whom it was pursued*, adding that if there were sufficient grounds of suspicion to justify the proceeding, hn was of opinion no Government would be disposed to find fault with its adoption. Now, being aware of the spirit by which the American Government was animated upon this subject, what I agreed to do was this: That we should establish, in conjunction with that Government, for the sake of maintaining the police of the sea, a code of lostructions for the commanders of both countries which should be identical, and which should guarantee any officer acting within their scope against being open to blame. I was, moreover, of opinion, paying regard to the natural feelings of the people of America upon this question, that it would not be unwise to invite the French Government to join us in pursuing the same course as that which I have just mentioned. I may add that it seemed to me that any code of lastructions which should be agreed on by that Government and our own should be of such a natura as not to give rise to the suspicion upon the part of America that in assenting to it she was surrendering any particle of her national honor. It was, however, as your lordships must be perfectly well aware, more easy to propose such a scheme than to put it into execution. A considerable time, therefore, has elapsed during which the the highest authorities of thn French navy, as well as of our own, have been employed in considering this matter; *but the result, I am happy to say, has been that the Governments of both countries have agreed upon a code of instructions which are identical, and that that code has been submitted to the American Cabinet, with an invitation to them to join with us in its adoption.* Such, my lords, is the course which we have taken, nor can I regret that we have followed it. And although I may appear at first to have surrendered a right—an extreme and exaggerated right—in favor of which so much has been spoken as well written—yet I thought, as I said before, that the time was come when it was better to place entire confidence in thn proper feeling of the American people than to prolong an agitation which, in point of fact, rendered them indisposed to aid our endeavors to put down the Slave-trade. [Hear, hear.] The best proof, my lords, that I was not mistaken as to the wisdom of that policy is to be found in the spirit which has since been evinced by the American Government both in its language and its acts. [Hear, hear.] *From that Government I have received the strongest assurances that it will use its best efforts to put down the Slave-trade with American ships.* It has even gone so far as to make "officiously," but not "officially," a suggestion, in the expediency of which I entirely concur. It is that a treaty into which we have entered with the United States, and which binds us, with a view to the suppression of the Slave-trade, to have eighty guns on the West coast of Africa, should bn so modified that instead of our being obliged to havn eighty guns in that quarter, and America being enabled to fulfill her part of the stipulation by maintaining thnen two sailing frigates of forty guns, which are perfectly useless in the suppression of the Slave-trade, *she should keep up a certain number of steam vessels—ten steam gunboats mounting two guns a-piece—which would constitute a much more effectual force than two sailing frigates, which have hitherto been employed.* The Government of the United States has, moreover, intimated that inasmuch as the Slave-trade on the coast of Cuba continues an the increase, it is its intention to send a larger nnmber of vessels to that coast for the purpose of suppressing the traffic. [Hear, hear.] Such has been the spontaneous result upon the part of the American Government of the action of Her Majesty's Ministers towards it upon this subject. What I have contented myself with doing has been to forward to the Government of America thn accounts given by our commandnrs upon the African coast of the atrocious desecration of the American flag in the prosecution of the Slave-trade, and no language, I am happy to say, could be stronger than that which Lord Napier informe me was used by General Cass when bo heard those reports, altogether independent of any comment which was made upon them by Her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] And, my lords, while upon this subject, I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at another change which has taken place in reference to the question of the Slave-trade. Your lordships are well aware of the complaints which have lately been made in consequence of the adoption of the French scheme of regio emigration to the French colonies, and you cannot have failed to learn with satisfaction that *the French Government has within the last fortnight or three weeks abolished that system on the east coast of Africa, where it had led to greater complications than in any other quarter.* [Hear, hear.] You have also been made acquainted by a paragraph in the Speech from the Throne that we are carrying on negotiations with the Government of France, at their invitation, with the view of arriving at some agreement by which the entire abolition of that system of negro slavery might be accomplished—(hear!—and through which we may be able, under proper regulations—in fact, under the same regulations which prevail in our own case—to supply France with really free labor from the East Indies. [Hear, hear.] Nothing, I am beppy to think, now seems wanting to enable us to bring all nations—each acting for itself, but at the same time acting in unison with others—to the resolution to concur with us in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and to abandon a plan from which the well-known horrors of the traffic but too often result. [Hear, hear.] But one thing is wanted to consummate this good end, and that one thing is peace. [Hear, hear.] When the Russian war began the Slave-trade had all but died away. Its complete abolition was checked by that event, but, if we should only be fortunate enough to enjoy for some years to come the blessing of peace, the trade will, I feel assured, be completely extinguished. That blessing we have now every reason to hope awaits us. The speech which was recently spontaneously delivered by the able and powerful ruler of France to the French Chambers tells us so upon the best authority, inasmuch as he from whosn lips it fell is all powerful either for peace or war. We have his assurance that tranquility will be maintained, and we have no reason to doubt his word, inasmuch as no man has more faithfully or loyally kept those treaties which when he ascended the throne in 1852 he promised to observe. I have, therefore, my lords the strongest confidence in the continuance of peace, and the existence of that blessing is all, I feel assured, that it required in order to put an end to a traffic odious in itself, and which this country has made so many and such great sacrifices to to abolish. [Cheers.]

The Earl of Clarendon—I nm glnd my noble friend has been afforded the opportunity of explaining to the House the course which he has taken in reference to this important subject, and also of setting right public opinion with respect to certain concessions which he is supposed to have made. The community at large have no means of acquiring information upon such transactions except through thn medium of the Press or the papers which have been laid before Congress; to one of which—the dispatch of Mr. Dallas, which was alluded to by my noble friend from behind me, and which I must say is one of the most graphic and interesting documents I ever rend in my life—I would particularly refer. It presents such a picture of "the interior" as is rarely given. [A laugh.] It describes how much my noble friend opposite talked; how much he listened, (laughter,) and dilates upon the admiration which he expressed for the dispatch of General Cass. But it would seem that when my noble friend asked Mr. Dallas to report to his own Government the conversation which had taken place, the reply was that it was so multifarious that it was completely out of his power to comply with the request. Mr. Dallas, however, it seems, suggested that my noble friend should himself undertake the office of preparing a minute of the conversation, and accordingly the noble Earl went to his desk and with the utmost readiness wrote down that minute of all that passed of which your lordships have heard, and which is certainly a most important document, binding as it does Her Majesty's Government to undertake great treaty obligations. I for one—possessing some slight experience of such matters—could not help envying the self confidence displayed by the noble Lord in sitting down to compose in a few hours such a document, although my surprise is somewhat diminished by the explanation which he has just given, to the effect that he had previously held communication upon the subject under discussion with the law officers of the Crown. I should not, however, have troubled your lordships upon this occasion were it not for what has fallen from my noble friend with respect to the course which he says was pursued by his predecessors in office. It would appear thet the noble Earl considers we claimed a right of search, which could be exercised only by belligerents; and to exercise which, in time of peace, would be contrary to International law. We, *however, never claimed or exercised any such right.* The state of the law, as well as our practice towards other countries, was laid down with the utmas distinctness by my noble friend above me, (the Earl of Aberdeen) in langungn which commanded the assent of the Minister, who, at the same time filled the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the United States. It was then provided that *we should have the means of ascertaining the nationality of a ship, and of learning whether she was in reality entitled to carry the colors which she bore.* It was then decided that this course should always be pursued with great caution and discretion, and on the responsibility of the officers in command, and it was provided at the same time that no vessel entitled to fly the American colors should be meddled with, nor should the British officers meddle with such a vessel, nvnn though it absolutely had a cargo of slaves on board. Now, no doubt on the coast of Cuba acts may have been committed by our officers which can hardly be justified, though we do not even know the truth of thai. It is perfectly true that mail after mail brought over a catalogue of British outreges, some of which were manifest exaggerations, and of course such instances demand strict inquiry. In due time, I suppose, we shall receive reports of that inquiry; but I believn that, except perhaps on the coast of Cuba, this search has been exercised with great care and discretion by our officers, and, so far from the American Government having cause for displeasure, I think they should bn obliged to us for having rescued their flag when borne under such illegal and disrepulabin circumstances. [Hear.] I believe, at all events, that the Parliament and the Ministry of this country would be much obliged to any other Power who rescued the English flag from similar disgrace. [Hear, hear.] But, in reality, the right of search, so understood, did work well. It was always confined to the African coast; it very rarely interfered with the legitimate course of commerce; and the result to both Governments appeared perfectly satisfactory. If, however, as the result of my noble friend's altered arrangements there is to be no inquiry of this sort as to the nationality of a vessel, and if that nationality is to be assumed from the colors which she chooses to fly, why thern is an end of all precautionary measures. [Hear.]

The Earl of Malmesbury—I may not have made myself thoroughly understood, and perhaps your lordships will allow me to explain. If the course just suggested by the noble Earl were pursued, what would be the use of the identical instructions? Those instructions are intended to give our cruisers the right of challenging only, so as to put an end to the anomalies which arose in the practice of different commanders, and to prevent the disputes which have hitherto taken place between the two countries. *I do not give up the right, which, on the contrary, is a well-established right; but at the same time we have thought it desirable to fix the responsibility upon the officers exercising it.*

The Earl of Clarendon—Not having seen the instructions, I cannot give an opinion respecting them; but I do not clearly understand even now how these identical instructions will enable a British officer to institute inquiry as to the nationality of an American vessel. [Hear, hear.] At all events, we must have the same sets of rules and regulations for all nations. We cannot have one code for a powerful, and another for a weak nation. [Hear, hear.] We must exercise the same forbearance, the same abstinence from inquiry, in respect to every flag, so that the flag of Mexico must be allowed by British cruisers to pass as unnoticed as that of America. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] But I believe the American Government are quite as desirous as our own honestly to put down the Slave-trade, and are just as unwilling as ourselves that the national flag should be prostituted by shielding this abominable traffic. I can only hope that the new regulations adopted and these identical instructions will be successful; but to be successful they must be adopted by other Powers than by France and England, for otherwise they might be easily eluded by adopting the flag of the country which has not subscribed to them, and they would thus be wholly inoperative. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Aberdeen—It should be remembered that the right of search is by no means inseparably mixed up with the Slave-trade, and is only connected with it incidentally. Considering it as an abstract right, the noble earl opposite (the Earl of Malmesbury) talked of our exercising this claim with a high hand. Now, I will read to your lordships how this "high hand" was exercised 20 years ago—exercised in a way which perfectly satisfied the American Government, and which has worked perfectly well ever since, without unduly interfering with the course of trade. In a dispatch dated October, 1841, to Mr. Stevenson, I adopted these terms:

"The undersigned renounces all pretensions on the [illegible]

[illegible] practice of the British [illegible] believes, of all navies in the [illegible] that the most undeniable of [illegible] on the high seas, is [illegible] in good repute [illegible] their illegal character."

[illegible] carry out this system a code of instructions [illegible] with the utmost care, and has ever [illegible] in force; and if the new regulations [illegible] the noble earl proves as effectual as they will do more than I expect, for I believe [illegible] instructions on this subject could be [illegible] advantageous to commerce than that drawn up [illegible] and others. But [illegible] the noble earl, and the President in his message [illegible] has also referred to this concession as though it were something quite new. Now, I venture to say *that twenty years ago everything which it was possible for the Americans to demand or for us to grant had been granted.* I will just read, however, a qualification which was then laid down, and which it may be useful to remember:

"The President may be assured that Great Britain will always respect the just claims of the United States. We make no pretensions to interfere in any manner whatever, either by detention, visit or search, with vessels of the United States, known or believed to be such. But we still maintain, and will maintain when necessary, our right to ascertain the genuineness of any flag which a suspected vessel may bear. If, in the exercise of this right, either from involuntary error or in spite of every precaution, loss or injury should be sustained, a prompt reparation will be afforded; but that we should entertain for a single instant, the notion of abandoning the right itself would be quite impossible." [Hear, hear.]

I maintain still that it is quite impossible to abandon the right thus laid down. [Hear, hear.] If the noble earl reserves that right, he does all that I ever pretended to do; if he gives up more than that, the result, I cannot but think, will be that it will become impossible to maintain the police of the seas. [Hear.]

The Earl of Carlisle—I hope that the principle so forcibly proclaimed in the extract just read by my noble friend will not be departed from in the policy of this country, unless we are assured of very palpable advantages from the adoption of some other scheme. I believe I am correct in stating that the principle just announced is the identical one always acted upon until the accession of the present Government. [Hear, hear.] The adoption of the new code referred to by the noble Earl, and to which I heartily wish all possible success, will, I trust, be determined on at the earliest possible moment; for until something is resolved upon respecting it the high seas will be left with absolutely no protection whatever. [Hear.]

The Earl of Derby—There seems to me, in point of fact, to be only an imaginary difference between the views expressed on both sides of the House. *Nobody contends for a single moment that this country or any other has a right to board and to visit the ships of another nation.* On the other hand, *nobody denies that this country or any other has a right, upon well-founded suspicion, to ascertain the nationality of a vessel carrying a particular flag.* The question is, however, in what manner is that right to be exercised, and what proceedings are to be taken in pursuance of it? Now, as long as there is no definition as to the course to be taken in such cases, you are always liable for the errors of indiscretion of the particular officer engaged. And in point of fact, although he may have ascertained that there were plausible grounds for suspecting the flag, it is quite clear he has committed an infection of international law should that suspicion turn out to be ill-founded. Nevertheless, it is admitted that, under such circumstances, where there exists reasonable ground of suspicion, and proceedings are taken accordingly, that is an infraction of the law for which no country would demand redress. But the object of my noble friend—and I hope he will succeed in effecting it—is to come to a distinct understanding between thn French and the American Governments and the Government of this country for the purpose of avoiding any cause of difference for the future arising out of a visit paid by the commander of a cruiser in order to ascertain and to verify the nationality of a vessel. That was the sole object my noble friend had in view; but he has neither abandoned any right which this country could claim, nor has he asserted any right to which we were not previously entitled.

Lord Brougham had heard with very great satisfaction the statement of his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that negotiations were in progress between the Governments of France and of this country which, there was reason to hope, would have the effect of extinguishing that Slave-trade which has been partly repressed on the western coast of Africa. He had heard with satisfaction from his noble friend opposite that a code had been submitted to the French Government which was likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which had arisen with respect to the right of loquiry or the right of visit, whichever it might be called, and that, in all probability, thn question would be placed on a satisfactory footing by an agreement between the three Powers. He quite agreed with his noble friend below him, who was formerly at the head of the Foreign Department, that the question with regard to search was not of necessity connected with the Slave-trade. It was a question which applied to common piracy as well as to that which he (Lord Brougham) certainly thought as bad as any piracy—the Slave-trade. He asked their lordships what would be the consequence if the principle occasionally contended for on the part of France and the United States were laid down—that no cruiser had a right to stop a vessel upon the high seas for the purpose of ascertaining that the flag hoisted by such vessels was one which it was entitled to use? He must say that he thought the absurdities and inconsistencies to which so extravagant a doctrine would lead had been rather understated by his noble friend behind him. Supposing a vessel—say a common pirate—hoisted a national flag, according to the doctrine contended for no cruiser, except a cruiser of the country whose flag she hoisted, had a right to stop her and institute an inquiry. The consequence would be that such a ship would take care to hoist the flag of a country which had no cruiser at all—(hear, and a laugh)—and she would, therefore, be certain of escape. His noble friend had put the case of Monaco, and many similar instances might be mentioned. For example, San Marino, with its 1,500 inhabitants, although having a flag, might have no cruiser, and consequently the San Marino flag might be used with absolute and inevitable impunity, not only by Slave-traders, but to cover any nefarious transactions. The difficulty was undoubtedly to make a distinction between visitation, which included the right of boarding and searching, and mere inquiry in order to ascertain the nationality of a vessel; but he did not think such inquiry could be instituted without the risk of great inconvenience and of possible collision between different countries; for much would depend upon the temper, prudence, and sagacity of thn officers—possibly very young men—who were intrusted with the duty of ascertaining that vessels were entitled to hoist the flags under which they were sailing. [Hear, hear.] He believed the only way of preventing such collisions would be by adopting some code, or set of instructions, which might be agreed to by the United States and other countries. It must be remembered, that by the law of nations, which it was now the fashion to call "International law," there was no distinction between one country and another; and the little States of Monaco and San Marino had just the same right to appeal to the law of nations, and to demand the scrupulous observance of its provisions as France, England or any other Power. [Hear, hear.] He heard, with great gratification, the statement of his noble friend opposite, that he entertained no doubt, from the aspect of affairs on both sides the Channel, that peace was likely to be maintained. He (Lord Brougham) earnestly hoped, and devoutedly prayed, that his noble friend might be right in that expectation, and that his hopes were not too sanguine. Knowing, as he (Lord Brougham) did, the strong, the unanimous, and the heartfelt opinion and feeling of all men on the other side the Channel, no on this, against any breach of the peace, and after a long and uninterrupted commune of that invaluable blessing, he would have been better satisfied, and have felt the more sanguine in his hopes, if there were in other countries, as there was in this, a constant, legitimate, and regular expression of public opinion and of public feeling derived from the loestimable privilege of a Parliamnnt.

The subject then droppnd.

The Austrian View of the War Question.

From the Oesterreichische Correspondenz, (the Organ of the Government.)

The speech made by the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the Legislative Assembly, is calculated to dissipate the apprehensions of war which have recently been entertained in Europe. The principal object of the speech is the removal of the doubt which has arisen in France—though it is certainly unmerited—of the moderation of the Government, and thn dissipation of the equally unfounded apprehension of a new coalition against the French Empire.

The Emperor Napoleon will only employ the military force of the nation over which he reigns in defence of the important interests of France. As these are nowhere meneced, as no one harbors an idea of prejudicing the position and the rights of the great French Empire, it is perfectly clear that we must sharn thn opinion of thn Emperor Napoleon—"that peace will not be disturbed."

This is the reply to the great question which at present occupies the mind of all men.

The maintenance of peace—and the fact must never be lost sight of—is beyond all question, as long as there is a firm will to respect the treaties which have been sanctioned and guaranteed by all the Powers, and to make them the basis of the future development of thn affairs of Europe. This salutary and just idna, which was for a few days ago expressed in thn speech of Her Britannic Majesty, was everywhere received with the greatest approbation.

The words uttered by the Emperor Napoleon on the 7th inst., in favor of peace, and the expression of his resolve to strengthen the alliance of France and England, must be considered another moral guarantee for the maintenance of the present territorial arrangements and of peace. On the basis which is formed by the accordance of the sentiments of the two Western Powers can, and will be, diplomatically discussed that question relative to the temporary occupation of Central Italy, of which mention is made in the speech of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon; and a general understanding will, as we hope, be brought about.

We also sincerely

[redacted]

RICE—Sales have been restricted to-day, at [redacted] lbs., chiefly at 6c. @6¾c. ₩ lb.; 169 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@8c. ₩ lb.; 667 hhds. do., by auction, at $6 81@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.; and 56 hhds. Manilla do at 4¾c.@5c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand. Messrs. STUART quote their varieties thus: Loaf, 10¾c.; Crushed, 10¾c.; Circle A. Crushed, 10¾c.; Ground, 10¼c.

TOBACCO—Has been in limited request, at old prices; sales, since Friday last, 37 hhds. Kentucky, at 6¾c.@8¾c.; 146 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.@20c.; 39 do. Florida, at 15c.@26c.; and 451 bales Havana, at 30c.@56c. ₩ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total	Hhds.
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, hhds.	8,267	323		8,590
Received since, hhds.	157	36		193
Total, hhds.	8,424	359		8,783
Delivered since, hhds.	623	111		734
Stk March 1, 1859, hhds.	7,801	248		8,049

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Glen.
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, bales	5,724	1,578	1,249	1,866	530
Rec'd since, bales	3,207	225	—	1,457	146
Total	8,931	1,803	1,239	3,257	676
Sales to Feb. 21, '59, bales	2,288	142	66	171	426
Stock March 1, '59, bales	6,643	1,661	1,193	3,086	250

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 850 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@29c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements, to-day, were restricted. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,000 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@3 16d. ₩ lb.; 950 bbls. Rosin, at 1s. 9d.; 30 boxes Bacon, at 15s.; 150 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, at 20s.; and 20 tons Clover Seed, at 30s. For London, 35 tierces Rice, at 22s. 6d.; and 100 tierces Beef, on terms not ascertained.

Stock of Groceries in Boston, March 1.

	1858.	1859.
Coffee, pkgs	7,581	33,033
Sugar, hhds	110	1,633
Sugar, boxes	566	3,394
Sugar, bags	18,333	—

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JOEL PARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1859.

We heartily concur in Dr. Parker's recommendation of the above-named work:

Edwin F. Hatfield,	J. A. Roche,
N. Bangs,	W. H. Norris,
Thomas De Witt,	Thos. H. Burch,
G. spring,	R. M. Hatfield,
T. L. Cuyler,	Thomas G. Osborn,
George B. Cheever,	A. M. Osbon,
Stephen H. Tyng,	C. Fletcher,
Joseph P. Thompson,	John M. Leod,
Talbot W. Chambers,	Wm. Saadrack,
A. D. Gillette,	A. Kingman Nott,
M. ?. Adam,	Chas. C. Norton.

I have not read this work, but my impressions, derived from others, are decidedly in favor of it.

H. W. BEECHER.

BALLS.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The annual Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place in the Academy of Music, on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, the 3d of March.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. R. M. Archibald,	Mrs. Henry Mason,
Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mad. De Montholon.
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. J. P. March,
Mrs. S. L. Barlow,	Mrs. J. L. Mott,
Mrs. Ernest Casset,	Mrs. D Coiden Murray,
Mrs. C. J. Cegglin,	Mrs. Parish,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. C. R. Degen,	Mrs. Geo. A. Peters,
Mrs. W. S. Drayton,	Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. R. O. Doremus,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mad. De Dion,	Mrs. John Sherwood.
Mrs. T. E. Davis, Jr.,	Mrs. Watts Sherman,
Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois,	Mrs. E. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. David Dudley Field,	Mrs. John Schermerhorn,
Mrs. Fred. Gebhard,	Mrs. W. H. Stebbins,
Mrs. Mert. Fowler,	Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. C. A. Heckscher,	Mrs. David B. Turner,
Mrs. Wm. A. Hadden,	Mrs. Tigbe.
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Mrs. E. T. Viele,
Mrs. Morgan Livingston,	Mrs. Von Hoffman,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Mrs. Webb.
Mrs. Charles Lanman,	
Maj. Anderson, U. S. A.	Cornelius Du Bois,
Henry R. Anderson,	Lieut. Denring, U. S. A.
E. E. Anderson,	Dr. Geo. T. Elliot,
Lloyd Aspinwal,	John W. Ehninger,
Dr. J. Ferdyce Barker,	J. P. G. Foster,
Robert Benson, Jr.,	Isaac V. Fowler,
James Bleecker,	H. S. Fearing,
Joseph Brigham,	Dudley Field,
Walter L. Cutting,	R. C. Fergusson,
William Cutting,	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Henry G. Chadwick,	Elbridge Gerry,
William S. Constant,	C. H. Haswall,
Edward Cooper,	E. S. Higgins,
Thos. R. Davis,	Louis P. Heaop,
Alfred L. Carroll,	W. B. Hoffman,
Henry Delafield,	Charles Hoffman,
Edward Delafield, Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Louis L. Delafield,	John C. Heckscher,
C. E. Habicht,	William C. Pell,
J. B. Ireland,	Alfred Pell, Jr.,
A. Jacquemot,	Gouli Redmond,
Robert James,	William Redmond,
Payton Jaudon,	E. S. Renwick,
John F. Kensett,	Henry Renwick,
Arthur Leary,	James F. Ruggles,
Edward C. Lord,	E. T. Snelling,
Col. Monroe, U. S. A.,	E. Delafield Smith,
Dr. A. B. Mott,	Charles F. Stephenson,
Alexander Murray,	Alexander Taylor,
C. D. Meathelon,	S. Van Rensselaer,
Henry Mason,	John Van Buren,
James Otis,	E. L. Viele,
Edmond Patrier,	C. F. Winthrop,
Walden Pell,	James S. Wadsworth.
Edward Prime, Jr.,	William Warden,
James M. Pendleton,	Dr. G. F. Woodward.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person only, to be had of the Managers.

Doors open at 8; dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will be allowed on the floor. Carriages on arriving will drive up Irving-place, and on departing will drive down Irving-place.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person only; to be had of the Managers, at the principal hotels, at the jewelers of WILLIAM HALL & SON, SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS, C. BREUSING, NUNNS & CLARK, and at the bookstore of T. J. CROWEN.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

MR. CHARBAUD'S DANCING CLASSES,

AT No. 64 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,

will remain open until the 1st of June for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 noon, and 3½ afternoon.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 50 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Oliver-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practising class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

$4 00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 44 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS. WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TO MINERS.—WANTED TO CONTRACT FOR sinking a shaft 300 feet deep, 4x6 feet, through slate and rock. Engine found. Address PETERSON, Box No. 105 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the successful

WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF
THE VETERAN.
TWELFTH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK.
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
IN ONE PLAY,
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
ASSAULT!
VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!

The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 2,
The entertainment will commence with
ASMODEUS.
To be followed by the comedietta of
A DAY IN PARIS.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
BRIAN BOROIHME,
Prince O'Donohue.....Mr. J. H. Allen

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. EDDY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1859.
Will commence with
THE FRENCH SPY.
To be followed by the drama entitled
ROSINA MEADOWS.
To conclude with the farce of
THE PHENOMENON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, March 2.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
To be succeeded by the Comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT
will deliver his Oration on
THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,
at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,
being the completion of seventy years from the formation of the Government.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will escort Mr. Everett from the Everett House to the Academy and back, attended by Dodworth's Band.

The proceeds will go to Mr. Everett for the MOUNT VERNON FUND.

Cards of admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet, $1; to the First and Second Circles, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Each Card will present an ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON AND EVERETT, and, being shown at the door, may be retained.

The Cards are now ready at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.

Entrance to Amphitheatre from 14th-st.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEO. F. BRISTOW,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1859.
For which occasion nearly all
THE LEADING ARTISTS
of the City have generously volunteered their services, including the following:

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD,
MADAME CARADORI,
MRS. WESTE-AVALT,
MR. D. MIRANDA,
(from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.)
MR. WM. MASON,
MR. H. C. TIMM,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE,
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
the
NEW YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
and
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at the Academy and at Messrs. Hall & Sons, corner of Broadway and Park-place.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S

SPECIAL READING BY INVITATION.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 4.
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
READING FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
1. Richard Doubledick. 2. Macbeth, (two acts.) 3. Mr. Winkle's Horsemanship.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
To conclude with the great original pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.

Prof. BARTOLETTI'S Exhibition is now open at the Egyptian Hall, No. 659 Broadway, drawing many visitors to witness wonderful feats performed by tamed and trained Fleas, such as driving mills, working mines and gardens, drawing railroad trains over two hundred thousand times heavier than the weight of the Fleas that draws them, &c. Open from 12 M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 11 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW COMPANY OF COMEDIANS who have just opened the SPRING DRAMATIC SEASON with such *eclat* at this establishment. WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, AFTERNOON, at 3: EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, LOUISE; OR, THE WHITE SCARF. Larpiotte, Mr. Bridgman; M. Bernard, Mr. Thompson; Andrew, (miller's Factotum,) Mr. Charles Hale; Carmen, E. D. Taylor. To conclude with DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. The incomparable Aquaria, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., still to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

GYMNASIUM.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD respectfully informs physicians, parents, guardians and all lovers of physical exercises that his new course of Therapeutic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to remove existing diseases and anomalies, particularly of Orthopedic Gymnastics, when directed against the various deformities of the human body, innate or acquired, and also of Hygienic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to prevent diseases, to preserve health and vigor up to the highest age, and to insure a sound and normal development of the growing body, will commence on MONDAY next. New classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children will be formed. For circulars address to the GYMNASIUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY next, March 5, THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, grand Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½ and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13c.

THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE TUESDAY of March 8, F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery, open at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents. This exhibition will shortly close.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., on THURSDAY, March 3, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st. Subject—*Value of Geography to the Scholar, the Merchant and the Philanthropist.* All friends of the Society are invited to attend on this occasion. RICHARD S. FISHER, Secretary of the Committee.

BEDFORD-ST. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be delivered by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN before the Association on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. Subject—*George Whitfield.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the members of the Association, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BY SPECIAL INVITATION—MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give readings from Shakespeare and Dickens, at Dodworth's Saloon, FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. And Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF will give a *Matinée de Lecture* on MONDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. *The Lady of Lyons.* Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats $1.

M. MIEL'S SECOND FRENCH LECTURE will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, March 2, in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*The Great Tragic Poet, Corneille.* The same lecture will be repeated on the following THURSDAY, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 11th-st.

THE LAST LECTURE OF DR. MELVILLE'S course on the Vital Forces will be delivered, this EVENING, in the Hall of the Historical Society, at 7½ o'clock, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Subjects—*The Nervous System; The Circle of the Functions; Nature's Sentinels.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE at Clinton Hall, New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject to be given by the audience. Also in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

TRAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 59 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALES ROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well-known

EXPANSION SKIRT.

Also, the celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will
Open, on Monday, Feb. 21,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

EARLY SPRING OPENING AT
G E N I N ' S
Ladies' and Children's
OUTFITTING BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
and
GENIN'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 501 Broadway,
adjoining GENIN'S BAZAAR.

I shall present, on this occasion, the most extensive assortments of

PARIS-MADE AND HOME-MANUFACTURED
DRESS AND UNDRESS ATTIRE,

for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, which the facilities of a house, comprehending within its business sphere every branch of fashionable costume can command. Nothing that can be required for the complete outfit of a family of both sexes, from the babe in arms to the wife and mother, has been omitted from this attractive stock. The styles and goods in the following departments will be exhibited for the first time on the 3d of March:

CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
MILLINERY and HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CHILDREN'S HEAD-DRESSES,
BOYS' HATS and CAPS,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
GENTLEMEN'S HATS and CAPS.

On the same day my NEW HAT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 507 Broadway, adjoining the Bazaar, will be opened with a superb display of the modes in DRESS HATS, CAPS, &c., of which the programme cannot be compressed into an advertisement.

The Hat Store is connected internally with the extensive suite of rooms forming the Bazaar. J. N. GENIN.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT
WEED'S MOURNING STORE.

English Prints, 6 cents per yard.
English Jaconets, 10 cents per yard.
French Jaconets, 25 cents per yard.
Silk Tissues, 20 cents per yard.
Plaid Silks at half price.
Bombazines, very cheap.
Cashmeres and Merinos below cost.
Embroideries, Collars and Sleeves at half price.
Grenadine Robes, $20, worth $30.
Bonnets at 30 per cent. reduction.
Dress Trimmings and Ribbons half price.
Cloaks from $3 to $5.

N. B.—This great sacrifice will be made in order to close the business.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 264 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
GRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS.
Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 358 Broadway.

DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church,
(Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter.)
Superfine,
Medium,
And low-priced clothing,
To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of furnishing goods.

MOURNING FOULARDS.

A most beautiful lot of figured Foulards by the yard, very desirable. Call and see them.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

TO COUNTRY MILLINERS.

Ladies' and children's Pattern Bonnets, of the latest Paris and Bazaar styles, now ready, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—12-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, SELF-adjusting bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 56; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $6 a dozen, 12 springs $11, and 14 spring for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 381 Spring-st., near Hudson.

WET GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, JACONETS, Chambrays, Calicos, Robes, Ginghams, De Laines, and French Colored Cambrics, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets. Table Damasks, and a general assortment of dry goods, sold cheap for cash by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 364 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.'S,

Ladies will be offered, this day, 3,000 yards

REAL FRENCH LINEN LAWN,

AT 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Well worthy your attention.

No. 149 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,

BY ONE-HALF.

1,000 French Embroidered Collars, from 3s. to $1.

1,000 French Embroidered Sets, Collars and Sleeves, 6s. to $2 50.

Call and examine them.

JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,

No. 149 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

EXAMINE OUR KID GLOVES.

At 67 cents, reduced from 87 cents, the best at the price ever offered in this country.

JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,

No. 149 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will make their
SPRING OPENING
OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1859.
CONSISTING OF
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES and GRENADINE ROBES,
ORGANDIES and ORGANDY ROBES,
JACONETS and JACONET RODES,
M. DE LAINES and M. DE LAINE ROBES,
MOURNING GOODS of every description,
CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS,
BROCHE, STELLA and BAREGE SHAWLS,
LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

All of their Goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and many styles cannot be found elsewhere. Canal, corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.
FOR MARCH, 1859.

SPRING SILKS.	SPRING SILKS.	
SPRING SILKS.	SPRING SILKS.	
SPRING SILKS.	SPRING SILKS.	
SPRING SILKS.	SPRING SILKS.	
	CHENE SILKS.	CHENE SILKS.
	CHENE SILKS.	CHENE SILKS.
	CHENE SILKS.	CHENE SILKS.
	CHENE SILKS.	CHENE SILKS.
BAYADERE SILKS.	BAYADERE SILKS.	
BAYADERE SILKS.	BAYADERE SILKS.	
BAYADERE SILKS.	BAYADERE SILKS.	
BAYADERE SILKS.	BAYADERE SILKS.	
	CHEAP SILKS.	CHEAP SILKS.
	CHEAP SILKS.	CHEAP SILKS.
	CHEAP SILKS.	CHEAP SILKS.
	CHEAP SILKS.	CHEAP SILKS.

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INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

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The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages conveys pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. FIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KEESE, D. D., President.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.

REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 53 West 34th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, N. Y.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Washington Tableaux.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Cinderella.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Asmodeus——A Day in Paris—Brian Boroihme.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Writing on the Wall—Raoul—Robert Macaire.

BROADWAY THEATRE—French Spy—Rosina Meadows—The Phenomenon.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM — Louise—Don't Judge by Appearances.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool to-day, March 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have a rumor from Washington that the Count de Sartiges, for some time past the representative of the French Government in this country, has been recalled, and that the Vicomte de Seree has been appointed in his place. It is proper to state, however, that the rumor is discredited by one of our correspondents, and that the Count de Sartiges himself denies its truth.

The Sicklea tragedy still continues to agitate the public mind, and any new developments relative to it are eagerly caught up. There is very little, however, to add to what has already been published. Elsewhere in this morning's Times will be found a statement from Mr. Butterworth, who was present when the tragedy occurred, and which may be regarded as an authentic exposition of the whole matter. It is corroborated in every essential particular by a statement from the Hon. Robert J. Walker, which we also publish. It will be observed that the assertions relative to the complicity of Mr. Butterworth, which were at first industriously circulated, are most positively denied. The funeral of Mr. Key took place yesterday, at Baltimore.

Congress again, yesterday, devoted its attention almost exclusively to the consideration of the Appropriation bills. In the Senate, the credentials of Mr. Douglas for another six years' term were presented. The Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee, and a clause was appended similar to that on the Post-rontes bill, raising the rate of postage to five cents, and abolishing the franking privilege. It was agreed that the Post-office advertising should hereafter be done only in the two papers of the largest circulation in each State, and two in Washington City. A motion by Mr. Wilson, that Mr. Butterfield, the Overland Mail contractor, be allowed to carry the mails by any route he may choose, provoked a long debate, in the course of which it came out that the letters by that conveyance cost each from thirty-five to sixty dollers. The amendment was rejected. The emendments adopted in Committee were subsequently acted upon by the Senate, and most of them agreed to. One of them reduces the contract of Butterfield & Co. The bill was finally passed, 29 to 22. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up at 10 o'clock at night. In the House, the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was finally passed, after action on the Senate's amendments. The Ocean Mail Appropriation bill, after debate in Committee of the Whole, was tabled by the House, by eleven majority. The members seem to have come to the conclusion that the contract system, so far as relates to the Ocean Mail service, is wrong, and the business should be left open to competition. The Senate's amendments to the Army bill were acted upon in Committee, and will be finally disposed of by the House to-day.

Gen. Clarke, commanding the Military Department of California, has written to the War Department, urging the necessity of a change in that Department, so as to include the crossing of the Colorado River at the thirty-fifth parallel. He says it is necessary that the Indians in that region should be chastised. A letter from an Army officer, received in Washington, says that the Indian troubles have assumed the character of a war fully as formidable as that in Oregon.

No business of importance was done by the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Act was made the special order for Monday of next week. Mr. Brandreth moved to discharge the Lobby Investigating Committee from the further consideration of the matters before them, as no results seemed likely to be attained, and the Committee was very expensive, but consented to suspend the motion for a few days. In reply to a question, Mr. Wheeler stated that the results at present reached did not amount to much, but that he had subpœnaed witnesses who would prove that eight or ten members of the Legislature of 1856 had received bribes. In the Assembly the bill providing for a commission to equalize the assessments in all the counties in the State, was ordered to a third reading, after which the bill to extend the provisions of the Exemption law, was debated at great length, but without any definite result.

Before the Wheeler Investigating Committee of the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Hiram M. Eaton testified that Mr. W. D. Murphy, the Clerk of the Committee, had offered to accept money as an inducement to use his influence to suppress the investigation. Mr. Eaton alleged that he was induced to make an offer of money through a desire to ascertain who were endeavoring to push the investigation as a persecution of individuals.

We have advices from Hayti one week later by an arrival at this port. The only son of President Geffrard, a Colonel in the Army, died on the 24th of January, and the event was followed by public demonstrations of mourning. The Haytiens, who were banished by Soulouque, are invited to return by the new Government. Geffrard has issued a circular laying down the programme of his Government, and by a decree has dismissed the National Guard. All the property of the late Emperor and his family has been confiscated. Business is reported dull.

The Utica Theatre was destroyed by fire on Sunday; loss $18,000; partly insured. The house had been leased by the Zavistowski troupe of juvenile performers, who lost a considerable part of their wardrobe, &c.

Henry Jumpertz, the Chicago murderer, who put the remains of his wife into a barrel and sent them to New-York, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, May 6.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday afternoon, Governor Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Outdoor Poor, presented a report recommending that the children under the care of that Department should be transferred to some one of the institutions whose specific business it is to care for these unfortunates. Archbishop Hughes and 7,000 or 8,000 others sent in a petition asking that the children under the care of the Governors might receive such religious instruction as their parents would have preferred they should have received had the children remained under their care. Both subjects were laid on the table for one week.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College in Thirteenth-street took place last night. Degrees were conferred on twenty-five students, by Dr. Horace Green, the President of the Faculty. Mr. James T. Brady delivered an able valedictory address.

At the regular meeting of the Historical Society last evening, a paper by B. H. Hall, Esq., on "The Massacre at Westminster," was read. A large audience listened to it attentively.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 4,500 bales, at very firm prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in brisk request. A good inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Adamantine Candles, Hides, Sole Leather, the principal kinds of Naval Stores, and Whisky. Provisions were moderately sought after and hog products were depressed. Tobacco was quiet. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Post's Plea for Adultery.

The *Evening Post* of this City, recoiling from the natural indignation provoked by its manner of dealing with the recent tragedy at Washington, now seeks to vex still further the public feeling by a sort of polemic in favor of adultery, as compared with assassination, in which we have not the least disposition to interfere. Few men, we fancy, even in this material age, are so naturally free from the frailties of affection, or so thoroughly *blasés* upon all the emotions which the passions of the heart engender, and family-life quickens into ever-growing strength, as to agree with the *Post* in regarding the "ruin of domestic peace" as a comparatively slight affair, to be contemplated with perfect "equanimity and complacency." And fewer still, we venture to suggest, will be found to indorse the savage assumption that the errors and the excesses into which a man may at one part of his career have fallen, afford a valid excuse to a hostile and partisan journalist for denying him the possession of the commonest instincts of humanity, and for insisting that he ought to have dismissed the conviction of his wife's ruin, and of his children's dishonor, with a "sly allusion," "a knowing look," and a "pleasant jest."

If it were worth while for us to do so, we might take the trouble to impress upon the *Evening Post* what has already occurred to the minds of all intelligent men, that the simple facts of Mr. Sickles' conduct sufficiently prove him, whatever he may once have been, to be now a man of far more feeling and character than the ideal husband of the *Post* would seem to be. Had Mr. Sickles been what the *Post* paints him, he would, doubtless, have followed the sagacious course which that journal recommends, and which has this additional advantage, that its availability was long ago established by the theory and practice of the *roués* of France in the most flourishing epochs of good-natured libertinism. In this way he would have avoided what we are quite sure the *Post* will concede to be the dreadful misfortune of his "political" ruin; nobody would ever have known anything about the matter at all; and the destroyer of his wife would have been living to-day to receive the hospitalities of his open house. All possible considerations of comfort and expediency were with the policy of the *Post*. This we admit; and we admit, therefore, that the philosopher whose motto is the good old French doctrine of "*Cocu battu et content*," may properly regard all sympathy with the indiscreet man who permits so slight a thing as the sight of the person who had dishonored him, in the very act of playing the Sultan to his sednced and wretched wife, to hurry him on to bloodshed and to the destruction of his own career, as the merest "sentimentalism."

While, however, the *Post* is perfectly at liberty to parade its own superiority to the antiquated prejudices and the unconquered impulses of human nature, it has no such license to bring false accusations against its neighbors. It speaks of this journal as attempting to "justify the assassination of Philip Barton Key, by Sickles," and it insinuates that if it "chose it might retaliate upon the Times by ascribing its sympathies for Sickles to reasons which would fully explain them, and which would do it no credit." It is not the habit of this journal to bandy words with its cotemporaries; certainly not to answer inuendo with inuendo. In that "decent society" from which the *Evening Post* has so peremptorily excluded Mr. Sickles, the man who hints a charge he dare not make, and intimates calumnies he dare not avow, is generally put upon a par with the individuals who read letters that do not belong to them, and study their neighbors characters through the keyholes of their doors. If the *Evening Post* is aware of any reasons for the alleged "sympathies" of this journal with Mr. Sickles which would be discreditable if known, we must insist upon knowing what they are. Language of this sort cannot be used with impunity by any journal claiming recognition in the category of the respectable Press.

The allegation that the Times has sought to "justify the assassination of Mr. Key" has at least the merit of directness; even though it be in direct contradiction of the express language of the article which the *Post* professes to be answering. We meet it, chiefly because it affords us a fresh opportunity for bringing home to our readers certain considerations essential to the formation of a sound public sentiment on this sad subject. The act upon which Mr. Sickles now awaits the verdict of the law as we have already said was in itself a profanation of these sanctities of vengeance which, in civilized countries, belong wholly to the Law. In whatever event of the pending inquiry into his conduct, Mr. Sickles must stand before his country a breaker of the laws which it was his high function to make, a slayer of his fellow-man, marked and set apart from his kind by this sanguinary stain. That such a condition should be the work of a man's own hand, and of the hand of a man who had everything to lose by violence, and so much to save by forbearance, ought to be an adequate ground for presuming that his conduct was the result, not of any deliberate premeditation, but of a sudden fury, generated under the sting of passions so closely interwoven with all our better instincts, that the custom of society regards with leniency the extreme of intemperate action on the part of men in whom those passions have been aroused by evidence seemingly irresistible, of wrongs which Shakespeare thought, though the *Evening Post* does not, must make them

> "The fixed figures for the time of scorn
> To point his slow, unmoving finger at."

For such an offender Society, as we hardly need say, must and will have, not condonation, but pity and forgiveness—such pity and forgiveness as Othello—maddened by "trifles light as air"—found in the heart of the greatest of poets, who, fortunately for the world and for himself, had never dashed his poetry with party politics.

There is a young and most unhappy woman, too, to be considered in this case—if, indeed, it be not over-"sentimental" to bestow a moment's thought upon the anguish of outraged womanhood, and the blighted beauty of youth. There are two families of innocent children, who are yet to learn from the lips of the Law whether one father is to be branded as a heartless seducer, and another as a deliberate murderer. To assume the final utterance of a solemn verdict in such a case can hardly be a pleasant task for those whose judicial duty imposes it upon them. For ourselves we do not care to add this to the many responsibilities of the Press. That the *Evening Post*, which has already familiarized itself with the double office of judge and executioner, by trampling a prostrate woman still deeper into the mire of public scorn, and sacrificing the children of Mrs. Cunningham in a speculative romance, should think differently on this matter, is not, perhaps, surprising. But if the *Evening Post* desires to prosper in this occupation of ruining the ruined, triumphing over the fallen, and insulting the defenceless, we counsel it to confine itself to those thrice-unfortunate persons who, like Mrs. Cunningham and her family, are wholly in its power, without a friend to speak for them, or a throb of the public heart to beat in their behalf.

The Right of Search Again.

The most interesting feature in the intelligence by the *City of Baltimore* is the debate in the House of Lords upon the Right of Search and the suppression of the African Slave-trade. There is a most gratifying unanimity of opinion among all parties that the Right of Search, as generally understood, has no foundation in International law, and can never be maintained for a moment. The Earl of Malmesbury added the agreeable admission that Great Britain had made claims upon this subject, unjustifiable in themselves, merely because she had at the time the power to enforce them; but that the United States had since that day so greatly increased in naval resources, and was so well prepared to resist these claims, if it should see fit to do so, that, on the whole, it was deemed best not to persist in them any longer! Indeed, his Lordship was inclined to believe that the English Government, while in the hands of his predecessors, had "*held out too long*, considering all the circumstances, for the extreme exercise of the power claimed, which international law strictly interpreted could not bear them out in demanding." Of course, Lord Malmesbury's "predecessor" was not inclined to submit quietly to such a censure. But, instead of quarreling with his law, Lord Clarendon took issue on the fact, and insisted that under his administration everything was surrendered which the present Foreign Secretary took credit for having given up. And not to be outdone in this race of generosity, the Earl of Aberdeen proceeded to read from his dispatches in support of the assertion that he too had made these identical concessions to international law and the demands of the United States! It is really pleasant to find such a degree of unanimity among English statesmen, against claims which they have been urging upon us until within a twelvemonth past. "Twenty years ago," the Earl of Aberdeen "ventures to say, everything which it was possible for the Americans to ask, or for us to grant, had been conceded."

But there is another fact of special importance disclosed in this debate. We have objected to English cruisers searching our ships. We have denied the right of Great Britain to exercise the powers of Police upon the high seas. We have asserted for ourselves the right, the disposition and the power to prevent abuses of our own flag, in the prosecution of unlawful enterprises of whatever kind. England at last has conceded the justice of our objections. She has abandoned utterly the odious right of search and has qualified the alleged right of inquiry into the genuineness of any flag that may be displayed, by saying that it is to be exercised at the hazard of the officer who makes the inquest.

This throws upon our Government a special responsibility, which we are glad to see is likely to be acknowledged and met. We have entered into treaty stipulations with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Our efforts in that direction, hitherto, have not been attended with very marked success. The class of vessels kept on the Coast of Africa have not been adapted to the service, and, so far as our flag is concerned, very few slavers have had any difficulty in evading the watch and escaping pursuit. We are very glad, therefore, to find, from the speech of the Earl of Malmesbury, that while he has received from our Government "the strongest assurance that it will use its best efforts to put down the Slave-trade with American ships," he has also received an "unofficial suggestion" as to the proper means to be employed for that purpose. This suggestion he thus describes:

> "It is that the treaty into which we have entered with the United States, and which binds us, with a view to the suppression of the Slave trade, to have eighty guns on the west coast of Africa, should be so modified that, instead of our being obliged to have eighty guns in that quarter, and America being enabled to fulfill her part of the stipulation by maintaining there two old sailing frigates of forty guns, which are perfectly useless in the suppression of the Slave-trade, *she should keep up a certain number of steam vessels—ten steam gunboats mounting two guns a-piece—which would constitute a much more effectual force than two sailing frigates, which have hitherto been employed.* The Government of the United States has, moreover, intimated that inasmuch as the Slave-trade on the coast of Cuba continues on the increase, it is its intention to send a large number of vessels to that coast for the purpose of suppressing the traffic. Such has been the spontaneous result upon the part of the American Government of the action of Her Majesty's Ministers towards it upon this subject."

These suggestions are eminently practical and effective: and although as yet they seem to be "unofficial," we hope they emanated from our Government, and that Mr. Buchanan will have no hesitation in entering into the engagement which they propose. Such a proceeding would be a manly acceptance of the responsibility which devolves upon us in this matter, and a fitting and a graceful sequel to the success attendant upon our vigorous protest against the acts of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Another point of considerable importance is presented in this speech. Very great difficulty has been experienced in giving directions to the officers of the Navy as to the measures by which they should attempt the verification of any suspicious flag they may encounter upon the ocean. The Earl of Malmesbury states that the English and French Governments have "agreed upon a *code of instructions to their officers which are identical*, and which have been submitted to the American Government, *with an invitation to join in its adoption.*" It is impossible to say what action should be taken in this matter until the character and scope of that code are known. But we may properly express the hope that, unless it flagrantly violates conceded rights, or is manifestly hostile to our best interests, it will be favorably considered by our Government. For it is of the utmost importance that we should not stand before the world, while vindicating our own rights and the honor of our own flag, as in the least inclined to countenance the Slave-trade, or hold ourselves aloof from such proper measures as may be taken by the leading nations of the Earth for its suppression.

The Italian Exiles.—We are very glad to see that the Italians resident in the City are taking steps to receive and welcome the Neapolitan exiles now on their way to this port; and that they seem far more anxious to extend to them needed aid and comfort than to make a parade over their sufferings or their services. We trust they will receive the cordial sympathy and effective aid of our own people. It will be seen by a letter in another column that the British Consul has promised his co-operation.

A Home for the Homeless.

The frightfully democratic *gobe-mouches* of our day having, apparently, exhausted all the points of attack upon the potentates of the Old World, and the Emperors and Presidents of the New, have found fresh subject for their *quidnunc* operations in the Feejee Islands. The American bombardment of those classic shades, some two or three years ago, must have been hard enough to bear; but who can imagine the feelings of his Feejee Majesty when he reads, as he doubtless will, (always supposing that he can read,) in the London papers, the last *canard* touching his royal dominions. It is there stated that Great Britain has bought the islands, one and all, in fee simple, to have and to hold forever—their easements, water privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever nature and kind. And the bargain, too, appears to have been closed for a mere song—for just so much as will pay the American claims upon the country in question. This is adding insult to injury. A couple of thousand pounds would be cheap for an island not possessing the advantages of volcanic origin. But when it becomes a question of a whole group of islands, with a remarkably prolific soil, and a population addicted to cannibalism—the exhibition here and in Europe of a bare half-a-dozen of whom, at moderate prices and no money returned after the rising of the curtain, would produce ten times two thousand pounds in ten weeks—the contract becomes so ridiculously insulting to Feejee dignity that it is only reasonable to look for Feejee repudiation as an immediate *sequitur*.

The injured Majesty of Feejee is no doubt familiar with the history of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and on Great Britain's proceeding to occupy the premises so inadequately purchased, the King of the Cannibal Islands will, we dare say, deny the validity of the contract, and declare that, if it means anything at all, it stipulates rather for the possession of England by Feejeeia, if His Majesty will permit us to coin a word which will designate his kingdom and round our sentence.

We do not know what the newspapers which have made Great Britain purchase that Island-Paradise, in which there is said to exist ten kinds of breadfruit and several kinds of yams, mean that she shall do with it. Seeing, indeed, the number of such places that John Bull has already on his hands without knowing any more what to do with them than (to quote an old and highly-classical saying) a pig would know what to do with a side-pocket, we think John's best plan would be to sell out on a rising market whenever he can find one. These are not the times for unprofitable real estate operations, nor is John the kind of individual likely to be "sold" by Feejee Islanders. It may safely be inferred that Bull has gone in to make a "Bull" rather than a "Bear" transaction. And, luckily, there is a first-class opportunity for him not only to turn an honest penny, but make a handsome bargain out of his new speculation.

Soulouque, who, whatever he may have been in public life, must be admitted to be a man and a brother, may reasonably be supposed to be sadly in want of a home where he can nurse his sorrows, and petition the winds, after the manner of a former white monarch, to blow and crack their cheeks for his especial consolation. There is at once the man for John Bull's money, or, rather, there is the man whose money will do for John Bull. Soulouque is known to be what the financial world calls "warm" in point of pecuniary possessions, but entirely homeless in the political sense. He has fallen from his high estate, and would be glad of any kind of a monarchy or any sort of a crown. *Per contra*, there are the Feejee Islands—of volcanic formation, too—in the hands of Mr. Bull, who rarely does anything without due consideration, and who will do almost anything in the way of business for a consideration. The coincidence is, to say the least, too remarkable to be lost upon the journalists who have already transferred possession of the territory, and to whose attention we beg to call this admirable chance for an operation. Soulouque would be in less uncongenial company among the Cannibals than some charitable persons might suppose, and unless his obesity might endanger any portion of his own steak in the country, he could scarcely do better than purchase.

All parties would thus be satisfied. The Cannibals will have paid their debts to the United States, and obtained a new King, pretty much of their color and very much of their way of thinking. John Bull will have made a quick sale with large returns. And Soulouque will have regained his station in the august family of monarchs. What a blessing this last will be!

The Novel Defence of an Insurance Company.—We noticed on Monday the extraordinary course of the United States Life Insurance Company in contesting payment of one of their policies, on the ground that it insured a wife's life for the benefit of the husband, and that it was therefore a mere *bet*,—and as a gambling transaction, not entitled to the protection of the law.

In reference to our comments the President of the Company published yesterday a card, of which the following is the material portion:

> "As we conclude the Courts are competent to decide such cases, we only ask those interested not hastily to make up their minds upon a case not *fully* or fairly stated. We shall yield, and good-humoredly, to the final decision of the Courts, the more especially as it is the first case which our sense of duty has compelled us to litigate; and shall not be led into any newspaper controversy."

Standing by itself we cannot help thinking that this card will not relieve the Company in the least from the public judgment upon their plea. In justice to them, therefore, it is only fair to give what we understand to be their view of the case. They claim to have a valid defence against payment of the policy in question on the ground of misrepresentations and the suppression of material facts concerning the party insured, at the time of last renewal of the policy. This is a question of fact, to be decided upon evidence and by a jury; and to avoid the trouble, expense and hazard of such a defence, the Company assented to the suggestion of their counsel and sought a decision from *the Bench* upon the technical point referred to. But the Directors, or a portion of them at all events, desire it to be understood that they would scorn to escape payment of a policy upon such a technicality *alone*,—and only assented to its being raised as a speedier means of reaching the verdict which they believe themselves entitled to upon other and more substantial grounds.

As a personal explanation, we have no disposition to take exceptions to this statement. We know the Directors and officers of the Company to be highly honorable men, and are quite ready to accept their own disavowal of any unworthy motives in the action they have taken. We cannot help thinking, however, that they would have done much better for themselves, as well as for the credit of their Company, to have rested their case upon what they themselves consider *its real merits*. They have nothing to gain, either in money or in character, (and with an Insurance Company the two are identical,) by escaping payment of the sum involved upon a doubtful technicality.

But now that the question of law has been raised, we hope it will be decided. The public is interested in knowing whether insurance of one person's life for the benefit of another, is a *gambling* transaction in the eye of the law. If it is, the whole business of Life Insurance must be reformed. And now that this plea has been invoked by one Company, there will also be an uneasy apprehension that it may be raised by others, unless it shall receive the benefit of a judicial decision.

The Washington Tragedy and the Hon. S. F. Butterworth.—The statement of Mr. Butterworth, which we publish this morning, relieves him completely from the terrible responsibility which the first statements of his connection with the Washington tragedy led the public to believe would rest upon him. Instead of having counseled the attack upon Mr. Key, Mr. Butterworth, at the outset, urged Mr. Sickles to take steps calculated to prevent the affair from coming to the knowledge of the public,—nor did he know at any stage of the affair that Sickles intended to make the attack, or that he had left his own house armed in any way. A statement from the Hon. R. J. Walker sustains that of Mr. Butterworth in every particular.

The tendency of these publications is to show that the attack upon Key was the outburst of frenzied passion, instead of the deliberate and premeditated act which it has been represented.

Postal Arrangements.—A bill passed the House of Representatives a day or two since which ought to meet the prompt concurrence of the Senate. Its object was to regulate the payment of postage on newspapers and periodicals. It provided that dealers in newspapers and periodicals might receive such quantities of either as they may require, and pay postage thereon at the same rates as regular subscribers. This provision is eminently just in itself, and will add materially to the revenues of the Department derived from the transmission of newspapers.

The other sections relate to the transmission of maps, pictures, and other articles now almost wholly excluded from the mails, and to the punishment of parties who fraudulently take from the Post-office letters intended for others. The Postmaster-General has written a letter explaining the beneficial effect which the passage of this bill would exert upon the revenues of the Department,—and we hope the Senate will, before adjourning, give it the slight degree of attention required to secure its passage.

THE LAST LEVEE.

The Last of the White-House Receptions for the Present Session of Congress.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1859.

Etymologists have long been puzzled to decide why the name of *levées* should be given to the occasions on which his "Highness the President of the United States and Protector of their Liberties" (how beautifully appropriate this title would have been to the actual occupant of the White House!) receives the sovereigns of thirty-three States and the "casual inhabitants" of any number of Territories. Of course we can't suppose the title derived from the Presidential habit, for, although the *levée* of Old France was simply a morning audience graciously accorded by the monarch on leaving his virtuous couch, it is wholly out of the question to imagine that the Sage of Wheatland spends the daylight hours in dalliance with his pillow, and never so much as rubs his eyes till 7 P. M. A *levée* at the "effete Court" of England, too, is a morning reception, distinguished from the "Drawing-rooms" as a more strictly masculine affair; whereas a Washington *levée* is violently and overwhelmingly feminine—the rush of robes and crash of crinoline betraying all that ardor and impetuosity in the inquisitive quest of "what is going on" that belong especially to the fairer, finer and more feverish sex. One might almost fancy the phrase borrowed from the Mississippi, for nothing short of a New-Orleans *levée* could keep order at the gates of the Executive mansion when the tide once sets inward.

My own belief, fortified by the experience of Tuesday last, is that your Washington *levée* means simply a *levée en masse*, or general rising of the country. Certainly no other image can so well convey the picture of the scene which met your eyes on that evening when you had once stormed your way through the hustling multitude at the Presidential doors, and after recuperating for a few moments in an arm-chair in the Blue Room, surrendered yourself to the current, and drifted past the venerable Argus who winks over this happy nation, into that celebrated East Room which the enthusiastic Washington guide-book describes as the "greatest departure in its splendor and magnificence from Republican simplicity which is to be seen in the metropolis." Let us take our stand here for a moment, for this is the *real levée*. This saloon, which is positively almost as fine as the bridal chamber of the St. Nicholas or the long cabin of the *Metropolis* steamboat, is the special delight of the hundreds to whom the White House is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Here, and only here, will you see the crowds who come to shake hands with the President, and to gladden themselves with the thought that they are truly, in however minute a proportion, joint monarchs of all they survey. That subtle aristocrat, the human heart, has been at its tricks even here in this sacred seat of all the Democratic virtues. One knows not exactly when or how an invisible line, more impassable than barriers of bayonets, has grown up between the Green Room and the East Room. The shillings drift westward, the sixpences and baser coins flow to the east.

The Green Room—(don't think of the stage if you can help it, for all is honest and serious here you know, and we are dealing with the great realities of national life)—the Green Room is adorned with a small fountain, such as you see in the cheerful soda-water shops in the height of July, that bubbles and sparkles as well as it can in the centre, and refreshes the bouquets that bloom about its borders. Just in front and to the left of this fountain, and near the door of the Blue Room (which is the first you enter on coming, or rather *on being pushed*, into the presence) stands the Chief Magistrate. He smiles graciously upon you over the white napkin which droops all about his chin, and half raises his hand in a deprecating kind of way, which seems to say "If you *will* shake it you must, but for Heaven's sake don't." So being human even to Presidents you *don't*, but squeeze yourself up against the man just behind you long enough to stamp vehemently upon his corns in making your bow to Miss Lane, who smiles universally and steadily in a right line with the fountain aforesaid, and has acquired a charming knack of seeming to know and love everybody in the whole land with an equal and impartial regard. This characteristic of the well-looking and well-bred lady of the White House may, perhaps, account for the slightly vexed and dissatisfied air of that small gentleman with the British whiskers and white cravat who keeps revolving on his axis between her lovely self and the fountain. For when a misguided man begins to regard a lady's slightest smile or most careless glance as more valuable than all Potosi, California or Arizona itself, he doesn't quite like to see the treasure lavished in such a large and distractingly popular way. To the east of Miss Lane is no salvation. That way rush the *polloi*, the populace, the Western members of Congress, the women without crinoline, the girls with corkscrew curls, the office-seekers, the backmen, the stray doctors of divinity, the inquiring foreigners, the gentlemen who can't say "National Intelligencer" or "British Constitution" after seven o'clock in the morning. The vendors of gloves and cravats have no part in the East Room. The noble army of tailors have done but little for the East Room. Our free institutions forget in the East Room to button their waistcoats and brush their whiskers.

Not so in the Green Room, behind the fountain, and the President and Miss Lane. Why shouldn't the women without crinoline, and the girls with corkscrew curls, and the Western members of Congress pass into this magic reservation? I can't tell you, nor can any body else. But there is the great fact. Why should people put up with Dukes and Earls, and ermine-robed Judges and Field-Marshals, and all that sort of thing? Who can say? And human nature in Washington, containing within itself all that makes its strength and weakness all the world over, has developed, in Washington, as all the world over, those curious varieties of one species—the "mob" and the "mob." The mobs are in the Green Room. The ancient female mobs sit about along the walls in large fat chairs. The younger female mobs gossip, chat, circulate, shrink with disgust at the mention of the East Room, now and then venture on a tour of exploration through those wild regions, under the escort of some intrepid cavalier, hurry back, laughing, shuddering, catching up their robes. There are some of these beautiful brown-ware spittoons in the East Room which make so imposing a show in the Capitol Rotunda, ranged in a circle like vessels of incense, beneath the towering dome *that is to be*. The crowd was greater than usual at the last *levée*, so great that people were obliged to escape through the windows. I heard of one lady from New-York who was seen twice driven back from her charge at the doorway, and who at half-past ten retreated, finally discouraged, to her hack and her hotel. You may think this a trivial misfortune. Some of the poor women who positively fainted in the East Room would have thought it a mercy. But it all depends on circumstances. There are good people among us who take Washington on their way to "society" at home just as there are Britons who attack Almack's by the way of Florence and Naples, and if this was a case in point the poor lady was to be pitied.

For we shall have no more *levées* this season, and the world is even beginning to debate the propriety of giving up these official receptions altogether. They have become, especially in the small houses generally occupied by the Cabinet Ministers, the most odious of mass meetings. Mrs. Secretary Thompson, for instance, had her Saturday a week ago, and her snug little mansion on G street was perfectly crammed by half-past 11 o'clock with an immovable crowd of all sorts and conditions, all of whom were terribly "out of sorts," and in a condition of incipient dilliquescence, not to say decomposition. In the dancing-room you couldn't hear the music for the singing in your ears, brought on by a rush of blood to the head, and the lively young heroes who attempted a *polka* or a *redowa*, had to dance *perpendicularly* in the air, instead of *horizontally* along the floor—the effect of which, I need not tell you, was both novel and attractive to everybody concerned. The whist-room was filled with coats and hats, and the supper ran over the stairs. And all this because a perfectly sensible and ladylike woman has to do penance for her husband's political station by giving out her invitations just as the President wishes all his officials to give out their contracts, with one eye bent on the last elections and the other projected to the next. Now, balls should be matters of business as well as line-of-battle-ships, and "corruption" has no more right in the *salons* than in the Navy-yards of a free and ingenuous people. That Teddy McGuire thrashed six Republicans into fits at the Pigville polls is really no more valid a reason for making him a guest at a Cabinet ball than for appointing him chief constructor of a new frigate. This, however, the President can't understand, and the consequence is that he is gradually bullying the life out of Washington society, and, at the pace he is now making, will succeed in closing every private house connected with his Administration before he leaves the Arcadian shades of Lafayette-square and the Conservatory. The men could stand it all well enough, but women are not to be trifled with in these matters. They are, all of them, sad aristocrats at heart, and even those who have the strength of mind to laugh at a coronet, can't tolerate the dirty cravats and unpresentable boots which walk most readily into the heart of the Presidential bachelor. There will be a "revolt of the harem" before the next session. Let Sultan James then make the most of his last season!

This, in truth, he seems more than half disposed to do. You should have seen how perfectly happy he looked—how *flirtatiously* unconscious of the multitudinous living eyes around him, and of the grim Presidential effigies that glared silently upon him, as if startled back to consciousness by so sublime a scorn of etiquette, when he offered his arm to the last new "arrival," a lady splendid in scarlet silk, the good-looking though elderly Mrs. B——, of New-York, and led her to a cozy sofa on Tuesday night, and there detained her in "sweet oblivious converse" for nearly an hour! Cynics and critics shrugged their shoulders. Western members stared, rolling their quids meanwhile, in a blank, ruminative surprise; diplomatic eyelids rose, as far as custom would permit their rusted hinges to play; Southern ladies drew themselves up to preternatural heights, and talked Lady Washington. But the President chatted away as carelessly as if he had been in Wiesbaden instead of Washington, and perhaps, indeed, was reviving memories of that interesting German spa with the wife of his particular friend. And why shouldn't he? He has long ago lost all that makes Presidential life worth having: why not let him chat and laugh and dine away the drear remainder of his term? "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," and be glad that for a space he can forget Investigating Committees and cantankerous Senators from Illinois, and his pudding-headed tormentors of Tammany, and Oregonian serenaders, and Lord Napier and the monster Forney.

He has quite "kicked over the traces" (if I may be pardoned the expression) in the matter of dinners, too; and having ill-fed everybody whom he was obliged to dine, on a very clever contrast with Gautier, has now determined to give not the "President's" but "Mr. Buchanan's" dinners. The first of these consolatory entertainments, I feel bound to say, was incomparably the best that has been seen in the White House for years; and if I should give you the *menu* I should not only break Gautier's heart, (who has never ceased moaning over his fate ever since he closed with the Presidential offer,) but drive the two-pronged iron fork of despair through the souls of many Congressional wretches who have undergone the lean courses of the "regular" banquets, with pantings and unquietness that could not be uttered. Let me only hint that the odious brown-sherry, so well known to every official guest, no more resembles the best "Star of 1806," than does the ordinary Congressional bill of fare the repast reserved for the intimates of the successor of Washington. On Friday this was abundantly proved to such of the diplomatic corps as were able to dine with the aforesaid Mrs. B. at the White House. The leading members of that body were unfortunately compelled to miss this chance, which may never recur again, of learning that a Republican President may know at least as much of oysters as of Ostend, and be as strong in *omelettes soufflées* as in "British outrages."

Should this absurd and untimely snow-storm permit, (and the sun is already swaggering out like a brass-faced rake, as if he meant to carry off his recent contemptible conduct as the editor of the *Herald* does his poetic gallantries with Mary Ann, by dint of sheer confidence,) the President has made extensive preparations for a pic-nic at Mount Vernon next week, which will be one of the most gay and glittering generalities of the year. A Baltimore band has been engaged, and a special schooner dispatched to the terrapin-fisheries. The arrangements have been intrusted to the Chevalier Wikoff, which is all that need be said on that score, and as a subscription will be taken up from the guests in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, the whole affair promises to be full of interest alike to the patriot, the man of the world, and the newspapers.

A Claimant for an Irish Title—An Author to be a Baron.

A new claimant for the ancient Irish title and Barony of Icchiquin is about to appear in the person of Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien, of this City. On the death of the last Marquess of Thomond, Sir Lucius O'Brien, brother to the distinguished patriot Mr. Smith O'Brien, assumed the title of Lord Inchiquin without authority from the Herald's College or the Crown. The consequence has been an order from the Crown prohibiting this gentleman from appearing at Court under any title but that of Sir Lucius O'Brien. These proceedings naturally awakened investigation, and Mr. Fitz-James O'Brien has just received letters by the *Prince Albert*, informing him that immediate steps were being taken to establish his claim to the vacant Barony.

Mr. O'Brien is descended in a direct line from a branch of the Thomond family, whose ancestors emigrated to Holland over a century ago. The last representative of this branch was Count Otto O'Brien, who, for some years was in communication with the father of the present claimant relative to his claim to the title in question. Count Otto, however, and Mr. O'Brien's father both died suddenly, and the matter was dropped. The Count, however, left behind him a valuable collection of family documents, which are said fully to establish Mr. O'Brien's claim to the title, and competent persons are now engaged in Holland in making the necessary searches. As it is possible that in this country there may be some emigrant Hollanders who have some knowledge of the said Count Otto O'Brien, we are instructed that any information regarding him, which may be forwarded to J. Augustus Page, lawyer, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, will be gladly received.

It is a curious fact that a cousin of Mr. O'Brien's, Mr. Edmund Burke Roche, succeeded a few years since in reviving the ancient and long-extinct Irish Barony of Fermoy in his own person, the title of which he now enjoys.

They are about to inaugurate in Montreal the new Hall built by the Society of Natural History. It is a

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASHBEL BENTON'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.—This Society, instituted May 6, 1806, celebrated its Fifty-fourth Anniversary yesterday at St. David's Hall, Canal-street. The President (W. M. Jones, Esq.) called the Society to order at 1½ o'clock P. M., when the Secretary presented the fifty-fourth annual report, from which we gather the following facts: On the 1st of March, 1858, the funds of the Society amounted to $2,806 88; receipts during the year, $1,103 21; making a total of $4,009 04. The disbursements of the year amounted to $643 50, being $257 71 less than the receipts, making the amount of funds on hand on the 1st of March last, $3,154 54. During the year the Society lost three members by death, (one of them being Mr. RICHARD OWENS, who was murdered Jan. 15, on the corner of Elm and Reade streets.) At new number 176 members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. BENJAMIN F. LAWRS, (editor of the *Cambro American*,) President; Mr. MOSES WILLIAMS, Vice-President; Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, Secretary; Messrs. DAVID E. KENNEDY and HENRY JOHN Howards.

WIDENING AND EXTENDING BROOME-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman BOOTH, Chairman, met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, to consider the application for widening Broome-street, and extending it from Laurens-street to the Hudson River. Mr. J. A. WILLIAMSON opposed the application. It was the most destructive operation he thought, that had ever been conceived in the brain of man. The inhabitants on Broome-street, who had built their little homesteads on the leasehold property belonging to Trinity Church, and on lots held in fee simple, would be ruined if the proposed measure should be carried through. He claimed that most of the petitioners were not property owners on the street. The same measure had been proposed and had been killed two years since. No one appeared to controvert his views, and the Committee promised to give them due consideration. The Committee then adjourned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.—On Monday evening the German journeymen carpenters met in Convention by delegates at the Social Reform Hall in Grand-street, to organize themselves into a permanent organization, to be styled the "Cabinet-makers' Association." H. BERNHARDT was elected President, and C. GOLDSCHEN Vice-President. Ten hours was fixed as the length of time each member should work per diem. A monthly fee of ten cents is to be levied to pay for tools which may be destroyed by fire, and the resolutions and Constitution which were adopted are to be submitted to a mass meeting for ratification. The commendable action of the employers in advancing wages from ten to fifteen per cent. has averted the threatened strike.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EFFECT A WOMAN'S RUIN.—CAROLINE LAWSON yesterday complained at the Mayor's Office that she was employed by a man, named FRANK, to work at the tailoring business for Mr. and Mrs. COOPER, at No. 82 Centre-street, a week ago Saturday; that while there she was introduced to an unknown man, who insisted that she should drink with him, and she took soda-water twice; that an attempt was made to induce her to see this man, as she believes, for the purpose of prostitution; that no tailoring business was done there, and she ran away, leaving her trunk and clothing, which Mrs. COOPER refused to give up until the complainant paid $5 for her board while remaining there. Officer MCMANUS was sent to get her trunk for her.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—By the annual report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, it appears that the whole number of children received into the House of Refuge, since its opening, in 1825, is 7,651. The number in the House on the 1st of January, 1858, was 647. There were received, during the year 1858, 378—making a total of 1,025. The number indentured and discharged during the year was 485, and the number remaining in the House Jan. 1, 1859, was 540. Various trades are carried on in the House, with a view, partly, of making it a self-sustaining institution. Over one hundred boys were sent to the West during the past year, and it is now in contemplation to send a number of the larger boys on whaling voyages.

MORE HERRINGS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The schooner *Horatio Babson*, Capt. R. WEEKS, arrived yesterday from Cape Ray, Newfoundland, with a full cargo of fresh herring and codfish packed in snow. The codfish weigh upon an avarage 30 pounds each. The *H. B.* left Cape Ray on the 19th ult., at which time the weather was intensely cold, the crew not being able to appear in the open air without swelling their faces. The schooner passed through continuous fields of drift ice, and was compelled to go 75 miles to the eastward of Scatteree to escape it. She is discharging at Fulton Market slip, and the near approach of Lent makes a lively demand for the fish.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been "all right" during the last two days—excepting the *wind*, which has been after the most orthodox March pattern. Yesterday, as on Monday, the wind blew almost a gale from west-northwest, preventing arrivals from sea, and rendering it difficult for heavy ships to depart. The passages of the Sound steamers have been considerably prolonged by these heavy head winds. The weather has been so rough that nothing could be done at the wreck of the steamer *Black Warrior* towards saving the engines. The *Marion* remains hard and fast in the same position. Mr. WARDELL is now at work adjusting the Massey cameis under the steamer's quarters, by which, when they are inflated, it is expected she will be lifted ont of her bed and floated into deep water.

BEGGING FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE.—The Police, in compliance with a recent order of the Superintendent, have just undertaken the arrest of street beggars. This movement has driven the itinerant mendicants to their lurking places, and few now venture into the streets. Those arrested tell some curious stories regarding their calling, and the success which they have met with. A young girl of 9 years of age, giving her name as Mary Ann FOX, tells a story throwing some light on the manner in which cheap boarding-houses are sustained. She says that from early childhood she has daily collected food to supply six grown persons living in Forty-first-street.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.—It will be remembered that at the trial of Fire Engines on Washington's Birthday, the judges were unable to decide whether the Harry Howard, (No. 36,) of this City, or the Protection, (No. 5,) of Morrisania, threw the highest stream. By mutual consent, the trial between these two engines was postponed until 2 P. M. Monday. There were but few spectators on the ground. The Protection threw a stream 129 feet high, and the Harry Howard threw one 116 feet. The prize—a silver wine stand, containing three cut-glass bottles—was awarded to the Protection.

REPAIRS FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Repairs of the Mayor's office, under the direction of the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, will be commenced to-day; they have long been greatly needed. The whole of the business of the Mayor's office will be transacted in room No. 12 till the office is refitted. The Marshals for some time past have occupied the City Library. The private office of the Mayor will not be invaded by the workmen yet awhile. And there the Mayor will continue to receive those who desire to see him privately.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.—HENRY M. LEE, a young Scotchman, was found dead in his bed, Monday morning, at No. 54 Bleecker-street, where he boarded. The deceased had become exceedingly nervous from excessive drinking, and was in the habit of taking laudanum to quiet his nerves. On Sunday evening he took a dose which resulted in his death. An inquest was held, yesterday, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts.

ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.—The Second Ward Police arrested a young man, on Monday, who gave the name of John Butler, on a charge of stealing an overcoat from Lovejoy's Hotel. Subsequently Butler was recognized as an old offender. It appears that he has been in the habit of running off with overcoats, &c., belonging to hearders at different hotels situated in the vicinity of the Park.

EDUCATING THE ORPHANS OF FIREMEN.—The Committee on Schools of the Fire Department, to whom the education of the orphans of firemen is intrusted, visited the various schools, a day or two since, for the purpose of ascertaining what progress the children under their care were making. They visited the schools of the Sixth Ward, and expressed themselves much pleased with what they saw and heard.

REMOVALS FROM THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The Comptroller has removed Ex-Alderman PETER MORTIMER from the Office of Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees, and appointed Ex-Police Justice WM. S. DAVISON in his place. He has also removed John Johnson, Messenger, and Wm. Sullivan, H. Hughes, T. Walsh, J. Leary, J. D. Forshay and Henry Anderson, Inspectors of Manure.

PLEASE TO SUSPEND JUDGMENT.—MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, Constable of the Fourth Ward, who was arrested by telegraph, on Monday, on a charge of having passed counterfeit money to a railroad ticket-vender, desires the people of the United States to suspend judgment.

A NEW BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.—The Trustees of Dr. HAGUE'S Church (Baptist) on Lexington-avenue, have purchased lots on the southeast corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, and intend to erect a commodious meeting-house there without delay.

AN OLD MAN DROWNED.—ARTHUR BULLMAN, 70 years of age, left his residence, No. 293 Avenue A, on Sunday morning, to visit a son-in-law, when he accidentally fell into the East River and was drowned. His body was found Monday morning, and an inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

HUNTER'S POINT FERRY.—Work upon the ferry between Hunter's Point and Thirty-fourth-street, New-York, will soon be commenced, the Company having already advertised for proposals for constructing the buildings, docks and boats.

FAIR OF THE ST. MARY'S CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—A festival for the benefit of the Ladies' Charitable Society, attached to St. Mary's Church, (R. C.,) or rather for the benefit of the poor, whom their kindness are called upon to relieve, was held last night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. There was a large assemblage, an orchestra band, a choice display of articles, which it would be a serious task to enumerate, and, more than all, a very satisfactory exhibition of benevolent liberalities.

FIRE IN THE GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL.—The alarm of fire, at a few minutes to 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in the Gramercy Park Hotel. An unusual quantity of smoke was discovered in the clothes drying-room attached to the laundry department, and upon examination a smouldering fire was found between the floor and ceiling underneath. The door was ent through with an axe and immediately a volume of flame darted up through the aperture. Before the fire was extinguished the damage reached $100—the bulk of the loss being occasioned by water. The cause of the fire is unknown, but a quantity of rags and other refuse material was found stored between the floor and ceiling, which had been deposited there by rats, and it was among this refuse material that the fire originated. The supposition is that some matches were among the collected matter and that they in some way became ignited.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET—WOMAN BURNED.—[illegible] o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the basement of the building, No. 74 Duane-street, occupied by L. STARKS as a German boarding-house and lager-bier saloon. The fire originated from a lamp which finally communicated to a bed, in which was the wife of Mr. STARKS. Before she could be rescued her head and arms were badly burnt. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Mr. STARKS's loss by fire and water is estimated at $200. [illegible]. The building was damaged about $10. JEAN [illegible], morocco case manufacturer, occupied the second floor, but sustained no damage.

THE WOOD AND ELLIOTT PRIZES.—The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital have examined the specimens of anatomical preparations sent in by the Matriculated students of 1858-'59, and the successful competitors will be announced to-day. There are three prizes: One of $50, and one of $25, by Dr. WOOD, and one of $50 by Dr. Geo. T. ELLIOTT.

THE AMERICAN GUARD AND EDWARD EVERETT.—The Seventy-first Regiment has been ordered out in full dress, to escort Mr. EVERETT to and from the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 4th of March, when he will repeat his lecture on WASHINGTON.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—About a 11¼ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of JOHN GALLIER, East Twenty-third-street, corner of Third-avenue. On the arrival of the firemen the flames were soon extinguished. It originated in the drying room, damage about $1,000. No insurance.

REMOVAL OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—The furniture and books of the Street Department are being removed from the Hall of Records to the new rooms of the Department in the TIMES Building.

SWILL-MILK AGAIN.—At the meeting of the Academy of Medicine, to-night, a report will be submitted from the Committee appointed by request of the Mayor, on City milk.

Police Reports.

COMPLAINT AGAINST GAMBLERS.—Washington J. Wersham, Patrick COX and Hartwell C. Dawson, were yesterday arraigned before Justice KELLY, on a charge of keeping a gambling house at No. 8 Barclay-street. The complainant, through whose affidavit the arrests were made, is Samuel W. Taylor, No. 5 Leroy-place. Mr. Taylor asserts that the house is liberally supplied with faro-tables and other gambling apparatus, and that large sums of money are daily won there from hacking clerks, mercantile clerks and others, unfortunate enough to fall into their toils. The accused parties assert that Taylor formerly was associated with them, but that he proved unworthy of confidence, and they thereupon ejected him from the premises, which ejectment excited his animosity, and induced him to complain against them. The accused were held for examination.

YOUTHFUL FORGER.—A German youth, named Joseph Seiter, has for several months past been in the employ of James Symington, importer of segars, No. 39 Beaver-street. About a month ago he left his employer, without giving previous notice, and no more was heard of him until Mr. Symington found himself booked a debtor, at the Bank of the Republic, for a check amounting to $293 07, which check, as subsequently proved, had been forged by the absconding clerk. An officer was dispatched to look for Seiter, who was found, after considerable search, at No. 172 Ewen-street, Brooklyn. Subsequent investigation developed the fact, that the successful forger had appropriated to his own use a draft given by a Chicago house on Mr. Symington, he having purloined the same from a letter which he had taken from the Post-office. The accused was committed to answer by Justice WELSH, in default of bail.

HOTEL THIEF.—A smartly-dressed youth, who gave his name as John Butler, while in the reading-room of Lovejoy's Hotel, yesterday, picked up the overcoat of a guest, which was lying on a settee, and vamosed into the open air. The owner of the garment caught a glimpse of the departing youth and started in pursuit. He followed him two or three blocks, until he came across a Second Ward Policeman, and caused his arrest. The officer took Butler before Justice WELSH, who committed him, in default of $1,500 bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Chas. Edwards, a young barber, was yesterday committed by Justice KELLY, to answer a charge of passing a $10 counterfeit bill on the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven, Ct., at the hat store No. 435 Canal-street. Geo. Williams, a young shoemaker, endeavored on the same evening to exchange one of the counterfeits named for a box of sardines at the grocery store No. 477 Sixth-avenue. The fraudulent character of the bill was discovered.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Lena Denimann, a German girl, was committed to Essex Market prison yesterday, on a charge of stealing $70 worth of clothing belonging to her employer, Alfred F. Thorna, No. 96 East Sixteenth-street. She confessed her guilt, and was locked up to answer.

Commencement of the New-York Medical College.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS BY JAS. T. BRADY.

The annual Commencement celebration of the New-York Medical College in Thirteenth-street took place last night. The occasion was one which may be said to have been *sui generis*, not so much because of the assemblage, which was large and brilliant beyond precedent, but because of the selection of an orator from another profession than that of medicine. So crowded was the lecture-room that many of those who had failed to provide places considerably in advance of the hour for the opening of the exercises, were obliged to content themselves with standing-room outside the door. The audience comprised many leading members of the Faculty and of the Bar, and many ladies. The antranca on the platform of the Trustees, Professors, and the orator of the evening, was greeted with loud applause. Among the gentlemen present were Dr. HORACE GREEN, President of the College Faculty, Professors CARNOCHAN, DESMUS, BARKER, PEASLEE, COX and CHILDS, Mr. PETER COOPER, the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, WM. FULLERTON, Esq. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, Dr. GREEN proceeded to confer the degree on each of the graduating class, previous to which he pronounced the Hippocratic oath. In doing so perceptible stress was laid on the obligation which the class thereby incurred of never degrading themselves by attempting to degrade a colleague. This was warmly applauded. The list of graduates for the year is as follows;

Edwin G. Fraligh, New-York; Oliver Conrsan; James F. Long, North Carolina; Edward D. L. R. King, North Carolina, Alfred Livingston, Massachusetts; Daniel H. Hastings, New-York; John J. Caldwell, New-York; Edward Sanford, Connecticut; Fountain Roberts, Kentucky; Hiram Long, Pennsylvania; Leocard E. Locke, Alabama; Hugo Stangenwald, Sandwich Islands; John P. Phillips, New-York; Edward S. Dunster, New-York; Charles H. Shepard, New-York; John Velnante, New-York; John Howe, Jr., A. B., New-York; John Riches, New York; Elbert Rowland, Illinois; Thaodera Martina, North Carolina; R. L. Bradan, Jr., Connecticut; J. M. Marchant, M. D., Maina; W. H. Holmes, New-York.

Prizes were awarded to Hugo Stangenwald and Edward S. Dunsler fer tha two best theses; that of tho one being on "Pathology of the Heart;" that of the other on "Delirium Tremens."

It was also announced that honorary degrees had been conferred on Dr. J. B. Casahlanca, West Indies; Dr. Lewis Sass, Cuba; Dr. L. Davidson, Florida; Dr. D. B. Plimpton, Connecticut; Prof. George Thurher, New-York.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, who had accepted the invitation to deliver tha valedictory address, was introduced by the Chairman, and received with a round of applause. Mr. BRADY was unusually felicitous. He began by making some humorous allusions to the fact of his having stepped out of the ranks of the profession to appear before a set of gentlemen as intimately acquainted with, as he was, perhaps, profoundly ignorant of, the subjects to which they had devoted their studies. Thence, by a natural transition, he passed to a consideration of the importance of the medical art, and the responsibilities of those who practice it. Man he defined to be the only animal who possesses the knowledge of healing. Tracing medicine back to the Hebrews, and from them through the Greeks and Romans, and glancing cursorily at its history and development, he came down to our own day. Again he returned to the position accorded to the medical man among the Greeks, in the time of PLATO, and subsequently among the Romans, as evinced in the estimation in which the profession was held by JULIUS CÆSAR, CICERO and AUGUSTUS. He contrasted the honors awarded to the doctor in ancient times with the ingratitude he has to endure and the obstacles he has to encounter in the present. On this branch of the subject his address was exceedingly entertaining and instructive—abounding in pungent hits at the *soi-disant* common sense which originates in ignorant presumption; the obstinacy and ingratitude of patients; the injudicious counsel pursued by the Press, which, in assuming to teach the physician how to treat a patient, or how he should have treated a patient, in one column, devotes, at the same time, a whole page to recommendations of all sorts of quackery, and at the diseased conservatism that will not deal fairly with new ideas. Here he condemned in terms of severe censure a secret society, a dark fraternity—which, as he had been informed, was in existence in this City, its object being to control political patronage so as to exclude from all chance of success, every young member of the profession who refused to advance his social and professional interests by subserving the professions on the stage, as for instance, the author of that vulgar play, "Londen Assurance," who made an attorney subpœna his client's in advance of a transaction to see it had conclusion, he dwelt on the importance of Medical Jurisprudence, of greater attention to the laws of health, especially with respect to ventilation, of the necessity of employing common terms instead of scientific terminology when common terms are available, and finally set before them as the highest exemplar the charities of Him, who, while on earth, performed some of the most beautiful of His miracles to alleviate and cure the suffering and the lowly. [Loud cheers.]

The celebration was terminated with a benediction.

Governors of the Almshouse.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—CONDITION OF THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL—FOUNDLINGS, &C.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. From the weekly statement, which was submitted, it appears that there were in the different Institutions, on the 26th inst., 6,273 inmates, being a decrease since the 30th of 5. 1,436 were admitted during the week ending at that date; 33 have died; 1,285 were discharged; 121 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 4 to the State Prison. The requisitions were read and passed.

Dr. RANNEY sent in a communication asking for a turning lathe for the use of the patients of the Lunatic Asylum. Referred.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, Warden of Randall's Island, asked for the immediate prosecution of the building of the North Hospital, on that Island.

C. C. DARLING, on behalf of the managers of the New-York Magdalen Hospital, asked for a donation of one or two dozen single iron bedsteads. Referred to Committee on Outdoor Poor, with power to give the Hospital 12 bedsteads. A. P. RICHARDS sent in his bill for oysters for the use of Bellevue Hospital for six months. There were 1,389 11-12 dozen, at 12½ cents per dozen, amounting to $173 71. The following note was attached:

"Last Summer the Board of Governors cut off oysters. The doctors ordered them again in September, contrary to the resolution of the Board, and the man in the store sent for them without consulting me. Neither he nor the doctors thought it wrong after the hot weather was passed." (Signed) DALY.

Some of the Governors thought that manner of proceeding exceedingly cool, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital to report.

CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., sent in his resignation as Visiting Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital. Accepted.

The Secretary of the Medical Board communicated the names of seven persons who had been nominated to fill the vacancy. Several gentlemen wanted to know why the Board had not been informed that there was to be a vacancy. Some outsiders had known of it in time to apply for the appointment. After some debate, Gov. W. PINKNEY called for a copy of the rules governing Bellevue Hospital. It was found that all these nominations should be made through the Executive Committee of the Medical Board, and the whole subject was referred to them.

The Committee on Bellevue Hospital reported that the water-closets in the Institution were not in order; that the cisterns were out of repair; that the general condition of the wards was bad, as the Matron who had charge of them had not capacity for her place; that the consumption of drugs was out of proportion with the diseases of the patients under treatment, some of the doctors apparently knowing no difference between private and hospital practice, as the bills for drugs had amounted to $7,000 per annum; that the wines and liquors are poor; that the milk was diluted, and finally that the nurses were neglectful of their patients, often leaving them to administer their own medicine. The Committee recommended that the office of Matron should be abolished, and that a new system of dietetic rules should be made out. The report was referred to the Executive Committee of Bellevue Hospital, with instructions to report.

Governor SMITH, Chairman of the Committee on Outdoor Poor, presented the following report:

"The Committee on Outdoor Poor have had for some time under consideration the best means of improving the condition of the nurse-children belonging to this Department, and, in order more fully to test the advantages of the present system with others, would respectfully recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Outdoor Poor be and are hereby authorized and instructed to make, without delay, arrangements with such institutions in this City (who will undertake the charge of them until the erection of the Foundling Hospital) for the care and support of nurse children, and to allow a fair and equitable compensation for their maintenance.

Resolved, That all nurse children hereafter received into this Department be immediately transferred to the institution with which said arrangement may be made, and that the Committee remove to said institution such of the children now in the care of said nurses, as will best promote their welfare, and report to this Board the result of their proceedings.

Governors SMITH and GENTHER signed the report.

Governor TOWNSEND said he had not signed it because he did not think outside institutions would take as good care of the children as those whom the Board employed. In July, 1849, Mrs. Shotwell, a benevolent Quakeress, who lived in Westchester County, and who was highly recommended to the Board, took 269 of these babies. In September, 1850, all but 45 of them were dead. Then the managers of the Home for the Friendless applied to have some of the children put under the care of that institution. In March, 1857, 20 were selected. The number was increased, until, in June, that institution had 39 in all, and of this number 24 had died. The per centage of deaths among this class of unfortunates was lower in 1858 than it had been in any preceding year, and Governor T. said he thought this indicated an improvement in the character of the nurses.

The subject was laid on the table for one week, and the communication was ordered to be printed on the minutes.

Governor W. T. PINKNEY offered a resolution directing that inquiries should be made whether the Home of the Friendless and the Childs' Hospital could take any of the children; if so, how many they could accommodate and at what expense. The resolution was adopted.

Archbishop Hughes, John Kelly, Richard B. Connolly, Isaiah Rynders, and some 7,000 or 8,000 others sent in a petition setting forth the obligation of the Governors to the children under their care, and saying that many of them were obliged to receive such instruction as their parents could not approve had the children continued under their care. They therefore requested that "such an arrangement should be made as will afford to each child in the Institutions, whatever be his religion, such religious instruction and training as he would have enjoyed had the experience and care of his parents been vouchsafed to him, so that he will not be placed by public authorities in this important and vital point of instruction, in a lower or worse position than is occupied by those who are blessed with the means and opportunity of being instructed in their Faith in the house of their parents."

Governor TOWNSEND offered the following resolutions, which, with the memorial, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the children intrusted to the guardianship of this Board shall, in matters appertaining to religion, be placed on the footing of equal consideration and respect, so that all shall have equal and frequent opportunities of attending such special worship and instruction as shall be duly provided for by the several religious societies to which the children shall respectively belong, and that the children shall in no case be compelled or induced to attend any other form of worship or religious instruction whatever.

Resolved, That in the absence or default of such religious instruction, worship and instruction shall be conducted in such of the existing provisions as shall be designated by the parents or guardians of the children.

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday.

The Reception of the Neapolitan Exiles.

BRITISH CONSULATE, No. 17 Broadway, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

G. Gajani, Esq., No. 43 Wall-street:

DEAR SIR: As I have received official instructions from her Majesty's Government, that on the arrival at this port of the Neapolitan exiles, now on their voyage from Cadiz, I should assist them so far as I can in obtaining employment, and thereby relieve them from the want and misery to which they may otherwise be exposed in consequence of being landed in a foreign country, far removed from their native home, and unprovided with adequate means for their subsistence, I beg leave to acquaint you that I shall be happy to co-operate with the Committee of which you are Chairman in any measures which may be adopted for alleviating the misfortunes of your banished countrymen; and so far as the proceedings taken for their relief coincide with my instructions, I shall be prepared to contribute to the funds now being collected under the sanction of the Committee.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE ITALIAN EXILES.

A Committee of their own countrymen will wait on the exiles at their arrival, in order to greet them and give them any needed information and directions. There will be no procession.

The meeting for their reception will not be held on the same evening of their arrival, in order that their wishes may be consulted and time for refreshment may be allowed to those men after a fatiguing voyage, with constitutions impaired by ten years of cruel imprisonment.

His Honor the Mayor of New-York has accepted the invitation of the Committee to preside at the meeting.

A large number of distinguished American citizens have also accepted the invitation to unite with the Italians for the reception.

Several American orators will address the meeting in English, and short speeches in Italian and other languages may be expected.

The brass band of the *North Carolina*, through the kind permission of the commander, will be present, and, together with several members of the orchestra of the Italian Opera, will play Italian national airs at the opening of the meeting and between the speeches.

The meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, if it can be obtained; otherwise at another large place to be designated.

American citizens and American ladies sympathizing with the sufferings of the exiles and the Italian cause, are expected to attend the meeting.

The residents of other nations, animated by the same liberal feelings, will express their sympathy by their presence.

Should the exiles, or some of them, be in want of temporary assistance in this City, or of aid to return to Europe, the Committee, after ascertaining the fact, will propose the means of raising a sufficient sum of money to be intrusted to another Committee of three or more prominent citizens.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Motion for an injunction must be denied and the temporary injunction heretofore granted dissolved, with $10 costs.

Bonnell et al vs. *Ketaltas et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted. $10 costs to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Mitchell.

Henry J. White vs. *Richard A. Storrs et al.*—Judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

Margaret Cummings vs. *Juliust. Marsh et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

George C. Genet et al. vs. *Mary E. Foster.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Charles B. Bostwick, Receiver vs. *James L. Valletson, et al.*—Judgment must be entered for the plaintiff in question.

Ann Pierson vs. *Louis Waefelaer.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Hicks vs. *Quimby.*—Case settled. Papers with Clerk.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 13.—A regular monthly meeting of this Board was held last night, President SHERR in the Chair. The Finance Committee reported, and made the following appertionments for 1859:

Whole amount appropriated		$142,194 00
For teachers' wages	$112,315	
Music teachers	3,000	
Evening Schools	6,000	
Normal School	1,200	
Addition to libraries	2,000	
Officers salaries	4,000	
Cleaning, &c	6,300	
Fuel	9,500	
Printing	700	$142,915 00
Balance unappropriated		$999 04

to be used for contingent expenses. The report was adopted. The Special Committee, to whom was referred the charges made against Mr. A. B. CLARK, Principal of Ward School No. 13, of having surreptitiously made between 60 and 70 boys of his school members of the Mercantile Library Association, to influence the late election, reported, entirely exonerating Mr. CLARK from all blame in the transaction referred to. The report was accepted and placed on file, and the Committee discharged. The report is quite long, and embraces all of the facts in the case.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—The March term of this Court was opened yesterday.—Present, Judge MEARS and Justices EMMONS and HOYT. CHARLES MAHAN was placed on trial on an indictment for grand larceny in stealing a roll of carpet from the store of Mr. WILSON, on Myrtle-avenue. The case was not clearly proved and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. CHARLES BAUMAN, indicted for passing counterfeit money on the Bank of New-Jersey, was tried and found guilty. CHRISTOPHER DOWD, indicted for an assault and battery upon Officer WILSON of the Third Precinct while in the discharge of his duty, was next tried and the jury disagreed. JOHN MOWELL and JOSEPH ZIMOLE plead guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. MICHAEL O'BRIEN, indicted for felonious assault; JOSEPH JOHNSON, PATRICK LYNCH and FRANK O'BRIEN, indicted for larceny, were each arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Court then adjourned till this morning.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM MOVEMENT.—Some of the Democrats in Brooklyn, since the report as to the proceedings of leading Democrats relative to the Navy-yard matters, are endeavoring to reform the party, and for this purpose a preliminary meeting was held, Monday afternoon, when F. VOORHIES, H. D. BIRDSALL, S. K. BOYD, J. A. WYCKOFF and A. A. MYERS were appointed to the various offices, and the meeting adjourned till next week.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man in a row-boat was run down by one of the Fulton ferry-boats yesterday noon and seriously, if not fatally injured. He gave his name as JOHN COSOBOVE, residing in Batavia-street, New-York, to which place he was carried in a carriage provided by the Ferry Company.

THE MUSICAL ACADEMY.—The Committee having the matter in charge have the refusal of a plot of ground on Montague-street, near Court, upon which it is altogether probable the Academy of Music will be located. The new Plymouth Church will also be located near Montague-street.

NEW BANK.—A new banking institution, called the Nassau Bank, went into operation in this city yesterday.

BURNING OF THE UTICA THEATRE.—The Utica Theatre, at Utica, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Sunday, Feb. 27; loss $18,000. The house was occupied on the previous evening by the Zavistowski juvenile troupe, and was closed at midnight. It is supposed that by some accident fire was communicated to the scenery. The theatre cost $18,000, and was insured for $6,000. It was owned by JESSE ROYS, of Troy. The building had been temporarily engaged by M. ZAVISTOWSKI, who loses some $1,500 worth of costumes and properties used in the performances of his troupe. He was not insured.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LATE FITZ AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, JAN. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. G. HERRING & CO.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his [illegible] and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

India-Rubber Spring Bed.—Good Citizens, will you listen with attention? Don't buy a Spring bed until you have seen all; and if, after seeing all, you do not give us the preference, we will not complain. All we now insist upon is, that you call and see for yourselves. They can be seen at No. 59 Beekman, and No. 722 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 26th-st.

Stolen—Camden and Amboy Railroad Bonds.

The following Six per Cent. Bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Transportation and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned, during the afternoon or night of the 23d instant:

Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1,000 each, redeemable 1889. Coupons payable 1st June and 1st December.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

Should any of the above-mentioned be offered for sale, information of the fact to me, or to GAW, MACALESTER & CO., Philadelphia, will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER,
FEB. 26, 1859. No. 304 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 163 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st, St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c., depot No. 192 Pearl-st., will remove, April 1, to No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place.

Close of the Hair-dye Case.—The Press throughout the Union has published the strong statement of Dr. CHILTON, proclaiming CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE free from everything deleterious. Its superiority cannot be assailed. Envy is silenced. The conspiracy is broken up. See CHILTON'S statement, at CRISTADORO'S, Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers; J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $60, are attracting universal attention. In all respects but appearance they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines,
REDUCED FROM $80
TO $35.
OFFICE No. 489 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Barthelf Sewing Machines.—An agreement for the sale of the above Machines with J. J. LEVY (of whom we understand D. J. LEVY is agent) having come to an end, the Barthelf Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory, No. 32 Field-st., New-York, and after the 1st of April next at their new show rooms No. — Broadway.

The Barthelf Machines advertised by "D. J. Levy Agent," at a low price, are the balance of those purchased by J. J. Levy from us, and amount to about from fifty to seventy-five Machines. As J. J. Levy purchased these Machines from us he is of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold no more Barthelf Machines can be purchased below their former greatly reduced regular prices. Our contract with J. J. LEVY was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Barthelf Machines for cash, and neither J. J. Levy or D. J. Levy have been or now are our agents.

A. BARTHOLF,
Secretary of the Barthelf Manufacturing Co.

**Opening of Spring Styles

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN Stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, relative to A. W. FEY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—BY R. G. PIERCE, NO. 15 WILLIAM-ST.:

No. 36 West 17th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. 34 East 18th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. — West 32d-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. — West 36th-st., 4-story brown-stone, very desirable, 19 feet front.
No. 2 East 37th-st., 5-story, English basement, brown-stone, 26 feet front
No. — West 39th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 24 feet front.
No. 27 West 33d-st., 4-story brown-stone, elegant, 25 feet front.
No. 149 East 15th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 23 feet front.
No. 64 West 26th-st., 3-story brick, cheap, 25 feet front.
Nos. 43 and 45 West 34th st., 4-story brown-stone 21 feet front
No. 208 West 34th-st., 3-story brown-stone, 18 feet front.
No. — Madison-av., corner, 3-story, brick, 24 feet 6 inches front, with stable.
No. — adjoining, 3-story, brick, 22 feet front, strictly first-class.
No. — West 18th-st., 3-story brown-stone, cheap, 22 feet front.
No. 12 Lexington-av., 3-story, mastic, 26 feet front.
No. — Madison-av., cor., 4-story, English basement, elegant, 25 feet front, with stable.
No. 203 34th-av., 4-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front, with extension.
No. — 9th-av., Murray Hill, 4-story, brown-stone, 26 feet front, will exchange for Farm.
No. — 36th-st., 3-story, brown-stone, 31 feet 6 inches front, lot in rear.
No. — 4th-av., cor., 4-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front.
Nos. 361 and 363 6th-av., 4-story, English basement, 18 feet 6 inches front.
Nos. 42, 43, and 44 West 16th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, 20 feet front.
No. 238 12th-st., 4-story, English basement, brown-stone, 20 feet front.
Nos. — 6 houses 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, new, 21 feet front.
Varying in prices from $10,000 to $50,000.

FOR SALE—SELECT LOTS ON FIFTH-AVENUE, Murray Hill and Broadway:

4 lots on 5th-av., corner of 40th-st., with 3 in rear.
2 lots on 5th-av., corner of 41st-st., with 1 in rear.
4 lots on 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., with good depth.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner of 32d-st., 26x150.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner of 32d-st., 25x100.
4 lots on West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., with lane.
9 lots on East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
9 lots on East 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with lane.
4 lots on West 34th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.
10 lots on Madison-av., between 23d and 40th sts.
25 lots on Broadway, between 23d and 42d sts.
Also, many plots on and near Central Park.
Also, 100 lots with builders' loan.
By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 6th and 7th sts., adjoining Harlem Railroad depôt. Stages constantly passing the door. Apply to L. RUSHFORTH, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 10th-av., between 79th and 80th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 102 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 43 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Ja'ntion Ferry, and 15 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—NO. 53 SEVENTH-STREET, NO. 34 28th-st., Nos. 181 and 125 131st-st., No. 44 22d-st., No. 45 24th-st., No. 72 27th-st., No. 49 25th-st., Nos. 105 and 239 30th-st., Nos. 36 and 229 36th-st., Nos. 108 and 168 38th-st., No. 150 39th-st. Also, in Brooklyn, on Carroll-park, 1st and 2d place. No. 104 Ryerson-st., No. 111 Vanderbilt-av., and on Clinton-av., and others.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent $1,200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 7 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 230 Elizabeth-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The 2-story attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av., only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars; the house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order; marble mantels, &c. Price $4,200; rent, $420. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to C. S. SMITH & CO., on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., 12 Vesey-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The corner lot, No. 167 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st., and lot on the corner of and facing New-Bowery; the whole presenting about 90 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements and in good order. The furniture, which is new and first quality, will be sold cheap if desired, with immediate possession of the house. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION (Murray Hill,) a three-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 36th-st., for sale low and on easy terms. Enquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 36th-st., near by.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—LOTS AND COTtage-houses at East New-York. Will sell ground rents one lot or five acres, and build houses of any plan desired. Payments easy. East New-York is the terminus of three City railroads, and is growing rapidly. For plans, buildings, &c., apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSES AND STORES on the east side of the 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., or to RICHARD PELTON or S. W. UHONK, No. 148 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 190 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; the house is 20 by 50 feet and contains Croton water, gas, bath, speaking-tubes, &c., and is in good order; the lot one-half the block. Price, $7,500; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with all modern improvements. Also, two three-story brick houses, Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., with modern improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500. Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x50, No. 203 West 24th-st., just finished; price $8,500. Apply to H. VOIGT, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN THREE-STORY AND basement brick house and lot, in Jersey City, 5 to 6 minutes' walk from the ferry; location desirable. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. price $4,200. For terms apply at No. 210 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., AN ELEGANT full-sized four-story house, beautifully frescoed and finished, with stable attached. Also, an elegant house on Lexington-av., near Gramercy Park, 26x70 feet, lot 100 feet, three-story, high stoop. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A FAMily going to Europe will sell a four-story house, 25x 60, in a first-class street, and near to the 5th-av., well and newly furnished. Price $26,000, of which $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 142 *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 67 Madison-av., size 26x56, lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown stone house, in 17th-st., near 5th-av. The house 20x60 feet, four stories high, and built in the most substantial manner and in perfect order.
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK, HIGHbasement and under-cellar house No. 150 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable; has furnace, range, bath, chandeliers and every modern improvement. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to Devisees, under will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. M. COBURN, No. 104 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLINGhouse No. 148 Madison-st., two-story and attic in front and three-story in rear. House 25x44—size of lot 25x100. Apply to S. F. R. CODDINGTON, 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, HIGH-BASEment, brown-stone front house, southeast corner of East 44th-st. and 2d-av., 25 feet front, and over 50 deep. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, basement, brown-stone front houses on the north side of West 46th-st. west of the 8th-av. Apply to EDWARD THOMPSON, Agent, No. 185 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—A SNUG TWO-STORY COTTAGE IN Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., built in the best manner. Price $3,500. Part can remain.
B. D. ALLEN, No. 26 Peck-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 220 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. SMALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, WEST Chester County, four valuable lots on 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts., within a few blocks of the dépôt; will be sold cheap. Address W. F., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 239 Lewis-st., near 9th-st. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, office No. 125½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE AND LOT in the City: on Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Inquire at No. 109 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 20 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 20 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 36 and 38 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE OR BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
That beautiful residence No. 119 Willow-st.,
With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege.
Has all the modern conveniences.
Terms easy.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, two-side, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 36x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 34d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 80, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 95 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling-east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces and other modern improvements; those in 3d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine building grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st. Terms easy.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. R. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 18 NORTH-MOORE-STREET, the three-story brick house and lot 25 feet west of Varick-st.; lot 25x75.
30TH-STREET.—1 lot north side, 207 feet west of 7th-av., 21.6x75. If the purchaser improves the lot, the whole amount of his purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by March 16, will be disposed of at auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. For particulars, apply to JOHN CAMERON, No. 294 West 22d-st., or No. 7 Broad-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR-STORY house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Is 32 feet 8 inches front by 60 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 24 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 6th and 8th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—NON-RESIDENTS owning houses, and who are obliged to handle them through the medium of agents, may exchange them for handsome and improving lots in Nelson-st., between Conrt and Clinton, at fair prices on both sides, by addressing a line to E. G. TAYLOR, No. 268 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the 11th Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x50, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 12 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 113 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $800 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. CONTEMOSE, Java-st., 8th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 36 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 6 CHARLES-STREET, lot 20 feet by 103, house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant neighborhood. Can be seen from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and tot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x56, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house, in 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 113th-st., between 4th and 6th avs.; and one lot on 84th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A DESIRABLE TENant; a small 2-story and attic or 3-story house, containing gas, and water, in a good location, between 14th and 30th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $450, payable monthly or quarterly. If suited would take a lease for two or three years. Address, giving rent, location and number of rooms, S., Box No. 3,470 Post-office. Or a part of a house containing not less than 6 rooms, located as above; rent not over $250.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF FOUR grown persons a suite of rooms, with gas and water, on the second or third floor of a house in a respectable neighborhood, in the eastern part of the City. Address J. C. HARGER, Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office, stating terms—which must be low—location, and number of rooms.

WANTED TO RENT—A GENTEEL TWO-STORY or cottage house in or near New-York, in a healthy location, and within one hour's drive of Wall-st. Rent about $200 or $300. Advertiser would take suitable furniture at a valuation. Any one having such to let will secure a first-class tenant, by addressing A.P., Station D, Post-Office.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, OLDfashioned house—bedrooms between, Croton-water in house—between Rivington, Division and Clinton sts. and the Bowery, in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent, for a term of years. Address HOUSES, Box No. 238 Chatham-square Post-office. Good reference given. Answer for three days.

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE, BY A FAMILY of three grown persons, in the range of 4th and 25th sts., between 2d and 5th-avs. A liberal price for suitable accommodations. Address G. G. G., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP OR basement house, 22 or 25 feet front, not above 38th-st., and between Lexington-av. and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $14,000. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 6.

ROBERT E. BABB—REAL ESTATE AND COLlecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES.
A. M. Gunn, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., No. 55 Bleecker-st.
J. D. Herder, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
Mathias Clark, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.
Wanted, several medium-size houses in the upper part of the City, for responsible tenants.

LATHES, TOOLS, &C., TO BE DISPOSED of at private sale, by order of assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 328 East 12th-st., near Avenue C.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURG.—One of the most pleasantly situated places in Newburg, beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in the western part of the town, and contains within its boundaries on entire square of some two acres. The situation is particularly convenient to the schools and churches, and the view is conceded to be the most extensive and magnificent of the whole town. Newburg is justly celebrated for the beauty and splendor of its private residences. The house is large and commodious, and contains eight large and delightful rooms, large attic, fine dry basement, with every convenience, comprising dining room, kitchen, store-room, wine cellar, laundry, &c. The interior arrangements of the house are unexceptionable, spacious halls, stairway wide and well arranged, rooms large, airy, and highly finished; portico in rear and front, from which the Hudson, with its diversified and picturesque scenery can be seen for miles. The grounds are truly beautiful, in a state of high improvement, with a large and beautiful fountain, handsome trees, ornamental shrubbery, graveled walks, and skirted on the four sides by rows of rich evergreens. There is the finest and most delicious variety of fruit, comprising apricots, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, all of the rarest kinds. There is also a well of excellent water. For beauty of prospect, healthfulness, comfort, and other advantages, the property is unrivaled, and presents an opportunity rarely met with, and is sold only to settle an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester Co., on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859 at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.
This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Dépôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.
Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.
For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 23 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.
J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

TO LET—A VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence at Westport, Conn. located on the east side of the New-Haven turnpike, facing the grounds of "Compo House," the residence of R. H. Winslow, Esq. The house is new, elaborately finished and decorated, and is replete with all the modern improvements, such as hot-air furnaces, baths, &c.; would be furnished for a good tenant if desired. It has all the necessary out-buildings, and a fine garden with about 3 acres of land adjoining. The location is one of the most healthy in the country, the whole premises forming an eligible, commodious and desirable residence, and is reached from this city, in about two hours by the New-Haven Railroad. To a suitable tenant, the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, or for permits to view the premises apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-street Dépôts. The buildings is brick, containing large parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and back kitchen on first floor, making a depth of ninety feet, with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water and gas in the house, and cellar with dry cement bottom under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 138 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, namely: Pears plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance; in a good neighborhood and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—Forty-two miles from New-York—A beautiful country residence, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, steamboat landing; the location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of Long-Island Sound, Norwalk Harbor, and the village of South Norwalk. The place is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with a well of never-failing water; the house is nearly new, containing thirteen rooms, with one and a half acres of ground. Possession first of April. For particulars inquire of WM. T. CRAW, South Norwalk, or the subscriber at Danbury.
AVERY B. RAYMOND.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful tract of land, containing fifty acres, on the slope of the Orange mountain in New-Jersey, about thirteen miles from New-York City, situated in the village of Orange, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil, commands an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, OR would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York, situate at Eastwood, near the first landing. The house is cottage style and large; has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water and running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental trees and shrubbery, as well as a good supply of choice fruit; is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within thirty minutes of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the suburbs of the city of Newark, N. J., on the corner of South-Orange and Fairmount-avs., with between one and two acres of land, on which there is about 20 fruit trees, a good well of water, carriage-house, &c. The dwelling is a 1½ story cottage, about 30 feet square, with a dining-room and kitchen about 20x30 feet. It is situated in a good neighborhood, and has a view of the surrounding country for many miles. Price $6,300. Inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, Newark, N. J., wharf adjoining N. J. Railroad bridge.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Tremont, on line of Harlem Railroad, 11 miles from City Hall, a house and about one-half acre of land; house two story and basement, built in the best manner. The lot is tastefully laid out for flour and vegetable garden. The situation is high and healthy, and near both stage and railroad dépôt. There is a variety of fruit and shrubbery on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 431 3d-av., New-York City; or A. S. BUCKHOUT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT Rye, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, eligibly and healthfully located: one with 9 rooms, about one acre, stable, &c., price $4,200; one with about 8 acres, 12 rooms, including library and bath-room, besides kitchen, milk room and laundry; price $10,500, or less if less land is taken. Terms easy. Inquire of H. T. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or of Mr. BANKS, or Dépôt Master at Rye.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Hastings, in a pleasant and healthy location, about one hour's ride from the City, and 1½ miles from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with orchard, coach-house, stable, &c., and a few acres of land. Also, to let, two small cottages in the vicinity of the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—WITHIN two minutes walk of the Dépôt, a very commodious residence, with or without furniture, at present occupied by the subscriber, containing all the modern improvements, together with about 10 acres of land stocked with fruit. For further particulars apply to GEORGE LOCKWOOD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A COMmodious house, good stable, with 2½ acres of land; forest and fruit trees abundant; grape arbor of 100 feet; the garden trenched; place in complete order; beautiful views of river and palisades; eight minutes from dépôt. Possession at any time. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let; it contains parlor, dining-room, library and kitchen, on the 1st floor, 6 rooms on the 2d floor, and 3 in the attic. About half an acre of ground, spring water, cistern, barn, and plank sidewalk from the ferry nearly to the house. Bedneed rent, $400; former rent, $500. Address L. L. B., Box No. 1,276 Post-Office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, beautifully located on Little Neck Bay, 12 miles from New-York. Fine cottage-house, carriage-house, fowl-house, &c., with young fruit and ornamental trees. The property is delightfully located, in excellent order and healthy location. DINGEE & HOLDEN, 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, NEARLY new, with 8 rooms and a small garden, at the Bergen dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, only 20 minutes from New-York. Price $4,500; half the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER.—A very desirable and pleasant Summer residence, consisting of three acres, with a house nearly new, with eight rooms; barn and outhouses, choice fruit, &c., on high ground, at a great sacrifice, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to P. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to F. P. FLAGLER, No. 220 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green to Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON TERRACE, A snug cottage, large garden, and only a few steps from the ferry; possession at once. For card to view, and further particulars, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Spacious buildings, in excellent order; view of the Bay; 12 acres of land. Also, 60 acres near by, with some timber, well fenced. Will sell in 10 acre parcels, if wanted. A. BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 18 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE residence, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, commanding a fine view of the river, railroad, and opposite scenery; is 1½ miles below West Point, near Cozzens' Hotel. The house, occupied by the subscriber, is nearly new, most admirably arranged for a country residence, provided with almost every convenience that can possibly be imagined, in perfect order, and substantially built, with more regard to comfort than ornament; contains 11 rooms, most of them large, and all well lighted and finished, besides numerous closets, pantries and store-rooms; there are also a cistern and well at the door, provided with substantial pumps, and a never-failing spring; a carriage-house and barn, with stabling for several horses, and rooms above; large ice-house, farmers' wash-house, brick smoke-house and hen-house, with yard. The grounds consist of about 2½ acres, well stocked with an endless variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, grape vines, large strawberry and asparagus beds, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes in abundance; a large vegetable garden, under the highest state of cultivation; also, a large part tastefully arranged with ornamental shrubbery. The premises can be left partially furnished; also the use of more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, THOMAS WEBB. Would refer also to Wm. B. Cozzens, West Point, and Major Irvin McDowell, No. 55 9th-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—ON THE HUDSON River, a house containing 14 rooms; exclusive of kitchen, &c., together with about 30 acres of lawn, in the Livingston Manor, just above Tivoli, on the banks of the Hudson River, with private dock on the premises, on which parties hiring can land their furniture at an expense of about $50 from New-York; has ice house, garden, outbuildings, a living spring of water, carried to the door, and cold cistern pump. Rent $100 per annum. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE—TWENTY-ONE LOTS AND GORES on the 8th and 9th-avs., 57th and 58th sts., near the Central Park, and Vacant Lots with water-rights on 11th-av. and 125th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmet, Esq., Referee:

57TH-AV.—3 lots west side, between 56th and 58th sts.

57TH-AV.—3 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

9TH-AV.—3 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

9TH-AV.—3 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 10th-av.

56TH-ST.—5 lots south side, in rear of above.

57TH-ST.—10 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.

58TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.

Also—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 55 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 55 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of 57th-st., thence easterly 150 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.

Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STEARL, ELIZABETH AND BRIDGE STREETS, NEW-YORK; PRESIDENT-STREET, BROOKLYN; AND NEAR JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY, L. I.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

PEARL-STREET—The valuable four-story brick dwelling-house and store, 289 Pearl-st.; lot, 19x100 feet.

ELIZABETH-STREET—Nos. 87, 87½ and 89 Elizabeth-st., near Grand; lots 21x25 feet.

BRIDGE-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 172; the house is in complete order; lot, 22.3x25 feet 6 inches.

PRESIDENT-STREET—The three-story brick house No. 41 President-st., Brooklyn; beautifully situated; lot, 24x100 feet.

VAN WYCK-AVENUE, NEAR JAMAICA, L. I.—Plot of ground, 100x275 feet.

Also, BEACH-STREET—Twenty-five lots south side, near Van Wyck-av. This property is calculated for immediate improvement; contains about 10 acres of ground, beautifully situated near Jamaica, and lies on a high and commanding position; adjoining and around it are many valuable residences. For further particulars, see auction column in this paper, and map at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. GIBSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICHLY-CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—E. H. GIBSON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house No. 226 West 14th st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—with richly-embossed cover and fluted legs; French-plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also a great variety of elegant China ware, crockery, cutlery, silver ware, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

A. S. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction THIS DAY (Wednesday), at the private residence No. 69 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of superb drawing-room suites, carved in fruit and flowers and covered with silk brocade, stationary marble-top centre tables to match the suites, solid rosewood etageres mirror doors, secretary and bookcase, ladies' work table, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, velvet carpets and rugs, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, &c., bronze and ormolu 6-light chandeliers, oil paintings, vases, engravings, 21-day, 8-day and parlor clocks, extension dining-table, buffets, butler's tray and stand, cut glass, silver plated ware, ivory handled knives and forks, French China dinner and tea sets; also a large assortment of chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, feather beds, &c.; basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely. Deposits required of all purchasers.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S stock of rich and fine gold watches and diamond jewelry, by A. M. CRISTALER, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., consisting of hunting straight line escaped levers, hunting ¾-plate chronometer, detached levers, in hacky and key movements; hunting demi-chronometers, ladies' enameled gold watches, hunting and open face; Beesley, Johnson and Tobias' patent levers. Also, a large lot of anchor movements, together with richly-mounted diamond rings, pins and bracelets. Also, about 100 dozen gold pencil cases, various sizes, styles and patterns. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, as the above stock embraces the most fashionable and desirable goods to be found in the City, and will be sold without reserve, by order of assignees

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 2, at 10½ o'clock A.M., at house No. 540 Hudson-st., one door above Charles-st., all the parlor, bedroom, dining saloon and kitchen furniture contained in the dwelling, consisting of mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes, parlor chairs, rockers, bookcase and secretary, gilt and mahogany framed mirrors, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, double and single bedsteads, palliasses, mattrasses and feather beds, bureaus, gilt framed engravings and paintings, marble-top centre tables, large wardrobe, &c. Also, dining saloon furniture, tables, chairs, counters, stoves, refrigerator, oyster stands, glass ware, &c., &c.; one barrel catsup. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL COMMENCE HIS SPRING SALES THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious sales-rooms, No. 55 Nassau-st., of a large and desirable assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture en suite, sofas, tête-a-têtes, loanges, wardrobes, bedsteads, marble-top tables, washstands, bureaus, etageres, &c., &c.

Also, oak, mahogany, rosewood and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, China ware, silver-plated and glass ware, oil-paintings, &c., &c.

Parties desirous of refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND LOTS ON EIGHTY-EIGHTH, EIGHTY-NINTH AND NINETIETH STS., AND AVENUE A.—Attention is called to the sale of desirable property to be made at auction THIS DAY, 2d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, comprising:

Three cottage houses and 16 lots on 88th and 89th sts., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

ALSO—18 lots on 89th and 90th sts., 100 feet east of Avenue A.

ALSO—2 lots and gores on Avenue A, between 90th and 91st sts.

Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of one superior rosewood piano-forte, two rosewood parlor suites in satin and brocade; rosewood marble top etageres, sofa-centre and side tables: book-cases, escritoires, dressing-bureaus and washstands; also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, hair and husk mattrasses, feather beds, pillows and bedding; also, fine oil-paintings, Bisque, Parian and China vases and statuettes and cut-glass, China and crockery ware; silver-plated tea sets, castors, tea and table spoons, knives, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, ENGLISH GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALER, will sell on Thursday, March 3, at 11 o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., a large assortment of liquor and cruet stands, pickle frames, butter coolers and tubs, egg stands, &c. Also English double-barrel guns. Also seals' morocco travelling and courier bags, ladies' fancy do. Also a great variety of fancy portmonnies and pocketbooks, china mantel and toilet ornaments, comprising china baskets, inkstands, jewel and toilet boxes, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

1,000 SHARES OF THE TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company Hypothecated, par $100, will be sold in parcels of 100 shares or upwards.

Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY, March 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

200 shares Mannfacturers' Bank of Brooklyn, formerly Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.. $30 each
150 shares Trentoa Iron Co..... 100 each
100 shares United States Mail Steamship Co. stk 100 each

Sales of stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales made on any day required.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of second-hand furniture, from a family, including one rosewood piano-forte, several valuable oil-paintings, sofas, tête-a-tête, bureaus, bedsteads, office desks, hat-stands, stoves, beds, mattresses, silver and silver-plated ware, &c. Sale will be peremptory without regard to weather.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots on the northerly side of 103d-st., beginning 175 feet east of the 6th-av., each lot 25 feet wide, and 100 feet 9 inches deep. Sale positive. Terms—Two-thirds may remain if desired, for three to five years.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, rubbers, and gaiters, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of all kinds of seasonable goods, to which the attention of city and country dealers is invited.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. A prime, fresh assortment of seasonable goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF dark bay horses, well matched, about 16½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and perfectly sound; also, nearly new, coupé rockaway, light-top wagon, with double and single harness, &c., the property of a lady leaving the country, will be sold cheap. Address Box 35 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 7 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travellers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Berlin and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 25 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY.—*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als., vs. The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it *is ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so-called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so-called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the City of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.

MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, ss.,
IN CHANCERY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmands, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 15, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on this part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

WANTED.—$10,000 WANTED, FOR THREE years, on mortgaged real estate, unincumbered, improved, worth $25,000, part rented for $1,500; situate in a flourishing town on Ohio river, in Ohio, on line of railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; liberal interest paid annually in New York out of rents.

$15,000 wanted, for a term of years, secured by mortgage, on 3,200 acres of land and town property. Lands well selected in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, mostly near flourishing towns; security undoubted; a liberal interest paid, as above.

FOR SALE—15,000 acres of best land in Bartos county, Missouri, on line of railroad from Springfield to Fort Scott, Kansas. Information had by calling on or addressing R. S., No. 280 St. Nicholas Hotel.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business will be held at the office of Company, No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859.—The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF representatives of Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday next, March 5, at 3 P. M., in room No. 8 of the building No. 44 Exchange-place.

ERIE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 25, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $160,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 1st, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

IF WM. E. RUTHERFORD IS IN THIS City he will please inform his brother, JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, of his address. Direct or call at No. 190 Cherry-st., Sailors' Home

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THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.—(W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating sheet, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

It is the best piano-forte for exporting, and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, E. Sternbaugh, Marstzek, Albert H. Ward, Gustave Hoffmann, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

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STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.

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Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been credibly informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.

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Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
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TO THE PUBLIC

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The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

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SETTEES and CHAIRS of all the various patterns.
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SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
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London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

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For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

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CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
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CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
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AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Repudiation, of Taxes—An Effort to Reform the old Injustice—Proposal to drop the Curtain on the Lobby Farce—The Lancet strikes a blow at the Abscess—Quarantine Unsuccessful—Curiosities of Albany Legislation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

One of the crying evils, which for years there have been desperate but unsuccessful efforts to reform, is the outrageous inequality of the taxes which counties of equal resources are compelled to pay into the State Treasury. In the County of New-York and Kings, property is assessed by the assessors at, as near as may be, the price which it would fetch at auction. But in many other counties it is scarcely assessed at one-third the value which the owners set upon it. The consequence is that for $10,000 worth of taxable property in Kings the owner pays $100 State taxes; in Suffolk or St. Lawrence the owner would pay between $33 and $50. If the great cities alone suffered by this inequality, it would be vain to expect the Legislature ever to provide a remedy; but, fortunately, there is about as much injustice done to some of the rural counties. If the assessors are shrewd fellows, and keep the assessed value of all their towns well down, there is nothing to hinder the adjoining nest of towns in an adjoining county, who are so unfortunate as to have upright and conscientious assessors, from paying upon precisely the same amount of property twice as much tax. Hence, from the suffering counties, there have come up, year after year, legislators fully charged to devise some means of setting a fixed standard, and rectifying these ancient wrongs. Early this session the Assembly appointed as a Select Committee upon this subject the following gentlemen: E. G. Moulton, Lake Ramsey, P. L. Stewart, S. L. Fuller, A. Van Cortlandt—all from rural districts that appreciated the propriety and necessity of a reform. The Committee made a written report, and to-day the bill was reached in Committee of the Whole. Almost the whole morning was given to it. Though several gentlemen, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, preferred to vote without reference to the operation of an equalization upon their immediate constituency, for the most part the division among the Republicans was with that reference—most of the Democrats, however, opposing any change. Onondaga, Erie, Genessee, Niagara, Kings and New-York favored the bill. Oneida, Schenectady, Essex and St. Lawrence fought it. A few facts will show why:

The county of Oneida, with a population of 107,749, is assessed upon 722,662 acres of land:

Valued at	$14,062,960
The personal estate	3,783,280
Making a total	$17,846,240

returned to the Comptroller for him to levy the State tax upon.

The cash value of farms, stock and tools, under the census, is put down

At	$28,468,954
And value of dwellings of Utica	5,004,105
Total	$33,472,159

Making a difference of $15,625,919 between the cash valuation of the individual owners, and that of the assessors, without including the personal estate.

The County of Onondaga adjoins Oneida, and is similar in many respects as to soil, position, and value of city and village property. Her population was 38,878, with 484,320 acres of land:

Assessed at	$25,992,678
Personal estate	4,763,984
Total for State tax	$30,756,662

Thus Onondaga pays a State tax in 1857, of $40,000 more than Oneida, with nearly a fifth less population, and less than two-thirds the territory.

The individual valuation of farms, stock and tools is

	$29,126,864
Add value of houses in Syracuse	6,228,627
Making a total of	$35,355,491

Which shows that in the opinion of the owners of the property, there is less than two millions difference in the valuation of the counties. The county of Niagara has but one or two large towns, and may be considered as almost exclusively an agricultural county. Her population is 48,282, with 211,678 acres:

Valued by the Assessors at	$16,388,746
Personal estate	2,273,329
Total	$18,662,075

The individual valuation exceeds that of the assessors only some $1 0,000. Niagara County, with less than half the population or territory, pays a State tax upon nearly a million of dollars more property than does Oneida.

After a long struggle, progress was reported on the bill, and in the House it was ordered, upon taking the AYES and NAYS, and under the operation of the previous question, to a third reading. The bill provides that the Governor by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, who shall before the 1st of October report to the Comptroller what amount each county in the State shall be assessed,—having, by consulting the records and the last census, and by visiting the several parts of the State where it may be necessary, arrived at such facts as justify their report.

The Senate to-day considered the great question, whether the double-breasted farce of their Lobby Investigation Committees should be played out to the end, or whether the curtain should be dropped upon it. It came up on a motion of Dr. BRANDRETH to discharge both Senator LEVELAND and Senator O. B. WARREN'S Committees from further consideration of the subjects referred severally to them. A farce I call it, as everybody else does who has attended the sessions of either. Not because there is not rottenness heart-deep in the Legislature at Albany. Not because the Albany Bridge bill was not passed, in the opinion of the public, by the most corrupt and outrageous methods. Not because the Lobby is not in full blast and never more deeply occupied than now. Not because money is not freely expended to influence legislation, and all sorts of expedients resorted to to convince the majority of the Legislature that this or that scheme, which has legitimately no politics in it, but stealing and plunder abundantly—should be passed on the ground that it is a party measure. But because neither of the Committees dare plow deep enough to unearth the rascality that they too well suspect lies below. The time may come—and Heaven speed the day—when there will be Committees as fearless as they are honest, unheedless of the risk of exposing political friends as political foes, and when *they* get fairly to work, the tracks of many slippery customers will be discovered that were very carefully concealed, and they who robbed the people will stand revealed. Another RANDALL'S resolution provoked much debate, and was, at last, on his own suggestion, laid over for the present. Meanwhile the two Committees [illegible] The Quarantine Removal bill would not be reached for a week or two yet, and its anxious friends,—I mean those who are in a hurry to put it through with all its inhumanity, looseness and opportunities for plunder thick upon it, are disposed to make it a special order. Still I think the sense of the Assembly is to let it wait until the "certain offenses and their trial" have been disposed of and it be known whether Richmond County shall or shall not be held accountable for the destruction of State and private property on Staten Island.

While this was under this case of the slaver *Echo* was on argument before the United States District Court at Columbia, South Carolina. The argument was on the question of the constitutionality of the law of 1820, declaring the Slave-trade piracy, and the decision of the Court, Judges WAYNE and MAGRATH, upheld its constitutionality. A full history of the case, as reported by DOUGLAS A. LAWRENCE, has just been published by WM. PARSONS—the [illegible] dollar's worth of legal lore and [illegible] Carolina forcasting sentiment in favor of the [illegible] institution. That such a book should bear the imprint of WM. PARSONS & Co. will probably astonish our Southern friends a little.

Do you remember old St Peter's Church, on State-street? The contracts have lately been signed by the vestry for the erection of a new building. Its interior dimensions are to be 66 by 136 feet, with 600 sittings. It will be built of blue stone, from New-Jersey, with brown-stone trimmings. The interior is to be furnished of black walnut. The style adopted is the second pointed, or purest style of English Gothic. The corner tower is to be 168 feet high. The architects are RICHARD UPJOHN & Co., of your City. The amount of the contracts is $60,500.

The weather is surprisingly fine again, but reasonably cold and rather raw. CLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1.

The bill to provide for the enlargement of the Clinton Prison was reported favorably.

On motion of Mr. MATHER, the bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police act was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. BRANDRETH inquired whether any results have been attained by the Committees of Investigation on the alleged corruption of the Legislature.

Mr. WHEELER would not state that there had been any results at present, but he had several witnesses subpœnaed, and would prove that eight or ten members of the Legislature of 1856 had received bribes to pass the Albany Bridge bill.

Mr. BRANDRETH said that he had learned that the expenses would be at least $15,000. The Committee had special messengers running all over the State to subpœna men, and yet not a single word of the testimony he had seen was worth one dollar to the State. He moved that

Whereas, No results have been attained by the Committee, and the investigations are attended with heavy expenses; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation be discharged from the consideration of the subject intrusted to them.

After debate, Mr. BRANDRETH consented to lay the resolution on the table for a few days.

The act to increase the powers and duty of public administrators had progress reported upon it, and it was made the special order a week from to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate was engaged at the evening session in considering the bills on the general orders. The business was entirely of a local character. Several private bills were ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1.

The entire morning was consumed in debating the bill forming a commission to equalize the assessments in all the Counties of the State.

The bill was resolutely opposed at every point, but was finally perfected and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to extend the exemption law to two hundred dollars was taken up and debated at great length. During the debate Mr. LITTLEJOHN reprehended the taking up the time of the House in long speeches on unimportant bills. Six hundred and twenty-seven bills had been introduced; three hundred and eighty-four had been reported on in Committees; two hundred and ninety-nine had been ordered to the Committee of the Whole, and only eighty-four had been taken off of the general orders to this time. Only thirty-three working days remain, and if the House pass on ten bills each day, they will only just get through with the general orders.

EVENING SESSION.

The House in Committee took up the bill to authorize the indictment of the Quarantine incendiaries in the counties of Kings and New-York.

Mr. CHAMPION spoke at length against the bill.

Mr. MORRIS offered a substitute for the whole bill, which provides, that in every case, where an offence is committed in any county of the State, when no indictment is found in that county, within six months, the parties may be indicted in any other County of the State.

After debate, progress was reported, in order to give time to print the substitute.

The House also considered in Committee the bill to amend the Hell Gate Pilot law.

An interesting debate was had on the bill by Messrs. HUTCHINSON, TOMLINSON, C. S. SPENCER and SCOLFIELD.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by 35 to 48.

Numerous motions were made to amend, and, after a lengthy opposition, progress was reported.

Proceedings of the Senatorial Investigating Committee—A Strong Squint at Something Wrong.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee met again this afternoon. HIRAM M. EATON was examined. He testified he had called on W. D. MURPHY, Clerk of the Committee, in order to discover if he was the party influencing the Chairman of that Committee, and if so, what his motives were. He offered him five hundred dollars to use his influence to suppress the investigation.

Mr. MURPHY said his influence was worth more than that, as the Committee would sit during the entire session and probably through the Summer. He eventually named one thousand dollars as the lowest sum he ought to receive for his services. Mr. MURPHY told him, in proof of his influence, that no question was ever put by the Chairman of the Committee, that was not written by him, and that no witnesses were subpœnaed without his counsel. He had called another time by appointment on Mr. MURPHY, when a letter was handed to him by a boy in the presence of Mr. MURPHY. The letter stated that if he (EATON) would call at the office at 4 o'clock the next day, he would find the office vacant and Mr. MURPHY'S overcoat hanging behind the door, and that if he would place in the breast pocket of that overcoat $500 good bankable currency, he (MURPHY) would use his influence with Mr. WHEELER and suppress the investigation. He believed that Mr. MURPHY was the writer of the letter from the handwriting. He had burned the letter at Mr. MURPHY'S request. On the cross-examination of the witness no new facts of importance were elicited. The witness had been induced to call on Mr. MURPHY through a desire to ascertain who it was that was endeavoring to push the investigation as a persecution against individuals, and what the motives were for doing so. He had never heard any one offer money to stop the investigation, or express a desire to have it stopped. He had never talked with any persons, except Mr. BOUGHTON and Mr. BRIGHAM, on the subject. He was not interested now, nor has he been any time interested one dollar in the Albany Bridge.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Canal Board was in session all day, hearing arguments in favor of the reduction of tolls. The tolls will be, probably, fixed to-morrow.

The Massacre at Westminster.

The regular meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening. A paper by B. H HALL, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., was read by Mr. GEO. H. MOORE, the librarian of the Society. The subject was the massacre at Westminster, which took place on the night of the 13th of March, 1775, at the little town of Westminster, in what was at that time a part of New-York, now Vermont, where, on that occasion, two of the inhabitants of that town were killed while endeavoring to check the aggressions of the British. In the graveyard at Westminster is a tombstone which bears the following curious inscription:

In memory of WILLIAM FRENCH, son to Mr. NATHANIEL FRENCH, who was shot at Westminster, March ye 13th 1775, by the hands of lewd Ministerial tools of GEORGE ye 3d in the Corthouse at a 11 a clock at night in the 22d year of his age.

Here WILLIAM FRENCH his body lies;
For manrder his blood for vengeance cries,
King GEORGE the third his Tory crew
tha' with a bawl his head shot threw
For Liberty and his country good
he lost his life his Dearest blood.

Taking the epitaph for his text, Mr. HALL related that just after the blockade of the harbor of Boston by the British, a feud between the Whigs and Tories at Westminster, growing out of the maladministration of justice by the Tories, culminated in the slaughter by the latter of WM. FRENCH and DANIEL BOLTON, two Whigs who were endeavoring to guard the Court-house and exclude the Tories from it. This narrative the writer embellished with descriptions of frontier life at that period. The paper was attentively listened to. The President stated that the Nineveh marble would be ready for inspection at the next session.

Repudiation in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the article in your issue of the 19th inst., headed "Repudiation in Pittsburg," in which article you are pleased to refer to our talented and highly-esteemed fellow-citizen, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., as the author of a "Spread-Eagle Speech." Now, your readers who do not know Mr. WILLIAMS may, by the tone of your article, be led to believe that he is a man of no note whatever, and that he is a mere time-serving politician, ready to ride upon any popular hobby that may present itself. Such is not the case. Mr. WILLIAMS is one of the ablest attorneys in the State or country, who attends strictly to his business, and seldom meddles with matters which do not directly concern his own or the interests of the community in which he dwells. That he is far superior, in legal knowledge and ability, to any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, few who know all the parties will for a moment doubt. In fact, he has few superiors in the country, and his opinions on any points of constitutional law are entitled to grave consideration. He is very far from being "Spread-Eagleish" in style, being a stern matter-of-fact man, at all times ready to give good and convincing reasons "for the faith that is in him." In his opposition to the issue of Municipal Bonds to Railroad Companies, he has always been firm and consistent. He, with very many of our citizens, protested at every step against the issue of such Bonds; and they will oppose their payment, and the payment of the interest thereon, even to the bitter end. Those who oppose the payment of the Bonds referred to—and our community are, almost to a man, ready to resist such payment—are as honest as any other citizens.

In the article to which I allude, you speak of the chances of some proposed measure "reducing our (your) municipal morality to the Pittsburg level." Lord save the mark! What has poor Pittsburg done, or what is she likely to do, which could justify you in dragging her so low in the moral scale as to compare here to the bedraggled morality of New-York? As a people, we have been sadly imposed upon and outraged by cunning, selfish men, who, by foul means or otherwise, beguiled our city into the issue of obligations which, were she able, (which no well-informed man will insist upon,) she is neither morally or legally bound to pay. Our honest debts we are able and willing to pay, but we will not pay every claim which stock-gamblers and speculators may wish to saddle upon us. FORT PITT.

[Advertisement.]

GAZETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the Water-closet.
Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street.
For sale there and by all respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others.

This paper is made by a process which cleanses it from every chemical and other impurity common to the best of ordinary paper, and is so medicated as to be a benefit and a luxury (cheap) to those who never had piles. To those suffering from that disease it is a certain cure, as thousands will readily testify.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine has GAZETTY'S name water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is upon each label.

ENQUIRE AT THE DEPOT!

[Advertisement.]

TRIUMPHANT OPENING.—The Spring dramatic season at BARNUM'S Museum has opened with distinguished success. The new company of comedians throws crowds of people into raptures of delight. An admirable drama and a capital farce this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is used in all the European Hospitals; the doctors find it the best salve for dressing wounds and cuts, while scrofulous tumors are cleansed and healed by a few applications. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 1.

$3,000	Illinois Int. '60..	91¾	
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	90½	
2,000	Virginia 6s.....	96¾	
4,000	do..... c	97	
9,000	Missouri State 6s	96¼	
10,000	do.....s60	85½	
50,000	do.....s60	86	
6,500	N.Y. Central 6s.	92	
1,000	Her. 2d Mtg. Bds	98¾	
4,000	Go. Branch Bds.	73	
4,000	C., St. P. & F. D. 1st Mort. Bonds.....	44	
3,000	L. & W. R.R. 1st M	86	
10,000	H. & St. J. R.R. B's	70	
4,000	C. & T. S. F. Bds.	60	
50	Bank of Commerce	101¾	
20	Chatham Bank....	91	
20	Bk. of the S. of N. Y	102¼	
6	Del. & Hnd. Can. Co	93½	
5	do.....	93	
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	78½	
10	do.....	78¾	
125	do.....	78	
100	do.....	77½	
200	do.....s60	77	
200	do.....b30	78	
50	do.....s10	77½	
250	do.....b30	77½	
300	Erie Railroad.....	13½	
25	do.....	13¾	
100	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	s30	80½
200	do.....b60	81	
100	do.....b10	81	
200	do.....	81	
150	do.....s5	81	
250	do.....s10	81¼	
200	do.....s30	81	
100	do.....s30	81¾	
100	do.....b60	81¾	
100	do.....b30	81¾	
50	do.....b10	81¾	
75	do.....	81¾	
200	do.....s30	81¾	
250	do.....s10	81¾	
850	do.....b60	81¾	
100	do.....b10	81¾	
250	do.....	81½	
500	do.....b60	81¾	
650	do.....	81¾	
50	do.....s10	81¾	
50	do.....s10	81¾	
100	Hud. Riv. R. R....	33	
50	do.....b60	33	
50	do.....s60	32¾	
75	do.....	32½	
50	do.....b10	32½	
225	Erie Railroad.....	13¼	
200	do.....	13½	
100	do.....b30	13½	
100	Harlem Railroad....	13½	
350	Har. R. R. Pref....	40	
50	do.....b60	40	
200	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	b30	18¾
350	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk....	48¼	
65	Panama Railroad..	117¾	
150	do.....s60.	117¾	
27	Gal. & Chic. R.R....	71	
100	do.....b60	71½	
130	do.....	71¾	
100	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	s10	62½
1500	do.....	62½	
100	do.....b60	61½	
400	Harlem R.R. Pref'd	40¾	
100	do.....b30	40¾	
50	do.....	40¾	
100	do.....s60	40	
200	Reading R. R....	s30	49¾
500	do.....s3	50¼	
100	do.....s10	50	
200	do.....s60	49¾	
600	do.....s30	50	
100	Mich. Cen. R.R..	b10	88
345	do.....	83	
100	do.....s10	83	
300	do.....b60	83¼	
50	Chic. Bur. & Quin. R.	84	
310	M. So. & N. Ind. R....	18¾	
100	do.....b40	18¾	
400	M. Se. & N. Ia. G. Stck	49¾	
400	do.....b10	49¾	
100	do.....b30	49¾	
50	do.....b60	49¾	
25	do.....s30	49¾	
50	do.....b30	49¾	
50	do.....s10	49¾	
50	do.....b30	49¾	
100	do.....s	49¾	
50	Panama R. R.....	117¾	
200	do.....	117¾	
50	do.....b60	117¾	
155	Ill. Cen. R. R.....	69¾	
50	do.....b60	69¾	
350	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	s60	71
845	do.....	71¾	
950	do.....b60	71¾	
50	do.....s60	71¾	
500	do.....s30	71¾	
100	do.....b30	71¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R. R..	62¾	
800	do.....	62¾	
250	do.....s30	62¾	
200	do.....b30	62¾	
100	do.....b60	62¾	
100	do.....b30	62¾	
1400	do.....	63	
400	do.....b60	62½	
200	do.....s60	62½	
10	do.....	62½	
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	12	
18	do.....	12¾	
100	do.....	12¾	
60	do.....	12¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	90¾	
1,000	California St. 7s..	84½	
18,000	Missouri St. 6s.	96	
4,000	Erie Con. Bds. '82	39	
3,000	Har. 2d Mtg. Bds	89	
6,000	La. & Mill. G. Bs	91½	
5	American Ex. Bk....	107½	
25	Pacific Mail Stm. Co	77¼	
100	do.....	s30	77
50	do.....	b30	77½
50	do.....	b30	77½
50	Cumberland Pref'd	24	
100	do.....	b60	24
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	81½	
100	do.....	b10	81½
88	do.....	s10	81¾
448	do.....	81½	
50	do.....	s30	81
800	do.....	81¼	
50	do.....	s60	80½
200	Hud. Riv. R.R....	32¾	
500	do.....	b60	32¾
100	do.....	s30	77
50	do.....	b30	77½
50	do.....	b30	77½
100	do.....	b60	24
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	81½	
100	do.....	b10	81½
50	do.....	b30	81¾
100	do.....	b10	81¾
50	do.....	b30	81¾
100	do.....	b10	81¾
50	do.....	b10	81¾
100	do.....	b30	81¾
100	do.....	b30	81¾
100	do.....	b30

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2325. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Dangerous Illness of Postmaster-General Brown.

Action of Congress on the Appropriation Bills.

Vote in the Senate to Authorize the Issue of Twenty Millions of Treasury Notes.

The Senate's Proposition for Increased Postage Tabled by the House.

THE OCEAN MAIL BILL AGAIN REJECTED.

OPINIONS RELATIVE TO THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

THE ACTORS IN THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

Postmaster-Gen. BROWN is probably in a critical condition. He has been ill for several days of pneumonia; but this afternoon appeared much improved. To-night, however, hemorrhage set in, from which it is feared he will die before morning. Such, I am assured, is the opinion of his medical advisers.

The latest advices from him state that he is somewhat easier, but his physicians give little hope of his surviving this illness.

The House consumed most of the day in motions to suspend the rules to take up private bills, several of which were passed.

The Senate resolution, creating Commodore Stewart Flag-Officer of the Navy, passed without a division.

The amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, made yesterday in Committee of the Whole, were agreed to to-day by the House, including the payment to Massachusetts of $227,000. An amendment re-opening the interest account between the States and the Federal Government, involving many millions of dollars, was rejected through the efforts of Mr. PHELPS.

The Ocean Mail Steamer bill was again taken up to-day, and again rejected by a heavy vote. Its only chance now is as an amendment in the Senate to some other bill.

The Post-office Appropriation bill with the Senate amendments lies on the Speaker's table, by a vote of yeas and nays. The objection urged against taking it up was, that the Senate's amendment increasing the rates of postage is an attempt to raise revenue in violation of the constitutional prerogatives of the House. The bill may be taken up to-morrow, but the amendments will not be concurred in.

Mr. ENGLISH has ready to report a new Post Route bill, including the routes embraced in the original bill, as well as all the routes added by the Senate, but dropping all the other amendments of the Senate, including the increase of postage and the abolition of the franking privilege, which were made to this bill, as well as the Post-office Appropriation bill. The original, with the amendments, has gone to the Committee of the Whole, where it cannot be reached. The new bill, not going to the Committee of the Whole, may be acted upon.

Mr. PHELPS will during the night session endeavor to get up the Naval Appropriation bill with the Senate's amendments.

Secretaries COBB, THOMPSON and TOUCEY were upon the floor of the House to-night, deeply interested in the fight on the Appropriation bill.

The Senate having attached a provision for the reissue of twenty millions Treasury notes to the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, the impression begins to prevail to night that it can be forced through the other House without additional changing of the Tariff. The programme of the Anti-Tariff Senators is to refuse to concur in any such amendments, even if they lose the entire bill. The Tariff men in the House are divided as to the policy of endangering the Appropriation bill, by insisting on a Tariff revision by amendment. If this division is not healed, of course they will be defeated.

HATCH, of New-York, got the Senate bill for deepening the St. Clair Flats through the House to-day, after a sharp contest. It seems well understood that the President will either veto or pocket it.

The Government Commission to examine the Rock Island Bridge consists of three topographical engineers—Captains HUMPHREYS, MEADE and FRANKLIN—all officers of high standing. Their report will have great weight.

The Cabinet has determined to bear with Nicaragua a while longer, as nothing else can be done.

A prominent Southern Senator says to-night that there will certainly be an extra session of Congress.

Mr. COBDEN attended the Senate to-night, and was received with much attention.

Mr. SICKLES continues to receive numerous calls from friends, and innumerable letters of sympathy from every quarter. He is somewhat more calm to-day, but looks badly.

Mrs. SICKLES is still here. She was to have left town to-day, but seems unable to tear herself from her late happy home. She has written Mr S. several letters, full of da voted expressions of gratitude for his uniform kindness towards her, and of heart-rending declarations of repentance for having plunged him into so much sorrow. His only fault, she avers, is that he was too kind and over-indulgent. Had he been less so, and guarded her more carefully by the exercise of a husband's authority, she declares that her present lamentable position would have been avoided.

Mr. SICKLES has addressed several letters to his little girl, which are doubtless intended as responses to the epistles from his wife.

The published statement that Mrs. S. is *enceinte* is untrue.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH is understood to have left for New-York this afternoon. He has remained here longer than he otherwise would have done except for the rumors that he was to be arrested as an accessory. No complaint has been made against him, although there is an evident desire to find something to base his arrest upon, in order to deprive SICKLES of the benefit of his testimony.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

Advices from the African Squadron, up to Jan. 24, say that the health of the officers and men was generally good. The *Dale*, after a cruise on the south coast, had arrived at Porto Prayo, short of provisions.

The Postmaster-General is in a critical condition from an attack of pneumonia, and there is little if any prospect of his recovery.

The mail received from Santa Fé brings a copy of stringent laws, passed by the Legislature of New Mexico, to protect property in slaves, and totally prohibiting emancipation in that Territory.

The vessel to bring Lord LYON, successor to Lord MAPIER, to this country, will probably land him at Annapolis.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, to-day, visited both Houses of Congress, and was cordially received by many members.

The galleries of both Houses of Congress are densely crowded to-night, and many persons have been unable to effect an entrance.

The father of the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES has offered to Mr. BAGIOLI any house of his that the latter may select, in order that Mrs. SICKLES may have a home.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

Mr. SEWARD explained that if he had been present at the vote on the Naval bill, he should have voted against Mr. HAMMOND'S amendment to increase the appropriations for the Navy-yards at New-York and elsewhere.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of LAZARUS W. POWELL, as his successor.

Mr. HUNTER called up the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Mr. SEBASTIAN presented the credentials of Mr. BENJAMIN, who has just been reelected to the Senate from Louisiana.

The bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and China was passed.

A multitude of memorials were then tabled, as there was no time to act upon them.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up. It appropriates for the Coast Survey, $253,000; for Light Houses, $927,000; for the Survey of the Public Lands, $265,000; for Washington City, for various things, $127,000; for the Treasury Building, $50,000; for the Post-office Building, $150,000; for the Capitol Extension, $400,000, but no decorations are to be executed until approved of by the Art-Committee; for the Botanic Garden, $7,400; for the Insane Hospital, $20,000; for Mortgage on the Government property, in Pine-street, New-York, $11,000; for the Patent-office Agricultural Department, 40,000, and for various other things, about $30,000. The total amount appropriated is $2,345,000.

Mr. SIMMONDS moved an amendment providing for a bona valuation on imports; but, after a protracted debate as to whether it was in order or not, it was lost.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, moved as an amendment that the President be authorized to issue Treasury notes for $20,000,000, at 6 per cent. interest.

This was debated at great length by Messrs. SEWARD, CAMERON, DAVIS and others, when the Senate agreed to take a recess.

The Senate on reassembling went into Committee of the Whole.

After some further discussion the amendment moved by Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, for the issue of treasury notes for twenty millions was adopted by yeas 24; nays 10.

YEAS—Messrs. Allan, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Mason, Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Shields, Slidell, Ward and Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Simmons, Wilson.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to amend by appropriating $350,000 to continue the work on the Custom-house at New-Orleans. Lost 15; against 29.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee, moved an amendment to appropriate $250,000 to complete the Washington Aqueduct. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER the bill was amended to provide that Senators shall be allowed mileage for the extra session, but not constructive in any case.

After a protracted discussion on various trivial items, for furniture, &c., the Senate, at 1 o'clock, no action having been taken, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS, the House suspended the rules, and passed the Senate resolution authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer on Commodore STEWART the commission of senior flag-officer of the Navy, on the active list, in recognition of his distinguished and meritorious services.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Army bill, which were previously considered in Committee of the Whole, and concurred in, among others, $100,000 for a military road from Fort Benton to Walla Walla, $53,000 for repairs and machinery at Springfield, and $55,000 for similar purposes at Harper's Ferry armory. The amendment to pay Massachusetts $227,000 for balance due on account of the war of 1812 was concurred in by Yeas 176, Nays 23.

The House passed the Senate bill extending the laws and judicial system of the United States over Oregon.

The appropriation of $55,000 for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats was passed by 55 majority.

The House ordered 210,000 copies of the Agricultural and 20,000 of the Mechanical part of the Patent-office report to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill, repealing the clause in the English bill, which prohibits the people of Kansas from forming a State Constitution until it appears by a Census that they have a sufficient population for one Representative in Congress, according to the Federal ratio.

Mr. ENGLISH remarking, that it was too late in the Session to consider the subject, objected.

Mr. DAVIS moved a suspension of the rules. Not carried, 100 against 57, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the mail steamer bill was yesterday defeated, and now again rejected it by 66 against 94.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative appropriation bill. By this the mileage for the next Congress, stricken out originally by the House, is restored.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up the River and Harbor bill, but withdrew it subsequently at the request of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inasmuch as from the shortness of the session final action could not be had upon the bill.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President to communicate any correspondence between Switzerland and the United States relating to that clause in the late treaty between the two countries which discriminates against the privileges of citizens of the United States of Israelitish faith and worship, visiting or sojourning in Switzerland.

Many gentlemen rose in a struggle for the floor.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, suggested that for the purpose of facilitating business if in order, that the Clerk prepare the names of members, and put them in a box, and draw them out one at a time.

General exclamations of "Agreed," "Agreed."

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, objected.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, thought that in justice to the claimants, the Senate bills on the Speaker's table should be taken up and disposed of in some way.

Mr. JONES—I am willing you should leave my name out of the box.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama. Put my name in, as I want it drawn out.

The Speaker arrested this conversation, and said Mr. DAVIS had been recognized.

The latter then made an ineffectual motion to suspend the rules.

The confusion broke out afresh.

Mr. BARKSDALE obtained the floor, and, with a view to procure the passage of a private bill, moved, in an exceedingly loud voice, a suspension of the rules.

The noise continuing Mr. STANTON said he could not hear what was going on.

The Speaker replied that he was not surprised at it, and succeeded in restoring comparative order.

Mr. BARKSDALE got his bill passed, and sat down in conscious triumph.

The Senate's amendments to the Naval bill were considered in Committee.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, moved to amend the amendment appropriating $173,700 for the charter of vessels for the Paraguay Expedition, by giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to purchase them. The chartering of these vessels for nine months amounts to this sum, and in making the contract the Secretary inserted a clause by which the Government could purchase them at $289,000, only $100,000 more than the price of the charter, and $500 less than their charter for fifteen months.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, did not think the Constitution conferred power to charter vessels for the Expedition. He had seen the Secretary of the Navy in the House to-day suggesting this legislation to get out of the difficulty he had brought about. He would always put down his foot, and lift his voice against interference with legislation.

Mr. PETTIT, of Indiana, protested against making any appropriation at all. He asked whether the Secretary made the contract under any other authority than the joint resolution empowering the President to take steps to obtain satisfaction from Paraguay?

Mr. BOCOCK replied that was all and sufficient.

Mr. PETTIT said the act of the Secretary was a usurpation of power not granted. From the beginning of the controversy this Government had not taken the right steps for a settlement of the question in controversy.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, was not without apprehension that the American people are in the wrong. If the President and Secretary had the right to build a navy, they had the right to add further regiments to the army. If the navy is insufficient, Congress should have been advised of the fact. This chartering of worthless steamers was a private speculation, carried on under the authority of this Government.

Mr. BOCOCK said Mr. CLARK must pardon him, if he could not sympathize with him in his personal dislike of the Secretary; if these vessels were purchased, they could be sold, and every dollar saved to the Government. He defended the conduct of the Executive, showing that the joint resolution authorized the President to employ such force as he thought proper.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said the resolution virtually conferred on the President the war-making power, and we are now beginning to reap the fruits of most improvident and hasty legislation. The Executive had created out of funds, not given him, a fleet, which Congress did not authorize him to create, and has gone on waging war without authority.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said—Congress had vested in the President authority to use such force against Paraguay as he should deem expedient, and read from a last year's speech of Mr. RITCHIE, wherein it was said that the President would act on the authority of Congress; and that he believed the exhibition of a few small vessels would procure a settlement of the difficulty, and that no necessity would occur for the force.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, said instead of trying the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. PHELPS was arraigning the gentleman from New-York, and added that the Secretary had clearly exceeded his authority in chartering vessels.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, read from his own speech on a former occasion, to show that he then thought the joint resolution practically transferred the war-making power to the President. Twenty-seven of the Opposition voted for that resolution, out of one hundred and fifteen, and eighteen Democrats against it.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, recollected that he was one of those who voted against it, not being willing to confer the war-making power on the President. But he was willing to carry out the contracts, while he was against increasing the Navy.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said the resolution did not come within a thousand miles of authorizing the Secretary to charter vessels.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, proposed to suspend all proceedings and recall the vessels. He voted for the resolution, and his excuse was ever confidence in the Democratic Party.

Rejected. Ayes 35, Noes not counted.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, as his name had been mentioned, said he thought there was cause for the passage of the resolution then, and he thought so now. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported it unanimously. When it was passed, the responsibility of carrying it into effect devolved on the President.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, was for recalling the fleet when Paraguay was sufficiently chastised. There was no more a war than when we send out a force to chastise Indian tribes.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, thought his vote for that resolution was right. He hoped that whenever American citizens were injured this country would be always ready to vindicate its honor. But he did not by that vote commit himself to this singularly infelicitous Administration, nor to the illegal contracts which have been made.

After further debate the Senate's Paraguay amendment as amended by Mr. BOCOCK was agreed to by three majority. It was afterward concurred in by the House by 83 against 77.

All the other amendments were then adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Adjourned.

Further Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 1.

The additional advices by the *Tennessee* are interesting.

The English and French fleets before Vera Cruz appear to be hostile to JUAREZ, and are reported to have intercepted his reinforcements, and in other ways to have favored MIRAMON.

MIRAMON threatens to sack the city. The English and French fleets had been applied to for protection but refused it. It was not thought, however, that they will openly participate in the attack on the city.

Bloody Affray in Kentucky.

GENERAL MELEE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, March 2.

An old political feud has existed for some time between THOMAS S. LOW, of Hawesville, and CICERO MAXWELL, of Hartford, Ky., the prosecuting Attorney for that District. Mr. LOW had threatened to cowhide Mr. MAXWELL on meeting him. To-day, while Mr. MAXWELL was addressing the Court at Hawesville, he was interrupted by Mr. LOW, denouncing him in grossly insulting language. Mr. MAXWELL and others then fired several shots at Mr. LOW, wounding him in the thigh and arm, cutting off his thumb, and riddling his shirt. A general fire with pistols now ensued, and JOHN ALDADOR, a friend of Mr. LOW'S, was killed, and a Mr. MILLER shot through the thigh. Mr. LOW has been committed to jail for protection from the mob.

Destructive Fire in Memphis.

FIVE NEWSPAPER OFFICES DESTROYED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, March 2.

A fire last night caught in the cellar of the *Eagle and Enquirer* office, and burnt half a square on Main-street, including the *Eagle and Enquirer*, *Avalanche*, *Ledger*, *Christian Advocate* and *Presbyterian Sentinel* offices; the establishment of HUTTON & CLARK, printers; the stores of GALBEY & WARREN, SAFFRAUS & STRATTON, W. N. HUNT, N. STILLMAN and HEINRICH BROTHERS; the saloon of JOSEPH TRUFEL and several offices. The loss is stated at $150,000, and the parties were more or less insured.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Outrageous Case of Lynch Law in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 2.

The St. Joseph correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of the 27th ult., says that a special message from Platte City brings information that DAY and his son, who were confined on the charge of running off negroes, were forcibly taken from the jail last night by a mob of three hundred men and hung. The reason assigned is, that the Court would acquit the prisoners on the ground that it was not the proper District to try them in.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 2.

St. Joseph papers of the 28th ult. and 1st inst., are received, but they contain nothing in reference to the hanging of DAY and his son at Platte City by a mob. The story is, doubtless, an unmitigated hoax.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 2.

The propeller *Equinox*, of the New-York Central Railroad line, left here this morning for Cleveland and Sandusky, with a full load of merchandise. There was no ice in sight. This is the first clearance of the season.

CARVELAND, Wednesday, March 2.

Navigation is open to Dunkirk and the New-York and Erie line of propellers commenced running to-day.

Utica Municipal Election.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.

The result of the election for Mayor is a tie, though the Democrats claim they have elected their candidate by one to four majority. Three Republican and four Democratic Aldermen are elected. For Supervisors three Republicans and four Democrats are chosen. Of the city officers, beside the Mayor, three on each ticket are elected.

Arrest of Lottery Swindlers.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 2.

WM. SHUTE and wife, ALONZO SHUTE and DANIEL G. PALMER, were arrested on Monday morning, in York County, Maine, charged with lottery swindling. They were taken to Newburyport, Mass., yesterday, and held to bail in $8,000 each for examination on the charge.

The Princess Disaster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 1.

A number of the sufferers from the explosion of the *Princess* are dying from their injuries. The forward part of the boat was, it appears, blown to pieces, and the few ladies who were injured were in the after part. The entire boat was ashore soon after the explosion.

Municipal Election in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 2.

The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. The entire Republican ticket is elected by an average majority of 1,000. The Council stands, Republicans, 14; Democrats, 6. The total vote cast was about 15,000.

The Hartung Murder.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 2.

The Supreme Court has denied Mrs. HARTUNG a new trial. The day of sentence has not been fixed.

The Montgomery at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 2.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here this morning.

Seizure of $8,000 Worth of Jewelry.

ARREST OF THREE MEN ON SUSPICION—A MYSTERY TO BE SOLVED.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening Officer KELLUM, of the Fourth Ward, heard the cry of "Stop thief! stop thief!" in Chatham-street, and saw two men bareheaded running down the street, and when near the corner of Duane-street one of them ran into a clothing store, when the officer followed and arrested him. The other man, who was the pursuer, now came up and charged the other with robbing him of a lot of jewelry, and the officer took both parties to the Station-house. The man who made the charge said his name was CHARLES HENNE, that he was the keeper of the "Constantine Hotel," No. 218 William-street, and that the other men, SIMON VERNELL, had just robbed him. Captain WATERBURY ordered VERNELL to be searched, and on him was found nine gold watches, a diamond brooch and bracelet, and two diamond pins, in all worth about $2,000.

From the manner in which HANNA made the complaint, Captain WATERBURY suspected something was wrong, and ordered Sergeant TWADDLE and Officer KELLUM to search the hotel, which was done, and in No. 22, VERNELL'S room, the Policeman found two black-leather and two hair trunks, containing watches, diamond pins, diamond bracelets, brooches and earrings, guard and vest chains, and also an assortment of different kinds of very fine jewelry, worth between $6,000 and $8,000. There was also a lot of Spanish silver spurs, a saddle and horse gear of Spanish manufacture, and a lot of manuscripts in the Spanish language. The whole ware removed to the Station-house.

[A young man, who gave the name of LEWIS ODESSOW, was also arrested at the hotel on suspicion of being concerned in the matter.

HENNE states that the property belongs to a lodger from Brazil who went yesterday morning to select a store for the jewelry business, and that he is *an escaped convict*.

VERNELL says that for two days the landlord and himself have intended to "jimmy" the trunks open at a convenient opportunity and rob the Brazilian, and that yesterday in connection with the other man (ODESSON) the matter was consummated, but a quarrel arose in regard to the equal division of the spoils, when VERNELL grabbed what he thought was his share, but was pursued and captured as above stated.

The hotel in which the jewelry was found is a rather poor class lager bier saloon, with the high-sounding title of "Constantine Hotel." It is believed by the Police that the captured valuables are the fruits of some robbery, and that the story about the Brazilian is all "moonshine."

The Tract Society Controversy—Reorganization of the Boston Society—Circular from the Officers.

TRACT HOUSE, No. 28 Cornhill,
BOSTON, February, 1859.

DEAR SIR: You are doubtless aware that the "American Tract Society" was originally organized at Boston in 1814; eleven years before the Institution of the same name in New-York. It was at first designated as the "New-England Tract Society," which name was changed by an act of the Legislature, in 1823, to that it now bears. During these eleven years it was in vigorous and successful operation. It issued two series of tracts, one hundred and ninety-six in number; commenced the publication of the *Tract Magazine* (now the *American Messenger*) and the *Christian Almanac*; and extended its operations and its auxiliaries into all the States of the Union.

Upon the formation of the New-York Society in 1825, overtures were made by those instrumental in founding it for a union with the Boston Society, in order to impart greater "energy and efficiency to the Tract system of this country." To assure the Society at Boston in regard to the evangelical character of the works that should be published, it was mutually understood that "the wishes of this Society should be duly regarded in the annual election of the Publishing Committee;" and that its "existing series of tracts should be continued." Upon these conditions the Boston Society consented to become a "Branch" of the new Society, but only in the sense of association in sympathy and in business arrangements. They purchased from us at cost our stereotype plates, engravings, &c., and agreed to furnish us tracts "on as low terms as they can be published in this place."

They had assumed the same name, but "neither society was merged in the other; each still maintaining its distinct and independent existence on the basis of its Constitution, and its distinct and independent character as a corporation." The Boston Society has never abandoned its own proper work or responsibilities. It has always had its own depositories, "its members, its funds, its officers and its auxiliaries." It has owned and published the *Messenger and Child's Paper*, so far as they have been distributed from Boston; and maintained its own system of agencies and collections; the Secretaries of the two Societies dividing the field as was convenient. In a word it has pursued its own distinct and independent work, being allied to the Society in New York only, as was carefully expressed in the terms of the agreement, in "feeling and operation."

For reasons too well known to need recital, this harmonious relation between the two societies has been interrupted. We have deeply deplored this result as we had previously and earnestly sought to avoid it. The virtual refusal of the New-York Society to carry into effect the resolutions which had been unanimously adopted in 1857, and their disregard of the wishes of this Society in the election of their Publishing Committee, have left us with no alternative consistent with conscience or self-respect, but a "return to the original status of the society."

Nor have we in so doing mistaken, as we think, the wishes of a large portion of the friends of the Society. From nearly every part of the country, and from the most influential sources, have been received expressions of approval. They have come from individuals, from churches, from ecclesiastical and ministerial bodies, and extensively from the religious and secular Press, confirming the views we had taken of our duty, and leaving us without any doubt that the voice of God in His Providence calls us to go forward in our work as a National Institution.

What, then, is it proposed by us to do? We answer:

1. To publish and distribute, as widely as possible, an evangelical Christian literature, shunning not to declare, as far as in us lies, the whole counsel of God in its applications to all human conduct—individual, social, and national.

2. In respect to the subject of Slavery, it is the purpose of the American Tract Society at Boston to stand upon the platform and carry out in good faith the plan of action so admirably presented in the resolution of the Special Committee of Fifteen at the annual meeting of the New-York Society in 1857, viz.:

Resolved, That the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as these moral evils which it is known to promote and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, do undoubtedly fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit.

In carrying out this resolution it is not our purpose to engage in any contention with brethren who differ from us. They are responsible not to us but to our common Lord; and we trust that while they claim the right to their own views and methods of operation, they will cheerfully accord to us the same right.

Indeed, apart from this particular subject, it is believed that there are both a field, and a call of God, for our own independent action. The rapid growth of our country in territory and population, the wants of the increasing millions who are outside of all the regular means of grace; together with the diverse states, affinities and prejudices, in the great Christian Commonwealth, lead us to the belief that the work required can be most advantageously done by having more than one instrumentality for doing it. Even if nothing else be gained, it is desirable to save to the great Tract cause the contributions and sympathy of large portions of the Christian public, which are now in danger of being lost to it altogether.

3. It is hoped to carry forward the work in such *improved methods* as the experience of nearly half a century and the example of similar institutions in Great Britain may suggest. In the publishing of tracts and books we do not propose a large and costly printing establishment, believing that the work can be done more advantageously by contract. So likewise in their distribution, we shall aim to secure the cooperation of pastors and churches; using as far as possible that element of lay agency which has been largely developed during the recent religious awakenings, and thus directly aiding the divinely-established institutions of the Gospel. We shall invite the instrumentality of missionary and charitable organizations, and where there are destitutions which cannot otherwise be supplied we shall maintain a system of *missionary* colportage. We hope also to employ the regular book trade in all parts of our country, to effect the widest possible distribution of our publications.

4. Believing in the necessity of entire frankness in accounting to donors for the use made of their contributions, we shall rigidly adhere to the principle pursued from the foundation of this Society, of accounting separately for all moneys given to us, for either publishing or charitable purposes.

There has been of late, by the grace of God, a greatly-increased desire for religious reading, both at home and abroad. The demand upon us is already far beyond our means of supply. Our foreign missionary brethren are appealing for aid; the destitute of our own land, near and remote, stretch out their hands to us. From the Southern States even we have urgent requests for whatever we may issue on the subject of Slavery. We desire to meet, if possible, all these demands; and to be instrumental, in the hands of God, of everywhere enlightening and saving the souls of men.

If, therefore, you approve of our position and purposes as above expressed, we ask you very respectfully and in the Master's name to give us your sympathies, your prayers and your substantial aid. We especially ask your prayers that we may be wisely directed in the discharge of all these important trusts, so that the smiles of God may rest upon us, and this great and good work prosper in our hands.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. W. ALVORD, Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS IN CANADA.—On Monday the House of Assembly, at Toronto, resolved, by a vote of 43 to 16, that the *per diem* of members should be increased from $4 to $6. This action is denounced by the *Globe*, Opposition organ, as being "to the shame of the Government." There is little hope left, that papers says, of even ordinary retrenchment at the present session.

The Seat of Government question continues to agitate the Canadians. Ottawa is to be the eventual capital—that point is settled; but while Ottawa is getting ready the Government will leave Toronto and make a temporary settlement in Quebec. There have been four removals since 1841, costing in the aggregate £427,916. A report is current that the expenditures of Ottawa will be postponed for an indefinite period, and this encourages the people of the Lower Province to hope that Quebec may yet be the permanent capital.

A bill for the protection of squatters has been read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. There are large tracts of land in Lower Canada owned by non-resident proprietors, who have totally neglected their property. Persons have settled on these lands without title, and the object of the bill is to compel the proprietors, whenever they remove the squatters, to pay them for their improvements. It encounters considerable opposition, but its passage is conceded.

THE BLACK WARRIOR.—Capt. MERRITT, one of the Underwriter's agents, reports that the steamship *Black Warrior* is completely broken up amidships, although her walking-beam is still standing. About fifteen feet of her bow and twenty-five feet of her stern remain out of water. Her machinery will probably be all saved.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A Call of the House—The Tax Equalization Bill Passed—The Hell Gate Pilot Lost, but not Irrecoverably—The Appropriation and Tax Bills In—Confirmation of Appointments in the Senate, and other juicy matter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 2, 1859.

There was a call of the House this morning, at 10¼ o'clock. A German made the opening prayer, and some forty members were present. The Clerk began to read the Journal, but it being evident that no quorum was present, a call was ordered. The Speaker ordered the lobbies cleared and the doors closed. Several gentlemen narrowly escaped getting their fingers pinched as the door-keeper of the cloak-room pulled his door to and locked it. The Sergeant-at-Arms being dispatched, brought in the delinquents, one by one, and placed them at the bar of the House. Some pleaded watches too slow, some unexpected detentions, coming up the hill, some their constituents laboring with them in the lobby. Most took it kindly. Two or three looked very savage, and would not be appeased. One miscalculated his speed, and being excused, asked five minutes' leave of absence. It being granted, and he outstaying his time, was on the edge of a second arrest. One pleaded that he overslept himself. Two that they were with sick colleagues. Those who were brought in early insisted on seeing the thing through, and the Sergeant-at-Arms kept cruising till near 12 o'clock, when the names of only five were remaining unpurged of their contempt or absent on leave. These five were finally permitted, when they do appear, not to lie under contempt. At 12 the Personal Liberty bill was the special order. It was read through entire, and in part again by sections, when progress was reported. The bill is very steep—perpendicular, indeed. It provides a trial by jury for every fugitive claimed as a slave in this State, fines and disfranchises any man who defends the claimant of such fugitive slave, and a good deal more. I do not imagine that it can pass unamended. Yet reading it fills the mouth of the lover of liberty, and there are many on the floor who would like to pass it without striking out a vowel or a dot. It was made a special order for Monday next. The Equalization of Taxes bill got 67 votes on a third reading—a tight squeeze through.

The Hell Gate Pilot bill came up last night in Committee of the Whole, and provoked a sharp discussion, which occupied the whole evening. It was introduced by Mr. TUTHILL, unanimously reported by the Committee on Commerce, and has been more sharply contested than anything yet before the Assembly. It was defended by Messrs. Meeks, (Rep.,) Tuthill, (Rep.,) Gover, (Dem.,) and Tomlinson, (Dem.,) and pitched into by Messrs. SPENCER, CONKLING and HUTCHINSON, all Republicans. When the usual arguments were exhausted, Mr. SPENCER denounced it as a Democratic measure, and pointed to the fact that every Democrat in the House favored it. He ridiculed the idea of protecting these "poor" pilots, one of whom, he said, was at that minute on the floor velvet-vested and gold-watch-chained. On reporting progress the House, by a very small majority, disagreed with the report of the Committee, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. To-day there was a good deal of personal application to members in the matter. Every vote was drummed up, and on the third reading it got 59 Ayes to 36 Noes—more than it ever got in Committee, but six too few to carry it. The motion to reconsider was tabled by its friends, who still faintly hope, by carrying it, to put the Hell Gate and Sandy Hook pilots on the same footing!

Notwithstanding the two hours lost in the call of the House, good time was made before adjournment. After sundry previous questions and yeas and nays, an adjournment was had at 3 o'clock, without agreeing to have evening sessions henceforth. The New Utrecht Fishery Bill (passed the Senate) was reported and ordered to the Third Committee of the Whole. Several new bills were introduced; among them one by Mr. TUTHILL increasing the rates to be charged by newspapers for publishing legal notices; one by Mr SHAW, incorporating the New-York Preparatory School of Medicine; one by Mr. GOVER, allowing a Charter Convention in the City of New-York. The annual appropriation bill was reported by Mr. CONKLING, and the 1½ mill tax for general purposes by Mr. HALE.

In the Senate, Mr. PROSSER reported to provide means for the completion and enlargement of the Canals of the State—the Assembly bill, with amendments. Mr. MATHER from the minority of the Canal Committee, reserved the right to move certain amendments. Mr. AMES made a majority report to regulate wharfage in the City of New-York. Mr. SLOAN dissented from the report. His reasons he would state when the subject came up for consideration. It imposed a tax of a million of dollars upon the citizens of Brooklyn and New-York. Mr. MATHER moved to lay the report of the Committee on the table. Agreed to, 11 to 7. Mr. AMES reported against the Assembly bill repealing the old Quarantine Removal act. On explanation, it came out that this was the bill which, passing very suddenly in the House at an early part of the session, brought in the resignation of the Quarantine Commissioners, and stopped the project of dumping some hundred thousand dollars on the old Orchard Shoals as an excuse for asking a mint of money to build up an island with. The object having been attained, there was no reason why the repeal should have gone any further; and if the Senator who reported it had not gone off half-cocked with his adverse report, it would have slumbered undisturbed. Senator SPINOLA, whose little ferry bill "to Port Jefferson and elsewhere," was strangled in this same Committee, was not satisfied with the explanation and at some length opposed the report, charging Mr. TUTHILL, of the other House, with misrepresenting his constituents, who would call him to order in due time. The report (unanimous from the Committee) was agreed to, and the vote to reconsider tabled—Yeas 11 to Nays 7. Mr. SCHELL introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of certain matters between parties and Health-officers of New-York. Mr. ELY, to incorporate the New-York Bay Steamboat Company. What this is I have not had time to examine. Mr. O. B. WHEELER having, on a question of privilege, said something disagreeable to that officer, in Executive Session, the Sergeant-at-Arms made a communication to the Senate, relative to the Senator's assault upon his character. The subject was discussed, and a resolution adopted entirely exonerating the Sergeant-at-Arms from all imputations upon his character. Mr. WASSON'S nomination as Canal Appraiser, which has hung fire for some time, was confirmed, one only voting nay. The following confirmations are announced to-day: *Commissioners for Loaning Certain Moneys of the United States.* *Washington*—Augustus S. Frank, of Middle Granville.

Schenectady—Albert Van Voast, Charles Matthews, of Schenectady.

Schoharie—James Parsons, of Sharon; George B. Badgeley, of Sebonaria.

Oneida—Orion Carpenter, of Vernon.

Otsego—Sheffield Harrington, of Hartwick; David Kelso, of Westford.

Chenango—Lsman Ingersoll, of Guilford; Nelson B. Hale, of Norwich.

Tompkins—John H. Selkreg, of Ithaca.

Ontario—John Lapham, of Farmington.

Yates—Geo. VanOsdol, of Milo; David J. McMaster, of Potter.

Agent of the Onondago Tribe of Indians—Josiah Hine of Onondago.

Messrs. CHARLES, of New-York, and BOWEN, of Erie, are still detained from their seats in the Assembly by indisposition. Mr. OPDYKE, of New-York, has been absent from his seat several days, by serious illness.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, March 2.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

To exempt the premium notes of insurance companies from taxation.

To increase the capacity of the Canals.

The following bills were reported favorably:

The Canal-Appropriation bill. Mr. MATHER, one of the Committee, protested against the report.

To regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York City. Mr. SLOAN, one of the Committee, dissented from the report.

Mr. MATHER moved to lay the report on the table. Carried.

Mr. AMES reported against the bill for the repeal of the act for the removal of Quarantine. Report laid on the table.

Mr. WHEELER, on a question of privilege stated that the expenses of the Albany Bridge Investigating Committee would not be over $2,500. He denied Mr. BRANDRETH'S statement, made yesterday, that the expenses would be $15,000, and declared that important witnesses would soon be examined.

Mr. DIVEN also rose to a question of privilege, and presented a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, stating that Mr. O. B. WHEELER had told him that the Republican Senators accused him of being rotten and corrupt at heart.

Mr. O. B WHEELER made an explanation, and the matter dropped.

Mr. ELY gave notice of a bill to facilitate bank exchanges.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To exempt premium notes of insurance companies from taxation.

By Mr. ELY, to charter the New-York Bay Steamboat Company.

EVENING SESSION.

The question of privilege

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Marriage of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde—Matters of Medical Science—The Case of Whitney, and the Treatment of Dr. Green—Discussions in the French Academy—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

The papers will tell you that the reception of the Prince and Princess NAPOLEON, on Thursday, was a brilliant affair—that vast crowds of the popnlace awaited their coming, and vociferously cheered them as they passed. I regret, however, that the sacred rights of history demand that I should throw the smallest bucket of cold water on this appreciation. It is true that one journal, whose news-collector had some pangs of conscience in repeating the stereotyped phrases of the Government papers, without daring to say there was no enthusiasm, yet ventured to hint that the populace were restrained in their cries, for fear of giving the impression that they were in favor of war, the Princess CLOTILDE being Italian! You see how difficult it is to edit a paper in Paris, and be an honest man.

The Government certainly did its part in rendering the Prince's reception brilliant, for there were plenty of soldiers who had nothing else to do, and were only too glad to get a sight at the young Sardinian Princess—or, as the *badauds* of Paris call her, *La fleur des pois-Sardes*—while the Railroad Company, who have always ready for Imperial visits an indefinite length of green velvet, with golden bees, were on their part only too glad to spread their velvet out to interrupt the labors of destructive vermin. At the issue of the railway station the Imperial party were loudly cheered, because there the secret police and the employes of the railrosd were collected in large numbers. But on the rest of the route, not a sound of welcome was heard hut from the mouths of the soldiers. On the Place de la Bastille, where an immense crowd of work-people were stationed, the silence was unbroken during the passage of the *cortége*; but, as the last carriage rolled by, an *ouvrier* in the crowd yelled out, "*Bis, bis!*" The cry was responded to by another *ouvrier* across the road: "*Ca ne vaut pas la peine, mon ami!*" At another point, a solitary individual, better dressed than the rest, shouted out a *vivat* in the rear, when the crowd, with a simultaneous "O-o-h!" turned toward him and laughed derisively in his face. The gentleman walked away with the air of a man who had "put his foot in it."

The *cortége* proceeded first to the Tuileries, entering through the courts of the old and new Louvre, so as to astound the young Princess with the grandeur of that magnificent pile of buildings. At the foot of the grand stairway, the newly-arrived were received by the Emperor, surrounded by the officers of his household. The Empress, surrounded in like manner, received them at the head of the stairway. After presentation to the different households and a short conversation, the Prince and Princess proceeded to their future residence at the Palais Royal. There they were received by the Prince's father, the ex-king JEROME, and dined that evening *en famille*. The next day the Prince and Princess proceeded to the Tuileries on foot to pay a familiar visit to their Majesties, and the next day dined there in the company of the entire Bonaparte family and the high officers of the Crown, in all 150 covers.

The Government will ask for an allowance for the Prince's new household of 500,000 francs. He has already 300,000 francs as a member of the Imperial family, 120,000 francs as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, and his salary as member of the Academy of Sciences—a mere trifle—which brings his annual income up to $185,000.

You have no doubt seen and published the pretty little letter sent by the Empress to the Princess CLOTILDE accompanying a ring, and you have probably received from this fact the impression that EUGENIE was delighted with the match. I am told, on the contrary, that her Majesty opposed it to the last, and only yielded when opposition was useless. You can judge, therefore, how much it must have cost her to pen the lines referred to EUGENIE could not bear to see a lady of infinitely higher birth than herself established in a court alongside of her, and which was only an appanage of her own. We thus had the spectacle of the Princess CLOTILDE on her knees before her father begging not to be married yet, and the Empress EUGENIE in like manner before NAPOLEON pleading against the match. But destiny threw these ladies into the power of two monarchs on whom tears fall without effect, and the sacrifice had to be made. To her credit, however, be it said, that when circumstances compel the Empress EUGENIE to make a sacrifice of her personal feelings, she knows how to put into practice that excellent maxim, that "Whatever one is compelled to do, it is best to do graciously."

I beg pardon for jumping so abruptly from the midst of court paraphernalia into the miseries of science and the sufferings of poor humanity, but a late circumstance at New-York gives actuality to the subject, and must plead my excuse. I refer to the treatment of diseases of the windpipe by the introduction of medicinal substances as practised by Dr. HORACE GREEN, of New-York. It is not my place here to speak of the death of Mr. WHITNEY, nor of the manner in which Dr. GREEN applies his remedy, but of the possibility of thus applying a remedy end of the value of the remedy itself when applied. The Imperial Academy of Medicine has just finished a lengthy discussion of the subject, which has reached over two months of weekly meetings, and the conclusions of the Academy are now before us. We have, therefore, something positive upon which to fall back, for there is generally no appeal from the decisions of this tribunal. I shall give a brief *resumé* of the whole subject, omitting minor details.

Dr. TROUSSEAU, of Paris, was the first, in 1831, to show the practicability and utility of cauterizing the pharynx, (the throat,) with nitrate of silver in diseases of that organ. This practice was set forth in a work by M. TROUSSEAU, entitled a *Treatise on Laryngeal Phthisis*, a disease which the distinguished Professor has lately declared does not exist, and a book which he now disavows so far as it concerns the title of Laryngeal Consumption. In 1838 or 1840, Dr. GREEN, going further, published to the world a book of real merit, in which he announced his discovery of a method of introducing a solution of nitrate of silver directly into the larynx for the treatment of affections of that organ. This was an immense advance on Dr. TROUSSEAU'S treatment, so immense that the latter has uniformly denied its possibility until quite recently. I have already in this place published a most emphatic and unequivocal denial of Dr. GREEN'S practice from the mouth of Dr. TROUSSEAU—a denial heard and faithfully recorded by myself. The reader need hardly be reminded of the great mobility and susceptibility of the cartilages which guard the entrance into the larynx—every one has had drops of water and particles of food pass this opening by mistake, and they know the sudden and violent suffocation produced thereby. Dr. TROUSSEAU and his friends had often tried Dr. GREEN'S operation, with, as Dr. T. says, the most anxious wish to succeed, but they had never been able to overcome the difficulty, and therefore declared the operation impossible.

Four years ago Dr. LOISEAU, of this city, a former student of M. TROUSSEAU at the Hospital called the latter in consultation one day to see a new method of treating croup he had discovered. Dr. LOISEAU placed on the last phalanx of his index finger a cuirass which would perfectly protect his finger from the teeth of the child, and then putting the finger in the mouth, pressed down the epiglottis, (which covers the orifice of the larynx,) and with the finger thus directing him, thrust into the larynx a curved silver tube, through which he could inject or push a solution of nitrate of silver. He had also invented a scraper, a sort of curved duck-billed spoon, which he could also introduce through the agency of the cuirass on the finger, and detach the new-formed membrane which suffocates the child in this malady. By means of the tube, if left *en permanence*, the child could breathe with less difficulty.

Doctor TROUSSEAU saw Doctor LOISEAU operate thus on on two patients, and then he tried it himself and succeeded in the same manner as Dr. LOISEAU. He then declared in his lectures, and before the Academy, that at last a method had been found to arrive at the interior of the windpipe with medicinal substances, but still declared it impossible to accomplish it with Dr. GREEN'S method, as recommended in his book, that is to say, with the flexible probang. At the same time he gave Dr. GREEN the credit of having been the first to declare it possible, and to recommend it.

Some months ago Dr. BOUCHUT, physician to the St. Eugenie Children's Hospital, invented the system which provoked the late discussion at the Imperial Academy, called *Tubage of the Larynx*. This new practice consists in placing a short silver tube in the orifice of the larynx by the help of Dr. LOISEAU'S finger cuirass, and leaving it there for the child to breathe through, for days if necessary. The tube is about seven-eighths of an inch in length, with a hollow the size of the little finger, and is carried to its place on the point of a canula constructed for the purpose. The principal object of this instrument, after that of giving a larger passage to the air through the glottis, is that of obviating the necessity of performing the operation of tracheotomy. But, as a collateral point, Dr. BOUCHUT had the misfortune to assert before the Academy that the practice of opening the child's windpipe was performed much too often; that it was a dangerous and useless operation; that the mortality had been increased by it, and that the Academy ought to condemn it. In favor of his practice of tubage. It was this that aroused the opposition of M. TROUSSEAU, (who has performed the operation of Trachcotomy in croup and laryngitis 265 times,) as well as other members of the Academy, partisans of the operation. It was this in effect which prolonged the discussion in that learned body, and which gave us so many spirited debates.

It was during the course of these debates, provoked by the manner in which Drs. LOISEAU and BOUCHUT were stealing away his thunder, (for it is on this part of the economy that M. TROUSSEAU made his immense reputation,) that he declared for the first time officially that Dr. HORACE GREEN, of New-York, was the first physician who had ever carried a medicinal substance into the trachea. I had already, however, heard him make the same admission in a conversation with Dr. LANGENBECK, the celebrated Berlin surgeon. But I have not heard him explain the cause of his change of opinion in regard to the possibility or priority of the operation, and the reader will hardly need to have the explanation pointed out. All I need say is, that all the surgeons and physicians of Paris, including M. TROUSSEAU, now cauterize the throat after M. LOISEAU'S system as an every-day affair, and that they are reaping real benefits from it. It would seem, therefore, that Dr. GREEN'S claim to priority in this operation is incontestable, for it would be unreasonable to deny it on the strength of the aid afforded to the operator by Dr. LOISEAU'S finger-shield, an object which I believe Dr. G. obtains by other, but perhaps quite as effective means.

Dr. GREEN professes to be able to carry his probang into the right or left bronchus at will. This subject I have not heard discussed here.

It remains to state the conclusions of the Academy. The Academy decided: 1. That the tubage of the larynx, such as it has been represented to us, does not seem to be sufficiently useful nor sufficiently exempt from danger to merit the approbation of the Academy. 2. Tracheotomy, in the present state of science, is the sole method to be employed, when there no longer remains any chance of safety in medical means.

The discussion, the reader will recollect, was on Dr. BOUCHUT'S proposition in regard to tubage and the serious charge he laid at the door of Tracheotomy. It results then that cauterization of the windpipe is a possible and a useful means of cure in affections of that organ; that Dr. GREEN (for no one contradicts Dr. TROUSSEAU'S present declaration) is entitled to the priority of the operation; that Dr. LOISEAU, by a different method, was the first to adopt the treatment in France, and that Dr. BOUCHUT'S system of tubage is totally valueless, even reprehensible. MALAKOFF.

FROM CANADA.

The American Mails Coming by the Way of the St. Lawrence and Canada—Subsidies Paid to Various Ocean Lines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Mooday, Feb. 28, 1859.

The last vessel of the Canadian line of ocean steamers—which ply from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal in Summer, and from Liverpool to Portland in Winter—brought to this continent twenty-five large bags of American mail matter, destined for Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, &c. The consent of the Imperial Government has recently been obtained to have letters for the Northwestern States and Canada sent by the Canadian line without special direction. This is a great convenience to the Province and the States in question. For the Cunarders only sail once a week, on Saturdays, while the Canadian steamers will also sail once a week, on Wednesdays. So that, as the time consumed by both lines in crossing the ocean is very nearly the same, the northern part of the continent will have the advantage of having communications twice a week from Europe. The Government of the United States has been requested to send mail matter by our steamers to Europe. No definite answer has yet been received, but it is hoped the response will be favorable, as it would be a source of revenue to Canada, and a great commercial benefit to the region of the lakes.

The whole subject of the mail communication between America and England has been very fully discussed in our Parliament, lately, and I venture to transfer to your columns some of the most interesting information elicited, which I hope will be news to many of your readers.

First as to the time in which voyages to and from Europe have been effected—and it is best to put the matter into a tabular shape:

1856.	
Collins line (paddle)—round voyage	25 days, ½ hours.
Cunard (paddle)	24 days, 3 hours.
Canadian (screw)	23 days, 22½ hours.
1857.	
Collins	25 days, 12 hours.
Cunard	23 days, 16½ hours.
Canadian	21 days, 16 hours.
1858.	
Collins	Abandoned.
Cunard	23 days, 20½ hours.
Canadian	23 days, 3 hours.

You will observe that the Vanderbilt line is not mentioned. Nothing was said of it by our Postmaster-General, whose the above figures are.

Next as to the subsidies paid to the various steamship lines. These again I beg to present in a tabular shape:

Cunard line, 52 trips per annum	$865,000
Collins line, first contract, 26 trips per annum	858,000
Collins line, reduced 20 trips per annum	385,000
Bremen line, 12 trips per annum	128,437
Havre line, 13 trips per annum	88,484
South American line, 24 trips per annum	125 000
West Indian line, 24 trips per annum	1,850,000
Canadian line, 1858, 20 trips per annum	100,000
Canadian line, 1859, 52 trips per annum	200,000

The following subsidies are paid on routes not trans-Atlantic:

Aspinwall line, 24 trips per annum	$290,000
Pacific line, 24 trips per annum	343,250
Mediterranean line, 24 trips per annum	1,320,000
Australian line, 12 trips per annum	940,000

The rate per mile paid in 1858 as subsidy to the several British lines above mentioned is as follows:

Australian	£0	18	7
West Indian		15	3
Cunard		11	0
Mediterranean		6	0

The rates paid to the American and Canadian lines are:

Collins	£1	4	0
Canadian		3	2½

The Collins line was therefore the most highly subsidized of any, and the Canadian line the least. I am not aware whether the table of mileage does is in pounds sterling ($5 to the £1) or in pounds currency, ($4 to the £1,) so I am unable to reduce the amounts to dollars and cents. The proportions between the sums paid to the several lines can, however, be very easily discovered from the figures given, which were contained in a speech of our Postmaster-General, and were taken from tables made out by Mr. ALLAN, one of the owners of the Canadian line of steamers.

An address to the Queen has been passed by the Canadian Parliament, praying her Majesty either to discontinue the subsidy to the Cunard steamers or to offer a similar and equal amount to a Canadian line.

A Mixed Commission (French and English) is to meet in Newfoundland in the early part of May, to determine the rights of the French fishermen in the prosecution of the fisheries on the coast and shores of Newfoundland. The Commission will consist of four—two to be appointed by the French Government, one by the authorities in Downing-street and one by the authorities in Newfoundland.

FROM OREGON.

State Government Unpopular—Oregon Senators—Protection of Slave Property—Lane and Anti-Lane Factions—Oregon War Debt—Financial Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

Our Territorial Legislature is still in session at the seat of Government, though it was confidently expected that their labors would be ent short this week by the news of our admission. Though our adopted Constitution expressly prohibits Slavery, a nice little experiment is being made by certain restless agitators, who have petitioned the Legislature for the passage of a law protecting slave property in this Territory. I inclose the majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee, with the bill proposed, that you may see how sagaciously such matters are passed upon here in the heavy timber of Oregon. The Chairman, W. W. CHAPMAN, is not entirely unknown to, though now he is mostly forgotten by, fame. He was once a Delegate in Congress from Iowa, and while so in 1840, became a follower of log-cabins and hard cider, and thereby lost his place in the affections of the Iowans, though it was ungenerously said that his summersault was based on information received, that unless he became a Whig there was no chance of his reelection. When luck failed him there, he came to Oregon, and continued to be Whigish till PIERCE was elected. (I believe a man of that name acted as President a few years ago,) and since then Democracy has been uppermost, and of course he has been a Democrat. Being now one of the dozen candidates for the ermine of the Federal Court, if the State is admitted, it is necessary that he should signalize his devotion to Buchanan Democracy by some outrageous act, and no better offers than a proposition to tolerate and protect Slavery here, in defiance of the wish of a large majority of the people, as expressed last June. Then he was a candidate as a Free-State man, and would sooner have plucked every hair from his gray beard than have dared to avow the doctrine he now preaches. Whether the bill will pass or not is uncertain, though from the discussion that has taken place, it is supposed that it will, as CHAPMAN declares that any reluctance or hesitation on the part of a Democrat will be proof that he is not sound and reliable; and so we have a "Lecompton test" in a small way. In one aspect, however, the question has a startling interest. The Constitution provides that all existing laws shall continue in force when the State is admitted. If this bill passes, will not Oregon be a Slave State in defiance of the will of the people?

The breach between Gen. LANE'S friends and foes is daily increasing in the Democratic ranks. Our "Marion" is fast approaching the fate of BARTON and many others whom new States have carried for years on their shoulders, till the party has concluded they were "very heavy old men," or some younger aspirants, tired of waiting for dead men's shoes, have contrived, by adroit and crafty jerks, to dislodge them. The *Statesman*, which is owned by the Government printer, and is regarded as the party organ, is exceedingly bitter and abusive of the General, denouncing him as a "hypocrite, humbug and false flatterer." This may be all true, but it sounds awkwardly from the mouths of those who owe their very existence and means of abuse to him—for nothing but his popularity has kept the party together in Oregon, and saved it from defeat. His opponents waited till DOUGLAS was reported to be ahead in Illinois, when supposing that his chances were best for the nomination at Charleston, and knowing that a coolness exists between him and LANE, they made a break and laid the foundation of the Douglas faction, though every man of them was as violent in their adherence to Lecompton, six weeks ago, as JOE LANE himself. Please to bear in mind, however, that Administration patronage, by way of the Indian Department, Land Offices, etc., etc., weigh infinitely more than any principles which Oregon Democracy was ever suspected of possessing, so it was not difficult to reverse positions, with a "presto, change" movement. It is a matter of regret to us that the Secretary of the Treasury has altogether omitted, in his estimate of expenses for the coming year, all allusion to our war debt, which has been approvingly passed upon by the Commission appointed by the Secretary of War. To be sure it is an immense claim, but while perhaps a small portion was illegally and corruptly contracted by the officials who managed it, by far the largest amount is justly due for a valid consideration to our citizens, who honestly furnished the sinews of war upon the faith of those whom "our Uncle has set over us." The want of this money—about $5,000,000—is severely felt in Oregon at this time; especially as our farmers are this year deprived of a market for their wheat, by the large importations of flour from the Atlantic States to San Francisco. Our fruit sales during the Fall have been our only source of revenue. These have amounted to over $300,000, and for all that is reported beyond this we are obliged to pay the cash; therefore you will see we are not enjoying a very pleasant financial prospect, without the General Government will do its duty towards those, much of whose resources are locked up in claims against it. Scrip for the war debt, if sold at all, brings from 25 to 38 cents on the dollar. Yours truly, OMEGA.

Mexican Affairs—Necessity for Interference.

From the Mobile Register, (edited by Mr. Forsyth, late U. S. Minister to Mexico.)

We published, a few days since, a letter from Vera Cruz in the New Orleans *Delta*, showing the conduct of the French and British Ministers in forcing an alteration in the Mexican tariff; the protest of our Consul, and the injury sustained by our citizens in the country by the enforcement of this act. There is serious blame to be laid at the door of some one. The 4th of March is near at hand, and as yet no steps have been taken towards giving protection to our *bona fide* countrymen residing in Mexico. They are certainly entitled to it. A citizen abroad has the same, if not more right to call on and *demand* protection from its Government; but strange to say, in many cases, their prayers are sadly neglected.

There are at present many Americans who have, in spite of the protests, interviews and official notes of our Ministers and Consuls, been lying in the hot and unhealthy prisons, in the filth and vermin of a Mexican dungeon, crying for release and aid from their Government, but to no purpose. "Forced loans" have been imposed on others, until there is, if the proper issue were possible, scarcely a solvent merchant in the country. They are compelled to contribute to, and support a war which is ruining at their ruin, and a peace, or refusal, but one alternative is given—to *corral*. With very few exceptions, their offences are not political, but the resistance of that which many are not able to pay, and those who have the means retain too much of the true pride and independence of good Americans to submit to these outrageous and unjust demands. The truth is, this state of affairs has existed so long in Mexico that to say you are an American citizen is to bring derision and contempt on you. Forbearance towards a weak and helpless nation is certainly a good and commendable virtue; but this forbearance sometimes ceases to be a virtue, more especially when a set of semi-barbarians, with a "Monte" dealer as their President, take advantage of our generosity, and makes our citizens suffer with their stupidity and tyranny. That the French Minister should be a party to their movements we are not surprised. Hated as he was by his own countrymen, and all foreigners, he naturally, like water, sought his level, and, if we mistake not, has succeeded in finding it.

A minister who is obliged to use the forces of the Government to which he is accredited to protect himself against the fury of his countrymen because of their hatred and contempt for him is certainly a fit bed-fellow for the Zuloaga-Miramon faction; but that the British Minister should have allowed himself to be duped by this faction, is a matter of astonishment to us. Standing by, and resisting as he did the forced loan decree, with instructions from his Government to act with the American Minister in the matter, and after refusing to take Mr. LERDO, (a liberal,) under the protection of the British Legation, he turns complicitely around, acts in concert with the French Minister (and consequently in accordance with the known policy of the Zuloaga clique,) and finally extends to ZULOAGA the protection which he had refused Mr. LERDO. The same cause that compelled this Government to withdraw its Legation from the country, came near ending the Diplomatic relations between Mr. OTWAY and the Mexican Government. We mention these facts to show how necessary it is that some immediate action should be taken by Congress. There are at present three English, five French and five Spanish men-of-war at Vera Cruz, while we have but one sloop, the *Saratoga*. Since force is the order of the day, and these forces are working against us openly, our vessels-of-war, instead of being used as police ships to capture filibusters and slavers, should be stationed in the Gulf to perform the more worthy and legitimate duty of protecting our own citizens, and not sentall over the world to protect those of other nations. Our naval force is small, and will have its hands full to do its duty if it be employed in the proper way. We trust that Congress will not adjourn before taking this question into serious consideration. The longer this settlement is delayed the more complicated will it become, and Congress should recollect that many suffer for their want of action both in purse and person.

A MEXICAN "PRONUNCIADO."—One of the most curious questions talked about in Vera Cruz, when the last steamer left, was on which side, the Liberal or anti-Liberal, the well-known Gen. NAGRETE, recently in command of centralist troops at Perote, stood. In the forty-eight hours previous to the passage of the last extraordinary he had "pronounced" no less than three times; first, against MIRAMON, though in favor of nobody in particular; then for a few hours for him; and finally against him again. The moving cause of this political weathercockism was the conflicting reports in circulation as to MIRAMON'S reorganization of the army of the east in his descent upon Vera Cruz. It being generally understood that all the officers of the old army, excepting only COBOS, whose fidelity was undoubted, were to be dismissed.

But in any case, "pronouncing" must be to NAGRETE, by this time, as easy and natural as guerrilla fighting. Originally, a Santa Anna man, he was among the first, we believe, to pronounce for the revolution which pinned CEMONFORT in power; subsequently he pronounced against the President for the Tacubayn platform; afterwards against it for the Constitution; then again against the Constitution for the Tacubaya *régime*, under which he was fighting heroically and patriotically, like all the rest of them, till there seemed a prospect of his removal, when he whips over on the other side.—*N. O. Picayune.*

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1859.

All of the Live Stock Markets show a gain in numbers over last week. With beeves, however, the lighter weights of the animals add nothing to the actual amount of meat.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2.:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,643	281	581	6,906	9,938
Previous week	3,152	207	551	5,928	8,080
Same w'k last. y'r	2,582	299	448	7,376	6,689

Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....3,676

Of the beeves, 2,700 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street, 690 at Bergen, 140 at the Sixth-street markets, and 113 at CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street. Of the 2,700 at Forty-fourth-street, New-York contributed 620; Ohio, 717; Kentucky, 165; Illinois, 733; Indiana, 173; Michigan, 132, and Pennsylvania, 84. The arrivals by Hudson River Railroad were 1,554; by Erie Railroad, 745, and by Harlem Railroad, 325.

THE BEEF MARKET TO-DAY.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle market was rather more freely supplied to-day, 2,700 head being yarded there, against 2,430 last Wednesday. In addition to the increase in numbers, there is quite an improvement in both weight and quality. Indeed, we have seldom seen as many extra *fat* cattle offered at a single market as were ranged along the principal aisle to-day. It was apparent, even yesterday, both to holders of cattle and buyers, that the figures of last week could not be maintained, and with the expectation of more cattle this morning that really came, a concession of about ½c. ₱ lb. was made by sellers. After moderate sales yesterday, prices rallied somewhat to-day, so that the general rates were from ½c.@½c. less than last week. We quote:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	11½c.@12½c.	12c. @13c.
First quality	10½c.@11c.	10½c.@11½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9½c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8 c.
General selling prices	9c. @10½c.	9c. @11c.
Average of all sales	9½c.@ ——	9½c.@ —

Decline, ½c.@¾c.

By comparing the present market with that of the corresponding week last year, we find the same range of prices, although the sales of to-day show an increase in numbers of 1,061 at all the markets. This advance is due in part to a more healthy tone in the money markets, which tends to keep the workingman employed, and consequently able to purchase beef. Also, to the fact that the other meat markets are sparsely supplied at present.....Most of the cattle on sale to-day were in the hands of the original owners. The few droves met on the way and bought at Buffalo and at Albany lost money upon reselling them to-day. Nor were those much more fortunate who bought thin cattle in Illinois for 3¾c., live weight. It required but 75 head of such cattle to sink $500, as some drovers of to-day can testify. In buying cattle, as with many other things, it is well to keep in mind the advice of a father to his son, viz.: "Never go clamming at high water."....After a somewhat laborious day on the part of sellers, the yards were barely cleared at night fall.....New-York, Ohio and Illinois were the principal contributors, and by far the largest portion of the cattle came in by the Hudson River Road.....At Albany, on Monday last, Eastern buyers took about 100 head to Brighton, the extreme Eastern States mainly supplying that market at present. Some 400 head were also taken for Albany and Troy butchers. Prices varied from 3¼c. to 6c. ₱ lb, gross weight.....Bergen sales were large, numbering 690 head. A few of the sales were as follows:

BEACH & BRAY sold for different owners 104 cattle at 8c.@10c.

SMITH & GURNAY ran out 23 head at 8c.@10c.

WESTHEIMER & BRO. sold 54 cattle at 8c.@11c.

W. HARRIS, 14 head at 9c.@10c.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY, 51 New-York and Ohio cattle for several owners, fair to good, at 8¾c.@11c. Also, at Forty-fourth-street, 32 Ohio, for J. MONTGOMERY, very good, average 7 cwt, at 9c.@10½c.

Among the transactions at Forty-fourth-street today are the following sales:

CRUNCH & DORY sold 25 small and large cattle of varied qualities, at 8c.@10c.

L. BEERS brought in 15 red oxen from Connecticut, weighing about 8½ cwt., which he sold yesterday at 10c.

Captain HUTCHINSON came in with 74 scarcely medium Illinois cattle and 138 hogs. HOAG & SHERMAN sold the cattle at $54 25; estimated 8c.@10c. on 6 cwt. This was at a loss, which the gain on the hogs barely made up for.

J. A. MERRITT, for S. M. BAKER, 46 quite fair Ohio cattle, of 7½ cwt., at 10c., and 25 of J. PERRILL'S 6¼ cwt.; 6 steers at the same price.

P. MORNINGSTAR brought in 4 very fine steers and 1 heifer fed by J. W. L. MATLOCK of Hendricks County, Ind. They were premium animals, showing considerable Durham blood, and weighed about 2,250 lbs. each at home. The heifer, estimated to dress 10 cwt. sold for $110, and $162 each was offered for the others. The seller was holding them at $200 ₱ head.

C. G. TEED sold 56 Kentucky cattle for D. L. BARNES at about 10¾c.@11¾c.—average about 11c. They were a lot which BARNES bought at Albany of S. M. BAKER, at $100 ₱ head. They were the best drove in market, weighing about 9½ cwt. net. J. FINK took seven at $115 each, while two others sold for $110 ₱ head, and thirteen at $108 each. TEED also sold a single pair of State cattle, fed by W. VAIL, of Westchester County, at $200, or 11c. ₱ lb. Live weight in the yards, 45 cwt.

WESTHEIMER & BRO. sold three steers for A. FITCH, which were raised and fed by J. JACKSON, of Onondaga Valley, N. Y. They were *prime* animals, and brought $475, or near 12c. ₱ lb. Also, for J. MCBETH, 33 nice tidy Ohio steers, of 6 cwt., at 9c.@10c., and 15 Michigan cattle for SMITH, at 9¼c. In addition they bought of RANKIN & GILLESPIE 77 Illinois cattle, at Buffalo, for $68 ₱ head, on which they report a loss of $100, at the prevailing rates of to-day.

T. C. EASTMAN, for H. BLAIR, of Champaign County, Ohio, 47 mixed cattle, of about 7 cwt., at 9c.@9¼c.

D. BARNES bought 64 coarsish Illinois cattle at Albany, for which he was getting 8¾c.@10c. to-day, on an estimate of 7 cwt.

B. BARTRAM, for S. M. BAKER, 60 just fair Ohio steers of a trifle less than 7½ cwt. at 10c. Also 13 Connecticut cattle, for F. BARTRAM, at 10c.@12½c. They were fairish oxen.

D. G. CULVER, 24 Ohio cattle, on his own account, at 9½c.@11c., on 8½ cwt. Also 50 very common Michigan cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at 9c., for ROSSINS & Co.

BEACH & BRAY, for BEACH & HAGAR, 20 fine State cattle, fed by R. HUNTSBURY, of Yates County. They were 3-year old steers, of heavy weights and sold for 10½c.@11¾c., or $110 each. Also, for J. SHIPE, 14 fair Pennsylvania cattle, at 9c.@10c.

HARING & GURNEY, for several owners, 52 New-York cattle, of fair to good flesh, at 8c.@11c.; and 54 of MOSENOUSE & MALLORY'S Illinois steers, rather coarse, weighing about 6½ cwt., at 8¾c.@9½c.

I. RUPLONG, for JACKSON & Co., 60 thin Illinois cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at $62, or 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

MURRAY & GLOVER bought 39 cattle, of various origins and divers weights, although of pretty good quality, which they were selling at 9c.@11c. on 7½ cwt.

W. BARTON held one extra fat pair of Ohio cattle, for which he refused $400, and also 12½c. ₱ lb. They were fed three years in Columbia County, by W. TANNER, who had made them fat enough for any one. They were estimated to dress 32 cwt.

G. AYRAULT, for SMITH, BOWEN & Co., 67 State cattle, of ordinary to fair quality, at $96 each, or 8½c.@10c.

W. AYRAULT sold 28 Michigan cattle for J. TALLMAN, at 9c.@10c., and 34 head of similar animals, for LORD & VOSBURGH, at the same prices.

MILCH COWS.

Receipts for the past week have been 281, or a gain of 74 head on the previous week. They were offered as follows, viz.: 94 at ALLERTON'S; 85 at CHAMBERLIN'S; 52 at O'BRIEN'S, and 50 at BROWNING'S.

To supply the place of stable cows, which are being sold off for beef, the country farmers are sending in fresh cows rather faster than the real City wants demand. Good cows, however, find a ready sale at $45 @$55, while a few very choice ones bring $65@$70. Ordinary animals are plenty at $30@$35. We noticed a sale of five very fair cows at $50 each.

VEAL CALVES.

These continue to increase in numbers, but not in size. By far too many of a "tender age" are sent in that their mothers be not taxed with bringing them up. Such calves, less than a week old, can be bought at $2@$2 50 ₱ head. Good calves command 6½c.@7c., and a few 7½c. The market is fully supplied and common calves sell slowly. Of the 581 offered during the past week, 367 were at Forty-fourth street.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Although our figures show a slight gain in the receipts, still the markets are scantily supplied at present. The numbers for the past week are as follows, viz: 3,497 at CHAMBERLAIN'S; 1,850 at BROWNING'S; 1,494 at O'BRIEN'S; and 64 at ALLERTON'S—making a total of 6,906. Except at CHAMBERLAIN'S, the markets showed a scanty supply to-day, and high prices were offered. At BROWNING'S, J. MCCARTY reported 774, at an average of $5 73 ₱ head; and among several lots sold by T. C. LARKIN, were 51, at $7 25; 19 extra large and fat sheep, at $12 50; and a lot of lambs, at $6 50 each. R. H. ILTMA gives as a portion of his sales, 192 for $1,104, and 140 for $750.

Good sheep are worth 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. gross, and for 15 Canada lambs, weighing 1,818 lbs. gross, sold by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN at $10 each, near 8c. ₱ lb. was obtained. They were Southdowns, from Canada. Good mutton is worth 13c.

McGRAW & O'BRIEN report

197 sheep at	$993 51	177 sheep at	$941 88
155 sheep at	832 50	45 sheep at	323 93
180 sheep at	764 50	49 sheep at	223 56
319 sheep at	2,034 31	94 sheep at	518 87
90 sheep at	360 00	54 sheep at	240 50
170 sheep at	1,190 00		
Total	1,530 sheep at		$8,429 56

Or $5 51 ₱ head.

SWINE.

Receipts for the past week have been larger, footing 9,938 head, of which 6,682 were yarded by FRENCH & HOOKS at the Hudson River Drove Yards, and 3,256 at the Western Yards. The increase for the week amounts to near 2,000. Large numbers remain unsold. We quote one lot of 138 Illinois corn hogs of 168 lbs. gross, at 6¾c., which is about the highest price to-day, excepting heavy and fat hogs which are not abundant.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS quote live corn hogs 6c.@6¼c., and still hogs 6¼c., dressed corn hogs 8c.@8½c.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 2, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 2, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRAY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is steady but not as active as is usual at this season of the year; anything fine is held firmly at our highest quotations; but inferior qualities, with which the market is well stocked, are offered more freely at prices which rather favor the buyer. Roll Butter is scarce, the supply not equal to the demand. Our highest quotations are more easily realized. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Orange County	28@30	Ohio, ordinary	11@17
Fine State d'y f'ns	25@27	Ohio, West'n Re've	17@20
Fine State, fresh t'bs	28@30	Illinois and Wis	14@20
Fair State d'y, f'ns	20@23	Roll Butter, State	19@22
Fair State d'y, t'bs	20@24	Roll Butter, Ohio	17@21
Welsh, tubs	18@27		

CHEESE

Is hardly as firm, and a large purchase could be effected at easier rates; we quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Prime State, Dairy	11@12	English Dairy	12@13
Fair State, Dairy	9@10	Pine Apple	12@15
Ohio, Dairy	8@10		

EGGS.

The weather in the fore part of the week was rather unfavorable for an advance, but the cold weather of the past few days has improved prices a little. We quote:

State and Ohio, ₱ doz.....18 @19
Jersey and Philadelphia, ₱ doz.....18½@19½

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are inactive, and we do not feel warranted in quoting them higher than 9c. Shippers and dealers differ widely as to the prospect of an advance. Other Dried Fruits sell readily, without change in price. Green Apples sell slowly; the stock in market is considered very fair for this season of the year. We quote for good sound fruit:

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ₱ lb	8	@	9
Greenings, Western, ₱ bbl	$3 50	@	$3 75
Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Baldwins, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	8½	@	9
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	—	@	25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	23	@	28
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	19	@	22
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Cranberries, Eastern, ₱ bbl	14 00	@	15 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Prime White Beans are scarce, and with an increased demand. Prices have advanced a little. Good Peas of all kinds sell readily. We quote:

BEAN

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INSTRUCTIVE, MORAL, USEFUL, TRUE, HEALTHFUL, SAFE.

No Quackery; no Humbug; safe for Wife, Mother or Daughter.

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NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

344 pages, octavo; price $3.

Containing Full and Complete Lists of all the MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and all other business men in the State. Also lists of Banks, Insurance Companies, Newspapers, Academies, Railroads, &c., &c. Published this day, and will be immediately offered for sale by canvassing agents in every part of the City and State. General Publishers, ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO. Publishers in New-York City, JOHN F. TROW, No. 379 Broadway.

ONE VOLUME OF HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, Is worth more to the FAMILY CIRCLE Than 50 volumes of the Trash of the Day.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSPHICAL CHARTS For illustrating the principles of Natural Philosophy, adapted to the use of schools and academies. "These charts form a very inexpensive substitute for apparatus."—*N. Y. Times.* "To teachers without apparatus, these charts are a valuable acquisition, and a very useful one to those who have the instruments."—*Prof. Silliman, of Yale College.* "We have the fullest confidence in utility."—*N. Y. Express.* Price per set of ten, mounted on cloth, with key, $12; mounted on paper, $10; in sheet, sent post paid, $8. Agents wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers, No. 348 Broadway.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH FOR MARCH, 1859. For sale at all the bookstores. H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 3 Everett House, New-York.

BALLS.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The annual Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place in the Academy of Music, on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, the 3d of March.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. M. Archibald,	Mrs. Henry Mason,
Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mad. De Montholon,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. J. P. March,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. Ernest Caset,	Mrs. D Colden Murray,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Mrs. Parish,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. O. R. Degen,	Mrs. Geo. A. Peters,
Mrs. W. B. Drayton,	Mrs. J. C. Peters,
Mrs. E. O. Doremus,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mad. De Dion,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
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Mrs. Wm. A. Hadden.	Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Mrs. E. T. Viele,
Mrs. Morgan Livingston,	Mrs. Von Hoffman,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Mrs. Webb.
Mrs. Charles Luling,	
Maj. Anderson, U. S. A.	Cornelius Du Bois,
Henry R. Anderson,	Lieut. Dearing, U. S. A.
E. E. Anderson,	Dr. Geo. T Elliot,
Lloyd Aspinwal,	John W. Ehninger,
Dr. J. Fordyce Barker,	J. P. G. Foster,
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Joseph Bridgham,	Dudley Field,
Walter L. Cutting,	R. C. Ferguson,
William Cutting.	James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Henry G. Chadwick,	Eibridge Gerry,
William S. Constant.	C. H. Haswell,
Edward Cooper,	E. K. Higgins,
Thos. E. Davis,	Louis F. Hemop,
Dr. Alfred L. Carroll,	W. B. Hoffman,
Henry Delafield,	Charles Hoffman,
Edward Delafield. Jr.,	Meredith Howland,
Louis L. Delafield,	John C. Heckscher,
C. E. Babicht,	William C. Pell,
J. B. Ireland,	Alfred Pell, Jr.,
A. Jacquemot,	Gould Redmond,
Robert James,	William Redmond,
Peyton Jandon,	E. S. Renwick,
John F. Kennett,	Henry Renwick,
Arthur Leary.	James F. Ruggles,
Edward C. Lord.	E. T. Snelling,
Col. Monroe, U. S. A.,	E. Delafield Smith,
Dr. A. B. Mott,	Charles F. Stephenson,
Col. J. B. Murray,	Alexander Taylor,
C. D. Mentholon,	S. Van Rensselaer,
Henry Mason,	John Van Buren,
James Otis,	E. L. Viele,
Edmond Poirier,	C. F. Winthrop,
Walden Pell,	James S. Wadsworth,
Edward Prime, Jr.,	William Warden,
James M. Pendleton,	Dr. O. F. Woodward.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person only, to be had of the Managers.

Doors open at 8; dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will be allowed on the floor. Carriages on arriving will drive up Irving-place, and on departing will drive down Irving-place.

Tickets, $2 each, admitting one person only: to be had of the Managers, at the principal hotels, at the music stores of WILLIAM HALL & SON, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, C. BREUSING, NUNNS & CLARK, and at the bookstore of T. J. CROWEN.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 23 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000. This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Have removed to No. 48 Wall-st, Bank of New-York Building. SAMPSON MOORE, President.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof. DRAPER. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms No. 351 Broadway, this THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d of March, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to attend, [as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

SIGMA PHI.—THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF the Sigma Phi Society will be held in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, in Schenectady, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4. E. P. V.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE GEO. F. BRISTOW Testimonial Committee are hereby requested to meet this evening at Mr. Benjamin's Music Hall, No. 238 Bowery. ISAAC M. PHYFE, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW SENSATION! A NEW PLEASURE!! CAMELIA WATER. The most REFRESHING, DELIGHTFUL, LASTING PERFUME for the TOILET EVER PRODUCED. Manufactured only by HARRIOTT, ABBEY & CO., Perfumers, No. 34 Strand, London. Principal Agency, Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane. None other genuine. Found at all dealers.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (Sun Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 25 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 12 Wall-st.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ⅓ cent per hour from the COAL OIL sold by C. E. KUCK, Manufacturer of COAL-OIL LAMPS, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH K. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN SHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 28 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. GUINEY & CO., No. 28 William-st.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—VERY LOW to close a concern—one 12, one 12, and 3 of 8-horse power, with fine boiler. Also, one second-hand Engine of 10-horse power. H. A. CRANE, 20th-st., near 11th-av.

LATHES, TOOLS, &C., TO BE DISPOSED of at private sale, by order of assignees, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 220 East 12th-st., near Avenue C.

WM. G. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE OF No. 20 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly,) is now at No. 14 Bond-st., near Broadway.

TRAZLES—FICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HAMMOND, No. 30 Beaver-st.

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OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
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OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
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IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
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To conclude with the successful
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Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

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THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, 1859.
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Produced in a most splendid manner with New and Gorgeous Wardrobe, Splendid Ring Appointments, Magnificent Scenery, Houslogs, and Properties, Cinderella's Court Chariot drawn by Four Shetland Ponies.
The Characters in the piece by Fifty Beautiful Juvenile Artists.
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Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50c., Family Circle, 25c., Children, 25c.
Remember, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, CINDERELLA will be performed as an especial Holiday Treat for the children.

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COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE IN ONE PLAY.
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX, ASSAULT! VICTORY!! MARCH!!!
The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. EDDY
THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, 1859,
Will commence with TRIALS OF THE HEART; Or, LUCILLE.
To conclude with GREEN BUSHES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 3.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of SATAN IN PARIS.
To be followed by the comedietta of THE LITTLE CORPORAL.
The whole to conclude with the drama of BRIAN BOROIHME.
Prince O'Donohne.....Mr. J. H. Allen

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, March 3,
The performances will commence with the drama of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
To be succeeded by THE SWISS COTTAGE.
After which, THE FOUR LOVERS.
Concluding with the FALL OF ALGIERS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
To conclude with the great original pantomime, entitled THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that the HON. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his Oration on THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON, at the Academy of Music, On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859, being the completion of seventy years from theformation of the Government.
THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will escort Mr. Everett from the Everett House to the Academy and back, attended by Dodworth's Band.
The proceeds will go to Mr. Everett for the MOUNT VERNON FUND.
Cards of Admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet, $1; to the First and Second Circles, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Each Card will present an ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON AND EVERETT, and, being shown at the door, may be retained.
The Cards are now ready at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.
Entrance to Amphitheatre from 14th-st.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A GREAT FREE AMUSEMENT.

GRAND ASCENSION OF 20 MAMMOTH BALLOONS.
This number of illuminated balloons, large enough to contain a small parlor with furniture and living inmates, will be sent up on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 6½ o'clock, from the Park in front of the City Hall.
THE EXHIBITION will be ENTIRELY GRATUITOUS.
All persons, old and young, are invited to witness the novel and brilliant display. Should the weather prove unfavorable the exhibition will be postponed until the next fair evening.

GEORGE F. BRISTOW TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

Tickets and reserved seats may be had at MESSRS. HALL & SONS and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets 50 cents—Reserved seats 59 cents extra.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S SPECIAL READING BY INVITATION.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 4.
DODWORTH'S SALOON NO 806 BROADWAY.
READING FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS,
1. Richard Dorchledick. 2. Macbeth, (two acts.) 3. Mr. Winkle's Horsemanship.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE EXHIBITION OF GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT OF NIAGARA,
Will positively close the 10th inst.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
M. KNOEDLER.

INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.

Prof. BARTOLETTI'S Exhibition is now open at the Egyptian Hall, No. 659 Broadway, drawing many visitors to witness wonderful feats performed by tamed and trained Fleas, such as driving mills, working mines and gardens, drawing rail road trains over two hundred thousand times heavier than the weight of the Flea that draws them, &c. Open from 12 M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 11 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW COMPANY OF COMEDIANS who have just opened the GRAND DRAMATIC SEASON with such *eclat* at this establishment. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, THE LIMERICK BOY; after which, AN ALARMING SACRIFICE. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, LOUISE; OR, THE WHITE SCARF. Larpiotte, Mr. Fridgman; M. Bernard, Mr. Thompson; Andrew, (Baillie Factotum,) Mr. Charles Hale; Carnot, E. F. Taylor. To conclude with DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. The Incomparable Aquaria, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., still to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE DAYS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, and Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway. EVERY EVENING at 7½ and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13c.

THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE, TUESDAY, March 8, F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery, open at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st. between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents. This exhibition will shortly close.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

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BILLIARD TABLES.—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD tables for sale with marble and slate beds for $250 and $300, everything complete. Private houses and clubrooms furnished. Call and examine. Do not pay double price for the patent humming cushions. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—IT causes no pain when applied; is a certain and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, and contains no poison nor anything in the slightest degree injurious. Price 25 cents; by mail, ten three cent stamps. H. HIKA, No. 80½ Prince-st.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilisers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE. IMPORTANT TO EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their SALES ROOMS, NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the WARREN PRINTS, A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their DOMESTICS embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S PATENT TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well-known EXPANSION SKIRT.

Also, the celebrated MATINEE SKIRT, which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT, NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK., Invite merchants generally to examine the PATENT IMPERIAL SKIRT, Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED. OSBORN & VINCENT, Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent, No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS. BOOTH & TUTTLE, Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts., Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of New and desirable DRESS GOODS, To which they invite the attention of CLOSE BUYERS For cash or short credit.

EARLY SPRING OPENING AT GENIN'S Ladies' and Children's OUTFITTING BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, and GENIN'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 507 Broadway, adjoining GENIN'S BAZAAR.

I shall present, on this occasion, the most extensive assortments of PARIS-MADE AND HOME-MANUFACTURED DRESS AND UNDRESS ATTIRE, for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, which the facilities of a house, comprehending within its business sphere every branch of fashionable costume can command. Nothing that can be required for the complete outfit of a family of both sexes, from the babe in arms to the wife and mother, has been omitted from this attractive stock. The styles and goods in the following departments will be exhibited for the first time on the 3d of March:

CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
MILLINERY and HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CHILDREN'S HEAD-DRESSES,
BOYS' HATS and CAPS,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
GENTLEMEN'S HATS and CAPS.

On the same day my NEW HAT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 507 Broadway, adjoining the Bazaar, will be opened with a superb display of new modes in DRESS HATS, CAPS, &c., of which the programme cannot be compressed into an advertisement.

The Hat Store is connected internally with the extensive suite of rooms forming the Bazaar. J. N. GENIN.

MOURNING GOODS. CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT WEED'S MOURNING STORE.

English Prints, 6 cents per yard.
English Jaconets, 10 cents per yard.
French Jaconets, 25 cents per yard.
Silk Tissues, 20 cents per yard.
Plaid Silks at half price.
Bombasines, very cheap.
Cashmeres and Merinos below cost.
Embroideries, Collars and Sleeves at half price.
Grenadine Robes, $20, worth $30.
Bonnets at 30 per cent. reduction.
Dress Trimmings and Ribbons half price.
Cloaks from $3 to $5.
N. B.—This great sacrifice will be made in order to close the business.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE, No. 579 Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS. MARTIN & LAWSON,

No. 264 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs, Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of RIBBONS, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, LACES, CRAPES, FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c.

AT RETAIL. It is Whispered to the Million That TUCKER'S BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS Are Perpetual. TUCKER'S BRIDAL VEIL Is a Pretty Simple Adornment. TUCKER'S SPRING FLOWERS Are Gathering. TUCKER'S BUDS, AT 50 CENTS PER GROSS, Are Buds of Promise. His ROSES are in full Bloom. TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS STOCK for the Toilet is extensive, popular and attractive. At No. 361 Broadway, Two doors below Franklin-st.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

RIBBONS FOR SPRING TRIMMING, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS. FLUTED RIBBONS. Discount to Dressmakers. Morrison Skirts—Extra quality. JOHN MORRISON & SON, No. 383 Broadway.

DRUMGOLD & PROCH, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church. (Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter.) Superfine, Medium, And low-priced clothing, To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of furnishing goods.

AUBURN CARPETS. THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS' In improved quality and New Designs. Sole Agent for selling the goods, GEO. G. S. HYATT, Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts., Six doors east of Broadway

MOURNING FOULARDS. A most beautiful lot of figured Foulards by the yard, very desirable. Call and see them. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

TO COUNTRY MILLINERS. Ladies' and children's Pattern Bonnets, of the latest Paris and Bazaar styles, now ready, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 644 Broadway

DRY GOODS.

AT JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.'S, LADIES WILL BE OFFERED, THIS DAY, 3,000 YARDS REAL FRENCH LINEN LAWN, AT 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. WELL WORTHY YOUR ATTENTION. NO. 140 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, BY ONE-HALF. 1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, FROM 3c. TO $1. 1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES, 62½ TO $2 50 CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. JOHN ELLIOTT & CO., NO. 140 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.

EXAMINE OUR KID GLOVES, AT 63 CENTS, REDUCED FROM 87 CENTS, THE BEST AT THE PRICE EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY. JOHN ELLIOTT & CO., NO. 140 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS

THE WARREN PRINTS. SPRING STYLES, AT DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S, NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK. We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES. ALSO, 50 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AT WHOLESALE, At GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway. Wholesale buyers can here find a complete assortment of the following articles at very moderate prices: Imported Under-linen, Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns, Summer Corsets, Night Caps, Misses' Muslin Dresses, Boy's Marseilles Blouses, Boy's Marseilles Pants, Misses' Muslin Brilliants and Diaper Aprons. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT WHOLESALE. PARIS FLOWERS. COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE. JAMES TUOKER, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's.

UNITED STATES JUVENILE WAREHOUSE, No. 503 Broadway, by the St Nicholas Hotel. S. CHAMBERS will open a new and splendid assortment of LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, Having removed to the above magnificent store.

MOURNING BONNETS, AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE. Parties wishing pattern bonnets or mantles for mourning will find it to their advantage by calling at W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open at wholesale, Thursday, March 3, 100 cases new and elegant dress goods, comprising the latest Paris novelties in Silks, Silk Robes, Grenadine, Barége, and Organdie, do. Jaconets, Organdies, &c. Broadway, Chambers and Beade sts.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.—MME. DEMOREST, of No. 375 Broadway, having secured a very extensive assortment of new designs for the Spring and Summer Fashions, would respectfully invite the dressmakers and ladies generally to call and examine the elegant display of patterns both for ladies and children.

DAMAGED LINEN GOODS.—FINE SHIRTing and fronting linens, some superfine qualities, linen table damask, diapers, spot and damask linens, table cloths, men's and women's linen handkerchiefs, Russia crash, toweling, diapers, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—12-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, SELF-adjusting hustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 a dozen, 12 springs $11, and 14-spring for $14 a dozen C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 322 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing. Both have the best of City reference and understand their business perfectly. Call at No. 342 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business in finting and mangling; does ladies' muslins in best style. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 195 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and froning; is a good bread baker; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, with the best of references; understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Has no objections to go to Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and mind a baby in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do waiting; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 96 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress; is well experienced with young or grown children; is a good plain seamstress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 89 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A respectable woman, in a private family, who perfectly understands her business and can come well recommended. Call at No. 105 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family, or general housework in a small family. City reference. Inquire at No. 211 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it perfectly; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply at 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as family seamstress or lady's maid; no objection to the care of one grown-up child; best of reference from her last employer. Address M. C., No. 156 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 79 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; in a private family to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking. Best of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—SATAN IN PARIS—THE LITTLE CORPORAL—BRIAN BOROIMHE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PEOPLE'S LAWYER—SWISS COTTAGE—FOUR LOVERS—FALL OF ALGIERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LUCILLE—GREEN BUSHES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM — LOUISE—DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8 P. M.
North and West—Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....? A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton on Saturday, March 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 16th ult., with three days' later advices from Europe, is now about due at this port. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were highly interesting and important, though attended by some confusion in the House, incident to the repeated attempts of members to obtain the consideration of private bills. In the Senate, the bill to carry into effect the treaty with China was passed. A great number of memorials were laid on the table, the reason being that there was no time to act upon them. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up. It appropriates an aggregate of about $2,300,000. Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, moved an amendment enthorizing the President to issue Treasury notes for twenty millions, at six per cent. interest, which was adopted, 24 to 10. There was no final vote. In the House, the rules were suspended, and the Senate resolution authorizing the President to confer on Commander STEWART the commission of Senior Flag Officer in the Navy, on the active list, was passed. The Senate's amendments to the Army bill were acted upon. The Senate bill appropriating $55,000 for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats was passed by 35 majority, but it is probable that the President will either veto it or keep it in his pocket, and thus prevent its becoming a law. The Ocean Mail Steamer bill was again rejected by a decided vote. The President was requested to communicate any correspondence with Switzerland, relative to that clause in the late Treaty with that country which discriminates against Jewish citizens of this country who may visit or sojourn in Switzerland. A great deal of confusion was now occasioned by struggles for the floor and contradictory motions, but finally the Senate's amendments to the Naval bill were taken up in Committee. An interesting debate arose relative to the legality of chartering the vessels for the Paraguay Expedition ensued, in which the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy was censured, but finally the appropriation for the Expedition was agreed to, and the House soon after adjourned. The Senate Post-route bill was allowed to lie on the Speaker's table yesterday, the reason, as understood, being that the Senate, in advancing the rate of postage to increase the revenue, had usurped one of the prerogatives of the House. It is certain that the House will not in any event agree to an increase.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to regulate the rates of wharfage in this City was laid on the table. A report against the bill to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine was also laid on the table. Mr. WHEELER, as a question of privilege, in answer to Mr. BRANDRETH, stated that the expenses of the Albany Bridge Investigating Committee instead of being $15,000 would not exceed $2,500. Another question of privilege, growing out of a statement with reference to the Sergeant-at-Arms, was raised, but it did not amount to anything. In the Assembly, the Annual Tax bill and Annual Appropriation bill were reported. Among quite a number of bills introduced, was one to prevent local improvements in Brooklyn except upon the petition of a majority of landowners on the line of improvement. This is probably aimed at the proposed extension of Flatbush-avenue to Fulton-street, at the junction of Sands, which was before the Legislature at the last session. The bill in reference to the Hell-gate pilots was lost. The bills to create a Board of State Assessors, and to extend the provisions of the Exemption law, were passed.

The Albany Bridge Investigating Committee of the State Senate examined two witnesses yesterday. HENRY J. IRVIN testified that he was a member of the Legislature in 1856, and that he had heard Mr. DUGANNE, member from New-York, say that he had been offered money to aid in the passage of the Bridge bill. The other witness testified that he had heard Mr. E. G. SUTHERLAND, who was a member in 1857, say he had not received all his pay for services rendered in obtaining the passage of the bill. There is very little direct testimony yet before the Committee.

There are no new developments relative to the late tragedy in Washington. The parties whose names have appeared in connection with it are all still there, with the exception of Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who is understood to have left for New-York yesterday afternoon. No complaint has been made against him, though there is said to be an evident desire on the part of the friends of the late Mr. KEY to obtain his arrest by some means, in order that Mr. SICKLES may be deprived of the benefit of his testimony.

A bloody affray occurred, yesterday, in the Court-house at Hawesville, Ky., growing out of an old political feud between THOMAS S. LOW, of that place, and CICERO MAXWELL, of Hartford, the Prosecuting Attorney for the District. While the latter was addressing the Court, he was interrupted by Mr. LOW, who grossly insulted him; whereupon MAXWELL and others fired several shots at him, wounding him severely. A general discharge of firearms then took place, by which a friend of LOW's was killed, and another man was wounded.

A most outrageous case of Lynch law in Kansas is reported by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*. A man named DAY and his son, who were confined in jail at Platte City, on a charge of running off slaves, were forcibly seized by a mob and hung—the reason assigned being that the Court would acquit the prisoners for want of jurisdiction. The report is discredited.

A destructive fire occurred in Memphis, Tenn., on Monday night, by which property to the amount of $150,000 was destroyed, including five newspaper establishments. Half a square on Main-street was burnt down. The fire originated in the cellar of the *Eagle and Enquirer* office, and was caused by an incendiary.

Navigation opened on Lake Erie yesterday, a propeller having left Buffalo for Cleveland and Sandusky with a full load, and the line of propellers having commenced running between Cleveland and Dunkirk.

An investigation into the affairs of the Mayor's Squad, recently abolished, is in progress at the Police Head quarters. It arises from a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, preferred against Officer WYNKOOP by Sergeant ALFRED BIRNEY. At the examination commenced yesterday interesting allegations of attempted corruption were made. The investigation will be continued to-day.

The regular weekly meeting of the Police Commissioners was held at 3 P. M. yesterday. Resolutions designed to prevent the throwing of garbage into the streets, the waste of Croton water and the unlicensed sale of liquor were adopted.

The Standing Committees for the year were appointed at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. It was stated that a firm in Liverpool had assumed to be sole agents for the Board of Commissioners. No action was taken in the case.

A revolting attempt at murder was made in Forty-seventh-street, yesterday afternoon, by a man named KELLY upon his wife ANN, whom he beat in the most savage manner, and then threw live coals upon her body. So far as appears there was no provocation for the deed. KELLY was intoxicated at the time.

The Police last night made a seizure of about $8,000 worth of jewelry, at a lager-bier house known as the Constantine Hotel, No. 218 William-street, under peculiar circumstances. A man was arrested in Chatham-street, having $2,000 worth of jewelry in his possession, which the proprietor of the house, who was pursuing him, alleges he had stolen. From certain suspicious circumstances, the officers were induced to believe that the proprietor was also implicated in some manner, and, on searching his premises, the large amount mentioned above was found. The man alleged that it belonged to a Brazilian lately arrived, who intended to go into the jewelry business in the City, and that an agreement had been made to rob him of the whole, but that, in making a division, a quarrel arose, and one of them, seizing what he claimed for his share, had tried to escape with it, and hence the arrest. It is believed, however, by the Police that the property is the proceeds of some heavy robbery, as no "Brazilian" can be discovered.

The Cattle Market was better supplied yesterday with large and tolerably well fed bullocks, including quite a sprinkling of premium animals. Prices declined ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb. on last week's quotations. The sales at Forty-fourth-street numbered 2,700 head or about 300 more than last Wednesday. No really good beef was sold under 10c., while better grades brought 11c.@11½c. and the premiums 12c. We quote the average sales at 9½c. Sheep were scarce and high, veal more abundant and hogs plenty.

Yesterday Flour and Wheat were very freely purchased at generally improved prices. Corn, Cotton, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Dry Codfish, Mackerel, Hides, Leather, and Whisky were in good demand. Provisions attracted more attention. Rosin was in better request. Oils, Hops, Hemp, Hay, Tobacco, Iron, Lead, and Tin were quiet. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 610.

Virtuous Malignity.

The *Evening Post* declares that it "has no desire for controversy" with the TIMES over the late tragedy at Washington. This is doubly fortunate. For, in the first place, the idea of such a controversy is utterly revolting to the instincts of all men save the very few who delight with the *Post* to make themselves the volunteer "Judges and executioners" of their fellow-creatures. Nothing, indeed, but a conviction, in which we are happy to find our neighbors of the *Tribune* coincide with us, that "forbearance on the one side, accompanied by eager and emphatic canvassing on the other, could not possibly conduce to the ends of justice" would ever have induced us to bestow a moment's attention upon the dastardly attempt of the *Evening Post* to clothe political scandal with the dignity of conceded fact, and to demand for Mr. SICKLES a scoundrel's doom on the strength of its own unsupported vituperation of himself and of his domestic history.

And, in the second place, no controversy of any sort is possible with a journal which so far forgets the first principles of decency and honor as to insinuate against its cotemporaries slanderous imputations which it has neither the courage to avow nor the manliness to retract. The *Evening Post* distinctly declared itself to be in a position to make such charges against the TIMES as would fully explain our sympathies with Mr. SICKLES in a manner which would do us no credit. We have called upon the *Evening Post* to state those charges, and in vain. Unchallenged by Mr. SICKLES, or his friends, for the proofs of its assertions, the *Evening Post* continues to heap upon the worse than widowed husband and father in his prison at Washington, all the epithets of abuse in which its vocabulary seems so rich. It brands him as a "scoundrel," as a person of infamous habits, as one who has "never evinced the slightest regard for the sanctities of domestic life," as an "unscrupulous invader of the domestic peace of others," as the vile associate of such "ribald companions" as the Secretaries of State of the American Government, the high officers of the Law, and the members of either House of the national Congress. Challenged by the TIMES to make good its insinuendoes against the motives which control this journal in the discharge of its public duty, the *Evening Post* is as silent as the useful structure from which it borrows its name. The *Post*, on the whole, rather enjoys the office of the bangman; but it prefers that the subjects of its amateur skill should be brought within its reach safely secured, bound hand and foot, and beyond the chance of resistance. Nay, it goes a step further, and, like CHARLES II., in the case of the regicides, combines the joys of the resurrectionist with those of Jack Ketch. It drags a miserable woman from the oblivion to which the world had thankfully consigned her, and does its best to make the post-mortal spectacle attractive by surrounding it with all the paraphernalia of cheap romance and all the seductions of vulgar libertinism. To these congenial occupations we leave it; not without a final word of protest in the name of public decency against the monstrous notion that when a public man passes under the scrutiny of the law for an act committed in his private capacity, his political antagonists of the partisan Press may freely erect themselves into a Court of Judge Lynch, and hurry him to perdition on the evidence of what *they* choose to consider the "notoriety" of his general character. We cannot easily conceive a more scandalous abuse of the functions of journalism, or a license more certain, if conceded, to sap every bulwark of personal right, and to complete the demoralization of the public service.

But the *Evening Post* is not the only journal which has made itself disgracefully conspicuous by usurping the office of the Law, nor is Mr. SICKLES the only person involved in this deplorable story upon whom a petty Rhadamanthus has fastened with the superfluous and unreflecting affectation of judicial authority.

The unfortunate woman upon whom in the last resort the terrible burden of all this sin and shame must fall with most crushing weight, has already been dealt with in some quarters very much as one, her predecessor in the same treacherous and fatal path, was dealt with by the bitterly virtuous respectability of Jerusalem some eighteen hundred years ago. What can be said for her, indeed? Her crime is so plain before us—it is so unprecedented! The marriage vow had never been broken, we suppose, since its sanctions were rolled forth in thunder from Sinai, till the exulting Phariseea dragged in their victim to His presence who only stooped and wrote upon the floor with His hand, and bade that one among the accusers who was without sin himself cast the first stone at her, the guilty, outcast creature trembling there before them all. And doubtless never since till now, have youth and beauty, and the girlish love of admiration, and the wayward weaknesses of womanhood conspired with the keen, persistent, audacious passions of man to wreck a woman's self-respect, and betray the loyalty of a wife. In sober truth, one hardly knows what estimate can possibly be put upon the common sense, the thoughtfulness, the experience of the general public, by the journalists whose voices are always heard on occasions of this kind loudest in lamentation over the profligacy of the age, the deceitfulness of society, and the frailty of woman. What is there in the story of this unhappy victim of a seducer's guile and a husband's passion which should mark her out for singular reprobation? what in the story itself which argues an unparalleled depravation in our American society? The proclivities and temptations which make men tamper with the conjugal rights of their fellow-men are of no race and no country. The Latin poets have left us pictures of antique life which prove that SCIPIO must have shown as strangely among the Senators of Rome as he possibly could among the Senators of America. When, a few months ago, it was proposed in the British Parliament to make the offence of adultery criminally as well as civilly punishable, the suggestion was met by a "humorous" declaration that from the Houses of Lords and Commons no such act of self-sacrifice was to be expected. The melancholy corruptions which we all unite in denouncing are not to be done away with by assuming them to have gained an unheard-of development in this or that circle of our own society, for it is not true that they have done so. On the contrary, we believe that there are few communities less liable to this reproach than our own—few, therefore, that can more safely extend a Christian tenderness and compassion to cases like this one now before us, in which the punishment of a woman's crime has come upon her in the sight of the whole world with a suddenness and completeness literally appalling. Within forty-eight hours of the moment when she was first confronted with her accusing husband, this woman—this girl, rather—this child-wife of twenty-two—sees the partner of her sin a corpse! her husband a prisoner stained with blood; her name become the property of all who choose to bandy it in pity or in scorn; the most secret details of her life thrown open to the common gaze; her gay, social life scattered like a dream in the morning; her present an utter desolation; her future dark with all that can humiliate the woman and agonize the mother. Her, at least, the world may safely leave in the hands, not of any human judge, but of the Ruler whose justice and whose mercy are dispensed in ways happily past our finding out, and with a wisdom before which that of all earthly tribunals is foolishness indeed.

The Slave-trade Treaties.

If Lord MALMESBURY's recent statement in the House of Lords be true, our Government has given a most gratifying indication of the sincerity of its professed desire to suppress the Slave-trade. Nothing could conduce more directly to that end than the substitution on the coast of Africa of ten active, swift, easily-handled gun-boats, for the two heavy-sailing frigates which have proved so eminently and ostentatiously useless hitherto. We hope the proposition did actually emanate from our Government, and that the Administration is prepared to carry it into full and effective execution. Such a step would be greatly to its credit, and increase sensibly the public reliance in the sincerity of its professions upon this subject.

Unfortunately too much is left to conjecture in the matter. Lord MALMESBURY not only took the precaution to say that the suggestion was "unofficial," but he added the questionable and rather suspicious statement that it was "officious." Whether he meant by this that it did not actually emanate from the American Government, or that it went beyond what might reasonably have been expected at its hands, we cannot say. The singular form, however, in which it seems to have been presented, renders it proper that we should tender to the British Government a piece of advice which we hope may not be considered either untimely or unpatriotic. It is that they should take all philanthropic and high-toned proposals made by the present Administration *cum grano salis*. If there be anything for which Mr. BUCHANAN is distinguished, it is for neutralizing the effect of his own good resolves. No man has uttered a greater number of fine sentiments in his time with so small results; so that, though the expression of a desire to catch slavers with gun-boats instead of heavy frigates looks well, nevertheless the slavers are still not caught.

That if the President should be sincere, and if an agreement should be made between the three Governments as to the police of the seas upon the proposed basis, the President will obtain a vote from Congress of money to build gun-boats, we do not in the least doubt. He likes building gun-boats just as well as sloops. Gun-boats and machinery, and live oak and coal, or, rather, the contracts therefor, are not by any means disagreeable subjects of contemplation at the White House. So, we have no doubt the gun-boats would be duly built, manned, officered and dispatched; but there, we greatly fear, the matter would end. There are two ways of doing everything—doing it with a will, and doing it without a will; and the latter is the one which Mr. BUCHANAN generally has preferred so far, in all matters from which no special advantage was expected to result to the Democratic Party.

It is well known that in fox-hunting the man communicates his courage, or his timidity, to his horse; that, all other things being equal, the boldest rider is he whose nag takes the most desperate leaps. In like manner the Executive communicates its spirit to its officers. Without saying a word either of encouragement or repression, the influence of the Cabinet seems to travel in the air, and its servants feel it thousands of miles away. Officers know, without being told, whether remissness or efficiency is the thing which will better their positions at home—whether their zeal will be welcome, or their honest errors be shielded, and they act accordingly.

Captain PAULDING a year ago brought home the fillibusters from Nicaragua with the consent and thanks of the Government of that country. He probably slightly overstepped the technical limits of his duty, but the act was an honest act, which vindicated our laws, raised the national reputation in the eyes of the world and carried out only too well the policy which the Administration professed to have traced out for itself. Captain PAULDING, by overstepping his instructions, doubtless destroyed all claim to reward for what he had done; but as no one complained of his conduct except the criminals whom he captured, he certainly did not destroy his claims to indemnity; and yet he is at this moment pursued in the Courts of the United States, and threatened with ruinous damages by the very cut-throats he took into custody, and who, of right, ought not dare to show their faces before a United States Judge. We may feel pretty certain, and we advise Lord MALMESBURY to feel quite satisfied, that his example will not be lost upon his other officers who may be sent in the gunboats to suppress the Slave-trade. The very nature of the service renders it impossible for an honest and efficient commander to avoid making occasional mistakes. Suspicious ships will now and then be boarded, and nothing found on board to sustain the suspicions; detentions will now and then occur, which the courts will afterwards declare illegal, and in every one of these cases actions at law will lie against the officer in charge of the cruiser. To expect that any man, with small pay, will not sooner shirk his duty than run such risks, unless he is sure of indemnity from the Government, is to expect naval officers to possess superhuman virtues. That they will not run any such risks is proved by the experience of the last ten years; and that, without their incurring these risks, the Slave-trade cannot be suppressed we all know. Under these circumstances, to suppose that the gunboat scheme will serve any better purpose than enabling Buchananite machinists to employ their full complement of hands just before election day, and electioneering agents to sell coal and wood, is, to say the least, injudicious.

Our venerable President has for two years talked and written in a strain of lofty morality, and he will talk and write in the same strain for two years more; but we have yet to see any special reason for believing that he would act even upon this grave and important matter with any other object in view than the reward of his political friends. The Government of the United States at this moment is carried on for the purpose of satisfying pecuniary expectations, not of fulfilling national duties.

Extraordinary Declarations.

It has been quite evident for a long time that the action of the President has completely disorganized the Democratic Party. No such thing as confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN has been evinced by the party that placed him in power since his remarkable tergiversation on the Kansas question.

But we are now getting evidence that this lack of confidence is *mutual*,—and that the President's distrust of the Democracy is quite as strong as that which the Democracy has shown of him. The Worcester *Spy* is one of the faithful Administration organs of Massachusetts; and in a recent number it published, in a letter from Washington, the following remarkable declarations of sentiment said to have been made by Mr. BUCHANAN in conversation with its correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

* * Mr. BUCHANAN declared the Democratic Party—the great party that elected him—that built the Cincinnati platform, and *from which they all seem to have fallen off, except himself*—to be disorganized, split up into all sorts of factions; incapable of adhesion, or of carrying any measure as a party; his own adherents are so few in numbers that, *without the aid of the "Black Republicans," he could not have carried through any measure at the present session.* To them he was under obligations for unexpected assistance, on several occasions, but, said he, "not a man of them has ever called upon me." *He said if he had a Republican Congress, he could get along better than he does with the factious, unmanageable Democrats*, who, the moment he proposes a measure for the honor and glory of his country, raise embarrassing questions—in a tone that heaps opprobrium upon it, and thus he is defeated, continually, and his recommendations pass for nothing. *A Republican Congress, he said, would feel some degree of responsibility resting upon it, and would act with reason.*

He spoke of the admission of Oregon—but he did not claim that measure as a party success. He was much pleased with the result, giving credit for it to the high-minded Republicans who were not afraid to do right, even when, by so doing, they voted against their own friends.

The President declared that he would not be held responsible for the failure of any measure of his administration. He believes we are under the protection of Divine Providence, and has faith in the future vindication of all his acts, before the people, and that his administration will be not only a successful *but a popular one.* He told us that he was then preparing a message, asking for power to protect our citizens *in transitu* over foreign territory,—the same message which has since excited the virtuous indignation of the Press North and South.

He spoke of Cuba and the Thirty Million bill. Its passage was a matter of time; *it might fail this year*, but it would come up again, and Cuba would inevitably be ours. He evidently relies upon the success of this scheme, more than any other, to make illustrious the page of history, which shall celebrate the renown of President JAMES BUCHANAN.

We remained about half an hour, having enjoyed a very pleasant interview. W.

These are very extraordinary declarations, and cannot fail to create some degree of excitement among the leaders of the great Democratic party. The President brands that party as factious and irresponsible—and pays a portion of the Republicans the very handsome compliment of recognizing their duty to the country as superior to the requisitions of party. We do not recall any measure which has been carried by the aid of Republican votes at this session of Congress, which was not clearly demanded by the public welfare; and we cordially join the President in awarding the praise justly due to those who have discarded the motives of partizanship when they came in conflict with the demands of patriotism and public duty.

Mr. BUCHANAN's notions that he alone is faithful to the Cincinnati platform,—that his Administration is not only successful but popular, and that his Thirty Million bill will, either now or hereafter, reflect any credit upon his Administration, must take rank among the hallucinations which haunt the feeble or the failing intellect. It would be ungenerous, as well as needless, to attempt their refutation. We trust that Mr. BUCHANAN's confidence in being able to "get along better with a Republican Congress than he does with the factious, unmanageable Democrats," will be realized—as he will very soon have an opportunity of trying the experiment. If he could only make up his mind to discard partizanship and consult exclusively the welfare of the nation, he might confidently count upon receiving,—or at all events of deserving,—the support of the honest and patriotic, without distinction of party.

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON.—In spite of Mr HAWTHORNE's doctrine that men should live in tents, and that each generation should burn the bones of its predecessor, the world, even the world of America, refuses to believe that the universe really came into being the day before yesterday, and obstinately persists in setting a certain value on all that is associated with the sorrows and the glories of the dead. Consider, for instance, the else singular fact that a number of intelligent ladies should have been devoting themselves for the past twelvemonth to the task of persuading the people of the United States into buying the house and tomb of GEORGE WASHINGTON, with a fair prospect of ultimate success; and the absolutely singular fact that the Legislature of Massachusetts have resolved to purchase and preserve for the Commonwealth the home of JOHN HANCOCK, on Beacon-street, in Boston. Do not these circumstances prove that we of the New World have a life of our own in the past, as well as our kinsmen beyond the seas?

A cynical person might suggest some reflections of an unpleasant nature on the basis of the relative estimation in which HANCOCK and WASHINGTON were held during their lives, and of the relative promptness with which the State of Massachusetts has acted in honor of the one, the United States of America in honor of the other. It is curious certainly that a single State should find the means for purchasing the homestead of a man like HANCOCK, while the whole Union is still touting for pence enough to secure the sacred burial-place of the other. But we will not dwell on this aspect of the case. Let us couple the great names together, and when America or Virginia is flouted or jeered at over the grave of WASHINGTON, let the nation and the Old Dominion take refuge under the wing of Massachusetts, and proudly point the "tyrant and the despot" to the monumental action of the Old Bay State.

Ocean Mail Service.

The usual bill, making appropriations for the Ocean Mail Service, has been killed in the House of Representatives. As the time is extremely short between this legislative achievement and the close of the session, it appears likely that the Postmaster-General will lack his ordinary resources for subsidizing the packet service, and that the seagoing mails will have to be carried during the ensuing year for the mere amount of postages.

It is a notable circumstance that at the very moment we are thus suspending our system of bounties, Great Britain is expanding hers. The estimates just submitted to Parliament by the Naval Department, amount to the sum of £1,058,457,—an increase of £8,000 over last year. The several sums are thus distributed:

West Indies	£238,500
Australia	204,000
Liverpool, America and Nassau	176,340
India and China	210,000
Cape Colony	32,400
Brazil and Buenos Ayres	30,000
Western Coast of Africa	30,000
Western Coast of South America	25,000
Ireland	25,000
Portugal and Gibraltar	20,500
France	15,500
Halifax, St. Johns, Bermuda, St. Thomas	14,700
New-Zealand	14,000
Channel Islands	4,000
Lerwick and Stromness Mails	2,560
Incidental Allowances Pensions, &c	14,217
Total	$1,058,457

It is needless to say that a very large proportion of these liberal expenditures are the inevitable exactions of a world-wide colonial empire—to which there is no analogy in the American political system. The exceptions to this remark are the two coastwise lines of English steamers upon either side of South America. The only subsidies granted by England to purely commercial considerations are granted to these, and they amount to £55,000—a sum, considering the magnitude of the entire appropriation, extremely meagre. It is less than the amount expended by the United States upon strictly foreign mails during the fiscal year ending upon the 30th of June last; for the Panama mail transit must be classed in the same category with the British colonial mails, and be rated as domestic.

We have thus an indication of a new policy in our ocean-postal system; which, if persisted in must be productive of great popular advantage. It is better to have no protection than a protection which fluctuates with every political change. It is better to determine at once the limit to which Government may properly go in its encouragement of commercial enterprise; for while the principle remains undetermined, enterprise will await the possible aid in the absence of which it would prosecute its designs to realization. It is hardly to be questioned that if the present distinct denial of aid had been uttered three years ago, that the steam communication so much needed upon both coasts of South America, and directly from Panama to China, would now be in profitable operation. We can therefore only regard the present step, if finally taken, as a valuable encouragement to trade.

Temperance and Politics.

The State Temperance Society, which held its annual meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, at the city of Albany, made a slight dip into politics—whereat the *Tribune* is rejoiced, and the *Evening Journal* displeased. A resolution was adopted holding the State Administration responsible for the notorious violation of the Excise laws in New-York and Brooklyn, and the ground upon which responsibility for this astounding evil is charged upon the Governor and Legislature is, of course, the control assumed by the State over the Police. The State Administration appoints the Commissioners, and the Commissioners appoint the policemen. Thus the entire force, Commissioners and men, hold under the State, and not under the municipal authorities. This fact admits of no dispute. Now we have a statute forbidding liquor to be sold without a license. How is it observed? Let our 6,000 illegal rum shops testify. Nearly all places where the liquor traffic is carried on openly defy the law. Are they closed? Is any attempt made to cause the law to be respected. Not at all. Then in respect to liquor-selling on Sunday, do the authorities make even the slightest effort to stop it, as the law requires? Every body knows they do not.

The point made by the Temperance Society is that the Police are responsible in the first place for this state of things, and that ultimately the responsibility rests with the Governor and Senate who appoint the Police Commissioners. This seems to be a sufficiently logical deduction for political purposes, and in the main it is undoubtedly true. But it is not the whole truth. The Police constitute a very important part of our municipal authority, but they are not the whole of it. Whether they do their duty in the matter of closing unlicensed and illegal grog-shops or not we are not aware—but their action, however vigorous it might be, would avail little, unless properly seconded by the Police Magistrates, Courts of Law and public sentiment. We cannot help believing that there is quite as much blame attached to these quarters as to the Police.

The sweeping truth applies to this case as to every other—that where the general active sentiment of the whole community demands the enforcement of a law, it can and will be enforced; where it presses no such demand the law will be violated, if anybody's interest can be promoted thereby. Public sentiment in this country practically means *votes on election day*. The 6,000 unlicensed grog-shop keepers, being stimulated thereto by their own interest, make their "sentiments" *tell* on such occasions. Those who desire to see the law enforced, having only an abstract and general interest in securing that end, devote themselves mainly to fastening the responsibility for its violation upon somebody besides themselves. Hence the result.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—The Legislature is apparently disposed to gratify Staten Island, by removing the Quarantine, whether a new place to put it can be found or not. That body recognizes as natural and proper the aversion of our insular neighbor to the proximity of Yellow Jack. But, at the same time, the county of Richmond is to be held strictly accountable for the September riots. The people cannot have their little amusements without paying for them. The wages of the piper have, time out of mind, been a lien on the dance. To this equitable rule the Quarantine incendiaries, their aiders, abetters and well-wishers are to form no exception; and the classes named compose, so far as is known, the entire adult population of the island.

Their case was considered briefly in the Assembly lately, when Mr. MORRIS, of Yates County, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the assessment of the damages caused the State by the burning of the Quarantine buildings to be appraised by three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, assessed upon the property of the County of Richmond, and collected like other taxes. An appeal from the award of the Commissioners to the Supreme Court is allowed, the decision of that Court to be final.

This is just and right. How it will be regarded by the Staten Islanders we do not know. Possibly some of the tax-payers may be aroused to express for the first time, their disapproval of the September conflagration. But it must be remembered that the incendiaries were sustained and shielded by the unbroken voice of their county, which thus made itself accessory to their acts, and which, therefore, should be content to pay the pecuniary loss. The general sentiment of the State is strenuous on this point. Staten Island will unquestionably be held to the obligation it has imposed upon itself. It is with an ill grace that it asks the State at large to bear the loss of the Quarantine edifices. Such a demand is as brazen, as the incendiarism was lawless and cruel, and cannot be entertained for a moment. True, the tax on that small County will be heavy; but she has herself to thank for it. This is not the time to complain of burden: it should have been weighed before she shouldered it.

CASE OF MRS. HARTUNG.—The wretched woman recently convicted at Albany of the murder of her husband has been denied a new trial by the Supreme Court, and it is scarcely likely that an appeal will be made. Indeed, it is difficult to see how she could be benefited by a rehearing. All the facts and circumstances, so far as could be learned from sources other than her own statement, are against her. The Jury found her guilty, with extreme reluctance, however, and that reluctance arose from a strong suspicion that the story she told through her counsel was true. The law which allows parties in civil actions to give their own testimony, denies such privilege to defendants on trial for crime. But prisoners sometimes make their counsel the medium through which to communicate their own version of the case to Courts and Jurics. Such was the course of COLT seventeen years ago, and such also that of Mrs. HARTUNG, with the like result in either instance. The Jury was shaken, but not moved, and the fatal verdict was recorded.

Mrs. HARTUNG admits her adultery; which she attempts to excuse by reason of her husband's cruelty; but declares she had no hand in the murder. At her paramour's request she says she procured the arsenic, to be used for a mechanical purpose as he informed her; and it was only some time after the death of her husband that she was led to suspect the murderous criminality of the paramour, who had no occasion to make her acquainted with his offence. When public suspicion began to point to her she fled, at the earnest suggestion of her lover, and was at length detected by means of her letters to him.

Such is substantially the story of this unfortunate and possibly innocent woman. Her tale is not incredible, nor even improbable. It produced an impression upon the jury, the Court, and the community. But there is an invincible repugnance in the public mind to acquitting a criminal on the strength of his own word. That there are cases—exceptional and rare, it is true—where in this way injustice transpires cannot be doubted.

What will be the next step on the part of this woman's devoted counsel, is not stated. Possibly an appeal to the Executive.

FRIVOLOUS CAUSES OF DIVORCE.—We do not think that the general public will find much reason for congratulation in the frequency with which divorce cases are brought before them. Indeed, it may be said that suits of this character are painfully common. It is not very long ago, if veracious rumor is entitled to credit, that a lady in one of the Western States applied to a facile Legislature for a separation from her husband, on the very reasonable ground that that gentleman had "cold feet." Such a plea as this is sufficiently absurd, but it is scarcely more so than demanding a divorce because of a harsh word spoken in the course of an acknowledged family dispute. By-and-by we shall hear of suits on the ground of a husband's refusal to pass the salt, or a wife's neglect to put sufficient milk and sugar into the coffee. A creaking pair of boots might also be found to interfere so frightfully with the domestic felicity of a nervous lady as to furnish her with ample pretext for an application to the Legislature for freedom from conjugal restraint. Nor would it be surprising to find a cold in the female head set up by the gentleman as sufficient reason to claim release from the thraldom of matrimony.

Seriously speaking, however, we are of opinion that the public mind has more important matters for consideration than the petty squabbles of the rural household. An old French proverb says that "Foul linen should be washed at home," and we really think it would be better for public morals, and less of a bore to the general reader, if such nonsensical and trifling family matters, as furnish subject for divorce cases now-a-days, were kept within the families which have sufficient leisure and sufficient folly to create and nurse them into totally unmerited importance.

Anecdote of the late Mr. Key.

A distinguished member of the Bar in this City happened some time since to be dining with F. BARTON KEY, Esq., who has just ended his career at Washington. After dinner the conversation turned upon the constancy of women, and Mr. KEY expressed and defended with great warmth the opinion that women were naturally inconstant, and could always be induced to transfer their affections to the last man who would address them with the requisite flatteries and appliances. He parted from his friend by pleasantly hoping that he might never practically realize the unsoundness of his own opinions, and by saying that he would send to him a little poem he had translated from the Spanish, which embodied his own sentiments on the subject.

The next day he sent him the following:

One eve of beauty, when the sun
Was on the stream of Guadalquiver,
To gold converting, one by one,
The ripples of that mighty river,

Beside me on the bank was seated
A Seville girl with auburn hair,
And eyes that might the world have cheated—
A bright, wild, wicked, diamond pair.

She stooped and wrote upon the sand,
Just as the loving sun was going,
With such a small, white, shining hand,
You would have sworn 'twas silver flowing.

Her words were three, and not one more:
What could Diana's motto be?
The syren wrote upon the shore:
"Death—not Inconstancy."

And then she turned her languid eyes
So full on mine that, Devil take me!
I set the air on fire with sighs,
And was the fool she chose to make me.

St. Francis might have been deceived
With such an eye and such a hand;
Yet one weak more and I believed
As much the woman as the sand.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE—DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF SWILL-MILK.—At the regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night, a report was presented on behalf of the Committee to whom had been referred the matter of preparing a reply to Mayor TIEMANN'S inquiry as to the effect on the human system of the milk of swill-fed cows. The report was read by Dr. SAMUEL R. PERRY. Accompanying it was an elaborate statement of the investigations in reference to this subject, in which Dr. S. has been personally engaged for several months, and which he has pursued with great intelligence and assiduity. This statement shows that the condition in which swill-fed cows are kept gives undeniable evidence of the poisonous effects of their milk. Their stables, instead of giving forth the healthy aroma of country fed cattle, are pervaded by a sickening stench. The cows themselves are the victims of disease engendered by the food on which they live. Eighteen pounds of corn and a little straw given daily, is abundant to keep a cow in good flesh. But to obtain the same quantity of nutritive element from swill, 130 gallons of it must be taken daily; that is, 40 gallons to supply the nitrogen, 30 to supply the oleaginous matter, and 60 to supply the hydro-carbonate. In taking so much swill a cow will consume daily one quart of vinegar. In the course of the Doctor's experiments he found that this milk gave a strong acid reaction; and, from a series of results derived from personal observation, he had discovered that the milk of unhealthy women, living in damp cellars and eating bad food, or habitually intemperate, exhibited the same characteristic. Having thus established *prima facie* his case against swill-milk, the Doctor proceeded to furnish instances in which young children, born of healthy parents and healthy when born, or brought in a healthy condition from the country to the City, and incurred disease by the use of swill-milk and recovered when it was withheld from them. He exhibited numerous analyses of different kinds of milk and various microscopic drawings of swill milk, showing in every case confervæ and sporadæ. These were examined with much interest. The Academy resolved to send an engrossed copy of the report to Mayor TIEMANN, and returned a vote of thanks to the Committee, who were then discharged.

AWARD OF THE WOOD AND ELLIOTT PRIZES.—Dr. JAS R. WOOD two years ago offered two prizes, one of $50 and another of $25 for the best anatomical and surgical preparations, and Dr. GEO. T. ELLIOTT one prize of $50 for the best preparation of the female pelvis. These prizes are open for competition to the students in the three Medical Schools in the City. They were awarded yesterday afternoon in the operating theatre of Bellevue Hospital. Besides a large number of medical students there were present Drs. MOTT, ELLIOTT, BARKER, SAYRE, STEPHEN SMITH and COURLEY, the Curator of the Hospital. Dr. MOTT presented the prizes. In doing so he spoke with great feeling of himself as being the oldest consulting surgeon of the Hospital as well as the oldest member of the Medical Board. He announced that the Committee had awarded the prizes as follows: First prize to MARIANO C. DE SOCARRAS, of the Fourteenth-street School, for a beautifully prepared male pelvis; the second prize to J. B. BROMLY, from Connecticut, of the Thirteenth-street School, for a section of the human frame displaying the arteries, veins and nerves. EDWIN ADDISON HARVEY, of Bentley, N. Y., who has been pursuing his studies in the Fourteenth-street School, carried off the fifty-dollar prize for the best prepared female pelvis. Dr. J. W. FRANCIS made a few remarks after the prizes had been awarded, speaking of the vast progress which had been made in medical science during the last fifty years, and telling the students whom he addressed that they would have to work infernally hard to attain eminence in their profession. Dr. WOOD followed, pointing out the beauties of the specimens for which prizes had been awarded.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At the meeting of the Board last evening the school officers of the Fourteenth Ward applied for an appropriation of $13,848 to build a new school-house, for colored children, on Mulberry-street, and those of the Fourth Ward for an appropriation of $25,151 to erect a school-house in Oliver-street, near Cherry. Both applications were referred to the Finance Committee. Alderman TUCKER said that the latter location was entirely unfit for the purpose for which it had been purchased. An application from the officers of the Nineteenth Ward for an appropriation of $1,400 to purchase a lot in Seventy-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, adjoining the three lots already purchased, was granted. Another application from the Eighteenth Ward for $24,000 to erect a school-house on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses. The President objected to signing a number of bills, among which was one of $54 from A. S. BARNES & Co., for maps and charts, and another of $80 from B. PIKE & SONS for globes. These were objected to on the ground that the articles should have been procured at the depository. The chairman of the Finance Committee reported that there were $49,994 68 in the Treasury for special appropriation. A resolution was passed directing the Comptroller to place $150,000 at the disposal of the Board. The Board then adjourned.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The regular weekly meeting of the Institute was held last evening, the President in the Chair. The subject of the evening's discussion was the *Microscope*. THOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq., exhibited one of ROSSE'S finest instruments, varying in power from 22 to 3 000 diameters. It was fitted with a polariscope of NICHOLS' prism, with the other acromatic condenser, black ground illuminater, and all the other accessory apparatus. First was shown a crystalized oxilate of potash and iron, illuminated with polarized light, exhibiting the different colors produced; also, a mosquito's wing, magnified to thirty-five feet three inches long. Some specimens of blue mud from the bed of the East river, showed that the deposit consisted of microscopic shells, and apparently containing no earthy or crystalized matter. The circulation of blood in a frog's foot was beautifully illustrated. The subject of the best building materials then came up, which was discussed by Prof. MASON and others. The same subject, announced for consideration at the next meeting, is "The best material for building, in this State."

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERTY CHAPTER, No. 15, O. U. A.—Mozart Hall was filled to its utmost last night, there being no sitting room, and very little space left for uncomfortable standing. The occasion was the Eleventh Anntversary of L'berty Chapter, No. 15, of the Order of United Americans. There were probably more ladies than gentlemen present, and certainly Young America was in the ascendant, for there were as many children as adults. After a brief introductory by C. F. STERMAN, the Grand Chaplain, JOHN LLOYD prayed, and the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY read a long oration on "PATRICK HENRY, the great Apostle of American Liberty." WALLACE'S band played the music, and songs, with piano-forte accompaniments, by the TREMAINE family, diversified the entertainments of the evening. The Rev. J. DEWLING and other speakers, kept up the enthusiasm till a late hour.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—About 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, two unknown man climbed the fence in the rear of dwelling No. 157 East Thirty-fifth-street, occupied by JOHN C. SMITH, and went to the basement door, where they met the servant girl, and brandishing cleavers (with which each of the ruffians was armed,) over her head, demanded to know if her name was MARY KELLY. She replied that it was not, at the same time giving a loud scream, whereat the men dropped their weapons and ran off, telling the girl they would return again in a few minutes. The cleavers were afterwards identified by a butcher named H. P. HALL, from whom they had been stolen a few days before. The motive for the strange conduct of the men is a mystery, but it is thought that their intention was to rob the house, from which purpose they were led to desist by the outcries of the servant.

GARBAGE, CROTON WATER and SPIRITS.—The regular meeting of the Police Commissioners was held at 2 P. M., yesterday. All the members of the Board, except the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York and Gen. NYE, were present. A resolution was adopted directing the General Superintendent to order patrolmen to report all cases of violation of the Corporation Ordinances with regard to throwing garbage in the streets. Another resolution directing that patrolmen should report all cases of waste of Croton water, was adopted. It was resolved that the Captains of Police be required to report to the proper prosecuting officers all persons selling liquor in New-York and Brooklyn without license. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

RELIEVING THE WIFE OF A DEAD POLICEMAN.—We are informed on reliable authority, that the widow of Policeman SANGER, who died from injuries inflicted on him in the Ninth Ward about a year since, is in a destitute and dying condition. Although there is a "Widow and Orphan's Fund" in the Police Department amounting to nearly $3,000, Mrs. SANGER has not received one cent from it. In answer to an inquiry as to why she does not receive relief, the Commissioners reply that they have the matter under advisement. The Ninth Ward Policemen generously contributed $40 yesterday, towards the relief of Mrs. SANGER, who, it is supposed, will live but a short time longer.

A LITURGY FOR THE UNITARIAN CHURCHES OF NEW-YORK.—A Boston correspondent writing from this City, says the Unitarian Churches of New-York are thinking of adopting a liturgy of their own, after the fashion of the Episcopal Church, Kings Chapel, in Boston, &c. The Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., has been intrusted with the care of drawing up a form of prayer, and has accordingly collected all the accessible liturgies of the world. Among them are the Russian, the Greek, the Dutch, many German Lutheran, some score of American varieties, beside the established form of the Episcopal and Catholic Churches. It is a task of no little difficulty, and has been for some time in hand.

THE CHARITY BALL.—This entertainment, for the benefit of the Child'a Hospital, takes place tonight at the Academy of Music. The recipients of this charity are infants and children, and the recent report shows that while the number cared for during the last year has been increased, the expenses of the institution have been kept at the same point as in the preceding twelve months. The managers of the ball are among our most eminent and reliable citizens. Among the invited guests whose presence is hoped for, are GOV. MORGAN, Mr. CORNELL, EDWARD WINDUST and WM. SMITH O'BRIEN. Our advertising columns show where tickets (which are $2 each) can be secured.

THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.—At the close of Professor MITCHELL'S interesting series of lectures before the Rutgers Female Institute, on Saturday night last, a series of resolutions was offered and adopted commending them in the warmest and most enthusiastic terms. Among the gentlemen who spoke upon the subject were the Rev. Dr. KIRK, Professor DAVIS, and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq. Acknowledgments were also made of the liberality evinced by the Managers of the Institute in its arrangments for the lectures, and of the trustees of the Church in which they were given for having conceded its gratuitous use for that purpose.

ALMOST FLEECED.—GALVINI FRANCISCO, just arrived from Mexico, complained at the Mayor's Office yesterday that he and four companions had been induced to go to the "Hotel de France," in Cedar-street, and the landlord refused to give up their baggage unless they paid him $10. They had only eaten dinner there. An officer arrested the landlord, and brought him before the Mayor. It was arranged that the men should pay him 25 cents a piece for their dinners, and 50 cents for extras, and that he should give up their baggage.

THE NURSERY BALL.—The ball which is to take place to-night, at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Childs' Nursery, promises to be one of the most attractive of the season. The house is to be decorated with the flags of all nations and appropriate inscriptions. Besides the usual resources in the matter of gas, the managers have resolved upon having a number of calcium lights to add to the brilliancy of the occasion.

A NEW STEAMBOAT.—The new steamer *Matsena* has been placed on the route between New-York, Ravenswood and Astoria. She made her first trip on Tuesday last. The boat was built expressly for this route, and proves herself swift and commodious. She is fitted up in the latest style, and is commanded by Captain H. N. GAGE. Thus far she has been well patronized, and supplies an important convenience to suburban travel.

COLONEL COCKS CASHIERED.—Yesterday Major-General SANFORD issued an order, cashiering Col. JOHN S. COCKS, of the Twelfth Regiment, Fourth Brigade New-York State Militia, upon charges and specifications of disobedience of orders, disrespect to his superior officer, unofficerlike conduct and neglect of duty, which had been preferred against him by Brigadier-General EWEN.

DEATH IN THE TOMBS.—A man named PETER DWYER was picked up in the street drunk yesterday and taken to the Tombs. On entering his cell a few hours afterwards he was found to be dead. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and the jury returned a verdict of death from intemperance.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Mrs. CAROLINE STOUGH, aged 52, who died from burns received several days ago, at the fire in Duane-street. A verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received" was rendered.

FIRE IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A fire broke out in the carpenter shop of Mr. GALLIER, No. 119 East Twenty-third-street, about 11 o'clock Tuesday evening, which was extinguished after damaging the premises to the amount of $2,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance.

Police Reports.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER.—A shocking attempt at murder was committed in the upper part of the City yesterday afternoon by Michael Kelley, who, in a fit of drunkenness, went home to his residence in Forty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, and, without provocation, seized a shovel and commenced beating his wife over the head with it. Her cheeks were cut open, her nose split, and numerous wounds were inflicted upon other parts of her head, which, it is thought, must prove fatal. After knocking his wife down, and beating her until she became senseless, the wretch took the shovel, and, filling it with live coals from the fire, threw them upon her prostrate body. The shrieks of the poor woman attracted the attention of Officer Whittemore, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who rushed into the house and found Mrs. Kelley lying on the floor, with her clothes on fire and her head and face mangled as described. He extinguished the fire, and after searching the house for some time found Kelley sitting in a chair. The officer took him into custody, and sent for a physician to attend the injured woman. Kelley was taken before the Jefferson Market Police Court, and on being asked what he had to say, replied that the whole story was a "lie." He is a vicious-looking man, about 40 years of age. His clothes were covered with the blood of his victim at the time he was denying the deed in Court. He was locked up to await the result of his wife's injuries, which the Doctor thinks will prove fatal.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Three young men named R. Burrows, Walter Smith and Samuel Houghton, entered the dining saloon of Chester Crook, No. 55 Bowery, on Tuesday evening, and commenced acting in the most riotous manner, breaking dishes, tumblers, &c., and presenting pistols at the heads of the inmates who remonstrated against their conduct. They were arrested yesterday morning, and brought before the City Hall Police Court, where they were required to give bail in the sum of $300 for their future good behavior.

ARREST OF JOE COBURN.—The well-known pugilist, Joe Coburn, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stabbed Samuel Davis in the neck with an oyster knife last September. He is now under indictment for stabbing Policeman Davidson, of the Eighteenth Ward, some months since. He was committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

VIOLATING THE POWDER ORDINANCES.—The crew of Harbor Police boat No. 7 arrested a boatman yesterday afternoon, having in his boat 50 kegs and four cans of powder. He having violated the law by being in too close proximity to the wharves, the offender was locked up and the powder sent to Ellis Island.

Commissioners of Emigration.

NEW FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS—STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK in the Chair. Commissioner JELLINEHAUS, President of the German Society, reported that he had been informed by the Minister from Bremen, at Washington, that TRACY & BALDWIN, doing business at No. 68 Waterloo Road, Liverpool, had assumed the name of sole agents to the Commissioners of Emigration in this City. Acting under the alleged authority of the Board, Messrs. TRACY & BALDWIN had issued bills stating the fare by the different railroads, and had sold tickets defrauding the emigrants. The matter was laid on the table till the next meeting.

The Standing Committees were announced by the President. They are as follows:

Ward's Island—Messrs. Cumming, Carrigan, Curtiss, Jellinghaus, Hunt.
Marine Hospital—Messrs. Purdy, Curtiss, Carrigan, Jellinghaus, Hunt.
Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Verplanck, Curtiss, Low, Cumming, Hunt.
Castle Garden—Messrs. Cumming, Carrigan, Jellinghaus.
County Bills—Messrs. Curtiss, Cumming, Hunt.
Auditing—Messrs. Carrigan, Jellinghaus.
Purchases—Messrs. Purdy, Curtiss, Cumming.
Out-door Poor—Messrs. Purdy, Jellinghaus, Hunt.
Labor—Messrs. Low, Jellinghaus, Crabtree.
Finance—Messrs. Hunt, Low, Curtiss.

From the weekly statement it appears that to March 2, 3,925 emigrants arrived at this port against 4,361 to the same date last year. There are 1,606 inmates in the Institution on Ward's Island and 106 in the Marine Hospital. The disbursements thus far have amounted to $17,706 50, and the receipts to $13,646 43, showing an overdraft of $3,700 07.

OBITUARY.

Prof. W. W. Mather, acting President of the University of Ohio, died at Columbus, Feb. 26. He was educated for the army, graduated at West Point in 1828, was appointed First-Lieutenant in 1834, but resigned his commission two years later, and afterwards turned his attention wholly to scientific pursuits. From 1837 to 1840 he was State Geologist of Ohio, and since 1842 has been connected with the University of that State.

Died at Orange Springs, East Florida, on the 11th ult., of consumption, the wife of Professor N. G. Clark, of the University of Vermont, aged 32 years. She was a daughter of Hezekiah Reed, Esq., of Montpelier.

THE
India-rubber Pen
IS
A NEW INSTRUMENT,
Manufactured under
GOODYEAR'S PATENT,
By the
INDIA-RUBBER PEN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
And is for sale by
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
Generally.

These pens are superior to all other pens now in use, possessing all the good qualities of the quill, with none of the objectionable qualities of the steel-pen.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Indfa-Rubber Spring Bed.—Good Citizens, will you listen with attention? Don't buy a Spring bed until you have seen all; and if, after seeing all, you do not give us the preference, we will not complain. All we now insist upon is, that you call and see for yourselves. They can be seen at No. 69 Beekman, and No. 721 Broadway.

Stolen—Camden and Amboy Railroad Bonds.
The following Six per Cent. Bonds of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Transportation and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned, during the afternoon or night of the 23d instant:
Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 543, 544, 545, of $1,000 each, redeemable 1880. Coupons payable 1st June and 1st December.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
Should any of the above-mentioned be offered for sale, information of the fact to me, or to GAW, MACALESTER & CO., Philadelphia, will be thankfully received.
E. P. LARDNER,
FEB. 28, 1859. No. 304 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Opening of Spring Styles
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
and
GENIN'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 507 Broadway,
Adjoining Genin's Bazaar,
THURSDAY, March 3, 1859.

Hartratt, Abbey & Co.'s
CAMELIA WATER
Is an entirely new article of
TOILET PERFUMERY,
and commends itself at once to the most cultivated and refined taste.
Principal Depôt, Nos. 113 and 720 Maiden-lane.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 20 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies; try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.
That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and C. H. Ring, in Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st. In Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

Croup! Croup! Croup!
P. Y. Brokaw's (of Middle Bush, N. J.) child's life was saved a few days ago, having been attacked by this distressing complaint, by Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure every case, if used when first taken. Sold all over the United States. 25 cents per bottle. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Barthol's Sewing Machines,
REDUCED FROM $80 TO $65.
OFFICE No. 499 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken on glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TUFT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Fina and Cedar sts.
Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar sts.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Barthelf Sewing Machines.—An agreement for the sale of the above Machines with J. D. LEVY (of whom we understand D. J. Levy is only a clerk) having come to an end, the Barthelf Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York, and after the 1st of April next at their new show rooms No. — Broadway.
The Barthelf Machines advertised by "D. J. Levy Agent," at a low price are the balance of those purchased by J. J. Levy from us, and amount to about fifty to seventy-five Machines. As J. J. Levy purchased these Machines from us he is of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold no more Barthelf Machines can be purchased below their former greatly reduced regular prices. Our contract with J. J. Levy was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Barthelf Machines for cash, and neither J. J. Levy or D. J. Levy have been or new are our agents.
A. BARTHOLF.
Secretary of the Barthelf Manufactoring Co.

A Card to the Public.—BARTHOLF SEWING MACHINE.—In answer to an advertisement in these columns, signed "A. BARTHOLF," I would state that the public need labor under no apprehension as to the limited number of machines I may have, for the control of extra facilities will enable me to supply the constant and increasing demand as heretofore.
D. J. LEVY, Agent Barthelf Sewing-Machine,
Office, No. 489 Broadway.

Three Dollars for a Fashionable Hat!—The statement may seem incredible, yet it is strictly true, as any gentleman may prove, to his own satisfaction, by visiting the salesroom of the NEW HAT COMPANY, at No. 148 Nassau-st. The new Spring style there offered, at such a low figure, is a perfect triumph of American manufacture and taste. Only $3. What a price for a new hat!

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

To Housekeepers.—The Rotary Lock for dwelling-house doors affords the most perfect security against burglers. For convenience, it is not equalled by any other lock in use. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats—Spring Styles.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new styles of Hats, the high finish and fabric of which are not excelled by the productions of any house in the trade. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, with Heels, at 12s. per pair. Also, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices. India-Rubbers, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, and made to measure, at No. 259 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

BLOODGOOD—POSTLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 28, by the Rev. Thos. Attlage, Mr. ANDREW D. BLOODGOOD to Miss CATHERINE M., only daughter of Wm. H. Postley, Esq., all of this City.

JOHNSON—ANDERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 2, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Dr Anthon, SAMUEL W. JOHNSON to FRANCES ANN, daughter of Edward F. Sanderson, all of this City.

LEARNED—DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., PARKER C. LEARNED, of Toronto, Canada, to EMMA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Col. Geo. T. M. Davis, of this City.

DEVEAU—BURKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 2, at the house of the bride's father, No. 109 3d-av., by the Rev. C. Fletcher, Mr. SAMUEL DEVEAU to Miss LOUISA BURKE, all of this City.

WALKER—DEVERELL.—In this City, from the American Home, No. 16 Barrow-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Mr. Weston, Mr. LEE C. WALLACE, of St. Louis, to Miss SARAH A. DEVERELL, of this City, making the 11th in little over one year.

CARROLL—HIBB.—In this City, from the American Home, No. 18 Barrow-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. Mr. Berrian, Mr. RICHARD M. CARROLL to Miss LOUISA HIBB, both of this City, making the 12th in little over one year.

ATRIS—KNAPP.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 28, at St. Matthew's Church, by the Rev. J. J. Bowden, WM P. AYERS, of Richmond, Va., to ESTELLE, daughter of F. W. Knapp, of the former place.

CUMMINGS—FLETCHER.—At Auburn, on Wednesday, Feb 23, in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Dr. R. H. Cressy, Mr. GEORGE L. CUMMINGS, of New-York City, to Miss ANNIE E FLETCHER, of Auburn.

GAUTLEY—BREEMAN.—At Hudson, Columbia County, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Fletcher Beekman, by the Rev. Mr. Levlit, J. HENRY GAUTLEY, of Adrian, Mich., to Miss SARAH H. BEEKMAN.

CROMBIE—GAUTLEY.—At Athens, Greene County, on Thursday, Feb. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Coe, Mr. JOHN M. CROMBIE, of Whitewater, Wis., to MARIE LOUISE, daughter of D. W. Gautley, Esq.

PATTON—DESCOURE.—In Albany City, by the Rev D. G. Bradford, Rev. SAMUEL PATTON, of Pittsburg, Penn., to CECELIA ANNE, daughter of Mr. Louis H. Desaouche, of Dublin.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

DIED.

ISHKIP.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 1, JOHN F. ISHKIP, only son of the Rev. John E. and Martha J. Inship, aged 21 years, 9 months and 17 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) March 3, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 281 Madison-st.

CAREY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 2, of scarlet fever, EDWARD JESSE, only son of Jesse and Sarah B. Carly, aged 4 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 282 Atlantic st.

NIXON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 2, of consumption, JAMES NIXON, aged 37 years.

His relatives and the friends of the family, and the members of Montauk Lodge, No. 327, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 82 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 1, FRANCIS PALMER, aged 57 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 21 Gardner-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

SEARMER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday evening, March 1, Mrs. MARGARET SCRIBNER, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day (Thursday,) 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHEARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 1, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH SHEARMAN, aged 65 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 113 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PURDY.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, March 1, ELIZABETH J., wife of Jno. J. Purdy, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church at that place. Trains leave 27th-st. station at 7 and 12¾.

FIRMAN.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, ISAAC WATTS FIRMAN, aged 21 years.

SPOOR.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 28, GEORGE H. SPOOR, in the 75th year of his age.

BAILEY.—At Springfield, Mass., on Friday, Feb. 25, SARAH, wife of Frederick S. Bailey, daughter of Lombard Dale, of the former place, aged 23 years.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
of
NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

The Capital of this Company has recently been increased by a CASH SUBSCRIPTION of $400,000, making the present capital
ONE MILLION DOLLARS!
WITH A SURPLUS, IN ADDITION, OF OVER $300,000.

This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risk and the REAL SECURITY of the insured and of the Company will warrant.
LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
DIRECTORS:
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
GEORGE CURTIS COLLINS, firm of Sherman, Collins & Co.
DANFORD N. BARNEY, firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President Importers' and Traders' Bank.
THOMAS MESSENGER, firm of T. & H. Messenger
WILLIAM H. MALLEN, firm of Claflin, Mallen & Co.
CHARLES B. HATCH, firm of Hatch, Hiller & Merserau.
B. WATSON BULL, firm of Haskell, Merrick & Bull.
HOMER MORGAN,
LEVI P. STONE, firm of Stone, Starr & Co.
JAMES HUMPHREY, late firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler.
GEORGE PEARCE, firm of George Pearce & Co.
WARD A. WEBB, firm of Ward A. Work & Son.
JAMES LOW, firm of James Low & Co., of Louisville.
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, late firm of I. H. Frothingham & Co.
CHARLES A. BULKLEY, firm of Bulkley & Co
CEPHAS H NERTON, firm of Norton & Jewett,
ROE LOCKWOOD, firm of R. Lockwood & Son.
THEODORE MCNAMEE, late of the firm of Bewen, McNamee & Co.
RICHARD BIGELOW, firm of Dean, King & Co. of St. Louis.
CURTIS NOBLE, firm of Condit & Noble.
GEORGE D. MORGAN, firm of E. D. Morgan & Co.
OLIVER E. WOOD, firm of Willard, Wood & Co.
ALFRED S. BARNES, firm A. S. Barnes & Burr.
GEORGE BLISS, firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
AMOS T. DWIGHT, firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.
LYMAN COOKE, firm of Cooke, Dowd, Baker & Co.
LEVI P. MORTON, firm of Morton, Grinnell & Co.
JOHN B HUTCHINSON, firm of J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, firm of Baldwin, Starr & Co.
JOHN G. NELSON, late firm of Nelson & Co.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, firm of Swift, Hurlbut & Co
JESSE HOYT, firm of Jesse Hoyt & Co.
WM. STURGIS, JR., firm of Stargis, Shaw & Co.
JOHN R. FOAD, firm of Ford Rubber Co.
SIDNEY MASON, late firm of Mason & Thompson.
G. T. STEDMAN, firm of Stedman, Carlile & Shaw. Cincin'ti.
CYRUS YALE, JR., firm of Cyrus Yale Jr. & Co., N. Orleans.
WM. R. FOSDICK, firm of Wm. R. & Chas. B. Fosdick.
DAVID I. BOYD, firm of Boyd, Bros. & Co, Albany, N. Y.
F. H. COSSITT, firm of Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge, Memphis.
LEWIS ROBERTS, firm of L. Roberts & Co.
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, firm of Brewer & Caldwell.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
JOHN MCGAR, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
OR COUGH LOZENGES,
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption,
Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Clear and Strengthen the Voice of SINGERS,
Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Soothing and simple—CHILDREN use them.
Assisting Expectoration, and curing Hoarseness.
"*Preeminently the first and best.*"
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"*I recommend their use to Public Speakers.*"
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW-YORK.
"*I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough.*"
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"*An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma, with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches.*"
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
"*Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs.*"
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"*A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.*"
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Office corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1859.
With improved facilities for mining and transportation this Company is prepared to contract with consum

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 123 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 20 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LATHAM, Nos. 38 and 38 Park-pl., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

That beautiful residence No 119 Willow-st., With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege. Has all the modern conveniences. Terms easy.

Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 113½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 32x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 22x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¼ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteelly located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight finely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 36x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. depôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 60, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., also three-story house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, small side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low, for further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low. Also, one an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, same each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, or five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 18 NORTH-MOORE-STREET, the three-story brick house and lot 25 feet west of Varick-st.; lot 25x78.

207TH-STREET—1 lot north side, 207 feet west of 9th-av., 21.6x100 block. If the purchaser improves the lot, the whole amount of his purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by March 16, will be disposed of at auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. For particulars, apply to JOHN CAMERON, No. 294 West 22d-st., or No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 16 EAST 22d-st., 20 feet wide, together with a lot running through to 21st-st., being 28x197 6-12, near to Broadway. This house was built by the owner and present occupant for his especial use, and with great care. It is 28x52, in the basement brick with brown-stone hall and parlors, from top to bottom, and an extended dining-room all the way up in 39.

One-half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN,

No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY.—A very desirable school property, with a farm of 60 acres of excellent land, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Location beautiful and very healthy. Buildings superior and well furnished, and school well established. It will be sold for $1,500 less than its cost, and, if other arrangements are satisfactorily made, the use of considerable school furniture will be allowed for one year, without charge. The health of the present proprietor makes an immediate change necessary. For further particulars, conditions, &c., inquire of A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 26 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic Ferry; about 3 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-ay. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 210 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 24 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 4th and 5th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 8 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 120 Elizabeth-st.

CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The corner lot, No. 167 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st. Also, lot No. 3 James-st., next to the corner of, and facing New-Bowery; the whole presenting about 90 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to O. G. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

FOR SALE IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET—The new three-story brick house No. 8 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avenues. Price $6,500; $4,500 or more can remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any hour of the day. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, on about 200 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 205 Canal-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO EXCHANGE.—A first class house on Murray Hill, unincumbered, is offered in exchange for City lots, or a country seat desirably located near New-York. Also, a choice farm, 12 miles from New-York, to exchange, unincumbered, for Western land or merchandise. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP, attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of H. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STOBY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500. Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x50, No. 249 West 26th-st., just finished; price $9,500. Apply to H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A FAMILY going to Europe will sell a four-story house, 25x50, in a first-class street, and near to the 5th-av., well and newly furnished. Price $26,000, of which $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 57 Madison-av., size 26x58, lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to Daviees, under will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING-house No. 148 Madison-st., two-story and attic in front and three-story in rear. House 26x44—size of lot 25x100. Apply to S. F. R. CODDINGTON, 87 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STOBY, HIGH BASEment, brown-stone front house, southeast corner of East 14th-st. and 2d-av., 25 feet front, and over 50 deep. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, WEST Chester County, four valuable lots on 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts., within a few blocks of the depôt; will be sold cheap. Address W. F., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 229 Lewis-st., near 5th-st. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, office No. 30½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE AND LOT in the City; on Lexington-av. near 52d-st. Inquire at No. 120 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property on Pearl, Elizabeth and Eldridge sts., New-York, President-st., Brooklyn, and near Jamaica, Long Island, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Full particulars in our auction column in this paper, and maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS HOUSES AT PRIVATE Sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

No. 109 West 22d-st.	No. 32 Great Jones-st.
No. 94 West 18th-st.	No. 80 West 23th-st.
No. 36 West 16th-st.	No. 43 University-place.
No. 52 East 35th-st.	No. 157 West 38th-st.
No. 33 West 27th-st.	No. — Madison-av.
No. 200 West 32d st.	No. 31 West 19th-st.
No. 11 West 29th-st.	No. 30 West 22d st.
No. 141 East 17th-st.	No. 31 West 18th-st.
No. 57 East 17th-st.	No. 49 West 16th st.
No. 54 West 30th-st.	No. 50 West 16th-st.
No. 29 West 32d-st.	No. 153 West 34th-st.
5th-av., near 20th-st.	No. 21 Irving-place.
No. 231 East Broadway, (leasehold.)	No 13 West 34th st.
No. 139 West 25th-st.	No. 14 West 27th-st.
	No. 33 Great Jones-st.

STORE PROPERTY.

No. 69 Worth-st.	No. 396 Broome-st
No. 100 William-st.	Corner of Canal and Varick-st.
No. 143 Lunane-st.	Do. do. extra size lot.
Fine-st., near Broadway,	No. 224 Varick-st.
Cedar-st., between Trinity-place and Greenwich-st.	No. 254 Division-st.
Southeast corner Houston and Bowery.	Vestry-st., between Washington and Greenwich-sts.

Further particulars and permits to view the above houses, can be had at the office.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES.

No 88 West 27th-st., modern, price	$8,000
No. 45 West 28th-st., modern, price	9,500
No. 116 West 28th st., modern, price	9,500
No. 58 East 29th-st., modern, brown stone	13,000
31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.	20,000
30th-st., between Madison and 6th avs.	15,000
37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.	14,000
38th-st., between 8th and 6th avs.	13,500
38th-st., near 5th av.	21,000
No 88 West 43d-st.	14,000
Clinton-place, near 5th-av., Leasehold	13,000
45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave	

S. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED 3-story brown-stone basement house and lot in East 23d-st. Also, for sale, three lots on the westerly side of 3d-av., distant 25 feet 6½ inches southerly from 33d-st., each 25 feet 5½ inches by 102 feet 2½ inches. Also, four lots at the northeast corner of Fulton and Grand avs., Brooklyn, containing together 80 feet front on Fulton-av., and running through to Putnam-av. Also, two lots the same block, at northwest corner of Fulton-av. and Downing-st., containing in front on Fulton-av. 63 feet 3 inches, and on Downing-st. 83 feet 5 inches. Apply to WM. P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—No. 30 Fleet st., 5 minutes from City Hall, two-story, attic, basement and undercellar, frame filled in; eleven rooms, gas fixtures, marble mantel, &c.; one year built. Two-thirds can remain. Apply to R. MORRISON, No. 81 Jobo-st., New-York, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, AND lot No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The house contains all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience, has been papered and painted throughout, and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Price $11,000.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE SOLD OR TO be let for six months, from May 1 to Oct. 1. An elegant 20 feet wide brown-stone house, uniquely and artistically furnished; situation near 8th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most airy and delightful in the City; would prefer the buyer taking the furniture at a valuation. If not sold will be let below value to a careful tenant with a small family. Address Box 3,529 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 114 West 48th-st.

Brick house No. 102 East 26th-st.

3-story and basement brick house No. 101 East 30th-st.

3-story and basement brown-stone house East 30th-st.

3-story and basement brown-stone house West 33th st.

3-story and basement brown-stone house East 35th-st.

MANN & VOUGHT, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN 9TH WARD.—THE lots No. 28 City Hall-place and No. 35 Park-st., each about 24x50, and together forming one lot 180 feet in depth, with a front on each street. The wideuing and extending Reade and Duane sts., it is supposed, will increase very much the value of this property. For particulars apply at No. 39 William-st., room No. 4, second floor.

TO EXCHANGE, BROWN-STONE HOUSE.—A first class house on Murray Hill, unincumbered, is offered in exchange for City lots, or a country seat desirably located near New-York; also a choice farm, 12 miles from New-York, to exchange, unincumbered, for Western land or merchandise. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to

PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situated No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, (Murray Hill,) a new 3-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st., for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 87 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 8th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 6 CHARLES-STREET, lot 20 feet by 103, house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant neighborhood. Can be seen from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 113th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet; price $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises of B. C. DUTCHER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 130 acres of excellent land in Orange County, with an elegant mansion of 14 rooms, in Italian style, in a location of unsurpassed beauty. Particulars and sketch at No. 51 Liberty-st. C. H. OLIVER.

BUILDING LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN, well situated for improvement on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. The street is built up on each side of these lots, and water is now introduced. Also, money to loan on mortgage. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st. Apply on the premises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND on 5th-av., northeast corner of 117th-st.—50 feet 5 inches on the avenue by 110 feet on the street; also 1 lot on 54th-street, about 120 feet east of 2d-av. These lots can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF FOUR grown persons a suite of rooms, with gas and water, on the second or third floor of a house in a respectable neighborhood, in the eastern part of the City. Address J. O. HARGER, Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office, stating terms—which must be low—location, and number of rooms.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL MODERN BUILT house in Brooklyn, near Fulton and Wall st. Ferries, is wanted by a prompt and responsible party for a nice New-England family. Rent $400 to $600. Will lease for a term of years. Address, giving all particulars, H. F. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, A house with about 5 acres of good tillable land, within 50 miles of New York; house to contain not less than six sleeping rooms, with parlor, kitchen, &c. Address, giving terms and full particulars, C. W. T., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP OR basement house, 22 or 25 feet front, not above 38th-st., and between Lexington and 5th avs.; price not to exceed $14,000. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 6.

$500—WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR three years, a neat three-story high basement house on the east side of the town, between 10th and 20th-sts. and between 4th and 5th-avs. Rent not to exceed $600. A new house preferred. Address N. H. B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office. Would buy some furniture if it is nice.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, part of a genteel house, in a good neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of No. 210 Eldridge-st. Rent not to exceed $260 or $225. Address C. A. S., No. 210 Eldridge-st. References exchanged.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c., of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester Co., on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

This farm lies on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Depôt; contains about 93 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 480 feet to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 22 Lafayette-place; WM. E. BOSS, Esq., No. 33 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.

J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE residence, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, commanding a fine view of the river, railroad, and opposite scenery; is 1½ miles below West Point, near Cossens' Hotel. The house, occupied by the subscriber, is nearly new, most admirably arranged for a country residence, provided with almost every convenience that can possibly be imagined, in perfect order, and substantially built, with more regard to comfort than ornament; contains 17 rooms, most of them large, and all well lighted and pleasant, besides numerous closets, pantries and store-rooms; there are also a cistern and well at the door, provided with substantial pumps, and a never-failing spring; a carriage-house and barn, with stabling for several horses, and rooms above; large ice-house, Summer wash-house, brick smoke-house, and henhouse, with yard. The grounds consist of about 2½ acres, well stocked with an endless variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, grape vines, large strawberry and asparagus beds, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes in abundance; a large vegetable garden, under the highest state of cultivation; also, a large part tastefully arranged with ornamental shrubbery. The premises can be left partially furnished; also the use of more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, THOMAS WEBB. Would refer also to Wm. B. Coszeos, West Point, and Major Irvin McDowell, No. 55 9th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY.—ON MOUNTAIN SIDE, North Orange, N. J. For sale, a villa now erecting, with stable, and 7 acres of land, known as Lakewood. On the premises is a beautiful lake of spring water, with boat, bath and ice house. The grounds are supplied with fountains, and house with water, by water-power. Has a private road leading to pleasure park with over five miles of walks and drives. New-York can be seen plainly from a great part of the land. Distant from stage 10 miles, and within walking distance of principal Dépôt, Churches, &c., &c. Considered in beauty and convenience, not to be equalled within 20 miles of New-York. Price $27,500. Address LAKEWOOD, Box No. 1,296 New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—Forty-two miles from New-York—A beautiful country residence, within five minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-York and New Haven Railroad, also steamboat landing; the location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of Long-Island Sound, Norwalk Harbor, and the village of South Norwalk. The place is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with a well of never-failing water; the house is nearly new, containing thirteen rooms, with one and a half acres of ground. Possession first of April. For particulars inquire of WM. T. CRAW, South Norwalk, or the subscriber at Dunbury.

AVERY B. RAYMOND.

COUNTRY-SEAT AND FARM AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FOR SALE.—An elegant modern mansion, with about 30 acres of land attached, a profuse variety of choice fruit, new barns, carriage-houses and other outbuildings; situation the best on the main street of the village, in the vicinity of churches of all denominations and the Bedford Female Seminary. A complete assortment of farming utensils, and the stock sold with it if wished. All ready for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES GASSERT, No. 60 South-st., corner of Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the suburbs of the city of Newark, N. J., on the corner of South Orange and Fairmount-avs., with between one and two acres of land, on which there is about 20 fruit trees, a good well of water, carriage-house, &c. The dwelling is a 1½ story cottage, about 20 feet square, with a dining-room and kitchen about 20x30 feet. It is situated in a good neighborhood, and has a view of the surrounding country for many miles. Price $6,500. Inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, Newark, N. J., wharf adjoining N. J. Railroad bridge.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Tremont, on line of Harlem Railroad, 11 miles from City Hall, a house and about one-half acre of land; house two stories and basement, built in a first-class manner. The lot is tastefully laid out for flour and vegetable garden. The situation is high and healthy, and near both stage and railroad dépôt. There is a variety of fruit and shrubbery on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 431 3d-av., New-York City; or A. S. BUCKHOUT, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT near Rye Dépôt, Westchester County; contains 73 acres with fine garden and orchard. The dwelling-house is a two story and attic frame, about 38x40, with wing attached, handsomely situated, well built and in perfect order; has hot and cold water, &c. The barns, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c., are all nearly new and conveniently arranged. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

FOR SALE—BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A BEAUTIful ornamental cottage with about one and a half acres of land handsomely laid out and well supplied with veluable fruit and ornamental trees; is situated on the most prominent point of Bergen Hill, commanding a fine view of New-York Bay and Harbor, and overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City and Hoboken. Price $7,000, a large part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office No. 11 Stone-st. Stages pass the house to and from Jersey City until a late hour.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A COMmodious mansion at Flushing, suitable for a large family, first-rate boarding-house, academy or institute; facing the river, 15 minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt, pleasantly retired, with large yard, outbuildings and all conveniences. It is 50 feet by 40, two stories, besides high basement, 12 rooms, a piazza of 100 feet on front and side. Possession given immediately.

WM. B. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat at Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, of 65 acres, about two minutes' walk from the Dépôt. On the premises is a new Gothic house, containing 10 or 11 rooms; also, barns, stable, carriage and ice house, hennery, &c. Inquire of L. DE KLYN, on the place, or of W. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A beautiful, neat, newly-built, and eligibly-located cottage house, with a barn, and about one acre of good land, for sale at a bargain, and on accommodating terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or to VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED, or would exchange for a house in this City, a desirable house; it contains 13 rooms, besides cellars and kitchen, and has all the modern improvements; there is nearly half an acre of ground, with choice fruits, &c.; three minutes' walk from Glenwood Dépôt. Inqeire of S. JONES, No. 11 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the dépôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade-trees, good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PICOT, No. 62 Malden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, NEARLY new, with 8 rooms and a small garden, at the Bergen dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, only 20 minutes from New-York. Price $4,500; half the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES E. DEY, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to P. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to F. P. FLAGLER, No. 220 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green to Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—The house is large, being 40 feet front, by 40 deep, and situated directly upon New-York Bay. There is an abundance of fruit, an ice-house, (filled,) fine bathing, &c. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE HOUSE, with carriage house, ice house, &c., an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and about two acres of land, on Warburton-av. and the Hudson River, one-quarter of a mile north of the Station; also, nine lots on Chestnut near Guion-st. Terms liberal. Apply to A. THOMAS & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE COTTAGE HOUSE, with one acre of good ground, at Orange, New-Jersey, within two minutes' walk of the dépôt, and within 45 minutes of New York; very little money required. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., or at Orange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building lots with building loans. Apply to H.-L. PIERCE, 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—PRICE $1,200—A NEAT AND COMpleat cottage, with barn and fowl-house and two lots of ground in Fordham, 12 miles from the City, can remain on mortgage. Apply to G. HARRIS, No. 210 5th-av.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 18 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of E. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, on the East River, about 10 miles from the City, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge. The place consists of 14 acres of land, divided into pasturage, lawn, with rich and ample shrubbery, and garden. The out-buildings consist of stable, carriage-house, barn, shed, poultry-house and yard, ice-house, &c. The house has four large rooms on first floor and eight bedrooms, with ample closets, pantries and store-rooms; also, laundry, bath-room, water-closet, &c. Rent of whole, with the furniture, $1,400. Apply to WM. M. ALLEN, No. 244 4th-av.

TO LET—NEWBURG PROPERTY—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and premises—large garden, and stable—formerly the residence of Aaron Belknap, deceased, on Western av., within convenient walking distance of Fishkill Ferry. Gas and bot-air flues in the house, water-hydrant in basement, and a garden much choice fruit. Possession of garden may be had in time for cultivation. Rent, $300. Inquire of M. COOK BELKNAP, Highland Bank, Newburg, or of A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-Place, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—ON THE Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling-alley and fifteen acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-size house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequaled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WM. TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 119 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, MARCH 3, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
400 CASES PALM LEAF HATS,
Ladies' and Misses' straw Bonnets,
Misses', Men's and Boys' Bicemers,
Hats, Caps and other articles in the line, to which they call the attention of the trade and buyers generally.
Catalogues and goods now ready.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, March 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
15 shares St. Nicholas Bank ..... $100 each
40 shares Butchers and Drovers' Bank ..... 25 each
20 shares City Bank, of Racine, Wis ..... 100 each
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
23 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co ..... 25 each
20 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
15 shares Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co ..... 20 each
75 shares North River Fire Insurance Co ..... 25 each
25 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
50 shares Kings Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
20 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
20 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
20 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
10 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each
200 shares Oswego Gas Light Co ..... 50 each
100 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad Co. 100 each
10 shares Third-avenue Railroad Co ..... 100 each
25 shares Traverse, Coal and Railroad Co ..... 100 each
46 shares Harlem and New-York Navigation ..... 10 each
1? shares New-York & New-Haven R. (genuine) 100 each
130 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad ... 100 each
40 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co ..... 100 each
$4,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 ?? cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Warsaw City (Ill.) 8 ?? cent. Bonds.
$?? 000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 ?? cent. Bonds.
$?0,000 Fox and Wisconsin Improvement 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, March 7. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks, also other securities, constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND gores on the 8th and 9th avs., 55th and 56th sts., near the Central Park, and valuable lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 57th-st.—ABRAM H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmett, Esq., Referee:
8TH-AV.—8 lots west side, between 55th and 56th sts.
9TH-AV.—5 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
9TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
56TH-ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
56TH-ST.—5 lots south side, in rear of above.
56TH-ST.—19 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.
56 TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.
Also—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 55 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 56 feet 5 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 8 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of 57th-st., thence easterly 150 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.
Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. S. MATHAY, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, THIS DAY (Thursday), at the private residence No. 69 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of superb drawing-room suites, carved in fruit and flowers and covered with silk brocade, stationary marble top centre tables to match the suites, solid rosewood etageres mirror doors, secretary and bookcase, ladies' work table, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, velvet carpets and rugs, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, &c., bronze and ormolu gas light chandeliers, oil paintings, statuary, vases, engravings, Tweed's 30-day clock, extension dining-table, huffets, butler's tray and stand, cut glass, silver plated ware, ivory handled knives and forks, French China dinner and tea sets; also a large assortment of chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, feather beds, &c.; basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely. Deposits required of all purchasers.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S Stock of rich and fine gold watches and diamond jewelry, by A. M. CRISTALAR, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., consisting of hunting triple line detached levers, hunting 3-4 plate chronometers, detached levers, in fancy and nickel movements; hunting demi-chronometers, ladies' enameled gold watches, hunting and open face; Beeseley, Johnson and Tobias' patent levers. Also, a large lot of anchor movements, together with richly-mounted diamond rings, pins and bracelets. Also, about 100 dozen gold pencil cases, various sizes, styles and patterns. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, as the above stock embraces the most fashionable and desirable goods to be found in the City, and will be sold without reserve, by order of assignees.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale of hardware, cutlery and fancy goods &c., at his sale place, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 76 William-st., inclusive in the above will be found 2 cases siogle and double guns, some of which are high cost; 100 dozen flat bastard files, 1 cask hand and panel saws, 150 boxes fancy toilet soap, 75 dozen cast-steel and common shovels, spades, manure forks, hoes and rakes, 25 reams sand paper, some thousands of stones, powder flasks, screw drivers, table bells, &c., 100 dozen paint, varnish, shoe and scrubbing brushes, and shaving do. Terms cash.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, ENGLISH GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c —A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on Thursday, March 3, at 11 o'clock, at No. 34 John-st., a large assortment of liquor and cruet stands, pickle frames, butter coolers and tnhs, egg stands, &c. Also English double-barrel guns. Also gents' morocco travelling and courier bags, ladies' fancy do. Also a great variety of fancy portmonnaies and reticules, china mantel and toilet ornaments, comprising china baskets, inkstands, jewel and toilet boxes, &c., &c.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 52 Cortlandt-st.
GROCERIES, WAGON, JAMAICA RUM.—Auction THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 121 West Fifth-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Groceries, soap, tea, candles, spices, cigars, &c., with 115 gallons pure Jamaica rum and other fine liquors. Also, fixtures, grocery wagon, tin awning.

PEEK & COLE, Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS.—BY PEEK & COLE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 469 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, consisting of muslins, prints, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, laces, embroideries, threads, needles, trimmings, counters, glass cases, shelving, fancy goods, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEE, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 4, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salerooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A ANNAN'S PATENT SHARPENER FOR KNIVES AND SCISSORS.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.
NO. 67 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, apparatus and tools. Also, all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and in their office. If not sold by private sale on or before Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Beckman; and has in addition to steam-power, great advantage of water power, with belting, shafting, &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—THE Patent right for CLARK'S Improved Window Blinds for sale cheap, patented Jan. 18, 1859, the patentee being desirous of selling out on account of other business. The blinds are the neatest and cheapest ever got up; the slats are readily adjusted by turning a small knob, which dispenses with the usual slat rod in the centre, also a great many other advantages are obtained over the new make blinds. Can be seen by applying to, or addressing the patentee, JOHN CLARK, No. 44 10th-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

$3.000—$5,000—TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—Wanted, a partner in an established and permanent business on Broadway, and one of the best locations for business. This is a good opportunity for any one either in or out of the City, having about the above amount. Address, for 10 days, with real name, MERCHANT TAILOR, Box No. 269 Union-square Post-office, Broadway, New-York. All communications strictly confidential and promptly attended to.

$20.000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $20,000, in the Domestic Dry Goods Commission Business, which is already established. This is a fine opportunity for the right kind of a man. Address M., Box No. 1,288, New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

PERSONAL.

IF WM. E. RUTHERFORD IS IN THIS City he will please inform his brother, JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, of his address. Direct or call at No. 197 Cherry-st., Sailors' Home.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND.)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WANTED.—$10,000 WANTED, FOR THREE years, on mortgaged real estate, unincumbered, improved, worth $25,000, part rented for $1,500; situate in a flourishing town on Ohio river, in Ohio, on line of railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; liberal interest paid annually in New York out of rents.
$15,000 wanted, for a term of years, secured by mortgage, on 3,200 acres of land and town property. Lands well selected in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, mostly near flourishing towns; security undoubted; a liberal interest paid, as above.
FOR SALE—15,000 acres of best land in Barton county, Missouri, on line of railroad from Springfield to Fort Scott, Kansas. Information had by calling on or addressing R. S., No. 250 St. Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.
W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859.—The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OR Representatives of Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday next, March 5, at 3 P. M., in room No. 8 of the building No. 44 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

ERIE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE,
No. 63 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 76 WALL-ST.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET to an Insurance Company, on first floor. Apply at No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 49 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March, 1st, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The Rev. D. Gaea, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or
GEO. W. CENTER.
AMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, is a thoroughly competent medium for supplying schools, seminaries and colleges with accomplished teachers. Reference is made to the Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, N. Y.; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, &c. No charge made to officers of Public Schools. Parents can learn particulars of the best schools free of charge. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May next. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers for any department; also, with pupils, and parents with school circulars. Refer to Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, and others. Wanted immediately, a teacher of piano and harp; also, of piano, English, French and ornamentals.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, N. Y.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will commence April 28, and continue 14 weeks. Every advantage is afforded for a thorough and accomplished education. For Circulars apply to ROE? LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or to Miss C. AIKEN, Principal.

TO FOREIGNERS.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS been engaged for many years, both in Europe and America, in assisting foreign ladies and gentlemen to acquire a correct pronunciation of the English language, is disengaged for a few hours three days in the week. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 Times Office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEman, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of France, who has taught for several years in New-York, wishes to engage with schools in the above capacity, or to give private lessons at the residence of the pupils. Speaks English and Spanish. Highest City references. Address L. M., Box No. 169, or Prof. D. H. CRUTTENDEN, Times Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED *ENGLISH* OR *Irish* lady, as resident governess, to instruct girls between 9 and 14 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education, including French, drawing, fancy work, &c.; neatness and regularity indispensable qualifications; state where educated. Address L. N. P., Box No. 167 Times Office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING wishes an engagement as visiting governess. She instructs in French, music, the ordinary branches of English, and the rudiments of Latin if required; or as a resident governess in a pious family. Address Miss S., Teacher, Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD 11 years' experience as a teacher awaits an engagement as Principal or assistant. Testimonials and reference satisfactory. Address TEACHER, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY qualified and experienced as teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school. Ample testimonials and references. Address TEACHER, care of Mrs. L. S. K., No. 50 West 16th st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER IN A FAMILY residing in the country; a thorough knowledge of the English branches and music required. Call at No. 113 East Broadway, from 1 to 3 o'clock, for three days.

PROVISIONS.

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND PLUM-PUDDING FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—FOR SALE—English beef and mutton, cheese, bacon and hams, Yarmouth bloaters, Digby chickens, hares, English pickles and Soyer's Sultana sauce, Scotch salt fish, oatmeal, herrings, &c. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 100 Water, near Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 5, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:50 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:50 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
8:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M., 3:15, and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:10 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 1:30 P. M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH CRAN, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—MARCH 1, 1859. Trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; 4 P. M. for Syosset; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 4 and 5:20 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica; on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
A. H. PALMER, Agent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
All sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
Also, Double and Single
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.,
Together with every article in the Sporting line,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions undertaken to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddens Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 28, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Corneli & Co.
S. B. Aitham & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BOONTON, PATENT MACHINE-MADE NUTS.—The subscribers are now manufacturing at their Works, Boonton, New-Jersey, WROUGHT IRON NUTS upon R. H. COLE'S newly patented NUT MACHINES. In their manufacture the patented device of the "Donble Punch," namely, two punches operating from opposite sides toward the centre of the Nut forces into the body of the Nut most of the Iron, which in all other processes is punched out; and also condenses the iron around the bolt hole, thus insuring the greatest strength in the Screw thread, and making, as they believe, a superior to any made by hand, or the ordinary machine processes.
They invite all consumers of WROUGHT IRON NUTS to make trial of them, and will furnish samples and their price list on application. FULLER, LORD & CO.,
Nos. 137 and 139 Greenwich-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1846.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-assorted stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 8 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to L. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA.—THE SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRULL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KABNAK, Capt. A. BAGWELLS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of

THE CITY FINANCES.

Five Hundred and Twenty-six "Daniels Come to Judgment" Against the City—The Corporation Counsel and the Litigation of those Judgments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Like the old woman who had been "enjoying bad health for many years," I may introduce myself as one who has long enjoyed the most dismal experience of City law and City lawyers. It has been my unhappy fortune, every day, to see fundamental provisions of the Charter contemptuously ignored; and I have heard sworn officers of the City, on more occasions than one, assert that the provisions of that document were to be regarded as mere "advisatory instructions," to be obeyed when convenient, and set at nought whenever interest commanded.

It remained, however, for the Corporation Counsel to dispel my last illusion with reference to the necessity of there being at least some show of law in favor of demands made against the City Treasury, before the payment of such claims could be enforced. The Corporation Counsel, on his own showing, never asks whether there is any legal basis for the particular scheme on foot, but permits judgment to be taken against the City on one or other of the three following satisfactory grounds:

First—That the late Comptroller knew nothing about the claim, did not believe in its justice, and would never pay it, until compelled under e judgmsat, putting the responsibility elsewhere.

Second—That the referee in the case may have been appointed or sanctioned by either Mayor TIEMANN or the late Comptroller, which in itself, argues the counsel, is sufficient evidence that the award is just, legal, and should be paid. But what if the referee had only before him the ebundant manufactured evidence in favor of the claim, while the Counsel for the City was silent in his oppositios, and never even asked that the contract on which the claim pretended to be founded should be produced? The referee, under such circumstances would give honest judgment in favor of the claimant, and the City the cheated none the less?

Third—That when the Corporation Counsel applied to a department having notoriously no cognizance of a claim, for information on the subject of its merits, he was answered in a statement having no practical legal bearing on the points to be set up in favor of the City; and that the right department having charge of the subject, informed him that *another* claim, on a *different* contract, for work done on the other side of the City, was "as fair a transaction as ever existed."

It cannot but be known to the Corporation Counsel that the alleged "verbal message" of CHARLES TURNER, which is quoted in favor of a contract on Sixty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, referred exclusively to one contract for filling sunken lots between Avenue A and Second-avenue, two or three miles away from the special job which such doubtful evidence has been produced to justify.

But supposing, for argument sake, that this "verbal message" had applied to the case in point, and had been reduced to writing by Mr. CHARLES TURNER, and solemnly sworn to by him in presence of the Recorder or City Judge, how would this help Mr. BUSTEED, or relieve him from the responsibility of having neglected to defend his client? Shall the statement of any Corporation officer be held binding on the Corporation for any amount of money the officer in question may wish to have recovered on judgment? If the British Consul should sue the City for the British National debt, and induce any subordinate to send a "verbal message" that n different claim or the claim itself was "as fair e transaction as ever existed," would the Corporation Counsel consider that e sufficient reason for permitting the judgment to be recovered?

I am much struck, too, with the wonderful change in the Corporation Counsel's sentiments as regards the late Comptroller and the Comptroller's views of what should, and what should not be paid. While Mr. FLAGG was in office he had so little faith in the legal knowledge of the gentleman who now professes so much faith in him, that again and again—most publicly in the Lowber matter—he even went to the extreme of appointing outside counsel to defend and resist a claim which Mr. BUSTEED "urged," "implored" and "entreated" to have paid without further inquiry. It was in this case, you will remember, and on the sworn report of City Surveyor GERMAIN that LOWBER had no title to two-thirds of the land attempted to be forced on the City, that Mr. BUSTEED excused himself for not having noticed this trivial difficulty on the plea that the business of "searching titles" was a minor duty intrusted to some one or other of the irresponsible clerks in his office! At this period, you will also remember, the Corporation counsel was vehement in denouncing Mr. FLAGG for these "impracticable scruples" which made him unwilling to pay $200,000 in violation of law and his official oath. By Mr. BUSTEED'S letter in to-day's papers I am happy to see that he now complains of having to search titles as one of the heaviest labors devolved on his "Department;" a labor not unrecompensed, let me believe, by the sweet consciousness of duty discharged and the balm of an approving conscience. There are cases we have heard of—as in the matter of signing contracts with the Street Department—in which the Corporation counsel has even exceeded his duty in his anxiety—of course, to protect the public interests!

If the judgment of Mr. REYNOLDS for $65,982 82 was founded on the amount of truth and justice which the Corporation Counsel claims for it, how happened the Common Council to strike it out of the TAX Levy, thereby branding it to the extent of their ability as an illegal claim? How happened the Common Council also, to strike out the $48,025 adjudged to Messrs. MARSH & CLARK for their loss of profit on a contract amounting to $27,000 on its face, and under which only $7,000 worth of work had been done, on which $5,600 were already paid, making their judgment claim practically amount to $53,025?

As to the $73,000 for "salaries to employes of the Corporation" we think an examination by Mr. BUSTEED of these claims would convince him that the greater part of these bills have been sent in for services never legally authorized, and for that kind of indefinite work known as "Inspection fees." It is generally understood that all dilapidated contractors and the ex-functionaries of the Police have arrogated the privilege of sitting all day on the Park fence-chains in the neighborhood of the Ronnd house and Hall of Records, inspecting the state of the weather, the fallen leaves, the rotting posts, the ruined cupola and the comparative redness of each other's noses! For these services they afterwards send in bills at the rate of $3 and $3 a day, and in the published reports of Mr. JOHN B. COLLINS and the Superintendent of Street Improvements, full particulars may be found, I think with regard to this class of highly interesting claimants.

Mr. BUSTEED says that it is perhaps enough for him to say that in the Marine and Justices' Courts alone, during the year 1858, there were *four hundred and twenty-five suits against the City*, and in all the other Courts some *two hundred cases*, making in all *six hundred and twenty-five suits*, in all of which the City was represented; and in every case "in which the Departments did not advise me that there was no defence, the plaintiff was obliged to prove his case." The italics in this quotation belong to the Law Department, and this and other paragraphs in the counsel's remarkable letter suggest the following natural observations:

First—That it is *not* enough for Mr. BUSTEED to say that six hundred and twenty-five suits have been brought against the City, unless he adds that of these, so far as finished yet, *five hundred and twenty-six have already gone against the City, and now figure in the Tax Levy either as "Judgments paid" or "To be paid,"* for which the present Comptroller asks an appropriation! What private lawyer in the City has such a calendar to exhibit?

Second—That the hurried appearance in Court of one of Mr. BUSTEED'S irresponsible clerks is not such a legal "representation" as this City should have, considering that it pays over *seventy thousand dollars a year* for Mr. BUSTEED'S services.

Third—That where a mere "verbal message" from a gentleman in CHARLES TURNER'S position, to the *effect* that a contract in one section of the City is "a perfectly fair transaction," is held by the Corporation Counsel to justify his putting in no defence against a claim arising on a contract in a different part of the City, and for an entirely different piece of work, we may well stand agbast at this practical confession that any officer in a department has only to say a certain claim is fair to have the same allowed without resistance by the Law Department of this City.

Fourth—As to Mr. BUSTEED'S statement (made in another part of his remarkable letter) that no one of the six hundred and twenty-five suits "has been referred during the past year, except such as, upon motion, the Court would have ordered a reference in;" it may be observed that the Court has only legal power to *permit* a reference in cases where "long accounts" are involved; and, therefore, would certainly have no power to "*order a reference*" where the whole point in dispute is the validity of a contract. In the question of fees due to a collector of assessments on amounts collected, a reference might probably be ordered, as "long accounts" would be involved in the inquiry; but in no single case of the *five hundred and twenty-six judgments* obtained against the City, (so far as anything is known of them,) would the Court have had power to *permit* a reference, had the facts of the case been laid before it. The plaintiff's counsel move to have the case referred, and as the counsel for the City "consents," the Court has no discretion but to sanction the compromise by a formal order.

Fifth—For the balance of the *six hundred and twenty-five suits* against the City not yet decided, the Comptroller anticipates (very naturally, under the machinery) decisions adverse to the Corporation, and therefore recommends the Common Council to appropriate $60,000 for the payment of [illegible] the most thing as they [illegible] day: Like the historical cock—"Don't fire, brother Beam, and I'll come down to you,"—our Comptroller is ready to deliver over at a moment's notice any sum or sums for which any operator sees fit to sue the Treasury. "Estimated amount of judgments," says MR. HAWS, "to be performed in *ninety days against the City, say* $60,000." Now, as this is only at the rate of $240,000 a year, and as the amount for 1858 reached nearly to one million, we suppose the Comptroller must only have in view the little judgments lying around loose in the Marine and District Courts, intending to allow such mammoths, mastodons, and leviathan claimants (of the pituitary formation) as LOWBER, GEORGE C. HAMMOND, and JOHN PETTIGREW to be provided for in next year's "arrearages."

Sixth—How happens it that while private claimants suing private parties have to wait—often for years—before their case is reached on the calendar, these *six hundred and twenty-five claimants* have had the good fortune to take precedence of the crowd? The course of conceding every demand can only be "popular" with the few hundred operators who live on the proceeds of such litigation; but the tax-payers who have to sweat blood and gold in dancing to the music which the Law Department grinds out for them—I think that *these* are not an inconsiderable body; and that even in the way of making political capital for a reelection, Mr. BUSTEED does not calculate wisely in thus sacrificing the many to the few.

Seventh—Is it the business of a law department, having no more importance or corporation, to [illegible] of the judgment-machine, turn on a full head of steam, tie down the safety-valve of litigation before a Court, and "put her through" in the darkness, hurry and confusion of a reference carried on before some private lawyer in a private office, on evidence not made public at the time of its being given, and which there is an apparent design to keep from the public in perpetuity? What of the Harsin & Clerk case? Has no one called on the Referee for the papers in this case? What of the Pettigrew swindle? Will not His Honor the Mayor, who deserves so well of the City in other points, deserve better of it by insisting on a copy of the evidence and proceedings on which these judgments have been had? The private reputation of any Referee must not be allowed to avail against a rigid investigation, inasmuch as, if evidence for the defence were not brought before him in proper shape, his decision would of necessity be in favor of the claimants.

Eighth—This PETTIGREW is not a novice in the arts of suing the City, nor is this Sixty-third-street business by any means his only claim. Not many months ago he sued the City for $51,316 82 for regulating Third-avenue from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth streets; but in this case the late Street Commissioner, Mr. EDWARD COOPER, procured the services of Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS to defend the City, and the claimant was put out of Court in an elaborate opinion delivered by Judge CLARK. It is to be presumed, in this case, that Mr. PARSONS did not content himself with a "verbal message" alleged to have been sent to him through an irresponsible clerk, to the effect that Mr. PETTIGREW'S claim for the altered contract in Sixty-third-street was "as fair a transaction as ever existed."

Ninth—The Corporation Counsel says: "$10,322 18 for a judgment in favor of JOHN CALLAGHAN for grading and regulating Tenth-avenue, *upon the report of a Referee*, after a contest upon the facts." Now, on turning to the report of the Superintendent of Street Improvements, (Document No. 5, Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen,) we find the following to be "the facts," and the amount of "contest" upon them may be inferred by any one who has ever read the City Charter. This contract was awarded by the Common Council, December, 1856, to MICHAEL TRACEY, whose bid amounted to $16,860; but the contract was made, dated Jan. 10, 1857, with JOHN MCGRANE, whose bid amounted to $23,025. Here, at the outset of this matter, are two fatal objections: First, the award of contract was given to one man, and the contract made with another; and, secondly, the award of contract was not given to the lowest bidder as made imperative by the words of the Charter,—the celebrated Mr. TERENCE FARLEY having offered to do the work for $16,650, or $210 less than his brother-in-law, Mr. TRACEY. On the contract made with MCGRANE, however, the late Comptroller has already paid $11,795 90; and JOHN CALLAGHAN, as the assignee of MCGRANE, has now obtained judgment for the sum stated by the Corporation Counsel. I say, Sir, that such a claim as this *dare* not have been brought before any Court in this City; and the only legal proceedings properly called for by the transaction would be a suit against JOHN MCGRANE or his assignee for the $11,795 90 already wrongfully obtained from the Comptroller.

Let any enterprising tax-payer get document No. 5 of the Board of Aldermen, and if his hair don't stand erect like quills upon the fretful porcupine at some of the histories of "Street Improvements" therein narrated, then let him pay his tax-bills, as long as he can, in future without grumbling; and when his house and property are forcibly taken away from him and sold for the payment of some exorbitant City claim which he is unable to meet—then let him pack up his family wardrobe in a pocket handkerchief, tell his two eldest children to take the hands of their weeping mother, carry the baby in his disengaged arm, and so make a solemn procession down Broadway, blessing God and the Corporation Counsel all the while he walks!

To this a ternative, as matters are now going on, all property-holders must begin to look forward with such patience as they can muster. But if Mayor TIEMANN does his duty and his whole duty manfully in the premises; if in reply to the call of the Legislature for his "objections to the Tax Levy," he gives such an answer as he can give, and as truth and justice require, the City may perhaps be saved at the eleventh hour, and he may rest assured that he will not find the citizens ungrateful.

The above remarks are merely a rough opening up of the subject by one who has an interest in the

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1859. TAX LEVY.

Transactions of the Mayor's Squad.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMAN WYNKOOP.

Commissioner BOWEN yesterday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., commenced the investigation of the charge preferred against CORNELIUS D. WYNKOOP, of the Third Precinct, by Sergeant BERNEY, who alleges that Officer WYNKOOP "made use of the following words to Capt. HOPKINS, of said Precinct, to wit: That one of the Sergeants of the Mayor's Squad had stated to a member or members of said squad, from the desk in the public room of said squad, that if they did not divide the money made in the performance of certain of their duties with him, they should be removed from said squad, and asked said Capt. HOPKINS what he would think of such Sergeant." Officer WYNKOOP was examined and testified that Officer BRANDT informed him that the Sergeant (referring to Sergeant CROFT) "requested him to divide the spoils;" he (WYNKOOP) had never taken money offered to him; he had found notes home directed to his wife containing $5; he had once received a ham; he did not know who sent it. Sergeant BERNEY testified that he had heard the rumore of the subject under consideration from various quarters and had made the charge because he did not *wish* to be effected by them; nearly all the men in the squad had intimated that Sergeant CROFT would make them divide; Officer VAN ARSDALE had told him that Sergeant CROFT had told him to see that a countrymen, swindled by a mock auctioneer, paid him for recovering his money for him, or that he made something by the operation, and he (VAN ARSDALE) told him he did not wish to make money in that way; he had never known policemen to receive any money besides their salary except in one case; when PETER DAWSON was examined Officer HALL, of the squad, had come and held out his hand to shake hands with him, (BERNEY,) and he found a $5 bill in it; he asked HALL what it meant, and HALL answered that he understood "that was the way they done there;" he told HALL that a man who offered him money insulted him; the only case that he knew of in which policemen had demanded money for services rendered was that of Officer BOSSWICK, who demanded $15 in a ticket case, but did not get it; he (witness) had never received any money for doing duty as an officer, but he had received a check for $50, drawn by FRED. COWENHEN, of Fulton-street, to pay his expenses to Georgia and back; he had received $100 from M. G. MAHER, of Jersey City, but sent it back; declined to say when. Sergeant BARNEY declined to answer a question put to him by Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, and Mr. BOWEN threatened to imprison him. He finally agreed to answer any question through Mr. BOWEN. Ex-Officer BRANDT testified that Sergeant CROFT once told him that as he (BRANDT) had all the Dutch cases, and made money from them, he ought to divide or go halves with him; he had offered once to put a diamond pin into the shirt bosom of Capt. WALLING, but the latter had refused to accept it; the pin he obtained from a man in Brooklyn, who demanded it of him again. Officer ARMSTRONG testified that the wife of Sergeant BERNEY had once received a ring for herself and some lockets for her children, as presents from some of the men in the Mayor's Squad. A number of other witnesses were examined, but nothing further of interest was elicited. The examination will be continued at 11 A. M. to-day.

In New-Orleans, the project for the erection of a new opera house, to be under the management of Mr. Boudousquié, has met with general favor. The lists of subscription to stock are in the hands of leading patrons of the old Orleans opera house, and they have exerted themselves so actively as to have obtained $100,000.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 2.

Before Judge HALL.

A Grand Jury was sworn in this morning, consisting of twenty-one jurymen, of whom William Hebirshew was appointed foreman. Judge HALL delivered no special charge to them, but informed them that the District-Attorney would lay before them such business as he desired. The Grand Jury then retired.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MARCH 2.

Before Justice Hoffman.

William Gregory vs. *Sarah Gregory, Cyrenene Bloodgood, et al., Executors.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff against the executors of his brother, John Gregory, deceased, under the following peculiar circumstances:

In 1837, John Gregory commenced the business of manufacturing and dealing in tin and sheet-iron ware, at No. 173 Eighth-avenue. William, the plaintiff, alleges that he was in partnership with John from the outset; and that John put in $250 capital, William contributing his business knowledge and acquaintance. The business was, however, carried on under the name of "John Gregory." The plaintiff claims that this name was adopted as a partnership name by mutual consent. The business was carried on at various stands, with good success, and in 1845 and since, investments in real estate were made out of the proceeds. The deeds and all papers were drawn in the name of "John Gregory." At length, at the time of John Gregory's death, the value of the property standing in this shape was about $75,000.

The plaintiff alleges that this property was acquired by the joint and equal exertions of himself and brother, as partners; and that he is entitled to an equal share. In April, 1858, John Gregory made a will, in which he gave a legacy to William, who now also claims, if the partnership claim is disallowed, to recover under the will.

The case is still on.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY COURT.—The Law Committee to whom was referred mettere relative to the City Court, reported: That they met on the 25th of February, and examined JOHN RYERSON and SAMUEL L. HARRIS, Clerk of the City Court, from whose testimony it appears that the Judge of the City Court has been in the habit of excusing Jurors from Jury duty on payment of sums of money, from $1 50 to $5, into the hands of the Clerk of the Court; and that this has been continued since the law in relation to the Commissioners of Jurors went into effect. Your Committee deem it unauthorized, and that the act in relation to the Commissioner of Jurors intended and does relieve the Courts from all duties or authority in relation to the receipt of money from Jurors, and devolves the same upon the Commissioner. Your Committee further consider and report that the manner in which money of the Court is kept by the Clerk is not in accordance with their views of propriety, and should not be continued. Signed, PHILIP CROOKE, WILLIAM WALL, Committee.

The Committee asked and obtained leave to sit again.

The Commissioner of Jurors reported that, during the month of February, the receipts of his office amounted to $53. The report was placed on file.

The keeper of the Penitentiary sent in his monthly statement, by which it appears that on the 1st inst. there were under his care 256 prisoners; males, 159; females, 97. Committed during the last month, 88; males, 54; females, 34. Discharged, 110; males, 80; females, 30. Placed on file.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 27, 31, 60, 65, 67, 69, 55, 6, 61, 6, 7, 58, 33, 35, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 48.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ANOTHER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in the County Jail yesterday afternoon. At the last meeting of the Board the Supervisor representing the Fourth Ward stated, in connection with the subject of purchasing additional land for the County Farm, that if a Committee of Investigation should be appointed, some shocking developments would be made as to the influences brought to bear on some members of the Board. For the purpose of getting at this startling information, Supervisor BERGEN offered the following:

Whereas, It has been intimated by the Supervisor of the Fourth Ward, that improper influences had been brought to bear upon members of this Board to induce them to purchase land for Almshouse purposes; therefore

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of three members to investigate the matter, and that said Committee have full power to send for persons and papers, and to issue the necessary subpœne and process as authorized by law for said purpose of investigation, and that they report to this Board.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 21 yeas to 3 nays.

AN UNUSUAL SUIT.—The case of JOHN KIERNAN against ECKFORD WERE and GEO. BELL, on trial in the City Court, was yesterday decided in favor of the defendants. The defendants are ship-builders at Greenpoint. Plaintiff has been in their employ for nearly eight years up to September last, at which time he received injuries on the premises of his employers, caused by the misplacing of a plank, so as to be concealed to his house for the day. He alleged that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of his employers, and asked a jury to give him $2,000, which they declined to do.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before Judge MORRIS and Justices EMMONS and HOYT, March 2, GEORGE SMITH, indicted for burglary in the first degree, was permitted to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, and plead guilty of grand larceny. Sentence reserved. WILLIAM MALAN was tried and convicted of burglary in the first degree. Two boys, named GEORGE TINDLE and THOMAS MERRILL, convicted of passing counterfeit money while peddling potatoes, were sent to the Penitentiary—the former for three months and the latter for six months.

THE BABY CASE AGAIN.—The case of PETERSON *vs.* PETERSON, on *habeas corpus*, at the instance of the wife, to recover the child, was again decided in the City Court, yesterday, in favor of the mother, who carried off the child in triumph. Mrs. PETERSON has commenced an action for divorce, on the ground of adultery.

KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society was celebrated, last evening, by an oration by Dr. T. L. MASON, at the Brooklyn Institute, and subsequently a supper at the Pierrepont House.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—The Republican Primary meetings are to be held Monday evening next. The City Convention is to meet on the 9th inst.

PERSONAL.

In the Supreme Court at Boston, Judge Merrick has given his opinion in reference to the motion for a new trial in the case of Sarah E. Shaw against the Boston and Worcester Railroad. On the first point, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, he coincides, but he says that there is evidence on both sides, and as it is a question of fact, the decision of which must ultimately rest with a jury, he must overrule the point, and refuse a new trial so far as that is concerned. The other point, of excessive damages, ($22,258,) he thinks well-founded, but a decision on its merits is so difficult on account of its novelty and the want of precedents, that he purposes to report the case for the consideration of his associate judges.

There is now residing in Wardsboro', Vt., a venerable couple—Captain John Rice and his wife—who were married Nov. 16, 1790, a period nearly approximating to seventy years, or dating back to the year succeeding the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, in 1789, or Washington's first visit to the New-England States as the first President under the same. Capt. Rice was born Oct. 9, 1771, and his wife in 1769.

The Newburyport *Herald* says a young lady belonging to that city, who, in company with another lady, a few days since, wishing to go from Lowell to Lawrence, preferred skates and the Merrimac to the cars and railroad, and made the passage of ten miles in forty minutes. For some portion of the way there was a strong head wind, or the feat might have been accomplished in less time.

A DIVORCE EPIDEMIC IN PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "Judge M'CLURE took occasion on Saturday to refer to the increasing number of applications for divorce that come before him. He says there is hardly a Saturday, at least, when he does not carry home a pocket full of depositions in cases which are absolutely too outrageous and disgusting to be called up before the Court. The detail of all these scandalous matters the Judge is obliged to wade through with, and oftentimes proof is so overwhelming that the Court is forced by a sense of duty to grant a decree of divorce. The very worst of it is, too, that either one or the other or both of the parties enter again into a new marriage contract, within a week after they are off with the old, and one which, in nine out of ten cases, will result as the former one did. Thus *two* prospective divorces are begotten of the former *one*. This is outrageous. One gentleman of the Bar stated to us that in a case that came under his own notice the woman, who had procured the decree on Saturday, was married again on the very next day. This has become an evil so crying that Judge M'CLURE gave out his intention to refuse the decree in any and every case where there was a technical or other possible and legal excuse.

The *North China Herald* states that a newspaper published at Shengbae, in Chinese, by the missionaries, has attained a circulation of 700. The people buy it week by week, paying cash, and each purchaser reads it aloud. The Chinese, it appears, are much interested in all local news, particularly police reports.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
THE BEST PUMP IN USE!
We can prove, by the best of evidence, is "Wasr's Improved." Sold by GAY & WASR, No. 118 Maiden-lane. Mo. 203 Broadway, after 1st of May.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Archimedes wanted but a fulcrum to sustain his lever, to raise the world. HOLLOWAY, a disease that his medicine cannot vanquish. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 2.

$3,000 Illinois Int. '60	94¼	100 Erie Railroad	
20 000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90½	400 do	b3
40,000 do	b30 94¾	100 do	b3
000 Virginia 6s	97¾	200 Har. R. R. Pref	
1,000 N. Caroll'n St. 6s	98¾	200 do	b30
500 do	98	100 Reading R. R	s30
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	85¾	200 do	s10
2,500 California St. 7s	84¾	200 do	b30
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 7s	102¾	100 do	s30
1,000 E. R. R. 2d M ex l.	84¾	100 Mich. Cent. R. R	s60
5 000 E. R. R., 4th M. B.	54¾	100 do	s60
2,000 do	55¾	264 do	s3
5,000 E. R. R. Con. B.	71 38	50 do	b30
5,000 E. R. R. Con B.	62 38	150 do	s10
5,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	92¾	150 M. So & N. In. R	s30
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	89¾	100 do	s30
5,000 La. C. & M. L. G. B.	21¾	100 do	b30
8,000 Il. & St. J. R. R. B.	70	100 M. S. & N. In. G. S.	b30
4 000 H. & St. J's C. B.	64	100 do	b30
7 Bank of New-York	106¾	100 do	b10
10 Bank of America	110¾	50 do	s3
50 Bank of Commerce	101¾	150 do	s3
10 Bank of N. America	110	300 do	s3
10 Hanover Bank	80	100 do	s30
90 Metropolitan Bank	110	200 do	b30
7 Com'th Bank	97¾	150 do	b30
15 Imp. & Trad. Bank	110	200 Panama Railroad	117
200 Canton Company	20¾	20 do	116
68 Del. & Hud. Canal	99	70 Ill. Cen. R. R	89
108 Penn. Coal Co	81¾	50 do	89¾
100 Pacific Mail S. Co	78¾	150 do	89¾
50 do	76¾	500 Gal. & Chi. R. R	70¾
295 do	76¾	50 do	b30 70¾
50 do	76¾	400 do	70¾
100 do	s30 78	100 do	b30 70¾
100 do	s60 75¾	500 do	70¾
250 do	s60 76	200 do	s60 70¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 80¾	100 do	s60 70¾
50 do	s30 80¾	200 do	s60 70¾
800 do	81	100 do	b10 70¾
1518 do	80¾	50 do	b30 70¾
100 do	s30 80¾	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	s3 61¾
200 do	b60 81	50 do	s3 81¾
200 do	s15 80¾	500 do	61¾
50 do	s7 80¾	100 do	s60 61¾
200 do	b60 80¾	50 do	s10 61¾
200 do	s3 80¾	250 do	s30 61¾
5 La C. & Mil. R. R	1	100 do	61¾
50 Second-av. R. R	100	100 do	b60 61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 United S. 5s, '74	103¼	450 Cumberland Pref'd	24
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	85¾	100 Hud. Riv. R. R	32¾
2,000 do	85¾	100 Reading R. R	s10 49¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	91¾	200 do	s60 49¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. B's	89¾	200 do	s60 49
250 Pacific Mail Stm. Co	76¾	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R	29¾
250 do	s60 76	100 do	29¾
5 do	76¾	100 Michigan Cen. R. R.	51¾
100 do	s30 75¾	25 do	51¾
200 do	b60 77	400 do	s30 51¾
250 Har. R. R. Pref	39¾	100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	s30 18¾
100 do	b10 39¾	250 do	18¾
50 N. Y. Central R. R.	80¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 48
00 do	b60 80¾	114 do	48
100 do	s30 80¾	125 Panama Railroad	117
300 do	80¾	100 do	s60 118¾
200 do	b30 80¾	100 do	118¾
200 do	80¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	70¾
100 do	b30 80¾	50 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	b10 61¾
150 do	b10 80¾	350 do	61¾
500 do	80¾	50 do	b60 61¾
300 do	b3 80¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$200 Man. Bk. Bk'lyn.	101¾	10 Bk. of the St. N. Y.	102¾
150 Tren. Iron Co	54¾	13 Bk. of New-York	156½
100 U. S. M. S. Co	25	10 G. W. M. Ins. Co	130½
1,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	92	10 Atlantic F. Ins. Co	112½
1,000 Nash. & Chat. R. 6s	81	50 E. Riv. F. Ins. Co	107
1,000 Bell. & Ill. R. 7s	67	40 Mer. Mut. Ins. Co	95¾
3,000 C., St. Paul & Fon	16	15 Hope Fire Ins. Co	103
dn Lac 8s	40	10 do	102¾
3,000 do	7s 13	15 Harmony F. I. Co	90
300 G. W. Ins Srp.	57 71	33 Amer. Ex. Co	88

WEDNESDAY, March 2—P. M.

The reaction against the Share list on the Stock Exchange noticed in our report of yesterday's market continued through most of the dealings to-day. The effect upon prices was quite irregular. In New-York Central the additional concession was only ¼@¼ ℔ cent. at the early Board, on a business of about 4,000 shares. The bid at the close of the session was 80¾ ℔ cent. In the afternoon a further decline was made to 80¼@¾, with another large business in the Street. But finally the sales improved again to 80¾, and that bid for more, as against 81 ℔ cent. yesterday afternoon. The next most important sales were in Rock Island and Galena, said to be in part for *Bull* account, the lowest on Rock Island, 61¼, and on Galena, 70¾ ℔ cent. These also finally improved to 61¼@61¾ for the former, and 70¾@70¾ for the latter. Michigan Central fell off to 51¾ ℔ cent.; Harlem Preferred to 39¾; Panama to 117@116¾, recovering to 117 bid, cash; and Toledo to 29¼@29¾ ℔ cent. The general appearance of the list at the close of the dealings in the afternoon indicated more steadiness, some of the Brokers quoting the market firm. There was a large business accomplished through the day, and sellers, whether for realization or for the *Bear* account, were met by a good demand for stocks at the concession in prices. In Pacific Mail shares, there was some speculative business on seller's option this morning on the defeat of the Ocean Mail Service bill in the Senate, yesterday. The lowest price made was 75¼ ℔ cent., seller 60 days. At the Second Board 76 were paid in the same way, and 76¾@77@77¼ for the cash stock. A rumor obtained that Mr. VANDERBILT had offered to third parties all his Steamship property on the Pacific, and two of his late Havre packets on this side, on liberal credits, with the purpose, from weak health, to abandon the California trade, and to facilitate the establishment of a weekly service to alternate between Panama and Nicaragua. We give this rumor, among a score of others recently current on the same subject, for what it may be worth, without direct information. The individual parties who are said to entertain the proposition of sale and a union with the Nicaragua interest, are either Directors or large shareholders in the Pacific Mail Company. The Coal Shares were firm at the close, Reading 49⅛, Cumberland 24.

On the Bond dealings, prices were steady. For the new 5 ℔ cents of the Federal Government 103¾ ℔ cent. was paid. The session of Congress will adjourn day after to-morrow, without, from present advices, authorizing an additional loan, or interfering with the Tariff of 1857. The extension or renewal of the Treasury Note act will probably be voted by way of amendment to one of the general appropriation bills. Tennessee Sixes sold at 90¼@90¾; Missouris, 85¼@¾, and Illinois Construction Bonds 89¼ ℔ cent.

The market for Money has assumed a steady ease at the reduced quotations heretofore noticed and there is a fair employment at 4½@5 ℔ cent. on demand loans; 5@6 ℔ cent. for short discounts, and 6@7 ℔ cent. for long dates; very choice names being taken at the inside figure. The steamer to-day took out $662,000 in Specie, including some parcels of Mexican Silver from New-Orleans by the *Empire City*, and from Canada. The customs paid in cash to-day are $95,000. A number of the importers are employing Treasury Notes, which are had at a trifling discount, in making their payments. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon is $7,259,243, an increase of only $2,000 over yesterday's balance.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP SINCE SEP. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	2,863,000	1,879,000	2,297,000	2,366,000 1,605,000
Ex. to G. B	900,000	699,000	717,000	920,000 791,000
Ex. to France	320,000	233,000	367,000	319,000 188,000
Ex. to other F. P	274,000	151,000	202,000	276,000 139,000
Total Exports	1,494,000	1,083,000	1,187,000	1,515,000 1,118,000
St'k on hand	967,000	715,000	695,000	628,000 392,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	116,000	163,000	90,000	151,000	77,000
Ex. to G. B	68,000	57,000	79,000	49,000	48,000
Ex. to France	—	12,000	16,000	22,000	18,000
Ex. to other F. P.	21,000	9,000	27,000	21,000	8,000
Total Exports	89,000	88,000	122,000	87,000	72,000

The market here, to-day, is again active, about 5,000 bales, with a further rise of ⅛ cent. established. Orleans Middling, 12⅞; Upland, 12@12¼. The circuler of Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. reports:

"The maximum excess which last week stood at 1,021,000 bales, as compared with last year, is now by the tables of this date 984,000 bales, showing a reduction of 37,000 bales. It will be further reduced next week over 20,000 bales, as the telegraphic receipts at New-Orleans for the week ending last Friday, show a decrease of 17,000 bales, and at Mobile of 4,000, as compared with the corresponding week last season. We shall probably now show a decrease upon every week for some time. The total next week will probably fall below 100,000 bales, which is the first week this has happened since October 12. The receipts into the interior towns are much reduced, and the accounts from plantations give evidence that we are getting well through the supply. Exports for the week to Great Britain are 68,000 bales, against 67,000 bales in the corresponding week last year. The total is 900,000 bales, against 699,000 bales last year, and 620,000 in 1856. Nothing has been exported to France during the week; other foreign ports have taken 21,000. The total to France is now 1,000 bales more than to same time in 1856. Other foreign ports have already taken within 2,000 bales as much as they did in 1856. For next week's table we have by telegraph from New-Orleans and Mobile, 40,000 bales cleared for Great Britain."

The annual election of Trustees of the Corn Exchange Association occurred to-day. There were three tickets in circulation—regular, opposition and independent. The total number of votes was 2,000,—representing the 2,000 shares of the Stock of the Association. Of this number, 1,926 were polled to-day—an unusually heavy vote. The Board to be chosen comprised 13 Trustees. Eleven names on the "Opposition," with two on the so-called "Regular" tickets, received a majority of the votes. The following are the names of the Trustees elected for the ensuing year: David Dows, John B. Wright, Isaac T. Frost, Edward Hincken, Jesse Hoyt, P. H. Holt, Wm. H. Newman, Jacob R. Nevius, B. N. Fox, S. L. Husted, J. P. Wallace, J. B. Herrick, J. M. Fiske. The following-named gentlemen were chosen Inspectors of Election also for the ensuing year: Jose

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2326. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Hon. Robert McLane to be Minister to Mexico.

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS

Persistent Struggles Over the Appropriation Bills.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE POSTAGE QUESTION.

Pathetic Appeal from the President to Pass the Revenue Measures.

THE MESSAGE LAID ON THE TABLE.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES FROM PARAGUAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

The President has determined to appoint Hon. Reverdy McLane, of Maryland, as Minister to Mexico. The nomination is expected to be sent to the Senate on Saturday. The programme is to send him out without instructions restricting him as to his course, but leaving it to his discretion to recognize either the Church party or the Liberals, or neither.

The House agreed to the report of the Nichols Investigating Committee, in the Searing Corruption case, under the operation of the previous question, without debate. The friends of Speaker Orr stifled the debate, because they knew there was a purpose to attack him severely in connection with this case, if the discussion was opened.

It is a significant fact that the vote of thanks to Speaker Orr received only one hundred and twenty votes—little more than a majority of the whole House—many members who would not vote "yea" remaining silent.

The President's Message, urging the immediate passage of the bills increasing the revenue, was tabled by the Senate the instant the reading was closed.

The Senate has piled numerous amendments upon the Miscellaneous bill—among others, one providing for a temporary continuance of the Mail service with California, by both the Panama and the Tehuantepec routes.

The President is in one of the Senate ante-rooms, examining and signing bills.

Postmaster-General Brown is improving.

At this hour—10 o'clock—all the Appropriation bills are passed except the Miscellaneous, the Ocean Mail, and the Post-Office. The probability is decidedly that the Ocean Mail bill will be lost. The Miscellaneous bill is in danger of failing because of its amendment providing for the reissue of twenty millions of Treasury notes, without a provision for the modification of the Tariff.

Senator Mallory is now on the floor of the House, urging the Chairman of the Post Office Committee to sustain the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill, providing $50,000 for mail steamers from Charleston to Havana.

The vote is now being taken on a motion to suspend the rules to refer the Miscellaneous bill, with the Senate's amendments, to the Committee of the Whole.

Ten o'clock—In the Senate Mr. Seward is making an earnest speech against the persistent effort of Green to pass a provision for the removal of the Six Nations of New-York Indians. He declared his determination to resist it to the end, and compelled its abandonment.

Smith O'Brien has just come in. The Senators begin to droop under the last week's excitements. They are lounging drowsily on sofas or in the ante-rooms.

The probability is that the new Post-office Appropriation bill will come from the House, and that the Senate will pass it without any of its former amendments.

Eleven o'clock.—The Senate is discussing the Light-house Appropriation bill. There is no excitement.

Midnight.—Still quiet. The House has sent over a new Post-office Appropriation bill, which, it is believed, will pass without material amendment.

Twelve forty.—The Senate took up the House new Postal bill. Fitch said he would move to table.

Toombs—(fiercely)—"I'll make a short story of it, by objecting to a second reading."

Stuart read from the Parliamentary law, clearly showing the duty of the Senate to ask a Committee of Conference in a disagreement between the two Houses.

Senators begin to come in again from the lobbies and the interest is increasing. The Senate generally looks sulky at the presumed indignity of the House.

Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made no effort to untie the knot and save the bill. The Republicans looked on quietly, and took no part.

The Senate agreed to a Conference at 1¾ o'clock.

Two o'clock.—Awaiting the action of the House on the Appropriation bills. A few scattered spectators in the galleries. The Senate very thin and stupid. Half an hour later went into Executive Session.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2.

Eight o'clock, P. M.—The House has just suspended the rules to enable Mr. Miles to introdnce his resolution for the removal of the desks from the Hall—the great reform of the age.

The Post-Office bill having been returned to the Senate, in consequence of the Senate's amendment increasing the rates of postage, which the House construes into a violation of its constitutional prerogatives, Mr. Phelps is preparing a new bill, which he will introduce on the first opportunity, similar in all respects to the original which first passed the House. The Senate refuses to notice the bill returned to them, but I learn that they will take up a new bill if sent to them and avoid the Constitutional objection.

All the Appropriation bills are disposed of, excepting the Post-Office, the Miscellaneous and the Ocean Steamer. The latter will be put as in the Senate, as an amendment to the Miscellaneous bill.

Both Houses are full, and the members are perfectly sober.

A heavy rain is falling.

Nine o'clock.—Miles' resolution was adopted by thirty majority, and the desks will be removed from Representative Hall.

The resolution of thanks to Speaker Orr was just introduced.

The President and Cabinet have just arrived, and are located in the Vice-President's room. The Hon. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Smith O'Brien are on the floor. Excellent order prevails.

A Message was just received from the President urging Congress to save the country from the disgrace of protest, and stating that eighteen millions of Treasury Notes fall due by the 1st of June, without means of payment.

Ten o'clock.—The vote of thanks to the Speaker was carried—Yeas, 120; Nays, 32. The vote to Speaker Banks at the close of the Thirty-fourth Congress stood, Yeas, 119; Nays, 35.

The *Tribune* of yesterday charges Messrs. Orr and Pendleton with dodging the latter vote. These gentlemen had been sick, and absent from the House for several days previous to the vote being taken.

The Miscellaneous bill with an omnibus-load of amendments has just returned to the House from the Senate; also the unfortunate Post-Office Appropriation bill, with a resolution stating that "Senators know their duty, and needed no instruction from the members of the House,—that the house could dispose of the Senate's amendment as it pleased." It is evident that they will refuse to consider any other Post-Office bill, though Mr. Phelps will introduce one as he has been so instructed by the Committee.

The Message will soon be read, and will be followed by a Treasury Note bill, authorizing the reissue of twenty millions.

All the Cabinet but Mr. Brown are on the floor of the House, fighting for the bill.

Eleven o'clock.—The House has just refused to suspend the rules to take up Pendle' Treasury-Note bill. Ayes, 108; Nays, 97. Another defeat of the Administration, in the very face of the Cabinet.

Secretary Thompson says he has seen six Congresses close, but this is the most sober and most stubborn one he has ever known.

Twelve o'clock.—The House has just passed a new Post-office bill without a division, but it is said by a number of Senators present on the floor that the Senate will reject it, as they have already passed such a bill with amendments. This latter bill, with the Senate's resolution returning it to the House, was refused to be taken up again in the House by a vote of 84 to 85, on the suspension of the rules.

The House refused, likewise, to take up the Miscellaneous bill, because the Treasury Note amendment is attached thereto. This bill provides for Light-houses and the Coast Survey, and will probably be lost.

One o'clock.—The House is discussing the steamer amendment made by the Senate to the bill appropriating $600,000 for fulfilling the treaties with the Dacota Indians. This amendment covers the Panama, Tehauntepec and Charleston and Havana routes. There is violent opposition to the appropriation for these routes, although the contracts made under existing laws are unexpired.

Secretary Cobb gives it as his opinion that nothing but the loss of the Treasury Note bill will justify an extra session, and he feels confident that this bill will become a law before the adjournment. Secretary Thompson, who is also watching closely the proceedings in the House thinks the loss of the Post-Office bill will justify an extra session.

The House continues remarkably well-behaved, though the members are getting "gentlemanly tight." The gas is about giving out overhead, though we have an abundant flow of the article on the floor.

Two o'clock.—The galleries of the House are deserted, except by a few dozen persons sleeping soundly on the benches, regardless of the noise attendant upon an effort by Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, to suspend the rules with the view of introducing a Tariff bill. The hall is in a great uproar and the rules will not be suspended.

The Decotah bill passed with all the amendments but the appropriation for the steamers between Charleston and Savannah.

The House will appoint a Conference Committee on the Constitutional powers of the two Houses, and the settlement of this point will likely lead to the passage of the Post-Office bill.

Half-past Three o'clock.—The House suspended the rules to take up the Miscellaneous bill, and the main question was ordered. The forty amendments of the Senate are being voted on *seriatim*. Some Republicans are making factious opposition by calling for the yeas and nays.

The salary system is working admirably. Some men love purses more than party, and an extra session is at private expense. The amendments are being agreed to rapidly. Treasury-note amendment will soon be up, and be passed in spite of filibustering, and the credit of the country will be saved.

Great credit is due Mr. Phelps for his cool ability in engineering the Appropriation bills.

Mr. Sherman urged that the ayes and nays should be called on every amendment, and thus defeat this and all other legislation. His advice was repudinted by his colleagues, and the bill will be disposed of in an hour. It is thought that the Post-office-Appropriation bill will be passed.

A good temper pervades the two Hooses, and the kindest social feelings exist.

The House disagrees to many of the Senate's amendments, and a Committee of Conference will be ordered.

[*Half-past five o'clock A. M.*—The horrible state of the weather interferes seriously with telegraphing, and our Washington dispatches come along very slowly. As far as we are advised, there seemed to be no prospect of an immediate adjournment.—]Ed. Times.]

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

It is not regarded here that the tenor of the dispatches from the Paraguay expedition is such as to warrant the conclusion that war between the United States and Paraguay is inevitable, though it is presumed that such an inference has been drawn from articles in the *Seminario*, published at Asuncion, which are to be taken with large allowance for Spanish hyperbole and Paraguayan bravado.

The Indian Bureau has received no information from Government agents tending to confirm the reports of difficulties with the Mohave Indians, in New-Mexico.

The Postmaster-General's physicians, to-night, pronounce him out of danger.

A large number of the Republicans did not vote on the resolution of thanks to the Speaker, on the ground that he did not vote on a similar resolution to Mr. Banks, *two* years ago. The two Southern men who to-night voted against the resolution are Mr. Smith, of Virginia, and Mr. McRae, of Mississippi.

The President and members of the Cabinet are at the Capitol in the Vice-President's room to-night, attending to business in connection with Congress.

The Navy bill, as passed, legalizes the order of the Secretary of the Navy, in giving rank to Engineers and their assistants after the manner of Surgeons and Pursers, Commanders and Executive officers to have precedence.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE—Washington, Thursday, March 3.

The House bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the late Investigating Committees of that branch, was passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Hunter's twenty millions amendment reported from the Committee on Finance, and adopted yesterday, was to the effect that the power for the issue and reissue of the Trensury notes conferred upon the President by the act of Congress of Dec. 23, 1857, shall be revived and continued in force from the passage of this act until July 1, 1860, the interest not to exceed six per cent.; and that to defray the expenses thereof $500,000 be appropriated.

Mr. Yulee offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to increase the Atlantic and Pacific mail facilities by way of Panema and Tehuantepec to the additional extent of $250,000.

Adopted—39 against 12.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, moved to amend by appropriating $120,000 for ten years in aid of a line of steamers to ports in the Mexican Gulf—Mexico having given a grant of a similar amount.

Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Ward, Benjamin, Shields and Wilson spoke in its favor, the latter amending the proposition by limiting the period to four years, and, so amended, the motion was adopted, by 24 to 10.

Mr. Bright, from the Committee on Public Buildings, moved to amend by giving the whole amount of $500,000 to complete the Treasury building, instead of $50,000. Adopted.

Mr. Iverson and many other Senators attempted to append claims and other business, as amendments; the discussion on which occupied much time, but were mostly voted down or set aside, as being out of order, at the instance of Mr. Hunter, who in an evidently uncomfortable state of mind kept beseeching Senators to remember that there was no hope of passage.

A message was here received from the President, appealing to Congress to save the credit of the country. This, he says, is the last day of Congress, and there is no appropriation yet to pay the outstanding Treasury-notes. He continues—"From the information submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is manifest that the present receipts will scarcely meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. By the end of the fiscal year nearly eighteen millions will be due, with a considerable amount of paid-for duties at the various ports, and no means to meet them. Thus the American people will be dishonored before the world. It is impossible to avoid this catastrophe unless provision be made against it within the few remaining hours of the present Congress. If this was the first instead of the last session of Congress, it might be called together again; but if it re-assembled again to-morrow thirteen States would be unrepresented, and it will be impossible to assemble all before the Treasury must stop payment. The urgency of the case not only requires, but demands a separate bill to save the credit of the country.

(Signed.) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Irg crude amendments, which only obstructed the indispensable legislation of the country, and perilled the calling of an extra session.

It was now 5 o'clock, but no recess was taken.

5 o'clock.—A deloge of rain without. Temperature at 80° within. A few hundred ladies and several hundred gentlemen in the galleries. Most of the Senators are in their seats.

The subject before the Senate is the Omnibus bill, but it is so overlaid with amendments that it has given scope to debate on all topics, from a Protective Tariff to Kansas and the Indians.

The main amendments above noted in Committee of the Whole, have been confirmed, except Mr. Simmons' proposal for a home valuation; which was lost, 24 to 20.

The section authorizing the reissue of Treasury Notes, was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 22.

The amendments added are to abolish the franking privilege and raise the rate of postage, identical with those already added to two other bills.

Mr. Mallory tried hard to have the Florida claims appended, but was unsuccessful.

Finally the bill passed by 35 to 20.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, Yulee—

Nays—Messrs. Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Johnson (Tenn.), King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

The House Conference Committee returned the Post-Office Appropriation bill, with the intimation that the thirteenth section, raising the rates of postage, is in the nature of a Revenue bill, which the Senate has no right to originate.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, a resolution was adopted notifying the House that the Senate and House were equally capable of judging of its own action, and that the Senate, therefore, adheres to its dicp and leaves the House to adopt it or recede from it at pleasure.

The resolution and bill was, therefore, returned to the House.

The bill for the removal of the New-York Indians was taken up.

Mr. King warmly advocated the rights of these Indians.

Mr. Seward made an interesting speech in laudation of the Six Nations, who, excepting the Aztecs and Peruvians, were once the most civilized dwellers on this Continent. They possessed, before this Republic arose, a Federation themselves, and were efficient allies in securing ours. He (Seward) would defend the interests of the State of New-York to the last hour of the last day of his life, but as God was his judge, he would be faithless first to white men, citizens rather, than to these quiet, well-disposed aborigines.

Mr. Green opposed the Senators from New York with some heat, and they finally consented to temporarily withdraw for the bill to carry out the treaty with the Yancton and Sioux Indians, to which Mr. Yulee, from the Post-office Committee, added an amendment appropriating $364,000 to pay the existing contracts to carry the mails across the Isthmus of Panama and Tehuantepec. Adopted.

Another amendment was also adopted for a semi-weekly mail from Charleston or Savannah to Key West and Havana at the rate of $200,000 per annum.

Mr. Hunter, although favoring the route, would vote against the bill because it infringes the rule that the carriage of the foreign mails ought to be paid by the postage.

Mr. Hammond was opposed to the purchase of Cuba, but its commerce was of immense importance, so he begged Congress to support the line.

The amendment was then adopted, by 29 to 28, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Light-house bill was taken up.

The bill appropriates $330,000, and was passed, by 27 to 24.

The Senate refused to take up the Pennsylvania-nvenue Railroad bill by 25 to 19.

Midnight.—The sky has cleared and the stars are out, but the Senate audience have dwindled away to a couple of hundred, not twenty ladies are present.

Business is progressing quietly and rapidly.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the bill to remove the Government Quarantine buildings from New-York was taken up and passed.

One A. M.—The Clerk of the House brought to the bar of the Senate a new Postal bill, instead of the Senate bill, raising the rates of postage, which the House had laid on the table.

Mr. Stuart read the Parliamentary law, to show that the House had acted with discourtesy, if not also with irregularity, He moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference, to ascertain what action should be had.

The bill was then read a first time, for information.

Mr. Toombs objected to a second reading.

Mr. Stuart's motion was adopted and the Conference Committee appointed.

A motion to reconsider this action was lost by 19 to 19.

Two o'clock.—But a very few persons are now present.

Private bills are being passed.

Half past three o'clock—The Senate has gone into Executive Session on the pay of Committee Clerks.

[Here, owing to the lateness of the hour, we are obliged to close our report.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

Some time was consumed in an ineffectual motion to suspend the rules.

After opposition, the Committee on Accounts was directed to allow a reasonable compensation to certain House employes.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, called up the report of the Special Committee on the charge against Mr. Searing, of having accepted an offer of $400 for engineering a claim through the Committee of Accounts, that no money was ever paid him.

Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, said the Committee should have either reported there were no grounds, or that the charge is true, and that Mr. Searing should be placed on trial.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. Stanton was not prepared to vote, and moved ineffectually to table the subject.

The House adopted the Committee's resolution that the evidence would not warrant a conviction, nor subject him to an expulsion.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Army bill.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill were taken up.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, rose to a privileged question, and offered a resolution that the bill with its amendments be returned to the Senate, as the thirteenth section thereof proposed to increase the rate of postage, which is in the nature of a revenue bill, and, according to the Constitution, can only originate in the House.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, briefly argued that the Constitution is not applicable to a case of this kind.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Grow's question was properly submitted.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved an amendment to Mr. Grow's proposition so as to assert that the Senate's postage amendment was not a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Phelps moved to table the pending question. Negatived, 80 against 106.

[The thirteenth section, above alluded to, proposes five and ten-cent letter rates, and abolishes the franking privilege.]

Mr. Jones withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Grow's resolution was adopted—117 against 76.

Mr. English said—Some time ago the House passed a Post-route bill exclusively, which was sent to the Senate, but returned with amendments for increase in the rates of postage, and the abolition of the franking privilege, and relating to the compensation of Postmasters. As the House had just acted adversely on similar amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill, he thought it best to introduce a new Post-route bill.

On motion of Mr. English, the rule which requires the reading of bills was dispensed with.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, claimed that he had a right to hear it read before voting.

The Speaker remarked that he had decided according to precedents, that the rule could be suspended.

Mr. Millson's appeal was tabled.

Mr. English proposed several Post route amendments, which were adopted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, was excused from voting, on the ground that he did not know what was in the bill.

Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, asked a suspension of the rules in order to have a Senate private bill passed.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, inquired of Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, whether he did not say this morning that the President would not sign any private bills, not already passed, for want of time.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, regarded it as a violation of privilege for any one to dare tell the House that the President says what bills he will or will not sign.

Mr. Phelps wished it understood that he (Phelps) had made no such declaration.

Mr. Chaffee triumphed.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Navy bill, by which $289,000 are appropriated to enable the purchase of the chartered vessels of the Paraguay Expedition.

The House passed the Senate bill carrying into effect the treaty with China in November last, authorizing the President to appoint a committee to examine claims.

Recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, the rules were suspended to consider the report of the Special Committee on hall arrangements, concluding with a resolution that the Superintendent of the Capitol extension be directed after the adjournment of the present Congress to remove the desks from the hall, and make a rearrangement, to bring the seats together into the smallest convenient space.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked what would become of the desks, which cost $90 to $100 apiece?

Mr. McRae, of Mississippi, replied—Consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

During the proceedings there was the greatest possible confusion. The Speaker repeatedly reminded gentlemen that it was impossible to transact business unless order was preserved.

After an ineffectual motion to table, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Nichols offered a resolution that the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. James L. Orr, for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker of the present Congress.

The resolution passed by 120 to 32.

A long time was occupied in consideration of the joint resolution regulating the compensation in cases of deceased members.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, similar to that sent to the Senate, urging Congress to make provisions for the preservation of the public credit. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to extend two years the Treasury-Note bill.

Mr. Covode objected.

Mr. Phelps moved the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing that when the Treasury Notes are issued and redeemed they shall not be reissued; the intent of this act being to meet the liabilities of the Treasury.

Mr. Phelps asked whether the bill would be satisfactory to Mr. Marshal if he let a vote be taken on the amendment?

Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, said it would not be satisfactory to a good many members on the Opposition side unless a tariff for the increase of the revenue was added.

Mr. Phelps said that if the rates were suspended, he would yield the floor to Mr. Marshall to offer his amendment, and would then demand the previous question.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost by 108 against 97.

Mr. Phelps moved that the Senate's amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Covode objected.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called for the reading of one of the amendments, it being an authorization to revive the Treasury-Note act for two years.

Mr. Greenwood said that as they could not get the Senate's amendments, there must be a design on the part of gentlemen not to pass the remaining Appropriation bills. The House then again refused to suspend the rules by 107.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the message from the Senate returning the Post-office Appropriation bill, and asserting its constitutional rights in answer to the offensive resolution of the House was read for information.

Mr. Grow objected to taking it up for consideration.

Mr. Phelps moved for the suspension of the rules that the bill with the amendments might be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Harris asked Mr. Phelps whether he was prepared to report a new bill without the Senate's amendment.

Mr. Greenwood hoped he would not do it.

Mr. Phelps' motion to suspend the rules. Lost, by 84 against 85.

Mr. Phelps reported then a new Post-Office appropriation bill similar to the former original one.

Mr. Houston wanted to know by what authority the Committee reported this bill. That acted on by the Senate ought now to be considered.

The Speaker overruled the point of order and the bill passed unanimously.

Half-past Twelve o'clock.—The House resumed the consideration of and passed the bill regulating the compensation in the cases of deceased members.

The proceedings thus far have been characterized by no discreditable scenes, such as have heretofore attended the night session at the close of Congress. Members are constantly going to and returning from the refreshment rooms, and some have retired to sofas for sleep. The galleries, which early in the evening were crowded, have thinned out. There are probably one hundred and fifty persons present, about a dozen of whom are ladies.

The House took up the bill fulfilling the treaty stipulation with the Dacotah and Tonawanda Indians, which was returned from the Senate with an amendment, providing for the payments of the amounts due under existing contracts for the Ocean Mail services. A debate took place as to whether the Postmaster-General had acted under law in making a contract for carrying the mails *viâ* the Tehuantepec route.

The amendments were concurred in; also those to the Light-house bill.

Two o'clock A. M.—Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the redemption of outstanding Treasury notes, authorizing a loan and regulating and fixing the duties on imports. Objection being made, Mr. Kunkel moved for the suspension of the rules. Lost by 101 against 81.

Mr. George Taylor ineffectually endeavored to take up the report relative to the late Superintendent of Public Printing.

Half-past Two o'clock.—On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the House took up the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Half past three oclock—There is little prospect of an adjournment for hours to come.

[We are obliged to close our report here, owing to the lateness of the hour.]

The Sickles Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

As much speculation has been indulged in regard to the return by Mr. Sickles to his wife of the wedding-ring, the following detail may possess interest. It appears that Mr. Sickles was called upon by the clergymen and informed that Mrs. Sickles was in great mental agony, and under extreme physical suffering, and that if such a state of feeling continued long to exist, it would probably end in mental aberration or, perhaps, self-destruction. It was under such circumstances that the appeal was made to him to restore to Mrs. Sickles the wedding ring, which he had taken from her on the day of the tragedy. Mr. Sickles said, in response, that under these circumstances he could not resist the appeal in behalf of one he had so long cherished with such deep affection, and that, while he was willing to return the emblem of their former love and union, he returned the ring broken, never to be reunited; she had sundered the bonds it typified too effectually ever to be repaired; and while he harbored no feelings of resentment, he was unalterably determined never to see her more.

Two Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

The California Mail arrived here to-day with California dates of the 7th ultimo. There were no through passengers.

The steamer *Hermann* had been sold by the United States Marshal for $40,000, to Captain Geo. Wright.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* was advertised to leave San Francisco on the 7th ult., for the Colorado River, with from 500 to 600 troops, to operate against the Mohave Indians.

Business at San Francisco was brisk, with a large demand from the interior.

The ship *Granite*, from New-York, had arrived at San Francisco.

Important from the Plains.

U. S. TROOPS DEFEATED BY THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

Captain Skillman, from El Paso, reports that a band of Apache Indians having stolen a number of horses and mules from near San Elizaris, pursuit was made by a detachment of the mounted rifles from Fort Bliss, under Lieutenant Lazelle. The Indians were overtaken at Dog Cañon, about 160 miles distant where an engagement resulted in the withdrawal of our troops with the loss of three killed and six wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant Lazelle, who received a wound in the lungs which it is supposed will prove mortal. About a dozen Indians were killed The troops numbered 22; the Indians about 200.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 3.

A fire broke out, at 1 o'clock this morning, destroying two large buildings on Second-street, below the Dock, and a court of small houses in the rear. A dozen families or more are rendered houseless. There were some narrow escapes, and a barkeeper in a lager-beer saloon, which was destroyed, was severely burned. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Hartung to be Hung.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3.

Mrs. Hartung is sentenced to be executed on the 27th of April. It is understood that no further attempt will be made to continue the matter before the Courts, but her friends will ask Governor Morgan for a commutation of the punishment.

Methodist Conference.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Thursday, March 3

The East Baltimore Conference commenced its session in this place to-day, at 9 A. M. Bishop Scott, of Wilmington, presiding; and the Rev. Dr. Sargent of Baltimore, officiating as Secretary. One hundred and sixty preachers answered to their names. The session promises to be one of dispatch and harmony

Lake Navigation.

DUNKIRK, Thursday, March 3.

Navigation between this city and the western ports of Lake Erie is now fully open. The New-York and Erie Railroad steamer *Portsmouth* arrived here this morning, and leaves immediately for Toledo. There is very little ice in the lake.

The Steamer Potomska.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, March 3.

The steamer *Potomska* was got off, and towed here last night. Her cargo will be discharged, and the vessel repaired.

Death of Col. Chas. H. Sandford.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 3.

The bark *White Wing*, from Puerto Cabello on the 14th ult., has arrived here, and reports the death on the 7th of Col. Chas. H. Sandford, of New-York who accompanied General Paez to Venezuela, at Valencia.

The Mechanical Bakery Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 3.

The insurance companies who had policies upon the burnt mechanical bakery have offered an additional reward of $5,000, making a total sum of $10,000 for the discovery of the incendiary.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* of the 5th ult. says that the expedition under Lieut. Beale would leave Albuquerque for the West on March 1. The Commissioners to run the boundary between Texas and New-Mexico were at Fort Bliss, and designed to commence operations on the 15th of February. Col. Bonneville had detailed 100 troops to act as their escort.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

Messrs. Harnson, Campbell and Jefferies, the parties to the recent kidnapping case, and who were before Judge Lecompte on a writ of *habeas corpus* were discharged yesterday.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 3.

It commenced snowing here at 10 o'clock this morning. Wind East.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 3.

An easterly storm of rain and hail commenced here this morning, at 7 o'clock.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 3.

Weather cleer and cold during the day; this evening indications of snow.

HIGHLANDS, March 3, sundown.—Wind from S. E.; snowing fast. No vessels in sight.

LONG BRANCH, March 3, sundown.—Snowing very fast. Wind S. E., fresh; weather thick. No vessels in sight.

SQUAN, March 3, sundown.—Wind S. E., fresh. Weather very thick and snowing.

SANDY HOOK, March 3, sundown.—Ship *Riga*, 52 days from Havre, which passed this point in tow of the *Hunteress*, has come to anchor at the southwest Spit; also, one bark and one brig at anchor near the Spit, bound in. Wind southwest, fresh. Weather very thick and snowing.

ALBANY MATTERS.

Local Items—New Notaries Public—Adverse Reports to New-York Railroads—The Mortgage Bill laid out—No more Shewerbaths in State Prisons, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Mary Hartung, for poisoning her husband, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 27th of April next. The particulars of this case, which was tried a few weeks ago in Albany, exciting extraordinary interest, are still fresh in the minds of your readers.

The steeple of old St. Peters', on State-street, is coming down by piecemeal, to make way for the handsome blue-stone building in which this ancient congregation of worshippers purpose to feel at home on Sabbath and feast days hereafter.

A fine snow-storm is setting in—if the cars get through punctually to New-York, it will be a marvel.

A new grist of Notaries Public is announced as confirmed to day:

Queens—Augustus R. Griffin, Timothy Tredwell, of Hempstead; John D. Townsend, of Astoria; Wm. H. Wooley, Wm. T. Brush, of Jamaica; Peter A. Van Bergen, of Flushing.

Kings—James Gridley, Wm. Lamerby, Gilbert R. Lindsey, Jr., James A. VanBrunt, Rudolph Garrigue, Edward Seymour, Thomas Warren Noble, John C. Loescher, of Brooklyn.

New-York—Chas. Edwards, N. B. Mountfort, Abraham W. Kennedy, Burr W. Griswold, Jas. F. Ruggles, Andrew H. Sands, William H. Ely, Joseph O'Brien, Samuel A. Phillips, John A. Lockwood, Eugene Lawrence, David F. Hedenburgh, Ethal F. Hall, Lawrence J. Goodale, John Augustus Foersch, of New-York.

Also, the following Commissioners to supervise expenditure of money received by Health Officer, &c., of the Quarantine establishment, &c: Franklin J. Otterson, Daniel T. F. Marshall, of New-York.

The Shinnecock Indians, whose feeble, well-dilnted remnant still linger about the eastern end of the south branch of Long Island, have enjoyed an immense deal of legislation in their behalf. As a bill concerning them that passed the Assembly early this session came down from the Senate to-day with an amendment to the title—for concurrence—speaking of the tribe as Shabonnacks, I suppose they must hereafter be known by that name.

Senator Halsted to-day reported against the Seventh-avenue Railroad project. Mr. Ely, too, submitted a written report against the Seventh-avenue Railroad, applied for by Wm. K. Strong and others, on the ground that if any such grant should be made, it should be shown that a necessity exists for a road upon the particular route specified; and it should also be shown that no aggression is made upon the rights of the City, upon the rights of owners of real estate upon the line of the route, or upon the rights of the proprietors of omnibus and railroad lines already established.

In the Assembly, the State Prison bill, so amended as hereafter to prohibit the use of the shower-bath as means of punishment, having been read through, was sent to a Select Committee to report complete.

The bill depreciating mortgages—which the Times has so often and so ably condemned, was killed today. Mr. Haight's road bill in Goshen, Orange County, was ordered to a third reading, in spite of a vigorous opposition. The prize-fighting bill was also ordered to a third reading. Beyond which little progress was made to-day in legislation. GLAUCUS.

Important Proceedings of the Canal Board—The Senate Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3.

The Canal Board met to-day to fill the appointments. The Democratic members of the Board were in Caucus last night until after 12 o'clock, and before 7 o'clock this morning the appointments were made. About 4 o'clock this afternoon changes were made in the following offices, by the appointment of the following Canal Collectors: Utica, Thomas H. Francis; Rome, Stephen Van Dresser; Palmyra, Henry S. Flower; Geneva, Wm. H. Mandsville; Horseheads, C. W. Ryan; Lockport, A. S. Porritne.

John Harrison, Collector at New-York, is reappointed.

The tolls are redoced on beer, cider, vinegar, rye, peas, beans and rags from 3 to 2 mills, and on barley from 5 to 3 mills.

Agricultural products and merchandize, not enumerated, reduced from 4 to 2 mills.

The Banks for the deposit of the Canal Tolls will be designated to-morrow. The New-York Banks will be the Shoe and Leather Dealers' and the Marine and Atlantic Banks—one-third each.

A resolution was introduced, that the Canal abolish the office of Assistant Collector. Lost.

The Republicans voted in favor and the Democrats against it.

The report that Mr. Wasson was rejected by the Senate for Canal Appraiser is incorrect. He was confirmed.

The Committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. O. B. Wheeler, examined A. V. Dodge to-day. On his direct examination he testified that on a second interview between Mr. Eaton and Mr. Murphy he was concealed in a room adjoining Mr. Murphy's, occupied by Recorder Paddock as a law office. He heard Mr. Murphy ask Mr. Eaton if he (Eaton) had not offered him several sums of money to suppress the investigation. He heard Mr. Eaton say "Yes." Mr. Murphy asked if he had not refused them all. Mr. Eaton replied "Yes" to this also. While there he heard a boy come in and Mr. Murphy say, "Is that a love-letter?"

The witness was severely cross-examined, and stated that he was a daguerrean artist out of occupation. He was placed in the room by Mr. Murphy. Recorder Paddock did not give him (Dodge) permission to go in his room. The room was vacant at the time. He was pledged to Mr. Murphy not to say anything about this unless his testimony was impeached.

OUR NAVY-YARD POLITICS.

The Influences that Dispense Government Patronage.

Pathetic and Heart-Rending Appeals of Members of Congress for Small Messes of Federal Pottage.

We have already published the Report of the Committee on Navy-yard Corruptions and Expenditures. From the voluminous testimony upon which that report was based we select the following letters, mainly addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, by members of Congress, in regard to appointments:

The Secretary to the Committee.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1859.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the eleventh clause of the order of the Special Committee, of the 21st ultimo, a part of the correspondence (copies) on file in the Department, "with members of Congress since March 4, 1857, relating to the change or to the appointment of master workmen."

The residue will be transmitted as soon as it can be copied.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

The Hon. John Sherman,
Chairman Special Committee, &c., House of Representatives.

THE HON. H. F. CLARK APPLIES FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857.

Dear Sir: May I take this method of recalling your attention to the matter of the appointments to be made by you connected with our Navy-yard. I expressed to you in Washington the opinion that, if deemed proper by yourself, the places of masters in the several departments should be distributed with something like equality among the six City Congressional Districts and the two adjacent Districts upon the Long Island shore.

I made application for the appointment of Mr. Alexander Ward, of the Eighth Congressional District, (represented by myself,) to the place of *master laborer or inspector of timber*. I united with some of my colleagues in their recommendations of applicants from among their several constituencies to other masterships, but the appointment of Mr. Ward is the only one which I solicit on behalf of my constituency.

May I again call your attention to this subject, and request that you will give my application your favorable consideration in case you can adopt the principle to which I have referred, and which appears to me to be equitable.

The difficulty of obtaining a personal interview with you in Washington subsequently to the occasion when I called upon you at your residence in company with the Hon. John Kelly, has induced me to address you by letter. I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

many, due, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, New-York.

I represent a Congressional District, composed of four Wards in Brooklyn and two in this City, and the Democrats in it have an equal interest in the proper administration of the employments in the Navy-yard as those represented by Mr. Taylor. As a matter of justice to all concerned, I respectfully request that you will not make any of the changes requested until I can have an opportunity of making a representation to you personally. This I hope to do early next week. I have ventured to make this request of you for the reason that Mr. Taylor claims that all the appointments in the Navy-yard should be made at his own recommendation. A different usage has prevailed for fourteen years. I represented the District for which I am now elected during the administrations of President Tyler and President Polk. Mr. Hensbaw, when Secretary of the Navy, examined this whole matter, and decided that *one-half* of the appointments of masters at the Brooklyn Navy-yard should be taken from my Congressional District. Mr. Bancroft did the same thing. Nearly all of the men who have for many years been in the habit of seeking employment at the Navy-yard, among the different trades, resided in my District, which lies opposite to Brooklyn, and is what is termed a river district. Experience has shown that they should be represented among the masters, in order to be treated with fairness in respect to employment, &c.

I make this statement not with a view to obtain appointments. I could wish indeed that no removals were made, but if the Department decide otherwise, I then desire to be heard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. MACLAY.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HON. ELIJAH WARD WISHES HELP FOR HIS ELECTION DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Upon inquiring I find that a number more men can be usefully employed in the master stone cutter's department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Eighteen cargoes of stone have recently been received, amounting to about two thousand tons, which, with the amount before at the yard, makes the quantity on hand so large, that I am informed it would require the services of one hundred men, for twelve months, to work it fit for use.

The present force of stone-cutters is only thirty men, including the master foreman.

The appropriation unexpended is adequate to justify an increase of the force, and I respectfully ask it.

Should the employment of an additional number of men in the stone-cutter's department be authorized, it *would prove of most essential service to the Democratic Party in my District at the approaching election.* I solely make the application for an increase of force to you, as my relations with the civil engineer of the yard are not of such a character as to induce me to ask him to unite in the request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELIJAH WARD.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

MR. GRAHAM'S EXPLANATION.

CONSTRUCTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NAVY-YARD, New-York, Oct. 19, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of Oct. 19, inclosing a letter from General Ward, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the large quantities of granite which are being received at this yard, and the consequent necessity which exists for a large increase of the force of stonecutters, I submit the following report:

* * *

As at least two thirds of the granite to be delivered under contract will require no other dressing than in the beds and joints, *the present force will be equal to all which can be required of them.*

In fact I am of the opinion that the work will be *insufficient for their constant employment*, if they do their duty, (which is not the case now,) until the period I have mentioned.

Although my personal relations with General Ward are not agreeable, the following report received from the master stonecutter will show that I have not attempted to throw any obstacle in the way of his district receiving a proper proportion of appointments:

The Hon. E. Ward.....10 stone cuttere.
The Hon. John Kelly....4 stone cuttere.
The Hon. John Cochrane 4 stone cutlers.
The Hon. D. E. Sickles. 3 stone cutlers.
The Hon. George Taylor 3 stone cutters.
The Hon. W. B. Maclay 3 stone cuttere.
The Hon. J. F. Searing. 2 stone cutters.
The Hon. J. B. Russell. 1 stone cutter.
Total.....30

On the contrary, being myself a resident of it, and largely acquainted with the mechanics reside ot there, I have always taken a deep interest in seeing it properly provided for.

Furthermore, *I will most assuredly vote for General Ward, and use my utmost endeavors to have him returned, as a proper reward for the support he has always given to the present Administration.*

In conclusion, although no man is more anxious for the success of the Democratic Party than I am, a proper regard for my own reputation and the trust expected from me by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, *will not allow me to squander the funds which have been intrusted to my control for the execution of specific works for the triumph of that party alone.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Constructing Engineer.

Commodore L. KEARNY, Commandant.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FORCE INTERFERING IN THE NAVY-YARD MANAGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1858.

SIR: We, the undersigned, respectfully request that Mr. Daniel Kennedy, the master stone-cutter, be allowed to select his own foreman. We believe that harmonious action between the master and foreman will be best promoted by such a course.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
JOHN COCHRANE,
ELIJAH WARD,
JOHN KELLY,
JOHN A. SEARING,
W. B. MACLAY.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY TOUCEY COMPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1858.

SIR: The circular of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, issued on the 8th of July, 1857, by direction of the Department, requires that *the master workmen shall have the selection of the men to be employed under them.* This, of course, includes foremen, unless different directions be given by the Department in special cases.

You will cause the circular above referred to to be promulgated and enforced.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore L. KEARNY, Commandant of the Navy-yard, New-York.

COMPLAINTS OF THE HON. D. E. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In the shop of the master joiner, of which Romeo Fraganza is master workmen, there are between 120 and 130 men employed—*not one from my district.*

I have asked to have *one* employed, by letter to the master and by personal interview, but unsuccessfully. The answer of the master is that when he has more work he will consider my application. If I have not misunderstood your wishes this injustice to my district cannot meet your approval. The remedy is with you and I trust you will apply it.

There are several good Democrats in my district who are excellent workmen as ship joiners, and they do not ask anything unreasonable in seeking employment in this shop when there is not a man from my district in it. Yours truly, D. E. SICKLES.

The HON. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

A SECOND COMPLAINT FROM MR. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have applied to Mr. Fraganza, master-joiner of the Navy-yard, to give employment to a few men, good workmen and worthy persons, in my district. Although he has 130 men or thereabouts in his shop, he has not done so.

I have only sent one letter of recommendation to him, but no attention has been paid to it, beyond the answer that when he put an additional number of men to work he would then see what he could do.

I appeal to you to vindicate my district from this unjust and partial discrimination.

Mr. Fraganza admits he has not one man in his shop from my district.

If I have not misunderstood your views, it is your wish that the masters should select from the different districts adjacent to the yard, in equal proportions upon the recommendation of members, the workmen employed in the shops, &c.

Truly yours, D. E. SICKES.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY TOUCEY CALLS FOR AN EXPLANATION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1858.

SIR: The Hon. Mr. Sickles has complained to the Department that an unequal and unjust course is pursued towards his District by Mr. Fraganza, the master joiner, who, though he has about 130 men under him, has not employed a single person from his district, although Mr. Sickles has made only one recommendation.

The Department desires that a fair and liberal course be pursued towards Mr. Sickles' district, and wishes you to inquire into and report upon this matter.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore L. KEARNY, Commandant Navy-yard, New-York.

MR. FRIGANZA'S EXPLANATION.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, JOINERS' DEPARTMENT, Aug. 5, 1858.

SIR: In answer to your communication I beg leave to state that the district represented by the Hon. John Cochrane is represented in this department by fifteen joiners, the majority of whom were recommended by him.

There are now employed in the yard about one hundred and fifty men in the different departments who reside in Mr. Cochrane's District.

While upon this subject I *would remark that it is utterly impossible for the master workman to faithfully perform his duty to his Government and to his conscience and satisfy the various political interests.*

In eight Congressional Districts who claim the patronage of the yard, *in nine cases out of ten, the men who are most strenuously recommended are very indifferent hands, many of whom cannot obtain employment from private employers.* It has always been my desire to accommodate the various districts as far as possible when selecting men for employment, but the duty which I owe the Government makes it imperative upon my part that I should select the best and most experienced hands to perform the necessary work in this department.

Some of the members from New-York have no joiners in their constituency. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles never recommended but one man, and I employed him within three days after such recommendation.

I am not aware that Mr. Sickles has another joiner in his district. I remain, Sir, yours, very respectfully,
ROMEO FRIGANZA.

Commodore LAWRENCE KEARNY, Commanding Navy-yard, New-York.

A CRY OF DISTRESS FROM HON. GEO. TAYLOR.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 23, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have been informed that Mr. Ward had consented to the removal of Mr. Kennedy, master stone-cutter in the Navy-yard. If this is true let me beg you to appoint Mr. Jones. He is one of the best mechanics in the State, and a perfect gentleman, and his appointment would increase my vote at least two hundred votes. *I will require all the aid in the power of the Administration, and this I ought to have. My opponents have got up a spurious committee and have nominated a second Democratic candidate, and there is little doubt of my defeat and the loss of the district unless supported in every possible way by the Administration. Mr. Schell has almost ruined the Administration members of Congress. A more unreliable and false man cannot be found. He is base and false.*

If Mr. Kennedy is removed let me beg Mr. Jones' appointment. Also, I understand that Mr. Maclay intends to ask the appointment of Mr. Houstus in place of Lipper, master moulder. You will recollect that I withdrew McNeary's name with the understanding that he should be foreman, to which Mr. Maclay consented. I now join him in behalf of Houstus, but request you to appoint or direct the appointment of McNearny as foreman, at the same time—otherwise the understanding will not be carried out.

I hope to see you last of next week.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. TAYLOR.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S DESPAIR.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: A person by the name of Petitt, from Virginia, is writing here to persons in my district to hold themselves in readiness to go with him as calkers to Pensacola, Florida, saying that he was to have the place of master calker there. Mr. Petitt was a resident of my district for nearly about six years since, when he was a Whig. The men to whom he has written on to here are Republicans. I still urge upon you for appointment John Mosier, of whom I wrote to you. It will be of great use to me. Indeed, *my district has but a poor consideration in the Navy-yard, and I now despair of anything better.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN COCHRANE.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

ANOTHER WAIL FROM MR. COCHRANE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1858.

SIR: The continued and wanton disobedience in the Brooklyn Navy-yard of your instructions, together with its uninterrupted continuance, has satisfied me that it is now in vain to expect relief from a timely correction of the evil. That while suffering I may now, however, seem submissively to bear my burden, I here make personal charges against the master-laborer, McLaughlin; the master timber inspector, Orr, and the master house carpenter, Ross. McLaughlin has, I believe, in the vicinity of two hundred men. *I have no men under him.* He declines giving me any, or neglects to. Orr has somewhere near one hundred and twenty men. *I have one man under him, and he declines giving me more.* Ross has somewhere about fifty six men. *I have two men under him. He declines giving me more.* There are other masters who are but a short distance behind these in their gross partiality. *It is quite useless, however, to mention them.*

If you shall think these charges worthy of notice, I will hold myself in readiness to substantiate them whenever required to do so.

Respectfully yours, JOHN COCHRANE,
Member of Congress from Sixth Congressional District, New-York.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

A THIRD REMONSTRANCE FROM MR. COCHRANE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1858.

DEAR SIR: You declined to entertain my charges against the master house-carpenter, the master laborer, McLaughlin, and the master timber inspector in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, when made, because it was then just previous to the election. Notwithstanding the fearful influence of the Navy-yard against me, I have succeeded in a personal canvass; and notwithstanding the same influence in behalf of the Brooklyn District, it has been lost. I now repeat the charges I made against the masters hereinbefore enumerated, and await your reply. I am ready with my proofs, and trust the time in your judgment has arrived when they shall be heard and recognized. You will permit me to say plainly that the continuance of the shameful concentration of patronage in the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the comparative exclusion of New-York, although Brooklyn is enjoying more than her share of the patronage of the New-York Custom-house, *is intolerable and should not be longer attempted.*

I must, therefore, respectfully but firmly request that the Democrats of my District be recognized. *They will no longer be delayed, nor should they be.* If nothing is to be done, I would be obliged to you for an answer even to that effect; for it is of the last importance that now I should be able to inform my constituents *if they are to be considered by the Administration, which, though supporting, they bitterly complain as regardless of them.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN COCHRANE.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

FOR THE FOURTH TIME MR. COCHRANE UTTERS HIS GRIEFS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 6th is received, and I regret to say that it is entirely unsatisfactory, and *without power of remedy for the wrongs I consider that I have endured.* I have, thus far, contended in my District against the influence of the Administration, and it is unreasonable to subject me longer to this adverse pressure. I wrote you before, if elected, I should be elected in spite of the hostility of the Navy-yard, and I have been. The only obstacle that I have had to contend against has been extensive hostile organizations in my own party, growing out of the numerous disappointments in procuring work in the Navy-yard. This obstacle was so serious that unless the merchant republicans and others had assisted me I should have been beaten. *It is not my purpose, while sustaining the Administration with the best of my ability, to submit longer to its shameful treatment of me.* I am now besieged, day and night, with applications; and I must have some power of compliance, or *I must openly charge the fault where it belongs.* The masters of whom I wrote you have outraged me, and disobeyed your orders. *You pledged yourself for their removal in case they disobeyed; I proffer to you the proof of their disobedience, and upon it I demand their removal.* Mr. Graham is the friend of Mr. Sickles; and, of course, as he holds a check on Commodore Breese, not a man will be displaced, and everything will remain as it has been. Through various adverse influences, I have *been juggled and fooled in the yard.* But I submit with all respect, that I can endure it no longer, and I must receive proper consideration. I have consumed now six months in journeying to and fro, between this and Washington and the Navy-yard, upon errands of piddling patronage of a dollar a day's amount. It is reasonable to determine that this be ended now. You impose upon me the removal of these laborers, and probably with the same result. You will pardon me if I decline the labo. *I do not think it improper that I should now insist that I at once know what I am to expect, and by what information I shall regulate my future course.* You will, if you please, reply to me whether I can have any consideration in the Navy-yard; and, if so, how it is to be procured.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN COCHRANE.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HON. H. F. CLARK UTTERS A MILD COMPLAINT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1858.

SIR: It is represented to me that the masters in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, *in refusing employment to poor Democrats residing in my district, act under the express or implied sanction of your department.*

May I request Sir, that you will inform me by note whether such conduct on the part of the masters there employed meets with your approbation, or otherwise.

It is not improper that I should again remind you that the Democracy of my District consists, for the most part, of humble laboring men, to whom an occasional day's labor is a matter of prime necessity. It gives me pain, Sir, to feel that any of my public acts, which no man among them could control, and for which no living man but myself is responsible, *should have caused their exclusion from the privilege of laboring upon the public works of the Government.* At this season of approaching Winter, and in view of the general paralysis of all industrial employments, it is especially afflicting that men who are themselves innocent should suffer this seeming proscription.

Repeated applications to me as the representative in Congress of the Eighth Congressional District, for letters recommending the bearers to the notice of those masters, compel me, in self-defence, to make the inquiry herein contained, and to give such publication to your reply as I shall deem necessary to exonerate myself from the charge of indifference to the wants of the humble and the poor. May I request an early reply. Your very obedient servant,
H. F. CLARK.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY TOUCEY DOESN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 22, 1858.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th inst., in which you say that it is represented to you that the masters in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in refusing employment to poor Democrats residing in your district, act under the express or implied sanction of this Department.

This representation is altogether mistaken and without the slightest foundation. I know of no reason why the Democrats of your district should be proscribed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and I have received no information that the masters, who, by the regulations of the Department, have the selection of the workmen, have taken any such course.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

The Hon. H. F. CLARK, New-York.

GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP IN OHIO.—At Randolph, Portage County, Ohio, on Sunday, Feb. 27, a gang of counterfeiters was broken up. The head was J. WEBB, of Salem, Columbiana County, who had a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, consisting of $8,060 in tens on the Forest City Bank of Cleveland; $2,520 on York Bank, Pennsylvania; $1,359 in bogus one and two-and-a-half dollar gold pieces, and $75 in bogus quarters. There was also found in his possession a list of retail dealers in counterfeit coin, who were probably customers of the prisoner. WEBB is said to be a physician in Salem, was evidently a wholesale dealer in spurious money, and was probably out for the purpose of supplying his customers. The officers enlertelu hopes of securing the plates and dies used in the manufacture of the notes and coin.

The Philedelphia journeymen shoemekers are still on a strike. The *Ledger* says that 100 of the men left for the West last week, and that 250 will leave this week if their demands are not met. The number now out of work is about 400, and 1,000 have obtained work at the prices asked, and they subscribe 50 cents a week for the purpose of sustaining those who are still unemployed.

The Slave-trade and the Right of Search.

Two blue-books were delivered to both branches of the British legislature a day or two before the departure of the mail, containing all the correspondence which has taken place between the Foreign Office and her British Majesty's Ministers and Consuls in various parts of the world, between April I, 1857, and March 31, 1858, relative to the Slave-trade. The extent of thie correspondence may be judged from the fact thet the two volumes contain between six and seven hundred pegea. That relating to the Africen coast is occupied chiefly with matters in connection with the treeties with the native chiefs, their intestine wers, the efforts of Great Britain to promote the palm-oil trade and the cultivation of cotton, and the visits of slavers. Mr. Consul CAMPBELL, at Lyone, informed the Earl of CLARENDON in July, 1857, thet all the sleves arriving on the coast at thet time hore the fleg of the United States, and deplored the ebsence of the Americen cruisers, as the masters of the slavers, knowing the tha British cruisers would not molest them so long as they had the Americen colors flying end their papers on board, kept them until the slavas were shipped, and they were fairly under weigh. In a subsequent communication he eeye:

"A man of the name of SAMUEL DA COSTA SOARIO, a countryman, and, I believe, a relative of Mr. J. A. MACADO, of New-York, and, like him, a naturalized citizen of the State of New-York, appears to act as general agent for the Slave-trade at Whydah and the adjacent shipping ports. I am informed he is the only one of the numerous old slave-dealers, residing in the King of DAHOMEY's territories, who has not embarked in the palm-oil trade."

Rear-Admiral Sir F. GREY, forwerded to the British Admiral, ebout the seme time, a statement obteined by Lieutenent PIKE, of H. B. M. ehip *Antelope*, from the *Jupiter*, ceptured by him with seventy sleves on board, of the manner in which vessels are fitted out for the Slave-trede in the United Stetes. This memorandum commences as follows:

"When an expedition to Africa is arranged in Havane, one of the principal shareholders, or en accredited agent, provided with funds, &c., goes to New-Orleans, and puts himself in communication with Messrs. GOLDENBURG & SEPARRE, No. 75 Camp-street, who ere, in all cases, the agents for vessels fitting for the Slave-trade. They choose e master, and for this a naturalized citizen is always preferred to a native-born American. The master selects a vessel, and belog provided with money by the egent or owner, buys her, and registers her in his own name, es master and sole owner. The vessel is then fiited out with the assistance of the firm above named. About thirty or thirty-five water-casks will be filled, the remainder will contain the rice, ferina and beans; a number of smell breakere are also purchased, which, by cuiting off both ends, makes the slaves' mess-tubs. The shipping master is feed to provide a crew of Spaniards or Portuguese, whom he provides with American protections, though none of them enswer to the appearance of the men themselves, being all purchased from men really Americans. These protections are ehown with the vessel's papers et the custom-house, end she is cleared as American. The owner or ageut goes in the vessel as supercargo."

Rear-Admirel Sir F. GREY calls the ettention of the Admiralty to the fraudulent menner in which the protection of the American flag is thus obtained, and expresees the opinion that the Slave-trade was being more actively carried on than it had been for some years. [Thie opinion is not, however, in accordance with thet of the officers commanding on thet stetion.] Commander HICKLEY had just before reported to the Admiralty thet the Slave-trade was decreasing, "thanks," he saye, "to the increese of lewful trede, reduced demand, great exertione of the Portuguese enlhoritiee, uncertainty and greet expenee etiendant on landing and dellvery of slevee in Cuba, exertions of our own cruisers, and in e trifling degree to little difficnlties thrown in the way of fitling out slave vessels at American porta." Commander HOPE expresece his belief that no elavee had been shipped to windward of Lagos for the preceding two years, and proceeds to etate the reasons, the great increase of the palm-oil trade being one of the chief. The ceptures reported are almost invariably those of vessels under American colors, fitted at New-Orleans, end nominally commended by foreigners natnralized in the United States. In the case of the *Braman*, captured by H. B. M. steamer *Vesuvius*, in October, 1857, a correspondence took place between Commodore CONOVER, commending the United Siates nevel force on the west coast of Africa, and Rear-Admiral Sir F. GREY. Lieutenante DAVIDSON and PELOT, of the Unlted Stetes Navy, who waited upon the commander of the *Vesuvius*, reported to Commender MCBLAIR, thet he had informed them the *Braman* hoisted American colors when chased, and that on being boarded, the captain threw them and his pepers overboerd, wilh weights attached to them, observing that he would rather be teken by the British then fall into the hands of the United Stetes sloop-of-war *Dale*, in which case he would be hung as a pirate; end Lieut. DAVINson edded that the Brilish commander, on being questioned on the point, admitted thet, in the event of meeting with an American slaver, under American colors, and bearing genuine pepers, (which of course she must have obtained when she cleared for no otber purpose than elaving,) he should tell the captain thet the *Dale* was at bend, to induce him to throw his colore end papers overboard. Commander CONOVER protested strongly against the seizure of the *Braman*, as being an interference with the righte of Americane to take and bring to pnnishment those who, nnder the flag of the United Siates, offend against its laws; es e violation of the treaty etipulations between the United Stetes and Greet Britain; and as being in direct opposition to the often-expressed determinetion of the American Government to protect American property from all interference on the part of foreign cruisers. Rear-Admiral Sir F. GREY replied to this, thet the *Braman* had fraudulently assumed the American fleg, end that, therefore, her seizure was not a violation of that fleg; in corroboratien he forwarded to Commodore CONOVER the eolemn declaration of the ceptain of the *Braman* thet be hed fraudulently assumed American colors, that he had destroyed his pepers voluntarily immediately be was hoerded, and thet be had a slave-deck laid, end wae about to ehip elavee.

"I might here," says tha Admirsl, "let the matter rest, but thet I observe in your letter expressions which would seem to imply e claim on the pari of lbe United States to the sole right of taking and bringing to punishment, not only vessels of the United States which offend against yonr laws, but all those which assume your flag. Upon this point I have the honor to remark that, while the strictest orders ara given to Her Majesty's sblpe to evoid all interference whatever with *bona fide* American vessels, they are, at the same time, instructed that the Government of the United States are far from claiming that theflag of the Union should giva immunity to those who have no right to bear it; and that, most assuredly, Great Britain never will allow vessels of other nations to escape visit and examination by merely hoisting the United Statee flag, or the flag of any other nation which has not granted to Great Britain the right of search."

The attention of General CASS had been directed to the abuse of the American fleg for the purposee of the Slave-trade just before this occurrence; and the important question of the right of aearch wes brought prominently forward in the correspondence relative to the seizure of the *Panchita*, a vesecl owned hy citizens of New-York having an American register, and sailing under the fleg of the United States. Mr. DALLAS, in forwerding the documents releting to this case to the Earl of CLARENNON, made a strong protest againet the illegality of the seizure.

"I need not remind your Lordship," he said, "that elnce the United States led the way, by their federal legislation, to the abolition and penal proscription of tha African Slave-trade, they have manifested, in every manner deemed compatible with their fundamental institutions, the fixed opinions of their people, and—considerations of the bigbest moment—the utmost determinatlon and sincerity in carrying ont that policy of philsnthropy and justice. But the United Stetes, although they went far, stopped at the line which the reckless zeal of Commander MORESBY overlesped. Though often persuaded, they have invariably declined to coucede to any nation, upon any terms, for eny object, a right irreconcilable wilh the perfect immunity oi their mercantile marine from foreign interference. Without their previously-obtained consent, no visit, search or seizure of an American vessel can take place except with defiance and insult to their flag. The Convention of the 9lb of August, 1842, signed at Washington hy lis negotiators, Mr. WEBSTER and Lord ASHBURTON, arranged forfe small squadron of the United States Navy on the Coast of Africa, in order, first, that their public force may cooperate with that of Her Majesty in extinguishing the Slave-trade; and, secondly, that their merchant vessels, if suspected, or even flagrantly guilty, should be liable to visitation, searoh and seizure hy the officers and seamen of their own country only. Eagerly, even at great cost, as the anppression of the noxious traffic might be sought, it was still not an aim to which the United States would consent to sacrifice the more dearly valued exemption of their own citizens from coercion by strangers."

The British Admiralty, in communicating to the Foreign Office the removal of Commander MORESBY from the African station, made the observation:

"It is notorious that, however much it may be against the wishes and intentions of the Government of the United States, the flag of that country is used largely to protect vessels engaged in the Slave-trade; and the almost total absence of any United States cruisers on the Coast of Africa affords to such vessels the most complete immunity. Commodore ADAMS reported, towards the end of May, that no United States ship-of-war had been fallen in with by any of our cruisers since November last, and similar reports have been received from other sources."

The Earl of CLARENDON communicated this letter to Mr. DALLAS, and while admitting that the detention of the *Panchita*, and the sending her to New-York, constituted an infraction of the treaty between Greet Britein and the United States, expressed the assurance that the removal of Commander MORESBY would be satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and that allowance would be made by that Government for officers charged with the suppression of the Slave-trade, "who are compelled to witness the frequant and unchecked abuse of the American flag in the prosecution of that trade, and who see that, under the protection of that flag, and in conseqnence of no American ship-of-war having for nearly a twelvemonth appeered on the etetions, the nefarione traffic is now carried on in the most open and daring manner, and with constantly increasing activity." The disclaimer and censure of Commander MORESBY'S acts were considered satisfactory at Washington, and the affair dropped. Mr. DALLAS, in his communication of Dec. 9, 1857, making no reference to the abuee of the American fleg in the instances brought to his notice, and previously to that of General CASS, by the British Government.

Lord NAPIER subsequently renewed his representatione to General CASS, in a lengthy communication, the pith of which is contained in the following extract:

"The demand for slavee in the Cuban market is supplied by vessels constructed, purchased, and often possessed and fitted out in the ports of the United Statee. The number of ships so employed cannot be exactly ascertained, but in the opinion of competent judges is considerable and increasing. The vessels engaged in this branch of the Slave-trade, which alone possesses any vigor or exteusion, whether owned by American citizens, colonial Spaniards, or foreigners resident in the Union, whether issuing from the harbors of the United States or from those of Cuba, have now embraced the almost universal habit of hoisting the colore of the United States, for the purpose of sheltering themselves from the scrutiny of the British cruisers. When boarded, the master of the vessel claims the privilege of his flag, and frequently exhibits American papers, forged or obtained on false pretence from the Custom-house authorities of the port from which he has sailed. With these specious but fraudulent signs of nationality, he defies the British officer to raise the hetches, under which are securely bidden the proofs of meditated crime. In some ceses, the master of the vessel does not effect to conceal his nefarious purpose; with the American fleg overheed and American papers in his hands, he avows the object of his voyage, and points to the instruments and appliances of the trade. Sometimes the perseverance of the British cruiser exhausts the patience of the slever, or surprises some flagrant act of deception; sometimes the suspected ship is relinquished, reaches the coest, takes her elevee on board, is met again, and seized; too often the guilty vessel elndes the vigilance of the English squadron, and lande her cargo in Cuba, by the leniency or connivance of the Spanish authorities. When the vessel is overtaken with negroes on board, or in such a state of preperation that no doubt can exist of her immediate intention, the American ensign and papers are made away with. The origin and ownership are then deduced from the nationality of the master supercargo and crew, from documentary evidence discovered on board or from information elicited on trial."

In illustration and confirmation of this statement, Lord NAPIER edded a catalogue of vessels captured by the Brilish cruisers in the conree of the year, with the circumstances attending their seizure. They comprise the *Adams Gray*, from New-Orleens, under Spanish colors, with American papers, which were thrown overboard; *Jupiter*, from New-Orleens, with 70 sleves, American ensign and pepers destroyed; *Abbott Devereux*, from Havana, had 270 eleves, had been seen under Americen colors; *Eliza Jane*, from New-York, without papers or colors; *J. H. Record*, from Newport, R. I, with 191 slaves; *William Clark*, of New-Orleans, under Amcrican colors, and with forged American papers, thrown overhoerd when boarded; *Onward*, owned by Messers. LAFITTE, of New-York, under American colore, which were etruck, and netionality renounced, on being eearched; *Charles*, from New-Orleane, showed United States colors, and exhibited slave-deck, mese-kids, &c., to the British officers who boarded—destroyed eubsequently by another cruiser. Two other vessels were ceptured hy Portuguese cruisers, namely: the *General Peirse*, under Americen colors, without papers, commanded by one SILVA, who had what purported to be an Americen protection, but which was repudiated by the United Siates Minister at Lisbon; and the *Splendid*, from New-Orieene, renemed the *Velha Anita*. Lord NAPIER added thet the number of veeeele ceptured and condemned on the coast forms but a small proportion of those of which the character and movements warrant suepicion, without justifying actual eeizure. The category of euspected vessels comprises nineteen, including the *N. Hand* and the *Charlotte*, belonging to "the notorioue house of FIGANIERE, REIS & Co.," and the *Jamestown*, *Petrel* and *Ellen*, all of New-York.

The reply of General CASS to these represenletione does not appear in lbc blue-book, the letter of Lord NAPIER being followed by a nnmber of communications from Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner at Loanda, and correspondence between his Lordehip and the Foreign Office in London. There ie a considerable emount of correepondence both diplomatic and conenlar, in reference to Cuba, closing with a lengthy communicatiou from the Earl of MALMESBURY to the Spenish Minisier in London, Señor CONTE. The dete of this is Merch 26, 1858.

"Her Mejesty'e Government," says his Lordehip, "cannot for one moment admit that, beceuse the measures hitherto adopted by the euthorities in Cuba beve failed in the attainment of the desired end. It is therefore impoes ble to put a etop to the Cuben Slave-trede, for it has reecntly seen what the Brazilian Government has beeu able to accomplish, when it resolutely determined to put a stop to the importation of elaves into that Empire. With a much larger extent oi coast to guard, with fewer means to guard it, and with e demand for slave-labor equaling, if not exceeding, that in Cuba, the Brazilian authorities have been able to put a elop entirely to the importation of African slaves into that Empire."

Lord MALMESBURY infers thet the lews of Spain are ineufficient for the suppression of the Cuben Slave-trede, and that stronger repressive measures are required to meet the exigencies of the present state of things. The communication concludes with the observetion that, if the Spanish Government is decirous of proving its sincerity in the metter, it will lose no time in paseing such laws, and conferring upon the Ceptain-Generel of Cnba such additional powers, ae may be necesesry to enable the Spanish authorities to cerry out the treaty engegements by which Spain is bound entirely to suppress the Cuban Slave-trade.

Suffocation of Supreme Court Judges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "fancy man" takes his recreetion in the dog-pit of HARRY JENNINGS, of rat-killing notoriety; the admirers of the pugilistic art shine in all thair glory at Hoym's Theatre; the lovers of minstrelsy (!) find their *summum bonum* in the various basements where lager-bier and pipes abound; but it is reserved for the legal profession to appropriate, *par excellence*, the title with which this letter is headed, in the miseries, turmoil, confusion, and all hut suffocation that characterize the business transacted in the Chambers of our Supreme Court.

In the small room appropriated to this branch of the Court may be found some 70 to 100 persons congregated, (and, in cases of public importance, every available inch of grouud is occnpied.) In the Winter season it is bad enough, but when the warmer weather sets in it is perfectly unbearable. If you desire to band your papers early to the Judge, you have to station yourself in the narrow gangway leading to the Clerk's desk, and in a few minutes the tide sets in, and you are jammed and crushed to your heart's (dis) content. When your papers have been passed upon, you have literally to fight your way out through the crowd, to the damage of your habiliments in general, and in particular to the glossy Knox or Genin you purchased the day before.

Apropos of this subject, I observa that the Judges of the Superior Court lately memorialized the Supervisors for "a change of air and scene," hut those gentlemen, in the fond delusion that our new City Hall will be shortly erected, with ample accommodations for all our Courts, turn a deaf ear to the remonstrance, and while they, the Snpervisors aforesaid, hold their meetings (I had almost written "jolli

fications") in a room of fine proportions and wholesome atmosphere, the imploring Judges are usually remitted to the dismal, dirty shanty dignified as the Superior Court of the City of New-York.

STANLY SMITH once said, "Only let a Democrat be killed by a railway accident, and then there will be a row;" but, in this civilized country, the death of one eminent Judge, and the failing health of others, a spectacle which excites no compassion in the breasts of our City Rulers. Like the Levite of old, they pass it all, but quietly pass by on the other side. "*wine and the oil*" *are wanted elsewhere.*

Now, Sir, law in itself is of a dry, musty nature, not odoriferous nor refreshing (except in a libel, divorce or breach of promise case) and to render it even endurable, it certainly needs all the accessories of the elements, but when it is administered in sombre holes and dens as those I have advarted to, it may well be said of it that it prefers darkness rather than light.

That the new City Hall will be built is about as sure an expectancy as the millenium,—the purification of our streets and Common Council alike, or any other visionary scheme the most lively imagination can conceive; and I think, Sir, it is high time some change should be made which will afford the legal community at least decent, wholesome accommodation for the transaction of business involving such vast and complicated interests. LEX.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1859.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

The "Opposition" State Convention—Its Candidates, its Committee on Resolutions and its Platform.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

Our "Opposition" State Convention met in this city on the morning of the 22d, and adjourned yesterday noon, after a harmonious and otherwise quite remarkable session. Its delegates represented the Opposition of eighty odd Counties of Kentucky, and mustered to the number of about a thousand. Without extolling their character to the pitch of the Louisville *Journal*, I will say that they bore every appearance to me (an outsidar and looker-on) of being a highly-respectable body, determined to transact the business before them with deliberation, yet also with promptness, unanimity and acceptability to their numerous constituents; and then, each and every one, to go home and fight a good fight to the sweet or the bitter end of the ensuing canvass.

The nominees for the Governorship and Lieutenant-Governorship, Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL and ALFRED H. ALLEN, are, I am told, gentlemen of winning presence and address—of unquestioned personal popularity, ability and character. Mr. BELL'S reputation as a speaker is State wide. He figured, too, in Congress twelve or thirteen years ago, and as an "Old-Line Whig." My impression is, that he has been the same ever since, and did not cower to the "Know-Nothing" storm when it swept over our State. No doubt he has been and is an American in a liberal, but not in a "Know-Nothing" sense. From all I can learn I reckon that he was never "initiated" or at all identified with that defunct order. At all events, Mr. BELL was, by acclamation, chosen as the Gubernatorial candidate of nothing more or less than the Opposition, on the platform of the Opposition. It is thought that no two better men than he and Mr. ALLEN could have been selected. They will both take the stump and run a fine race. Their speeches will be rousers. They will *tell* among the yeomanry and the masses all over Kentucky, irrespective of party ties, and in spite of all counter forces and appliances. Such is the confident expectation of very many.

The Committee appointed to prepare the platform deserves notice. Besides Mr. ALLEN and other first-rate men, it comprised the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, and Judges NICHOLAS and ROBERTSON. The two last, especially, like the venerable Chairman of the Convention, Gov. LETCHER, have always been regarded life-long Whigs of the Clay and Webster school. Some reference, in passing, might be made to the remarkable antecedents, on the subject of Slavery, of these two influential old Whigs, who now rank among the foremost of Kentucky Oppositionists.

Judge NICHOLAS, the reputed author of the address and resolutions accepted with acclaim, has long been an eminent Jurist in our city and our State, learned and talented, and thoroughly versed in the constitutional and political law and history of Kentucky and the country at large. Though one of the wealthiest property-holders in this State, and though at times in some things a rather stern conservative, he like Judge ROBERTSON, of Lexington, is too intelligent and independent not to know, feel and often point ont to his fellow-citizens the manifold social, political and economical evils of the negro slavery here, and the necessity of preventing, so far as possible, its increase and perpetuation in our midst. Like HENRY CLAY, these distinguished Jurists and ont-spoken public men have always "*regarded the institution as a great evil to both races, and would rejoice in the adoption of any safe, just and practicable plan for the removal of all slaves from among us.*" This was the language and

sphere is the out-of-door world, is another; the financial editor, also an out-of-doors character, is another; and above all these, so far as altitude goes, sits, or rather stands, for his office is a standing one, the foreman of the compositing room, whom to e certain extent the exigencies of space make autocrat of the column. It is a rarely-constituted concern where these influences and interests do not sometimes clash and jar. The spirit of the coeeting room, since newspapers are published to make profits, makes itself felt through every department of the establishment; often the counting-room, in its desire to get favors for advertising customers, makes demands upon the editorial columns, sometimes sullenly and reluctantly granted, again flatly refused. Let there be e mean or avaricious man at the head of the counting-room, and the force of such a character is known and felt, from the newsboy, who buys his two copies at a time, to the last new coetributor to the editorial columns, who remembers the air with which the editor's order for the pay for his article was answered at the desk. Thus the counting-room's influence may often damage, and sometimes choke, a rising paper, or pall down one already risen. Generally, if not invariably, that paper makes the most profits which pays the most for its editorial matter. If the London *Times* has a circulation greater than all the other papers in London, it disburses more money to the writers it employs than do all the other papers in London. Wit is bought in these days like other merchandise. In London, if not in New-York; and "fifty guineas for three articles a week" has a charm in it which attracts to the *Times* the best talent in England. It happens in this country, after a paper has become prosperous, that a shrewd counting-room attempts to make it "pay" even better by cutting down the stipends to its writers. To kill the paper, persist in this treatment. It is an infallible recipe. The simpleton diminishing day by day the ration of provender to his horse, in the hope of finally bringing him to live without food, and succeeding in the e xperiment but for the untimely death of the animal from inanition, finds his parallel in the publisher who is parsimonious to the most who earn him bread—the writers for his paper.

The aim of the editor-in-chief is to make his paper a power in the State, and here it tell on the public. He desires, therefore, to make his sheet an honest one. But to the editor, especially among men, come many temptations to compromise the truth for temporary benefits; sometimes a venal counting-room, sometimes political ambition, sometimes pride of opinion, sometimes a willingness to get riches by a sale of his columns, sometimes e want of firm control over his subordinates, who have their private aims and avarices, sometimes the dread of partisan or clique hostility, (though this is daily lessening,) sometimes any of the unenumerated influences which enter into human affairs, turns newspapers from the true and honest course, makes it falter and conceal, makes it deceive, and thereupon from this taint in time it grows rotten, and, sooner or later, it perishes. Success and great success of a newspaper at any given time, signifies nothing. Permanent influence and power is the thing. The first requisite of an editor is good judgment. Genial and catholic sympathies, an honest intellect, a fullness of information, breadth of experience, knowledge in affairs, an acquaintanee with trades, arts, professions and their technology, a tendency (not too marked) to roetine, which begets accuracy, are qualities the possession of which to a degree is indispensable. But the second requisite is good judgment. Whatever may be the meat of the sandwich, the protecting bread on either side must be, good judgment.

It is well known that the Editor of the TIMES is HENRY J. RAYMOND. And he is emphatically the Editor of the paper; his co-proprietors are shrewd and sensible business men, who surrender to him an unquestioned control over its columns. Young, able, facile, untiring, of wide resources in culture, experience, and thought, he knows no fatigue and seems ever fresh. I believe it will be allowed that he is the best specimen of an Editor in New-York. He has of course several assistants in the various departments, though I believe he uses his own pen much more than most Editors who attend to the management of the editorial department also. For my own taste, I prefer a more sevage tone than prevails in the editorials of the TIMES; but I believe it is the Editor's aim to keep its tone down—to lose no field of influence by wantonly arousing prejudices, and to enforce steadily its own views by assimilating their utterance to the current thought of the largest mass of intelligent readers. It is a patient editor who works thus; and I am not sure but the end will prove it the safest path to a position of largest influence. In time it must happen that one of the three New-York papers most read—the *Herald*, the *Tribune* and the TIMES—it must become *the* paper of New-York; or, perhaps, another may be started, of which there seems to be little prospect, which may aspire to this place. At present the TIMES has the fairest prospect in the race. It is clear that it will be for the good of the public that there should be one leading daily paper in New-York which, from its honest receipts should acquire revenue adequate to independence, and be able, without fear or favor, to perform the high office of a public guide.

PETARD.

THE ITALIAN EXILES.

Interesting Account of the Neapolitan Exiles Touching Letter from One of Them.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

The release of PORRIO, SETTEMBRINI, and their three-score fellow-victims, from the loathsome pit where they have struggled between life and death for eight long years, has not in the least conciliated indignant feeling towards the monster-King of Naples. On the contrary, knowing that it is no voluntary act of grace, nor even of remorse, it has only revived—with the whole story of the wrong—universal hatred and disgust in all the energy of their first impulse. In like proportion to the rejoicing, is the indignation; so, that "ont of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing." It blesses Heaven for the liberation of the guiltless prisoners, and curses the crowned head that has dared abuse the power given it by the "King of Kings," who will sooner or later visit it with retribution—which even now makes its diadem "a crown of thorns."

Baron-PORRIO and Signor SETTEMBRINI were the most honored among the enlightened men whom the King called to form his Government, when, in face of the threatening outbreaks ten years ago, he was constrained to give the people a Constitution converting an absolute despotism into a representative monarchy; and which he subsequently so shamelessly trampled under foot with his solemn oath, in the crushing reaction of Austrian tyranny. It was then—the parliamentary institutions being abolished through the bloody intervention of armed mercenaries—that these patrons, so trusted and honored in the hour of need, and whose fair fame even calumnious breath had never till then impeached, were arrested, with scores of the élite of the nation, under the false charge of belonging to some secret revolutionary society, thrown into vile prisons with felons and robbers of every sort, detained without a chance of trial for some twelve weary months, and then condemned by tribunals established to do the work of tyranny, through notorious bribary, to perpetual incarceration in damp, filthy dungeons, from which the liberal light of day is excluded.

The Christian world is too familiar with Mr. GLADSTONE'S authentic exposure of this infamous mockery of justice, in his memorable letters to the British nation in 1851, to need further reference to scenes and cruelties which that eminent statesman, writing from personal investigation on the spot, proved to belong to the very worst annals of human outrage and wrong. "It was truly," in the language of this dreadful history, "the triumph of vice in its most revolting nekedness; the oppression of virtue in its noblest form; in short, the negation of God reduced to a system."

The health of these noble men, "worthy of the best days of Greece and Roma," whose splendid accomplishments and unsurpassed sufferings so command our sympathy, is now so broken, though yet both in middle age, as to render it doubtful whether they can long survive to enjoy their freedom. PORRIO certainly suffers from an incurable disease, and his right hand has forget its cunning under the weight and constraint of the chain; he is in fact but the mere wreck of what he was when torn from the arms of a mother, who soon after sunk into the grave with a broken heart. SETTEMBRINI, who inherited a more vigorous constitution, has borne the lengthened torture with greater resistance, but is nevertheless greatly reduced; as might be supposed, from MR. GLADSTONE'S description of that "charnel-house," their prison, "the lower regions of a foul palace of darkness." The burial-place of these illustrious victims was formerly a cemetery, and swarmed with vermin. "I am harried," said SETTEMBRINI, years ago, when he had a chance to write, "in a dark and loathsome den, without seeing a ray of the sun, where I feel my mind half gone, and my body worn ont with suffering." The lingering torments of this hole for unclean beasts were substituted by his inexorable oppressor for the sentence of death pronounced by his venal judges. It was on the morning after the mock trial, while awaiting sentence at the bar, that SETTEMBRINI found opportunity to write that last well latter to his wife, whose melting tenderness dissolved the last link of reason, and consecrated their orphaned children in the affections of Christendom. It breathes the serene resignation of a martyr, conscious that he was to be condemned, not for any assignable offence committed, but from fear of what the silent eloquance of his living example might do. We are tempted to recall it, though it is impossible to render all the feeling, delicacy, and graceful elegance of the original in a translation. Never was a more noble effesion of manly affection and sentiment written under such circumstanees:

FEB. 1, 1851—8 o'clock A. M.

I wish, O, beloved and unhappy companion of my life! to write you in this moment, when the Judges are deciding my fate. If I am condemnad to death, I shall not be able to see you nor my dear children again. Now, while I am calm and prepared for everything, I can commune with you e few moments.

O, my GIULIA! I am composed in view of the worst; and what astonishes me the most is that I feel the force to rule this ardent heart, which every now and then seems ready to burst from my breast. Woe to me if it should conquer me! If condemned to die, I promise you by our love, and by the love of our children, that your LUIGI will not belie himself. I shall die with the certainty that my blood will be fruitful to my country; I shall die with the calm courage of a martyr.

My last words will be to my country, to my GIULIA, to my RAFFAELLO, and to my GIULIA! It will ha no disgrace to you, nor to my dearest children, that I died on the gallows; one day you will be honored by it. Your heart will be torn by sorrow, I know, but conquer it, O my GIULIA! preserve your life for our dear children, to whom say, that my soul will be with all those of you; that I see you, that I feel you, that I continue to love you, as I have loved you, and as I love you in this terrible hour. I leave the example of my life to my children, and I name that I have always sought to keep immaculate. You must tell them to remember those words which I pronounced from the bar on the day of my defence. Say to them that, in blessing them a thousand times, I leave them three precepts: To acknowledge and adere God; to love labor; and to love above everything their country. My adorable GIULIA! were these the joys which I promised you in the first days of our love, when both af us were young? When you, only fifteen, were blessed with envied beauty and rare innocence, and I, only twenty, my heart filled with affections and hopes, and my mind with the sense of beauty, of which I saw in you a celestial example; when we promised one another a life of love; when the world seemed so beautiful and smiling to us when our life was our love? Ah! whether we done to deserva sorrow, and so soon? But every lament would now be blasphemy against God, for it would lead us to deny the virtue for which I die. Ah, GIULIA! learning is but grief—virtue produces only bitterness. My enemies do not feel the beauty and the dignity of these pains. They would tremble in my state. I am tranquil, because I believe in God and in virtue. I do not tremble; he who condemns me should tremble, for he offends God.

But shall I be condemned to die? I always expect the worst from men. I know that the Government wishes to have an example, that my name is my crime; that he who is new deciding my fate is vacillating in the midst of a thousand thoughts and fears. But I am prepared for everything. Shall I be buried in the galleys with more cruel torments than death? My GIULIA, I will always be myself! God looks into my soul, and knows that not by my own force, but through strength coming from Him, I am calm. Behold, I write to you without tears, with a rapid and firm hand, with a tranquil mind. My heart does not beat. My God, I thank thee for thet which thon worknest in me! Even in these moments I feel, acknowledge, adore and thank thee. My God, console my most unconsolable wife, and give her strength to support this pain. My God, protect my children, incline their hearts towards that which is good, draw them to thee; they have no father, they are thy sons, keep them from vice, they have no succor from men, I command them to thee, I pray for them.

I commend to thee, O my God! this country; give wisdom to those who rule it; make my blood sufficient to appease all wrath and hatred of parties, that it may be the last blood shed on this desolated land. My GIULIA! I can no more, for I am afraid my heart will overcome me. Adieu, O dear, O beloved, O adorable companion of my misfortunes and of my life! Words fail me to console thee! My hand begins to tremble! Receive an embrace like the first kiss I gave you. Give one from me to my RAFFELLO, one to my GIULIA, bless them for me! Every day, every evening bless them, and tell them I bless them also. Adieu!

Poor SETTEMBRINI! the very pen trembles with emotion, and almost refuses to tell the fate of his loving and beloved companion, maddened by sorrow, and herself a prisoner in a lunatic asylum. Has the heart-rending truth ever reached to the depths of his living tomb? If he dreams now of re-union with his GIULIA, how will he bear the thunder-clap that flashes on him with the light of day? Will it not break the last fibre of a heart that survived its first beating? Pitiful Heaven grant that reason lost with the loss of such a husband, may be restored with his restoration, and that she who would willingly have shared her companion's incarceration, may be able to share his exile. The condition of the royal act of grace is perpeteal exile. The Minister of State, in announcing the decrees, makes it exile in the *United States*; at which they all demur, while POERIO refuses to accept freedom on such terms, since tha reduced state of his health renders it improbable that he wocld ever reach the destined land. He prefers to suffer still, with tha hope of at last mingling his dust with that of the cherished country for which he has so suffered. The ministerial announcement of banishment produced, it is said, a dreadful reaction of feeling. In anticipation of popular exciteman, tha city was declared in a state of siege, or under military law, some days before.

It is still possible that some, if not all of the liberated patriots, will be permitted to go into Sardinia, next to living on native soil, and still their beloved Italia. Will not the wide heart of Humanity open to receive such of them as may go to America, and so sweeten their exile by sympathy that they shall cease to regret the banishment? Twenty thousand dollars have been appropriated by the king for their removal; but they will be landed destitute, their property having been confiscated at their condemnation.

It is hut natural that patriotic men, guilty of no crime, conscious of, at least, deserviog a shelter and a sepulchre in the land of their fathers, for the love of which they were ever ready to die, should feel that they had suffered enough to appease the jealous fears of a perjured despot, merely for positively refusieg to follow him in his apostacy, and shrink from the unmerited sorrows of hopeless exile. Whatever may be their fate, we all have reason for congratulation in this act of release, as a fresh manifestation of the power of public opieion, expressed in the refusal of France and Eegland to renew diplomatic relations with the king nntil it was done.

To turn gladly from the seat of revolting despotism, to Sardinia, where are centred all surviveg hopes for Italy, one is almost ready to welcome the marriage, in itself so unfitting, of Prince NAPOLEON, the *roué* of forty, with the young Princess of Piedmont, not yet sixteen, as strengthening an alliance between France and Sardinia, which may possibly result in the nltimate settlement of the disturbing "Italian question." The Imperial Prince is now at Turin, for the betrothal, where he was received with anthusiasm by the people, and is being royally *fêted* by the King.

DONATI'S COMET.—A letter has been received in England from MR. MACLEAR, the Director of the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Dec. 15, which—as astronomers here will be glad to learn—gives a good account of his observations of DONATI'S comet. They extend from Oct. 11 to Dec. 14, and are fifty-one in number. The instrumeetal places in R. A. and N. P. D. are given, corrected for refraction; but the results will not be available for the correction of the orbit till the stars of comparison have been observed with the Transit circle. Notwithstanding tha moonlight in the middle of December, the comet was still an observable object. MR. MACLEAR remembers the comet of 1611, and considers that neither it nor DONATI'S is comparable in splendor to the great comet of 1843. DONATI'S comet was last seen at Harvard College Observatory about Oct. 20. In the London *Times* of Feb. 1, there is a communieation from DONATI, wherein he states he makes the periodic time only 800 years, and not 2,000, as other astronomers have deduced.

WIFE-MURDER AT COHOES, N. Y.—A WOMAN CHOPPED INTO PIECES.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says thet on the night of March 1, at Cohoes, an Irishman named MICHAEL O'BRIEN, employed in SIMMONS' exe-factory, murdered his wife. Her body was found chopped into pieces. Her head had apparently been cut open with an axe or hatchet. Her throat was severed with e deep jagged wound, looking as if made by the stab of a knife. There were deep indentations and bruises on her breast; the ribs broken in as if by blows from a club. Both arm bones were broken, and the corpse otherwise fearfully mutilated. The murderer escaped.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 3.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Petition of Michael Quinin.—This is a *habeas corpus*, on which a husband claims the care and custody of the children, now in the charge of the wife. The wife answers that she and her husband have separated; that the causee of the separation were differeeces in religion; her hesband threatening her life with a hammer, knives, etc., if she did not go to the Catholic Church; that her husband also called her a strumpet, thief, etc., and refused to pay the rent, in consequence of which they were turned out of the house, and she took her children and went to her father's house in New-Jersey. Afterwards, meeting her husband, she told him she was willing to live with him if he aceeded to certain conditions, which he would not agree to. The attorney for the husband asked that the question of religion be excluded, alleging as a reason that it was "*impertinent*." The Judge refused this, and he then said he was prepared to traverse the statements of the wife. Judge INGRAHAM adjnirned the cause till Monday at 12 o'clock M., to enable the petitioner to prepare tha traverse.

DECISIONS.

Before Justice Clerke.

John Berry et al. vs. *Elijah P. Williams et al.*—Motion for allowance granted.

Robert Penn vs. *John T. Hodges et al.*—Case settled. Third amendment allowed; the other disallowed.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Homer Bostwick et al. vs. *Treak Wimbright.*—Motion granted upon plaintiff stipulating to pay expenses of counsel to be named by parties to attend examination, such payment to be made before leaving New-York, such examination only to be read on proof of inability of wiinesses to attend.

Solomon W. Jewett vs. *John P. Crane et al.*—Motion granted.

Robert Hogan vs. *Azor Hoyt et al.*—Motion to set aside sale denied, without costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of James P. Allaire.—Mr. Allaire, by his will now offered for probate, left most of his property to his wife. The children contest the will on the ground that it was procured through undue influence. The testimony has proceeded to-day. The only new feature in the case was the testimony of a witness, who stated that he was familiar with Mr. Allaire's handwriting, and who testified that the body of the will was not in his handwriting, and he did not think the signature was his, though the letter A resembled the testator's way of making it.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 3—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 3 898 bbls. and 374 hags of Flour, 5,934 bushels Wheat, 14,251 bushels Corn, 528 bashels Oats, 52 pkgs. Provisions, 419 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been purchased, in lots, at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The stock of desirable styles has been much reduced by recent free purchases, chiefly from the South. Prices continue quite firm, and, as manufacturers are generally represented as working to fill orders already in their hands, the prospect is that such changes as are likely to occur during the Spring months will be in favor of sellers. Hides and Leather are high, and rising in price, while the demand for them continues animated. The closing rates here for the principal styles of Boots and Shoes are as ee follows: Men's thick and kip boots, $2¾@$2 75; Boys', $1 72½@$1 75; Youths', $1@$1 37; Men's thick and kip brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Boys', 75c.@$1; Youths', 55c.@75c.; Men's russet brogans, $1 10@$1 30; Boys', 90c.@$1; Men's calf pegged boots, @2 75@@4 50; Boys', $1 50@$2 25; Youths', $1 37@@1 75; Men's calf brogans, $1 10@$1 50; Boys', 85c.@$1 10; Youths', 65c.@85c.; Women's calf and kip boots, 80c.@$1 15; Misses', 70c.@80c.; Childrens', 45c.@55c.; Women's grain and split, boots, 75c.@90c.; Misses', 60c.@75c.; Children's, 40c.@55c.; Ladies' City-made gaiters, $1@$1 50; Misses', 75c.@$1; Children's, 48c.@60c.; Ladies' kid and goat boots, $1@$1 25; Misses', 70c.@90, Children's, 35c.@55c.; Ladies' Eastern gaiters, 60c.@$1; Ladies' kid and enameled gaiters, 75c.@$1. In Boston an active inquiry prevailed last week, at full prices. Very little demeed was experienced from California traders. The total qeantity cleared from the port of Boston, since Jan. 1, has been 41,022 cases, against 36,709 cases same time last year. In Philadelphia trade has improved and prices heve been supported.

COFFEE—Rio has been in very active demand, mainly on speculation, at full prices, the day's sales reaching 13,625 bags, including 4,235 bags by the *Leighton*, 5,500 bags by the *Asia E. Grant*, and 2,000 bags by the *Rowland*; also 1,900 bags, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been 40 bags Laguayre and 50 bags Maracaibo at 12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been actively sought after at firmer rates; closing with Middling Uplands at 12¼c.@12¼c.; do. Orleans at 12¾c.@12¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ₱ lb. Sales to-day, 3,500 bales; yesterday, 5,000 bales.

DRY GOODS—Auction sales of Shawls and Carpetings to-day passed off briskly and, on the whole, tolerably satisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand continues animated for State and Western Fleur, and prices steadily favor sellers, some of whom are reserving their supplies, in anticipation of e further advance. Sales here been reported, to-day, of 14,000 bbls.

Unsound State, @ bbl	4 20@ 4 80
Superfine State	4 75@ 5 75
Extra State	5 30@ 6 60
Superfine Western	5 60@ 6 15
Fancy Ohio	6 20@ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 45@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 60@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in very active request at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 8,750 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$6 55 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 60@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is very sparingly offered and is wanted at $6 85@$7 50 lor extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is heavy and languid at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 2,500 boxes Palermo and Havana Oranges at $1 70@$2 40; and 800 boxes Palermo Lemons at $2@$2 25 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is lo lively request, to-day, and prices close rather higher; sales have been reported of 68,000 bushels, including good ordinary to prime white Western at $1 50@$1 60; good red Western, Winter, at $1 45@$1 46; ordinary mixed Western at $1 40; Milwaukee Club on private terms; and good red Southern at $1 46½ ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at, however, somewhat irregular prices; sales 36,500 bushels at 78c. for damaged new white Southern; 81c.@85c. for inferior to prime new white Sou bern; 81c.@85c. for poor to prime yellow Jersey and Southern; and 85c.@86c. for old mixed Western, in store, ₱ bushel. Rye is in light supply and limited request, at 86c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is depressed and declining. Sales 5,000 bushels ordinary to prime State within a range of from 70c.@90c.; and 600 bushels California at 85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are more sought after, and are a shade firmer. Canada, 61c.@63½c.; Western, 60c.@63c.; State, 55c. @58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@55c.; and Southern, 47c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Small sales were reported to-day, at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at full rates.

IRON—The inquiry is moderate, and prieee are sustained.

LEATHER—Sole has been pretty freely dealt in, at rising prices.

MOLASSES—The demand has been rather less active, and sales have been confined to 400 bbls. New-Orleans, at 39e@40c.; 35 hhds, Cuba Muscovado, at 28e.: 57 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 23½c.; and, by auctioe, 36 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@25¼c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as lost noticed. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 49½c.@50c. ₱ gallon, and 5,000 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive and here, at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are generally quiet, at unchanged figuree.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, and sales have been reported of 2,650 bbls, in lots, at $17 67½@$18 for new Mess, here; $18 for do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, within five months from April 1; $17 50 for old Mess; and $13 15@$13 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack reqeest, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼e.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, at from 8¼e.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in request at old figures; sales 370 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½e. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at buoyant prices; sales to-day, 550 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$12 62½ for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 37½ for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hems, $14 50@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@24c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb Cheese is selling at 8¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 tes., in lots, within a range of from $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand at full rates. Sales, to-day, 850 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾e.@7¾c.; 370 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7e.@8½c.; 3,000 bags Manilla at 7¾c.; 2,500 bags Bahia on private terms; and 50 boxes Havana at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; also, by auction, 260 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7½e., and 50 tcs. Cuba Muscovado at 7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 150 boxes Cheese at 20s., and 200 bbls. Pork on private terms. For London, 200 bbls. Pork on private terms, with 25 boxes Bacon and 25 bbls. Pot Ashes at 22s. 6d. For other ports, nothing really new.

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Col. John Harper,	C. O. Nott,
The Hon. Erastus Brooks,	John Paine,
Robert T. Haws,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Simeon Draper,	R. M. Blatchford,
James W. Gerard,	Cyrus W. Field,
William M. Evarts,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Luther B. Wyman,	Wm. Henry Fry,
Fletcher Harper,	G. S. Rohlus,
E. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Coesul,	Steven Smith, M. D., Wm. B. Eager,
William Young,	Erastus Huntington,

And others.

Tickets 50 ceets. Reserved seats 50 ceets extra, to be had at the Academy and of WM. HALL & SON'S, corner of Park-place and Broadway.

Performance to commeece at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!

IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the successful

WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 ceets each.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely,

MR. SOTHERN'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.
MR. SOTHERN'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.
MR. SOTHERN'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859.

INCREASED AND DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

CINDERELLA.

New and Gorgeous Wardrobe,
Splendid Rieg Appointments,
Magnificent Scenery, Housings, and Properties,
Cinderella's Court Chariot drawn by
Four Shetland Poules.

The Characters in the piece by
Fifty Beautiful Juvenile Artists.

MELVILLE, SINGRIST and LENTON.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50c., Family Circle, 25c., Children, 25c.
Remember, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, CINDERELLA will be performed as an especial Holiday Treat for the children.
MONDAY—First appearance of Dr. JAS. S. THAYER.
MONDAY—First night of DUCROW.
Next week, three afternoon performances of CINDERELLA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK OF

MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF

THE VETERAN.

TWELFTH WEEK OF

MR. WALLACK.

COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE

IN ONE PLAY.

THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,

ASSAULT!

VICTORY!!

MARCH!!!

The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

THIS EVENING, March 4,

The entertainment will commence with the drama of

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

To be followed by the comedietta of

MY AUNT.

The whole to conclude with the drama of

SIXTEEN STRING JACK.

Jack Rane.....E. C. Prior

BROADWAY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,

Will be presented the drama entitled the

KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

The drama in three acts by W. B. English entitled

BOSINA MEADOWS.

To conclude with

SWISS SWAINS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. C. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, March 4,

The performances will commence with the drama of

BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK.

After which, THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

To be succeeded by OUR GAL.

Concluding with the WIZARD SKIFF.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S

SPECIA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & Co.'s GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—MY AUNT—SIXTEEN STRING JACK.

BOWERY THEATRE—BELPHEGOR—MAGIC TOUPET—WIZARD SKIFF.

BROADWAY THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—ROSINA MEADOWS—SWISS SWAINS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM — LOUIS—DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELBOT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad. 6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton to-morrow, March 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The mails by the *Illinois* for the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President, it appears, has got over the difficulty of selecting a suitable person to succeed Mr. FORSYTH as Minister to Mexico, and has determined to appoint the Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, of Maryland, to that position. He is to be sent out untrammeled by instructions, and with full liberty to recognize whichever Government he may think proper, or neither, in his own discretion. The nomination will be sent to the Senate on Saturday, it being one of those for the consideration of which the extraordinary session of that body is called.

The last day of the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress was characterized by the customary noise and confusion, caused principally by the efforts of members to attach to the Appropriation bills matters of an irrelevant character. On the whole, however, the closing scenes, in point of propriety, will compare favorably with those of former sessions. In the Senate, the House bill providing for the expenses of the Sherman Investigating Committee, was passed. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up, and its provisions were discussed at great length. An additional appropriation of $250,000 to increase the mail facilities with the Pacific coast, by way of Panama and Tehuantepec, was authorized. An appropriation of $120,000 for four years was authorized in aid of a line of steamers to ports in the Gulf of Mexico. In the House, the Searing Investigating Committee's report was called up by the Chairman and adopted. The House thus decides that the evidence does not warrant a conviction, nor subject Mr. SEARING to expulsion. The Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill were taken from the table, and, after some debate, a resolution offered by Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, directing the bill, with its amendments, to be returned to the Senate, as the proposed increase of the postage gave it the nature of a revenue bill, which can only originate in the House, was adopted—117 to 76. The Post-route bill, as passed by the Senate, having a similar provision relative to postage, and another abolishing the franking privilege, was then dropped, and a new bill, introduced by Mr. ENGLISH, was passed. The Senate bill, to carry into effect the treaty with China, was passed. Up to the time of going to press with our first edition, there was no indication of an intention to adjourn.

The tenor of the dispatches received in Washington from Paraguay are not considered as indicating that a war between the United States and that country is inevitable.

In the State Senate yesterday, a general report was made from the Committee on Cities and Villages against all the special bills for City Railroads, and recommending the passage of a law allowing the construction of such railroads only when the assent of the Corporation is given, and compensation has been made to the owners of property on the route. A special report was made against the Seventh-avenue Railroad bill, on the ground that no necessity for it had been shown. The Assembly did nothing of importance.

The Investigating Committee of the State Senate examined Mr. A. V. DONOE yesterday. He testified that he overheard Mr. EATON acknowledge to Mr. MURPHY that he had offered him several sums of money to suppress the investigation, and that he (MURPHY) had refused them all. Mr. EATON, it will be recollected, testified a day or two since that Mr. MURPHY had offered to accept money as an inducement to suppress the investigation. The testimony before the Committee thus far is of a very contradictory character, and there appears to be some hard swearing somewhere.

An important meeting of the Canal Board was held yesterday, at which a number of changes and appointments of Collectors were made. Mr. JOHN HARRISON was re-appointed for New-York. Reductions were made on a number of articles of freight, including various agricultural products. The Bank of deposit will be designated to-day. It is understood that those for New-York will be the Shoe and Leather, the Marine, and the Atlantic—one-third each.

Two days' later advices from California have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. Business at San Francisco seems to have entirely recovered, and there was a large demand from the interior. The steamship *Hermann* had been sold by the United States Marshal. A detachment of about six hundred troops were soon to leave for the Colorado River, to operate against the Mohave Indians. There is nothing new from Oregon or Fraser's River.

We have intelligence from the British West Indies to the 12th of February. There is nothing specially important. The health of Barbadoes was perfectly good. Preparations for taking in the sugar crop were in active progress, and there was a prospect of an abundant harvest. In Antigua the want of rain was severely felt, and the sugar crop, in consequence, was somewhat delayed. In St. Kitts the planters were expecting a good crop. At Trinidad, where great activity prevailed in the work of sugar-making, there had been three arrivals of coolies, and the supply of labor being greater than the demand, a number were to be sent to Demerara. A disturbance had occurred at St. Vincent, between the seamen of the British gun-boat *Jasper* and the inhabitants, which was the occasion of an attack, by the editor of a local paper, upon the seamen of Her Majesty's service in general and of the *Jasper* in particular, whereupon the latter landed, and tore down the newspaper office and the house of the proprietor. The paper subsequently reappeared, and attempted to implicate several officials of high standing in the island as having instigated the outrage. Several bills of indictment were found against the editor for these accusations, and the whole matter was placed before the Governor-in-Chief for his adjudication. In the meantime the *Jasper* was ordered away for service in another quarter, and the crew in consequence could not be reached.

An occurrence has lately transpired on the Plains which will have the effect of emboldening the hostile Indians to continue their depredations. A band of the Apaches stole a number of horses and mules and then were pursued by a detachment of twenty-two mounted rifles from Fort Bliss. The Indians, two hundred in number, were overtaken, and an engagement took place, in which the rifles were forced to retreat, with the loss of three killed and six wounded. The loss of the Indians is reported to be about a dozen. The result of this engagement shows the folly of expecting one white man to whip ten Indians under all circumstances.

The examination of SAMUEL F. JONES, Jr., the defaulting Cashier of the Colchester Bank, took place in Colchester, Connecticut, on Tuesday. Among the witnesses were Mr. WM. R. BURR, of this City, who testified that the plates for the Bank were engraved by the firm with which he is connected, and E. C. KELLOGG, of Hartford, who testified that he printed five thousand impressions from the plates, valued at $101,000, at the order of JONES. The examination was not concluded.

A mob at Quincy, Ill., has sacked eight houses of ill-fame, situated on York and State streets, in retaliation for the murder of a man in one of them a few days since.

A horrible murder was committed at Cohoes, N. Y., on Tuesday night. An Irishman named MICHAEL O'BRIEN killed his wife, and then cut and hacked the body. He has escaped.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. PERIT, the President, in the chair. Fifteen new members were elected, and as many more nominated. The Committee sent a letter asking a conference on the subject of the Astronomical Observatory. The report of the Executive Committee for amending the By-Laws was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the next meeting. A memorial to the Legislature was adopted, asking that the present bill before that body for the removal of Quarantine be so amended as to exempt European shipping from the control of the Health Officer, and also to make his a salaried office.

The investigation of the charges against officers of the Mayor's Squad was continued at the Police Head-quarters yesterday. The testimony was much of the same character as that elicited the day before. The examination will be continued to-day.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 3,500 bales, at a shade firmer prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were freely purchased, as was also Rio Coffee, of which 13,625 bags were taken, chiefly on speculation; as well as Sugars, the sales of which comprised 1,480 hhds., 5,500 bags, 50 tcs. and 50 boxes, at our quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Molasses, Hides, Sole Leather, Spirits Turpentine and Whisky. Common Rosin was in active demand, at full rates. Freights were inactive.

European Affairs.

A warlike debate in the Sardinian Parliament, in which a fiery impatience to avenge Novara upon the plains of Lombardy, and to drive Austria into the Adriatic, pierces plainly enough through the veil of a proper diplomatic reserve; an anxious discussion in the Parliament of England of the chances and the changes which may affect the will of that "powerful ruler upon whose breath," as Lord MALMESBURY rather *naively* puts it, "depends peace or war for Europe;" and a growing disposition on the part of Prussia to guide her actions by the pilotage of England, are the leading features of the present aspect of affairs in Europe, as put before us by the latest news from beyond the Atlantic. The most significant of these indications of coming events is undoubtedly the modified attitude of Prussia. It was upon the Teutonic sympathies of that Power that Austria most strenuously relied for compelling France to respect her position in Italy, or, to use the favorite phrase of German diplomacy, to "recognize the Rhine upon the Po." The Austrian Emperor counted upon the general Germanic distrust of France and of the BONAPARTES to sustain him in resisting any demands, however just in themselves and however essential to the peaceful permanence of existing European relations, which the Court of the Tuileries might make.

Of this distrust Prussia was and is the most important representative. No German State so severely suffered from the ambition of the First NAPOLEON as Prussia; no State of Europe had a stronger interest than Prussia in fixing the limits of the European nationalities as established by the treaties of 1815. And immediately upon the publication by an indiscreet English Secretary of Legation of the words spoken by NAPOLEON III. to the Austrian Minister, Baron HUBNER, at the Tuileries on New-Year's day, Prussia assumed a positively leading position of hostility to all projected reforms in the political constitution of Italy. But the swift shuttle of circumstance has altered the appearances of things most essentially during the past six weeks. The temper of England has been tried—and found hopelessly adverse to anything like condonation of Austrian tyranny in the Italian States over which the Apostolic Empire has extended its sway or its influence since 1848. The appeals of conservative English statesmen to the treaties of 1815 are beginning to be felt to be absurd when made in behalf of a Power like Austria, which has defied those treaties in the East, and annulled them in the West. In simple truth these treaties, now commended by Lord PALMERSTON as the palladium of public right, were torn to pieces and scattered to the winds on the day when Lord PALMERSTON himself recognized the nephew of the exile of St. Helena, the outlaw of Vienna, as sovereign of France. All these considerations have had their weight with Prussia, and the German States dependent upon that great Protestant monarchy are beginning with her to exhibit signs of defection from the cause of the "Holy Roman Empire" beyond the Alps. In 1848, as the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has in a very timely and well-reasoned article reminded us, Lord PALMERSTON begged Europe to consider gravely whether "the principle of nationality, the favorite rallying cry of Germany, would not sooner or later loudly protest against Austria in a struggle for dominion over Italy, *even* in Germany herself." Germany begins to answer this suggestion with symptoms of an increasing aversion against involving herself in a crusade for the maintenance of Austrian wrong in Lombardo-Venetia. These symptoms are not of a nature to deter the French Emperor from prosecuting the work to which he has practically committed himself, his prestige at home and abroad, his interests of every kind, his dynasty itself. They will doubtless avail to make him delay any overt demonstration against Austria, for he is too astute a man, and the position he has taken up is too clearly legitimate and defensible, for him not to feel that every week of delay is so much gained in the moral adhesion of Europe to his demands. But they will not make him relax in his preparations for the arbitrament of the sword.

On the other hand, it appears to us most unlikely that Austria should really concede anything to the demands of French or even of European diplomacy. Austria has won so much in the past by subtlety and craft, that she has acquired a sort of Micawberish confidence that "something will always turn up." She hopes, doubtless, that in the event of a general war, or even of a fierce conflict between herself on the one side, and France with Italy on the other, jealousy of French influence would sooner or later bring sympathy if not alliance to her side, and she will surrender nothing that is not wrung from her. In this aspect of affairs, when peace has become a resource, and war a plain eventuality, it seems to us idle to expect any settlement of the radical issues which now divide Europe by any other instrument than the sword. To this complexion it would appear that it must come at last. Nor can we think that such a result can bring anything but immediate good to the great commercial countries in particular, and to the world at large most valuable final consequences in the settlement of questions that have long vexed the policy of Governments, and hampered the development of great national interests.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

Our Legislature is busy upon a bill to prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves,—or rather to punish anybody who shall, directly or indirectly, aid in effecting it. Probably two fugitive slaves a day, on an average, pass through Albany, on their way to Canada:—we believe it would be a very low estimate to say that a thousand a year go through New-York on their way to freedom. Yet not a single attempt has been made on the part of any owner to pursue and recapture them for several years past, and there have never been half a dozen such attempts in all. It has come to be thoroughly understood that the expense, trouble, odium and risk of such endeavors far outweigh the pecuniary value of the property. Nobody anticipates any vigorous renewal of these attempts. They have been abandoned, and Southern slave-owners have made up their minds, deliberately and finally, so far as we can judge from appearances, that they will make no effort to enforce the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, in the Northern States.

Why cannot our legislators and politicians be content with this peaceful solution of this vexed question? It gives the North all it ever professed to desire—security from molestation and impunity for harboring fugitives, and aiding their escape from servitude. What necessity exists for additional laws? Why must we threaten punishments when the offenders have disappeared? No man can pretend that any actual necessity exists for the enactment of such a law as that now pending. We have gone on for several years without it, and no practical evil has resulted from its absence:—and the prospect of any such evil in the future is now more remote than ever. To say nothing of the questionable constitutionality of such a law, it is utterly needless and, for all practical purposes, utterly inexpedient.

The real object of bringing it forward, every one understands. It is political, exclusively. It is intended as a make-weight in the partisan canvass of the State. It is a direct appeal to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the people, for its favor and support. It is designed to demonstrate the zeal of its friends, and the hostility of its opponents, to the great interests of human freedom and universal emancipation. If the Democrats can be forced to vote against it, that fact will make a capital point against them in the next campaign. The bill is an appeal to passion and prejudice, and aims solely at partisan results. It would be quite useless to urge, on general principles, the wrong of thus vexing the public mind with useless discussions and injurious excitements for the selfish ends of party:—for politicians of all grades have long since grown insensible to such appeals. This kind of electioneering, under pretence of legislating, has come to be one of the established customs and practices of the country. The *stump* is everywhere, and stump-speeches—or speeches for stump purposes—are the general order of the day. *Party ascendency* is the great end and aim of all political effort,—the one thing sought under all the forms of public deliberation. The welfare of the country is a secondary matter altogether. As a general thing politicians do not object, upon abstract grounds, to promoting the public good:—but they will not do it at the expense of their party. Party first, and the country afterwards, is their motto, or, at best, the maxim on which they unconsciously act.

There is no man, however, so likely to overreach himself as the man who is always trying to overreach others:—and in this matter we cannot help thinking that the passage of such a bill as that now before the Legislature will be quite as likely to damage as to aid the party that shall make itself responsible for it. The people of this State are unquestionably hostile to Slavery in all its aspects and relations, and would support cordially any sensible, well-directed movement to relieve those subject to its bondage. But they are not destitute of common sense, and are fully capable of detecting the Quixotic character and the selfish motives of the bill in question.

Poltroonery in the Press.

The *Post* finds it convenient to change the nature of its dastardly insinuations against the TIMES. It began by alleging that we were the "Apologists of Assassination," because we did not emulate the ferocity of its own denunciations of a man who had slain the seducer of his wife. It indicated its own conception of the nature of the offence committed by Mr. KEY, and its own notion of the way in which a husband and a father, honored by the confidence of a metropolitan constituency, and by the personal friendship of the highest officers of the American Government, should have treated such a desecration of his affections, his hospitality and his home, by declaring that,

"No matter how near the offence touched him, he should have treated it as he treated criminal intrigues of the same nature in which his own wife was not concerned, *as a trifling matter, as a pleasant jest, as a thing to be passed off with a sly allusion and a knowing look*; in short, as something which the adulterous intriguer was *welcome* to chronicle among his triumphs."

By what authority the *Evening Post* makes these assertions in regard to Mr. SICKLES and his way of dealing with "criminal intrigues," that journal, once regarded as a respectable and responsible organ of opinion, has neither the cheap honesty nor the common courage to state. It now shelters itself, when driven to the wall by an indignant public opinion, behind the pacific robes of the clergy, and requotes the slanders circulated by itself, from unworthy journalists momentarily misled by its own now forfeited reputation, in unavailing protest against the condemnation which the public sentiment of New-York has prepared for the Press which is ready to aid its own partisan purposes by superfluous and premature denunciations of a New-York representative and a New-York constituency.

But this refuge will not avail it. The TIMES has been deliberately assailed as the "apologist of assassination" and the "defender of SICKLES the murderer," because we refused to invade the high office of the law, because we declined to look with the toleration of the *Evening Post* upon the offence of treacherous adultery, because we demanded for a member of the Congressional delegation of New-York the same measure of justice and forbearance which would be meted out by every Christian and civilized man to the meanest and the lowest of mankind.

It was not surprising, perhaps, that in such a warfare the *Post* should resort to weapons which common decency discards, and employ personal invendo where it had failed so lamentably in argument and reason. It declared its ability to explain the sympathy of the TIMES with SICKLES, "the assassin," upon grounds not at all creditable to us, if it chose to do so. An assassin of character is entitled to no more respect under any circumstances than an assassin of life. Between the journalist, indeed, who stabs at character, vaguely and in the dark, to avenge a difference of opinion, and an outraged husband, who boldly shoots a scoundrel in the street, for violating the confidence of his home and murdering the good name of his family, there is all the difference which divides the writer of anonymous letters from the open duellist, and the thief of a private correspondence from the accuser before the courts.

We branded the cowardly malignity of the *Post* as it deserved, and demanded that it should either retract its insinuated libels or make them definite. After two days of reflective silence, it does neither, but reiterates them in the following indescribable paragraph:

"As to our remaining victim, the writer in the TIMES, we may remark that his article is apparently characterized by a fellow-feeling, not with SICKLES the injured husband, but with SICKLES the libertine. Under its sentimental platitudes about the ruined peace and fine sensibilities of our Third Ward Congressman is couched a sympathetic extenuation of his life-long outrages on the decorums of society. When a journalist holds up a man like SICKLES as the appropriate vindicator of outraged virtue and insulted conjugal honor, and denies that a life of unblushing licentiousness in any degree abates his claims to public favor, it is not difficult to infer the unsoundness of his own theories of morality, and his friends might well wish that a decent regard for the good opinion of mankind would restrain him from using the Press as a medium of his pestilent heresies. We tell the writer in the TIMES, who has the impudence to speak of the "*Post's* Plea for Adultery," and who does not shrink at the falsehood of imputing to us the odious opinions which he himself so ingeniously extenuates, that however strong may be his respect for the rights of "the injured husband," whose cause he so plaintively advocates, however intense his appreciation of the sacredness of the conjugal relation, however conspicuous his services to the peace of the domestic circle, he has not yet reached a height of virtue from which the *Evening Post* would not advise him to come up higher."

The TIMES possesses a responsible Editor. The TIMES has distinctly quoted the distinct language in which the *Evening Post* excuses the offence of adultery, when perpetrated against a person of whose past career the *Post* chooses to entertain and to publish, *during his absence and incarceration*, the most malignant and insulting opinions. The TIMES has no connection whatever with any person who is poltroon enough to ventilate anonymous slanders, or scoundrel enough to intimate charges for which he does not accept a personal, not a newspaper responsibility, to be met in any proper way and at any proper time. If the *Post* chooses to seek a refuge in personalities from defeat in argument, it is bound in common decency, (if decency is recognized at all in its code or conduct,) to make its slanders definite enough to be directly and distinctly met. Its insinuations thus far against the Editor of the TIMES, who is exclusively responsible for what appears in its columns upon this as upon every other subject, are just sufficient to brand their author as a cowardly libeler, without in the least affecting the person at whom they are aimed. If the *Post* imagines that it can indulge in inuendoes and insolence of this sort without forfeiting every claim upon the attention of the public, and inviting the chastisement with the scorn of every decent member of society, then it has singularly mistaken the temper of the times in which we live, and the character of the community which it has had the effrontery thus to insult.

The *Evening Post* deliberately affirms that the TIMES "holds up Mr. SICKLES as the appropriate vindicator of outraged virtue and insulted honor, and denies that a life of unblushing licentiousness in any way abates his claims to public favor." In this deliberate affirmation the *Post* had the language of the TIMES before it, and gravely uttered what it knew to be wholly false, both in letter and in spirit. The TIMES has simply said what all husbands and fathers of New-York both say and feel, that the Courts of Law are alone competent to decide whether a man has or has not forfeited his claims on the sympathy of his kind, under the most grievous wrong which a husband and a father can endure. The TIMES has simply averred, with whatever is honest, loyal and brave among us, that the *ipse dixit* of a journal which can stoop to the baseness of personal inuendo and surreptitious slander, shall not be allowed to hurry a human being, even though he be a Congressman and a Democrat, to infamy and to the gallows.

The Roman States.

A very significant feature of the intelligence which is reaching us by every steamer from Europe is the "manifest destiny" which appears at length to be about to overtake Rome. Of the spiritual character of her Pontiff ruler, or of the religion which finds its centre in the ancient city, we are not speaking. We are willing to suppose that the religious character belonging to the Papacy, and the system of theology or belief, of which the Pope is the head, can exist and be maintained wherever the votaries of the faith choose to place it. But without respect to the significant tendency of the other events which are developing themselves in Europe, it would appear that the temporal power of Rome is now looking on its last days. The world has long tired of it, and the Romans themselves have not waited until this day to be thoroughly sick of it. It has done nothing for the world, and the majority of the world would see it sink to-morrow without a sigh or a regret. Its policy, extending through a thousand intricacies of secret diplomacy, has had but one end, and that a theological one, with which, according to the American notion of things, temporal governments should have nothing to do. It has sought only to consolidate and strengthen that spiritual power, even while it struggled, as it always has done, to extend and increase it. Its aims have been entirely selfish, and regardless of consequences to others if it could but reach its own ends. It has indeed done much to injure the cause of religion, which it has pretended to uphold, by demonstrating the unscrupulousness with which it could make religion subservient to selfish and not very exalted objects.

The temporal power of Rome has been sustained, for the past few years, by means such as we can well understand Romans must blush to remember. Austrian expediency on the one hand, and French jealousy on the other, combined to fasten upon the Roman people a government which was hateful to them, and which they would not have sustained for an hour but for that foreign domination. Apart from all religious questions, the Roman people have hated the Government of Rome because they felt that it was a disgrace to their manhood. The pomp of the Church, to which, as Catholics, they would doubtless have given all possible adhesion, became mere mummery in their eyes when applied to the purposes of government. The terrors which priestly power knows so well how to wield, and which might have been fearful to the Catholics of Rome in spiritual matters, assumed the form rather of a hugbear for children when they were applied for the coercion of political opinion. Military tyranny would have been bad enough; but priestly tyranny was worse to bear, since it implied puerility or effeminacy in those who submitted to it. The people of Rome would, therefore, long since have overthrown the Government of Rome but for the foreign troops who, to serve two distinct objects, supported it.

Now, however, a change appears to be coming over the scene. [illegible] offered to withdraw from Rome if France will [illegible] so also. Austria is no doubt a faithful child of the Church, as far as churchly fidelity can be made to go in this age of the world; but Austria cares more about preserving herself than about preserving the Papal power. So also in regard to France. The Papal Government is not popular in enlightened France, and LOUIS NAPOLEON knows it. He would have been content to remain in Rome, for the purpose of keeping Austria out of it; but this latter power once withdrawn, the removal of the French troops would not only be popular in France, but would also help NAPOLEON's Italian policy, by creating a new thorn in the Austrian side in the shape of a free community in the Eternal City—because as soon as France and Austria leave Rome, Rome becomes a republic, and Pius IX., the weak-minded Sovereign who could pretend liberality in order to become more tyrannical, and could steal a child from its parents in order to serve what he pretended to call religion, will be deprived of his sovereignty and forced to take his Pontifical chair out of the Republic of Rome. There are few persons on this side of the Atlantic who will be apt to regret such an event or to pray for any delay in its consummation.

Jobbery and Waste.

We do not believe that anybody who has watched the recent management of public affairs at Washington, will be shocked at the assertion that if the President and his Secretary of the Navy had displayed, in business for their own account, the same sagacity and judgment which have marked their public transactions in the Paraguay matter, the respectable firm of BUCHANAN, TOUCEY & Co. would have gone into liquidation in somewhat less than six weeks after commencing business. Nor would any man with an ordinary regard for repose and comfort have desired to fill the office of their assignee. The operations of these officials with the public would seem to have been conducted under the influence of an obliquity of vision which permits them to see only one side, and that the debit side, of their little accounts. And, indeed, if the only aim of their official life has been to spend as much of the public money as they possibly could, and give the public as little for it in the shape of value received as could possibly be contrived, they deserve all the merit that may attach to the successful accomplishment of their object.

When the Cromwell line of merchant steamers was first chartered for the war purposes of the Paraguay expedition, we took occasion to expose the folly and extravagance of that stupid arrangement. We called public attention to the fact that not only was that class of vessels totally unfitted for the work which was in hand, but that the chartering of the steamers would prove a far more expensive job than the Administration pretended. The truth of our observations at that time has been fully demonstrated by the recent action in Congress. It having been shown that the Cromwell steamers could be purchased "out and out" for the sum which the charter of them for only fifteen months under the Secretary's arrangement would amount to, it was resolved to avail of the option reserved to the Government by the contract, and to buy the ships in question for two hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars.

We do not hesitate to pronounce this prepossessing little trifle thoroughly and shamelessly wasted. Admitting the war with Paraguay to be just and proper, which we are very far indeed from believing it to be—or supposing that it is a sheer bit of silly, wicked humbug, got up for political purposes,—everybody will allow, that if commenced at all it should have been started with appropriate and sufficient means. If the waters in which our squadron was to operate were too shallow for the vessels of our Navy, gun-boats should have been procured. There clearly was no necessity to make war on Paraguay in such hot haste as required our going thither unprepared and trusting to luck;—yet this is, nevertheless, precisely what Messrs. BUCHANAN, TOUCEY & Co. have made us do. We do not mean to say anything against the Cromwell steamers, as steamers, and especially as merchant steamers for coasting purposes, when we remark that how suitable soever they may be for that line of business, they evidently cannot be fitted for the service for which gun-boats are especially qualified. Nobody ever saw a merchant steamer that was. Such vessels are built lightly and for speed, and can neither carry heavy guns nor sustain a broadside from light ones. To the Government, therefore, these Cromwell steamers are completely useless. They may serve to impress the English and French Naval officers and men in those waters with some new and interesting ideas touching American confidence in pleasure-boats for warlike performances, or may induce them to admire the free-and-easy style in which Americans spend money in sending show-steamers to out-of-the-way places to complete the force of *vox et prætorea nihil* threats against the little twopenny power with which we are at issue; but, beyond this, the Cromwell steamers are not calculated to perform any service for the War Department. Yet we have bought them—squandered $289,000 upon them—at a time, too, when we are under engagements to build gunboats for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Had the Department built the gun-boats before they chartered the Cromwell vessels, there would have been an end of the matter, and the "little teazers," as gun-boats are familiarly called, might have served both purposes—the demonstrations in Paraguay, and the African Coast duty after the Paraguay tom-foolery had been disposed of. As it is, we shall have spent $289,000 upon steamers for which it will puzzle all future Secretaries of the Navy to find employment within their capacity, and we shall have to build gun-boats besides. What these last will cost remains to be known, and we can only pray that low bids may be prevented by the "friends of the party" whose claims "deserve attention."

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE SABBATH.—Gov. MORGAN is reported to have asserted a prerogative which few sensible people will regard as either tyrannical or unwarranted. He claims his Sundays as his own. On that day the door of his private dwelling is inexorably closed to the demands of business and politics. That this should be a new and noteworthy thing is by no means creditable. The present Executive deserves praise for so worthy an innovation.

The crowd of politicians who throng the State Capitol, especially during the sessions of the Legislature, are by no means a diffident generation. Backwardness in urging their claims and persons upon the notice of officials cannot be laid to their charge. During the business hours of each secular day the Governor is at their service in the Executive Chamber. This, however, has seldom sufficed. They pursue him to his house, and claim the time which most men devote to

[illegible] ance, if not with pleasure. But hitherto [illegible] sacredness of the Sabbath has afforded little protection to Executive privacy. [illegible] which has been the case in a remarkable [illegible] Governor has done well to protest [illegible] position.

[illegible] One of the most beneficent features of [illegible] postal law is that which [illegible] the rate of postage on newspapers to the [illegible] States. [illegible] taken in connection with the low price [illegible] which the papers themselves are now [illegible] easily afforded to subscribers, [illegible] compensation offered for the constant [illegible] of [illegible] intelligence in every [illegible] the land. But small as [illegible] charge for postage, they still constitute an adequate remuneration to the Department. The object of transporting mail matter, if the work is to be managed with any approximation to business principles, is small.

But there is no good reason why this branch of the public service, or any portion of it, should be performed gratuitously. The Post-office Department should certainly be an economical institution, but not eleemosynary. The chief burden of this kind, of course, comes from franking by Congressmen and other officials, which should be at once done away with, and would be if it was any other class which profited thereby. In a similar category should be placed the free exchange lists of periodicals. There is no good reason why newspaper proprietors should not pay postage on their exchanges. Nor do we think they would object to do so. In most cases it would be a pecuniary relief instead of burden. Large establishments receive several hundreds daily, nine-tenths of which are useless; but every one of which calls for their own in return. If postage were charged, exchange would be reduced three-fourths, and when it is considered that every daily exchange costs four or five dollars actual outlay, it is not difficult to see how paying postage might result in saving money.

A few years ago, the Canadian Parliament, in an excess of liberality, abolished newspaper postage altogether. But now a proposition is pending to restore it. Most of the Provincial journals set up a plaintive outcry against such reimposition, though it is admitted the exigencies of the Government will compel the passage of the measure. The Canadian Treasury is afflicted with the same complaint which just now troubles our own. But even if this were not the case, the Government ought not to perform a carrying business for nothing. The law proposed to be repealed was ill-advised, and from the beginning unlikely to stand. We have something yet to learn in this matter of postal service, and our Canadian neighbors more. Let us have cheap—not unpaid—labor, and no class favoritism with entire liberty to employ private agencies. This, neither more nor less, is what is wanted.

HOW THE SOUTH LOOKS ON THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—The Southern Press begins to examine the Cuba question with some considerable deliberation, and arrives at conclusions not altogether unanimous in regard to the acquisition of that island. As a matter of course, our brethren at the South regard the subject almost wholly in the light of its relation to their slave property. At first blush the idea of adding another Slave State quite took their fancy. But a sober second thought afflicts them with doubts. They perceive that the advantages to be derived from our possession of Cuba are commercial and industrial, and that consequently its acquisition must inure chiefly to the benefit of the North, where commerce and industry are mainly to be found.

With this view of the case forced upon them, we are not surprised to see such journals as the *Southern Monitor* and the Richmond *Enquirer* opposing the admission of Cuba. These papers may be taken as representing the slave-raising and cotton-growing portions of the South, as distinguished from the sugar States. The *Southern Monitor*, speaking for cotton, explains the eagerness with which Louisiana and Texas urge the acquisition of Cuba, by the hypothesis that they secretly look for the abolition of its Slavery, in which case it is assumed that its production of sugar would be inevitably destroyed, leaving a monopoly to Texas and Louisiana. How much truth there may be in this not very charitable imputation we, of course, cannot say; it derives importance from the quarter from which it comes. The *Enquirer* pronounces it "reasonable," and adds, on the other hand, that the admission of Cuba as a slaveholding State "would sweep not only sugar bounties but sugar planters, too, entirely off the surface of our now sugar-growing States." It also anxiously inquires whether such destruction will "constitute the only serious injury to Southern Interests to be effected by the annexation of Cuba as a slaveholding State?" That question it answers as follows:

"The demand for labor in Cuba is now supplied by her surreptitious trade with Africa, which would be at once estopped by her annexation to the Union. If admitted as a Slave-holding State, not only would this demand have to be supplied by slaves exported from our midst, but the immediate and vast influx of Yankee capital and Yankee enterprise would at once largely increase the present demand for labor. And this demand would be supplied with all the inevitable certainty which attends the law of demand and supply. How would this new element affect the productive energies—aye, and the political status—of Maryland, of Virginia, of the Carolinas, of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, even of the Gulf States themselves, and especially of Louisiana?

This is a very momentous question, and one which it well behooves our too hasty statesmen to weigh with all the nicety of elaborate consideration, before they precipitate its practical solution by a step which, once taken, can never be retraced."

The South is evidently disposed to think twice before committing itself irrevocably to a measure of the benefits of which to itself it is very doubtful, and whose manifest tendency will be to build up the North. Some slaves might be spared for the Cuban market, but in case of annexation the rush of free labor and Northern capital would be overwhelming. The example of California is not lost. In the race of acquisition, appropriation and profitable possession the South stands no chance, as it begins to perceive and acknowledge.

A COMMENDABLE MOVEMENT.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that the Directors of the U. S. Life Insurance Company have ordered an abandonment of the plea urged in Court on their behalf, to avoid payment of one of their policies. We were confident, judging from the character of the Directors, that it was only necessary to call their attention to the subject to secure such a result.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—A correspondent opens a communication with the compliment that "the TIMES is the only paper which dares to speak freely about the [illegible] Companies;"—which he [illegible] unmeasured terms. We [illegible] we do not deal in general [illegible] nor do we treat [illegible] either individuals or [illegible] moment's notice. [illegible] plaints to make, [illegible] dence of their [illegible] him a hearing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STORM.—The blustering northwesters of the first three days of the week got tired of piping out of that quarter, and, during Wednesday night, changed to the eastward, and in certain "raw" and hazy condition of the atmosphere, yesterday morning, gave unmistakable symptoms of "a spell o'weather." At 1 o'clock P. M. snow began to fall thick and fast, but it was of that moist, heavy kind which required little foresight to predict, as every other man did, that it would "turn to rain." At 7 o'clock P. M. some four inches of snow had fallen. It then changed to a fine hail, and from that into rain which continued throughout the night. The way was thus rendered almost impassable for stage horses, and the streets and sidewalks black and been in so slushy and unconfortable a state before during the winter. On account of the storm the Boston boats did not go at their usual hour. From the direction and force of the gale, and the thick weather that must have prevailed, there are fears that some unfortunate vessels approaching this port may have gone ashore on the Jersey coast. The telegraph, however, reported no disaster up to the time of going to press, at which time the storm raged with unabated violence.

MARKET CELLARS, LOTS AND BUILDINGS LEASED AT AUCTION.—About 200 provision dealers and others assembled in the cold, well-ventilated Governors' Room at the City Hall at 1 P. M. yesterday to attend the leasing at public auction of the cellars connected with the several public markets of the City, and sundry lots, tenements and buildings belonging to the City for the term of five years from May 1, next. Mr. WILLIAM S. DUKE was the auctioneer, and the Comptroller, at the appointed hour, stood upon the table with him and the sale began. The cellars under the Fulton Market were leased at advanced rates; some expressed the opinion that the bids should not have been pressed so high. The cellar at the corner of Fulton and South streets was leased at $3,500 per annum—an unusually high rent—to BENJAMIN HOOK, Esq., the present occupant of the premises. The cellars under Centre Market, Washington Market, Essex Market and Franklin Market were all leased at sufficiently high rates.

CHEAP LIVING IN COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.—A lecture was delivered last evening, at Mozart Hall, on the above subject, by Mr. UNDERHILL, the proprietor of the Unitary Home. The audience was small, owing to the exceedingly unpleasant weather of last night. The lecturer gave an exposition of the principles upon which his plan of coöperation is based, and illustrated its workings and its benefits. He gave a history of the Unitary Home from the beginning, and stated that on the first of February last it had been removed to Fourteenth-street, in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, where the number of coöperators had been more than quadrupled. Mr. UNDERHILL related his experience in regard to fitting up houses already constructed for purposes of coöperation, and showed by the results of the Unitary Home that the cost of living might be reduced from thirty to fifty per cent. It was unanimously requested, by a vote at the end of the lecture, that the discourse should be repeated at an early day.

THE ALLAIRE WILL CASE.—The will of the late JAMES P. ALLAIRE has been before the Surrogate for a considerable time, and some progress has been made in the investigation rendered necessary by the appearance of the children as contestants; nearly all of the property, according to the will, offered for probate, having been given to his wife. The ground on which the contestants stood, until yesterday, was that undue influence had been used. As bearing upon that view of the case, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT testified to the general good feeling existing between the children and Mrs. ALLAIRE, whom he had known for forty years. Mr. CHARLES T. MORGAN was also examined, and testified that he was familiar with the handwriting of the testator, and that he did not believe the body of the will was written by him. He also doubted if the signature was his. The letter A was like his, but he was doubtful of the remainder of the name.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Managers of the Union met on Wednesday afternoon, at the Church No. 350 Broome-street, the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE in the Chair. The Rev. Dr. WICKOFF, the Secretary, read interesting letters from missionaries and others—one from Australia, four from British India, one from the Rev. Mr. GUERIN, in Hamburg, and two from Hayti. A vacancy in the Board was filled by the election of the Rev. Dr. W. B. MASSON, editor of the New-York *Sabbath Recorder*. The Rev. C. A. CLARK, formerly of Ohio, was appointed an agent for New-York. The Treasurer, Dr. E. PARMLY, reported that the receipts were in advance of the last year, having now reached $15,715 51. Expenses, $15,632 60. Balance on hand, $83 21.

AN ASSISTANT FOR DR. SPRING.—At a large meeting of the members of Dr. SPRING'S Church, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, Rev. WM. J. HOGE, Professor of Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward, Virginia, was unanimously elected co-pastor of the Church with Dr. SPRING.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Geographical Society which was to have been held last evening was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.

THE BOND-STREET HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—By the fourth annual report of this Institution, it appears that during the year ending Feb. 1, 2,077 cases have been treated, and 6,276 prescriptions have been dispensed; 1,563 patients have been cured, 73 relieved, 7 died, and in 266 cases the result is unknown. This institution was founded by Dr. ORTO FULLGRAFF some years ago, and is sustained entirely by private subscription. The total expense last year was $677, of which $140 were for medicine and medical apparatus.

MAN DROWNED.—As the Grand-street ferry-boat *Minnesota* approached her dock last night, at about 11 o'clock, CHARLES BENETT, a deck hand, 18 years old, fell off into the water, and was drowned. He appeared but once above water, when he shouted for help; a lantern was at once provided, and every available means resorted to for his rescue, but he immediately sank to rise no more. His body was not recovered when your reporter left.

THE BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY IN NEW-YORK.—Some of the religious papers, of this week, state that the Boston Tract Society has concluded to open a branch establishment, or office, at No. 348 Broadway; and that the Rev. ISAAC P. WARREN has been appointed Secretary for New-York. The Society have issued a circular recapitulating the history of their commencement and dealing with the American Tract Society in this City.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE TOPSY-TURVY.—The Clerks of the City's Chief Magistrate were fairly pushed from their stools by the march of improvement yesterday, and the workmen commenced refitting the apartment recently occupied by them. The Mayor himself will vacate his private office to-day, and attend to business in Room No. 12 for an indefinite period—until his office is repaired.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An unknown man about 60 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, wearing a black cloth overcoat and drab pants, fell dead in Catharine-street, yesterday. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body at the Fourth Ward Station-house, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from disease of the heart.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest at No. 4 Batavia-street, upon the body of a child named MARY MCLAUGHLIN, who died from burns received from her clothes taking fire, on Wednesday night, while she was alone in a room, playing with the fire. A verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received" was rendered.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—There was a meeting of the Democratic General Committee last evening at Tammany Hall, ISAAC RYDERS presiding, and A. CHANCELLOR, Secretary. There was an ineffectual attempt to take up the subject of the By-Laws, and a motion finally prevailed to print 500 copies, for the use of the Committee. After which they adjourned.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivers his address on WASHINGTON at the Academy of Music this evening. We are not surprised to hear that nearly all the tickets have already been sold. The proceeds of this lecture, though it is delivered in the popular series now in progress at the Academy, are devoted to the purchase of Mount Vernon.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—There was a meeting of the American Institute last evening for the consideration of a report upon the paying-out machinery of the Atlantic cable used on board of the United States frigate *Niagara*. The attendance being small, on account of the stormy nature of the weather, the subject was referred to another meeting.

Police Reports.

THE ROBBERY AT THE HOTEL CONSTANTINE.—Charles Henne, the proprietor of the Hotel Constantine, Lewis Odenson, a permanent boarder, and Samuel Wernel, a temporary lodger, who were reported yesterday as having been arrested on a charge of conspiring together to rob a Brazilian named Worms out of several thousand dollars worth of jewelry at the above hotel, were brought up for examination yesterday at the City Hall Police Court. Each of the prisoners related his story, from which it soon became evident that the only one of the three who was engaged in the robbery; and the proprietor of the hotel and Odenson, his boarder, were entirely innocent of any complicity in the transaction. Henne and Odenson were accordingly discharged, and Wernel was committed for further examination. The person who was engaged with Wernel in the robbery, and who escaped when he was arrested, has not yet been captured.

A VILE DEN BROKEN UP.—A German, named Casper Rapp, made complaint on Wednesday, before the City Hall Police Court, that his daughter, sixteen years of age, had been missing from her home for a week past, and that he had reason to suspect that she had been inveigled into a den of prostitution kept by one Bauer and wife, in the basement of No. 475 Eighth-avenue. The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties, and yesterday Captain CURRY, of the Twentieth Precinct, made a descent upon the place and also upon the one adjoining, kept by Jacob Disch and wife, and took the inmates into custody. They were all brought before the City Hall Police Court, when the girls were discharged and the proprietors ordered to give bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The missing girl was not found, but from evidence derived from persons who visited the house, Mr. [illegible] that she had been concealed [illegible] that she had left on the evening previous to the search.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION AND ABDUCTION.—Mrs. White, residing in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, made complaint before the City Hall Police Court, yesterday, against a young man named John Hall, whom she charges with having taken her daughter, a [illegible] girl fifteen years of age, from her home, on [illegible] last, since which time the mother has not seen her. She, however, is informed, to the best of her belief, the daughter has been seduced by Hall, who now has her concealed in some place unknown. Hall was arrested and committed for examination. He admits having taken the girl from her residence, as alleged, and says he left her in a second-avenue Railroad car, which is the last he has seen of her.

DISCOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED.—On Monday night the police made a descent upon the premises No. 190 Division-street, which has for some time past been suspected to be a receptacle for stolen goods, and found a quantity of gloves and boots recently stolen from the store of S. HOBBY & Son, No. [illegible] Rivington street, also, a lot of goods stolen from the clothing store of FAY, BROTHERS & Co., No. 92 Montgomery-street, on the night of the 17th inst.; also, some looking-glasses and clocks, stolen from the house of C. Bister, No. [illegible] Cherry-street. ANN FROMM, the keeper of the house, and one Dan Hurley were arrested and locked up for examination.

ARRESTING A BRIDGE.—A comical-looking, good-natured son of Erin, dressed in soldier's uniform, and bearing upon his front and rear a large placard inscribed "Drumgoold and Proch's bridge," was brought before the City Hall Police Court yesterday, charged with obstructing Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. It seems that he had been hired by the above firm to sweep the street opposite their place of business, and that his ornamental dress had the effect to attract a large crowd in the vicinity, thereby obstructing the street. The Magistrate let him off with a slight reprimand, and a recommendation to change his dress for one less conspicuous, or else abandon his occupation.

THE TOMBS DIFFICULTY.—Mr. A. SANFORD takes exceptions to the wording of a paragraph in the TIMES of Monday headed "Trouble among Tombs Lawyers," from which it might be inferred, although it was not so stated, that he had been guilty of dishonorable conduct. We are assured that in the affair to which allusion was made, Mr. SANFORD's conduct was that of an honorable member of the bar, and that his standing in the profession is such as to render the term "shyster" not properly applicable to him.

RIVER-THIEVES CAUGHT.—Chas. Cull and William Moore, two well-known river thieves, were arrested yesterday by Officer HOGAN for operating upon the state-rooms of the steamer *City of Manchester*. They had not succeeded in getting any booty, but they were found to be well stocked with burglar's apparatus. After having their likenesses taken for the Rogues' Gallery they were discharged.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Wm. Johnson and John Thomas got into an altercation on Wednesday night, when Thomas stabbed Johnson in the temple with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. Thomas was arrested and held for examination.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE

A Reorganization of the Democratic Party Proposed.

A regular meeting of the People's Democratic General Committee was held last evening at Mozart Hall, CHAS. A. MAY, Vice-President, in the Chair. There were 76 members present. The following plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Party, and a constitution, were unanimously adopted:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: Our separation from the organization of Tammany Hall is the result of the often-repeated treachery to the Democratic masses which have influenced those who govern it. We have abandoned it until it permits the people to be fairly represented in its Committees and Conventions, and repudiates the control of the Sachems of Tammany Society. However painful the separation, we have, from motives of a high and disinterested character, been compelled to assume this hostile attitude. Our platform, as antagonistic to Tammany, contains two principles, and two only, viz.: a full and unrestricted recognition of the *popular* element of the party, and a repudiation of leaders, who assume to govern us *because* they govern the Society of Tammany. The issues thus joined between ourselves and Tammany Hall are issues of principle; they cannot be compromised upon the offices, but must be fought out at the polls until the voters of the party decide between us. To meet this great battle, therefore, it is incumbent upon us to propose some practical plan of organization which shall sustain in good faith the position we assume before the people. We must show by our works not only that we are sincere in the avowal of these principles, but also in the determination to appeal to the masses for a vindication of our rights. To this end we have carefully prepared and unanimously adopted the following plan, which we believe will in all respects secure to the *whole* people a full and fair voice in the election of their representatives. We propose by this means to organize each election District instead of Wards, and to open enrollments free to every Democrat who recognizes our cause; to make this enrollment the genuine embodiment of the voters of the District, from which and by which all delegates to General Committees and Nominating Committees shall be chosen without dictation or interference upon the part of any central or other power. By this plan the people, if they desire it, will always be represented by their own selected agents; the rowdyism and fearful violence which have disgraced the so-called primary meetings of the Tammany people will be avoided, and the basis of representation brought down to the small circle of election districts, and secure a true expression of the popular wishes.

Resolved, That it is hereby made the duty of each member of this General Committee, acting in conjunction with the five members representing his district in the Ward Committee, to call together on the evening of the third Monday in March at 7½ o'clock, all such Democrats residing in his election district who sympathize with our cause, for the purpose of forming a Democratic Enrolled Association, upon the conditions as hereinafter stated, and in those districts which are not specifically represented in this General Committee it shall be the duty of the delegation from any Ward where such a case or cases may exist to arrange among themselves the performance of this duty as herein stated.

Resolved, That the persons thus called together shall form the basis of Enrolled Associations, and after a temporary organization shall proceed in the manner specified in the Constitution herewith provided, to admit all the other Democrats of like faith in the district, for the purpose of procuring a full enrollment of the whole Democratic vote therein.

Resolved, That no member of the Democratic Party who is willing to subscribe to our platform of principles shall be denied admission to the Association thus formed; but it is expressly understood and hereby declared that candidates for office or others shall not be deemed eligible to membership who still adhere to the Tammany party under its *present* system. No man can be Tammany and Anti-Tammany at the same time. All are permitted to make selection, and the choice must be made.

Resolved, That the Associations, when completed and permanently organized in the several election districts, shall, together with this General Committee, form the organization of the Democratic Republican Party in the City of New-York, and shall thereafter constitute the basis of all future primary movements, and be deemed as clothed with full power in the election of delegates to all Committees and Conventions, subject only to the constitution adopted for their government.

One article of the Constitution is as follows:

"Any Democratic elector who is entitled to vote in this Election District may, if he so desires, become a member of this association at any of its regular meetings, providing he shall answer the following questions in the affirmative:

QUESTION FIRST.—As a Democrat, are you opposed to all secret political societies believing them to be Anti-Democratic, and against the true principles of our Federal Constitution and contrary to the Declaration of our National Independence—whether the said secret society be Tammany Society or Columbian Order, or any other secret close corporation that may deprive any Democrat from taking part in its local organization.

QUESTION SECOND.—Are you opposed to the assumptions of the Sachems of Tammany Society, who claim to have the power of deciding who are the regular representatives of the Democracy of the City, and of denying Democrats the right of holding public meetings in Tammany Hall because they are not of their own particular clique?

QUESTION THIRD.—As a member of this Association will you support nominations emanating from the organization of which tots forms a part to the exclusion of those made by any other political party claiming to be Democratic or not?"

Another article of interest to the Party reads as follows:

"This Association shall elect by ballot all delegates to the several nominating State, County, Assembly, Aldermanic and Ward Conventions that may be called by the General Committee. No person shall be entitled to vote at said election except he has been a member at least two weeks before the call was made by the General Committee, and a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be required to secure an election."

After adopting the above unanimously, the Committee adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., P. PERIT, President in the Chair, when the following gentlemen were elected members: John R. Bacon, William Barton, James A. Boorman, Wm. F. Cary, Jr., Wm Cotheal, Edward F. Davison, Wm. F. Grinnell, Geo. B. Grinnell, Geo. W. Hennings, Robt. B. Milliken, Edwin Parsons, Samuel H. Rokenbaugh, Jacob J. Sherman, Jackson S. Schultz, Andrew V. Stout.

A communication was received from the Committee of the Central Park, asking a conference with the Chamber on the subject of the Observatory. It was referred to the Committee on the Observatory. Mr BROWNE called up his motion to amend the By-law dispensing with the ballot in the election of members. It was finally referred to the Executive Committee to be reported at a future meeting. The same Committee submitted sundry amendments, one of which increases the annual dues to $10, and another abolishing the requirement of naturalization to become members. They were ordered to be printed, and the subject was referred to the next meeting. The regular quarterly meetings hitherto held at Astor-place were dispensed with.

Mr. MINTURN read the form of a memorial to the Legislature, asking that body to so amend Mr. CHASE's bill for the removal of Quarantine as to take from the Health Officer all control over vessels engaged in European commerce, and to confine his jurisdiction solely to vessels arriving from sickly ports, and those actually having contagious diseases on board; also, to abolish the present system of fees, and to pay the Health Officers a salary.

Mr. MARSHALL approved the movement, and desired to have European ships taken from the control of the Health Officer entirely, and placed under that of the Commissioners of Emigration. In case they should happen to have a case or two of small-pox on board, instead of detaining the ships, the patients should be sent to Ward's Island, and the ship allowed to come to the City, as there was, in most cases, no danger to the public health in permitting her to take this course. He also favored the paying of a fixed salary to the Health Officer.

Mr. MINTURN also advocated the views contained in the memorial.

Mr. BROWNE, while assenting in general to the grievances set forth, was in favor of pursuing such a course as would protect the health of the City, and, at the same time, not embarrass commerce. He did not believe that the end sought could be secured by separating one portion of our commerce from another, and attacking the evils complained of by piecemeal. The foreign should not be separated from the domestic commerce, but all should move together for securing the reform sought.

The memorial was adopted, and directed to be signed by the officers of the Chamber.

ROYAL PHELPS presented a communication from the Underwriters relating to the interruption of navigation by the obstructions of the mouth of the Mississippi, and asking them to memorialize the Federal Government to take prompt measures to remove the obstructions. The communications were referred to a Select Committee of three, with power. The Committee consists of Messrs. PERIT, NELSON and PHELPS.

A copy of a memorial from the Board of Trade of Portland to the President of the United States on the Reciprocity Treaty was received and placed on file. The Secretary gave notice of a donation of forty-two volumes to the library from the Secretary of State.

The Board then adjourned.

The Charges Against Officers of the Mayor's Squad.

The investigation in the case of Policeman WYNKOOP was continued at the Police Head-quarters yesterday at 11 A. M. Very little testimony pertinent to the issue was elicited; Captain LEONARD said he never heard such hard swearing, and that men who had boasted of the amount of money that they had made in addition to their salaries, when placed on the stand knew nothing of anything of the kind. Police Commissioner STILLMAN conducted the investigation. JAMES G. FORBES was examined; he knew nothing connected with the subject under investigation.

FREDERICK ANDERSON testified that he had heard rumors that millions of money had been made at the City Hall, and that the Mayor's Squad made a great deal. He thought Mr. KNOX might have said so; he had heard many of the men murmuring at both of the sergeants for favoring men in the distribution of cases so that money could be made; he had heard Officers BRANDT, ALBERTSON, PLACA and VAN ARSDALE do so; he had heard Officer FOWLER grumble at being placed at mock-auctions; had heard BRANDT grumble because cases were not given to him out of which he could make money; knew that MUNDS and BOYLE stationed themselves outside of the office to get cases; there was considerable grumbling because the sergeant had pet men.

Cyr. Walling was examined. He did not know that any officer had extorted money for services. Officer BRANDT had told him that one of the Sergeants must divide; he had heard the men complain that each of the Sergeants had their favorites and that whenever there were any good things certain men were picked out to do them and the others had to do the dirty work; by "good things" he understood that they meant cases in which money was to be made; Sergeant CROLY told him there were always goods (meaning) Beswick and Wm. Ardale) hanging around the Mayor's office for mock auction cases instead of attending to their duties; he (witness) had called the men together and told them that if there was any more grambling he would put them on post duty; he would not take the word of Brandt, if that officer's reputation was such as people represented it to be; he thought a man attending to mock auction cases might make money if he was disposed to; he had never known of any officers receiving a check for $50 for working up a case, without a bill of particulars.

George E. Kiser testified that he had never heard that the Sergeants requested the men to divide, and had never heard any one say behind received money. He had never received money himself and knew nothing of the character of Brandt.

Joseph Quack, sworn: Had been offered money in a bogus ticket case, but had refused it; he had heard that money was offered to Sergeant BEROEY, and that Berney refused it; he had heard of men standing in the lobby and picking up cases which they would settle for a consideration; had heard the same of Brandt; it was a current report that the men did stand there for that purpose; neither of the Sergeants had ever asked him for money.

James McMiller was examined, but knew nothing relevant.

Thomas Cholwell testified that he had complained of being transferred from one duty to another; he had seen men standing in the hall, especially Brandt; he did not recollect any others; Brandt always had a case on hand; he had never heard the Sergeants talk about dividing money.

James L. Olden knew nothing of the matter at issue; he had subscribed $5 for a present to Sergeant Berney's wife; had seen the articles presented to her, worth about $30; Sergeant Berney had cautioned him against receiving money.

Charles E. Freeman had often heard the men say they had not made "a red cent to-day," but thought it was only in joke; did not know that any money had been made in the squad, but had heard officers outside ask if it was not a good place to make money; he had never heard Berney ask the men for money.

Officer *Dubois*, examined. Had had money offered him for taking a witness to a hotel, and keeping him there, instead of locking him up; he did not recollect whether it was $10 or $12; he had taken it; it was given him by Marcus Cicero Stanley, who had given him money three times; Berney saw him take it the first time; he (witness) had once received a pistol from the Erie Railroad Co., by permission of the Police Commissioners; John Enright had once given him $2, and he (witness) gave it to the Mayor, who sent it back to Enright; he had received money from mock auctions for parties aggrieved, but had never been paid for so doing; Sergeant Berney had cautioned him against taking money.

Officer *Daniel Harrigan*, of the Mayor's Squad, sworn: Had never been offered and never received any money; the complaining parties sometimes gave him a dinner; did not know of any officer's being compensated; he had heard some grumbling among the men because they did not like the ticket offices; he had heard that officers made money, and that they stood in the Hall doors to get business, but did not know that this was so; the Sergeants had not asked him for any money, nor had he heard them ask for any at the desk; he knew Brandt; Brandt's character was generally said to be bad; had been asked to subscribe to raise $40 for a present for Sergeant Berney's wife; he subscribed because he thought it would be better for him to do it; if there were to be any favors shown he wanted his share; he had an intimation that he had better give $5, and had consequently done so; he would not have given it under any other circumstances, as Berney was comparatively a stranger to him, and he was under no obligations to Berney.

The investigation was here adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

The Rev. J. L. Harch Suspended by the Church of the Puritans.

At a meeting of the Church of the Puritans, held in their Lecture-room on Wednesday evening, to which the Rev. J. L. HARCH had been cited to answer the charge of heresy, in reference to his peculiar views upon the institution of the Christian Sabbath, the reverend gentleman presented a very lengthy document as his defence against the proceedings of the Church.

After accusing the Church of informality in their manner of citing him, and attributing their conduct to a mistake, which could only be made by reason of ignorance of the rules of Church discipline, he proceeded to argue that a Congregational Church was an institution into which could be legitimately gathered men of all creeds, as well as men desirous of obliviating the fundamental principles of all creeds—that by becoming a professor of Christianity, under the auspices of a Congregational Church, a man's religious liberty was enhanced, and he could think independently on all subjects, without the Church having any right left to it to call his mode of belief or of action in consequence of that belief into question.

He told the Church what was their duty in the premises, and asserted that the summary of principles set forth by the Church of the Puritans in their manual did not recognize any such institution as the Christian Sabbath. He next proceeded to state his belief in reference to that institution. He cited numerous authorities for his position, viz.: that the Ten Commandments had been abrogated even by the Westminster Assembly, (under whose authority the Shorter and Larger Catechisms were issued,) and other reverend bodies. He vindicated the right of Christians to all kinds of merriment, amusement and recreations on Sundays, and said that Paul had preached against the practice of observing the Sabbath day in common with other days which the ancients used to hold sacred.

As soon as he got through, the Church being satisfied as to his error, passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the avowed principles of the Rev. J. L. HARCH, and his general course of conduct relative to the observance of the Christian Sabbath and the abrogation of the Fourth Commandment, are such as justly call for the discipline of the Church, and that he be, and hereby is, admonished of the errors in his principles and conduct, and that he be suspended from fellowship and communion with this Church until the Church be satisfied with a change of his mind, or the Church take further action in the premises.

Immediately upon the passage of the above resolution, Mr. HARCH presented his protest against the action of the Church, which having been read by the clerk was ordered to lie on the table.

The meeting then adjourned. Mr. HARCH had with him an immense bundle of his tracts written by him, and approved by certain men that were of Jerusalem, which he offered for gratuitous circulation to the members of the church.

DEATH OF MRS. ABELL.—With emotions of deep regret and sympathy, we record the demise of Mrs. MARY ABELL, wife of A. S. ABELL, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Sun* and Philadelphia *Ledger*. In this community, so near to her country home, and where her excellent qualities commanded the love and respect of all who knew her, the announcement of her unexpected death will awaken in every breast the tenderest emotions of heartfelt sorrow.—*Sweetstown (Md.) Advocate.*

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The eighteenth anniversary of this Society was to have been celebrated last night, but owing to the storm the exercises were postponed until next week.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—It is understood that the Court of Sessions will proceed with the trial of parties for selling liquor without license to-day. The Judge has given notice that all convicted will be both fined and imprisoned. Yesterday PAT GALLAGHER, FELIX PATTERSON, JAS. SWEENEY, THOMAS O'CONNOR and DENNICK HARTMAN were arraigned for selling liquor without license, and pleaded not guilty.

BOLD BURGLARY.—The house of E. W. STAFFORD, No. 191 Adams-street, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, and robbed of silver ware and clothing, valued at $200. The silver ware was in a safe, which was taken by the thieves into the basement and forced open with an axe.

ECLECTIC M. D.'S.—DR. D. E. SMITH has been elected President of the Kings County Eclectic Medical Society.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Several female peddlers of small wares have recently been arrested in Brooklyn for stealing from houses where they have called with the proffered object of selling their wares.

SUFFOCATED.—An infant child was accidentally suffocated Wednesday night last by its mother, who resides at No. 19 Fulton-avenue. Coroner HORTON held an inquest.

Paintings of American Scenery.

MR. FERDINAND REICHARDT, a German artist of ability, has been making a tour through this country with the object of illustrating the most striking features, in a series of engravings, shortly to be published. The drawings and paintings which he has thus accumulated are now on exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, in Tenth-street, and well deserve a visit. The collection is of a very catholic, not to say heterogeneous, character, and embraces all sorts of scenes, from the deck of the steamship *Washington* at sea, to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and the Falls of Niagara. Among the most cleverly handled of the subjects on which Mr. REICHARDT has employed his facile talent, are a view of Grace Church in New-York, which does justice to the extremely picturesque position and character of that edifice, and a series of glimpses into the Mammoth Cave, remarkable for reality and vividness of effect. There is an animated painting too of the Newport beach, at the bathing hour in the fashionable season, quite characteristic and noteworthy, and some very faithful renderings of the most striking points of view that break in upon the monotony of a Mississippi River voyage. Since the publication of Mr. BARTLETT'S book some twenty years ago, no collection of American views nearly so complete as this of Mr. REICHARDT'S, has been offered to the attention of the public.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his cash and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,
N. A. McCLURE.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

THE
India-rubber Pen
IS
A NEW INSTRUMENT,
Manufactured under
GOODYEAR'S PATENT,
By the
INDIA-RUBBER PEN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
And is for sale by
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
Generally.
These pens are superior to all other pens now in use, possessing all the good qualities of the quill, with none of the objectionable qualities of the steel-pen.

India-Rubber Spring Bed.—Good Citizens, will you listen with attention? Don't buy a Spring bed until you have seen all; and if, after seeing all, you do not give us the preference, we will not complain. All we ask is to see it, that you call and see for yourselves. They can be seen at No. 68 Beekman, and No. 722 Broadway.

Inducement to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise.
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Harriett, Abbey & Co.'s
CAMELIA WATER
Is an entirely new article of
TOILET PERFUMERY,
and commends itself at once to the most cultivated and refined taste.
Principal Dépôt, Nos. 118 and 130 Maiden-lane.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

The Elliptic Spring Bed.
Will be universally used.—*Times.*
Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country and by the Elliptic Bed Spring Company, No. 578 Broadway, New-York.
Descriptive circulars sent on application.

A Card to the Public.—BARTHOLF SEWING MACHINE.—In answer to an advertisement in these columns, signed "A. BARTHOLF," I would state that the public need labor under no apprehension as to the limited number of machines I may have, for the control of extra facilities will enable me to supply the constant and increasing demand as heretofore.
D. J. LEVY, Agent Bartholf Sewing-Machine,
Office, No. 489 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c., depôt No. 122 Pearl st., will remove, April 1, to No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place.

Close of the Hair-dye Case.—The Press throughout the Union has published the strong statement of Dr. CHILTON, proclaiming CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE free from everything deleterious. Its superiority cannot be assailed. Envy is silenced. The accomplice in broken up. See CHILTON'S statement, in CRISTADORO'S, Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Meralla Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1128. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, with plain or Bayside're bosoms, and warranted to fit, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

M. L. Hillier's European Express,
No. 3 Chambers st., send likenesses, parcels, &c., by every steamer to England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Continent of Europe, at 75 cents.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 136 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines,
REDUCED FROM $80 TO $65.
OFFICE No. 489 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Bartholf Sewing Machines.—An agreement for the sale of the above Machines with J. J. LEVY (of whom we understand D. J. LEVY is agent) having come to an end, the Bartholf Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York, and after the 1st of April next at their new show rooms No. — Broadway.
The Bartholf Machines advertised by "D. J. Levy Agent," at a low price, are the balance of those purchased by J. J. Levy from us, and amount to about from fifty to seventy-five Machines. As J. J. Levy purchased these Machines from us to be is of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold no more Bartholf Machines can be purchased below their former greatly reduced regular prices. Our contract with J. J. Levy was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Bartholf Machines for cash, and neither J. J. Levy or D. J. Levy have been or now are our agents.
A. BARTHOLF,
Secretary of the Bartholf Manufacturing Co.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

Fresh Strawberries.—The first of the season have been received to-day by WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 656 Broadway. They are unusually large, and of delicious flavor.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—SANDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 1, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Dr. ANTHON, SAMUEL WILLIAM JOHNSON to FRANCES ANN, third daughter of Edward F. Sanderson, all of this City.

HEPBURN—BAMBER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 3, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, Mr. PARSE A. HEPBURN to E. LOUISE, daughter of Captain John S. Bamber, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on last evening, after a lingering illness, LOUISE ELINOR, daughter of Henry and Mary McLean, aged 1 year, 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to att

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
are now receiving their Spring Importations, and invite an early call at their

SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

where they exhibit the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS ever offered for sale by them, and pronounced by connoisseurs and advantageous to the trade generally, both in all parts, such as are to be had only in very few houses. Their extensive facilities for importation enable them to purchase at the lowest cash prices, and they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in this way as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-priced print. Their Merrimack, Ocochees, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either as to health or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well-known

EXPANSION SKIRT.

Also, the celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over twenty other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
60 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring importation of French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Capes, of superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS.
Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 388 Broadway.

DRUMGOLD & PEACH,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church,
(Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter.)
Superfine,
Medium,
And low-priced clothing,
To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of furnishing goods.

COLLARS! COLLARS! COLLARS!
A LARGE LOT OF WET
French Embroidered, Swiss and Cambric COLLARS,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE VALUE,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
LADIES PLEASE CALL—GREAT BARGAINS.
W. C. PEYTON, No. 164 Bowery.

UNITED STATES JUVENILE WAREHOUSE,
No. 54 Broadway, by the St. Nicholas Hotel.
E. CHAMBERS will open a new and splendid assortment of
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Having removed to the above magnificent store.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open at wholesale, Thursday, March 3, 100 cases new and elegant dress goods, comprising the latest Paris novelties in Silks, Silk Robes, Grenadine, Barege, and Organdie, do. Jaconets, Organdies, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED LINEN GOODS.—FINE SHIRTING and fronting linens, some superfine qualities, linen table damask, diapers, cost and damask linens, table cloths, men's and women's linen handkerchiefs, Russia crash, toweling, diapers, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—12-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, SELF-adjusting hustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $3 a dozen, 12 springs $11, and 14 spring for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUTIful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 322 Canal-st.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 388 Broadway, New-York;
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASSES,
AT No. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,
Will remain open until the 1st of June for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 noon, and 3½ afternoon.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Olinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practising class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 18, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 726 and 728 Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES.—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD tables for sale with marble and slate beds for $250 and $300, everything complete. Private houses and clubrooms furnished. Call and examine. Do not pay double price for the patent humbug cushions.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—VERY LOW to close a concern—one 12, one 12, and 3 of 8-horse power, with flue-boiler. Also, one second-hand Engine of 16-horse power. H. A. CRANE, 24th-st., near 11th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW FOUR-story stone houses Nos. 118 and 120 Montrose-av., each 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, and 40 feet high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. To one very acceptable to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 38 Chambers-st., from 12 A. M. to 3 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.
The first-class brick three-story dwelling-house by Cobble-st., overlooking the Upper Bay of New-York; lot 20 by about 60 feet; well finished, and replete with every convenience; the house is well stocked with fruit, &c. The house will be for the present owner's occupation by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Perry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of bay carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
The beautiful residence No. 119 Willow-st.,
With 2, 3 or 5 lots, with stable privilege.
Has all the modern conveniences.
Terms easy.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kelly, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, No. 22 Henry-st., south side of Crosby-st. Together with Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 56 Pacific-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, No. 46 Pacific-st., between Carroll and Prospect-sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements, and are in perfect order. Some of them are rented three years from the 1st of May next. For terms, &c., apply to [illegible] Henry-st.

[illegible] and others, of the [illegible] three-story brick dwellings in York-st., between Jay and Bridge sts., Brooklyn; the property is in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. E. [illegible], executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for city property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre road, with house, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new and commodious dwelling, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazzas, with barn of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two small houses; also, building lots fronting on common, for sale each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to E. L. COOKE, or in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 18 NORTH-MOORE-STREET, the three-story brick house and lot 25 feet west of Varick-st.; lot 25x75.

NO. 3-STREET.—1 lot north side, 207 feet west of 7th-av., 21.6x½ block. If the purchaser improves the lot, the payment of his purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by March 16, will be disposed of at auction by E. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. For particulars, apply to JOHN CAMERON, No. 294 West 23d-st., or No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, the building No. 138 East Warren-st., (late Perry), suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machine, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, one story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-st. ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and attic brick house and lot No. 5 West Washington-place, south side, second door from the Square; the house is 21x42 feet, in splendid order throughout, and replete with all the modern improvements; the location is very desirable; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain if required. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or Messrs. BUCKLIN & CRANE, No. 80 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of Sands 5th and 6th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Hall.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS—TWO LOTS, 25x110 feet on 5th-av.; one, a corner lot; three do. on 16th-st; two do. on 84th-st., near the Park; two do. on 131st-st.; a house and two lots on Hoboken Heights. Small and low-priced country seats at Yonkers, Hastings, Fordham and Orange. Also, houses, lots and farms in various localities. WM. HINTON, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, 22 BY 100 feet, on the north side of Summit-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn; three-story high stoop, under-cellar, and 4th-av. House 26x36, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price $6 250; $4,000 can lay. Title perfect. Twelfth house west of Hicks-st. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, (Murray Hill,) a new 3-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st., for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 35th-st., near Ny.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 203 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS English basement house in West 19th-st., near the 5th-av., with or without furniture, 23x55: lot half the block. Price with furniture, $23,000; without, $21,000. Apply on the premises No. 31, between 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 6th-av., a first-class house, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, address N. C., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements: situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 40x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, gas, speaking tubes and sub-water. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP, attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot, No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x100 feet; price, $2,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. C. DUTCHER.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $400 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the Ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTGOMERY, Pave-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500. Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x50, No. 248 West 24th-st., just finished; price $8,500. Apply to H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 67 Madison-av., also 25x98, lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY, HOUSE AND LOT NO. 178 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., brown-stone front, four stories, basement and counter-cellar, in perfect order and replete with all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises. If not sold by the 15th, to be let.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD VAcant lots, two houses Nos. 264 and 266 East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, with 19 stables in the rear. Rent of houses and stables $2,000 per annum. Inquire from 7 to 8 o'clock, P. M., of K. J. LORD, No. 36 3d-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 24th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to Devisees, under will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING-house No. 148 Madison-st., two-story and attic in front and three-story in rear. House 26x44—size of lot 26x100. Apply to S. F. R. CODDINGTON, 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, HIGH-BASEment, brown-stone front house, southeast corner of East 14th-st. and 2d-av., 25 feet front, and over 50 deep. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 220 Lewis-st., near 9th-st. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, office No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FURNISHED three-story brown-stone basement house and lot in East 23d-st., for sale, three lots on the westerly side of 4th-av., distant 25 feet 6½ inches southerly from 33d-st., each 75 feet 6½ inches by 102 feet 2½ inches. Also, four lots at the northeast corner of Fulton and Grand avs., Brooklyn, containing together 80 feet front on Fulton-av., and running through to Putnam-av. Also, two lots in the same block, at northwest corner of Fulton-av. and Downing-st., containing in front on Fulton-av. 63 feet 3 inches, and on Downing-st. 83 feet 5 inches. Apply to WM. P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON TUESday, the 15th inst., 46 lots on the 5th-av. and 104th, 106th and 106th sts., opposite the Central Park, are to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. Maps with the terms, &c., are to be obtained at their office, No. 7 Broad-st.; a fine opportunity for friends to locate together. At 101st-st. and the 6th-av., (less than ten minutes' walk from the lots) is the splendid and almost unbounded view from the Park. This is the place visitors must go to who want to obtain a nearly endless scene of water, islands, woods, farms, &c.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT house, No. 38 West 23d-st., modern basement, built for Dr. Halsted by Messrs. More, Mason & Gardner, carpenters of the very best materials, and is one of the best built houses in the City, and will bear examination; the locality is unsurpassed, being opposite the elegant residence of Messrs. Cutting, Marshall and Schermerhorn. Will be sold on favorable terms. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE SOLD OR TO be let for six months, from May 1 to Oct. 1. An elegant 20 feet wide brown-stone house, nalqsely and artistically furnished: situation near 5th-av. and Madison-Square; one of the most airy and delightful in the City; would prefer the buyer taking the furniture at a valuation; if not sold will be let below value to a careful tenant with a small family. Address Box 3,529 Post-office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY seat of about 3 acres on the Hudson River, not above Hastings, and worth about $12 000, a house and three lots on Lexington-av., between Canal and Clinton, Brooklyn. The house is 37½x50 feet, and one of the finest and handsomest in Brooklyn. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN VITH WARD.—THE lots No 28 City Hall-place and No. 35 Park-st., each about 24x90, and together forming one lot 180 feet in depth, with a front on each street. The widening and extending Reade and Duane sts., it is supposed, will increase very much the value of this property. For particulars apply at No. 39 William-st., room No. 4, second floor.

BROOKLYN HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—No. 30 Fleet-st., 5 minutes from City Hall, two-story, attic, basement and undercellar, frame filled in; eleven rooms, gas fixtures, marble mantel, &c.; one year built. Two-thirds can remain. Apply to MORRISON, No. 61 Johnst., New-York, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

$30,000—MERCHANDISE OR OTHER property will be taken in exchange for a valuable plot of ground in the city of Milwaukee. It can be divided into small parcels, and would be exchanged for a varied assortment of merchandise or property in New-York or Brooklyn. GEO. W. KITTELLE, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LOTS AND COTtage-houses at East New-York, Ridgewood, &c.; or will sell ground from 1 lot to 5 acres, and build houses costing from $600 to $2,500. Terms of payment easy. East New-York is accessible by three lines of City cars, and is growing rapidly. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. S. MILLER, No. 16 William-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 VARick-st., between Dominick and Broome sts., with stable in the rear. The lot is 24 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. This property is well calculated for a bakery, milkman or butcher's stand. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND on 6th-av., northeast corner of 117th-st.—50 feet 5 inches on the avenue by 110 feet on the street; also 1 lot on 64th street, about 120 feet east of 2d-av. These lots can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

LOTS ON 17TH AND 18TH-STS. FOR SALE—32 lots, 400 feet on 17th-st. running through to 18th-st. between 6th and 7th-avs., and commencing 150 feet west from 6th-av. Nearly all may remain on mortgage. Apply from 12 to 4 o'clock at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, AND lot No. 159 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The house contains all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience, has been papered and painted throughout, and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Price $11,000.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER of 52d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining, each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 80 feet; and two vacant lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property will be sold low. Inquire at No. 129 East 20th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS; &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 6 CHARLES-STREET, lot 50 feet by 103, house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant neighborhood. Can be seen from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SNUG TWO-STORY COTTAGE IN Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., No. 311, with two-story tea-room extension, 10 finished rooms, first class style. Full lot. Price, $3,600. Only $500 cash required; balance can remain. B. D. ALLEN, No. 26 Peck-slip.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26.8x50. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 168 West 14th-st., complete in every respect, with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and comprising nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement house, in 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

40 ACRES OF FINE LAND ON THE Sound, 2 miles from the village of Rye, with an extensive water front. Will be sold in a body or divided to suit. It has several very superior building sites on it. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, with large garden, fruit trees, grape-vine, &c.; lot 51x100 feet; price $3,300. Apply on the premises, No. 111 Carlton-av., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st. Apply on the premises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

LOTS WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, below 50th-st. and near the North River, (about 12 lots adjoining.) Address, stating particulars, location and terms, Box No. 2 548, Post-office, New-York.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There is on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of Williams, Stevens & Williams, Broadway; Nelson J. Waterbury, General Post-office, New-York; Barnard Rice, Clinton Market, New-York; Hyatt Lyons, corner of Pearl and Wall sts.; Chadeayne & Brother, Yonkers; S. C. Sutton, Bedford; David Chadeayne, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESIdence, situated in the village of Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y. The farm consists of 116 acres, fifteen of which are in wood. The land is well drained, well fenced and in good condition. The house is a large and handsome cottage, placed in a lawn of eight acres, sloping on the one side to the high-road, and on the other to the Lake. There is a large carriage-house, with stable and cow-house attached, also a dairy and ice-house. The village of Skaneateles lies at the foot of the Lake of the same name, within five miles of the New-York Central Railroad, and six coaches connect several times daily with the different trains. Apply to ELLIS POTTER, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 31.

FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—A farm of 76½ acres, beautifully situated at the head of Nissequake River, at Smithtown L. I., about 48 miles from Brooklyn, and five miles from Suffolk Station, (Long Island Railroad) within five minutes' walk of the Post office. A large, new house, with barns, granary, corn-sheds, ice-house and gardener's cottage, well inclosed and fenced all in excellent order. The house has cistern in garret, water-closet, bath-room and every convenience, with fine lawn, garden, grapes and fine orchard, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTCHESTER FOR SALE.—A great bargain if sold by the 15th inst., if not, will be rented, 120 acres good land, good house, newly painted, granary, carriage-house and barn, all new; cider mill, &c.; plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; fronting ¾ mile on road each side, 3½ miles from Dobbs' Ferry, 1 mile from Hart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City. Will sell at a low price if closed at once, and terms easy. Apply on the premises, to W. E. HARKINS, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PORTION OF THE HALSTEAD estate, one mile from the depôt of Rye, Westchester County. The plot offered for sale contains 26½ acres, upon which there is a good orchard and fruits, on Rye Beach and Milton Road. The view is unrivaled, and the location one of the most desirable in the county. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—OF 100 ACRES, IN Westchester County, handsomely situated, 45 minutes' ride from New-York and 5 minutes' walk from the Hart's Corner depôt, bounded on the west by the Bronx River, on the east by the Post Road, with a plain farm-house and barn. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, 40 Exchange-place.

WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale, very low, or would be exchanged for available City property or merchandise. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-office, which will receive prompt attention.

WAYNE COUNTY FARM.—170 ACRES EXcellent land—125 acres under cultivation, and 45 timber land; two apple and one peach orchard, and all the small fruits; fine stone dwelling and seven out-buildings. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—37½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt, and 26 miles from New-York. $2,500. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. O. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-street Depôts. The buildings are brick, containing large parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and back kitchen on first floor, making a depth of ninety feet, with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water and gas in the house, and cellar with dry cement bottom under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 138 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, namely: Peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance, in a good neighborhood and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to B. BARLOW, No. 139 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—To a person desirous of retiring from City life an opportunity is presented for securing a country seat, which is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. The site is one of the most desirable in the Valley of the Connecticut, commanding an extensive range of sceaery of valley, rivers and mountains. The grounds, comprising about six acres, are tastefully laid out in lawn and gardee, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with all the fruits of the climate. The buildings are new and strictly in keeping with the requirements of a first-class estate. For particulars, address [illegible] Box No. 74 Post Office. North[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE [illegible] in the village of Yonkers. The location is unsurpassed by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either depôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants), [illegible] The grounds are well stocked with [illegible] For [illegible] V. V. ARTHUR, No. [illegible] William-st.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—Forty-two miles from New-York—A beautiful country residence, within five minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, also steamboat landing; the location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of Long-Island Sound, Norwalk Harbor, and the village of South Norwalk. The place is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with a well of never-failing water; the house is nearly new, containing thirteen rooms, with one and a half acres of ground. Possession first of April. For particulars inquire of WM. T. CRAW, South Norwalk, or the subscriber at Danbury.
AVERY B. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, OR would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York, situate at Ravenswood, near the first landing. The house is cottage style and large; has all the modern improvements: hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water and runs to 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental trees and shrubbery, as well as a good supply of choice fruit; is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within thirty minutes of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE residence for a genteel family, replete with every convenience, furnace, water, bath, range, laundry, gas throughout, &c., all in perfect order. About one acre of ground beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the river and palisades, abundance of fruit and shade trees, spleeoid garden; all necessary out-buildings, barn and carriage-house, wood-house, &c., within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and in the best neighborhood that can be found. Terms easy. Apply to W. M. LEXEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or S. D. ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the suburbs of the city of Newark, N. J., on the corner of South Orange and Fairmount-avs., with between one and two acres of land, on which there are about 20 fruit trees, a good well of water, carriage-house, &c. The dwelling is a 1½ story cottage, about 30 feet square, with a dining-room and kitchen about 20x30 feet. It is situated in a good neighborhood, and has a view of the surrounding country for many miles. Price $6,300. Inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, Newark, N. J., wharf adjoining N. J. Railroad bridge.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS WINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 4, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at their warerooms, No. 158 Broadway,

250 packages and lots of heavy and shelf hardware, in lots to suit the City and country trade.

Also, 850 dozen pocket-knives, 20 dozen tea-trays.

Also, 200 dozen Jonathan Beets & Son's superior files.

Also, an invoice of gimblet-point screws, assorted sizes and numbers.

Also, an invoice of sample braces, spokeshaves, squares, &c.

Also, gold watches, gold and gilt jewelry, plated-ware, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about twenty piano-fortes, (being the stock of a dealer declining business,) many of which are in fine rosewood cases, being 6, 6½, 6¾, and 7 octaves.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND gores on the 8th and 9th avs., 57th and 58th sts., near the Central Park, and valuable lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 57th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public sale on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmet, Esq., Referee:

57TH-AV.—6 lots west side, between 58th and 59th sts.

9TH-AV.—5 lots east side, between 58th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

8TH-AV.—5 lots east side, between 58th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

58TH-ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

57TH-ST.—5 lots south side, in rear of above.

54TH-ST.—19 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.

56TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th sts.

ALSO—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 54 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 56 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of 57th-st., thence easterly 160 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all the premptive right attached to the owners of said premises.

Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer—Office No. 269 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE—By JOHN J. RENNIE, at the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 4, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready. Solid rosewood piano-forte, of pearl keys, and finished with pearl, steel and cover; tête-à-tête sofa, medallion chairs, sofa and reception do., all made to match, and covered in satin; brocatel carpets, velvet and Brussels rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, lady's escritoire, etagere, and beautiful rosewood bookcase, lined with satin-wood, &c., &c., &c. Dining-room—Constantine solid mahogany extension tables, full dinner and tea sets, knives, forks, spoons, &c. Chambers—2d, 3d, and 4th stories—Rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair-mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, sheets sofas, spring-bottom cabriolet, cane-seat chairs, lounges, easy Turkish chairs, carpeting, pictures, birds, &c. Sale to commence in the basement.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. — Hoyt-st., between Fulton av. and Livingston-st., Brooklyn, the furniture of a cottage house, in good order—mahogany sofa, mahogany chairs, lounge, Brussels carpets, set of painted chamber furniture, ironeans, bedsteads, stove, kitchen range, refrigerator, &c.

JOSEPH BRESSMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH BRESSMAN—SATURDAY, MARCH 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 106 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, household furniture, mahogany secretary, bureau, bedsteads, spring paillasses, tables, chairs, sofa, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 32 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid to any person furnishing such information of and concerning WILLIAM KING as will lead to his recovery by his parents. He left home on Friday forenoon, Feb. 25, and is not known to be absent. He is 14 years old, has a scar on the bridge of his nose, light brown hair, dressed in black cloth coat and cap, corduroy pants and blue overalls. Address

CHARLES KING, Morristown, N. J.

LOST—ON THE FIRST OF MARCH, IN THE VICINITY of 18th-st and 6th-av., a very small, black long-haired Dog, valuable to the owners as a gift from a friend. Any person returning the same to No. 158 West 11th-st., would receive a liberal reward.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF AUGUST LAST, A Black MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no use to any one but the subscriber. By returning the same the finder will be liberally rewarded.

GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 208 West-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS BURNERS.

The subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of gas burners for the trade. Also,

IMPERIAL CYLINDER BURNERS,

Patented Lava and Scotch-tip burners and burner-plug always on hand.

T. G. ARNOLD,
No. 447 Broome-st., 2 doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

Sterling silver ware (in sets, cake baskets and fruit), plated ware, very low and warranted.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 27 Fulton-st.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE.

MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (Sun Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PESSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 60 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE FOLLOWING correspondence has passed between the Hon. John B. Scoles and the Trustees of the Fire Department:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN—It has been suggested to me that a lecture upon the history and principles of the Federal Constitution would be very acceptable at the present time, when important questions are presenting themselves, and differences of opinion are entertained by those who are equally anxious to arrive at sound and truthful conclusions. It is a subject which I have reflected upon with no little interest.

I do not know a charitable fund I would sooner aid than that of the Fire Department of this City, nor a body citizens before whom I would prefer delivering such a lecture. I will do so with pleasure, if it be your wish, at any time and place you may appoint. My subject will be *The Birth and Development of the American Republic.*

With great respect and esteem, I remain, yours, truly,
JOHN B. SCOLES.

Messrs. Zophar Mills, James T. Watkins and Samuel B. Thompson, Committee of Trustees of the Fire Department.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1859.

HON. JOHN B. SCOLES—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 1st inst. is at hand. Your kind and liberal offer is with pleasure accepted. The lecture on *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*, a subject that is interesting to the whole community, will take place at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The price of tickets will be 25 cents each.

The expenditures from our charitable fund the past year were over thirty thousand dollars (30,000.) The calls for aid are increasing; we, therefore, hope that this benefit will materially add to the means of assisting sick and afflicted firemen and to the widows and orphans of those that have departed this life. Respectfully, your obedient servants.

ZOPHAR MILLS, } Committee of Trustees
JAMES T. WATKINS, } of the New-York Fire
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, } Department Fund.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 55 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—MADAME LEWENBERG APPRIZES the public that Mrs. Harris is no longer her agent for the beautiful and popular cosmetic, the Pastilles de Pierce; and gives this notice to prevent those who use this valuable remedy from being imposed on by a spurious article, as Mrs. Harris has no authority to sell the genuine article. The only principal depôts are at Nos. 259 and 260 Broadway. Sold also by all the principal druggists and fancy goods dealers.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in cans, iron-bound packages of about forty gallons each in such quantities as they may desire. It is highly refined, light-colored and warranted pure. It burns out clear in all kinds of Kerosene lamps, without crust, odor or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

EMPIRE STATE COAL-OIL COMPANY,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 30 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PESSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN GILD, West Worthington, Mass.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by

A. C. KUCK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—IT CAUSES no pain when applied; is a certain and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, and contains no poison nor anything in the slightest degree injurious. Price 25 cents; by mail, two three cent stamps.

H. HIKA, No. 20½ Prince-st.

$5.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 70 ANN-ST.; $4.50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 SINGLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

CLOTHES, TOOLS, &C., TO BE DISPOSED of at private sale, by order of assignee, at the Motropolitan Works, No. 220 East 12th-st., near Avenue C.

FINANCIAL.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the well-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.....Havre and Paris,

with offices attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
No. 63 NASSAU-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the house of Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KIRKLAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 60 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

WANTED.—$10,000 WANTED, FOR THREE years, on mortgaged real estate, unincumbered, improved, worth $45,000, part rented for $1,500; situate in a flourishing town on Ohio river, in Ohio, on line of railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; liberal interest paid annually in New York cent of rents.

$15,000 wanted, for a term of years, secured by mortgage, on 3,000 acres of land and town property. Lands well selected in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, mostly near flourishing towns; security undoubted; a liberal interest paid, as above.

FOR SALE—15,000 acres of best land in Morton county, Missouri, on line of railroad from Springfield to Fort Scott, Kansas. Information had by calling on or addressing R. S., No. 250, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 3d of March, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That on and after this date all subscriptions to the Fourth Mortgage Bonds shall be payable one-half in unsecured bonds or past due coupons, and one-half in cash or past due acceptances of the Company; and that no new subscription shall be entitled to the privilege to the Fifth Mortgage Bonds.

Resolved, That all past due coupons, and the coupons maturing up to the 1st of February, 1861, on the unsecured bonds may be funded in the Fifth Mortgage Bonds of this Company.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 21 day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. IVA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business will be held at the office of Company, No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859.—The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Registered Certificates of Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday next, March 5, at 3 P. M., in room No. 8 of the building No. 44 Exchange-place.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OWEGO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK, paying 9 per cent. dividends, for sale by ALBERT A. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ERIE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY DE LAUNAY, BERLIN & CLARKE,
No. 63 Wall-st.

PATERSON GAS-LIGHT STOCK WANTED—By READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET to an Insurance Company, on first floor. Apply at No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 49 WALL-STREET.

MARCH 3, 1859.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were present:

DANIEL H. ARNOLD,
CHARLES E. BELL,
JOHN J. OLSON,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
LUCIEN D. COMAN,
CLINTON GILBERT,
JACOB HARSEN,
WILSON G. HUNT,
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER,
JAMES MARSH,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
JOSIAH RICH,
ISAAC A. STORM,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
AUGUSTUS R. WARD,
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this Board of Directors hereby express their disapprobation of the plea which they learn has been interposed under the sanction of the officers of the Company, without action or knowledge on the part of this Board, in a suit in the Superior Court of this City, arising under policies issued on the life of Mrs. Tasker; that, in the judgment of the Directors, such plea is improper, and ought not to have been made; and that the Officers of the Company are hereby instructed to continue the defence in said suit, relying solely on the facts involved in the case.

Resolved, That Counsel be instructed to withdraw the plea of want of interest on the part of the holder of said policies. By order, JOSEPH B. COLLINS,

JOHN KANE, Secretary. President.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BOTHER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWNE R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. REMINGTON,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MADDOCK,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON B. CASE,
CHARLES L. VESE,	CHARLES B. ASHLEY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1804.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SAMPSELL, Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 43 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building,
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.

JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools, SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA, THALBERG, WELLS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.

Prices at the Dépôt, No. 81 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $105, $150, $250, $300, $390, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABERGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 81 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organs.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE— (W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Hatch, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway,

C. & SONS have been awarded 26 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 25 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, THE HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, A. J. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, W. RAAB, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

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SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
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First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
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FOR
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The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to L. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Voyage to Barbadoes—Experiences at Sea—The Climate and First Impressions of the Island.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

No greater contrast could possibly be imagined than that between New-York, in the month of January, and this beautiful Barbadoes. The one as I left it in the middle of a cold snap, like some mighty floe in the Arctic Ocean—frigid and repulsive; the other, as I approached it, like an emerald gem, curiously and exquisitely set in a sea of the deepest blue—a seductive goddess of the deep just risen from her couch and lying voluptuously in Old Neptune's lap.

The cry of "Land ho!" was not more welcome to the Portuguese discoverers of Barbadoes, almost two centuries and a half ago, than it was to me—passenger in what is familiarly known as a "horse-jockey." Let me describe the article for the benefit of all five Yankees who seek these islands—and their name is legion—during the Winter months. I am informed, and the information has every appearance of truth, that the Barbadians kill off their horses much more effectually and much more rapidly than Broadway omnibus drivers, and that, in consequence, the trade in this domestic animal, carried on exclusively between the United States and the Island, is large and profitable to all parties concerned. The *Flying Jack*, for example, leaves New-York with a deck-load of three-score horses. When in the latitude of Bermuda, a stiff breeze is felt from the far-famed onion tops,—perhaps, as happened to myself, a violent head-wind for a week, making the little vessel rock and reel as she struggled on under double-reefed topsails. The unfortunate quadruped passengers—from whom the unfortunate biped passengers are only separated by a wooden partition—cannot be said to enjoy the motion of the ship. They are tied by the head, so that they are unable to lie down; but, their legs being free, they kick up a devil's delight during the storm, and sharpen the sensations of their sea-sick neighbors. They snort, and neigh, and groan with terror, as each succeeding wave sweeps over them; they trample the deck as though they would tear it into a thousand pieces. All this noise, and the confusion attendant thereon, the cries of Jack, as in his vernacular, he vainly roars out "Steady," or calls to his companion on the watch to "Haul taut the main brace" of this or that animal; the confusion worse confounded when a horse tumbles down, and, as he hangs suspended by his head, all hands are summoned to his assistance; the rolling of the ship, the roaring of the tempest, and the occasional wash of a wave down the cabin stairs, are a combination of unpleasant circumstances which a sane man would naturally wish to avoid. The evils may be met singly, but concurrent they are overwhelming. Imagine a man of sense selecting a stable as a sleeping apartment, and having his victoals cooked at the other end of the same room! Nor is this all the inconvenience. When the tropical region is approached the heat becomes oppressive, and, as in our case, the distemper sometimes breaks out among the animals. The excitement of a dey et sea is then varied by the death on an average of two horse passengers per diem; and as our skipper, faithful to the owner's interest, would not consign them to the deep until after they had given their last kick and a looking-glass had been held to their noses, we were often spectators of a prolonged death scene. Poor brutes! They made no confessions. The Insurance Companies will not guarantee their lives, and therefore I say that the trade must be profitable. The survivors, diseased and wounded as they are, are generally all sold twenty-four hours after their arrival at Barbadoes, at an advance on New-York prices of one hundred and fifty to two hundred per cent. I have entered into this digression to warn the unwary; a great many Americans visit this island and are compelled to take passage in sailing ships, and they would do well to learn before they embark whether their vessel is a "horse-jockey."

Cheerily, then, most cheerily, sounded the cry of "Land ho!" It was a misty day—not such a mist as beclouds your Northern sky, but a light, fleecy, vapory, refreshing mist that dampened the fiery ardor of the sun. We approached the Barbadian coast within fifteen miles, and could only then discern the loom of the land. It seemed, as it is in reality, much higher than geographical authorities usually allow, the reason being, as I suppose, that it is very low when compered with the gigantic hills of Trinidad or St. Vincent. True to her course, the good ship did not vary a quarter point, but bore down for the southern extremity of Barbadoes. We were within a mile of the coast before it became distinctly visible. Suddenly the sun burst through the mist, like magic dispelled every cloud, and revealed a picture of most enticing beauty. There lay the island, bathed in the rich light of a tropic evening. The sun, fast sinking in the opposite horizon, was dripping with liquid gold, and its rays penetrated every nook and corner of the Barbadian coast, from the white distinctive line which separated the water from the land, up to its highest elevation. It was but a bank of gently sloping verdure as compared with our extended landscape views—but so deliciously soft, so fresh, so fair, so varied in its minute scenery and in its shade and coloring, that the eye would feast itself with the sight only to turn and feast itself again, and the mind would instinctively wander back to the history of the past, and wonder no more that the bold adventurers of the Elizabethan age should have been subdued with the sight, or fancied that in this island they had indeed discovered the paradise of earth. The island, I was told, was parched for the want of rain; but it looked, to me far otherwise—like a New-York clover field in early Summer, variegated with green of every possible hue, divided and subdivided into hill and valley, crowned with the golden wreath of the setting sun, and luxuriating in the blessings of an eternal Spring.

Bridgetown, the capital of the Island, is situated in the Bay of Carlisle, and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of minute hills which gently rise around and beyond it. In this Bay there are generally riding at anchor over a hundred ships, many of which are from northern ports in the United States. The trade-winds blow continuously from the shore, and the harbor is considered a safe one, though in the open sea, from any ordinery storm. The port is frequented by ships of war; at the time I write, the *Indus* flag-ship of Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART is outward bound, in company with the celebrated *Styx*, which Senator TOOMBS was so anxious to destroy, and avenge at one fell swoop the insulted dignity of America and the outrage offered to her flag.

Directly a ship drops her anchor in the Bay of Carlisle she is surrounded by a swarm of boats, and colored youths, of from ten to twenty years of age, scramble up her sides and darken the appearance of the deck. These are held to be the worst portion of the negro population of the Island, and, judging from actual investigation, I should certainly say that, one and all, they were ready to lie or steal as suited their convenience. I believe the eighth and ninth commandments are excluded from their moral code. They give a stranger a bad and most mistaken impression of the place. They are intolerable bores, upon whom threats and entreaties are alike unavailing. I was going to compare them to New-York cabmen at a railway station, but I would be doing a gross injustice to that important body of our independent fellow-citizens. This class of negroes—I am compelled to use the term, though they are of every shade from the bronzed creole to the jet-black African;—this class, I say, are sharp, active and wonderfully alive to the importance of having a passenger to convey ashore. Perhaps fifty boats will congregate where the services of only one will suffice. The owners of the boats—there are usually four boys to each—will throng the deck, or, climbing the rigging, will hang by their legs from a rope as they abuse each other and enlarge upon the superior accommodations they have to offer. The jabber is infernal. It is impossible for the uninitiated to understand what they say, for they speak in a dialect which, to my English ear, is—if that can be called English which finds no place in Johnson or in Webster. To the merest accident I caught the familiar sound of an English oath, such as "that G—d d—n nigger," with which the rival boatmen affectionately regaled to each other; but beyond this, I no more understood them than if they had been speaking the ancient Caribbee. It was not until I had seized one with a strong grip and compelled him to talk slowly, that I could at all comprehend what he said—and then only with the greatest difficulty and the closest attention. They were all well fed, many of them, neatly dressed, with cotton shirts and trousers, straw hats or white linen caps, and bare feet, and looked cleaner, more like and more active, more intelligent and more impudent than any indiscriminate body of men of highest labor that you could select in an American city or upon an American railroad. I state this positively and without fear of contradiction. The class of which I am speaking throng the bay and the pier at Bridgetown, and must not be confounded with the colored population of the Island. Their chances of remuneration are small, for passengers who arrive are few in number, and, therefore, I was the more surprised that these proverbially indolent people should display so much energy in the prosecution of their business. The spirit of rivalry and emulation was never more fully displayed than by them, and I was soon sensible that prejudice alone prevented me from regarding these people as quite equal, in what a Yankee would call smartness, to those of their own standing in any large American or European city. These remarks must be received as the first impressions of a stranger, and not the result of matured judgment after lengthened observation. To arrive at correct conclusions on the free-labor system of the island requires more research than an American would imagine. The people here seem averse to statistics, and even the Census has been neglected for several years past. No statistics, such as every village in the United States will possess, can be obtained in Barbadoes, and I am at a loss to understand the cause of such an important omission of duty on the part of the authorities. The inference of a stranger naturally is, that figures would demonstrate decay instead of progress; but the contrary is stoutly maintained by those who have the best opportunity of judging. In support of their argument they point to facts which cannot be controverted, and which are so plain that he who runs may read. Whatever may be the consequences of Emancipation in the other West India Islands, they hold that, in Barbadoes, it has been an undoubted success—a success established in the broad face of day, and of which every one who seeks for truth may be fully convinced. As an American, with all the prejudices of an American (if you choose to to call them so) against the African race, I feel rebuked as I move here among their dwellings. Humble as they are, the very worst locality that can be selected in Bridgetown is clean, and offers a great contrast to a New-York Mulberry-street. The people are talkative and noisy after their fashion, but they are still orderly and industrious—without any rowdyism, fighting or open drunkenness of any kind whatsoever. They are most unquestionably above the level of their brethren in the United States. I marveled much as I saw them on the Sabbath day, dressed as respectably as any people in the world, and thronging their churches—intelligent, God-fearing citizens, loyal to their faith, loyal to themselves and loyal to the Government of that Great Empire which could afford to pour out gold like water and desolate some of its fairest provinces in order to unloose bonds which the slaves themselves scarcely felt, and from which, at first, they had no desire to be released. The moral grandeur of the act challenges the admiration of the world. You feel its force as you mark the change that it has wrought in the Barbadian negro when you hear him boast, with all the pride of a down-East Yankee, that he is free. But I am not one of those who believe that morality embraces the whole argument. I am no advocate of a blind obedience to what man may be pleased to call a higher law. Reason must exercise her calling; nor can evil be done so that good may come. The happiness, interests or liberties of one class cannot be consistently purchased at the expense and to the injury of another class. Great Britain may have had the right to lavish her money and lay waste her domlaioas, for they were her own. But the cost of emancipation does not end here, and, to my thinking, the condition and prosperity of the white inhabitants of the West India Islands enter as largely into the merits of the question as the condition and prosperity of the blacks.

W. G. S.

Some Strictures upon a Class of Illustrated Weekly Newspapers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a character in "Jack Easy," if we recollect aright, who insists that everything that occurs is only a duplicate of the events that took place thousands of years ago. Nor is the theory so utterly waating in proof as at the first glance may be supposed. Elderly gentlemen and gentlewomen, clinging to one style of dress with the tenacity of days gone by, fiad themselves in full fashion et regularly recurring periods. Creeds and theories, dead and buried long ago, start up into life again as if refreshed from their loag slumber, and eager champions press their claims on public credence. Yet, amid all this, we have believed the course of civilization to be steadily onward, in spite of some glaring fects that seem to indicate a different direction.

Barbarism is manifested quite as strongly by the manaer in which we look at, or speak of, the deeds of others, as by any actions of our own. The community that reads with avidity the disgusting details of a brutal prize-fight, or finds its most interesting part of the newspaper in the page which records the sickening accounts of murder and blood, is at heart but little above the actors in the very scenes thet yield so much pleasure. Temptation, urged on by the maddening effect of alcohol, or the insanity of anger, might easily change the position of the reader; and he who sat a spectator of the bloody revel find himself a struggling gladiator in the arena, on whose agonies men looked with as keen a relish as ever he had himself enjoyed.

We are fighting the old battle of the spiritual against the physical, with the seme fearful odds on the side of the earthly part of our nature. It needs no dull dissertation on depravity, no marshaling of facts, no stirring appeals, to show that the tendency of the mere body is to groveling pleasures and to debasing appetites. A street fight, with its accompaniments of brutality and blasphemy, will draw a larger crowd than a lecture, and the most earnest advocate of the "dignity of human nature" at once admits the necessity of law in putting down such disgraceful exhibitions. In this contest, on nothing do we place more reliance than the Press. Every man's house is open to it, and long ago it ceased to be a luxury and took rank among the necessaries of life. That the newspaper must report everything, we very well know; bat we expect, nay demand, that the same engine which stamps the narration of these deeds of horror on the pages of the daily journal, shall at the same time stamp, in language not to be misunderstood, the editor's reprehension of their wickedness.

But a new ally to the cause of civilization appears in the weekly journal—journals taking a mean course between the daily and the monthly issues of the Press, unhampered by the necessity of giving all the news, which often drives the former into channels they would gladly avoid, while making no pretensions to the heavier articles which grace the pages of the magazine. Their titles are for the most part high-sounding, and their pretensions lofty and worthy of honor. Not a few of them are devoted to politics, more to literature, and some to art. We take them up with a feeling of satisfaction after the business of the day is ended, when with slippered feet we sit with wife and children around the fireside; and the disappointment is great to find them ranged on the side of barbarism, so that instead of ministering to the pleasures of the household, the best thing to be done is to put them between the bars of the grate. This we have been compelled to do more than once—much to the astonishment of the little ones, who wonder "Why Papa burns all the pretty pictures."

A few months ago *Harper's Weekly* treated its readers to a series of pictures of the Gouldy tragedy—the house, the room, and one scene in which FRANK poised the hatchet for a second blow at the staggering servant. In an issue but two weeks since we find the scene of the Utah murder fearfully depicted; in one cut the murderer firing his pistol at the boy's back, in another, the same person in the act of cutting his victim's throat. Now we have ghost alone in its folly. FRANK LESLIE gives us from this block, a allegory of the raving and roasting of a New-Yorker by the Fejee cannibals. To add to all this, we learn from Washington that *Harper's Weekly* has given an order to BRADY to photograph the scene of the Sickles tragedy, and that one of FRANK LESLIE'S artists is making a sketch of the room in which SICKLES is confined.

We have already supped full of horrors, but must submit to this last infliction. We can see beforehand the miserable abortion that will be presented; BUTTERWORTH leaning against the tree; SICKLES, with his pistols standing over the prostrate form of KEY, whose features stare at us with all the ghastliness of death. While we bear patiently, let us, however, enter an earnest protest against such prostitution of the fine arts.

If there were nothing else, the utter folly of the representation would condemn it. Who saw FRANK GOULDY in the attitude he is drawn, or who stood by while CHRISTIANSEN drove the knife in the boy's throat? Take the letter-press to Mr. LESLIE'S cannibal picture, and you find the New-Yorker and his companions were killed in combat, and eaten afterwards; yet the veracious artist draws him trussed for the spit, a savage with uplifted knife for the fatal blow, while his companions are roasting in the distance. The actual was bad enough; why paint an agony, greater because mental, thet never was endured? What good can it do? what ead of justice will it answer? what great aim will it hold up?

A family paper is a great engine for good, and he may well tremble who undertakes the responsibility of its management. An illustreted paper is more so still; for the little ones who clamber abont our knees, lisping the few words domestic love has tanght them, find the printed page a sealed book; but drink in education from the pictures, of which they never tire. There are better things for them than scenes of bloodshed and murder—nay, is there anything worse? It may be very conseiling to the publisher thet his paper sells, but there are things more comforting than prosperity and more durable than money. There are sceaes of beauty and joy and love waiting for the engraver's pencil—why not give them to us? *Vox populi* is not always *vox Dei*. Let these papers but act up to their pretensions, and they will find nobler and better objects for the limner's pencil than those that now degrede their position and disgust their patrons.

J. C. H.

Divorce at a Discount.

We have kept our readers tolerably well advised of the changes in English law as to divorce. Meny advanteges have followed from this reform, but one which was confidently anticipated from it has not yet flowed therefrom. It was supposed thet the erection of a special Court of Probate and Divorce would save the public the details of the trials for *crim. con.*, and purify to that extent the colnmns of the newspapers. Indeed, leading journals had leaders drawiag attention to the last case tried before a Jury as a necessary preliminary to the obtaining of a divorce by act of Parliament, congratulating their readers on the immnnity they were thenceforth to enjoy from such lickerish details. Bnt the fact has been quite otherwise. Instead of fewer reported cases of this description there are ten times as many, and the proportion of newspaper colnmns devoted to them greater in the same proportion. And it does not seem as if it could be helped as loag as the Court of Probate and Divorce is an open Court, for there is nothing to hinder the proceedings therein from beiag reported; and, as the London papers continue to print them in all their length and breadth—and they are generally as broad as they are long—we must suppose the public was not so squeamish, or so desirous of being spared such particulars, as the congratulatory editors had given it credit for.

In the good old times, it will be remembered, divorces were as strictly preserved as pheasants, and none but men of competent estates could indulge in the expensive luxury of pursaing one. It cost about a thoasand pounds to take out a qualification. Of course the number was very much less than now that the way ont of matrimony has been made level to the meanest capecity, and as cheap as it is level. Formerly, none but noblemen and gentlemen of great landed estates supplied the news market with its entertainiag adulteries. The crime against marriage,—that crime

"Forbid by Heavenly, fined by buman laws,"—

and the judicial disclosures growing out of it, was, so to speak, almost exclusively "*scandalum magnatum*," or an aristocratic scandal only, which the vulgar could not enjoy at second hand, without the hope of promoting one themselves. We dare say our readers remember that it was Captain BYRON, the nephew of the Wicked Lord and father of the poet, that ran away with the Marchioness of CARMARTHEN, and took for their antenuptial honeymoon the parsonage of the Reverend and poetical WILLIAM MASON, at Aston, in Yorkshire, es hc informed HORACE WALPOLE, as also how their virtuous slnmbers were disturbed one night by a great thunder-storm. About the same time that "Jnnius" was making away with the character of the famous Duke of GRAFTON, the Earl of UPPER OSSORY was meking away with his wife, a favorite correspondent of HORACE WALPOLE, in the edition of whose works by CUNNINGHAM her ingenuous countenance may be admired. And it was no less immortal a person than the Count ALFIERI, who gave Lord SIGONIER satisfaction with steel and gold for the shere he had (only a *half*, at most, according to his own candid narrative in his life) in riddiag him of his wife, PENELOPE PITT; a dame rather resembling the spouse of ULYSSES in the nnmber of her suitors than in her constancy to her lord.

And in the present century, the characters in these judicial dramas have been chiefly taken from high life,—a kind of Romance of the Peerage,—up to the late domestic revolution. We recollect telling our readers in a former article of that interesting complication of adulteries which might have furnished the plot of a second play like "The Rovers, or the Double Arrangement," in the *Anti-Jacobin*, when the late Marquis of ANGLESEA, then Lord PAGET, obtained a divorce from Lady PAGET, for adultery with the Duke of ARGYLL, and at the same time Lord COWLEY, brother to the Duke of WELLINGTON, was divorced from his wife for the same offence with the Marquis of ANGLESEA! These preliminaries over, the Duke of ARGYLL married Lady PAGET, and the Marquis married Lady COWLEY, and thus virtue was rewarded, in the case of these noble dames, by a material accession of rank. It was before this century opened, we think, when ERSKINE roased a British Jury to such a pitch of indignation against Mr. HOWARD, afterwards Duke of NORFOLK, the plaintiff in an action of this kind, against the Earl of LUCAN, (then Lord BINGHAM,) for running away with his wife, Lady ELIZABETH BELASYSE, that they could hardly be held back from casting him in damages instead of the defendant! The present Lord LUCAN,—the "same one that bluadered" at Balaklava,—is the son of this exemplary couple. Indeed, divorce cases in those times were as good as chapters out of fashioaable novels, so fine were the names and titles that figured in them.

But this is all changed now. The cheapening of the process has vulgarized the quality of divorce materially. It is no longer

"Peers and Dukes, with all their sweeping train,"

that give dignity to the scene, but it is filled with petty tradesmen, and dissenting ministers, and irregular practitioners in medicine, and persons of even more questionable respectability, judged of by the gig-keeping standard. Since the Court of Divorce went into operation, we do not remember a single case in which the parties belonged to the higher ranks of life. Perhaps the popularizing of the notoriety of such scandals has so disgusted [illegible] unexpected to accomplish in exciting, by the comedy of the "Reformed Housebreaker," in which he intended to put burglary in so ridiculous a point of view that bolts and bars were likely to become useless. The effect may have been the same as was urged by BABN DODDINGTON as an argument against Sir ROBERT WALPOLE'S scheme, Lady MARY WORTLEY tells of, of putting the word "not" into the Creed, and striking it out of the Commandments, viz: That if people were commanded to commit adultery, and bear false witness against their neighbors they might not show the enmity they now do in those directions. However this may be, there has certainly been much fewer scandalous divorce cases among the higher ranks of English society of late years than of old time. The influence and example of the Court of VICTORIA is undoubtedly one cause of this improvement, which, if it reach no further than external decency, is a great gain on the side of public morality. And the very number of applications for divorce which come from the middling classes, since the operation of the new Court, show how cruelly such relief was needed, and how many a man there was forced, by narrow means, to remain

"Married and wedlock bound
To a fell adversary, his hate or shame."

And the doors of the new Court are thrown open to women as well as men—a thing not dreamed of in the philosophy of MILTON, bnt none the less a just element of the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gold fever has broken out severely in New-Mexico. A letter in the St. Louis *Republican*, from Los Vegas, says: "We have just learned from a reliable source that one of a party of Mexicans, who left Taos a short time ago for the purpose of prospecting in that region, had just returned and brought with him some $1,500 in scale gold, which he washed out in fifteen days, and a lump of pure gold weighing near fifteen ounces. This has started them all crazy, and some 400 people were about leaving that section of our country when our informant left."

Last week delegetes from Harvard, Yale, Trinity and Brown Colleges met at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and consummated arrangements for a "College Union Regetta," to be held annually, all contestants to be undergraduates of colleges within the United States. It was decided to hold the regatta this year on Friday, July 22, at 4½ P. M., either at Springfield or Worcester; to be determined hereafter. A number of resolutions were adopted, fixing the distance, the nnmber of seconds to be allowed per oar for smaller boats, &c.

Petitions are before the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for the appointment of an Inspector of Milk, and also that all cans used for the delivery of milk be legally sealed by the town or city sealer of weights and measures, and that they be marked with figures showing their capacity in quarts by wine measure, with a proper allowance for reduction of bulk in cooliag. The petitioas set forth that the namber of cows in the Commonwealth is 150,000, and that their annual yield of milk amounts to the value of $6,670,000.

The Rhode Island Honse hes laid upon the table the resolution reported by the Special Committee, declariag that, in assuming eqaity jurisdiction of the case of Ives *vs.* Hazard, the Supreme Court exceeded the powers conferred upon it by the General Assembly, and that the decree of said Court in that case ought to be wholly amended, revoked and annulled.

A slight shock of an earthqnake was felt at New-Bedford on Wednesday, March 2. No damage done.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S READING TO-NIGHT.—In compliance with the following letter of invitation, Mr. VANDENHOFF gives, to-night, a special reading, at Dodworth's Saloon, from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS; the hall will, of course, be crowded:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1859.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We, the undersigned, a namber of gentlemen residing in this City, having a high appreciation of your worth and talents, desire to express our kind feeliag toward you in a manner more substantial than words, and to that end we would request that you will select some evening for a special reading, at which, by our presence and support, we may testify our esteem:

G. Van Cleef,	G. Kerner,	David Jones,
A. D. Logan,	E. D. Stanton,	Wm. H. Allen,
Wilson G. Hunt,	N. Lndlum,	H. Blydenburgh,
C. B. Isham,	George S. Adee,	J. M. Coggeshall,
S. D. Thatcher,	P. C. Stone,	Robt. H. Johnson,
P. C. Hawkins,	R. W. Weston,	Geo. W. Donglass,
Georgs Carroll,	H. A. Robbins,	Geo. P. Morris,
Jno. A. Jones,	John A. Weeks,	Col. J. Meinell,
	N. P. Willis, and others.	

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—CONSTIPATION.—This germ of innumarable evils, by its slow but insidious effects, has brought many to a premature grave. The afflicted will find an effective remedy in the above medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 3.

$10,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	47 Bank of Commerce	101⅜
5,000 Missouri St. 6s,s60	85⅞	20 Chatham Bank	81
12 000 do	85⅝	20 Park Bank	105⅜
20,000 do s60	85⅞	50 Cum. Pref	24
5,000 do s30	85⅞	200 do b60	24
10,000 do s3	85⅝	500 Erie Railroad	12⅝
1,000 California St. 7s	84⅞	do	12¾
500 N.Y. Cen. RR. 6s	91⅞	600 Harlem Railroad	13
2,000 E. R. 4th Mg. Bs.	56¼	200 Har. R. R. Pref.b60	39⅜
20,000 E. R. Ct Bs. 7l s10	37	25 Nor. & Wor. R. R	22
8,000 Had. Riv. R. 1st M.	102	311 Reading Railroad.c	49⅜
4,000 Hnd. Riv. R. 3d M.	74⅜	100 do c	49⅝
2,000 Hnd. Riv. R. C. Bs.	70	100 Mich. Cen. R	61⅞
2,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 Pct. 1st Mg. S. Fd. C. Bs	94⅜	20 do	52
1,000 do	97	50 do	62¾
4,000 M. & O. S. Fund B.	74	200 M. So. & N. Ia. R. c	18⅜
1,000 Il. Cen. R. Bs	89¾	150 do s30	18⅜
27 Canton Company	20¾	100 do b60	18⅜
20 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	99	550 M. So. & N. I. G. S. b30	48¾
100 Pac. Mail S. Co. s60	77	450 do c	48¾
50 do s30	77	50 Panama R. R. s60	116¾
450 do	77¾	50 do b30	116¾
50 do b30	77¾	50 do s10	116¾
10 Am. Guano Co	¾	100 do s60	117
6 N. Y. Cen. R. R	80⅜	175 Ill. Cen. R. R	69¾
230 do	80⅜	100 do b30	69⅝
700 do s30	80⅜	100 do b30	69¾
50 do s30	80⅝	100 do s60	69¾
200 do s3	80⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	8¾
100 do b60	80⅜	15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93
100 do c	80⅜	200 Gal. & Chic. R. R. b60	71
50 do s10	80⅜	150 do b60	70⅞
100 do s10	81	100 do	70⅜
100 do s15	80⅞	300 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	61⅜
100 do s10	80⅞	200 do b10	61⅞
315 do	81	200 do b30	61⅞
400 do b30	80⅞	50 do b60	61⅞
200 do s15	80⅜	50 LaC. & Mil. R. R	¾
100 do s30	80⅜	100 Stoningtoa R. R.	62⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Missouri St. 6s	85⅞	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	32⅛
2,000 do	85¼	100 Har. R. R. Pref	39⅛
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s	96¾	310 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	63
6,000 E. R c. bs. 7l s10	37⅜	10 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	58
18,000 do s10	36	100 Mich. Cen. R. R. b60	52⅝
6,000 Hnd. R. R. 3d m.	74¼	50 do s30	51⅜
2,000 M. C. R. R. 6 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	96¾	50 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	18½
100 Pacific M. S. Co. s60	76¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	48¾
50 do	77¾	100 do s10	48¾
20 Peoples' Bank	102¾	100 do b30	48¾
250 N. Y. Central R. R.	80⅞	50 Illinois Cen. R. b60	69¾
50 do s15	80⅜	150 do	69¾
280 do	81	200 do s60	69¾
40 Erie Railroad	12¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	71
		100 do b30	71⅛

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$10,000 Han. Co. 11l. 8s	60	28 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	169¾
4,000 T of Ft. M. In. 8s	47⅜	75 Wall-st. Fire Is. Co.	30
10,000 War. City 11l. 8s	55	30 do	29⅜
3,000 C., St. Paul & F. du Lac R. 8s	44	75 N. Riv. Fire Is. Co.	152⅜
5,000 do	78 13⅜	50 Etna Fire Ins. Co.	110¾
2,190 G. W. Ins Srp.	67 71	20 Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	150
2,000 At Mu. I. Srp.	68 91	20 Nassau Fire Is. Co.	150
200 W. & Sara. R.	25	20 Mercan. Fire Is. Co.	119¼
10 Third av. R. Co.	125⅞	30 Bk. of Com.	101½
25 Trev. Coal & R. Co.	15	10 Atlantic Bk.	82⅜
45 H. & N. Y. Nav. Co.	108	20 Hope Fire Ins. Co.	102⅜
12 N. Y. & N. H. R. (gen.)	50	40 Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	96
130 La. C. & Mil. R.	1	40 N. Riv. Fire Is. Co.	152
75 St. Nicholas Bk.	89	20 Ex. Fire Ins. Co.	102¾
30 City Bk. of Bac. W.	40	6 Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	104⅜
40 Ex. Fire Is. Co.	100	7 Mer. M. M. Ins. Co.	97
40 St. N. Fire Ins. Co.	90	20 Why Quar. & M. Co.	91
42 do	90¾	75 LaC. & Mil. R.	¾
		40 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	118⅜

THURSDAY, March 3—P. M.

The official returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of February were completed at the Custom-house this afternoon. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$15,231,446
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,264,502
Free Goods	2,280,222
Total entries	$18,756,170
Against Feb., 1858	8 968.984
Increase this season	$9,787,186

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $92,200. The value of Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from the Public Warehouse during the month is $2,167,998, or $903,496 in excess of the amount which went into Warehouse; so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $19,659,646, against $12,372,067 marketed in February, 1858.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of February were:

In Domestic Produce		$3,283,592
Foreign Goods reexported		452,051
Specie		2,371,427
Total		$6,107,060
Against February, 1858:		
In Domestic Produce	$2,709,870	
Foreign reexported	463,707	
Specie	3,749,920—	7,920,497
Decrease this season		$1,813,437

We subjoin our usual comparison by months, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, beginning with the current Fiscal or Treasury year, July 1 1858:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,469,000	$[illegible]
August	16 556.000	[illegible]
September	15,335,000	[illegible]
October	13,454,000	[illegible]
November	10,501,000	[illegible]
December	13,281,000	[illegible]
January	13,377,000	7,[illegible]
February	18,764,000	8,[illegible]
Total, 8 months	$128,739,000	$[illegible]
Specie	629,000	6,[illegible]

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,289,000
[illegible]	3,522,000	4,219,000
[illegible]	5,233,000	6,492.000
[illegible]	3,482,000	5,246,000
[illegible]	3,700,000	2,832,000
[illegible]	3,762,000	4,208,000
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
Total, 8 months	$32,415,000	$35,270,000
Foreign reexported	3,400,000	6,973,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,202,800	6,272,000
September	3,240,000	991,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	472,000	3,239,000
December	1,898,000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
February	2,371,000	3,747,000
Total, 8 months	$18,315,000	$30,455,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$32,415,000	$35,270,000
Foreign Reexported	3,400,000	6,973.000
Specie	18,315,000	30,455.000
Total all exports	$54,130,000	$72,698,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,305	$6,987,019
August	3,545,118	3,946,830
September	2,672,935	2,249,982
October	2,054,834	867,534
November	1,706,529	1,121,792
December	2,020,895	1,172,393
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
February	3,328,688	2,063,784
Total, 8 months	$22,214,775	$20,050,807

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401,712	July 12	$1,521,676
July 27	1,603,617	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,639	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,222,005	Nov. 4	1,464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,086
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2,278,333
Dec. 13	1,643,202	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494,379	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 12	1,364,564	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 27	1,640,429
Feb. 27	1,287,967	Total, 8 mos.	$28,583,405
Total, 8 mos.	$23,659,170		

The Stock Exchange to-day was firmer upon the Share List than on Wednesday, and the closing prices, on average hustiness through the dey, were 81 ⅛ cent. for New-York Central, against 80⅝ yesterdey afternoon; Rock Island, 62 against 61⅛; Galena, 71 against 70⅝; Michigan Central, 52⅝ against 51⅜; Southern Preferred, 48⅝ against 48, and other Western Shares in abont the same proportion. The market is led by New-York Central, the boyers for the rise manifesting considerable confidence in taking the stock both for cash end on seller's option. The next strongest is Rock Island which is recovering from the heavy realizations for one of the *Bull* accounts on Tuesday and yesterday. Hudson, Harlem and Panama are steady. Erie Shares are an exception to the general firmness of the market, and eold down to 12⅜ ⅛ cent., although the unsecured Bonds were higher than yesterday. The announcemeat will probably be mede to-morrow that the Directors heve resolved to close for the present, the subscription to the Fourth Mortgage Loan, which has been before the Stock end unsecured Bondholders and the public for aboat eigh

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2327. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Final Adjournment of the Thirty-fifth Congress.

Loss of the Post-Office, the Post-Routes and Ocean Mail Bills.

LIST OF THE ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California—Governor of Washington Territory, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

JAMES Y. MCGUFFIE, of Georgia, has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, *vice* HENLY, removed.

Colonel G. W. GIBSON, of Mississippi, has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory, *vice* MCMULLEN, resigned.

The loss of the Post-Office bill, I am assured by several members of the Cabinet, will not lead to an extra session. The postal service will be reduced to suit Congressional action. The matter, however, is yet to be considered in Cabinet.

The members have generally left this afternoon, and the city is already quite deserted.

The Senate will probably adjourn on Tuesday.

The Postmaster-General is considered out of danger. The sudden death of his Third Assistant, Mr. MARNEY, is deeply regretted. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

All the general Appropriation bills which were passed by both Houses received the President's signature.

The Post-office Appropriation and Post-route bills failed to become laws. The former appropriates about twenty millions of dollars.

Whether an extra session will be called, in consequence of its loss, is a matter for Executive consideration. So far no reliance is to be placed on the rumors to that effect.

Amid the confusion in the Clerks' offices, it cannot yet be definitely ascertained whether any private bills which passed both Houses failed to receive the President's approval.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill contains a section for the extension of the Treasury Note law for two years, an appropriation of $452,000 for the Coast Survey, which was agreed to with singular unanimity, besides appropriations for the Light-house establishment, the survey of the public lands, taking the next census, &c.

The Ocean Mail Steamer bill was killed, but there is appended to the bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Dacotah and Tonawanda Indians an appropriation for complying with the existing contracts for carrying mails *vid* Panama and Tehuantepec to California.

The President was at the Capitol this morning, attending to business.

The House failed, as heretofore, to send him a message, asking whether he had further communication to make, and that Congress was ready to adjourn, several gentlemen having objected to the suspension of the roll-call on a private bill, which was defeated in order that this courtesy might be extended.

The House removed every trace of the abolition of the franking privilege and the increase of postage.

The galleries were densely crowded to witness the closing scenes.

Many members left this afternoon for their homes.

JOHN MARRON, Third Assistant Postmaster-General died last night. It is said he was at his office yesterday attending business.

The Post-office Appropriation bill contained an item of three millions for the deficiencies of the present year, and which was absolutely required to meet accumulated obligations. With this the Department could have got along comfortably till the 1st of July. No means can be available till the 1st of April, when the proceeds of the quarter will be paid in. After the 30th of June, none of the incoming revenue can be expended, as the present law will have ceased to operate. The land as well as the ocean service, and consequently the whole machinery of the Department, are thus disastrously affected.

SHERRY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & Co., of this city, to whom was awarded three millions of the late Government loan, have negotiated for the whole amount in New-York.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

[Continuation of Proceedings at the Night Session.]

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4—4 A. M.

At 3 o'clock A. M. the doors of the Senate Chamber were reopened, and Senators reassembled.

Mr. SEWARD said that as the Senate was now awaiting the action of the House, he would move that a recess be taken.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, moved that instead of taking a recess, the Senate take up his resolution calling for estimates for the next Congress on a basis of fifty million of dollars as the extent of the annual expenditure.

Objection was made, and the Senate took a short recess.

When the Senate reassembled, they took up some private bills, of course without any expectation that their action upon them would be concurred in by the House. Among the bills was one granting a pension to the widow of General PERSIFOR F. SMITH.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, presented a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to the Vice-President for his able, impartial and dignified conduct in the Chair, which was adopted.

The Senate then took several recesses of ten minutes each, everything being at a dead lock, pending some decisive action on the part of the House.

Mr. JOHNS offered a resolution to pay the clerks of the several Committees sixty days extra pay. After some discussion, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 37 in the affirmative.

The Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was signed by the President.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, offered his resolution to prepare estimates to limit expenses of Government hereafter to fifty millions.

Mr. BELL added, as an amendment, that the causes of the increased expenditures of Government be investigated.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution, asking for a Committee of Investigation to inquire whether there has been any malfeasance in the matter of printing the Post-office blanks. Adopted.

[This is the case of Mr. RICE, of Philadelphia, PENN., to which Mr. CAMERON recently referred.]

A message was here received from the House, announcing that it had passed a new Postal Appropriation bill, in which they asked the concurrence of the Senate. The meaning of this is that the House, claiming the exclusive right to originate revenue bills, refused to recognise the amendments of the Senate raising the rates of postage, &c. The Senate, on the other hand, not consenting to waive its construction of its own privileges, refused to recede on the dictation of the House. It was therefore assented to by the joint Committees of Conference, in order to guard the privileges of both Houses, to set aside both bills, and that the House originate another similar one, in which the Senate should concur.

Half-past Eleven A. M.—Messrs. PEARCE and TOOMBS strongly condemned the action of the Conference Committee, which they considered a surrender of the constitutional rights of the Senate.

The bill was read the first time by its title.

Mr. TOOMBS availed himself of the rules of the Senate to object to a second reading.

Mr. STUART explained and vindicated the action of the Committee.

Mr. SEWARD moved for the second reading.

Mr. MASON—and several Senators at once—"I object."

Messrs. BAYARD and MASON spoke severally against the action of the House, describing it as the first revolutionary step.

Mr. HALE said the Senate had performed a greater revolutionary act, in admitting the Indiana Senators.

Mr. TOOMBS retorted on Mr. HALE.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in behalf of the Republicans, expressed his unwillingness to stop the mail service of the country.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was sorry to see the service stopped by a punctilio between the Senate and the House. He believed the Senate had better act on the merits of the bill.

Mr. MASON moved a resolution which was adopted, informing the House, that the Senate, having finished the legislative business, is ready to adjourn.

The discussion was then brought to a premature end.

So the Post-office is closed and the Senate adjourns *sine die*.

During the session, twenty-five hours of business proceeded, without interruption, or any infraction of the dignity of the Senate.

No act so much became it as its leaving.

The clock struck—and the Thirty-fifth Congress passed into history.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4—4 A. M.

The House acted upon the Senate's amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill under the operation of the previous question, and concurred in several of them, including that appropriating $500,000 for work upon the Treasury buildings.

The House concurred in the amendment appropriating $412,000 for payment of the Florida Volunteers, and by four majority rejected the amendment abolishing the franking privilege.

The amendment extending the operation of the Treasury Note law was then read.

Mr. OWEN JONES raised a point of order. He denied the right of the Senate to insert a clause of this kind in an Appropriation bill. They were prohibited from so doing by that clause of the Constitution which limited the origination of revenue bills to the House of Representatives.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, contended that the amendment only provided for the exchanging of new Treasury notes for old ones.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and said it was for the House to determine whether the amendment was constitutional or not.

An appeal was taken from the Speaker's decision, and the appeal was laid on the table.

The amendment was then rejected—Yeas, 92; Nays, 93.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table, which was lost by a majority of nine against it.

A very lively interest was manifested during these proceedings, which occupied considerable time.

The Secretary of the Treasury was present in the Hall during the whole time.

Finally, at 7 o'clock A. M., the vote by which the Treasury note amendment was rejected was reconsidered, and the amendment concurred in by Yeas, 94; Nays, 83.

The amendments increasing the appropriations for the California mails *vid* Panama and Tehuantepec were rejected.

The House then took up the Senate's resolution asking for a Committee of Conference in relation to the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said that this resolution meant neithermore nor less than that the Committee of Conference should make a final disposition of the bill, which the House had refused to do.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, maintained that the House had kept strictly within the Parliamentary rule in the course which it had pursued. He was perfectly willing to confer with the Senate, but he was not willing to take up the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, said the House had already refused to consider this bill, and by what legerdemain could it now be taken up out of its order?

The Speaker here interposed, and said that, in order to relieve the House from its difficulty, he would retain the bill for the present. He considered the question between the two Houses one of form rather than of substance.

Finally the House concurred in the resolution of the Senate for a conference, and the House took a recess until 9 o'clock.

AFTER THE RECESS.

It was nearly 10 o'clock before a quorum of members was present, and several efforts were made to take up private bills.

A resolution was passed allowing six thousand dollars for mileage and per diem to BIRD B. CHAPMAN, who contested the right of Mr. FERGUSON to a seat as delegate from Nebraska.

A number of unsuccessful motions to amend the rules were made, and all private bills were laid on the table.

Messages were frequently received from the Senate, and others from the President, notifying the House that he had signed certain bills.

The House now passed a private bill, by yeas and nays, and then called the yeas and nays again on laying a motion to reconsider on the table. Thirty-five minutes were thus wasted.

Eleven O'Clock.—Mr. LETCHER made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Post-Office Appropriation bill to the effect that, while neither House is understood to waive any Constitutional right, it is recommended that the House pass the bill precisely as it came from the Senate on the 26th of February. The report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Noon arrived before the completion of the last roll-call, when the Speaker said:

GENTLEMEN: The hour has arrived for us to sever the political and personal relations which have existed between us for the last two years. I congratulate you on the consummation of most of the necessary measures of legislation to carry on the Government without embarrassment. I embrace this, the last occasion I shall have, to return my grateful acknowledgements for the uniform courtesy and kindness you have extended to me as your presiding officer. Difficult and trying as has been the position, its labors have been greatly diminished by the cordial support you have given me. The dignity and decorum which has marked your deliberations will compare most favorably with those of your predecessors. To this fact, I attribute whatever success I have obtained in this Chair, in making my administration acceptable to you, and for this I thank you. I have throughout endeavored to act with equal and exact justice to every individual, party, and section. If the Chair has been in error, and I have failed in my duty to any one of you, I now beg your pardon. Trusting, gentlemen, that our deliberations here may realize for this noble Republic the most prosperous development of its rich and great resources, and invoking the blessings of a kind Heaven upon you, I now perform my last official act by declaring this House adjourned *sine die*.

The Address was received with great enthusiasm, cheers and clapping of hands. Some of the members hid one another farewell, and soon the hall was deserted by all save the laborers, who set to work to remove the paper rubbish which lay thickly scattered in all directions.

Business Perfected During the Session.

PUBLIC BILLS PASSED.

An act giving the assent of Congress to a law of the Missouri Legislature for the application of the reserved two per cent. funds af said State.

An act to protect the land fund for school purposes in Sarpy County, Nebraska Territory.

An act to confirm the land claim of certain Pueblos and towns in the Territory of New-Mexico.

An act providing for keeping and distributing all public documents.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Deparment and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act for the relief of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

An act to fix and regulate the compensation of Registers and Receivers of the land offices under the provisions of the act approved April 20, 1818.

An act to authorize settlers upon the 16th and 36th sections, who settled before the survey of the public lands to preempt their settlements.

An act providing for the payment of the expenses of Investigating Committees of the House of Representatives.

An act for the punishment of forging or counterfeiting Military Bounty Land Warrants, Military Bounty Land Certificates, certificates of location, certificates of purchase and receivers' receipts.

An act to repeal an act entitled An act authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases, approved the 5th March, 1855.

An act for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

An act granting the right of way over and dépôt grounds on the military reservation at Fort Gratiot, in the State of Michigan, for railroad purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of the claims of the State of Maine for expenses by that State in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war.

An act to authorize the President to make advances of money to Hiram Powers.

An act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in the State of Alabama.

An act to incorporate the Washington National Monument Society.

An act to authorize the Attorney-General to represent the United States in the proceedings in equity now pending in the Supreme Court between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

An act to continue the office of Register of the Land-office at Vincennes, Indiana.

An act to amend an act entitled An act authorising repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States.

An act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act supplemental to an act for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1860.

An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act to provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all Governmental purposes, and for the uses and benefits of the inhabitants of the said cities.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses of investigating committees and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act to provide for extending the laws and judicial system of the United States to the State of Oregon and for other purposes.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, concluded on the 8th of Nov., 1858, at Shanghae.

An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

An act for the benefit of the ceptors of the British brig *Caledonia* in the war of 1812.

An act for the relief of Mary Bainbridge.

An act for the relief af A. Baudouin and A. D. Roberts.

An act to authorize the claimants in right of John Husrias to enter certain lands in Florida.

An act for the relief of Leonard Loomis.

An act for the relief of John F. Cannon.

An act for the relief of Mary Boyle.

An act recognizing the assignment on land warrant No. 35,950, issued to John Davis.

An act for the relief of John Campbell.

An act for the relief of Roswell Minard, father of Theodore Minard, deceased.

An act for the relief of John Duncan.

An act for the relief of Monroe D. Downs.

An act for the relief of William F. Wagner.

An act for the relief of Samuel A. Fairchild.

An act for the relief of Evelina Porter, widow of the late Commodore David Porter, of the United States Navy.

An act granting an invalid pension to John Lee, of the State of Maine.

An act for the relief of Dinah Minis.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry King, deceased.

An act for the relief of Wright Fore.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Henry R. Schoolcraft.

An act for the relief of Francis Carver.

An act for the relief of Robinson Yammon.

An act for the relief of Frederick Smith.

An act to provide for the lighting with gas certain streets across the mall.

An act for the relief of Robert A. Davidge.

An act for the relief of Captain Douglass Ottinger.

An act for the relief of Rebecca M. Bowden, of Prince George County, Virginia.

An act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of the late Lieut. Lewis S. Craig, for his services in command of the military escort on the Mexican boundary Commission.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a register for the schooner *William A. Hewitt*.

An act for the relief of James J. Holmes.

An act for the relief of William Yearwood, Sen., of Tennessee.

An act for the relief of Ethe Hall, of Rutland, Vt.

An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Oliver Landy, of the State of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of Henry Hubbard.

An act to confirm to the heirs or assigns of Bernardo Segui title to lands in East Florida.

An act for the enforcement of mechanics' liens on buildings and so forth in the District of Columbia.

An act for the relief of David Watson.

An act for the relief of Joseph Hardy and Alton Long.

An act for the relief of Martin Layman.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Ambroise Breu, of the Parish of St. Charles, State of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of Thomas Laurent, surviving partner of the firm of Benjamin & Thomas Laurent.

An act for the relief of C. Edward Habicht, administrator of J. W. P. Lewis.

An act for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines.

An act authorizing the issue of registers to the steamships *America* and *Canada*, and to change the name of said steamships.

An act for the relief of Kennedy O'Brien.

An act for the relief of William Rich.

An act for the relief of Captain A. W. Reynolds.

An act for the relief of Eli W. Goff.

An act for the relief of Frances Ann McCauley.

An act for the relief of Jane Turnbull.

An act for the relief of Anthony Caslo, a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act for the relief of John Pickell, late a Lieutenant in the United States army.

An act to provide for the enrollment and license of the brig *Cumberland*.

An act for the relief of Congressional township No. 27, north range, 54 east, in Wabash County, Ind.

An act for the relief of Mary S. Dusenbury.

An act for the relief of Lucy A. Wakefield, widow of Benjamin Wakefield.

An act for the relief of James Collier.

An act for the relief of Enoch B. Talcott, late Collector of the Customs at Oswego, N. Y.

An act for the relief of John Perry.

An act for the relief of William M. Harrison.

An act for the relief of the assignees of Hugh Glenn.

An act for the relief of Ferdinand Coxe.

An act for the relief of James A. Glanding.

An act to provide for the final settlement of the land claim of the persons claiming as heirs of or under John Underwood, as purchasers or otherwise, to certain lands in Florida, and to confirm the title to the proper owner or owners.

An act for the relief of Edward Ingersoll.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Joint resolution for the relief of Michael Pasprenitas.

Joint resolution in relation to the tobacco trade of the United States with foreign nations.

Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a certain plot of land in the City of Petersburg, Va., belonging to the United States.

Joint resolution authorizing Townsend Harris, United States Consul-General at Japan, and H. C. J. Henskin, his interpreter, respectively, to accept a —— from the Queen of England.

Joint resolution to correct a clerical error in an act for the relief of Isaac Body and Samuel Fleming.

Joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Captain M. F. Maury and Professor A. D. Bache of gold medal from the Sardinian Government.

A resolution for the payment of an unexpected balance to the State of Georgia on account of military services.

A resolution for the relief of Wm. Hassard Wigg.

A resolution for changing the plan of the Custom-house at Galveston, in the State of Texas.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey a portion of the Government lot on which the United States Court-house stands, in Rutland, Vt., in exchange for other land adjoining said lot.

A resolution for the appointment of two Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

A resolution conferring the rank of Senior Flag-officer on the Active Service list of the United States Navy on Captain Charles Stewart.

A joint resolution amendatory of an act entitled "An act to regulate the compensation of members of Congress," approved Aug. 16, 1856, so far as relates to such members as shall die during their terms of service.

A resolution in relation to the second section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes."

A resolution in relation to the removal of obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi River.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day, the Senate commenced its extraordinary Executive Session, in accordance with the proclamation of the President.

The new Senators, whose credentials had previously been presented, were sworn in.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with the Central and South American States, with a view to settlements of free persons of color where they can enjoy the rights of citizenship.

Its consideration was postponed until to-morrow, to which day the Senate adjourned.

Execution of Murderers at Toronto.

TORONTO, Friday, March 4.

The execution of FLEMING, the Telegraph operator and O'LEARY, who were both found guilty of murder, at the last assizes, took place to-day in presence of a vast number of spectators. O'LEARY was attended by a Catholic clergyman, and read a short confession on the gallows. FLEMING was attended by a Protestant clergyman. He met his end calmly and without bravado, and gave the clergyman a short account in writing of the crime—attributing his ruin to bad company and drink. The greatest sympathy has been felt for him, and every exertion was used to procure a reprieve, but to no purpose, tha Government being determined to put down the use of deadly weapons, which has become so prevalent.

Loss of the Schooner Harvey F. Payton.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 4.

The schooner *Harvey F. Payton*, NICKERSON, from Boston for Alexandria, went ashore on Beaver Tail, about 9 o'clock last night, and has gone to pieces. The craw were saved. Of the cargo, consisting of 100 tons of granite and merchandise, nothing will be saved.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, March 4—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Europa*, now dua off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 19th ult. Weather cloudy. Wind fresh and blowing from the West.

Markets.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 3.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 2,025 bales, market closing with an advancing tendency. Sales of the week, 9,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 5,290 bales, against 12,509 in the corresponding week last year. Increased receipts at this port, 182,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 958,000 bales. Stock at Savannah, 59,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 3.

The sales of Cotton, to-day, were 3,800 bales; sales of the week, 22,000 bales, the market closing at ⅛c.@¼c. better prices on the week; Middling, 11¼c. Rice buoyant at an advance of ¼c. Yesterday's sales of Cotton were 5,250 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 4.

The sales of Cotton to noon to-day were 2,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 4.

The sales of COTTON to-day, were 510 bales, Holders demand an advance on the lower qualities, which checks operations.

AUGUSTA, Friday, March 4.

The sales of COTTON for the past two days have been 3,800 bales. There has been a large speculative inquiry. The receipts at the interior towns are unusually small.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 4.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY, 25c. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given. LARD nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 3.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 6,000 bales; Middling, 11c.@11¼c. SUGAR steady; fair to fully fair 8¼c.@6¾c. MOLASSES 22¾c. FLOUR firm; sales 4,000 bbls. at $6. CORN active; sales 11,000 bushels at 82c. @85c. PORK dull; Mess, $17 75. MESS BEEF—Sales 60 tcs. at $18. COFFEE firm; sales 2,800 bags at 11c.@ 11¾c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 3.

FLOUR active and in speculative demand; sales 9,000 bbls. at $6 75@$6 for superfine on the spot, and $6@$6 25 for April delivery; market closing buoyant. WHEAT active and advanced 3c. WHISKY declined 2c., and selling at 25c. PORK dull; no demand for Mess. BULK PORK; 200,000 lbs. sold at 7½c.@8¼c., and 50,000 lbs. sides at 8½c. for April delivery. LARD dull at 11½c.@11½c.

From Boston.

MEETING OF GERMANS—DEATH OF CHARLES SAMPSON—THE HOOSAC TUNNEL, ETC.

BOSTON, Friday, March 4.

Quite a large meeting of the German population assembled at the Turner Hall last night, and adopted resolutions denouncing the measure requiring two years' residence, after naturalization, before being allowed to vote. The speeches were mostly in German

CHARLES SAMPSON, of the publishing firm of PHILLIPS & SAMPSON, died yesterday at his residence in Brook line, of consumption, at the age of 41 years.

The Hoosac Tunnel bill has passed the Senate and the indications are favorable to its final passage in the House.

An arrival at this port, with Buenos Ayres dates of Jan. 5, reports that the United States steamers *Fulton*, *Water-Witch* and *Harriet Lane*, with the brigs *Perry*, *Dolphin* and *Bainbridge* in tow, passed Colonia, Jan. 3, on their way to Paraguay. All well.

[The subscription ball in aid of the Mount Vernon purchase, under the auspices of our most influential and fashionable citizens, at the Boston Theatre to-night, is a very brilliant and successful affair. EDWARD EVERETT is Chairman of the Board of Managers. The tickets are $5 each, and a handsome sum will be realized to the patriotic fund in aid of which the ball is given.

A special dispatch from Washington, announcing that Congress had passed a resolution in effect to continue the Boston Post-office in its present location, created much talk to-day. It is understood, however, that Postmaster CAPEN has received no official orders countermanding his original plan removing the office to Summer-street, and that the removal will take place between now and Monday next.

Motion for a New Trial Denied.

ALBANY, Friday, March 4.

Judge GOULD has denied the motion for a new trial for JOHN WILSON, convicted of the murder of PATRICK MCCARTY in West Troy. He is sentenced to be executed April 27.

Cotton Ship on Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 4.

The ship *Vanguard*, lying at Algiers, opposite this city, took fire last night between decks, and it is feared, will be wholly destroyed. She cleared yesterday for Cronstadt, and has 41,000 bales of cotton on board. Her cargo is doubtless insured in Europe. The vessel belongs to J. W. PHILIPS, of New-York and is of about 1,200 tons burden.

Lynching Outrage in Kentucky.

HAWESVILLE, Ky., Thursday, March 3.

The mob last night broke into the jail, and seizing THOMAS S. LOW, confined there for protection, and shot him dead. Low was the individual who yesterday made the attack in the Court-House upon Prosecuting-Attorney MAXWELL.

The Yacht Wanderer's Negroes.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 4.

The yacht *Wanderer*, is advertised for Marshal's sale on the 12th inst.

It is rumored that fifty of the Africans brought by her have been arrested in the lower portion of Georgia, but the story is doubted.

Weather Reports....FRIDAY, March 4.

BALTIMORE.—Weather clear and pleasent.
WASHINGTON.—Weather clear and pleasant.
PETERSBURG.—Weather clear and pleasant.
NORFOLK.—Therm. 58°; wind S. W.
WILMINGTON.—Clear and pleasant.
CHARLESTON.—Clear; therm. 53; wind N. E.
AUGUSTA.—Weather pleasant.
SAVANNAH.—Clear; therm. 53°; wind W. S. W.
MACON.—Clear and cool.
MONTGOMERY.—Clear and pleasant.
LYNCHBURG.—Clear; therm. ranging 40° to 48°.
BRISTOL.—Clear; therm. ranging 40° to 48°.
KNOXVILLE.—Clear; therm. ranging 40° to 48°.
CHATTANOOGA.—Clear; therm. ranging 40° to 48°.
CUMBERLAND.—Weather clear and pleasant.
WHEELING.—Weather clear and pleasant.
CINCINNATI.—Weather clear and pleasant.
BOSTON.—The weather is clear and mild this evening, after a snow and rain storm of eighteen hours' duration.

PORT HOOD, Cape Breton, N. S., March 4.

We have had an immense fall of snow, continuing four days. The roads are impassable, and the telegraph wires are broken in many places.

The Charges Against Officers of the Mayor's Squad.

The investigation of the complaint preferred against Officer WYNKOOP, by Sergeant BERNEY, was resumed at 11 A. M., yesterday, before Police Commissioner BOWEN. A large number of Policemen, interested in the proceedings, were present.

Officer *L. Place* was examined—He knew nothing pertinent to the issue; he had received $50 once to put in the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Policemen.

Richard O. Swan's testimony amounted to nothing.

P. S. Fowler testified that Officer Brandt's general character was bad.

D. K. Seaman gave similar testimony.

B. Neiss sworn—Thought Brandt's character was not good.

Officer *McArthur* had received money for expenses in going to Virginia and bringing Mason Thomas to New-York; would not believe Brandt under oath.

Officer *Busteed* testified that he once heard that Sergeant Berney went to a man named Brady, arrested for selling obscene books, and told him to come to the Mayor's office at ten o'clock, and the indictment would be settled or quashed; he (witness) went to Mr. Brady and told him to have nothing to do with Berney, by request of a Mr. Long; he thought there was nothing said about money.

Here Sergeant Berney, who cross-examined most of the witnesses, explained that Mr. Stanley came to the office and asked if there was not an indictment against a man named Brady, and if it could not be quashed; he (Berney) pretended that the avidence was destroyed for the purpose of catching Stanley, and then asked for the money; Brady was anxious that the indictment should be quashed, as he had gone into respectable business; he (Berney) told Brady that if he would come to the Mayor's office and make an affidavit that Stanley had offered to settle it—[At this point Commissioner Bowen stopped the examination, and said this matter would be the subject of a separate trial, next Tuesday.]

Officer *Busteed* resumed—Sergeant Berney had requested him to get $45 worth of books from the Harpers' for what he (witness) did not know; he did not get them; he had heard Brandt make threats against Sergeant Croft, and would not take Brandt's word; he had told Berney he could get the books at cost price if Barney gave him the money to get them with; they were to cost $34 or $35; he did not think the books could ever have have been paid for; Berney did not mean to get the books from the Harpers', but from him; he, once after this, told Berney that it was hard for him to go and complain about him (witness) to Capt. Walling.

Officer *Blackwell* testified that the diamond ring for Berney's wife was first spoken of by the men after a dinner at Berney's house; Berney knew nothing about it; he (witness) heard Berney order the books; Berney was to pay for them; knew that one case was withdrawn, after going to Court, by the Corporation Attorney.

Officer *Hector Moore* knew nothing of the matters at issue.

Officer *Thomas Black*, sworn—He never heard that any officer had received money, except himself; this was when he took a prisoner to New-London; his expenses were paid by the Sheriff of New-London.

Officer *Davis* knew nothing pertinent.

Capt. *Leonard*, sworn—He knew of the intimation about the sergeants' demanding money from Officer Wynkoop; heard other intimations from Brandt and Van Arsdale about it; Van Arsdale stated to him that Sergeant Croft had demanded money from himself or Officer Gaylor; Van Arsdale was very reluctant about it and about being made a witness in this case, as he did not wish to injure any man; he (witness) had heard from the Mayor's Clerk, and others, that the men had "laid" for chances to receive money or presents and could hardly be induced to go out of the office to serve a simple notice; Officer Van Arsdale had stated to him that either he or Officer Gaylor was present when Sergeant Croft demanded and received money; that it was either a mock auction or a "bogus" case, and that when the parties (there were three of them) returned, the money was divided; it amounted to only about $1 50; the officers were connected together in the transaction; nothing was said about its being borrowed money; nor was it said that Van Arsdale lent Croft $1 50; this was before any charge was made; Van Arsdale came to witness voluntarily, by request of Sergeant Berney; all this evidence was hearsay.

Officer *James McCloud*, sworn—The largest amount of money that he had ever received was $25, a reward; he divided it with others; he had heard Berney say he did not care how much money the men made, and he (witness) was often asked to "stand the oysters," as he had made money enough that day; he believed all the men in the Squad, from the Sergeant down, had received money; he had never told the Sergeants that he received money; they heard of it, he supposed, from report, as it was the common talk; Sergeant Berney once asked him who made the most money that day; witness had made $25 in a ticket case; had heard that the officers had made more; he had received money for arresting parties; one day he received $5 from Stanley for arresting parties; Stanley never gave him any other money; he had given him other papers like one shown to witness.

[The paper was a note, stating that lottery policies were sold at a specified place.]

Here Mr. Marcus Cicero Stanley said: "Mr. Bowen, am I on trial?"

"What's your name, Sir?" asked Mr. Bowen.

"It is Stanley," replied that individual.

"No Sir, you are not," answered Mr. Bowen.

Mr. McCloud further testified that he had received such notes a dozen times from Stanley, in Berney's presence; he had been asked by parties outside not to arrest parties in the lottery business.

[This line of examination, conducted by Sergeant Berney, was stopped by Mr. Bowen.]

Mr. Stanley here said he had paid Berney hundreds of dollars.

Sergeant Berney, leaning back in his chair, said: "You lie, if you say so!"

Examination resumed—Berney had never warned witness about taking money from anybody; he (witness) never gave either of the Sergeants any money, nor did they ask him for any.

Officer *Henry W. Hall* sworn—He knew nothing of any intimations from the desk in the Mayor's Squad room, that the men must divide, or of any officer's receiving or demanding any money for duty performed other than their salaries; he did not recollect shaking Sergeant Berney's hand and leaving $5 in it in the Mayor's office; he once paid Berney $3 that he owed him in the Mayor's office; the day Pete Dawson was examined, witness went out with Dawson to get bail; Dawson did not give him $10, and he (witness) was sure he did not give Berney $5; the money he borrowed from Berney was to buy policies with, so as to see whether suspected parties sold policies: he gave it to Berney out of his own pocket; Berney told him that money used thus by him would be refunded.

Officer *McCloud* (recalled) said—He had bought policies with his own money in this way; the men told him the money thus expended would be refunded to him by the Mayor.

The investigation was here adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A Substitute for the Registry Bill that finds favor—Assembly adopts the five minute rule—Ruthless slaughter of bad bills—The Increase of Wharfage—The Farce of the Corruption Investigations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 4, 1859.

At 11 o'clock to-day, the Registry bill was the special order in the Assembly. Mr. BROCKWAY offered a substitute for the pending bill. The substitute provides that three weeks before a general election, the Inspectors of Elections shall meet at the places for holding elections, and by the aid of the last preceding poll-lists, and otherwise, make up a registry of voters for their several election districts, putting in separate columns, against each name, the residence by number of his house if possible, his birth-place, &c. The Inspectors are to add such names as they know to be voters, whether the voters appear before them or not, and to be in session in the country one day, and in the city two days, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Each Inspector is to take a copy of this list, give all who wish opportunity to consult it, and a copy is to be filed with the town clerk of towns, and the county clerk of cities. On election days one of the Inspectors is to check the names of the voters on this registry as they vote. If a man is registered, he can vote without any hindrance, provided the Inspectors are satisfied, and if challenged he may be sworn. If not registered, and the Inspectors are all satisfied that he is a voter, he can vote; but if not satisfied, he must either take the oath, or on the oath of a registered voter be identified as a voter in the district. False swearing is to be deemed perjury—and is to be punished with not less than a year's imprisonment. Within three days after election the Inspectors are to meet and make out from their registry and the one furnished by the late election, a true registry, file a copy in the town or County Clerk's office, and carefully keep one each for themselves. The Inspectors and their clerks are each to have the same compensation by day as they now receive by law, for their services. The bill provides only for general elections, but inasmuch as the registry is to be filed, where copies can at any time be obtained, it will furnish challengers with excellent facilities for preventing any large number of illegal voters from reaching the polls, even in the worst parts of the cities. There are some districts in New-York where all the inspectors are of one way of thinking, politically; that is bad, but can it be helped? The act will impose little expense—in the counties very little, and far less in the cities than any other that has been named. This bill is the child of many—tedious, sober and earnest sessions of the true friends of a registry law. Moreover, the probability is that in the Senate it will fall in among friends, and fare better than any other yet conceived. Among its warm friends are several who were loudest, from the start for a stringent law, as well as most of those who have been denounced as enemies of any law. On being read, this substitute was briefly advocated by several friends of a stringent law, and also by some who have been announced as opposed to any Registry law—a remarkable harmony prevailing. Among its strong friends are Messrs. MERRIS, CONKLING, SHEPHERD, SHAW, MACKIN, FARMER, EVELAND, HUTCHINSON and MORRIS. After discussing it for an hour, progress was reported, the bill ordered printed forthwith, and made the special order for 12 o'clock of Monday. Possibly it may be somewhat amended, but I think there is no doubt it will go along easily.

Perhaps the wisest thing done in Assembly to-day was the adoption of a resolution to the effect that, hereafter, neither in the House nor in the Committee of the Whole, shall any member speak more than five minutes to any one question. It was put in on a question of privilege, by Mr. MILLER, who protested that he was bored to death by long-winded speeches, and that, as a personal matter, relief must be granted. Several important bills were reported: By Mr. HALL, to provide for the collection, from the County of Richmond, of the expenses incurred in sending troops to that County to protect Quarantine property. By Mr. CROCKER, to incorporate the New-York Preparatory School of Medicine. By Mr. S. GRAVES, to provide for the care of idle and truant children in Brooklyn. By Mr. VAN CORTLANDT, against abolishing the office of Regents of the University. This report being agreed to, this bill is dead. By Mr. LAWRENCE, a minority report against the bill to collect from Richmond County the expenses of sending troops to prevent the destruction of public property at Quarantine. By Mr. VAN HORN, against abolishing the office of School Commissioner. This bill, too, dies, the report being agreed to. By Mr. DAVIS, against compelling Banks to redeem at par in tha City of New-York. Agreed to. Also, to incorporate a Savings Bank in East Brooklyn. By Mr. POND to establish a Board of Health in New-York. By Mr. MESSENGER, to establish an Insurance Department.

The House, henceforth, has evening sessions for every evening but Saturday. Business is pouring in yet, and the Committees are in session most of the available time during the recess. The Wharfage bill is not stirred from the Committee on Commerce, though Mr. REILLY, who introduced it, is untiring in his efforts to fetch it out. The Judiciary Committee is in labor of a lot of bills reorganizing Courts and Departments in New-York, and which purpose to plow the ground from under some of your officers who are not favorites of

Homeless Children.

A perusal of the Sixth Annual Report of the Children's Aid Society strengthens the conviction we have repeatedly expressed that, for the working of great practical and permanent good, this enterprise deserves the front rank among the reformatory movements of the day. Its efforts are directed towards a class from which spring mainly the great tides of wretchedness and crime, and its remedies are applied not to the surface of huge public evils, but to their root and source. It requires but little reflection to bring the mind to proper conclusions as to the future of those poor children who are born into poverty and vice—who, upon the first awakening of childish intelligence, find themselves surrounded by the infernal influences of the vilest passions of the vilest portion of humanity. Through tears, rags, dirt and cruelty, their innocent years unfold, having, as teachers, those skilled only in the practices of evil. What wonder that, with nothing but the examples of idleness, intemperance, theft, and kindred vices constantly before their eyes, they gradually harden in sin, and when years give their teaching its full development, become in turn themselves vagabonds outcasts and criminals, and form the plague-spots in the community—the "ulcers of society!" The work of gathering and saving the children cast into such whirlpools of debasing influences, ought not to be considered the business, and left to the labors, of a few individuals alone. Every Christian man and woman,—every person blessed with human sympathies or cherishing a regard for the well-being of others,—should take a strong interest in these little ones. Society should encourage and build up in imperishable strength an enterprise of such marked merit, involving results of such magnitude. It is, in a degree, responsible for the evils which overwhelm and crush the helpless, for, unlike the criminal adult, whose best of life is past,—whose self-respect has long since departed, and who has neither the power nor the wish to retrace his steps,—the solemn destiny of the child is before him; and, unconscious as he is of the mysteries bound up in that destiny, the great and oftentimes fearful results which the future bears to himself and to the world, it becomes an imperative duty with the community to place him, if possible, in a position which promises the best for both. This is the aim of the Children's Aid Society; and with the help which the benevolent have extended to it, the most encouraging and satisfactory results are on record. Thus, the statistics for the last few years show a decrease in the amount of crime among the young, which, remembering the increase in population, is a proof positive of the great work their labors have accomplished.

"In 1856 there were committed to the City Prison of girls under 10 years of age 282; in 1857 only 70, showing the surprising decrease of some 75 per cent. in one year.

In 1856, of girls under 10 years there were committed for vagrancy 275; in 1857, 57, or a decrease of nearly 80 per cent. Of commitments at this age for petit larceny there were *none*, either in 1856 or 1857.

Again, of young girls from 10 to 21, there were committed in 1856, 1,427; in 1857, 1,052. For petit larceny, at the same age, in 1856, 194; in 1857, 93. For vagrancy, in 1856, 639; in 1857, 350."

The smaller prisons show like encouraging results:

"In the Second District Prison, in 1856, 51 girls were committed for petit larceny; in 1857, 36. In the Third District, in 1856, 199 for vagrancy, against 157 in 1857.

The returns for the year 1858 are not yet received."

During the past twelve months 750 children have been provided with comfortable homes through the direct agency of this Society. They go away sometimes in large numbers together, accompanied by their faithful and indefatigable friend, Mr. C. C. TRACY, the agent of the Society, who, with others, keeps a vigilant and constant care over the children after their settlement in their new homes. During the last Spring Mr. CHAS. L. BRACE, the Secretary of the Society, who is devoted heart and soul to the best interests of these unfortunate little ones, made an extended tour through the regions of the wide West, where during the operations of the Society, several thousand children have been located, for the purpose of judging from personal observation the progress of the children, and the actual results of the great work in which the Society is engaged; and he says:

"Wherever we went we found the children sitting at the same table with the families, going to school with the children, and every way treated as well as any other children. Some whom we had seen once in the most extreme misery, we beheld sitting clothed and clean, at hospitable tables, calling the employer 'Father,' loved by the happy circle, and apparently growing up with as good hopes and prospects as any children of the country."

While on this journey Mr. BRACE "visited personally and heard directly" of many hundreds of these little creatures, and the estimate formed was, that out of those sent to the West, not more than *two per cent.* have turned out badly, and even these were among the children of the more advanced age.

The surest test of the true greatness of a people is to be found in the condition of the humbler classes. Where these are neglected or carelessly considered by government or society itself, it proves the fact that such government is unsound at the core—is conducted on an unwise and insecure basis, and that its people are lacking in noble sympathies and truly Christian benevolence. It is expected of the strong that they should help the weak and lead them up to strength.

The exercise of charity is always blessed and beautiful, no matter how desperate the character and how hopeless the future of those upon whom its ministrations of love are bestowed. But kindness to children is so natural,—so spontaneous,—so irrepressible an impulse of every human heart, that it seems strange that vigorous and effective efforts for the deserted, homeless children of our City should have been so long delayed. Charity and Christian love have always stretched out their hands towards the outcast and the ripened felon—why has it been so long forgotten that it is easier as well as wiser to prevent a child from becoming a criminal than to reform him afterwards? Most strange is it that in a great Christian City like New-York, where there are so many thousand vagrant children, years and years have been allowed to pass, bringing destruction to these poor little ones, and nursing felons for the prison house and the gallows, without a single arm being stretched out for their relief. The originator of the Children's Aid Society, whoever he may be, deserves the best praises of the good and the blessings of mankind. It is the only remedy which reaches the root of the great evil of vagabondage and street crime, and does more to form character and lessen vice, through the happy system it has adopted of placing the children at once at a distance from evil companionship, in Christian families under the cheering influences of kindness, good example and industrious habits, than can ever be attained in large Asylums for the reclaiming of the young or the old. It is easier and it is better to *prevent* crime than to cure those whose lives have been crushed by it; and this Society has adopted the only effectual remedy for saving the children thrown from their very birth into its midst, viz. removing them while children from its contact.

Mr. BRACE in a late address upon the Industrial School movement, in speaking of the statistics published for several years giving the number of truant and vagrant and uneducated children in New-York City, says:

"You have heard of 5,000 in a single Ward—the Ninth—of 2,600 in another—of thousands in another. You know that the estimate varies from 20,000 to 50,000. Now taking the *lowest* count there are 20,000 children habitually unschooled and growing up ignorant and vagabond. Whatever be the cause, here is the fact."

Twenty thousand children growing up rapidly toward a worthless, vicious life! Ruffians and street women in embryo! Does not this fact alone constitute a most tender appeal to the sympathies of the benevolent; and is it not a solemn and an affecting reproach to any Christian community, that there should exist in their very midst this numerous band of little wanderers, who, though found willing and eager sometimes to cling to the helping hands extended to them, are left in their utter helplessness to the dark future which awaits them, unless the *noble few* who compose the Children's Aid Society and their patrons come to their relief?

The great success attending the labors of this Society, together with the expansion of the fearful facts in relation to outcast children, have at length awakened the serious consideration of the public, and Industrial Schools, Boys' Lodging Houses and Girls' Lodging Houses, Boys' Meetings, and other efforts calculated to reach those of the young among the poor whose circumstances compel them to remain in the City, are extending their saving influences in every direction. These are admirable and necessary adjuncts, and will repay tenfold the unselfish devotedness of the noble men and women engaged in carrying them into practical effect.

These industrial schools have been established for the benefit of a class who generally do not, and cannot attend the public schools; the children of extremely poor or degraded parents, who cannot be induced to part with them. There are many inducements held out to such children to win their attendance at these schools. At noon they are furnished with a warm dinner, are provided with comfortable clothing, and have little singing-classes and other exercises to please and attract them. The gentleness and kindness of the ladies—volunteer teachers who go among poor children—have a wonderful influence over them, and in most of the schools the number of pupils is very large. The entire cost per annum for each child, including all expenses, is about $15. In some of the girls' schools they have "trade classes," where competent persons are employed to instruct the larger girls in sailoring, dress-making, and other employments whereby they may be fitted for usefulness. There are even "housework classes."

The Newsboys' Lodging House has friends in every quarter where these bright, intelligent and jovial little peddlers are known. Mr. WRIGAND, the Superintendent, says:

"This lodging house is not restricted to newsboys. Match sellers, apple venders, button peddlers, in fact all who are engaged in petty pursuits, or who are out of work, are accommodated, if not too old or too vicious. Most of these who are regular lodgers would otherwise sleep in market houses, hay barges, old cellars, ash barrels, coal boxes, or walk the streets at night, and lounge in drinking saloons by day, or else pile in heaps at night, one boy keeping the other warm."

An evening school is regularly opened for the benefit of the boys in the house, and a prayer-meeting on the Sabbath. The number of boys who are provided with shelter in this house during the year exceeds 3,000. Each lodger pays eight cents for supper and accommodation for the night, and the late report states that the boys have paid into the treasury in this way about $800 a year, covering a little more than one-third of the expenses of the Institution.

The boys have formed an association among themselves, which they have named the "Hard Times Society." The object of this body is to assist and encourage poor boys who are unfortunate in their speculations and their various pursuits, and "to feed the deserving hungry." They manage the funds themselves through an Executive Committee.

Another interesting feature in our charities are the "Boys' Meetings," now being established in different parts of the city. The object of these is to provide amusement as well as useful instruction, in warm, well-lighted rooms, for poor boys, and thus keep them out of low liquor shops and other vile haunts. They have been very successful; and an effort is being made to open a "Reading-room" on this plan in the Fourth Ward. There are a great many poor in this Ward, and hundreds of lads roam about at night in the low cellars and groggeries which abound there. The proposition set forth in the report is the following: "To procure a light, pleasant room, on a street where the throng of boys most collect, furnish it with papers and books—perhaps sell coffee as refreshment, and thus offer one temptation on the side of virtue where vice has her thousands." The report states that there are 430 grog shops in this Ward, to 22,000 population.

Thus the Children's Aid Society and others have yet an extensive work to do among the outcast young of this City. There are yet many, many thousands of them to be sought and saved.

To those numbers who could easily spare at least a little from their own abundant store, these little ones from their dark cellar ways and their chilly coal-boxes now make their appeal, more touching it seems to us, than that offered by all others among the wretched. To the generous, whose gifts have already been bestowed, a reading of the report of the Society's labors during the past year will prove a sufficient reward; but additional comfort is found in the words of One who loved little children, and who said: "He that doeth it unto the least of these doeth it unto Me."

One fact—less discreditable than it appears we trust—is mentioned in this report. The entire cost of saving over 4,000 of our street children from the fate that yawned before them, has been less than $60,000. Who can estimate the service rendered to society—the added security to life and property, the increased freedom from ruffianism and vice, the salvation of the sons and the daughters of wealth and respectability, by this small and judicious outlay? *Yet none of it was contributed by the richest of our citizens,*—whose sleke is the deepest and whose interest should be the most profound in this movement. We feel confident that this can only be due to the fact that, in the various benevolent movements of the day, this one has to some extent escaped their notice.

Piccolomini Kissed by Mistake—What She Thought of It.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, Feb. 28.

During PICCOLOMINI'S late sojourn at the Spencer House, in this city, the following incident occurred through a mistake, as natural as it must have been agreeable.

A young gentleman, residing in the northern part of this State, received a letter, last week, from his sister, who had been attending school in Kentucky, stating that she would be, on a certain day, at the Spencer House, where two friends of hers were going, and she would look for him to arrive in good season and accompany her home.

The brother, ALFRED, came at once, for he had not seen his sister for nearly two years, having passed much of that time in New-York, and, on arriving at the hotel, asked for Miss ——, and the number of her room. Hoping to surprise her agreeably, he thought he would go up unannounced, having learned the floor and the position of the apartment. Just before he reached the room he saw his sister, as he supposed, coming out. She was small and plump, as when he saw her last, and he thought he would conceal himself behind the wall of the hall until she came opposite. He did so, and in another moment a pair of little feet were falling in pedal music upon the floor. She was within reach of him. It was she, of course, he thought, although the gathering shadows of the evening rendered objects somewhat indistinct. That little head with dark tresses, and humming of an air—always his sister's habit—made him confident. He would hesitate no longer; so he extended his arms, and clasping the diminutive figure before him, and bending down and imprinting three or four cordial kisses on one of the most delicious of mouths, he asked "Don't you know your brother, you little rogue?"

The "little rogue" looked blank with amazement, and then, muttering something very sweet but not intelligible, slipped out of his half-enclasping arms, and retreated in the direction she had come.

ALFRED now saw he must have made a mistake; and, as no one appeared, he went to the senior proprietor, to explain the awkward position in which he had been placed, having no desire to be compelled to be shot at, or be shot by, some *genuine* brother.

The Colonel, who was well acquainted with ALFRED, informed him that he had mistaken PICCOLOMINI for his sister.

For the first time the brother learned that the diminutive divinity was in the city, and immediately wrote her an apology, saying he could not regret what had occurred on his own account, but would, if she desired it, on hers. He had no idea he was pressing the Psychean lips of the loveliest and most fascinating songstress in the world, and that the mistake had only taken place because she was as beautiful as his sister. She had his most humble apology for what had occurred, and if she would not be satisfied he would return her what he had taken.

When this note was translated to the bewitching MARIE, and she was assured of its sincerity, she laughed immoderately, and said she had supposed perhaps kissing a pretty girl (here she looked very archly,) on meeting her, was an American custom. It had frightened her at first, but now she did not care, for, said she, in her attractive English Tuscan: "Ze keess deed me no 'aarm—indeed it vas not so deed—vat you say eet is?—dees-a-gra-ble."

THE COLCHESTER BANK CASE—THE EXAMINATION OF JONES POSTPONED.—On the 2d inst. the examination of JONES, the defaulting Cashier of the Colchester Bank, was postponed at Colchester for two weeks. Before the adjournment, Mr. SHARP, the book-keeper of the bank, was called to make a correction in his evidence given the day before. He had testified that no bills had been handed to him after his appointment as cashier, but he now testified that he found on the books an entry of $31 sheets. Justice LANE ordered the prisoner to be kept in custody for appearance at that time. The officers took JONES back to the hotel, and returned with him to Norwich Wednesday afternoon.

Sentence of Death Upon Mrs. Hartung.

Mrs. MARY HARTUNG, convicted at Troy of the murder of her husband, was refused a new trial on the 2d inst., and sentence of death was pronounced upon her. The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"Mrs. HARTUNG was brought into Court soon after Judge HARRIS took his seat. She was dressed in a purple de laine dress, with a light plaid shawl, and wore a black velvet hat, a veil partially concealing her face. She looked pale and somewhat careworn, and when she took her seat behind the District-Attorney, burst into tears.

Notwithstanding no announcement had been made of the time that the Judge would pass sentence upon the unfortunate woman, the Court-room was crowded. Among the audience many were ladies.

District-Attorney COUNSELL moved that the sentence of the law be pronounced against the prisoner at the Bar.

Judge HARRIS: "MARY HARTUNG. You have been brought into Court to receive final judgment upon your conviction of the crime of murder. Do you desire to say anything before that judgment is pronounced?"

For a while there was no response. Mrs. H. sobbing and weeping most piteously; her face buried in her hands. In about one minute she responded as follows:

"All I have to say is, that I am not guilty of the murder of my husband. I have said so before, and I say it again. This man REMINGAN, will confess it over my dead body!"

After an interval of a few seconds, Judge HARRIS addressed the prisoner as follows:

"I desire to say a few words to you before proceeding to perform the awful duty devolving on me. First of all I would have you feel that the judgment is just. I would have you dismiss all complaint of hardship, and to reconcile yourself to your fate. I will not intentionally say a word that shall add a single pang to your wretchedness. You have received the most heartfelt pity and commiseration. You have the pity and commiseration of all engaged in this trial. There is not one, I am persuaded, who feels the least unkind towards you. But you must recollect that it is necessary, however painful it may be, that the murderer must lose his life, in order that the lives of others who do not offend may be saved. The law of God and the law of men alike command it, and if you feel it is harsh, as I have no doubt you do, then remember how hard it was for that man, unoffending, to have that life taken from him. Remember the terrible agonies of that night, and, as I said before, endeavor to bring your feelings to believe that it is just.

"Another thing I would have you feel. I fear, very much fear, from the strong sympathy in your behalf, and the great efforts of your counsel, that strong hopes may be exerted that you may escape. I entreat you you to dismiss such hopes. There is but little chance, I assure you, for you to escape. This is dreadful—it is appalling, to see one so young as you doomed to a certain and speedy death, and that, too, not by the allotment of Providence, but by the judgment of the law. Give up any hope, you may entertain, of escape. Suppose you could escape; suppose by any exercise of Executive clemency, this sentence should be commuted, and you sent to State Prison for life.

What better would it be for you? I know, although branded with infamy as you now are, you could enjoy the presence and smiles of your family. In the gloomy retirement of a prison what would life be worth to you? Is it not as well die?

I know, and you know—you know better than I do—how ill prepared you are for that thing. It is not all of man to die; there is a life after death, and that life is unending. What a work you have to do in the short period left you! You have a soul, that will not die on the gallows! It will live forever, and let me assure you that men cannot save it. There is a Being who can save your soul. Go to the Saviour—your Saviour and my Saviour; confess your guilt, and seek forgiveness of that Saviour, whose mercies are boundless and who saved one and carried him into Paradise—a thief on the cross with him. Oh! do not neglect this advice. Seek forgiveness by repentance and faith.

The judgment of the Court is, that you, MARY HARTUNG, be confined in the county jail until the 27th of April next, and on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hung by the neck until you are dead! And may God, in the fullness of His mercy, save your soul."

Immediately after this sentence was pronounced, the prisoner was removed from Court in charge of the Sheriff.

Judge HARRIS was much affected while addressing the prisoner, and at the close of his remarks could not restrain his feelings. Very many in the Court-room were moved to tears, as well they might have been, for it was one of the most affecting scenes we ever witnessed.

The Sickles Affair.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN B. HASKIN—BURIAL OF MR. KEY'S REMAINS.

The following letter from the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN appears in the Washington *Star:*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the Evening Star:

I find the following statement in your article of yesterday, upon the sad tragedy of Sunday last:

"The account of the killing of KEY, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday last, as can easily be proved on the trial, if necessary, was written and sent over the wires under the immediate supervision of Mr. JOHN B. HASKIN, of New-York, the nearest friend of Mr. SICKLES."

You have been strangely misinformed. In the first place, my personal relations with Mr. SICKLES are not such as you have described. While I shall not desert my colleague in the hour of his deep distress, it is due to us both to say, that during the present session we have been very much estranged. It is not true that I *revised* or *supervised* the TIMES dispatch. Going into the telegraph office on Sunday night last, to send a dispatch to Mr. SICKLES' father—with whom I have been on friendly terms for years—the TIMES correspondent read to me the first few pages of his manuscript containing that part *which had already been sent* over the wires. The paragraph relating to Mr. BUTTERWORTH was not shewn to me, and I saw it for the first time after its publication. You will be good enough to publish this correction, and oblige

JOHN B. HASKIN.

The *Star* says:

"Upon the arrival of the train bearing the corpse of Mr. KEY, at Baltimore, the *cortège* was met by a hearse, and the coffin being placed upon it, was driven to the burying-ground of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Fayette and Green streets, where the body was deposited in the family vault. About two hundred of the friends and relatives of the deceased were present, and the service was concluded by the reading of the funeral service of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. CHARLES HOWARD and the Rev. Mr. HOYT officiating."

Everett's Reminiscences of Hallam; the Historian.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at which the death of the historian HALLAM was announced, EDWARD EVERETT delivered a eulogy on the distinguished historian, in which he made the following remarks:

"Having, while in England, been honored with the intimate acquaintance—I may venture to say the friendship—of Mr. HALLAM, and with his correspondence since my return, I am sure that you will indulge me for a few moments in an unstudied tribute to his memory. * * * * * *

It is owing, I am confident, in no small degree, to the gradually spreading influence of Mr. HALLAM'S *Constitutional History*, that the the theoretical Toryism of former times has almost wholly disappeared in England. His work, I am inclined to think, is generally accepted as an accurate exposition of the true principles of the British Government. It has been often said, and never, to my knowledge, contradicted, that it was from this work, under the guidance of the late Lord MELBOURNE, that the present sovereign of England received her education in the constitution of the empire of which she was one day, with rare union of manly vigor and female gentleness, to wield the sceptre.

A striking instance of the wide range of his reading occurs to me at this moment. He was the first to point out the remarkable similarity between the celebrated passage on the Universality of Law, at the close of the first book in *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity*, with a passage in the now nearly-forgotten work of the Jesuit SUAREZ, *De Legibus et Deo Legislatore.*

In his personal history there is little to record. He was educated to the law, but never, I believe, went into court. He regarded his legal studies, however, as very important, as qualifying him to write the Constitutional History of England. He speaks with emphasis on HUME'S deficiency in this respect; though treating his great predecessor with commendable impartiality, considering the decided antagonism of their particular views. In his family relations he was at once the happiest and unhappiest of men: the happiest, in being the father of two sons of the rarest endowments and brightest promise; unhappiest in being bereft of them on their entrance into life. ARTHUR died at the age of 22, and HENRY at the age of 26, leaving their poor father broken-hearted but for the hope of a reunion in a better world. HENRY it was my good fortune to become acquainted with, in 1843, at the room of our countryman, Mr. BREWER, in Trinity College, Cambridge; and an interesting memoir of this most hopeful and amiable young man, from the pen of Mr. BREWER, has been reprinted in England. One trait of noble feeling and sentiment has been related to me of him. When Sir ROBERT PEEL tendered to Mr. HALLAM the laudable title of baronet, he said he would be governed by his son's wishes. HENRY, on being consulted, said that, as far as his feelings were concerned, he was content to be known as the son of Henry HALLAM—a name to which no title could give added dignity."

CAUSES OF INSANITY.—The annual report of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital (says the Philadelphia *Ledger*) brings some very useful facts to the notice of the public. It is a lamentable proof of the imperfect ideas we all have of civilization and proper mental cultivation, that in proportion as education and civilization are supposed to be progressing among us insanity is also on the increase.

Of the causes, out of 1,049 cases since the institution went into operation, only 502 have any recognized occasion. Of them, 105 have been from ill health; 137 from domestic trouble; (84 of these are females.) Religious excitement of all kinds, including Millerism and Spiritual Rappings, 11. How many far want of more religion it might be hard to guess. But intemperance 27, and opium-eating, and loss of money, and mortified pride, and politics, with other successes and immoralities, foot up about 55 more. There are over 400 single or widowed men insane to 219 married. With females, however, there are about as many married as single and widowed who are out of their minds.

As to the previous occupations of those who have become insane, we should have expected farmers and laborers to have furnished less than the average proportion, but, by taking in the weavers, the proportion is about kept up. Private asylums, no doubt, take off a large proportion of the insane belonging to the wealthier and more intellectual classes. Still there are, or have been, about twice as many students in the Lunane Hospital as there ought to be according simply to the proportion of their numbers. The merchants, from the exciting nature of business, furnish more than the proper proportion very considerably. Thus, out of 12,000 merchants, 28 have been in the Hospital, while out of 21,000 carpenters but 13 have been there.

OBITUARY.

The telegraph announces the execution of Dr. Doy and his son, of Kansas, by a Missouri mob. The Albany *Evening Journal* says of the elder Doy: "Dr. Doy was for several years a citizen of Rochester. He was among the earliest emigrants from Western New-York to Kansas. He made a location near the present town of Lawrence, and has been pursuing the avocation of a farmer of industriously as was possible under the repeated invasions and disturbances of the Pro-Slavery ruffians from Missouri. He had succeeded in establishing a legal title to the lands he preempted; and, after struggling under embarrassments which would have discouraged many men, had secured a home for himself and family. In the frequent conflicts between the Free-State men and the Missouri invaders, he never disguised his position, but was an ardent friend of Freedom, and by pen, and voice, and vote, exercised considerable influence in securing the final victory. He was a frequent correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, and in every instance his statements respecting events in Kansas, though written when excitement was high, were confirmed by subsequent advices. There is reason to believe that he was as brave as he was enthusiastic in the cause of Freedom. He adhered unflinchingly to principle, and no temptation could for a moment make him swerve in his determination to oppose the introduction of Slavery in Kansas. The son was a young man of promise, and, doubtless, like his father, had incurred the hatred of the ruffians by his support of the cause of Freedom.

The Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., late President of Princeton College, died at Newark on the 24 of March, aged 74. He was a native of Pennsylvania, received his early training under the Rev. Dr. MCMILLAN, was for a time tutor in Princeton College, removed to this State in 1805, and became pastor of a church in Utica. In 1823 was chosen President of the College of New-Jersey, and resigned in 1853, after a service of thirty years. He was in different capacities connected with the College for thirty-five years, viz., two years as a student, two as a tutor, and thirty-one as President. He was one of the trustees of the College at the time of his death, and also President of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary.

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 3.

Judge INGERSOLL has sent down a decision in the following case, heard before him last month:

Solomon B. Bilithorpe vs. *J. W. Robertson et al.*—This was an application for a decree. Robertson was the only defendant on whom the subpœna was served, and he made default so that the bill was taken *pro confesso* against him.

The bill charged that the complainant in July, 1847, invented certain improvements in sewing machines, of which he made drawings preparatory to applying for a patant, but was delayed in so doing till April 10, 1858, for want of means; that the house where he supposed they were was burned down in August, 1848, and that he did not find them till less than six months before April 10, 1858, but having found them he on that day applied for a patent, deposited a model in the Patent Office, and paid the $30; that the Commissioner of Patents refused to grant him a patent, on the ground that his application interfered with a patent granted to the defendant Robertson on Nov. 28, 1854, and that he had abandoned his invention by his delay; that he appealed from this decision to the Assistant District Judge for the District of Columbia, who affirmed the decision; that Robertson's invention has never been put in use; and that the complainant never intended to abandon his invention. And the bill prayed that Robertson's patent might be declared void, and that the complainant be declared entitled to receive a patent for his invention.

Held, by the Court—That to defeat a patent which has been issued it is not enough that some one before the patentee conceived the idea of what the patentee accomplished. To constitute such a prior invention as will avoid a patent that has been granted, it must be made to appear that the prior inventor not only conceived the idea, but reduced his idea to practice. That the making of drawings is not such reducing the idea to practice.

That there being no allegation of fraud or improper practice on the part of Robertson in getting his patent, the complainant has not in his complaint made out such a case as will entitle him to the relief sought for.

That the bill therefore must be dismissed.

For complainant, Mr. Hadley.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—MARCH 4.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People vs. *James Gordon Bennett.*—Some time since, as will be well remembered, Mr. James G. Bennett was indicted by the Grand Jury of Westchester County for the publication of an article in the *Herald*, during June last, reflecting on Mr. John B. Haskin. The article charged Mr. Haskin with various acts of misconduct relative to the Willett's Point investigation.

In December last, on petition of Mr. Bennett, an order was made by the Special Term of the Supreme Court in this district, removing the indictment from Westchester County to the County of New-York. The order did not designate any Court in which the trial should be had. The order was made under the act of April 7, 1852, (3 R. S., 8th Ed.,) which provides that a defendant indicted for libel, on giving certain security, may "claim the right, by motion to the Supreme Court in the district where he resides, to be tried in the county where the libel was printed."

Mr. Pemberton, the District-Attorney for Westchester County, moved for an order designating the Court in which the trial should be had.

D. D. Field, Esq., in opposition to the motion, contended: 1. That the Supreme Court had no authority to interfere. The law must designate the Court in which the case is to be tried. Any order of the Court in the premises would be a nullity. 2. If the Court had authority it could not now interfere. It had already excuted its function by making an order changing the place of trial to New-York County. If a designation of the Court could have been made, it should have been made then.

The Judge took the paper, reserving his decision.

Messrs. Pemberton and John Graham for the People; B. Galbraith and D. D. Field for defendant.

DECISIONS.

Susan Lammers vs. *William Lammers.*—Motion granted for $4 per week and $75 for counsel fees.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Referee ordered to Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq.

William C. Green et al. vs. *John Rath et al.*—Motion denied. Plaintiffs, costs $10, to abide event.

Ellen Beedman, Administratrix, &c. vs. *Garet Mead et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff and reference ordered to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq., to compute amount due.

Edward Pierrepont Executor, &c. vs. *Mary G. Edwards, et al.*—Order to be entered in accordance with the opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 4.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '74	103¼	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.		92½
1,000 do	103½	100	do	s60	31¾
11,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	200	do	b60	32¼
3,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	50	do		32¾
3,000 do	96¾	50	do	s10	33½
10,000 Cal. 8s, '75, B. b60	84¾	300	Harlem R. R. Pref.		39¼
10,000 do	84¾	100	do		39½
35,000 Mo. State 6s	88¼	200	Reading Railroad	e	49¾
1,000 N. C. State 6s	98¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	83
1,000 Erie R. 3d m. bs. '63	72	75	do		83
1,000 Erie R. R. bs. '75	40	50	do	s30	83
8,000 Erie R. Con. bs. '71	36	350	do	s60	83
3,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	74¼	100	do	b60	83¼
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	89¾	100	M. So. & N. Ia. G. R.	b30	48¾
500 do	89¾	100	do		48¾
5,000 do	at 60 89¾	100	do	b30	48¾
1,000 Illinois Free'd bs	89¾	250	do	b60	48¾
1,000 Gal. & Chic 1st m	96	300	do	s60	48¾
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d m	91¾	50	do	s10	48¾
5 G'ra Exch'nge B'k.	100	50	Panama R. R.	b60	117¾
10 Market Bank	100¾	50	do	b30	117¾
500 Pac. M. S. Co	b60 77	300	do	s60	117
50 do	77	150	do		117¼
50 do	75¾	100	do	b60	117½
200 do	s30 78	75	Ill. Cen. R. R.		69¾
200 do	78	50	do	b60	70
100 do	b30 78	100	do	b30	70
100 do	b60 78	10	Gal. & Chi. R.		71¾
100 do	77¾	150	do	b60	71¾
8 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	96¾	50	do		71¾
75 do	99	200	do	s30	70¾
350 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	bnw 80¾	250	Chi. & R. Is. R.	b30	62
100 do	b30 80¾	100	do		62
1100 do	s3 80¾	250	do	b60	62
100 do	s30 80¾	100	do	s30	61¾
350 do	81	300	do	s10	62
100 do	b10 81	178	LeC. & Mil. R.		¾
200 do	b30 81	30	Penn. Coal Co.		81¾
100 do	s30 80¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '74	103¾	100	Har. R. R. Pref.		39¾
1,000 Cal. 8s, '75, Bds.	84¾	200	Reading R. R.	s30	49¾
3,000 Ohio 6s, '86	100	50	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	b30	49
4,000 E. R. Con. bs. '71	36	50	do	s30	49
1,000 Erie R. 2d M. B.	59¾	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.		83¾
400 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds.	89¾	100	do	s3	83¾
22 Cary Imp. Co.	6¾	100	do		83¾
26 Gumb. Preferred	24¾	100	do	b30	83¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 77	5	M. So. & N. Ind. R. R.		18¾
250 do	77	100	Panama Railroad		117¾
150 do	s60 76	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		71¾
150 N. Y. Central R. R.	91¾	50	do	s30	71
100 do	s30 91	100	do	s30	71¾
100 do	b30 91¾	100	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s30	39¾
100 do	91¾	75	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		12¾
100 do	s60 91	100	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.		¾
150 do	s3 91¾	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.		93¾
100 do	b30 91¾	50	do	s10	93¾

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 Mis. & Mo. R. R.	46	5	Hope Fire Ins. Co.		181¾
1,000 Nash. & Che R. 8s	89	40	E. Riv. Fire Ins. Co.		107¾
720 G. W. Ins. Srp. '57.	70	40	Clinton Fire Ins. Co.		111¾
600 Peoples' Bk.	102¾	100	Ex. Fire Ins. Co.		100
18 Bk. of the Com.	87¾	1	Jo. N. Wd. Fire Ins. Co.		88
20 Park Bank	106	6	Mer. M. M. Ins. Co.		96
18 Bk. of St. of N. Y.	102½	50	Lenox Fire Ins. Co.		98
20 Marine Bank	87¾	30	Eureka Mia. Co.		15
8 Home Fire Ins. Co.	189¾				

FRIDAY, March 4—P. M.

The legislation of Congress on the revenue and finances of the Government finally resulted to-day as we had every reason to suppose three or four weeks ago it would result. There is no change made in the Tariff of 1857. There is no creation of New Loans. The Treasury Bills of 1858 are made renewable until June 30, 1860. The amount outstanding at any one time was not to exceed $20,000,000, and the rate of interest as under the original act not to exceed 6 ₩ cent. This provision, it is believed, will carry the Department over the next fiscal year, or at all events until the meeting of the new Congress next Winter. It was deemed of itself unreasonable by any party at Washington, though owing to the struggles made to connect the support of the Treasury with the revision of the Tariff, the authority, in its separate form, was not voted until the last hour. The measure is calculated to afford satisfaction to the financial public. It protects the Government against the contingency of embarrassment in meeting promptly a pre-existing obligation. It places such discretion with the Secretary in regard to the periods and installments of reissue as will enable him to moderate his Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury to save the largest amount of interest to the Government. And it will probably be the means of dispensing with a special session of the new Congress. In regard to the Tariff of 1857, which is left to a further practical trial of at least one year, we believe that the weight of opinion among the merchants in this City was against hasty and ill-digested legislation on a most important question at the heel of the short session, which has just terminated. Treasury Bills are firmer to-day, under the news of the adjournment of Congress, and the certainty that whatever rate of interest they may now bear, the holder will be sure of his money at maturity. An installment of nearly $5,000,000 will fall due in a few days, at the same time that the remainder of the Loan of 24th January—now about $4,000,000—will be paid in. It will be at the option of the holder of the Treasury Bills to present them at maturity or not, as the interest runs on until 60 days after notice from the Department that the Government desires to pay off the principal. The New Loan is also firmer, and sold up to 103¼ ₩ cent. So much of it has already gone out of first hands, that the remaining original holders have made their arrangements for a higher market either here or in Europe.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning rather tamely, and of this feeling there was a purpose shown by one or two parties to take advantage in pressing sales for the *Bear* account. But as the dealings advanced, and the adjournment of Congress, after providing for the support of the Treasury, became known, the market assumed considerable firmness, and ultimately closed higher than yesterday. New-York Central was done at 81¾; Rock Island, at 62; Galena, 71¾; Michigan Central, 53¾, and Southern Preferred, 49. The business in Pacific Mail was partially influenced by the prospect early in the day of an extension of the contract with the Government for two years, but this was disappointed by the loss of the General Post-office Appropriation. The subsequent sales were at 77 ₩ cent., cash, and 76 seller 60 days. Panama was firmer, and sold at 117¾ ₩ cent. In Erie Securities, the Fourth Mortgage and Sinking Funds were higher, under the announcement that the Fourth Mortgage subscription is hereafter to assume new terms. The principal *and coupons due* of the unsecured Bonds are receivable for one-half; the other half to be paid in cash or the past due acceptances of the Company, of which very few remain outstanding. The overdue coupons and coupons to February, 1861, and the unsecured Bonds, which the holders desire to place in a new shape, will be subject to conversion into the Fifth Mortgages of the Company. The Convertibles of 1871 sold to-day at 36 ₩ cent. The shares are dull and neglected by the speculators. Illinois Central shares sold

In the principal lines of Breadstuffs thus: The market for State and Western Flour has been very active for the past week, and prices have steadily advanced. The demand has been animated both from the regular trade and on speculation. Prices at the close indicate an advance of 20c.@50c. ₱ bbl. on the quotations given in our last. The transactions yesterday were to a fair extent, at a further slight advance, the market closing buoyantly. Southern Flour has been very active, closing firmly. The supply of Canadian Flour is quite limited, the demand has been good, and prices have advanced, closing firmly. The Wheat market has been active and buoyant during the past week, with a continued upward tendency in prices. The demand has been good, both from the home trade and from Albany, Troy and local millers, the former trade and from Albany, Troy and local millers, with a fair speculative inquiry. White Genesee with a fair speculative inquiry. White Genesee has been very little, has all Wheat, of which there has been but little, has all disappeared from the market, whilst all descriptions of both Winter and Spring have been sought after at an advance of 3c. to 5c. ₱ bushel. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent, and the market firm at the close. Corn has been in better demand, and the market firmer."

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at unchanged rates.

HIDES—The demand has been active,—sales having been made of all durable articles on the spot, and some large lots to arrive, at an advance of ¾c. ₱ lb. The principal sales have been: 8,000 Montevideo, to arrive, at 27¾c., 6 months; 7,000 Rio Grande on private terms; 7,100 Pernambuco, 18½c., 6months; 3,000 Dry Salta, to arrive.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been animated, and prices rule firm. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Receipts.	Sales.
Rough sides	66,100	5,100
Slaughter sides	71,300	6,300
Stock at the close, sides	54,600	7,400

HONEY—Sales 20 bbls. Cuba, in bond, for export on private terms.

HOPS—Sales 35 bales last year's crop at 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Common Rockland has declined to 65c. ₱ bbl.

METALS—Are generally quiet at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 32c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,450 bbls. Rosin, including Common at $1 76 ₱ 310 lbs., and No. 1 within our former range; also, 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 40½c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand at about former rates. Sales 2,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17 00@$18 for new Mess; $17 50 for old Mess; and $13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams, at 9¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c. @6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is more sought after at from 8¼c. @10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in request at old figures; sales 450 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at buoyant prices; sales to-day, 470 bbls., in lots, at $6@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$12 62½ for extra do.; $6@ $9 50 for Country Mess; 26 75@37 37½ for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 11c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for common to good State, and 22c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 tcs., in lots, within a range of from $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been less freely dealt in, sales having been confined to 430 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7c.@ 8¼c.; 190 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 6 hhds. Porto Rico, in bond, at 6¼c.; and 60 boxes Havana at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 lbs. Prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has improved, and sales have been reported since Tuesday last of 150 hhds. Kentucky, &c., part at 5½c.@11c.; 86 cases Seedleaf, at 15c.@24c.; 21 cases Florida, at 12c.@25c.; 206 bales Havana, at 30c.@40c.; with 764 bales Segue and 117 bales Cienfuegos on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 27¾c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements embrace 40 tons Rosin, and 60 tcs. Lard at 15s.; also 1,000 bbls. Resin, by a British vessel, at 1c. 6d. For London, 150 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 2,200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3c. ₱ gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Turtle Soup.

Turtle Stock and Turtle Meat
Hermetically Sealed
At Key West, Florida.

Francis Blake,
No. 23 Liberty Street,
New York,
Manufacturers' Sole Agent.

Send for a Circular.

For sale also by the principal grocers, tea and wine dealers in this City and country.

NONEY'S PATENT CARPET SWEEPER.
Next to the Sewing-Machine, the GREATEST LABOR-SAVING INVENTION of the age.
In the end it is cheaper than brooms, while an hour's broom-sweeping can be done with it in ten minutes, and without raising a particle of dust. NONEY'S PATENT combines the value of the best machines heretofore introduced, WITH IMPROVEMENTS, which make it the most desirable yet offered.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturer,
No. 384 BROADWAY, N. Y.

STEPHEN LANE, JR.,
(Late of the firm of Lane & Whitfield,)
PLUMBER,
PUMP MANUFACTURER,
AND
DEALER IN PLUMBING MATERIALS,
No. 107 William-st.,
Two doors from Beekman.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE.
MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (Sun Building) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 146 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

NEW STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES,
Illuminated interiors of palaces, per steamer *Fulton*, just opened.
STEARNS, BUSH & NURN,
corner Maiden-lane and William-st.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENdangering their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ⅓ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
A. C. KUCK,
Manufacturer of COAL-OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS,
Artists' Colorman, No. 670 Broadway.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 30 miles of superior quality, large size submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of M. W. LOWMAN, Secretary, No. 31 Wall-st.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—VERY LOW to close a concern—one 16, one 12, and 2 of 8-horse power, with Sea-boiler. Also, one second-hand 8-horse 10-horse power. R. A. CRANE, 20th-st., near 11th-av.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. LaMONTAGNE'S Emporium, 376 Broadway, 835 Canal-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at head-quarters, No. 62 Lispenard st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1859, at 8½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
ADAM GELSMAN, Sec. A. W. JONES, Col.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE BLOOMers' Society are notified to attend the final meeting of the Society, on MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at their Rooms No 134 Canal-st.
THOMAS R. SMITH, Sec. TIMOTHY HAYS, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEO. F. BRISTOW,
THIS EVENING,
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
On MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1859,
for which occasion nearly all
THE LEADING ARTISTS
Of the City have generously
volunteered their services,
among whom are the following:
MISS BRAINERD,
MADAME CAMARDI,
MISS COLLYER,
MRS. WESTERVELT,
MISS BREMMIG,
MR. B. MIRANDA,
MR. PHILIP MAYER,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE,
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
MR. H. C. TIMM,
MR. WM. MASON,
MR. APTOMMAS,
MR. A. NOLL,
MR. BRANNES,
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
AND
THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
who will all participate in the performances.
As a classical musician and composer Mr. Geo. F. Bristow has long ranked among the highest in his profession. His claims to this position are recognized in Europe, where his symphonies have been repeatedly performed, an honor which has never been paid to any other AMERICAN COMPOSER.
One of these symphonies was composed by him at the early
AGE OF 17 YEARS,
and they have been repeatedly selected to form part of the programme of several of
JENNY LIND'S AND JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
Both in this country and in Europe,
and one of them will be played at their next concert by the
NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
His opera of
RIP VAN WINKLE
was given at Niblo's for
THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS
with great success, by the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company, and is now about to be
PRODUCED IN LONDON.
For several years past, Mr. Bristow has been conductor of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
and by his untiring and indomitable perseverance, as well as his disinterested zeal and earnest devotion to the advancement of his art, has contributed greatly to the high position which that society has attained, and gained for himself the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, both as a
MAN AND AN ARTIST.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture (William Tell) ..... Rossini.
Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
2. Rec. and aria (O Lord, Thou hast Overthrown Thine Enemies), and storm chorus (Thanks be to God), from the Oratorio of "Elijah." ..... Mendelssohn.
Miss Coleman, Mr. P. Mayer, Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
3. Polka Song (Sally Smiles the Earth Before Me,) words and music by ..... Miss Imogene Hart.
Miss M. S. Brainerd.
4. Movement from the Jullien Symphony .. G. F. Bristow.
Philharmonic Society.
5. Aria (Sound an Alarm). ..... Handel.
Mr. D. Miranda.
6. Grand Due Concertante for two pianos ... R. Schuman.
Messrs. B. C. Timm and Wm. Mason.
7. Song (Twilight Hour), from the opera of "Rip Van Winkle" ..... Geo. F. Bristow.
Mrs. H. Westervelt.
8. Grand double chorus (Ho gave them Hailstones,) from "Israel in Egypt" ..... Handel.
Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
1. Overture to Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" ..... G. F. Bristow.
(By kind permission of W. B. Burton, Esq.)
Philharmonic Society.
2. Song—(Uberall Du—Thou Everywhere ..... Lachner.
Mr. Philip Mayer.
(With Stern Obligato by Mr. Brannes.)
3. Grand Due Concertante for Violin and Piano. (Don Pasquale.) ..... Goria and Herman.
Messrs. Joseph Burke and Richard Hoffman.
4. Valse de Malibran ..... De Beriot.
Mme. Caradori.
5. Grand Double Chorus and Solo, (The Horse and his Rider,) from "Israel in Egypt" ..... Handel.
Miss L. Rhemmie, Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
6. Inflammatus, from "Stabat Mater" ..... Rossini.
Miss M. S. Brainerd and Chorus.
7. Grand Fantasia for Harp ..... Aptommas.
8. Hallelujah ..... Handel.
Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at the Academy of Music, and at MALL & SON'S, corner of Park-place and Broadway.
Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

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BENEFIT OF MR. SOTHERN.
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On which occasion will be presented for the 126th time the successful comedy of
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OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
which has already been witnessed by over
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE.
The entertainments will conclude with the petite comedy,
TWO CAN PLAY
TWO CAN PLAY
AT THAT GAME,
AT THAT GAME,
supported by Miss Laura Keene, Messrs. Sothern and Lewis.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ precisely.

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TO
MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All those who are to participate in this performance are respectfully notified that the
GENERAL REHEARSAL
Will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY MORNING, March 7, at 9½ o'clock.
Owing to the great length of the programme they will confer a favor by
EXACT PUNCTUALITY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF
THE VETERAN.
TWELFTH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK.
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
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THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
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VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!
The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, March 5,
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY,
AFTERNOON and EVENING,
AFTERNOON at 2,
EVENING at 7½.
Grand Afternoon Performance for the Juveniles, CINDERELLA and NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
GRAND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT,
THE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE and CINDERELLA.
Notice.—Next week there will be
Three Juvenile Afternoon Performances of
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Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
MONDAY—First appearance of Dr. JAS. L. THAYER.
First night of DUCROW.
THE BRIGANDS and Mr. THOS. NEVILLE.
Tickets 50c., Family Circle, 25c., Children, 25c.

THE EXHIBITION OF
SIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT OF
NIAGARA,
Will positively close the 10th inst.
COUPIL'S GALLERY,
M. KNOEDLER.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 5,
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To be followed by the 3-act military drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.
Jack Sheppard ..... Mrs. W. G. Jones

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 5,
The performances will commence with the drama of
CAPTAIN KYD.
After which, THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To be succeeded by OUR GAL.
Concluding with the farce of PADDY MILES' BOY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1859,
Will be presented the drama entitled the
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
The drama in three acts by W. E. English entitled
ROSINA MEADOWS.
To conclude with
SWISS SWAINS.

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With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. HERVEY D. GANSE will preach at the Academy of Music next SABBATH EVENING, March 6. The services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Prof. BARTOLETTI'S Exhibition is now open at the Egyptian Hall, No. 660 Broadway, drawing many visitors to witness wonderful feats performed by tamed and trained Fleas, such as driving mills, working mines and gardens, drawing railroad trains over two hundred thousand times heavier than the weight of the Flea that draws them, &c. Open from 10 M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 11 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the NEW COMPANY OF COMEDIANS who have just opened the SPRING DRAMATIC SEASON with such *eclat* at this establishment. SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, LOUISE; Or, THE WHITE SCARF. Lafpiotte, Mr. Bridgman; M. Bernard, Mr. Thompson; Andrew, (Baillie Tactotum,) Mr. Charles Hale; Farnet, R. F. Taylor. To conclude with DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. The incomparable Aquaria, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., still to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Hon. J. W. B. LAFORGE, President of the American Colonization Society, upon the invitation of Governor Brodish, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, James Beerman, Esq., Wm. B. Dodge, Esq., and many others, will deliver an oration on the subject of Colonization, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, March 10.
The interest and enthusiasm which this oration has excited in Washington and other cities, induce the Committee to believe that it will afford equal instruction and delight in New-York.
Admission free. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S MATINEE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON,
MONDAY MORNING, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock,
By special request Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF will read THE LADY OF LYONS.
TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst., Mr. VANDENHOFF will give a Reading from DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

POSITIVELY THE LAST AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF BANVARD'S DIORAMA, THE BURNING OF JERUSALEM, and Oriental fabrics, at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway. This AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE TUESDAY, March 8, F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery, open at the National Academy of Design, 663d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO Visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 363 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

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LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with an invitation extended to him by a large number of our citizens,
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
Has consented to deliver, under the auspices of their Association, his address on
THE EARLY LIFE OF FRANKLIN,
At the Academy of Music
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, WITH SECURED SEATS, for sale only at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Balcony, Parquet and First Circle Tickets, WITH RESERVED SEATS, One Dollar.
R. A. RACHAL, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of Philadelphia, will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the Series, at the Hall of the Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Knight Errantry of Science.*
Tickets at 50 cents, may be obtained of F. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 320 Broadway; Norsman's Drug Store, Everett House, and at the Library. Number of tickets limited to 500.
B. J. BROWN, Chairman.

DR. BROWNSON'S LECTURE AT THE Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1859. Subject—*The Church, and the Threatened Revolutions in Europe.* Lecture to begin precisely at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE DAY. JUST PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., PHILADELPHIA.
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To a Victim of the Late Panic, on Is Money Getting a Lost Art; How Fortunes were made in Ancient Times; How Fortunes have been made in Modern Times; How to Get the First Thousand Dollars which treats of How to Labor Profitably, and in what consists the Art of Economy. With an Appendix, containing
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THE DISHONORED HUSBAND AND THE DISHONORED WIFE.
Which is the most entitled to our sympathy? *Can* a Wife be dishonored? Or is that a Peculiar Privilege of Husbands?
Has a *Woman* a right to revenge herself as well as a *Man*? Why not?
What would be the consequence if she did?
We have *Mrs. Sickles'* confession: Where is the confession of *Mr. Sickles*?
What is the simple truth of the matter?
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AMERICAN MEDICAL GAZETTE.
EDITED BY DR. REESE.
The March number, just published, contains Editorials on the late controversy between Drs. Scales, Mott and Green, on the Whitney case—The Academy of Medicine—Medical Politics—City Inspector and Health Officer—Dr. Criscom's Patent Right—Slaughter of the Innocents by the Governors of the Almshouse—The Morton Swindle—Dr. Reese's Speech Before the Academy in Defence of Dr. Horace Green; with numerous articles on Homœopathy and other quackery, and several original papers by Drs. O'Reilly, Clase and Bauer—medical news, gossip, &c. Sold by
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PERSONAL.

BLANCHE—RECEIVED YOUR MESSAGE ABOUT the pictures; hope they will be ready in time, as I will leave on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock. ADA.

J. H. S.—MY CORNS WERE CURED BY HOUCHIN'S CORN SOLVENT. I suppose you can get it at any drug store. C. L. G.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'s GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—THE FRENCH SPY—JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE—CAPTAIN KYD—OUR GAL—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BROADWAY THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—ROSINA MEADOWS—SWISS SWAINS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—LOUISE—DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DIORAMA OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton to-day, March 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The mails by the *Illinois* for the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 19th of February, for this port, with three day's later European advices, is now fully due. She had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

Congress continued in session until 12 o'clock yesterday noon, when it expired by limitation, after being constantly at work during the last sitting for about 25 hours. The disagreement between the Senate and the House relative to the increased postage question was not heated, and the Post-office Appropriation bill, and the Post-rontes bill, in consequence, failed to become laws. All the other general appropriation bills passed, and received the signature of the President. It is yet uncertain whether the failure of the Post-office bill, which appropriates about twenty millions, will necessitate an extra session. The President is understood not yet to have made up his mind relative to the matter. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, as it passed both Houses, contains a section providing for the extension of the Treasury Note law for two years, and authorizing the issue of twenty millions. The necessity for an extra session, therefore, to insure sufficient revenue to meet the present necessities of the Government, does not exist. The Ocean Mail Service bill was killed, but an amendment to another bill provides an appropriation for carrying the mails to California *via* the Panama and the Tehuantepec routes. The close of the session was characterized by more dignity than has been used on similar occasions.

The Extra session of the Senate of the Thirty-sixth Congress commenced immediately after the adjournment of the Thirty-fifth Congress, in accordance with the President's proclamation. The new Senators were sworn in, soon after which the Senate adjourned until to-day, without doing any business.

The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were interesting. In the Senate the bill to regulate the rates of wharfage in this City and Brooklyn was laid on the table, together with the accompanying report. The affairs of the Investigating Committees occupied pretty nearly the whole day, and a great part of the evening. A resolution was finally adopted discharging both Committees from further action—that on the Albany Bridge bill because it had accomplished nothing after being in operation fifteen days, and that on the charges made by Mr. O. B. WHEELER, because all the testimony of importance had been taken, and nothing had been found on which any action of the Senate would be proper. The report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Metropolitan Police was presented by Mr. SPINOLA. It concludes with a declaration that the Metropolitan Police act was a piece of pernicious legislation; that the organization of the torce was ill-advised and indefensible, and that the operations of the law have been onerous and burdensome to the people of New-York and Brooklyn, and prejudicial to the public interest. In the Assembly, after a vartety of routine business, the Registry Law hill came up as the special order, and was lost on a motion to a third reading. Among the bills introduced was one to prevent the adulteration of milk. The hill to prevent and punish prize-fighting was passed. A bill to amend the Charter of New-York was introdnced by Mr. S. S. CHILDS, which contemplates very important changes in the office of Comptroller, increasing his powers very materially. Private bills were considered during the evening session.

The Annnal Commencement of the Medical Department of the New-York University was held last night at the large Chapel of the University, when the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 128 students, of whom 65 were from the Northern States and 63 from the Southern. Professor DRAPER delivered the valedictory. The Mott and Metcalfe prizes were awarded, and, by an innovation, courteously allowed by the Department. Eight law students also received their degrees.

The Academy of Mnsic was thronged last evening, to hear the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT deliver his oration on the character of WASHINGTON. Mr. E. was escorted to and from the Academy by the Seventy-first Regiment.

The Inspectors appointed to count the votes cast on Thursday by the Fire Department for twelve Assistant Engineers to officiate during the next three years, met last evening at No 288 Bowery, at 10 o'clock P. M. The namos of the successful candidates are pnblished elsewhere in the TIMES of this morning. There was a large gathering, and considerable excitemeat over the result

The investigation of the charge of corruption, in which the good name of many of the officers of the late Mayor's squad is involved, was continued by Commissioner BOWEN, at the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street, yesterday.

Two Policemen, named RACKETT and MILLS were suspended yesterday by Deputy Superintendent, on a charge of obtaining $100 from two Vermont merchants by threats.

The mysterious jewelry case still remains unsolved, and the more the Policemen examine the affair the more complicated it becomes. Another owner turned up yesterday in the person of a man named REIO, who lies at the New-York Hospital, suffering from a broken arm.

The Cotton Market, yesterday, was quite firm, with sales of 3,500 bales. A lively inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, and a fair demand for Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky, Dry Codfish, Pickled Mackerel and North River Hay. Hides, Leather and Tobacco were more sought after. The freight engagements were moderate.

Presidential Amazement.

The President of the United States, if we are to take him at his word, is in a chronic state of surprise. He precisely reverses the mental condition of Mr. Micawber; for whereas that buoyant gentleman was constantly expecting something to turn up, in the case of Mr. BUCHANAN nothing that ever turns np is the thing that he expected.

The President was amazed when, after all his attempts to settle the Kansas question by thrusting it into the face of the country at every turn of our national politics, the Kansas question refused to be settled; but, on the contrary, flew at the throat of the Democratic Party, and threw the whole army of the White House into confusion. The President's attitude and language, in time of Senator DOUGLAS' defection, were singularly like the attitude and language of the London Lord Mayor in the midst of the "Gordon Riots," who wrung his fat old hands in an agony of despair, and declared that he believed "folks turned Catholics o' purpose to vex and worrit him." The President could not possibly understand how it was that so many Northern Democrats kept leaving his lobbies and his halls to vote with the renegade of Illinois. The whole business took him "quite by surprise." Then again the President was amazed beyond measure at the remonstrances provoked by his Ostendible message in regard to the purchase of Cuba. He could not for the life of him see why Spain should object to parting with Cuba when he wanted to buy it. Nothing could be more clear, thought the President, than that the acqnisition of Cnba would insure his own reëlection to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. How could Spain interfere in such a promising scheme with her vexatious nonsense abont prescriptive right, international law, the honor of Castile, and all sorts of irrelevant flummery. His unfortunate Excellency was qnite as much bothered by this unlooked-for obstinacy and restiveness on the part of Spain, as his friend of the *Herald*, after abusing the private life and personal character of all sorts of innocent men and women for thirty years, is dumbfounded by a harmless allusion to scarlet, satin, or Wiesbaden. "What next?" is the uneasy thought of the one as of the other, whenever the slightest disposition is shown by anybody towards holding them to account for any act, or describing anything connected with their peculiar existence and special characteristics.

But the President has never been so completely thunder-struck as he has recently been by the neglect of Congress to provide for the business of Government, and by the non-ratification of the American treaty with Nicaragua. After occupying himself throughont the entire session most diligently and continually, in drawing off the attention of Congress from the national affairs to all sorts of rigmarole and fantasticalities, propounded by himself; after inciting the loose-tongued of either Honse to spend themselves night and day npon trivial party squibbles, or impracticable foreign chimeras, the President is now perfectly at a loss to know what all his men can have been about all this time. "Do you know," he cries, "that the Treasury is empty? Do you know we haven't a sixpence to bless ourselves with, and don't see where we are to look for one? Men alive, what do you mean by this shameful contempt of the 'Ways and Means?'" The President donbtless foresees that dreadful *quart d'heure de Rabelais*, in which his *chef de cuisine*, GAUTIER, will come knocking at the door of the Cabinet for tha solid though inadeqnate remuneration dne him for all the fine dinners he has served, *confectionery inclusive*. The President never thonght of all these things throngh the long days of the riotous session. He snpposed, of course, that somebody would look after all this—TOUCEY, or COBB, or some of them. But they have all been looking after themselves, and now the poor President is forced to come empty-handed with his Beggar's Petition before the Bacchanalians of the Legislature, in their last nproarious moments.

The Nicaraguan consternation is not the least cruel, however, of all these blows. The President sent out to Central America, it is true, a Minister whom he knew to be wholly incompetent—and he has kept that Minister there althongh he knew his incompetence to be fast developing into something worthy of a harsher name. The President was quite aware that this wretched Envoy of his was to be left in the hands of those clever British diplomatists, Sir GORE and Lady OUSELEY, and that if there was any mischief meant by England, England had the field quite to herself. Bnt the President is not the less afflicted now, not the less "taken aback" on learning that his Ambassador has done nothing bnt raise the price of Old Jamaica, and that our own treaty lies "waiting its chances," while the treaty o England is signed and sealed. It is fortunate for the country that in this particular Nicaraguan bewilderment the President has no fears for onr interests.

England, happily, means us no mischief in Central America, never has meant us any; and this Mr. BUCHANAN has known ever since the days of his legation in England in 1856. We have onrselves seen the evidence which proves that in the Summer of that year Mr. BUCHANAN was perfectly well satisfied that England was ready to accept the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He did not mention this slight circumstance to Mr. PIERCE'S Government, because he did not care to hurt that nice little platform his Cincinnati friends were building for him, and because he wished to keep some pleasant work for himself to do, should he be elected. He *was* elected; his friends, Sir GORE and Lady OUSELEY, came out to confirm what he already knew; he put the whole thing into their hands, laughing with them, at Washington and the Bedford Springs and other pleasant resorts, over the popular horror and fear of "British influence," and he has perfect confidence now that they will see the whole matter well and wisely arranged for the good of all concerned.

Still he must take leave to be amazed. And who would deny him that satisfaction? For, after all, this gradnal education in mock amazements will be of nse to our venerable ruler on that "day [of wrath, that dreadful day," when the nominating Convention at Charleston shall administer to him a most real amazement by selecting his successor to the favor of the Democracy and the hope of the White House.

STANDING UPON DIGNITY.—Yesterday, while the session of Congress was drawing rapidly to its close, Senator BRODERICK became very indignant because a favorite measure had failed to pass; and to show his resentment he availed himself of his extreme rights and called for the reading of a very voluminous bill, avowing that it was his object to exhaust the remaining honrs of the session and prevent *any* business from being done, because his bill had been rejected. Being a Senator distinguished for "firmness," he persevered in this action for an hour or two, until finally the unanimous remonstrances of the other Senators prevailed npon him to withdraw and allow the public business to proceed. Is this statesmanship, or only pig-headedness?

The Six Nations.

Mr. SEWARD will receive the thanks of all friends of justice and humanity for his successful resistance of the attempt made in the Senate on Thnrsday night to pass a bill removing the remains of the Confederated Iroqnois of this State from their ancient seats to new and strange abodes in the far West. It was a barbarous proposition, nncalled for by any public necessity, and prompted solely by speculating avarice. There have been for many years unscrupulous white men regarding with greedy eyes the valuable lands of the Indians in Central and Western New-York, and monstrous frauds have been resorted to, without shame or remorse, to displace the remnants of the Six Nations from their reservations. These base efforts have hitherto been baffled. Disinterested gentlemen of the legal profession have volunteered their services in behalf of the red men, exposing in the courts with signal ability and success the villainy sought to be practised against them. It should be understood that these relics of a once powerful and most interesting Confederation are by means savages. They have comfortable dwellings, churches, school-houses, mills and cultivated farms. Many of them differ little in education, manners or intelligence from the majority of their white neighbors. Their leading men are accomplished gentlemen. The present Chief of the Six Nations, Mr. ELY S. PARKER, a person of academical edncation and respectable character, is by profession a Civil Engineer, employed on the Canals of the State. Snch are the people whom it has been proposed to drive away from their homes beyond the Mississippi. It is impossible that the Senate could have understood the real nature of the bill. Interested parties had no doubt taken pains to misrepresent and deceive. But Mr. SEWARD, with personal knowledge of the case in all its aspects, came to the rescue in a speech which would not be conquered.

The condition of the Indians in question, although comfortable and happy, is somewhat anomalous. With a creditable degree of general intelligence, and subject to the laws of the white community in the midst of which they dwell, they are neither regarded as citizens nor recognized as foreigners. Naturalization is forbidden them, and they can be endowed with the privileges of citizenship only by special act of the Legislature. Bnt as an offset they are not taxed. On the other hand, they are incapacitated to alienate their lands without legislative permission. It would not be true to claim that, as a whole, they equal their white neighbors in industry, enterprise or progress. Their worst foe is the "fire water," to which the red man has everywhere a fatal proclivity, and which unprincipled whites are but too ready to furnish him. Some years ago an act was procured to be passed authorizing the Indian occupants of a reservation in Erie County to sell, provided a majority should consent. The speculators who stood ready to purchase induced the tribe to go to Buffalo for negotiation, where they plied the poor Indians with rum until, by hook or crook, a sufficient number were got to agree. This nefarious fraud was not, however, successful, its character being exposed, and its purpose defeated, after a severe struggle, by the friends of the Indians, who refused to remain inactive spectators of the swindle.

Judgments Against City Railroads—Rights of Passengers in Cities.

Two judgments have recently been rendered against City Railroad Corporations, at the suit of parties by whom severe injuries were sustained, in consequence of the carelessness or recklessness of agents or officers of the Companies. These cases will hereafter serve as precedents. The rulings of the Courts establish the principle that the Companies which control the lines of Railway within the City limits are legally snbject to the same penalties for misconduct as those which are visited upon the management of longer lines of travel; and that under the General Railroad Law, which holds all alike responsible as common carriers, the party injured throngh any carelessness on the part of the agents of these Companies can find redress in the Courts. The law in such cases is clear. It is laid down in DUER'S Reports that the agents, officers, or servants of a Corporation which undertakes to convey passengers in its public vehicles, for hire, are bound to use extraordinary care, foresight and diligence, in order that the lives of passengers may be protected; and that any dereliction from this standard of dnty renders the Company responsible to the party injnred in exact proportion to the nature and extent of the injury.

The cases recently decided confirm the justice of the ruling. In both instances, the plaintiffs snatained severe personal injuries, and exemplary damages were awarded. One of these sults, laid in the Court of Common Pleas, was brought by a father to recover damages for injuries to his son, a minor, received on the Second-avenue Railroad. The child, a boy seven years of age, was in the act of crossing the track in front of a car, when he was struck by the horses and run over. His arm was broken, and other injuries were inflicted. The plaintiff proved that the driver of the car was guilty of carelessness; that at the time of the accident, he was in conversation with a person standing npon the platform; and that the injuries to the child might have been prevented by the exercise of greater caution. The defence set np the plea that the lad was careless in attempting to cross the track when the car was approaching. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, although it was proved that the sufferer was not at the time a passenger in charge of the Company. In this case the point was settled that the servants of a Railroad Company are under obligation to observe care and foresight, for the protection of life, even although no injury result to the immediate occupants of their vehicles of travel. The other case more distinctly establishes the liability of Railroad Companies for injnries resulting from the overcrowding of cars. The City Railroad Company of Brooklyn was sued by Mr. ALDEN SPOONER for the recovery of $10,000 damages. In the Winter of 1855, Mr. SPOONER took passage in a sleigh running in place of the cars of the Company, at a time when the track was covered with snow, and in consequence of the crowded condition of that vehicle, was compelled to take a position on ths fender outside. The conductor received his fare, but a sndden turn threw Mr. SPOONER from his feet, and prostrated him under the runners of the sleigh. By this accident, he sustained fracture of an arm and a leg, and was confined to his house for some months. Claiming damages from the Company, his complaint was met by the answer that his own carelessness in standing npon the fender was the cause of his injury; that the Company did not consider itself responsible for damages; and that no injury would have occurred had he occupied the seats usually assigned to passengers. It was, however, ruled that if the agents of the Company undertook to convey him as a passenger, and had received his fare, they were responsible for damages to his person, received while in their charge; and that, if he was received at all as a passenger, the Company were legally bound to provide him with proper accommodations to insure his comfort and safety. The plaintiff recovered a verdict of $5,000.

The rights of passengers on our City Railroads will be better understood after these decisions. It is evident that Courts and Juries agree in the necessity of holding our City Railroad Corporations to an accountability as strict as that which is exacted from the Directions of the great lines of travel. The reckless management of so many of our City Railroads, the continual overcrowding of the cars, the insufficient accommodation of the increasing travel on these lines, and the unwillingness of the Directions to acknowledge their responsibility to the public, call for rebukes as signal and effectual as those which the Courts have administered.

BILL FOR EQUALIZING TAXES.—Taxes constitute one of the most delicate and difficult subjects which can fall under legislative cognizance. The Legislature at Albany is laudably engaged in an attempt to comply with a recommendation of the Governor that some remedy be found for the present inequitable mode of making assessments. It is a work which, though confessedly necessary, touches sensitive interests and arouses selfish sentiments. If a just and acceptable bill can be passed, an excellent reform will have been achieved.

The inherent unpopularity of the tax-gatherer finds many illustrations. Just at present the Legislature is also engaged in passing a law extending the time for tax collection throughout the State. A general backwardness prevails among the people whenever the State's hat is passed, and every year there is great and widespread tardiness in making the necessary contribntion. Another evidence of our national antipathy to being taxed, is the fact that only two or three of the professed free-traders in Congress can muster sufficient pluck to recommend direct taxation as the source of the Federal revenues. Most of the avowed opponents of Protection lack courage to go for Free-trade, pure and simple, involving, as it must, a direct resort to taxes. They go for what they call a revenue tariff, which means a tariff only moderately and partially protective. The time when the enemies of Protection will dare to oppose it, out and ont, may possibly come. It is not yet.

"A VERY DRAB."—The "last word" is proverbially the privilege of scolds and slanderers, and we therefore gladly concede it to the *Evening Post*. That journal made its first stealthy allusion to the dreadful exposure It *might* make of the TIMES, were It only cruel enough to do so, under the reservation that in so doing It might "perhaps do injustice." This wholesome doubt, which in any honorable mind would have qnenched the allusion itself, has apparently stifled the further development of the *Post's* mysterious menace.

It has now fallen into the coarse drivel of common impertinence, and savors strongly of the Eatonswill *Independent* in its attacks upon the Czar of Rnssia. The TIMES will, therefore, be as generous as the Czar, and spare its readers and itself any further consideration of its cotemporary's childish personalities.

Parcere subjectis is a rule we should be sorry to infringe, and we have not the least disposition to deal with the *Post* as the *Post* deals with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON JOURNALISM.—The Boston *Courier*, in a business prospectus, states that since it went into the hands of its present owners its circnlation has increased three-fold. Its managing editor is Mr. JOHN CLARK, and his principal writing assistants are Messrs. GEO. S. HILLARD and GEO. LUNT. Both these gentlemen are scholars, men of thought and culture, and brilliant writers. The political opinions of the *Courier* are rigidly conservative, and as between existing political parties they are in the main Democratic. It is always well-written, and, so far as literary merit and general sbility go, it is among the most creditable specimens of American journalism.

Mr. Everett's Lecture on Franklin.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.

To the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT:

DEAR SIR: We respectfully request that, if consistent with your engagements, you would favor our citizens, at an early day, with the address you have recently prepared npon the "Character of FRANKLIN," and, if agreeable to you, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association of this City.

Charles King,	Wilson G. Hunt,	Fred. S. Cozzens,
D. F. Tiemann,	Robert J. Dillon,	A. W. Bradford,
W. C. Bryant,	Cyrus W. Field,	S. I. Prime,
George Bancroft,	Jas. Gallatin,	Silas C. Herring,
John H. Gourlie,	Isaac H. Baily,	August Belmont,
Wm. P. Wright,	O. M. Laupp,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Brown Bros.	Jacob Little,	James Harper,
Moses Taylor,	Augustus Schell,	D. Appleton & Co.,
Shepherd Knapp,	Wm. B. Astor,	E. A. Dnyckinck,
B. E. Winthrop,	Royal Phelps,	A. Norris,

And one hundred others.

To this invitation Mr. EVERETT returns the following reply of acceptance:

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 25, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your obliging communication, dated the 3d of February, was transmitted to me a day or two since. I shall have much pleasure, agreeably to your request, and under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association of New-York, in delivering my recently prepared discourse on the subject of "FRANKLIN," and the 9th of March will suit my convenience for that purpose.

I ought, perhaps, in accepting your kind invitation, to say that I have not attempted in this discourse to portray the life and services of FRANKLIN. Reserving an effort of that kind for some future opportunity of greater leisure than it has been in my power at this time to command, and hoping, also, to find new materials for such a discussion in the lately recovered bnt not yet published papers of our renowned countrymen, I have confined myself, on this occasion, to those circumstances connected with his early years which admit of a separate treatment, which are closely connected with the formation of his character, and thns serve as an appropriate introduction to his illustrious career.

I remain, gentlemen, with the highest respect, very truly yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

"HON. CHARLES KING, President Columbia College; HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York; and the other gentlemen uniting in the invitation.

The Poem of Barton Key.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Had the late nnlamented KEY really produced the lines you are asked to accept as his, in this day's issue of your paper, he might be esteemed as even more of a poet than his father. The truth is, the verses are not translated from the Castilian of anybody, nor are they KEY'S. One THOMAS MOORE, whose name will be recognized as that of an Irish versifier, who lived subsequent to the Christian Era, and acquired some note as a writer of Anacreontics, is to be credited with the rhymes in question. That "a distinguished member of the New-York bar" should have treasured the gem as unique and genuine for so many years is rather surprising, considering the cheapness of this person, (MOORE'S,) works, and their commonness in every hand. You, as a live journalist, can hardly, perhaps, be expected to be so posted in amatory literature as to recognize and place, at sight, these saucy pretenders. ERIN.

NEW-YORK, March 3.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1859.

SIR: In this morning's edition you publish the arrest of persons (for receiving stolen goods) at No. 190 Division-street, which is an error. By correcting the mistake you will much oblige the undersigned, who keeps a thread and needle store at No. 190 Division-street. ANN MARSTON.

Knox Walker, formerly Private Secretary of President Polk, will soon issue a Douglas paper at Nashville, Tenn.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION ON WASHINGTON.—An immense throng was in attendance at the Academy of Music last evening to hear the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT repeat his oration on the "Character of WASHINGTON." No sooner were the doors of the building thrown open than every aligible seat was occupied. At 7½ o'clock the Seventy-first Regiment was at the Everett House to escort the orator of the avening to the Academy. It was originally the plan for the Regiment to form a double line from the door down the main aisle of the building, through which Mr. EVERETT should pass to the stage, but the aisles were so crowded, notwithstanding the announcement that no more tickets would be sold than there were seats in the house, that this manner of proceeding was abandoned. The soldiery, instead, filed across the rear of the stage, Mr. EVERETT following. After spending a few moments in the retiring-room, he reappeared, escorted by Colonel BURTENFIELD, Mayor TIEMANN, the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH and the Rev. S. J. PRIME. The Regiment then reentered and took seats upon the stage. The Rev. Drs. COX, KREBS and OWEN, and C. W. FIELD, Esq., were among those on the platform. The Rev. Dr. POTTS offered an appropriate prayer, after which Governor BRADISH made a few introdnctory remarks. Mr. EVERETT then came forward, and was greeted with overwhelming applause. He spoke first of the fact that the day was the seventieth anniversary of the formation of our Government. That was an event he said of importance unsurpassed. On the 4th of March, 70 years ago, the first session of the first Congress was appointed to convene in this City. After alluding to the embarrassments with which the few delegates who responded to the call were surrounded, through the apathy and distrust of the people, Mr. EVERETT proceeded, by an easy transition, to the consideration of the character of the man for whom the 69 electoral votes for President were cast—GEORGE WASHINGTON. The preliminary proceedings occupied so much time that it was 8¼ o'clock before Mr. EVERETT began the delivery of his oration. The immense audience—with the exception of thirty ones among the soldiers, who were continually running to the pails of water on the rear of the stage—remained attentively listening to the last, now and then testifying their appreciation by the heartiest applause. The regiment then escorted Mr. EVERETT back to the hotel. Dodworth's Band, which furnished the music for the evening, played the Anvil Chorus and some national airs, and Mr. EVERETT made a few remarks from the balcony, thanking the regiment for the honor they had done him. He retired amid successive rounds of cheers.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The large chapel of the University, in Washington-square, was, last night, crowded with an audience, anxious and brilliant. Brilliant were the ladies, anxious were the majority of the gentlemen. And yet, to tell the truth, many of the ladies were anxious also, being the mothers, sisters, or something else, of the gentlemen. The occasion which thus filled the chapel was the Commencement of the Medical Department of the New-York University, and the anxious portion of the gentlemen were there to receive their diplomas. Chancellor FERRIS presided, august, as on all occasions. After reading a selected portion of the Scriptures, and offering prayer, the degree of Graduate of the University was conferred by him on 128 students, 65 of whom were from the Northern States and 63 from the Southern. The Mott Prize Medals were awarded as follows: The Gold Medal to George K. Smith, of New-York; the Silver Medal to Luis Fernandez of New-York; and the Bronze Medal to Benjamin W. Sparks, of Georgia. The Metcalfe prizes were thus awarded: A valuable Microscope to Mr. Peter Bryce, of South Carolina; a case of *post-mortem* instruments to R. T. Hawthron, of Alabama. Chancellor FERRIS then announced that a novel circumstance would take place. By the courtesy of the Medical Department, the degree of Bachelor of Law would be conferred on the following gentlemen: Marcena M. Dickinson, Chauncey Field, Joseph C. Jackson, Asa S. Lathrop, Gilead B. Nash, J. Solis Ritterband, John Stevenson and Nelson Taylor. Professor DRAPER delivered the Valedictory Address. It was listened to with attention and welcomed with applause, bnt was too brief to be quite satisfactory. The Professor tempted his auditors with the expectation of something that they expected to be forthcoming, bnt which did not come. Nevertheless, his advice to the studenis realized the meaning of the Scriptural phrase: "Apples of gold in pictures of silver." After a benediction the audience dispersed, and, this morning, there are 128 new Doctors. May they earn the laurels they deserve and wear them well.

BANQUET OF THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.—The first annual banquet of the Metropolitan Club—a political organization confessedly on the Fernando Wood side in City politics, and intensely Administration-wards, in a national point of view—was celebrated last night in the Astor-place Hotel. Mr. C. H. BRACKETT is President of the Club, though to Mr. AARON H. BEAN was assigned the honor of presiding at the banquet. The company was not numerous, by any means, but by the aid of a very handsome supper, a copious supply of Heidsick, a band of music, and an evident determination to be jovial, the time passed so rapidly that the gentlemen were surprised in the midst of their carousal by finding that the morning had advanced considerably. First in the order of proceedings—the supper being over—was the reading of letters from the Hon. DANIEL E. DICKINSON, Senator SLIDELL, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, and the Hon. AMASA J. PARKER. Then Mr. C. EDWARDS LESTER eulogized Mr. GUTHRIE, expressed his confidence in the permanence of the Constitution of the United States, and declared that in the present chaos of principles the nominee of the Charleston Convention was sure to be elected. General WALLERIDGE declared his firmest convictions in the perpetuation of the Union, and dwelt somewhat on the idea of Federal expansion. Other speeches were made, in which "The Gem of the Antilles," the Present Administration and JAMES BUCHANAN, the Democracy of the Union, Municipal Rights and their gallant Defender, The Metropolis of the Continent, and The Ladies, were made the themes of elaborate remarks, the speakers being Messrs. C. O. RICHARDS, C. H. BRACKETT, JOHN A. GODFREY, ED. PERSON, M. DUDLEY BEAN, JOHN HAYS, D. M. O'BRIEN and J. A. TERRY. The assemblage broke up with three cheers for the Metropolitan Union Club.

ANOTHER MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—SYLVANUS STARKWELL, of Hinesburg, Va., yesterday complained to the Mayor that he went to the auction store, No. 1 Park-row, kept by VALENTINE R. VAN SICKLEN, and purchased a watch, represented to be gold, for $15. He gave a $20 gold piece in payment, which was kept by the auctioner under pretence of making change. Then two persons came in, one of whom complained that he had been defrauded; the other, who pretended to be a jeweler, looked at STARKWELL'S watch and said it was brass. The auctioneer refused to pay the money back, but sold him a silver watch, which the jeweler said was worth $6 or $7. The watch was put up at anction and knocked down to the complainant at $20, who thought he could only save his money by buying it. The Mayor sent an officer to recover the money of the complainant. The auctioneers refused to pay over the money, but were afterwards arrested and taken before His Honor, and compelled to refund or lose their license. This brought them to a sense "of their condition," when they disgorged, and were allowed to go.

THE CHARITY BALL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The weather was outrageous, raging out of doors as only when the elements are obstreperous it can rage, and raging in doors by slamming shutters and causing concussions, which resulted in the breaking of panes of glass, when the time came for attending the Charity Ball on Thnrsday night. Still the ladies whose tickets were provided, and whose dresses were prepared, would go, and they went. The Academy was, as the phrase is, "appropriately decorated." The ladies, in defiance of the mingled snow and rain, were beautiful in appearance and adornments. The charity to be benefited by the dancing—the Hospital children and widows—will, it is to be trusted, never forget the occasion. From $8,000 to $10,000 in the sale of tickets and voluntary subscriptions, are said to have been realized.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this body was held last night at THORP'S, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway. The attendance was said to be inordinately large. There was much expression of opinion as to the prospects of the old Whig party in the approaching Presidential struggle, and serious discussion as to the most available mode in which that party could take advantage of the opportunities offered by the present dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy. Letters were read from many onse prominent members of tha Whig party, and a resolution was adopted to publish them in the principal City papers. There was a very extensive and equally indignant declaration of dissatisfaction with an article which appeared in the *Tribune* on Tuesday last, and the hope was indulged in that that journal would see the propriety of retracting its charges against the Committee. The remaining business was mainly formal.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT FIRE ENGINEERS.—The Inspectors appointed on Monday evening to count the votes which were cast on Thursday, by the Fire Department, for twelve Assistant Engineers, met last evening, at No. 288 Bowery, at 10 o'clock. The work of canvassing did not commence, however, until nearly 11. The returns from sixty-five companies rendered tolerably certain the election of the following persons for the three years to come: J. A. Cregier, Daniel Dennovan, John Decker, John Brice, Wm. Hacket, E. W. Jacobs, P. N. Cornwell, Elisha Kingsland, John Cavanagh, Timothy L. West, John Baulch and G. J. Rnche. There was a large gathering of firemen in and about the hall, and considerable interest was manifested in the result.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Five Points House of Industry appeals to the public for aid to complete the payment on the land and buildings for its farm-school in Westchester County. The school is located in the town of East Chester, and is intended for the reception of vagrant boys, of whom one or two may be made [illegible]. Whatever can be thoroughly [illegible]. The sum of $20,000 is required to pay off the indebtedness and bring the lands into a suitable state of improvement for farming. Contributions may be sent to the Rev. L. M. Pease, at the Five Points, or to C. M. Saportas, No. 16 Broadway.

COLONIZATION.—The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the American Colonization Society, is expected to deliver an address on that subject at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 16th inst. Mr. L. is well and widely known as a gentleman of ability, and he has probably given to the subject of this discourse as much attention as any other person who has ever written or spoken upon it. His address will be well worth hearing, from its general utility as well as from its bearing upon a most interesting and important subject.

MEETING OF FURNITURE CARVERS.—There was a large and quite a spirited meeting of the journeymen furniture carvers, at Steuben Hall, last evening, called for the purpose of securing an advance upon the present rates of wages. Twenty-five per cent. is the demand. Mr. WM. HENRY RANDWIN was elected Chairman, and Mr. SMITH, Secretary. A resolution was adopted appointing delegates from each shop to fix a tariff of rates, and report at a future meeting.

BALLOONS.—Six or eight balloons were observed to pass over the City between seven and nine o'clock last evening. They were sent up from the direction of Governor's Island, and passed over the City in a northwest direction.

Police Reports.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY AGAINST POLICEMEN.—On Thursday two merchants, who came from Vermont to purchase goods, visited NIBLO'S Theatre, and one of them tendered a $20 bill in payment for their tickets. The Treasurer of the Theatre took the bill, and after the men went in discovered the bill was counterfeit. He searched in the house for the men, whom he found, and the counterfeit money was replaced by good money. Shortly after the Treasurer of the theatre had settled with the merchants, two men came up and stated that they were police officers, and arrested the Vermont merchants and took them to a back room in a Broadway saloon and there garrotted them, and found all them about $200. The merchants stated their character, and that the $20 they offered was taken in change in buying goods in town, but the two policemen commenced calling them what said they were "Koniechers," (donkeys in counterfeit money,) and that they should be sent to State Prison. The Vermonters now became frightened, retracted their former statement and offered to do anything rather than be locked up. At last one of the officers said, "Perhaps it could be settled," and one of them counted out $100 from the roll of $200, handed the remaining $200 to the Vermont men and told them to clear out and never say anything about the transaction, or they would be sent to State Prison. The Vermonters did clear out that night, but went before Deputy Carpenter yesterday and made affidavits of the transaction. Two men named Rackett and Mills, of the "Broadway Squad," were recognized as the two men, and their shields were taken from them. Rackett and Mills admit they arrested the men, but deny taking the $100. The Police Commissioners will examine into the matter to-day.

THE MYSTERIOUS JEWELRY CASE.—It appears that Worms, the man who called at the Fourth Ward Station-house on Thursday to claim the jewelry, brought with him an inventory written in a blank book, and which was evidently manufactured just before he came to the Station-house. He also said he had a partner lying sick at the New-York Hospital. The officers proceeded to the Hospital, where they found a man who gave the name of John Reig, and that he had his arm broken about three weeks ago by slipping down a pair of stairs at the "Constantine Hotel." Dr. Shrady states that the man has been at the Hospital for three weeks. Reig further says the property is worth about $8,000, (exactly what the newspapers stated,) and that Worms is not a partner but merely a clerk or peddler for him. Reig's account was very reluctantly given, and in cross-questioning him he was very contradictory. The case looks more mysterious the further the officers push their investigations

THE
India-rubber Pen
IS
A NEW INSTRUMENT,
Manufactured under
GOODYEAR'S PATENT,
By the
INDIA-RUBBER PEN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.
And is for sale by
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
Generally.

These pens are superior to all other pens now in use, possessing all the good qualities of the quill, with none of the objectionable qualities of the steel-pen.

India-Rubber Spring Bed.—Good Citizens, will you listen with attention? Don't buy a Spring bed until you have seen all; and if, after seeing all, you do not give us the preference, we will not complain. All we now insist upon is, that you call and see for yourselves. They can be seen at No. 49 Beekman, and No. 722 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 323 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $80 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Marriott, Abbey & Co.'s
CAMELIA WATER
Is an entirely new article of
TOILET PERFUMERY,
And commends itself at once to the most cultivated and refined taste.
Principal Depot, Nos. 173 and 179 Malden-lane.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 49 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fine Old Java Coffee,
Choice New Green and Black Teas,
Superior Old Wines and Liquors,
For sale by
ALBRO & BROTHERS,
No. 156 Bowery,
Fourth door above Broome-st.,
No. 254 Grand-st. corner of Chrystie.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines,
REDUCED FROM $80 TO $65.
OFFICE No. 499 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Bartholf Sewing Machines.—An agreement for the sale of the above Machines with J. J. LEVY (of whom we understand D. J. LEVY is agent) having come to an end, the Bartholf Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York, and after the 1st of April next at their new show rooms No. — Broadway.
The Bartholf Machines advertised by "D. J. Levy Agent," at a low price, are those of those purchased by J. J. Levy from us, and amount to about from fifty to seventy-five Machines. As J. J. Levy purchased these Machines from us he is of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold no more Bartholf Machines can be purchased below their former greatly reduced regular prices. Our contract with J. J. Levy was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Bartholf Machines and neither J. J. Levy or D. J. Levy have been or now are, our agents.
A. BARTHOLF,
Secretary of the Bartholf Manufacturing Co.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 308 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Gentlemen's Hats.—C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-st., has this day introduced his Spring style of Silk Hats, and invites his customers and the public who appreciate an elegant, durable and stylish hat at a low price, to call at the old established hat store No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold sts. An extensive assortment of fashionable Cape and Soft Hats of all kinds. Cheaper than any other store in the City.
C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-st.

The Elliptic Spring Bed.
Will be universally used.—*Times.*
Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price $6 to $8. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country and by the Elliptic Bed Spring Company No. 376 Broadway, New-York.
Descriptive circulars sent on application.

A Card to the Public.—BARTHOLF SEWING MACHINE.—In answer to an advertisement in these columns, signed "A. BARTHOLF," I would state that the public need labor under no apprehension as to the limited number of machines I may have, for the control of extra facilities will enable me to supply the constant and increasing demand as heretofore.
D. J. LEVY, Agent Bartholf Sewing-Machine, Office, No. 499 Broadway.

Close of the Hair-dye Case.—The Press throughout the Union has published the strong statement of Dr. CHILTON, proclaiming CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE free from everything deleterious. Its superiority caused be unrivalled. Every imitation. The conspiracy is broken up. See CHILTON'S statement, at CRISTADORO'S, Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.
The pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and O. E. King, in Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st. In Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

Croup! Croup! Croup!
P. Y. Brokaw, (of Middle Bush, N. J.) child's life was saved a few days ago, having been attacked by this distressing complaint, by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure every case, if used when first taken. Sold all over the United States. 25 cents per bottle. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TWIST-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

H. H. Lamb & Co., Auctioneers—Saleroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.
Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Little's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

To Housekeepers.—The Rotary Lock for dwelling-house doors affords the most perfect security against burglars. For convenience, it is not equalled by any other lock in use. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats—Spring Styles.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new styles of Hats, the high finish and fabric of which are not excelled by the productions of any house in the trade. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Spring Styles Gents' and Children's Hats and Caps—as large a variety as can be found in this City. The public are invited to examine.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 331 Canal-st.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. Strict personal attention on the part of the proprietor. SAM'L. CAMPBELL, Chemist, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st.

Geo. C. Parker & Bro.,
No. 289 Washington-st., are now prepared with a full stock of first-class
FISH AND PROVISIONS,
which they will sell at the very lowest rates, and take the utmost pains to fill orders satisfactorily.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers,
G. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 21 Astor House.

Hair Dressing Saloon at Powell's, L. I. R. R. Depot, corner of Fulton-st. and Flatbush-av. In addition to their Spring stock of finest Perfumery, fashionable Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., of the latest and most desirable styles and patterns, this day issue their Spring style of gentlemen's Hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by an experienced Apothecary, of the purest materials and strictly correct. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st.

Gentlemen's Hats.
SPRING STYLE FOR 1859.
Will this day be issued and sold by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made or made to measure, at less than usual prices, at No. 349 Greenwich-st., cor. of Murray-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 103 William-st.

Banvard's Diorama—The Burning of Jerusalem.—Positively the last AFTERNOON and EVENING of this popular exhibition, TO-DAY at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Go early and secure seats.

Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic.—The best hair dresser and restorer in use—large bottles for 25 cents. For sale by SAM'L. CAMPBELL, Chemist, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 20th-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

Notice.—MEALIO'S Spring style of Hats are issued this day. We would call your earliest attention.
MEALIO, No. 418 Broadway,
corner of Canal-st.

MARRIED.

PUTNAM—MENDELL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 3, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Eigenbrodt, ATLEE W. PUTNAM, of Leavenworth, K. T., to PRISCILLA A., daughter of B. Mendell, Esq.

SWIFT—CONKLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 3, by the Rev. E. T. Biscox, D. D., Mr. O. H. SWIFT to JULIA A., second daughter of William Conklin, Esq., all of this City.

HEBART—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 3, by the Rev. J. E. Rockwell, JOHN W. HEBART to AGNES V., daughter of John P. Smith, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SANDFORD—LAING.—On Thursday, March 3, by Friends' ceremony, WILLIAM M. SANDFORD, of New-York City, to PHEBE H. LAING, daughter of Isaac W. and Mary H. Laing, of Prospect Hill, near Plainfield, N. J.

DIED.

MAYCOCK.—In this City, on Friday, March 4, after a short illness, SAMUEL MAYCOCK, Esq.. In the 59th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 621 2d av., between 37th and 38th st., on Monday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

GALLOWAY.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 4, of bronchitis, CHARLES, only child of Samuel and Mary Jane Galloway, aged 4 months and 23 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at No. 631 Hudson st.
☞ California and Western papers please copy.

WHARAM.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 4, GRACE SANDERSON WHARAM, aged 66 years.
The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of New-York Typographical Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 75 Ann st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Friday, March 4, Mrs. REBECCA ROGERS, aged 81 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 160 West 17th-st., on Monday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RING.—In this City, on Friday, March 4, of scarlet fever, RICHMEEN RING, only son of Leonard and Frances Ring, aged 1 year, 8 months and 19 days.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 165 Charles-st., at 10 o'clock, this day, (Saturday.) His remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 3, SARAH JANE, daughter of Ira A. and Sarah A. Allen, aged 2 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 197 West 50th st.

CLEU.—In this City, on Friday, March 4, Mrs. ELISABETH, wife of John F. Cleu, Esq.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 6th inst. at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 37 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

COX.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 4, Mrs. MARTHA COX, in the 50th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her son in law, Benjamin M. Stilwell, No. 12a West 24th-st., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 11½ o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

BICE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 3, WALTER OANNING, only child of Clinton and Ada Bice, aged 10 months and 3 days.
The funeral will take place from No. 189 West 14th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) where the funeral services will be read.
☞ Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Cincinnati papers will confer a favor by inserting.

TIMOLAT.—In this City, on Thursday, March 3, of congestion of the lungs, LOUIS J. TIMOLAT, Jr., eldest son of the late Louis J. Timolat, Esq., of this City, aged 36 years and 24 days.
The relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Capt. W. S. Hutton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 1 Carroll place, Bleecker-st., without further invitation.

MOON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 3, after a short illness, JAMES MOON, aged 75 years, 8 months and 9 days.
The friends of the family and members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. A. M., and of Adelphi Chapter, No. 158, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, John H. Moon, No. 177 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1½ o'clock.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 3, ELIZA STRELE, daughter of Dr. Samuel Jackson, U. S. Navy, aged 13 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her father, No. 189 Henry-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, March 3, HENRY, only son of Henry W. and Margaret A. Taylor, aged 3 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 124 Washington-st., Hoboken.

RAPELYE.—At New-Town, L. I., on Thursday evening, March 3, GEORGE OAKLEY, son of John A. and Jane F. Rapelye, aged 1 year and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, at New-Town.

HUTCHINSON.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 3, after a lingering illness, GERTRUDE, daughter of Charles E. and Mary Gertrude Hutchinson, aged 13 years and 9 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her grandmother, Sarah Sadgebury, No. 219 West 16th-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 6th inst.

MEGAREY.—At Jacksonville, Fla., of consumption, LOUISE WALDRON MEGAREY, daughter of the late Alex. Megarey.
Her remains will arrive by the steamer *Alabama*, from Savannah. Notice of the funeral will be given in Sunday's *Herald* and Monday's papers.

MCKINLAY.—At his residence, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 28, PETER MCKINLAY, of Perthshire, Scotland, in the 46th year of his age.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Fulton	Mar. 5	New-York	Southa'm.
Canada	Mar. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Mar. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	Mar. 19	New-York	Bremen.

FOR EUROPE.

Europa	Feb. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	Feb. 19	Glasgow	New-York.
North Briton	Feb. 23	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Feb. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Feb. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'gton	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 3	Southamp'n	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Illinois	Mar. 7	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Mar. 10	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Mar. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Mar. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	Mar. 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Mar. 19	Charleston	Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 29 | Sun sets.... 5 55 | Moon sets... 7 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 15 | Gov. Island. 9 06 | Hell Gate....10 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre, W. S. Drayton.
Steamers Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Ship Wm. Tell, ——, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Barks Sierra Nevada, Foster, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; W. Thompson, Farr, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.
Brig Los Amigos, (Br.,) Johns, Aspinwall, A. H. Solomon.
Schooners Julia Fox, Leaming, Mobile, Oakley & Keating; W. Bell, Dayton, Bristol, master; Cadwalader, Godfrey, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Sarah B. James, Clark, Matanzas, Post & Small; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, ——; E. E. Potter, Vrooman, Fall River, master; Volunteer, Brown, St. Johns, P. R., Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.
Ship Blondel, (of Newburyport,) Pinner, Oallao Nov. 27, via Hampton Roads, with guano to Barrel & Muir. Had heavy weather on the coast.
Ship Riga, (of Marhlehead,) Fleto, Havre 40 ds., with mdse to Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Roanoke, Thompson, Rio Janeiro Jan. 14, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Has been 8 ds. N. of Bahamas. Jan. 24, lat. 22 27 S., lon. 32, signalized a Swedish bark showing No. 36, sig. S.
Bark Carlotta, (of Baltimore,) Fuller, Bordeaux Jan. 12, with mdse. to Mestayer & C. Bergeline. The O. has experienced heavy weather on the coast, lost some sails.
Brig Condor, (of Gouldsboro',) Allen, Cienfuegos 20 with molasses to Peavert & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.
Brig Lightning, Daniels, Rio Grande 47 ds., with hides, horns, &c., to Corning, Beate & Co.—vessel to H. Lewis & Co. Experienced strong N. W. gales the latter part of the passage; split sails, and sustained other slight damage. Bld. in co. with schr. Robert A. Fisher, for New-York.
Schr. Eben Herbert, Johnson, Eastport, and 5 ds. from New-London, with fish to master.
Schr. J. K. Baker, (of Dennis,) Baker, St. Thomas Feb. 22 with logwood and old junk to Stanhope & Avery. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales. Feb. 19, lat. 28, lon. 71 50, spoke a Danish bark, bd. N.
Schr. Emma, Bent, Delaware City, with grain to B. F. Fox.
Schr. Alabama, Savin, Smyrna, Del., 3 ds., with grain to E. D. Warratt.
Schr. Kossuth, Pettengill, Newburyport 2 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.
Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Jonesport 15 ds., with lath to Jed Frye.
Schr. J. W. Fulkiin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Syracuse.
Schr. Hill Carter, Fisk, Boston 3 ds., with linseed.
Schr. Mentor Roberts, Wareham, with nails.
Schr. Buena Vista, Doane Boston 3 ds., with linseed.
Schr. Flavilla, Pinckney, Provincetown, with fish.
Schr. H. E. Weston, Weston, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.
Schr. Sophia Ann, Smith, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.
Schr. A. Powers, Robinson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. River Queen, Reynolds, Providence, with mdse.
BELOW—Bark Ariel.—(By pilot boat Geo. W. Blunt.) Also, 1 brig.
SAILED—Steamship Empire City, for Havana and New-Orleans. Ship J. W. Frazin, for Galveston. Bark Flash, for Vera Cruz.
WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; meridian, W. S. W.; sunset, do., and light.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, March 3—Arr. bark Lorey, fm. Boston. The schr. Thomas Holcombe is ashore on Tybee Beach. She has a heavy cargo, and it is feared will prove a total loss.
CHARLESTON, March 3—Arr. bark Lamplighter, brig Birchard & Torrey, and schrs. Pearl and ——— Saunders, all from Boston.
BOSTON, March 4—Arr. ships Belle Creole, Brown, Charleston; Nautilus, Ewing, Padang; barks Marcia, Blanchard, New-Orleans; Trovatora, Carver, Mobile.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Marion, previously reported ashore on Oyster Island, was this morning floated off. She is perfectly tight, and has sustained no damage. She now lies at pier No. 4, North River.
Supplement No. 25, of the Marine Register, published by Messrs. E. C. Root, Anthony & Co., contains 15 ships, 15 barks, 13 brigs, and 12 schooners, new, or hitherto unregistered.
The steamship Fulton, of the Havre line, came off the Sectional Dock to day. She is advertised to sail tomorrow, (Saturday.)
CAPTAIN AND TWO MEN LOST AT SEA.—Capt. Baker, of schr. J. K. Baker, arrived to-day from St. Thomas, reports: The schr. Luther Child, of Dennis, Nickerson, from Philadelphia for Turk's Island, put into St. Thomas, about Feb. 7, having during a gale, lost overboard the captain. The mate, endeavoring to save the captain, lowered away a boat, and with one man jumped into the boat, which was immediately stove, and all three perished. She was supplied with a navigator from a brig, and taken to St. Thomas.
THE HURRICANE OF THE 20TH FEBRUARY.—Capt. J. R. Martin, of the schr. Nightingale, from Curacoa on the 11th ult., reports that when off Hatteras, on the 20th ult., he experienced a hurricane from the S. W., which continued 12 hours, changing at midnight to N. W. Snow was the extreme violence of the wind that the gaff-topsails were blown entirely free of the gaskets; almost impossible for any one to keep footing on deck. A sea struck us on the laboard quarter, sweeping decks, carrying away galley, boats, lumber, spars, &c., and seriously injuring two men, breaking the thigh-bone of one, and much bruising the second; their names are Wm. Brown and John Walters—both belonging to Camden, New-Jersey. At the time of the accident there was a large barque in sight, apparently in distress, having lost her topmasts; after the squall, lost all sight of her, and the supposition was that she had foundered. Since then have been blown twice to the south of the Gulf. The schooner is much damaged in her upper works.

Spoken, &c.

Arietta—brig, 24 hours from Sandy Hook, bound to Mobile, March 2, lat. 38, lon. 74 12.
Fornax—brig, stg. S., Feb. 21, lat. 29 28 N., lon. 70 10.
Hollander—bark, of Salem, stg. E., Feb. 26, lat. 34 35, lon. 75.
Honduras—bark, stg. S., Feb. 19, lat. 28 25, lon. 67 12.
Fericles—ship, of Glasgow, 22 ds. from London, for Calcutta, Jan. 21, lat. 7 10 S., lon. 33 25 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, about Jan. 13, barks Arrow, Harrington, from and for Salem Jan. 15; Inman, Brooks, from New-York, disg.; brig Adeline Sprague, Smith, for New-York Jan. 17; schr. Brontes, Powers, from and for do. do. The schr. Storm Cloud, Way, sld. Jan. 5 for Montevideo, and on the same day struck on the bar and lost both anchors and cables, and sustained other damage; she, however, proceeded. She was in a bad state.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY!
THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH,
OUT THIS MORNING,
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS,
WILL CONTAIN
ACCURATE AND LIFE-LIKE PORTRAITS
OF
PHILIP BARTON KEY,
MRS. SICKLES,
THE HON. D. E. SICKLES,
Together with an Illustration of
THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY,
TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE DISPATCH,
With a full account of all the particulars of this terrible affair, embracing some new matter—explaining some of the seeming mysteries.
Publication Office, No. 22 Beekman-st.
We have made such arrangements as will enable us to supply the demand.

EPILEPTIC FITS!!!
NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, SPASMODIC CONTRACTIONS, PARALYSIS, HYSTERICAL FITS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, IRRITATION of the NERVOUS SYSTEM
CURED by Dr. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
The number of cures effected by this wonderful Medicine is truly astonishing. It gives instantaneous relief.
ONE SINGLE BOTTLE
will prevent or break a Fit. A gentleman a few days since remarked, "I suffered beyond endurance.
I THANK GOD
I was induced to use Dr. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for, by its use, I am at this time a well man."
Another says:
"MY SON WAS CURED
of fits of several years standing, by using Dr. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. I consider it the duty of all afflicted
WITH THIS DREADFUL DISEASE,
to give the Medicine a thorough trial." It is a well-established fact that
EPILEPTIC FITS
lead to Insanity, Madness and Death. Dr. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is the only known remedy. It has been before the public
OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS,
during which time upwards of Twenty-six Thousand persons in Europe and America have been restored to Health and Happiness through its agency. Testimonials from persons of the highest respectability can be seen by calling on
CHANDLER & BAYLES, No. 64 Walker-st.
(2d door from Broadway, west side,)
General Agent for the United States.

PURE MILK FOR YOUR CHILDREN.
Call at the depot, and read what is said by the New-York Academy of Medicine, and all who have used it, as to the Purity of the
AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK.
It is especially desirable for Mother's weaning Children.
Depot No. 167 Broadway, up stairs,
And at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'s.

A NEW PAPER.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL.
THE LATEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST,
NOW READY.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

Do You Use It? Try It! Try It!
LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.
USED BY ALL! SOLD EVERYWHERE.
ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
of
NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
The Capital of this Company has recently been increased by a CASH SUBSCRIPTION of $400,000, making the present capital
ONE MILLION DOLLARS!
WITH A SURPLUS, IN ADDITION, OF OVER $300,000.
This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risk and the REAL SECURITY of the insured and of the Company will warrant.
LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
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JESSE HOYT,	firm of Jesse Hoyt & Co.
WM. STURGIS, Jr.,	firm of Sturgis, Shaw & Co.
JOHN R. FORD,	firm of Ford Rubber Co.
SIDNEY MASON,	late firm of Mason & Thompson.
G. T. STEDMAN, firm of Stedman, Carlile & Shaw: Cincinnati.	
CYRUS YALE, Jr., firm of Cyrus Yale, Jr. & Co.: N. Orleans.	
WM. B. FOSDICK,	firm of Wm. B. & Chas. B. Fosdick.
DAVID L. BOYD, firm of Boyd, Bros. & Co., Albany, N. Y.	
F. H. COSSITT, firm of Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge; Memphis.	
LEWIS ROBERTS,	firm of L. Roberts & Co.
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CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Office corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1859.
With improved facilities for mining and transportation this Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of CUMBERLAND COAL for the season.
Under the new organization the equipment of the Company has been put in the most complete condition, and the Railroad has been extended to the celebrated ASTOR MINE.
The Coal from this mine has always ranked as the best Steaming Coal brought from the Cumberland region, and for the use of locomotive engines and steamers is unequaled.
The Coal will be shipped from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge, the extent of their business enabling them to do so on the most favorable terms.
CHARLES GOULD, President.
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GEORGE WITHERELL, General Sales Agent.

GOLD MINES.
LEAVENWORTH CITY AND PIKE'S PEAK.
EXPRESS AND PASSENGER LINE.
The above Company has been organized with ample capital. We connect with eastern lines at St. Louis, Mo., and at Leavenworth City, K. T. Our first coaches leave Leavenworth City on April 10. We propose starting two daily passenger coaches in addition to those that may be required for express goods. Through tickets, passing over our line, can be had at all the principal railroad ticket-offices in the east and north.
To obtain preference of seats, those holding tickets will be required to register at the Company's office in Leavenworth, taking preference according to such register.
We do not guarantee an arrival in any given number of days, but feel every confidence that the trip from Leavenworth city to our depôt in the mines, Denver City or its vicinity, will be made inside of twelve days, and, after the road is well established, hope to make the trip inside of ten days.
J. B. SIMPSON, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building, (Room No 8,) New-York, is our General Agent, authorized to arrange for the sale of tickets, and also for express goods.
(Signed,) W. H. RUSSELL, President.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Feb. 23, 1859.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
OR COUGH LOZENGES,
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption,
Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Clear and Strengthen the Voice of SINGERS,
Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Soothing and simple—CHILDREN use them.
Assisting Expectoration, and curing Hoarseness.
"*Preëminently the first and best.*"
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"*I recommend their use to Public Speakers.*"
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW-YORK.
"*I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough.*"
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"*An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma, with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches.*"
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
"*Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs.*"
DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"*A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.*"
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

ILLUSTR

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE,
BY R. V. PIERCE, No. 15 WILLIAM-ST.

No. 2 West 45th-st., 4-story Eng. base., stone, 20x75, $20,000.
No. 3 West 20th-st., 4-story, stone, 24x60, $11,000.
No. 20 West 22d-st., 4-story, stone, 22x60, $28,000.
No. 29 West 32d-st., 4-story, stone, new, 21x55, $17,000.
6 houses 124th-st., 4-story, stone, new, 19.2x30, $9,500.
56th-st., 10 houses, 3-story, stone, new, 19.2x30, $9,500.
West 126th-st., 5 story, Eng. base., 16.9x60, $14,000.
5th-av., 4-story, stone, 25x65, $28,000.
West 20th-st., near 8th-av., 5 houses, 3 story, brick, 20x43, lot 83, $7,500.
West 115th-st., 4-story, stone, 26x52, $17,000.
Ninth 125th-st., 4-story, Eng. base., stone, 20x50, $20,000.
West 115th-st., 4-story, stone, 23 1x60, $15,000.
Madison-av., cor., 4-story, stone, 26x65, $32,000.
West 26th-st., 4-story, brick, 16.8x60, $7,500.
West 14th-st., 4-story, stone, 20x80, $17,500.
West 36th-st., 3-story, brick, cheap, 25x56, $13,000.
2 Houses Madison-av., 4-story, brown-stone, 22x51, $20,000 each.
2 Houses 5th-av., 4-story, Eng. base., 16.8x50, $18,000 each.
5th-av., corner, 4-story, stone, 25.3x50, $40,000.
8th-av., 5-story, stone, exchange for farm, 26x80, $26,000.
8th-av., 4-story, stone, with extension, 24x60, $31,000.
Nos. 34 and 36 West 26th-st., 4-story, brick, 18.6x45, $9,000.
Lexington-av., 3-story, mastic, 26x70, $22,000.
East 36th-st., 3-story, stone, cheap, 22x34, $14,500.
West 32d-st., 4-story, Eng. base, stone, 17.1x50, $8,000.
West 24th-st., 4-story, stone, 21x55, $14,500.
Madison-av., cor., 3-story, brick, with stable, 25.6x69, $26,000.
Adjoining, 3-story, brick, strictly first-class, 32x70, $20,000.
56th-st., near 8th-av., 3-story, stone, 19.2x50, $7,500.
West 24th st., 5-story, Eng. base., stone, 18x60, $12,500.
West 37th-st., 3-story, brick, 22x60, $13,000.
West 36th-st., 4-story, stone, very desirable, 19x56, $14,000.
No. 121 Irving-place, 4-story, brick, 20x50, $11,000.
West 27th-st., 2 houses, 3-story and basement, stone, 20x50, $13,000 each.
Lamartine-place, 3-story, stone, 22 6x83, $12,500.
West 34th-st., 4-story, stone, 25x56, $20,000.
34th-st., 3-story English basement, with lot in rear, 34.6x45.6, $28,000.
West 34th-st., 4-story Eng. basement, stone, exchange for lots, 17.2x60, $12,000.
West 27th-st., 3 houses, 4-story, low basement, exchange for store down town, 22x42, $8,000 each.
East 51st-st., 3 story, low base., brick, 17.8x45, $6,000.
East 36th-st., 3-story, brick, 20x56, $4,500.
West 39th-st., 2-story brick, 21x41, $6,500.
Factory brick, ex. for lots, 20x40, $5,800.
West 13th-st., 7 houses, 3-story brick, English basement, will exchange for Harlem lots, 19x45, $68,000
9th-av. 4 houses, 3-story brick Eng. base., 19x45
East 10th-st., 5-story brick, new, 18 ft. front, $8,700.
East 39th-st., 4 story Eng. base, brick, 18x58, $9,000.
East 57th-st., 4-story story 24x55, $22,000.
East 29th-st., 4 story, with extension, 22.6x60, $24,000.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LOTS ON MURRAY Hill and Fifth-av.
4 lots on 5th-av., corner of 40th-st., with 3 in rear.
2 lots, 38 feet, corner 40th-st., with 1 in rear.
4 lots, corner of 37th-st., with good depth.
3 lots corner of 41st-st., 26 feet, with 5 in rear.
1 lot corner of 38th-st., 38x108, very desirable.
1 lot corner 32d-st., 38.3x150, very desirable.
1 lot south west corner 32d-st., 25x100, very desirable.
1 lot on 5th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.
3 lots on East 38th-st., between 4th and Madison ave.
4 lots en north side 38th-st., between 5th and 8th avs., select with loan.
4 lots on East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with loan, at a bargain.
4 lots on East 42d-st., 100 feet from 5th-av., cheap and desirable.
9 lots on East 40th-st., between 5th and Madison ave., with loan.
4 lots on west 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., very select.
5 on Madison-av., near 30th-st. park, with loan.
10 lots on Madison-av., between 32d and 34th sts., choice location.
8 lots on Madison-av., between 38th and 39th sts., choice location.
6 lots on West 34th-st., near Broadway, cheap and desirable.
12 lots on Broadway, very central and very cheap.
CENTRAL PARK—Many parcels on and in vicinity.
75 lots at $2,000 to $5,000, with holders loans.
By E. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE FOR sale exclusively by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., from whom full particulars and permits to visit them may be obtained:

No. 74 5th-av.	No. 125 East 13th-st.
No. 31 West 18th-st.	No. 37 West 22d-st.
N. W. cor. 5th-av. and 38th-st.	No. 139 East 18th-st.
No. 186 East 34th-st.	N. E. c. Lex.-av. and 39th-st.
No. 186 East 34th-st.	3d ad.c. Lex.-av. and 39th-st.
No. 111 West 22d-st.	39th-st., cor. adj. Lex.-av.
No. 137 2d av.	No. 96 2d-av.
No. 126 Bleecker-st.	No. 231 West 22d-st.
No. 13 West 21st-st.	No. 51 London-ter., 23d-st.
No. 2 Bleecker-st.	No. 98 West 22d-st.
No. 75 East 33d-st.	No. 59 West 38th st.
No. 74 West 23d-st.	No. 49 West 20th-place.
No. 116 West 24th-st.	No. 8½ Stone-st.
No. 76 West 20th-st.	5th-av., bet 32d and 33d sts.
No. 102 East 23d-st.	No. 46 East 34th-st.
No. 104 East 22d-st.	No. 58 West 34th-st.
No. 4 Rutherford-place.	No. 62 St. Mark's-place.
No. 132 East 17th-st.	No. 16 West 21st-st.
No. 352 4th-av.	No. 214 West 14th-st.
No. 548 Pearl-st.	26th-st., be. Mad. and 4th-av.
No. 152 East 14th-st.	No. 53 Lexington av.
Nos. 18 and 20 9th-st.	No. 38 West 23d-st.
No. 34 West 20th-st.	No. 17 East 32d-st.
No. 189 West 14th st.	No. 15 West 32d-st.
No. 45 West 26th-st.	No. 21 Brev.-place, (10th-st.)

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a library extension on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of its size. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms, apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN!—NOS. 171 AND 173 Suffolk-st., near Houston, a brick front two-story and attic house in No. 171; a four-story brick building in No. 173, and a three story brick in rear of both. Could all be readily altered into dwellings to bring a large rent. Ground 46 by 100 feet; leasehold 12 unexpired with two renewals of 21 years each. Price $1,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

$13,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A first-class four-story brown-stone front house. If applied for by March 15. The said house is beautifully located, in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and known as No. 32; contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply to T. J. G. CLARK, No. 93 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED 3-story brown-stone basement house and lot in East 23d-st. Also, for sale, three lots on the westerly side of 3d-av., distant 25 feet 6½ inches southerly from 83d-st., each 25 feet 6½ inches by 102 feet 2½ inches. Also, four lots at the northeast corner of Fulton and Grand avs., Brooklyn, containing together 80 feet front on Fulton-av., and running through to Putnam-av. Also, two lots in the same block, at northwest corner of Fulton-av. and Downing-st., containing in front on Fulton-av. 62 feet 3 inches, and on Downing-st. 63 feet 5 inches. Apply to WM. F. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT house, No. 36 West 23d-st., modern basement, built for Dr. L. Halsted by Messrs. Moses, as mason, and Gardner, carpenter of the very best materials, and is one of the best built houses in the City, and will bear examination; the locality is unsurpassed, being opposite the elegant residences of Messrs. Cutting, Marshall and Schemerhorn. Will be sold on favorable terms. For cards of admission, and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY SEAT of 10 acres, at Newark, two miles from Chesnut-st. depôt, containing 37 acres, with fine house and excellent stable; good orchards, fine fruits, 125 pear trees; location high and healthy; is near the residences of Captain Wyse and J. P. Mayes; has a good view of Newark Bay, Staten Island and this City. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A first-class two-story and attic brick house, 60x24, in central location, with gas in every room; water and bath-room in complete order. Price, $7,000; rent, $700. Apply to ELIJAH T. BROWN.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, AN ELEgant full-sized four-story house, beautifully frescoed and finished, with stable attached. Also, an excellent house in Lexington-av., near Gramercy-park, 25x70; lot, 100; three-story, high stoop, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

BUILDING LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN, Rapidly situated for improvement on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. The street is built up on each side of these lots, and water is now introduced. Also, money to loan on mortgage Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 147 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, in 17th-st., near 6th-av., the house is 25x56, four stories high, and built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect order, by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing—It contains eight rooms, exclusive of kitchen and servants' rooms, and is in perfect order. Attached is half an acre of ground, with stable and fine spring of water. Rent $350. Address L. E. L., Box No. 1,375 Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL —Two three-story high stoop houses, Nos. 74 and 78 East 40th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., modern improvements and in perfect order. Gas fixtures complete; house 20 by 42, and rear privy yard. Inquire of E. N. BLOOM, No. 76 East 40th-st., and 347 3d-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 6 CHARLES-STREET, lot 70 feet by 103, house has all the modern improvements, and is in a pleasant neighborhood. Can be seen from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr. H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 310 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot. No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 23x65, lot 96.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 14th-st., complete in every respect, with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and comprising nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

40 ACRES OF FINE LAND ON THE Sound, 2 miles from the village of Rye, with an extensive water front. Will be sold in a body or divided to suit. It has several very superior building sites on it. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, with large garden, fruit trees, grape-vine, &c.; lot 24½x100 feet; price $3,300. Apply on the premises, No. 111 Clinton-av., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE, IN complete order, near 23d st. and 8th-av., with stable detached; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st. Apply on the premises, or corner of 19th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 211 and 213 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 19 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 20 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 20 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to E. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
That beautiful residence No. 119 Willow-st.,
With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege.
Has all the modern conveniences.
Terms easy.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 113½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 32x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 22x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 50 choice and fruit-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 134 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 56, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also, the brown-stone house, No. 65 Lt.-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount on the houses in small monthly payments to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres, fronting the centre-house 30 by about 80

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT young widow lady of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation; is competent to act in the capacity of saleswoman, housekeeper, family dressmaker, or governess, where she would be treated as a member of the family; salary no object; would leave the City. Communications addressed to M. L. H., No. 19 Delancey-st., one week, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, in a genteel family, or to travel with a lady: she understands hair dressing, if required, and is a neat sewer: has nine years' City reference. Can be seen at her present place until suited, No. 126 West 13th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands all kinds of pastry; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at 188 East 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE to do cooking, washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress; the other to do chamberwork and sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; or chamberwork and in take care of children. Have the best of City reference from their last places. Call at No. 133 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business, and does up linen in elegant style; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at 188 East 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as family seamstress or lady's maid; no objection to the care of one grown-up child; best of reference from her last employer. Address M. C., No. 156 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do housework in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference; if required. Call or address No. 203 West 26th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business and comes well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is very willing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 272 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO IS A good milliner, a situation to go South. None but respectable persons need apply. Address H. Y. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family. Has good City reference and can be seen at No. 89 West 18th-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in general, the care and management of greenhouses, flower-grounds, hot and cold grapery, and laying out grounds, planting trees, &c. The most satisfactory City reference will be given as to character, capacity and sobriety. A note addressed to R. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in general, the care and management of greenhouses, flower grounds, hot and cold graperies, and laying out trees, &c.; the best of reference will be given as to character, capability, and sobriety. A note addressed to F. M. F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has several years' experience in this country, always under glass, and lived in some of the most respectable places in this country. Can give good reference of several years from his last place. Address J. D., care of Messrs. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable married man with no family; he understands the management and the care of horses and carriage; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, who has had several years experience in first-class places, wishes a situation—married, no family else; his wife is a capable young woman, and not unwilling to undertake a light service. Reference unexceptionable. Address P. C., care of Mr. George C. Thorburn, Newark, N. J., to whom he has the liberty of referring.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY, INdustrious habits, a situation in the country, with a respectable family or farmer. Is a good groom and driver, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer. Good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 60 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a married man, with very small family; is understands his business in all its branches, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. Address J. R., at Mr. Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION AS GARdener; understands the business in all its branches, green-house, graperies, and vegetable department. Address A. F., at the seed store of Mr. A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom in a respectable family. He understands his business perfectly and can be well recommended; is single and is not afraid to work. Address J. M., No. 126 4th-av., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man who fully understands his business. The best of City references given. Call or address R. E., No. 826 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store as light porter. Wages no object. Good City reference given. Address J. J. D., No. 311 West 28th-st.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A farm or country seat to lease, or to be managed for them, can hear of a competent and responsible person by addressing SCIENTIFIC FARMER, *Times* Office. Salary no object.

TO TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—THE ADvertiser is a native of Florence, Italy, who speaks French, English and Italian, and after living in this country two years wishes to visit home. He has served a long time as waiter and valet, and would be glad to attend any gentleman or family going to Europe who would pay his passage. Has the best recommendations. Apply at No. 1823d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between the hours of 9 and 12 and 1 to 5 P. M. Call for three days.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Best of references given. Address CHEMIST, Box 1843, New-York Post-office.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MILLINERY GOODS, &c.—Situation wanted by a young man in the above business; has been nearly three years in the business. Address JOHN H. V., President, corner of Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A small private day school for boys, up town. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, A. M., Union-square Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD 11 years' experience as a teacher awaits an engagement as Principal or assistant. Testimonials and reference satisfactory. Address TEACHER, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY qualified and experienced as teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school. Ample testimonials and references. Address TEACHER, care of Mrs. L. S. K., No. 59 West 19th-st.

WM. G. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE) OF No. 30 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly, is now at No. 14 Bond-st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, IN A RETAIL drug-store in this City, a young man, with undoubted recommendations as to character and qualifications, and who has been accustomed to prepare prescriptions. Address, with real name and references, A. J., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A DISPENSING CLERK; ONE THOroughly competent to dispense, thoroughly educated as a pharmaceutist, and familiar with fancy and toilet goods, to go to Chicago. Address J. H. R., Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—A FARMER TO TAKE CHARGE OF A place on Long Island, near Flushing; he must thoroughly understand the business; one with a small family preferred. Also, two men to work on the farm. Apply to HAGGERTY & CO., No. 279 Broadway.

WANTED—A MILLINER, TO GO SOUTH; ONE who thoroughly understands the business, and can come well recommended, will find a good situation, by addressing P. S., Box No. 3,683 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, AT A MODERATE salary; one who has had some experience in the fancy goods, and to act as entry clerk. Address, with reference, B. C., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WORKING FARMER, with wife and small family, to take charge of a farm of 100 acres, near the City. Apply, or address with name and references, M. P., No. 43 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SOBER, TIDY, PROTESTANT WOman, to cook, wash and iron in a family of moderate size, at fair wages. Apply, to-day or Monday, between 10 and 12, at No. 70 West 36th-st.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER, ACCUSTOMED to the hanging of curtains, putting up shades, &c. Apply to C. C. MARCHANT & CO, 449 Broadway.

WANTED—SHIRT HANDS TO BASTE AND FIT shirts for sewing machines. To good neat hands, good wages and steady employment. Apply to No. 374 Bridge-st., 3d door from Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS, &c.—PELLS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, at the Marble Factory of Mr. Peter O'Hara, Court-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, the entire stock of marble mantels, comprising Italian ordinary, statuary, Sienna, black and gold, and Portuguese marbles, embracing heavily moulded and sculptured mantels of modern designs.

At 12 o'clock, on the premises.

The stock of marble in slabs, consisting of Franklins, black and gold, Italian marble, Italian ordinary, veined, and statuary, also polished marble. Terms, 90 days, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues three days before sale, when the stock may be examined.

MILLER & McEVILY, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY BY MILLER & McEVILY, THURSDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold Nos. 231 and 233 Canal-st., northeast corner of Canal and Centre sts.; No. 168 Centre-st., 5-story building; No. 170 Centre-st., 5-story building; No. 172 Centre-st., 5-story building; No. 118 Baxter-st., brick building; No. 120 Baxter-st., brick building; No. 120½ Baxter-st., brick building; No. 122 Baxter-st., brick building. Sale positive, under foreclosure of mortgage. Maps at the office, or on the premises.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large assortment of household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 39 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TOOLS, MAchinery AND UNFINISHED STOCK OF A GOLD PENCIL-CASE MANUFACTORY.—Will be sold on MONDAY, March 14, at 10½, at the Gold Pencil Manufactory, No. 72 Spring-st., a complete assortment of the above-named articles, including the tools necessary for manufacturing the celebrated "Town's Patent" Pen and Pencil. The unfinished stock comprises a great variety of sizes of guards, points and machines. Also a lot of stone and paste, varied sizes and colors.

FINANCIAL.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO....Havre and Paris,
Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER.
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Napies and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 76 WALL-ST.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & ENERLAND.)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OR representatives of Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday next, March 5, at 3 P. M., in room No. 8 of the building No. 44 Exchange-place.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE. Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

ERIE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

PATERSON GAS-LIGHT STOCK WANTED —By READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE FOLLOWING correspondence has passed between the Hon. John B Scoles and the Trustees of the Fire Department:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN—It has been suggested to me that a lecture upon the history and principles of the Federal Constitution would be very acceptable at the present time, when important questions are presenting themselves, and differences of opinion are entertained by those who are equally anxious to arrive at sound and truthful conclusions. It is a subject which I have reflected upon with no little interest.

I do not know a charitable fund I would sooner aid than that of the Fire Department of this City, nor a body citizens before whom I would prefer delivering such a lecture. I will do so with pleasure, if it be your wish, at any time and place you may appoint. My subject will be *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*. With great respect and esteem, I remain, yours, truly,

JOHN B. SCOLES.

Messrs. Zophar Mills, James Y. Watkins and Samuel B. Thomson, Committee of Trustees of the Fire Department.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1859.

HON. JOHN B. SCOLES—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 1st inst. is at hand. Your kind and liberal offer is with pleasure accepted. The lecture on *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*, a subject that is interesting to the whole community, will take place at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The price of tickets will be 25 cents each.

The expenditures from our charitable fund the past year were over thirty thousand dollars (30,000.) The calls for aid, are increasing; we, therefore, hope that this benefit will materially assist us in extending relief to the sick and afflicted firemen and to the widows and orphans of those that have departed this life. Respectfully, your obedient servants.

ZOPHAR MILLS, } Committee of Trustees
JAMES T. WATKINS, } of the New-York Fire
SAMUEL B. THOMSON, } Department Fund.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in strong, iron-bound packages of about forty gallons each in such quantities as they may desire. It is highly refined, light-colored and warranted pure. It burns out dry in all kinds of Kerosene lamps, without crust, odor or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. EMPIRE STATE COAL-OIL COMPANY, No. 340 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-STREET,
MARCH 2, 1859.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were present:

DANIEL H. ARNOLD,
CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
LUCIEN D. COMAN,
CLINTON GILBERT,
JACOB HARSEN,
WILSON G. HUNT,
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER,
JAMES MARSH,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
JOSIAH RICH,
ISAAC A. STOBM,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WASHINGTON E VERMILYE,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this Board of Directors hereby express their disapprobation of the plea which they learn has been interposed under the sanction of the officers of the Company, without action or knowledge on the part of this Board, in a suit in the Superior Court of this City, arising under policies issued on the life of Mrs. Tasker; that, in the judgment of the Directors, such plea is improper, and ought not to have been made; and that the Officers of the Company are hereby instructed to continue the defence in said suit, relying solely on the facts involved in the case.

Resolved, That Counsel be instructed to withdraw the plea of want of interest on the part of the holder of said policies. By order, JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
JOHN RADIN, Secretary. President.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 43 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS HALL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY BAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARD S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. TZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr. J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & BEICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding-board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS
Ranging in price from $50 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION
And the public are invited to call at No. 722 Broadway, and see
LADD'S NEW PARLOR GRAND PIANO,
Equal in power and richness of tone to the best full grands, occupying but about half their space, and sold at a little more than half the price. Also a beautiful assortment of
SQUARE PIANOS,
of the same make, just received, and
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
At reduced prices.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced by all who have tried it the grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as B. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

DICKINSON & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
Greenpoint, Long Island,
Manufacturers and dealers in
IMPROVED SMALL CAST-IRON PIPE AND PUMPS.
Orders for small and fine castings executed with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention will be paid to piano and fence castings. Parties who wish castings will be called upon by addressing a note as above.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS AND PIANO-FORTES—For sale by GEORGE LEACH, No. 447 Broome-st., second door west of Broadway, of whom also may be had "The Church and Home," the best miscellaneous collection of Sacred Music ever published.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor-grand and square PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. MELODEONS cheap. New-York Pianos at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos by Gilbert, Chickering, and others, at $50, $75, $100 to $200. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $2 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 708 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, (New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 265 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A LARGE ASsortment at very low prices; second hand, pianos from $30 to $150. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments, pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FULLY guaranteed, at very low prices for cash; also, pianos to let, at No. 466 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
A. E. THOMPSON.

MARBLE MANTELS.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The undersigned having on hand a large assortment of an elegant style of Marble Mantels, Vein and Statuary, &c., wishes to request his friends and the public before they purchase elsewhere to call and see his stock, as he offers it for sale greatly below market prices. Country orders carefully packed without extra charge.
MARTIN OLSEN, Nos. 64 and 66 Flatbush-av., Corner of Navy-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

PRICE REDUCED TO $80.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 178 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.
THE CELEBRATED CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall-st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will commence receiving freight Monday morning, and will leave for Charleston on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
Through tickets to the following places:
To Montgomery, Ala.....$26 | To Charleston, S. C.....$20
To Augusta, Ga.....20 | To Jacksonville, Fla.....21
To Atlanta, Ga.....23 | To Pilatka, Fla.....23
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—The Agents of this Line request shippers to take notice that the Wednesday trips are now resumed, and that a steamer will leave for the above port every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "to be left."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 2.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS FARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $80.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with soaked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12, N. R., for Baltimore, daily, making the passage in 40 hours. Freight to Baltimore, 5 cents per 100 lbs; to Washington, 10 cents per 100 lbs, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¼ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A ANNAN'S PATENT SHARPENER
FOR KNIVES AND SCISSORS.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE,
NO. 67 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, apparatus and tools. Also all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and in their office. If not sold by private sale on or before Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Berckman; and has in addition to steam-power, great advantages of water-power, with belting, shafting, &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

$20,000.—THIS AMOUNT OF C

LITERATURE.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

(From the staid Journal of Commerce.)

Herald! Times! and Tribune!
Bonner holds the strings,
And three roaring Lions
In his service brings.
Herald talks of smiling,
Tribune soareth higher,
Times hath been to Europe,
Visiting Jane Eyre:
Bonner! Bonner! Bonner! about from pole to pole!
Bonner! Bonner! Bonner! back the echoes roll.

Go where'er you may,
'Tis nothing now but Bonner:
Kitchen, parlor, nursery,
Ringing with his honor;—
Poems by Digournay,—
Everett's Vernon Papers,—
Carey—Fern, and Wallace—
Gobb—and Prentice capers:
Bonner! Bonner! Bonner! shout from sea to sea!
Bonner! Bonner! Bonner!—who on earth is he?

Why, a modest man,
Who telleth his own story,
How that diffidence
Hath ever clipped his glory;
How that Herald's kindness
Merit doth regard,
And an Angel's smiling
Gives without reward:
Bonner! Bonner! Bonner! let the message fly!
Bonner! Bonner! Bonner! mocking birds reply.

Barnum!—nay, 'tis spiteful,
Call him no such name;
Per the "great Napoleon,"
Better suits his fame;—
Pen and press and paper,
Engines strong and tried,
These his princely weapons,
Grappling time and tide:
Bonner! Bonner! Bonner! woods and valleys ring!
Bonner! Bonner! Bonner! Printer! Patriot! King!

Then he is so crafty,—
With what giant skill
He doth turn the current
Toward his busy mill;
And besides, he's generous,
Working day and night,
That the press may clamber
An unheard of height: [Hail!
Bonner! Bonner! Bonner! Lightnings! Earthquakes!
Bonner! *Bonner!* Bonner!—[Here the writer broke down.]

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

A Tale of the Empire under Peter the Great.

CHAPTER I.

The time at which we open our story is mid-Winter, and towards the close of the seventeenth century. Russia is the scene.

In the suburbs of Moscow, and very near the river Moskwa, stood an humble cot, which betrayed a neatness of arrangement and show of taste that more than made up for its smallness of size. Back of the cot was an artisan's shop, and other out-buildings. This shop was devoted to the manufacture of fire-arms mostly. Some swords, and other edged weapons were made here upon special application.

The master of this tenement was the hero of our tale, Ruric Nevel. We find him standing by his forge, watching the white smoke as it curled up towards the throat of the chimney. He was a young man, not over three-and-twenty, and possessed a frame of more than ordinary symmetry and muscular development. He was not large—not above a medium size—but a single glance at the swelling chest, the broad shoulders, and the sinewy ridges of the bare arms, told at once that he was master of great physical power. His father had been killed in the then late war with the Turks, and the son, leaving his mother with a sufficiency of sustenance, went to Spain soon after the bereavement. There he found work in the most noted armories; and now, well versed in the trade, he had returned to his native city to follow his calling, and support his mother.

Near by stood a boy—Paul Peepoff—a bright, intelligent lad, some fifteen years of age, who had bound himself to the gunmaker for the purpose of learning the art.

Claudia Nevel, Ruric's mother, was a noble-looking woman, and the light of her still handsome countenance was never brighter than when gazing upon her boy. She had a thankful, loving heart, and a prayerful, hopeful soul.

"It is snowing again, faster than ever," remarked Paul, as he took his seat at the supper-table in company with the others.

"Ah," returned Ruric, resting his knife a few moments, while he bent his ear to listen to the voice of the storm. "I had hoped 'twould snow no more for the present. The snow is deep enough now. And how it blows!"

"Never mind," spoke the dame, in a trustful, easy tone, "it must storm when it listeth, and we can only thank God that we have shelter, and pray for those who have none."

"Amen!" responded Ruric, fervently.

The meal was at length eaten, and the table set back, and shortly afterwards Paul retired to his bed.

Ruric drew his chair close up to the fire-place, and leaning against the jamb he bowed his head in absorbing thought. This had become a habit with him of late. His mother having observed these fits of abstraction, became uneasy, and pressed Ruric to tell her what it was over which he was so constantly and so moodily brooding. Being thus urged, Ruric confessed that it was of Rosalind Valdai (the orphan daughter of a nobleman, and now the ward of Olga, the powerful and haughty Duke of Tula) he was thinking. Ruric's father and the father of Rosalind had been comrades in arms in their youth, and their children had been playmates. But when the elder Nevel was slain in battle, Ruric was yet a boy, and the widow and her son remained poor and obscure; while Valdai, more fortunate, had risen to a high rank, and dying, left Rosalind a title and a fortune.

The young people, however, had not forgotten each other. Ruric loved Rosalind with all the fervor of his being, and he felt assured that Rosalind returned his love. As he and his mother sat debating the matter on that stormy night, a loud knock upon the outer door startled them.

"Is there any one here?" the gunmaker asked, as he opened the door, bowing his head and shielding his eyes from the driving snow with one hand.

"Yes," returned a voice from the Stygian darkness, "in God's name let me in, or I shall perish."

"Then follow quickly," said Ruric. "Here—give me your hand. There—now come."

The youth found the thickly gloved hand—gloved with the softest fur—and having led the invisible applicant into the hall he closed the door, and then led the way to the kitchen. Without speaking, Ruric turned and gazed upon the new-comer. The stranger, who was equally desirous of ascertaining what manner of man Ruric was, was a monk—and habited something like one of the Black monks of St. Michael. He was of medium height, and possessed a rotundity of person which was comical to behold.

At length, after warming himself at the fire, the guest asked if he could be accommodated with some sleeping-place, and being answered in the affirmative, Ruric showed him to a chamber and then retired himself.

The next morning, after breakfast, the Monk went with Ruric to his shop, and examined with much interest the various weapons therein. Ruric questioned him closely as to whether he had ever met him before, but the Monk replied evasively, and after saying that in case the gunmaker should ever, in any great emergency, need a friend, that he might apply to him, he took his leave.

Towards the middle of the afternoon, just as Ruric had finished tempering some parts of a gun-lock, the back door of his shop was opened, and two men entered. They were young men, dressed in costly furs, and both of them stout and good-looking. The gunmaker recognized them as the Count Conrad Damonoff and his friend Stephen Urzen.

"I think I speak with Ruric Nevel," said the Count, moving forward.

"You do," returned Ruric, not at all surprised by the visit, since people of all classes were in the habit of calling at his place to order arms.

"You are acquainted with the Lady Rosalind Valdai?" he said.

"I am," answered Ruric, now beginning to wonder.

"Well, Sir," resumed Damonoff, with much haughtiness, "perhaps my business can be quickly and satisfactorily settled. It is my desire to make the Lady Rosalind my wife."

Ruric Nevel started at these words, and he clasped his hands to hide their tremulousness. But he was not long debating upon an answer.

"And why have you come to me with this information, Sir?" she asked.

"Ruric Nevel, you shall not say that I did not make myself fully understood, and hence I will explain." The Count spoke this as speaks a man who feels that he is doing a very condescending thing, and in the same tone he proceeded: "The Lady Rosalind is of noble parentage and very wealthy. My own station and wealth are equal with hers. I love her, and must have her for my wife. I have been to see the noble Duke, her guardian, and the objects not to my suit. But he informed me that there was one impediment, and that was her love for you. He knows full well—as I know, and as all must know—that she could never become your wife; but yet he is anxious not to interfere too much against her inclinations. So a simple denial from you, to the effect that you can never claim her hand, is all that is necessary. I have a paper here all drawn up, and all that I require is simply your signature. Here—it is only a plain, simple avowal on your part that you have no hopes nor thoughts of seeking the hand of the lady in marriage."

As the Count spoke he drew a paper from the bosom of his marten doublet, and having opened it he handed it towards the gunmaker. But Ruric took it not. He drew back and gazed the visitor sternly in the face.

"Sir Count," he said, calmly and firmly, "you have plainly stated your proposition, and I will as plainly answer. I cannot sign the paper."

"No!" gasped Damonoff, in quick passion. "Do you refuse?"

"Most flatly."

"But you will sign it?" hissed Damonoff, turning pale with rage. "Here it is—sign! if you would live—sign!"

"Perhaps he cannot write," suggested Urzen, contemptuously.

"Then he may make his mark," rejoined the Count, in the same contemptuous tone.

"It might not require much skill," said Ruric, trying to induce me to make my mark in a manner not at all agreeable to you, Sir," the youth returned, with his teeth now set, and the dark veins upon his brow starting more plainly out. "Do you seek a quarrel with me?"

"Seek?—I seek what I will have. Will you sign?"

"Once more—No?"

"Then, by heavens, you shall know what it is to thwart such as me! How's that?"

As these words passed from the Count's lips in a low, hissing whisper, he aimed a blow with his fist at Ruric's head. The gunmaker had not dreamed of such a dastardly act, and he was not prepared for it. Yet he dodged it, and as the Count drew back Ruric dealt him a blow upon the brow that felled him to the floor like a dead ox.

"Beware, Stephen Urzen!" he whispered to the Count's companion, as that individual made a movement as though he would come forward. "I am not myself now, and you are safest where you are."

The man thus addressed viewed the gunmaker a few moments, and he seemed to conclude that he had better avoid a personal encounter.

Conrad Damonoff slowly rose to his feet, and gazed into his antagonist's face a few moments in silence. His own face was deathly pale, and his whole frame quivered.

"Ruric Nevel," he said, in a hissing, maddened tone, "you will hear from me. I can overlook your plebeian stock."

And with this he turned away.

"Paul," said the gunmaker, turning to his boy, after the men had gone, "not a word of this to my mother. Be sure."

On the following morning, as Ruric was preparing for breakfast, he saw Olga, the Duke, pass by, and strike off into the Boroditno road. Now, though he, is the time to call on Rosalind; and as soon as he had eaten his breakfast he prepared for the visit. He dressed well, and no man in Moscow had a nobler look when the dust of toil was removed from his brow and garb.

He took a horse and sledge, and started off for the Kremlin, within which the duke resided.

In one of the sumptuously furnished apartments of the palace of the Duke of Tula sat Rosalind Valdai. She was a beautiful girl; modeled in perfect form, with the full flush of health and vigor, and possessing a face of peculiar sweetness and intelligence. She was only nineteen years of age, and she had been ten years an orphan. There was nothing of the aristocrat in her look—nothing proud, nothing haughty; but gentleness and love were the true elements of her soul.

"How now, Zenobie?" asked Rosalind, as her waiting-maid entered.

"There is a gentleman below who would see you," the girl replied.

"Then tell him I cannot see him," said Rosalind, trembling."

"But it is Ruric Nevel, my mistress."

"Ruric!" exclaimed the fair maiden, starting up, while the rich blood mounted to her brow and temples. "O, I am glad he has come. My prayers are surely answered. Lead him hither, Zenobie."

The girl departed, and ere long afterwards Ruric entered the apartment. He walked quickly to where Rosalind had arisen to her feet, and taking one of her hands in both his own he pressed it to his lips. It was with difficulty he spoke. But the emotions of his soul became calm at length, and then he received Rosalind's promise that she would never permit her hand to be disposed of to another by the Duke of Tula. Ruric informed her of the visit of Count Damonoff to his shop, its purpose and the result. Rosalind was astonished and alarmed. Still, she could not believe that the Duke meant to bestow her hand upon Damonoff. The Duke owed him money, she said, and might perhaps be playing with the Count.

Ruric started as a new suspicion flashed upon him. Had the Duke sent Damonoff upon that mission on purpose to get him into a quarrel. "Aye," thought the youth to himself, "the Duke knows that I have taught the sword-play, and he knows that the Count would be no match for me. So he thinks in this subtle manner to make me an instrument for ridding him of a plague." But the youth was careful not to let Rosalind know of this. He thought she would be unhappy if she knew that a duel was likely to come off between himself and the Count.

After some minutes of comparative silence, Ruric took leave of Rosalind, and was soon in the open court. Here he entered his sledge, and then drove to the barracks in the Khitagorod, where he inquired for a young friend named Orsa, a lieutenant of the guard. The officer was quickly found, and as he met Ruric his salutation was warm and cordial. After the first friendly greetings had passed, Ruric remarked, "I may have a meeting with Conrad Count Damonoff. He has sought a quarrel—insulted me most grossly—aimed a blow at my head—and I knocked him down. You can judge as well as I what the result must be."

"Most assuredly he will challenge you," cried the officer, excitedly.

"So I think," resumed Ruric, calmly. "And now will you serve me in the event?"

"With pleasure."

And thereupon Ruric related all that had occurred at the time of the Count's visit to his shop, and then took his leave.

He reached home just as his mother was spreading the board for dinner. He often went away on business, and she thought not of asking him any questions.

On questioning Paul, in the shop, in the afternoon, Ruric, to his great surprise, learned that the Black Monk had been there during his absence, to purchase a dagger; that he had drawn out of the boy a minute account of the visit of Urzen and Damonoff, and that he seemed to be much pleased with Ruric's conduct. As they were talking, Urzen called and presented a challenge from the Count. Ruric at once referred him to his friend, and took his leave.

That evening, about 8 o'clock, a sledge drove up to Ruric's door, and young Orsa entered the house. He called Ruric aside, and informed him that the arrangements had all been made.

"Damonoff is in a hurry," he said, "and we have appointed the meeting at 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. It will take place at the bend of the river just beyond the Viska Illi."

"And the weapons?" asked Ruric.

"Swords," returned Orsa. "The Count will bring his own, and he gives you the privilege of selecting such an one as you choose."

"I thank you, Orsa, for your kindness thus far, and you may rest assured that I shall be prompt."

"Suppose I call here in the morning for you?" suggested the visitor.

"I should be pleased to have you do so," the gunmaker said; and thus it was arranged.

On the following morning Ruric was up betimes, and at the breakfast table not a word of the one all-absorbing theme was uttered. After the meal was finished the gunmaker went out to his shop, and took down from one of the closets a long leathern case, in which were two swords. They were Toledo blades, and of most exquisite workmanship and finish. Ruric took out the heaviest one, which was a two-edged weapon, with a cross hilt of heavily gilded metal. He placed the point upon the floor, and then, with all his weight he bent the blade till the pommel touched the point. The lithe steel sprang back to its place with a sharp clang, and the texture was not started. Then he struck the flat of the blade upon the anvil with great force. The ring was sharp and clear, and the weapon remained unharmed.

"By St. Michael," said the gunmaker to his boy, "Moscow does not contain another blade like that. Damascus never saw a better."

"I think you are right, my master," the boy returned, who had beheld the trial of the blade with unbounded admiration. "But," he added, "could you not temper a blade like that?"

"Perhaps, if I had the steel. But I have it not. The steel of these two blades came from India, and was originally in one weapon—a ponderous, two-handed affair, belonging to a Bengal chieftain. The metal possesses all the hardness of the finest razor, with the elasticity of the most subtle spring. My old master at Toledo gave me these as a memento. Were I to mention the sum of money he was once offered for the largest one, you would hardly credit it."

After this Ruric gave Paul a few directions about the work, promising to be back before night. Just then Orsa drove up to the door.

Ruric was all ready. His mother was in the kitchen. He went to her with a smile upon his face. He put his arms about her and drew her to his bosom.

"God bless you, my mother. I shall come back." He said this, and then he kissed her.

He dared stop to speak no more, but opened the door and passed out.

"Have you a good weapon?" asked Orsa, as the horse started on.

"I have," Ruric said quietly; "and one which has stood more tests than most swords will bear. "And after some further remarks he related the peculiar circumstances attending the making of the sword, and his possession of it.

At length they struck upon the river, and in half an hour more they reached the appointed spot. The day was beautiful. They had been upon the ground but a few minutes when the other party came in sight around the bend of the river. The monk was there also.

As soon as the Count and his second and surgeon had arrived, and the horses had been secured, the Lieutenant proposed that they should repair to an old building which was close at hand.

"Aye," added Damonoff.—"Let us have this business done, for I would be back to dinner. I dine with Olga to-day, and a fair maiden awaits my coming."

"Notice him not," whispered Orsa, who walked close by Ruric's side. "That is one of his chief points when engaged in an affair of this kind. He hopes to get you angry, and so unhinge your nerves."

"Never fear," answered the gunmaker.

The party halted when they reached the interior of the rough structure, and the Count threw off his pelisse and drew his sword. Ruric followed his example.

"Sir Count," the latter said, as he moved a step forward, "ere we commence this work I wish all present to understand distinctly how I stand. You have sought this quarrel from the first. Without the least provocation from me you have insulted me most grossly, and this is the climax. So, before God and man, be the result upon your own head."

"Out, lying knave——"

"Hold," cried the surgeon, laying his hand heavily upon the Count's arm. "You have no right to speak thus, for you lower yourself when you do it. If you have come to fight, do so honorably."

An angry reply was upon Damonoff's lips, but he did not speak it. He turned to his antagonist and said:

"Will you measure weapons, Sir? Mine may be a mite the longest. I seek no advantage; and I have one here of the same length and weight as my own, if you wish it."

"I am well satisfied as it is," replied Ruric.

"Then take your ground.——Are you ready?"

"I am."

The two swords were crossed in an instant, with a clear, sharp clang.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can only be found in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and country where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger of March 19, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any bookstore, the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on the receipt of five cents.

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to Robert Bonner, publisher, No. 44 Ann-street, New-York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone. Its present circulation is over four hundred thousand copies, which is the best evidence we can give of its merits.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Daily Chronicle.

An advertisement of the New-York Ledger, in another column this morning, contains a list of the most celebrated contributors to the columns of that paper—which, taken together, probably cannot be excelled by the writers for any other publication in the land. Bonner knows how to get up a good paper as well as anybody, and knows how to interest the people in it better than most anybody else. *His* Ledger "goes up" more satisfactorily than most of the merchants of New-York, these hard times, and all on account of advertising, too. Why, he has spent $100 in this city of Portsmouth, within a fortnight, in advertising a four-cent weekly paper; a sum which it frightens most of our business men to spend in a year.

From the Corning (N. Y.) Democrat.

Bonner modestly calls himself the "Lamb leading the Lions," but his successful efforts in establishing the most popular and most interesting weekly, entitles him to the honor of being the Lion of Publishers.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Daily Messenger.

Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, as will be seen by his advertisement, seems determined to reign supreme in the realm of newspaperdom. The most successful journalists, as well as the best writers outside of journalism, are levied upon to help him onward in his march to empire, and when he has the literary world at his command, he will probably sigh, as did Alexander, for other worlds to conquer.

From the Cazenovia (N. Y.) Republican.

The New-York Ledger is continually furnishing new and substantial attractions for its tens of thousands of readers. We notice a series of capital articles, entitled "Thoughts as they Occur; by one who keeps his eyes and ears open," which are alone worth the price of the paper.

The Authorship of "New-Plymouth."

From the New-York Ledger.

There is a very natural and growing desire, on the part of the public, to learn the name of the author of "A true History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," now in course of publication in our columns. The following has an indirect bearing upon the subject:

The New-York Daily Times, in a recent notice of the Atlantic Monthly, maintains that there is an immense falling off in the productions of the "Professor" from those of the "Autocrat," in that magazine, and leaves the impression on the minds of its readers that Dr. Holmes is written out. We do not account for the lack of interest in the Professor's papers on such ground. Dr. Holmes is, unquestionably, a man of talent; but, if he give his best thoughts to the New-York Ledger, how can it be expected that he will maintain the former interest of his contributions to the Atlantic Monthly?"

We copy this from the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 26th of February. More than a month previous to that date, we published the following card in the Tribune, which we thought had put this matter at rest. Did the Inquirer see this denial? If so, we think it is, to say the least, unkind on its part again to refer to the matter. In order, however, to dispose of this question finally and forever, we have concluded to publish the card which we addressed to the editor of the Tribune in our own columns. It is as follows:

MR. BONNER AND DR. HOLMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of this morning I find the following paragraph:

"It is stated that Dr. O. W. Holmes has refused an offer from Mr. Bonner of $5,000 to write half a column weekly for one year for the New York Ledger."

This, I think, will be news to Dr. Holmes, as I know it is to me. It probably originated in a very bitter paragraph published in the Philadelphia Inquirer about the authorship of "A True History of the Colony of New-Plymouth," now in course of publication in the Ledger. The Philadelphia editor spitefully remarked that although this "History" contained some good "hits," yet that "sort of stuff," in his "humble estimation," had become "stale, flat and unprofitable;" and that "the Autocrat" and "the Professor" in the Atlantic Monthly were "part and parcel of the same thing." I have no wish, Sir, to encroach upon your space by entering into a controversy with the editor of the Inquirer; yet you will permit me to say that I have no doubt, if he be a fair and candid man, and will read two or three installments of that "History" carefully, he will not form so unfavorable an opinion of it. As to its authorship, I am not at liberty to say anything upon that point. Let it be judged on its own merits, unassociated with any name.

Respectfully, ROBERT BONNER.

From the Washington Daily Star.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Quite six thousand copies of the number of the New-York Ledger containing the first paper contributed to that journal by the Hon. Edward Everett, were sold in the city of Washington, and, if we are correctly informed, that figure represents its average circulation here at this time. We are not surprised at the fact, because it is really conducted with more tact and better taste than any other American weekly of its class. Mr. Bonner, its publisher, comprehends three essential things in the successful conduct of a popular publication. Thus, he is a capital judge of the style of composition to please the mass of American readers; he also knows well that a thousand dollars judiciously expended in advertising, invariably insures a return of at least two thousand dollars in the way of extra profits, in any business whatever; and he also is not afraid to pay lavishly to secure the services of popular writers, such as he announces in the advertisement of his Ledger, which will be found in to-day's Star.

From the Commercial Reporter.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

It excites our admiration to see the Hon. Edward Everett, the distinguished scholar, writer, statesman and orator adapting his style and matter in the "Mount Vernon Papers," to the innumerable readers of the New-York Ledger. His Mount Vernon papers are beautiful in their simplicity, while they gently lead the reader into fields of historic research and a higher order of thought and investigation. It is not every man who could well fill the pulpit in this vast esthedral of humanity and discourse through fifty-two Sabbaths in succession to a million of eager listeners. Mr. Everett has heretofore achieved renown among the scholars and statesmen and orators of the world. He now mingles with and instructs the masses of mankind, and is not too proud nor too fastidious to accept the level on which the common mind is most accessible. He has thus taught the scribes and priests of literature and religion a lesson which they would do well to profit by. If he lives to complete his work, he will embalm his name in the grateful memory of millions of American people.

From the Clarksville (Va.) Planter.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—We believe that no man ever lived in the annals of time, whose career in newspaper enterprise has been so remarkable as that of Robert Bonner, the Editor and Proprietor of the New-York Ledger. Newspapers generally depend chiefly upon their advertising patronage for their pecuniary means. Mr. Bonner positively excludes all advertisements from his columns, and devotes his whole space to reading-matter. But while he does not permit others to use his columns to make themselves known to the world, he himself calls into requisition the Press of the whole country to keep the merits of the Ledger before the public eye. Mr. Bonner does nothing on a moderate scale. He advertises, not by lines or squarees, but by columns and pages. Hence not unfrequently we find a whole page of the New-York Herald occupied with an advertisement of the Ledger. No man ever before lived in this country or the world, who dared venture on so grand and expensive a scale of advertising. No newspaper proprietor ever before paid $10,000 to one writer for a weekly contribution to his columns for a period of one year. This is what Mr. Bonner pays the Hon. Edward Everett for the Mount Vernon Papers. We may go further and say that no journalist probably in the world ever met with like success. The circulation of the Ledger is doubtless larger than that of any other newspaper in England or America.

And yet the editor studiously avoids the introduction into his columns of any matter which could offend the most fastidious moralist.

Altogether the Ledger is the best literary newspaper in the country, and we advise all who are disposed to take a newspaper of that description to try the Ledger.

From the New-York Evangelist.

ALARMING CAPTURE.—It is shrewdly guessed about the streets where editors most do congregate, that the Star contributor of the Independent has lately begun to shine in other quarters. Not to put too fine a point upon it, it is more than suspected that the man in Ann-street who lately carried off Edward Everett, by the payment of $10,000, and who was last seen going round the corner with Mr. Bennett, Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Raymond on his back, has just performed the same office for Henry Ward Beecher. Certain it is, that a series of articles has begun to appear in the Ledger, under the title of "Things as they Occur, by One who keeps his Eyes and Ears open," which are very racy of his style. One of them, "The Cannon Ball in the Hat," if not written by him, a Western man would say, "was never written by anybody else." The last number of the Christian Intelligencer runs a very amusing comparison between the two papers, showing how the Independent tries in a feeble way to imitate the advertisements of the Ledger, but giving to the latter the palm of enterprise and success. It closes with a very handsome compliment to the Ledger's moral tone.

From Elihu Burritt's Paper.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.—How many times, in London, we have stopped to contemplate a confraternity of owls, doves, weasels, rabbits, mice, cats, and other incongruous and antagonistic quadrupeds and bipeds, haired, feathered, bristled or quilled, all congregated in a little portable cage, under the name of the "Happy Family!" How marvelous was it to see a twittering Canary bird perched upon the head of the great white owl, and trying to open the heavy eyelids of the sage with its little bill and a funny, plump little mouse sporting with the whiskers of Senor Grimalkin! How young and old, who gazed at the sight, wondered by what amiable enchantment the master of the menagerie had been able to bring all these contrary dispositions and habits into such delightful compliancy and fellowship! But Bonner has outdone this Rarey of beasts, birds and creeping, screeching things. He has caged a whole jungle of the most antagonistic editors in the United States, and made them perform as a "Happy Family" in his Ledger!

O, Bonner! What next? Have you any idea of stopping any where within hailing distance of common sense? To think of it! To speak of it! How it sounds! How it seems! Bennett, Greeley and Raymond, with their talons drawn, billing and cooing together over romantic sentiments with in the latticework of the Ledger! Well, as honest Vin Brunt would say, "something happens almost every year."

From the Pennsylvania Democrat.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—This paper now, as is admitted by all, stands at the head of newspaperdom in the United States. Some persons think the Ledger is a dull and insipid affair, excepting the articles written by Hon. Edward Everett, but this is a great mistake. Whilst we read with pleasure the communications from the classic pen of Everett, and highly appreciate them, there are other departments, and other writings in the Ledger that possess great merit, and that in our minds are of inferior to the productions of Mr. Everett. For instance, take the editorial articles in the No. for January 15, entitled, "What we are and are to be," and "Marrying en eight dollars a week." Also, the articles in the No. for February 5, entitled "Robert Burns," and "General and Personal." These do not come to us over a great name, but they certainly are from the pen of no ordinary writer. The same remarks will apply to the leading editorials in the No. for January 26. But it is needless to specify. The Ledger is decidedly the best paper extant, and its enterprising publisher justly deserves all the popularity it has acquired. We are now making up a club for it at this office, and those who desire to subscribe should make application at once. Subscription price $1 50.

From the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

BONNER REVEALS LIES.—Cover up a side of your morning paper, if you choose, with an effort to bring the price of popularity over your threshold—but in doing it deal in no Munchausen paragraphs of "unparalleled sacrifices," and "stupendous brilliancy," and "astounding success"—leave those phrases to the "gift enterprises"—their novelty is gone, and the public have learned to attribute them to other than honest sources. Bonner is recognized as the most brilliant example of advertising success of late years—but let us remember that Bonner never lies. When he tells you that Beriah Brown and Senator Seward will shake their literary hands in the next Ledger, (impossible as such a thing might appear,) you may expect it.

From the Kansas Chief.

In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of the New-York Ledger. This paper has attained a world-wide renown, and the publisher is one of the most enterprising, go-ahead and liberal men that ever engaged in any business. He spends a princely fortune every year in advertising, and is making a fortune for himself by it. He has much of the best talent of America engaged exclusively upon the columns of the paper, thereby enabling him to make a paper in every way worthy of its immense patronage.

From the Schenectady, N. Y., Daily Star.

BONNER AGAIN.—The "Household Book of Poetry," by Charles A. Dana, has been successful enough to create a deal of dissatisfaction. Many of our best poets are not mentioned in it, while others, without fame, are honored with notice. Bonner proposes to get out a book warranted to satisfy all that Mr. Dana failed, and didn't fail to notice. We have no doubt the proposed work will be a success.

From the Lockport, N. Y., Daily Courier.

AMERICAN POETS.—Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, is about preparing a work of American Poetry, in which he intends to do justice to the merits of the American poets whose names Mr. Dana has wilfully or negligently left out of his book entitled "Household Poetry." In the names enumerated by Bonner, as having been overlooked by Dana, and which he intends to eulogize, we do not notice that of our most gifted American poet, George D. Prentice. We hope Bonner has not overlooked his most popular contributor. We have looked in vain for his name among Dana's list, and have often wondered why his claims to the title of poet should have been ignored.

[Mr. Prentice has *not* been overlooked. Some of his poems will appear in our forthcoming Book of Poetry.—ED. LEDGER.]

From the Quebec Daily Gazette.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—With such continued and well-directed catering for the intellectual gratification of its readers, we cease to become surprised at the immense circulation attained by the Ledger, or at its never-ceasing increase of readers.

From the St. Louis Daily Express.

The Ledger is now really a good journal, not only for those who read merely to be amused, but likewise for those who seek information and the gratification of a cultivated taste. Bonner having secured the attention of the people, has taken the proper steps towards elevating their tastes, as well as towards filling his own pockets.

From the Boston Journal.

LECTURE BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR., ON "THE REWARDS OF LIFE."—The tenth lecture of the course before the Mechanic Apprentices' Association was delivered in Tremont Temple, last evening, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. Subject—"The Rewards of Life."

Mr. Cobb, on being introduced to the audience, remarked that he was to speak upon a plain theme, and should use plain language. Few, he said, strove after the rewards of life. The mistake generally commenced with infancy, and was carried out through succeeding years. Was it not the case that children often had their duties turned into a commodity which they could barter for with their parents, and did they not generally know what was the price set upon these duties? The method of training up children by rewards for disobedience, and threats for disobedience, was spoken against very strongly. If parents in the last age, he said, had taken more pains to cultivate the inner life of their children, instead of in bestowing there physical rewards, society would not now have so many wrecks of life, picked up by the wayside for protection. The true course was described in detail, blending duties with rewards, and learning children to do right because it was right. The children of this age should be taught the true way of life, and if there is much around it that needs reforming, it must be taught the spirit of reform.

The man who could stand up, and devoutedly and understandingly say, "I am right," towered a whole stature above all the other forces of the earth.

The rewards of life were sure, and its punishments inevitable.

The lecturer then went on to speak of the moral and social rewards of life, which more fully and satisfactorily brought the lecturer into the hearts of his audience, never carrying the audience by storm, but winning frequent applause from the purity and justice of his sentiments.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

LECTURE BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.—Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the chief story writer of the New-York Ledger, and whose name is familiar all over the continent, lectured last evening at the Tremont Temple on "The Rewards of Life." There was much curiosity to witness Mr. Bonner's right hand man, and a large audience was present. Mr. Cobb was honored with hearty applause. His lecture was a plain, practical "talk" on important matters of every-day life, and contained much good sense and sensible advice. Mr. Cobb is about 35 years of age, stout in person, has a high, commanding forehead, a quick, penetrating and playful eye, and a smooth, pleasant voice. He is a genial, whole-souled man, of kind heart and generous impulses. As a writer he can perform an amount of labor that would prostrate most men. He is a hard-working and most worthy man.

From the Baltimore Daily Patriot.

NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Perhaps no paper in the world has succeeded as well as the New-York Ledger, in so short a time. This is owing mainly to two things—the first, that it is a *good* paper, in the broadest sense of the term; and the second is, the immense advertising publicity given to it.

From the Clyde (N. Y.) Times.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—There are men in this world, whom the more we hear and see of them, the more we admire. Among such men, Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, demands the admiration of all who admire that talent and tact which commands success in business. The means he has used for the attainment of this success which astonishes the public, are such as but few men would dare to use; and the difficulties and responsibilities such as but few would dare to grapple with.

The first bold stroke which Mr. Bonner undertook, was the paying the monstrous price of $100 per column, for a story from the pen of Fanny Fern. Why he should do so, was a wonder to the gaping multitude, but to the man who could see a little further than his neighbors into business transactions, it was palpable enough. Fanny Fern's writings had just burst upon the people in all their simplicity and beauty, and had touched the hearts of thousands. A mystery likewise hung over her identity; and what with the charms which ever attaches to a mystery, and the yearning desire to read more from the pen of so touching a writer, and the additional anxiety to see the story for which an almost unknown editor could be so foolish (as they thought) to pay $100 a column; a demand was erected for the Ledger far beyond the publisher's most sanguine expectations.

Another great aid to prosperity Mr. Bonner did not fail to invoke; that of the Country Press. We well recollect receiving a small slip of an advertisement, with a notice stating that if we would publish it twice we should receive an exchange. Mr. Bonner asked then no more than others before him, and do even now ask of editors; but unlike several, he was content with a moderate request, and required no more than about the price of his paper in work. His request was complied with by this paper, as well as by many others. We received the Ledger in exchange; and we may add, unlike his contemporaries, he never forgot his friends; for, as regards this office, the Leoger has been received regularly in exchange ever since, notwithstanding Mr. Bonner pays us a considerable sum for advertising for him at occasional periods.

No sooner had the $100 a-column story become to be common-place, than the reading public were again astonished by the announcement of new contributors of considerable merit, who were engaged to write solely for the Leoger. Here was another new feature—something that had never been attempted before; and, what was more, the stories were to be copyrighted—would not be published in book-form—could not be stolen by rival publishers—they must be read in the Leoger or not at all.

Then commenced the giant scheme of advertising, which has made Bonner the noted man that he is, and has raised the pride of the home circle. Whole pages of the New-York Tribune, Herald and Times, were filled with first installments of every new story in the Ledger, and then when the reader became interested in the plot, he would find that "the remainder of this story will be found only in the New-York Ledger," etc. These portions of stories were thus advertised in those papers at enormous prices, indeed figuring up to hundreds of dollars per day in each paper. "Why," said the public, "the man must be mad!" Still they must read his paper—and that was what he wanted.

Soon came another change. More popular and noted writers were exclusively engaged. The style of advertising was changed. The installments of stories were lessened; but the same space, and sometimes more, at the same enormous cost was occupied by advertisements containing nothing but a reiteration of a few words. Everything new attracts attention, and so did this system of advertising. Then Bonner got up another reiterating advertisement, in the shape of a chess-board. Then by that time, he began to think he had reached pretty nearly all the readers of the New-York dailies; and commenced to make his name, stories and style of advertising familiar to the readers of our inland city dailies; then to the patrons of the country weeklies, until there is hardly a family unacquainted with the Ledger or its publisher.—Still he does not drop one of the main levers of his fame, (advertising,) but keeps his name, his paper, and his doings before the people in a more modest way; till, perhaps, we shall find his genius in the advertising line dropping out where least expected, and in a manner to still more incite the people to become better acquainted with him.

Again were the public wonder-struck by the announcement that $10,000 had been given by Mr. Bonner to the Mount Vernon Association, on condition that the Hon. Edward Everett would write, weekly during a year, for the Ledger. The price astonished the public. The idea of such a noted man writing for the Ledger astonished everybody, and those who never read that paper now did so for the sake of perusing the writings of Everett.

But "wonders will never cease." We this week are surprised by poetry from Bennett, of the New-York Herald, an article each from Greeley and Raymond; and still more taken aback with the announcement that a member of the great periodical house of Ross, Jones & Tousey, is about to proceed to London, to establish an agency there for the sale of the New-York Ledger. Then will whole columns of the "Thunderer" be filled with Ledger advertisements; then will Dickens, Thackeray, Sir E. B. Lytton, Mary Howitt, and all such stars in the literary firmament be paid to shine in the Ledger alone, to the delight of all its readers. We should not be surprised if Prince Albert was engaged to write for the Ledger; the Queen Victoria also to furnish a series of articles on her much-admired system of home government, for the edification of mothers. The young sailor Prince, too, might furnish a series of nautical experiences; and if Bonner but lives to a good old age, we see no end to his enterprise. There is France with all her galaxy of literature. The Ledger in French, with Dumas and Prince Napoleon for leading contributors, would not be extraordinary for us; for, to tell the truth, we should not be surprised at anything the New-York Ledger may accomplish or undertake.

There is an example in the rapid advancement of Mr. Bonner to prosperity, and of the Ledger to public favor, which may be taken as a guide by every business man. The means of his success have been liberal advertising, and making the commodity offered for sale of intrinsic value, and always of the same worth, unless it be varied with improvement. Many people have tried advertising; they keep good articles; they have gained a great run of custom; then they cease keeping such good articles; their custom lessens; then they discontinue advertising; their custom falls off more rapidly; still they persist in their neglect of the main levers of business, and eventually they are ruled out by more enterprising men. It should always be remembered that the two great levers of business are advertising and honorable dealing.

The First Epistle of "Samuel the Scribe" Unto the Ledgerians.

From the Philadelphia Press.

CHAPTER I.

1. Listen, O Ledgerians! unto the counsel of "Samuel the Scribe," for his pen is that of a ready writer, and from his words ye may learn wisdom. Yea, verily.

2. And it came to pass in the reign of Franklin, whose sur

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2328. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Screw-Steamer Jura.

CONTINUED WAR AGITATION IN ITALY

A Parisian Journal Warned for its War Articles.

Critical State of the Danubian Principalities.

LATER FROM INDIA AND THE EAST.

COTTON FIRM—CONSOLS 95 3-8

The screw-steamer *Jura*, Captain MOODIE, of the extra Cunard line, from Liverpool on the morning of Feb. 18, arrived at this port about 6 o'clock A. M., yesterday.

On the 19th ult., in lat. 51° 34', long. 8° 25', she passed the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, bound to Liverpool.

The advices brought by the *Jura* are two days later than those previously received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A brief sitting of the House of Lords, on the 17th, was almost entirely occupied with a discussion arising out of a question put by Earl GREY, whether the changes in the Constitution of the Ionian Islands proposed in the message of Mr. GLADSTONE to the Septinsular Assembly, had the sanction of the Government, and whether there was any objection to produce the correspondence which had taken place on the subject? The Earl of CARNARVON stated that the propositions of Mr. GLADSTONE were only the embodiment of the instructions he had received, but the correspondence could not be submitted to the House because, with few exceptions, it bore upon the questions now under the consideration of the Ionian Assembly. Lord DERBY, also, protested against the discussion of the question at present.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. BLAND, who asked if there was to be a Reform bill for Ireland, said he should postpone all further information on the question of reform until he had made his general statement on the 28th February. Mr. LOCKE KING introduced a bill for the better settling of the real estates of intestates. Mr. AYRTON obtained leave to bring in a bill the principal object of which was said to be to remove all legal distinctions between newspapers and other publications, and to relieve newspaper proprietors from the necessity of registering their names and giving security at Somerset House. The Marriage Law Amendment bill passed through Committee. A bill was introduced by Mr. FITZGERALD to consolidate and amend the law relating to juries in Ireland.

The war-steamer *Orion*, for the safety of which some anxiety was felt, had arrived at Berehaven—all well.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, M. P. for South Lancashire, has been induced to recall his published determination to vacate his seat at the close of the present Parliament.

The *Globe* understands that Mr. SAMUEL WARREN, M. P. for Midhurst, has been appointed to the mastership in lunacy, vacated by Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. UNTHANK, of the northern circuit, has been appointed to the mastership in the Court of Queen's Bench, in place of the late Mr. BUNCE.

The last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at Burlington House, and on that occasion reports on the discovery of no fewer than three practicable passes through that portion of the Rocky Mountains lying in British territory were read by the Secretary, Dr. NORTON SHAW. The President, Sir R. MURCHISON, communicated the intelligence that Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies had acceded to the request of the gallant explorers and discoverers, Captain PALLISER and Dr. HECTOR, to be allowed to remain for further investigations, and also to choose a near route for the return of the party to England. Sir R. MURCHISON congratulated Her Majesty's Government, to whom the Society was indebted for perusal of the valuable paper, on this very signal success. The names of the new passes were not very euphonious, but they would assuredly become familiar, since they indicated routes by which we should be able to cross the Rocky Mountains in two or three places with far greater facility than the Americans enjoyed on their side the border. At present either the Kicking Horse Pass or the Vermillion Pass permitted the transit of goods nearly 2,000 feet lower than had been supposed, while the approaches on both sides were singularly favorable.

A memorial, signed by 600 of the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, has been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, complaining of the incompetence, corruption, and gross tyranny of the authorities.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday, Feb. 16, an incident occurred which seemed to betoken that the partisans of a peace policy were about to prevail in the Councils of the Emperor. The Paris journal, the *Presse*, one of the organs of Prince NAPOLEON, has been the most fiery advocate of war and the fiercest denunciator of Austria; and this journal received on Wednesday a warning from the Minister of the Interior on account of one of its violent articles—the warning stating that such polemical discussions were of a nature to raise ill-tonned uneasiness in the public mind. The value of the fact as an indication of the present feeling at the Tuileries is rendered worthless by a communicated note in the semi official *Patrie*, intimating that the Chambers of Commerce in France must not busy themselves in getting up manifestoes and petitions in favor of peace, as such conduct is "contrary to law and political propriety."

The article which led to a warning being given to the *Presse* contained the following passage: "Italy does not rely on her own unaided efforts to throw off the yoke of her oppressors. She invokes the co-operation of generous nations. Ought we not to welcome with gratitude the opportunity of putting a termination to the anxiety which torments Europe? Austria does not only raise her head everywhere in Italy, but also elsewhere. Would not a war which would deliver us from this nightmare be blessed above all other wars? Such, we believe, is the war preparing in Italy." It was reported in Paris on the 16th ult. that Baron HUBNER threatened to demand his passports if he did not obtain satisfaction on account of the above article, and that the proposal to give the *Presse* a warning led to a violent discussion in the Cabinet Council, it being strenuously opposed by Prince NAPOLEON. The correspondent of the *Herald* says the warning reached the *Presse* while it was on the printing machine, and, as it contained another warlike article still more violent, this had to be taken out, and the journal did not appear till 6½ o'clock P. M. The article for which the *Presse* received a warning is precisely of the same tenor as those which it has been publishing for the last six weeks, and the general supposition is that the measure was taken on the representations of the Austrian Ambassador.

The warning had a good effect on the Bourse. Rentes, on the 17th, advanced nearly ¼ per cent., but the rise was not fully sustained. The closing quotations were 66 for money and 67.90 for account.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the payment to be made by soldiers of the class 1858 in substitution of personal military service at 2,800 francs. The *Moniteur* also announces that the conference of the representatives of the Powers will shortly reassemble at Paris to discuss the result of the Moldo-Wallachian elections.

It is said that instructions are to be or have been sent to the authorities in the departments to exhort or "invite" the provincial Press to be less absolutely pacific, and to assume, if not a decidedly warlike, at least a "firmer" tone in their language.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the whole army of Lyons has been placed on a war footing, and that its *equipages de campagne* have been ordered to be got in readiness without delay.

A commission has been appointed to report on the possibility of constructing a port at the Island of Réaction, which affords no protection to shipping except in a bay, which is dangerous in bad weather. It is proposed to expend 1,600,000 francs on the construction of a port.

The ball at the Hôtel de Ville on Monday night, Feb. 14, was exceedingly brilliant. The decorations alone cost no less than £10,000 sterling. The famous marble court was lined with artificial vines bearing black and white fruits, and the bubbling fountains and profusion of fresh flowers showed the oft-enchanted palace with a power of magic never surpassed. The number of invitations was 10,000, whereas 8,000 is a very large average number. The Emperor and Empress were expected, but did not attend. Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDA arrived at 11 o'clock—an hour somewhat late, considering that the cards of invitation were issued for 8½ o'clock. For upwards of two hours the company assembled in the grand ball-room remained standing in a crowd, the centre being kept clear for the imperial guests, and no music being allowed to play until their arrival. The state quadrille, which opened the ball, was at length formed, the Princess CLOTILDA dancing with Baron HAUSSMANN, Prefect of the Seine, and Prince NAPOLEON with Madame HAUSSMANN. The Prince and Princess afterwards walked all through the rooms. It was much remarked that the Prince, instead of giving her his arm, walked before her.

M. MARCHERASSE, Chirurgien-Major in the French military service, has been dispatched to Nice, in Sardinia, on the non-official mission of selecting a favorable spot where, should circumstances require it, a central military hospital might be established.

On Tuesday, Feb. 15, the *exposé des motifs* of a *senatus consulte* was read to the Senate, having for its object to increase from 1,500,000 francs to 2,200,000 francs the annual dotation of the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, to allow Prince NAPOLEON the sum of 600,000 francs for his marriage expenses and cost of establishment, and to fix the jointure of the Princess CLOTILDE.

The late disastrous failures at Orleans are said to extend to no less than 12,000,000 francs.

M. DE LESSEPS left Paris on the 15th ult. for Alexandria for the express purpose of commencing the Suez Canal.

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, on the evening of Feb. 16: "I am enabled to state what is the deliberate resolve of the King of Sardinia, who, by the way, recently said to a member of a certain royal family that he never would have consented to the matrimonial alliance which the French people seem to accept so coldly, but for the certainty of being aided in his views by this country I may affirm, then, that Piedmont is determined on driving the Austrians out of Italy—at least, of attempting to do so—no doubt in the cause of Italian liberty, but also with the object of constituting a strong kingdom in Upper Italy, capable of rendering to Europe the services which Austria renders but imperfectly or not at all. It is proposed that that kingdom shall be so strong as to be in a position to resist Austria on one hand and France on the other, if need be; that it shall extend from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, comprising Genoa and Venice, and with at least 12,000,000 subjects. As Piedmont cannot by herself drive away the Austrians she seeks help from France; and up to this moment she calculates to a certainty on having it. On this point I can assure you that she has not the remotest doubt, however others may think of the matter. She believes that the interest, the intentions of the French Emperor, and the necessity of consolidating his dynasty, not to speak of several secondary reasons, unite to that end. Piedmont has excellent reasons to believe that Russia will be with her—*passively* if Austria be left alone; *actively* and *openly* if any other Powers make common cause with her. Piedmont thinks that in case of war Austria will be unaided, and will have to face Piedmont and France; that England will no doubt do her best to prevent war, but that when war is once commenced she will merely look on, and certainly will not draw the sword; that Prussia, a purely German Power, will discuss much, negotiate a little, but will do absolutely nothing; at all events that she will take no decided steps so long as Germany and German interests are not menaced. What cause or what pretext will be put forward for commencing the war, should Austria avoid or postpone the calamity by the evacuation of the Legations, I cannot say—I am not sure whether France or Sardinia has as yet decided on one. It will, however, be easily found, and, once found, it is reckoned that the Lombards will give a helping hand, in spite of the tremendous obstacles in their way. Piedmont has resolved on going the whole length, and everything has been done to turn the chances in her favor. Though events may put off hostilities to a later period—to next year I presume—yet to the quarter to which I allude this postponement is looked upon as by no means probable. In a word, Piedmont has formed the resolution of establishing under the House of Savoy, and with the aid of France, a strong constitutional kingdom in the north of Italy; she believes this the only combination, the only solution possible, the only one practicable, the only one she will accept; and she counts upon having the whole of Italy with her. Such is the plan of Piedmont maturely and deliberately formed, and from which nothing, save the withdrawal of France from the compact, is likely to divert her. She is most eager to begin. The when, the where, and the how depend entirely on France.

AUSTRIA.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna denies that there is any truth in the report which has been current, that the garrisons of Ancona, Ferrara, and Bologna, are to be increased. It adds:

"The Austrian army has remained in all the provinces on the peace footing of 400,000 men. It is in no wise necessary to have recourse immediately to a war-footing, since the organization of the army is such that a word from the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH would cause it to be doubled in a very short time. Eight hundred thousand tried and well-equipped warriors could be under arms in a fortnight."

SPAIN.

MM. SARTORIUS and O'DONNELL spoke on the 15th ultimo, in the Chamber of Deputies, of their administration in a noble and dignified manner, but a rectification of M. SARTORIUS to an allegation of M. SAGASTA produced a warm discussion in the Chamber.

The Madrid journals of the 12th state that some sensation had been caused by M. APARICI Y GUIJARRO, a member of the extreme Conservative Party, having presented to the Chamber of Deputies a bill for establishing universal suffrage, and for depriving Government functionaries of the right of sitting in the Chamber; but it was not thought likely to pass.

SWITZERLAND.

Intelligence has been received here from the canton of Ticino, declaring that great agitation existed there on the occasion of the elections, and that at Lugano a riot had taken place, in which several persons were wounded and one killed. The Ultramontane party came to vote with a cross displayed in place of a banner.

PRUSSIA.

A ministerial project of law brought into the Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 17, proposes the abolition of certain obstacles to marriage, and the introduction of certain grounds of divorce. Civil marriage to be optional only.

Count PERPONCHER, who was lately sent on a special mission to London to notify officially the birth of the young Prince, has just returned to Berlin, bringing the gratifying intelligence that both the Queen and the Prince Consort have promised to attend the christening of the infant Prince, and their arrival will take place about Easter, till which period the ceremony is consequently postponed. Later in the season—probably in May—the Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM will pay a visit to England.

TURKEY.

The latest news from the Danubian Principalities is very serious, if not alarming. The new Hospodar, himself of questionable legality, has, in utter disregard of the Paris Convention, decreed the complete union of the Principalities. Turkey is moving more troops to the Danube, and, unless she be held in check, may provoke a conflict by her haste. It is to be hoped that the conferences to be held in Paris will be able to settle satisfactorily to the Moldo-Wallachians and to the Porte this new phase of the Eastern question; but some persons are inclined to think that the difficulties surpass even those of the Italian question.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Jan. 25 reached Alexandria Feb. 11.

Colonel BENSON marched 140 miles in five days, attacked TANTIA TOPEE'S force, and defeated it with much slaughter, taking six elephants. TANTIA was also attacked and defeated by the force under Col. SOMERSET at Chuppra, and again at Burrod, in the Kotah territory.

Later intelligence showed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Tonk and Sewpore, and Brigadier SHOWERS, with a column from Agra, after marching 94 miles in three days, came up with them at Dewsha on the 16th instant, defeated and dispersed them, killing about 300. The rebel leaders are said to have been TANTIA, the RAO, and FEROZA SHAH.

Col. HILL'S force had a severe action with the Rohillas and Arabs on the 15th inst., at Chicondroo, 30 miles northwest of Hingolee. The British loss was Captain MACKINNON killed, and three other officers wounded.

The campaign in Oude had ended on the 8th January. Ten leaders had surrendered.

The Begum, with some followers, had fled into Nepaul; NENA SAHIB was supposed to be with them.

Lord CLYDE was on his way to Lucknow.

All the forts had been destroyed and 400,000 stand of arms surrendered.

A liberal Zemindaree settlement was going on, and was to be finished on the 10th February.

The Murree tribes were said to be causing trouble on the Scinde frontier.

Advices from Jaulna report severe engagements between Col. CAMPBELL and 3,000 Rohillas.

Sir HUGH ROSE was marching to the spot.

The Bombay import market was less active.

There was a slight decline in gray goods. Cotton and oil-seeds were lower.

Freights had slightly improved. Exchange, 2s. 1½d. for credit.

Markets per Jura.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.

COTTON—Steady and firm. Sales yesterday and to-day 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 1,600 bales. New-Orleans Middling is quoted at 7d.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the market very dull, generally, and sales small.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Provisions quiet, but steady. LARD dull, but firm at 60s.

ASHES—Dull. Pearls 32s.; Pots 29s. 6d.

SUGAR—Steady. COFFEE—Dull. RICE—Quiet. RESIN—Quiet at 4s. 9d.@4s. 10d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 40s.@41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE quiet, at easier prices for some qualities, though not quotably lower. TEA—Average business without quotable change; Congou, 1s. 1d.

LATEST PER JURA.

LONDON, Friday morning, Feb. 18.

The *Times* and *Daily News* both report Funds firmer yesterday, and a better feeling prevailing at an advance of ⅛d.; market, however, inanimate. Discount market uncharged.

Austria agrees to send a representation to the Paris Conference, provided England and Prussia will guarantee that the Italian question shall not be discussed.

Consols 95⅛@95⅜ for money, and 97⅜@95⅝ for accounts.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General Believed to be Dying—The Mission to Mexico—The Case of Mr. Sickles—Nominations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 6, 1859.

The Postmaster-General is believed to be dying. The President and Cabinet are with him.

General HOUSTON declined the Mission to Mexico. Mr. MCLANE'S nomination will be sent in to-morrow. Mr. THRASHER was telegraphed to come to Washington, with a view to his appointment as Secretary of Legation, but a difficulty has arisen, and a gentleman from the Attorney-General's office gets the appointment.

The Criminal Court will meet to-morrow, but will adjourn upon the announcement of Mr. KEY'S death. Mr. GULD was qualified, yesterday, as KEY'S successor. The Grand Jury will be impanneled on Tuesday.

Mr. SICKLES is more calm, and converses freely with his friends.

The nomination of Mr. WIGGIN, of Maine, a special friend of Mr. APPLETON, as Fishery Commissioner, was, yesterday, rejected by the Senate.

The delegation of St. Regis—New-York—Indians have been refused an allotment of Kansas lands.

The *Union's* editorial this morning negatives the idea of an extra session. It calls upon the contractors to avow their readiness to go on with the service, and look to the next Congress for compensation.

THEODORE S. FAY'S successor will be nominated to the Senate to-morrow.

The Senate expect to adjourn on Tuesday. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 5.

There is now no doubt that there will be an extra session of Congress called by the President earlier than the first Monday in December next, but whether in advance of or directly after the Autumn elections for Representatives is not yet determined. Not only the condition of the Post-office Department, but other branches of the public service absolutely require legislation before the usual time of the meeting of Congress.

Postmaster-General BROWN now lies more dangerously ill than heretofore. The President and members of the Cabinet visited him to-day. Much solicitude is everywhere manifested concerning his truly critical condition.

The New-Yorkers who voted on the Treasury Note Extension bill are as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Barr, John Cochrane, Corning, Maclay, Russell, Searing and Taylor. Nays—Messrs. Andrews, Bennett, Clark, Dodd, Fenton, Goodwin, Granger, Haskin, Hoard, Matteson, Morgan, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Sherman and Spinner.

The President withheld his signature from the bill appropriating $55,000 for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats.

Mr. MCLANE has not yet been nominated to the Senate as Minister to Mexico; hence the rumors prevalent to-night as to his confirmation are untrue.

There was a long debate in the secret session of the Senate to-day on the nomination of Mr. WIGGIN as Commissioner to settle the boundaries between the United States and Great Britain.

It has been erroneously stated that Senator PEARCE denounces the report of the Conference Committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill. He was a member of the Committee, and concurred in and signed the report, although he stated he yielded to it with very great reluctance, preferring the passage of the bill, however, to its defeat.

The Interior Department has certified to the State of Iowa 2,130,000 acres of land, under the grant for railroads in that State, under the act of 15th May, 1856.

The Senate to-day confirmed A. N. ZEVELY, formerly of North Carolina, and long a clerk in the Post-office Department, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of Mr. MARSON, deceased.

The Senate also confirmed ROGER O'BRIEN as Attorney for the District of Columbia, *vice* Key, deceased.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 6.

The condition of the Postmaster-General is such that he is not expected to live throughout the night. The President and members of the Cabinet are in attendance at his residence. Governor BROWN is about 63 years of age.

A Board of Surgeons has been ordered to meet at Philadelphia on the 1st of April, to examine candidates for promotion and appointment in the medical service of the Army. Applications are to be addressed to the Secretary of War.

The Recent Tragedy—The Case of Mr. Searing—The Course of Speaker Orr, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4, 1859.

I snatch a few moments from the hurry and confusion of the closing hours of the session to notice one or two statements contained in a letter in relation to some of the parties to the recent tragedy here, published by a correspondent of one of your cotemporaries. The letter in question contains the following paragraph:

"That the intimacy between Mrs. SICKLES and Mr. KEY was brought to her husband's attention a year ago, is known. A Mr. B., of New-York, whose name it is unnecessary to give in full, being rather a susceptible young man, last session fell violently in love with Mrs. SICKLES, who was always free in manners, and flattered by devotion, as what woman is not? He soon became jealous of District-Attorney KEY, and watched him. At length he found what seemed to him a sufficient basis for his suspicions. It came to his knowledge that the guilty pair were locked together in a private room in one of our hotels, I believe for two hours. He communicated this fact to Mr. SICKLES, who, to his kind informant's surprise, assailed him with abusive language and forbade him his house thenceforward. Mr. B. returned to New-York creatfallen, and Mr. KEY remained master of the field, continuing to be intimate with both man and wife, as heretofore."

The writer of the above has been cruelly misinformed. I became familiar with the facts of the above case months ago; and the following is the true statement: The Mr. B. referred to is a Mr. BEARMAN, of New-York. One day while out on a spree with one of his companions, and when both of them drank more freely than was prudent, Mr. BEARMAN let fall some scandalous remarks in relation to Mrs. SICKLES and KEY, stating that upon a recent occasion they had spent an hour or two together at a hotel located a little out of the City on the line of one of the favorite drives. BEARMAN'S companion subsequently repeated what he had heard, and thus the scandal-mongers obtained possession of the, to them, delicious morsel. Soon the affair reached Mr. SICKLES' ear. Instead of abusing Mr. BEARMAN, he called upon Mr. KEY at once, told him that his association with his wife had given rise to public scandal, and desired to know what it meant. KEY was indignant,—pronounced the story utterly false, and started at once to trace its origin. He soon ascertained that BEARMAN was the autoor of the statement, and obtained—under what influences I know not—an entire retraction,—BEARMAN excusing himself upon the ground that he was drunk, and knew not what he said. Unless Mr. SICKLES had been pre determined to believe that the wife to whom he was so devoted was utterly unworthy of his love, how could he have harbored suspicion of her under such circumstances?

The correspondent whose letter I notice says further:

"Public opinion at first set strongly in favor of Mr. SICKLES, almost every man feeling that he himself would have acted substantially as the homicide did under similar circumstances; but as more and more light has been shed upon the previous history of the parties the current has changed, and men ask, whether Mr. SICKLES was the man to cast this stone, or his wife the woman in whose behalf so bloody a revenge is excusable. Against her and against Mr. BUTTERWORTH the tide sets more strongly than ever."

If there has been any such change in public sentiment as above stated, I have been quite unable to discover it. Indeed I believe the reverse is the truth,—and that the few whose regrets for KEY'S death at first took the shape of resentment against his executioner are fast settling down into the conviction that he deserved his fate, and that Mr. SICKLES is justified. So far as Mr. BUTTERWORTH is concerned, his own simple, natural statement of his connection with the case, carries the impress of truth upon its face, and has entirely satisfied everybody not absolutely determined to maintain his complicity against every argument.

"From statements that have gone abroad, it might be inferred that Mrs. SICKLES occupied a high position in Washington society. This would be a mistake. Her receptions were largely attended, it is true; but so are those of almost every lady who chooses to keep open house here. The truth is, that she stood upon rather dubious ground; and I have heard more than one gentleman of undoubted position scoff at the supposition that he had ever crossed her threshold. Her position was one which every person who chooses to give good dinners can obtain; nothing better. The select circles she did not enter."

Here again the correspondent is at fault. Mrs. SICKLES certainly did move in the best society, and was generally courted and admired. The idea that she filled a doubtful position in Washington is preposterous. The constant persistent pursuit of her in which KEY has been so conspicuous in the absence of her husband for months past, led to some suspicion in society that his designs were not honorable,—but that she was ever excluded from any society into which she chose to enter, nobody who goes in "society" here will believe. Why is it that poor human nature so loves to shove down hill with accelerated motion every sinning fellow-creature who once is found falling?

The case of Mr. SEARING, as presented to the House by the Nichols Committee of Investigation, was disposed of yesterday morning, and if Mr. SEARING is satisfied with the result, certainly the public ought to be. The resolution adopted in his case is substantially the Scotch verdict of "Not proven." None of the Committee were for a single moment, after the testimony was elicited, disposed to record a verdict of not guilty. Their own opinion was just that which the public who reads the testimony will adopt. The guilt of the party accused was fully established, if the testimony of the principal witness was to be believed; and if he had manufactured a story for the purpose of perjuring himself, he would not have been likely to acknowledge, as he did, that he himself first tendered the bribe, when he became satisfied that it was necessary in order to secure action on his claim by the Committee on Accounts. It would have been just as easy to swear the other way, if the witness had no regard for the sanctity of an oath.

But whatever the opinion of the members of the Committee as individuals, as lawyers they felt bound to recognize the force of the legal proposition that a *single* witness to a distinct crime is not sufficient for conviction of the accused, when that witness himself has been a party to the crime. Under these circumstances they could not as lawyers return a verdict of conviction; nor could they, as honest men, and under the solemnity of their oaths, declare that in their opinion the accused was "not guilty." Hence their resolution simply declaring the evidence insufficient to warrant expulsion. It is proper to call attention to the fact that in their report the Committee cast not the slightest reflection upon the witnesses; nor was the least effort essayed to impeach them.

When the resolution was taken up in the House, Mr. NICHOLS moved the previous question. Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, tried to get the floor to debate the question, and would probably have moved a substitute expelling the member. But Speaker ORR could see nobody but Mr. NICHOLS, and the way in which he rattled the question through, and secured a vote of the House, closing the entire case, was decidedly suggestive of his anticipations of the scoring which had been prepared for him. It was proven upon the investigation that Mr. MASON, of Kentucky, declined service upon the Committee on Accounts, giving Mr. ORR as his reason therefor his settled conviction that Mr. SEARING was an unworthy associate thereon. It was also proven that Mr. ALLEN, Clerk of the House, cautioned the Speaker at the beginning of the present session against Mr. SEARING, and that ORR, notwithstanding these warnings, strangely persisted in appointing him Chairman of the Committee, and thus in great measure placing all its business in his power. The Speaker anticipated a well-deserved castigation for his inexplicable course, and found it convenient to see nobody but Mr. NICOLS, until he had hurried a vote, which closed the gates. I fancied at the instant that I saw a great sign of relief heave his breast as he declared the resolution of the Committee adopted.

How different was Colonel ORR'S course two years ago. Then Republicans were to be the victims, and he hunted them down with relentless ferocity, scrupling at no disregard of all the rules of evidence in order to blacken his political opponents, while his eyes were strangely oblivious of every corrupt incident affecting Democrats, even when the proofs were offered him, and the names of witnesses in his hands. Then no limit was accorded to any suspected member after all the testimony against him had been recorded. Then one witness was compelled to violate private conversation, and allowed to alter his own testimony in essential particulars subsequent to the period at which he swore to the report. Then your correspondent was hunted down, because his self-respect forbid him to become the jackal of an unscrupulous Committee,—and then suspicions which a Police Justice would hoot out of Court were accepted as ample evidence for the conviction of one whom ORR had determined must be convicted!

Now the scene changes. SEARING was notified at once of the charges against him,—was invited to be present to cross-examine the witnesses against him,—and even found a fellow-Democrat upon the Committee to play the bully on his behalf with a witness. And then, when the Committee came into the House with a unanimous report, ruinous to the reputation of the subject of the investigation, Col. ORR couldn't think of allowing a minute's time for discussion of so important a matter. Why the difference in the two cases? The answer is ready; two years ago the men to be struck were Republicans—and now the victim is a Democrat. This, together with the Speaker's wholesome dread of the lash that was ready to come down upon his back if the discussion opened, doubtless saved Mr. SEARING from expulsion. S.

Breaking Up of Congress—The Last Night but One.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Every man who despairs of the Republic, who entertains dismal misgivings that we are rushing with railroad speed to that final smash of all past republics, both great and small, a monarchy, or a chaos, should come to the National capital, at least once every two years, and witness the final break up of Congress. The spectacle that will present itself to his astonished eyes will be sufficient to cure him of all skeptical misgivings as to the permanency of our institutions. After witnessing all the frivolities, the indications of corruption, the extravagance, lawlessness, and utter disregard of the public good, which he cannot fail to do, and seeing that we have such legislators and such legislation, he will comfortably arrive at the conclusion that if the country can stagger along under such dispensations, and prosper withal, it can stand anything, and it is in no danger whatever. I am aware that something of this kind was once said in respect to Rome and the Christian religion; but that does not make it a whit the less true when applied to Washington. If the Republic don't come to grief under two years of a Buchanan Administration, it is as safe as a child who has survived teething and the second Summer of its existence. We still live, and are safe for another two years.

Everybody has come to Washington to witness the final breaking up of Congress; to enjoy the fights, rows, and disgraceful scenes which are the sure accompaniment of every such occasion—scenes which everybody deplores, as they should, but which everybody enjoys immensely, nevertheless. But, unhappily for the public enjoyment, the fire of the Thirty-fifth Congress has been drawn by the deplorable affair of Mr. SICKLES, and it is the general opinion here that, in consequence of that shocking event, there will be no fun at the winding up, and that the finale will not be much more lively than the close of a Quaker meeting. But the Capitol is thronged with crowds of anxious quidnuncs on the lookout for something startling and the ladies (Heaven bless them!) fill up the galleries of the two chambers, and give them very much the appearance of the Academy of Music on the night of a new opera. Those vast gaudy apartments resemble the Hall of Eolis, however, much more than an opera house, and it is useless to attempt to describe a scene that is altogether indescribable. As you enter the Hall of the Representatives—supposing the present occasion to be your first visit—you are struck by the strange spectacle that presents itself. The hour is 9 P. M.; the vast room and its quadrangular galleries are filled with people, the transparent ceiling lets down a flood of soft but abundant light on the floor of the Hall, leaving the galleries in a dim and misty semi-illumination, which greatly heightens the appearance of vastness by throwing the crowd opposite to you into the dim obscure, thereby making them seem to be much further removed from you than they really are. But you cannot afford to spend much time upon the galleries, filled as they are with lovely women, so you look at once upon the floor of the House under the pleasing anticipation of witnessing a gladiatorial display between two or more Honorable gentlemen, and as you see a very furious-looking person shaking his fist at somebody, while a dozen or two excited members are gesticulating with all their might, and shouting, "Mr. Speaker" in the midst of a rat, tat, tat of that burly gentleman's ivory hammer, you congratulate yourself on having arrived just in the nick of time. The row is surely just going to begin, the stabbing and gouging will commence at once, and you will witness a brilliant display of American statesmanship. But, your eager expectation is soon changed into a feeling of disgust and disappointment. What you see is nothing but the common order of affairs. That ponderous-looking gentleman with the electrical hair, who has been shaking his leg-of-mutton fore-finger so violently at somebody, directly after sits down and falls to laughing heartily with another member, who had approached his seat, as you fondly imagined, with the intent of hitting him under the fifth rib. In the midst of the tumult a cadaverous-looking member in spectacles suddenly jumps from behind a pile of books in wrappers and exclaims, "Mr. Speaker, I have not heard one word that has been going on, and I don't understand what it is all about." Mr. Speaker glances at the pile of books on the gentleman's desk, and says, "The Chair is not at all surprised to hear it." The Chair then laughs at his joke, and commences hammering at his desk again, while there are more shouts of "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker," and the tumult increases to a wild uproar. In the midst of it all you hear a constant clapping of hands, which you at first mistake for the usual marks of esteem bestowed upon public performers, but you discover directly that these are only intended as signals to the pages who are running about from desk to desk to come and carry off the heaps of packages which the members have been franking. Now and then a member, to save himself the trouble of clapping his hands, makes up a bundle of letters and yellow envelopes and ships them across the hall at the head of one of the little fibbertigibbets who are lounging around, giving an extremely picturesque character to the floor of the House, and impressing you with the idea that school is just out, and the boys are taking their recreation. On every desk there are piles of papers, books, pamphlets, and envelopes, while the floor is filled ankle deep with rubbish. After enjoying the hurly-burly for awhile, and making up your mind that you have by accident dropped into the Metropolis of the Kingdom of Higgledypiggledy, you ask a grave-looking personage sitting near you what the matter is, and what the nature of the business may be which engages the attention of the honorable body, and you are told that "It is some nonsense or other about appropriations." Novel and startling as the exhibition is at first, you soon grow weary of it, and squeeze your way out of the gallery down the marble stairway into the vestibule, which is crowded with men, and force your way along through the old Hall of Representatives into the rotunda, where you encounter more crowds of gaping citizens, every one of them having at least one lady hanging upon his arm, and force your way through the long and dreary corridors of the old Senate Chamber into the new wing, where you find more crowds of anxious inquirers, and ascending the magnificent polished marble stairways you reach the brilliantly-illuminated ante-rooms of the Senate Chamber. Entering that august apartment you find a diminished copy of the turbulent scene which you have just departed from. Except the two or three Senators who are engaged in a deadly-lively discussion about the extension of a post route somewhere in the Southwest between two towns whose names you never heard before, the dignified members of this body are engaged in lounging, reading, dozing, walking up and down the floor, and all in a state of very dismal and most unpicturesque quietude. The Little Giant is sitting on a sofa between two Hoosier-looking friends, laughing heartily at the remarks of one of them. A ponderous person with an unbounded stomach, enormously broad shoulders, and a bullet head which seems to have settled down between them, as though its base was not sufficiently strong to bear the weight imposed upon it, attracts your attention. He is not paying any attention to the business of the chamber, and he don't seem to know what to do with himself. Nothing would appear to be more easy than for such a mountain of flesh to sit quiet and let the world wag at will. But our fat friend is evidently unequal to this duty. He opens the lids of his desk, looks into and shuts it again. He leans back in his chair, twiddles his thumbs, and then sits upright and adjusts his trowsers; then he rubs his hair, opens his desk again, takes out a book, looks at the cover, puts it back, and once more leans back in his seat. He shifts over and rests his ponderosity on the other haunch—after which he gets up, apparently uncertain what to do next. But he walks along in front of the President's desk with his hands under his coat tails, and, after standing a moment firmly on his pins, coiffeur-wise, he takes a turn towards the centre door, as though he were going out, but stops, adjusts his trowsers again, and then walks back to his seat, into which he lets himself by an effort, and after sitting a moment, looks once more into his desk. Your curiosity is excited, and you say to somebody, "Who is that very stout gentleman, sitting next to Senator SEWARD?" "O, that's KING, of New-York," replies your neighbor. There he old SAM HOUSTON, sitting composedly at his desk, and taking no notice of anything. He looks as hearty and as erect as ever he did; but he made his farewell speech yesterday—his public life is at an end; and after the 4th the Senate Chamber shall know him no more.

There is, evidently, no prospect of a row among these grave and reverend signors. Toombs makes a little hit of a splurge in reply to an insinuation of JEFF. DAVIS, that he is no statesman, and he walks round to the desk of COLLAMER, of Vermont, and gives that plain old man a hearty shake of the hand, to express his approbation of a remark which the precise Senator has just let drop. The Senate Chamber is brilliant with light, the ginger-bread work with which it is decorated is almost, but not quite, as beautiful and unpleasant as the gaudy decorations of TAYLOR'S saloon; but the glaring crimson carpet, with its yellow flowers, pains your eyes; and as it is intolerably dull, you tear yourself away from the Senate Chamber, and you can hardly believe that this is the last night but one of the Thirty-fifth Congress; that the most important bills that have been presented are yet to be passed upon; that there is a deficiency of over twenty millions of dollars in the Treasury, and a probability of the Administration being left without the means required to carry on the Government. Possibly there may be more excitement, more seriousness, more attention to business, and more rowdyism to-morrow. We will see.

But, if Congress is dull, Pennsylvania-avenue is not—it is both dusty and lively; and, as the ball season is over the ladies wear their ball dresses out of doors, as they have no other place to exhibit them in, and the Avenue is greatly the gainer in consequence. Among the lovely visions which were sweeping up that magnificent street to-day, one was pointed out to me habited in sky-blue silk and leaning on the arm of a bluff looking Briton with a good deal of claret in his countenance, who, I was informed, was Mrs. H——, of Louisiana, whose plantation produces her a thousand bales of cotton per annum.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 5.

The Senate adopted a resolution, on motion of Mr. MALLORY, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether SHARPS'S rifle carbines are used by the troops, and if so, whether they have been found efficient and serviceable in the field. Also, whether there is a requisition on file for such arms which has not been filled, and if so, by whom, and the number.

The following are the most important changes made in the Standing Committees for the present session:

On Commerce—Messrs. Powell and Saulsbury, in place of Messrs. Reed and Allen.

On Public Lands—Mr. Bingham, in place of Mr. Stuart.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Anthony and Nicholson, in place of Messrs. Allen and Bell.

On Pensions—Mr. Grimes, in place of Mr. Jones, of Iowa.

The Senate went into secret session.

When the doors were opened, Mr. SEWARD submitted a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all contracts which have been made for removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, the amount so expended and to whom paid. Laid over. Adjourned.

Destructive Fires.

THE VILLAGE OF MAGNOLIA, N. C., BURNED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, March 5.

The village of Magnolia, forty-eight miles from here, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway, was burned last night. ROAD'S warehouse, full of goods, MERRIMAN'S store, and three or four dwellings, were destroyed. The loss is heavy, probably over $70,000, on which there was some insurance.

FIRE AT PLAQUEMINE, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, March 4.

A destructive fire was reported this evening at Plaquemine, said to have destroyed nearly half the town. Reliable particulars, however, are to the effect that only two coffee houses were burnt.

Non

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Startling Disclosures of Corruption and Crime.

Report of the Special Committee of Investigation in the State Senate.

In the State Senate, on Friday last, Senator SPINOLA, from the Special Committee of the Senate of 1858, appointed to investigate matters relating to the management of the Metropolitan Police, presented the following report:

On the 13th of April, 1858, the Senate adopted a resolution in the words following:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Select Committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers and to make such investigation as they may think necessary in relation to the management of the Metropolitan Police force, and the manner in which the Commissioners perform their duties, as well as a thorough investigation into all their affairs, and a report to the next Legislature.

Whereupon Senator SPINOLA, NOYES, and O. B. WHEELER were appointed such Committee.

Which Committee met at the Capitol in the city of Albany, April, 1858, and organized by the appointment of H. O. Ferris, Esq., as Clerk, and John Friend as Sergeant-at-Arms. The Committee then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman. In pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Committee met on the 25th day of August, 1858, and continued their sittings until the 31 of January, 1859; John Friend resigned his position as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Committee, and Jesse Mitchell was appointed in his place, when the Committee proceeded to the performance of their duty, with a full consciousness of its importance, and with no other sentiments than a desire to see the objects of the law which created the Metropolitan Police fulfilled.

That task had been the cause of much public excitement, and the subject of violent discussions in the Legislature, and of an earnest litigation in the Courts.

It had been decided to be constitutional, however, by the highest judicial tribunal in the State; and nothing was left to the Legislature except to judge it by its practical workings, and modify or amend its organization so as to remedy its imperfections and give it the greatest efficiency.

It had seemed to this Committee not improbable that the charges made against it resulted from prejudice and the party feelings that had not yet subsided, after the conflicts and collisions to which the imposition of this organization upon a reluctant and protesting community had given rise. There was something, too, in the nature of a police organization that tended to provoke resentful feelings and to invite the calumnies of the unscrupulous and the criminal, and your Committee were not unwilling to regard some of this clamor of accusation as an evidence of the vigor with which the officers had enforced the laws against the disorderly and the criminal.

It was with sentiments of entire impartiality, and, indeed, with the hope that the charges vaguely circulated against the Commissioners and their subordinates would prove unfounded, that the Committee entered upon the investigations they were instructed to make.

REluctance of parties to testify.

They expected to be received by the parties implicated, with the alacrity with which men conscious of their innocence hasten to exculpate themselves from a false imputations. They were ready to call as witnesses the very parties implicated, and to offer to them the privilege of expurgating themselves upon their oath, upon a direct interrogatory. No course of procedure could have been more favorable to men confident in their innocence. But so far from realizing upon the part of the officers implicated this willingness to testify, or their readiness even to appear before the Committee, we were surprised to encounter difficulties and evasions, refusals to testify, and equivocations and contradictions, such as themselves amounted to crimes, and which left the painful impression upon the minds of the Committee that they were intended to conceal misdeeds of a gross and heinous character.

A conviction of a not less painful nature was impressed upon the minds of the Committee by the reluctance of subordinates to testify against their superiors, and by the manifest oppressions under which they gave their evidence, that they were constrained by the authority of those above them, and that they feared that a full and frank disclosure of facts, implicating their superiors, would be followed by dismissal from office, or at least, by persecutions and annoyances of a vindictive character.

Every step in the investigation disclosed more clearly the evidences of such intimidation; but while this operated to render the inquiry more difficult, it had also the effect to spur on the Committee to a more zealous investigation, by the suspicions it suggested, that the official derelictions, which these evasions and perjuries were intended to conceal, had their origin in the chiefs of this organization, and among the Commissioners themselves. To illustrate the character of the evasions of a great number of the witnesses who were summoned, we need only quote the testimony of a small portion of them.

REFUSALS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Sergeant Dilks, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was asked whether he had ever paid the Captain of the Precinct any money, with the understanding that it was to be appropriated to the purchase of a coat, overcoat, or a suit of clothes—the object being to ascertain the truth of an allegation that members of the force had been assessed to pay for an expensive coat for Commissioner Nye—said, "I refuse to answer the question." On being still further pressed, the witness answered, "I refure to answer the question."

The question was repeated for a third time, when he replied, "I refuse answering any question in regard to clothing of any kind." Sergeant Dalamater, also of the same Precinct, on being interrogated in respect to the same transaction, and whether he had not contributed $21 to pay for a coat to be presented to General Nye, said: "I refuse to answer this question. My bread and butter depends upon the Police Department, and I don't wish to bring myself into trouble."

The following questions were also asked Dalamater in connection with the subject.

Q.—"Did Captain Dilks say to you that he would have to pay the money unless you paid it?" A.—"He said if I did not he would have to raise it himself."

Q.—"On the occasion when he asked you for the money did you object to paying it?" A.—"No, I paid him."

Q.—"If you had not received the appointment of Sergeant would you have paid Captain Dilks this money?" A.—"I do not know whether I would or not."

Capt. Hart (Seventeenth Precinct) on being interrogated as to the character of the organization, answered as follows: "Well, sir, I think it is hardly fair to ask a man in the position of a subordinate to pass judgment on his superiors. I do not wish to be brought into a crucible; if I speak one way I am one of their pets, and if I speak another way why I may look out for 'thumpers.'"

Michael Barry said, "I hope this won't get me into any difficulty, as my bread and butter is at stake; it may get me at loggerheads with the Commissioners."

The demeanor of the witnesses bore upon its face the marks of a disregard of truth and disobedience to law; of which these examples could not but have convinced the Committee that the Police numbered among its force men upon whose testimony it would be unsafe to convict any one charged with crime. And when it is recollected how often these officers, both in the detection of crime and the arrest of offenders, become witnesses essential to the conviction of the accused, it will be seen to how wide an extent this taint upon their credibility renders this arm of justice powerless for good at the moment; and in the emergency when it must be most relied upon, we need not add how dangerous to the safety of all citizens, in property, in person, and in character, it must be to impose the great, and sometimes arbitrary, powers of police with which the men are clothed, in the hands of unscrupulous and untruthful officials.

PAYING MONEY FOR APPOINTMENTS.

In spite of the impediments, however, to a full scrutiny, the Committee were able after protracted examinations, and by calling a large number of witnesses, within and without the force, to aim at facts which show that this Metropolitan Police was organized from with regard to its public duties than to its efficiency as a political machine, and that it was tainted by gross corruption in its elemental organization, of which the sale of offices, the imposition of political taxes, the forced contribution of subordinates to their chiefs, were but partial, while it was broken in its discipline, from these and other causes, and included in its members a large proportion of worthless and dishonest men, more fitted in their character, and by their antecedents, to be the accessories of crime, than to trace it out to its hiding places, and arrest and expose it.

The testimony of James Quinn goes directly to the point.

He says "He was associated with Alderman Dooley of the Nineteenth Ward; that he and Dooley undertook to get certain men restored in the Police. These men were to pay Quinn $20 each in case they were appointed, and to give $150 each to the Republican Committee for political purposes." We asked how much money he received from certain persons who were applying to be appointed on the Police. He replied, "The money promised was in the vicinity of $100;" swears that he told General Nya that the men would pay money for political purposes, and that thereupon Nye promised to appoint them. The evidence of several members of the organization clearly establishes the fact that money was necessary in many cases to procure an appointment to the force.

Michael Barry, a Patrolman in the Fourteenth Precinct, swears that he agreed to pay to Ex-Judge Beebe $50 for getting him reinstated in the Police; that he paid part of the money and intended to pay the balance remaining unpaid, and that he owed his reinstatement to the influence of said Beebe. A number of other Policemen presented to the Committee a bill, of which the following is a specimen: "New York, Sept. 16, 1858. Mr. John J. McNeil, to Beebe, Dean and Donohue, Dr.: To fee, getting reinstated on Metropolitan Police, $50. Received payment."

Roger Judge, one of the men who gave money to Quinn to procure his appointment, swears as follows:

"Nye told me in the presence of Quinn that he would appoint me: we were going to give it up as a bad job, when Quinn took us to see General Nye; we saw Quinn talking to Nye, and presently came out of the inner room to us; after talking awhile, he said, he was rather in a hurry or he would appoint us at once, but if we would wait a day or two he would put us on. Quinn was standing by at the time."

John Miller, a member of the force, swears that he carried a note from Judge Beebe to Commissioner Bowes, "who upon reading it, told him he could be reappointed." Miller was reappointed, and subsequently Beebe told him he should expect $50 for his services. Miller paid Beebe $20, took a receipt for it, and said he intended to pay the balance of the $50.

A patrolman paid Quinn $200 for securing his appointment, which he did not receive until he had paid the whole $200. The testimony on this point is ample and conclusive. It seems unnecessary to go further into the subject nor will the Committee undertake to say how far the Commissioners or any of them are implicated in these corrupt transactions. The fact that money has been constantly used to procure the appointments of men on the Police is undeniable, and there would seem to be no reason to doubt that this fact was within the knowledge of Commissioners. Senators must draw their own conclusions as to the complicity of those gentlemen. It was impossible to ascertain whether the money so extorted was expended for political purposes, or applied to the use of the men who received it.

PARTISAN CHARACTER OF THE POLICE.

In the opinion of your Committee, one of the most formidable obstacles to the salutary working of the new system, was the purely partisan character of the persons appointed to the Commission. The law was an innovation calculated in its nature to create distrust and alarm in the minds of the people of the District. It was therefore, the more important that the commission should be so composed as to afford an assurance to them that no sinister or unworthy objects had been contemplated in its assortment. Gentlemen of high character, familiar with the conditions and wants of the City, and having no connection with party politics, should have been selected to carry the law into execution. This course was demanded by every consideration of public policy, and it was what the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn had a right to expect from the appointing power.

The system, in itself a source of discontent and apprehension, could only be rendered acceptable and satisfactory by confiding its administration to gentlemen of the description alluded to, and by great moderation, prudence, vigilance, and fidelity on the part of the men appointed under it. This, we report, New-York and Brooklyn had a right to expect; but what have they seen, instead of a line of conduct so obviously proper and necessary? What was the course adopted by the Executive of the State in organizing the commission, and what has been done by the men whom he invested with a responsibility so vast and comprehensive. Who did he place at the head of the Commissioners? Not a well-known New-Yorker of knowledge and experience in the affairs of the City, uncontaminated by debasing party associations, in whose ability and faithfulness the whole community would have reposed implicit confidence; not a New-Yorker at all, but a lawyer from the country, a politician by profession, a needy partisan, whose thirst for office has been proverbial for years, a man who had no sympathy with the City of New-York, and whose limited acquaintance with police affairs has not been of a character to fit him for the responsible duties of the post of Commissioner.

Your Committee desire to do no injustice to Gen. Nye; they concede to him all the merit that his candid friends may claim for him, but his special and utter unfitness for the head of the Metropolitan police is notorious and undeniable. Messrs. Draper and Bowen are New-Yorkers, to be sure, with many qualifications for the post to which they had been appointed, but they had long been distinguished above their fellows as bitter partisans, and their appointment, together with that of Mr. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, in connection with that of Mr. Nye, stamped the Metropolitan Police Act as a political scheme, contrived only with reference to the advantage of the party then in power.

The fact stands confessed, and no fair-minded man can entertain a doubt on the subject, and what has been the effect of organizing this vast machine as a party instrumentality? Exactly what every man of ordinary sagacity foresaw from the outset, the *proof* of which has been dragged out of reluctant witnesses by your Committee; an inefficient and corrupt police; incompetent and unworthy men buying places in the force; contributions levied upon members for political purposes; constant violation of law and disregard of the rules of the Board by officers and men; officers unnecessarily increased without a colorable pretence of authority under the statute; the cost of the police largely augmented, either on the increase of the City, while detections are more unfrequent; felonies and misdemeanors committed with impunity by the force, and a general sense of insecurity both as to property and life, painful to witness.

THE PRESENT TO GEN. NYE.

This hasty resumé embraces but a part of the disastrous consequences of attempting to make a mere party machine of the Metropolitan Police. More your Committee might enumerate, but if these are sustained by adequate testimony it would seem that he must be a bold man who will stand up and undertake this system. Your Committee find some difficulty in treating the subject of the alleged testimony to General Nye." The facts of the case, so far as were disclosed by the witnesses examined on the point, were as follows: A considerable sum of money was raised by the members of the Police for the avowed purpose of presenting General Nye with some substantial evidence of the respect, attachment or gratitude of the men employed in the Police Department. Some of the witnesses spoke of it as intending to compensate him for his professional services in behalf of members of the Department; others supposed the design to be to propitiate his good will towards certain individuals who needed his official influence to retain them in the Department.

The motives of the donors we will not undertake to define; but it is evident on its face that the contribution was not a spontaneous, disinterested demonstration, many of the men subscribing with reluctance, and only from the oppression of injurious consequences to themselves, if they should refuse, while others declined to pay their money for any such purpose. After a part of the necessary sum was secured, and before the whole amount was subscribed, the matter became the subject of newspaper discussion, and the scheme was abandoned for the time; subsequently it was revived, and a still larger sum raised, and at the time your Committee commenced its investigation, the affair seems to have been under good headway; but it was again arrested in this instance by the sittings of the Committee, as it had been before by the hue and cry in the public papers.

ASSESSMENTS ON MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Coutter, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was made the treasurer, the money being paid into his hands; officers of the force went to look at the house now occupied by Gen. Nye and were told by one or more of them that that was the house which it was intended to purchase for him. The house is on Twenty-fourth-street. The house was built by a man named Bulkley, who sold it to John V. Gridley. Capt. Coulter swears that he, as treasurer of the fund collected for the Nye testimonial, and as such, paid Gridley a considerable sum of money in trust, he giving Coulter a receipt for the same. Coulter swears that the Captains held a meeting and decided on raising money to pay General Nye for professional services. When the money was raised it was to be paid to General Nye. That Nye would not accept it because the papers made a fuss and cry about it, and he said he would not have any testimonial; that he deposited the money in trust with Gridley: that he selected Gridley to hold the money without advice from anybody, simply because he was acquainted with him, and wanted the money to be kept in a fund to pay professional services rendered the Department by Nye; that he conversed with Nye about purchasing a house and lot for him, and that Nye said he would not have it; that the money was deposited with Gridley for Nye, if he would take it; that he (Coulter) took no acknowledgment from Gridley except a simple receipt for the amount, and in the event of his (Coulter's) death, his family would have no means of recovering the money from Gridley. He consulted with parties about purchasing a house and lot for General Nye with the money; that he spoke with Gridley about purchasing the house in which General Nye now lives; that he has no papers or documents in his possession which would show that this money is in Gridley's hand, to be drawn on his (Coulter's) order; that he thinks Alderman Wilmot was present when he made one payment to Gridley.

This Alderman Wilmot is the man of whom Nye swears he hires the house in which he now lives.

Sergeant Petty, of the Tenth Precinct, swears as follows:

"There was a subscription got up for the Station houses for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to General Nye. I was at the time acting as Sergeant, and was taxed $15. All patrolmen receiving $800 per annum, I think, were taxed at that rate, payable in five instalments of $3 each. I have paid $3, my first instalment. I have talked much against this. I understood that this subscription was got up by the acting-captains, and I looked at it as a bid on their part for appointment as permanent officers; and I so expressed myself. About three or four months ago, a Committee, which I understood was appointed by the captains, came to the Station-house to see if something could not be done towards raising an amount sufficient to pay off the remaining indebtedness upon the house and lot of General Nye. They stated that there was about $12,000 one upon it."

James Silvey, Captain of the First Precinct, swears that the house in which General Nye lives, on Forty-seventh-street, was pointed out to him as the same purchased for General Nye with the money raised by the Police force. General Nye swears as follows:

"I have never known of any money being raised by the force for presenting any testimonial to me or to any one for me."

Here is a question of veracity between Commissioner Nye and other members of the department, which the Committee will not attempt to settle; nor will they undertake to draw any specific conclusions in respect to the testimonial from the facts set forth by the witnesses. Senators can make up their minds on the subject after a consideration of the facts of the case.

BAD CHARACTER OF MEN APPOINTED.

The Metropolitan police act authorizes the employment of five surgeons, for the medical necessities of the Department, and yet the Commissioners in disregard of the spirit, intent and language of the law, increased the medical staff to thirteen surgeons, the eight additional men were appointed as patrolmen, and then ordered to act as surgeons to the force; there is no authority of law for this increase, but General Nye attempted to justify it on the ground of precedent. A Sergeant of the force is proven to have been guilty of three several outrages of the most disgusting and atrocious description—a rape in the Station house—being the only one that your Committee can name or refer to in any other than this vague manner. The conduct of this officer was brought before the Commissioners, and although the evidence against him was of the strongest character, perfectly conclusive in fact, he was suffered to go unpunished, and still holds the office of Sergeant.

Daniel B. Hasbrook, of the City of Brooklyn, First Assistant Clerk of the Police Department, while acting in the capacity of a Custom-house broker, was expelled from the Custom-house for conceiving and maturing a stupendous scheme of robbery, by which the Government of the United States was to be plundered to the amount of $200,000. He commenced the execution of this scheme, but was detected at an early stage of his operations and expelled accordingly. The proof of this accusation is contained in a certificate of Herman J. Redfield, then Collector of the port of New-York, and the testimony of J. Brainard Taylor, an entry clerk in the Custom-house. A patrolman was disabled from performing his duty while in a quarrel with a prostitute, his hand being shattered by the discharge of a pistol, and, notwithstanding the surgeon of his precinct refused to give him a certificate that he was injured while on duty, but actually certified to the Commissioners that he was not entitled to his pay, because he was shot while he was neglecting his duty and violating the law. The Commissioners caused him to be paid for the three months while he was recovering from his wound.

A member of the Harbor Police, holding an important position in the force, was engaged in a conspiracy to steal the stores of the United States ship *Susquehanae*, lying on the dock at Quarantine, either as an accomplice or an accessory, and that the Commissioners dismissed the complaint against the man guilty of this crime, and retained him in the force. In support of this allegation we refer to the testimony of Mr. Bendey, a member of the Harbor Police, and the affidavit of one Mr. Cunningham, corroborating the evidence of Officer Bender. The Commissioners have appointed special policemen to preside over premises occupied by such specials, which premises are the resort of felons, prostitutes and patent-safe men, as well as being used for assignation purposes. While the Commissioners have appointed men of this character, they have refused to appoint this class of officers when asked for by respectable citizens, such appointment being necessary to preserve the peace of the City, and to protect the property of its inhabitants. Prostitutes taken to the Station-house as prisoners, instead of being placed in the cells, are allowed to occupy the sitting rooms, while poor but respectable people who sought refuge in the Station-house as lodgers were placed in the cells which had been provided for the accommodation of criminals.

Almost every rule and regulation made by the Commissioners for the government of the organization have been violated by the men and officers of the Department, and, as your Committee believe, in many instances with the knowledge of the Commissioners, who have taken no notice of such violations, for the reason, perhaps, that they had set the example by themselves openly violating many of the provisions of the Metropolitan Police law. It was proven before your Committee that many thefts had been committed by members of the Police, amounting, in several instances, to grand larceny, none of which, so far as we could ascertain, were punished or prosecuted; property belonging to members of the force has frequently been stolen from the Station-houses, while an officer committed a larceny in Brooklyn which was clearly proven upon him, yet he was never punished in any way, except that he was allowed to resign from the Department.

Members of the force, officers as well as patrolmen, are in the habit of frequenting houses of ill fame, when sober as well as when drunk, of borrowing money of the keepers, and ill-treating and abusing the inmates. The money borrowed of these people is returned or not, at the convenience of the men who compel the prostitutes to lend it. It was in proof before the Committee that a member of the police force stole a valuable watch from the Nicaraguan Minister on board the *Orizaba* steamboat while she was used as a receiving-ship for passengers arriving at Quarantine; the thief was caught, confessed his crime, and allowed to remain in the Department. The concurring testimony of several respectable witnesses establishes the fact that the Harbor Police at the sub-station on States Island, constable of 15 men, were utterly inefficient and worthless; that 11 of the 15 are habitual drunkards; that they were frequenters of a house of ill-fame of the commonest description, the keeper of which was a special policeman, and his barkeepers also.

There would seem to be as reasonable doubt that proper and ordinary diligence on the part of the Police would have prevented the disastrous conflagration at Quarantine, on the 1st and 2d of September, 1858; your Committee do not allege culpable remissness or negligence on the part of any particular officer of the Department, but when the circumstances of the case are all considered, the short distance of the scene of the outrage from the City of New-York, the facility and rapidity with which an adequate force could have been transferred to the Island, and the means of easy and constant communication between the two points, it is impossible to suppose that the Department could have remained in ignorance of the actual condition of things at Quarantine; the hostile intentions of the incendiaries were notorious in the City, and the Police Commissioners, by the exercise of due vigilance, might have saved the State from the serious loss sustained by that high-handed proceeding. The negligence which permitted the second burning is more indefensible still.

TESTIMONY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The responsibility rests upon the department, the Committee have been unable to discover any excuse or palliation in the excuse made by the witnesses who were examined in relation to the subject. The Committee regard the testimony of General Superintendent Tallmadge as of sufficient importance to give it in full. General Tallmadge is almost the only witness called who testified frankly and fully in a spirit of candor and truth. He shows that he is disabled from doing his duty properly and efficiently by the injudicious interference of the Commissioners, and that the inherent vices of the organization are increased and exasperated by that interference.

Mr. Tallmadge swears in substance that he was constantly interfered with by the Commissioners, who undertake to exercise all judicial, legislative and executive authority.

"The Superintendent was hampered and deprived of all power for good by the interference of the Commissioners. That interference rendered all his efforts inoperative, and paralyzed the efficiency of the force. A bad could perform the duty of Superintendent as understood by the Board, for it was only to act as a medium through which to transmit the orders of the Board. He had been condemned for acting on his own judgment in cases of emergency, and condemned at other times for the reverse. He considered the Board political in its character, and regarded that as the objectionable feature. He resigned the office tendered to him, in the first place, because he feared it was to be a political machine. He had been assured by the Commissioners that it was not, and that they had chosen him as Superintendent for the purpose of showing that the Commissioners had no political character. He had found those promises unfulfilled. He believed the law would have been more popular and effective if it had not been prostituted to political purposes. In answer to a question whether he had been called upon to pay any money to prevent the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act, Mr. Tallmadge stated that General Nye had once come into his office hurriedly and asked him for $100 or $150 to go to Albany with. He had give him $150 and never got it back again.

COST OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation in the tax levy for the support of the Police Department of the City of New-York for the year 1857, was $825,500. The appropriation in the tax levy for the support of the Department for 1858 in the City of New-York was $888,548 60, making an increase for 1858 over 1857 of $63,048 60, to which should be added the deficiency of 1858 of $137,226 25, thereby showing the cost of the Police to the City of New-York to have been $200,274 85 more in 1859 than the amount levied for its support in 1857. The Department will require an assessment of $1,234,398 40 upon the tax-payers of New-York for its support for 1859, or $345,749 80 more than the levy of 1858, and $403,898 40 more than the appropriation for 1857. But if the Department is to be managed with the same looseness and profligacy that has characterized it since its organization, there will be no anticipating the expense for 1859, as an examination of the accounts and books of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners shows a deficiency at the end of the year of 1858 of $137,226 25.

The Commissioners, for some reasons best known to themselves, have made an estimate in their statement to the Auditing Board, showing that the deficiency for 1858 was but $45,515. The difference between the estimate of the Commissioners in relation to the deficiency for 1858, and that shown by your Committee, arises from the fact that the Commissioners have either intended to deceive the tax-payers, or through their incapacity to discharge their duties, owing to their ignorance of the true state of the finances of the organization, have made the mistake as shown between their figures and those of your Committee. Your Committee also find that the expenses of the Department in the City of Brooklyn, under the management of the Police Commissioners, with the same number of men, to be $83,657 13, more per annum than it cost for the support of this branch of government of that City prior to the passage of the Metropolitan Police law.

The citizens of that City are almost unanimously in favor of being relieved from this unjust assessment, for the payment of which, up to this time, they have received no adequate benefit; inasmuch as the duties of the Department have been performed by nearly the same men as they were previous to the passage of the Metropolitan Police law. The enormous expense connected with the support of the Metropolitan Police Department need not surprise the public, when they find that the Commissioners have been in the habit of paying from the funds of the organization large sums of money in direct violation of the Metropolitan Police law.

The sum of $1,683 61 paid for carriage hire to convey the Commissioners from their residences to the Head-quarters of the Department in Broome street, and for various other unauthorized purposes, is, in the opinion of your Committee, in violation of the organic law of the Department, and an outrage upon the tax-payers. The attention of your Committee was also called to the large outlay of the Commissioners for stationery—$11,612 52 having been paid for that purpose. It is owing entirely to the extravagance of the Commissioners that the expenses of the organization for 1859 have been increased near a half a million of dollars more than was levied and collected for its support in 1857.

Your Committee could enumerate many different items of waste and extravagance, as well as violations of law, of the Commissioners, in paying the money of the department to those who were in no way entitled to it, as the persons receiving it had performed no duty as members of the department, or rendered any service to the City for which they had any claim against the Commissioners, as will appear by an examination of the testimony herewith submitted. But from some cause unknown to your Committee, the money wrung from the tax-payers had no safeguard thrown around it, while in the hands of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; but on the contrary, it would seem that they were more than willing to override the legal barriers that had been erected for the protection and safe keeping of the Police fund, and that they took apparent pleasure in squandering it, in a manner unparalleled, with men holding high official trusts. Men connected with the Police department, who are paid large salaries for detecting crime, and bringing evil doers to justice, spend most of their time in running around the district, soliciting bail for criminals who have been arrested before the Courts for their own offences—thus showing their sympathy to be with the criminal, instead of detecting and arresting but and punishing crime.

Your Committee are conscious that their report may be liable to criticism, on the ground of a want of coherence and compactness; but a sufficient excuse for this defect must be found in the embarrassing circumstances of the case, some of which are enumerated above.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

The investigation was obstructed at every step of its progress by evasions, prevarications and contradictions, not to say perjuries. Witnesses disposed to tell the truth and assist to disclosing the real condition of the force, and the practical operations of the law creating the Metropolitan Police, were deterred from testifying frankly and candidly by the apprehension of injurious consequences to themselves. But notwithstanding these impediments, the Committee were able to collect a mass of facts, which they submit, fully sustain the charges and specifications made in the outset of the report. There is no pretence of economy by the Commissioners in any branch of the Department. Men are employed not because they are competent for the duties devolved upon them or are called for by public necessity, but merely to reward broken-down or backneyed politicians. In this way and by assuming authority by violation of law, the expenses of the Police have been largely increased since the act went into operation; while there is less security for property and life than under the old Police system. But it is unnecessary to dwell further on the subject. It seems to us that no candid man, whatever may be his party predilections, can entertain a doubt that the Metropolitan Police act was a piece of pernicious legislation; that the organization of the force under it was ill-advised and indefensible, and that its operations have been onerous and burdensome to the people of New-York and Brooklyn, and prejudicial to the public interest.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Advance of Miramon upon Vera Cruz—Forced Loans—The Conservative Cabinet—Affairs at Vera Cruz—American Intervention—The British Steamers at Tampico.

The steamship *Tennessee*, Captain FORBES, from Vera Cruz Feb. 22, arrived at New-Orleans on the 28th.

The extraordinary, which should have left the capital the morning of the 20th, to connect with the *Tennessee*, had not arrived up to the hour of her departure, 6 P. M. the 23d. The failure is probably due to the uncertain political state of the country, and the movement of troops along the whole line of the road. The last extraordinary which passed down brought letters from the capital to the 15th.

The *Tennessee* brings intelligence of the loss of the schooner *General Taylor*, JOHNSON master, from Misantlan the 1st ultimo for Mobile, in ballast. She foundered at sea on the 6th ultimo, off the Mexican coast. The captain and crew are safe, and came passengers by the *Tennessee*. They were out six days in a small boat, and were finally picked up by a Mexican schooner bound to Vera Cruz.

From our files of the *Progress*, and from the correspondence of the New-Orleans *Picayune* and *True Delta*, we derive the following interesting particulars of events in Mexico:

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The correspondent of the *Progress*, who himself was witness to the setting out of the expedition, and seems to be well-informed on the subject, thinks that the whole available force of MIRAMON will not amount to over 4,000 men; and this leaving no garrisons behind. At the capital, adds the writer, the campaign against Vera Cruz is looked upon as a farce, as chief of Padre MIRANDA to get more money out of the bankers, merchants and clergy.

"The latest news from the interior," says the *Picayune's* correspondent, "is that General MIRAMON was to leave Puebla with the main body of his army, on the 20th, to attack Vera Cruz; but there are few here who believe he will ever come within ten leagues of the place. The season is too far gone, and the *vomito* would play sad havoc with his forces were he now before the city."

The jails and penitentiaries of Mexico have been opened and all criminals are now on their way down, being incorporated with the army to take Vera Cruz.

In Vera Cruz, notwithstanding the affected disbelief in MIRAMON'S attack upon the city, the alarm would appear to be very great. Several commercial houses has resolved to place themselves under the protection of the American flag. The foreign merchants of Vera Cruz had also, in formal meeting, protested against the recent action of the French and English fiscals in forcing the Juarez Government to change the tariff, and their protest would be at once transmitted to their respective Governments.

ROBLES, after losing the Presidency, joined the army as Colonel of Engineers, under MIRAMON, quite contented with the heroic feats performed, on the 23d of December last, in Mexico.

"This city," writes the correspondent of the *True Delta*, "is in a splendid state of defence, and I hope we may have the pleasure to see MIRAMON within our walls—swinging as high as Haman. The next steamer will bring you important news, and, if Vera Cruz does not disappear, altogether, I shall write you again."

HIS FORCED LOANS.

The correspondent of the *Picayune* sends a list of the recent forced loans made by the Reactionary Governor and commander, VELEZ, at San Luis Potosi. They amount to some $30,000 or $40,000 in all—no inconsiderable sum for a city of the size and business of San Luis. The levy is made upon every class of citizens alike, foreigners as well as natives, French, English and American, in all departments of business. It was in sums of $50 to $2,000, according to the ability and character of the man upon whom the levy was made.

Besides the above, a contribution of two per cent. on all capital in the City of Mexico is to be levied, to be paid into the hands of MIRAMON for the expenses of the campaign against Vera Cruz.

At Goodesjara $100,000 was raised from the citizens in less than 24 hours.

On his way down MIRAMON, it was understood, will bleed Puebla and Orizaba yet, and with the money from the Custom-houses here, which the French and English fleet claim from JUAREZ. In MIRAMON'S behalf, he may have in all about a million of dollars.

The day after the publication of the forced loan at the capital, the sum of $80,000 was paid into the hands of MIRAMON by those easily frightened or those unwilling to pay the heavy fine or suffer imprisonment. This loan is considered, as well it might be, the most barbarous outrage ever committed in Mexico, an outrage of so heinous a character that it is believed there will be a general uprising against it, and that it will never be collected. The decree is dated the 7th, and protests against it were already in circulation among the foreign merchants.

HIS GOVERNMENT AND CABINET.

MIRAMON'S Cabinet, as far as heard from, comprises the following:

Foreign Relations—Señor LARRAINZAR.
Justice—D. TEOFILO MARIN.
Finance——— ZAGACHTA.
War—D. SAVARO CASTILLO.
Interior—D. MANUEL BONILLA.
Foreign—MIGUEL LEDO.

As to the course to be pursued by the Legations nothing is said. It is stated, however, that MIRAMON'S Government had not been recognized by either the French or English Ministers, and, probably, would not be.

AFFAIRS AT VERA CRUZ.

There has been the greatest excitement in Vera Cruz for the last ten days, growing out of the report or rumor set afloat to the effect that the *Tennessee* would bring over one thousand Americans to aid the Liberal party in its defence of Vera Cruz. This rumor gained credence the more it was circulated, and the unaccountable detention, by the American Consul, of the *Tennessee*, from the 8th to the 9th, and the arrival here of three mysterious American passengers, Col. W. M. CRUSCHWILL, of Tennessee, W. GRAYSON MANN, Esq., and the Hon. FRASER SOULE, of your city, just before the sailing of the steamer of the 9th; and they all having been into the interior of Mexico, caused numerous conjectures and added strength to this rumor. Hence the British Consul dispatched a courier to Mexico, and no doubt it bore wondrous accounts of the coming American filibusters.

It is understood that the redoubtable French Minister at once issued instructions to the commander of the French fleet here, to prevent the landing of any Americans, larger than usual, who might come by the *Tennessee*, and British Minister OTWAY instructed the commander of the British fleet to act upon his own judgment and responsibility. Long and anxiously was the *Tennessee* looked for, but she was not signaled until nearly dark, and came into port under the cover of night. The greatest anxiety was now felt throughout the city, until those who first boarded the *Tennessee* returned and assured the anxious populace that she had no filibusters on board.

It is my opinion that three-fourths of the people of Vera Cruz were sincerely desirous of seeing the Americans come; and would have received them with open arms.

The *Progress* gives the following account of the canard:

"Upon Friday and Saturday of last week," says the *Progress* of Feb. 22, "the most extraordinary rumors, to which we shall briefly allude, were current in this city. For ten to twelve days previous, a story had circulated among the manufacturers of canards to the effect that the steamer *Tennessee*, upon its next arrival, was to bring a thousand rifles, employed for the defence of this place. An extraordinary dispatch was promptly forwarded to the Capital with this piece of badinage, converted into a solemn fact, and, according to common report, brought back an order from M. na GARRIACK directing Admiral PENAUD to hinder, *by all means in his power*, the landing of the filibusters, and another from Mr. OTWAY, for Captain DUNLOP, instructing him to act as circumstances might require. These statements, which have been generally accepted as authentic, although we have no reason to assign them that character, gave occasion to the rumors we refer to."

It was stated that the commanders of the French and English squadrons anchored at Sacrificios, notified the commander of the American sloop-of-war *Saratoga* that they should visit the *Tennessee* upon her arrival, in order to prevent the landing of filibusters, should there be any on board. The reply of the Captain of the *Saratoga*, which, considering the known arrogance and hardihood of American sailors, has a probable sound, is reported to have been: "To visit the *Tennessee* would be equivalent to an attack upon the *Saratoga*, for I should use my guns to prevent it." At Sacrificios, as the story goes, the decks were forthwith cleared for action, the guns loaded, and the gunners stood match in hand at the breech to discharge the cannons. But time passed, and confirmation and facts were not wanting to substantiate the interest of the story. It was asserted that to make the promised visit, the English fleet had sailed from Sacrificios, and with them the *Saratoga* to prevent the visit. This version, which varies the scene of conflict, so far from diminishing, increased to a high pitch the interest in the imaginary scene. The whole population hastened to the docks, glasses in hand, and there awaited with anxiety the moment when the telegraph at Ulua should signalize a steamer in sight, to witness the conflict. For a rarity, the *Tennessee* had waited for more than thirty hours longer than she usually takes for her voyages; and so gave economy by the Commissioners in any branch of the Department. Men are employed not because they are competent for the duties devolved upon them or are called for by public necessity, but merely to reward broken-down or backneyed politicians. In this way and by assuming authority by violation of law, the expenses of the Police have been largely increased since the act went into operation; while there is less security for property and life than under the old Police system. But it is unnecessary to dwell further on the subject. It seems to us that no candid man, whatever may be his party predilections, can entertain a doubt that the Metropolitan Police act was a piece of pernicious legislation; that the organization of the force under it was ill-advised and indefensible, and that its operations have been onerous and burdensome to the people of New-York and Brooklyn, and prejudicial to the public interest.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1859,
On which occasion will appear
THE LEADING ARTISTS
Of the City have generously
volunteered their services,
causing which are the following:
MISS HEALDARD,
MADAME CARADORI,
MISS COLEMAN,
MRS. WINTERBELT,
MISS EBERMID,
MR. D. MIRANDA,
MR. PHILIP MAYER,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE,
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
MR. H. C. TIMM,
MR. WM. MASON,
MR. APTOMMAS,
MR. A. NOLL,
MR. BRANNER,
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
AND
THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
who with all participate in the performances.

As a classical musician and composer Mr. Geo. F. Bristow has long ranked among the highest in his profession. His claims to this position are recognized in Europe, where his symphonies have been repeatedly performed, an honor which has never been paid to any other
AMERICAN COMPOSER.
One of these symphonies was composed by him at the early
AGE OF FIFTEEN YEARS,
and they have been repeatedly selected to form part of the programme of several of
JENNY LIND'S AND JULLIEN'S CONCERTS,
both in this country and in Europe.
Each one of them will be played at their next concert by
THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The opera of
RIP VAN WINKLE
was given at Niblo's for
THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS
with great success, by the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company, and is now about to be
PRODUCED IN LONDON.
For several years past, Mr. Bristow has been conductor of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
and by his untiring and indomitable perseverance, as well as his distinguished zeal and earnest devotion to the advancement of his art, has contributed greatly to the high position which that society has attained, and gained for himself the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, both as a MAN AND AN ARTIST.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture (William Tell).....Rossini.
Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
2. Rec. and aria (O Lord, Thou hast Overthrown Thine Enemies), and storm chorus (Thanks be to God), from the Oratorio of "Elijah."
Miss Coleman, Mr. P. Mayer, Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
3. Polka Song (Sally Smiles the Earth Before Me,) words and music by.....Miss Imogene Hart.
Miss M. S. Brainerd.
4. Movement from the Jullien Symphony..G. F. Bristow.
Philharmonic Society.
5. Aria (Sound an Alarm).....Handel.
Mr. D. Miranda.
6. Grand Duo Concertante for two pianos...R. Schuman.
Messrs. H. C. Timm and Wm. Mason.
7. Song (Twilight Hour), from the opera of "Rip Van Winkle".....Geo. F. Bristow.
Mrs. H. Westervelt.
8. Grand double chorus (He gave them Hailstones,) from "Israel in Egypt".....Handel.
Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
9. Overture to Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale".....G. F. Bristow.
(By kind permission of W. E. Burton, Esq.)
Philharmonic Society.
10. Song—(Uberall Du—Thou Every where.....Lachner.
Mr. Philip Mayer.
(With Horn Obligato by Mr. Branner.)
11. Grand Duo Concertante for Violin and Piano, (Don Pasquale.).....Gorla and Herman.
Messrs. Joseph Burke and Richard Hoffman.
12. Valse de Malibran.....De Beriot.
Mme. Caradori.
13. Grand Double Chorus and Solo, (The Horse and his Rider,) from "Israel in Egypt".....Handel.
Miss L. Rhamsle, Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
14. Inflammatus, from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini.
Miss M. S. Brainerd and Chorus.
15. Grand Fantasie for Harp.....——
Mr. Aptommas.
16. Hallelujah.....Handel.
Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at the Academy of Music, and at HALL & SON'S, corner of Park-place and Broadway.
Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY FOUR NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
To conclude with the highly successful
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
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WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
No. 585 Broadway.
F. Widdows et C. Sage.....Directeurs
E. Thiery.....Régisseur
Th. François.....Contrôleur
Valliant.....Chef d'orchestre
E. Riviere.....Peintre decorateurs
GRAND OUVERTURE
MARDI, 8 MARS, 1859.
Premiere representation de
Mr. PAUL LABA,
du Theatre Français, de Paris,
Premiere representation de
Mlle. LAURENCE CHEVALIER,
du Theatre des Variétés, de Paris, dans
UN CHANGEMENT DE MAIN,
Comédie vaudeville en two actes
Mr. Paul Laba remplira le rôle de Alexis Tamanowski.
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celui de l'Impératrice de Russie.
Les autres rôles par Mlles. Jane, Montheaux, Louise, MM. Talbot, Dubelein Thiery and Leon.
Premiere representation de
Mr. BERTRAND,
du Conservatoire de Paris, dans
UN MONSIEUR QUI PREND LA MOUCHE.
Comédie in one acte, inédite de complets,
bonnés par MM. Bertrand, first comique; Talbot, Edgard, Thiery, Leon; Mlles. Jane, Montheaux.
Pour plus de détaile voir les programmes.
Les bureaux seront ouverts à 6½; on commencera à 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY, March 7,
MORE ATTRACTIONS—MORE NOVELTIES.
HIXON & CONWAY'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performances at 3 o'clock.
CINDERELLA AND THE EQUESTRIANS.
MONDAY EVENING,
First appearance of the great American Humorist,
Dr. JAS. L. THAYER.
First night of DUCROW.
First night of THE BRIGANDS.
First night of Mr. TOM. NEVILLE.
Tuesday—Dr. Thayer will introduce the splendid trotting stallion EUREKA, the property of Chas. Robinson, of Yonkers.
Wednesday and Friday—Afternoon Performances of CINDERELLA and the Equestrians.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Only Cinderella nights.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Full Equestrian bill—All the STARS.
Tickets 50c., Children, 25c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF
THE VETERAN.
FOURTEETH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK.
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
IN ONE PLAY.
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
ASSAULT!
VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!
The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING, until further notice.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 7,
The entertainment will commence with the comedy of
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Followed by ROBY O'MORE.
After which the
FAIRY STAR.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1859,
Will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.
Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 7,
The performances will commence with the new comedy of
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.
To be succeeded by
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Concluding with the RAG-PICKER OF PARIS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that in compliance with an invitation extended to him by a large number of our citizens,
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
Has consented to deliver, under the auspices of their Association, his address on
THE EARLY LIFE OF FRANKLIN,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra; to be had at the Library, Astor-place, and HALL & SON'S, corner of Broadway and Park-place.
R. A. BACHIA, Chairman of Lec. Com.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
MR. GEORGE P. BRISTOW.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All those who are to participate in this performance are respectfully notified that the
GENERAL REHEARSAL
Will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY MORNING, March 7, at 9½ o'clock.
Owing to the great length of the programme they will confer a favor by
EXACT PUNCTUALITY.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
MATINEE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON,
MONDAY MORNING, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.
By special request Mr. and Mrs G. VANDENHOFF will read THE LADY OF LYONS.
TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., Mr. VANDENHOFF will give a Reading from DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

THE EXHIBITION OF
SIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT OF
NIAGARA,
Will positively close the 10th inst.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
M. KNOEDLER.

A SECOND GRAND SACRED CONCERT will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 14th-st., at the request of several who were so delighted with that given on Sunday evening last, and to afford a great number who could not on that occasion be accommodated the opportunity of hearing the new splendid organ just placed in the church. The success of the first concert; the fact that Madame CARADORI will sing her two finest solos; that Mr. SCHREIDER will play his grand Fantasie Souvenir de Berlin; that Mr. BERGE and other talented artists will volunteer their services, insures an crowded fan audience as that of last Sunday evening. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; to be had only at the door on the evening of the Concert. To commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. Concert to be under the direction of GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SUCCESS BEYOND EXample of the new Dramatic Company at this establishment. Engagement of Mrs. J. PRIOR, the popular American Actress. First time of THE HARVEST HOME, one of Mme. Celeste's most delightful pieces, MONDAY, March 7, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the favorite piece called THE DEAD SHOT, and the laughable Irish oddity of BRIAN O'LINN. Dances, Songs, Music, &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, first time of the elegant Domestic Drama, in 3 acts, produced recently at the Adelphi by Mme. Celeste, entitled THE HARVEST HOME, in which Mrs J. J. Prior will make her first appearance. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 10 cents. Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

THE FINE ARTS.—WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE TUESDAY, March 8, F. E. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery, open at the National Academy of Design, 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURE.
The lecture by the Hon JOHN B. SCOLES on *The Birth and Development of the Amer can Republic*, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the N. Y. Fire Department, will take place at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents—to be had of
William Hall & Sons.....No. 239 Broadway.
Firth, Hall & Pond.....No. 517 Broadway.
Astor House.....Broadway.
Cooper Institute.....Corner 3d-av. and 8th-st.
A. J. Delatour.....No. 25½ Wall-st.
John S. Giles.....No. 3½ Elizabeth-st.
Henry H. Howard.....No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
Of the Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department, and of the Committee.
Zopher Mills.....No. 144 Front-st.
James Y. Watkins.....No. 16 Catharine-st.
Samuel B. Thomson.....No. 84 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Prof HENRY COPPEE, of Philadelphia, will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the Series, at the Hall of the Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Knight Errantry of Science.*
Tickets at 50 cents, may be obtained of F. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Bergeman's Drug Store, Everett House, and at the Library. Number of tickets limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN, Chairman.

DR. P. S. REID WILL LECTURE ON *The Progress of Civil and Naval Architecture, in Relation to Ventilation, Sanitary Improvement and Quarantine*, on the 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st of March, in the hall of the Historical Society, at 8 P. M. Tickets to the Course ($1 each) may be obtained there. Admittance to individual lectures, half a dollar.

HUDSON LITERARY UNION.—LECTURE by the Rev. J. N. McLean, D. D., in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley place, a little west of 6th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Second Reformation.* Admission, 10 cents.

MICHEL'S THIRD FRENCH LECTURE will take place on TUESDAY next (instead of Wednesday) at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*Moliere.* It will be repeated on Thursday at 1 o'clock, at No. 44 East 11th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.
THE ONLY FULL ACCOUNT
That has yet appeared is to be found in the
NEW-YORK DISPATCH,
Together with an illustration showing the scene of the Tragedy, and portraits of the principal actors in this terrible affair, viz:
PHILLIP BARTON KEY,
MRS. TERESA SICKLES,
HON. D. E. SICKLES.
In consequence of the extraordinary demand for this week's DISPATCH, we have been compelled to issue an extra edition.
OUT THIS MONDAY MORNING.
News Agents can be supplied at the publication office, No. 22 Beekman-st.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE DAY. JUST PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., PHILADELPHIA.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY
AND
THE SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL;
OR,
A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.
PREFACED BY LETTERS
To a Victim of the Late Panic, on, Is Money Getting a Lost Art; How Fortunes were made in Ancient Times; How Fortunes have been made in Modern Times; How to Get the First Thousand Dollars which Seems of How to Labor Profitably, and in what consists the Art of Economy. With an Appendix, containing
VALUABLE SECRETS AND MANUFACTURING RECEIPTS,
Collated from Reliable Sources, and including some, that, it is said, have been sold, at various times, for considerable sums.
This unique book must not be judged by any other—it is the only one of the kind. Every one admits that some kinds of business are more profitable than others, and seems the importance of seizing the favorable opportunity; but no one, until now, has noted and commented on the various chances, schemes, projects and openings for those in want of a profitable business. The author—a gentleman of ability and a pleasing writer—has performed this most important service, citing chance after chance to make money, especially novel chances and new fields for adventure, in all parts of the world, and has made one of the most readable and interesting, as well as permanently valuable, books of the day. It is well worthy of being studied by every intelligent man who has his fortune yet to make.
One vol., large 12mo., 420 pp., $1 25.
The chapter, "How to Get the First Thousand Dollars," is alone worth ten times the price.
For sale by all dealers in books.

THE POLYLINGUAL JOURNAL.—A Magazine in Five Languages, affords great facilities for learning French, Spanish, Italian and German. First series now complete. New series begun. Terms, $2 per annum. Address HIRAM C. SPARKS, Editor and Publisher, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets on MONDAY, March 7, at noon, at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. Subjects: *Spring Preserve, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Drainage, and Pruning the Grape-Vine.* Dr. GRANT, of Iowa, will speak of the pruning. Exchanges of good seeds begins. Ladies and strangers especially invited. Admission free. The Club meets every MONDAY, at noon.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the association at No. 439 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS B. VAN BUREAN, President.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE BLOCKmakers Society are notified to attend the final meeting of the Society THIS EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock, at their rooms, No. 124 New Canal-st.
TIMOTHY HAYS, President.
THEODORE R. SMITH, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER George Storrs will preach TO-MORROW, in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE 11TH OF AUGUST LAST, A black MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no use to any one but the subscriber. By returning the same the finder will be liberally rewarded.
GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 200 West-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, NEAR THE ACADEMY of Music, on the evening of the Charity Ball, a stone CAMEO and gold BRACELET; the finder of which will receive the above reward by calling upon TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITing cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 332 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, March 7,
An elegant stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c.,
especially imported for their City retail trade, embracing many novelties exclusively confined to this house.
NEW MOURNING GOODS
in great variety; also, a full assortment of
LINENS,
DAMASKS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
of every description, with a great variety of
NEW SHAWLS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, etc., etc.
New goods by every steamer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now in store their full SPRING STOCK of
LINEN SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
TABLE-CLOTHS AND DAMASKS,
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, BRILLIANTS,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS,
SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.
Also,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLIN, &c.
All of which will be offered at the lowest market rate.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S SPRING MANTILLAS
ARE NOW READY.
The greatest display ever made in this country.
WHOLESALE BUYERS FROM THE SOUTH
are particularly invited.
No. 309 CANAL-ST.,
New-York.

LADIES' SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Silk and Wool Crossovers, Fancy and Plain De Laines, Challies, Poplinettes, Debeges, Valentias, Chené and Silk stripe Bayaderes, &c.
ALSO,
Barege and Tissue Robes, Organdies, Bareges, Printed Jaconets, French Prints, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will
Open, on Monday, March 7,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for the Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Damasks, Moreens,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
Bands, Tassels, Loops, Brackets and fixtures of every description.
FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS SILKS,
In great variety. Also, a full assortment of
NEW STYLES FOULARDS,
Low-priced Plaids and Bayaderes.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS,
And every variety of Fashionable Spring Shawls,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open, on Monday, March 7,
1,000 pieces Fine FRENCH CHALLIES,
At 25 cents per yard,
Worth 50 cents.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*,
A large invoice of
NEW SPRING SILKS.
The choicest patterns imported.

JOHN MORRISON & SON,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers
of
SMALL WARES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
&c., &c.,
No. 312 Broadway. No. 283 Broadway.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome FIGURED FOULARDS, by the yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, a new article, very desirable.
CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, in every variety.
PLAID MAJESTIC CLOTHS, 1¼ yards wide.
BLACK DE LAINES and CHALLIES, without lustre.
BLACK GRENADINES, in every width and quality.
BLACK GRENADINE BERAGES, very handsome.
CROPE MARETZ and BUSHIRE CRAPES, new goods.
Double-width SPANISH CRAPES, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market. Also, three very choice ENGLISH and FRENCH TOPLETS, for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

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CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT
WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
English Prints, 6 cents per yard.
English Jaconets, 10 cents per yard.
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Silk Tissues, 20 cents per yard.
Plaid Silks at half price.
Bombazines, very cheap.
Cashmeres and Merinoes below cost.
Embroideries, Collars and Sleeves at half price.
Grenadine Robes, $7.00, worth $20.
Bennets at 30 per cent. reduction.
Dress Trimmings and Ribbons half price.
Cloaks from $3 to $5.
N. B.—This great sacrifice will be made in order to close the business.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK.
M. C. DE BEVOISE, having removed to
No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge,
Will open on MONDAY MORNING, for inspection, a magnificent new stock of Rich Patterns and styles of CHENE BAYADERE SILKS, SILK STRIPED POIL DE CHEVRE,
BROCHE BORDERS STELLA SHAWLS,
DE LAINES, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS, &c., &c., which will be sold at the lowest cash wholesale prices, presenting unparalleled bargains to housekeepers.
The attention of the ladies is invited to examine the above goods.
M. C. DE BEVOISE,
No. 289 Grand-st.,
Corner of Eldridge.
One price, and no deviation.

OPENING OF SPRING DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have
RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
Silks, Barèges,
Grenadines, Challies,
Organdies, Mousselin Delaines,
Jaconets, Foulard Silks.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
English and French.
PRINTED CALICOES AND SHIRTINGS,
MATERIALS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES, &c., &c.,
Received per recent steamers.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A NEW SKIRT.
WOODWARD'S PATENT UNION COLUMBIAN SKIRT is a novelty, worthy the attention of the ladies and merchants generally. Unequaled by any known skirt for convenience, safety and durability. The lower part of the skirt may be detached in one minute, and washed without the removal of a spring. The Patent Columbian Attachments may be used separately, which can be connected to any ordinary skirt in five minutes, and may also be immediately applied to old skeleton skirts, rendering them superior to new. WOODWARD'S Patent Helix Bustle and Skirt Supporters are daily increasing in popular favor. For sale at his store, No. 345 Broadway.
E. F. WOODWARD.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported, and is now offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of
MOURNING BLACK SILKS
ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
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CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
In every style and variety, suitable for
SPRING SALES,
Received by the latest arrivals.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PARIS NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
Comprising the most RECHERCHE AND DISTINGUE STYLES, (received per steamer *Fulton*,) will be opened on Monday, March 7.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of house manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 566 Broadway.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 740 Broadway. Always on hand, a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

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EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION,
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are on Sticking at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, not from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
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CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call peculiar attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cochoco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and BOOTH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,
Slate's Mills,	New-York Mills, Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright, Pocasset,
Manchaug,	Patterson, Pepperell,
White Rock,	Hebron, Cabot,
Hetmsers,	Lawrence, Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed, together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 293 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 293 Warren-st., New-York.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
ALSO,
50 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Popular trade in Housekeeping Goods.
800 dozen IRISH LINEN NAPKINS, at $1 25 per dozen.
500 dozen SCOTCH HUCKABUCK TOWELS, only $1 50 per dozen.
100 pieces two yards wide DAMASK,
at 62½c. per yard, worth $1.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS!!
Damasks, Diapers, Table cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Toweling, Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Pillow-case Linens, Russia Diapers, Crash, &c., &c.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
the very new and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received per steamer,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
FINE VALENCIENNES SETS.
ELEGANT MEDALLION SETS.
RICH POINT LACE SETS.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS!
Entirely new Spring Designs, in great variety
At 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING OPENING.
JAMES GRAY & Co. have now open their new
SPRING GOODS,
Comprising a magnificent assortment of everything new in
RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
FAMILY MOURNING.
J. G. & CO. would invite special attention to their stock of SILKS, REAL LACES, and EMBROIDERIES, containing some of the richest goods manufactured, all of which are imported for their retail trade, at exclusive styles, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
A splendid assortment, including
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
received per steamer *Fulton*,
Will be opened on Monday, March 7.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.
WILL OFFER, DURING THIS WEEK,

Embroidered Capes,	Point Capes,
Embroidered Robes,	Point Collars,
Embroidered Bands,	Point Sets.

Just received per last steamer, which will be found new in styles and very cheap.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open at retail, on Monday, March 7,
1,000 PIECES WIDE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOS, at 20 cents and 25 cents per yard.
Greatly below their value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PER RECENT ARRIVALS.

Spring Silks,	New Dress Goods,
Spring Silks,	New Dress Goods,
Spring Silks,	New Dress Goods,

O. & J. MOWBRAY'S,
No. 269 Grand-st. corner of Forsyth.

WET GOODS.
Silks, slightly damaged, De Laines, Quilts, Cambrics, Jaconets, Muslins, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Table Damasks, Ginghams, Calicos, Toweling, Crash, &c., &c., and a general assortment of Dry Goods sold at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.
A most magnificent assortment.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS
Just received, in
RICH COLORINGS AND SPLENDID QUALITY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—RIBBONS at importers' prices for cash, at the Ribbon Store at LEWIS F. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Examine the prices.

No. 1	Satin Ribbons.	No. 1	Taffetas..... 11½
No. 1½	Satin Ribbons.	No. 1½	Taffetas..... 15½
No. 2	Satin Ribbons.	No. 2	Taffetas..... 21
No. 3	Satin Ribbons.	No. 3	Taffetas..... 26
No. 4	Satin Ribbons.	No. 4	Taffetas..... 30
No. 5	Satin Ribbons.	No. 5	Taffetas..... 35
No. 9	Satin Ribbons.	No. 9	Taffetas..... 50
No. 12	Satin Ribbons.	No. 12	Taffetas....$1 10

Also No. 1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and containing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—CINDERELLA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. G. F. BRISTOW.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—No. 585 Broadway—A UCHANGEMENT DE MAIN—MONSIEUR QUI PREND LA MOUCHE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ROBY O'MORE—FAIRY STAR—IRISH EMIGRANT.

BOWERY THEATRE—ENGLISH COUSIN—THE SCHOOLMASTER—RAG PICKER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—FAMILY JARS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—HARVEST HOME.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Illinois* for the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 1 o'clock.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, March 9, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 1 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Jura*, of the Cunard auxiliary line, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing European advices to Feb. 18—two days later. The proceedings of Parliament were without interest. In France a great sensation had been produced by a ministerial warning which had been addressed to the *Presse*, in consequence of an article of the same warlike character as it had been uttering for several weeks previously. The warning was removed to have been demanded by the Austrian Ambassador, under the alternative of demanding his passports; and to have been energetically resisted by Prince NAPOLEON. The effect upon the Bourse was favorable, producing an immediate rise in the *rentes*, which, however, was lost in a few hours. It was adroitly neutralized also by an official recommendation to the provincial Chambers of Commerce and journals to cease their pacific memorials and discussions. The preparations for war continued without abatement. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that he has information from an unquestionable quarter, that the King of Sardinia will undertake the war at an early day, single-handed, relying upon the active cooperation of France at the right moment. Much apprehension was felt in political circles in consequence of the threatening state of affairs on the Danube—Turkey having declared against the consolidation of the Principalities, as a violation of the Treaty of Paris. From India, the war upon the insurgents had been attended with uninterrupted success. The campaign in Oude was ended.

From Vera Cruz we have full details of local intelligence to Feb. 22. The non-arrival of the Extraordinary from the capital at the moment the steamer sailed leaves us without further information from the interior. MIRAMON, whose agents were extorting forced loans in every direction, and in reckless disregard of the nationality of his victims, was understood to have advanced no further than Puebla; and at Vera Cruz it was considered doubtful whether, in view of approaching warm weather, he would attempt an assault upon the city. The French and English Legations, it is stated, have thus far withheld any recognition of his government. The two English steamers which had been detained to receive satisfaction from the authorities of Tampico had returned, their mission having been fulfilled. The French and English flags were saluted, the garrison being drawn up, and presenting arms. The story in regard to the threatened search of the *Tennessee* appears to be without foundation.

Our Haytien advices are extended to Feb. 20, by arrivals from Gonaives and from Port-au-Prince. At the former port business was active; political affairs tranquil. At Port-au-Prince the Administration of General GEFFRARD was losing its popularity in consequence of measures generally regarded as oppressive and illiberal.

An arrival from the island of St. Croix gives us dates thence to Feb. 23. The sugar crop was short and business dull.

In the U. S. Senate on Saturday a resolution was adopted making inquiries of the Secretary of War relative to the use of Sharpe's rifle carbines in the Army. A resolution was submitted by Mr. SEWARD, and laid over, calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River. The changes in the Standing Committees were announced. The rest of the day was spent in secret session.

The nomination of the Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, as Minister to Mexico, will be sent to the Senate to-day. It is understood that the place was offered to General HOUSTON, but that he declined it. It was the intention to give the position of Secretary of Legation to Mr. J. S. THRASHER, and he was telegraphed to in reference to the matter; but, owing to some difficulty, he will not receive the appointment, which will be given to a gentleman at present in the Attorney-General's Office.

The latest advices from Washington represent Postmaster-General BROWN to be in a dying condition. The President and the other members of the Cabinet were in attendance at his house awaiting the event.

The Criminal Court in Washington will assemble to-day, but will immediately adjourn on the announcement of the death of Mr. KEY; and the Grand Jury will not be impanneled until to-morrow. Mr. OULD, who succeeds Mr. KEY as District-Attorney, was qualified on Saturday. Mr. SICKLES' case, it is expected, will be acted upon immediately.

In the State Senate on Saturday, a bill was reported by Mr. DIVEN to limit the responsibility of publishers, news-venders and dealers in periodical literature. The bill provides for a material modification of the law of libel. In the Assembly, the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State was passed. It had previously passed the Senate. An adverse report was made on the bill to alter the Commissioners map of Brooklyn. The bill providing for the punishment of the Staten Island incendiaries was taken up as the special order, and after debate, was further continued as the special order for Tuesday. Notice was given of a bill to repeal all the Charters relating to this City down to 1830, and to revive the Charter of that year. The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, was passed.

A motion was recently made on behalf of the people for an order of the Supreme Court designating a court in which Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT should be tried on the indictment found against him last Fall for a libel on the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN. The Court on Saturday rendered a decision denying the motion on the ground that the jurisdiction of the case was in the Westchester Court of Sessions.

There was an increase in the bills of mortality of last week, as compared with those of the week previous, of twenty deaths. The entire number of deaths, according to the report of the City Inspector, for the week ending on Saturday, was 372 against 352 the week before.

The March terms of the various courts commence to-day; in the Supreme Court, part first, the Oyer and Terminer will be held by Judge ROOSEVELT, the principal case before it being the trial of STEPHENS for the alleged murder of his wife by poisoning.

The investigation of the charge preferred by Sergeant BERNEY against Officer WYNKOOP was concluded Saturday before Police Commissioner BOWEN. The testimony will be submitted to the Police Commissioners, whose duty it is to pass upon it.

On Saturday Cotton was unusually active, sales having been reported of 8,400 bales. Prices closed a shade higher. Flour and Wheat were also in brisk demand at buoyant rates. Corn was quiet. The movements in Provisions were restricted. Pork was cheaper. Coffee was freely purchased at full quotations. The *Roanoke's* cargo of Rio brought 11¼c. ₩ lb. Sugars were actively sought after and were firm. A fair inquiry prevailed for Molasses, Rice, Whisky and Fish Oils. The transactions in other commodities were not important. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 604.

Our City Police.

Readers of THE TIMES will readily recollect that from the very outset we have objected strenuously and steadily to the manner in which the Metropolitan Police bill was carried into practical effect. The appointment of a partisan Board of Commissioners was the capital mistake of Governor KING's Administration. The public had become disgusted with the Old Police because it was a party machine, and therefore useless for all legitimate purposes. It was upon this ground, and for this reason, that the people acquiesced in the enactment of the new law. They were told that its object was to remove the Police entirely from the influence of party politics,—to place it in the hands of men who were not politicians, and who would use its powers solely and exclusively for the public good. The promises were fair and demanded confidence. But they were utterly falsified the moment the passage of the bill had been secured. Governor KING immediately appointed the most active, zealous and notorious partisan politicians to be found in the ranks of the Republican Party to constitute the controlling majority of the Board.

This action created at once a most formidable obstacle to the successful working of the law. It weakened the confidence of its friends, and strengthened the hostility of its foes. It spread a general and profound distrust in the public mind, which, of itself, very nearly proved fatal to the system. It indicated unmistakably a determination on the part of the Republican State Government, to make our Police system a partisan instrument for *their* purposes, as it had previously been used for the purposes of their opponents. The character of the system was not to be changed, but only the uses to which it was to be applied. It was to continue, what it had always been, the corrupt instrument of partisan politicians;—the only change consisted in the fact, that it was to aid the Republicans instead of the Democrats.

Yet in spite of this most inauspicious beginning, the system had gained a very considerable degree of public favor. In many very important respects, it was a manifest improvement on its predecessor. A better class of men were brought into the Department. The rules were more carefully enforced. The obstacles thrown in its way were gradually overcome, one after another. The Superintendent proved to be a man of courage, energy and independence,—and in spite of drawbacks and exceptions the general sentiment of the community was in favor of the new system and resolutely hostile to a revival of the old one. It was generally felt that it needed some amendments, and that changes in the character of the Commission ought gradually to be introduced. But these things, it was believed, would come about in due time.

The Report of the Special Committee appointed by the State Senate last year discloses a condition of affairs disgraceful to the Department and calculated utterly to destroy public confidence in its organization. The report, we are aware, is made by Mr. SPINOLA, of Brooklyn, who has been from the beginning a most zealous and unscrupulous enemy of the new system:—but we see no intimation that his colleagues, Senators NOXON, a Republican, and O. B. WHEELER, American, disagree with him either in the facts presented or in the opinions which are based upon them. Nor is it supposable that the President of the Senate would permit Mr. SPINOLA to present a *minority* report until the report of the majority of the Committee had been received, as such a course would be entirely at variance with Parliamentary law and the usage of all deliberative bodies. Upon its face the report stands as the Report of the Committee,—and as such it will command consideration. Indeed the allegations of fact which it embodies must challenge the attention, not only of the Commissioners, but of the Governor, who is responsible for their appointment.

We publish the document at length in another column. It alleges a general reluctance and sometimes a positive refusal on the part of witnesses to answer the questions put to them, and mentions quite a number of instances in which members of the Department paid money for their appointments. Assessments were made at various times upon officers and men for the purchase of presents to be given to Gen. NYE—one of the Commissioners,—although Gen. NYE himself swears that he never knew of any such proceeding. It is also asserted that quite a number of men employed in the Department have been guilty of the most outrageous crimes, in spite of which they have been retained;—that they are in the habit of levying black-mail upon parties whom they arrest, and of compounding crimes which it is their duty to expose;—and that very many of them are in the habit of associating with criminals of every kind and grade. A number of these charges are so clearly extravagant that they will command belief only upon the clearest evidence of their truth.

The testimony taken during this investigation has not yet been published. Garbled extracts from it were given in a Sunday paper, but with such a transparent purpose of prejudicing the public mind unduly as to render the operation wholly innocent. If it shall prove, however, that the statements embodied in Mr. SPINOLA's report are substantially correct, the Legislature should take prompt and effectual measures to reform a system which has been so grossly abused. The fundamental principle of the present law,—which gives control of the Police to an independent Board,—is just and popular. What is now required is that this Board shall be really independent and honest in the discharge of its responsible duties.

The Situation in Mexico.

The revolutions which elsewhere in the world are the fruits of political speculation, in Mexico are purely pecuniary in their character. A voluntary subscription among capitalists of shrewdness and enterprise, very often sets them in motion; or political and ecclesiastical corporations embark in them as measures defensive of their sources of revenue; or a beggarly adventurer, adroitly backed, goes into the business upon a cunning calculation of the reluctant millions he may be able to extort from those who are presumed to have them to spare. The odds are, that the speculator, if ordinarily acute, will retire from the operation with a comfortable independence, if nothing more.

The latest revolution in Mexico is even more distinctly marked than is usual with this peculiarity. Gen. MIRAMON demonstrates upon Vera Cruz, in order that his accomplices may demonstrate upon the strong-boxes of opulent citizens wherever they can be found. All accounts agree in representing his force or siege train as wholly incommensurate to the attack upon a well fortified place, garrisoned with a sufficient army, inhabited by an unfriendly population, and with the sea behind them to furnish an open path for the reception of reinforcements, food and stores. When on the 15th of February he left the capital, but 1,500 men, with a handful of artillery, constituted his entire force. At the latest moment prior to the departure of the steamer it was not ascertained whether he had yet reached Puebla, eighty-five miles from the city of Mexico, nor was there any definite information that his ranks had been largely augmented. He was to leave that point on the 20th of February. This tardiness of movement, regarded together with the lateness of the season, and the fact that all the wealth poured into the military chest seems to bear so little fruit in the shape of men and means of war, confirm the impression that no operations upon Vera Cruz have been seriously contemplated; but that a plan so hopeful was broached, simply as a measure for swelling those exactions momentarily for the private gain of the conservative leaders. MIRAMON is merely repeating the policy which has enriched ZULOAGA in less than a year—which enriched the several predecessors of ZULOAGA, by expediting every method of transforing the property of his opulent fellow-countrymen from their coffers to his own.

It is, however, singularly unfortunate that, in the present instance, the means of exhaustion are applied at the same moment by foreign allies and the domestic chief. While MIRAMON, upon a saucy case of false pretences, is swindling the people out of their hoards, the fleets of England and France are engaged in the same experiment. Among the intelligence given in another column may be found a note of the conditions dictated to the Constitutional Cabinet at Vera Cruz, by the two foreign commanders; the most remarkable trait of which was the demand that, of the funds received from the high tariff imposed by their direction, all that did not go to the payment of their claims, should be sent to the City of Mexico to strengthen the resources of MIRAMON in his threatened attempt to recover Vera Cruz. Intervention could take no more offensive or oppressive shape. The convention, with a government sufficiently substantive to admit of solemn negotiations being conducted with it is required to embody a provision consigning the negotiator to suicide. It is needless to say that the Cabinet of President JUAREZ declined to accede to such a demand. The concession of duties almost prohibitory was of itself a disastrous measure, incurring, as it did, the hostility of that commercial interest which had previously been constant in its friendship to the liberal cause. To complete the ruinous act, by the additional concession demanded, was not to be thought of; and it is only to be wondered at that, in the ardor of the English interest for the Church party, the refusal was not followed by hostile measures.

Such is the tendency and effect of European intervention at Vera Cruz. It is distinctly an act of interference in the domestic concerns of an allied State; clearly such an interference, as the United States, by tradition and by policy, is bound to repel. That it will meet with any even the gentlest rebuke, is, however, beyond the most sanguine hope. Possibly, the newly-appointed Minister, Mr. MCLANE, unless bound hand and foot by his instructions, may solve the situation, by that recognition of the Liberal Executive, which, if vouchsafed a year ago, would unquestionably have restored peace to Mexico, and preserved the honor and good faith of this Government; but there is but little prospect of the mission obtaining a release from that halting, imbecile, indecisive influence, which appears to have paralyzed the foreign policy of this Administration. Mr. MCLANE will, however, add another witness, and more testimony to mischief, which that policy has entailed.

Sardinia and Austria.

The news from Europe by the *Jura*, the complexion of which can hardly be essentially affected by the mails of the *Europa*, now fully due at this port, points more clearly than any intelligence we have recently received, to a speedy and a warlike solution of the questions at issue between the civilization of Western Europe and the obstinate conventionalism of Austria. The English Government and the facile echoes of that Government in America persist in regarding the demonstrations of the French Emperor as superfluous and unprovoked assaults upon a quiet and stable order of things, accepted by the whole of Europe, and perfectly consistent with the peace, prosperity and progress of the European Continent. The Governments most nearly connected with Italy and the East take quite a different view of the matter. Turkey grows restive under the evident disposition of her Danubian Provinces to accept the French interpretation of the treaties of Paris as a guarantee of their own power of self-government, and Sardinia has virtually thrown down the glove to Austria, in defence of the right of Lombardy and Venice to say whether they will or will not consent any longer to lie upon their faces, bound hand and foot by the "settlements" of Vienna in 1815, at the mercy of a foreign and irresponsible authority.

The statements of the correspondents of the London *Times* are always to be received with considerable reservation when they affect the actual or prospective policy of the Piedmontese monarchy; for it is perfectly well known that the Administration of Lord DERBY and the English Conservatives in general agree in this, if in nothing else, with the party of Lord PALMERSTON and the *Times*, that they do not wish to see Sardinia assume a leading part in the drama of European politics. Nevertheless, the language recently used by the *Times* Correspondent at Turin in reference to the plans and purposes of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, is so explicit in itself, and so consistent with what we have already learned of the probable drift of affairs in Italy, that it cannot be passed over lightly in estimating the tendencies of European politics. The assertion now made, formally and with circumstantial precision, is that the King of Sardinia has resolved to invite war with Austria on his own responsibility; that, as the first of Italian sovereigns, he has resolved no longer to endure this torment of incipient revolution at his doors, and that he intends to assail the Austrians upon the Ticino and the Po, confident that if he fails himself to drive them before him into the Adriatic, France will come to his aid with her bayonets, and Russia with her diplomacy, while Prussia will be kept neutral by the fear of her tremendous Muscovite neighbor, and England by the liberal sympathies and the commercial interests of her people. The calculation is, on the face of it, safe, and at the same time brilliant. It is difficult to find, in the latest developments of European affairs, anything which can be considered seriously to threaten its success. German writers, like the Tentonic editor of the *Tribune*, who believe that victory belongs to the strongest fortresses, (forgetting that at the time of the glorious *Volk-schlacht*, at Leipsic, NAPOLEON I. was master of every considerable fortress in Germany,) may prophesy victory to Austria in such a collision from her possession of places like Mantua, Peschiera and Verona; but the truth is, that a Lombard war in 1859 will be decided in the open field, and that there Sardinia, strong in the mere sympathy of France, has little to fear from the physical force of her Austrian antagonist. All the arms which Sardinia can command she can bring at once into action. Austria, on the contrary, is beset within and without by ill-wishers, whom a single reverse must convert into open and formidable foes. Sardinia has the right, as a flourishing Italian State, to insist that the territories which bound her dominion shall cease to be nests of revolution and disorder. If France supports her in this urgency, Austria has nothing for it but to choose, and that speedily, between open hostilities and a complete concession of all that liberal Europe has asked for twenty years in vain.

The Sorrows of Congressmen.

We published a day or two since a long series of groans of various degrees of intensity from the Democratic Congressmen of this City, touching the dealings of the Brooklyn Navy-yard with their *protegés*. Judging from the fervid and impassionate language of these gentlemen in their addresses to Secretary TOUCEY, their sufferings during the past Winter must really have been severe, and common humanity requires us to express our sympathy with them. When so much of the mental peace of any respectable man depends on the overthrow of "FUNK, MURPHY and DOHERTY," and the triumph of JAMES MCGEE, JOSEPH SIMMONS, MERRYFIELD PHILIP, &c., as appears to have been the case with Mr. TAYLOR, we must confess that, if no principle were involved in the matter, and we presume there was not, our feelings also are enlisted against "FUNK, MURPHY, and DOHERTY." When in like manner the same gentleman asks, "in the name of the best Democrats in the Union, for this petty appointment," we confess, in spite of the strong family resemblance of the adjuration to the Mussulman fig-vending formula: "In the name of the Prophet, figs to sell!" we could hardly avoid wishing that the best Democrats in the Union might get the said "petty appointment." We should, also, if nobody but Secretary TOUCEY and the Democratic politicians had anything to say in the matter, be really gratified by TAYLOR's having the Engineer turned out, and MACLAY's having the Engineer kept in; by SICKLES having laborers employed from his District, and COCHRANE from his; by the "removal of KENNEDY" and "the appointment of JONES;" by, in short, the dismissal of everybody and the appointment of everybody; the employment of the whole Democratic Party in the Navy-yards at $1 50 a day, each man, if they desired it, and their dissensions could be healed in no other way.

We say this to show that we are animated towards these aggrieved gentlemen by the best possible spirit, and would not for worlds interfere with their comfort, if their comfort was the only thing to be considered; but, unfortunately, there is a wretched creature called the Public, or, in other words, the American nation, who is inevitably mixed up in these matters, who cannot be silenced, and who, in spite of his insignificance and contemptibility in the eyes of our Congressmen, must be heard on the subject of Navy-yard appointments. We really, strange as it may seem to Mr. COCHRANE, feel bound to say a word on his behalf, and respectfully to insinuate that his opinion touching the "Funks, Murphys and Dohertys" is entitled to attention. We have read through the correspondence and evidence on the subject of Navy-yard corruption, in the hope of finding some allusion, let it be ever so faint, to this person's existence, but in vain; he is utterly ignored from first to last. Not one appointment is asked for in his name, or for his interest; not one dismissal is urged for his benefit. The writers of the various remonstrances and complaints which lie before us do not even pay him the poor compliment of pretending to be jealous for his welfare. Hypocrisy is generally acknowledged to be a very despicable vice, but it at least evidences respect for virtue on the part of the hypocrites. Our Congressmen are not even hypocritical. They have got over the weakness of denouncing "FUNK, MURPHY and DOHERTY" on behalf of the nation. They denounce them on behalf of GEORGE TAYLOR, DANIEL E. SICKLES, JOHN COCHRANE, and other gentlemen of very much greater importance than the nation has been any time these ten years.

There is another point suggested by the "groans," which we cannot pass over in silence. The common herd of mortals is apt to fancy, or at least to hope, that the time of Members of Congress is largely occupied in the study of great public topics, in the elucidation of vexed questions of political economy, social science, jurisprudence and public law; that—before election day in particular—they are intensely absorbed in preparing to enlighten their constituents upon every subject which interests either their own district or the nation at large. We advise these amiable dreamers to correct these impressions by the light of the correspondence between our Congressmen and Secretary TOUCEY, upon which we have been commenting. What are the themes on which all the faculties of these gentlemen are bent? HORACE CLARK, we find, has been laboring, night and main, over the claims of ALEXANDER WARD to the post of master laborer or inspector of timber. On this momentous subject he has made various ineffectual attempts to obtain personal interviews with TOUCEY; in despair he writes a letter. GEORGE TAYLOR is devoted to the demolition of "FUNK, MURPHY and DOHERTY," by affidavit and otherwise, the "petty appointment" of COOPE, and the extinction of HERRICK. Mr. MACLAY labors that HERRICK may be retained; that half the master laborers in the Navy-yard may be selected from his district. Mr. WARD devotes his energies to the increase of stone-cutters. WARD, KELLY, COCHRANE, SEARING and MACLAY all join in drawing up an able State paper, addressed to the Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, solemnly calling on that gentleman to allow DANIEL KENNEDY, master stone-cutter, to appoint his own foreman, and close by a declaration that in "their opinion harmonious action between master and foreman will be best promoted by such a course." We hope this document will be carefully preserved. SICKLES labors on behalf of the joining interest. Posterity will learn with admiration that he solemnly protested against the conduct of ROMEO FRAGANZA in selecting his joiners from the SICKLES district. COCHRANE, in his letter of Nov. 8, 1858, gives the nature of his pursuits as a public servant for the half year previous. He says: "I have consumed six months journeying to and fro between this, (New-York,) Washington and the Navy-yard upon errands of piddling patronage of a dollar a day's amount." We recommend this noble spectacle to the consideration of all lovers of representative institutions throughout the world.

Congressional Chivalry.

The action of Congress, or, rather, the want of action by that body, on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, furnishes cheering evidence that Democracy has not entirely deluged the land with the low utilitarian ideas which are usually attributed to that abstruse social science. There still exists among us, and in considerable freshness, some of that high chivalric spirit which will not hide the biting of a thumb or the taking of the wall. The assembled wisdom of the United States, in Congress convened, fearlessly asserts the dignity of the country in the persons of its representatives, and insists, with a punctillio perfectly *rococo*, on its "privileges." Let no man laugh. Let no scornful mechanic, whose soul soars not above buttons, permit himself to smile, because, in the case now referred to, the assembled wisdom was divided against itself, and squabbling within the sacred circle of its own aristocratic democracy. The case, indeed, was a grave one. The troubles of Little Peddlington—the little-end and great-end dispute which shook the Kingdom of Lilliput to its very centre, were as nothing in comparison with the *vexatio questio* between the Senate and House of Representatives.

To put the least important feature in the case first, it may be as well to mention that there has existed, for some time past, a floating and vague idea that something was to be done for the Post-office. The expenses, in fact, of that establishment were in some way or other to be provided for by Congress, in failure of which provision the Department might have to be shut up—an event which, as it would touch the people a great deal more than it possibly could affect Congress, is of course sufficiently trivial to excuse much comment. Deferring, however, with the pliability for which Congress is favorably known everywhere, to the popular caprice in favor of a Post-office, the Senate took somewhat indirect means to provide for the disbursements of that establishment, and, in a manner as business-like as it was senatorial, sent in its "little bill" to the House. The latter body, acknowledging an influence similar to that which had actuated the Senate in regard to the popular requirement of a Post-office, nevertheless refused to act on the Senate bill, on the ground that the privileges of the House had been invaded by the higher body. The other department of the legislature, however, refusing to be outdone by the Senate in amiability and condescension, returned a counter-claim on the Senate in the shape of another little bill. The outraged dignity of the Senate refusing to consider a proposition which had evidently been intended to parody their own effort, treated the House bill with contumely, and, in return, declared the dignity of the Senate grossly hurt and insulted. This little game of harmless recreation was thus kept up until night brought the session to a close; and amid the almost incomprehensible mass of contradictory intelligence brought us by the telegraph, it would appear that the Post-office has not been provided for.

We scarcely think that any special benefit would be derived from going into the question far enough to inquire whether the dignity of the House or that of the Senate was the more important to be preserved. To us, who belong to the vulgar outside people, it would appear that the dignity of neither House as towards each other, could be of the smallest possible public consequence in comparison with the fact that the country must have a Post-office. Had it not been for the mock gravity with which gentlemen could amuse themselves at so late an hour of the last day's session in debating whether their privileges were or were not assailed, a hill might have been considered, and the Post-office disbursements might have been provided for without increasing the rates of postage or preserving the stupid and extravagant franking system. To Congress, however, and especially to the Senate, it appeared to be of more importance to attend to the demands of personal dignity than to those of the public service.

What the disputed privileges really are, it it would puzzle the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate,—to say nothing of the Sergeants-at-Arms, to define. The House, on the strength of a clause in the Constitution, which is doubtfully applicable to the point at issue, and regarding the Senate's amendments in the light of a "Money bill," refused to sustain a bill so amended, and if prescription were law, or if long conceded usage were all-sufficient authority, the House would be right in this position. But where such a claim rests only upon prescription and usage, or upon a forced reading of a dubious clause, it might have been judicious to waive it. On the other hand the Senate, after having once made an error, was of course obliged to persist in it, in order to preserve its dignity, bereft of which, indeed, that body would be nobody, and the United States, with or without a Post-office, would suffer with sympathetic humiliation, and be lost to themselves and the world forever.

We presume, however, that notwithstanding the inaction of Congress, the Post-office will still be enabled to carry and deliver letters, as usual, for a time. And, indeed, seeing that that establishment will have to cut down its expenses to the lowest possible point on all sides, it may be that the country will be the ultimate gainer by the transaction. At any rate, it will be agreeable to find out how little the Post-office can be made to subsist on when it has no money.

The New Minister to Mexico.

The President seems at last to have awakened to a sense of the condition into which our Mexican relations have been drifted by his extraordinary inactivity in the midst of the sharp contest now going on for supremacy between the factions of anarchy and monarchy in Mexico. He has allowed France and England to throw the weight of a great moral influence in behalf of the party of reaction, by compelling the Mexican people to see that the so-called Government of JUAREZ is wholly impotent to assert the laws of Mexico against foreign dictation, or to treat with foreign Powers on terms of forbearance and equality. He has permitted the long line of the Mexican frontiers on the northwest to burst out into the flames of Indian warfare, and has suffered our own contiguous territories to become involved in difficulties from which they can be relieved only by a series of costly and sanguinary conflicts. He has, in fact, looked quietly on upon the gradual development of half-a-dozen Floridas in New-Mexico and Arizona. But he has now resolved to interpose and to bring his influence to bear in the politics of our distracted neighbor; and he has taken a wise first step in the appointment as Minister to the "Halls of Montezuma" and whatever authority may be found therein, of Mr. ROBERT MCLANE, of Maryland. Mr. MCLANE is a man of character and ability; and it is understood that he will be accompanied by a Secretary of Legation not wholly incapable of the Spanish tongue, nor wholly unfamiliar with the characteristics of the Spanish-American race. These considerations alone would justify the doubts which in some quarters have been cast upon the nomination of Mr. MCLANE. But even the least wise of mankind sometimes blunder into wise actions, as fools and children are proverbially reported to blunder into truth; and whatever share of credit Mr. BUCHANAN may or may not deserve for making a good appointment at an important moment and to an important post, the country can well afford to concede to him even more than his just measure of praise in view of the urgent need we have of a Minister in Mexico who shall be a man as well as a Minister, and stronger in common sense than in the records of partisan achievement.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. BRISTOW's Testimonial benefit takes place to-morrow night at this house. The mammoth forces of the Harmonic and Philharmonic Societies have volunteered for the occasion. The programme, consequently, contains a number of choral and instrumental masterpieces, rarely enjoyed at one concert: Miss BRAINERD, Madame CARODORI, Miss COLEMAN, Mrs. WESTERVELT, Miss RHEMMLO, Mr. MIRANDA, Mr. MAYER, Mr. BURKE, Mr. Richard HOFFMAN, Mr. H. C. TIMM, Mr. Wm. MASON, Mr. APTOMMAS, and other well-known artists will also assist.

NIBLO'S.—The successful and meritorious revival of "Cinderella," at this house, has been attended with the best managerial result—full houses. It will be repeated every night this week, with the usual variety of equestrian performances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The great spectacular piece, called "The Veteran," will be repeated every night until further notice.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin" is still at home, and likely to remain so until the warm weather sets in.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This new establishment will open for the season to-morrow evening. "*Un Changement de Main*, and *Un Monsieur qui prend la Mouche*" will be played. Several artists of good Parisian standing have been added to the Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. EDDY, the indefatigable manager of this establishment, produces to-night SHAKESPEARE's tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra." The work has been in preparation for many weeks, and will be given with much gorgeousness. During the play a grand panorama of the Nile and ancient Egypt will be unrolled. The cast includes all the leading artists of the Company.

BOWERY THEATRE.—An entirely original comedy, by a celebrated author, entitled "Our English Cousin," will be produced to-night. The plot is said to turn upon the eccentricities of a Cockney exquisite who visits America thinking to astonish the natives. The subject will no doubt be wrought out in an interesting manner.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The distinguished Irish comedian, Mr. GARDNER COYNE, and his sister MARIAN, appear here to-night; also the tragedian, Mr. J. H. ALLEN. The pieces selected are the "Day after the Wedding." "Rory O'More," the "Fairy Star," and the "Irish Emigrant."

MATINEE.—Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF, the talented elocutionists, give the first of a series of *matinées* to-day, at Dodworth's Saloon. The play of "The Lady of Lyons" is selected for the occasion.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The great pantomime called "The Mystic Spell" is the special attraction here. The usual admirable selection of minstrelsy precedes this humorous production.

A Slaver Case—The Bark Laurens.

The case of the bark *Laurens*, seized at New-London, Connecticut, as a slaver, was on trial in the United States District Court at New-Haven last week. It had not been concluded on Saturday. The testimony is voluminous. The prosecution brings proof to show that the pretence of fitting out the ship as a whaler is set aside by the exposure of the character of her outfit. One witness, Captain PARRIS, of New-London, testified that in fitting up the vessel Mr. HARRUM, of Boston, managed very differently from the general custom in regard to whalers; and when Mr. PARRIS told him he had never seen anything like it, and did not understand it, he replied, "I understand it." CURTIS also, the Captain, put in an unusual amount of ballast.

The Collector required a bond of $2,000 before the ship's papers could be transferred to the Captain; and Mr. PARRIS became bondsman for HARRUM, who said he sold the ship to CURTIS, showing a bill of sale for $10,000, while the ship and outfit cost $16,000. The Collector, however, was not satisfied, as CURTIS had no bonds, and CURTIS went to New-York for the money to deposit with the Collector. Just before he left the ship was seized.

A list of the medicines procured, made out in Spanish, was produced, and Dr. JACKSON, surgeon of the United States Navy, testified that they were of a nature adapted to the diseases of negroes, of which he had had experience on the African coast. On slavers negroes are especially liable to bowel complaints and diarrhœa. He noticed in the bill for extra medicines *thirty pounds of Epsom salts*, a very large quantity, and other medicines adapted to the diseases to which the negroes would be subject.

Commander FOOTE, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard testified that when on the African coast in command of the brig *Perry*, cruising for the prevention of the Slave-trade, he took three slavers, and found no irons or money on board. He spoke of the usual outfit of slavers, and especially of rice as a suitable article of food for a cargo of slaves. (The *Laurens* had a large quantity of rice on board.) The flag of the *Laurens* shown in court was unusually large for a signal flag, the largest he had ever seen, and could be seen three or four miles, and her charts of the coast of Africa were large enough to navigate along the shore with.

Whaling captains testified that the *Laurens* was not properly equipped for a whaler. Of lances, for example, she had seven old and seven new ones; she would have needed in the whaling business at least forty or fifty. Of the various articles of the harpoon genus she had in all but forty-four, and for a voyage of less time than would be necessary to fill a ship of that size with oil she would have needed at least 100. A copper cooler was indispensable to a whaler; she had none. A try-kettle of about 250 gallons was necessary; she had none; and the only kettle that could be used for that purpose held only 160. She had fifty pounds of oakum; whalers never took any, as they had abundant time on the outward trip; she had a quantity of deck buckets, new, which whalers never take, as the cooper has nothing else to do on the outward voyage but to supply them. Another suspicious point was the amount of fresh water taken, and the manner in which it was stored. Whalers always have to have their oil casks salted to preserve them, as fresh water would rot them in warm latitudes. The *Laurens* had an unusual supply of fresh water, but her casks were not salted, showing that they could not have been intended for oil. Capt. HOLT went over the list of articles found on the *Laurens*, and showed in detail that she was wholly unfit, in her preparations, for a whaler.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. MARRON.—The death of JOHN MARRON, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster-General, which took place last Friday at Washington, will cause a very wide regret. Mr. MARRON has for many years, and under several Administrations, held his place, and had the practical guidance of the financial affairs of the Postal Department. An efficient officer, a warm and reliable friend, and a man of blameless life, his sudden death is a matter both of public and personal regret.

Mr. Sherman Croswell, formerly of the Albany *Argus*, died at New-Haven, March 3, at the age of 56. He was a native of Hudson, N. Y., graduated at Yale in 1822, studied for the law, was admitted to the Bar in New-Haven in 1826, and in 1831 removed to Albany, where he was associated with Edwin Croswell, Esq., in the editorial management of the Albany *Argus*, from which he finally retired in 1858. He soon after removed to New-Haven, where, after a protracted illness, he died.

The Paris *Presse* recently made an erroneous announcement of the death of General d'HAUTPOUL, formerly Aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe. The funeral ceremonies which really took place were those of the Count d'HAUTPOUL, brother of the General, formerly Prefect of Dyle under the first Empire, Prefect of Calvados under the Restoration, Peer of France, member of the Legislative Corps and of the Class of Fine Arts of the Institute. The Count d'HAUTPOUL was grandson of the celebrated Madame de WARENS, whom J. J. Rousseau has mentioned so often in his *Confessions*. The General conducted the funeral of his brother, who died at the age of 90 years.

The booksellers of Boston held a public meeting on Saturday to express their sorrow at the death of Mr. Charles Sampson, of the well-known publishing firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co.

WRECK OF A SLAVER AT PORTO RICO.—SUICIDE OF THE CAPTAIN.—Captain KING, of the brig Frances Jane, from Mayaguez, and Captain BARNES, of the schooner Mabeuf, from Ponce, P. R., report that a Spanish bark from the Coast of Africa, with 500 negroes on board, while attempting to enter Ponce Harbor, had gone ashore, about the 6th inst., on a reef on the east end of the island, and went to pieces, and it was reported that the Captain of the slaver had committed suicide. The authorities immediately dispatched a Government steamer to her, but she had not returned at the time of the departure of the above vessels.

Baltimore Exchange, March 4.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PAWNBROKER IN TROUBLE.—W. J. JACKSON, well-known pawnbroker, made complaint at the Hall Police Court on Saturday against ARTHUR [illegible], carpet dealer, No. 98 Bowery, whom he [illegible] with having defrauded him out of $20 under [illegible] pretences. It appears from the statements of respective parties that Mr. DONNELLY desired to [illegible] loan of $1,000 for thirty days, and that Mr. [illegible] was equally desirous of furnishing the money [illegible] he got $100 interest for the same, and se[illegible] for double the amount loaned. Through the [illegible] of a broker the mutually-desirous parties [illegible] brought together, when a bargain was struck, [illegible] JACKSON paid $20 down to bind it, and took a bill [illegible] sale of $2,000 worth of Mr. DONNELLY'S stock in [illegible]. At this point the parties separated, and it is [illegible] this point that they tell separate and conflicting [illegible]. Mr. JACKSON says that the property of which [illegible] took a bill of sale is not worth anything like $2,000, [illegible] that false representations were made by Mr. DON[illegible]NAN as to its value; while DONNELLY says that it is [illegible] to that amount, and that no false representations [illegible] were made in the matter. However the case may be, [illegible] JACKSON got sick of his bargain soon after he made [illegible] and called upon DONNELLY to refund the $20, which [illegible] refused to do, and hence the complaint. The [illegible] suggested to the defendant that as it was a [illegible] all round he had better refund it, but the defendant [illegible] doing so, intimating that the same considera[illegible] should have prevented the complainant from [illegible] the charge. By this time the lawyers had got [illegible] in the quarrel, and as there could be no [illegible] hope of settlement, the case was set down for [illegible] on Saturday next.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.—The va[illegible] Civic Societies intending to celebrate St. Pat[illegible]'s Day, by a parade, have chosen Mr. JAS. SAND[illegible], Marshal, and adopted a resolution to the effect [illegible] the body of the procession will form on East [illegible]dway, the right resting on Grand-street; then to [illegible]arch along East Broadway to Chatham-square, up [illegible] Chatham, through the east gate of the Park, where [illegible] will pass in review before His Honor the Mayor and [illegible] Members of the Common Council. It is understood [illegible] the Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society do [illegible] intend to parade on the 17th, but will give a din[illegible]. The Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, num[illegible]ering over 1,000, have not yet intimated an intention [illegible] join the procession. The Societies that have sent [illegible] delegates, are the Ancient Order of Hibernians, [illegible]ry Benevolent Society, Longshoremen, Quarry[illegible]'s Union Protective Society, St. James' Catholic [illegible] Abstinence Society, Father Mathew Total Ab[illegible]ence Society, Benevolent United Sons of Erin, [illegible] American Benevolent Society, Ancient Order of [illegible]sh American Benevolent Society, Ancient Order of [illegible]. The military Companies that have signi[illegible]fied an intention to parade, are the New-Haven Em[illegible]ett Guard, Sarsfield Guards, Old Guard, Guard of [illegible], Kings County Volunteers, Sons of Ninety-eight, [illegible]gan Guard; the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under [illegible] command of Colonel RYAN; Irish Lancers of Elev[illegible] Regiment, on horseback, under command of [illegible]; Ninth Regiment, on horseback, under command of [illegible]; Fourth Regiment; Eighth Regiment, Cap[illegible]ain MEAGHER; Irish Dragoons, First Regiment, Cap[illegible]ain Munroe; Montgomery Guard; Napper Tandy [illegible]; Emerald Guard and Inde[illegible]ndent Guards.

A NEWLY-ORGANIZED WOM[illegible]N'S CLUB.—Th[illegible] New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* [illegible] that the women of this City, who are devoted [illegible] what is considered reform among their sex, have [illegible]rganized a Club, which, he says, is called "The [illegible]shington Club." It is devoted to the discussion of [illegible] the topics that concern or effect the domestic and [illegible]cial relations of life. The Club was organized on [illegible] 22d day of February, and the meeting to complete [illegible] matter was held on the 1st day of March. The [illegible]rganization is national. Auxiliaries are to be formed [illegible] all parts of the land. Mrs. JOHNSON, a lecturer on [illegible]hrenology, is the President. Mrs. DEGROOT, some[illegible]hat celebrated in the same department, is the Secre[illegible]ary. The subject to be discussed in the monthly meet[illegible]ings of the Club are those that pertain to domestic [illegible]conomy, the wardrobe, the laundry, household utensils [illegible] and machinery, house-furnishing, warming and light[illegible], household expenses and economies, domestics, [illegible]amily hygiene, the management and education of [illegible]hildren, the difficulties encountered, and the reforms [illegible]needed, &c. We have heard of a recent organiza[illegible]tion of ladies, under the name of "The Hearthstone [illegible]lub," which we presume is the one referred to. [illegible]heir objects are domestic and social reform, em[illegible]racing everything pertaining to household interests [illegible]nd the welfare of woman.

THE ABDUCTION CASE—THE MISSING GIRL [illegible]ound.—The parents of the young girl who was re[illegible]orted to have been abducted from her residence in [illegible]hirty-seventh-street, by a young man named JOHN [illegible], about two weeks ago, since which time she had [illegible]ot been seen, appeared at the City Hall Police Court [illegible] Saturday with the missing daughter, whom they [illegible]ound concealed in a house in Forty-ninth-street. [illegible]he girl, whose name is WYNN, states that she left [illegible]er home with HALL under the pretence of going to [illegible] the theatre, but instead of taking her there, HALL took [illegible]er to a saloon, where he kept her until late at night, [illegible]nd then put her on board a Third-avenue car, where [illegible] left her. She says that on learning his intentions [illegible]owards her, she requested him to take her back [illegible]ome, which he refused to do, and threatened, if she [illegible]arted alone, to have her arrested as a street prosti[illegible]ute. She further states that during the time he was [illegible]ith her, he effected her ruin, after which she was [illegible]fraid to return to her home. HALL, who is a con[illegible]uctor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad, was required to [illegible]ive bail to answer the charge of abduction for the [illegible]urpose of prostitution.

A BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.—On Saturday, about 2¾ o'clock, a lad presented a check to the Importers' and Traders' Bank, drawn by a well-known firm, for $237. The Teller paid him in gold, which he put in his pocket, and left the Bank. He had scarcely crossed the street before he was stopped by a man and accused of having presented a forged check. The man demanded the return of the money, which the lad, in the confusion of the moment, gave up, supposing him to be an officer of the Bank. The lad was then permitted to go. He immediately went and informed his employer, and they at once called at the Bank to investigate the matter, when they were informed that the lad had not been stopped by any of the officers or employes of the Bank, nor did any one connected with the Bank know anything about the matter, except having received the check from the lad and paid him the gold therefor. The man who stopped the lad and got his money was, of course, no where to be found.

FOR CALIFORNIA, CHEAP.—The U. S. Mail steamer *Illinois*, Captain J. MCGOWAN, leaves for Aspinwall to-day at 2 o'clock P. M, from the foot of Warren-street, with the California mails and passengers. The opposition line started by Mr. VANDERBILT has had the effect to put down the price of through tickets to $60 in the steerage, and it was rumored that they were actually selling for $50. This is the lowest price for which passengers have ever been carried from New-York to San Francisco. The transit of the Isthmus alone is $25, which leaves only $35 to the steamers for transporting passengers five thousand miles, being seven mills per mile—*and found*. It is quite strange that these low prices should bring large numbers of persons to the City for the purpose of taking passage for California. The *Illinois* will have a full complement, and the *Northern Light*, which goes on the 10th, also *viâ* the Isthmus of Panama, it is said, will have a fair freight.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT QUARTERS.—GEORGE WILSON was arraigned before Commissioner BRIDGE on Saturday, upon complaint of JOHN L. BOYD, of Astoria, for passing counterfeit American quarter dollars to the bar-keeper at Hill's Hotel, in Houston-street, on the 2d inst. The act of passing the false coins was proven, and also the fact that Mr. WILSON'S character was good, and had been irreproachable. The coins were excellent counterfeits, and would have deceived any one except upon careful scrutiny. They were said to be the product of the Brooklyn factory which was broken up some time since. The officer who searched Mr. WILSON found all good money on his person. The complainant finally stated that had he known the respectability of the party he would not have made the complaint. After a full investigation, the Commissioner being satisfied that there was no criminal intent on the part of Mr. WILSON, the case was dismissed.

CLOSING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS—LECTURE BY PROF. BOERM.—The first half-yearly session of the evening schools of the City closed Friday night. In many of the schools the event was made the occasion of interesting ceremonies. A large audience of parents, teachers and others, assembled at the school in Fifth-street to listen to a lecture by Prof. HENRY M. BOERM, principal of the High School at Richmond Union Island. His theme was "Female education, and the influence of females upon society." It was an able, thoroughgoing, practical discourse, and was listened to with great attention. The superiority of mental training over mere personal accomplishments was forcibly urged, and the subject was illustrated by numerous interesting anecdotes, showing the influence of mothers in forming the character of men who have become eminent in the various walks of life.

THE NEW TEHUANTEPEC STEAMER.—The large passenger steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, purchased by the Messrs. HASCOUL BROTHERS, for the mail and passenger trade to California *viâ* the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is now rapidly filling up, and will probably be ready to leave by the 15th inst. She will take what passengers may offer here for New-Orleans, or for California, and proceed to New-Orleans. There she will take what passengers are in waiting and commence the service on the route between that place and Minatitlan at once. She is commanded by Capt. WILSON, for twenty-five years connected with the Vera Cruz trade in Messrs. HASCOUL BROTHERS employ, and last in command of the bark *Flash*. Her Chief Engineer is Mr. HOLBROOK, a brother of the principal of the Novelty Works, who carried out the steamer *Suchil*, and brought the last season running on the Coatzacoalcos River.

A SUPPOSED SLAVER.—The United States Marshal went through the forms of searching a vessel on Thursday, which had been loading at a pier in the East River during the week, and whose movements had awakened suspicion that she was bound on an illegal voyage. As in all other similar cases, nothing was discovered on board to implicate the vessel. The [illegible] as well as all her other papers

from the Custom-House, and there was no ground for her detention. The deputies, however, followed her as far as Sandy Hook, to see that she took nothing else on board.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers of the Bible Society was held at the Bible House, on Thursday. Four new Societies were recognized: One in each of the States of North Carolina, Ohio, Illinois and California. Communications were received from FRANCIS MESAR, Esq., in regard to books left by the late Agent, Mr. NESBIT, at Para; from J. W. STONE, who was on a tour up the Amazon for the distribution of those books, and from the Rev. Dr. MESAR, Paris, returning acknowledgments for the grant of $4,000 recently made by this Society. Altogether amounting to 1,413 volumes of different sizes and languages.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—Following the example of the cabinet-makers and carpenters, the German piano-forte makers of this City have taken measures to induce their employers to increase the wages fifteen per cent. To this some of the leading houses in the business have already acceded, and strong hopes are entertained that all will eventually yield to the demand. A meeting of workmen was held last night at the Hall der Vereinigten, Social Reformer, in Grand-street, at which the subject of the proposed advance was freely canvassed, and the determination unanimously expressed to accept no compromise.

FINES AND LICENSES.—Marshal STEPHENS was not so busy last week as the venders have kept him for some time past. The receipts for fines and licenses for the week amounted to $250 25. Of this sum $123 50 was received Monday, $53 Tuesday, $33 25 Wednesday, $30 50 Thursday, $30 25 Friday, and $60 75 Saturday. A number of Emigrant boarding-house-keepers' licenses were granted during the same period; all landlords who procure them are authorized to detain the baggage of their boarders, if the latter attempt to depart without settling their bills.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A boy named WM. CAREY, whose parents reside at No. 241 West Sixteenth-street, was instantly killed on Saturday by being run over by a Hudson River Railroad car, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. The residents of the neighborhood became so excited in consequence of the accident that the police had to be called in to quell the threatening riot. Coroner JACKSON held an inquest upon the body, at which the driver of the car was exonerated from all blame in the matter.

CITY MORTALITY.—By the report of the City Inspector, it appears that the number of deaths during the past week was 372; 52 more than during the previous week, and 31 less than during the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 142 died from diseases of the lungs and throat, and 90 from diseases of the brain and nerves; 83 were men, 63 women, 145 boys, and 153 girls; 300 were natives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 13 of England, 2 of Scotland, 2 of France, 2 of British America, and 2 unknown.

SUICIDE.—A German baker named GOTLIEB SCHACTER, residing at No. 62 Allen-street, committed suicide early Saturday morning by hanging himself on his own premises. Deceased was 27 years of age, had been married only six weeks, and was subject to despondency on account of ill health. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER and a verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A young man, 25 years of age, employed by MONYPENNY & O'BRIEN, No. 260 South-street, accidentally fell into the dock at the foot of Jefferson-street and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered. Deceased was dressed in a brown frock coat and light pants, and had light hair and a goatee.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP ATLANTIC.—A stevedore named BENJ. F. CONKLIN was killed on Saturday by falling into the hold of the ship *Atlantic* while assisting to raise a hogshead of sugar upon deck. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, on Sunday, upon the body of JOHN A. SCOTT, a child 3 years old, residing at No 176 Madison-street, who died from the effects of scalds received on Saturday, by falling backwards into a pan of hot water. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Police Reports.

THE VITRIOL GAME REVIVED.—A man calling himself Seneca Conrad, was arrested on Saturday evening for throwing vitriol upon the dress of Mary Ann McMann, of No. 24 Thompson-street, while she was passing the corner of Broadway and Canal-street. He was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH and locked up to answer. Subsequently a comrade of Conrad, named John C. Mumford, called on the girl and threatened her life if she did not withdraw the charge. Mumford was also arrested and locked up in default of bail to keep the peace.

ARREST OF A SHOP-LIFTER.—Mary Lynch was arrested on Saturday for stealing a piece of calico from the store of H. Hall, corner of Catharine and Henry streets. On searching the residence of the prisoner, at No. 5 Catharine-alip, several silk dresses were found, supposed to be the proceeds of previous "lifts." The accused was committed for trial.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM ROCHESTER.—A man named Owen Herley, a fugitive from Rochester, where he stands charged with seducing Ellen Middleton, was arrested in this City on Saturday, and sent back to answer the charge.

ANOTHER ROBBERY IN THE PARK.—Mr. Samuel Irwin, of No. 59 Warren-street, had a gold watch valued at $125 snatched from his pocket on Friday evening, while he was standing in the Park in front of the City Hall, witnessing the balloon exhibition. He nabbed the robber and handed him over to the police. He was taken to the Tombs, where he gave his name as Jas. Anderson, and was locked up for trial.

BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Hugh McGovern, aged 17, was detected on Saturday in the act of breaking into the dwelling of Rudolph Appel, No. 182 Essex-street. Burglars' instruments were found in his possession and he was committed for trial by Justice STEERS.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.—Isaac Mott, a resident of Brooklyn, lodged complaint at the City Hall Police Court on Saturday against Geo. Cooley, whom he charges with keeping a gambling-house at the corner of Chatham and Duane-streets, and with having won of complainant at different times since May last the sum of $300 at the game of faro. Cooley was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

STOLEN SUGAR.—Officers Burdett and Gould, of the Harbor Police, arrested on Saturday four seamen of the bark *Mary*, which had just arrived from Trinidad de Cuba. Some two hundred pounds of sugar were found in the chests, bags and beds of these sailors, which had been abstracted from the cargo. The offenders were locked up to answer.

The Charges Against Officers of the Mayor's Squad.

The investigation in the case of Officer WYNKOOP was resumed before Commissioner BOWEN, at the Police Head-quarters, at 11 A. M., Saturday.

Officer George W. Gaylor testified that he and Officer Van Arsdale were sent out to attend to a case by Sergeant Croft, and the man interested made him a present of $5; Sergeant Croft told him to go out and see what he could do; when he came back he gave Sergeant Croft twelve shillings and Officer Van Arsdale twelve shillings; he did not owe Sergeant Croft any money; he offered the twelve shillings to Sergeant Croft, and he took it; he had heard Sergeant Berney say in the Squad-room, that any man that he caught taking money he would report, and have him broke; he did not recollect borrowing $1 or more from Sergeant Croft; the men subscribed $5 a-piece for a present to Berney's house.

Officer Van Arsdale testified: He had never heard an intimation from the desk in the Mayor's Squad-room that the men must divide; Officer Gaylor was the only officer of the Squad that I ever knew to receive money; he received $5 for attending to a mock auction case; Sergeant Croft asked him (witness) to attend to the case, and the countryman would make it all right with him; Gaylor was sent to attend to the case, and the money was divided with Sergeant Croft and him (witness;) Berney had stated behind the desk that if he caught anybody taking money he would have him "broke;" he had heard it rumored that Sergeant Berney said Officer Hall had given him $5; Sergeant Berney, during the present week, had asked his (witness') wife whether he (witness) had not taken money at balls; he had had no conversation with Berney since the trial commenced.

Sergeant Croft was examined. He had never heard of intimations from the Sergeants that the men must divide; he had been in the habit of lending money to the men; the twelve shillings given him by Officer Gaylor was money borrowed from him by Gaylor; he (witness) had never told the men they must divide; he had never told Officer Brandt that if he did not divide he would have him removed; he had frequently made complaints against Brandt.

Mr. Phillips, counsel for Sergeant Croft, here offered testimony to prove that Sergeant Berney's charge in this case was preferred from motives of hostility to Sergeant Croft.

Commissioner Bowen thought testimony of this character was not admissible.

Mr. Phillips then offered to cross examine Sergeant Berney; he had had statements placed in his hands with regard to Berney's antecedents in Boston, which, if true, would prove that Berney was not a fit person for a policeman.

Mr. Bowen saw nothing in Sergeant Berney's direct examination which would warrant a cross examination of this character.

Mr. Phillips had no other testimony to offer, and Mr. Bowen said the facts of the investigation would be reported to the Police Commissioners.

This ends the case for the present.

Card From Officer Rackett.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in your issue of Saturday, that I defrauded a couple of gentlemen out of $100 at Niblo's Theatre, is a base fabrication. The facts of the case are as follows: I was informed that a twenty-dollar counterfeit note had been passed at the box office of the theatre, and I sought the parties and arrested them. At their own suggestion we went into the private room of a Broadway saloon, when I searched them, but found no counterfeit money about their persons. They explained the matter satisfactorily to me, and I released them without compensation. By giving this contradiction a place in your columns you will greatly oblige, Yours, &c.,

OFFICER RACKETT.

(The statement referred to was given, we believe, on the authority of the men said to have lost the money. If they fail to sustain it they should be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. It would be a gross offence in a Police officer to take money in the manner charged;—but it is quite as criminal for men to make such a charge if it is false.]

Serious Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

As the Rahway train, on the New-Jersey Railroad, which should have reached Jersey City at 7:40 A M. Saturday, was approaching the Jersey City Dépôt, the switchman let the switch turn on to a side track, on which there was a drill engine, attached to a train of cars. A severe collision was the result. The engines were badly injured, the ends of two of the cars of the Rahway train were smashed in, and several other cars were more or less damaged. A man named JACOB VOSBEE, who sat in the second seat from the forward car, had a narrow escape. The tender of the engine was forced into the car at this end, about four feet. VOSBEE'S leg was badly bruised, but no bones were broken. He was taken to his home in Newark.

A man named NORSMOSS was also sent back to New ark slightly injured, and it is said that one of the Tellers of the Irving Bank in this City was somewhat bruised about the head. The total damage to the Company amounts to about $2,500.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—JAMES MCGINNISS was thrown from a wagon at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Fulton-street, Saturday, and severely, but not dangerously, injured. He was taken in charge by the First Precinct Police.... MARY C. DIXON, a crazy woman from Kittingly, Conn., was found wandering in the streets by the Sixth Precinct Police Saturday night, and was yesterday delivered to her friends.... THOMAS and JOHN HAMMELL, the former 10 and the latter 12 years old, applied to the Sixth Precinct Station-house for Lodgings. They stated that their father resided in Glen Cove, Long Island, and that on Thursday last he told them that he could not support them any longer, and that they must take care of themselves for the future. They obeyed the parental injunction, and reached Brooklyn in safety. They will be sent to the Juvenile House of Industry to-day.... A servant girl, named BRIDGET COFFAS, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Sixth Precinct for robbing her employer, MRS. GALLAGHER, on Wyckoff-street, E. D., of property valued at $100. The accused was committed to answer.... A company of fantasticals turned out in Brooklyn Saturday night, and marched through some of the principal streets, attracting much attention.... The alarm of fire yesterday noon proceeded from Quincey-street, near Bedford-avenue, where a two-story house was damaged by fire to the extent of $400. Insured.... A crazy woman, who gives her name as MARY SKELLY, *alias* Ellen Kelly, was taken from St. Paul's Church yesterday by the Third Precinct Police and committed until her friends can be found. She is apparently about 38 years of age, and well dressed.... A thief attempted to break into the store of MESSRS. WARING & BROTHERS, Nassau, near Fulton street, Friday night last, but was frightened off by a man who came to commence his work in the store. A "jimmy," and several other articles belonging to a burglar's kit, were left behind.... GEORGE PEARCE, a boy employed in store No. 226 Fulton-street, while washing a show-window on Saturday morning last, fell through a pane of glass and had one of his legs cut severely.... DENNIS MCNAMARA, picked up insensible in Columbia street Friday night last and taken to the Long Island City Hospital, is likely to recover. He was badly beaten by some comrades, and it was at first supposed that he could not survive.... A boy named GEORGE STOOTAOFF has been arrested for setting fire to several buildings in East Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—There were 101 death in Brooklyn during the last week, classified as follows: Men, 14; women, 17; boys, 34; girls, 36; females, 53; males, 48. Seventy-three, or six-eighths of the whole, were minors; 30 under one year old, and 56 under five years of age; only 12 were over 50. Seventy-five were natives of the United States; 22 were born in Ireland, 3 in Germany, and 1 in England. *Diseases*—Asthma, bleeding from stomach, *delirium tremens*, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, fatty liver, congestive fever, typhus fever, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of brain, jaundice, malformation of arms, old age, piles, premature birth, disense of spine, suffocation—one each. Congestion of the lungs, erysipelas, inflammation of the stomach, palsy—two each; infantile convulsions, croup, hooping-cough, inflammation of the lungs, inflammation of the throat—three each; bronchitis, 4; congestion of the brain and infantile marasmus, 6 each; scarlet fever, 11; stillborn, 13; consumption, 16.

THE FIREMEN.—The proposed changes in the Fire Department creates an unusual amount of excitement. The Fire Commissioners propose to reduce the Department and make it conform to the increased supply of water. At the last meeting of the Common Council a resolution was presented in favor of giving the engine now used by No. 8 in the Western District to Engine Company No. 7—the former Company to be changed into a hose company. This is objected to, and on Saturday evening a meeting of the Board of Foremen was held to consider the subject. There was a stormy time, but out of 21 votes cast, 16 were opposed to the proposed change. The Foremen in favor of the change represent the following Companies: Hose Nos. 5 and 6; Engines Nos. 5, 7, and 21. A remonstrance, signed by the sixteen members opposed to the change, will be presented to the Common Council to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The stock for the Brooklyn Academy of Music has all been taken—$150,000. If more is needed, the committee of twenty-five having the matter in charge will take the stock themselves, so that the building, when completed, will be turned over to the stockholders, unincumbered. The site selected is on Montague, near Court-street. Architects have been invited to submit plans. The only objection made to the enterprise, as proposed, is that the stockholders have, by the act of incorporation, free ingress to the establishment—a serious objection, as all experience has shown.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. DR. BETHUNE.—The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Pastor of the Church on the Heights, resigned his charge last week, and started with his family on a trip to Italy, to recruit his health. Dr. BETHUNE has had two attacks of paralysis—the last quite recently, which has so prostrated him that by advice of the medical faculty he resigned, and started on the voyage named last week.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN KELLY, employed in FISHER & WHEATLY'S Sugar Refinery, No. 46 Water-street, was almost instantly killed Saturday, by the bursting of a steam-tank attached to the machinery in the part of the factory where he was employed. His remains were taken to his friends in New-York.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—MATHEW SMALL, a well known thief, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the third Precinct for robbing DENNIS SWEENY of a watch on Saturday night last. The accused was committed to answer.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION.—The Seventh Anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening in Grace Church. A collection was taken up for the building fund.

SUPREME COURT.—All notices of issue for the Special Term of the Kings County Supreme Court appointed for the third Tuesday in March must be filed with the Clerk to-day.

CITY COURT.—The March calendar will not be taken up in this Court till the 14th inst.

Bloody Affray at Hawesville, Ky.

A POLITICAL DIFFICULTY—A HUNDRED SHOTS FIRED IN A COURT-HOUSE—MURDER AND LYNCH LAW.

A brief telegraphic summary of a recent bloody affray in the Court-house at Hawesville, Ky., has been published. The Louisville *Journal* gives the following particulars;

"Some months ago, a difficulty occurred at a political meeting near Cloverport, between Mr. CICERO MAXWELL, of Hartford, Ky., Prosecuting Attorney of his District, and Mr. THOMAS S. LOWE, formerly of this city, and for the last three or four years a merchant of Hawesville, in this State. After the occurrence of the difficulty, Mr. LOWE sent a note to Mr. MAXWELL by the hands of a friend, but Mr. M. declined receiving it. Thereupon some belligerent demonstrations were made in the streets of Cloverport, but no encounter took place.

Subsequently, Mr. LOWE declared publicly, or at least openly, that he would horse-whip Mr. MAXWELL at sight. An attempt was made by a mutual friend, of high character, to bring about an adjustment of the quarrel, but the effort failed, and Mr. Lowe's threat of personal violence was renewed in writing.

Mr. MAXWELL'S duties as Prosecuting Attorney required him to attend the Court which met on Monday last at Hawesville, the residence of Mr. LOWE, and of course it was expected that the two gentlemen would then meet. Much anxiety was felt by their friends, and another effort was made for the adjustment of the difficulty; but, although we have reason to know that both Mr LOWE and Mr. MAXWELL were desirous that there should be an adjustment, none was effected.

Naturally a great many persons assembled at Hawesville on Monday in anticipation of an affray, and some probably with a thought of taking part in it. Certainly a vast number in the town were armed. Matters came to a crisis on Tuesday.

According to the statement made to us, Mr. MAXWELL on Tuesday was making a speech at the Court-house in Hawesville. Mr. LOWE appeared at the door, denounced him aloud as a poltroon, and made another remark much more hard to bear. Mr. MAXWELL fired at him. LOWE returned the fire, and then, in rapid succession, more than a hundred shots with pistols and guns were fired, nearly or quite all of them at LOWE. MAXWELL, who was unhurt, desisted after his first fire. JOHN ALDRIDGE, a friend of LOWE, was instantly killed, being shot through the head and arm, but we are not informed whether he fired or not. Mr. MILLER, a friend of MAXWELL, was shot through the thigh. LOWE was shot in the thigh and had the thumb of his right hand shot off, and his clothes, including his shirt, were entirely riddled. LOWE retreated to the house of Mrs. SWAIM, and we presume that most of the shots fired at him were fired during his retreat. He was afterwards taken to the jail, and a strong guard was placed around it to prevent him from being lynched by the populace.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 4th says:

"On Wednesday the mob proceeded to the jail—burst it open, and six of the number entered, all armed with revolvers, and while their victim (Mr. LOWE,) wholly unarmed and exhausted from his wounds, fatigue, and excitement of yesterday, each presented their pistols and fired, literally riddling his body. The utmost excitement prevails. Some of the most prominent citizens have been threatened, and peremptorily ordered to leave the place. The report of fire-arms was again heard as we left, and perhaps others are numbered among the victims of the mob are this."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, March 6.

The Grand Jury of Hopkins County find no grounds for indicting the murderers of THOMAS S. LOW at Hawesville. The *Journal* publishes their report to-morrow. Several of the citizens have left Hawesville, fearing violence from the outlaws.

Another Sickles Tragedy.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE AT BATAVIA—THE SEDUCER SHOT.

The Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, of Friday, has the following:

At Batavia this morning DAVID CURRY, an Irishman, shot JOHN FOSTER, an Englishman. His wife had been keeping house for FOSTER some time, and CURRY requested her to come home. She refused. They quarreled last night. FOSTER and two other men beat CURRY badly.

FOSTER was shot just above the abdomen, the ball passing through his body, and lodging in a fence post. FOSTER died a few hours afterwards. FOSTER was passing on the opposite side of the street from CURRY'S house, and on his way to his work. He was about 30 years of age, and a laborer. CURRY was immediately arrested and committed to jail. There is considerable excitement in Batavia in regard to it.

Later from St. Croix.

By the arrival of the schooner *Enchantress*, Capt. EVANS, we have dates from St. Croix to Feb. 23.

The Sugar crop was coming in slowly and was likely to fall short of the usual average.

Business was generally dull.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

India-Rubber Spring Bed.—Good Citizens, will you listen with attention? Don't buy a Spring bed until you have seen all; and if, after seeing all, you do not give us the preference, we will not complain. All we now insist upon is, that you call and see for yourselves. They can be seen at No. 59 Beekman, and No. 722 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 8 East 28th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Harriott, Abbey & Co.'s
CAMELIA WATER
Is an entirely new article of
TOILET PERFUMERY,
and commends itself at once to the most cultivated and refined taste.
Principal Dépôt, Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Gentlemen's Hats.—C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-st., has this day introduced his Spring style of Silk Hats, and invites his customers and the public who appreciate an elegant, durable and stylish hat at a low price, to call at the old established hat store No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold sts. An extensive assortment of fashionable Caps and Soft Hats of all kinds. Cheaper than any other store in the City.

C. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Crosp! Croup! Croup!

P. Y. Brokaws' (of Middle Bush, N. J.) child's life was saved a few days ago, having been attacked by this distressing complaint, by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure every case. If used when first taken. Sold all over the United States. 25 cents per bottle. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Spring, 1859.

We will this day issue our Spring Style of Gentlemen's Silk Hats, which we can with confidence commend to the notice of our customers. LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion
For Gentlemen's Hats.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—The conspirators against CRISTADORO are defeated. Dr. CHILTON testifies that his Excelsior Hair Dye is chemically pure and safe, as well as matchless in the color it imparts. Sold everywhere and applied by experienced artists at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Hatters' Plush in all Grades.
UNDER-SRIM SATINS AND CLOTHS.
BANDS AND BINDINGS, black and in colors.
TIPS AND SIDES, new and choice designs. For sale by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken on glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

Strangers in the City can obtain correct Phrenological examinations, with charts and full-written descriptions of character, including advice as to pursuits, daily, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats.
SPRING STYLE FOR 1859.
Will this day be issued and sold by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

SOUTHMAYD—TILLOTSON.—At Sarrytown, Dutchess Co., on Thursday, March 3, by the Rev. John R. Livingston, LEWIS O. SOUTHMAYD to EMILY G., daughter of Robert L. Tillotson.

DIED.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 6, of consumption, WILLIAM H. MARTIN, in the 42d year of his age. The friends and relatives of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 Thomas-st., without further notice.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 5, suddenly, Capt. BENJ. F. CONKLIN, aged 50 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 81 Orchard-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Hark! what solemn sound is that
Which breaks so sudden upon my ear,
As though some loved one's gone
Without a drooping tear.
See! 'tis him—too true, too true.
He's gone; would I were with thee, too.

Oh, cenid

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR'S
REAL ESTATE LIST.

FOR SALE,
AT THROG'S NECK,

Several splendid building sites, varying from 6 to 12 acres, situated on high ground, and commanding unsurpassed views of the Sound. The quantity of fruit and shade trees already on this property render it very desirable for country residences. Maps and plans can be seen at my office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

A comfortable little farm and residence, very retired, fitted for a Summer retreat for a small family, situated within two miles of the Lake, with good roads.

PEEKSKILL.

A beautiful spot of 14 acres on Lake Marion, situated on the Lake Mahopac road; fine house containing 13 rooms, well shaded, abundantly watered, and having everything attractive both for comfort and elegance. House furnished, has splendid paintings selected in Italy, together with every convenience. Two span of finely matched horses. Also, carriages, farming utensils, cows, poultry, &c. Will be sold on easy terms.

Also, a splendid comfortable residence in the village, within about ten minutes' walk of the depôt.

SING SING.

A brick house and 6 acres, between Sing Sing and Scarborough, 1 mile from each station. The grounds well laid out and have an abundance of fruit.

TARRYTOWN.

A very handsome brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with almost every convenience of a city house, finely situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of the Hudson River.

Also, several desirable residences, varying from ¾ to 60 acres.

YONKERS.

House, with 60 acres, 1 mile from depôt.....$30,000
House, with 1 acre.....19,500
House, with 1 acre.....12,000
House, with ¾ of an acre.....8,000
House, with 1 acre.....18,000
60 acres.....11,000
House, with ¾ of an acre.....12,500
House, with ½ an acre.....6,500
House, with 1 acre.....15,000
House, with 3 acres.....20,000
House, with 27 acres.....22,000
House, with 2½ acres.....13,000

Together with smaller places varying from $1,500 up, most of them commanding good views of the River and Palisades. Also, several residences furnished and unfurnished.

HUDSON PARK.

Three acres, with a front of 550 feet on the River, grounds well laid, large house fitted up with every city convenience gas, water, bath-room, water closets, &c. Parlors, dining-room and hall frescoed. A fine picture of the house and grounds may be seen at this Office.

CROTON DAM.

Valuable mill property with good water-power, good dwelling house and 35 acres of land. This is one of the best paying mills in the County and is now doing a first-rate business. The property will be sold separate or together.

STRATFORD, Conn.

A two story and basement cottage house, containing 9 rooms, all good size, has verandah all around the house; about ¾ of an acre of ground. This is one of the prettiest little places in the village, situated about 5 minutes' walk from the depôt.

Also, a comfortable two-story house with 18 acres of good land, lying right on the water, being a fine bathing ground. This property will be sold very reasonably.

JAMAICA, L. I., 23 acres.....$ 4,400
JAMAICA, L. I.—House, with 8 acres, or 122 lots..... 7,500
FLUSHING—House, with 35 acres..... 35,000
OYSTER BAY—House, with 73 acres..... 14,000
HUNTINGTON—House, with 11 acres..... 5,500
NEW ROCHELLE—House, with 5½ acres..... 14,000
CRUGER'S—House, with 30 acres..... 37,000
FORDHAM—House, with 3½ acres..... 9,000
FORDHAM—15 acres.....per acre. 1,500
PLAINFIELD, N. J..... 4,000
HUDSON CITY, N. J..... 4,000
MADISON, N. J.—40 acres and house..... 9,000
BERGEN POINT, N. J.—9 acres and house..... 25,000
HAVERSTRAW—103 acres.....per acre. 80
NYACK—Fruit farm 25 acres..... 10,000
STAMFORD, Conn..... 8,000
RED HOOK..... 7,000
KINGSTON—100 acres..... 12,000

Together with the above I have places of from 1 to 50 acres, at desirable localities. Also, furnished or unfurnished places to rent or lease. Full particulars will be given if desired by addressing either by letter or personally,

W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story English basement house in 29th-st., not far from 5th-av.; price $20,000. One-half, if desired, would be allowed to remain on bond and mortgage, and a country place, near the City, worth from $5,000 to $7,000, or other property, would be taken in part payment. Apply to ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Bearer st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a library extension on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of the size. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms, apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN—NOS. 171 AND 173 Bullock-st., near Houston, a brick front two story and attic house in No. 171; a four-story brick building in No. 173 and a three story brick in the rear of both. Could all be readily altered into dwellings to bring a large rent. Ground 46 by 100 feet; leasehold 12 unexpired with two renewals of 21 years each. Price $1,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 124 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED 3-story brown-stone basement house and lot in East 23d-st. Also, for sale, three lots on the westerly side of 3d-av., distant 25 feet 6½ inches southerly from 83d-st., each 25 feet 6½ inches by 102 feet 2½ inches. Also, four lots at the northeast corner of Fulton and Grand sts., Brooklyn, containing together 80 feet front on Fulton-av., Jacob Hudson through to Adams-st. Also, two lots in the same block, at northwest corner of Fulton-av. and Bowing-st., containing in front on Fulton-av. 63 feet 3 inches, and on Bowping-st. 83 feet 6 inches. Apply to WM. P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT house, No. 20 West 23d-st., modern basement, built for Dr. Halsted by Messrs. Hoyt, as mason and Gardner, carpenter of the very best materials, and is one of the best built houses in the City, and will bear examination; the locality is a most pleasant, being opposite the elegant residences of Messrs. Cutting, Marshall and Schermerhorn. Will be sold on favorable terms. For cards of admission, and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about six acres of land, tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises, or to D. S. BAILEY, No. 34 Liberty-st.; or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ROLLING mill and four dwelling-houses, office and blacksmith shop for real estate or merchandise. The mill has a full set of machinery for rolling all kinds of iron and steel; also, three large steel furnaces, capable of making sixty tons steel per month. For further particulars, inquire of A. HAWKINS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS.—A handsome Gothic dwelling, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, formerly owned and built by Capt. James C. Luce. A perfect gem. Five minutes walk from the depôt. Complete in every respect; handsome grounds. Apply to J. JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 73 Fulton-st., from 11 to 2, or in the evening at No. 199 West 34d-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of Sixth-av. and 9th-sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Butler-st., or No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHARLES PARKER.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 110 VARick-st., between Dominick and Broome-sts., with stable in the rear. The lot is 24 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. This property is well calculated for a bakery, milkman or butcher's stand. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS English basement house in West 40th-st., near the 5th-av., with or without furniture, 22x45; lot half the block. Price with furniture, $42,000; without, $21,000. Apply on the premises No. 31, between 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK BUSINESS PROPerty. Two large lots, with beautiful brick buildings, paying a large interest and rapidly increasing in value; west side 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Inquire of J. HALL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 20x63, lot 24.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 14th-st., complete in every respect, with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and comprising nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Ellsworth and South Branch, 200 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has hot and cold water to the third story, the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

40 ACRES OF FINE LAND ON THE Sound, 2 miles from the village of Rye, with an extensive water front. Will be sold in a body, or divided to suit. It has several very superior building sites on it. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE
BY ANDREW E. McGLYNN.

No. 151 West Eighteenth-st., between 7th and 8th avs.....$5,000
No. 142 West 20th-st., brick.....$7,500
Brown-stone house in West 45th-st., on a corner, stylish and beautifully located.....$11,000
Brown-stone house in West 45th-st., perfectly new, with all modern improvements.....$10,000
Two new brick houses, well finished, on 45th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., each.....$4,000
Two very neat cottage houses, perfectly new, brick, each.....$5,000
Two brick cottage houses, Nos. 185 and 187 East 26th-st., each.....$1,500
A large house and six lots on 54th and 55th sts., between Broadway and 7th-av.....$24,000
At Manhattanville, a large new house, with Croton, gas, &c., together with 40 lots and a water privilege of 226 feet front on the Hudson River..$30,000
Also, the valuable property northeast corner 125th-st. and 7th-av., consisting of four full lots and two fine buildings, now occupied as a stopping place, and known as the "Adriatic".....$12,000
All the above will be sold on easy terms.
Also, valuable tenement property for sale and exchange.
Also, several building lots up town and in Brooklyn for sale and exchange for improved property. Also, desirable building sites for sale at High Bridge, Hudson Park, Spuyten Duyvel, Fort Hamilton, Pelhamville, and Elizabeth, N. J. Several country residences near the City for sale.
ANDREW E. McGLYNN,
No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
That beautiful residence No. 119 Willow-st.,
With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege.
Has all the modern conveniences.
Terms easy.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HOUSES, VIZ: TWO of those elegant, new, small three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av., price, $4,000; also, three of those beautiful blank of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av.; price $3,500; also, the fine three story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 190 Canton-st., and 11 Lafayette-av.; prices, $6,000 and $6,500. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, contain gas and Nassau water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near the premises.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 23d-place, between Fillmore and Henry sts., Brooklyn. Also the large wood house, No. 58, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaced, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,600 to $2,600 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, 250 each. Above property will be sold at low figure, and five-thirds remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to E. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery or heavy work; new and substantial; sale, three story, 26 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 26 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and attic brick house No. 5 West Washington-place, south side, second door from the square. The house is 21x46 feet, in splendid order throughout, and replete with all the modern improvements. The location is very desirable. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain if required. For further particulars, apply to F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 54 Pine-st., or Messrs. BUCKLIN & CRANE, No. 80 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English basement house No. 24 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted, papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., a three-story corner brick house, with vaulted cellar, cistern in the yard, stable and two brick shops, together with two lots of ground. Stores from Penn-slip and Grand st. ferries running every fifteen minutes in front of the house. Terms easy. For further particulars apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the Fifth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented, to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY seat of about 3 acres on the Hudson River, not above Hastings, and worth about $12,000, a house and three lots on President-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn. The house is 37½x50 feet, and one of the finest and handiest in Brooklyn. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 91 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN 17TH WARD.—THE lots No. 26 City Hall-place and No. 35 Park-st., each about 24x99, and together forming one lot 180 feet in depth, with a front on each street. The wide and extending Reade and Duane sts. It is supposed will increase very much the value of this property. For particulars apply at No. 39 William-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANufacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. COBLIES, No. 21 West 26th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house in 21st-st., near 5th-av.; has all the modern improvements and in perfect order; a smaller house, or good City lots, would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 912 Broadway, or address WM. DAY, Box 772 Post-office.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 5th-av., a first-class house, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, address N. C., Box No. 1,796 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE basement high-stoop house No. 48 Barrow-st., and lot. The house is in superb order, having been just painted, and possessing all the modern improvements. $1,500 can be left on bond and mortgage for four years. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FAR UP TOWN, NEAR THE 3d-av., a small new brick house, conveniently arranged, with vestibule door, marble mantels, Croton water, gas, &c., arranged to be economically heated; can be bought for a price of which the interest and taxes will not exceed $300. Apply at No. 301 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP, stable, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x23½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 20 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; also of lot 25x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. C. DUTCHER.

$3,500 FOR A GENTEEL 3-STORY brick house and lot, with high basements and sub-cellar, five blocks from ferries, in Williamsburg, No. 9 Fillmore-place, between 5th and 6th sts., near Grand. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country seat and farm of 130 acres in Orange County. The dwelling is unusually well built, in Italian style, and commands a prospect of rare beauty and extent. Sketch, &c., at &c. 51 Liberty-st. C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to [illegible] under will of Asa Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. FRANCIS T. CARPENTER,
Attorney, &c., No. 51 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 34 PIKE-ST.—THIS IS A FIRST class house, 27 feet front, three stories high, with all the modern improvements. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building gailes with building loans. Apply to H. L. RIEKE, 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD VAcant lots, two houses Nos. 264 and 266 East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B; with 19 stables in the rear. Rent of houses and stables $2,000 per annum. Inquire from 1 to 8 o'clock, P. M., of M. J. LAW, No. 305 3d-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. E. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. E. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 220 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 69 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Fulton-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, OF TUESday, the 15th inst., 46 lots on the 5th-av. and 104th, 105th and 106th sts., opposite the Central Park, are to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. Maps with the terms, &c., are to be obtained at their office, No. 7 Broad-st.; a fine opportunity for friends to locate together. At 12 o'clock, and the 9th-av. (less than ten minutes' walk from the lots) is the splendid and almost unbounded view from the Park. This is the place visitors must go to who wish to obtain a nearly endless scene of water, islands, woods, farms, &c.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES.—Three first-class houses on 45th-st., near 6th-av., and one on Murray Hill, will be exchanged for vacant lots or first-class improved country property. Also, unincumbered improved farm near New-York to exchange for a western farm.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 131 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; lot 26x100; house 25x26, with extension 12x15; 13 rooms, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on Thursday, the 10th inst., by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

LOTS WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, below 50th-st. and near the North River, (about 12 lots adjoining.) Address, stating particulars, location and terms, Box No. 2 543, Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-street Depôts. The buildings is brick, containing large parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and back kitchen on first floor, making a depth of ninety feet, with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water and gas in the house, and cellar with dry cement bottom under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 198 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, namely: Pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance; in a good neighborhood and a desirable residence. Price $7,500; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 138 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants), and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 20 Nassau-st., and No. 66 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—Forty-three miles from New-York—A beautiful country residence, within five minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-York and New Haven Railroad, also steamboat landing. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of Long-Island Sound, Norwalk Harbor, and the village of South Norwalk. The place is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with a well of never-failing water; the house is nearly new, containing thirteen rooms, with one and a half acres of ground. Possession first of April. For particulars inquire of WM. T. CRAW, South Norwalk, or the subscriber at Danbury.
AVERY B. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the suburbs of the city of Newark, N. J., on the corner of South Orange and Fairmount-avs., with between one and two acres of land, on which there is about 20 fruit trees, a good well of water, carriage-house, &c. The dwelling is a 1½ story cottage, about 30 feet square, with a dining-room and kitchen about 40 feet. It is situated in a good neighborhood, and has a view of the surrounding country for a few miles. Price $6,300. Inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, Newark, N. J., wharf adjoining N. J. Railroad bridge.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, OR would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York, situate at Ravenswood, near the ferry landing. The house is cottage style and large; has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water and running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental trees and shrubbery, as well as a good supply of choice fruit; is a very desirable place for any person residing in the village of Astoria, Long Island, and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A COMfortable mansion at Flushing, suitable for a large family, first-rate boarding-house, academy or institute, facing the river, and within half a mile of the railroad depôt, pleasantly retired, with large yard outbuildings and all conveniences. It is 50 feet by 40, two stories, besides high basement, 12 rooms, a piazza of 100 feet on front and side. Possession given immediately.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, for a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a very desirable five-acre lot on Finger-board-road, adjoining the property of Mr. Good. The ground is handsomely wooded with oak and maple, and by a gentleman of taste might be made one of the most picturesque spots on the Island. For further particulars apply at the office of C. BARTLETT, No. 166 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—AT THROG'S NECK, ON THE ROAD to Fort Schuyler, opposite the residence of Alfred Seaton, Esq., a house with twelve rooms, partly furnished, with garden and stables, being on high ground, having a fine view and convenient to churches, schools and Post-office; will be let for six months if application is made soon. Rent $100. Apply to ANDREW LINDLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., room No. 24, or to ROBERT FINDLAY, on the premises.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHed, or would exchange for a house in this City, a desirable home; it contains 12 rooms, besides cellars and kitchen, and has all the modern improvements; there is nearly half an acre of ground, with choice fruits, &c.; three minutes' walk from Glenwood Depôt. Inquire of S. JONES, No. 11 Chambers-st.

COTTAGES TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE of Staten Island—one on Castleton-av., built of brick, two stories with basement and attic—furnace, range, &c.; pure spring water brought into the basement; stone stables, and ten acres of land handsomely laid out; one small furnished cottage near the shore road. Apply to the subscriber, No. 40 Exchange-place.
EDWARD BEMENT.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Hastings, in a pleasant and healthy location about one hour's ride from the City, and ½ miles from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with orchard, coach-house, stable, &c., and a few acres of land. Also, to let, two small cottages in the vicinity of the above. Apply to L. H. PENFIELD, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Day sts.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A HANDsome cottage, barn and about two acres of ground within five minutes' walk of the Neptune Hotel and steamboat landing. It is bounded on the South by the water, and has a fine view of the Sound. Inquire of FOSDICK, adjoining the premises, or at HENRY B. MORGAN, No. 291 2d av.

FOR SALE AT, NORWALK, CONN.—A beautiful, neat, newly-built, and slightly-located cottage house, with a barn, and about one acre of good land, for sale at a bargain, and on accommodating terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or to VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—COUNTRY-PLACE—A LARGE DOUBLE square house, pleasantly situated on the East River, 9 miles from the City, with about 2½ acres of garden and lawn. The house is one of the best on the river, and is in good order. Plenty of shade and fruit trees around the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. C. CHURCHILL, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—WITHIN two minutes walk of the Depôt, a very commodious residence with or without furniture, at present occupied by the subscriber, containing all the modern improvements, together with about 40 acres of land well stocked with fruit. For further particulars apply to GEORGE LOCKWOOD, Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st., or upon the premises.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY COUNtry place. A cottage and seven acres of ground, including a fine garden with fruit, in the town of Norwalk; is one mile from the bridge on the down town road, only two hours' from the City. For particulars, inquire of FERDINAND ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND One mile from Vanderbilt's Landing—it contains eight rooms, exclusive of kitchen and servants' rooms, and is in perfect order. Attached is half an acre of ground, with stable and fine spring of water. Rent $350. Address L. E. L., Box No. 1,375 Post-Office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, NEARLY new, with 8 rooms and a small garden, at the Bergen depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, only 20 minutes from New-York. Price $4,500; half the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES E. DeY. No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT RENNER, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to P. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to P. P. FLAGLER, No. 229 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green in Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—TWO LARGE and one small house, with carriage-house, lot and area of land, good shade and fruit trees, gas in; five minutes from Glenwood Depôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av.

$800 A YEAR.—TO RENT AT WHITESTONE, a fine, large double house, with vegetable garden which covers between one and two acres; ice-house, carriage-house, &c. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 26 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 10 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIEKE, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, from the 1st of April next, for seven months, for a year, or for a term of years. They are of medium size and in good order, situated in the township of Scarsdale, Westchester County, 17 or 18 miles from 27th-st., New-York, by either the Harlem or New-Haven Railroads, and from 1 to 2 miles east of the Scarsdale depôt on the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ to 3 miles west of the Mamaroneck depôt on the New-Haven Railroad, in a remarkably healthy, pleasant neighborhood. The subscriber only proposes to rent a small quantity of land with each house, embracing vegetable garden, grounds around the buildings, which are well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and stabling for horses and carriages. The houses consist, in the first floor a parlor, dining-room and hall; second floor, 3 bed-rooms and hall, and a finished room in the attic. In wing adjoining, a kitchen, wash-room, milk-room and servants' room above, Cellars under main house. Rent $600, with the amount of land mentioned. If desired, a larger quantity of land may be had, as the houses are located on the Hardsdale Farms, which contain 450 acres of high rolling land, embracing distant and extensive views of Long Island Sound and the Palisades on the North River. It is the intention, from time to time, to build villas to rent as above, or sell villa sites varying in size from 15 to 50 acres, to persons who may wish to build, but in no other way will the land be disposed of. A map, with full description, can be seen daily, at J. H. GIFFING'S Office, No. 5 Tryon Row between 1 and 2 o'clock, or here appointments may be made to see the premises in company with the subscriber.
L. G. MORRIS.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, on the East River, about 10 miles from the City, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge. The place consists of 14 acres of land, divided into parterre, lawn, with fruit and ample shrubbery, and garden. The out-buildings consist of stable, carriage-house, barn, shed, poultry-house and yard, ice-house, &c. The house has four large rooms on first floor and eight bedrooms, with ample closets, pantries and store-rooms; also, laundry, bath-room, water-closet &c. Rent of whole, with the furniture, $1,400. Apply to WM. M. ALDEN, No. 344 42d-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with half-acre of ground under high cultivation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 5th and 7th sts., a few minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depôt. Stages constantly passing the door. Apply to L. RUSHFORTH, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 9th-av., between 59th and 60th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT at Tarrytown, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt and steamboat landings. Lot 85x150. Situate on the corner of Washington and Franklin sts., in good order, well stocked with fruit trees of every variety, and with fine shade trees, ornamental and extensive view of the Hudson River and is healthfully located, with a well of pure and never-failing water. House contains thirteen rooms, besides garret and basement. For further particulars inquire of CARNEY, LAMOREAUX, at Tarrytown, or THOS G. SWARTWOUT, Room No. 8, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME country seat situated in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth, N. J., but a short distance from the depôt. The house is two-story and attic, contains 18 rooms, gas throughout, furnace and every convenience. Also a fine carriage-house, with three-quarters of an acre of land, large vegetable garden and a choice variety of fruits. The lawn is tastefully laid out, grevelled walks, and ornamented with elms shrubbery. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 912 Broadway, or to BINGEE & HOLDEN, corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

COUNTRY SEATS AND BUILDING SITES ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—For full and reliable information apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, Dobb's Ferry, or at No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR LEASE, A GENTEEL country residence (furnished would be preferred) on the Hudson, between Riverdale and Sing Sing. Address Box No. 437 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—A MODERN, medium-s

AUCTION SALES.

...B. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
PARTITION SALE
OF
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES,
...AND 9TH AVENUES AND 54TH-STREET,
NEAR THE
CENTRAL PARK.
...ET IS GRADED, from the 8th to the 9th ... with curb and gutter stones set thereto.
...LOW & CO will sell at auction on WED... st, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the MER...CHANTS, New-York:
...UE.—7 full lots and 2 gore lots, on the west... the 6th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., inclu... the northwest corner of 54th-st. and 6th-av.
...ET.—24 full lots, being the entire front on ... side of 54th st., from the 6th to the 9th avs., ... lots in the rear of the above.
...NUE.—5 full lots and 1 gore lot on the east... the 9th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., inclu... the southeast corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av.
...UE.—2 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly ... 8th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., including ... corner of 54th-st. and the 8th-av.
...T.—21 gore lots on the northerly side of ... being nearly the entire front from the 6th to the ...
...The above-described lots are well located, and in a ... for immediate improvement, being in the vi... valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, ... rock, with sewers, Croton water and gas ... adjacent avenues; and resolutions have been ... in the City Councils to extend them through ... the 5th to the 9th avs.
...ent. of the purchase money can remain on ... for a term of years at 5 per cent interest.
...of the above-described property is now held ... the original grantees, being one of the oldest ... Broad-way, New-York, and belonging to the estate ... Harsen, deceased.
...and other particulars can be obtained at the Auc... No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 220 Broad... thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits of the ... renewal of their patronage during the coming ... An experience of ten years in the auction busi... this City enables me to speak with confidence of ... facilities and ability to serve our patrons. To parties ... breaking up housekeeping, and not wishing an ... at their own house, the subscriber will pay in ... cash price for their furniture, and remove it for ... elsewhere. To open the Spring campaign with a ... sale on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) March 8, at 10½ ... of all the contents of the elegantly-furnished pri... residence No. 36 Clinton-place, in its 3d., between ... and 8th-av. The furniture in this house is in ... condition, of the best description, and to be sold ... reserve. Catalogues at the house only, on the ... of sale. Also, we shall sell, on THURSDAY, ... 10, the rich rosewood and imported furniture of ... Military-place, near Washington Parade Ground. ... on Wednesday morning. For the benefit of ... living at a distance, we subjoin a partial list of ... from the catalogue of sale in Clinton-place, with ... remark that the assortment, which is very elegant ... large, can only be appreciated by being seen.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, 3 rose wood suites, side and wall etagere, corner tables, easy chairs and lounges, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace cur... couches, book-cases and library secretaries, rose... centre tables, fine engravings, &c.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bed... bureaus, commodes, sofa couches, chairs, carpets, ... bedsteads, 12 pair carried hair mattresses, and ... blankets and bedding of all kinds.
The Auctioneer calls particular attention to the bronzes in this sale, embracing several large figures, as "Clovis" and "Charlemagne," "Shakspeare" and "Milton," "The Shepherd Boy," "Peace and War," "Franklin," "The Prodigal's Return," &c.
Doors open at 8½, and sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer—Office No. 389 Broadway.
LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, STATUARY, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., THIS DAY. (Monday) at the private residence, No. 70 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood suites, centre and card tables, elegant Turkish and reception chairs and lounges, 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, vases and figures, secretary and bookcase, lady's work table, extension tables, ballet screens, sofas, rich cut glass and decorations, gobletts, wines, &c.; solid silver dinner and tea service, French china dinner, tea and coffee sets, table cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, hair-mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell at auction, if not previously sold at private sale, on FRIDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, the two-story brick cottage-house and lot on the west side of 4th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., South Brooklyn, 121 feet 9 inches south of the south west corner of 4th-av. and 15th-st.; has 21 feet 5 inches in width in front, 21 feet 9 inches in the rear, and 83 feet 10½ inches in depth on each side. The house contains nine rooms, with marble mantels in parlor, and is situated in a rapidly-improving neighborhood, but one block from the route of the Greenwood cars. For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BEROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) at every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks, also other securities, constantly on hand at private sale. SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK. SEE CATALOGUE.
A large list of securities will be offered.

W. PALL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS, &c.—PALL & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, at the Marble Factory of Mr. Peter O'Hara, Court-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, the entire stock of marble mantels, comprising Italian ordinary, statuary, Sienna, black and gold, and Portuguese marbles, embracing neatly moulded and sculptured mantels of modern designs.
At 12 o'clock, on the premises.
The stock of marble in slabs, consisting of Franklins, black and gold, Italian marble, Italian ordinary, veined, and statuary, also polished marble, terms, 90 days, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues three days before sale, when the stock may be examined.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LEEDS'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Carroll place, Bleecker-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk, brocatel and plush, pier glasses and bases, brocatel curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood etageres, teak wood centre table, Chinese, China vases, chandeliers, sideboard, mattresses, arm-chairs, glass, &c. Bedroom furniture—Mattresses, bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus, side tables, wardrobes, Turkey curtains, mahogany and cottage suites, oil-cloths, couches and other furniture, kitchen ware, &c.

PEHL & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, in Brooklyn, by PEHL & COLE, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in Hampden-st., ninth house from DeKalb-av., comprising one suite of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle, and two suites mahogany chamber furniture, made to order by Brocks. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains, hat stand, gas chandeliers, hair mattresses. China and glass ware, and a general assortment of other furniture.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON—MARCH 7, at 3 o'clock, at No. 319 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., a large assortment of fine rosewood parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, pier and oval mirrors, piano forte, City make, gas chandeliers and bracket, also dining-room and kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 486 and 488 Nassau-st., by order of the Assignee, the stock of a shipwright, including timber, oakum, pitch, tar, iron safe, office furniture, and the unexpired lease of the premises for three years.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TOOLS, MACHINERY AND UNFINISHED STOCK OF A GOLD PENCIL-CASE MANUFACTORY.—Will be sold on MONDAY, March 14, at 10½, at the Gold Pencil Manufactory, No. 73 Spring-st., a complete assortment of the above-named articles, including the tools necessary for manufacturing the celebrated "Lown it's Patent" Pen and Pencil. The unfinished stock comprises a great variety of sizes of guards, points and machines. Also a lot of glass and paste, varied sizes and colors.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
THE FIRST IMPORTATION EVER RECEIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.
Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO., of Epernay, in France, being desirous of introducing into this country the above famous brand of Champagne, (which is a decided favorite at the best tables both of London and Paris,) and having from a long and extensive business acquaintance with the leading hotels on this continent, peculiar facilities for so doing, I have at their request, consented to accept their agency and receive their consignments. The first consignment has been received per ship *Fairwind*, from Havre, and orders filled for the following leading hotels and champagne dealers, who stamp it with their unqualified approval:
St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, Brevoort House, Astor House, Jones House, Howard Hotel, International Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, Western Hotel, Bancroft House, Thew's Hotel, National Hotel, Washington; Gilmor House, Baltimore; Revere House, Boston; Philadelphia House, New-York; Jno. Keefe, Broadway; H. J. Kerr, Broadway; McPyke, Broadway; Macy & Co., 6th-av.; O. W. Brown, Water-st.; Crook & Duff, *Times* Building, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., N. Y.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine.
Cognac Brandies, of the finest brands.
Bourbon Whisky distilled in 1843.
For sale by
G. E. MENDUM,
No. 18 Wall-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoes and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords Gloves, Wristlets, and all other similar goods are informed that the exclusive license to manufacture under the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied to these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 205 Broadway-st., New-York. Orders for every article in the line executed promptly, to which reference for speedy to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE CITY INSURANCE STOCKS
For sale in lots to suit purchasers,
By SATTERLEE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Small lots of the following desirable investment stocks now on hand, viz.
Eagle Insurance Company.
Washington Insurance Company.
Home Insurance Company.
Nassau Insurance Company.
Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company.
Manhattan Insurance Company.
Merchants' Insurance Company.
Market Insurance Company.
Mercantile Insurance Company.
Metropolitan Insurance Company.
Firemen's Insurance Company.
Ætna Insurance Company.
Brooklyn Insurance Company.
Columbia Insurance Company.
Commonwealth Insurance Company.
Grocers' Insurance Company.
Gebhard Insurance Company.
Goodhue Insurance Company.
Humboldt Insurance Company.
Indemnity Insurance Company.
Lafayette Insurance Company.
Lamar Insurance Company.
Lyle Insurance Company.
Peoples' Insurance Company.
New World Insurance Company.
North River Insurance Company.
United States Insurance Company.
Great Western Marine Insurance Company.
Columbian Marine Insurance Company.
Mercantile Marine Insurance Company.
Also, a line of first-class Bonds, City Railroad Stocks, and other investment securities, on hand and for sale.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, or at private sale.
Geo. B. SATTERLEE,
M. A. BOSTWICK,
Member of Board of Brokers. } SATTERLEE & CO.
H. TRACY ARNOLD,

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWADEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALLIN & CO.....Rivre and Paris,
Will hand to shipping goods and forward by parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. ROGERT,
(LATE OF ROGERT & ENGLAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 9, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 20, 1858.
The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.
W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO., New-York, March 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

$5,000—WANTED—TO EXCHANGE $5,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, perfectly secured by real estate, for saleable goods. Address J. W. M., Box 331 Post-office.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF,
No. 41 William-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to WM. NELSON & SONS, No. 66 South-st.

ERIE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE,
No. 63 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A ANNAN'S PATENT SHARPENER
FOR KNIVES AND SCISSORS.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE,
NO. 67 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, apparatus and tools. Also, all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and in their office. If not sold by private sale as or before Tuesday, the 29th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Berckman; and has in addition to steam-power, great advantages of water-power, with belting, shafting, &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 146 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

$20,000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. M. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, a five-years' lease of the large and magnificent confectionery and ice-cream saloon, covering the whole lot of ground No. 241 Grand-st., near the Bowery, together with the stock and fixtures of the same, the good-will of the business, &c. For further information apply on the premises.

$5,000—A SPECIAL PARTNER IS wanted with the above amount in a business that will pay 25 per cent. an the investment. Security for the return of the money will be given on real estate worth over $10,000. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 1,866 Post-office.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN OF ACTIVE habits, with from $1,000 to $2,000, wishes to engage in some safe and profitable business, either with or without a partner; responsible parties only attended to. Address JARVIS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

TO WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of an established Watch and Jewelry Store, in a good location. Will be sold low. Inquire of P. DURYAL, 215 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A COAL-YARD—UP-TOWN PREferred. Persons answering will please state location, length of lease, rent and lowest cash price for it. Address, for three days, EUGENE, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TO LET—HOTEL IN THE BOWERY.—THE LARGE building, No. 15 Bowery, occupied as a hotel and restaurant and containing a large number of rooms.
LAWRENCE & HORN, No. 61 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-STREET.
MARCH 3, 1859.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were present:
DANIEL H. ARNOLD,
CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
LUCIEN D. COMAN,
CLINTON GILBERT,
JACOB HARSEN,
WILSON G. HUNT,
FRANCIS T. LUQUER,
JAMES MARSH,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
JOSIAH RICH,
ISAAC A. STORM,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WASHINGTON E. VREMILYE,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT.
The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:
Resolved, That this Board of Directors hereby express their disapprobation of the plea which they learn has been interposed under the sanction of the officers of the Company, without action or knowledge on the part of this Board, in a suit in the Superior Court of this City, arising under policies issued on the life of Mrs. Tasker; that, in the judgment of the Directors, such plea is improper, and ought not to have been made; and that the Officers of the Company are hereby instructed to continue the defence in said suit, relying solely on the facts involved in the case.
Resolved, That Counsel be instructed to withdraw the plea of want of interest on the part of the holder of said policies. By order, JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
JOHN EADIE, Secretary. President.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.
This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG, JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR, EDWIN R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHEPHERD, GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, WATSON E. CASE.
CHARLES L. VOSS, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVINS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of ROWLAND & ASPINWALL.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 43 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the finest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell with an upper and lower sounding-board, like that of a violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

PIANOS.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR MANufactory and warerooms, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly on hand a large assortment of their superior Pianos, which combine all the improvements, and for power, durability and long-standing in tune they are admitted by all to be unsurpassed by any; and with our superior facilities for manufacturing, we flatter ourselves that we can and are making instruments equal to any, and selling them at lower rates than any responsible manufactory in this City. Persons in want of a first-class Piano are invited to call and inspect our Pianos and factory; they can then judge for themselves. All our Pianos are fully warranted in every respect. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A RICHLY CARVED rosewood 7-octave piano forte and stool for $203; best Broadwood makers, and fully warranted; three months in use; rich, brilliant tone, beautifully scalloped keys, rich round corners, and is without spot or blemish. Apply at No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., for three days. N. B.—Has box for shipping.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor-grand and square PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. MELODEONS cheap. New-York Pianos at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos by Gilbert, Chickering, and others, at $50, $75, $100 to $200. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BARRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FULLY guaranteed at very low prices for cash; also, pianos to let, at No. 385 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
A. E. THOMPSON.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 6-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano stools, new style, for $3 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 708 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, (New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1,421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—A LARGE ASsortment at very low prices. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments, pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.' PIANO-FORTE MANufactorers, No. 169 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; been used a few months, and worth $400; will be sold very cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 111 9th-st.

A BEAUTIGAM'S PIANO-FORTE WARE rooms, No. 41 Amity-st. New and second-hand instruments are for sale and to let, on most favorable terms.

T. H. CHADBURN'S—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible Stores, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FULLY guaranteed at very low prices for cash; also, pianos to let, at No. 385 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
A. E. THOMPSON.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
sailing together, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose a stage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 36 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

PRICE REDUCED TO $80.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, Jesse McGowan, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to L. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green, basement.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY 20 DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 19TH.
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall-st. She made the last passage in 116 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 81 Wall street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Gan. Scott Cohen, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANAWHA, Capt. A. BALWEARIE, will sail from the company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
These ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y.,

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Our Richmond Neighbors on Staten Island—Unsuccessful Effort to Cut the Throat of the Hell-Gate Pilot Bill—Two Brooklyn Bills Ready for the Governor to Sign—The Committees Called off from Worrying the Lobby—Governor Morgan Signs a General Tax-Extension Act, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

At 11 o'clock to-day three several bills were a special order and in the following arrangement:

The bill providing for the punishment of certain offences—meaning the bill to prevent a gunpowder explosion under the new Quarantine buildings on the adjournment of the Legislature.

2. The bill holding Richmond County responsible for the property destroyed in their three bonfires of State buildings.

3. The Quarantine bill.

Now the lobby is very anxious for the passage of the last-named bill, but not very particular about the two first. By keeping the removal question behind and under, the lobby is unwittingly made to lend its aid to the disposition either favorably or unfavorably of the first, for the stealing can't begin until No. 3 is reached. So the fight was entirely on No. 1. The House was very thin, but almost every Democrat was in his seat. The question was on the substitute offered by Mr. MORRIS, which simply made the act general instead of applying it only to Staten Island. Mr. CHRISTY offered an amendment to the substitute putting in "may" wherever it reads "shall" and otherwise watering it, and admitted that with these amendments the act would not be so very objectionable. Mr. BINGHAM, of Rensselaer, opposed both the substitute and the original as unconstitutional and contrary to the spirit of the Common Law. Mr. CONKLING narrated the facts in the case that made the law necessary, and showed that it was not at variance with the Common Law. Mr. MORRIS showed that it did not conflict with the Constitution. The question being taken on Mr. CHRISTY'S amendment it was carried by 40 to 39. Among the 40 were all the Democrats, two Republicans, who alleged afterward that they thought they were voting for the substitute in preference to the original bill, three who thought the amendments would improve the substitute, but bound to vote the substitute down when it came before the House, and several others who, to construe it charitably, thought this the only way to get Democratic votes for their local and pet projects. Not wishing to risk it in so thin a house however, the motion of a friend of the bill to report progress now prevailed, and the three were made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER called up, to kill, the tabled reconsideration of the Hell Gate Pilot bill, but he was not strong enough, and the bill still lies on the table. The Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association and the new Ulrich Fishery bills had their third reading. The first-named has been so amended as to prevent boys under 16 years of age from voting at the elections, and to require membership for 60 days previous to an election to render members eligible to vote. Hence it has to go to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. POND reported against changing the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn. The report was agreed to. So dies one of the largest of Mr. LITCHFIELD'S projects—extending Clinton-avenue, laying out a park on the South Brooklyn Canal Flats, issuing city bonds to pay for it, &c., &c. Mr. PAYEN reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Union Dime Savings Bank of the City of New-York.

Another bill extending the time for the collection of taxes was passed, and, immediately on its heel, Mr. BLISS, Private Secretary of the Governor, handed in the following communication:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 3, 1859.

To the Assembly:

I have this day approved the bill entitled "An act to extend the time for the collection of taxes." Although this is a general bill, extending the time equally throughout the State, I have signed it with great reluctance, and only for the reason that many of the Assessors, Supervisors and Collectors seem to have presumed that an extension of time for collecting the taxes would be granted by the Legislature as a matter of course, and have therefore allowed the legal time to expire without doing so. There cannot be the same excuse hereafter; and it is my intention to refuse my assent to any bill of similar purport that may be presented to me next year.

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr CONKLING introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the fees of the Sheriff of the County of New-York, limiting the fees for summoning a jury to 13 cents.

The Senate last evening finally got rid of their incubi—the Lobby Investigation Committees. No. 2 was said to have finished up its work, and to have found nothing. On the debate, Mr. SPINOLA spoke for discharging the Committee, but on the vote he went with Mr. O. B. WHEELER. The vote was carried—ayes 24, noes 2. Late at night the vote was then taken on discharging the Committee on Public Buildings from the further consideration of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the lobby, and carried—ayes 16, noes 11—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Brandreth, Darling, Foote, Halsted, Hubbell, Johnson, Loveland, Mandeville, Noxon, Prosser, Schell, Smith, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Willard, Williams—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Boardman, Barnard, Diven, Mather, Paterson, Pratt, Scott, Spinola, Truman, O. B. Wheeler, John B. Willard—11.

Mr. SPINOLA spent some time last evening and more to-day reading his Minority Police Report, after finishing which, it was ordered printed.

To-day the Senate sent the State Tax Assessment bill to a Select Committee. Favorable reports were rendered on the bills to amend the charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company; relative to the duties of Assistant Clerks of the Police Courts of New-York City; relative to the service of civil process on persons imprisoned in the State Prison, and to protect their civil rights, and to limit the responsibility of publishers, news venders and dealers in periodical literature.

The Prize-fighting bill, with the Assembly's amendments, was repassed, and only needs now the Governor's name to it to be a law of the land. The following Notaries Public for Westchester county have been announced as confirmed: Gilbert T. Davis, of Tarrytown; Henry T. Hunter, John J. Clapp, of White Plains; George W. Smith, of Port Chester; Otis Close, of Croton Falls.

After last evening's adjournment there was quite a general reunion of members at the residence, on Arbor Hill, of Thomas W. ALCOTT, Esq., where most of the State officers, and other distinguished strangers and citizens, were invited to meet Professor MITCHEL. The occasion was a very agreeable one, and the hospitality of the host most distinguished.

It has been a hard week. The variable weather has damaged the health of many members, and the bad ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, which never permits it to become comfortably warm at the circumference without smothering those at the centre, has healed up the balance. It would be very agreeable to haul off for repairs. But the end of the session creeps on rapidly, and, beginning at 10 A. M. of Monday next, the sessions will probably be kept up night and day till the hundred days are over—Sundays only excepted. Hurrah for the Fourth Commandment. But for its interposition of a Sabbath, legislation would blow one continuous gale, and the State go under.

GLAUCUS.

Legislative Reports on the Lobby Investigation.

In the State Senate, March 4, Messrs. AMES and WHEELER, from the Standing Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Lobby, severally made reports. Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee, gives a narrative of the steps in the progress of the investigation, but protests against rendering a partial report. The Committee has been deterred in the performance of its duties by the necessary absence of one or more members, and by order of the Senate the investigation was confined to the Albany Bridge case. Certain witnesses were subpœnaed, but cannot be found; among others, Mr. DAVISON, who has been seen in this city, but upon whom the Sergeant-at-Arms has failed to serve the notice. Other witnesses were called, but had left the country. Mr. WHEELER, however, states that in spite of all thes discouraging circumstances, sufficient facts have been elicited to prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that pecuniary inducements were offered to the members and officers of the Legislature to procure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill. The report concludes:

"The Chairman of the Committee is in possession of written and verbal information sufficient to establish that fact in his own belief. It remains only for the Senate to determine whether authentic evidence shall be had, which will prevent the recurrence of similar corruption."

The report submitted by Mr. AMES makes less complaint than Mr. WHEELER'S, and gives an epitome of the evidence. Mr E. CORNING, Jr., testified that he had no knowledge of any pecuniary influences brought to bear upon the Legislature to procure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill. Mr. FEIKE, of Albany, testified that in October, 1857, he had a conversation with a member of the Legislature of that year in a law office at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, in relation to the passage of the law before referred to, in which that member stated to him "that he hadn't got all the money that was promised to him for voting for that law."

This witness subsequently gave the name of E. G. SQUIER, of Westchester, as the member in question.

The examination of several other witnesses, among the number Messrs. BRIGHAM and CASSIDY, threw no light whatever on the subject.

On the 24 inst. a telegram was received by the Committee from Mr. SPINOLA, pronouncing the statement of Mr. FEIKE to be false, and saying that he would be in attendance before the Committee on the 4th inst.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 5.

Mr. HALSTED reported favorably the bill to increase the salaries of Assistant Clerks of the Police Courts in New-York.

Mr. DIVEN reported a bill to limit the responsibility of publishers, newsvenders and dealers in periodical literature for the consideration of the Senate.

Several bills of no general interest were passed.

Mr. HUBBELL moved to recommit the bill for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum, with instructions to amend by inserting a clause that all expenses of executing the Hinkley law shall be paid before any per centage is assessed upon the receipts for the support of the Asylum.

The report presented by Senator SPINOLA last night, on the Metropolitan Police, was taken from the table and read through by order of the Senate.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 5.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes, all over the State, to the first Monday in April, passed. The bill has already passed the Senate.

The bill to alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn, was reported adversely. Report agreed to.

The bill to authorize the indictment of the Staten Island rioters in New-York or Kings County, was taken up as the special order.

The Staten Island Rioters bill was debated by Mr. CHRISTY and Mr. BINGHAM, against the bill, and by Mr. SPENCER and Mr. COAKLEY for the original bill.

Mr. MORRIS withdrew his substitute, making the law general over the State, and it was renewed by Mr. CHRISTY.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to repeal all the charters relating to the City of New-York, down to 1830, and revive the charter of that year.

The bills to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, and New-Utrecht fisheries, were passed.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

THE CITY COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. MERRS introduces a bill abolishing the offices of Recorder and City Judge in New-York, and provides that until the next general election the present Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall alternately hold the Courts of General Sessions, and shall be paid additional compensation therefor. At the next general election three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are to be elected, and the Judges so elected, together with the present Judges, shall alternately hold a Court of General Sessions, at the time and place now provided by law, and perform the duties and possess all the powers of the Recorder and City Judge.

ANOTHER CITY REVOLUTION.

Mr. S. S. CHILDS introduces a bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. The Comptroller is to be elected as now for four years, and all other heads of departments to be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Mayor. It gives the heads of departments power to appoint and remove deputies, chiefs of bureaus, and all clerks. The Chamberlain is to be appointed and removed by the Mayor with the consent of the Aldermen. Leaves in the Comptroller's department a Deputy Comptroller, and creates the bureau of taxes in that department. The Comptroller is to appoint three commissioners of taxes and assessments, fifteen deputies, a surveyor, and such number of other officers as shall be decided requisite. Leaves the Receiver of Taxes a bureau under the Comptroller. Creates under the same officer a bureau of collector of assessments, consisting of a collector, four deputies, two book-keepers, two clerks and two messengers. The collector is to receive $3,500 salary; the deputies $2,500, and the clerks $1,200 each. Places also under the Comptroller bureaus of Clerk of Arrears and Collector of City Revenue. Places the bureau of Supplies under the Comptroller; the bureau of Markets, giving all the appointments of Inspectors and Sealers of Weights to that officer; the Chamberlain's bureau, and the Auditing bureau. The Street Department is separated from that of Supplies, and is put under the Comptroller with all its power and patronage. No bid is to be received from, or contract awarded, to any person in arrears to the corporation, on debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or, otherwise, to the City. The Mayor, Comptroller, and appropriate heads of departments are to constitute a Board for the confirmation of all contracts and assessments relating thereto.

Bold Forgery in Petersburg, Va.—Escape of the Forger.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, March 3, 1859.

A great excitement hee been created in this usually quiet town by the discovery of a successful forgery, the victims being the firm of ENDERS, SUTTON & Co., brokers, of Richmond, through the house of PAUL & HINTON, of this City. The forger obtained $4,100 by a skillful imitation of the signature of the firm, and has escaped with his booty. The circumstances of the case are somewhat peculiar. The forger, whose real name is unknown, but who passed under the names of Osborn and Freeman, arrived in this City about a month since. On the 9th of February he called at the office of PAUL & HINTON, brokers, where he displayed large sums of money, in bills of banks in South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana, which, being uncurrent, he wished to exchange. On his first visit, $500 were exchanged, a check being handed him by the firm. The check was afterwards certified by the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, and was subsequently paid. The forger was soon afterwards seen in company with another party, and the two entered their names at the Bollingbroke Hotel as J. B. CARLE and WM. H. THOMPSON. On a second visit to the office of PAUL & HINTON, the forger showed a note for $500 on a New Orleans bank, and over $3,000 in bills on Charleston banks. A clerk examined the bills with some care, and sent the $500 note to the bank, where it was pronounced genuine. Suspicion was excited that these bills might be a part of those stolen, a short time previously, in Alabama, from Adams' Express, but no proof could be obtained.

The day following he appeared at the office of ENDERS, SUTTON & Co., in Richmond, where he received the cash for his check. A week ago last Wednesday, this same man stood for the third time before Messrs. PAUL & HINTON, where he obtained another check for $3,900, under like circumstances. Again he went to Richmond in a one horse carriage, hired at a livery stable, and driven by a boy, of whom he asked several strange questions. The boy states that he carried with him a check book, and that when they reached the end of the long bridge crossing the James River, he jumped out of the buggy, and ran down an alley as though he were in a hurry. He had already said something to the boy about anxiety to get to the bank. On the next day he got this check for $3,900 cashed at the same broker's that paid the preceding ones.

On Saturday last he presented another check for $4,100, payable like the others to "Currency," and signed PAUL & HINTON, for WHITE ATTY, and "certified" by the paying teller of the Exchange Bank in Petersburg, to the same brokers, Messrs ENDERS, SUTTON & Co., who promptly cashed it. That check was a forgery. After paying it, the brokers deposited it to their own credit in the Farmers' Bank, and on Tuesday it was forwarded to the branch of the Farmers' Bank in Petersburg, for collection. Thence it went to the Exchange Bank, where the full amount was paid on it. It was so perfect an imitation of signatures all through that the bank officers never suspected anything wrong. The whole schema had worked successfully. The shrewd operator had obtained tellers signatures, the entire confidence of the Richmond brokers, also checks similar to those used by PAUL & HINTON, and while using their checks made himself so familiar with their signature as to skillfully imitate it. The Exchange Bank on discovering the forgery, returned the check to the Farmers' Bank before it closed, and thus saved themselves from loss, the latter returned it to Richmond, where the loss falls on the brokers, ENDERS, SUTTON & Co. It is supposed that this forger is the one whose exploits created such a sensation in New-Orleans, in January. His skill there reaped about $4,000 in a few days, and no clue whatever has been obtained of the rogue. Possibly he adventurer may find his way to New-York and open business.

SYCAMORE.

Developments in Another Divorce Case.

A HUSBAND BRINGING HIS WIFE TO REASON BY HEAVY BLOWS.

Among the numerous divorce cases pending before the Pittsburg Court is that of Mrs. MARY WHITE against her husband, JOHN E. WHITE. The wife prays for a divorce on the ground of inhuman treatment. She complains, not simply of ebullitions of temper, but of blows and kicks, and sundry other severe measures, which have left her black and blue. The testimony of one C. S. Eyster, a gentleman who seems to have been on intimate terms with the family, sets forth a condition of things very discreditable to the husband.

Mr. Eyster swears that he was living in White's house in the Fall of 1856; that one evening he went home at eleven o'clock and found Mrs. White in an attitude of dejection, sobbing bitterly; he asked her what was the matter, and she said her husband had beaten her. Witness added: On the right side of the face there was a very large blue mark: her hair was very much dishevelled, and one arm covered with marks from the elbow down; after I had been in the room a few minutes she asked where White was; she asked me to tell him to come in; I did so; he refused to come; I told him this was a terrible piece of work; he said he had done nothing to her—that she got out of bed and sorning at him, and felt against the clothes-press. I then went in, and soon after sent out for him again. He then came in, got down over her, as she was upon the floor, and hugged and prayed to her and to God to forgive, and he would never raise a hand against her again. One of her exclamations was, "Oh! my God! my God! how much must I suffer. John, to soften your heart." I left the room then. I wished to send for the doctor, but she would not let me, as she had forgiven him. One or two days after the separation, I was staying at Beltler's Hotel, and White came there; he was distressed at his wife having left him, and I felt as though I had lost a good home myself. I said, "You know, Mr. White, it is all your own fault; it was your abuse and violence that caused the trouble." He said he knew that—that he was a bad man; that it was his nature and disposition—he was a bad man, but he could not help it; he had often regretted it, and prayed to God to make him a better man. He blamed me, because the family thought more of me than they did of him. I told him I could not help it—it was his own fault. I had always treated the children kindly, and he had, on the contrary, always been rough and abusive with them, and it was not to be expected that they could have the same affection for him. White lived in East Liberty about eight months. I was there most of that time. Sometimes White was a very kind man, but he was generally very abusive to his wife and family. He would sometimes be two or three days in the house, without speaking to any one except the servants and myself. He had the control of his temper. I told him if he (his) any objection to me, he should have told me long ago, and I would have left like a gentleman; I went there at his own request.

Wm. Clark, night clerk at the Stacy House, Zanesville, Ohio, testified to threats made by White against his wife, while she was stopping at the hotel, in December last, having left her home for alleged ill-treatment. Dr. Gross, of East Liberty, testified as to the extent of Mrs. W.'s injuries when she was abused by Mr. W. in September, 1856.

The case for the libelant was then closed, and Mr. Miller opened for the respondent, stating he would shew such a state of facts in this case as would indicate that all the ill-treatment towards Mrs. W. (although he would not palliate it) was brought upon her by her own misconduct; and, unless the libellant's own shirts were clear of offence when she came into Court, she could not hope to obtain a verdict of divorce at the hands of the Jury. The gentleman made a forcible appeal to the Jury to weigh the matter carefully, before another divorce without a cause should be added to the long list now on record.

Mr. Hampton, for respondent, offered a witness—Mrs. Black—to prove adultery on the part of the wife, for the purpose of showing that she is not the innocent, injured party, who, under the law, can obtain a divorce from the Jury. Mr. Marshall, for libelant, objected, on the ground that the offer was no answer to the proof of violence, to which point they had confined themselves. Counsel on both sides made eloquent speeches on the subject, this being the great turning point in the case, and on which it in a great measure rests. The Court will give a decision to-day.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A certain cure for those settled coughs and colds so prevalent this season. Take a dose of Pills and rub the Ointment over chest and throat, and you will feel relieved at once.

[Advertisement.]

1,000 SMALL PACKAGES OF EXTRA MACKEREL.
500 BOXES EXTRA FINE CHEESE FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES, BY
GEO. C. PARKER & BROTHER.
NO. 259 WASHINGTON STREET.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 5.

$5,000 United St. 5s. '74	103¾	50 Erie Railroad	11¾
5,000 Ill. Can. Bs. '50	101	50 do	b30 11¾
4,500 Indiana St. 5s	90¾	50 do	s30 11¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	80¾	300 do	11¾
3,000 Virginia 6s	90¾	150 do	11¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	85¾	100 do	11¾
10,000 do	85¾	300 Har. R.R. Pref	b60 39¾
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	92	300 do	b30 39¾
1,000 E.R.R.Con.bs.'71	37	100 do	s50 39¾
5,000 Hud.Riv.R.3d m.	74¾	500 do	c 39¾
5,000 do	b30 74¾	300 Ga. & Chl. R.R.	s30 71
7,000 Hnd.Riv.R.C.bs.	70	50 do	b60 71¾
5,000 La.C.&M.L.G.bs.	21	300 do	71¾
7,000 do	21¾	150 do	71¾
5,000 do	b30 21¾	150 Hudson Riv. R.R.	32¾
5,000 do	b30 21¾	300 Harlem Railroad	12¾
10,000 do	21¾	600 Reading R. R.	s30 49¾
1,000 Mich. S.2d m. bs.	63¾	500 do	49¾
3,000 Ban. & St. J. R. bs.	73	100 do	s10 49¾
14 Bank of North Am.	110	200 do	b30 49¾
24 Continental Bank	106¾	500 do	s30 49¾
12 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	96¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	53¾
100 P. M. S. Co.	b60 77¾	120 do	53
350 do	s60 75	50 do	s30 53
150 do	76	100 do	b30 53½
50 do	b10 76	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	49¾
10 do	76¾	375 do	b30 49¾
100 do	b60 76¾	50 do	b3 49¾
5 do	76¾	10 Cleve. & P. R. R.	8
10 do	76¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 29¾
630 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	81¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	62¾
650 do	81¾	100 do	b60 62¾
600 do	s10 81	50 do	b60 63¼
100 do	b3 81¾	645 do	62¾
150 Panama R. R.	117¾	600 do	s10 63
6 Cleve. C. & C. R. R.	91½	200 do	b30 62½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s. '74	103¾	150 Hnd. Riv. R.R.	32¾
1,000 Missouri 6s.	85¾	700 Mich. Cen. R. R.	53¾
11,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90	50 do	s60 53¾
200 Comb. Pref.	b60 94¾	50 Panama R. R.	s30 117¾
170 do	24¾	100 N. J. R. R. Scrip	130
80 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 78¾	110 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	b60 49
200 do	76	80 do	s60 49¾
50 do	s60 75	100 do	48¾
100 Cary Imp. Co.	6¾	200 do	48¾
50 Erie Railroad	11	100 do	b60 49¾
225 do	10¾	10 do	49
350 do	10¾	50 do	b3 48¾
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b3 81	150 do	b30 48¾
100 do	s10 80¾	50 Ill. Cent. R. R.	b30 69¾
750 do	80¾	50 do	s30 69
200 do	s30 80¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b60 71
100 do	b10 80¾	800 Chic & Rock Is. R.	61¾
100 do	b3 81	200 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	b60 12¾
200 Har. R. R. Pref.	39¾	50 do	12¾
100 do	s60 39¾		

MONDAY, March 7—A. M.

The Cunard steamer *Jura* arrived at this port from Liverpool, yesterday morning, with dates to Friday, Feb. 18, but with no Loudon papers later then by the *City of Washington*. The mail steamer *Europa* was to leave next day for New-York, and her advices should be here in season for the present issue of our paper. We have market accounts by the *Jura* to the 17th from London and 18th from Liverpool. The English Funds were steady, and the political news rather quieting. Consols 95¼@⅜. The Railways were ¼@½ ℔ cent. better. The French Funds were ¼ ℔ cent. higher, though closing terms at 67.90 for the 3 ℔ cent. *Rente*. The Cotton market is reported very firm at the advence of ⅛d. reported by the previous arrival. Sales on 17th, 12,000 bales, and in five days since last weekly report, 66,000 bales, of which 53,900 American, and embracing 18,000 on speculation and for export. The Liverpool *Mercury* remarks that all the import markets show a degree of firmness quite incompatible with the belief in the imminence of war. The export demand for Gold was light, and most of the fresh arrivals were going into the Bank of England. The telegraphic accounts from India report that freights had slightly improved after a long period of depression. There was a slight decline in some kinds of manufactured goods, and Cotton and Oil seeds are somewhat lower. A letter from London, dated Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17, reports:

"Consols opened to-day at 95¼@95¾ for money, and at 95¼@95¾ for the account. This is a shade better than the closing prices of yesterday. The depression of yesterday arose from a rumored intention of the French Government to contract a large loan; but this rumor is not confirmed. In the present state of public opinion such a loan could only be negotiated upon very unfavorable terms, and certainly no part of it would be taken up in England. The Austrian loan is at a discount of 1 ℔ cent., notwithstanding the very large rate of interest offered by that Government. The fact is, that the English people are fully determined not to render any assistance either in oppressing the Italians or in creating a European war under pretence of freeing them from oppression."

The most notable feature in the dealings of the Stock Exchange the past week is the advance of 1 ℔ cent. in the new Federal Loan, which took place principally on Friday and Saturday, after the result of the legislation of Congress on the subject of the finances of the Government was made known. On Saturday private sells to the emount of $300,000 at 103⅜ and $50,000 at 103¾ ℔ cent. took place, and the Stock closed 103⅛@103¾ ℔ cent. The disposition to sell the Treasury Bills which mature through the Spring and Summer at a slight fraction below par, passed off with the adjournment of Congress; ample provision being made to pay off at maturity and to renew the issue of all these Bills, if necessary, before the meeting of the next Congress. The extension of the act of December, 1857, is to the 30th June, 1860, and there is little question from the present look of the Money Market, and the promptness with which the Government, at the instance of the Secretary, has provided for the Bills now maturing, that the Department will be able to renew for another year at 4½@5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Of the original issue $4,100,000 has heretofore been received in this City, through the agency of Mr. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, at 4½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and the circumstances of the market being essentially the same, that officer will have no difficulty in making up his lists of takers, whenever the money is required by the Secretary. At present the outstanding issue is within about $2,500,000 of the authorized total of $20,000,000, and to this extent only will any *new* requisition be made upon the Money Market. The other $17,500,000 in Treasury Bills are already placed in Bank, and in the Trust and Savings offices in this City. We make this explanation because a different interpretation of the effect of the Act of Congress has been assumed in some quarters. The outside sum authorized by the original and extended Act is:

Treasury Bills of 1858, bearing from 3 to 5 ℔ cent.	$20,000,000
Less redeemed	6,600,000
Leaving	$13,400,000
Reissued at 4½ ℔ cent.	4,100,000
Leaving outstanding	$17,500,000

The Improvement in Government Stock and in Treasury Bills, growing out of the adjournment of Congress and the increasing evidences of a return to the lowest rates of interest of last season, has extended, in some measure, to State Stocks, although the principal dealings were adversely influenced by the freedom with which Missouris were offered some days ago for call at options. In Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals have improved 1 ℔ cent. New-York Centrals are firm and scarce. Erics are higher by 5 ℔ cent. for the fourth mortgage, and bids for the Convertibles and Sinking Funds improved at the close, while the Shares are lower than at any time since the month succeeding the panic of 1857. The following table marks the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	102¾@103¾
New-York Central	79½@81¾@80¾
New-York and Erie	15@10¾
Reading	49¾@49¾
Rock Island	62@62¾@61¾@62
Michigan Southern	18¾@16¾
Michigan Southern preferred	47@49¾@48@48¾
Michigan Central	51¾@52@52¾
Toledo	29¾@29¾
Galena	69¾@71¾@71
Illinois Central	69@70@69¾
Pacific Mail	116¾@117¾
Panama	76@75@77¾@76
Missouris	85¾@85¾@85¾
Virginias	86¾@90¾
Tennessees	89¾@90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	89¾@90
California Sevens	84@84
Hudson River	32¾@33@32¾
Harlem Preferred	39¾@40¾@39¾
Cumberland Coal	24¾@23¾@24¼

The Board of Brokers is pretty equally divided in numbers between the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts, though the most prominent jobbers are evidently operating for the rise. The changes in the Share market during the week, it will be noticed, are in the main in this direction, the principal activity being in New-York Central, Galena, Rock Island and Southern Preferred. On Saturday the opposition made to the firmness of the market was very persistent, though only to a partial extent successful. There was a dull tone at the close in the afternoon, at a concession of ¼@½ ℔ cent. on the leading speculatives from the sales of the morning. The shares of the Panama Company improved 1 ℔ cent., while the fluctuations in Pacific Mail were finally against the stock, as compared with Saturday week. The mail contract with the Government goes on until the 1st of October, and the pay is appropriated to that period, at the old rate of compensation, after which it will be in the discretion of the Postmaster-General to extend the contract, temporarily, another year, as he did once before, under the authority of the act of Congress of 1858. The contracts with the Panama Road end the Tehuantepec Transit are included in the same provisions.

The Foreign Trade of the past week at the port of New-York was large and active, in the business of importation, and also in remittences to Europe, two favorite packets, the *Africa* on Wednesday, and the *Fulton* on Saturday, sailing direct. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,364,340, as against $2,557,939 the same week last season. The Dry Goods movement preponderates largely over the General Merchandise, though in regard to this branch of the trade, we understand, through an officer in the Treasury Department, that fully three-fourths the goods for the whole country are coming this season to New-York. The proportion before the crisis varied from 65 to 67 ℔ cent. only. There is little question that the effect of the temporary revulsion of 1857 was to concentrate a larger volume of Imports and of Money capital (or deposits,) and of the Domestic Goods business of the country at New York than ever before in proportion to the other Seaboard cities. Our neighbors of Boston may disguise the fact as they may, but New-York is now *the* great distributing market for the manufactured goods of New-England, including the fabrics of Lowell and Lawrence; and it may also be mentioned that this applies as well to the export of Cotton Goods to the East Indies as to the sales making this season to the South and West. The officer of the Department referred to, who has recently passed from Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, and back to New-York, on a tour of observation, is satisfied, we understand, that New-York, as the chief importing city, must furnish this year *about seventy-five per cent.* of the whole Customs Revenue—the increase of Dutiable Merchandise over last year being principally at this port. Of the free articles of staple consumption, Baltimore is taking a larger portion than usual of Rio Coffee for distribution to the Southwest. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York last week amounts to $959,917, as against $811,944 the same week last season. The export of Specie principally in California Gold, of which $1,297,000 was delivered here on Monday last, amounts to $1,427,556. The export the same week last year was $297,897. The Domestic Exchanges continue against Boston and some other of the near cities, and the expresses have brought in Specie, during the week, to the value, probably, of half a million of dollars. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, stood $7,145,928, against $7,193,829 at the close of the previous week. Of the Customs of the week, $222,853 were paid in Treasury Bills. The probability is, that the Bank Averages to be made up this afternoon will show a further moderate increase of Specie. The last year average was $26,470,171. The impression obtains on the Street that the Bank line of Discounts may again be involuntarily reduced, owing to the comparative scarcity of prime mercantile bills, and the indisposition of some of the leading Banks to compete at the low rates of interest to which the market for Money has again receded. The whole range of Discounts is from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., and Demand loans from 4 to 5 ℔ cent. More business at than above 4 ℔ cent. on Saturday. The Exchanges rule firm on Paris and steady on England, and at full rates, but at the close of the week there were more Commercial bills making against Cotton which moves with renewed freedom. The sales here on Saturday reeching 8,500 bales, and 66,000 for the week at New-Orleans.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summery form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries for eight months of the current fiscal year to Feb. 28, were.....$127,729,009
Add week in March..... 5,354,310
Total to date.....$133 083 340
Against same time in 1858..... 121,475,939
Increase to dale.....$11,607,401

The same tables make the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from July 1 to Feb. 28.....$35,815,900
Add week in March..... 959,917
Total to date.....$36.774,917
Against same time 1858..... 43.054,944
Decrease to date.....$6,280 027

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York from July 1 to Feb. 28.....$18.315,000
Add week in March..... 1,427,556
Total to date.....$19.742,556
Against same time 1858..... 30,751,897
Decrease to date.....$11.009,341

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday reports of the Coal trade:

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 18,866 against 19.157 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade sums up for the week as follows:

	1859 Week.	1859 Total.	1858 Week.	1858 Total.
Reading Railroad	19,157	248,972	19,867	322,907
Lehigh Valley Railroad	6,831	82,701	12,123	116,916
Scranton, South	4,561	47,849	8,211	66,636
Scranton, North	2,140	13,411	1,325	16,512

Messrs. SATTERLEE & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, offer a list of desirable Insurance Stocks at private sale to-day, comprising Eagle, Home, Washington, Manhattan and other choice stocks, as will be seen by reference to our edvertising page.

A gentleman connected with one of the leading Coal Companies returned on Friday from a tour of business and observation through the New-England States. He reports the manufacturing establishments all alive again, and most of them, and in many cases, running full time, on orders in advance of production. The same information had reached us through other channels, and the general prosperity of the mills and factories of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is confirmed by the improved local traffic upon their railways, and by the continued heevy purchases of Cotton in this market, and contracts in advance for Wool at the West.

The business on the Hudson River in February was as follows:

February, 1859	$190,588 03
February, 1858	163 837 27
Increase	$26,751 67

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, for February, were as follows:

February, 1859	$88,988 16
February, 1858	81,809 76
Increase	86,810 40

The Albany *Evening Journal* announces the following Banks to be depositories of the Canal moneys for the ensuing season:

New-York—Atlantic, Marine, and Shoe and Leather Banks. Albany—Bank of the Capitol, Albany Exchange and Merchants' Banks. West Troy—Commercial, State, Troy City, Union, Manufacturers', Merchants' and Mechanics', and Mutual Banks. Schenectady—Schenectady Bank. Fultonville—Mohawk River Bank. Little Falls—Herkimer County Bank. Utica—Utica City, Oneida, and Oneida County Banks. Rome—Rome Exchange, Bank of Rome, and Stanwix Banks. Syracuse—Burnet, Syracuse City, and Merchants' Banks. Jordan—Auburn Exchange Bank. Montezuma—Auburn City Bank. Lyons—Lyons Bank. Palmyra—Cuyler's Bank. Rochester—Commercial, Farmers' and Mechanics', Fleur City, and Monroe County Banks. Brockport—Brockport Exchange Bank. Albion—Bank of Albion. Medina—Medina Bank. Lockport—Exchange and Niagara County Banks. Tonawanda and Buffalo—Bank of Attica, Clinton White's, Farmers' and Mechanics', Genesee, Buffalo, Marine Bank Buffalo, New-York and Erie, and International Banks. Waterford—Saratoga County Bank. Fort Edward—Bank of Fort Edward, and Farmers' Bank, Washington County. Whitehall—Bank of Whitehall and Commercial Bank. Salina—Salt Springs Bank. Phœnix—Oswego River and Citizens' Bank, Fulton. Oswego—Oswego City, Lake Ontario, and Marine Banks. Seneca Falls—Seneca County Bank. Geneva—Bank of Geneva. Ithaca—Tompkins County Bank. Havana—Steuben County Bank. Horseheads—Chemung Canal Bank. Corning—Steuben County Bank. Penn Yan—J. T. Raplee's Bank. Hamilton—Hamilton Bank. Oxford—Bank of Norwich. Binghamton—

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

ADVICES ONE DAY LATER.

INCREASING APPREHENSIONS OF WAR.

Rumored Changes in the British Ministry.

FAILING HEALTH OF KING BOMBA.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Steady—Consols 95 3-8.

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on the morning of Feb. 19, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Etna* arrived at Southampton on the forenoon of the 18th February.

This arrival brings advices but a single day later, the *Jura* having furnished an outline of the intelligence to the 18th ult. We add, however, various facts of interest occurring during the week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 16th, the House of Lords was not in session.

In the House of Commons, Baron MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD, the newly-elected member for Hythe, presented himself at the bar, and after some factious opposition from Mr. NEWDEGATE, took the Jewish oaths, and was admitted to his seat.

The Marriage Law Amendment bill, which legalizes marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was debated and passed to a second reading, by a majority of 38.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company's bill was withdrawn, but leave was given to bring in another bill, to "Alter and amend the Act relating to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and to enable the Company to raise additional capital, and for other purposes."

In the House of Lords on the 16th the correspondence in the *Charles et Georges* affair was laid on the table.

In the House of Commons Mr. HEADLAM gave notice that he should shortly move a resolution declaring that no new Constitution should be granted to the Ionian Islands until that House had first had an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on it.

Mr. DISRAELI, in reference to a threatened motion of inquiry as to the recent double election of Hospodar for Moldavia and Wallachia, suggested that as the Paris Conference was about to consider the subject it would be highly inexpedient for Parliament to anticipate the result of those deliberations.

Lord STANLEY moved a formal resolution declaring the expediency of raising seven million pounds sterling in England, for the service of the Government in India.

After some debate, in which Sir C. WOOD drew a rather gloomy picture of the financial future of India, the resolution was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in upon the subject.

The Army Estimates had been published. There is to be a reduction in the Home and Colonial establishments of about 7,500 men, and an increase in India of 14,000 men. The total amount registered is £11,568,000 being a decrease of about £10,000 upon last year. The whole Imperial force will be 229,000 men, of whom 108,000 constitute the Indian establishment. The reduction in the Army at home is considered indicative of the British Government faith in the maintenance of peace.

A notice in the *Gazette* declares the port of Victoria in Vancouver's Island the port of entry of British Columbia until arrangements have been made to collect duty on Fraser's River.

The *Scotsman* gives currency to rumors of Ministerial changes. It says the Lord Chancellor will soon retire and undertake the Chief Baronship of the Exchequer, Lord KINGSDOWN or Mr. CAIRNS succeeding to the Woolsack; that Gen. PEEL will resign the War Secretaryship, and that Sir E. B. LYTTON will be succeeded in the Colonial Department by Mr. GLADSTONE—LYTTON being raised to the Peerage.

The friends of the ballot system had met at a banquet in London for the purpose of disseminating their views. Mr. BRIGHT was not present, but in a letter he stated that the Reform Party is a ballot party, and that any attempt to give satisfaction without the ballot must fail.

We understand that Lord MALMESBURY has appointed Capt. FRANCIS HOWARD WYKE, late of the Blues, to be Consul at Jeddo, in Japan.

The appointment by Lord CHELMSFORD, Lord Chancellor, of his son-in-law, Mr. W. HIGGINS, as Master in Lunacy, had caused so violent a public outcry, that Mr. HIGGINS had been obliged to resign. The place was then given to Mr. SAMUEL WARREN, the author of *Ten Thousand a Year*, who was to resign his seat in Parliament to accept it.

FRANCE.

Rumors of retirement of one or two Ministers from the Cabinet continued to circulate, but they lacked confirmation.

The Senate had proposed an increase of 700,00 francs in the dotation to the Imperial family. It was presumed that it would be settled on the Princess CLOTILDE.

The Minister of Commerce had issued a circular stating that the War Department had succeeded in manufacturing gunpowder suited for exportation of a better quality than that now used, and at a price which will enable French shipowners to compete with foreigners. The Government will undertake to manufacture gunpowder for exportation at their mills at the rate of 180 francs the 100 kilogrammes.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the warning given to *La Presse* was owing to the complaints of the Papal Nuncio at Paris.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the payment to be made by soldiers of the class of 1856, in substitution of personal military service, at 2,000 francs.

The same journal announces that the Conference of the Powers will shortly reassemble at Paris, to discuss the result of the Moldo-Wallachian elections.

The *Débats* of Feb. 15 contains an article by M. ST. MARC GIRARDIN, which has caused a good deal of excitement in our political circles. M. GIRARDIN advocated that the French Government should in no manner give way to the desires of Austria as regards the affairs of the Principalities, hoping thereby to obtain concessions from Aostria in Italy. M. GIRARDIN advises the Roumans to prepare an army to resist any encroachment of Turkey, who might wish by a sudden stroke to arrange matters all her own way; and intimates that did France thus try to conciliate Austria, that, once her aims secured in the Orient, she (Austria) would never keep any promises she might have made regarding the Italian provinces.

"It is rumored," says *Galignani*, "that M. CHAS. LAFFITTE, the banker, and two English houses, are about to undertake the Piedmontese loan."

PARISIAN GAYETIES—A SOIREE OF MINISTER MASON—AMERICANS IN PARIS—THE PRINCESS CLOTILDA—THE PREVALENT DANCES—THE FASHIONS—NEW FRENCH VEILS—VARIETIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1859.

Your newspapers, printed in latitude 41°, are amusing with their stories of thermometers at 30° below zero, with men frozen to death in the middle of populous streets, and all the world going a-skating, while we, in latitude 49°, are indulging in roses and lilacs and open carriage drives to the Bois. We do not pretend to boast of a sun that looks down all day long without winking, nor of a sky exactly Italian, for, to tell the truth, we have not had a whole dry day these three months; but then the thermometer, in all that time, has only fallen once for half a week low enough to stop water running in the street, and that only very slow running water. Galoches and umbrellas have made a good season of it.

The fashionable world is at last awakened. From the Porte St. Martin to the Triumphal Arch there goes up a confused sound of rustling silks, merry music and clinking ice-cream glasses. The annual flutter of the feminines is at its *apogee*. Last week the American Minister gave a brilliant complimentary *soirée* to the Hon. Mr. PRESTON, new Minister to Spain, and his family. In Mr. PRESTON Mr. BUCHANAN has made choice of a representative that does honor to his Administration. At the Tuileries, at the Foreign Secretary's, at the Spanish Minister's, wherever he has been presented, he has made an impression. His fine physique and dignified bearing will go far toward neutralizing the embarrassments of his situation at the Coort to which he is accredited. The Empress, always deeply interested in her native country, talked some time with Mr. PRESTON, no doobt to ascertain to what sort of man the Cuban negotiation had been confided.

Madame SOSBE, of New-Orleans, has given a ball, at which were brought together all the American families, and which gave origin to the word, addressed to the lady of the house,—*le Sorbé aux oiseaux*. Miss R. A. DANA, of Boston, also opened her saloons, a few evenings ago, to a large concourse of her friends in the fashionable world of Paris. The Bostonians are very numerous this Winter in the French capital.

The ball at the Hôtel de Ville, given by the city to the Prince and Princess NAPOLEON, went beyond the ordinary reputation of those renowned balls. The decorations of the Palace cost this time fifty thousand dollars, and had the same extent and general disposition as when visited by the Queen of England, the King VICTOR EMMANUEL, and the King of Bavaria. The number of invitations was eight thousand, and with the exception perhaps of a thousand foreigners who obtained invitations through their Legations, comprised all the Napoleonic aristocracy of the city. The papers will tell you of the budding beauty of the Princess CLOTILDE, rivaling the flowers with which she was surrounded, and throwing a shadow over the magnificences of the Municipal Palace. Error complete! The young Princess, with all respect be it said, is neither a beauty, nor has she the gayety o. her age. She looks, indeed, like a lamb being led to the slaughter; she scarcely smiled the whole evening and it did not require much penetration to discover that her heart was neither in France nor in the dazzling scene around her. She had no business to be born a Princess!

The *Indépendance Belge* announces that a daughter of Mr. MASON, American Minister at Paris, is soon to marry a Mr. HENDERSON, of the United States.

The rage in the dancing world this Winter is character dances. These are principally dances brought to Paris by the Russians and Poles, and the saloons in which they are most frequently to be seen are those of the Countess KISSELEFF, the Duchess DE ROZAN, Madame KAISAROFF, the Princess GALITZIN, &c. At the Russian Embassy they were inaugurated by a cotillon *su vin de champagne*, directed by the nephew of the Princess and by the Prince LADISLAS CZARTORISKY. The great feat of this cotillon is to hold in the right hand a glass of champagne and go through all the movements of the dance without spilling a drop. A young Russian nobleman accomplished the extraordinary feat of dancing the *frisko* with a full champagne glass *on his head*. The Lancers, although it is the *ton* to yawn and declare it a stupid dance whenever it is proposed, still holds its place in the saloons. At several American houses—at Mr. JEROME'S of New-York, and Mr. GURNEY'S of Chicago—they are dancing the new fashionable French quadrille—the Prince Imperial—a decided improvement on the Lancers.

I have had occasion to remark already that in feminine toilet there is this Winter an augumentation in rotundity. The ball of the Hôtel de Ville only confirmed the first impression of the fashionable season. At the same time there is a tendency to very low-necked dresses, and especially to low-backed dresses, which has more than reached the limits of propriety. There is a *luxe de dos* quite revolting. For those meagre individuals especially who resemble spiders, there is no need of showing us that. They look like pinned canary birds—the dear creatures. A charitable lady suggested that these deplorable exhibitions were the result of the long trains on the floor—held down by the gentleme'n's feet. Certain it is, however, that what the dresses have gained in length of train they have lost in height of shoulders, so that the equilibrium at least is kept up. A malicious friend compared them to Venuses rising out of sea-foam—and a long way aut! "*Il y a des gens qui ne respectent rien.*"

An English fashion in ladies' walking apparel has lately been adopted here—that of drawing the bottom of the dress up, when it is muddy, in festoons. This is accomplished by some kind of interior net-work arrangement to the deponent unknown; but it is not as graceful as the French method of holding up the skirts, and will not become general. On the other hand the Aberdeen or Balmoral skirts are now regularly naturalized in France and are generally worn.

The French language of the "men about town" has been enriched this Winter with two new verbs. M. BABINET, of the Institute, the distinguished astronomer, who is also a distinguished talker, is perhaps the man the most sought after in the saloons of Paris, on account of his charming conversational powers. So they have invented the verb *babiner*—which means, to talk charmingly; and some people even place on the corner of their cards of invitation to an intimate avening, *on babinera*. The other word characterizes an improved *can-can* danced nightly for the last four months, by Mlle. TAUTIN, at the Bouffes Parisiens, in the popular buffo opera of "Orphée aux Enfers." In this dance, which takes place among the gods in the ante-chamber of Pluto's warm residence, and which is called quite aptly, the *Can-can Infernale*, Mlle. TAUTIN, as *Eurydice*, pois in some fancy touches in the choregraphic art which are the rage of the town. From this comes the verb *tautiner*, so that in the *demi monde*, cards of invitation to a dancing *soirée* now bear the words, *on tautinera*.

M. MILLAUD, the millionaire Jew broker, was not long ago in company with some dramatists, when, as the result of a discussion as to which had the most difficult profession—that of writing for the stage or gaining millions on 'Change—a bet was made that M. MILLAUD could not write a piece that would not be hissed by the public. M. MILLAUD went to work at once, with M. CLAIRVILLE as collaborator, and a week ago the piece was produced at the Palais Royal Theatre, and was not only not hissed, but proved a complete success. It is called "*Ma Niece et Mon Ours*"—"My Niece and My Bear"—and kept the audience in a roar from the first to the last word. It is totally unbelievable how a money-changer could find so much humor in all his body!

The second son of Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, of this city, has just married Mlle. AUSPACH, a Jewess, and daughter of one of the Judges of a high Court of Paris. The nuptials were celebrated with all the honors due to the millions.

The Parisians are to be astonished in a few days with the songs, the dances and the bones of Christy's Minstrels—the genuine, original band, who have been playing in England for eight hundred consecutive nights. They have taken the room of the Concerts de Paris, in the Rue du Helder, for two weeks, but will continue longer if they are encouraged. They are under the control of Mr. MITCHELL, manager of the St. James Theatre, London. Mr. MITCHELL assures the French people in his advertisements that they will hear and see in these performers, music, dances *and physiognomies*, never before presented to a Continental audience. (No doubt of it!) He calls them *Bouffes Americains*, and attempts to translate the names of their songs into French, but he makes but a sorry fist of "Hoop-de-dooden-doo!" His translation might pass for a cross between Choctaw and Low Dutch.

A ball will be given by the Americans at the Grand Hôtel du Louvre, in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

MALAKOFF.

THE WAR QUESTION.

The Feeling in France—Active Preparations—Austrian Views—The Question in Germany—In Sardinia—In Italy.

THE WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.

From France, as indeed from most parts of the Continent, the intelligence by this arrival is of a nature calculated to increase the apprehension that peace will not long be preserved. If the warning given to the *Presse* were deemed to be an indication that more peaceful counsels were prevailing, the following official circular, which has seen the light in the *Indépendance Belge*, has speedily shown that the Government blew hot and cold almost with the same breath:

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859.

M. LE PRINCE: The speech delivered by the Emperor on opening the Legislative Chambers has become the subject of very contradictory comments, the result of which is to agitate and unsettle the public mind. This is an evil which must be remedied. The policy of the Emperor is as definite as it is elevated. Immovably established, as he has said, in the path of right, justice and national power, it is never provocative, but will never be pusillanimous. It is ready to manifest itself wherever the cause of justice and civilization is to be assisted.

It is important, M. LE PRINCE, that the journals published in your department should also be inspired with this noble sentiment; and, that they should say to the population—for this is the thought of the Emperor—that war without a legitimate motive is impossible, but that if the preservation of his honor demands it—if one of those causes should arise to which France is at all times passionately attached—the Government will not retreat from the idea of war, for war would then be a necessity. Let the papers say and say again that towards whatever result the will of the Emperor may lead it, it is the duty of the nation, which has so often received the benefit of his wisdom, and which he has made so great, to follow without hesitation.

A danger greater than any that can be incurred by war is that the spirit of the nation may become careless of all but material interests, and forget the traditions of honor and patriotism.

In this spirit the editors of journals should write. If it is not in the power of the Press to raise its language to the tone adopted by the Emperor, which has made itself heard throughout Europe, it can at least abstain from weakening the effect of this interpretation by accusing him of egotism or pusillanimity.

Receive, &c. DELANGLE.

Such a circular destroys any pacific significance that might have been attributed to the *Presse's* warning, which is said by some to have been addressed at the especial demand of the Austrian Ambassador, while others assert that it was issued in consequence of the Papal Nuncio's remonstrances. Whatever may be the contradiction between the significance of the circular and that of the warning, there is no ambiguousness in the accounts of the activity with which the French Government pursues its military preparations. We are now told that the "army of Lyons," which has already been strengthened by the arrival of the greater portion of General RENAUD'S division from Africa, has been fully supplied with field equipments; and there is a rumor, which is at least exaggerated that 100,000 men are to assemble at Toulon in March

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writing on Thursday evening, says: "The movement of troops continues very actively at Marseilles. Detachments of the 23d and 90th Regiments of Infantry arrived there on Tuesday last, and were immediately forwarded to Lyons. There is reason to believe that the entire army of Lyons is about to be placed on the war footing. The artillery has been for some time past in a condition for active service. The warning given to the *Presse* for its article on Austria is said to have been owing to the complaints of the Papal Nuncio in Paris on account of the strong language used against the Pope and the Pontifical government. At the same time I understand that full liberty is to be given to the *Charivari* for anti-Austrian caricatures, which will probably be responded to at Vienna. It is said that the Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE arrived in Paris last night from Turin. He was not expected till Saturday."

The movements of troops continued very active a Marseilles.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the whole army of Lyons had been placed on a war footing, and that its *equipage de campagne* had been ordered to be got in readiness without delay.

"I learn from a private source, in which I place confidence, that the Emperor is preparing tents, horses, arms, uniforms, &c., to take the field in person. I am as convinced as it is possible to be of any proposition not mathematically demonstrated, that his bosom burns with the ambition to command an army in actual warfare."

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, peremptory orders had been given to the various Chambers of Commerce to abstain from giving expression to their ardent wishes for peace.

The *Indépendance Belge* states that the French Government was preparing a memorandum containing an exposition of grievances against Austria. The danger of the *statu quo* will, it is said, be pointed out, and explanations frankly demanded. At the same time the declaration will be made that France, while desirous of peace, is far from fearing war.

The *Gazette de Cologne* makes an announcement that Count BOOL has replied by a dispatch, in which he declares that Austria is ready, at the request of France, to withdraw from the Legations all her troops which exceed the number fixed by treaty for the garrisons. An Austrian dispatch, according to the *Indépendance Belge*, couched in these terms, had been received in London, and immediately communicated to the French Government. The *Gazette de Cologne* also assures us that the same declaration was made by Count BUOL on the 9th ult., to the Prussian Government, and was accompanied by a request it might be brought to the knowledge of Count WALEWSKI.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the 16th, says: "I am bound to say that there is hardly any one here, whose opinion is of any importance, who does not imagine war to be inevitable. A former Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. D— DE L—, goes about openly, saying, 'The only thing to be done for the tranquility of Europe is to put a strait jacket on the Emperor.' The very Republicans themselves are averse from an intervention in favor of Italy, which has hitherto been one of their pet schemes. A meeting was held the other day at M. CARNOT'S, and all present were unanimous in opposition to war."

The Paris Bourse on the 16th opened weak, but closed firmer. On the 17th the warning given to *La Presse* gave rise to an advance of about ⅝ per cent., but this advance was not fully maintained. On the 18th the market opened flat and lower, but improved, and the Three per Cents closed steady at 68 for money and account.

Le Nord states that on the 5th inst. Count BOOL addressed a circular dispatch to the German Courts in order to sound their intentions and to solicit their cooperation in the event of the Italian question leading to hostilities, either with Sardinia alone, with France alone, or with the two countries united. The Cabinet of Vienna does not address itself to the Central Powers of the Confederation, but appeals separately to each of the secondary courts, beginning with Bavaria. It takes this step behind the back of Prussia, which was not applied to except non-officially some days after the other States. *Le Nord*, which has strong anti-Austrian tendencies, says that this proceeding has produced a painful impression at Berlin.

The *Prussian Gazette*, the official journal of Berlin expresses the opinion that, in consequence of the serious exertions of the great Powers, the Prussian and English Governments will persist in the efforts they have made to smooth down difficulties, removing just causes of complaint, and remaining within the limits of treaties. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg will not, it may be hoped, refuse to support the steps taken by Prussia and England. The *Gazette* adds that the Austrian Cabinet is disposed to enter into negotiations with France to put an end to the military occupation of Central Italy, and certainly the advance made by Austria will be received in Paris in the same spirit of conciliation that has dictated them.

The *Daily News* correspondent says that the French Envoys at Munich, Wurtemburg and Cassel had been sent for to confer with the Emperor—it was presumed on the state of public opinion in Germany.

In the articles for which the *Presse* was warned, that journal pronounces itself against the practical policy now advocated by the majority of the Paris journals, which would fain devote its attention exclusively to the conquest, by diplomatic means, of reforms in Central Italy. It maintains that the question of Central Italy cannot be separated from that of Northern Italy; and it foreshadows the possibility of Count CAVOUR'S withdrawal from office in the event of any hesitation being displayed by France. This political eclipse would doubtless be a calamity—a dire calamity—but even greater trials have been borne with fortitude by mankind, and for a less glorious reward than the preservation of general peace. Perhaps Sardinia would survive the catastrophe—nay, while relieving herself of a war budget which has reduced the country to a state of impoverishment, she might preserve and increase, by the simple exercise of her constitutional faculties, that political influence over Italy which is only endangered by her sword.

"I subjoin a few extracts from the article which has given rise to so much speculative discussion:

'I do not admit,' said an illustrious Milanese exile, 'that the movement of 1848 and 1849 was an abortive one; I see in it, on the contrary, the first effort of a great national revolution, which, while changing the political state of Italy, must in the end enlist all the strength of a great nation in the cause of liberty and progress.'

* * * Centralisation, which may be a ground of strength, may also be a ground of weakness—in any case it simplifies solutions. Did not Nero wish that the Roman people had but one head, in order that he might cut it off at a single blow?

But does Italy rely exclosively on herself to shake off the yoke of her oppressors? No. The time has gone by when in the delirium of her patriotism she pronounced these rash words—*Italia farà da se!* She invokes, on the contrary, the assistance of generous nations. Is not her cause that of justice and civilization? It is also ours. We are frightened at the idea of intervention. Why so? Ought we not rather gratefully to prize the opportunity which now presents itself to make an end of this long enduring source of uneasiness which torments Europe, and impedes the car of progress? We have said that Austria raises her head in every part of Italy; she obtrudes herself also elsewhere. Is it not Austria who has nullified all the consequences of the treaty of Paris? Is it not Austria who prompts Turkey to the commission of all her treasons—all her felonies? Is it not Austria who troubles the alliance which united us to England? Would not a war which should deliver us from this incubus be blessed above all other wars? Now this is the war which seems to be preparing in Italy, and therefore we should contemplate the prospect with confidence and security.

The slightest halt on the declivity where we are moving, the faintest hesitation on the part of France, would force Count CAVOUR to withdraw from political affairs. Yet Count CAVOUR is the faithful ally of France, the statesman who has transported the Italian question from the impotent meetings of conspirators to the Congress of Europe, and has transformed it into a genuine political question. Count CAVOUR once fallen; the only possible ministry would be that formed by M. DE REVEL, who is, it is known, disposed, if not to deliver himself up, bound hand and foot, to Austria, at least to offer her a hand and enable her to regain in Piedmont, to the prejudice of France, the ground which she has lost during the last ten years. We trust in the failure of a policy—doubtless clever, if not very jealous of our interests and honor—which seeks to persuade us that our attention ought to be exclusively directed to Central Italy. Austria will not give way in Central Italy, because a blow would be thereby struck at her power in Northern Italy; and, as long as her rule lasts in Northern Italy, she will do her best to encroach on Central Italy, whose submission can alone diminish her constant alarm. This is the truth. Whoever has studied in good faith this European problem is aware that the two elements of which it is composed—liberty and independence—are indissolubly bound together.'"

THE QUESTION IN GERMANY.

The Austrian journals had been ordered to moderate the tone of their articles relative to France.

Austria, it is stated, had proposed to the secondary German powers treaties of alliance, with a view to ascertain certain eventualities, and three of them had concluded a secret Convention with her, but it is only to be acted upon when war shall be carried to a different theatre than Italy. So long as it shall be confined to that country, Austria prefers to act alone.

The Austrian *Correspondent*, in an official article, declares that the military measures taken in the Lombardo-Venetian States are strictly of a defensive nature.

It is said that 1,000 guns of the largest calibre are to be cast at Marixall, in Styria, this year.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna, writing on Sunday, Feb. 13, says the Viennese appeared on that day to be laboring under a fit of despondency, and to be impressed with the conviction that war was inevitable. A short time ago the attitude of Austria was undoubtedly provocative, but at present her policy is conciliatory. Although she will consent to refer the Italian question to an European congress, she will neither refuse to draw her troops from the Papal states within a given period, nor will she decline to employ her influence at Rome for the promotion of administrative reforms; and the Government has expressed its desire to come to an amicable understanding with France with regard to the Papal States.

The same correspondent, writing on the 15th, says: "Three or four days ago, information was received from France which removed all doubt as to the intentions of the Emperor NAPOLEON; and you must, therefore, not be surprised should you suddenly learn that the Austrian army is to be placed on a war footing. It was yesterday evening related that the men on furlough had received orders to join their respective regiments; but it is not likely that they will be obliged to quit their homes until the season is more advanced. The military organization is so excellent that 650,000 men can be fully prepared for action within a month or six weeks. It is very evident that great anxiety for the future is felt in official circles, but military men appear to be full of confidence. The following brief but important notice has just been sent me: 'Authentic information has been received that the Russian soldiers who were on furlough have been called in. Orders have also been given to purchase cavalry horses.' The correspondents from the Russian frontiers, who long denied that there was any unusual military movement in the empire, now speak of the advance of troops from Taganrog to the Moldavian frontier."

It is stated that a Council of War, composed of four or five of the most distinguished Generals in the Austrian army, had been formed.

It is confirmed that Austria has expressed willingness to make a concession to public opinion, and to cease to give support to the system of misrule which prevails in Central Italy.

A telegram from Vienna, published by the *Daily News*, repeats a statement previously made, that "Austria will send representatives to the Paris Conferences, provided England and Prussia guarantee that the Italian question shall not be mooted." It is certain, from the announcement made by the *Moniteur*, that the Conferences will soon be held; and as that official announcement especially states that they will assemble to "consider the result of the Wallachian and Moldavian elections," it is probable that the Austrian demand for such a limitation of their deliberations has been accorded.

STATE OF GERMAN SENTIMENT.

Correspondents allege that it is a positive fact that the French Government are actively engaged in canvassing public opinion throughout Southern Germany in favor of the Emperor. Large numbers of copies of the pamphlet, *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*, have been sent to the leading citizens of Mentz. The parcels were all franked, posted at Paris, and stamped with the seal of the *Ministère des Affaires Etrangères*.

Le Nord asserts that Prussia has, to a certain extent, become the arbiter of the present situation. Prussia will not promise France to maintain her neutral attitude under any eventuality; nor can she pledge herself to Austria to make common cause with her in any conflict in which her interest and her honor, in her double capacity of a great German and a great European power, shall not be engaged.

The *Daily News* has published the following telegram from Hamburg, dated Thursday: "The proposition made in the Hanoverian Upper Chamber, to restrain the exportation of horses, gave rise to a warm debate, in the course of which it was contended that any French attack on the Po and Rhine would be a *casus belli*. Prussia's dilatory policy was denounced as Anti-German. The proposition was unanimously agreed to."

The Bavarian Minister of War has sent orders to the various commanders of troops to adopt the necessary measures for placing the army on the footing of preparing for the eventualities of war. The popular excitement in Bavaria is as great as in any part of Germany.

The Semi-Official Prussian *Gazette*, in an article on Italy, insists on the necessity of respecting treaties.

ATTITUDE OF SARDINIA.

It is stated that Sardinia had established two regiments for the purpose of enrolling in them Austrian deserters.

The Genoese papers speak of the formation in Piedmont of *cadres* of nine regiments, to be composed of volunteers from other States.

The Minister of Finance has presented a bill for suspending, until further orders, the export of forage and oats on the frontiers of Lombardy.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that if Conservative Europe disappoints the expectations now raised, all the enthusiastic young men will become partisans of MAZZINI and the revolution.

The *Times* Correspondent writes, Feb. 14: "Count BUOL'S reply, dated 20th January, to Count CAVOUR'S dispatch of the 25th November, which lately appeared in the *Times*, now lies before me, but, perceiving that it has already obtained publicity in Paris, I consider it unnecessary to trouble you with a translation. Count BUOL states at some length the various motives which confirm the Austrian Government in their opinion that the Treaty of 15th October, 1857, between Austria and Modena does constitute a complete Customs' Union, and that, consequently, Sardinia cannot invoke Article 15 of the Treaty of Commerce of 1856 to participate in the favors granted to the dochy of Modena. Count CAVOUR'S arguments, contained in his dispatch of the 25th of November, have in no degree, says Count BUOL, modified his Government's conviction in this respect. Nevertheless, concludes the Austrian Minister, whatever the opinion the Turin Cabinet may finally adopt after reading his dispatch, the matter can no longer form the suoject of demands on its part, since, moved by considerations foreign to the questions of right raised by the Sardinian Government, that of Austria has already opened negotiations with Modena, with the view of annulling, without delay, the treaty of the 15th of October, 1857."

Neither of the Legislative Chambers sits to-day, and there is no political news stirring.

In spite of the menace of war and the complaints of commerce, the Turinese seem disposed to pass a joyous Carnival.

STATE OF ITALY.

According to a letter from Florence of the 10th February, the question of deciding what the attitude of Tuscany ought to be under existing circumstances, has been discussed in the Council of the Grand Duke. On this point the opinion of M. BALDASSERONI has prevailed, and strict neutrality has been definitely resolved on.

A Milan correspondent asserted lately that M. CANTU, the author of a "History of Italy," had, with the Dukes SOORTI and MERLI, got up an address to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, proposing to detach Lombardy from Aostria, and to place the Arehduke MAXIMILIAN at its head as King. The historian has written to a Paris journal, declaring that he has neither written, thought of, signed, nor even any such address.

A letter from Milan, in the *Times*, says that the speech of the Emperor of the French, giving a complete adherenee to the policy of Sardinia, has convinced everybody as to the issue of the present crisis.

SPAIN.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies the President of the Council had drawn attention to the necessity of increasing the defences of the country. He particularly alluded to Mahon, because England and France, in the event of a war, would endeavor to get possession of that island to command communications with Algeria. He also pointed out the necessity of fortifying Ferrol, as an enemy might in a week destroy its arsenals which had cost so many millions.

The Queen of Spain had granted a pardon to an Englishman named PARRY, who was sentenced to death for having struck a sentinel.

The various addresses from public bodies in Cuba to the Queen of Spain, in reference to President BUCHANAN'S proposition to purchase the island, had been published in the Madrid *Gazette*.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government has entered into a contract with the Mercantile Union Company for the dispatch of a steamer from Lisbon to the Azores on the 5th of each month, and on the 12th to the Cape de Verde Islands.

NAPLES.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 15th of February. The daughter of Count AQUILA had died on the previous day.

Considerable anxiety was felt for the health of the King. He was believed to be suffering from water around the heart, and was too ill to be taken to Caserta.

PRUSSIA.

The Breslau *Gazette* says that a new loan was in contemplation in Prussia should events take a threatening turn.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says the statements of military movements by Russia are fictitious.

Per contra, however, a Vienna letter asserts, on the authority of a source purporting to be authentic, that Russia was calling in her soldiers who were on furlough, and that Russian troops were marching from Taganrog to the Moldavian frontier.

The *Gazette of the Senate* of St. Petersburg publishes an ukase of the Emperor, dated Dec. 8, 1858, settling the government of the Russian possessions on the Amoor in accordance with the proposition of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, and conformably to the advice of the Committee on Siberian affairs.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

It is stated that a large majority of the members of the Ionian Parliament appeared determined by refuse the discussion of the reforms proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE; and it was expected that should the Parliament be dissolved the present members would be re-elected.

TURKEY.

A Frenchman having fallen a victim to vengeance at Rodosta, the French Embassy at Constantinople dispatched a dragoman and a body of police in a war steamer to the scene. Fourteen culprits were arrested and full satisfaction given to France.

The Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The *Daily News'* City Article says extreme dullness prevailed to-day throughout the Stock Exchange. The continued armament in France, and the absence of any recovery on the Paris Bourse continued to check all tendency to animation. The funds, however, closed as good as yesterday, a reduction of ⅛ which took place toward the middle of the day, proving merely temporary. Sales in preparation for the Indian Loan appear to have been effected to some extent, yet without prejudicing the market. With the exception of Indian Railway shares, the other markets were heavy. Further large sales of Lombardo-Venetian shares on orders from Vienna had considerable effect upon the Stock market generally. The Discount market was rather more active, but the best bills were freely taken at 2½, and even 2 per cent. The operations in gold at the Bank to-day were unimportant.

The steamer *Ceylon* will take out, on the 20th inst., £175,281 in specie for the East, all silver except 2,365 sovereigns. Some considerable sums were to-day countermanded for the next vessel for Bombay, when the exchange comes higher. On 'Change this afternoon a fresh rise took place in the rates for bills on Austria. Paper on Holland was likewise quoted more favorable to this country. The other exchanges remain firm.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The *Times'* City Article says: The English Funds opened this morning without alteration, but the market was languid, and a few speculative sales soon caused a decline of ½d. at which they remained.

In the Produce market during the week the general tone has rather improved, and prices have been steady.

There has been more inquiry for export, partly on the favorable commercial advices from the United States, but the Continental trade is quiet.

The Tea market is very firm. Common Congou was bought this morning at 1s. 1¾d. per lb., but cannot now be obtained at that price. Fine mixing kinds, recently arrived, have been sold at full rates; those under 2s. 2d. per lb. being most sought after.

THE DANUBIAN QUESTION.

The *Daily News* says that the cloud in the South of Europe is dark and threatening, but the clouds in the East are big with tempests, and unless Austria, who sends her *caveat* against the discussion of Italian wrongs, be persuaded to hold her peace on Roumanrights, it is not improbable that the solution of the Italian question may be transferred from Rome and Milan to Jassy or Bucharest.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

The *Times* says a rumor has been circulated that the new Indian loan of £7,000,000 will be in the form of 4½ per cent. debentures, redeemable in ten years, and to be issued at par. It is scarcely probable, however, that the real terms will be allowed to transpire until they are formally advertised.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE MINISTRY AND THE OPPOSITION.

The *Times* complains of apathy everywhere. The House of Commons is waiting for Sir JOHN PAKINGTON'S estimates. They are waiting for Mr. DISRAELI'S Reform bill. They are waiting for something to turn up. For want of a vigorous wholesome opposition, Government is falling to pieces. The Chancellor is said to be thinking of leaving the woolsack for the Bench. The Colonial Secretary is suspected of a similar intention without as good a reason, and the Secretary of War is plainly spoken of as on the move. They really seem not to care whether they stay or go, and the Opposition, if there be one, does not care to inquire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will resume the hearing of Mr. POOLE'S appeal this morning.

There is a vacancy in the representation of Midhurst, Mr. WARREN having accepted the appointment offered him.

There is an absence of general news of importance in this morning's papers.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

Per Europa.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 18, 1859—5 P.M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet. Money continues abundant. Consols leave off 95½@95¾ for money, 95⅞ for the account. Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d. Mexican Dollars 5s. 1d. American Eagles 76s. 3d. Doubloons, Spanish 77s., South American 75s. The Secretary of State for India proposes to issue a Loan for £7,000,000.

For COCHINEAL there is a fair inquiry. Of 324 bags offered half were placed. Honduras Silver ordinary mixed dead to good fair 3s. 2d.@3s. 9d., Blacks 4s. 10d. Mexican Silver 3s. 6d.@3s. 8d. Teneriffe Silver 3s. 7d.@3s. 9d., Blacks 3s. 10d.@4s. 2d.

COCOA—One thousand bags have changed hands, Trinidad at 51s.@53s. for middling grayish red to middling red. Guayaquil at 55s.

COFFEE—The market has been inactive, but steady. A few lots native Ceylon were realized at 51s. 6d. for good ordinary; 170 casks 41 bids. Plantation Ceylon brought full rates. 3,000 bags Rio were disposed of at 48s. 6d.@51s. for good and fine ordinary colory, 46s. 6d. for fine ordinary mixed, and 47s. 6d. for good ordinary brown, and 4,500 bags good firsts and superior at 48s., insured f. p. a., for a near port.

	1858—Imports—1859.
Great Britain, lbs.	3,100,000 — 4,800,000
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	20,200,000 — 24,500,000
Total	23,300,000 — 29,300,000
	1858—Stocks—1859.
Great Britain, lbs.	22,200,000 — 19,000,000
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	178,900,000 — 91,500,000
Total	201,100,000 — 110,500,000

COPPER—Tough Cake and Tile, £112 10s. Best selected, $115 10s. Sheathing, 12¾d. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 10¾d.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat has been small, and mostly in bad condition, previous prices being with difficulty obtained. For Foreign the demand was restricted. Last week's average price of English was 44s. 11d. on 120,103 qrs. rtd. We quote White American Wheat 38s.@42s.; Red 34s.@40s. ℔ qr.; Flour 26s.@24s. ℔ bbl.

COTTON—Liverpool. At Liverpool the demand has been active; yesterday's quotation of middling Orleans 7 1-16d. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Manila bought in. St. Petersburg Clean, dull at £29 10s.@£30. Jute, at auction 2,300 bales sold, common and middling, £15 5s.@£18, good and fine, £20@£24 17s. 6d.

LINSEED—The sales closed on the 15th, and out of the 9,904 chests declared, 4,300 chests have been sold, of which 2,300 for export. In consequence of the large quantity withdrawn the feeling improved, and October rates were obtained for fine Bengal, 2d.@3d. advance on ordinary to middling, consuming qualities, making the average of the whole sale equal to that of the last. Bengal, fine purple and violet, 7s. 10d.@8s. 2d.; consuming fine, 6s. 9d.@7s.; middling and good, 6s. 2d.@6s. 8d. Oude, middling, 4s.@5s.; ordinary and low, 3s.@3s. 9d. Madras, middling, 2s. 8d.@4s.; ordinary to

Fair Play on Sickles and Butterworth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An individual who evidently fancies, like the Irish village pedagogue, that he can write "illegant prose," and that, on all questions, whether of chivalry, fundamental piety or law, he is an undoubted authority, has published a communication in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, over the signature of "Fair Play," and under the caption of "Sickles and Butterworth tried by the Code of Honor," on which I crave permission to make a few remarks.

"Fair Play" says that he has "discussed the subject matter of the controversy between the *Post* and the *Times* on the Sickles tragedy with a large number of persons." So have I. But "Fair Play" must have got into bad company, or else, to use a mild term, he is wanting in candor, for he says that out of this large number of persons, he has not heard one express a doubt as to the soundness of the *Post's* position. The large number of persons with whom I have conversed on the subject have not expressed doubts, but positive convictions, that the comments of the *Evening Post* with regard to the painful event of Sunday last, were dastardly, false and malignant, and more fitting for the columns of the *Red Flag* or the *Alligator* than for those of a journal claiming to be respectable; and that the course of the *Times* has been manly, dignified and able, in the fullest and strongest sense of the term.

"Fair Play" conleuts himself with an emphetic approval, in his own name and that of his acquaintance, of the *Post's* disgusting apologiee fur the treacherous sedecer, and the blackhearted ferocity of its efforts to exclude from human sympathy and justice the entraged husband who now awaits in prison the judgmeat uf the law un the summary vengeance which he wreaked on the scoundrel who violated his home, and destroyed the good name of his family. "Fair Play" does not apply his remarks to Mr. Sickles. It is with Mr. Butterworth and with those who attempt "to whitewash" him that he proposes to deal. With regard to Sickles, he only says that he and the large number of persons with whom he converses, have arrived at the rather singular conclusion that "a notorious scamp has *blossomed* into an assassin." "Fair Play's language and metaphors are flowery.

Everybody who has the advantage of knowing Mr. Butterworth,—and I believe the circle of that gentleman's acquaintance is very extended,—will readily admit, after reading Fair Play's communication, that he has told the truth when he stated that he knows nothing of the Superintendent of the United States Assay Office. Had he taken the trouble to inform himself with regard to that gentleman's character and social standing before he presumed to constitute himself the prosecutor and judge of his motives and actions, he would have better entitled himself to assume the *non de plume* over which he has written one of the falsest, most malignant, and most wanion attacks on private character that it has ever been my bad fortune to read. It is, however, so transparently illogical—its worst accusations are so self-refuting—that even were it not the libelous tirade of an anouymous scribbler in the foulest of prints, it could not damage Mr. Butterworth in the least.

"Fair Play" admits that Mr. Butterworth's statement is true in every respect, but thinks that on that statement he has forfeited all claim, even in a "worldly sense," to be considered a "man of honor." According to the "old, time-honored code of honor, which has regulated the dealings of gentlemen with one another for fourteen hundred years," ("Fair Play" is an antiquary as well as a florist,) as distinguished from "the code in use among Texan rangers and Mississippi overseers," Mr. Sickles ought to have ascertained, before he attacked the seducer of his wife, whether that "gentleman" was armed; whether his weapons and those of his antagonist were precisely equal in dimensione. He should have drawn lots for the ground, and heard the word fairly given, before "Fair Play" will admit that he had any right to attack. No provocation will palliate the most minute departure from this elaborate formula which has existed for fourteen hundred years. The "gentlemen," who in the guise of a friend, steals into a house and there assassinates peace, happiness and honor, is to be treated with the most scrupulous etiquette and rigid adherence to "the code," while the "gentleman" who breaks into a house to steal the silver spoons, may be shot down with perfect propriety and justice. But even granting the position taken by "Fair Play," that the man who "seduces one's wife," and the man who offers any ordinary insult for which redress is demanded among gentlemen, are on a perfect equality, which I do not, I cannot see how Mr. Butterworth can be held accountable in the most remote degree for the alleged deviations of Mr. Sickles from "Fair Play's" peculiar code. Mr. Butterworth said distinctly in his statement which "Fair Play" does not dare to doubt, that he took no part in the contest; that he believed both the combatants to be armed; that he had no thought of meeting or seeing Mr. Key; that he had no idea that Mr. Sickles intended to attack Mr. Key, and that he did not see Mr. S. shoot Mr. Key after his fall. "Fair Play" could, therefore, have easily answered his own indignant queries as to what Mr. Butterworth did. Mr. Butterworth did not move hand or foot "to prevent the butchery," in other words he did not rush in between two men whom he believed to be armed, and were engaged in mortal combat, and I do not believe that "Fair Play," unless he is as great a fool as I believe he is a knave, would have acted differently from Mr. Butterworth. JUSTICE.

Liabilities of Life Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The paragraph in your issue of this morning, entitled "A Commendable Movement," in relation to the United States Life Insurance Company, induces me to draw your attention to a somewhat peculiar state of facts existing in a litigation which has just been decided in the Superior Court between the International Life Assurance Society of London, which has numerous branches in this country, and a widow lady of Washington City.

This lady's husband effected an insurance on his life with this latter Company in 1850, and paid to the Company in annual premiums on his policies up to 1857 about $525.

When his premiem was about to fall due in this latter year, he was in failing health, and the Company's agent sent him a note, stating the day on which it would become due. The day designated happened to be a Sunday, and Mr. Campbell naturally waited until the ensuing Monday morning, when he went to the Company's office to pay his premium. To his astonishment he was informed that he had forfeited *his policy*. That he should have paid his premium the Sunday or Saturday before. Mr. Campbell died a few months after this, and the Company's agents refusing to recognize his claim under the policy, his widow brought the matter before the General Term of the Superior Court of this City. There it was elaborately argued by Mr. Gerard, in behalf of the Company, which not only insisted through him that the premium, if it fell due on Sunday should have been paid on that day or the day before, but also insisted that they were not bound by the note which their agents had written to Mr. Campbell; and, upon a nice and critical review of the policy, attempted to show that Mr. Campbell's day for payment was Saturday, and not the following Sunday as their agents had informed him. The Superior Court very properly, as it seems to us, overruled these pleas, and directed the Company to pay over the money due on Mr. Campbell's policy to his widow. Meanwhile it rests in the discretion of the Company to litigate the matter, perhaps for years, in the Appellate Courts, or to make prompt payment of the amount due the widow, as Mr. Campbell supposed would be done when he first insured his life.

The avoidance of obligations by Life Assurance Societies on grounds so nice and technical as these, and the involving of their customers in expensive and tedious litigations, in consequence of efforts to do so, are calculated to throw great discredit on the business of Life Assurance, and to destroy that entire confidence which is necessary in order to make the business profitable to the companies or useful to the public. W.

March 4, 1859.

Life Insurance—What is an Insurable Interest in Law?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A good deal of public attention is directed to the discussion growing out of the defence interposed by the United States Life Insurance Company, in the action against them upon the Tasker policy. The Board of Directors, it seems, repudiate the attempt to prevent a recovery on the ground of want of "insurable interest" in the husband. I allude to the subject, not for the purpose of either excusing or censuring the Company, but with another object.

This is not by any means the first case in which that defence, want of *insurable interest*, has been interposed of late. I refer your readers to the action of James McMahon *vs.* The Mutual Benefit (Life) Insurance Company, a New-Jersey corporation, doing business in New-York. It was tried on the 10th of February last, in the Superior Court, before Judge Bosworth and a Jury. The defendants, by Mr. Beadley, moved to dismiss the complaint on two grounds, one of which was, that no *insurable interest* in the insured was *alleged* in the complaint as *proved*. The facts in that case were briefly these: In January, 1848, one Edward McMahon took out a policy at a premium of $275 a year, for $5,000, upon the lives of Sarah and Elizabeth A. McMahon, of Boston, Mass., "for the term of the shortest life of either." The insurance was for the benefit of the said Edward McMahon, and the premiums were regularly paid and received by the Company. One of the insured, Sarah, died, and the amount, $5,000, is claimed in the action tried as above. The Company defended on the grounds that the statement accompanying the original application was not true in stating that Sarah McMahon, at her then next birthday, would be about 50 or 51 years of age, when her age was several years greater, and also in stating that Edward McMahon had an insurable interest in the lives insured, to the extent of $5,000, when he had not such interest.

The point was debated by counsel, *pro* and *con.*, as far as is usual upon such a trial. It was understood, I believe, that the case should go, upon that, the main point, and other points, to General Term. Judge Edmonds, who appeared for the plaintiff, contended that, at least, it was not necessary for the plaintiff, in the first place, to prove that he had an insurable interest, as that was to be presumed, and the burden lay on the defence to show that he had not such an interest. But this was not conceded by the defendants; on the contrary, they insisted, to the fullest extent, upon the plaintiff making such proof, which he was not prepared with.

Now, what is an insurable interest in life policies? This question remains to be decided, for you see, Mr. Editor, it is still afloat, and apparently undetermined to the satisfaction of our life insurance companies—at least *two* of them. It would be difficult for the wife, in many cases, to *prove* that she had an insurable interest in her husband's life, as where the wife has property and supplies the "wherewith" to support the family. Companies should, for their own credit, be more discriminating before granting policies, or cease issuing them at all, till the point, *what is an insurable interest*, has been determined, in the ordinary run of cases at least. Has not the husband *prima facie* an interest in the life of his wife, apart from the loss of her services by death. If they have children, for example, insurance money, derived upon her decease, enables him to provide for or assist him in their support.

The disclosures in the case of Tasker have been of service. They have directed attention to an important subject, which should not rest a day longer in its present position.

New-York, Friday, March 4, 1859.

Pittsburg Morality vs. New-York Morality.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A good deal of sensitiveness has been exhibited by a comparison between these two cities, in respect to morality, to the disadvantage of the former. The petulance and angry excitement of parties in the former place, on this subject, betrays a consciousness of wrong. And impartial judges everywhere must, upon consideration of the evidence, decide that New-York never has reached, nor is it possible to anticipate her, the depth of degradation which Pittsburg has attained. This is susceptible of very easy proof.

It is conceded that New-York attracts to her bosom from all quarters of the world a very large mass of the refuse and scum of society—the most abject and corrupt persons to be found anywhere.

It must be conceded also that from this foul mass will arise representatives to occupy high offices and degrade the councils of the City and of the State.

But what Press in New-York, of any pretensions to decency, undertakes the office of advocate and defender of this corruption? Where are the solid business men and citizens of position and influence to uphold their measures? Where are the mass meetings addressed by lawyers and patriotic laymen, to indorse and unhesitatingly proclaim to the world measures of fraud and dishonesty? Where is the attorney of "first-rate ability and honor" in New-York who can be retained to defend the cause of public, known and wholesale iniquity?

One proof of the inferior morality of Pittsburg arises from the timidity and truculence of her Press. The New-York papers are bold, fearless and unsparing in their denunciations of public and private corruption. Where is the Pittsburg paper that has raised a note of remonstrance against the law-defiant majority in her Common Council? The New-York merchants and solid men are out-spoken and decided against the vices which prevail among them in high and low places. At least they are professedly and negatively so. They could not be engaged as a body in upholding acts violating public justice and private rights.

How is it in this respect with the business men of Pittsburg? Another proof comes from public estimation, as it is shown in the commercial value of her promises, notes and obligations. Who would not be glad to get New-York bonds at par? Who would take Pittsburg bonds at *seventy-five per cent. below* par?

The advocates of Pittsburg morality exclaim with singular consistency against the frauds which have attended the issue or sale of her bonds; while they are loud in denouncing fraud, with the same breath they encourage and determine to persist in the practice of fraud.

Suppose there has been some dishonesty attending these bonds, is it not possible to trace their course from the issue of them to the hands of the present holders, and expose their wrong? Surely this were a much wiser course than general denunciations or excited declamation.

But suppose such an examination should discover that many of their bonds were so purchased as that they furnish *less* than the legal interest; that trustees guardians, and Courts of Chancery, deceived by the high reputation once enjoyed by Pittsburg, ordered funds to be invested in her securities that belonged to widows, orphans, disabled persons, churches, charitable institutions, &c.; that during the last year families reared in affluence have actually suffered more than many of our common beggars, through her failure to pay overdue interest.

Suppose an exhibit could be made of the embarrassment and distress actually experienced by this failure, and anticipated by the repudiating outcry, what would some of the honorable citizens say of their morality? Would they justify and applaud in their corporate character, acts which as individuals they would abhor and denounce?

Such morality as prevails in those twin cities, certainly would find no favor in New-York and Brooklyn. Nor is it possible to imagine a future to New-York, corrupt as she is, so morally degraded as the actual present position of Pittsburg and Allegheny City. The weak-minded and the superficial judge of the morality of a city from her police reports, and her daily record of crimes, but the wise and thinking judge from the prevailing sentiment of her leading and influential citizens. Popular clamor may for a time disown the claims of justice, but if the minority are persistent and outspoken, moral honesty will prevail, for all will eventually find that it is the best policy. R.

Who Wrote It?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand that the special advocates of "*impersonal*" journalism are anxious to trace the authorship of an article in your columns, reviewing an "Appeal to Business Men"—one of the *canards* of last Spring's Tract controversy. Permit me to say:

1. That it was written by one who knows both the American and London Tract Societies, and can love them both for what they are, without allowing their widely different systems of action to be unfairly and untruthfully compared.

2. It was written without consultation with the Secretaries of the American Tract Society, and without the knowledge of either of them.

3. After it was written, it was discovered that its exposure of the sophistry and injustice of the "Appeal" did not extend half as far as simple truth would have warranted: but it was supposed that the vote at the Anniversary of the Tract Society would put a *quietus* on this and some other matters, and the further dissection of a dead subject was foregone. If, however, that exposure, and the previous disposal of the financial question by the "Committee of Fifteen"—placing it among the *res adjudicata*—will not suffice, I stand ready to show that the "Appeal to Business Men" *contains as many misstatements as it contains statements*; and that its financial accuracy is in keeping with that of its putative father, (or grand-father,) who, as an "*Accountant*," once demonstrated in the columns of the *Independent* that he did not know the difference between *fifty per cent.* and *one hundred per cent.*, when criticizing the Treasurer's Report of this same Tract Society. Even the insecurous treatment of three venerable Judges of Hartford will not deter me from entering the lists, if it is made necessary by persistent misrepresentation of an abused Society.

The writer has no connection whatever with the Tract Society, other than as one of its thousands of Life Directors: nor has he any reason for partiality toward its "management." But he has some sense of truth and justice; and, believing both to be outraged in this matter, he is VINDEX.

The Lynch Law in Kansas—Execution of the Deys.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following letter, confirming the telegraphic report of the execution of Dr. Dov and his son at Platte City by a Missouri mob. The account is of course from a Pro-Slavery quarter. The writer says:

St. Joseph, Sunday, Feb. 27, 1859.

Editors Republican: A special messenger arrived here this morning from Platte, thirty miles below here, with special information that Dov and his son, who were arrested near Topeka some months since, on a charge of running off negroes, were executed by a lynching community last night. The messenger tells me that the crowd mustered more than three hundred strong, and attacked the jail, taking the prisoners, and then forced the son to drive the cart out on the ridge about two miles from the city, where they were hung to a tree. The old man begged very hard for his life, but they would not hear him. The son was hung first. There is a great deal of excitement at Platte in consequence, and much trouble is feared. The excuse, or rather the reason why this course was taken, was the opinion that they would be cleared by the Court, which was to sit there to-morrow morning. It would be obliged to clear them, because it was not the proper district to try them in, and the citizens had declared that they should not go out of Platte County.

An Englishmen, whose real name is Constantine, son of a respectable veterinary surgeon in England, has been sent to the Massachusetts State Prison for robberies committed at Reading. The Boston *Journal* says: "Having outraged the laws of his own native country, he was sentenced to transportation, while serving out which sentence he affected his escape to America. Instead of turning his attention to honorable pursuits, he resumed his criminal career."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, in a letter to the Pioneer Association, among other reminiscences of early days in that city, tells the following story of Brother Richardson, a Methodist clergyman: "I remember well listening while he prayed over a cluster of convicted sinners gathered around him. There was among them one who was rather a hard case, for his religious experience consisted wholly in climbing up Zion's hill and then sliding down again, backward. The preacher had got tired of him, it seems, and in closing his prayer considered his particular case in the following language: 'O Lord, we humbly pray thee to remove him bodily from among us, while he is under these serious impressions, or he will certainly become a backslider and go to hell.' Unluckily for the subject of it, the prayer was not granted: for, as Father Richardson himself afterwards informed me, the man lived to relapse in three weeks."

Mr. Wm. S. F. Mayers, just appointed Student Interpreter to the British Embassy in China, will sail from Boston in the *Canada* March 9. The Boston *Journal* says: "Mr. Mayers has been in this country between five and six years, and during that time has been employed as a commercial clerk and as a writer for the Press. Though hardly out of his teens, he is remarkable for his intellectual attainments. He can write, and speak with ease, German, Italian, Spanish and French; has a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, Bengalee, Danish and Portuguese, and is an elegant writer of English. He has contributed several articles to the *Knickerbocker*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and other periodicals."

The New-York correspondent of Dwight's (Boston) *Journal of Music* says: "Brignoli is so pleased with this country, that he has no idea of returning to Europe. He gets with Strakosch $1,500 a month, a vast deal more than is ever got on the other side of the ocean. He has in his possession several hundred love letters sent him by infatuated ladies in the various cities he has visited. At first he used to answer these, but they came so plentifully that he now contents himself with reading them, feebly laughing and adding them to his collection. When he shows them to a friend he does it with quite a Don Juan air, and hums Leporello's song, '*E Catalogo e questo.*'"

A married woman named Ingraham, from Holden, Me., lately arrived in Chicago in quest of a runaway husband. The man left her at home, announcing that he was going into business in Michigan, and would send for her. The wife was reduced to penury, took in washing to support her two children, and finally made her way to Michigan, and thence to Chicago, where she has finally succeeded in discovering the runaway living with another woman. He has been arrested.

The Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., pastor of the Amity-street Baptist Church, on Thursday afternoon, while in Brooklyn, on his way to attend a funeral, slipped upon the pavement and fell heavily, fracturing the cap of his right knee. The accident is not deemed likely to have any very serious consequences, beyond great pain and a tedious recovery. There is little prospect of Dr. Williams' resumption of pastoral duties before May.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of March 5, says: "There was a very delightful reunion last evening at the elegant mansion of Thomas W. Olcott, Esq., in enabling our citizens to pay their respects to Mr. Mitchell, the accomplished astronomer. Many members of the Legislature, with the State officers, Judges, &c., were present, and continued in agreeable intercourse until a late hour."

Dr. Wm. Newton Mercer, of New-Orleans, has just made an additional donation of $2,500 to the Maryland Agricultural College, making the aggregate of his donations to that institution the handsome sum of $7,500. The building will be ready for the reception of students in September next.

The Washington *States* says: "The rumor which has been going the rounds of the Press that Chief Justice Taney contemplated resigning his Judgeship in the Supreme Court of the United States, as we learn from the best authority, is wholly without foundation."

A complimentary correspondence has passed at Washington between Members of both Houses of Congress and the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens declined receiving a public dinner, on the plea of a pressure of business engagements.

Mr. Edger Riker, of New-Haven, has purchased an elegant solid silver trumpet as a testimonial to the Confederate Engine Company, of Sacramento City, Cal., for their kindness and attention to his son, who died in that city last fall.

The Independent Cadets of Salem, Mass., have sent $150 to Mr. Everett, as their contribution to the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. Everett has already received and paid over the sum of $60,893 to the fund.

Mr. Brockett, the literary forger, of Hartford, may escape punishment, as his friends have for some time been getting up a subscription to take up the paper forged by him.

A letter from the Hon. James O. Putnam, dated at Malaga, announces his intention of spending the Winter at that place. He will go thence to Paris and London.

Lieut. C. N. Thomes, U. S. N., of Buffalo, is visiting his friends in that city, on leave of absence, after active service on board the *St. Mary's* and *Saranac*.

Parodi has created a sensation in Chicago by her performances of *Norma*. The Strakosch troupe is reaping a harvest at the West.

Henry Placide has arrived in New-Orleans from New-York, to play a short engagement at his brother's theatre, the Varieties.

Mr. Jemee E. Murdoch has given an essay on Hamlet in Baltimore, for the benefit of the Poor Association.

Lewis C. Welch, a "rippling, epiliting and speaking medium," is announced to lecture at Columbia, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new penny paper called the *Press*, has been started in Cincinnati by Henry Reed, formerly of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. It is worked on a Hoe lightning double cylinder press, driven by one of Ericsson's Caloric Engines. It has now been in operation something over a week, so that a fair opportunity has been had for testing its merits and advantages. After giving it this fair trial, the editor says its complete success is established, and he congratulates his readers that in introducing to the West this wonderful motor, his expectations are more than realized. The Press is printed at the rate of three thousand impressions an hour, and the paper bears evidence that no better work can be done either by hand power or the old steam engine. The expense of running it is only one cent and a half an hour, or 36 cents for 24 running hours!

The railroad enterprises of Texas appear to be getting on famously. The Houston *Telegraph* has the following: "We learn that a subscription of about thirteen thousand dollars has been secured in Galveston for the western division of the Sugar Road. The subscription is especially applicable, we believe, to the bridging of the San Bernard. We understand that a contract for building eighty-two and one-half miles of the Central Road has been made with Col. H. P. Adams, of New-York, and that he has already gone to work with a hundred hands. This, including Mr. Bremond's contract now in an advanced stage of completion, makes one hundred and fifteen miles beyond Hempstead, and one hundred and sixty-five from Houston, taking the road far up towards the wheat region."

A revolt occurred on shipboard in Boston, March 3. The crew of the ship *Samuel Dunning*, consisting of twenty-two blacks, refused to do duty. The mate attempted to enforce obedience, and the crew armed themselves with knives, clubs and other weapons, and drove the officers into the cabin. The Harbor Police boat pulled alongside the ship, and the crew threatened to get on board. The two officers went on shore and obtained a reinforcement of seven men and then returned to the ship. On their why they intercepted the ship's boat, which was conveying a part of the crew on shore, and took the men back to the ship.

A clergyman, the Rev. Joshua Webb, D. D., of Salem, Ohio, has been arrested for wholesale dealing in counterfeit money. The Toledo *Blade*, announcing his capture by U. S. Marshal Johnson, says he has furnished his spurious funds to smaller operators at prices which enabled them to make a handsome profit upon the investment, provided they were successful in disposing of their purchases. The funds found in the possession of the Doctor consisted of the following: Ten-dollar notes of the Forest City Bank, Cleveland, $8,000; five-dollar notes of the York County Bank, Pennsylvania, $2,520. Gold, $1,359; silver, $75—making a total of $12,014.

A Kentucky slaveholder, Mr. Robert Barrett, of Lincoln County, has just manumitted eighteen of his slaves, nine males and nine females, consisting of a father and mother and their children and grandchildren, and one mulatto woman with four boys. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "While in Covington, before crossing the river, their owner was offered $20,000 for them, but he quietly remarked, 'I would not take $50,000.' Mr. B. is a gentleman of considerable property, and 70 years of age, and being a bachelor, thinks he has enough to provide for the remainder of his days."

A Ball at the Boston Theatre, on the evening of Friday, 4th March, in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, is said to have netted $4,000, and have been a grand affair. Among the decorations was Houdon's lifesize statue of Washington, surmounted by an arch with appropriate designs. Many distinguished guests were present; among them Gov. Banks, Prof. Longfellow, Dr. Holmes, the State dignitaries, and officers of the Army and Navy. Mr. Everett was Chairman of the Managing Committee, but was in New-York that evening delivering his Oration at the Academy.

The New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts have decided to hold an auction sale in July, to comprise cottons and woolen goods, boots and shoes, and glass ware, of American manufacture. A Committee of active business men, and of those having a large interest in these manufactures, will address letters to all those engaged in them, inviting their coöperation, and offering to take charge of the sales, which will be free to the contributors of goods.

That notorious vagabond, "Bristol Bill," who has given the police no end of trouble, has probably come to the end of his career. On the 1st March, he was shot by the officers of the Vermont State Prison, while attempting to escape, and his injuries are supposed to be fatal. His real name is William Warburton. He was serving out a long sentence for an attempt on the life of a District-Attorney in Vermont, who had procured his conviction in a case of robbery.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Herald of Freedom* of Feb. 24 says: "The first company for the Kansas gold mines leaves this city next Monday, under the charge of Captain A. Cutler, our present most worthy and efficient City Engineer. The company is composed mostly of enterprising young men, and will of course take the great Central or Smoky Hill route to the mines. The distance by this route from this city is only 470 miles."

Gov. Willard, of Indiana, has vetoed the liquor bill recently passed by the State Legislature. He claims that the act is unconstitutional, and objects to the bill on account of the discretionary power given the Commissioners in fixing the rate of licenses at from $20 to $1,000. He regards this as a violation of section 23, article 4, of the Constitution, which requires uniformity in the laws.

The workmen on the Dundee Works at Paterson who recently struck for higher wages, have returned to work. The *Guardian* says they complain that on 75 cents a day, after deducting for board and loss of time, they have nothing left for supporting their families. The demand was $1 per day.

The negro market is lively in Georgia; good slaves "in demand," and prices extraordinarily high. The Savannah *Republican* says, that at a sale in that city, last week, "prime young men" brought $1,200 to $1,350 a piece; a family of six was sold for $6,000.

A bright meteor was observed, March 4, at Cambridgeport, Mass., passing rapidly from the Great Bear to Leo. Its height above the earth was computed at 30 miles. A distinct report attended its explosion.

The body of a man named John Gillman, a moulder by trade, was found in the street in Cincinnati on the night of March 3, bearing marks of violence. Two negroes have been arrested on a charge of murdering him.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has information that the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature have held a secret caucus and formally resolved to restore the canal contracts. The restoration is to be made a party test.

The Sons of Malta gave a grand ball at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on Friday evening, March 4. Over the front of the stage was a colossal Maltese cross, with the word "CHARITY" in sparkling letters.

The Hertford *Press* says that five thousand skunk skins have been sold in that city during the last and present seasons. The prices vary from fifty to sixty-seven cents, those entirely black being worth the most.

The manufacturing interests are rapidly improving. Connecticut papers state that the factories at Waterbury, Ansonia and Birmingham in that State, are working extra hours.

A panorama of the Exploring Expedition of Commodore Wilkes has been painted by Mr. Walcott, of Roxbury, Mass. It was exhibited privately at the Smithsonian Institution last week.

The murderer, John Wilson, denied a new trial at Albany, has been sentenced to execution on the 27th of April, the day fixed for the hanging of Mary Martuny.

The Bostonians, lately exercised in spirit about a projected removal of their City Post-office, are just last over the reception of orders from the Post-office Department, forbidding its removal.

The Boston Light Infantry, known as the "Tigers," gave their annual ball in splendid style at the Boston Theatre, on Monday evening, Feb. 28.

An Anti-Slavery Association has been formed at Worcester, Mass., with the Rev. J. C. Webster, of Hopkinton, as President.

The Cohoes murderer, Michael O'Brien, has been fully committed for the murder of his wife.

The Chess Clubs of Buffalo and Syracuse have just concluded a match. Buffalo was conqueror.

In Maryland there are upwards of 12,000 Odd-Fellows.

To Mr. H. R. Strazmicky, Secretary of the Council of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, New-York.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.
19 Rue Mazarine.

Sir: It is with the liveliest interest, that I have read the numbers of the New-York *Tribune*, (Dec. 6,) *Evening Post*, (Dec. 17,) and New-York Times, (Dec. 18,) which you have had the kindness to transmit to me. They apprise me of the new organization of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, and at the same time of the fact, that upon the propositions of Dr. Hayes, one of the companions of the heroic and unfortunate Dr. Kane, your Society has adopted in concert with other scientific institutions of the United States, the project of sending out a new expedition into the Arctic regions, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the information furnished by the letter, particularly as to the existence of an open Polar sea, that is to say, free from ice, which would either approach the Pole, or extend to that extremity of our globe, which, up to the present day, navigators have made vain efforts to reach.

From the resolution, adopted by the American Geographical and Statistical Society, I perceive that the expedition will probably leave in the Spring of 1860, under the command of Dr. Hayes its promoter, and that its expenses will be covered by means of a subscription. The attachment which I have always felt for Dr. Kane and which he kindly shared, and the honor which your learned Society has done me by electing me as their Honorary Member, leaves me ground to hope that they will allow me to place my name among the number of subscribers with a sum of five hundred francs, which I hold for their disposition.

I have already announced to the Geographical Society of Paris the truly national project conceived by the United States. I will profit by the new information contained in the numbers of the papers which I owe to your kindness, and I shall draw up a detailed account, which will probably appear in the *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*." I shall always receive with gratitude the communications, which you will be kind enough to make to me.

In his letter of June 2, 1838, Mr. John Jay has had the kindness to announce to me the arrival of various works which your Society proposed to offer to me, and one among them consecrated by the United States Government to the exploration for the best Railroad route to the Pacific Ocean. I have received none of these works, nor the Diploma as an honorary member of your Society, destined for Mr. Jomard, of which Mr. Jay spoke in the above letter. Moreover, I have mentioned this fact to your esteemed colleague on the 29th of July last. Will you be so kind, Sir, and remind him of it, and inform him also that my article on the Nurwegian Professor Keilhau is already in press, but that the definitive printing of it has been delayed on account of the non-arrival of certain documents from Norwegen, which were promised to me. I will shortly have the benefit of sending several copies to your Society.

I have also not lost sight of the translation of the excellent articles, published by Professor Bache and by Lieutenant Bent, upon the Gulf Stream; a long indisposition, however, and entirely urgent labors, have prevented me to accomplish it.

I am sending to-day a package to Mr. Hector Bossange, addressed to the American Geographical and Historical Society, care of the Smithsonian Institution. This package contains for your Society the numbers of the *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages* for the months September, October, November and December, 1858; and, moreover, two numbers of the Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Paris (October and November) for Professor Bache and Colonel Abert.

Allow me to express to you, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

DE LA ROQUETTE, No. 19 Rue Mazarine.

Sad Condition of Harvard College Library.—The Springfield *Republican* says: "Many of our readers will be much surprised to learn that the state of this library, an adjunct of the most famous and oldest University of the United States, is very different from what they had supposed. All knew who had ever visited Cambridge that this library was kept in a large costly granite building; they have perhaps handled its catalogue, printed some years ago, in four or five big octavo volumes; they have seen that there was abundance of space within 'Gore Hall' for a collection as large again as the one already in it; and they have gone away impressed with the magnitude of the collection, and with a firm belief, in the first place, that it could minister to the wants of every student even in its present condition; and, secondly, that there was a large fund yearly applied to its maintenance and increase. The truth is, that the library for a long time past has been utterly unable to keep up with the age, and altogether inadequate to supply the scholar with authorities on any question. It is true that many useful works are contained in 'Gore Hall,' but if a student takes up any subject, no matter what, to pursue it thoroughly, he will not find one-half of the books he must necessarily examine to complete his task. The library is a vast repository of *disjecta membra*."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, March 8.

United States District Court.—Nos. 107, 93, 99, 100, 104, 108, 109, 41, 52, 53, 55.

Supreme Court—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 30½, 1004, 519, 530, 423, 182½, 294, 336, 358, 366, 450, 460, 464, 540, 560, 561, 572, 639, 642. *Part III.*—Same as yesterday.

Special Term—Demurrers 21 to 27, 29, 32. Issues of law and fact 35, 36 to 47.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Calendar for the Old Rooms.*—Nos. 55, 372, 502, 415, 227, 462, 133, 551, 553 to 559, 561 to 564, 566¾, 567, 568, 569, 571 to 574, 574¾, 577, 579, 581, 582, 583, 585, 586. *Calendar for New Room.*—Nos. 462, 593, 165, 516, 532, 535, 538, 541, 560.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 747, 663, 686, 727, 616, 328, 644, 729, 321, 267, 745, 760, 761, 762. *Part II.*—Nos. 265, 64, 202, 287, 247, 711, 298, 303, 605, 630, 674, 681, 707, 715, 721.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of His Wife.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The "Stephens Wife-Poisoning Case," as it is popularly called, which has been so often, like other renowned cases, going to be tried, was yesterday commenced before Judge Roosevelt, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The room—a tolerably large one—was crowded with spectators, lawyers, witnesses, and jurors. Of the latter, three hundred had been summoned, but 155 of the number, when called upon to answer to their names, did not reply, and were consequently fined $25 each for non-attendance. A large number of those who did attend made successful excuses, and only sixty-three were found to be actually serviceable. Of these, after twenty-two had been set aside under challenge, the following were sworn to try the prisoner:

Charles E. Hadden, No. 58 Troy-street, carpenter.
Alfred Brush, No. 633 Fourth-street, superintendent of stages.
Casper Trumpy, No. 132 Lexington-avenue, baker.
Henry C. Hall, No. 110 Clinton-place, mercheat.
Abraham Gump, No. 72 Seventh-street, merchant.
Marcus Hunter, No. 145 East Twelfth-street, merchant.
Robert Lewis, No. 143 Eldridge-street, clothing manufacturer.
Carrington A. Fuller, No. 781 Greenwich-street, merchant.
James M. Marsh, No. 54 Suffolk-street, carman.
Augustus J. Gillet, No. 58 Varick-street, merchant.
Samuel Hayward, Washington Heights, merchant.
George Ackerman, No. 15 Bethune-street, blacksmith.

The circumstances of the alleged crime for which Stephens is on trial were fully published at the time of Coroner's inquest on the enclosed body of his wife, Sophia Stephens, and at the subsequent meeting of the report by Dr. Doremus, and other chemists, after their chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased. It may be remembered that she died Sept. 24, 1857, and was duly buried at Greenwood, no suspicion being raised as to the cause of her death, everything having been supposed to have occurred in the most natural manner. Nearly a year afterwards it was whispered among the immediate friends and acquaintances of the family, that her death did not take place in the ordinary course of events—that her husband, who was several years younger than she was, had declared himself, during the latter months of her lifetime, wearied of his wife, and anxious to marry a younger woman, (the one he is about thirty-six,)—that she became suddenly ill, and complained of extraordinary burning pains in her stomach and chest.—that her husband procured sundry quantities of arsenic at sundry times, and about this period,—that he sent away a doctor who had been engaged, in a very summary manner, and subsequently dismissed, as unceremoniously, another doctor, and, obtaining himself from her bedside (to which poor [illegible] he undertook to be her nurse), in that capacity, dressed her with [illegible] preparation of [illegible] which [illegible] about to be married to a very respectable lady in the City, had wrote an anonymous letter to this gentleman warning him against the proposed union, on the ground of the young woman's looseness of character. All these allegations against his innocence were elicited in the preliminary examinations, and published many months ago. Stephens, on the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, was held to answer, and has been confined ever since in the City Prison, and was yesterday brought, after many delays, to trial.

For the prosecution, appeared District-Attorney Waterbury, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, and Mr. Nathan Nesbitt. For the defence, Mr. Daniel Ullman, Ex-Attorney-General Cushing, and Mr. Ashmead.

The District-Attorney opened the case to the Jury for the prosecution, detailing specifically the circumstances stated above, which he said he would be prepared on the part of the people, to prove. The Court then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when Dr. Cadmus will be called as the first witness. The trial promises to last for four or five days.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—March 7.

Before Judge Nelson.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. William Eaves.—An indictment for smuggling watches.

The United States vs. John Mulvaney.—An indictment for opening and destroying a letter while detained from the possession of a mail carrier, with intent to conceal the contents.

Both parties, when arraigned, will plead not guilty.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—March 7.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Smith vs. Brower.—This was an action brought on the following facts. In 1853 the plaintiff bought from the defendant two parcels of land in this city, comprising six lots each. He had possession for a year or two, when he negotiated with other parties for a sale of both parcels, and at this time a survey was had. It was then discovered that one of the parcels was short in quantity, being one lot and one-tenth less than was supposed. The plaintiff called on the defendant and acquainted him with this deficiency. The defendant admitted that he knew the error, and promised "to make it right," but never did; in consequence of which the plaintiff brought this action, averring that in deceit was practiced on him in the original sale, as the defendant had confessed he knew the map to be wrong.

The defendant showed that after the sale, but before the discovery of the error by plaintiff, he had executed a general release under seal to the defendant. It did not appear what transactions this release was intended to cover. The defendant also set up a counter-claim.

[illegible] cuted without reference to the claim, which was the subject of this action, yet that, being under seal, it could not be impeached. He therefore dismissed the complaint.

In respect to the counter claim, he held that as the action was grounded on deceit, and not upon contract, and as the counter-claim was for matters not arising out of the subject of the action, it could not be entertained.

Bank of Wilmington vs. Barnes.—The plaintiffs in this cause are a banking corporation in North Carolina. The facts in which this action was brought were as follows, as stated by the plaintiffs' counsel in his opening speech.

On Jan. 1, 1856, Benjamin Bateman

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
No. 585 Broadway.

E. Tibbows et C. Sago.....Directeurs
E. Thiery.....Régisseur
Mr. Francois.....Contrôleur
Valiant.....Chef d'orchestre
E. Riviere.....Peintre de decorations

GRAND OUVERTURE
MARDI, 8 MARS, 1859.

Premiere representation de
Mr PAUL LABA,
du Theatre Français, de Paris.
Premiere representation de
Mlle. LAURENCE CHEVALIER,
du Taeatre des Variétés, de Paris, dans
UN CHANGEMENT DE MAIN,
Comédie Vaudeville en two actes
Mr. Paul Laba remplira le rôle de Alexis Pamanouski.
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celui de l'Imperatrice de Russie.
Les autres rôles par Mlles. Jane, Montheaux, Louise, MM. Taubet, Delalain Thiery and Leon.
Premiere representation de
Mr. BERTRAND,
du Conservatoire de Paris, dans
UN MONSIEUR QUI PREND LA MOUCHE,
Comédie farce, en un acte, mêlée de couplets.
Bonné par MM. Bertrand, first comique; Talbot, Edgard, Thiery, Leon; Mlles. Jane, Montheaux.
Pour plus de détails voir les programmes.
Les bureaux seront ouverts à 6½; on commencera à 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS,
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS,
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS,
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS,
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY FOUR NIGHTS,
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
To conclude with the highly successful
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF
THE VETERAN.
FOURTEENTH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK.
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
IN ONE PLAY.
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
ASSAULT!
VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!
The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 8,
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE IRISH HUSSAR.
Desmond O'Bork.....Gardiner Coyne.
Followed by
HANDY ANDY.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, March 8, 1859,
Will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 8.
The performances will commence with the new comedy of
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.
To be succeeded by
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Concluding with the RAG-PICKER OF PARIS.

NOW OPEN
AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL,
THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE.
The most interesting, wonderful, and scientific exhibition of
PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
As represented in London, Paris, and all the Courts of Europe,
AT NO. 659 BROADWAY.
Performance every day (Sundays excepted) from 12 M. till 5 P. M., and 7 P. M. till 11 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.
PROGRAMME:
1. A Windmill driven by one Flea.
2. A Horticultural Establishment, with flowers, trees, bonsas, &c.; Fleas are engaged in drawing water, and pushing wheelbarrows with flowers.
3. The Hall of Records in City Hall Park, in front of which a railroad car and an express wagon are drawn by Fleas.
4. The Camp on Staten Island and the Bay of New-York. Two Fleas are fighting a Duel, and another Flea is moving the Ferryboat to and fro.
5. The Gold Mines. Fleas digging and washing gold.
6. Italian Landscape, with dancing-room. Fleas are engaged in dancing, playing instruments, reading newspapers, &c.
7. A Country Place, with carousals and swings, kept in rotation by Fleas.
8. A Railroad Train, consisting of a locomotive, tender, baggage and passenger cars, drawn by one single Flea.
The weight of the train is over two hundred thousand times the weight of the Flea that draws it.
9. A Watermill driven by one Flea.
10. The Academy or College for Fleas, with a full explanation by the Professor of the taming and training of the Fleas.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with an invitation extended to him by a large number of our citizens,
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
Has consented to deliver, under the auspices of their Association, his address on
THE EARLY LIFE OF FRANKLIN,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; secured seats 50 cents extra; to be had at the Library, Astor-place, and HALL & SON'S, corner of Broadway and Park-place.
R. A. BACHIA, Chairman of Lec. Com.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the American Colonization Society, upon the invitation of Governor Bradish, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, James Boorman, Esq., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., and many others, will deliver an oration on the subject of Colonization, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, March 10.
The interest and enthusiasm which this oration has excited in Washington and other cities, induce the Committee to believe that it will afford equal instruction and delight in New-York.
Admission free. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GRAND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT,
On the occasion of the Testimonial to
PROF. J. B. BROWN,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, 1859.
Tickets, 50 cents, and Programmes may be had at the Academy of Music. Also, at the Music and Book Stores.

THE EXHIBITION OF
SIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT OF
NIAGARA,
Is positively closing this week.
SIGNOUX'S GALLERY, [illegible]

[illegible] GRAND SACRED CONCERT
[illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, at
[illegible] of the Immaculate Conception, 14th-st., at
[illegible] of several who were so delighted with that
[illegible] Sunday evening last, and to afford a great
[illegible] who could not on that occasion be accommodated,
[illegible] opportunity of hearing the new splendid organ just
[illegible] in the Church. The success of the first concert;
[illegible] that Madame CARADORI will sing her two
[illegible] pieces; that Mr. SCHREIDER will play his grand
[illegible] Souvenir de Berlin; that Mr. BERGE and other
[illegible] artists will volunteer their services, insures an
[illegible] [illegible] that of the last Sunday evening.
[illegible] 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; to be had
[illegible] the door on the evening of the Concert. To
[illegible] at 7½ o'clock P. M. Concert to be under the
[illegible] of GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ.

[illegible]—SUCCESS BEYOND EXAMPLE—[illegible] Company at this establishment. Engagement of Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, the popular American artiste. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE ROAD SHOT, and BRIAN O'LINN, Dances, Songs, Music, &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE HARVEST HOME, in which Mrs. J. J. Prior will make her appearance. No extra charge to see the Aquaris, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

PERSONAL.

IF THE LADY WHO ADDRESSED AN anonymous note to J. J. F., dated Gardiner, Feb. 14, will send another to same place, stating particulars, she will much oblige a friend.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in strong, iron-bound packages of about forty gallons each in such quantities as they may desire. It is highly refined, light-colored and warranted pure. It burns out dry in all kinds of Kerosene lamps, without crust, odor or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL COMPANY,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.
AT RETAIL.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY
Will open
on
MONDAY, March 7,
in their
NEW AND ENLARGED ROOMS,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
of
PARIS FABRICS,
embracing
CHENE and BROCADE SILK ROBES,
CHENE SILKS,
A BAYADERE and A LEZ,
SOLID COLORS and CHECKS,
PATENT BLACKS and BISCROFFS,
ROBES AND DRESSES
in GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, &c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
in full assortments.
All just imported,
and to which daily additions will be made.
N. B.—Departments for HOSIERY and HOUSEKEEPING goods will shortly be open.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will make their
SPRING OPENING
OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 7,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES AND GRENADINE ROBES,
ORGANDIES AND ORGANDY ROBES,
JACONETS AND JACONET ROBES,
M. DELAINES AND M. DELAINE ROBES,
MOURNING GOODS of every description,
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BROCHE, STELLA AND BAREGE SHAWLS,
LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c.
All their goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and many styles cannot be found elsewhere.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S SPRING MANTILLAS
ARE NOW READY.
The greatest display ever made in this country.
WHOLESALE BUYERS FROM THE SOUTH
are particularly invited.
No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
New-York.

LADIES' SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Silk and Wool Crossovers, Fancy and Plain De Laines, Challies, Poplinettes, Debeges, Valentias, Chené and Silk stripe Bayaderes, &c.
ALSO,
Barege and Tissue Robes, Organdies, Bareges, Printed Jaconets, French Prints, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
GRAND OPENING
OF MANTILLAS
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 8,
At No. 317 Canal-st.
Our stock is made expressly for the Wholesale Trade, which will be offered at prices such as to hold out GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
Call and examine.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRANE.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will
Open, on Monday, March 7,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for the Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Damasks, Moreens,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
Bands, Tassels, Loops, Brackets and fixtures of every description.
FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS SILKS,
In great variety. Also, a full assortment of
NEW STYLES FOULARDS,
Low-priced Plaids and Bayaderes.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS,
And every variety of Fashionable Spring Shawls,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

JOHN MORRISON & SON,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers
of
SMALL WARES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
&c., &c.,
No. 383 Broadway. No. 383 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS,
For cash or short credit.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT
WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
English Prints, 6 cents per yard.
English Jaconets, 10 cents per yard.
French Jaconets, 25 cents per yard,
Silk Tissues, 20 cents per yard.
Plaid Silks at half price.
Bombasines, very cheap.
Cashmeres and Merinos below cost.
Embroideries, Collars and Sleeves at half price.
Grenadine Robes, $20, worth $30.
Bonnets at 30 per cent. reduction.
Dress Trimmings and Ribbons half price.
Cloaks from $3 to $6.
N. B.—This great sacrifice will be made in order to close the business.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
RICH FRENCH DO. DO.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWS.
All new style, received per steamers *Fulton* and *Asia*.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AUBURN CARPETS.
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS
In improved quality
And New Designs.
Sole Agent for selling the goods,
GEO. G. S. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS,
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE,
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's.

SO HE IS MARRIED!—PRINCE NAPOLEON married at last. His bride, the Princess Clothilde, Cardinal is really one of the prettiest girls in Europe, and "dresses divinely." Talking of dresses, the Princess Clothilde has set all Paris in a frenzy of delight with her taste and style of trimming. She has discarded all her fringes. She has ignored all the old-fashioned system of embellishing a dress, and taken to the new "*Dahlia trimming*" altogether. So "Dahlia trimming" is all over Paris. "Dahlia trimming" is the only thing *distingué* in London. "Dahlia trimming!" exclaims the *ton* of Vienna and Berlin. And now New-York, catching the infection, votes every species of trimming vulgar but the "Dahlia." What is Dahlia trimming? Just go to M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, who is so famous for matching any kind of beautiful ribbon extant, and you will see the "Dahlia trimming" in all its glory—in rose colors—in modest hues—in styles to suit every taste and every costume.

UNITED STATES JUVENILE WAREHOUSE, No. 563 Broadway, by the St. Nicholas Hotel. S CHAMBERS will open a new and splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's clothing and fancy goods, having removed to the above magnificent store.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 864 Broadway

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 322 Canal-st.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 740 Broadway. Always on hand, a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

DRY GOODS.
SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are on billing at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Dale's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Poocasett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
ALSO,
50 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS!
Damasks, Diapers, Table-cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Toweling, Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Pillow-case Linens, Russia Diapers, Crash, &c., &c.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS!
Entirely new Spring Designs, in great variety
At 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING OPENING.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open their new
SPRING GOODS,
Comprising a magnificent assortment of everything new in
RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
FAMILY MOURNING,
J. G. & CO. would invite special attention to their stock of SILKS, REAL LACES, and EMBROIDERIES, containing some of the richest goods manufactured, all of which are imported for their retail trade, of exclusive styles, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.
WILL OFFER, DURING THIS WEEK,

Embroidered Capes,	Point Capes,
Embroidered Hdkfs.,	Point Collars,
Embroidered Bands,	Point Sets,

Just received per last steamer, which will be found new in styles and very cheap.

PER RECENT ARRIVALS.

Sprieg Silks,	New Dress Goods,
Spring Silks,	New Dress Goods,
Spring Silks,	New Dress Goods,

O. & J. MOWBRAY'S,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth.

WET GOODS.
Silks, slightly damaged, De Laines, Quilts, Cambrics, Jaconets, Muslins, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Table Damasks, Ginghams Calicos, Towelling, Crash, &c., &c., and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—RIBBONS at Importers' prices for cash, at the Ribbon Store of LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Examine the prices.

No. 1	Satin Ribbons.	12	No. 1	Taffetas.....	11½
No. 1½	Satin Ribboes.	16	No. 1½	Taffetas.....	15½
No. 2	Satin Ribbons.	23	No. 2	Taffetas.....	21
No. 3	Satin Ribbons.	28	No. 3	Taffetas.....	26
No. 4	Satin Ribbons.	36	No. 4	Taffetas.....	36
No. 6	Satin Ribbons.	57	No. 6	Taffetas.....	56
No. 9	Satin Ribbons.	81½	No. 9	Taffetas.....	86
No. 12	Satin Ribbons.	$1 10	No. 12	Taffetas.....	$1 10

Also No. 1 Picot Ribbons, 12c.; Paris Quilling, 12c. per dozen; French Flowers, Rushes and Straw Goods cheap for cash.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery.

AT RETAIL.
It is Whispered to the Million
That TUCKER'S BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
Are Perpetual.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL VEIL
Is a Pretty Simple Adornment.
TUCKER'S SPRING FLOWERS
Are Gathering.
TUCKER'S BUDS, AT 50 CENTS PER GROSS,
Are Buds of Promise.
His ROSES are in full Bloom.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS STOCK for the Toilet is extensive, popular and attractive.
At No. 361 Broadway,
Two doors below Franklin-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—NEW-YORK, March 7, 1859.—The Annual Commencement of the College will be held in the Rev. Dr. Parker's Church, corner of 7th-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, March 10, at 7½ P. M. The Alumni of the College, the Profession and the public are invited to attend. The exercises will be as follows: Charge to the Graduates, by the President, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D.; Valedictory Address, by RUFUS O. MASON, A. B., a member of the Graduating Class; Address to the Alumni of the College, by ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., late President of the College.—ROBT. WATTS, M. D., Dean.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL PLAYERS.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held in Room No. 23, first floor of the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1859, at 7½ o'clock.
WM. H. VAN COTT, President.
J. B. JONES,
THOS. S. DARKIN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. ROSS POSTLEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN UNION OF OIL FOR INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS.—A meeting of Inventors, &c., will be held at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, March 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the report of their Treasurer and Officers. All inventors are requested to attend. By order. WM. H. RODGERS, Secretary, pro tem.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Association will be held in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 8th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Essay by LYMAN ABBOTT, Esq. subject—*Life Preachings*.
S. P. BUTLER, Recording Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting at Clinton Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Essay by Prof. A. T. PIZANA, on *The Scholastic Union of the Seven*. The public are invited.
RICHARD WARREN,
ED. HOWE, Jr., Secretary. President.

PUTNAM CHAPTER NO. 8. O. U. A.—WILL hold a public meeting at their rooms, corner of Grand and Lewis sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock. Address by the Rev. SAMUEL KNAPP. The Brothers of the Order are invited to attend.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL GOOD German and Protestant girls, to do general housework, cooking, washing and ironing, chamber and other work. They are all girls of the most respectable appearance and reliable habits, and with the most unquestionable references; to be seen this day at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs. The business of this office is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. Good Irish girls, with six years' character.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECtable young women—one is a chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do all sorts of finery and French fluting, and is a first-class laundress; she wishes a situation in a small private family;—the other does chamberwork, and a first rate waitress; or would see to children; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited, at No. 220 East 2d st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED,—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and clear starcher; is experienced in French finting, and is a good plain sewer, or would like to travel with a family to Europe as nurse; is not sick at sea; has lived in the principal cities in England and Scotland; good references from the best of families. Call on or address E. B., No. 335 6th-av., first-floor, between 20th and 21st sts., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy Protestant young woman, a situation as experienced waitress; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; is obliging and willing to do anything when called upon. Best of reference can be given. Call or address a note to E. H., No. 81 West 19th-st., first door on second floor; no boarding-house keepers need apply.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family as first-rate cook and excellent baker; understands all kinds of fowls and pastry cooking. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and Leight-sts., Brooklyn. Three years City reference. If necessary will assist in the washing and ironing. Direct a note to the above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress, who is fully capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes; would also assist in waiting on young ladies. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 75 West 27th-st., top floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, STEADY and reliable servant, a situation; is a good plain cook and a most excellent washer and ironer, and will be found a very willing, economical, hard working girl; references unquestionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands pontry, game and jellies; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and six months. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Union-court, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer or plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and six months. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Union-court, corner 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to travel with a family going to California; would be willing to wait on the family during the voyage. The advertiser understands housework in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address a note to No. 116 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 479 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermeid and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by two good colored cooks. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; best of City reference from where she served the last five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 24 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waiter or assist in washing; she perfectly understands her business; the very best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress or chambermaid, or to assist in washing in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st. Can be seen for two days; best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in chamberwork if required; the best of City refereece. Can be seen for two days, at No. 465 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread-baker; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 1st st., first house from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook who understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 124 Clinton-place, in 6th-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen for one day at No. 20 14th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPEtent woman as nurse; is capable to take charge of an infent from its birth; has been ten years in that capacity. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a situation in a first-class family; she understands fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing; she has traveled in the capacity of lady's maid. City references. Address No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman to take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging in every capacity; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 11 6th st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl, a situation as cook, washing and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 110 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 192 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would wash for a small family; she is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 43 Hammond-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and leundress. No objection to the country. Has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 20 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's washing; or one or two single gentlemen's; good reference given; terms moderate. Apply at No. 271 Varick-st., in the rear basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and sewer, or as light chambermaid and sewer; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would go by the day, week or month. Call at No. 124 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as a good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City refereeces given. Call at No. 7 5th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamber work and take care of a baby, and is a good plain sewer; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 2 1st-st., 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl, a situation as cook, washing and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 110 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner. Satisfactory City reference given. Call

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Washington Tableaux.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Cinderella.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—No. 656 Broadway—Au Changement de Main—Monsieur que prend la Mouche.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Irish Hussar—Handy Andy—Gunmaker of Moscow.

BOWERY THEATRE—English Cousin—The School Master—Rag Picker.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Family Jars.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Harvest Home.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, March 9, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, Feb. 19, arrived here yesterday, in the afternoon. Her news is nominally but one day later, though, by the aid of the telegraph, it is substantially two. The general aspect of the advices is unfavorable to peace. The Danubian question threatened to assume proportions fatal to a pacific solution, while the Anti-Austrian policy of the French Emperor, and his resolution to precipitate a war upon the Italian question were daily more declared and unmistakeable. From France, Germany, Austria and Italy, the news is of indefatigable armaments, and moving masses of men, all set in action by the Italian discussion. From Naples we hear of the rapidly declining health of the King, whose disease was assuming a fatal character. The general continental intelligence is destitute of interest.

Additional information from Mexico announces that the policy of those in command of the naval squadron before Vera Cruz will be to interfere only for the protection of foreign residents in the event of Miramon attacking the city. The defence of the place was considered to be on a satisfactory footing. News from the South shows that symptoms of another revolution exhibit themselves in Tobasco, while in Chiapas all is quiet.

Our dates from Venezuela are to Feb. 10. The country was tranquil, with the exception of the interior, where disturbances in the Monagas interest were occurring. In consequence, the Convention, at its final adjournment on the 3d inst., left the proposed general amnesty unlegislated. Government had selected two Special Commissioners, one to settle a pending boundary difficulty with Brazil, and another to arrange a general defensive alliance among South American Republics. Various projects for internal improvement were contemplated.

Intelligence from New-Granada apprises us that on the 2d inst. a local revolution was effected at Santa Marta, resulting in the displacement of an obnoxious administration and the substitution of a more liberal *régime*.

Four days' later advices from California have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. Business continued brisk at San Francisco, with a tendency to advance in several descriptions of merchandise. The war against the Indians in the Northern part of the State was being vigorously prosecuted. A detachment of three hundred troops, belonging to the 6th Infantry, had been sent against the Mohaves.

The U. S. Senate did no public business of importance yesterday. Messrs. Pettinone & Bolton, binders of extra documents for the Senate, sent in a memorial representing that they had lost money on their contract and asking for indemnity. The memorial was very properly tabled.

The nomination of Mr. McLane as Minister to Mexico was yesterday unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and he will leave Washington to-day for Vera Cruz. He is instructed to recognize the Juarez Government, provided he shall consider it in a condition to maintain its existence. The Special Agent sent out by our Government, Mr. Churchwell, has repeatedly written to urge such recognition, and the Administration is undoubtedly inclined to follow his advice.

The rumor which we mentioned a few days since, relative to the removal of the Count de Sartiges, the French Minister, and the appointment of the Vicompte de Seree in his place, is now positively denied. The story grew out of the fact that about two months ago the Count, in consequence of ill health, requested leave of absence; which, however, has not yet been granted to him, though there is a probability of his request being complied with soon. A change in the Legation in such case would not become necessary, unless the Count should decide to make his absence permanent. The Vicompte de Seree, spoken of as his successor, is at present the French Minister to Germany.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced authorizing all incorporated associations, excepting banks, to change their location anywhere in the State, after public notice, at the will of a majority of the Directors. The Canal-Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading, and the bill to prevent frauds on the Canal revenues was laid on the table. In the Assembly, the bill to authorize the Supervisors to appoint Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers, in this City, was reported favorably. The old and familiar project for extending Albany-street to Broadway was revived in a bill introduced by Mr. Shaw. The bill also provides for the widening of Trinity-place from Liberty-street to its termination, and its extension to Battery-place, and for the widening of Morris and Rector streets. The Commissioners of Emigration were requested, by resolution, to report by what authority they have applied to the Courts to test the title of Castle Garden. The Auditor was requested to report the number of Collectors and Assistant Clerks on the Canals, and whether the number can be reduced. The Personal-Liberty bill was debated in Committee of the Whole.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, it was directed that a bill amounting to $600 for fifty sets of the Revised Statutes, and bills for serving notices of unpaid taxes of 1858, amounting to $1,004 06, be paid. The Board passed the resolution directing the Comptroller to give such instructions as shall prevent the mutilation of the Tax lists under the action of the Common Council, in spite of the veto of the Mayor. A resolution was adopted in favor of memorializing the Legislature praying that the proper support of persons held in custody on civil process in the County Jails, at the expense of the parties on whose behalf they are so held, be provided for.

Before the Board of Aldermen last evening, petitions asking for the appointment of an Inspector of Milk at the Harlem Railroad, for a railroad in Broadway and for a ferry from the foot of Cherry-street to Williamsburg, were presented and referred. A communication was received from the Corporation Council, stating that the Deputy Street Commissioner had furnished him with the facts in relation to the case of John Pettigrew, which he had asked for, and that it would be unnecessary, therefore, for the Board to direct him to give the information. A communication was received from the Comptroller giving a cursory view of the accounts and balance-sheet pertaining to the sinking fund. After the transaction of some other business of a routine character the Board adjourned.

Councilman Van Tine offered a resolution in the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, directing the Committee on the Law Department to report whether the Mayor had the right to sign any bill or ordinance under protest, and whether such protest in any manner effects the validity of a law. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Committee appointed to consider means of preventing frauds in coal recommended the adoption of an ordinance compelling each cart to have a scale attached, by which the quantity of coal it carried might be at any time determined, and that the correctness of the scales should be certified by the Inspector of Weights and Measures. In reply to a resolution of inquiry, Mr. McClenachan, Clerk of the Board, stated that the Common Council were not responsible for over $8,000,000 of the $10,000,000 which the Tax Levy calls for.

A meeting of merchants, friendly to the erection of a new Produce Exchange, was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. N. H. Wolfe & Co., in South-street. Mr. Wolfe was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Sherwood, Secretary. Messrs. Saor, White, Eastman, Barber, and Wolfe addressed the meeting. An adjournment to 2½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, March 9, was finally moved and carried.

The journeymen piano-forte makers held a consolidated meeting last evening, and resolved to make a united demonstration against their employers, who refused to accede to their demands for higher wages, and to commence with the shop of Mr. Steinway, who is alleged to have taken the lead in cutting down wages. A fund is to be raised to assist those who are thrown out of employ by the movement.

The trial of James Stephens for the murder of his wife by poison, was commenced yesterday before Judge Roosevelt in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Beyond impanneling a Jury and the opening of the case in an address by the District-Attorney, nothing was done. The testimony will commence this morning.

The March term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. A charge to the Grand Inquest was delivered, containing no feature worthy of notice. Francis Didieu was sentenced for seven years to the State Prison, for arson in the third degree; and James W. Davies, to two years in the same institution, for forgery.

The Brooklyn Common Council last night voted to celebrate the completion of the water-works in that city, and the introduction of water, on the 27th of April next. A fountain is to be constructed in the City Hall Park for the occasion, and another somewhere in the Eastern District.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, amounted to 4,500 bales at full prices. The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were in active demand at firmer rates. A fair business was transacted in Groceries, Provisions and Naval Stores. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Austrian Question.

The march of events towards a definite solution of the present European *imbroglio* has been equally steady and swift; and the world has had much fuller warning of the great war that would now appear to be very near at hand, than it had of the tremendous conflict which broke the will of Nicholas without humbling the power of Russia, and established the influence of France without securing the dynasty of Napoleon.

The first symptoms of the policy now clearly proclaimed by the French Emperor were thrown out at the Congress of Paris in 1856. At that Congress France and Rusela openly espoused while England tacitly countenanced the propositions advanced by Sardinia, that Italy was the next great difficulty after Turkey in the way of a permanent European peace, and that the treaties of 1815, which had been already so often torn to pieces in the East and in the West, must no longer be pleaded in extenuation of a state of things incompatible with the quiet of the world and with the prosperity of the Italian people. Austria took serious umbrage at these propositions, and was still more seriously offended by the support which Sardinia had received in making them, from three, at least, of the six parties to the Congress. She forthwith set herself at work to break, if possible, the Anglo-French alliance, and to revive in the East those perils for French influence which had contributed so much to bring on the great Russian war. Circumstance have frequently favored her; but she has failed on the whole in both of these attempts. Whatever ill-feeling may have been engendered between the English Press and the Government of France, or whatever may be the secret proclivities in favor of Austria of the English statesmen who cling to the traditions of the aristocracy of England, the Anglo-French alliance exists, and the sympathies of the English nation are assured to the French ruler in any open conflict between himself as the defender and Austria as the invader of Italian right and Italian independence. The people of England do not care a straw for the treaties of 1815. They rejoiced to see those treaties overthrown in Paris, in Brussels and Constantinople. They would equally rejoice to see the same treaties overthrown in Venice and in Milan. Few men know England better than the Emperor Napoleon III. Whatever offence has been given to her under his reign has arisen out of domestic complications in France over which it was, perhaps, impossible for any French ruler to exercise complete control. In the foreign policy of the Empire, it would be difficult to point out a single step which has been taken without the sympathy of England, if we except the case of the *Charles et Georges*, in Portugal, in which it is beginning to be understood that France was both technically and substantially in the right; and that she could not have acted otherwise than she did without abandoning principles of national law for which no Power has contended more strenuously than England. It is then in the highest degree probable that France will move towards her ends in Italy so cautiously and wisely as to compel the acquiescence of Englishmen in her policy, if she does not secure the cooperation of England in her armed assertion of the principles which she means to make triumphant. Austria, at least, would seem to be thoroughly awake to this probability; for that Empire is already giving signs of a disposition to escape from the Italian question through a new Paris Conference on the affairs of the Roumun provinces. The high tone taken at first by the Austrian Government is perceptibly lowered in the latest tidings from Vienna; and the Austrian menace of a German Confederation against France seems to be dwindling down to a project for forming a compact with some of the lesser German States for an armed interference in the case of a conflict to the north of the Alps. Great anxiety, too, begins to be felt at Vienna in regard to the dispositions of Russia; and Prussia is drifting rapidly towards a strictly neutral attitude. In the posture of affairs indicated by these appearances, Austria would find herself no longer at liberty to treat even Sardinia on the same terms of disdainful refusal to enter into negotiations about Italy which she has hitherto assumed in her remonstrances against the urgency of the Emperor of the French. She must, perforce, begin to see that the Italian question is the grave and pressing question it was stated by Count Cavour two years ago to be; and that she must either submit to discuss the means of settling it with her equals, and even with Sardinia, whom she regards as her inferior, or be prepared to meet the army of King Victor Emanuel, as the advanced guard of a French demonstration, in the name of all Constitutional Europe. The character of the Austrian Emperor, who is both a young man and a military *martinet*, must tell for much upon the choice of Austria between these two alternatives; and its weight will in all probability be thrown into the scale of defiance and the sword. Add to this consideration the analogous fact that the Emperor of the French is also a soldier by training, and longs for an opportunity of proving that he was born a General as well as a Prince; and it will be seen that peace has already ceased to be a probability. In the first few days of excitement and dismay which followed the memorable scene of New-Year's Day at the Tuileries, war certainly seemed the least probable result of the Italian complication. For in Austria as in France the immediate effect of that excitement and dismay was a general movement of the financial classes against the disturbance of European commerce. And this movement was echoed and supported from England. But the worst mischief which could be inflicted upon the finances of Western Europe by the actual breaking out of war has been already done, and the pervading anxiety of the public mind has gone far to control the enterprises of commerce within safer limits since. Meanwhile nothing has been done to change the essential elements of the situation; much to make Europe and the world fully conscious of these elements, and to spread the conviction that nothing like enduring tranquillity can be looked for in Western Europe while the Austrian rule and influences in Italy remain what they are and for ten years past have been. In this aspect of matters there is everything to encourage Napoleon III. to perseverance in his course, everything to make a settlement of Italy by the sword greatly preferable to any imperfect or temporary adjustment of a few details in the position of Austria and her dependencies.

The City Judiciary.

The Courts of Law are to the *morale* of commerce in a great city what Broadway is to the material movement of our metropolitan traffic. As the street is choked by the very number of the vehicles which give it its importance, so are our Courts by the multitude of the cases which make them a vital element in our prosperity. In the one instance as in the other, busy New-York blocks its own way, loses a great deal of temper and not a little time, and is quite beside itself with the apparent impossibility of finding any relief from this plethora of activity.

In the matter of the Courts, at least, the remedy of the mischief which everybody feels, is not by any means beyond our reach. It is to be looked for, not, as many people and the *Journal of Commerce* among them, would seem to imagine, in the elevation to the Bench of a new set of Judges, endowed with all the learning of a Mansfield or a Story, able to work nineteen hours out of the twenty-four, with lungs of brass and constitutions of cast-steel; but simply in an increase of the Judicial force, proportioned not to the mere population, but to the legal business of the City. We do not mean to say that the Judges we now have are the best imaginable, nor even that all of them are the best Judges possible in the present state of legal lore among us, and under the present system of judicial nomination. But we do mean to say that no conceivable Judges could do all that is expected of the actual judicial force of this community, without an increase in their numbers. Remove our Judges from the pens in which they are now tormented by incipient asphyxia, from the sitting of the Court even unto the rising thereof, and you would doubtless quicken their now jaded eyeteme, and refresh their strained and stifled senses, and so far expedite the business before them. But more than this must be done to effect any real relief in our now crowded calendars. The litigation of a great city increases in a ratio not to be measured by the mere increase of population. It grows not like the bark of a tree at an equal rate with the mere bulk of the bole, but like its leaves in Spring with the movement and circulation of the sap. When Robinson Crusoe dwelt alone on his desert island he would have found it as difficult to create a demand for legal learning as it was easy to generate a necessity for bread and potatoes. But the possibility of lawsuits came with the arrival of his man Friday. Two forms, for instance, of a promissory note then became feasible, one from Crusoe to Friday, one from Friday to Crusoe. When subsequent arrivals had swelled the number of the little community to ten, not *ten* or *twenty*, but *ninety* forms of the same instrument might have arisen, and with these a vast variety of new obligations and contracts; the relations of indorser and surety, joint-makers, partners, drawers of accommodation paper, were all summoned into being. Multiply men to that extent that no one of them can any longer possibly be conceived of as dealing with all his fellows, and you, of course, destroy this quasi-geometrical progression. But you do not affect the law which regulates the growth of litigation not by the mere accretion of units to the population, but by the development of complex social relations. Scatter a hundred thousand men with their families abroad over an agricultural country, settling them on isolated farms, in small villages, in petty towns, and you will find them little given to litigation, unless, indeed, like the good people of some parts of the West of Ireland, they take to the Courts as New-Englanders do to the Lyceum, and Britons to the Fair, for the fun and delight of the thing. But crowd half the same number into an active commercial city, where the subdivision of labor is favored by the multiplicity of interests represented in the population, and where a man of the simplest habits can hardly go through his daily avocations without making half a dozen contracts, and you will find the litigation of the fifty thousand citizens rapidly doubling or even quadrupling that of the hundred thousand rustics.

Now the present Constitution of New-York takes no note of these essential considerations. The judicial service of the State is based on an apportionment of population, which may secure, perhaps, ample provision for the country districts of the State, but which does great injustice to the City of New-York as well as to its Judges, upon whom is laid a burden too heavy for them to bear. It is not easy to get at exact statistics on this subject; but it is a significant fact that in the Court of Appeals in 1858 the appeals pending from New-York City were 299 in number, against an average number of 74 from each of the seven other districts of the State. The population of the district of New-York City was returned by the last Census at 629,810, against an average population of 405,187 in the seven other districts. It would appear, therefore, that while 74 cases on an average are furnished by four hundred thousand people out of the City, *four times* that number are sent up by a City population only half as large again; or, in other words, that an increase of *three hundred per cent.* in litigation accompanies in the City an increase of only *fifty per cent.* in population.

Nothing can be plainer than that we need an increase of judicial force in the First District. With such an increase we should hear little more of crowded calendars. The calendars of each Court would easily be called through at each term; and if parties and counsel could rely on being heard when they were ready, they would generally be ready when they could be heard.

Police for our City.

Mr. Spinola's arraignment of the Metropolitan Police in the State Senate is now spoken of in letters from Albany as a *minority* report, for which no Committee is responsible, but which embodies merely Mr. Spinola's individual views, interests and hatreds. By what curious dodge of Parliamentary law Mr. Spinola has been thus permitted by the Lieutenant-Governor to make a minority report in advance of the majority, from whom he is supposed to differ, remains to be explained;—but however it may have been effected, the proceeding is rather the trick of an unscrupulous partisan than the straightforward movement of an enemy of corruption and friend of reform.

Nevertheless the allegations of Mr. Spinola's screed are serious, and must be met. Neither the Police Commissioners nor the Governor, nor the partisan Republican Press, can afford to dismiss them because they are malignant in their origin, and informal in their mode of presentation. The whole community is interested in knowing whether the Police, upon which we rely for the protection of life and property, is the organized gang of robbers and rogues it is represented to be or not. Mr. Spinola's report will do good if it leads to a thorough and rigid investigation, and to the reform of such abuses as may be found to demand attention. The *News* and *Herald*, the special organs of Ex-Mayor Wood, very naturally demand that the Legislature should instantly, on the strength of its statements, repeal the law and go back to the old system which it superseded. We are a little surprised to find the *Tribune* concurring in this advice, as it does in the following paragraph:

"Gentlemen of the Legislature! what our City needs and desires is a police utterly independent of party. *Circumstances* rather than the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act *seem to have defeated this end for the present.* Be entreated, then, to change the system radically or abolish it altogether. *If the Democrats will agree* to put the Police of our City under the control of the Board of Supervisors, authorizing them to elect a Superintendent and a Treasurer, and to commit to these officers the details of the system, very well; *if they will consent* to some kindred measure with regard to Brooklyn, so be it. But if they will do nothing of this sort, and insist on keeping up a partisan clamor against the present system, *just pitch it overboard, and go back to the old, abominable system* which the Metropolitan Police Act superseded. Repeal that Act, and call on the City Delegation to devise a system to take its place. *You have no right to expose the Republican cause throughout the State to calumny and possible disaster by holding on to the present system*, if it is to be exposed to such a running fire of defamation as this Spinola Report indicates. Throw the responsibility on the City Delegation, and *pass any bill (substantially) which that body will officially report. The Republican cause is too precious to be risked in behalf of a measure questionable in principle and local in its effects.* Let the incubus be thrown off before it has had time to do vital mischief."

This strikes us as the madness of partisanship. For the sake of saving the Republican Party from calumny and defamation, the Police Department of this City is to be thrown back upon what is confessed to be the "*abominable* system" of years ago. The security of life and property is to be openly sacrificed to party success. We trust that the Legislature, though quite as zealous in its devotion to the interests of the Republican Party as the *Tribune* is, has too much common sense to listen to such advice. The Republicans are responsible for the present system, and they have no right now to shrink from the duty they voluntarily assumed, of giving this City a vigorous, independent and effective Police. The "circumstances" of which the *Tribune* speaks as having defeated the end sought by the Metropolitan Police act, of making the Department independent of politics, were very simple;—Governor King saw fit to appoint an ultra partisan Commission, and thus to place the execution of the act into the hands of party politicians, instead of selecting men in the spirit of the act itself. This was a serious blunder to begin with, and has caused all the difficulty since experienced in organizing the Department. But it was a mistake which admits of a remedy. The Governor has still the power of appointment, and can correct the errors of his predecessor.

If the Legislature act upon this matter at all we trust it will be in the way of *reforming* the present system, and not of destroying it. The "principle" on which it rests is not "questionable," since it has been distinctly affirmed by the Court of Appeals; and although the system is "local in its effects," too many interests are affected by it to permit it to be made the foot-ball of party politicians, whether Democrats or Republicans. The suggestion that the Board of Supervisors be substituted for the present Commission has some considerations in its favor. But *if the Governor will do his duty*, the Commission in its present form is well enough, and the practical working of the system may be redeemed from its errors and abuses. Whatever may be done, or left undone, we trust the Legislature will discard the paltry party motives invoked by the *Tribune* on the one hand and the *Herald* on the other, and pay some attention to the welfare and the interests of the people themselves. *One-third* of the whole population, and nearly *one-half* of the taxable property of the whole State, are directly and powerfully affected by whatever Police System the Legislature may see fit to give us. However "precious" the "Republican cause" may be—and however deplorable that it should be "exposed to calumny and possible disaster," we respectfully submit that its interests are not those which should solely or even mainly be consulted in this matter.

The Lobby Investigation at Albany.—Senator O. B. Wheeler's Committee has finished its work, and the result is by no means what the public anticipated. It was generally imagined that there was a lobby every Winter at the State Capital which injuriously influenced legislation. This opinion the Senate has shown to be a popular error. True, the idea was very widely adopted by the people. True, also, that Governor Morgan fell into the same mistake. It will be recollected that in his annual message he spoke very plainly about the lobby. The "agents" composing it were described by his Excellency as "surrounding members in their hall;" "waylaying them in their walks;" "following them to their seats," and, in short, as having become "insufferable. "Lobbying," he alleged, had become "a trade, often gainful, but never creditable." And to mark in a practical manner his reprobation of the lobby, the Governor declared his purpose to veto any measure passed through its influence.

But the Legislature proved, as indeed it should, to be wiser than the people and the Governor. That body was satisfied that the lobby was a myth. The Assembly paid no sort of attention to the Governor's representations, but the Senate, on the contrary, referred the subject to a Committee, and the conclusion arrived at dissipates the theory of a lobby, proving that no such institution has ever existed. On the contrary, an amount of pure patriotism, public virtue and immaculate integrity has been developed which few supposed to exist at the capital. The discovery is, indeed, amazing. We are sure that the people were not prepared for it. How Governor Morgan, who has been a good deal at Albany, and for several years in the Legislature, came to suppose that there was such a thing as a lobby is what puzzles us. We begin to lose our confidence in his sagacity.

The State will breathe deeper and freer when it is known that all is clean and pure and right in the atmosphere where its laws are made. No longer will the lobby be a bugbear. There is *no* lobby.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sepoy Meeting at Staten Island.—On Friday evening, the 4th inst., there was a meeting of the incendiary elements of Staten Island held in the vicinity of Rocky Hollow which was numerously attended. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the propriety of again demolishing the Quarantine buildings, and to fix upon the time for making the attack. Ray Tompkins is said to have been the leading spirit. The meeting was prompted by their waning faith in the passage of Mr. Carvth's Bill for removal. It was about equally divided as to whether they should make an immediate onslaught, or postpone it until the adjournment of the Legislature, or until all hope vanishes of that body's doing anything. The time of the attack was postponed, but the manner of it was fully determined as follows—the walls of the Quarantine inclosure were first to be thrown down at convenient points, when the attacking party, divided into squads, with leaders, would proceed to demolish the hospitals, dwellings and offices, using powder where fire would not answer the purpose; finally, the remnant of the Health Officer's wharf, which was left from the first conflagration, was to be destroyed. During the pendency of these questions, it is said they discussed the probability of the passage of any act by the Legislature that could reach and punish them. They were finally enlisted on that subject by one of the number, who quoted the authority of "their member" against such probability. This gave fresh courage to the meeting, and it was resolved to proceed with the patriotic work as soon as the time should be settled.

The Piano-forte Makers' Strike.—A consolidated meeting of the journeymen piano-forte makers of the City, who are at present on a strike for higher wages, was held last evening at No. 135 Canal-street. F. Gellmann was elected President; Charles Pitterson, Vice-President, and F. Kisson and Charles Fisher, Secretaries. Verbal reports were made by delegates from most of the shops in the City, from which it appeared that a majority of the employers were not disposed to comply with the demands of the strikers. It was proposed by the President, and acceded to by the meeting, that a demonstration should be made against one shop at a time, and that the first one selected should be that of Mr. Steinway who, as is alleged, was the first to cut down the wages. It was also voted that a fund should be raised by subscription to assist those who who might be thrown out of employ by the movement. After considerable speech-making, mostly of a temperate character, the meeting, which was composed chiefly of Germans, adjourned.

Revolt on Board of the Ship Zephyr.—While lying recently in the port of Messina, a revolt occurred among the seamen of the ship *Zephyr*, which resulted in five of the crew—John Brown and four others—being arrested and sent home by the American Consul for trial. The captain was examined yesterday before Commissioner Bridgham. He stated that on the day of the disturbance the ship was lying at anchor, and in a bad situation, on account of a heavy blow which was prevailing. The crew had been set to heaving on the chain, but knocked off, and gave as a reason that they had not had breakfast. The captain did not testify as to their having been any violence on either side. The case will be continued to-day.

Nice Beef—Imported from Williamsburg.—Yesterday afternoon a policeman observed a cow leaving a swill-distillery in North Fifth-street, Williamsburg. The animal was in a very delicate state of health—her limbs were weak, and where her tail ought to have been, nothing but an ulcerated stump was visible. The man driving her was compelled sometimes to give her a push to aid her progress. The policeman, somewhat curious, watched the poor thing, and on inquiring of the driver learned that he intended to drive her to a Staunton-street slaughter-house to be made into beef. However, at the corner of Lewis and Houston streets, the cow fell exhausted, and the driver rushed to a Jew butcher near by, to get him to kill it; but the Warden of the Eleventh Ward came up, and had the animal killed and removed to Barren Island.

Launch of a Pilot Boat.—The new pilot-boat *Ezra Nye*, (No. 2,) belonging to the New-Jersey and Sandy Hook Pilots, will be launched to-day at 2 o'clock from the yard of Messrs. Webb & Bell, at Greenpoint. She is an improved model, and is expected to excel in all the qualities of a good pilot-boat.

Thunder Storm.—There was a very severe thunder storm this morning, commencing about 2½ o'clock. The lightning was quite vivid, and the rain fell in torrents.

Wm. H. Armstrong, of No. 15 Nassau-street, was, on the 5th inst., appointed by Gov. Packer a Commissioner of Deeds, in this City, for the State of Pennsylvania.

Police Reports.

The Robbery of Jewelry at the Hotel Constantine—Extraordinary Conduct of the Police and the United States Marshal.—The large robbery of jewelry at the Hotel Constantine in William-street, on Wednesday last, and the subsequent conduct of the police in relation thereto, is creating a good deal of talk among those cognizant of the facts. The Police arrested the proprietor of the hotel and one of his boarders, and took into their possession all the jewelry found in the house amounting to something like $10,000. They have held on to their booty up to yesterday, (when the United States Marshal stepped in and took possession of the spoils in the name of the United States. During all this time the owner of the property, who had the misfortune to be absent from town when the robbery was committed, is compelled to stand quietly by and see his goods transferred from one claimant to another, while he is ousted from their possession. The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Henne, and his boarder, Mr. Oderson, were released on the first hearing before Justice Welsh, there being no evidence against them except that they detected the burglar in the act of committing the robbery, and followed him into the street and assisted in his capture. The examination in the case of Wernel, the robber who was captured, is still going on before Justice Welsh, but nothing has been developed as yet to contradict the story first told by the proprietor of the Hotel, which was that about six weeks ago, a Mr. Worms and a Mr. Reig, came to his house, representing themselves from Brazil; that they had in their possession the jewelry in question, and were about to start in business in New-York or vicinity; that a few days after their arrival, Mr. Reig met with an accident and placed himself in the New-York Hospital for medical treatment; that on the day of the robbery, Mr. Worms, the other partner, was absent at Newark for the purpose of looking at a store which he proposed to hire in that city; that the robber, Wernel, on that day, came to his house about five o'clock P. M., and registered his name as from Boston; that about seven o'clock in the evening he called for a light and went to his own room, where he was followed soon after by another man, unknown, who came into the hotel soon after Wernel went up stairs and inquired for him; that about half an hour afterwards, on going up stairs, he (the proprietor) discovered the door of Mr. Worms' room, where the jewelry was, open, and on looking in he found that the trunks had been broken open; that he immediately gave the alarm, when Wernel and his companion ran down stairs and into the street, where they were pursued by the proprietor and one of the boarders, who succeeded, with the aid of the Police, in catching Wernel, upon whose person was found a large portion of the stolen property. This is the statement of Mr. Henne, the proprietor of the hotel, and is uncontradicted by any witness yet examined.

Disreputable House Broken Up—Curious Business for a Policeman.—For months past the inmates of a water-cure establishment in Laight-street have been annoyed and disgusted with the actions of the inmates of an establishment adjoining, No. 404 Canal and No. 92 Laight-street, called "The Red, White and Blue," kept by a Widow Forrester. The water-cure people went before a magistrate yesterday and made affidavits to the fact that it was a disorderly place and should be broken up. Sergeant Smith and a platoon of the Fifth Ward Police proceeded, with a warrant, to the "Red White and Blue" early last evening, and arrested the following persons: Harriet Forrester, (keeper,) Hannah Weidron, Mary Clinton, Josephine Carson and Virginie Sanders. The prisoners were marched to the Station-house and locked up. Shortly afterwards a policeman, who gave the name of J. H. Wiers, of the Seventh Precinct, called on Captain Hutchings of the Fifth Ward, and interceded for Mrs. Forrester and her "girls," but without avail. The widow states that Wiers bought her out that morning, (Monday,) and intended to carry on the business, and paying her a weekly sum on account of the lease and fixtures; and Miss or Mrs. Saunders, another of the prisoners, claimed the "gallant" policeman as her protector. Deputy Carpenter states that if anything criminal can be proved against the policeman he will suspend him to-day.

A Pawnbroker in Trouble.—The report with this heading in yesterday's Times, gives the name of Arthur Donnelly, of No. 96 Bowery, as the person against whom a complaint was made by Mr. Jackson. The name should have been Mr. J. Minor, who was the sole party to the transaction with the complainant. The Mr. Jackson in question is one J. A. Jackson, keeper of a "loan office," at No. 111 Grand-street. The reporter was led into the error from a mistake in the papers on file at the Police Court.

Beaten in a Drinking Saloon.—Charles M. Jefferis, a young clerk, who resides in College-place, had the misfortune, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, to stroll into the liquor saloon No. 421 Canal-street. He had not been there long before two desperate Eighth Ward rowdies, named Wm. Hodges and Henry Fairchild, assaulted him. They nearly dislodged his left eye, lacerated both of his cheeks, and wound up by knocking him down and kicking him with their feet. Jefferis was taken home, a physician called, and his wounds dressed. His assailants escaped, and have not yet been arrested.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

WANTED, A MILK INSPECTOR—NEW FERRY AND STAGE ROUTES—A RAILROAD IN BROADWAY—THE SINKING FUND, &c.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening.

A petition asking that an Inspector of Milk at the Harlem Railroad Depot be appointed, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The petition was signed by a number of milkmen, and set forth that the cans in which their milk was brought from the country did not hold as much milk as they had to pay freight for; they therefore asked that an Inspector be appointed "to make these cans to hold the amount for which we have to pay for."

A petition for a stage route from Manhattanville Railroad Depot to and through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue to Harlem Bridge, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A petition was received from William H. Adams and others, asking that a railroad through Broadway from the South Ferry to the Central Park might be constructed, and avowing their willingness "to pay into the City Treasury, for the grant itself, the sum of $500,000, and to make a fair and full indemnity to all the stage routes that may be injuriously affected thereby." The petitioners intimate that they will apply to the Legislature in behalf of their object. The communication was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A petition for a new ferry from the foot of Cherry street to South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, was referred.

A resolution directing the Committee on Lands and Places to inquire into the propriety of removing the iron railing around the City Hall Park and erecting the same around Madison-square, was referred.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation stating that since his communication suggesting that the Board call on the Street Commissioner to furnish him with the proofs in his possession respecting an alleged fraudulent alteration in a contract made between Mr. John Pettigrew and the City, the Deputy-Street Commissioner had furnished him with the facts upon which his (the Deputy Street Commissioner's) former communication was based, and that such proceedings were being had thereon as will effectually protect the City in all its rights; the resolution of inquiry, Mr. Busteed says, is rendered unnecessary by the action of the Street Department.

The following communication was received from the Deputy Street Commissioner defending the Street Department from the charges originally brought against it by the Counsel to the Corporation in relation to the case of John Pettigrew. It was directed that both of these documents be entered on the minutes:

Street Department,
Street Commissioner's Office,
New-York, March 7, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The communication made to your honorable bodies, by the Counsel to the Corporation on the 23d of February, 1859, contains certain statements reflecting injuriously upon this Department which make it incumbent on me to solicit your permission to offer the following explanations in refutation of the grave charges therein made.

The attention of this Department having been called to the case of the Pettigrew judgment included in the Tax Levy for 1859, an investigation was directed on the 19th of February, which resulted in the discovery of the facts set forth in my communication to the Common Council two days thereafter, and which as they were not known to this Department until the 20th, could not, as the Corporation Counsel unceremoniously charges, have been kept from his knowledge in a suit which was decided and judgment filed in January last. Pettigrew's complaint in this matter was amended in December, 1858, which gave the Corporation Counsel the right to amend his answer by the addition of any new facts which might become known. The Law Department, however, (in deviation from what is stated to be its usual custom,) neglected to call upon this office for any information in the matter; and I had no knowledge official or otherwise of the pendency of the suit. Had such call been made there is every reason to suppose that the Corporation Counsel would have been placed in possession of the facts lately developed, as they were brought to light within forty-eight hours after attention had been called to the subject. All the information that the Law Department seems to have obtained to enable it to defend this Pettigrew suit, appears, from the communication of the Corporation Counsel to your honorable bodies, to have been a verbal statement, alleged to have been made by Mr. Turner, that the contract for filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets was a fair transaction. It is not pretended that any steps were ever taken to obtain from this Department any knowledge in relation to the contract for regulating Sixty-third street. Official courtesy would nevertheless seem to suggest the propriety of sending to the Corporation Counsel a copy of my letter of the 21st of February; but in a previous instance, when requested by the Head of this Department to take some action for the recovery of large sums of money alleged to have been illegally withheld from the City Treasury by certain Deputy Collectors of Assessments, he distinctly declined in the following terms, viz.:

Law Department, City of New-York,
Office of the Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 237 Broadway, Sept. 21, 1858.

Edward Cooper, Esq., Street Commissioner:

Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., requesting me to commence actions against the late Collector and Deputy Collectors of Assessments, and their sureties, for moneys alleged to have been received by them and withheld from the City, and also to take proceedings, under the statute, to recover public books and papers also alleged to be withheld.

In reply I have the honor to observe that, in my opinion, I have no authority to institute legal proceedings, and make the City a plaintiff to litigations, without the legislative direction of the Common Council, or, in the language of the charter, unless "when so ordered by the Corporation."

When the Common Council shall direct me to initiate proceedings in the cases you refer to, I will promptly comply. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Assuming that the Law Department did not make special rules for special cases, the report in the Pettigrew matter was made to your honorable bodies alone, in order that the Corporation Counsel might receive the "legislative direction," which he seems to consider essential. And this course must necessarily be pursued hereafter by this Department under similar circumstances, until such time as it is notified that the Law Department has thought proper to modify or ab

...ceipt of a verbal message from me, or any one ...in the Street Department, in relation to a personal ...view with Mr. Busteed.

The following reply was thereupon addressed to the Corporation Counsel, viz:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1859.

Richard Busteed, Esq., Corporation Counsel:

SIR: Your letter of this date requesting me to a...at your office at 1 o'clock for the purpose of giving a statement of the facts in the Pettigrew matter, is this moment received, and I will immediately cause such a statement as possible to be prepared and sent to you at the earliest moment, and when these facts should have been placed in proper legal form, will submit them to you, and take such other necessary and proper steps in the matter as will best conduce to the public interest.

With regard to the subject of my requesting a personal interview with you, I have to say that I had some conversation with a gentleman from your office, which was personally unknown to me, but whose name I was subsequently informed was Sandford. My informant may have been in error as to the name, but I should recognize the gentleman at sight. Whoever it may have been, I requested him to say to you that there were some points in this case which caused me to prefer seeing you personally and talking over the matter with you, to which he replied: "Mr. Busteed will be in his office at 4 o'clock this afternoon." On this point there can be no mistake.

The statement of facts will be transmitted to you this afternoon, as I do not hesitate in my desire to further the public interests, to regard your offer "to take from me such statements as I may have to make" in the matter, as a call from the Law Department upon this Department for the necessary information on which to base its action. Respectfully,

(Signed) M. LOVELL,
Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner.

On the same day a full and detailed statement of the facts in the case, to far as known, was furnished to the Law Department.

In further reference to the communication of the Corporation Counsel to your Honorable Bodies, it is but proper to add, in justice to this Department, that in some cases no call whatever was made on this office for information, and in many others the call was not made until a considerable portion of the time allowed for the answer had elapsed.

In the highly important matter of the Harsin and Hart arbitration on the Eighty-sixth-street claim, involving an amount of $48,000, and where fraud has been alleged to have been committed, no call for information was made on this office by the Law Department. On the 21st of December last, *the day before* it became necessary to proceed with the defence, a letter was addressed by the Corporation Counsel to the Mayor, asking for information, by whom it was referred to this Department, which it only reached through the circuitous route on the day named for proceeding with the defence. As this was a complicated case, involving two contracts and two injunctions, this Department could scarcely be expected to do full justice to it on such short notice. No reason is known why this case, in common with others, should not have been sent direct to this office.

Notwithstanding this, a statement of facts was furnished on the same day, setting forth the important points—that the contract was not made with the lowest bidder; that Harsin himself was a lower bidder than O'Meara, the contractor, but declined to make the contract after it had been awarded to him; that it was actually made with another party, and that their two assignments the contract thus made fell into the hands of Harsin at an advance of $6,000 upon his own bid. Judgment was, nevertheless, rendered against the City on the report of the referee, Mr. Fullerton, for $48,000, in addition to $5,000 which had already been paid by the Comptroller.

Again, on the 29th November, 1858, a call was made by the Law Department for the facts in the matter of John Callahan *vs.* the Mayor, &c., for regulating Fourth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth streets, and on the same day an order of the Court was made submitting the case to a referee, Marvin R. Brewer, Esq., to which reference the counsel of the Corporation Counsel had been given due notice before. The answer to the complaint, which is filed with the judgment roll, is not sworn to, although the complaint was duly verified under oath. This of itself would have entitled the Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Chas. A. Mey. to disregard the answer, and to have entered up a judgment at the expiration of his twenty days as if no answer had been made. His reasons for not so doing are of course known only to himself.

In the letter to the Law Department, furnishing the facts in the above case, which was transmitted on the 2d of December, the main point for the defence of the suit which was made known by this Department, was that John McGrane, with whom the contract was made, and by whom it was assigned to Callahan, was not the lowest bidder, the award of contract having been made and duly confirmed to Michael Tracy, a lower bidder. The decision of the Supreme Court, (Barnard, Justice,) at Special Term, November 8, 1858, in the matter of the "Assessment for flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues," declares that "there is no authority given to the contracting department to make the contract with any other party than the lowest bidder, and if made with any one else, it is *ultra vires* and void. Judgment notwithstanding, was rendered against the City upon the report of the referee for more than $10,000. Neither persons, books nor papers were called for from this office, in either of the two cases last cited, to establish the all-important fact, that in neither instance was the contract made with the lowest bidder; a point which had it been confirmed before the respective referees, would probably have produced a different result, taking into consideration the decision previously made by the Supreme Court, as above quoted.

It will thus appear to your honorable bodies that in these three important cases, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $65 000, no call was made by the Law Department on this office for information, except in one instance; and although highly important facts were furnished in two of the cases, which it was supposed would be amply sufficient to defeat the claim of the plaintiffs, yet there is reason to infer that these facts were not, to the utmost extent, made available in the conduct of the defence.

On the 27th of January this Department was called upon by the Corporation Counsel to furnish information in thirteen suits, and the report was desired on the 2d of February. On the day last named twenty-seven cases were transmitted, with a request for the particulars before the 6th. The records of this office will show that these calls for information have received prompt and full replies, as far as circumstances would permit. These points are cited in order to show that the great labor of preparing a defence to the numerous suits, brought against the City, does not devolve altogether upon the Law Department.

As the communication of the Corporation Counsel herein referred to was entered in full on the proceedings of your Honorable Bodies, a like consideration is respectfully solicited for this reply, with a view of preventing the responsibility of these judgments, if any there be, from being imposed, even partially upon this Department. Respectfully submitted.

M. LOVELL,
Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner.

THE PETTIGREW CONTRACT—LETTER FROM EX-COMPTROLLER FLAGG.

The following letter from Ex-Comptroller FLAGG is appropriate to be introduced in this connection:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

An article in the *Evening Post* of the 25th of February contains the following paragraph, viz:

"It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. SMITH, the Street Commissioner, sent a communication, stating that in the contract of JOHN PETTIGREW, on which judgment had been recovered against the City, the word 'twenty' had been changed to 'forty,' thus doubling the amount. Mr. BUSTEED last night sent a communication to the Board, in which he says Comptroller FLAGG did not, in his letter to him on the subject, mention this alteration, and that the fact was kept from the knowledge of the Law Department until it was too late to appeal."

A reference to dates and facts connected with this subject will show the utter injustice of the insinuation, that the Comptroller kept from the Law Department any information in his possession respecting an alteration of the contract with Mr. Pettigrew for grading of Sixty-third-street.

The letter of the Deputy Street Commissioner, Mr. LOVELL, is dated Feb. 22, 1859, in which he states that he had made a communication to the Common Council on the preceding day; and he adds that "the facts of the case, as ascertained, were immediately, and without reference to former action in the matter, communicated to the Common Council."

My letter in answer to the call of the Corporation Counsel is dated Sept. 2, 1857. The particulars contained in this letter for regulating and grading Sixty-third-street, from the Fifth to the Sixth avenues, within the limits of the Central Park, were communicated to the Board of Councilmen on the 29th of July, 1857; and it is believed that the particulars contained in the letter of Sept. 2, 1857, were copied from that communication, and contained all the facts possessed by the Finance Department at the latter date.

The contract with John Pettigrew was made by John T. Dodge, Street Commissioner, on the 26th of November, 1852, under an ordinance of Nov. 14, 1851. By the ordinance of 1849 the original contract, and all bids for the work, and other papers connected with it were required to be kept in the Street Department; and that ordinance did not even require that a copy of the original contract should be furnished to the Finance Department, but that payment should be made on the requisition of the Street Commissioner. The rule of having a record of bids kept in the Finance Department was not adopted until 1856, under the ordinance of 1854, which required copies of contracts to be furnished to the Finance Department. It was only in the Street Department, therefore, that the facilities were possessed for detecting a discrepancy between the bid and the contract. Taking, then, the date of my letter, Sept. 2, 1857, and the date of Mr. Lovell's letter of Feb. 22, 1859, which leaves it almost certain that the discovery of the fraud must have been made in the same month, it exhibits in the strongest light not only the injustice, but the absurdity of the insinuation, that I withheld from the Law Department, in a communication made to it in 1857, an important piece of information, which was not discovered by the officers in the Street Department until 1859.

The assessment for grading Sixty-third-street was confirmed on the 1st of May, 1857, and as the street was between the Arsenal lot, then belonging to the State, and the lands set apart for the Central Park, the sum of $6,901 14 was assessed on the Arsenal lot and $9,272 27 on the Park. When called on to pay the sum due the contractor, I refused payment, considering the whole proceeding illegal, after the act of the Legislature setting apart the lands for a Park, and after the action of the Common Council directing the Street Commissioner to discontinue all work in regulating and grading streets within the limits of the Park. A. C. FLAGG.

A communication was received from the Hudson River Railroad Company, setting forth that the Company is desirous to run cars for City passengers, but that it is impossible within the time limited to make the necessary arrangements; the Company asks an extension of time. The communication was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Board passed the resolution in favor of paying Chas. Hines $150 for extra services as Clerk to the Committee on Streets, in spite of the veto of the Mayor.

The following communication from the Comptroller, giving a cursory view of the accounts and balance sheet pertaining to the Sinking Fund, was read, and it was directed that 1,000 copies of it be printed.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 7, 1859.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

In my communication under date of Feb. 2, transmitting to your Honorable Body a statement of the "General Ledger Balances" or accounts purporting to be due to and from the Corporation on Dec. 31, 1858, I stated that the accounts and balance sheet pertaining to the Sinking Fund, would be transmitted as soon as complet. d.

The work of posting the various books being far behindhand at the time I assumed office, it required much more time than was anticipated to prepare such balance-sheets. They have at length been finished and I now have the pleasure to submit them herewith.

The want of room and clerical assistance has thus far prevented a thorough investigation of these accounts by the present Comptroller. From a cursory view of them it appears that the capital of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt on the 31st December, amounted to.....$8,339,191 19
Less amount of City Stocks redeemed.....$5,596,670
Fire Loan Bonds and Mortgages..... 43,500—$5,640,170 00

Actual amount of capital.....$2,698,021 19
There was also invested on account of said Fund, as stated below, moneys borrowed from and due to the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City Debt, at the same date, the sum of. 1,266,015 06

Total.....$3,966,036 25
This amount is represented by the following items:
Amount drawn from this fund by order of the Common Council in 1835, for the purchase of Randall's Island and various Market sites in the City..... $180,421 00
Due from City Treasury on account of difference in exchange of Bonds and Mortgages used in settlement of Central Park awards, and stocks received therefor..... 1,462 25
Sundry Stocks of the Corporation standing in the name of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the certificates therefor having been received from ex-Comptroller Flagg..... 3,784,152 00

Total.....$3,966,035 25

The books pertaining to this fund show a large amount ($668,469 78) of bonds and mortgages received for sales of real estate. Also the sum of $43,500 received on account of the Fire Loan Stock, the net proceeds of all which, when collected, will belong to it. There also appears to be a small amount of rents due, which will be added thereto as collected.

The capital of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, on Dec. 31, 1858, amounted, according to the books, to $2,579,534 12.

This sum is represented by the following items, viz:
Amount advanced to and due from the Commissioners on account of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt, as above stated..... $1,268,014 66
Amount due from the City Treasury for moneys to pay interest on Central Park Stock, and other stocks to be provided for from taxation..... 128,824 34
Amount due from the City Treasury for interest on $154,000 Public Education Stock, provided for by taxation, but paid from this fund for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858..... 23,100 00
Amount of cash in hands of the Chamberlain Dec. 31, 1858, as per his receipt, to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund..... 1,159,595 72

Total.....$2,579,534 12
Besides the above there appears to be due for rents outstanding..... $247,116 09
And for interest accrued upon sundry bonds and mortgages, the further sum of 33,519 56

Total.....$280,635 65

Why this large amount has not been collected, and what portion thereof may be considered good, is more than I can now state. The sums realized from it are pledged, and will be paid over as collected to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City Debt.

Further particulars respecting these funds will hereafter be communicated in a special report to your honorable body, which will be prepared at the earliest moment practicable.

It will be seen that the revenue pledged to the fund for payment of interest on the City debt has produced an amount far exceeding what was anticipated at the time of its creation.

There will be no charge against the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt, until Jan. 1, 1860, when the Water Stock issued under the act of 1834, amounting to $2,500,000, becomes due, and is payable from said fund.

I also transmit a statement to which I beg leave to call your special attention, as showing in a convenient tabular form the amount, origin and character of the entire permanent debt of the City; the acts authorizing and the purposes for which it was created; also, the periods of redemption.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of removing the fountain from the City-Hall Park to Tompkins-square, was laid over. A statement of transactions in the Offices of the Corporation Attorney for February, was presented. The total amount of moneys received, was $468,27. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

THE MAYOR'S PROTEST AGAINST THE TAX LEVY—EQUALIZING SALARIES—ORDINANCE TO PREVENT FRAUDS IN COAL.

The Board met last evening, President CORNELL in the Chair. Eagine Company No. 25 petitioned for a new location. Referred. Messrs. Drumgold & Proch (No. 214 Broadway) asked for permission to erect a light iron bridge across Broadway from their place of business to St. Paul's Church. Referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Councilman VAN TINE offered a resolution directing that Broadway, Bowery, Canal, Fulton, Hudson, Chatham, and Grand streets should be cleaned daily until a contract should be made, and that when there should be a contract made it should contain a provision continuing the daily cleaning of these streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The following resolution was offered by the same gentleman, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Law Department be directed to report to this Board under what law the Mayor signs a bill or ordinance "under protest," and whether such protest in any manner affects the validity of such law; and also whether the Mayor of this City, after approving an ordinance of the Common Council has the right to advise or undertake any change in the provisions of such ordinance.

Councilman LANE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Superintendent of Lands and Places to place at the disposal of the I. O. O. F. such part of Madison-square, on the 25th of April next, as they might wish, whereon to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the institution of their Order in the United States.

Councilman OTTERSON presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, There are many complaints made to members of this Board, of the inequality of salaries paid to Heads of Departments and their subordinates, and

Whereas, Many changes have recently been made in the amount and quality of public service,

Resolved—That a Special Committee of three members of this Board be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make a careful revision of all salaries paid under authority of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council, and to report wherein such salaries may be reduced, or equalized either by reduction or increase; and also to report what employes, if any, may be discharged without detriment to the public service.

Councilman LANE offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to report what amount of money was standing to the credit of interest account on the 1st of January last, where the same is deposited and what interest is received for it. Adopted.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the best means of preventing the fraud in coal, after speaking highly of Martin's self-weighing carts: recommended the adoption of the following ordinance,

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New-York in Common Council convened:

SECTION 1. That all carts or other vehicles employed in the delivery of coal in the City of New-York shall have attached to them an accurate scale or balance in such a manner that the quantity of coal composing the load thereof may be readily and correctly estimated at the place of delivery; such scales or balances to be examined and stamped by the Inspector of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York.

SEC. 2. Non-compliance with the foregoing section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of $10 for each offence, to be recovered of the owner, driver or employer of the vehicle, one half to be paid to the complainant and the other half to the City.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1859.

The Committee in the report accompanying the ordinance say that they are fully satisfied that enormous frauds are continually perpetrated, to the injury of honest dealers as well as of the public. The report was laid over for future action, as were a large number of others, together with papers from the Board of Aldermen.

In reply to a resolution asking for information the Clerk of the Board sent in a statement of the amount called for by the Tax Levy, for which the Common Council is not responsible. The total amount to be raised by tax for the year 1859 is $10,496,991 29. Of this sum $8,251,714 29 is required by the Police Board, Ten Governors, &c., and for this the Common Council, Mr. McClenachan says, is not responsible. Over the balance, $2,245,277, the two Boards have limited control. The paper was placed on file, and ordered to be printed.

The Corporation Attorney reported that the finances for February, which had been collected by his Department, amounted to $468 27.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned until Thursday, at 5 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution, directing that the bill of Edmund Jonas & Co., amounting to $600, for fifty sets of the fifth edition of the Revised Statutes, furnished the county, be paid.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in favor of paying bills for serving notices of unpaid taxes of 1858, amounting to $1,004 06, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Recorder and City Judge, in answer to the resolution passed by the Board, giving the names of Court officers appointed by them. It was ordered that it be printed.

A communication from the Mayor was read, returning, without his signature, the resolution requesting the Comptroller to give such instructions to the Receiver of Taxes as will effectually check the mutilation, under the action of the Common Council of the Tax lists, after having been approved by the Supervisors. The Mayor states that until he is clearly satisfied that the Common Council have no power in these matters, he cannot approve any such resolution. The resolution was adopted, in spite of the veto, (8 to 1,) the President alone voting in the negative.

A resolution, directing that each of the Police Justices be furnished with a set of the Revised Statutes, was adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY offered a resolution directing that a memorial be sent to the Legislature praying that the Statutes be so amended as to provide for the proper support of persons held in custody on civil process in the county jails at the expense of the parties on whose behalf they are so held, and that the legal adviser of the Board prepare a suitable draft of a law applicable to the case. The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday, 3 P. M.

DEATH OF COLONEL SANDFORD IN VENEZUELA.—Geeeral SANDFORD has received the following letter from General PAEZ:

VALENCIA, in the Republic of Venezuela, Feb. 10, 1859.

To Major-General Charles W. Sandford, New-York:

MY DEAR FRIEND: When this letter reaches your hand, you will, probably, have been informed through the public journals of the deplorable event which now occupies my thoughts. I can well divine your parental grief, but count upon your enlightened mind and Christian principles sustaining you.

The death of your son, CHARLES HENRY, my very dear friend and companion, which took place in this City the 7th of this month, at 8 o'clock in the evening, pains me excessively. During the few days of his illness he was carefully nursed in my own house, by my children, by my physicians, and surrounded by my friends. To my own physicians were united in consultation of several others of the first eminence in the country. All the efforts of science and friendship were in vain.

The excitement in which my beloved and lamented friend had lived—the many festivities and orations at which he had assisted, and the inadequate precautions he had taken against a climate quite new to him—these circumstances, at the very outset, heightened the violence of the attack.

The whole City deeply feels the visitation. The President of the Republic decreed military honors to his remains. They were conducted with pomp to Puerto Cabello, and there delivered by my son to the Consul of the United States, who saw them interred in the Protestant cemetery.

The effects of your son are in the hands of the said Consul, Mr. WILLIAM BLISS.

Believe me, I loved him as though he were my own, for he was your's, and his beautiful qualities, which in a few weeks had won him a thousand sympathies, had cheered him to my heart. There never remains for me only to impart to you the sad intelligence, asking God to console you and the deanieted mother, with whose grief, and that of her dear family, I shall never cease to sympathize, and renewing to you the assurances of my sincere attachment, remain your grateful friend and servant,

JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The steamship *Columbia*, Captain BERRY, from Charleston, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates in advance of the mail, a full cargo, and a large number of passengers. She left Charleston on Saturday morning; time, 48 hours—her average time.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The Immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article

FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Brandreth's Pills, composed wholly of Vegetable matter, are found, by experience, to be harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in their operation that were ever offered to the world, and at the same time the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, and by all dealers.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES. NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES. NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted by medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Canal-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and C. H. Ring, in Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st. In Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,

For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

H. H. LLOYD & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Henry H. Leede & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Looking-Glasses, PICTURES AND FRAMES, GOOD AND CHEAP, AT M. P. WHITLOCK'S, No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hatters' Plush in all Grades, UNDER-BRIM SATINS AND CLOTHS, BANDS AND BINDINGS, black and in colors. TIPS AND SIDES, new and choice designs. For sale by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Leary & Co. Leaders and Introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

To Housekeepers.—The Rotary Lock for dwelling-house doors affords the most perfect security against burglars. For convenience, it is not equalled by any other lock in use. VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats—Spring Styles.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new styles of Hats, the high finish and fabric of which are not excelled by the productions of any house in the trade. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Female Supporters, Belts, Body Braces, Instruments for deformities, Trusses of different kinds, including Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss. No. 4 Ann-st.

Strangers in the City can obtain correct Phrenological examinations, with charts, and full-written descriptions of character, including advice as to pursuits, daily, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure at the shortest notice, at 289 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do; are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $65, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

A. ANNAN'S Patent Knife and Scissor Sharpener.

"Superior to the grindstone."—*Home Journal.*
"A convenient contrivance"—*Commercial Advertiser.*
"The best thing for sharpening knives and scissors."—*Day Book.*

For sale at house-furnishing and hardware stores.

A. ANNAN,
No. 67 Nassau-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, with plain or bayadere bosoms, and warranted to fit. At the Shirt and Collar depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $2. Meals as ordered.

DIED.

CRAVEN.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 7, Mrs. MARY MONTGOMERY, wife of Wm. A. Croxker, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Amity-st. Baptist Church, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LOOMIS.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 7, KILIAN B. LOOMIS, in the 30th year of his age. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. D. Salisbury, No. 192 West 26th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

GRAY.—In this City, on Monday, March 7, of dis. in the 17th-st., LUCY S. GRAY, aged 3 years, 3 months and 10 days.

GODDARD.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, March 5, EUGENE, son of the late Samuel B. Goddard, of Newburyport, Mass., aged 9 years.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 6, of consumption, WILLIAM B. MARTIN, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 81 Orchard-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Hark! what solemn sound is that
Which breaks so sudden 'pon my ear,
As though some loved one's gone
Without a drooping tear.
See! his him—too true, too true.
He's gone; would I were with thee, too.
Oh, could but thou have had
Thy loved ones' tender care
To smooth thy dying pillow.
In thy last, thy fading hour!
But no! Christ said come.
And thy spirit quickly fled.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

ROOSEVELT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROOSEVELT, wife of Solomon Roosevelt, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 65 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Her remains will be taken to Keyport, N. J., for interment.

JEHLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 6, MARIETTA A. JEHLEN, the beloved wife of B. M. Jehlen, aged 43 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 169 South Oxford-st., on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The members and friends of the family, also the members of Long Island Lodge, No. 81, F. A. M., and the members of Blooming Grove Lodge, No. 383, I. O. O. F. are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

JEWETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 6, Mrs. LUCY JEWETT, wife of John Jewett, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 6, Mrs. NANCY BRIDGE, widow of the late Nathan Bridge, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. D. C. Shepard, No. 13 Nevius-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COLEMAN.—In Harlem, on Sunday morning, March 6, EMILY, wife of Ezra Coleman, aged 46 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Wednesday, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Saratoga papers please copy.

FREES.—In Williamsburg, on Monday morning, March 7, after a lingering illness, DAVID FREES, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Johnson and Morrell sts., Williamsburg on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

YOUNG.—In Williamsburg, on Monday morning, March 7, after a short illness, EDGAR DARTESEN YOUNG, beloved son of John S. Young and Ann Post Young, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, No. 6 South 9th-st., Williamsburg, without further invitation.

TITUS.—On the evening of the 8th instant, at Westbury, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late George P. Titus.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Fourth day, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, from Westbury Meeting House.

FARLIN.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, March 7, TERESA, youngest daughter of A. H. and Catharine Furlin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 98 York-st., Jersey City, this day, (Tuesday,) the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Her remains will be taken to New-Lebanon, Conn., for interment.

GRISWOLD.—At sea, on board the steamer *Cahawba*, on Sunday evening, March 6, of consumption, CHARLES S. GRISWOLD, of this City, aged 23 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The remains will be taken to Middleville, Herkimer County, N. Y., for interment, where the funeral will take place, on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

SEELYE.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Sunday, Feb. 27, WILLIE MCCUTCHEON, only child of Isaac H. and Carrie McCutcheon Seelye, aged 8 months.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Office corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1859.

With improved facilities for mining and transportation this Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of CUMBERLAND COAL for the season.

Under the new organization the equipment of the Company has been put in the most complete condition, and the Railroad has been extended to the celebrated ASTOR MINE.

The Coal from this mine has always ranked as the best Steamleg Coal brought from the Cumberland region, and for the use of locomotive engines and steamers is unequaled.

The Coal will be shipped from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge, the extent of their business enabling them to do so on the most favorable terms.

CHARLES GOULD, President,
DAVID PALMER, Vice-President.
GEORGE WITHERELL, General Sales Agent.

LADIES' HAIR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.

Coral, Lava Mosaic, Mourning and other styles, for sale by G. C ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS,

Of all descriptions, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS,

For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FRANCIS TOMES AND SONS, NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, Importers and wholesale dealers in GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED-WARE, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY,

The largest and most extensive stock in the United States.

Sole agents for { ELY'S CAPS, WADDING AND CARTRIDGES. HELFFON'S CELEBRATED ARMY RAZORS.

WINDOW SHADES. NEW STYLES.

GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND.

Wholesale and Retail.

KELTY BROS. & LUM,
No. 291 Broadway.

HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG. EXCELSIOR! THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, THE GREAT FAMILY STORY PAPER,

Will be ready this morning, as usual, AT DAYLIGHT.

HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents, No. 23 Ann-st.

NO. 8. CARPETS. NO. 8.

At the new store of B. BEATTY, No. 8 (4th-av., near the Cooper Institute.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES, 90 cents.
ENGLISH INGRAIN, 75 cents.
THREE-PLY CARPETS, $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 60 cents.
ALL WOOL INGRAIN, 44 cents.
GOOD INGRAIN, 30 cents.

Also, Crossley's new patterns of yard-wide Tapestries at low prices. Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, 75 cents the square yard.

B. BEATTY, No. 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Institute.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Next term will commence May 1. Circulars at the principal bookstores. For particulars, inquire of ISAAC SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier Bank of North America; EDWARD WOOD, Esq., No. 189 Fulton-st.; JAMESON D. BROWN, Esq., No. 273 West 19th-st.; LYMAN THOMPSON, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK ELASTIC COMPANY'S PERIODICAL GIRDLES, FOR LADIES' USE.

For sale only by a lady, at the office, No. 335 Broadway, up stairs.

A HAS GOT SOMETHING TO SELL—B wants to buy; but where can they both meet? Why, at the common centre.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway. Those store fixtures for sale are registered on the books.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

FANKWEI; or The San Jolonto in the Seas of India, China, and Japan. By WILLIAM MAXWELL WOOD, M. D., U. S. N., late Surgeon of the Fleet to the United States East India Squadron. Author of "Wanderlog Sketches in South America, Polynesia, &c., &c. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25.

THE OLD PLANTATION, and What I Gathered There in an Autumn Month. By JAMES HUNGERFORD, of Maryland. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

PAGE'S LA PL

FOR SALE.

...FOR SALE—THE NEAT NEW BROWN ... Avenue, being ... quarter of 21 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories ... in the very best manner, and replete with ... conveniences, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars ... to A. W. FEY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 12 M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

...IDENCES ON THE HUDSON RIVER ... SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, ... of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and ... cottages complete; house supplied with water, and ... great variety of fruit and shade trees. For ... immediately. A large portion of the purchase ... may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at ... premises, corner of 70th Street.

...FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN ... Two houses, with all the modern improvements, ... finest and most healthy locality in Brooklyn, viz.: One double ... cottage, situated on Oxford-st., and one small gothic ... cottage, with, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and ornamented on both streets; some 50 choice and valuable shade trees, and about 60 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, strawberry, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fences; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, and within ... from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteel in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or lots together. A small house and one lot would ... to a responsible party. For full particulars, inquire ... No. 134 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES BY SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.:

30th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone, 25x85 feet, price	$22,000
29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	13,000
29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.	15,500
No. 38 West 29th-st.	9,000
28th st., near 8th-av., brown-stone	9,400
2d-av. and 18th-st.	15,000
28th-st., near 7th-av.	9,500
28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	9,500
28th-st., near 7th-av.	9,000
7th-av., near 14th-st.	14,000

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED 3-story brown-stone basement house and lot in East 33d-st. Also, for sale, three lots on the westerly side of 3d-av., distant 25 feet 6½ inches southerly from 83d-st., each 25 feet 6½ inches by 102 feet 2½ inches. Also, four lots at the northeast corner of Fulton and Grand avs., Brooklyn, containing together 80 feet front on Fulton-av., and running through to Putnam-av. Also, two lots in the same block, at northwest corner of Fulton-av. and Bowaing-st., containing in front on Fulton-av. 63 feet 3 inches, and on Downing-st. 83 feet 5 inches. Apply to WM. P. POWERS, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a library extension on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of its size. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms, apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-story and basement house, with lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, between Waverley and Clinton places; a fine location, near Broadway; lot 50x80; house 37x50, with modern improvements; ground rent, for 17 years to come, $240 per annum for the two lots, with renewal as usual. There is an excellent opportunity to build on the rear of the lot at a small expense and with good light, and thus nearly double the capacity of the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 212 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A capital three-story and basement brick house, No. 73 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av, carsbeing the most healthy, pleasant and desirable location in the city. The house is in perfect order, having just been vacated by the owner; possession can be had immediately; will be sold or let on terms to suit the purchaser, or let to a good tenant. Rent, $500. Apply to C. K. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN!—NOS. 171 AND 173 Suffolk-st., near Houston, a brick front two-story and attic house in No. 171; a four-story brick building in No. 173, and a three-story brick house in rear of both. Could all be readily altered into dwellings to bring a large rent. Ground 46 by 100 feet; leasehold 12 unexpired with two renewals of 21 years each. Price $7,500. Apply to H. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about six acres of land, tastefully laid out, about three quarters of a mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises; or to D. T. SEELY, No. 34 Liberty-st.; or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

$13,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A first-class four-story brown-stone front house if applied for by March 15. The said house is beautifully located, in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and known as No. 92; contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M. Terms easy. Apply to T. J. G. CLARK, No. 93 West 22d-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE, with a water front of 1,300 feet.—The beautifully located property on the North River, at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodland and pasture; unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE—ON easy terms. Three or four very desirable building lots, each 25 feet by 100, situated on South 1st, east of Grove-st. These lots are on high ground, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and within three minutes' walk of the New Ferry and Long Dock improvements. Apply to J. C. BRANTIGAM, No. 63 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, 22 BY 100 feet, on the north side of Summit-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn; three-story, high stoop, under-cellar, court yard in front; in good order. Price $5,950; $4,000 can lay. Title perfect. Twelfth house west of Hicks-st. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 Williams-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ROLLING mill and four dwelling-houses, office and blacksmith shop for real estate or merchandise. The mill has a full set of machinery for making all kinds of iron and steel; also, three large steel furnaces, capable of making sixty tons steel per month. For further particulars, inquire of A. HAWKINS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 4th and 5th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 19 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story English basement brick house, 250 feet from Myrtle-av., in Hamilton-st. The above house has marble mantels, dumb waiter, gas-pipes and range in. Will be sold low on very easy terms. Inquire of WM. F. HALL, No. 69 Wall-st., at Nathan Lane & Co.'s.

FOR SALE—$1,500 ONLY, BALANCE ON MORTgage, for high stoop; all improvements, $8,000; for fine house, $9,000; stone fronts, $8,250, $6,000, $3,800; various, from $15,000 down to $3,500; near Dr. Hatfield's Church and Blind Asylum. Also, to let, houses and parts, stores, &c., No. 375 9th-av. J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER of 52d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining, each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 90 feet; and two vacant lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property will be sold low. Inquire at No. 129 East 20th-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 46th-st. for a small house and lot, or vacant lots, unincumbered, at Yorkville or the upper part of New-York Island. House is built of Nova Scotia stone, in a genteel row, between 5th and 6th avs. Price $10,000; two thirds can remain. ANDREW E. McGLYNN, 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, A THREE-STORY brick house, with kitchen attached, containing 12 rooms, with large cellar and wash-room; gas throughout; a good well of water; lot 25x95 feet; 8 minutes' walk from Market-st. Dépôt. No. 152 Elm-st. Price $3,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FOUR-STORY brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 75 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-av., in perfect order. $9,000 cash; balance on mortgage for term of years, if required. Apply on the premises from 10 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH STS.—4 fine lot 22x112 feet 6 inches on north side 23d-st.; also, a plot 50x85 feet on the rear of the above in 24th-st., all between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to SOLOMON HART, No. 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Nos. 433 and 435 Greenwich-st., consisting of one 3-story and one 2-story and attic brick houses on large lots; leases have 8 years to run, and subject to 21 years' renewal. Apply to CHILDS & SMITH, No. 402 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK BUSINESS PROperty. Two large lots, with beautiful brick buildings, paying a large interest and rapidly increasing in value; west side 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Inquire of J. NEIL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x55, lot 25.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 169 West 24th-st., complete in every respect, with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and comprising nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. E. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th Avs.: the house has Croton water to the third story, gas, range, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

BUILDING LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN. Money advanced for improvement on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Interest is built up on each side of these lots, and water now introduced. Also, money to loan on mortgage. Apply to E MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING-house No. 143 Madison-st., two-story and attic in front, and one-story in rear. House 22x44—size of lot 22x100. Apply to P. R. CODDINGTON, 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front houses, with lot-stone front, every modern improvement, and built in the most substantial manner. Apply on the premises, corner of 10th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 40 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 100; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. O. LAPHAM, No. 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HOUSES, VIZ: TWO of these elegant, new, small three-story brick houses in St. Felix-st. just south of Fulton-av.; price, $4,000; also, three of those beautiful block of frame cottages on Clinton-st., just north of Fulton-av.; price $3,600; also, nine fine three story Philadelphia brick houses, Nos. 130 Centre- and 11 Lafayette-av.; prices, $4,000 and $6,500. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, have gas and Nassau water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near the premises.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large donbis house, 38 by 50, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

TO MECHANICS, &c.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in front, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazzas, gas house of carriage, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic av. Ferry, and 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., a three-story corner brick house, with vaulted cellar, cistern in the yard, stable and two brick shops, together with two lots of ground. Stages from Peck-slip and Grand st. ferries running every fifteen minutes in front of the house. Terms easy. For further particulars apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented, to only one family. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN VITH WARD.—THE lots No. 28 City Hall-place and No. 35 Park-st., each about 24x80, and together forming one lot 180 feet in depth, with a front on each street. The widening and extending Reade and Duane sts., it is supposed, will increase very much the value of this property. For particulars apply at No. 39 William-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 118½ EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 6th-av., a first-class house, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For farther particulars, address N. C., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE basement high-stoop house No. 48 Barrow-st., and lot. The house is in superb order, having been just painted, and possessing all the modern improvements. $4,500 can be left on bond and mortgage for four years. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD VAcant lots, two houses Nos. 264 and 266 East 14th-st., between Avennes A and B, with 19 stables in the rear. Rent of houses and stables $2,000 per annum. Inquire from 7 to 8 o'clock, P. M., of R. J. LAW, No. 305 3d-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; lot 25x100; house 25x36, with extension 12x15; 13 rooms, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on Thursday, the 10th inst., by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

$3,500 FOR A GENTEEL 3-STORY brick house and lot, with high basements and sub-cellar, five blocks from ferries, in Williamsburg, No. 2 Fillmore-place, between 5th and 6th sts., near Grand. Terms easy.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to Devisees, under will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. OARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment houses, on the north side of 20th-st., near 8th-av. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., in the basement.

FOR SALE—NO. 34 PIKE-ST.—THIS IS A FIRST class house, 27 feet front, three stories high, with all the modern improvements. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. RICKER, 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

LOTS WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, below 50th-st. and near the North River, (about 12 lots adjoining.) Address, stating particulars, location and terms, Box No. 2 518, Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED IN JERSEY CITY.—A young single gentleman, doing business in New-York, wishes a pleasant, well furnished room, without board, in a strictly private family, in a desirable locality in Jersey City, in the neighborhood of Grand-st, east of Warren. The best of reference given. Address A. C., Box No. 1,663 New-York Post-Office, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A THREE-story, high-stoop house, finished with all the modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 10th and 32d sts. and the 3d and 8th avs. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 2,476 New-York Post-office. $800 will be paid for a satisfactory one.

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE BY A FAMILY of three grown persons, within the limits of 4th and 20th sts., and 2d and 5th avs. A liberal price for suitable accommodations. Address L. G. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE—BY A SMALL, respectable family. If comfortably situated and on moderate terms the advertiser would be permanent. Address O. F., Box No. 1,720 Post-office, stating rent and location.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, BY A GENTEEL family, in a healthy location, between 14th and 35th sts.; rent not to exceed $350. Reference given and required. Address, with particulars, E. W., Station E, 8th-av.

A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—A house and one or two lots of ground situated in a good neighborhood, of about the value of $4,000. Cash will be paid for the same. Address Box No. 1,715, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—APARTMENTS, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a house containing the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk of Abingdon-square. Second floor preferred. Rent must not exceed $200. Address J. B., No. 348 Bleecker-st, corner Charles.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—BY A YOUNG LAWyer, (who is a Commissioner and Notary,) desk room in an office, with privilege of library, &c., on or before the 1st May. Address H. G. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.

COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
All sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
Also, Double and Single
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.,
Together with every article in the Sporting line,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 3½ miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

TO SMOKERS.—THE MEDICATED CIGARS are a good substitute for the ordinary cigar. The poisonous principle of the tobacco has been removed. Also, Medicated Smoking Tobacco, invented by Professor L. H. Linde, M. D. W. M. ONITTENTON, General Agent, No. 416 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situate in the village of Yonkers. The location is not surpassed by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk either to the dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is entire, built in the Italian cottage style, of recent erection, and is supplied with hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other buildings consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, and a two-story green-house (well filled with choice plants), and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 76 Nassau-st., and No. 66 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONforty-two miles from New-York—A beautiful country residence, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the New-York and New Haven Railroad, also steamboat landing; the location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of Long-Island Sound, Norwalk Harbor, and the village of South Norwalk. The place is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with a wall of never-failing water; 40 acres of land, with a dwelling-house, containing nine rooms and a half, in complete repair, with two and a half acres of ground, fronting on the main street of the village of South Norwalk, at the present time in the occupancy of WM. T. CRAW, South Norwalk, or the proprietor at Danbury. ELIAS E. RAMSDELL.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—It will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the suburbs of the city of Newark, N. J., on the corner of South Orange and Fairmount-avs., with between one and two acres of land, on which there is about 20 fruit trees, a good well of water, carriage-house, &c. The dwelling is a 1½ story cottage, about 30 feet square, with a dining-room and kitchen about 20x30 feet. It is situated in a good neighborhood, and has a view of the surrounding country for many miles. Price $6,300. Inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, Newark, N. J., wharf adjoining N. J. Railroad bridge.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE residence for a genteel family, replete with every convenience, furnace, water, bath, range, laundry, gas throughout, &c., all in perfect order. About one acre of ground, beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the river and palisades, abundance of fruit and shade trees, splendid garden; all necessary out-buildings, barn and carriage-house, wood-house, &c., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, and in the best neighborhood that can be found. Terms easy. Apply to WM. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or S. D. ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Chatham Four Corners, where three railroad routes meet, a good house and barn almost new, with three and a half acres of land, and nearly 400 choice young fruit trees. It has an elevated site overlooking the valley of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains for 60 miles in every direction. Few places are so attractive in Summer. Will be sold for $7,000, $3,000 of which can remain on mortgage for three years. Inquire of LEWIS A. BRIGHAM, No. 4 New-street, New-York. If not sold by the 1st of April will be rented one year for $300.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES FORMERLY known as the St. Nicholas Hotel, located at Newburham, N. J., on the Hackensack Plank Road, four miles from Hoboken, with thirty acres of land attached. The buildings consist of a new first-class two-story house, finished in the best manner, 40x45 feet, with wing 18x25 feet, piazza front and rear; carriage house, barn, sheds, &c., &c. The above are well situated, and calculated for a hotel, or would make a desirable residence for a genteel private family. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to S. BURKHALTER & OLIVER, No. 220 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LET—NEWBURG PROPERTY—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and premises—large garden and stable—formerly the residence of Aaron Belknap, deceased, on Western-av., within convenient walking distance of Fishkill Ferry. Gas and hot-air flues in the house, water-hydrant in basement, and in garden much choice fruit. Possession of garden may be had in time for cultivation. Rent, $500. Inquire of M. COOK BELKNAP, Highland Bank, Newburg, or of A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-Place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE RESIdence of the subscriber, pleasantly located on the corner of the Cooey Island and Bath Plank Roads in the village of Flatbush, L. I. There are 17 lots of ground, on which is a well of spring water, a beautiful two-story house, good barn, and all other out-buildings, fruit and ornamental trees, grapes, &c. If sold, the greater part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars, inquire on the premises of Mrs. JANE RHODES.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, THE furnished country residence of J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house has been newly painted, inside and out, and papered. The outbuildings and grounds (containing 15 acres) are in first-rate order. The whole premises forming one of the most desirable residences on the island. For terms, and an order to view the place, inquire of Mr. LANIER, or of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT near Rye Dépôt, Westchester County; contains 73 acres with fine garden and orchard. The dwelling-house is two story and attic frame, about 32x40, with wing attached, handsomely situated, well built, and in perfect order; has hot and cold water, &c. The barns, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c., are all nearly new and conveniently arranged. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

TO LET—AT THROG'S NECK, ON THE ROAD to Fort Schuyler, opposite the residence of Alfred Sestos, Esq., a house with twelve rooms, partly furnished, with garden and stables, being on high ground, having a fine view and convenient to churches, schools and Post-Office; will be let for six months if application is made soon. Rent $400. Apply to ANDREW LINDSAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., room No. 24, or to ROBERT FINDLAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the dépôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, gravel and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade-trees, good barn well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PICOT, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHed, or would exchange for a house in this City, a desirable house; it contains 13 rooms, besides cellars and kitchen, and has all the modern improvements; there is nearly half an acre of ground, with choice fruits, &c.; three minutes' walk from Glenwood Dépôt. Inquire of S. JONES, No. 11 Chambers-st.

COTTAGES TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE of Staten Island—one on Castleton-av., built of brick, two stories with basement and attic—furnace, range, and pure spring water brought into the basement; stone stables, and two acres of land handsomely laid out; one small furnished cottage near the shore road. Apply to the subscriber, No. 40 Exchange-place. EDWARD BEMENT.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT OF THIRTY acres, with the stock and appurtenances, at Roeland Lake. For location it cannot be surpassed, lying between the Lake and Hudson River, and fronting on both; plenty of fruit trees. For particulars, inquire of A. LEXOSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place, basement.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A HANDsome cottage, barn and about two acres of ground, within five minutes' walk of the Neptune Hotel and steamboat landing. It is bounded on the South by the water, and has a fine view of the Sound. Inquire of CAPT. PECK, adjoining the premises, or of HENRY R. MORGAN, No. 291 2d av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat at Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, of 65 acres, about two minutes' walk from the Dépôt. On the premises is a new Gothic house, containing 10 or 11 rooms; also, barns, stable, carriage and ice house, hennery, &c. Inquire of L. DEKLYN, on the place, or of W. DEKLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—COUNTRY-PLACE—A LARGE DOUBLE square house, pleasantly situated on the East River, foot of 75th-st., with about 2½ acres of garden and lawn. The house is one of the best on the river, and is in good order. Plenty of shade and fruit trees around the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY COUNtry place. A cottage and seven acres of ground, including a fine garden with fruit, in the town of Norwalk, one mile from the bridge on the down-town road, only two hours' from the City. For particulars, inquire of FERDINAND ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE HOUSE, with carriage house, ice house, &c., an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and about two acres of land, on Warburton-av. and the Hudson River, one-quarter of a mile north of the Station; also, nine lots on Chestnut near Union-st. Terms liberal. Apply to A. THOMAS & CO., No. 18 Warren-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to P. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to F. P. FLAGLER, No. 220 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green in Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 18 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE AT RYE, WITHin five minutes' walk of the dépôt; house with 8 rooms, one acre, barn, &c., elegantly located; price, $4,000—terms easy. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or to Mr. BANKS, carpenter, Rye village.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—TWO LARGE and one small house, with carriage-house, half an acre of land, good shade and fruit trees, gas in; five minutes from Glenwood Dépôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 18 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS house, well located, has a commanding view of the river and Palisades. Price $12,500. For particulars address A. C., Box No. 2,655 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SEVERAL FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, from the 1st of April next, for spring months, for a year, or for a term of years. They are at Tarrytown and Irvington, situated in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, 17 or 18 miles from Dépôt, New-York, by either the Harrison or New-Haven Railroads, and from 1 to 2 miles east of the Greendale station on the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ to 3 miles west of the Mamaroneck dépôt on the New-Haven Railroad, in a remarkably healthy, pleasant neighborhood. The subscriber only proposes to rent a small quantity of land with each house, embracing vegetable garden, grounds around the buildings, which are well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and stabling for horses and carriages. The houses contain on the first floor a parlor, dining-room and hall; second floor, 3 bed-rooms and hall, and a finished room in the attic. In wing a kitchen, wash-room, milk-room and servants' room above. Cellars under main house. Rent $500, with the amount of land mentioned. If desired, a larger quantity of land may be had, as the houses are located on the Greendale Farms, which contain 450 acres of high rolling land, embracing distant and extensive views of Long Island Sound and the Palisades on the North River. It is the intention, from time to time, to build villas to rent as above, or sell villa sites varying in size from 15 to 50 acres, to persons who may wish to build, but in no other way will the land be disposed of. A map, with full description, can be seen daily, at J. H. GIFFING'S office, No. 5 Tryon Row, between 1 and 2 o'clock, where appointments may made to see the premises in company with the subscriber. L. G. MORRIS.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber offers for sale or to let, his residence at Clifton, near the Narrows. It consists of a furnished, substantial brick mansion, about fifty feet square, with projections, in the Italian villa style, with nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation. Also, a gardener's house, coach-house, stable, (lined,) and a valuable garden of two acres, stocked with several hundred fruit trees in full bearing; strawberries, &c.,

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable property in 8th-av., 84. Marks-place, Clinton-place, Cedar, 32d, 34th, 33d and 36th sts., to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Full particulars, terms of sale, &c., of the property, at the Auctioneer's office, [illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE
OF
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES,
ON 8TH AND 9TH AVENUES AND 54TH-STREET,
NEAR THE
CENTRAL PARK.

54TH-STREET IS GRADED, from the 8th to the 9th avenues with curb and gutter stones set thereto.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, New-York:

8TH-AVENUE—7 full lots and 1 gore lot, on the westerly side of the 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the lot on the corner of 53d-st. and 8th-av.

54TH-ST.—26 full lots, being the entire front on the southerly side of 54th st., from the 8th to the 9th avs.

9TH-AVENUE—1 full lot and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the lot on the corner of 54th-st. and the 9th-av.

54TH-STREET—31 gore lots on the northerly side of the same, being nearly the entire front from the 8th to the 9th avs.

All of the above-described lots are well located, and in a condition for immediate improvement, being in the vicinity of valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, and free from rock, with sewers, Croton water and gas pipes in the adjacent avenue; and resolutions have been [illegible] in the City Councils to extend them through 54th st. from the 8th to the 9th avs.

50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest.

The title of the above-described property is now held direct from the original grantees, being one of the oldest on the Island of New-York, and belonging to the estate of Jacob Harsen, deceased.

Maps and other particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 220 Broadway, thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits of the public a renewal of their patronage during the coming season. An experience of ten years in the auction business in this City enables us to speak with confidence of our facilities and ability to serve our patrons. To parties about breaking up housekeeping, and not wishing an auction at their own house, the subscriber will pay in cash a liberal price for their furniture, and remove it for sale elsewhere. We open the Spring campaign with a public sale, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 8, at 10½ A. M., of all the contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. The furniture in this house is in fine condition, of the best description, and to be sold without reserve. Catalogues at the house only, on the morning of sale. Also, we shall sell, on THURSDAY, March 10, the rich rosewood and imported furniture of No. 18 University-place, near Washington Parade Ground. Parties[illegible] on Wednesday morning. For the benefit of parties living at a distance, we subjoin a partial list of articles from the catalogue of sale in Clinton-place, with the remark that the assortment, which is very elegant and large, can only be appreciated by being seen.

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension tables, buffets and chairs, to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, china dinner and tea sets, silver ware, cooking stoves, ranges, pots, kettles, liquor chests, fancy crockery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, 3 rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, corner tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, cornices, book-cases and library secretaries, rosewood pianos, 7-octave, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofa-couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, 12-pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.

The Auctioneer calls particular attention to the bronzes in this sale, embracing several large figures, as "Clovis" and "Charlemagne," "Shakspeare" and "Milton," "The Shepherd Boy," "Peace and War," "Franklin," "The Prodigal's Return," &c.

Doors open at 9½, and sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., promptly.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, TUESDAY, March 8,
at 10 o'clock, at No. 155 Broadway,
200 lots Foreign and Domestic Hardware in lots to suit City and country buyers.
ALSO,
Brass chamber Candlesticks, gimlet pointed Screws, 100 sample cards Cutlery, consisting of Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, &c.
An invoice Hope Valley Cotton Twine, 30 bales Hemp, Flax and Wool Twine.
Cloaks and Brushes, Plated Ware, Portemonnaies, Jewelry, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.
NO. 33 TROY-ST.

Will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of P. A. Cox, Esq., Referee, the valuable premises known as No. 33 Troy-st., north side, between Greenwich-av. and 4th-st., being about 53 feet front.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
of splendid household furniture, rosewood parlor suites, elegant rosewood piano-forte, silver plate, bronzes, paintings, &c., at the residence, No. 218 14th-st west of 8th-av. H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant and costly furniture and other elegant arrangements of the above dwelling, the sale of which will be peremptory, rain or shine, comprising everything adapted to a magnificently furnished house, catalogues of which will be ready and can be had early or the morning of sale. Furniture consists in parlors of solid carved rosewood suite of furniture, made to order; one elegant rosewood suite, in gold and blue brocatel; one do. in crimson brocatel; two splendid rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate doors; splendid pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, superior rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, with stool and cover; brocade and lace curtains; rosewood carved etagere, elegant Chinese escritoire, music cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs, in satin, Turkish lounge, Dresden and Sevres china vases and parlor ornaments, with a fine collection of oil-paintings, rich carpets, rugs, &c.

LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, &c., all made to order to match; oval mirrors, superb hair mattresses, beds, &c., &c.; rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, rich clocks, china toilet sets, extension tables, rich silver ware, cut glass of every description, with a large and elegant variety of rich china, ivory and pearl cutlery, mahogany and oak furniture, oil-cloths, &c., making the largest assortment of superb furniture offered at auction this season. Men will be in attendance to pack, cart and ship the furniture, if desired. No postponement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—Attention is called to the sale of real estate to be made THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, comprising

(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS)

SEVENTH-STREET—First-class houses and lots, Nos. 49 and 51.

GREENE-STREET—House and lot No. 149.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET—2 lots, north side, 255 feet east of 2d-av,

ALSO.

TENTH-AVENUE—1 lot corner of 67th-st., and 1 lot corner of 66th-st.

FORTY SIXTH-STREET—2 lots between 9th and 10th avs., and 1 lot west of 11th-av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—2 desirable residences, and several plots, on Washington Heights. An unsurpassed location for suburban residences on New-York Island.

Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Carroll place, Bleecker-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk, brocatel and plush, pier glasses and bases, brocatel curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood etageres, tea-wood centre table, China and Chinese vases, chandeliers, sideboard, marseco ornaments, chairs, glass, &c. Bedroom furniture—Mattresses, feathers, rosewood dressing bureaus, side tables, wardrobes, Turkey curtains, mahogany and cottage suites, oil-cloths, couches and other furniture, kitchen ware, &c.

THOS. COULDWELL, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY. (Tuesday,) at the private residence, old No. 90 West 15th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely. Piano-forte, rosewood suites, in satin, medallion, carpets, rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, ladies' work tables, tulip work box, mocking bird and cage, dining-room extension table, silver and china dinner and tea sets, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c. Chambers—Bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, spring-bottom beds, feather beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, &c. Basement and kitchen furniture of all kinds.

J. W. BUNT, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture TO-MORROW, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 88 Nassau-st., consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, chairs, wardrobes, bookcases, &c., &c.

Also, oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, china glass and silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows, &c., &c., &c.

Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready.
By order of GEO. W. SCHUTTE, Esq., Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of household furnitnre, carpets, mirrors, &c., being the furniture of a first-class house, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale. Housekeepers and dealers will find the above sale well worthy their attention.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland-st., a very desirable assortment of new and seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues morning of sale,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LENTEN FAST.
BY THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP KIP.
12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
From the Churchman.
This excellent book is so well known—so universally admired and appreciated—that to notice it otherwise than to say that it has reached its tenth (revised) edition, would be a work of supererogation.
DELISSER & PROCTER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway.
ALSO NOW READY:
SEWELL'S THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK. 38 cents.
THE LENTEN SEASON. (Discourses.) 75 cents.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER.—Third edition just published, $6; Catalogue of Masonic Books, $1 25; "Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry," $5; "Jachin and Boaz," $2 50; "Pleto on the Soul," $1; "Lacon," $1 25; "Physical Theory of Another Life," $3; "Elements of Thought," 75 cents. Books will be sent to any address. WM. GOWANS, No. 55 Centre-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE CITY INSURANCE STOCKS
For sale in lots to suit purchasers,
By SATTERLEE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Small lots of the following desirable investment stocks now on hand, viz.

Eagle Insurance Company.
Washington Insurance Company.
Home Insurance Company.
Hanover Insurance Company.
Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company.
Manhattan Insurance Company.
Merchants' Insurance Company.
[illegible] Insurance Company.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Insurance Company.
Commonwealth Insurance Company.
Grocers' Insurance Company.
Ashburton Insurance Company.
Goodhue Insurance Company.
Continental Insurance Company.
Lafayette Insurance Company.
[illegible]
Peoples' Insurance Company.
Poughkeepsie Insurance Company.
New World Insurance Company.
North River Insurance Company.
United States Insurance Company.
Great Western Marine Insurance Company.
Columbian Marine Insurance Company.
Mercantile Marine Insurance Company.
Also, a line of first-class Bonds, City Railroad Stocks, and other investment securities, on hand and for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, or at private sale.

GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
E. A. BOSTWICK,
Member of Board of Brokers.
H. TRACY ARNOLD,
} SATTERLEE & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALCOM & CO.....Havre and Paris.
Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BREAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND.)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 26 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates, Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,879, 3,896, 3,897, 3,898, 3,899, 3,899, for $1,000 each, principle payable on the 1st October, 1860, with coponsattached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.
CAMMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN F. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND for country Savings Banks at a low rate of interest on New-York City Bank stocks and State securities. They can remain privately from 12 to 18 months.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF,
No. 41 William-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor, No. 16 Wall-st.

ERIE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY DE LAUNAY, EMELIN & CLARKE,
No. 63 Wall-st.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE Company Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A. ANNAN'S PATENT SHARPENER
FOR KNIVES AND SCISSORS.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.
No. 67 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, apparatus and tools. Also, all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and in their office. If not sold by private sale on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Berekman; and has in addition to steam-power, great advantages of water-power, with belting, shafting, &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACH'Y RAU WEBSTER, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE—SOAP AND STARCH FACTORIES—The extensive soap, candle and starch factories, with steam engine, machinery and fixtures, all in prime order and ready for immediate use. Also, a new dwelling-house, 45 by 45 feet, with out-houses, barn, stable, sheds, &c., situated on Newtown Creek, between Penny Bridge and Maspeth Road, Brooklyn, E. D., with or without 30 acres of land. Apply to LYLES, POLHAMUS & CO., No. 120 Front-st.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the service of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of reference given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

TO CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, a five-years' lease of the large and magnificent confectionery and ice-cream saloon, covering the whole lot of ground No. 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery, together with the stock and fixtures of the same, the good-will of the business, &c. For further information apply on the premises.

FOR SALE FOR CASH—THE STOCK, FIXtures and unexpired term of lease (three years from 1st May next,) of one of the oldest established retail dry goods stores in this City, in an excellent locality and doing a good cash business. Address W. X. M., *Tribune* Office.

TO WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an established Watch and Jewelry Store, in a good location. Will be sold low. Inquire of P. DURYEE, 215 Greenwich-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 86 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER.....
MICHAEL LIENAU.....Firm of M. Lienau & Co.
RICHARD HARLT.....Firm of Hardt & Co.
HENRY BALL.....Firm of Ball, Black & Co.
EDWARD BECH.....
C. POPPENHUSEN.....Firm of Poppenhusen & Koenig.
JOHN POTTS BROWN.....Firm of Brown, De Rosset & Co.
LOUIS F. MACK.....Firm of Mack & Bunker.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER...Firm of C.G. Gunther & Sons.
CLEMENT HEERDT.....
JACOB R. SCHUYLER.....Firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER..Firm of Herm. Beker & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK.....Firm of Loeschigk, Wesendenk & Co.
RICH'D M. HOE.....Firm of R Hoe & Co.
CH. F. DAMBMANN.....Firm of C. F. Dambmann & Co.
L. E. AMSINCK.....
JOHN F. SCHEPELER.....Firm of Lobach & Schepeler.
HERMAN MARCUSE.....Firm of G. Vom Baur & Co.
C. BREUSING.....
RUD. C. BURLAGE.....Firm of Bunge, Burlage & Co.
JACQUES SCHIEB.....
CALEB BARSTOW.....Pres. St. Nicholas Bank.
GEO. F. THOMAE.....Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co.
ANTHONY SCHEITLIN....Firm of A. & E. Scheitlin.
PETER MURRAY.....
E. KAUPE.....Firm of E. Kaupe & Cumings.
JOHN H. ABEEL.....Firm of John H. Abeel & Co.
WM. H. SMITH.....
JOHN CHETWOOD.....Counselor at Law.
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS..
HENRY BECKER.....Firm of H. Becker & Gravenhorst.
B. H. C. DOHRMANN.....Firm of Dohrmann & Berlitt.
CHAS. R. CORNWELL.....Firm of Robins, Powell & Co.
REUBEN W. HOWES.....Pres. of the Park Bank.
MELVIN S. WHITNEY.....
GEO. I. BYRD.....Firm of Byrd & Hall.
ROBERT SQUIRES.....Firm of Freeland, Squires & Co.
DIETRICH WESTFALL....Firm of J. & D. Westfall.
FRANCIS BOLTING.....Firm of F. Bolting & Co.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HENT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SHULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. H. RANDOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY BAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARD S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVEE. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH V. CORLIES,	R. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
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S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES: Jr., Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SAFFERLEE, Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 43 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES S. PLATT,
Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of Iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enemeled grates and feuders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-house at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to prove that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althease & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

That a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

BOONTON, PATENT MACHINE-MADE NUTS.—The subscribers are now manufacturing at their Works, Boonton, New-Jersey, WROUGHT IRON NUTS, upon R. H. COLE'S newly patented NUT MACHINES. In their manufacture the patented device of the "Double Punch," namely, two punches operating from opposite sides toward the centre of the Nut forces into the body of the Nut most of the Iron, which in all other processes is punched out; and also condenses the Iron around the bolt hole, thus insuring the greatest strength in the Screw thread, and making, as they believe, a Nut superior to any made by hand, or the ordinary machine processes.

They invite all consumers of WROUGHT IRON NUTS to make trial of them, and will furnish samples and their price list on application. FULLER, LORD & CO.,
Nos. 137 and 139 Greenwich-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET IRON; TIN PLATE; Block Tin, Spelter, Sheet Zinc Wire, Copper, &c. For sale by JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., No. 67 Broad-st.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beever-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG. and warranted unbestinte for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 23, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLANDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

WM. G. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE H. F. No. 30 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly,) is now at No. Bond-st., near Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PRICE REDUCED TO $80.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watson.

For passage apply only to L. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 Broadway, corner of Warren.

THE NLW LINE}
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of mail matter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Battery-place, basement.
D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
THE CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH,
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will commence receiving freight Monday morning, and will leave for Charleston on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Mobile	$35	To Atlanta, Ga.	$23
To New-Orleans	39 50	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Montgomery, Ala.	26	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Augusta, Ga.	20	To Pilatka, Fla.	22

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILES

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. McLane Confirmed as Minister to Mexico—The Juarez Government to be Confirmed.

The Count de Sartiges Not Removed—The Fleets in the Mexican Waters—The English Treaty with Nicaragua—Condition of The Postmaster-General, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 7.

The rumor that the Count DE SARTIGES has been removed proves to be wholly untrue. About two months since the Count requested leave of absence in consequence of protracted ill health. This was at first refused, but subsequent dispatches represented the Ministry as more favorably disposed, and there is now a probability of his request being granted, but as yet he has received no permission to return, although it is confidently anticipated by the *Europa*.

Alexandre DE SEGUR, at present French Minister to Germany, is an applicant for the succession, as also are the present Ministers in Mexico and Bogota, with several others. Should SARTIGES be granted "leave," a change in the Legation would not necessarily follow. Unless he received a European mission to suit him, he would return here after availing himself of the benefits of the European waters.

Count de SARTIGES stands at the head of the Diplomatic Corps near this Government, and to lose him permanently would be a source of deep regret.

Dispatches just received here report the best understanding among the English, French and American officers now operating in the Mexican waters. The English Minister in Mexico is instructed to exercise his own discretion in recognizing either party. Similar instructions are to be given to Mr. McLANE, who will leave at once for Mexico.

The English Treaty with Nicaragua concerning the Protectorate has not been signed, as reported. The Transit Treaty only was signed.

The last official advices from England report a better feeling. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 7.

The RUMOR that the Postmaster-General died at 11½ A. M. to-day is unfounded. At 1½ P. M. he was apparently easier, and breathed more freely than for the past twelve hours.

The Senate was in secret session for five hours to-day, and after a spirited debate, confirmed CHARLES L. WILLIS as Postmaster of San Francisco, and J. W. MARSHALL as Surveyor-General of California. Mr. McLANE was confirmed unanimously as Minister to Mexico, and Mr. LA RENAUDE as Secretary of Legation.

Mr. McLANE will leave the City, to-morrow, for Vera Cruz, with instructions to recognize the Constitutional Government, provided it is in a condition to maintain its existence. Mr. CRUSCHWELL has again written to the State Department, urging its recognition. This the Administration is inclined to do, and hence the appointment of Mr. McLANE.

Señor MATA has been here, anxiously awaiting the recognition of his Government directly by this Administration, and his consequent reception as Minister; but, as the recognition, if at all, will take place in Mexico, he considers his mission suspended for the present. He will soon leave for New-Orleans, there to await further instructions from his Government in the event of Mr. McLANE presenting his credentials to the Juarez Government. Señor MATA will, there is little doubt, return to Washington in a diplomatic capacity.

The Senate have a number of Indian treaties, embracing those of Oregon and Washington, to act upon, and as these are so intimately connected with the preservation of peace on the Pacific, there can be no doubt of their ratification.

There is a clause in the Treasury Note law just passed authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registered or coupon stocks, as the purchaser may elect. As he has already reissued coupon stock the Secretary has decided he will not change it.

The trial of Mr. STOKLES will not be commenced so early as many have anticipated. The jail docket, embracing the small offences, is usually first taken up and may occupy a week or longer. His counsel did not appear in the Court to-day.

Eleven P. M.—The Postmaster-General still lingers, but there is no prospect whatever of his recovery.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 7.

Mr. SEWARD'S resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of contracts which have been made for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, the amount expended therefor, and to whom paid, was adopted.

Mr. BROWN presented a memorial from Messrs. PARSONS and BELDEN, binders of extra documents for the Senate, alleging that, owing to the small amount of binding they have had as contrasted with previous years, they have lost money, and therefore ask indemnity.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the memorial was tabled, by 42 against 5.

The Senate then went into secret session.

No public business was transacted, and as soon as the doors opened the Senate adjourned.

Four Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 6.

The Overland Mail of the 11th ult., has arrived. There were no through passengers.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* left San Francisco for the Colorado on the 11th with 300 troops of the Sixth Infantry to chastise the Mohave Indians.

An additional section of the California Central Railroad had been put under contract.

The war in the Northern part of the State was being vigorously prosecuted with a fair prospect of a speedy termination.

Business was brisk at San Francisco. Candles, coffee, provisions and American liquors were advancing.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 7.

The passengers by the mail report heavy rains in the Colorado Desert—an unusual occurrence.

The Mail Company had met with complete success in sinking wells, finding an abundance of water at the depth of 50 feet.

Severe snow-storms prevailed at the Pachico and Tejon passes.

A large number of additional stock were being distributed along the route.

Lieutenant LAZELLE, previously reported mortally wounded in the fight with the Apache Indians, was rapidly improving.

An expedition was about leaving Fort Buchanan under EWALL, against the Apaches, who had killed two Army Sergeants in January.

Naval—Trial of Dr. R. D. Brown.

BOSTON, Monday, March 7.

The flag-ship *Cumberland* was at Porto Praya, Jan. 26, to leave soon for Goree. The *Dale* had left Porto Praya for Monrovia, and the *Marion* to cruise on the coast. The *Vincennes* was daily expected at Porto Praya, from whence she would probably go to Madeira.

The prolonged trial of Dr. DAVID R. BROWN, charged with causing the death of Miss SUSAN A. WEBSTER, by illegal practices, resulted in the Jury being unable to agree—eleven for conviction, one for acquittal. The Jury was together 44 hours.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 7.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday night the Bernheimer block, next below the American Hotel, on Main-street, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied in the lower part by MARTIN ROSE, hat store; Mrs. ROSE, millinery; Simon DREXEL, cigar store. The upper part was occupied as offices. The entire block, with nearly all the contents of the stores and offices, was destroyed, including valuable law and medical libraries. Loss nearly $30,000; insured about $15,000.

Strike of Workmen.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Monday, March 7.

The laborers employed in the coal docks have struck for higher wages. The hundred men from Scranton, who were sent for to take the place of the strikers, arrived and went to work, when the strikers made an attack upon them and were repelled. A settlement of the difficulty is now probable without further disturbance.

Death of Ex-Senator Geyer.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 6.

The Hon. HENRY S. GEYER, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, died last night.

The Steamer George's Creek.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 7.

The new steamer *George's Creek*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

Death, &c.—Municipal Election.

BATH, Me., Monday, March 7.

The Municipal election to-day resulted in the choice of ISRAEL PURRIN, Republican, for Mayor, and the rest of the Republican ticket, with the exception of four vacancies in the Council.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 7.

Mr. PROSSER introduced a bill to authorize incorporated associations, except banks, to change their location anywhere in the State, at the will of the majority of the directors, after public notice.

The resolution to allow the affidavit of E. G. SUTHERLAND, fully and decisively denying the statement of Mr. FRINK, that he had ever told him that he received any money for his vote on the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, and declaring that he had never had any conversation with said FRINK on the subject, and was not a member of the Legislature when the bill passed, to be placed on file and printed, was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. PRATT introduced a resolution instructing the representatives of the State in Congress to urge the passage of a law by which books copyrighted in the Southern District of the State may be deposited in the Library of the Historical Society, and those copyrighted in the Northern District, in the State Library. Tabled.

The Canal Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the better prevention of frauds on canal revenues was laid on the table.

[EXPLANATION.—Senator DIVEN'S remarks on Saturday condemning the Investigating Committee of the Senate for the manner of conducting their proceedings, and for retaining a clerk in their employ, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, and not to the Special Committee consisting of Messrs. LOVELAND, SCOTT and DARLING.]

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate only was in session this evening.

A resolution was adopted to suspend the joint rule in order that the Annual Appropriation bill may be considered on any day prior to the 25th inst.

The special order being the consideration of the subject of the alleged vacancy in the Eleventh Senatorial District, it was taken up after debate.

Mr. DIVEN offered the following:

Resolved, That WILLIAM G. MANDEVILLE, having been appointed to the office of Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls, has, by accepting such appointment, vacated his office of Senator.

Before the question was taken the subject was postponed till to-morrow, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The bill to amend the Marine Court act was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill empowering banks in any town or city, where five or more are transacting business, to associate together into a Clearing-house Association for the object of effecting daily exchanges between the banks thus associated within said town or city and for the payment of bank balances resulting from such exchanges. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 7.

Mr. POND reported favorably the bill to authorize Supervisors to appoint Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers in New-York.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill to extend Albany-street to Broadway; to widen Trinity-place from Liberty-street to its termination, and extend it from thence to Battery-place, and to widen Morris and Rector streets, whenever less owners of land assessable for such improvements apply for the same. The bill authorizes the Comptroller to appoint a special attorney for suits arising under the act, and provides a special award, at the discretion of Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court, to the survivors of those buried in Trinity Church grave-yard, and to the Corporation of the Church, for the removal of the remains and monuments there; but if the award is not accepted and the removal made within the specified time, the Commissioners have full power to make the removal themselves.

Mr. SMITH called up the resolution requiring from the Commissioners of Emigration by what authority they have applied to the Courts to test the title of Castle Garden, and it was adopted.

Mr. HALL called up the resolution requiring from the Auditor of the number of Collectors and Assistant Clerks employed on the Canals, and whether any reduction can be made. Resolution adopted.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions except on Mondays and Saturdays.

Mr. BATCHELLER called up the resolution requiring information from the Attorney-General as to the constitutionality of the laws signed by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Personal Liberty bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER spoke in support of the constitutionality, justice and humanity of the bill.

Mr. MORRIS moved to amend by striking out all but the first and third sections, thus making the bill simply provide for a trial by jury of any fugitive slave.

Mr. TUTHILL made an eloquent and very effective speech in favor of the whole bill as reported.

The Ship Vanguard.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 5.

The fire on board the ship *Vanguard* has been put out. She is saved, but is considerably damaged.

Fire in Saco, Me.

SACO, Me., Monday, March 7.

A fire broke out in the picker-room of the York Manufacturing Company, destroying property in value of about $15,000. The other buildings of the Company were saved.

Weather Reports....MARCH 7, 1859.

BALTIMORE.—Cloudy and cool.
WASHINGTON.—Cloudy and cool.
PETERSBURG.—Cloudy and cool.
NORFOLK.—Wind E. Therm. 56°.
WILMINGTON.—Rainy and warm.
CHARLESTON.—Cloudy. Therm. 63°. Wind N. E.
SAVANNAH.—Rainy. Therm. 66°. Wind S. E.
MACON.—Cloudy, and a heavy rain last night.
MONTGOMERY.—Clear, but a heavy rain last night.
LOWER PEACH.—Therm. 3°. Clear, but a heavy rain last night.
LYNCHBURG.—Rainy. Therm. 42° to 50°.
KNOXVILLE.—Rainy. Therm. 42° to 50°.
CHATTANOOGA.—Rainy. Therm. 42° to 50°.
CUMBERLAND.—Cloudy and warm.
WHEELING.—Raining.
CINCINNATI.—Cloudy and warm.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the chair. The first matter of interest introduced was the appointment of members of the Board of Education. The following were finally appointed: A. B. Baylis, De Hart Bergen, James Hall, George Field, George W. Parsons, John M. Phelps, Charles F. Tuttle, James M. Seabury, R. M. Whiting, Jr., Thomas H. Rodman, John W. Hunter, C. J. Sprague, Albert B. Capwell, Wm. Poole, Charles Kelsey. The Special Committee, to whom was referred the matter of celebrating the introduction of water, reported in favor of celebrating the event on the 27th of April next, and that for that purpose a fountain be constructed in the City Hall Park and another in the Eastern District. The report was adopted, only three members voting against it. The Committee appointed by the Board to examine whether the water works have been constructed up to the present time in accordance with the contract, &c., submitted a preliminary report, and say that they arrive at the conclusion that the original plan would have secured to the city complete water works; that, without any authority based upon legal enactments, the Water Board have entirely neglected and failed to execute the important trust committed to their care, and have assumed a position antagonistic, not only to the City authorities, but also to the City interest; that the water-works have in no case received benefit from the alterations made in the contract plan, but, on the contrary, have been seriously injured; that the effect of these alterations, as a question of comparative cost or value, from the information obtained according to the judgment of your Committee, will amount to $464,246. The Committee complain that the Water Board have withheld information from them. The report is signed by E. T. BACKHOUSE, J. L. DOUGLASS and CHARLES FRANKS. It was laid on the table. The Board then adjourned for one week.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.—A young woman calling herself widow ANN MCCLOSKY, has, for sometime past, kept a saloon in the basement of No. 23 Fulton-street, ostensibly for the sale of lager-bier and cheap cuts for the hungry, but in reality it would appear for a far different purpose. The Police of the Second Precinct have heard several complaints made against Mistress MCCLOSKEY'S place, but it was not until Sunday night that they obtained such information as would warrant an investigation. On Sunday, a man named JOSEPH MCKILLOP, made complaint that he had been robbed of $68 by the keeper of the place. He went in to get an oyster stew, but with it he got something else that made him quite sleepy, and while in this state the money was taken from his pocket. Officer GAYNOR, of the Second Precinct arrested the woman and succeeded in recovering the missing money. The police then called to mind that only a few days ago Miss EMMA MAIDEN complained that she had been robbed of three gold rings in the same place. She accused the bar-maid, Miss MARY LANGDON, of robbing her. Officer KELLY took the matter in hand yesterday, and arrested Miss MARY. She owned up promptly, and restored the stolen property. This robbery, it is also alleged, was effected through the aid of some soporific administered in a tumbler of lager-bier, which Miss ELIZA had called for to quench her thirst. The accused were both committed by Justice VOORHEES yesterday to await an examination.

DEATH FROM ABORTION.—A servant girl named MCKINNEY, who for the last three months has been in the employ of Mrs. KING at No. 16 Woodhull-street, was found in her room Sunday afternoon in terrible agony, from an attempt made by herself or some one else to produce an abortion. She was taken to the Long Island Hospital, where she died yesterday. Coroner HOSMER will investigate the case to-day.

POST-OFFICE REMOVAL.—The Brooklyn Post-office will, on the 1st of May next, be moved into the new building now going up on Montague-street, adjoining the Mechanics' Bank building.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HAZLEY is prompted by the purest and most generous motive, to publish another list of cures recently effected by him. The parties are of the highest respectability, and will gladly testify as to the skill of Dr. H. and the benefits realized from his extraordinary and successful treatment.

Mr. Charles F. Vanbrunt was cured of discharges from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever at the age of 3 years. He is now 17, and may be seen at No. 34 Murray-street, New-York City. Mr. C. C. Lathrop, upward of 60 years old, eight years deaf, with disagreeable noises in the head—cured entirely—residence No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York. Mr. William Silvey, No. 76 Cortlandt-street; Capt. Charles Anderson, on board steamer *Thomas E. Powell*.

Dr. H. Bell's nephew, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. James R. Burtis, Glass Works, Chicago; Mr. James Barnett, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie; Mr. B. F. Stephenson's child, Jacksonville, Ill.; H. P. Herdmen, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, No. 19 Chambers-street, New-York City; Seth Paine, Broker and Editor, Chicago; Mr. Hawley's wife and Fred. Dean, Springfield, Ill.; Miss Rebecca D. Howard, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss Sarah Swaine, Nantucket; Miss Prince, Portland, Maine.

Dr. HAZLEY will receive calls from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at his residence, No. 26 Clinton-place, west of Broadway.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
Successors to ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for dropsy. They relieve the fullness, and gradually, but surely, dissipate and disperse the watery humors. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 7.

$31,500 Ill. Interest, '60	94½	150 Hud. River R.	32
2,000 Indiana 8s. 2½	59	200 do.	s30 31⅞
14,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.	90½	300 Harlem R. Pref.	s60 39
15,000 Virginia 6s.	97	100 Brook. City R.	112⅛
8,000 Cal. St. 7s, Bds.	84½	100 Stonington R.	62½
10,000 Mo. State 6s.	85½	60 do.	62⅜
50,000 do.	b60 85½	600 Chi. & R. Is. R.	61½
2,000 Erie R. 2dm. bs.	85	100 do.	b60 61½
5,000 Erie R. Con. bs. '71	37	50 do.	s10 61½
5,000 M. C. R. R 8 ⅌ c.	61½	50 do.	61⅝
1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	97	200 Reading R. R.	44¼
20 000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	s60 89½	100 do.	49⅝
5,000 do.	90	300 do.	s3 49
10,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs.	21	200 do.	s10 48¾
5,000 do.	20	100 do.	s3 48⅝
9,000 Han. & St. J. R. bs.	73	100 do.	b10 48⅜
20 National Bank	110	200 do.	s3 48⅛
13 Am. Exchange Bk.	109	15 Mich. Cen. R. R.	52⅜
5 Metropolitan Bank.	110½	100 do.	52¾
15 do.	90	10 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	18½
16 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	100	50 do.	18⅜
20 Del. & H. C. Co.	98⅜	50 do.	18¼
20 Penn. Coal Co.	81⅜	50 do.	b30 18⅜
100 Cumb. Pref.	24	50 M. S. & N. I. g. s.	s60 48
100 Pa. Mail S. Co.	76	100 do.	s60 48¾
50 do.	b60 76	150 do.	c 48⅝
50 do.	75¾	100 do.	b60 48⅝
50 do.	75¾	50 do.	b60 48⅜
5 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	81	50 Ill. Cen. RR.	s30 69
574 do.	80⅞	200 do.	s3 69
100 do.	s60 80⅜	100 do.	b60 69⅛
100 do.	s30 80⅜	250 Clev. & Tol. RR.	29¾
100 do.	s7 80⅜	700 do.	b30 29¾
100 do.	stw 80⅜	150 do.	b30 28¾
350 Erie Railroad.	10¾	400 do.	29
do.	10¾	50 Mil. & Miss. RR.	12¼
100 do.	b60 10¾	100 do.	12
420 Gal. & Chi. RR.	70⅞	100 do.	b60 12¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74.	103⅝	500 Reading Railroad.	48¾
1,500 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90	200 do.	s5 48⅜
1,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fond D. L. G. Bds	12¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 52
100 Cary Imp. Co.	6¾	300 Mieb. S. & N. I. R. R.	18¼
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s10 75½	61 do.	18⅜
100 do.	75¾	200 M. S. & N. I. g. Stk.	b60 48¾
50 do.	s60 74	100 do.	b30 48⅜
76 Erie Railroad.	10¾	8 Panama R. R.	117¾
2250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	80¾	300 do.	117½
1000 do.	b60 80⅜	300 Cl. & Toledo R. R.	28¾
200 do.	s60 80⅜	150 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	61½
100 do.	s10 80⅝	190 do.	b30 61¾
50 Har. B. R. Pref.	39½	150 do.	61⅝
200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	70⅜		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Sec. av. R. R. 7s.	90	4 Bank of the Com.	96¾
2,000 Mil. & Hor. R. R. 2d M 8 ⅌ c.	20	50 People's Bank	105⅜
1,000 L. E. & W. R. RBs.	51	20 Bank of Commerce.	101
2,000 Chi., St. P. & F. du Lac L. G.	13	20 Arctic Fire In. Co.	112
1,380 G. W. In. Scrip '67	70	15 L. I. Fire In. Co.	165
900 S. M. In. Scrip '63	78	20 Mer. Mn. In. Co.	98
600 U. M. In. Scrip '64	69	10 N. World F. In. Co.	96⅜
450 U. M. In. Scrip '58	65	5 Hope Fire In. Co.	102
7,000 Han. Co. (Ill.) 8s	53	20 Hm. Fire In. Co.	102⅜
5,000 Sec. av. R. R. 7s.	94	150 Wb. & Sar. R. R.	28
6,000 Mil. & B. R. R. 8s	35	125 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	⅞
6,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. 6s	90	13 Har. & N. Y. N. Co.	105½
4,000 T. H. & A. R. R.	10s 20	40 Bull's-Head Bank.	100
5,000 Mil. & H. R. R. 8s	9¾	50 North River Bank.	91¾
8,000 La C. & Mil. R. R. 8s	49	40 Chatham Bank	91¾
20,000 Fox & Wis. Im. 8s	45	25 City B. of Rac., Wis.	45
760 G. W. M. In. Sc. '57	69¾	40 Bank of this Com.	97
600 G. W. M. In. Sc. '57	63¾	20 Excels. Fire In. Co.	102
500 S. M. In. Scrip '53	75	15 Citizens' Ma. In. Co.	111
860 S. M. In. Scrip '58	74¼	30 Wall-st. Fire In. Co.	27¾
450 M. M. In. Scrip '59	37	20 Tr. F. In. Co of N. Y.	103
6 Tr. M. I. Co., R. I., 8s.	$2	15 Nat. Marine In. Co.	95
18 American Ex. Co.	92	50 St. Nicb. F. In. Co.	92
175 Ohio & Miss. R. R.	5	20 N. World F. In. Co.	98½
20 Bull's-Head Bank.	99¾	5 Con. Fire In. Co.	133
60 Chatham Bank	92	20 Clinton Fire In. Co.	113¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	109	30 Wash. Fire In. Co.	149
40 Leuox Fire In. Co.	99¾	25 Lenox Insu. Co.	100
		40 Mer. Fire In. Co.	116
		6 Man. Gas. Light Co.	154½

MONDAY, March 7—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 5, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 26:

Decrease in Loans	$645,016
Increase in Specie	299,794
Increase in Circulation	334,711
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,415,809

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 6, 1858.	March 5, 1859.	Feb 24, 1859.
Capital	$66,000,000	$68,040,355	$68,040,355
Loans	105,021,863	125,221,067	125,866,083
Specie	32,739,731	26,769,965	26,470,171
Circulation	6,854,604	8,071,692	7,736,982
Gross Deposits	90,352,416	109,431,627	108,000,892
Exchanged	16,002,665	22,631,799	19,785,085
Undrawn	72,379,781	86,800,028	88,215,837
in Sub-Treasury	2,996,696	7,145,928	7,193,829

The Specie Average results as anticipated. The Export of the week was balanced by the California arrival and the receipts from the interior. The Discount line continues to recede, although the falling off is not so general among the Banks as during the previous fortnight or three weeks. The heavy Deposit accounts in four of the leading Banks—America, Merchants, Metropoliten and Shoe and Leather—appear to have fallen off, together, about $1,400,000. The net difference in the same Banks, from last week, is only $72,000. The circulation goes up $334,711, and for the first time, we believe, since the crisis, now exceeds eight millions. The Statement altogether is such as to confirm the steady ease of the market for Money, which opens quietly this week at 4 to 5 ⅌ cent. on temporary loan, and 5 to 7 ⅌ cent. on prime mercantile bills, running 30 days to 6@8 months. Paper, of the best class, keeps scarce outside of Bank, and private lenders have to confine themselves mainly to loans on demand, or else resort to second grade bills at higher rates. There seems to be no local cause in prospect for the disturbance of this ease. The operations for account of the Treasury Department at New-York will nearly or quite equalize each other through the next fortnight. We learn that about $1,000,000 will probably be deposited in the course of the week on the New Loan of 24th of January, awarded to the Washington takers, Messrs. RITTENHOUSE & Co. Next week the following sums in Treasury Bills, awarded to New-York parties last March will fall due, and when presented will be paid with the year's accumulated interest, by draft on the New-York Sub-Treasury:

March 15	$400,000	March 18	$784,500
March 16	765,000	March 19	718,500
March 17	750,600	March 20	360,000
Total to be paid next week			$3,778,500
And due 22d to 31st March			315.000
Total at New-York			$4,093,500

The succeeding installment of the Bills of 1858 will fall due from the 11th to the 25th May next. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $112,000 for Customs, and $7,729 from other sources; paid out $214,656, and held, at the close of business, $7,051,000.

The Exchange Market for the Boston steamer is firm for bank bills at 109¾@109¾ ⅌ cent., although commercial bills against Cotton shipments are more abundant, and sold from 109 to 109¾ ⅌ cent. The standard bank drawers are selling 109¾, and some transient Southern bank bills brought 109¾ less half a brokerage. On Paris f. 5.12½ to the dollar.

There was an unsettled Stock market to-day, and prices on the Share list were ¼ ⅌ cent. lower on New-York Central than of the close on Saturday, and ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. on the Western Stocks and [illegible]. The [illegible] was irregular in the morning, [illegible] apparently tame on both sides the [illegible] was taken freely at [illegible] price, after sales of [illegible] shares. There was a steadier feeling at the close, also, in Galena at 70¾, and Rock Island shares were 101¾@10[illegible]. About 4,000 shares. There was a fair business [illegible] Missouris at 85¾ ⅌ cent., and [illegible] Bonds at 94¼ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were again firm, at 90 ⅌ cent.; the shares, [illegible] ⅌ cent. Virginia Stocks and Tennessees were each ¼ ⅌ cent. firmer; the Federal Loan steady at 103¾ ⅌ cent. The General market closed with a steadier tone on the Share list than in the forenoon, the Money market and Bank Statement both restraining somewhat the disposition to increase the *Bear* account. The particulars of the *Europa's* news were not made public until late, and being substantially the same as by the *Jura* had no particular influence, except on Cotton, which left off with increased firmness.

The February receipts on the Western Railways, as far as received, indicate a moderate improvement on several of the lines, and no material falling off from last season on any of them. The Southern Michigan returns $106,059, a gain of $8,746; the Wabash Valley, $39,000, a gain of $7,000; the Illinois Central, (as heretofore noticed,) $140,000, a gain of $24,000; the Galena, $66,138, a loss of $7,832; the Milwaukee and Mississippi, $39,908, almost identical with last season, $39,896. Nearly all the New-England Roads are doing better than last season. The Stonington and Norwich lines increase about 50 ⅌ cent. In regard to the Northwestern traffic, which has suffered most since the crisis, and the last to show a decided improvement, we may remark that the signs of business on the opening of Lake and Canal navigation are better than some months ago, in the way of sales of Dry Goods and Groceries to that section of the country. A leading Dry Goods jobber, whose trade is more particularly in that direction, informs us to-day that his sales are active and sensibly improved over last season. That all the country, north and west of Lake Erie, is bare of goods, there is little question.

The *Europa* from Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 19, arrived here this afternoon. Her dates are only one day later than by the *Jura* yesterday, but she brings the mails and regular weekly circulars, and full files of the London papers. The Cotton market continued active, and the sales of the week at Liverpool foot up 88,430 bales. Orleans Middlings are quoted 7¼d., the feeling being buoyant at the close of the week. One of the Liverpool authorities intimates that the crop on this side of 3,600,000 bales will scarcely be sufficient for the consumption of the year, at the present scale of business at Manchester. The English Funds continued steady at about 95¾ ⅌ cent., notwithstanding the announcement of a new loan for India of £7,000,000 sterling, and continued newspaper agitation about war on the Continent. The French *Rente* closed on Friday at 68 ⅌ cent., a fraction higher than on Thursday. The Loudon discount market is very easy. A newspaper authority says that:

"The rumors of war still continue to disturb monetary and commercial affairs. The satisfactory statement of Lord STANLEY, in asking for the Indian Loan, and the success of our arms in the East, have no doubt had, to some extent, their counteracting influence to the distrust engendered by the warlike preparations going on in France, Italy and Austria; nevertheless complaints of the prejudice inflicted upon business by the prevailing political suspense are becoming general. The immediate effect is to increase the glut of money. The demand in the discount market has been languid, and first-class bills taken at 2@2¼ ⅌ cent. Very little business is done at the Bank. In the Stock Exchange, loans on security of Consols are obtainable at the merely nominal rate of 1 ⅌ cent. per annum, the dealers being in want of stock, in consequence of the absorption by the public."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of February gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,620,255	Increase. £290,968
Other Deposits	14,538,898	Increase. 53,912
Rest	3,359,321	Decrease. 6,269
Government Securities	10,606,147	Unchanged.
Other Securities	16,422,466	Decrease. 90,349
Notes unemployed	13,049,985	Increase. 424,900

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,489,345, being a decrease of £129,140, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,747,154, showing an increase of £286,149, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since Feb. 11:

Feb.	For Money Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 12	95½	95¾	95¾	95¼	95⅜	95¼
Mon. 14	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95¾	95⅜	95⅜
Tues. 15	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Wed. 16	95⅜	95¾	95½	95¼	95⅜	95¼
Thur. 17	95¾	95⅞	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Fri. 18	95¾	95⅞	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜

The English Board of Trade returns for December had been issued, and showed an improved export of 40 ⅌ cent. over the panic December of 1857. For the whole year 1858, the total is $583,000,000, as against $613,000 in 1857—the recovery from the depression being rapid toward the close of the year and especially so in Cotton Goods.

The latest in American Stocks in London is reported sales Illinois Freelands 81¼ ex. c.; do. Shares, 35 dis.; New-York end Erie 3d Mortgage, 7 ⅌ cent., 1883, 68¼@68. On the general market for our Securities, Messrs. BELL & SON report it had not undergone any material change. They add:

"The only feature which claims particular notice is the continued demand for the registered stock and bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, arising from the confidence imparted by the fact that the public debt of the State, which at the close of the fiscal year, 1858, stood at about $39 500,000, has been reduced, partly by the operation of a sinking fund, and partly by sale of Public Works, to about $28,000,000, at which it now stands."

Banks.	Redeemable.		Dividends.	Prices.	
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents.		1867-1868	Jan. and July	—	@ —
U. S. 5 ⅌ cent. b's.		1868	Jan. and July	100	@102
U. S. 5 ⅌ cent. b's.		1874	Jan. and July	102	@103
Ala. 5 ⅌ cent. b's.		—	May and Nov.	78	@ 80
Ky. 6 ⅌ cent. b's.		1868-1872	Jan. and July	90	@ 92
Md. 5 ⅌ cent. s.b's.		—	Jan and July	86	@ 87
Mass. 5 ⅌ ct. s. b's.		—	April and Oct.	103	@104
Miss. 5 ⅌ ct. U.b's.		—	May and Nov.	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ⅌ et. stock.		1886	Jan. and July	96	@ 99
Penn. 5 ⅌ et. b's.		—	March Sept.	83	@ 84
Penn. 5 ⅌ ct. b's.		1877	Feb. and Aug.	86	@ 87
Tenn. 6 ⅌ ct. b's.		Divers	Jan. and July	84	@ 86
Va. 6 ⅌ ct. bonds.		1886	Jan. and July	84	@ 86
Va. 5 ⅌ ct. st. b's.		1886	Jan. and July	85	@ 87
Boston 5 ⅌ et. b's.		Divers	April and Oct.	90	@ 92
Boston 6 ⅌ et. bs.		—	April and Oct.	93	@ 96
Montreal 6 ⅌ c'ts.		1856-1865	March and Sept. / April & Oct.	80	@ 82
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ cent.		1875	April 1, Oct. 1	80	@ 82
Ill. Cen. 6 ⅌ cent.		1875	April and Oct.	77	@ 79
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct. F's.		1860	March 1, Sept. 1	83	@ 85
Ill. sh's, $60 paid.			dis.	35½	@ 34¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c't.		1869	March & Sept.	86	@ 87
Mich. Cen

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2330. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of Minister McLane for Mexico—The Postmaster-Generalship—Treaties Ratified—The Trial of Mr. Sickles; &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8.

Mr. MCLANE left this afternoon for Mexico, and was escorted to the Southern boat by a distinguished Minister. The Liberals here regard Mr. McLANE's appointment as an important step in the right direction. Mr. McLANE, I hear, objected to Mr. TRESCOTT as Secretary of Legation, in consequence of certain antecedents which might give coloring to the Mission. Señor MATA will leave to-morrow for Niagara, but will return to New-Orleans in time for the next steamer.

Mr. BUCHANAN has not yet tendered the Post-office Department to any one. He did say to a friend that Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, would make a good officer. The Tennessee Senators are urging the appointment of the Hon. G. W. JONES. The names of JOHNSON and KENDALL have not been submitted. The impression to-night is that the choice lies between Governor DENVER and Mr. BRANCH. Colonel NOTT, of the Patent Office, is named, but lacks political position.

The ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty disposes of a troublesome portion of the Central American difficulties.

All the Oregon and Washington Indian treaties have been confirmed. These occupied the attention of the Senate to-day.

An immense crowd of idlers surrounded the City Hall to-day, supposing that the Sickles trial would come up. The case, however, will not be touched before Monday next. The Grand Jury to-day did not so much as allude to the matter.

Mrs. SICKLES' mother had a long interview with Mr. BUCHANAN to-day. Mrs. S. is regaining strength, having taken a little nourishment to-day almost for the first time since the occurrence of the tragedy. She will be able to leave in a few days for New-York.

Several New-York friends of Mr. SICKLES arrived this afternoon, and proceeded immediately to the Jail to see him. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8.

The Postmaster-General died this morning at 9¾ o'clock. A quarter of an hour previous he was conscious, and took leave of his family. Last night the President had a final interview, and was affected to tears. During his occasional delirium the Postmaster-General called for "the bill," evidently alluding to the defeated one having reference to his Department. His death occasions the utmost sorrow among all classes of the community.

The following clause is in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, as it passed:

"That the Post-office in Boston shall not be removed from its present location till after the next session of Congress, provided the remonstrants against its removal will indemnify the Government from any additional expense growing out of any contracts for another site."

The following was rejected:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to purchase the rooms in New-York now occupied by the United States Courts and their offices under lease from Mr. BURTON, and to pay for the same out of the Judiciary Fund, provided a sufficient amount thereof shall remain unexpended at the close of the fiscal year."

The officers of the Post-Office Department and the Sixth Auditor's Office met this morning for the purpose of giving expression to their deep sorrow in consequence of the death of the Postmaster-General. The Public Departments will be closed to-morrow and Thursday, when the funeral will take place.

The Senate to-day ratified a number of treaties with the Oregon and Washington Indians; also the Cass-Herran treaty, by a large majority, after amending it by a provision to the effect that those who have not already presented their claims may do so before New-Granada shall take final action on the subject. The treaty provides for the settlement of all claims against that Republic, including those prior to the Panama riots. Gen. [HERRAN is here to ask in return a provision for the settlement of all questions in which New-Granada is the claimant, among others, those relating to the transit of mail matter across the Isthmus and the tonnage tax. She has proposed liberal terms for settling these in equity.

The Senate will transact all the business before it by Thursday.

Last Hours of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4, 1859—1 P. M.

All impostures, however brilliant, like all other bright things, must at last "be brought to confusion.' The session of 1858 and 59, which, if measured by its labors and results, is certainly one of the weakest delusions of our time, has miserably melted away. It had not even, like so many other delusions, the little moment of triumph. From the first stale, flat and unprofitable, it has faded from the world into the limbo where its predecessors of the past repose, to delude and to deceive no more. I was in at the death, and caught its last gasp. As Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, with the air half of a drunken dragoon, half of a boisterous criminal lawyer, was denouncing HALE, of New-Hampshire, the fatal hammer fell, and the session finally sat down to rise no more. Though I believe in the wisdom of that witty annotator who translates the sacred old sentence—

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*,"

"When blackguards die let all bemoan 'em"—

I have no intention of trampling on the grave of our departed friends, or for the fiftieth time slaying the slain. The briefest and best epitaph of the Thirty-fifth Congress will be Sessio. III., BUCHANAN *Rege*. The name of the President under whom it tried to live, may excuse its emptiness. Reports of Congress, for the last two or three months, have come to be regarded as stuffing for a lean newspaper, and have been passed over by ordinary readers like stories of brigands in Calabria or pirates in the Greek Archipelago, or murders in San Francisco. I would no more undertake to write a report of last night's proceedings than anybody else would undertake to read it, but a slight picture of its closing scene and those who were present may not be uninteresting, as forming the only episode that relieved by its picturesque effect the dreary disgust of months.

It was about 9 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, that in company with a young English friend I ascended the steps of the Capitol. I confess to having experienced none of those emotions which GIBBON so beautifully describes on first visiting the ruins of its Roman sister, though I had not crossed its threshold before. I did not fancy myself in the spot where WEBSTER spoke and CALHOUN stood, but tamely followed an old gentleman, who, surrounded by some five or six hackmen, mounted the long flight of marble stairs before us with bachelorial briskness. Had I not learned from the muttered "BUCHANAN" of the peanut-eaters about us that it was the President, I should at once have recognized him from his extraordinary likeness to his own portraits, from the fillibustering character of his head which is constantly invading his shoulders, and his economical habit of using only one eye at a time.

Everybody knows, in his own familiar bank, some venerable old teller, connected with the establishment from childhood, who, from the constant habit of handling coin, has caught something of the quality of a coin himself. His glance is metallic and cold, his voice hard with a ringing sound. He looks, in fact, like the mint made flesh. Although his teller's salary is only $2,000 a year, he is the sternest conservative of property you will find. Natural callousness, combined with the dust of routine, have woven a sort of impenetrable musty cobweb about his heart, his greatest treat being the annual perusal of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The sound of metal is the only music that he knows. What such a teller is to the financial, BUCHANAN is to the political world. Cold, keen, cunning, he is an incarnate ballot-box. His friendships are always measured by what they are worth in votes. Even his head looks as if it was always on the look out for a shaky elector. He measures every man by the proportion he holds to his platform. He looks more like a corporation than a man, and corporations we know have no souls. He has neither love for music, for the drama, or for art, which the hardest Northern Senators delight in from cultivation, and the roughest Southerners from instinct. Even woman, divinest of all human things, [illegible] has smoothed away the crossness from [illegible] so many bad men, cannot soften his [illegible]. His affections are collateral, and [illegible] he will pass by thousands of the loveliest [illegible] of his own land to fawn with mean servility [illegible] of some one whom he expects to cash his [illegible] political. Mentally, he strikes me as a man [illegible] very large portion of a very little mind which [illegible] unfortunately active. To express it metaphorically, [illegible] intellectual arsenal is crowded with sparrow-shot [illegible] any idea of the present successor of THOMAS [illegible] and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. "*Æsra? quantum [illegible] distabat ab Niobe illâ?*" as he passed with [illegible] band of followers into the Vice President's [illegible] pleased to hurry on and enter the lower chamber. I had heard much of the orgies which, with wild confusion and riot, are carried on round the couch of the dying session, and came prepared for a rather chaotic and Bacchanalian scene. But at the moment of entrance I was disenchanted. Slowly and sadly they laid down our departed friend, and I question whether all night half a dozen champagne corks were popped off over the grave where the hero was buried. In a business sense, there was much in the House of anxiety and hurry and excitement, but nothing whatever of a parliamentary carnival. What the scene most reminded me of was a Saturday night at the Surrey Theatre in London, where generally a tragedy, comedy, and drama are announced in the same bill, all obliged to be over at 12; and when the hour strikes, there may be seen Macbeths and Black eyed Susans and Jem Bagses, all on the stage cut off with headlong suddenness before their time. So there lay, struggling to get through in time, "Homestead bills," College land endowments, Paraguay and Mexican difficulties, Oregon and Arizona claims, English boundary treaties, Tariff propositions, mail regulations, amendments and enactments innumerable, mingled occasionally with a shriek from Kansas and a cry from the iron caves of Pennsylvania. The eagerness with which candidates pressed for the floor reminded one of a Peter Funk's auction room crowded with newly arrived foreigners from California or New-Jersey. The scene otherwise was not remarkable. Owing perhaps to the inclemency of the night, the rain descending fierce and fast, but few ladies were in the gallery, and but one or two of the diplomatic corps. There is also so much sameness in the appearance of our Congressmen, and so little individuality, that I think Indian costume should be worn by some of the Northwestern members, if only as a matter of relief from the all-pervading and overpowering monotony. The individuality of the Parliamentarian does not stand out in the lower House; with but few exceptions, he sinks into comparative insignificance. The tool of a party and the voice of a District, he looks as if he had lost the sensation of being his own master. He derives influence not so much from his own merit as from the masses he represents. There is something in the arrow-like directness and sharpness of the House regulations, at the end of the Session, which ruthlessly cuts out thought, deliberation and discussion, reminding members that the country expects them to *do* and die, not to *debate*. The mechanism moves on with such unceasing velocity as to leave no time for words, and the unfortunate Congressman, almost crushed by its wheels, looks (at least he did last night) like a strangled man gasping for breath enough to emit a few sentences, of which one-half choked by eagerness and nervousness, and the other half mangled by chewing and expectoration. Indeed, the most *insouciant* devil-may-care member of Congress wore last night an expression of anguish on his countenance, and most of them looked as if their constituents were so many devils at their heels to torture them unless they carried some perfectly trivial bill to a perfectly triumphant vote. Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts were all on the floor at the same time, ejaculating and flinging broken sentences at the Speaker, Mr. ORR, who seemed to me to ride the whirlwind with the good-humored determination and quiet skill of a practised celestial jockey. All the ears of corn, too, were not of the same size. There were some Sauls among the prophets who towered above their fellows. For instance, as the Speaker raps, there looms up simultaneously from the distance the pale, hectic figure of STEPHENS, of Georgia, whose shrieking tones make you fancy he must be the voice of bleeding Kansas. He looks less like a man than a skeleton upon stilts. But, though apparently gnawed with sickness to the core, his intellect is unimpaired, and shines out like a diamond in some worn, rusty case. His brain struggles against his debilitated body with terrible energy, and I know no more painful and suggestive spectacle in the whole house than to see that snake-like figure rising and rattling out some strong, vigorous argument, with the force of a powerful engine, which the frame is unable to bear, and which vents its overflowing force in a ghastly, dismal cry. His parliamentary knowledge, so deep and extensive; his experience with the House, and his brave, gentle, truthful character, overrids all personal defects, and the silence which, even amid the commotion of such a night as this, follows his rising, more strongly than any language attests that he holds here the position which in the British House of Commons the same qualities of mind have obtained for Mr. GLADSTONE. Near him sits HOUSTON, of Alabama, a Pro-Slavery Falstaff on a small scale, with all the making in him of a jolly third-rate country clergyman, or of a first-rate hotel-keeper in a gossiping small town. There he sits vigilant under the flag of Alabama, while huge drops of sweat roll from his heavy brow rich as ambrosia, and moisten his spectacles, which bestride his squat nose with notarial precision. Near him is BOCOCK, of South Carolina, a smooth, small, painstaking, honest, but narrow-looking man, reminding you of one of those small professors, who are to be found all over Europe, discussing politics at an evening over a bottle of cheap wine and a rubber of long whist, with a certain self-sufficient air about him, though at the same time both genial and gentlemanly. But there is a representative man, MARSHALL, of Kentucky, built after the face and fashion of CHARLES JAMES FOX, and with much of his habit. Fox, after passing all night at the gambling table, was found often in the morning lying on the floor with a copy of *Demosthenes* or *Tacitus* before him. Endowed with all those large physical qualities which usually belong to men who govern their kind—

"Thus sturdy CROMWELL pushed broad-shouldered on;
Thus burly LUTHER breasted Babylon;
Thus brawny CLEON bawled the Agora down,
And strong-limbed MAHOMET clutched a prophet's crown"—

he seems to me to have more of the stuff of a great man in him than any one I have seen in Congress. Strong in the accumulation of his facts, and close and crushing in the vigor of their application, he unites to these qualities a passion of thought and expression which gives them fire and color. Beside him is the slight, graceful figure of GEORGE EGGLESTON, of New-Orleans, whose charming manner and accomplished mind make him a universal favorite. He looks, however, much more like one of those young, fashionable noblemen who are to be seen in the House of Commons than like a stern Republican legislator; yet he has muscle enough under the embroidered vest. But, without lingering longer in this pandemonium of possible Senators, let us hurry on to the Senators indeed.

Here the scene is much more brilliant, though hardly equal to the show often made on a great party night. On the floor I at once recognized, in conversation with the able and astute Reverdy JOHNSON, Mr. W. SMITH O'BRIEN, whose trials and vicissitudes I was delighted to find had not robbed his eye of its lustre or his form of its vigor, though time has touched his head lightly with her gray wing as she passed. He appeared deeply interested in the scene, as did also another distinguished statesman and visitor, Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, whose square face and prim manner marked him amid a crowd of Senators on his sofa on the floor.

In the diplomatic gallery, too, might be seen the bright face of Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, whose cheery, gallant look made rather a contrast with the Cagliostro-like appearance of one or two South American Envoys by his side. Of womankood there was not much. The sex was represented principally by Mrs. CONRAD, the Georgian widow, to whom, in the absence of more distinguished attendance, General WEBB, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, is playing chevalier. She appeared to be deeply interested in some letters shown to her by the General, which it was whispered in the house he had just received by the last mail from his intimate friends, LOUIS NAPOLEON, Lord CLARENDON and Count CAVOUR. But let us look at the presiding officer of the House.

BRECKINRIDGE, the Vice-President, is not a very brilliant, but a modest, sensible and rather fine-looking man. His face speaks more of courage than of thought, more of martial gallantry than statesmanlike wisdom. There is an air of uprightness and of innate bravery about him, but he looks as if his place were rather at the head of a regiment than in the midst of a listening Senate. Over the rude pioneers of civilization, in a new territory, a man of his comparative refinement sorts with the grace of a Pericles and the dignity of an Aristides, but in advanced latitudes he must find a far lower level.

In the character and appearance of the men around him I was agreeably disappointed. They certainly compared to great advantage with Mr. COBDEN or Mr. O'BRIEN, both of whom are as certainly above the average of legislators on the other side of the water. The great statesmen of the palmy days of the Republic have passed away. CLAY and CALHOUN sleep in peace, and the huge form of WEBSTER no longer looms like a line-of-battle-ship in the sea of debate. The venerable, official face of CLAYTON is gone, and BENTON, the faithful watch-dog of the Senate, has gone doggedly and honestly to his grave. Yet though the formidable influx of the lower strata of Europe may have lowered to some degree the political character of the Senate, it is impossible when looking on or listening to DOUGLAS, or THOMPSON, or SEWARD, or HALE, or indeed almost any leader of the present Senate, to believe that the moral atmosphere of the House has undergone such a terrible change as many would have us believe. The first upon whom my eye fell, for instance, GWIN, of California, is a man of a decidedly superior type. He looks the born President of a huge Pacific Railway Company, but combining as he does much personal dignity with spirited go-aheadedness, the engine-element is softened down in him by a good-natured but courtly deportment. Again, lolling at the doors of the Senate, with an air of *blasé* brilliancy which he has recently assumed, peered in the keen and eager face of SEWARD, with cigar in mouth, looking out for his friend NAPIER. He has latterly, it is said, under the tuition of the English Envoy, considerably modified his views of her Government. The Napier *cuisine* has proved another Capua to this Auburn Hannibal, and the Octavius of Republicanism become metamorphosed into the Augustus of monarchical institutions. Still he shines out as a beacon-light of civilization among much of his surroundings. His speech, which he had just spoken, had the fault of all his efforts. It was an admirable piece of mosaic, but wanted that glowing current of life beneath, which rushes in such rich, if coarse, abundance through those of DOUGLAS and of TOOMBS. SEWARD always seems to address the Senate as if they were the conscript fathers; and, with all respect for Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, I must say that, in looking at him and several of his neighbors, one thinks as little of white-bearded PAPINIUS as of CATO, the Censor.

Not far from SEWARD sat, gathered up in his seat like a wild cat asleep, SLIDELL, the Richelieu—the *Cardinal*, not the *Duke*—of New-Orleans, who is said to have managed more Presidential Conventions than any politician in the Union; and who ekes out the lion's skin with the fox's brush. SLIDELL'S *fac simile* may be seen in any picture-gallery in Paris, and in any portrait of a Minister of Police in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. He seems all ear and nose, constantly watching conspirators and snuffling out plots, and his little foxy eyes are in a state of perpetual twitter.

On the next chair to him crouches BENJAMIN, the Disraeli of Louisiana, who has a good deal of the intellectual look of his race, and who, strange to say, seems perfectly free from that passion for mosaic studs and heavy watch chains which usually betrays the highest of his race. Were it not for a sort of piratical tuft of black hair which divides his under lip from his chin, BENJAMIN'S face would be decidedly that of a successful and agressive man of the world. Not the least like a man of the world, though abundantly successful and agreeable, looks WILSON, of Massachusetts, who sits over against the Louisiana scoffer at labor with the light of a blacksmith's forge in his eyes, and the firm-set jaw of the blacksmith's self. He is the most characterisitic if not the most ornamental representative of the New-England people now to be seen in Congress. For the higher types of the Northern statesmen you must turn to that spiritless-looking *Mainiac*, FESSENDEN, or to that refined clear-eyed face of DIXON, of Connecticut. There is a specimen, too, of the family-portrait-style of New-Englander in that white-haired grave-looking gentleman who crosses his legs and oscillates his polished right boot over his left knee with such a judicial air. That is ALLEN, of Rhode Island, as much of a patriarch and much less of a prince in appearance than MASON, of Virginia, who might very well sit for a German potentate of the last century, as familiar with the fervor of Johannisberger as unused to contradiction. If people *will* persist in fancying the North and the South one homogeneous people, to be treated in the same way, I wish they could sit for an hour a day in this gallery during the session, and see what is here to be seen. Some Senators certainly look as if they had welded the two types together, the most noticeable of these being CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky—by no means a senatorial type of beauty—but a venerable, honorable, masculine head, full of good sense, gravity and decorum, yet not empty of fire or of feeling. The West, oddly enough, is not strongly marked in the Senate. DOUGLAS is its most characteristic man. That snappy little man near the Clerk's seat, who is constantly leaping up and barking, rather than speaking, out bits of his mind to the *Patres*, is PUGH, of Ohio, an able debater afflicted with a diabolically bad manner, and a sort of *Sir Oracle* tone of voice, partly no doubt to be attributed to his infirmity of deafness. He is excellently well adapted for relieving the tedium of such discourses as DAVIS, of Mississippi, inflicts upon his hearers. DAVIS is a wonder in his way. How any man can be at once so fierce and so uninteresting, I own I can't comprehend. He makes fury soporific, and the extreme of passionate earnestness fatiguingly insipid. This is certainly enough to mark him out among his fellow men.

To-night he has no chance, however, of developing. The last hours of the Senate are given to a vague squabble with the House, in which, at last, by the advice of MASON, of Virginia, the Senate resolves to die, like CÆSAR, with dignity, gathers up its robes about it, and falls prostrate before the Muse of History, smashing in its fall about three hundred Post-office contractors and the whole mail-service of the United States.

Requiescat in pace. But the President won't allow this, and its sins will be expiated in an extra session.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from citizens of Nebraska, protesting against the annexation of a portion of their Territory to Kansas.

Mr. HALE called up his resolution that no part of the Senate wing shall be occupied except for the purposes of the Senate, Supreme Court, or Court of Claims. He wished to prevent the rooms from being occupied by quack doctors and steam-engines, for the cure of invalids.

Mr. FITCH, who is a physician, agreed with Mr. HALE so far as quack doctors were concerned, and was for confining cures to the regular faculty.

On motion of Mr. BRIGHT the resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The Senate went into secret session.

The Dudley Observatory—Prof. Mitchel its Director.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 8.

Prof. MITCHEL, at the close of last evening's lecture, announced his acceptance of the post of Director of the Dudley Observatory. He wished to add that there was another and older institution, the Cincinnati Observatory, which had claims upon his services and his affections, and that his time would have to be divided between the two.

Prior to the lecture, Professor MITCHEL and the Rev. Dr. ROGERS called on Mrs. DUDLEY, who expressed warm approbation in the action of the Trustees in tendering the position of Director to Professor MITCHEL, and earnestly persuaded him to accept. The event is regarded as a happy close of the Observatory troubles, and is hailed with satisfaction by all the citizens of Albany.

The Albany Bridge Investigation.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 8.

It is understood that the letters that were presented in the secret session of the Senate to-day were from Mrs. SCHOONMAKER, wife of the late Auditor of the Central Railroad, who resigned that position in consequence of certain difficulties in his accounts. They state, in general terms, that $50,000 was spent to secure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, but do not specify in what way except by referring to rumors. The letters are said to be written in a rambling manner, and as there were no specific charges made in them, they were ordered to be sealed up and returned to the writer.

Discovery of the Remains of Mr. Thurston, the Æronaut.

ADRIAN, Mich., Tuesday, March 8.

The remains of IRA J. THURSTON, the æronaut, who met his death by his unfortunate ascension from this city on the 16th of September last, were accidentally found on Sunday evening last, about ten miles northwest of Toledo, and about ten miles from the place of his second ascent. The remains were brought to this city and fully identified.

The Strike at Elizabethport, N. J.

SERIOUS RIOT—TWENTY PERSONS WOUNDED—THE TROUBLE SETTLED.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Tuesday, March 8.

The fight has commenced. The Scranton men, on returning from dinner, found that the strikers had taken a strong position at the gate leading to the docks. The Scrantonists approached, headed by the Chief of Police and ten men, but had hardly reached the gate, when the strikers rushed upon them with stones and clubs. The fight lasted 30 minutes, when the strikers were repulsed, and scattered in every direction. During the *mêlée* shots were fired on both sides. The Scrantonists afterwards collected together and marched to the docks without stoppage. Twenty persons were seriously wounded, but none killed. There will probably be another fight this evening.

ELIZABETHPORT, Tuesday, March 8—P. M.

The difficulties have been compromised and no further disturbances will take place. The strikers will resume work to-morrow morning. The Scrantonites have returned to Scranton.

THE QUAKER CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Later from California—$1,250,000 in Gold on the Way.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 8.

The steamship *Quaker City* is below, with San Francisco advices of the 19th ult.

The steamship *Golden Age* left on that day for Panama, with $1,250,000 in gold, and one hundred passengers.

There had been heavy rains throughout the State.

The prospects were good for a large trade.

The mining accounts are favorable. Water was plenty in the gold districts.

The steamship *Uncle Sam* had again sailed with troops for the Colorado River.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Granite, Archer, Robin Hood, Competitor, Fleetwing and Galata*, from New-York; *Osborn Howes*, from Boston.

The Overland Mail, of Jan. 24, arrived at San Francisco Feb. 17.

Sales of Java Coffee at 20c.@22c., and Rio at 17½c. Haxall Flour, $9 50@$10. Wheat, $2 75.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 8.

By the arrival of the *Quaker City*, at the Belize, we learn that MIRAMON was still preparing to march on Vera Cruz, at which place JUAREZ was preparing to make desperate resistance.

New-Hampshire Election.

THE STATE CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 8.

Our election took place to-day for State Officers, three members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. The day was stormy.

The vote, so far, is larger than last year. The Republican candidate for Governor was ICHABOD GOODWIN, and the Democratic candidate ASA P. CATE.

Concord gives GOODWIN 1,337; CATE, 1,004.

In Manchester, GOODWIN has 1,553, and CATE, 1,217—showing a Democratic gain of 133.

The returns from 30 towns show the following result: GOODWIN, 12,143; CATE, 8,231. Last year, in the same towns, HALE, Republican, had 11,842, and CATE, 7,306—a Democratic gain this year of 724.

The indications from the First Congressional District are that the contest will be close. MAGOT, the Democratic candidate, runs far ahead of his ticket. In Portsmouth the vote was MARSTON, Republican, 717; MAGOT, 976, or 242 gain for MAGOT over the vote for Governor.

Eleven P. M.—Sixty-seven towns give GOODWIN 16,660; CATE, 13,693—GOODWIN'S majority, 2,967.

105 Republicans and 36 Democrats are elected to the House; and out of the 12 State Senators, 8 are Republicans.

The three Republican candidates for Congress are elected.

The Republican majority in the House will be about the same as last year.

The Niagara Falls Water-Power Company.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Tuesday, March 8.

The foreclosure suit against the Niagara Falls Water-Power Company came on to-day for trial before the Hon. JAMES G. HOYT, as sole referee. The suit was instituted by the bondholders under the mortgage, upon the lands and canal of the Company. HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, produced and proved $92,000 of the first mortgage bonds, being all but $8,000 of such bonds. An order was made requiring the holders of the second mortgage bonds to produce them before the referee, and a further hearing was granted till the 12th of April next.

The Removal of the Boston Post-office.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 8.

A meeting of merchants and business men was held at the Exchange to-day in regard to the removal of the Boston Post-office to Summer-street. Hon. JOHN T. HEARD presided. A lengthy report embracing the history of the opposition to the removal, and embodying the facts urged against it was read and adopted. Addresses followed by Messrs. Geo. B. UPTON, Geo. LUNT, WM. SCHOULER and others. A Committee was appointed to take such further action as may be deemed advisable. The feeling expressed was strongly condemnatory of Mr. Postmaster CAPEN'S action in the matter.

Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON AND ARABIA.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 8—11 P. M.

A thick snow-storm is prevailing, and it is impossible for the steamship *North Briton* to enter the harbor to-night should she arrive off this port. The *North Briton* left Liverpool on the 23d ult., and will bring four days' later news from Europe.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, March 8—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Arabia*, now about due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 26th ult. Weather calm and snowing.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 8.

The foreign mails per steamship *Canada* close at the Post-Office at 9 A. M. to-morrow, and the steamer will sail about noon.

We have a thick easterly rain-storm to day.

Syracuse Charter Election.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 8.

At the charter election in this City to-day, the Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Republican, was elected Mayor by over 600 majority. The whole Republican city ticket is undoubtedly elected. Seven out of eight of the Aldermen elected are Republicans.

Navigation on the Lakes.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 8.

Navigation is fairly open. The boats on most of the routes commence their regular trips during the week. The screw-steamer *Missouri* leaves for Buffalo on Thursday.

The Wanderer's Africans.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 8.

Rumors are afloat here of the recepture from the Federal Officers of 50 of the *Wanderer's* Africans.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 8.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Captain RICHARD ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here at the Bar at 1 o'clock Monday night, and at her wharf at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 8.

In Parliament, last night, the Hon. Mr. MOORE presented a petition from the Hon. JOHN YOUNG, and others, for an act of incorporation for a company to connect this Continent by a submarine telegraph with Great Britain, *vid* Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

Weather Reports.... MARCH 8, 1859.

BALTIMORE—Cloudy and warm.
WASHINGTON—Cloudy and warm.
PETERSBURG—Cloudy; Therm. 63°.
NORFOLK—Wind S.; Therm. 62°.
WILMINGTON—Clear and warm.
CHARLESTON—Wind W.; Therm. 58°.
AUGUSTA—Clear and cool.
SAVANNAH—Clear; wind S. W.; Therm. 58°.
MACON—Clear and cool.
MONTGOMERY—Clear and cool.
CUMBERLAND—Raining.
WHEELING—Raining.
CINCINNATI—Raining.

Naval Intelligence.

The Board of Engineers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard are ordered to report upon the Boerdman Locomotive Boiler Company, with a view to ascertain its standing and capability. Chief Engineers KING, EVERETT and ARCHBALD compose the Board.

Nine 11-inch guns intended for Brooklyn and other yards, have been received from the West Point Foundry. The frigate *San Jacinto* is being rapidly fitted for sea service. Her armament will consist entirely of 8-inch guns. The machinery of the frigate *Susquehanna* is nearly completed.

John Bancroft, a colored convict in the State Prison, the principal actor in the fatal tragedy which occurred at West Roxbury on the 30th of October, 1856, resulting in the murder of Mr. Henry Sweetser, a worthy farmer of that town, died at the prison Saturday, March 5. He was 58 years of age, and was serving a sentence of twenty years for the crime of manslaughter.

The Church and the Threatened Revolutions in Europe.

LECTURE BY DR. ORESTES A. BROWNSON.

Dr. O. A. BROWNSON, the well-known Catholic publicist, lectured last night, in the Cooper Institute, on the subject indicated above. His audience was large and appreciative. It included many of the leading members of the communion to which the lecturer adheres, and not a few clergymen.

The Doctor began by returning his thanks to the assemblage for their cordial greeting, and for having disregarded the inclemency of the weather in order to hear what he had to say on the subject he had selected for his address. The night, he said, was stormy, and his subject was also stormy—[applause]—so that there probably was not, after all, so much inappropriateness either in the subject for the evening or in the evening for the subject, as there might be. The subject which had been announced for his lecture was that of "The Church and the Threatened Revolutions in Europe." He did not mean to say that there was a revolution immediately threatened, nor did he mean, by discussing this subject, precisely to say what is the position of the Church, or what ought to be her position, for he thought the Church understood that subject far better than he did, and was much better able to manage herself than he was to manage her. Under the title of his lecture, he was rather disposed to consider the views, not which the Church should take, but which Catholics should take, with regard to the events that are daily transpiring in Europe, the revolutions of society there, and the position that Catholics should endeavor to maintain for their Church amid those events and revolutions. Eleven years ago, last February, he gave a lecture in this City which he could hardly suppose any now present had heard, or, if they did hear, had remembered, on a subject very similar to the one he had selected for to-night. On that occasion he spoke of the Church, and of the revolutions in Europe, and endeavored to trace the changes which had taken place in European society; the breaking up of its various elements, and its then present state. He stated that the old elements constituting the earlier European order after the downfall of Rome, had been either suppressed or deprived of their vitality, influence and importance; that revolution had succeeded revolution, and there was then in European society but two forces, the king or emperor on the one side, and the mob on the other; that victory was alternating between them; that the king, having triumphed over the people, had established his power and maintained order as long as he could until it became oppressive, and the people, uneasy, rose against him and overthrew him, whereupon anarchy succeeded, which produced a reaction in favor of the king and gave him power to suppress the mob, ending in despotism, provoking a new revolution,—and he had added "such is the state of society in Europe now, and you need not be surprised, though the King of France at this moment sits firmly on his throne, if the next arrival from Europe, or the next arrival but one, should bring us news of a revolution in France, the overthrow of its government, and the proclamation of a Republic there; and perhaps of a revolution spreading to all the other capitals of Europe." The next arrival but one did in fact bring the news of that revolution, the revolution in France of February, 1848. [Applause.] It was easy then to predict without having much of the prophetic character—easy then for any one who had attended to the course of events in European society, to foresee that such a result must come, and must come soon. The revolution then broke out. It established a Republic in France; it defeated the Government in Vienna; it drove out the Holy Father from Rome and established a Mazzinian Triumvirate in that holy city; it triumphed in most of the smaller German States; it broke out at Berlin; and the only countries of any magnitude in which it did not break out were Spain, Great Britain and Russia. For a time they were, many of them, (Catholics,) frightened at the Republican Revolution; they were afraid that it would end in the dissolution of society, and prove fatal alike to religion and to social order, and the friends of religion and of social order looked upon it not only with alarm, but were disposed to exert all their influence, in whatever sphere they were placed, to check it, to restrain its violence, and to reëstablish order. Before the year 1848 had closed, a reaction against it had already commenced, and, with the defeat of the Hungarian army in Hungary in the campaign of 1849, the reaction which had commenced in June, 1848, at Paris, when the socialists were defeated, and had been continued at Prague, when the rebellion there broke out, had at that period completely triumphed, and order was reëstablished. The anarchists were everywhere suppressed, and then was a chance, such as Europe had never previously seen, for the establishment of true liberty and of a constitutional *régime* that should have secured the European States on the one hand from monarchical despotism, and on the other hand from the mob, or Democratic absolutism. But in the case of all actions and reactions, those who were influenced by the prevailing passion of the moment rarely knew when or where to stop. As the mass of the liberals pushed onward, the Republican revolution became dangerous to society, so the mass of reactionists pursued their victory over anarchy until it resulted in the reëstablishment of absolutism in the despotic rule of the European States which had provoked the French Revolution. And hence, since 1851, we had seen the absolute sovereigns, the representatives of Roman Cæsarism, leaving their hiding-places, and coming forth anew to take possession of society, to establish that very old *régime*, and that system of repression which Europe, by her terrible upheavings, had shown that she could not and would not endure. [Loud applause.] At the present moment, what did we find? That the Liberal Party was extinct? By no means. But we found that it was kept down by force. We found absolutism, or virtual absolutism, reëstablished in Austria, which, when threatened, had proclaimed a liberal, almost a Republican Constitution, and continued it until she had put down the enemies of order, then recalled them, and resorted to her old system, that of centralized monarchy—more absolute and, if continued, likely to prove more destructive to individual freedom, to the development and activity of the human soul than that which prevailed before. We saw apparent order, he granted, throughout the Continent of Europe, but still European society was not settled; it had not yet found a basis on which order and liberty, or order with liberty and liberty with order, could be established. The mass of the European populations, and especially in the Catholic States of Europe, were imbued, deeply imbued, with the sentiment of liberty. [Applause.] They groan under the system of government which prevails; they sigh and they struggle, when struggle they can, for deliverance. They cannot be made contented with the system that prevails. We might preach to them, we might reason with them, we might talk with them as we pleased, but the irrepressible instincts of humanity tell them to be discontented, and to resist when resist they may. [Loud applause.] There was not a single government, however much it might be praised or commended, on the Continent of Europe, that could stand twenty-four hours, if left to the intelligence, the convictions and the affections of its subjects. [Renewed applause.] We were struck with this fact that the most popular of the European Continental sovereigns sustained himself only by his ubiquitous police and his armed soldiers. We saw armies in France, in Austria, in Prussia—armies which surpassed in numbers, perhaps in discipline and in force, those of Rome in her palmiest days, maintained, admirably organized, well appointed, to protect—what? The nation against foreign invasion? No, but to protect the sovereign on his throne.—[Applause.]—to protect him against his own subjects, against those of whom he claimed to be the father, and who had a right to expect from him paternal affection. [Applause.] It was a remarkable anomaly in the history of the world, that, so far as he had read it, never until this age in which we live, never till this glorious Nineteenth Century, had we seen sovereigns obliged to keep up armies on a war footing, to protect themselves against their own subjects, and maintain something like order in their States. One reason, perhaps, might be that before this Nineteenth Century, or at least before these modern times, there was not "the people" in the modern sense of the term. The people had not really sprung into existence, become a power, or, as we say in this country, an institution. The people had now acquired power; they had acquired intelligence, and they demanded free scope for the development and the exercise of that intelligence, and their governments, the authorities which control them, would not grant it. This, he thought, was a fair description of European society, as it presents itself to the impartial observer; or, at least, it was as accurate a description as could be presented by one who could contemplate it only from the distance we are from it, and who had never actually traveled on the European continent, and seen its society himself. In this state of public opinion what was the position that Catholics should take and wish their Church to occupy? In 1830, some men in France, at the head of whom was DELAMENNAIS, a priest who had since unhappily fallen, started a paper called *L'Avenir*, or the Future, in which they railed against the Governments, and demanded a complete separation between them and the Church, and insisted upon it that the Church should throw herself on the people, and make common cause with the Liberal Party against the governments. This policy met with no countenance at Rome, and the paper was suppressed. Certainly the Church had no intention of committing herself to a party like that which was then started. In 1848, when the revolutions broke out, there were men who advocated the identity between Christianity and Democracy, and it was with great difficulty that many were prevented from proclaiming Democracy as a dogma of Catholic faith. Now we found that the tendency was the other way; in 1859 there was a party in Europe, and there were perhaps here and there individuals in our own country, who would have the Church take the other side and make common cause with the despots, and proclaim absolute monarchy or the Cæsarism of Imperial Rome, as a dogma of the Catholic faith. Now, for his own part, he thought that on all these questions they made quite too free with the Church; that they had no right to labor to commit her either to the cause of Democracy or the cause of monarchy; that they had no right to bring her into their political

FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The U. S. Navy Coast-Guarders in Africa—Cruising Down the Coast—"Salt Horse" and "Hard Tack"—Turkeys and Tomatoes—Letters from Home—Hospitality—India Ink Artists on Shipboard—Tattoo Statistics—What is Eaten on a Man-of-War, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times—(*by brig Julia Ford, Boston.*)

U. S. NAVAL DEPOT, PORTO PRAYA, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

The African Coast-Gnard Squadron, sustained at an annual cost of nearly one million of dollars, forced out of the pockets of the American people by the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, have their rendezvous at this Island of St. Jago, one of the group of the Cape da Verds. Three of the cruisers are now here—the flagship, the ever-moving *Dale*, and the *Marion*. The *Vincennes* is expected next month. What is called a "cruise down the coast" involves a long and tedious voyage of six or seven thousand miles there and back, interspersed with calms, baffling winds, hurricanes, and diminished rations. Destitute as Porto Praya is of society—the population being all negro, with some few nice exceptions of white Portuguese—when a ship has reached the southern limit of her cruise a Loando, or Little Fish Bay, in 15° south of the line, all hearts on board are turned hopefully towards this island as the paradise of the African station. Here, 15° north of the Equator, we breathe a fresher atmosphere (though warm in January) and recuperate on turkeys and tomatoes, eggs and vegetables, rich bananas, and the most gorgeous and delicious oranges that was ever grown elsewhere. These things of the table and the appetite may appear contemptible to you who are living on shore and have them within daily reach; but we poor exiled wretches whose blood grow acrid on the "salt horse" and "hard tack" of ship life, look forward to a mouthful of fresh food with a relish that the law of compensation only permits. From the grosser to the finer—from the stomach to the heart: It is here, at Porto Praya, the exiles receive those cherished gems yclept letters and newspapers from home! that come *viâ* England once a month, but are frequently four months or half-a-year old before they reach the hand and heart for which they were intended.

The great point of intelligence—the exchange of opinion, and news and Navy gossip, the social rendezvous of the American officers, the centre of the coast guards—is the residence of Mr. Consul MORSE, who keeps "open house" all the year round, at which he squadron are not only welcome, but show their appreciation by a constant enjoyment of MORSE's hospitality. The "table talk" at MORSE'e, if served up stenographically, would be rare, rich and racy. As Consul and Naval Storekeeper in this fever-laden atmosphere, MORSE is invaluable to the United States Government. He is the only live American that has ever won *acclimation* here by literally living down annual fevers, famine and small-pox. On the whole island there is not a Yankee living, save the unconquerable MORSE. Long may he wave!

We have late advices from the African Squadron. The flag-ship *Cumberland* was to have sailed on the 28th for Goree, the east from Cape de Verds, and thence to Porto Grande. The *Marion*, Capt. BRENT—the boldest and most skillful commander in the Squadron—sails on the 27th for the Congo River direct. The *Dale*, ceaseless in her cruising, sailed on the 26th for Sierra Leone and Monrovia; expected to return to Porto Praya in early March. Lieutenants DALLAS and CAMPBELL have been detached from the *Dale* and ordered to the *Marion* on duty. Midshipman MCDOUGAL transferred from *Marion* to *Dale*. Lieutenant WINDER, executive of the *Dale*, is to be transferred to the *Vincennes* next month. Health of the Squadron good.

Among the unconsidered trifles that float about the forecastle of a man-of-war, one cannot help observing the *tattooed* arms, limbs and bodies of the sailors. I saw a man stretched upon the deck, with his breast all bare, and a big fellow, with no compunction, but with great energy, scarifying the flesh with five needles tied together, with the points dipped in India ink, and each wound in the skin absorbing enough of the fluid to retain a mark for life. The figure was composed of the Goddess of Liberty, the stars and stripes, a ship, &c. Some have a taste for the melancholy, and mark the arm with a *memento mori*—a tombstone and weeping-willow; others for the villainous, and adopt the gallows, with a capital pendant. Some have double-hearts and love-arrows, and some inclose in a wreath of roses the initials of a deserted, yet hoped-for, sweetheart. Then there is the patriotic taste, with the Escutcheon of the Union, and a ship-of-war ready for a fight. It is estimated that, at least, four thousand persons in the United States Navy, annually, are tattooed, with figures costing from seventy-five cents to fifteen dollars, and showing an annual expenditure in the aggregate of *twenty thousand dollars!* A single "artist" has been known to pocket over a thousand dollars in the cruise of a frigate in these nameless India-ink pickings.

A prescription often of the profusion of the Navy ration issued to the enlisted men of Uncle Sam's service, we will look into the invoice of provisions just put on board a third-class sloop-of-war as a four months supply. In this brief period a crew of one hundred and thirty men are expected to consume eleven thousand pounds of biscuit, uncrushed with six hundred pounds of butter, made piquant by over five hundred pounds of cheese, moistened by a half thousand pounds of tea and coffee, sweetened with twenty hundred pounds of sugar; to masticate eight thousand pounds of salt beef, and two thousand pounds of rice; to swallow six thousand pounds of fat salt pork, coaped with three hundred and fifty gallons of beans, with an appetizer of a thousand pounds of pickles and two hundred gallons of vinegar; to luxuriate in a desert of one thousand pounds of dried apples and forty-four hundred pounds of flour, cooked up into a sea dish of very dyspeptic tendencies called "duff," rendered palatable by two hundred gallons of molasses. Then, for his *post prandial* smoke and quid the sailor revels in eleven hundred pounds of tobacco, put up by MAYO, of Richmond, of excellent quality—not "nigger-head" by any means. In his bath he uses WINCHESTER'S perfumed white salt water soap; and, as condiments, he has pepper and mustard to any degree of heat he may desire. Last and worst, and which should be abolished by the next Congress, is the grog, or vile whisky, to the amount of four hundred gallons, that he drinks according to law.

As to the manners and curious habits of the Africans we meet on the coast, let your readers inform themselves in Purser BRIDGE'S *Journal of an African Cruiser*, 1845. It has been our *vade mecum* in the two years cruise just completed, and I pledge you that it is an absolute daguerreotype of the mental, moral, physical, political and social condition of this western edge of a Continent so impenetrable to the white man that it must remain, as it has heretofore, an unsolved enigma to the world.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 107, 40, 50, 51, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 108, 109, 41, 52, 53, 55.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday. *Part III.*—Nos. 437, 236, 294, 385, 568, 568½, 601, 662, 665, 667, 670, 672, 673, 676, 677.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 48 to 66, 28.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Calendar for the Old Rooms.*—Nos. 443, 55, 227, 462, 133, 561, 561, 566½, 571, 572, 582, 401, 1614, 1645; 587, 588, 590, 591, 593, 591, 597, 601, 603, 604, 606, 607, 610, 611, 613, 614, 616, 617, 621, 621, 627, 628. *Calendar for New Room.*—Nos. 165, 516, 532, 538, 537, 589, 592, 595, 602, 605, 608, 612, 615, 620, 625.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 686, 727, 616, 328, 321, 267, 745, 761, 763, 767, 769, 770, 771, 772, 90. *Part II.*—Nos. 255, 64, 202, 287, 247, 711, 298, 605, 630, 681, 707, 755, 750, 1195, 628.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 8.

Before Judge Hall.

A jury was impanelled this morning to try the case of William Eaves, indicted for smuggling, yesterday. Before the case was opened, however, the prisoner, by his counsel, Judge Stewart, concluded to plead guilty instead of standing his trial.

On representations to the Judge of his personal good character, that he had been already imprisoned for two months, and that he had probably been led into the offence by others of more age and experience, he was let off with a fine of $50.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Henry Buller*—An indictment against the second mate of the *Wild Pigeon* for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one of the crew.

The United States vs. *Michael Doody and John Clare*—An indictment for passing counterfeit quarter dollars.

Separate indictments were also found against these parties for the same offence.

The United States vs. *Carmina Biagi*—An indictment for passing false half eagles.

COMMON PLEAS.—MARCH 8.

Before Judge Brady.

Herman G. O. Eichler vs. *Samuel M. Stiles.*—This action was brought to recover damages for false imprisonment. The plaintiff alleged that he was arrested by defendant's order for innocently passing a counterfeit $3 bill. He claimed that he had received this bill a short time before the arrest from a storekeeper not far from Mr. Stiles' place of business; that having occasion to purchase an article of clothing, he went into Mr. Stiles' store, and having selected the article he offered this bill in payment; that the defendant thereupon asked him if he wished to pass that bill upon him, pronouncing it bad. After some words, the storekeeper put back the parcel upon his shelves, and put the bill in his drawer; informing the plaintiff that he was at liberty to go and get another bill, and then he might have his purchase. This the plaintiff refused to do, inasmuch as he could not get a good bill without having the bad one to exchange for it. Upon this, it was alleged, the defendant threatened him with arrest, and after a further dispute did cause him to be arrested.

Judge BRADY, holding that the plaintiff had probable cause for procuring the arrest, dismissed the complaint. A motion was made for a new trial, which was ordered to be heard at General Term.

James Bonzou et al. vs. Thos. L. Rushmore et al.—This action is for the recovery of the sum of $3,227 64 claimed to be due for goods sold in 1857. The defendants admit the sale, but deny that all the goods were in a merchantable condition, alleging that the colors had run into each other, and the goods become much injured by dampness. The plaintiffs claim that the conditions of sale made it imperative upon the defendants to return the damaged goods, for "printers' imperfections," within two days, and by failure to do so they were barred from returning them at all. The defendants again deny that the dampness and mingling of the colors came under the head of "printers' imperfections."

The case is still on.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife by Poison—Important Testimony of Miss Sophia Bell.

SECOND DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

This trial, which, in many respects, is considered, both by the legal and medical professions, as the most important that has taken place for many years in this City, was resumed yesterday—or, more properly, was yesterday commenced, as the previous day was consumed in the impanneling of a jury, and the brief statement by the District-Attorney of the facts which the prosecution expected to prove.

The Court-room was thronged by lawyers and physicians, interspersed with clergymen; by citizens of every grade, who could manage to squeeze into the heated, asphyxiated area of eighty feet by sixty, in which the trial is held, and which, by way of joke, is called one of the Supreme Court rooms of the City and County of New-York.

As on the previous day, the defendant, James Stephens, was attended by his young daughter, a child of seven years, who sat on his knee occasionally, knelt by his side or slept in his lap, varying these pre-occupations by running out of Court, purchasing cakes and nuts, and returning to enjoy them. She seems to have not the slightest conception of the position in which her father—on trial for the murder of her mother—is placed.

The principal testimony yesterday was given by Miss Sophia Bell, a niece of the deceased wife of Stephens. She is one of the principal witnesses (apart from the medical men) against Stephens. Her sister, Miss Fanny Bell, is the other.

The evidence yesterday was taken in the following order:

Dr. Josiah Cadmus, examined by the District Attorney—I am a physician; I reside at No. 126 Lexington-avenue; I know the prisoner; I knew his wife; I was called upon to attend her, but I do not know by whom, on 6th September, 1857, a year previous to her death; I think I prescribed for her at the first visit, but I do not recollect what; my impression is that she was troubled with nausea, sickness of the stomach, or weakness; I visited her again; I do not recollect whether I prescribed for her on the second visit; I did not call again, because four or five years ago I attended Mr. Stephens' family, and when I sent my bill in Mr. Stephens said he would not pay a physician every time he chose to call, only when he was sent for; on the 7th of September I do not recollect whether I ordered any medicine to be sent for; my impression was that she was not in a dangerous condition; in regard to general health, I considered her a healthy woman; she was a large-sized woman; I have now no recollection of her case, with the exception of the trouble about her stomach; I cannot say positively whether I prescribed laudanum or not; my impression is that I did not.

There was no cross-examination of this witness by the defence.

To the Court—There were no symptoms about Mrs. Stephens which left a decided impression on my mind.

Dr. Iremonger, examined by the District-Attorney—I am a medical man, and reside at No. 116 East Thirty-third-street; I know the prisoner; I attended his wife during her last sickness; I first saw her four or five days before her death; I found her suffering from inflammation of the stomach; she said very little to me; she was a good deal debilitated; I do not recollect any of her language; I do not recollect any of her symptoms; from her other symptoms she must have been thirsty; I do not recollect anything further; it was a year after her death before I thought of it again; I am acquainted with the usual symptoms produced by arsenic; there is vomiting almost always; they vary in many cases; if I give you a case, I must give you a type-case; there is pain over the region of the stomach, increased by pressure; a burning sensation in the throat; desire for cold drinks; the patient soon becomes very restless and anxious; the anxiety is horrible; afterwards the stage of collapse comes; the inflammation having gone to the lower bowels; the face becomes shrunken and the extremities dead; those are the usual symptoms; from the symptoms of Mrs. Stephens, I did not suspect at the time that she had taken arsenic; she had inflammation of the stomach I have no doubt; the effect of arsenic is to cause inflammation of the stomach; so, the symptoms of Mrs. Stephens may have been those of arsenic.

Mr. Cushing strongly objected to this testimony. The Court said it must go for what it was worth.

Witness—I did not suspect there was any arsenic in the case; I attended her three times—I think no more; I prescribed for her at the first visit, and once afterwards; the prescriptions were put up at Sulphey & Vandervoort's; [prescriptions shown to witness;] this prescription is nitre, half a drachm; Dover's powders, twelve grains, divided into six parts; the date is Sept. 18, 1857; the next prescription is dated Sept. 19; I have no recollection whether I prescribed this for Mrs. Stephens or some other person; the next prescription, I recollect, was for her; it is dated Sept. 20; it was Spanish fly-blister, and an ointment of simple cerate and morphine to dress it with; another prescription is dated the 21st; I have no recollection of this prescription; it was one grain of morphine and ten grains of white sugar; I have no recollection about this prescription at all; I prescribed the blister to be applied to the pit of the stomach, to stop the vomiting and ease the pain; after it was applied she improved, though she still vomited and had some pain; I stopped visiting her because I was told I was not wanted again; I cannot positively say whether the defendant told me or not; my impression is that he did tell me; I saw her about thirty-six or forty hours before her death; I have no recollection of prescribing laudanum; I am as sure I did not as I can be of anything; I remember, at my last visit, prescribing lager bier for her; I did not prescribe brandy; I gave a certificate of the cause of her death, to the undertaker, I presume; I stated inflammation of the stomach to have been the cause of her death; she was a large, fleshy woman; I saw the defendant during my visits; he was present during every visit but one, and then he came just as I was going out; I did not see her dead body at any time previous to the Coroner's inquest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ullmann—I have practiced medicine ten years; I graduated at the New-York University; vomiting from arsenic is not always accompanied with blood; the prescription I have mentioned which I could not connect with the case of the deceased, was sulphate of quinine; it is not common to adulterate arsenic with it; it may be sometimes done; I never recollect administering sulphate of quinine mingled with arsenic; Fowler's solution of arsenic is used as a cure for fever and ague, also for some diseases of the skin; an invariable concomitant of arsenic is a burning in the throat and in the pit of the stomach; under the eyelids there is usually considerable swelling; a great many of the symptoms of cholera are like those produced by arsenic; the symptoms of a bilious cholic are intense pain in the stomach and bowels, and sometimes vomiting comes on; sometimes the face is livid, sometimes pale; there is no rule about it; there is no peculiar color from poisoning by arsenic; I first called on Mrs. Stephens four or five days before her death; I knew she had died, from the man applying for a certificate; I had no suspicion that she died from arsenic; I know Mr. Cardwell; have known him ten or twelve years; I have had conversations with him since Mrs. Stephens' death; the first time was a short time after her death, a few days or weeks at furthest; it is not an uncommon thing to give a certificate of death though we have not seen the patient for thirty-six or forty hours; I have used a preparation of iron and quinine; it is a tonic; the prescription I have read contains no iron, nor arsenic; there is no adulteration of quinine by arsenic that I know of; I presume there are quack medicines which contain arsenic; I cannot say whether there are any pills which contain arsenic; the ingredients of Dover's powders are opium, Ipecac and sulphate of potash; in ten grains of the mixture there is one grain of opium; in such a case of inflammation as this patient had I do not know whether ammonia and soda are used; I do not know whether bromide of arsenic is used; or phosphoric acid, in Fowler's solution; I am not posted on that question; I paid the patient three visits; at my last visit she was better; I have seen Fanny Bell; she was present during my visits; I do not recollect whether it was she who told me not to come again; I have an impression that Mr. Stephens came to my office, but I cannot swear to it; I never knew Stephens before this sickness of his wife; in bilious colic there is the twisting pain of the bowels, followed by vomiting; in cases of poisoning by arsenic that I have seen, I do not recollect seeing any bloody foam with the vomiting; it may occur; I have only seen three or four cases.

To Mr. Ashmead for the defence—I was examined as a witness before the Coroner; I said before him that Mr. Stephens said nothing to me but that his wife was ill, and that he was anxious about her health; I said to Mr. Cardwell that I had no suspicion that she was poisoned when I gave the certificate.

Direct resumed—Restlessness is a certain symptom of poisoning by arsenic; the discharge of the feces or diarrhœa is after the vomiting; it is usually just before death; it depends more or less upon the debilitated condition of the patient; at the time I treated Mrs. Stephens I thought she was in a dangerous state; I did not, at my last visit, consider her life in imminent peril; my visits at her house were only for a few minutes; I never saw Sophia or Fanny Bell at my office; from the symptoms of Mrs. Stephens, I can say it was not a case of cholera, cholera-morbus; I think it was not a case of bilious colic; an attack of bilious colic is usually short, not two weeks.

To Mr. Ullmann's for defence—I have known bilious colic followed by bilious fever, and the same vomiting continue for a long time.

Stephen H. Vanderhoof, examined by District Attorney—I am an apothecary—of the firm of Shipley & Vanderhoof, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; all the prescriptions put up in 1857 are in our prescription-book; the prescriptions written by Dr. Iremonger are here. [The prescriptions were read by witness, and were the same as those read by last witness.] The prescriptions were put up as written; the articles were pure, and no arsenic was put up in them; I have no recollection as to who came for the medicines.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ullmann—We always test our quinine chemically.

Sophia Bell, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I reside at No. 69 Third-avenue; I am 25 years of age; I was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland; I am no relation to James Stephens; I was related to his wife; I was her niece; I have lived in this country about seven years; before coming to this country I had seen Stephens in my father's house, and my grandfather's in Ireland; I remember the time, but not the year when my aunt was married to Stephens; it was ten or eleven years ago; I do not know how long ago they came to this country; it was about two or three years before I came here; when I came to this country, I came with Mrs. Francis and Miss Francis; I went to board, and Mr. Stephens came to me and brought me to his house; I wrote home how kind they were, and my father wrote back that I was to remain under their guidance; I have been a seamstress, and at present am a dressmaker; my aunt lived at No. 106 East Twenty-seventh-street at the time her sickness commenced; the family of Mr. Stephens consisted of himself, his wife and daughter; I lived with them when Mrs. Stephens was taken sick; the house was three stories high; Stephens' family occupied the third floor; they had four rooms; two bedrooms, a kitchen and a sitting room; they did not occupy rooms on any other floor; Dr. Cadmus was the first physician who attended on my aunt; I saw him there twice; I do not know if he was there more times or not; I was there the first time he called; my aunt was out to the market at that time; he was called at the suggestion of Mr. Stephens; my aunt was complaining of a burning in the chest; Mr. Stephens said he would send a doctor; she replied, "Never mind the doctor at present;" she went to market, and the doctor came; when she left for the market she told me if a doctor came, to tell him not to come; I would not tell him so, as I thought she wanted a doctor; when she came back she said she wished him to examine her lungs, as something seemed to be the matter with them; he examined her chest the next day, and wished some person to be sent to his office and he would give her something; she was a large, very stout woman, weighing 160 pounds two or three months before her death; she did the work of her own family; I had not known of her having a Doctor for several years before Dr. Cadmus was called in; I do not remember ever seeing a doctor there since the birth of her child; it was born the day before I came to the country; Dr. Cadmus was the doctor who then attended her; I do not remember when Dr. Iremonger came first, but I think he was there the greater part of the week before her death; she complained of a burning affection of her chest; during the interval between Dr. Cadmus ceasing to come, and Dr. Iremonger coming, she continued to grow worse; she still complained of this burning; she said it was like a ball of fire rolling; sometimes she said it was down in the chest; sometimes in her throat, and she said she thought she could put her finger down her throat and feel it; it grew worse every day, and still increased until she died; I did not hear her use the words "ball of fire" until she was in her bed; I think it was after Dr. Iremonger first visited her; I heard her use that expression frequently; she told it to almost every person who came in; she said she could neither eat nor drink, and she thought she was pretty bad; she said frequently if she would neither eat nor drink she would be better; she vomited frequently, and it was great pain to her to vomit; she had to strain very much, catching hold of the bed with her hands; the vomiting would commence perhaps not a minute after she had eaten or drank, sometimes she had barely swallowed the food or drink; during her sickness I never saw her eat any fruit; I cannot remember what she did eat; I was not often at home; I was working out as a dressmaker; my sister Fanny was at home with my aunt during the day; I was at home all day two or three times, when I saw my aunt was much worse; this was the week previous to her death; it was while Dr. Iremonger was visiting her; I saw Mr. Stephens give her drinks, but do not recollect of ever seeing him give her anything to eat; he gave her tea and leger bier, every kind of drink; lemonade, buttermilk, and coffee; I saw him give her pills after Dr. Cadmus called; I do not know what they were; he gave her laudanum in her drink; she was making a noise and moaning; Mr. Stephens said she would feel better if she could sleep; he said he would give her a little laudanum, and she would go to sleep; he gave it to her either in lager-bier or tea; this was one occasion about a week before her death; the day previous to her death I was away all day; I left word, if she grew worse, to send for me; I was not sent for; I hastened into the room to see my aunt when I came home; the room was dark; my aunt was lying on the bed and breathing very hard; Mr. Stephens was in the room; he was there, as I supposed, giving her something from a tumbler; he told me to leave the room; I did so, and shut the door; I felt a little confused, and I was kind of frightened; I returned back to the room in a few minutes; Mr. Stephens was sitting by the bed with his elbows on his knees, and his head leaning on his hands; I looked at my aunt, and left the room on Mr. and Mrs. Pulman coming into the sitting room; Mrs. Pulman asked me how my aunt was; I said she was asleep, but breathing so hard that we could hear her in the next room; Mrs. Pulman told me not to let her sleep long in that position; after she and her husband went away, I ran into the room, got my aunt in my arms, raised her up, and said I was determined to speak to her; I raised her head and shoulders up, and shook her in the bed; after getting her awake, she asked where I had been all day, that I had not come to see her; she put her arm around me; [the witness was here very much affected;] she said she was going to die, and wished me to take care of her child; [witness could not proceed for several minutes;] she told me no matter where I was, if I possibly could, she wished me to see her child and take care of her; she then asked to see my sister Fenny, and Fanny came in, when she folded her arms about her, and said she hoped we would both meet her in Heaven, for she was going to die, and felt happy; she asked my sister and I if we would not sing some hymn for her; we did sing; this was about six hours before she died; while we were singing, Mr. Armstrong came in; he was the class-leader in Twenty-seventh-street Church, of which my sister was a member; he prayed with my aunt; then Mr. Stephens, his sister and his neice came; his sister's name was Mrs. Hannah; the neice was Maria Hannah; previous to their coming in, I was obliged to ask Mr. Armstrong to leave the room, because my aunt vomited, and her bowels began to move; there was a discharge from her bowels.

To the Court—My aunt died on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857, about three o'clock in the morning.

Direct resumed—I was not in the room when my aunt died; I was in the sitting room; before she died she made a noise.

Mr. Ashmead again, as he, with the other counsel for defence had repeatedly done previously, objected to the manner in which counsel for prosecution were examining witnesses. The Court directed that the witness should narrate the circumstances preceding and attending her aunt's death in her own manner.

Witness—Mr. Stephens came into the room; she threw her arms around him, and said she hoped he would meet her in Heaven; several times during the night my aunt vomited a good deal, and had discharges from her bowels; she spoke of being numb; she had hardly any feeling on one side; frequently when the discharges came from her bowels she asked me to raise her; I had to get into the bed, put my arms under her, and raise her up that way; the last time I raised her up, when I was about to lay her back in the bed, she gave an awful shriek, and it frightened me; it was the wish of Mr. Stephens and Mrs. Hannah to keep her still; afterwards the lamp was taken out of the room, and she asked me several times to speak loud, she could not hear; the room was kept dark until she died; Mrs. Hannah and my sister were in the room when she died; I was in the sitting-room; while we were laying her out some black liquid, about a quart, came from her mouth; she was laying on her back on the floor when part of it came out; she was turned over on her side when the remaining portion came away; I discovered something in the room which attracted my attention; there was a chest used as a table; while in the act of moving it I found a tumbler under the chest; it smelled strongly of laudanum; I cannot tell whether it was in lager bier or coffee; I know the smell of laudanum very well; the day previous to my aunt's death, I heard Mr. Stephens speak of Dr. Iremonger; he spoke to me; it was early in the morning, before seven and a half o'clock; he asked me to stop in at Dr. Iremonger's and tell him that he wanted him again—he would call for him; I refused, and he took his hat and left the room, and said he would tell him himself; I met him on the stairs and he asked me again to go; I said I would not, as I was going to ride; I don't think he left the house at all; he was on the stoop when I left; I left the cars at the place where I worked; before my aunt's sickness I observed the conduct of Mr. Stephens towards his wife; he did not treat her well; he once said he wished she was dead; he commonly used bad language towards her; he began to use this language some time before her death; I noticed it more than 10 or 12 months before her death; she concealed his demeanor from me as far as she could; when I first went to live with them, he treated her well; I do not know my aunt's age, but 46 was on her coffin; Mr. Stephens said he was 32 years old, both before and after my aunt's death; before her death I was receiving the addresses of Mr. Samuel Cardwell; he is a real estate agent, and has a dry goods store at No. 496 Third-avenue; he began to pay his addresses to me the Summer before my aunt's death—the Summer of 1857; he visited me at Mr. Stephens' house, before my aunt's death; after my aunt's death Mr. Stephens conversed with me on the subject of marriage; it was about a month after her death; he wished me to remain at home, and not to go to work any more, as I had been at work long ago; he said he wished to be engaged to me, as there were other young ladies in the Third-avenue who would like him to be attentive to them, and he did not wish to offend them; I have frequently seen Mr. Stephens write; I am acquainted with his handwriting; after my aunt's death there was a day fixed for my marriage with Mr. Cardwell; I do not remember the day; we were to have been married in the Seventh-street Methodist Church, but the minister was in the country; I was not married on the day fixed; the reason was an anonymous letter Mr. Stephens had written to Mr. Cardwell the day previous. [Letter shown to witness.] This is the letter; it is in Mr. Stephens' handwriting; Mr. Cardwell showed me the letter.

Mr. Shaffer was proceeding to read the letter, when Mr. Ashmead and Mr. Cushing, for the defence, objected. The Court allowed the reading of the letter. Exception taken and noted by the Court. Finally, after a portion of the letter was read, it was withdrawn for the present.

Witness resuming—Mr. Cardwell and myself have not yet been married; it was in consequence of this letter; I cannot remember whether she vomited before Dr. Iremonger visited her or not; she vomited half a basin full at a time; it was of different colors; sometimes dark, other times yellowish; I was present when she vomited; Mr. Stephens was present many times also; I did not notice whether it had any smell; sometimes Mr. Stephens would empty it out of the basin into the slop-pail; it was then emptied in the street; Mr. Stephens several times carried the basin containing the vomited matter to the window, and examined it; there was something like little-red specks in it, which he said he thought was part of her liver; he turned it round in the basin, took a straw and drew up what looked like pieces of flesh to the side of the basin; she did not complain much of pain, except of the burning, and when a blister was applied to the pit of her stomach; I did not notice her thirst till she was confined to her bed, two weeks before her death; I noticed her drowsiness the night previous to her death; I did not notice it before; the general expression of her countenance after she was confined to bed was excitement, sometimes fatigue; I heard her complain of the coldness of her feet; I cannot say when she first did so; I heard her complain of it a week before she died; she frequently said her hands felt queer; the night she died she said her whole side was numb; she said she had no power of her hands or arms; I think I heard something about cramps; it was two or three days before her death; I cannot say where they were; on the night of her death she lay back, falling asleep, perfectly easy; she said she thought it queer that her legs and feet were constantly cold; she complained sometimes of a cold perspiration on her hands; there was suppression of the urine during her sickness; it was during the time she was confined to her bed; I noticed a swelling of her lips on the Sunday before her death; she examined them herself in a looking-glass, and said they were swollen; the discharge from the bowels produced a very offensive smell; it looked very dark; it seemed as if it was mixed with blood; she seemed to look very sharp at everybody the evening before she died; she gave the scream that alarmed me about four hours before her death; I did not notice her conversing with any one after that; previous to her screaming she asked me where Mr. Cardwell was; I asked her if she wanted to say anything to him about me; she laughed and said she would not tell him any harm about me; her mind seemed to be wandering; when Mr. Stephens first gave her laudanum he sent me with it; she asked me if I had got her that drink; I replied that Mr. Stephens had sent it; she told me to take it away, and never bring such stuff again; I never saw her take her laudanum till the night before her death; the discharges from her bowels occasioned her pain; she complained of the pain in her bowels; I know Mr. William Knox; he is my cousin; I remember after Mrs. Stephens' death that Mr. Stephens sent him to the room where my sister and myself were sleeping; I spoke afterwards to Mr. Stephens about it; at the first opportunity I asked him why he did so, but he gave no satisfactory answer; he afterwards, alluding to my aunt's death, spoke about Mr. Knox coming to our room; he threw it up to us that Mr. Knox had been in our room all night; he brought it up as much as to say that he would keep us afraid of him in that day; he said he would sink our character in the estimation of the people at our Church; he would do this if we were to leave his house; Mr. Knox, on that occasion, laid down across the foot of the bed; I told him to leave the room; I told Stephens, when he cast it up against us, that he had sent Knox there for his own purpose, and Knox said, when he came in, that Stephens had sent him there; I remained six months at Stephens' house. After Mrs. Stephens' death; my sister and I left together, and boarded with Mrs. Sherman until my brother Robert arrived here, in July last; I then had charge of a work-room for Mrs. Levi, in the Bowery; and we lived in her house—myself, my sister and brother; since the arrest of Stephens we have boarded at No. 69 Third-avenue; Stephens objected to our leaving his house in every way he could up to the time we left; Mr. Knox did not undress himself when he came to our room; he laid across the foot of the bed, outside.

After a few further questions by counsel, of minor importance, the Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when the cross-examination of Miss Sophia Bell will commence. It is now tolerably certain that this extraordinary trial will occupy the whole of this week and a great part of the next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

MARRIAGE BROKAGE.

A somewhat singular case was argued before Justice DAVIES this morning, on demurrer to complaint, involving the question whether a party can recover a fee on commission agreed to be paid for effecting a marriage.

It appeared from the facts stated in the complaint and on the argument that the principal defendant, a lady of some property, was desirous to marry; and told the plaintiff that if he would find her a suitable husband, she would pay him a thousand dollars, on the marriage being consummated. The plaintiff, who is not engaged in such brokage as a business, but was known to the lady as a personal friend, exerted himself to advance her views. He introduced two or three gentlemen to her, with one of whom an engagement of marriage was made. After a courtship protracted through a considerable time, however, the engagement was broken off. At length, however, the plaintiff introduced a new *parti*, to whom the lady in question became engaged and in due course of time married. The plaintiff then claimed to receive his thousand dollars. Failing to obtain it by an amicable demand, he brought this action, joining with his lady-client, her new husband, as a co-defendant.

The defendants demurred to the complaint on the ground that marriage brokage is a business which contravenes public policy, so that the Courts will not enforce any contracts to pay for services in negotiating a marriage, or sustain an action to recover commissions. To sustain this view their counsel cited on the argument several early English decisions.

The plaintiff's counsel contends that public policy only forbids the making marriage brokage a regular business, to be carried on publicly for the indiscriminate benefit of all parties who may apply to the broker; that there is no reason in public policy which forbids the friends of a particular individual from exerting themselves in his or her behalf to promote an advantageous marriage; nor any reason why such individual should not be allowed to agree to make compensation for the services of friends so rendered. On these and other grounds it is claimed the complaint should be sustained. Decision reserved.

Before Justice Clerke.

Johnson P. Lee et al. vs. *George Hirschfeld.*—Motion to set aside order denied without cost.

Charles T. Cromwell vs. *Abraham L. Cox et al.*—Motion denied with $5 costs.

Hardenbrook vs. *Hardenbrook.*—In this cause, which is a divorce suit brought by a wife against her husband, it will be remembered that the defendant was some time time since ordered to pay certain alimony to his wife. He has failed to do so, and to-day an application was made to punish him for contempt. He alleges that he has no property out of which he can make the payment required. The Judge took the papers.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

Chauncey Barnard vs. *John B. Mount.*—This was a suit by plaintiff, who was a real-estate broker, to recover the sum of $2,500 as commission due him for disposing of the lots commonly known as the Hippodrome property. The defendants denied the claim. The case has been tried once before, and now came up on the second trial. After the testimony on behalf of the plaintiff had closed, the defendant moved for a non-suit. The Judge granted the motion, in order to send the question to the General Term, on matters of law, to decide whether the Statute of Frauds applies to the employment of brokers, and consequently to their right to commission.

For plaintiff, Horace Barnard and Wm. M. Evarts. For defendant, Edgar Logan and James W. Gerard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

William Heron vs. *George L. Willard et al.*—This action is brought to recover damages for injuries resulting from the fall of a bale of cotton upon the plaintiff. He was in the employ of the defendant, and engaged in hauling the bales through the falls, and at one time a bale fell, being insecurely fastened, and a knot being in the rope, and struck the plaintiff upon the arm, breaking it. The Jury retired to consider their verdict, and had not returned when our reporter left.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

No trials in this Court again to-day.

Isaac Halstead was sent for two years to the State Prison. He was a lad, convicted in November last, for grand larceny, when Judge RUSSELL restored him to freedom without sentence, on condition that he would be a good boy and behave himself. He is the son of respectable parents, and Judge RUSSELL would not disgrace them by sending him to prison. But he did not behave himself, and being discovered recently to be the companion of thieves, was re-arrested and brought before Judge RUSSELL yesterday. He was disposed of as we have said.

George Wilson and Lewis Benes pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Daniel Dempsey pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Bridget Boyle pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to six days in the City Prison.

Christopher Monroe pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

James Murphy, for burglary in the third degree, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Reuben Cudlip, citation returnable March 11.
Constance Eliza Timolat, citation returnable March 14.
Maria C. Johnson, citation returnable March 11.
Daniel Kelly, citation returnable March 12.
John Buckhafer, citation returnable March 14.
Thos. Miller, citation returnable March 17.
Catharine Moore, citation returnable April 19.
Elizabeth Cleu, citation returnable April 7.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Daniel P. Fry, Jacob P. Girand, Lewis Lay, Sam'l S. Jordan, Mary Somerville, John Pintard, Davis P. Brudge, John Moneypenny.

The will of Hermann Weissenbon was also admitted. Mr. Weissenbon was one of the passengers on the *Austria*, and has not been heard of since her loss. The proceedings on the probate of his will were reported in the TIMES of Tuesday, March 1. The Surrogate held the facts sufficient to warrant a presumption of the death of deceased.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 9,110 bbls. Flour, 3,370 bushels Oats, 2,660 bushels Malt, 397 pkgs. Provisions, and 399 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, including Pots at $5 75, and Pearls at $5 75@$5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Laguayra at 12c.; Rio 11½c.@11¾c.; and 25 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 80,557 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 5,125 bags and 43,750 mats Java, 18,898 bags Rio, 5,020 bags Maracaibo, 2,700 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 packets Manila, 1,864 bags Laguayra, and 700 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Has been in good request at somewhat firmer prices; sales to-day 3,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 12¾c.; Middling Orleans at 12¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—A portion of a catalogue of Carpeting was sold by auction to-day at comparatively fair prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is somewhat unsettled, to-day, for State and Western

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will make their

SPRING OPENING

OF

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,

AT RETAIL,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 7,

CONSISTING OF

SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
GRENADINES AND GRENADINE ROBES,
ORGANDIES AND ORGANDY ROBES,
JACONETS AND JACONET ROBES,
M. DELAINES AND M. DELAINE ROBES,
MOURNING GOODS of every description,
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BROCHE, STELLA AND BAREGE SHAWLS,
LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c.

All their goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and many styles cannot be found elsewhere. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

SPRING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 385 Broadway,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, March 7,
An elegant stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c.,

especially imported for their City retail trade, embracing many novelties exclusively confined to this house.

NEW MOURNING GOODS

in great variety; also, a full assortment of

LINENS,
DAMASKS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

of every description, with a great variety of

NEW SHAWLS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, etc., etc.

New goods by every steamer.

MANTILLAS.

BRODIE'S SPRING MANTILLAS

ARE NOW READY.

The greatest display ever made in this country.

WHOLESALE BUYERS FROM THE SOUTH

are particularly invited.

No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
New-York.

LADIES' SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Silk and Wool Crossovers, Fancy and Plain De Laines, Challies, Poplinettes, Debeges, Valentias, Chené and Silk stripe Bayaderes, &c.

ALSO,

Basege and Tissue Rober, Organdies, Bareges, Printed Jaconets, French Prints, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

NEW MANTILLA STORE.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.

GRAND OPENING
OF MANTILLAS
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 8,
At No. 317 Canal-st.

Our stock is made expressly for the Wholesale Trade, which will be offered at prices such as to hold out GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

Call and examine.

ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will

Open, on Monday, March 7,
Their entire SPRING IMPORTATION of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

Which will contain many styles of Goods manufactured expressly for the Retail Trade, and never before offered in this market. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,

Draperies, Damasks, Moreens,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
Bands, Tassels, Loops, Brackets and fixtures of every description.

FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS SILKS,

In great variety. Also, a full assortment of
NEW STYLES FOULARDS,
Low-priced Plaids and Bayaderes.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS,

And every variety of Fashionable Spring Shawls,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

JOHN MORRISON & SON,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers
of
SMALL WARES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
&c., &c.,
No. 283 Broadway. No. 383 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS!

Entirely new Spring Designs, in great variety
At 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT
WEED'S MOURNING STORE.

English Prints, 6 cents per yard.
English Jaconets, 10 cents per yard.
French Jaconets, 25 cents per yard.
Silk Tissues, 20 cents per yard.
Plaid Silks at half price.
Bombazines, very cheap.
Cashmeres and Merinos below cost.
Embroideries, Collars and Sleeves at half price.
Grenadine Robes, $20, worth $30.
Bonnets at 30 per cent. reduction.
Dress Trimmings and Ribbons half price.
Cloaks from $3 to $5.

N. B.—This great sacrifice will be made in order to close the business.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported, and is now offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of

MOURNING BLACK SILKS

ever prodneed in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.

SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
RICH FRENCH DO. DO. DO.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)

MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.

All new style, received per steamers *Fulton* and *Asia*.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

English Challie De Laines.
English Challie De Laines.
New Spring styles, in splendid colors,
at 15 cents per yard—worth 25 cents;
at 15 cents per yard—worth 25 cents.
10 cases will be opened this day.

S. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.

WILL OFFER, DURING THIS WEEK,

Embroidered Capes,	Point Capes,
Embroidered Hdkfs.,	Polot Collars,
Embroidered Bands,	Point Sets,

Just received per last steamer, which will be found new in styles and very cheap.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—RIBBONS at Importers' prices for cash, at the Ribbon Store of LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Examine the prices.

No. 1	Satin Ribbons. 12	No. 1	Taffetas..... 11½
No. 1½	Satin Ribbons. 16	No. 1½	Taffetas..... 15½
No. 2	Satin Ribbons. 22	No. 2	Taffetas..... 21
No. 3	Satin Ribbons. 28	No. 3	Taffetas..... 26
No. 4	Satin Ribbons. 33	No. 4	Taffetas..... 36
No. 6	Satin Ribbons. 57	No. 6	Taffetas..... 53
No. 9	Satin Ribbons. 87½	No. 9	Taffetas..... 86
No. 12	Satin Ribbons. $1 10	No. 12	Taffetas.....$1 10

Also No. 1 Picot Ribbons, 12c.; Paris Quilling, 13c. per dozen; French Flowers, Rushes and Straw Goods cheap for cash.

LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery.

UNITED STATES JUVENILE WAREHOUSE, No. 593 Broadway, by the St. Nicholas Hotel. S CHAMBERS will open a new and splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's clothing and fancy goods, having removed to the above magnificent store.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices. at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 323 Canal-st.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 710 Broadway. Always on hand, a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are on exhibiting at their

SALES ROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock o FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D & S. still manufacture their well-known

EXPANSION SKIRT.

Also, the celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with ever seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
50 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS!

Damasks, Diapers, Table-cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towelling, Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Pillow-case Linens, Russia Diapers, Crash, &c., &c.

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:

Handsome FIGURED FOULARDS, by the yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, a new article, very desirable.
CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, in every variety.
BLACK MALTESE CLOTHS, 1¾ yards wide.
BLACK DE LAINES and CHALLIES, without lustre.
BLACK GRENADINES, in every width and quality.
BLACK GRENADINE BEREGES, very handsome.
CRAPE MARETZ and BUSHIRE CRAPES, new goods.
Double-width SPANISH CRAPES, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful textures, never before seen in this market. Also, some very choice ENGLISH and FRENCH POPLINS, for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPRING OPENING.

JAMES GRAY & CO. beve now open their new
SPRING GOODS,
Comprising a magnificent assortment of everything new in
RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
FAMILY MOURNING.

J. G. & CO. would invite special attention to their stock of SILKS, REAL LACES, and EMBROIDERIES, containing some of the richest goods manufactured, all of which are imported for their retail trade, of exclusive styles, which cannot be seen elsewhere.

NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WET GOODS.

Silks, slightly damaged, De Laines, Quilts, Cembrics, Jaconets, Muslins, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Table Damasks, Ginghams, Calicos, Toweling, Crash, &c., &c., and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES

Cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., protect the hands in all kinds of work, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white. Manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

THE FIRST IMPORTATION EVER RECEIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO., of Epernay, in France, being desirous of introducing into this country the above famous brand of Champagne, (which is a decided favorite at the best tables both of London and Paris,) and having from a long and extensive business acquaintance with the leading hotels on this continent, peculiar facilities for so doing, I have at their request, consented to accept their agency and receive their consignments. The first consignment has been received per ship *Fairwind*, from Havre, and orders filled for the following leading hotels and champagne dealers, who stamp it with their unqualified approval:

St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, Brevoort House, Astor House, Jones House, Howard Hotel, International Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, Western Hotel, Bancroft House, Thorp's Hotel, National Hotel, Washington; Gilmor House, Baltimore; Revere House, Boston; Philadelphia House, New-York; Jno. Keefe, Broadway; H. J. Kerr, Broadway; McPyke, Broadway; Macy & Co., 6th-av.; G. W. Brown, Water-st.; Crook & Duff, Times Building, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—NEW-YORK, March 7, 1859.—The Annual Commencement of the College will be held in the Rev. Dr. Parker's Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, March 10, at 7½ P. M. The Alumni of the College, the Profession and the public are invited to attend. The exercises will be as follows: Charge to the Graduates, by the President, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D.; Valedictory Address, by RUFUS O. MASON, A. B., a member of the Graduating Class; Address to the Alumni of the College, by ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., late President of the College. ROST. WATTS, M. D., Dean.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subjects: *Materials for Building in this State* and *Electrotyping*. Architects and artists are respectfully invited to aid. Strangers are always welcome. Admission always free to all. The Club meets every WEDNESDAY, at 7 P. M.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL PLAYERS.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held in Room No. 23, first floor of the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1859, at 7½ o'clock.
WM. H. VAN COTT, President.
J. B. JONES, } Vice-Presidents.
THOS. S DARKIN, }
J. ROSS POSTLEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN UNION OF OR FOR INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS.—A meeting of inventors, &c., will be held at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, March 11, at 7½ o'clock P.M., to receive the report of their Treasurer and Officers. All inventors are requested to attend. By order. WM. H. RODGERS, Secretary, pro tem.

MASS MEETING OF THE PIANO-MAKERS OF NEW-YORK.—Next FRIDAY, March 11, will be held a meeting of the Delegates and the Committee on Finance, and on SATURDAY, the 12th, a mass meeting at the Social Reform Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., at 8 P. M.

PUTNAM CHAPTER NO. S. O. U. A.—WILL hold a public meeting at their rooms, corner of Grand and Lewis sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock. Address by the Rev. SAMUEL KNAPP. The Brothers of the Order are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

IF THE LADY WHO ADDRESSED AN anonymous note to J. J. F., dated Gardiner, Feb. 14, will send another to same place, stating particulars, she will much oblige a friend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LENTEN FAST.

BY THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP HIP.
12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
From the Churchman.

This excellent book is so well known—so universally admired and appreciated—that to notice it otherwise than to say that it has reached its tenth (revised) edition, would be a work of supererogation
DELISSER & PROCTER, Publishers,
No. 606 Broadway.

ALSO NOW READY:

SEWELL'S THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK. 38 cents.
THE LENTEN SEASON. (Discourses.) 75 cents.

REMOVAL.

IVISON & PHINNEY,

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,

48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,

TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,

Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

THE
GREAT NATIONAL
SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

For a full and accurate
PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT
OF THE PROCEEDINGS,
SEE
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES
For Saturday, March 5.
Published Weekly by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Philadelphia.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE INDEPENDENT

For this week will contain a new
STAR PAPER,
by
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Entitled
"THE EPISCOPAL SERVICE."

Published at No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York, and for sale by all News Agents.

CUPPEE'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER.—Third edition just published, $6; Catalogue of Masonic Books, $1 25; "Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry," $5; "Jachin and Boaz," $2 50; "Plato on the Soul," $1; "Lacon," $1 25; "Physical Theory of Another Life," $3; "Elements of Thought," 75 cents. Books will be sent to any address. WM. GOWANS, No. 85 Centre-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 60th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., Fresident.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, N. Y.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, and competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. ROYD.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.

REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 919 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Wier Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will commence April 28, and continue 14 weeks. Every advantage is afforded for a thorough and accomplished education. For Circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or to Miss C. AIKEN, Principal.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. A. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had many years' experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics, wishes to meet with a few pupils either in New-York or at a short distance in the country. He refers to the parents of his present pupils. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, graduate of a college, and has had two years experience in teaching in this City, desires a situation to teach for a part of the day in the City or vicinity, either in a school or private family. Address TEACHER, care of Messrs. Wells & Christie, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

A YALE GRADUATE—AN EXPERIENCED and successful teacher, would like to devote a few hours to private pupils. Terms very moderate. Address TEACHER, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and doubleplated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.

Coral, Lava, Mosaic, Mourning and other styles, for sale by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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GOLD VEST-CHAINS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Of all descriptions. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. Second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AT THE CHARITY BALL.—THE gentleman who picked up, at the Charity Ball, on Thursday last, an enameled EYE-GLASS, set with brilliants and attached to a gold chain, which he exhibited to one of the managers, will confer a favor by sending his address to the Editor of the *Times*, that the owner may reclaim the said property and duly acknowledge his politeness.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF AUGUST LAST, A black MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no use to any one but the subscriber. By returning the same the finder will be liberally rewarded.
GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 208 West-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR THE building of the Hunter's Point, Newtown and Flushing Turnpike Road, will be received until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, the 14th of March, 1859, addressed to the President, JOHN C. JACKSON, Esq., at his office, No. 111 Water-st., New-York

Map, specifications and profile of grade to be be seen at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. J. V. MESEROLE, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered. By order
A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1859.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE—Perfected in ten years from the seed; they are white, mealy, prolific, and from three to four weeks earlier than any potato grown with them in this country or Europe; are warranted not to rot in the ground, even if all other varieties rot all around them, and will keep a year perfectly. Two crops may be obtained simultaneously by planting the sprouts and sets, each producing equal quantities; they are packed in new flat-hoop barrels, containing 2½ bushels each, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, New-York City.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—IT causes no pain when applied; is a certain and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, and contains no poison nor anything in the slightest degree injurious. Price 25 cents; by mail, ten three cent stamps.
H. HIKA, No. 80½ Prince-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL GOOD German and Protestant girls, to do general housework, cooking, washing and ironing, chamber and other work. They are all girls of the most respectable appearance and reliable habits, and with the most unquestionable references; to be seen this day at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs. The business of this office is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. Good Irish girls, with six years' character.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women—one is a chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do all sorts of fancy and French finting, and is a first-class laundress; she wishes a situation in a small private family;—the other does chamberwork, and a first rate waitress; or would see to children; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited, at No. 220 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and clear starcher; is experienced in French fintfing, and is a good plain sewer, or would like to travel with a family to Europe as nurse; is not sick at sea; has lived in the principal cities in England and Scotland; good references from the best of families. Call on or address E. B., No. 335 6th-av., first-floor, between 20th and 21st sts., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress for a private family; is a neat, quick sewer, and understands making up all kinds of linen or other garments; is willing to assist with the chamber work and fine washing if required; has good City reference from where she has lived for 3 years. Apply for two days at No. 141 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family as first-rate cook and excellent baker; understands all kinds of fowls and pastry cooking. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and Leight-sts., Brooklyn. Three years City reference. If necessary will assist in the washing and ironing. Direct a note to the above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, EFficient, German young woman, in City or country, (a Protestant,) as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and pie-baker; is disposed to make herself generally useful. Also, a neat, tidy young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for four days, at No. 268 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress, who is fully capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes; would also assist in waiting on young ladies. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 75 West 27th-st., top floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands poultry, game and jellies; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and six months. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Union-court, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to travel with a family going to California; would be willing to wait on the family during the voyage. The advertiser understands housework in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address a note to No. 116 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 479 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; best of City reference from where she served the last five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 241 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waiter or assist in washing; she perfectly understands her business; the very best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation at chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or care children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress or chambermaid or to assist in washing in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st. Can be seen for two days; best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in chamberwork if required; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 465 3d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread-baker; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 1st-st., first house from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 124 Clinton-place, in 6th-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference: can be seen for one day at No. 20 1sth-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, iront room.

WANTED.—A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, graduate of a college, and has had two years experience in teaching in this City, desires a situation to teach for a part of the day in the City or vicinity, either in a school or private family. Address TEACHER, care of Messrs. Wells & Christie, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

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PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
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W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. Second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AT THE CHARITY BALL.—THE gentleman who picked up, at the Charity Ball, on Thursday last, an enameled EYE-GLASS, set with brilliants and attached to a gold chain, which he exhibited to one of the managers, will confer a favor by sending his address to the Editor of the *Times*, that the owner may reclaim the said property and duly acknowledge his politeness.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF AUGUST LAST, A black MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no use to any one but the subscriber. By returning the same the finder will be liberally rewarded.
GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 208 West-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR THE building of the Hunter's Point, Newtown and Flushing Turnpike Road, will be received until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, the 14th of March, 1859, addressed to the President, JOHN C. JACKSON, Esq., at his office, No. 111 Water-st., New-York

Map, specifications and profile of grade to be be seen at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. J. V. MESEROLE, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered. By order
A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year,

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—WASHINGTON TALBAUX.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE WILD KNIGHT—IRELAND AS IT IS—LARRY THE BLUNDERER.

BOWERY THEATRE—ENGLISH COUSIN—MAGIC BARREL—TOM CRINGLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—HUNTING A TURTLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—HARVEST HOME.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and South-western Mail.....3 P. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two steamers are now expected from Europe—the *North Briton*, due at Portland, and the *Arabia*, due at Halifax. The *North Briton* left Liverpool on the 23d ult., and the *Arabia* on the 26th. There were no signs of either at 11 o'clock last night.

The Hon. AARON VENABLE BROWN, Postmaster-General, died yesterday at Washington, at the age of 64. He was a native of Virginia, but emigrated in early life to Tennessee, where he has occupied official positions for nearly forty years, as State Senator, Representative in Congress, and Governor of the State. On the accession of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency, he was appointed Postmaster-General. The successor of Mr. BROWN as Postmaster-General has not yet been selected by the President, though several gentlemen are named in connection with the post. It is thought the choice will lie between Gov. DENVER and Mr. BRANCH of North Carolina.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from citizens of Nebraska, protesting against the proposed annexation of a portion of that Territory to Kansas. In secret session, the Cass-Herran Treaty with New-Granada was ratified, as were also several treaties with the Indians.

Minister MCLANE yesterday took his departure from Washington on his way to fulfill the duties of the Mission to which he has been appointed. His selection for this important post is regarded by the friends of the Liberal cause in Mexico as a step in the right direction. It is understood that the objection to Mr. THRASHER as Secretary of Legation came from Mr. MCLANE, and that it was founded on the belief that certain antecedents of Mr. THRASHER'S might give a prejudicial coloring to the Mission.

The case of Mr. SICKLES will not be reached in the Criminal Court at Washington before Monday next. The Grand Jury yesterday did not so much as allude to the matter.

In the State Senate yesterday, a number of petitions were presented relative to proposed legislation for New-York City—wharfage fees, railroads, etc. A motion to take up the Wharfage bill was tabled. Mr. O. B WHEELER then, as a question of privilege, asked the Senate to go into secret session to give him an opportunity to present letters relative to the Albany Bridge investigation, and the request was granted. It is understood that the letters were from Mrs. SCHOONMAKER, wife of the late Auditor of the Central Railroad, and that they allege, in general terms, that $50,000 was spent to secure the passage of the Bridge bill. The letters, however, were written in a rambling manner, and contained no specific charges, and they were ordered to be sealed up and returned to the writer. The Canal Appropriation bill was debated at length after the opening of the doors. In the Assembly, the Senate's resolution to suspend the rules so as to consider the Appropriation bills prior to the 28th inst., was agreed to—an indication of an early adjournment. The bill relative to the election of Fire Commissioners in this City was debated in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported. The bill to prevent the issue of Canal drafts on the Auditor when there are no funds in the Treasury was reported favorably. The Registry Law bill was made the special order for Friday evening.

The steamship *Quaker City* arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, with advices from California to the 19th ult. She reports that the *Golden Age* left on the same day to connect with the Aspinwall steamers, having on board $1,250,000 in gold. Heavy rains had prevailed throughout the State, and the mining prospects were good. A heavy trade was also anticipated. More troops had been sent to the Colorado River to operate against the Indians.

The first State election in 1859 took place yesterday in New-Hampshire. A Governor, a Railroad Commissioner, three members of Congress and members of the Legislature were chosen. Returns received last night indicate that, although the day was stormy, the vote throughout the State was larger than last year. Sixty-seven towns give GOODWIN, (Rep.,) for Governor, 16,860 votes, against 13,893 for CATE, Democrat—a majority for GOODWIN of 2,967. There is no doubt that the Republicans have elected their candidates for Governor, Railroad Commissioner and Congressmen, and a decided majority of the Legislature, which will stand about the same as last year.

The post of Director of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, has been tendered to Professor MITCHEL, and was accepted by him on Monday. He also holds the same position in the Cincinnati Observatory, and his time will be divided between the two. The acceptance is regarded with great satisfaction, and the Observatory troubles may now be considered at an end.

On the 16th of September last, it will be remembered, an aeronaut named IRA J. THURSTON made an involuntary ascension near Toledo, in Michigan, and was not afterwards heard of, though the strictest search was made for his body, as it was deemed impossible that he could have escaped alive. On Sunday evening last, his remains were discovered, about ten miles from the place of ascent, and were conveyed to Toledo, where they were fully identified.

A serious riot occurred yesterday at Elizabethport, N. J., growing out of a strike among the workmen on the coal docks, mentioned briefly in a dispatch published in yesterday's TIMES. A number of men having been brought from Scranton, Pa., to take the place of the strikers, the latter, during the absence of the Scranton men at dinner, took possession of the gates leading to the docks, and attacked the new men on their return with stones and clubs. The strikers, however, were finally beaten off. Several shots were fired on both sides, and about twenty persons were injured, though none of them fatally.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday, the Committee on Bellevue Hospital were empowered to make certain changes in the administration of affairs in that institution, that the patients there might be made more comfortable. Several projects for bettering the condition of the nurse children were alluded to, but no decisive action was taken.

The charge preferred against officers RACKET and MILLS, by two merchants from Vermont, who alleged that the officers extorted $100 from them, on the night of the 3d inst., at a disreputable house, was partially tried at the Police Headquarters yesterday. The testimony seems to exculpate officer MILLS; the case of officer RACKETT will be more fully investigated to-day.

A murderous affray occurred at No. 47 Oliver-street at an early hour last evening, in which a Chinaman named CHARLES APPO stabbed a Mrs. FLETCHER in the neck with a dirk-knife, severing the carotid artery, and causing almost instant death. A Mrs. GAFFNEY, a widow, was also dangerously stabbed in the arm. The origin of the difficulty was a quarrel between APPO and his wife—who is an Irish woman—prompted, as is supposed, by jealousy. Four or five women entered the apartment of APPO to interpose on behalf of his wife, when a general fight began, and in the *mêlée* APPO drew his knife and stabbed the two women above-named. He then escaped from the premises, and was found by Police-officer BAILEY and YOUNG concealed under a bed in a house at the corner of James and Cherry streets. He was locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house. The wounded woman was carried to the Hospital.

The trial of JAMES STEPHENS for the murder of his wife by poison was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Some medical testimony of little importance was given. Miss SOPHIA BELL, niece to the deceased woman, was examined at great length, and her testimony was highly important. Her cross-examination will occupy the greater part of to-day. It is expected that the trial will occupy eight or nine days.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday there were no trials. A few sentences were passed, which will be found in our Law Report.

The ship *Adonis*, of Bremen, from New-Castle bound to New-York, went ashore on the New-Jersey coast, near Long Branch, on Monday night about 11 o'clock, and at last accounts she had eight feet of water in her hold. She has a general assorted cargo consigned to Messrs. H. & F. W. MYERS. The underwriters have sent their agent, Captain MERRITT, and wrecking schooners, to her assistance.

The Republicans of Brooklyn held their primary meetings last night for the election of delegates to the Convention for nominating city officers on the 10th inst. The attempts of the Democrats to effect a reconciliation proved unsuccessful.

Cotton was a shade dearer yesterday, with sales of 3,000 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12¼c. per pound. Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active,—the high claims of holders of desirable lots having lessened the inquiry. Sugars and Molasses were in good demand at full rates. Coffee, Naval Stores, Oils and Provisions, were rather moderately dealt in. The auction sale of Teas passed off quite spiritedly and satisfactorily. The movement in other branches of trade were restricted.

European War and American Industry.

Upon one effect, at least, of the present war excitement in Europe the commercial community may confidently count, and it is of no slight importance to the great interests of this country that the truth in regard to it should be quickly and fully understood. Whatever may be the issue of the present complications—whether they shall end in the prompt explosion of a conflict now all but inevitable, or in the mere continuance, through the Spring and Summer, of the actual agitation of European politics—thus much is certain, that the capital now accumulated at the financial centre of Europe, and especially in London, will be called for by the great European Governments in the shape of loans for the maintenance of the heavy armaments rendered necessary by the aspect of public affairs, to such an extent as effectually to cut off the supplies of borrowers in this country. We are well aware that the impression still obtains extensively in America, that any disturbance of Europe must infallibly shift great masses of property across the Atlantic, and better the position of American enterprises seeking loans in the markets of Europe. But this impression is the fruit rather of tradition than of observation. It reports things as they were, not as they are.

The tide of European investments no longer tends westward with an impulse like that of the currents of emigration, which, during the second quarter of the present century, poured kingdoms into the fertile West, and roused the Mississippi to rival the Danube in the multitudes that made its mighty waters their highway. The exodus of men and the afflux of money have begun to subside together, as together they rose; but money is more sudden in its movements than men, and the influences at work to arrest it on the Atlantic are neither too many nor too subtle to escape the attention of any who will bestow a moment's serious thought upon the matter. The successive repudiations by various American States of their obligations in Europe began the work which the crisis of 1857 accelerated, and which the subsequent decay of apparent vitality in our great Railroad corporations has completed. A deep and general distrust of the stability of our political institutions has also been provoked among the moneyed classes of Europe, accustomed as they are to judge of Governments and nations by the standards of European history and experience; and the extravagant conduct of our highest officials in regard to international rights and public law has begotten grave anxieties in respect to our future political relations with the great European Powers. We have here elements enough most fully to explain the fact, which every month of the current year we believe will make more plain, that American investments have ceased to be matters of preference abroad; and that they will be resorted to only in a speculative temper, and at times when nothing deemed sounder and surer offers readily in the markets. Now, the loans of the great European Governments are and always must continue to be full of weighty attractions for *bona fide* capital seeking *bona fide* employment. The immense expenses consequent upon the mere possibility of a European general war must force one after another of these European Governments into the competition for capital. Austria and Sardinia are already asking for nearly $70,000,000; England talks of an immediate loan of $35,000,000 more; France vaguely hints at sums still more vast as the price of her present imperial and supreme position. Postpone war till June, and it is not too much to say that in the intervening time Europe will be called upon to furnish her rulers with more than $100,000,000. In the presence of this great movement of capital, the demands of diseased and supplicating American companies will hardly be so much as audible.

We shall be thrown upon our own resources to meet our own expenses, to make up for our own extravagances, to correct our own mistakes. What will be the effect of this necessity upon the industry and enterprise of the country?

In our view of the case, good and only good. The impending situation of American affairs seems to us to offer the fairest opportunity that could be asked for a thorough regeneration of the finances and a thorough re-establishment of the financial character of the United States. It will prove to us, we believe, what we needed most to learn—that we are fully equal to our own wants; that we have generated a far greater sum-total of available wealth than we have heretofore possessed; and that we lack only intelligence, economy and honesty in the management of our own concerns to make ourselves independent of our whilome bankers beyond the sea, and to put us in a position fully to profit by every occasion, which the crisis of European politics may offer, for developing and extending our commercial relations with the world. The first indications of these consequences, flowing from the actual juncture of events, will be seen, we think, in the gradual return of public interest to great enterprises, which have been as gradually abandoned to the mercy of a few financial operators during the past eighteen months. Take, for instance, the mighty system of railway communications now established throughout the North and West. If you ask the quotations of the Stock Boards, they will tell you this system is a mistake, a blunder, a failure. If you ask the statistics of the country and the principles of public economy, they will tell you that here is a vast conglomerate of values, depressed by bad management, by dishonesty, by want of thrift, yet incalculably precious in themselves, and certain, when handled, as they must soon begin to be, with judgment, prudence and capacity, to approve themselves what they are—a vital element in the progressive wealth of one of the wealthiest and most progressive nations which the world has ever seen. So with the coal interests, the iron interests, all the great investments of American skill and of capital, native or foreign, in the development of the natural resources of the country. As soon as the people of the United States begin, as they soon must begin, to feel that the exigencies of European politics are driving our own life-blood home through our own veins, they will begin to find that no other life-blood is really needed there, and that the organization of our prosperity is amply equal to all possible legitimate pressure that can be put upon it. This lesson will be rapidly learned, just as rapidly as the *facts* of existing depreciation in American values come to be fairly analyzed, and the causes of that depreciation to be fully understood. And whatever the policy of 1859 may bring to Europe, we are confident that it ought to bring, and more than hopeful that it must bring, to the United States a sounder, surer, more intelligent and honest development than we have known since the discoveries of California and Australia first electrified the world.

Turkey and the Danube.

Turkey, which seems to be always either sick or crazy, is about to commit a piece of folly on the Danube which may possibly cause her dissolution in the political crisis which seems to be impending over Europe. The newly-elected Hospodar of the Danubian Provinces has brought about the union of the two Principalities, and the result is that the Sultan declares the Treaty of Paris violated, and is marching troops to the frontier, and there are rumors of Austria's following his example. The only possible or conceivable objection which either of these Powers can have to the consolidation of Wallachia and Moldavia under one Government is the probability of the Roumain race thus acquiring a position of comparative strength and independence, and arising from the rank of *protégés* into that of equals.

Why Austria should look on any such project with disfavor it is easy to see. She has under her own sway in Hungary and elsewhere a still larger number of Roumains than are to be found in the Principalities themselves, and for the one tie which binds these people to the Imperial crown, a thousand bind them to their brethren on the other side of the Carpathians. They belong to Austria, in virtue of her subjugation of their masters, the Magyars; but they belong to Moldavia and Wallachia in virtue of their community of origin, of creed and of language. To no race in Eastern Europe, or perhaps in the world, the Jews excepted, have so many temptations been held out to amalgamate with their neighbors, or their conquerors, as to these Roumains. They are the descendants of an Italian colony planted by TRAJAN on lands of the Dacians, and were soon after cut off from all intercourse with the mother country, by the advance of the barbarian hordes from the Scythian forests. Ever since that period they have been surrounded by alien races, and periodically overrun by foreign conquerors. Turks, Hungarians, Austrians and Russians have all invaded their territory, and invaded it successfully. Dwellers on the great alluvial valley of the Danube, they have not enjoyed even the rugged shelter which mountains have so often offered to national independence. A battle once lost, all was lost.

They have, nevertheless, managed through nearly two thousand years of strange vicissitude to preserve a purity of race which no modern people can boast. Enter the Principalities from whatever side we will, we pass through fair-haired, blue-eyed Germans or Sclaves, hissing and gutturalizing in masses of consonants, to find ourselves, as soon as we have descended the Carpathians, or crossed the Danube or the Pruth, amongst a black-eyed, black-haired tribe, whose many-voweled tongue is unmistakably a daughter of the Latin, who tell you they are still Roumains, in spite of twenty centuries of change. These people have long lived in somewhat nebulous masses. Their political organization has been weak, and dependent, though their feeling of nationality is strong and vigorous. Russia holds some of them in Bessarabia; Austria, large numbers of them in Hungary; several large colonies live under Turkish sway in Bosnia. Their own Government at home has never yet been powerful enough or its flag sufficiently respected to make it any object to those scattered masses to concentrate on the nucleus. In fact, abroad they were surer of quiet and security than at home; better be mujiks in Russia, policed subjects in Austria, or rajahs in Turkey, than see their fields wasted in Wallachia every two or three years by the hostile armies of the Sultan, the Czar, and the Kaiser.

If, however, the two Principalities, instead of being each governed by a creature of one of the neighboring Powers, were united under one head, and a few years of successful administration developed the resources of the country and attracted an immigration of Roumains from foreign territory, there is no doubt we should have to hail the accession of a second-class Power to the family of nations, a Power which would act as a standing menace to Austria, and be a perpetual fomenter of discontent amongst the Crosts and Hungarians. To have any Territory lying on her Southwestern border which she cannot threaten or occupy at pleasure, would be for Austria a chronic embarrassment.

But what Turkey has to hope or fear from any change which may occur there, it is hard to see. Before the Treaty of Paris she exercised as little influence at Bucharest or Jassy as at St. Petersburg. The Russian Consul-General governed absolutely in both. A rigid quarantine, enforced by Wallachian troops, lined the frontier, and rendered communication between the two banks of the river difficult and troublesome. The Principalities in that condition were simply a Russian outpost, from which a swoop on Constantinople might have any day been looked for. But the Principalities united, independent and growing, though not strong enough to threaten Turkey, would be strong enough to render her essential aid in standing her ground against her Northern enemies; and that the imperious jealousy and ambition of both Austria and Russia would speedily compel the new-born State to make common cause with its Southern neighbor, no one who knows anything of the history of Austrian or Russian aggrandizement in that quarter can for a moment doubt. We can only explain the Sultan's claim at present by the ancient proverb which makes madness the sign and precursor of ruin.

OUR CLAIMS UPON SPAIN.—A correspondence sent to the Senate, just before its adjournment, by the President, shows that in September, 1854, Mr. PACHECO, then Foreign Secretary in the Spanish Government, proposed to refer all claims at issue between Spain and the United States to the arbitration of three persons—one to be selected by each of the parties, and a third by the two thus chosen. Mr. PERRY, who was then acting *Chargé*, being without any instructions, could not act upon the proposition, but referred it to Washington. Before a reply was received the Spanish Government was changed, and the proposal was not renewed. Why could it not now be properly made by our Government?

The Negro Question in France.

Apart from the political position of the French Capital, it may truly be said that a dark tide is rolling in upon Paris. From the east as from the west the flow is even now progressing towards the devoted city. By the last mail from Europe we learn that, not only had Christy's Minstrels gone over from London, but that the *avant-courriers* of the Prince of Abyssinia, and his Grace the Duke of MARMALADE, had reached Paris, severally with the object of securing suites of apartments for their respective masters, who are, in due course, to follow,—alas! under what different auspices! The Prince of Abyssinia visits the metropolis of civilization with all the pomp and circumstance of an heir apparent. His father is a reigning monarch—one of the Sovereigns of the earth, if not of the "supreme Caucasian blood." Heralds will proclaim the titles and distinctions of this son of a king. If he should condescend to the Western indecorum of dancing, he may take his part in the *quadrille d'honneur* at an Imperial Ball. He will be addressed as an *Altesse Royale*, and may possibly be invited to witness a review in the *Champs de Mars*. The *salons* of the *Hôtel des Princes* will be opened to him, and a guard of honor will, in all probability escort him thither from the railway station. While FAUSTIN—unfortunate FAUSTIN—no more a sovereign—his dark features no longer luminous with the glory of a crown—will be regarded as a mere nobody—a certain Mr. F. SOULOUQUE, with none but his suite to do him reverence—a personage for the *Charivari* to crack jokes on, for *Figaro* to make squibs about, and CHAM to caricature.

In one sense, however, Mr. SOULOUQUE will have the advantage of *Son Altesse Royale*. The ex-Emperor will probably have more money to spend than the young gentleman who is to dispute Parisian favor with him for a time. If SOULOUQUE has lost an empire he has acquired a great deal of specie, and, what is of vastly greater consequence, he has secured it.

The revenues of Abyssinia, on the contrary, would seem to be as yet but ill-defined, and its currency hardly cosmopolitan in character. Salt is extensively used as a medium of exchange in that ancient Christian monarchy; but Paris will hardly accept sacks of salt in *lieu* of *rouleaux* of Napoleons. Attic salt is the only form of the article recognizable in the better circles of France, and that generally procures nothing better than attic lodgings for its possessor. Still, like the Siamese in the days of Louis XIV., the Prince of Abyssinia will have the charm of novelty.

Not so the ex-Majesty of Hayti. BOYER went to Paris before SOULOUQUE and died there, and little is left for FAUSTIN to do but to imitate BOYER to the end. As to political results of his trip his ex-Majesty we trust does not cherish any such hopes. If GEFFRARD becomes the victim, as we dare say he will, of a counter-revolution, and should a thousand other revolutions follow—which we also regard as highly probable—it may be that France and England, if not France alone, will have more to say in the affairs of Hayti than the Haytiens will ultimately find agreeable. But they will probably pay slight deference in their possible future arrangements to the wishes or the dreams of the ex-Emperor; and if SOULOUQUE waits for the mending of his broken golden crown till the State jewelers of London and Paris take the job in hand, he will doubtless have abundant opportunity for eclipsing the patriarch Job in the theory and practice of his peculiar virtue.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The Albany *Evening Journal*, noticing the retirement of Senator BELL, of Tennessee, says:

"It is a striking and significant fact, that while the North is generally sending to the Senate statesmen better qualified to maintain the high character of that body, and to defend her interests, than their predecessors were—the South is losing her old *prestige* of legislative ability, by filling her seats with second-rate politicians."

This fact, if it be one, is certainly significant. It indicates the commencement of important political changes,—for, however, we may theorize about equality, rotation and the right of all to office, we shall find out by experience, if in no less costly way, that ability, knowledge and familiarity with public affairs are desirable qualities in our public men. One great cause of the advantage the South has always gained over the North in national legislation has been the fact that she kept her best men in office,—instead of endeavoring to satisfy the paltry ambition of every man who thought he should have his turn of public service. The North has acted mainly on the opposite theory. Office-holding has been considered a luxury—to which every citizen had an equal claim,—instead of a post of duty and of toil for which few could be thoroughly and conspicuously qualified, and when her Senators or Members have become familiar with their duties, and able to render effective service to their country and constituents, they have been discarded as having "enjoyed" office quite long enough, and their places filled by new men eager to wear the honors and reap the emoluments of official position.

We shall be glad to see indications that the North is growing wiser in this respect, though we are sorry to see that the ablest men of the South are retiring from the public service. All sections need their best men in office. The task of governing this country is not a sinecure, nor should it be devolved upon raw and incompetent hands.

AN ESCORT EXTRAORDINARY.—The good people who think it hard the "effete monarchies" should look askance upon our foreign policy, and suspect us now and then of "milching mallecho," which means mischief, are invited to consider the manner and form of Mr. MCLANE'S departure for Mexico, as reported by telegraph. Mr. MCLANE goes to Mexico as American Minister, and is accordingly escorted to his boat—by whom?—by the marines?—by the army and navy?—by the police? Not at all—but by "*distinguished fillibusters*;" in other words, by gentlemen whose distinction it is that they laugh all governments to scorn, and hold the world at free warren. In this special case the said fillibusters were, doubtless, the intended conquerors of Sonora and Chihuahua, States of the Republic to which Mr. MCLANE is accredited. Suppose Lord LYONS, on his way to Washington, were escorted to the frigate *Curacoa* by a band of fugitive slaves with WM. LLOYD GARRISON at their head. What an amiable welcome we should give him when he came!

Mr. MCLANE is a gentleman of sense and character. He is said to have declined the services of one secretary on the ground that his antecedents would give "too much color to the mission." Ought not this extraordinary escort, which he did *not*, and let us hope *could* not, decline, to give "too much color," and that of the true blush-red, to the Minister himself, and to us whom he is supposed to represent?

Death of Postmaster-General Brown.

The Hon. AARON VENABLE BROWN, Postmaster-General, died at Washington yesterday, in the 64th year of his age. As State Legislator, Member of Congress, Governor of the State of Tennessee, and Postmaster-General of the United States, Governor BROWN has for nearly forty years occupied prominent public positions. He was a native of Virginia, born Aug. 15, 1795, of an old Revolutionary stock. His father, the Rev. AARON BROWN, was one of the earliest adherents to the patriot cause, participated in the scenes at Trenton, and shared the perils of the Winter encampment at Valley Forge. The late Postmaster-General received a collegiate education at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, whence he graduated with honors in 1814. The Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM and Governor MANLY were of the same class; Mr. BROWN being chosen to deliver the valedictory oration. Immediately after his graduation, Mr. BROWN removed with his family to Tennessee, with which State his interests were afterwards identified. Entering the law office of the late Judge TRIMBLE at Nashville, he fitted himself for the Bar, and practiced his profession until the year 1821, when he was elected to the State Senate, from Giles County, and from that period until 1832, with the exception of one term, he continued to represent the people of that County. His career as a State legislator was distinguished by a vigorous effort to remodel the system of jurisprudence. At the session of 1831-2, he prepared an elaborate report upon the subject of capital punishment, recommending a diminution of the number of offences requiring capital punishment—a paper which earned him a high reputation. A member of the old Democratic Party, and a personal friend and *protegé* of General JACKSON, Mr. BROWN was a warm supporter of the Administration of that gentleman, serving the cause gallantly wherever his services were wanted in the political canvass. His seat in the Legislature he continued to fill until 1839, when he contested the district which for two terms had been represented in Congress by the Hon. E. J. SHIELDS, and was elected over that gentleman by a majority of sixteen hundred votes. His career in the House of Representatives lasted until 1845, when he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. The contest was an animated one, the chances largely against Mr. BROWN, as Mr. POLK had so recently lost the State, and Colonel FOSTER, the Whig nominee, was extremely influential and popular. The conflict, however, resulted in favor of the Democratic leader by a small majority. The administration of Governor BROWN was not otherwise signalized than by his cordial support of the Federal Government throughout the Mexican war. In 1848, and in 1852, he was a Presidential Elector at large for the State of Tennessee; casting his vote in both cases for the Democratic candidate. From 1847 to 1857 he was not the incumbent of any public office. In the latter year, yielding to the impulse of old friendship, and a sense of Governor BROWN'S business aptitude, President BUCHANAN chose him to control the Post-office Department, a position he has since filled with the utmost energy and industry.

While through a long retrospect of the public life of Governor BROWN we find little to approve in a political way, it would be difficult to exaggerate his personal claims to respect and admiration. Eloquent, earnest and impulsive, he possessed in a remarkable degree the popular characteristics of the Western field orator, wielding masses of men as he would by the various resorts of an oratorical skill that seemed intuitive, and lending error and sophistry all the failures of truth, cogently felt and expressed. Few men have had to contend life-long with more formidable and adroit antagonists, and few have so uniformly issued victorious from these fierce conflicts. Much of his success Mr. BROWN undoubtedly owed to the popularity his personal frankness of address, and private integrity, secured for him. The mirror of hospitality, his house was always open to the stranger and traveler, who, in the society of the accomplished lady and family of the host, realized all the ascriptions usually rendered to the housekeeping of the Southern planter. Since his removal to Washington Governor BROWN has secured a wide circle of devoted friends and admirers through his many personal excellencies and amiability. His name had become a favorite one in connection with the Charleston nomination for the presidency next year, and had he lived it is quite possible that he would have filled the presidential chair, as the closing scene of a creditable public career. His death will be profoundly deplored.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. BRISTOW'S Benefit on Monday night was a success in every sense of the word. The house was handsomely filled, and the performance went off with rare precision. A man of Mr. BRISTOW'S abilities should come more frequently before the public. The narrow pathway of art is so choked with impediments that it is not easy, we know, for the best men to make their way on it. Still with such friends as Mr. BRISTOW can muster it ought not to be absolutely impossible to come face to face with the public at shorter intervals. The active suggestions of a reasonable ambition would quickly place Mr. BRISTOW in a far more enviable position than that which he now occupies. It is a little too bad that a composer who can write successful operas and symphonies, should have to place himself in the hands of a committee or of a society in order to reap some of the rewards of his information and genius.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The rage for picture-making and the display of gorgeous apparel is the feature of modern theatrical management. Mr. EDDY, swimming with the current, has found it to his interest to do as others have done. On Monday night he gave us (more or less) SHAKESPEARE'S "Antony and Cleopatra;" every scene in the play new, every costume new, every property new. Coming as this revival does at the end of a season marked by great caution and sound judgment, we can scarcely help wondering at the lavish expenditure evidenced in this venture; without any uncertainty, however, as to the policy thereof. The public delights in show; and in proof of this, we may mention that notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the elements there was a crowded house and a genial welcome to the enterprising manager. It is known, of course, that Mr. EDDY will shortly remove to an up-town theatre, now in course of erection. All the Broadway scenery, machinery, &c., will be removed to the new establishment. If we are not mistaken the success of "Antony and Cleopatra" will take not only scenery but an audience to the new house.

Nothing has been spared to make this tragedy a vehicle of pictorial and sartorial brilliancy. The scenery by Mr. ALBY is extremely gorgeous, and generally well conceived and effective. The panorama of the Nile, introduced in the second act, is a multiplication of agreeable Egyptian fancies, and thoroughly satisfies the mind on the subject of pyramids. In the way of costumes we have not only brilliancy, but accuracy. Mr. EDDY quotes his authorities—JOSEPHUS to THOMAS HOPE—for every boss, spur or strap. A better dressed piece we have never seen. It deserves special commendation and appreciation on this point.

The cast was good, including the names of Mr. EDDY as *Mark Antony*, Mr. HOWE as *Octavius Cæsar*, Mr. HARRY PEARSON as *Domitius Enobarbus*, Madame POMEI as *Cleopatra*, and Miss ALICE GREY as *Octavia*. To these acceptable artists may be added the name of Mlle. DUCY BARRE, principal *danseuse*. Thoroughly rehearsed and vigorously acted, the tragedy went off without the slightest impediment. It was a deserved success, and will undoubtedly fill the house for the remainder of the season.

NEW THEATRES.—Four new theatres are—or shortly will be—in process of erection. One at the corner of the Bowery and New Canal-street; another in the Metropolitan Hotel Block ((or Mr. EDDY); another in the vicinity of the Mozart Hall, said to be for Mr. BOURICAULT,) and another at the corner of Fairtenth-street and Broadway. All these establishments will be needed, for the Broadway Theatre is to be converted into stores on the 1st of May; Niblo's possibly added to the Metropolitan Hotel; Wallack's pulled down, and Burton's—well Burton's will probably remain as it is—closed.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Messrs. WIDDOWS & SAGE have done wonders with their cosy little French Theatre on Broadway, which was reopened last night with a company of Parisian actors, carefully selected from the best representatives of the best French schools of vaudeville and comedy. They have thrown their *salle* into the likeness of a French theatre of the prettiest type, dividing the circles above and below into convenient boxes, and ralling off the parquette and orchestral benches into comfortable seats. Special care has been bestowed on the prime necessity of ventilation, and the ingress and egress of the audience have been eased for with equal ingenuity and success. The public, we are assured, need never fear to find the aisles and passage-ways of the theatre so choked up as Mr. WALLACK sometimes permits his own to be, with chairs and stools, as to make a fearful catastrophe inevitable in the event of any sudden alarm. The very efficient system of ventilation is another novelty of the highest interest. It has sometimes occurred to us that the coldness and apathy of which our managers so continually complain, in their audiences, may be due in no slight measure to the stress of bad air they inflict upon the lungs and brains of their spectators. The faculties of admiration and sympathy can hardly be expected to flourish when men are stupefying under asphyxia in its incipient stages.

The scenery and management of the properties of the new Theatre also promise extremely well. They are under the charge of no "base mechanicals," but of artists fully equal to their work, and we shall be surprised indeed if the style in which the lighter dramas of France is now put upon the stage in New-York shall fail of producing something like a "new sensation." Two pieces were performed last night; the petite comedy called, "Un Changement de Main," and a vaudeville, called "Un Monsieur qui Prend la Mouche." The first-named piece has been done into English and played at Wallack's Theatre successfully under the title of "Prison and Palace." It is a very agreeable work, filled with polite gallantries and thoroughly genial dialogue. There is a neat vein of romance in the leading incident which lends itself forcibly to the interest of the play, and places it above the average of the *Comédie-vaudevilles*. The leading characters were sustained by Mr. PAUL LAMA—a very excellent artist; quick, telling and undemonstrative as only a French actor can be. He is the best of his school we have had in New-York. Mr. LAMA was excellently supported by Mr. TAILOR as the *Major*. The *Empress* was played by Mlle. CHEVALIER, a quiet, careful *artiste*, who will doubtless improve on acquaintance. *Fedora*, the *Major's* daughter, was played very piquantly by Miss JANE MONTHEAUX. The performance, as a whole, was remarkably smooth and satisfactory. A full and fashionable audience expressed its delight by frequent bursts of applause. The season bids fair to be both artistic and remunerative.

Affray and Murder in Oliver-street.

A CHINAMAN KILLS ONE WOMAN, AND WOUNDS ANOTHER.

About 8½ o'clock last evening a Chinaman, named CHARLES APPO, living at No. 47 Oliver-street, got into an altercation with his wife, who is an Irish woman, and several of the women residing in the house interfered, as is presumed, for the purpose of taking the woman's part. The names of the persons who entered the room were Mrs. FLETCHER, wife of the person who rented the house, MARY BUTLER, MARY GAFFNEY, and one or two others. Instead of pacifying APPO, the presence of these women, and what they said, appear to have greatly enraged him. APPO alleges that they made an assault on him with smoothing irons, which ruffled his temper, and that he tried to free himself from his assailants. Being cornered, however, he drew a dirk-knife and stabbed MARY GAFFNEY in the arm. He then rushed out, and at the bottom of the stairs he either overtook or met Mrs. FLETCHER in the act of going up—it does not appear which—and stabbed her in the neck, severing the carotid artery. She fell and expired. APPO then ran from the premises, and went to a well-known resort of Chinamen at the corner of James and Cherry streets.

Meantime word had been sent to the Fourth Ward Station-house, and Captain WATERBURY sent Officers BAILEY and YOUNG to the place. When they arrived, of course, the mischief had all been done, and the criminal had escaped. They pursued him, however, and found him concealed under a bed at the place before named, when, finding that resistance was useless, he gave himself up and was conveyed to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where he was confined for the night.

The widow GAFFNEY was conveyed to the Hospital and cared for.

APPO'S wife was also arrested, for having assaulted Mrs. FLETCHER during the *mêlée*, and was also locked up in the same Station-house with her Shanghae husband.

APPO is by profession an interpreter, and sometimes acts as a kind of lawyer for his countrymen when they fall into difficulty. He is represented (we know not how truthfully) as vicious and quarrelsome. The women deny that they threw the sad-irons.

The cause of the difficulty appears to have been that Mrs. APPO—to use APPO'S words—"brought too much society into the house." The presence of a person about the premises who is only known as "the big man" gives color to the other rumor that *jealousy* was the cause of the trouble. The big man prudently ran off when the quarrel began, leaving his great coat behind.

The scene of the murder was shocking. There lay upon the floor the woman who had just been stricken down by the murderer's knife in a pool of blood, with some half-dozen female inmates of the house crouching over the corpse, and giving vent to their grief in heart-rending wails and lamentations. The husband, in a paroxysm of grief, was passing from room to room, endeavoring to quiet the four or five children whose mother lay dead before them, while everything in and about the house was in the utmost confusion.

Mrs. FLETCHER, the murdered woman, was about 30 years of age, and had five children, three of whom are quite young. APPO is about 33 years of age, and is a native of Shanghae. His wife, as before stated, is Irish by birth, being a native of Dublin, and about 28 years of age. She states that the cause of the quarrel was, that APPO was jealous of her. The case will be fully investigated by the Coroner to-day.

Police Investigation.

THE CHARGE OF EXTORTION AGAINST OFFICER MILLS.

The trial of Officer Nathaniel R. Mills, charged, with Officer Daniel H. Rackett, (both of the Twenty-sixth Precinct,) with extorting $100 from Noble Jennings, of Vermont, on the evening of the 3d ult., took place before Police Commissioners STILLMAN and WARD yesterday. It will be remembered that these officers, at the request of the manager at Niblo's Theatre, searched Mr. Jennings and Wm. D. Crofut, who was with him at Niblo's Theatre, on the evening in question, their tickets having been purchased with a spurious $20 bill. The complainant alleges that the officers took him and his friend into a drinking-saloon, and took all their money from them, and, in the words of the affidavit of Mr. Jennings: "One of the officers (Abram Rackett, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct,) counted out $100, and said, 'If you want to give us this and say nothing about it, we will let you go.' Deponent said he was willing to sacrifice anything rather than be detained if it was all right, as he did not know anything about the laws here. Rackett then told him to take the rest of the money and put it into his (the deponent's) pocket, and let us pass right out and take something to drink and keep all still."

Deputy Superintendent Carpenter testified that Mr. Bostwick, of the firm of

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST DAY OF LENT.—To-day is the first day of Lent—Ash Wednesday—which, in the olden time of the Church, meant the day of humiliation of the worshipper, a figurative clothing of the body in sackcloth, and defiling of the skin with ashes. Our Catholic and Episcopalian friends still keep the season, which lasts for forty days, with solemn observances; the Catholics eating no meat, but only eggs and fish, and these only on certain days; and the Episcopalians, according to the degrees of rigor by which, as members of High Church or Low Church, they are governed, fasting in greater or less measure, and attending Church daily, to hear the Litany and an appropriate sermon. Within the recollection of very old people in this country, the "Commination, or denouncing of God's anger against sinners," in which a very solemn service commenced with the word, "Cursed," was recited by the clergymen in the Episcopal Churches on Ash Wednesday. Since the adaptation of the Church of England *Book of Common Prayer* to the wants of American Episcopalians, this "Commination" has not been heard in the United States; but in the Colleges of the English Universities, and in most of the Cathedrals of that country, it is still read in the services appointed for the commencement of Lent. The season of Lent, it is scarcely necessary to say, derives its observance from the forty days' fasting of the Saviour in the wilderness. In the Catholic countries of Southern Europe it is preceded by the festival, hilarious in the maddest degree, called the Carnival, which, as Byron says, "being translated freely, means Farewell to flesh," indicating that the feast ceases on the night before Lent, after which, for forty days, no meat must be eaten. Except by the Episcopalians, this season of Lent is not regarded by any community of Protestants. Financially, it affects butchers adversely, as less meat is demanded for the public appetite. Fishdealers, benefited by it in the enlarged consumption of the piscine species, wish it was Lent all the year round, while cackling hens, Shanghae and bantam, have fearful visions of diminished broods, from the rapidity with which their eggs are borne away to the Lent market.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—There have been some changes made recently among the military companies of the City. In the Seventy-first Regiment, Companies B and F have been consolidated, Captain WHEELER, of Company B, assuming the command, and the united Companies retaining the letter F. Messrs. A. H. PARDE and BIANCIA retain the rank of First and Second Lieutenants respectively. The consolidation gives Company F seventy-five men. It is said there is an effort being made to raise a new Company B for this Regiment. Captain CONNOYOR is to take command of the new Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which is to receive its charter this week. The Seventh Company, National Guard, have lately made the following elections: Private CHARLES HOLT, Jr., as Fourth Sergeant, *vice* J. U. ROWE, resigned; Fourth Corporal Geo. W. ELY as Third Corporal, *vice* SMITH W. ANDERSON, resigned; Private J. J. COOLE as Fourth Corporal, *vice* GEO. W. ELY, promoted. The Eighth Regiment are to give an exhibition drill in the Park, with artillery, in a few days.

HORSE-FLESH FOR FOOD.—A German, named JACOB HILDEBRANDT, living in Fifty-sixth-street, has been testing the new French theory of the superiority of horse flesh as an article of food. He killed an old worn-out nag, and had him dressed and cut up for future use, when some of his envious neighbors made complaint to the Police that he designed selling the luxury in the market. Captain COULTAS, of the Twenty-second Ward, visited the place, and found the horse-beef as described, but there was no evidence that HILDEBRANDT intended to sell the meat; on the contrary, Mrs. HILDEBRANDT said she had cooked some of it, and found it "better ash goot," and they wanted it all for their own use. The officer, however, arrested HILDEBRANDT for violation of the Corporation ordinance against killing horses, and he was locked up in default of $300 bail.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—Some weeks ago it was determined to add another story to the Merchants' Exchange Building, in Wall-street. The Company which owns the structure have just commenced taking off the roof, preparatory to prosecuting the work. The additional story is to be of granite, and will be about the same height as the present blocking course over the portico. It will consist of upright piers, a lintel course and plain cornice, and is to be set so far back as not to injure the proportions of the building. The new story, like the rest of the Exchange, will be perfectly fire proof, and is to be covered with a corrugated iron roof. By these changes, which will cost $40,000, 14,000 square feet of space will be gained. The American Bank Note Company have rented the entire story, as it is very well adapted to their business. Messrs. JAMES RENWICK, Jr., and R. S. AUCHMUTY are the architects who have the work in charge.

CELEBRATION BY THE I. O. O. F.—The 26th of April will be the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States. The Grand Lodge of Southern New-York intend to celebrate the occasion with appropriate ceremonies. Monday evening the Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution placing at their disposal such part of Madison-square as they might desire for the purpose of the celebration. The Hon. R. B. ROWLSON, of South Carolina, is to deliver an Oration, and ALBERT G. PIKE, of Arkansas, will recite a Poem. Appropriate services will be held in one of the churches, and at the close of the exercises there will be a general social reunion. Delegations from all parts of the country it is expected will be present, as it is designed to make the occasion one of national interest.

UP-TOWN CHURCHES.—The congregation worshipping in the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, on Broadway, near Spring-street, find that the edifice is too far down-town for convenience. They contemplate selling it, and erecting another, which shall be more commodious, in some suitable locality further up-town. The members of the Church meet some time during the present week to decide the question of removal. Sunday afternoon a meeting was held in the vestry-room of the Rev. Dr. BELLOW'S Church to consider the propriety of establishing a third Unitarian Church. The Committee of Five which had been previously appointed to consider the expediency of such step, reported favorably, and it was decided to prosecute the work. The church will, probably, be located near the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

NAVIGATION.—The Hudson River is now open to Milton Ferry—three miles south of Poughkeepsie—seventy-two miles from this City. The ice commenced moving at Rhinebeck on Monday, and from that place to the Saugerties light house it is also open, with the exception of a mile or two near Barrytown. It is also open in the vicinity of Catskill and Stockport, near where the steamer *Hero* is frozen in. The bridges at Albany, leading from the piers to the ice, were taken up on Monday, and passengers and freight are now carried over the river on the ferry-boats, which have been running for the last ten days. The ice in the river is very rotten, and a steamboat could force her way through it to Albany without much difficulty.

LECTURE ON COLONIZATION.—On Thursday evening Mr. LAVEGA delivers, at the Academy of Music, his address on Colonization, of which, on its delivery at Washington, the *Intelligencer* remarked that it was "one of the completest and ablest addresses ever delivered on the important question involved in the objects of the American Colonization Society. He reviewed with great ability and comprehension the researches of travelers in Africa, and ended by a series of most brilliant passages, that enchanted every hearer."

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—Mr. EVERETT delivers his address on the early life of FRANKLIN this evening at the Academy of Music. The tickets, we understand, are nearly all sold. A very beautiful steel engraving from WIGHT'S portrait of Mr. EVERETT has just been published at Boston, and will be exhibited at the entrance of the Academy this evening. It is a very faithful likeness and a most admirable picture. Mr. E.'s many admirers could not do themselves a better service than by possessing it.

MATCH BETWEEN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.—The Hook and Ladder Companies of the City are talking of having a novel trial of speed and skill. It is proposed to offer a handsome prize to the Company which, starting from Riley's Liberty Pole, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, shall run round St. John's Park back to the starting point, and putting up a "42-foot ladder" against the pole, send a man up it in the quickest time. What the prize shall be or when the trial shall take place, have not yet been determined.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Fire Commissioners, at their session on Monday evening, announced their decision in the recent Boekman-st. firemen's row. They decide that Engine Company No. 40 made the attack, and that Company No. 30 acted entirely on the defensive. Company No. 40 is, therefore, disbanded, and the Chief Engineer is directed to take possession of their house and apparatus.

SUNK BY COLLISION.—At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., while passing the south end of Gott's Island, near Newport, the steamer *Empire State* ran into the schooner *Uncas*, of Norwich, and sunk her in thirty feet of water. The crew were saved by the boats from the steamer. The *Uncas* was an old vessel, commanded by Captain COE, and was from Elizabethport, with 100 tons of coal, bound for Fall River.

MOUNT VERNON—LIBERALITY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The Seventh Regiment, by a Committee, consisting of its accomplished commander, Colonel DURYEA, and Messrs. BANDAGE and CAPLIN, have testified the feeling of that noble corps for the memory of the Patriot Chief, by contributing *two thousand dollars* to the fund of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—Mr. EVERETT'S oration last Friday evening netted $1,395 19 for the Mount Vernon Fund—a larger amount than any previous delivery of this celebrated discourse has produced.

CHILDREN GOING WESTWARD.—A party of boy from the Children's Aid Society, left the City yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR. Their destination is the land of the West, where so many homeless and friendless boys have already found new friends under the auspices of the Society.

FIRE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the front part of the premises No. 10 Second-avenue, (fourth floor,) occupied as a cabinet-shop by a Mr. MILLER. The firemen were promptly on hand, and the flames were speedily extinguished. MILLER'S loss is about $150, and is fully insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company. CHARLES EPPENBACH occupied the rear portion of the fourth floor as a cabinet-shop, and his loss is about $150; insured in the Safeguard Insurance Company. The fifth floor is occupied by A. D. FARRELL, manufacturer of spring beds, and his stock is damaged about $100; also insured in the Safeguard Insurance Company. H. BUSHMAN, manufacturer of hemp hose, and JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, cedar cooper, on the third floor, had their stock damaged about $150. A feed-store and stable, on the first and second floors, occupied by JOHN B. WYCKOFF, was damaged about $100; insured. The building is damaged about $100, and is owned by A. SWIFT.

MARINE DISASTER.—The principal wreck of the season upon the New-Jersey coast occurred on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, at which hour the Bremen ship *Adonis*, from Newcastle, England, with an assorted cargo, went ashore near Long Branch, and will probably become a total wreck. It was quite thick at the time, and the ship was in the breakers before the proximity to the land was discovered. The helm was put hard down, and the ship brought in stays, but before she could gather head-way, she struck and went ashore stern foremost. At last account she lay with her head off shore, and there was eight feet of water in her hold. She is consigned to Messrs. H. & F. W. MEYER. Captain MERRITT, one of the insurance agents, started yesterday forenoon, by land, to the scene of the wreck; and the wrecking-schooner *Norma* has been sent down. She had no passengers. The *Adonis* was built in Bremen in 1853, 550 tons register, rates A 1½, owned by F. BROK & Co., and valued at $20,000.

SCHOONER THOMAS HOLCOMB ASHORE.—The Savannah papers report the weather as very rough off the coast during the last week. The schooner *Thomas Holcomb*, bound from New-York to Savannah, went ashore in the gale of last Wednesday night on Tybee beach. She could not be approached nearer than two miles, but she was high up. She had a valuable assorted cargo, and was consigned to Messrs. SCRANTON & NORRIS, of Savannah. The schooner *Lucy L. Sharp* from Philadelphia bound to Savannah lost two seamen overboard on the afternoon of the 25th February, 20 miles south of Cape Henry, during a heavy blow. They were knocked overboard by the main gaff. Their names are SAMUEL BUCKALOW of Morristown, N. J., and JOHN PETERS, of Lowisburg, N. J. Every exertion was made for their rescue, but without success.

LAUNCH OF THE PILOT BOAT EZRA NYE.—The Pilot Boat *Ezra Nye*, (No. 2,) Captain J. T. WATSON, was successfully launched yesterday at 12 M. from the yard of Messrs. WEBB & BALL, at Greenpoint. She is an improvement in the model of Pilot Boats as regards comfort and safety. Her speed and sailing qualities will be tested on Saturday, 12th inst., as the proposition to make a trial trip upon that day has met with general approbation among the pilots, in order to test her working, which there is no doubt will prove satisfactory. The *Ezra Nye* is 96 tons burden, 72 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 7 feet 6 inches depth of hold; is owned by Jas. T. Watson, I. R. Harlow, Thos. Leitch, Wm. Ryder, Jos. Hussey, Wm. Lucey and Wm. Stocking, Jersey Pilots. On the 15th she will proceed to sea and commence her duties as a Pilot Boat.

FOUND DROWNED.—PETER TURNER, a fireman on board the steamer *City of Baltimore*, and who has been missing since Friday last, was found drowned in the river near Pier No. 44, last evening. He had evidently been in the water for several days.

TIGER SOCIABLE.—The "Tigor Sociable" of the Light Guard was given at Dodworth's last evening. The company was large and fashionable, despite the rain.

Police Reports.

HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED—RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY.—An aged man, who gives his name as Asher Danley, accosted Policeman Forshay in Cortlandt-street on Monday evening and informed him that he had stolen, on Friday night last, a valuable stallion from the stable of J. M. Muir, at Chatham, Union County, N. Y., and that the horse was then at the stable corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets. He further stated that he had been induced to steal the horse by one Daniel French, who promised him $60 in money and ten gallons of rum for his trouble; but that on his delivering the horse according to agreement, French would only pay him $2 50. The old man accompanied Officer Forshay to the Station-house, where he related the same story to Captain Hopkins, and an officer was at once dispatched to the stable to ascertain the truth of the statement. He there found the horse as described. French, who was in the stable at the time the officer came, got wind of the affair, and made his escape by scaling a wall in the rear. He was traced during the night to Moss' Hotel, at the corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery, where he was arrested while in bed, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It was afterwards ascertained that French had himself stolen a horse and buggy about the same time from a Mr. Sneider, of Newark, and had deposited them in a stable in Washington-street. The owners of the two horses were telegraphed, and came on to the City and identified their property. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs, to await a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey.

NOT HELD TO BAIL.—Justice WELSH says that John Hall, conductor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad, was not held to bail to answer the charge of abducting and seducing the girl Wines, the testimony being altogether insufficient.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—The ground has been fully broken in Fulton-avenue for the construction of a new Church for the Elm-place Congregational Society, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. BARTLETT. Nearly the whole amount of money to be paid for the building has been subscribed and paid in.....Justice DAVIS PEERS, who for several years last past has held the position of Police Magistrate in the Eastern District, died Monday, at the age of 67 years.....There was one store closed on South Sixth-street on Sunday last. The proprietor, either as an advertisement or to keep his creditors from pouncing upon him, hung a card in the window, upon which was inscribed in legible characters, "closed on Sunday." The store attracted much attention from passers by, as it was a novelty to see a store closed on the street.....Chloroform was administered to the inmates of the house No. 327 First-street, the robbery of which was reported Monday.....Connterfeit $5 bills on the Pacific Bank, New-York, were put in circulation Monday.....Complaint is made that a gang of unruly boys have taken possession of the unfinished block at the corner of Nevins and Bergen streets, and that the whole neighborhood is annoyed by them.....The Society known as the Church Charity Foundation, has now in its care 16 aged women and 26 orphans.....Plenary inspection in Brooklyn, who had an opportunity to preach last Sabbath, referred to the Sickles tragedy.....The body of a child, apparently still-born, was found Monday in the privy of an unoccupied house, No. 217 Sixth-street. Coroner HARLAN held an inquest, but nothing astounding was developed.....During the last week 16 persons were admitted to the Brooklyn City Hospital, and 26 were discharged—total number of patients remaining, 117.....In Grace Church, on Saturday last, a family representing four generations, came to the altar for baptism.....EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his celebrated oration at the Odeon, Eastern District, on Friday night next.

WHAT IS SAID.—That the reason why the Post-office is to be removed on the 1st of May is because under the present location is a saloon kept by a *real* "Black Republican," and Mr. PECK, the P. M., says that he can't stand it another Summer. The landlord decided that he could or would not interfere in the matter, hence the removal. That the Methodist Episcopal Church on Washington-street have purchased the house and lot east of and adjoining their Church edifice, and during the coming season intend to move the house now on the lot to the rear, for a parsonage house, and put up a parsonage house in front. That it would take just twice as many cars as are now used by the City Railroad Company to accommodate the people who wish to ride over their different roads.

THE ABORTION CASE.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the woman who died in the Long Island Hospital from an attempt to produce abortion. The Jury ascertained that her name was JOANNA HICKEY, and that she died from inflammation of the womb, probably caused by her own acts. The deceased has no friends in this country.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Primary meetings to elect delegates to the City Convention were held last evening. The Convention will be held on the 10th inst., when a candidate for Mayor and other city offices will be put into the field. The Democrats held a meeting, last evening, for the purpose of fixing up a union, but they met with only partial success.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—A large number of liquor dealers, convicted of selling liquor without license were sentenced by Judge MORRIS, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, to pay a fine of $25. The Temperance men contend that the law requires both a fine and a term of imprisonment to be imposed.

THE NEW FERRIES.—The new Ferry Companies, having failed to come to an arrangement with the owner of the Peck-slip route, have secured the slip at the foot of South Eighth-street, and will construct a double slip at this place forthwith.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The well-known proprietor of the Newtown line of stages, DANIEL RAPELYA, died yesterday in an apoplectic fit. He was 45 years old, and leaves a wife and four children.

The Sepoy Meeting at Rocky Hollow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I perceive an article in your paper of this morning headed, "Sepoy Meeting at Staten Island," in which I am charged with being "the leading spirit," &c., &c.

There is not one word of truth in the article. There has been no meeting for the purpose named, at the time or place designated, or at any other time or place, since the destruction of the Quarantine buildings. Yours, respectfully,

RAY TOMPKINS.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY is prompted by the purest and most generous motive, to publish another list of cures recently effected by him. The parties are of the highest respectability, and will gladly testify as to the skill of Dr. H. and the benefits realized from his extraordinary and successful treatment.

Mr. Charles F. Vanbrunt was cured of discharge from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever at the age of 3 years. He is now 17, and may be seen at No. 34 Murray-street, New-York City. Mr. C. C. Lathrop, upward of 60 years old, eight years deaf, with disagreeable noises in the head—cured entirely—residence No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York. Mr. William Slivey, No. 76 Cortlandt-street; Capt. Charles Anderson, on board steamer *Thomas H. Powell*.

Dr. H. Bell's nephew, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. James R. Burtis, Glass Works, Chicago; Mr. James Burnett, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie; Mr. B. F. Stephenson's child, Jacksonville, Ill.; H. P. Herdmen, Esq., Counselor-at-law, No. 13 Chambers-street, New-York City; Seth Paine, Broker and Editor, Chicago; Mr. Hawley's wife and Fred. Dean, Springfield, Ill.; Miss Rebecca D. Howard, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss Sarah Swaine, Nantucket; Miss Prince, Portland, Maine.

Dr. HARTLEY will receive calls from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at his residence, No. 25 Clinton-place, west of Broadway.

New-York, March 8, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet, discovered in 1852, has acquired, in the brief period it has been publicly announced, more sterling and profitable notoriety than anything heretofore offered for the cure and prevention of Piles. It is not only a necessity as a pure and medicated paper, but it is a luxury which no man will allow himself or his family to be without. It is sold by all respectable druggists, fancy goods dealers, and at the headquarters of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.—Those at BARNUM'S Museum, now, are justly entitled to that appellative. They are very superior, as well as deeply interesting—amusing and exciting, as well as trusting and suggestive. This afternoon and evening the entertainments are especially calculated to be popular.

[Advertisement.]

ORIENTAL GYMNASIUM, northwest corner Bowery and Bayard-street, entrance No. 48 Bayard.—First exhibition by the members Wednesday and Friday evenings, 9th and 11th inst. Addresses by JNO. M. KEARS, D. D.; E. T. HISCOX, D. D. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Combine, in their united agency, the cure of nearly all the external and internal disorders to which man or woman are subject. Manufactory 69 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
Successors to ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his safe and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. MCCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in this demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Ho! for Pike's Peak!
AND THE GOLD DIGGINGS!

No mother's son should be allowed to go to the Gold Diggings without one of those VOLCANIC-REPEATING RIFLES or PISTOLS, which carry from seven to thirty balls.

Without doubt, they are the most complete weapon ever introduced with the water-proof ball, which is not effected by any changes of climate, or subject to the many mishaps to which the ordinary revolver is liable to.

With a good conscience and a Volcanic Pistol, you may sleep soundly and safely, with your hard-earned nuggets by your side.

My friend, if you have regard for your life or your scalp, do not fail to get one or more of these invaluable weapons before starting on your journey. Buy for yourself, and advise your friends to do the same. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Rifles, Carbines and Pistols, carrying from 7 to 30 balls, twenty-five per cent. less than Colt's, and so much better.

JOSEPH MUNNS, Agent,
No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

Also, Sole Agent for the American G. D. and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

Morals versus Brandreth's Pills.—Headaches are orators warnings, and have their origin in imperfect digestion, producing gases which ascend to the head, causing expansion of the covering of the brain, and varying in intensity according to the habits of the individual. One or two brisk doses of BRANDRETH'S Pills will cure; and when they are swallowed, all danger of apoplexy is passed. The pain and dizziness will vanish after the first sleep. Do not let any time be lost. The consequences of irregularities are thus cured, and the body and mind are better able thereafter to withstand temptations. BRANDRETH'S Pills will yet be appreciated by moralists. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, and by all dealers.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st, St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Croup! Croup! Croup!

P. Y. Brokaw (of Middle Bush, N. J.) child's life was saved a few days ago, having been attacked by this distressing complaint, by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure every case, if used when first taken. Sold all over the United States. 25 cents per bottle. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Criaradoro's Hair Dye.—The conspirators against CRISTADORO are defeated. Dr. Chilton testifies that his Excelsior Hair Dye is chemically pure and safe, as well as matchless in the color it imparts. Sold everywhere and applied by experienced artists at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Leary & Co.

Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hatters' Plush in all Grades.
UNDER-BRIM SATINS AND CLOTHS.
BANDS AND BINDINGS, black and in colors.
TIPS AND SIDES, new and choice designs. For sale by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for family use.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, surporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City can obtain Phrenological Examinations, with Chart of Written Characters, with advice as to defects, talents and proper pursuits, daily at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Office and Left to Let at No. 46 Cliff-street.—A fine spacious office, with a pleasant office attached.

STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At Wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 235 William-st.

MARRIED.

DAVIES—EVANS.—On this City, on Saturday, March 5, at the Welsh Church in 11th-st., by the Rev. R. D. THOMAS, Pastor, Mr. DAVID W. DAVIES, farmer, Racine, Wis., to Miss JANE W. EVANS, of No. 15 East 28th-st., Madison-square, New-York.

DOUGHTY—MATTISON.—At St. Stephen's Parsonage, on Wednesday, the 2d of June last, by the Rev. W. H. CLOWRY, EDWARD E. D DOUGHTY to Miss CORNELIA R. MATTISON, both of this City.

DIED.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Monday night, March 7, EMMA ROSAMOND, only daughter of Lucius A. and Eleanor A. Russell, aged 22 months.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon, at No 205 Prince-st., corner of Macdougal.

FRASER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 8, Mr. DAVID C. FRASER, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 42 Charles-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

KYDD.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, of malignant sore throat, HELEN, youngest daughter of Samoel and Margaret Kydd, aged 6 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 125 Thompson st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SCHLESINGER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 8, MARY LOUISA BROOX, child of Melancthon F. and Harriet Schuyeman, aged 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without other notice, this day, (Wednesday,) March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 Bank-st.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 5, Capt. BENJAMIN F. CONKLIN, aged 59 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 41 Orchard-st.

LOOMIS.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 7, ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, in the 69th year of his age. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. D. Salisbury, No. 104 West 22d st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

CROCKER.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 7, Mrs. MARY MONTGOMERY, wife of Wm. A. Crocker, of Fartytown, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Amity-st. Baptist Church, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COLEMAN.—In Harlem, on Sunday morning, March 6, EMILY, wife of Ezra Coleman, aged 46 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 125th-st., between 4th and 5th ave., on Wednesday, March 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Saratoga papers please copy.

BRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 6, Mrs. NANCY BRIDGE, widow of the late Nathan Bridge, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. D. O. Shepard, No. 13 Nevins-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUNTING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 7, CHARITY, wife of Solomon Bunting.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Thursday, March 10, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SPROULL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 7, suddenly, ELIZABETH J., wife of the late John T. Sproull, of Jamaica, L. I.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, John J. Sproull, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 65 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

RAPELJE.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday evening, March 7, Mrs. ANNA RAPELJE, relict of the late Jacob Rapelje, of Hunter's Point, L. I., aged 87 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, John Aisop, at Astoria, L. I., this day, (Wednesday,) March 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RAPELYE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday evening, March 7, DANIEL RAPELYE, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Newtown, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OTTO.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday, March 6, JASPAR C., son of John and Elisa S. Otto, aged 18 months.

NEW BOOKS.

BRYANT'S NEW VOLUME OF TRAVEL.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Publish on Thursday:
LETTERS FROM SPAIN
AND
OTHER COUNTRIES,
By
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
1 vol. 12mo, cloth. $1 25.

These letters, sent home to the United States from recent journeys in several countries of the European continent, are laid before the public just as they were written on the spot, without additions, and with no material corrections. Of their imperfections, none can be more sensible than the author; their merit, if they have any, consists in their being a record of observations committed to paper while the impression they made was yet clear and distinct.

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE FOSTER BROTHERS. Being the History of the School and College Life of Two Young Men. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, 405 pages; $1.

From the London Daily News.

"As fresh as the morning. * * * It abounds in fun and in relish of the activities, competitions and sports of boyish and adolescent life."

From the London Examiner.

Full of life, and fun, and vigor. * * These sketches of school and college life are among the happiest of their kind. Particularly well written is the account of life at "Cambridge."

PASSAGES FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SIDNEY LADY MORGAN. One vol., 12mo. Cloth. $1.

From the London Athenæum.

This volume brims with sense, cleverness and humor. A lively and entertaining collection of great men's thoughts and quick woman's observations; a book to be read now for amusement, and to be sought hereafter for reference.

ONWARD: OR, THE MOUNTAIN CLAMBERERS. A Tale of Progress. By JANE ANNE WINSCOM. One vol., 12mo. 75 cents.

Extract from Prefaces.

This volume is intended for the encouragement of those who are endeavoring to fulfill life's great end—to glorify their God on earth, and to be rendered meet for His eternal kingdom. It is for those who are wishing and for those who are striving; for the dwellers in the valley, who look wistfully on the hills above—for the clamberers on the mountain side, who are going from strength to strength, trusting to appear before their God in Zion.

JOHN JAY'S AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.
JUST PUBLISHED,

A Statistical view of American Agriculture; its home resources and Foreign Markets, with suggestions for the Schedules of the Federal Census in 1860. An address delivered at New-York before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on the organization of the Agricultural Section. By JOHN JAY, Esq. Price 25 cents.

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FOR MARCH 12,
Contains a fine steel Portrait and Memoir of OBERLIN.

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CONTENTS OF THE
NEW-YORK TABLET
For this week.
DESECRATION OF WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.
A LETTER FROM AN ORANGEMAN.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY—ITS REMINISCENCE.
LECTURE OF DR. IVES.
SMITH O'BRIEN'S RECEPTION IN
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON.
DUBLIN, LONDON, PARIS AND WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.
CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE, &c., &c., &c.

LACE CURTAINS,
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KELTY BROS. & LUM, No. 291 Broadway.

HOWE'S PREMIUM ELLIPTIC SPRING-Bed Bottom, for neatness, simplicity, elasticity, durability and economy, is infinitely superior to any spring bed of which we have ever had the slightest knowledge. Its cost is but $8.—*Philadelphia Argus, March 5.*

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No. 373 Broadway, New-York.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
FORT CHESTER, N. Y.

Next term will commence May 1. Circulars at the principal bookstores. For particulars, Inquire of ISAAC S

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FBY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M.; first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 40 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Perry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Applies above.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of JAMES D. MERRITT, deceased, will offer at public auction on TUESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the following described property, viz.: A dwelling-house, store, barn and other out-buildings, with about five acres of land; the store has been in successful operation as a general country store for many years, and connected with it is an old-estabished butcher stand, with the buildings and appurtenances for carrying on the same. Also, a farm of 33 acres beautifully located, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. The land is well watered and fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. The above described property is situated in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Purchase road, 4 miles from White Plains and four from New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at Rye, one and a half miles from Friends' Meeting-house, and in the immediate vicinity of good schools and churches. The property will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers. A large share of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if required. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FIRNIE, near the premises; RANDOLPH MERRITT, No. 43 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, L. I., or of the subscribers.

JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.
HANNAH R. MERRITT, Executrix.

N. B.—If the weather should prove stormy it will be offered the next fair day.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 36 by 60, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 Pierrepont-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, next side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a library extension on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of its size. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms, apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-story and basement house, with lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, between Clinton and Henry places; a fine location, near Broadway; lot 50x80; house 37x50, with modern improvements; ground rent, for 17 years to come, $240 per annum for the two lots, with renewals as usual. There is an excellent opportunity to build on the rear of the lot at a small expense and with good light, and thus nearly double the capacity of the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., Henry Yonkie, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE ELEGANT FURNITure of a 3-story house up town, embracing handsome medallion carpets, rosewood and mahogany sofas, handsome statuary, oil-paintings, gas-fixtures, &c., &c., in fact, everything necessary for housekeeping; simplete, suitable for a family desirous of purchasing first-class furniture, and which is nearly new. The above will be sold only as a whole, and not divided, at a large reduction from its cost, in consequence of the owner removing from the City. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about six acres of land, tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises; or to R. T. SELEY, No. 34 Liberty-st.; or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat or farm at Newark, two miles from Chestnut-st. Depôt, containing 37 acres, with the houses and excellent outbuildings, fine fruits, 120 pear trees; location high and healthy; is near the residence of Capt. Nye and Prof. J. F. Mapes; has a good view of Newark Bay, Staten Island and this City. by

R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, 22 BY 100 feet, on the north side of Summit-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., Brooklyn; three-story, high stoop, under-cellar, court-yard in front; in good order. Price $5,250; $4,000 can lay. Title perfect. Twelfth house west of Hicks-st. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 5th and 6th sts.; also the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., a three-story corner brick house, with vaulted cellar, cistern in the yard, stable and two brick shops, together with two lots of ground. Stages from Peck-slip and Grand st. ferries running every fifteen minutes in front of the house. Terms easy. For further particulars apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., Room 6.

LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE—ON easy terms. Three or four very desirable building lots, each 25 feet by 100, situated on Sooth 1st, east of Grove-st. These lots are on high ground, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and within three minutes' walk of the New Ferry and Long Dock improvements. Apply to J. C. BRAUTIGAM, No. 63 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, (Murray Hill,) a new 3-story high-basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st. For sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st., near by.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—The new 3-story brick house No. 9 Macdield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price $6,800; not over $1,000 will be required to be paid down; the balance can, if desired, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any hour of the day. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country store, dwelling-house, and out-buildings, with five acres of land, all in good order, situated on Long Island, 28 miles from the City, and two minutes' walk from depôt. Inquire of W. L. SCHOEMER, No. 221 Pearl, corner Platt-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., 25x58, lot 25x100. The property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5 o'clock. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story English basement brick house, 250 feet from Myrtle-av., in Hamilton-st. The above house has marble mantels, dumb waiter, gas-pipes and range in. Will be sold low on very easy terms. Inquire of WM. F. HALL, No. 40 Wall-st., at Nathan Lane & Co.'s.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER of 43d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining, each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 90 feet; and two vacant lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property will be sold low. Inquire at No. 129 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, A THREE-STORY brick house, with kitchen attached, containing 12 rooms, with large cellar and wash-room; gas throughout; a good well of water; lot 25x95 feet; 6 minutes' walk from Market-st. Dépôt. No. 152 Elm-st. Price $3,200. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Butler-st., or No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHARLES PARKER.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 VARick-st., between Dominick and Broome sts., with stable in the rear. The lot is 18 inches by 100 feet. This property is well calculated for a bakery, milkman or butcher's stand. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXchange for jewelry, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County; house 25x31; lot 100x106; house contains 11 rooms; lot has out-house, arbors, grape vines and fruit-trees in abundance. Inquire of W. L. JENKINS, No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Lake-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house in 31st-st., near 8th-av.; has all the modern improvements in, and in perfect order; a smaller house, or good City lots, would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or address WM. DAY, Box 772 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brownstone house, in 17th-st., near 5th-av.; the house is 25x50; four-stories high, and built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect order.

H. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELIGIBLY-SITuated, small, three-story, brown-stone house, No. 46 West 26th-st. Possession early in April. May be seen only between 2 and 5 P. M. Apply at H. K. BOGARDT, No. 14 East 25th-st., or No. 49 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME HIGH-STOOPED brown-stone house No. 139 East 18th-st., is modern, first-class, and perfect in every respect, and in a first-class location. Terms easy. Apply to T. R. VOORHEES, No. 106 East 21st-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

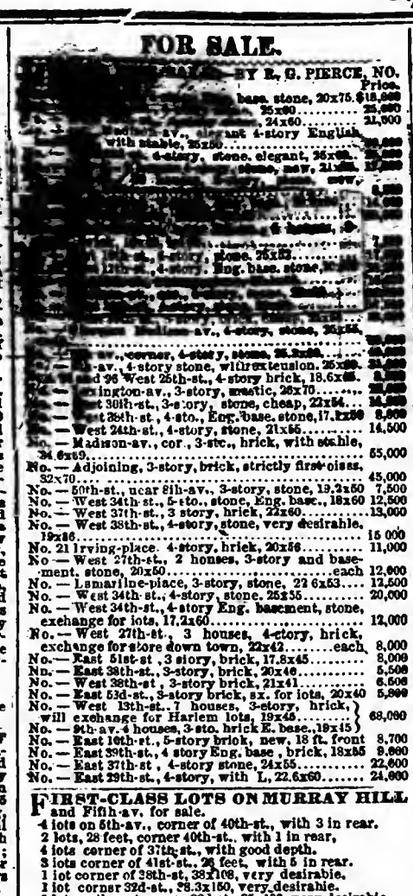
NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to J. & E. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. E. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x55, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 14th-st., complete in every respect, having nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE.



BY E. G. PIERCE, NO.

	Price.
base. stone, 20x75.	$18,000
25x60.	25,000
24x60.	21,000
st., elegant 4-story English	
with stable, 25x20.	20,000
4-story, stone, elegant, 26x70.	25,000
stone, new, 21x56.	12,000
new.	8,000
	7,000
	7,000
	7,000
	7,000
	7,000
av., 4-story, stone, 20x56.	20,000
av., 4-story, stone, with extension, 26x80.	23,000
av., 4-story stone, with extension, 26x80.	23,000
ed 26 West 25th-st., 4-story brick, 18.6x65.	20,000
ington-av., 3-story, mastic, 26x70.	20,000
t 30th-st., 3-story, stone, cheap, 22x54.	14,000
t 38th-st., 4-sto., Eng. base. stone, 17.6x60	8,000
West 24th-st., 4-story, stone, 21x56.	14,500
Madison-av., cor., 3-sto., brick, with stable, 34.6x59.	65,000
No. — adjoining, 3-story, brick, strictly first-class, 32x70.	45,000
No. — 50th-st., near 8th-av., 3-story, stone, 19.2x50	7,500
No. — West 34th-st., 5-sto., stone, Eng. base., 18x60	12,500
No. — West 37th-st., 3 story, brick, 22x60.	13,000
No. — West 38th-st., 4-story, stone, very desirable, 19x46.	15 000
No. 21 Irving-place, 4-story, brick, 20x56.	11,000
No — West 27th-st., 2 houses, 3-story and basement, stone, 20x50. each	12,000
No. — Lamartine-place, 3-story, stone, 22 6x53.	12,500
No. — West 34th-st., 4-story, stone, 26x35.	20,000
No. — West 34th-st., 4-story Eng. basement, stone, exchange for lots, 17.2x60.	12,000
No — West 27th-st., 3 houses, 4-story, brick, exchange for store down town, 22x42. each	8,000
No. — East 51st-st., 3 story, brick, 17.8x45.	8,000
No. — East 38th-st., 3-story, brick, 20x46.	5,500
No. — West 38th-st., 3-story brick, 21x41.	6,500
No. — East 53d-st., 3-story brick, sx. for lots, 20x40	5,000
No. — West 13th-st., 2 houses, 3-story, brick, will exchange for Harlem lots, 19x46. each	6,000
No. — 9th-av. 4 houses, 3-sto. brick E. base., 19x45	
No. — East 16th-st., 5-story brick, new, 18 ft. front	8,700
No. — East 39th-st., 4 story Eng. base, brick, 18x35	9,000
No. — East 37th-st, 4-story stone, 24x65.	22,000
No. — East 29th-st., 4-story, with L, 22.6x60.	24,000

FIRST-CLASS LOTS ON MURRAY HILL and Fifth-av. for sale.

4 lots on 5th-av., corner of 40th-st., with 3 in rear.
2 lots, 28 feet, corner 40th-st., with 1 in rear,
4 lots corner of 37th-st., with good depth.
3 lots corner of 41st-st., 26 feet, with 5 in rear.
1 lot corner of 38th-st., 38x100, very desirable.
1 lot corner 32d-st., 23.3x150, very desirable.
1 lot southwest corner 32d-st., 25x100, very desirable.
1 lot on 5th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.
3 lots on East 38th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.
3 lots on East 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with loan.
4 lots on East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with loan.
4 lots on East 42d-st., 100 feet from 5th-av., cheap and desirable.
9 lots on East 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with loan.
4 lots on West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., very select.
5 on Madison-av., near 30th-st., with loan.
10 lots on Madison-av., 32d and 34th sts., choice location.
5 lots on Madison-av., 38th and 39th sts., choice location.
8 lots on West 37th-st., near Broadway, cheap and desirable.
12 lots on Broadway, very central and very cheap.
CENTS AL PARK—Many parcels on and in vicinity.
75 lots at $2,000 to $5,000, with builders' loans.

By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2 500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 50 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the 11th Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented, to only one family. Apply to

PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN 17TH WARD.—THE lots No. 28 City Hall-place and No. 35 Park-st., each about 24x90, and together forming one lot 180 feet in depth, with a front on each street. The widening and extending Reade and Duane-sts., it is supposed, will increase very much the value of this property. For particulars apply at No. 39 William-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. COBLIES, No. 22 West 26th st.

FOR SALE—NO. 118½ EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 6th-av., a first-class house, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, address N. C., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE basement high-stoop house No. 48 Barrow-st., and lot. The house is in superb order, having been just painted, and possessing all the modern improvements. $4,500 can be left on bond and mortgage for four years. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD VAcant lots, two houses Nos. 264 and 266 East 14th-st., between Avennes A and B, with 19 stables in the rear. Rent of houses and stables $2,000 per annum. Inquire from 7 to 8 o'clock, P. M., of E. J. LAW, No. 305 3d-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; lot 26x100; house 25x36, with extension 12x15; 13 rooms, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on Thursday, the 10th inst., by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to Devisees, under will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, HIGH BASEment, brown-stone front house, southeast corner of East 14th-st. and 2d-av., 25 feet front, and over 50 deep. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 34 PIKE-ST.—THIS IS A FIRST class house, 27 feet front, three stories high, with all the modern improvements. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or 92 Market-slip.

LOTS WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, below 50th-st. and near the North River, (about 12 lots adjoining.) Address, stating particulars, location and terms, Box No. 2 548, Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A modern house, with all necessary conveniences for housekeeping; other occupants must be an American family of the highest respectability; undoubted references given and required; Ninth Ward or vicinity preferred. Address, with full particulars, E. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A FAMILY of 3 grown persons, 1 child, and a servant, part of a house, in good neighborhood, above Houston-st. House to contain gas, (with fixtures,) Croton water and bath. Rent to be very moderate, and references given and required. Address D. B. H., Box 1,343, N. Y. Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A THREE-story, high-stoop house, finished with all the modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 10th and 32d sts. and the 3d and 8th avs. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 2 476 New-York Post-office. $800 will be paid for a satisfactory one.

ROOMS WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNfurnished, for a quiet family of two persons only, in neighborhood of Leroy and Canal or Hudson and 4th sts. Rent must be low. Address, with full particulars, G. D., care of Mr. W. Kemble, Engraver, No. 519 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE—IN Orange, N. J., a convenient, low-priced dwelling, within a short distance of one of the Orange Stations. Address, stating full particulars, B., Box No. 315 Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A PART OF A HOUSE BY A FAMILY of three grown persons, within the limits of 4th and 20th sts., and 2d and 5th avs. A liberal price for suitable accommodations. Address L. G. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, BY A GENTEEL family, in a healthy location, between 14th and 35th sts.; rent not to exceed $350. Reference given and required. Address, with particulars, E. W., Station E, 8th-av.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 4 or 5 acres of highly cultivated land, at Fordham Westchester County, one mile northwest of the dépôt at Fordham, and 8 miles from 27th-st., New-York, by Harlem Railroad, and 1¼ miles from Berrian's Landing on the Harlem River, from which point steamboat navigation to New-York will be started on or about April 15. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery, and the location is high and healthy, in a good neighborhood, commanding a pleasant view of the East Rivee and the Palisades on the North River. The buildings are remarkably well built and of modern structure, well calculated for Summer or Winter residence; the house is 43½x36½ feet, exclusive of porches and piazza, and contains on the first floor, four rooms and large hall; second floor, four bedrooms and hall, and two rooms finished in the attic. The basement contains kitchen, wash-room, and two cellars; the outbuildings are very complete and garden in excellent order. Price $13,000, one-half or two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to A. ROBERTSON WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. McMELLEN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of the depôt and the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—To a person desirous of retiring from City life an opportunity is presented for securing a country seat, which is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. The site is one of the most desirable in the Valley of the Connecticut, commanding an extensive range of scenery of valley, river and mountain. The grounds, comprising about six acres, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with all the fruits of this climate. The buildings are new and strictly in keeping with the requirements of a first-class estate. For particulars, address Box No. 174 Post Office, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, OR would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York, situate at Ravenswood, near the first landing. The house is cottage style and large; has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water and running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and is well stocked with a good supply of choice fruits. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within thirty minutes of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC DWELling house, in good condition, (30 feet square,) containing 12 rooms, with wing (16 feet square) attached, with large cellar under the whole habitation, with fruit-trees, &c., situated on the Boston road in the village of Morrisania, between 6th and 7th sts., about ten minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad dépôt. Stages constantly passing the door. Apply to L. RUSHFORTH, on the premises, or to JACOB BROUWER, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each, on the west side of 11th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND LOT at Tarrytown, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt and steamboat landings. Lot 85x150. Situate on the corner of Washington and Franklin sts., in good order, well stocked with fruit trees of every variety, and with fine shade trees, commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and is healthfully located, with a well of pure and never-failing water. House contains thirteen rooms, besides garret and basement. For further particulars inquire of CARNEY LAMOREAUX, at Tarrytown, or THOS G. SWARTWOUT, Room No. 8, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME country seat situated in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth, N. J., but a short distance from the dépôt. The house is two-story and attic, contains 15 rooms, gas throughout, furnace and every convenience. Also a fine carriage-house, with three-quarters of an acre of land, large vegetable garden, and a choice variety of fruits. The lawn is tastefully laid out, gravelled walks, and ornamented with fine shrubbery. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or DINGEE & HOLDEN, corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Chatham Four Corners, where three railroad routes meet, a good house and barn almost new, with three and a half acres of land, and nearly 400 choice young fruit trees. It has an elevated site overlooking the valley of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains for 60 miles in extent. Few places are so attractive in Summer. Will be sold for $4,000, $3,000 of which can remain on mortgage for three years. Inquire of LEWIS A. BRIGHAM, No. 4 New-York Hotel. If not sold by the 1st of April will be rented one year for $300.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful tract of land, containing fifty acres, on the slope of the Orange mountain in New-Jersey, mount thirteen miles from New-York City, situated in the village of Orange, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil, commands an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT AUDUBON PARK, NINE MILES from Chambers-st. by the Hudson River Railroad, or, in Summer, by steamboat, a large and commodious house and several acres of land. The house consists of all modern improvements except gas; is surrounded by fine evergreen and deciduous trees, and is situated on high ground overlooking the river. Attached to the place is a good stable and carriage house, garden, &c. Butchers, grocers, bakers, icemen and milkmen call daily at the door for orders. Good schools, and churches of different denominations in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, LATE THE property of Garret Van Pine, containing 148 acres, situated near Middle Village, L. I., 5 miles from Grand-st. Ferry, fronting on the Williamsburg turnpike, and the road leading from Newtown to Woodhaven. The farm is well adapted for farming marketing or dairy purposes, and is so situated that it may be divided into smaller farms or country seats; on the premises are two dwelling houses, barns, and other out-buildings. For particulars apply to CORNELIUS VAN DINE, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York, or MARTIN J. SUYDAM, near the premises.

TO LET—AT THROG'S NECK, ON THE ROAD to Fort Schuyler, opposite the residence of Alfred Seaton, a house with twelve rooms, partly furnished, with garden and stables, being on high ground, having a fine view and convenient to churches, schools and Post-Office; will be let for six months if application is made soon. Rent $400. Apply to ANDREW FINDLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., room No. 24, or to ROBERT FINDLAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND farms of 8 acres, at Hunt's Bridge; house and barn; price, $2,500; of 28 acres, with house, barn, stock, &c.; price, $2,500, at Orange. Also, 2 fine residences at Fordham, to exchange; also, 4 splendid country seats on the east banks of the Hudson River, this side of Tarrytown. Also, farms and country seats in every direction, from 1 to 30 acres. Call and see a list at A. SERGEANT'S, No. 15 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are to complete and will rent from $200 to $500 per annum. Their locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For particulars, apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood. N. B.—Possession of three of the houses can be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS.—A handsome Gothic dwelling, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, formerly owned and built by Capt. James C. Luce. A perfect gem. Five minutes walk from the dépôt. Complete in every respect; handsome grounds. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 73 Fulton-st., from 11 to 2, or this evening at No. 109 West 14th-st., or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., room No. 5.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHed, or would exchange for a house in this City, a desirable house; it contains 13 rooms, besides cellars and kitchen, and has all the modern improvements; there is nearly half an acre of ground, with fruits, &c.; three minutes' walk from Glenwood Dépôt. Inquire of E. JONES, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A HANDsome cottage, barn and about two acres of ground, within five minutes' walk of the Nepture Hotel and steamboat landing. It is bounded on the South by the water, and has a fine view of the Sound. Inquire of Capt. PECK, adjoining the premises, or of HENRY R. MORGAN, No. 291 2d av.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY COUNtry place. A cottage and seven acres of ground, including a fine garden with fruit, in the town of Norwalk; but one mile from the bridge on the down-town road, only two hours' from the City. For particulars, inquire of FERDINAND ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden, and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, gardenbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to F. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to F. P. FLAGLER, No. 220 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green to Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 15 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY seat situated near the dépôt in Greenwich Conn., buildings and grounds in fine order. Will be sold low, or let with a portion of furniture. For further particulars, apply to Wm. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden lane.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET the cottage and two acres, in the village of Tottenville, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, high ground overlooking the bay. Apply to DAVID CLOSE, No. 147 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE AT RYE, WITHin five minutes' walk of the dépôt; house with 8 rooms, one acre, barn, &c., eligibly located; price, $1,000 —terms easy. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., or to Mr. BANKS, carpenter, Rye village.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 18 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of E. GOODMAN, No. 113 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

500 ACRE HUDSON RIVER FARM.—COUNtry seat.—All in one body, bounded by river. Will be sold altogether or divided to suit. Natural beauties unequaled on this river, mountain scenery, extensive river view. View from house ever surrounding country from 30 to 50 miles in all directions. Thousand farms in full view. Can raise all kinds of fruit, grapes, berries, or any crop. Good land for grass, grain or stock. Rightly managed this land can be made to pay $50 to $100 an acre profit annually. It will be shown that this can be realized. Good stocks, bonds, vessel property, or other good property will be taken in part payment. The owner will make a very favorable exchange, as he is going away. For full particulars, apply at once to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st., J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET ON THE SOUND—With or without furniture, including billiard table, within fifty minutes' ride of New-York City, by the New-Haven Railroad, a large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley, and fifteen acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-sized house, with out-buildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
PARTITION SALE
OF 33
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES,
ON THE 8TH AND 9TH AVENUES AND 54TH-STREET,
NEAR THE
CENTRAL PARK.

54TH-STREET IS GRADED, from the 8th to the 9th avenues, with curb and gutter stones set therein.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, New-York:

8TH-AVENUE—7 full lots and 1 gore lot, on the westerly side of the 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the southwest corner of 54th-st. and 8th-av.

54TH-STREET—24 full lots, being the entire front on the southerly side of 54th st., from the 8th to the 9th avs., with

24 gore lots in the rear of the above.

9TH-AVENUE—5 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the southwest corner of 54th st. and 9th-av.

9TH-AVENUE—2 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., including the northeast corner of 54th-st. and the 9th-av.

54TH-STREET—21 gore lots on the northerly side of 54th-st., being nearly the entire front from the 8th to the 9th avs.

All of the above-described lots are well located, and in a situation for immediate improvement, being in the vicinity of valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, and free from rock, with sewers, Croton water and gas pipes in the adjacent avenue; and resolutions have been introduced in the City Councils to extend them through 54th st. from the 8th to the 9th avs.

60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years at 8 per cent interest.

The title of the above-described property is now held direct from the original grantees, being one of the oldest on the Island of New-York, and belonging to the estate of Jacob Harsen, deceased.

Maps and other particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.
NO. 33 TROY-ST.

Will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of A. Cox, Esq., Referee, the valuable premises known as No. 33 Troy-st., north side, between Greenwich-av. and 4th-st., being about 53 feet front.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

C. A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—rosewood parlor suites, elegant rosewood piano-forte, silver plate, bronzes, paintings, &c., at the residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., THIS DAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant and costly furniture and other elegant arrangements of the above dwelling. the sale of which will be peremptory, rain or shine, comprising everything adapted to a magnificently furnished house, catalogues of which will be ready and can be had early on the morning of sale. Furniture consists in parlors of solid carved rosewood suite of furniture, made to order; one elegant rosewood suite, in gold and blue brocatel; one do. in crimson brocade; two splendid rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate doors; splendid pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, superior rosewood piano forte, four round corners, with stool and cover; brocade and lace curtains; rosewood carved etagere, elegant Chinese secritoire, music cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs, in satin, Turkish lounge, Dresden and sevres china vases and parlor ornaments, with a fine collection of oil-paintings, rich carpets, rugs, &c.

LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, &c., all made to order to match; oval mirrors, superb hair mattresses, beds, &c., &c.; rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, rich curtains, china toilet sets, extension tables, rich silver ware, cut glass of every description, with a large and elegant variety of rich china ivory and pearl cutlery, mahogany and oak furniture, oil-cloths, &c., making the largest assortment of superb furniture offered at auction this season. Men will be in attendance to pack, cart and ship the furniture, if desired. No postponement.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) March 10, at 10½ A.M., all the rich rosewood and imported furniture, now in and belonging to the superbly-furnished private residence, No. 12 University-place, near Washington-square. This house was refurnished during the year, and the goods are in fine condition. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and ebairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, sids and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fancy chairs, bronze clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and beddings of all kinds.

Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar sts., elegant Engravings, just received from London, in rich, satin and rosewood frames and plate glass. About 156 splendid Engravings, elegantly framed, received direct from a well-known English publishing house, being choice engraved subjects from the celebrated pictures by Landseer, Herring, Collins, Wilkie, Ansdell, William Fisk, William Drummond, Charles Gillespie, C. Hancock, Kirboe, Barrande, J. F. Herring, Sr., Chas. Tompkins, J. Lamut, Brodie, Absalom, and others of equal celebrity. They will positively be sold without reserve. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, three days before the sale, with catalogue.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS, &c., AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction TOMORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. Peter O'Hara, Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn, the entire stock of marble, consisting of Italian ordinary statuary, Sienna blacs and gold and Portuguese marbles, embracing heavily moulded and sculptured mantels of modern designs.

At 12 o'clock, on the premises.

The stock of marble in slabs, consisting of Franklin, black and gold Italian marble, Italian ordinary veined and statuary; also, polished marble. Terms 90 days, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues now ready.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS DAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom No 85 Nassau-st., consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, chairs, wardrobes, bookcases, &c., &c.

Also, oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, china glass and silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows &c., &c.

Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready.
By order of GEO. W. SCHUTTE, Esq., Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 10, at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, at the National Academy Rooms, in 10th-st., near Broadway, the celebrated gallery of pictures painted by Farnham Richards, Esq., comprising scenes in Europe and America, taken from nature, including his great views of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and the Upper Mississippi. They can be examined, as above, two days and evenings previous to the sale, free. They will be absolutely sold without reserve, as he will shortly return to Europe, to publish his great work on American Scenery.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland-st., a very desirable assortment of new and seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER OR SUPERINTENDENT in a first-class hotel, at one of the finest watering places, and convenient to the City. The Hotel will be handsomely furnished and can accommodate about 150 persons; always crowded in the Summer season. This is a rare opportunity for a person having from $500 to $900. For particulars call between 11 and 1 o'clock, on C. B. HOWE & CO., No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4.

$20,000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$75,000—TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD Western lands, lots or improved property, if well located, with some cash, a large and valuable assortment of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, desirable for Southern or Western markets. Country merchants are particularly invited to call.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR DIFFERENT STATES FOR SALE.—To persons wishing to engage in a good and sure paying business, this certainly offers rare inducement. Patent just issued. Inquire at No. 235 Broadway, Room No. 34, Moffat's Building. Also a few more agents wanted in this State.
L. B. HOIT & CO.

TO CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS, RESTAURATEURS AND OTHERS.—For sale, a five-years' lease of the large and magnificent confectionery and ice-cream saloon, covering the whole lot of ground 214 Grand-st., near the Bowery, together with the stock and fixtures of the same, the good-will of the business, &c. For further information apply on the premises. E. T. FANNING.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN OF ACTIVE habits, with from $1,000 to $2,000, wishes to engage in some safe and profitable business, either with or without a partner; responsible parties only attended to. Address JARVIS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

TO LET.—RIPPOWAM IRON WORKS, AT STAMford, Conn., with water and steam power, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purpose. For particulars, inquire at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st., E. R., New-York, or to SANDS SEELY, Esq., Stamford.

A RARE CHANCE.—AN INTEREST IN A VALuable invention for sale on easy terms to the right party who would assist in State rights so as to enable the purchaser to realize large profits in a short time. Address C., Box No. 2,759, New-York Post-office.

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS. FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an established and Jewelry Store, in a good location. Will ... Inquire of P. DURYEE, 215 Grenwich-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE—Patternmaker's lathe, several hand ... cutting lathes, small engine, belt-screwing ... &c. Also, a lot of bar iron. Metropolitan ... 12th-st., near avenue C.

FOR SALE—THE IRON VAULTS OF A BANK, ... of Building No. 398 Grand-st. Apply to ... YWARD, on the premises, or THOMAS ..., architect, No. 566 Broadway.

ENGINES—A SMALL ENGINE, OF A NEW ... ornamental design, suitable for a grocery store ... For sale cheap at the Metropolitan Works, No. ... 18th-st. near av. C.

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE CITY INSURANCE STOCKS
For sale in lots to suit purchasers,
By SATTERLEE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Small lots of the following desirable investment stocks now on hand, viz.

Eagle Insurance Company.
Washington Insurance Company.
Home Insurance Company.
Nassau Insurance Company.
Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company.
Manhattan Insurance Company.
Merchants' Insurance Company.
Market Insurance Company.
Mercantile Insurance Company.
Metropolitan Insurance Company.
Firemen's Insurance Company.
Ætna Insurance Company.
Brooklyn Insurance Company.
Columbia Insurance Company.
Commonwealth Insurance Company.
Grocers' Insurance Company.
Gebhard Insurance Company.
Goodhue Insurance Company.
Humboldt Insurance Company.
Indemnity Insurance Company.
Lafayette Insurance Company.
Lamar Insurance Company.
Lenox Insurance Company.
Peoples' Insurance Company.
New World Insurance Company.
North River Insurance Company.
United States Insurance Company.
Great Western Marine Insurance Company.
Columbian Marine Insurance Company.
Mercantile Marine Insurance Company.

Also, a line of first-class Bonds, City Railroad Stocks, and other investment securities, on hand and for sale.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, or at private sale.

Geo. B. SATTERLEE,
H. A. BOSTWICK,
Member of Board of Brokers. } SATTERLEE & CO.
H. TRACY ARNOLD,

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 26-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 76 WALL-ST.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY. —*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it *is ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of each owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon this interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so entitled, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, to other purposes, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.
MILO L. DENNETT, Chancellor.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, SS.,
IN CHANCERY.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon, and receiving the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 6 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE —Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN E. MURRAY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.....Havre and Paris.

Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER.
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE OUTSTANDING NOTES OF THE late firm of GASPER, HOPKINS & CO. will be paid, less the interest for the unpaid time, on presentation at No. 60 Vesey-st. H. B. NEWCOMB.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

TEXAS DEBT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION bought. GEO. K SISTARE, 50 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWNE R. MOLVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY.

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859. —Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 7, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest from Feb. 8, 1859, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court; and unless said assessments are paid on or before said date, said assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT THE RATE OF TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is embraced in the following limits, viz.: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between 110th and 112th sts.; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 41st and 42d sts.; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 2d and 3d avs.; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between 10th and 11th avs.; and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 6th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., between 116th and 120th sts.; and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Broadway, between 33d and 42d sts., as laid out on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 City Hall, basement.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Fi. Fa., to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1858, upon a judgment for $43,436, rendered June 4, 1857, in favor of Richard P. Morgan, plaintiff, and against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, defendants, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying within the Northern District of Illinois, including the Oquawka branch of said Railroad, in the county of Henderson, and the railroad bridge of said defendant across the Illinois River at or opposite Peoria, and all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to all side-tracks, dépôt-grounds, right of way, machine-shops, engine-houses and turn-tables, and all the other appurtenances thereunto belonging or used therewith, including the rolling stock of said road, consisting of passenger-cars and freight-cars, hand-cars and locomotive engines, which I shall expose to sale at the Court-house door, in the city of Peoria, at the hour of noon on the 26th day of March next.

C. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOYER, Deputy.
ARRINGTON & BURGESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
d18-2aw6m8&W. JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of Lighte, Newton & Bradburys, was dissolved on the 21st of December, 1858, by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by the new firm of Lighte & Bradburys, this day formed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. FERDINAND C. LIGHTE,
HENRY J. NEWTON,
W. B. BRADBURY,
EDWARD G. BRADBURY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm-name of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing and vending piano-fortes, at the old establishment No. 421 Broome-st. Mr. Newton will have an office at the same place.—Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

FERDINAND C. LIGHTE,
WM. B. BRADBURY,
EDWARD G. BRADBURY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of BLACKWELL, BAYLES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. P. BLACKWELL,
JAS. BAYLES,
H. V. HOAGLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1859.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 179 Broadway, by
J. P. BLACKWELL.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all other similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that he subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS,
Artists' Colormas, No. 620 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

PRICE REDUCED TO $80.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
vid Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NLW LINE!
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,

is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 56 Wall street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,

MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier 4 N.R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYE'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *vid* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship PERSIA. (which leaves Liverpool 19th March, probably 31st of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN RO

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Canal Debts—The Personal Liberty Bill—Statistics of the Underground Railroad—Abolition and Disunion—Progress on the Registry Law, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 7, 1859.

In the Senate this morning Mr. PRATT offered the following original and concurrent resolutions, which were laid over, under the rule:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of a law by which books of copyright in the Southern District of this State may be deposited of record in the library of the New-York Historical Society, and those in the Northern District in the State Library.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit this resolution to our Senators and Representatives at the opening of the next session of Congress.

The bill making appropriations for the canal debt and the maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year, and to provide for a deficiency in a former appropriation, was ordered to a third reading. The bill concerning the navigation of the canals and the collection of tolls, and giving certain privileges to steamboats on the canals in passing locks, after being amended, was also ordered to a third reading. Mr. PROSSER, in explaining, stated that the speed on the public works was fixed at four miles per hour. If navigation by steam was to prevail upon the canals—and that greater speed was necessary was shown in the fact that two-thirds of the up-tonnage had been lost to our public works—a bill of this character should be passed. As the law now stood, if greater speed were necessary, the consent of two Canal Commissioners must be secured, and a permit granted.

In the Assembly, JACOB SMITH's resolution was adopted calling on the Commissioners of Emigration to explain on what authority they were contesting in the Courts the right of the City to Castle Garden. Mr. BARCKMANN's resolution asking the Attorney General's opinion upon the validity of certain laws signed by previous Governors after the adjournment of Congress was also passed. At 11 o'clock the Personal Liberty Bill was the special order. Mr. BUSHNELL took the Chair as the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. C. S. SPENCER (Rep.) took the floor with—what was very curious for him—a written speech. It was a temperate, well-argued demonstration that the bill pending was in no wise unconstitutional, and that it was needed. Among the lesser reasons for passing it, he said that the existing laws were an onerous tax upon the friends of free men. He had in his possession a list of fugitives who had gone through Albany between June 1st, 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859 on their way from the Slave States to freedom. They were 176 in number—one of them was the slave of a United States Senator; one of them was the property of a deacon of a Baptist Church in that Commonwealth which has been the honored mother of Presidents—old Virginia. Pass this law, and the fugitive would rest the hour he reached the southern border of New-York—our country and not Canada would become truly what we have untruly boasted that it is now, a land of liberty. Mr. WARNER, Democrat, of Ontario, followed also with a carefully prepared speech, denouncing the law as unsalled-for, unconstitutional and treasonable, and if passed it would provoke to a dissolution of the Union. Mr. POWELL, Republican, of Ontario, took "high moral ground" for the bill. He believed it was constitutional; but if it were not, yet being right—only giving to a man whose only crime is his color the same right of trial by fair men that we give a murderer—he should let the Constitution take the risks, and pass the bill. The dissolution of the Union that his colleagues prophesied did not worry him. How much of peace, of prosperity, of courtesy between the States and of freedom to citizens had the Union secured? But the bill was, so far as he could see, constitutional—at any rate it was right, as the instincts of all present testified.

Major SCHOLEFIELD, Republican, went in for the bill. It was just and right, based upon humanity, and consistent with the laws of God. Moreover, not his Republican constituency only, but almost his whole constituency, Democratic as well as Republican, believed in it. He read from the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, held in Utica in 1854, at which the Hon. CHAS. A. MANN presided, and the proceedings of which were approved by such Democrats as R. B. MILLER, GILMORE, GOVE and others. They applauded the principles of this bill, and a good deal more, and so did he. He would never help send a man back to Slavery; and the great State of New-York should give at least a trial by Jury to persons claimed as fugitives from service.

Mr. MORRIS, Republican, moved to strike out all the sections of the bill except the first and third. The only object of the act, he supposed was to secure a trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitives. He was in favor of that, but there were provisions in the bill, going beyond this, which he could not support.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, (Rep.,) thought this a very stranga procedure. He hoped Mr. MORRIS would give some reasons, however bad they might be, for so radical an amendment at this stage. Mr. MORRIS had his reasons, but his miserable health this morning prohibited him from expressing them. Mr. RUTHERFORD, (Dem. of New-York,) knew this was all a matter of bunkombe. He knew it was simply to enable certain gentlemen to get off speeches, to make capital on. In that light no doubt the bill answered a very good turn. Moreover he was no friend to Slavery. If by a word he could annihilate Slavery, out it should go forever. He would not help to catch a runaway negro. He would, if ordered to stop the panting fugitive rather fall prostrate, and let tha fugitive pass over him and on toward freedom, than lift a finger to hinder him. And many Democrats he knew were of like faith; bnt this law was at variance with the Constitution and bu should oppose it. Mr. WILSON, (Democrat, of Kings,) referring to Mr. SCHOLEFIELD's statement, said that it made no difference to him if his constituency wnre a unit for this bill; having a conscience of his own, he must oppose it. Pointing to the second section of the fourth article of the United States Constitution, he said I have sworn to maintain and support that, and hence I cannot support this bill, though all my instincts are for freedom and the largest liberty. Mr. HALL, (Rep.,) of Essex, proposed an amendment that would make it harmonize better with the Constitution of the State of New-York. Mr. HUTCHINSON said that although this bill should pass as it stood, it could not make colored citizens electors without the property qualification. The object of the clause objected to was, to declare that the Dred Scott decision was not the sentiment of the people of this State. Mr. HALL (Rep.) said he did not wish to vote for any unconstitutional act, even though such an act might be imperative. His oath forbade him doing so. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.) was in favor of the proposed

[illegible] laughed at it. But it was evident [illegible] that good constitutional lawyers [illegible] upon the question of its infringement upon [illegible] provisions, and he believed that where [illegible] there was a doubt, Liberty should have the [illegible] of that doubt. He had just re-read the bill, [illegible] he assured the Committee it was good read[illegible]wholesome reading for men in private, good [illegible]ing for families, good reading for schools—[illegible] boys read it, they would think they breathed [illegible]tain air again. On the whole, he greatly liked [illegible] bill. It ennobled humanity; it said whatever [illegible] made in the likeness of God should, in this State, [illegible] created [illegible] pledged the men of this State to treat [illegible] every man who came [illegible] within its [illegible] great. His past misgivings, and those [illegible] should exact law to treat him [illegible]. This bill glorified God [illegible] who never made [illegible] of animals," seeming him with [illegible] and soul, simply [illegible] he might with [illegible] plot coffin for the [illegible] a tyrant. It re[illegible]—honored enterprise, [illegible] said to him who [illegible] a slave, yet makes, a [illegible] man of himself, [illegible] liberty, and your name [illegible] endurance for [illegible] makes us proud to [illegible] you brother; [illegible] you are delivered [illegible] to him who [illegible] you as his servant, [illegible] shall prove [illegible] competent jury that [illegible] owe him service [illegible] said to him who, born [illegible] manacles on his [illegible] bested them off, with fetters [illegible] on his ankles [illegible] them away, with chains [illegible] ing him down, yet [illegible] bility of his humanity cast off his chains, [illegible] waded through morasses, climbed mountains [illegible] threaded wildernesses, if said that we, [illegible] no fond of liberty in our speeches, would [illegible] see who made such sacrifices for it. [illegible] Mr. T., increases the value of your soil. [illegible] church, endow a college, strain every [illegible] complete a great public improvement, [illegible] going to make property in your vicinity [illegible]. But this bill gives a value and [illegible] to New-York soil which neither church, [illegible] college, nor networks of Canals and [illegible]—it so charges every inch of it with [illegible], that the moment the hunted, fainting fugitive [illegible] his bare, bleeding feet upon it, he absorbs its [illegible] and stands erect a free man—whom no power on earth could crush or crush back into the [illegible] of a slave again. He liked the bill better and better as he considered of it.

9 h, 10th and 11th [illegible] at first seemed to rather savage, and he had prepared an amendment sulking them out, but as he [illegible] them their virtue flashed out brighter and brighter. If enacted into a law they would exterminate that most despicable of all wretched tribes that disfigure humanity, that most disgusting breed that ever was spawned into the shape of man—dough-faces, whose occupation's gone henceforth. He liked the bill even if it needed some careful tucking up at the corners to prevent one or the other o the two constituencies that we are sworn to support, from slipping it when the courts shut them down upon the law. It filled the mouth to read it, it tasted good to the utterance, it cleared the throat, and made the heart of a man feel stronger. Mr. Chairman, said he, you have stood close by a railroad track when the train thundered past? Hearing this bill read gave him the same sensation, lifting the hair, thrilling in the blood, expanding the heart. There was something inspiriting in it; he hoped it would go through.

But it could not go through to-day, inasmuch as it was 1 o'clock, and the Speaker announced the special order of the day—the Registry Law. Half an hour was spent in discussing certain amendments, but none were adopted; when, at a quarter to 2, the Speaker took the Chair and announced a message from the Governor. It proved to be Gov. MORGAN's second veto—the veto of the bill authorizing an assessment upon the stockholders of the Auburn and Sennett Plank Road Company, to pay the debts of the Company, and to allow its alteration into a gravel road, on the ground that it gives unconstitutional powers to the Company.

On taking the yeas and nays, there were only two who voted aye to the bill, in spite of the Governor's Message. It was now dinner time, and the House adjourning was punctual to it. GLAUCUS.

No Seat for Senator Wetmore yet—More Postponement—Williams A. Wheeler's Amendments to the Canal Enlargement Bill—Licensing Lighters—Racket Lake Town Quashed—The Lobby Aired, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

The Senate spent all last evening in discussing the title of Mr. MANDEVILLE to the contested seat, bnt—courteous Senate! inasmuch as one gentleman wished to say something who had not yet had time to prepare himself—again postponed their final action; which means that Senator MANDEVILLE will vote "right" on the main questions, and that, leaving the question unsettled, will dissolve the union of Republicans and Americans in the Eleventh District. So Senntor WETMORE is ousted, and Mr. Congressman BEALE (Republican) of that District is assured that there is a Republican power north of him to which he owes nothing. To-day the Senate went into secret session and considered four several letters concerning the lobby investigation and the Albany Bridge, which Mr. O. B. WHEELER sent to the Chair. The doors reopened—Caucus' Canal Enlargemen bill was considered. Mr. WM. A. WHEELER offered the following radical previsions as amendments:

6. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, on or before the ninth day of every month, commencing with the month following the passage of this act, to determine the amount of money which can, by the provisions of the Constitution and existing laws, be applied in payment of the drafts of each Canal Commissioner for the month snceeding such determination, and to cause such determination to be entered in their minutes, and a copy thereof to be served on each of the said Canal Commissioners, and the Auditor of the Canal Department immediately thereafter, and such determination shall be published in the State paper for twe weeks following the making of the same.

7. Neither of the Canal Commissioners shall draw drafts within the time limited as aforesaid by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, for an amount in the aggregate exceeding the sum so determined upon, and fixed by the said Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners respectively to so limit the work as that the smount thereof, with other current liabilities, shall not exceed such sum, and all drafts shall hereafter be drawn on the auditor of the Canal Department at eight.

From and after the passage of this act, neither of the Canal Commissioners shall draw any draft for work done, or hereafter to be done, upon the Canals of this State, until notified by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, under the provisions of the sixth section of this act, of the determination of the amount applicable to the payment of such drafts, nor shall the Auditor of the Canal Department pay any draft unless the same shall, in all respects, strictly conform to the provisions of this act.

Any violation of sections six and seven of this act, by either of the Canal Commissioners, or by the Auditor of the Canal Department, shall be deemed a misdemeaner, and, in addition, the party offending, shall upon conviction be deemed to have forfeited his office.

Mr. PROSSER, who fathered the bill, wanted to strike ont all down to the penalty, and insert as follows:

"The Auditor of the Canal Department shall notify the Canal Commissionors respectively when, and as soon as, he shall have any money on hand subject to their drafts, and the amount thereof, and for what object or work it is applicable; and the Canal Commissioners shall make no more drafts on the said Auditor until the receipt of the notice aforesaid, or for a larger sum or different object than authorized by such notice from the Auditor."

Mr. PROSSER said that, at an early day, if no other Senetor did, he should introdnce a measure providing for an amendment to the Constitution to borrow some $4,000,000, for the completion of the work and to pay off the floating debt; and providing also tha the whole work shonld be completed and the construction eccounts closed prior to the Spring of 1861. Before any vote had been taken, progress was reported.

The Inebriate Asylnm bill, which gives to this new Asylnm ten per cent. of all the receipts for licenses in the State, was passed through its third reading—AYES, 17; NOES, 5;—and sent down to the Assembly.

The Assembly labored hard in a chopped sea. The Registry bill was made the special order for Friday evening next. Mr. HUTCHINSON reported favorably the bill to regulate the issue of Drafts on the Canal Auditor. Mr. RUTHERFORD (Dem.) offered a resolution calling upon Secretary TUCKER (Dem.) to go into all sorts of awkward particulars about the salaries o clerks employed in his Department. Major SCHOLEFIELD made the first call for a Grinding Committee. Of course the resolution was laid over.

A little bill to organize the town of "Racket Lake," in Hamilton County, for which (all in the same band-writing) several familiar New-York names, purporting to be owners of 2000 acres or more apiece, were signed, after being allowed to peep and expose itself, was sent to the tomb of the Capulets—the shining blade of a two-thirds vote smiting off its enacting clanse. The German Savings' Bank, for New-York, had progress reported on it, to enable the Banke' Committee to offer suudry amendments, which will make it conform to the standard by which all other Savings' Bank Charters have been cut this year. It will not probably meet any objection then in the House. The bill to license lighters is not going through so easily. It was laid over to-day to await the arrival of General DIX, who is its sponsor. The canal-men are down on it, saying that it is going to chisel the canal Captains out of their Winter's employment. The New-Yorkers generally are down on it. They say it discriminates unfairly in favor of Brooklyn. It was not the easiest thing in the world even to keep the breath in it, and to lay it snugly away in a warm place, till the General reappears—so hot after its life some of them were.

Next came-up a bill amending the Syracuse Charter. This happened to be an issne in the late election at Syracuse, by aid of which Col. SLOCUM threw Ex-Speaker ALVORD. The House naturally inclined to Col. SLOCUM's side, but the Ex-Speakar's friends were plenty. Col. SLOCUM tackled every man that rose on the other side and handled him without mittens, When at last his motion to rise and report progress was carried, he had called special attention to several jewel-fingered gentlemen of the lobby then on the floor who were the "poor farmers" that the other side referred to so pathetically, discovered that two men hnd sworn thet they had paid $50 apiece towards supporting an opposing lobby at Albany, which, as there were some eighty men interested against it, would give at thu same rate $4,000 to prevent this bill's passage, and charged Major SCHOLEFIELD with asserting something that was absolutely false. The Mejor explained and straightened his position, the dandy farmers blnshed, the lobby vowed that no such funds as the amount spoken of had been distributed, the House ordered the bill to a third reading, but to pass it will be a tougher job.

Prof. MITCHEL has accepted the professionel supervision of the Albany Observatory—Mrs. DODLEY being like Barkis, willing.

To-night Governor MORGAN invites the members to be present and mingle congratulations with the returning members of Congress. The familiar face of General BURROUGHS, of Orleans, was visible in the Assembly Chamber to-day. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 8.

A number of petitions were presented against an increase in the fees of wharfage in New-York; against the proposed New-York City Railroads, and in favor of the regulation of the freight tariff of railroads.

A motion to take up the wharfage bill was, on motion of Mr. MATHER, laid on the table.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER, on a question of privilege, stated he had letters to present to the Senate which he desired to present with closed doors.

The Senate then went into secret session.

When the doors were reopened the Senate took up the Canal Appropriation bill and debated it at length.

During the debate on the Canal Appropriation bill, Mr. MATHER declared himself in favor of making provision for the completion of the Canals and for the Floating debt, in the shape of Canal Commissioners' drafts, although such debt may have been unconstitutionally contracted. He was also in favor of some legislation to provide for the payment of the interest on the $12,600,000. This indebtedness should be met fairly and squarely, and he disapproved of the present bill rather for what it omits than what it contains.

Several amendments were then proposed, but, without taking the question on them, progress was reported.

The State Inebriate Asylum bill was passed.

At 4 P. M. the question on the alleged vacancy in Mr. MANDEVILLE's District was taken up and debated by Messrs. DIXON and SCOTT.

A resolution was adopted, calling for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether the seat had been constitutionally forfeited by Mr. MANDEVILLE, or not?

No action was taken on the previous question.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 8.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate to appoint the joint rule so as to consider the Assemblymen before the 25th inst., passed. This is regarded as a indication of an early adjournment.

The Registry Law bill was made the special order for Friday evening.

The bill to give the Engineers and Wardens of the Fire Department of New-York the election of the Fire Commissioners was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CONKLING offered a substitute retaining the election of the Commissioners in the Department as at present, and striking out the section in the present law giving the Common Counsel powers to annul the decisions of the Commissioners by a three-fourth vote.

Progress was reported on the bill before the question on the substitute was taken.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, from the Canal Committee, reported favorably the bill to prevent the issue of canal drafts on the Auditor when there are no funds in the Treasury.

The bill was amended by declaring that the provisions in it shall not prohibit the completion of the present contracts, or the drawing of any drafts against any tax or appropriation in advance of the collection of the same for the enlargement and completion of the Canals.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the appointment of a Grinding Committee. Laid over.

Mr. BROCKWAY, from the Select Committee, reported the resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution so as to secure free suffrage to colored persons.

Pregress was reported on the bills incorporating the German Savings Bank, New-York, and licensing lighters in the port of New-York.

The Attorney-General sent in an answer to the inquiry of the House as to the constitutionality of the laws signed by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature, holding that laws so signed are not in accordance with the Constitution.

The Attorney-General appended to the answer some comments upon a controversy between his Department and a Saratoga banker, respecting a suit which the latter desired the State to bring against the Metropolitan Bank.

The House, by a vote of 58 to 24, ordered the latter portion of the communication to be laid on the table, and not printed.

The special order being the bill to provide for the indictment of the Quarantine incendiaries in New-York and Kings Counties, it was taken up.

The bill was debated by Messrs. CHRISTIE, TUTHILL and CONKLING.

The substitute originally offered and withdrawn by Mr. MORRIS, and renewed by Mr. CHRISTIE, was lost by 43 to 30.

Mr. CONKLING moved to report the bill to the House and recommend its passage.

Mr. TOMLINSON then took the floor and spoke eloquently and forcibly against the principle of the bill, saying it was unconstitutional and revolutionary. He held that every criminal was entitled to a trial among his peers and at the place where he committed his crime. The gentleman from Ontario in advocating the personal liberty bill—a bill covered all over with treason—had declared that he would himself resist the execution of the Fugitive Sleve law. Would he consider it just to take him to South Carolina for trial should he so violate the laws of the United States? Would the people of the State of New-York allow him to be dragged through the streets for such a purpose? Yet the cases were the same in principle, and the people of Richmond County will be justified in resisting the execution of the proposed law. Mr. TOMLINSON continued to argue warmly, at considerable length against the bill.

Mr. LAW replied in favor of the bill. He declared that no conviction could take place before Judge METCALF, and no indictment would ever be found against the incendiaries in Richmond County. No person denied that the offsnce of arson had not been committed, yet it was justified by Judge METCALF on the plea that the Quarantine buildings were a nuisance. This construction of the law would authorize the burning down of our State Prisons, should the towns where they are located declare them nuisances. The question was, whether the people of the State or the people of Richmond County are to be supreme? Mr. LAW continued to reply at length to Mr. TOMLINSON, and in support of the constitutionality of the bill.

The Speaker (Mr. LITTLEJOHN) spoke warmly in favor of the bill. He was surprised, while a County stood in rebellion against the State, to hear special pleading against the bill. He claimed that the Legislature could never allow a county to stand in rebellion against the State. Two years ago the buildings at Seguine's Point were burned. They were not nuisances, for they were new and unoccupied. No person had been indicted in Richmond County, eight Grand Juries had met since the crime was committed. He argued that the plea that the Quarantine buildings, lest burned, were nuisances, was unsound, and declared that the Legislature, acting for the whole people of the State, was bound to legislate so as to protect the property of the people from destruction. If they allow county after county to array itself in rebellion against the State, the time would come when neither life nor property would be safe. It is the duty of the State to check mobocracy when the spirit first shows itself, now, for the first time in the history of the State, that a county is found in rebellion, the action of the Legislature should be prompt, so that all lawlessness may be nipped in the bud. He knew the charges which might be raised against him of personal feeling in this matter, bnt he disregarded them. No knight he desired to stand in the position of a statesman, and, overlooking all other considerations, would act with his eye fixed on his duty and for the true interests of this State.

The debate was continued by Messrs. BINGHAM, MCBRIS and CORY.

The bill was then reported to the House, having been amended in the Committee by providing that the offenders shall be indicted and tried in any county in the Second Judicial District.

In the House Mr. CHRISTIE renewed the several motions he made in the Committee of the Whole, calling for the Yeas and Nays on each.

Pending the question on ordering the bill to a third reading, the House adjourned.

THE NEW POLICE BILLS.

In connection with his report, Mr. SPINOLA introduces two bills, one for New-York and one for Brooklyn, emendatory of the present law.

The New-York bill provides for the election by the people of four Commissioners, to be elected two en each ticket, and to hold office one year. No Commissioner is to hold any other public office or accept of any nomination during his term, and the Governor is to have the power of removal similar to the Sheriff removals. The Board is to elect its President, and appoint one chief clerk and six deputies. The force is to consist of a Superintendent, five surgeons, and so many captains, sergeants and patrolmen as the Supervisors may agree upon. The power to govern and form rules and regulations is given to the Board. The qualifications for men are, reading and writing the English language, citizenship, residence of five years in the City, and freedom from any conviction for crime. The Supervisors are to appoint a Referee for the trial of all complaints and charges against any member of the force. The salary of the Referee is to be fixed by the Supervisors. The Referee has power to issne subpœnas, administer oaths and perform all similar duties. The bill also gives all members of the force the common law and statutory powers of constables all over the State; authorizes requisitions for men, in emergencies, between New-York and Brooklyn—the expenses to be borne by the city making the requisition. One month's notice is required from any member of the force before resigning, under penalty of loss of all back pay. The pay of the Commissioners, Superintendent, and all the officers, is to be fixed by the Supervisors, and the receipt of gifts or emoluments, other than the regular salary, is prohibited. All contributions for charitable, political or any other purpose, by the police force, through its members, is strictly prohibited. The powers and duties of the force are minutely detailed, and the Superintendent is made the chief executive officer, with full power and authority over the force.

The Brooklyn law is similar, and the Metropolitan District system is of course abolished.

A portion of the spinners on tha Manchester Corporation, at Manchester, N. H, have struck for higher wages. Other strikes, it is supposed, will follow.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 8.

$11,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	110	Harlem R.R. Pref		39
4,000 Virginia 6s	87	700	do	b60	39
6,500 do	87¾	500	do		38¾
19,000 do	87¾	450	Reading R. R.	s10	48¾
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	95¾	350	do		48¾
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	85½	400	do	s	48¾
500 N.Y. Cen.R.R. 7s, 1013		200	do	s10	48½
30,000 La C. & Mil. L. R	16½	33	Ill. Cen. R. R.		69
1,000 Chi. & R. I. Rs.	96	354	do		68¾
16 Bank of Commerce	101¾	163	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	o	70¾
20 Hanover Bank	88½	200	do	b30	70¾
26 Continental Bank	100¾	600	do		70¾
100 Cary Imp. Co	6¾	200	do	s60	70¾
50 Dol. & Had. Ca. Co	98¾	200	do	s30	70¾
10 Penn. Coal Co	81¾	50	do	s10	70¾
10 do	81½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60	27¾
1,110 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	80¾	100	do	s30	27¾
100 do	s60	80½	200	do	b60
200 do	s30	80¾	1300	Chi. & R. I. R.	61
50 do	stw	80½	100	do	b10
100 do	b60	80¾	100	do	b30
600 do	s30	80¾	200	do	b60
700 do	s	80¾	50	do	s10
700 Erie R.		10¾	100	do	s10
13 do		10¾	100	do	s30
550 Hud. Riv. R. R.		31¾	100	do	s30
1000 do	s30	31	250	do	
100 do	b60	31¾	400	do	b10
100 do		31¾	50	do	b30

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103¾	100	Erie Railroad	s10	10¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	85¾	225	do		10
2,000 do	85½	100	Hud. River R. R.		31¾
2,000 Mich. C. B. R. 8's c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.	96½	25	do		31¾
		400	do		31
21,000 Goshen Tr. Bds.	73	50	Har. R. R. Pref.	s10	38¾
11,000 Hud. R. R. R. 3d M.	74¾	400	do		38¾
10 Pacific M. S. Co	74¾	100	Reading Railroad		48¾
100 do	74¾	200	do	s10	49
30,000 do	74½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30	61¾
200 Cary Imp. Co	b60	63¾	400	do	61¾
25 Illinois Cen. R. R.		68¾	300	Panama R. R.	117
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		79¾	200	do	116¾
200 do	s10	79¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	70
200 do	b10	79¾	250	do	69¾
200 do		79¾	250	do	69¾
100 do	s60	79¾		Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	60¾
200 do		79¾	200	do	s30
100 do	s3	79¾	100	do	s30
200 do	s30	79¾	100	do	s10
200 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60	17¾			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

2000 S. M. In. Scrip '53	74	180	People's Bank
2,000 La C. & Mil. R. R. 7s	18¾	20	Merc. Mu. In. Co
10 New Am. Fi. In. Co	18½	10	N. World F. In. Co.
6 Lamar In. Co	130¾	49	Clinton Fire In. Co.
3 Howard Fire In. Co.	190	10	Hum. Fire In. Co.
50 Beekman F. In. Co.	112¾	10	Wells. Far. & Co. Ex.
20 Firemen's In. Co	158½	10	American Ex. Co
20 Firemen's In. Co	158	10	Del. & Had Ca. Co.
5 Second-av. RR	102	100	Brooklyn City RR.
20 Park Bank	191¾		

TUESDAY, March 8—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a sndden fall, which before the close of the dealings became almost general, of *one to one and a half per cent.* The ruling cause of this decline is, perhaps, to be found in the discordant and somewhat peculiar element of the recent *Bull* account inside the Board of Brokers. Several prominent leaders in the movement to advance the Western Stocks, and who also became buyers of New-York Central from 78¾ up to 81¾ ₱ cent., were not long since on the opposite tack. They seem to have failed in bringing over tha smaller operators on the *Bear* side, as well as in eliciting a hearty response from the entside public. There were some signs of disagreement in the party at the close of last week, and these were again menifested in the dealinge of yesterday, although the market closed with a steadier feeling in the afternoon, and no affect seemed to be produced by tha *Europa's* advices which were made public at 3 o'clock. But early this morning the weakness of the list was quite palpable, and a number of new sellers came in for "the turn" which was believed to be impending. To all this succeeded a free use of the news from Europe, which was construed, to suit the occasion, as belligerent. And it was also subsequently reported that enethar threatening manifesto had been issued by the irate chief of the Erie management to the Presidents of the other three great roads in (nominal) allisnce, to the effect that ha would soon end all existing agreements, on account of some alleged breaches of faith, or departure from the letter or spirit of tha latest compact. From all that we can gather in the Street, we presume the report is substantially true; although neither surprising nor, after all that has transpired of the tortuous besring of this gentleman's Railway diplomacy in the last eight months, very undesireble. If the public can only be assured that the old and ordinary free and rational competition is to be restored, leaving avery souud and well-managed lina to mansga its own business, and to the end or purpese of reaping the full advantages of the practical training and skill and long experience of its managers, we do not question that the dividend property of the Pennsylvania Central and New-York Central, and the sound prospects of the Baltimore and Ohio Road would all be advanced thereby. Certain it is that nearly all classes of Bond and Shareholders, in interest, including the Erie, have grown tired of the perpetual bickering and barren couferences betweeu tha great lines. And it may also be assnmed that the managers of at least three out of feur are uew ready to take their respective chances, ne in seasons before the initiation of the MORAN system of conventional *reform* they were accustomed to de, for a fair and remunerative division of tha Western traffic of 1859. Each hava cartaiu local advantages assured to them, which tha others cannot taka away, and nntil last season, it was supposed that in this respect, with a moderately fair and popular executive, the Eric Road was uot behind its great competitors, and reqnired tha aid of no princely salery to enable it to enter the field of competition for thorough business with at least a respectable shew of success. The general changes on the Shere list from yesterday and from the highest point of last week are about as follows:

	Tuesday, March 8.	Monday, March 7.	Last week. Highest.
N. Y. Central	79½	80¾	81¼
Rock Island	60½	61½	62¾
Galena	69½	70¾	71¾
Erie	10	10½	13
Panama	116¾	117¾	118
Pacific	74½	75½	78
Southern preferred	47½	48¼	49¼
Michigan Central	51¼	52½	53¾
Hudson	31	31¾	33

The General market closed with a partial reaction from the very lowest sales of tha afternoon, but most of the Brokers quota a heavy feeling.

On the Bond liats there was an advance in Virginia sixes of ¼@½ ₱ cent., and Missouris and Tennessees were steady. The new Federal Loan was ½@¾ ₱ cent. wenker, and sold this afternoon, in sympathy with the Shara market, at 103¾ ₱ cent. A deposit of $500,000 in Gold was made today on account of the Washington bid of RITTENHOUSE & Co., and a similer sum will go into the Sub-Treasury on the sama account in the course of this week. Railway Bonds were generally steady; Illineis Constructien, 89¾ ₱ cent. Tha La Cresse Land Grants have given way to 19½ ₱ cent.

There are no changes to note in Mouey affairs to-day. The leading Stock and Exchange Brokers are selling Money at 4 ₱ ceut. on demand loan, and 5 ₱ cent. ou 10 to 30 days' notice. Wa hear of some choice 75-day bills being taken at Bank as low as 5 ₱ cent. The Discount quotations are 5@6 ₱ cent. for ahort, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for long first-class paper. The Exchanga market closed for the Boston mail, on London 109¾ ₱ cent. for standard bank bills, 109¾ for Southern bank, and 109 to 109½ for commercial signatures. On Paris, f. 5.12½ for standard, and f.5.17½@f.5.15 for Soulhern. Tha Customs to-day amount to $172,000. The whole receipts of the Sub-Treasury $802,982; payments, $205,585; bal ance, $7,648,397.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	2,944,000	1,998,000	2,385,000	2,497,000	1,687,000
Ex. to G. B.	954,000	748,000	785,000	979,000	848,000
Ex. to France	329,000	242,000	282,000	323,000	196,000
Ex. to other F. P.	282,000	165,000	229,000	304,000	153,000
Total Exports	1,578,000	1,155,000	1,296,000	1,606,000	1,194,000
St'k on hand	870,000	748,000	666,000	650,000	367,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	81,000	119,000	88,000	121,000	82,000
Ex. to G. B.	51,000	49,000	68,000	59,000	55,000
Ex. to France	9,000	9,000	18,000	4,000	7,000
Ex. to other F. P.	18,000	14,000	26,000	38,000	14,000
Total Exports	81,000	72,000	109,000	91,000	76,000

The receipts fall off heavily again this week. Mr. WRIGHT, in his circular of this date, remarks:

"Contrary to expectation, the falling off in receipts this week amounts to 38,000 balee, reducing the excess from 964,000 bales, as it stood last week, to 946,000 bales, as by our tables of date. Next week there will be another large decrease, as wa learn from New-Orleans they have received, for the week ending on Friday last, 42,000 bales, against 65,000, and at Mobile, 17,000, against 19,000, during the correspond ing week of last season. There is a marked falling off in the receipts at the interior markets. Wa hear of continued complaints in the South of the difficulty of procuring even running grades of Cotton, owing to the quantity of trashy, sandy and dusty stuff which factors endeavor to include in "lists." Qualities of Middling and the higher grades command half a cent ₱ b. more than average lines; and we hear of 15c., 17c., 18c., and even 20c. ₱ b. having been paid in New-Orleans for some fancy kinds."

The extreme crop estimates are somewhat etaggered by the movement of the past fortnight, and the admitted prospects of the next week or two. In the face of nearly three millions bales already delivered, it is not altogether unreasonable to assume that the great bulk of tha merchantable Cotton of tha late growth has already been marketed. The difficulty of good selections is already being severely felt. The market here, as well as at the South, continues firm. The seles to-day are 3,000 bales, on the basis of 12¼c.@12¾c. for Gulf middlings.

A new Fire Insurance Office has been organized under the title of the Germania Fire Company, with a capital of $200,000, at No. 5 Beekman street, in Park Bank Building.

The following are the earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for February:

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$48,029 70	$45,215 06
Freight	40,831 25	56,485 74
Miscellaneous	5,098 34	5,801 60
Total	$102,959 35	$107,502 40

The earnings of the Little Miami and Columbue and Xenia Companies in February, were as follows:

1859	$66,477 52	1858	$77,993 83
Increase			$8,483 69

The following paragraph from the regular London letter to the *Commercial*, no doubt refers to the opinion of the eminent house of ROTHSCHILD:

"With regard to the feeling of London capitalists it is right to mention that, although the general expectation points to a rupture as inevitable, a leading firm, whose opportunities for knowing all the secret impressions and movements of the French, Austrian and other European Courts, are better than any that can be possessed elsewhere, still confidently express an opinion that peace will be preserved. Their chief reliance, however, seems to be on the intense aversion manifested to war, not only by all classes in France, but by Europe at large, and they do not shut their eyes to the fact that there is in certain quarters a strong determination to bring it about if possible, and that a sudden disturbance at Naples, or in Modena, Parma or Tuscany, would at once lead to that consummation. They must also, perhaps, look with equal apprehension to the combustible elements furnished by the defence given to Austria and Turkey by the Danubian Principalities in their joint election of Colonel COUZA as Hospodar, under the inspiration of France and Russia."

The following is a comparative statement o the Exports, exclusive of Specie, from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1856.	1859.
Total for the week	$691,209	$1,074,398	$1,484,214
Previously reported	10,149,735	6,840,796	7,451,401
Since Jan. 1	$11,040,944	$9,915,193	$8,935,615

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2331. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, Appointed Postmaster-General.

Appointment of Minister to Bogota---Chief Justice of Kansas, &c.

Funeral of the Late Postmaster-General—The Senate Ready to Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 9.

Commissioner of Patents HOLT has been appointed and confirmed as Postmaster-General.

In addition to the confirmation of the appointment of JOSEPH HOLT as Postmaster-General, the Senate also confirmed JOHN HUBBARD, of Maine, as Boundary Commissioner, for which Mr. WISCOMB was recently nominated but rejected.

The Senate also confirmed the following: G. W. JONES, Ex-Senator of Iowa, as Minister to Bogota. JOHN PECK, of Indiana, as Chief Justice of Kansas, vice LECOMPTE; RANDOLPH FULLER, of North Carolina, as fifth Auditor of the Treasury; EMORY D. POTTER, heretofore rejected as Collector at Toledo, again nominated and confirmed.

Other appointments of less consequence were also confirmed.

The Senate will meet to-morrow at 2 P. M. and will then formally close the present session. It is not expected that there will be a quorum present.

The Supreme, Circuit and Criminal Courts have adjourned until Friday, to attend the Postmaster-General's funeral, to-morrow afternoon.

Orders have been issued to the public officers throughout the country to pay the appropriate tributes of respect customary on the death of such an Executive officer of the Government.

The City Councils met this morning and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of late Postmaster-General BROWN; also, that the Corporation offices be closed till after the funeral, and that the Councils attend the funeral in a body, in their official capacity.

The Executive Departments are draped in mourning, and closed for public business.

The time of the funeral is not decided upon.

The late Congress passed an act affecting the Houmas grant in Louisiana, which has been in dispute half a century, and which is worth more than five millions of dollars. Those assuming to be the grantees, succeeded in obtaining a patent in 1844, but two years after an authorized suit was brought to test the validity of the title, which Judge LITTLE pronounced inoperative and void. The lands thus became subject to survey and sale. In June, 1856, notwithstanding this judicial proceeding, a law was passed resulting, owing to its phraseology, to the benefit of the grantees, but the last act arrests the patent to them until the end of the next Congress, in order that, in the meantime, justice may be secured to the five hundred or more settlers to the grant. Senator SLIDELL claims 22,000 acres, worth a million of dollars, and one or two others the remainder.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 9.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER a resolution was adopted, calling on the Postmaster-General to state in his next annual report the number of letters consigned to the dead-letter office, and what legislation is necessary to diminish the number or insure their return to the writers thereof.

Mr. TRUMBULL desired to make an explanation of a personal character in regard to an editorial in the Washington *Union*, and also a statement of Senator CRITTENDEN, in the same paper of Tuesday, on the subject of the defeat of the Post-office Appropriation bill, and throwing on the Republicans the responsibility of its failure.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, raised a point of order. There was nothing before the Senate on which a personal explanation could be based.

Mr. TRUMBULL said his object was not to delay the Senate unnecessarily.

Mr. HUNTER merely wished to say that all were anxious to get away to-day. If the Senator from Illinois opened that subject, it would lead to an interminable debate.

Mr. TRUMBULL again rose to speak.

Messrs. IVERSON and MALLORY severally raised points of order.

The Vice-President remarked that Mr. TRUMBULL must have unanimous consent, and that that question would be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL dissented from this ruling, and asked whether any dissenting voice should at any time in future prevent a Senator from explaining what affected his character as a gentlemen. He only wanted the truth to prevail, and to correct some erroneous statements.

Mr. MALLORY moved to go into Executive session.

Mr. TRUMBULL claimed that he had the floor.

However, the question was taken, and Mr. MASON's motion agreed to—27 against 15.

After the doors were opened the Vice-President retired from the chair, and, on motion of Mr. BRIGHT, it was ordered that Mr. FITZPATRICK be President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

A message was received from the President announcing the death of Mr. BROWN, the Postmaster-General. He says:

"The death of this distinguished public officer, especially at the present moment, whose his eminent services are so much needed, is a great loss to the country. His honesty and indefatigable exertions in the discharge of his high duties, as well as his benevolent heart and kind deportment, endeared him to all who approached him."

The President adds:

"Submitting to the will of Divine Providence, he will ever cherish his memory with affectionate regard."

Mr. NICHOLSON said the sad intelligence justified some action on the part of the Senate expressive of their deep sense of the public loss by the death of the late Postmaster-General. He had known him well in all his public relations to the country for more than 20 years, and had been closely connected with him in the walks of private life; therefore, he could fully appreciate his services as a public man and his generous and noble qualities. After pronouncing a eulogy on the deceased, he submitted resolutions expressive of deep regret at this public loss; that the Senate will attend the funeral, and that a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the same; that the Senate will go into mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the President, and that as a further mark of respect the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Previous to the adjournment Messrs. RICE and FOOTE were appointed a Committee to wait on the President, and inform him that if there was no further business to communicate the Senate were ready to close this session. Adjourned.

Last Hours of the Postmaster-General.

The Hon. HORATIO KING, First Assistant Postmaster-General, in an eulogium of Governor BROWN, at a meeting of the Department yesterday, said:

"I saw Gov. BROWN for the last time on Wednesday forenoon, the day after he was attacked. He was taken with a severe chill on the Monday night previous, and this was followed by a high fever, resulting in pleuris-pneumonia, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The disease had been checked when I called, and he was comparatively comfortable. He had sent for me to inquire about the business of the Department, and was especially anxious to know what Congress was doing in regard to the Post-office bills before it. I gave him as brief and favorable account thereof as possible, for the physician charged me to occupy his attention but a few moments; and I left him in the fond hope that he would soon recover. But, alas! congestion had already settled upon one of his lungs, and at about 2 o'clock of the same day the other was attacked, from which time until his death his condition became almost hopeless. He sent for me again the next day, and also for his Third Assistant, who, unknown to him, then laid upon the bed of death; but his physician had left such explicit orders for him to be kept quiet, that I declined to go into his room, excusing myself by an encouraging note, which appeared to satisfy him. With occasional interruptions from severe suffering, reviving for a moment the hopes of his family and friends, he continued to risk until death came to his relief. There is no doubt that his great concern relative to the Post-office Department, in the prosperity of which, from the day he took charge of it, he has felt the most lively interest, operated seriously against his recovery. In response to one of his attending physicians on this subject, during one of the intervals of partial relief, he said, with much emphasis: "*Yes, Doctor, I have trouble.*" His interview with the President, whom he recognized and conversed with some time last night, is represented to have been most solemn and affecting. He took leave of his family with all that warmth of affection he always, in so remarkable a manner, displayed toward those he so dearly loved. His devoted wife and affectionate step-daughter watched over him every moment to the last, and kind friends were ever ready to assist."

From the National Intelligencer.

At about 11 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the President called to see the Postmaster-General, and the last interview between these two high officers of the Government was quite touching. As Mr. BUCHANAN was about to leave the room, which he had quietly entered, and from which he was solicitously departing, Mrs. BROWN remarked to her husband that the President had called to inquire into the condition of his health. He quickly answered that he would be glad to see him; hearing which Mr. BUCHANAN returned to his bedside. Mr. BROWN remarked, "Mr. BUCHANAN, I have endeavored faithfully to discharge all my public duties."

To which the President replied that his efforts had been successful, and that the whole country would attest to his fidelity as a public officer and the success that had attended his administration of the Department; and, while commiserating his suffering condition, expressed a hope for his restoration to health. Mr. BROWN seemed conscious that the time for hope had passed, and with evident feeling, having thanked the President for the uniform kindness which he had extended to him and his family, bade him adieu. In a few hours he was no more.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS. } WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1859.

Under instructions from the President of the United States, the Secretary of War with unfeigned sorrow announces to the Army the decease of the Honorable AARON V. BROWN, Postmaster-General, which occurred in this city, at an early hour this morning.

An enlightened statesman and a distinguished and able member of the General Government has thus been stricken down at his post. The nation will mourn the afflicting dispensation which has left so great a void in its councils. A worthy and estimable citizen has been removed from the circle of his numerous friends. Society will mingle its grief with the patriotic regrets which the loss of a statesman will not fail to call forth.

While the President, with the surviving members of the Cabinet, the Legislature and the Indian Departments of the Government, will unite in every testimonial the sad occasion demands, it is fitting a similar respect should be shown to the memory of the distinguished deceased by the national arms of defence. Accordingly, half-hoer guns will be fired from sunrise to sunset at every garrisoned military post, the day succeeding the receipt of this order; the national flag will be displayed at half-staff during the same time, and officers of the army will wear for three months the proper badge of military mourning.

The War Department and its bureaus will be closed until the day succeeding the funeral obsequies.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Further by the Quaker City.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—DEFEAT OF A PORTION OF MIRAMON'S TROOPS—MIRAMON AT ALVARADO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 9.

The *Quaker City's* mails have reached the city. The steamer *Uncle Sam* met with a terrible gale, and returned to San Francisco on the 12th, and sailed again on the 16th for Colorado, as before reported.

Advices from Vera Cruz of 1st March state that a portion of MIRAMON's forces had been defeated in an attack upon Jalapa, and returned to Perote. MIRAMON subsequently marched eastward, and reached Alvarado with three thousand men, intending to march upon Vera Cruz, *viâ* the sea-coast.

There was much excitement at Vera Cruz, but they were confident of defeating MIRAMON.

It was rumored at Minatitlan on the 5th, just as the steamer was sailing, that MIRAMON had arrived before Vera Cruz, with five thousand men, and forty field pieces.

The watchword of MIRAMON's army was the defeat of the Liberals or death.

The express from the Capital intended for the steamship *Tennessee* was detained by MIRAMON to conceal his movements.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 9.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 14th ult., has arrived here. No through passengers came with the mail.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of Government property had been thrown overboard from the mail steamship *Uncle Sam* during a hurricane encountered forty miles from the Heads.

The State Medical Society had exonerated Dr. COLE.

The steamship *Quaker City's* passengers of the 29th of January failed to connect with the steamship *Golden Age*, in consequence of the inability of the former to cross the Coatzacoalcos Bar, on account of a heavy gale in the Gulf.

Honolulu dates are to Jan. 20. The exports of whale products for 1858 were upwards of 136,000 bbls. of oil and 1,600,000 lbs. of bone—a material increase over the exports of the previous year.

Some difficulty had occurred in the Ochotsk Sea, growing out of the efforts of the Russian brig *Constantine* to prevent American, French or other vessels whaling there.

Johnson Island had been taken possession of by a force from San Francisco acting for the Pacific Guano Company, and improvements were progressing there with a view to shipping guano.

It is reported that new silver mines have been opened in Arizona, and that lead, copper, iron, alum, gold and silver ore abound in the territory.

The reports from the Gila mines continue unfavorable.

New-Hampshire Election.

DOVER, N. H., Tuesday, March 8.

Strafford County complete gives GOODWIN for Governor, 3,509; CATE, 2,677. For Congress, MARSTON, Republican, 3,426; MACEY, Democrat, 2,714. MARSTON's majority will reach 400.

NORTHUMBERLAND, N. H., Tuesday, March 8.

Fourteen towns in Coos County give 1,012 for GOODWIN, 1,160 for CATE. Last year the same towns gave 1,055 for HALE, Republican, and 1,138 for CATE, Democrat; Democratic gain, 75.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 8—Midnight.

Sufficient returns have been received to show the success of the entire Republican State ticket, the election of the three Republican members of Congress, and decisive majorities in the Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 9—1 P. M.

One hundred and fifty-four towns have been heard from, and indicate that GOODWIN's majority for Governor is at least 3,000.

The three Republican Congressmen are elected beyond doubt, by handsome majorities.

The House and Senate are strongly Republican.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 9—4 P. M.

The Republicans yesterday elected their three Congressmen by handsome majorities. MARSTON, in the First District, by about 400; TAPPAN, in the Second District, by about 800; and EDWARDS, in the Third District, by about 1,000.

Breaking Up of the Ice in the Hudson.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 9.

The ice has been breaking up all day, and about 5 o'clock went down the river. The space opposite the city is now clear, but above the city a large mass of ice still remains, which will probably come down to-night. The water is clear up to the top of the dock, but not as high as usual. The flood promises to be less damaging than heretofore.

Condition of the Ohio State Treasury.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 9.

The Committee appointed to examine the condition of the State Treasury made a report to the Legislature yesterday.

The Committee advert, in commencing the examination of JOHN G. BRESLIN's transactions, to the fact that for many years the money in the hands of the Treasurer has been doomed public property. Outside speculators have been in the habit of approaching the Treasurer, and by artful management securing the use of the money intended to be kept in the vaults of the State.

The amount shown by the Treasurer's books for which Mr. BRESLIN should account at the expiration of his office is $1,006,000. Mr. BRESLIN accounts for $204,000. By the failure of the banks in which the money was deposited, deducting this $204,000, there remains a balance of $856,000, which Mr. BRESLIN should have paid Mr. GIBSON, his successor.

Mr. GIBSON repeatedly acknowledged he had received every cent due from Mr. BRESLIN, and after making a solemn oath to this effect states that the money was never paid him by Mr. BRESLIN. That the whole of this sum was not paid to Mr. GIBSON by Mr. BRESLIN is fully established by the testimony. Mr. BRESLIN acknowledges having under his control assets belonging to the State representing about $200,000, concerning which he refuses to make any disclosure as to their character or the parties holding them.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 9.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN accepts the invitation extended to him by a Committee, and will receive the congratulations of his fellow-countrymen in Boston, about the middle of May.

The Boston Custom House will be closed to-morrow, in respect to the memory of the late Postmaster-General.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 9.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived early this morning.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived below at 11 o'clock last night, and other wharf at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

The *Star of the South* sails at 10 o'clock.

Failing in of a Church.

FOUR OR FIVE KILLED—SEVERAL WOUNDED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, March 9.

The floor of the First Catholic Church in this city gave way this evening, causing considerable consternation among the congregation. In attempting to escape four or five persons were killed and several injured.

Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AND NORTH BRITON.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 9—11 P. M.

There are no signs as yet of the steamship *Arabia*, now due here, with Liverpool dates of the 26th ult. A stiff Northwest wind is blowing, and it is snowing hard.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 9—Midnight.

As yet there are no indications of the steamship *North Briton*, now overdue at this port with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ult. Weather clear and calm.

Marine Disasters.

BOQUAN, N. J., Wednesday, March 9.

The brig *Princeton*, Captain WILLS, from Jamaica, with logwood for New-York, came ashore at about 12 o'clock last night, about 8 miles south of Egnan Inlet. The crew were all saved, and the vessel is high and dry. She had a pilot on board.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 9.

The brig *Mercy*, S. COUZENS, from Havana for Boston, went ashore last night three miles east of Race Point. She is full of water, and, with her cargo of molasses, will probably be a total loss. The crew were saved except the cook, who was washed overboard.

The brig *Menagas*, from St. Thomas for Boston, in ballast, went ashore on Nauset Beach last evening. The crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

The brig *Edwin*, from Cardenas for Boston, is ashore on the Lower Middle.

COLLISION IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 9.

The steamship *Baltimore*, on her second trip from Havana for Baltimore, with a cargo of fruit, came in collision last night off Thomas' Point, in the Chesapeake, with a propeller, and sank immediately, the crew barely escaping with their lives.

The *Baltimore* was insured for $30,000; mostly in New-York and Hartford.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 9.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at about noon today, with 26 passengers for Halifax, and 52 for Liverpool. She takes out $200,000 in specie.

Weather Reports....WEDNESDAY, March 9.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Wind E. and light; sky overcast; Therm. 32°.
ALBANY.—The ice is passing out of the River here.
BALTIMORE.—Clear and cool.
WASHINGTON.—Clear and cool.
PETERSBURG.—Clear and cool.
NORFOLK.—Therm. 56°. Wind N.
LYNCHBURG.—Clear. Therm. 52°.
KNOXVILLE.—Cloudy. Therm. 46°.
CHATTANOOGA.—Cloudy. Therm. 48°.
WILMINGTON.—Clear and cool.
AUGUSTA.—Pleasant weather.
CHARLESTON.—Therm. 51°. Clear. Wind W.
SAVANNAH.—Therm. 52°. Clear. Wind N. W.
MACON.—Clear and pleasant.
MONTGOMERY.—Clear and pleasant.
CUMBERLAND.—Clear and pleasant.
CINCINNATI.—Cloudy and cool.

Northern Mexico.

DEFEAT OF COL. MIRAMON—REVOLT AT TAMPICO—WAR PREPARATIONS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arizona* at New-Orleans, we have advices from the Rio Grande to Feb. 24.

The Brownsville *Flag* of that date has the following news from Mexico.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Monterey contains the following particulars of the victory recently obtained by a portion of the Liberal Army of the North over the Reactionists under Col. JOAQUIN MIRAMON, a brother of the General of that name:

The action took place not far from Aguascallentes at a village called Rincon de Romos. MIRAMON is represented to have attacked the Liberals under JUAROA, who repulsed him three several times, and finally put him to flight. This is claimed as a sanguinary engagement; but we find in the list of the killed and wounded only 23 of the first and 11 of the latter. The victors also publish a list of 29 prisoners, embracing 1 captain, 1 second sergeant, 1 corporal and 25 privates. The killed and wounded of the enemy are not given.

Col. MIRAMON, who escaped and was mustering a new brigade, had declared a war without quarter, and had already summarily executed several of the Liberals who had accidentally fallen into his hands.

It is said that a *pronunciamiento* had been suppressed at Tampico. The plot was discovered before the plans had ripened.

Señor D. ANDRES TREVINO, "Political Chief of the Northern District" of the State of Tamaulipas, had effected negotiations for 800 new rifles of the best quality, 100 shooting pistols, and 300,000 percussion caps. It is not stated whence they come.

The munitions of war which the State had placed at the disposition of VIDAURRI were also *en route* to the Army of the North.

The Brownsville *Flag* notices the passage through that city of a large amount of travel, principally from Texas, by sea as well as by land, *en route* to Mexico, "to purchase horses."

The Mystic Bridge Murder.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER IN THIS CITY—THE PRISONER'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

A murder, unusually brutal in its details, was committed, about two years ago, at Mystic Bridge, Conn. The murdered man, whose name was JOHN HUMPHREYS, a ship-carpenter by trade, was found the morning after the murder in the Mystic River, with his arms and legs severed from his body, his ears cut off, and otherwise shockingly mutilated. Suspicion rested upon an Irishman, named WILLIAM GORDON, who was alleged to have been seen with Mr. HUMPHREYS on the night of the murder, and who soon after disappeared from the place. Nothing has been heard from him since that time until yesterday, when a man, whose name is unknown, informed Officer ARTHUR JOHNSON, of the Eleventh Precinct, that GORDON was at work on the ship *J. A. Westervelt*, at the foot of Pike-street. The officer repaired to the vessel, where he found the man as described, arrested him, and took him to the Eleventh Ward Station house. On being informed of the charge made against him GORDON simply replied that he "had been expecting it." He was taken from there to the Police Headquarters, where, after undergoing a short examination from Superintendent TALMADGE, he was conveyed before Justice WELSH, who granted a temporary commitment of the prisoner to the Tombs until intelligence could be received from the scene of the murder. The prisoner was first quite non-communicative, but at length the following disconnected and somewhat contradictory statements were obtained from him: At first he denied having more than a casual acquaintance with the murdered man, and said that he left Mystic Bridge three or four years ago, and had heard accounts of the murder, or rather, as he expressed it, he had "heard that the man was drowned." He afterwards confessed to a better acquaintance with Mr. HUMPHREYS, told his business and nationality, and finally admitted that "on that night he was with him in his bedroom." On being asked what might be referred to, he hesitated for a while, and finally said "the night he went off and wasn't seen again." He said he was with Mr. HUMPHREYS on the night in question, and that HUMPHREYS, being drunk, asked him to see him home, which he did, and took him up stairs to his bedroom; that he then left him, and after he had gone, HUMPHREYS got up and told his fellow lodgers that he was going out and they wouldn't see him again. He afterwards heard he was drowned, and that is all he knew about the matter. He says he worked off and on, at Mystic and New-London, three or four years at the business of ship-fastening. He left Mystic and came to New-York in company with a man named MANNING, whose present whereabouts and business he does not know, although he says he met him in this City three or four months since. Since leaving Mystic, he says he has lived most of the time at Yonkers, where he has been in the employ of several men, among whom he mentions Mr. D. CROMWELL and Mr. SAMUEL BABCOCK, merchant of this City. During the last Summer, he worked a portion of the time in Putnam County, for an agent of Mr. CROMWELL. On the 9th of December last, he says, he came to this City, and has lived since that time in Williamsburg. He says he has been eight years in the country, is 35 years old, and was never married. He is a small man, both in stature and built; has dark-brown hair, and a not uncommonly vicious-looking countenance.

The Police have sent several telegraphic dispatches to Mystic relative to the arrest, but had received no answer at the last accounts—the place being some sixteen miles from a telegraph station. Sergeant BURROUGHS went on to Connecticut last evening to ascertain the particulars of the murder and give information of the arrest. Meanwhile, the prisoner will be detained at the Tombs.

A telegraphic dispatch was received last evening from Sheriff PAYNE, of New-London, stating that GOODSON was wanted on a charge of murdering HUMPHREYS, and that he would come after GOODSON.

The Virginia Historical Society and the Virginia Library Company are converting measures for the establishment of a library and gallery of paintings at Richmond.

Terrible Disaster.

EXPLOSION OF THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMER PRINCESS—75 TO 100 PERSONS KILLED—100 WOUNDED—NAMES OF LOST, SCALDED AND INJURED.

A telegram from New-Orleans, published on the 1st instant, briefly announced the explosion of the steamer *Princess* on the Mississippi, and a dreadful loss of life. The New-Orleans papers give full particulars of the disaster. The names of the killed had not been fully ascertained, but it is supposed that from seventy-five to one hundred lives were lost. Upwards of one hundred persons were wounded.

The *Princess* was about four years old, a first-class packet, plying between New-Orleans and Vicksburg. She was put in thorough repair last Summer, at a cost of $30,000. On Sunday morning, Feb. 27, at about 10 o'clock, while on her way to New-Orleans, her boilers exploded. Out of four hundred passengers on board, over two hundred were killed or injured. The *Picayune* says that four of the large, powerful boilers exploded at once, driving aft, clearing all before them, and the whole upper cabin, state rooms, hurricane deck and all, fell in almost immediately, and in a few moments the flames burst forth. The shock was so sudden and so tremendous, so utterly unlooked-for, as apparently to have bewildered the bravest and most experienced men.

The chief engineer, ANDY SWEENY, had ended his watch at 8 A. M.; when the second engineer, PETER HERSEY, went on, and was attending to his duty when the explosion occurred, he being the first victim. He was cut in two.

The lotes of the explosion, or some other lucky accident, gave the boat a turn towards the bank. She soon struck on a sand-bar that jutted out into the river from the shore, and where she grounded. The mate on deck, with several of the crew, jumped on the bar and succeeded in making the boat fast. In the meanwhile, those who were uninjured, busied themselves in endeavoring to rescue their unfortunate companions buried in the burning ruins of the cabin, and gathered in which were many ladies and children. All who could be moved, wounded or not, were taken on the sand-bank, there to await, in a state of agony and horror that can faintly be imagined, the hand of rescue from some passing vessel.

The companion packet to the *Princess*, the steamboat *Natchez*, which left here on Saturday afternoon, was the first boat to near the disastrous scene.

The *Natchez* laid by the wreck for some hours, her officers, crew and passengers exerting themselves to the utmost to give all the relief in their power, and soon this steamer started on her way up the river, her decks filled with mattresses, on which reclined the bleeding forms of those who, but a day before, had left their homes to spend the last joyous week of the Carnival in the Crescent City.

The boat is a total loss. No papers, books, or other property was saved. Captain THOMASSON, of the steamboat *Magnolia*, arrived last night from Vicksburg, informed us that he laid by the sand bar some time, but nothing of the wreck could be seen; and the sand-bar itself was deserted. Nothing remained to tell of the accident but a few cotton bales floating about, here and there.

No complete lists of the killed and wounded are published. The following are all the names yet ascertained:

KILLED—J. W. Seymour, of Baton Rouge; Mr. Colhenn, of Maysville, Ky.; Mr. Hodges, of Franklin County, Miss.; E. M. Murphy; Mr. Perrigus, cigar maker, of Baton Rouge; Collin M. Kingston, passenger; Edward Quigg, barkeeper; Carey, assistant barkeeper; Henry Brown, assistant barkeeper; Reuben Ure, (colored); three persons names unknown; S. H. Lurdy, of Bayou Sara, La; Mr. L. Brewer; Messrs. Huard and Atkinson, residence not ascertained; A. W. Delie, of Clinton, La.; George Evans, of Natchez; Joshua Johns, third engineer; Peter Hersey, second engineer; Wm. Marshar, deck hand; B. Wilcox, of Ashwood, La.—Total, so far as known, 23.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—Mr. N. B. Phillips, of Bayou Sara, is reported to be in a dying state. Judge Farrar, of Point Coupée, is dangerously injured; James Hood, Clerk of the *Princess*; L. D. Brewer and W. B. Phillips, of Bayou Sara; Messrs. Halt and Rodney; Jos. Clark, second clerk; J. F. Scott, of Tensas; Agustus de Lee, of Clinton; F. Surget, of Natchez; J. J. Hodges, of Franklin, Miss.; Mr. Cockburo, connected with the house of Oakey & Hawkins, of New-Orleans; Mr. Harbour, Point Coupée; H. Vigue, Point Coupée; F. A. Cheatham, Baton Rouge; J. M. Carr, New-Carthage; Phillip Sheplens, Baton Rouge; H. B. Murphy, St. Louis; Anderson, colored waiter; C. M. Kingston, of New Orleans; Semi Wells, of Virginia; Mr. Baxter, of Rapides; Judge Boyce and nephew; J. D. Corneaux and Mr. Murphy, of Baton Rouge; Mr. Alley, of Baton Rouge. The officers of the *Dale* report that Mr. C. F. Williams, of Galveston, Texas, was found on the sand-bar so badly injured that he was near the point of death.

MISSING.—A son of W. B. Stuart, of Fayette, Miss.; Mr. Brandon, Clerk of the Court, Natchez; two brothers, of the name of Marks, of Fayette, Miss.; James Yale and W. L. Glover, of Natchez; Col. Coffey, of Grand Gulf; Ex. Richards, of Point Coupee; John M. Bell, of New-Orleans; H. W. Sherbourne, of Baton Rouge; Charles Baonister, Representative from New-Orleans; L. Huard, Representative from New-Orleans; Captain Jackson, Messrs. John Clark, Claxton Taylor, of Baton Rouge.

The *Picayune* gives long lists of persons slightly injured, who will recover. It adds:

The loss of life is not as far as ascertained, to be found elsewhere; but melancholy additions, it is feared, must be made to it; while we have hopes that some reported to be lost may yet be restored, having been picked up by other boats or escaped, by some happy intervention, to the shore.

Nothing has been heard of the fate of Messrs. HUARD and BANNISTER, members of the Legislature from New-Orleans. Parties went down to-day in search of these gentlemen.

When the House met to-day, Mr. LAWRASON moved that it adjourn, in respect to the absent members, Messrs. BANNISTER and HUARD, whose fate was yet unascertained. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned. A similar motion was made in the Senate by Mr. TUCKER, and was accepted at once.

JOHN M. BELL is thought to be certainly lost, and there is no one among us who could be more generally regretted. He was one of our oldest men of business, and has carried on for a long series of years undertakings of great extent and vast responsibilities.

The population all along the line from this to Natchez is generally of a wealthy and refined class. They are hospitable, and receive many guests. They interchange visits with each other, and they come frequently to the city, especially at Carnival times, when there are so many gayeties. This trip of the *Princess*, moreover, was expected to bring down a considerable number of members of the Legislature, in their customary visit to the city after a week's adjournment. She was, therefore, known to be full of passengers—mostly well known in New-Orleans—and many of them closely connected with families here. Whence therefore the rumor spread that she had been burned up, with a great loss of life, the consternation and alarm were great.

The following incidents are narrated:

Dr. VAUGHAN and Mr. BIRD instantly jumped into a skiff, with some negroes to row, and pulled over. Dr. V. insisted on landing, that he might help those on shore; and Mr. B. pulled down stream and picked up five persons from the water or clinging to the cotton bales.

The first person Dr. V. met was Mrs. COFFEY, herself safe, but frantic at the fact that her husband was on board, and burning up! And of that there is not a doubt. Dr. V. heard not a cry on board the burning wreck; but those which arose from the river and from the shore were so awful in their nature that he cannot rest or sleep from their wringing in his ears. He was half across the river before the fire broke out in the ladies' cabin; but before he landed the flames were breaking out at the stern.

Mr. ANSON LAMORY, of West Baton Rouge, was very active in saving the sufferers. He got into a skiff on the west side of the river, and pulled at once *below the wreck*, and he and the others with him saved seven or eight lives.

Disastrous Conflagration in Memphis.

FIVE NEWSPAPER OFFICES AND SEVERAL STORES BURNED—HEAVY LOSS.

From the Memphis Appeal, 4th.

We stated in yesterday's paper that at the time of going to press a fire was raging at the corner of Main and Monroe streets, which broke out in the premises occupied by the *Eagle and Enquirer*. The flames continued to spread until the whole mass of buildings bounded by Main and Union streets, and by the two alleys in the rear, were quite destroyed, and nearly the whole of the buildings, which were of brick, were leveled with the ground. The fire broke out in the mailing room of the *Enquirer*, which office has been fired four times before within a year, and has been burned out twice before since its existence. The *Avalanche* office, which has been fired eight times within the last few months, was in the same building. The jobolag establishment of HUTTON & CLARKE, and the office of the *Ledger*, were in the same block, and connected with these offices were the offices of the *Christian Advocate* and the *Presbyterian Sentinel*, all of which were consumed by the flames. The three former of these papers are dailies, the two latter weeklies. Nearly forty printers are thus thrown out of work. The flames spread from one to the other of the closely-packed buildings almost without check. The streets were very deeply covered with mud, making it difficult to move the engines, and there are no few public cisterns, even in this central and thickly built upon portion of the city, that the daring and laborious efforts of the firemen were of comparatively little avail.

Among the property destroyed was the following: HUTTON & CLARKE's job printing establishment. The loss was $15,000. The material of a bookbinder's shop in the same building was consumed; loss $1 000. This building belonged to SAMUEL W. NYASS; was worth $2 500. At the southwest corner of Monroe and Main streets, store of GILKEY & WARREN, jewelers and watchmakers. HEINRICH & BROS., confectioners and toy dealers, lost $5,000. M. STEINMAN & Co.'s millinery and fancy goods establishment lost $12,000. In the same building was the *Eagle and Enquirer* office, where the fire originated. The loss is $7,000; insurance $5,000. The books of the office are in the safe, buried beneath the ruins. The *Avalanche* was in the same building; all the books were got away safely. Loss $2 000. WM. H. HUNT's china store; loss $11 000. SAFFARANS & STRATTON, tin and stove store. Loss $12,000. The three last houses were owned by J. M. LEE, who had $5,000 insurance on each of them. Dr. GRAY, dentist, had rooms over the above store; loss $2,000.

A movement is on foot to surround the tomb-stone of BYRNE, at Harrow, with a neat iron railing, and subscriptions are asked for the purpose. It seems that the Vandalism of unscrupulous persons, in chipping off pieces of the tomb, has been carried so far that a very considerable portion of the inscription is now deficient.

The Tragedy at Hawesville, Ky.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS—VIRTUES OF A COAT OF MAIL—REMARKABLE PRESENTMENT OF A GRAND JURY.

Some curious developments have been made public in relation to the recent affray at Hawesville, Ky. The Louisville *Journal* of the 7th says:

"The Grand Jury report that LOWE was proved to have a coat-of-mail on the day before the affray, but they say nothing as to his having worn it in the fight. Well-known facts can scarcely leave a doubt that he did wear it upon that occasion. Our informant, who was a spectator of the scene, says that at least between seventy-five and a hundred guns and pistols were fired at LOWE, and that there were thirty-two bullet and buck-shot holes through all portions of his coat, but that not a solitary ball or shot entered his body or even drew a drop of blood. Heavily loaded guns were fired at him from a distance of not more than six feet, and he was repeatedly knocked down and whirled around by the leaden missiles, yet no wounds except contusions were inflicted. The ball which struck his thigh made a very severe bruise, but did not enter the skin. Our informant saw a strong man strike him four times with a bowie knife, but the point of the weapon turned without penetrating."

The Grand Jury of Hancock County have made a presentment of the facts in the case, and conclude as follows:

"In reference to the killing of LOWE, on the next day, when he was unarmed and confined in the jail, a difference of opinion exists in the Grand Jury. A majority of the Jury, however, believe that the lives of the two persons by whom he was said to have been slain were threatened by him, *and would have been unsafe if he had been permitted to live*, and that the same principles of self-preservation which justified the killing of ALDRIDGE were applicable to the killing of LOWE. The Grand Jury unitedly deplore that so great provocation to violence existed in this county, and that blood has been shed in the very presence of justice. They hope sincerely that the bloody proceedings referred to may have a salutary effect upon the community; that the result may inculcate a desire to have the laws promptly administered, and impress upon those who disregard the rights of others the certainty that, in the judgment of all good men, the law is magnified when he who without right appeals to the sword is by the sword destroyed. They all regret that the law should have been inadequate to remedy the existing evil. *If so plain the law must protect men or they will protect themselves, and this Jury seriously fear that unless the law is made to act more vigorously, force will assume the sceptre, and the rights of the citizens be determined by the strong arm of violence.* They also hope that those who assumed the redress of their own and the wrongs of the public will not go so far in removing a public terror as to become a substitute for the same in the community, and that a love of law and order may from this day distinguish and redeem the citizens of Hancock County.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Sr., Foreman.

Several citizens of Hawesville, friends of LOWE, had left the place, fearing violence. Among them were Mr. HOGE, a merchant, who is now in Louisville, Colonel JENNINGS, a coal merchant, and Mr. POWER, a merchant.

A Fraudulent Bank Scheme.

ARREST OF THE CONSPIRATORS—A BOGUS BANK IN INDIANA—$60,000 OF WORTHLESS BILLS—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

By the aid of St. Louis detectives, parties engaged in an enormous fraud upon the public, through the agency of a bogus banking institution in Indiana, have been caught and committed for trial. The St. Louis *Democrat* gives a long history of the case. We condense the principal facts. The institution took the name of the "Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Petersburg, Indiana." The chief conspirators appear to have been WILLIAM O'BRIEN and JAMES WELLS, the latter passing as Cashier of the bank, and the former as Agent. Both these men are in custody at St. Louis. O'BRIEN was formerly a quack doctor, largely engaged in the sale of patent medicines in Philadelphia. Among his victims was one THOMAS JEFFERSON BYRNE, of Odessa, Del., one of whose letters was found in O'BRIEN's possession. This individual seems to have suffered at O'BRIEN's hands, for the following passage occurs in his letter:

"I have sufficient evidence against you to put you in Moyamensing one year for forging and false pretenses. You well knew that when I paid you that money, $150, you never intended putting it in the store. If I were put on oath to say what you did put in it, I would not swear to over $75; the other went for rum, oysters, &c., and operas, board, &c. I once thought your wife an honest sort of a woman, but if things go on as they are now going I shall change my opinion; for yourself, I suppose you will take no notice when I candidly tell you that you are, without any exception, the biggest liar I ever met with in this wide world. Just look for a moment over the promises and inducements you held out to me to go into that accursed medicine business, and just look at the promises you have made others. Here are your words, 'If you only put in $200 or $250, I'll do all the rest; I'll push the business through.'

What a beautiful newspaper paragraph I could write, headed 'Look out for the Scoundrel.'"

This, however, is not the Bank story, but a preliminary chapter in O'BRIEN's history. The bank swindle seems to have been contemplated as early as May, 1857. Another letter, found among O'BRIEN's effects, reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1857.

Capt. O'BRIEN—*Dear Sir*: I find it will be impossible to do anything with the Patapsco before the last of the month.

The fact is, that FROST had no power to make a sale of the bank, and the whole thing has got to be done, if at all, under a new and distinct arrangement.

MANNERS DOWN EAST.

Characteristics of Boston—Powers' Statue of Webster—The Tiger Ball—The Artists' Reception, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Saturday, March 5.

I have been told by my friend Cynicus—who is a capital fellow, but rather bitter—that if I want to live a quiet life here, I must not pitch into anything. That I must talk of Boston and its institutions in the most respectful and complimentary terms; that I must approach the State-house as an ancient Greek would approach the Parthenon; that I must not dare inquire how many acres the Common contains; that when it is intimated to me that Foozle—the richest man in Boston, Sir!—is passing on the opposite side of the street, I must regard that auriferous personage with an air of mingled respect and awe; that the poets and literary magnates of the place must be viewed by me with sentiments of either adoration or terror; that what is called "The Best Society" is a vast and awful territory, in which no stranger sets foot without passing through ordeals as fearful as those initiatory to the Mysteries of Isis; that the question of the disposal of the Hancock estate is the most interesting event of the age; that the story of cows having traced out the streets of Boston is the most entertaining story in modern anecdotical literature. All these things have been laid down to me as the articles of faith which I must sign before I could become a Bostonish.

Banished, demanded from celestial regions—I decided missing my native planet—and being ready at any moment to return whence I came, I feel at liberty to disregard all the cautions of my friend Cynicus. In fact, I trample under foot his map of the country.

I intend to go about Boston, not alone with my eyes and ears open—like the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the New-York *Ledger*, to which journal, I understand, he is a valued contributor—but, if necessary, with my mouth open, for I have been given to understand that there are cunning *chefs de cuisine* in this city, who minister with much art to the interior man. I propose, therefore, for some time at least, until I get schooled into being very considerate, to say exactly what I think. Now, one of the first thoughts that suggests itself to me is, why did Mr. POWERS in his statue of WEBSTER, now in the Athenæum, put a poker into that statesman's hands? Is it emblematic of the patriotic fires which the great man's eloquence stirred? The man is so great to me, that when the other day I looked upon that huge loose lump of bronze, the realization of WEBSTER was so entirely missed, that the clumsy, vicious-faced statue banished, and I saw arise before me an irresistible head and shoulders; a man with deep lake-like eyes, and a massive pier of a forehead, upon which the waves of life might beat forever, as the ocean upon a granite cape? Not a poker in his energetic hand, but thunderbolts! Why not? Was he not the Jove of eloquence?

The Greeks had a fine old system called ostracism. Votes were told in oyster-shells. We moderns are depraved, and use the oyster more than its shell. If I were a Lycurgus I should take a vote on Mr. POWERS as having committed a crime against the State in making this statue of DANIEL WEBSTER. And if it was in Greece, I am quite sure that the sculptor would be ostracized by any amount of "half-shells."

My friend Cynicus said to me, "Are you going to the Tiger Ball?"

Now, I am an imaginative, and, some people say, a timid man. This question put to me suddenly, by a person of imposing aspect, filled me instantly with dismay, and conjured up before me frightful visions of East Indian jungles. I knew in my early days a gentleman in the East India Company's service, who came home with a pension, a diseased liver and a story of a tiger. He lived upon all three for a great many years.

The story of the tiger I will perhaps relate some other time.

But when a man asked me whether I was going to the Tiger Ball, I felt as if he had asked me whether I was going to the Rattlesnake Hop, or the Rhinoceros *Réunion*. I concealed my terror—according to show any sign of weakness—and boldly said "Yes!" Cynicus was satisfied.

But when—actuated by a foolish curiosity—I paced down Washington-street towards the Boston Theatre, at which institution I understood the feline festivity was to take place, and beheld certain transparencies elevated upon the portals of that establishment, my artificial courage forsook me. There were a couple of ferocious animals depicted—with an artistic power that made them all the more hideous—crouching and slouching under the shadow of a Prussian-blue bank, ready to spring upon their victims. I noticed the enormous jaw—distinguishing characteristic of the tiger—the long lean neck, the thin, muscular haunch; the velvet-footed, but iron-taloned leg, half pushed forward, as if an uncertainty of the distance of the victim withheld the spring of the animal. The Tiger Ball! With such insignia set forth over this place of festivity, what else could it be but a dangerous adventure?

If I was Mr. WOMBWELL I should of course have taken my steel rod and gone into the menagerie; but being a frail being, utterly incapable of contending with claws, and such like, I determined—don't for Heaven's sake let Cynicus know this!—to take my post at the door.

It was amusing after all. I did not hear the animals roar certainly; nor did I see them at feeding time, but I had my own amusement among the cabmen and the boys who had gathered about the portals of the theatre; the one in search of a fare, and the others for amusement.

I had, through the door, a glimpse of a paradise of flags. If the celestial hosts mentioned by MILTON carried banners, I could fancy that they had lent their standards to "the tigers" for this occasion. What it was within I have no idea. I was too frightened to enter, but have no doubt that it was very beautiful.

But I must say—vagabond as the sentiment may be—that I enjoyed immensely standing in the entry to that vast hall, with my nose flattened against the glass panes of the outside door, and contemplating the interior splendors through that vitreous medium.

I was gratified to behold splendid officers in shining uniforms pass in and out on their way to refreshment saloons. The clank of sabres and the glitter of gold and silver lace inspired me, and to the immense astonishment of a cabman—with whom I had struck up a friendship—I began repeating in a heroic tone TENNYSON'S "Charge of the Light Brigade." Never was I more deceived in a man. I had hardly uttered the words, "Half a league, half a league, half a league onward!" than my friend the cabman looked round for a policeman with an anxious air, and had it not been that his flank was at that moment turned by a major-general—who was issuing forth on his way to an ice-cream saloon—I would probably have been taken to an insane asylum.

Being deceived in my cabman, I fraternized with a forlorn-looking boy, who told me that he lived at Roxbury, and was waiting for his father and mother, who were inside—victims of the tigers. He was very cold, poor fellow, and shivered in the entry with great faithfulness until his family should think it to retire. I was touched by his attention to his parents. There he was standing on a bitterly cold night in the exposed entry of a theatre for two or three hours, while papa and mamma, and sister, were flooded with light and warmth within; intoxicated with beautiful music, and it may be swimming in a waltz, or pacing in the more decorous quadrille.

It was a male Cinderella—they had all gone to the ball, and left him outside. Ah! had I that power which alone belongs to stage-carpenters, property-men, and fairies, I should have struck with my wand of power against one of the pillars of the theatre, and lo! that poor boy should have shed his Berlin gloves, his seedy overcoat, his thick boots, and his slouched hat, and suddenly emerged, like a butterfly from its chrysalis shell, a young prince, handsome and resplendent, who, on entering the ball-room, should confound his family, and captivate the richest and most beautiful girl in the assembly. Furthermore, the loving pair should be married, and live as happily as the days are long.

You see cash does not get all the enjoyment *inside* of a ball-room.

I went on Thursday evening to the Artists' reception, at the Mercantile Hall, Summer-street. I was entirely unprepared for so melancholy display of art. There were half-a-dozen things in the exhibition which repaid one for going; but the majority of the pictures that hung upon the walls were simply unworthy of criticism. The rooms were crowded. Nearly all the celebrities of literature, art, and money, were present. Splendid publishers, *suave* and hollow. Poets mixing benignly with common mortals, as if they had not been in the habit of feeding on ambrosia, and sauntering in the exclusive gronnds of Parnassus. Boston beauties statelily pacing through the rooms, conscious of their awful power, and bewildering your unhappy correspondent. Why do artists allow pretty women to go to their receptions? What pigments, however cunningly plastered on canvas, will bear comparison with those glorious tints that glow on the cheeks of a beautiful woman. For two hours I saw nothing but one glorious creature, who moved through the throng leaving a wake of light after her, as a graceful vessel, cleaving the ocean, leaves a phosphorescent track behind. I saw no pictures. I saw no celebrities. It was in vain that Midas, the millionaire, was pointed out to me; it was in vain that the son of Spreadeagle, the patriot, was introduced to me; that vital poem of youth and beauty filled my soul, and it was only when she was gone that I could bring myself to regard the various efforts of patience, and the few efforts of genius that hung upon the walls.

There was an illustration by BILLINGS of TENNYSON'S poem of "The Sleeping Beauty," which compelled attention. Framed in a quaint Gothic device of crockettad pinnacles, peering through masses of matted foliage, lie nestled the episodes of the picture. In the centre, of course, is the Sleeping Beauty herself; her parrot spell-struck on its perch; her tiring woman sleeping near a distant casement. Beneath, the young Prince bursting through the magic fence that screens the Palace from mortal eyes. The steward lolls over his accounts; the jolly butler is frozen in the act of raising the wine-flagon to his lips; the falconer, crouched on the ground, reposes, with his hawk on his shoulder, slumbering headless of heron or bittern. On the summit of this wonderful piece of elaboration, site the Mistress of Magic Art—an unholy-looking beldame—weaving from her enchantsd distaff the thread-work of spells that encompasses the charmed building.

This production of Mr. BILLINGS is a specimen of singular elaboration and fancy. It is, as it were, damascened all over with fanciful illustrations of the main idea. The weakest point in the picture is the Beauty herself. Her attiluds of repose is commonplace, and her face weak. It would have been better had her countenance been concealed, and her loveliness left to the imagination of each spectator. The picture has been purchased by Mr. WOODMAN, of this city. Among other notable pictures, were a small lake in the Adirondack, by STILLMAN, in which desolation and silence were expressed with singular power; anambitious coast scene by Mr. BIERSTADT, which, if not altogether successful, was in some parts remarkably well painted; a capital bit of seaweed wnter with a wreck smashing up on the comb of a huge wave—by Mr. BRADFORD, a Quaker painter, who has here given the best piece of water in motion that I have seen for many a day; some delightful heads in crayon by JOHNSTON, and one by ROWSE, comprised more or less the notabilities on the walls. Socially, the reception was a great success, and perfectly satisfactory to the gentlemen interested.

The Mount Vernon Ball came off on Friday. It was a tremendous success, and was in every respect one of the best public balls I have ever seen. All sorts of celebrities were there; Governor BANKS, with his determined, go-ahead face; DARLEY, the artist, with his stalwart form and energetic countenance; LONGFELLOW, a picture of literary ease; Mrs. HARRISON GREY OTIS, tlaraed and turbaned, with a perfect garden of beautiful faces, and pretty and unpretending toilettes. A perfect decorum reigned, although there were between five and six thousand persons present. The music excellent; the decorations superb. Broad daylight streamed upon your exhausted correspondent, as he retired to his couch, the wreck of many waltzes, and the broken-hearted victim of a lovely Bostonian.

There is considerable excitement among the merchants about the removal of the Post-office, and various emissaries are now pursuing the Postmaster, Mr. CAPEN, all over the country, in order to serve him with the official order prohibiting the removal, which it seems that Mr. CAPEN does not wish to be served with; so he is now somewhat in the condition of an Irish gentleman who is desirous of not coming to close quarters with a bailiff.

An amusing blunder took place at the ball on Friday. One of the lady patronesses mistook a young gentleman—owing to a similarity of name—for a distinguished patriot now in this country. It was whispered round the room that S—— O'B—— was on the floor, and the modest young man was considerably mystified by a share of attention for which he was entirely unprepared. At last a sympathizing lady condoled with him on his captivity, and the affair exploded. The involuntary celebrity assured the fair one that he had never been captive, save in the chains of love, and after having enjoyed an hour's notoriety, descended calmly to his former obscurity.

Yours,
JACK ROBINSON.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same calendar as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.* Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday. *Part III.*—Nos. 274, 678, 679, 680, 685 to 696, 699, 700, 702 to 705.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 51, 53, 42, 49, 67, 69, 72 to 84.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Calendar for Old Room*—Nos. 227, 462, 133, 561, 564, 566½, 571, 572, 582, 401, 1644, 1645, 587, 590, 591, 593, 594, 606, 607, 616, 624, 627, 628. *New Room*,—to 165, 538, 537, 615, 630 to 636, 638, 640, 645, 646.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 656, 727, 616, 328, 321, 267, 745, 761, 763, 767, 770, 771, 772, 90, 662. *Part II.*—Nos. 287, 247, 711, 605, 630, 707, 756, 624, 774 to 777, 778, 784, 782.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

Before Justice Davies.

Nellis vs. *Crouse.*—In this case, which was an action for commissions of $1,000 for procuring a husband for defendant, and was reported in yesterday's TIMES, Justice DAVIES rendered his decision this morning, sustaining the demurrer. He held that all the authorities concurred in the doctrine that no such action could be maintained. No written opinion was rendered.

Before Justice Clarke.

Rosalie A. Hardenbrook vs. *William A. Hardenbrook.*—This was an application to attach the defendant for contempt in not paying alimony awarded to the plaintiff; and was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. The Court to-day ordered a reference to William Mitchell, Esq., to take proof of the facts.

Samuel Westcott vs. *George Thompson et al.*—Motion to substitute referee granted, and CHAS. A. Peabody, Esq., appointed.

Samuel Walker vs. *John R. Stout et al.*—Motion for security for costs granted, $5 costs to defendant to abide event.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Bank of Wilmington vs. *Barnes.*—This is the action brought to recover for losses insured by plaintiffs in discounting the acceptances of Bateman & Rudderow, through recommendations as to their credit, fraudulently made, as is alleged, by defendant. The facts relied on by the the plaintiffs were fully stated in the TIMES of Tuesday last.

On the part of the defence, Mr. Barnes, the defendant himself, was the principal witness. He gave substantially the following account of the interview between himself and Stanley at Bateman & Rudderow's store, at which the alleged false representations as to their credit were made.

I think I first saw Mr. Stanley at Bateman & Rudderow's store, in May, 1856; Mr. Rudderow and myself were sitting in the back office; I was reading a newspaper, and Rudderow was writing; Mr. Stanley came in; he said he came on account of the business of W. P. Moore; that in consequence of so much paper being discounted by the Bank of Wilmington, his line was full, and he could get no more discounts, and that he (Stanley) came on to see Bateman & Rudderow, and see how they stood; this was addressed particularly to Mr. Rudderow; he took his chair near him, but I overheard it; the office was only about twelve feet square; Mr. Stanley asked me what I thought Bateman & Ruddsrow were worth; I told him I *supposed* they were worth $40,000; that was all the conversation I had; Mr. Bateman came in immediately after, and the conversation was resumed among them; when Mr. Bateman came in he said they considered themselves solvent; and that they supposed they were worth $45,000; that was the whole of the interview. (The witness then described interviews which took place with Stanley in the Fall following after the failure, and after this gave further particulars of the interview in May.) I never told Stanley I was intimate with the affairs of the concern, and knew they were worth $40,000; when he came on in May I told him that I had $20,000 capital in the concern at that time; I don't know whether he made any examination or not of the books; my capital was in as a loan; I had never then made any examination of their books; I considered them responsible, and supposed they were worth $40,000; I first became acquainted with their failing condition in the latter part of September, 1856; I did not state that I was an entirely disinterested person, and that I knew all about their affairs from having been a copartner with them.

Messrs. Bateman & Rudderow were also examined as witnesses to corroborate the testimony of Barnes, which they did in most particulars.

The grounds on which the defence chiefly rely are:

1. That the evidence shows Barnes did not state positively that the house was good, but only that such was his opinion.

2. That the mere expression of this opinion, although it may have been erroneous, was not sufficient to enable plaintiff to maintain this action; but there must be actual fraud on the part of defendant, and this must clearly appear from the evidence.

The plaintiffs contend that Stanley's account of the interview had with Barnes should be credited in preference to that given by Barnes, because Stanley is disinterested, while Barnes is the party sued, and because Stanley is corroborated by many circumstances proved in the case. The Bank had stopped discounting Bateman & Rudderow's paper. They sent Stanley on to learn the condition of the firm. Stanley had confessedly an interview with Barnes on the subject. He is not shown to have made any inquiries elsewhere. He returned and reported to the Bank, and they recommenced discounting Bateman & Rudderow's acceptances to a large amount.

The cause was submitted to the Jury, who were out some hours without agreeing. The Court at length directed them to bring in a sealed verdict.

Fullerton and Deming for the plaintiffs. James M. Smith for the defendant.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife—Cross-Examination of Miss Sophia Bell.

THIRD DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

This trial was resumed yesterday, the interest continuing to increase. Several ladies were present, who were eagerly attentive to the proceedings. The principal feature of the day was the cross-examination of Miss Sophia Bell by Ex-Attorney-General Cushing. During the examination, the business of the Court had to be suspended from a vexatious cause, and one of too frequent occurrence. The Fire-Bell that, since the burning of the roof of the City Hall, has been stationed in the Park, in the rear of that building, near the Courts of Law, rang for a fire in the Sixth District, and, for about fifteen minutes, put a stop to the questions of counsel and the answers of witness. This nuisance occurs daily, tending to the same effect in each Court—some eight or ten in number, within sound of its voice. It, perhaps, does no more to impede justice than the less sonorous clamor of lawyers, or the occasional willfulness of jurors, but it is nevertheless a nuisance, and ought to be abated.

Miss *Sophia Bell*, recalled by the District-Attorney, and direct examination resumed by Mr. Shaffer: I was present at the funeral of my aunt; I went to the Cemetery; she was buried at Greenwood; Mr. Stephens, Mrs. Hannah, my sister, and several others, went with me; I was present when the body was exhumed by Coroner Connery; Mr. Cardwell and my sister were present also; the Coroner asked us if we recognized the body; I recognized the body myself; my sister Fanny and Mr. Cardwell returned with me; the corpse was taken to Bellevue Hospital; when the Doctors were about to dissect it, they opened the lid of the coffin, to let me see it; I saw the corpse three times; I identified it as that of my deceased aunt, on each occasion.

To the Court—Prior to my aunt's last illness, she had a black eye; it became black through Mr. Stephen's striking her; the day of Mrs. Stephenson's funeral Mrs. Stephens wanted to go to it; he refused to let her go, and she insisted upon going; then he struck her; I and my sister were outside of the room and heard the blow; we went to her because she cried out he was murdering her.

To Mr. Shaffer—Her eye remained discolored till she died; I noticed it all the time she was sick and when she was dead; I never mixed any medicines that were administered to my aunt; the chest or table I spoke of yesterday stood on feet about a foot high from the floor; when Mr. Stephens made the proposition of marriage to me, a month after his wife's death, he said I could have him now, as there was no harrier in the way; alluding to my leaving the house, he said if I did so I should be treating the child very differently from what my aunt requested me to do; I asked him to let the child come with me, and he would not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—I know Mr. Chauncey Shaffer; I cannot say how many times I have been in his company; the first time I saw him in connection with this case, was before the arrest of Mr. Stephens; he did not tell me that it was necessary for the liberty of my brother that poison should be proved to have been given to Mrs. Stephens; nothing of this kind was said; my sister, Mr. Cardwell, my brother and a doctor were present; he was brought in by Mr. Shaffer for us to tell my aunt's symptoms to him; we told him; he said it seemed very much like arsenic; I told him my aunt had a burning in her chest, and vomited freely; that she complained of redness before her eyes frequently, and a great many other things I cannot remember just now; I gave him some more symptoms that I cannot now recollect; I described how my aunt was affected all through her illness as near as I could; I have not seen the physician since; I cannot remember the next time I visited Mr. Shaffer's office; the first time I was brought there to testify about my aunt's sickness, Mr. Cardwell took me there; there was no trial there; the statement I gave to Mr. Shaffer was taken down—not what I gave to the physician; I do not know how many times I went to Mr. Shaffer's office; it was not so many as twelve times; I do not know who employed Mr. Shaffer, as I was in the country then; I do not know who employs him here; I went to reside with Mr. Stephens, when I first came to this country; I went away for some time, and came back and stopped there; I might have stopped there four or five months—I don't remember; I went away till the Spring before my aunt died; I went there two or three times a week, and spent every Sunday there; I worked three years as a seamstress, with Mrs. Forbes, in Fifth-avenue; after I returned to my aunt's I went out to work nearly every day, and returned home at night, except a few nights when it stormed, when I would not come home; I worked all the time I had employment, but sometimes I was not employed; I was at home when Dr. Cadmus came; I have known Dr. Cadmus since the birth of my aunt's child, when I first came to the country; I think my aunt was sick two years before her death; she could not have been confined to her bed for seven weeks, but I not have known it; a physician might have attended her and I not see him; I do not know of her having been troubled with vomiting all her life; I do not remember sitting up with her as a watcher all night; I never knew her to be so sick as to require it at that time; when Dr. Cadmus called at her last illness she said she did not want a doctor; he came the next day and examined her chest, but he did not bring an instrument; I do not know if my aunt was troubled with a shortness of breath on going up and down stairs; I do not know if her legs and feet were swollen before her illness; I don't remember hearing her complain of swollen limbs; I was home one day when Dr. Iremonger came; I was at home, because my aunt was worse in the morning; a signal used to be placed in the hall window when the Doctor came, to bring Mr. Stephens; I know Mr. and Mrs. Coleman; I never heard them say that my aunt complained that she was neglected by her nieces; I have often made lemonade and other drinks for her; I gave her drink whenever she wanted it; I never gave her any food whatever; I do not know whether my sister Fanny did; when Stephens was absent, my sister took care of my aunt; I never gave her any medicine; one Sunday I gave my aunt eleven drinks; she did not vomit after taking them, at any time that I remember; I heard her say she would be better if she would neither eat nor drink; I first noticed that she had diarrhœa on the morning previous to her death; I do not know that an injection was given to her the night before; she had one on the previous Sunday; was Dr. Iremonger who ordered it; I do not know if it was formed of soap and salt; Mrs. Hannah gave it to her; on the Sunday before her death, I was home when the doctor came; I went to church on the afternoon of that day; I cannot remember whether Fanny went to church; I have seen the defendant give my aunt laudanum; I do not remember what I said yesterday about it; I know he gave me laudanum to take to her, and she would not drink it; I never saw Mr. Stephens himself give laudanum to my aunt, except what I supposed he gave her the night before she died.

[Much of the testimony elicited at this stage of the cross-examination was little more than a repetition of the evidence of this witness on the direct examination on Tuesday.]

Witness—I never lit treated my aunt; I never shook her when I raised her in bed; I never shook her on any occasion; I do not recollect the hymn we sang, at her request the night before she died; I do not know if Mr. Armstrong joined in the singing; I recollect when my aunt put her arms about Mr. Stephens' neck; I do not remember that she said he had been a kind and indulgent husband, and she hoped to meet him in Heaven; I recollect her saying that she hoped he would prepare to meet her in Heaven; I said yesterday that she said, "I hope to meet you in Heaven;" I did not, perhaps, say "*prepare* to meet *me* in Heaven;" it is all to the same effect; my aunt wished me to be the person to lay her out; I did not go to bed the night of her death; I was sitting in a chair in the sitting-room; she parted with her husband about ten o'clock at night; I do not know if Stephens laid down that night; I do not recollect that my aunt wished him to lie down, as he was worn out with fatigue and it would make him worse; I do not recollect lying on the floor in the sitting-room, and some one throwing some covering over me; I did not lie down upon my bed that night; I did not swear before the Coroner that I found a tumbler under the bed; I cannot say that the tumbler found under the chest was not the same tumbler in which Stephens poured the laudanum which he gave me to take to her, and which she would not take; there were several tumblers in the house, and I could not distinguish one from the other; I accompanied Mr. Cardwell to a Sunday-School picnic, and do not remember of any female being drunk at that picnic; Mr. Cardwell was in the habit of visiting me at Mr. Stephens' house; it was not agreeable to Mr. Stephens that he should come there; he ordered him, after my aunt's death, not to come there; he was opposed to his marrying me; I have never been married to Mr. Cardwell; I never saw my wedding announced in the papers; a day was fixed for our marriage, but I was not married on account of an anonymous letter which Mr. Stephens wrote to Mr. Cardwell; Cardwell showed me the letter, and I said he knew the person who wrote it as well as I did; it was at my desire that we were not then married, under the feelings I then had; the next day I went to Orange County with Mr. Cardwell and my brother; we stopped at Chester at a hotel, some couple of weeks; Mr. Cardwell remained there; we did not live as husband and wife during that time; my brother remained two or three days, and went away; I did not take my sister with me; she did not suppose I was married when I went away with Cardwell; Cardwell and I have often talked of marriage since—at least I suppose so; I think we have; I am still willing to marry him; he is willing to marry me.

Q.—Why, then, don't you get married?

Mr. Shaffer—That is her business.

Witness—I do not wish to get married with a trial like this pending.

Q.—What! not want the protection of a husband?

Witness—He will protect me.

Mr. Shaffer—Oh, he is a gentleman.

Witness resuming—I do not know if Mr. Cardwell is wealthy; I do not know if he employed counsel in this Court; I am still under an engagement to marry him; I was engaged to be married to him some two or three months before I went to Chester; the anonymous letter contained some imputations on my chastity.

Mr. Cushing—And you went to Chester with him for the purpose of getting rid of that imputation?

Witness—I went with him because I knew he was a gentleman, and I could trust myself with him; I was not engaged to Mr. Cardwell when my aunt asked me about him; Stephens sent Knox to get into bed with me after my aunt's death; I was not then engaged to Mr. Cardwell; Stephens only once sent him to sleep on my bed; he has been often in my room, when I was sick, and stood by my bedside; he often sat on the side of the bed when I was in bed; he never undressed and got into bed with me; he remained across the foot of the bed all night, with his clothes on; I have never gone to Mr. Stephens' room and complained that Knox was in my bed, and I would not stay there; I remember the bed breaking down on one occasion; Miss Hannah, my sister, and I were in it; we fixed up a bed in the sitting-room; I did not go to any other bed that night; Stephens attempted to commit a rape on me in Fifth-avenue; it was before I went to live with him; he did not succeed; I threatened to tell my aunt; I did not do so, because I thought it would break up the happiness of the family; I went into his family to live the Spring after that attempt; he attempted to commit a rape on me in his own house; it was after my aunt's death; it was on New-Year's eve; I was in church till 11 o'clock, when I was taken sick, and was obliged to leave; Mr. Stephens came to take me home; when we reached home, and after I was undressed and had gone to bed, he attempted to take improper liberties; he assisted me to undress, in taking off my bonnet and shawl; I then went to my bedroom and finished undressing; he did not help me to bed; he came to my bed and endeavored by force to have connection with me; I resisted; after my telling him I should scream to be heard all over the neighborhood, he desisted and went away; at this time my sister Fanny was in church; she was with Mr. Knox; I did not know she was in church when I was sick, or I should have got her to come home with me; she came home when the meeting was out, after twelve o'clock; she stopped at home that night; I did not leave Mr. Stephens' house the next day; it took some time to prepare to leave; we stopped there for some months afterwards; I did not tell my sister of either of these attempts at rape; before these attempts I was as intimate as a niece should be with an uncle; he went out with me a great many times; my aunt would send him with me, as she said I must be careful of the people of this country, and he was the only person I could trust myself with; I did not then tell her of his attempt at rape, and continued to go out with him, because he threatened to leave her if I exposed him, and that would mar her peace forever; I used to go out with him frequently after he made the attempt upon me in Fifth avenue; this intimacy ceased after my aunt's death, as I told him I would not walk with him; but when I was in church, he would wait at the door for me; he tried to be with me every time he could; he never walked out with me on evenings, except my sister or somebody else was along; when he spoke of my marrying him, I told him not to breathe such a word again; I do not remember going alone with him after the death of my aunt; my brother came over in an emigrant vessel; Stephens went down to meet him at the wharf; I was waiting to see my brother, and Stephens came up and spoke to me: we went out together in a boat to the ship; there was no oarsman; Stephens rowed the boat and we returned together in it; my brother stopped at Mr. Stephens' house the first night he got on shore; he arrived on the 1st or 2d of July, 1858; he stopped at Stephens' house till the next morning; his then came to where my sister and I stopped, and remained there; I do not know about my brother shooting at Stephens; I do not know if an indictment was found against him for the attempt to shoot Stephens.

District-Attorney—I can testify that there has been no such indictment found.

Witness—After I left Mr. Stephens' house I was in the habit of going there after some things of mine which were left there, but never got them; I went there for some time, but always accompanied by some person; I think I did not go there the night after; I continued to go there for some time, occasionally; I went to see about my things; I remained from a few minutes to half an hour, and sometimes longer; a trunk and a bed, and some other things were there; I got the bed and my trunk, but a mourning dress and some other things were missing from it; I got a quilt also; I took a quilt out of the chest; Stephens was not there; I met him and went back with him; I left the quilt to take some other things; I did not take them away that night; there has been some difficulty between me and Mr. Stephens as to money matters; he wished to make my sister pay her board while she was keeping house for him after the death of my aunt; I placed $50 in his hands; he has not paid me $100; he wished to have five or six persons present at a settlement, to show that he had paid me that money; I told him if he wished to keep it, he might, but never to speak to me again while he breathed his breath in this life; this was after my brother came here; he said, if I did so, my aunt would find out the reason, and every person, also, and my aunt and he would be separated, and he would go out West and leave her; he said he would give me my money when I brought any person present, but when I brought my brother present, he said he did not owe it to me; he said he would get Mr. Brandon and others of his acquaintance to show he did not owe me, and I told him I did not wish it, but he must never speak to me again; my sister, I suppose, took care of Stephens' little girl after her mother's death; the little girl did not do the marketing; the neighbors were not called in, that I know of, to complain of the treatment of the child; I went to Greenwood at the exhumation of my aunt; her face was discolored, but yet I knew her hair and the shape of her forhead, and I identified the clothes that I put around her; the face was much decomposed, but yet I knew her; respecting her black eye, I know she told every person that came in that she struck her eye against a chest, to conceal her husband's villainy.

[Here the witness broke into a violent fit of weeping.]

Witness resuming—I do not know of her hitting her eye against a chest; I cannot say how long it was before her death—whether it was six or eight weeks or not, that she got the black eye—but it was when she wanted to go to Mrs. Stevenson's funeral.

To Mr. Ashmead—I made an affidavit before Justice WELSH on which Stephens was arrested on this charge; I swore to the affidavit: in that affidavit I swore to what I knew, and what I believed: I cannot tell what my sister swore to; I swore before the Coroner then, and I say now that James Stephens mixed powders and gave them to the deceased; I saw him give her a powder once, and pills at another time; I have a father living; he lives in County Cavan, Ireland; I correspond with him; (a letter shown witness,) this letter is in my father's writing.

Mr. Ashmead, (significantly)—It is in your father's handwriting? Well, that is all for the present.

Direct examination resumed—My brother Robert remained four or five days at Chester, when I went there with him and Mr. Cardwell; he left for New York; next I heard that he had tried to shoot Mr. Stephens; one circumstance why I did not leave Mr. Stephens' house was that he said he would ruin the character of my sister and myself, get us excommunicated from the Church, and ruin us with the public, and he has done so by his letters; during the last interview of Mr. Stephens with his wife, the words "*prepare* to meet me in Heaven" were used by Mrs. Stephens; the family in the Fifth-avenue, at whose house Stephens attempted the rape, were in the country; he came up on a Sunday afternoon, and asked me to show him through the house; I did so, and he came into my bed-room; I had been sick, and he took a bottle of wine from his pocket to give me; I received it, as I thought it was kind of him: he then seized me and tried to violate my person; I resisted;—[witness much affected]—he did not succeed in his purpose; he afterwards accompanied me to Twenty-seventh-street church, and Thirty-fourth-street [church once, when it was dedicated; but never except my aunt or my friends knew it; once, some years ago, I went to Seventeenth-street church with him; the Twenty-seventh-street church was a block from Stephens' house; my sister accompanied me to Stephens' house, and my brother once, when I went after my clothes; I once went there alone, and contended with him, trying to get my things.

Samuel Cardwell, examined by the District-Attorney—I reside at No. 496 Third-avenue; I am in the dry goods business; I am a widower; I have two children, one about 18, the other 10; I know Sophia Bell; I have known her about twenty months; I first saw her on a Sunday School excursion of the Twenty-seventh-street church, in the Summer of 1857; I visited her a few days afterwards; I visited her quite frequently up to the time of Mrs. Stephens' death, and since; the defendant objected to my visits; he said her father would not permit me to get the girl; that it was a hopeless case; he badgered me for three hours once in the Fifth-avenue, and insulted me very much; I would not quarrel with him; this was about the time his wife was taken sick; he would often wait for me when I visited his niece; I told him he could not possibly prevent me seeing the girl, though he might forbid me his house; he finally, after the death of his wife, forbade me his house; I made an engagement to marry Miss Bell; it was made, I think, for August 16 last; the marriage was to have been performed in the Twenty-seventh-street church, but the minister was gone into the country; I went to the minister of the Seventeenth-street church, and found that he was also gone into the country; I went to the Second-street church, and found the minister at home: we were to go at two o'clock next afternoon to his house; the night I called on the minister I received an anonymous letter, which prevented my marriage: (letter shown to witness;) this is the letter.

[Letter read by District-Attorney. The following is a copy:]

MY DEAR SIR I send you one or to lines to Let you Know that I was informed that you are Keeping company with a young woman whose name is miss Bell I want to Let you Know some of her past history I was Brought on a trial on her uncel concerning of her and him and he Refused to tell any thing untill we Put his Books in his hand and Sworn he would and spoke untill there came witness against him and he had to answer for himself I work where she Lived in 5th avnue and the Lady told me about her witch is not very good I would not Like to speak for some dim Longer and you can ask her yourself and then you can judge for yourself or ask her how she spent her nights when her aunt was in the country or when her aunt and her sister was at the exchange the man that went to the door and heard them in the Bed and she got up and put a clourht on the doore this was all sworns Before me and I now Put you on your guard for you may hear it yourself you can go to that Lendy and she will tell you she knows how she spent new yeres morning when I went in to her uncells and seen him and her in Bed she knows what she was doeing and she was in curch that night and went out and fainted and was sent in for her uncel and he went out and went after them to his house I know what I herd and seen you can ask her and then you can judge for yourself it a wonder she could had the face to Pass herself on any man she must think the are verry Blind theese are only a few things of what is against her her good uncle and her will Be Brought where she will have to tell the truth and that very soon Let you Be very wise and you can find it all out for as I Live I will make a example of him and her for I now I knew to greater villians then the —— and I am told a very nice woman for the uncel was acraked and she was not Better for she knew it was wrong I will say no more now But I may soon meet you and I shall you some more about her Little none.

dont be afeole for I ame sure she could not pass herself on you

Good By I am your frend when he was asked to steer her in the Present of us he could not do it for there was to many witness against him

you will son here more

Witness—Nothing has ever passed between me and Miss Bell contrary to the laws of propriety.

[The witness proceeded to detail the symptoms and appearance of Mrs. Stephens, almost in the same terms as those used by the previous witness. The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Cardwell will be subjected to a rigid cross-examination.]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 9

Before Judge Hall.

OPENING A LETTER—FAMILY QUARREL—JURISDICTION.

John Mulvaney was put on trial this morning, charged with opening a letter and destroying it, directed to his brother-in-law, Mr. Stewart. It appeared that the prosecution arose out of a family quarrel. It was shown that the letter directed to Stewart, to the care of the defendant, was left with the defendant by a mail-carrier, and was never delivered to Stewart, and that he and the defendant had not been on speaking terms for some months. Frank Mulvaney, a brother of the defendant, testified that he and defendant had a conversation in which defendant said he had opened the letter and read it, telling a portion of its contents, and that not considering it of any consequence, he had thrown it into the stove. It appeared on his cross-examination that he had been in defendant's employ, and they had had some difficulty; that he went to a lawyer and inquired what would be the punishment for destroying a letter, and learned it was from two to five years in the State Prison; that he then went and had the conversation with the defendant, of which he had testified; and then went, first to Justice Welsh and then to the District-Attorney's office, and made the present complaint. But in it all he testified that he had no ill feeling whatever against the defendant.

The defendant proved good character.

Judge HALL directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal, holding that on the evidence, which was of confessions only, without evidence to support them, of the fact that a crime had been committed, the jury would be warranted in acquitting, and moreover, that as the letter was directed to the defendant's care, and had been delivered to him, its destruction after that would not be an offence cognizable by the laws of the United States.

For the Government, Mr. Dwight; for the defendant, Mr. Clinton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

George W. Beavers vs. *J. Henry Williams et al.*—This is an action of claim and delivery. It is brought to recover the possession of 3,600 bushels of oats, alleged to be wrongfully detained from the plaintiff by the defendants, since April, 1854.

The defendants claim that they are entitled to the oats, under a purchase made under the following circumstances: Beavers, who is conceded to have been formerly the owner of the oats, sold them to one Cox. Discovering, however, that Cox was insolvent, he called at his piece of business, and demanded that the money should be paid, or else the goods returned. Cox, however, was not in at the time of this call, nor was any one else at hand who could answer for him. Meantime, and before Beavers could obtain an interview with Cox, the latter sold the oats to Thomas. Shortly afterwards Cox came to Thomas and told him he had found a party who was ready to purchase the oats from him (Thomas), and in consequence of this Thomas sent them on board the ship of which defendant Williams was agent. Williams had been apprised by the owners of the vessel that they had bought about 3,700 bushels of oats, so he paid the bill and took a receipt. He now has the oats in his possession, having given the requisite security.

The case is still on.

Mr. Cutting for the plaintiff. Mr. Chester for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Lewis M. De Pennevet vs. *Gustavus Speyer et al.*—This action is to recover $25,000 damages for false imprisonment. The plaintiff alleges that on the 16th of September, 1856, he was, by the procurement of the defendants, illegally and without probable cause, lodged

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JAPANESE SILKS, a new article, very desirable.
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No. 1½ Satin Ribbons.	16	No. 1½ Taffetas.....	16½
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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 135 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread-baker; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 1st-st., first house from the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as shambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; can do plain muslin in the neatest manner. The best of City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 124 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen for one day at No. 20 13th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS IN A private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; both can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPEtent woman as nurse; is capable to take charge of an infant from its birth; has been ten years in that capacity. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 492 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would wash for a small family; she is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl. Is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress. No objection to the country. Has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 Orchard-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, to wash and iron, or sew; would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 18th-st., northwest corner of 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by an English Protestant girl. Can give the best City reference from a good family, with whom she has lived. Can be seen for two days at No. 341½ 2d-av., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—TERMS DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; four copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN COMPANY—SPANGLES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE WILD KNIGHT—LOVERS OF ARVA—THE BUTCHER OF LISBON.

[illegible] THEATRE—ENGLISH COUSIN—MAGIC BARREL.

[illegible] THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—[illegible] PUPILS.

[illegible] AMERICAN MUSEUM—HARVEST HOME.

[illegible]—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

[illegible] be the Post-Office.

[illegible] ..... 3 P. M.
[illegible] Mail ..... 8½ A. M.
[illegible] and Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
[illegible] Mail.....9 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
[illegible], by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
[illegible], by Steamboat..... 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, March 12, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither the *North Briton*, due at Portland, nor the *Arabia*, due at Halifax, with later European advices, had been heard from up to midnight last night. There was a heavy snow-storm prevailing at Halifax.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Postmaster-General, in his next annual report, to state the number of letters sent to the dead-letter office, and whether the quantity can be diminished by legislation. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, desired to make a personal explanation relative to an editorial article in the Washington *Union*, and a statement of Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, published in the same paper, charging the Republicans with the responsibility of the failure of the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The Senate, however, voted to go into secret session, and refused Mr. TRUMBULL a hearing. When the doors were opened, a message was received from the President announcing the death of Postmaster-General BROWN, and after appropriate proceedings the Senate adjourned, after appointing a Committee to notify the President that they were ready to close the session, provided he had no more business for them. The Senate will meet to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., and formally adjourn.

JOSEPH HOLT, Esq., of Kentucky, who, until the present time has filled the office of Commissioner of Patents under Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, was yesterday appointed to the position of Postmaster-General, in the place of the Hon. AARON V. BROWN, deceased. His nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate. The nominations of G. W. JONES, of Iowa, as Minister to Bogota, and JOHN PETTIT, of Indiana, as Chief Justice of Kansas, were also confirmed.

The funeral of the late Postmaster-General BROWN will take place this afternoon at Washington. All the Departments, public offices, Courts, &c., will be closed on the occasion.

In the State Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented against any increase of the rates of wharfage in this City. A bill to suppress intemperance was presented by Mr. JOHNSON. It provides for more stringency in the matter of licenses. The bill to increase the power of public administrators was debated in Committee of the Whole. In the Assembly, the special order was the consideration of the Annual Tax and Appropriation bills. The bill imposing a tax of one and one-eighth mills was ordered to a third reading. The appropriations for hospitals gave rise to a long debate, and various amendments were acted upon. During the evening session thirty-two more bills were reported from the Committees, making fully four hundred now on the general orders, yet unacted upon.

Some further advices from Mexico have been received by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans. It was reported at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. that a portion of MIRAMON'S forces had been defeated at Jalapa and returned to Perote, and that MIRAMON had subsequently marched to Alvarado with three thousand men, intending to proceed to Vera Cruz by the coast. Just as the *Quaker City* was leaving Minatitlan on the 5th, it was rumored that MIRAMON had already reached Vera Cruz, with a force increased to five thousand men, together with forty field pieces.

Advices from Brownsville to Feb. 24 furnish later intelligence from the Northern States of Mexico. The defeat of Col. JOAQUIN MIRAMON, near Aquascabentes, appears to have been an utter route. His forces had been dispersed, and he was only now endeavoring to muster a fresh army. Rumors, apparently not well founded, of an insurrection at Tampico, reach us from this quarter. The Governments of Tamaulipas and Coahuila were busily arming their troops for a campaign in the South.

We have some additional news from California by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, though not so late as that brought by the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans. The mail steamship *Uncle Sam*, during a hurricane, had been obliged to throw overboard about $15,000 worth of United States property. A difficulty is reported as having occurred in the Sea of Ochotsk, growing out of an attempt of a Russian vessel to prevent American and other vessels from whaling there. A force from San Francisco, acting for the Pacific Guano Company, had taken possession of Johnson Island, and preparations were making for the removal of the guano deposits.

The Committee appointed by the Ohio Legislature to inquire into the condition of the Treasury of that State, report that the amount which remains to be accounted for by Mr. BRESLIN, the former Treasurer, is $856,000, allowing for losses by the failure of banks in which deposits were made. The examination has developed an exceedingly loose method of conducting the Treasury affairs.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow on the 19th of February, arrived at this port yesterday, after experiencing a succession of heavy westerly gales. Her news has been anticipated by the *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the same day.

The ice in the Hudson River at Albany commenced breaking up yesterday, and last evening it started down, leaving clear water opposite the city, though there was still a large quantity of ice above. It is believed that the flood consequent upon the breaking up will not be so high as usual.

The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed a number of policemen from the Department—among them Officer RACKET, against whom the charge of extorting $100 from a Vermont merchant had been preferred. The charge was not deemed to have been proved against RACKET, but it was proved that he was intoxicated and off his beat on the occasion, and was therefore "broke." Officer WYNKOOP was decapitated for making false charges against members of the Mayor's Squad. The charge of extortion against Officer MILLS was dismissed, and so was the charge of intoxication against Sergeant CROFT. A communication from the Commissioners of Emigration, setting forth that threats had been made at Staten Island with regard to the Quarantine buildings, was referred to the General Superintendent, with power.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, Captain LEONARD urged the Board to license runners at the different depôts, so that the law can have some control over them. As matters stand at present they cannot be made liable to the penalties for soliciting passengers without a license. Mr. PURDY offered a resolution calling upon the Police Commissioners to protect the buildings at Quarantine, as they were again threatened. It was unanimously adopted.

WILLIAM GOODSON, charged with the murder of JOHN HUMPHREY, two years ago, at Mystic Bridge, Conn., was arrested in this City on Tuesday night on board ship *J. A. Westervelt*. The prisoner is locked up to await examination.

The steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, which has been fitted for the mail and passenger business of the Tehuantepec route to California, to run between New-Orleans and [illegible], yesterday left on a trial trip down the bay to test the working of her machinery. There was a large party on board, and the results of the trip were in the highest degree satisfactory. The steamer returned to the City at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT repeated his oration on the early life of FRANKLIN last evening before a large audience in the Academy of Music. The Rev. Dr. ADAMS announced that Mr. EVERETT had generously contributed the entire proceeds of the discourse to the Mercantile Library Association, under whose auspices it was delivered.

Coroner JACKSON held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. MARY FLETCHER, who was murdered on Tuesday evening in Oliver-street by QUIMBO APPO, a Chinaman. The evidence was brief, and a verdict was rendered against APPO, and he is now lodged in the Tombs, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. A large crowd was convened in front of the house during the progress of the inquisition, and at its close a desperate attempt was made to rescue the prisoner from the Police, who had him in custody, which attempt, fortunately, was frustrated by the arrival of an extra Police force. There is no donbt that, had the mob obtained possession of APPO, they would have lynched him on the spot.

The trial of STEPHENS for the alleged murder of his wife was continned yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Miss SOPHIA BELL was severely cross-examined by the counsel for defence, but her testimony, as it was taken in the direct examination, was not invalidated. Mr. CARDWELL was left on the stand when the Court adjourned. It is expected that this trial will not be concluded before the middle of next week.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JAS. MULLINS, GEORGE GAIER and ELLEN MAHONEY, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob, and were sentenced to the State Prison—the men for four years and seven months, and the woman for three years and one month. JAMES MCANNALLY, WM. SMITH and CHARLES LOCKWOOD, for an attempt at burglary, were sentenced to two years and six months each in the State Prison. AUGUSTA MARSHALL, for grand larceny, was sentenced to two years in the same prison.

Yesterday, Cotton was in brisk request at very full prices. Sales, 5,600 bales. The movements in Breadstuffs and Provisions were restricted. Coffee, Sugars, and Molasses were in fair demand, as were likewise the principal kinds of Hides, Sole Leather, Naval Stores, Dry Codfish, Pickled Mackerel, and foreign Fruit. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 574.

The Cattle markets were only moderately supplied yesterday. Nor was the quality equal to that of last week, with the exception of one or two choice droves. The numbers at Forty-fourth-street were 2,612, while the offerings at all the markets for the past week foot up 3,453, or about 200 less than the average of last year. Good cattle brought 10½c.@11c., common 9c.@10c., and very few of any kind went below 8c. Some extra fat beeves brought 12c.@12½c. We call the market about as last week.

The Effect of Party Patronage—Teachings of Experience.

If anything has been made apparent by the political struggles of the last few years, it is that official patronage, though it may now and then secure a local triumph, is not a thing for any party to rely on for prolonged stability. The Democratic Party at the North has been for some time steadily losing ground amongst the masses. State after State has fallen out of its ranks, and ranged itself under the banner of Republicanism. The Democrats have nevertheless tried, and tried with some temporary success, to maintain themselves in certain localities by the unsparing and unscrupulous use of public appointments, by the lavish distribution of offices and promises of place. They have ceased almost entirely to address themselves either to the reason or the passions of the multitude. They do not put forward a single principle as a basis for their claims on popular confidence. All our leaders, even those who take the least interest in party politics, must have observed that of late Democratic candidates for office, whether State or Federal, devote themselves, before election, almost exclusively to a vigorous working of the Federal patronage. Stumping, or pamphleteering, or debating has, amongst them, fallen almost into complete disuse. The main object of their attention is the securing of the Navy-yards, the Post-office and the Custom-house. When any controversy takes place amongst themselves it is purely personal, and arises generally, not out of differences in opinion upon political subjects, but ont of rival claims to the gratitude of the Administration. It is some time since, in this City, for example, any Democratic candidate has come before the constituency with any avowedly stronger claim upon the suffrages of the electors than his devotion to Mr. BUCHANAN. He feels, therefore, that his triumph depends on the number of master laborers, joiners and blacksmiths he can put into the Navy-yard; the number of pugilists he can introduce into the Custom-house, and the number of clerks he can have appointed in the Post-office. The idea of seeking votes from anybody except those who can make two or three dollars a day by giving them, seems never to enter his head.

What an unsatisfactory basis for a party organization this is; how insecure, how unreliable, how precarious, may be seen in the desperate audacity which in later days characterizes Democratic politicians. The bare-faced corruption, the contemptuous indifference to public interests, the ravening appetite for the public money, the utter disregard even of the flimsiest appearances, the utter unscrupulousness which marks them all, from the President down, as revealed in the recent reports of Congressional Committees, are so many proofs—not that the nation is going to the dogs, but that these men find their last resource insufficient—find that no amount of patronage will avail to save a party which has nothing else to rely upon. Their abuse of the appointing power has increased in the inverse ratio of their moral influence, and after the desperate use which is well known to have been made of the public establishments and offices, here and in Philadelphia, last Fall, we may feel pretty certain that the party is on its last legs, and that the force of patronage can no farther go.

The moral of all this, he who runs may read; but it commends itself in an especial manner to the consideration of the Republicans. From all recent indications, from the abuses revealed in the Metropolitan Police, from the greedy desire they evince to have "their own men,"—or, in other words, unscrupulous, hack politicians—placed on all commissions and in every office by which the votes of even half-a-dozen starving laborers can be influenced, it seems quite evident that they too labor under the delusion that party success depends on the distribution of offices; that the battle cannot be won without getting Smith on the Park, or Brown into the Police. How they, in the teeth of their own history, and in the teeth of what is passing before their eyes amongst the Democrats, can labor under any such delusion, we confess we are at a loss to understand. All they have, and all they are, they owe not to the hireling votes of drunken blacksmiths and decrepid joiners, but to the weight of a great principle. The men who have placed them in their present position are those who never sue for place, but who cherish an honest confidence in their own ideas of right,—who love the country well enough to earn their bread honorably at their own business. This detestable power of offices giving, of "spoiling" of the public, is not necessary to achieve party success, as the career of Republicanism during the last six years proves. It cannot save a party from decay or ruin, as the present condition of the Democracy shows. How are we, then, to account for the infatuation which has converted the Police Commission into an electioneering Committee, and filled the Precincts with hack politicians and which is continually craving for new places to bestow? How is it that men who have truth and freedom ever on their lips and on their banners, and who have ample reason to know what potent influence these great names still exercise on the masses of the American people, hanker after the small weapons and mean dodges of the veriest party tricksters? How is it that men who have achieved so many brilliant successes in the service of ideas pure and simple, are so fascinated by the career of JOHN COCHRANE, who, according to his own account, has spent the last six months in running to and fro, between Washington and this City, "on errands of piddling patronage of a dollar a day's amount?" They may see, if they are not irremediably blind, that patronage without principle can do nothing, but that principle without a particle of patronage can work wonders. They should remember, too, that the votes of those whom corruption and intrigue, the small arts and mean dodges of the politician, not only do not reach but utterly disgust, are vastly more numerous and more valuable than those of the men who take their cue from Ward politicians. There is but one burden now-a-days which any party can carry without being overwhelmed, and that is the burden of popular sympathy and approval; and the public is utterly nauseated by the ancient *régime* of jobbing and wire-pulling. That means of achieving success the Democrats have not only exhausted, but rendered stale and disgusting. They have tried to retain power by giving largely and unscrupulously, and have failed. Let the Republicans try the virtues of poverty and purity. Let them add to the planks of their platform the plank of Administrative reform, and we think we can promise them one hundred votes by these means for the one to be acquired by having a Police Commissioner in a caucus, or a Ward politician inspector of a Precinct. If their battle is to be won at all, it must be by the heavy artillery of 1856, and not by the pop-guns of place, and contract, and jobbery.

How the Treasury is Plundered.

The strong, clear and admirable document sent to the Common Council by the Deputy Street Commissioner on Monday evening last, demands the attention of the parties implicated in its statements of fact. It impeaches very seriously the claim of the Corporation Counsel that he had done everything in his power to protect the City against the judgments reported as having been rendered against it:—and the details which it gives of the manner in which these judgments have been procured illustrate very forcibly the general system by which the City Treasury is so extensively plundered.

In the case of HARSIN & CLARK, where a total of $53,000 is sought to be recovered as damages for non-fulfillment of a contract, amounting to but $27,000 on its face, it appears that the Corporation Counsel departed from his usual practice of addressing an inquiry to the Street Department, and only sent to the Mayor for information enabling him to defend the suit on *"the day before it became necessary for him to proceed with the defence."* The Mayor promptly referred the question to the proper quarter, and abundant materials for resisting the claim were furnished by the Street Department on the day of the receipt of the letter. Nevertheless, "on report of the referee, MR. WM. FULLERTON," judgment was formally entered against the City for $48,000 in addition to the $5,000 already paid by the late Comptroller. "No reason is *known*" adds the Deputy Street Commissioner, "why this case in common with others, should not have been sent direct to this office" for information.

In the case of JOHN CALLAGHAN, assignee of JOHN MCGRANE, who has obtained judgment against the City for over $10,000, the Corporation Counsel made a call on the Street Department for information to defend the suit, *nine days after he had consented to a reference of the whole subject to the arbitration of Mr. M. R. Brewer!* Although the complaint in this case was sworn to, the answer was not verified under oath—an omission entitling the plaintiff to take out judgment as if no answer had been put in; but as the counsel for the plaintiff was Mr. CHAS. A. MAY, one of the appointees of the Corporation Counsel, no such technical advantage was taken. *"Neither persons, books nor papers"* were called for from the Street Department to aid in the defence of the City; and the referee finally gave judgment for JOHN CALLAGHAN in the very teeth of a decision by the Supreme Court at Special Term to the effect that all such contracts as that under which this claim arises are made without legal authority and are *"ultra vires* and void."

In the case of the forged and altered contract under which JOHN PETTIGREW has been permitted to obtain judgment against the City for the sum of $26,000, the complaint was "amended in December, 1858, *which gave the Corporation Counsel the right to amend his answer by the addition of any new facts which might become known.*" But the Law Department, it is added, "*in deviation from what is stated to be its usual custom, neglected to call upon the Street Department for any information in the matter.*" This litigation, it will be remembered, commenced in 1857, and the Referee, Mr. RICHARD MOTT, made a statement in our columns that there had been *seventeen* regular meetings of the litigants before the Referee, in which the City was represented by Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, then employed in the office of the Corporation Counsel. This statement was promptly contradicted on behalf of Mr LAWRENCE, who had only attended *one* of the seventeen meetings, and then did nothing but protest against and object to the whole proceedings! Mr. RICHARD MOTT has been silent since; the Corporation Counsel has said not a word about the matter. We ask, therefore, *how and why* came these proceedings to be discontinued from 1857 to December, 1858, and then amended on a new complaint, of which no notice was given to the only Department having cognizance of the claim? "It is not pretended," says Captain LOVELL, "that any steps were ever taken to obtain from this Department (the Street) any knowledge in relation to the contract for regulating Sixty-third-street."

In relation to this forgery and fraud, detected at the eleventh hour through the vigilance of the Deputy Street Commissioner, the Corporation Counsel made an effort in his late letter to the Common Council to shirk the responsibility from his own shoulders to those of the late Comptroller; but weak and suffering as the late Comptroller is, he has still strength to denounce this attempt, and to state that with reference to the Sixty-third-street contract he "refused payment because he considered THE WHOLE PROCEEDING ILLEGAL."

It is the habit of the Corporation Counsel, as appears from the report of the Deputy Street Commissioner, to wait until almost the whole of the twenty days given for putting in an answer shall have passed, and then to send from thirteen to twenty-seven complaints in a lump, with a request that full answers to each shall be furnished on or before the day in which the legal time for answer expires. Whether, when such information is furnished, he makes any use of it or not, is a question which can only be answered by himself; as a greater part of the names on the judgment list are the names of *assignees*, not known to the Street or any other Departments, John Jones, for aught we know, may stand for TERRENCE FARLEY; John Brown may be CHARLES DEVLIN in disguise; and Jack Robinson may be a prominent member of the Board of Aldermen or Supervisors.

We call upon the Mayor to obtain from the Corporation Counsel a full list with particulars of the judgments obtained against the City. Let us know the men really interested in these judgments, and the particular forms of "work done or supplies furnished" for which the claims are sent in. At present everything is in the dark. We see such familiar names as those of ROBERT W. LOWBER demanding $240,000 for land, only one-third of which he owns, and which the City never bought from him; the names also of WILDES P. WALKER, CHARLES K. GRAHAM, and many others equally familiar; but for the great body of the five hundred and odd judgment debtors they are as impalpable as the author of "Junius," and as much a matter of doubt as the "Mrs. Harris" who was Sairey Gamp's unfailing referee!

French Map Making.

The idea of caricaturing the face of the earth is one of the latest of the Parisian *modes*. An artisan, at once a maker of maps and of fun, has just made an attempt of this novel character, drawing, printing and coloring a "Map of Europe in 1860," in which sundry changes, not at all discernible in any existing Atlas, are introduced with immense effect. The whole net-work of boundary lines is disentangled, assorted and rewoven; Empires are enriched by the most astounding acquisitions; crowns and countries are bartered for each other, with all the facility of a German Fair; the terms Europe and Christendom are rendered convertible by the departure of the Turks from Byzantium, and the mischief extensively played with Balbi, Malte Brun, and the Gotha Almanac. Queen VICTORIA, for example becomes Queen of Mesopotamia, with the possession of Cyprus and the Euphrates. France is to stand unaltered. Russia acquires Gallicia. Prussia, as a consideration for ceding her possessions upon the left bank of the Rhine to Holland and Belgium, obtains Hanover and sundry German principalities. Austria gives Lombardy to Sardinia, and Galicia to Russia, getting Servia and Egypt in return. Sardinia, in addition to Lombardo-Venetia, has Parma, Modena, and the Legations. The Pope obtains the two Abruzzi from Naples. The Duke of PARMA gets Sicily in exchange for his present territories. King BOMBA, for the losses just noted, obtains Tunis. Sweden acquires Denmark. The King of Hanover has the crown of Roumelia. The rest of European Turkey is divided between the King of Greece, the Duke of Mecklenburg, and the Prince of Montenegro. Spain finally obtains Morocco. Such are the alterations which a lively imagination, regards as possible in the event of a European war, terminated next year by a general European Congress.

Nor is this freak of fun entirely without method and moral. The changes are not more radical than those effected by the Congress of Vienna, and by the Turkish treaty, by which a Bavarian prince was seated on the Hellenic throne. And they are all arranged with immediate reference to the actual wants and secret policy of the several Powers implicated; each obtaining what it is well understood to covet, and losing what it can best spare; and the grand result presenting a moral which, if it were not the moral of a *jeu d'esprit*, might well warn the French people from moving the machinery which is to evolve such products. England, Sweden, Russia and Spain, as neutral States, all gain in the *melée*. The Italians gain in the expulsion of the Austrians and the spoliation of Napies. The Germans, against whom the war is directed, lose only such territories as they are stronger without, consolidate and arrange their own territories upon a more convenient basis, and become masters of the Danube, of the Bosphorus, of Greece, and of Egypt. France, upon whom the burden and the heat of the campaign are to fall, comes out of the fray with nothing. It is a most probable catastrophe. There can be no doubt that, whatever else Europe will consent to, it will not consent to a revival of that portion of the Napoleonic policy which bounded the French Empire by the Rhine; and in no other quarter has the empire anything to ask. With every new demonstration of the talents of NAPOLEON III., the wish of European rulers to preserve things as they are grows stronger. England, in her recent expression of devotion to the arrangements of the Holy Alliances, only gives vent to this secret conviction, which it would never do to address directly to her august ally; and hence the "map of next year" may remain the map of many other years, until, discarding treaties, and all the political conventionalities which fetter Europe, France obtains the coöperation of England to abolish the labors of those map-makers of the Vienna Congress, which are rapidly passing into the category of Ancient Geography.

A WORD TO THE CLERGY.—It might be respectfully suggested to the humorous gentlemen at home and abroad, who find their pleasure or their business in caricaturing Brother Jonathan, that he should always be presented with enormous bowels—of compassion. Not only does he provide all sorts of asylums and charitable refuges for the indigent, but he insists on giving alms to crowds of street beggars who could and would be much more advantageously provided for if the money spent in street charity were placed in hands which could economize it, and if street mendicants were obliged to resort to the recognized institutions for eleemosynary aid. Above all, we would take the liberty of recommending to the clergy to adopt a more secure means than they are in the habit of employing for the introduction of deserving persons to the charitable. A slip of paper commending "the bearer, Miss Mary Smith, to the attention of the compassionate," may be lost or willfully transferred by the party to whom it is originally accorded, and may thus be made to do duty for a large number of females, whose right to the appellation of Mary Smith the compassionate do not stop to question. Such slips of paper are constantly floating about the City, and are always productive of more or less money, the majority of persons preferring to contribute something, and have done with it, rather than take the trouble to inquire of the Rev. Mr. So-and-so touching the validity of the recommendation, or its application to the need of the patent applicant. Indeed, there recently came under our observation a well-thumbed specimen of this description of clerical indorsement, which was made to serve as a recommendation of "the bearer" and of a quack medicine which she was vending—a purpose which we are certain was never contemplated by the eminent clergyman whose name was attached to the document.

The British Slave-trade.

An "Immigration Bill," so called, which recently passed the Jamaica Legislature, was awaiting the sanction of the Home Government at the date of our latest advices from England. The object of the measure is to authorize the importation of laborers from Africa, India and China, who are to serve the Jamaica planters at a low rate of stipulated wages for a term of five years. After the expiration of ten years they are to be entitled to a return passage at the expense of the Colony should they desire it. A Colonial loan is proposed in the bill to defray the cost of the importation, two-thirds of the interest to be paid by the planters as a class, and the balance by the people of the island at large. There is an existing debt of £800,000 for a previous importation of Coolies, to pay the interest on which the Colony is subject to an *ad valorem* duly of 12 per cent. on imported goods. In that immigration the mortality is stated to have reached 50 per cent.

That this scheme of the Jamaica authorities is the Slave-trade, under another name, and with features somewhat modified, does not admit of question. Under the pretence of voluntary labor, the imported negroes and coolies are subjected to coercion, as much as any slaves; and in the name of limited service for pay, they are really as much in the hands of absolute mastership as the blacks of our Southern States.

This view of the case is taken by the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society. On the 25th ult. a deputation of that body waited on Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, the Colonial Secretary, to remonstrate against the present system of immigration to the West Indies, and to urge special objections to the Immigration bill recently passed by the Jamaica Legislature. Sir E. BULWER LYTTON listened respectfully to the deputation, but declined giving any assurances or positive opinion in the premises for the reason that he had not found time to give the subject full consideration. But the intimations which fell from him during the interview afforded no encouragement to expect that the assent of the Home Government will be withheld. Britain and France are both engaged in the Slave-trade. It may or may not be less cruel than that carried on from the West Coast of Africa. That it is the same in all essential characteristics is undeniable.

EXCITEMENT ON THE BORDER.—The political excitement that has plagued our western border for some years is quite a tame affair compared with the gold fever now raging. We learn from an intelligent resident of Missouri that very large preparations are making in that State for emigration to Pike's Peak so soon as the Spring shall open. He thinks that at least 100,000 men will leave Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota within the next two months. Arrangements are on foot by which none need be deterred through lack of means to meet the expenses of the trip. Men of property stand ready to furnish "outfits," relying upon the honor and luck of the miners to make payment after they return with their "piles." Our informant, on being closely questioned as to the probable richness of the diggings, gave it as his opinion that all who would be satisfied with making five dollars a day were in little danger of being disappointed.

The movement has already produced a marked effect upon the agricultural interest. Prices of farm-produce are ruling high. Good mules, for example, sell readily at $150 to $200. Provisions, clothing, &c., are in brisk demand. The gentleman referred to states that in no part of the Union are farmers making so much money just at present as in the western counties of Missouri. The West needs but one good crop to revive its prosperity. It expects to have a market of its own wholly independent of Eastern demand and supply. An army of 100,000 gold diggers, producing nothing but the precious metals, extracted from the soil, may easily be supposed to take up the surplus of a large extent of territory. We confess that we are not without apprehensions in behalf of that same army. The region in question has not yet been fully tested, and it is quite possible, to say the least, that it may fall far short of the general expectation. But this is a matter in respect to which few will listen to advice. Experience is the only teacher in the case; and multitudes from States far east of the Mississippi, as well as the dwellers on the border, will try their fortune at Pike's Peak. Should gold be found in remunerative abundance, the population and business of the entire West will be vastly increased. The coming season must settle the question. Every part of the gold country will be explored and its capacities tested. It is not surprising that the border States look with interest to the new California which they suppose to have been opened up in their vicinity.

THE PARENTAL HERALD.—That domestic dragon, the Editor of the *Herald*, who is ready to vomit fire and fury upon any scape-grace journalist who shall so much as mention the existence of his household, or barely hint at scarlet satin and Wiesbaden, has just exhibited his views of private rights and parental instinct in a very pleasing and natural light. He is quite bored to death by the importunity of a set of Jews who insist upon maintaining that all fathers and mothers have a right to the religious control of their own children. "What does it signify," says this pious and sensitive parent, "whether the boy MORTARA be baptized or not?"

"If the Pope will give him the larger amount of taffy, the most liberal amount of spending money and the best tops, he will undoubtedly stick to the Roman Church, in spite of all the sanhedrims and conventicles in existence. If, on the other hand, the Pope should let him slide, and the others should make offers similarly appropriate to his infantile tastes, then he will take down the entire Old Testament as easily as he would swallow a Christmas pie."

With what an airy grace of blasphemy this noble paragraph dismisses the trivial subjects of civil and religious freedom, the anguish of a father insulted in all his rights as a man, the misery of a mother maddened by being robbed of her son! And how eminently creditable to our American civilization is the existence among us of a journal so superior to all the ordinary restraints of decency, all the common feelings of humanity, all the prejudices of Republicanism and of Christianity!

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.—It is remarkable, as an evidence of the greater importance attached, in this country, to party politics than to national measures, that while nobody seems to care for the destitution of the Post-office, everybody seems anxious to ascertain how and on whom it may be possible to charge the loss of the Post-office bill. Mr. BRANCHAN says it was owing to that man who did that deed, or who showed him how not to do it. Mr. GROW's friends say it was the fault of the Senate, and the Senate reports by declaring that it was the fault of the House, a nicety of distinction which may interest particular constituencies, but is necessary of any national consequence in presence of the fact itself, that a stupid question of privilege between the House and the Senate left the country without provision for the transmission of correspondence.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—The President has already filled the post just vacated by the death of the Hon. A. V. BROWN, and has added to his Cabinet a Minister who possesses at least this negative excellence, that he has been in no way conspicuous as a party leader or a party slave. Mr. HOLT, in the discharge of his duties as Commissioner of Patents, has justly earned a fair reputation for intelligence, ability and varied information. His reports have been well-digested and well-written: he has, in a word, approved himself a working man and a capable functionary. It was intimated immediately upon the death of Mr. BROWN, that this appointment would be made; but the rumor was discredited by the fact that no sufficient political motive could be discerned for making it. The President has falsified his own calculations, and deserves all the credit which can attach to an unexpected and honorable act.

Mr. HOLT comes into office at a moment extremely propitious for a man of abilities and of honesty, who really wishes to earn a good name with his countrymen by fairly administering one of the most important and most dilapidated branches of the public service. We cordially hope that he will avail himself of the golden opportunity, and do his share towards redeeming the present Government from the gulf of disgrace and failure towards which it has been so steadily driven.

MARKET VALUE OF PRIME YOUNG MEN.—Prime young men are always in good demand in this part of the country, and they are so rare a commodity that their value can hardly be quoted, for they are, in fact, above all price. The great business of life rests upon the shoulders of our prime young men. They are the hope of the world; for out of them must come the leaders that conduct the affairs of State, the generals of armies, the commanders of fleets, and the pioneers of civilization. A prime young man is no prime an article that without it the world would very soon come to grief and the earth would not be worth living on.

Down South, however, prime young men do not appear to be held at quite so exalted a figure as they are in the North. At an extensive auction sale in Savannah, last week, of men, women and children, according to a report in the *Republican* of that city, "prime young men brought from $1,250 to $1,350," but we are informed that "this was a rather lower figure than was anticipated." We are glad to know this last fact, for, unless prime young men are much more abundant in Savannah than they are in New-York, they do not begin to bring anything like their true value, and the very low estimate placed upon them would seem to indicate a most lamentable ignorance of their importance to the welfare of the world. There are vast numbers of young men in this part of the country, who are very far from being prime who demand more than $1,250 for a year's services. The Georgians ought to bring up their "prime young men" in a way to make them worth a good deal more than $1,350 for the fee simple for their souls and bodies.

We do not desire to meddle in the domestic concerns of our neighbors, but we cannot help suggesting to our friends in Georgia that they should invent some other term for the class of merchantable articles in question. Why not call them nice young men, or fine young men? These terms would not sound half so incongruous, or suggest such disagreeable ideas, as the phrase "prime young men," when we are informed that a lot of them were sold for the very small sum of $1,250 each.

EDUCATION IN OREGON.—The Rev. S. H. MARSH, President of the Pacific University in Oregon, is in this City endeavoring to raise funds in aid of that institution. He looks mainly to the religious community and to those who appreciate the importance of planting institutions of learning upon that distant coast. It is felt to be of especial importance to the cause of Christianity that the new States established there should have the means of educating Christian ministers for themselves, to supply the demand for religious instruction which is so deeply experienced in all new countries. Their common schools also need educated teachers, and in every department of active life they experience the necessity for the labors of cultivated men, which cannot be supplied from their own resources. President MARSH hopes to secure aid here to the aggregate amount of $1,200 a year, for three years, which would place the institution he represents upon a working basis. His appeal deserves the candid consideration of all to whose notice it may be brought.

Musical.

The receipt of a batch of new music from the press of WM. HALL & SON, reminds us of the fact that this old and respected firm is about to remove to more spacious up-town quarters. There was a time when the corner of Park-place and Broadway was sufficiently near to the aristocratic regions, and pleasantly distant from the crowded commercial east of our City. Things have changed since then. Simply to keep pace with the spirit of the times, Messrs. HALL & SON would have had to move up town, but other reasons, we are glad to hear, have necessitated the instant change. The growth of the music trade, and the demand for the Dirigo's patent piano, of which Messrs. HALL & SON hold the exclusive agency, have rendered a larger establishment a supreme necessity. Hence Messrs. HALL & SON have secured the handsome store, No. 543 Broadway, (a door or two north from the Chinese Assembly Rooms,) which we learn is being fitted up in gorgeous style. The reliability and energy of the old firm will, no doubt, be as notable in this *locale* as in the old one down town. Messrs. HALL & SON open their new establishment on the 1st of April.

Mr. WALLACE furnishes us with three new pieces. 1. "Kelvin Grove," with variations for the piano; 2. "Fairy March;" and 3. "Le Reve d'Espagne," mazurka. There is the usual taste and discretion in the transcription of the fine old Scotch melody, and the variations are effective, without being difficult. The mazurka and the March are poetically sentimental trifles, pretty, brilliant, and calculated to show off the performer.

Mr. THOMAS, who ranks now as one of the best ballad writers of the day, furnishes us with two new effusions—"Beautiful Cloud" and "Happy be thy Dreams." They are of a popular character, and will doubtless enjoy a career. Without being pretentious, they show more care than we are apt to find in music intended for the multitude. Another recommendation is that they are perfectly singable.

Of a miscellaneous character we may refer to the duet "O, Maritana," from WALLACE'S grand opera; not new, but newly published here; it is one of the gems of the opera. The Page's song, from MEYERBEER'S "Huguenots," and a romance from the "Crown Diamonds," called "In the Deep Recesses of the Forest," are also just published, and may be recommended. Twelve new and brilliant variations by Mr. CHAS. GRAHN, founded on some of WALLACE'S most beautiful melodies, are valuable and interesting pieces for teachers. Mr. GRAHN writes too much to give great variety to his arrangements, but his style is effective, and with such charming melodies he makes works that are interesting to every performer of ordinary ability. Two popular pieces, "Polonaise," by GUNZ, and the "Alarm," by BADARZA, complete our budget. They possess all the romp that a galop should possess.

The above are from the press of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—CASTLE GARDEN—EMIGRANT RUNNERS.—From the weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon, it appears that to the 9th inst. 4,516 emigrants arrived at this port against 4,079 to the same date last year. There are 1,615 inmates in the Institution on Ward's Island, and 106 in the Marine Hospital. The receipts from the commutation of passengers have amounted to $15,321 90, and the disbursements to $15,933 29, showing an overdraft of $10,601 39. The clerk of the Assembly addressed a communication to the Board, inclosing a resolution of the Assembly directing the Commissioners to inform that body by what authority they had commenced a suit to test their title to Castle Garden. President VERPLANCK read a reply which he had prepared, stating that a suit had been brought in the name of the people of the State against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, from whom the Commissioners had leased the property, to recover possession of it, and that the Commissioners had thus been made defendants in the suit. The communication was ordered to be sent to the Assembly. As has already been stated, the Board will soon have to vacate the building they occupy at present. Rooms are to be fitted up at Castle Garden for their accommodation. Captain CRABTREE reported that this could be done at an expense of $600 or $700. He was authorized to proceed with the work. Captain LEONARD, of the City Hall Precinct, came before the Commissioners to call their attention to the emigrant runners. A year since the Legislature empowered the Board to license these runners, but for some reason they have refused to issue any licenses. The penalty for soliciting custom for carriages at any steamboat landing or other depôt is $100 for each offence. Whenever any offender is arrested he claims that his application is before the Commissioners, and the Courts decide that he cannot be held for violation of the law. Capt. L. urged the Board to license some of these men—if it were but a single one—so that there could be some line drawn between those obeying and those defying the law. As things now are police officers as well as citizens are continually insulted. The nuisance can easily be suppressed, he said, if licenses are issued, as there will be a penalty for transgressors. The Board promised to attend to the matter. Little faith was put in RAY TEMPLEMS' disclaimer of the Sepoy meeting at Rocky Hollow. E. F. PUARY, Esq., offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That written notice be given to the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police of the proceedings of a meeting said to have been held in Richmond County in relation to the destruction of the buildings, &c., at Quarantine, and the proper legal notice be served upon the Sheriff of said County, in order that measures may be taken by said authorities to prevent the occurrences alluded to. The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW TEHUANTEPEC MAIL STEAMER.—The steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, (formerly the *America*,) which has been purchased by HARGOUS BROTHERS for the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, having been put in thorough condition for the new business, yesterday made an Engineers' trial trip down the bay, the object being to test the working of the machinery, the rate of speed, and other qualities. As she steamed down the East River her appearance was greeted by the usual salutes from the steamers. She proceeded down the bay against a strong flood-tide. Her time from the Battery to Fort Hamilton—7¼ miles—was 32 minutes, the engines making 17 turns per minute, and the steam-gauge indicating an average pressure of only 20 pounds. The working of the engine was so regular and steady that there was no perceptible motion to the steamer while she was gliding through the water at the rate of 16 miles an hour. After passing below the Narrows, she was turned about and headed for the City. The time occupied in running the same distance as before was 24 minutes, the tide favoring her, but with a very fresh breeze ahead. She passed up the North River a short distance, receiving salutes from the steamers in the harbor, and then made another trip down the Bay. The chief Engineer, Mr. BOARDMAN, and Mr. BALKNAP, under whose supervision she has been fitted up, were highly pleased with the results of the trip. The steerage, which will accommodate over three hundred passengers, is eight feet high, with full provision for ventilation, and the whole arrangement adopted to the health and comfort of this generally neglected portion of the travelling community. The saloon upon the main deck is divided into state rooms, nearly all of which contain a double bedstead, with every accessory of comfort, and plenty of room. The upper saloon is similarly arranged, all the rooms being large, and provided with bedsteads instead of berths. Upon the second return of the steamer from the Narrows, a collation was served in the main cabin, at which some fifty sat down. Among the guests were J. MCLEOD MURPHY, agent of the transit, L. F. MYER, of Tehuantepec, the Messrs. HARGOUS, Mr. E. H. SANFORD, and several ladies. The steamer finally landed at the foot of Spring-street, North River, where she will receive her freight and passengers, and sail on or about the 15th instant for New-Orleans. The following is a list of her officers: THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander; Charles E. Boardman, Chief Engineer; Thomas Wright, 1st Assistant Engineer; Mr. Hatch, Purser; J. W. Hutchinson, 1st Officer; J. J. Woodbine, 2d Officer; John Nelson, Storekeeper; John F. Mills, Steward.

OBSERVANCE OF ASH-WEDNESDAY.—The ceremonies appropriate to the celebration of Ash-Wednesday were generally observed yesterday by the Episcopal and Catholic churches of the City, and the attendance has been large. At Trinity Church the services began at 9 o'clock A. M., when there was a large congregation present. The regular ministers of the Parish officiated, the exercises consisting of prayer, reading the Lessons, and the recitation of the Litany. The services were somewhat varied in the afternoon, the choir, which consisted wholly of males, taking position near the chancel, and singing the hymns with excellent effect. The Rev. Dr. OGILBY preached a sermon from Mark, 8th chepter and 36th verse: "For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" In all the Roman Catholic Churches masses were performed during the forenoon, and vespers were celebrated in the evening. The attendance was very general and devout.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—GEORGE DURR, a Frenchman of notorious character, who has frequently figured of late in the police reports, and who is the keeper of a disreputable house at No. 27 Centre-street, on Tuesday night made a murderous attack with a knife upon the person of his wife, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens. He cut her severely about the face and head with the weapon, and was only prevented by the interference of bystanders, from killing her. Officer GRADY, of the Sixth Precinct, on hearing the alarm rushed into the house, and took the infuriated man into custody. He was yesterday conveyed before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed in default of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge of felonious assault.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Early last evening a Danish sailor, who gave the name of WILLIAM HAMILTON, was brought to the New-York Hospital suffering from the effects of poison administered by himself. HAMILTON says that within a few weeks he has taken three ounces of laudanum, and for a week has taken half a teaspoonful of arsenic daily. The man was nearly dead, and should he live will always suffer from paralysis. The necessary remedies were administered by Dr. NOLAN, who says it is one of the most curious cases he has ever seen. The reason assigned for the attempt at self-destruction is unrequited love.

INSECURITY OF FURNACES AND HEATING APPARATUS.—The Board of Fire Insurance Companies recently appointed a commission to examine into the general security of stores, dwelling-houses and churches, as regards their heating apparatus. The result of their investigations is interesting, and at the same time startling. Two hundred and seventy-nine churches have been examined in this City, and of these 110 were found to be unsafe. In 98, the defects were remedied under the supervision of the commission. In Brooklyn, 97 churches were examined, 83 were found unsafe, and 36 of these were corrected. If so large a proportion of churches are unsafe, how is it likely to be with dwelling-houses?

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of this Committee was held at No. 618 Broadway last evening—Judge PEABODY in the Chair. Alderman STARR moved that Reporters be admitted, but the motion was laid on the table, (29 to 25.) The President announced the members of the Executive Committee, consisting of one from each Ward. A preamble and resolutions in favor of a registration of voters was adopted with great unanimity. The meeting then adjourned.

THE MEETING OF JOURNEYMAN CARVERS.—The adjourned meeting of the Furniture Carvers was held last evening at the Steuben House, when a resolution was adopted that a general demand be made upon the employers for an increase of wages, and that they report the result on Saturday evening. Should the demand not be complied with, a general strike is contemplated.

AN UNNATURAL SON.—A woman named SUSAN DAVIS, ninety years of age, applied for relief to an acquaintance, also named DAVIS, living at No. 291 Ninth-avenue, several days ago, stating that she had been turned out of doors by her son. Mr. DAVIS furnished her with a room and food, and yesterday morning the aged woman was found dead in her bed. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

THE CHARITY BALL.—Notwithstanding the very stormy weather on the evening last week when the charity ball was held at the Academy of Music, over $3,000 were raised for the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The expenses, for calcium-lights, printing, rent, &c., &c., were large, amounting to about $1,800; but the surplus is sufficient to pay off the principal of the debt contracted for the erection of the building occupied as a hospital in Fifty-first-street.

LECTURE ON EGYPT.—WILLIAM C. PRIME, Esq., delivers the third and last lecture of his course on Egypt this evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

Coroners' Inquests.

MISSING MAN FOUND.—The body of PETER TURNER, who was lately employed as fireman on the steamer *City of Baltimore*, and who had been missing since Sunday, was found yesterday, at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, North River. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, and a verdict of supposed accidental [illegible] was rendered. The deceased was [illegible] and has a family [illegible].

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—[illegible] was reported as having been injured by a car on the Hudson River Railroad, on the corner of Duane and Hudson streets, died yesterday at the City Hospital from his injuries. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

DROWNED IN THE CENTRAL PARK POND.—An [illegible] was yesterday discovered in the [illegible] in Central Park. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held to-day.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A SCOUNDREL.—Yesterday morning a German girl aged 19, named Mary Uhl, a dressmaker by trade, was walking in the Bowery, near Bayard-street, when she was accosted by a man who asked her if she would like employment, saying that he knew of a place where they were in want of seamstresses, and would pay good wages. After some further conversation he induced the girl to accompany him to the place he had described, which proved to be a notorious den of prostitution at Nos. 8 and 10 Mott-street. Immediately on entering the house the girl became impressed with a true idea of its character, and refused to go up stairs. The keeper of the house soon came down to the hall, and tried to persuade her to go up stairs, and on her refusing he attempted, with the aid of the man who had brought her there, to force her up, but she broke away from them, and escaped into the street. She related the circumstance to the first policeman she met, who proved to be Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Precinct, and who immediately repaired to the house in Mott-street where he met the man coming out of the front door. He started off upon a run, but was pursued by the officer, and after a chase of several blocks, was captured and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, where he gave the name of Fred. Ellinger, and was locked up for examination.

PICKPOCKET IN CHURCH.—Mrs. Emily Warner, of No. 537 Fourth-street, had her porte-monnaie stolen while attending church in Second street. Fortunately the rogue was detected, and the money recovered. The prisoner—who gave his name as Edward Gilmore—was committed to Essex Market Prison.

FUGITIVES FROM CHICAGO.—Frederick Schoffer was yesterday arrested in this City, charged with being a fugitive from Chicago, Ill. He is said to have been concerned in robbing a jewelry store. Justice CONNOLLY consigned him to the Tombs, to await the arrival of a Chicago officer.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—A Frenchman named G. E. Pettee was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $100, a pocket-book containing $90, and other articles valued at $200, from the house of Henry Egle, No. 2 Delancey-street. A portion of the stolen property was recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The Murder by a Chinaman.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE FOURTH WARD—ATTEMPT TO LYNCH THE MURDERER—CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT.

The murder of the woman, MARY FLETCHER, and attempted murder of two other women, on Tuesday evening, by QUINBO APPO, the Chinaman, created an intense excitement yesterday in the neighborhood of the scene where the bloody crime was perpetrated. At an early hour a large crowd convened in Oliver-street, in front of the house where the tragedy occurred. When the Coroner arrived to hold the inquest the throng numbered several thousand. A rumor early in the morning reached the Fourth Ward Station-house, where APPO was temporarily committed, that a mob stood ready to lynch him the moment he was brought out of his cell into the street. Captain WATERBURY deemed it hardly worth while to give any heed to the rumor, but, in order to be on the safe side, he detailed a strong Police force to accompany the prisoner to Oliver-street, preliminary to the holding of the inquest. An infuriated rabble followed close upon the heels of the officers, but they did not venture upon any positive interference then. It was evident, however, that the pursuers felt desperate, and that the threat was not wholly an idle one. The crowd in front of the house did not interfere in the least to prevent the conduct of the prisoner inside.

At 1 P. M. Coroner JACKSON entered upon the inquest. The evidence was plain and straightforward as given below, and indicated APPO as the murderer of the deceased. In his examination APPO confessed, in fact, to the homicide. After hearing the evidence, the Jury could not do otherwise than render a verdict against him and order his commitment to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. As the police were proceeding to execute the order of the Coroner, the crowd present made a rush for APPO. There was great excitement for a time. APPO evidently interpreted the hostile movement for he trembled convulsively in every limb. Coroner JACKSON showed great presence of mind. Heading the Police force in attendance, he kept back the incensed crowd until an extra platoon of men arrived to render assistance. The arrival of the new Police installment, and determined brandishing of locusts, sent terror to the hearts of the intended lynchers—for that they designed to lynch APPO there is no doubt, both their actions and subsequent statements proving the fact. As it was, the Chinaman was conveyed safely to the Tombs, and lodged in a cell. The cause of the exciting demonstration against APPO was the high estimation in which Mrs. FLETCHER, the murdered woman, was held in the neighborhood. Her husband owned the house—a frame tenement house—where she was killed, and in which APPO and his wife, she and her husband, and several families lived. Mrs. FLETCHER was familiarly known as the "landlady," and her tenants and all her acquaintances, it appears, held her in high regard. She was forty-two years old; a native of Ireland, and leaves five children. Her husband, who is a master mason, it is proper to add, assisted the Coroner and Police in quelling the infuriated crowd.

The following is the evidence and verdict of the Jury:

Mary Butler, sworn—I reside at No. 47 Oliver-street; between 7 and 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening I heard a loud noise in the room adjoining mine occupied by the Chinaman APPO and his wife; previously I had heard APPO and his wife disputing, and knew that the disputes generally originated from Mrs. APPO's having been drinking to excess; the dispute on this occasion seemed more violent then usual and I went into their room to see what the difficulty was; on entering the apartment, I saw Mrs. Fletcher the landlady, who was remonstrating with APPO for beating his wife; APPO was indignant at her interference, and seizing a dagger attempted to stab her with her; Mrs. Fletcher seeing the dagger in APPO's hand instantly ran out of the room; APPO pursued her and overtook her in the hallway; a short struggle ensued, and Mrs. Fletcher fell to the floor exclaiming, "Oh, God, I am killed;" APPO immediately rolled her down stairs; I ran down to the bottom of the stairs, and Mrs. Fletcher was then breathing her last; blood was flowing profusely from her; during the struggle I interfered to save the life of the deceased, and the prisoner stabbed me in the head; he struck at me with an evident intention to take my life also; he was very much excited, and his eyes looked wild; he said nothing, but acted as though he meant to kill everybody in the place.

Catharine Appo, sworn—I am the wife of the prisoner; we have been married nearly seven years; on Tuesday evening my husband came home, and commenced scolding me for being intoxicated; I talked back to him; we both talked in a loud and excited manner; pretty soon Mrs. Fletcher and one or two other women living in the house came into the room; at this time my husband was beating me, as I lay upon the floor, having first knocked me down; the women pulled my husband off from me, and I then ran out of the room; Mrs. Fletcher and another woman had an altercation in the entry-way with my husband; I did not see my husband stab Mrs. Fletcher; during the altercation I saw one woman endeavor to strike my husband with a smoothing iron; I recognize the dagger produced as one which belonged to my husband.

James Young, sworn—I am a policeman, attached to the Fourth Precinct; about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening a man reported at the Station-house that a Chinaman had killed a woman, and seriously stabbed two others; I immediately started to hunt for the alleged murderer, having been told that he had escaped; I went to a China boarding-house, corner of James and Cherry streets, and inquired if he was not there; several Chinamen who were present showed some excitement at my inquiry, but they declared APPO was not in the building, and they had not seen him in the building; their manner excited my suspicion, and I at once made a search of the house; after considerable search I found APPO concealed under a bed on the upper floor; I took him to the Station-house; on the way he confessed having stabbed Mrs. Fletcher; he laid all the blame to his wife, saying she was a drunkard, and that she would not heed his entreaties to let liquor alone.

Officer Bailey, of the Fourth Precinct, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

Patrick H. Fletcher, sworn—I reside at No. 47 Oliver-street; the deceased was my wife; I was in a store at the corner of Oliver and Madison streets about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when one of my daughters came and told me her mother was killed; I went home and found my wife almost dead; she was unable to speak; I was told that APPO, the Chinsman, had stabbed her; I went up into his apartment to search for him; his wife immediately struck me on the head with a stool, inflicting a severe wound on my left eye; I have frequently heard the prisoner quarrel with his wife; I found the dagger now shown near the body of my wife; I never saw it before, but gave it to an officer.

Dr. Ferguson testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; there were three incised wounds; the one producing death penetrated the neck on the left side and entered the apex of the left lung; the immediate cause of death was hemorrhage.

There being no further evidence the case was submitted to the Jury, and after a few moments deliberation they rendered the following verdict: "That MARY FLETCHER came to her death by hemorrhage from wounds inflicted with a dagger in the hand of QUINBO APPO, at No. 47 Oliver-street, on the 8th day of March, 1859."

Following the rendition of the verdict the accused was examined by the Coroner, and replied to the questions as follows:

Q.—What is your name. A.—QUINBO APPO.
Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty-four.
Q.—Where were you born? A.—Tchuson in China.
Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 47 Oliver-street.
Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Tea trader.
Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the charge preferred against you? A.—I wanted to keep my wife from bad company, on account of which I was yesterday provoked to a quarrel with deceased, and other women; so many set on me that I seized a dagger lying on the bureau and stabbed Mrs. Fletcher.

The wife of APPO was committed to the House of Detention in White-street, as a witness. She was taken from the room before he was, and, as she left, he remarked to her—he speaks very intelligible English—"You see now, don't you, what you have brought me to?" MARY GAFFNEY, one of the women who were stabbed, is still at the City Hospital. Her wounds are not deemed dangerous.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Primary Meetings, to elect three delegates in each Ward, to compose a City Convention, were held on Tuesday evening last. The following named persons were elected: *First Ward*—Alonzo [illegible] Gale, [illegible] G. Bennet, Benjamin Haskell. *Second Ward*—Andrew Lindsey, [illegible] Van Kouren, Henry Quigley. *Third Ward*—(Two sets of delegates)—Edwarde W. Fiske, H. B. Knowles, E. B. Merrell, Jesse C. Smith, T. H. Rodman, H. C. Brownell. *Fourth Ward*—A. B. Hance, A. G. Clement, Isaac Allen. *Fifth Ward*—John E. Cammeyer, John Lee, Aaron Storer. *Sixth Ward*—Lucien Bhdseye, H. L. Murray, D. O. Bradley. *Seventh Ward*—S. A. Smith, J. H. Prall, J. W. Joralemon. *Eighth Ward*—Wm. A. Gritz, Horace R. Fistcher, Robert Finley. *Ninth Ward*—John M. Phelps, Charles Jones, Thomas H. Redding. *Tenth Ward*—Cherles J. Shepard, J. O. Nodyne, F. S. Littlejohn. *Eleventh Ward*—(Two sets of delegates)—A. F. Campbell, P. S. Ostrender, M. T. Stewart, Thomas Morley, John C. Smith, D. B. Applegate. *Twelfth Ward*—Walter Cullen, James Duffy, Patrick McNally. *Thirteenth Ward*—David G. Paige, George W. Field, David M. Meeker. *Fourteenth Ward*—Wm. Mix, John S. Allen, Henry Hobley. *Fifteenth Ward*—James W. Rigg, John Mitchell, Christian Neldig. *Sixteenth Ward*—J. Rueger, R. J. Rndd, C. Brockelworth. *Seventeenth Ward*—J. N. Stearns, John Friend, J. P. Davis. *Eighteenth Ward*—C. W. Godard, David Hutchinson, James Semller. *Nineteenth Ward*—W. H. Jenkins, James Gridley, C. R. Atwater. The Convention will meet to nominate candidates for City Officers this evening.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held Tuesday evening in the First Presbyterian Church, when an Essay was read by LYMAN ABBOTT, subject, "Life Preaching." It was announced that the next meeting would be held in the new rooms of the Society in the Brooklyn Institute, and a resolution was adopted inviting ladies to become associate members.

NEW CHURCH.—Active efforts are being made to erect a new Roman Catholic Church at the corner of Hicks and Warren streets. The ground has been secured and the subscription list to defray the cost of an edifice is fast filling up.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Ho! for Pike's Peak!
AND THE GOLD DIGGINGS!
No mother's son should be allowed to go to the Gold Diggings without one of those VOLCANIC-REPEATING RIFLES or PISTOLS, which carry from seven to thirty balls.
Without doubt, they are the most complete weapon ever introduced with the water-proof ball, which is not effected by any changes of climate, or subject to the many mishaps to which the ordinary revolver is liable to.
With a good conscience and a Volcanic Pistol, you may sleep soundly and safely, with your hard-earned nuggets by your side.
My friend, if you have regard for your life or your scalp, do not fail to get one or more of these invaluable weapons before starting on your journey. Buy for yourself, and advise your friends to do the same. A word to the wise is sufficient.
Rifles, Carbines and Pistols, carrying from 7 to 30 balls, twenty-five per cent. less than Colt's, and so much better.
JOSEPH MERWIN, Agent,
No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
Also, Sole Agent for the American G. D. and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

A New Article
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 56, 197 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. Nos. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 87 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the best machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

H. H. Leans & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.
Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherene
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hatters' Plush in all Grades.
UNDER-BRIM SATINS AND CLOTHS.
BANDS AND BINDINGS, black and in colors.
TIPS AND SIDES, new and choice designs. For sale by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
H. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

To Housekeepers.—The Rotary Lock for dwelling-house doors affords the most perfect security against burglars. For convenience, it is not equalled by any other lock in use. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats—Spring Styles.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new styles of Hats, the high finish and fabric of which are not excelled by the productions of any house in the trade. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED:
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Second-hand Safes
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depôt, No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Shirts.—BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, a fine stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods selling very low, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City can obtain Phrenological Examinations, with Charts and Written Characters, with advice as to defects, talents and proper pursuits, daily at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken en glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

Office and Loft to Let at No. 46 Cliff-street.—A fine spacious loft, with a pleasant office attached.
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To One and All.
Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in Consumption? If so, use WISTAR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and effectious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 822 Washington-st., Boston; in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 220 Broadway; and in Baltimore, by Colsman & Bacon, No. 170 Baltimore-st.; in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

Experience Cannot Mislead.—Do you seek the cure of disease? BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the unfailing remedy. Are your limbs racked with rheumatism? Have you a cold or cough? Are you troubled with burning fever, chilled with ague, or benumbed with palsy? Have you consumption, asthma, dropsy, or nervous debility? Have you dying pains? Are you coated? In a word, if you have any sickness or pain, BRANDRETH'S PILLS will give you ease, and speedy cure. Shut not your eyes against the light, but examine and see, hear and know for yourself, and let not prejudice prevail against your best interests. Principal office No. 294 Canal-st. Price 25 cents per box; sugar-coated, (half boxes,) 13 cents.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure at the shortest notice, at 289 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

MARRIED.

HANLY—CHRISTAL.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 8, at St Patrick's Cathedral, by Archbishop Hughes, Mr. WILLIAM J. HANLY, of Lexington, Ky., to Miss MARY A., daughter of Michael Christal, of this City.

☞ Kentucky papers please copy.

GILL—POLLOCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 8, by the Rev. James Thompson, D. D., at the residence of the bride, Wm. RICE GILL, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland, to ISABELLA POLLOCK, late of Monaghan.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

ODELL—MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 8, by the Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Mr. BENJAMIN ODELL to Miss SARAH A. MOORE, both of this City.

PALMER—WINTRESS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 8, by the Rev. J. B. Hegeny, Mr. WILLIAM P. PALMER, of Nyack, to Miss SARAH J. WINTRESS, of Rockland County.

FLEMING—PEOSAM.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, March 8, by the Rev. S. A. Clark, GILBERT R. FLEMING and Mrs S. S. PEOSAM, daughter of the late Oliver H. Spencer.

BAILHACHE—BRAYMAN.—At Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, March 3, by the Rev. N. W. Wiener, Mr. WILLIAM H. BAILHACHE, Editor of the *Daily Journal*, and Miss ADA S., eldest daughter of M. Brayman, Esq., all of that city.

DIED.

WILCOX.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 9, suddenly, ELISHA C. WILCOX, of the firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co., aged 35 years.

The friends and acquaintances of deceased are respectfully invited to attend a funeral service at his late residence, No. 12 West 39th-st., at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Simsbury, Coon., for interment.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 8, EDWARD HATTRICK, only son of Geo. L. and Amanda Seymour, aged 2 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 99 Clinton-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

BLUNT.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 9, MARY AGNES, oldest daughter of Orison and Eliza Blunt, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., from No. 117 9th-st., at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

CORSA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 8, Mrs. SARAH M. CORSA, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, in Clermont-av., 7th house north of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 9, SARAH JANE, daughter of James and Margaret Parker, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner Lawrence st. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BRINKERHOFF.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, March 9, after a long illness, ELISABETH FREDERICK, wife of Jacob Brinkerhoff, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Classon av., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack for interment on the following day.

HAYES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 9, Mrs. MARGARET HAYES, aged 64 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Arthur, John, Thomas, and Joseph, also of her son-in-law, Jasper Coghlan, John and Daniel Sullivan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 175 Fulton-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, whence her remains will be taken to the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay sts., where there will be a Requiem Mass, after which they will be taken to Flatbush for interment.

DAVY.—In Brooklyn, on the 9th day morning, March 9, MARGARET, widow of the late Richard Doty, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in law, No. 104 State-st., Brooklyn, on sixth day morning, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Matinnicock, L. I., for interment.

BUSTEED.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 7, CHARITY, wife of Solomon Bunting.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Thursday, March 10, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LUCAS.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Wednesday morning, March 9, MARY ANN, wife of Philip Lucas, aged 45 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his house on 11th-av., between 2d and 3d sts., this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. The members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., and friends and relatives in New-York are respectfully invited to meet the funeral, at Madison av. end of New-Haven Railroad depôt, at 12¾ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

VAN BEUREN.—At New-Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Thursday, March 3, of consumption, ELISA VERMEER, wife of John B. Van Beuren, formerly of this City.

TOURNAIRE.—At his residence in Somerset, Tripeack Co., N. J., on Tuesday, March 8, FRANCOIS TOURNAIRE.

BRADSTREET'S COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

FOR BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

The fourth Semi-annual Volume of this valuable record of credits, which was published on the 15th of January, having been exhausted by a rapid and extensive demand, a second edition of said volume, revised and corrected, has been issued, and is now ready for delivery to such as have not already supplied themselves with the work.

Several hundreds of the best Bankers and Merchants in different cities of the Union have assisted in perfecting this REFERENCE RECORD, thus making it a veracious and reliable compend of the pecuniary condition and prospects, and business capacities of about 22,000 MERCANTILE FIRMS IN TWENTY-SIX OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND CENTRES OF TRADE in the United States.

The New-York Merchant or Banker will ascertain by a Key accompanying the Book, the grade of credit, character, habits, and capital of such as will be likely to deal with him, while the out-of town Merchant will learn with accuracy the exact foundation on which the New-York houses base their business.

To provide for any possible errors that might occur in a work so GIGANTIC IN DETAIL, and to keep purchasers informed of the changes that must necessarily take place, the proprietors issue A PRINTED SHEET OF CORRECTIONS EVERY WEEK.

The time and trouble such a work must save, the losses it must prevent, and the influence it must have in securing a sound and profitable trade, make it invaluable to Wholesale Merchants, Manufacturers, Note Brokers, and Banks of Disconnt; and yet the whole, including the two Semi-annual Volumes, the Sheet of Corrections, and the facilities of the office, is furnished to subscribers at ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum.

Full particulars, not embraced in this advertisement, may be obtained at the office of the Proprietors and Publishers. J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York, over Broadway

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, within 1/2 of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad, thirty-six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and surrounded with a choice variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on hand and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Office of the Times.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being 20 feet each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high; built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, inquire of A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 9 A.M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-basement house, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, bells, speaking tubes, &c., &c., on the southeast corner of 19th-st. and 7th-av.; built under the personal supervision of the owner, and a substantial house in every respect. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to B. L. KENNEDY, No. 617 7th-av., or Rem. Stewart on William-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of JAMES D. MERRITT, deceased, will offer at public auction on TUESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock A.M., on the premises, the following described property, viz.: A dwelling-house, store, barn and other buildings, with about five acres of land; the store has been in successful operation as a general country store for many years, and connected with it is an old-established butcher stand, with the buildings and appurtenances for carrying on the same. Also, a farm of 31 acres beautifully located, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. The land is well-watered and fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. The above-described property is situated in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, N.Y., on the Purchase road, three miles from White Plains and four from New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at Rye, one and a half miles from Friends' Meeting-house, and in the immediate vicinity of good schools and churches. The property will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers. A large share of the purchase money may remain on hand and mortgaged if required. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN PIRNIE, near the premises; RANDOLPH MERRITT, No. 43 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, L. I., or of the subscribers.

JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.
HANNAH E. MERRITT, Executrix.

N.B.—If the weather should prove stormy it will be offered the next fair day.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 113½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double cottage, 32x43, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 22x28, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, and with the modern improvements. And commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and ornamented with about 80 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fencing; within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteel situations in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three lots or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. RAVENHORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES BY SAMUEL ADDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.:

20th-st., near 5th-av., brown stone, 25x65 feet,	$22,000
20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	13,000
20th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.	15,000
No. 69 West 29th-st.	8,000
30th st., near 6th-av., brown-stone	9,800
2d-av. and 18th-st.	15,000
18th-st., near 7th-av.	9,500
18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	9,500
18th-st., near 7th-av.	9,000
7th-av., near 34th-st.	14,000

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed), on the south side of 23d-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 50 feet, grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 Pierrepont, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling and store Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a library extension on the first floor, is in the best order built for the present owner and occupant in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of its size. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms, apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-story and basement house, with lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, between Waverley and Clinton places; a fine location, near Broadway; lot 50x80; house 37x50, with modern improvements; ground rent, for 17 years, $250 per annum for the two lots; all in first-rate order. This is an excellent opportunity to build on the rear of the lot at a small expense and with good light, and thus nearly double the capacity of the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

$18,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A first-class four-story brown-stone front house, if applied for by March 15. The said house is centrally located, in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., and known as No. 92; contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Also to let, from May 1, with immediate possession if required, the store No. 4 to 6 E. 7th-av. Terms moderate. Apply to C. CLARK, No. 92 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS IN THE VICINITY of Central Park, from $1,000 to $1,500; a cottage on Central Park, $2,250; a fine store and dwelling, 25 feet front, in Broadway, $12,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $12,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $10,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $15,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $15,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $20,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $25,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $30,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $35,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $40,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $45,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $50,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $55,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $60,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $65,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $70,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $75,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $80,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $85,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $90,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $95,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $100,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $105,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $110,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $115,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $120,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $125,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $130,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $135,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $140,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $145,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $150,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $155,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $160,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $165,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $170,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $175,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $180,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $185,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $190,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $195,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $200,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $205,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $210,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $215,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $220,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $225,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $230,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $235,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $240,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $245,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $250,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $255,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $260,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $265,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $270,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $275,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $280,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $285,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $290,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $295,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $300,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $305,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $310,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $315,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $320,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $325,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $330,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $335,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $340,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $345,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $350,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $355,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $360,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $365,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $370,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $375,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $380,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $385,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $390,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $395,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $400,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $405,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $410,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $415,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $420,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $425,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $430,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $435,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $440,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $445,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $450,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $455,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $460,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $465,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $470,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $475,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $480,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $485,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $490,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $495,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $500,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $505,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $510,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $515,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $520,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $525,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $530,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $535,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $540,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $545,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $550,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $555,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $560,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $565,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $570,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $575,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $580,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $585,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $590,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $595,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $600,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $605,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $610,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $615,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $620,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $625,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $630,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $635,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $640,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $645,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $650,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $655,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $660,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $665,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $670,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $675,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $680,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $685,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $690,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $695,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $700,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $705,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $710,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $715,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $720,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $725,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $730,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $735,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $740,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $745,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $750,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $755,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $760,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $765,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $770,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $775,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $780,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $785,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $790,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $795,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $800,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $805,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $810,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $815,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $820,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $825,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $830,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $835,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $840,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $845,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $850,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $855,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $860,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $865,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $870,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $875,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $880,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $885,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $890,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $895,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $900,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $905,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $910,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $915,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $920,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $925,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $930,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $935,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $940,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $945,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $950,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $955,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $960,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $965,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $970,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $975,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $980,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $985,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $990,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $995,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $1,000,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $1,005,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $1,010,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $1,015,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av., $1,020,000; a house and lot in Madison-av., $1,025,000; a house and lot in Fifth-av.,

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
PARTITION SALE
OF
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES,
[illegible]TH AND 9TH AVENUES AND 54TH-STREET,
NEAR THE
CENTRAL PARK.

[illegible]RECTED, from the 8th to the [illegible], with curb and gutter stones set thereon, by LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on [illegible], March 16, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the [illegible] EXCHANGE, New-York:

[illegible]—2 full lots and 1 gore lot, on the [illegible] of the 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., [illegible] southwest corner of 54th-st. and 8th-av.

[illegible]—2 full lots and 1 gore lot on the [illegible] 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., [illegible] southeast corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av.

[illegible]—2 full lots and 1 gore lot on the [illegible] 8th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., [illegible] corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av.

[illegible] gore lots on the northerly [illegible] nearly the centre front from the [illegible]

[illegible] above-described lots are well located, and [illegible] for immediate improvement, being in the vicinity of valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, [illegible] from rock, with sewers, Croton water and gas [illegible] to the adjacent avenues; and resolutions have been passed in the City Councils to extend them through [illegible] from the 8th to the 9th avs.

10 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent interest.

The title of the above-described property is now held direct from the original grantees, being one of the oldest on the Island of New-York, and belonging to the estate of Joseph Hagen, deceased.

Maps and other particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 9th and 10th, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the National Academy Rooms, 10th-st., near Broadway:

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES—Exceeding in quality any sale ever made in this country. The Foreign Pictures have been received from Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, through their successor in this city, Among them will be the great picture of

FLORIDA, by WINTERHALTER,

valued at over $6,000. Also, a superb picture recently painted by Verboeckhoven, received per last steamer, said to exceed anything ever painted by this artist. Also superb pictures by Beaume, Lafant de Metz, Muller, Rousseau, Isambert, Ito Dreux, Hillemacher, Gosse, Gendon, Brochart, Moais, Van Schandel, Thayer, T. W. Edmonds, a master-piece by Schlesinger, &c., &c. Also, pictures of the great American artists, Durand, Church, Cole, Huntington, Kensett, Gignoux, Cropsey, Rossiter, Wier, Hays, Cummings, Oddie, Mignot, Lang, Steornes, F. D. C. Darley, Hart, Gifford, W. S. Mount, Eastman, Johnson, James H. Hart, Wm. Hart, Casilear, T. Hicks, G. H. Hall, Shattuck, Brown, Hubbs & Beard, and the first picture ever offered for sale in this country by Blaunelle, Bouchkes, D. Johnson, Nichols, Annulli, Carter, Sellows, Dix, Lazarus, and others; T. H. Hinchley, of Boston; Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Darrie, of New-Haven, and others of this class. It will be seen by the above names that no sale of this character has ever been made in this City, where so many of the highest class of artists are associated. Every picture guaranteed. They are now on exhibition, day and evening, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the above rooms, with catalogues. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine this beautiful collection. Admission free.

J. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER GLASS, PIANO, CARPETING, &c., AT AUCTION.—J. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, will sell, without any reserve, the entire splendid and richly carved rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, but little used, and all in good order, contained in the large residence, No. 88 West 11th-st., near 6th av., THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock. The gas is in the house. No postponement on any account, rain or shine. The whole has been made to order, and comprises in part as follows:

PARLORS—Rich tapestry Brussels carpets, splendid rosewood library bookcase shades, lace curtains, valuable oil paintings, marble top etageres, with mirror doors and books, mantel vases, reception and Voltaire chairs, carved-rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, large plate-glass pier and mantel mirrors, with mate to correspond in the city Councils to extend them through [illegible] from the 8th to the 9th avs.

90 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent interest.

The title of the above-described property is now held direct from the original grantees, being one of the oldest on the Island of New-York, and belonging to the estate of Joseph Hagen, deceased.

Maps and other particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 9th-st., near 8th av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in damask and brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre and other etageres, side tables, mirrors, &c.; mahogany and black walnut furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. beautiful carved rosewood settee, mahogany rockers, sofas, tête à têtes, etageres, with carved-top and marble tops, pier-glasses, window curtains, &c.; Brussels carpets, Ingrain carpets, cooking ranges, and other stoves, in use; kitchen ware, crockery, porcelain and glass ware, and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-st.—Regular auction sales of Goods every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks, also other securities, constantly on hand at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK. SEE CATALOGUE.

A large list of securities will be offered.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, March 10, at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, at the National Academy Rooms, in 10th-st., near Broadway, the celebrated gallery of pictures painted by Ferdinand Richardt, Esq., comprising pictures in Europe and America, taken from nature, including his great View of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and the Upper Mississippi. They can be examined, as above, two days and evenings previous to the sale, free. They will be absolutely sold without reserve, as he will shortly return to Europe, to publish his great work on American Scenery.

EDWARD SCHELL, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. SCHELL.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TOOLS, MACHINERY AND UNFINISHED STOCK OF A GOLD PENCIL-CASE MANUFACTORY.—Will be sold on MONDAY, March 14, at 10½, at the Gold Pencil Manufactory, No. 73 Barclay-st., a complete assortment of the above-named articles, including the tools necessary for manufacturing the Universal Patent Lever and Pencil. The unfinished stock comprises a great variety of sizes of guards, points and machines. Also a lot of stone and paste, varied sizes and colors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Attention is called to the sale of unique property, to be made at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, comprising:

Houses and lots No. 27 Columbia-st., and No. 200 Avenue B. Also two lots on west side Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

Also, Brooklyn—Houses and lots No. 33 Livingston-st., No. 3 Hanover-place, and No. 132 Vanderbilt-av. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. STREEKER, Auctioneer.

NOS. 12 AND 14 FELL-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, FRIDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FELL-ST.—On No. 12 is a three-story brick building, with one-story brick store in front, and a two-story brick slaughter-house and stable at the rear. On No. 14 is a four-story brick building, with an ice-house beneath, now used as a packing-house. This property, from its vicinity to Canal, Chestnut and the New Bowery, must rapidly improve. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of hardware, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 23 William-st., and consists of a variety of heavy goods and shelf hardware, adapted to the season. Also, on account of underwriters, saved from steamer *Black Warrior*, one case fish-hooks, damaged. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer* and *Herald*.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE, OF THE SPLENDID HOME-STEAD PROPERTY OF THE LATE JOHN RICE, AT PENN YAN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in the village of Penn Yan, Yates county:

The Homestead property of the late John Rice, deceased, situated in the village of Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., containing about 20 acres, with large and commodious dwelling house, barn, spring-house, milk-house, ice-house, smoke-house, &c., &c. The buildings and condition of the place are in every respect unexceptionable.

Also, Flouring-mill, mill-sites, warehouse property, &c., &c., belonging to the same estate, and situated near Penn Yan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 22 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

GEORGE HERKIMER, Administrator.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD, Proctors.

EVERT H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., a great Engravings, just received from London, in rich satin and rosewood frames and plate glass. About 150 splendid Engravings, elegantly framed, received direct from a well-known English publishing house, being choice engravings of subjects from celebrated pictures by Landseer, Herring, Collins, Wilkie, Ansdell, William Hunt, William Dreemmond, Charles Gillispie, C. Hancock, Kirboe, Sarrende, J. F. Herring, Sr., Chas. Foggin, J. Lamut, Brodie, J. Absalom, and others of equal celebrity. They will positively be sold without reserve. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, three days before the sale, with catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 9th-st., near 8th av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in damask and brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre and other etageres, side tables, mirrors, &c.; mahogany and black walnut furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. beautiful carved rosewood settee, mahogany rockers, sofas, tête à têtes, etageres, with carved-top and marble tops, pier-glasses, window curtains, &c.; Brussels carpets, Ingrain carpets, cooking ranges, and other stoves, in use; kitchen ware, crockery, porcelain and glass ware, and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE OF STRAW GOODS AND B. M. HATS.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,

WILL SELL THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, MARCH 10,
At 11 o'clock,

409 Cases Ladies', Misses' and Boys'
Straw Bonnets, Bleaches and Cape,
Men's Panama, Webster, Pedal
Leghorn, French Felt, Hungarian
And other Hats.

150 Cases Men's and Boys' White, Colored,
Plain and Trimmed P. L. Hats.

20 Cases White and Straw Bonnet Wire, and other [illegible] which they invite the attention of [illegible] to, which they have the adoption of [illegible] London, Paris, Washington and [illegible] are now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.
NO. 33 TROY-ST.

Will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of F. A. Coe, Esq., Referee, the valuable premises known as No. 33 Troy-st., north side, between Greenwich-av. and 8th-st., being about 25 feet front.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 95 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two lots with buildings Nos. 12 and 14 Fell-st., together 50x80 feet, well adapted for buildings for mechanics, or tenements, or for a coal yard, or similar purposes. Sale absolute and without limit. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, AT 10-12 A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts. Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture—two mahogany secretaries, bookcases, dress bureaus, bedstead, tables, chairs, sofas, tufted rocking mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, 6 sets furs, shawls, stoves, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12 M., AT the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the two story and attic frame house No. 132 Vandebilt-av., Brooklyn; lot 25x100; house 25x36, with extension 12x15; 13 rooms, built in the best manner, filled in with brick; gas fixtures, water in the kitchen, &c.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

EDWARD C. BOGHT,
(LATE OF GOGHT & KNEELAND.)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 76 WALL ST.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUkee Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin, in Book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 342 to 348 inclusive, on the 6th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 348 to 361 inclusive, on the 14th day of September, 1858; whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse, in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, a Line Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus, in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all roads, built or to be built and constructed by other Roads, or which they have a right to construct, by said Company, or the rights, privileges or franchises or under any corporate or other name, as may be granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner wantever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the roadways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be a part of or appertain to said railroads; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description:—and, also, all and singular the lands granted, or intended to be granted, to said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1856, entitled, "An act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State," and the Act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved October 11, 1856, entitled, "An act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to execute the trust created by an Act of Congress entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State,' approved June 3, 1856," together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said lands; and also all and singular the goods, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, claims and choses in action of whatsoever nature, owned wholly or in part by said Railroad Company, on such day as the said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under said trust deeds or mortgages; and all the property, real, personal and mixed of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroads and Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped, and the particular lands granted by the foregoing Acts of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin fully designated and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed to the undersigned to be held by him in trust for and as security to the bondholders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon secured by said mortgage deeds.

And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of three days in the payment of any of the interest warrants or coupons accompanying the said bonds, as they respectively became due, or if default for the like period should be made in the payment at maturity, of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said mortgage deeds; then, and in either of said cases, the undersigned, as Trustee, was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Railroads and all the other property, real, personal and mixed, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the income and profits thereof, and to sell all and singular said railroads and said other property, real, personal and mixed with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company, covered and conveyed or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said mortgage deeds, either at public or private sale; and also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of said bonds then outstanding to the amount in the aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances for the purpose of paying the outstanding bonds and the interest thereon; but in case of any sale at auction it was provided that notice at such intended sale should be published once in each week for thirty days in at least in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, and in a newspaper published in City of Milwaukee; and that on such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate, right, title and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the undersigned Trustee, and said Railroad Company of, in, and to the said property, rights, liberties, privileges, and franchises and every part and parcel thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859, upon all of the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about seventy thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, whereby became one, and said Company having made default in such payment for the space of more than fifteen days; and whereas also holders of bonds outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, in compliance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said Mortgage Deeds, I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, in conformity to law, at the Court-House in the City of Milwaukee, in said State, on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D., 1859, at 10 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular, the said Railroads, and real estate, and all other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds. In order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.

WILLIAM BARNEY, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
[illegible]TARE & CO.....Liverpool and London
[illegible]G, BALDWIN & CO....Havre and Paris,
attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th of March and reopened on the 30th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED KANAWHA COAL Co.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $4,000 OR $10,000 ON 1,588 acres of timber land 1000 acres cleared in Chemung County, New-York, valued in 1850 by the Loan Commissioners of Chemung County at $10 per acre, after the timber is removed. There is a steam saw-mill in complete order on the premises, and other improvements, valued at $5,000. At a low estimate the property is worth $25,000. For particulars, apply to MOORE & LEWIS, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. ISH, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 63 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend (Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—BROOKLYN, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

$3,500, $4,000, $2,000, $1,500—TO LOAN on real estate. EDWARDS & FRASER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

THE OUTSTANDING NOTES OF THE late firm of GASPER, HOPKINS & CO. will be paid, less the interest for the unexpired time, on presentation at No. 69 Vesey-st. H. B. NEWCOMB.

$9,000, $3,000, $1,200.—THESE SUMS TO loan on bond or mortgage on real estate. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr. Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 27, third floor.

$7,000.—SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds $500 each, interest payable June 1st December. For sale by GEO. C. SMALLEY No. 11 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 16 Wall-st.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFE, No. 41 William-st.

TEXAS DEBT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION bought. GEO. R SIMPAKE, 50 Exchange-place.

500-ACRE HUDSON-RIVER FARM FOR sale, or exchange for stocks, bonds, vessel property, or other good property. See advertisement under real estate, in this paper, to-day.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000: ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFRAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMILL.
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM.
JOHN P. NEVILLE,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND.
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. JEFFREY WRIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS.
LEONARDS. SLARZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
GILAS BRONSON,	ALVEE L. LAING,
A. H. FNO.	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON.	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
H. KEYS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. S. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 63 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE, President.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of Light, Newton & Bradburys, was dissolved on the 31st of December, 1858, by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by the new firm of Light & Bradburys, this day formed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

FERDINAND C. LIGHTS,
HENRY NEWTON,
W. B. BRADBURY,
EDWARD G. BRADBURY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm-name of LIGHTS & BRADBURYS, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing and vending rich reed-organs, at the old establishment No. 419 Broome-st. Mr. Newton will have an office at the same place.—Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

FERDINAND C. LIGHTS,
WM. B. BRADBURY,
EDWARD G. BRADBURY.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park, are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before Feb. 5, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest from Feb. 5, 1859, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court; and unless all the assessments made for said Park, next, the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is embraced in the following limits, viz: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between 106th and 111th sts., on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 59th and 62d sts.; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 2d and 3d ave.; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between 10th and 11th ave.; and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ave., between 106th and 110th sts.; and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ave. and Broadway, between 53d and 59th sts., so laid out on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.

DANIEL F. DELEVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 City Hall, basement.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Fi. Fa., to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1858, upon a judgment for $47,265, rendered June 4, 1857, in favor of Richard P. Morgan, plaintiff, and against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, defendants, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying within the Northern District of Illinois, including the Oquawka branch of said Railroad, in the county of Anderson, and the railroad bridge of said defendants across the Illinois River at or opposite Peoria, and all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to all the tracks, depot-grounds, right of way, machine-shops, engine-houses and turn-tables, and all the other appurtenances thereunto belonging or used therewith, including the rolling stock of said road, consisting of passenger-cars and freight cars, hand-cars and the machine engine, which I shall expose to sale at the Court House door, in the city of Peoria, at the hour of noon on the 26th day of March next.

C. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOYER, Deputy.
ASHMORE & PURDESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of BLACKWELL, BAYLES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. P. BLACKWELL,
JAS. BAYLES,
R. V. HOAGLAND.

New-York, March 5, 1859.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 170 Broadway, by

J. P. BLACKWELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of BAYLES & LAMBERT, Merchant Tailors at No. 210 Broadway, and will open on the 15th inst. with an entire new stock of goods.

JAMES BAYLES,
CONOVER E. LAMBERT.

WHEREAS, MARY PATTISON, OF THE City and State of New-York, widow, by her deed bearing date the 1st day of May, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber No. 1,114 of Conveyances, page 1, &c., did grant, bargain, sell and release unto the undersigned, Thomas Smith, Alfred Willis and Sylvester L. H. Ward, their heirs and assigns, all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ave., between 110th and 111th sts.; and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ave. and Broadway, between 53d and 59th sts., so laid out on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.

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C. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOYER, Deputy.
ASHMORE & PURDESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]SS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The extreme clipper ship VIKING, Wixson, Master, will be in berth at Pier No. 19 East River on TUESDAY NEXT, and have prompt dispatch.

Shippers can rely on the ventilation of this ship as much now as will enable her to deliver her cargo in good order. Her passages to San Francisco, under present commander, have been 123, 114 and 126 days. Freight engagements can be made at favorable terms by applying to

ROSS, FALCONER & [illegible]
No. 41 Pine-st., corner of [illegible]

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, [illegible]

PRICE REDUCED TO $80.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, John McGowan, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 178 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE!
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain STRELLPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship GUATIMALA, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 150 tons of freight,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH.
THE CELEBRATED CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,

Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall-st. She made the last passage in 115 days; is more at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. F. COLEMAN & Co.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. Wessels, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,

MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA.—The splendid steamship [illegible] FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Cornwell, will leave on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places

ALBANY.

Senate Refusal Again—Reception Committee—Hope for the Appropriation Bill—Shameless—In the Ap[illegible]—Honorable Report on the Project for Rapid Transit—Property for Public Printing—The Published Deposits—Wharfage, &c., &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 9, 1859.

The debate in the Assembly last night was rather a pretty one. The special order was the "Carlisle Offences" of Staten Islanders, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Queens, in the Chair. Mr. CHESEBRO, of Richmond, on Staten Island, whereof [illegible] of a meeting what would be the [illegible] the Sepoys considered [illegible] most economical and effectual process of [illegible]wing up the Hospitals—and denounced it as a [illegible]; well, to interpret the language courteously, as utterly untrue; and he said the TIMES had been very consistent in the publication of just such reports heretofore! Mr. TURRILL replied that, finding the report in the TIMES, he had taken for granted that it was true, but the gentleman's word to the contrary was satisfactory, but proceeded to read from the Staten Island Sepoy, Vol. 1, No. 1, part of a "Declaration of Sentiments," in which they pledge themselves, relying upon their torches, their battering rams, and their gunpowder [illegible], or something to that effect, that Quarantine shall be removed. It needed no prophet to say that unless a Quarantine Removal bill, which would be entirely satisfactory to the people of Staten Island, and on [illegible] which, by the plunder it laid open to them, enable them to reimburse themselves for all their expenses in preventing the passage of this [illegible], passed this session, not a week would elapse after its adjournment before there would be an explosion heard over the waters of [illegible]-York Bay, and gunpowder smelled about Castle [illegible], and the State's Hospitals a ruin and a wreck again. Mr. LAW defended justice as above Justice [illegible]'s Court, and the bill, at all points, with some fresh pertinent arguments, Mr. TOMLINSON making argument in his best style against the principle of the bill as unconstitutional and revolutionary. Mr. MORRIS answered him as to its constitutionality. Mr. RENSHAW took up the thread where Mr. TOMLINSON left it, and went further. Mr. Speaker, [illegible]ing outside the special pleadings and legal technicalities, followed the evening, went in for it on general principles, after pleading in an impassioned manner for law and order, urging the passage of the bill as the only way to stop riots at the start. Finally, at 10 o'clock, the bill was reported to the House, and the Ayes and Nays taken on one of Mr. CHESEBRO's amendments, which, if passed, would spoil the beauty of the whole amendment. This had Ayes 35, Noes 57. Among the Ayes were seventeen Republicans. Of the seventeen, C. S. SPENCER, who first reported the bill, was one, being much exasperated at an amendment that the majority had agreed to in Committee of the Whole. He will regain his senses, and vote on the third reading, doubtless, consistently with his speeches and previous votes. Mr. MERRS, of Queens, voted for CHESEBRO's amendment, too, but he is situated very differently, and probably will stand straight at last. A few of the others either blundered on their votes, or have suddenly changed their minds, which they have heretofore fairly expressed as in favor of punishing incendiaries. Before one of the pending amendments was disposed of in the House, Mr. H. A. LYON, of Monroe, Republican, probably scenting the oysters that were cooling in the Governor's mansion at that hour, moved an adjournment. The oysters had it, and an adjournment was taken forthwith.

A very fine entertainment it was at the Governor's, in honor of the returning Congressmen, three of whom made their promised appearance—Messrs. SICKLES, ANDREWS and BURROUGHS.

To-day the special order at 10½ o'clock in Assembly was the Appropriation bill. This bill cuts off all the dispensaries and all the orphan asylums; it gives to only those charities which are politically its own as "the children of the State." A motion to strike out Mr. CONKLING's pet—the New-York Hospital—would have prevailed, but for the carriage of amendments to insert the same amount as last year to the infirmaries, (including the Eye and Ear, Women's, Brooklyn and Williamsburg,) the orphan asylums, &c.

Before all these were voted on, though after three hours' discussion, progress was reported. The feeling of the house was made pretty manifest, that the usual recipients of the charities must not be cut off, though to some of them the amount of their appropriation will be diminished. For the Charities, Messrs. SPENCER, ANDRUS, DUNTZE, BOWEN, COLEMAN, YOUNG, and BLISS, came up strong; for Economy, Messrs. CONKLING, HUTCHINSON, HALE, and SHEPARD, insisted forcibly,—urging that if the Legislature determined on only one and an eighth mill tax for general purposes, the several added items could not be paid.

The bill amending the Revised Statutes in relation to the prices paid for the publication of legal notices was favorably reported this morning.

In the Senate Mr. SLOAN presented a written minority report against the bill increasing the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn. Appended to the report was a resolution declaring it inexpedient to pass the bill. Both were read for the information of the Senate, and on motion the majority and minority reports were both ordered printed. Mr. SCHELL presented a remonstrance of merchants of New-York against the proposed increase of rates, as did also Messrs. MATHER and ELY.

The Juvenile Reformatory Asylum bill was again called up, it having failed before to secure the constitutional number of votes. After Mr. DIVEN had hammered it pretty effectually, as he thought, the Senate very deliberately passed the bill, which now goes to the Assembly.

After an Executive Session, in which nothing of any importance was done, the Senate considered its special order, the bill "to increase the powers and duties of Public Administrators." The object of this bill is simply to turn over all funds lying around loose in the banks to the State. So that if any unfortunate fatherless child should make himself scarce for ten years, the State will take possession of any funds he may have on deposit.

Mr. NOBLE wanted the term of years extended to fifteen, but the motion was lost. Mr. SPINOLA having the Savings Banks in the apple of his eye, appealed to the Senators for their exemption. The appeal was kindly heeded. After further debate, progress was reported and the bill.

Mr. [illegible] was in his seat again to-day looking very thin and pale, after his long sickness. Probably in a day or two he will be able to renew his attention to business.

Corporation Counsellor BUSTEED's bill abolishing the offices of City Judge and Recorder in your City has not yet been reported. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 9.

Messrs. SCHELL, ELY and MATHER presented petitions against increasing the rates of wharfage in New-York.

Mr. MATHER gave notice that he would present the minority report to-morrow on the Registry Law bill.

Mr. SLOAN submitted the minority report against any increase in the rates of wharfage. Report ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON reported a bill to suppress intemperance. It provides for a more stringent license law than that now in force.

Mr. NOBLE gave notice of his intention to move for a Standing Committee.

After an Executive session the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to increase the power of Public Administrators.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After a long debate, progress was reported on the bill to enlarge the powers of Public Administrators.

Mr. ELY moved for information from the Attorney-General respecting the present position of the suit against the City of New-York, to recover the possession of the Washington Market lands. Agreed to.

The Attorney-General, in reply to the resolution respecting Mr. MANDEVILLE's seat, sent in a communication, reviewing the facts, and giving an opinion that neither the appointment nor the acceptance of the office of Postmaster was complete until the commission had been issued, and that, as such commission had not been issued when Mr. MANDEVILLE recalled his acceptance, he had not constitutionally forfeited his seat.

The communication was laid on the table.

The bill to establish Regulations for the Port of New-York was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

After a long debate, Mr. ELY moved, as a substitute for the whole bill, a bill repealing the acts of 1857 and 1858 on the subject, thus rescinding the powers and duties conferred upon them by legislative enactments, and placing them in the old position of Commissioners of Pilots.

The substitute was adopted and ordered to a third reading; Mr. SPINOLA opposing, and Mr. MATHER, Mr. BOAM, and Mr. ELY advocating the same.

The bill to increase the number of Directors of the Harlem Gas Light Company was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 9.

Mr. ODELL appeared in his seat for the first time since his severe illness. He looks pale and thin, but is rapidly recovering his health.

Hon. SAM. GREEN was on the floor during the session.

The special order, being the Annual Tax and Appropriation bills, was taken up.

The bill imposing one and one-eighth mill tax was ordered to a third reading.

Debate was had on the Appropriation to Hospitals.

On motion of Mr. C. S. SPENCER, an amendment was adopted appropriating $20,000, to be divided pro rata among the Hospitals in the State, in addition to the $32,500 specially appropriated to the New-York Hospital.

An amendment was also adopted appropriating $35,000, to be divided pro rata among the incorporated Orphan Asylums of the State, except those of Lewis and Wash; also among the Homes for destitute children; the Seamen's Home, Richmond County, and the Albany, Poughkeepsie and Rochester Homes of the Friendless—none to receive over $4,000.

Progress was then reported on the bill.

EVENING SESSION.

Thirty-two more bills were reported from the Committees and went on to the general orders.

Then are now fully four hundred bills on general orders yet unacted on.

Among the important bills reported to-day are the following: To incorporate the Colonization Society of Northern New-York; to provide for the more effectual payment of taxes; to facilitate the settlement of claims against the City of New-York; to provide for the issue of game certificates in New-York; to found a State Asylum for lunatic convicts; for the more effectual registration of births, marriages and deaths; to increase the rates of legal advertising in newspapers.

A bill was also reported to reduce the fees and costs on foreclosures of mortgages. It repeals all existing statutes establishing costs or fees for the foreclosure of mortgages; provides that hereafter the only costs allowed shall be as prescribed in Title 10 of the Code of Procedure, and that hereafter it shall not be necessary to describe the mortgaged premises by miles and bounds, and that no charge shall be legally made for over four folios, whatever may be the length of the advertisement of sale.

The Appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The Personal Liberty bill was then taken up as special order.

Mr. HOLMES spoke at length in support of the general principles of the bill, and in denunciation of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. SLOCUM spoke against the bill as revolutionary in character and unconstitutional in its provisions.

Mr. BARCHELLER called the attention of the House to the fact, that in May, 1840, a bill was passed by the Legislature entitled, "An act to extend the right of trial by Jury," embodying all the salutary provisions of the bill before the House, without its objectionable features. That law is now on the statute books and covers the whole subject. It accords to the fugitive the same rights as are enjoyed by citizens of this State, and certainly no person could ask more; while he favored the protection of a fugitive within the borders of this State, he deemed it unwise to enact laws precisely similar to those already on the statute books.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD replied, and in the course of his remarks severely criticized the Administrations of Presidents FILLMORE, PIERCE and BUCHANAN, whose actions, he said, had rendered necessary the reenactment of the law for the protection of fugitive slaves, if such a law already existed, and its enactment, if it was not at present on the statute-book. He cared nothing for the Constitution of the State of New-York, or the Constitution of the United States, when they conflicted with the principles of humanity. He called on the House to vindicate that man was a brother to man, whatever his complexion, or wherever he wandered.

Mr. WELANT replied in defence of President BUCHANAN's Administration, and denounced the North, as having broken faith with the South. They had stolen California from the South and now would repudiate the Fugitive Slave law. He spoke at length against the provisions of the bill.

Mr. RANNEY made a powerful speech in favor of the bill and in denunciation of the truckling subservience to the South, which induced Northern men to support laws which they knew in their heart to be wrong. He regarded the question as involving those rights for which our fathers bled, and hoped yet to see the North united against the common enemy, who were ready to place a Pro-Slavery construction on our common Constitution.

Progress was then reported, and after discussion the bill was made the special order for Friday noon. Adjourned at 10:40 P. M.

Life Insurance—A Rejoinder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 8th inst., a writer subscribing himself W., makes an onslaught upon the "International Life Assurance Society of London," in connection with the claim of the administratrix of one CAMPBELL upon that institution.

Without taking up your valuable space in correcting erroneous statements in the communication, the substantial facts in the case alluded to are very briefly these:

Mr. CAMPBELL insured his life with said Society. By the terms of the Policy premiums were to be paid in *advance, i. e.* before the expiration of the Policy in each year. As a grace, however, to careless policyholders, they were to be allowed to pay their premiums at any time within 30 days thereafter. And, again, as an additional grace, if still careless, they were to be allowed still to retain their policy by submitting to a reëxamination, the Company consenting to waive the forfeiture. The insured in this case neither paid his premium in advance nor availed himself of the 30-day privilege, (although notified by the Company that his time was running out.) *After* the 30 days had expired, however, and his policy lapsed, he tendered his premium to the Company, which they, even then, expressed their willingness to receive, and to restore his policy to its former vitality on his subjecting himself to a reëxamination, *which he refused.* These are the substantial facts in this case, freed from its ingenuity of a partial construction.

The Directors of Life Insurance Companies have no more right, in the execution of their Trusts, to make *charitable donations* of amounts insured to the representatives of insured subjects, after their *rights under the policy are gone*, than they would have to contribute to the "Mount Vernon Fund." They may, possibly, represent the interests of widows and others quite as meritorious as the relicts of departed life subjects, and whose rights are entitled to an equal protection.

The present case was submitted to the Superior Court, General Term, upon facts *agreed upon*, without submitting the claimant to the expense and delay of litigation. The majority of the Justices were in favor of the claim, the minority dissented in a strong opinion. The question of appeal is under advisement.

If the Directors consider it *their duty* to have the case passed upon by the Court of Appeals, they will do so, irrespective of *ex-parte* statement or covert attack. X.

[In publishing the above reply to a communication in our columns, we have omitted several paragraphs purely personal in their character—assuming to know the author of the former article, imputing to him interested and unworthy motives, and making sundry general reflections upon anonymous writing. All this has nothing whatever to do with the subject under discussion; and our correspondent's regard for our "valuable space" will undoubtedly lead him to acquiesce in the propriety of its omission.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL CLUBS.—The Annual Meeting of Base Ball Clubs took place last night at the Cooper Institute. The old officers of the Association were all reëlected, as follows: Judge VAN COTT, President; Dr. J. E. JONES, First Vice-President; Mr. T. S. DAKIN, Second Vice-President; Mr. J. ROSS POSTLEY, Recording Secretary; Mr. T. F. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. C. H. Brown, Treasurer. The Clubs represented were the Knickerbocker, Gotham, Eagle, Empire, Putnam, Baltic, Mutual, Excelsior, Atlantic, Harlem, Eckford, Continental, Union, Columbian, Stuyvesant, Hamilton, Metropolitan, Pastime, St. Nicholas, Monument, and Amity. The following Clubs were admitted as members of the Association: Manhattan, Star, Esculapian, Independence, Atlantic, of Jamaica; United, Neosho, Ashland, Hamilton, Jersey City, Katy-did, Tiger, Charter Oak, Olympic, Hiawatha, Washington, Lexington, Astoria. The Association adjourned to next Tuesday, at ½ P. M.

OBITUARY.

English papers announce the death of Lieutenant-General James Cland Bourchier, Colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards. He was in the 79th year of his age, and entered the service in 1797. In the early part of his military career he was actively engaged, having been under Sir Robert Abercromby in the campaign in Egypt of 1801, in the Peninsular campaigns of 1811 and 1812.

Mr. Henry LUNT, a venerable merchant of Boston, of the firm of Lunt & Leach, died on the 4th at Dorchester, Mass., aged 83.

Lady Georgina Forbes, yonngest daughter of the Marquis of Lothian, died at Brighton, Feb. 12.

[Advertisement.]
EXTRA NEW GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH.
EXTRA FINE CHEESE.
EXTRA MACKEREL, in small packages, at the lowest rates, by GEO. C. PARKER & BRO., No. 259 Washington-street.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguarreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 208 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
WARREN, PEASE & CO.,
Successors to ARCHER, WARREN & CO.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet should be used by everybody. Sold by all druggists, fancy goods dealers, grocers and others. Also at the dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, where particulars are given.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When the liver, which furnishes the most essential element of the blood, is irregular in its action, there is no remedy so immediate, harmless and infallible as these Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 9.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	200 Harlem R. R. Pref.	28½
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	96	50 do	b60 38¼
10,000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	100 do	s30 38½
1,000 do	86¾	100 do	s30 38¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	92	50 do	39
2,000 Erie R. R. C. B.	35	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	17
12,000 Ind. B. R. R. 2d M.	74¼	do	17⅛
7,000 Har. [illegible] R. 1st M.		do	17⅜
3,000 Mich. S. 1st		do	17½
1,000 Mich. [illegible]		do	s30 17⅜
1,000 [illegible] S. F. bs.	74¾	do	b60 17⅝
[illegible] Ill. Cent. R. bds.	89⅞	do	b30 17¾
6,000 do	at 60 90	300 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	47¾
1,000 Ill Freeland bds.	90¾	do	b10 47⅞
1,000 Terre H. & A. 2dm.	69	do	b10 47¾
1,000 do	69	do	s30 47¾
1,000 M. & M. 2d m	65¾	do	47¾
4,000 Han. & St. J. R. R.	73	do	s60 47⅞
20 Bank of N. Y.	107	do	b30 47¾
[illegible] National Bank	110	350 Panama Railroad	117
7 Bank of Com.	101½	25 do	s30 117
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	99¾	100 Illinois C. R. R.	s30 69¾
5 Metrop. Bank	111	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	70
100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	b30 31½	200 do	69¾
200 do	31¾	200 do	s3 69¾
45 Corn Ex. Bank	100	do	b30 69¾
13 Park Bank	103¾	300 do	s30 69¾
130 Penn. Coal Co	81	100 do	s30 69½
100 Pat. Gas Co	60	100 do	s15 69½
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79¾	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	27
200 do	s30 79	350 do	25
100 do	s30 79¼	50 do	b60 25
100 do	s60 79	400 do	b30 25⅜
400 do	s30 79¼	200 do	25¾
415 do	79⅜	100 do	b30 25
200 do	s10 79⅜	200 do	b60 24⅝
150 do	s5 79⅜	50 do	s30 60⅝
700 do	79⅜	500 Chi. & R. Is. R.	s30 60⅝
200 Erie R. R.	9¾	100 do	60¾
59 do	9¾	100 do	b60 60¾
100 do	b60 9⅞	100 do	60⅝
50 do	s30 9⅞	150 do	60¾
1218 Harlem R. R.	12½	50 do	s30 60¾
25 do	12⅝	50 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.	56
7 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	126	15 Indian. & Cin. R.	59
200 Michigan Cen. R. R.	51¾	100 La C. & Mil. R.	⅛
100 do	s30 51¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5's, '74	103¾	200 Harlem Railroad	12¾
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	85½	150 Har. R. R. Pref.	38½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	700 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s30 60¾
10,000 Ind. & M. L. G. Es.	19	do	b30 60¾
5,000 do	19¾	100 do	s10 60½
66 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	9¾	100 Reading Railroad	48⅛
50 Camb. Pref.	b60 24	100 do	48⅜
40 Erie Railroad	8¾	20 Mich. Cen. R. R.	89
400 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79¾	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	47¾
100 do	b60 79¾	100 Panama R. R.	b30 117¾
100 do	b10 79¾	100 do	s30 117
50 Hud. River R. R.	31¾	100 Illinois Cen. R. R.	69
100 do	s60 31¾	600 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30 69¾

WEDNESDAY, March 9—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the heavy reaction of yesterday on the speculative Share list wes in a good measure recovered from. The dealings, with one or two exceptions, assumed comparative steadiness through the forenoon, and at the close this afternoon prices were altogether firmer. At the same time, a good many of the Commission Brokers complain of the scarcity of outside orders; leaving most of the active business to the speculative jobbers inside the Board-room. Without any apparent preconcert the *Bull* account was rather the strongest to-day on New-York Central and Rock Island, and both Stocks closed better than yesterday. Hudson River were also firmer, and brought 31¼ ₩ cent., seller 60 days. Reading advanced to 48⅜ ₩ cent. Erie left off at 10 ₩ cent. Galena recovered to 69¾ seller 30 days, and Michigan Central to 52 ₩ cent.; Illinois Central to 69, and the Bonds in request again at 90. In Pacific Mail there was a rise of 2 ₩ cent. closing 76½, the Cash Stock scarce for delivery to-day. Panama finally closed at 117½ ₩ cent. In State and Federal stocks the business was not large, but the bids were steady, the new loan closing 103¾@103⅝ ₩ cent. The City Bank shares are nearly all firm and scarce. The Bonds of the newly-opened Hannibal and St. Joseph Road further advanced 3 ₩ cent. There was a further decline in Cleveland and Toledo shares in the forenoon, and some forced sales as low as 24 ₩ cent., from which the price recovered to 25⅜ ₩ cent. The *short* sales in the stock for some six or eight days past seem to have been dictated by no particular course of weakness in the management or relative traffic, as compared with most other Western Roads, of the Company. The stock apparently had "no friends" at the Board, and was seized upon by the *Bear* account, on the pretext, as we now learn from an afternoon paper, that some new link in the Eastern Pennsylvania chain of Railway is to divert business from all the Lake Shore lines, (and why not from all the New-York lines, as well?) to Chicago and the West! Whether this be the motive for the sales from 31 down to 24 or not, we deem it proper to refer to the last annual report of the Company, showing its condition on the 1st of May last and the monthly traffic since, which for ten months appears to have fallen off relatively, much less than on the lines West of Toledo,

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO—APRIL 30, 1858.

Cost of Road and Equipment		$7,193,000
Other property and material		483,000
Total		$7,676,000
Capital	$3,343,000	
Funded Debt	3,841,000	
Floating Debt	271 000	
Income undivided	190.000	
Miscellaneous	31,000	$7,676,000
Net earnings since 1854		$2,154,000
Of which, paid Bondholders	$1,047.000	
And Stockholders	917.000	
Leaving undivided	190,000	$2,154,000

Average Dividends to 1st April, '57, 9 ₩ cent per annum.

TRAFFIC OF CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

	1858-9.	1857-8.
May	$70,000*	$85,849
June	57,293	71,240
July	53,565	63,855
August	59,502	63,346
September	84,383	83,871
October	80,120	95,256
November	75,080	82,724
December	70,750	87,185
January	59,037	65,211
February	56 937	54,974
Total, 10 months	$667,807	$755,148
*Not official.		
March		$90,956
April		84,148
Total last year		$930,252

In Money affairs we hear of demand loans to the established Brokers at 4 ₩ cent., and of sales of 6@8 months' mercantile bills at 7 ₩ cent. per annum. A line of bills running into July was taken at 6 ₩ cent. Shorter dates, first-class names, go at 5 ₩ cent. Nothing new in Exchange since the Boston mail of yesterday. The Cunarder from that port to-day took $200,000 in Specie. The Sub-Treasury received $618,000 for account of the New Loan, and $138,000 for Customs. The disbursements of the day are $218,000, and the balance this afternoon is raised to $8,196,131.

MESSRS. RICHARD BELL and JACKSON RAE, recently appointed to conduct the interests in this City of the Bank of Montreal, have taken the office No. 23 William-street, and announce by circular as follows:

"Having been appointed agents for the Bank of Montreal in this City, we are prepared to draw upon the various branches and agencies in Canada, as per list annexed; also, to collect or purchase bills and notes payable there, with or without exchange. Sterling Exchange on the Union Bank of London, in sums to suit purchasers; also, the drawn bills of the Bank of Montreal for sale."

We compile the following figures of the condition of the Bank of Montreal from the official return of January, 1859. In addition to the paid up capital the shareholders are individually liable for a corresponding sum to make up any contingent failure or deficiency:

MEANS.

In Bills Discounted	$9,625,000
Due from Banks and Bank Bills	830.000
Government Securities	668,000
Real Estate	359,000
Gold in Coin and Bullion	775.000
Total	$12,447,000

LIABILITIES.

On Circulation	$2,660,000
Deposits	2,897.000
To Banks	44,000—5.601.000
Balance in Capital and Profits	$6,870.000

Capital authorized $6,000,000, of which $5,927,000 has been paid in.

The Auction Sales.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed a communication in this morning's TIMES, entitled "Reported Auction Sale of Stocks." I deem it a duty to myself and the public to state that the false quotation spoken of can have no reference to me, as I have made no sales of the Bonds alluded to. I furnish the Press with quotations of actual sales *only.* Those securities which are passed, withdrawn, or bid in, are withheld. EUGENE THOMPSON.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement, which appears in another part of this paper, for sealed proposals for the Central Park Fund Stock, which will be received up to 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, March 11. The said stock will consist of 2,097 shares, of $100 each share, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1887.

The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of $3 ₩ share.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, MARCH 7, 1859.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$3,737,000	$839,000	$1,250,000	$2,000,000
North America	2,140,371	764,261	1,274,561	383,520
Farm. & Mech.	2,000,626	900,166	2,942,720	429,300
Commercial	[illegible]	341,000	901,000	133,000
Mechanics'	1,577,000	[illegible]50	1,631,000	162,846
Mechanics'	1,860,390		848,000	180 000
N. Liberties	1,434,000	346,000		96,000
Southwark	945,771	364,391	705	
P. Township	789,124	182,986	568,471	795
Kensington	890,896	183,824	660,000	302,426
Western	1,471,268	420,883	1,161,764	283,715
Man. & Mech.	1,252,495	260,490	881,155	4,480
Commerce	893,542	135,254	474,142	163,189
Girard	1,894,462	276,699	780,589	215,965
Tradesmen's	644,286	168,210	517,80[illegible]	163,216
Consolidation	468,215	96,797	264,[illegible]	94,196
City	852,670	131,445	41[illegible]	126,535
Commonwealth	397,781	119,885	[illegible],993	126,055
Corn Exchange	274,550	69,767	478,163	79,475
Union	302,556	100,154	196,880	73,536
Total, March 7	$26,719 383	5,926,[illegible]4	16,372,366	2,901,337
Total, Feb. 28	$26,509,977	5,967,[illegible]51	16,012,765	2,778,252

PITTSBURG BANKS—MARCH 7, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsburg	$294,12[illegible]	$431 165	$1,747,448	$638,436
Exchange Bk.	620,[illegible]0	225,686	1,554,090	207,431
M. & M. Bk.	224,[illegible]2	69,501	595,[illegible]	91,254
Citizens' Bk.	[illegible],112	119,657	996,693	216,964
Mechanics' Bk.	[illegible]7,920	69 501	595,698	97,779
Iron City Bk.	301,465	102,250	687,045	98,739
Allegheny Bk.	247,360	98,457	676,248	125,380
	348,670	90,038	688,600	75,067
March 7	$1,967,848	$1,133,754	$6,945,722	$1,631,796
Feb. 28	1,937,498	1,215,672	7,001,804	1,683,080

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply to JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. or at No. 31 Pearl-st.

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will fill orders for United States Coupon 6 ₩ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ½ ₩ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ HOLDERS OR OWNERS OF STOCK OF THE La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call at the office of the subscriber, at No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN FITCH.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, March 9.

By order of JOHN H. BUTCHER, Executor, and MARGARET MATCOUCH, Executrix, Mr. BLEECKER sold on Third-avenue, southwest corner Eighty-sixth-street, (100 feet street,) the plot of ground, comprising two lots, with the buildings thereon, three frame stores, which rent for $1,300. Size of plot, 51 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. W. BUTCHER, $11,800.

Also, by Mr. BLEECKER, house and lot No. 88 Elizabeth-street, 25x100 feet. S. WEEKS, $5,500.

Mr. MULLER sold, by order of the executors of JACOB HENDRASON, deceased, the dwelling-house and lot No. 7 Mangin-street, west side, near Grand-street. Lot 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth. ROBT. DIBBLE, $4,275.

Under foreclosure, Mr. LUDLOW sold two houses and lots, north side Forty-sixth-street, 412 feet 6 inches east of Seventh-avenue, each 18 feet 0 inches by 100 feet 5 inches. One JAS. FINIGAN, $5,250; the other, S. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., $4,950.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold one three-story and basement dwelling on the north side of Forty-fifth-street, about mid-way of the block, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; house 17x44; lot half the block in depth; price, $6,500.

Also, one three-story basement dwelling on south side of Fortieth-street, about 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue; house 16 feet 8 inches by 40 feet; lot half the block in depth; price, $4,300.

Also, one full lot on the north side of Eighty-fourth-street, about 425 feet east of Fifth-avenue; price, $1,600.

Also, one full lot on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, about 500 feet west of Fifth-avenue; price, $700.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 1,667 bbls. and 212 bags Flour, 5,461 bushels Corn, 1,124 bushels Malt, 568 pkgs. Provisions, and 90 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 75@$5 87½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,720 bbls., including 1,233 bbls. Pots, and 487 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been in brisk demand at full and buoyant prices. Sales to-day 5,600 bales. We quote lots here, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Te.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
Middling, ₩ lb	12½	12¾	12¾	13⅛
Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb	13	13½	13½	13⅝

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are in good request and are very firm. Herring are dull and heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity for State and Western Flour. The demand from regular buyers is restricted, and speculators manifest no disposition to purchase freely, at prevailing rates. Common brands are somewhat easier in price, and the tendency of most kinds is in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of only 9,800 bbls. within our revised range:

Unsound State, ₩ bbl	4 25@ 5 25
Superfine State	5 50@ 5 80
Extra State	6 45@ 6 75
Superfine Western	5 70@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	5 90@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 20@ 8 75

Southern is in less demand, but not lower. Sales 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 65 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 70@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet, yet firm at $6 70@$7 50 for extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at uniform rates. Sales 150 bbls. Jersey at $3 70@$3 75; 100 bbls. Brandywine at $4 25; and a few puncheons do. at $19 50 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered figures.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been in request, including Layer Raisins at $2 60; Bunch do. at $2 30@$2 35 ₩ whole box; Figs, 8½c.@9c.; Filberts, 7½c.; Walnuts, 7½c.@9½c.; Pecan Nuts at 6c.; Citron at 20c.; Soft Shell Almonds at 7½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; Peanuts at $1 12½@$1 62½ ₩ bushel.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after, as the principal buyers are not disposed to pay asking prices Prime Wheat is sparingly offered. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 12,500 bushels, including good Red Western (Winter) at $1 49; unsound Chicago Spring at 95c.; choice White Tennessee at $1 78; and prime Red Southern at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn is inactive, the high prices claimed for desirable lots operating as a check upon business. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 87c.@88c. for good to prime new White and Yellow Jersey and Southern; an unascertained price for White and Yellow Long Island, and (nominally) 87½c.@89c. for old mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unchanged.

HEMP—The demand has been quite limited; prices have not varied.

LEAD—Pig has been in good request, especially foreign, chiefly at $5 70@$5 80 ₩ 100 lbs. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LEATHER—Sole is brisk and firm, as previously represented.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 92½c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, and sales have been reported to-day of 650 bbls. New-Orleans, mainly at 39½c.@40c., with 23 tcs. Clayed Cuba at 25c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and wanted, at $3 87½ ₩ 280 lbs.—350 bbls. were sold at this rate. Spir

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2232. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Intelligence One Week Later.

A Hostile Aspect of the Austrian Question.

INCREASE OF THE ENGLISH NAVY.

Renewed Prospect of an Atlantic Telegraph.

Departure of the New Envoy to the United States.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 95 3-4.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Captain [illegible], from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, March 10.

The screw-steamship *Etna* was to sail at about the same time as the *Arabia*, for Boston and New-York.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 25th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th, attention was called to the seizure of the British ship *Herald*, by the Portuguese, on the Mozambique coast. The Government admitted the importance of the case, and said that Portugal had been called on for explanations.

Sir C. NAPIER inquired whether the First Lord of the Admiralty was aware that a few nights since a French vessel of war anchored off Spithead and departed before morning, and whether it had done so for the purpose of taking soundings.

Mr J. PAKINGTON replied, that such a vessel had so visited Spithead, but whether for the purpose of taking soundings, or not, he could not say. There was, however, nothing unusual in the fact.

After some debate, in which the Government opposed the project, leave was given to bring in a bill abolishing all distinction between the Parliamentary oaths, taken by Protestants and Catholics.

On the 25th, in the Lords, Lord MALMESBURY said the Government were led to believe, that at no distant period the Austrian and French troops would evacuate the Roman States at the request of the Papal Government.

In the House of Commons Mr. DISRAELI said that the offer of a conditional guaranty had been made to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, but whether the offer had been accepted or not he was unable to say.

Lord PALMERSTON called attention to the state of Europe, with the view of inquiring from the Government whether they were in a position to make any declaration that peace was not likely to be interrupted. He briefly reviewed the present position of Europe, glancing at the warlike preparations everywhere in progress, and avowed his inability to discover any sufficient cause of war other than the long existing jealousy between France and Austria, with regard to Central Italy, brought into more active operation by the joint occupation of the Roman States, and which could only be brought to a termination by a simultaneous withdrawal by these Powers of their military occupation. He strongly recommended that the Government use their good offices to bring about such a result, and did not despair of their success.

Mr. DISRAELI expressed his conviction that the great Powers had no wish to disturb the settlement of 1815, although there were circumstances in regard to Italy calculated to excite apprehension.

The Government, in the face of the warlike preparations going forward, had not been idle in the interests of peace, having availed themselves of the friendly relations in which they stood with both France and Austria, and he had good reason to hope that the Papal States would, ere long, be evacuated both by France and Austria, and that too with the full concurrence of the Papal Government. He might add, that Lord COWLEY had gone to Vienna on a mission, the exact character of which he could not, of course, state, but which was one of conciliation. Under these circumstances he appealed to the House to postpone further discussion on the subject, and trust to the earnest efforts of the Government to preserve peace and promote the general prosperity of Europe.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed the satisfaction which he derived from the statement, and his hope that every effort would be made by all parties to promote the maintenance of peace.

Sir J. PAKINGTON then brought forward the Navy Estimates, the details of which were taken out by a previous steamer. He stated that the increase in the number of men for the year to be practically 7,000, and that the proposed addition to the Navy was twenty-six powerful steam vessels.

General debate ensued, in which Sir CHARLES NAPIER asserted that France had command of the British channel and the Mediterranean sea, but this Mr. PAKINGTON warmly denied.

The number of men asked for was promptly voted.

London papers eulogise the moderation displayed by Lord PALMERSTON, and rejoice over Mr. DISRAELI's satisfactory assurances.

Lord COWLEY, British Minister at Paris, was to be summoned to London and thence dispatched to Vienna on a special mission.

This movement had a very favorable effect, particularly on the Continental Bourses.

A general meeting of the great Ship Company had been held in London. It was confidently predicted that the *Great Eastern* will be ready by August, and will certainly make her trial trip to Portland.

The regular annual general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 23d. The official report gives in detail the facts and figures which were published at the recent extraordinary meeting. It says the cable remains in precisely the same state, and that no efforts have been made to resuscitate it, owing to the lack of funds. The Directors are not without hope that it may yet be rendered available.

The Chairman, the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY, in moving the adoption of the report, entered at length into the position and prospects of the Company. He stated that the Government has positively refused to give an unconditional guarantee, but negotiations were still progressing, and he had just received intelligence that under certain restrictions which did not appear to offer any insurmountable objection the Government had consented to give a guarantee of the 8 per cent. on the new capital of six hundred thousand pounds for twenty five years. He was not prepared to [illegible] particulars or recommend any definite action for the future, but he thought the enterprise could be popularized by reducing the price of the shares to a minimum standard. No steps, however, could be taken without the authority of the shareholders, another meeting of whom should be called shortly. The report was unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors reelected. The shares of the Company had improved to two hundred and twenty, or two hundred and forty pounds, under the Government promise.

At a lecture in London by the Rev. WALTER MITCHELL, on the Atlantic Telegraph, special attention was drawn to important experiments and greatly improved cable invented by Professor HUGHES.

It is understood that the Government had intimated to the Galway Steam Company that they are prepared to grant a subsidy of £3,000 per voyage for a monthly mail to America, alternating between the ports of New-York and Boston. At the same time, the Company are called on to show that they possess the necessary pecuniary ability, and are to make arrangements for the construction of vessels suitable for the service.

Lord LYONS sailed from Plymouth on the 22d for New-York in the steam-frigate *Curacoa*.

The London *Globe* states a baronetcy is about to be conferred on Mr. CUNARD.

A Commission appointed to consider the subject of increasing the Navy have made a comprehensive report. They propose a plan which, by means of coasters, will add 20,000 men to the reserve. They likewise propose increase pay and other advantages to seamen. The increased expenditure is estimated at £[illegible],000.

Mr. EDWARD JAMES, the well-known counsellor, has been elected a member of Parliament from Marylebone by a large majority.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, the inventor of the new rifle-cannon which bears his name, had been presented to the Queen and received the honor of Knighthood. The Times describes him as "Engineer to the War Department for rifled ordnance." The appointment is regarded as a very significant fact.

The trial of ARMSTRONG's guns was being experimented with at Woolwich with great secrecy.

The Stock Exchange on the 23d was firm and slightly higher, owing to Lord COWLEY's mission to Vienna. On the 24th and 25th the tone was quieter, and prices gave way one-eighth.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—The *Daily News'* City Article, of Friday evening, says the funds showed renewed heaviness, owing almost exclusively to the news of a decided fall in the Paris funds, and left off an eighth to a quarter per cent. lower than yesterday. In the discount market to-day the demand was more active, and first-class bills were taken at two to two and one-eighth per cent. The Bank commenced to make their usual quarterly advances, up to the 13th of April, on approved mercantile bills. The Stock Exchange rates for loans on Government Securities were merely nominal.

The Bank returns last night afford a striking illustration of the glut of money. The reserve of notes and coin exceed fourteen millions, whilst the coin and bullion have reached twenty millions. In consequence of the uneasiness which prevails a further considerable rise took place this afternoon in the Exchanges on Austria.

The *Times* City Article of Friday evening says: "The English Funds opened this morning without alteration, and remained inactive throughout the day. The tendency to renewed weakness from political causes is contradicted by the supply of money, and the prospect of its increase, from the favorable appearance of the continental exchanges. A reaction of three-quarters per cent. reported from the Paris Bourse did not produce much effect this side."

FRANCE.

Warlike rumors continued, but Lord COWLEY's mission to Vienna had increased the hopes of peace.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that he is in a position to state that war is so far resolved on by the French Government that the corps which are to commence the campaign have already been designated, and that orders have been given to the Minister of War to frame the plan of operations.

It is said that the representatives of the foreign Courts in Paris have abandoned all hope of a pacific solution of the existing difficulties.

The orders given to prepare for the campaign in Italy, it is reported, were given by the Emperor immediately after his return from Compiègne.

Another circular had been issued by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the Departments, the purport of which is to express the confident hope that, notwithstanding the Emperor's desire to maintain peace, should he be forced to make war he may count on the patriotism and devotion of the French people.

The War-office circular directs the troops to be trained for forced marches and the night bivouac.

All the military surgeons have been ordered to join their corps.

Immense quantities of lint have been sent to Lyons.

All the regiments of artillery of the Imperial Guard are to be supplied with rifle cannon on a new plan.

The *Times* Paris correspondent describes the effect of Lord COWLEY's mission to Vienna as very favorable. Speculators, he says, regard it as an indication of a good understanding between England and France, and believe that their united influence will be directed towards inducing Austria to accept of a pacific policy. He also thinks that if any one has a chance of urging the matter to a favorable conclusion, Lord COWLEY is the man.

The *Patrie* looks upon Lord COWLEY's mission as showing a renewed tendency on the part of the British Cabinet towards the policy of the Tuileries.

A letter from Genoa states that the French Government has taken up seventeen transport vessels, which are to hold themselves in readiness in that port. It is further stated that a large mercantile house has received orders to store up a very considerable quantity of rice at Vercieli and Novara.

The American residents of Paris gave a grand ball at the Hotel du Louvre on the 22d, in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday. The honors were done by the United States Minister and Consul. The ball was a very brilliant affair.

The French Minister to Turin, who was in Paris, had tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. He would soon return to Piedmont.

The Paris Bourse, on the 23d, became buoyant, and the funds, owing to Lord COWLEY's mission, advanced ½ ₱ cent. On the 24th the confidence continued, and the market was firm and active, closing with a farther advance. On the 25th there was much uncertainty and excitement, and a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. took place

The Three Per Cents closed at 68f. 54c. for money and 67f. 90c. for account.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says Count BUOL still believes that peace will be maintained, but the Emperor being of a different opinion, is preparing for a vigorous defense of the Italian states.

An official order interdicts the exportation of mules and transit horses.

The Bourse advanced 1¼ per cent. under the news of Lord COWLEY's mission.

VIENNA, Friday.—The official *Austrian Correspondence* this evening publishes an imperial order addressed to the Minister of War, commanding the recall of all furloughed soldiers belonging to certain regiments stationed in Italy. The *Correspondance* points out that the object of these measures is purely defensive, that they are adopted in consequence of the warlike preparations of Sardinia, and that they need not occasion alarm, as the result of the efforts which are being made in the cause of peace will be attended with success.

The London *Times* remarks that the truth is, the army in Italy is to be placed on a war footing.

A telegram from Hanover says that the Second Chamber have unanimously resolved upon requesting the Government to obtain from the Federal Diet resolutions calculated by their unanimity and execution to avert the threatened danger of war, but, if necessary, to repell with the united Federal power all attacks on Austria and Germany.

SARDINIA.

It was reported in Turin that the Emperor NAPOLEON was shortly expected there on a visit to the King of Sardinia.

CREMIEUX & Co., of Paris, had taken the Sardinian loan at eighty per cent.

The Piedmontese Volunteers have been withdrawn from the frontiers of Modena and ordered to confine themselves to the interior.

ITALY.

At Venice contracts have been entered into for the construction of three new forts to be completed in six weeks. It is said that 5,000 workmen, collected from all parts of the Venetian territory, are already occupied on the works.

The latest telegram from Milan says that the fermentation was increasing.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Ionian Parliament has rejected the projects of reform proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE.

Sir H. STORKS, the new Governor, has assumed office.

TURKEY.

There has been another dispatch of troops to the Danube.

The Government is arming six frigates, and preparing numerous transports. The destination of these vessels in case of war, would be the ports of the Adriatic.

The position of OMAR PASHA, in the neighborhood of Bagdad, is critical, the Arabs having surrounded him still more closely.

RUSSIA.

The *Commercial Gazette* of Berlin states that it has good authority for believing that the Russian Government is negotiating for a loan of five millions, with the ROTHSCHILDS.

GREECE.

The Greek Government has demanded a credit of two millions of drachmas, in case of need.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular states the sales of the week at 42,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were taken by speculators, and 6,000 bales by exporters. The advices from America, coupled with the warlike rumors of the early part of the week, caused a slight decline on all qualities, to the extent, say, of ⅛ on Uplands, and 1-16 on New-Orleans and Mobiles. The market closed dull, the sales of Friday being 7,000 bales, of which 1,600 were on speculation and for export, but steady at the following authorized quotations: Orleans Fair, 7⅜d.; ditto Middling, 7d.; Mobile Fair, 7⅛d.; ditto Middling, 6⅞d.; Uplands Fair, 7d.; ditto Middling 6 11-16d. Stock in port, 382,000 bales, of which 321,000 bales were American.

Some circulars say good New-Orleans is nominally unchanged and common is full prices.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull, owing to prevalent war rumors, but prices were firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote Flour dull, and French lots freely offered at reduced rates of 10s.@12s. Wheat very dull, but steady in price; Western Red 5s. 9d.@9s. 2d.; White 8s. 7d.@10s.; Southern 10s.@10s. 9d. Corn dull at 7s.@7 3d. for both Mixed and Yellow.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. ENGLAND, ATWYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote Beef firm, but quiet. In some cases an advance of 2s. 6d. had been obtained. Bacon steady. Lard quiet, and nominally unchanged; choice had sold for 63s. Cheese slightly advanced on all sorts. Tallow slow of sale, at unaltered prices.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular quotes: Ashes quiet, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for Pots, and 22s. for Pearls. Sugar dull, but steady. Coffee firm. Rice quiet; Carolina scarce, and commands full prices, being quoted at 19s. 6d@21s. for middling to fair. Quercitron Bark—Philadelphia, 9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d. Clover Seed quiet, at 55s.@62s: Timothy Seed active, at a slight advance, and selling at 30s.@33s. Fish Oils generally unchanged. Resin firm, at 4s. 10d.@5s. for common on the spot, and 4s. 9d. to arrive, and 12s.@15s. for fine. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 39s.@4[illegible]s. 6d., closing at 41s. Tea firm; Congou, 1s. 1¾d.@1s. 2d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. IRON steady; Welsh Rails £6 5s.; bars, £6 2s. 6d.@£6 5s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA firm; common Congou 1s. 1½d. RICE quiet. TALLOW steady at 5s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES in good request; New-York, in hhds., £10 5s.; Boston, in bags, £9 15s. LINSEED OIL, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. SPERM OIL, £86@£100. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and held at 42s. The colonial WOOL sales commenced quietly, and prices were not materially changed.

MONEY.—LONDON, Friday Evening.—The Money market is slightly easier, owing to its increased abundance. Consols closed at 95¼@95⅜ for both money and account. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £205,000 since the last weekly statement.

LONDON, Saturday noon.—Consols 95⅝@95¾ for money, and 95⅝@95⅞ for account, closing firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—BARING BROTHERS quote business limited at previous rates. BELL & Co. report business small, but prices firm.

United States 6s of 1868	100 @102
United States 6s of 1868	93 @ 94
Alabama Fives	78 @ 80
Kentucky Sixes, 1868-72	93 @ 94
Maryland Fives	95 @ 97
Massachusetts Fives	102¾@103¾
Mississippi Union Bank Fives	14 @ 16
Ohio Sixes of '76	96 @ 98
Pennsylvania Fives	82¾@ 83¾
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, '77	86 @ 87
Tennessee Sixes	82 @ 84
Virginia Fives, '88	85 @ 87
Boston City 6s	90 @ 92
Boston City 4½s	93 @ 95
Illinois Central 7s, 1860 Freeland	84 @ 86
Illinois Central 6s	77 @ 79
Illinois Central Shares	(discount 35¾@ 34¼
New-York Central 6s	85 @ 87
New-York Central 7s	93 @ 95
Erie Railroad 7s, and Sinking Fund	38 @ 42
Erie Shares	13 @ 15
Panama R. Bonds, 1859	100 @102
Panama R., 1865	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mtg	91 @ 93

The London *Times* of Saturday reports sales of Illinois Central Bonds, 1875, at 80¼; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 68; Erie, third mortgage, 68.

HAVRE MARKET

For the week ending Feb. 23.

The COTTON market opened buoyant and closed firm: sales of the week, 9,000 bales; New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 101f. Stock in port, 175,000 bales. The advices from the manufacturing districts for the week are favorable. BREADSTUFFS dull, but steady. ASHES firm, but quiet. OILS very firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm for Carolina, at 24@25 francs for old, and 28@32 francs for new SUGAR quiet and nominal. LARD dull. WHALEBONE inactive and unchanged in price.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon.

Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote COTTON buoyant and advancing, under the pacific assurances in Parliament, and prices have advanced 1-16d.@⅛d. Holders ask, and in some cases get, 7¼d. for New-Orleans Middling. Estimated sales, to-day, 7,000 bales. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote BREADSTUFFS dull.

THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

History of the Hawesville Trouble—Correspondence between Lowe and Maxwell.

From the Louisville Courier, March 8.

In times gone by the name of Kentuckian has been justly regarded as a synonym for all that is brave and chivalrous in our nature. Men met their foes warned and armed—man to man, and upon an equal footing; and when the fight was over, they would as soon have struck a woman in the travail of childbirth as raised a hand against a disarmed and wounded antagonist. But all this seems to be passing away. Now cowardice is offered as a justification for assassination. A Grand Jury of the country, upon their oaths, solemnly justify the murder of an unarmed, defenceless, wounded man, in jail, upon the ground that the miserable cowards who perpetrated the deed were afraid of him.

The following correspondence passed a few days since between Messrs. LOWE and MAXWELL:

HAWESVILLE, Ky., March 1, 1859.

MR. CICERO MAXWELL—*Sir*: Because you denounced me as a d—d juggler and a d—d tool of Jesse S. Taylor, and because I afterwards wrote a very peaceable note remonstrating against your course towards me; the object of which was to procure a peaceable settlement at your hands, which note you refused to receive, I threatened to horsewhip you. I was driven to the making of this threat because by your refusal to receive my note you placed me beyond the pale of gentlemanly consideration, and cut me off from all channels of communication in use among gentlemen. Through *eight months and one day* I have earnestly sought an amicable settlement of this matter, and have made *four earnest efforts* to obtain a peaceable settlement with you. Last night a negotiation between us for an amicable settlement was broken up on account of *your unjust demands* relative to the withdrawal of my threat to horsewhip you. After mature consideration, I now withdraw and forever obliterate my threat to horsewhip you. I now propose my entire willingness to accept a challenge from you, and pledge my personal standing to give you a fair fight. If you object to this, I will challenge you. If you do not accept to one of these propositions, in order to render me honorable satisfaction for the wrongs you have done me, I will shoot you down in the streets of Hawesville as I would a dog.

Very respectfully, THOS. S. LOWE.

HAWESVILLE, Ky., March 1, 1859.

MR. THOMAS S. LOWE—*Sir*: Being assured this morning by my friend Mr. WM. B. WALL, that you desired to address me a communication withdrawing the threats you have made against me, in order that our difficulty might be amicably adjusted, and being willing to do everything I could consistent with my honor to effect such an object, I consented to receive such a communication.

A communication from you was placed in my hands this morning, while engaged in a Jury cause, by Mr. WALL, which I received under the impression that it contained nothing but a withdrawal of the threats you have made against me. Had its contents been explained to me, situated as I was by your threats, I could not have received it, but having received and read it, I feel compelled to make some response. If you had stopped with the withdrawal of the threat, our difficulty, I have no doubt, would have soon been amicably settled, but your propositions, coupled as they are with such an outrageous threat, add but another insult to those I conceive I have received. I do not think for a moment of acceding to your proposition.

Respectfully, CICERO MAXWELL.

The *Courier* passes some severe censures upon the action of the Grand Jury of Hancock County, in Indorsing the conduct of the assassins of LOWE, and adds, "Let us briefly review the facts in the case: LOWE considered himself aggrieved at MAXWELL's denouncing him as a d—d juggler and d—d tool of JESSE S. TAYLOR. For eight months he tried, by notes and messages to MAXWELL, and through the intervention of mutual friends, to adjust the insult and prevent a collision. All negotiations having failed, LOWE did that which he considered himself bound to do under the code of honor. He sent MAXWELL a note, offering to give or receive a challenge, and tendering a street fight as the alternative. MAXWELL declined both propositions and the alternative, by a written answer. On reception of MAXWELL's answer, LOWE sent him word to indicate a time at which they could meet. To this LOWE received no reply. LOWE then went upon the street, and in a public speech, reviewed the difficulty between himself and MAXWELL. He denounced MAXWELL in unmeasured terms, and declared that if MAXWELL did not meet him in half an hour, he would forever wipe him from his memory. While LOWE was speaking, MAXWELL, accompanied by MAYHALL, HARRIS, MORTON, WITHROW and others, approached him with rifles and shot-guns, and commenced firing upon him. LOWE having nothing but pistols, and not being prepared to stand against such weapons, attempted to get to his guns in another place. The firing was so hot upon him that he took refuge in the house of Mrs. SMART, near by. His assailants went to the house and demanded that LOWE should come out. They promised him, upon their word of honor, that if he would lay down his arms and come out he should be protected. LOWE took them at their word, and came out after divesting himself of every weapon of defence, and delivering it into their possession. When he came out, thus unarmed, his assailants began to fire upon him again. LOWE fled amid a shower of their bullets, and after running some distance, was saved only by the interposition of A. M. MAYO, who placed his own body between the mob and their victim. LOWE was finally lodged in jail to protect him from the mob. He remained there all night, and the next morning HARDIN DAVIDSON and THOS WITHROW entered the prison, and shot him while he lay upon his bed wounded, exhausted and unarmed. After shooting him several times in the head and heart, they went out, but fearing that their work was not thoroughly done, they returned and fired a number of shots into his lifeless body.

Such are the leading facts in the case, without condemning or approving of the course of either LOWE or MAXWELL previous to the beginning of the tragedy on Tuesday last. The position of both parties up to that time will hereafter be laid before the world in the shape of the correspondence on the subject between them and their friends. And, with such facts before them, what are chivalrous Kentuckians to think of the terrible affair? The rumors set afloat as to the character of LOWE and his preparations for a fight, including his wearing of a coat of mail, will not justify the heinous crime of the taking of his blood as it was spilt.

Who believes the story of a coat of mail? Where is it? What truthful man has seen it? The oaths of a pyramid of such assassins would not be sufficient to raise even a suspicion that it was true. The lie is palpable, because the fact is physically impossible. No such coat of mail could be made and worn, as stated, that would resist a rifle-ball. If it be asked how LOWE escaped also from so many shots, we answer, the trembling hands of the assassins refused to execute the purpose of their craven hearts. We have no doubt that, in their fright and terror, one-half of them fired in the air, and the other half, perhaps, in all directions around them. This was the first act in this dread drama of cowardice canonized.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Funeral of the Late Postmaster-General.

The Appointment of Judge Holt and the Changes Consequent—Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California—Probable Resignation of Commissioner Denver, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

The funeral of the late Postmaster-General took place to-day. The funeral-procession formed at the President's House at 12½ o'clock. The corpse lay in state in the East Room, and was viewed by many thousands of persons. The body looked quite natural, though emaciated.

The Senate was in attendance, headed by Mr. FITZPATRICK. The Vice-President headed the Cabinet.

The Diplomatic Corps were out in full strength, and many officers of the Army and Navy were present,—among them Flag-officer STEWART.

The procession was grand and imposing. Many private houses on the line of march were hung in mourning.

The family of deceased occupied rooms in the President's House prior to the moving of the procession.

The appointment of Judge HOLT to the Post-Office Department took the North Carolina delegates by surprise. Some of them had presented the name of Ex-Senator REID, when Mr. BUCHANAN objected to Mr. REID's physical condition, but said he was willing to appoint the Hon. LAURENCE O'B. BRANCH. Mr. BRANCH was then telegraphed for, but no answer was received. This delay was his defeat. A new combination was formed between Senators BRIGHT and YULEE, by which the latter's friend, Col. HOLT, should be promoted to the Postmaster-Generalship, leaving the Patent Office vacant for the benefit of the Hon. JAMES HUGHES, of Indiana, the special friend of Senator BRIGHT. Whether Mr. HUGHES will get it remains to be seen. What says SEWARD? A new deal may give HUGHES something else, particularly as Commissioner HENDRICKS is to resign the General Land Office.

JAMES MCGUFFIN has been confirmed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California. This is the same gentleman who was appointed Marshal of California by President PIERCE, but who resigned, owing to popular clamor against the appointment, in consequence of his having been keeper of a gambling-house. Senator WALKER would not let the name go before the Senate. Commissioner DENVER again protested against McGUFFIN's appointment to any position under the Indian Bureau, and informed the President that he should resign if the appointment was made. Mr. NUGENT of California, however, insisted on the appointment being made over DENVER's protest. He has carried the day, and to-morrow General DENVER will resign his office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Thus we go.

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH resigned to-day the Marshalship of Texas, and his brother HENRY was appointed to the vacancy and confirmed. The gallant Major is still here, visiting the ladies and waiting for something to turn up. He seems disgusted with Sonora.

Mrs. SICKLES' mother left this afternoon for New-York. Mrs. S. still remains here. Mr. SICKLES appears quite calm. No steps have yet been taken by the Grand Jury in his case.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

The Postmester-General's remains lay in state this morning in the east room of the President's house, and crowds thronged thither. The services commenced at noon, and the address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. GRANDBERRY, of the Southern Methodist Church. There were present the President and Cabinet, distinguished gentlemen of all branches of Government, relatives of the deceased, and others in the public service, together with the Diplomatic Corps, who were in full court dress. The procession was very long, consisting of both public and private carriages. While it was moving bells were tolled and minute guns were fired. The pavements were lined with spectators. The corpse was deposited in the Congressional cemetery, and is to be hereafter removed to Tennessee.

Congress having appropriated $100.000 to enable Lieutenant MULLAN to continue the establishment of the Military Road from Fort Walla Walla, on the Columbia, to Fort Benton on the Missouri River, he will leave this city next week for the scene of his labors. The road will pass through a wild and hitherto unexplored region, and when completed, prove of great advantage to immigration into Oregon and Washington Territories.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of MURRAY WHARTON as Collector of Erie, Pennsylvania; J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE as District-Attorney for Washington Territory; and ANDREW J. THAYER as District-Attorney for Oregon.

Judge HOLT had not to-day resigned the office of Commissioner of Patents. Had he done so while the Senate was in session, there would have been a legal necessity for the immediate appointment of his successor, for which the President is not yet prepared.

A number of Senators left this evening for their homes.

Senator BIGLER and his family proceed to-morrow to Harrisburg.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

Less than a quorum was present.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported the performance of that duty, and that the President had no further communication to make, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

Affairs in Boston.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 10.

An attempt was made this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to set fire to the State House, by firing a large bin, filled with shavings, in the basement. When the alarm was given and during the confusion, two suspicious-looking persons attempted to force their way into the coat-room assigned for members. The smoke filled the whole building. The Senate took a recess, and the House suspended business for a short time. Both Houses were filled with spectators and members at the time, and the excitement was very great. The fire was extinguished without much damage, but there is no doubt that it was purposely set.

The petition of Miss LAURA KEENE for an injunction to restrain the performance of "Our American Cousin" at the Boston Museum was heard to-day before the Supreme Court. The respondent, the Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, not being fully ready with his evidence in denial of Miss KEENE's exclusive ownership of the play, gave bonds in $1,500 damages, if any should be decreed at a future hearing, and will continue to enact the piece.

The LaCrasse and Milwaukee Railroad and Gov. Bashford.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, March 10.

The Legislative Committee, consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats, appointed at the request of Ex-Governor BASHFORD, to investigate the charges of corruption preferred against him in connection with the disposition of the land grant to the LaCrosse Railroad Company, have made a unanimous report fully exonerating him and justifying his official conduct as being highly honorable, and in the opinion of the Committee directed solely to the promotion of the best interests of the State.

Wheat Receipts at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 10.

The *Commercial Express* states to-day, that the deficit in the receipts of Wheat at this point, from the harvest of 1858, has reached 5,286,000 bushels as compared with the previous crop. The total accumulation of grain and flour last week, was equal to 72,000 bushels, against 145,000 for the same week last year. The receipts of Wheat here since Jan. 1, foot up 120,000 bushels less than those at Milwaukee.

Navigation of the Hudson.

ROSENDOUT, Thursday, March 10.

The steamer *North America* arrived here this morning, from New-York. She met with large quantities of ice between this place and Poughkeepsie. The *North America* leaves for New-York as soon as her wheels are repaired of the damage done by the ice.

The Ohio State Treasury Defalcation.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, March 10.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to investigate Mr. BEEBLE's defalcation in the State Treasury, have made a voluminous report.

They visited BEEBLE in Canada, and the latter states that he has concealed $300,000, and proposes to repay it into the Treasury. He declares he never received the hundred and fifty thousand charged against him. The balance of about $200,000 has been lost chiefly in loans to insolvent railway companies, and by establishing the Bank of Indianapolis, with auxiliaries through the State, and various other banking projects in Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, and Maryland. The report implicates Mr. BEEBLE's predecessor, BLISS, in similar transactions, and Mr. GREEN, BEEBLE's successor, in aiding BEEBLE to conceal the defalcation.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 10.

The Overland Mail, which arrived here yesterday, brings the following shipping intelligence:

Arrived at Honolulu, Jan. 12, brigantine *Argonaut*, from New-Bedford. Sailed, Dec. 14, bark *Alexander*, for New-London: 24th, clipper-ship *Yorick* and ship *Cowper*, for New-Bedford.

Fire in Southbridge, Mass.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Thursday, March 10.

A great fire occurred in Southbridge this morning. TURNER's Hotel, and barn adjoining, with forty horses, PERLEY's jewelry store, SIMPSON's oyster saloon, and EDWARDS' gas house, were all destroyed. The goods in Mr. EDWARDS' store were partially damaged. The loss is about $20,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

The Schooner Luther Child.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 9.

The schooner *Luther Child*, from Arizaba, bound to Philadelphia, with sugar, has arrived here. Capt. NICKERSON was lost overboard Dec. 26, (before reported.) The vessel is in charge of a Custom-house officer.

The Wanderer's Slaves.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, March 10.

Many rumors are afloat about the seizure and re-arrest of the *Wanderer's* Africans. Bloody results are feared.

Weather Reports....THURSDAY, March 10.

BALTIMORE.—Clear and pleasant.
WASHINGTON.—Clear and pleasant.
PETERSBURG.—Clear. Therm. 52°
NORFOLK.—Therm. 58°. Wind S.W.
LYNCHBURG.—Cloudy. Therm. 52°.
KNOXVILLE.—Clear. Therm. 47°.
CHATTANOOGA.—Clear. Therm. 49°.
WILMINGTON.—Clear and warm.
CHARLESTON.—Clear. Therm. 55°. Wind S. W.
AUGUSTA.—Pleasant.
SAVANNAH.—Clear. Therm. 55°. Wind N. E.
MACON.—Clear and pleasant.
MONTGOMERY.—Clear and pleasant.
MOBILE.—Cloudy. Therm. 56°.
NEW-ORLEANS.—Clear. Therm. 60°. Wind E.
CUMBERLAND.—Clear and pleasant.
WHEELING.—Clear and pleasant.
CINCINNATI.—Clear and pleasant.

The Campaign Opened in Virginia—Mr. Letcher in the Field.

The Hon. JOHN LETCHER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, opened the canvass at Woodstock, Va., on Monday last, in the presence of a large crowd, who manifested much enthusiasm.

Mr. LETCHER said he appeared to render an account of his stewardship. He had heard of no disapprobation among his constituents, yet as his opponents had attacked his Congressional career, he must vindicate himself from their aspersions. He had been condemned for opposing the passage of the act pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812, popularly called the "Old Soldiers' bill." So much did his action in that particular meet the approval of his conscience, that even were the loss of the Gubernatorial office involved, he would maintain the iniquity of the act in the face of the nation.

He had been attacked for opposing another scheme for depleting the public Treasury—the bill donating lands to the States for the establishment of agricultural colleges. This would take 26,000,000 of acres of the public land, and so divide it that Virginia, being compelled to use scrip, while Iowa took the lands themselves, would be robbed of her just proportion. This bill was a Federal usurpation of powers reserved under the Constitution to the States. The President had done his duty in this matter, and deserved the approbation of every patriot in the land.

The Opposition in order to stop the supplies derived from the sales of public lands, and thus render necessary an increase of the tariff, passed the Homestead bill. This increase in the tariff he had always opposed. He thought that the tariff of 1857 should have a fair trial before it was interfered with. If proper exertions were made with the lands in California; the mines sold before they were robbed; the mineral lands in California and at Pike's Peak brought into market, means auxiliary to the ordinary revenue from lands and customs, sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government might be raised. He commented with severity upon the features of Mr. MORRILL's tariff bill, said that a high tariff would be upset in twelve months after its passage, and would bankrupt the manufactures that rose under it. Protective legislation was necessarily class legislation.

The convention at Richmond denounced alien suffrage; and yet Mr. FILLMORE had signed the bill organizing the Territory of Washington, which permitted it. Mr. LETCHER was of the opinion that naturalized citizens alone should be permitted to vote in either States or Territories.

Mr. Thurston, the Last Æronaut, Found.

From the Cleveland Leader, 9th.

It will be recollected that on the 16th of September last, Mr. IRA J. THURSTON made an unexpected balloon ascension from the vicinity of Adrian, Mich., that the balloon was some days after found in the vicinity of St. Clair river, but the fate of the poor æronaut remained involved in mystery though extensive search was made for his body, and the lights of Spiritualism were invoked and proved a will-o-wisp as usual. Some of the pretended spirit revelations were that THURSTON reached the earth alive and was then in a nearly inaccessible hut in the St. Clair marshes; and the latest was that the exact locality of his body had been found—that the force of the fall had buried it deep in the soft marsh—that a pole thrust down had brought up hair from the head of the unfortunate man—that the water and soft earth filled the hole so rapidly that an excavation to the body could not be made without curbing, which would be done as soon as ice was formed sufficiently strong to permit the work to progress with safety!

Mr. THURSTON's case was a singular and a sad one, and excited much interest. He had made a successful ascension with Mr. BANNISTER, and while securing the balloon after descending, and after removing the car, it suddenly rose, while Mr. THURSTON was upon it, and rapidly disappeared. As it rose, Mr. T. clung to the portion on which he was seated, and remarked to Mr. B. that it would soon come down again. The balloon was afterwards discovered at a great height, and as it approached the earth some persons fancied they discovered an object still clinging to it.

The body of Mr. THURSTON was accidentally found on the 6th inst., about ten miles from the place of his second ascension. It was in an obscure lot, about a mile north of Sylvania, and the remains were brought to Adrian, and fully identified. The body was much decomposed, but a watch, money, and several articles easily recognized, were found with the remains.

CURIOUS PETITION FROM A QUARTETTE OF MURDERERS.—The four condemned murderers, GAMBRILL, CROPPS, CORRIE and CYPHUS, who are sentenced to be executed at Baltimore, on the 18th inst., have addressed a joint letter to Sheriff CHAMBERS, requesting that they shall not be hung in shrouds.

FROM CANADA.

The New Tariff of Customs Duties—Ad Valorem Duties Adopted—The Interests of Montreal vs. Those of New-York—Proposed Customs Union between Canada and the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, March 7, 1859.

The Inspector-General or Finance Minister has just introduced his new Tariff, and, as he is humanly certain to carry it through the House, it is not out of place to comment on it now.

We have hitherto had a mixed Tariff of *specific* and *ad valorem* duties—*or*, as you may down East, a vertical, a horizontal, and an inclined scale. The new Tariff imposes *ad valorem* duties on everything, excepting whisky.

There is one consideration as it regards the comparative merits of specific and *ad valorem* duties which has weight in Canada but not in the States. As the duties are charged on the value of the article at the place whence last imported, *ad valorem* duties hold out inducements for the merchants of Montreal and Quebec to import tea from China, sugar from Cuba, &c., thus offering a premium to those cities as against New-York and Boston. Upper Canada, it is thought, will hereafter be driven to buy goods at Montreal instead of at New-York. It is a delicate question for economists to solve, whether it is advantageous for the Province thus to isolate itself, commercially, from the States. But it certainly does lead to the individual advantage of the Finance Minister's friends. They say, in England, that a knowledge of the family relations of the Peers is the key to the policy of the Empire and the composition of Ministries. It would seem that here, too, family relationships influence our Tariffs. There is only one importer of tea from China in the country, and he is Mr. TORRANCE, of Montreal, Mr. GALT'S cousin. There is only one refiner of sugar—Mr. REDPATH, Mr. GALT'S most intimate friend, and a relative of another of the Ministry. And for the benefit of these two gentlemen the *ad valorem* duties on tea and sugar—the poor man's only luxuries—are enormously increased.

But as the scale of duties is of no little consequence to your business men, I must make an epitome of it, and leave further comment.

Goods paying 50 per cent.—Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c.

Goods paying 40 per cent.—Sugar, refined, or equal to refined, (duty to be reduced, on a sliding scale, in four years, to 15 per cent.)

Goods paying 30 per cent.—(Sliding scale of a similar nature)—Sugar not refined, Molasses.

Goods paying 20 per cent.—(Similar sliding scale)—Tea; Coffee, green.

Goods paying 25 per cent.—Boots and Shoes, Harness and Saddlery, Soap and Starch.

Goods paying 20 per cent.—Unenumerated articles—including almost all manufactures, Woolens, Cottons, Tobacco, &c.

Goods paying 15 per cent.—Book and News Printing Paper.

Goods paying 10 per cent.—Ships; Brass, Iron, Lead, Tin, Zinc, &c., in Bars, Sheets, Wire, Tubes, &c.; Railway Locomotive Power, Rails, &c., &c.

Specific Duties.—Whisky, 18 cents per gallon.

Free Goods.—This list is slightly increased, and includes (under reciprocity) all the raw productions of the soil; Tin in blocks or pigs; Cordage, &c., for ship-building.

The principal merit of this new Tariff is that it is an approximation to the scale of duties in vogue with you. It is therefore considered a step in advance towards the realization of a scheme which is attracting more and more attention here from year to year; viz. a *zoll-verein* or customs union between Canada and the United States. It is thought, by many of our public men, that such a union would be prodnetive of the greatest advantages to both countries. It would be a completion of the work which the negotiators of the Reciprocity Treaty commenced. It would save great expense both to Canada and the States, as all interior Custom-houses could be abolished. It would give a wonderful impetus to the trade of the Lakes, and Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee would all virtually become seaports. This would add, at once, 20 per cent. to the value of the millions of acres of land in the States tributary to the commerce of those cities. It would secure to the United States as well as to Canada all the advantages of political annexation, without the expense to the former, or degradation to the latter, of a purchase or conquest.

The Government here have not yet taken up this idea; they cannot well initiate any project for carrying it out. It involves Imperial interests, and therefore English or American statesmen must advocate it, which can be expected with anything like Mr. MORRIS, of Brantford Canal notoriety, and Mr. BOWMAN, the largest brewer in Canada, are in favor of it, while Mr. DUFFIN, of Quebec, who says the continent should be all American or all British, would doubtless advocate it too, and these are the three members of our Parliament who have most influence on our commercial policy.

FROM ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Wednesday, Feb, 15, 1859.

Poor Sonora, she is destined to be destroyed in some way or other. While PESQUEIRA is fighting at the South, endeavoring to get possession of the city of Mazatlan, the deadly Apaches are overrunning the whole North, robbing and murdering the Mexican without mercy.

Some weeks since Capt. EWELL, the Commander at Fort Buchanan, made a treaty with all the *families* of the Apache tribe, excepting the Penals. They refused to come in, and agreed to live in peace with the whites. This treaty did not prevent their incursions into Sonora, and at present there are not less than one thousand in the northern part of that unfortunate State, and the poor cowardly Sonorians are afraid to venture out of their houses. What little stock they have is being driven off, and their ranches are left without cultivation. Unless some protection, or *Protectorate* is given Sonora by the Americans, it will soon be destitute of its almost only resource—stock, and must be soon entirely depopulated.

The Penal Apaches are yet stealing from us. A few nights since they took six horses from the Arivaca Ranch, belonging to the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, killing several cattle. They are adroit thieves and not easily caught. On the 20th of the present month, Capt. EWELL, of the 1st Dragoons, starts into their country north of the Gila, and next east of the Pimo settlement, on a campaign of "destruction or extermination." His command will consist of about one hundred regulars, (1st Dragoons) a few volunteers, together with a few warriors of the Papago tribe of Indians, who entertained a deadly hatred of the Apaches. The number of men is much too small for such an expedition, but *it consists of all the available troops in the Territory.* What is wanting in numbers, will in a measure be made up in the perseverance, bravery and sound judgment of the commander, as no better "Indian campaigner," can be found in the Army than Capt. EWELL.

We have dates here from Guaymas, brought by a special messenger, to the 29th ult. At that time no United States vessel-of-war was in port, and a difficulty was apprehended between Capt. STORM'S party and the authorities. A quantity of arms had been seized by PESQUEIRA'S officers, and sent off to his army near Mazatlan. As soon as they were shipped, Capt. sent his surveying-vessel after them. The authorities say that if they are brought back, they will at once attack STORM'S quarters. When the messenger left, no tidings were had of the vessels.

Capt. STORM'S party is not popular with either the authorities or the people. It is looked upon as a kind of filibuster expedition in a peaceable way. Should they be attacked, it is feared they will be destroyed, as they are not likely to get any assistance from the native population. There will be no safety to life or property in Sonora until it is occupied by our troops, either as proposed by the President or by treaty stipulation with the central powers at the City of Mexico.

It is thought PESQUEIRA will be beaten at Mazatlan by the Gandara forces, who are in possession of the city. Should this be the case, a new Governor will be proclaimed, but not GANDARA; some new man, undoubtedly, in the Gandara interest. Much interest is, of course, felt in the result of the expedition.

The citizens here are much interested in occasionally seeing stray copies of the TIMES, containing articles from the pen of E. E. DUNBAR. They contain the only truthful history of the Territory yet published. Those I have seen are true to the letter, and give one unacquainted with the country a perfect idea of its condition, resources, climate, &c. They are somewhat in contrast to many letters *purporting* to have been written in the Territory—I regret to say, in some cases by Government officials, from whom truth should have been expected; but interest seems to have got the better of their judgment. TUBAC.

The Mormons Extolling Gov. Cumming.

The report of Gov. CUMMING'S amicable relations with the Mormons is confirmed by the following official minute of the proceedings of the Utah Legislature, on the 21st of January. The resolutions were moved by ORSON HYDE.

"*Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, in joint session,* That we highly appreciate the labors and services of his Excellency Governor A. CUMMING, in correctly reporting to the Government at Washington concerning the public records and library of this Territory. And

Be it further resolved, That his general bearing towards the citizens of Utah has been gentlemanly, courteous and satisfactory; and that his firm, independent and impartial course has given strength and power to his Administration, and his skill and wisdom have essentially aided in preserving the public peace; and that these resolutions be published in the Deseret *News.*"

DANIEL H. WELLS,
President of the Council.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 21, 1859.

Not Fair Play.

From the Evening Post.

Audi alteram partem is a just and fair maxim. The signature "Fair Play," assumed by your correspondent of Saturday, meant to the writer badly selected, if intended to apply to the contents of his paper. He at the same moment objects to a supposed attempt by some of the journals to "whitewash SICKLES' friend," and applies his black paint to Mr. SICKLES with an unsparing hand. It seems to the writer that to be "fair" is to be open, ingenuous and honest, and never to put into an anonymous newspaper article that which you would not assert in person over your sign manual. Would "Fair Play" one short week since have stigmatized Mr. SICKLES as a "notorious scamp?" If he would not, it is very unfair to speak of a man overwhelmed by a great misfortune, and mentally as well as physically incapable of defending himself from even anonymous attacks. If he would have so spoken of Mr. SICKLES, the case would have come within the limits of the Code of Honor, with which "Fair Play" seems familiar in theory, and probably upholds in practice. It is only necessary here to say that, if such is his opinion of Mr. SICKLES, it is based upon the worst phases of a character which, like that of most men, has its mingling of good and evil, and probably upon the indiscretions of a wild and thoughtless youth, which have been treasured up and reproduced to darken the brilliancy of an active and successful manhood. It may be safely asserted that no man makes a rapid and decided progress in life without securing the ill-will of many who are either competitors or lookers on. A political success like that of Mr. SICKLES is attended with its full measure of such heart-burnings, and one who really seeks to give the aspirants for political honors "Fair Play" should weigh well the rumors to his disadvantage which reach him, and allow something for the asperities of partisan hostility and personal bias. He would find, in the first place, that Mr. SICKLES has never sought to cloak or disguise his foibles; that he has suffered much in the appreciation of the more conservative by his vary warmth of impulse and indifference to personal consequences, which have been the cause of his present unfortunate position—often assuming the quarrel of a friend and making it his own, when in so doing nothing was to be gained by him. Firm in his friendships, open-handed and generous in his momenis of prosperity, frank and approechable in his intercourse with his constituents, and always accessible and prompt in his performance of his pnhlio duties, the indiscretions—which would have crushed a less prominent man, because, in the absence of other decided traits of character, they would fill the entire foreground—may obscure but could not eclipse the career of the rising statesman. There are many worthy and prominent citizens who, like the writer, are neither the "political cronies" of Mr. SICKLES, nor "high officers of State," nor yet, now or ever heretofore, connected with him in any way that renders it necessary that they should assume to be his champions, but who take a very different view of his situation from that assumed by "Fair Pley."

It would have been more in accordanee with the Code of Honor, which "Fair Pley" advocates, for Mr. SICKLES, smarting under the sense of his dishonor and of the publicity which had been given to it by its cause—with the confession of adultery fresh in his hand, and his wife's paramour opposite to his window, and in his presence giving the signal for the renewal of his great wrong—to have controlled and subdued his feelings—to have allowed him to leave his rendezvous unharmed—to have sent his friend, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, to him with a message—to have delayed for the arrangement of preliminaries, awatted the eholce of wespons by the challenged, and *then* gone out end shot Mr. KEY in gold blood—*for that Code would not justify Mr. Key in returning the fire.* This would have been, according to "Fair Play'e" time-honored Code, perfectly regular, entirely respectable, and, if a somewhet theatrical and deilherate mode of taking the life of a fellow-man, al least one by which Mr. SICKLES would have come out of the metter with entire *éclat.*

It depends entirely upon a man's temperament how he resents a wrong. "Fair Play" would, "by a few years of honorable and useful career, wipe out from the public mind the remembrance of any dishonor his wife might have entailed on him." Mr. SICKLES would have done so with the cry of "cuckold and coward" in the mouth of every ribald partisan opponent. Whatever might be said of Mr. SICKLES by his assailants, no one has ever pretended to question that he was a loving and indulgent husband, and that, however careworn and heavily burdened, engrossed with the official dnties and their attendant social engagements incidental to the prominent position he aspired to, he ever gave a full share of his attention and devotion to his young family.

His confidence in his wife was as implicit and full as was her apparent devotion to him, and few who have seen them in the domestic circle would credit that in so short a period its apparent happiness would terminate in so frightful a tragedy. Into that circle Mr. KEY came as the friend of its head. Mr. SICKLES had indorsed his claim to the important situation he held under Government with his characteristic zeal, and its success had been largely owing to his influence. "Substituting"—to borrow "Fair Play's" *simile*—"for the ferocity of Malays and the treachery of Red Indians," the refined libertinism of the polished gentleman, he had eaten Mr. SICKLES' salt, sat a welcome guest at his table, seduced his wife, and, as it can be shown, boasted of his success, and of the disgrace of the man who had shown him signally his friendship. Mr. SICKLES heard of this wrong; he heard, also, that Mr. KEY had been warned that he had heard of it, and, while writhing under the effects of the ruin of his domestic circle, and the seal of disgrace which only a proud spirit can feel, saw his false friend at the moment waving his wife a signal for assignation. Several facts are to be borne in mind. 1st. That Mr. KEY had been warned of the discovery of his intrigue, and ventured on a meeting with a perfect knowledge of its boldness and danger. The letter containing the warning was found upon his person, and he had shown it to Mrs. SICKLES. 2d. That Washington has for years been a bear-garden, in which most travelers have ventured armed. 3d. That Mr. KEY sought SICKLES' house and neighborhood, and provoked the assault. 4th. That both Mr. SICKLES and Mr. BUTTERWORTH supposed him to be armed when the assault was made. 4th. That the custom of street assaults has become more general at the South and West than the duel, and Mr. KEY was, from his position, perfectly familiar with that fact. 6th. That Mr. SICKLES did not come upon him from behind or unewares, but openly, face to face, and gave him notice of his intended attack. 7th. That Mr. KEY drew his opera glass as he would a pistol, probably to intimidate Mr. SICKLES; that the whole thing, occurring in an instant, it is likely he so impressed Mr. SICKLES and Mr. BUTTERWORTH, and the latter could not have closed in and interfered without great personal danger. 8th. That Mr. KEY was Mr. SICKLES' superior physically, and at the outset, when bnt slightly wounded, seized Mr. SICKLES by the throat and held him at advantage and forced him back, and being admittedly a gallant man, might have easily pinioned him and prevented his drawing his second pistol from the skirt pocket of his overcoat. At this moment, in whose behalf shonld Mr. BUTTERWORTH have interfered? 9th. That Mr. BUTTERWORTH has stated that the assault at that time was a surprise to him, that he did not at least expect any collision on that day, and that he had no hand in bringing it about. Fair Play "supposes Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S statements to be in every respect true." The friends of that gentleman have no doubt on that score, and nothing but the hnrried telegraphic statements which first reached us, gathered hastily, under the excitements of the terrible calamity, from common report, has ever connected his name with its circumstances otherwise than as the casual eye-witness which he really was. Mr. BUTTERWORTH has acted in the most unexceptionable manner since the occurrence, courting inquiry, and, when an arrest was talked of, waiting at Washington, at great personal inconvenience, to await the inquiry. He is not a person to shrink from a position, however disagreeable, in which he is forced. In reference to the course he pursued, in not interfering in what he had a right to suppose was, at least, an equal affray, he had the same privilege which "Fair Play" might have exercised under similar circumstances—that of not interfering, at the risk of his life, to screen a men of whom he-could not hut hold an unfavorable opinion. In conclusion, I would suggest to "Fair Play" whether "the man who committeth adultery with another man's wife, even he that committeth adultery with his neighbor's wife, shall surely be put to death," (Leviticus, chap. xx., v. 10,) is not the basis of our common law, which recognizes as excusable homicide the killing by the husband at the moment of the offence; and whether he would, in all fairness, refuse to extend the justification to the man who, discovering at the same time the adultery and the signal for its renewal, is driven to frenzy—who rushes into the dreadful position in which Mr. SICKLES is placed, and whether it is not necessary to wait until trial, desolation, and the ruin of all we hold dear, darken our own hearth-stone, before we decide what constitutes

REAL FAIR PLAY.

A CASE OF JEALOUSY AND SUICIDE.—A YOUNG WIFE BLOWING OUT HER BRAINS.—The Cincinnati *Inquirer* has the following:

"For some weeks past, a man named EMANUEL GERARD, a Hungarian by birth, about 30 years of age, a cigar dealer at No. 620 Vine-street, opposite Green, had been jealous of his wife, LUDWIGA, a young and beautiful woman, also of Hungarian extraction, much admired for her mental culture, elegance of manners, and brilliancy of conversation. Until within a few days, GERARD'S jealousy had assumed no definite shape, nor had he suspected her of having any particular lover, but last week he found among her papers, in one of her drawers, a note addressed to a certain Dr. BULOW, a German, residing at the corner of Liberty and Sycamore streets, appointing a rendezvous with him at the Post-office on the following Sunday. On that day, the husband employed one of his apprentices, JACOB GOEBEL, a lad of 14, to follow Mrs. GERARD when she went out. The boy did so; saw her meet the Doctor at the appointed place, and walk arm and arm with him for several squares, leaving him near the corner of Seventh and Plum, and return home. Yesterday evening, a little after 6 o'clock, while Mr. GERARD and the apprentice were in the shop, the husband mentioned to his wife his doubt of her affection and her fidelity, at which, as usual, she became indignant, and replied hitterly. The scene increased in intensity, and both became enraged, but as all that was said was in Hungarian, the boy could not understand it. He perceived, however, from GERARD'S ehowing the letter, that he had revealed her rendezvous with the Doctor, and probably charged that he was her lover. At this the wife seemed startled, but not overcome. At first she turned pale, then the blood flushed her face and neck and brow, and her eyes lighted with a strange fire. She did not speak a word more, but stepping slowly across the room, took down a double-barreled pistol hanging on the wall, and cocking it, put it to her right temple, pulled the trigger, and fell at her husband's feet, who, seeing her purpose, had hurried toward her—a mangled corpse—half of her head having been blown off by the discharge of the weapon.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER—SUICIDE OF THE CAPTAIN.—Captain KIRBY, of the brig *Frances Jane*, from Mayaguez, and Captain STAPLES, of the schooner *Mehawk*, from Ponce, P. R., report that a Spanish bark from the coast of Africa, with 560 negroes on board, while attempting to effect a landing had gone ashore, about the 6th ult., on a reef on the east end of the island, and went to pieces, and it was reported that the Captain of the slaver had committed suicide. The authorities immediately dispatched a Government steamer to her, but she had not returned at the time of the departure of the above vessels.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

VETO MESSAGE OF GOV. MORGAN.—Gov. MORGAN has vetoed the bill authorizing the Directors of the Sennett and Auburn Plank Road Company to assess its stockholders. The Governor's objections are that it gives a majority in amount of the stockholders the power to compel all stockholders, under penalty of forfeiture, to pay an additional assessment, although they have already paid up the full par value. He is of opinion that the Legislature should not grant such a power to any set of men.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 107, 50, 81, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 109, 41, 52, 53, 55.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday. *Part III.*—Nos. 153, 196, 396, 1585, 1586, 1520, 2065, 1730, 1819, 1790, 1990, 2058, 1899, 2314, 2103, to 2106, 2142, 2221, 2393, 2316, 2417, 2891, 2639, 2822, 2831, 3037½, 2347, 2458, 2449, 2870, 2889, 3042, 3132, 3075, 3097, 3110, 3122, 3147, 3137, 1612, 2893, 3033, 450, 1025, 1295, 1453, 2325, 1536, 1619, 1641, 1642, 1667, 2075, 3132, 2399, 2412, 2817, 2940, 3023, 3113, 3162, 3415, 3439, 3442, 3448, 3454.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 1, 51, 53, 84 to 90, 93 to 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 211.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Calendar for the Old Rooms.*—Nos. 227, 462, 133, 561, 566½. 571, 572, 582, 401, 1644, 1645, 587, 500, 591, 593, 594, 606, 607, 616, 624, 627, 628 553 to 559, 585, 920, 534. *For New Room.*—Nos. 538, 537, 636, 647 to 652, 654, 655, 657 to 660.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 686, 727, 616, 321, 267, 745, 763, 767, 770, 771, 90, 790, 791, 795, 797. *Part II.*—Nos. 257, 247, 711, 605, 707, 756, 624, 774, 780 to 789.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 10.

Before Justice Ingraham.

MOTION FOR DISCOVERY.

Lynch vs. *Henderson.*—This was a motion for an order for delivery of a copy of a printed book to plaintiff, to enable him to prepare his complaint.

INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiff moves for an order compelling the defendant to deliver to him a copy of a printed book in his possession, on the supposition that it contains libellous matter against the plaintiff in order to enable him to prepare his complaint in this action.

Without expressing any opinion as to the propriety of compelling a defendant in an action for a libel to deliver to the plaintiff a copy of the libel, I am clearly of the opinion that this motion should not be granted, because:

1. The affidavits do not show what is stated in the book of which the plaintiff seeks a discovery, and, therefore, the Court cannot decide whether it is material or not.

2. Because the affidavits do not speeify any particular information desired, so that the Court could order a sworn copy to be delivered.

3. Because the plaintiff is not entitled to the whole book, hnt only to the particular article on which his action is founded.

Motion denied, without prejndice to another motion, on payment of $10 costs.

Before Justice Davies.

SPLITTING DEMANDS.

Acherman vs. *Campbell & Moody.*—This was demurrer to the complaint. The complaint stated that on Jan. 6, 1858, defendants purchased of Goff & Russell timber to the amount of $5,300 and upward. That the whole indebtedness remained unpaid in September, 1858. That al that date Goff & Russell assigned to the plaintiff a portion of the indebtedness, viz.: $1,366 86. This suit was hronght on the portion so assigned.

The defendsnts demurred to the complaint on the ground of defect of parties; that Goff & Russell were necessary parties and should have been joined. The cause wes heard two or three days since.

Justice DAVIES sustained the demurrer. He spoke with severity of the "splitting process," saying he had not known it to be attempted before except in suits against the corporation; that it was wholly illegal and ought not to be toleraied.

Ordered that defendant heve judgment on the demurrer with leave to the plaintiff to serve an amended complaint within twenty days.

Before Justice Clerke.

FRAUD CHARGED ON A CHURCH.

Jonas Sparks vs. *The Central Park Baptist Church.*—This was a motion for an injunction under §219 of the Code, on allegations that the defendants were about to dispose of their church edifice in Fifty-third-street with intent to defraud plaintiff who is a creditor of the church. The plaintiff sought to restrain the intended sale.

The counsel for the Church read affidavits showing the circumstances, terms, &c., of the sale intended; and also averring that plaintiff had no valid claim against them beyond $700. He also contended that the section of the Code relied on did not embrace religious corporations; and that a corporation could not be held guilty in law of an intent to defraud which could be the basis of an injunction.

CLERKE, J., denied the motion with costs. He held that the plaintiff was bound to show an actual fraudulent intent on the part of the defendants. He had not shown this; on the contrary, it appeared that so far from meditating a fraud, the Church were making a careful provision for the payment of the plaintiff's claim.

John M. Martin vs. *Cornelius Kanouse, et al.*—Motion to amend judgment roll denied without costs.

Benjamin T. Babcock vs. *William C. Maitland.*—Motion for a commission denied without costs.

Application of Mory Jane Whitlock and others for leave to sell real estate.—Report confirmed.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Bank of Wilmington vs. *Robert G. Barnes.*—This is the ection to recover damages for alleged false representations of the credit of Bateman & Rudderow, in consequence of which plaintiffs were indoced to discount their paper largely. The facts were given at length in the *Times* of March 6th and 10th.

The Jury, after a long consultation, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Before Justice Davies.

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATIONS ON SALE OF A FARM.

Stephen C. Wood vs. *Robert Chew et al.*—This case has been tried before. On the last trial, when the plaintiff recovered $1,700—less than he claimed—both parties appealed to the General Term. The General Term held that as both plaintiff and defendants desired a new trial, they might be gratified; and they reversed the judgment.

The action is brought on a hond and mortgege, which the defendant, Robert Chew, made to Robert Walker, (joined as defendant originally, hut since dead,) and which Walker assigned to plaintiff. The hond and morigage was made for $3,500. It was assigned to plaintiff as collateral securily for a loan of $1,700, made on Nov. 18, 1851, the day of the assignment, and also, as the plaintiff alleges, for the further sum of $200, which he loaned Walker in February following. This sum the Court disallowed the plaintiff on the former trial.

The defence is that the defendant Chew was induced to purchase the mortgaged premises of Walker, to whom they formerly belonged, by false and fraudnlent representations as to their value. That he was hy these representatione induced to pay $3,500 in eash, and by assuming a mortgage, and to give thie mortgage for the halance; whereas the farm was not worth more than the $3,500 paid.

Defendant Chew contests the mortgage as fraudulent and void, on account of these false representations.

Several days have been occupied in evidence on both sides of the question of the alleged frauds.

Mr. Kissam for the plaintiff; Mr. Sears for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

THE JOSEPH WALKER CASE.

Barnes vs. *Fernando Wood and eight others, policeman.*—This is an assault and battery case, arising out of the removal of the sunken ship *Joseph Walker*, from the East River, near the fool of Dover-street.

It will be recollected thet shortly after Mr. Wood's inauguration as Mayor, complaint was made to him that the ship had remained sunken in the river for some eighteen months, and was detrimental to the general health of the vicinity; that in consequence of this complaint he gave directions to Mr. Jones, the contractor for the removal of the vessel, to finish the work immediately, it then being three months after the expiration of the time allotted for fulfilling the contract. Upon this notification, on the 15th of October, 1858, Jones repaired to the pier, and finding there eight policemen belonging to the Mayor's Squad—a part of whose duty was to patrol the piers—requested their assistance in removing Barnes and others from the wreck. With their assistance the ship was cleared; and from the manner in which this was done, arises this action. Barnes asserts that one of the policeman threw him overboard. The Sergeant of the Squad says that while these two men were endeavoring to seize Barnes, he allowed himself to slide into the water, between the vessel and the right forward chains.

To-day the Court has been occnpied exclusively with impannelling a Jury.

F. B. Cutting for plaintiff; J. W. Edmonds for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Nesmith vs. *The Atlantic Insurance Company.*—Motion denied. Notes of opinion with special clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Leverett B. Rice et al. vs. *Wm. S. Fogg.*—The story of this case is that in May, 1857, the plaintiffs sold a quantity of "moss" to one Chas. Fogg. They were induced to make this sale, they allege, on representations and recommendations made by William S. Fogg, the brother of Charles, that the latter was good for the amount. The price agreed on was $619 55, for which Charles Fogg gave his note at four months. Plaintiffs say that they asked defendant to indorse the note, which he declined to do, assigning as a reason that there was a little misunderstanding between himself and his brother. But he repeated the assurance that his brother was good and would pay the note. A short time before the maturity of the note Charles Fogg made a general assignment af all his property, making his brother William a preferred creditor to the amount of $4,500.

The plaintiffs failing to collect their note, brought this action, alleging the sale to have heen procured by William S., hy means of false and fraudulent representations.

The defendant denies having made the representations alleged; and he also denies the value of the goods sold.

The trial of the cause was commenced on Wednesday and continued to-day, when the plaintiff completed putting in their proofs. The defence then moved for a dismissal of the complaint. This was denied, and the rest of the day has been occupied with their evidence.

Whitehead and Furman for plaintiffs; F. H. Upton for defendant.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of His Wife by Poison—Important Testimony of Miss Fanny Bell.

THIRD DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The interest attaching to this remarkable trial was greatly increased yesterday by the testimony of Miss Fanny Bell, yetungest neice of the deceased Mrs. Stephens, and sister of Sophia Bell, who testified on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Court room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds of applicants were unable to obtain even a peep at the inside. Artists for the illustrated papers were present, engaged in transferring the faces and figures of all the prominent parties, prisoner, witnesses, and the five honorable counsel, besides the honorable Judge, to paper, for the due gratification of the public taste for such celebrities.

Fanny Bell, examined by Mr. Shaffer.—I aew reside at No. 69 Third-avenue; I am belween 19 and 20 years of age; I am the sister of Sophia Bell; Mrs. Stephens was my aunt; my native place is Ireland, County Cavan; I had a slighl acquaintance with Jas. Stephens in Ireland; I saw him in my father's house; Mrs. Stephens' name before marriage was Sophia Bell; I have been in this country a little more than two years; I was sick, and the doctor ordered me to go to sea; my sister heard of it, and she and Mr. Stephens wrote for me to come to America; I did so, intending to return in a year; I stonped, on my arrival here, at Stephens' house; I remained there until after my aunt's death; my aunt was taken sick in September, 1857; she was taken slek and buried in three weeks; she had never been sick before, to my knowledge; she did all her own work, and the work of the family; before she was taken sick I was working in a millinery establishment in Broadway; when she was taken sick I went homa and attended to her until she died; I was at home when Dr. Cadmus came there; he called twice to see her; Mr. Stephens called him in the first time; he said he would send a doctor, and she said she did not require it; when Dr. C. first called, my aunt was out to market; the doctor remained till she came in; he did not prescribe for her then, hut called the next day; she said nothing was the matter with her unless her lungs were affected; he examined her lungs; he said nothing was the matter, and she would be well enough in a few days; Dr. Iremonger was called in about a week after Dr. Cadmus' second visit; my aunt was confined to bed sometimes, and unable to sit up sometimes; she complained of burning in her chest and stomach; she complained more and grew worse towards the latter part of the week; she partook of fruit during that time—apples and oranges; Stephens pealed the oranges for her once or twice, I do not know how often; once he cut one orange in pieces; he gave it to my aunt; she vomited, as she did always after eating during her sickness; she never vomited before her sickness; she vomited five minutes after eating the orange; this orange was eaten about three days before Doctor Iremonger was called in; Stephens first pealed the orange, then cut it up, then put some sngar on it, and gave it to my aunt; before Dr. Iremonger was called in, she complained of burning in her chest, and vomiting; she said she fell as if there was a ball of fire in her chest, and if she could only take it ont she would be well; during that time my own health was very good, but once; one day, after dinner, we had some rice for dessert; I prepared the rice, and when at dinner Stephens put some on a plate and took it to my aunt; my aunt was then in bed; sugar was pnt by Mr. Stephens on the rice; he gave her the rice and she commenced eating it, and he left tha house; after I finished my dinner, I went into my aunt's room and sat down; she said she had taken enough, and it was very good, and asked me to take some; I ate some, and set the rest down; I was talking to my aunt a few minutes, whea I felt my head grow dizzy; I went out to my own room and commenced vomiting; my aunt was vomiting when I left the room; I continued to vomit freely for a long time; my aunt got up in her night-dress and came into my room, and told me that her child Bella was just come home from school, and had eaten the rest of the rice, and had vomited also; I labored under my sickness all the afternoon; my aunt sent for Mr. Stephens, and a few minutes afterwards he came in; after he came in he said he would go for an emetic for me, and I said I would not take any; he insisted and I refused, as I was then exhausted from vomiting; the child Bella my annt had taken into bed with her; I told Stephens that the child was sick vomiting; he went to see her, and said she was better; he gave me two glasses of salt and water, and said when I had vomited all off, I would feel better; I do not know that he did anything for Mrs. Stephens; before my aunt partook of that rice she was much better; the deceased was preparing to go to a funeral and Mr. Stephens got dressed himself; she wanted to know if he would not wait for her which he refused to do; I was not in the room just then, but I heard him strike her, and I heard her call him a murderer; I was standing by the door, outside, which was not quite closed, bnt almost; they were in the sitting-room; I was standing near the outside door of the sitting-room; my sister and I went in; I observed that my aunt was crying, and she had a handkerchief to one of her eyes; I asked her what was the matter, and she said Stephens had struck her, but I was not to tell ahont it; her eye was first red, and then grew black; I do not know exactly how long this was before my aunt's death, but her eye was black after she was dead; it was before Dr. Cadmne died; his conduct was rough and bad to her; frequently when she told him of anything he would put up his feet to leave, but did not state where he was going; I have heard him wish that she was out of the way, and that she was dead; I heard him say so about six weeks before she died; two or three times he stopped out late, and when he came in he said he had had a pleasant time, and talked of young ladies who were there; she got angry about it, and he put up his clothes to leave in the morning; Mr. Stephens said my aunt was forty-six years old, and that he was thirty-two; his treatment was the worst towards her before she died, commencing six months before; Dr. Iremonger made prescriptions for my aunt; Mr. Stephens always went to the druggist's to get the prescriptions made up; I saw him give my aunt powders and laudanum; he gave the powders on Monday evening preceding her death; (she died Wednesday, 2 A. M.;) he went for medicine and returned with two powders; that day she was a good deal better, and she refused to take any medicine; as if she did not take any she should get well; she said every time she took medicine she grew worse, and would not take that; he insisted, and said he would not leave the room until she took them, and he prepared ona for her; she took that, she vomited and her bowels changed; the powders were white and yellow; they were in two papers, and he mixed them; the white powder was in one paper and the yellow in another; my aunt was in bed; some days before that he came in and hed either four or six powders in a box; those powders were never opened; he put them in the closet and they were there after my aunt died; he obtained these powders either the day before Dr. Iremonger called or day efter, I don't know which; I never saw Stephens bring any powders into the house bnt twice; I first saw laudanum in the house on Tuesday morning; the dey before my aunt died I saw a small bottle full—I think it was an ounce vial; it was labeled Shipley & Vanderpool, corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue; the vial was full; Mr. Stephens, each time he was giving his wife drink, poured some of the laudanum in, till it wes all used up; I saw him put the laudanum in; he did it openly before me; my aunt was in the bedroom and Stephens and I were in the sitting-room, or in another bedroom—not in my aunt's room; he first put laudanum in lager hier, and then my aunt objected to it, and said it smelt of laudanum; he did not know I saw the laudanum; after he had used the bottle, he put it in the bottom of the clock; after he went out I went to the clock, looked at the bottle, and saw it was labeled "Laudanum;" then he returned, and I saw him pouring out of another bottle into a glass of brandy; I asked him if that was laudanum he was giving her; he said, "Yes, the doctor hed ordered it;" my aunt objected to take the brandy, but he said the doctor had told him to give it to her for her boweis; this second bottle of laudanum was the same size as the first; it was labelled "Laudanum" from some drug store in Second-avenue, I do not know what store it was; he used it just as the first; he administered it to her in brandy; when that bottle was used up he brought in half a pint of brandy, and a larger bottle of laudanum without any label on it; it was a longer bottle, and thicker round than the others; it was a good deal larger than the others; it was nearly half as large again; I asked him if it was laudanum, and he said yes; I asked him if laudanum would take a person's life; he said yes, but the doctor had ordered it, and it would not hurt my aunt, as her howels were so bad, and it would ease the pain; he said it was strong enough to take the life of three men, but it would not injure her; I saw the first bottle of laudanum about nine o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the day before her death; he gave her the first laudanum in brandy from the second bottle a few minutes after; the third hottle was bronght in about noon; he gave the contents of the third bottle with that half-pint of brandy; he had given her the whole of it before five or six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; Mr. Stephens was sometimes in Twenty-seventh-street and sometimes in Twenty-sixth-street at work, while Dr. Iremonger was attending my aunt; we could see the factory in Twenty-sixth-street from our hall window; he had never devoted an entire day to my aunt till the day before her death; when a visit was expected from the Doctor he said he would come home, and told me to put a white cloth at the window when the Doctor was coming, or when my aunt was to get medicine; I always put up the cloth; the day before her death he was home all day; on the morning of that day he told Sophia Bell to call in and tell Dr. Iremonger not to come; she refused, and he said he would go himself; she went out to her work, and Stephens went out a few minutes afterwards; he was gone a little more than a quarter of an hour; when he returned he passed the remainder of the day in the sitting-room and my aunt's bedroom; I was in the house all day—in the sitting-room, kitchen and the bedrooms; I was only once in my aunt's room till six or seven o'clock, except to go to the door and look at her; Mrs. Hannah and Mr. Stephens were there all day; at first I thought Mrs. Hannah could do all that was needed; afterwards Mr. Stephens said I only excited her, and it was better to let her sleep; the door leading from the sitting-room to her bedroom was nearly closed all day; when I went to her room, after six o'clock, she was awake; she called to me to come in; Stephens was not in her room or the sitting room; I only remained a few minutes, when Mr. Stephens came in and told me to go out again; while I was there, she asked me if anybody was in the room, and I told her "No;" she asked me if I was sure, and I said, "Yes;" she then told me she thought she was going to die; she wanted Sophy and me to *see to this*; I asked her what she meant, and she said I knew well enough; as she went to speak again, Mr. Stephens came into the room, and she told me to waita moment; I stood, and then she told me to tell Sophie to take care of her child; Mr. Stephens then told me to leave the room, and let her sleep, for she was only getting excited.

Q.—Did you understand what she meant when she said to you that you knew well enough what she meant when she told you *to see to this?* [Objected to, and ruled out.]

Q.—Did any occurrence take place between Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, which you have not

To the Public of New-York.

On the evening of April 6, I shall repeat my "Histoire d'Haiti," or Toussaint L'Ouverture," with critical remarks by Victor Hugo, vocalisation, and with musical illustrations and songs, dances by myself, being my first appearance before the public as a pensive and mirthful artist; and as I shall doubtless elicit tears and smiles and ecstatic screams, all who have the swooning influence will please bring large woolen handkerchiefs, for the rapid absorption of Nature's frantic elements, while those who have husky coughs will bring very long kerchiefs. My object in an entertainment of this peculiar character is to obtain the means for the publication of my "Life," which will dazzle the minds of meritorious citizens, and make public villains tremble like cowards in a hurricane. Eminent publishers are extremely anxious to place my "Life" before the world, but they desire its entire completion, and demand the amendment of its most thrilling trait, and want nearly all the profits. But as my "Life" is my last hope and plank, I shall scuffle like a dying Gladiator for its preservation, as all must be assured, when they behold this proclamation for the display of my comic genius in April, which nothing could have professed cent the salvation of "Life" itself, which I will hug like Tell his son, or Pythias his Damon, or Washington his country, or the Spartan women their courageous offspring. STEPHEN H. BRANOH.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
OVER ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED & ELEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE!
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
To conclude with the highly successful
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.
MR. PETERS' BENEFIT.
MR. PETERS' BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, MARCH 12.
SATURDAY, MARCH 12.
BINNEY, THE BUTLER.
BINNEY, THE BUTLER.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
A SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE.
A SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE.
Box Book Now Open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY, March 11, 1859.
DIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Two Performances to-day, AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
Last Juvenile Afternoon performance this week,
CINDERELLA,
BY 50 JUVENILE ARTISTS.
Evening, at 7½ o'clock.
Dr. J. L. THAYER. DUCROW.
THE BRIGANDS, MELVILLE.
NEVILLE, SIEGRIST, LENTON.
ALL THE TALENT, ALL THE ARTISTS.
Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
Performance on Saturday Afternoon.
MONDAY—First appearance of Van Amburgh's MENAGERIE and the ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EIGHTH WEEK OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF
THE VETERAN.
FOURTEETH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK.
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
IN ONE PLAY,
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
ASSAULT!
VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!
The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

MR. LESTER WALLACK

Begs to announce that
His BENEFIT
Will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, March 14,
When
THE VETERAN
Will be performed for the 49th time.

BURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 11,
The entertainment will commence with the
REVOLUTIONIST.
After which, the
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy.....Gardiner Coyne.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, March 11, 1859,
Will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. R. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 11,
The performances will commence with the new comedy of
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.
To be succeeded by PADDY TOE PIPER.
After which THE FRISKY SOBBLER.
To conclude with HANDSOME JACK.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

WM. MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'

FOURTH
CLASSICAL MATINEE
Will begin on TUESDAY, March 15, at Dodworth's Hall at 2 o'clock P. M., with the assistance of Mrs. J. M. MOZART (her first appearance in New-York) and Mr. J. S. JAMESON. A Sonata by Beethoven. Concertante by Mendelssohn, Quartet by Schuman, will be played.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS,

THURSDAY EVENING, 10th INST.,
At DODWORTH'S Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, will be in three parts,
ENTIRELY FROM DICKENS.
1. Going into Society. 2. Sam Weller and Job Trotter.
3. Bob Sawyer's Soiree.
Commence at 8.—Tickets 50 cents.—Reserved seats $1.

THE EXHIBITION OF
SIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT OF
NIAGARA,
Will positively close the 10th inst.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway,
M. KNOEDLER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO J. B. BROWN
Will take place at the Academy of Music
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, 1859.
J. B. BROWN will recite several pieces and appear in scenes, assisted by Miss VICTORIA RANDOLPH, her first appearance in public. Other talented pupils will assist. Prof. M COLBURN and a lady from private life, Mrs. Dr. J. J. O'BRIEN in gems from the Opera. The wonderful child pianist, Miss LIZZIE HARRIS, in choice selections. GEORGE F. BRISTOW will preside at the Piano. Concert reading, with appropriate gesture, by thirty misses. The whole forming an entertainment varied, pleasing and instructive. Tickets, 50 cents, may be had at the Music and Bookstores, where programmes may be obtained.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SUCCESS BEYOND EXAMPLE of the new Dramatic Company at this establishment. Engagement of Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, the popular American artiste. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the amusing piece of THE DEAD SHOT; followed by the original Irish Farce of BRIAN O'LINN, the part of O'Linn by Mr. J. W. Neff. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE HARVEST HOME, in which Mrs. J. J. Prior will make her appearance. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—The first annual Concert of the Burns' Musical Society at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1859. Several distinguished musicians have kindly volunteered to assist on this occasion. Master John Pickering will preside at the organ. Conductor, Mr. Jabez Burns. Doors open at 7; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be had of any of the members of the Society, or at the door on the evening of the Concert. N. B.—The Society meet every Tuesday evening at Hitzelburger's Hall, No. 205 8th-av. Free.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—C. BERGMANN'S GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT, SUNDAY MARCH 13.—Sinfonie in B flat, No. 1—Robert Schumann; Overture, Ossian—N. W. Gade; Concert Overture—E. Mollenhauer; Concert in E flat for Pianoforte—L. V. Beethoven; Solo for Pianoforte, T. Chopin—Mr. Mills; Fantasie for Violin—E. Mollenhauer; Pilgrim Chorus from Tannhauser—R. Wagner; Arion and Tentonia. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DISSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASSES,

AT No. 64 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,
Will remain open until the 1st of June for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 noon, and 3½ afternoon.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 39 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are on Wednesday at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A point which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Syracuse, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Slade's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Mendale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Kalamazoo,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
50 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

MANTILLAS.

BRODIE'S SPRING MANTILLAS
ARE NOW READY.
The greatest display ever made in this country.
WHOLESALE BUYERS FROM THE SOUTH
are particularly invited.
No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
New-York.

NEW MANTILLA STORE.
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
GRAND OPENING
OF MANTILLAS
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 8,
At No. 317 Canal-st.
Our Stock is made expressly for the Wholesale Trade, which will be offered at prices such as to hold ent GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
Call and examine.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN.

JOHN MORRISON & SON,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers
of
SMALL WARES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
&c., &c.,
No. 283 Broadway. No. 383 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

A NEW SKIRT.

WOODWARD'S PATENT UNION COLUMBIAN SKIRT is a novelty, worthy the attention of the ladies and merchants generally. Unequaled by any known skirt for convenience, safety and durability. The lower part of the skirt may be detached in one minute, and washed without the removal of a spring. The Patent Columbian Attachments may be had separately, which can be connected to any ordinary skirt in five minutes, and may also be immediately applied to old skeleton skirts, rendering them superior to new. WOODWARD'S Patent Helix Bustle and Skirt Supporters are daily increasing in popular favor. For sale at his store, No. 385 Broadway. E. F. WOODWARD.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.

SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
RICH FRENCH DO. DO. DO.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
All new styles, received per steamers *Fulton* and *Asia*.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES

Cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., protect the hands in all kinds of work, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white. Manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

JOB LOT LADIES' MUSLIN NIGHT-CAPS—From 50 cents to $2. Very cheap.
For sale at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—RIBBONS at Importers' prices for cash, at the Ribbon Store of LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Examine the prices.

No. 1	Satin Ribbons.	12	No. 1	Taffetas.....	12½
No. 1½	Satin Ribbons.	16	No. 1½	Taffetas.....	15½
No. 2	Satin Ribbons.	22	No. 2	Taffetas.....	21
No. 3	Satin Ribbons.	28	No. 3	Taffetas.....	26
No. 4	Satin Ribbons.	36	No. 4	Taffetas.....	36
No. 6	Satin Ribbons.	67	No. 6	Taffetas.....	56
No. 9	Satin Ribbons.	87½	No. 8	Taffetas.....	86
No. 12	Satin Ribbons.	$1 10	No. 12	Taffetas.....	$1 10

Also No. 1 Picot Ribbons, 12c.; Paris Quilling, 12c. per dozen; French Flowers, Rushes and Straw Goods cheap for cash.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 154 Bowery.

JOB LOT MISSES' DIAPER AND MUSLIN APRONS—From 75 cents to $2 25. At
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE,
No. 503 Broadway, by the St. Nicholas Hotel. SCHAMBERS will open a new and splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's clothing and fancy goods, having removed to the above magnificent store.

JOB LOT IMPORTED LINEN AND COTton chemises, drawers, night-gowns, corset-covers, &c., for ladies and misses. To be sold much below regular prices, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $3 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 291 Spring-st., near Hudson.

JOB LOT BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, plain and embroidered, from $1 to $2 50—40 per cent. under value, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway

JOB LOT MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES—$1 25 each. Very cheap. GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES, heretofore held at City Assembly Rooms, have been removed to Niblo's Concert Room, Broadway and Prince-st., where preaching may be expected every Sunday evening until further notice. The Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach there next SUNDAY EVENING, March 13. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, of the Broome-st. Baptist Church, will preach March 20. Seats free.

MASS MEETING OF THE PIANO-MAKERS OF NEW-YORK.—Next FRIDAY, March 11, will be held a meeting of the Delegates and the Committee on Finance, and on SATURDAY, the 12th, a mass meeting at the Social Reform Hall, No. 291 Grand-st., at 8 P. M

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women—one as a chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do all sorts of fancy and French fitting, and is a first-class laundress; she wishes a situation in a small private family;—the other does chamberwork, and a first-rate plain sewer; would see to children; they can give the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen till suited, at No. 227 East 14th-st., corner 1st-av., in dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pie-baker. Also, a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 378 6th av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, SITuations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and the best of fine washing and fluting if required. Also by an American girl as waitress or to take care of children. Can procure the best of City references. Private families preferred. Call for two days at No. 228 West 26th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress for a private family; is a neat, quick sewer, and understands making up all kinds of linen or other garments; is willing to assist with the chamber work and fine washing if required; has good City reference from where she has lived for 3 years. Apply for two days at No. 141 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; one who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; and also by a respectable girl, as waitress; willing to assist with the chamber work; good City reference; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 196 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED and experienced English Protestant woman a situation; she is a thorough bread and pastry cook, makes the best of bread, cakes and pies, and all kinds of preserves and sauce; wishes a steady place more than high wages; would do her utmost to please her employer. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waiter; would like to live with one family; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 296 Hicks-st., fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable young woman, in a small private family; is an excellent cook; understands her business in all its branches; can do excellent bread, biscuits and pies; understands making cake. No objection to the country. Can be seen this week at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL THAT IS a good shirt-maker and understands all kinds of family sewing and children's dresses; to take in work or go out by the week, or would assist in chamber-work, or the house-work of a small family, and do sewing. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF SEVENTEEN, a situation to mind a baby or sew neatly; is kind and attached to children. Wages $5. Also, a girl of tidy habits, as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; will do the work of four persons. Wages $6. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamber work and sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for four days, at No. 268 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to City or country; has lived in New Haven; has reference for City and country. Call at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young English woman, as infant's nurse, or seamstress; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of an infant. Also, by a professed cook; both can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant women—one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; both understand their business perfectly, and can produce good City references; have no objections to the country. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing. Has no objection to the country, or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family by a respectable young woman. She has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 6 East 31st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 3d-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman, in a nice private family; is a good cook, understands baking and pastry; would go as housekeeper; good reference given. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st., room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, who understands her business thoroughly, would assist in washing, or go as laundress; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 294 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. She thoroughly understands her business. Best of reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 68 East 13th-st., in the basement, near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation at chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or care children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and sewer; would have no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 135 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; can do up fine muslin in the neatest manner. The best of City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do housework in a private family; the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 301 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 9th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS IN A private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do shamberwork and waiting; both can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, to wash and iron, or sew; would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 18th-st., northwest corner of 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, by an English Protestant girl. Can give the best City reference from a good family, with whom she has lived. Can be seen for two days at No. 341½ 2d-av., fancy store.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, EITHER colored or white, who is a good baker and understands making butter, in a private family, to go out of the City to Hyde Park. Call at No. 56 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 11 o'clock,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, just lately landed, to travel with a gentleman's family, or with a captain's family. Can be seen for one week at No. 37 State-st., Brooklyn, back room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is very kind and willing; best of City reference. Call at No. 272 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 176 East 12th-st., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can do baking. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 102 Warren-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, for a respectable young woman; best City reference if required. Apply for two days at No. 103 17th-st., grocery store, corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to assist in nursing; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner; satisfactory City reference will be given. Call at 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 81 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family as cook. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 230 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT, as chambermaid and sewer, or to do fine washing; the best City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY an American woman, who is trustworthy and would be willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or as good laundress; good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 20 Stanton-st., rear house, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Best of City reference given, if required. Call at 87 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, either in the City or in the country, as cook. Is an excellent baker. Apply at No. 106 8th-st., top floor, front room, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

GOOD ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, Irish and Scotch Servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and German in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to assist in the care of children. The other as cook and assist in the washing; understands her business well. Both can give the best of City reference; for the last three years have been with a respectable gentleman in this country. Can be seen for two days at No. 370 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO ASsist with washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman, fully competent, and has the best City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 221 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations; one as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork or care of grown children; the other as chambermaid and waiter; two years' reference from their last place; have no objection to travel to any part. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, and fully competent to take charge of gentleman's kitchen; can produce the best of testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen till suited at No. 40 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 83 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 995 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook; no objection to assist in washing if required; would go a short distance in the country; good testimonials for capability and character. Call at No. 119 12th-st., below 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family, or will undertake chamberwork and fine washing. The best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 57 Main-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork or tend children; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 25th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITuation for a person now in her employ, as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at No. 16 University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as child's governess in a private family. Address FAMILY, Station A, Spring-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER OF experience, who has lived in some of the best families in this country and in England, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments, viz.: green and hot-house plants, hot and cold groperies, fruit and vegetables, the tastefully laying out and planting of new places; is a married man with a small family, of good moral character; reference highly respectable. Address, for one week, WALLACE, care of A. Bridgeman, Esq., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRISER WISHES A SITUAtion as gardener; has had long experience in England, and two years in this country; can adapt himself to any business on a gentleman's place, as gardener, visit or fruit grower or dresser, ornamental planting, landscape gardening, rustic works, or walks or roads; the best of references given. Address THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, or at Messrs. Thorburns', John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED farmer and gardener, without children. He will undertake all kinds of flowering, gardening, &c., and is experienced in managing farms. His wife is an excellent dairy woman. He has lived 14 years with his last two employers. Would prefer to arrange for a house from his employer. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, till engaged.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man of long and extensive experience in the department of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, fruits and flowers; good City reference given. Any gentlemen wanting a good man, address GARDENER, at John F. Lemoulnier's, Esq., architect, No. 746 Broadway. Call from 1 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who fully understands the business of both, and understands the laying out of new grounds in the best style; can be highly recommended from his employers; is twelve years in this country. Address M. H., *Times* Office, Box No. 180; which will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, with no children, on a farm; the man understands the general work of a farm; is a good groom; is a smart young man of 25 years; the woman can attend to the dairy or do general housework; they have three years' reference from the last place. Address JOHN O'BRIEN, Jamaica Post-office, L. I.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR MAN AND WIFE; the man is a first-rate coachman and groom; an excellent gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; the wife can do all kind of housework. Also, a young man as coachman and gardener; they can give most satisfactory reference; distance no objection. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN as a situation as waiter in a private family, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 290, in the drug store, corner 4th and Wooster sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND competent and well-recommended young man; he understands farming in general, also the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, &c.; has had many years experience, and will give satisfactory reference. Wages moderate. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A French married man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in general, the care and management of green and hot-houses, flowers, trees, graperies and vegetable garden. Good references can be had from his present employers. Apply at No. 82 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has only been six months in this country from England, a situation as Porter in a warehouse or store. Not afraid of hard work. Best of City reference from the place now leaving. Address C. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A competent man; is well qualified to take charge of a large place where flowers and grape-vines are sultivated under glass; also flower grounds and vegetable. Will be highly recommended. A note addressed to GARDENER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman. He thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; understands gardening; can make himself generally useful. Reference from his last place where he has been over two years. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as bookkeer, or in any other capacity where a thorough knowledge of accounts and business in general is requisite. No objection to go out of the City. Unexceptionable reference given. Address LEDGER, Box No. 113 Post-Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; his recommendations will be found highly satisfactory from his last employer in the City. Address, P. S., Coachman, No. 868 Broadway, or Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR ATtendant to a gentleman in delicate health, by a man of long experience at such work. Can procure the best reference as to character and capability; a gentleman going to travel preferred. Address O. O. N., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as groom or coachman; understands his business in all its branches; wishes to make himself generally useful. Address JAMES KEENAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman; understands plain gardening; has the best of City reference. The advertiser is married but has no incumbrance, and is also a Protestant. Address COACHM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning.—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Washington Talbaut.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and America.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Cheremela.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Revolutionist—Norman Thorndborne—Happy Andy.

BOWERY THEATRE—English Cousin—Paddy the Piper—Handsome Jack.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Sudden Thoughts.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Harvest Home.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Sebior Negro Minstrels.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....3½ P. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad...3½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Central and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....1½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, March 12, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the steamship *Arabia*, at Halifax, furnishes European advices to Feb. 26—one week later. The intelligence is of a more pacific character than that brought by the *Europa*. The British Foreign Secretary had announced in the House of Lords that there was reason to anticipate the withdrawal of the Austrian and French troops from the Ecclesiastical States; and it was also stated that Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at Paris, had departed for Vienna, on a special mission looking to the accommodation of the Italian difficulty. The effect of these publications upon the English stock market had been favorable; and momentarily so at Paris, but there the unremitting energy of the preparations for war, had overcome the rise, and *rentes* had again receded. Lord Lyons, the new British Envoy to the United States, sailed for New-York, Feb. 22, in the steam-frigate *Curacoa*. The revival of the Atlantic Telegraph project is considered probable. Government had, on certain conditions, offered a guarantee of 8 per cent. upon an additional investment of £600,000. It had also tendered a subsidy of £3,000 per voyage to the Galway line of steamers.

The business for which the extraordinary session of the United States Senate was called having been concluded, that body adjourned yesterday.

Before the adjournment of the Senate, James McGuffie was appointed and confirmed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California. McGuffie was appointed Marshal of California by President Pierce, but resigned the position in consequence of the outcries made against the appointment because he had been the keeper of a gambling house. Gen. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, protested against the present appointment, and threatened to resign if it should be made, but he was overruled, and it is believed that he will carry his threat into execution to-day, and give up his position of Commissioner.

The funeral of the late Postmaster-General Brown took place yesterday afternoon. The remains lay in state in the East Room of the White House until the time fixed for the ceremonies, and were visited by crowds. The procession was very long, and the streets along its route were thronged by spectators. The remains were deposited in the Congressional Cemetery, but will hereafter be removed to Tennessee.

Although the Legislature keeps hard at work, day and evening, it makes very little progress with the immense accumulation of business before it. In the Senate yesterday, two bills were reported relative to the Washington Market property—one to authorize a sale for the benefit of the State, and the other confirming the title in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City. The bill to extend the provisions of the Exemption law, which has already passed the Assembly, was reported favorably. The bill to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the revenue of Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, the bill relative to the indictment of the Quarantine incendiaries was ordered to a third reading by a decided vote. The general orders were then considered. During the evening session the Canal Auditor sent in a communication enumerating the number of collectors and other officers in the Department which can be dispensed with. The Governor sent in a Message relative to the proposed movement in Independence-square, Philadelphia, and announcing that the State would probably be called upon soon to pay its share towards it. The General Appropriation bill was then debated until the adjournment.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock an attempt was made to set fire to the Massachusetts State House, while both Houses of the Legislature were in session and a great number of spectators were in the building. The fire was kindled in a large bin containing shavings in the basement. The flames were extinguished without much damage, being fortunately immediately discovered.

A resolution in favor of placing the fire telegraph under the control of the Police Commissioners was offered at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening. It was laid on the table. A Committee of five was appointed to confer with a committee of the Board of Supervisors with regard to the location of a new County Jail. Donations of $250 for the widow of Policeman Gosario, who died of injuries received in the discharge of his duty, and $150 for the Sixteenth Baptist Church, were made. The consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department with regard to the award of the contract for the construction of gate-houses for the new reservoir, occupied a great deal of time. The majority report, in favor of awarding the contract to Baldwin & Jaycox, was finally adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen the ordinance to prevent frauds in the sale of coal was adopted. The Mayor's veto of the assessment list for regulating Lexington-avenue, on the ground of informality in Geo. C. Harsin's contract, was overruled by a vote of 20 to 2.

Another action of assault and battery against Ex-Mayor Woon and his policemen, was brought to trial, yesterday, in the Superior Court. The present suit arises upon alleged violence used in putting the plaintiffs off the *Joseph Walker* at the time when Mayor Wood assumed the charge of raising and removing her. The Court was occupied all day with empanneling a Jury.

A fire occurred at No. 41 White-street at 8½ o'clock last evening, which is supposed to have been set by a female inmate of the premises, which have heretofore borne a bad reputation. The damage is covered by insurance. After the fire two men were run over in Broadway by fire apparatus. One of them, James Butterly, was run over by Engine Company No. 23, and died immediately on his removal to the Hospital, and the other, Thos. Gerraghty, by Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. The latter was injured so badly that it is thought he cannot recover.

An interesting lecture on the Liberian colonization experiment, and the advantages and necessity of inducing a free colored emigration from the United States to the colony of Liberia, was delivered last night in the Academy of Music, by the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society. The audience was pretty large, but comprised few if any of the class most directly interested in the colonization movement.

The Sailor Boarding-house keepers met in Convention last evening at the Hall corner of Henry and Oliver streets, and voted to advance the rate of wages for seamen ont of this port, as follows: To Europe, $18; China, $12; Mediterranean and South America, $14; West Indies, $15; with the customary advances; and coastwise, $18, with, and $20 without advance. The new regulations go into effect this morning. There were about one hundred landlords present.

The trial of James Stephens was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Miss Fanny Bell was the principal witness. Her evidence was very important, and the interest of the trial has increased considerably. The remains of the deceased have been again exhumed and brought to this City for purposes immediately connected with this present trial. The trial itself will probably not be finished for eight or nine days more.

There were no trials in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Thomas Michaels pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. James Williams and John Sheppard, for an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. The same punishment was awarded to James Anderson for an attempt at grand larceny.

The Commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were held last evening in the Rev. Dr. Parker's Church, Fourth-avenue. Drs. Delafield and Alexander Stephens delivered addresses.

The Republicans of Brooklyn met in Convention last night, to nominate their candidates for City officers. John A. Cross was nominated for Mayor, William B. Lewis for Comptroller, Ezra Baldwin for Treasurer, and Daniel L. Northup for Auditor. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a Registry law, and urging the Representatives in the Legislature from Kings County to continue their most active efforts in its behalf.

Cotton was quite active yesterday, sales having been made of 7,000 bales at full prices. A restricted inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Groceries and Oils, as well as for Hops, Metals and Tobacco. Pork was brisker and dearer. Beef was in good demand and prices favored sellers. Whisky was more sought after at firmer rates. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. The Freight engagements were moderate.

Entangling Alliances.

There is a forgotten play of Shadwell, in which the character who does the comic business is of a diplomatic turn; and upon the announcement of any surprising development in the world of politics, is ready, with a significant tap on the nose, and shrug of the shoulders, to intimate his previous acquaintance with all the particulars. The spirit of this ingenious personage seems to possess the actual Government of these United States. It was only a few months ago that the Times published the surprising information that a Plenipotentiary of Great Britain was negotiating a Central American treaty precisely similar in character to that which the Government of Nicaragua had repeatedly refused to conclude with the United States; and that a British fleet was lying off the mouth of the San Juan River, to aid Mr. President Buchanan in suppressing the strictly American plague of fillibusterism. The public were naturally amazed, for they had been led to suppose that Mr. Buchanan was quite prepared, not merely to blow the whole English West India fleet out of water, if the Union Jack should be hoisted within sight of Greytown, but also to inflict upon any English Envoy who should dare sign his name to a Central American treaty, the historical humiliation of compelling him to eat his own words, parchment, great-seal, red-ribbon and all. Not so the Administration. The President winked, so to speak, like Shadwell's hero, laid his finger on his nose, and pooh-poohed the astonishment of the nation. It was all right—all just what he expected. He had arranged the whole affair with his friend Sir Gore Ouseley, at Bedford Springs, months before. For the matter of searches and inquisitions at sea, that was merely a conventional thing, of not the least consequence. The Monroe Doctrine was maintained—we might be sure of that—wherever the President and his friend Sir Gore were at work. And all that the people had to do in the business was simply to adopt the wise rule of St. Ambrose, and believe the more stoutly in the President just in proportion as they could less understand what he was about.

Subsequent events have a little disconcerted this facile grace of the Presidential *nonchalance*. Mr. Buchanan in his turn is startled into confessing himself nonplused by the non-ratification of his treaty with Nicaragua. Sir Gore Ouseley is all right, of conrse; but the President really can't quite understand how it comes to pass that England has her very sensible treaty quietly settled and dismissed into history, while onr own negotiations continne to hang fire. It may occur to the country at large that the presence of Gen. Lamar in Nicaragua, as American Envoy, has possibly contributed to this result. The President, however, appears to be still a long way off from this most natural, and therefore to him, remote conclusion.

We entertain no doubts whatever of Sir Gore Ouseley's integrity and good faith. All the slanderous insinuations of the *Herald* can do little to affect the character of Sir Gore or of his accomplished wife; and we are quite confident that the great influence which Lady Ouseley wielded at Washington was used as she had a right to use it, in behalf of a better understanding between the English and American Governments on this Central American question. But what avail good understandings or the "best-laid schemes of mice and men," when the execution of them is confided to men who, like the unhappy Gen. Lamar, always end the day at eleven o'clock in the morning, and open their dispatch-bags on the pier of a small half-breed town? Sir Gore Ouseley, after all, can hardly be blamed for declining to do the whole duty of an American Minister, while receiving the pay of an English Envoy.

The Nicaraguan drama is now re-enacting in Mexico. The squadrons of England and France are masters of the situation before Vera Cruz. Of course, they have nothing to do with the domestic affairs of Mexico, but in doing that nothing they have already contrived to deal the "Liberal Party," with which Mr. Buchanan professes so warm a sympathy, several sturdy blows in the ribs. Meanwhile America looks on sadly and sternly from the bow-ports of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, and plays the part of patient Protestant against these auxiliary attentions bestowed upon Church faction in Mexico. Once more the innocent public stares incredulously and bewildered. Once more the oracle at Washington smiles benignly upon this ignorant amazement. People think the independence of Mexico slightly compromised. "Not at all," says the President. "The whole thing was arranged here. The programme was made up at the State Department. The *Saratoga* makes up a cozy family party with the English and French vessels; and Mr. McLane will find himself acting in the most cordial harmony with the French Minister and the sprightly English *Chargé*, Mr. Matthews, who is well known to cherish the most grateful recollections of the summary way in which he was ejected from his Philadelphia Consulate by Mr. Secretary Marcy."

All this is perfectly delightful and satisfactory. Still it may not be wholly out of place to inquire what has become of Secretary Cass, and of his famous letter to Lord Napier on the Chinese question? In that striking composition, if we mistake not, Mr. Everett's letter on the proposed tripartite treaty for the settlement of Cuba was virtually reproduced, with emendations and additions. The Scottish thistle was adopted as the emblem of our diplomacy. "Hands off!" was to be the invariable rule of the Foreign office whenever subtle envoys should come slyly suggesting joint action with one or another European State. Even in a case so outlandish as that of the Celestials, this traditional policy was not to be abandoned. Have we so soon changed all this? Is what was all wrong in a case of the antipodes, all right in a matter touching our next door neighbor? Does the venerable Secretary think it safer to aid European States in settling the affairs of our republican allies, for the sake of saving them from vanishing into the area of our own expansion, than in battering down the Ta-ku forts, or breaking through a half-dozen booms across the Pei-ho?

Secretary Cass could not bear to think of firing a single American shot into the quarters of Yeh at Canton, for the purpose of securing a treaty by which we were specially to profit in the case of its success. Is he perfectly reconciled to a bombardment of Vera Cruz in behalf of a Government which will assuredly turn its back upon all American counsels and interests as soon as it shall come into power? We merely ask for information, and shall not be "astonished" at any possible reply.

The War Abroad and at Home.

If the *dénouement* of the Austro-Italian question were to be looked for in Central Italy, the European news which reaches us to-day from the *Arabia*, at Halifax, might be regarded as definitively pacific and conciliatory. Two leading members of the British Cabinet, Lord Malmesbury in the House of Peers, and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons, had stated with official emphasis that there was reason to hope for a speedy withdrawal of the Austrian and French forces from the territories of the Church; and that the English Minister at Paris, Lord Cowley, had been dispatched to Vienna, doubtless with the advice and possibly at the request of the French Emperor, for the purpose of attempting a diplomatic solution of the existing difficulties. This step will be interpreted throughout Europe as well as in Austria to signify an undiminished harmony between the Governments of France and England. It will indeed carry with it almost the weight of a moral demonstration on the part of England in favor of the Imperial policy of Napoleon, and it may, therefore, finally constrain Austria into surrendering her unfounded pretensions and her military usurpations in Central Italy. But the issue of war and peace lies further on, and the question of Central Italy is but the knot of the situation. Austria, in retiring from the Legation—France, in retiring from Rome—must not leave behind them the flames of revolution. A catastrophe sure to involve the Peninsula can only be prevented by further concessions from Austria in the Duchies and within her own Italian dominions, which there is, as yet, no reason to suppose that the English Cabinet have ventured to propose to her, but which Napoleon III. is not the man to leave unenforced. It would appear that the Austrian Emperor himself anticipates this natural development of the position, and is resolutely preparing for the conflict. Should Austria concede enough to prove that she recognizes a European urgency in the measures of France, but not enough to make her concessions final and satisfactory, it is easy to see that France will have won a great advantage in point both of policy and of principle. The mission of Lord Cowley, therefore, must be regarded rather as an advance in the diplomatic campaign of Napoleon, than as a new guarantee that diplomacy shall not, at an early day, give way to arms.

In this aspect of affairs, it is well for us to take some serious thought of the probable influence upon our own affairs of the war which seems to draw nearer to the world with every fresh arrival from Europe.

The anticipation of this catastrophe has already begun to produce its usual effects on both sides of the Atlantic. The nerves of commerce shiver, its muscles are relaxed, its heart fails. Hundreds of gentlemen in this City will take up their morning paper to-day with an anxious and tremulous glance at the quotations of Consols in London; and will then hurry down town with many forebodings as to the oscillation of values in New-York.

Ask these gentlemen, the most intelligent and best informed, precisely why the advance or decline of Consols in England should send despair or hope thrilling through the veins of American enterprise, and, in nine cases out of ten, they will either answer you wholly at random, or give you the facile commonplace of the market for a reply. They will assure you that the fall of Consols means the impending paralysis of English capital; that this means trouble with the discounters and the discountees; and this, plague, pestilence and famine throughout the world commercial, and naturally, therefore, in America as well as in Europe. In nine cases out of ten you will find that their perturbed spirits have clean forgotten the facts of a history so recent as that of the Russian war; and that the wisdom of the world to-day is after all quite as much a matter of tradition in the haunts of business, and quite as little a matter of patient reflection there, as anywhere else. What does it signify to the alarmists that in 1854 the coming storm of the Russian conflict rising black, thunderous and sudden upon a sky serene with the evaded tempests of thirty years, not only failed to shake the prosperity of America and Europe, but even in its utmost raging left that prosperity still increasing, and developing with an ever accelerated speed? The year 1856 was certainly not the least flourishing of the century. It may well be doubted, indeed, whether the world has ever seen anything comparable to the general activity and general well-being of the human race during the twelve months which followed the conclusion of the Peace of Paris.

Let such a war break ont upon Europe, as now appears imminent, and what are we justified in expecting as its immediate consequences upon the commerce of the world? Are we to look for a vast financial catastrophe in England and France, in Germany and America; for the stoppage of international exchanges; for the decay of manufactures; for the wasting of the cotton in our fields, and for the famishing of the European millions in their streets? That war is a calamity to be deprecated, save when it is called in to avert the greater calamities of an unsettled policy and of threatening discontent in the heart of nations, we need hardly say. But it becomes all careful men to weigh matters as they are and as they promise to be, dispassionately and without rhetoric, in the presence of every important crisis.

Suppose, then, that Austria and France come to the arbitrament of the sword in Italy. As a first step France will unquestionably throw her Mediterranean naval forces into the Adriatic, and cut off Austria from her vast commercial connection with Egypt and the East. This measure will stimulate afresh the commerce of France herself, as well as of England, and of whatever other Powers, including Sardinia, now possess a nucleus of Mediterranean trade.

At the same time, the increased expenditures of the French Government will make it necessary for the Emperor to do everything in his power towards increasing the tax-paying capacity of France, by increasing the export of French productions and the import of such raw material as America in particular contributes most largely to the trade of the world. Once settled upon a war basis the financial transactions of the greater Governments will go on as usual, and commerce will rapidly accommodate itself as it did in 1854 and 1855 to the new level of its operations. The carrying trade of all maritime Powers will receive a fresh impetus, while even the best of European harvests will not prevent the development of an extraordinary demand for the food-staples of our Western country.

It will depend only on our own diplomacy to secure for us new and reciprocal commercial advantages, from France in particular, in the event of an Austro-French war; and it will happily *not* depend even upon our diplomacy to secure for us, in such a case, a general increase in our production and trade. No settlement of the issues which now agitate Europe can retard; even an armed settlement must advance and aid the natural restoration of the world's commercial equilibrium, already so fairly begun. Meanwhile the home demand for capital in Europe will effectually kill that great system of living by loans which has so long been allowed to emasculate our most important corporate enterprises. And as the signs of the times begin to be truly read; as the real consequences of the present position of affairs and the genuine present tendencies of the commercial world begin to be calmly understood, we shall find the public at large taking up our railroads, our mining corporations, our manufactures of all kinds just where the speculators lay them down, summoning hitherto irresponsible managers to account, inaugurating new economies, new principles of business, forcing liquidation where liquidation is inevitable, pressing for progress where progress legitimately opens before them. If the people of this country will but be true to themselves—if they will but apply the simple reform of honesty and capacity to the immense accumulated interests we possess—the coming Summer will see us more fairly launched, than we have ever yet been, in the right way to recover our national and our corporate reputation, to make our colossal resources independently available, and to re-establish our shaken prosperity on a firmer and more permanent basis than ever.

A Counterfeit Registry Law.

This evening the Registry bill is to be again considered as a special order in the Assembly. The measure is the great embarrassment of the session, a fact which appears not only remarkable but paradoxical, when it is considered that both political parties will, in the end, concur practically in their action. The Democrats openly oppose it on the pretended ground of unconstitutionality, but really because its operation would deprive them of illegal votes; and the Republican members, approving the principles of the bill, are yet driven to contrive means for its defeat, lest it might offend the handful of Irish and Germans who adhere to that party. Knowing the popularity of the measure with their constituents, while seeming to favor the passage of a Registry, they contrive "how not to do it." Two substitutes, one in each house, have been introduced. Each of these is the play of Hamlet with the Prince's part omitted. They are Registry bills, without the Registry principle.

Both provide for making a list previous to the election, but neither requires that such list shall determine the right to vote. Any person who does not choose to place his name thereon before election day,—and all bogus voters will be found in that category,—may nevertheless compel the reception of his ballot by his oath, backed by the oath of any friend who is a voter. The Senate bill adds the requirement that such friend shall be a householder. Now we are not prepared to say that these substitutes would be wholly without value. But that as a check to illegal voting they would amount to very little, is abundantly manifest. To style either of them a Registry is a gross misnomer. The existing law, which also requires a list to be made by the election clerks, equally deserves that name. There can be no efficiency in a measure of the kind, unless the registration of each man's name is made essential to his being permitted to vote. Let the machinery be as cheap and simple as possible, but do not eliminate that indispensable feature. If oaths at the polls, amid the hurry-scurry of an election, can force votes into the box, they will not be wanting, and we shall be substantially where we have hitherto been. Who does not know that in this City, for example, bogus voters can find swearing friends in abundance to help them through any difficulty; friends who will swear first if necessary that they are voters and householders, and who cannot be found to respond to a charge of perjury? No; the only safeguard is a Registry worthy of the name, by which lists shall be made out and published, subject to deliberate scrutiny before the day of election. Anything short of this is an evasion and a sham.

Hayti and its President.—The conqueror of Soulouque is experiencing the difficulties which befall all moderate men in seasons of public excitement. While in the field, at the head of his revolutionary troops, he met fully the expectations of his friends. His courage was equal to the task of driving Faustin from the capital, and the far greater trial of initiating the revolutionary movement. But now those whom he led to victory complain that he tempers his triumph with too much clemency. It was all very well they aver to banish Soulouque, though most of them had hoped to see his throat cut; but it annoys them to see so many adherents of the runaway tyrant suffered to remain quietly in Port-au-Prince. This spirit the President resolutely opposes, thereby elevating his reputation in the eyes of impartial foreigners, and eventually we should trust in the estimation of his own countrymen also. What has transpired in reference to Gen. Geffrard's policy is creditable to his judgment and honorable to his character. He appears to have none of the cruelty attributed to his race, and which so disgracefully distinguished his predecessor. His views in respect to commerce are liberal, and in regard to the neighboring Dominican Republic peaceful. If he shall be inclined and permitted to persevere in the course he has marked out, the result must be fortunate for Hayti, so long vexed by Faustin's truculent tyranny.

An Appeal to the Compassionate.—In view of the fact that at this late period of the session the State Legislature still has under consideration over "four hundred bills," we really think that the attention of the compassionate ought to be called to the State Legislature. No one who is acquainted with the earnest devotion to duty of Senators and Assemblymen, can fail to entertain the deepest respect for the self-sacrifice of those immortal, not to say eternal, men. Danger may scowl upon the State—infuriate Sepoys may threaten the dig-

nity of the Commonwealth—New-York, as the [illegible] may menace its treasury—or a question of pri[illegible] legislation may dispel harmony and forfeit peace—the Senators and Assemblymen are there," Albany, continually immolating themselves on the altar of their country's interests; or in the hot rooms of the capital, resigning themselves to the indifferent beverages therein compounded. Still must we hear? Must hoarse Spinola forever bawl the evils of corruption? Still must Littlejohn speak (in Committee, when, though speaking, he is not exactly Speaker) the wrongs of New-York in contradistinction to the rights of Richmond County? Still must the undaunted Tuthill recount the wants, defend the excesses, and proclaim the interests of all Long Island? Still must the bold Brandreth apply the pill of reform to the diseases of our social system, and spread the plaster of consolation on the wounds of trouble? Yes, through four hundred long and dreary bills, whereof few Senators or Assemblymen know, and fewer still will probably take the trouble to inquire, the purport. Is nothing to be done for these martyrs to the *cacoethes loquendi*? Are they not also men and brethren?

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Personal Liberty—Lighterage in New-York Harbor—A Bludgeon for the Tender Heads of all New Savings Banks—Shall we be Charitable or Economical?—Bare Ground under the Appropriation Bill—Senate Debate on the New-York Port Regulations, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, March 10, 1859.

Last evening the Assembly had another pleasant entertainment. The Personal Liberty bill was the Special Order. Mr. Batchellor, (Rep.,) of Saratoga, led off, approving the bill, but on the ground that there was a law still unrepealed on the Statute Books, which was enacted in 1840, entitled, "To extend the right of trial by jury," and that it covered all the ground which this would. Mr. Holmes, (Rep.,) of McGrawville, read a good wholesome speech in defence of the bill. He said that he did not stop to ask whether his constituents approved this, and scorned the "Fugitive Slave Act;" if they did not deem the latter outrageous, unconstitutional and insultinz, he would tear up his commission, and refuse to be reckoned as the representative of such poltroons.

Major Schoolfield (Republican) was very happy. He wanted the bill passed, though there might be twenty just as stringent, but all forgotten, now among the statutes. Being damned up a good deal by the minority in the flow of his remarks, which treated freely of such departed worthies as John Tyler and Frank Pierce, the spirit of the stumping ground descended upon the Major, and he made the House roar with laughter, in spite of the Chairman's hammer, as he portrayed pathetically the sorrows of poor, banished Pierce, wandering homeless among the rocks of Switzerland, and the terror of Buchanan at his Belshazzar feast, on the eve of the Pennsylvania election.

Mr. Gover, of New-York, ripped out the bowels of the bill and sliced off pieces of its quivering liver. Mr. Gover is always eloquent, though his sentences are a little loose in their construction—always amusing and vigorous, though many widowed verbs go in weeds waiting their lost nominatives, through his orations.

Mr. Wright, (Dem.) of Rockland, coolly defended the Democratic Presidents, whom Major Schoolfield had abused, and was proceeding to denounce the bill, when Mr. Hutchinson begged him not to omit paying his respects to Millard Fillmore, which Mr. Wright proceeded to do.

The last speech made was a stunner—by Mr. Ranney, (Rep.,) of Onondaga. Mr. R. is one of the quiet, hard-working men, who ought to be ashamed of himself that he has not gone in before, seeing what an elephant he takes into the menagerie. He reviewed the opposition to the bill, showed how it was consistent with the United States Constitution and how he should believe in it even though the Constitution had erected itself against it; and closed with a thrilling appeal. At 10½ there was a feeble effort to move the bill into the House, but Mr. Meeks resolutely set himself against that door. It wanted to be more discussed before disposing of it—he deprecated improper haste. Mr. Spencer (politely) was sure *he* was in no haste; everybody should be amply heard; the bill should be fairly considered; but wasn't it time to be getting along a little faster? Mr. Meeks let down his chin at full length as he replied that the gentleman himself, (Mr. Spencer,) not ten minutes before, had whispered him that he should have the bill ordered to a third reading that night. Mr. Spencer (doubly polite) reminded the gentleman that he was retailing private conversation. Mr. Meeks—(more solemnly than before)—"I know no private conversation on this floor; what the gentleman said, he told me publicly in my seat." Mr. Spencer, with a still sweeter smile on, assured the gentleman that it would be long before he should repeat the offence. Mr. Meeks—"Will the gentleman suspend one moment?" Mr. Spencer—"Nothing will give me greater pleasure." Mr. Meeks—"I only wish to say, that I hope the gentleman will not inflict any more of his conversation, either private or public, on me." The Speaker's hammer restored order, brought back the usual smile to Mr. Meeks' face, put Mr. Spencer all right, and opened the way for an adjournment.

To-day the lighterage bill was up again,—and was met with some serious objections. Hauling off to repair, its friends carried it to a Select Committee where it will be overhauled and recaulked, and when reported to the House, will go into the first Committee of the Whole. The German Savings' Banks was up again, but courtesy to Mr. Opdyke, who desires to brain it and all other new Savings' Banks, induced a postponement. Mr. O. holds that there are enough already, and every one additional he thinks weakens the credit of all.

The Appropriation Bill engaged the House from 1 to 2 o'clock. The original bill gave to only the following of our charities: The N. Y. Hospital..$22,500
Deaf and Dumb Asylum..... 33,000
Blind Asylum..... 27,000
House of Refuge..... 25,000
Juvenile Delinquent Association..... 24,000

An amendment is pending in the Committee of the Whole, giving to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....$1,000
New-York Dispensary..... 1,000
Eastern Dispensary..... 750
Northern Dispensary..... 750
Women and Childrens' Infirmary..... 750
Demilt Dispensary..... 750
Brooklyn Dispensary..... 575
Brooklyn Central Dispensary..... 875
Williamsburg Dispensary..... 500

Probably *all* these will be added or the whole kept out. The City delegations do not unanimously agree in urging them. Some would be willing to cut all off and make the bill as it professes to be, in all things an economical one.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, to-day, Mr. Hubbell in the Chair, considered the bill to amend the act establishing regulations for the port of New-York. I cut the following report of the debate from this evening's *Journal*, as I was unable to be present, personally, while it went on:

Mr. W. A. Wheeler moved to amend by striking out $10,000 to Pilot Commissioners. He stated that the fees received by the Commissioners only amounted to $300.

Mr. Ames remarked that the Harbor Commissioners received their appointment from the Chamber of Commerce. If they were entitled to any compensation whatever for their services, this amount was not extravagant. The vigilance of the officers had prevented the accumulation of fines and penalties, and the receipts during the past year from this source amounted to but $1,500 or $2,000.

Mr. Ely stated that the offices were kept up to accommodate certain, no doubt, respectable members of the Republican party.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler inquired if there were not offices connected with the City Government of New-York, whose duties were similar to those discharged by those for whom this bill provided.

Mr. Ely remarked that there was a bureau in that City which had ample power over the wharves of that City, and that took good care of them, and had for one hundred years.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler was certain that the City of New-York could not be so negligent of its true interests, and the interests of the commerce of her port, as to permit injuries to her commerce which this bill was designed to remove. He was happy to be assured by the Senator from the Fifth, (Mr. Ely,) as he had already been by citizens of that City, that the City paid full attention to this subject, and had for years. He was opposed to a measure which would bring the two organizations in conflict, and to the expense falling upon the State, while the duties were already discharged and paid by the City.

Mr. Spinola cited the duties of the Pilot Commissioners, the prompt discharge of which had reduced the fees. The wharves and docks were kept in excellent condition, which was beneficial to the merchants in the interior of the State doing business in that City. Their strict observance of their duties prevented the docks and slips from becoming filled up, and kept the approaches thereto free and unobstructed.

Mr. Ames stated that the Commissioners had already contracted debts to the amount of some $9,000 or $10,000, which was due and would be paid from this fund. He would present the bill of items to-morrow, if desirable.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler was more fully convinced than before that it was unnecessary that the Commission should be a charge upon the people of the State. It was the interest of those owning piers and slips in the City of New-York—and they were either the property of the City or individuals—to keep the approaches free. They wanted their docks patronized, agreed with the Senator from the Third (Mr. Tremain,) that a tax on the people of the State for this purpose, was quite unnecessary. He moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, but withdrew the motion for the present for an explanation.

Mr. Ely further opposed the bill, remarking that these gentlemen were appointed some years since by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City, a body having no legal existence, and some two years since the same gentlemen foisted themselves upon the State—to receive the fees, their salary. Last year the law was amended by paying them $10,000, the fees to be paid into the State Treasury. The result was no fees, and now we were called upon to give them additional powers.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler discovered $5,000 additional in the bill.

Mr. Ely moved an amendment repealing the law of 1858, or so much as gives the Pilot Commissioners $10,000, and leaving them the fees of the office. Agreed to.

Mr. Tremain was opposed to the bill in toto. He regarded that the sooner the State got rid of these lounges on the State Treasury, the better for all concerned. This, from all representations we had received, was one of the Treasury leaks, for which we had been looking, and which we were in duty bound to check. The tax-payers of the State demand that our whole duty shall be discharged in this respect, and that their burdens, which were already onerous, should be made as light as possible. He was willing, usually, to allow Senators from their several districts to take care of their own localities. As a general rule, it was the safe course on local matters about which we could know but little; but when it came to a State Commission, payable out of the State Treasury, and for such a purpose as is this—a purpose which New-Yorkers were bound to provide for in justice to themselves and their own interests—and when some $15,000 were at stake—it was due to our constituents, due to the people of the State, that an interested locality should not decide the question. He hoped the bill would be reported.

Mr. Ely moved an amendment to the bill, repealing the laws of 1857 and 1858, on the subject of Police Commission. Agreed to.

The Committee rose before the pending bill was disposed of.

The following Notaries Public are announced to-day as confirmed:

Queens—Henry W. Eastman, of Roslyn.

Kings—Seth B. Cole, George L. Fox, Oren M. Beach, J. Brainerd Taylor, Bernard Caserly, Adrian Van Sinderin, Charles H. Dougherty, Frank H. Bohman, Herman C. Westervelt, John W. Grief, Thos. Ripley, of Brooklyn.

New-York—John Townsend, Jr., William G. Nicoll, Wellington Wells, Thomas P. Otis, Jr., Thos. L. Thornell, Augustus C. Graham, Isaac L. Taylor, R. Carlton Overton, John P. Emmet, William H. Browne, Francis S. Banks, of New-York City.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, March 10.

Mr. Ames reported for the consideration of the Senate a bill to authorize the sale of the Washington Market property, the avails to go for the benefit of the general funds of the State.

Mr. Ely also introduced a bill from the Select Committee, of which he is Chairman, confirming the title of the property above referred to in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City.

Mr. Ely reported favorably the bill to pay the Croton Aqueduct Department $2,000 per year for the water used by the Sing Sing Prison for two years past.

Mr. Ely introduced a bill (the same as the House Bill,) raising the rates of legal advertising.

The New-York Public Health bill was recommitted, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The following bills were reported favorably: To extend the Exemption laws; to allow Notaries Public to act as Commissioners of Deeds. These have already passed the Assembly.

Mr. O. B. Wheeler presented the testimony taken before his Investigating Committee. Laid on the table.

The Canal Appropriation bill was then taken up and debated at length.

EVENING SESSION.

The bills to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the revenue of the city of Brooklyn, and to amend the charter of the People's College, were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Pratt gave notice of a bill to incorporate the South Pacific American Steamship Company, an opposition American line to the British line between Panama, Valparaiso, etc., connecting with the Aspinwall line.

Mr. Mather presented the Minority report against any registry law, on the ground that it was unconstitutional and oppressive. The report quotes liberally from Ex-Governor Seward's suppressed veto and Governor Clark's veto in support of his position.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring that a vacancy exists in Mr. Mandeville's seat.

Mr. Divin made an able argument against the opinion of the Attorney-General, holding that under a clause in the Constitution Mr. Mandeville had, by accepting his appointment as Postmaster and entering on the duties of his office, clearly forfeited his seat. He declared it as his (Divin's) opinion that the Attorney-General's letter must have been hurriedly written, and without duly considering the case. He accused the Democrats of throwing factious opposition in the way of a final decision on this case.

Mr. Spinola replied warmly in defence of the action of the minority, and, declared that Mr. Divin had taken his seat at the commencement of the session with prejudices against Mr. Mandeville, and that he had not lost those prejudices yet.

Mr. Noxon spoke forcibly in support of the resolution.

The Senate, without taking the question, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Thursday, March 10.

The bill to authorize the indictment of the Quarantine incendiaries in any County in the Second Judicial District was, under the operation of the previous question, ordered to a third reading by 62 to 31.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bills on the general orders.

The bill to incorporate the German Savings Bank, New-York, had progress reported upon it.

The bill to license lighters in the port of New-York was opposed by Mr. Meeks and recommitted for amendment.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To record notices of suits pending in Kings County Courts, and to print the calendar.

To amend the laws relative to the collection of demands against vessels.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The Canal Auditor sent in a communication respecting the number of collectors, assistants, and clerks, with their salaries, employed on the State Canals, and stating that the collectors can be dispensed with at New-York, Ithaca, Scottville, Jordan, and Medina or Albion; that a number of the assistants may be dispensed with, and that the clerks may be dispensed with at all the offices not kept open in the night.

The Governor submitted a Message announcing that the State would probably be shortly called on to pay its share towards the erection of the monument in Independence-square, Philadelphia, under the law of 1853, authorizing Commissioners to consult with like Commissioners from eight other States, and agree to pay stipulated sums toward such monument. The Governor recommends the repeal of the law on the ground of the reduced condition of the State finances. New-York's share on the estimated cost of the monument, he says, will exceed $50,000. The Governor considers Independence Hall a suffic

A Personal Controversy.

THE HON. F. P. BLAIR, JR., AND EX-INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Mr. CHARLES W. MANYPENNY, formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is now Editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, of Columbus. He has just published a correspondence which has passed between himself and Senator JEFFERSON DAVIS, in relation to a statement of the Hon. F. P. BLAIR, JR., in Congress, to the effect that Mr. MANYPENNY, while holding the office of Commissioner, placed arms in the hands of hostile Indians for killing them to be so, to be used against the whites. This assertion is emphatically denied by Mr. MANYPENNY, and Mr. DAVIS backs him in his denial. Mr. BLAIR thereupon abuses Mr. BLAIR in unmeasured terms. The following is the correspondence:

COLUMBUS, Feb. 21, 1859.

SIR:—By the official report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 16th inst., (in the Globe of the 17th,) Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, says: "Not only are the remarks I made upon the floor true as to the fact that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. MANYPENNY, furnished the Indians with arms who were hostile with the white people—not only is that true, but Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of the time that Secretary of War, declared in his place in the other House that when the War Department was sending out troops against them, the Commissioner was arming their fathers to fight those troops."

I have not been able to put my hand on the *Globe* containing any remarks of yours from which Mr. BLAIR could have drawn his inference to make the above statement; but, as you are published in the records of Congress and have spoken in the official debates of the country, I have leave to call your attention to them, and I have no doubt you will make by you, have to ask that you reconsider the facts upon which you based it. If my charge is groundless, has no foundation in truth, that I am quite sure you will recognize the obligation resting on you to make the appropriate correction upon proper and further examination, if you find that no arms were furnished the hostile Indians during the Sioux Expedition, or from the time of the treaty at Laramie to the close of HARNEY'S campaign.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
GEO. W. MANYPENNY.

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., containing an extract of the reported speech of the Hon. Mr. BLAIR, of the House of Representatives, and informing me that you had not seen the remarks cited as having been made by me.

Inclosed herewith I send you the *Globe* containing the only remarks which I recollect to have made during the present session, on the subject of supplies furnished to hostile Indians. You will find that no reference is made to yourself, and my recollection is that the supplies were intended for various bands upon the Upper Missouri, whose relations to the hostile Sioux were such that it was deemed hazardous to allow their distribution, and Gen. HARNEY was directed to prevent it. It was not, therefore, consistent with my recollection of events, that I should have said "the Commissioner was arming the Indians to fight the troops."

I hope you do me no more than justice in assuming that I would be ready to correct any error into which I had fallen and had communicated to others, and that you will see that my remarks have not justified the language quoted from a speech of Mr. BLAIR.

Very respectfully yours, JEFF. DAVIS.
Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Columbus, O.

Great Windfall—A Penitentiary Convict Heir to a Fortune and a Title.

The Lockport (N. Y.) *Advertiser* has a story of a young man confined in the Erie County Penitentiary having fallen heir to an immense estate and a title, as follows: "Some two weeks since, a young man of gentlemanly address, and who from appearance bore evidence of having seen better days, arrived at Tonawanda, and calling at the house of Mr. BROWNING, of that place, begged for something to eat and asked for a situation. He gave a history of his circumstances, as follows: He said his father was wealthy, lived in France, and that he left his home in that country on a pleasure trip to the United States, bringing with him $63,000 for spending money and other purposes. On landing in New-York, and after sojourning in that City a short time, he deposited $21,000 with a banker, who was a Jew. He was then led by some new-made acquaintances into scenes of dissipation and gaming, where he lost the remainder of his money. To add to his misfortunes, the Jew banker also failed, swindling him out of the money he had deposited with him. His father, he said, had a banker in New-York from whom he might have obtained assistance, but he determined, from motives of pride and chagrin, not to appeal to him in his extremity, by giving a statement of his condition.

On receiving, with some doubts as to its truthfulness, the above statement, Mr. BROWNING took the young man into his employ for a few days and set him to work "packing shingles." He afterwards went to Buffalo. Mrs. BROWNING, however, in the meantime, out of motives of curiosity, wrote a letter to the above-mentioned banker, whom the young man stated was doing business for his father, inquiring of him in regard to the truth of the matter. The banker, on receipt of Mrs. B.'s letter, immediately repaired to Tonawanda and confirmed the truth of the statement, and also related other facts in connection with the case more wonderful still. He stated that he had recently learned of the decease of the young man's father, who had died leaving the young man heir to $2,000,000, and also that $60,000 had already been remitted and was in the hands of himself. The banker on receiving the news and not finding the fortunate inheritor of this vast sum, advertised for him in the papers. The banker then gave Mr. BROWNING $25 to prosecute the search for him in Buffalo, where it was supposed he had repaired. After two days spent, the object of search was found in the Erie County workhouse, where he had been committed a few days previous as a vagrant. He was very sick and his disease was pronounced by the doctors to be incurable.

The *Advertiser* says that he still remains at the house of Mr. BROWNING, in Tonawanda, where he was removed when released from confinement. He has received large remittances from his banker, and it is not at all probable that he will ever enter a penitentiary again as a vagrant.

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The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

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At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
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Ho! for Pike's Peak!
AND THE GOLD DIGGINGS!

No mother's son should be allowed to go to the Gold Diggings without one of those VOLCANIC-REPEATING RIFLES or PISTOLS, which carry from seven to thirty balls.

Without doubt, they are the most complete weapon ever introduced with the water-proof ball, which is not affected by any changes of climate, or subject to the many mishaps to which the ordinary revolver is liable to.

With a good conscience and a Volcanic Pistol, you may sleep soundly and safely, with your hard-earned nuggets by your side.

My friend, if you have regard for your life or your scalp, do not fail to get one or more of these invaluable weapons before starting on your journey. Buy for yourself, and advise your friends to do the same. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Rifles, Carbines and Pistols, carrying from 7 to 30 balls, twenty-five per cent. less than Colt's, and so much better.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. CHAMBERLAIN, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 4 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champions, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,
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MARRIED.

VAIL—DEVON.—On Tuesday, March 9, by the Rev. Mr. Mickels, Mr. J. VAIL, of Yonkers, to Miss KATE S. DEVON, of New-York.

HOLLEY—BATES.—At North White Creek, N. Y., on Thursday, March 10, by the Rev. Merritt Bates, Professor WILLIAM A. HOLLEY, Editor of the *Fort Edward Institute Monthly*, to MARY T., daughter of the officiating clergyman, and recently Preceptress of Stanstead C. E. Academy.

PALMER—WINYARSS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 8, by the Rev. J. B. Hagany, Mr. WILLIAM P. PALMER, of Nyack, to Miss SARAH J. WINYARSS, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BLUNT.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 9, MARY AGNES, oldest daughter of Orison and Eliza Blunt, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., from No. 117 9th-st., at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

HOMAN.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in law, Chas. Homan, No. 223 Sullivan-st., EATSHEBA widow of David Homan, in her 86th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to South Haven, L. I., for interment.

GAUNT.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 9, JAMES GAUNT, a native of Scotland, in the 41th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, at the foot of 61st-st., near the East River.

CARTER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 10, HENRY C. CARTER, son of Edward and Elisabeth Carter, aged 8 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock, from No. 228 West 33d-st.

GAMBLING.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 9, ALLEN, nephew of Wm. M. Gambling, aged 11 years, 3 months and 12 days.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No 273 6th-av.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 10, OLIVIA BELDEN, daughter of Horatio S. and Matilda A. Brown, aged 11 months and 16 days.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 10, IDA COLLINE, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Collins, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Suffolk-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with-

BRINKERHOFF.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, March 9, after a long illness, ELIZABETH FREDERICK, wife of Jacob Brinkerhoff, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Classon av., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack for interment on the following day.

HAYES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 9, Mrs. MARGARET HAYES, aged 64 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Arthur, John, Thomas, and Joseph, also of her sons-in-law, Jasper Coghlan, John and Daniel Sullivan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 175 Fulton-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, whence her remains will be taken to the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay sts., where there will be a Requiem Mass, after which they will be taken to Flatbush for interment.

Out further invitation.

MALTBY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 10, Mr. ELDRIDGE MALTBY, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 205 West 31st-st., on Saturday morning, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HOMAN.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in law, Chas. Homan, No. 223 Sullivan-st., EATSHEBA widow of David Homan, in her 86th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to South Haven, L. I., for interment.

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The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 205 West 31st-st., on Saturday morning, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

CARY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 9, WM. H. CARY, Jr., only son of Geo. S. and Mary W. Cary, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 21 Smith-st., Brooklyn, (near Fulton av.,) on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAWSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 10, WILLIAM C. DAWSON, of typhoid fever, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 82 Commerce-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

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The style of Mr. Randall is remarkable at once for vigor and perspicuity—his material, of which much is new and has been furnished by the family of Mr. Jefferson, is arranged with admirable order, and his positions are maintained with a cogency of reasoning which challenges the respect even of those who would combat them.

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Imbued with that enthusiastic admiration of his subject, without which a biographer is rarely successful, Mr. Randall, nevertheless, does not seek to hide whatever faults he may find, either from himself or from the reader. He paints the picture as Cromwell insisted his should be painted, "warts and all." The picture gains by this life-like coloring, without losing anything of its majestic proportions.

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THE PRICE OF EVERY

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN [illegible] Nos. 123 and 125 Madison-avenue, being [illegible] each 20 feet front by 50 feet deep; five stories [illegible] high in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-basement house, with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, bells, speaking tubes, &c., on the southeast corr er of 46th-st. and 7th-av.; built under the personal supervision of the owner, and a substantial house in every respect. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to D. L. KENNEDY, No. 64 7th-av., or Nos. 56 and 58 William-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of JAMES B. MERRITT, deceased, will offer at public auction on TUESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the following described property, viz.: A dwelling-house, store, barn and other [illegible] with about five rods of land; the store has been [illegible] and is a general country store [illegible] with it is an old-established [illegible] buildings and appurte- [illegible] same. Also, a farm of 33 acres [illegible] a fine view of Long Island [illegible] watered and fenced, and in a [illegible] The above described property [illegible] town of Harrison, Westchester County, [illegible] from New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at [illegible] from Friends' Meeting-house, and [illegible] the immediate vicinity of good schools and churches. The property will be sold together or in lots [illegible] A large share of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if required. For further particulars inquire of JOHN PIRNIE, near the premises; RANDOLPH MERRITT, No. 43 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, L. I., or of the subscribers.
JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.
RANDAL R. MERRITT, Executrix.

N. B.—If the weather should prove stormy it will be offered the next fair day.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF [illegible] Hastings, four brown-stone houses (just completed), on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and [illegible], Brooklyn; also the large double house, 36 by 45 feet, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 Luquer-st., between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling-house, No. 11 Pearl-st., between Carroll and President-sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of R. L. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 25½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a library extension on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of the size. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. For particulars, if not known to the owner, apply to No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-story and basement house, with lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, near Broadway; lot 50x80; house 37x50, built and finished in modern style; ground rent, for 17 years to come, $260 per annum. The two lots with reversion as usual. There is an excellent opportunity to build on the rear of the lot at a small expense and with good light, and thus nearly double the capacity of the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The two-story, attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., 4 doors east of Classon-av., only a short distance from the Fulton-av cars. The house contains 12 rooms; gas is in complete order; has marble mantels, gas, &c. Price, $4,200; rent, $420. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to C. S. SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRA- [illegible] three-story and basement brick dwelling house; fine location, with modern improvements; lot 20x75: in Grove-st., Jersey City, five or eight minutes' walk from the ferry. Possession May 1. Price, $6,000, $3 500 may remain on bond and mortgage. Rent $500. For particulars, apply to W. F. MILLER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-law, No. 8 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—ON MONDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, house 100 yards from Myrtle-av., in Bedford, with 9 rooms, with dining and sitting rooms; the upper with 12 finished rooms, with plenty of parlors; filled in with brick; kitchen range. pleasant neighborhood; fine shade trees in front.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of Sixth and 45th sts.; has the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers of water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., a three-story corner brick house, with vaulted cellar, cistern in the yard, stable and two brick shops, together with two lots of ground. Stages from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries running every fifteen minutes in front of the house. Terms easy. For further particulars apply at No. 66 Nassau-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residence of F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqrs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 106 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—The new 2-story brick house No. 8 Manhasset-place, first-av. and 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price, $6,500; not over $1,000 will be required to be paid down: the balance can, if desired, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any hour of the day. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 261 SECOND-AVENUE, SOUTH-west corner of 19th-st., four-story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue; could be conveniently changed for business purposes: lot 28 by 75, house 28 by 48; range, bath, gas, laundry tubes, &c.; built expressly for the owner's occupation; price, $14,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 278 Houston-st. near Suffolk-st. Lot 21x 100 feet. House 44 feet. Bath, gas, range, hot and cold water. Price $7 500. $5,000 on mortgage if desired. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—AN ELEGANT, spacious five-story brown-stone house, No. 32 East 21st-st., close to Broadway; well built, and replete with every modern improvement; has been lately papered in an elegant manner, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country store, dwelling-house, and out-buildings, with five acres of land, all in good order, situated on Long Island, 28 miles from the City, and two minutes' walk from depôt. Inquire of W. L. SCHOONER, No. 221 Pearl, corner Platt-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., 26x58, lot 26x100. The property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12 and 3 to 6 o'clock. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story English basement brick house, 250 feet from Myrtle-av., in Hamilton-st. The above house has marble mantels, dumb waiter, gas-pipes and range in. Will be sold known very easy terms. Inquire of WM. F. HALL, No. 68 Wall-st., at Nathan Lane & Co.'s.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Butler-st., or No. 70 Dey st., New-York. CHARLES PARKER.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On foreclosure by Sheriff of Kings County, on the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The property is No. 52 Pierrepont-st., 25x200, running through to Montague-place, and near Hicks-st. The furniture to be sold at the house at 1 P. M. on same day.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 VARlick-st., between Dominick and Broome sts., with stable in the rear. The lot is 20 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. This property is well calculated for a bakery, milkman or butcher's stand. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Fulton-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 1 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house in 31st-st., near 8th-av.; has all the modern improvements, and is perfect order; a smaller house, or good City lots, would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or address WM. DAY, Box 772 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly one hundred feet, five stories high. With it is connected a nearly-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 97 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. COELIES, No. 22 West 26th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NO. 59 WEST 24th-st., a three-story and basement house, 25x112; house full size of the lot, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE LOW—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 9 Washington-place, two doors from Washington-square, in fine order; any possession given. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or Box No 3,707 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELIGIBLY-SITuated, small, three-story, brown-stone house, No. 45 West 26th-st. Possession early in April. May be seen early between 9 and 3 P. M. Apply to H. K. BOGART, No. 14 East 26th-st., or No. 49 William-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front house No. 56 St. Mark's-place. The house has all the modern improvements, and halls and rooms are elegantly papered to 4th story. Terms reasonable. $16,000 can remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x55, lot 98.9. All new and modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 14th-st., complete in every respect, with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and completing nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 39 Lamartine place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, in good order, No. 211 Wooster-st. For particulars, apply to M. V. B. SWART, No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 43.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND store No. 110 8th-av. Inquire of WM. SMITH, No. 276 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 20 by about 50 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 20 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house has been built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LATHAM, Nos. 36 and 38 Park-pl., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, property located at Yonkers, Hastings and Williamsburg. The Yonkers and Hastings property is beautifully situated, commanding a view from the Highlands to New-York, some of which are situate on Warburton-av., Willow-st., Hudson-st., (or Ravine-av.,) and Gold-st. The property at Uniontown, (near Hastings,) containing about 75 acres very high land, commanding fine view of surrounding country, East River, Long Island Sound, Hudson River, &c. Good land well adapted to vineyards, fruits, &c., very cheap. Williamsburg property situated at Nos. 167 and 171 South 5th-st, five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry; brick houses three stories high.

Also, at Yonkers, two lots, each about four acres, on Albany Turnpike-road, (Broadway;) also, one lot containing about 20 acres, with house on it, and light water-power. One of the above lots in Yonkers contains about four acres convenient of access to both depôts and steamboats. The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, both as to size and payments. Apply at H. G. LAWRENCE'S book-store, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2 800 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

MOUNT VERNON LOTS TO BE SOLD FOR TAXES.—Central, West and East Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Washingtonville and Fleetwood. Taxes may be paid on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand sts., after which the books will be closed, and lots sold according to law.
F. SEDER, Collector.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st., near 5th-av., lot 25x99, house 25x60, nearly new, built in the best manner and with all the modern improvements; location unexceptionable; price $22,000, which is $2,000 less than the real value. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or address Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTHerly side of 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; size of lot 20 by 78 feet; house 20 by 46 feet, three stories and basement, with brown-stone front and all the modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN EDWARDS, at store-yard, corner of avenue A and 16th st.; residence, No. 152 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, (Murray Hill,) a new 3-story high-basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st. For sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st., near Ny.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented, to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—NO. 1181 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE basement high-stoop house No. 68 Barrow-st., and lot. The house is in superb order, having been just painted, and possessing all the modern improvements. $4,500 can be left on bond and mortgage for four years. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL 3-story and basement high-stoop houses in Mansfield place. Also, one of the cottage-houses; has all the modern improvements; finished in the best manner. Inquire at No. 12, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to Devisees, under will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS A. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN-BUILT BRICK-FRONT, high-stoop house, with bath, hot and cold water, gas, marble halls, &c.; cheap for cash. Apply to R. PETTON or S. W. CRONK, No. 168 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOT—LOT SOUTH side 99th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 100 feet east of 9th-av. Price, $550; $240 on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 3 Nassau-st., 3d floor, front room.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 34 PIKE-ST.—THIS IS A FIRST class house, 27 feet front, three stories high, with all the modern improvements. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or 92 Market-slip.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry place.—The stone house and grounds, some 35 acres in extent, recently occupied by Mr. John Jay, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles from Katonah station, on the Harlem Railroad, about two hours from town. For particulars, inquire at Mr. JAY'S office, No. 20 Nassau-st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling houses No. 11 Carroll place, and 119 Waverley-place; both houses are newly painted inside and out, and are in perfect order, and complete with all modern improvements, water, gas, &c. They will be rented low or leased to good tenants, and immediate possession given if required. Apply to VYSE & SONS, No. 81 Broadway, or to RICHARD B. FORDICK, No. 145 5th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house No. 120 West 39th-st. containing all the modern improvements. The premises can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 145 East Broadway; has all the modern improvements; a very desirable residence for a private family; will be rented to a respectable family at a moderate rent. Can be seen from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Inquire of HARRIS SOLOMON, No. 38 Chatham-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING No. 13 Hudson st., opposite Worth st., with the stable in the rear, on Staple-st., lately occupied by Messrs. Bunker & Lewis. Can be altered for business purposes, if required. Terms moderate. Apply to D. A. & H. JACOT, Jr., No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO LET—EXTENSIVE PREMISES, WITH STEAM-POWER.—The premises No 463 Houston st., near Bowery, being 50 feet front, and 125 feet deep, on which there is an engine of 25 horse power. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 287 Bowery, of JOHN T. FISHER or CLINTON G. BIRD.

TO RENT—SALOON IN BROOKLYN; THE basement and under cellar, 70 feet deep, of the brown-stone store No. 345 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, and second door above Post-Office, being an old-established saloon. Rent $400. Apply at No. 47 Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 12 to 4.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, FOR A TERM OF years, northeast corner of 9th-st., No. 772, 29x106. Also, adjoining buildings, Nos. 774 and 776, each 26 feet wide, making a front of 81 feet on Broadway by 106 feet on 9th-st. Inquire at No. 772 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M., or 5 to 7 P. M.

TO LEASE—ON WARD'S ISLAND, ABOUT 11 acres, fronting on Harlem River; very suitable for foundry, cooperage, or other mechanical business. Abundance of water for steam purposes. Immediate possession, if required. Terms moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO lease, on Thirty-fifth-st., Murray Hill. A very handsome brown stone English basement, three rooms, 65 feet deep, in perfect order, all furnished but the parlors. Possession on or before the 1st of May; rent $1,500. Inquire of GEO. E. TOWNSEND, No. 42 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, without children, part of house No. 11 19th-st., consisting of second story—three rooms—and two bedrooms in attic. Has gas and water. Rent, $275. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P M.

TO LET—A FIRST-RATE FIVE-STORY BRICK store, large size, 26 feet by 75 deep, No. 368 Washington-st., next door to North-Moore-st. Inquire of D. A. & R. JACOT, No. 2 Harrison st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 26 West 36th-st., eligibly situated near the 5th-av. Rent $450 and the Croton water tax. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 279 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY MARBLE STORES Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, 25 feet by 100 feet each, with a cart-way to Mercer-st. Apply to
ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING CORner of Barclay-st. and College-place, over the Grocers' Bank, containing thirty rooms. Will be put in good order. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE PART OF A HANDsome two-story house, consisting of eight rooms, besides pantries; gas, Croton water and bath. Inquire at No. 11 Vandam-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-RATE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 30 Moore st., 3 doors from South-st., in complete order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED HOUSE No. 98 9th-st. near 4th av. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to G. W. DUER, Bank of the State of New York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 95 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—ONE OR MORE LOTS, SITUATE ON Charles-st., near West-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—HIGH BASEMENT THREE-STORY brick house, with all modern improvements, No. 160 West 31st-st.; rent, $700; may be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock also, first-class high basement modern built three-room deep house, No. 34 Hamilton-place, six blocks from South 10th-st. and Peck-slip Ferries, Brooklyn: rent $500. Apply to Dr. CLOVER, No. 4 Annst., or No. 162 West 21st-st., New York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling-house No. 324 4th-st., a few doors west of Broadway; replete with all the modern conveniences. Dining-room on first floor, dumb waiter, laundry, bath room, water closets, gas, &c.; has eight good-sized bedrooms, and is in first-rate order throughout. Will be leased to a desirable tenant. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 29 Malden-lane, of E. H. WEYMAN.

BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS.—TO Please, the elegant and substantial store No. 26 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce-st., six stories, basement and cellar. Very suitable for wholesale grocery, hardware, or other business. Lofts very light and roomy. Alterations will be made, if desired, giving extensive additional light to the store, basement, etc. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 William-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lagerbier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS ON BROADWAY.—One room, second floor, 39x22; one on the third, measuring 39x22, and one on the fourth, 39x22, as well as several eligible rooms of various sizes suitable for offices, to rent in Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—WALL AND PINE-ST. OFFICES.—One room on the second floor No. 56 Wall-st.; also, several rooms, in suites or singly, in No. 59 and 61 Pine-st., with entrance from Wall-st. These rooms are airy, light and commodious, and well calculated for business requiring abundant space. For terms, apply to WM. S. WETMORE, No. 49 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT—A neat and convenient residence—a brick and brown-stone building on Broadway—within five minutes' walk of the Peck-slip Ferry; the house is 30 feet front and contains 12 rooms, gas and water; rent $490; possession May 1. Apply at Room No. 138 Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SUITE of furnished rooms to let, consisting of parlor, bedroom and closets, on second floor. House contains all modern improvements, and is within two minutes' walk of 2d and 3d av. cars. Apply at No. 159 East 35th-st., Ne other boarders in the house.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A FIRST-CLASS house (with the water, bath and gas) in Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. For farther particulars, inquire of C. W. CARY, No. 302 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—THAT SPACIOUS ROOM, KNOWN as Thalian Hall, the second story No. 492 Grand-st., 25x100 feet; would answer for a lodge or any business requiring much room. Inquire in the carpet store; rent moderate.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE.—A FAMILY OF 4 adults and servant occupying a house with modern conveniences, will let three large rooms. Also, (if desired,) one for servant, with the other privileges. Apply at No. 168 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY MODERN-BUILT house No. 220 West 35th-st., in complete order to suit the tenant's taste. Also, a 3-story cottage, south side 99th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., fronting Central Park. F. M. CURRY, No. 212 West 35th-st.

TO LEASE—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 862 Broadway, above and fronting toward Union-square; the location is very desirable for business purposes. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, near City Hall, from 1 to 2 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE house, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FINE OFFICES TO LET.—THE SECOND floor of the Commercial Buildings, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st.; offices in suites, suitable for bankers and others; also the fourth floor—front offices commanding. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN, BRO. & CO., No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET—THREE STORIES, HIGH-stoops, modern improvements, three rooms deep, gas, bath, water closet, range, &c. &c. No. 199 East 19th-st. Rent $750. No. 269 same block. Rent $725. No. 189 same block. Rent $625. Apply at 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN THE BUILding of the Bank of the State of New-York. No. 35 William-st. Light excellent. Building fire-proof. Apply at the Bank.

TO LEASE—FOR 3 YEARS, A FINE HOUSE, with every modern improvement, on 125th-st., 2 doors from 7th av. Stable in the rear. Apply on the premises, or to E. W. LEGGETT, No. 296 Pearl-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—LOFTS OF NOS. 104 AND 106 John-st., fronting Cliff-st. Lofts of No. 78 Maiden-lane, 5 floors, for $700. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN, BRO. & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO LET.—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE, NO. 12 Charlton-st.; can be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY STORE NO. 31 Fulton-st., opposite Water-st. Apply to OSBORN & SWAN, No. 31 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the office of the *Times*.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—Several very good farms, from 10 acres up to 206 acres; these are all good farms, and worthy to be looked after; good buildings, &c.; and well located; abounding in all kinds of fruit; two of them are 40 acres, and one 64 acres, situated within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt. These are very superior places, abounding with fruit and shade trees, and very valuable as country residences. Also, one large house, with three acres of ground, all into garden, grapery, &c. Also, building sites. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling-house, cow-shed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—PART OF A FARM, FROM 40 TO 60 acres, as the purchaser may require; said farm is situated on the town of Greenburg, Westchester County, 3½ miles from Tarrytown, 4 miles from Dobbs' Ferry, and 4 from White Plains, with splendid building site, well watered, with 10 acres woodland; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For all information necessary, inquire of WM. S. LEE, No. 64 Troy-st., or No. 586 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PORTION OF THE HALSTEAD estate, one mile from the depôt of Rye, Westchester County. The plot offered for sale contains 26½ acres, upon which there is a good orchard and fruits, on Rye Beach and Milton Road. The view is unrivalled, and the location one of the most desirable in the county. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—OF 100 ACRES, IN Westchester County, handsomely situated, 45 minutes' ride from New-York and 5 minutes' walk from the Hart's Corner depôt, bounded on the west by the Bronx River, on the east by the Post Road, with a plain farm-house and barn. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, 40 Exchange-place.

WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale, very low, or would be exchanged for available City property or merchandize. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-office which will receive prompt attention.

FARM FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, ON THE line of the Philadelphia Railroad, and about 50 miles from this City, containing 100 acres of land. Apply to the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, 44 Wall st.

TO LEASE—A FARM ON THE LONG ISLAND Railroad, twelve miles from the City, and all kinds of buildings erected for the tenant.
STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, from the 1st of May next, a two or three story, high stoop house with modern improvements, in a good location, not above 2 7th-st., and at a rent not exceeding $800 per annum. References unexceptionable. Address TENANT, Box No. 4,137 Post-Office, for one week, with particulars

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE will hire, and furnish themselves, if a suitable offer meets them, the whole of the second floor of a roomy house, in Brooklyn, within 20 minutes' or less of Wall-st. ferry. The neighborhood must be clean, pleasant and healthy, and the apartments in first rate order. Address X. X. X., Box No. 494 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEman, wife, child and servant, with conveniences for cooking; lower part of the house preferred; must contain all the modern improvements; location east side, near 4th-av., between 8th and 30th sts. Address L. B., Box No. 162 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF PARLORS TO BE OCCUpied between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. West the location to be between 6th-st. and 16th, and 4th and 5th avs. For which a liberal compensation will be given, and the best of reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing one or two rooms, unfurnished, to let, on the third or fourth floor, at a low price, situated above 8th-st., and between 1st and 6th avs., can hear of quiet and respectable occupants, a young gentleman and wife, by addressing W. L., Union-square Post-office, for two days.

HOUSE WANTED—THREE-STORY, MODERN improvements; rent from $700 to $850; location from 4th to 25th sts, and between 4th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 73 Bleecker-st., or No. 96 Franklin-st.
W. H. DAYTON.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE—Perfected in ten years from the seed; they are white, mealy, prolific, and from three to four weeks earlier than any potato grown with them in this country or Europe; are warranted not to rot in the ground, even if all other varieties rot all around them, and will keep a year perfectly. Two crops may be obtained simultaneously by planting the sprouts and sets, each producing equal quantities; they are packed in new flat-hoop barrels, containing 2½ bushels each, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to ROBERT L. PALL, New-York City.

OHIO CLOVER SEED.—A VERY FINE LOT of Ohio Clover Seed, free from foul seeds; also, Illinois reaped Timothy Seed, Red-top Orchard Grass and Blue Grass Seeds, for sale at the United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
MAGHER & McNABLY, 197 Water, near Fulton-st.

BELGIAN SEED OATS.—VERY EARLY SEED Oats mature ten to fifteen days before common oats. For sale by MAYHEW & McNALLY, United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 197 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 4 or 5 acres of highly cultivated land, at Fordham Westchester County, one mile north-west of the depôt at Fordham, and 6 miles from 27th-st., New-York, by Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Berrian's Landing on the Harlem River, from which point steamboat navigation to New-York will be started on or about April 15. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery, and the location is high and healthy, in a good neighborhood, commanding a distant view of the East River and the Palisades on the North River. The buildings are remarkably well built and of modern structure, well calculated for Summer or Winter residence; the house is 43½x36½ feet, exclusive of porch-es and piazza, and contains on the first floor, four rooms and large hall; second floor, four bedrooms and hall, and two rooms finished in the attic. The basement contains kitchen, wash-room, and two cellars; the outbuildings are very complete and garden in excellent order. Price $13,000, one-half or two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to A. ROBERTSON WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. McMELLEN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the vicinity of New York, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, one mile from the landing.

The site commands a magnificent view, extending from Long Island Sound to the mountains of New-Jersey, and from the Highlands of the Hudson to Sandy Hook, including New-York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and Perth Amboy. The house is new, built of brick, by days' work, three stories and basement. It is elegantly and thoroughly constructed in every particular, containing 12 rooms, including billiard-room, bath-room, water closets, range, furnace, &c. &c. No. 199 East 19th-st. Rent $750. No 269 same block. Rent $725. No. 189 same block. Rent $625. Apply at 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN THE BUILDing of the Bank of the State of New-York. No. 35 William-st. Light excellent. Building fire-proof. Apply at the Bank.

TO LEASE—FOR 3 YEARS, A FINE HOUSE, with every modern improvement, on 125th-st., 2 doors from 7th av. Stable in the rear. Apply on the premises, or to E. W. LEGGETT, No. 296 Pearl-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—LOFTS

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES, ON THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREETS, NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, New-York:

ALL THAT ... full lots and 1 gore lot, on the west ... between 33d and 34th sts., including ... corner of 34th-st. and 9th-av.

ALSO, ... full lots, being the entire front on ... 9th-av., from the 34th to the 35th avs., ... side of 34th-st., from the 9th to the 10th avs.

Also, in the rear of the above.

ALSO, ... 2 full lots and 1 gore lot on the east ... the 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., including ... northwest corner of 34th-st. and 9th-av.

ALSO, ... 2 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly ... 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., including ... corner of 34th-st. and the 9th-av.

ALSO, ... 21 gore lots on the northerly side of ... 35th-st., being nearly the entire front from the 9th to the ... avs.

All of the above-described lots are well located, and in a situation for immediate improvement, being in the vicinity of valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, and free from rocks, with sewers, Croton water and gas ... and the streets and avenues; and resolutions have been passed in the City Councils to extend them through ... st. from the 8th to the 9th avs.

... per cent. of the purchase money can remain on ... for a term of years at 7 per cent. interest.

... of this above-described property is now held ... from the original grantees, being one of the oldest ... in the vicinity of New-York, and belonging to the estate ... [illegible]

... and plans can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 24 Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

NO. 23 TROY-ST.

WILL be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of P. A. Cox, Esq., Referee, the valuable property known as No. 23 Troy-st., north side, between Greenwich-av. and 4th-st., being about 25 feet front.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 23 Wall-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 16th and 17th, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the National Academy Rooms, 10th-st., near Broadway,

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES—Exceeding in quality any sale ever made in this country. The Foreign Pictures have been received from Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, through their successor in this city.

Among them will be the great picture

FLORIDA, by WINNERHALTER,

valued at over $6,000. Also, a superb picture recently painted by Verboeckhoven, received per last steamer, said to exceed anything ever painted by this artist. Also, superb pictures by Beaume, Lafant de Meta, Muller, Rossen, Knaffert, De Dreux, Hillmacher, Gosse, Gendon, Brochart, Mesin, Van Schendel, Thayer, T. W. Edmonds, ... master-piece by Schlesinger, &c. &c. Also, pictures ... the great American artists, Durand, Church, Gote, ... Hunnewell, Kensett, Gignoux, Cropsey, Rossiter, Wier, ... Hays, Cummings, Oddie, Mignot, Lang, Stearnes, F. O. C. Darley, Tait, Gifford, W. S. Mount, Eastman, Johnson, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Casilear, T. Hicks, G. H. Hall, Shattuck, Brown, Hubbard, Banvard, the first picture ever offered for sale in this country; Blanvelt, Hotchkiss, D. Johnson, Nichols, Annilli, Carter, Bellows, Pitz, Lawson, Colman, T. Hicks, Jay, C. Boqueta, Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Durrie, of New-Haven, and others of this class. It will be seen by the above names that no sale of this character has ever been made in this City, where so many of the highest class of artists are associated. Every picture guaranteed. They are now on exhibition, day and evening, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the above rooms, with catalogues. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine this beautiful collection. Admission free.

Daniel S. Howe, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 11, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large 4-story dwelling-house, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—with richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also, a great variety of elegant China ware, crockery, cutlery, silver ware, beds com furniture, hair mattresses, &c. &c.

Thomas M. Franklin, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE, OF THE SPLENDID HOME-STEAD PROPERTY OF THE LATE JOHN RICE, AT PENN YAN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in the village of Penn Yan, Yates county:

The Homestead property of the late John Rice, delightfully situated in the village of Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., containing about 20 acres, with large and commodious dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, wash-house, ice-house, smoke-house, &c., &c. The buildings and condition of the place are in every respect unexceptionable.

Also, Flouring-mill, mill-sites, warehouse property, &c., &c., belonging to the same estate, and situated near Penn Yan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

GEORGE BERKIMER, Administrator.

Tracy, Wait & Olmstead, Proctors.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., Engravings, just received from London, in rich gilt and rosewood frames and plate glass. About 250 splendid Engravings, elegantly framed, received direct from a well-known English publishing house, being choice engraved subjects from the celebrated pictures by Landseer, Herring, Collins, Wilkie, Ansdell, William Etty, William Drummond, Charles Gillespie, C. Hancock, Kirbee, Barrande, J. F. Herring Sr., Chas. Tompkins, Lucas, Schroder, J. Abrahams, and others of equal celebrity. They will positively be sold without reserve. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, three days before the sale, with catalogue.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Sale'sroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, mahogany rockers, sofas, divans, arm chairs, easy chairs, ottomans, mahogany and rosewood bookcases and secretaries, wardrobes, oak bookcases, falling-leaf tables, hall-stands, office chairs, oak chairs, dining-room suit chairs, corner etageres, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top sides, pier and centre tables; also, the stock of a daguerrean artist, consisting of cameras, rosewood frames, show-cases, &c.; also, to the trade, a large invoice of plated ware, consisting of tea sets, castors, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On THURSDAY next, March 24, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., the three-story brick dwelling and stable situated No. 29 Market-st., the late residence of Isaac Newton, deceased. The house is thoroughly well finished throughout, with solid mahogany doors in principal story, and is in excellent order. It is supplied with gas, Croton water and furnace; has a commodious stable in the rear; lot 25x113 feet, with right of way from the stable to Henry-st. $7,000 on bond and mortgage. An order to see the premises may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

WILLIAM KELLY,
JNO. C. HEWITT,
Executors of Isaac Newton, deceased.

Thos. Goudsmith, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT THE residence on 11th-st., near 5th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, costly piano-forte, stool and cover, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, velvet carpets, rugs, paintings, pier mirrors, curtains, side-boards, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, basement and kitchen furniture of all kinds.

AUCTION SALES.

William Tottine & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOTTINE & CO.,
No. 12 Broadway,
WILL sell THIS DAY,
(Friday,) March 11,
One of the largest and most attractive sales of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
That has been offered at auction this season.
They invite the particular attention of all cash buyers to their catalogues, which are now ready.

J. J. Bennet, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Superb drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano forte, bookcase, oil paintings, statuary, vases, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, solid silver ware, wines, &c., on THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the private residence No. 69 West 30th-st., near 6th-av. Drawing-rooms—Elegant secretary and bookcase, ladies' work table, side and card tables, statuary, marble-top centre tables, Turkish couch and reclining chair, French plate pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, velvet carpets, rugs, rosewood bedstead, oil cloth, seat carpet, dining-room, extension table, buffet, arm chairs, rich cut glassware, silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, and ivory-handle knives and forks, napkin trays, French China dinner and tea sets, oval mirrors, bright day clock. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, commodes, bedsteads to match, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, sofas, rockers. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely with a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two lots with buildings Nos. 13 and 14 Pell st., together 50x80 feet, well adapted for buildings for manufactories, or tenements, or for a coal-yard, or similar purposes. Sale absolute and without limit. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

TO BREWERS.—AUCTION SALE BY ORDER of the Sheriff. On MONDAY next, 14th March, will be sold on the premises, Sands' Brewery, No. 223 10th-av., near 26th st. The stock and fixtures, &c., complete. Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOP'E, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO....Havre and Paris,
Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND.)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Feb. 8, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 8 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.

The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1867.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 8 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Office of the United States Life Ins. Co., No. 40 Wall-street, New-York, March 9th, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for three years, Messrs. DAN. H. ARNOLD,
JOHN C. BALDWIN,
WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
WILSON HUNT,
JAMES MARSH,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
JOSIAH RICH,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD, and
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
were chosen unanimously, being re-elected except the last named, who was chosen to fill a vacancy, created by the decease of GERARD STUYVESANT.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Drectors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company.

Messrs. STACY B COLLINS, D. A. CUSHMAN, and ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS were elected Inspectors of the next annual election. By order,

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

New-York Consolidated Stage Co., New-York, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $4,000 OR $10,000 ON 1,568 acres of timber land (100 acres cleared) in Chemung County, New-York, valued in 1850 by the Loan Commissioners of Chemung County at $10 per acre, after the timber is removed. There is a steam saw-mill in complete order on the premises, and other improvements valued at $5,000. At a low estimate, the property is worth $25,000. For particulars, apply to MOORE & LEWIS, Counselors-at-Law, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

Isaac C. Lea, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Brooklyn, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

$3,500 $4,000, $2,000, $1,500—TO LOAN on real estate. EDWARD A. FRASER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

$9,000 $3,000, $1,200.—THESE SUMS TO loan on bond or mortgage on real estate. Apply to AMHERST WIGET, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 37, third floor.

$7,000—SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds $500 each. Interest payable June and December. For sale by GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

TEXAS DEBT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 50 Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AT THE CHARITY BALL.—THE gentleman who picked up, at the Charity Ball, on Thursday last, an enameled EYE-GLASS, set with brilliants and attached to a gold chain, which he exhibited to one of the managers, will confer a favor by sending his address to the Editor of the *Times*, that the owner may reclaim the said property and duly acknowledge his politeness.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, ON OR BETWEEN 19th and 26th sts., a purse containing about $80; the finder of which will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 8 West 19th-st., or at No. 118 Wall-st.

WM. C. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE) OF No. 25 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly,) is now at No. 14 Bond-st., near Broadway.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandize, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER.....
MICHAEL LIENAU.....Firm of M. Lienau & Co.
RICHARD HARDT.....Firm of Hardt & Co.
HENRY BALL.....Firm of Ball, Black & Co.
EDWARD BECH.....
C. POPPENHUSEN.....Firm of Poppenhusen & Koenig.
JOHN POTTS BROWN.....Firm of Brown, De Rosset & Co.
LOUIS F. MACK.....Firm of Mack & Bunker.
O. GODFREY GUNTHER...Firm of C.G.Gunther & Sons.
CLEMENT HEERDT.....
JACOB R. SCHUYLER.....Firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER...Firm of Herm. Boker & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK.....Firm of Loeschigk, Wesendonk & Co.
RICH'D M. HOE.....Firm of R Hoe & Co.
CH. F. DAMBMANN.....Firm of C. F. Dambmann & Co.
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JOHN F. SCHEPELER.....Firm of Lobach & Schepeler,
HERMAN MARCUSE.....Firm of G. Vom Baur & Co.
C. BREUSING.....
RUD. C. BURLAGE.....Firm of Bunge, Burlage & Co.
JACQUES SCHIEB.....
CALEB BARSTOW.....Pres. St. Nicholas Bank.
GEO. F. THOMAE.....Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co.
ANTHONY SCHEITLIN...Firm of A. & E. Scheitlin.
PETER MURRAY.....
E. KAUPE.....Firm of E. Kaupe & Cummings.
JOHN H. ABEEL.....Firm of John H. Abeel & Co.
WM. H. SMITH.....
JOHN CHETWOOD.....Counselor at Law.
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS...
HENRY BECKER.....Firm of H. Becker & Graeve.
E. H. C. DOHBMANN.....Firm of Dohrmann & Bornitt.
CHAS. R. CORNWELL.....Firm of Robins, Powell & Co.
REUBEN W. HOWES.....Pres. of the Park Bank.
MELVIN S. WHITNEY.....
GEO. I. BYRD.....Firm of Byrd & Hall.
ROBERT SQUIRES.....Firm of Freeland, Squires & Co.
DIETRICH WESTFALL....Firm of J. & D. Westfall.
FRANCIS BOLTING.....Firm of F. Boltug & Co.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWNE R. McILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BAYNE, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. OASE,
CHARLES L. VOGE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 66 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
Livingston Satterlee, Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
James G. Platt,
Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL the remaining stock of goods, consisting of neckties, shirts, unmanufactured stock of silk, trimmings, &c., of the late firm of A. RAYMOND & CO., together with the fixtures, furniture, good will of the business and lease of the premises No. 297 Broadway, lately occupied by them, will be sold in bulk at auction upon the premises on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., for cash. The stock will be sold by an inventory, which together with the stock, can be seen and examined on the premises in the meantime. LEWIS B. LODER, Receiver.
New-York, March 9, 1859.

TO LET OR LEASE—SOAP AND STARCH FACTORIES—The extensive soap, candle and starch factories, with steam engine, machinery and fixtures, all in prime order and ready for immediate use. Also, a new dwelling-house, 45 by 45 feet, with out-houses, barn, stable, sheds, &c., situated on Newtown Creek, between Penny Bridge and Maspeth Road, Brooklyn, E. D., with or without 30 acres of land. Apply to LYLES, POLHAMUS & CO., No. 120 Front-st.

$20,000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS, RESTAURATEURS AND OTHERS.—For sale, a five-years' lease of the large and magnificent confectionery and ice-cream saloon, covering the whole lot of ground 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery, together with the stock and fixtures of the same, the good-will of the business, &c. For further information apply on the premises. E. T. FANNING.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 32, WORTH A large property, but no money, who has had an active business experience, would be glad to connect himself with some established house, as a laboring partner. Address BLAKE, care of A. W. DAVISSON & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH A FEW hundred dollars, to engage in the manufacture and sale of an improved article of great demand and necessity, and affording ample profits. Address GENIUS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating whon and where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE FOR CASH—THE STOCK, FIXtures and unexpired term of lease (three years from 1st May next,) of one of the oldest established retail dry goods stores in this City, in an excellent locality and doing a good cash business. Address W. X. M., *Tribune* Office.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN OF ACTIVE habits, with from $1,000 to $2,000, wishes to engage in some safe and profitable business, either with or without a partner: responsible parties only attended to. Address JARVIS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

TO LET.—RIPPOWAM IRON WORKS, AT STAMford, Conn., with water and steam power, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purpose. For particulars, inquire at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st., E. R., New-York, or to SANDS SEELY, Esq., Stamford.

A YOUNG MAN—WITH A CASH CAPITAL, DEsires to form a copartnership with an established jeweler. He has a thorough knowledge of the business, and will devote his whole time and attention to it. Address JEWELER, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an established Watch and Jewelry Store, in a good location. Will be sold low. Inquire of P. DURYEE, 215 Greenwich-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE BY ORDER OF the ASSIGNEE.—Patternmaker's lathe, several hand and screw-cutting lathes, small engine, bolt-screwing machine, &c., &c. Also, a lot of bar iron. Metropolitan Works, 228 East 12th-st., near avenue C.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED IN a populous part of the City; a real chance for physician or druggist with small capital. Apply to HENRY R. HAYDOCK, wholesale druggist, No. 278 Pearl-st.

TO GROCERS—A SMALL ENGINE, OF A NEW and ornamental design, suitable for a grocery store window. For sale cheap at the Metropolitan Works, No. 28 East 12th-st. near av. C.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—I AM AGAIN ready to offer for sale forty first-class horses, which I have selected with the greatest possible care and attention. Among them I have fifteen pairs of very superior close-matched coach horses, which I have matched myself, regardless of expense and labor. I have some very desirable single horses, and a few first-class speed horses. I shall remain with them at my place at Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., until the 15th day of March inst., and after that I can be found at Post's Stable, 34th-st., New-York, where I invite all who are desirous of purchasing first-class matched, single or speed horses to call and examine for themselves. WM. JORALEMAN, Agent.

HORSES.—ARRIVED FROM THE WEST, SIX first-rate horses, suitable for draft or express; warranted sound and not over seven years old. Also, a bright bay pony, 14 hands high, spirited in harness, and gentle. Apply at No. 557 Washington-st., near King, of ROBERT STODDART.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—A FINE PAIR OF WELLmatched carriage horses, bays, gentle and kind, eight years old, suitable for a family, together with carriage, top wagon, &c., the property of a lady. Address Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, 14 HANDS HIGH. Can trot a mile in 3 minutes. T. HOWARD, No. 37 East 23d-st.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL, PARIS, HYDE.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising all first-class vessels, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
BROADMOOR, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
REV. ADAMS, CORNELIA, JOHN T. LOYD,
WEST POINT, FELIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 96 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
vid Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, John McGowan, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH,
THE CELEBRATED A 1 CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain Tinkelpaugh, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting vid Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green.
D. E. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. Wessels, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, vid SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southamptou, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, (will receive freight March 10,)
The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship
COATZACOALCOS.
This magnificent and fast steamship, Thomas W. Wilson, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.
Passage, First Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$25
Freight 30c. to New-Orleans.
No freight taken for Havana except specie.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 53 South-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship PERSIA, (which leaves Liverpool 19th March,) probably 31st of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 30.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPT'N AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE & SOUTHAMPT'N FOR NEW-YORK.
Vanderbilt, Lefevre..	Sat'y, April 23...	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, Jones....	Sat'y, May 7....	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $100
Second Cabin 60 and 50
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 30.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain Berry, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 12, at 4 P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The Commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were held in the Rev. Dr. PARKER'S Church (corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street) last evening. Quite a numerous audience was in attendance. The Faculty and Trustees of the College, with invited guests, occupied seats in the spacious pulpit. Among the number were the Rev. Drs. Potts and Prentice, Drs. Cox, Floyd, Smith, Alexander Stevens, and the Hon. Luther Bradish. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Potts, the names of the graduating class were read, the degrees conferred, the Hippocratic oath being administered by Dr. DELAFIELD to each individual—rather a tedious operation, by the way, as there were thirty-nine persons in all to receive it. Of this number 11 hail from this State, and 8 from the city and from New-Jersey, 3 from Nova Scotia, 2 from Massachusetts, 1 from Cuba, and the balance from the United States, miscellaneously. Besides these, the number of eighteen who graduated in Oct., 1858, were present. Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, the President of the College, then delivered an address to the graduating class, in which he imparted much valuable advice. He urged his former pupils to remember that the great aim of their lives should be to discover truth. Everything else should be made subservient to this. They should, moreover, deal with disease as a skillful commander would with an enemy, the extent of whose resources he did not know, remembering that they could accomplish more good by aiming at the reputation of being cautious rather than bold practitioners. After the venerable gentleman had concluded his address, Professor SMITH announced the names of the successful competitors for the prizes offered for the best medical theses. Fifty-eight papers had been handed in since the prizes were offered a year since. Of these the best were those written by EDWARD F. WELD, of New-York, and GEO. MCCURE, of Indiana. The first received $60, the latter $25. These announcements were received with deafening applause. Byron G. MASON, of the graduating class, then delivered the valedictory oration. It sketched in a lively and entertaining manner the difficulties with which young physicians must contend. Dr. ALEXANDER H. THOMPSON then made a few remarks announcing himself as "a retired physician" and the audience dispersed pleased with their evening's entertainment.

MEETING OF SAILOR LANDLORDS—ADVANCE IN SEAMEN'S WAGES.—The sailor landlords of New-York held a meeting last evening at Warren Hall, corner of Henry and Oliver streets. There were about one hundred persons present. JOHN MCCLELLAN was elected President, and JAMES CASEY Secretary. Mr. MCCLELLAN read the call for the meeting, and then stated more fully its object, which was to secure an advance upon the present rates of wages paid to seamen out of this port. They were very low now, and were growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less. It was desirable that the meeting should agree upon some scale of wages which would be at once fair to the merchant, and just to the sailor. The present rates paid to seamen were:

To Europe, $12 per month, and one month's advance.
To China, California and Australia, $16, and two months' advance.
To the Mediterranean and South America, $11 and $12 per month.
To the West Indies, $13 per month.

It was supposed, as the new rate to be demanded:

To Europe, $18 per month.
To China, Australia and California, $22 per month.
To the Mediterranean and South America, $14 per month.
To the West Indies, $15 per month, and the usual advance for each of these voyages.

He had conversed with some of the leading merchants, who told him these rates would meet the views of the generality of shipowners; and he believed those rates could be secured by a resolute stand out on the part of the boarding-house keepers. On motion of Mr. JAMES SWAN it was voted that these rates be agreed upon, and that they go into effect to-day. Another resolution was adopted, fixing the rate of wages coastwise at $18 per month, and half a month's advance, or $20 per month without advance. It was agreed that those seaman who are already shipped, and are on board of their vessels at wharf shall not be required to break their contracts, but may, at the discretion of their landlords, be permitted to go to sea without molestation.

ALLEGED ARSON CASE IN DIVISION-STREET—ARREST OF FIVE MEN ON SUSPICION.—On Monday night, Feb. 28, a fire occurred in the clothing store of ABRAM M. BROWN, at No. 120 Division-street. Fire-Marshal BAKER was soon on the premises, and went into an investigation as to the origin of the fire, since which time some curious facts have been developed, throwing suspicion upon A. M. BROWN, the proprietor of the store, and a man named TOBIAS BROWN, said to be his uncle. Two witnesses swear that on the evening in question they saw the above-named men come from the store, each having a large bundle, apparently containing clothe or ready-made clothing; that the proprietor of the store locked the door, and each conveyed his bundle to the residence of TOBIAS BROWN, No. 69 Chrystie-street. This occurred before 9 o'clock, and the fire took place between 10 and 11 o'clock. It was also shown by the witness that in December last, when Brown applied for insurance upon his stock, he placed a quantity of borrowed clothing and other goods in his store to make a show when the surveyor of the Insurance Company examined it, and after the surveyor went away the goods were returned. Brown insured $700 insurance, but the surveyor thought $500 sufficient on the stock and $30 on fixtures, for which amount the St. Nicholas Insurance Company issued a policy on the 23d December, 1858. At the time of the fire, it is alleged, there could not have been over $100 worth of stock on the premises. On these facts and suspicious circumstances Justice CONNOLLY issued a warrant for the arrest of the two BROWNS, and on Wednesday night the Fire Marshal, assisted by Officer WEST, of the Tenth Precinct, took them into custody. Justice CONNOLLY detained the accused for examination.

A CORPSE CARRIED OFF BY AN EXPRESSMAN.—Mr. FREDERICK LANE, of No. 13 William-street, appeared before the Mayor yesterday, and represented that the remains of HUGH C. BAKER, late of Hamilton, Canada West, arrived at this City, from Savannah, Ga., in the steamer *Florida*, last Tuesday, and that while he (LANE) was absent, getting a permit from the authorities to remove the remains, the corpse was carried off by an expressman attached to WESTCOTT'S Express. After much searching, LANE says he found the corpse at No. 61 Hudson-street, where it had been placed by the person who had carried it off. The man who had it in charge would not give it up unless LANE paid him $5. LANE further stated that he went to the office of Westcott's Express, in Broadway, where it was agreed that the corpse should be surrendered on the payment of $2. This unjust claim was only acceded to on account of the distress caused by the detention, among the friends of the deceased, and the necessity of immediate removal. Mr. LANE said that the expressman must have known that the box contained a corpse, and gave this as an excuse for his exorbitant demand, and that the expressman had no authority from any of the friends or accompanying relatives to make the removal. An officer was sent to cite the expressman to appear before the Mayor today.

ANOTHER MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—DAVID R. TYLER, of WARREN, Mass., yesterday complained at the Mayor's office that he had been imposed upon at the auction store kept by ALONZO S. MORTIMER, at No. 133 Broadway. The auctioneer was selling watches which he said were gold when TYLER entered the store, and shortly after proceeded to sell a watch which he said was of heavy gold. TYLER bid on it and it was knocked down to him at $30. He paid the money and took the time-piece. As soon as the transaction was completed, a person who pretended to be a jeweller came up, looked at the watch through a glass and said it was not worth five shillings and there was no gold about it. Then TYLER demanded a return of the money, but the auctioneer refused. Tyler asked him if the watch would keep good time. The auctioneer said he guessed it would not, but that it was a "good watch to trade on." TYLER asked him if he considered it gold. The auctioneer answered that he did not and did not sell it as gold. Another man stepped up and offered to exchange a light gold watch, which he valued at $40, for the brass watch just purchased by TYLER. The latter concluded that he had been defrauded enough and proceeded to the Mayor's office. The auctioneer and his confederates were arrested and the case will be investigated to-day.

TICKET SWINDLING.—GEORGE L. WARD was yesterday brought before the Mayor charged with defrauding WM. J. THOMPSON, of New-London, Conn., on the sale of a ticket for Chicago. THOMPSON came to this City in the steamer *Commonwealth*, on the 10th ult., and he alleges that a man who undertook to have his baggage checked to Chicago for him came to him in the baggage-room, and, having taken his baggage, directed him to purchase his ticket at the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets; he went thither, and after he had paid $22 50 for his passage to Chicago, found that his ticket was an emigrant ticket, and entitled him to a passage on the Pennsylvania Railroad, instead of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for which road he thought he was purchasing a first-class ticket. He demanded his money back, but WARD refused to return it. An offer was afterwards made to compromise matters by returning $12 of it, but this THOMPSON would not agree to. He repaired immediately to the Mayor's Office, and procured the arrest of WARD. The Mayor told WARD that he must refund the money, or give THOMPSON a first-class ticket by the Erie Railroad to Chicago. WARD promised to furnish a proper ticket, and an officer was sent with him to see that he did so.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A DRUNKARD—A REMARKABLE CASE.—On Wednesday the body of a man was found lying in a pool of water in Fifty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. The body was removed to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where the deceased was recognized as BERNARD MCGOVERN, who had lodged in the Station-house on the previous night, on which occasion he deposited $20 with the Sergeant. MCGOVERN, it appears, has been in the frequent habit of drinking to excess. Some days since he came to the Station house, told Capt. CORTRIGHT that he had just commenced a spree, and left in his care his bank-book and money amounting in all to $2,200. Since that time he has been a frequent lodger at the Station-house. He was an unmarried man, and [illegible] of the sale of [illegible] interested. [illegible] in this case. [illegible] verdict of death from drowning while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.

FIRE IN WHITE-STREET—FIREMAN KILLED.—A fire broke out last evening, at 8½ o'clock, in the dwelling-house No. 41 White-street, occupied by F. BAUMANN. This is the same house on which a descent was made by the Detective Police on Monday last, on a charge of its being a panel house. Immediately after the descent by the Police, it is alleged that BAUMANN moved into the house from No. 468 Houston-street, but had considerable trouble with a number of girls who remained on the premises. Last evening, it is supposed one of them, name KATE THOMAS, fired the premises on the third floor, and she was arrested, as also were three other girls, who gave the names of MARY BELCANSO, ANNIE STORY, and MARY QUINN. The damage done was about $300 to the furniture of BAUMANN, who is insured for $500. The building is damaged about $200 and said to be insured. A fireman named JAMES BUTTERLY was run over by Engine Company No. 23, in Broadway, near Houston-street, and sustained a fracture of ribs and internal injuries. He was removed immediately to the Hospital and died just as he was put into a ward. Fifteen minutes after the accident to BUTTERLY, a man named THOMAS GILLOOLY was run over almost at the same spot, by Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and sustained a severe contusion of the chest. He was removed to the Hospital, but it is thought cannot survive his injuries.

SALE OF RICHARDT'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.—The auction sale by LEEDS & CO., at the Academy of Design, last evening, of the large collection of paintings by the Danish artist FERDINAND RICHARDT, was well attended, and the bidding spirited. The catalogue comprised 84 paintings, mostly of American scenery, the productions of that industrious artist's pencil during the last two years of his residence in this country. The highest prices paid were for the views of Trenton Falls and Chaudiere Falls in Canada, each of which brought $70. The Natural Bridge of Virginia brought $62 50. Several views of White Mountain scenery and Lake Winnepiseoga, ranged from $40 to $60 each. The total receipts of the collection fell a little short of $1,500. The names of WHITE, HOWE, HERSHAN, BELMONT, PEPPOON, ALDEO and RAYMOND, were prominent among the purchasers. The last picture on the catalogue, being a view of Grace Church in this City, was withdrawn from the sale, as no one present appeared willing to start it above the figure of $500, a price which Mr. LEEDS announced had already been offered for it at private sale.

RUNNING AWAY WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE AND FURNITURE.—MARTIN FRITCH, an unmarried and good-looking German, was yesterday arrested on a charge of running away with the wife of MATHIAS KIESCHNER and taking with him $50 worth of furniture. The derelict wife and her paramour were found at No. 15 Thomas-street, where they were keeping house and enjoying the use of the stolen furniture. The woman followed the prisoner to the Tombs, and said she would not live again with her husband. KIESCHNER declared with emphasis that he would not have her live with him any way, and expressed his entire satisfaction at having got back his missing household goods free from the incumbrance of his treacherous spouse. FRITCH was locked up to answer the charge of grand larceny.

DR. D. B. REID ON VENTILATION.—The first of a series of lectures on the progress of civil and naval architecture in relation to ventilation, Quarantine and the acoustics of public buildings, was delivered by Dr. D. B. REID, of Edinburg, last evening, at the hall of the Historical Society. The claims of life on the resources of science, the habitations, occupation and recreations of the people, the revision of education in relation to art, manufactures and sanitary improvements, and the mutual influence of agriculture, architecture and medicine were considered. Then the principles of ventilation were spoken of and the importance and methods of heating, cooling, moistening and drying air were explained and illustrated. The audience was not large and the lecture was completed at an early hour.

STRUCK WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—WM. MILLERLY was brought to the New-York Hospital at 8 o'clock last evening, with a severe contused wound of the head and face. He said he was walking in Muiberry-street, and, when near the corner of Worth-street, some one came behind him and struck him, it was supposed, with a slung-shot. The Police were unable to tell anything about the matter.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—New counterfeit $5 bills on the Mystic Bank of Connecticut were put in circulation last evening. The vignette is a bust of HENRY CLAY; on the right, a farmer with a basket of corn.

SUICIDE.—JOSEPHINE WILLIAMS, a young colored girl, while being conveyed to Blackwell's Island in a row boat yesterday afternoon, jumped overboard and was drowned. She had been sentenced to the Island as a vagrant.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.—On the 17th of December last the steamboat *Hero* was caught by the ice from the Mohawk which damned up the North River, just below Hudson. Yesterday she got loose and came down to this City. Between Kingston and Milton, a distance of 23 miles, the ice has not moved at all as yet, and it will probably be a week before the river will be fully open.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT NIBLO'S.—The services heretofore held at the City Assembly Rooms have been removed to Niblo's Concert Room. The Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach there next Sunday evening, March 13. The Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT will preach Sunday, March 20.

Police Reports.

BEARDING THE LION IN HIS DEN.—Police Justice BERRNAN resides at the corner of Leonard and Elm streets. A young burglar, probably unaware of the official character of the occupant of the house, yesterday morning by means of a false key entered the dwelling, and commenced a professional examination of the magistrate's household property. The bold adventurer compiled a choice selection of silver ware and clothing, and would have made a successful exit with his booty, had not the noise of his footsteps awakened a sister of the magistrate. She gave an alarm, and the burglar was soon in the stout clutches of Mr. BERRNAN. He gave his name as Timothy Crain, and the magistrate gave him a lodgment in Essex Market Prison.

BURGLARY IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—Some unusually audacious burglars yesterday morning paid a visit to the residence of Mr. Albert Welles, No. 40 St. Mark's-place. They stole money, silver ware, jewelry, and clothing to the value of nearly $500. The burglars entered the front door with false keys, and escaped through the basement door. The vile perfume of cheap tobacco smoke left behind them showed that their operations were conducted with remarkable coolness. They entered the room occupied by Mr. Welles and his wife, rifled his pockets, scattered his papers over the floor, extracted a gold watch from a bureau drawer, and overhauled the wardrobe and general contents of the room. Mr. Welles thinks that the burglars must have administered to him and his wife a dose of chloroform prior to commencing their operations.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF A BURGLAR TO ESCAPE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning Officer Rice, of the Second Precinct, discovered a man running down Beekman-street at a suspiciously rapid pace. The officer pursued the fugitive, who instantly increased his speed, but kept down Beekman-street. On nearing the foot of the street, the officer was close upon his heels, and seeing that his chance for escape was desperate, he leaped into the river, and, Brutus-like, "struck out" for the Brooklyn shore. He had not gone far before, after the manner of Brutus, he importuned the officer's assistance. The officer rescued him, brought him to shore, and took him to the Station-house, where he gave the name of Cornelius Price. He was subsequently identified as a burglar who had a short time previous broken into the store of Leroy & Co., No. 61 Water-street. He was taken before Justice WELSH, and committed to answer.

SUSPECTED FEMALE SHOP-LIFTERS.—Two good looking women giving their names as Mary Moore and Ann West were yesterday arrested in a Canal-street stage on suspicion of being shop-lifters. Two pieces of uncut silk were found in their possession, which it is supposed they had purloined from some store. The silk was detained for identification and the prisoners were locked up.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—Lewis TIRNEY was yesterday committed to the Tombs to await trial on a charge of seducing Eliza Norton under promise of marriage. Both parties have for the past six months been servants together at the New-York Hotel.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE CONTROL OF THE FIRE TELEGRAPH—DONATIONS—SITE FOR A NEW COUNTY JAIL—GATEHOUSES FOR THE NEW RESERVOIR.

At the meeting of the Board last evening a resolution in favor of placing the fire telegraph under the control of the Police Commissioners, but prohibiting them from removing the operators appointed by the Mayor, or filling vacancies, was offered by Alderman SMITH. It was laid over till Monday.

A resolution was adopted, directing that the rooms now occupied by the Comptroller, in the basement, southeast corner of the City Hall, when vacated by him, and Room No. 3, City Hall, be assigned to the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, together with the cells in the basement for the custody of prisoners.

A communication from the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, requesting the appointment of a Committee of Aldermen to confer with a Committee of the Supervisors, with regard to the location of a new county jail, was referred to a Committee of five—Aldermen Peck, Stephens, Henry, Starr and Darragh.

It was resolved that the ordinance licensing charcoal venders be so amended as to include venders of kindling-wood.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $156 99 to the Trustees of the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church—Sixteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue—to cover the amount of an assessment on the Church property for constructing a sewer, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $250 to Mrs. Ellen Gasharie, widow of Policeman James Gasharie, who died from injuries received in the discharge of his duties, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Mrs. Maria M. Camman $30, for a fence destroyed by a mob on election day, Nov. 3, 1857, and paling Mrs. Elizabeth P. Durand $35, for a fence destroyed by a mob, Nov. 3, 1858, was laid over.

The Board directed that $166 be paid Lawrence O'Reilly for the loss of a horse, backed off the pier foot of Wall-street.

The special order was the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department with regard to the award of the contract for the construction of gate houses for the new reservoir. The majority report in favor of awarding the contract to Baldwin & Jaycox, as the lowest bidders, was read.

The Clerk commenced to read the minority report in favor of awarding the contract to Fairchild, Welker & Co.

Alderman GENET moved that the reading be dispensed with, and hereupon arose a debate with regard to the merits of the reports.

Alderman PECK said the Croton Aequednct Department had made a complete contract with Baldwin & Jaycox, and they had partially executed it. Fairchild, Walker & Co. claimed the job with the contract for the new reservoir as part and parcel of that contract. He was in favor of giving the contract to the latter; it would save $150,000 and save litigation.

The Board refused to adopt the minority report, (ayes 3; nays 13.) The majority report was adopted, (ayes 13; nays 3.) The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

PERMANENT AWNINGS—BILL FOR MEDICAL SERVICES—ORDINANCE TO PREVENT FRAUDS IN THE SALE OF COAL.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour. Messrs. Simmons, Newkirk and others presented a petition asking that the permanent awnings in Washington, Murray and Greenwich streets, might be allowed to remain. Referred to Committee on Ordinances. The foreman of Engine Co. No. 29 asked that the fire telegraph might be attached to the house of that Company, the noise in Broadway making it impossible at times to hear the alarm bells. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman VAN TINE offered a resolution, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $51 in favor of Col. Raymond, to defray the expenses of the celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Veterans of 1812. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Among the papers from the Board of Aldermen was a report of the Committee on Police in favor of paying the bill of Dr. M. A. Van Lier, for medical services. Referred to Finance Committee.

The petition of Henry H. Gillett, asking for some situation or other under the City Government, was received. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in referring the communication to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with power.

The ordinance to prevent frauds in coal was called from the table and adopted.

Councilman OTTARSON was in favor of anything which would protect the poor.

Councilman LAIMBEER feared that the ordinance did not go far enough, and that it would not be effective; but, in the lack of something better, he considered it his duty to vote for it.

Councilmen BULTERL and VAN TINE indorsed the accuracy and efficiency of the scales recommended in the report.

Last year the Mayor vetoed the assessment list for regulating Lexington-aveenue, on the ground that the contract taken by George C. Harsen was illegal. The Board overruled the veto by a vote of 20 to 2, and then adjourned.

Central Park Skating-Pond—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct the statement in the TIMES, of this morning, that a man has been drowned in the Central Park skating-pond. No one is believed to have been drowned in the pond during the Winter. The water is now being drawn off the pond, preparatory to the resumption of work upon its bottom and shores. The report probably arose from the fact that one of the keepers of the Park discovered, and reported to the Coroner, the body of a man, supposed to have been drowned in one of the ponds outside of the Park.

Your obedient servant,
FREDK. LAW OLMSTEAD,
Architect-in-Chief.

CENTRAL PARK, March 10, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention, to nominate candidates for the offices of Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer, was held last evening at No. 9 Court-street. Mr. CHAS. JONES, of the Ninth Ward, was appointed Chairman, S. ALPHEUS SMITH and WILLIAM L. HOSBELL Secretaries, and JAMES W. RIGGS Sergeant-at-Arms. The Convention, without any unnecessary delay, made the following nominations:

For Mayor—JOHN A. CROSS, on the fifth formal ballot. His competitors were Aldermen SCADLES and PIERSON, and JOHN G. BERGEN.

For Comptroller—WM. B. LEWIS, on first ballot.

For Treasurer—EZRA BALDWIN, first ballot.

For Auditor—DANIEL L. NORTHRUP, first ballot.

The following resolutions were presented by Mr. HASKELL of the First Ward, and adopted by almost a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the passage of a Registry Law by the present Legislature is demanded alike by the voice of the people and the interests of the State, and bet we, the Republicans of the City of Brooklyn, consider the Republican Party of the whole State fairly committed to securing such a law.

Resolved, That we view with anxiety the delay of the Legislature to enact a Registry Law, and we urge upon our representatives at Albany to continue their most active efforts in its behalf.

The Convention, after appointing a Committee to notify the candidates of their nomination, adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

ITEMS.—CHARLES RAWLINS, a youth 10 years old, was run over by a horse and carriage Wednesday night, on Myrtle-avenue, and seriously injured.... WM. TURNBULL, a middle-aged man, residing a No. 162 Front-street, died yesterday morning from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance....t MRS. CLEMENTS, who resided at the corner of Flushing and Classon avenues, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Cause—disease of the heart....CATO, the negro brought from Africa many years ago by CALEB WEEKS, committed suicide at Jamaica Tuesday evening. He wanted to go and see his master, be said, who died last year.....The frame building No. 133 Court street, owned by ROUNEY S. CHURCH and occupied by JOHN RINK, marble worker, was discovered to be on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer POWERS, of the Third Precinct police, who succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was done to the premises. The fire is supposed to have been purposely communicated, as the building was on fire in several places....Two boys—one 11 and the other 13 years old—were found by the police yesterday, on Flatbush-avenue, in a beastly state of intoxication. They were properly cared for, and an effort will be made to find out who furnished them with the liquor....A boy named JAMES SILVER, while at work in a turner's shop on First-street on Wednesday last, was caught in the machinery and had both arms broken, and was otherwise severely injured before he was rescued.

PARK FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The Common Council Committee, charged with the duty of selecting a site for a Park in the Eastern District, have held one meeting. At this meeting eight sites were proposed, supposed to be the only eligible locations that can be obtained at a reasonable price in the District. The sites offered were as follows: Between Third and Fifth streets, and North Tenth and North Thirteenth streets; between Second and Fourth streets, North First and North Ninth streets; blocks bounded by Ninth and Tenth and South Fourth streets and Broadway; the two blocks bounded by Union-avenue, Lorimer, Devoe and Powers streets, now occupied as a graveyard; three blocks on Union-avenue, each side, bounded by Withers, Richardson, Lorimer and Ninth streets, Maspeth and Metropolitan avenues and Bushwick; Bushwick-avenue and the city line, between Johnson and Wyckoff streets; Ewen, North Second, Powers streets and Graham avenue. The Committee, after receiving this information, adjourned.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the last regular meeting of this Association an essay was read by LYMAN ABBOTT, Esq., subject—"Life Preaching." Owing to the inclemency of the weather the audience was small, and a resolution was passed requesting him to repeat it at the next meeting. At the close of the discussion following the essay the President announced that the new rooms of the Association, which are to be located in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-street, would be so soon ready for occupation that the next social meeting to be held—the fourth Monday of this month—would be held in those rooms. He stated also that an attempt was being made to raise by subscription $5,000, for the purpose of adding to the library. It is stated that the rooms will be handsomely furnished and provided with some fine pictures, and will not be surpassed by any reading-room in New-York or Brooklyn. On motion of Mr. ABBOTT, the ladies of Brooklyn were invited to attend the social meetings. Messrs. ABBOTT, RICHARDS and LARKINGS were appointed a Committee to report upon the expediency of admitting ladies to associate membership.

A PLEASANT TRIBUTE.—At the close of Prof HITCHCOCK'S course of lectures at the Packer Institute yesterday afternoon, as the lecturer was passing from the Chapel, a young lady, one of the Collegiate Class, stepped forward and handed him a basket of flowers of exquisite beauty. With it was the following note:

The young ladies of the Collegiate Department earnestly thank Dr. HITCHCOCK for his lectures, for the new thoughts they have suggested, and for the blessed assurance they have given, that through the clouds of uncertainty which veil human eyes, shines forever the immortal truth of God, the radiant light of redeeming love. As a token of this feeling, they beg Dr. HITCHCOCK to accept these flowers.

PACKER INSTITUTE, March, 1859.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting was held last evening in the City Hall to remonstrate against the passage of the Water and Sewerage acts before the Legislature. Addresses were made by John A. Dayton, John A. Hennessey, C. J. Jack, Rodney S. Church and James W. Gilbert, after which a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of two from each Ward to draw up and forward a remonstrance against the passage of the acts named.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company is making arrangements to run cars over their different routes all night—after 12 o'clock midnight—upon the arrival of each boat at the Fulton Ferry. The Company, also, commenced last Sunday to run their two-horse cars the whole distance to East New-York.

ORIENTAL GYMNASIUM, northwest corner Bowery and Bayard-street, entrance No. 48 Bayard.—First exhibition by the members Wednesday and Friday evenings, 9th and 11th inst. Addresses by Jno. M. KEESE, D. D.; E. T. HIGCOX, D. D. Exercises commence at 7¼ o'clock. FANCOURT & OVERTON.

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment has done more for the relief of suffering humanity than all the Doctors that ever lived. It has cured thousands of sore legs and ulcers which the Doctors had given up. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 10.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	102	
9,000	Ill. Interest, '60	95	
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		90½
2,000	do		90¾
1,000	N. Car. State 6s		96½
6,000	do		96¾
22,000	Missouri St. 6s		85¼
15,000	do	s30	85¼
7,000	do		85½
500	Louisiana St. 6s		94
2,000	N. Y. C. RR. S. B.		88
6,000	Erie R R Bs. '75		36
1,000	Erie R Con. B. '71		35
3,000	Erie R Con B. '83		33
2,000	Hnd. R. R. 3d M. '74		74½
1,000	do		74¾
1,000	M. C. R. R 8 p ct. 1st me. S. F. C. bds.		96½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.		90¼
3,000	do		90½
36	Mechanic Bank		116
26	do		116⅞
60	National Bank		110
6	American ex. Bk		108¾
5	do		108½
18	City Bank		108
50	Del. & H. C. Co	s10	98⅝
34	do		98¾
200	Penn. Coal Co		81
100	Pacific Mail St. Co.		76⅝
25	do		76
78	do		76¾
26	do	b30	76¾
25	do	b30	76
50	N. Y. Cent. R	s10	79½
100	do	s30	79¾
250	do	b10	79⅝
100	do	b30	79¾
220	do		79½
100	do	b10	79¾
100	do	s10	79¾
200	do	s60	79¾
100	do	b60	79¾
250	Erie R. R		10¾
100	do	b60	10¾
50	Hudson Rtv. R	s60	31¾
150	do		31¾
100	Hnd. River R.R.	s60	32
50	Har. R. R. Pref.	b30	39
30	Mich. Cen. R. R		52¾
25	Panama R. R.	s60	117
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60	70¾
100	do	b60	70½
100	do	b60	70¾
250	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		61
100	do	s10	61
200	do	b60	61
150	do	s10	60¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b30	27
50	do		27
100	Harlem R. R.		12¾
300	Harlem RR. Pref.		39
100	do	s10	39
6	Second-av. RR.		100¾
350	Reading Railroad		49
300	do	s60	48¾
500	do	s10	48¾
100	do	s17	48¾
100	do	s10	49
100	Panama RR.	s60	117
275	Ill. Cen. RR.		89
300	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	52¾
125	do		53¾
100	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		11¾
50	do	b60	12¾
130	do		11¾
100	do	b30	17
50	do		18¾
406	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.		47¾
50	do	b30	47¾
425	do	b30	47¾
100	do	s60	47
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		70
100	do	b30	70
50	do	s30	70
50	do	s60	70
50	do	s60	70¾
100	ds	s30	26¾
460	Chi. & R. Is. R.	s30	60¾
100	do		60¾
300	do		60¾
100	do	s18	60¾
100	do	s10	60¾
150	do	b60	60¾
100	Mil. & Miss. R.		11¾
50	do	b30	11¾
20	do		11¾
50	La C. & Mil. R.		⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74		103¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	b10	85¾
20,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		91
6,000	Cal. State 7s	Bs.	84½
1,000	N. Car. State 6s		96¾
9,000	N. J. Cen. 2d m.	bs.	96
50	Del. & Hud. Canal Co		98¾
50	do	s10	98¾
50	Corn Ex. Bank		100¾
20	Union Bank		112¾
5	Pacific M. S. Co		73½
18	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		80¾
50	do		80½
100	Hnd. River R.R.	s60	32
50	Har. R. R. Pref.	b30	39
30	Mich. Cen. R. R.		52½
25	Panama R. R.	s60	117
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60	70¾
100	do	b60	70½
100	do	b60	70¾
250	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		61
100	do	s10	61
200	do	b60	61
150	do	s10	60¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b30	27
200	do		27

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000	N. Y. & H R. 2d m.	90	
4,000	Nor. Ind. R. 7s	74	
4,000	Hen. Co. (Ill.) 8s	55	
4,000	Mar. & Cin. R. 8s.	10	
850	G. W. M. In. S. of 1853	68	
1,000	S. M. I. S., '53	73½	
500	do '55	61¾	
1,000	Chi. St. P. & F du Lac 8s	12	
10,000	Tennessee 6s	90½	
1,000	At. Mu. In S. '58.	83	
10	St. Nicholas Bk	97	
20	Tradesmen's Bk	117	
20	Mer. Fire Ins. Co	116¾	
20	Mer. Mn. Ins. Co	97	
10	Artic F. Ins. Co	115	
40	Wall-st. F. In. Co	25¾	
20	Third-av. R.	127	
20	Wash. Fire Ins. Co	148¾	
20	Mer. Fire Ins. Co	171	
20	Peop. Fire In. Co	113	
10	do	110	
20	Gt. West M. I. Co	133¾	
42	St. N. Y. Fire I. Co	91¾	
16	Col. M. Ins. Co	114	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	109	
9	Bank of New-York	107	
10	Atlantic Bank	80¾	
20	Park Bank	105¾	
15	North River Bank	79¾	
50	E. R. Fire Ins. Co	108	
20	Lenox Fire I. Co	98	
8	Mer. M. Mar. In. Co	98	
10	Am. Ex. Co	89	
50	Erie R	9¾	
10	N. World Fire I. Co.	98	

THURSDAY, March 10—P. M.

The news from Europe by the *Arabia* at Halifax from England to Saturday, Feb. 26, is construed as pacific in the political sense, and financially encouraging. The Cotton accounts are also better than were looked for by the trede here by the present arrival, as the *Arabia* carried out from this side the report of continued large receipts at the Southern ports, which seemed at that time to strengthen the outside estimate of the present crop. The response from the Liverpool market today has added fresh excitement to our own market, and the sales are over 7,000 bales at very full prices, on the basis of 12¾c. for Gulf middlings. On the Stock Exchange, at the early session of the Brokers, the news was not known until the first call of the list was more then half through with, and then only the Consol and Cotton quotations, without particulars as to the cause of the rise in the former, were made known. The effect was immediately favorable, although prices had previously shown a good degree of steadiness. Three or four of the Western Stocks manifested unusual strength, the only prominent exception being Michigan Southern. The sales of Galena were up to 70¾; Toledo 26½, (a recovery of 2¼ from the lowest of yesterday, and of ⅝ from the closing;) Rock Island 60⅞; and Michigan Central 52½. The New-York Bonds were called before the news; Central was in steady demand at 79⅜, and soon after advanced to 80 ℔ cent., closing in the afternoon 80¼ ℔ cent., firm, and with only a limited offering of stock. Hudson advanced to 32⅛, and Harlem Preferred to 39. Erie 10¾. The final dealings in Galena

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2333. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Departure of the Neapolitan Exiles for New-York.

M. BELLY GOES TO NICARAGUA.

Items of Interest and Importance.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool, Feb. 23, arrived at Portland at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She reports having been detained by head winds.

Passed the *Canada*, from Boston, for Halifax and Liverpool, on Thursday, and the *City of Manchester*, from New-York, for Liverpool, a few days ago.

The *North Briton's* mails were forwarded by the morning train via Boston and reached this City at an early hour this morning. A summary of her news will be found below.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 21st, Lord DERBY appealed to Lord GREY to postpone his pending motion in regard to the Ionian Islands. He said Mr. GLADSTONE was en route for England, and he would undertake, if the motion was postponed for a fortnight, that no act which the Ionian Parliament might pass, should be ratified until the House had an opportunity of discussing any motion, that might be preferred.

Lord GREY assented, and the subject was postponed.

In the House of Commons Mr. MAGUIRE gave notice that he should shortly call attention to the recent arrests in Ireland.

Mr. WALPOLE, Secretary of the Home Department, introduced a bill adjusting the vexed question of Church rates, by making payments voluntary, instead of compulsory. The bill was favorably received, and read a first time.

The correspondence in the *Charles et Georges* affair is published.

Mr. PERCY BELLY left Southampton 17th February, in the steamer *Parana*, for Nicaragua in order to take possession of the concession of the Canal in the presence of two Presidents, MARTINEZ and MORA, who are to meet for the purpose on the 27th of March at Rivas. Mr. BELLY is accompanied by a Staff of thirty-three persons, including his Secretary, Gen. M. LAVASSEUR, formerly French Minister to Mexico, sundry other officials, and a strong corps of Engineers.

The London *Times*, in noticing the departure, says it will probably cause some surprise in New-York, and is not likely to be looked upon with indifference at Washington. It thinks the English capitalists will be very chary of investing in the enterprise.

Berlin journals speak of a projected marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Princess ALEXANDRINA, daughter of Prince ALBERT, of Prussia.

FRANCE.

The tone of the Paris correspondence continues warlike. The *Daily News* correspondent says on the 20th Prince NAPOLEON received an immense deputation of Italian residents. The Prince made a speech on Italian affairs, and, though using cautious phraseology, the deputation saw in it a confirmation of their most ardent wishes. The same writer says the tactics of the Government are to blow alternately hot and cold on the question of peace or war.

There is, however, not a moment's relaxation in the preparations for war.

The French Minister of War had contracted for ten millions of rations of dried vegetables.

A second division of troops was under orders to march from Algiers to France.

It was rumored that General LAMORICIERE had offered his services to the Emperor in case of hostilities.

All the active battalions at Paris are to be increased, making each infantry regiment 1,500 strong.

Prince NAPOLEON, it is reported, is incessantly instigating the Emperor to war.

The purchase of horses was going on actively. The stables and large temporary sheds at Vincennes are all crowded.

Gun-boats, on a new plan, are said to be ordered to be constructed.

A large military forage magazine at Vincennes had been burned, entailing a loss of 20,000 francs.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the great instigator of war is Prince NAPOLEON, and his influence with the Emperor is at present extraordinary. The cool reception given by the Senate to the proposal for the increase of the Prince's income was intended as a rebuke to him for indulging in such eager views for war. The Prince's influence was giving great embrage to ministers, etc.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* again remarks that warlike preparations still continue.

The manifestation in favor of peace which was being prepared by the Chamber of Commerce has, it is said, been regularly inbked by a threatening paragraph in the *Patrie*.

A treaty between France and Russia was again spoken of.

It is stated that the preliminary meeting of the Conference was held at the Foreign Office on the 18th, and that Lord COWLEY started immediately after.

The rumor of Count WALEWSKI's resignation continued to gain ground.

Another pamphlet, by M. DE LA GUERRONIERE, had appeared. The question it treats of is the revision of treaties.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies had granted extraordinary credits for strengthening the fortifications at Mahon, Ferrol and other places.

The Italian exiles left Cadiz on the 19th on board an American frigate, (? ship,) name not mentioned.

One hundred Deputies in the Cortes had declared in favor of free trade in corn and cotton.

The English Consul at Tangiers was negotiating a treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco.

PORTUGAL.

A *concordat* with Rome was under discussion in secret sittings of the Chamber of Deputies.

ITALY.

The Duchess of PARMA has signed a treaty with Austria, authorizing the latter Power to occupy all the forts in her dominions with troops in case of hostilities.

Trade in Milan was in complete stagnation.

Large numbers of deserters from the Austrian army had crossed the Piedmontese frontiers.

It is asserted that official dispatches from Cardinal ANTONELLI to the Cabinet of Vienna, declare that no reception can be accorded to any representations from foreign Governments, at all referring to the domestic Government of the States of the Church.

The Sardinian Senate had adopted a bill for a loan of fifty millions of francs, by a vote of 50 to 7.

It was reported that the Pope intended to publish a manifesto refuting certain statements in regard to Rome, contained in the late pamphlet entitled "NAPOLEON III. and Italy."

An extraordinary rumor was circulating in Turin. It was said that King VICTOR EMANUEL had been privately married, and wished to be separated from his wife.

It is declared that the journey to Rome of the Marquis ALTIERI was for the purpose of obtaining the divorce, and that the Sardinian Minister is concluding negotiations with the Apostolic Court.

Turin letters say the chances in favor of peace were decidedly on the increase.

AUSTRIA.

Austria is strongly preparing for the defence of her Italian possessions. The garrison at Vienna was fully prepared to march at short notice.

There was great activity in the arsenal at Venice, where hospitals and army bakeries were established.

Gun-boats have been placed at the mouth of the river Po, and the garrison of Ferrara strengthened.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government had issued a circular alluding to the joint efforts of England and Prussia to preserve peace, and expressing the conviction that Austria will join in the endeavor for an amicable solution of the difficulties; but declaring that while reserving her action as a European Power, she will nevertheless fulfill her duties as a member of the German Confederacy.

RUSSIA.

It was reported that Russia had declared her determination to resist any attempt to prevent the union of the Principalities by force.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Jan. 25 had reached England. The details of the news state that Lord CANNING had given a greater extension of the amnesty, and interdicted any execution without his approval.

Public notice had been given that Oude and Rohilcund are again open to European families.

Lord CLYDE had applied for authority to pursue the rebels to Nepaul. He was to return to England in February.

An engagement between the Rohillas and a British force at Biscode was disastrous to the latter. Several officers and a number of men were killed.

Mr. Letts has sued Abel Shank in the United States Court at Cincinnati for infringement of his patent for the construction of steam fire-engines. He claims $20,000 damages.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Curious Chapter of Secret History---Jefferson Fillibustering After Cuba.

Adjournment of the Supreme Court—Backwardness of Business—The Post-Office Department.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 11.

A highly-interesting letter from Commodore CHARLES STEWART was to-day handed to President BUCHANAN, disclosing an item of secret history never before divulged. President JEFFERSON's gun-boat Navy, which was the subject of much ridicule, was ostensibly built for the protection of our sea coast. One hundred and eighty of these boats were sent southward. Commodore STEWART now makes known the fact that these boats were built for the special purpose of taking possession of Cuba, but before the plans of Mr. JEFFERSON were perfected our relations with England became threatening, and the project was postponed, and never afterwards revived. It is believed that this precedent set by President JEFFERSON in fillibustering will have some influence in directing the future policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, should Mr. PERSTON fail in his efforts to make a purchase of Cuba.

The Supreme Court will adjourn on Saturday, having cleared less than one-third of the calendar at this term. This fact, together with former experience, demonstrates conclusively that unless the Judges are relieved from circuit duty, and the Court made stationary, so that the increasing business can be disposed of before it reaches more formidable proportions, justice will be substantially denied by the delay that must necessarily ensue in trying causes. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 11.

The Hon. R. H. GILLETT, long connected with the Law Department of the Government, has published an argument to show that the revenues of the Post-office establishment can be applied after June next to pay for transporting the mail and other expenses of the Department notwithstanding the failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill.

General DENVER proposes to return to California by the next steamer, and this involves his resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Supreme Court to-day announced decisions in seventeen cases, but did not deliver the opinions. The Court then adjourned until December next, having cleared less than half the calendar.

The trial of the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES will not probably take place until the week after next, the Grand Jury not being inclined to give his case precedence over others.

A statement made up at the Treasury Department shows that the circulation of the banks throughout the country, in 1856, was nearly two hundred and fifteen millions; in 1857, one hundred and fifty millions, and in 1858, one hundred and ninety-three millions and a third.

The remains of the late Postmaster-General were sent to Tennessee this afternoon, in charge of Justice CATRON, Senators NICHOLSON and JOHNSON, and Col. SAVAGE, of that State, the offer of Adams Express Company having been accepted.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, March 11.

GOODWIN'S majority for Governor in 215 towns, is 3,795. Reckoning the remaining towns by last year's vote, his majority will be 3,418.

The majorities for Congressmen are for MARSTON, 700; TAPPAN, 1,036; EDWARDS, 1,000.

Eight Republican Senators and four Republican Councillors have been chosen, and the same party have seventy majority in the House.

Hudson River Navigation.

ROUNDOUT, Friday, March 11.

The steamer *Norwich* arrived here this morning from New-York City. She encountered large quantities of heavy ice between here and Poughkeepsie. The ice is moving with each tide. At the Elbow and at Esopus Meadows it is piled up very thick, making it very difficult for the steamers to work their way through. It will be several days before the river will be navigable at the place unless a warm change in the weather takes place.

Wheat Shipments.

OSWEGO, Friday, March 11.

The *Commercial Times'* annual statement of trade and commerce, published this afternoon, shows, reducing flour to wheat, that the total movement of grain over Lake Ontario in 1858 was 21,800,000 bushels, against 18,000,000 bushels in 1857. The total shipments from the Lake regions by various routes eastward in 1858 were 53,400,000 bushels, against 45,400,000 bushels in 1857.

The Wanderer and her Cargo.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 10.

The *Republican* says that a portion of the Africans imported in the *Wanderer*, and carried to Jackson, Talfair County, were arrested near Albany, and carried back eighty miles. They will probably be claimed by the alleged owners.

The Fry Divorce Case.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, March 11.

The Committee of the Legislature have resolved to report a bill granting the divorce asked for by the wife of Mr. HORACE B. FRY.

The Boston Post-Office.

BOSTON, Friday, March 11.

The Committee of Remonstrance against the removal of the Boston Post-Office left for Washington this afternoon.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* arrived here from Halifax at 10 o'clock this evening. The papers by her furnish nothing of interest additional to that contained in the dispatch already sent over the wires. Her mails will be sent South over the New-Haven Road by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and are due in New-York about 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at 4 o'clock A. M. from Boston, and sailed at 6 o'clock for Liverpool. Weather cloudy and calm.

Loss of Ship Civilian.

HAMPTON ROADS, Friday, March 11.

The ship *Charles Hill*, from the Chinchas, reports spoken, Feb. 5, ship *Carolus*, bound to Hampton Roads, with the captain, officers and crew of ship *Civilian*, abandoned off Cape Horn.

Dudley Observatory Again—Letter from Mrs. Blandina Dudley.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to a statement published in the *Evening Journal* of the 8th inst., that the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, at the close of a course of lectures delivered by Professor MITCHEL, in this city, stated to a large audience that a few hours previously, in company with Professor MITCHEL, he had made a call of courtesy upon me, and that during the visit I extended a pressing request to Professor MITCHEL that he would gratify the wishes of the citizens of Albany, and my own, by assuming the professional supervision of the Dudley Observatory.

Learning that the statement referred to has given rise to false impressions, I desire to say that Dr. ROGERS and Professor MITCHEL called upon me on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and that Professor MITCHEL, without apprising me that he differed from my friends and from my well-known views respecting the unfortunate controversy in which the Observatory is involved, stated that he was about to take charge of the Observatory and relieve it from its embarrassments. Not suspecting that any publicity or importance would be given to a remark made during a social visit of such gentlemen, and not intending to express more than mere civility to a visitor required, I replied that I was glad to hear that such was the case.

The majority of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory did not consult me concerning the removal of Dr. GOULD nor the appointment of Professor MITCHEL, and I did not intend, in the interview referred to, to approve of their action in this or any other respect, nor that my words should be used in any way before the public.

I am pained at the necessity of correcting and explaining a private conversation which took place at my own residence, and which has been repeated before an audience and published without my consent.

BLANDINA DUDLEY.

ALBANY, March 10, 1859.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Appropriation Bill—Stringent Economy Insisted On—No Respect for Persons or Politics—The Charities badly Damaged by their Factious Friends—All-night Session of the Assembly—The Contested Seat—The Times Pronounced an Oracle, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 11, 1859.

Mr. CONKLING has covered himself with fame and curses. His Appropriation bill, which cuts off $1,250 from the Governor's allowance for house rent, cuts down the expenses of almost every State office, lops off scores of old withered branches that it has been the custom to hang gifts upon, and torn up innumerable suckers, has been put through the Assembly's Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. It was the special order for yesterday; was discussed all day and taken up again in the evening. There was an earnest effort to insert some further provision for the charitable institutions, and the House by a small majority ordered the more worthy, tried and useful of them to be inserted. But friends of some that had been left out were untiring in their efforts to open the bill and stick in a few more.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the roll having been called, and 68 answering to their names—some dozen others being in the cloak-room, and refusing without a call of the House to come in—the House again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. VAN HORN in the Chair. Everybody was nibbling, lively, good-natured, but not very dignified in attitude, perhaps. Two amendments were pending. The Speaker, taking the floor, reminded gentlemen that if this bill was not to-night sat-out it would consume the week. He had been in the House five sessions, and never had seen an Appropriation bill disposed of without sitting out the night.

Mr. SPENCER (Republican) occupied his five minutes in repeating a speech about widows and orphans which he had made every half-hour during the evening. Hammered down.

New amendments, altered by a dollar or so from the amount voted down three hours before, being disposed of, the Speaker rebuked the factious spirit of the minority—not the political minority—and urged the thinking men to short speeches, honest amendments, quick votes, and a report of this bill to the House before adjournment. Mr. DURYEA and Mr. TOMLINSON denied a factious spirit, and urged that progress be reported. The Committee refused.

Mr. GOUARD, Republican, rebuked the member from New-York who had made so much complaint of delay on several occasions for his perpetual speech-making, and—being called to order by Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, he assured that gentleman that *he* too certainly had occupied *his* full share of time. The Major explained how that may have happened.

Mr. HUTCHINSON replied to some remarks about the impropriety of men uneducated to the law, quoting the law.

More amendments were voted down, concerning the salaries of State officers. At 1 o'clock Mr. SMITH, of New-York, moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Voted down. Mr. CHRISTIE said that as all the amendments that gentlemen wished to move had been offered, he hoped they would report the bill to the House. A score of amendments were roared out in opposition to the suggestion. A good deal of noise—all honest business noise, the noise of hurrying up amendments—enlivened proceedings for a quarter of an hour. Mr. ANDRUS, Mr. DURYEA, Mr. TOMLINSON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SPENCER and Mr. MEEKS pleaded each for charity. At 10 minutes to 2, A. M., progress was reported on the hill. The Speaker took the Chair and there came up a quick succession of motions to adjourn on all which the Ayes and Nays were ordered by the minority. The motion to recommit to insert the Infirmaries—it being explained that it would return the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and require another night's session, was refused by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Andrus, Carpenter, S. S. Childs, Cornelius Crocker, Duryea, Faruum, Filkins, Hubbell, Johnson, King, Schoiefield, Shaw, Spencer, Smith, Snell, Snydam, Tomlinson, Van Cortlandt, Woodruff—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bacheller, Bliss, Briggs, Brockway, Clark, Coburn, Colt, Colline, Conkling, Fuller, Godard, H. E. Graves, Green, Hall, Holmes, Holt, Laing, Littlejohn, Loomis, H. A. Lyon, R. Lyon, Macklin, Morris, Moulton, S. E. Palmer, Partin, Payne, Pendleton, Pierce, Pond, Ranney, Rider, See, Shepard, Slocum, Stewart, C. Thomas, Thompson, Tuthill, Van Horn, Weaver, Wiggins, Wiley, Woodbury—46.

At 3 o'clock Mr. TUTHILL moved the previous question, which by the ayes and nays was ordered. And now there could be no adjournment, under the Speaker's ruling, and a reconsideration of the order for the previous question not having been asked in time, until the whole subject was disposed of. Almost instantly the hall apple-woman's stock in trade was exchanged for cash. Members made themselves as snug as possible in their seats—but if one assumed the attitude of a confessed sleeper he was called to order, and straightened up. Mr. POND's boots getting accidentally, as he snoozed, upon the desk, Mr. SPENCER moved to take them from the table and refer to the first Committee of the Whole—ruled out of order. Somebody set a fool's-cap on a sleeper's head, the Speaker rebuked the offender, but not by name. Now in quick succession the amendments moved in Committee of the Whole were offered, the ayes and nays taken, and voted down. The motion to insert the Infirmaries of New-York and Brooklyn in the appropriation bill was voted down, all the New-York and Kings County members voting to insert them.

The motion to amend the bill by increasing the amount appropriated to the Governor for house rent was voted down, all of the Democrats voting for the increase. The bill cuts down the items for clerk hire in most of the Departments of State—and the majority refused to amend in this respect. An amendment continuing the appropriation for State Prison Inspectors' traveling expenses as heretofore, was adopted—the only change permitted in the bill during the evening thus far. Motions to cut off the salaries of the State Palæontologist—on which the merry speechee of the day aggregated some two hours probably, and of the Curator of the Cabinet, were voted down. With a single exception the ayes and nays were called on every amendment offered, and the absentees persistently called. Mr. C. S. SPENCER and Mr. MEEKS had for the most part alone of the Republicans risen with the Democrats for the Ayes and Nays. As they had appeared during the day as the special champions of the Hospitals, for their factiousness, and for detaining the House two hours, the majority determined to punish them. So Mr. MORRIS, of Yates, moved a reconsideration of the decided vote by which the Hospitals had been inserted in the bill. Though the New-York and Kings men voted unanimously No, the AYES had it, and, because two of their injudicious friends when fairly and repeatedly beaten, refused to let the House go on with its business, the Hospitals were cut off without a penny. While this vote was proceeding, the House was as still as if somebody were dying there. The mirth of the factious was dissipated, and a great many who had rather enjoyed it before, looked decidedly sorry. A motion to reconsider the appropriation to the Orphan Asylums was made in the same spirit as the last, but it failed. There were some score or more of amendments that had been offered in Committee of the Whole, and which were in order before the main question should be taken, but that Hospital vote had broken the wing of faction. All the honest amendments had been offered hours before. The main question being put, the bill was ordered to a third reading. Instantly at 4¼ A. M. the House adjourned.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the House reassembled and fell to work with good appetites, doing a good deal of business rapidly. The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills were recommitted to Cities and Villages to give the Opposition a hearing. The Brooklyn Academy of Music Incorporation act was read a third time and passed. It needs only the Governor's signature to be a law. The Brooklyn Mercantile Library bill—as the Senate had amended it, striking out the Assembly provisions that boys under 16 years should not vote, and that they must be three months members before voting, was repassed, and needs only the Governor's approval to be a law. The other business was mostly of a local character.

It is understood that when the Appropriation bill comes to its third reading, the majority will move its recommitment to insert the charitable appropriations precisely as last year, and that this will carry, being forthwith reported complete. So the great annual fight is over until the Senate set their hands at it.

The Senate had a vigorous debate and a good season over the Mandeville contested seat. On a motion on one of the dozen amendments moved to it, to fix the time for the final vote on this question, Mr. SPINOLA desired a few moments' time to reply to Mr. W. S. WHEELER, and a motion was made and carried to allow Mr. S. fifteen minutes. Mr. S. took the floor, and read the letter from the Albany correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES on the contested seat. He charged that the whip and spur were being used by a tyrannical majority to drive Senators to a party vote on this question—that the bargain entered into between Americans and Republicans in the Eleventh District must be carried out. He charged that the NEW-YORK TIMES was an oracle of the Republican Party, and the correspondent writing by authority, which announcement made from such a quarter on such an occasion encircled humble Glaucus's head with a halo of glory. He still speaks, however, to respectable people, even though poor and out of office. The contested seat question is to be settled—no mistake this time, for fixing it has cost the Senate a long session and a sharp fight—at 9¼ P. M., of Wednesday next. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 11.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was reported favorably; also the bill to incorporate the St. Joseph's Asylum, New-York.

Mr. PRATT's bill to incorporate the South Pacific American Mail Steamship Company was introduced.

Mr. SCHELL introduced a bill to amend the charter of the American Commercial Industrial Company, granted last year, by extending the power of the Company to all States and Territories as well as Central America.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the payment of the deficiency in the revenue of the City of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the People's College.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council in opening Duane and other streets.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER moved that a final vote on the alleged vacancy in Mr. MANDEVILLE's seat be taken on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, without delay or debate.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to strike out the words "without delay or debate."

Mr. MATHER moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost by 13 to 16.

Mr. SPINOLA rose to debate the amendment.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER raised the point of order that the question was not debatable.

The President ruled the point well taken.

Mr. SPINOLA appealed from the decision of the Chair, but after a warm skirmish he withdrew the appeal, and by consent of the Senate proceeded to debate the resolution.

The debate continued at considerable length on the motion to take the final vote in relation to Mr. MANDEVILLE's seat on Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock. Amendment after amendment was proposed for an extension of the time, and voted down by the Republicans in a solid body, the matter taking a party shape.

The yeas and nays were called on every vote.

Mr. JOHNSON, American, voted with the Republicans, and Mr. O. P. WHEELER steadily with the Democrats.

Eventually the final vote was agreed to be taken at 9¾ o'clock on Wednesday evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill to appoint Commissioners of Record for Richmond County.

On motion of Mr. MATHER the Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for Thursday next at noon.

Mr. LAFLIN moved for a reconsideration of the vote fixing the hour for the final vote on Mr. MANDEVILLE's seat, in order to clinch the matter, and expressed the hope that it would be voted down.

The Senate refused to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NIXON called up the resolution to create a Standing Committee. Laid on the table.

The bills to provide for reports in Pardon cases; to amend the St. David's Benevolent Society charter; and to amend the law relative to Principals and Factors, were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER introduced a bill to amend the law to prevent the erection of unsafe buildings in New-York.

Several bills of no general interest were considered in Committee of the Whole till the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 11.

The following is the continuation of the Assembly report from last night:

The adjournment of the Assembly did not take place until 5 o'clock this morning.

The debate on the Annual Appropriation bill was very spirited, and a resolute fight was made by Mr. C. S. SPENCER, DURYEA and others to secure the appropriations for the several charitable institutions of the State. The bill was thus opposed at every stage, amendment after amendment being proposed.

At 3 A. M. the Committee rose, but only to renew the fight in the House.

When the Speaker resumed the Chair every amendment offered in the Committee of the Whole was again proposed, and the ayes and noes demanded.

In the end the bill was ordered to a third reading, with the following material alterations: The sums of $22,500 for the New-York Hospital, and $30,000 for other Hospitals of the State, were both stricken out by a vote of 44 to 30.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of Yates, the sum of $10,000 for the Pilot Commissioners was stricken out, and the sum of $35,000 for the Orphan Asylums of the State inserted.

The State Prison Inspector's traveling fees were raised from $1,200 to $2,700 per annum.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

This morning, Mr. MORRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported against amending the Assembly Apportionment act, by giving Broome County two and Livingston County one member.

Mr. BUMP, representative from Broome, opposed the adoption of the report, demanded a hearing for Broome in the House, and protested against the disposal of the question by the Standing Committee.

After debate, the report was referred to the Committee of the whole House for consideration.

The bill to repeal the act creating the office of City Judge of New-York was reported unfavorably, and the report agreed to.

Concurrent resolutions amending the Constitution so as to disfranchise persons guilty of infamous crimes or bribery were reported by the Special Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Commissioners of Emigration reported to the House that they have never applied to the court to test the title of the Castle Garden property. The State has brought suit against the City, and the Commissioners, as tenants of the City, are made parties in defence of the suit now pending. The Commissioners have made arrangements to hold possession under the City title until the question of title is decided.

Mr. ST. JOHN introduced a resolution, asking the opinion of the Attorney-General whether the State is responsible for damages to contractors, when their contracts are suspended by the State or its officers.

The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Academy of Music was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the incorporation of Religious Societies.

The annual tax bill, imposing a tax of one and one-eighth mill.

To provide for the printing of the Calendars of Kings County Courts.

To amend the South Brooklyn Savings Bank charter.

To amend the law in relation to the collection of demands against vessels.

To authorize the indictment of the Quarantine incendiaries in any county of the Second Judicial District.

The Registry Law bill, as the special order, was taken up and debated during the remainder of the session, and progress reported upon it by the Committee.

When the Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. SHEPPARD moved that the House disagree with the report of the Committee and order the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. LOOMIS opposed the motion, and it was withdrawn.

The bill was then made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

Interesting from Hayti.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE GEFFRARD ADMINISTRATION—PROJECTS OF IMPROVEMENT—STATE OF FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to Feb. 17 have come to hand. The financial condition of the new Republic engages the attention of the Government, which announces its intention to prepare a statement of the national debt, left behind it by the recent Empire, and to provide for its payment.

It has also issued a proclamation declaring its basis of reform. It follows:

"Haytiens! the financial condition of the country claims from the Government measures just but decisive. These measures will infringe upon many private interests. Those who enrich themselves by your labor, or by personal favor, will, without doubt, loudly protest; but the course of Government will not be checked by their discontent. It will march on firmly, and woe to those who attempt to fetter it.

The era of pillaging is past! Each functionary is henceforth responsible for his acts; this responsibility is not illusory; it extends from the chief magistrate and his ministers to the lowest employe.

Previously to this attempt at overturning his authority, GARZA was preparing to send five hundred men to Vera Cruz, to aid JUAREZ in the defence of that city against the attack of MIRAMON. It was this resolution, in fact, which stimulated the reactionary party to the present movement. They not only desired to prevent, by every means in their power, assistance being sent to the Constitutionalists, but thought the occasion a good one for seizing upon the minority of the city and State themselves. But I am rejoiced that they failed in the attempt, and that thus we have escaped the miseries consequent upon another political overturn. Any Government is better than these miserable revolutions."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 11.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received. They contain the details of the news by the brig *Minatitlan*, from Tampico on the 26th ult.

The Tampico papers manifested considerable alarm as to the result of MIRAMON's expedition, but they considered Vera Cruz in a most perfect state of defence.

More than 4,000 men, says the *Prisma*, can be concentrated there at a moment's notice in case of attack, without including the commands of LALAVE and IRIGO, or the army of Oajaca, numbering 1,000, now before Orizava. All counted, the Liberals have for the defence of the city about 6,000 available troops. On the other hand the *Prisma* thinks that not more than 1,000 men can be spared from the cities now held at the point of the bayonet by the reactionary party, and that MIRAMON will have to depend almost entirely upon the army with which he set out from the capital.

In the meantime the war is to be prosecuted with vigor all through the interior.

FALLING OF THE FLOOR OF A CHURCH—FOUR LIVES LOST.—The following particulars of the calamity of the 9th, at St. Mary's Church in Oswego, are given by the *Palladium*: "The Church was literally packed with people. The exercises of the evening had just commenced, or were about to commence, when about one-third of the floor, immediately in front of the altar, gave way from the immense weight, and fell to the basement, precipitating about one-third of the audience in an indiscriminate mass in the space below. As soon as the mass of people had left the Church, a number of men, together with Mr. GUARDET and the Redemptorist Priests, JOEL H. WARE and others, rushed to the relief of the unfortunate people who were lying dying, and even dead. Many women were taken out of the Church insensible, some with broken limbs, some dead. One man, LAWRENCE MURRAY, brother-in-law of LUKE RATTIGAN, member of the Oswego Guard, was taken out dead; also Mrs. MARY CARLIN and Mrs. BRIDGET LANODON, who were conveyed to the house of R. H. MARTIN, Esq., opposite, where both soon expired. Another woman, Mrs. MARGARET HENNESSY, was taken to the residence of Mrs. KANE, where she also expired in a short time. It was found that a portion of the large cross-beam near the altar was very much decayed in the centre by dry rot, but to all appearances externally was perfectly sound. The beam broke off under the excessive weight, thus causing the disaster.

THE TREASURY FRAUDS IN OHIO.

Report of the Treasury Investigating Committee—Embezzlement of Ohio, Brooklin, and others—Startling Disclosures.

The State Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Ohio, to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed by Ex-State Treasurers BEAN, BRESLIN, and GRISWOLD, have made their report—a formidable document, occupying fifty columns of the Ohio *State Journal Extra*. It was presented to the Legislature March 8, accompanied by a Special Message from Governor CHASE. The Governor enters his objections to the manner in which the Board of Commissioners was constituted; claiming that the Commissioners were not constitutionally appointed by the Legislature, and that that body transcended the limits of its legitimate powers; but nevertheless transmits the report for legislative action.

The Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly were Messrs. A. P. EDGERTON, CALVIN REMELIN and W. D. MORGAN. They open their report with an apology for its enormous length, but state that their specific instructions left them no option. Mr. REMELIN, doubting the constitutionality of the creation of the Commission, scrupled to serve until the opinion of the Courts had been obtained. The decision having proved favorable, the Commission proceeded with its duties, and took up, in turn, the cases of ALFRED A. BEAN, JOHN G. BRESLIN and WM. H. GIBSON. These parties were successively State Treasurers of Ohio. The Commission examined the accounts of each, and report in detail. The main fact developed appears to be that the incumbent of the office of State Treasurer has enjoyed unlimited control of the State moneys, and that, from the want of proper checks upon peculation, the State has been a sufferer to the amount of about $600,000. It is quite impossible to give a complete digest of the Commissioners' Report, but the principle points may be briefly stated:

I. In the case of ALBERT A. BEAN, who was State Treasurer from 1847 to 1852, serving for two terms, it appears that that individual was poor when he took the office; and that his sureties were parties with whom he had no personal acquaintance, but who backed him in order to profit by his personal obligation to them, in order to make use of the public money. These gentlemen, eight in number, were, with one exception, residents of the city of Columbus. Their names are given in the report. "Influenced (says the report) by *considerations of a pecuniary character only*, these gentlemen became the sureties of Mr. BEAN." "The Treasury of the State of Ohio had, for a long period, *been the source of profit to various Banks and bankers.*" One of these sureties, Mr. W. S. SULLIVANT, President of the Citizen Bank of Columbus, swears that *he became the security of Mr. BEAN, with the expectation of a benefit to accrue therefrom to the Bank by deposits to be made therein by him as Treasurer*—that D. W. DEMING, the Cashier, agreed to share with him any liability that might arise in consequence of his becoming such security, and *gave him an instrument in writing to that effect*—that there were other banks whose representatives were also sureties for the same reason.

During the entire official term of Mr. BEAN, the books were kept in a manner not highly creditable to either of these gentlemen, and certainly not very satisfactory to those who have had occasion subsequently to examine them for the purpose of ascertaining their correctness. The testimony of W. G. DEMING, Mr. MOODIE, D. W. DEMING, and THOMAS HUNTER, shows that Mr. BEAN was the recipient of interest on his deposits of funds of the Treasury, and it does not appear that he ever accounted to the State for any portion of it. The amount he received, it is impossible to ascertain.

Mr. HEATON testifies that Mr. BEAN kept a running account with the Bank in his name as Treasurer of State, averaging from $70,000 to $80,000. That in 1851 $30,000 of the amount standing to his credit was diverted from his official account, and invested in the stock of the Bank. That he gave his check on his official account for the $30,000, and received two certificates in the names of two of his friends in the northern part of the State: that during the time he held the stock he received dividends upon it, and that it was afterwards retransferred to JOHN P. RENICK. Evidence more conclusive could not be required that this $30,000 of stock was purchased with moneys belonging to the Treasury, and which were not refunded until near, or after the expiration of his term of office.

So various are the modes of concealment resorted to by Banks, of the payment of interest in such cases, or of any other illegal transaction, that it is only by accident that the casual examiner can obtain any clue to its extent, or even a fraction of the amount. Unquestionably, large sums, for interest, were received by Mr. BEAN from various sources, of which no definite intelligence can ever reach the public. Shortly after Mr. BEAN became Treasurer, he commenced purchasing and speculating in real estate, in and near the City of Columbus.

Near the expiration of BEAN's term of office, he seems to have made an arrangement with his successor, JOHN G. BRESLIN, for the "adjustment of balances." The Commission has ascertained that the amount which should have been paid in cash to BRESLIN was $304,345. BRESLIN, in his report to the Senate, states that he received $246,576. The report says:

"One of the inexplicable circumstances in the settlement between these gentlemen is, that no paper or memorandum, or statement or receipt is found, or known to exist, exhibiting any mutually satisfactory evidence of the manner of settlement, or of the amount ascertained to be due, or of the money actually paid."

The entire balance due by BEAN to the Treasury is $85,690. The report adds that he refused to appear before the Commission, paid no attention to subpœnas, and was finally waited upon, at the town of Elyria, by the Commissioners in person—after the manner of MAHOMET going to the mountain, when the mountain refused to come to MAHOMET. But even then, Mr. BEAN refused to produce papers or memoranda. The report deals very severely with this gentleman.

II. The case of JOHN G. BRESLIN was next examined. The condition of the Treasury management was much the same under this gentleman's administration. The report says of BRESLIN's previous character, that it had fallen to the lot of few young men in the State to attain the prominent and influential position occupied by him previous to his election as Treasurer of State. He had been Speaker of the House of Representatives upon his first election to it; and no man, however ambitious, could have desired a brighter future than that opening before him.

The report says of BRESLIN's operations: Mr. BRESLIN, at the time of his settlement with Mr. BEAN, received from him a certificate of deposit of W. E. CHITTENDEN, banker, New-York, for $48,464 76, as money, which was in violation of law and of every just rule of official conduct, and either by his own remissness, or by the advice of Mr. BEAN, the larger portion of it was lost to the State. In our opinion, this sum was not in fact available to Mr. BEAN as money when he sought to transfer it to BRESLIN, and hence his solicitation that it should be permitted to remain undisturbed in Mr. CHITTENDEN's hands until the July following. Indorsements to withhold a demand, were undoubtedly held out to Mr. BRESLIN, not disclosed in the testimony, for, unfortunately for the reputation of these men, as well as for the interests of the State, they are unwilling witnesses.

Besides the gross violation of official duty on the part of Mr. BRESLIN, on his agreement to conceal the defalcation of Mr. BEAN, he still further aggravated it by permitting the sureties to give their checks for $65,000, payable in two years, without interest.

The report details the financial operations of BRESLIN; his connection with the Akron Branch Railroad loan, the City Bank of Cincinnati, the Central Bank of Indianapolis, the firm of W. W. COMBS & Co., and numerous "outside operations," by nearly all of which the State was a loser; BRESLIN having employed the State finances for his financial schemes. The Commissioners also state that the propositions were made to them, on behalf of BRESLIN, having in view his return to Ohio, and appearance before the Commission, to give his testimony in relation to the defalcation. Upon consultation with the Attorney-General, it was deemed advisable

[illegible] Stephens for the Murder of [illegible]—Testimony by Parkes—Morphine Purchases [illegible] and Arsenic to Found in the Body.

FIFTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

At the opening of the Court Miss Fanny Bell was recalled by the District-Attorney. She was asked whether she did not misunderstand the question put to her by Ex-Attorney-General Cushing, on Thursday, relative to the cause of her aunt's decease,—whether or not she wrote home to her father that her aunt died from intemperance. She said she had misunderstood the question, and wished to explain. Mr. Cushing objected to the course of the prosecution. They must not recall a witness when they had finished with that witness. Miss Bell was in the act of replying to the District-Attorney, when Mr. Ashmead entered the room. Immediately he saw her on the stand, almost before he could get his hat off, he commenced to remonstrate, "Now, if it please your Honor, is this to be allowed," &c. The Court decided that it was to be allowed, and the young lady deposed that she had entirely misunderstood the question. But this simple answer was not permitted to be given without altercation between counsel, during which the Court administered a rebuke to the counsel for the defence, and Mr. Cushing apologized. The next witness was then called.

Patrick Riley, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I live in East Seventeenth-street; I have not lived here two years yet; I came from County Cavan, Ireland; I knew the father of Mrs. Sophia Stephens; I did not know the defendant till I came here; the Bells were all a decent family, and had a good character; I saw Mrs. Stephens twice while she was sick; the first time I don't remember; the second time I saw her was the day before her death, or the day before that; it was either on Monday or Tuesday; she was lying in bed; it was about seven o'clock in the morning; there were a couple of females there; I did not know their names; Stephens was not there; she told me she was no better, and felt the same burning inwardly; I did not see her afterwards; I had seen her before her sickness; after her sickness she was altered; she was bloated up, with a red hue on her face.

Michael Flynn, examined by the District-Attorney—I am a druggist; I reside at No. 420 Second-avenue; I know the defendant Stephens; I knew Mrs. Stephens; I do not recollect when I last saw the prisoner Stephens, previous to her death; I sold Stephens something five weeks before her death; I sold him half an ounce of arsenic; I sold him half an ounce a week previous to that; the color of the arsenic was white; he was in the habit of coming into my place two or three times a week for some three years; I do not recollect of his being in my place from the time I sold him the last arsenic till I heard of his wife's death. [Envelope shown to witness—it was the envelope of the anonymous letter sent to Mr. Cardwell.] I wrote that address on that envelope, by order of James Stephens; he came into my store, in the month of June last, as near as I can recollect—the commencement of Summer, at any rate—and got me to write it; I handed it back to James Stephens, and he took it away.

Walter L. Sandford, examined by District-Attorney—I reside at No. 46 East Thirty-second-street; I am a Police officer; I am acquainted with premises No. 166 East Twenty-seventh-street: I have visited the rooms in which the defendant lives; they are on the south side of Twenty-seventh-street; there are windows in the rear of the house, looking from his rooms into Twenty-sixth-street, on the premises of Mr. John Stevenson; yesterday I placed a piece of paper in the window in Stephens' bedroom, and went over to Stevenson's factory; I could see the paper very plain.

This witness was not cross-examined.

John Ward, examined by the District-Attorney—I reside at No. 474 Pearl-street; I am an undertaker: I know Edward D. Connery, the late Coroner; I visited Greenwood Cemetery with him last September; on the 23d; the two Miss Bells, George Rice, and another gentleman were there also; we disinterred the remains of Mrs. Stephens; I opened the coffin for the young ladies to recognize the features; they did so; I placed the coffin in the box and took it to Bellevue Hospital, where it was opened again for the ladies to recognize the corpse, after which it was given in charge to Governor Daly; I afterwards saw the coffin and a part of the body in the dead-house, about the 3d of October; I put it into a box, took it to Greenwood Cemetery, deposited it in the same grave, and have not seen it since; it was on the occasion of my taking it back that I saw it the second time; the corpse I saw at Bellevue Hospital was the same corpse I removed from the Cemetery; the face of the corpse appeared black.

Joanna Brandon, examined by the District-Attorney—I reside at No. 183 East Twenty-sixth-street; my husband's name is James Brandon; he works at Mr. Stevenson's coach manufactory; I knew the late Mrs. Stephens; I used to see her in the Twenty-seventh-street Church; I called upon her during her illness; it was nearly two weeks before she died; it was in the first stage of her illness; she was in her own sitting-room; she had been lying down, but was rather better; she was facing the windows; I observed she had a black eye; I saw her afterwards during her sickness; she was in bed; I did not then notice her black eye, because she was lying down and shaded; Mrs. Stephens complained of a burning sensation in her chest and throat, nausea and sickness of the stomach; she said the sensation was like a rolling ball of fire in her chest, and sometimes in her throat; and said that it felt as if she would feel better, if she could put her hand down her throat and pull it up; I was there the evening previous to her death, but did not see her; I saw her nieces on that occasion; I went into an entry bedroom; I saw no one else there; I generally saw Miss Fanny Bell and Mrs. Hannah when I went there; I think I saw Fanny Bell on every occasion I went there; previous to Mrs. Stephens' sickness, to all appearance, she was a hearty-looking woman; she was of a fair complexion.

Mrs. Brandon was not cross-examined.

Mary Pulman, examined by the District-Attorney—I reside at No. 49 East Twenty-fourth-street; my husband's name is John Polman; he is in the wholesale dry-goods business; I know James Stephens; I knew Mrs. Stephens; I have known her as a member of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church, for two or three years, and perhaps longer; I saw her during her illness three times; she was very sick at the stomach when I saw her, and said that was the case frequently, and could keep no food on her stomach; I first called on her during the last week of her life; I saw her twice afterwards; I saw her the night of her death; Mr. Pulman accompanied me; I recollect distinctly that one of the neices was there, but do not remember whether the other was; a young man named William Mills was there; I do not recollect if any one else was there; I heard Mrs. Stephens breathing very heavily; I was in the adjoining room; I remarked to her niece that she should not be allowed to sleep in that way long at a time; that a person in her weak condition ought to be roused; I always understood from her that she was very much distressed and had a constant nausea of the stomach; she had just been vomiting when I went in on my first visit; I believe I did not see Mr. Stephens there at any of my visits; I never saw any medicine administered to her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—I did not notice if Mrs. Stephens had a black eye or not; I did not notice it when she was in her coffin.

Direct resumed—Mrs. Stephens was lying in bed when I saw her.

To Mr. Ashmead—I saw her in the coffin after her death.

Direct resumed—I only looked at her in the coffin for a moment.

Daniel E. Stewart, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I reside at No. 106 East Twenty-seventh-street; I am a butcher; I first lived on the first floor, and afterwards moved up stairs, where I reside now; I was acquainted with Mrs. Stephens; I do not recollect how long she was sick; I knew of her being sick a couple of weeks; I had lived in that house about a year and a half previous to her being sick; I used to see her every day; I always thought she was a pretty healthy woman; she had no occupation but take care of her house; I remember the time when she died; it was between two and three o'clock in the morning; I forget the day of the month; I did not visit in her room during her sickness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—I occupied precisely the suite of rooms below that Mr. Stephens did above; she never had a black eye that I know of; I saw her nearly every day; I always thought she and her husband were on good terms; I could hear any unusual noise in the rooms above, if my door was open; I have a wife and child.

Direct resumed—I was never in Mrs. Stephens' rooms before she died; my business required me to be away from home; I never took particular notice of her face; I used to see her in passing merely.

To Mr. Cushing—I saw her when she was laid out, and did not notice that she had a black eye; I think, when she was alive, if she had had a black eye, I should have observed it.

To Mr. Shaffer—I cannot say how long it was before her death that I last saw her.

Dr. James E. Wood, examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I reside at No. 2 Irving-place; I am a physician and surgeon; I was present at Bellevue Hospital in the presence of Dr. Doremus, Coroner Connery and some others; I made a *post-mortem* examination there, on Sept. 24, 1858; Dr. Doremus and his assistant, Dr. Zencker, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Gourley, the curator of the museum, and several of the assistants of the Hospital; I made a *post-mortem* examination of a female that I caused to be taken from a coffin, on the plate of which was inscribed "Sophia Stephens, died Sept. 23, 1857, aged 46 years;" the Misses Bell were not in the room; I caused the body to be removed from the coffin by an assistant in the Hospital; it was removed without dismemberment; I examined the anterior surface of the body, for the purpose of ascertaining its condition; I found the skin of a dirty yellow color, in a very remarkable state of preservation; it had not shrunk any, and was plump and full; the face, sides of the head, with the anterior portion of the skull, were in an advanced state of decomposition; then I made a posterior examination, by turning the body over; with the exception of the scalp, it presented the same appearances the anterior did; the scalp was decomposed; I then made a dissection of the anterior portion of the body, from the sternum to the pubis, in a medial line; this brought into view the anterior portion of the liver, the stomach, the colon and the omentum; the liver, stomach and colon were in a remarkable state of preservation; the stomach and omentum were well preserved, and loaded with fat; the other viscere of the abdomen were examined before I commenced to remove them; they were also apparently healthy and well preserved; I then proceeded to remove the viscera of the abdomen—first by applying a ligature round the cardiac orifice of the stomach, and another round the pyloric orifice; this was handed to Dr. Doremus and placed in a vessel prepared for the purpose; I then removed a portion of the liver with the gall bladder; a portion of the intestines, which were also placed in a vessel prepared by Dr. Doremus; the intestines were examined and their internal lining were found in a remarkable state of preservation, and but little fluid contained in their cavity; the remaining portions of the intestines, the uteris and its appendages were given to Dr. Doremus for examination; the cavity of the peritoneum or belly contained nothing except two or three ounces of oily matter, which had percolated through the tissues, which were all loaded with fat; this examination was made without opening into the cavity of the thorax, which was next opened; we found the viscera therein contained wonderfully well preserved; the lungs and heart were remarkably well preserved; the other tissues with the pleura were perfectly dry; not a particle of moisture was discovered on the surface; I then proceeded to examine the head and face, to find if there was a bruise which was said to have existed at the time of death, but decomposition had so far advanced that it was impossible to note anything; the brain was in an advanced stage of decomposition, melting upon pressure of the hand or scalpel; a portion of it was given to Dr. Doremus; I examined the muscular tissues of the body; they had not lost their coloring matter and were still red; as well preserved as many bodies that I have seen in the dissecting rooms of country colleges; the shroud, the napkin placed about the nates and vulva, were also handed to Dr. Doremus; some cotton found in the mouth was also given to Dr. Doremus for examination; I examined the interior of the stomach at Dr. Doremus' house, after he had removed its contents; the mucous membrane was hard, much harder than natural; there was no redness of the stomach; the veins were large, as if they were congested; the contents of the stomach were unusually small; this smallness might be accounted for by the contents having been ejected before death, or from the patient not having taken any substance into the stomach for a long time before death; there was a peculiar odor from the body; not an odor from decomposition; I cannot account for it in any other way; I never smelt anything like it before.

The cross-examination of Dr. Wood was waived for the present. When called, he will be called as a witness in chief for the defence.

The next witness was Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. The wall of the Court-room, adjoining the judicial bench, was adorned with handsome diagrams, of large size, representing the retorts and other chemical apparatus used by the Professor, his coadjutors and assistants, in the work of detecting the poison, if there was any, in the body of Mrs. Stephens. The drawing was most complete; the furnaces, the tubes leading from one retort to another, everything, in short, connected with the investigation, which is conceded to have been one of the most scientific yet undertaken in the City, were elaborately depicted. Besides these, Professor Doremus had brought with him a large case filled with tubes, containing the arsenic found in the body, in its various forms.

The Professor occupied the stand nearly two hours. The examination was conducted by Mr. John Sedgwick, the learned assistant District-Attorney, who, to his other varied acquirements, adds great knowledge of chemistry. But Professor Doremus, using the professional wand, which is so familiar to the students in his classes, to illustrate the diagrams, rather delivered a lecture than underwent an examination. It would be most unjust to him to give a partial and garbled report of his admirable testimony. He explained the tests by which the presence of arsenic could be detected in a human body, narrated at very extensive length the method in which those tests were applied and the channel by which conclusions were reached. The result of his long and laborious investigation may be shortly summed up. He found from four to six grains of arsenic in the remains of the deceased woman, exhumed a year after death. This arsenic was discovered in the contents of the small and large intestines, throughout the viscere, the muscular and adipose tissues, in the skin and in the bones. At such a period after death much of the arsenic swallowed by a patient, would be absorbed, and the quantity found in the remains was not an exact test of the amount of arsenic taken. The quantity of arsenic sufficient to cause death varied in different persons, and under different circumstances. It was on report that a grain and a half had killed—Sir Benjamin Brodie was the authority for that. Two grains, three grains, according to circumstances, were sufficient to cause death. An analysis of two hundred cases of poisoning by arsenic, made by Dr. Lee, established his own conclusions on the subject of the symptoms produced by poisoning by arsenic, which were vomiting, pain in the pit of the stomach, described as a burning pain, a similar pain in the throat, nervousness, and prostration of the whole system, partial paralyzation, diarrhœa, swelling of parts of the body, and a peculiar anxious appearance of the countenance.

Dr. Doremus will be called by the defence as a chief witness.

Dr. Delmold was next examined as to the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. He had been for many years familiar with such symptoms. They were vomiting, intense burning pain in the stomach, extending upwards and downwards, so as to make the whole belly intensely painful to the touch, extending to the throat and even to the mouth; unquenchable thirst, diarrhœa, the discharges being streaked with blood; an anxious appearance, a sunken eye, a brilliant, wild expression of the eye; excessive prostration of all the vital powers; pulse quick and feeble, limbs powerless and extremities numb, oftentimes convulsions of the limbs.

On the conclusion of Dr. Delmold's testimony, the Court adjourned till this morning. The interest of the trial is still on the increase, and more ladies were present yesterday than on any previous day.

The Hatch Divorce Case—Injunction Applied for Against Dr. Hatch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—March 11.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cora L. V. Hatch vs. *Benjamin F. Hatch.*—This is, as is well known, a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Hatch against her husband.

Mrs. Hatch has lately obtained an order to show cause why her husband should not be enjoined and restrained from interfering with or exercising any control over her person or movements; the order containing an injunction meantime. The order to show cause came on for argument this morning—Messrs. Mount and L. S. Chatfield for the plaintiff; Messrs. Ferris and Squires for the defendant.

The motion was argued upon the pleadings in the cause, and on a number of new affidavits. The pleadings have already been published; the following is the substance of them:

The complaint, after averring the marriage, &c., charges that, before the marriage of the parties, the defendant made false and freudulent representations to the plaintiff as to his social position, business and prospects, his income, &c., &c., to induce her to marry him, and that, since the marriage, he has made no effort to do business for himself, but has depended on his wife's labors. The answer denies making these representations, except as to one or two which are true; and says that, by arrangement between them, defendant devoted himself to aiding in plaintiff's business of lecturing.

The complaint then charges that defendant has "confiscated" the proceeds of plaintiff's lectures; has refused to provide her with sufficient under-clothing; has compelled her to walk to and from her lectures in inclement weather; and has refused to supply her with suitable food. The answer sets up that the proceeds of the plaintiff's lectures belonged to the defendant; but shows that he expended the money thus: $150 to $200 for his own clothing; $1,400 for clothing and jewelry for plaintiff; $1,000 on a purchase of real property in Mrs. Hatch's name, giving his own note for the balance, $3,400; and $600 loaned to Professor Mapes. The other charges above-mentioned are wholly denied.

The complaint next alleges that defendant neglected to provide home, board or spending money for plaintiff; that his acquaintances were not such as were fit associates for her; and that he introduced her to improper persons, named. The answer avers that the plaintiff was well supplied with money; and while her business of lecturing made it necessary for them to board, and to some extent threw them necessarily into contact with good and bad characters, yet the defendant was able to and did introduce his wife to good society; naming Messrs. Mapes, Edmonds, Ludden, Taylor and others.

The complaint then charges (and this is the chief ground of asking the injunction now moved for) that on Nov. 13, 1858, defendant came to the house of Mr. Luddeu, in Brooklyn, at about 6 in the evening, with a policeman and Dr. Folsom, with the purpose of carrying the plaintiff away by violence; that he seized her by both her hands and endeavored, by harsh and violent means, to compel her to go with him; that since then he has accosted her in the street and used harsh language to her; has threatened her with violence and excited fears of bodily injury—of being carried out of the State; and that in other ways and at other times defendant has treated her cruelly, and threatened her. In response to this charge the answer admits that the defendant tried to get possession of the plaintiff; but says that he believed her to be kept under espionage, and that those with whom she was residing were fomenting difficulty between defendant and his wife, while he desired to place her under the care of persons friendly to both, who would use their influence to induce her to live with him. He took hold of her hands and drew her towards him, but used no greater violence than necessary to obtain possession of her; and had no design to restrain her unlawfully. All the other charges of threats, abusive language, &c., are wholly denied.

For a second cause of action the complaint alleges that defendant's conduct has been such, in many particulars, as to render it unsafe and improper for the plaintiff to continue to cohabit with him—mentioning many instances, all which are denied by the answer.

The complaint then avers that, in consequence of the defendant's conduct in these respects, the parties entered into an agreement to arbitrate their differences before Dr. Wilson, Messrs. J. J. Mapes and J. W. Edmonds, and that these arbitrators awarded that there was good cause for a separation between the two, and that they should execute an agreement of separation, but that defendant refused to abide by the award. The answer admits the award, but avers that Messrs. Edmonds, Mapes and others proposed the arbitration to him as a means of settling the differences which prevented his wife from living harmoniously with him, and as a method of reconciliement between them, and that defendant entered into the agreement with that view, and that, in awarding a separation, the arbitrators exceeded their powers, and their award is void.

On the part of the plaintiff, in addition to the pleadings, affidavits of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes, D. A. D. Wilson, W. A. Anderson and the plaintiff herself were read, to corroborate the statements of the complaint. They contained no important facts additional to those indicated above, except that they gave the circumstances in detail. The defendant also introduced a lengthy affidavit of his own, denying or explaining the matters charged against him. The following abridgement of a portion of the affidavit shows his explanation of the cause of the difficulty:

Deponent further says, that the plaintiff claims to be, and is believed by a great many persons to be, a spiritual medium. She also claims, and such claims are believed by many, that while she is engaged in the delivery of lectures, she is in an unconscious state, and that what she says in such lectures is dictated by certain spirits who have, for the time, the complete control of her mind; and, also, while in the habit of delivering such lectures she is at times intervening their delivery in a partial magnetic or semi-trance state, in which her will is so much suspended that she is partially or wholly under the control of other persons, and, upon request, will permit acts to be done which she is unable to resist. That up to the time of his return from Chicago, as stated in his answer to the complaints, the plaintiff treated him with the warmest affection; that on his coming back she met him with open arms and expressed the utmost joy at his return; but that, within an hour afterwards her manner suddenly changed, and she informed him that she would not further live with him as his wife.

That from that time to the arbitration the health of plaintiff became in some degree impaired, and her conduct towards deponent so fitful and strange, that he was forced to believe her mind in some degree deranged, especially as to the moral sentiments; that for some five or six years past his attention has to a greater or less degree been engaged in the investigation of spiritualism, during which he has at times believed it might develope truths of great usefulness to mankind; that it was this subject that first brought him to be acquainted with and finally marry the plaintiff; and since his marriage with her, he has been encouraged by Judge Edmonds and other eminent spiritualists to have his wife continue her lectures on the assumption that hers was a very extraordinary case of spiritualistic development.

That from information derived from reliable sources, and from his observation, he is convinced that as a general rule spiritual mediums, so called, fall into a morbid and unsound condition of the moral sentiments, leading them more especially to a disregard of the marriage covenant; no less than seventy cases having occurred in the United States of the estrangement and separation of husbands and wives from this cause.

That he hoped and was encouraged to believe that his wife might develop a better phase of the phenomenon; that after the sudden and unaccountable change in her conduct he corresponded with Judge Edmonds, then absent, he being considered good authority on the subject, and received a letter, of which a copy is annexed, giving his opinion on the subject.

That after the same period, and whenever he was permitted to approach the plaintiff, he has tried to convince her that she was in danger of falling into the same state, and has endeavored to rescue her from it. And deponent verily believes that sundry persons have taken advantage of her unfortunate condition to promote a separation between plaintiff and defendant, some of whom wish to control the money to be realized from her lectures, and others wish to have possession of her person.

LETTER OF JUDGE SUMONDS.

Lake George, August 20, 1858.

Dear Hatch: I am very sorry, but not surprised to hear of Cora's indisposition.

It is the result of my observations and experience, that the mediums for mental manifestations cannot with safety be overworked.

The draft on the vital energies is very great, and unless properly regulated such mediumship is likely to be injurious.

Sometimes it affects the physical health as in the cases of Miss Harding and Miss Sweet; and sometimes the moral as in the case of Cora and some others.

Having regarded this as a truth, I have been very careful in that regard with Laura. I have watched closely her conditions at times, and whenever I saw any signs of overworking, I have insisted on her stopping for a week or two at a time, and taking rest and recreation. I have then insisted upon an entire cessation during the warm weather. Hence it is I favored this rest of two months in the country, and thus it is I have preserved her powers and condition unimpaired.

Last Summer my admonition to cease in May was neglected, and the importunity of friends yielded to instead. The evil consequences were soon manifest, and I know no exception to the rule.

The remedy in Cora's case is rest, time and recreation. She ought now for at least two months to spend her time in pleasant society, in agreeable scenery, and with an entire cessation of all spiritual influence. She will then recover a sound frame of mind.

I shall be in town on Monday next and will be glad to see you, and in conversation enter more into detail than I can do in the limits of a letter. Yours, &c.,

J. W. EDMONDS.

The motion papers being read, argument of counsel was heard up to the hour of adjournment; the counsel for the defendant being then speaking. The case will proceed to-morrow at 11 A. M.

DECISIONS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Catharine Healy vs. *James Healy.*—Report of referee as to alimony confirmed.

Horatio M. Avery et al. vs. *J. N. Slater et al.*—Order against Wetmore discharged without costs.

Ann Couch vs. *George Couch.*—Defendant to be discharged from custody on executing a mortgage on his real estate to secure payment of alimony.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Francis P. Henningion vs. *Isaac A. Biggs et al.*; *Jonas Machado* vs. *Brooklyn City Railroad Company*; *Waterbury* vs. *Sinclair.* (Kings County cases.) Cases settled.

William L. Avery vs. *Edward Fox.*—Settled.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—March 10

Before Judge Hall.

Henry Bulled, second mate of the ship *Wild Pigeon*, was put on trial charged with cruel and unusual punishment inflicted upon one Nelson, a seaman on board. The only witness against him was one John Brown, who testified that he was a seaman on the *Wild Pigeon*, which sailed from this port for Valparaiso on March 7, 1858; that the accused shipped as a boy, but was advanced after the ship got to sea, to the post of second mate; that when the ship was about three weeks at sea Nelson did not work to suit the first mate, and he ordered the accused to beat him, whereupon the accused tied heir him with a rope for two hours, and three days afterwards Nelson died. On cross-examination he testified to another severe beating inflicted upon Nelson by the Captain and first mate the next day, and that they lashed a chest to his back and made him walk for about an hour, and that he fell down under the chest several times; that he was at work that afternoon, but never turned out after that.

The defendant Bulled was a mere boy, not 17 years old at the time. Nelson was a tall, large man. The ship was not here, and no other of the ship's company or officers were examined. The case was given to the Jury about 1 P. M.

March 11.

The Jury in this case, after being out all night, came into Court this morning with a verdict of guilty, but recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court on account of his youth.

Judge Hall called Bulled before him and asked him if he had anything to say. He had nothing of first, but on being questioned, he said that he never struck Nelson at all; that the witness Brown was insolent to him one day, and by the mate's orders he struck Brown with a rope, whereupon Brown threatened to have revenge upon him; that he was 17 years old last November; shipped on the *Wild Pigeon* as a boy, but there were but two good hands on board and the captain made him second mate; that he had left the sea and was living now in Brooklyn, with his mother.

Judge Hall said he did not feel satisfied to dispose of the case in its present aspect, but should be inclined to suspend sentence until something was heard from the officers of the ship, if the prisoner could give bail in $500 that he would appear for sentence. He was accordingly remanded.

Mr. Ridgway appeared for the defence; for the prosecution, Mr. Dwight.

The Grand Jury brought in todictments this morning in the following cases:

The United States vs. *John Brown and five others of the crew of the bark Zephyr*—An indictment for a refusal to do duty on board the bark in Messina, Sicily.

The United States vs. *Carmina Briagi.*—An indictment for fraudolently impairing some gold half eagles.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Thomas S. Nelson vs. *Francis Vosc et al.*—This is a replevin suit to recover several thousand dollars' worth of railroad iron.

It appears that on the 3d of August, 1857, the defendant took by writ of claim and delivery 7,338 bars of railroad iron, weighing 1,300 tons, and worth $90,000, from the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company.

The plaintiffs allege that the Railroad Company had hypothecated the iron to them for $50,000 advanced.

The case is still on.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Beaver vs. *Williams.*—In this case the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff against the defendant Williams, and assess the value of the property at $1,800, and the damage for the detention at $603 80. The case was reported in the Times of Thursday, March 10.

Chester Lamb vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action is brought to recover the value of two horses drowned by falling off pier No. 30 North River. On May 25, 1857, the driver of a coach belonging to the plaintiff conveyed some passengers from the St. Nicholas Hotel to the steamboat *Armenia*, then lying at the foot of Chambers-street, pier No. 30 North River. This day the boat had on board a band of music, which happened to strike up just after this coach had unloaded. The horses became a little restless, and backed down the pier slowly, until coming to a place where the string-piece had been removed, the coach and horses rolled off into the water. The horses were lost, and the coach much injured.

The answer for the City is that the pier was then in the possession of the Pavonia Ferry Company and that the City was therefore free from liability.

Mr. Willard for plaintiff, and Mr. Busteed for defendant.

Note.—A very similar case (*Martin* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*,) was reported it will be remembered, in the Times of Tuesday, Feb. 15.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

John P. Comm vs. *Wm. M. Wilmarth et al.*—No injunction can be granted, except to restrain the defendants from perling with any watches or watch cases, part and parcel of those sold to the plaintiff.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Ann Pierson vs. *Louis Waefalaer.*—Case settled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Couthony telegraphs from Orleans, Massachusetts, March 9, that the brig *Monagos*, of Boston, from St. Thomas, Feb. 19, in ballast, went ashore on Nauset Beach, at 3 P. M., in a thick gale from the eastward. The crew were saved with their instruments. Should the weather moderate, the spars and rigging will be saved. The hull is probably a total loss. The *Monagos* was dispatched by a Submarine Company of Boston, a year or two since, to recover the treasure of the sunken frigate *San Pedro*, on the coast of Veuezuela, but met with poor success, recovering only a few thousand dollars, while the cost of the expedition was probably twenty times that amount.

A gentleman in New-Haven has in his possession a number of old bank bills, issued during the war of 1812 by the Phœnix Bank. One of these notes is couched in the following peculiar language: "The Phœnix Bank promises to receive of the bearer of this note, of one dollar, in payment for any debt due this bank, excepting for capital stock, or to pay the bearer in specie *two years* after the termination of the "Present war."

A letter from an officer of the Texan Boundary Commission, received in Washington, states that the work is progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season. The weather is represented as having been extremely cold during January, the thermometer being sometimes as low as 45 degrees below freezing point. The party were all in good health.

The abandonment of Fort Brown (Texas) is censured by the Brownsville *Flag*, on the ground that the post was necessary to maintain peace on the border, and to protect the transit of treasure from Mexico. The *Flag* says: "This treasure is necessarily transported over an unsettled country, affording every inducement for the attack of the lawless."

A correspondent from Chivela, Tehuentepec, writes that the head-quarters of the Railroad Survey are already established at that place, and that the various corps of engineers had proceeded to their respective fields of labor. The entire party was well at last accounts.

A noted street-preacher, named Joseph Burker, has been arrested in Pittsburg for inciting a riot on Sundey. He was fined and locked up.

In the White divorce case at Pittsburg, the Jury have rendered a verdict for defendant (the husband) —denying Mrs. White's plea for divorce.

Fast-Day in Massechusetts, is appointed for Thursday, April 7.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, March 11, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 50 hhls. Ashes, 1,715 bbls. Flour, 1,417 pkgs. Provisions, and 100 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—The demand is moderate; prices are unchanged. Pots, $5 75; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day small lots of Laguayra, at 12c.; Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@12c.; Rio, at 11¾c.@12c.; and 950 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c.@9¾c.; the latter an extreme price, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very good demand at full prices. Sales 4,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Te.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling, ₱ lb..	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12	13¼	13¼	13¾

DRY GOODS—The market exhibits no very important changes. The demand is restricted,—yet, with reduced supplies of really desirable fabrics available, prices are well supported. Domestic Cottons particularly, are held with much firmness; and the increasing value of the raw material tends to strengthen the confidence of holders. Domestic Woolens are attracting considerable attention. Fresh and popular goods bring remunerative prices. The current sales of other descriptions are, in the main, being effected at unsatisfactory rates. The movements in Foreign Productions have been moderate. Holders generally, however, have not manifested any unusual eagerness to sell. Hence, prices have not varied remarkably. The auction sales of Domestic and Foreign Goods, have not been very attractive, and the general results have been essentially the same, as in the instances of the public sales, previously noticed. The value of the week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods, has been $2,364,670, against $1,092,568, same week last year. The amount marketed during the week was $2,415,706, against $1,431,445, same week in 1858. Of the week's total imports,—Woolens comprised $651,154; Cottons, $702,838; and Silks, $602,679. In each item, the entries direct for consumption, constituted the bulk of the total entries,—only a very limited amount having been warehoused.

DYEWOODS—Sales 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $14 50 ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod, Pickled Mackerel, and Pickled Herring are in request at uniform quotations. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demend is fair and prices are quite firm, in some instances, favoring sellers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits rather more firmness to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, for which a livelier inquiry exists. The regular trade demand is the most active. Holders appear to be less eager to sell, and generally refuse to make any important concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bbls., within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	4 25@ 5 25
Superfine State	5 45@ 5 75
Extra State	6 45@ 6 75
Superfine Western	5 60@ 5 90
Fancy Ohio	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65@ 7 60
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 20@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in more active demand at full prices. Sales 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 10 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 75@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in light supply, and is in request, at $6 70@$7 50 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, at $3 65@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal attracts considerable attention, and is now generally quoted at $3 70@$3 80 for Jersey; $4 30 for Brandywine, (of which 130 bbls., have been sold,) ₱ bbl., and $19 50@$19 75 for the letter, in puncheons.

Mr. Wm. G. Curtis notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour continued active and buoyant during the early part of the week; toward the close, however, less activity prevailed and for some description prices were a trifle lower. The demand from the regular trade has been restricted, and speculators have evinced less disposition to operate. The transactions yesterday were to a fair extent, the market firm, with more of a speculative inquiry at the close. Southern Flour has been in fair request at a slight advance on the common grades, the better qualities remaining about the same. The buoyancy in the Wheat market noticed in last week's report continued up to Wednesday, since which time it has been more quiet, without important change in prices. Prime Wheat has been sparingly offered, and choice parcels are quite scarce. The demand has been fair, both from the home trade and local millers. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent, with a firm and buoyant market. Corn has been more actively dealt in, and prices have advanced; the market, however, has been somewhat irregular, closing at 68c.@69c. for Western Mixed, and 67c.@92c. for Southern Yellow—the latter price for 5,000 bushels of choice for the South American market."

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 3,760 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $2@$2 50 and 1,240 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2@$2 35 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at improved prices, especially for desirable lots of White. Sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels, including fair to choice White Western at $1 60@$1 75,—the latter an extreme rate; good to prime Red Western (Winter) at $1 48@$1 50; ordinary mixed Western (Winter) at $1 46; prime Red Long Island at $1 55; prime White Southern at $1 75; and Red Southern at $1 47@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is in better request at advanced rates. Sales 29,000 bushels at 66c.@92c. for fair to choice new White and Yellow Southern; 67c.@90c. for new White and Yellow Jersey; and 68c. for old mixed Western, in store, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at 88c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Barley is plenty and heavy at from 65c.@85c. for poor to prime ₱ bushel. Some lots of California Barley are offered at 95c. ₱ bushel, without finding buyers. Oats are in request at uniform rates. Canada, 61c.@62c.; Western, 60c.@63c.; State, 56c.@58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c.; Southern, 48c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at from 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market has been pretty active this week, and prices remain firm. Our receipts continue light. The principal sales have been: 4,200 California, to arrive, at 25c., 6 months; 2,000 Buenos Ayres, at 28¾c., 6 mouths; 5,000 Rio Grande, at 27½c., 6 and 8 months; 5,600 Truxi lo, at 24½c., 6 months.

HOPS—Continue in demand, at full prices for desirable lots; crop of 1858, 10c.@18c.; old, 2½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small sales have been reported, to-day, including Scotch Pig at $29@$31 ₱ ton.

LEAD—The demand is fair, at uniform rates.

LEATHER—The market for Sole is unchanged, the demand being fair at uniform prices. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	56,400	7,400
Sales, sides	65,700	6,000
Stock at the close, sides	45,300	8,800

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 92½c. for Lump, ₱ hhl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 150 hhls. New-Orleans, at 38c.@40c.; and some Cuba Muscovado, within a range of from 25c.@30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been pretty freely purchased at $3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. 2,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part to arrive, changed hands at 51c.@52½c., in merchantable and shipping order, ₱ gallon. Tar is in demand at former rates. Resin attracts more attention et full prices, including common, to arrive and here, at $1 72½@$1 75 ₱ 310 lbs., with sales reported since our last of 3,500 bbls.

OILS—The principal kinds have been very moderately inquired for, ut essentially unaltered quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 2,650 hhls., in lots, at $18 25 for new Mess; $17 50@$17 62½ for old Mess, and $13 25 for Prime, ₱ hhl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 8½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet ut from 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues heavy and languid; sales 300 tcs. and hhls., in lots, at chiefly 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand ut buoyant prices; sales to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at $9 37½@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 25@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$9 62½ for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in slack demand at 11c.@18c. for

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire prodnction of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Dale's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasett,
Nonnahaug,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

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EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY
Will open
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NEW AND ENLARGED ROOMS,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
of
PARIS FABRICS,
embracing
CHENE and BROCADE SILK ROBES,
CHENE SILKS,
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SOLID COLORS and CHECKS,
PATENT BLACKS and BISCHOFFS,
ROBES AND DRESSES
in GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, &c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
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SHAWLS,
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in full assortments.

All just imported,
and to which daily additions will be made.

N. B.—Departments for HOSIERY and HOUSEKEEPING goods will shortly be open.

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JOHN MORRISON & SON,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers
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DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
&c., &c.,
No. 383 Broadway. No. 383 Broadway.

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS,
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE,
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's.

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It is Whispered to the Million
That TUCKER'S BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
Are Perpetual.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL VEIL
Is a Pretty Simple Adornment.
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Are Buds of Promise.
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TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS STOCK for the Toilet is extensive, popular and attractive.
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Two doors below Franklin-st.

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THE TRADE PARIS FLOWERS
AT 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BUNCH.
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BOOTH & TUTTLE,
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Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
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For cash or short credit.

SHAWLS, SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
FROM AUCTIONS.
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, only 56 cts. per yard.
HANDSOME DRESS SILKS for 75 cts., worth $1.
RICH SILKS for $1, worth $1 25.
EXTRA RICH SILKS for $1 25, worth $1 50.
SUPER RICH SILKS for $1 50, worth $2.
DRESS GOODS and DELAINES from 12½ cts. pre-yard up.
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at low prices.
C. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 289 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

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WOODWARD'S PATENT UNION COLUMBIAN SKIRT is a novelty, worthy the attention of the ladies and merchants generally. Unequaled by any known skirt for convenience, safety and durability. The lower part of the skirt may be detached in one minute, and washed without the removal of a spring. The Patent Columbian Attachments may be had separately, which can be connected to any ordinary skirt in five minutes, and may also be immediately applied to old skeleton skirts, rendering them superior to new. WOODWARD'S Patent Helix Bustle and Skirt Supporters are daily increasing in popular favor. For sale at his store, No. 385 Broadway. E. F. WOODWARD.

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SCOTCH CHANTILLY	DO.	DO.
RICH VRENCH	DO.	DO.
RICH VRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)		

MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
All new style, received per steamers *Fulton* and *Asia*.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
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AUBURN CARPETS.
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS
Of Improved quality
and New Designs.
Sole Agent for selling the goods,
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INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES
Cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., protect the hands in all kinds of work, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white. Manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

ALVA "BURNS TARTANS."—DURING THE whole of last year the tartan trade was in a very prosperous condition, and the present year, we are happy to state, has opened under very favorable auspices. While speaking on this subject, it would be omitting a duty not to notice two beautiful designs at present exhibited in the warehouse of Messrs. McArthur, Boss & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, got up expressly in honor of the Centenary birthday of Scotland's national minstrel. The one, a gorgeous specimen of coloring, has been denominated the "Highland Mary," and the other, which is more chaste, and partakes more of the refinement of Lowland taste, has received the inspiring name of "Robert Burns" Tartan. The designer, Mr. Ross, it will be remembered, received the prize at the late Celtic competition for the manufacture of a new tartan, a dress of which was presented to the Queen, and graciously received.—*Glasgow Herald, Scotland.*

JOB LOT LADIES' MUSLIN NIGHT-CAPS—From 50 cents to $2. Very cheap.
For sale at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

R. FRAME, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER of the patent extension woven skeleton skirt. Warranted not to rip. None genuine unless stamped "Extension patent." Also, hoop braiding slides, &c. To be had at No. 61 Chambers-st., up stairs, next door to Stewart's.

JOB LOT IMPORTED LINEN AND COTton chemises, drawers, night-gowns, corset-covers, &c., for ladies and misses. To be sold much below regular prices, at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

UNITED STATES JUVENILE WAREHOUSE, No. 503 Broadway, by the St. Nicholas Hotel. S. CHAMBERS will open a new and splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's clothing and fancy goods, having removed to the above magnificent store.

JOB LOT MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES—$1 25 each. Very cheap. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well-known

EXPANSION SKIRT.

Also, the celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
50 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

MANTILLAS.

BRODIE'S SPRING MANTILLAS
ARE NOW READY.

The greatest display ever made in this country.

WHOLESALE BUYERS FROM THE SOUTH
are particularly invited.

No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
New-York.

NEW MANTILLA STORE.
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
GRAND OPENING
OF MANTILLAS
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 8,
At No. 317 Canal-st.

Our stock is made expressly for the Wholesale Trade, which will be offered at prices such as to hold out GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

Call and examine.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN.

JOB LOT BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, plain and embroidered, from $1 to $2 50—40 per cent. under value, at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 322 Canal-st.

JOB LOT MISSES' DIAPER AND MUSLIN APRONS—From 75 cents to $2 25. At GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION
And the public are invited to call at No. 722 Broadway, and see
LADD'S NEW PARLOR GRAND PIANO,
Equal in power and richness of tone to the best full grands, occupying but about half their space, and sold at a little more than half the price. Also a beautiful assortment of
SQUARE PIANOS,
of the same make, just received, and
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
At reduced prices.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactnre for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—this whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding-board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS.
Ranging in price from $60 to $460, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor-grand and square PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. MELODEONS cheap. New-York Pianos at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos by Gilbert, Chickering, and others, at $50, $75, $100 to $200. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 452 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $2 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANO FOR SALE—A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, cost $290, is a first-rate instrument, and in excellent order, will be sold for $180; can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 68 East 27th-st. Also, the entire furniture in the same house, nearly all of which is new, for sale cheap, as the owner gives up keeping house on account of sickness in his family.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated first prize Melodeons, wholesale or retail. All styles from the portable case to the pedal bass organ melodeon, for parlor, hall or chapel use. Melodeons for rent; rent allowed on purchase.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—A LARGE AS-sortment at very low prices. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments, pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed if purchased.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect,

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S PIANO-FORTE WARErooms, No. 47 Amity-st. New and second-hand instruments are for sale and to let, on most favorable terms.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FULLY guaranteed, at very low prices for cash; also, pianos to let, at No. 488 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
A. E. THOMPSON

ORGAN.—A PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE OR TO hire. Apply at Room No. 8, Market Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AT THE CHARITY BALL.—THE gentleman who picked up, at the Charity Ball, on Thursday last, an enameled EYE-GLASS, set with brilliants and attached to a gold chain, which he exhibited to one of the managers, will confer a favor by sending his address in the Editor of the *Times*, that the owner may reclaim the said property and duly acknowledge his politeness.

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, ON OR BETWEEN 19th and 20th sts., a purse containing about $20; the finder of which will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 8 West 19th-st., or at No. 118 Wall-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays, in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES—The Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, the pastor, having been engaged in an effort to procure $7,000 to liquidate the floating debts of the Church, and having succeeded, leaving the finances of the house in an easy and manageable condition, will fully resume his regular duties on SUNDAY, March 13. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ and in the P. M. at 3 o'clock. Prayer and Conference Meeting at 7½ P. M. Persons in the neighborhood regularly attending nn Church, are cordially invited to come in and worship with this people.

NOTICE.—THE UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES, heretofore held at City Assembly Rooms, have been removed to Niblo's Concert Room, Broadway and Prince-st., where preaching may be expected every Sunday evening until further notice. The Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach there next SUNDAY EVENING, March 13. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. A. KIVOMAN NOTT, of the Broome-st. Baptist Church, will preach March 20. Seats free.

UNITARIAN LECTURES AT BROOKLYN.—A course of lectures on the doctrines held by Unitarian Christians will be given on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st. corner of Monroe-place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. FARLEY. First lecture on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*God*. All who desire to know what is the distinctive Unitarian Faith are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

DEDICATION.—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church on 37th-st., east of 3d-av., will be opened with appropriate dedicatory services on SUNDAY, the 13th instant. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. JOHN KANMADAY, D. D.; at 3 P. M., by the Rev. THOMAS DAWITT, D. D.; and at 7½, in the evening, by the Rev. JAMES POSTER, D. D. Seats free.

DR. E. H. CHAPIN WILL REPEAT HIS new lecture on *Orders of Nobility*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, in Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. The great satisfaction given by this lecture before induces its repetition. Tickets, 25 cents; at No. 523 Broadway and at the door. WM. W. BADGER, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse on the *Practicability of overthrowing and abolishing the sin of Slavery by the Word of God, and the responsibility of the Church and Ministry for this work*, will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, the Rev. B. I. ADAMS, in the MORNING on *The Sympathy of Jesus*. EVENING, on *The Reign of Satan*. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers, and the public generally, invited.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-St. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. The sermon TO-MORROW EVENING will be delivered by the Rev. J. ADDISON ALEXANDER, D.D., of Princeton Theological Seminary; services at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—LEXington-av., cor 35th-st., the Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector. The Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer Confirmation in this Church on SUNDAY, March 13, (to-morrow) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Service every SUNDAY EVENING during Lent, at 7½, and on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

RELIGION FOR YOUNG LADIES—IS THE subject of a discourse by the Rev. Dr. HOLMAN, on SABBATH MORNING, at Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 41st-st. and 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3. Subject—*The Book of Seals*. In the EVENING, at 7, a discourse on *Devils and their Legion*. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts. The Rev. Dr. BRDELL, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, March 13. Services 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. All the seats free.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG—Corner 4th and South 3d sts.—Mrs. LYDIA A. JANKINS supplies the pulpit TO-MORROW. MORNING subject—*The Law of Compensation*, in continuation from last Sunday Morning. EVENING—*Religion and Manhood*, continuation of series commenced last Sunday Evening.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach (Providence permitting) the first of a series of sermons on *Historical Characters in the New Testament*, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PROF. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AT Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The EVENING discourse will be upon the *Scientific Evidences of the Truth of the Bible*. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Dodfield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Rev. R. H. DAVIS at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River, the Rev. JOSEPH M. WHITE, Minister. Subject TO-MORROW MORNING—*Christ Subjected to Infirmities*. In the AFTERNOON, *The Soul of the Christian as a Weaned Child*. Hours of service 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ASTOR-PLACE.—The Rev. E. G. HELLAND will preach in Clinton Hall TO-MORROW MORNING on *Repentance necessary to Regeneration*: EVENING discourse, *Foith the higher guide of Life*. This Society receive the Scriptures as their only creed or rule of faith.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. J. ST. HASGH, Pastor nt the Mission Chapel connected with this Church, will be ordained next SABBATH EVENING, March 13. Sermon by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH. Charge by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

AINSLIE AND EWEN-STREET PRESbyterian Church, Williamsburg. Preaching on SUNDAY, March 13, by the Rev. B. S. EVARTT, pastor elect at Blackwood, N. J. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will lecture in Clinton-hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject to be given by the audience. Also, in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. W. M. FERNALD. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. FERNALD will lecture on the *Nature and Operations of the New Birth*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. EDWARD ANTHONY, Assistant Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7 P. M. Seats free.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 10 Mulberry, near Grand-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. Sabbath School in the Lecture-room, at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. Services on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Continuation of Protracted Meetings every EVENING next week. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—(corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York)—The Rev. G. H. EMERSON, Editor of the *Universalist Quarterly*, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M, and 7½ P. M.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—E. R. THOMPSON, Pastor.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor; and at 7½ in the evening, by the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D. All are affectionately invited.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—IN THE Assembly Rooms, No. 207 Bowery. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Elder SAMUEL CHAPMAN. Subject—*The Second Advent of Christ Nigh at Hand*. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. P. MACMENAMY, D. D., AND several friends of the Bible, will direct special attention to the gross idolatry of Image Worship, and answer objections, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A MEETing of Christians, male and female, who desire to form a Congregation will be held in the cottage in 51th-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class in Hebrew and English at 2 P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach in Trenor's Academy, 34th-st., one door west of Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Pacific-st. corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE will preach at the Academy of Music next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th-st. Baptist Church, one door west of the 5th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. H. S. CARPENTER—OF BROOKlyn, will preach in the Hall No. 625 Broome-st., corner of Mercer-st., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Seats free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST Church, Brooklyn, now worshiping in the Elm-place Congregational Church. The Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, will preach in Polytechnic Institute, SUNDAY, March 13, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach at the Cooper Institute, next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to pay expenses. All are invited to attend.

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—50th-st., near 8th-av. The Rev. Dr. BOARDS, of Philadelphia, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH at 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMBERS FROM THE NEW-YORK AND Vermont Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, now in session in the Attorney-st. Church, this City, will fill the several pulpits TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) as follows:
Attorney-st. Church, MORNING, the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, Ordination Sermon; after which the ordination of several candidates will be performed. AFTERNOON—The Rev. EZRA WITHEY. EVENING—The Rev. J. PAINTER.

A QUESTION FOR THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.—Would it not be better to hear what Mr. Snow teaches than to believe the thousand false and malicious reports that are circulated by knaves and fools? Be assured, he preaches nothing but the pure Word of God. Come and hear; then judge. He will unfold the great truths of Prophesy TO-MORROW, at 3 and 3½ P. M., in the Cooper Institute, No. 33. Seats are free. Friends of Jesus, come and welcome.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE New-York City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Seventh st. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by O. C. North, M. F. Odell, S. T. Headley and others. Sabbath School teachers, and friends of the cause generally, are cordially invited to attend.
W. K. PEYTON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

THE REV. DR. MORGAN, OF ST. THOMAS' Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 13, a sermon in behalf of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, when a collection will be taken in aid of the Home. The children of the Home are expected to be present. Services commencing at 3 o'clock.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. GEORGE HOBART, of Carlton-av., Brooklyn. In the EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HAGAR, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

THE REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM, PASTOR of 25th-st. Baptist Church, will lead the Union Prayer Meeting, THIS (Saturday) NOON, from 12 to 1, at the Church No. 44 John-st. There will be a Prayer Meeting from 3½ to 4½, to sustain the ministers. All are invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY OF SABBATH SCHOOL belonging to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will take place on SUNDAY, March 13, at 3½ o'clock. The Revs. THOS. C. STRONG and LUTHER H. VAN DOREN will address the children on that occasion.

ORCHARD-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (NEAR BROOME.)—The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Text—Matt. xxii., 39: *Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself*.

NO PREACHING AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—Circumstances will prevent there being preaching at the National Theatre on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, March 13.

LAMARTINE HALL, CORNER OF TWENTY-Ninth-st. and 8th-av. Preaching at this place every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. TO-MORROW by the Rev. SILAS JONES.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $36. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER.
ARMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. this school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys comes on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 5 Wall-st.
ERWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

LADIES' WHO ARE DESIROUS OF ACquiring the graceful and elegant art of reading well as a social accomplishment, and also the habit of analyzing and expressing their own thoughts on the subjects read, may meet with a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the mode of teaching by addressing T. C. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

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MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—A SElect Boarding School for Boys, Amherst, Mass., established 1846, H. O. NASH, A. M., Principal; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; 7 hours from New-York, 4 from Boston. For circulars, apply to J. A. NASH, Editor *American Farmer's Magazine*, No. 7 Beekman-st., or to the Principal, at Amherst.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed for Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; four copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; seventy copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—MR. AND MRS. PETER WHEE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO & Co.'s GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—CINDERELLA.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE—IRISH HUMOR—GEORGE KEY—HAPPY ANDY.

WOOD'S THEATRE—ENGLISH COUSIN—FRISKY COUSIN—HANDSOME JACK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—GOOD THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—HARVEST HOME.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....1½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Baltimore*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, March 12, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 23d of February, arrived at Portland yesterday morning. Later dates were received by our dispatches from the *Arabia*, at Halifax, which, however, left us without any of the news brought by the present arrival. This news is of interest. Mr. GLADSTONE was said to be on his way home from Corfu. In the House of Commons, Government had introduced a bill rendering the payment of church rates voluntary, rather than compulsory—a measure which was received with favor. M. BELLY left Southampton Feb. 17, with his advanced corps, to enter upon the preliminary work on the Nicaragua Canal. The rumor of Count WALEWSKI's approaching resignation gained ground at Paris. A treaty between France and Russia was also spoken of. In Italy a treaty between the Duchess of PARMA and Austria had placed all the fortified places of the Dochy in possession of the latter. The Neapolitan prisoners sailed from Cadiz Feb. 19, in an American vessel bound to New-York.

By the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans we have additional advices from Mexico. The Liberals were concentrating for the long promised attack upon the Capital, while MIRAMON was hastening towards Vera Cruz. In the order of his preparations for defending the latter city, President JUAREZ had drawn all the troops from the other seaports down the coast, and it was feared the Conservattives might seize the occasion to exact forced loans at such unprotected points. Gen. AMPUDIA had lately declared for the Constitution, carrying over to the Liberal cause his force of 500 men. At Tamplco an attempt of the garrison to pronounce for MIRAMON was made Feb. 12, but was promptly repressed by GARZA.

Our files of papers from Rio Janeiro extend to Jan. 18. The most interesting item of news is the departure of the Argentine Minister, after the conclusion of the tripartite treaty between his Government and the Governments of Brazil and Uraguay—a treaty involving the cooperation of those three States in the task of enforcing the return of Buenos Ayres to the bosom of the Argentine Confederation. A Brazilian squadron had been ordered to the Plata.

Later intelligence from Hayti indicates the rapid organization of affairs under the new Republican forms. The Courts of law are to be at once reopened; the occupants of positions of trust are to be held to a rigid accountability; the law of military service is to be remodeled, so as to bear less oppressively upon the citizen; and the debts entailed upon the State, by the imperial *régime*, are to be ascertained and paid. The general aspect of affairs is regarded as encouraging.

A curious chapter in the secret history of the country is developed in a letter from Commodore STEWART to the President, delivered to the latter yesterday. According to this letter, the famous gun-boat navy of President JEFFERSON, which was so much ridiculed at the time of its construction, was intended for the seiznre of Cuba, though ostensibly for the protection of the sea coast. One hundred and eighty of these boats were sent southward on this special Cuban service, bnt before Mr. JEFFERSON'S fillibustering plans could be properly perfected, the threatening condition of our relations with England rendered a postponement of the project necessary, and the opportunity never afterwards occurred for its revival.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the revenue of Brooklyn was passed. A bill was introduced to legalize the acts of the Common Council of this City in opening Duane and other streets. The matter of the alleged vacancy in Mr. MANNEVILLE'S District occupied attention for the rest of the day, and it was decided to take the final vote on Wednesday evening next. The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for Thursday next. The Assembly continued its Thursday night session until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, engaged in debating the General Appropriation bill. Various items of appropriation for charities, including $22,500 for the New-York Hospital, and $30,000 for other Hospitals, were stricken out in Committee, and the bill was finally ordered to a third reading. Yesterday an unfavorable report was made on the bill proposing to abolish the office of City Judge in this City. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, explaining their connection with the Castle Garden property. During the evening session the TAX bill was passed, as was also the bill relative to the punishment of the Quarantine incendiaries. The Registry Law bill was debated, and was made the special order for to-day.

The Commission appointed by the Legislature of Ohio to investigate the frauds upon the State Treasury have rendered a voluminous report. It sets forth the extent of the swindles perpetrated by DEAN, BRESLIN, and GIBSON, who were successively State Treasurers. It is shown that these parties played into each other's hands, with intent to defraud the State, which appears, by the report, to be a sufferer to the extent of about $300,000.

The Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature to whom the subject was referred, have determined, as we learn by our dispatches from Harrisburg, to report in favor of granting a divorce to the wife of HORACE B. FAY.

The three principal lines of steamers which ply on the Hudson, viz.: The Peoples', the Troy, and Merchants' Lines are all in readiness to commence their trips to Albany and Troy, and a steamer from each of the Lines will probably go up the river during the coming week. The information as to the breaking up of the ice is encouraging.

A meeting of a portion of the Exhibitors and Inventors of the American Union was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, the ostensible object being to hear a report from the Treasurer upon the affairs of that defunct institution. Nearly the whole evening was spent in wrangling and recrimination, in which the opposing parties were scarcely restrained from coming to blows. The most ludicrous scenes were enacted, and it was 10 o'clock before Mr. TISDALE presented his report. Another meeting will be called.

The coal dealers of the City met last evening in Cooper Institute to protest against the passage of the ordinance now before the Common Council to prevent frands on the sale of coal. It was determined to prepare a remonstrance.

A young man, named WILLIAM C. CARROLL, residing at No. 276 Houston-street, accidentally shot his mother yesterday, wounding her so severely that it is thought she cannot recover. He was preparing a pistol to shoot some rats, and, while putting on a percussion cap, the pistol was accidentally discharged. The ball entered his mother's back, near the right shoulder-blade, and passed out through the right breast. She is sixty-one years of age.

The trial of JAMES STEPHENS in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of his wife, drew quite fresh accession of interest. Yesterday [illegible] of whom he purchased an ounce of arsenic, on two occasions shortly before his wife's death, half an ounce at a time, was identified and fully identified him, having known him for three years. Dr. JAMES R. WOOD was examined as to the post mortem on the embalmed body of the deceased, and Professor DOREMUS made a long and elaborate deposition respecting the analysis of the remains, proving the existence of a large quantity of arsenic in them, after the lapse of a year. Dr. DETMOLD also gave important testimony.

Argument was had yesterday, in the Supreme Court, on the application of Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, for an injunction restraining her husband from making any attempt to interfere with or control her movements. A divorce suit is pending between the parties on her complaint, and she charges him with endeavors to abduct her by violence from the house of friends with whom she resides. Voluminous documentary proofs were put in on all the charges and counter-charges.

Judge RUSSELL seems to have an easy time in the Court of General Sessions. Only two trials have taken place during the week. There were no trials again yesterday, though there were a few pleas of guilty. MICHAEL BONES for an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years. CASPAR HOVER, FRANK MILLER and CHARLES DOSCHEN, for an attempt at burglary, were sentenced to the same prison for two years and six months. LEWIS BROGAN and JOHN GOOD for an attempt at burglary in the third degree went to the Penitentiary for one year.

Cotton continued in active request, yesterday with sales of 4,500 bales. Prices were firm. Flour, Wheat and Corn, as well as Pork, Teas and Naval Stores, were more sought after. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses and Rice were in demand. Tobacco was freely purchased. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

The Presidential Question.

The late session of Congress has had an important effect upon the coming Presidential canvass. It has modified the calculations of both political parties and has seriously damaged the prospects of the Democracy. Nothing, indeed, could be more disastrous than the results of the session upon that section of the Democratic Party which is identified with Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. The President himself is as powerless and as friendless as was General PIERCE,—far more so, indeed, for whatever may have been his political infirmities, General PIERCE was a warm-hearted gentleman, true to his friends, and able to retain their respect and personal regard even when he could not gratify their political aspirations. Mr. BUCHANAN "set up for himself" in every respect, personal and political, when he became President. His oldest and most devoted friends were the men first discarded:—his most virulent and unscrupulous defamers became his confidants and most cherished counselors. And politically his chief anxiety seems to have been to mislead the party, do violence to its most cherished principles, forswear all his own professions, and dig an impassable gulf between the Democratic Party and the popular sympathy.

Extravagant expenditure, national bankruptcy, an attempt to saddle the country with an enormous debt, the break-down of the Postal service, and the pervading influence of corruption in the Executive Departments, are among the legacies bequeathed to the Democratic Party by the Administration during the late session of Congress. Its early faithlessness to the principle of popular sovereignty might possibly have lost something of its influence, but for the new issue raised by the special representatives of the President in the Senate during the Kansas debate just before the adjournment. It was then distinctly announced that the Democratic Party must take ground in favor of *Congressional intervention for the protection of Slavery* in the Territories. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, laid this down as imperative upon any man who expected the Charleston nomination. Mr. DOUGLAS said, what every man of common sense must know to be true, that not a single Northern, Western or Middle State can be carried upon such a platform as that. He might have gone further:—the Democratic Party cannot *be kept together* upon any such platform:—and if the National Convention at Charleston shall adopt it, the National Democracy will be reorganized upon the basis of Popular Sovereignty, and will outvote the "regulars" three to one in every Northern State. The Insurrectionary movement of 1848 would be repeated under every possible advantage, and with a much greater chance of success.

Almost every prominent politician in Washington expects a nomination for the Presidency;—and this was the reason why the President was compelled to go into the shades of the Patent-office to find a successor for the late Postmaster-General. No politician would risk his popularity, as a Presidential candidate, by undertaking the duties of an office, the disbursements of which were to be largely curtailed. Mr. BUCHANAN is undoubtedly hoping for a renomination,—but not even the humblest of his office-holders considers it necessary to pretend to be for him. Senator HUNTER will be a very formidable candidate,—strong in ability, in statesmanlike equipoise of mind and character, and in the general conservatism of his opinions. His adhesion to the President has involved him in an ugly quarrel with Gov. WISE, which will damage him in Virginia, and, consequently, at Charleston. Secretary COBB and Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE are both in position to command strong support for the nomination, and half-a-dozen others are hoping to be considered available. A very influential movement has recently been started, principally in this City, in favor of Mr. GUTHRIE, Gen. PIERCE'S Secretary of the Treasury, whose reputation for integrity, it is thought, may be of especial service under existing circumstances.

It is not at all unlikely that the Charleston Convention may be in the hands of the Northern Democracy, and that they will feel it to be not only right, but absolutely necessary, to take the reins into their own hands,—reinstate the party upon the Popular Sovereignty platform of 1856, and nominate Senator DOUGLAS for the Presidency. If so, they would probably nominate Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, for Vice-President, and would consider themselves as thus quite prepared for any rebellious movement which the ultraists of a few Southern States might initiate. If the choice shall clearly be between a Northern and a Southern rebellion, it is very easy to see that the latter will be much the least disastrous to the party. If, on one consideration, the South should acquiesce in such a ticket, its prospects of success would be very formidable.

The Republicans have held the vantage ground throughout the session. They have been responsible for nothing and have yet been able to control almost everything. They have been saved from the consequences of their own ultraisms by the independence of some of their own number, who have saved them the odium of sacrificing the country to partisanship, as they have once or twice been in danger of doing, and the general tone of their leaders has been manly, statesmanlike and wise. Mr. SEWARD'S chances of the nomination have greatly improved. He stands so preëminently at the head of the party, and is so conspicuously designated as its leader by his talents, services and experience, that he cannot be set aside or passed by without an exhibition of cowardice and injustice which would greatly impair the *morale* of the party, and damage its prospects. He has enlisted the active and interested hostility of large classes of people, mainly in his own State, and has been distrusted as too radical on many of the fundamental questions of the day. But these misgivings have been softened very much within the past few years, and might yield entirely to the pressure of such a necessity of choosing as the coming canvass may present. It is to be borne in mind, also, that the conflicting claims which will follow his being passed by would involve difficulties quite as serious as could be created by his nomination. The question of availability will, to a very great extent control the action of the Republican Convention:—but the feeling is growing with the party that Mr. S. may be after all as available as any other candidate. The main difficulty will be to find a candidate from a Southern State for Vice-President on the same ticket;—and the Party will scarcely consent to go through another canvass, with both nominees from one section of the Union. It is perhaps not impossible that Mr. CRITTENDEN would accept the nomination for Vice-President, under Mr. SEWARD;—such a combination would have the elements of great popular strength.

If the Democrats are unwise enough to nominate a Southern man, or any man standing upon the new intervention-for-Slavery platform, Mr. SEWARD'S nomination may be considered certain, and his election highly probable. If they take DOUGLAS, or any man holding frankly and openly his position on the Slavery question, they may compel the Republicans to make some other selection or to take large risks in the canvass. It is not at all unlikely, however, that they may consider boldness the best policy. Valor is often the better part of discretion.

Affairs on the River Plate.

While Commissioner BOWLIN toils up the Parana to lay the choice of peace or war at the feet of President LOPEZ, a war-cloud of significant proportions is gathering behind him. On the 2d of January there was signed at Rio Janeiro a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, the three Governments of Brazil, of Uruguay, and of the Argentine Confederation being the contractors, in which, it is asserted, by authorities most likely to be thoroughly informed, the forcible restoration of Buenos Ayres to the Argentine Union is to be accomplished. As circumstances collateral to and confirmatory of this view of the late negotiations, we have learned from recent arrivals of the rapid concentration of the Argentine forces upon the Buenos Ayrean frontier; of the urgent drafting, drilling, and equipment for war duty of the entire Oriental contingent; and of the dispatch of an additional squadron of Brazilian war vessels to the river Plate. These indications are not to be mistaken. Buenos Ayres is to have the alternative of resuming its place in the Confederation, or encountering a coalition against which it has no notable strength to oppose.

It will be remembered that the secession of Buenos Ayres from the Argentine league has never been rested upon constitutional grounds. It was simply an expression of personal hostility to the actual President of the Confederation, and was not even admitted to be a positive withdrawal from the Union, but a mere transient suspension of relations to be terminated upon the termination of URQUIZA'S official career. Buenos Ayres is, in fact, indisposed to share the revennes which the superior advantages of her seaport pour into her treasury, and, at the same time, detain from the interior States; and as URQUIZA insists upon such partition, the antagonism to that chieftain is implacable. The history of the Plata region has been controlled these half dozen years by this quarrel. By arms, by diplomacy, by legislation, the Argentine statesman has endeavored to recover the recusant commonwealth, and to divert its influence into the federal coffers. Thus far the effort has been ineffectual. One of the latest attempts in this direction was the law of differential duties, which tendered the foreign merchant very important advantages as a reward for passing the port of Buenos Ayres, and proceeding directly to the Argentine ports; a law which took effect on the 1st of January last, and which has already inflicted serious damage upon the interests of Buenos Ayres. Still, neither the anticipation nor the realization of this evil, has cured the obstinacy of the outstanding province; and the new military coalition is an energetic measure to compel that submission, which no other less moderate policy can procure.

The accession of Brazil to this arrangement is easily accounted for. The appearance of the American fleet in the waters of the Plate opens a vista of mischief, which the Government of PEDRO II., with all its enlightenment, can only contemplate with dread. The policy of Brazil has long required the jealous exclusion of foreigners from the interior of the South American Continent. Hence the persistent embargo upon foreign navigation of the Amazon. Hence the veteran craving for the control of the valley of the Parana, exemplified long ago in its attempt to appropriate the Banda Oriental by virtue of arms, and more recently to secure the amicable subordination of the same Republic by virtue of diplomacy. Buenos Ayres has always been hostile to the Imperial pretensions; and to punish its opposition has been a treasured wish. With the sense of danger involved in the coming of the North Americans; in the possibility of important commercial concessions to be obtained by those enterprising people, opening to them the golden gates of what was once supposed to be the seat of the fabulous *Dorado*; and in the certainty that so formidable a display of naval and military strength must introduce a new and dangerous element into the riverine balance of power; the Brazilian Government has deemed it necessary to make some compensative demonstration, by way of neutralizing the North American influence. The tender of mediation between Commissioner BOWLIN and the Dictator of Paraguay was unquestionably the product of such apprehensions. Brazil is striking a bold blow for the maintenance and reinforcement of her influence with her Spanish-American neighbors; and in recognizing the intelligent administration of URQUIZA, and in directing her strength against that vexatious offender, Buenos Ayres, she is probably adopting the most effective measures. It remains to be seen what effect such measures will exert upon the prosperity of the American expedition.

A VERY REMARKABLE REVELATION.—The veteran Commodore STUART sent a letter to President BUCHANAN yesterday, as we learn from our Special Washington Correspondent, revealing the very remarkable fact that the flotilla of gunboats built by President JEFFERSON, for the ostensible purpose of guarding our line of sea-coast, were actually intended to be used *in making a descent upon Cuba*, with the purpose of conquering that long-coveted island and annexing it to the Union. More than a hundred of these gun-boats were sent south for this purpose, but the change which soon after occurred in the relations between the United States and Great Britain caused the project to be abandoned.

The precedent set by Mr. JEFFERSON, it is hinted, will be followed by Mr. BUCHANAN if our Minister at Madrid should fail in his attempts to effect a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba. Perhaps that was the use to which Mr. BUCHANAN intended to apply the thirty million appropriation, if the Congress had been weak enough to intrust him with it. How Commodore STEWART obtained his information it is not stated; but, as he was then in the Navy, it might have been confidentially imparted to him by Mr. JEFFERSON. It is very remarkable, however, that it should now be divulged for the first time after a lapse of fifty years.

Borrowing Trouble.

There is an old story of a highly-respectable lady who had acquired in early life an inveterate habit of looking under the bed before she "couched supine her beauties lily-white," in anxious expectation of finding there some monster in human form prepared to spoil the house and slay its inmates. After twenty years of conjugal peace she one night actually discovered the object of her long inquisition, and on communicating the horrible fact to her husband was by him congratulated on finding at last what she had been so long looking for. The panic and consequent crisis of 1857 must have been to our cotemporary of the *Tribune* what that crouching burglar was to this persevering dame.

The *Tribune* never will consent to be happy. It always *will* be ruined, and nobody *shall* save it. When clouds are in the sky the *Tribune* smiles, foreseeing a frightful tempest. When the blue heavens laugh with light the *Tribune* groans, portending secret volcanic throes, soon to break forth in universal dismay, disaster and destruction. Just at present the *Tribune* is bitterly exercised by the threatening prosperity which impends over the country. Things are brightening, the *Tribune* admits; but then this brightness is "precarious, if not delusive." And thereupon the *Tribune* marches up four legions of words, arranged under Roman numerals from I. to IV., for the express purpose of driving away the wicked traders who are swarming in upon us under the false impression that we have something to sell and that they have something to buy withal. That abominable vessel of wrath, *credit*, which has been the ark of our national success, is denounced afresh by the *Tribune* for "spreading its sails" and basely endeavoring to take advantage of the fair weather, in the face of the frightful backwardness which our people still display in taking hold upon those only pillows of salvation "the Sorghum and the Beet." We beg pardon of our readers for vexing them with this slight confusion of metaphors, but we are really only following the somewhat enthusiastical rhetoric of our much-prognosticating cotemporary.

The fact that Europe seems likely to withdraw from us those facilities for raising money abroad which have already involved so many of our best enterprises, in debts more discreditable than dangerous, seems to the terrified mind of the *Tribune* a particularly perilous circumstance in our present position. We have been well-nigh ruined by borrowing, says the *Tribune*, and *therefore* we shall be wholly ruined when borrowing becomes impossible. Could anything be plainer or more logical? Then, again, the *Tribune* is sure that we are near the "crack of doom," because "we scarcely hear of a new forge or factory as being erected," although all that actually exist are admitted to be in full operation with "a present active demand" for their products. Extravagant enterprise pushed beyond the wants of the country has lamed us dreadfully, and *therefore* enterprise exactly proportioned to the wants of the country will leave us not a leg to stand upon!

This is playing *Smellfungus* with a vengeance. We all know how fond our English cousins are of carrying umbrellas in a fine day for fear it might rain; and MONTAIGNE has somewhere quizzed the "*fièvre et folie*," the frantic foolishness of people who put on their fur coats at midsummer because it may freeze at Christmas; but we really think the present calamitous croaking of the *Tribune* is only to be paralleled by the lachrymose forethought of the young Irish lady who fell into tears before the kitchen fire with the thought that if she should ever by a happy chance be married, and become a mother, the child of her affections might casually tumble into the oven and be roasted alive.

Wharves and Wharfage.

The wharf-owners of this City and Brooklyn are urging the Legislature to pass a law doubling the rates of wharfage now established, and adding some new charges for the modern appliances used in loading and discharging cargoes. Their application is of course opposed with great vehemence by the ship-owners and shipping merchants of the City; and the question promises to take up not a little time and thought at Albany. It has sufficient public importance to deserve very grave and serious consideration, without reference to the wants and wishes of one or another class of those who are fighting their small battles over it in the lobby or on the floor of either House.

That the present condition of our wharves is deplorable in itself, disgraceful to the civilization of New-York, and really dangerous to our commerce, is unfortunately beyond a doubt. The Senate Committee at Albany, in their majority report, favor the petition of the wharf-owners, on the very reasonable ground that the present rates of income from that species of property are so low as to make it impossible for the owners to keep the slips and docks in proper repair. As compared with the wharfage revennes of other cities, those of the New-York wharf-owners are indeed shamefully out of proportion to the taxes which are levied upon them. The rates of wharfage remain what they were in 1801. The taxes are what fifty years of constant and vivacious advance have made them; nor can any man easily foretell what they will soon become. The additional rates now asked for would impose upon our producers and shippers an additional expense of some four hundred thousand dollars *per annum* in the whole—an increase of which the effect, when distributed over the vast surface of our commercial movements, must be so slight as to be scarcely perceptible. If we are to leave our wharves in the hands which now hold them, and retain our authority to regulate the income arising from their use, it is very plain that the measure now pressed upon the Legislature is one of simple and most scanty justice. If accompanied with proper provisions for securing the maintenance in good condition of the wharves and their adjuncts, it must produce decidedly beneficial results to all parties concerned, and save to the shippers and producers, in the form of increased accommodations and greater security for their property, much more than it will take from them in the shape of dues to the owners of wharves.

But the occasion is timely for asking whether our whole wharf system is not really most illogical and antiquated; inconsistent alike with the principles of sound law and the practical requirements of commerce?

Our wharf-owners are not holders in fee simple, and upon this basis alone, we suppose, rests the claim of the State to decide what rents they shall receive for the conveniences they furnish to commerce. Is that basis sound and sufficient? or do we not need a thorough revision of our laws on this subject? The wharves of a city like New-York are, to all intents and purposes, streets along the water. There is no more reason for leaving the ownership of our wharves, with all its advantages and all its burdens, in the possession of private individuals, than for vesting the control of Broadway or Union-place in a few gentlemen, with the right of exacting tolls, to be fixed by law, for the use thereof. If it be said that our wharves are in the nature of warehouses, then it is difficult to see what better right the State has to fix the rental of the one than to fix the rental of the other.

The theory and practice of wharf-ownership among us is indeed a last remnant of the ancient turnpike absurdity. One of two things it becomes us to do: either to leave wharf-owners perfectly free to make their own bargains with those who wish the use of their property, or to make just compensation to those who hold that species of property, and take the whole of it, with its regulations, its repairs, and all its responsibilities, into the keeping of the Commonwealth or of the City.

The Post and Mr. Sickles.

The *Evening Post* is becoming Pharisaical in its malignity. It reads the editor of the Philadelpaia *Press* the following very complacent and impressive lesson on the perils that environ the man who dares to say a word for a friend in trouble:

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.—This journal, which has hitherto maintained a high and respectable character, has entered upon a systematic defence of the character and career of Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES. It is probable that the Editor of it is ignorant of what he has undertaken; if he is, he ought to be warned by some prudent friend of *the dangerous declivity on which he stands*; but if he is not, it will be necessary *to characterize his efforts as they deserve*. Mr. SICKLES, unfortunately, is well known in this community, and, *as one journalist, at least, has already had reason to feel*, it is not a wise thing to become his apologist or champion.

The *Post's* menaces may possibly have terror out of town:—but we trust the *Press* will not attach any undue importance to the fearful example of the "journalist" thus held up as an awful warning. The *Post* has been trying with laudable industry for the last week to cool its wounds by just such small puffs of itself as this. Like the Duke of BEDFORD, whom Junius impaled, it sits down "infamous and contented:"—but it fails to impress the public at large with any marked sense of its own comfort. It *may be* very happy,—but it don't act as if it were.

Mr. SICKLES is in prison—his home a ruin, his family scattered, his future blighted, himself awaiting trial for his life. An enemy of ordinary impulsee would naturally suspend his hatred in such circumstances, and leave to the law and to "society" the coveted luxury of revenge. The *Post* is not sufficiently philosophical for so slow a gratification of its malice. It eagerly seizes the occasion for venting its hate, embittered instead of softened by the misfortunes of its object, and now descends to the imbecile baseness of menacing those who will not imitate its cowardly injustice. Its pompous threats are too ridiculous to disturb any sensible man's digestion; but the impulse that prompts them is not therefore the less contemptible.

We have no possible motive for defending Mr. SICKLES—not even that of political sympathy or of personal and social intimacy—from anything that his bitterest enemy may say—except that which springs from a sense of justice and fair-play; but this has impelled us more than once to protest, in the name of public decency, against the brutal defamations in which the *Post* has steadily indulged since his killing of his wife's seducer. The statements of that journal concerning the personal character and social position of Mr. SICKLES rest, so far as the public has yet been informed, entirely upon its own irresponsible authority. If the evidence of our senses is worth anything, we know its assertion that he has long been "excluded from respectable society in New-York" to be scandalously false; and if it were proper to use private names in any public connection we could mention scores of gentlemen conspicuous for position, character and public services, in whose homes Mr. SICKLES has been a welcome guest. And we never yet met the man who could say, as of his own knowledge, that since his assumption of the duties of married life Mr. SICKLES had been guilty of any of the sins which the *Post* so freely lays to his charge. The statement that in his conversation he is accustomed to boast of his profligacy, we believe to be especially and maliciously false. Mr. SICKLES is a man of habitually cold temperament, fastidiously polite in his manners, a martinet in the proprieties of social intercourse, and far too much absorbed in his projects of political ambition to have either inclination or leisure for the pursuits of a profligate. For the last six or eight years there has not been a harder-working man in this City than Mr. SICKLES, and it would be a miracle to find such a man devoted to the passions and pleasures to which the *Post* represents him as being surrendered. The *Post* knows perfectly well that men upon whose standing it dare not cast any imputation, are not ashamed to confess themselves the intimate friends of Mr. SICKLES, and to assert for him of their own knowledge a character exactly the opposite of that which the *Post* assigns him.

If the *Post* finds special pleasure in venting upon Mr. SICKLES, during his imprisonment and in his affliction, the accumulated wrath of long and virulent political differences, it will probably continue to indulge itself in that luxury. Whether it does or does not, has now become a matter of very little consequence to anybody but itself. It is quite welcome to this self-indulgence, but it cannot be permitted to go further, and fling foolish threats of its frightful displeasure at people who neither share its private resentments, sympathize with its prurient tastes, nor accept its cold-blooded code of political warfare.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.—The *Saturday Press* has a striking poem this week by STODDARD, besides a variety of sharp, spicy and telling literary matter. The *Press* is the ablest of the literary weeklies—and almost the only one which possesses any very salient peculiarities of character and tone. It is a little too crochety, thinks (or talks) a trifle too much of its own merits, and wastes some valuable space by filling it with heavy matter. But what is left, after these deductions, is exceedingly good.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF COAL-DEALERS.—There was a full and excited gathering of coal-dealers last evening in Room No. 25, Cooper Institute, to protest against the passage of the ordinance to prevent frauds in the sale of coal. S. S. WARD, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Gen. C. FERRAR, Secretary. Several gentlemen made earnest speeches, affirming that the proposed action of the Common Council was unconstitutional. They might as well undertake, they said, to make flour-dealers carry around scales to weigh each barrel they sold, as to try to make coal-dealers weigh each ton they delivered at the door of the buyer. Others were highly indignant at the insult put upon them by supposing they were dishonest. Mr. MOULTON was in favor of applying lynch law to the rascals who wanted to enforce such an ordinance. For one he would not lower his dignity enough to remonstrate against the passage of the law. After it was passed, the coal-dealers, he thought, should band together and protect any one of their number who was fined for violating it. Mr. ARNEMAS indorsed Mr. MOULTON'S ideas, and said he would fight the law until the d—l came. Mr. PHILLIPS said that the resolution was sent in to the Aldermen last evening, and that had it not been for the efforts of Alderman ADAMS it would have been immediately passed. Mr. P. further said that [illegible] two of the Aldermen, whose names he gave, could be "influenced," the ordinance would be adopted at the next meeting. As this fact was announced there were low whispers of "what's the price, PHILLIPS?" When Mr. P. had resumed his seat a gentleman asked him what he meant by "influenced," whether he intended to say "bought?" He replied that he spoke as dealers generally do, and meant "influenced" honestly. Further than that, Alderman ADAMS had suggested that the dealers should each one carry around a pair of steelyards with his cart, and leave it optional with the purchaser whether he would weigh the coal or not. This, he said, would satisfy the statute to the letter. Mr. OAKLEY moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a remonstrance. Mr. MOULTON thought it advisable to prevent against the ordinance as insufficient. He denounced the Common Council as "knaves"—the majority of them, at least. The motion to prepare a protest was then put and carried. Messrs. OAKLEY, MARNER and MARLIDAY were appointed a Committee to prepare it, and a recess of fifteen minutes was taken, to give them an opportunity of getting it ready for immediate signing. Mr. PHILLIPS stated, as the gentlemen were leaving the room, that the Mayor had told him he would never sign such a law as that proposed—because, in his opinion, the Common Council might as well pass an ordinance obliging every milkman to drive his cows to the doors of his customers, and milk them there, in order to satisfy each one that he was giving him pure milk. After the recess the Committee submitted their remonstrance, which, after considerable, was adopted.

PREPARATIONS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The Delegates of the various Hibernian Societies met at No. 42 Prince-street, last evening, to complete the arrangements for the celebration of the natal day of Ireland's patron saint. Mr. HUGH O'REILLY was in the chair, and Mr. JAS. O'CONNOR FARR acted as Secretary. The names of the Marshals of the different associations which propose to join in the celebration of the day were announced. The following Societies will constitute the procession: The Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York City, the Emerald Guard, the Sarsfield Guard, the Independent Guard, the Sons of '98, the Deignan Guard, the Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, the Benevolent Society of United Sons of Erin, the Kings County Volunteers, the Hibernian Benevolent Society, the Irish American Benevolent Society, the Longshoreman's Union Benevolent Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Long Island, the Quarrymen's Union Protective Society, the St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society, the Old Guard, the Barry Benevolent Society, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Melrose and Morrisania. The line will be formed in the morning with the right resting on East Broadway and Grand-street, and the procession will march through East Broadway and Chatham-street to the Park, where it will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, thence through Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-third-street, and Broadway again to Union-square, where after passing around the statue of WASHINGTON, it will be disbanded. It is expected that the turn-out will be unusually large.

MEETING OF THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Sanitary Association continues its weekly meetings at No. 23 Cooper Institute. Thursday evening Gen. FRED E. MATHER presided. On motion of Dr. GRISCOM, it was resolved to appoint a Committee of five to represent the Association at the proposed meeting in April of the United States Sanitary and Quarantine Association. A discussion, chiefly upon the condition of tenant-houses, followed. Dr. J. P. FRESH thought that the filthy state of many of these places had great influence on the general sanitary condition of the City. Dr. GRISCOM concurred with Dr. FRESH. He said, moreover, that a census taken by the Police showed that there were 267,000 people in these houses. Notwithstanding this fact, their unhealthiness is more due to want of clean linen first to their being overcrowded, as many of the hotels contain larger numbers, in proportion to their size, than these houses do. He suggested that it would be well to urge the necessity of the class of people who occupy these buildings residing out of the City to a greater extent. The time occupied in going to and fro is of course an objection, but the increased facilities for travel are removing this obstacle. Dr. REMSEN called attention to the necessity of guarding against adulterations in food. While thinking of causes so apparent which operate prejudicially to health, we are apt to forget others which are comparatively hidden. Finally Messrs. FRESH, REMSEN and MARLIDAY were appointed a committee to inquire into the general condition of tenant houses in the City, and the Association adjourned.

PRIZE-FIGHTS IMPENDING.—According to the sporting papers there are more prize-fights to come off during the next few months. HEENAN, "the Benicia Boy," has returned from his Southern [illegible] and feels in so good trim that he thinks [illegible] qualified to meet any one on either side of the water. TOM SAYERS, the English champion, it is said, has too many fights on hand now to [illegible] more challenges at present, so HEENAN is willing to meet any one who is ready to stand up for "the Bull." As he cannot spend the necessary [illegible] years in England to vindicate his claim to the champion's belt, should he be successful in getting a session of it, he will be satisfied with being [illegible] the fight. He is ready to stake any [illegible] $2 500, and his friends are ready to back him. MACEY, the renowned champion of the [illegible] weights" arrived here a few days since in the packet ship *Southampton*. As his friends [illegible] only object is to give exhibitions to the "[illegible]" Since 1842 he has been frequently in the ring, his last match being with BILL HAYES in Jersey, when the stakes were divided after fifty-seven rounds had been fought in one hour and fifty-two minutes. Every one knows what these characters mean, declaring that their intentions are peaceful, but from present appearances, it is highly probable that there will soon be occasion for testing the [illegible] of the law against prize-fighting.

AN AGED WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HER SON.—Word was brought to the Seventh-ward Station-house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that a young man named WM. C. CARROLL had shot his mother at her residence No. 276 [illegible]. Captain HART and Officer MCCONNELL repaired to the house, where they found Mrs. CARROLL, 61 years of age, who had been shot with a single-barreled pistol in the hands of her son. The ball struck behind the right shoulder blade, and passed through the right breast, inflicting a wound which it is thought will prove fatal. Capt. HART arrested the young man, who is a commercial traveler for a house down town, and he expressed the profoundest sorrow for the event, and said he was about shooting some rats, and was putting on a percussion cap when the pistol accidentally exploded. Coroner JACKMAN was notified, and took MRS. CARROLL'S *ante-mortem* statement. As it was evident the shooting was an accident, young CARROLL was released.

INTERESTING TO LOVERS OF SANDWICHES.—Yesterday morning, Dr. SUMNER WARDMAN, police-surgeon, while walking through Baxter-street, came upon a man named MICHAEL CONWAY, who had a hand-cart loaded with hams, which were [illegible] unfit for food. MICHAEL, in compliance with Dr. WARDMAN'S urgent invitation, made a call on the Mayor, to whom he stated that he bought the hams for 2½ cents per pound, and that he designed selling the fat to tallow chandlers and the bones to the button manufacturers. The Mayor ordered him to see where he could find a market for his hams, directing Officer MCLEOD to take charge of them in the meantime.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET AND RESCUE OF CHILDREN.—About 6¾ o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house, No. 361 Hudson-street. It appears that there was a leakage of gas in an upper room, and one of the family entering with a light, an explosion followed which smashed the windows and set fire to the premises. The firemen extinguished the fl

[illegible] VIRTUE.

[illegible] the young ladies of the family, in way of apology for [illegible] absence, that they were looting [illegible] Street, from which point in that neighborhood [illegible] to come right up [illegible] without ringing the bell." The young lady referred [illegible] Mrs. Brown did not live there, and supposing [illegible] a mistake, interposed no obstacle to [illegible] which she accomplished as speedily as [illegible] would allow.

THE CONSTANT TRAGEDY.—MR. FRANCIS GOULET, who, with the other members of his household, escaped from being murdered in October last by his son-in-law, Stanton, has nearly recovered from his injuries. His face is still under partial paralysis from the effects of his wounds, but he is able to walk about with the aid of crutches. On Sunday last he attended the Methodist Church in Thirty-fourth-street, of which he is a member, for the first time. His physicians say, however, that he will never recover his former vigorous health. About a month ago, Mrs. GOULET, who was *enceinte* at the time of the tragedy, gave birth to a daughter, and she has now entirely recovered from her confinement. All the other members of the family, except the servant-girl, JANNEA MOORE, who died at the City Hospital, have entirely recovered.

THE MORPHY TESTIMONIAL.—The Committee of the New-York Chess Club have raised over six hundred dollars with which to purchase the proposed testimonial for PAUL MORPHY. They desire to propose [illegible] suggested, a set of gold and silver [illegible] medal commemorative of MORPHY'S [illegible] and an elegant gold watch, [illegible] expressly for him by the Americ[illegible] Company. One thousand dollars more [illegible] to accomplish this object. Contributions [illegible] sent to JAMES THOMPSON, Treasurer of the [illegible] Chess Club.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND BURIED IN DUANE [illegible].—Yesterday afternoon, some workmen, while excavating in Duane-street, near Church, found a coffin containing a human skeleton. The body is believed to have been interred fifty years ago. There was no mark or inscription on the coffin indicating the name of the deceased. Additional mystery envelops the case from the fact of their never having been a public burial place in that vicinity. The remains were placed in a new coffin and sent to Potter's Field for interment.

DEATH FROM A FLUID LAMP EXPLOSION.—A [illegible] woman, named CATHARINE LEITH AM, residing at No. 31 Centre-street, was severely burned by an explosion of a fluid lamp, on Thursday evening. She was removed to the New-York Hospital, where she died yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Monday the Directors of the Juvenile Asylum sent out another company of children to homes which have been provided in the West. For several months past they have been receiving instruction in that institution. To-morrow afternoon there will be a Sunday School meeting in the Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, in which they will take part.

THE ARSON IN CHATHAM-STREET.—HENRY KANE[illegible] more popularly known by the name of "Cheap John," who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of setting fire to his clothing store No. 132 Chatham-street, has had a true bill found against him by the Grand Jury. He stands committed for trial. Bail [illegible] been refused.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An officer of the Eighth Ward discovered at 1 o'clock yesterday morning a bonnet and shawl lying on pier No. 42, North River. Thinking that these articles of apparel might belong to some female who had just jumped into the river, he procured some grappling irons and soon recovered the body of a woman, who was subsequently identified as Mrs. ANN BUTLER, of No. 62 Beach-street. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of suicide rendered. The deceased was married, but was unhappy in her domestic relations. She had twice before attempted suicide.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE-ENGINE.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital, upon the body of [illegible] H. BURRILL, the young man who was run over and killed by Engine No. 23, while going to the fire in White-street on Thursday evening. The evidence adduced fixed the occurrence was accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The deceased was nineteen years old, and a native of this City.

FATAL FALL FROM A BALCONY.—WM. H. RAPSEYE, a child six years old, yesterday fell from the balcony of his parents' residence, No. 679 Sixth-avenue, and was instantly killed. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Corrections.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A notice has lately appeared in your valuable paper stating that the steamer *Marion* when ashore on Oyster Shoal, had been got off by WENDELL MASSEY'S camels. This statement, Sir, is not correct; the contrivance used to float the *Marion* are the float-article, an invention for which I have obtained letters patent for the United States, England and France, and I am now securing in several other countries. WENDELL has got hold of the apparatus, though in the care of the Sheriff, an injunction having been served by one to prevent its use, pending a suit now before the Court. These arieels were used to float steamboat *Empire State* when last year ashore on Long Island Sound. By inserting this you will do [illegible] and oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN P. JAUDA.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—A tub of butter was stolen yesterday under the eyes of a storekeeper, corner South Third and Eleventh-streets; the thief, though pursued, escaped with his booty.... The house of Mr. BRUNGER, on Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue was entered by a burglar last night, who carried off a gold watch.... RICHARD C. LAMA, Assistant Engineer of the Western District Fire Department, was on Thursday evening last presented with a splendid fire-cap, by Washington Hose Company No. 6.... The Chess Club in Brooklyn is the largest in the United States; it has 150 members.... Counterfeit $5 bills on the Mystic Bank, Conn., were circulated in Brooklyn, yesterday. One arrest was made.... A girl, 14 years of age, daughter of a respectable woman residing in Gowanus, was yesterday brought before Justice VOORHIES, on a charge of stealing from her own mother. The girl has been living in different houses of prostitution for a year past, and, as her mother could not reclaim her, she was sent to the House of Refuge.... A man named JAMES MCGUIRE was committed by Justice BLACHLEY, yesterday, to answer a charge of attempted rape upon the person of Mrs. VIVIAN, in Columbia-street, South Brooklyn.... Mr. J. WASHINGTON HEADWAY, formerly publisher of the Brooklyn *Morning Journal*, died recently at New-Orleans, to which place he removed some months ago to recruit his health. The deceased was about 57 years old, and an Englishman by birth. He leaves a family who reside in this City.

COURT MATTERS.—A Special Term of the Supreme Court will be held in the City Hall, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be called. The Special Term for *ex parte* business stands adjourned to March 14, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Circuit Court will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when the first twenty causes will be called. At the close of the Court on that day, the Court will be adjourned till Friday, the 18th inst.

ON DIT.—That the Water Commissioners will not resign, as requested at the public meeting held in the City Hall Thursday night last; that the same Commissioners propose to "scatter" the "facts" in the report of Alderman BACKHOUSE at an early day.

Central Park—On TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, BLEECKER is to sell at the Exchange, Wall-st., 46 lots fronting on 104th, 105th, and 106th streets and the 5th-av., opposite the Central Park. Maps and terms to be obtained at his office, No. 7 Broad-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELLENRY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Gents. and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety, unsurpassed by any in this City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELLENRY.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 308 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Hatters' Plush in all Grades.
UNDER-BRIM SATINS AND CLOTHS.
BANDS AND BINDINGS, black and in colors.
TIPS AND SIDES, new and choice designs. For sale by BORNETS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Ruptures Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Shirts—French Yoke style, made to Order and warranted to fit, of a superior make and finish, of the best materials, and at less than usual prices, at BALLOU BROTHER'S, Shirt and Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment, No. 459 Broadway, New-York.

Spring Hat.—New Style, 1859, $3.—A beautiful specimen of elegance now ready, for the low price of Three Dollars. The New Hat Company, No. 140 Nassau-st., sell every variety of hats, caps and umbrellas twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other place in the City. Wholesale—very low for cash.

To Housekeepers.—The Rotary Lock for dwelling-house doors affords the most perfect security against burglars. For convenience, it is not equalled by any other lock in use. VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats—Spring Styles.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new styles of Hats, the high finish and fabric of which are not excelled by the prodnctions of any house in the trade. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Second-hand Safes
AT GREAT BARGAINS
Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depôt, No. 123 WATER-ST., near Wall.

W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 128 William-st.

The principal members of a leading mercantile firm, unfortunate in the death of a partner, will take agencies for the collection of rents, dividends, the letting of houses, stores, &c.; or to act as the business agent for executors, trustees, or those who may wish to avoid the trouble of the various details of such business. If preferred, a certain amount per annum will be accepted in lieu of a commission.

For business talent, capability, and most untiring energy, the advertiser will refer to the highest and most influential names in this City; or, if necessary, security will be given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption.—WINCHESTER'S genuine preparation of Dr. Churchill's HYPOPHOSPHITES, for consumption, cold, wholesale and retail, at the sole office, No. 49 John-st., where circulars may be obtained. Price $1 per bottle. Three bottles for $5. Trade supplied.

The most tasty and graceful Hat is New-York is manufactured and sold by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Ho! for Pike's Peak!

AND THE GOLD DIGGINGS!

No mother's son should be allowed to go to the Gold Diggings without one of those VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLES or PISTOLS, which carry from seven to thirty balls.

Without doubt, they are the most complete weapon ever introduced with the water-proof ball, which is not effected by any changes of climate, or subject to the many mishaps to which the ordinary revolver is liable to.

With a good conscience and a Volcanic Pistol, you may sleep soundly and safely, with your hard-earned nuggets by your side.

My friend, if you have regard for your life or your scalp, do not fail to get one or more of these invaluable weapons before starting on your journey. Buy for yourself, and advise your friends to do the same. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Rifles, Carbines and Pistols, carrying from 7 to 30 balls, twenty-five per cent. less than Colt's, and so much better.

JOSEPH MERWIN, Agent,
No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

Also, Sole Agent for the American G. D. and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

A New Article

FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

To One and All.

Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in Consumption? If so, use WILBUR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBUR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway; and in Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.; in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

This Interests Every Reader.—Hotel keepers, public and private institutions, steamers and sailing vessels, as well as every family, will certainly adopt the Elliptic Spring Bed. Indeed, considering its cost, (from $5 to $8,) its durability, its comfort, and the bedding it saves, (requiring but one mattress,) no one can afford to be without it.—*Mer. Traveller.*

Principal Dépôt No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Bedsteads and mattresses at lowest possible prices.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st, St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGER-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residences of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Croup! Croup! Croup!

P. Y. Brokaw (of Middle Bush, N. J.) child's life was saved a few days ago, having been attacked by this distressing complaint, by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure every case, if used when first taken. Sold all over the United States. 25 cents per bottle. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLACK & CO., corner of Fulton and Williams sts., invite attension to their Spring stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, embracing Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs and Under-garments of the latest and most desirable styles and patterns. Also, a handsome assortment of Fancy Linen and French Printed Shirtings. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

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Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents and $1 per day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—BARRICKLO.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 9, by the Rev. Dr. Hague, Mr. REMAN B. PHILLIPS, of Lawrenceville, N. J., to Miss JOANNA F. BARRICKLO, niece of John M. Ferrier, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

SHELDON.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, CRAWFORD E. SHELDON, aged 58 years and 9 months.

His remains will be removed to Delhi, N. Y., for interment.

AUSTEN.—In this City, on Thursday night, March 10, at the residence of Edward Austen, Esq., JOHN, youngest son of George and Caroline Austen, of Baltimore, aged 11 years and 6 months.

AHAAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 11, THOMAS EVARTZT, son of John and Elizabeth R. Ahern, aged 2 years, 2 weeks and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 274 Spring-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

SHICK.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 11, of dropsy, Miss MARTHA E. SHICK, in the 18th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday morning, from Norfolk-st. Church at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, and especially the members of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, are invited to attend.

EARLE.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, at No. 260 Spring-st., ANDREW EARLE, a native of Scotland, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, without further notice.

BOWEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 9, MARY A. MARY BOWEN, eldest daughter of Orlando and Julia Bowen, aged 24 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., from No. 117 5th-st., at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

CARTER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 10, HENRY C. CARTER, son of Edward and Elizabeth Carter, aged 5 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock, from No. 220 West 33d st.

MALEDY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 10, Mr. ELARIDGE MALEDY, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 215 West 31st-st., on Saturday morning, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

KING.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, March 11, HENRY KING, aged 79 years and 11 months.

ENGS.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, March 10, ISAAC ENGS, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and members of the American Institute, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Sunday next, March 13, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

KINBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 11, NEPTUNE KINBALL, daughter of Chas. H. and Eliza Kimball.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 93 Willoughby-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 9, WM. H. CARY, Jr., only son of Geo. S. and Mary W. Cary, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 21 Smith-st., Brooklyn, (near Fulton-av.,) on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAWSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 10, WILLIAM C. DAWSON, of typhoid fever, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 62 Commerce-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Newburk, Orange Co., on Thursday, March 10, JACOB G. MARTIN, in the 22d year of his age.

BELDEN.—In Savannah, Geo., on Friday, March 11, Mr. DAVID W. BELDEN, of the firm of Beldan & Bro., of this City.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* LIVERPOOL, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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Extract—page 122.

SHE CALLS ME FATHER.
She calls me "Father!"—though my ear
That thrilling name shall never hear,
Yet to my heart affection brings
The sound in sweet imaginings.
I feel its gushing music roll
The stream of rapture on my soul;
And when she starts to welcome me,
And when she totters to my knee,
And when she climbs it to embrace
My bosom for a hiding-place,
And when she nestling there reclines,
And with her arms my neck entwines,
And when her lips of roses seek
To press their sweetness on my cheek,
Or when, upon my careful breast,
I lull her to her oberah rest,
The beauty to which I hold my devo
Swells with unutterable love.

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FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, NO. 175, AN elegant brown-stone front house, four stories, with basement and under-cellar, built in the most complete manner, with all the late improvements; lot full size; house 64 feet deep. Inquire of J. W. FRILDER, on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 278 Houston-st., near Suffolk-st. Lot 21x100 feet. House 44 feet. Bath, gas, range, hot and cold water. Price $7,500. $5,000 on mortgage if desired. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—AN ELEGANT, spacious five-story brown-stone house, No. 32 East 21st-st., close to Broadway; well built, and replete with every modern improvement; has been lately papered in an elegant manner, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 66 Morton-st.; house 25x46, with extension; lot 25x100, with all the modern improvements. The house was built by the occupant for his own use. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to J. D. SCOTT, on the premises, or at No. 37 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, with basement and under cellar, 25x60 feet, with all the modern improvements; finished in the most substantial manner, and an elegant location; No. 39 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CONVENIENT AND well-built 2-story brick front house, 25x48, with basement and under cellar, and the modern improvements. Price low if sold before the 24th of March. Situated No. 189 East 21st-st. Inquire on the premises from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for jewelry, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County; house 25x31; lot 100x106; house contains 11 rooms; lot has out-house, arbors, grape-vines and fruit-trees in abundance. Inquire of W. L. JENKINS, No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country store, dwelling-house, and out-buildings, with five acres of land, all in good order, situated on Long Island, 26 miles from the City, and two minutes' walk from depôt. Inquire of W. L. SCHOEMER, No. 221 Pearl, corner Platt-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 91 Madison-av., 25x58, lot 25x100. The property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12 and 3 to 6 o'clock. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NO. 59 WEST 14th-st., a three-story and basement house, 25x112; house full size of the lot, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE LOW—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 5 West Washington-place, 2 doors from Washington-square, in fine order; early possession given. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front house No. 68 St. Mark's-place. The house has all the modern improvements, and halls and rooms are elegantly papered to 4th story. Terms reasonable. $10,000 can remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY house No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 16th-st., complete in every respect, with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and commanding nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FOUR STORY brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 75 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-av., in perfect order. $9,000 cash; balance on mortgage for term of years, if required. Apply on the premises from 10 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIVE THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment houses, on the north side of 20th-st., near 8th-av. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., in the basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 131 Willet-st. Rents for $325 and Croton rent. Lot 25x50 feet. Price $2,750. Terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO MONEY wanted. A first-class house in Dean st. No. 178, near Bond st., Brooklyn; house cost $6,000; will be sold for $4,700. Apply to A. HOYT, No. 5 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. BIRKER, 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—CHEAP and on easy terms—those two very desirable lots on the corner of Joralemon-st. and Sidney-place, Brooklyn. Inquire of R. T. ANDREWS, 100 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st. Apply on the premises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, in good order, No. 27 West 32d-st. For particulars, apply to M. V. S. SWARTWOUT, No. 209 Broadway, Room No. 43.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND store No. 110 9th-av. Inquire of WM. SMITH, No. 276 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Perry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, property located at Yonkers, Hastings and Williamsburg. The Yonkers and Hastings property is beautifully situated, commanding a view from the Highlands to New-York, some of which are situate on Warberton-av., Willow-st., Hudson-st., (or Ravine-av.,) and Gold-st. The property at Uniontown, (near Hastings,) containing about 75 acres very high land, commanding fine view of surrounding country, East River, Long Island Sound, Hudson River, &c. Good land well adapted to vineyards, fruits, &c., very cheap. Williamsburg property situated at Nos. 167 and 171 South 4th-st., five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry; brick houses three stories high.

Also, at Yonkers, two lots, each about four acres, on Albany Turnpike-road, (Broadway;) also, one lot containing about 20 acres, with house on it, and light water-power. One of the above lots in Yonkers contains about four acres convenient of access to both depôts and steamboats. The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, both as to size and payments. Apply at H. G. LAWRENCE'S book-store, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 73 EAST 28TH-st., north side near 4th-av. Lot 98 feet 9 inches, by 21 feet 10½ inches. House 56 feet deep. Brown stone front, four stories, with a high basement, sub-cellar flagged, a new furnace and range, hot and cold water throughout the house, gas fixtures, chandeliers go with house all complete, painted walls, four coats from the basement to the attic, the sidewalk newly flagged and laid in plaster, new gutter and curb, bath, water-closets, and wash tubs all complete. The house was put in thorough repair two years ago regardless of expense by the owner, who has occupied it since it was built. Price $14,000. Inquire within, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 50, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars, inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

WATER POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large stone factory and a never-failing water-power of about 60 horse, suitable for a paper mill, grist mills, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with sixty acres of land, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 50x30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building 24x45 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, will be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st., near 5th-av., lot 25x99, house 25x60, nearly new, built in the best manner and with all the modern improvements; location unexceptionable; price $22,000, which is $2,000 less than its real value. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or address Box No. 1,798 Post office.

J. F. WILLIAMS OFFERS FOR SALE
Two elegant houses on 42d-st., near 6th-av.
Two superior houses on 23th st., near 9th-av.
Three very handsome houses on 29th-st., near 8th-av.
Several very fine English basement houses on 31th-st.
Also,
Several fine houses to let. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of South 5th and 6th sts.; also, the three-story and under-cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers, water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON THE SOUTHerly side of 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; size of lot 20 by 78 feet; house 20 by 48 feet, three stories and basement, with brown-stone front and all the modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN EDWARDS, at stone-yard, corner of Avenue A and 16th st.; residence, No. 182 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, (Murray Hill,) a new 3-story high-basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 38th-st. For sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st., near by.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLY LOCATED RESIdence No. 150 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, consisting of a brown-stone front house and lot, with extra lot in the rear of same size, running through to Portland-av. The premises are in good order, and will be sold on favorable terms. For full particulars, please apply as above, or to CHAS. ALTENHEIN, No. 170 William st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE STORY, BASEment and sub-cellar brick house, ½ a mile from the City Hall, Brooklyn. The house is in first-rate order; neighborhood excellent. Price very reasonable; terms easy. House 20x40, with washroom, gas and fixtures, water, &c. No brokers or agents need apply. W. B. BILLINGS, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

$3,500—FOR SALE OR RENT—$200 PER year, in Eastchester, Westchester County, suitable for store, tavern or dwelling, with four acres of land, fruit and shade trees; very healthy and pleasant; on the turnpike road, one mile from New-Haven Depôt, Mount Vernon, or two miles from Williams' Bridge. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—AN ELEgant brown-stone front house with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Immediate possession given, if desired. Also, a farm at Huntington, L. I., of 53 acres, under a good state of cultivation, with new buildings, and convenient to steamboat dock and Long Island Railroad.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AVAILABLE PROPERTY IN THE TENTH WARD.—The well-built three-story brick house, No. 16 Ludlow-st., is offered for sale or exchange for a house and lot, up town, of about equal value, $6,000. The house has gas, Croton water and a fine sub-cellar, and is available for profit. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SAW MILL, CONTAINING A gang, two single saws, circular saw and lathe mill, all in good repair; together with 1,000 acres of timbered land, on which are five houses, a blacksmith shop and barn. A plank road runs from the mill to the New-York Central Railroad. Inquire of THOMAS RIPTON, No. 137 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented, to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM—A new double house, with 24 or more city lots in Brooklyn; 132 acres good rolling prairie, near Joliet, Ill.; also 280 acres very fine timber land, 3 miles from lake and 4 from railroad, South Michigan. Apply to T. MARBIFIELD, No. 230 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 118½ EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE basement high-stoop house No. 48 Barrow-st., and lot. The house is in superb order, having been just painted, and possessing all the modern improvements. $4,500 can be left on bond and mortgage for four years. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—CANAL-STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to devisees, under will of Ann Jay, deceased, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lawrence place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment cottage No. 21½ Livingston, between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. This house is in perfect order. Price, including gas fixtures, $4,250; part may remain. Apply to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL 3-story and basement high-stoop houses in Mansfield place. Also, one of the cottage-houses; has all the modern improvements; finished in the best manner. Inquire at No. 12, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Nos. 633 and 635 Greenwich-st., consisting of one 3-story and one 2-story and attic brick houses on large lots; leases have 8 years to run and subject to 21 years' renewal. Apply to CHILDS & SMITH, No. 452 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, located on 28th-st., having all modern improvements, very low; terms easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE NORTHwest corner on Broadway, above Canal-st., having a frontage of 133 feet, and about 3,800 square feet. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN-BUILT BRICK-FRONT, high-stoop house, with bath, hot and cold water, gas, marble hall, &c.; cheap for cash. Apply to R. PETTON or S. W. CRONK, No. 168 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 34 PIKE-ST.—THIS IS A FIRST class house, 27 feet front, three stories high, with all the modern improvements. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or 92 Market-slip.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 18 miles from New-York, and ¼ of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 4 or 5 acres of highly cultivated land, at Fordham Westchester County, one mile northwest of the depôt at Fordham, and 8 miles from 27th-st., New-York, by Harlem Railroad, and 1¼ miles from Berrian's Landing on the Harlem River, from which point steamboat navigation to New-York will be started on or about April 15. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery, and the location is high and healthy, in a good neighborhood, commanding a distant view of the East River and the Palisades on the North River. The buildings are remarkably well built and of modern structure, well calculated for Summer or Winter residence; the house is 42½x36½ feet, exclusive of porches and piazza, and contains on the first floor, four rooms and large hall; second floor, four bedrooms and hall, and two rooms finished in the attic. The basement contains kitchen, wash-room, and two cellars; the outbuildings are very complete and garden in excellent order. Price $13,000, one-half or two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to A. ROBERTSON WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. McMELLEN, on the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—To a person desirous of retiring from City life an opportunity is presented for securing a country seat, which is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. The site is one of the most desirable in the Valley of the Connecticut, commanding an extensive range of scenery of valley, river and mountain. The grounds, comprising about six acres, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with all the fruits of the climate. The buildings are new and strictly in keeping with the requirements of a first-class estate. For particulars, address Box No. 174 Post Office, Northampton, Mass.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentlemen of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

TO LET—OR LEASE, THE MOST DESIRABLE country residence on this island, within five miles of Wall-st. It adjoins L. B. Ward's, Esq., on the 10th-av. The grounds comprise about two acres, extending from 62d to 63d sts. The mansion, which is of stone, is large and commodious, and calculated for a Summer and Winter residence. It is well known as having been the homestead of the late John Low. Abundance of fruit and shade trees. Near and excellent garden; situation high and healthy; extensive view of the Hudson; large stable and carriage-house. It can be reached at all hours by the 6th and 8th av. cars. For further particulars, apply to JOHN MILHAW & SON, No. 183 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM IN Darien, Conn., containing about 30 acres, 7 minutes' from Lockwood's Station, 3 miles from Stamford. The location is perfectly healthy, near a fine private beach for sea bathing, fine roads, delightful drives, near churches, a view of the Sound and country. The house nearly new, modern, and in good repair. All necessary outbuilding, a fine large garden, plenty of fruits and berries, good soil, good water, and in every respect a desirable place. It will be sold cheap, with all the fixtures, stock, &c., on favorable terms. For further information, apply to WM. G. READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful tract of land, containing fifty acres, on the slope of the Orange mountain in New-Jersey, about thirteen miles from New-York City, situated in the village of Orange, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil, commands an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 200 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE, of ten acres, situated between Tarrytown and Irvington. It commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. There is plenty of water, a fine orchard, and an abundance of shrubbery of every description. The distance is 26 miles from the City. The neighborhood cannot be surpassed; and for any gentlemen that wishes to live in the country, and do business in the City, this is an opportunity that is not often met with. Price $7,000. For further particulars, apply to W. A. YATES, No. 639 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A very beautiful place, about 350 yards north of the station at Hastings, upon the Hudson, with over 400 feet river frontage. The premises consist of a large modern well-built house, carriage-house, stable, greenhouse and other offices, all nearly new, with about 3 acres of land highly improved, beautifully diversified with heavy forest trees, an abundance of fruit and shade trees, arbors, vines, shrubs, plants, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to M. R. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, opposite Post-office.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, THE furnished country residence of J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house has been newly painted, inside and out, and papered. The outbuildings and grounds (containing 16 acres) are in first-rate order. The whole premises forming one of the most desirable residences on the Island. For terms, and an order to view the place, inquire of Mr. LANIER, or SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 52 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $500 per annum. Their locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For particulars, apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood. N. B.—Possession of three of the houses can be had immediately.

TO LET—NEWBURG PROPERTY—THE THREE story brick dwelling-house and premises—large garden and stable—formerly the residence of Aaron Belknap, deceased, on Western-av., within convenient walking distance of Fishkill Ferry. Gas and hot-air flues in the house, water-hydrant in basement, and in garden much choice fruit. Possession of garden may be had in time for cultivation. Rent, $500. Inquire of M. COOK BELKNAP, Highland Bank, Newburg, or of A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-Place, New-York.

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Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lawrence place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment cottage No. 21½ Livingston, between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. This house is in perfect order. Price, including gas fixtures, $4,250; part may remain. Apply to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL 3-story and basement high-stoop houses in Mansfield place. Also, one of the cottage-houses; has all the modern improvements; finished in the best manner. Inquire at No. 12, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Nos. 633 and 635 Greenwich-st., consisting of one 3-story and one 2-story and attic brick houses on large lots; leases have 8 years to run and subject to 21 years' renewal. Apply to CHILDS & SMITH, No. 452 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, located on 28th-st., having all modern improvements, very low; terms easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE NORTHwest corner on Broadway, above Canal-st., having a frontage of 133 feet, and about 3,800 square feet. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN-BUILT BRICK-FRONT, high-stoop house, with bath, hot and cold water, gas, marble hall, &c.; cheap for cash. Apply to R. PETTON or S. W. CRONK, No. 168 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 34 PIKE-ST.—THIS IS A FIRST class house, 27 feet front, three stories high, with all the modern improvements. Apply to PRESTON SHELDON, No. 47 Pike-st., or 92 Market-slip.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE estate occupying the commanding promontory at the head of Highland Bay, just above West Point, on the Hudson—a most lordly domain, known by the traditionary name Minabar, is now for sale. It has been thus described in one of Mr. Willis' letters from Idlewild: "This elevated point of land is at the junction of the Moodaa River, with the Hudson, and was once a magnificent Terrace Island, connected with the Highlands now by the causeway of the estate. It consists of about 115 acres; the terrace lawn, on which stands the dwelling, being a superbly-wooded table-land of 30 acres, 120 feet above the water-level. The mouth of the Moodna River divides it from Idlewild. Its river front on the Hudson is very nearly a mile, with a water grant to the Obannel. Its front slope is covered with grand forest trees, and under them are the fortifications built there by Washington. It might be divided into three noble estates, as the separate building sites are very favorable. Those who ere on the look-out for a home of the most lordly isolation and unsurpassed beauty of surroundings, will do well to give it a call. The drive to it from Newburg (3 miles) is very fine." Those who visit it with a view to see the premises should take at least half a day for the excursion. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., or to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT country seat of the late John S. Jones, situated on the bank of the Hudson, in the village of Sing Sing, about five minutes' walk from the depôt, containing six acres of land with a splendid marble mansion fifty feet square, with large and commodious carriage house, and other outbuildings. The ground is are

AUCTION SALES.

E. E. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE
OF
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES,
ON THE
NORTH AND NORTH-EAST SIDES OF 5TH AVENUE AND 59TH-STREET,
NEAR THE
CENTRAL PARK.

59TH-STREET IS GRADED, from the 5th to the 9th avenues, with curb and gutter stones set therein.

E. E. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, New-York:

5TH-AVENUE—7 full lots and 1 gore lot, on the westerly side of the 5th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the south-west corner of 54th-st. and 5th-av.

6TH-AVENUE—8 full lots, being the entire front on the easterly side of the 6th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., including the north-west corner of 54th-st. and the 6th-av.

59TH-STREET—24 full lots, being the entire front on the northerly side of 54th st., from the 5th to the 9th avs., inclusive.

24 gore lots in the rear of the above.

9TH-AVENUE—5 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the south-west corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av.

8TH-AVENUE—8 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 8th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., including the north-west corner of 54th-st. and the 8th-av.

59TH-STREET—21 gore lots on the northerly side of 59th-st., being nearly the entire front from the 5th to the 9th avs.

All of the above-described lots are well located, and in a condition for immediate improvement, being in the vicinity of valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, and fronting on rock, with sewers, Croton water and gas mains in the adjacent avenues; and resolutions have been introduced in the City Councils to extend them through 59th st. from the 5th to the 9th avs.

One-fifth of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. interest.

Maps of the above-described property is now held and sold by the original grantors, being one of the oldest families of New-York, and belonging to the estate of Joseph Barron, deceased.

Maps and other particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 14 Pine-st.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.
NO. 33 TROY-ST.

Will be sold at auction by ABRIAM H. MULLER, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Courts, under the direction of F. A. Cox, Esq., Referee, the valuable two-story brick houses No. 33 Troy-st., north side, between Greenwich-av. and 4th-st., being about 83 feet front.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 16th and 17th, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the National Academy Rooms, 19th-st., near Broadway:

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES—Exceeding in quality any sale ever made in this country. The Foreign Pictures have been received from Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, through their only possessor in this City. Among them will be the great picture

FLORIDA, by WINTERHALTER,

valued at over $6,000. Also, a superb picture recently painted by Verboeckhoven, received per last steamer, said to exceed anything ever painted by this artist. Also, superb pictures by Bonnat, Lafnat de Mets, Muller, Rousseau, Diaubert, De Dreux, Hillmacher, Gosse, Gendon, Boulanger, Meurin, Van Schendel, Schayer, T. W. Edmonds, and other pieces by Bachelaer, &c. &c. Also, pictures of the great American artists, Durand, Church, Cole, Huntington, Kensett, Gignoux, Cropsey, Rossiter, Wier, Hays, Cummings, Oddie, Mignot, Lang, Stearnes, F. O. C. Darley, Ault, Gifford, W. S. Mount, Eastman, Johnson, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Casilear, T. Hicks, G. H. Hall, Shattuck, Brown, Hubbard, Banvard, the first picture ever offered for sale in this country; Blauvelt, Bentzlin, D. Johnson, Nichols, Annilli, Carter, Bellows, Dana, Lawrence, and others; H. Hinckley, of Boston; Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Darrie, of New-Haven, and others of this class. It will be seen by the above names that no sale of this character has ever been made in this City, where so many of the highest class of artists are associated. Every picture guaranteed. They are now on exhibition, day and evening, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the above rooms, with catalogues. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine this beautiful collection. Admission free.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICHLY-CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—J. W. PORTER will sell on SATURDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large and commodious dwelling house No. 129 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., containing superior household furniture, of the first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent pantier suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, rosewood secretary with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—with richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also, a great variety of elegant China ware, crockery, cutlery, silver-ware, bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH DE PEYSTER, DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, the following:

WASHINGTON-PLACE AND GREENE-STREET.—House and lot No. 16 Washington-place, on the southwest corner.

FOURTH AND GREENE STREETS.—Vacant lot on the northwest corner, with party wall.

FOURTH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 393, adjoining. Also—One lot about 12 feet 2 inches in width by 96 feet 8 inches in depth, adjoining the last mentioned house, with party wall.

Maps will be ready for distribution previous to the sale.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For further particulars, inquire of WM. E. CURTIS, Counselor-at-Law, No. 106 Broadway, or PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE, OF THE SPLENDID HOMESTEAD PROPERTY OF THE LATE JOHN RICE, AT PENN YAN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in the village of Penn Yan, Yates county:

The Homestead property of the late John Rice, deceased, situated in the village of Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., containing about 30 acres, with the usual outbuildings; dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, milk-house, ice-house, smoke-house, &c., &c. The buildings and condition of the place are in every respect unexceptionable.

Also, Flouring-mill, mill-sites, warehouse property, &c., &c., belonging to the same estate, and situated near Penn Yan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 29 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

GEORGE HERKIMER, Administrator.
TRACY, WARE & OLMSTEAD, Proctors.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Sa'eroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store-room, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, mahogany rockers, sofas, divans, arm chairs, easy chairs, ottomans, mahogany and rosewood bookcases and secretaries, wardrobes, oak bookcases, falling-leaf tables, hall-stands, office chairs, oak chairs, dining-room arm chairs, corner etagures, mahogany marble-top dressing bureau, marble-top table, pier and centre tables; also, 1 chest of 4 dagnerian artist, consisting of camera, &c., rosewood frames, show-cases, &c.; also, to the trade, a large invoice of plated ware, consisting of tea sets, castors, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

E. E. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On THURSDAY next, March 24, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. E. LUDLOW & CO., the three story brick dwelling with stable situated No. 39 Market-st., the late residence of Isaac Newton, deceased. The house is thoroughly well finished throughout, with solid mahogany doors in principal story, and is in excellent order. It is supplied with gas, Croton water and furnace; has two story tenement and commodious stable in the rear; lot 24x113 feet, with right of way from the stable to Henry at $7,000 on bond and mortgage. An order to see the premises may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

WILLIAM KELLY,
JNO. C. HEWITT,
Executors of Isaac Newton, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWO SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSES On West 16th-st., near 6th-av.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWO SPLENDID THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high basement brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 46 and 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. Lots 20x103 feet 3 inches. The houses contain all the modern improvements, and are beautifully finis $13,500 can remain on each. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

THOS. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT THE residence on 11th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, (Saturday,) costly piano-forte, stool and cover, rosewood parlor suites, rocker furniture, velvet carpets, rugs, painting, pier mirrors, curtains, sideboards, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, basement and kitchen furniture of all kinds.

WILLIAM ARDEN, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On MONDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 White-st., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, oil paintings, carpets, &c., mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enameled chamber suite, bedding, &c., with the usual assortment of crockery and cooking utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—W. C. ALBERTUS, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, No. 620 Houston-st., near Sullivan, a large lot of rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, bedsteads, mattresses and bedding.

W. J. HANSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 139 Mercer-st., a general assortment of household furniture of every description, consisting of parlor suites, covered in hair cloth and brocatelle, marble-top centre tables, hair-seats, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 445 Canal-st., a large lot of household furniture, removed from Brooklyn for convenience of sale—Mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands and crockery, thirteen Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds and bedding; also, the kitchen utensils.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TO BREWERS.—AUCTION SALE BY ORDER of the Sheriff. On MONDAY next, 14th March, will be sold on the premises, Baude's Brewery, No. 223 19th-av., near 25th st. The stock and fixtures, &c., complete, Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO....Havre and Paris,

Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KERELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 76 WALL-ST.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STEAM CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $4,000 OR $10,000 ON 1,586 acres of timber land (100 acres cleared) in Chemung County, New-York, valued in 1850 by the Loan Commissioners of Chemung County at $10 per acre, after the timber is removed. There is a steam saw-mill in complete order on the premises, and other improvements, valued at $6,000. At a low estimate, the property is worth $25,000. For particulars, apply to MOORE & LEWIS, Counselors-at-Law, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 42 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

$3,500, $4,000, $2,000, $1,500—TO LOAN on real estate. EDWARD C. FRASER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$7,000—SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds $500 each. Interest payable June and December. For sale by GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 15 Wall-st.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, JAMES W. ALLEN,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, NOAH S. HUNT,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, THOMAS SMULL,
JOHN PENFOLD, J. H. BANSOM,
JOHN COMPTON, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
D. HENRY BAIGHT, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, U. J. SMITH,
LEONARD S. SUAREZ, ALFRED WILLIS,
SILAS BRONSON, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
A. B. ENO, ALVE S. LAING,
JOHN WATSON, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, J. S. BOYD,
SAMUEL WILLETS, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
S. T. NICOLL, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB,
HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.

JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

FURNITURE.

NONEY'S PATENT
CARPET SWEEPER.

Next to the Sewing-Machine, the GREATEST LABOR-SAVING INVENTION of the age.

In the end it is cheaper than brooms, while an hour's broom-sweeping can be done with it in ten minutes, and without raising a particle of dust. NONEY'S PATENT combines the value of the best machines heretofore introduced, WITH IMPROVEMENTS, which make it the most desirable yet offered.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturer,
No. 358 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture; finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for Spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 367 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 143 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—I AM AGAIN ready to offer for sale forty first-class horses, which I have selected with the greatest possible care and attention. Among them I have fifteen pairs of very superior close-matched coach horses, which I have matched myself, regardless of expense and labor. I have some very desirable single horses, and a few first-class speed horses. I shall remain with them at my place at Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., until the 15th day of March inst., and after that I can be found at Post's Stable, 24th-st., New-York, where I invite all who are desirous of purchasing first-class matched, single or speed horses to call and examine for themselves. WM. JORALEMAN, Agent.

HORSES.—ARRIVED FROM THE WEST, SIX first-rate horses, suitable for draft or express; warranted sound and not over seven years old. Also, a bright bay pony, 14 hands high, spirited in harness, and gentle. Apply at No. 567 Washington-st., near King, of ROBERT STODDART.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—A FINE PAIR OF WELL-matched carriage horses, bays, gentle and kind, eight years old, suitable for a family, together with carriage, top wagon, &c., the property of a lady. Address Box No. 126 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, 14 HANDS HIGH. Can trot a mile in 3 minutes.
T. HOWARD, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that he subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS, Artists' Colorman, No. 639 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HATTERS.—FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of one of the most eligibly located retail hat stores in the Country. The present proprietor, wishing to change his business, will sell the stock and fixtures to the advantage of an approved purchaser. The store is located in the centre of the most fashionable street in this City, is fitted up in the best manner, and has attached a fully furnished shop for manufacturing. Address HAT STORE, Box No. 201, Charleston Post-office, South Carolina.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
ONE STEAMER 270 feet long by 30 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 248 feet long by 32 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 116 feet long by 18½ feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 130 feet long by 25 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 125 feet long by 21 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 110 feet long by 19 feet beam.
ONE SEA GOING SCREW-STEAMER, about 600 tons burden.
ONE PROPELLER TOW BOAT.
For further information, inquire of
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL the remaining stock of goods, consisting of neckties, shirts, unmanufactured stock of silk, trimmings, &c., of the late firm of A. RAYMOND & CO., together with the fixtures, furniture, good will of the business and lease of the premises No. 297 Broadway, lately occupied by them, will be sold in bulk at auction upon the premises on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., for cash. The stock will be sold by an inventory, which together with the stock, can be seen and examined on the premises in the meantime. LEWIS B. LODER, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1859.

RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKing establishment for sale doing a good and safe business, has been established in Broadway for a number of years. This affords an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the business. The terms of sale and full particulars will be made known by calling at Mr. CLARK'S office, No. 26 Burling slip, corner of Front st., from 2 to 4 P. M.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 126 Times Office.

$75,000.—TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD Western lands, lots of improved property, if well located, with some cash, a large and valuable assortment of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, desirable for Southern or Western markets. Country merchants are particularly invited to call.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 32, WORTH A large property, but no money, who has had an active business experience, would be glad to connect himself with some established house, as a laboring partner. Address BLAKE, care of A. W. DAVISSON & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—AN ACTIVE OR DORMANT partner wanted in taking Stereoscopic and other views. From $400 to $800 may be very advantageously invested in the business. Apply at the U. S. Agency of the PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL, No. 26 2d-av., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS WISHING TO DO THEIR OWN CASTINGS.—The subscriber, being an experienced foundryman, is desirous of connecting himself with some house which requires enough castings to keep a foundry in operation. LEWIS GILBERT.
At Tuttle & Bailey's, No. 85 1st-st., Williamsburg.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A VERY DEsirable location on town, doing a good business, with low rent, and one of the best locations for the price in the City, for either a physician or druggist. Price, $1 500, part cash. Address CONCORD, Box No. 201 Times Office.

TO LET.—RIPPOWAM IRON WORKS, AT STAMford, Conn., with water and steam power, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purpose. For particulars, inquire at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st., E. R., New-York, or to SANDS SEELY, Esq., Stamford.

TO WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an established Watch and Jewelry Store, in a good location. Will be sold low. Inquire of F. BURYEE, 315 Greenwich-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE—Patternmaker's lathe, several hand and screw-cutting lathes, small engine, bolt-screwing machine, &c., &c. also, a lot of bar iron. Metropolitan Works, 328 East 12th-st., near avenue C.

TO GROCERS—A SMALL ENGINE, OF A NEW and ornamental design, suitable for a grocery store window. For sale cheap at the Metropolitan Works, No. 26 East 12th-st. near av. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
NOAH S. HUNT,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 5, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest from Feb. 5, 1856, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court; and unless said assessments are paid by May 5 next, the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT THE RATE OF TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is embraced in the following limits, viz.: All those pieces of land in the said City, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between 110th and 117th sts.; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 41st and 42d sts; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 2d and 3d avs.; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between 10th and 11th avs.; and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., between 110th and 117th sts., and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Broadway, between 33d and 42d sts., as said ont on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 City Hall, basement.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Fi. Fa., to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1858, upon a judgment for $47,436, rendered June 4, 1857, in favor of Richard P. Morgan, plaintiff, and against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, defendants, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying within the Northern District of Illinois, including the Oquawka branch of said Railroad, in the county of Henderson, and the railroad bridge of said defendant across the Illinois River at or opposite Peoria, and all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to all structures, grounds, right of way, machine-shops, engine-houses and turn-tables, and all the other appurtenances thereunto belonging or used therewith, including the rolling stock of said road, consisting of passenger-cars and freight-cars, hand-cars and locomotive engines, which I shall expose to sale at the Court-house door, in the city of Peoria, at the hour of noon on the 26th day of March next.

O. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOYER, Deputy.
ARRINGTON & BURGESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of BLACKWELL, BAYLES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. P. BLACKWELL,
JAS. BAYLES.
H. V. HOAGLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1859.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 119 Broadway, by

J. P. BLACKWELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of BAYLES & LAMBERT, Merchant Tailors, at No. 710 Broadway, and will open on the 15th inst. with an entire new stock of goods.

JAMES BAYLES,
CONOVER E. LAMBERT.

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 12, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE SOLD and transferred to the American Watch Company of this place, the Watch factory owned by them, with its machinery, tools, fixtures and stock, and the patent rights and trade-marks made use of therein, with the good-will of the business.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.

Referring to the above, the American Watch Company gives notice that it will continue the business of the late firm without change in the management or in its agencies.

ROYAL E. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN FELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1859, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. HAGEL, Counselor-at-Law, No. 22 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN FELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN MEEKER,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Felt.

d19-2aw6m8&W.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board. All parties interested will please appear at that further notice.

WM. J. PECK,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Sewers.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM IS FROM this date a member of our house.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO.
MARCH 9, 1859.

TEAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HAMIGHT, No. 9 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGEWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.
THE CELEBRATED A. 1. CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,

Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13 East river, foot of Wall st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 56 Wall street.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNOLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail, positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 54 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, (will receive freight March 10.)
The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship
COATZACOALCOS.

This magnificent and fast steamship, THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.

Passage, First Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$25
Freight 30c. to New-Orleans.
No freight taken for Havana except specie.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 83 Smith st.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 12, at 4 P.M., from Pier No. 4 N.R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Colum

...following the breaking up of ... given considerable activity to the passenger ... by all the principal lines of ... Troy and ... the River ... the evening it was ...

... Dorrod's Point the ice was ... quite rotten, requiring only a warm ... a rain, to break it up. The steamer *North ...* of New-York, reached Rondout on Thursday ... considerable damage to her wheels by the ice. ... River is clear from New-York to Newburg, and much broken for a considerable distance above.

The Merchants' Line, consisting of the *Knickerbocker* and *Hero*, will start as soon as the ice will permit, and will probably be running within a week. They have been overhauled and painted preparatory to the Spring business. The People's Line, consisting of the *New World*, Captain St. John, and *Isaac Newton*, Captain Pent, have been thoroughly refitted and painted. These boats will be placed on the route of Monday as soon as the ice is clear, and one of them, it is thought, may possibly go up on Monday. There will probably be no change in the fare from last season—$2 to Albany. The fare to Buffalo has been reduced to $5. The Troy Line, the *Francis Skiddy* and *Hendrik Hudson*, are also in readiness to commence their trips, and the *Skiddy* will probably make her first trip on Tuesday. She will continue to run alone until the ice is entirely clear, when the *H. Hudson* will go on and complete the line. Their evenings of departure will be: The *Skiddy* on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday nights; the *H. Hudson* on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. The *Skiddy* has had a new tier of staterooms added and put in thorough order. Fare to Albany and Troy $1. The New-York and Albany Propeller Line began to receive freight yesterday, and will start at the first opportunity.

The steamboats running to intermediate points on the river are also preparing for active business, as well as the various passenger barges to Poughkeepsie and other places. Rockwell, Gaylord & Co.'s line make their first trip to Poughkeepsie on Friday evening, leaving at 5 o'clock P. M. The fare is seventy-five cents, and three shillings for a supper provided on board. Passengers enjoy a comfortable night's repose, and arrive up early the next morning. They will run three boats, each of which will accommodate about one hundred and twenty passengers.

The steamboat *Catskill* will start with one of the largest of that line to-day, if it is deemed prudent to make the attempt. The different lines to Newark have only been interrupted for three weeks during the Winter, and Jeremiah's line has been running since the 1st of February. They have one steamboat—the *Jessica*—and two freight barges, which are towed. They make one trip daily. Stephens, Condit & Co.'s line run the steamboat *J. C. Heartt*, towing and carrying freight; the other—the *Chicopee*—carries passengers. She begins her trips on the 1st of April.

The American Union of Inventors and Exhibitors.

EXCITING TIMES—THE LIE GIVEN—TAMMANY OUTDONE.

The American Union of Inventors and Exhibiters, which for several months had a gorgeous banner suspended across Broadway in the neighborhood of Prince street, is approaching dissolution, and it dies hard. The articles once on exhibition are gone; and as they have nothing else to show, the exhibitors made a display of themselves last evening in one of the rooms of Cooper Institute. At a meeting of several gentlemen, claiming to be a majority of the Board of Managers of the institution, held at the room of Wm. H. Rogers, No. 16 Amity-place, W. S. Tisdale, Treasurer, J. L. Riker, Director, Aug. H. Wheeler, Secretary, and Jas. D. Wheelock, Recording Secretary, were "required and demanded" to give "just and true statements" of certain accounts comprised in seventeen specifications. These accounts related principally to cash received and expended, and the individuals above-named were "demanded" to hand in their answer at a meeting called for last evening, to be held in Cooper Institute.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of W. H. Rogers, Chairman, and Frank Dibbens, Secretary. A motion was made to adopt the paper containing the specifications above referred to, that the officers mentioned might be satisfied that it was the will of the majority of the inventors that they should submit their report. Pending the decision of this motion Mr. Tisdale rose to explain. He stated that he had received a note from W. H. Rogers informing him that the meeting had been called and that the officers were ordered to present their account. Mr. R. said moreover that J. Lloyd seconded the demand.

Mr. Tisdale said he had learned from Gen. Lloyd, that he did not second the motion, so there was evidently a lie somewhere. Gen. L., he knew, could not lie; Mr. Rogers, he believed, could.

No sooner had Mr. Tisdale got these words ont of his mouth than an indescribably indierons sceue followed. The Irish, German and American inventors present vented their anger each in their peculiar way. Yells of "Order," "Order," broke ont all over the room. A German, with gray beard sticking from his chin at an angle of forty-five degrees, and hair to correspond falling over his shoulders, jumped from his seat, and ran back and forth like a hen fearful of losing one of her brood. Another on the other side of the room played the part of a game-cock, ruffling his feathers very majestically. A resolution was offered requesting Mr. Tisdale to leave the room. An excited debate followed.

Mr. Riker attempted to give some reason why Mr. Tisdale should not leave the room. If he went, he would take the report with him, and the object of the meeting would be defeated. He was proceeding to close the questions before the meeting, when the shrieks for order broke out more wildly than ever.

The Chair—Mr. Riker, will yon please take your seat?

Mr. Riker—When I am obliged to. If Mr. Tisdale leaves the room you will lose your report. Yon can't compel a man to do what he won't do. I came here to speak, and I won't be gagged. I will be—

Chair—Please take your seat.

A Voice—No man respects the meeting who doesn't respect the Chair.

Mr. Riker—At the request of the Chair, I will for the present yield the floor.

The Chair—You will not yield it—you must give it up.

General Lloyd was proceeding to enforce the necessity of moderation, when he was interrupted by Professor Salomon.

Professor S., (laboring under a great excitement)—You are not to the order—yon don't speak about the question.

General Lloyd—I move as an amendment to the motion to put Mr. Tisdale out of—to request him to leave the room—that he be asked for his report.

Professor Salomon—It is not right. It may be good to fish in muddy water, but I will see to the bottom in clear water. We have requested them to be so kind as to give us a written report. Before this I had mine cut and dried. (Cries of "Order, Order.") I have to do this. You have substituted this thing and I will insist it so, (crumpling the paper which he held in his hand excitedly.) The confusion kept growing worse and worse, until Gen. Lloyd took the chair to give Mr. Rogers an opportunity to speak. He said he thought it better that Mr. Tisdale should remain in the room.

Mr. Tisdale then, after making numerous efforts, managed to read a report which set forth that the total receipts of the Union from the exhibition were $4,703.00; all of this had been expended. The present liabilities of the concern are about $3,600, $2,000 of the liabilities have been cancelled by the return of articles on exhibition.

The confusion broke out more violently than ever on the question as to whether Mr. Tisdale should launch his report with the Secretary of the meeting. This he refused to do, as he did not recognize its power, it having been illegally called.

Prof. Salomon began to speak on this question.

Mr. Tisdale (the younger, the former ticket agent, brother of the Treasurer)—Shut up your head.

Prof. S. did not heed this polite injunction, but insisted on being heard. Mr. Tisdale broke out with a prolonged "Sh!" and Prof. S. replied with a like ejaculation, each shrieking louder with every repetition. Finally, a German exhibitor, by Prof. Salomon's side, cried out to Mr. Tisdale, shaking his fist threateningly, "You stole the candy from my tree in the Fair." Mr. Tisdale made a spring at the speaker, and the German put for the door. Mr. Tisdale headed him off, and insisted on the offensive expression being retracted. The German apologized, by saying he did "not speak English good," and Mr. Tisdale was appeased. Meantime the hubbub which for the last five minutes seemed to be in danger of becoming a free fight, was partially appeased, and, after the appointment of a Committee of three to call a meeting next week, an adjournment was moved, and, for the fifth or sixth time during the evening, carried.

OBITUARY.

An Italian refugee, Joachimo Biffi, died recently in England, aged 37. At the commencement of the Italian struggle in 1848 he abandoned the pen for the musket, and joined a corps of volunteers in Lombardy. When Austrian supremacy was restored, Biffi proceeded to Venice, and took part in the heroic efforts of the Venetians. When, betrayed and abandoned, the Republicans exiled themselves, Biffi fled to England. Subsequently he took refuge in Jersey. He was one of those who were expelled from this island with Victor Hugo.

The oldest graduate of Yale, the *Rev.* Gad Newall, long Pastor of the Congregational Church in Nelson, N. H., died at that place Feb. 26, aged 96. He graduated in the class of 1786, seventy-three years ago. By his death Mr. Joshua Dewey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the class of 1787, becomes the oldest graduate. He is 92 years old. Next to him ranks the Rev. Daniel Waldo, of the class of 1788, now residing in Syracuse.

Dr. James S. Peacocke, a writer well known in the South, died recently at Memphis. He is chiefly known through his connection with the New-Orleans Press. At the time of his death, Dr. Peacocke held an appointment to one of the Central American States, from the General Government, and was making preparations to remove.

Montreal papers announce the death of the Hon. Joseph Bourret, Recorder of that city.

Fallen Happiness.

Bogus Canvassers for a Business Directory.—Three young men, giving their names as Chas. Chamber, Wm. Young and Chas. Van Valkenburgh, were yesterday arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. They were actively canvassing the lower part of the City to secure advertisements of merchants and other business men for the next issue of Wilson's "Business Directory." They fixed the rate of advertising at an unprecedentedly low figure, and demanded cash payments in advance. They proved to be excellent canvassers, and their business was becoming quite brisk when Mr. Wilson heard of their operations. As he had not negotiated with them to do this kind of work for him, he decided to try to put a stop to their proceedings. Officers Farley and Eustace, of the Detective Police, conducted the trio before Justice Welsh. A merchant in Vesey-street testified to having made an advance payment to them for a promised advertisement, and exhibited a receipt bearing the name "C. H. Wilson." On being asked why they had used the name of Wilson, Van Valkenburgh said that he employed it to keep creditors from pursuing him unpleasantly. Dunbar protested that individually he had acted honestly, and that their intention was to publish a rival Directory to that of Mr. Wilson. He said he had been formerly engaged upon the *Commercial Gazette*, and challenged a scrutiny into his antecedent history. The Magistrate decided that it had not been proved that the young men did not intend to fulfill their bargains with the merchants who had trusted their statements, and until such failure was shown he said that he could not hold them to account. The complaint of swindling was accordingly dismissed.

A "Nice Young Man" Arrested.—About three weeks since Detective Wilson was called on to investigate an alleged robbery of two watches at the boarding-house of a gentleman named Seely, on the corner of Bleecker and Sullivan streets. A young Cuban, named Fernando Martenas, claimed to have lost one of the watches. No clue could be obtained to the robber, and the matter rested until yesterday, when officer Wilson received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Seely, dated at a farm of his at Wellsboro', Tioga Co., N. Y., stating that Martenas had been sojourning there, and had just left for New-York City, taking with him a lot of silver spoons, jewelry, &c., worth in all about $200. The detective immediately repaired to the New-York and Erie Railroad depôt, and late yesterday afternoon nabbed Martenas just as he was stepping off the cars. In his possession was a valise, which was found to contain all the alleged stolen property. There were also found in the valise several locks of ladies' hair tied up in various colored ribbons, and a batch of love letters, proving from their tenor that the young man was a perfect Don Juan. The officer consigned him to a cell at the Head-quarters of Police.

An Escaped Pickpocket Recaptured.—Last September, during the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration, an Albany merchant was robbed in that city of $600 by three pickpockets named John Armitage, Charles Norden and Charles Russ *alias* Williams. The three men were arrested, and while being conveyed to prison a few days afterwards, Russ knocked down the officer who had him in custody, and escaped to this City. His confederates were tried and sentenced to the State Prison, where they are now serving out their sentences. Within a few days the Detective Police broke up a notorious panel den at No. 41 White-street, which was set on fire on Thursday night by one of the girls, and it leaked out yesterday that the escaped Russ had been the proprietor of the den. After searching for him he was met in Elm-street by Detective Slowey, yesterday afternoon, and locked up to await the coming of some of the Albany officers, who were notified of his arrest.

Robbing a Shipmate.—James Selt, a native of Hindoostan, Joseph Perry and Frederick N. Peck, are sailors, and recently arrived in New-York by the same vessel. The Hindoo had $50 in gold coin, deposited in a teathern belt worn around his body, which his unscrupulous shipmates resolved to obtain possession of. Decoying Selt into a house in Oak-street, one knocked him down, and, clapping his hands over his mouth, held him, while the other obtained his money. Having secured the treasure, the robbers fled, but an alarm was instantly given, which resulted in the subsequent arrest of Perry. The prisoner was committed by Justice Connolly, and the Police are looking for his confederate.

[Advertisement.]

Discharges from the Ear and Partial Deafness Cured.—Dr. Hartley is prompted by the purest and most generous motive, to publish another list of cures recently effected by him. The parties are of the highest respectability, and will gladly testify as to the skill of Dr. H. and the benefits realized from his extraordinary and successful treatment.

Mr. Charles F. Vanhrunt was cured of discharge from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever at the age of 3 years. He is now 17, and may be seen at No. 34 Murray-street, New-York City

Mr. C. C. Lathrop, upward of 60 years old, eight years deaf, with disagreeable noises in the head—cured entirely—residence No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York. Mr. William Silvey, No. 76 Cortlandt-street; Capt. Charles Anderson, on board steamer *Thomas H. Powell*.

Dr. H. Bell's nephew, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. James R. Burtis, Glass Works, Chicago; Mr. James Burnett, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie; Mr. B. F. Stephenson's child, Jacksonville, Ill.; H. P. Herdmen, Esq., Counselor-at-law, No. 13 Chambers-street, New-York City; Seth Paine, Broker and Editor, Chicago; Mr. Hawley's wife and Fred. Dean, Springfield, Ill.; Miss Rebecca D. Howard, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss Sarah Swaine, Nantucket; Miss Prinee, Portland, Maine.

Dr. Hartley will receive calls from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at his residence, No. 26 Clinton-place, west of Broadway.

New-York, March 8, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Medicated Paper.

The proprietors of Gayetty's Medicated Paper call attention to the following, and present it as a specimen of many similar documents they are constantly receiving. As their article of paper is calculated as well for the healthy as for the sick, and is not a quack medicine, they have refrained from using any testimonials, but the annexed is urged before the public by friendly opinion, and is, we believe, true in every particular:

New-York, Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

Joseph C. Gayetty, Esq.:

Dear Sir: About a month ago I obtained a sample of your Medicated Paper, (so called by you) and for three weeks used nothing else. Well, Sir, I now declare to you and the world, (if you choose to publish it,) that whereas I have been for years afflicted with piles, I am now freed, and many are the remedies that at intervals I used, yet when exertion was necessary to accomplish my business I suffered; but now I can walk fifteen miles a day, and without the appearance, or feeling the complaint. I am sure that nothing else has driven away the complaint, for my habits have not in any degree been altered, and I am indeed glad, grateful and astonished at the simple use of your (I must call it) valuable and indispensable Medicated Paper.

Respectfully yours,
Wm. Corriere, No. 148 Avenue A.

[Advertisement.]

New Spring Hat.—The town is full of strangers. For their especial accommodation, Knox has anticipated the usual time for issuing his Spring style, and gentlemen who want an elegant Hat, stylish, well made, durable and cheap, should visit his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Knox is the only manufacturer now in this neighborhood who is recognized by the public as an authority upon the subject of Hats.

[Advertisement.]

Richardson, Boynton & Co., No. 260 Canal-street, a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of Boynton's Self-clearing and Self-packing Furnaces; Pierce's Morning Star Ranges; also, Bullard's Low-pressure Steam Heater, a new and novel Furnace, remarkably simple, safe, economical and cheap. One can be seen in operation at store.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

The Beautiful Harvest Home.—This exquisite domestic drama, produced with such éclat by Madame Celeste in London, is charmingly performed by the new Company at Barnum's Museum, and will be repeated there this afternoon and evening. It is worthy of all scrupulous eulogy.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Galleries.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas Fixtures.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
Warren, Peck & Co.,
Successors to Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Every traveler leaving home for even a day, should be supplied with these invaluable remedies. Sudden sicknesses are cured at once by the Pills, while the Ointment never fails in Catarrh, Coughs and Hoarseness.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographs and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Mar. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	Mar. 16	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Mar. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Circassian	Mar. 31	New-York	Galway.

FROM EUROPE.

Arabia	Feb. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Feb. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'gton	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 3	Southamp'n	New-York.
Circassian	Mar. 6	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Mar 8	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quaker City	Mar. 12	New-Orleans	Mississippi.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Mar. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	Mar. 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Mar 19	Charleston	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 11.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '74	103⅝	100 Harlem R. R.	b30 12⅝
2,000 Ohio S. 6s '86	101⅛	300 do	12⅝
10,000 Ill. Can. Bs. '60	101	300 Harlem Pref	30⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91⅛	200 do	b10 30⅛
3,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 do	b30 30⅛
2 600 do	96⅛	750 Reading R	49⅛
600 do	96⅜	25 Mich. Cen. R	52⅜
3,000 do	s60 97⅜	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	b30 18⅜
16,000 Missouri State 6s	86⅜	10 Mil. & Miss. R.	11⅜
6,000 do	s60 85⅝	336 M. S. & N. Ia. g. a.	48
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	88	50 do	s10 48
2,000 do	b60 88	50 do	b10 48
3,000 M. C. R. 8 p.c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	97	150 do	b30 48
6,000 M. So. 2d M. Bs.	63⅛	50 do	h30 47⅜
10,000 Ill. Freel'd Bds.	90⅞	50 do	47⅜
5,000 do	91	50 do	s10 47⅜
1,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st m	89	120 Illinois Cen. R.	69
3,000 H. & St. J. R. Bs.	73	21 Cleve. C. & Chi. R.	83¼
5,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. Bonds, ex priv.	18	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	70⅝
30 Bank of America	111½	100 do	70⅝
10 Nassau Bank	100	50 do	s30 70¼
60 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98⅜	100 do	b3 70⅝
50 do	98⅞	500 do	c 70¼
150 Cumb. Pref	b30 73⅛	100 do	b30 70⅜
230 Pacific Mail St. Co.	77	100 do	b60 70¼
50 do	b60 76⅞	100 do	s10 70⅝
50 do	s30 76⅛	300 do	s60 70
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s15 80⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	27¼
200 do	s10 80⅜	100 do	b60 27⅛
10 do	80⅜	100 do	27½
1216 do	80⅜	200 do	b30 27
1040 do	b10 80⅜	300 do	s3 26⅞
700 do	s30 80⅜	100 do	h30 26⅞
100 do	s60 80	200 do	b60 26⅞
210 Erie Railroad	11	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	e 61
100 do	b60 11	150 do	e 60⅜
50 do	10⅞	200 do	s3 60⅜
11 Hud. Riv. R. R.	32	100 do	s30 60⅜
		50 do	b10 60⅝

Second Board.

$3,000 U. S. 5s '74	103⅝	7 Hud. River R. R.	32
1,000 La. St. 6s	94½	350 Reading R. R.	b3 49
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅜	100 do	48⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s	96¼	100 do	48⅜
25,000 do	96⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s60 52
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	86⅛	50 do	s30 52
1,000 La. C. & M. L. G. B.	18⅜	200 do	52⅛
250 Carton Co.	18⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	18⅜
100 Cumb. Pref.	23⅜	100 do	16⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	77	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 47⅜
380 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	80⅛	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	69
600 do	80⅜	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	60⅜
3,000 Erie Railroad	b60 11	25 Stonington R. R.	63⅛
340 do	11		

Friday, March 11—P. M.

The tone of dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day was quite irregular. The State Stocks were all strong, and the prices for Virginias, North Carolinas, Tennessees and Missouris higher than yesterday. The new Federal Loan without being active was held with firmness, and the only sale this afternoon was at 103¾ ℔ cent. On the Share List the firmness of yesterday was fully supported on New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Pacific Mail, and Hudson River, but on the Western Roads it was lost, and a severe *hammering* process this afternoon was partially successful on Galena, Rock Island, Michigan Central, Southern Preferred, and Toledo. The *Bull* feature of the day was the firmness and scarcity of New-York Central, and the *Bear* the disposition to sell and the weakness of Galena and Chicago, which yesterday displayed more than ordinary stiffness. The former brought on the Street as much as 80½@80¾ ℔ cent. cash, to fill the deliveries of the day. The latter sold down to 69½ ℔ cent. The conrse of the market for Reading was quite irregular, 49½ ℔ cent. in the forenoon, 48⅜ at the close of the limited list of the Second Board. The closing sales of Toledo were down to 26½ ℔ cent.; of Michigan Central to 52 ℔ cent.; of Southern Guaranteed which brought 48 in the morning, to 47½@47⅜ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Shares and bonds were steady. Pacific Mail advanced to 77 ℔ cent. this afternoon; the cash stock not abundant and the impression growing stronger that the opposition has either spent its force, so far as its influence on the stock is concerned, or that it is likely to be accommodated or compromised by the time a second steamer of the Vanderbilt line is appointed to sail. At the close, Virginia Sixes were 98⅜; Tennessees, 91@91½; Missouris, 85⅜@85⅜; New-York Central, 80⅜; Reading, 48⅜@48⅜; Panama, 117@117½; Galena, 69½; Rock Island, 60¼@60⅜; Illinois Central Bonds, 90 bid, shares 69, and Erie 11 ℔ cent. The market closing as it had ranged during the day, firm on the State and Dividend shares and dull on the Western stocks.

In Money affairs the day has been remarkably quiet. The movement has not been active at Bank or at the Government Office. The Discount rates range 5 to 7 ℔ cent., according to date, and the preference of lenders for particular hills, and 4@5 ℔ cent. for loans on demand or at short date or notice. The Stock Brokers are carrying bnt a limited amount of the securities ordinarily dealt in at the Board, and the bulk of the loans, at call, or on short notice, is on Government Stock. One of the large Banks is understood to have taken about $700,000 in this way, and others have advanced smaller sums upon the same stock, in the absence of a sufficient offering of prime short bills. The bankers in the Foreign business are holding their own Exchange on London firm at 109¾ ℔ cent. and f.5.12½ on Paris, and are buying commercial bills, principally against Cotton at 109@109¾ ℔ cent. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury are light, Customs, $79,000; disbursements, $3t,996; balance this afternoon, $8,628,782. The closing of the Executive offices at Washington for three days, incident to the death and funeral of the late Postmaster-General, has made the disbursing drafts, this week, lighter than usual, We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury in consequence of his liberal balance at New-York, and the indisposition of the holders of the Treasury Bills due next week to present them for reimbursement, is not likely, at present, to exercise his authority to reissue any part of the original $20,000,000, under the late act of Congress We find that the following sums of the issues of 1858 fall due as awarded at New-York and other points:

March.		May.	
15	$400,000	11	$200,000
16	765,000	12	1,060,000
17	750,500	13	1,350,000
18	784,500	14	500,000
19	718,500	15	193,000
20	360,000	17	10,000
22	25 000	18	75,000
24	190 000	22	1,100,000
31	100 000	24	1,710,000
		31	220,000
Total, N. Y.	$4,093,500	Total, N. Y.	$6,418,000
Other points	906,500	Other points	2,582,000
Total	5,000,000	Total	$9,000,000

From these sums must be deducted a partial redemption through the Custom-house, in Bills paid in for Duties, say about 5 ℔ cent. of the whole amount.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of January and February, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year, sent to us by the Treasurer of the Company.

January.	Earnings.	February.	Earnings.
Years.		Years.	
1859	$382,308 49	1859	$372,224 53
1858	430,375 66	1858	390,430 67
Decrease	$48,067 37	Decrease	$18,206 14

We understand that the receipts of the Terre Haute and Alton Road for February, 1859, are:

Passengers	$26,376 98
Freight	34,449 74
Mail	1,837 49
Miscellaneons	1,056 26
Total	$63,720 47
Against Febr uary, 1858	52,327 72
Increase in 1859 of	$11,392 75

The completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road and the successful working of the Pacific Road, main stem, virtnally relieves the State of Missouri of *ten millions* of her Public Debt. To the first-named of these Roads $3,000,000 of State 6 ℔ cents were loaned, to the est $7,000,000. The interest and sinking fund are cared for by both Companies and their ability to meet these engagements is now placed beyond reasonable question. The February earnings of the Pacific Company are $42,000 against $28,000 same month last year. The Hannibal Road is under responsible Boston management, and the Road itself a success far beyond the first mortgage lien of the State for $3,000,000. Between the two full one-half of the present outstanding Debt of the State of Missouri is placed on a footing independent of the direct taxation of the people.

The public are warned to be on the look out for new counterfeit Fives on the Easton Bank of Pennsylvania. The imitation is excellent. The paper of the counterfeit is somewhat lighter and thinner, and across the dark ground, underneath the 5s, on the four corners of the bill, it has only one black line. The genuine has *two*. This is about the only noticeable difference.

We find the following note in regard to bogus sales of Stocks by auction in an afternoon paper. Our own correspondent on the subject a few days ago referred very pointedly to the same abuse, which if not immediately corrected, we shall feel at liberty to omit all reports of Stock Sales by the auctioneer named:

An evening paper yesterday, reporting sales of stocks and bonds made at the Merchants' Exchange, says:

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction this day:

By A. H. Nicolay.

$3,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 2d mort., int. add 90
4,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8s, interest added 55
4,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 8s, flat 10,
(Among others.)

Now, Sir, I was present at this sale, and know that the bonds were not sold, but passed by the auctioneer. The practice of inserting false quotations I consider a downright imposition upon the public, and one that should not be tolerated by the Press. By inserting this you will oblige A BUYER OF BONDS.

The following are the proposals received at the City Comptroller's Office, March 11, 1859, for $308,400 6 ℔ cent. Central Park Fund Stock, redeemable in 1887:

Names.	No sh's	Rate.	Am't.	Accep'd.
Marie & Kana	250	101	$25,000	$1,300
F. S. Winston, Pres't	1,000	100.30	100,000	
F. S. Winston, Pres't	1,000	100.80	100,000	
F. S. Winston, Pres't	1,000	101.30	100,000	100,000
T. B. Satterthwaite	250	100 05	25,000	
T. B. Satterthwaite	250	100.12	25,000	
T. B. Satterthwaite	250	100.19	25,000	
T. B. Satterthwaite	250	100.26	25 000	
Ward & Co	1,400	100.71	140,000	
Ward & Co	1,000	100.81	100,000	
Ward & Co	500	100.91	50,000	
Ward & Co	500	101.01	50,000	50,000
McKim & Co., Balt	58	101.10	5,800	5,800
F. W. Lugs, Pres't	100	par	10,000	
Frank Vincent	100	101.01	10,000	10,000
Frank Vincent	100	101.80	10,000	10,000
Henry Von Glahu	20	101.50	2,000	2,000
Wolf, Daub & Fisher	200	101.10	20,000	20,000
David Holmes	250	101.03	25,000	2,500
I. T. & J. G. Frost & Co	50	101.50	5,000	5,000
Merrett Trimble, Treas	600	101 02	60,000	60,000
P. Harmony's Nephews & Co	264	101	26,400	1,400
E. J. Brown, Pres't	250	100.55	25,000	
E. J. Brown, Pres't	250	100.80	25,000	
E. J. Brown, Pres't	250	101.05	25,000	25,000
Cammann & Co	150	101.35	15,000	15,000
Hoffman & Ten Brook	50	101	5,000	300
J. P. Stanton	70	par	7,000	
Totals			$979,800	$308,400

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$2,413,666	$1,097,646	$2,364,670
Thrown on market	2,709,816	1,431,445	2,415,708
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$26,995,321	$10,704,793	$26,804,483
Thrown on market	27,527,328	13,967,590	27,959,675

The following is the summary for the week:

Consumption Direct.	Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,509	$624,806	58	$26,349	133	$29,786
Man. of Cotton	2,131	674,906	96	27,553	261	59,316
Man. of Silk	878	185,101	13	5,466	18	9,917
Man. of Flax	722	226,508	42	10,199	148	21,963
Miscellaneous	355	102,648	10	8,654	34	10,858
Total	5,395	$2,263,968 80,702	218	$80,702	581	$131,746 2,263,968

Total Entered.....$2,367,670 Total Marketed. $2,415,708

Mr. David Dows has been reelected President of the Corn Exchange Association.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE CHICAGO LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, CAPITAL $1,000,000.—A book for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company, having liberal Banking privileges, is now open and subscriptions will be received at the Bank of the Republic, until the 10th inst.
H. A. TUCKER,
WM. BLAIR, } Commissioners.
E. D. TAYLOR,

☞ MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City property in sums of $1,000 and upwards Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. or at No. 31 Pearl-st.

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will fill orders for United States Coupon 5 ℔ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ⅛ ℔ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ HOLDERS OR OWNERS OF STOCK OF THE La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call at the office of the subscriber, at No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN FITCH.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....Thursday, March 10.

By order of Trustees, Mr. Ludlow sold as follows:

The five-story brick store No. 78 Water-street, west side, near Old Slip. Lot 22 feet 10 inches by 63 feet. John L. Dean; $10,350.

The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 291 Henry-street, near Scammel-street. Lot 24 feet in width in front and rear, by 78 feet 7 inches in depth on the west side and 78 feet 3 inches on the east side. Isaac Stevens; $5,720.

The two lots on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, 106 feet 5½ inches east of First-avenue, running nearly through to Fifty-ninth-street, together. Geo. Brown; $2,662.

Also by Mr. Ludlow, the valuable 4-story brick store, No. 114 Pearl-street, (Hanover-square,) 47 feet north of Old-slip. The store is 22 feet 6 inches front, 23 feet half inch rear, 64 feet 1 inch in depth on the north side, and 64 feet 3½ inches on the south side, with a 16-inch party wall on south side. Lot 22 feet 6 inches front, 23 feet three-fourths inch rear, 69 feet 9 inches in depth on the north side, and 70 feet 3½ inches on the south side. Sixty ℔ cent. of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years, if desired by the purchaser. Minor, $21,000.

Executor's Sale by Mr. Muller.

The two-story and attic brick front house, No. 27 Columbia-street, on the west side, between Broome and Delancy streets; lot 21 feet 10½ inches by 100 feet; house 21 feet 10½ inches by 25 feet. There is attached to the front house a two-story frame building, 13x30 feet. Estate of Archibald Forrester, deceased. Bought by one of the executors at $3,550.

Also, by Mr. Muller, the following property in Brooklyn:

The two-story frame cottage house and lot No. 3 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, situated on the easterly side, 21 feet north of Livingston-st. There is a court-yard in front of the house. Lot 20 feet in width by 60 feet in depth. W. O. Warino, $2,425.

Also, the three-story brick house and lot, No. 33 Livingston-street, situated on the northerly side, and commencing 329 feet 7 inches east of Clinton street; lot 25x160. F. Bross, $5,650.

By order of the Surrogate, Mr. Draper sold the following property, belonging to the estate of Patrick Seaden, deceased, viz.: the lot of ground in East Thirty-eighth-street, 267 feet 8 inches distant from the northeast corner of Third-avenue, 22 feet 6½ inches by 98 feet 9 in

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2334. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$800,000 IN SPECIE.

Interesting News from the Pacific.

The United States mail steamer *Star of the West*, Capt. GRAY, arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall March 5, bringing the California mails and specie of Feb. 19. The amount of specie by this arrival is small, being but $824,000. The news has been in part anticipated, as usual, by the Overland Mail and the Tehuantepec arrival.

The *Star of the West* connected with the *Golden Age*, which vessel was boarded off Manzanilla by a boat from the United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*. The officers and crew of the *Vandalia* were all well.

The United States frigate *Roanoke* was at Aspinwall. All well on board.

On the 9th inst., latitude 26° 10', longitude 81° 56', the *Star of the West* passed ship *S. Morton*. On the 10th inst., latitude 27° 30', longitude 79° 50', passed schooner *J. M. Houston*. On the 12th, at 3½ P. M., passed bark *Orlando*, of Boston, steering north.

We are indebted to Purser PATTERSON, of the *Star of the West*, and to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, and FREEMAN & Co., for favors.

The following is the specie list of the *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$197,600	J. B. Newton & Co..	$12,328
Am. Ex. Bank.....	104,000	Crocker & Warren..	13,171
W. Heller & Co.....	91,450	T. B. Wales & Co..	12,000
E. Kelly & Co.....	50,000	Jansen, Read & Co..	11,000
W. Hoge & Co.....	46,000	A. Hardy & Co.....	18,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	45,750	Jennings & Brewster	10,000
James Parrish.....	40,000	P. Naylor.....	10,000
Freeman & Co.....	39,000	R. L. Maitland & Co.	9,000
Howes & Cravell....	38,000	Tucker Brother..	7,000
Pacific. McCahill&Co.	30,000	Bates & Co.....	6,845
Order.....	23,000	J. G. Parker & Son..	6,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	20,000	G. W. Crosby.....	5,000
J. B. Wise.....	16,193	H. L. Bitch & Co....	4,000
R. Mandeb'O'Adams	15,000	Turner Bros.....	4,000
Clark & Wilbur.....	15,000	C. H. Cummings....	3,000
J. R. Corbill.....	12,500	J. Read & Co.....	3,000
Howland&Aspinwall	12,245	S. G. Read & Co.....	2,700
Total.....			$920,177

FROM ASPINWALL.

Panama R. R. Co....	$8,000	S. Lansburg & Bro..	1,573
Prever & Colgate...	3,390	Total.....	$12,963

CALIFORNIA.

Steamer Day and its Peculiarities—Rainy Weather—The Colorado Expedition—The Steamer Uncle Sam in a Storm—United States Property Thrown Overboard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

The *Golden Age* takes her departure this afternoon at 4 o'clock, instead of Monday, as is usually the rule when steamer-day falls on Sunday. The consequence is, that everybody is hurried, and it makes sharp work among the merchants, who must necessarily make their collections two days earlier than usual. "Steamer day" with us being a general settling-up time, all bills are payable then; goods are sold payable steamer day, and every kind of bill comes in on that eventful, dreaded day—even washbills and boot-blacking. Up to the hour of closing the banks, our merchants are flying about, and their clerks, with hands full of bills, rush in upon you with a "pay-or-die" expression of countenance, which, towards night, in consequence of frequent rebuffs, gets fiercer, and one launches out the reluctant coin more in fear than willingness. The moment three o'clock comes you are comparatively safe, and then people breathe freer, clerks' duties are over and they proceed to indulge the inner man after their dry duties. The merchants retire to their offices and up to midnight, and even till morning, their busy pens scratch, scratch, and John Jones learneth why his cast-iron axes and sheet-iron shovels did not bring two hundred per cent. profit, and the agent of Goshen cows is enlightened on the butter market and is told why the Sampson brand sold for only 15 cents; how Cooper, with iron hoops, could scarcely restrain the united strength of a hundred pounds of it; how, notwithstanding the cheese market was heavy, the lively appearance of his lot attracted the attention of all the "skippers" bound down the coast, with passengers who bought largely, but owing to their insisting on shaking it before weighing, it fell short, and on footing up was found wanting.

Another apologies for the smallness of his remittance, by reason of delinquent traders up country, who don't come down with the dust. Married men write long, loving letters to their wives, mourning their absence, and forget to cross their t's and dot their i's from absence of mind and thinking of the eyes they saw on Montgomery-street when going to dinner; and by the same token the aforesaid wives may be at the moment listening to the syren songs of PICCOLOMINI. How do you pronounce the name? Is it Picco-*lomini* Pickledhoming or what? Remember, we are the other side of the Rocky Mountains and can't catch the pronunciation at this distance. But to go back to steamer day, or rather steamer night, for nobody pretends to do much until night: at the Express offices it looks like the polls on election day—a great crowd crowding up to the counter, with little packages for the old folks at home, daugnerreotypes for sweethearts, presents for brothers and sisters and some Chinese toy for "little Johnny." All memorandums for drafts on the Eastern cities are handed in early in the day, and are made out, signed, and at a certain hour a clerk mounts a rostrum and calls out the names, the crowd around, two hundred at least, answer and receive their drafts, the money having been paid in with the memorandum. Then comes a time of sealing and directing their letters, long desks being raeged around the room for the accommodation of the public. Most of these are mechanics and laboring men, to whom writing a letter is no small affair, and juoging from the distortion of countenance, when the letter is undergoing the process of being addressed, it is no joke. At the steamer offices as well as the expresses, there is a sound of coin and the rattling of gold, and nailing up of boxes; clerks are busy making out receipts and bills of lading, while their bosses are in the adjoining room doing up their correspondence, and thus the small hours find them. About 8 o'clock next morning the carriages, express wagons and tide of leaders, begin to set towards the wharf, and by 9 the "All ashore that are going" is cried out. Query: if all came ashore who were going, how many passengers would there be left? Then comes a great time, and the hugging and kissing begin—such awkward kissing too: random shots, an outrageous waste of the good things of this life. Sometimes a kiss lights on the nose, eye, ear, or is lost in a head of mussed-up hair. A bonnet stands no kind of a chance—it gets smashed on the first movement, and by the time a woman has got through and been passed from hand to hand, or rather arms to arms, of brothers, cousins, friends and acquaintances, she is a pitiable object, and presents the appearance of having gone through an Irish row—red eyes, hair down, bonnet smashed and knocked around on one side of the head, shawl askew, and the general symmetry of her figure destroyed by pockets stuffed full of donations from friends—apples, cake, ginger snaps, letters, a little good brandy, magazines, novels, and a bottle of milk for the baby. Among the gents a drink all around is the *pons-ers* for all the sorrows of parting, and there is a general drowning of grief over a bottle of champagne. Another "all ashore," a last shaking of hands, a last random kiss, redolent of brandy and water, fired off at the be-kissed, over-hugged feminines, the engine bell rings, the last man comes on board, who is always dragged on board at the very minute the plank comes in, out of breath, cursed by the sailors and laughed at by the crowd, the wheels revolve, those on the wharf give three cheers, those on board respond; another round, and away steams the noble ship with her precious freight of lives and gold. The wretched woman waves her damp handkerchief the crowd return to their occupations, the expressmen race horses back, sleepy clerks and bosses yawn, go to breakfast or to bed, a sense of relief is experienced by all and a listless day follows. Those who have fast nags go out on the road in the afternoon, and those who have none ride with those who have; and thus ends "steamer-day," to come around again in two weeks with all its anxieties, cares and labors.

California is a great country generally—I believe it is so understood—and whatever it doeth is done up to the handle. When it is dry, it is the dryest dry—and when it is wet, it is the wettest wet ever one experienced. For two weeks—ever since the last steamer sailed—we have had the distillations of the clouds in abundance. It has rained perseveringly, continually and incessantly—morning, noon and night—and the farmers are delighted. The rain has extended all over the country, further south than usual, and more rain has fallan in the south than for four years past. The cattle have been suffering dreadfully for grass. The cows lowed, and lo! the rain came, and not a horse has said neigh to it. The major part of the farmers are doing well, and the abundance of water enables them to wash out the yellow stuff that they have been piling up in immeese heaps, waiting for it. It is sincerely to be hoped some of them will wash themselves—for as a general thing miners are (judging from appearances) badly off for COLGATE'S No. 1. There is no doubt but what the coming year will be the most prosperous to the farmers of any yet.

The incessant rain has thrown a damper upon business operations, and there has been no trade except in stogy boots, India-rubber coats, and umbrellas. The ladies could not get out, and balls and parties have been postponed till the first fair night—except one, which was *the* party of the season, given by our esteemed citizen R. J. VANDEWATER, a few evenings since, composed of the *crème de la crème* of San Francisco Society, I might say of the first water, for it poured down a part of the evening; but it don't seem to make much difference whether it rains or not—everybody goes to their delightful gatherings, and wouldn't miss them on any account. I would write out a full account of it, à *la* Saratoga and Newport, did it not seem too much on the Jenkins' order. Suffice it to say, that judges, senators authors, (we have authors in California,) poets and painters, were there, and the display of crinoline would have been approved in Fifth-avenue. In fact, our ladies ask no favors of that thoroughfare, and won't thank its denizens for their patronizing approval. They can, and do, dress as well, if not better—are not dependent on them for the fashions—have their Madame Crinolini's and Malgreen's "from Paris" with the last new fotly. Eugénie bonnets, and all the little auxiliary charms fresh by every steamer. I think no man or woman of any taste could have found fault with the ladies or their dresses on the occasion referred to. It was a delightful party, and VANDEWATER is entitled to a diploma and gold medal on the chicken salad question.

There was a slight shock of an earthquake during the evening, but nobody at the party knew anything of it until reading the papers next morning, as they had a patent earthquake of their own. Every window in the house was responding to the lively movements of Billy Bott's patent leathers in the rush ian polka.

The Expedition to the Colorado, under the command of Col. HEINTMAN, of which I spoke in my last, was dispatched on the 11th, in the steamer *Uncle Sam*. They had scarcely proceeded fifty miles on their voyage before they encountered a terrible southeast gale, which raised a heavy sea, and being deeply loaded, made rather bad weather of it. While the gale was at its height, one of the wheel-ropes or rudder-chains broke, and the ship fell off into the trough of the sea, and while in this position a heavy sea boarded her, crushing in the pilot-house, upper deck, and rushing down into the hold. She scarcely rose a foot to the next sea, which the captain perceiving, gave immediate orders to tighten the ship. The officers mustered their men, and after putting over twenty tons of coal, commenced on the commissary and quartermaster's stores; pack-saddles, tents, tent-poles, pork, flour, and barley, soon followed, and a lot of cartridge and ammunition—(enabling Davy Jones to have a shot in his locker if he likes.) In the darkness several of the officers' trunks went over, and the order was given to put over the two hundred mules on deck.

The poor animals seemed to have an idea of their danger and opposed every effort, jammed in as they were, and it was found almost impossible to get the first over. One poor little fellow nearest the gangway was thrown over, but just then the ship was got around and the order countermanded. They headed for port and got in next morning—came into the wharf, damages were repaired. The Quartermaster's Department had men working night and day and all Sunday making more pack saddles, and the ship finally sailed again on the 16th with everything in order, but as if the fates were against her it came on to blow harder than ever that night, and the pilots reported terrible weather outside. She probably got into Monterey and rode out the gale, if not, it is more than likely that the poor mules have at last met the fate they so narrowly escaped before.

As evidence of the dangerous position of the ship, it was stated that after the sea boarded her the water in the engine room was up to the waists of the firemen, who never flinched from their duty, but fired up until every inch of steam she could bear was put on. The officers on board speak in glowing terms of Capt. HUNTINGTON and the officers of the ship, as well as of the ship herself; they say she never gave a groan or a creak, but stood up to her work nobly. It was a providential escape, and it is to be hoped that they have all reached San Diego safely, where the mules are to be disembarked.

JOHN FREEMAN has sent me word that FREEMAN & Co.'s Express bag will close in five minutes, and the TIMES man had better hurry up the items, or the document would be left. Now to have it left would not be right—and as JOHN FREEMAN is generally considered a man of his word, I shouldn't wonder if he closed that bag, if I *don't* hurry up. Want of time has cut the TIMES readers out of a lot of very interesting items—a sore loss to them, but they must bear it as well as they can, and wait until the next steamer arrives. And so mote it be. PODGERS.

Miscellaneous.

A terrible storm had occurred in the Pacific, which caused great destruction of shipping property. The steamer *Uncle Sam* returned to San Francisco Feb. 12, having been driven back. It was found necessary to throw overboard about $30,000 worth of property to lighten the vessel.

A letter from Los Angeles says: "A great many Mormon buyers, with teams, are reported to be on their way hither after goods. About 40 of them arrived at San Bernardino a few days ago. Domestics, such as Merrimac prints, Kentucky jeans, drillings, and similar classes of goods, are in greatest demand. Indeed, it is said that the wants of the Saints cannot be supplied, for the goods are not to be had, and the speculators buy up the market; and so now, as often as heretofore, 'an increased activity' in various articles 'may be noted, with an upward tendency.' Take the simple article of cotton-yarn; it got up to $3 per pound, and none to be had, though much needed among the brethren. An operator in San Francisco hearing of it, bought up all there was in market, and then has it all his own way—so I hear. The ordinary price of that useful fabric is said to be about two bits."

The Los Angeles *Vineyard* adds: The principal cause of the great increase of trade through our city, is owing to the fact that it is becoming known by men engaged in introducing goods into Utah, that goods can be taken over this route with less expense, and with less risk, and in less time, than over any other route.

Since the 1st of January there have left this city about sixty wagons loaded with goods for that market. The value of these goods is from $60,000 to $70,000. Each wagon load weighing about 2,000 pounds. Of one train of twenty-five wagons, which left last month, five wagons with their loads, belonged to the firm of BUCHANAN & Co., of this city.

There is now in this place, or on the way here, not less than one hundred tons of goods, in transit to Utah. The transportation of these goods will employ not far from one hundred six-mule teams and wagons.

Mrs. JOHN WOON, the actress, had obtained her divorce from her husband.

The *Northern Californian*, published at Union, Humboldt County, contains some additional particulars of Gen. KIBBE'S campaign against the Indians. In his last battle, one Lieut. WIESLETT surprised an Indian camp in the Redwoods, on Monday, killed several, caught one prisoner, and ronted them completely from all their positions.

A party of Comanche Indians, some sixty or eighty, came to two of the stations about 280 miles east of the Rio Grande, and told the station-keepers that they wanted the horses, and took thirty-five head of animals. The Indians said that if the Mail Company had greater need of the horses than themselves, they could come or send for them.

The San Francisco *Herald* says: "We are put in possession of the following particulars by Mr. BARNARD O'HANLON, who arrived from Victoria yesterday. Mr. O'HANLON left Semiahmoo on Thursday night last for Victoria, and just previous to his leaving some hunters came in, who reported that the Couhegan and Sickeen Indians *had murdered a party of twenty-six men* in the Couhegan Pass, between Frazer's River and Point Roberts. It seems that some ninety Immigrants from Australia had located themselves at Point Roberts for the time being, and the murdered men were supposed to be of their number. It was thought that the act had been committed in revenge for the killing of a "zee," or chief of the Stickeens, perpetrated a short time previous by some parties connected with a trading schooner, the name of which is unknown. The people of Semiahmoo were preparing to resist an attack, as the Couhegans and Stickeens are two of the most warlike and determined tribes in that region."

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The Washington Territorial Legislature adjourned, by limitation of time, on the 2d of February. A member of the Upper House, named H. J. G. MAXON, had a fight with a member of the Lower House, named JOHN D. BILES, after adjournment, in which the latter got worsted.

An iron mine has been discovered near Chehalem Valley, about thirteen miles from Portland, which promises to yield a rich supply of superior ore. Horseshoes and nails have been made of this iron, which are pronounced to be of the best quality. The neighborhood of the mine is heavily timbered with fir-trees, which can be used for smelting the ore. It is thought that the discovery is a very valuable one.

The Hon. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Commissioner on the part of the United States, to run the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia, arrived at Olympia, W. T., on the 29th January, accompanied by Lieut. PARKE, Chief Astronomer.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A vessel arrived at the Sandwich Islands reports that absolute possession has been taken of Johnson's Island by a force from San Francisco, acting for the Pacific Guano Company, and improvements were in progress with a view to the convenience of shipping off guano. The clipper-ship *Harvey Birch* had taken in a part of cargo.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* of the 29th January, says: The schooner *E. L. Frost* sailed this morning on a secret expedition, said to be on a visit to Gasper Rico Island, supposed to be a guano island, in about lat. 10 degrees north, and near the meridian, or about 1,500 miles west of this port. She will be absent about six or eight weeks. It is reported also that the *San Diego* will leave here on the same errand to-day or to-morrow.

The *Advertiser* of the 31 December says: The United States surveying schooner *Fenimore Cooper* sailed yesterday on a short cruise, to survey the islands and shoals that lie to the northwest of this group.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* prefaces the following communication with remarks implying that the course pursued by the Russian cruiser is in violation of treaty stipulations:

"AYAN, Ochotsk Sea, Oct. 1, 1858.—There has been some difficulty this season between the French whale ships and Russian brig *Constantine*. It originated in an attempt on the part of the captain of the brig to force the ship *Ville de Rennes* from the harbor of Yan, and prevent his whaling there. The captains of the brig *Constantine* and also of the *Graefer Berg* have been very zealous in their endeavors to frighten American and other ships from Ochotsk Sea whaling. Whether they have succeeded in intimidating many American shipmasters from going there another season, (by mere threats of armed cruisers) yet remains to be seen. The brig took possession of Ayan, and has been here all the season until the difficulty with the French ship. The Russian captain called upon the Governor to assist, but that worthy individual had the good sense to mind his own business, and let the Emperor of Russia alone; consequently the captain left the bay in high dudgeon. Capt. ESTEBA took possession of Tavisk Bay, and held it without molestation; but there were no whales in the bay."

NEW-GRANADA.

News from Bogota—The Trade of Panama to Guayaquil and Central America—The St. Marys—The Washington Star—Naval News—Loss of a Magdalena River Steamer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

The mail from Bogota brings dates only to Jan. 26, that for the succeeding fortnight having failed to connect at Carthagena with the British steamer at Aspinwall. The annual session of the Congress of New-Granada was to commence on Feb. 1, and most of the members had arrived at the capital. There is no news of any great importance. In the State of Cundinimarca, an active canvass for Governor was going on. In the State of Antioquia so many assassinations had taken place within the last few months, as to attract the serious attention of the Government. The Liberal party, which is out of power in that State, curiously enough attributed this increase of capital offences to the severity of the criminal laws. One of the Bogota papers (*El Porvenir*) says, it is well known that a conspiracy exists in the States of Bolivar and Magdalena, to separate themselves from their sister States. It says the disaffection in those States is confined to a few of the Government opposition, who are in desperate want of offices, and who do not see any other way to get them than through disunion. It ridicules the idea that they can succeed.

One of the American steamers, running on the river Magdalena, the *Mompox*, has been lost by running against a snag.

Panama is just as quiet as usual. Indeed, a "solitude in some vast wilderness" could not be much duller. The merchants find their trade materially lessened since the blockade of Guayaquil by the Peruvian fleet—Ecuador taking a considerable quantity of goods from us in exchange for cocoa, "Panama" hats, &c. The Central American trade is getting, every month, more active, in consequence of the regular steam communication afforded by the Panama Railroad Company; and it is expected, in another year, it will so increase as to enable the Company to run a semi-monthly instead of a monthly steamer. The new steamer *Guatemala*, just finished in New-York for this trade, is expected out in a couple of months to run in connection with the *Columbus*. It is wonderful how much agriculture has been stimulated on all the Pacific coast of Central America by the opening of a rapid and cheap route by which coffee, indigo, cochineal, balsam, cocoa, hides, deer-skins, &c., can find a cash market. Two or three years later, after the new coffee, cocoa trees and cotton plants have had time to produce, the amount of these products crossing the Isthmus to American and European markets, will constitute no mean figure in the commercial tables of the world.

The Panama Railroad Company have just made arrangements, whereby shippers in England may send their goods on through bills of lading to Valparaiso, all the way by steam, for £15 10s., or about $76 per ton, thus avoiding delays and the onerous charges of express and commission agents. This will increase the business of the Company immensely. It is to be hoped some speedy arrangement will be made whereby the excessive rates of steam freights between New York and San Francisco may be largely reduced. With lines of propellers on both oceans, goods might be taken from New York to San Francisco at even less rates than from Southampton to Valparaiso. Now, the steam rates between the two former ports are enormous—being on "slow" freight from $128 to $148 per ton.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* arrived at Panama from Acapulco on the 21st ultimo, after a passage of twenty-six days, with her own as well as her relief crew on board. The old officers and crew go home on the Aspinwall steamer to-day. The new officers are as follows:

Commander—R. D. Thorburn; First Lieutenant—G. B. Balch; Second Lieutenant—Jas. H. Moore; Third Lieutenant—S. L. Phelps; Purser—George H. Ritchie; Lieutenant commanding Marines—C. L. Sayre. Surgeon—J. T. Mason; Ass't Surgeon—J. J. Magee; Captain's Clerk—Jas. H. Thorburn.

The officers who go home are:

Commander—C. H. Davis; Lieutenants—J. S. Maury, D. P. McCorkle, W. H. Ward; Surgeon—J. W. Taylor; Assistant Surgeon—Stewart Kennedy; Purser—W. A. Ingersoll; Lieutenant Marines—E. M. D. Reynolds.

Lieutenant FAIRFAX was detached from the *St. Marys* by Flag-Officer LONG, and ordered to the *Saranac*.

I notice a bitter article in the Washington *Star*, the data for which is evidently furnished by the Secretary of the Navy, charging your regular correspondent with malice in his comments upon the bungling business as to the relief of the *St. Marys*. The letter commented upon so severely, was not by your own correspondent, but from the facts related, judge I to have been written by a naval gentleman in Panama. It *was* an expensive and tedious affair, this waiting six weeks or two months in Panama, and then the uncertain hunt for the *St. Marys* on the West Coast—the crowding together of both crews in a small vessel in a tropical climate, and lastly, the fortnight's detention of the old crew in Panama after turning over the ship. But I believe it was a *contretemps* which could not have been well foreseen by the Secretary. And it is not at all likely the thing will ever again be repeated. There was no necessity of sending out the relief for the *St. Marys* until the Secretary had information that she was at anchor at Panama. From the time a vessel drops her anchor in the Bay until the news can reach Washington and the officers and crew be relieved, need not be more than 30 to 35 days at furthest. And it would be far better that the two years' cruise should be exceeded that period, than that the officers should be put to the expense of living two or three months on shore, at an expense to themselves or the Government of thousands of dollars and any amount of inconvenience, in waiting for the uncertain return of their vessel.

The *Cyane*, which was at Callao on the 27th January, when the British steamer left, ought to be in, in a day or two; and the *Vandalia* is expected to the course of the present month from the coast of Mexico. The flag-ship *Merrimack*, which is at Realejo, is soon expected. The *Decatur* will also come here from Realejo, should she not have received her new orders to go to San Francisco. The British frigate *Alarm* arrived at Panama ten days since, from the coast of Mexico, with $500,000 for Eegland, and sailed on a cruise in a couple of days after. The French steamship *La Mégère* arrived here on the 25th. She took the French flag-ship *Andromède* in tow near the mouth of the bay, but finding she had not power enough to breast a head-wind with her, dropped her on the 26th. She has not yet arrived. Both the French vessels will go to Realejo. There is no other war-vessel at Aspinwall save the flag-ship *Roanoke*, F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Blockade of Guayaquil—Peru Tranquil—Chilian Mediation—Departure of the French Resident—The Revolution in Chili—Business Dull at Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, March 4, 1858.

The British mail steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 20th ult., with dates from Valparaiso to Feb. 1, and Callao and Lima to the 11th. The *Callao* did not touch at Guayaquil.

ECUADOR.

The French steamer *La Megere*, tender to the Admiral's ship, arrived at Panama on the 25th ult., with dates from Guayaquil to the 16th. There is no other news, save that the blockade of the port was still continued by four ships of the Peruvian fleet, and the crews were suffering a good deal from sickness. The Ecuadorians had a force of about 3,000 men in the city, badly armed and worse disciplined. The Government appears to lack means to invade Peru in the north.

PERU.

Peru is tolerably quiet, the discontented, at present being without a leader—ECHENIQUE is too cowardly and careful for the post—VIVANCO has lost prestige on account of his bad management of the last revolt—and ELIAS is unfitted for action from a chronic disease. President CASTILLA is using every fair as well as foul means to raise recruits for his threatened war against Ecuador, but without much success, Ecuador being too poor to afford much profit in the way of robbery—and a Peruvian soldier has but little other incentive to risk a broken head.

An Envoy from Chili has arrived at Lima clothed with powers from his Government to mediate between Peru and Ecuador. He has addressed a communication to the Minister of the latter Republic, offering his good offices to settle the differences, which proposition is replied to favorably by the Minister. Peru, so far as is known, has not decided to accept the mediation.

Several other arrests have been made at Lima and Callao of persons charged with conspiracy against the Government, who have been thrown into the castle at Callao. CARLOS J. MONSALVE, who claimed to be an American citizen, but who is not, has been released on $4,000 bail to keep the peace.

Assassinations and robberies are fearfully frequent in Lima, and the newspapers complain that the Police is so bad that no arrests are ever made of the assassins. In the meantime the Legislative Assembly is seriously inclined to pass a bill now before it, abolishing capital punishment.

Don CIPIANO CORONEL ZEGARRA, a member of the Lima Congress, has been appointed Peruvian Minister to Washington, and Don NICOLAS LIZARGARIBU Secretary of Legation.

The Minister of Justice has addressed a note to the President of the Supreme Court in relation to the imprisonment of PIERRE DUBOIS, a French subject, on a criminal charge. I wrote you in my last that Monsieur HUET, the French Consul-General, who is charged with diplomatic power, had struck his flag and gone on board the French frigate *Andromède*, because of the refusal of President CASTILLA to release this man, and that the case had been referred to the Emperor NAPOLEON by CASTILLA. The Minister of Justice tells the President of the Court that Peru will rather suffer "all the consequences that a diplomatic complication can produce than to manifest the least lack of confidence in the intelligence and severe rectitude of his tribunal"—but wishes him to have the man judged as soon as possible, in consonance with the strict letter and spirit of the laws. It is presumed, however, that the Court will take good care M. DUBOIS is not convicted. M. HUET has gone away, in the *Andromède*, not to return until this question is definitely resolved.

Business is duller than ever in Lima, Callao and the Chincha Islands. This is partly owing to the wretched Bolivian currency, in use in Peru, the intrinsic value of which is scarcely over 65 cents on a dollar, and partly to the uneasy state of the public mind, which is continually influenced by fears of revolution. The amount of guano exported in January is only 6,811 tons in nine vessels, five of which went to England and four to the United States. Exchange on England is at 42 pence. Chili condors, whose intrinsic value is say $9 in the United States, are at 12 per cent. premium on their nominal value of $10. South American ounces are 15 per cent. premium on a valuation of $17, and the pound sterling brings 17 per cent. premium.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander LOCKWOOD, was at Callao, to sail in a day or two for Panama.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic is quiet—that is to say, there is no party now in arms against the Presidency of Dr. [illegible]. The Government at present is at Oruru.

Some revolutionary correspondence of EX-President CORDOVA has been seized at La Paz, by which it appears that [illegible] Prefect of Puno, Señor GAMARRA, is compromised.

The Bolivian Consuls in Tacna and Puno have been notified to leave within eight days.

CHILI.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government presses to belittle the revolutionary movement against President MONTT and his Government, it is quite manifest, from the tenor of private letters and verbal accounts, that it is every day acquiring greater consistency and strength. The rich and populous City and Province of Talca has declared against the Government, and it is said Concepcion is also in the hands of the revolutionists.

In conversation a day or two since with a Peruvian statesman, who is well-informed in Chili matters, I asked what the prospect was for a successful issue of the revolution. He remarked: "It depends almost entirely upon the course Gen. BULNES may take. He is at present quietly, to all appearances, living on his estates. If he should decide to favor the party in arms against the Government, that party will certainly succeed. If he takes the other side, the revolutionists are lost. If he remains neutral, the chances are about even."

The Government has sent from 300 to 500 men to the rich mining district of Copiapó, but this force is so small that it dare not advance further than Monte Amargo, on the line of the railroad. The revolutionists have fortified themselves in Copiapó, and are quietly waiting for outbreaks in other parts, so as to oblige the Government to scatter its forces as much as possible. They are said to have from 900 to 1,400 men under arms. In Talca the revolutionary movement commenced on the 21st January. A son of Gen. LAS HERAS is in command of the revolutionists, and is said to have 900 cavalry in the field. The Government has sent only 300 men to the port of Constitution to stifle the movement in Talca. The provinces of Nuble and Aconcagua are in partial revolt, and the next mail was expected to bring bad news to the Government from the province of Arauco. The Government dare not send away its troops from Valparaiso to put down these movements, because it is there were the grand move is daily expected. It is greatly feared if the people rise in Valparaiso that the mob will commit many excesses, as there is an enormous amount of wealth at that great commercial point.

The revolutionists have torn up some of the rails between Caldera and Copiapo, to prevent the Government forces from getting to Copiapo and the other towns in revolt in the province of Atacarma.

Incidents of the Chilian Revolution have come to my knowledge, one of which, as I learn it from an American civil engineer of high character, who was a witness of the scene, is worth relating. President MONTT, ol spatched the 22-gun steamship *Esmeralda* to Caldera, as soon as he heard of the rising at Copiapó, with 350 troops to put it down. The *Esmeralda*, on dropping anchor at the port, discovered a man very composedly sitting on a fine horse, close to the landing, intently watching the ship. Rightly divining that this individual was the Revolutionary Governor of Caldera, and wishing by all means to prevent the news of their arrival from reaching Copiapó, the commander of the *Esmeralda* at once sent four boats of armed men to the shore, with orders to prevent the starting of the locomotive, which, it was perceived, was firing up. As the boat neared the shore, the engineer ran for his life, but the Governor jumped on to the locomotive. Presently, as the shots from the government rifles dropped like hail around the iron horse, he gave one defiant snort, and started like the wind on his course, breaking the feed-pipe, which was supplying the machine with water from the reservoir. The Governor continued his break-neck speed for about 15 miles, when, the water being exhausted, he ran the locomotive partly off the track, in such a manner that great delay must be experienced in getting it on again. A hand-car being near at hand, he hopped on to it, and propelled it for the distances of about two miles, when he took up several rails and buried them deeply in the sand. A couple of miles further, and buried more rails—and so on, burying rails, until he had run the whole 50 miles to Copiapó. In a day or two after, the 350 Government troops, by repairing the road, managed to get as far as Monte Amargo, half way from Caldera. Then they advanced ten miles further, when they were met by 60 of the revolutionists, armed with Sharpe's rifles, who compelled them to fall back to the Monte. The Governor had safely arrived at Copiapó, preventing his party from being taken by surprise. At the last accounts, President MONTT's men were fortifying themselves at Monte Amargo, with every prospect of having to "cut dirt" at the first demonstration of GARZA's determined little force. The latter is said to have 1,000 men, well armed.

A few days after the occurrences narrated above, the Government party planted a cannon directly in the road at Monte Amargo, with the idea to fire into any train from Copiapó that might come down. The revolutionists ascended the battery and at once laid a plan to destroy it. This plan was an entirely original one. They placed a heavy iron water-tank and also a stone-car, heavily loaded, on the rails, about ten miles above Monte Amargo, where there is a down-grade all the way of over sixty feet, and set them agoing. When this novel train reached the Monte, the momentum had become fearful. When it struck the cannon it knocked it something short of a mile and hurled it something over that depth in the sand.

The Government papers charge that the priests are helping forward the revolutionary movement, and call upon the Government to watch them narrowly and punish them severely if they are caught promoting trouble. If the priests of Chili *are* on the Liberal side this time, it will be the first time they have been caught in such company in South America for a long time.

Arrests continue to be made in all parts of the Republic, and the prisoners are judged by military tribunals. Mr. TOMAS GALLO, brother to the leader of the Copiapó revolt, and of ANSELMO GALLO, member of Congress, who is now in prison at Santiago, has escaped from his jailors. Messrs. Toro, Dodd, Sinchi, Sampraso, Cubos, Geovench, Arisqui, Menn, and many others have lately been arrested in Valparaiso.

Government is paying $20 bounty to each recruit.

The proprietors of the *Mercurio*, whose paper has been suspended over two months, has offered the Government security in $50,000 to be allowed to resume their journal, but have been refused. The *Mercurio* was making $30,000 a year clear profits. Its place is attempted to be supplied by a miserable affair, the *Comercio*, which does not publish any news on the Revolution, but is filled with stupid essays on the virtues of submission to order—*alias* despotism.

An extraordinary session of Congress was convened on the 19th January, which gave President MONTT full powers to act against the revolutionists as he might see fit.

The port of Caldera having fallen into the hands of the Government party, the blockade has been raised and the port declared again open to trade.

The fortnight preceding Feb. 1 has been unprecedentedly dull in a business point of view, in consequence of the political excitement, as well as the unfavorable rates of exchange, which prevents remittance from the Peruvian markets. White Sheetings and American Drills are scarce, with an upward tendency. Flour is from $3 25 to $4 ₱ quintal, 6 months. Copper has advanced, owing to the rise in Europe; it is now firm at $19 50 @$20. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 46@46½d.; on United States, 7@8 prem. F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of President Miramon's Troops at Cordova.

Approach of the Liberals Toward the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, March 12.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below, with Vera Cruz dates of the 9th instant.

A battle had been fought near Cordova, and the left wing of MIRAMON's army was completely routed by the Liberals. MIRAMON lost one hundred men killed, three cannon, three hundred muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition.

General DEGOLLADO was preparing to march on the capital with ten thousand men.

The Liberals had captured Guanajuato and Aguascallentes.

The arrival of the brig *Minestitlan* at New-Orleans furnishes dates from Tampico and the northern States of the Republic to Feb. 26. The most active preparations for prosecuting the civil war continued in the Liberal camp, and with this object Governor GARZA had himself resolved to take the field. We notice his name among the passengers by the last British steamer for Vera Cruz, from which we infer that he is first to give the benefit of his military genius and experience to that city, now most threatened. It does not appear, however, that he took down any troops with him.

During the absence of Gov. GARZA, Senor D. ANDRES TREVINO will act as Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. In delivering up, temporarily, his civil trust, Gen. GARZA says he does it with the object of devoting himself exclusively to service in the field, in the Constitutional cause. In his letter of acceptance, Gen. TREVINO recommends him "to the God of battles."

In the meantime, the war is also to be prosecuted with renewed vigor all through the interior. Among other things, the Tampico papers notice the arrival at that port of a large amount of ammunition, some 5,000 cannon balls, for the army of the North, and what is not a little surprising, from Vera Cruz, now so hard pressed herself.

The Tampico papers manifest considerable alarm as to the result of MIRAMON's expedition, as well they might, though they consider Vera Cruz in the most perfect state of defence. "More than 4,000 men," says the *Prisma*, "can be concentrated there at a moment's notice, in case of attack, without including the commands of LLAVE and TERAN, or the army of Oajaca, numbering 1,400 men, now before Orizava." All counted, then, the Liberals have, for the defence of the city, and keeping MIRAMON in check, about 6,000 available troops. On the other hand, the *Prisma* does not think that more than 1,000 men can be spared from the cities now held, only at the point of the bayonet, by the Reactionary party, and that MIRAMON will have to depend almost entirely upon the army with which he set out from the capital.

The papers contain full official reports of the recent engagements in the States of Zacatecas and Aguascalientes. They are in the usual pompous style of all Mexican papers, especially when they have a victory to report; but there is little in them not already published, except lists of the killed, wounded and prisoners.

Among the prisoners who fell into the hands of the victorious army at Aguascallentes was Gen. JESUS ESPARZA, one of the most noted chiefs of the Church military party, who has since suffered death.

Quarantine Meeting in Richmond County—A Committee Appointed.

On Saturday evening, a public meeting of the citizens of Richmond in favor of the removal of Quarantine, was held at the house of Mr. JAMES DEMPSEY, in Castleton. Mr. BARSOUR presided, and Mr. WILLIAM H. ALLEN was appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, remarking that the bill pending before the Assembly for the removal of Quarantine, from some strange and unknown cause, had been lingering, with but little progress, since the commencement of the present session of the Legislature; that the interests of every citizen called for some immediate action in relation thereto; and that, therefore, the citizens should resolve upon some efficient procedure to meet the emergencies of the case.

Sundry speeches were made by Dr. MUNDY, Health Officer of Castleton, Mr. DONNELLY and others, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the continuance of the Quarantine on our shores for another season, and respectfully solicit of the Honorable the Legislature to pass a law which shall effect its speedy removal.

2. That we verily believe that the Legislature heretofore, in passing la

pecuniary question? It was their duty to support the head of the Church. Was he to be told that it was essential for the spiritual, ecclesiastical, and temporal authority of the Pope, that a Government should be maintained, so bad, that it made two or three millions of subjects from generation to generation, commit civil and political martyrdom? So far from feeling that that was necessary, he was persuaded, that to administer reform in the Roman States would be of advantage to the Roman Catholic religion itself. Indeed, he had heard it seriously argued that he, as a Protestant, ought not to endeavor to secure an improvement in the administration in Rome, as such a movement in the spread of Protestantism. He course would injure the spread of Protestantism. He thought, however, that that was no reason why he, as a Protestant, should not wish for an improvement in the temporal management of the Roman States, and it was certainly a strong reason why every good Catholic should desire to see a better state of affairs. If this was really the cause of the present anxiety, Great Britain was in a position which might enable her to render good offices, and sound advice, both to France and Austria. We were in alliance with the Government of France, we were also on the best possible terms with Austria. Neither Government could suspect the motives by which we should be actuated; neither of them could believe that we should counsel either of them to take any step inconsistent with their honor and dignity, and both of them must be ready to accept our counsels in the spirit in which they were offered. Austria had at present treaties with the States of Italy which contained engagements of two kinds; one to protect them against external aggression, and the other in certain cases to afford them assistance in their internal arrangements. Nobody could ask Austria to forego the first of these engagements, for many of the Italian States were connected with Austria by ties of consanguinity, which would justify arrangements for mutual defence. But the *other engagement—that which gave Austria the power in certain cases of interfering in the internal affairs of the Italian States—was an engagement which Austria might with honor and dignity put an end to altogether.* [Cheers.] They had all heard a story of a nobleman, he believed a relative of a member of that House, who, in walking one day in the park, was accosted by a laboring man with a piteous tale of distress. "If your honor don't assist me," said the man, "I shall be driven by desperation to do something that nothing but despair can drive me to." So the nobleman gave him half a crown, and walked on; but returning, after a few steps, asked the man what he would have done if he had not been relieved. "Why," said the man, "cannot you guess? I should have been compelled to go and ask for work, and nothing but absolute desperation could drive me to commit such an act." [Great laughter.] So said this Roman Government. They said: "For Heaven's sake don't leave us, for if you do, the greatest of all possible calamities will befall us; we shall be compelled to reform our administration." [Laughter and cheers.] He thought if that was the greatest of all possible calamities that could befall them, they ought to be left to it. Any arrangements calculated to secure the peace of Europe ought to be founded, first of all, *upon the retirement of the foreign troops from the Central States of Italy; secondly, upon an engagement that they should, under no circumstances, go back again; and, thirdly, that they should, by friendly advice, endeavor to secure an improvement in the administration of these States.* [Loud cheers.]

RESPONSE OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—THE MISSION OF LORD COWLEY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, approving the spirit and propriety of the question, and admitting the facts it assumed were correct, added: "Sir, *I have satisfaction in informing the noble Lord and the House that we have received communications which give us reason to believe that ere long the Roman States will be evacuated by the French and Austrian troops, and that, too, with the concurrence of the Papal Government.* [Loud and prolonged cheering.] *Under these circumstances Lord Cowley, who enjoys the entire confidence of Her Majesty's Government, has repaired to Vienna in a confidential capacity.* The House will not expect me to enter into details as to the precise character of his mission, or of the instructions which her Majesty has been pleased to give him. [Hear, hear.] *Enough for me to say that his mission is one of peace and conciliation.* [Cheers.] Now, Sir, I hope I have treated the House with candor upon this occasion. [Hear, hear.] I trust, therefore, it will not misconceive the spirit in which I would venture to make one other remark. Sir, the proceedings and debates of this House are nicely scanned in foreign countries. [Hear, hear.] Expressions used in our freedom of discussion are subjected to interpretations very often which the speakers themselves never contemplated. [Hear, hear.] It is impossible to say what might be the effect at the present moment of a heated debate or of an indiscreet phrase. [Hear, hear.] I trust, therefore, I shall not appeal in vain to the House when I impress upon it the importance of postponing discussion on this subject for the present. [Cheers.] I can, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, assure the House that every effort will be made on their part to maintain the general peace, and I can assure the House, also, that it will be on principles consistent with the dignity and welfare of Europe. [Cheers.]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his satisfaction at the statement which the speech of Lord Palmerston had elicited from the Government. He was also glad they had sent Lord COWLEY to Vienna, from whose sagacity and intelligent prudence he expected everything that diplomacy could produce. He observed that in the Senate and Parliament of Piedmont the sympathy of this country, as regarded Italy, had its due weight. If was his firm persuasion that no war that could arise—by whatever triumphs it might be attended—whether it was a war of the Italian people unassisted, or a war by the Italian people, assisted by a great power—could bring the slightest advantage to Italy. It was, therefore, from no want of sympathy for those people, but from a warm desire to see them prosper, that he expressed a strong opinion that they ought not to seek their future happiness in war. (Cheers.)

How the Debate Impressed the London Journals.

From the London Times, Feb. 26.

The most inveterate enemy of Popular Assemblies and Representative Governments would scarcely withhold his admiration from the House of Commons last night. What the Senate of Rome was in its palmiest days we none of us have very much means of knowing, but the probability is that it spoke out very plainly, and did not always take into account the peace of the world. So we must have recourse to a more severe standard of discretion and reserve. We will even say that had the House consisted entirely of Diplomatists, all exceedingly anxious to stand well with their chiefs at home, they could not have observed more decorum or kept a wiser silence from what might have been said. We will venture to say that hundreds of ideas started to the lips of every man present in that crowded House, as being, in fact, the true state of the case, and the solid reality, compared with which the speeches delivered were but wise feints and politic makebelieves. But all felt the responsibility of England at this moment, when a word too much or too little may be the spark that fires the magazine. Europe *sees* now what England is made of, and what part its rulers, of whatever side, are likely to take in the struggle. It is not our vocation, however, to suppress what all feel and know. What we say entails no responsibility on a Government; and no Minister is bound to contradict us, or seem to do so, lest he should share the offence. Yet we can do justice to the silence of those who certainly know and feel not less than most Englishmen, but who know and feel most of all their own responsibility. We doubt not that Europe will see in their guarded bearing a sign, not of cowardice or connivance, but of wise patience and steadfast endurance.

In the very words that were uttered last night by the three men, each of whom has more than once led the Commons, and may do so again, the question that harasses the whole of Europe was brought at least to a very narrow geographical issue. Central Italy was the point of collision between the two great thunder clouds, and the spot where the eye might look for the first streak of red flame. Whatever the cause at stake, whether the motives were high as heaven or lower than earth itself, there, in that volcanic region, the struggle was to break out, even though all the earth might be subsequently drawn in. We are forced to take a common-sense view of the case, and it is the only solution. Did it concern the mere personal safety of Pius IX., his staff of Cardinals, the Christian Churches, and the Pagan remains which they spend the revenue of a State in maintaining, then we cannot see why the thing should not be managed by a friendly arrangement. A *very few French* and Austrian soldiers, or officers, or policemen, or even Consular agents, associated at Rome and the other Papal cities would suffice to prevent them from becoming the rallying point of European disaffection. *It is scarcely possible to suppose that these costly armaments, these movements of troops to and fro, these "occupations" and fortifications in a territory containing only some three or four millions of people, in these days no great warriors, can regard only the care of an historical site, the sanctity of a See, or the safety of an ecclesiastical personage.* We should take it there are very few people in the world who have an end to be answered by the safety of a Pope or a Cardinal, when so many quite as competent, and perhaps in better condition, are ready to supply the vacant chair. But it is evident that the operations of the great Powers are not confined to this point, or even addressed to it. *Something else is in view. To the vulgar eye—and we do not pretend ourselves to see further into the mind of an Emperor than the rest of the world—this is a trial of strength. France and Austria are the two great Powers that rival one another in this part of the world.* Between them and about them lie a multitude of smaller States, which each would absorb were it not for the other, and which they would agree to divide but for the presence of other Powers as great as themselves. At most points an iron wall of treaties, alliances and combinations binds them in. In one quarter only can they march in and out, and vaunt their strength in one another's eyes. This is Italy. That model State—the glory of which in the eyes of all good Catholics is that it is perfectly, because ecclesiastically, governed, and an example of what all the world should be—is the very spot selected by the Catholic Powers themselves for flaunting in one another's eyes the vulgar pride and strength of earthly arms. We must look a little deeper for the true account of these military pilgrimages to that shrine of peace. France and Austria there contend for pre-eminence. *The mastery of the Continent is the prize, and in that mastery are contained solid rewards; but it is at Rome that the struggle finds an occasion and a field.*

What is this but the plainest hypocrisy? It is to make Rome an idle pretence and a public nuisance. *The real question, to speak the plain truth, which brings the Gaul once more to the Capitol, and makes the halls of the Cæsars echo his incessant drum and ring with his shrill trumpet, is not that the pilgrim may continue to bow before the Holy Father, but that France may have a boundary more to her taste, and may have at least all west of the Rhine and Alps.* If this cannot be, at least it is worth trying for; the hope is something; the attempt has its value. Napoleon III. must keep himself well up to the expectations of the people, and seem, at least, to be on the point of doing great things. He must have an army and a revenue, and these require an ostensible object. The vulgar substance of these hopes is north of the Alps; the shadows and words of them are south of the mighty barrier. No doubt Italy itself now, as of old, since the beginning of history, has been a prize worth the winning in Gallic eyes. We dismiss from the question any present hope of acquiring the soil of Italy. Yet we do say, without reserve, *it is a vulgar question of dominion and power that draws both France and Austria to Rome, and it is really conquest which they seek by arms.*

But we have now the gratifying, and not less surprising assurance, from the lips of Mr. DISRAELI, that France and Austria have agreed to withdraw their forces from the Papal States, and leave the model Government to its own favor with its people. They have discovered that it is possible, or within the bounds of hope, that the little realm blessed with an actual theocracy, may go on as peaceably as any other, small State. It is not expressly stated how Rome is to be left, and how the security of the Pontiff is to be provided for. Perhaps the Roman Catholic Powers will assume a Protectorate, even at the cost of imparting the spiritual character of the Roman polity. Perhaps they will merely garrison a few forts and towns. Perhaps they may even try the experiment of leaving Rome and the States of the Church quite to themselves. At all events, *they have converted to withdraw their armies and as to abate the threatenings that lately thundered over Europe. The whole world will rejoice to hear what, in fact, is a reprieve to millions of lives, doomed otherwise to perish in the cause of Catholic piety and ambition.* Even in this island we seem to feel securer, and to sit easier. For our defence, indeed, we must still do our best, for that rests with ourselves. England must not be at the mercy of negotiation or find herself unarmed in the neighborhood of a continent under arms, and, if not at war, on its very eve. Who knows how soon Powers that have quarreled for ambition, and made up for convenience, may make a common cause against us? Should they ever do so, they must find us prepared.

From the London News, Feb. 26.

Lord PALMERSTON'S panacea for the present crisis, then, is the total and immediate evacuation of the States of the Church by French and Austrian troops, never to return; and "that by friendly advice we should endeavor to procure an improvement in the administration of these States." All this comes trippingly off the tongue, and it is a pleasant sight to hear a statesman who has lived two-thirds of a century in the full blaze of public life talk in so gay and *débonnair* a tone of the catastrophes of misgoverned States. If Lord PALMERSTON was "yet to learn" that any cause for war existed abroad, Mr. DISRAELI atoned for want of equal innocence by a pomposity far more worthy of the occasion. How can the Chancellor of the Exchequer, conscious that he is standing face to face with Europe, and talking through a thousand telegraphic wires, tune his pipe, like the noble lord, to a Lydian air? No; he must be slow, measured, and long drawn-out as an Alexandrine verse. "It is notorious" that "the lively picture of the military preparations that are now taking place" is a true one; and the noble lord is generous enough to abstain from pressing him with perilous inquiries. But "I have the satisfaction of informing the noble lord and the House" that we have received communications which give us reason to believe that ere long "the Roman States will be evacuated by the French and Austrian troops, and that with the concurrence of the Papal Government." In the meantime, Lord COWLEY is gone to Vienna, on a mission of conciliation and peace. Mr. DISRAELI is too old a hand at the leading business to miss his *exit*, and he was not disappointed in the effect of his climax. The House cheered and counter-cheered, as though "communications which give us reason to believe that ere long"—were equivalent to a declaration of perpetual peace. Lord JOHN RUSSELL did his best to supply an anti-climax by a few harmless commonplaces about the benefit to Italian freedom and happiness of "peaceful arrangements" among the great Powers; and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Lambeth, wound up the "solemnity" with an unrehearsed bit of transpontine fun by shrieking feebly from the bottom of the House at the Speaker, when the Speaker was leaving the chair. What beams of peaceful light Mr. WILLIAMS would have shed upon the unfulfilled debate we shall never know: *vos faucibus hæsit*, and the House dispersed with alacrity, leaving that excellent and amphibious country magistrate and first-rate man of business, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in full possession of the Committee, and bowling away under a press of naval statistics.

Now, the question is, if the British Parliament, in both Houses, was satisfied with the Ministerial assurances last night—if, as we doubt not, the funds fly up this morning, *is the peace of Europe really and truly more secure than it was twenty-four hours since?* Or are we being dragged into a new quagmire of diplomatic interventions with "other Powers" in the hope of patching up a momentary "pacific arrangement?" Will the proposed eventual and conditional retirement of French and Austrian troops from the Papal States heal the wounds of Northern and Southern Italy? Is Austria still to be paramount in the Duchies? The treaties under which Italy groans are part and parcel of the law of nations, say the anxious apologists of Austria; and to question their authority is a public crime. "But the question in this case is how to apply the admitted principle that the law of nations is sacred. It is one thing to admit the rights of nations, another to succumb to the policy which may for the time being govern them. A nation coerced by a superior power loses that independence which is the plea for its rights, and the guarantee of their maintenance of mankind."

These were Lord PALMERSTON'S words in the House of Commons exactly fifty years ago; and they sum up the case of Italy to-day.

THE MISSION OF LORD COWLEY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes on the evening of Feb. 23:

"I communicated this morning by telegraph the fact of Lord COWLEY'S mission to Vienna, for which capital I suppose he has by this time left London. The effect of this intelligence on the Bourse to day appears to be very favorable. Speculators take probably an exaggerated view of the case; they regard this incident as an indication of the good understanding between England and France on the question of the day, and that their united influence will be directed towards inducing Austria to accept a pacific policy. This, I believe, is going too far. If I were asked which of the two Governments, the Austrian or the French, is more disposed to listen to reason, which of the two less unwilling to maintain peace, I should answer—Austria. The Moldo-Wallachian election and the Italian quarrel are doubtless part of Lord COWLEY'S mission. None can positively say how far it will be crowned with success, but if any one has a chance of bringing this grave matter to a favorable conclusion, it is Lord COWLEY. He is patient, laborious and conciliatory. No man understands the intricacies and difficulties of the situation more thoroughly. He knows the question in all its bearings, he is as well acquainted with the Emperor NAPOLEON as any one can well be, and he has, moreover, the advantage of being a personal friend of M. BOUL. Under circumstances so favorable, the choice could not be better. In a short time we shall be able to judge whether it is really the wish of the Emperor to accept or promote a pacific solution. Were the difficulties of an ordinary character no one need despair; but, unhappily, its difficulties are not of an ordinary character. In the meantime it is certain that nothing will be left undone by Lord COWLEY.

WARLIKE INDICATIONS IN FRANCE.

On Sunday, Feb. 20, the Prince NAPOLEON and his bride were waited upon by a large deputation of Italian residents at Paris. Among the number were M. CAMPELLO, whose daughter was married to one of the sons of Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE; Count GIOVANNI GRITTI, General ULLOA, the defender of Venice, &c. The *Presse* says: "The deputation expressed the wishes of the Italians in Paris for the happiness of the pair, in whose union they beheld the pledge of the sympathies existing between France and Italy.

Prince NAPOLEON thanked the deputation in his own name and in that of the Princess. He reminded them that all his family, when exiled, had found refuge in Italy—a memory which alone sufficed to justify his warm predilections for that generous people. The Prince added that his sentiments were doubtless those of France, and before parting he cordially shook by the hand such members of the delegation as were personally known to him."

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Pontifical Government (states a letter from Rome of the 18th, addressed to a Paris journal) can no longer disguise the gravity of the position in which Italy, but particularly the Roman States, are placed. The words addressed by the Emperor to Baron HUBNER on the 1st of January, together with the speech delivered at the opening of the Corps Legislatif, have caused much uneasiness. The speech has induced the Roman Court to adopt a serious measure. It has renewed its demand of evacuation which it made two years since at Bologna, and it reqoested the French and Austrian Ministers to make known to their respective Governments that since that period the Pope has tolerated, but not approved, the occupation. That communication was immediately transmitted to Paris and Vienna, and, if I am rightly informed, one answer only was received, which was from Vienna in cypher, and it gave rise to a long conference between M. COLLOREDO and Cardinal ANTONELLI, after which the Cardinal manifested a certain hesitation. The demand for the evacuation of the Roman States was to have been followed by a memorandum addressed to all the Powers in Europe, in which the demand was to be clearly stated. His Holiness appears to persevere in addressing such a memorandum, but the terms are not yet agreed to; and it has been submitted to a Council of State, which is assembled at the moment I write. Everybody here is aware of the danger of the present position of affairs.

AUSTRIA.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, the new Resident Minister of the United States at Vienna, had an audience of the Emperor, on the 16th of February, to present his letters of credence.

OBITUARY.

The late Henry S. Geyer, ex-United States Senator from Missouri, died at the age of 80. He occupied for many years a prominent position in the politics of Missouri; sat in the Constitutional Convention; was a member of the Second General Assembly from St. Louis County; and was elected to the United States Senate in 1851, as successor to Col. Benton.

The Duchess of Leinster died recently at Carton House, near Dublin, in the 66th year of her age. She was third daughter of the third Earl of Harrington, and married the present Duke in 1818.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Set down causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Same as Friday. March 11—*Part III.*—Nos. 630, 260, 466, 267, 238, 706, 708 to 712, 715, 717 to 721, 723, 725, 726.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 64, 67, 97, 104 to 109, 111, 112, 112½, 113, 114, 115, 16, 19, 77, 62.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 227, 462, 133, 561, 566½, 572, 582, 401, 1644, 1645, 587, 590, 591, 593, 594, 647, 616, 624, 627, 628, 553 to 559, 585, 926, 534, 603, 428, 991, 986, 478. *Calendar for New Room.*—Nos. 536, 537, 636, 647, 648, 651, 652, 654, 655, 658, 659, 660.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 686, 727, 616, 321, 267, 745, 763, 767, 770, 771, 90, 790, 791, 795, 797, 639. *Part II.*—Nos. 247, 711, 603, 707, 624, 780, 785, 787, 798, 601, 603, 604, 144, 191, 630.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of His Wife by Poison—Additional Medical Testimony.

SIXTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court room was less thronged on Saturday than on previous days, partly because the Judge had ordered stringent measures to prevent the ingress of an uncomfortable crowd, and partly because the pecuniary duties of the seventh day of the week have a tendency to keep a large class of otherwise wandering citizens at home.

Dr. Detmold—not without objection by the counsel for defence—was recalled by Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District Attorney, and proceeded to describe, more at length than he did on the preceding day, the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. These were in the first place, according to the witness, a fiery pain from the pit of the stomach, extending upwards, with a sore mouth and lips, and extending downwards to the orifice of the anus, so as to make the evacuation painful. In cases where death follows in a few days after a large dose being taken, the eyes might either have a wild, brilliant appearance, or be sunk deeply in the head, and frequently injected with blood; but in cases which were not so immediately fatal, and where death occurred in a week or two after repeated doses, the eyes were apt to be swollen; in the slower cases there is frequently edematous swelling of the lids with pain in the eyes; at first the color of the vomited matter would depend much on the contents of the stomach, but after the stomach was emptied then the color would depend on the secretions, and the ejected masses would be yellow, with spots or streaks of blood; if there were a great deal of blood it might be much darker; the vomited matter might at times be the color of coffee grounds; the patients are very frequently exceedingly restless, tossing their arms and hands about; very frequently there is numbness and loss of sensation, also paralysis or convulsive twitchings, showing that the nerves are affected; the manner of death varies according to the quantity taken; in most cases it occurs under collapse, (cold, clammy skin, weak pulse, &c.;) at times there is a great lethargy when death approaches; great prostration is noticeable through the whole course of the disease; laudanum produced drowsiness and a contraction of the pupil, which in large doses becomes smaller; the patient becomes drowsy, and before death gets into convulsions together with coma; the respiration is very slow and snoring, a loud breathing that can be heard; when medical men give over two drachms at a time, it is an exceptional case; three and a half ounces between nine A. M. and seven P. M., would certainly be a colossal dose; when arsenic is taken in successive small doses it will accumulate in the body more rapidly than it would be thrown out again; it is removed chiefly by the kidneys, and begins about the loins; but within twenty-four hours after the first dose there was reason to suppose that such removal goes on until the whole of the arsenic leaves the system, provided no new doses are introduced; arsenic would be eliminated more rapidly where the blood and all the functions performed their active duties than when they move slowly; the dose thus supposed must be a very small one; if one-sixteenth of a grain it is difficult to find minute particles, but in three days the witness does not believe that any could be found after one dose. A dose of arsenic begins with one-sixteenth of a grain, which would be given only twice a day, and then the patient would be watched for poisonous symptoms, which occur sometimes after such doses, and then it would cease to be medicinal. The effects of medicinal doses of arsenic are slow, and those of laudanum very rapid—so that if a dose of arsenic and laudanum be given at the same time, the laudanum would be mainly noticed, while in larger doses of each it would be directly the reverse, and the doses of arsenic would be but slightly influenced by the laudanum, which would in a measure relieve the pains, and partially stop the vomiting and diarrhœa, but all these would be overpowered by the arsenic; the *post-mortem* appearances of a case of arsenical poisoning are at first negative; thus if death occurred rapidly, and a rent was found in the stomach, they would not go further and suspect poisoning; they generally find a slight inflammation extending through the intestines from the mouth to the anus, with black patches under the mucus membrane which could not be washed off; there might be abrasion of the skin in the intestines; in looking at these spots or patches by the microscope, probably blood would be found; he did not much experience in anatomical matters, but arsenic is a preventative of putrefaction. In a great many cases, when a body poisoned by arsenic is exhumed, the body is found in good preservation; the non-existence of those post-mortem appearances described would prove nothing, but their existence would be proof positive. Witness took his degree at Gottengen in Germany.

Mr. Ulman declined to cross-examine this witness, but intimated his wish to examine him another time.

To the Court—When the kidneys are over-stimulated by arsenic, there is no further elimination, and then death would ensue more rapidly; believes that no matter how much arsenic is taken into the stomach, only a small amount will really enter the system; when there is a large amount the patient will die, and then more or less arsenic as much more into the stomach as they please, the system will not absorb it.

Dr. J. Fordyce Barker, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women in the New-York Medical College, and also physician to the Bellevue Hospital, was the next witness. He was acquainted with the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic; they are in acute poisoning, faintness, depression, nausea, vomiting, pain in the pit of the stomach of a burning character extending upwards, so that the ordinary expression of patients is, "that it is like a ball of fire in the throat;" these symptoms were all due to local irritation; in other cases of acute poisoning the nervous system is affected, and there is exhaustion, collapse, sometimes convulsions and death; there is palsy, sometimes convulsions, and loss of feeling. The doctor next described the symptoms of chronic poisoning, as described by the other medical witnesses, one of the most characteristic being intense and constant thirst, adding that spasms of the muscles also frequently occurred before death; the thirst in inflammation of the bowels is less than in poisoning by arsenic; in cholera and cholera morbus there is collapse, but no palsy, and the symptoms in the nervous system are only those from exhaustion, from the profuse drain; believes colic is usually accompanied with constipation, and not so much vomiting and thirst; it could hardly be mistaken for arsenical poisoning; if administered in poisonous does, arsenical symptoms would be developed in from half an hour to three hours.

Q.—Do you know if arsenic generates in the body at any period after death—say a year? A.—There is no evidence that it ever has; chemical analysis would detect arsenic in the body, however minute, even to a small part of a grain; it had been decided that from two to three grains of arsenic would destroy life, and from that upwards. The symptoms spoken of would not appear when arsenic is given in small doses; after that it ceases to be medicinal; arsenic is administered in the shape of Fowler's solution for skin diseases, and intermittent fever, but if symptoms of burning of the throat, or redness of the eyes, &c., supervene, then the doses are stopped; if arsenic is not eliminated and remains in the system, it then becomes a poison; the existence of arsenic in the tissues is evidence that it has been introduced into the system by method; it would not be evidence that it was taken in the stomach; cases of poisoning have occurred from injection; the existence of two grains of arsenic in the system after death would be proof that more than that had been administered; arsenic might be taken into the system by vapor; the most destructive form was arsenvated hydrogen; two breaths would destroy life, and chemists have died while experimenting with it; laudanum would not neutralize arsenic, but would mask its effects; if taken in large doses, when the poisoning commenced, it would not neutralize the effects of the arsenic; the effects of brandy with laudanum might diminish the pain, but would not neutralize the effects of the arsenic; it would, however, neutralize the symptoms; the principle use of nitre is to increase the action of the kidneys.

Dr. Benjamin W. McCready was the next witness—He said he was one of the visiting physicians of Bellevue Hospital, and, as Professor of Toxicology in the University of New-York, had lectured upon the subject of poisoning; the doctor then described the symptoms of arsenic poison the same as stated by the other medical witnesses.

Q.—What would be the effect of three ounces of laudanum administered to a person between a period of ten hours? A.—That would depend on the condition of the patient; a man had been known to take a pint with impunity, but that was a rare case; in ordinary cases, however, drowsiness and a deep sleep would follow the administration of a large dose, from which the patient would not be rasidly roused, with strong, slow, snoring-breathing; persons with lock-jaw, hydrophobia, neuralgic pain, severe pain in the belly, and other bowel diseases, could bear extraordinary large doses of laudanum. The doctor then continued to describe the symptoms connected with the administration of irritant poisons, and remarked that he had never seen a disease or combination of diseases which produced such symptoms as were seen in persons poisoned by arsenic. Twelve drops of Fowler's solution (arsenite of potassa) contain one-tenth of a grain of white arsenic; bad effects had resulted from three drops, given three times a day, and very serious effects from ten drops, given three times a day; the dose ranged from three to twelve drops, but Fowler himself gave much more, (some 20 or 30 drops;) it was dangerous to give more than one-eighth of a grain, and if diarrhœa or vomiting followed after a time, then it should be stopped; should apprehend that a grain would produce very serious effects, and evidence was on record that two grains and a fraction had been fatal; arsenic was not a constituent of the human frame, before or after death; if two grains of arsenic were found in a body the witness would feel morally certain that a large dose had been given.

Alanson S. Jones, physician, gave similar testimony as to the symptoms on a patient under the effects of poison; he also added that the disease most resembling poisoning by arsenic is Asiatic cholera; there was no Asiatic cholera in this City in 1857; the discharges are never accompanied with blood in Asiatic cholera; it does occasionally accompany the discharge in cases of poisoning; in colic the pain is relieved by pressure, in poisoning it is increased by pressure.

Q.—If you found in a human body two grains of arsenic, would you say that a greater amount had been administered? A.—In my judgment there can be no donbt of that; a larger amount must have been introdnced into the system, because arsenic produces vomiting, and more or less must be thrown off.

Edward Downes Connery, examined by Mr. Shaffer, deposed that he is a physician, and received his degree in the Medical College of New-York; was Coroner of this city for the three years preceding the 1st of January last; held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Sophia Stephens; first saw the body at Greenwood Cemetery, where it was identified by the Misses Bell under an oath administered by the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—Cannot remember where Stephens was when the body was exhumed; I recollect that I brought him in a carriage from the Tombs to the inquest; he was not at Greenwood; he asked me to see the body, but I considered that my jurisdiction over it had ceased when I gave it up to the doctors; I never said to a policeman that I would see that he should have an opportunity of viewing his wife's remains.

The Court adjourned till this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, when the prosecution will probably close, and the testimony for the defence will commence.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 12.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Davies and Clerke.

Vanyard vs. *Lindsley*.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, but modified as to costs; fund to be disposed of in accordance with opinion.

MOTION TO THE BAR.

The Court (ROOSEVELT J.) stated that as the business of the non-enumerated Calendar was continually increasing, and retarding the progress of the General Term in disposing of the enumerated business brought before them, it had been suggested, and unless objection was made by the Bar in writing or otherwise, the suggestion would probably be carried out, that a General Term should be held every Monday, to dispose of the non-enumerated business.

The Court invited the attention of the Bar to the suggestion.

SPECIAL TERM.

Matter of widening Reade-street.—In this case an application was made on the 15th of January last, for a confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, as reported in the *Times* of the 17th. The report was sent back to the Commissioners for amendment. This morning an application was made to confirm the amended report which was opposed on the same grounds as before.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In re. petition of Union Bank for appointment of Trustee of estate of John Hopper, deceased.—Motion for appointment of Trustee denied.

In re. Wm. G. Porter, lunatic.—Referred to Geo. W. Parker to take and state the account of the Committee and to inquire as to the payment by Lisson to Mrs. Post, &c.

Before Justice Clerke.

James Thompson vs. *James Goodale et. al.*—Prayer of petitioner granted.

Elish W. Hinman vs. *John C. Rose, Jr.*—Injunction continued with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Petition of Union Bank.—Motion for appointment of Trustee denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY—CLAIM OF PARTNERSHIP IN A TWENTY YEARS' BUSINESS—$75,000 INVOLVED.

William Gregory vs *Sarah Gregory, Executrix of John Gregory et al.*—This case was referred to in the TIMES of March 3, when the trial of it commenced, and the leading facts were then stated at some length. It involves a claim by William Gregory to share the property standing in the name of his brother, John Gregory, deceased, on the ground that William and John were equal partners in the business in which that property was acquired. The business was done in the name of "John Gregory," but this, it is claimed, was used as a firm name. The defence deny all partnership, and claim that William labored in the business as his brother's clerk or journeyman. The case, although perhaps not exactly a "a romance in real life," is certainly a remarkable instance of obscurity and uncertainty enshrouding what one would suppose to be the simplest and plainest history possible. Two brothers did business together for nearly twenty years in the City of New-York, and now it is found difficult to determine *whether they were partners or not.*

The following are the conflicting points in the testimony as to this question:

PLAINTIFF'S WITNESSES.

Willet Pierce—I know plaintiff, and was acquainted with John Gregory in his lifetime; I became acquainted with both in the latter part of 1835; William and I were employed as apprentices in the tin and sheet-iron business with McFarlan; John was an apprentice in Brooklyn with McIntosh; my acquaintance continued up to three years ago, since which I have been out of the City; I remember a conversation between them relative to opening a shop; they told me they were going to start a shop together; they repeated this often to me; they did open a shop, and they told me afterwards they had opened a shop together, and were doing business together, and were getting along very well; In 1838 I went to work for them as journeyman and remained something like a year; as far as I could see they both attended to the business and took an equal interest in it; I can't remember which of them made the arrangement with me, perhaps I talked with both; sometimes one paid me my wages, sometimes the other, whichever happened to be in the store; their principal business was in tin and sheet-iron; William took the principal charge of the work-shop, the tin business particularly; John worked principally at the copper-smith work; they both attended to the store, William as much, or rather more than John; there was a sign over the door; the sign first put up was "John Gregory;" three or four years afterwards the sign "Mr. Gregory" was put up on the lintel over the door in the place where John's had been, and John's name was put up outside; they removed to the store No. 230 Eighth-avenue in 1850 or 1851; I don't think the name "Mr. Gregory" remained up to that time; at the time of their removal I had returned, and was working for them; I remained with them at that time about three years; I think William's sign was put up somewhere at the new store; his connection appeared to be the same as before; he took charge of the store and of orders, and gave orders about the work; both John and William paid the hands, and received money, but William was in the store more than John; I never heard either of them give directions to the other about the business, or saw either of them do anything that showed the business was his; I heard John say that he was in business with William, and *that William was a partner;* he said that in 1838 or 1839, speaking of some job, he said, "*I will consult William, my partner;* before they went into business he said he and William *were going into partnership;* I never saw William paid; I have seen him take money, but never saw him take any for his own use; they both had access to the account books of the business, and I have seen both looking at and writing in the books.

Robert Hays—I first became acquainted with John and William Gregory when apprentices, in 1834; in June, 1841, I learned they were in business in Eighth-avenue, and called to see them; I had a conversation with John Gregory, in the course of which *he said he and William were partners*, and doing very well; he did not say in what way they were partners; I never heard him say anything about partnership after 1841; the only sign I ever saw was the present one of "J. Gregory."

Henry P. Blackman testified to there being a sign "W. Gregory" inside the door, in 1842, beside the sign of "J. Gregory" outside; John told me the business was his and William's, that *William was his partner*, and he thought himself very fortunate to possess such a brother for a partner; I know of William's going to California, and talked with John about it; the purport of the conversation was, that William was going for the benefit of them both; and when I asked him if there had been any dissolution, he said no, the business was carried on as previously; I have heard him speak of William as his partner since William returned from California, and also within two or three years before his death.

Joseph Brooks—(A circular issued by the Gregorys shown to witness)—This circular came to me about 1846; I recollect that John Gregory came with it, and he said *his partner* liked it on account of the quotations from the Declaration of Independence in it.

Hiram H. Haddock, Joseph H. Broadhead and *William Minck* testified to several conversations with John Gregory, in which he spoke of William more or less definitely as his partner; and the last two witnesses confirmed the statement above-mentioned as to the double sign.

L. A. Nones testified that he had been employed to make collections for the concern; that the bills were made out in the name of John Gregory, but either John or William received the money.

In addition to this testimony, corroborating witnesses were examined to rebut the defendants' testimony.

DEFENDANTS' WITNESSES.

The defendants, to disprove the alleged partnership, called in, in all, *thirty five witnesses.* Their testimony was, for the most part, negative. They were nearly all persons who had been intimately acquainted with John and William; had dealt with them, and with John, during the twenty years they were in business, and had never had any reason to suppose that William was a partner. All the dealings, it appeared, were in the name of John Gregory. The bank account was in that name, and bills made out and receipts given in it; the profits of the business had been invested in real estate to the value of some $75,000; but all the deeds and papers, also policies of insurance, had been in the name of John Gregory. All the dealings in real estate were conducted by John personally. One or two points of affirmative defence were, however, developed by the testimony, as follows:

Joseph E. McFarlan—I was in John Gregory's employ as apprentice from 1844 to 1849; I remember that in 1846 William Gregory sent me home with a stove; I broke a part of it; when I returned I told William of the accident; he made some remarks to which I objected, and we had some words on the matter; John interfered, asking what was the matter; William explained the case to him, and John turned to me and said he wished me to pay proper respect to Mr. William Gregory; I asked him if I were not bound apprentice to him, John Gregory; he said I was; I said, "Has he (William) any right to threaten violence or reprimand me?" John said he had not; *I said that I recognized him (John) only as my boss; I asked him if he had given authority to use any such language, and he said "No, he had not;" he said I was to obey William as his foreman.*

James N. Wells, who drew John Gregory's will, testified that in conversations with the relatives of John, at the house, when witness went for instructions about the will, he heard mention made of a claim by William; witness asked William what his demand was for, and he said *for sixteen or seventeen years' services.* At a subsequent interview witness asked more particulars. William told him *there never had been an agreement between him and John as to partnership;* never the scratch of a pen, nor a word said on the subject; there never had been any agreement as to salary, nor any daily wages; as to his means of subsistence meanwhile, William said he had boarded with his brother, and when he had wanted money he had taken it, but what he had received was very little.

John A. Fleming—I am General Appraiser at the Surrogate's Office, and took inventory of John Gregory's estate; I saw Mr. William Gregory at the store; I asked him to take an account of stock and he said he would; he made no statement of any claim of any kind; I asked him if there were any partners in the business and he said "No."

George P. Munck, associate appraiser, recollected this question being put to William, but thought he did not give any positive answer; witness understood him to say the executors would settle with him.

John M. Hall and *George Peckham*, book-keepers by profession, and sworn as experts, testified that many entries in the books of the business indicated that the sole ownership of the concern was in Wm. Gregory, while other parts of the account were kept as if John only had been owner.

The evidence in the cause being closed, Alexander W. Bradford, Esq., summed up the case for the defence on Friday. The hearing stands adjourned to 11 A. M., on Monday, when Mr. James T. Brady will make the closing speech for the plaintiff.

Before Justice Mosserlet.

Louis Jarvin vs. *John B. Gray.*—Motion granted; order of reference to H. W. Robinson. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff, Pierrepont and Mosserlet.

Felix W. Renick vs. *John Orser, Sheriff.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Charles F. Loosey et al. vs. *John Orser, She

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Will offer on Monday
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For cash or short credit.

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SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at low prices.
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Best English Velvets, (choice patterns,)..... 1 62½
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BAREGE,
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TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASK and NAPKINS,
TOWELS, HUCKABACKS and DIAPERS.
10 bales RUSSIA CRASH, slightly stained.
MARSEILLES QUILTS of all sizes.
BLANKETS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
DRAPERIES, COTTON SHEETING, of all kinds.
The above goods are bought for cash, and selected with great care by the subscriber and fully warranted.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NEW MANTILLA STORE.
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
GRAND OPENING
OF MANTILLAS
At No. 317 Canal-st.
Our stock is made expressly for the Wholesale Trade, which will be offered at prices such as to hold out GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
Call and examine.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN.

FRENCH FLOWERS, JUST RECEIVED,
And will open on
Monday, the 14th inst.
200 Cartons of CHOICE FLOWERS,
PERFUMED VIOLETS, CARNATIONS, ROSES,
and all other NATURAL FLOWERS,
All Colors, in ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
Retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
Continuation of the great sale at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
The balance of this large and beautiful stock will be closed out at almost the purchaser's own price. The greatest inducements offered.
Please call soon, as the business will be closed in a short time.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS.
A choice assortment, just received per steamer.
ALSO, CHEAP DRESS SILKS!
Plaids, Bayaderes, Foulards, &c., &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOTHILDE BASQUES,
Chesterfield Basques,
New Silk Mantillas and Basques,
Will be exhibited
ON MONDAY,
for early SPRING WEAR
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS,
Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Skirts and Fancy Articles,
in great variety,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
IN SILKS, SILK AND WOOL POPLIN,
CHALLIES, VALENCIAS, MOHAIRS AND DEBEGES,
DELAINES, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAIDS,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Just received per steamer
500 pieces of NEW SPRING SILKS
At great bargains.

SHAWLS.
A large assortment of
NEW SHAWLS
Will be opened
On MONDAY, March 14,
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on Monday
250 pieces FINE FRENCH CHALLIES
At great inducements.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
SPRING GOODS NOW READY.
We are now prepared to furnish a complete assortment of every description of
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING FOR SPRING WEAR.
Our stock for the present season has been selected with the greatest care from the latest importations of French and English goods.
Our new styles of
FANCY FRENCH JACKETS
are unequaled. Also, our new designs for School Suits and every-day wear.

RICH NEW SILKS,
NEW STYLE SPRING SILKS,
ELEGANT BAYADERE SILKS,
RICH SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW STELLA SHAWLS, FROM $1 25 TO $20.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW SPRING POPLINS,
NEW STYLE POPLIN ROBES,
NEW STYLE DOUBLE-SKIRT ROBES,
NEW SPRING DE LAINES,
NEW SPRING CHALLIES,
NEW SPRING BAYADERES.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
NOS. 57 AND 59 CATHARINE-ST.,
CORNER OF MONROE-ST.

PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS.
20 cases received per steamer *Europa*.
Comprising the latest styles in
SILK, SILK ROBES, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIE AND JACONET MUSLINS.
&c., &c.
Will be opened on Monday, March 14.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLYDE & BLACK
WILL OPEN
On Tuesday, 15th inst.
THE NEW STYLE OF SPRING
PARASOLS.
P. S.—All of our Parasols this season will be made up with the new patent loop frames, which has the advantage over the old style of lightness combined with strength.
No. 401 Broadway,
And No. 317 Grand-st.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
At Popular Prices,
in every style and variety, suitable for
SPRING SALES,
received per last steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Including a full set for BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
Just received per steamer *Europa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
A new and improved style, permitting the dress to fall gracefully when the wearer is seated
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JOUVIN'S GLOVES.
LE BOUTILLIER & BROTHERS have just received 250 dozen of the very best JOUVIN'S GLOVES in choice colors, made expressly to their order.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

90 CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WIRE Corsets, together with the latest French Patterns, Plain and Embroidered, wholesale and retail; every style of Ladies' Skirts, Crinoline, Crochet, Hair Cloth, Skeletons from four to thirty Springs, Laces, Embroideries, Mits, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
FORMAN, No. 705 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TEN HOOPS, $1 25; TWELVE HOOPS, $1 50 each; Damascus Steel, latest Paris style, our own manufacture, and warranted to wear; 17, 18, 21, 25 and 30 Hoops, equally cheap, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Skirts made to measure, with perfect adaptation to the figure and costume, at shortest notice.

CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the Wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 222 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY
HAVE NOW OPEN
at their
NEW AND ENLARGED ROOMS,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
of
PARIS FABRICS,
embracing
GRENE and BROCADE SILK ROBES.
GRENE SILKS,
A BAYADERE and A LEZ,
SOLID COLORS and CHECKS,
PATENT BLACKS and BISCHOFFS,
ROBES AND DRESSES
in GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
PIQUES,
ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, &c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
In full assortments.
All just imported,
and to which daily additions will be made.

N. B.—Departments for HOSIERY and HOUSEKEEPING goods will shortly be open.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
No. 355 Broadway,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On Monday, March 14,
An elegant stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c.,
especially imported for their City retail trade, embracing many novelties exclusively confined to this house.
NEW MOURNING GOODS,
in great variety; also, a full assortment of
LINENS,
DAMASKS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
of every description, with a great variety of
NEW SHAWLS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, etc., etc.
New goods by every steamer.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
GREAT BARGAINS IN MOURNING GOODS.
The entire stock selling out,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
to close the business.
SILKS, WOOL DELAINES, WOOL PLAIDS,
Dress Trimmings, and Collars and Sleeves of all kinds,
AT HALF PRICE.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome FIGURED FOULARDS, by the yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, a new article, very desirable.
CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, in every variety.
BLACK MALTESE CLOTHS, 1¾ yards wide.
BLACK DE LAINES and CHALLIES, without lustre.
BLACK GRENADINES, in every width and quality.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, very handsome.
CRAPE MARETZ and BUSHIRE CRAPES, new goods.
Treble width SPANISH CRAPES, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market. Also, some very choice ENGLISH and FRENCH POPLINS, for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported, and is now offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of
MOURNING BLACK SILKS
ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer on Monday, the 14th,

MUSLIN BANDS,	EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
CAMBRIC COLLARS,	BLACK LACES,
CAMBRIC SETS,	LACE VEILS, &c.,

At a discount of 50 per cent. from regular prices.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, Self-adjusting Bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN, OF THE LATE firm of SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH HIM
ALBERT MASON,
UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF
BLAKEMAN & MASON.
WILL CONDUCT THE
PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING BUSINESS,
At No. 310 Broadway, New-York.
We shall keep constantly on hand, a complete stock of MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL-BOOKS,
In general demand, and offer them to the trade FOR CASH, ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.
Particular attention will be given to supplying all New Books as issued from the Press, and also to Mail Orders, taking special pains to fill them with promptness, and as well as though the parties were present.
THE PUBLICATIONS OF
TICKNOR & FIELDS, GOULD & LINCOLN,
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.
E. H. BUTLER & CO. CHILDS & PETERSON,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
And other Boston and Philadelphia Publishers constantly on hand.
From long experience and familiar acquaintance with the details of the business, we feel confident that we can make it for the interest of all Book Dealers to give us a share of their patronage.
To our old friends and patrons, we think nothing more need be said.
To those with whom we have no acquaintance, we will simply say, give us a fair trial, either by a personal visit, or mail orders.

NEW WORK BY REV. J. H. INGRAHAM!
On Monday, April 11, we shall publish, (in connection with Pudney & Russell,)
THE PILLAR OF FIRE; or, ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.
By the author of "The Prince of the House of David."
One volume, large 12mo. 500 pages. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
Orders will be filled strictly according to their priority, and to insure prompt and early supplies, Booksellers will find it for their advantage to order in advance.

Will publish April 1, a New Edition of the
WORKS OF EDGAR ALLEN POE.
Four vols., 12mo. Cloth. Portrait on Steel, $4 50. Four vols., 12mo. Half Calf or Morocco Plain, $7 50.

Also, March 20, New Edition of the following
WORKS OF RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D., Dean of Westminster,
In Uniform Style:
THE STUDY OF WORDS. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price 75 cents.
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ON THE LESSONS IN PROVERBS. 12mo. Cloth. Price 50 cents.

SINAI AND PALESTINE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR HISTORY
By ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY,
With Colored Maps and Plates. 8vo. Cloth, $3; Half Calf, $4 50; Half Morocco, $4 50.

SPARKS' LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Containing the Autobiography, with Notes, &c.; revised edition, containing six Steel Plates, not in former editions. Printed on fine paper, octavo size. Price $1 50. Uniform with the above, we also offer SPARKS' WRITINGS OF FRANKLIN, in 10 vols., octavo. Price $15.

NEW-YORK STATE
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
840 pages. Octavo. Price, $3.
Containing full and complete lists of all
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and other business men in the State; also, lists of Banks, Insurance and Manufacturing Companies, Newspapers, Academies, Railroads, Expresses, Post-offices, &c. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO., General Publishers. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher in New-York City, No. 379 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in strong, iron-bound packages of about forty gallons each in such quantities as they may desire. It is highly refined, light-colored and warranted pure. It burns readily in all kinds of Kerosene lamps, without crust, odor or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. EMPIRE STATE COAL-OIL COMPANY,
No. 260 Pearl-st., New-York.

BRUSHES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Fronklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL.—REFINED COAL OIL for burning in any kind of Kerosene lamps for sale by the manufacturers, A. & G. BULKLEY, No. 126 Water-st., up stairs.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A new system of grinding paints, saving an average of 50 per cent., without any extra cost or change in machinery. J. QUARTERMAN, 114 John-st., N. York.

COAL OIL OF FINE QUALITY FOR SALE in lots to suit customers by H. OGDEN, Jr., No 71 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

LUIGI DAMA, FROM NAPLES, LATE Professor of Singing in New-York, or any other person knowing his present whereabouts, is solicited by his sick and much afflicted wife to leave his address at the *Times* Office, under the initials L. D., Box No. 203.

PEW IN THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENsion FOR SALE—Eligibly situated, about midway in the middle aisle. Apply to A. CLEVELAND, No. 83 Cedar-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 232, 234 and 236 Madison-st.
The 20th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages run to pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPing, arithmetic, No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. PAINE'S plan of instruction is to allow students from country or City to pursue such studies as they prefer at hours suiting, independent of classes, and progress as rapidly as their enterprise and ability will permit. Young men or boys whose diffidence have prevented their progress in large schools receive strictly individual instruction.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The next term of this Institute will commence on Monday, April 11. For circulars, with references, apply to M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal, Nos. 234, 236, 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WESLEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

BUSINESS WRITING—$5.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 502 Broadway, will form classes this day and evening, at half price, for pupils of limited means. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from the most cramped hand, and an elegant business style guaranteed to each student. Applicants for this course should come prepared. Regular terms $10.

LADIES' WHO ARE DESIROUS OF ACquiring the graceful and elegant art of reading well as a social accomplishment, and also the habit of analysing and expressing their own thoughts on the subjects read, may meet with a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the mode of teaching by addressing T. C. E., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 919 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st. James Wier Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING, Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT AS Teacher, by a young married man, educated in Europe for a teacher, and having more than 4 years' experience in America. He teaches Mathematics, Drawing, and all the English branches usually required in schools. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Can give satisfactory references, and would have no objections to any healthy part of the South or West. Address L. C. K., care of Simon Mudge, Esq., No. 114 South 6th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS had experience in primary schools in New-York to go to Pennsylvania; two French teachers, (ladies;) two teachers of harp and piano, for Tennessee; a teacher of ornamentals, English, music and French, to go South; a principal and wife, to assume the charge of a boarding school. Apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER TO TAKE the charge of a public school; one who has the necessary qualifications and has had experience in a similar institution would be preferred. The school will commence on the 15th April next. Address, stating terms and references, BOARD OF EDUCATION, Glen Cove, L. I.

WANTED.—A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGIcal Seminary, graduate of a college, and has had two years experience in teaching in this City, desires a situation to teach for a part of the day in the City or vicinity, either in a school or private family. Address TEACHER, care of Messrs. Wells & Christie, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, A TEACHER WELL qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education to take charge of the High School in Newburg. Salary $450. Apply to H. S. BANKS, Clerk of the Board of Education, Newburg, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS fluently the French, German and English languages, wishes to find a situation in a school or family in New-York. Good references given. Direct C. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED.—A LADY OF EXCELLENT EDUCAtion wishes to teach in a family in the City in exchange for board. Best references. Address L., Teacher, Station D., Post-office, Bible House.

A YALE GRADUATE—AN EXPERIENCED and successful teacher, would like to devote a few hours to private pupils. Terms very moderate. Address TEACHER, Box. No. 171 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ACADEMY TO LET.—THE ACADEMY BUILdings and grounds of the Hempstead Institute, in the village of Hempstead, L. I., will be let from the 1st of May next. The Institute last year had 100 scholars, and has accommodations for about 20 boarders, besides comfortable apartments for the Principal. The Institute owns an excellent Philosophical Apparatus, a valuable library recently purchased, and a complete set of modern school furniture. A competent person, having sufficient capital to provide the necessary furniture for the accommodation of boarders, can hire the Academy at a reasonable rent, or a favorable arrangement can be made for purchase. Address, by mail, JOHN W. SMITH, at Hempstead; W. C. RUSHMORE, Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, or W. H. DANNAT, personally, at No. 24 Tompkins st., New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

TO CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS, RESTAURateurs and others.—For sale, a five years' lease of the large and magnificent confectionery and ice-cream saloon, covering the whole lot of ground 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery, together with the stock and fixtures of the same, the good-will of the business, &c. For further information apply on the premises. E. T. FANNING.

TO MANUFACTURERS WISHING TO DO their own castings.—The subscriber, being an experienced foundryman, is desirous of connecting himself with some house which requires enough castings to keep a foundry in operation. THOMAS GILBERT,
At Tuttle & Bailey's, No. 55 1st-st., Williamsburg.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE advertiser, who will invest the same amount of capital, to purchase an old-established business, now yielding a handsome income. This is a chance seldom met with. Call at B. LONGRIDGE'S, No. 239 Canal-st., corner of Broadway, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF ACTIVE business habits, with full references, and of ample prosperity, but no money, would be pleased to connect himself with some well-established house as a responsible working partner. Address BLAKE, care of A. W. DAVISSON & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET.—RIPPOWAM IRON WORKS, AT STAMford, Conn., with water and steam power, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purpose. For particulars, inquire at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st., E. R., New-York, or to SANDS SEELY, Esq., Stamford.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—OLD-ESTABlished stand, and one of the most profitable in the City; a splendid stand for one who wants a first-class store and to make money. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4. C. B. HOWES & CO.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man, with from $3,000 to $5,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in a well-established and well-paying cash mercantile manufacturing business. Address C. M. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—Patternmaker's lathe, several hand and screw-cutting lathes, small engine, bolt-screwing machine, &c., &c. Also, a lot of bar iron. Metropolitan Works, 328 East 12th-st., near avenue C.

SHIP-BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERY TO LEASE.—The long-established ship-bread bakery Nos. 91 and 96 Pine-st. is now to lease, with four new ovens and machinery. Possession can be had at once. Apply to R. SPEIR, Jr.

TO GROCERS.—A SMALL ENGINE, OF A NEW and ornamental design, suitable for a grocery store window. For sale cheap at the Metropolitan Works, No. 328 East 12th-st. near av. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF RE spectability, whose husband is absent most of the time, would like a situation as housekeeper, in some small, genteel family, (widower preferred;) has one daughter, who would give lessons on the piano, or would instruct a few young Misses in the English language, with rudiments of French and Latin; Brooklyn preferred; best of reference given and required. Address MONITOR, Brooklyn Post-Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress. Does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Wages $8 to $9 a month. Also, a regular chambermaid and laundress. Does up muslins neatly. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as a first-rate chambermaid or a first-class laundress; she would wish a situation in a small private family; the other does chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited at No. 341 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST F

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and America.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Premieres Armes de Richelieu—Retraite de 10,000 Russes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Company—Commodore.

FOREST'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Richard III.—Our Irish Cousin.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Guardsmen—Mazeppa II.—English Cousin.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Sudden Thoughts.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Harvest Home.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad. 8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....? A. M. and 3½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Europa*, hsecs for Liverpool, on Wednesday, March 16, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A large British steam-frigate was reported below last night, which is undoubtedly the *Curaçoa*, from Plymouth, England, having on board Lord Lyons, the new British Minister to this country.

The *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall on the 5th March, arrived last evening, bringing the California mails and specie of Feb. 19. The receipt of specie is light, amounting to $920,000. The news from California is unimportant, but from other points on the Pacific, interesting. A perty of twenty-six men had been merdered by the Indians in the Fraser River distriet. The United Stetes Boundary Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, had arrived at Olympia, Washington Territory. A party from San Francisco, netiag in behalf of the Pecific Guano Company, hed seized the guano island known as Johnson'e Island, in the Pacific, and were preparing to make shioments. The United States surveying schooner *Fenimore Cooper* hed commenced the survey of the Sandwich Islands and the adjacent shoals.

The latest dates from Bogota, owing to the failure of mails, are to Jen. 26. The New-Granedian Congress was about to assemble. With the exception of some rumors of a design of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena to secede from the Confederation, the state of affairs was tranqnil.

Intelligence from Panama denotes the entire quiet of affairs on the isthmus, with business lenguishing. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* had arrived from Acapulco, with her own an well as the relief crew on board. The former came home upon the *Star of the West*.

The blockade of Guayaquil is etill meintained, though remissly, owing to the sickness prevailing among the crews of the Peruvian squedron.

Peru is unrevolntionized, mainly, it is thought for lack of a leader. The wer egainst Ecuador hangs fire, owing to the inability of President Castilla to recruit his army, and in the meantime en Envoy of Chili has tendered his mediation in the quarrel, which seems likely to be accepted. Arrests on the charge of conpiracy continue to be made at Lima. M. Huet, the French Envoy, had departed for France on boerd the frigate *Andromède*. The United States sloop-of war *Cyane* was at Callao, preparing to sail for Panama.

Bolivia was entirely quiet, the recent rumors of revolntionary movemeets proving unfounded.

The revolntion in Chili hes gathered strength since the previous advices. The wealthy province of Talca had declared against the Government, while the provinces of Nuble and Aconcague nre in partial revolt, and that of Avanco turbulent. The Government was making every effort to strengthen its army.

The mails of the *North Briton* and the *Arabia* were delivered in this City on Saturday. Interesting details of the news, forwarded by the telegraph from Portland and Halifax, will be found in another colnmn.

The intelligence we receive from Mexico is of especial moment. The Liberals had fallen upoe the left wing of Miramon's army, as it advaeced towards Alvarado, and after a smart nction had routed it, with very heavy loss. The cities of Aguascalientes and Guanajusto had likewise fallen into the hands of the Liberals, who, unoer the leadership of Degollado, were preparing to attack the capital in the absence of the President, Gen. Garza had left Tempico to aid in the defence of Vera Cruz.

The steamship *Isabel* has nrrived at Charleston from Havana, bringing intelligence of the total loss of the ship *Nathan* from Boston for New-Orleans, on Cape Florida, on the 2d inst. There is nothing important from Havana. Sngars were quiet and on the decline.

Kingston, Jamaica, dates are to Feb. 17. A Haytien war schooner had arrived with three envoys from President Geffrard to the Governor, and also with orders to take home on her return all political refugees wishing to retnre to their country. Soulouque was under the surveillance of the Jamaica authorities.

The employes of the Post-office Department, in accordance with the request of the President, have prepared and submitted to him an exhibit of the affairs of that branch of the Government. The present deficiency is shown to be at lesst five millions, and the Department is six months in arrears. Mr. Holt, the new Postmaster-General, oe Saturday resigned the office of Commissioner of Pateats, and will enter upon the duties of his aew office today.

Gen. Denver, in accordance with his declared intention pending the appointment of McGuffin to the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, has resigned the Indian Commissionership.

According to the dispatch of our special Washington correspondent, the President hes come to the determination to call an extra session of Congress—probably about the 1st of August. The majority of the Cabinet, having secured their own appropriations, are not inclined to favor the movement, but the new Postmaster-General, who will take his seat in the Cabinet for the first time tomorrow, will exhibit the official figures called for by the President, showing an absolute necessity for legislation prior to the regular meeting of Congress, and will insist npon it. The determination of the President will then be announced.

In the State Senata on Saturday, another veto was received from the Governor—the fourth during the session. The bill authorizing the placing of fish-poles and drag-nets in New-York Harbor was returned with his objections—the groned being that they interrupt navigation. In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on n nnmber of bills which have already passed the Senete—among them the one making an appropriation for the Canal debt, and to snpply the deficiency in the former appropriatinn, and the one relative to the navigation of the Canals by steamboats. The bill to regulate the sale of liquns in this City was reported unfavorably. The resolution of the Senate providing for a reorganization of the Judiciary was made the special order for to-day. The Registry Law bill was then debated.

Lynch law was threetened in Ithaca on Friday last, in the case of a men named Edward H. Rulloff, who has been twice convicted of the murder of his wife and child, and who has recently been granted a new trial. The Sheriff, for fear of consequences, was forced to hurry the prisoner out of the county. A meeting of the citizens had been called for Seturdny, to take measures for summary punishment.

The two California steamers—the mail steamer *Illinois*, which left on the 7th, and the opposition steamer *Northern Light*, on the 10th of this month, carried, together, about one thousand passengers, of which the *Illinois* hed nearly eight hundred. The fare in the steerage was given out at $40 by the mail steamer, and $50 by the opposition, but it is stated on good authority that a large number ac. tually received through tickets for twenty-five dollars. This is the price paid by the respective companies for the transit of the Isthmus. A large rush is anticipated for the steamers of the 5th and 11th of April.

A meeting of citizens of Richmond County, in favor of the re[illegible]ine, was held at Castleton on Sat[illegible]y. Barbour presiding. Resolu[illegible] adopted protesting against the esta[illegible]rantine on Staten Island, praying the [illegible] its immediate removal, expressive of confidence in the new Quarantine Commission and thanking Governor Morgan for its creation, and appointing a Committee to press the question of removal upon the attention of the Legislature.

Louis Benz, said to be a Prussian nobleman, formerly an officer in the Prussian army, and who has for several years been attached to the Prussian Legation, committed anicide yesterday morning at the Shakespeare Hotel by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. He left a statement alleging that apprehension that he was troubled with disease of the heart, and a failnre to receive remittances from Texas where he owns large estates, impelled him to the act of self-destruction.

The City Inspector's report for the week ending Saturday, the 12th, at noon, exhibits an increase in the mortality of the City of ten deaths over the week previous. Notwithstanding this increase of deaths there is a marked diminnition in the deaths from diseases of the throat and lungs usually prevalent at this season of the year.

The trial of James Stephens for the murder of his wife was continued on Saturday (being the sixth day) in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The witnesses examined were Dr. Detmold, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. Alanson Jones and Dr. McCready. They testified respecting the effects of arsenic on the human system, eed to the symptoms of such poison. Ex Coroner Connery was also examined concerning the exhumation of the remains. The prosecution will probably finish their case to-day.

Among our law reports will be found a report of the case of Gregory *vs.* Gregory, involving a partnership claim of nnusual interest. John end William Gregory were engaged in business together for some twenty years, in this City, as dealers in tin and sheet-iron were. A large property was accumnlated, some $75,000, out of the profits of their business. The boeiness was conducted end the profits invested in the neme of "John Gregory." John lately died, end William now eleime to shere the property staading ie his neme, on the ground thet he was *partner* with his brother. The conflict of testimony on this qnestion is remerkable.

A sporting man named John Hyler, who was concerned in the Poole tragedy at Stanwix Hall four years ago, geve bail on] Saturday to answer the cherge of bigamy preferred by his first wife. The matter will be investigated before Justice Welsh.

On Saturday the sales of Cotton amonnted to 6,600 bales, including ebout 2,500 bales in transit. Prices advaneed nbout ⅛c. per ℔. Flour and Wheat were in fair demend, and were generally held higher. Corn was in good request and was deerer. The movements in Groceries and Provisions were less extensive. Pork improved in price. Common Resin was freely purchased, chiefly to errive Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes. The total number of vessels of all elasses in port was 560.

Plundering the City.

We are glad to learn that Mayor Tiemann has set on foot inveatigations which must result in a thorongh overhauling and revision of the five hundred and odd iniquitous judgments which already figure in the City tax levy for the present year. In a few days we may expect a complete list of the men who have "staked out" claims in this civic *placer*; the exact amount of "dust" which each claimant has made arrangements to secure; the nature of the false pretences on which the suits have been instituted; the names of the attorneys for the claimants, and the methods by which judgment has been obtained against the City.

In such a list it will be not a little amusing and instructive to find the same few favored lawyers forever employed, sometimes as "impartial Referees," deciding every case against the City with full amounts claimed, interest and costs; and again as Attorneys for private plaintiffs, suing the City and obtaining from other "impartial Referees," or by default, full costs and interest and amounts originally claimed. Mr. Merwin R. Brewer, who acted as Referee in a case which be decided against the City, although the Supreme Court had given judgment against the plaintiff in a case exactly parallel, has been singularly fortunate in the number of suits which have been allowed to go by default in his favor. One of these is so peculiar and so agreeably illustrative of the whole proceedings, that even at the risk of anticipating Mayor Tiemann's revelations, we must here insert the items, as they appear upon the judgment-roll of the Marine Court.

A gentleman named Thomas Carroll sues the City for "legal disbursements," and employs Mr. Merwin R. Brewer to prosecute this literally legal claim. The rest is told in six words—"Judgment for the plaintiff by default." Now we know that a namesake of the plaintiff in this case is the confidential assistant of Mr. Richard Busteed in the arduous labor of defending the City against unfounded and extortionate demands; and we also know that the Corporation Counsel is allowed many thousand dollars a year for his services and expenses in performing this business. What then are we to think of this extraordinary claim; and why was not the name of "Thomas Carroll" inserted amongst the "one hundred and sixty judgments to be paid," for which Comptroller Haws so earnestly requested an appropriation? It is probable, perhaps, that Thomas Carroll, Esq, of the Corporation Counsel's Office, entertained a proper fear lest he should he confounded with the other "Thomas Carroll," not Esquire, who employed Mr. M. R. Brewer as his Attorney to prosecute a claim which Thomas Carroll, Esq., allowed to go by default! As Burton lucidly observes in his play of "The Toodles, "it couldn't have been that man, but another man we once knew."

This is only a small sample-brick from a mighty pyramid; and it must be confessed that Mr. Brewer has managed to "ring himself in" on corporation cases to an extent not easily credible. His clients, moreover, must have bad claims of the most righteous character—not inferior, it may be presumed, to those of "Thomas Carroll;" as we find that in three out of every five suits brought against the City by this eminently "impartial Referee," the Corporation Counsel entered no appearance, and judgment was taken by default! The firm of Stillwell & Swain, in the same way, have *chanced* upon a clientage embracing not less than two hnndred and twenty patriots wickedly defrauded by the City Government, and the "impracticable prejudices" of the late Comptroller, out of vast amounts. It gives us pleasure to be able to announce that every claimant on this client-roll has obtained all he sued for, and a good deal more, under an arrangement entered into by the parties interested for the non-production of important witnesses. The remaining lawyers, who seem to have profited most largely by this new mode of gaining access to the City Treasury, are men rarely or never beard of in any of the more familiar walks of the legal profession.

We await the revelations to be made by Mayor Tiemann with no common interest, and earnestly hope that the Legislature will not act upon those judgments until the Street Department shall have had an opportunity of interposing the defences which it must have furnished to the Corporation Counsel,—but which that officer seems to have neglected to use in Court. Fully three-fourths of the claims thus far investigated are alleged to have arisen un- [illegible] the action of the Street Department; but "neither perusal, books nor papers" were sent for during the so-called "trials," and in certain cases where evidence in favor of the City was volunteered by the proper officer, the offer of such evidence was contemptuously rejected and ignored.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings at Albany during the past two weeks, that the troublesome honesty of the Street Department has set in motion a vigorous campaign for the destruction of that Department. The contractors, the City litigants, and their congenial friends, the "shysters," the banditti of the lobby and the chaingangs of the Park, the Pettigrews, the Devline and the civic desperadoes in general—all these are now besieging sympathetic and inexperienced members of the Legislature with propositions for the removal of this "obstruction," and the disintegration of its dangerously analytic machinery. Unhappily, too, the present Comptroller is understood to lend his influence to this movement; and, unless our citizens make themselves heard in behalf of the only Department which has yet taken a vigorous, bold and effective conrse in opposition to public peculation, we mnch fear that the same influences which are now at work in Albany for the purpose of extending our present Corporation Counsel's term of office for three years from the 31st of next December, will succeed not only in this—their primary object—but also in breaking down that Department, from which alone the Corporation Counsel would seem to have anything really to fear.

The News from Mexico.

In a country like Mexico, where the important evils of the country are made np of a complicated series of trifling matters, a battle wherein one hundred men are lost and three cannon are taken is a tremendous event at any time. At the present junctnre of Mexican affairs, it is a circumstance fraught with consequences of the gravest character. The loss of one hundred, or even of fifty men, in a Mexican army of five thonsand men, is more than sufficient to pnt it entirely to rout; and when a Mexican army is once routed, it is not an easy matter to renew or reorganize it.

It is not more than a fortnight ago that Miramon was stated to be in the plenitude of power, and of as mnch glory as the position of a Mexican General can command. He was decreeing forced loans in all directions, and was confident of soon achieving a decisive victory over the Liberals at Vera Cruz. These latter were described as in a state of despondency, and as almost despairing to make any head against their more powerful enemy from the Capital. The news from Mexico published to-day, however, places matters in an entirely new light, and promises brighter things for the Liberal Party. Miramon's army having lost one hundred men and two cannon, is said to be entirely ronted. The telegraph adds to the list of losses one hundred muskets, but as these probably belonged to the hundred men reported as *hors de combat*, we presnme their addition to the list to be due rather to Mexican love of amplification than to any additional gain on the part of the Liberals.

This rout of Miramon vastly increases the chances of success for Juarez. If it were even possible for the former to organize another army in the service of the Church Party, it wonld require some weeks to accomplish it, at the end of which period the yellow fever season will have set in at Vera Cruz, and nnacclimated troops could not be taken thither. Juarez will, therefore, have been relieved from anxiety in the direction of the sea-coast, whence he obtains all his resources, and the Liberal forces will be better able to turn their attention to the troops of the Church Party in the interior. This advantage must accrue to the Liberal Party for the next few months,—namely, that they run no risk in a sanitary point of view from attacking the enemy, while the reactionist armies cannot descend to the plains of the sea-coast without expoeing themselves to the risk of the fell disease common to the climate in the hot season. Already it is reported that Degollado was preparing to march npon the City of Mexico with ten thousand men, and if the rout of the President's army were as complete as the telegraph reports it to be, the Liberal army will be likely to meet with but little serious opposition. The division of Colonel Miramon, the brother of the President, had already been beaten, and the means obtainable by forced loans for the purpose of creating a new army wonld appear to have been pretty well exhausted in the late effort. There seems, then, to exist every probability that the capital must soon fall into the hands of the Liberals.

Should such an event really take place, there can be little doubt that Mr. McLane will avail of the opportunity which will thus be afforded him to act as the prevailing sentiment of his countrymen would have him act—namely, by recognizing the Liberal Government of Juarez, to afford it the moral support which such recognition would convey. There can be possible objection to the countenance of the United States of the Juarez Government after it shall have established itself in the capital of the country.

M. Belly and Nicaragua.

M. Felix Belly is *felix* indeed in this—that, unlike most prophets, he has abundant honor in his own country to compensate him for any lack of faith he may have met with among the outer barbarians. On the 17th of February this distinguished priest of enterprise sailed from Southampton with a company of thirty-three acolytes for the purpose of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific seas in commercial wedlock. He carried with bim a retinue of apothecaries, photographers, policemen and princes, with a strong force of secretaries, engineers, sappers and miners, carpenters and blacksmiths; and he had sent before him as heralds, to cry in the Central American wilderness, two "superior officers of the British Army." Nothing that could give dignity to the departure of this formidable expedition was wanting, and when one compares the account of M. Belly's sailing from Southampton with the simple story of that departure from the little port of Palos which made Columbus immortal and the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan possible, it is not easy to resist a thrill of pardonable pride in the moral superiority of modern times.

On the eve of departure M. Villatta de Terze, Treasnrer of the Committee on the Isthmian Canal, handed to M. Levasseur, ex-Miniater of France to Mexico, and "*chef de comptabilité*" in the new enterterprise, a "certain number of gold pieces, bearing the effigies of Napoleon III. and Queen Victoria, with the date of 1858;" and M. Belly had a "final interview," before he left, with M. Thomas Gamond, at which, as we are assured by the faithful French chronicler of the event, "two men embraced each other, the one animated by that spirit of ardent enterprise which is in harmony with the wants of the New World; the other fortified with that calm, reflective wisdom which is natural to people appropriated by the [illegible] of Old Europe." After this imposing ceremony, the thirty-three, with their *chef*, and "six hundred pieces of luggage, including ten cases of the finest engineering instruments," went on board the *Panama*, "not less valiant than modest, and in a silent concentration of soul as became men penetrated with the grandeur of their mission," and unfamiliar, we may presume, for the most part, with the pangs and perils of the sea. From all which it is lawful and reasonable to infer that there will be a very fine show indeed at the City of Rivas on the 27th day of this current month of March, when the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will meet the peaceful invaders, to hand over to them the control of the communication that is yet to be made, and to lay with them the "first stone of the great Nicaragua Canal." Whether the said first stone ae laid shall ever be hatched into a ship-canal navigable for vessels of the largest dimensions, is a question of prophecy upon which we do not care to enter. It would, however, certainly appear that the place of M. Millaud, who bought himself out of the Belly scheme, some time since, for the sum of sixty thousand francs, has been filled by some more daring or less suspicious financier. Funds are plainly forthcoming from some quarter, and when the work shall have made some serious progress toward compietion, the stock, we may venture to foretell, will begin to be in demand even in this country.

Possibly some New-York capitalists may have already made their arrangements for pushing matters on towards that desirable point. If so, we wish them all success; for whoever may build the Canal, it is we of America who will use it and reap the final rich reward of M. Belly's pains and pleasures, of his feastings at Managua, his pageants at Rivas, his agonies in Paris, his embraces at Southampton and his suffering on the sea. Meanwhile, should nothing more ever come of the whole business than a brisk rally of Bulls and Bears over the stock, and an eventnal retreat of M. Belly from the field, with a neat per centage on his own investment of nothing in particular, the world will at least have had a sensation, and the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica a good speech-making, rocket-firing, champagne-consuming festivity.

Economy at Albany.

On the 23d of June, 1853, the Legislature passed "An Act to aid in the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of American Independence," which act provided for the eppointment of e trustee or egent who ehould join with the like truetees or agents on the part of other States, not less than eight in number of the original thirteen, to determine the plan, design, materials, end expense of a monument to be erected in Independence Sqnere, Philadelphia, this Stete to pay its proportion of the cost.

On Wednesday morning, Governor Morgan recommended by messege the repeal of that law. The State, he said, would soon be called upon to pay its share, amounting to $50,000 end upwards.

Two reasons are given by the Governor why it should recede from its agreement. The first is that the Treasury is empty; and the second that Independence Hall is itself all the monument which the case requires. Some day or other, when the State is better off, he suggest, she may willingly contribute, but not now.

This recommendations of the Executive may be demeeded by the conditon of the finences; but the necessity which prompts it is by no msens creditable. Until she is able to pay such debts, might it not be well for New-York to drop that imperial title which her citizens are so fond of eppiying?

A Massachusetts Candidate for the Presidency.—The Boston *Journal*, which occupies somewhet of an independent position in political affairs, has been reviewing the probabilities of all the prominent candidates of all parties for a nomination for the presidency, and it arrives at the conclusion thet Governor Banks "occupies a very strong position." Mr. Seward, the *Journal* thinks, will probably receive the largest number of votes at the firet ballotting in the Convention; but not enough to give him the nomination. Judging from the indications in the Springfield *Republican*, and other papers, it would seem thet the sentiment of Massachusetts is setting strongly towards Governor Banks as the Republican candidate at the next Presidential contest. His discreet conduct since his election as Governor has greatly increased his popularity in his own State.

Amusements.

Theatre Francais.—Whether by the attraction of the *débutante*, Mademoiselle Sess, at the Theatre Francais, o Saturday nigh', or by the charms of the pieces selected, we are unable to say, but that pretty little comfit-box was most uncomfortably crowded, and the doors hed been opened but a very short time before a notice was posted up stating that no more tickets could be sold. It was the first night of the delightful *comédie-vaudeville* in two acts, "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," the youthful Duke being personated by Mademoiselle Sess. It is most difficult to form an opinion of so very womanlike an actress from seeing her in a "breeches part," but, judging from the finished style in which Mademoiselle Sass personated the rather wicked young Duke, we should say that she has not played second in vain to *the Dejazet's* first. Mademoiselle Chevalier was very *ingénue* in the part of *Diane de Noailles*, and to-morrow night the same piece will be repeated, when there two ladies will charge their *rôles*—Chevalier personating the *Duke*, and Sess, *Diane*. Mademoiselle Dupont was and will be the most amusing of possible *bourgeoises* in the part of the *Baronne* born the *Widow Pathe*.

The subscribers in this enterprise are urged to meet at the Theatre to-night for the purpose of effecting some arrangement which may put an end to all disagreement between themselves and the well-meaning Directors in regard to the alintment of seats.

Niblo's Garden.—In eddition to the very complete and admirable Equestrian troupe of the Messrs. Nixon, the management here has engaged the valuable services of Mr. Van Amburgh and his celebrated menagerie, including the famous elephant "Tippoo Saib." A programme of rare diversity is, therefore, prepared for to-night. The performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

Wallack's Theatre.—Once a year it is our privilege to repeat our deliberate opinion that Mr. Lester Wallack is the best light comedian in America. The gentleman enjoys a benefit, and we enjoy a satisfaction. This benefit takes place to-night, and we commend it to the attention of the public. The drama called "The Veteran" (written by Mr. Lester Wallack) will be performed for the forty-ninth time.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Our evergreen Corsin on the American side will be repeated to-night for the one hundred and thirtieth time; the performances conclude with the farce called "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White."

Broadway Theatre.—The very successful—and we may add—deserving revival of "Antony and Cleopatra," at this house, has been witnessed by large audiences during the past week, and is, therefore, announced for repetition until farther notice. It is worth seeing.

Bowery Theatre.—"Our English Consin," "The Three Guardsmen," and "Mazeppa the Second," are announced for performance.

Matinee.—Mr. and Mrs. Vannenhoff will give a Matinee at Dodworth's Saloon to-day, at 1 o'clock. Bulwer's Comedy of "Money" is selected for the occasion.

National Theatre.—Mr. J. B. Roberts the eminent tragedian has been engaged by the energetic manager of this establishment, and will appear to-night as *Richard the Third* in the play of that name. A comedy called "Our Irish Cousin" will also be given.

Barnum's Museum.—The excellent domestic drama called "The Harvest Home" will be produced here to-night, with the full strength of the company. After this the drama of the "Dumb Man of Manchester."

Wood's Minstrels.—An unusually attractive and excellent programme is provided here to-night.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

President Jefferson's Cuban Policy—An Extra Session of Congress Certain—The Advices from Mexico and the Pulo Altopeo Contractors—The Sickles Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, March 13.

The disclosures made by Commodore Charles Stewart respecting the Cuban policy of Mr. Jefferson's Administration were drawn out in reply to a communication from Commodore Kearny, and were not addressed to Mr. Buchanan, but only submitted for his consideration.

Mr. Buchanan declared to a Southern Senator last evening that he had determined to call an extra session of Congress, and would issue his Proclamation within ten days. The time will be determined on Tuesday in Cabinet; but it will not be earlier than the 1st of August. The majority of the Cabinet are opposed to an extra session, having secured their own appropriations. Postmaster-General Holt takes his seat in the Cabinet on Tuesday for the first time, and will insist on the extra session. He will have with him the official figures called for by the President, showing the absolute necessity for further legislation by Congress prior to the regular meeting. Mr. Buchanan will then announce his determination, and ask for the time to be fixed not earlier than August. This will give every State time to be represented.

The news from Mexico alarms the Tehuantepec gentlemen. It is currently reported that Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin prevented the recognition of Señor Mata, when they ascertained that he could not be used by them. The Liberal Government opposes the monopoly of the Isthmus, and will annul the present arrangement. It is also said here this evening that the Tehuantepec interest secured Mr. McLane's appointment, and that he will recognize Miramon if the slightest opportunity offers itself, unless the Liberals yield the monopoly of the Transit to the present contractors.

Senator Gwin will leave on Friday for New-York, *en route* for California.

The Grand Jury expect to take action in the Sickles case to-morrow. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Saturday, March 12.

The exhibit of the affairs of the Post-office Department, prepared by direction of the President, was submitted to him to-day. It shows that its means were insufficient to meet the demands dne on the quarter ending December last, and that the Department is already six months in arrears. The present deficiency is at least five millions.

Mr. Holt to-day formally resigned the office of Commissioner of Patents. The address on behalf of the employees of that bureau was eloquently responded to by him. He will enter on his duties as Postmaster-General on Monday, as yesterday intimated.

General Denver has resigned the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

Washington, Sunday, March 13.

The annnal report of the Secretary of the Treasnry on the condition of the Banks of the United States, embraces the accounts of 1,476 Banks and branches, being, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the chartered Banks which were in operation on the 1st of January, 1859:

The returns for the last three years give the following general results:

	1857.	JAN. 1. 1858.	1859.
No Bks and branches	1,416	1,422	1,476
Capital paid in	$310,876,884	$324,622,799	$401,976,244
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts	$684,466,807	$583,165,202	$655,183,799
Stocks	89,372,320	80,376,760	63,607,449
Real Estate	26,124,532	28,786,834	25,918,497
Other investments	5 820,536	6,078,906	8,327,041
Due by other Banks	66,849 206	58,062,802	78,244,961
Notes of other Banks	28,124,008	22 417,436	18,858,281
Specie Funds	26,061 641	15,380,441	26,909,911
Specie	58,349,838	74,612,833	104,531,878
LIABILITIES.			
Circulation	$114,770,842	$155,208,214	$183,306,818
Deposits	200,331,252	185,912,049	280,569,478
Due to other Banks	51,874,333	51,169,875	68,212,549
Other liabilities	19,816,840	14,186,713	15,106,447

The capital in New-York is represented at $100,285,460; in Massachusetts, $61,819,825; in Pennsylvania, $24,566,695; in Louisiana, $24 215,689, etc.

A delegation is here from Boston for the purpose of securing the removal of the Post-office to its former site.

General Shields has been ill for some days past.

The Navy Department will soon order the fitting out of vessels to relieve others on foreign stations.

It is probable that the question of an extra session will be decided early this week.

Later from Havana.

Charleston, Sunday, March 13.

The steamship *Isabella* has arrived from Havana and Key West 10th inst.

The ship *Nathan Hanau*, from Boston for New-Orleans, was totally lost on the 2d inst. on Cape Florida. Officers and crew saved.

At Havana Sugars were quiet and declining. Molasses unchanged. Sterling Exchange 10 per cent. premium. Exchange on New-York 60 days, 2 per cent. discount. Money was tight, and the banks refused to discount. Freights active.

Mob-Law Threatened in Ithica—Tannery Burnt.

Ithica, N. Y., Saturday, March 12.

Edward H. Rulloff, who has been twice convicted of the murder of his wife and child, and has recently been granted a new trial, was yesterday run out of the county by the Sheriff, who stood in fear of a mob. A meeting of the citizens of the county had been called for to-day, (Saturday,) to take measures to summarily punish the criminal. Officers started for Auburn last night to arrest and bring Rulloff back; and he is confidently expected back by the people assembled here to-day. Great excitement prevails in the village, and a riot appears unavoidable.

The extensive tannery of the Hon. E. S. Esty was destroyed by fire this morning about 5 o'clock. The loss is estimated at about $10,000, on which there was a partial insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Saturday, March 12.

The New-Mexican mail of the 21st ult. reached Independence this morning. Lieut. Beale reports the Canadian Valley as exceedingly fertile, and in every way adapted to settlement. Two of the Stockton mail parties are reported to have been cut off by the Indians. Sandoval, the Mohave chief, is dead. The Neosho and Albuquerque mail was in successful operation.

Navigation on the Connecticut.

Hartford, Saturday, March 12.

The steamer *City of Hartford* arrived this morning from New-York, being the first boat of the season.

New Bell for the Brooklyn City Hall.

The bell cast by Henry N. Hooper & Co., for the Brooklyn (N. Y.) City Hall, was exhibited on State-street to-day. It weighs 8,626 pounds.

Capt. Brown, of the ship *Belle Creole*, was instantly killed this morning by falling through the main hatch. He belonged to Marblehead.

Detention of the Prince Albert.

St. John, N. F., Saturday, March 12.

The brigantine *Neal*, which arrived at Bay of Bulls last Wednesday, spoke the steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York for Galway vid St. Johns, forty miles south of Cape Race, on Tuesday, at 9 A. M. The *Prince Albert* has not yet arrived here, and is probably kept out by the ice, of which the supply is unusually abundant.

The Navigation of the Hudson.

Albany, Sunday, March 13.

The water is quite high here, the stores on the docks and pier being inundated. Large quantities of ice passed the city last night and to-day. The weather is very warm. The Railroad people report the whole body of ice between this city and Poughkeepsie in motion. Boats are loading here for New-York.

Sale of the Yacht Wanderer.

Savannah, Saturday, March 12

The schooner *Wanderer*, of slaver notoriety, was sold at auction to-day to Charles Lamar for $4,000.

Prominent Citizen of Savannah Dead.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, March 11.

Archibald Bullock, formerly Collector at Savannah, died there on Wednesday last.

Arrival of the Ætna.

Boston, Sunday, March 13.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Ætna* from Liverpool Feb. 27, arrived at this port at 7 A. M. to-day, She brings no later news.

The Late Church Accident in Oswego.

Oswego, Friday, March 11.

The funeral of Lawrence Murray, who was killed in the late Calvary Church accident, was attended this afternoon by the military and Fire Companies, of which he was a member. The funeral of the three other victims also took place to-day.

Southern Quota Troops for Government.

Charleston, Saturday, March 12.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. Pearce, arrived at the wharf here Friday night.

Savannah, Saturday, March 12.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived at the anchorage at 7 o'clock this morning, and at the wharf at noon. All well.

The *Augusta* sails to-morrow morning at 1 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever on Slavery.—In the Church of the Rev. Dr. Cheever, in Union Square, was filled last evening to listen to a discourse—this being the series—on the subject of American Slavery. He read portions of the 34th and 35th chapters of Isaiah, which he expounded, showing how perfectly they portrayed the sins of this nation, and foreshadowed the judgments of God which would fall upon us for our oppression. His text was selected from the first and 2d verses of the 58th chapter of Isaiah: "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet and show my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins. Yet they seek me daily, and delight to know my ways, as a nation that did righteousness, and forsook not the ordinance of their God: they ask of me the ordinances of justice—they take delight in approaching to God." The greatest national sins and the greatest professed humility and piety, said the speaker, may go together. The picture drawn by the Prophet here was so graphic that, had these chapters been written for us, they could not have portrayed more truthfully our national crimes, and at the same time the course pursued by professing Christians to escape responsibility, and cover up the iniquity; the daily prayer-meetings throughout this City, and in other places, where the subject of our great and overshadowing sin is never alluded to, and where it is forbidden to speak or even pray for the slave, were an exact counterpart of the solemn assemblies of the Jews, referred to by the Prophet, in which they fasted and prayed that they might smile with the fist of wickedness. He proceeded to discuss the question of Slavery in its legislative features, and in its relation to the churches of our country. Slavery was the perpetual refinactment, day by day, of the crimes of piracy and manstealing. There was no comparison between the evils of Intemperance and Slavery. The race of drunkards renewed every three years, while Slavery is transmitted from one generation to another, and perpetuates and perpetuates itself. While the sin was fearful, and its evils getting faster hold upon us, the remedy of crime and the consequences of sin dangerous. He feared not to deal with it as anything else than sin. The passage of laws in nearly all our territories for the protection of Slave property was referred to as proof of a degenerating public sentiment. In New-Mexico, one of thirty provisions lately adopted makes it impossible for a slave, or a colored person, to testify in any case against a white man. The clergy were mainly charged with the present corrupt and perverted public sentiments upon this sin. There were more than twenty churches in this City where the slave was never prayed for, and the subject was a forbidden one for fear of its disturbing effects! Another sermon will complete the present series.

Suicides in the City during Two Days.—Yesterday morning Col. Louis Benz, formerly connected with the Prussian army, committed suicide at the Shakespeare Hotel in William-street. A few moments before the commission of the deed he was conversing cheerfully with several friends in the [illegible] room. Suddenly excusing himself, he went to his room, and a moment afterwards the report of a pistol was heard. He was found lying on the floor with the pistol grasped in his right hand, having shot himself through the heart. He appeared to have died instantly. He left a letter explaining the cause of the suicide, stating that he had suffered for some time with a severe pain in the region of the heart, which, with a failure in receiving remittances, had rendered him despondent and impelled him to self-destruction. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body. The evidence was brief and corroborated the facts stated. It was shown further, however, that the deceased was of noble birth, for years an officer in the Prussian Army, and was recently an attaché of the Prussian Legation. He was 46 years of age, and came to this country about 15 years ago. He has lived most of the time in Texas, and is reported to be an extensive land-owner there.....He was unmarried, and so far as known has no relations in this country. A verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered, and the body given in charge of his friends for interment.....On Friday night a man who gave his name as Robert Potter applied for lodgings at the Twelfth Ward Station-house, which was furnished him. On Saturday morning he departed with the other lodgers. In half an hour afterwards he leaped into the East River, and was drowned before assistance reached him. Nothing is known of his antecedent history, but the presumption is that destitution and want imparted him to self-destruction.....Elizabeth Christy, the wife of an Ethiopian minstrel, residing at No. 10 Prince-street, attempted suicide by swallowing laudanum. She was removed to the City Hospital, a stomach-pump applied, and the poisonous liquid removed. The says that she was married eight months ago, and that the recent neglect of her husband induced her to attempt self-destruction.

Meeting of Sewing Women.—An important movement has been inaugurated among the sewing women of the City, which, if it is carried out in the proper spirit, will be productive of much good. At the last monthly meeting of

though their exercises were of a much less severe character, and better suited to their years. The audience dispersed shortly after 10 P. M., apparently fully satisfied with what they had seen and heard.

FISHING-POLES IN NEW-YORK BAY.—Governor MORGAN'S veto of the bill to permit inhabitants of New-Utrecht to set poles and stakes in certain portions of New-York Bay, from which they are now excluded by the law of 1857, assigns the following reasons for his objections: "If the Harbor Commissioners should exercise the power given to them, the utmost that they could do would be to carry the Main to the shore of Staten Island at the Narrows. Should this be done it would perhaps be doubtful whether the inhabitants of New-Utrecht would not have the power to place stakes entirely across the channel directly at the Narrows. My objections to this bill are briefly that it gives rights that ought not to be granted to any one without control, and which I feel sure would not have been granted had the members of the Legislature examined the bill more carefully, and been more fully acquainted with the locality. But if granted to any one, the grant should not be limited to the inhabitants of a single town, and should be carefully defined by unambiguous provisions.

CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT AGAINST POLICEMAN WEYER.—MRS. MARTHA E. WEYER made an affidavit before the Mayor, Saturday, setting forth that her husband, Officer JOHN H. WEYER, of the Sav[illegible] Precinct, who stands charged with being connected with a house of prostitution in Canal-street, abandoned her last Monday, and she was obliged to go to the disreputable house, No. 404 Canal-street, the upper part of which was kept by a woman, named FERGUSON, and the lower part by Policeman WEYER, who lived with a woman, named MARGARET CLINTON. MRS. WEYER further stated that she had heard that Policeman WEYER intended to go to California if she had him arrested, and she asked that a warrant be issued for his arrest. She was sent to Justice WELSH, who declined to issue a warrant for the policeman's arrest, because he had not said away from her long enough to justify his apprehension on a charge of abandonment.

MOCK AUCTION CASES DISPOSED OF.—Several mock auction cases were disposed of by the Mayor, Saturday. The amounts lost by the duped ones in these cases varied from $10 to $105. ALONZO S. MORGENS, of No. 122 Broadway, was the party complained of in all the cases except one, in which the proprietor of No. 80 Broadway was charged with defrauding a man out of $45. In each case the auctioneers were compelled to refund the money to the swindled ones. The Mayor says that in these cases those who get into trouble always allow themselves to be taken through a course of trading which wholly does away with the false pretense phase of the operation, and it is impossible, in many instances, to ascertain in what the misrepresentation in a given case consists; until some of the pretended "jewelers" are arrested with the confederates, it will be difficult to bring any of the parties engaged in these swindles to justice.

CAMPHENE LAMP EXPLOSIONS.—MRS. JNO. CUNNINGHAM, residing at No. 101 West Thirty-third-street was severely burned on Friday evening by the explosion of a camphene lamp. She was filling the lamp with one of the wicks lighted—an act of culpable recklessness causing nearly all this kind of accidents—when the fluid ignited, exploding the lamp and communicating the burning fluid over the clothes of MRS. CUNNINGHAM and her little child who was standing by her side. The woman caught up the child and rushed into the yard, where a neighbor stripped them of their burning clothing. Both were severely burned, neither are thought to be fatally injured..... ANN ROGERS, a servant girl living at No. 61 Greenwich-street, was badly, if not fatally, burned on Saturday evening from carelessly filling a lighted lamp in the same manner as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. She was taken to the City Hospital.

THE TEHUANTEPEC STEAMER—CHANGE IN THE DAY OF SAILING.—The steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, Capt WILSON, which was advertised to leave this port for Havana and New-Orleans on the 16th inst., has had the time of sailing postponed one week, to Wednesday, 23d inst., when she will positively depart. The change in the day of sailing was rendered necessary to afford more time to complete arrangements. She takes no passengers for California from this port, but only to Havana and New-Orleans. At the latter port she takes the place of the steamship *Quaker City*, now plying to Minatitlan, and carrying the mails and passengers via the Tehuantepec route. She also takes freight for New-Orleans, a considerable quantity of which has already been received. To Havana she carries no freight except in specie.

ACCIDENT FROM THE WIND.—The heavy gale of wind which prevailed early on Saturday morning unfastened the sign over Mr. DE WITT'S book-store No. 169 Nassau-street, and sent it dashing to the pavement. TIMOTHY DWYER, a waiter employed in the dining saloon No. 17 Spruce-street, happened to be passing at the time, and was hit by the descending sign. He was picked up insensible, conveyed to the City Hospital, and given in charge of Dr. SHRADY, the House-Surgeon. His injuries proved not to be so serious as were at first supposed, a dislocation of the right ankle and several contused wounds about the head and shoulders comprising the extent of his injuries.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING IN BROOKLYN.—A lecture on Congregational Singing was delivered in the Reformed Dutch Chapel, in Harrison-street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 28, by Professor LOWELL MASON, of this City. At its close, a Committee of five persons was chosee, one from each of five Evangelical denominatioee, to take measures to procure a prize tract on the subject. It is the intention of this Committee to offer a premium of $50 for oee which shall, in the judgment of a Committee of pastors of Evangelical churches of this City, be entitled to the award.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE GERMAN CABINET MAKERS.—Meetings of the German piano-forte makers and carvers were held on Saturday night. The former assembled at No. 281 Grand-street, the latter at the Steuben House in the Bowery. The object in both cases was the same, viz., an increase in the rate of wages. The workmen demand 15 per cent. additional, and the demand has, in several instances, been complied with. The determination was unanimously arrived at last night to keep up the agitation until the whole body of employere accede to the terme required.

STEALING A MAN'S WIFE AND STOCK IN TRADE.—HENRY ORTH, a German who keeps a clothing store at No. 35 Rose-street, on Saturday missed his wife and two hundred dollars worth of ready-made clothing. Subsequent inquiry developed the fact that BERNARD VAN TAIN, another German, had eloped with the missing wife and carried with him the missing garments. The loet clothing was found, but not the lost wife. VAN TAIN was locked up in the Tombs by Justice CONNOLLY.

CHILD THROWN OUT OF A THIRD-STORY WINDOW BY AN INSANE MOTHER.—MRS. JULIA REMIS, who resides at No. 261 Canal-street, for some time past has been subject to attacks of temporary mental aberration. On Saturday evening while suffering from one of these attacks, she threw her son, a child about a year old, out of a third-story window. The child lived but a short time afterwards. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

THE ERIE RAILROAD TUNNEL AT BERGEN.—Work on the Bergen Tunnel is going forward briskly. A large force of men is on the ground, and as soon as the shafts are pumped dry blasting will be resumed. The pumps are now working in the second shaft, which has a depth of something like 70 feet in it, and communicating with the greater part (some 1,200 feet) of the tunnel, furnishes a point of operation from which it will not be necessary to remove the pumping apparatus until the entire drainage is completed. Some 15 feet of water has already been drawn off.

WARM WEATHER.—Yesterday was altogether the finest day of the season, so far. Fires were a positive discomfort, overcoats were discarded, and the evening, but little cooler than the day, was warm and pleasant as early Summer. Immense crowds took advantage of the leisure of the day to visit the Central Park, the cars running full till a late hour. As usual on a fine Sunday, the accommodations for City railroad travel were quite insufficient.

MUTINY AND ARREST.—Five seamen, belonging to the ship *Columbia*, Capt. BAYAN, were arrested yesterday morning by the Harbor Police upon a charge of mutiny and revolt, preferred by the Captain. Their names are ROBERT TAYLOR, WILLIAM CLARK, JOHN WILSON, THOMAS GOLDEN and WILLIAM FIELD. They were committed for examination by order of the United States Marshal, and will probably be brought before a United States Commissioner to-day.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On Saturday, Coroner JACKMAN took the *ante-mortem* statement of MRS. CAROLL, of No. 276 Houston-street, who was shot on Friday night by her son, WM. CARROLL, as heretofore reported. She stated that the shooting was entirely accidental, and her statement was corroborated by others. It is probable that she will survive her injuries.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A WALL-STREET BROKER.—Nicholas Philo de Young, a Wall-street broker, is charged with having palmed off a worthless check for $15 on a Mr. Forrest, doing business at No. 212 Broadway. Since the passing of the check De Young has not been found. The victim of the check speculation preferred a complaint against the broker on Friday, and Justice WELSH issued a warrant for his arrest.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—The Trustees of the Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church have secured eligible lots on Fourth-street, near the Washington Parade Ground, and will commence building a new church on the 1st of May. The congregation will continue worship in the old building for the present.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were received at the New-York Hospital during the week endieg Friday last, 30 patients; 28 were discharged; 4 died, and 245 remain. Of the number remaining in the institution, 212 are males and 33 femalee.

SHAD.—Two fine shad, the first in our waters this season, were caught Friday evening by GEORGE SMACK, of Staten Island.

Police Reports.

A NOTED SPORTING MAN ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—JOHN HYLER, a well known sporting man of this City, who became somewhat notorious in connection with the murder of Bill Poole at Stanwix Hall, Pittsburgh, was arrested last week on a charge of bigamy. His first wife, Mrs. Augusta Hyler, lodged a complaint before Justice WELSH, that her husband married, in June last, a Miss SARAH SPENCER, residing at No. 258 Elizabeth-street, at the time, the lawful [illegible] in support of the charge [illegible] Forty-third-street, de[illegible] the [illegible] in question at the above premises, [illegible] of the 3d of June last. On these affidavits the magistrate granted a warrant for the arrest of Hyler, and Officer Smith, of the City Hall Precinct, soon took him into custody. He was committed to the Tombs, whence he was released on Saturday on $1,000 bail. Mr. Jeremiah Youeg, of Canal-street, became his surety. The complainant, who is a very beautiful woman, it is said, had not lived with her husband for some time previous to his marriage with Miss Speecer. The accused admits the charge, but alleges that the secoed marriage was performed while he was ender the influence of liquor, and was not considered by him to be a *bona fide* marriage. It is said that the clergyman who performed the ceremony received as a fee for his services a three-dollar counterfeit bill wrapped around a penny. The house where the marriage took place is the somewhat notorious "Vestris Bloom Dépôt," kept by a Mrs. Speecer, who is the widow of the *quondam* circus clown, Sylvester Speecer, commonly known as Syl. Speecer. It was a daughter of the widow Spencer, named Sarah, who acted the part of bride.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—Ae John Curin, who resides in the upper part of the Tweetieth Ward, was oe his way home, at a late hour Satnrday evening, he was intercepted, knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and his porte-monnais, coetaining $15 in bills and gold. Quickly recovering from the blow he received, be pnrsued the robber, soon captured him, and recovered his property. The prisoner gave his nam as Samuel Lattun, aged 21, and bueieess thet of a blacksmith. Justice BROWNELL, of the Fourth District Police Court, locked him up for trial.... Two dead rabbits on Saturday night attacked Wm. Brennan in Baxter-street, and robbed him of $12. George Spencer, one of the culprits, was subsequently arrested and locked up in the Tombs.

YOUNG BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Six youngsters, the eldest not yet 11, were arrested on Saturday charged with breaking into the office of Mr. Hines, in Thirtieth-street, breaking open a safe and stealing $40 in pennies and $10 in silver. They were found selling the pennies at considerable discount from their value. John Hedge and Thomas O'Neil, each 17, entered the house of Pauline Feredman, No. 32 Henry-street, and carried away a quantity of silver ware. Michael Kelley, 15, entered with a false key the dwelling-house No. 106 Eighth-street, and carried away aoout $25 worth of clothing. The batch of youthful burglars were all committed for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.—EMILE CLEPPER, a young German, has for some time past been taking morphine to enable him to sleep. On Saturday night he took an overdose and died during the night at the Westchester House, where he had taken lodgings. He was a clerk in Mr. BUSTNER'S drug store in Fourth-avenue. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, when the above facts were developed and a verdict rendered accordingly.

POISONED THROUGH CARELESSNESS.—JULIA SMITH, who resided at No. 41 Thomas-street, died yesterday from the effects of a solution of sugar of lead taken in mistake for other medicine. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

CHILD FATALLY SCALDED.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest, at No. 134 Leonard-street, upon the body of ALFRED L. HOFFMAN, a child 2 years old, who died from scalds received from the accidental upsetting of a cup of boiling coffee. Verdict accordingly.

The Body-Snatching Case.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appeared in your paper, based upon an affidavit of FREDERICK LANE, of No. 13 William-street, before his Hoeor Mayor TIEMANN, to the effect that the Westcott Express Company had, without shadow of authority, taken from the steamer *Florida* a corpse, and spirited it away for the purpose of extorting a charge from the friends. The Mayor very properly cited the Company to an immediate investigation, which resulted as follows: Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, one of the agents of the steamship line, appeared with Mr. WESTCOTT, and stated that we were ordered by them to take charge of and forward said body; that it was directed to Hamilton, Canada West; and that we accordingly delivered it to the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-street, which was the proper medium for forwarding it. The agents of the line acted from the purest motives, as it had remained upon the dock several hours without being claimed, and it was supposed the direction upon it was inteeded as an order to forward. Certainly, the Express Company had no idea of body snatching, as violently set forth by said LANE. It happened that Police Commissioner STILLMAN was in the Mayor's Office during the investigation, and voluntarily stated that he was present on the wharf when the Express driver was ordered by Mr. MITCHELL to take charge of and forward as directed. Whereupon, the Mayor dismissed the case; and as Mr. LANE has made no retraction, we respectfully request to be set right before the public.

Truly yours, WESTCOTT EXPRESS CO.,
No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Annual Report of the City Comptroller.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR TAX-PAYERS — "THE TWENTY-FIVE-DOLLAR ORDINANCE."

Mr. WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller of Brooklyn, has recently prepared his annual statement of the financial department of the city for the last fiscal year. The Comptroller, in his communication to the Common Council, calls the attention of that body to some facts of interest, especially to tax-payers. He saye the revenues for the last fiscal year have been in the aggregate all that was anticipated, and, were it not that some of the appropriations have been largely exceeded, there would not have existed the necessity of the passage of a law to enable the Common Council to pay off deficiencies amounting to some $27,000. There has been no necessity for such assistance from the Legislature since 1851, and then the authorities, as an apology for calling in such aid, changed the termination of the fiscal year from May to September. No excuse, says the Comptroller, can be offered for asking authority to make the present loan, because *every dollar of it was incurred in open violation of one of the plainest provisions of the Charter*, which reads as follows:

"And it shall not be lawful for the Common Council of the said city to borrow any money, or to enter into any contract, by which they may be compelled to pay money, except for the purposes for which they are or may be authorized to raise money by tax, and then only to an amount not exceeding the sum they are authorized by law to raise by tax during that municipal year, for the purposes for which such money may be borrowed or contract entered into."

The ordinances of the city follow this up by prohibiting any city officer from contracting debts on account of the city, unless an appropriation had previously been made for the specific purpose.

In discussing this matter the Comptroller says that it is not the amount of the deficiency but the principle involved which should arrest the attention of the authorities. If the principle will hold good in this instance, it would be equally binding if the deficiency were as large as the city debt.

"*The Twenty-five Dollar Ordinance.*"—The report calls attention to the abuses existing under this ordinance. By it the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies is authorized after having obtained the consent of the Mayor, to contract for repairs and supplies to the extent of $25. It not unfrequently occurs that an order is issued to John Doe to-day, directing him to furnish a certain article—say lumber for the corporation workshop—not to exceed $25 worth; on the next day or two days after, perhaps, another order is given to the same person for the same amount of material, and in this manner successive orders may issue until sufficient quantities have been obtained for an entire year's consumption. The same system is carried on in making repairs. A fire company want an engine-house repaired. The Commissioner, under this law, has expended $75 to $100 by ordering $25 worth of work at one time. The Comptroller says: "These are not isolated cases by any means, there are a number of them (bills) on file in the Department, and it were far better that the restriction be removed, and the Commissioner allowed to contract debts *ad libitum*, than see the ordinances thus evaded."

Bureau of Arrears—The creating of a Bureau of Arrears is again urged, with the additional reasons that the Collector of Taxes will soon be called upon to receive arrears of water rents in addition to the great amount of arrears of taxes and assessments. Aside from the reasons now and heretofore urged for establishing this Bureau, the most forcible reason of all is, that under the present system there is no check kept upon the amount of arrears collected in any De partment, either of the city or county.

Justices' Courts—Of these Courts the Comptroller thus speaks: "The manner in which business was transacted in the Police and Justices' Courts up to the time of making my last report, and to which I called the earnest attention of your Honorable Body, has in a great measure been remedied: 1. By the interposition of Judge CULVER, in refusing to tax constables' bills; and, 2. By the influence of the Grand Jury, who have recently manifested a fraternal solicitude for the well-being of the Justices. These movements, being almost simultaneous, have not only corrected many abuses which heretofore existed, but have been the means of bringing thousands of dollars into the treasury which perhaps would have otherwise been diverted from its legitimate destination." He recommends that the duties of clerks be clearly defined by statutory provisions, and that the number of coarts might well be reduced.

Outstanding Certificates.—The outstanding certificates, at 7 per cent. interest, payable "when the money shall have been collected and in the Treasury," amounts in the aggregate to $175,000. These certificates are issued to contractors for all classes of local improvements. The Comptroller thinks that if this system continues, and this class of city securities accumulates, it will be a serious drawback upon the revenue of the city and may eventually affect other securities of a most vital character. The payment for all contracts is recommended to be paid in cash. This would save to the assessed for local improvements of from twenty to twenty-five per cent., and would place the borrowing of money under the control of the city authorities just as

[illegible] in the hands of needy contractors, who [illegible] into a reflection upon the credit of the city by the whole of this $175,000 in certificates in the hands of third parties! The Comptroller [illegible] the following points in favor of the cash system: "First. By controlling your own securities you protect the financial reputation of the city. Second. You relieve the parties assessed or taxed, and secure to them a more permanent and substantial class of improvements at a greatly reduced cost. Third. You will effectually kill off a class of men who are ever ready to take a mortgage upon a contractor's exemption and necessities, to the great detriment of the public."

The gross receipts for the year were $3,890,459 12. The expenditures, with cash in the treasury amounting to $902,438 69, equals the receipts. The whole city debt is less than five per cent. on the amount of property as returned by the Assessor for the year 1858.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 2-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevalt streets.

[Advertisement.]

MACKEREL! MACKEREL! MACKEREL!
New George's Bank Codfish,
Extra Fine Cheese,
Spiced Salmon in half cans,
For sale by
Geo. C. PARKER & BROTHER, 259 Washington-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Appetite gone, tongue fevered, bowels inactive, uemistakable symptoms of a weak stomach and disordered liver, can be cured by a course of this unequaled tonic and anti bilious medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

We would call the attention of parties wishing to purchase farms or country residences to W. L SEYMOUR'S Real Estate List, published in this morning's paper.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption.—WINCHESTER'S genuine preparation of Dr. Churchill's HYPOPHOSPHITES, for consumption, sold, wholesale and retail, at the sole office, No. 49 John-st., where circulars may be obtained. Price $2 per bottle. Three bottles for $5. Trade supplied.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 29th-st.

The most tasty and graceful Hat in New-York is manufactured and sold by
ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No oee is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—The poison cry against hair dyes raised in Cincinnati has resulted in establishing the harmlessness and superiority of CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Hair Dye. Facts are very stubborn things to get over. See Dr. Chilton's card at CRISTADORO'S, and be convinced. Applied privately by experienced artists at No. 6 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sidebeards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st. Will remove April 1 to No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken on glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale Low for Cash or Approved Paper, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

We would call the attention of parties wishing to purchase FARMS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES to W. L. SEYMOUR'S REAL-ESTATE LIST, published in this morning's paper.

To Capitalists and Real Estate Owners.—The principal member of a well-known mercantile firm, unfortunate in the crash of '57, desires to take agencies for the collection of rents, dividends, the letting of houses, stores, &c.; or to act as the business agent for executors, trustees, or those who may wish to avoid the trouble of the various details of such business. If preferred, a certain amount per annum will be accepted in lieu of a commission.

For business talent, capability, and most untiring energy, the advertiser will refer to the highest and most influential names in this City; or, if necessary, security will be given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

We would call the attention of parties wishing to purchase FARMS OR COUNTRY RESIDENCES, to W. L. SEYMOUR'S REAL-ESTATE LIST, published oe the 6th page.

He! for Pike's Peak!
AND THE GOLD DIGGINGS!

No mother's son should be allowed to go to the Gold Diggings without one of those VOLCANIC-REPEATING RIFLES or PISTOLS, which carry from seven to thirty balls.

Without doubt, they are the most complete weapon ever introduced with the water-proof ball, which is not effected by any change of climate, or subject to the many mishaps to which the ordinary revolver is liable to.

With a good conscience and a Volcanic Pistol, you may sleep soundly and safely, with your hard-earned nuggets by your side.

My friend, if you have regard for your life or your scalp, do not fail to get one or more of these invaluable weapons before starting on your journey. Buy for yourself, and advise your friends to do the same. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Rifles, Carbines and Pistols, carrying from 7 to 30 balls, twenty-five per cent. less than Colt's, and so much better.
JOSEPH MERWIN, Agent,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.
Also, Sole Agent for the American G. D. and Waterproof Percussioe Caps.

This Interests Every Reader.—Hotel keepers, public and private institutions, steamers and sailing vessels, as well as every family, will certainly adopt the Philipto Spring Bed. Indeed, considering its cost, (from $5 to $6,) its durability, its comfort, and the bedding it saves, (requiring but one mattress,) no one can afford to be without it.—*Mer. Traveller.*

Principal Dépôt No. 378 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Bedsteads and mattresses at lowest possible prices.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis, / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELLENEY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Geets and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety, unsurpassed by any in this City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELLENEY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishmeet is at No. 233 Broedway. Twelve private rooms for the applicatioe of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Boys about choosing a trade, business, or profession, should obtain a phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, to learn for what they are best qualified, and how to make the most of their talents.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER. (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED

YOUNG—BAUSHER.—In this City, on Monday, March 7, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, DANIEL R. YOUNG and Miss JULIA A. BAUSHER, of this City.

DIED.

RANDELL.—In this City, on Sunday, March 13, DAVID RANDELL, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 78 West 47th st., on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MILDRUM.—In this City, on Sneday, March 13, GEORGE FRANKLIN, only son of Samuel A. and Mery E. Mildram, aged 11 years 4 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 124 Houstoe-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Middletown, Coen., papers please copy.

HOAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 13, suddenly, of disease of the heart, MATTHEW HOAN, formerly of Baltimore, Md., in the 46th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 141 West 10th st.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

ALBERTSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 13, of consumption, ANN ELIZA, wife of Chas. B. Albertson, aged 33 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father in law, Joseph Albertson, No. 36 Downing st., on Tuesday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HINES.—In this City, on Sunday, March 13, after a short illness, NANCY MCWHORTER, wife of Francis S. Miner, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the South Baptist Church, West 25th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

DUNN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 12, CORNELIA ANN, daughter of Richard P. and Lavinia Dunn, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 14 3d st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 12, at 9 o'clock A. M., HARRY L. RISLEY, only son of Mrs. Dr. S. Allen, aged 19 years and 1 month.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) from No. 2 West 25th st., corner of Broadway. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BARLOW.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 12, CHARLES, infant son of Charles and Grace Barlow, aged 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 250 West 31st st.

OSGOOD.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 12, FANNIE FOSTER, daughter of Samuel M. and Serena M. Osgood, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Christian Zabriskie, No. 197 Prince-st. Her remains will be taken to Hackensack.

COMPTON.—In this City, on Sunday, March 13, ANN MARIA COMPTON, wife of William Compton, aged 30 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of 24th-st and 3d-av., without further notice, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LEARNED.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 12, LEWIS ALBERT, son of Edward and Caroline A. Learned, aged 6 weeks.

LA MANNA.—In East Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 12, DOMINICO LA MANNA, aged 42 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family, officers and members of the Dramatic Fund Association, the New-York Musical Mutual Protection Association, and the Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, of Masons, also the members of the three French lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, De Kalb-av., between Houston and Ryerson sts., East Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

LEAVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 13, T. D. LEAVENS, a native of Hull, Eng., aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitatioe, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residecee, No. 8 Front-st., Brooklyn. The members of the St. George's Society are also respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 12, Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, Quincy-st., fourth house east of Classon-av.

PAGE.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, March 11, of consumption, SARAH W., wife of George Page.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 South 4th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WELLMAN.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday, March 12, THEODORE COLES, son of the Rev. Merritt H. and Catharine A. Wellman, aged 2 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Moeday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Ascession, Greenpoint, L. I., whence the remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., New-York.

VALENTINE.—At West Morrisania, on Sunday morning, March 13, of croup, RICHARD TOWNSEND, youngest son of Joseph M. and Julia Valentine, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 12½ o'clock, this day, (Monday,) from the residence of his parents, at West Morrisania. The cars leave 26th st. station at 11½ o'clock, stopping at Melrose station; returning at 1½ and 4 P. M.

MERRITT.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, March 12, of scarlet fever, GEORGE, son of EDWARD and MARY G. MERRITT, aged 3 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The steamboat for Port Richmond leaves New-York, foot of Whitehall-st., at 1 o'clock, and returns at 4½ o'clock.

WESTERLO.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, Feb. 7, BLANDUS WESTERLO, only son of the late Rensselaer Westerlo, Esq., of Albany.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of parties wishing to purchase FARMS OR COUNTRY RESIDENCES to W. L. SEYMOUR'S REAL ESTATE LIST, published on Sixth Page.

SPREAD EAGLEISM,
SPREAD EAGLEISM,
SPREAD EAGLEISM,
BY
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THE GENUINE YOUNG AMERICA.
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SPREAD EAGLEISM,
By GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
Author of "Young America in Wall-street," &c.,
Is published this day, one volume 12mo, price 75 cents.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.

THE BONNER HAT
THE BONNER HAT
THE BONNER HAT
The Bonner Hat
for
SUMMER WEAR
in
1859
Will be ready for delivery
on
SATURDAY, APRIL 2,
by
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY,
New-York.

Manufactory at Norwalk, Conn

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR'S
REAL ESTATE LIST;
NEW-YORK CITY.

House No. 1 Gramercy Park, corner 21st st.
House in West 36th st., 18.9x60.
House in West 36th st., 20x60.
House in West 37th-st., 25x100.
House in West 36th-st., 16.8x57.
House in West 39th-st., 17.1x50.
House in West 39th-st., 21x55.
House in West 42d-st., 25x60.
House in 2d-av., below 10th-st., 18x56.
House in 126th-st., 4 lots.
Store No. 14 Platt st.

A number of desirable houses in BROOKLYN, ranging from $2,000 to $36,000, to sell or exchange for Country Property.

Parties desirous of purchasing property at YONKERS can find upon my books very desirable residences, both small and large, and at prices to suit, varying from $4,500 to $30,000.

The peculiar beauty and healthfulness of YONKERS, together with its situation upon one of the most beautiful and picturesque rivers of the world, and its nearness to New-York, being accessible at all hours, render it the most advantageous for both a Summer retreat and a permanent residence, of any place within the vicinity of the City.

On the east side of the Hudson River I would offer residences at TARRYTOWN at $7,500, $10,000, $16,000, $17,000, $20,000, $11,000, $30,000. The places vary from 5 acres to 50 acres, and most of them command fine views of the river for miles, both up and down, and being situated on high ground. They have consequently the advantage of cool breezes in Summer.

AT DOBBS' FERRY

I would offer a most desirable retreat for both Winter and Summer. The house is built of stone in the very best manner, and is 40x46. The grounds are well laid out with fruit of every description, has also a vineyard of 4,000 grape vines, together with 150 apple trees, all in full bearing. Two large graperies contain about 100 vines, yielding from 500 to 1,000 lbs. a season of the finest grapes, which sell in this City from $1 to $1 50 a lb. The place is complete in every way, outbuildings of every description, and the grounds are decked with most beautiful shade and ornamental trees.

AT SING SING

A small farm of 6 acres, with fruit of every description, and under fine cultivation. Neat brick house with all necessary outbuildings, in fact a little "gem of a place."

AT CROTON

A Flouring and Feed Mill, with 35 acres of ground well fenced; also good frame house, nearly new. The mill is now doing a good business.

AT PEEKSKILL

A small place within 1 mile of the dépôt, containing 1 acre with a cheap 2-story house, 24x34, containing 12 rooms, pipe wells, large cisterns, shade trees, young fruit trees. Fine view of the river and environs from the observatory. The house is in perfect repair.

ALSO, 14 acres on LAKE MAHOPAC road, with fine commodious house containing 28 rooms. Fine shade and fruit trees. 2 large fish-ponds, all necessary outbuildings, house is furnished, which, together with two span of horses, 4 cows, hogs and poultry will be sold or exchanged for City Property.

ALSO, a neat little cottage situated in the village, and containing 14 rooms; house is well-built and offers a pleasant residence for a man of moderate means.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE

A very desirable Farm, under fine cultivation, and covered with the choicest kinds of fruit, the present owner having devoted most of his time to its culture.

AT RED HOOK

7 acres smooth and very productive land, situate about 3 miles from lower RED HOOK, has upon it a very thrifty bearing apple orchard, besides other fruit and ornamental trees, two flower gardens and extensive vegetable gardens. The buildings consist of a good house, 36x36, stables, well-filled ice-house, piggery, &c.;

AT HUDSON PARK.

12 miles from New-York, a very handsome house and about 3 acres of ground. It lies immediately upon the river. The house has all the conveniences of a City residence. There are few places surpass this for beauty. On the west side of the Hudson I would offer places at COXSACKIE, NEWBURG, KINGSTON, HAVERSTRAW and SYACK, embracing both handsome residences and desirous Farms.

AT BETHEL, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.,

Near WHITE LAKE, 7 miles from COCHECTON, on E. R., and 7 miles from MONTICELLO, the county seat, 120 acres, 70 cleared, the balance woodland; would make a fine stock-raising Farm. New frame house, 35x27, 2-story and attic, new barn and outbuildings. Will exchange for a small place within 15 or 20 miles of this City.

AT ELM LAKE FARM, N. Y.,

At LAKE PLEASANT, known as the Rhinlander Mansion, situate 54 miles from SARATOGA, 75 miles from ALBANY, 84 from AMSTERDAM, 1,154 acres, 300 cleared. House frame, filled with brick; 16 rooms, white hall; fine fishing and hunting on the place. Will be sold or exchanged, furnished complete and everything in complete order.

AT RYE

66 acres of fine land, offering advantages for residences, being situate immediately on the Sound.

AT STRATFORD, CONN.,

A 2-story and basement frame house, 23x41, containing 9 rooms; lot 100x305, under new picket fence. Barn and wood-house, some fruit, good water. The appearance of the place is very striking, and is remarked as one of the "beauty spots" of the town. It is within 5 minutes of the depôt.

ALSO, a very pleasant place containing 18 acres, with good house, and ¼ mile of hard beach.

ALSO in CONNECTICUT residences at STAMFORD, BIRMINGHAM, DARIEN, FAIRFIELD and NORWALK.

To whom I would offer property in NEW-JERSEY and LONG ISLAND, at desirable localities, and parties wishing to purchase either Farms or small residences, cannot fail of being suited from an inspection of my books.

Full particulars of the above property, together with Maps and Views of many of the places can be seen at my office, No. 19 Nassau-st., room 5.

W. L. SEYMOUR.

Desirable Property to rent at various points, both furnished and unfurnished.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES BY SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty st.:

20th-st., near 5th-av., brown stone, 25x65 feet, price	$22,000
36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs	13,000
29th st., between Madison and 5th ave	15,500
No. 26 West 21st-st.	8,000
49th st., near 6th-av., brown-stone	9,500
2d-av. and 18th-st.	15,000
22d-st., near 7th-av.	9,500
45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs	9,000
38th-av., near 7th-av.	9,000
18th-av., near 14th-st.	14,000

$500—FOR SALE—THE THREE BROWN-stone high-stoop houses, situated in 49th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. in a good neighborhood; the houses are three-stories, with basement and cellar; they are well finished, and built in the best manner, with modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water and water-closets, speaking-tubes, marble mantels; terms to suit the purchaser; they are the cheapest houses in the City. Apply to THOS. McMANUS No 153 East 47th-st., or of BRYAN McCAHILL, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a library extension on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of the size. Large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms, apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 39th and 38th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES PHYFE, President, No. 192 Broadway.

$25,000 FOR PROPERTY NO. 94 READE-st, lot 25x82.6.
$12,500 for first-class house and full lot. No. 143 Green-st.
$3,800 for a good house No. 139 West 36th-st., 18.9x100.
$6,000 for a good 3-story and base. house, No. 113 Jay-st., Brooklyn, 75 per cent. to remain
Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO.,
No. 208 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—first-class brown stone-front houses, Nos. 18, 18 and 22: 120 feet west of Broadway; houses 25x60 feet, four stories high, built in the very best manner, with all modern improvements: lots half the block; terms easy. Apply to G. J. MOERET, No. 50 Christopher-st., or P. E. CHRISTIE, No. 87 Christopher-st.; or to RUTHERFURD & DOUGLAS, Attorneys, &c., No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—NOS. 171 AND 173 Suffolk-st., near Houston, a brick two-story and attic house on No. 171, a four-story brick building on No. 173, and a three story brick building in rear of both; could all be readily altered into dwellings, to bring a large rent; ground 44x100 feet; leasehold 11 years unexpired, with two renewals of 21 years each. Price, $6,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP house and lot, No. 150 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has been built three years; has all the modern improvements, Chilson's furnace, painted and grained hall, frescoed and tiled, in perfect order. Let 20 feet by 75, and 9 feet. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Inquire of J. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway, or S. B. HITCHING, No. 30 John-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR LET—SUBSTANTIally built and elegantly furnished, No. 134 West 12th-st., near 5th-av. House to let, large, convenient and in good order, No. 137 West 26th-st; $600. House to let, 20 rooms, Croton water throughout, No. 126 West 37th-st. Finishery to let, well lighted, and with steam-power, No. 126 West 37th-st. Apply to CHARLES PARKER & CO., No. 225 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 PACIFIC-st., Brooklyn, very convenient to the ferry, and an excellent location; house in perfect order, and with all the modern conveniences. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. The furniture will also be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 23 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 SECOND-AVENUE, SOUTHwest corner of 19th-st., four-story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue; could be conveniently changed for business purposes; lot 28 by 75, house 28 by 42; range, bath, gas, laundry tubs, &c.; built expressly for the owner's occupation; price, $14,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau-st., room 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—The new 3-story brick house No. 8 Mansfield place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price, $4,500; not over $1,000 will be required to be paid down; the balance can, if desired, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any hour of the day. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE four-story and attic house, 25 by 89 feet, No. 31 East 14th st., for one or three years, with 2 coach-house and stable, if wanted. Also, for sale or lease a lot on Irving-place, 50 feet, an 18th-st. 120 f.et. Apply at No. 75 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, NO. 175, AN elegant brown-stone front house, four stories, with base ment and under-cellar, built in the most complete manner, with all the late improvements: lot full size; house 50 feet deep. Inquire of J. W. FALCONER, on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE LOW—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 6 West Washington-place, two doors from Washington-square; in fine order, and early possession given. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 16 Pine-st., or Box No. 3 707 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front house, No. 214 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It has all the modern improvements and is well adapted to a small family. Terms easy JOHN G. SHEA, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., Caxton Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 30 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FEY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A STRICTLY first-class, four story English basement house, located in 29th-st., not far from 5th av., built for the owner in the most substantial manner. About one-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and other less valuable property in or near the City will be taken in part payment. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Beaver-st.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, property located at Yonkers, Hastings and Williamsburg. The Yonkers and Hastings property is beautifully situated, commanding a view from the Highlands to New-York, some of which are situate on Warburton-av., Willow-st., Hudson-st., (or Ravine-av.,) and Gold-st. The property at Unionstown, (near Hastings,) containing about 75 acres very high land, commanding fine view of surrounding country, East River, Long Island Sound, Hudson River, &c. Good land well adapted to vineyards, fruits, &c., very cheap. Williamsburg property situated at Nos. 157 and 171 South 5th-st., five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry; brick houses three stories high.

Also, at Yonkers, two lots, each about four acres, on Albany Turnpike-road, (Broadway;) also, one lot containing about 20 acres with house on it, and light water-power. One of the above lots in Yonkers contains about four acres convenient of access to both dépôts and steamboats. The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, both as to size and payments. Apply at H. G. LAWRENCE'S book-store, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DESIRABLE HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—For sale two new three-story brick houses on Ryerson-place, 200 feet from Gates av., in the immediate vicinity of the churches, schools and best improvements, on Clinton and Washington avs., and the Fulton-av. Railroad. The houses are 22x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in a neat and superior manner, Philadelphia brick fronts, 13 rooms, with pantries and modern gas fixtures. Will be sold for $4,500, and a large part of the purchase money remain on mortgage. Also, for sale, a large number of desirable building lots on Gates Green and Lafayette avs., and intersecting streets, immediately adjacent to the houses. The location is airy and healthy, and convenient to all the ferries to New-York. With its social advantages, churches superior schools, and the recent introduction of water of remarkable purity, Brooklyn is rendered one of the most desirable places for residence in the land. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 73 EAST 28TH-st., north side near 4th-av. Lot 98 feet 9 inches, by 21 feet 10½ inches. House 56 feet deep. Brown stone front, four stories, with a high basement, sub-cellar dug-ged, a warm furnace and range, hot and cold water throughout the house, gas fixtures, chandeliers go with house all complete, painted walls, four coats from the basement to the attic, the sidewalk newly flagged and laid in plaster, new gutter and curb, bath, water-closets, and wash tubs all complete. The house was put in thorough repair two years ago regardless of expense by the owner, who has occupied it since it was built. Price $11,000. Inquire within, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 39 by 50, and lot, with side of Pearl-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars, inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low for cash or on time. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO 15 LEXington-av., near Gramercy Park; it has eleven side windows; solid black walnut stair-case to top of house; 3 back stairs, and built with every convenience—on the English basement plan, with dining-room on parlor-floor. Lot 23 feet 2 inches by 100 feet; house 23 feet 2 inches by 76 feet. For terms, &c., apply to HAWLEY & GLOVER, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Two new first-class three story, high-stoop, brown-stone, basement, sub-cellar, brick houses, on the southerly side of Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; the houses have gas throughout; also, marble mantels, range, &c., and all within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent, $460. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown stone English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone house and lot, No. 17 East 31d-st., near 5th av., lot 26x99, house 25x60, nearly new, built in the best manner and with all the modern improvements; location unexceptionable; price $22,000, which is $2,000 less than its real value. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or address Box No. 1,798 Post office.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLY LOCATED RESIdence No. 150 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, consisting of a brown-stone front house and lot, with extra lot in the rear of same size, running through to Portland-av. The premises are in good order, and will be sold on favorable terms. For full particulars, please apply as above, or to CHAS. ALTENHEIN, No. 170 William st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AVAILABLE PROPERTY IN THE TENTH WARD.—The well-built three-story brick house, No. 16 Ludlow st., is offered for sale or exchange for a house and lot up town, of about equal value, $6,000. The house has gas, Croton water and a fine sub-cellar, and is available for profit. Apply on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented, to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—NO. 1131 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with always ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house in 31st-st., near 6th-av.; has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order; a smaller house, or good City lots, would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 912 Broadway, or address WM. DAY, Box 772 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 278 Hnuston-st, near Sniffolk-st. Lot 21x100 feet. House 44 feet. Bath, gas, range, hot and cold water. Price $7,500. $5,000 on mortgage if desired. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—AN ELEGANT, spacious five-story brown-stone house, No. 31 East 21st-st., close to Broadway; well built, and replete with every modern improvement; has been lately papered in an elegant manner, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country store, dwelling-house, and out-buildings, with five acres of land, all in good order, situated on Long Island, 28 miles from the City, and two minutes' walk from dépôt. Inquire of W. L. SCHOENER, No. 221 Pearl, corner Platt-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., 25x58, lot 25x100. The property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12 and 3 to 6 o'clock. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NO. 59 WEST 14th-st., a three-story and basement house, 25x112; house full size of the lot, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front house No. 56 St. Mark's-place. The house has all the modern improvements, and halls and rooms are elegantly papered to 4th story. Terms reasonable. $16,000 can remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 61 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 14th-st., complete in every respect, with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and comprising nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.—CANAL-STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to devisees, under will of Ann Jay, deceased, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lawrartine place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av.—House 22x48, lot 96.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment cottage No. 214 Livingston, between Bond and Nevins-sts., Brooklyn. This house is in perfect order. Price, including gas fixtures, $4,250; part may remain. Apply to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 131 West-st. Rents for $325 and Croton rent. Lot 25x58 feet. Price $2,750. Terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 60x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. E. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL 3-story and basement high-stoop houses in Mansfield place. Also, one of the cottage-houses; has all the modern improvements; finished in the best manner. Inquire at No. 12, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE NORTHwest corner on Broadway, above Canal-st., having a frontage of 133 feet and about 3,800 square feet. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 4 or 5 acres of highly cultivated land, at Fordham, Westchester County, one mile north west of the dépôt at Fordham, and 8 miles from 27th-st., New-York, by Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Berrian's Landing on the Harlem River, from which point steamboat navigation to New-York will be started on or about April 15. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery, and the location is high and healthy, in a good neighborhood, commanding a distant view of the East River and the Palisades on the North River. The buildings are remarkably well built and of modern structure, well calculated for Summer or Winter residence; the house is 42½x36½ feet, exclusive of porches and piazza, and contains on the first floor, four rooms and large hall; second floor, four bedrooms and hall, and two rooms finished in the attic. The basement contains kitchen, wash room, and two cellars; the outbuildings are very complete and garden in excellent order. Price $13,000, one-half or two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to A. ROBERTSON WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. McMULLEN, on the premises.

ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—On Mansion-square, opposite a private park with all the retirement of the country, yet within a few minutes' walk of the thickly settled part of a beautiful city. The house is 50 by 60 feet, with wing 25 by 50. The entrance is through a large vestibule into a hall, 16 feet wide, in which is the staircase and gallery lighted through a dome; the library 16 feet square at end of hall; on the south side of hall three rooms communicating by folding doors; on the other side of hall, are dining room, large pantry, breakfast-room, and private hall and staircase; kitchen and wash-room in wing. The house combines comfort and elegance in an unusual degree. There are acres of ground planted with a great variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, and with full grown ornamental and shade trees. A rare opportunity to obtain an elegant residence suitable for a large family at a price much less than cost. Terms accommodating. Inquire of
JACOB B. JEWETT, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, OR would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York, situate at Ravenswood, near the first landing. The house is cottage style and large; has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water and running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental shrubbery, as well as a good supply of choice fruit; is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within thirty minutes of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, on the East River, about 10 miles from the City, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge. The place consists of 14 acres of land, divided into pasturage, lawn, with rich and ample shrubbery, and garden. The out-buildings consist of stable, carriage-house, barn, shed, poultry-house and yard, ice-house, &c. The house has four large rooms on first floor and eight bedrooms, with ample closets, pantries and store-rooms; also, laundry, bath-room, water-closet &c. Rent of whole, with the furniture, $1,400. Apply to WM. M. ALLEN, No. 244 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE, of ten acres, situated between Tarrytown and Irvington. It commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. There is plenty of water, a fine orchard, a plentiful abundance of shrubbery of every description. The distance is 26 miles from the City. The neighborhood cannot be surpassed; and for any gentleman that wishes to live in the country, and do business in the City, this is an opportunity that is not often met with. Price $7,000. For further particulars, apply to W. A. YATES, No. 639 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN.—"SPRING HILL" FOR SALE. A very pleasantly situated back of Tarrytown, and in the neighborhood of church, store, &c. The house is new and in a fine elevated position, with a view of the Hudson, and land (8 acres) first rate, a small portion being in wood, with a large orchard, but no waste land. Springs very fine, one or two being higher than the house. Possession can be had immediately, and the terms will be very liberal. The advertiser lives near the place, and does business in the City. Apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

TO LEASE—RIVERDALE PROPERTY—A large, commodious house, located one mile from Riverdale dépôt, and two from Yonkers, suitable for a boarding-house or seminary; said house contains 18 room, basement and kitchen, range, hot and cold water throughout the house; about two acres of ground, handsomely laid out, with carriage-house, barn, fruit trees, and kitchen garden; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th av, and No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence in Orange, N. J. A healthy and convenient location for a New-York merchant, being within three minutes' walk of the railroad station and 30 minutes from the foot of Cortlandt-st. House new, with nine rooms, cellar and attic; lot 75 by 300 feet on high ground with a beautiful view of the mountains; neighborhood excellent. fine well and cistern, fruit trees, &c. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York, or Orange, N. J.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $500 per annum. Their locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For particulars, apply to GILBERT HOBBINS office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood. N. B.—Possession of three of the houses can be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY pleasant and healthy place, of about 40 acres in a high state of cultivation, at Sing Sing, ½ mile out of the village; cottage-house, farm house, carriage-house, barn, &c., &c.; a great abundance of very choice fruit, of every description. Terms easy. Will sell cattle, farming utensils, &c. &c., and possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to E. D. TRUEFDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITE PLAINS FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—Thirty acres of very rich land, an elegant double house, with carriage ice and Summer-houses, plenty of fruit, good water and in fact a complete and perfect gentleman's seat; location very healthy; plenty of good shooting and fine drives, &c. For particulars, address X. Y. Z., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWOstory and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about six acres of land, tastefully laid out, about three quarters of a mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises; or to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st.; or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber will let one of the two places described below, the late residence of Matthew Morgan, Esq., at New-Brighton, or his own residence at Clifton near the Narrows. Both houses are furnished in good style, and for health and beautiful scenery cannot be surpassed.
DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SITE FOR A COUNtry seat at Hastings, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and immediately adjoining and south of the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. The lot consists of ten acres, and cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by any site at Hastings. Apply to GEO. W. SCHENCK, No. 71 West 14th-st.; or on the premises.

TO LET AT NEWBURG—A CONVENIENT, roomy cottage, with garden; has fine view of the Hudson, and is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Ferry. Possession given May 1. Rent $300. Apply to JOHN J. McCROSKERY, Bank of Newburg, Newburg; or to R. McCARTEE, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A beautiful, neat, newly-built, and eligibly-located cottage house, with a barn, and about one acre of good land, for sale at a bargain, and on accommodating terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or to VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT; new brick house, finished with all modern improvements, with nine acres of land, within 20 minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and within 30 miles of the City of New York, and eligibly situated, with a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—(RENT $500)—IN Westchester County, opposite the Dépôt at Tremont, a well-finished house, 13 rooms, carriage and green-house, with 1¾ acres of land tastefully laid out with variety of fruit, flowers, shrubbery, &c. For particulars, apply to L. K. OSBORN, on the premises, or at No. 102 Fulton-st., of HIBBARD & FORD.

TO EXCHANGE.—A FINE PLACE AT YONkers, containing 23½ acres with splendid house, commanding an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River, situated within six minutes' walk of the dépôt, will be exchanged for a house between 14th and 35th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs from 18 to 22 feet wide. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE VILlage of Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y. The house is new, 2 story frame, wing on one end, piazza in front; 8 rooms, lot 61x198 feet. Inquire at Mr. BALDWIN'S hardware store, No. 207 Bowery, or of STEPHEN SAYERS, Esq., in the said village.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green at Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars, apply to P. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to P. F. FLAGLER, No. 230 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—AT Yonkers 35 acres, fine large house and barn, orchard and five gardens, nine miles from Riverdale and two miles south of Yonkers station. A. POST, No. 15 Perry-st., corner Waverly place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY seat situated near the dépôt in Greenwich Conn., buildings and grounds in first-order. Will be sold low, or let with the furniture if required. For further particulars apply to WM. HEBB, No. 68 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND GARden, with eight acres of land, if desired with coachman, fruit, &c., at Elizabeth, N. J., near the dépôt. Price $3,000. Terms easy. Rent $125 or $150. Inquire of JOHN MOODY, No. 212 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, directly on the water, with barn and out houses all complete. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of property in Hudson County, New-Jersey, suitable for a gentleman's villa, within 1½ miles of Jersey City Ferry. This property is situated on Belmont-avenue, (the most central and handsome avenue in the County,) is elevated about 100 feet above tide-water, commanding views of New-York and Newark Cities and Bays; a so, Bellville, Hackensack Valley and surrounding country; it is convenient to Churches and Schools, and is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid residences of Peter Bentley, Stephen D. Harrison and George Gifford, Esqs. It contains about 2 acres of rich loam land, in which are planted 100 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, viz: Cherries, Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots. Omnibuses pass the Avenue and afford communication with New-York every 10 minutes, fare 6 cents. The property must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 46x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry-house, double green house (well filled with choice plants) and Summer-house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A very beautiful place, about 360 yards north of the station at Hastings, upon the Hudson, with over 400 feet river frontage. The premises consist of a large modern well-built house, carriage-house, stable, greenhouse and other offices, all nearly new, with about 3 acres of land highly improved, beautifully diversified with heavy forest trees, an abundance of fruit and shade trees, arbors, vines, shrubs, plants, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to M. A. COUZENS, No. 51

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE
OF
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES,
ON THE 8TH AND 9TH AVENUES AND 64TH-STREET,
NEAR THE
CENTRAL PARK.

64TH-STREET IS GRADED, from the 8th to the 9th avenues, with curb and gutter stones set therein.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, New-York:

8TH-AVENUE—7 full lots and 1 gore lot, on the westerly side of the 8th av., between 63d and 64th sts., including the southwest corner of 64th st. and 8th av.

64TH-STREET—26 full lots, being the entire front on the southerly side of 64th st., from the 8th to the 9th avs., viz:

24 gore lots in the rear of the above.

9TH AVENUE—5 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th av., between 63d and 64th sts., including the southwest corner of 64th st. and 9th av.

9TH AVENUE—3 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th av., between 64th and 65th sts., including the northeast corner of 64th st. and the 9th av.

64TH-STREET—21 gore lots on the northerly side of 64th st., being nearly the entire front from the 8th to the 9th avs.

All of the above-described lots are well located, and in a situation for immediate improvement, being in the vicinity of valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, and free from rock, with sewers, Croton water and gas pipes in the adjacent avenue; and resolutions have been introduced in the City Councils to extend them through 64th st. from the 8th to the 9th avs.

60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. interest.

The title of the above-described property is now held direct from the original grantees, being one of the oldest on the Island of New-York, and belonging to the estate of Jacob Barrow, deceased.

Maps and other particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 16 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.
NO. 33 TROY-ST.

Will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of F. A. Coe, Esq., Referee, the valuable premises known as No. 33 Troy-st., north side, between Greenwich-av. and 4th-st., being about 53 feet front.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 96 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 16th and 17th, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the National Academy Rooms, 10th-st., near Broadway;

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES—Exceeding in quality any sale ever made in this country. The Foreign Pictures have been received from Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, through their successor in this city. Among them will be the great picture

FLORINDA, by WINTERHALTER,

valued at over $6,000. Also, a superb picture recently painted by Verboeckhoven, received per last steamer, said to exceed anything ever painted by this artist. Also, superb pictures by Beaume, Lafant de Mets, Muller, Rousseau, Lambert, De Dreux, Hillmacher, Gosse, Gendron, Brochart, Morlon, Van Schendel, Schaeffer, T. W. Edmonds, a master-piece by Schlesinger, &c., &c. Also, pictures of the great American artists, Durand, Church, Cole, Huntington, Kensitt, Gignoux, Cropsey, Rossiter, Wier, Hays, Cummings, Oddie, Mignot, Lang, Stearnes, F. O. C. Darley, Ault, Gifford, W. S. Mount, Eastman, Johnson, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Casilear, T. Hicks, G. H. Hall, Shattuck, Brown, Hubbard, Baker, &c. The first pictures ever offered for sale in this country: Blauvelt, D. Johnson, Nichols, Annilli, Bellows, Dix, Lazarus, and others; T. H. Hinckley, of Boston; Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Durrie, of New-Haven, and others of this class. It will be seen by the above names that no sale of this character has ever been made in this City, where so many of the highest class of artists are associated. Every picture guaranteed. They are now on exhibition, day and evening, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the above rooms, with catalogues. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine this beautiful collection. Admission free.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 14, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of art, &c; also, a general assortment of table ware, such as China, dinner and tea sets, silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut-glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 36 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, extension-table, buffet and chairs, China tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glassware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, castors, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three-carved rosewood parlor suites, and rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recamboent chairs; superb ormolu oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary book-cases; elegant rosewood seven-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work-tables, music cabinet together with an infinite variety of works of art and decoration too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing-tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters, and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Also, very superior suits of richly enamelled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH DE PEYSTER, DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, the following:

WASHINGTON-PLACE AND GREENE-STREET.—House and lot No. 18 Washington-place, on the southwest corner.

FOURTH AND GREENE STREETS.—Vacant lot on the northwest corner, with party wall.

FOURTH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 303, adjoining.

ALSO—One lot about 13 feet 2 inches in width by 96 feet 5 inches in depth, adjoining the last mentioned house, with party wall.

Maps will be ready for distribution previous to the sale.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For further particulars, inquire of WM. E. CURTIS, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 166 Broadway, or PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE, OF THE SPLENDID HOMESTEAD PROPERTY OF THE LATE JOHN RICE, AT PENN YAN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in the village of Penn Yan, Yates county:

The Homestead property of the late John Rice, deceased, situated in the village of Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., containing about 20 acres, with large and commodious dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, milk-house, ice-house, smoke-house, &c., &c. The buildings and conditions of the place are in every respect unexceptionable.

Also, Flouring-mill, mill-sites, warehouse property, &c., &c., belonging to the same estate, and situated near Penn Yan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

GEORGE HEBKIMER, Administrator.
TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD, Proctors.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ON THURSDAY next, March 24, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., the three story brick dwelling with stable situated No. 39 Market-st., the late residence of Isaac Newton, deceased. The house is thoroughly well finished throughout, with solid mahogany doors in the upper story, and is in excellent order. It is supplied with gas, Croton water and furnace; has two story tenement and commodious stable in the rear; lot 25x113 feet, with right of way from the stable to Henry-st. $7,000 on bond and mortgage. An order to see the premises may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

WILLIAM KELLY,
JNO. C. HEWITT,
Executors of Isaac Newton, deceased.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities, constantly on hand, at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, SEE CATALOGUE.

A large list of securities will be offered.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 11 o'clock, at the ware rooms Nos. 102 and 104 East 23d-st., adjoining the Free Academy, (sold in consequence of removal,) the entire stock of marble mantels, all of modern designs, embracing richly sculptured and heavily inented mantels of all the foreign marbles, Italian statuary, &c., &c., ordinary Siennas, Scagliola, black and gold, Lisbon, Pyrennean. Also, California marble. Terms 4 months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues three days before sale. N. B.—This stock may be examined any time previous to sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWO SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSES on West 16th-st., near 5th-av.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO., will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SIXTEENTH-STREET—2 splendid 4-story and high basement brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 46 and 48 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. Lots 20x103 feet 3 inches. The houses contain all the modern improvements, and are beautifully finished. $13,500 can remain on each. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF TOOLS, MACHINERY AND unfinished stock of a gold pencil-case manufactory.—WILL be sold on MONDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the gold pencil manufactory, No. 72 Spring-st., a complete assortment of the above-named articles, including the tools necessary for manufacturing the celebrated "Lerond's Patent Pen and Pencil." The unfinished stock comprises a great variety of sizes of guards, points and machines; also a lot of stone and paste, varied sizes and colors.

WILLIAM WYCHES, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 455 Canal-st., all the genteel household furniture of a family leaving the City: Sofas, rocking, parlor and other chairs; centre, side and extension tables; pier-glasses, paintings, curtains, piano; mahogany, French and cottage bedsteads; hair, spring and other mattresses; feather beds and bedding, dressing bureaus and stands, toilet ware, wardrobes, dining and tea tables; China, Glass and tea sets; stoves, silver ware, basement furniture, &c.

WILLIAM ARROTT, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 82 White-st., consisting of rosewood parlor suits, French plate pier glass, oil paintings, carpets, &c. Mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash stands, chamber suites, bedding, &c., with the usual assortment of cooking utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, book cases, extension tables, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JNO. J. RENNIE will sell on THIS DAY (Monday) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Two suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocatelle etageres, centre tables, 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, secretary and bookcase, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, shades, oil-paintings, vases, &c.

CHAMBERS.

Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and commodes to match, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets and sofas, rockers arm and other chairs.

DINING-ROOM.

Oak extension table, buffet dining-chairs, rich cut and engraved glass ware, silver-plated castor, spoons, forks, &c. French China dinner and tea sets, ivory-handled knives and forks, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND LOT NO. 144 NASSAU-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the premises known as No. 144 Nassau-st., lately occupied by Banks, Gould & Co., law booksellers, and at present by Banks & Brothers. The building is 5 stories high, with vaults and cellars under the whole. (and is at present under an annual rent of $2,250 and taxes.) The lot is about 21 feet front on Nassau-st., 23 feet rear, by about 46 feet 6 inches in depth on each side. Possession 1st May. $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For particulars, apply to BANKS & BROTHERS on the premises.

JOSEPH HOAGMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 14, AT 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 179 Sands-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany piano, Wm. Wall maker, New-York; Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.

COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
All sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
Also, Double and Single
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.,
Together with every article in the Sporting line,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

FRENCH PEAR TREES,
Dwarfs and Standards.
Dwarf Apples, Perpetual Roses, Evergreens, &c.
Prar, Plum, Quince, Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks,
Manetti Rose Stocks, &c., &c.,
just received, and for sale by
MASON & RALPH,
No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.
Descriptive catalogues on application.

DYSPEPSIA.

Use Dr. RAYMOND & CO.'S Compound. It will cure (as thousands can prove) Dyspepsia, with its symptoms—constipation, headache, giddiness, nervousness, pains in the side, back, etc. One trial will establish its reputation. For sale at RAYMOND & CO.'S, No. 599 Broadway. Also, Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn. N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

GAS BURNERS.

The subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of gas burners for the trade. Also,

IMPROVED CYLINDER BURNERS,
Imported Lava and Scotch-tip burners and burner-pipers always on hand. T. G. ARNOLD,
No. 447 Broome-st., 2 doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double-plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

COTTON, HEMP AND FLAX TWINES.
J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

"TWINES ONLY."
J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman st., New-York.

SALE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, for Five Years' Lease of the Exclusive Rights of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned rivers of Lower Canada:

The rivers Musquarre, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite, (en bas,) Pentecoost, Trinity, Goodbout, Laval, Escoumnin, and Sainte Marguerite. (Saguenay,) being disposable severally as Estuary and Fluviatile Holdings—the former limit bordered seawards by low water mark, and riverwards not to exceed the line of high water, including mile of frontage on each side, together with use of whatever buildings thereat may belong to the Crown; also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Fluvial Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upwards from its confluence with tidal waters.

The rivers English, Bersimis, Jeremie, Colombier, Blanche, Sault du Cochon, Grande Bergeronne, Petite Bergeronne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns, (en haut,) and Black or Saimou, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and all other similar privileges inclusive.

Any lessee, at the expiry of said period, may obtain a renewal of lease for other four years then next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor-General in Council.

Leases of the Moisic, Goodbout, Bersimis, and Jeremie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of the tenements now in their possession until the termination of their lease of "The King's Posts" on the 15th November, 1869.

Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, should specify if

1. For which of the aforesaid rivers, and whether for *either* or *both* of the holdings.

2. The annual rent proposed for *both*, or for *either* limit, separately.

3. The names, &c., of two good securities resident in Canada for due fulfillment of the conditions of such contract.

The rent will become payable half-yearly.

For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1858.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR THE building of the Hunter's Point, Newtown and Flushing Turnpike Road, will be received until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, the 14th of March, 1859, addressed to the President, JOHN C. JACKSON, Esq., at his office, No. 111 Water-st., New-York

Map, specifications and profile of grade to be be seen at the office of the Surveyor, Mr J. V. MESEBOLE, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered. By order

A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1859.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON,
No. 86 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE—Perfected in ten years from the seed; they are white, mealy, prolific, and from three to four weeks earlier than any potato grown with them in this country or Europe; are warranted not to rot in the ground, even if all other varieties rot all around them, and will keep a year perfectly. Two crops may be obtained simultaneously by planting the sprouts and sets, each producing equal quantities; they are packed in new flat-hoop barrels, containing 2½ bushels each, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, New-York City.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, prepossessing in appearance, in easy circumstances, and of good morals, desires the acquaintance of an estimable young lady, of good disposition, with matrimonial intentions. Letters strictly confidential. Address J. S. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office. I have a wealthy bachelor friend, quite bashful. Will some young lady correspond? Address O. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 36 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kaper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of E. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

OHIO CLOVER SEED.—A VERY FINE LOT of Ohio Clover Seed, free from foul seeds; also, Illinois reaped Timothy Seed, Red-top Orchard Grass and Blue Grass Seeds, for sale at the United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
MAGHER & McNABLY, 197 Water, near Fulton-st.

BUYERS OF ROPE, CORDAGE, GRAIN and FANCY FLOUR and SALT SACKS will find it their interest to examine my goods and prices, which are such as cannot fail to be satisfactory.
M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 West-st.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. $4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 00 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 740 Broadway. Always on hand a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

OLD OIL-PAINTINGS.—A SMALL, CHOICE lot, to be sold separately, at private sale only. Address C. W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WM. G. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE) of No. 69 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly,) is now at No. 14 Bond-st., near Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors in reality. Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SONAUS,
Artists' Colorman, No. 430 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF parties wishing to purchase farms and country residences to W. L. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate List, published on the Sixth Page.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO....Havre and Paris,
Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & ENGLAND.)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 76 WALL-ST.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 17th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF STOCK OF the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call at the office of the subscriber, at No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, and to attend a meeting of the Stockholders, to be held at the Astor House, on MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN FITCH

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (3) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Stock Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand at their office No. 50 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF,
No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 106 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	ROWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BERGHMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVIE & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building,
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Fi. Fa., to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1858, upon a judgment for $47,436, rendered June 4, 1857, in favor of Richard P. Morgan, plaintiff, and against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, defendants, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying within the Northern District of Illinois, including the Oquawka branch of said Railroad, in the county of Henderson, and the railroad bridge of said defendant across the Illinois River at or opposite Peoria, and all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to all side-tracks, dépôt-grounds, right of way, machine-shops, engine-houses and turn-tables, and all the other appurtenances thereunto belonging or used therewith, including the rolling stock of said road, consisting of passenger-cars and freight-cars, hand-cars and locomotive engines, which I shall expose to sale at the Court-house door, in the city of Peoria, at the hour of noon on the 26th day of March next.

C. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOYER, Deputy.
ARRINGTON & BURGESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, at 2 P.M., the 14th inst., at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board. All parties interested will please appear without further notice.

WM. J. PECK,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Sewers.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of BAYLES & LAMBERT, Merchant Tailors, at No. 710 Broadway, and will open on the 15th inst. with an entire new stock of goods. JAMES BAYLES,
CONOVER E. LAMBERT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AN APplication will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, during its present session, for an act of incorporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the City of New-York an Astronomical Observatory.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM IS FROM this date a member of our house.
MARCH 9, 1859. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO.

TO THE LADIES ONLY.—OUR LATELY-patented catamenial bandages (or ladies' periodical protectors,) are now ready. For sale at the well-known Truss Manufacturing Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom. Price $1 per piece, or $10 per dozen. The Victoria Bandage Manufacturing Company.

Dépôts up town: At Mrs. BOWLES' Corset store, No. 455½ Broadway; and at JOHN FABER'S, Apothecary, No. 475 6th-av., near 30th-st.

MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertiliser known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
viâ Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to L. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *viâ* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSATE, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *viâ* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, (now receiving freight.)
The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship
COATZACOALCOS.
This magnificent and fast steamship, THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.

Passage, First Cabin	$60
Steerage	$25
Freight 30c. to New-Orleans.	

No freight taken for Havana except specie.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHER

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Special Veto Message—The Hospital Incorporation Bill Past the House—No New Liquor Laws—The Registry Bill Ordered to a Third Reading, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

What reform is to be wrought in the Metropolitan Police Law is a question of general interest, but no answer is ready. In the Senate the subject has been made a special order for Thursday next.

The Governor has sent in his third veto. A little bill emanating from Supervisor TUNIS G. BERGEN, of Kings County, and granting to the New-Utrecht fishermen liberty to drive their fish poles and set their nets in a certain portion of New-York Bay until June, 1860, his Excellency finds to be "obscurely drawn," and objectionable in its provisions. So on Saturday he vetoed it,—and the New-Utrecht fishermen who have sat for a month past with their seine needles in hand ready to knit at the word that the law would protect them against the stake-pulling propensities of the Pilot Commissioners, must stretch their nets over their hen-houses, and let their spawn warp and twist bottom-upward in the sun, while they go to farming or to sea. The disappointment to them will be great, still the objectionable features of the bill are obvious, and nobody will think of urging it in spite of the veto. As all who like to have shad cheap, and all who catch shad are interested—the two segregating a host—probably you would like to print the message entire:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 14, 1859.

To the Senate:

I regret that I am obliged to return without my signature the bill entitled, "An act relating to fisheries in the town of New Utrecht, in the County of Kings." It is, however, not only obscurely drawn, but is so objectionable in its provisions, that I cannot give to it my approval. It provides that the inhabitants of New Utrecht may, until June, 1860, set pikes or hoop and gill nets, and drive poles and stakes in a certain portion of New-York Bay, from which they are now excluded by the law of 1857, establishing regulations for the port of New-York. This last-mentioned law, which is one of several that have been enacted within a few years for the preservation of the harbor of New-York, and the freedom of navigation therein, forbids the driving of any poles in water of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide. The present bill proposes to relax this restriction in favor of the inhabitants of a single town, and to allow them to place their nets and poles in a diagonal line through the middle of and across the principal channel of the harbor above the Narrows in water as deep as fifty feet. It is true the bill seems to give the Harbor Commissioners a certain power to regulate the placing of the poles, but their powers, in fact, amount to nothing. The Commissioners are only authorized to bring the poles as much nearer the west shore of the Narrows as they shall decide is necessary to prevent their being a hindrance to safe navigation.

It is a little difficult to ascertain the precise intent of this provision. If, however, the Harbor Commissioners should exercise the power given to them, the utmost that they could do would be to carry the line to the shore of Staten Island at the Narrows. Should this be done it would perhaps be doubtful whether the inhabitants of New-Utrecht would not have the power to place stakes entirely across the channel, directly at the Narrows. However this may be, the bill certainly fails to give to the Harbor Commissioners any power to control the placing of the stakes anywhere to the *east* of the line mentioned in it. A reference to a map of the harbor will show that that portion of the harbor from which the supervisory power of the Commissioners is excluded, is a large and important portion, and one in which fish poles certainly ought not to be allowed to be placed unless there is some supervising power to regulate them.

It is probably a clerical error in the bill that it refers to a law of 1849 by its section, but omits to give the chapter of the laws of that year.

My objections to this bill are briefly that it gives rights that ought not to be granted to any one without control, and which I feel sure would not have been granted had the members of the Legislature examined the bill more carefully, and been more fully acquainted with the locality. But if granted to any one, the grant should not be limited to the inhabitants of a single town, and should be carefully defined by unambiguous provisions.

E. D. MORGAN.

In Assembly on Friday evening eleven bills had their third reading and were passed. Among them was the act Amending the Incorporation of the South Brooklyn Savings' Institution, and also the famous act for the punishment of certain offeces. The House was quite thin when this was reached, but it was read and the vote taken in solemn silence. The ayes numbered 66. So this bill which from almost the first week of the session has been the biggest block under the wheels of legislation, is transported to the Senate Chamber.

To-day the bill in relation to the Croton Aquednct was favorably reported by Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. ANDREWS reported unfavorably on the bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the City of New-York. Upon the several bills on this subject referred to the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, that Committee has held long and tedious sessions. It was a Teetotal Committee, and if there had been any hope of passing a stringent Prohibitory law they would have reported a stringent bill with unction. But as that was hopeless they have about determined not to tinker much the present leaky and rusty License Law. The bill regulating the sale of foreclosure cases, where lands are located in Kings County, was adversely reported by Mr. BATCHELLER and those incorporating the Finishing Point and New-York Steam Navigation Company and the Corpus Christi Company favorably by Mr. LOCKHART.

Senator DYKE'S joint resolutions, amending the Constitution relative to the Judiciary, and reorganizing the Court of Appeals, was briefly discussed, but at 12½ the Registry bill was the special order. Two hours were occupied in considering certain amendments, but, on reporting the bill to the House, and ordering the third reading, every one, with two exceptions, were rejected, and they probably will be stricken out on Monday. So the bill will pass, doubtless, on Tuesday next, almost as Mr. BOOCKWAY offered it. The pure Americans and the Democrats nearly generally voted ayes to the more stringent amendments, while the pure and simple Republicans tried hard to make it looser and easier. The middle men prevailed, however, and the bill is quite tight enough to make a good many old farmers swear—who have not sworn before for years—to get their votes in, though they were born in the election distric where they shall offer them. As it gives to the Inspectors of Election the registering of votes, it is probable that a bill will be introduced soon, enabling the Supervisors in New-York to appoint the Inspectors.

GLAUCUS,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 12.

$4,000 Ill. 1st '90	96	225	Mich. Cen. R		51¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	85¾	200	do	s30	51¾
1,000 do	85¾	50	do	s10	52
2,000 Cal. State 7s Ba..	83	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		16
10,000 City 6s '67	101	600	do		15
1,000 E. RR. 2d M. B.	86	200	do		14¾
1,000 E. RR. 4th M. B.	57	100	do	b30	15¾
1,000 Har 2d M. Bo	89	400	do	b60	15¾
1,000 M. So. 1st M. Bs.	88¼	43	Clev. Cal & Cin. R.		91
2,000 M. So. S. F. Bs.	74½	200	Harlem R. R.	b60	12½
1,000 Il. Cen. R. Bs.	90¾	200	do		12¾
7,000 La C. & M. L. G. B	19	50	Mich. S. & N. I. g. s.		46¼
1,000 N. J. C. 1st M. B	98¾	200	do	s30	47
20 Nelson Bank	113¾	100	do	b60	47
45 City Bank	121½	415	do		47
5 Continental Bank	100¾	200	do		46¾
97 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	90	100	do	s30	46¾
325 Pacific Mail S. Co.	77¾	50	do	s3	46¾
100 do	s30	76¾	50	do	b10 46¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		80¾	50	Panama Railroad	117
200 do	s30	80	10	do	117¼
200 do		80¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	opg 68¾
200 do		80¾	50	Ga. & Chic. R. R.	69
200 do		80	150	do	69¾
200 do	s10	79¾	200	do	c 69¾
100 do	s60	79¾	100	do	s60 68¾
300 do	s6	79¾	300	do	s30 68¾
50 Erie Railroad		11	28	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	23½
100 Harlem R. Pref		39	200	do	s60 26¼
200 do	s4	38½	200	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	60¾
250 do	c	38¼	100	do	b60 60¾
100 Reading R. R.	s60	47	100	do	s30 60½
500 do		47½	100	do	s60 59¾
100 do	s30	47¾	100	do	s30 60
100 do	s30	47½	50	do	s60 60
1000 do	s10	47¾	100	do	s10 60¼
200 do	s3	48	150	do	60¾
200 do		48¼	300	Hnd. Riv. R. R.	31½
100 do	s30	48			

SECOND BOARD.

4,000 Virginia 6s	94½	150	Pacific M. S. Co		79
5,000 Erie R. R. Bonds.	96	100	do	s15	78
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	s30	15¾	100	do	s60	78
200 do		15¾	100	N. Y. C. R. R.	s30	79¾
200 do		b60	15¾	50	Erie Railroad	11¾
25 do		16¾	90	Harlem R. R. Pref.	39
150 do		16¼	50	Mich. Central R. R.	62
50 do		b60	16¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. B.	46¾
40 Chi. Rur. & Q. R. R.	46	100	do	s30	46¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	s60	76¾	50	do	b60	47
10 do		76	50	Panama Railroad	117¾
50 do		s15	78¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10	69¾
5 do			79¾	50	C. & R. I. R. R.	b60	60¾

MONDAY, March 14—A. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange during the past week was marked by more than the usual irregularity in prices, with frequent changes in the tone of the dealings. After the announcement of the Foreign news on Thursday, the disposition was to stronger prices, but the next day a fresh demonstration was made against the Western Road Shares, and this continued through the early session of Saturday. The extrema fluctuations of the week on this department of the list are equal to 5 ₱ cent. on Clevelend and Toledo; 4 ₱ cent. on Michigan Southern Common stock; 2 ₱ cent. on the Guaranteed; 2 ₱ cent. on Rock Island, and 2¼ on Galena. The final closing shows a recovery from the extreme depresslon of ¼@1 ₱ cent., and in the case of Toledo of 3 ₱ cent. The fluctuations in New-York Central were also repeated, though not so violent—the highest 80¾, the lowest 79¾, closing 80¼ ₱ cent. Erie, after receding to 10, recovered to 11¾ ₱ cent., and the Common bonds of the Company were something firmer at the close. Pacific Mail opening at 76 dropped at one time to 74½ and soon recovered again to 76, and finally on Saturday advanced to 79½ ₱ cent. The certificates on the Stock have become quite scarce, while a large number of short contracts mede on the formal announcement of the VANDERBILT opposition about the 1st of February soon fall dne, some of them as low as 69@70 ₱ cent., others from 74 to 78 ₱ cent. Reading turned downward on Friday, after having ruled steady, bnt inactive for some daye previous. The change brought with it e new activity on Saturday, when a large amount of contracts 10 to 60 daya were taken for the *Bull* account in Philadelphia, at 47 to 47¾, and in the afternoon the cash Stock advanced to 49@49½ ₱ cent. The following is the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	103¾@103¾@103¾@103¾
New-York Central	80¾@79¾@80¾@79¾@80¼
New-York and Erie	10¾@10@11¾
Reading	49¾@47¾@49¼
Rock Island	62@60¾@61¼@60@60¾
Michigan Southern	18¾@14¼@15¾
Michigan Southern preferred	48¾@46¾@47
Michigan Central	52¾@51¾@52¼
Toledo	29¼@24@27¼@26¾@27
Galena	71@69¾@70¾@68¾@69¼
Illinois Central	69¾@69
Panama	117¾@116¾@117¼
Pacific Mail	76@74¾@79¾
Missouris	85¾@85¼@85¾@85¾
Virginias	90¾@90¾
California Sevens	90@90¼
Tennessees	90¾@91¼
Illinois Central Bonds	84@82
Hudson River	32¾@31@32@31¾
Harlem Preferred	39¾@38¼@39
Cumberland Coal	24¾@24

The new Federal Loan holds steady in price, but without decided movement. In State Stocks there is a rise of nearly 1 ₱ cent. in Virginias and Tennessees, end a steady request for Missouris. Some irregularity in the issue of the new California State Bonds of 1858, whereby the question of the liability of the State for Bonds issued through the mistake of its accounting officers, on fraudulent scrip or warrants of the old issue, hae coma up, caused a decline of 2 ₱ cent. on Satnrday. The amount in dispute is said to be moderate, bnt as the numbers of the disputed Bonds have not yet been published, and the principle itself of throwing the loss upon third pertiee, wholly innocent of the frand, is not a very popnlar one, the decline in the whole iseue is not surprising. Holders, however, might do as well by waiting the explanations from California, by the mail of 19th February, now due.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York during the past week was again quite active in the Import entries, and aleo to a fair amount in the Export clearances. The former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, aggregate $4,532,436, as against $1,767,954 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,484,214, against $1,074,398 same week last season, and of Spacie, $307,106, against $225,274 same week last March. The Sub-Treasnry was incressed during the week by the transfer of Gold from Bank in exchange for the Government Stock awarded on the 24th of Jannary, to $8,677,357, against $7,145,928 at the close of the previons week. This difference of $1,531,417 will probably tell to a considerable extent against the Specie average at Bank to be made up this afternoon. The same cause will probably make in favor of the Discount line, as part of the money transferred to the Government office was directly loaned from Bank on the Public Stock received in Exchange. The receipts of Mexican Silver from New-Orleans, and of Gold from the neighboring cities, will more than balance the moderate shipment to Europe and the West Indies. This week, the California packet of Feb. 19 will afford a snpply of Bullion to meet any export demand that may appear for the Cnnard steamer on Wednesday. The Exchanges are steady at 109¾ on London, and f.5.12½ on Paris, bankers, and 109@109½, and f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾, for merchant bills. The market for Money during the week worked easy, particularly on demand loan and short mercantile bills. The terme range 4 to 5 ₱ cent. at call, or on short notice, and 5 to 7 ₱ cent. as the range for discounts, 60 days to 6 months.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we pnblished in summary form, by monihs, a few daye since, the Import entries for eight months of the current fiscal year to Feb. 28, were $127,729,000
Add two weeke in March 9,886,776

Total to date $137,615 776
Against same time in 1858 123,243,393

Increase to date $14,371,983

The same tables make the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneoue Goods from July 1 to Feb. 28 $35,815,000
Add two weeks in March 2,444.131

Total to date $38,259 131
Against same time 1858 44.129.342

Decrease to date $5,870,211

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York from July 1 to Feb. 28 $18,315,000
Add two weeks in March 1,734,662

Total to date $20,049,662
Against same time 1858 30,977.171

Decrease to date $10,927,509

The mails by the *Arabia* at Boston, from Liverpool, to Saturday, Feb. 26, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office late on Satnrday afternoon. In reference to American Stocks, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"The Market for American Securities has, dnring the past week, been very firm, the demand being chiefly confined to the best classes. Several lots of United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874, have been taken at 95. Pennsylvania Stocks and Bonds in demand, and scarce. We note purchases of New-York Central Bonds at full rates, and of Pennsylvania Central First and Second Mortgage Bonds; for the latter 94 has been paid; also of Erie Second Mortgage Bonds, which are wanted by parties desirous of securing the fresh sheets of Coupons for five years. For Illinois Free Lands there is a fair demand, whtist Construction Bonds and Shares have been dull, though at the close there is a strong demand for Construction Bonds at 80. Canceled Bond Scrip has been dealt in to a considerable extent at 1¾; it closes 1¾ to 2. Michigan Central Bonds are in demand at advanced rates. Money very plentiful at 2 to 2¾ ₱ cent."

The following are the latest American Railway quotations from the *London Times* of Feb. 26.

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	77	to 79	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	80	to 82	80¾
Do. 7 ₱ ct. Freel and, '60.	81	to 83	x. c.
Do., $100 shares, $60 pd.	36	to 34	dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m. c. 8 ₱ ct., '60	86	to 88	
Do., do. do. 1869	83	to 85	x. c.
Do., (sinking fund) 1862.	87	to 89	
Do., $100 shares	45	to 50	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₱ ct s. f. '83.	65	to 70	68
Do., $100 shares	16	to 22	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct, s. f. '83.	84	to 86	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '64	93	to 95	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. s.f., '76	91	to 93	
Do., do., $100 shares	77	to 79	
N. Y. & E. 3d m. 7 ₱ ct. '83.	67	to 69	x. c. 68¼ 7¾ 8
Do., do., 7 ₱ cent., s. f. '75	38	to 42	
Do., do. 7 ₱ ct. s b., '62.	38	to 42	
Do., do., bds., 7 ₱ ct. '71.	38	to 42	
Do., do., $100 shares	12	to 15	
Pa. C. Bs. 1st m. con 6 ₱ct.	90	to 92	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₱c. ster.	93	to 95	
Do., do., $50 shares	38	to 40	
Phil. & Read. 1 m 8 ₱ ct. '60	96	to 98	
Do., 8 ₱ ct 1870	76	to 78	
Do., $50 shares	22	to 24	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 23d of February gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,819.784	Increase. £199,529
Other Deposits	14.617,172	Increase. 78,274
Rest	3,302,224	Decrease. 57,097
Government Securities	10,696,147	Same as before.
Other Securities	16,256,785	Decrease. 185,708
Notes unemployed	13,226,830	Increase. 176,845

The amonnt of notee in circulation is £20,338,485, being a decrease of £150,860, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,952,548, showing an increese of £205,394, when compared with the preceding return.

The London *Times* reports as follows of the mammoth Steamship *Great Eastern*, and the prospect of running har nnder joint-stock ausplces:

"The first meeting of the Great Ship Company was held this morning, Mr. CAMPBELL, M. P., in the chair. The Company are now the registered owners of the *Great Eastern*, having purchased her from the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, at a cost of £165,332. Of this sum £161,482 has been paid in shares and money. The proprietors of the old undertaking have shown extraordinary unanimity in coming into the new scheme, and in many cases have largely increased their holdings. The total of shareholders is 2,261, and the list includes persons of all classes, from leading merchants and bankers, members of Parliament, and scientific men, to domestic servants. The completion of the ship is expected in August, and, although the necessary contracts have not yet been entered into, tenders have been received from houses of the highest respectability. It was observed that in the event of the ship being successful India and England will be independent of Egypt for intercommunication. At Portland, in America, about £25,000 have been expended for a wharf in anticipation of her arrival, and it is still proposed that her first trip shall be to that place, unless, considering the present position of affairs, she should be required for military purposes."

The death of Mr. ABEL SMITH, the head of the large London banking firm of SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, is announced. Mr. SMITH was in Parliament (says the *Times*) for a period of between 30 and 40 years; and, during a considerable portion of the time, eet for Hertfordshire, where his loss will be greatly felt. His age was 71, and he had lately retired from public life.

The Cotton and Consol quotations by telegraph to the hour of the sailing of the *Arabia*, heretofore published, are later and higher than anything in the papers end clrculars by the mail. Of the Manchester Cotton trade, Messrs. WRIGHT, Jr. & Co. say:

"Manchester trade is scarcely so buoyant in feeling, though consumption is fully supported by contracts extending over space, which imparts firmness to prices of both goods and yarns, and the Indian demand keeping active, and likely to enlarge since the termination of the war in Oude, encourages hopeful future anticipations, which, however, are neutralized by the abatement in demand for the Continent, and the promise of the largest estimates of Cotton crop being realized."

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday reports of the Coal trade:

"The trade sums up this week as follows, showing an increase for the week of 12,142 tons over the corresponding week last year, and 181,867 tons for the year, independent of the Shamokin region, from which we have no reinrns to compare with last year:

	1858 Week.	1858 total.	1859 Week.	1859 Total.
Reading Railroad	20,377	269,349	26,513	349,420
Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,712	88,412	8 837	125,781
Scranton, South	4,610	62,490	6,538	73,474
Scranton, North	2,726	16,138	323	16,835
Shamokin	No report.		1,301	11,390
Treverton	784	8,439	2,259	18,084
Broad Top	874	9,012	2,485	21,103
Total	35,113	442,840	47,255	604,707

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE CHICAGO LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, CAPITAL $1,000,000.—A book for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company, having liberal Banking privileges, is now open and subscriptions will be received at the Bank of the Republic, until the 10th inst.

H. A. TUCKER,
WM. BLAIR,
E. D. TAYLOR,
} Commissioners.

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will fill orders for United States Coupon 6 ₱ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ½ ₱ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 2,183 bbls. Flour; 140 hhds. and 150 bbls. Corn Meal; 64 bnsbels Wheat; 1,522 bnsbels Oats; 941 pkgs. Provisions, and 100 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at nniform quotations; Pots. $5 75; Pearls, $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 90 bags Laguayra at 12c.@12¾c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c.; 100 bags Santos at 11½c.; 60 bags Rio, (skimmings,) 10¾c., and 700 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after to-day at a shade firmer prices. Sales 6,500 bales, including about 2,500 bales *in transitu*. We now qnote Middling Uplands here at 12¾c.; do. Orleans at 12¾c., and other grades at proportionate qnotations, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand from the regular trade is fair; speculators also appear disposed to purchase. Prices are generally quite firm, and for some descriptions higher ratee are claimed. Sales, since our last, 11,000 bbls., in lots, within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	4 25	@ 5 25
Superfine State	5 50	@ 5 80
Extra State	6 50	@ 6 80
Superfine Western	5 60	@ 5 95
Fancy Ohio	6 0¼	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65	@ 7 60
Fancy Genesee	6 80	@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 20	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in good demand at advancing prices. Sales 4.000 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 00@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in light supply, and in request, at $6 70@$7 50 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 65@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less plenty and is wanted at $3 70@$3 60 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $19 50@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet to-day. The principal buyers are disposed to pay yesterday's prices for desirable lots, but holders are generally asking higher rates. Sales have been reported of 19,500 bushels including unsound Chicago Spring at $1; damaged White Southern at $1 30, and good Red Southern at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant and is dearer. The demand is good. Salas have been reporten of 27,000 bushels at 90c. for sound old mixed Western, delivered; 87c.@91c. for ordinary and choice new White and Yellow Southern; and 85c.@89c. for inferior to good new White and Yellow Jersey ₱ bushel. Rya is less sought after and is heavy at 86c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Small lots bring higher prices. Barley is dull and drooping. The nominal quotations are 65c.@85c. for inferior to prime State and Canada, ₱ bushel. 5,000 bnsbels have been sold, in lots, within the range. Some California Barley has been reported sold at 85c. ₱ bushel. Holders are generally asking 90c. ₱ bushel for this description. Oats are in demand at previous figures.

HOPS—Are selling, in lots, at 10c.@18c. for last yea's crop, and 3c.@6c. for old, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 260 bbls. New-Orleans, at 38c.@39½c., and 500 Cuba Muscovado, at 29c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive and here, at $1 72½@$1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.; also, 200 bbls. Sprits Turpentine, in lots, at 52c.@52½c., chiefly at 52½c. ₱ gallon. Crude Turpentine and Tar remain as last noticed.

OILS—The demand for the principal kinds is moderate; prices are essentially unaltered.

SALT—Turk's Island has been freely purchased, at 20c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, at rising prices. Salee 800 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½@$18 50 for new Mess; $17 75 for old Mess; $17 75 for Thin Mess; $20 25@$20 50 for Clear, and $13 25@$13 37½ for Prime ₱ bbl. Cnt Meats are in slack request, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at from 8¾c. @10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at chiefly 11¾@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales to-day, 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 37½@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$9 62½ for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in slack demand at 11c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@24c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾@10¾c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 80 tcs., in lots, within a range of from $3 50@$4 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made, to-day, of 420 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 6¾c.@6¾c., free, and 6¼c., in bond; also, 150 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Continue in active demand, at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, part at 28¾c. ₱ gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 12.

FLOUR quiet but firm. WHEAT scarce; White $1 75; Red, $1 58@$1 60. CORN active at 66c. WHISKY firm at 28c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 12.

COTTON a trifle higher; sales, to-day, 3,500 balee. Middling, 11¼c.@11½c. SUGAR quiet; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@6¾c. COFFEE firm at 11¾c. for prime Rio; sales of the week, 7,750 bags; imports of the week, 8,000 bags; stock in port, 10,500 bags. FREIGHT —Cotton to Liverpool firmer.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 12.

FLOUR nnchanged; eales unimportant, owing to unwillingness of buyers to meet the demands of sellers. Qnotations, $5 90@$6. WHISKY firm, at 25c. MESS PORK, $17 50. BACON firm; shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 14c. BULK PORK huoyant; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8¾c.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Middling. Market firm.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 12.

COTTON has advanced ¼c.; sales to-day 2,700 bales, at 11¾c.@12c. for middling to good middling.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 12.

COTTON unchanged; sales 1,000 balee.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 12.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92¾; Reading Railroad, 24¾; Morris Canal, 47¾; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Europa	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Mar. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	Mar. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Mar. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n.	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Circassian	Mar. 31	New-York	Galway.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Feb. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'gton.	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 3	Southamp'n.	New-York.
Circassian	Mar. 5	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Mar. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Alps	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quaker City	Mar. 22	New-Orleans.	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Mar. 15	New-Orleans.	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Philadelphia	Mar. 18	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Mar. 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. E. K. Hoffman, Sidney Brooks, lady and two servants; O. Wetmore and lady, Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Theo. Johnson, A. Dutill, F. C. Barriere, H. R. Beckard, J. P. Benkard, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Study, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Perkins, J. R. C. Peet, C. F. Jackson, E. Zacharias, lady and servant, G. W. Bogan, John Gray, J. R. Rockwell, F. D. Wimberly, H. S. Chamberlin, J. F. Nutting, F. M. McMellen, S. P. Dunbar, S. Johnson, Mrs Cole, Miss E. Watts, E Lowndes, Miss E. S. Rodgers, Edward Norton, J. Winter, S. Magnus, M. Marks, Miss Bassett, Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Sears, Samuel Waite, J. Biltzer, L. Heines, Mrs. Ingham and daughter, F. J. Buckh, J. Ray, F. H. Ellis, B. Usher, B. Lasin, C. S. Maule, J. C. Ray, Mrs. James Barrow, Jr., Mr. Gilchrist, lady and child, L. Rich, J. Kaufman, W. Jackson, W. N. Lyon, J. K. Wagner, A. Cassary, Joseph Burke, Mrs. Friedman, Mrs. Lavine and 2 children, Mrs. Harris and 3 children, Miss M. Harris, Miss M. Oppenheim, E. Schmidt, H. Rcih, H. L. Wilson, G. F. Kline, J. F. Jackson, S. A. Sauborn, G. Harper, E. S. Kingman, W. P. Hawley, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—J. H. Merry, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Collenberger, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ransom, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Plummer and son, R. C. Root, J. A. Harper, Stanton Blake, Wm. Doody, W. R. Symons, E. Binn, J. M. Webster, O. G. Kyle, Wm. A. Turnure, Samuel Broadhurst, S. S. Doughty, J. Saulsbnry, E. L. Stanwood, J. C. Hightower, Mr. and Mrs G. Hammond, Miss Chetwood, Mary Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Livermore, Mrs. N. Sullivan, Miss Fuller, two masters Plumb, Mrs. M. Cormerat, Miss Eliza Palmer, J. T. Gilliam, Edward Ryam, Wm. Humphrey, J. A. Birmingham George Sharp, J. G. Illua D. C. Hicks, A. Hunter, J. Pearson, P. Street, G. G. Haven, P. Amerman, J. C. Lowell, A. M. Isaacs, J. W. Stafford, F. T. Brantley, Mrs. E. J. Bird, Mrs. Vanarx, Mrs. Lemon and child, Mrs. Archer and child, Mrs. Rakelweitz, Capt. De Rivelre, C. R. Clark, F. P. Moore, E. Hazen, A. Lamson, G. A. Visaaka, N. T. Andrews, Richard Ryan, E. J. K. Lessel, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. F. Dessan, Miss Kerlee, L. P. Dahlon, J. C. Musgrave, Miss E. Hinchman, W. H. Hinchman, R. A. Beers, C. W. Rawson, J. Rosenthal, Wm. Dixy, Mrs. Samuel Pruyn, Miss Pruyn, Miss P. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—R. E. Manville, J. H. Lufpurrow and wife, Mrs. A. P. Hutchings and daughter L. A. Marsh, Peter Floyd, S. T. Bates, Alex. Cottrell, F. C. Stewart, F. S. White, Richard Fellows, Archd. Elliott, Mrs. Lucy Colburn, C. Mangals, W. R. Arnold, H. A. Jackson, James S. Taylor, R. P. Berton, J. T. Read, R. Mayer, Alton Lang, Jas. Murray, Frank Adams, J. B. Banchard.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—James C. Davis, Geo. Keely, Lewis A. Myles, J. Linton, W. C. Miller and lady, Miss M. Maguires, J. Williams, B. B. Farnsworth, John E. Brown, James Robertson, Mrs. Olmsted and child, W. A. Johnston, J. C. Appleby, Miss Simpkins and 3 children, and 11 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Jas Patrick, sister and infant, Wm. Lane Booker, Mrs. Bowman and infant, Mrs. Young, D Mo Tavish, H. A. Tuzo, Capt. Mason, Rev. E. F. Turney, G. Belise, F. Somarin, B. W. Vaughn, G. W. Vanghn, John Little, Alex. Wallace, W. H. Reed and wife, Mrs. Tallinan, Ella. Burke, C. W. Brewster, S. Bigwood, Mrs. Lucas and family, W. Ritchie, J. Anderson, E. Ford, J. Barnhart, G. W.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2335. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Case of Mr. Sickles Before the Grand Jury.

Mexican Affairs—The Nicaraguan and the New-Granadian Treaties—Naval Inefficiency—The Detroit Postmaster, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, March 14.

The Grand Jury examined twelve witnesses in the Sickles case to-day, but it is a singular fact that Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who had testified before the examining Court, was neither examined nor subpœnaed as a witness before the Grand Jury. A bill will probably be returned to-morrow, and the trial set for Monday next. The counsel of Mr. SICKLES desired to evoid any unnecessary examination of the case before the Grand Jury. It is not true that the friends of the late Mr. KEY have employed counsel. The Judges oppose any such course as highly improper. Unless Government employs additional counsel, the probability is that none will be employed. Mr. SICKLES is surrounded by New-Yorkers and others, and is in good spirits.

The Mexican Legation is without any information touching the rumored defeat of MIRAMON.

Gen. JAMES is also without any news from Nicaragua, although it is believed that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty will be returned with one article only slightly modified.

The Cass-Herran Treaty was so changed before ratification by the Senate, that it must again go before the New-Granadian Congress.

When the steamer *Fulton* reached Montevideo, it was discovered that she had her big gun, but that the gun-carriage had been left at Norfolk. Lieutenant AMES, Commanding, was one of the witnesses called to establish Captain LATHERS's inefficiency.

A large delegation of Michigan Democrats is here, urging the removal of O'FLYNN from the Detroit Postoffice. Ex-Secretary MCCLELLAND heads the campaign, and is backed by Secretary CASS. The President says it is strange that the only appointment he has made in Michigan should be so obnoxious to the party. The question of removal is still pending, with the chances in favor of O'FLYNN. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Monday, March 14.

It is credibly ascertained that both England and France disclaim any other intention in sending naval forces to the coast of Mexico, than to procure due reparation for wrongs to British and French subjects. The further statement is made that it is not their purpose to take sides with or favor either of the contending Mexican Governments. There is reason to believe our Government is not apprehensive that anything will be done by them in conflict with the Monroe doctrine, or to shape the political institutions of that country.

Mr. HOLT entered upon the discharge of his duties as Postmaster General to-day. The Boston Committee had an interview with him, in reference to the removal of the Post-office, and he informed them he would consider the subject after hearing from Postmaster CAPEN.

General DENVER left this afternoon for California. His resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to take effect on the 1st of April. Mr. MIX, Chief Clerk of the Bureau, has been commissioned as Acting Commissioner.

The Grand Jury to-day commenced the examination of witnesses in the Sickles case; twelve or fourteen have been summoned.

The last weekly Treasury statement up to the 7th inst. shows a balance in the Treasury of $7,188,000. The receipts of the week were $710,500. The drafts paid amounted to $732,000, and the drafts issued to $1,044,000—a reduction of $329,000 as compared with the previous week. The receipts in New-York for the week ending on Saturday last were $2,272,000, including $1,600,000 on account of the loan.

The Board, consisting of Chief Engineers Wood, Isherwood and Long, will convene at Philadelphia, on the 28th inst., for the examination of candidates for admission and promotion in the Engineer corps of the Navy.

Chief Clerk SHULTZ is now acting as Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. FLORENCE, who has been ill ever since the close of Congress, is convalescent.

Ex-Congressman JOSEPH MILLER, of Ohio, has been appointed Associate Justice for Nebraska, vice SAML. W. BLACK, resigned.

General Appearance of the Capital Since the Adjournment.

The Sickles Tragedy—Prospects of the Trial—Further Particulars of the Case—Changes in the Diplomatic Corps, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 8, 1859.

Two more dull and dreary days than the 7th and 8th of March have seldom fallen even on this abocon home of dullness and dreariness. The rain had not the spirit to come down boldly and have done with it, but sneaked down in a stealthy drizzle to the earth. Umbrella-sellers and hackmen opposite the Kirkwood leered triumphant. The old, dirty Georgetown omnibus drivers chuckled with a muddy joy, and carriages floundered like so many arks along the swamp, miscalled *street*, of Pennsylvania-avenue. As the darkness fell last night it looked just such a street as that into which the old man Lear was cast forth by the cruel Goneril. Along the black, dismal vists from the Executive mansion to the Capitol Hill damp figures flitted; the dust of weeks deepened steadily to a ditch down the midway of the road. Many a lovely *mousseline* that left Chicago or Philadelphia in the pride of youth and beauty will return humiliated and stained. The mud of Washington has no more heart than its men. It draggles the skirts of beauty with democratic insolence, and I saw it to-day splash its impertinent attentions all about the pathway of the lovely niece of a Senator from Connecticut, who still lingers in this else deserted spot, and whose smile made for a moment Summer as she passed. The crows who have so long cawed at the Capitol and daily darkened about three P. M. the sunlight of the avenue with their descending plumage, have taken wing for their rural nests. The flag, it is true, still floats over the National Palace, as marking the presence of the Senate, but it, too, looks a trifle weary and woe-begone. The whole place has a sort of *debouteuné* appearance. GAUVIN has disbanded his corps of cooks, who hang about the city very like so many Mexican soldiers after a war. Even the good garrulous old Irishwoman, who sells oranges and oysters at the capitol gate, and is ever the last to leave, told me just now, from under a huge umbrella beneath which she was brooding like a moulted hen over five prospective little American citizens, that to-morrow she should close her establishment for the season. Loafers leave the hotel steps and fall back yawningly upon the bar. Around the porches hang motley groups of hacks and drivers and runners, and negroes, tall and small; and within the vestibule cower Cells of every tribe, from the fair-haired, small-nosed child of Londonderry, to the dark-complexioned, Spanish-looking Galwegian, so awkward in action, yet so tender in sentiment. Nor can any heart refuse a sympathetic admiration for the eager pleasure with which these true Hibernians hang about their honest countryman, SIMON O'BRIEN, nor for the herald smiles of welcome which, as he passed down the corridor, leap from the eyes of many a gentle Irish servant-girl, to greet his presence. Lying about the hall, or bumped madly along by some stalwart "Tipperary boy," are trunks and carpet-bags vast, various and innumerable, some, the coffins of *toilettes*, forever gone, laid out in rich shrouds of unspotted sail-cloth; others, battered bodies that never held a soul, greased, and worn with dust and smoke and toil, stamped, lettered, labeled some for St. Louis, some for St. Petersburg, for Teheran and Texas, for New-Orleans and Oregon. Stalking amid these wrecks of the "season," I yesterday saw SAM HOUSTON, carrying, like Sir C. NAPIER, his own "small bundle," with its clean shirt and towel, its piece of soap and hair-brush. At the end of the hall stands a large desk, and on the desk lies a big book, and behind the big book frown two tall, stoop-shouldered men with as little of those genial qualities which WILL SHAKESPEARE and BEN JONSON assign to "mine host," with as little even of the ordinary civility which becomes every man, as could be found in any hostelry in the whole range of drunk-Labeo's lying in their hall. As you turn to the right, from the main corridor, are two or three divans filled with men mostly dressed in broadcloth, gay with chains of gold and costly rings, some chewing and spitting, others smoking and grinning, not talking much to each other, not talking much to themselves, but all intently thinking, inventing, concocting, schem-

[illegible] male Millions, or [illegible] perchance more [illegible] Who can tell? but of what- [illegible] and dirt, and smoke and [illegible] mud, while at the floor grinds angry a little Graveyard, with his sunny walls and his organ reminding you of the exquisite miniature of Paul de Kock. At his back swings wide the bar-room door, and around it stand and sit lawyers, politicians journalists, schemers, dreamers, lobbyers, land-jobbers slave-dealers, filibusters, reformers, Congressmen, correspondents of the *Herald*, nomadians, (for Washington has a theatre,) all more or less drunk, with some æsthetical or intellectual idler looking despondingly on, with a brow of gloom, and disabled by ficencial stress of weather from joining in the rather ghostly revel. Pass up stairs, and in a "splendid'er ous" drawing-room you will find a bevy of lazy looking ladies lolling in voluptuous rocking chairs, some self-complacent, some helpless and harassed with the die-away disorder of *ennui*, some cynical and scoffing, but all primtily dressed and borrowing from the enchantment of distance the indescribable look of the "lady." Approach and the charm will not wholly vanish, for does not one hotel still hold the charming Mrs. CLAY, of Alabama, and the lovely Mrs. PUGH, of Ohio, who looks as LOLA MONTEZ might were she a lady and no Lola, and the irresistible Mrs. CONRAD, of Georgia, with her swanlike figure and her fascinatingly mysterious eyes. In her sad corridor, and drawing-room the men are dumb, but the ladies, of course, keep the river of life flowing with their lively talk.

The all-engrossing topic of the hour, naturally enough, is the SICKLES tragedy; and the smallest detail connected with any of the parties is still sought up with eager curiosity and rapt attention. LESLIE'S paper containing pictures of the scene and the actors, was devoured at a premium a few moments after its arrival on Monday, and in the absence of a sufficient supply, even HARPER and others of the smaller fry, came in for an animated demand.

The Grand Jury were called on Monday, and are, I am informed, of more than average respectability and intelligence. The evidence before them being entirely *ex parte*, they will of course have no hesitation in finding bills against Mr. SICKLES. Indeed, Mr. SICKLES himself, I am assured, would ask no heavier punishment than to have the bill thrown out, as his impatient desire is to stand before a panel of his countrymen, and when the whole case is enfolded, have their verdict on his act. It was at first anticipated that the trial would come off on Monday next, but I deem that impossible, though the calendar is not heavy; and incline to the belief that it will not take place until the end of the week. On the first day, the Court adjourned, after a tribute to Mr. KEY, very skillfully executed and effectively delivered by Mr. ROGER OULD, the new District-Attorney, who is evidently a man of ability, vigor and legal experience; Mr. BARTON KEY, who was indolent and unread to a degree almost beyond belief, in one filling such a position having committed the conduct of nearly all his official business to Mr. OULD. The trial will naturally awaken, I may say, a great national interest—not from any uncertainty as to his result, for there appears to be no second opinion as to the certainty of Mr. SICKLES' acquittal, but from the general desire to see the whole case fairly put, and the million scandals of mystery laid to rest by the plain facts. Already innumerable applications have been made for seats in the Court-house, which is small and confined. The case will be tried before Judge CRAWFORD, a lawyer of good local reputation, and said to be an impartial and pains-taking Judge. For the prosecution, Mr. OULD will, of course, lead, in virtue of his office, and, probably, (though as yet none has been retained,) Mr. KEY's family will engage associate counsel. For Mr. SICKLES, there will appear the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, (who is Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S counsel,) Messrs. STAUNTON, RADCLIFFE, CHILTON and MAGRUDER, of this Bar, and of the New-York Bar, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, who have been selected from a legion of volenteers, as proper representatives of the representative from New-York.

Mr. GRAHAM, who has arrived to-day, will open the case, which will be summed up by Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, one of Mr. SICKLES' earliest, and, through life, one of his warmest friends. The prosecution will be conducted, according to present appearances, with great fairness, and without any spirit of personal bitterness. For though Mr. KEY's brother, Mr. CHARLES KEY, of Baltimore, has uttered some threats of vengeance, and his sister, Mrs. PENDLETON, is known to have been sorely afflicted by his untimely death, the voice of his uncle, Chief-Justice TANEY, all potential in such a case, is for moderation and an absolute sorreader of the whole matter to the ordinary course of law.

The guilty connection of Mr. KEY with Mrs. SICKLES will, I understand, be admitted, to avoid disclosures injurious to the memory of Mr. KEY; and the argument of the prosecution will be directed to examine whether the existence of such a criminal connection excuses the slaying of the seducer by the husband's hand, and whether Mr. SICKLES committed the act under the extenuating influences of an exasperating conviction of this fact. If precedents are of value it will be difficult for the prosecution to sustain their side of the case. It is but a short time since that, in the neighboring State of Virginia, a certain Mr. MYERS proceeded to the bed-room of a man from whom he had sustained a similar injury, and shot him while in bed. Public opinion justified, and a Jury acquitted him without leaving the box. Again, in this very city, and but within the last two years, a young man, from near the Navy-yard, called on the seducer of his sister and demanded the reparation of a marriage for the injured girl, which, being refused, he shot the seducer. Public opinion justified, and a Jury acquitted him without leaving the box. Nor are such precedents confined to this country. Lord NAPIER has stated it as his belief that in England, if the criminal conviction be of the character stated, no Jury could be found to convict the husband.

In France precedents of recent origin are not wanting. In 1849, a M. RABADY received an anonymous communication informing him that a certain M. CUTTLEGON was in the habit of entering his wife's apartment from a balcony common to both houses. M. RABADY lay in wait, and surprising M. CUTTLEGON in the attempt, an encounter took place from which the seducer managed to escape. M. RABADY seizing a pistol followed him, and meeting on the stairs, not M. CUTTLEGON, but a correspondent of the London *News*, who had been visiting a friend in the same house, fired at him in his extreme rage, and shot him through the jaw. The case was tried before one of the first jurists of France, the father of the Comte de TERNAUARD, now Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, and *the Jury acquitted* M. RABADY, condemning M. CUTTLEGON, the adulterer, to pay 40,000 francs of damages to the innocent person whom the enraged husband had wounded. And but little more than a year ago, when a lady of rank in one of the provinces requested an old and attached family servant to shoot a scoundrel who had boasted of seducing her daughter, and the deed was actually done, a French Jury acquitted both the injured mother and the gardener, who had adopted her injury as his own.

Mr. SICKLES' case was stronger far than these. Not only was his home dishonored, but that dishonor was inflicted with a reckless disregard of decency, which had made the disgrace the common talk of the city. Not in a moment of hot passion, when the rebellious blood might override the better feelings, was the deep wrong done, but a house was coolly hired for the basest use to which it could be put, and Mr. SICKLES' wife dragged through the lowest haunts of infamy to gratify the vilest instincts of degraded passion. And when this dishonor, this repeated, reiterated dishonor was made clear to him; clear by the most unanswerable proofs; clear by the confession of his wife; and amid the grief and agony which the horrid discovery brought upon his home, the husband saw opposite to his window the man who had desolated that home, and who had stained the future of his child, flaunting, as it were, in his very face, the signal that called his wife to infamy—how many men, claiming to Pharisaical superiority over their fellows, will say that at such a moment—as a cold-blooded calculator in some New-York evening paper lays it down—Mr. SICKLES should have taken his seat to study the code of the duello, and ascertain how Mr. KEY was to be got rid of, according to the strict letter of its laws; or, as another punctilious gentleman opinionizes, write to Mr. KEY, and politely inform him of his intention to shoot him, and then calmly bring him down the first time they met? It seems to be forgotten that when, in that moment of fury, Mr. SICKLES rushed out to kill Mr. BARON KEY, he staked his own life, too. It is true Mr. KEY was unarmed. But how was Mr. SICKLES to know this? Few men in Washington do go so unarmed, and Mr. KEY had received but the Thursday before a letter warning him of the danger of discovery, and of the risks involved in it. His first move, as Mr. SICKLES approached him, was to put his hand to the pocket where arms are usually carried. Any student of the human heart and its passions who looks on the story of that tragedy from the moment when Mr. KEY waved his signal in front of SICKLES' house, to that in which he fell on Lafayette-square, must see that in that time SICKLES thought and dreamed neither of consequences to himself nor of the code of the duello.

The question attempted to be raised as to whether Mr. SICKLES himself was addicted or not to licentious indulgences in his youth, is entirely outside the record. His early vices, if he had such, certainly did not justify Mr. KEY in robbing him of the honor of his home, and his loved and only child of her future.

Few men. I presume, including even the editors of the *Evening Post*, would like to have their past lives rummaged, and all the indiscretions of the hour dragged forth in such an hour as this, which has overtaken Mr. SICKLES. But this fact is patent, and admitted even by all Mr. KEY's friends, that from the time Mr. KEY was introduced to his house, and ever since his first residence here, Mr. SICKLES' conduct as a father, as a husband, and as a man, has been no only blameless, but guarded by the most jealous care. No one in Washington can say that he has ever seen him even in a gambling house, which here is the favorite fashionable resort of men whom the cowelry "delights to honor," or at a bar-room, much less at any place of more dubious character. His whole soul appeared to be centred on ambition, the advancement of his political adherents in New York, and the celebration of a happy domestic life. To his Parliamentary duties he was scrupulously attentive, and he was considered by many, among others by the Speaker, as the ablest member of the present House. Every Tuesday he set aside for his wife's receptions, and every Thursday for entertainments to his political and personal friends, where were always to be met much of what was most brilliant and best in Washington society. Is it possible to conceive that the act by which he scattered all his dreams, and rushed on a risk of life and all that gives it charm, was not the work of a mad impulse of passion? or that it was the act of a cool, calculating, *bad* man?

Of Mr. SICKLES' past life before he entered upon his strictly political career, I know little. That the *Evening Post*, of your City, should be more ready to speak upon that subject is not surprising, since, during just that period of his youth, which that journal alleges to have been the blackest and most disgraceful, Mr. SICKLES was the personal friend and the associate in his business and his home of a gentleman prominently connected with the *Post*, and now absent from the country. But in dealing with the antecedents of Mr. SICKLES, it is not necessary to go back to this part of his career. It is better certainly to dwell upon the temper which has actuated men like Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. G. J. TOOKER, who certainly have had no reason to feel tenderly for Mr. SICKLES, to offer him in this season of his distress their sympathy and their support.

Just strictures, were they but justly founded, have been passed upon Mr. SICKLES' alleged neglect of indulgence of his wife in all her tastes for fashion and society, without a proper controlling care. But it is not true that he did so indulge her.

When, last Spring, the attentions of Mr. KEY first became the subject of remark and scandal, Mr. SICKLES instantly, on the first whisper reaching his ears, called upon that gentleman and received from him assurances of the honorable character of his regard, so solemn and so strong that, coupled with those of his wife, he could not, and did not for a moment after, cherish a suspicion. Mr. KEY went so far as to seek his assseveration by bringing his own pure sister to call on Mrs. SICKLES, which Mr. SICKLES had a right to feel was a complete guarantee of the purity of his own relations with her. Still desiring his wife to be not only safe from, but above suspicion, he forbade her to receive Mr. KEY except when invited, and on her regular reception day, in the presence of company, a restraint which they both submitted to and observed. It was probably this which induced Mr KEY to lease a house of assignation. Nor in any instance, save one, has Mrs. SICKLES been allowed either to go to a dinner party or ball except in his own company. The one exception was the fancy ball of Mrs. GWIN, when, on her mother's representation that her absence might give a color of reality to what then but were the shape of fiction, he permitted her to attend that ball. Whatever interviews have taken place between Mr. KEY and Mrs. SICKLES since then, have been in his absence at Congress or out of town, at the house which Mr. KEY rented for the purpose. Had Mr. SICKLES imposed any severer restraint those who are now ready to accuse him of laxity of vigilance would be the first to brand him as a domestic tyrant deserving and provoking by his harshness the late he met. The more the facts of this sad story are known, the more it gathers of interest. Last evening I took tea with an old Italian gentleman whom I met at SICKLES' prison, and who, though he has mingled little in the world, possesses a most refined and cultivated mind. He told me that for thirty years he had been the intimate friend of both Mr. and Mrs. SICKLES' family, and his story of those years was at the present moment so interesting, when so many fictions are floating about, that I thought I would give it to you in the simple touching words in which he told it.

Mrs. BAGIOLI, he told me, the mother of Mrs. SICKLES was born in the year 1819, at Croton Falls, Westchester County. Her maiden name was COOKE. At the age of fourteen she came with her family to New-York, and was shortly after adopted by the well-known Italian poet and author, LORENZO DA PONTE. She was a bright and somewhat beautiful girl, and very shortly after her adoption was married to ANTONIO BAGIOLI, a composer and professor of music, who was a visitor at DA PONTE's house. M. BAGIOLI is a native of Italy, but has resided in your City for thirty years, and by those who know him, is said to be much respected and esteemed. Mrs. BAGIOLI bore to her husband an only child, TERESE BAGIOLI, the unhappy wife of DANIEL E. SICKLES, upon whom was lavished her parents' undivided love. No expense was spared to afford her all those accomplishments which form the best accompaniment of beauty. She was educated at the best schools of New-York, and, finally, sent to the Manhattanville Convent of the Sacred Heart. DA PONTE's son, LORENZO DA PONTE, Jr., resided at this time with his father, and was professor of *belles lettres*, philosophy and literature in the University of New-York. With him, as with DUGALD STEWART, in Scotland, were placed several young men for education. Of this number were Mr. EAMES, of this City, Mr. BIGELOW, of the *Evening Post*, and Mr. SICKLES. The BAGIOLIS also resided in the same house, and continued to live there after the death of Prof. DA PONTE. Living in the same house in which his wife was born, Mr. SICKLES saw her grow up from infancy to womanhood. Their association gradually ripened into love. He pressed his suit upon her father, who at once made serious objections to the match, not from dislike to Mr. SICKLES, but from the belief that his daughter was too young for marriage, had seen nothing of the world, and was of a mind too unformed to read correctly her own heart. Parental opposition in this, as in so many other deplorable cases, only ended in a clandestine marriage, which was performed before Mayor KINGSLAND, the Mayor of the City of New-York. The consequences of this secret wedding soon made concealment impossible, and the marriage, after the full confession required by the Roman Catholic Church, was solemnized again, and received the seal of religious ratification from the hands of Dr. HUGHES, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, at his private residence. The fruit of that wedding was one fair child, with a face like her mother's, who, unconsciously, at this moment suffers, perhaps, the deepest injury from her mother's surrender to sin. It is, to-day, precisely twelve months since that father and mother, now so deeply stricken, were making with affectionate zeal gayest preparations for the christening of this child, for whom the President, Mr. BUCHANAN, and the charming Mrs Senator SLIDELL had voluntarily sought the sponsorship. It is a singular coincidence that this little girl Mrs. SICKLES, and Mr. SICKLES himself, were all three only children, over whose miserable fate three living mothers now hang broken-hearted. Mr. SICKLES' conduct as a husband can be best described, and the charges against him best answered in the public words of the father of his unfortunate wife since this tragedy, "You have heaped," he writes, "on my child *affection, kindness, devotion, generosity*. You have been a good son, a true friend, and a devoted, kind, loving husband and father." Poor old man, as seated often of a Summer's evening beneath the veranda of a house that looks over the pleasant waters of the Hudson, he watched his sweet little grandchild sport upon the green, he could have little dreamed upon how sad a pair its doors were to close before his days should ripen to their end! Mr. SICKLES, Senior, has assigned it to his son's wife as a residence so long as she remains under the protection of her father, nor will anything be left unprovided for her which can constitute a comfortable home.

The letter of warning which Mr. KEY received on Thursday, and which he showed to Mrs. SICKLES at the ball at Willard's on that night—the last of their meeting—was written, it is thought, by a lady. It was full of "Dear BARON," and other such endearing expressions, whereas the letter which conveyed to Mr. SICKLES the intimations and proofs of his dishonor, was either written, or feigned to be written, by some coarse, illiterate person. Strange, if two different parties should have selected the same night to send a missive of warning.

Mr. SICKLES still continues in the cell to which he was conveyed on the day of the disastrous explosion. It is on the left of the hall as you enter the prison, being generally used as a watch-room, and is close and stifling. But Mr. SICKLES has constructed a wheel on the window for ventilation. There, or walking on the plot in front, he may be seen all day receiving his visitors and faithful friends.

Among the many friends from whom he has received letters of the warmest sympathy have been the President, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. J. WADSWORTH, Mr. Comptroller CHURCH, Mr. OAKEY HALL, Mr. R. J. DILLON, and Col. STEBBINS, and his list of personal visitors has included Mr. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE and members of the Senate of every party, Mr. Speaker ORR and members of the lower House of every sidn, Mr Secretary COBB, Mr. Attorney-General BLACK and most of the Cabinet. From a list of many clergymen who had called and written, I recall the names of the Revs. D. A. BOSWELL, C. J. WHITE, C. H. BUCKLER, and le especial, Dr. HALEY, who has been unremitting in his attention. On visiting Mr. SICKLES this morning I found a beautiful bouquet on his desk from a worthy clergyman of the District with the following Latin lines:

Quod cors ferit, feremus æquo animo
Rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam
Fortiter ille facit qui miser esse potest.

Mr. SICKLES does not look well, as has been represented. Mental suffering and confinement within a prison's walls have told severely upon him, paling his cheek and shaking his vigorous constitution. To-day Mrs. PENDLETON, of Ohio, sister of Mr. KEY, left for that State, accompanied by Mr. KEY's four orphan children, her own two children, and the two children of her widowed sister, the accomplished Mrs. BLUNT, who it may be remembered gave readings last Summer in New York, and more recently with great success in the Southern and Western States. The sympathy of the whole city goes with her.

But to turn from this sad theme. The houses of both the Ministers of England and France are advertised to let. The former was once the residence of Mr. HAMILTON FISH. The latter, which is on the heights of Georgetown, and commands a beautiful view of the vale of the Potomac, was long occupied by Mr. CRAMPTON, the late British Minister. Lord NAPIER expects Lord LYONS in a few days, and purposes leaving in a fortnight. He will be accompanied by Mr. ERSKINE, the present Secretary of Legation, whose place will be taken by Mr. IRVING, from Vienna. Mr. WARRE, a son of the member for Ripon, and a nephew by marriage of CHARLES KINGSLEY, who was here some two years since as unpaid *attaché*, and has since filled the same post at Vienna and at St. Petersburg, has been appointed paid *attaché* to this Legation in the room of Captain HOPE. In society here he was extremely popular.

Though it is possible that, owing to the changes which the removal of PELISSIER from London, and the elevation of the present French minister at Lisbon, to the Senate, will necessarily make in the whole French diplomatic corps, all the appointments have not been sufficiently determined on by Count WALEWSKI to enable Count SARTIGES to receive a positive official notification of his removal, it is not less certain and positively known that his removal has been determined. It is now near ten months since he applied for leave of absence and a European mission, this climate not having agreed with his constitution, and his accomplished and fascinating wife having shared his anxiety for a change. He will probably be appointed, either to a high Germanic mission or to that made vacant at Lisbon. Count SARTIGES entered the diplomatic service in 1831 as *attaché* at Rome, thence was removed to Rio Janeiro, where he remained some years; from thence he was sent as Secretary, first to Constantinople and then to Athens, then appointed Minister at Teheran and from Persia finally promoted to the Legation in America. Viscomte DE SARTIGES, his probable successor, is a fine soldierly gentleman and a bachelor. He was for some time *chef de Cabinet* in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris, was thence sent as Secretary to Vienna and from Vienna promoted to his present post in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Mr. STOECKEL, the Russian Minister, by the last letters, was about to leave St. Petersburgh, where he and Mrs. STOECKEL had been treated with the most marked kindness and consideration by the Emperor, for Paris, where he proposed passing a month, and thence after a fortnight in London, returning here at the close of April or early in May.

Though Washington looks empty, fashion cannot be said to have wholly fled. The Chevalier WIKOFF may still be found on the avenue and at Willard's discussing the topic of the hour with that mixture of philosophy and pathos which renders his conversation at once so luminously clear and so mystically profound.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 14.

Mr. WILLARD introduced a bill to permit Supervisors to act as Commissioners of Deeds.

Mr. PECKHAM introduced a concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution so as to allow a loan of $3,500,000 to complete the Canals of 1661.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Grand-street, Bushwick, Meeker, and Metropolitan avenues, Brooklyn.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate is in session this evening.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to authorize an official report, in full, of all the Legislative proceedings in the State paper, the remuneration being about $100 per day for the copies furnished Senators, Assemblymen and State officers.

Mr. ELY also introduced a bill to amend Chapter 130 of the laws of 1854, by providing that no publication in any newspaper respecting any persons holding office shall be deemed a libel, and providing that any assault upon the person of an editor who has made such publication shall be illegal or punishable, unless resulting in the death or maiming of the person assaulted.

Several private bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 14.

The attendance was very light, a bare quorum being present.

The bill to repeal the act removing the Allegany County site was reported for the consideration of the House.

Mr. BROCKWAY, from the Special Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported favorably on the resolutions amending the Constitution by abolishing the property qualification.

The resolutions were laid over.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to define the liability of Life Insurance companies. It provides that when the questions on the application for a policy are truly answered no plea of want of interest shall be valid or prevent the collection of the policy by the holder.

Mr. CONKLING also introduced a bill to repeal the law of 1853, authorizing the State to bear its share of the expense toward the erection of a monument in Independence Square to commemorate the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a bill to authorize any Banking Association to reduce its capital stock to an amount equal to the value of the property and effects of such association including all liabilities and debts above, but in no case be reduced below $100 000.

The Quarantine bills were made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Mr. RUTHERFORD moved for a report from the Attorney-General as to the right of the State to lands made below water mark, New-York.

Mr. LOREENZELE moved resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution by extending the right of suffrage to females.

Mr. McLEOD moved for information from the first Division of State Militia respecting the amount of monies received and how disposed of.

The resolution to select two Regents of the University on next Friday was laid over.

Mr. TOMLINSON introduced a bill to empower the Mayor and Corporation of New-York to enact and enforce the rules with a view to suppress the evil of public prostitution in said City.

Mr. SLOCUM introduced a bill to empower the Adjutant, Commissary and Inspector Generals to go on and finish the New-York State Arsenal, and to authorize two Commissioners, to be agreed on by those officers and the builder of the Arsenal, to investigate the cause of the fall of the New-York Arsenal.

The death of Mr. BARAS, member from Cattaraugus, was announced by the Speaker, and, after appropriate speeches and the adoption of the usual resolutions, the House adjourned.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, March 14.

Governor MEDARY has issued a Proclamation for an election on the fourth Monday in March, in accordance with the act of the last Legislature, providing for the formation of a Constitution and State Government for Kansas. Three months residence prior to the election is a requisite to vote. Aliens having declared intentions to become citizens are qualified.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Monday, March 14.

The propeller *Erastus Corning* reached here last night from New-York. She made the trip in 26 hours.

The propeller *Corning* left here for New-York at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with a load of cattle and rolling freight. The river is entirely free from ice, and all the steamers are preparing for business.

The steamer *Young America* leaves for Kingston to-morrow morning with a tow. On Thursday a tow will be sent from here; among the freight to go down will be 20,000 barrels of flour; 1,200 bushels of oats, and 7,000 bushels of rye.

A man, named TIMOTHY MURPHY, was instantly killed this afternoon, at PRUYN & LANSING's boiler-works, by having his head mashed to a jelly by about fifteen hundred pounds of iron falling upon it.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 14.

The California Overland Mail of the 18th ult., has arrived. One through and five way passengers came in the stage.

Several tribes of Indians are reported at the Apache Pass for the purpose of making treaties.

The Camanches had stolen 80 mules from a drove belonging to the Mail Company designed to supply their stations. A party of rangers had started in pursuit.

The Company were supplying their stations with ammunition and Sharpe's rifles.

The report that Governor PESQUEIRA, of Sonora, had been deposed is not confirmed.

Mail Destroyed by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 13.

The loss of the Necsho and Albuquerque mail last November, is confirmed by the arrival here of JOHN HALL, its conductor, who makes an affidavit to the effect that, when about a day's march behind Lieutenant BEALE's party, he was attacked by forty Comanches, badly wounded, and taken prisoner, and the mail destroyed. Mr. HALL escaped from the Indians in February, and, after enduring severe hardships, succeeded in reaching the settlements.

Murders.

MURDER OF COL. JOSEPH BOND.

MACON, Ga., Monday, March 14.

A letter has just been received from Albany announcing the murder of Col. JOSEPH BOND, of this city. He was killed on Saturday, near Albany, by LINCUS BROWN. The difficulty, it is believed, originated in BROWN whipping one of BOND's negroes. Mr. BOND was among the largest cotton planters of the South, and very popular and public spirited.

MURDER OF A DIVORCED WIFE.

HARTFORD, Monday, March 14.

CHRISTOPHER COLSON, for many years a fish dealer in this city, was divorced from his wife in January last. Sunday noon he met her at his brother's house, when he drew a large knife and cut her throat, killing her instantly. He was arrested shortly afterwards and committed to jail.

After committing the deed he partook of a large dose of opium, which, combined with a sudden stoppage of liquor, caused his death this afternoon.

Bangor Municipal Election.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 14,

Our city election came off to-day. ISAIAH STETSON, Republican, for Mayor, received 1,067 votes, and WM. A. BLAKE, Democrat, 753. Of the Aldermen elected five are Republican and two Democrats, and of the Councilmen fifteen are Republicans and six Democrats.

Mr. Cobden's Arrival in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W. Monday, March 14.

Mr. RICHARD COBDEN arrived here to-day, and paid a visit to Parliament in session this afternoon.

Non-Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, March 14—11 P. M.

There has as yet no signs of the steamship *City of Washington*, now about due off this point with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst. Wind southeast Weather cloudy.

The Weather, &c., at St. Johns.

ST JOHNS, N. F., Monday, March 14.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York, has not yet reached this port.

TAMMANY HALL ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Annexation Doctrine Indorsed.

Speeches of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, Hon. John Cochrane and Capt. Rynders.

The New-York Democracy assembled, last night, in Tammany Hall, for the purpose of expressing their views as to the policy of extending "the Area of Freedom," *apropos* of the movement regarding the acquisition of Cuba. The meeting was a large one, and would have been larger, but for the rain which sent away numbers who, waiting the opening of the door, had gathered round a bonfire that sputtered for a while in front of the Hall.

Mr. WM. D. KENNEDY called the meeting to order, and Ex-Mayor MICKLE was called to the chair. Ex-WARD MCCORNELL submitted a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries, which included the following names: Daniel F. Tiemann, John Van Buren, Aeshura Birdsall, Augustus Schell, Isaac Townsend, Isaac Bell, Jr., August Belmont, S. J. Tilden, Benjamin M. Whitlock, Edmund Haight, Jay Jarvis, Smith Ely, Jr., Thomas McSpedon, Philip W. Engs, Hiram Cranston, Edward Cooper, Michael Tuomey, Stephen P. Russell, John T. Henry, E. C. West, John R. Briggs, Thomas W. Adams, A. D. Russell, M. T. Brennan, John H. McCunn, C. Godfrey Gunther, Wm. N. McIntyre, Douglas Taylor, John O'Grady, George N. Saunders, F. I. A. Boole, Jas. R. Steers, E. L. Purdy, Michael Halpin, S. J. Cornell and John H. Chambers.

Among the gentlemen present, in addition to those already mentioned as officers of the meeting, were Isaac V. Fowler, Senator Brown, of Mississippi; the Hon. John Cochrane, John Clancy, Colonel Delavan, Thomas Dunlap, Captain Rynders, L. F. Harrison, William Fegan and many other prominent supporters of the Administration.

Mr. FOWLER submitted the resolutions, and, in presenting himself for that purpose, was loudly cheered.

The whereases, of which there were not a few, declared that the policy involved in the acquisition of Cuba harmonizes with all the traditions of the Democracy in the past, is rendered advisable in the present, and is an ultimate necessity for the future.

The resolutions, which were equally numerous, may be summed up in this one, which was last:

Resolved, That the bond of mutual advantages and interests between the United States and Cuba makes it imperative upon the former to use all just exertions and make all reasonable sacrifices for the liberation of the latter; and that any attempt on the part of any European Power, other than Spain, to intermeddle in the settlement of the terms on which the Island is to be liberated and annexed, should be regarded as an act of domineering interventional dictation to be resented and set aside in whatever manner and at whatever cost the circumstances should render necessary. *Democracy, like the ocean tide, will not back at the bidding of any King.* [Applause.]

The resolutions, as well as the list of secondary officers, were adopted unanimously.

Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, was the first speaker. His appearance drew forth loud and repeated plaudits. He commenced by declaring that Cuba must and shall be ours. [Loud applause.] The decree had gone forth, and there existed nowhere on earth any Power to revoke it. The question was, By what means should we make the acquisition? Three modes had been proposed. First, by purchase; that he regarded as the most honorable. Second, by conquest; that he regarded as the most certain. [Applause.] Third, through the agency of that mysterious man, known in the political nomenclature as Filibuster; that he regarded as the most probable. [Applause.] But whether by the one or by the other, or by all of these agencies combined, he would say again that Cuba must and shall be ours."—[A Voice—"So she will"]—and no power or Government exists on earth to prevent it. If Spain was disposed to sell the Island, he, for one, stood prepared to pay for it. America stood prepared to pay Spain $100,000,000 for it, and if that were not enough she would pay her $200,000,000 for it. But if Spain should not be disposed to sell, then his next proposition was to propose negotiations

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, MARCH 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 238, 702, 728, 734, 736, 738, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 756, 758, 760, 764, 766, 770, 772. *Part III.*—Nos. 267, 580, 717, 723, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 745½, 746½, 747½, 748¼, 749¼.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 64, 87, 77, 116 to 130, 71, 91.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 227, 133, 561, 372, 399, 401, 1644½, 1645, 587, 590, 591, 593, 594, 607, 616, 624, 627, 625, 553 to 559, 585, 920, 534, 603, 428, 631, 636, 639, 905. Recent cases,) 478, 550, 302. *Extra Calendar.*—Nos. 535, 537, 636, 647, 648, 652, 654, 655, 656, 659, 660, 605.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday, March 16. *Part II.*—Nos. 347, 711, 605, 707, 624, 730, 735, 737, 601, 603, 144, 630, 715, 721, 767.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 14.

Before Judge Nelson.

SENTENCES.

Henry Bulled, the second mate of the *Wild Pigeon*, convicted of cruel and unusual punishment, was brought up this morning for sentence. Judge NELSON said that in consideration of the youth of the prisoner and the circumstances of the case, he had concluded to suspend sentence, and if the prisoner believed himself it was probable that he would hear no more of the affair.

Lewis F. Smith, a negro, indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon, pleaded guilty. He has been in prison for a long time with the scurvy, and in consideration of his state of health and his long imprisonment already, notwithstanding that his assault was with a knife and under circumstances of aggravation, Judge NELSON sentenced him to be imprisoned for one year and to pay a fine of 5 cents.

REFUSED TO DO DUTY ON SHIPBOARD.

John Brown and five others, part of the crew of the brig *Kepler*, were put on trial charged with an endeavor to make a revolt. The Captain and mate were examined and proved a decided and continued refusal, on the part of all the crew, to do duty on board the brig while she was lying at anchor in the harbor of Messina in Sicily, when she was in danger by reason of her anchors dragging. The vessel did come in collision with another vessel before the captain could procure other men. The reason given by the men was the bad quality of the provisions. The cook testified that the captain ordered him to boil the beef without previously soaking it to get the salt out, so that it was not fit to eat, but he would have eaten it if he had been hungry. The captain testified that this order was given to punish the men for having wasted the food which was given them, and that the men had other food which was good. All the men except the prisoners did go to work finally. The jury found the prisoners not guilty.

—For the prosecution, Mr. Dwight; for the defence, Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Hart.

The jury were then discharged till Monday, the 28th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Petition of Mrs. A. E. Judah.—In this case a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted, returnable this morning. It appeared that Mrs. Judah is a Roman Catholic, and Mr. Judah a Hebrew. Difficulties having arisen between them, their eldest daughter, Maria Louisa Judah, was sent by her father, some five years ago, to his mother, with whom she resided till about four weeks ago, when the grandmother died. Mrs. Judah then applied to her husband, who was living separate from her, for the custody of the child, which was refused.

Subsequent to the death of the grandmother, the daughter had gone voluntarily to reside with her uncle, Mr. Edward Judah, to whom the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued. The return to the writ set forth that the girl had left Mr. Edward Judah and gone to Canada, where some of her relatives resided.

Counsel for the mother of the child contended that Mr. Judah had rendered himself liable to punishment for contempt in persuading the daughter to leave with intent to avoid the effect of the writ, and that the child being under 14 years of age, the mother was entitled to her custody.

The Judge intimated that he did not think Mr. Judah could be punished under the writ now before him, but he took the papers for consideration.

THE MATCH DIVORCE CASE.

Cora L. V. Hatch vs. *Benj. F. Hatch.*—In this case the injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with his wife in any way was made perpetual. And an order was granted compelling the Doctor to pay $8 a week for his wife's support from the 1st of December last, and during the pendency of the suit.

Lemuel Bradford vs. *William Bartlett.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied with $50 costs, without prejudice to the right of defendant to apply to the favor of the Court.

Before Justice Davies.

L. G. Wood vs. *Robert Chew.*—A verdict for plaintiff for $2,071 25 was rendered on Saturday. This is the action to foreclose a mortage reported in the TIMES, of March 11.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Lamb vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is the action to recover for horses drowned in backing off a pier, on which was no suitable string-piece, and was reported in the TIMES of March 12. The Jury rendered a verdict for $757 84 for the plaintiff.

John Reading vs. *Demforth W. Barney.*—This suit is brought to recover the value of a draft bought by the plaintiff from the defendant, who is President of the Joint Stock Company of "Wells Fargo & Co." He alleges that 18th March, 1856, he bought a draft of $3,000 of the house in San Francisco, payable to his own order at Boston. That while returning from San Francisco he was robbed of his draft, and that upon arriving at Boston, in June, 1856, he demanded payment, which was refused.

The Company deny that he ever bought any draft. J. F. Williams, for plaintiff; W. Fullerton, for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Benjamin Lockwood vs. *Aaron Swartz.*—The plaintiff in this suit purchased of the defendant his business of a City letter express, for $5,000, and this purchase he now seeks to cancel.

He alleges that in November, 1856, Swartz told him that his business was a source of profit to him of $6,000 per year, and that in consequence of this information he, on the 29th of November, became a purchaser of the business carried on by Swartz, at No. 7 Chatham Square, for $5,000. That in March, 1857, he became fully satisfied that the business would not and never had yielded more than one quarter of the sum stated by Swartz, ($6,000 per year,) and that he therefore believes Swartz to be guilty of fraud towards him.

Mr. Swartz sets up that so far from being false were his statements, that they were actually true, and that if the business has fallen off under the administration of this plaintiff, he (Swartz) is not to blame for it. And further, he says that he was not desirous of selling out his business, and only did so upon repeated importunities. Still on.

Brownlee & Bovee, for plaintiff; B. C. Leveridge, for defendant.

DEMURRER.

Before Justice Mencrief.

Darius Geer vs. *Louis Pignolet.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Timothy Cornwell vs. *Charles A. Stetson.*—Impleaded, &c. The default is opened, and defendant Stetson permitted to put in an answer within ten days, and to take short notice of trial, if necessary, upon payment of $13 costs. The execution will be discharged, and the judgment stands as security, without prejudice to the defendant to move to set it aside upon other papers.

Robert H. Corbet vs. *Charles H. Ward et al.*—Judgment settled.

Wheeler vs. *Buckman.*—Upon payment of the sum of $66, an order may be entered vacating and discharging the order appointing the Receiver in this action.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife by Poison.

SEVENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning, Mr. Alfred W. Brush, one of the Jurors, produced a certificate from his medical attendant, Dr. Cheesebro, which states that he was unable, without danger, to perform the duties of a juror any further. He therefore wished to be excused. On Saturday, after leaving the Court, he was prostrated with vertigo. In August last he was attacked by paralysis, and the physician said that protracted attendance in the crowded Court-room would renew that attack.

The Judge replied that the Court of Appeals had decided that no capital case, even with the prisoner's consent, could be tried with eleven jurors, and that the effect of the juror's withdrawal would be to break up the trial, and throw away all that they had been doing the last week. He would consent to take a recess whenever Mr. Brush should desire, and would do all in the power of the Court to afford him every intelligence.

District-Attorney Waterbury told the Juror he would have a carriage in attendance to bring him from his house each morning, and convey him back every evening. Mr. Brush then consented to renew his duties as a Juror:

Ann Fox examined by the District-Attorney—I reside at No. 146 Twentieth-street, between Second and Third avenues; my husband is an engineer; I know the prisoner James Stephens; I was acquainted with Mrs. Stephens over seven years; I saw her before she was taken sick, and on the day she died; on the day I saw her before she was taken sick, she sat about six feet from the window; I did not observe anything in particular, except a black eye; I never heard her say she was perfectly well; she was always grumbling; she told me she was bad; she had a pain in her chest; she was then in my room; she said she had to go home to get her husband's dinner; she said Dr. Cadmus had been to see her, but she was at market.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—It was some months before her sickness that she had a black eye; I did not notice a black eye during her sickness; I knew how she got her black eye; I asked her how she came by it; she told me she was painting a chest in her bed-room; she left the cover of it open; she got up to give her little girl a drink; she knocked her eye against it; she was sick a year or two before that time; I do not know what ailed her; she told me that Dr. Cadmus told her, if she took that sickness again she would never get over it; I have lived in the next house to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens; they lived happy and united.

Direct Resumed—It was some time before Mrs. Stephens told me that she must go home to get her husband's dinner that I saw her black eye; she was a kind of person who would not have a Doctor if she could help herself; she would not put her husband to the expense of one.

Catherine Meehan examined by District Attorney—I reside at No. 164 East Twenty-seventh-street; I saw Mrs. Stephens, I think, two days before her death; she was lying on the bed in her own house; she sent for me to know of anything that was good for her for the vomiting; she said to me then, she was very low; I told her I hoped she would very soon recover; she told me then, "I am afraid I won't recover, for my throwing up is not natural;" she wished me to look in the bason; the contents looked yellow and blackish.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—I always knew Stephens and his wife to live happy and comfortable; after the death of Mrs. Stephens, I cannot say who did the errands; I have seen Mr. Stephens' little girl going out sometimes for errands, and once or twice on rainy days.

Direct resumed—I only know how Mr. and Mrs. Stephens lived together from report; on those rainy days I do not know if the child was going to school or not.

Maria Foley, examined by District Attorney—I reside at No. 170 East Twenty-fifth-street; I saw Mrs. Stephens during her last illness; I saw Mrs. Stephens' little girl; she was sick and vomiting: it was in the afternoon; Mrs. Stephens was in bed; it was about a week before her death; I cannot remember exactly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—I always thought Stephens and his wife lived very agreeable and very well.

John O'Brien examined by the District Attorney—I reside at Bellevue Hospital; I am keeper of the dead-house; I was there when the body of Sophia Stephens was brought there; Dr. Wood, Coroner Connery and my assistant were there; the body was left in the City dead room; it was brought in a coffin with a square box over it; it was brought in a wagon; the coffin was opened, and the two Miss Bell's were there to identify it; Coroner Connery swore them; it was left there all night; the windows were fastened and the door locked; the man who brings dead bodies came there; I went in with him; some doctors came and wanted to see the body; I had orders from Coroner Connery and Dr. Wood to allow no one to see the body, and I would not allow them to see the body; the body was moved up stairs the next day before the *post-mortem* examination; it was taken to the pathological room; Dr. Wood and Coroner Connery, and I I think Dr. Doremus, were there in charge; Dr. Doremus took some part of the body away in glass jars; the rest of the body was left there; I and my assistant kept the keys of the room; if any one went into the room I always went along with them; I never let any one touch the body at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—I was in this Court room on Saturday; I had some conversation with Dr. Wood; he asked me if I let anybody go in to see the body; I told him Yes; he was annoyed with me for doing so; the body remained in that room; I cannot tell how many persons went in and saw it; I saw Mr. Shaffer there; I think I saw you there; I do not recollect of anybody coming there and cutting off pieces of the flesh; the Coroner's Jury went up and saw it; I do not recollect of any ladies coming there besides the Miss Bell's; I do not know if Mr. Cardwell was there; I saw Robert Bell in the room.

Direct resumed—I do not know how often Mr. Shaffer was there; I do not recollect whether he was in the Dead-house more than once; Dr. Doremus, Dr. Wood, or persons in their company were the only parties that touched the body; Robert Bell never interfered with the body in any manner.

John Sweeney, examined by the District-Attorney—I am helper to John O'Brien in the Dead-house at Bellevue Hospital; I helped to carry it up stairs; I had the key of the room in which it was placed when John O'Brien wasn't there; he was generally there; I did not allow any person to go in at all.

Cross-examinatinn unimportant.

Adam Zenkrr, examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I reside at Nn. 423 Houston-street; I am a doctor of medicine; I graduated in the New-York Medical College; I received my chemical education in Giessen, under Professors Liebig and Wöhler, in 1846; I have continued the study nf chemistry to this time; for eight years I have turned my attention particularly to poisons; I have lectured to students and given practical instructions in the laboratory; have poisoned animals with arsenic; I have coroners' cases to examine; sometimes the coroners send us cases of poisoned stomach; I went with Dr. Doremus to Bellevue Hospital in this case on September 24; I took some new glass jars; we cleaned them, dried them, and covered them with new oil silk; I saw Doctor Wood make the *post mortem* examinstion; Dr. Wood removed the shroud from the body. The witness proceeded to detail the particulars of the *post mortem*. This testimony was little more than a recapitulation of Dr. Wood's testimony. We discovered arsenic from the analysis of the viscera that was taken away in the jars; we brought out metallic arsenic and arsenious acid.

Bryne L. Budd examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I live at No. 143 13th-street; I have been a doctor of medicine since 1845; I have pursued the study of toxicological chemistry for 17 years; I studied with Professors Doremus, Torrey and Draper; I am connected with the New-York Medical College as assistant lecturer on chemistry; I took part in the chemical examination of the body of Mrs. Stephens; I made an examination of the intestines, removing from the small intestines a yellowish, pasty mass, and from the large intestines a similar substance, but of a darker color, the aggregate being about a teaspoon full. (The testimony of this witness was nearly cumulative. He described the process of analyzing the remains and preparing the acids in much the same manner, but not at so great a length, as Dr. Doremus testified on Friday.) Arsenic was found in the body of the deceased.

Robert Bell, examined by Mr. Schaffer—I am from twenty-six to twenty-seven years of age; I was born in County Cavan, Ireland; I am the brother of Sophia and Fanny Bell; Mrs. Stephens was my father's sister; I remember perfectly well their marriage; they were married in Belliturbet, County Cavan; I think my father was present at the marriage; I think they came to this country three years afterwards; I came to this country in July last; I have never seen the prisoner write; I have received letters from him while I was in Ireland; I corresponded with him; I was then in Dublin; I sent him several letters; I considered writing to him writing to my sister; I received answers from the prisoner; I am perfectly confident that I am acquainted with his hand-writing, but I hesitate to swear to the hand-writing of any man, or to prove it; I have lost the letters I received from him; I left them with my mother; what has been done with them since I do not know; I was present at the *post mortem* examination of Mrs. Stephens' body at Bellevue Hospital; I recollect seeing Dr. Wood, Dr. Doremus, yourself, Mr. Cushing, and my two sisters there; my sisters were there but a few minntes; when I first saw the body the lid had only been removed a few minutes; I firmly believed, from recognition, the body to have been that of my aunt's; I was in the dead-house two or three times that day, and never afterwards; I made several applications for entrance after that, and was denied; at any time I was there I never put anything on the body, or otherwise interfered with it; neither did any body else to my knowledge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing.—Mr. Stephens was married in Belliturbet; he was not merried in the church at Cavan; I was not at the ceremony, but was around the place; I arrived in this country in July last; I stopped the first night at the prisoner's house; I am not a druggist; I have written letters to Stephens from Ireland and from Orange County, in this State; I left Dublin between three and four years ago; I was a grocer et Belliturbet; I commenced as a grocer, and afterwards sold spirits; I was only a short time in husiners for myself; when I left home my father accompanied me for twenty-two miles, and knew I was coming here; (letter shown witness, dated 27th May, 1858;) this is in my father's hand writing; the day I sailed from Liverpool was the 18th May, and arrived here the 3d July; my relations with my father were always pleasant with one exception; the first persons I saw on arriving here were my sister and the prisoner; I was on board the vessel and they came on board to see me; they went away together in the boat; I left shipboard the next morning, and I went to his house with him; Mr. Knox stayed at the prisoner's house that night; he laid on the carpet, and I, being a stranger, sat in the rocking-chair; we drank all sorts; Wm. Knox and myself did not have a drunken spree thet night; persons came into the room, and left; Mrs. Hannah and her deughter, Mr. MacCormack and another young man, who is married to the prisoner's niece, stayed there that night; I believe his neme was Bennett; I took my breakfast next morning with the prisoner and that young men; Stephens did not tell me to go to hed that night; I am eot aware that I have been indicted for any crime since I have been in this country; I gave myself up to an officer; he wes about two blocks from Fnurth-avenue, in Third-avenue; I never was arrested; I gave myself up to an officer; I was in a Station-house; I asked the officer to come there with me; the officer had a star nnder his eoat; I have been before Judge Welsh; I think my cousin, Mr. Storey, telegraphed to Mr. Cardwell to come from the country; the charge was aitempting to shoot the prisoner; Mr. Cardwell gave half for me; it was in September; it was I who brought the charge against Stephens for killing my aunt; I have never been arraigned in any Court for that offence; I consider myself held under recognizance to answer when called upon; I have been before a Grand Jury.

Direct resumed—I brought a charge against Mr. Stephens for murdering my aunt, and attempting to ruin my sisiers; I gave the charge verbally in the Police magistraie before whom I was first brought; it was fifteen minutes after I attempted to shoot Stephens.

Lucina Stephens examined by District-Attorney—I live at No. 168 East Twenty-seventh-street; I knew Sophia Stephens; I saw her during her last sickness; I went to see her with Mrs. Foley; I saw Mrs. Stephen's little daughter; she was sick that time; she "threw off," (vomtied;) her mother was sick in bed; I did not see Fanny Bell; it was in the afternoon; I cannot remember the time.

John Fee examined by the District-Attorney—Resides at No. 146 East Twenty-sixth-street; I had a conversation with Stephens about his wife's health, four or five days before she died, and he thought she was getting better.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—I have known Stephens seven or eight years; he worked at Mr. Stephenson's carriage factory for seven years; his wife and himself lived, as far as I could see, as man and wife should dn; I never saw Mrs. Stephens with a black eye.

The Cnurt here adjonrned till 10 o'clock this morning. The evidence for the prosecution will he finished to-day. The trial will certainly last during he whole of the present week.

The Austrian Bank Forgery Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The Chinaman Appo, who murdered Mary Fleicher, in Oliver-street, on the 9th instant, was yesterday arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. His trial was ordered by the Court for Monday next.

Wm. Wallace pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Tighe pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The District Attorney abandoned the cases against Henry Fredenberg, charged with receiving stolen goods, and Henry McGovern, indicted for an attempt at burglary. They were each discharged.

The Austrian Bank forgery case was then taken up. Henry Rohner, though indicted with other parties, was alone placed on trial. Ex-Judge Whiting and Mr. Lawson conducted the prosecution. Messrs. H. L. Clinton and Ex-Judge Stuart appeared for the defence. It will be remembered that on Nov. 11, 1858, the defendant was detected in the act of forging notes on the Bank of Vienna—each for one hundred guldes—twenty-two of which had been worked off from a plate caused to be engraved by the prisoner. The first witness examined was Police Officer Joseph Keefe, who testified that, in his capacity as a detective officer, he received information that there was a suspicious trunk at the house of Dr. Knox, No. 30 Orchard-street. This trunk was delivered to him by Mrs. Knox, and he took it to the head-quarters of the Police, at the corner of Elm and Broome streets, where it was opened in the presence of Rohner and Captain Carpenter, the Deputy-Superintendent. When the trunk was opened, the prisoner claimed the money contained therein—among which were twenty-two of the fraudulent bills of the Bank of Vienna. Deputy Superintendent Carpenter gave similar testimony. Dr. Knox deposed that Rohner had resided with him for about four weeks before the forgery was discovered, and that he had told him (witness) that the trunk belonged to him, and only contained clothing.

Ferdinand Degen, Superintendent of the Department for the manufacture of the genuine bills for the Bank nf Vienna, deposed, through an interpreter, that he resided at the Prescott House, having been sent over to this country by the Directors of the Austrian National Bank, and that he landed two months ago. He had been connected with the Austrian Bank in Vienna 36 years. He pronounced all the bills shown him, that were in the possession of the prisoner, to be counterfeits, but acknowledged them to be good imitations.

The trial will probably occupy the greater part of the week.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Andrew Fash vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—This action is brought to recover $5,000 damages for a lame shoulder. It seems that upon the track in Third-avenne, and opposite Forty-eighth-street, there occurs a trap in the shape of a hole and a spike. The hole was left by the constructors of the road, and the spike employed to hnid the rail in its place is uncovered. On March 9, 1854, plaintiff was driving along this road, and being unaware of the existence of this flaw, drnve directly over it in such a manner that the wheel caught, suddenly stopping the team and throwing the driver out of the wagon, breaking his left shonider.

From this injnry he was laid up for three months, and he has now a lameness in his left arm, which he thinks will always continue.

A motion for a non-suit was made to-day, upon the gronnd that the road had been constructed by and under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner, and that the Corporation was alone responsible for any imperfection in the road. This motion was, however, denied. The case is still on.

W. C. Carpenter, for plaintiff; R. C. Potter, for defendant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 7 bbls. Ashes, 4,683 bbls. Flour, 27,669 bushels Barley, 978 bushels Malt, 853 pkgs. Provisions, 306 hbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling regularly, at $5 75 for Pots and $5 87½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales, 300 hags St. Domingo, in bond, on private terms.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet very firm. Sales to-day: 200 hags Rio, at 12¼c.; small lots of Laguayra, at 12c.@12¼c.; 100 bags Gonaives, at 10¼c.; and 175 hags St. Domingo, at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to 1,500 hales, including Middling Uplands at 12¼c.; do. Orleans, at 12¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Saturday's sales amounted to 8,000 hales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable activity and huoyancy, to-day, for State and Western Flour; sales 11,150 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl.	4 25@ 5 25
Superfine State	5 50@ 5 80
Extra State	6 50@ 6 80
Superfine Western	5 60@ 5 95
Fancy Ohio	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65@ 7 60
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 20@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand at full prices. Sales 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $6@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and wanted, at $6 70@$7 50 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ hhl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 65@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request and is very firm at $3 70@$3 80 for Jersey; $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ hhl., and $19 75@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, at streegthening prices; sales 23,000 hushels, including red Western, (Winter,) at $1 48@$1 50; prime Milwaukee Club, at $1 35; unsound Chicago Spring, at $1 10; choice White Ohio, $1 70; and fair to choice Red Southern, at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ hushel. Corn is in very mocerate supply, and is wanted by buyers at rising rates; sales 30,000 hushels, at 57c.@92c. for new White and Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 90c.@92c. for old mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unchanged. A lot of California Barley brought 85c. ₱ hushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 350 bales Bags, 7¾c., in bond, and 10c. free, each; also, 100 bales Bagging, to arrive, on private terms.

HEMP—Is quiet at old rates here. Sales in Boston 400 bales Jute, at $87 50@$90 ₱ ton; and 450 bales Sunn, at 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb., all 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HONEY—A lot of Cuba changed hands at private bargain.

IRON—Sales 59 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $30 ₱ ton.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 500 bhls. New-Orleans, at 39c.@40c.; 12 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.; and 25 hhds. Cleyed Cuba, at 23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in good request, chiefly for arrive, at $3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. The sales of Spirits do. comprise 800 bhls., in lots, at 52c.@53c., in merchantable and shipping order, ₱ gallon. Tar is unaltered. Resin in active demand, at uniform rates, incinding common, to arrive, chiefly at $1 72½@$1 73½ ₱ 310 lbs. 3,000 lbs. were reported sold to-day at these quotations.

OILS—Linseed is attracting rather more attention, at 66c.@68c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid. Sales 600 bhls., in lots, at $18 30½@$18 45 for new Mess; $17 75 for old Mess; and $13 25@$13 30 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continne in slack requsst, including Hams, at 8½c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at from 8¾c. @10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is brisker and firmer; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at chiefly 11¾c. @12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales to-day, 435 hhls., in lots, at $9 37½@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$9 62½ for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ₱ hhl. Butter is in slack demand at 11c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@24c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8c. @10¾c., ₱ lb.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 650 hags, at 8c. ₱ lb., six months' credit.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate; prices are unaltered. Sales, to-day, 185 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7c.@7¾c., 200 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@6½c., in hond, and 6¾c.@7c., free; also, some Porto Rico, at 6¾c. @7¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs., at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@28¾c., chiefly at 28c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 1,500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 15s., and 126 tcs. Rice at 12s. 6d.@15s. For London, 150 hhls. Resin, at 2s. 3d.; 100 tcs. Beef et 4s. 6d.; and 1,000 Butt Staves at £12. For Antwerp, 1,100 hags Coffee at ¼c. ₱ lb. For Bremen, 100 hales Cotton, 50 hhds. Tobacco and 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs an private terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE, SEASON OF 1858-59, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, ON TUESDAY, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., With the assistance of MRS. J. M. MOZART (Her first appearance in New-York) and MR. J. S. JAMESON. PROGRAMME.

1. Sonate in C minor. Opns 30, No. 2.....Beethoven
For Piano-Forte and Violin.
1. Allegro con brio. 3. Scherzo.
2. Adagio cantabile. 4. Finale. Allegro.
Messrs. WILLIAM MASON and J. MOSENTHAL.
2. "Ah! mon fils," Le Prophete.....Mayerbeer
Mrs. J. M. MOZART.
3. Variations Concertantes. Opns 17.....Mendelssohn
For Violoncello and Piano-Forte.
Messrs. C. BERGMANN and WILLIAM MASON.
4. Andante for two Piano-Fortes. Opus 6.....Reinecke
Messrs. J. S. JAMESON and WILLIAM MASON.
5. Elegy of Tears.....Schnberth
Mrs. J. M. MOZART.
6. Quartet in E flat major. Opus 47.....Schumann
For Piano, Violin, Viola and Violoncello.
1. Sostenuto assai. Allegro ma non troppo. 2. Scherzo.
3. Andante cantabile. 4. Finale vivace.
Messrs. MASON, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGMANN.

The Grand Piano-Fortes are furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 84 Walker-st.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at the music stores and at the door.

Subscriptions for the series of six Matinées received at the door, and at the music stores of C. Kreusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and Schuberth & Co.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
After which, the elegant and truthful
TABLEAUX OF SOUTHERN LIFE.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Madame Celeste's unequaled drama of THE HARVEST HOME. Brassy Popjoy, Mr. C. Hale; Amy, Mrs. J. J. Prior; Peepe, Mr. W. O'Neil. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Tom, the Dumb Man, by Mr. E. F. Taylor. The famous Aquaria, the enormous Living Serpents, the original Happy Family, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents: Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats, 13 cents extra.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit this chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, March 15, 1859,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Messrs. NIXON & CO.,
Ever on the alert to secure the greatest attractions, and keep pace with the times, no matter at what cost, beg to announce that on
AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
they have engaged, for a limited number of nights,
THOSE WORLD-RENOWNED AND TRAVELLED
NATURAL CURIOSITIES,
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS,
and the celebrated and most sagacious elephant,
TIPPOO SAIB.
The largest of its species ever imported into this country,
THREE GREAT ATTRACTIONS
Will appear in conjunction with
NIXON & COOKE'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF Dr. J. L. THAYER,
THE HORSE DUOROW,
THE BRIGANDS,
MELVILLE, NEVILLE, SIEGRIST, LENTON,
Evening Performance—Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Afternoon Performance—Doors open at 1; commence at 2. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
Family Circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.
NOTICE.—Four grand Juvenile Afternoon Performances this week.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
Commencing each day at 2 o'clock,
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS,
THE ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB,
CINDERELLA,
THE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NIGHTS.
220,000 PEOPLE.
220,000 PEOPLE.
220,000 PEOPLE.
To conclude with the side-splitting farce of
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Supported by the strength of the Company.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
F. WIDDOWS et C. SAGE.....Directeurs
4EME REPRESENTATION.
MARDI, 15 Mars, 1859.
2eme Representation de
Mlle. EUGENIE SEN, dans
LES PREMIERES ARMES DE RICHELIEU.
Mlle. Sen remplira le role de.....Richelieu
Mlle. L. Chevalier celui de role.....Diane de Roailles
Les autres roles par Mlles J. Montheaux, Pauline Dupont, Madame Daire, MM. Tallot, Edgard, Thiery, Henry, Leon, Charles, Jules, &c.
REPRISE DE
LES ENRAGES.
Tableau Villageois en un acte par M. Srazier.
DISTRIBUTION.
Mlle. Pauline Dupont, Jane Montheaux, MM. Edgard, Thiery.
Pour plus de details voir les Programmes.
Les bureaux seront ouverts a 6½; on commencera a 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
50TH, 51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH NIGHTS OF
THE VETERAN.
This unique and extraordinary production still commands as large audiences and as enthusiastic applause as during the first week of its representation.
SPARKLING COMEDY, GRANDSPECTACLE, SPLENDID SCENERY and GREAT ACTING,
Being combined in a manner totally unprecedented on the American stage. It will therefore be repeated
EVERY EVENING,
Mr. Wallack.....as.....The Old Colonel
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 15,
The entertainment will commence with
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....J. B. Roberts
Queen.....Miss C. Crampton
To conclude with the comedy of
OUR IRISH COUSIN.
Alice.....Mrs. W. G. Jones

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, March 15, 1859,
Will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 15,
The performances will commence with
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.
After which
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
MAZEPPA THE SECOND.

WM. MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE
Will begin on TUESDAY, March 15, at Dodworth's Hall at 2 o'clock P. M., with the assistance of Mrs. J. M. MOZART (her first appearance in New-York) and Mr. J. S. JAMESON. A Sonate by Beethoven. Concertante by Mendelssohn, Quartet by Schuman, will be played.

PERSONAL.

LUIGI DAMA, FROM NAPLES, LATE Professor of Singing in New-York, or any other person knowing his present whereabouts, is solicited by his sick and much afflicted wife to leave his address at the *Times* Office, under the initials L. D., Box No. 203.

MR. CHARLES KOPPEL WILL PLEASE call at No. 4 South William-st. for letters.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.—TO WATCH DEALERS AND JEWELLERS.—New-York, March, 1859.—

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
UNCERTAIN
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
find now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES-ROOMS,
NOS. 29 AND 32 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
FANCY NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price prints. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Bunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Waumbec,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Rodney Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Manhattan,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Stromberg,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metomora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their well known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
Also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 14,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STELLA SHAWLS,
WITH
FRENCH CAMELS'-HAIR BORDERS.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
IN
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
And Shirtings of every make,
Canton Flannels, Drillings, Tickings, Methuen Ducks, Denims, Prints and
DOMESTICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Purchased previous to the advance, and now
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 29 AND 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
10 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
A full assortment of
ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES AND DESIGNS,
Received per steamers, and now ready
AT RETAIL,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
GREAT BARGAINS IN MOURNING GOODS.
The entire stock selling out,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
to close the business.
SILKS, WOOL DELAINES, WOOL PLAIDS, Dress Trimmings, and Collars and Sleeves of all kinds, AT HALF PRICE.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 519 Broadway.

JOHN MORRISON & SON,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers
of
SMALL WARES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
&c., &c.,
No. 388 Broadway. No. 383 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER & BROTHERS invite an inspection of their
NEW SILKS,
DE LAINES,
LAWNS,
BAREGES,
PRINTS,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.
No. 508 Canal st., near Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
BLACK CHANTILLY DO. DO.
BLACK FRENCH DO. DO.
NEW FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
All new styles, received per steamers *Fulton* and *Asia*.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

AUBURN CARPETS.
TAPESTRY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS
In improved quality
and New Designs.
Sole Agent for selling the goods,
GEO. G. S. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS.
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE,
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.
Next door to Thompson's.

TUCKER DOES LAY BEFORE
THE TRADE PARIS FLOWERS
AT 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BUNCH.
No. 361 Broadway, two doors from Franklin-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES
Cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., protect the hands in all kinds of work, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white. Manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY. No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

WET GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED
Silks very cheap; chambrays, robes, double skirts, French cambrics, ginghams, dress muslins, Swiss muslins, jaconets, plain and figured wool de laines, calicos, ginghams, de beges, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, towels, cravats, linen handkerchiefs, &c., &c., for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer on Monday, the 14th,
MUSLIN BANDS, EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
CAMBRIC COLLARS, BLACK LACES,
CAMBRIC SETS, LACE VEILS, &c.
At a discount of 50 per cent. from regular prices.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, Self-adjusting Bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17-springs for $2. Dealers are supplied with 9 springs for 75 a dozen; 12 springs, $11; and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SKIRTS.—TEN HOOPS, $1 25; TWELVE HOOPS, $1 50 each; Damascus Steel, latest Paris style, our own manufacture, and warranted to wear; 17, 20, 23, 26 and 29 Hoops, equally cheap, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 363 Broadway. Skirts made to measure, with perfect adaptation to the figure and carriage, at shortest notice.

[illegible] AND WESTERN BUYERS.
[illegible] a large assortment of
[illegible] Fabrics, Fancy Goods, &c.
[illegible] prices, by WM. MATHEWS, 54 Broadway

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AT OLD PRICES.
Same as before the recent heavy advance.
ENTIRELY NEW SPRING PATTERNS.

J. Crossley & Son's Tapestries, (newest styles,)	$1 00
Best English Velvets, (choice patterns,)	1 63
Lowell and Hartford Three-Plys	1 00
Superfine Ingrains	70 cts.
Extra Ingrains	75 cts.
All-wool Ingrains, in great variety	45 to 60 cts.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT
Oil-Cloths, Stair Carpets, Druggets, Mats, Matting, Rugs, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
MONDAY, MARCH 14,
THEIR ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
Imported especially
FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES,
Consisting of
STELLA,
BAREGE,
GRENADINE, and
CHALLY SHAWLS,
Many of these Shawls are in
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS
and
CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

FAMILY LINEN AND HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES FROM AUCTION,
(Bargains,)
In LINEN SHEETING in all widths,
PILLOW CASINGS and SHIRTINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASK and NAPKINS.
TOWELS, HUCKABACKS and DIAPERS.
10 bales RUSSIA CRASH, slightly stained.
MARSEILLES QUILTS of all sizes.
BLANKETS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
DRAPERIES, COTTON SHEETING, of all kinds.
The above goods are bought for cash, and selected with great care by the subscriber and fully warranted.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av,

MOURNING GOODS.
Continuation of the great sale at
WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
The balance of this large and beautiful stock will be closed out at almost the purchaser's own price. The greatest inducements offered.
Please call soon, as the business will be closed in a short time.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 519 Broadway.

RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS.
A choice assortment, just received per steamer.
ALSO, CHEAP DRESS SILKS!
Plaids, Bayaderes, Foulards, &c., &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS,
Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Skirts and Fancy Articles, in great variety,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

NEW STORE,
NO. 317 CANAL-STREET.
MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.
Dealers in these goods will find it advantageous to examine our stock, which is especially adapted for the wholesale trade. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with any other house in the City, as we are possessed with the best facilities for the purchase and manufacture of our goods.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRANE,
No 317 Canal-st.

BATES & LEWISTON
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., New-York,
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well-known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
IN SILKS, SILK AND WOOL POPLIN,
CHALLIES, VALENCIAS, MOHAIRS AND DEBEGES,
DELAINES, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAIDS,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

AT RETAIL.
It is Whispered to the Million
That TUCKER'S BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
Are Perpetual.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL VEIL
Is a Pretty Simple Adornment.
TUCKER'S SPRING FLOWERS
Are Gatheriog.
TUCKER'S BUDS, AT 50 CENTS PER GROSS,
Are Buds of Promise.
His ROSES are in full Bloom.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS STOCK for the Toilet is extensive, popular and attractive.
At No. 361 Broadway,
Two doors below Franklin-st.

CLYDE & BLACK
WILL OPEN
On Tuesday, 15th inst.
THE NEW STYLES OF SPRING
PARASOLS.
P. S.—All of our Parasols this season will be made up with the new patent loop frames, which has the advantage over the old style of lightness combined with strength.
No. 401 Broadway,
And No. 317 Grand-st.

JOUVIN'S GLOVES.
LE BOUTILLIER & BROTHERS have just received 830 dozen of the very best JOUVIN'S GLOVES in choice colors, made expressly to their order.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

PLAIN RIBBONS AT IMPORTERS PRICES, by the box or piece, at the Ribbon store of LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.

No. 1	Satin Ribbon. 12	No. 1 Taffta.....	11½
No. 1½	Satin Ribbon. 16	No. 1½ Taffta.....	15½
No. 2	Satin Ribbon. 22	No. 2 Taffta.....	21
No. 3	Satin Ribbon. 28	No. 3 Taffta.....	26
No. 4	Satin Ribbon. 36	No. 4 Taffta.....	36
No. 6	Satin Ribbon. 57	No. 6 Taffta.....	56
No. 9	Satin Ribbon. 87½	No. 9 Taffta.....	86
No. 12	Satin Ribbon $1 10	No. 12 Taffta.....	$1 10

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!—WHOLESALE SKIRT-dealers will do well to examine my samples of skeleton-woven Extension-skirts, before purchasing elsewhere. They are the best skirts in the market; cannot rip. Also, patent Bustles, that can be attached to a corset in five minutes. Samples at No. 61 Chambers-st., up stairs, next door to A. T. Stewart's; or at the factory, No. 240 West 36th-st. R. FRANCE.

90 CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WIRE Corsets, together with the latest French Patterns, Plain and Embroidered, wholesale and retail; every style of Ladies' Skirts, Crinoline, Crochet, Hair Cloth, Skeletons from four to thirty Springs, Laces, Embroideries, Mitts, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
FORMAN, No. 705 Broadway.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 323 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXQUISITE READING.
LIBRARY OF LOVE.—Unexpurgated editions of the most exquisitely gay, gallant and *récherché* effusions ever penned. Three pocket volumes, 800 pages, illustrated; price $1 50. Contents: 1. Ovid's Art of Love and Amorous works entire. 2. Basia—the Kisses of Secundus and Bonefons. 3. Dryden's Fables, from Boccaccio and Chaucer. Sold separately at 50 cents each. Also,
"THE MOST GALLANT BOOK EVER WRITTEN."
—*Campbell.*
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON; OR, TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT.—500 pages, with 18 steel engravings; price $1. The "Decameron" kept a large party of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen in such a thrill of delight that the plague which ravaged Florence in 1348 was powerless against them—Old Grim himself chuckling for once as he hurried on. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
C. BLANCHARD,
No. 76 Nassau-st.

ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS COMPLETE.
THE CONFESSIONS OF J. J. ROUSSEAU,
A new translation, without omissions or expurgations. Two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Mailed free, on receipt of price, by C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

NEW NEWSPAPERS.
The COQUETTE—the new paper—will be ready for the trade, news-dealers and newsboys at 10 o'clock TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING. Price 3 cents.
Office No. 33 John-st., corner of Nassau-st.

HOW TO GET A DIVORCE.—A DISQUISItion, to which is appended a Compilation from the laws of each of the United States, upon the subject of divorce. By a member of the New-York Bar. Price, 25 cents; mailed free, by C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!—E. L. SNOW Social Union, No. 4, will celebrate their Fourth Anniversary by a Grand Temperance Demonstration, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 187 Bowery. Addresses by Mr. GREELEY, STEPHEN H. MUNN, Esq., Dr. LAW, and others. Music, both vocal and instrumental, will be furnished by the celebrated trio, Messrs. Bellas, Dean, and Macdonough. The public are invited.
JAS. ELLIS, Chairman of Committee.

PREACHING BY ELDER S. CHAPMAN, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hermvian Church, in Jay-st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn. Subject—*The two comings of Christ*—showing the second coming to be nigh at hand, and the necessity of a preparation of heart to meet the event.

MASS MEETING OF THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS OF NEW-YORK.—Next TUESDAY, March 15, will be held a Mass Meeting, at the Social Reform Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, tablets engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITTLE HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICARD & Son, Principals. The Eighth term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $36. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER.
ARMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—A Select Boarding School for Boys, Amherst, Mass., established 1846, H. O. NASH, A. M., Principal; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; 7 hours from New-York, 4 from Boston. For circulars, apply to J. A. NASH, Editor *American Farmer's Magazine*, No. 7 Beekman-st., or to the Principal, at Amherst.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extra. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. T. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
ERWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BODFO.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st, and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 928 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $16 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS WRITING $5.—DOLBEAR'S SYSTEM of hand training, No. 609 Broadway, never fails to make good business penmen. It removes all stiffness or trembling from the hand, and gives such easy gliding command that the longest words can be written without lifting the pen. Reduced terms only $5. Regular terms $10.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Wier Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—This is a first-class Seminary for young ladies; designed to furnish the best facilities for obtaining a complete education. For particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching, a few pupils to instruct in English, music, French, etc., for 3 or 4 hours every morning at their residence or at her own. Address personally or by letter, M. M., at No. 248 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT AS Teacher, by a young married man, educated in Europe for a teacher, and having more than 4 years' experience in America. He teaches Mathematics, Drawing, and all the English branches usually required in schools. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Can give satisfactory references, and would have no objections to any healthy part of the South or West. Address L. C. K., care of Simon Mudge, Esq., No. 114 South 6th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS had experience in primary schools in New York to go to Pecoosylvania; two French teachers, (ladies;) two teachers of harp and piano, for Tecoessee; a teacher of ornamentals, English, music and French, to go South; a principal and wife, to assume the charge of a boarding school. Apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced as a teacher, pupils for the higher English branches, French, Italian, German, and drawing. Good references given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 3,505 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY OF EXCELLENT EDUCAtion wishes to teach in a family in the City in exchange for board. Best references. Address L., Teacher, Station D., Post-office, Bible House.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO A SHORT DISTance in the country, whose chief duties will be chamberwork, sewing and teaching young children. She must be a Protestant, and willing to make herself generally useful. A lady of education would be appreciated, and would find this a pleasant and permanent home. Apply at No. 90 Broad-st., on Monday and Tuesday next, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE who is accustomed to the care of children, and not over 30 years of age; none others need apply to No. 120 East 17th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock, Wednesday and Thursday, March 16 and 17.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE WITHout children. The man must understand the management of graperies. The best of references required. Apply to McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK and assist in the washing for a small family a short distance in the country. A Protestant preferred. None but those possessing the best references need apply at No. 81 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECT TO GO TO CHICAGO, Ill.; one who understands the business, can take charge of an office and oversee the work; good wages or an interest will be given. Apply at 71 Gold-st., New-York.

WANTED—SEVERAL SHIRT MAKERS TO baste and fit shirts for sewing machines; none but good neat sewers employed; to such good wages and steady employment. Apply at No. 374 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 3d door from Fulton-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER, TO SOLICIT subscriptions for imported serial publications. Business men of good address desiring employment, will find it to their interest to call. Apply to R. T. SHANNON, London Publishing Company, No. 55 Dey-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A WAITRESS—ONE WHO UNDERstands the business, and has lived as waitress only in a private family. Apply, with recommendations, between 11 and 2, at No. 18 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRLS, 1 GOOD NURSE, several cooks, 8 or 10 cooks, washer and ironers, and a number for housework and girls for the country, at JOHN YOUNG'S office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT TWO first rate retail carpet salesmen, who have had City experience. None others need apply. Apply in the lower store, Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH THE BEST references for health and character, to take charge of a healthy infant six months old. Apply at No. 215 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, TO make sale for an article much used by builders and plumbers. Address P. A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW-HAT trimmers, to work at Newark, N. J. Apply to JOHN MAYHEW, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, ONE RESiding in Brooklyn, and not less than 14 years of age preferred. Salary, $50 the first year. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., 2d floor, after 3 o'clock P. M.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY understanding grapes, fruit, flowers and vegetables. Address, with terms, full name, and state last employer and references, Box No. 2,575 New-York Post-office, for one week. A good situation for a good man.

FARMER WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN, without family; he must be a skillful ploughman, and his wife able to do plain cooking and the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 50 State-st., South Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry, before 4 o'clock, for the next few days.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, of steady, industrious habits, thoroughly competent to take charge of an apothecary and drug store, will hear of a permanent situation by applying to SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st. None but those having the most unexceptionable City references need apply.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT LADS IN THE dry goods jobbing business. Apply to J. P. & H. L. CRAWFORD, No. 304 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—BENTLEY'S DISPATCH, MADISON-SQUARE.—Steamer EUROPA sails for Europe WEDNESDAY, March 16. Letters, papers and all matter intended for her mails must be in this office by 12 o'clock of that date. MERNET BENTLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REspectability, whose husband is absent most of the time, would like a situation as house-keeper, in some small, genteel family, (widower preferred;) has one daughter, who would go to lessons on the piano, or would instruct a few young misses in the English language, with rudiments of French and Latin; Brooklyn preferred; best of references given and required. Address MONITOR, Brooklyn Post-Office, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as a first-rate chambermaid or a first-class laundress; she would wish a situation in a small private family; the other does chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman; would have no objection to travel in that capacity. Satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 189 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 39 9th st., between 6th and 6th-avs. Can be seen for two days. No other but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker in a private family; she understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objection to travel in the capacity of ladies' maid; City reference; call at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—TWO WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG GERman ladies, who speak English and French, play on the piano, and understand all kinds of sewing and embroideries, want situations either as lady's companions, or to attend in a respectable store. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter. Good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Can cook all kinds of soups and game. Best City reference can be given. Address No. 101 West 19th-st., in the basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, and beside, no objection to do housework in a small family. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country, as nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid, by a very competent young woman, who can feed an infant from its birth; lived three years in her last place. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as serving maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all sorts of plain sewing; has 3½ years' reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; has a perfect knowledge of her business and the best of references. None but respectable families need apply, at No. 84½ Allen-st., one door from Broome-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation, as first-class cook, in a private house; understands French and English cooking thoroughly. Apply at No. 291 East 12th-st., between Avenues B and C, in the rear basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable woman as good cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, pastry, and breakfasting; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av., corner 28th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family; and will assist with the washing and ironing if required; excellent references given. Apply for 2 days at No. 185 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, makes nice bread and pies; the other is an excellent chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, would do fine washing; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 578 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 241 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, PROTESTANT girl, a situation to a small private family, to do chamber work and waiting. Will be found willing and obliging, and has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl to do general housework. Best City reference can be given. No objections to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 643½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant German girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Speaks the English language fluently. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a child from its birth; is competent to wait on the sick. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl to do general housework. Best City reference can be given. No objections to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 518½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week. Call, for one week, at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, by an American girl, a Protestant. City reference from a good family with whom she has lived. Can be seen at No. 304 Mulberry-st., Wesley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; she is thoroughly capable, and has good City reference from her last place, and can be seen until suited at No. 216 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., first floor and back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dressmaker in a private family; has good reference. No objection to the country. Address a note to DRESSMAKER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes to travel with a lady or a family; not particular as to the direction; would take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply for one week at No. 872 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, washer and ironer; she thoroughly understands her business. Best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as ourse; fully competent to take care of children, and has no objection to travel; the best of City reference. Call at No. 255 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or as good laundress. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 1st-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business perfectly; will go in the country if desired. Has 7 years City references. Apply till engaged at No. 9 8th-st., rear.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches; country preferred. Best of recommendations given. Call at No. 3 6th-st., under the book-store, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do waiting and chamberwork, or general housework. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 742 39th st., corner of 2d-av

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY NURSE, or would take care of an invalid lady; can produce the best of testimonials from the late doctor she attended under. Can be seen at No. 227 East 19th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a respectable family; she understands her business in all its branches; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Address S. O., No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman, as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and America.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Premières Armes de Figaro—Embrasse ma Femme.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps—Cinderella.

FORD'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Hamlet—Our Irish Cousin.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Guardsmen—Mazeppa II.—Kyolen Cousin.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Forrest's Friend.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Harvest Home.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, March 16, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., with four days' later European advices, is now about due at this port. The Sandy Hook Telegraph reported "no signs" at 11 o'clock last night.

By way of Havana, we have details of news from Vera Cruz to Feb. 27. The city was in a state of siege; all ingress and egress landwards were forbidden; and large numbers of those who had not previously fled had taken refuge in the foreign consulates. Much consternation was caused by a rumor that an insurrection in favor of the Church had broken out in Guerrero, detaining General Alvarez from the relief of Vera Cruz. A movement in the Church interest had also been discovered in Merida, Yucatan, but had been promptly suppressed.

By the arrival of the steamship *Philadelphia* we have Havana files to March 9. The news is without interest. There were said to be more than a thousand strangers in Havana. The health of the city was excellent.

The *Prensa de la Habana* announces that the concession to lay the submarine telegraph between Cuba and Key West, will probably be made to the Company of D. Antonio M. Mora, of Havana.

Porto Rico advices to Feb. 28 have come to hand. The sugar crop, owing to the unfavorable weather, threatened to be 30 ₰ cent. less than it reached last year. The sailors rescued from the wrecked slaver were still in confinement, while the negroes were about to be leased to the planters as *emancipados*. No clue had been found to the name or origin of the schooner.

The Overland California Mail, which left San Francisco on the 18th ult., arrived at St. Louis yesterday. The California news is not so late as that received by steamer. At the Apache Pass, several tribes of Indians were assembled for the purpose of making treaties. The Mail Company is still having trouble with the Indians. The Comanches had stolen eighty mules, and the Company were supplying their stations with Sharpe's rifles and ammunition, as a measure of protection. Mr. John Hall, the conductor of the Neosha and Albuquerque Mail, which was destroyed by the Camanches in November last, has been a prisoner among them ever since until some time last week, when he succeeded in making his escape, and reached St. Louis on Sunday.

The case of Mr. Sickles was taken up by the Grand Jury at Washington yesterday, and twelve witnesses were examined. It is probable that a bill will be returned to-day, and that the trial will be put down for Monday next. Mr. Butterworth, who was the principal witness of the fact of the shooting of Mr. Key, and who was examined before the preliminary Court, was not yesterday called upon, or even subpœnaed, by the Grand Jury.

The reported arrival of the *Curacoa* frigate with Lord Lyons, the new British Ambassador on board, proved untrue. It has been stated by some of the evening papers, that the *Curacoa* was ordered to the Chesapeake, but no intimation of the kind were given in the English papers. It was simply announced that she had left on the 22d ult. for the United States. The *European Times* stated that her destination was New-York.

In the State Senate, yesterday, a concurrent resolution was introduced to amend the Constitution, so as to allow a loan of $3,500,000 for the completion of the canals in 1861. During the evening session Mr. Ely introduced two bills—one to authorize an official report in full of each day's legislative proceedings in the State paper, and providing for remuneration; and the other to change the law of libel, so as to provide that no publication in reference to an office-holder shall be deemed a libel, and that any assault upon an editor for such publication shall not be illegal, unless resulting in death. In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the proposition to abolish the property qualification on the Constitution. A bill was introduced to repeal the law authorizing the State to pay her share towards a national monument in Independence-square, Philadelphia. After some further business, and the Quarantine bills being made the special order for to-morrow evening, the death of Mr. Baker, member from Cattaraugus, was announced, and the Assembly adjourned, after the usual proceedings.

A mass meeting was held last night in Tammany Hall for the purpose of giving expression to the feeling with which the New-York Democracy regard the proposed annexation of Cuba. The meeting was a large one, and comprised most of the leading federal officeholders of the City. Ex-Mayor Mickle presided, Isaac V. Fowler read the resolutions, and Senator Brown, of Mississippi, the Hon. John Cochrane, of New-York and Capt. Rynders, made the speeches. Senator Brown assumed ultra pro-slavery ground, Mr. Cochrane argued the question mainly from a commercial point of view, and Capt. Rynders expressed himself virtually in favor of our taking possession of Cuba by force, if it cannot be obtained otherwise—which was also Senator Brown's position.

A communication from the Comptroller, setting forth that a heavy overcharge had been made by the Assessors and Collectors in the Assessment list for paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening. It was referred. Resolutions directing that the actual opening of Reade-street take place on May 1st next, and that the actual opening of the Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to the Harlem River, take place forthwith, were adopted. The Board resolved that the fountain in the City Hall Park should be closed, and one constructed in Tompkins-square.

A large amount of routine business was transacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening. The Comptroller sent in two communications; one renewing his call for additional clerical aid, and the other in reference to the removal of night soil. Petitions were presented for a trial of iron pavement in Wall-street, for a railroad through East Broadway, Avenue D, &c. Both were referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Board of Supervisors held a short session yesterday, referred a number of resolutions and petitions of little importance to the standing Committees, and adjourned to Monday next.

The Chamber of Commerce met, yesterday, and passed resolutions requesting the Legislature to restore to the Appropriation Bill the $10,000 for the use of the Harbor Commissioners, which had been stricken out, and also asking that the Pilot Commissioners be authorized to act as heretofore with reference to the protection of the harbor from illegal encroachments.

The Austrian Bank Forgery case, in which Henry Rohner is charged with causing to be engraved, in this City, a plate, from which counterfeit impressions of the Hundred Gulden Notes of the Bank of Vienna have been taken, was announced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and will probably last some days. The principal witness yesterday was Ferdinand Dehne, the Superintendent of the printing of notes for the Austrian National Bank, who has been sent over to this country by the Directors of that Bank for the purpose of testifying to the forgery.

The trial of James Stephens for the murder of his wife, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The evidence for the prosecution was not exhausted, and will be resumed to-day.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were limited to 1,500 bales. Prices were sustained. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in good request at generally firmer rates. Groceries were quiet. Naval Stores were freely sought after at uniform quotations. Pork and Cut Meats were depressed. Lard, Beef, and Rice attracted more attention. Whisky was heavy and lower. The freight engagements were moderate.

France and England in Italy.

If the Emperor Napoleon III. were a sovereign of the calibre of Louis Philippe, or if his foreign policy were governed like that of his predecessor, by the petty expediences of the hour, by an exclusive tenderness for this or that particular class of his own subjects, or by an instinctive subserviency to the wishes of his leading ally of the moment, we might reasonably enough expect a pacific solution of the Italian question to be the immediate result of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, as we assuredly should never have seen the outbreak of the great Crimean war. But the leading peculiarity of the public character of Napoleon III. would seem to be his devotion to large and comprehensive ideas of foreign policy. Whatever mistakes he may have committed or permitted in the domestic administration of France, he has managed the external relations of the Empire with a single and most successful regard to the permanent interests of his people. He has never suffered himself to be diverted from the pursuit of great objects, vital to the influence of France, by any anxiety as to the momentary effect of his resolute course upon public feeling either at home or abroad. When the revelations of Sir Hamilton Seymour and the conduct of Prince Menschikoff had made it perfectly plain that France must either seize the leadership of Europe or abandon the East to Russia and the West to England, Napoleon never hesitated for an instant. The Russian war was at first excessively unpopular in France. It was not even really popular in England until it had been fairly commenced. The double-minded machinations of Austria, the scarce-concealed hostility of Prussia, the ancient sympathy of all English Governments with both of these States, and even with Russia herself, made the position of France most perilous, and might well have deterred a less imperial brain and will from entering upon a crusade at once so decisive and so dangerous. Napoleon III. chose his part, and did his work, with an emphasis and to a triumphant result, which all the world now readily acknowledges.

The London journalists who dwell now with so rancorous an earnestness upon the difficulties which menace the Emperor in his present dealings with Austria, have most conveniently forgotten that but five years ago difficulties far more numerous and formidable hedged his onward march to the ramparts of Sebastopol; that Russia in Turkey was never so thoroughly isolated as is Austria in Italy from the good will and the respect of Europe, and that there is no sovereign State ready to interpose between Paris and Milan the barricades which the Courts of Germany threw up so eagerly between Paris and Warsaw.

Still more plainly and still more conveniently have the same journalists forgotten the eagerness with which England herself, not three years since, pressed upon Europe precisely the policy which Napoleon III. has now boldly undertaken to carry out, and how she clamored with all the unruly vehemence of a constitutional Senate, and an unfettered Press, for precisely the measures which French diplomacy is now urging upon Austrian selfishness, stubbornness and pride.

The English papers, with a few honorable exceptions, and English statesmen with more or less openness, are now charging it upon the French Emperor that he has "willfully disturbed the peace of the world and excited alarm throughout Europe, merely that he may keep himself well up to the expectations of his people, and seem at least to be on the point of doing great things." An accusation more silly and more wicked has rarely been leveled at a great sovereign, by a people indebted to him, as are the English to Napoleon III., for the most important international offices of loyalty and good faith in a trying crisis of their national history. To us in America, who are gravely interested in the prospects of peace and war abroad, it is a matter of the first importance to understand how baseless this accusation is. For if Napoleon's recent movements are but a feint of egotistical jugglery, provoked by no real emergency in the foreign relations of the State, then we may fairly expect to see him recede from the position he has taken up, and eat, as it were, his own words. If, on the contrary, France is now speaking to Austria with the voice of history and of Europe, then we may be sure that no slight or inadequate concessions, wrung from the Ministers of Francis Joseph, can really avert a catastrophe which certain classes in France, and almost all men in England, would seem to fear more than the loss of national honor, more than the grossest present inconsistency, more than the infinite multiplication of perils for future years. The Italian question, so far from being the creation of Napoleon III., to serve his own purposes, is a legacy of trouble entailed upon him by the reckless negotiators of Vienna in 1815; by the reactionary French Governments of the Restoration and of July, and by the vacillating policy of England throughout the last thirty years.

The treaties of 1815, of which Lord Palmerston and other leaders of the English political world now speak with bated breath, as of something too sacred to be lightly whispered of, and for the maintenance of which the London *Times* contends that no sacrifice is too great, have been for years the jest and the shame of Europe. On the 6th of May, 1856, the London *Times*, in expatiating upon the wisdom of the Emperor Napoleon III., and the excellence of the Treaty of Paris, then just concluded, said, with perfect truth and perilous honesty, that those

"who would compare the treaties just executed at Paris with those made at Vienna, would be startled to find how many things England, victorious after her long and desolating war with Napoleon I., was obliged to forego in 1815; *and these not matters of secondary importance, but, as subsequent events have shown, essential to the peace of Europe.*"

The treaties of Vienna were indeed concluded in haste, to be repented of at leisure. Before the return of Napoleon from Elba, the negotiations of the great Powers had nearly issued in an open rupture between England and her Continental allies; and the treaties which were executed after Waterloo were adopted without any serious conviction on the part of any of the contracting powers that they would do more for the "settlement of Europe" than simply put an end to a conflict which no State was either able or willing to prolong. They were drawn up rather with a view to the immediate convenience of a few reigning dynasties than to the permanent wants and national tendencies of Europe. "Their results," as the London *Times* went on, quite in the vein of M. de la Guerronnière, to show, "have since been seen in the Polish Revolution of 1830; in the destruction of the Republic of Cracow by Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1847; and in many other ways in which the despotic spirit which it was the wish and the duty of England to have controlled has burst through the bulwarks that were raised against its encroachments." They were seen too, we may add, in the preponderance which Nicholas I. gradually acquired during his reign for the influence of Russia on the Continent; in the Spanish troubles, which provoked the Quadruple Treaty of 1835 for the "settlement" of the throne of Isabella II.; in the Miguelite war, which urged England to interfere with the strong hand in Portuguese politics in 1847. They have never ceased for a moment to be seen in the affairs of Italy.

In 1847, when Pius IX., for a few months seemed about to lead Italy onward, beneath the banner of the Cross, to independence, England applauded the threatened ruin of these treaties of 1815, with all her voices. It was upon France, and the Guizot Ministry of Louis Philippe, that Austria then relied to aid her in humbling the papacy, maintaining the "order of 1815," and perpetuating the enslavement of Italy. The London *Times* then heaped abuse upon France for her "inglorious inertness;" spoke of Sardinia as the "ancient ally whom Great Britain should defend against Austria;" and plainly told the Cabinet of Vienna that England would not recognize "the right of Austria to retain in subjection, by armed force, States whose Constitutions had been modified by the course of events." For England, in 1847, the treaties of 1815 were come to an end; broken, as the Queen solemnly protested in her speech, by the "destruction of the independence of Cracow;" and "shaken to pieces," as Sir Robert Peel put it, by the bad faith of Austria and her accomplices.

In 1856, on the 7th of May, the ink being hardly dry upon the signatures to the Peace of the great Powers, the London *Times* revived the cry of 1847, and urged the policy which Napoleon III. has now undertaken to enforce. Nothing has since occurred to rob the picture which the *Times* then drew of the Italian question of its color or its truth; and it may well be reproduced to-day as the best possible answer to the charge that Napoleon III. is wantonly trifling with the welfare of mankind. Of Rome the *Times* said:

"A feeble prelate placed on a throne which he is unfitted to fill, nominally rules this unhappy region. He cannot leave his palace without hearing the dismal cries and looking on the moody faces of those over whom it is asserted that God has given him a double charge. The Northern provinces of his dominions are occupied by Austrian troops. The people of the Legations have recollections of better times and juster laws, for even conscriptions which hurried them to fight a great conqueror's battles everywhere from Lisbon to Moscow, were not so grievous as the deadly oppression under which they now groan. They are imprisoned without trial by an Austrian police. They are shot without crime by Austrian courts-martial. The privacy and honor of their homes are at the mercy of Austrian commandants. They suffer the strangely combined evils of despotism and anarchy."

But Rome was not all Italy, as it would now appear to be in the columns of the English organ. "*Sicily, ruined and oppressed,*" asked "*for a deliverer;*"

"*The Milanese and Venetian Provinces, though part of the Austrian Empire,*" said the *Times*, "*we must not be induced by any false delicacy to sever from Italy.* All the evils which foreign rule brings with it, insolence on the one side, bitter heart-burnings on the other, wanton and wholesale arrests, delations, forfeitures, long and unjust imprisonments, sentences out of proportion to offences, prevail in the regions subjected to the German sway. *Indeed, Italy cries aloud to all men who have eyes, hearts and imaginations, to see and feel for the wrongs of humanity. Compared with this enduring and organized oppression, what are the sufferings of the Rayah from the outbursts of Mussulman violence? But the remonstrances of Lord Clarendon, the representations of the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, the universal feeling of England, and the good will of the French Government, give hopes at last that this reign of evil is about to be brought to a close. It remains to take active measures for doing what the whole world feels must be done.*"

These active measures the Emperor of the French, after waiting three years to see England move in this matter, is now taking. He repudiates the policy spurned by England in 1847; he adopts the policy urged by England in 1856. With the moral weight of forty years of history in his favor, it would certainly seem to be next to impossible for him, whose nearest interests, as well personal and dynastic as national, are involved in the real settlement of Italian affairs, to accept any merely temporary or inadequate solution of the questions involved.

The Sanitary Condition of the City.—At this healthiest season of the year, when there has been no sudden increase of our population by immigration, the last three reports of our City Inspector have exhibited an alarming increase in the bills of mortality. Last week the increase was ten deaths over the week previous, and the week before the increase was twenty. As there are no epidemics existing to which this increase of mortality can be attributed, there can be no doubt that the unhealthiness of the City, as indicated by the returns of the City Inspector is owing to the scandalous condition of the streets. Our lanes, alleys, wharves and public thoroughfares are now encumbered by three months' accumulations of filth, and as the weather is unusually warm for the season, the malaria engendered by the heaps of festering filth is doing its deadly work on the wretched denizens of those localities where a constant circulation of pure air cannot be obtained.

For this most deplorable and disgraceful state of affairs the Mayor and Board of Aldermen are directly responsible. Between them they have conspired to keep the City without any legal head of the City Inspector's Department, to which the duty belongs of seeing that the contractors for street-cleaning do their duty. Under our last Charter, the head of the street-cleaning department held his office wholly independent of the Mayor and Aldermen, and defied their authority. There was no way by which he could be reached, except by impeachment, and one of the chief motives for giving the City a new Charter was to place this officer directly under the control of the Mayor and Aldermen, that they might remove him when he neglected his duties, and be responsible for his conduct. The result is that we have now no City Inspector at all, and there is no person who has the right to attend to the duties of the office. The Mayor has nominated a man for the place whom the Aldermen will not confirm, and as his Honor chooses to select this special occasion for exhibiting his firmness of purpose, the old incumbent holds on to the place, and the City suffers.

Obstinacy is a very valuable virtue in certain cases, and private individuals have an undoubted right to exercise it to any extent when their own private interests only are at stake. But public officers have no right to exercise it at the expense of the public welfare. The Mayor and the Aldermen should adopt some measures for a compromise, or the Board of Health should at once take the matter in hand, and have the streets attended to, or we shall very soon be suffering from an epidemic.

Tammany on Cuba.

When the ears of quiet citizens are deafened by the repeated discharge of a great gun in the Park, and a band "indifferent good" discourses music "indifferent bad" from the balcony of the Tammany Hotel, we believe it is the proper and conventional thing for the morning papers to state that "the old Wigwam was in its glory last night." We, therefore, do not hesitate to employ the phrase with reference to a meeting of "the Democracy" held last evening at Tammany Hall, to consider the question of the acquisition of Cuba; nor have we the smallest desire to dispute with the wigwam in question any of the glory which it may have acquired by the demonstration. The public are so accustomed to hear that "dead issues" have been anatomized at Tammany to amuse the "unterrified," and to serve the political purposes of the Sachems, that a meeting to consider subjects on which discussion can throw no new light, and to agitate measures beyond the power of the strongest galvanic batteries to revive, need excite no special astonishment, even when heralded with a hundred guns, a barrel bonfire, three hand-organs, and an army of shouting boys.

A convention for the purpose of promoting the acquisition of Cuba under President Buchanan, has just about as much practical importance as a council of war to determine the length of Charlemagne's spurs, or a Jesuit Congress to plan the recovery of Martin Luther from the heterodoxy of his ways. It would seem that the leaders of the Democracy do not take a greatly different view of the case. For Mr. Slidell, who fought so stoutly to the last over his bantling in the Senate was not present to tell the story of its death and burial; and Senator Benjamin likewise failed to lend his silvery eloquence to the congenial task of pointing out the road to Cuba, and of leading the way therein for the enthusiastic multitude assembled to await his summons. In the stead of these illustrious chieftains came plain Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who resembles them no more than Fanny Ellsler resembles the mother of the Gracchi; but who vomited the usual proportion of fillibustering fire-works and Democratic ribbon, to the great delight of the "sovereigns." The specific points of Senator Brown's harangue were few and simple.

When he remarked that he was in favor of acquiring Cuba because she would come in as a Slave State, he spoke candidly. When he said that Slavery was sanctioned by the Divine law, he was merely impertinent to the question; and when he went so far as to declare that the Democratic party would rush to the polls in 1860 upon the direct issue of the immediate possession of Cuba, he twaddled almost sublimely. And he indulged himself in a little of that sort of logic which, how effective soever it may be in the close quarters of Mississippi, is apt to miss in the long range of these latitudes, when he stated that "of the three courses for the acquisition of Cuba, that by purchase is the most honorable, that by conquest the most certain, and that by fillibustering the most probable." He will hardly find the good people of Gotham ready to indorse this curious position, and to assume that of three ways to an end the United States will inevitably select that one which is neither honorable nor safe.

Tammany has exploded its powder, burnt up its tar-barrels, blown off its music. These are past praying for. But it can at least reconsider its position, and in some soberer moment of the future will doubtless do so with emphasis, if not with delight.

The President and the Democracy.—A letter from Washington represents Mr. Buchanan as denouncing the Democratic Party in unmeasured terms. He accuses them of having deserted him and left him utterly without the means of carrying on the government. The reproach is not wholly undeserved. Judged by the standard of public duty the Democratic Party has not met the responsibility resting upon it. Being in absolute possession of the Government, it was bound to protect the public welfare:—and no consideration of party interest, still less any motive of factious discontent, could release it from this obligation.

Upon party grounds, however, the matter rests on a different footing. Mr. Buchanan must be aware that he has given his party every possible provocation for leaving him to his own resources. He has evinced, from the moment of his accession the most sovereign disregard of its principles, its traditions and its interests. He has insulted and estranged all its recognized leaders, turned its platform bottom upwards, and devoted himself to the task of building up a personal faction devoted to himself instead of the party. Such a course deserves but one reward and can have but one result. Any party will in self-defence punish such interested treachery, perpetrated by those whom it has raised to power. The misfortune is that this penalty should be imposed at the expense of the country. For the sake of reaching the President, the Democratic majority in Congress has exposed the whole country to the hazards of disgrace and the certainty of very great inconvenience. How these evils are to be averted remains to be seen.

Amending the Constitution.—Three propositions are before the Legislature for amending the Constitution. One proposes to reorganize the Court of Appeals, reducing the number of judges from eight to six, and causing them all to be elected by general ticket, instead of taking part from the Supreme Court Bench. This is practical, sensible and necessary. The second and third propose to extend the electoral suffrage,—one by permitting negroes to vote without the property qualification at present required; and the other by permitting women to vote without any qualifications at all. It is not probable that either of these latter propositions will pass the Legislature. If they do, and are submitted to the popular vote, they are not likely to be adopted there.

The Business Season.—Our advertising friends show an eager desire to monopolize our columns, which is somewhat embarrassing, though not positively unpleasant. They are encroaching upon our reading space to a disastrous extent. We always expect a freshet in the Spring, but it comes this year at least a month earlier than usual. If the waters rise much higher we shall be compelled to resort to some measures, more or less violent, for relief. The fact is, the whole business of the country opens this year with signs of marked and vigorous prosperity. It is possible that these appearances may be, as the *Tribune* hastens to say they are, delusive,—but thus far, certainly,—judging from our advertising columns as an index,—they have a remarkably solid and substantial look.

Changes in the English Laws of Property.

There is probably nothing which exercises so much influence, not only upon the political but social condition of England as her property laws,—the manner in which the landed estates are held, settled, conveyed and transmitted. Nothing does so much to keep things fixed—to preserve "the framework of society" from destruction, and the "floodgates" from being opened, and enable "the Queen's Government to be carried on." Nothing raises so great a hubbub as any attempt to touch them. Upon no subject has there been such scandalously partial legislation. The House of Commons, in its fairest, most Christian and most liberal moods, is a very tiger of ferocious impatience when any enterprising Radical raises a point which directly or indirectly touches "gentlemen's titles." And no wonder; for with the existing laws of real property, the existing Constitution in Church and State is inseparably bound up. The abolition of primogeniture would cause the aristocracy to disappear from around the throne, like a morning mist. Even greatly increased facilities for selling and disposing of land, the mere simplification of conveyancing would act as a powerful leveler. Mr. Bright may talk in vain of aristocratic privileges and of the sovereign virtues of the ballot-box as long as eldest sons can entrench themselves behind the law of descent, and as long as personal property besides its greater precariousness has to bear the burden of unequal taxation and greater liability.

The present Solicitor-General has introduced into the House of Commons, with marked approval, a measure which contemplates a curious change in the English system of conveyancing, which, while perfectly satisfactory to landholders, is, in so far as it facilitates immensely the transfer of real estate, curiously enough decidedly radical in its tendency. To estimate its importance, it is necessary to know what changes it proposes to effect, though it is difficult to give the American public, accustomed as it is to seeing land bought and sold with almost as much ease and facility as furniture or cattle, an idea of the difficulties which surround the sale of an English estate, whether it be a town lot or a lordly domain.

In the first place, there is no registry of deeds. Several attempts have been made at various times to establish one, but unsuccessfully. The country gentlemen, and even the law lords, notably Lord St. Leonards, the greatest real property lawyer of his day, have always bitterly opposed it on two grounds—the difficulty of making a beginning, and the unpleasantness of having all one's family affairs known to everybody who chooses to inspect the registrar's books. This last objection has a force in England which it would not have here, even if we were as bashful and secretive as the English, inasmuch as most of the property of wealthy families consists of landed estates. On the marriage of the eldest son, these are always "settled" by an elaborate deed, making provision for his wife, his issue, his mother, his brothers and sisters, and so on. Anybody who can get a glimpse of it can always tell the precise amount of means every member of the family will, in all probability, possess for two generations. Trade or speculations would not there, as here, disturb his calculations.

Next there is the trouble and expense of searches. When one wants to sell his property he must submit his deeds for forty, sixty or a hundred years back to the inspection of the attorney of the purchaser. Every one of these deeds is probably a "settlement" by which innumerable collateral interests are created. The attorney makes an abstract thereof, and submits it for the advice of a conveyancing barrister. These conveyancers, or at least the leading ones, whose opinion is most sought after, are overwhelmed with business, and "the opinion" is probably not forthcoming for months—so that the search of a single title hardly ever takes less than three months, and generally a year. If it is desired to raise money on mortgage the same process has to be gone through, and it is as necessary in the sale or mortgage of half an acre as of half a county. If it were intended to invent a plan which should prevent real property changing hands, except on rare occasions and in great extremities, it would be hard to devise a better one.

The Solicitor-General proposes to remedy all this by establishing a "Landed Estates Court" in London, on the plan of the one now in operation in Dublin, the successor of the Incumbered Estates Court which did so much good in 1849-'50. Any landholder who wishes to make his title clear can come in and petition this Court, which will thereupon advertise for a certain period, hear all rival claimants and incumbrancers, examine his deeds and after the lapse of fifteen months give him an absolute, indefeasible title, good against the world. This title will be registered, just as the ownership of a ship is, so that a purchaser or mortgagee will only have to look in the court-book to satisfy himself. Every change of ownership will be indicated by a change of name in the registry, and every mortgagee can save his rights, or rather make them known by attaching thereto a *caveat*. Since the abolition of feudal tenures, no so great change has occurred in the real property law of England. It is one step more, and a huge one, towards a state of things on which all true democracy must of necessity be based—the close assimilation, in incidents, of modes of transfer of real and personal property. Its importance in this point of view it is difficult to estimate, and perhaps the most remarkable thing about it is the enthusiasm with which the landholders hail it.

Amusements.

Niblo's Theatre.—Mr. Van Amburg's celebrated performing animals were exhibited here last night for the first time this season. The house was much fuller than usual, and we may therefore reasonably conclude that the "varmints" draw. Their exhibition by the gentleman who enjoys their smiles is evidently a desperate and exciting thing. People fond of showy excitements will no doubt avail themselves of the present opportunity.

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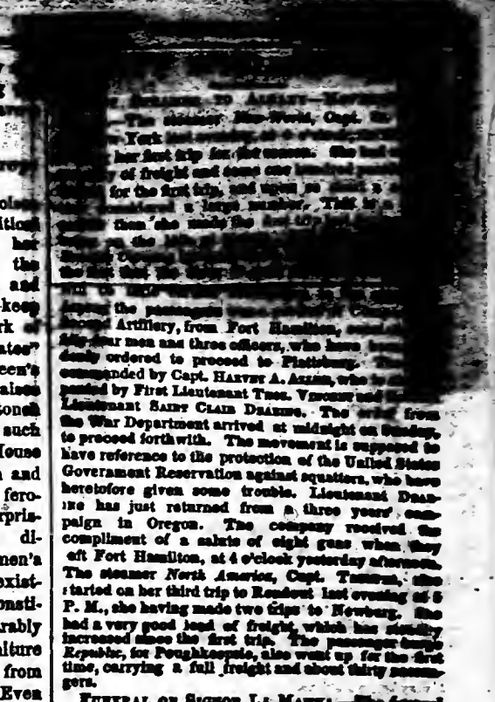
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New-Hampshire Election.—The returns from New-Hampshire give the following summary of the result of the election in that State: The Republican vote of this State, so far as heard from, 25,721; Democratic, 31,926; making Goodwin's majority 3,795. The whole vote of the State is about 60,000. The vote of last year was, Haile, 26,333, Cate, 31,591; Haile's majority 4,732. There are 13 towns to hear from, which, taking the vote of last year as indicative, will give Goodwin 3,418 majority. The Congressional returns, so far as heard from, are, in the First District, the majority for Mr. Manson will be about 750; in the Second District, for Mr. Tappan, 1,836; in the Third, for Mr. Edwards, from 1,000 to 1,200. The Republicans have chosen eight, and possibly nine, out of the twelve State Senators. They also count upon 74 majority in the House of Representatives.



Funeral of Signor La Manna.—The funeral of Signor La Manna, the well-known musical director, took place yesterday, from his residence in Brooklyn. Domenico La Manna was born in Palermo, Sicily, and received his musical education in the College *Del Buon Pastore*, amongst the pupils of which, by his talents and industry, he occupied a prominent position. He arrived in this country in 1837, with twenty-one other Italian musicians, in the United States man-of-war *John Adams*. He first played at Palmo's *Café de l'Indépendance*, at the corner of Reade-street and Broadway. Afterwards Palmo built the "Apollo," in Broadway, near Canal-street, for the purpose of giving *marionette* performances, Charles Pazzaglia being leader of the orchestra, and La Manna second leader. Afterwards he occupied the post of second leader in Palmo's Opera-House, Chambers-street, Signor Rapmm being the conductor. Later he has been leader at Niblo's, Wallack's, and the Broadway Theatre, in New-York, and lastly at the Washington and the Montreal Theatres. Within the last year he has been gradually declining, until he died on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, at the age of 42 years, 10 months, and 3 days. He leaves a wife and three children, the eldest a boy, being 13 years old. He was a good musician, devoted husband, fond father, and sincere friend. The funeral service (Episcopalian) was read by a French minister. There were present many members of the Dramatic Fund, Musical Fund, Musical Protection Association, as well as personal and Masonic friends. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Chamber of Commerce.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. Perit in the Chair. The movement in the Legislature striking from the appropriation bill $10,000 for the Harbor Commissioners was the cause of the meeting. Such action being deemed equivalent to abolishing the Commission, and leaving the Harbor to take care of itself, the object of the meeting was to express the views of the merchants of New-York upon that subject. The President explained the origin of the Commission, and the service it had rendered to the City and its commerce in preventing encroachments upon the harbor, by the illegal extension of wharves and piers. Mr. A. A. Low presented a preamble and resolutions, asking the Legislature that the sum of $10,000, which had been struck out of the annual appropriation bill by the Assembly, be restored, and that the Pilot Commissioners act as they had done heretofore with regard to the harbor encroachments. Mr. Bliss stated that the Pilot Commissioners were now in arrears to their employes $10,000 for the past year. The preambles and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be transmitted to Albany for action of the Legislature. The Chamber then adjourned.

Disgusting Condition of the Potter's Field on Fourth-avenue.—The work of removing the dead bodies from the Potter's Field bounded

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, March 15, 1859.

Revolutionary Movements in Chili—Persons Engaged in Them—American Shipping and Commercial Matters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859.

I am sorry to write still of political disturbance. There is no knowing when or what the end will be. I informed you two weeks ago of the outbreak at Talca. That is not quelled. The report that it had been sacked was exaggerated. Four thousand dollars belonging to the town treasury were seized by the rebels, and $5,000 belonging to the custom-house. But private property was respected. No other outbreak has occurred in Talca, which is 150 miles from the capital, that it is not yet put down. The province of Concepcion, usually the focus of revolution, is still quiet.

The country was declared in a state of siege last week. Congress, being called to an extra session, at once voted down the law proposed by the Government conferring extraordinary powers for the term of one year, in order to restore quiet. It may be read by your readers to read this law:

"The President of the Republic is authorized for the term of one year, to cause persons to be arrested, removed from one part of the country to another, and the residence of an individual and changing it when believed to be necessary; to augment the number of troops of the standing army to the extent which circumstances may demand; to employ the public funds without necessity of appropriations; and to [illegible] officers without contravening [illegible] in Part 10, Art. 82 of the Constitution."

The [illegible] you will perceive are quite dictatorial, but they are quite necessary. Without them the [illegible] of the country cannot be maintained, perhaps not with them.

The present revolution I conceive to be entirely wanting in reason. The opposition to the Administration is composed of the two extremes of nitra-liberal and ultra-conservative. Their only bond of union is hostility to the existing Government. They have no mutual confidence or sympathy. Each is scheming to "do" the other. Could they succeed in ousting Montt they would at once fall out among themselves, and then anarchy would ensue, for neither section could succeed in carrying on the Government. Our only hope is, therefore, in the Administration holding its ground, of which there is less reason for certainty than we wish.

Coldera is in the hands of the Government forces; but Copiapo, fifty-four miles in the interior, is occupied entirely by the insurgents. They are headed by Pedro L. Gallo, who is styled Intendente. It is said, however, that the body of the citizens have no sympathy with his movement.

His brother, A. C. Gallo, and two others, are in prison, and under sentence of death, for promoting sedition in Santiago. This is the sentence the laws indicate, consequently the courts have had to pronounce it. It lies with the President and his advisers to say if it shall be carried into execution. But I presume it will not be.

Here, as well as in Concepcion and Aconcuagua, numerous arrests have been made, and in fact are being made every day.

Business is in great stagnation. Few sales, slow payments, dull prices, and high rates of exchange. Drafts on the United States are at 10 per cent. at sixty days sight.

A gentleman wrote me recently from Tacna, in Peru, that exchange at that place on this, was from 30 to 35 per cent. premium. Tacna is only six days from this, and communication by steamer twice a month.

The amount of imports to this country from the eastern slope of the Andes, *via* Aconcnagua, during the first six months of the present year, was $426,000; consisting chiefly of cattle, horses, mules, tallow, raisins, dried fruits, and soap; also a small amount of bar copper and ores.

Our communication with Talcahuano is now quite frequent. The *Polynesian* goes every week. She is an American propeller, and is doing a fair business. The *Prince of Wales*, British, goes twice a month.

The whaling season at that port is just beginning. Few whalers come here. But provisions are cheaper there; that is, all the products of the country. March is the month when the largest number of whalers gather there.

The promise of the crops is good as yet. This is the time of harvest. The only fear is that the revolution will draw off from agricultural labors the few hands there are. You would be surprised to see how very sparsely the country sections are populated.

The Valparaiso Bank, of discounts and deposits, has just held its annual meeting of shareholders. The number of shares is 4,000, at $500 a share. Twenty-five per cent., $125 on a share, is the capital paid up. The Bank is exceedingly cautious in all its operations. During the last six months it has lost nothing by bad debts. It omits no bills. The dividend for the last half year proposed by the Directors is 4½ per cent. The total of profits for the half year past is $200,398, to which, adding $9,000 balance from former account, the amount of profits on hand is $28,395. Of this sum, $22,500 are proposed to be distributed now as dividend; $12,500 retained to meet contingencies, and $3,395 passed to account of reserved fund. The reserved fund will then amount to about $14,000.

The shareholders of the Bank have also determined to erect a building for its accommodation. They have purchased a lot in front of the Exchange building, at the end of the Mole. Plans have been made out and an edifice is to be reared which shall be an ornament to the city. The cost of land and edifice will be not far from $80,000.

I will add that the amount of deposits in the Bank during the last six months has been about fourteen millions of dollars; amount of discounts four millions; advances on accounts current $850 000; rate of interest on deposits at call 3 per cent.; fixed rate of discount 12 per cent. per annum.

A lamentable accident occurred Jan. 7 in Talcahuano Bay. Seven men attempted to cross to Tomé in a sail-boat, which was capsized, and were drowned. Three of these were Americans, one a Frenchman, and three Chilians. Toe Americans were David L. Fanenuf, of Martha's Vineyard, leaves a wife and two children; Benjamin F. Doane, of Fair Haven, (?) Conn., unmarried; and Captain Horace Young, of Nantucket, leaving wife and family.

This has been a most melancholy event, and has cast quite a shade of grief over the community.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

The political condition of affairs to this date remains much the same as at my last writing. The rebellion is now confined to two spots; at the north the City of Copiapo is occupied by insurgents, headed by Gallo; and at the south Talca is in similar hands, under the command of Arteaga. From the bodies of troops ordered to march to Talca, it is certain that a serious revolt has taken place there. In fact, it is said that news arrived in Santiago, a day or two since, which has not been published. Hence we guess it was unfavorable to the Government.

This outbreak is every way to be deplored; and while there is no cause sufficient to warrant it, yet it is to be feared that the Administration has not succeeded in practicing the conciliatory policy that was to be desired. When, however, the present Government is compared with any that have preceded it, no one can deny that it bears the palm of superiority. The country enjoys excellent credit abroad; witness the late loan negotiated with Barings, in Loodon, for $7,000,000 at four and a half per cent. And although hard times have prevailed here to the diminution of business, yet the domestic prosperity has been as great as could, under the circumstances, be expected.

I now fear that we are entering on a period of revolt that will not terminate soon, and that will involve fearful outlays of revenue, as well as loss of life.

From Lota, a coal-mining town south of Talcahuano, news has been received of a fire that destroyed twenty four of the miners' huts, on the 10th ult.

In Concepcion the printing office of the paper *El Amigo del Pueblo* has been ordered to be closed by the Government. Arrests had taken place also, in hopes of preventing a revolution there.

Three whalers had come in to get supplies at Talcahuano. The *Susan and Mary*, which landed nine hundred barrels of oil at Sandwich Islands, sailed again, to cruise, 15th ult. The *Phenix* arrived, in Ballast, and was loading for the United States. The schooner *E. A. Luce* had taken six hundred barrels in fourteen months, which were shipped on board the *Phenix*.

The line of American stage-coaches is running from Temel to Chilian Baths. This season they are much frequented. The ride occupies about two days.

The steamboat *Setemayer*, put on the River Bio-bio, near Concepcion, by Mirenan, is advertised for sale at auction, with the river privilege, by M.'s assignee.

The American bark *Vichery* has arrived to-day from the United States, *en route* for San Francisco. She has about 60 passengers, mostly mechanics and clerks seeking employment. They have made a poor move; for it is only a short time since about the same number came here from California on a similar errand.

In Santiago, the American Minister, Mr. Bidlee, is well. He seems very quiet, and is on good terms, I believe, with the Government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, C. Urrejuela, who was here for his health has recently returned with unexpected haste to the Capital—probably on account of the revolution.

The newspaper *El Mercurio*, of this city, is still suspended, as it has been for more than six weeks. Such measures against the Press are very injudicious, and must sooner or later provoke reaction. The paper had spoken with undue and ill-timed severity of the policy of the rulers: but many feel that the treatment it is receiving is unnecessarily severa.

An article was recently translated and reprinted in this country, in one of the daily papers, taken from a work by Colburn and Holley, in which these gentlemen (Americans) have criticised American railways unfavorably. Be it known that the master of English and American railways, and the English and American engineers, is rather a delicate subject to touch upon. For some reason it was not particularly agreeable to others.

[illegible], an article was published in the American newspapers, occupying an important [illegible] of the Government, which I believe to you to reprint it would not be thought proper.

I may add, for explanation, that *Ferro Carril*, means railroad, but is also the title of one of our newspapers.

Some of the facts set forth in this publication [illegible] to Calbuen and Holley, are very true. So far to reëstablish the credit of Am[illegible]. The fact is, the only railroad in[illegible] has been completed till now, and that [illegible] one that was begun, completed, and is still [illegible] by our countrymen. That is the railway from Coldera to Copiapo, which is 54 miles long, has [illegible] per annum dividend on its capital.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

American Diplomacy in Central America.

ASPINWALL, Friday, March 4, 1859.

Mr. T. S. Bell, lately appointed United States Commercial Agent to San Juan del Norte, arrived here on the *Star of the West*. Mr. Bell is well-known here as having been one of those engaged a year ago in the foolish Kinney filibustering expedition on San Juan. The necks of the party were saved, on that occasion, by Commander Kennedy, of the *Jamestown*, who humanely interceded for them and sent them to Greytown.

Mr. Bell owes his appointment, not to the fact of his having been a filibuster, but to his being the nephew of Senator Bell, of Texas, and also of Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia.

Is it any wonder that the United States should be considered a nation of filibusters by the Nicaraguans, and that they should be averse to approve the Cass-Yrissari treaty when such men are sent among them to represent us? In Nicaragua we have a Minister who is scarcely ever in condition to attend to business—a Consul and a Commercial Agent. These constitute our whole diplomatic and semi-diplomatic force in that country. Consul Parker, at San Juan del Sur, has for years kept a grog shop there. His office is in one end of his own hotel, and the grog-shop and gambling-room in the other. At least such was the case during the Walker invasion.

What a noble representation!—and this, too, in a country to which England sends such a man as Sir William Gore Ouseley, and to which France is about to send one of her most astute and well-bred diplomatists and gentlemen!

J. L. C.

Mexico.

THE MARCH OF MIRAMON UPON VERA CRUZ—PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION—AN EMEUTE IN GUERRERO—INTERESTING FROM YUCATAN.

We have, by the way of Havana, details of news from Vera Cruz to Feb. 27. This intelligence is of course superseded partially by the dispatch given yesterday from the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans.

Gen. Miramon was at that date hourly expected at Vera Cruz. He was accompanied in his march by Gen. Robles as Chief of his staff. Letters from private sources indicated the probability of the fate of the place being decided by the 6th inst.

Gen. Iglesias, who commands the troops in Vera Cruz, had issued a proclamation declaring martial law, and subjecting those who dared to communicate with the enemy to the severest penalties.

The Consular residences of the city were crowded with refugees, while hosts of others had left the place.

On the 23d February, the American steamer *Jasper* left Vera Cruz for Alvarado, with about two hundred passengers, mostly ladies.

Alvarado has been strongly fortified within the last month, with large brass cannon and mortars taken from the Castle of San Joan de Ulloa.

Two schooners, freighted with powder and ball, have also been dispatched to that place; also, a load to Tampico.

A large body of Liberals from the Capital had arrived at Vera Cruz.

It was stated that a formidable conspiracy, in the conservative interest, had been discovered in Guerrero, giving Gen. Alvarez great trouble, and detaining him from lending any assistance to President Juarez.

Advices from Merida, Yucatan, are to Feb. 28. A conspiracy in favor of the *moderados* had been discovered in the Capital. A soldier betrayed the plot, and the leading participants were arrested.

The war against the Indians was prosecuted with the utmost ferocity, and was met with equal cruelty Numerous Ranches had been burned, and their inhabitants slaughtered without mercy.

Porto Rico.

THE EXPORTS OF LAST YEAR—THE WRECKED SLAVER—THE SUGAR CROP.

From the *Boletin Mercantil* we derive Porto Rico dates to Feb. 26. That paper gives the following table, presenting a comparative view of the exports of the island for 1857 and 1858:

	1857.	1858
Cotton, lbs	282,656	38,862
Sugar, lbs	86,391,546	121,319,374
Coffee, lbs	11,139,691	9,814,225
Hides, lbs	604,666	405,882
Molessee, gallons	2,745,675	3,729,51[illegible]
Tobacco, lbs	4 028 491	4,908,444

The project of a bank at San Juan is agitated.

In regard to the slaver, name unknown, wrecked upon the shore of Humacao, Feb. 4, a correspondent writes: "On the 4th inst, at 10 o'clock, P. M., a schooner approached Point Candelero, making signals of distress. The vessel was discovered to be sinking at a distance of 50 yards from the shore. Aid was at once procured, and the entire crew and cargo rescued. The crew was at once imprisoned. They stated that the captain, mate and several seamen had died on the voyage. The steamer *Hernan Cortes* took off the negroes, numbering 600 in all, who were to be carried to the capital. At present they are housed in a barracoon at Catanos. They, of course, will be disposed of as *emancipados*."

The completion of the telegraph from the country seat of Mr. Lead to his warehouse at San Juan, affords a topic for excessive enthusiasm.

The cane crop does not promise to be a very large one; the yield falling at least one-third short of last year.

Havana—Arrival of the Philadelphia.

THE MARKETS—STRANGERS AT HAVANA—TOBACCO GROWERS WANTED IN SAN DOMINGO—OPERATIC—THE NEW DOCK AT HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Gustavus Harrison, Esq., Commander, left New-Orleans March 5, for New-York *vid* Hevana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 9th, and sailed same day for this port, arriving yesterday morning.

The *Philadelphia* landed and transferred 75 passengers at Hevana, and brings 77 passengers and a fair cargo for New-York.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

Stock of sogar on hand, 150,000 boxes. Prices declined 1 rial ♈ arrobe.

Exchanges were heavy last week

Strangers in Havana about 1,000. Among the passengers from New-Orleans for Havana were General Wm. Walker and his right-hand man, Col. Natzmer.

An effort is making at Maianzas to procure hands accustomed to the culture of tobacco, to go to Santo Domingo, where such assistance is in great demand.

Madame Gassier had her benefit at the Villanueva Theatre on the 5th inst., when the extraordinary sum of $6,000 was realized for admissions; while the presents showered upon the prima donna brought the entire profits of the occasion, in all probability, to $20,000. Mme. Ganzaniga, a few evenings before, had taken from $12,000 to $13,000 at her benefit.

The new dock at Havana had been tested by the admission of the steamer *Almendares*. Every part of the machinery was found to work perfectly.

Justice to a Policeman.—Charles H. Preston, the policeman charged in Senator Spinola's Report with having been guilty of a very gross crime while a female prisoner was under his charge, sends us a communication declaring the charge to be utterly false. He sends also an affidavit made by the woman herself, stating that she signed the paper making the original charge at the urgent request of other persons and that she did not know it to be true, but believed it to be false. We have not room for the documents themselves, but have thus given the substance of them.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Europa	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Mar. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	Mar. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Mar. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n.	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Circassian	Mar. 31	New-York	Galway.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Feb. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'gton.	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 3	Southamp'n.	New-York.
Circassian	Mar. 5	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Mar. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Alps	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quaker City	Mar. 23	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Mar. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Philadelphia	Mar. 17	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Mar. 19	Charleston	Havana.

Brooklyn Common Council—Interesting Proceedings.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. The following communication was presented from the Fire Commissioners of the Fifth District relative to reorganizing the Fire Department:

We have had under consideration for some time the subject of reorganising the Fire Department but have delayed action owing to the inclement season of the year, and the unfinished state of the water works. The great increase of our city must preclude the idea of a material reduction in the force or number of apparatus. Although by reducing the number of Engine Companies and supplying Hose Companies in their place, a considerable saving can be effected, the latter organizations requiring less men and being less expensive to maintain.

Some of the engine companies have been located too near each other, and we propose to disband the least efficient in such cases, and to distribute the force so as to occupy such portions of the city as are now unprotected. An ample supply of water with such force as is expected, will render the Hose Companies a very efficient arm of the Department. A supply of hose of requisite strength is urgently needed, and we would recommend your early attention to that necessity. After a careful examination of the state of the Department and the wants of the city, we would recommend for your adoption the following changes, viz.:

Engine Company No. 1 to be disbanded as an Engine Company, and a Hose Company to be organized in its place, to be called Hose No. 11.

Engine Company No 4 to be disbanded and the property sold, no apparatus being needed in that location.

Engine Co. No. 8 to be disbanded, and the property sold—it not being required, in our opinion—a strong engine company and two hose companies being located in the immediate vicinity.

Engine Co. No. 10 to be disbanded, (there being another and stronger engine company in its immediate vicinity,) and in its place a hose company, to be called Hose Co. No. 12

Engine Co. No. 11 to be disbanded, and in its place organize a hook and ladder company, to be called Hook and Ladder Co No. 5 such an apparatus being very much needed in that locality.

Engine Co. No. 13—In accordance with the petition of numerous property holders and residents of the Sixth Ward to transfer this Company to said Ward, to be located in house formerly occupied by Engine Co. No. 15, and in its place thereof to organize a hose company, to be called Hose Co. No 9.

Engine Company No. 19—We also recommend this Company to be disbanded, the Company being weak and inefficient. The house being good and in a good location, we recommend it being retained for the further use of the Department.

These changes will reduce the number of men allowed to the Companies two hundred; will give two valuable pieces of property, which, if sold, will pay for any additional expense in furnishing hose, hose-carriages, hook and ladder, truck, &c., besides a sum to the credit of the Department. Also, it will give a surplus of six engines, which can be supplied to such Companies as have not suitable apparatus, and furnish reams in case of repairs or other emergencies."

The Commissioners recommended additional alarm bells. The communication was referred to the Fire Department Committee.

More City Railroads.—Mr. E. B. Litchfield sent in a communication asking permission to lay a double or single railroad track from South Ferry through Atlantic-street, Flatbush-avenue, Fifth-avenue to the lower entrance of Greenwood Cemetery, near Thirty-seventh-street, with a branch from Fifth-avenue through First or Third-street to Flatbush; also, with a branch from Atlantic-street through Powers-street to Flatbush avenue to Lafayette avenue, through Lafayette-avenue to the Broadway Railroad. Petitions were also presented asking permission for the City Railroad Company to lay rails and run cars through Greene and Lafayette avenues in connection with the Myrtle-avenue line to Fulton Ferry. Referred to the Railroad Committee. In connection with this subject a resolution was offered by Aldermen Van Brunt, and adopted, directing the Clerk to give public notice of a meeting of the Committee to hear any remonstrances, if any, against granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Spring Election—The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, together with the Alderman in each Ward, were directed to report at the next meeting places for holding the polls at the election to be held on the 5th ult. A resolution, proposing to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Police-Justice Fekes, was referred to the Law Committee, to report whether the Common Council has power to reduce the number of Justices.

Discharge certificates were granted to the following members of the Western District Fire Department: H. S. Archer, Thomas Loper, Joshua Vincent, Geo. H. Cook, Joseph Reeve, George C. Barbarine, Patrick McDade, James G. Osborn, Thomas Reeve.

New Park—A petition signed by John Prentice and others was received, for a public park in the Tenth Ward, or block bounded by Warren, Wyckoff, Bond, and Nevins streets. It was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

New Ferry—An application was made to lease the slip at the foot of Hudson-avenue, for the purpose of a new ferry between New-York and Brooklyn. The petition was referred to the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing a proper application to be made to the Legislature for power to change the names of certain streets in Brooklyn, where two are named alike.

The Board adjourned for one week.

Items.—The Water Commissioners and the Chief Engineer of the Water Works published in the Brooklyn papers yesterday a lengthy rejoinder to the recent "preliminary report" of the Special Committee of the Common Council, as to the manner in which the works have thus far been constructed.... A girl named Catharina Sweezy attempted to commit suicide late Sunday night, by jumping into the East River at the foot of Washington-street. She was rescued by a boatman.... During the last week twenty persons were admitted as patients into the City Hospital, and nineteen were discharged. Total number remaining 118.... The net proceeds from the lecture in the Eastern District of Brooklyn last Friday night, by Mr. Everett, for the Mount Vernon Fund, were $444 75.

Dishonest Employe.—A man who has for many years been in the employ of the Union Ferry Company was discharged last week for robbing an intoxicated man while asleep on one of the South Ferry boats late one night of $9. The person robbed crosses the South Ferry occasionally of a Saturday night in an oblivious state, and says that he has missed money several times before after taking a nap on board of the Ferry boats.

Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.—Before Judge Lott and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.—The March term of this Court was opened yesterday morning. The following-named gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:

Wm. Hirman, Foreman.	
George R. Cozine,	Samuel G. Stryker,
Brewster Velentine,	Z. R. Combs,
G. T. Bergen,	Richard Coooer,
George Cowenhoven,	N. Van Dycke,
Daniel T. Schenck,	Jessee M. Folk,
Chas. C. Franklin,	Josiah Palmer.
Thomas Hamilton,	George E. Archer,
John J. Venderhilt,	John Drew, Jr.,
Isaac M. Forbell,	Andrew Hegeman,
George Lott,	Samoel Hart,
John Hegeman,	C. Suydam.

The Jury, after hearing the usual charge from the Court, retired to their labors.

The Petit Jurors were then called and sworn, and the first twenty causes on the Circuit Calendar were disposed of, when the Court adjourned till Friday next. There are 137 causes on the present calendar.

City Court.—The March Term of this Court was opened yesterday and the trial of causes was proceeded with. There are 67 causes on the calendar.

Correction.—In our notice of the appointment of the members of the new Board of Education in Brooklyn, a few days since, the name of Smith J. Eastman was accidentally omitted.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption.—WINCHESTER'S genulae preparation of Dr. Churchill's HYPOPHOSPHITES, for consumption, sold, wholesale and retail, at the sole office, No. 49 John-st., where circulars may be obtained. Price $2 per bottle. Three bottles for $5. Trade supplied.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

'Tis your Interest to give me a call.

The cheapest place to buy clothing, for cash at wholesale and retail in the City.

WM. H. SMITH,
(Successor to R. R. Boughton,) No. 145 Fulton-st.
P. S.—Don't forget No. 145 Fulton-st.

Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherona is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings

Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper, by

ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Fashions.—R. T. WILDE & CO. will exhibit to the trade, on Thursday, 17th inst., Spring Fashions in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Millinery goods generally. R. T. WILDE & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts—Made to order, at the Shirt and Collar dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. Also, constantly on hand, a large assortment, at wholesale or retail.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Straw Hats.—Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Straw Hats. A large assortment by the package, at JOHN MAYHER'S, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Second-hand Safes AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account of removal. Dépôt, No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall.

Looking-Glasses, PICTURES AND FRAMES, GOOD AND CHEAP, AT M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELLENEY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Gents. and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety, unsurpassed by any in this City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELLENEY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 21 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 75 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Gentlemen's Hats—Spring Styles.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new styles of Hats, the high finish and fabric of which are not excelled by the productions of any house in the trade. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

To Housekeepers.—The Rotary Lock for dwelling-house doors affords the most perfect security against burglars. For convenience, it is not equalled by any other lock in use. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 331 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

Cocks—Underhill.—At Locust Valley, L. I., 3d month, 12th, according to the order of the Society of Friends, at the residence of the bride's father, Benjamin F. Cocks to Mariana Underhill, daughter of Jacob S. Underhill, all of Locust Valley.

DIED.

Randell.—In this City, on Sunday, March 13, David Randell, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 72 West 47th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Ivy.—Maranca.—In this City, on Monday, March 14, after a long and painful illness, Madame Beraolt de St. Maranca, in the 74d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sister, Mme. Chegary, are respectfully requested to meet at No. 70 Madison av., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. The funeral service will take place at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, at 8½ o'clock.

Mabt.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, March 13, Thomas Mast aged 50 years and 3 months.

The members of the Philharmonic and the American Musical Fund Societies, also the friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 91 Eldridge-st.

Tretwell.—In this City, on Sunday, March 13, Lambert H. Tesowell, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday, the 16th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Young.—In South Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 14, Mrs. Hannah Young, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of William Tyson, Esq., No. 336 Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

Burrows.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, March 12, Francre, relict of the late Stephen Burrows, of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 64 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Ames Aller, No. 40 Sands st., corner of Adams st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Penfold.—At Newtown, L. I., on Sunday, March 14, Samuel Penfold, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, John, Edmund, and William, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Newtown, at 2 o'clock, this day, Tuesday, without further invitation. Services at the Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Astor place, from 12 to 12½ o'clock.

Regua.—In Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, on Sunday, March 13, Elisabeth, widow of the late Isaac Regna, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Holly.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, March 13, in the 93d year of her age, Rebecca Wellss, relict of the late John Wm. Holley, and last surviving child of the late Noah Welles, S. T. D.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Stamford, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 16th inst.

WINDOW SHADES. NEW STYLES.

GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND.

Wholesale and Retail.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
No. 291 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Examine our stock of GAS-FIXTURES, CHINA, GLASS, &c., &c., before purchasing. We can offer you extra inducements
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 272 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
Spring styles now opening.
Prices very low.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 272 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Ho! for Pike's Peak!
AND THE GOLD DIGGINGS!

No mother's son should be allowed to go to the Gold Diggings without one of those VOLCANIC-REPEATING PISTOLS or PISTOLS, which carry from seven to thirty balls.

Without doubt, they are the most complete weapon ever introduced with the water-proof ball, which is not effected by any changes of climate, or subject to the many mishaps to which the ordinary revolver is liable to.

With a good conscience and a Volcanic Pistol, you may sleep soundly and safely, with your hard-earned nuggets by your side.

My friend, if you have regard for your life or your scalp, do not fail to get one or more of these invaluable weapons before starting on your journey. Buy for yourself, and advise your friends to do the same. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Rifles, Carbines and Pistols, carrying from 7 to 30 balls, twenty-five per cent. less than Colt's, and so much better.
JOSEPH MERWIN, Agent,
No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
Also, Sole Agent for the American G. D. and Water-proof Percussion Caps.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 457 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The Beaver Hat,
for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on Saturday, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis, / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

To One and All.

Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in Consumption? If so, use WILBUR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is an quack preparation but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 100 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway; and in Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.; in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
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FOR SALE.

SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 138 and 134 Madison-avenue, being nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high in the very best manner, and replete with all improvements, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars inquire of W. HEY, No. 31 Chambers-st., first floor, from 9 to 12 A. M., or No. 1.

SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, a cottage at Yonkers, Hastings or Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson River Railroad, commanding a view from the Highlands to Yonkers and Hastings respectively; the above places are situate on Warburton-av., Hudson-st., (or Raving-av.,) and Cottage-st. The property at Uniontown, (near Hastings,) contains 12 acres very high land, commanding fine view of the Hudson River, surrounding country, East River, Long Island Sound, Madison River, &c. Good land and well adapted to vineyards, fruits, &c., and very cheap. Williamsburg property situated at Nos. 187 and 189 North 8th-st., five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry; brick houses three stories high.

Also, at Yonkers, two lots, each about four acres, on Albany Turnpike-road, (Broadway;) also, one lot containing about 30 acres, with house on it, and light water-power. One of the above lots in Yonkers contains about four acres convenient of access to both depôts and steamboats. The above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, as to size and payments. Apply at H. A. LAWRENCE'S book-store, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn.—Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 113½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double brick cottage, stuccoed, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, stuccoed, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, stuccoed, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable property, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising:

PEARL-ST.—Nos. 444 and 446, two valuable stores.

GREENE-ST.—Nos. 130 and 132, two desirable houses.

DUANE-ST.—Four-story brown-stone store, No. 150.

STANTON-ST.—Desirable house, No. 34.

Maps of the property, and full particulars, at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE

OF 25

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES,

ON THE 8TH AND 9TH AVENUES AND 54TH-STREET,

NEAR THE

CENTRAL PARK.

54TH-STREET IS GRADED, from the 8th to the 9th avenues, with curb and gutter stones set therein.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, New-York:

8TH-AVENUE—7 full lots and 1 gore lot, on the westerly side of the 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the south-west corner of 54th-st. and 8th-av.

54TH-STREET—24 full lots, being the entire front on the southerly side of 54th st., from the 8th to the 9th avs., with

25 gore lots in the rear of the above.

9TH-AVENUE—8 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the south-west corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av.

7TH-AVENUE—9 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., including the north-east corner of 54th-st. and the 9th-av.

54TH-STREET—21 gore lots on the northerly side of 54th-st., being nearly the entire front from the 8th to the 9th avs.

All of the above-described lots are well located, and in a situation for immediate improvement, being in the vicinity of valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, and free from rock, with sewers, Croton water and gas pipes in the adjacent avenues; and resolutions have been introduced in the City Councils to extend them through 54th st. from the 8th to the 9th avs.

20 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent interest.

The title of the above-described property is new held direct from the original grantees, being one of the oldest on the Island of New-York, and belonging to the estate of Jacob Harsen, deceased.

Maps and other particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 14 Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

NO. 33 TROY-ST.

WILL be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. A. Cox, Esq., Referee, the valuable premises known as No. 33 Troy-st., north side, between Greenwich-av. and 4th-st., being about 23 feet front.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 30 Wall-st.

W. C. Albertus, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell on WEDNESDAY March 16, at the private residence No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster; sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Two suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocade etamine; centre tables, 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover; Velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, secretary and bookcase, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, shades, oil-paintings, vases, &c.

CHAMBERS.

Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and commodes to match, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets and sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs.

DINING-ROOM.

Oak extension table, buffet dining-chairs, rich cut and engraved glass ware, silver-plated castor, spoons, forks, &c. French China dinner and tea sets, ivory-handled knives and forks, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,

150 packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic hardware, cutlery, &c., comprising heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the city and country trade.

ALSO

an invoice of superior French violins and accordeons, combs, tobacco-boxes, fancy goods, toys, &c.

ALSO

A large assortment of gold and gold plated watches, chains, sleeve buttons, shirt studs and other jewelry.

Catalogues and samples now ready.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, MARCH 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 65 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of best City-made

Household furniture,

Hair mattresses, paillasses,

China vases, glassware, crockery,

Cutlery, lace curtains, &c., &c.

Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 16th and 17th, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the National Academy Rooms, 10th-st., near Broadway:

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES—Exceeding in quality any sale ever made in this country. The Foreign Pictures have been received from Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, through their successor in this City. Among them will be the great picture

FLORINDA, by Winterhalter,

valued at over $6,000. Also, a superb picture recently painted by Verboeckhoven, received per last steamer, said to exceed anything ever painted by this artist. Also, superb pictures by Beaume, Lafant de Mets, Muller, Rossum, Lambert, De Dreux, Hillmacher, Gosse, Gendon, Brochart, Mosin, Van Schendel, Thayer, T. W. Edmonds, a master-piece by Schlesinger, &c., &c. Also, pictures of the great American artists, Durand, Church, Cole, Huntington, Kensitt, Gignoux, Crespey, Rossiter, Wier, Hays, Cummings, Oddie, Mignot, Lang, Stearnes, F. O. C. Darley, Talt, Gifford, W. S. Mount, Eastman, Johnson, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Casilear, T. Hicks, G. H. Hall, Shattuck, Brown, Hubbard, Ranvard, the first picture ever offered for sale in this country; Blatchvelt, D. Johnson, Nichols, Annilli, Bellows, Dix, Lazarus, and others; T. H. Hinckley, of Boston! Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Durrie, of New-Haven, and others of this class. It will be seen by the above names that no sale of this character has ever been made in this City, where so many of the highest class of artists are associated. Every picture warranted. The pictures are on exhibition, day and evening, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the above rooms, with catalogues. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine this beautiful collection. Admission free.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., containing a very fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bed room and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and will be sold without any reserve, as the house is now to let. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suites, of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; octagons, with heavy plate glass doors and backs, most expensively carved; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, superb rosewood secretary bookcase, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French china and common crockery, glassware, cutlery, silver ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining-table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture on suites, basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

Thomas M. Franklin, Auctioneer.

SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE, OF THE SPLENDID HOME-STEAD PROPERTY OF THE LATE JOHN RICE, AT PENN YAN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in the village of Penn Yan, Yates county:

The Homestead property of the late John Rice, deceased, situated in the village of Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., containing about 20 acres, with large and commodious dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, milk-house, tool-house, sheds, &c. The buildings and condition of the place are in every respect unexceptionable.

Also, Flouring-mill, mill-sites, warehouse property, &c., &c., belonging to the same estate, and situated near Penn Yan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

GEORGE HERKIMER, Administrator.

Tracy, Watt & Olmstead, Proctors.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, this DAY, (Tuesday,) March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Tadeyoszyan, No. 144 Tenth-st., near Broadway, handsome household furniture, paintings, and oriental curiosities, the property of the above, consisting of medallion carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, en suite covered in brocatelle; pier glasses, carved rosewood centre and side tables, marble top oak extension table and arm chairs; bedroom furniture, of carved rosewood and mahogany. Also, a number of paintings, representing oriental views from nature, painted to order by a prominent French artist. Also, a variety of Turkish and Persian carpets and rugs, of extra size and quality, and a number of Turkish curiosities, such as pipes, carvings, &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND LOT NO. 144 NASSAU-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the premises known as No. 144 Nassau-st., lately occupied by Banks, Gould & Co., law booksellers, and at present by Banks & Brothers. The building is [illegible] stories high, [illegible] vaults and cellars under the whole [illegible] and is at present under an annual rent of $2,250 and taxes.) The lot is about 21 feet front on Nassau-st., [illegible] deep, by about 46 feet 8 inches in depth on each side. Possession 1st May. $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For particulars, apply to BANKS & BROTHERS on the premises.

By Joseph [illegible], Auctioneer—Office 289 Broadway.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—AT the residence of Mrs. [illegible]enet, No. 86 West [illegible]AY, (Tuesday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]rosewood piano forte, stool and cover; two [illegible] carved rosewood parlor suits, en suite, carved in front, [illegible] Brussels carpets, rugs, [illegible]case; also, dining-room furniture [illegible] the contents of eight elegantly furnished [illegible] bedding, basement and kitchen utensils, [illegible] positive.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURG AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the House No. 725 Rose-st., Williamsburg, between Lee and Division avs., viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, piers and oval mirrors, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, basement and kitchen furniture, cutlery, China, crockery, oil-cloths, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of Spring goods, direct from the manufacturers'. Catalogues morning of sale.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE

OF A STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BY ORDER OF LEWIS B. LODER, ESQ., RECEIVER.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

No. 129 Broadway,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MARCH 17,

AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M.,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

A most valuable and well-selected stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, imported and manufactured for first-class trade, all in original and perfect order, and all to be sold peremptorily, for cash, by order of the above-named Receiver, to close his trust. The particular attention of the trade is invited to this sale.

Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 223 Broadway.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, and for the benefit of whom it may concern, all the rich and elegant rosewood and imported furniture in the private dwelling-house No. 12 University-place, near Washington-square, on TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) March 16, at 10½ A. M. All the goods in the house were bought during the present year, are of the best quality, in beautiful condition and to be sold without reserve. No postponement on any account. A partial list is subjoined from the catalogue:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, extension-table, buffet and chairs, China tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glassware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, castors, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three-carved rosewood parlor suites, and [illegible] pier-side and pier tables; corner and wall [illegible] and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary book-cases; elegant rosewood seven-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work-tables, music cabinet together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing-tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters, and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and [illegible] corresponding furniture to match. Also, very superb suits of richly enamelled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

NINTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN ONE HUNDRED AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 9th-av., 8 fine lots comprising the entire front between 100th and 101st sts., full sized, on grade, and very handsome; 100th-st. is opened, neighborhood improved. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

Wm. Dumont, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED GOODS BY ORDER OF THE United States Light-House Establishment.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 15, at 11 o'clock, at No. 43 Cedar-st.—Old copper reflectors and lamps, brass lamps; and at the foot of Wall-st.—Old iron, tin oil bels, iron oil tanks, stoves, lot of pots, pans, &c., copper and iron lanthorns, iron window sashes, wood do., oil barrels, anchors, furnace, iron lamp standard, old rope, handspikes, pulleys, pumps, lot of blocks, putty, bill standard, and two half barrels provisions.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-THIRD, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREETS.—Attention is called to the sale by order of the Supreme Court in Partition, of 18 valuable lots on 33d and 34th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., and also the premises No. 23 Trey-st., to be sold at auction THIS DAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

W. C. Albertus, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 446 Canal-st., near Varick-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale. bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, sofa-bedsteads, lounges, tables, chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, glass, crockery and kitchen ware.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.

(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandize, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER.....

MICHAEL LIENAU.....Firm of M. Lienau & Co.

RICHARD HARDT.....Firm of Hardt & Co.

HENRY BALL.....Firm of Ball, Black & Co.

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C. POPPENHUSEN.....Firm of Poppenhusen & Koenig.

JOHN POTTS BROWN.....Firm of Brown, De Rosset & Co.

LOUIS F. MACK.....Firm of Mack & Bunker.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER...Firm of C. G. Gunther & Sons.

CLEMENT HEERDT.....

JACOB R. SCHUYLER.....Firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.

HERM. A. SCHLEICHER..Firm of Herm. Boker & Co.

WM. LOESCHIGK.....Firm of Loeschigk, Wesendonk & Co.

RICH'D M. HOE.....Firm of R Hoe & Co.

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JOHN F. SCHEPELER.....Firm of Lohach & Scheperler

HERMAN MARDUSE.....Firm of G. Vom Baur & Co

C. BREUSING.....

RUD. C. BURLAGE.....Firm of Burage, Berlago & Co.

JACQUES SCHIEB.....

CALEB BARSTOW.....Pres. St. Nicholas Bank.

GEO. F. THOMAE.....Firm of W. W. DuForest & Co.

ANTHONY SCHEITLIN...Firm of A. & E. Scheitlin.

PETER MURRAY.....

E. KAUPE.....Firm of E. Kaupe & Comings.

JOHN H. ABEEL.....Firm of John H. Abeel & Co.

WM. H. SMITH.....

JOHN CHETWOOD.....Counselor at Law.

HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS..

HENRY BECKER.....Firm of H. Becker & Grasvo.

E. H. C. DOHRMANN.....Firm of Dohrmann & Bernitt.

CHAS. R. CORNWELL.....Firm of Robins, Powell & Co.

REUBEN W. HOWES.....Pres. of the Park Bank.

MELVIN S. WHITNEY.....

GEO. I. BYRD.....Firm of Byrd & Hall.

ROBERT SQUIRES.....Firm of Freeland, Squires & Co.

DIETRICH WESTFALL.....Firm of J. & D. Westfall.

FRANCIS BOLTING.....Firm of F. Bolting & Co.

ÆTNA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BRDUWER, President.

Livingston Satterlee, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. W. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY BAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARD S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRDNSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.

THE

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Have removed to

No. 46 Wall-st.,

Bank of New-York Building.

SAMPSON MOORE,

President.

James G. Plaim,

Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture; finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 338 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHAMBER FURNITURE, ENAMELED AND GRAINED—In all colors and styles, warranted to give satisfaction.—Also Bedding of every description, made to order. Spring Bottoms &c.

L. G. [illegible]BRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st.

Three doors from Canal-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83.)

Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 187 Centre, corner Canal-st.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every style on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipes and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 46 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,

European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old-established

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,

No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.....Havre and Paris.

Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER,

NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,

(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

No. 52 Exchange-place.

LAND WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

By

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

NO. 76 WALL-ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly answered.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

New-York Consolidated Stage Co., }

New-York, March 1, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

Isaac C. Lea, Secretary.

New-York, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 49 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Brooklyn, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

Apply at the office of the

GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,

No. 5 Beekman-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$7,000—1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds $500 each, interest payable June and December. For sale by GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 16 Wall-st.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFE, No. 41 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZAR HARMON vs. JOHN DORAN, ANDREW BURKE, William Carland, William Loft, George Van Campen, Patrick McMahon, Mathew McMahon, William Schuster, Nicholas Theeseere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, Jacob Moher, John McKinney, William Clerk, Frederick Hamer, Charles Dirreter, Frank Rings, Michael Wheeler, Patrick Howard, Patrick Moheney, William Kelley, Francis Clark, Lawrence King, John White, Charles Hall, Jacob Homer, James Riley, Hugh O Brien, Charles Coffield, John Shean, Patrick Murray, Walter Clear, Owen Rush, Michael Clinch, Thomas De Wier, John Mudder, John Klinche, John Mack, James McGahn, John Collins, Peter Harlacher, Frank Martini, Charles Dender, Frederick Hoffman, Joseph Getter, Adam Ehrat, Andreas Lawser, Jefferson Hicks, John Hartmae, Frederick Breler, Patrick Hickey, Patrick Wheeler, Henry Hollenbacht, John Hanaaman, Patrick McGuire, John Fahey, Francis Rungs, Charles Hicks, Frederick Tremmell, Julius Theme, William Sorecker, Nicholas Young, Steven Dender, Frederick Schuster, Joseph Reilander, John Sefreit, John Smith, John Howard, John Kelley, Thomas Healey, Christian Hartung, John McGsilcuddy, Thomas Dwyer, John Hannaway, J. P. Voght, Thomas Linen, Simon Kuhn.

To Frederick Hoffman, John Hannaway, J. P. Voght, John McGsilcuddy, Thomas Dwyer, Joseph Getter, John Smith, Joseph Reilander, Julius Theme, Stephen Dender, Frederick Schuster, Frederick Kroier, Charles Deeder, Thomas Healey, Francis Ruegs, Patrick Wheeler, Henry Hollenbacht, Peter Harlacher, and Patrick Hickey, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Benjamin Chamberlain and Eleazar Harmon, plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Cattaraugus County, on the 21st day of July, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; or the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. LAMB & BOLLES, mh15-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN LEFFERTS against WILLIAM JARVIS and EUNICE B., his wife. John Andrews, Samuel B. Cawley, Joseph G. Hanson, John W. Mason, George Hills, Albert Lowery, Francis P. Forsaid, Thomas McElrath, President of the Nassau Bank, the Nassau Bank, State's S. Bell, Jane A. Watreus, Andrew J. Wood, Frederick M. Peyser, William Williamson, Milton G. Smith, Thomas B. White. To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 3 Front-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 18, 1859.

ABRAHAM LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,

mh8-law6wTu* No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE C. MALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.

ELIZABETH T. HUNT, }

WILLIAM PARMENTER, } Administrators.

s14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSDN, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.

EMELINE A. RICH, }

GEORGE MACKENZIE, } Administrators.

d14-[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 229 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1858.

CLARA B. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.

d21-law6m*Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 87 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.

GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.

n3-law6wTu*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AT THE CHARITY BALL.—THE gentleman who picked up, at the Charity Ball, on Thursday last, an enameled EYE-GLASS, set with brilliants and attached to a gold chain, which he exhibited to one of the managers, will confer a favor by sending his address to the Editor of the *Times*, that the owner may reclaim the said property and duly acknowledge his politeness.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, IN TWENTY-fifth-st., between 7th and 8th avs., an ivory-headed CANE, with the owner's name engraved on the gold band. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to No. 44 Warren-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, A SMALL MASONIC LOCKET, containing two portraits. The finder will receive the value of the locket by leaving it at No. 15 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

CALIFORNIA,

via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, John McGowan, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to L. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain Tinklepaugh, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNDLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,

H. Wessels, Commander,

Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail, positively,

SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,

For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers for

London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,

at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,

No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, (now receiving freight,)

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship

COATZACOALCOS,

This magnificent and fast steamship, Thomas W. Wilson, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.

Freight 30c. in New-Orleans.

No freight taken for Havana except specie.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,

No. 33 South st.

OPPOSITION

FOR ALBANY.

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Daily, at 6 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., in connection with the New-York Central Railroad.

The steamer KNICKERBOCKER, Capt. W. B. Nelson, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The steamer HERO, Capt. J. W. Hanock, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS.

Tickets can be had at the office on the wharf for all the stations on the New-York Central Railroad, and the principal cities in the Western States and Canada.

Baggage checked to all points, free of charge.

Freight carried at reduced rates and forwarded promptly. ELI HUNT, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Large Fees for Assessors and Collectors—Extending Reade-street and the Second-Avenue—The Fountain to be Removed From the Park.

The Mayor last evening returned to the Board of Aldermen the assessment list for regulating, grading, &c., Madison avenue in the west side of Manhattan-street, and Lenox avenue to the west side of Manhattan-street, with his objections to confirming it. The communication was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

A petition asking that a market might be located on the west side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, was referred.

The following communication from the Comptroller was read, and referred to the Committee on Assessments:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 14, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the Assessment List, confirmed Feb. 10, 1859, for paving, with Belgian pavement, Madison avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-fourth street.

The ordinance under which this work was done directs that the property owners on the line of the improvement shall bear one half the expense, and the City the other half. The contract price was $44,798 62, to which is added, on this list, $3,483 63, for costs of advertising, surveying, inspection, assessing and collecting. For the performance of all the work, and for making full payment upon the whole expense—not only the half to be reimbursed by assessment, but upon the other half to be paid from the City Treasury.

My views upon this subject were fully communicated to the Honorable the Common Council on the 13th of January last, and I have seen no reason to alter them. On the contrary, further examination has but strengthened the opinions then entertained.

In this instance, the only service required of the assessors on the collectors was to reimburse the Treasury for one half the whole expenditure. A simple statement appended to the list that the other half is to be borne by the Treasury is neither intended as an assessment nor should be regarded as such. It is not a *List of property* assessed, nor is it a part (property) even of the list in question; and yet for this statement, expressed in a single line, the fees charged are $1,000 00.

I therefore return this list, to the end that such action may be taken towards its correction as may be deemed necessary to protect the City Treasury from a claim having so little merit. Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that the report in favor of widening and extending Reade-street had been confirmed by the Supreme Court, and asking the passage of a resolution directing that the actual opening of the street take place on the 1st of May next.

Alderman ADAMS moved that a resolution to this effect be adopted, and that it be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence, and the motion was carried.

Another communication from the Street Commissioner, setting forth that the report of the Commissioners in the matter of opening and extending Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to the Harlem River, had been confirmed by the Supreme Court, and recommending the adoption of a resolution directing that the actual opening of the avenue take place forthwith, was read and the resolution was adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Lands and Places in favor of removing the fountain from the City Hall Park and constructing a fountain in Tompkins-square was adopted.

Alderman STARR offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, setting forth that a new pier had been constructed at the foot of Christopher-street, North River, at an expense of some $12,000, and additions have been made to the pier, and obstructions placed on it, and directing that the Street Commissioner report to the Board, by whose direction parts of the pier have been destroyed, encumbrances placed thereon, and additions built, projecting into the adjoining slip.

An invitation from the Irish Societies to review the procession on St. Patrick's Day in the afternoon was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Street Cleaning—Communications from the Comptroller.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour. A petition was received from 500 citizens, property holders and residents on the east side of the City, asking for a railroad through East Broadway, Avenue D, and other streets. Referred to Committee on Railroads. Councilman ALLEN presented a petition for paving Forty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement. Referred to Committee on Streets. Engine Company No. 22, Hose Company No. 28, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, petitioned for rooms in the second story of the house on the southwest corner of Centre and Chambers streets. Referred to Committee on Fire Department. Councilman OTTERSON presented a petition for a relief of the iron pavement on Wall-street. Referred. Councilman MCCARTY offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board, at his earliest convenience, of the progress of the suit pending between the State and City, relative to the West Washington Market property. Adopted. Councilman PLANT offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have the electric clocks in the public offices put in order. Referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Councilman OTTERSON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to inform the Board by what authority men are now cleaning the streets, what expense has already been incurred for such work since the 1st of January, and also whether the work is done by contract, and that his Honor be requested to give the information at the next meeting.

Adopted.

The same gentleman offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Streets, directing the laying of Belgian pavement in Broadway, between Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth streets.

Councilman PLANT offered a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to advertise for proposals for laying Belgian pavement on Third-avenue, between Sixth and Thirty-fourth streets. Referred.

An invitation was received and accepted to review the civic Societies on St. Patrick's Day.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in granting Engine Company No. 42 a temporary location in the Park.

The Board also concurred in amending the ordinance licensing charcoal venders, so as to include venders of kindling wood.

The Comptroller sent in a communication, specifying the number and salaries of the additional Clerks which he found necessary, as follows:

One General Book-keeper, at a salary of	$2,000
One Assistant General Book-keeper, at a salary of	1,200
Two General Clerks, at a salary of, each	1,200
One General Clerk, at a salary of	1,000
One Messenger, each $800 and	$600

IN THE AUDITING DEPARTMENT.

One Third-Assistant Auditor, at a salary of	$1,200
One Third-Assistant Auditor, at a salary of	1,200
One Fourth-Assistant Auditor, at a salary of	1,000
One Messenger, at a salary of	700

IN THE BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.

Two Deputy Collectors, each	$1,000
One Messenger	600

IN THE BUREAU OF ARREARS.

One Interest Clerk	$1,200
One Map Clerk	800
Three General Clerks, each	800

The same official sent in a communication with reference to the removal of night soil, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

He says that under the present arrangement, the expense to the City of having the work performed is about $1,100 per week in Summer, and about $1,150 per week in Winter, making an aggregate of more than $60,000 per annum. I am assured that the work can be done for less than one-half the sum it now costs. The appropriation for this year is for but little more than $30,000, the whole amount will be expended under present rates before the warm months commence, and the sinks will be overflowing, with no means remaining in the Treasury for cleansing them.

I would therefore recommend the immediate action of the Common Council, and that the proper Department be directed to make a contract in the manner provided by the charter and ordinances for the removal of the contents of sinks and privies. Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The Clerk's communication, showing the amount of money called for in the Tax Levy, for which the Common Council was responsible, was ordered to be printed in the Times, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, and in the official papers. It is as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the 2d of February last the following resolution was adopted by your honorable body:

Whereas, The tax-payers are under the impression that the Common Council are responsible for the heavy rate of taxation; therefore

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be requested to prepare for publication a detailed statement of the various amounts ordered to be raised, beyond their control, such as requirements of the Police Board, Ten Governors, School Commissioners, interest on debt, arrearages, amounts for judgments, &c., thereby showing the amount actually expended for City purposes.

In the following facts and figures are accordingly submitted as the result of a thorough scrutiny of the various Tax-Laws lately adopted by the Common Council:

The total amount to be raised by tax for the year 1859 is.....$10,498,991 29

Beyond the control of the Common Council of course.....8,251,714 29

Annexed, marked A, is a statement in detail of amounts beyond the control of the Common Council of June.

Of the $8,246,227 over which the Common Council of 1858 have limited control, it is essential a few words should be said to answer the spirit of the resolution, and show how little control the Common Council has over even this amount.

By the thirty-eight section of the Charter of 1857, departments (and consequently bureaux under them exercising the power) are sanctioned in making contracts under $250 without consent or knowledge of the Common Council, and making requisitions upon the Comptroller, draw the money to meet the expenses so incurred; it is quite impossible to arrive at the exact amount drawn from the Treasury in this way, but from such an examination as I have given, and the warrants drawn in 1858, it is evident that it will amount at the very lowest calculation, to $600,000, and more probably to $750,000.

For example, of the $35,600 appropriated for fitting up parks under the direction of the Bureau of Lands and Places, it is most probable that the Common Council will not dictate the expenditure of a tenth portion of the amount; thus the care and ornamenting the parks will come under the discretion of the department; the same may be said of "Croton Aqueduct Repairs, $25,000;" "Sewers, repairing and cleaning, $50,000;" and generally, the amounts set apart for the many bureaux under the various departments.

The Common Council have not the power to rent or purchase property, and yet have the authority to authorize the same to be done by the Comptroller or the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—as, when necessity may prefer for the purchase of a lot for an engine, hook and ladder or hose company—the Common Council may merely direct that a lot shall be purchased. The sum of $23,750 is thus included in the Tax-Levy, over which the Common Council is supposed to have control, for the purpose of rents and purchase of lots of ground for fire companies. Most of which property was directed to be purchased in 1858, and will be immediately transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and of course will increase the amount of real estate belonging to the City.

The Common Council can exercise but little control over the money expended for "Belgian pavement streets-paving, repairs, wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning, water pipes and laying, and cleaning streets," beyond the mere fact of confirming contracts and requesting the appropriate departments to have the work done. The province of the Common Council being to direct the manner in which the work shall be performed—the amount for these purposes is $718,300.

Again, the amount under the head of "Salaries," is $376,337, the Common Council can reduce the number of officers and their salaries. A large corps of officials must necessarily exist, and be paid to carry on the municipal business of this metropolis.

The only discretion the Common Council have in this matter, is to decide whether any portion of this official corps could be dispensed with, or whether the work could be adequately performed at less expense, which it is apparent would leave, at most, but a small margin for a decrease.

Thus of the amount hereinbefore mentioned, over which the Common Council have but limited control, viz., $2,246,227. It will be readily perceived by the foregoing statement, that of the sum of over $1,740,000 is almost entirely without their jurisdiction; and this sum does not include all that might be mentioned in the same category.

The Common Council is legislative in its capacity; its province under the original charter was to make laws and ordinances governing its internal regulations, protect the citizens and their property by a well regulated Watch Department, lay out and ornament the public parks, regulate the markets and ferries, see the City well supplied with wholesome water, establish a system of sewerage, protect the City in cases of conflagration, "prepare for the exigencies of the most commercial metropolis on this side of the Atlantic, and look after its corporate and private rights." And to this end its charters prescribes that the Common Council shall not be extensive, yet the originally legitimate duties of the Common Council are gradually withdrawn from the protection of the City and thrown into the hands of Commissioners appointed by *that Body* which declares the Common Council shall be legislative in its various capacities.

The which Commissioners, individually, call for more money to support them than the entire amount under the more immediate control of the Common Council, whose powers are gradually becoming but a shadow.

The first section of the Dongan Charter, of 1686, says, "the City of New-York is an ancient city, a body corporate, possessed of divers lands, rights and franchises"—it is not questionable whether those rights, privileges, franchises and powers, more ancient far than the State itself, can be ruthlessly, without even the consent or voice of its people being invoked, be taken away and placed within the control of Commissioners foreign to the City? In 1803 it was questionable whether the State had the power even to increase the number of Wards, or change the boundaries thereof, without the consent of the Aldermen and Assistants.

We are informed by the old charters that the general powers of the Common Council are, "to make, ordain and establish, from time to time, laws and ordinances such as should seem to be good, useful or necessary for the good rule and government of the body corporate, and of all officers, inhabitants and residents of the City, within the limits thereof," and for "the further public good, common profit, trade, better government and rule of said City;" to ordain and enforce penalties for breaches of their laws and ordinances, &c., &c., and *not to expend moneys raised by tax*, the which must be disbursed by the Executive Departments.

The power delegated to the Common Council to regulate or moderate the disbursement of the amount raised by taxation is thus shown to be extremely limited—the action of Commissioners and Executive departments being almost or utterly independent of their control.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. T. McCLENACHAN, Clerk.

STATEMENT "A,"

Showing amounts over which the Common Council have no control.

For State tax (1¾ mills)	$929,590 00
For Common Schools for State, (¾ mill)	398,395 71
For Common Schools for City, Board of Education	1,246,000 00
For Building Loan Stock No. 3, redemption of principal	50,000 00
For Public Education Stock, interest and redemption of principal	12,387 36
For Central Park, interest on debt	250,000 00
Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, interest	40,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	240 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	3,000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00
County contingencies	50,000 00
Coroner's fees	20,000 00
Officer's fees	25,000 00
Election expenses	50,000 00
County bonds—Harlem Bridge—interest	600 00
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, Deputies and Clerks	55,500 00
Supreme Court	28,100 00
Superior Court	42,600 00
Common Pleas	25,200 00
Marine Court	25,000 00
Court of Sessions	33,600 00
District Courts	46,200 00
Police Courts	11,233 28
County Offices	10,900 00
Board of Health	45,000 00
Police	1,043,198 40
Police, Contingencies of Deputy Supervisors	5 000 00
Almshouse Department	830,250 00
Mayor's Contingencies	3,000 00
Killing Dogs	4,500 00
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	5 000 00
Charges on Arrears of Assessments	5,000 00
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	320,000 00
Interest on Assessment Bonds	8,000 00
Interest on Tompkins Market Building Stock	$10,200 00
Intestate estates	7,000 00
Real estate	25,000 00
Real estate expenses	100,000 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Gas for public lamps, police stations, &c., under contract	421,950 00
Building Station-house for First Precinct	12,000 00
Building Station-house for Third Precinct	12,000 00
Building Station-house for Fourth Precinct	12,000 00
Building Station-house for Seventh Precinct	12,000 00
Building Station-house for Tenth Precinct	12 000 00
Repairs to Police Station-houses	20,000 00
Police Telegraph	7,900 00
Supplies to Police Department	30,000 00
Cartage	3,000 00
Removing night soil	30,000 00
Office of the Counsel to the Corporation	68,750 00
Arrearages of 1858	845,656 22
Claims passed by the Board of Supervisors for arrears of 1858	11 888 84
Arrearages Board of Health	3,924 25
Judgments paid and to be paid	518,513 29
Estimated amount of judgments to be perfected in 90 days	60,000 00
State of New-York against Corporation	170,713 24
Claims under Messrs. Devlin & Conover	87,564 05
Arrearages in Street Department	25,070 65
Total	$8,261,714 29

In reply to inquiries, Councilman OTTERSON said that the Special Committee on Repairs to the City Hall hoped to be able within a week to submit such plans as would be approved.

The Mayor's veto against paying Theodore S. Nims $250 for clerical services rendered different Committees of the Board last year was overruled by a nearly unanimous vote. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 3 P. M. The bill of Isaac Meserole, for board for witnesses detained at the house of detention in Whitestreet, amounting to $463 50, was presented and referred. A resolution offered by Mr. TWEED, in favor of authorizing the appointment of a messenger in the Recorder's office at a salary of $500 per annum from Jan. 1, last, was referred.

Mr. BELL offered a resolution in favor of authorizing the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police to contract for the furnishing of meals to those Jurors of the Criminal Courts whom, in the opinion of the Justices thereof, it is necessary to so provide for, and directing that due notice be given to the Justices of the Courts of the selection of a suitable place at which meals are hereafter to be furnished. Mr. BELL presented the resolution, he said, for the purpose of preventing hereafter the presentation of such bills for meals furnished to Jurors as was presented from the Astor House recently. The resolution was referred. A communication was received from Ex-Coroner Connery expressing his surprise that any exception had been taken to the bill of Mr. John Ward for services attending the disinterment of the body of Mrs. S. Stephens. The bill amounts to $47 40. The communication was referred. The Board agreed to rent the second floor of No. 4 Centre-street, at $500, for a Coroner's office. A resolution in favor of appropriating $50 for clothes for poor witnesses detained at the House of Detention, was referred. A communication from the officers of the 11th Regiment, asking the Board to pay rent for fifteen months, at $650 per year, for their drill rooms, corner of Delancy and Chrystie streets, was referred. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Wild Africans Surrendered—Summary Proceedings.

(From the Savannah Republican, 9th.)

The two Africans, of the *Wanderer's* cargo, that were arrested in Macon some weeks ago by the Deputy United States Marshal and brought to the jail of this city, were discharged yesterday, under the following circumstances: Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR, it seems, took the bull by the horns and made affidavit before Justice STALEY that the aforesaid Africans were his property, that he had quiet and peaceable possession of them and that they were taken from him without his consent. Upon this affidavit Justice STALEY issued a possessory warrant, addressed to CHARLES VAN HORN, the Jailor of Chatham County, and directing him to bring the negroes before him, the aforesaid Justice. This requisition was promptly obeyed by the Jailor, and the Africans being brought before the Justice, Mr. JOHN A. TUCKER swore that he had seen them in possession of the claimant in December last; whereupon the Africans were turned over to Mr. LAMAR, and the novel proceedings brought to a close. The proceedings, we hear, were wholly *ex parte*, and disposed of in a very brief space of time.

It is but due to the United States District-Attorney, Mr. GANAHL, who has discharged his duty in these Slave-trade cases with praiseworthy fidelity to the Government, to add, that he was engaged at the time in a legal investigation before the Court of Admiralty, and had not the slightest intimation of what was going on until the entire matter had been disposed of.

The Fifth Annual Commencement of the Medical School of Harvard College, was held March 8. Thirty students graduated. Dr. Henry J. Bigelow delivering the parting address.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.—STETSON, the indefatigable host of this house, is constantly in pursuit of every improvement that will conduce to the comfort of his guests. He has capped the climax of luxury by recently supplying his rooms with Howe's Patent Elliptic Spring Beds. The patrons of this noble old Hotel can now enjoy the real poetry of "balmy sleep," as we have done ever since the invention was first made public.—*Albany Express.*

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-street, a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of Boynton's Self-clearing and Self-packing Furnaces; Pierce's Morning Star Ranges; also, Bullard's Low-pressure Steam Heater, a new and novel Furnace, remarkably simple, safe, economical and cheap. One can be seen in operation at store.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX'S announcement that his Spring style of hat was ready, rather took the starch out of his rivals, but they had the magnanimity to confess that a more beautiful fabric was never exhibited. It is decidedly creditable to KNOX'S taste and genius. Those who want a dressy, stylish, comfortable, reasonable and moderately-priced hat, must call at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
Successors to ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment will be found a never-failing remedy in all cutaneous diseases. A few applications of it will effectually eradicate all those unsightly blotches and pimples which often disfigure the face. Manufactory, 80 Malden-lane, N. Y.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 14.

$42,000 U. S. 6s '74	103¾	50 Hud. River R.R.	31¾
11,000 Ind. State 7½s	60	50 do	s15 31¾
17,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	50 do	31¾
8,000 Mo. State 6s	65½	600 Har. RR. Pref.	b60 39
25,000 do	s60 65½	1000 Reading R.R.	48¾
1,100 Ohio State 6s '86	101¾	400 do	buwk 46¾
2,000 do	102	100 do	s104 48½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	92¼	200 do	s30 48¾
1,000 E. RR. 4th M. Bs.	57	50 Panama RR.	s10 117
4,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	102	100 do	117½
1,000 Il. Cen. R. B	90¾	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	15¾
14,000 La C. & M. L. G. B	18	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	47
5,000 La C. 2d M. Bs.	47½	100 do	s10 46¾
12 Bank of America	132	100 do	48¾
5 Market Bank	106½	200 do	s30 48¾
20 Park Bank	106	50 do	b10 46¾
5 Corn Ex. Bank	101¼	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 69½
145 Cary Ice. Co	6¾	300 do	b60 69¾
200 do	6¾	43 do	69¾
24 Del. & Hud. Can. Co	99	50 do	b60 69¾
50 Cumb. Preferred	23¾	100 do	s30 69¼
350 Pacific Mail S. Co	79	110 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	27
50 do	78¾	200 do	b60 27
427 do	78¾	100 do	s60 26¾
140 do	b60 78¾	300 do	26¾
100 do	s15 78¾	300 do	b60 26¾
50 do	s3 78¾	100 do	b60 26¾
8 do	76	400 do	s60 26¾
900 N. Y. Central R. R.	69	100 do	s3 26¾
100 do	s15 79¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 60¾
50 do	s5 79¾	50 do	b10 60¾
150 do	s3 79¾	100 do	b60 60¾
100 do	h7 79¾	200 do	60¾
100 do	s20 79¾	200 do	s10 60¾
400 do	c3 80	300 do	60¾
100 do	c 80¼	100 do	s15 60
600 Erie Railroad	b60 11¾	100 do	s20 60
70 do	s3 11¾	25 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	½
50 do	b3 11¾	50 do	¼
25 Ch. Burl. & Q. R. R.	55		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	250 Reading R. R.	s30 48
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	85½	150 do	48¾
1,000 Brook. City W. Ln.	101¾	200 do	s60 47¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	92¼	100 do	s30 47¾
4,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	17¾	100 do	s3 48
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	90	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 51½
60 Chatham Bank	82½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	15¾
200 N. Y. C. R. R.	stw 79¾	100 do	b60 15¾
100 do	s10 79¾	100 do	s30 15
100 do	b10 78¾	250 do	15½
25 do	79¾	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	46¾
100 Erie Railroad	11¾	50 do	s60 45¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 77¾	150 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	68¾
100 do	s10 77	100 do	s10 68¾
100 do	s30 76¾	25 do	68¾
175 do	77	100 do	b30 68¾
50 do	b60 77	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	s60 28
300 Hud. River R.R.	b60 31¾	50 C. & R. I. R. R.	s10 59½
50 do	31¾	100 do	s30 59¾
100 do	b60 31¾	100 do	59¾
13 Panama Railroad	117	50 do	b30 59½
100 do	b60 117	500 do	b60 59¾

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000 Va. 6s, Int. ad.	83¾	500 Sun M. In. S. of '53	60¾
2,000 Chic. C. 6s, Int. ad.	85	560 Sun M. In. S. of '53	60
3,000 Ch. St. P. & Fond du Lac 8s, Int. ad.	100	450 Sun M. In. S. of '57	59
2,000 Ch. St. P. & Fond du Lac 7s, Int. ad.	16	13 Bk of the Com'th.	96¾
103 Gt. W. In. S. of '57	87½	8 Bank of New-York	107½
500 do	69¾	15 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	103¾
		70 Mer. Mut'l Ins. Co.	10½
		15 American Exp. Co.	67¼

MONDAY, March 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 12, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 5:

Increase in Loans	$984,194
Decrease in Specie	1,239,911
Increase in Circulation	28,328
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	611,919

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 12, 1859	March 12, 1719	March 5, 1858
Capital	$66,600,000	$68,098 385	$68,040,385
Loans	105,193,631	126,205,261	125,221,067
Specie	32 31,076	25,530,054	26,769,965
Circulation	6,755,958	8,100,021	8,071,693
Gross Deposits	90,063,432	107,458,392	109,431,827
Exchanged	16,511,506	21,270,283	22,631,799
Undrawn	73,552,926	86,188,109	86,800,028
In Sub-Treasury	2,964,197	8,677,357	7,145,928

The Bank Averages result about equal to the previous estimate of the Street. The Statement is varied from last week chiefly by the operations of and with the Treasury Department. Further advances have been made both by the Banks and private lenders on the New Stock of Jan. 24. The line of Mercantile Discounts is not materially increased, nor the export demand for Specie important. Indeed, the stock of Bullion in the City gains on the previous comparison, without the aid of the California arrival of this morning, viz:

March 5, in Bank	$26,769 965
In Sub-Treasury	7,145,928
Total	$33,915,893
March 12, in Bank	$25,530,054
Sub-Treasury	8,677,357—34,207.411
Gain of the week	$291,518

The Specie movement to-day is the receipt of $933,130 in Bullion from San Francisco and from $300,000 to $500,000 in Treasury Drafts on the New-York Sub-Treasury. The Office at San Francisco sold $560,000 the day before the present mail was made up, and the probability is that nearly the whole amount came forward in various remittances to the Atlantic cities. Already $225,000 have been presented and paid at the New-York office. The whole of the Sub-Treasury operations to-day amount to $1,182,344 inward, of which $826,502 on account of the New Loan, and $43,600 for customs, and $658,142 outward, of which $225,000 on California arrival, as above stated. To-morrow will nearly or quite wind up the inward payments on account of the Loan, and in the next day or two will begin the disbursements on the Treasury Bills which fall due this week and next, so far as the same may be brought forward for redemption. We hear of one parcel of $500,000 which will be promptly presented, and of several smaller sums.

In the market for Money there is further employment, at call, or on short notice, on the New Government Stock. The terms are 4 ₱ cent., returnable on demand, and 4½@5 ₱ cent. where specific time is agreed upon between lender and borrower. Some purchases were also made of the Stock, on the last London quotation, and report of sales in that market, by one or two houses in the Foreign business, altogether about $150,000, at 103¾ ₱ cent. It is also intimated that an interest of one-third, or $1,000,000 in the award to the Washington firm of RITTENHOUSE & Co., has been purchased by Mr. G. B. LAMAR, now of Savannah, formerly President of the Bank of the Republic in this City.

The rates of Discount on mercantile bills, and of Foreign Exchange are the same to-day as through the last week. The range of the former, on first-class paper, is from 5@7 ₱ cent., 60 days to 6@8 months. A leading Banking firm are drawing on England at 109¾ ₱ cent., to which other prime Bank bills conform. Select merchant and transient Bank bills rate 109¾@109¾; other merchant bills 109@109¾ ₱ cent. Francs are firm, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½.

The Stock Market is irregular and dull on the dealings of the day, the speculative shares preponderating, particularly on the Western Shares, which close lower than on Saturday, by ¼@¾ ₱ cent.; Galena, 63⅜; Rock Island, 59⅝; Michigan Central, 51⅞; Michigan Guaranteed, 46¼@½, and Toledo, 26¼@½ ₱ cent. The influence of the tone of the market on this part of the list extended to New-York Central, which finally left off 79¾@¾, and to Reading, which closed 48¼@½. The flurry in this stock on Friday afternoon, when about 3,000 shares were suddenly forced on sale, and on Saturday forenoon, when about the same amount was brought in again, all by the same Broker, is said to have grown out of a mistake in a telegraphic order from Philadelphia, on Friday, to sell *three hundred* instead of 3,000 shares. In Hudson River, Harlem, Erie, Illinois Central and Panama the changes were not marked from Saturday afternoon. New-York Central Six ₱ Cents were ¼@¾ ₱ cent. higher on the Foreign quotation, and Illinois Central Construction Bonds steady. In State Stocks the business was not important; Tennessees ¾ ₱ cent. lower at the close. The sale of California Seven ₱ Cents is almost arrested by the difficulty made by the State in attempting to recover about $22,000 of the whole new issue of 1858, which is since alleged to have been made by mistake of the accounting officers, on fraudulent scrip. The numbers of the tainted Bonds have not all been published. Numbers 262 and 263 only have been made known to the Brokers here, who bought or sold them last season. The case is before a Committee of the Stock Exchange, and we understand its hardship to the holders and the injury to California credit will also be represented to the Governor and Auditor, through Senator GWIN, who soon returns to California. In reference to the short appropriation for all the outstanding old Bonds of the State, Governor WELLER has addressed the following note to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 19, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that in the midst of pressing public engagements, your letter of the 29th ult., remains unanswered until the present moment.

In regard to the indebtedness of the State unprovided for, I have to say that, in my opinion, a vote of the people will be necessary before bonds can be issued.

It is possible that there are still legal and equitable demands unfunded, to the amount of say $250,000; and it is understood that a bill will be passed at the present session making provision for payment.

I do not doubt that this will receive the ratification of the people, as they have already shown that the disgrace of repudiation shall not attach to them. I am, very respectfully, your obedient.

(Signed) JOHN B. WELLER.

Mr. THOMAS GEORGE WALKER, junior partner of the late firm of THOMAS E. WALKER & SON, has gone into the Stock and Exchange business with Mr. DAVID TWEEDIE, under the style of WALKER & TWEEDIE. See advertisement.

We have been informed that a large number of the bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company met at the Astor House to-day, and appointed Devid E. Wheeler, Prentis Dow, David Dows, Francis A. Palmer and Joan Bodine a Committee to protect their interests.

The Ohio Legislature Investigating Committee who reported on the defalcations in the State Treasury, were also instructed to inquire into the connexion of the State with the Trust Company, and the causes of its disastrous failure on the evcntful 24th of August, 1857. This part of the Report of the Committee has also been published. While the Committee comment with much severity upon the menagement both at New-York and Cincinnati, placing a large share of the blemo upon Mr. LUDLOW, the New-York Cashier, without sparing the gross neglect of the Cincinnati Board to correct the abuses at the Agency, of which they hsd warning as early as May 1, 1856, they seem to eet out upon the hypothesis that the concern was radically weak from the very stert of the New-York Agency. Ite organization they assume to have been illegal, and the principle and practice between the Home Office and the Agency, vicious in itself, and deceptive to the public. The Committee say:

The general condition of the Company may be stated thus:

The Trust Department does a singgish business of two and a half millions, on the capital of the Company of two millions.

The Banking Department does an exceedingly active business of two and a half millions, on *almost no capital*, and

The New-York Agency does an active business of two and one-half to three millions *on no capital at all*, or a business of eight millions on a capital of never fully two millions.

We need not wonder that the two last named Departments should, as the correspondence shows, be always liable to extremities; and that the whole institution should ever be constitutionally weak. And as, hearleg this general view in mind, we look closer into each Department, we see more and more the rules of action upon which its business was conducted.

The Trust Department had absorbed all the capital of the entire corporation. This, at the rate of interest as recognized in commercial dealing, rose to 12 ₱ cent., became an eyesore to the managers of the institution, who, like all the rest of mankind, were anxious for equaling their neighbor in making money; and hence the real estate mortgage became a "sinkleg" fund, for it kept sinking all the time, while the charter contemplated it to be kept up to its full amount, and the proceeds went into other channels, for reasons then at work in commercial dealings generally, which will hereafter be stated. The call loan account into which they went was an avenue to borrowers little known to the public, and we cannot express ourselves strong enough against the pernicious influence granted by it.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 12.	LOANS. March 5.	SPECIE. March 12.	SPECIE. March 5.
Bk. of New-York	4,149,033	4,162,836	1,043,340	1,089,804
Manhattan Co	4,845,538	4,816,761	761,396	673,137
Merchants' Bank	6,056,309	5,973,249	1,742,407	1,708,017
Mechanics' Bank	4,093,029	4,167,799	790,730	901,500
Union Bank	3,031,710	3,004,864	894,103	699,114
Bk. of America	5,745,844	5,601,729	2,045,263	2,178,719
Phœnix Bank	3,216,668	3,247,612	521,818	730,243
City Bank	2,080,147	1,985,279	413,536	447,566
Tradesmen's Bank	1,255,893	1,264,019	193,225	176,511
Fulton Bank	1,867,621	1,883,640	296,799	359,800
Chemical Bank	11,644,261	11,995,394	832,195	835,121
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,215,807	2,215,469	290,673	288,110
National Bank	2,207,067	2,170,473	236,927	297,190
Bntch. & Drov. Bk	1,596,986	1,603,385	374,574	367,667
Mech. & Trad. Bk	877,587	899,034	164,152	151,311
Greenwich Bank	749,532	728,389	94,282	71,607
Leather Man. Bk	2,177,794	2,097,870	397,645	414,930
Seventh Ward Bk	1,312,862	1,322,458	221,690	230,970
Bk. St. New-York	4,179,426	4,029,403	1,029,502	1,227,578
Am. Exchange Bk	7,713,857	7,681,273	1,457,380	1,691,670

The New-York Times.

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THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Later Intelligence from the Ships of the Squadron.

Condition of Affairs at Buenos Ayres—The Character of the Paraguay Difficulty—Replies to Statements on the Subject—The Spanish-American Press—Lopez and His Government, &c.

By the arrival of the brigs *T. Cushing* and *Paladin*, we are in receipt of intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the last of January. The following letters of our Correspondents give all the news of interest:

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

The budget of news which I have been enabled to acquire since my last, about the movements of our Squadron *en route for* Paraguay, is not of much importance. The 7th inst. saw the steamers *Fulton*, *Harriet Lane* and *Water Witch*, still taking in coal at Rosario; whilst the brigs *Dolphin*, *Perry* and *Bainbridge*, which they had towed as far as that City, had made sail by themselves far up the river to Corrientes. The *Harriet Lane* and *Water Witch* will overhaul and tow up the three, while the *Fulton* will proceed to Asuncion without delay. She expects to arrive there on the 20th inst., unless interfered with by the fortifications of Lopez after she enters the Paraguay River. The transport *Release* has arrived, and passed up the river to Rosario. The sloop-of-war *Preble* also arrived at Monte Video last week, and it is probable at this writing that the steamers *Westernport* and *Southern Rose* have also made that port in safety.

We have been informed by the late papers, that Lieutenant JAMES H. MOORE has been ordered as Executive Officer to the chartered steamer *Metacomet*, at Pensacola. This is a piece of intelligence most gratifying to us, because Lieutenant MOORE endeared himself to all men of principle and patriotism in these countries while Executive Officer of the steamer *Water Witch* at Asuncion, in 1854, and by the noble stand which he took in favor of his outraged and defenceless countrymen. They were well convinced that, had it not been *for him*, they would have had a hard time of it in the clutches of LOPEZ. And we improve the first opportunity to praise his gallantry and generosity, because his name, in connection with [illegible] been kept studiously out of sight by those who sought to arrogate to themselves the credit of an action which was forced upon them most unwillingly by the determination of the noble MOORE. The cause why, and the manner in which he left the *Water Witch* at Corrientes, as soon as his countrymen were placed in safety, may yet see the light, when the true history of this most extraordinary affair shall be written.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy committed a great blunder before the sailing of the *Fulton* and the transport *Supply*. The *Supply* brought out the 11-inch gun of the *Fulton*, but left the carriage behind, so that for now useless. They telegraphed to the *Fulton* that the *Supply* had it on board, and to the *Supply*, at New-York, that the *Fulton* had it with her. In such wise, unless the mistake has been rectified by the *Release*—of which we are ignorant—that magnificent gun will be useless in case of a fight.

I see it is maintained by one of your New-York cotemporaries that we have *no right* to a treaty with Paraguay, nor yet to satisfaction for the firing upon the *Water Witch*. We have an *equitable right* to a treaty with Paraguay, because she has treaties with other civilized nations, our competitors in the commerce and manufactures of the world. Modern diplomacy is not, cannot be exclusive. But we have an undoubted and clear moral right to have a treaty on LOPEZ of Paraguay, because he signed and *ratified* one with us on the same day he did also with England, France and Sardinia, the ratifications of which treaty he refused to exchange, because he had meantime become afraid of the productive energy and civilizing tendencies of the Americans; and has since demanded from us satisfaction to him for the outrages and robberies which he himself had put upon our countrymen!! In reference to the act of firing upon the *Water Witch*, the American Government is again in the right to demand the most explicit apologies, because she was in a river which is the common highway to at least two different nations, not to mention Brazil, and was there by virtue of treaty-law which has opened the river to all flags, and with the express permission of one of its owners, the Argentine Confederation, to take surveys of the said river. When, therefore, a river is conterminous and common to two or more powers it is so from shore to shore. Neither one has a right to fortify it or to establish an exclusive police over any part of it. That LOPEZ has done so with both the Paragnay and Parana Rivers, does not make it right; that his forts have not been long ago knocked down about his ears, is because his neighbors are too weak, save Brazil, and she is rejoiced at the continuance of disunion among the others, which is caused by her own intrigues. Again, no matter whether the *Water Witch* was where she had no right to be or not, she had been in the waters of Paraguay for more than a year; her peaceful character was well-known, and permission for her surveys had also been given her by LOPEZ, which he withdrew, *because* in a work of humanity and necessity she had saved some of her countrymen, including an American Consul, from imprisonment and perhaps death. She was fired upon by order of LOPEZ, in *revenge for this act*. Who then shall say that we must submit to it? None save those blinded by the bitterness of party strife, which makes them see all things belonging to their opponents, "through a glass darkly."

Again, if we do not treat with LOPEZ, we debar ourselves forever in favor of the English, of all connection with the trade or development of Paraguay, to which we have a right by priority over all other civilized or commercial nations; because Americans were the first to go there after the fall of the tyrant ROSAS, and the first to sign treaties with the Argentine Confederation for the *free navigation* of the rivers. We are thus the godfathers of this free navigation, of which we have been completely deprived by the arbitrary acts of one man—LOPEZ, of Paraguay—who wants it exclusively for himself, but yet sends to England for all his machinery and mechanics.

BUENOS AYRES, Monday, Jan. 17, 1859.

The Argentine Press, as may be naturally supposed, is a perfect type of the condition of the country. There is any quantity of shouting about Liberty, Constitutional Government, Pacific Reform, &c., &c., but very little of any of them to be seen, while, as I before mentioned, gross personalities and grosser language, for the most part, take the place of reason or persuasion, and in every sentence you meet with the words *infame*, *infamias*, *traidor*, *mentiroso*, *mashorquero*, *degollados*, *asesino*, &c., &c. In fact, we are reminded of pot calling the kettle black, or of two schoolboys, for when one calls his fellow a liar, he gets the reply, "You're another." There is neither dignity, nor knowledge, nor true patriotism, nor yet—which is worse than all—any desire to be taught or to learn. These people, although in their youth, have none of its freshness; they have lost the feelings of admiration and veneration, whose destruction, as ARNOLD, the historian, says, is the worst degradation of human nature. Respect for Providence, respect for the laws, respect for the aged, respect for the judgment of the good and the wise, are replaced by superstition, an untold license, which they call liberty, and general contempt for all things, except the indulgence of their idol, "the vilest of all, their own single pleasure or pride."

So much for the editorial part of the press. The rest of their papers are made up of *city items* and Government documents, with an occasional correspondence from Europe, and a *folletin of novelettes*. Nothing can be more puerile and ridiculous than the two or three columns habitually devoted to *city items*. A perusal of them is alone sufficient to prove that the human mind here has not yet emerged from the cocoon of puberty, and to make us fear that if it ever does nothing will be produced but a butterfly. The publication of the Government documents is not only made by a periodical established for that purpose, called the *Registro del Gobierno*, but they are eagerly copied in *extenso* by all the other papers as a fortunate wind fall to enable them to fill up space, which would otherwise cost brain-labor and money. These published documents consist of the entirety of the Government business; every petty note from the Collector of the Customs, or the director of a poorhouse, all nominations, and acceptance or resignation of office, which always abound in fulsome adulation on the one side, and a remarkable amount of self-determination on the other; also, every note which every postmaster may write about the most trivial thing, to which are appended the opinions thereon of the *fiscal* and after him of the *asesor*, a species of officers which most closely resemble your district and general attorneys. This almost publicity, which is the rule with Spanish-American Governments, never yet contributed to prevented fraud. In fact it has rather the effect; to blind investigation. Moreover, it [illegible] as copyists a quantity of clerks and employes [illegible] things, useless to themselves and to society—[illegible] they can barely support them, and whose knowledge and ambition are both equal to Zero. There is [illegible] no administration in the world that retains [illegible] large number of them; a fact which operates [illegible] against the dispatch of [illegible] light work *gives lazy habits*. Thus those [illegible] must go to the cafés and theatres, and consequently never appear in their business offices before noon or later.

The official newspaper, *Nacional Argentino*, of the Government at Parana, is now occupied in republishing all the libelous and scurrilous articles of LOPEZ's newspaper in Paraguay, the *Semanario*, in reference to the difficulties with the Americans. This precious series goes back to 1854, and still continues in the original, with more force of vituperation than ever—including, at present, as I before informed you, our President and the Senate of the United States, who are coolly called robbers and liars. It is folly for the Argentine Government to say that this Press is free, when it is the Government paper, founded and supported by a subsidy, and edited always by the Chief Clerk of the Department of Foreign Affairs. This conduct must be grateful to one to Mr. YANCEY, our newly accredited Minister to URQUIZA. It will assuredly help him to learn the *quality* of the people he has to deal with.

For the rest, the Spanish-American Press is bound up in European prejudices, and stubborn in refusing to link itself closer to us. It is true that it is the fashion to quote Americans upon all occasions of political argument, or of remarking upon the American complex system of federative government, which some among them strive to copy. But it is only the shouting of *soi-disant* Republicans who have the shadow without any of the substance. They have neither correspondents in the United States for their papers, nor yet strive to improve their knowledge of Americans by any legitimate means whatever; while all their attention is turned to Europe, whence they have imported all the evils which afflict them, and where only they send their children, to return more filled with its vices than its virtues. Throughout the whole of Spanish or Portuguese South America I know only the *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, which has a correspondent in the United States, and whose general impartiality and good sense merited a notice from me in my last. But on this side of the Cordilleras they much prefer to quote murders, riots, filibuster expeditions, duels, or any remark tending to disparage Americans, which may be found in your daily Press, than to mention anything which may make the contrast evident between their real condition and your own; and they will publish anything in the world against Americans, no matter how absurd—no matter whether they know it to be false or not, so long as it will pay to do so. The *Reforma Pacifico*, of this city—whose title should be *Desorganizador General*—is the best exponent of this system.

In these remarks, which are generally applicable to the Argentine Press, I must except, in part, the *Nacional* of this city, and in whole the *Imparcial*, of the province of Cordoba. This latter is especially distinguished for its profound learning, and bold spirit of justice, coupled with patriotism. It is not notorious for the spirit of ridiculous jealousy which renders the Chilian Press so bitter towards us, and which the vast majority take as their model.

Some days before the *coup d'état* in Paris in 1851, I asked a distinguished nobleman there why it was that Americans were so roundly abused in the public Press, when the French claimed that they were desirous of being Republicans. His reply was: "*Parceque vous etes trop heureux.*" He might have added, *Parceque nous ne voulons pas la Republique*. So it is here. They are jealous of American advancement in the midst of their comparative decadence, and they will have nothing of the Republic save its liberty; which, without order and obedience and respect for the law, has long since degenerated into pure license. From the despotism of ROSAS, they have rushed into the opposite extreme; a natural reaction it is true, but one from which they must strive to gain the *juste milieu*, or they will never have aught but the semblance of progress. Much—all, we may say—depends upon the public Press of the country. Where that is prostituted to filthy lucre, or personal passions, in which true principle has but a small part, it can do naught but harm. As it now is, although recognizing a continued peace, the only hope for advancement, the Press on both sides completely ignores the fact that "violence begets violence, but moderation in political contests unquestionably leads to moderation in return."

The latest news in reference to our Paraguay Expedition give us nothing of importance. General URQUIZA, the President of the Confederation, was in Parana on the 10th inst., for the purpose of holding an interview with Commissioner BOWLIN, undoubtedly in reference to the passage through the waters of the Confederation of the American naval forces, as well as with the hope of offering his mediation, by which to *humbug the Yankees*. Whilst at Rosario, taking in coal, Admiral SHUBRICK received a note from the *Jefe politico* of that Department, by order of the Governor of the Province, inquiring into the object of the *eglomeracion* of our naval forces in that port. He was probably informed that neither he nor his provincial Governor were the proper agents to make such an inquiry; that the squadron being *en route* for Parana, the capital of the Confederation, the Admiral would there communicate with his superiors.

Latest letters from Paraguay, written by persons hostile to LOPEZ, continue to state that he will fight, sooner than accept the demands to be made upon him. He has got one very heavy battery of 18 sixty-fourpounders, and if he could depend upon his own people, it might cost some trouble to take. But this he cannot do. The Brazilian and Argentine Ministers will undoubtedly do what they can with him to make him yield, but their efforts are quite likely to have the reverse effect. He has before him now a constant fear of revolution if he does not fight, and a certainty of downfall, with but little honor, if he does. He is afraid of the military elements which he has assembled, and which—the time may soon come—he is unable to manage. Thus tyrants generally end their careers. God grant that our mission may have that glory. It is our duty, and the civilized world expects it of us. In my next I will touch upon the peculiarities of LOPEZ's position, the true international law in his case, and the absurdities of the "old-style" law, as well as upon the constant mistakes of Civilization when treating with Barbarism.

Last Moment.—The British packet has just arrived, bringing to President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, the small sum of *twenty-five thousand doubloons*. This money was left at Montevideo, because that Government is friendly to him, and comes by way of loan from Brazil. Thus LOPEZ is playing poor to Brazil, and this latter is lending money to her neighbors right and left, to have a pretext later to absorb them in payment thereof. In my next I will treat of this topic. N.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

The letters of your correspondent must not be taken as forming a corrected narrative of "men and things" in these countries. Indeed, they could not be so without going back to the fall of ROSAS, in February, 1852, since which time the American public have known almost nothing of political arrangements here, and less about the real elements of progress which exist among us. Their knowledge has been chiefly confined to the prices current of merchandise, with occasional speculations of commercial correspondents. But as I investigate and travel among these people, my letters will be rather speculative, on much which cannot be called "pencilings by the way," and principally intended to record present impressions and thoughts as notes preserved for more extended writings on my return. Without great labor it could not be otherwise, because the Spanish-American is so different from all other varieties of the *genus homo*, that the standards by which we are enabled to judge of mankind elsewhere are useless and lost to us with them. We would be more likely to get at a correct knowledge of their action by exactly reversing the principles which guide in general the rest of the human family, excepting only their peninsular ancestors. Thus it may fall out that I may write oftentimes apparent contradictions, the which when compared with the totality of my correspondence, will only then appear not to be so. I must therefore refer your readers to the time when my task shall be closed.

In former letters I made promises yet unfulfilled, viz: To speak about the project of steam navigation between the United States and the Plata, and of the American Exploring Expedition under Captain PAOS, United States Navy. These I must still delay, in order to take up the question of Paraguay, and international law, as bearing upon them, to which I will join an *exposé* of the conduct which our Government ought to pursue in this case, in accordance with the requirements of our commerce and the general wishes of enlightened men out here of all nations, even Brazil. But as yet I have very little faith that our statesmen understand Spanish America, and less that the present mission to Paraguay will tend to the full accomplishment of anything which we desire. For my argument, I must premise that the reports of the New-York Press about the instructions of Judge BOWLIN are true, viz: That he must obtain, first, satisfaction for the outrages done upon our flag; second, indemnity for losses to American citizens; third, a treaty liberal and progressive for Paraguay in its nature; fourth, readmission of Captain PAOS's Exploring Expedition into the waters of Paraguay.

1. The satisfaction, LOPEZ will give; all that this step in advance will cost him, will be a trifling loss in price and an equal amount in gunpowder.

2. He will hesitate and haggle as long as he can about the pecuniary indemnity, because it comes out of his own pocket; and he has so impoverished the nation that it will take him long to reimburse the amount. Perhaps he fears with justice that his day of retribution may come before his coffers are again full.

3. The treaty he will sign with a full determination of never keeping a single article of it after the American forces are withdrawn from his sight.

4. He will admit the explorers *perhaps*.

But all and singular of these things he positively continues to declare he will not do; and who can tell whether he will or not? He is so subject to fits of rage and insolence, that he himself cannot determine five minutes beforehand what he may do; and he may snap the cord of forbearance when he least thinks to do so. Yet let us suppose that all passes off pacifically—what then will be the position of the United States Government and people in these countries?

International law is an institution constantly in the mouths of men, and sometimes in their corporate actions. It is compounded, as now existing, of some principles of justice, amongst much that is foggy and absurd; with few changes for the present age, it is a remnant of the middle ages, an apparently eternal legacy of tyrants when all the world was oppressed, intended to prove to us that their incubus most ever weigh upon thirty-three thirty-fourths of the human race. Now, international law requires that we must go to LOPEZ, and make a pacific demand from him to render us justice. He assents. We pocket the dispatches giving us satisfaction; we listen to 21 guns fired to HONOR OUR FLAG; we carry off a certain number of his doubloons, and we *leave him there to continue oppressing his people, destroying production and commerce, and from his geographical position preventing the development of Bolivia and Paraguay, with a population of more than 2,000,000 of souls; by which means he preserves all the regions of the Plata in constant alarm, and in political and social disunion, with misery and poverty for their daily food.*

Thus has the constant but mistaken policy of civilized nations tended to create and to preserve the present cursed condition of Spanish America. The elements of barbarism when these nations first split from the mother country were too strong to be resisted by the very few good patriots who alone knew how to constitute a new nation; and with the exception of but one or two small fractions of Spanish America, they still remain so, *because they are in power*, hold the purse-strings and consequently the sword. But it is not true that the majority of Spanish Americans are partisans of barbarism, or that they cannot be governed in any other mode. If they could but once throw off their yoke, with the hope of preserving the sympathy of the external world, they would be saved from the now inevitable fate of Mexico.

No one can pretend for a moment that the existence in power of LOPEZ, of Paraguay, is a proof that his Government is popular among his people, or that he is even the champion of a majority of the inhabitants. Bastard offspring of Jesuitism as he is, he oppresses ALL classes of the community. He has no party in the country, except his wife, three sons and two daughters, with their lemons and lovers. Every head of every good family having been either cut off by FRANCIA, or now in exile, there is no one of *prestige* sufficient to give the shout of revolution against LOPEZ, so that if it does not come from abroad it will never come at all, and LOPEZ, with his family, may continue to farm the resources of that splendid country, and to blockade Bolivia, as long as any of the monopolizing race is permitted by Providence to breed.

Had, however, the American people, through their Commissioner, arrived at Paraguay, with a proclamation to the Paraguayan people, complaining of the outrages which we have suffered from their tyrant, and offered to support them in a revolution against him, and to see fair play in a judgment of the great criminal, demanding only that we should be paid out of the enormous fortune which he has robbed from them, how different would our position be for glory and for commerce among all his neighbors. And how deep the lesson would strike into the hearts of other tyrants. And how perfect the protection thereafter accorded to American citizens throughout the world.

But, alas! the "old fogie" says that this is *interference, intervention*, and so forth, not recognized by International law. It is the same interference which I am entitled, by all law, human and divine, to take with the household of my neighbor, when it becomes a nuisance to the community where he resides. I make the head of that house responsible for its quietude and order, and I do not incarcerate or punish the crying children or mewling babes of his family, but I see that they can give their evidence, under the protection of the law, against their domestic tyrant, upon whom alone falls the punishment. But international law says that you must declare war against the nation instead of against its offending head; and that you must shoot down the innocent victims of tyranny whom force compels to shed their blood for their greatest enemy.

In this case of Paraguay, it is proved to a demonstration, that LOPEZ alone is the offending member. From no other single individual in the nation, have Americans ever received aught but unusual kindness and hospitality, and we now have a strong party among them, which daily prays for deliverance from their horrible tyrant by our hands. *When they are disappointed* we shall fall down to the level of all other communities in their estimation, and well deserve to stay there; because, among all civilized nations, they consider us to be the only instruments of God's Providence for the chastisement of their oppressor. How true it is then that international law, in many cases, is opposed to Divine Law, which requires the advance of the human race. And yet our *statesmen* (?) will not see or know this great fact. Their energies are lost in the intrigues of domestic parties—in the worship of self. They are too ignorant to know that the cause we advocate would keep them in power, and cause unborn millions to bless their names.

Any other course than the one I have here traced out to you, is impossible for improvement. It is the course we will be obliged to adopt in Mexico. See that their tyrants are judicially hanged, and support in power a good man, until a reasonable degree of union, peace and internal order is firmly established. But never will we have such an opportunity again as the one now presented to us in Paragoay. Any other course, that is to say, the old course of International Law—like the triumph of the Spartans over the Athenians in the Peloponesian war—only sow the seeds of future wars. The growth of a spirit of organization and self-government cannot exist under men like LOPEZ, who is only the worst type of the petty Spanish-American tyrant; whilst the mistaken policy of modern nations in reference to these excrescences on the body politic of the world, is a crime which will surely react upon them in a thousand ways. If the ill-bred and thieving vagrant is not sent to school or to jail, and obliged to learn at least something of his duties to his God and to his fellow-men, the society where he holds his nightly orgies of plunder and vice, are to blame, and must inevitably pay the consequences thereof. So with nations as with men. Society performs but a small part of its obligations when it legislates only for its immediate social necessities. International Law should be progressive like any other system of education, for all are based upon the accumulating experience of mankind. All of THORN is not yet discovered, although we know that universal law, that if a man does not grow better he must grow worse; to remain absolutely unchanged is impossible. So WITH NATIONS AS WITH MEN.

I will not pursue this subject further, but I hope that this time is not far distant when my feeble voice may be heard in defence of our principles: for if changes for the advancement of mankind come not from out the American people, I know not where we may hope to see them.

No matter how Commissioner BOWLIN may be instructed to settle the Paraguay business, he has a hard time before him. European Diplomacy is tricky enough, but it is all plain sailing in comparison to Portuguese and Spanish American chicanery. His only course is the plain straight forward one of stern integrity, and from what I have heard of him, I am strongly inclined to believe that he will succeed in the immediate objects of his mission; but I much fear will leave no trace of good behind. The diplomatic world here is as busy as blue-bottle flies in harvest time. They rush to *Asuncion*. Brazilian and Argentine suddenly find the necessity of having resident ministers near the august person of the *Guarani Cacique*. Of course, he wants their advice, and, of course, he will take no step with the American Minister, without their concurrence or knowledge. The gold that I informed you in my last had arrived per British packet for LOPEZ, turns out to be another Brazilian loan for URQUIZA. No matter, the principle is the same. Brazil cannot join URQUIZA in open alliance against Buenos Ayres, for very strong and sufficient reasons, and the Emperor is opposed in person to any such demonstration. But she can always lay the nest-egg of her loans as a contingency for future difficulties; for the mortgage will have to be foreclosed sooner or later.

The rumor of the meeting between URQUIZA and LOPEZ was also premature. It is about to take place on the Parana River in the province of Corrientes, and was brought about by the intervention of Señor PUJOL, Governor of Corrientes. URQUIZA would like to have the men and the steamers of LOPEZ to invade Buenos Ayres with, but he will not succeed. For LOPEZ knows too much to let his Paraguayans go out of their own country; on their return he would have to leave for parts unknown. Desertions have commenced from the Paraguayan army, which shows the last state of starvation and despair. And, incredible as it may appear, the last steamer of LOPEZ, which left here the other day, was loaded with jerk-beef—the food of the Brazilian and Cuban slaves—for his army. Thus the time is coming, for mankind are so constituted that so long as their physical wants are satisfied the cravings of their intellectual and moral natures are rarely vehement; but general distress soon brings revolution, and any enemy of LOPEZ will find a strong party in Paraguay in their favor. N.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Grand Jury and the Sickles Case—Modifications in the Cass-Herran Treaty—The Count de Sartiges—M. Belly, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 15.

The Grand Jury have as yet brought in no bill. One is said to have been found against Mr. SICKLES, but differences exist as to Mr. BUTTERWORTH—a majority being opposed to any action as regards him. The Grand Jury have confined themselves entirely to witnesses present at the affray. It is understood that some relatives of the deceased are on the Jury, prominent among whom is BENJAMIN OGLE TAYLOR, who demanded the right to be present at the *post-mortem* examination during the Coroner's inquest. Mr. SICKLES' trial will no doubt be set for Monday.

The Cass-Herran Treaty was changed by the Senate in three particulars. First, the word "will" is substituted for "shall;" second, the time is extended in which the claims may be filed; third, the time is extended for the exchange of ratifications. These changes were made, and the Convention was approved by the Senate on the 8th inst. On the 10th it left New-York for New-Granada, to be again submitted to the New-Granadian Congress. There is no doubt of its approval, and the questions covered by the Convention are considered as settled.

The Count pa SARTIGES has not yet received leave of absence, though it is certainly anticipated by the next steamer.

Dispatches received at the British Legation from New-York contradict the rumor of Lord LYONS' arrival. The *Curaçoa* will no doubt land him at Annapolis.

Late advices indicate an increase of the war fever in Europe, but the impression is that it will be circumscribed, and participated in only by Austria, Sardinia and France.

M. BELLY's return to Nicaragua is regarded by the Government here as another effort to create an impression by which he may be enabled to humbug the French capitalists out of their money—nothing more.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 15.

The Secretary of Treasury has notified the successful bidders for the late loan, that they need not make any further deposits, unless they choose, Government not at present requiring money. It is thought in financial circles that no call for installments will be made before midsummer.

For several hours this morning the President and Postmaster-General were in consultation with the principal officers of the Post-office Department, relative to the condition of its affairs, which were subsequently considered by the Cabinet. Owing to the magnitude of the subject, and the various important questions in connection with it, no conclusion as to an extra session of Congress was attained, but it is said this will be determined before the departure of the next California steamer. According to the exhibit there will be by the 1st of June a deficit of nearly four millions and a half. An extra session will be called under the pressure of absolute necessity.

The understanding here is that the British frigate *Curaçoa* will land Lord LYONS at Annapolis, and there await Lord NAPIER's convenience, to return in that vessel to Europe.

Ex-Senator JONES, of Iowa, to-day formally resigned the appointment of Minister to Bogota. Several candidates have already signified their willingness to serve their country in that capacity.

The Grand Jury continued, but did not conclude the examination of witnesses in the SICKLES' case to-day.

The Circuit Court has been applied to for a settlement of the question of who is Mayor of our immediate neighbor, Georgetown. Two gentlemen claim that honor, and have been sworn into office.

Judge VESPASIAN ELLIS died here yesterday, aged 59, of dropsy. He formerly represented this country in a diplomatic capacity, and has been long connected with the press.

A complaint has been lodged at the State Department against the British Consul at Galveston. In November the American ship *Thomas Watson*, of New-York, cleared with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool. The Consul refused to certify to the clean bill of health given by the Collector of that port, in consequence of which the vessel was detained 25 days, and narrowly escaped shipwreck. The allegation is that the Consul was actuated by a feeling of petty malice or revenge, owing to the attachment of the British schooner *Commerce* by the owners of the *Watson*, for damage done in port during a norther by the former, which was consigned to the British Consul. The owner of the *Watson* has preferred a claim of $10,000 against the British Government.

Affairs in Boston.

TROUBLE WITH ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOLARS—GATHERING OF THE SONS OF VERMONT—ARREST FOR FORGERY, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 15.

Some two or three hundred children of Catholic parents attending the Elliot School, in the north part of the city, had caused, yesterday and to-day, quite a disturbance by refusing to join in chanting the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, in conformity to the rules of the Public Schools. The School Committee and Teachers remain firm, and a large number have been dismissed from the school.

The fourth annual social gathering of the Sons of Vermont took place at the Revere House this evening. The dinner, &c., was in admirable style. Gen. JOHN S. TYLER presided. The speaking was of a high order, and among those who addressed the assembly were Judge COLLAMER of the United States Senate, Governor BANKS, Mayor LINCOLN, Judge CURTIS, Hon. CHARLES P. PHELPS, and the Presidents of several other organizations of the kind. The festivities commenced at 4 o'clock, and closed at about ten.

A man, traveling under the assumed names of OSBORN and TURNER, has been arrested in this city, suspected of obtaining forty-one hundred dollars, on a forged check, from Messrs. SUTTON & ENDERS, Bankers, of Richmond, Va. The check purports to be drawn by PAUL & HINTON, of Petersburg, Va.

Last evening the resin oil factory of A. W. THOMPSON & Co., at Newton Centre, was destroyed by fire with two small buildings adjoining. Loss about $6,000.

Further from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 12.

The *Tennessee's* mails confirm the reported success of the Liberals.

General ANFUDA reports that the Reactionists under General COBAS, 1,500 strong, were twice beaten back by an inferior force.

MIRAMON was retreating on Orizaba. Only 500 troops were at the capital.

The news of the intended action of the American Government had greatly encouraged the Liberals.

The English and French fleets were harassing JUAREZ.

Burning of the United States Steamboat D. H. Morton.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, March 15.

The United States steamboat *D. H. Morton*, with a load of hay for Fort Smith, was burned on the 11th inst., sixty miles above Little Rock. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost.

Lake Navigation.

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 15.

Collingwood Harbor is entirely clear of ice, and active preparations are being made for starting the line steamers between there and Chicago with increased facilities for traffic over former years. Steamers are also being fitted out for the regular lines to Lake Superior, Bruce Mines, &c.

KINGSTON, C. W., Tuesday, March 15.

Large quantities of ice are still in this harbor, but it is broken up, and will be carried off by the first wind.

Four Persons Drowned.

BOWMANVILLE, C. W., Tuesday, March 15.

Two men and a woman and child were drowned off Port Darlington last evening. They were in a small boat, which capsized in a gale. Their names are Mr. CROCKER, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. TERRY and child.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, March 15.

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburg, is sixteen feet. Freights are arriving on time and being shipped daily on first-class steamers to New-Orleans and all intermediate points.

Non-Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, March 15—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *City of Washington* off this point. The wind is blowing a gale from the northwest. Weather clear.

Non-Arrival of the Prince Albert.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, March 15.

The steamer *Prince Albert*, from New-York on the 3d inst., has not yet made her appearance here. Wind east; weather clear.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 15.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Taxing Catholic Funeral Processions—Minors Attending Theatres—Act in Relation to the Bank Department—Bill Compelling Editors to Wear Cow-hide Boots—Fairer Prospect for Quarantine Removal—The Police Report and the Public Health.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 15, 1859.

Through the mist and rain of this Spring morning, the sun shone so feebly that the gas-lights were kept burning for several hours. And, under the stimulus of gas-light, the House worked with great rapidity and ordered scores of bills to a third reading. It was general-order day, but, by unanimous consent, Mr. WEEKS introduced a bill in relation to the planting of shell-fish in Jamaica Bay. It provides that persons owning or leasing lands along the Jamaica Bays or creeks shall be allowed to plant oysters or clams below low-water mark, and to put up stakes to bound their property; it makes it a misdemeanor for others to remove the stakes or to steal the shell-fish. The same gentleman introduced a bill so amending the charter of Jamaica Village that the Trustees shall have power to open streets, and also to provide a new way for taxing the inhabitants for road improvements. Also, a bill incorporating a Company to construct a Canal from Gravesend Bay to Jamaica Bay, and thence to Jamaica; the capital to be $100,000, with the privilege of decreasing, if it is deemed desirable. The New-York Fire act was briefly debated, and progress reported. The bill authorizing the foundation of a Law Library in Binghamton, was ordered to a third reading, after a sharp contest with the Rochester, St. Lawrence and Essex interest. It appropriates $5,000 out of the Chancery Fund toward the Library. An act in relation to tolls on the White's Corners and Buffalo Plank Road Company was moved into Committee of the Whole by the Buffalonians. The act enables the gate-keeper to toll all carriages going to funerals, except the hearse and four other carriages. Mr. MILLER (German Republican) explained that at the Catholic funerals the procession of carriages would sometimes be half a mile long greatly to the detriment of all other travel. The Bishop-elect of Buffalo had felt called on to prohibit more than four carriages from attending a funeral—so fond were his people of going to funerals, paying even their last dollar for a carriage to swell the escort of their deceased friends' remains. Mr. FULLER (Republican) moved then to amend the title to read "An act to tax Irish funerals." But the motion to recommend the passage of the bill carried—not a Democrat voting No. The Senate bill prohibiting minors under 14 years of age from attending the theatres in New-York, unaccompanied by an adult, was ordered to a third reading. The Albany Police bill was recommitted to be reported complete. And then the House took a long breath. For the gentleman having it in charge, when he was foiled in his endeavor—some fortnight since—to get this moved ahead, gave fair notice from his place on the floor that nothing should be put ahead again with his consent until his bill had been reached in the regular order, and disposed of. He has faithfully kept his word, and many who had not the holy boldness to object to the perpetual motions to transpose business, when unanimous consent was required for that purpose, have thanked him for it. Still it was a comfort to see the rock removed.

The following act in relation to the Bank Department, which emanates from Mr. Superintendent COOK, and was introduced by Mr. COLEMAN of Troy, was reached to-day in Committee of the Whole, considered and ordered to a third reading:

SECTION 1. The Superintendent of the Banking Department is hereby authorized to issue to every banking association, or individual banker, now or hereafter to be organized under the provisions of the "Act to authorize the business of banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the amendments thereto, whose deposit of the securities, now required by law, with the Superintendent, shall consist of stocks only, a par circulation upon a stock bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum; but it shall not be lawful for the Superintendent to make such issue upon such stocks at a rate above their par value, or their current market value.

SEC. 2. It shall also be lawful for the Superintendent to issue to any banking association, or individual banker, a par circulation upon the like five per cent. stock, whenever such association or banker shall have withdrawn from the said Superintendent all the bonds and mortgages deposited with him under said act, and the Superintendent is authorized to change the die of his department upon all the notes thereafter issued to such association or banker, so that the pledge upon said notes shall read secured by the pledge of public stocks, in place of public stocks and real estate, at the expense of the association or banker requesting the same, and the Superintendent shall not be authorized to change the securities, or any of them so deposited, from stocks to bonds and mortgages, after such alteration of the pledge upon said notes shall have been directed to be made.

SEC. 3. Sections eight and nine of chapter three hundred and nineteen, being an act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," passed May 26, 1841; and chapter sixty-eight, being an act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," passed May 26, 1841, which act was passed on the 29th of March, 1851; and chapter three hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to provide for the final closing of incorporated banks, continuing the business of banking until the expiration of their charters," passed April 13, 1857, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Whenever any banking association, individual banker, receiver of a banking association, assignee or assignees of an individual banker, shall have given notice to the Superintendent of their intention to close the business of banking, or the trustees or legal representatives of any incorporated bank whose charter has expired, or the receiver of any incorporated bank which shall have been declared insolvent, shall have redeemed at least ninety per cent. of their circulating notes, outstanding at the date of such notice, expiration of charter or declaration of insolvency, they shall be entitled to deposit with the Superintendent, and he is hereby authorized to receive a deposit of money equal to the amount of the outstanding circulation at the time of such deposit, to be placed by him in some bank in the City of Albany, in good credit, upon the receipt of which it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to give up all other securities theretofore deposited with him for the redemption of circulating notes issued thereon.

2. Upon the receipt of such deposit the Superintendent shall immediately give notice in the State paper, and at least one newspaper in the county where such bank, banking association, or banker shall have been located or doing business, which notice shall be published at least once a week for six months successively, that the notes of such bank, banking association or banker, will be redeemed by him, at the bank where such deposit is made at par; and that all the outstanding circulating notes of such bank, banking association, or banker, must be so presented for redemption within six years from the date of such notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time specified in such notice, shall cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

3. At the expiration of such notice, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to surrender, and such bank, banking association, banker, receiver, assignees or trustees, or their legal representatives, shall be entitled to receive from him, all the money remaining in his hands after such redemption, except so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the reasonable expenses chargeable against the said accounts, including the payment for the publication of the above-mentioned notices.

4. All circulating notes of such bank, banking association or banker, which shall not have been presented for payment within the period required by such notice, shall, upon the expiration of such period, cease to be a lien or charge upon the property and effects of such bank, banking association or banker, in the hands of such receivers, assignees, trustees or otherwise; and all liability of such receivers, assignees, trustees, banks, banking associations, or bankers, for or on account of any circulating notes, which shall not have been presented within the time aforesaid, shall also cease.

5. And said trustees, receiver, assignees, bank, banking association, or banker, may, after the full payment of all the circulating notes issued by them respectively, which shall have been presented within the time required by such notice, and of all other lawful claims and demands against such book, banking association, or banker, divide the remaining property and effects of said bank, banking association or banker, among the stockholders thereof, their or his personal representatives or assigns, according to their respective shares and interest therein.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of the Banking Department is hereby directed to pay into the Treasury of the State all balances of money remaining in his hands unclaimed for six years from the date of such deposit, to be applied to the current expenses of the Bank Department.

SEC. 5. Any legal notice that shall be served upon the Superintendent of the banking department, in relation to any mortgage of which he is the assignee, shall specify the name of the mortgagor and the description of the premises, as shown by the mortgage, covering them and the name of the party by whom it was assigned to him; and unless such notice shall con ain the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, a non-compliance with the terms of such notice, on the part of the Superintendent, shall not invalidate or lessen the security conveyed by such mortgage, or in any manner affect his lien upon the mortgaged premises con

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Set down causes. Nos. 42, 46, 49, 83, 84.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.* Over and Terminer.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 530, 260, 532, 774, 778, 778, 780, 782, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 806, 808. *Part III.*—Nos. 727, 695, 3355, 733, 751, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 763, 767, 771, 773, 775, 779, 783, 789, 787, 760.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 131 to 135, 137, 139, 141 to 152, 50, 99.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 227, 133, 561, 863, 1044, 1045, 567, 590, 591, 593, 594, 607, 616, 624, 627, 628, 853 to 859, 385, 920, 594, 603, 428, 991, 936, 904, 906, 478, 560, 302, 604, 542, 564. *Extra Calendar.*—Nos. 538, 537, 636, 647, 632, 654, 655, 658, 659, 660.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 686, 727, 616, 221, 257, 745, 763, 767, 776, 771, 90, 791, 795, 797, 639. *Part II.*—Nos. 806, 767, 624, 785, 801, 808, 144, 630, 715, 721, 757, 102, 722, 654.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife by Poison—Testimony for Defence Commenced.

EIGHTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court-room was more crowded yesterday than on the two preceding days. There were fewer ladies' photos, owing probably to the state of the weather.

The prosecution re-examined Dr. James R. Wood, and called Dr. Phelps to testify to one single fact—whether he had a key of the dead-house in his possession while the body of Mrs. Stephens lay there. He testified that he had a key, but allowed no one to enter. Dr. Wood's testimony was unimportant, being merely cumulative.

The District-Attorney announced that the case for the prosecution was ended. The first witness placed on the stand for the defence was Stephens' little child; Bella, a smart, interesting girl. The usual inquiries as to the nature of an oath were answered by her satisfactorily. She was then sworn, and the proceedings of the trial were continued as follows:

Isabella Jane Stephens, examined by Mr. Ashmead—Was seven years old on the 5th August last; knew Fanny Bell; she lived at witness' house; her mother was sick; and witness saw Fanny Bell give her powders, which she got out of the clock; saw her give her powders twice in a tablespoon; she and Hannah waited on her mother when sick; I ate dummery and got sick; it was on a Tuesday that I was sick; my mother was sick also; I said, "Cousin, can I have this to eat?" and she said "Yes;" it was cousin Fanny Bell I mean; Fanny was not sick that day; my mother was sick; it was on Friday Fanny was sick; cold cabbage made her sick; my father was not unkind to my mother; Fanny Bell called my mother a liar; she went to hit my mother with a bench; I do not remember the day of Mrs. Stevenson's funeral; I do not remember any conversation between my father and mother about it; father went to the funeral ceremony; I saw him going; my mother did not go with him; she was in the house; she did not dress herself to go; my father was home, painting the doors; I was over at my aunt Hannah's the day my mother died.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shaffer—I have lived, since my father was arrested, at my aunt's; I have lived there ever since; while my mother was sick, I went to school at Ward School No. 14; I left home at nine in the morning, and got home at three in the afternoon; I was taken sick after coming home from school; I ate the dummery in the kitchen; I was in my mother's room that day; when I took sick I went to bed with my mother; I was taken sick after I ate it; Isabella Bennett told me, since this trial began, that it was dummery; she was in her mother's house; Mrs. Hannah and Isabella Bennett have talked to me a good deal about my father's trial; I knew yesterday morning I was to be a witness; Mr. Ashmead told me on Thursday night; I went to his house with my cousin Sophia Hannah; I do not know how long I was there; about an hour or two; Mr. Ashmead was asking me questions; he asked me questions about half an hour; I do not know the color of the dummery; it was white; it tasted sour, like a sour apple, not like a pickle; I do not know what boiled rice is; I cannot tell what the white stuff in the dummery looked like; I never saw anything like it before; I ate five spoonfuls; I began to be sick just after I eat it, when I got up from the table; it was about four o'clock; immediately when I got home I went up stairs to my mother's room; she was asleep, and I came out again; I went to the kitchen, and stayed three or four minutes till I ate it; I did not eat any thing else; I was not hungry; I did not see my mother eat any of it; my cousin, Isabella Bennett, told me it was the dummery made me sick; she only said it was dummery I ate; she was sitting on a chair, and called me over and told me; nobody before told me it was dummery that I ate; that was all she said; my mother was sick that afternoon; she told me so; she asked me if I was sick; she did not ask me what made me sick; she did not ask me if I was sick; I laid on the bed with mother; I stayed there till morning; before going to sleep I saw Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Foley in the room; I did not go to Fanny's room that afternoon; I vomited before I went into bed with my mother; I love boiled rice with sugar on it; I began to love it when mother used to make it; I used to ask her to make it; my cousin Isabella Bennett told me, last Sunday night, that I was sick on a Tuesday; it was before I went to Mr. Ashmead's that she told me; she told me that she knew the day was Tuesday; father told me I would go into hell-fire if I told a story; it was about a couple of weeks ago he told me; he told me so in his house in Twenty-seventh-street; it was in that house he told me so; I do not know who was there besides my father; I meant to say it was about a month ago; I do not know who was there but my father and me; I don't think anybody else was there; I went from school there; I meant to say it was in the Tombs he told me; my cousin, Maria Hannah, went to the Tombs with me; my cousin told me she was going to take me down; Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Foley were at the house the day I ate the dummery; they were [illegible] when I was asleep; they did not [illegible] hour, my mother [illegible] they were there before me; my cousin, Fanny Bell, told me they were there three [illegible] before I came; I vomited before going to sleep; I vomited once that day; my mother did not know I was sick till the next morning; I vomited in my mother's room; I did not make any noise; I went to school every day during my mother's sickness all but Tuesday; I do not know what Tuesday it was; it was not the Tuesday my mother died; it was the day of Mrs. Stephenson's funeral; my cousin, Isabella Bennett, told me, on Sunday night last, it was on that Tuesday; I should not have known what day it was if she had not told me; my cousin came for me on the day my mother died, and I went to her house; I did not go to school that day; it was for a couple of minutes that my cousin took me to her house; she told me on Wednesday morning that my mother was dead; I went to bed about eight o'clock; I saw my father when I came home again next morning; I told Mr. Ashmead on Sunday night that Fanny Bell had called my mother a liar; Isabella Hannah told me Fanny called her a liar a couple of minutes before we went to Mr. Ashmead; she talked to me about these things about three minutes; nobody ever talked to me about the powders Fanny gave to my mother; Mr. Ashmead asked me if I ever saw anybody give my mother powders; I saw Fanny Bell give her powders; nobody told me about the powders; she gave my mother the powders about a week before she died; I do not know what time of day it was; I was eating my dinner; I was home that day; I was eating beef, cabbage and potatoes; she took the powders out of the clock; I ate my dinner in the kitchen; the clock was in the front room; I stopped eating my dinner to go to the door of the sitting-room, to see what Fanny Bell was doing; I wanted to see what she was getting; I cannot tell why I wanted to see what she was getting; bad enough to stop eating my dinner; I remembered about the powders all this time without telling anybody; I saw Fanny go to the clock, and stand there, and then I went back again to the kitchen and finished eating my dinner; I had commenced eating my dinner before I went into the sitting-room and found Fanny Bell at the clock; I think my father was eating his dinner in the kitchen; I have told all I know about Fanny Bell's giving my mother powders; my cousin Isabella Bennett on last Sunday night, told me about Fanny's throwing a bench at my mother; I had never talked with anybody about throwing the bench before last Sunday night; I do not know anything about throwing the bench, except what my cousin told me last Sunday night.

To the Court—I was seven years old when I saw Fanny Bell give my mother those powders—I think I was six years old; sometimes my cousin, and sometimes I went myself on errands, while my mother was sick.

James Conrad, examined by Mr. Cushing—I was the undertaker who conducted the funeral of Mrs. Stephens; I assisted in putting on her shrond and cap; she did not have a black eye, to my knowledge; if she had one it would have attracted my attention; I know nothing of the relations which existed between Mr. and Mrs. Stephens.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney—I put on the shroud and cap while the body was on the bed—that is my impression; it was very light in the room when I put on the shroud; my attention was not called to the fact that her eye was discolored; if her eye had been black I should have noticed it; I had never seen Mrs. Stephens previous to her death; I do not swear that she had not a black eye; I swear to the best of my knowledge that she had not a black eye; there might have been a discoloration.

To Mr. Cushing—She had a pleasant expression on her countenance.

To Mr. Shaffer—She looked like a person who had been relieved from pain.

Susan Hannah, examined by Mr. Cushing—I reside at No. 225 East Twenty-third-street; my husband's name is James Hannah; I am sister to the defendant; I have another brother married to a sister of his wife; they are in Ireland; Stephens came to this country first; I came here a year and a half after him; I have been on friendly terms always with Stephens' family; once in a while Mrs. Stephens would be complaining of her health; two days before her death she had an attack of hearing off her stomach; when she took that bad turn, she heaved off her stomach continually; she said she thought she was bilious; she complained of her breast, and of a pain in her side; she often thought she had a touch of consumption; she was a month or five weeks in bed on that occasion, to the best of my recollection; Dr. Cadmus attended her at that time; after she recovered from that illness, she would complain that when she went up stairs with a weight in her hand, she would be attacked with a shortness of breath; she said she would come to see me oftener, only I lived up four flights of stairs, and she could not get up so high; her uncles used to swell a good deal; they would swell sometimes and then the swelling would go away; I was with her every day, after she was two or three days sick, this last illness; she complained of the same heaving off her stomach, and pain of her chest—and some difficulty she complained of when she put her hand to her throat; I saw no difference from the way she was affected two years before and the way in which she took her death; during her last illness she had no diarrhœa; she sent for me, and told me the doctor ordered her to get injections; we administered injections six or eight times; I gave her one on Monday previous to her death; I don't recollect any after that; the contents of the injections were soapsuds and salt, and to the best of my recollection there was a little castor-oil in it; I never saw her take any medicines; on the day before she died I was over to see her twice; I went about 10 o'clock in the morning; I went home within a few minutes of 12; I returned about 4 o'clock, and remained till after 6; she said if she got worse she would send for me; I returned at 8½ o'clock, and remained until her death; I and Sophia Bell, at her own request, washed her and laid her out; I did not see her sleep in the morning; in the afternoon she seemed much the same way; she called for a drink to throw the stuff off her stomach; in the evening my daughter Maria came with me; my daughter Isabella was there during the day; Sophia and Fanny Bell, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Davis were there in the evening; they, to the best of my recollection, were praying with the sick woman; the deceased's sister repeated a verse of a hymn and they sang it; I did not observe any labored breathing; I do not know during the time of her sickness that it required any effort to wake her; I did not see her sleep any; she asked for the vessel after Mr. Armstrong went away; we raised her and she got up; this was about 12 o'clock; she had very little movement of the bowels; she had only once before that; it was in the afternoon when I went back again; it was very little; I don't know of any medicines that she got, except for ——; Mr. Stephens was away at camp-meeting for about ten days the Summer before she died; she was sick during his absence; she was heaving off her stomach the same way; she told me that Dr. Cadmus told her, at her previous illness, if she ever took the same attack she would never get over it; I knew her in Ireland; she complained there of heaving off; she was ever subject to that attack; in my own house she had it; this was nine years ago and over; she told me she heaved off continually on board ship, during her voyage here; the color of the matter she threw off was yellow; that was always the color at all her sicknesses; I sat up with her as a watcher two years before her death, when she had such a bad spell; my daughter and Sophia Bell sat up with me; during her last illness her voice seemed clear; she spoke distinctly; she was a good-looking woman—young-looking for her age; she had lost her teeth; on the last night of her life she told them in the room that she was about to be called home; she called her husband to her bedside, put her arm around his neck, and said, "Dear husband, meet me in Heaven—take care of the child," for she knew she was leaving him with a good father; this was about nine o'clock; she died at ten minutes to two; I told them to look at the clock; she got up after she parted with her husband, for a necessary purpose; I was generally in her bedroom, and in and out of her sitting-room up to the time of her death; there was a lamp in her bedroom; she told her husband not to go to a boarding-house, and to mind the child; she told him to go to bed, and asked me if I wouldn't go and make the bed for him, for he was fatigued a good deal with her; he refused to go, but I told him she seemed anxious for him to have a rest; he did lay down; and she made me bring his boots into the bed-room, to show her that he was in bed, to have some rest; Sophia Bell was in and out of the bedroom and sitting-room, and Fanny also; they did not lay down while I was there; I told Stephens if his wife got worse I would call him; I told one of them to call him; he got there just as she was breathing her last; during that last day of her life, she had no convulsions or cramps; I did not hear her complain of numbness; she used her hands and arms as I always saw her use them; there was no laudanum administered to her while I was there; I saw no brandy administered to her; she took some milk and water, some coffee and some water; I cannot recollect if she took lager-bier or not; I gave her a drink of milk and water; she asked for it; she drank about a dozen times or more during the day and evening; when persons came in during the day and evening, she recognized them and talked with them; she had no delirium or unconsciousness; there was nothing different in her appearance from that of ordinary sick people; people talked with her several times; she was always wishful to talk with them; the last time of the night that I recollect of her saying anything was close to one o'clock, or after twelve, to the best of my recollection; she spoke to my daughter and told her to be a good girl, and to meet her in Heaven; Mr. Davis was there twice that evening; the last time was about ten o'clock; the persons who were in there through the whole of that last day, were my daughter Isabella; Maria was there; James Stephens was there; Fanny Bell; Sophia was to work, but was there during the evening; Mr. Davis and Mr. Armstrong were there; Mr. Fulman was there before, but I was not there; Fanny spilt suds on the carpet that morning; her aunt said the carpet would be spoiled; Fanny said perhaps it would last longer than herself; in the morning she complained of the Misses Bell not being kind to her, and that they would not attend to her; and that if she were to recover she would not have them long about her; Stephens was in my house part of the time that day; I was at her house on the Sunday previous to her death; I went over there about nine o'clock, and stopped till it was dark in the afternoon; the Bell girls were out, and said they were at Church; they were a couple of hours out in the evening; Mrs. Stephens had a good complexion, but as she came towards her death, her color declined; she did not have a black eye during her last sickness; I know of somebody purchasing some arsenic at Cadmus' store, of Flynn, the clerk; my husband purchased it; Stephens was present; I stood out on the sidewalk; it was in July, 1857, to the best of my recollection; he got three cents' worth; it was got for rats; my husband took it home, mixed it, and left it for the rats; he afterwards brought home some more; the Bell girls lived with Mr. Stephens after the death of Mrs. Stephens; they lived on with my brother; he taked about breaking up his house and going home to see his father.

Q.—How came they to leave there? A.—Sophy came to my house some six weeks after the death of her aunt; and said if Stephens broke up housekeeping they would have no place to go to, and they would be turned out; she asked me to speak to brother not to put them away; I said to him it would be unkind of him to turn them away, on account of my sister who was gone, whom I loved dearly; in the course of four months after, he got a letter from home; he read it to me; he asked them if it was they who wrote home; he told them to get a boarding-house, for their aunt was now gone, and he would take her part; it stated in the letter that they wrote home to Ireland about their aunt dying of drunkenness; that she would drink a quart of brandy to a quart of gin a day; they left a few months after; they asked him to let them stop till they could get a boarding-house; the girls were frequently at my house; my own girls frequently visited at Stephens' house after his wife's death.

To Mr. Ashmead—I was in the room of Mrs. Stephens on the night of her death; Sophia Bell was there; I did not see any one shake Mrs. Stephens to awaken her from sleep; I did not hear her say she was numb, or that she had no feeling on one side; she could raise on her elbow herself; I did not see Sophy Bell raise her; I did not hear her give an awful shriek; the lamp was not taken out of the room all that night; when Mrs. Stephens told her husband to meet her in Heaven the word "*prepare*" was not used; they were as kind a couple to each other as could be in the world.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schaffer—I was in my own house on the day of Mrs. Stephens' funeral; I was over at Stephens' house on the day following; I do not recollect anything there that day; I did not do any scrubbing on the day of Mrs. Stephens' funeral; I never lived in that house; Stephens continued to live in the house his wife died in until his arrest; my daughter, Mrs. Bennett, attended to his affairs; it was my other daughter Mrs. Stephens told to meet her in Heaven; I was examined before the Coroner's Jury; I testified before the Coroner that I never heard her complain of any disease but a shortness of breath when she came up stairs, and a heaving from her stomach; I did not testify that I was at her house when Dr. Cadmus called; I never heard any conversation between Dr. Cadmus and Mr. Stephens; I was every day at Mrs. Stephens' house during her last sickness from when she was two or three days sick; I would remain sometimes half an hour, and sometimes longer; I was sometimes in her bedroom and sometimes in her sitting-room; I did not say before the Coroner that I went there; I need to go occasionally into the sick-room, I did not testify before the Coroner that Mrs. Stephens' neices were always in attendance upon their aunt; I did not testify that Fanny Bell was the principal attendant on Mrs. Stephens; I testified that she told me it was no use for her taking any medicine, as one powder was no sooner on her stomach than it was off; I did not testify that she expressed a desire to take no more medicines; I testified before the Coroner that, after death, when we turned her on her face, about a gill of something dark came out of her mouth; I did not testify that I did not go close enough to find whether it was laudanum or not; I did not testify that she died about 2½ o'clock in the morning; no person came after me on the morning of the day of her death; I went about 10 o'clock; I saw Dr. Cadmus at Mrs Stephens' house in that sickness, two years before her last sickness; I don't recollect what was done when he was there; I do not recollect what night of the week it was I sat up; my daughters Maria and Sophia Bell sat up with me; I said before the Coroner, that she was sick before she had a heaving of the stomach, and she complained of her chest; I did not speak before the Coroner's Jury of my husband having bought arsenic; I was asked if I had seen arsenic at my brother's, and I said no; I said sister talked about rats. (Witness identifies two signatures to the evidence taken before the Coroner, as hers.) I said sister thought that rats annoyed her some; I testified that the said rats used to go up stairs to the door; I testified that I never heard Mr. Stephens say he would procure poison to kill rats; I never said before the Coroner that my husband bought poison to kill rats in my own house; from the time I was first called as a witness till I was last called before the Coroner, I never said anything about my husband buying arsenic; I never attempted to speak to the Coroner on that subject; it was after night when my husband bought arsenic of Flynn; it was in the latter end of July; I was coming home from my brother's with my husband; he came after me and went home with me; Stephens was in the house; my husband talked of rats being in my place; Stephens left the house with us; I went home direct from Stephens' house, only stopping on the sidewalk while my husband and brother went in to the doctor's; my brother then went home, and we came on home; my husband was at work while the Coroner's inquest was being held; my husband spread the arsenic on an old broken plate, on some potatoes or something; there were three or four other families living in the house; I don't remember the names; some of them live there yet; two or three of the families have moved away; I cannot say which have moved away; we lived on the top floor; there were four flights of stairs; I used to put things in the cellar, and the rats would eat them; I saw my husband place the arsenic in the cellar, where the butter and cheese were; the cellar was in the basement; every family had their own cellar; the partitions were of boards; I did not speak to anybody in the house about my husband having put arsenic in the cellar; I saw my husband come out of that store a second time with arsenic; he brought it home; I mean to say that I did not see him come out of the store twice with arsenic,—only once; the first arsenic was purchased in July, and the second in August; we were troubled with mice in the sitting-room closet; the arsenic was mixed and put on the shelf.

The Court here adjourned to this morning at the usual hour, when the cross-examination of this witness will be continued.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 15.

Before Justice Clerke.

Elise Hagwire vs. *Jacob Picard.*—Motion to change place of trial denied with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Adam Stender vs. *Louisa Stender.*—Motion for alimony granted $2 per week and $25 counsel fees.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MARCH 15.

Before Judge Brady.

Benkard & Hutton vs. *Rushmore, Cone & Co.*—This action was brought to recover $3,327 54, the price of an invoice of dry goods purchased of the plaintiffs by the defendants, at the auction rooms of Wilmerding & Mount, auctioneers, in this City, on the 6th of November, 1857.

Among other conditions of the sale, the printed catalogue of goods contained the following provision:

"No allowance will be made for *manufacturers' or printers' imperfections.*"

The defendants refused to pay for six lots of the goods purchased, on the ground that the lots were damaged *beyond the extent* contemplated by that condition, and that the plaintiffs were bound by other stipulations of the contract to take them back, unless an allowance could be agreed on, when the claim of damage should be made. The claim had been regularly made, an allowance refused by the plaintiffs, and the goods had been returned to the auction rooms. The price of the six lots returned was $1,019 58. The defendants, at the commencement of the suit, offered, under the provisions of the code of practice, to pay the remainder of the purchase money, viz., $2,374 64, but the plaintiffs refused to accept the offer.

On the trial the Court decided, as a question of law, that the words "*manufacturers' or printer's imperfections*" were subject to explanation by proof; and if they had received among commercial men in the City a particular meaning which had become by long usage general and certain, that meaning must control when the terms are used in commercial contracts.

The testimony showed that this condition or exception had been in use by importers in the City for about ten years; that the plaintiffs, if not the first, were among the first of their trade to adopt it, and that by general acceptance in the City, the terms "*manufacturers' or printers' imperfections*" include only such defects committed by those artists as do not materially affect the salable character of the goods, or, in other words, such defects as do not materially impair the fabric of the goods, nor their general appearance when exposed for sale, and that all excess in damage which justifies a claim by the purchaser, the goods not being subject to a particular examination at the time of sale.

The goods were block monselaines, delaines, and satin stripes, printed in figures, composed of six and eight different colors; and the defects alleged originated in the misfitting of the block types, by which the face of the prints was impaired, showing frequent white or vacant spots in some places, and corresponding deep-colored or blurred spots in other places, and that such defects were general through the six rejected lots.

The questions of fact, therefore, at the trial were, whether the alleged defects existed, and if they did, whether they existed to so great an extent as to materially affect their sale.

On these points several of the most respectable importers, jobbers and buyers in the City were examined as witnesses, and much interesting and useful information relating to the manufacture of French goods was elicited.

The trial occupied five days, and created very general interest among commercial gentlemen.

After counsel for both parties had been heard upon the evidence, the Jury retired, under instructions from the Court, at about 2 o'clock P. M., and at 5 o'clock returned into Court, having agreed on a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for the precise amount which the defendants had offered to pay, to wit: $2,374 64; thus establishing the right of the defendants to return the goods for the alleged defects.

For the plaintiffs, Messrs. Emerson and Pritchard. For the defendants, Messrs. Capron and Lake.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK FORGERY.

The trial of Henry J. Rohner, charged with counterfeiting notes on the Austrian National Bank, was resumed yesterday before Judge Russell. Mr. Kleinhall was sworn as interpreter, and rendered into English portions of the Bank charter, which showed that its title was that of "The Privileged National Bank of Austria;" that it had obtained the approval of the Austrian Emperor, and bore his signature and that of his Minister; that the privileges which that approval accorded were the same as those granted in 1817; that its business embraced the issuing of bills, exchanging and discounting notes, etc., and that the enjoyment of the privileges thus extended was guaranteed to continue until 1866.

Officer McDougall was recalled and further cross-examined for the defence. He arrested the prisoner on the 17th November last; took him directly to the office of the Police Superintendent; first saw the trunk in which the counterfeits were found on the 19th in the Deputy Superintendent's Office; the prisoner had been under arrest from the time of his apprehension by witness until that time.

Officer Keefe was also further cross-examined. He testified to having found the trunk on the 19th November, and to having taken it directly to the Deputy Superintendent's office; at that time he did not know that the prisoner had been arrested.

Prisoner's counsel then moved, as a matter of law, that the case be dismissed, inasmuch as the bills which were the subject of the charge, were not forgeries according to the statute, for they bore neither signatures nor serial numbers, but were mere printed pictures.

It was also moved that the District-Attorney be directed to make his election as between certain counts of the indictment which were claimed to be inconsistent, inasmuch as a conviction on one would involve an acquittal on the other.

The motions were denied.

Mr. H. L. Clinton then summed up the case for the defence on the merits.

Mr. Whiting closed for the prosecution. His address lasted until 5 o'clock.

In consideration of the lateness of the hour, the Judge suggested the propriety of deferring the delivery of his charge until this (Wednesday) morning. The Jury promptly acceded, and the Court adjourned accordingly.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Estate of George Witherspoon.—In this case it appeared that one Elizabeth Tankard died in the year 1832, leaving a will by which she gave a legacy of about $10,000 to the said George Witherspoon, to be paid upon his attaining the age of twenty-one years; but in case of his death before that time the said legacy was to fall into the residuary estate of and go to the legatees therein named. In the Spring of 1858 Witherspoon, then aged nineteen, left the City of New-York to join the American army in Mexico, since which time he has never been heard from. On the 14th of November, 1857, the Surrogate issued letters of administration to the Public Administrator in the City of New-York, to whom the legacy was paid by the executor of Mrs. Tankard's estate.

The residuary legatees named in the will now come in on this accounting, and claim the legacy from the Public Administrator, on the ground that Witherspoon never attained his majority, and that the legacy was never vested in him. The claim was opposed by an aunt of the deceased, who, being his only next of kin, claimed that she was entitled to the whole of his estate.

The whole matter was submitted to the Surrogate for final decision, who held that the residuary legatees under the Tankard will case were bound to show, either by direct and positive proof, or by presumption of law, that the deceased died, before attaining his majority, which they have failed to do. The Surrogate further held that the presumption of law was, that a person was not supposed to be dead (in the absence of direct proof) until the expiration of seven years from the time he was last heard from; the case showed that the deceased was nineteen years of age when he left this City for Mexico, and consequently no presumption of his death could arise until he should have reached his lawful age, and passed it by several years. Therefore the legacy became duly vested in him.

The Surrogate decreed that the whole of the estate belonged to the aunt of deceased, and directed the Public Administrator to distribute the same accordingly.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Gabriel Haineman, citation returnable 22d March; Eliza J. Leister, citation returnable 21st March; Emily L. Van Kenney, citation returnable 25th March; Georgiana Augusta Hay, citation returnable 23d March; Thomas Colgan, citation returnable 23d March; Margaret Flannagan, citation returnable 24th March; Xavier Kiefer, citation returnable 28th April.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Ann Wilson, Maria C. Johnson, Jacob S. Baker, Ann Hand, Reuben Gudlipp, Felix C. Foresti, Constance Eliza Temilat, John Packhafer.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:

Handsome FIGURED POULARDS, by the yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, a new article, very desirable.
CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, in every variety.
BLACK MALTESE CLOTHS, 1¾ yards wide.
BLACK DE LAINES and CHALLIES, without lustre.
BLACK GRENADINES, in every width and quality.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, very handsome.
CRAPE MARTZ and SHIRE CRAPES, new goods.
Treble width SPANISH CRAPES, all wool, 1¾ and 3 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market. Also, some very choice ENGLISH and FRENCH POPLINS, for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JOUVIN'S GLOVES.

LE BOUTILLIER & BROTHERS have just received 530 dozen of the very best JOUVIN'S GLOVES in choice colors, made expressly to their order.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!—WHOLESALE SKIRT dealers will do well to examine my samples of skeleton-woven Extension-skirts, before purchasing elsewhere. They are the best skirts in the market; cannot rip. Also, patent Bustles, that can be attached to a corset in five minutes. Samples at No. 61 Chambers-st., up stairs, next door to A. T. Stewart's; or at the factory, No. 340 West 36th-st. E. FRANCE.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY HAVE NOW OPEN

at their

NEW AND ENLARGED ROOMS,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,

their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS
of
PARIS FABRICS,

embracing

CHENE and BROCADE SILK ROBES,
CHENE SILKS,
A BAYADERE and A LEZ,
SOLID COLORS and CHECKS,
PATENT BLACKS and BISCHOFFS,
ROBES and DRESSES
in GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
TISSUES,
ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, &c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

in full assortments.

All just imported,
and to which daily additions will be made.

N. B.—Departments for HOSIERY and HOUSEKEEPING goods will shortly be open.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN
MONDAY, MARCH 14,
THEIR ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
imported especially
FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES,
Consisting of

STELLA,
BAREGE,
GRENADINE, and
CHALLY SHAWLS,

Many of these Shawls are in
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS
and
CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETS AT OLD PRICES.

Same as before the recent heavy advances.
ENTIRELY NEW SPRING PATTERNS.

J. Crossley & Son's Tapestries, (newest styles,).....$1 00
Best English Velvets, (choice patterns,)..... 1 60
Lowell and Hartford Three-Plys..... 1 00
Superfine Ingrains.....70 cts.
Extra Ingrains.....75 cts.
All-wool Ingrains, in great variety.....45 to 60 cts.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT
Oil-Cloths, Stair Carpets, Druggets, Mats, Matting, Rugs, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 14,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STELLA SHAWLS,
WITH
FRENCH CAMELS'-HAIR BORDERS,
ALSO,
REAL INDIA
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
IN
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS

And Shirtings of every make,
Canton Flannels, Drillings, Tickings, Methuen Dusks, Denims, Prints and
DOMESTICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Purchased previous to the advance, and now
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
ALSO,
50 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

A full assortment of
ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES AND DESIGNS,
Received per steamers, and now ready
AT RETAIL,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS.

A choice assortment, just received per steamer.
ALSO, CHEAP DRESS SILKS!
Plaids, Bayadères, Foulards, &c., &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS,

Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Skirts and Fancy Articles, in great variety,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on Monday
$20 dozen Napkins at $1 25 per dozen, worth $2.
400 dozens Scotch Huck Towels at $1 50 per dozen.
50 pieces 8-4 Table Damask at 62½ cents per yard.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Just received per steamer
A large invoice of
FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
And will be sold less than cost of importation.

NEW STORE,
NO. 317 CANAL-STREET.
MANTILLAS
AT WHOLESALE.

Dealers in these goods will find it advantageous to examine our stock, which is especially adapted for the wholesale trade. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with any other house in the City, as we are possessed with the best facilities for the purchase and manufacture of our goods.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRANE,
No 317 Canal-st.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Just received per steamer
500 pieces of NEW SPRING SILKS
At great bargains.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.

SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BUBNOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
All new styles, received per steamers *Fulton* and *Asia*.
E. B. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER & BROTHERS invite an inspection of their
NEW SILKS,
DE LAINES,
LAWNS,
BAREGES,
PRINTS,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported, and is now offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of
MOURNING BLACK SILKS
ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
We would call the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to our extensive Stock of above, particularly to one style
Of FLUTED RIBBON, which will
Bear the roughest usage without losing its Shape or beauty.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 763 BROADWAY,

Will offer on Monday, the 14th,

MUSLIN BANDS,	EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
CAMBRIC COLLARS,	BLACK LACES,
CAMBRIC SETS,	LACE VEILS, &c.,

At a discount of 50 per cent. from regular prices.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of large manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 646 Broadway

DRY

SPRING [illegible]

TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, whose husband is absent most of the time, would like a situation as housekeeper, in some small, genteel family, (widower preferred;) has one daughter, who would give lessons on the piano, or would instruct a few young Misses in the English language, with assistance of French and Latin; Brooklyn preferred; best of references given and required. Address MONITOR, Brooklyn Post-Office, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as a first-rate chambermaid or a first-class laundress; she would wish a situation in a private family; the other does cleanwork and chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited at No. 341½ between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City references, a situation as children's nurse and family seamstress; is quick at the needle; would do chamberwork or fine washing; wages $7. Also, a cook, who understands her business in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $9. No. 216 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as housekeeper, or to take care of invalid lady or gentleman; would have no objection to travel in the capacity. Satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 128 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., 2d floor. Can be seen for two days, from 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can cook all kinds of soups and game. Best City reference can be given. Address No. 241 West 39th st., in the basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, and beside, no objection to do housework in a small family. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nursing maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all sorts of plain sewing; has 3½ years' reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 304 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; has a perfect knowledge of her business and the best of references. None but respectable families need apply, at No. 34½ Allen-st., one door from Broome-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation, as first-class cook, in a private house; understands French and English cooking thoroughly. Apply at No. 281 East 13th-st., between Avenues B and C, in the rear basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable woman as good cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, pastry, and bread-baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 7th-av., corner 28th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family, and will assist with the washing and ironing if required; excellent references given. Apply for 2 days at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 341 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small private family, to do chamber work and waiting. Will be found willing and obliging, and has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl to do general housework. Best City reference can be given. No objections to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant German girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Speaks the English language fluently. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a child from its birth; is competent to wait on the sick. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes to travel with a lady or a family; not particular as to the direction; would take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply for one week at No. 872 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, UPRIGHT woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business well; has a boy about 14 years old, very smart who would be very useful in a family; she would take moderate wages if the boy is taken with her; has the best of reference, and will be found deserving of kindness. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; can do all kinds of meats, soups and deserts, pies, puddings, poultry, fish and vegetables. Does no washing, but has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to do light chamberwork and take care of a baby; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at her last employer's, where she has lived for nearly two years, at No. 26 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a nursery; is willing to do light chamberwork, and would have no objection to travel for the Summer. Call, or address a note, for two days, at No. 361 2d-av. near 23d-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl to do washing, ironing and plain cooking; no objection to go in the country; good City reference can be given. Apply this day at No. 548½ Pearl st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PERSONS, one as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. The other as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room. Has the best City references.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF RESPECTability wishes to procure passage with a lady to Europe, for which she would give her services as a remuneration. Call at her present employer's, No. 10 West 11th-st., where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 276 1st av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is a good cutter and fitter, and would have no objection to the care of one child, or assist in the nursery. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A CLEANLY, ACTIVE, GOOD-tempered girl, a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; she is capable and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 89 6th-av., 2d floor, near Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or as laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 109 26th-st., near 7th-av., 1st floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived 3 years in one family; has the very best of City references; no objection to leave the City or go into a Spanish family. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress. Is willing to assist in chamberwork if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 335 3d-av., near 20th-st., in the fancy store. The best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a respectable family; she understands her business in all its branches and can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to do light chamberwork and take care of a baby; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at her last employer's, where she has lived for nearly two years, at No. 26 West 37th-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning; Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed for Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; five copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algiers.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Un Changement de Main—Une Chaine ou l'Esprit.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Niton & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

FORREST NATIONAL THEATRE—The Iron Chest—Turn Turns All—Knight of Arva.

BOWERY THEATRE—English Cousin—Magic Trumpet Roscius Macaire.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Forrester's Frolic.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Harvest Home.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ghost Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
Northern and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western, and old Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, March 16, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, now in her fourteenth day, had not made her appearance off Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning. A northwest gale was blowing.

The question of the Extra Session of Congress has not yet been decided by the President, though a conclusion will undoubtedly be arrived at before the sailing of the next California steamer. The President and the Postmaster-General, together with the principal employes of the Post-Office Department, were in consultation yesterday, and subsequently the matter was considered in Cabinet meeting. By the 1st of June, it is estimated, a deficit will exist in the Department of four and a half millions.

Our Washington correspondant telegraphs that the Grand Jury have yet brought in no bill in the Sickles case. It was understood yesterday that one had been found against Mr. Sickles, but that the Jury were not agreed as to the case of Mr. Butterworth—the majority, however, being opposed to any action regarding him. No witnesses have been examined excepting those having immediate cognizance of the circumstances of the fatal encounter.

An arrival from Georgetown, Demerara, furnishes files of the papers of that port, to Feb. 25. The only news of interest relates to a rumored change in the Governorship, Governor Wodehouse retiring, and Kee Baillie Hamilton, Esq., the present Governor of the Leeward Islands, succeeding him. From Porto Rico the papers have information that the captured slaver was the bark *Majesty*, of Nova Scotian antecedents; that the real number of negroes landed was 982; and that their landing and the escape of the captain and owners were effected through collusion with the authorities.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to Feb. 26 evince that the Government is proceeding successfully in the introduction of reforms. A trifling outbreak had occurred at Jeremie, but had been repressed without difficulty. Gen. Geffrard was about reorganizing the national guard.

Very little of interest was done by the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, a substitute for the bill reorganizing the Board of Health of this City was introduced by Mr. Noxon as a compromise. It does not abolish the office of City Inspector, but places the sanitary duties under a Board of Health, under which is a Superintendent of Public Health, who must be a medical man. Mr. Ely gave notice of a bill to reorganize the School Departments of this City. In the Assembly, a bill was introduced by Mr. Shaw, which provides that all persons imprisoned on civil suits in this City and County shall be maintained at the expense of the persons bringing the suits, otherwise the prisoner to be discharged.

A difficulty has arisen in the Elliott School in Boston, in consequence of the refusal of two or three hundred children of Catholic parents to join in chaunting the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, in conformity with the rules of the Public Schools. The School Committee and the Teachers insist upon the rules being adhered to, and a large number of the children have been dismissed.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday $225 were appropriated to repair the roof of the City Prison. A communication was received from Dr. Bird, saying in effect that one of his patients had recently died through the want of stimulus, the Governors having recently cut off the supply of whisky from Bellevue Hospital. Governor Smith's report, recommending that arrangements should be made with different institutions to take care of the nurse children, was called from the table and adopted.

The laborers employed by the New-York and Erie Railroad at Piermont, struck yesterday in consequence of the Railroad Company failing to pay their wages for several months past.

The crosshead of the steamboat *Water Witch* broke yesterday, while she was on her way to the N. J. Central Railroad terminus at Elizabethport, N. J., but although there were 150 passengers on board luckily no one was injured.

The testimony in the case of Rohner, charged with forging notes on the National Bank of Austria, was concluded late yesterday afternoon in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Russell postponed the delivery of his charge until the opening of the Court this morning.

Three boys were arrested yesterday by the Thirteenth Ward Police on suspicion of being burglars, and, after being locked up a short time, confessed to the officers that they had committed a large number of burglaries on the east side of the City within several weeks past.

A very serious accident occurred at Patchogue, L. I., a few days since, in consequence of the breaking of a mill-dam, by which the village was inundated, and very great damage done. Several mills and houses were carried away by the flood, and a large amount of property destroyed.

Three were four burglars arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, and a considerable amount of stolen property found with them. The circumstance is entitled to special notice, for not a day occurs in which burglaries are not reported in Brooklyn; but it is very rare that we hear of any burglars being arrested. In this case two of the thieves were young men but old convicts, and ons of them had been pardoned out of State Prison.

Mr. John A. Capes has signified his willingness to accept the Republican nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn.

The general Markets yesterday were quiet for Cotton and Flour. Wheat was in fair demand and was firm. Corn was depressed and unsettled. Provisions, Coffee, New-Orleans Molasses, Rice, and Linseed Oil, attracted more attention. Naval Stores were less active. Tobacco was in good request at full rates. Teas were freely sought after at buoyant prices. Sugars were moderately inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Man of Eighty.—Gen. Geffrard, though not by any means an aged man, would appear to deserve the distinction accorded by the Cockneys to the Haytian Ambassador, whom those worthy people are accustomed to call "the man of 80;" or, in the Cockney vernacular, "'Aiti." Not only has Geffrard obtained entire control of the Government, but he appears already to have gained the confidence of the people, which latter gain we mention simply for what it is worth, and without attaching any peculiar significance or value to a possession so completely ephemeral. The last accounts from that country of mahogany trees and skins, state that on the occasion of Captain Prayer, of the British war-steamer *Basilisk* being presented to President Geffrard by the British Consul, the latter official took occasion to "allude in sneering terms to the late Government." We have all heard of a Black Swan, but we cannot recall any mention of a Black Lion, or we might here introduce Soulouque to point the application of a fable which would not be complimentary to the British Consul at Port-au-Prince. We are, however, glad to note that the mulatto President was magnanimous on the very point on which the white Consul was coarse and servile. Geffrard, far from encouraging the sneers of her Britannic Majesty's civil (or uncivil) representative, no doubt impressed with the conviction that "Haytians should govern Hayti," returned "a short and dignified reply." Well done, Geffrard!—undoubtedly *the* Man of Hayti.

European Intervention in Mexico.

That best of authorities, "Our own Correspondent," has reason to believe that the President does not apprehend any action on the part of the British and French squadrons now lying before Vera Cruz, that will either conflict with the Monroe doctrine, or seriously affect the political institutions of Mexico. What the precise grounds of this Presidential confidence may be, we are not as yet informed: but we have become so accustomed to the *laissez faire* policy of the Administration, that we can have no hesitation in accepting Our Correspondent's statement as precisely accurate.

Nothing, indeed, is more natural than that Mr. Secretary Cass, who has lived his whole life in the theory and practice of crying "wolf," should disbelieve in the said wolf's existence more profoundly than any other living man.

Wherever no possible motive can be discerned which should impel England, our natural ally and next friend among all the Powers of the earth, to do us a mischief, there Mr. Secretary Cass has always been the first to expose her "intrigues," and to denounce her perfidy. The "meteor flag" has been the *bête noire*, or as it may, perhaps, be more correctly put, the red rag of his existence. Of course, therefore, it would be idle to ask of him consistency and common sense enough for the actual crisis of foreign intervention before him in Mexico. There is nothing in particular to be said in this instance, and a great deal in general to be done. The case manifestly falls without his purview; since decisive evidence that the actual anarchy of Mexico has already been aggravated by European intervention and American indifference, abounds upon the files of the State Department.

It is to European intervention that the Church party at the Capital, owes in no slight measure its sudden revival and its present vigor; the chief agent of the said intervention being M. de Gabriac, the Resident Minister of France at Mexico, aided by his less active and less well-informed colleague, the representative of her Britannic Majesty.

These gentlemen, far more than priest or partisan, have effected the prostration of the Liberal interest. They recognized the conservative usurpation upon the expulsion of Comonfort. They have arranged its financial affairs; lent it pledges of direct military aid, at moments when it seemed on the verge of losing that *prestige* of strength and success, without which it must have yielded to the popular partiality for constitutional forms. They have used their flags to protect conservative treasures, have sheltered its leaders in their legations, and have lent the sanctity of their diplomatic characters to protect the dispatches of the conservative commanders. It was M. de Gabriac and the Hon. Mr. Otway who summoned the fleets now at Sacrificios to cripple the resources of the Constitutional Government by unexpected demands made upon the treasury at Vera Cruz and at Tampico. The character of these demands left no doubt as to their object. Had the protection of French and British subjects in their pecuniary rights been the only matter in question, it would have been enough to obtain payment of sums already due, and to make provision for the regularity of future disbursements. But the exactions did not stop here. The Constitutional Government was required to raise the tariff of imposts to a standard approaching prohibition, the obvious effect, and therefore the probable object, being to cut off the means by which the Liberal cause is sustained. This point conceded, it was promptly followed up by two additional demands—one that two Commissioners on behalf of the European Powers should be admitted to the Custom-house to take charge of the administration of the receipts; and the other that the whole revenue in excess of the amounts due to foreign creditors should be forwarded scrupulously to the exchequer of President Miramon. It was only the dogged resistance of the authorities under the Juarez Government that saved it from this fatal concession. Having made these demonstrations of hostility to the Liberal interest, and evinced, beyond the possibility of mistake, the desire to build up one party in the State at the expense of the other, the combined fleets have since remained within sight of the city, contributing, by their unfriendly attitude, to paralyze the movements and to depress the *morale* of the garrison. Meanwhile, the "cordial harmony" of the *Saratoga* with the allied fleets goes to impress the people of Vera Cruz with the idea that the United States are of the same mind with England and France, and that we too are anxious to see the government of Miramon victoriously installed throughout the Republic.

The course of M. de Gabriac and of Mr. Otway in this whole matter affords, it is true, no motive of quarrel on the part of this Government with either England or France. If the only great Power which is or affects to be interested in the successful establishment of Constitutional rule in Mexico, sends to that country Ministers either incompetent to meet the diplomacy of their colleagues, or fettered into imbecility by instructions from Washington, we have no right to be either angry or surprised at finding cleverer men with stronger convictions carrying the day in favor of centralization and despotism. The recent history of the United States has not contributed much to the personal beauty of Republicanism, and it will hardly do for us now to rely upon the intrinsic attractions of our own form of Government for countries over which we desire to have its influences borne. An able and independent Minister of the United States at Mexico might, during the past Winter, have done for Juarez and the Mexican people all that Messrs. de Gabriac and Otway have done for Miramon and the Mexican Church. Juarez had everything in him to provoke one good-will and sympathy. Sprung from that people of Zacatecas, with whom the indigenous and imperial memories of Anahuac have always survived, and whose turbulent independence of spirit more than once menaced the rule of Spain with overthrow during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, the Liberal leader might have done what no man of the invading blood can ever do towards conciliating the great races which make up the Mexican nation. He has also shown himself most friendly to American influence when legitimately exercised. Whether the inertness, not to say ill-will of our Government, has left to him and his friends any hope of overcoming the vehement opposition of the despotic faction in the State, Mr. McLane will soon have an opportunity of learning, and as this gentleman, we believe, has never made any very flaming speeches in support of the "Monroe Doctrine," it is just possible he may really do something to give its principles force and effect.

An Extra Session.

Advices from Washington are conflicting and contradictory in respect to a called session of Congress. One day it is asserted that the President has stated to a Senator that he shall certainly convoke Congress at an early period; and the next gives birth to a statement equally positive that he has utterly refused to do anything of the sort. It is likely that the rumors both *pro* and *con.* are equally well founded; in short, that the Executive himself is in a severe quandary, inclining one way to-day and another way to-morrow. But this incertitude must come to an end, if not by the President's force of character, then through the resistless pressure of circumstances.

If any are solicitous to form an opinion beforehand as to the policy which the Administration is likely to pursue in this juncture of its affairs, the best way is to consider what course its embarrassments compel it to take. These embarrassments spring from the failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill,

The fiscal year ends on the 30th of June. Up to that time the appropriations of last year extend. But that year has bequeathed to its successor a deficiency of nearly four millions. The exact figures are $3,838,700. Commencing with this huge item, the last bill embraced a list of particulars, some large, some small, pertaining to the various branches of postal service, amounting in the aggregate to $19,560,000. It is the lack of this sum which cripples the Department and distresses the Administration. Well it may. After the last of June the Postmaster-General will have not a shot in the locker. The President has naturally a strong reluctance to call an extra session, for such sessions are the horror of politicians. But what can he do? How can the Post-office get on without help from Congress?

We attach no importance to the expedients of Mr. Gillett and others to make the Department a self-operating engine. If the Postmaster-General can appropriate the current income of his department without authority of law, why may not the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Department of the Interior do likewise? Why have appropriation bills at all? These paltry contrivances will never do, and are unworthy of sensible men.

Judging from the facts of the case, we must regard it as a necessity resting upon the President to convoke Congress before the first Monday of December, and there is strong reason for naming an early day. It is highly desirable, in view of the approaching close of the fiscal year, to have the extra session as early as June. But it is one of the difficulties of the case that some six or seven States do not choose their representatives till after the 1st of August. In view of this, Mr. Van Buren called his extra session in 1837 on the 4th of September. But, on the other hand, General Harrison, being pressed, as Mr. Buchanan is, by the condition of the Treasury, summoned an extra session for the 31st of May.

Several Cabinet meetings, it is reported, have already been held to consider this matter, but without arriving at any definite conclusion. The President is hesitating fearfully. With a House of Representatives more likely to sustain him he might possibly waver less. The probabilities are that the ultimate decision is reserved for the influence and energy of Judge Holt, the new Postmaster-General. He is understood to be a man of resolution and force, who will hardly consent to run his Department under bare poles till next Winter.

An extra session, under the new system of compensating members is somewhat less odious than formerly. Congressmen now receive each $6,000 for the entire two years' term, to which an extra session makes no addition except mileage, though this, in itself, to distant members, is a large item.

We can hardly doubt that a proclamation for a called session will issue within a fortnight, and that such session will be held in June.

Lynch Law in New-York.

The citizens of Ithaca seem disposed to bring on New-York a portion of the stain of barbarism which Lynch law has inflicted upon so many of our Southern and Western neighbors, and without the faintest show of reason or even of excuse. We had to record the other day the murder of a man in cold blood in a jail in Kentucky by persons who feared that if he were liberated he would probably do them some injury, and, stranger still, the justification of the act by a formal presentment of the Grand Jury. But Kentucky is, after all, Kentucky, and nobody expects to see in it the tenacious adherence to the forms of law on which communities like our own, which claim credit for a higher stage of civilization and more regulated impulses, generally pride themselves.

We have enough to complain of in the administration of justice in this State, Heaven knows, but the remedy is to be found in reforming the law and not in setting it at defiance or overriding it. If we suffer from bad Judges, let us take pains to elect better, or frame a better system of appointments. If we suffer from a lavish exercise of the pardoning power, impose restrictions on the Governor. If technicalities are found to pervert justice, let the procedure be reformed. The grand remedy is, in short, the same in every case: *Go to the polls*, and pay attention to politics. Reforms must be effected in a legal way, or they are not reforms at all When we seek to set matters to rights by the aid of the machinery provided by the Constitution, we know exactly how to begin and where we shall end. When we resort to Lynch law, we launch ourselves on a sea of troubles, and establish a precedent of which knaves as well as honest men may avail themselves.

We certainly have not been remiss in denouncing the gross abuses perpetrated under our present system of criminal procedure—the delays, the chicane and the sacrifice of substance to form which it admits of—but we certainly always thought, until now, that the citizens of this State knew better than to redress all these grievances by breaking open jails and lynching convicts. Bad enough to have such Courts and such laws as those by which Cancemi was tried, but still worse to have such citizens as the people who attempted to lynch Ruloff in Ithica the other day, and compelled the Sheriff, their own officer, to carry him out of the county for safety. What makes the matter all the more deplorable, is that probably no case of the failure of justice, which has occurred in many years, has presented so few objectionable features as this of Ruloff's. It is preëminently a case in which justice ought to fail. He is accused of the murder of his wife and child, who disappeared mysteriously fifteen years ago. No trace of them has ever since that time been discovered, and what has become of them no one knows. There is a strong case of circumstantial evidence against the husband and father; whatever is wanting is supplied by strong and, we confess, very natural popular prejudice. The probabilities are that he did make away with them somehow, and those probabilities are sufficiently strong, no donbt, to justify every respectable man in refusing to hold intercourse with Ruloff, or accord him anything beyond his legal rights. But the law requires, and has always required—not for his benefit, but for the benefit of the thousands who are every year liable to be made the victims of unlucky coincidences, and unfortunate appearances, and vague suspicions—that nobody shall be found guilty of murder unless it is shown that somebody has not only disappeared, but has been really murdered; unless the body is either forthcoming, or there were eye-witnesses of the homicide. This is no new rule, devised by the cunning wits of the judges of the Court of Appeals; nor is it an "exception" raised by a pettifogging lawyer. It is an old, well-established principle, framed for the protection of innocence, and justified by centuries of experience. Without it, every man's life would be at the mercy of any of his enemies who chose to have a fierce quarrel with him, and then disappear. Undoubtedly, it is unfortunate that it should in this instance avail a man whose guilt seems very plain; but inconveniences of this sort are part of the price we pay for liberty and security. Better ten Ruloffs, who have made away with their wives by violence, should escape, than that one Smith should suffer, if his wife should disappear without either his knowledge or connivance.

We should like these Ithacans to let us have their ideas of where these breaches of the law in guise of respect for justice are to lead us. We should like to know how, for instance, they can fairly expect the really vicious or idle to respect laws which the well-to-do and orderly trample under foot without hesitation, whenever they clash with their prejudices. One of the arguments most frequently used against despotism is that it respects the decisions of the Courts only so long as they accord with its own whims; but that the moment the Judge's dictum does not carry out the sovereign's wish, the citizen lies at his mercy. If we substitute mob or Vigilance Committee for tyrant, the story may be told of ourselves. These are considerations which might sound idle in Mississippi or Kentucky, but surely they have not yet lost their force in the latitude of New-York.

Progress of Events in Mexico.

The fuller news from Mexico is still more favorable for the Liberal cause than even its friends had permitted themselves to hope. Miramon, who would seem to be more impulsive than competent, had intended to reach Alvarado, where he would have recruited his troops, and whence he was to have marched northward towards Vera Cruz. Met and beaten at Cordova, however, he has retreated on Orizara, from which point his only course, in the way of an attempt to arrest the success of the Liberal forces, will be to retrace his steps towards the Capital. Unless, however, he moves with unusual celerity, he will scarcely be able to reach the City of Mexico as soon as Degollado, who has just beaten Col. Miramon, the brother of the President, and is coming from the North with his Liberals to establish the government of Juarez at the metropolis. Degollado will arrive there with the *prestige* of victory gained under very adverse circumstances. Miramon will enter Mexico, if he ever do enter it, with the disgrace of an overwhelming defeat, after the most vain-glorious boasting, more justifiable by his resources than by his military skill. The result of such a meeting promises to be all that the friends of constitutional liberty in Mexico could desire—for the present, at least.

Indeed, the chances seem to have completely turned at all points in favor of the Liberal cause, so that we may calculate on circumstances the most favorable for the recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. McLane. Once in possession of the Capital and the seacoast, the Liberals can afford to despise the machinations of the Church Party—until the next revolution, of whatever description that may be.

Too Much for One.—It is frequently amusing to the metropolitan public to witness the vanity with which rural politicians imagine that New-York intelligence is to be bamboozled by the twaddle which is popular in the out-of-the-way places of the interior. Mr. Brown, notwithstanding that he has been in the United States Senate for several years, and has consequently had a chance of seeing more of active life than is ordinarily to be found in Natchez, is still only a Mississippi politician with an extremely rural mind. Mr. B. has accordingly conceived the remarkable idea that New-Yorkers, who really do know something of what is going on in the world, can be edified with such small talk as the following:

"In case of a war," said the bellicose Brown, "in case of a war with England and France, the chances are that we should see the American general hoist the stars and stripes over the Tuileries and the Palace of St. James."

Had the Senator made this explosive statement of "the Chances" in Natchez, "the chances are" that the Mississippi delegation would go to the Charleston Convention pledged, to a man, to nominate Brown for the Presidency. Having, however, ventilated this flummery in New-York instead, we take leave to submit whether the flagging of *one* of the palaces referred to, would not be enough work for *an* American General. The two points being some hundred and fifty miles apart, (which fact we mention for the especial benefit of Brown,) the hoisting in question could scarcely be done at the same moment by the same man, unless, indeed, that man were Brown; and we do not see, if even the feats are performed separately, why two American Generals might not share between them the glory of these highly-probable performances.

Completion of the State Canals.—The concurrent resolution offered in the Senate on Monday, by Mr. Prosser, proposes to amend the Constitution so as to permit a new six per cent. loan of $3,500,000, for the completion of the Canals. This sum, it is estimated, will be sufficient for that purpose, and also to meet the unpaid drafts of the Canal Commissioners, together with all construction damages. The resolution directs, in addition, that the Legislature shall provide for the entire completion of the canals at the earliest practical day, and before the 1st of May, 1861, when the construction account shall be finally closed and ended. The amendment thus introduced, in order to become operative, must pass the present Legislature and the next, after which it must be submitted to and ratified by a vote of the people. The canal construction account has run a long time, and cost a vast sum of money. The people will rejoice at any reasonable prospect of its being finally closed. But the canals have nevertheless more than paid their way. They have been largely drawn upon for public purposes in no way connected with their objects. Much as has been their cost, they are worth more; and great as their utility has undeniably proved, their value is but beginning to be understood. With the enlarged channel, and the employment of steam, their capacity will be greatly increased. But the growth of the West will find full occupation for all the routes to tide water, not excepting this, the cheapest and most efficient. The time has gone by when, through lack of correct information, it was feared by some that railroads would make water transportation obsolete. The State's wisest policy is, undoubtedly, to finish the canals at the earliest practicable period. Nothing but vexation and increased indebtedness can result from dragging the work through a series of years. What would be thought of a proprietor who should determine to leave his house unfinished until the rents should accumulate sufficiently to defray the building expenses already incurred?

Palmerston and Buchanan.—The London correspondent of a City paper relates a "good story" of Mr. Buchanan's first interview with Lord Palmerston, when His Lordship introduced the newly-arrived Minister to Lady Palmerston and her children. Mr. Buchanan, wishing to say a civil thing, remarked on the strong resemblance they bore to their father. The joke of the story lies in the circumstance that they were the offspring of her Ladyship's first husband, the Earl Cowper, and that her intimacy with her second husband commenced a considerable time before the death of the first one. The story is a very old scandal which was put in circulation many years before Mr. Buchanan went to England. The blunder was imputed to a French Ambassador, and whatever *niaiseries* Mr. Buchanan may have been guilty of, he is wholly innocent of this folly. If Mr. Buchanan has made mistakes in his administration of public affairs—and, that he has made a good many, his best friends must admit—that is no reason why he should be accused of being a boor in his manners, which even his worst enemies cannot justly lay to his charge.

Mr. Jones Refuses to be made a Minister.—Some days ago the President tendered to Ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa, the mission to New-Granada, and, extraordinary as it may seem, Mr. Jones has declined the appointment. Such conduct is not often seen at Washington, where it is without precedent, and incredible that any man should refuse an office. But most events, however mysterious, are capable of explanation. It is said that Mr. Jones desires the Democratic nomination for Governor of Iowa, and is determined not to be sent out of the country, however much certain competitors may desire his absence. True, he may not be elected, but he prefers a prairis bird in the bush to any Bogota fowl in hand. Jones is pluck.

A Sale of Pictures.

The extraordinary success which attended a recent sale in this City of pictures by American artists, contributed as a fraternal offering to the family of the late William Ranney, was but one of many pleasant signs everywhere discernable of the increasing interest which our people take in Art. It would not be easy to find a more striking illustration than our galleries and printshops of to-day offer when compared with their predecessors of twenty years ago, of the national progress in refinement, taste and appreciative intelligence. The National Academy of Design, if it has not as yet produced for us any single artist of the highest merit, has done wonders in the way of raising the standard of artistic respectability; and its government now propose a very sensible arrangement for keeping their doors constantly open to the public, with a constantly changing exhibition of works by artists of New-York. This idea has, we believe, been already acted on with success by the Art Club of Boston.

To-night and to-morrow the rooms of the Academy will give us some notion of what we may expect to see when this change shall be fairly introduced. The Messrs. Goupil of Broadway have formed a collection, chiefly of American pictures, which will be offered for sale by Henry H. Leeds & Co. at that place. The list of to-night embraces some hundred oil-paintings; that of to-morrow an equal number, with the addition of a number of pastels, water-colors and drawings, by our best men. The foreign element in this extemporized gallery, so soon to be dispersed on its mission of beauty throughout the land, is altogether subordinate in point of quantity, but worthy special note in the matter of quality, embracing as it does Winterhalter's familiar and effective picture of "Florinda;" a capital piece of close and faithful animal painting by Verboeckhoven, who has drawn a double inspiration from Paul Potter and from Edwin Landseer; two exquisite humanities by Laufant de Metz; and some D'Orsayish fancies of Alfred de Danux, one of which, the "Forest of Fontainbleau," has higher merits than this artist's elegant pencil often attains.

Our domestic Art is abundantly and honorably represented, especially in the department of landscapes. Cropsey atones for his seeming indifference to the last year's exhibition of the Academy by showing us how vigorously and how successfully he has been, and is, at work in his charming English studio. His always striking gradations of light and color are rapidly developing into true master-pieces, as any one may satisfy himself by stepping either into the Academy or into Mr. Schaus' agreeable rooms. He sends to the sale in Tenth-street two charming souvenirs of the White Mountains, a thoroughly Italian vision, the "Temple of the Sybil," and a lovely imagination of Coleridge's *Genevieve*, remarkable for the delicate truth with which the "moonlight" and the "lights of eve" are really "blended o'er the scene." A single Church tempts the admirers of that artist, and does homage to the memory of Cole, whose vigorous brush also speaks for itself in two or three sketches. Kensett is here with some rocks and a river; Durand with a mountain view; Mignot with some wintry splendors; Gignoux with a repetition of his glowing "Dismal Swamp," now admired among the admirable pictures of the Bridgewater Gallery in London. Rossiter has lent a touch of Venice to Longfellow's "Priscilla," and warmed that young damsel with a life which we hardly think she would have known what to do with. Lambdin, of Philadelphia, whose promise in point of color his pencil is a trifle slow at keeping in point of drawing, gives us a glimpse of "The Lady Artist," most carefully manipulated and thoughtful. Casilear is numerous in sunny compositions, and the names of Hart, Doughty, Gifford, Coleman, Dana, Tait, all adorn the catalogue. Daily offers a drove of cattle, and Ehninger his drawings illustrative of "Miles Standish's Courtship." There are cattle from Hinckley, of Boston; a most carefully painted landscape by Hubbard; a gleam of Lake Champlain by Guy. In short, the sale may in a manner be regarded as a brief Academy Exhibition open for "two nights only."

Attempt to Abduct a Young Lady.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT BY A MYSTERIOUS FEMALE —ESCAPE OF THE ASSAILANT.

The neighborhood of Broadway, near Bleecker-street, witnessed, on Monday afternoon, the enactment of a strange and exciting scene, which, for the time being, caused great commotion, and which has since given rise to much curious conjecture. A young lady, the daughter of one of our most-highly respected citizens, whose fair fame the breath of scandal has never sullied, was not long since engaged to be married to a young Spanish gentleman, and the arrangements for the wedding had already been made. On Monday afternoon she dressed, in order to take a short walk on Broadway, and to make a few purchases. Just as she turned the corner of Bleecker-street into Broadway a carriage drove slowly past, and, stopping opposite to her, she noticed two ladies upon the inside, one of whom tapped with her finger on the carriage-window, and beckoned to her. Not recognizing the persons who were inside, one of whom continued to beckon with her finger, she hesitated for a moment when the door of the carriage opened, and the strange person addressed the young lady with—"Come, sir, get to bed—no more to-night—no more of that sort of thing." The young lady, with the same idea, determined the lady to enter, distrusting some wrong, she shrunk back, and pursued her way upon the sidewalk, wondering what the mysterious invitation could mean. Shortly she was again overtaken by the same carriage, when the driver jumped from his seat, the door again suddenly opened from the inside, and the mysterious woman, now joined by her associate and the driver, all besought her to get into the carriage. Frightened at this importunity of the strangers, she fled into a milliner's store near by, in great agitation, and related to the proprietress her strange adventure. After sitting a few moments she rose to go, and as she opened the door of the store she was met by the woman who had sought in the carriage, who sprang at her with great fury, exclaiming: "You b—h, you have been sleeping with my husband!" In an instant she had torn the beautiful velvet hat from the young lady's head, scratched her face and inflicted several heavy blows upon her face and eyes. The greatest consternation prevailed during the *melee*, and in the midst of the excitement, and before the assailant could be arrested, she had fled.

The assault was so sudden and unexpected that the young lady could make but little resistance; in fact, she was almost instantly overpowered. It was some time before she could sufficiently recover from the attack to think or say anything. The lady of the store, however, ran out and tried to find a Policeman,—vain hope in such an emergency. Meanwhile the female apparition jumped into her carriage and escaped.

The outrageous conduct of the woman, and the vile language which she made use of, left but little doubt as to her true character. A carriage was sent for and the young lady was conveyed to her home, where her appearance in such a sad plight, and the relation of her strange adventures, caused the greatest excitement and distress. What the solution of the mystery can be no one appears, as yet, to understand. Was this young lady mistaken by some enraged woman for another person, supposed to stand in the relation of a rival? Has the young Spanish gentleman—horrible thought!—a wife already? What were the intentions of the two women; were they plotting an abduction and murder of their innocent victim?

The respectability of the lady involved in this unfortunate affair makes it proper to withhold her name from the public—the facts, however, are vouched for as we have stated them.

The Tombs, and Those Confined There.

A visit to the interior of the dismal temple of Justice in Centre-street, when the rays of sunlight struggle through the little windows of the cells, and glimpses of blue sky are caught by the inmates, gives one but a feeble idea of the Egyptian gloominess of the City Prison when the rain is falling on the roof, as it did yesterday, and everything within wears a lead colored hue, and men whose countenances are heavily-laden look downcast and talk little, or strive in vain with feeble attempts at merriment to overcome the influences of a dreary day in such a dreary place. There are indeed very few at present confined there who, so far as their acts are known, have committed those crimes of heaviest magnitude to which most surely the mind remorsefully turns back when the spirits are depressed and wandering thoughts give place to fixed reflection. There are plenty of criminals of the lowest class in the cells, convicted of larcenies and petty offences, many of them evincing a capability for higher crimes. Some are convicts, and some have been sentenced to the Penitentiary for longer or shorter terms. Many are awaiting their trial, and of these some are, doubtless, entirely innocent of the crimes with which they are charged. It is the misfortune of those upon whom suspicion fastens, under our penal system, that, be they ever so innocent of wrong-doing, they must be locked up with the lowest criminals often, until their innocence is established.

Sheppard, who was to have been hung last December, having been convicted of arson, and who obtained a stay of proceedings on a motion for a new trial, which has not yet been decided, is perhaps the most notorious of those at present confined in the Tombs. The circumstances of his case are fresh in the public mind. We found him yesterday musing, with a degree of cheerfulness which did not seem natural, with his sister, who, dressed in deep mourning, was standing outside the bars of his cell. The levity with which he spoke was by no means becoming to one situated as he is. He occupies a cell in the first of the four tiers, and seems to be comfortably provided for. His friends, of whom he says he has many, bring him better food than is provided by the City, and one of the keepers intimated yesterday that probably beverages more exhilarating than that which the City provides were smuggled into him by his friends. A pigeon is the companion of his confinement.

In the cell adjoining that of Sheppard, pacing back and forth with hasty strides, with a dark cloak thrown over his shoulders and fastened to his breast by his crossed arms, we found a being whose countenance was certainly not the most handsome, nor his expression the most lamb-like that we have seen. His face was exceedingly pale, and seemed concentrated about his small, black eyes, which were just visible between the folds of cadaverous flesh which were gathered around them. His nose, of the same ghastly hue, was exceedingly broad and short, and looked as if it had been flattened against the bars of a dungeon ever since he was a baby. A moustache and beard covered the lower portion of his face, which was projected forward with an expression of hate which Shylock, disappointed in his revenge, might have worn. He seemed the personification of misanthropy. He did not speak English, but he informed us in French that his name was Jean Bosquet, that he was born in Rome, and that he "wanted a cigar," or "some money to buy one with." He was smoking a short pipe. He jabbered incessantly. When asked what he was imprisoned for, he answered that he did not know. The keeper informed us that he was originally confined for a felonious assault, and that since he was locked up he attempted to kill a man with whom he occupied the same cell. He was found one night, hacking away at his bed-fellow with a knife and fork. Moltino de Santos, upon whom Bosquet is alleged to have committed the felonious assault for which he was originally committed, died some time ago from the effect of the injuries then received. Bosquet has a cell to himself now.

Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, charged with killing Mrs. Mary Fletcher, and stabbing two other females, occupies a cell on the second floor, in company with Thomas Brown, who stands charged with cutting his wife to death in his own clothing store, No. 139 Division-street. Appo appears to suffer little from his confinement, and converses in good English freely. He says he came to this country ten years ago, "on business," and that he has been brought to his present condition by women. He has been in the Tombs a week. He says he has many friends in New-Haven and Philadelphia. His friends provide him with food. He wears a slight moustache, and is not especially prepossessing in his appearance. Neither is his dungeon-mate, whom we found exceedingly uncommunicative. He told us to ask his counsel what he was charged with, and further said not.

James and John Glass, James Simmons, John Quinlan and James Lovell, the parties charged with the murder of Richard Owens and Wm. Jones, in Elm-street, are also incarcerated in the Tombs, awaiting their trial. They are all young men, none of them look malicious. James Glass and Simmons occupy one cell together, and Quinlan another; and on the fourth tier, in the cell adjoining that of the two brothers, has a cell to himself. He says he can readily prove an alibi, and expresses the belief that his trial will not be long delayed. He says his business is suffering and that his wife and four children dependent on him for support, three born in New-Brunswick, N. J., but that he has lived all his life in this City. He lately kept the "Sailor's Home" porter-house in Elm-street, near the place where the murder was committed. He talks intelligently and does not avoid the subject of the murder. His brother, who is about 23 years old, has been around the world. Lovell and Quinlan, whose trial will not take place until that of the two brothers Glass is finished, neither will that of Hoosten,—express their sorrow at the delay.

James Sheppard, whose trial on a charge of murdering his wife is now progressing in the Court of Over and Terminer, occupies a cell at the Tombs nearly opposite to that of Sheppard. They converse frequently, Sheppard says, across the intervening passage-way, and Sheppard expresses his confidence that the result of the trial will be his acquittal.

John Canack, better known as "Cheap Johnny," is in the Tombs, charged with arson. It is alleged that he set fire to his own store in Chatham-street. We found "Cheap Johnny" trading pocket books with a person who stood outside his cell, and after the transaction was completed, went off to get some tobacco for Canack. The prisoners are permitted to smoke as much as they please, and they appear to avail themselves pretty generally of the liberty allowed them in this regard.

Card from Mrs. Harrington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In perusing the columns of the Times, this morning, I was very much surprised at reading the following statement, in reference to my husband: "He remarked to his wife that unless he could keep from drinking liquor, that he would commit suicide by drowning, and it was supposed at the time to be a mere drunken jest," which is false in every particular, as my husband never made any such statement, nor have I made any such statement.

MRS. M. HARRINGTON,
No. 143 Sullivan-st.

The New-York Times, Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—From the weekly statement furnished at the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon, it appears that 7,991 inmates were received in the different institutions on the Island during the week preceding that date 1,423 were discharged, 34 died, 1,368 were discharged, 102 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 10 to the State Prison. On motion of Governor SMITH notice was given that after the 1st of April the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor would cease giving out-door relief except in cases of sickness, old age, &c. That official was also directed to inform the extra clerks and yardmen, that after that date their services would not be required. Two hundred and twenty-five dollars were appropriated to cover the roof of the City Prison with India-rubber roofing, provided it would be warranted against leakage for five years. A letter from Dr. BEAS in effect attributing the death of one of his patients to the Governors having cut off the supply of whisky from Bellevue Hospital, was communicated to the Board. Governor SMITH characterized it as highly important. It was referred to the Executive Committee of Bellevue Hospital. Governor SMITH offered resolutions which were adopted, directing the appointment of a Special Committee to report the expediency of placing lights on Hoffman's Island to guide vessels passing Hell Gate channel; the other directing the Committee on Salaries to investigate the expediency of increasing the salaries of the employes of the Penitentiary. Sworn's report recommending that an appropriation should be made with some institution to take charge of the children now put out to nurse, was taken from the table and adopted. Next Monday was fixed on. No. 2, of Hartford, propose to present a flower to the children on Randall's Island.

TOURISTS PREPARATIONS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The delegates of the various Irish Societies which are to take part in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, met again last evening at No. 42 Prince-street, Mr. O'REILLY in the Chair. The Committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor and Common Council and invite them to review the procession on St. Patrick's Day, reported that the invitation was accepted. The procession will march at 10½ A. M., and reach the Academy of Music at about 2 o'clock. There Bishop MICHAEL O'CONNOR, of Pittsburg, PENN., will deliver an address. None will be admitted to listen to it except those who purchase tickets, which will be sold at 25 cents. The proceeds of the occasion are to be added to the fund which Bishop O'CONNOR is collecting in this City for the purpose of rebuilding his church at Pittsburg, recently destroyed by fire. In the evening many of the Hibernian Societies will give balls. It is expected that the military display will not be diminutive. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Lancers attached to the Eleventh Regiment, and Captain MURTAGH'S Regiment of Dragoons, attached to the First Regiment, will parade with the civic procession; and the Emmet Guard, of New-Haven, and several Brooklyn and Newark Irish military companies will join it.

SALTING BROADWAY.—The effects of salt water on Broadway, during the past season, in preventing horses from slipping, have been so remarkable as to induce the association of merchants having charge of the cleaning of that street to instruct the contractor to try the experiment, for a few days in dry weather, of sprinkling the street, immediately after cleaning it, with brine, that the matter may be fully tested. This interesting experiment commenced on Monday, and will continue during the week. The plan adopted by the contractor, we learn, is to sweep the whole street surface every night with the machines, and then to sprinkle the street with brine or salt water. He also has men out in the morning, from 8 to 11 o'clock, to sweep up and remove such refuse as may be thrown in the street from sidewalks or stores. Thus the street will present a clean and comfortable appearance, passable for ladies at any point, at all times, and secure for horses to travel on at the same time.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMBOAT, AND NARROW ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.—Last evening, at 5 o'clock, the steamboat *Water Witch* left this City for Elizabethport, N. J., with about 150 passengers, who were to take the cars of the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Elizabethport. When the steamer was under full speed, off Robbin's-Reef Lighthouse, a terrible crash was heard, which created great consternation among the passengers. The cause of the crash was the breaking of the cross-head of the engine, and one of the pieces came within a short distance of the engineer. The boat came to anchor, and part of the passengers returned to the City on the steamer *Hunchback*. The *Water Witch* is alleged to be an unseaworthy craft, and has no Inspector's license. With so many passengers on board it is surprising that no one was injured.

THE PITTSBURG CATHEDRAL.—Bishop O'CONNOR, of Pittsburg, is on a visit to this City for the purpose of raising funds to rebuild the Roman Catholic Cathedral recently destroyed by fire in Pittsburg. The Sixty-ninth Regiment of our State Militia and the Irish Convention of this City have united in requesting him to deliver an oration before them on St. Patrick's Day, at the Academy of Music, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the furtherance of his object. He has accepted the invitation. It is certainly a somewhat remarkable circumstance that a regiment of State Militia should be composed of members so unanimous in religious faith as to be able to unite in such a movement as this.

ALMOST A CALAMITY.—On Monday night last Mr. W. T. PELSON, of New-Lebanon, and Mr. H. C. ALLEN, of the District Attorney's Office, were seated in a carriage at the door of the St. Nicholas Hotel, when, during the temporary absence of the driver, the horses took fright and dashed away at a tremendous pace. They were headed off about Howard-street, when they turned around, and rushed back, zig-zagging the road and threatening everything that came within their reach. The gentlemen threw themselves out, and were rolled over and over, receiving no contusion, but being most miserably immersed in the mud that is allowed to congregate at the corner of Houston-street. Mr. ALLEN lost his gold spectacles, which were afterwards restored to him. As he very narrowly escaped a dislocation of the shoulder, he may esteem himself fortunate.

A MAN MISSING.—Mr. W. H. ANDREWS, a dealer in bedsteads, who was in the habit of attending to the reception and sale of the articles at the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad in Centre-street, has been missing since Friday last, and his friends entertain the most serious fears for his safety. He was last seen on Friday at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, at the foot of Grand-street. He had collected a check on that day which has not been used. He was a native of Hinsdale, Mass., was 46 years old, and lived in Brooklyn, where his family resided, at No. 250 Hicks-street.

A LADY MISSING.—Miss CATHARINE M. BINGHAM, a single lady aged thirty-one, has been missing since last Friday. She left her residence, No. 138 East Eighteenth-street, in the afternoon to take a walk, and has not since been heard from. She is represented as an accomplished and intelligent lady, and as having been a contributor to various papers and magazines. She is of medium height, delicate features, pale face and black hair.

TROUBLE AMONG THE RAILROAD EMPLOYES AT PIERMONT.—The laborers employed on the New-York and Erie Railroad at Piermont, having received no money from the Railroad Company for several months past, yesterday knocked off work, and refused to do anything more until they received their back pay. It is feared there will be trouble there to-day, and in case any disturbance should arise a body of armed policemen will be dispatched from this City.

THE BETHEL SHIP.—The *Christian Advocate and Journal* says the congregation of Scandinavians, which was convened in the ship on Sabbath morning last, gave, upon call, without any previous notice, $60 for the cause of missions. This is characteristic of sailors; they are generally liberal.

Police Reports.

JUVENILE BURGLARS ARRESTED AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—While officers Ostrander and Smith were perambulating the Thirteenth Ward on Monday afternoon, they noticed three young men acting in a manner which induced the officers to suppose they were thieves, and they were accordingly arrested and taken to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, where they gave the names of Michael Corcoran, aged 17; John Gattup, aged 16; and John Carman, aged 15. After being confined in the cells for a short time the boys were induced to make a confession. They stated that some time since they entered into a copartnership to transact a "highly glorious business," and from their statement it appears they have been quite a successful firm. On the 6th instant they "cracked" the dwelling-house corner of Fifteenth street and First-avenue, occupied by Mrs. Roberts, and stole silk dresses, jewelry, and a lot of unmade clothing, amounting to nearly $250. Two nights afterwards the residence of Mrs. Wood, No. 9 Ridge-street, was entered by the trio and a large amount of clothing and jewelry stolen. The next night they visited a dwelling corner of Eighth-street and Avenue A, and took away a large amount of clothing and jewelry. The night following, the residence No. 37 Essex-street was robbed by the youthful burglars, and just as they seized a gold watch and chain, they heard some of the inmates of the house coming down stairs, and, becoming frightened, they fled. Another burglary was committed a few days afterwards, in which several suits of fine clothing were secured by the young rascals. The residence corner of First-avenue and Fifteenth-street was robbed the same night of clothing valued at $50. The house of Robert Wilkins, corner of Third-avenue and Fifth-street, was robbed of a silver goblet and a gun. The house of Mrs. Long, corner of Eldridge and Hester streets, of a fine opera cloak, silk dresses, &c., worth about $150. A friendly call was made at Mrs. Elizabeth Heaney's house which was robbed of table covers, jewelry, shawls and dresses. As soon as the boys confessed the above robberies the policemen set about recovering the goods stolen, and most of the property was recovered by them. The property was found mostly in the hands of two well-known receivers, who were arrested last evening. Besides the burglaries mentioned, the boys confessed to having committed nearly a dozen others.

ANOTHER BURGLARY AND ARREST OF THE ALLEGED BURGLARS.—The tobacco store No. 28 Columbia-street was burglariously entered on Monday night and about $200 worth of tobacco stolen. Officer Jas. H. Symington, of the Thirteenth Ward arrested two colored men named George Reed and Edward Williams on suspicion of being the burglars, and recovered nearly all the property stolen.

HEAVY BURGLARY.—ARREST OF SIX OF THE POLICE.—During the night on Monday night another burglary was committed in the Third Ward. As a number of very heavy burglaries have been committed in that Ward within a year past, amounting in all to nearly $200,000, it is to be hoped the Police Commissioners will institute an investigation as to the manner in which the Policemen of that locality perform their duties. From the statement rendered to the Deputy Superintendent, it appears that the store of Messrs. Frost & Cushman, No. 59 Murray-street, was broken into and nearly three hundred dollars worth of Pongee silks stolen. The manner in which the thieves entered the place was by unlocking a front door leading to the upper floors with false keys; they then closed the door, and, cutting out a panel of a side door leading to the store, which is situated on the first floor, they entered the premises, and stole the goods, which were, no doubt, taken away on a cart almost under the noses of the watchful Metropolitans. It is worthy of remark that another burglary took place several weeks since within two blocks of the scene of the burglary mentioned above, and at the time the police refused to give information to the reporters.

BARTENDER BEATEN BY A ROWDY.—Peter Deming, a bartender at Mat Gooderson's drinking saloon in Chatham-street, was badly beaten on Sunday morning by Jeremiah Donovan, a noted Fourth Ward rowdy—so badly that very little hope is entertained of his recovery. It appears that at 5 o'clock in the morning Donovan called at Gooderson's place, and demanded admittance, which the bartender refused. Donovan kicked at the door till Deming opened it, when he immediately assaulted the latter in the most inhuman manner, choking, biting, striking and kicking him until he was unable to stand. Deming cried "Police," and a Fourth Ward policeman came and arrested his assailant. The officer first took a drink in a neighboring saloon with Donovan, and then took him to the Station-house. In a short time Recorder BARWARD came and discharged the prisoner. Yesterday afternoon Officer Wilson rearrested Donovan on a warrant issued by Justice WELSH. The magistrate held him to bail in $1,000 to answer a charge of felonious assault.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Officer Lee arrested early Monday morning one of the crew of the brig *Cuba* lying at Pier No. 2 East River, and a boarding-house keeper, with a large quantity of sugar concealed in the sailor's clothing. They were in the act of taking it away when arrested and locked up for examination. Officers Holland and Lee discovered yesterday 10 barels of molasses and about 600 pounds of sugar concealed on board the schooner *Charles* from Atakapas, lying at Pier No. 3 East River, which was supposed to have been stolen from the cargo by some of the crew. The owner of the cargo, Mr. C. P. Leverich, was notified, and took charge of it. Officer Quigly arrested one of the crew of the brig *Exemplar*, lying at a wharf in Brooklyn, with a large quantity of sugar in his chest and clothing. He was taken before Justice WELSH for examination.

PREVALENT COMPLAINT.—Josephine Jones, a young and lovely damsel, aged 17 years, residing at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, made a complaint before Justice Stevens, of that place, on Saturday last, charging Gilbert Pease, a young man 22 years of age, of this city, of seducing her under promise of marriage, and that for a fortnight she has been *enciente*. A warrant was forwarded to Detective Houston, of this city, who arrested Pease on Monday at the machine shop of Pease & Murphy, where he was employed, and he was forwarded to Mount Vernon to arrange matters.

A FAST YOUTH AND PISTOLS.—Francis N. Merritt, a young man of alleged fast proclivities, on Monday night paid a visit to the basement of No. 118 Centre-street, a drinking saloon where bad liquors and questionable young ladies abound. Merritt, after becoming inflamed with the liquor, began to kick over the stove and demolish the furniture and glass-ware. The proprietor remonstrated, and he replied by dashing a tumbler of liquor in his face, and, on being further remonstrated with, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him. An officer finally arrested Merritt, and yesterday Justice CONNOLLY committed him to the Tombs.

A BOGUS INSPECTOR OF MILK.—A pock-marked youth, giving his name as John Hodges, was detected, at an early hour yesterday morning, coming out of the milk dépôt of Thomas McDonald, No. 94 Henry-street. He told the officer that he was a Milk Inspector, appointed by the Common Council, and that he had visited the place in the discharge of his regular duties. Some burglar's tools found on him, and $5 in pennies belonging to Mr. McDonald, rather shook the officer's confidence in his statement, and he was accordingly taken to the Station-house. Justice STEERS locked him up for trial.

SELLING DISEASED CHICKENS.—James, Henry and Emory Abrams, three brothers, were yesterday arrested charged with offering diseased chickens for sale at Fulton Market. They were taken before Justice WELSH, who fined them $5 each. They promptly paid the imposed fine and then went away rejoicing, evidently congratulating themselves that they had got off cheap. When arrested they had 35 pairs of chickens undisposed of.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Exciting Time at Patchogue.

THE VILLAGE OVERFLOWED—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The waters at Petchogue, Long Island, have created quite an excitement recently. A few days ago the dam of a pond—a large sheet of water known as the "Upper Lake" and which supplies a number of mills—gave way, from causes at present unknown, and the water rushing with great force into the "Lower Lake" caused the lower dam to give way, letting the whole body of water flow in a torrent through the village. Much damage was done to buildings and other property, but fortunately no lives were lost. The dam gave out at a little before 5 o'clock in the morning, when most of the residents of the neighborhood were in bed, and the sudden submerging of their houses took them by surprise—some say they thought the last day had arrived. The first house attacked by the invading element, was one occupied by a Mr. GINO. He, with his family, escaped to high ground in their night-clothes, but were compelled to wade in a swift current where the water was waist-deep, and it was with the greatest difficulty they reached a place of safety. The house withstood the shock, but everything movable was carried away, and all of their provisions were destroyed. The building known as the "Albion Hotel," occupied by Mr. PALMER, was the next to suffer. When Mr. PALMER and his wife were aroused the water was ankle-deep on the floor of their bedroom. They were so much alarmed that they rushed out of doors, leaving their children in the second story of the house, and were carried away in the current. Fortunately they floated near a tree, and were saved by clinging to its branches. The children remained in the house, and escaped without injury. Much damage was done at BREWSTER WOODHULL'S cotton mill. A portion of the mill was demolished, and wheels with heavy iron shafts were floated off some distance. One machine on the lower floor floated off and was subsequently found in a field adjoining. The bridges and aqueducts in the vicinity were all torn up and carried away. A large willow tree was wrenched up by the roots and landed half a mile from its former position, where it is likely to grow again as though nothing had happened to it. The total amount of damages is estimated at $30,000, and about fifty people are thrown out of employment. This same dam broke away about fifty years ago.

THE LAST RUMOR OF CORRUPTION—THE STORY OF THE BLACK CROWS AGAIN.—The movement in the Kings County Board of Supervisors to purchase additional land for county purposes has created considerable feeling, and, at the last meeting but one of that body, Supervisor SNEDEN, of the Fourth, when speaking against the purchase of the Crook farm at Gravesend, intimated that improper influences had been brought to bear upon members to secure their votes for that site. When questioned as to facts, he stated that if a committee were appointed, he could make some statements that would astonish the community. At the next meeting of the Board a Committee of three, consisting of Supervisors P. G. RENDER, WALL and DICK, was appointed, armed with the necessary power to investigate the charge of corruption. That Committee, in the discharge of their duties, held a meeting yesterday, when Supervisor SNEDEN was placed on the witness stand. He swore that Supervisor STAYER, of Gravesend, told him that he (STEYKER) had been offered $500. That was all he knew about it. Mr. STEYKER was next sworn. He was asked if he had been offered $500 for his vote. After hesitating a little he said that he had not been offered $500, but had been offered $200, and finally said that Sheriff REMSEN had made the offer. Sheriff REMSEN was placed on the stand. He said that he met Supervisor STAYKER in an eating-saloon one day, and the conversation turned upon the proposed purchase of the Crook farm, and he jocosely remarked that there was money in it, and something to the effect that a vote was worth one or two hundred dollars. Mr. REMSEN said he had no interest in the matter, and had not been approached on the subject to use his influence; that the remark was made in a jocular way, as such remarks are often made in loose conversation. This is all the statement of Supervisor SNEDEN was based upon. The Committee will make their report at the next meeting of the Board, to be held on the 23d inst.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—A meeting of the Society of Plymouth Church was held last evening, agreeably to a call of the Trustees, for the purpose of definitely settling upon the location of the new Church. At a previous meeting the Trustees were authorized to select and purchase a site. After great pains-taking, some forty meetings, and a full canvass of the merits of each location, the Trustees selected fourteen lots upon Montague-street, west of Hicks, and running back to Remsen street. The price was $54,000. Though fully authorized to go ahead and build, the Trustees preferred to receive the indorsement of the Society, and the meeting last evening was called for that purpose. Contrary to expectation, there was considerable contrariety of opinion as to the propriety of the location selected, the main objections being that it was not central enough, and would not accommodate the poor parishioners. This class strongly urged the purchase of the Military Garden lots, back of the City Hall. To this site it was objected that only 25 feet front could be obtained on Fulton-avenue; also, that it was the highest point of travel, where horses and the Sunday walkers would be continually passing. The meeting continued until a late hour, during which there was a lively but good-natured discussion kept up. When our reporter left there was much unanimity in favor of the location selected by the Trustees as everyway the most eligible, cheap, central, accessible, (for both cities,) and ornamental. Mr. BEECHER also strongly favored this location.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF THIEVES.—At an early hour yesterday morning Officers VAN DYKE and LYONS, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested four noted thieves, named JOHN MCGRATH, THOMAS ROGERS, *alias* ROXEY, JAMES QUINN and HENRY COURTIS, and found in their possession stolen property valued at $300, consisting of a general assortment of clothing, some pieces of which are marked "Mary A. Riker." This hopeful quartette were found in an unoccupied building on First-street, near North Tenth, which they had appropriated to aid them in carrying out their various schemes of robbery. MCGRATH was some years ago sent to State Prison for four years, having been convicted of rape in the Court of Sessions. He was pardoned before he had served his full term. ROGERS was convicted of setting fire to a distillery, on First-street, but, by some arrangement, was sent to the Penitentiary instead of the State Prison.....Three men, named HENRY N. ELLIOTT, HENRY MORRISON and JOHN H. BOOREM, were arrested in Canarsie, yesterday, by Officer FROST, for grand larceny, on complaint of A. MEYERS, Wreck-master, who accuses them of having stolen property to the value of $50, from the wreck of the *Black Warrior*, which is in his charge. The accused were brought before Justice VOORHIES, when they gave bail to answer before the Court of Sessions.

ITEMS.—The Hon. JOHN A. CROSS has signified his acceptance of the nomination for the office of Mayor of Brooklyn, tendered him by by the Republican Party....A child only a few days old was on Monday night left at the door of house No. 14 Sidney-place. It was sent to the Almshouse yesterday.... At a meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh Ward Monday night, the following Independent ticket was placed in nomination: For Alderman—WM. W. WALSH. For Supervisor—THOMAS T. BAILEY. For Constable—DANIEL B. APPLEGATE....A little son of Mr. FAULKNER, residing at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Schenck-street, died yesterday morning from burns received the night previous. The boy was alone when the accident occurred, and his own story, told while suffering the most excruciating pain, is all that was elicited before the Coroner as to the cause of the accident. He lighted a piece of paper at the stove and the fire was thus communicated to his clothing....There are only 12 men now employed in the Civil Engineers' Department at the Navy-yard. ....The Rev. Dr SCUDDER, of India, last evening delivered a lecture in Plymouth Church before the Young Men's Christian Association, on the physical features, &c., of India....The Americans last evening elected three delegates to each Ward to reorganize them in a City Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer. It is understood that they will indorse the nominations made by the Republican Convention for the same offices....The petitioners for a new Park to be located in the vicinity of "Darby's Patch," Tenth Ward, ask to have it called "Douglass Park," after the gentleman bearing that name representing them in the Board of Aldermen.... During the thunder-storm last week, two horses were struck by lightning at Patchogue. The fluid passed down the chimneys without doing much damage to the premises....The Common Council has reinstated Engine Companies Nos. 8 and 13, of the Eastern District Fire Department. These Companies were disbanded last year for acts of rowdyism.....A meeting of those citizens opposed to the Water and Sewerage acts now before the Legislature was held last evening. The meeting was a tame affair....The child of Mrs. LEE, burned so severely by the explosion of a fluid lamp at No. 154 Fourth-street, Eastern District, died on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. LEE, who were burned at the same time, are not seriously injured ...The new bell for the City Hall will be placed in position sometime this week, if no accident happens to prevent.

Later from Hayti.

SPEECH OF THE BRITISH CONSUL—OUTBREAK AT JEREMIE—PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

We have received files of Hayti papers to Feb. 26, with over a week's later intelligence.

Captain PEAYRE, of the British war vessel *Basilisk*, who had come to protect the interests of British residents, was presented, on the 4th ult., to President GEFFRARD by Mr. BYRON, English Vice-Consul, who took the opportunity of making a long, congratulatory speech to the new President. He alluded in sneering terms to the late Government. GEFFRARD'S reply was short and dignified.

An insurrection against the new Government had already occurred at the small town of Jeremie, of which *Le Republique* gives the following account:

"Col. NOEL, sent by the President, proclaimed the republic at Jeremie on the night of Jan. 17, and the entire populace received it with enthusiasm. General DELICE LESPERANCE, then Governor of the Department of Jeremie, had apparently accepted it like the others, but his adhesion was only feigned. He speedily threw off the mask, and on the 10th of February took possession of a fort that commanded the town, and thence sent agents to incite the people. But these, far from being taken in by his fallacious promises, had the good sense to answer that they knew the President GEFFRARD, that they were content under his Government, and wished it every success. Seeing himself lost, LESPERANCE asked and obtained the protection of the French Consul, with whom he remained until his departure for the capital." At Port-au-Prince LESPERANCE awaits, with two accomplices, a trial.

An attempt was made by an excited mob to break into and destroy the house of M. SALOMON, the ex-Minister of Finance under SOULOUQUE. The President managed to quell the excitement, and M. SALOMON had sought refuge on the British ship *Basilisk*.

A deputation, composed of MM. TOUSSAINT, Senator, T. MADIOU and GRANVILLE, will shortly depart for Europe, to notify officially the Governments of England, France and Spain the establishment of the new Haytian Republic.

GEFFRARD had decreed the reorganization of the National Guard.

British Guiana.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT—THE WRECKED SLAVER AT PORTO RICO.

We have the Georgetown papers to the 25th February. The *Royal Gazette* alludes to rumors to the effect that Governor WODEHOUSE is about to leave the colony, having been promised a lucrative office in the East Indies, and that Sir BAILLIE HAMILTON, Governor of Antigua and the Leeward Islands is to assume the Government of British Guiana. The weather was showery, and produce came on slowly, and there being much shipping in the harbor, freights continued low.

The steamer *Toro*, at Georgetown, from Porto Rico, reports that the vessel captured off that coast in the early part of February, was the bark *Majestic*, and that she had 1,080 young Africans on board when she left the River Congo for Cuba. The American Captain made his escape in a British schooner, and the Spanish Captain and owner escaped to St. Thomas. The vessel was visited by the authorities of Porto Rico, and 982 of the slaves were landed at Humanacao. Of the rest, some were taken on board a Spanish man-of-war, which was in the neighborhood, and the remainder, who were too sick to be removed, were left on board the slaver, in charge of the authorities in the neighborhood. The abandonment of the vessel, the flight of the Captain and the owner, and the taking of the young slaves into Porto Rico, have much the appearance of collusion.

COMMERCIAL.

GEORGETOWN, Friday, Feb. 25.

Two arrivals from the United States have added to previous supplies, but as the advices of an advance in prices of Breadstuffs on that side have been fully borne out, stocks here are held for higher rates. No Mess PORK in first hands—last rates $24 50 ₱ bbl. PRODUCE still scarce. Improved prospects both in the English and American markets have given an upward tendency to prices. FREIGHTS unchanged. Weather showery.

Pernambuco—State of the Markets.

By an arrival from Pernambuco, we have advices from that port to Feb. 14. The following was the state of the markets on that day:

SUGAR—Large purchases have been made during the month; and since the sailing of the last steamer for Europe, a rise of 10 ₱ cent. has taken place in brown kinds, owing almost entirely to the decline of Exchange, which has taken place here; our supplies from the interior continue to be on an increased scale, and exporters seem anxious to purchase, even at these elevated prices; the qualities of Sugars are far superior to what they have been for some years. The entries since our last monthly report have been 179,564 bags, or 12,826 tons, against 10,057 tons during the same time last year: and the total entries since the 1st October last are 31,026 tons, against 30,490 tons during the same period of last crop. The shipments during the month have been 10,173 tons, and the total shipments since the 1st October last, have been 24 182 tons, against 24,017 tons during the same period of last crop.

HIDES—Sales have taken place to some extent at 230@235 rs. ₱ lb.; and we consider the last rate our quotation to-day.

COFFEE—There have been eleven arrivals with 24,496 drums, which sold at prices varying from 11$000 ₱ drum, cash, to 13$200 ₱ drum, credit; three vessels with 6,848 drums and tubs, proceeded to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, (of which one cargo was sold here,) and the stock which last month was 14,500 drums, is now 11,000 do., leaving 27,996 drums for the month's supply of city and out-ports.

FLOUR—The receipts have been 16,018 bbls., viz.: 2 500 New-Orleans, which sold at something less than 15$ ₱ bbl.; 2,339 bbls. from same destination of good brands, sold at 17$000 ₱ bbl.; 599 bbls. from New-York, of various brands, at 16$000 ₱ bbl.; 1,200 bbls. Philadelphia different brands sold at a price not stated; 2,175 bbls. Trieste sold at 20$500 ₱ bbl.; and 6,615 bbls. American. 200 bbls. Genoese, and 300 bbls. from Rio de Janeiro are retailing by the importers. Two cargoes and one-half do., or 16 202 bols., proceeded to the South, and the stock which last month was 16,000 bbls., is now 22,000 bbls.; leaving 18,048 bbls. for the month's supply of city and outports.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO WURTEMBERG, GERMANY.—We are requested to state that the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Wurtemberg, *vid Bremen or Hamburg Mail*, will in future be 15 cents the single rate, prepayment optional. The rate by the Bremen and Hamburg lines has heretofore been 21 cents. The reduction results from the act of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, in joining the German-Austrian Postal-Union.—*Washington Union.*

Remarkable Developments in Counterfeiting.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 15.

The arrest and examination of several counterfeiters of gold and silver coin, in Essex County, by Deputy United States Marshal SCOUTTEN, HUBBARD, has revealed some curious facts. Upon the person of JAMES H. FARNSWORTH, one of the persons arrested, was found a certificate of membership in a certain "Mystic Circle of Alchemy." There was also found in the possession of FARNSWORTH a book of some 300 pages, containing the rules and regulations of the "Mystic Circle of Alchemy," but principally devoted to a full explanation of the processes of galvanism and electrotyping, as applied to gold and silver plating, and the making of dies and moulds. It also gives numerous receipts for mixing metals so as to produce cheap compounds resembling gold and silver. As the publisher of the book is now in custody for counterfeiting, and the sale of the book is arrested, there is no danger to the public in making these facts known. It appears from the book, (which has been extensively advertised in a quiet way,) that any person paying $5 was instructed in the secrets, received a certificate of membership in the "Mystic Circle of Alchemy," and a copy of this book, containing full instructions for imitating coins and for plating base metals by the most approved scientific methods. We are unable to state how far the "Mystic Circle" extends, but as success in circulating counterfeit coins requires the concert of a number of persons, it cannot be doubted that the operators have made large use of the fraternity and secrecy which such an association would afford. However this may be, it is certain that the influence of the book has been most pernicious. In several districts in Northern New-York, particularly in Essex County, large numbers of persons have been seduced from honest occupations by the tempting opportunity seemingly afforded for getting rich without labor, and have entered the nefarious business of manufacturing counterfeit coin. The business is carried on to a large extent in the deserted iron mines of that region. Although but a few persons have been arrested, general suspicion rests upon hundreds of others who pursue no regular business, and have no apparent means of gaining a livelihood. In other parts of the State the officers are closely watching the movements of individuals who are suspected of the same crimes.

J. W. Wallack and wife are playing at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

To Capitalists and Real Estate Owners.—The principal member of a well-known mercantile firm, unfortunate in the crash of '57, desires to take agencies for the collection of rents, dividends, the letting of houses, stores, &c.; or to act as the business agent for executors, trustees, or those who may wish to avoid the trouble of the various details of such business. If preferred, a certain amount per annum will be accepted in lieu of a commission.

For business talent, capability, and most untiring energy, the advertiser will refer to the highest and most influential names in this City; or, if necessary, security will be given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,794 Post-Office.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Robjohn's Patent Pneumatic Inkstands—Now ready at the wholesale establishments of Messrs. Bainbridge Bros. & Co., No. 47 Cliff-st., and Messrs. Cook, Merritt & Brewu, No. 18 Beekman-st., and for sale at all the principal stationers. No desk should be without one.
T. ROBJOHN & CO.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Trees and Plants.
PARSONS & CO. are now sending out from their Nursery at Flushing, L. I.
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
EVERGREENS,
Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants, of the choicest varieties, and of thrifty and vigorous growth.
Catalogues furnished on application at No. 179 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, free of charge.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer—The only remedy in the whole world sure to
EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Mosquitoes and all other Vermin and Insects.
50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. General Agent, F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

The Bonner Hat,
for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Halters' Plush and Trimmings
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale Low for Cash or Approved Paper, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye—The poison cry against hair dyes raised in Cincinnati has resulted in establishing the harmlessness and superiority of CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Hair Dye. Facts are very stubborn things to get over. See Dr. CHILTON'S card at CRISTADORO'S, and be convinced. Applied privately by experienced artists at No. 6 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl st. Will remove April 1 to No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELLENEY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Gents. and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety, unsurpassed by any in this City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELLENEY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Fashions.—R. T. WILDE & CO. will exhibit to the trade, on Thursday, 17th inst., Spring Fashions in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Millinery goods generally.
R. T. WILDE & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

Spring Hat.—New Style, 1850, $3.—A beautiful specimen of elegance now ready, for the low price of $3. The New Hat Company, No. 140 Nassau-st, sell every variety of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas 25 per cent. cheaper than any other place in the City. Wholesale,—very low for cash.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, COR. HOUSTON-ST.—Hotel accommodations on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 75 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Shall I be a Merchant, Minister, Mechanic, Lawyer, Author, Teacher or Farmer? A Phrenological examination, with a chart of character, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will help you in deciding.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER. (sole agent.) No. 132 William-st.

Straw Hats.—Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Straw Hats. A large assortment by the package, at JOHN MAYHER'S, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

Wanted—North American Kerosene Gas Light Co.'s Stock by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad st.

MARRIED.

BURNHAM—PARKER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 15, by the Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., CHAS. JAS. BURNHAM to Miss CHRISTIANNA L. PARKER, all of this City.

HAYWOOD—LELAND.—In Hinsdale, N. Y., on Thursday, March 10, by the Rev. J. N. Shafer, Mr. HENRY SHERMAN, son of J. A. Leland, to Miss KATE L. HAYWOOD, daughter of Lewis Haywood,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 118 and 114 Madison-avenue, being 25 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The church and two dwelling-houses (No. 218) adjoining, in Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity. Size of lots 85½x100 ft. Apply to H. P. LEAKE, No. 135 Laurens-st, or to JAMES W. AUTEN, No. 58 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION-HOUSE No. 20 Clinton-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., Brooklyn; has the basement, three stories and finished attic, house 44 feet front by 50 feet, with extension greenhouse; built in the very best manner and by days' work; garden handsomely laid out, and green-house well stocked. Lots 85 feet by 200 feet deep. For particulars, and cards to view the premises, apply to BACHS SONS & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, possession given immediately, if required.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE WATER-power and carriage shop, containing circular and upright saws, turning lathe, grindstone, &c. On the premises are two houses, new and modern built, a barn, blacksmith shop, and saw mill; 2 stories and basement, and 8 acres of land. The above property will be sold or let, separate or together. For particulars, inquire in the office No. 549 3d-av., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR LET—SUBSTANTIally built and elegantly finished, No. 134 West 12th-st, near 6th-av. House to let, large, convenient and in good order, No. 157 West 36th-st.; $500. House to let, 20 rooms, Croton water throughout, No. 126 West 37th-st., $500. Factory to let, well lighted, and with steam-power, No. 126 West 37th-st. Apply to CHARLES PARTRIDGE & CO., No. 125 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick front house and lot, with a three-story and basement brick dwelling in rear, located No. 167 West 21st-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av.; house 25 feet front by 40 feet deep; let 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep. It is well arranged for the express or ice business, or other purposes, as there is a drive way through. Rear building easily converted into a dwelling. For particulars, inquire of H. V. MEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, with out-buildings and stable attached, and about one acre of land, in Williamsburg, Mass. Running water is in the house and stable; there is also a fine lot of fruit trees, grapes, &c, on the place. This is a fine openieg for a physician, or any one seeking a pleasant situation at a moderate price. Terms easy. Inquire of DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, No. 4 Maiden-lane, New-York, or Williamsburg, Mass.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—PLEASantly situated on the highest and best drained ground in the City; four story nigh-stoop house, 20x50, lot 20 by half the block; containieg all modern improvements; opposite the open grounds of the Blind Institute, No. 12 Bozman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; price $15,000. Inquire of WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, corner Wall and Pearl sts.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a new English brick cottage, with grounds attached, about 100 yards from Congress Spring Park and the Hotels, known as Cottage Grove.

Also, in Brooklyn, improved property on Furman and State sts. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVENTH WARD.—FOR SALE—THE SUPErior three-story brick house No. 36 Pike-st.; contains all the modern improvements with lease of lot; house 27 x46; lot 27x84. The lease has 16 years to run from next May, subject to two renewals of 21 years each. Apply to JAMES M. WHITFIELD, No. 262 Water st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, L. I. (a very desirable location, near the landing and ferry,) a house, in good order, with gas, furnace, and other modern improvements; lot handsomely laid out, and improved with shade and fruit trees, shrubs, &c.; rent $750. Address M. P. DAYTON, No. 331 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 138 East 13th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.; the house contains all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience, has been painted and papered throughout, and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Price, $11,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FURNISHED house No. 79 East 16th-st, between 4th-av. and Irving-place; stone front, three-story and basement, modern, and complete in all respects. For particulars and card of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—The four-story brown stone English basement house, No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, and in good order. The furniture in the house is new and of first quality, and may be had if desired, with immediate possession and on favorable terms. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BONUS OF A TWENTY-THREE years' lease of a lot on Broadway, near Broome-st.; or the lot and building may be rented for one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front, high stoop houses, situated on the North side of 27th-st., 100 feet West of 6th-av.; size 20x50. Inquire of C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises, from 8 to 8 A. M, and after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house in 31st-st., near 5th-av.; has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; a smaller house, or good City lots, would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or address WM. DAY, Box 772 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front high stoop houses, situated on the south side of 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size, 21x 55. Lot, 21x103 3-14ths. Inquire of C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LOT 27 FEET 7 INCHES BY 120, on 6th-av., between 36th and 37th st.; also, a lot 24 feet 8 inches by 80 feet, southeast corner 4th-av. and 38th-st.; als , a lot west side 4th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

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FOR SALE—THE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 95 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts., a first-rate house in first-rate order; 12 years' lease unexpired, at a very low ground rent. It may be let. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 398 Greenwich-st., 50 feet north from the corner of Beach-st.: size of lot 24x80; terms easy. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT, Jr.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 195 WEST 41th-st., near 8th-av.; size of lot, 26x100.5. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS LOT FOR SALE—Location Montagne-place. Apply to DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE LARGE HOtel, five stories high, in one of the finest avenues in the City. Address HOTEL, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—LOCAted between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 30th sts., four stories, about 25x60 feet, in a good neighborhood, and well built with the modern improvements. Address, stating location, lowest cash price, &c, H. M., Box No. 3,214 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, OR THE LOWER part of a large one, with Croton and gas, between 4th and 25th sts., and 2d and 5th avs., for a family of three persons. State price and location. Address A. W. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY brick house in Brooklyn. Price between $3,000 and $4 000. Cash paid. Address R. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, CONVEnient house, in a good neighborhood. Address J. S. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, with price and location.

BUYERS OF ROPE, CORDAGE, GRAIN and FANCY FLOUR and SALT SACKS will find it their interest to examine my goods and prices, which are such as cannot fail to be satisfactory.
M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 West-st.

FOR SALE.

35 POUGHKEEPSIE BUILDING LOTS
(Forbes Hill Property)
AT AUCTION.
PEREMPTORY SALE.

A great sale of valuable building lots on Grand, Church, Bridge and Union sts., on MONDAY, the 21st day of March next, at 11 o'clock, in the morning, on the premises, by JAMES SERGEANT.

This property comprises 15 building lots on the west side of Grand st., between Union and Church sts., 40 feet front and rear by 112 to 160 feet deep. Also, 4 lots on the east side of Grand-st., between Union-st. and F. W. Swift's land, 38 feet front and rear by 107 feet deep. Also, 14 lots on the east side of Bridge-st., between Union and Church sts., 34 feet front and rear by 112 feet to 130 feet deep. Also, 2 lots on Union st., nearly opposite Mr. Spencer's residence, 34 feet front by 160 feet deep.

To capitalists, desirous of making a safe and remunerative investment—to builders, wishing desirable locations—and to gentlemen, seeking the graded and picturesque as eligible sites for Summer homes, the above property offers every inducement.

Its immediate proximity to the centre of the City, within a few yards of the Court-house, City Hall, Banks, Post-Office, hotels, churches and stores, render these lots all desirable for the erection of houses to rent; while a commanding view of the surrounding scenery, including the Hudson River in the landscape, furnishes those who are desirous of erecting country seats with a rare opportunity of selecting lots, which, for beauty of view and accessibility to all the arteries of travel, are unsurpassed. The property will be marked out corresponding with the maps, and each lot sold separately, to the highest bidder. Warrantee deeds given in all cases.

TERMS OF SALE—12½ per cent. of the purchase money payable on the day of sale; 37½ per cent. on the 1st day of May next; and the balance, 50 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage, at 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, en 1, 2 or 3 years, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to
J. H. RUTZER, Poughkeepsie,
Or JAS. SERGEANT, No 5 Market-st.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE LARGE HOtel, five stories high, in one of the finest avenues in the City. Address HOTEL, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of property in Hudson County, New-Jersey, suitable for a gentleman's villa, within 1¾ miles of Jersey City Ferry. This property is situated on Belmont-avenue, (the most central and handsome avenue in the County,) is elevated about 100 feet above tide-water, commanding views of New-York and Newark Cities and Bays; a se, Bellville, Hackensack Valley and surrounding country; it is convenient to Churches and Schools, and is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid residences of Peter Beutley, Stephen D. Harrison and George Gifford, Esqs. It contains about 2 acres of rich loam lund. In which are planted 100 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, viz.: Cherries, Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots. Omnibuses pass the Avenue and afford communication with New-York every 10 minutes, fare 6 cents. This property must be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—68 Mansion-square, opposite a private park with all the retirement of the country, yet within a few minutes' walk of the thickly settled part of a beautiful city. The house is 50 by 60 feet, with wing 25 by 36. The entrance is through a large vestibule into a hall, 16 feet wide, in which is the staircase and gallery lighted through a dome; the library 16 feet square at end of hall; on the south side of hall three rooms communicating by folding doors; on the other side of hall, are dining room, large pantry, breakfast-room, and private hall and staircase; kitchen and washroom in wing. The house combines comfort and elegance in an unusual degree. There are 3 acres of ground planted with a great variety of choicest fruit trees in full bearing, and with full-grown ornamental and shade trees. A rare opportunity to obtain an elegant residence suitable for a large family at a price much less than cost. Terms accommodating. Inquire of

JACOB B. JEWETT, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME country seat situated in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth, N. J., but a short distance from the depot. The house is two-story and attic, contains 15 rooms, gas throughout, furnace and every convenience. Also a fine carriage-house, with three-quarters of an acre of land, large vegetable garden and a choice variety of fruits. The lawn is tastefully laid out, graveled walks, and ornamented with fine shrubbery. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or DINGEE & HOLDEN, corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

A BEAUTIFUL SWISS VILLA FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—It is situated on the borders of the lovely Lake Lnserne, 20 miles from Saratoga, and is surrounded by pleasure grounds are about 2 acres, the neighborhood nurivaled on the score of health and picturesque beauty; there is a large village close by; fine fishing and shooting, and it is in every respect a fit residence for a gentleman; 105 acres of land can be had if desired. It is disposed of simply because the owner retires to Europe. For particulars apply to J. LEATI, No. 31 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE, of ten acres, situated between Tarrytown and Irvington. It commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. There is plenty of water, a fine orchard, and an abundance of shrubbery of every description. The distance is 26 miles from the City. The neighborhood cannot be surpassed; and for any gentleman that wishes to live in the country, and do business in the City, this is an opportunity that is not often met with. Price $7,000. For further particulars, apply to W. A. YATES, No. 639 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—ON THE Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City, by the New-Haven Railroad. Large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley, and fifteen acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-sized house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequaled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 312 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SITE FOR A COUNtry seat at Hastings, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and immediately adjoining and south of the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. The lot consists of ten acres, and cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by any site at Hastings. Apply to GEO. E. SCHENCK, No. 71 West 14th-st.; or on the premises.

TO LEASE—RIVERDALE PROPERTY—A large, commodious house, located one mile from Riverdale Dépôt, and two from Yonkers, suitable for a boarding-house or seminary; said house contains 18 rooms, basement and kitchen, range, hot and cold water throughout the house; about two acres of ground, handsomely laid out, with carriage-house, barn, fruit trees, and kitchen garden; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th av, and No. 13 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY pleasant and healthy place, of about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation, at Sing Sing, ½ mile out of the village; cottage-house, farm house, carriage-house, barn, &c., &c.; a great abundance of very choice fruit, of every description. Terms easy. Will sell cattle, farming utensils, &c., &c., and possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to E. D. TRUEDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWOstory and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about six acres of land, tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises; or to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st.; or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET AT NEWBURG—A CONVENIENT, roomy cottage, with garden; has fine view of the Hudson, and is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Ferry. Possession given May 1. Rent $300. Apply to JOHN J. McCROSKERY, Bank of Newburg, Newburg; or to R. McCARTEE, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT; new brick house, finished with all modern improvements, with nine acres of land, within 20 minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and within 30 miles of the City of New-York, and eligibly situated, with a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—Rents from $150 to $300. The new and fast steamboat *Mattano* leaves Peck-slip every day, except Sundays, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.; returning, leaves Astoria at 8 A. M., 18 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY HOUSE ON EAST RIVER TO LET—With about 2½ acres ground, foot of 76th-st. The house is a double house, with bath, &c., and was built in the best manner, and is in good order. There is a stable, ice-house, good well of water, &c. Location very healthy and near the City. Rent $650. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE.—A FINE PLACE AT YONkers, containing 2¾ acres, with splendid house, commanding an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River, situated within six minutes' walk of the dépôt, will be exchanged for a house between 14th and 35th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs., from 18 to 22 feet wide. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME VILLA house, situated at Fort Hamilton village; commands a charming and extensive view of the lower Bay, Sandy Hook, &c.; has a coach-house and an acre of ground, with garden, shrubbery, trees, &c.; in complete order, ready for occupancy. Inquire of J. D. CLUTE, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green at Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden, and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars, apply to F. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to F. P. FLAGLER, No. 220 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A handsome and comfortable residence at Glenwood, Yonkers; has about an acre of ground, a good stable, water and gas in the house. fruit, shrubbery and an unsurpassed southern river view for over 20 miles. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS 25 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 9 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William st.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 6¾ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house to let-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, directly on the water, with barn and out houses all complete. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A PLEASANT HOUSE, comfortably furnished, with large garden, at Morristown, N. J., may be had on application to Mr. TYNG, No. 81 East 16th-st., from 8 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, near the railroad dépôt, a desirable dwelling house, containing 13 rooms, with 1¾ acres of land, barn, &c., and well stocked with fruit. Apply to D. UNDERHILL, 72 Wall-st., or S. B. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANANdaigua, a large and commodious dwelling-house, with four acres of lawn, garden and orchard. Inquire of J. WILBUR, No. 43 Beaver st., New-York.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 13 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT ON Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and within 1¼ miles of the railroad dépôt at New-Rochelle. Communication with the City by said railroad seven times a day, and by steamboat every morning. Apply at No. 15 Stone-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' walk of dépôt, house, stable, &c.—8 rooms; finely located; garden, &c.; about one acre. Price, $3,750. Terms easy. Apply to DAVID BANKS, Rye, or Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH FURNITURE, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—To a person desirous of retiring from City life an opportunity is presented for securing a country seat, which is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. The site is one of the most desirable in the Valley of the Connecticut, commanding an extensive range of scenery of valley, river and mountain. The grounds, comprising about six acres, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with all the fruits of the climate. The buildings are new and strictly in keepieg with the requirements of a first-class estate. For particulars, address Box No. 174 Post Office, Northampton, Mass.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful tract of land, containing fifty acres, on the slope of the Orange mountain in New-Jersey, about thirteen miles from New-York City, situated in the village of Orange, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine spring, commanding an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

$3,500—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul in East Chester, Westchester County, ½ mile from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools. Sail water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE.—ONE of the most beautiful locations in the surroundings of the City, on the high grounds of Weehawken, overlooking New-York bay and City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c., location healthy, and but a few minutes from the City. There are about 12 acres, an elegant mansion, convenient outbuildings, ornamental grounds, rustic bridges, water pools, evergreens, &c.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, 3 MINUTES' WALK from Glenwood station, a modern-built two-story and attic house, containing 14 rooms, finished in the best manner with marble mantels, gas, &c., and a two-story stable 18x22 feet, lot 80x46 feet, will be let low and a lease given to a good tenant. Also, part of a house in the upper part of the City to a small quiet family. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real Estate Agent. No. 167 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS—For six months or longer if wished. A large and splendid house, furnished, replete with every convenience, gas, furnace, range, water and bath; also, carriage-house and yard, boat and bathing-house, fine shade and ornamental trees, one acre of ground, on the river, two minutes' of a railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to N. C. BISHOP & JONES, No 168 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—(RENT $500)—In Westchester County, opposite the Dépôt at Tremont, a well-finished house, 13 rooms, carriage and green-house, with 1¾ acres of land tastefully laid out with variety of fruit, flowers, shrubbery, &c. Also, one house, 13 rooms, carriage house and lot; rent, $225. For particulars, apply on L. E. OSBORN, on the premises, or at No. 102 Fulton-st., of HIBBARD & FORD.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA FOR SALE—About one mile from the village; fine view of the Bay, large double house, nearly new, with stable, carriage-house and out-buildings, and 1¾ acres of land, handsomely laid out, with a large variety of fruit, evergreen and ornamental trees and shrubs. Possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUER, Auctioneer, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE WITH ABOUT a quarter of an acre of ground, at Tarrytown, Westchester County. It is finely located on high ground, plenty of fruit, cistern, well and out-buildings; commands a view of the entire river down to Fort Washington: within 5 minutes walk of steamboat or Railroad dépôt; rent, $200. Apply to J. VINCENT, Democratic Hotel, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SOME SPLENdid sites for country seats on Staten Island, about two miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and possessing fine views of the lower bay and ocean. There are 25 acres in all. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, counselor-at

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE

OF

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES,

ON 85TH, 86TH AND 87TH AVENUES AND 54TH-STREET,

NEAR THE

CENTRAL PARK.

54TH-STREET IS GRADED, from the 8th to the 9th avenue, with curb and gutter stones set therein.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, New-York:

9TH AVENUE—7 full lots and 1 gore lot, on the westerly side of the 9th av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the southwest corner of 54th-st. and 9th-av.

54TH-STREET—36 full lots, being the entire front on the northerly side of 54th st., from the 8th to the 9th avs., inclusive.

All lots in the rear of the above.

8TH AVENUE—5 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., including the southwest corner of 54th st. and 9th-av.

8TH AVENUE—8 full lots and 1 gore lot on the easterly side of the 9th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., including the southeast corner of 54th-st. and the 9th-av.

55TH-STREET—21 full lots on the northerly side of 55th-st., being nearly the entire front from the 8th to the 9th avs.

All of the above-described lots are well located, and in a situation for immediate improvement, being in the vicinity of valuable buildings, of a most desirable grade, and free from rock, with sewers, Croton water and gas mains in the aforesaid avenues; and resolutions have been approved in the City Councils to extend them through 55th st. from the 8th to the 9th avs.

One-fifth per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years at 6 per cent. interest.

The title of the above-described property is now held direct from the original grantees, being one of the oldest farms on the island of New-York, and belonging to the estate of Jacob Harsen, deceased.

Maps and other particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's, No. 14 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 16th and 17th, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the National Academy Rooms, 10th-st., near Broadway:

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES—Exceeding in quality any sale ever made in this country. The Foreign Pictures have been received from Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, through their successor in this City. Among them will be the great picture

FLORINDA, by WINTERHALTER,

valued at over $6,000. Also, a superb picture recently painted by Verboeckhoven, received per last steamer, said to exceed anything ever painted by this artist. Also, superb pictures by Besume, Lafant de Metz, Muller, Rossbach, Leambert, De Dreux, Hillmacher, Gosse, Gendron, Barbier, Martin, Van Schendel, Phayer, F. W. Edmonds, Bonheur, Hamon, Hubbard, Banvard, the first picture ever offered for sale in this country by Blanvelt, D. Johnson, Nichols, Annilli, Bellows, Dix, Lawrence, and others; T. H. Hinckley, of Boston; Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Durrie, of New-Haven, and others of this class. It will be seen by this above names that no sale of this character has ever been made in this City, where so many of the highest class of artists are associated. Every picture guaranteed. They are now on exhibition, day and evening, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the above rooms, with catalogues. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine this beautiful collection. Admission free.

Daniel S. Hosack, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. HOSACK will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, and the property of whom it may concern, all the rich and elegant rosewood and Imported furniture in the private dwelling-house No. 12 University-place, near Washington-square, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 16, at 10½ A. M. All the goods in the house were bought during the present year, are of the best quality, in beautiful condition and to be sold without reserve. No postponement on any account. A partial list is subjoined from the catalogue:

The basement are tapestry carpets, extension-table, settee and chairs. China tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glassware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, castors, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three-carved rosewood parlor suites, and rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, rosewood pole, pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary book-cases; elegant rosewood seven-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work-tables, music cabinet togsther with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, couches, cottage chairs, stands and dressing-tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters, and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Also, very superior suits of richly enamelled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only.

A. J. Kneeland, Auctioneer—Office No. 79 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, BOOKCASE, OIL-PAINTINGS, STATUARY, VASES, WINES, BOOKS, &c.,

At Public Auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,)

At the 4-story Dwelling-House No. 60 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Rosewood suites, carved in fruit and flowers and covered rich brocade, consisting of two tête-à-tête sofas, two arm, two reception and eight parlor chairs, statuary, marble top centre tables to match the suites, velvet carpets, stageres, bookcase. Turkish and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, vases, oil-paintings by celebrated artists. Dining room—rich cut and engraved glass ware of every description, silver-plated castors, spoons, cake basket, &c., ivory handle knives and forks, and French China dinner and tea sets, extension dining-table, sideboard, butler's tray and stand, arm-chairs and couch, block engravings, &c. Bedrooms—rosewood bureaus, statuary, marble-tops, bedsteads and washstands to match, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, quilts, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also a large assortment of mahogany and black walnut furniture. The sale will commence with the basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Thomas M. Franklin, Auctioneer.

SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE, OF THE SPLENDID HOME-STEAD PROPARTY OF THE LATE JOHN RICE, AT PENN YAN, YATES COUNTY, N. Y.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in the village of Penn Yan, Yates county:

The Homestead property of the late John Rice, situated, situated in the village of Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., containing about 20 acres, with large and commodious dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, milk-house, ice-house, smoke-house, &c., &c. The buildings and condition of the place are in every respect unexceptionable.

Also, Flouring-mill, mill-sites, warehouse property, &c., &c., belonging to the same estate, and situated near Penn Yan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

GEORGE HERKIMER, Administrator.

Tracy, Watt & Olmstead, Proctors.

Wm. H. Franklin, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH DE PEYSTER, DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, the following:

Washington-place and Greene-Street.—House and lot No. 18 Washington-place, on the southwest corner.

Fourth and Greene Streets.—Vacant lot on the northwest corner, with party wall.

Fourth-Street.—The house and lot No. 303, adjoining. Also—One lot about 13 feet 2 inches in width by 96 feet 5 inches in depth, adjoining the last mentioned house, with party wall.

Maps will be ready for distribution previous to the sale.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For further particulars, inquire of WM. E. CURTIS, Counselor-at-Law, No. 196 Broadway, or PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

J.W. Porter, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., containing a very fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bed-room and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and will be sold without any reserve, as the house is now to let. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suites, of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs, most expensively carved; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, sunpork, carved secretary bookcase, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French china and common crockery, glassware, cutlery, silver ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rocking, lounges, extension dining-table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture en suites, basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On THURSDAY next, March 24, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., the three-story brick dwelling with stable situated No. 29 Market-st., the late residence of Isaac Newton, deceased. The house is thoroughly well finished throughout, with solid mahogany doors in principal story, and is in excellent order. It is supplied with gas, Croton water and furnace; has two-story lean-to and commodious stable in the rear; lot 22x113 feet, with right of way from the stable to Henry st. $7,000 on bond and mortgage. An order to see the premises may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

WILLIAM KELLY,
JNO. C. HEWITT,
Executors of Isaac Newton, deceased.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND LOT NO. 144 NASSAU-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the premises known as No. 144 Nassau-st., lately occupied by Banks, Gould & Co., as bankers, and presently by Banks & Brothers. The building is 3 stories high, with vaults and cellars under the whole, (and is at present under an annual rent of $2,250 and taxes.) The lot is about 21 feet front on Nassau-st., 20 feet rear, by about 99 feet 6 inches in depth on each side. Possession 1st May. $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For particulars, apply to BANKS & BROTHERS on the premises.

W. Pell, Auctioneer.

MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 11 o'clock, at the ware rooms Nos. 103 and 104 East 23d-st., adjoining the Free Academy, (sold in consequence of removal,) the entire stock of marble mantels, all of modern designs, embracing richly sculptured and heavily moulded mantels of all the favorite marbles, Italian statuary, do. ordinary Sienna, brocatelle, black and gold, Lisbon, Pyrennean. Also, California marble. Terms 4 months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues three days before sale. N. B.—This stock may be examined any time previous to sale.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

TWO SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSES on West 16th-st., near 5th-av.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SIXTEENTH-STREET—2 splendid 4-story and high basement brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 48 and 48 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. Lots 20x103 feet 3 inches. The houses contain all the modern improvements, and are beautifully finished. $13,500 can remain on each. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE.

Attention is called to the sale of valuable property to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of 26 Lots and Gores on 54th-st., 8th and 9th avs. The property is well located, on desirable grade, free from rock, and ready for immediate improvement. 54th-st. is graded and the curb and gutters set.

EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD. Maps and full particulars can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE

OF A STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BY ORDER OF LEWIS B. LODER, ESQ., RECEIVER.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

No. 119 BROADWAY,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MARCH 17, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M.,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

A most valuable and well-selected stock of Gent'emen's Furnishing Goods, imported and manufactured for first-class trade, all in original and perfect order, and all to be sold peremptorily, for cash, by order of the above-named Receiver, to close his trust. The particular attention of the trade is invited to this sale.

Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of best City-made Household furniture,

Hair mattresses, paillasses,
China vases, glassware, crockery,
Cutlery, lace curtains, &c., &c.

Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

W. C. Albertus, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, THIS DAY, March 16, at the private residence No. 615 Houston-st., near Wooster; sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Two suites in satin de rosewood covered in brocade, etageres, centre tables, 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, secretary and bookcase, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, shades, oil-paintings, vases, &c.

CHAMBERS.

Rosewood and mahogany buréaus, bedsteads and commodes to match, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets and sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs.

DINING-ROOM.

Oak extension table, buffet dining-chairs, rich cut and engraved glass ware, silver-plated castor, spoons, forks, &c. French China dinner and tea sets, ivory-handled knives and forks, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—BROADWAY, NORTH MOORE, THIRTEENTH AND THIRTIETH STS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell MONDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

ON BROADWAY—1 lot west side 81.9 feet south 68th-st.

ON WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET—Houses and lots Nos. 162 and 164

ON THIRTIETH-STREET—1 lot north side, 237 feet W. 7th-av.

ON NORTH MOORE-STREET—House and lot No. 18. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st. By order

WILLIAM BOYD,
JOHN CAMERON,
Executors of James Cameron, M. D., deceased.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ON NASSAU-STREET—The valuable five-story brick store and lot No. 144 opposite the *Times* Building.

ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two modern houses Nos. 78 and 80 West

ON ESSEX-STREET—Two-story and attic brick house No. 59.

Attention is called to the sale of the above described property to be made at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday), March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Tadeyoeyan, No. 144 Tenth-st., near Broadway, handsome household furniture, paintings, and oriental curiosities, the property of the above, consisting of medallion carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, en suite covered in brocatelle; pier glasses, carved rosewood centre and side tables, marble top oak extension table and arm chairs; bedroom furniture, of carved rosewood and mahogany. Also, a number of paintings, representing oriental views from nature, painted to order, by a prominent French artist. Also, a variety of Turkish and Persian carpets and rugs, of extra size and quality, and a number of Turkish curiosities, such as pipes, carvings, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) March 17, at 10½ A. M., at No. 35 Clinton-place, in 6th-st., near Broadway, all the contents of the house, embracing tapestry Brussels carpets, ingrain do. and 3-ply, basement and dining-room furnitnre, in walnut, oil cloths, stair carpets and rods, rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, conches, oval glasses, paintings, engravings, gold shelies, one of Jared C. Fischer's celebrated 7-octave pianos, stool and cover. Also, chamber carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Sale positive and without regard to the state of the weather. The goods must be removed immediately. Full particulars to-morrow morning.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURG AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of house No. 225 Ross-st., Williamsburg, between Lee and Division, avs., viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, pier and oval mirrors, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, basement and kitchen furniture, cutlery, China, crockery, oil-cloths, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 45 Great Jones-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, three-ply do., lace curtains, sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, quartettes, gilt frame mantel mirrors, mantel ornements, encoignures, pier mirrors. Bedrooms—Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, dining-room crockery, &c.

Theodore Goulsmith, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF elegant and costly household furniture at the residence of Jas. Barton, Esq., No. 90 West 11th-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) March 17, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Piano-forte, stool and case, suite of parlor furniture, of 9 pieces; also, velvet and Brussel carpets, lace and brocatelle curtains, pier mirror, bookcase, library, elegantly furnished chambers, dining-room, basement and kitchen utensils, &c., &c. See catalogues morning of sale.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. A prime, fresh assortment of seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of Spring goods, direct from the manufacturers'. Catalogues morning of sal.

Simon Draper, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. H. Muller, Auctioneer.

A. H. MULLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION at the Merchants' Exchange at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, houses and lots Nos. 78 and 80 West 27th-st. Houses are three-stories, high basement and sub-cellar, and rent for $750 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL GIVE their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

Duncan F. Cuyler, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

FIRE STOCKS FOR SALE.

Brevoort.
Harmony.
Firemen's Fund.
Also, Mercantile Marine Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—My usual annual statement of the Insurance Companies as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York for the Legislature, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained gratuitously on application at my office. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,

European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the old established

AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,

No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO....Havre and Paris,

Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER,

NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,

(LATE OF BOGERT & KERBLAND.)

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

No. 53 Exchange-place.

LAND WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

By

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

NO. 76 WALL-ST.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY.—*Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et als.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et als.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, it *is ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt., the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.

MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.

Geo. F. Edmunds, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, ss.,
IN CHANCERY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of May, the 30th day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.

Geo. F. Edmunds, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 21-1ew3mW

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 28th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors:

Be it Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that therefore an assessment be laid thereof upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars held by them, and that the same be paid on or before the 28th day of March, 1859.

Be it Further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to each stockholder and notify personally or by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment thereof.

In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.

Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 2 Wall-st.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.

New-York, March 15, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Feb. 15, 1859.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of March, 1859, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th of March and reopened on the 18th.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

New-York Consolidated Stage Co.,
New-York, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

WANTED—$1,500 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 7 per cent. on improved property in Orange, worth more than double the amount. A house insurance policy will be transferred with the mortgage. $1,500 also wanted on another piece of property, the bond made by a well-known City merchant.

FOR SALE—A fine cottage house, with beautiful grounds, very near the railroad depôt at Orange; price $6,000. Address J., Box No. 3,459 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
Isaac C. Lea, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Stock Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Brooklyn, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

FIVE TROY CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE—$1,000 each; payable 1873; coupons payable June and December in New-York City.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT STOCK.—TEN thousand dollars wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF.
No. 41 William-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all other similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING PIPES.—Sealed proposals will be received by the School Officers of XXIst Ward until TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 M., for furnishing and putting in the heating pipes required for Ward School No. 14, according to the plans and specifications, as shown by the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., where they may be seen and the proposals deposited. E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
BREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	PHŒNIX,	SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"

and

"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

CALIFORNIA,

via Panama Railroad.

The steamship ILLINOIS, John McGowan, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.

For passage apply only to L. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain Tinkelpaugh, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,

H. Wessels, Commander.

Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail, positively,

SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,

For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers for

London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,

at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 M. (now receiving freight.)

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship

CORTEZ, 2,400 tons, Capt. Locke.

This magnificent and fast steamship, Thomas W. Wilson, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.

Passage, First Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$25

Freight 30c. to New-Orleans.

...Funk and Mrs. E. A. Burdell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I ask, for the first time, beg leave to intrude ... your columns for a personal explanation. I have ... abstained from any attempt to correct the ... statements and false and idle tales with which ... has been connected, trusting that time ... develop how unjustly I have been assailed and ... and that my retirement would at least protect ... from further persecution. I have done nothing to ... provoke the renewed attacks to which, to pander to ... curiosity and promote the sale of scurrilous ... literature, the *Evening Post* has recently lent itself. ... I now do is to state that those articles are entirely ... and to ask your examination of the accompanying affidavits. These affidavits were forwarded to the *Evening Post*, the proprietors of which *declined* to publish them; although, to give my assailant an opportunity to reply and keep himself and his book before the public, they *did* publish a pretended card purporting to come from me, and which I had neither written, authorized or known of until publication.

Yours respectfully, EMMA A. BURDELL.

TUESDAY, March 8, 1859.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. BURDELL.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Emma A. Burdell, of said City, being duly ... says that some days ago her attention was attracted to a series of articles published in the *Evening ...*, entitled "Matrimonial Brokerage in the Metropolis," and purporting to narrate the substance of ... several interviews between deponent and somewhom the author of the articles in question ... pleased to style C. Frank Fitzgerald, at the ... of Mrs. Jessie Willis, in Forty-third street, ... York. Deponent further says that prior to the ... of said articles she had never seen or ... Mrs. Jessie Willis; had never been in her ... and did not know where she lived, and of ... never met Mr. C. Frank Fitzgerald or any ... man at the house of Mrs. Jessie Willis. That ... injured and wronged at the continual perseen... by herself by a portion of the newspaper Press of ... City, and deeming it due to herself and to the ... that so deliberate a falsehood as that contained ... articles should be exposed and refuted, de... on the 16th inst., in company with a friend, ... at the residence of Mrs. Jessie Willis, at No. ... West Forty-third-street for the purpose of investi... the matters contained in these articles of the ... slanderer who dares not disclose his name ... public; and deponent pronounces said articles ... in every particular false and maliciously libel... that no part of the house of Mrs. Willis answers ... description of this nameless author; there are no ... doors between the parlors, no books on ... the table, no room up stairs with a bed ... sofa, and a grate for a fire—no back en... in short, the whole of the interior of said ... is widely different from the one described by ... author of the articles in question. That Mrs. ... very promptly gave to deponent the affidavit ... annexed, and which affidavit is true in all its ...

Deponent further says that she has this morning ... in the *Evening Post*, of the 16th inst., what purports to be a card from Emma A. Burdell, declaring ... articles to be "an entire fabrication;" that she ... neither written or sent, or authorized to be sent, ... such, or any card whatever to the *Evening Post*, ... if the conductors of said paper have any such ... in their possession it is a forgery, and probably ... by the author of "Metrimonial Brokerage ... Metropolis;" but deponent now declares said ... to be not only "an entire fabrication," but a ... and malicious libel. EMMA A. BURDELL.

Subscribed and sworn this 18th day of February, ... before me,

C. MINOR,
Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. WILLIS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Jessie Willis, of No. 18 West Forty-third-street, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, makes oath and deposes that she resides at No. 18 ... Forty-third-street aforesaid, and has resided ... the said place since the 15th day of May last past; ... she has seen the articles published in the New-York *Evening Post*, entitled "Matrimonial Brokerage in the Metropolis," and purporting to give a ... of three several interviews between Mrs. ... Burdell and a person represented as C. ... Fitzgerald, of St. Louis, at the house of deponent. Deponent further says that before the 16th ... she had no acquaintance whatever with Mrs. ... Burdell; that she never saw her at any ...; that she was never in the house or office ... deponent to her knowledge; that she never had ... interview with any gentleman at said house or ..., and that said articles are in all of their material ... wholly false, and a groundless and malicious ... MRS. JESSIE WILLIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of ..., 1859. HENRY S. MOORE,
Commissioner of Deeds.

[The above communication and affidavits have ... in type several days, hnt have been crowded ... by the pressure of advertisements and news.]

Mr. S. D. Beekman's Explanation of his Connection with the Sickles Case.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Monday's issue of your paper there are several very ... statements calculated to do my character great ..., and, therefore, I take this means of stating the ...

... paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers ... fortnight now, stating that a Mr. B., of New-York, ... violently in love with Mrs. SICKLES during the ... of Congress a year ago, &c., &c., which I forbore to ... for several reasons, hoping that as only the ini... of my name was used that it would attract but little ... at least in New-York, and I would be spared ... of having my name associated in print ... those of the actors in this tragedy, and at the same ... keeping my friends in Washington, whose ... question I see to possess, would at once pronounce ... But since another has appeared still more ... in his villainous, it is my duty to answer it in full. ... the few acquaintances that I regretted ... in Washington was that of a Mr. ——, ... in the Interior Department, with whom ... quite intimate by meeting him frequently with his wife at Mr. SICKLES' house. ... of Albany he knew my parents and apparently ... a warm interest in me always, but very soon as this ... disclosed, I found him to be, though a man in years ... the meridian of life, in honor far beyond its ... twilight.

... met me one evening at Willard's Hotel and took ... so that we could be unheard by the bystanders, ... the subject of Mr. KEY's attentions to Mrs. ..., in the most confidential tone, making several ... indelicate remarks about Mrs. SICKLES, and asking ... opinion of her on several points.

... though I talked quite guardedly even to him, friend ... thought he was, who had expressed himself very ... and in a manner calculated to injure any lady ... and I had given his remarks circulation, unluckily ... several trifling jokes about the female sex in ... and about her, and to my great surprise I was ... rebuked by Mr. SICKLES himself in his house. ... had received a written statement of specific ... against his wife and Mr. KEY, as circulated by ..., when the only person that I had ever utter... to that could by the liveliest imagination or ... ingenious perversion, be construed into any... derogatory to Mrs. SICKLES was this man. Nor did ... attentions to Mrs. SICKLES awaken any suspi... of my improper intimacy, in my mind, until Mr. ... had my attention to the subject, and then did ... it assume a moment's thought. As to being ... at the time, this is a gratuitous falsehood, originating, undoubtedly, from no one but an inveterate ene... I did not been on any spree at all, nor was I in the ... of drinking but very moderately, and then nearly ... the society of ladies at receptions and parties. ... evening Mrs. SICKLES sent me a note desiring to ... me particularly at 7 o'clock. I called, and found Mrs. ... and a young man, a reporter in the House of ... tatives, seated in the parlor. Mrs. BAOIOLI then ... me for what Mrs. SICKLES desired to see me. ... soon made his appearance, and asked what I ... his wife in connection with Mr. KEY's name. ... him, as I have stated, nothing but trifling ... I had noticed a flirtation going on, that I had ... charges, no facts, no inferences even, injuri... Mrs. SICKLES, but merely generalities, without the ... design or malice, and these to no one but ——, ... regarded as a true friend and almost as an in... his household, so frequently was he there. He ... his information was, but that trifling ... and enraged beyond control, I told Mr. SICKLES, ... impulse of the moment, that what I had said I had ... and was personally responsible for, and left the ... which I never entered afterwards.

... day or so a personal friend of mine and Mr. KEY ... on me, and handed me a note from Mr. KEY, denying ... I was responsible for the vile calumnies that ... attributed to me. I immediately answered ..., stating that they were pure fabrications. False... was all that ever passed between Mr. KEY ... I made no retraction, for I had none to ... have a copy of the charges that Mr. —— im... to me now in my possession, which was handed to ... the same time as the note, and they are so serious ... (that no one but a lunatic could think of ... let alone giving them public circula... he possessed the most undoubted proofs of ... No one endowed with one grain of fore... could ever be so imprudent, especially in ...

... I met Mr. —— at Willard's Hotel, and ... I rushed towards him with a cane in ... to apply it to him promptly, at the ... bestowing several just but rather harsh epi... upon him, when he pleaded so winningly for me to go ... the street and adjust the matter that I went, desist... the affair for Mr. SICKLES' sake as private ..., who had been very kind to me, and I there ... my compliments, and again received so many ... to be calm and he would settle the matter ... He had grossly wronged me; he then said that he ... not injure my character for anything, that he was ... beside himself, &c., and solemnly promised to ... everything on paper the next day, which he did ... nor meet me according to promise. Then I sent ... he answered it, making another engage... which he did not keep, and so it went on repeated... and as often breaking his promises, until I ... to return suddenly to New-York to attend ... affairs without seeing ——.

... have challenged him, but I considered that it ... be degrading myself so low a degree to have it ... in Washington society that I had condescended to ... a challenge to an object (that I ascertained soon to ... incompetent) who was despised by those that I did ... it consorting for myself.

... meanwhile I shall let Mr. SICKLES an ample apology, ... the matter as here stated, although Mr. ... not demand it.

Very Respectfully,
STEPHEN D. BEEKMAN, JR., New-York.

The French Emperor and War.

From the European Times.

The actions of a man of this kind baffle all calculation. A believer in destiny, like his uncle, he is swayed by the motives which influence ordinary men. You cannot guage his conduct as you would that of a person who weighs the bearings of every question, and reckons all the chances of success and failure. And, in truth, his previous career has been so marvellous in its phases that his predilection for the supernatural and the incalculable may be pardoned. Dreams of military glory rise before his heated imagination, and he is impressed with the belief that to him is confided the task of remodeling the map of Europe. We receive, therefore, without distrust the statement that he will take the field in person with CANROBERT for his subaltern, and the probability is that we are on the verge of a war the direst and bloodiest which has ever stained the annals of modern Europe. There is one slight satisfaction, one gleam of sunshine in the dark picture—it cannot last long. Two or three campaigns, at the most, must decide the issue, and bring the belligerents to their last gasp. Russia, the greatest military power in Europe, was reduced to the verge of ruin, only recently, by two campaigns, and France was exhausted, although she was one of the victors.

Two men, William Whatley and Dr. P. H. Brassel, have of late made a business of going into the counties of Georgia, examining the county records to find what farmer has given in too low an estimate of his property, and then informing, getting $10 for every $100 that the estimates were too low. They made $40,000 ont of one county—Cobb—in this way.

[Advertisement.]

EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL!—So it undoubtedly is. ALBERTS' drama of "the Harvest Home," to be repeated at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening by the new and celebrated company, is one of the most exciting and beautiful things ever presented to the public.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS IT?—What has occasioned this remarkable excitement? Why this eager crowd? Where are the police? Be quiet, old gentleman, these well-dressed, intelligent people are only anxions to procure a Knox Hat of the Spring Style. Price $4. KNOX's establishment is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills do not merely suppress disease and leave it to break ont again, but by expelling its *cause* from the system, their cures are not less permanent than rapid. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 15.

$50,000	U. S. 5s '74	103¾	170	Erie Railroad	11¾
5,000	U. S. 6s '65	101¾	100	do b 10	11¾
4,000	Ohio S. 6s '86	108¾	150	do	11¾
1,000	Mich. 6s	101¾	100	do b60	11¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	25	Hnd. R'lv. R. R. b60	31¾
20,000	do b30	90¾	250	do	31¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	98	400	Harlem Railroad	12¼
5,000	Miss. State 6s	85½	300	Har. R. R. pref	39
10,000	do at 60	85¾	10	Sixth-av. Railroad	127
15,000	do	85¾	400	Brook'n City R. R.	113¾
15,000	do s30	85¾	100	Reading R. R.	48½
5,000	do s60	85½	100	do	49¾
1,500	Brook'n C. W. L.	101¾	15	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. b. '75	101½	150	do b60	15½
1,000	Erie B. R. 4th m	57	100	do s10	15
1,000	Mich. C. RR. 8 ⅌ c. int m. s. f. bds	97¾	165	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s	46
10,500	Ill. Cen. RR. bds	90¾	50	do	47
5,000	do s30	90	100	do b60	46¾
10,000	do s60	90	100	do b30	46
22,000	La C. & M. l. g. b	17	150	do b3	46½
25	Phœnix Bank	110	50	Ill. Cen. R. B. b60	68¾
5	Market Bank	106¾	50	do s30	68¾
13	Merchants' Bank	112½	100	do opg	68¾
40	Del. & H. Canal Co.	99	50	do opg	68¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	81	100	do b30	68¾
280	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	76	100	Galena & Chicago R.	63¾
350	do	76¾	850	do	63¾
50	do b30	76¾	300	do b60	63¾
100	do	76¾	100	do s30	63¾
50	do b30	76¾	100	do s30	63¾
20	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	26¾	100	do	63¾
260	do b30	26¾	300	do s60	26
100	do	26¾	100	do b60	26¾
50	do s60	26¾	300	do	26¾
150	Canton Co.	19½	100	do b60	26¾
850	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79½	433	Chi. & Rk. R. R.	59¾
150	do b30	79¾	100	do	59¾
150	do b3	79¾	100	do b60	59¾
200	do c	79¾	250	do s10	59¾
200	do b60	79¾	300	do s15	59¾
100	do b40	79¾	10	Mil & Miss. R. R.	9
20	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	32½	50	do	8¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	98	1000	Erie Railroad b60	11¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91	500	do	11¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	85½	100	Reading R. R. s30	49¾
10,000	Hnd. Riv. R. 1st M.	102¾	200	do s3	49¾
5,000	N. J Cen. 2d M. Bs.	97	150	Panama Railroad	117
10,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	17	50	Ill. Cen. R. R. s60	67½
1,000	Ill. Freel'd Bs	91¼	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾
75	Chatham Bank	92	100	do s30	51¾
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	99	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	15
25	Pacific M. S. Co. s3	74¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	46¾
5	Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	99¾	50	do s10	46
50	do s30	99	50	do	46
300	Cumb. Pref.	23½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R. b60	68¾
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	79½	400	do	68¾
300	do	79½	600	do s10	68¾
100	do b30	79¾	400	do s10	68¾
100	do s15	79¾	50	Clev & Tol. RR.	26¾
50	do s30	79¾	200	C. & R. I. R. R.	59¾
50	do b30	79¾	50	do s30	59¾
200	do s3	79¾	5	do	60
200	do b60	79¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	8¾
350	do	79¾	50	do	8
100	do s10	79¾			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,310	Gt. W. In. S. of '57	70	14 Mechanics' Bank 117
560	Sun M. In. S. of '53	73¾	100 Peoples' Bank 404
12	H. R. R. B. Co	31	14 Bank of New-York 107¾
35	N. Y. & E. R. Co.	11	24 Water Q. & M. Co. 81
10	Os. & S. R. R. Co.	72½	25 Mer. Mn'l Ins. Co. 100
11	Wster. & Ro. R. R. Co	58	2 Home F. Ins. Co. 168
30	Mer. Ex. Bank	100	10 Merchants' F. I. Co. 170
15	Merchants' Bank	112	10 Hope F. I. Co. 104
7	Indem. F. I Co.	98	6 Metropoli'n F. I. Co. 119¼

TUESDAY, March 15—P. M.

The Stock Exchange closed this afternoon somewhat unsettled in tone and at prices varying but slightly from the closing sales of Monday. The speculative sellers continue to predominate, bnt were less confident in their movements today, owing to the general look of the market against any important further decline at present. The fact seems to be that whenever prices yield 1@2 ⅌ cent., after a pretty stiff market, the *short* sales are redoubled at the lower point, and the fresh contracts accumulate out of all proportion to the supply of Stock on the Street, when up goes the market again. This has been the case frequently of late on the Western shares, and the free sales of several descriptions on the fall of Saturday and Monday seem now to promise no exception to the remark. The contracts were further multiplied to-day, without effecting a further decline, and some surprise, if not disappointment, was felt this morning that prices held so steady after the very heavy closing of Monday afternoon. New-York Central was made to work in sympathy with the Western list, and while the cash stock was firm at 79¾, time bargains were made at from 79¼@79½ ⅌ cent. Erie Shares lost part of the advance of yesterday, and parties who then refused to contract at 12 ⅌ cent. were sellers at 11¼@¾ ⅌ cent. Panama was steady at 117, and Pacific Mail at 76¼@76¾@77 ⅌ cent. Reading closed firm, at 48¾ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central shares fell off to 68¼ ⅌ cent., cash, or for the opening of transfers, and 67½ seller 60 days. The general Share list at the close this afternoon, ae remarked at the outset of this report, was steady in prices, but unsettled in the temper of the dealings.

In the new Federal Stock there was more activity, and the sales amount to $350,000 at 103¾ ⅌ cent., and that price bid for more at the close. In State Stocks, also, there was a firmer feeling, particularly for Missourie, the announcement being made by telegraph from St. Lonis that the present Legislature have voted down all the movements to increase tho State aid to the Railwaye at the present seseion. The stock closed at 85¾; Tennesseee 91 and Virginias 98 ⅌ cent. In Rail way Bonds, business was donc in Illinois Central Constructions at 90¼ and Free Lands at 91¼ ⅌ cent. We understand that the German holders of the Erie Second Mortgage, through their Frankfort Committee, have sent forward $470,000 for extension five yeara under the proposed terms of the New-York mansgement. In reference to the disputed California State Bonds, a Committee of the Stock Exchange reporled the following facts to day.

"In January, 1858, $22 251 of warrants were forwarded through Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., examined by the State Treasurer and regularly funded. In the eneuing October it was discovered that these warrants were a portion of an amount for which bonde had been previously issued, and for that reason the State Treasurer refnsea to pay the coupons of the bonds. It is not claimed by the State Treasurer that their bonda were stolen. He admits that he issued them himself, and whatever blame there is in the matter attaches to the State of California. It appears that the fraud was not discovered until four months after the sale of the bonds. In view of the above facts, your Committee are of opinion that the last buyers have no remedy as against the broker from whom they purchased, and therefore recommend that their complaint be dismissed. The Committee have been unable to obtain a complete list of bonde issued as above stated, but report the following numbers as part of the same, viz: 259 to 268, both inclusive, and 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1366, 1368, 1369."

There was a disposition in particular quartere this forenoon to tighten the rates for money, on temporary loan, owing to the free demand noliced yesterday for account of the new Federal Stock, the last payments on which were due in course this day. Some further preliminary arrangements were understood to have been made at Bank, and with private leaders, to complete these payments, bnt these were cancelled later in the day, in consequence of a countermanding dispatch from Washington, to the effect that the Secretary will postpone $1,500 000 (or the remainder now due on the $10,000,000 of the 24th January) until mid-Summer, if agreeable, at the option of the takers. This averts all further inward payments at New-York for the present, the balance this afternoon being up to $9,302,735. At the close of business Money was again quite easy, and some demand loans were made among the brokers as low as 4 ⅌ cent. The receipts of the Sub-Treasury for the day were $223,001, of which $177,705 on account of the Loan of Jan. 24, and the payments $121,524. The export demand for Bullion for the *Europa* to-morrow, as far as we are advised, reaches $540,000. Altogether the probability seems to be that the Bank Average, on the Specie line, has about touched its minimum, and the Sub-Treasury its maximum for the present. Discounts to-day are much the same as last week. Short Bills continue comparatively scarce at 5 ⅌ cent. for select names. A number of the prominent banking firms in the Foreign and New-Orleans Exchanges this season are being drawn upon from the Cotton ports almost exclusively at sight, and very short sight, instead of 60 days, as customary at this season of the year. The sales of Cotton at New-Orleans alone last week foot up nearly *a hundred thousand bales*, and one firm in this City had advice hy telegraph that they were drawn upon for a million of dollars at sight, hy a single mail, to reimbnrse for purchases of English hills. We have rather an interesting packet this week, the *Europa* sailing direct to-morrow, in the way of Exchange. The remittances are understood to be unusually large, the demand heing met with uniform freedom at 109¾ at 60 daye sight, and 110¼ at 3 days eight, by Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., and yesterday and this morning by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and others were free sellers on the ssme terme. The market left off steady. Francs were f.5.3¾@f.5.12. Thcso large transactions will tend, on steamer day, to further relax the supply of Money on the Street. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern porta thia week we understand to be 114,000 hales.

The New-York books for snbscription to the Chicago Loan and Trust Company, Capital $1,000,000, are now opened at the Bsnk of the Republic. A pamphlct copy of the charter, which is a liberal, though well-guarded one, and the names and mercantile standing and responsibility of managers, may be had on application to either the President or Caehier of the Bank of the Republic. The authorized rate of interest in Illinoia is 10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum.

The following is the comparative statement of Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Porte for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week	$1,880,354	$1,505,968	$1,494,733
Previous receipts	11,040,944	9,916,193	8,935,615
Since Jan 1	$12,921,298	$11,421,161	$10,430,648

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the ratee current at the Banking office of Meesrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ½
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	½@ ¾
Interior Maryland	—@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@ ¾
Sonth Carolina and Georgia	½@ ¾
North Carolina	¼@1
Virginia	—@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	—@1¾
Michigan	—@ ½
Tennessee	¼@1
Free Indiana	—@1¼
Mobile	—@ ½
Louisiana	—@ ¼
Canada	—@ ¼

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	86	90
120 acre warrants per acre	80	85
160 acre warrants per acre	84	89

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ⅌ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ⅌ Franc	18c.

Silver.

Buying.		Buying.	
Mexican Dollars	06¾@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	12@ —	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per os	25@ —
Five franc pieces	98¾@—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	10@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
German Crowns	08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	3 84@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Gnilder pcs	3 88@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl'nns	70@16 90
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 70@15 90
Old Am. Half Dols.	06¾@—	Gold. Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols	02¾@—		

The movements in Stocks and Money during the past two weeks, Messrs. DECOPPET & Co., in their circular for the *Europa*, refer to thus:

"The buoyancy and activity in the Stock Market, which we noticed in our circular of 1st inst., gave way to a reaction on Railroad Sharee, which does not yet seem to have run its course. The market for State Stocks and Railroad Bonds has been irregular, some descriptions having advanced, whilst others have declined. The tenor of the political news received from Europe during the last two weeks has not been sufficiently decisive to materially affect the movements of our Stock Exchange. State Stocks—Virginia 6s have risen 1¼; Tenneesee 6s, ⅝, and Indiana 5s, ¾ ⅌ cent. Missouri 6s have declined ⅝, and California 7s 2½ ⅌ cent. The fall on the last named is owing to the refusal by the State to pay the interest on a small smount of bonds of 1858, alleged to have been issued on improper warrants. Government 5s of 1874 have been in better demaad, at a slight advance; the closing quotation is 103¼. City and County Bonds.—Transactiona have been on a moderate scale, and principally in Brooklyn 6s, Chicago Water Loan 6s and St. Louis City 6s, without change in prices. We also note sales of Lonisville 6s (Railroad) at a slight decline, of Memphis 6s at 68, and of Milwaukee City Municipal 7s at 70, the sellers retaining the overdue Coupons. Railroad Bonds—Have been inactive, hut prices for the greater part have advanced. Illinois Central Construction 7s have advanced 1¼ ⅌ cent.; do, Freeland, ½; Michigan Central 8s, ½; Michigan Southern, 1st mort., 1; Erie 2d mort., ¾ and Erie 4th mort., 2 ⅌ cent. The unsecured bonds of the Erie Railroad have declined 2½@3 and Galena and Chicago, 1st mort., ½ ⅌ cent. There have been sales of Dslaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mortgage, at 89; an advance of 1 ⅌ cent.; of Hannibal and St. Joseph 7s at 73, an advance of 3 ⅌ cent., and of Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage, at 78; a decline of 2 ⅌ cent. Railroad Shares—The speculative shares are generally lower. The decline is 3 ⅌ cent. on Chicago and Rock Island; 3¼ on Cleveland and Toledo; 2 on Erie; 2⅞ on Galena and Chicago; 1⅝ on Illinois Central; 3½ on Michigan Southern; 1¼ on Michigan Central; 3¼ on Milwaukee and Mississippi; 1⅞ on New-York Central; ¾ on Panama, and 1⅞ ⅌ cent. on Reading. Salss of Little Miami have taken plsce at 87¾@88; of Indianapolis and Cincinnati, at 59; of Stonington at 63, and of Harlem preferred at 40@38¾. Monsy is still more abundant; short loans, 4@5; indorsed paper, 5¾@7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. Exchange on Europe—Except with Banker's bills, the market has been but poorly euppllied. The principal sales of Sterling have been at 109¾@109⅞; and of Francs, at f.5.12½.

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, remarks:

"In bnsiness matters, also, everything is well and easy; and, in fine, there is very little for the financial observer to write abont in this market. The only item worth noticing, indeed, is the continued decling of our bank epecie, which on Saturday was but little more than *six millions*, showing a falling off of nearly three and a half millions from the maximum holding of 1858. Money continues to be tolerably active at 6 ⅌ cent., theugh it can be had on call at 5, by certain favored people. New-York funds have receatly been in less urgent demand in State-street, but the balance is strongly against this city. For all we can perceive, the adverse tide is likely to continue for some time longer."

Philadelphia Banks, March 14, 1859.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,760,000	$833,000	$1,930,000	$290,000
North America	1,079,428	696,909	1,985,609	261,780
Farm. & Mech.	4,019,698	1,967,216	2,969,908	423,515
Commercial	1,601,000	379,000	983,000	141,000
Mechanics'	1,847,955	338,541	1,686,433	165,144
N. Liberties	1,451,000	383,000	1,004,000	136,000
Sonthwark	928,051	272,596	693,842	95,005
Kensington	788,967	154,078	583,560	103,200
P. Township	841,068	190,917	611,791	107,940
Western	1,507,777	388,188	1,103,724	124,240
Man. & Mech	1,238,725	189,145	701,235	143,845
Commerce	672,986	184,544	471,143	86,860
Girard	1,997,727	268,565	763,159	213,750
Tradesmen's	644,175	161,317	574,119	102,573
Consolidation	468,025	103,155	268,145	93,906
City	850,594	174,144	456,382	125,195
Commonwealth	396,966	135,286	284,653	132,915
Corn Exchange	276,670	76,275	194,780	89,230
Union	318,742	83,287	187,746	74,566
Total, March 15	$26,685,873	6,046,148	16,703,049	2,900,892
Total, March 7	26,719,383	5,926,714	16,012,765	2,901,337

Real Estate....TUESDAY, March 15.

By order of Court, Mr. MULLER sold premisee known as No. 33 Troy-street; the dimensions not easily described. PHILENA OSBER, $8,000.

By order of Court, Mr. LUDLOW sold No. 34 Stanton-street, 22x100 feet. HY. S. VALENTINE, $6,000.

Mr. L. also sold Nos. 138 and 132 Greene-street, east side, between Prince and Houston streets, each 19 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. S. D. ROBERTS, $5,700 and $6,100.

There was other property struck down to-day, but as we have no evidence that it was actually sold, we decline reporting it.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold a piece of land situate on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenna and Ninety-third-street, 44 feet 5 inches front on Eighth-avenue, 248 feet front on Ninety-third-street, and 54 feet rear for $12,000, being an advance of $1,000 paid for the same piece about five weeks since, when it was sold by the same brokers for $12,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will fill orders for United States Coupon 5 ⅌ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ¼ ⅌ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Prodnce since our last have been: 82 bbls. Ashes; 11,395 bbls. and 134 sacks Flour; 2,896 bushels Oats; 1,039 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and depressed at $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after to-day, sales having been made of 750 bags Java, part at 15c.; 50 bags Jamaica, at 11¾c.; 400 bags Rio, at 11½c.; 600 bags Rio, (skimmings,) at 10¾c.; and 70 bags St. Domingo, at 9¾c., ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 80,733 packages,—including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 43,500 mats and 5,025 bags Java; 16,458 bags Rio; 6,880 bags Maracaibo; 3,000 bags St. Domingo; 2,970 bags Laguayra; 2,500 bags Manilla; and 400 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Has been quite dull to-day, sales having been confined to 600 sales, at former rates.

DRY GOODS—We have been informed that the Bates' Mills Company have disposed of their entire stock of Cottonades to one of the leading jobbing houses of this City. This extensive sale will be likely to influence the market favorably for holders of such goods.

DYEWOODS—The week's business Messrs. BARTON & STACKER notice thus: "Dullness has been the prevailing characteristic in this branch of trade. Woods of all descriptions being in limited demand. Exporters are almost entirely ont of the market, and the home trade le buying in comparatively smalllots. Although the stock can by no means be called large, it is fully sufficient for present pnrposes. It is bnt fair to add, that the receipts are light and hnt little is reported on the way. Thia is particularly true as regards Fustic, and holders are not pressing sales. The following parcels have changed hands: 95 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $14 37½; about 140 do. at $14 50; and 200 tons Coastwood, at $26@$27 50 on time."

FISH—Dry Cod are less freely offered, and are in demand, at $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ cwt. Mackerel finds ready buyers, including No. 1 Massachusetts, at $16@$16 25; and No. 3 do., do., at $10 ⅌ barrel. Herring are in limited reqnest at languid prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet to day for State and Western Flour. The demand is restricted, the home trade being the principal buyers. These purchase only such lots as they need immediately. Speculators are not disposed to operate freely at prsvailing rates. Pricee exhibit no important changes. Sales 7,000 barrels, in lots, within our revised range.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl	4 20@	5 10
Superfine State	5 50@	5 80
Extra State	6 50@	5 80
Superfine Western	5 60@	5 95
Fancy Ohio	6 00@	6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65@	7 60
Fancy Genesee	6 80@	6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 20@	8 75

Southern Flour is very moderately inquired for at uniform quotatione. Salee to day, 1,200 barrels, in lots, at $5 25@$6 75 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 80@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brande, ⅌ bbl. Canadian has been offered and purchased, sparingly, at $6 70@$7 50 for extra brands ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 65@$4 25 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in reqnest, at $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; and $19 75@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in pretty good demand at uniform quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand, and is quoted firm; sales to-day 25,000 bushels, including fair White Michigan, at $1 60; poor to good mixed Western, at $1 37@$1 46; unsound Chicago Spring, at $1 10; and mixed Long Island, at $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn is unsettled; the advanced pricee claimed by holders tend to check business; the inquiry le less animated; sales have been reported of small lots, at 86c.@91e. for new White and Yell

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2337. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

Reconstruction of the British Ministry.

THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL

Warlike Omens from the Continent.

The Pope Demands the Evacuation of His Territories.

RECEPTION OF LORD COWLEY UNFAVORABLE.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton Improved—Breadstuffs Active—Consols 95 1-4.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PEARSE, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10½ o'clock on the 2d of March, arrived here early yesterday morning.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived out at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 27.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Several modifications had taken place in the British Cabinet. Mr. WALPOLE, the Home Secretary, and Mr. HENLEY, the President of the Board of Trade, had resigned on account of differences of opinion with regard to the Reform bill. Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT was expected to succeed to the Home Office, and Lord DONOUGHMORE to the Presidency (he has hitherto been Vice-President) of the Board of Trade. Lord MARCH will replace Mr. ESTCOURT as President of the Poor Law Board.

The *Daily News* says there were rumors of further secessions from the Cabinet, in which the names of the Marquis of SALISBURY and Mr. C. B. ADDERLEY were included.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st inst., Messrs. WALPOLE and HENLEY both explained the reasons for their retirement from the Cabinet. As anticipated differences of opinion upon the Reform question caused their secession.

The reported resignation of the Marquis of SALISBURY is not confirmed on the 1st. His Lordship paid two visits to the Earl of DERBY, and remained in consultation a considerable time.

Lord LORAINE does not purpose going to Northumberland, as the occasion of his reelection, as there is not likely to be any opposition.

Mr. FITZGERALD said the correspondence with the United States respecting the right of visit would probably be laid on the table in a few days. He also stated that negotiations with the French Government regarding the introduction of Indian Coolies into the French Colonies had been resumed.

A bill taxing the dock property of Liverpool, and thereby imposing increased burdens on shipping entering that port, was rejected.

Mr. LINDSAY, in a long speech upon the depressed state of the shipping interest, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the same. After some debate the motion was agreed to.

The subsidy granted to the Galway line is of £70,000 a year for semi-monthly trips. A correspondent states that these trips are to be distributed alternately between Boston and Nortolk—New-York being omitted from the schedule.

The English mail steamer *Prince Frederick William* got aground as she was entering Calais harbor during a storm. Three passengers were drowned; one of them was a Mr. J. B. BRAYNER, of Canada. The vessel remained ashore, but hopes were entertained of getting her off.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January show, as compared with Jannary, 1858, when the commercial crisis was complete, the very large augmentation of £2,371,823, or 33 per cent., in the valne of the exports. The chief increase was in cotton manufactures and metals.

It is stated that the offered guarantee of 8 per cent. to the Atlantic Telegraph Company is accompanied by a stipulation for its cessation whenever the line is not in working order.

The report that a baronetcy was to be conferred on Mr. SAMUEL CUNARD is confirmed, and the appointment had been made.

In the Honse of Commons, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. KINGLAKE gave notice, that on the 8th of March he would call the attention of the House to the correspondence relating to the *Charles et Georges* affair, and would move for the papers relating thereto.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN OF REFORM.

Bill Introduced by Mr. Disraeli—Points of the Bill—Opinions of the London Press—Ministerial Meeting.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons, upon the 28th ultimo, rose to explain and ask leave to introduce the promised Parliamentary Reform hill. [The house was filled in every part. A large number of Peers occupied the gallery set apart for their use, and in their midst was Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister.] Mr. DISRAELI commenced hy reviewing the history of the reform question since the cardinal evenis of 1832; and although he admitted the importance of population and property, he gave a variety of reasons why representation based npon these grounds would not answer, and contended that the principle of representation founded upon population was limited, fallacious and entirely erroneous, and had nothing novel about it. The principles of the proposed Ministerial Measure he stated to be as follows: "In respect to boroughs, it is intended to create a new franchise, by conferring it upon those who derive £10 a year from Government, India or Bank stock, as well as upon those who had £60 for a year in a savings bank, pensions for naval, military and civil services to the amount of £20 a year, and dwellers in parts of houses paying a rent eqnal to 8s per week. The bill also proposes an educational franchise, hy conferring votes upon the under graduates of all the universities, ministers of all religious denominations, (subject to regulations,) all members of the legal profession, registered medical men, and a certain class of schoolmasters. In respect of counties the hill proposes to establish identity of suffrage between the counties and the boroughs, and giving to the forty-shilling freeholder the right of voting for the borough in which he resides instead of voting for the county in virtus of that freehold. It is not proposed to fully disfranchise any place at present represented, but it is intended to reduce the representation of fifteen small boroughs from two to one member each, and to the fifteen seats so vacated—eight of them to certain counties, and the remaining seven to large boroughs not at present represented. All voting to be done by means of voting papers, and a register to be kept of all qualified voters. Mr. DISRAELI concluded by earnestly recommending the measure to the impartial consideration of the House. He was greeted with lond cheers at the termination of his speech, which occupied three-and-a-quarter hours in its delivery.

Several members forthwith proceeded to attack the bill, including Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. BRIGHT, &c. Mr. DISRAELI said that Irish and Scotch bills would also be introduced. He fixed the 21st of March for the second reading of the bill.

OUTLINE OF THE BILL.

The following is the semi-official synopsis of the principal features of the new Reform bill:

QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Future Rights of voting in Counties and Boroughs defined.—Every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall have any one of the several qualifications hereinafter specified, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote in the election of a member or members for the county, or if within the limits of a borough, then in the election of a member or members in the borough where, in the case of qualifications arising out of lands or tenements, such lands or tenements shall be situate, and where in all other cases such persons shall reside.

The qualifications above referred to are as follows:

1. Freeholds of Inheritance.—Who shall be beneficially entitled, as owner or as mortgagee in possession, at law or in equity, to an estate of inheritance in lands or tenements of freehold tenure, of the clear yearly value over and above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, of not less than forty shillings.

2. Copyholds of Inheritance.—Or shall be so beneficially entitled to an estate of inheritance in lands or tenements of copyhold, or any other tenure whatever except freehold, of such clear yearly value as aforesaid, of not less than five pounds.

3. Estates for Lives.—Or shall be so beneficially entitled to an estate for any life or lives in lands or tenements, of any tenure of such clear yearly value as aforesaid, of not less than five pounds.

4. For Years.—Or shall be so beneficially entitled to a term originally granted for not less than thirty years in lands or tenements, of any tenure, of such clear yearly value as aforesaid, of not less than five pounds.

5. Tenant Occupiers.—Or shall occupy as tenant any such lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds.

6. Lodgers.—Or shall occupy any apartments in, or portion of a house, whether furnished or unfurnished, for which he shall have paid a rent of not less than eight shillings per week, or per annum, to an amount of twenty pounds.

7. Annual Income from Personal Property.—Or shall be in the beneficial enjoyment of a yearly income arising from the personal property following, that is to say: from any annuity granted by the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, or any dividends or interest from the Parliamentary stocks or funds of the United Kingdom, or from the stocks, shares, or bonds of the East India Company, or of the Bank of England, standing in his own name, of not less amount per annum than ten pounds.

8. Incoms from Pensions, Superannuations, &c.—Or shall be in the beneficial enjoyment of an income arising from any pension, pay, or superannuation allowance, in respect of any past employment by such person in any department of Her Majesty's naval, military, East Indian, or civil service, and who shall no longer be permanently employed therein, amounting to not less per annum than twenty pounds.

9. Savings Bank Deposit.—Or shall hold, and shall be beneficially entitled to a deposit in some savings bank, established in England or Wales, under the provisions of the Act of the ninth year of His late Majesty [King GEORGE IV., cap. 92, to the amount of sixty pounds.

10. Educational Qualifications.—Or shall possess one or other of the qualifications following, that is to say:

Graduates.—Who shall be a graduate of any university in the United Kingdom.

Clergy of the Church of England.—Or an ordained priest or deacon of the Church of England.

Other Ministers.—Or a minister of any other religious denomination appointed either alone or with not more than one colleague, to the charge of any chapel or place of worship, and officiating as the minister thereof.

Barristers.—Or a barrister-at-law, or sergeant at-law, in any of the inns of Court in England, or a certificated pleadar or conveyancer.

Attorneys and Solicitors.—Or a certificated attorney, or solicitor, or proctor in England and Wales.

Medical Profession.—Or a member of the medical profession, registered under the provisions of "The Medical act," 1858.

Certificated Schoolmasters.—Or a schoolmaster holding a certificate from the Committee of Her Majesty's Council on Education.

11. Reserving Rights of Freemen, &c.—Or who shall be entitled to be registered for any county, city, or borough, in respect of any estate for life in freehold lands or tenements of which he shall be seized at the time of the passing of this act, or in respect of any qualification, as freeholder burgage tenant, burgess, freeman, liveryman, or otherwise, reserved or defined in the 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, and 35th sections of the act of the second year of the reign of His late Majesty King WILLIAM IV. cap. 45.

RESTRICTIONS AND OBJECTIONS.

IV. Tenant Occupiers may claim to be rated.—Every person occupying any lands or tenements in any county or borough shall have the same right to claim to be rated to the relief of the poor as is given by the 30th section of the said act passed in the second year of the reign of his late Majesty King WILLIAM IV., and the provisions of the act passed in the 15th year of her Majesty, chapter 14, shall be applicable to all persons so claiming, except that the 20th day of December and the 25th day of June shall be the periods fixed in lieu of the 6th day of January and the 20th day of July respectively.

VI. Provision as to joint ownership or occupation and to prevent undue splitting of votes.—Where any such premises shall be jointly owned or occupied by more persons than one, each of such joint owners or occupiers shall be entitled to be so registered, in case the clear yearly value thereof, as aforesaid, shall be sufficient when divided by the number of such owners or occupiers, to give to each of such joint owners or occupiers, as the case may be, a sum of not less than the amount before specified, as constituting a qualification to vote, in the case of such owner and occupier, respectively, but not otherwise; provided, always, that no greater number of persons shall be entitled to be registered in respect of any freehold, copyhold or leasehold interest in the same premises than shall be equal to two voters for every single tenement or undivided plot of land, unless they shall have derived the same by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion as aforesaid, or unless they shall be *bona fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.

VII. Lodgers to make Claim Annually.—In order to entitle any person to be placed on any register of voters in respect of his occupation of apurtments in, or the portion of any house, such person shall, on or before the twenty-fifth day of July in each year, send to the overseers of the parish or township in which such house shall be situate, a claim, according to the form numbered 5, in the schedule B to this act annexed, with the declaration therein contained, and signed and witnessed therein as required.

By clause LII. the payment of traveling expenses of voters is declared illegal. It is worded as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any candidate at any election to pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, either to the voter himself or to any other person; and if such candidate, or any person on his behalf, and with his authority, shall pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, such payment shall be deemed to be an illegal payment within the meaning of the "Corrupt Practices Preventiou Act, 1854."

PARTIAL DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The following towns, at present having two representatives, are in future to return only one member: Houiton, Harwich, Richmond, Lymington, Knaresborough, Thetford, Evesham, Marlborough, Lndlow, Leominster, Malden, Tewkesbury, Totuess, Wells, Andover.

NEW CONSTITUENCIRE.

Lancashire is to be formed into three divisions, the West Riding of Yorkshire into three divisions, Middlesex into two divisions—each divisiou returning two members.

The following seven towns are to be constituted parliamentary borough, each returning one member: West Bromwich, Birkenhead, Burley, Stalybridge, Croyden, Gravesend, Hartlepool.

Boroughs which have overgrown their limits are to be extended.

Members holding offices of profit under the Crown are not to be required to vacate their seats on acceptance of another office.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The London papers of the 2d inst, abound in criticisms upon the hill. The *Daily News* terms the ministerial measure a crazy project. The *Advertiser* declaims against it as a preposterous and audacious measnre. The *Herald* mildly insists that the bill has been framed in an impartial spirit, and offers a judicious settlement of a tedious controversy. That the extreme radical party should be disappointed, is no more than might have been expected. They desire not reform, hnt revolntion, and the *Herald* thinks it rather remarkable that Lord JOHN RUSSELL should have lent them his influence. The *Post* says the hill pretly accurately corresponds to what Mr. DISRAELI promised the farmers that a Reform bill of his should be. It would, he told them, he made subservient to a restoration of Conservative influence in the House of Commons.

The *Post*, after objecting to some details, especially those in reference to freeholders residing in boroughs, adds: "We are at a loss to understand in what other manner such a hill is likely to operate, than to stimulate agitation for a new measure."

The *Times* hints that no doubt Mr. DISRAELI has left some of his work to be done hy the House, and particularly hy the diligent hands of his numerous antagonists.

Neither the House nor the natiou could be expected to assent all at once to a sentimental scruple, to disfranchising one single borough.

The *Times* supposes that the bill will at least be read a second time.

The Reformers, who have gathered so often about Mr. LOCKE KING, or any one who proposed any extension of the franchise, can scarcely oppose the second reading, unless they think it wiser to wait and agitate five or six years for a better.

The *Star* describes the hill as a compromise of party forces instead of being (at least an installment of popular claims. Its authors have evidently calculated on ouriding by Parliamentary support public dissatisfaction.

MEETING OF LORD DERBY'S SUPPORTERS.

The meetiug of the Conservative party, called hy Lord DERBY yeeterday, was attended hy upwards of two hundred members, and it was resolved that the hill presented by Mr. DISRAELI on Monday night should receive their support.

The *Times* says this gathering is certainly larger than is at obtained by any other statesman, or probably by the two Whig leaders combined.

The *Herald* speaks of the unanimity which prevailed at the above meeting.

The *Daily News* says that Lord DERBY stated that if upon the second reading or upon any main clause of the bill in Committee they found themselves in a minority, he should unhesitatingly advise the Queen to dissolve Parliament. Among the clauses whose rejection his lordship is said to have pointed out as fatal to the measure was that regarding the disfranchisement of the county votes of freeholders in towns. This is a challenge to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

STATE OF THE WAR QUESTION.

As Seen from England—State of the Money Markets—Aspect of Affairs in France—The Movement in Italy—Germany and Austria—Mission of Lord Cowley.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—EVACUATION OF ROME.

On the 28th ult., in the House of Lords, the Earl of CLARENDON said: I wish to call the attention of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to a discrepancy which appeared in the statements which were made on Friday night by the noble lord in that House and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in another place, the importance of which I think the noble lord will readily admit. On Friday night the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "I have satisfaction in informing the noble lord and the house that we have received communications which give us reason to believe that ere long the Roman States will be evacuated hy the French and Austrian troops, and that, too, with the concurrence of the Papal Government. Under these circumstances Lord COWLEY, who enjoys the entire confidence of her Majesty's Government, has repaired to Vienna in a confidential capacity. The house will not expect me to enter into details as to the precise character of his mission, or of the instructions which her Majesty has been pleased to give him. Enongh for me to say that his mission is one of peace and conciliation." The only difference from that is that the French and Austrian Governments had determined to evacuate the Papal Territories, and that the Papal Government approved of their doing so; and that this was the impression produced upon the House of Commons is clear, from what was said immediately after by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He said: "I rejoice to find that her Majesty's Government have taken that view of their position. [Hear.] I think it was an advantage which was not to be forgotten. But, in the next place, we have heard from the right honorable gentleman not only that declaration, but that advantages have already flowed from the interposition which has taken place, [cheers;] that it is the intention of those great powers to evacuate the Roman Territories—that it is also the intention of her Majesty's Government, through Lord COWLEY, to interpose at Vienna with such influence as in their opinion may be most conducive to the general peace." Now, that was, no donbt, the impression made upon the House, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer took no steps either to contradict or to modify the view which Lord JOHN RUSSELL took of the statement, that impression remains. Bnt a short time afterwards in this house the nohle lord said, in answer to a qnestion put by a right reverend prelate, "I have no objection to state that her Majesty's Government have received communications which give them reason to believe that within no distant period of time the armies of France and Austria will be withdrawn from the Papal States at the request of the Pontifical Government." The Chancellor of the Exchequer said they would be withdrawn with the "concurrence" of the Government of Rome, my noble friend says it will be at the "request" of the Pontifical Government. The discrepancy is quite clear, and may be of very great importance; because, if the French and Austrian Governments have agreed to withdraw their troops, and that the doing so is approved by the Pope, there is, of course an end of the question, and nothing remains to be done but to fix the time and the mode for the evacuation to be carried out. But if in the communication between the French and Austrian Governments, or between either of those Governments with the Papal Government, the Pope has simply expressed a desire that the troops may be withdrawn, the case assumes a very different aspect. *It is easy to prove that many contingencies might arise, and that Austria and France might not agree together with respect to the mode in which the evacuation should take place, or that one or either of them may impose conditions which one or other may think it inconsistent with his dignity to comply with, and this question may therefore linger on in the same state of suspension.* I will take the liberty, therefore, of asking precisely what is the exact nature of the information which has been received by the Government. I am the more anxious that no discrepancy on a point of fact should take place, because the discussion which is to take place on Friday night, like the one which occurred on the first night of the session, will exercise a great influence on other countries, as it will show that men of all opinions in the Parliament of this country are desirous that the faith of treaties should be preserved inviolate. [Cheers.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY—I am glad, my lords, to have an opportunity of giving any explanation to my noble friend and the honse which may be desired. But I think the observations of my noble friend with respect to the discrepancies between what was said by my right hevorable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself in answer to the right reverend prelate on Friday, seem rather a case of a distinction without a difference. We meant exactly the same thing, and at that time *our knowledge was confined to the fact that the Papal Government had requested of its own accord, I believe, the evacuation of its territories by both the Austrians and French.* I said I believed, therefore, that before long that territory would be evacuated; and that was no great piece of credulity on my part; because *I cannot conceive that if a request were made by the Pontifical Government for the withdrawal of those troops, that they would hesitate for a single moment in doing so, as they would have no right whatever to stay after the Pope had requested their withdrawal.* Both the Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself were justified in saying that, having received information that the Pope had desired the evacnation of his territories, that evacuation would soon take place. *We had besides that received a general intimation from Austria that if the Pope desired the evacuation of those territories by her army she was ready to comply with the request. We had also previously received from the French Government, as a general statement, that it was anxious to withdraw from Italy, and that if Austria would agree to withdraw, and if the Pope wished both to withdraw, France would have no objection to do so.* Since I have made that statement the Freuch Ambassador has called npon me, and he said that *the French Government is willing and anxious to withdraw the troops.* I conclnde, of course, that Austria would do the same, inasmuch as sometime ago the Austrian Government stated what I have already stated to your Lordships Of course, a movement of this importance cannot take place in a few days, and without some previous arrangement. With respect to these arrangements or conditions to which my noble friend has alluded. I am not in a position to inform your Lordships what progress has been made in settling them. The Pope has demanded the evacuation of his territories, and I can conceive no reason nor excuse for the troops of those Powers remaining longer in the Papal States.

Lord BROUGHAM—I hope I may be allowed to ask the noble Lord a question which touches this country very nearly in more points than one—whether the armaments which are going on on the other side of the Channel, which are stated to have been going on for some time past, are such as would have taken place *independently of anything that has happened since the 1st of January? If I am correct in my supposition, those armaments and preparations would have been going on in all probability although nothing of the sort which took place on the first of January had occurred. My information is I hope and trust well grounded. I have it from high authority*, and not French authority only, that the state of the magazines and arsenals in France were such that great changes and great improvements were requited in them for the purposes of defeuce. I should like to know whether my noble friend can give us any information on the subject?

Lord MALMESBURY—I cannot satisfy my noble and learned friend's curiosity with respect to the state of the magazines of France, and can only state what it is the French Governmeut say in respect to the reported preparations for war, and *they state that these arrangements have been carried on merely to fill up the usual requirements of military service, and that there is nothing special in those preparations to create any alarm in other countries.*

STATE OF THE MONEY MARKETS,

LONDON, Wednesday, March 2, 1859.

DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE — *Tuesday Evening.*—Gloom once more overshadows the Stock Exchange, the most reassuring portion of the statements made hy Ministers on Friday night having been officially explained away. The prospect of a ministerial crisis had likewise some effect. The chief prejndicial influence however was due a continnance of the large foreign sales of Lomberdo-Venetian and French Railway shares. With the approach of the 4th of the mouth the demand for money has become more active. Few hills were discounted to-day below 2¼ ₱ cent.

On the Paris Bourse to-day the Three ₱ Cents. Rentes have fallen ⅓ ₱ cent. The Austrian Funds fell ⅛ ₱ cent. at Vienna yesterday. There were no gold operetions at the Bank to-day.

TIMES CITY ARTICLE.—The English Funds opened this morning without alteration, but have since experienced a further relapse of more than ⅛ ₱ cent.

The accounts from the Paris Bourse are still gloomy. After regular hours there was a tendeucy to increased heaviness. The Government Broker to-day bought £20,000 Consols for the Savings Banks. Those daily purchases have now been taking piece with little intermission for more than three months, and it is estimated that they must have amounted to an aggregate of nearly £1,000,000. Money continues in fair demand at 2@2¼ ₱ cent.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates on Austria have again advanced. Other places were about the same as last post.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The anticipations of a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, which prevailed in England at the departure of the *Arabia*, do not appear to have been participated in to any extent in France, or in other parts of Europe, where rumors of a warlike nature continued to prevail. The *Moniteur*, of the 27th, contained the following paragraph: "His Excellency, Cardinel ANTONELLI, announced on the 22d inst., hy order of His Holiness, to their Excelleucies, the Ambassadors of France and Austria near the Holy See, that the Holy Father, full of gratitude for the succor given him up to the present by their Majesties the Emperor of the Freuch and the Emperor of Austria, thought it his duty to inform them that henceforth his Government was strong enongh to suffice for its own security, and to maintain peace in its States; and that consequently the Pope declared himself ready to enter into arrangements with the two Powers with a view to combine, within the shortest possible delay, the simultaneous evacuation of his territory hy the French and Austrian armies."

On the same day the *Patrie* contained a notification—believed to have been inspired from official quarters—that the evacuation of the Roman States is far from being the main qnestion on which peace or war is to depend; that in fact it is only the commencement of a solntion, and would probably be sterile if other interests were not satisfactorily settled.

Opinion was divided as to the chances of Lord COWLEY'S success at Vienna.

Large bodies of troops from Algiers continued to be landed at Marseilles. Sixteen batteries of artillery had likewise arrived at Marseilles. Each regiment of artillery in the French service was to be increased by two batteries.

It is stated that the accumulation of military stores and provisions at Marseilles was greater than at any period during the Crimean war. The extensive warehouses at the port of Joliette were crammed with military storee, and in the bake-housee they were making biscuits night and day.

A Paris telegram of the 28th says: "It is undoubtedly the case that the communication of the Pope to the two Powers, requesting the evacuation of his dominions, has caused great dissatisfaction here. The impression of the public is that the French Government does not intend the withdrawal of its troops from Rome. The general hope in the maintenance of peace is not shared by all persons here, and the belief is very strong that the Austrian Government will decline negotiations of any kind with Lord COWLEY respecting italian affairs. As to the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, I believe myself justified in stating that Austria does not intend to object to their union under one Prince."

It is stated that two boxes containing bombs similar to those used by ORSINI had been smnggled into Paris They were received by railway and addressed to the Princess MATILDA, hnt being marked "to be left till called for," they were given up to some parties purporting to have come from her." The discovery was made on the reception of a third box which was sent to the Princess' residence.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that whatever be the nature of Lord COWLEY'S instructions, and whatever the result of his mission to Vienna, there seems to be a fixed opinion in Paris that the King of Sardinia and his Ministers are determined, without much scrnple as to the means they employ, on dragging France into a war with Anstria.

The correspondent of the *Herald* reports no change in the situation, and says that things look as threatening as ever.

It was reported in military circles that three divisions of the army of Paris are forthwith to march to Lyons.

The latest correspondence of the London jonrnals says the chances of peace or war continued still the same. The debate in the English Parliament, however, on the war qnestion, had produced an excellent effect.

A dispatch from Paris, of the evening of the 1st, says it was rumored that the Freuch troops would immediately quit the Roman States, and that Lord COWLEY'S first interview with the Emperor of Austria was not satisfactory.

In Commercial circles the nneasiness caused by the immense preparations for war was on the increase, and it was feared that unless news decidedly favorable to peace transpired by the 1st of March serious failures would occur.

There is a general rumor at Paris that Count CAVOUR is expected.

The Sardinian loan of two millions had not been taken, as was at one time expected, hy the house of M. FOULD, at Paris. This is looked upon as an unfavorable symptom, since M. FOULD, as Minister of State, must possess opportunities of foreseeing if events are at hand that might render the speculation too hazardous.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th ultimo was bnoyant, under the influence of the pacific assnrances given in the English Parliament, but at the close prices were only a shade higher than on the preceding day. On the 28th the market was flat bnt steady. On the 1st inst. depression again prevailed, and a decline of nearly ½ ₱ cent. took place. The 3 ₱ cents closed at 67.50 for money and 67.60 for account.

The *Presse* remarks: "In the Irish Press a general feeling prevails that a collision in Italy is at hand. It can be readily conceived that the inhabitauls of Ireland, a country so cruelly tried, should feel their hearts bonnd with joy at the idea of a war of independence being waged in any part of Europe."

The *Pays* expresses its satisfaction at the news given hy the *Moniteur*, but puts the following case:

"On the invitation of the Pope the French and Austrian armies retire—the Austrians cross the Po, the last French battalions embark at Civita Vecchia. Bnt let us suppose that disturbsnces break out; the position which Austria occupies upon the Po would enable them to resume their positions in the Legations before the tidings of the outbreak could be known in France. This would place France at a disadvantage. We are convinced that diplomacy, &c., &c."

Count WALEWSKI told the Corps Diplomatique at the usual Friday's reception, Feb. 25, that he had very sanguine hopes of the success of Lord COWLEY'S mission. This speech I take to be a mere formal echo of the announcement said to have been made by the Emperor at the last court ball, that political matters had now entered npon a more tranquil phase.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, writing on Saturday evening, Feb. 26, says: "To-day the Council of Ministers was convoked and presided over hy the Emperor. His Majesty informed the Council that the Apostolic Nuncio had officially demanded the recall of the Freuch troops now occupying Rome, and that an effirmative reply had been given. His Majesty, in concluding his statement, used words to this effect: 'You know, Messieurs, with what solicitude I have watched over the interests of the Holy Father; what zeal I have ever displayed in protecting his dignity. To-day he believes that he is able to dispense with the assistance of my Government. I have taken the resolution to abandon him to the chances which the obstinacy of his Government exposes him, in not following my disinterested counsels.'" The same correspondent says, that all persons who know the country, believe that if the Freuch troops leave Civita Vecchia a revolution will break out in Rome, and that the 18,000 men who compose the Pontifical army will be powerless to suppress it.

The *Daily News* says that from the admissions elicited by the Earl of CLARENDON last night we now see why last week's ministerial explanations about France and Anstria being about to leave the Papal States were received with incredulity in France. There had been no common consultation, no compact, nothing like a diplomatic transaction or event, to justify the announcement which last Friday evoked the cheers of the House.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Paris on the evening of Feb. 25:

"The accounts from the provinces, and particularly from Marseilles, speak of the armaments going on with the same vigor. A letter from that city, dated yesterday, says that the accumulation of military stores and provisions for the army is greater at present than during any period of the war in the Crimea. The extensive warehouses at the port of the Jollette are crammed with military stores, and in the bakehonses they are making biscuits night and day. A detachment of 350 men, from the garrison of Arles, embarked at Marseilles on Wednesday last for Civita Vecchia, whence they proceed to Rome. I am informed that, in consequence of recent arrangements made at L'Orient, as well as at Vincennes, the upper tier of guns in all Freuch ships of war are to be rifled."

THE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

A very painful eensation has been excited at Milan by the death, at the age of 29, of Signor EMILIO DANDOLO, son of the Count of that name. Signor DANDOLO distinguished himself in a manner worthy of the great name he bore, during the contests of 1848-'9. He was an officer of the Lombard Legion, and the close personal friend of MANARA, who died in his arms during the heroic defence of Rome, in which that gallant Legion made its last sacrifices to the cause of Italian independence. When he was forced to lay down the sword, Signor DANDOLO took up the pen for his country, and his book on the Lombard Legion and the Italian Revolution of 1849 has already achieved the rank of an authority. It was translated into English and published at London in 1850. The high qualities of Signor DANDOLO made him the centre of many hopes for his countrymen in this new crisis of their history, and his death assumed something of the proportions of a national calamity.

His funeral took place on the 22d inst., and was most numerously attended, some accounts say by 10,000, others by as many as 15,000 persons. Among these were a great number of ladies, who walked together in a body 400 strong, nearly all in mourning. The bier was borne hy friends of the deceased, some of whom had fought by his side. A large garland of white and red camelias, forming, with the leaves, the Italian tricolor, was laid upon his coffin, and, at that moment, according to one letter, the air resounded with shouts of "*Viva l'Italia!*" "*Viva l'Indipendenza!*" The police did not offer any interference with the remarkable demonstration for which his funeral served as an occasion.

But numerous arrests and domiciliary visits took place in consequence immediately afterwards, and numbers of prisoners were conducted to the Castle and delivered over to a military commission. Several persons, however, upon whom the Government intended to have laid hands, fortunately succeeded in making their escape.

Preparations were being made on a large scale for the defence of Genoa and the Gulf of Spezzia.

A great number of deserters arrived daily at Genoa, and were immediately sent to Turin.

The Genoa *Gazette* announces that a collision had taken place between some Modenese soldiers and Sardinian peasants in the neighborhood of Sarzana. The soldiers pulled down a tri-colored flag which was hoisted on the frontier, and trampled it under foot. The following day 200 Modenese soldiers, with two pieces of cannon, made a demonstration on the frontier and removed the flag, which had been rehoisted. The peasants then assembled with arms, and some shots were fired on each side.

Among the persons who have lately emigrated to Piedmont are included the son of the Podesta of Milan, two functionaries, (*attachés* of the Archduke Governor,) several *employés* in the financial department, and even an officer of police.

The Conucil of Ministers has voted a resolution, to be submitted to the Grand Duke on his return, to the effect that extraordinary envoys should be sent to London and Paris to promise the neutrality of Tuscany, on condition that France and England shall guarantee the inviolability of the Tuscan territory in case of war.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has issued a decree ordering a levy of 1,400 men for active service.

Napoleon III. and Italy had been translated into Italian and sold by thousands.

FACTS FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Lord COWLEY arrived at Vienna on the 27th February; and a telegraphic dispatch from that city says that Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia was expected to arrive there on a special mission from Berlin.

Lord COWLEY presented his credentials on the 28th.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that people were so disgusted with the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON that they loudly expressed a hope for war in order to end the present suspense.

Le Nord publishes a telegram stating that the projected diplomatic mission of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM had been abandoned.

It is asserted that Baron HESS will shortly be raised to the dignity of Marshal, and in case it should be found necessary, he will be placed at the head of the Italian army.

Thirty-nine members of the Wurtemburg Chamber had issued a strong address, representing that the armaments in France were made with a view of establishing vassal states for the Napoleon dynasty. This is the view entertained generally by the German Radicals. Unless the Emperor abandons his war projects, it is asserted that the German Sovereign will have no choice but to form a coalition against him.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance*, of Brussels, in speaking of Lord COWLEY'S mission to Vienna, says:

"The British Ambassador, it is stated, is to request Anstria to make concession on three principal points: 1. The simultaneous evacuation of Rome and the Legations by the French and Austrian troops. 2. Reforms to be obtained from the Holy Father in spite of his resistance. 3. The abandonment by Austria of her treaties with the Italian Powers which assure her preponderance at Naples, Florence, Modena and Parma. It is added that Lord COWLEY, in accordance with the instructions of the Derby Cabinet, is to offer to place the Powers of the Italian Peninsula under a sort of European protectorate, similar to that which has been established over the Danubian Principalities."

The Brussels *Nord* leans to the unfavorable side of the contingency. In its "*Résumé Politique*" that journal says:

"The language of the Anstrian Press, and the sustained efforts continued to be made by Viennese diplomacy to rouse the public opinion and Press in Germany, and to hurry on the Governments to compromising acts, do not seem to indicate a return to a more conciliatory disposition. We are assured even that the intentions of the Cabinet of Vienna have been revealed in a very peremptory fashion within the last day or two, by a reply somewhat as follows to the representatives of Prussia and England, on offering the mediation of their Governments: "'Tis not mediators, bnt allies, that we want. So haughty an attitude yields no good angury for the success of the step Lord COWLEY is commissioned to try—a last step, by-the-by, for it will decide the question whether diplomacy is to avow itself vanquished, and give way to more pressing arguments.'"

FRANCE.

The Paris and Marseilles Corn markets were dull. The coming crops promised an early and abundant harvest. In the silk markets of St. Etienne and Lyons, prices were maintained in consequence of expected large orders from America in the Spring.

Christy's Minstrels have had the honor of an introduction at the Imperial Court. A temporary theatre was constructed in the Salle de Diane. The Emperor and Empress, Prince JEROME, Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTHILDE, the Princess MATHILDE, and about 200 guests witnessed the performance, and laughed immeusely at the Yankee drollery of the blackened-faced histrionists.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta of Jan. 22, and Hong Kong Jan. 15, reached England on the 28th ult.

The letters confirm the complete pacification of Oude. Lord CLYDE arrived at Lucknow on the 17th of January.

JUNG BAHADOOR had announced his readiness not only to drive out the NANA and the Begum, bnt his willingness to go himself upon the expedition.

The correspondent of the *Times* hopes by the next mail to announce the surrender of the Begum and the execution or suicide of the NANA.

Lord ELGIN'S expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang extended as far as Hang-Kow, in lat. 30° 32' N., long. 114° 13' E., and is said to have been successful. During his stay there the river fell so much that the steamers *Fursous* and *Cruiser* were unable to make their way down, and would have to remain till next Spring.

Details of the fresh disturbances at Canton show that a body of 700 troops, having been fired upon by a party of Braves, a strong expedition was organized, and the village occupied by the Braves was destroyed, and 50 or 60 of the Chinese were killed.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* was at Hong Kong, and the Minnesota was in Canton river.

The American ship *Flying Fish*, which had been put back to Foo-Chow-Foo after being ashore, had been sold previous to the 6th January.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 21st January. There is no news of moment. At Natal a bitter quarrel of two years duration between the Council and the Governor had come to a crisis. The Council refused to pass the estimates and was dissolved.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

As advised in the latest news by the *Arabia*, Consols advanced ½ ₱ cent. on the 26th ult., under the influence of the pacific assurances in Parliament on the night previous. At one time in the day the advance was equal to ¾ ₱ cent., hnt it was not sustained. On Monday, the 28th, the market opened heavily, and under the unfavorable tone of the accounts from Paris, prices subsequently gave way ¼ ₱ cent.

On the 1st inst., the market was further depressed, and prices gave way ¼ ₱ cent. The official closing quotations for Consols were 95¾@95¼, money and account, hut afterwards sales were made as low as 95¼.

There had been rather more demand for money to meet a payment on the Turkish loan, and the rate for best bills was rarely under 2½@2¼ ₱ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

On the 28th ult., the Shares of the Illinois Central Railroad receded to 37@35 discount; New-York Central 6s of '83 sold at 85½; Shares were quoted at 73@75. Erie Shares, 12@15.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 2.

COTTON—On Saturday, (the day the *Arabia* sailed,) our latest dispatch advised a buoyant market, with an advance of 1-16d. in prices. The bnoyancy has continued, and a fnrther advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. is generally reported. The sales of the three days foot up about 32,000 bales, including some 8,000 on speculation and 3,000 for export. The market closes firm at fully 7⅛d. for middling Orleans and 6 13-16d. for middling uplands. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote strict middling Orleans at 7¼d. Useful Cotton is only sparingly offered.

At Manchester continued favorable advices from India have further strengthened the market, and prices have slightly advanced. Prodncers continued to be fully engaged.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICH

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Cunard Steamship Company versus Canada and to be Illegal.—A Canadian Transatlantic Subsidy.—The Company.—A Storm of Opposition.—The Proposed Tariff.—The Commercial Intercourse between Canada and the States.—Mrs. Colebrook in Canada.—The New-York Tribune's Slanders.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Monday, March 14, 1859.

It would be curious if, after all the outcry against the consular fees exacted by your Consuls in our cities on shipments of grain from Canadian to American ports, it should turn out that there are unrepealed laws both in Canada and the States which prohibit the establishment of consulships on either frontier. Yet Mr. STRONG, the Chairman of our Parliamentary Committee on Trade and Commerce, declares this to be the fact. He will first ascertain it positively, and then bring the subject under the notice of the Legislature.

The Hon. JOHN YOUNG, of Montreal, has formed a company, which is now seeking an act of incorporation, for laying a Transatlantic cable by the way of Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, the Feroe and Shetland Islands. By this route the longest submarine link would be only 400 miles long. This he considers a very great advantage. The Hon. JOHN YOUNG was the first projector of the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal—an idea which was put into shape by Mr. A. M. ROSS, and which has resulted in the erection of the greatest engineering work of that nature in the world. Mr. YOUNG was also the first to conceive the scheme of uniting the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain by the Caughnawaga Canal, which Mr. GZOWSKI, our Inspector-General, has just announced his intention of cutting. Mr. YOUNG is a very wealthy man, and has influential friends in all the commercial cities of Great Britain and America, so that any project which can enlist his sympathies has half achieved success.

The new tariff of Customs duties proposed by our Finance Minister has evoked a storm of opposition from Western Canada. The Boards of Trade in all our western cities—London, Hamilton and Toronto—are opposing it with might and main. It is, as I lately informed you, based entirely on the *ad valorem* principle, and this tends to benefit the east and injure the west of the Province.

Since the Reciprocity Treaty came into operation and the perfecting of the railway system of Canada West, the commercial relations between Canada and the States have been growing in importance. The importing houses of the Western Peninsula of the Province have gone to New-York for their supplies of groceries; and many even of the retail merchants here followed the example. Those on the shores of Lake Erie have gone to Buffalo and Cleveland; those on the shores of the St. Clair to Detroit. It follows, then, that, unless the current of trade be diverted at once—which it cannot be, the people of the West will pay a much higher duty on the articles they import than those of the East—the former paying 20, 30 and 40 per cent. duty on value of commodities in New-York, Cleveland, Detroit, &c.; the latter only paying the same ratio on the much less value of the goods in the foreign countries whence they are still imported to a limited extent by way of Montreal. The new tariff then has the character of a sectional measure. None but specific duties will please the Upper Canadians.

The people here will consequently turn their attention to smuggling. The smuggler's vocation is, I take it, not so much a consequence of the gain in which it may result, as of the feeling among the people that smuggling is a praiseworthy means of escaping intolerably oppressive exactions. If this creed be in any way correct—and I think it would not be difficult to prove—what developments cannot the contrabandists' calling now assume? There is a house in Buffalo which even now conducts extensive operations in that line, undertaking to deliver goods at any merchant's door in Canada *free of duty*, at a cost of not more than 6 per cent. for a "risk." Everybody, even now, who returns from Detroit to Windsor, or from Port Huron to Port Sarnia, brings with him a pocket full of tea; every one who visits Buffalo returns in his boots or in a shawl. And a Western member of our Parliament who used to smuggle extensively, openly declares that if the proposed tariff becomes law he will take to the old trade again, as that at which he can make most money.

Just as we are going on to tax imports in a new and heavy manner—instead of resorting to the other alternative, direct taxation—who should come across the lines to see us but RICHARD COBDEN, the apostle of Free-trade in England. He is now in Toronto, and his curiously squared nose is pointing heavenwards just opposite the table at which your correspondent is writing.

The long article in the *Tribune*, the other day, about "How Canada is goveraed," is a slander. We may be misgoverned. In some respects we are. Log-rolling, lobby influences, personal considerations, likes and dislikes do, undoubtedly, to some extent, influence our Legislature. But we are not governed at the dictation of English stock-jobbers or any other Englishmen. It is understood here that the writer of the articles on Canada in the *Tribune* is the broken down editor, rebel, and politician, WM. LYON MACKENZIE, who is the greatest mischief-maker among us, and whole snappish scurrility even his old age has not moderated.

THE ISTHMUS.

Delightful Weather—Naval Matters—The Panama Outrage—The New-York Herald's Nicaraguan News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

Since my letter to you by the *Illinois* there has been a dearth of news. The weather here and at Panama has continued to be most delightful, it being our "dry season."

The bark *David Lapsley*, from Philadelphia, with coal for the steam vessels of the United States Home Squadron upon this coast, and which vessel was supposed to be lost, arrived at this port on the 21st ult. On the south side of Cuba she came into collision with an American brig, which was sunk, but whose crew were saved, and was compelled to put into Kingston, Ja., for repairs. Hence her long passage.

The flag-ship *Roanoke* is the only vessel of war in our harbor. Officers and crew well.

My attention has been directed to a General Order issued by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Jan. 12, 1859, *establishing a rank* for engineers in the Navy. I am at a loss to know *what authority of law* there is for the promulgation of such an order, because, in the 1st section of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 31, 1842, "regulating the appointment and pay of engineers in the Navy of the United States," it expressly declares, "*but neither the chief nor the assistant engineer shall hold any other rank than as engineers.*" The mere order of the Secretary, *without the sanction of law*, as in the case of surgeons and parsers, cannot therefore be binding.

We truly hope that Congress has given the President the power and means to settle the Panama outrage difficulty. It has been too long left unadjusted. Prompt action in such cases, on the part of the Government of the United States, would soon exact respect for us abroad, particularly from these petty South American States.

The remedy should immediately follow the commission of any such outrage. If such matters were left entirely to the discretion of our commanders of squadrons for adjustment, unrestricted by instructions, they would be more promptly and effectually disposed of than they now are.

I have the pleasure in stating that CASANOVA, who was the chief cause of the difficulty which occurred here recently between some of the seamen of the *Roanoke* and the Police, has been removed by the Government. It would be well for it to keep him out of positions which continually bring him into collision with foreigners.

In the New-York *Herald* of the 18th of February, there is a "special dispatch" from its Washington correspondent, under date of 14th February, which states that Commodore MCCLINTOCK informed the Navy Department, (in his dispatches received by the *Moses Taylor*,) "that a special messenger had arrived with the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty, and would proceed with it forthwith to Washington!" I am authorized to say, that no such statement, nor any allusion whatever to the subject, was made in Flag-Officer MCCLINTOCK'S dispatches! There can be no doubt that that part of the special correspondence was manufactured after the editorial in its columns of the 13th February: "*Daylight in the Central American Imbroglio and Transit Route intrigues—a word of advice to the Commodore*"—was read by the aforesaid correspondent. That editorial was, indeed, a capital article, but it was considered out here a better joke—one which has caused much merriment in the circle of correspondents—particularly as the *Herald* had no advices upon the subject elucidated in that editorial!

The British mail steamer from San Juan del Norte had not arrived at 10 A. M., when I close.

Yours, very truly.

The Steamer Fulton's Big Gun.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Tuesday, March 15, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a special dispatch to your paper, dated "Washington, Monday, March 14," the writer thereof, among other things, is pleased to say:

"When the steamer *Fulton* reached Montevideo it was discovered that she had her big gun, but that the gun-carriage had been left at Norfolk. Lieut. ALEX. commanding, was one of the witnesses called to establish Capt. LARDNER'S inefficiency."

The object of this attack is very apparent. Now, what are the facts?

The "big gun" in question was shipped at the New-York Navy-yard on board the United States steamship *Supply*—as were several other guns for the steamers—and carried out to Montevideo, together with such appendages as were intended to be used with them. The Fulton was principally fitted at the Washington Navy-yard, and transferred her outfits at Norfolk. Lieut. ALEX. therefore, never had anything to do with the shipment of this "big gun" or its carriage, nor was he responsible in any way for the shipment of either. This gun, as appears by a letter from Montevideo, dated Dec. 24, 1858, was still on board the three-ship *Supply*. [illegible] Fulton, unless [illegible] States and Lieut. [illegible] return to Montevideo [illegible] From this statement [illegible] will [illegible] responsibility [illegible] Lieut. ALEX. [illegible] Commanding Army.

As an act of justice to an absent officer, now on perilous service, (so pleased to give this an insertion in your next paper.

W. E. A.

Reply to the Statement of Mrs. E. A. Burdell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While engaged in an investigation of the Matrimonial Brokerage business of this City, I last Fall visited the office of Mrs. JAMES WELLS, under the name of "Fitzgerald, and was unexpectedly introduced to Mrs. CUMMINGHAM, or "Mrs. E. A. Burdell," as she calls herself in the affidavit contained in your paper of this date.

I was perfectly familiar with her face and features, and could not have been mistaken in her identity. I talked with her some time, and promised to meet her there again on a given day. Meantime I stated the fact to my employers, and asked if I should pursue the matter, and being directed to do so, kept my appointment. It was supposed at the place that I was a wealthy man, and I then believed and now believe that a plan was laid to rob me.

Wishing to identify Mrs. CUMMINGHAM beyond doubt, knowing the facts were to be published, and as a precaution for personal safety, I induced Mr. A. J. MASON, a reporter of this City, and a man whose bare word I am quite willing to pit against the two affidavits which you publish this morning, to keep watch of the house on the occasion of my third and last interview with Mrs. CUMMINGHAM. He went and saw Mrs. CUMMINGHAM enter the house, afterwards saw me come out, and subsequently saw Mrs. CUMMINGHAM come out. Mr. MASON reported the Burdell inquest, the "baby case," and the investigation before the Surrogate, and could not have been mistaken in her identity.

Mrs. CUMMINGHAM having denied the statements of my narrative, and some of the papers having pronounced it fiction, I deemed it due to the publishers of my book, as well as the editors of the paper in which the story was first published, to vindicate their truth, and accordingly prepared and published an affidavit, swearing to every material statement. This was accompanied by the affidavit of Mr. MASON, who testifies positively to the identity of Mrs. CUMMINGHAM, whom he saw enter and leave the house of Mrs. WELLS on the occasion of my third interview.

The statement that the editors of the *Evening Post* declined to publish the affidavits of Mrs. CUMMINGHAM and Mrs. WELLS is untrue. The affidavits were sent that paper one afternoon, and the next morning Mrs. CUMMINGHAM herself called and expressed the wish that they *might not* be published; other wise they would have been published with mine. I knew nothing of the authorship of the card bearing her signature, which she charges to me.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I have nothing to retract; that I never sought the interviews with Mrs. CUMMINGHAM; that I knew every material statement I have published in relation to the matter to be strictly true, and that it would require many hundred affidavits to convince me against the evidence of my own senses.

A. C. HILLS.

A Clergyman Suspected of Poisoning His Wife.

WASHINGTON, Warren County, N. J., Tuesday, March 15, 1859.

The people of this county and vicinity have been thrown into a high state of excitement on account of a minister of the Gospel being suspected of poisoning his wife. The circumstances of the case are as follows: The wife of the clergyman in question, residing near this place, died very suddenly on Tuesday evening last, she having previously been in good health, which excited suspicions. The Coroner summoned a Jury, and a *post-mortem* examination was had, when it was ascertained that she had been poisoned. The Jury have not as yet rendered a verdict; but from the evidence adduced it goes strongly to criminate him (the husband) as being the perpetrator of the deed. I have been informed that he has absconded, and the officers are in pursuit of him.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.* Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 260, 632, 2940, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 826, 832, 834, 836, 838, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852. *Part III.*—Nos. 755, 760, 761, 767, 771, 779, 785, 789, 793, 795, 795½, 797, 801, 807, 809, 811, 813.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 144, 153, 154, 156, 157, 159 to 163, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 173 to 178, 179, 179.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 237, 123, 1645, 567, 590, 591, 593, 594, 607, 614, 624, 627, 628, 553 to 559, 565, 620, 534, 603, 428, 991, 9:6, 994, 995, 580, 262, 604, 542, 544, 199, 202. *Extra Calendar.*—Nos. 536, 537, 636, 647, 652, 654, 656, 659, 660.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 221, 267, 90, 630, 328, 667, 729, 789, 618, 691, 688, 690, 760, 697, 696. *Part II.*—Nos. 605, 325, 336, 624, 788, 801, 803, 144, 630, 715, 721, 757, 102, 654.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of His Wife by Poison.

NINTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

The Court-room was thronged yesterday, and the crowd outside was very large. The arrangements of the Judge prevented the ingress of a larger number of persons than could be decently accommodated with standing room.

The cross-examination of Mrs. HANNAH was continued by Mr. Shaffer. This lady testified in a manner perfectly self-possessed, but she most unequivocally contradicted her evidence on the direct examination. The main feature of that contradiction was in respect to the purchase of arsenic by her husband.

A very unseemly altercation, commenced by Mr. Ashmead, took place between that gentleman and Mr. Shaffer. Mr. Ashmead used language that few counsel allow themselves to indulge in.

Isabella Bennett examined by Mr. Cushing—I resida at No. 152 Thirty-third-street, between First and Second-avenues; my husband's name is John Bennett; I am niece to the defendant Stephens, and daughter to Mrs. Hannah; I have been in the habit of frequently visiting at the defendant's house; once a week and sometimes oftener; I was there during her last sickness; she was two weeks confined to her bed before her death; I went there on the Tuesday before her death until the Tuesday she died; all that week; I was there all the time: I stayed there day and night; my aunt sent for me, and asked me to stay there until she got better, to go on errands and do things for her; she complained of a pain in her chest, and that nothing would stay on her stomach; she put her hand to her throat, and said she felt a pain there, and if she could get rid of that she would be better; I saw Fanny Bell give her one powder, and that is all the medicine I saw given to her; that was three or four days before her death; I did not see her take much food; she asked for drink, and she occasionally got what she called for; I saw her take some flummery that Fanny made; I saw my uncle bring in some lager bier; I gave her some of it out of a glass; after she had taken these drinks she would remain fifteen or twenty minutes, or half an hour, before she would throw it off sometimes; I could not say in particular what she ate; flummery is made out of oaten meal: FANNY prepared it; I saw her prepare it, and give it to my aunt, and saw my aunt eat it; the child ate of it, and became sick; FANNY was not sick on that day; he said she was sick from eating cold cabbage and buttermilk; I ate some also, and was sick; she was not sick at any other day; during the week I was there STEPHENS was at work; he came in and out of the house occasionally to see my aunt, and would then go out again; I left on Tuesday, to go home, at four o'clock; my aunt was then awake; she did not complain of anything at that time more than she always complained of; she was not drowsy, nor numb, nor paralyzed; her face was the same as usual; she had no diarrhœa, but was costive all the time; she had injections given her; I saw mother preparing one on the Monday before she died; I never heard her complain of coldness in her feet and limbs; I saw her get out of the bed herself on the day she died, but had to have assistance to get in again; never heard her complain of redness before her eyes; she had not a black eye; her lips were not swollen; they were quite natural; Mr. STEPHENS did not administer any laudanum on the day of her death; no laudanum could have been administered without my seeing it; I am not acquainted with the smell of laudanum; I know nothing about laudanum; I recollect my aunt being sick two years previous to her death; she complained in the same way that she did in her last sickness, vomiting a good deal; as long as I have known her she has been subject to that throwing off; I know nothing of any arsenic in my father's house; I was not at home at that time; I know WILLIAM KNOX.

Q. Did you ever see him in or on, or about the bed, where either of the Bell girls were? A.—Yes, Sir.

Objected to by Mr. Shaffer as irrelevant. Admitted by the Court.

Mr. James T. Roberts was asked to repeat the question from his stenographic notes. This gentleman, (of the firm of Roberts & Warburton, Law Reporters,) is employed to report verbatim the entire proceedings of this extraordinary trial, for the use of the District Attorney. During the squabbles of counsel, so many questions and answers have been, on repetition, misstated, that reference to Mr. Roberts' notes became absolutely necessary for the progress of the trial.

Witness—I went over one evening after the death of my aunt, to go to church with FANNY; WILLIAM KNOX was there when we came from church; it was on a week day; he remained there until they went to bed; I saw the girls undress themselves to go to bed, leaving me sitting in the rocking chair in the sitting-room; my uncle and little girl were in bed in his own room; I saw WILLIAM KNOX take his boots off and go to the room where the girls were; he got into bed and over to the wall next to FANNY; then my uncle asked why I didn't go to bed; I asked him where would I go? he said come and sleep here with me and BELLA, and I did so; when I got up in the morning KNOX had gone away; he laid in the bed lengthwise, just as the girls were laying; I saw him; I saw him once more on the bed after this; KNOX was boarding there for two weeks at this time; I went over one evening; after they had got supper, uncle and he said in a joking manner they were going out to see their girls; they went out; FANNY said to me that we would get our hats and shawls and go after them; we did so; we followed them to Twenty-third-street, and they went over to my mother's; we had got there before them; they remained but a few minutes and came out; we followed them up to Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue; I said to FANNY I would not go any further and we came home; they remained out about an hour after we came in; when FANNY heard them coming in she said to me "LOUISA, won't you get under the bed until they go to bed," and hear what they say and tell what they were; I did so; I went in under the bed; I remained there until they went to bed; they talked over some little things but had not mentioned where they were; they were in bed about an hour when KNOX jumped out of bed, and run into the girl's bedroom; he was undressed; he went into bed; SOPHIA came out of bed, and KNOX and FANNY remained in bed; SOPHIA came to my uncle's room and went into bed with him; I was under the bed all time; SOPHIA remained in bed about twenty minutes or half an hour till KNOX came back from FANNY'S room; SOPHIA then went out and KNOX got in with my uncle; I remained under the bed till I thought they were asleep, when I came from under the bed and went to bed with FANNY and SOPHIA.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shaffer—I am 21 years old; I was married four months ago; I attended the examination of STEPHENS as a witness before the Coroner; I do not know whether it was after or before FLYNN was examined; I testified about rats in STEPHENS' house before the Coroner's Jury; I have never been at Mr. Ashmead's house; I had a conversation on Sunday night; the whole family were present, and the little girl, BELLA, was standing at my knee; I have slept in the same bed with STEPHENS and my aunt; I began to do so a month after I first came to the country, seven years ago; I have slept with them several times; I cannot tell the number of times; it was Winter and Summer when I slept there; I never slept with STEPHENS after his wife died, but the once I spoke of; I did not think it was a wonderful thing to do. [A large portion of the cross-examination of this witness is unfit for publication. She was otherwise subjected to a most rigid cross-examination, which will materially affect the trial. It is little to say that she contradicted herself in various directions. The result of her cross-examination will appear hereafter. It is likely that the trial will be protracted for six or seven days, or even a longer time. She was the only witness on the stand yesterday.]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Allen.

Simeon Haines vs. *Simeon Nichols and Richard Carpenter.*—This is a replevin suit, brought to recover some "straw paper," valued at $250, taken from a broker, the agent of the plaintiff, and was tried before the Court without a jury. The plaintiff had bought this paper of a dealer in the article, paid the cash, and had it transferred to the possession of a broker to sell for him. This broker, becoming indebted, had a judgment obtained against him, and a levy made in his store. The attorney for the plaintiff was called in, and forbade the officer taking this paper. The officer answered by calling him a "d——d shyster," and took him by the collar. The lawyer then went before a Justice, and obtained from him an order for the paper. This the officer refused to obey, saying he'd "see the Justice d——d first."

Decision reserved.

C. R. Dinsmore for plaintiff; T. G. Smith for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

George W. Dockiyer vs. *Matilda E. Dockiyer.*—There is no proof that plaintiff was an inhabitant of this State at the time of the commencement of the suit.

In re petition of Wm. G. Hamilton, an Infant, &c.—Report confirmed.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Lewis Carter et al. vs. *Daniel Leavitt et al.*—Case referred back to Referee for further report.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHEN A "STRUCK JURY" WILL BE ORDERED.

Nesmith vs. *The Atlantic Insurance Company.*—This is the suit brought on insurance policies on the brig *Achorn*, which is defended on the ground that the vessel was burned by the owners themselves.

The facts are reported in the TIMES of Jan. 13, 26, 29 and 31.

On the first trial the verdict was set aside for misconduct of the Jury. On the second, the Jury disagreed. A motion was now made for a struck jury.

PIERREPONT, J.—The statute provides for a special jury, to be ordered by the Court when it shall appear "that a fair and impartial trial will be more likely to be obtained by having a struck jury, or that the importance or intricacy of the cause requires such a jury."

The statute then provides the mode of selecting such jury. A careful reading of the statute, and some considerations of its operations will, I think, convince any one familiar with this City that a fair and impartial trial will be less likely to be obtained by a struck jury. Only twenty-four jurors can be summoned; how many can be found, how many can attend, how many will have good excuse, is uncertain. But from past experience it is not likely that more than fifteen out of the twenty-four would be able to attend. There is no means of ascertaining their views beforehand, and the range would be so exceedingly limited that, in my judgment, an impartial trial would be much less likely than in the ordinary way.

The Court will allow every juror to be tried on oath before he takes his seat; there is the entire panel from which to select, and each juror's partialities, if he has them, can be fairly discovered, and the juror, if unfit, will be excluded from the sitting.

The motion must be denied, without costs.

Messrs. Culting and Gilbert for the plaintiff; Mr. Stoughton for defendant.

Before Justice Monell.

Andrews vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—Motion to compel the plaintiff to file security for costs denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event of the action.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Joseph Zorn vs. *James Mott.*—This was an action of assault and battery.

The defendant set up provocation. It appeared that on the day of the assault, which was in May last, defendant met with an accident by which he suffered an injury to his nose. Bearing some marks of this injury apparent, he entered his store. At that moment the plaintiff came by, and being amused at defendant's appearance, and catching the attention of a boy employed by defendant in the store, he made some gestures, winks, &c., expressive of his amusement. This put the defendant in a passion, and he rushed at the plaintiff and gave him a blow in the eye, for which this action is brought.

The Jury awarded the plaintiff $100.

J. Fowler, Jr., for the plaintiff; N. A. Chedsey for defendant.

Before Judge Daly.

William P. Converse and Perley S. Gerald vs. *Almon W. Griswold.*—This is an action on a promissory note of $4,700 amount.

The note provided in terms that a deposit of sixty shares of capital stock in the Artisans' Bank, had been made at the brokers' board as collateral security, which shares might be sold without notice upon failure of payment of this note. The note was dated Sept. 5, 1857, for $4,700, and became due on the 25th of the same month. The note was not paid at maturity, and after giving notice the plaintiffs sold the shares and received for them the sum $3,855 30, $845 17 less than the face of the note.

The defendants allege that the shares are not sold to other persons than W. P. Converse & Co.; and that they are responsible for the present value together with the dividends already paid since date of note. They also say that the note in suit was a renewal of a previous note, dated Aug. 20, 1857—both given for a loan of $4,700, and that they have made partial payments on the note.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for the plaintiffs; W. Y. Dickinson for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

APPEAL FROM JUSTICES' COURTS—NOTICE OF ARGUMENT NOT REQUIRED.

Townsend vs. *Keenan.*—This was a motion to vacate a judgment for irregularity. The facts appear in the opinion.

HILTON, J.—The appeal herein from the Justice of the Sixth District Court, was noticed for argument on the part of the appellant for January Term, and was accordingly placed upon the calendar, there to continue *without further notice*, and until finally disposed of by the Court. (Code, sec. 364.)

The appellant failed to appear when the case was regularly called at the last General Term, and the respondent asked for and obtained an affirmation of the judgment.

There was no irregularity in his proceedings, and as the appellant fails to show any excuse for his neglect, no reason exists for vacating the judgment thus entered.

An appeal from a Justice's judgment differs from all other appeals, in not requiring to be noticed by either party, *after* it has been regularly placed upon the calendar. By a special statutory provision (Code, sec. 364) it remains upon the calendar until finally disposed of by the Court, and unless the appellant appears when it is regularly called, the respondent is entitled to an affirmance of the judgment. This is the usual course and was pursued in the present case.

Motion to vacate judgment denied.

Bailey vs. *Johnson et al.*—Motion for readjustment of costs denied.

Macdonald vs. *Gamson and Morgan.*—Motion to suppress deposition denied.

Salter vs. *Packhouse.*—Case settled.

Townsend vs. *Keenan.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied.

Richards vs. *Britton.*—Case settled.

Hiscox vs. *Hiscox.*—Judgment for plaintiff on account of frivolousness of demurrer.

Matthews vs. *Lassen.*—Motion to open default and judgment denied with costs.

Robinson vs. *Rucker.*—Motion that Justice make a further and specific return denied.

The People &c. vs. *Wm. B. Corey and Wm. Jones.*—Papers with the clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK FORGERY.

In the case of J. H. Rohner, charged with forging bills on the National Bank of Austria, Judge RUSSELL charged the Jury yesterday morning. The prisoner's counsel submitted in advance a series of points, to which the Judge in most instances charged adversely. Exceptions were taken. The Jury, after a brief consultation, brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The trial of Sturzenger, jointly indicted with Rohner, was, on application of his counsel, Jas. M. Smith, Jr., postponed. The trial of Kaigl, another of Rohner's alleged accomplices, was set down for to-day.

Thomas Smith, an *entre*-looking negro lad, indicted for arson in the first degree, was willing to plead guilty to arson in the third degree, and had no objection to being sent to the House of Refuge. To the plea of guilty in a minor degree, the Assistant District Attorney interposed no objection, but he was decidedly opposed to having the prisoner sent to the House of Refuge. In this the Judge concurred, and remanded Smith until Saturday, when he will be sentenced.

In the case of Charles Edwards, charged with forgery in the second degree, the District-Attorney abandoned the prosecution, because of the insufficiency of the evidence to convict.

A number of misdemeanor cases were disposed of, after which the Court adjourned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 16, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by FRANCIS & JAMESON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 281 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants (*not producers*) realize who *ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Is quiet and dull. Holders of large lots exhibit more anxiety to realize while the demand is light and for immediate consumption. The weather continues unusually warm, and buyers for anything but a choice article have matters pretty much their own way. We hear of large quantities yet to come forward, and a few lots of Fresh Butter have come to hand. That Old Butter can recover itself seems now utterly impossible. We quote:

	₩ lb.		₩ lb.
Orange County	20@22	Ohio, ordinary	10@14
Fine State & Co.	24@28	Ohio, West'n Reserve	14@17
Fine State, 2d qual.	22@23	Illinois and Wis.	14@18
Fair State & Co.	19@22	Half Butter, State	15@20
Welsh, tubs	18@20	Half Butter, Ohio	—@—

CHEESE

The demand from the home trade is moderate; the sales are mainly for shipping. We quote:

	₩ lb.		₩ lb.
Prime State, Dairy	11@11½	English Dairy	11@14
Fair State, Dairy	9@10	Fine Apple	13@15
Ohio, Dairy	9@9½		

EGGS.

The demand has about covered the receipts and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Jersey and Philadelphia, ₩ doz. 18½@19
State and Ohio, ₩ doz. 18 @18½

FRUITS.

Dried apples move slowly. Sales are mostly to dealers or immediate use; all parties are hoping for an advance, but nothing has as yet turned up to warrant such a hope. Other dried fruits are in ready sale. Green apples are all in the hands of retailers, and selling at previous quotations. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₩ lb.	3½	@	4
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ₩ lb.	3	@	3½
Greenings, Western, ₩ bbl.	$2 50	@	$3 75
Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Baldwins, ₩ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ₩ lb.	7	@	8½
Dried Plums, ₩ lb.	—	@	25
Dried Cherries, ₩ lb.	24	@	26
Dried Raspberries, ₩ lb.	—	@	20
Dried Blackberries, ₩ lb.	—	@	12
Cranberries, Eastern, ₩ bbl.	12 50	@	13 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Prime Beans sell readily. An inferior article is disposed of with difficulty. The opening of the river will probably increase the stock, and prices decline a little. Peas are unchanged. We quote:

BEANS.

For bushel.			For bushel.		
Small Pea	$1 37½	@$1 50	Marrow	$1 62½	@$1 75
Medium	1 20	@ 1 30	Red	1 62½	@ 1 75
Kidney	1 75	@ 1 87½	China	—	@ 1 75

PEAS.

For bushel.			For bushel.		
Canada	$1 00	@$1 10	Mar., w'te	$1 50	@$1 62½
Black-eyed	—	@ 1 50	Mar., gr'n	—	@ 2 00

HOPS.

The inquiry is very small, and mainly for prime qualities. We quote:

Prime, 1858, ₩ lb. 14 @18
Fair to good, ₩ lb. 10 @13
Old, ₩ lb. 2 @ 5

SEEDS.

Clover sells more readily. Timothy in good demand, and prices firm. Rough Flax, little doing. We quote:

Clover, State, ₩ lb. 10 @ 10½
Clover, Ohio, ₩ lb. 11 @ 11½
Timothy, ₩ bush. 2 25 @2 50
Rough Flax, ₩ bush. 1 50 @1 65

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₩ lb.	14	@	15
Chickens, ₩ lb.	13	@	14
Ducks, ₩ lb.	18	@	20
Geese, ₩ lb.	8	@	10

GAME.

Prairie Hens, ₩ pair	—	@	75
Partridges, ₩ pair	87½	@	1 00
Canvas-back Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Black Ducks, ₩ pair	—	@	62½
Widgeons, ₩ pair	—	@	50
Hares, ₩ pair	20	@	25
Quails, ₩ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, ₩ dozen	—	@	2 50
Venison, saddle, ₩ lb.	8	@	9

MEATS

Of all kinds continue dull. We quote:

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₩ lb.	8	@	8½
Dressed Hogs, City killed, ₩ lb.	—	@	8
Beef carcase, ₩ lb.	6½	@	8
Mutton carcases, ₩ lb.	6	@	8
Veal calves, prime, ₩ lb.	8	@	10½

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Is a drug, salable only for horse feed, for which purpose sales are made at 10c. ₩ 100 lbs.

MAPLE SUGAR.

But little has made its appearance as yet; sales are made at from 12c. to 16c. ₩ lb.

VEGETABLES.

The opening of navigation on the river has not as yet affected the market. We expect to quote a change for better or worse next week. We quote:

Potatoes—Pink Eyes, ₩ bbl.	$1 50	@	$1 75
Potatoes—Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Dykemans, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—Peach Blows, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Jusees, ₩ bbl.	—	@	1 50
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₩ bushel	75	@	90
Ruta Baga Turnips, ₩ bbl.	75	@	87½
Carrots, ₩ bbl.	87½	@	1 12½
Beets, ₩ bbl.	87½	@	1 12½
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Onions, White, ₩ bbl.	5 00	@	5 50
Parsnips, ₩ bbl.	1 12½	@	1 25
Cabbages, ₩ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Garlic, ₩ 100 bunches	—	@	0 00

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 16, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 2,016 bbls. Flour; 100 bbls. and 900 bbls. Corn Meal; 1,756 bushels Oats; 931 pkgs. Provisions, and 800 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are selling, in lots, at $5 75; Pearls are dull and heavy at $5 75@$5 87½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,527 bbls., including 1,066 bbls. Pots, and 441 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 39c.@40c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in request, at uniform prices.

COAL—All kinds continue quiet, yet quotations are unchanged.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 600 bags Laguayra, and 1,900 St. Domingo, (the latter for export,) on private terms.

COPPER—All descriptions are in very moderate request, at previous figures.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, at unchanged prices. Sales, to-day, 2,500 bales, including 600 bales in transit. We quote lots, here, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₩ lb.	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb.	13½	13¾	13¾	14

DRY GOODS—The public sales, to-day, were well attended, and resulted quite satisfactorily. The sale of ribbons, particularly, was decidedly successful.

FISH—The demand is fair, for Dry Cod, and limited for other kinds, at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The resumption of Hudson River navigation tends to lessen the demand. Buyers have purchased moderately, though prices of some kinds lean in their favor. Sales 16,800 bbls., within our revised range.

Unsound State, ₩ bbl.	4 25	@	5 25
Superfine State	5 45	@	5 75
Extra State	5 40	@	5 75
Superfine Western	5 55	@	5 90
Fancy Ohio	6 00	@	6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60	@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 90	@	6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00	@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15	@	8 75

Southern Flour is in better request at uniform quotations. Sales have been reported to-day of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 70 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 80@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet at $5 65@$7 50 for extra brands ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 65@$4 25 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is more freely

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

[illegible] their Spring Importations, and are additional their

SALES ROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

One [illegible] elegant, varied and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

now [illegible] for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
CORSETS AND PRINTS.

In the Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

a print which has done more good to the retailers through the jobbing trade than perhaps any other low-price [illegible]. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Manual and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

GLENTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Rock's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Stirnbridge,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
Whitehall,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Rockdale,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House, street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S PATENT TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their

EXPANSION SKIRT,

so well known for its durability.

Also, their celebrated

FLATINER SKIRT,

together with over seventy other different styles, the latest of which are

THE PALMETTO,

AND THE

NEW SKELETON SKIRT,

containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

Ask FOR THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

THE WARREN PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES,

AT

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in

NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.

Also,

Choice ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

NEW STORE,

NO. 317 CANAL-STREET,

MANTILLAS

AT WHOLESALE.

Dealers in these goods will find it advantageous to examine our stock, which is especially adapted for the wholesale trade. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with any other house in the City, as we are possessed with the best facilities for the purchase and manufacture of our goods.

ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRANE,
No 317 Canal-st.

BATES' MILLS

COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York,

Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

DRESS GOODS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of New and desirable

DRESS GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of

CLOSE BUYERS

For cash or short credit.

AT RETAIL.

It is Whispered to the Million

That TUCKER'S BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS

Are Perpetual.

TUCKER'S BRIDAL VEIL

Is a Pretty Simple Adornment.

TUCKER'S SPRING FLOWERS

Are Gathering.

TUCKER'S BUDS, AT 50 CENTS PER GROSS,

Are Buds of Promise.

His ROSES are in full Bloom.

TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS STOCK for the Toilet is extensive, popular and attractive.

At No. 361 Broadway,
Two doors below Franklin-st.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring Importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:

Genuine FIGURED FOULARDS, by the yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, a new article, very desirable.
CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, in every variety.
BLACK MALTESE CLOTHS 1¼ yards wide.
BLACK DE LAINES and CHALLIES, without lustre.
BLACK GRENADINES, in every width and quality.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, very handsome.
CRAPE MARETZ and BUSHIRE CRAPES, new goods.
Twilled WIDTH BEARDED CRAPES, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market. Also, some very choice ENGLISH and FRENCH POPLINS, for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number,

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported, and is now offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of

MOURNING BLACK SILKS

ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe,

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.

RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We would call the attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to our extensive Stock of above, particularly to one style OF FLUTED RIBBON, which will Bear the roughest usage without losing its Shape or beauty.

JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

AT WHOLESALE.

PARIS FLOWERS,

COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply

THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE,

JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's.

TUCKER DOES LAY BEFORE

THE TRADE PARIS FLOWERS

AT 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BUNCH.

No. 361 Broadway, two doors from Franklin-st.

PLAIN RIBBONS AT IMPORTERS PRICES, by the box or piece, at the Ribbon store of LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.

No. 1	Satin Ribbon.	12	No. 1 Taffita..... 11½
No. 1½	Satin Ribbon.	16	No. 1½ Taffita..... 15½
No. 2	Satin Ribbon.	22	No. 2 Taffita..... 21
No. 3	Satin Ribbon.	28	No. 3 Taffita..... 26
No. 4	Satin Ribbon.	36	No. 4 Taffita..... 36
No. 5	Satin Ribbon.	57	No. 6 Taffita..... 56
No. 9	Satin Ribbon.	81½	No. 9 Taffita..... 86
No. 12	Satin Ribbon	$1 10	No. 12 Taffita..... $1 10

SKIRTS.—TEN HOOPS, $1 25—TWELVE HOOPS, $1 50 each: Damascus Steel, latest Paris style, our own manufacture, and warranted to wear; 17, 19 21, 25 and 30 Hoops, equally cheap, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 363 Broadway. Skirts made to measure, with perfect adaptation to the figure and costume, at shortest notice.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, Self adjusting Bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $3 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 381 Spring-st., near Hudson.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUTIful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 376 Broadway, 322 Canal-st.

CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices. at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway

E. N. & A. HUBBARD—NO. 7 BOND-ST., NEW-York, respectfully invite the attention of ladies, and all interested in Millinery and Dress-making, to their opening on THURSDAY, March 24, 1859,

DRY GOODS.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.

SCOTCH CHANTILLY, [illegible]
FINE FRENCH BURNOUS AND CIRCULAR,
RICH FRENCH BROCHE DELAINES, (NEW STYLES.)

MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.

All new styles, received per steamers Fulton and Asia.

E. B. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 341 and 344 Broadway.

AUBURN CARPETS.

THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS

In improved quality

and New Designs.

Sole Agent for selling the goods,

GEO. G. S. HYATT,
Nos. 373 Canal and 21 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble English Protestants, man and wife, without incumbrance, the man as coachman and groom, or assist in the garden; the woman as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse; both understand their business perfectly, and can procure the best City reference. Have no objection to any part of the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork, or to assist at the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family. Is willing and obliging. Can come well recommended from the last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 69 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front room first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—SY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist with the washing, as she is thoroughly capable of either; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 226 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; would take care of one grown-up child. No objection to travel with a lady. Best of City reference from her last employer. Address a note to M. S., No. 186 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress or will see to the care of a growing child; thoroughly understands her duties in both capacities. Can come well recommended by first families. Can be seen at No. 73 West 17th-st., until engaged.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes to travel with a lady or a family; not particular as to the direction; would take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply for one week at No. 872 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to do light chamberwork and take care of a baby; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at her last employer's, where she has lived for nearly two years, at No. 26 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a nursery; is willing to do light chamberwork, and would have no objection to travel for the Summer. Call, or address a note, for two days, at No. 361 2d-av. near 23d-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to do washing, ironing and plain cooking; no objection to go in the country; good City reference can be given. Apply this day at No. 518½ Pearl st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PERSONS, one as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. The other as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room. Has the best City reference.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF RESPECTAbility wishes to procure passage with a lady to Europe, for which she would give her services as a remuneration. Call at her present employer's, No. 10 West 11th-st., where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 276 1st-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is a good cutter and fitter, and would have no objection to the care of one child, or assist in the nursery. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, not long in this country, a situation as general housework'er in a small family; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for the week at No. 122 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE HOUSE work of a small private family where there are no other servants, by a competent girl who has had much experience. Apply at her present place, No. 144 West 19th-st., upper floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WOman, German or Scotch preferred, to do the work of a family of two. None but an efficient person need apply at the Parsonage, No. 91 Summit-st., Brooklyn, first door below Henry.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LADY, OF TEN years experience as housekeeper, a situation in this capacity, in City or adjacent country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 192 *Times* Office, stating residence, &c.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chambermaid; one who can sew well, and has good City reference. may apply at No. 265 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on grown children and sew. Call at her present employer's, No. 23 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of gentlemen and ladies; can give the best of City reference; call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first class waitress or chambermaid. Has the best of City references. Call or address at No. 395 8th-av., in the jeweler's store, between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.. Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 209 3d-av., one door from 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as child nurse and chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 4 Clarkson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 25 Orchard-st., Room 15, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse or seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st.

GOOD ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, Irish and Scotch Servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and German in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom or coachman. He understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Would assist in the garden or would make himself generally useful. The country preferred. Is of the most obliging disposition. The best of reference can be given. Address J. R., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED —A SITUATION AS GARDENER, WHO thoroughly understands gardening in all its various branches. Can produce the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Is civil, active and industrious, which his testimonials can certify. Address O. B., No. 15 John-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man; understands his business, and a careful driver; has good City reference from his last employer, with whom he lived four years. Can be seen at No. 69 Madison-av., New-York, or a note addressed to J. F., to the above number, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER BY a Scotchman, married, without family; thoroughly conversant with his business; has been 8 years in the country, and can show good recommendations. A note addressed W., Gardener, Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, groom and vegetable gardener; he has filled that situation for several years to the entire satisfaction of his employer; is sober, steady and industrious; willing to make himself useful; wages moderate; best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestants—man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and assistant gardener; the woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; both understand their business perfectly, and can produce good City reference. Apply at No. 65½ University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND groom, or as coachman; the advertiser is competent to take charge of the above situations; has best of City and country references; the advertiser is married, without incumbrance, and is also a Protestant. Address A. a., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS TRAVELing servant or waiter in a private family, by a young Frenchman who speaks three languages, English, French and German, and also knows his business well and has good City references to that effect. Address A. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands all its various branches; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good driver, and willing to assist in a garden; any one who is in want of such a man can have satisfactory reference. Address W. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROcure a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate driver and groom, honest and sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Address for two days T. B., No. 2 Bowling-green, room No. 5, where he can be recommended by his last employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber and healthy young German, (married,) as porter or salesman in any kind of business; can speak English and write a good hand; no objection to small wages, as he desires to get acquainted with the store business. The best of City reference can be given. Call on or address AD. KOERMER, No. 139 West 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, without children, about 38 years old, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruits and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; the advertiser has been twelve years in this country; would also take the charge of a farm, or work a place on shares; can come well recommended from his last employer. Call or address Y. L., at G. M. THORBURN'S seed store, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER OF experience, who has lived in some of the best families in this country and in England, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments, viz.: green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables, the tasteefully laying out and planting of new places; is a married man with a small family, of good moral character: reference highly respectable. Address, for one week, WALLACE, care of A. Bridgeman, Esq., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and budding and grafting and all kinds of flowers, and best bred horses; has a long experience in this country—12 years; can be highly recommended from his employers as to laying out new grounds in neatest style. Can be found by addressing a note to M. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A competent man who is a good groom and has a thorough knowledge of the management and treatment of horses, and well acquainted with the care of carriages and harness; can produce the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; has no objection to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's house. Apply to T. C., at D. Wright's, No. 886 Broadway, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED (NO family) Protestant, middling age, respectable man as gardener. Extra qualified to take charge of a gentleman's place; has the experience of all his years in cultivating and improvement of trees, flowers, (as to imported flowers,) with a botanical knowledge (nature of plants,) and what vegetable farmery, outlaying of pleasure places belong. Superior references. Address P. T., private, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-rate gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers and vegetables; his testimonials will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener. Address P. R., gardener, at Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., who have known the advertiser long.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A practical gardener, who possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in every department—grapery, green-house, flowers, &c.; vegetable culture; the laying out and keeping of a gentleman's place in general. Satisfactory reference will be given from his last employers. Address T. C., Gardener, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, this day and to-morrow.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A French married man, who understands his business in all its branches; is a practical hand at the raising of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of hot and green houses, plants, hot and cold graperies; flowers, fruit trees and vegetable. Good references from his employers. Address J. P. L., Gardener, No. 72 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of many years' experience; thoroughly and practically acquainted with all parts of the business; no objection to superintend a farm along with garden; is a married man, with a small family; has first-class City reference; seven years on one place. For further information, address a note to G. F., No. 15 John-st., seed-store, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentlemen farmer, and would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who would also work on the farm; will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUAtions on a farm; the man understands the general work of a farm, and can be trusted with the care of stock; is used to the care of horses, and a real plowman: the wife can do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and can serve as waiter; no incumbrance. Address L. P., Jamaica Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at Servants' Institute, No. 207 Hudson-st., corner Canal. N. B.—Servants of every description always ready for places. No charge to employers.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED Scotchman, without family, as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can make himself useful about the place; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address S. C., at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife, the man as waiter and woman as cook; both have lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen or heard of for three days at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of long and extensive experience in the departments of graperies, greenhouses, fruit, flowers and vegetables; any gentleman wanting a good man as above, address GARDENER, care of John F. Joralemon, Esq., No. 745 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of experience; he has a practical knowledge of gardening in general, viz: the care of hot and cold graperies, green-house flower-grounds, and vegetables. The advertiser will be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City. Address GARDENER, No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUAtions in the country; the man is an excellent farmer, understands his business in every particular; the woman can do all kinds of housework; they can be highly recommended; their whole study will be to please their employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands all its various branches; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most excellent groom and driver; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address C. O., Box No. 177 *Times* Office,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; would assist a gardener and make himself generally useful to his employer; can give good reference, and has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 126 East 22d-st, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man, without family, who thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant, and will come well recommended. None need apply unless they give a house and liberal wages. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man thoroughly posted in the various branches of gardening, laying out ornamental grounds, &c. Best of reference. A note addressed T. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful and steady driver; has good City and country reference. Address P. M., Mr. Disney's harness store, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as farmer, or would do the work of a vegetable garden if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. H. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A SITUAation as coachman; he understands his business perfectly; can give first class City testimonial. Address I. C., care of P. Trainer, saddler and harness manufacturer, No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener, by a married man, a Scotchman, with a small family; has had several years experience in this country; can give first-class reference. Address ALBION, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO TRAVEL to Europe, either with a single gentleman or family, by a young man who knows his business well, and has good City reference to that effect. Address S. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT, respectable and trustworthy young man; he is a good coachman, groom and vegetable gardener; understands his business well; is able and willing to work; best of reference; wages moderate. Call at 276 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as groom and coachman. Can produce the best of reference from his last and former employers of this City. Address W. L., Coachman, No. 188 6th av., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as assistant book-keeper, or as clerk in a wholesale and retail carpet or crockery store; has had five years' experience and can give the best of references. Address J. M. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, a situation in a Protestant family as groom, or assistant gardener on a small place; no objection to City or country; best of references from last employer. Address, for two days, S. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MARried man as farmer and gardener, or as kitchen gardener; is willing to take care of horse and cow and make himself generally useful; is well recommended. Address GERMAN, at seed store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A middle aged Englishman who thoroughly understands his business and can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Address J. T., at Mr. Lowery's, harness marker, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman in a private family, and is willing to assist the gardener; he understands gardening pretty well; has no objections to City or country. Inquire at No 66 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; is a good, careful driver and competent groom; can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady sober young man; understands his business perfectly; would be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Address C. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character from gentlemen he lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Call on, or address, for two days, H. E., No. 32 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and a plain gardener. The best of City and country reference. Call on or address, for two days, WILLIAM, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, or assistant, in a wholesale house. Address G. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR TO take charge of a farm, by an Englishman, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business, and having just received from England, per *Europa*, a quantity of the choicest vegetable and flower seeds. Can give the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. J. Oxford's bookstore, No. 188 Bowery, or a note addressed to C. H. PANNELL, No. 218 East 34th-st., for one week, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who truly understands his business in all its branches; also, the management of green and hot house plants; also, the treatment of hot and cold graperies: has many years experience in this country; also will take the charge and laying out of new grounds; good reference given. Address J. M. C., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER and florist; he understands his business in all its branches; the management of a green-house, grapery, out door fruit, flowers and vegetables, and the care of a gentleman's place in general. Can produce satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at the store of A. Vanvalkenburgh, Esq., No. 20 John-st., or a note addressed to J. R., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, AN AMERICAN, thoroughly and practically acquainted with farming and stock-raising in all its branches, desires a situation to superintend and work a farm. Is qualified to render valuable services to any one needing them, and can produce satisfactory evidence as to his character and habits. Address Box 2,576 New-York Post-Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has had long experience in the care of green-house plants, also the care and management of hot and cold-frameries, and is a good practical landscape gardener. Call, or address, R. P. GARDENER, at A. Smyth's seed store, No. 64 White-st, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH man, as coachman and to assist in the garden, in the country; a married man, whose wife and one child could have the lodge to live in; she understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant and his wife; no incumbrance; the man as garden, farmer, &c.; his wife as cook, laundress, seamstress or dairymaid; they have good reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a German man to take charge of a farm; he is a good farmer and gardener; understands the treatment of fruit trees, grape vines and shrubs; knows how to manage horses and cattle in general, and can give good recommendation. Address FARMER, in care of A. Baus, No. 169½ Avenue A, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, of sober, steady and industrious habits; thoroughly understands gardening in general, vegetables, flowers and fruits; good reference from his last employer. A note addressed to M. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a very sober, capable man; has no objection to the country for the summer; he can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR Cashier by a young man, who can give good reference or security, if required. Address D. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (IRISH,) A SITuation to take care of horses, or is willing to do general work about a gentleman's place. Address PATRICK MARTIN, care of Mr. Walden, No. 43 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, as coachman and gardener; can give the best of country and City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT to take charge of the attorney business of an office, keep registers, diaries, &c., desires a permanent situation. References good and terms moderate. Address P. P., Box No. 194 *Times* office, for two days.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouse & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Best of references given. Address CHEMIST, Box 1848, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN, A MAN OF GOOD address, to attend to the hosiery and furnishing goods department of a Broadway store. None need apply who are not familiar with the retail Broadway trade. The most unexceptionable reference will be required as to integrity, ability, &c. Address, stating full particulars, HOSIERY, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF three children. The family live eight miles from the City. Must produce unexceptionable references, as the situation is desirable to a good person; Protestant preferred. State full particulars, and address WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRLS, 1 GOOD NURSE, several cooks, 8 or 10 cooks, washer and ironers, and a number for housework and girls for the country, at JOHN YOUNG'S office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, GERMAN or Scotch, to do general housework in a small family; good City reference required. Call at No. 619 Greenwich-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, TO go 20 miles from the City. None need apply except those who can bring good recommendations. Address H. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW-HAT trimmers, to work at Newark, N. J. Apply to JOHN MAYHEW, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN thoroughly competent and well recommended, may apply at No. 160 Front-st.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A FEW experienced retail salesmen.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO CAN BRING City references. Apply at No. 46 East 29th-st., before 2 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 142 Rivington-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL TO do chamberwork, and fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 26 7th-av.

EMPLOYMENT—$10 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States, except New-York City, to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profit may certainly be realized. For particulars, address, with stamp, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

BY

THE REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D.

Subject—*Value of Geography to the Scholar, the Merchant and the Philanthropist.*

Will be delivered in the
Lecture-Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place,
On THURSDAY, March 17, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

THE REV. A. KINGMAN NOTT,

Pastor of First Baptist Church, New-York, will deliver his lecture *On the Life and Character of the late Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D.*, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1859, at the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, in Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be obtained at the door. The entire proceeds are to be applied to the new church edifice for the Atlantic-st. Baptist Church.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—BY INVITATION OF the Mechanic's Institute, Prof. A. Crarts, A. M., M. D., of Cincinnati, will deliver a free lecture in the Hall of the Union, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th inst. Subject—*Banks and Banking; the Evils and the Remedies.* Ladies as well as gentlemen, young and old, are respectfully invited. These lectures have everywhere received profound attention.

PROFESSOR BOTTA'S LECTURES ON ITALY AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—By special request of many friends, in view of the present critical state of Italy, the introductory lecture of this course, on *The Civilization of Italy*, will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Institution.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS FROM DICKENS.—At Hodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Mr. V. will read Dickens' beautiful story, mingling pathos with humor, entitled A CHRISTMAS CAROL; a tale which

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning.—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; Seven for Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wiper.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria!

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Un Changement de Main—Une Dame de l'Empire.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rider & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—New Way to Pay Old Debts—Our Irish Cousin.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Treading Times.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Harvest Home.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, March 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool March 2, arrived here yesterday. Her news is of importance. The long-promised bill for a reform of parliamentary representation was introduced into the House of Commons on the 28th ult., Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, entering into an extended analysis of the measure. The bill enlarges the franchise, extending it to a large body of the people heretofore excluded, and at the same time disfranchising another large body of the acteel electors. The bill was vehemently attacked by the Opposition, and but feebly sestained by the Ministry. The Press was, of course, divided as to the merits of the bill; the balance of opinion inclining against it. One fruit of the new measure was already gathered in the retirement of two of the Cabinet, Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Henley, President of the Board of Trade. Other changes are rumored es on the eve of occurrence. The war question remains without solution. The late positive ministerial announcement of the immediate withdrawal of the French and Anstrian armies from the Ecclesiastical States, proves to have hed no other fonndation than the reqnest of his Holiness to the two Powers to that effect, and some previons engagements in vague terms on the part of the two Governments, that should snch a reqnest be made they would of course comply. In the meantime, the warlike movement in Fraece was increasing in energy; and Italy was in a feverish stete of agitation and expectation. Nothing was yet known of the success of Lord Cowley's mission.

By way of England, we have later information from Brazil and the Rio de la Pleta. The Rio markets were quiet. Lopez, it was reported, hed accepted the mediation of Brazil; and it was also stated that Gen. Urquiza, and his Minister of State, had proceeded np the Parane to hold a conference with the dictator. The Jesuits, by e recent decree, have been expelled from the Oriental State.

No bill has yet been found by the Grand Jory in the case of Mr. Sickles. Affairs have taken a new turn, and the investigation bids fair to continue a week at least. It was expected that the Jury would merely find a *pro formâ* indictment, and leave the facts to be developed on the trial, but the dictatorial position assumed by one or two of the members aroused e feeling of irritation, and caused something of a scene. The Jury heve now determined to investigate ell the circumstances of the case. Mr. Butterworth's case has also been examined into, and the Jnry ere enderstood to be almost unanimous in fevor of excnlpating him entirely.

There was nothing of special importance done in the State Senate yesterday, bnt during the evening session a vote was taken on the question of Mr. Mandeville's right to e seat, and the seet was declared vacant. In the Assembly the most important action was the passege of the Registry Law bill, by a decided vote—85 to 21. The Annual Appropriation bill was also passed, after several ineffectuel efforts to recommit, by 87 to 17. The Prohibitory Law bill was reported, which, together with the several propositions to amend the License Law, was mede the special order for Wednesday evening next. A bill was reported to protect the country banks, by providing that not more than $10,000 shall be detained by the redeeming houses. A number of bills were reported favorably—among them the one to repeal the act anthorizing an appropriation in aid of the National Monnment in Indepeedence-sqnare, Philadelphia. A bill was reported fixing salaries for the Clerks in the Snrrogate's office. A bill was introduced to protect saloon end eating-house keepers, by making it a misdemeenor to obtain refreshments without paying for them. The entire evening session was spent in debating the Quarantine question.

Canal Commissioner Gardner has notified the Canal Contractors at Tonawanda that he conld not sign their drafts. The contractors immediately abandoned the work.

Navigation between this City and Albany is now entirely unobstructed.

Lieut. Beale's expedition was last heard from about 150 miles beyond Santa Fé, in excellent health, getting along as well as could be desired—having encountered no interruption from the Indians.

The Overland Mail Compeny, as previously noticed, is suffering from the depredations of the Camanches. Some eighty head of mules have been run off at a station on the Lower Reserve, twelve miles the other side of Fort Belknap. These mules formed part of e drove which the Company had purchased in California and Texas, and were about distributing amoeg the various stations. A company of Rangers had started in pursuit of the savages, and had traced them as far as the "Clear Fork." At last acconnts they were still on the trail, with strong hopee of soon overtaking them.

Another defalcation has been discovered in Illinois. J. P. West, late Sheriff end Collector of Macon County, in that State, hes disappeered, end the sigaers of his bond are holden to the State for a deficiency in the amount of State revenue collected of about $7,000.

The Ohio Legislature has ordered the printing of the report of the Corruption Investigating Committee, unaccompanied by Gov. Chase's Messege.

The Ohio Senate has passed a resointion for the appointment of a Select Committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the reason for the statement of Ex-Gov. Ford, in his evidence before the Investigating Committee, that they, the said Ford and Pennington "felt certain of it (the bill) going throegh the Senate."

The Milwaukee *News* contradicts the telegraphic report that the Legislative Committee have acquitted Ex-Governor Bashford, of Wisconsin, of complicity in the La Crosse Railroad corruptions. The Committee simply declared thet they could find no proof of a prior nnderstanding, between him and Kilbourn that he should receive the bonds in consideration of his approving the land grant bill, but do not exonerate him; on the other hand, they censure him for eccepting the boeds after signing the bill of grant.

At the commencement of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, on Toesday, 255 students graduated.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday 264 emigrants were reported as having arrived during the week ending the 16th inst.—making a total for the year of 4,343—against 5,088 during the corresponding part of last year. The proprietors of the leading lines of steamboats petitioned for the licensing of a few runners at the different landings.

The Board of Edncation last evening directed the Committee on Finance to inqeire into the reason why a suit brought by Wm. H. Arthur and others, to recover $168 72, which the Board had repeatedly refnsed to pay, for printing an acconnt of the exercises attending the opening of a school in the Seventh Ward, has been permitted to go by default by the Counsel to the Corporation. The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies was authorized to employ a foreman in the shop, at $3 per day. The Board appropriated $12,943 for a new School-house for Colored School No. 1, in the Fourteenth Ward; and $1,945 73 for extra work performed by masons and carpenters in the Ninth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards. The Finance Committee reported in favor of readvertising for proposals for the erection of a new school building upon the site recently purchased in Oliver-street. The report was laid on the table.

The Police Commissioners have taken initiatory steps to prosecute those in the City selling liquors without license. Yesterday they placed 7,000 suits in the hands of Robert D. Holmes, Esq., one of the Excise Commissioners, who will forthwith enter npon the prosecutions. The Excise Commissioners only granted some eighty licenses.

Sergeant Alfred Berney and Officer John H. Weyre, were yesterday dismissed from the Police Department by the Police Commissioeers, on the charges which hed been preferred against them.

A largely attended end enthnsiastic meeting of the members of the Twelfth Regiment was held last evening at the Mercer House, to protest against the action of the Court Mertial in cashiering their late commandant, Col. John S. Cocks. Resolntions were passed, speeches were made, and a memorial was adopted for presentation to Governor Morgan, asking a reversal of the action of the Conrt Martial. A sereeade to Col. Cocks wonnd np the evening's proceedings.

The wood-carvers met last evening et Steuben Hell, and adopted a form of constitution and by-laws for their Society. They are to bave weekly meetings, and persons who become disabled by sickness are to receive a weekly stipend for their snpport.

Henry Smitherest, a noted bogus ticket vendor, wes overtaken yesterday by speedy jnstice. He swindled a Jerseymen out of a sum of money and in two hours afterwerds the Grand Jury found an indictment against him. He will be tried today in the Conrt of General Sessions. At the office of Smitherest was found a packege of bills npon the Potomac Bank, D. C.—a benk which never existed.

In the Court of Oyer end Terminer the trial of James Stephens was continued yesterday, being the ninth dey. Mrs. Isabella Bennett was the only witness on the staed. She endured a severe cross-examination by the counsel for the defeece. Without pre-judging the case, we cannot intimate what the effect of her cross-examination may be, but it cannot injure the cense of the prosecntion.

Rohner, tried for forging bills on the National Benk of Anstria, wes committed yestcrday, in the Court of General Sessions, and remanded for sentence.

The seles of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 2,500 bales et steedy prices. Flour was moderately dealt in, though holders were generally free sellers at, in some instances, rather lower rates. Wheat was in fair demand and was firm. Corn and Barley was heavy and languid. Groceries were in good request. Less activity was discernable in Provisions, Hides, Naval Stores, and Oils. Other braeches of trade were quiet. The totel number of vessels of all classes in port was 603.

The Cattle Markets were but moderately supplied until yesterday morning, when several eexpected droves came in during the forenoon from new localities, end by propellers from Albany, prodncing a decline in the price, which had advanced about ½c. per pound on Tuesday and eerly yesterdey morning. The market closed lest evening e trifle lower than lest week, with 200 to 300 bullocke still unsold. The first errivel this season by Hudson River boats came in yesterday morning. The total City receipts of beeves for the week pest number 3,221, against 3,453 the previous week, on a weekly average of 3,676 for all of last year. The lenten season, however, greatly diminishes the demand for beef, end the early opening of the shed fisheries will still further decrease the sale of meat. Sheep and lambs ere very ecerce and high just now. The report of the Academy of Medicine upon ewill-milk has materially affected the sale of milch cows.

The European Question.

If the whole of Europe were administered with a single eye to the rise and fall of *Consols* at London, we might expect the Anstrian mission of Lord Cowley to terminate in the pacific adjustment of all the points at issne between France on the one hand and Anstria on the other. There can be no doubt that England wishee to avoid, or, at all events, to postpone a serious settlement of the Italian qucstion. It is true, Englishmen, born in freedom and bred in the honorable happiness of independence, do really sympathize with the sons of Italy nnder the aggravated despotism which denies to them the simplest rights of citizenship, and insults in them the most eacred instincts of humanity. But then the depreciation of Government securities involves certain sacrifices which few men like to make, and fetters enterprises in which all men like to indulge, and, therefore, whenever the sky darkens with the presages of tempest, the London jonrnalists can see nothing so dreadful in the future of Enrope as the possibility that the London Stock Exchange may for a short time be shaken by earthquakes not of its own creation, and whirlwinds not of its own sowing. On the Continent the case is somewhat different.

Italy touches the great Continental States along their most sensitive frontiers. A revolution in Milan, a war in Lombardy, are events that Paris and Vienna and Berlin must feel in the vitals of their vigor. For the rulers of the Continent, therefore, the Italian qnestion involves the far deeper qnestions of their own success or failure. So long as Europe doubts whether the "settlements" of 1815 are to be confirmed or overthrown, France, Prussia and Austria are exposed to constant excitements of a political as well as of a merely financial character. What for England is a qnestion of loss or gain, for them is a question of life or death. We must, therefore, look to the Continent, and not to England, for the really significant indications of the actual drift of mattere abroad. As we have already demonstrated by arguments drawn from the admissions of England herself, the arrangements of 1815, so far as they affect Italy, are a calamitous failure. They are a failure, not in Rome or Naplee alone, not in Tuscany or Lombardy, but throughout the Peninsula. They were framed with a profound disregard not only of the State of Italy nnder the extemporized but prosperous Kingdoms fonnded by Napoleon I., bnt also of the State of Italy at the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, and at the opening of the French Revolntion. They have been virtually abrogated by thirty years of Carbonarism, and assassination and organized disorder. They are the scandal and the calamity of Enrope.

The news yeeterday received by the *City of Washington* confirms the conviction we had already formed, that the first sovereign who has possessed the power with the will to remodel these arrangements does not intend to recede from the position he has taken. Napoleon III. is willing, of course, as a prudent and eagacious ruler should be, to exhaust all means of conciliation before writing ont his resolves in blood and fire upon the stubborn heart of the despotic State which persists in maintaining a mediæval tyranny over the fairest provinces of the civilized world. He wishes Lord Cowley to speak for justice and reason in the atmosphere of that Court whose jnstice has been a mockery, and whose reason has been the sword, ever since the day of Waterloo. He lifts his voice for peace, if peace be compatible with decency, with public law, with the honor of France, and with the enduring tranquility of Europe. Bnt he will not accept a treacherous compromise between an Austrian Pope and an Austrian Emperor, as an adequate guarantee of the settlement which Europe has a right to except at his hands. Should France and Austria to-morrow, leave the Roman States at the request of the Pope, Anstria would the next day, at the behest of the same authority reoccupy, not only all that she now holds, bnt all that the strong arm of France now saves from her deadly dominion.

There is, therefore, nothing in the present aspect of European affairs to encourage the hope of a pacific solution of the issues presented to the world by the energetic policy of the French Sovereign, and much to indicate the near decision of these issues by the stern arbitrament of the sword. The affair is defining itself very rapidly—as rapidly as is consistent with sound diplomacy and an honorable desire to evade the dread necessity of a Continental war. It is not possible for any French monarch who desires the disarmament of France, and the perfect establishment within his own dominions of the modern system of commercial activity, to suffer this question of Lombardo-Venitia to remain in the condition in which the supineness or the connivance of Europe has allowed it for thirty years to linger. So long as Austria rules in Italy by the sword, so long must France stand, sword in hand, beside the Alps to watch her. The English journalists, who are so anxious to persuade the world that Napoleon III. maintains a vast army for the simple pnrpose of threatening the peace of Europe, forget that the empire which England has ignorantly or recklessly encouraged in her unrighteous occupation of the Italian soil, is a perpetual peril for every Power about her borders. If the Czar of Russia to-day held Ireland by the sword, and 100,000 Muscovite troops were watching England from the Irish shores, it is possible that England might feel it necessary to keep herself more fully armed than she now feels it incumbent upon her to be.

What Ireland, in that happily impossible case would be for England, Northern Italy now is for France, and long has been. It is the glory of Napoleon III. that perceiving this, he has resolved to put an end to a state of things so intolerable to all concerned.

In this resolution, everything now indicates that the true public sentiment of France, and the vast, the inexhaustible resources of her magnificent Empire, are fully at his disposal. The French nation is with him, and with the French nation, whatever is liberal, clear-eighted and resolute in the whole of Europe.

Our City Police.

Ex-Mayor Wood's twin organs, the *Herald* and the *News*, are excessively clamorous for the instant repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law and the restoration of the old system. Their eagerness in the matter, and the desperate nse they make of Mr. Spinola's Report, betray a motive with which the pnblic does not sympathize. Their hostility to the Police is evidently dne—not to its corruption and inefficiency, nor to the fact that it is a party instrument,—bnt that it is corrnpt and partisan on *the wrong side*. It is because corrupt Republicans are supposed to fill its ranks, to the exclusion of Democrats,—and because the political influence of the Department is in favor of the Republicans instead of against them, that these party organs are moved to wrath by its abuses.

Now we do not believe that any considerable portion of the people of this City desire a restoration of the old Police. Much as they detest the abuses and corruptions which may pervade the present organization, it is in many important respects an improvement upon the old one. Even if everything in the Spinola Report were true, it would not prove the inferiority of the present system,—bnt only that it had been badly administered and needed reform. The old force was notoriously worse. It was a mere tool in the hands of one man,—dependent solely upon him, obedient to his wishes and the unscrupulous instrument of his ambition. The present force, with all its defects, is far more respectable, more efficient and more honest than the old one. The report of Mr. Spinola was evidently a one-sided, vindictive, unreliable document. Although one other member of the Committee assented to the proceeding, it is well-known that Spinola himself alone took the testimony,—and it is assorted that he recorded only such portions of it as suited his purposes, and even refused to admit evidence that was offered in refutation of many statements made before him. These facts and many others calculated to affect the worth and reliability of his report, will probably be brought before the public by the minority of the Committee.

But in spite of all this, as we have more than once urged already, there is enough contained in his report to demand the attention and the scrutiny of the parties responsible for the conduct of the Department. We do not believe the Commissioners guilty or capable of the misdemeanors laid to their charge. Strongly as we have felt constrained to object to their partisanship,—which should have excluded them from the posts they fill,—we regard them as personally honest and upright men. They owe it to themselves, as well as to the public, to make these charges the subject of rigid investigation, and to make such reforms in the details of the Department as its condition may require. And the Governor is also bound, in duty to the City and to himself, to relieve the service from the odium of partisanship which rests upon it and impairs the public confidence so essential to its efficiency.

The main feature of the present system is that it places the control of the Police in the hands of an *independent Board*, instead of leaving it to the Mayor, who has properly nothing to do with it, whose duties are connected with the legislation of the City and the administration of its laws, and not with the snpervision of its criminals, and who cannot devote the time necessary to the proper management of so extensive a Department. It is this feature which has always been most obnoxious to the ultra partisans who profited so largely by having the Police nnder their own control,—and they will accept no modification of the existing law which does not restore the entire department to the Mayor. "We advise our *friends*," says the *News*, "to accept of nothing short of a repeal and *a return to the old system*, or to some other that shall concentrate the power in the hands of the Mayor, where it legitimately belongs." This is precisely what the great mass of our citizens, ontside of political parties, do not desire. It is not probable that any material change will be made in the law at the present session. If we had Commissioners who were not party politicians, and who would not permit partisan considerations to infinence their official action, we should need no amendment of the existing law. Whether this desirable result can be reached or not, depends mainly npon the appointing power. If past blunders are to be repeated, and past mistakes persevered in, we may very well despair of seeing snch a Police as our City needs.

Negro Waiters.—Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in his Cuba speech the other night, expressed the opinion that every one of his hearers would be much better off if he had a negro to wait on him. In regard to a very large part of his audience this was undoubtedly true:—the shabbiest negro in Mississippi would take better care of them than they take of themselves. But the Senator is very much mistaken if he supposes that it is necessary to steal Cuba in order to have a negro waiter. That valuable commodity may be obtained by a much easier and less immoral process. You can have it by dropping in at Crook & Durr's to dine any day. In fact, you can scarcely travel on a steamboat, or go into a hotel, or stop at a barber's to be shaved, without falling in with this identical luxury. We have the advantage of our Mississippi friends, too, in not owning our negroes. We can have them to "wait on us" as long as we like, and then discharge them, which is more than Senator Brown can do with his. We don't see the advantage of his plan over ours.

A Senator's Notion of Progress.

Senator Ely, who represents in part this City in the State Senate, has introduced a bill providing as follows:

"1. No Editor, publisher or vendor of any newspaper or periodical *shall be legally liable hereafter for a libel* epon any person who is, at the time of such libel, the incumbent of a public office to which he has been elected by the people.

2. In case of assault npon the person of any such Editor, publisher or vendor, by, or at the instigation of any public officer elected by the people, if it can be established that such Editor, publisher or vendor has libeled the officer making or instigating the assault, then *such assault shall not be illegal or punishable*, unless it shall result in the death or maiming of the person assaulted."

The object of this bill is very simple. It is to release Editors and Office-holders from all legal liability in their relations with each other, and to put those two estimable classes of persons npon the footing of wild beasts,—amenable to no law and at liberty to inflict and redress wrongs upon each other in their own way and at their own discretion. We think it not at all unlikely that Mr. Ely had a vague and foggy intention of perpetrating a practical joke when he introduced this bill. He probably regarded it as embodying a very delicate satire upon Editors, and as a refined way of giving them to understand that, if the office-holders whom they "libel," were only at liberty to break their heads, or otherwise chastise them, the said office-holders would ask no odds, but would give them full liberty to assail them as much as they like.

The real sting of Mr. Ely's sarcasm, however, falls upon the class to which he belongs; for it implies that they are dissatisfied with the ample redress which the law gives them for injuries at the hands of Editors, and that they long for that more exalted weapon of civilization and of progress,—the bowie-knife or bludgeon. The law now punishes libels with great severity. Any man in office, who may be libeled, has his choice of remedies,—he may either claim money by way of damage to his character, or he may send the offender to prison by way of punishment,—or he may do both. All he has to do is to prove the fact of a libel; and even in this the law comes to his aid by compelling the publisher who utters it to assume the burden of vindicating himself. He must prove that what he said was true, and that his motive in saying it was good. What more can any respectable office-holder ask? Why should he desire to exchange this legal remedy for the brutal redress which Mr. Ely proposes to give him? Because, undoubtedly, he could *then* punish editors for telling *the truth* about him as well as for libeling him. He could dispense with all the formalities of legal procedure;—he could escape the necessity of showing that he had been libeled or injured in any way,—and would be at perfect liberty to gratify his resentments or his brutal instincts at pleasure. Mr. Ely evidently looks forward to the time when all public offices will be filled by pugilists, bruisers, rowdies, and other persons who have no fondness for such remedies as the law may give them, but a special passion for committing assaults which the law as it stands prevents them from indnlging. His bill is calculated, if not designed, to promote their views and protect their interests.

Mr. Ely, however, may rest assured that the passage of his bill would not deter journalists from exercising that supervision over men in office, which is among the most imperative duties of the public Press. It may seem to him very strange and very wrong that a newspaper should be at liberty to criticise his acts or comment upon his public conduct and character. But it is done in the interest and for the benefit of the Pnblic at large, and will continue to be done until the Public at large shall decree the snppression and extinction of Journalism. We are well aware of the responsibilities which such a power involves, and appreciate fully the necessity of stringent legal provisions to prevent its abuse. We are not disposed to complain of any reasonable law for the punishment of libels, nor do we seek any immunity from whatever penalties we may deserve. And although we greatly prefer, in the interest of common decency, that wrongs which we may commit in the exercise of our profession should be redressed by the laws and in conformity with the usages of civilized society, we should not feel disposed to abandon the most evident of our duties even under that reign of brute force which Mr. Ely's bill invites.

The President and Mexico.—Our readers probably remember that some time since it was announced that Mr. Churchwell, of Tennessee, had been appointed a Commiesioner to Mexico, and that the action of the President upon Mexican affairs would depend on the report which he might make. The New-Orleans *True Delta* says that Mr. Churchwell was authorized to make certain propositions to the Liberal Provisional Government, and to assure them that, upon their acceptance, Juarez would be recognized. Upon presenting himself, Mr. Churchwell at once received the most complete and satisfactory assurances on every point. Everything asked for was immediately and frankly conceded—the papers were sent to Washington, and still nothing was done. The President again became undecided and timid, and sought to evade the responsibility of action by asking of Congress powers which he knew would never be granted.

We have not the means of judging whether all these statements are literally true or not,—but they are certainly probable. The indecision with which all questions involving national interests are treated by Mr. Buchanan, is painful and discreditable,—as well as infinitely injurious to the honor of the country.

The Stephens Trial—The Bench and the Bar.—The trial of Stephens, on charge of poisoning his wife, drags its slow length along, and promises to last a week or ten days longer. There is a great deal about it that is repulsive, and much which we shall not gully our columns by reporting. But its most conspicuous feature is the disgraceful wrangling in which the opposing counsel are permitted to indulge, and the gross and insulting contempt which they habitually express towards the presiding Judge. We doubt if the records of any Court anywhere can exhibit such scenes as are daily witnessed on this trial. The paltriest Judge of the paltriest Court in any other civilized country would commit to prison instantly any lawyer who should permit himself to use such language towards the Bench as the counsel in this case habitually employ towards the presiding Justice. But Judge Roosevelt seems to consider it part of his duty patiently to permit himself and his Court, and the majesty of the law which he is supposed to represent, to be insulted and degraded by the lawyers who argue the cases brought before him.

This is a chronic defect in nearly all our Courts. As a general thing our presiding Judges are greatly inferior, in ability and in learning, to the lawyers who practise before them. They do not feel quite snre of their position, nor qnite safe in attempting to assert and maintain the dignity of their office. The lawyers bully them to their hearts' content, and they are unable either to stop the wrangling or to protect themselves. This makes all our Courts seem more like bear-gardens than temples of justice. The only effectual remedy for the evil lies in providing for the election of a higher class of men to be Judges. But meantime something might be done to diminish the scandal, if snch nnseemly outbreaks as disgrace this Stephens trial, could be punished as they deserve.

Board of Education.

THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION CHARGED WITH NEGLECT—APPROPRIATIONS—THE OLIVER-STREET SCHOOL.

At the stated meeting of the Board of Edncation, last evening, the President stated that judgment had been rendered against the Board in a suit brought by Wm. H. Arthur *et al.*, to recover $168 72 "for something done" by the plaintiffs in regard to the Seventh Ward Schools. The Clerk had heretofore attended to such matters, but he being engaged this case was sent to the Corporation Counsel who was informed that there was a good defence in the suit and was requested to send for papers relating to it, but who, for reasons best known to himself, had neglected so to do and had suffered the suit to go by default.

Mr. Waterbury hoped the matter would be referred to a committee of investigation.

Mr. Adams stated that the suit was brought to obtain payment of a bill for printing, by order of the local Board of the Seventh Ward, an account of exercises and reports of speeches on the occasion of the reopening of Ward School No. 2 four years ago. The Board had refused to pay the bill three times.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution authorizing the Superintendant of School Buildings to employ a foreman in the shop, at a salary of $3 per day, was adopted.

The Committee on Normel Schools reported a plan for a new daily Normal School for females. It was made the special order for the second meeting in April. The plan provides for a School of practice, to accommodate 100 pupils, and is similar to the plan proposed by the Committee several months since.

The Board adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to place $100,000 in the City Treasury subject to drafts of the Board after the 17th inst.

A resolution, reported by the Finance Committee, in favor of appropriating $13,848 for a new school house for Colored School, No. 1, in the Fourteenth Ward, was adopted.

The Board adopted a resolution in favor of paying four bills, amounting to $210 43, $80, $515 40, and $539 96 respectively,—$1,345 79 in all,—for extra work performed by masons and carpenters in the Ninth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution directing that the School Officers of the Fourth Ward be authorized to re-advertise for proposals for the erection of a school building upon the site recently purchased in Oliver-street. The report states that the Committee is opposed to appropriating $25,151 for the erection of the building because the dimensions of the lots advertised to be built npon are less than the dimensions of the lots actually purchased. The plans and specifications were prepared with the idea that the lots were 75 feet front and rear and 100 feet deep; it was found that the lots were only 71 feet 8 inches wide, and so irregular in shape that if a square building was erected on them the available front would be only 69 feet 8 inches.

Mr. Green was for referring the matter to the Finance Committee with directions to inquire how it was that when 31,000 was paid for full-sized lots, lots of a smaller size were obtained. He wanted to know who was to blame?

Mr. Fitzgerald thought the Committee on Sites and School-houses was to blame in the matter; the estimates had been based on the true dimensions of the lots purchased.

Mr. Green thought it was a question whether it would not be better now to secure a new site for the School-house.

The subject was finally laid on the table.

Some further business of a routine character was transected, and the Board adjourned.

Obituary.

Dr. George Abbott, United States Vice-Consul at Cairo, died at Alexandria in January last, as was duly seaounced when dispatches from Egypt reached us. He was a brother of Dr. Henry Abbott, the collector and proprietor of the renowned "Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities," eulogized by Sir Gardiner Wilkinson and other European *savans*, and which is well known to the public of New-York. Dr. Abbott, at last accounts, was at Cairo engaged in the collection of fresh antiquities, which in due time will be added to the contents of his present museum. By recent intelligence from England we learn that our City is likely to lose this magnificent collection—$60,000, it is said, having been offered to Dr. Abbott for their purchase by the trustees of one of the European Galleries of Ancient Art.

Green Mountain Boys Celebrating.—There are Vermonters in Boston—as where are there not—and on Tuesday evening they got together at the Revere House, for the purposes of a festive celebration. It was nobody's birth-day, yet there was good ground for the exercises of that particular occasion. It was one hundred and thirty-five years last Tuesday since the first settlement of Vermont was made at Fort Dummer. The principal speakers were Gen. John S. Tyler, who presided, Senator Collamer, Z. K. Pangborn, Esq. Governor Banks was also permitted to make some remarks, in consideration, we suppose, of the fact that the meeting was held in the Bay State. The speeches were, of course, able and eloquent. They were also slightly boastful. But why should they not be? Vermont is a respectable State. Not large, to be sure. But she stands high. At some points four thousand feet above tide water. She was never a colony. So Senator Collamer averred. She fought her way into the Union, though kept back for a time by her big sister New-York, whom, however, she easily vanquished when she set about it. Her mountains are numerous, her climate severe, her soil the reverse of fertile. Of all this she is proud. It makes her people industrious, hardy, healthy and virtuous. They love freedom, pursue knowledge, and live honestly. Like all mountaineers, their attachment to their home is only equalled by their alacrity in leaving it. They have a proclivity to emigration. You shall find them everywhere—in Kansas, California, China and Boston. But wherever they roam they are Vermonters still, and intensely proud of their origin.

The Marshalship of Northern Illinois.—Mr. C. N. Pike, United States Marshal for Northern Illinois, publishes in his paper, the Chicago *Herald*, a very elaborate defence of his character against the charges filed at Washington by D. B. Martin. His reply is addressed to the President, and is backed by numerous affidavits. Mr. Martin is denounced as "a speaking, thieving scoundrel," and his list of charges is analyzed, and each separately denied. Mr. Pike says that Martin was in his employ as book-keeper, but was dismissed for dishonesty in January last, and that he has taken his revenge by trumping up these charges. The Marshal proceeds to contradict every assertion of Martin; denies that he has neglected the business of his office; charges upon Martin the responsibility for any mismanagement of the finances of his department, and is particularly aggrieved at Martin's slur upon his integrity as a Democrat. On this latter point, the Marshal is very tender. Addressing the President, he says:

"I was a Whig while there was a Whig Party, and, although for a considerable portion of my Whig days, or years, I didn't know enough of the history of the two great parties of the country to be able to give any good reason why I should be a Whig, yet, I have no apologies to make for having been a Whig, and a very humble supporter of Henry Clay. I find on looking through the ranks of the Democratic Party to day, that there are very many "Old Whigs" therein, and, if your Excellency should adopt the policy of ostracising this class, I should look for the heads of many far higher than myself, in official station, to fall before I should entertain any apprehensions on my own account."

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.—An excellent photograph from Mr. Barry's picture of "The Schoolmistress," one of the best associates of "The Autocrat" at the "Breakfast Table," whom the Professor has since made his companion for life in the holy bonds of matrimony, has been published by Mr. Chas. H. Brainard, of Boston. It is a real gem. In Boston Messrs. Phillips & Sampson are the agents for its sale; in this City it can be obtained of C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway. Mr. Brainard is well known as the publisher of a series of lithographic prints, engraved in the first style of art, comprising, when finished, a gallery of the most celebrated Divines, Statesmen, Authors, Editors, and men of science in this country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"Patrick's Day in the Morning."—To-day is the festival of Ireland's Patron Saint. St. Patrick, be it known, was a Gaul, who converted Ireland in the 5th century. His existence, like that of St. George, has been doubted by some extraordinarily sceptical and extremely prejudiced persons, among whom, we believe, was Lingard; but the fact that he lived and moved, and had a being, and, that, if he did not really do all that has been asserted of him, he, at least, made Christians of the Irish, has been satisfactorily shown by Dr. Stuart, in his History of Armagh. Ireland is divided into four Archbishoprics, of which Armagh is the first. It was established by St. Patrick, and nominally, if not in fact, has a sort of precedence, in things ecclesiastical, over all the others. Dr. Stuart was an eminent Presbyterian divine, who felt called on to vindicate Ireland's Saint from the serious charge of never having been anybody, and his work, already mentioned, is regarded as a standard authority by all modern scholars, in regard to the subject of which it treats. Patrick's Day is, literally, a festival day in which thanksgiving and rejoicing are commingled. It will be duly celebrated the world over. The chivalrous Hibernian will drown his shamrock with no less fervor in the wilds of Tasmania, and on the green slopes of Oregon, than in the eternal city or in the metropolis of the new continent. Here, in New-York, arrangements have been made to honor the anniversary with unusual *éclat*. There is to be a procession of numerous Irish Benevolent Societies, and a parade of militia regiments, including the Sixty-ninth, which has had an accession in a new company since last mend of Capt. E. Corcoran, formerly of the Irish Regiment; a pontifical high mass, at which Archbishop Hughes is to be the celebrant, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and a panegyric on the feast by Father Lauer; an oration in the evening, at St. Stephen's, by Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg; the annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Metropolitan Hotel, for which great preparations have been made; the Annual Ball of the Young Friends of Ireland at Niblo's for the benefit of the Catholic Magdalen Society—an excellent Association aiding a most deserving charity—and countless other celebrations public and private.

Sale of Pictures.—The rooms of the National Academy of Design were crowded last evening with artists, amateurs and ladies, assembled to witness and participate in the sale of Gouph. & Co.'s collection of paintings. H. H. Leeds, Esq., acted as auctioneer. At 8 o'clock the sale commenced. A "Sketch from Nature," by Shattuck, was the first piece put up. It was struck off for $22. From that point the sale progressed as auction sales generally do, with the exception of one slight interruption. The ladies who had come in early, in hopes of seeing the pictures, found it next to impossible to escape from the gallery when they desired to make their exit. They charged the crowd at all points, but the gentlemen withstood the onset nobly at first, refusing to give way, and advising those who wished to retire to go out by the back door. But Mr. Richardt had closed that, and peremptorily refused to have it opened under any circumstances. Much indignation was expressed, and threats were made to accomplish by force what persuasion could not effect. Under the circumstances, and after a moving appeal from Mr. Leeds, the crowd receded, the ladies retired, and the sale progressed. The prices paid for the pictures was quite fair, taking the average. Many superior compositions were struck off below the prices which good judges put on them, while others, not so elaborately finished, commanded prices fully as high as they could have brought at private sale, for the reason that their subjects were more pleasing. Cropsey's sketch of the Franconia Hotel was sold to Mr. Armstrong for $94, and another sketch by the same artist to Mr. Banks for $85. Mr. Hart purchased the "Siesta," after Whittredge, for $66. Two of Montpezat's compositions, the "Morning Ride," and "Preparing for the Chase," brought $56 each. Colman's "Umbagog Lake" was started at $50, and struck off at $51. The "Lee Shore," by C. T. Dix, of this City, was purchased by Mr. Fish, for $76. A view on the Hudson, below Albany, by Brown, sold for $67. A view on the Lehigh, by Osden, was struck off to Mr. Cammeyer for $98. Mount's "Coming to the Point" brought $185, Mr. Wood being the purchaser. Rossiter's "Tired of Study," $80; a Winter Landscape, by Durrie, $120; a "Flower Piece, by a Dr. Gunnison, $150, Mr. Nielo being the purchaser; the "Forest of Fontainbleau," by a Dr. Durrie, $95; "The Battle," by Johnson, was run up to $102 50, and was struck off to a Mr. Ward. Mr. Armstrong purchased "Hannah before Ahasuerez," by Van Schaick, for $295; and a Winter Scene, by Mignot, for $245. Gignac's "Creation" and "Nativity" were struck off to Mr. Hunt for $396 each. "The Mother," by Van Beckhorst, was started at $1,500, $1,750 followed, then $2,000—$2,100, and, finally, $2,200. After lingering here a time, Mr. Leeds struck it off to D. L., remarking that he was not at liberty to mention the purchaser's name, but that he was a well known German, and that he was as well able to pay $30,000 as $2,200. The picture remains on exhibition at Goupil's for a few weeks. This evening the sale is continued.

Police Commissioners.—Sergeant Berney and Officer Weyre Dismissed.—The Police Commissioners, yesterday, dismissed Sergeant Berney from the Department on the charge of publishing without authority an incorrect statement of the transactions of the Mayor's Squad, which was brought against him by the Deputy-Superintendent. Officer John H. Weyre, of the Seventh Precinct, who was tried, Monday, on a charge of absence without leave and irregular conduct, was also dismissed. The Board was in session but a short time. Sergeant Berney, yesterday morning, tendered his resignation, to take effect from May 1 next, and applied for leave of absence until that time. The Board, however, as stated above, instead of accepting his resignation, dismissed him. Sergeant Berney asserts that the published statement of the transactions of the Mayor's Squad made by him was entirely correct. He leaves for New-Orleans next Saturday. He has effected an engagement as traveling ag

Rumford and Hilton, 2nd barge Kentucky left Pennsylvania last Sunday night at 9 o'clock, heavily freighted, in tow of the steamer North America. The steamer was not supposed to commence until the middle of next month. There is a freshet on the Hudson between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, the water rising over the docks. The wind blew a gale on Tuesday night and yesterday morning. The river is very high.

New-York City Library Association.—A public meeting was held last evening in the hall corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, to promote the interests of this Association. Its objects have been fully explained heretofore. The meeting was large, and composed mostly of young persons of both sexes, ladies as well as gentlemen being eligible to membership. The Rev. Mr. Brown offered prayer, after which there were brief addresses by the Revs. Messrs. Masters, Dewing and Stevenson. A considerable number were received as members, and the Institution, though in its infancy, bids fair to become strong and useful. They are about selecting a location for the reading room and library. One of the speakers, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, advised the audience to read the newspapers.

City Car Licenses.—Judge Davies has decided that the Second-avenue Railroad Company is not compelled to take out licenses for its cars, as the ordinance passed two or three months ago by the Common Council directs that all City Railroad Companies shall do, the Second and Third avenue Railroad Companies, having failed to comply with such ordinance, claiming that, under their charters, they were exempt from any such tax. Suits were brought against them in the Supreme Court by the Counsel to the Corporation, on the part of the City, as we have previously stated. The decision in favor of the Second-avenue Railroad Company will probably induce the discontinuance of the suit against the Third-avenue Railroad Company.

Children Fatally Burned.—The Coroner was called yesterday to hold inquests upon two children who had been fatally burned, casualties of almost daily repetition. One fell into a tub of boiling water, and the clothes of the other caught fire from the ignition of matches, and both lost their lives through parental carelessness. The name of the child who was fatally scalded was Edward Jacobs, whose parents reside at No. 164 West Sixteenth-street, and the name of the other, Ann R. Schneider, whose parents live corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered in each case.

Meeting of the Journeymen Carvers.—The Carvers held a Mass Meeting last evening, for the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of their Association; Sam'l F. Clock in the Chair, and George W. Woodman, Secretary. The society is to be composed of young men, carvers, of good moral character, who have served a regular apprenticeship at the business, who are receiving not less than $9 per week. The initiation fee is 50 cents, and any married member, who is sick, shall receive the sum of $4 per week, and, if single, $3 per week.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.—The annual address before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D, which was postponed from the 3d instant, on account of the storm, will be delivered this (Thursday) evening, 17th instant, at Clinton Hall. Subject—"Value of Geography to the Scholar, the Merchant and the Philanthropist."

Found.—The woman who so suddenly disappeared on the 11th inst. from her residence, in Eighteenth street, was found last evening, at King's Bridge, where she had, it is said, wandered while in a deranged state. She was restored to her friends.

Suicide.—An Italian, named Joseph Vellusini, committed suicide about 9 o'clock last evening by shooting himself in the head with a pistol at the corner of William and Frankfort streets. The cause was attributed to his being unable to obtain employment.

Newspaper Change.—Mr. Marcus Cicero Stanley has purchased a heavy interest in *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, and is engaged editorially in conducting the paper.

Correction.—We have been informed that the allusion in our City news, of yesterday, to the unanimity in religious belief of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was not entirely correct. There are Catholics and Protestants in the Regiment, but all were willing to unite in an act of charity like the one in question.

Police Reports.

A New Dodge of Ticket Swindlers—Speedy Journey.—The fraternity of ticket-swindlers have inexhaustible resources, and, as fast as one dodge is "played out," they hit upon another. The latest and boldest, and most unscrupulous dodge was developed yesterday. A New-Jersey gentleman and his family started on a tour for the eastern section of this State. The Jerseyman stepped into the ticket-office No. 109 West-street, kept by Henry Smitherest, and negotiated for the requisite tickets. He passed over the stipulated amount, and looked for the return of the tickets bargained for. Mr. Smitherest assumed the utmost astonishment, and boldly told the Jerseyman that he could not have any tickets until he paid the money for them. The representative of the Sandy Hook State was somewhat astonished at this announcement, having a very distinct recollection of having just paid for the tickets. Mr. Smithere, however, insisted that he had not been paid any money; and on the Jerseyman remonstrating, he commenced swearing roundly at him, and wound up by ejecting him into the street. The Jerseyman took counsel, went before Justice Welsh and made a complaint against Smithere. An officer was sent for Smithere, and the latter still insisted that the Jerseyman had not paid him any money, and that it was the Jerseyman who was trying to swindle him, instead of be the Jerseyman. It so happened that the Jerseyman was able to describe the money he had given Smithere, and that the money was found in Smithere's drawer, exactly as described. Justice Welsh had no patience with such unscrupulous robbery, and he at once ordered the case to be sent before the Grand Jury. The latter body found an indictment against Smithere within two hours after his arrest. The trial was announced as set down for to-day, before the Court of General Sessions. In searching Smithere's office, a package of bills on the Potomac River Bank, D. C., was found. The bills are a fraud, as there is no such bank in existence, and never has been. They were undoubtedly used in making change with the customers of the ticket-office.

The Third Ward Burglary—Recovery of a Portion of the Stolen Property in a Tenement House—Arrests.—Detective Officers Joseph Keefe and Slowey, who have been searching for the property stolen from the establishment of Frost & Cushman, No. 80 Murray-street, on Monday night, succeeded yesterday in arresting two of the alleged burglars, and recovering a portion of the stolen property. On Tuesday afternoon they traced a quantity of goods to a tenement house, No. 160 East Twenty-seventh-street, where they found the boxes stolen from Frost & Cushman, but all the goods taken out and carried away, with the exception of seven pieces of silk. The landlady stated that she had rented a room to a young man on Saturday last, who paid the rent in advance, and who stated to her that he was going to move from Long Island, and that his goods would arrive on Monday night in boxes. About 8 o'clock on the above night a covered wagon drove up to the door, and a number of boxes were taken out and carried into the room. The officers conveyed the goods found in the room to the detective office, and having obtained a description of the parties, the officer succeeded yesterday afternoon in arresting two young men, named James Donohne and Strutter, *alias* Martin, in a lager bier saloon in the Bowery. They were conveyed to the Police Head-quarters, where Donohue was identified as the man who hired the room. A key was found on his person which proved to be the key of the door. They were both committed by Justice Welsh to await an examination. It is thought the remaining portion of the stolen property will be recovered.

Passing Worthless Checks.—Harry de Young, a youth of genteel address and French accent, was yesterday arrested charged with passing a worthless check at Brodie's mantilla establishment, in Canal-street. The check was upon the St. Nicholas Bank, and signed by E. Lamman, a Wall-street lawyer, and endorsed by the accused. It was stated at the City Hall Police Court, where the accused was taken, that his father and three brothers have for some time past been engaged in passing similar worthless checks—the checks being drawn by other parties, who were well paid for their services. The prisoner was temporarily committed to answer, and an officer was detailed to look up the other alleged guilty parties.

Thief and Receiver Arrested.—The Messrs. Cornell, from rolling manufacturers in Centre-street, have for some time past missed block-tin mouldings and other articles from their establishment, without being able to discover the author of the larcenies. The Sixth Ward officers were engaged to ferret out the theft, which resulted in finding that Charles Campbell, the day watchman, was the guilty party. Campbell was arrested and confessed the theft, and to having disposed of his plunder to Anthony Crossin, No. 75 Baxter-street. The latter was promptly arrested, and, together with Campbell, committed to the Tombs for trial.

An Enterprising Commission Merchant.—George Holbrooke, who professes to be a commission merchant, was yesterday held to bail to answer a charge of breaking open a sealed letter directed to Mr. John W. Lawson. The latter contained an order for goods, and was from a merchant in Providence, R. I. To obtain the commission on the order, Holbrooke, it is alleged, filled the order, and thus his violation of an important Government law was brought to light. Mr. Holbrooke claims to be able to explain satisfactorily his conduct in the premises.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Political.—The American Primary Meetings were held on Tuesday evening. The delegates elected to the City Convention were as follows:

Second Ward—Daniel T. Leveridge, Philander Thompson, Alexander W. Russell. Fourth Ward—Henry D. Peck, S. F. Thomas, Alfred Declan. Fifth Ward—Andrew Descendorf. Sixth Ward—W. Brittan, Wm. Willamson. Seventh Ward—H. W. Maban, Wm. H. Gardner, Henry Merrill. Eighth Ward—J. A. Van Brunt, J. L. Speder, J. Q. Adams. Eleventh Ward—A. H. Hurder, J. Winchester, George Weeks. Thirteenth Ward—Wm. Wall, Jr., Thomas Willetts, Albert Miller. Fourteenth Ward—S. Haight, J. P. Teale, James Thayer. Fifteenth Ward—Robert Reynolds, John Stryker, H. E. Lasius. Sixteenth Ward—A. Wessels, S. T. Waterhouse, Herman Cox.

The meetings passed off without any disturbance. It is understood that a majority of the delegates are decidedly in favor of indorsing the candidates nominated by the Republican Convention. The City Convention will be held this evening.

The Democratic City Committee held a meeting [illegible] and adopted the Constitution presented to them by the late Democratic Union Convention. The Committee then adopted resolutions directing the primary meetings to be held in each Ward on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., to elect delegates to a city Convention to be held on Wednesday the 29th inst., to nominate candidates for Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer.

An adjourned meeting of citizens opposed to the water and sewerage bills now before the Legislature, was held Tuesday evening, in the City Hall. Mr. J. W. Grimes, chairman of a Committee having the business of the meeting in charge, reported the proposed amendments to the bills. The bill, as amended, retains large powers to the Commissioners, as the Committee believed that the Common Council are not, as a body, adapted to carry on the work; the Water Board to have sole administrative power, but the Common Council have a check and control over the financial affairs of the work; it provides that the Commissioners shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by a two-third vote of the Common Council—the Mayor to designate the President of the Board, and upon him devolves the superintendence of the Executive management of the works. The section providing for a covered conduit instead of an open canal is stricken out entirely. The section relative to the issuing of bonds is amended so as to read "to such amount as the Common Council may deem necessary," another amendment requires the Commissioners to estimate assessments and submit their estimates to the Common Council for approval. Similar amendments are also made to the Sewerage bill, to place the work under the supervisory control of the Common Council. A remonstrance against the acts referred to was then presented, and read. It was adopted and the meeting adjourned. The Democrats in the Sixth Ward have made the following nominations: *For Supervisor*—D. M. Jones; *For Assessor*—Peter Smith; *For Constable*—Thomas McGuire.

Trial of a Steam Fire-Engine.—The builders of the hand steam Fire-engine for Hose Company No. 4, Eastern District, have so far completed the machine as to give it a trial. It weighs 4,700 pounds, 12 inch cylinder, 13-inch stroke and 20 horse power; upright boiler, 6½ feet high; hind wheels 6½ feet in diameter, front wheels 4 feet 8 inches in diameter. At a trial yesterday steam was raised in twelve minutes, and it is expected that steam can be raised in half that time when everything is in working order. The whole has been constructed at a cost of $3,000.

Circuit Court.—Calendar for Friday next: Nos. 9, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 37, 38, 39, 40, 13.

Personal.

J. Buchanan Henry, Esq., the President's nephew and private Secretary, has resigned his office, with a view to practicing law in this City.

A public meeting of citizens of Nashville, Tenn., was held last week, in memory of the late Postmaster General.

The Hon. S. S. Cox had a public reception at Columbus on the evening of March 9.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers has leased the Philadelphia Academy of Music for a season of theatricals.

Madame Mario announces a Course of Lectures in Philadelphia.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Robjohn's Patent Pneumatic Inkstands—Now ready at the wholesale establishments of Messrs. Bainbridge Bros. & Co., No. 47 Cliff-st., and Messrs. Cook, Merritt & Brown, No. 18 Beekman-st., and for sale at all the principal stationers. No desk should be without one.

T. ROBJOHN & CO.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.



Robjohn's Patent Pneumatic Inkstand now ready and for sale at the wholesale stationery establishments of

Messrs. BAINBRIDGE BROS. & CO., No. 47 Cliff-st.
Messrs. COOK, MERRITT & BROWN, No. 18 Beekman-st.,

and at retail by all the principal stationers.

The object of this Inkstand is to insure the ink from being exposed to the dust and air. For this purpose it has been so arranged, that not only is the ink in use kept within a small compass, but a

SELF-ACTING COVER

has also been provided, to keep it from the least exposure to the air. Evaporation and all liability to the ink becoming thick thereby being effectually prevented. No desk should be without one. Examine these before purchasing.

T. ROBJOHN & CO.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES. NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our

WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

The Bonnet Hat,
for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
Tight-Stitch Sewing Machines,
For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 197 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELLENEY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Gents. and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety, unsurpassed by any in this City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELLENEY.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 25 Nassau-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers,
J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Fashions—R. T. WILDE & CO. will exhibit to the trade, on Thursday, 17th inst., Spring Fashions in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Millinery goods generally. R. T. WILDE & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Shall I be a Merchant, Minister, Mechanic, Lawyer, Author, Teacher or Farmer? A Phrenological examination, with a chart of character, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will help you in deciding.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 100 William-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Canada Straw Hats.
A fresh consignment just received and for sale by
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale Low for Cash or Approved Paper, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 152 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Second-hand Safes
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depot, No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken on glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

Ballou's New Style of French Yoke Shirts, made to order from scientific measure, of the best materials and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices.
At BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirt Emporium,
No. 449 Broadway.

Straw Hats.—Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Straw Hats. A large assortment by the package, at JOHN MATHER'S, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

Wanted—North American Kerosene Gas Light Company, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

Stanley—Wakeley.—In this City, on Monday, March 14, at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, Mr. Reginald H. Stanley, of Houston, Texas, to Miss Helen Looiss, daughter of Lewis Wakeley, Esq., deceased.

DeJonge—Wohlraba.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, March 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. J. Stohlmann, Mr. Augustus DeJonge, of Staten Island, to Miss E. Wilhelmina, daughter of Andrew Wohlrabe, Esq.

DIED.

Mather.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 16, Maria Augusta, wife of J. W. Mather, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mahan, No. 336 Broome-st. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Doelke.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 16, Henry Albert, youngest son of James and Mary C. Dorler, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his father, No. 134 West 15th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

McCarran.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 16, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarran, formerly Mrs. Elizabeth Bertini, aged 67 years.

Her relatives and friends, and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 231 Bleecker-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery, New Jersey.

Lovell.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 16, Henry V. Lovell, of consumption, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 18, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th st. and 8th-av.

Losee.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 15, Willie Arthur, infant son of Peter and Catharine Ann Losee, aged 1 month and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 514 6th-st.

Brainard.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 16, Minnia, youngest child of G. W. Brainerd, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Amity st. Baptist Church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bloodgood.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 16, Nathaniel Bloodgood, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, on Friday, at ½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Mossley.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 16, at the Brevoort House, Mrs. Sarah Jane, wife of S. H. Mossley, formerly of Northampton, Mass.

Moseman.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Brown, No. 708 Greenwich-st., Prudence Moseman, widow of Robert Moseman, deceased, in the 76th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Bedford Station, Westchester County, for interment, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Jenkins.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 16, Alfred Jenkins, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 2 Willett-st.

Vredenburgh.—On Wednesday, March 16, after a lingering illness, Eliza, wife of Christopher Vredenburgh, in the 55th year of her age.

Van Wagner.—On Wednesday, March 16, William Van Wagner, aged 39 years.

His remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment.

Moore.—On Tuesday, March 15, Stephen Monk, aged 56 years.

His remains will be taken to Lake Mahopac for interment.

Timpson.—At Bloomingdale, on Wednesday morning, March 16, Frank C. Timpson, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 21 Irving-place, on Friday, 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Baldham.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 16, Hanay Isyl, only son of Levi H. and Zenobia W. Brigham, aged 15 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the Mansion House, Hicks-st.

Jackson.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 16, Dr. Samuel Jackson, U. S. Navy, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons in-law, Henry Bange and G. F. Cornell, and the officers of the Army and Navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 189 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Leavitt.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 15, of consumption, Samuel C. Leavitt, of Boston, aged 23 years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of his father, the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, No. 245 Adams-st. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

Talman.—On Wednesday, March 16, Hanry A. Talman, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place at St Paul's Church, Morrisania on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

Copieppelin.—At the residence of her father, East Chester, on Tuesday morning, March 15, Susan Mary Millar, daughter of Effingham and Mary Schieffelin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St Mark's Church, in Manhattanville, on Friday next, the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at 4th-av., corner of 26th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Praall.—At Albany, on Tuesday, March 15, Blanche Livingston, youngest child of Wm. H. H. and Harriet Praall.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from pier No. 3, North River, at 8 o'clock, to-morrow morning, to proceed to Somerville, N. J.

Doolittle.—At West Cheshire, Conn., on Tuesday night, March 15, Charles Stuart, youngest son of Milton and Mary Doolittle.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, 18th inst

Tomkins.—At Chester, N. J., on Tuesday, March 15, Capt. James Tomkins, for many years shipmaster in connection with the well known firm of John H. Howland & Co., of this City, aged 74 years.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Office corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, Feb. 16, 1859.

With improved facilities for mining and transportation this Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of CUMBERLAND COAL for the season.

Under the new organization the equipment of the Company has been put in the most complete condition, and the Railroad has been extended to the celebrated ASTOR MINE.

The Coal from this mine has always ranked as the best Steaming Coal brought from the Cumberland region, and for the use of locomotive engines and steamers is unequaled.

The Coal will be shipped from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge, the extent of their business enabling them to do so on the most favorable terms.

CHARLES GOULD, President,
DAVID PALMER, Vice-President.
Georga Witherell, General Sales Agent.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
NO. 16,
NOW READY:
PRICE 10 CENTS.
Contains: La Fête des Gondaliers Schottische, by Burgmüller; "Oh, Whistle an' I'll come, my lad," Scotch song; "The Power of Love," new ballad by M. W. Balfe.
Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

WINDOW SHADES.
NEW STYLES.
GOLO,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND.
Wholesale and Retail.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
No. 291 Broadway.

H. F. HOOBER'S CELEBRATED NURSERIES.
Every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, plants, vines, etc., etc., furnished at short notice, in any quantity, carefully packed, and sent to any part of the country.
For descriptive catalogue, with prices, address T. J. LEAMING, No. 198 West 23d-st., New-York City, or call at PARMELEE'S fruit store, No. 585 Broadway, New-York. J. T. LEAMING.

GET THE BEST.
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL SUCCESS OF
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON'S
CELEBRATED INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRTS
WITH PATENT EYELET FASTENING, WEDGE SLIDE AND WATCH-SPRING BUSTLE.
"The perfection of Skirt manufacture."—*Morris & Willis' Home Journal.*
"A complete Eyelet Fastening, tasteful and elegant in effect."—*N. Y. Independent.*
"This Skirt is pronounced faultless."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*
"Far excelling the best importations."—*Ibid.*
"It deserves all the praise it has received."—*Times.*
A CARD.—The Manufacturers of the "CROWN SKIRTS" beg to state, that the very great favor with which "THE INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRT" has been received, has made it necessary for them to make unusual exertions to supply the demand, and that they are now running their Manufactory night and day for this purpose, their orders requiring an immense increase in their production, in addition to their usual large production of
THE PICCOLOMINI,
GOSSAMER EXPANSION,
and other popular Styles. To effect this, their contracts are now out for upwards of
50,000 YARDS BRAIDED STEEL PER DAY,
all of which is prepared expressly for them by their own makers and braiders—the very best in America. Having ample proof of the universal popularity of this chef d'œuvre of Skirt Manufacture, THE INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRT, they intend placing it within the reach of every lady who wishes the most graceful, durable, and, in all respects, the best Skirt ever produced.
P. S.—An invoice of these beautiful Skirts is now being prepared for the Queen of England and the Empress of France.
For sale by the principal Jobbers and Retailers everywhere. Look for our name and trade mark, the Crown, stamped on every Skirt. No others are genuine.
NEW-YORK.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK IS OUT THIS MORNING,
Containing a great array of attractive articles, making a
CAPITAL NUMBER!
Among the contents is
A NEW "STAR PAPER"



By HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—ANONYMOUS LETTERS.
An Original Contribution, comprising the first of a Series, from the pen of
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Subject—THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE.
THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Patton, of New-York, to Chief-Justice Williams, of Connecticut.
PIERCE BUTLER'S SLAVES, a Poem by Edna Ocan Procter.
THE WANDERER AND THE SLAVE SALE.
THE FAMILY OF THE REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER.
WALKING WITH GOD.
THE INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE—An incident from the Life of Sir Walter Scott.
SEMI-PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW-ENGLAND.
HE DESERVED HIS FATE—An editorial article on the Sickles case.
THE INDEPENDENCE OF CHURCHES.
A TREMENDOUS SERMON!
AN APPLE OF DISCORD.
THE COST OF COLPORTAGE.
PARLIAMENTARY REFORMS IN ENGLAND, by our English Correspondent.
THE BROKEN HEART, a Poem.
THE ARCTIC OCEAN, a Poem.
THE CHILO ANGEL, a Tale.
The COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT contains, for this week, the following great variety of interesting articles:
LIVING BEYOND ONE'S MEANS.
EUROPE IN WAR.
CALIFORNIA BONOS.
NEW CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.
GOVERNMENT SHIN-PLASTERS.
THE NEW LINE OF EUROPEAN STEAMERS.
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
PUBLIC PLUNDER.
MONEY MARKET.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
DISCOUNTS.
DIVIDENDS.
CITY BANKS.
STOCKS.
In addition to the above articles, THE INDEPENDENT for this week, contains a copious digest of all the News of the Day, both Secular and Religious; Foreign Intelligence, Literary Items, Miscellaneous Paragraphs, Book Reviews, and a variety of choice selections for Family Reading.
Published at No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York. Price, $2 a year by mail; $2 50 by carriers to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. Also, for sale by all News Agents.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
of
NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

The Capital of this Company has recently been increased by a CASH SUBSCRIPTION of $400,000, making the present capital
ONE MILLION DOLLARS!
WITH A SURPLUS, IN ADDITION, OF OVER $300,000.

This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risk and the REAL SECURITY of the insured and of the Company will warrant.

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS:

Charles J. Martin, President.	
A. F. Willmarth, Vice-President.	
William G. Lambert,	firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
George C. Collins	firm of Sherman, Collins & Co.
Danforn N. Barney,	firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Lucius Hopkins, President Importers' and Traders' Bank.	
Thomas Messenger,	firm of T. & H. Messenger
William H. Mellen,	firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co.
Charles B. Hatch,	firm of Hatch, Hiller & Mersereau.
B. Watson Bull,	firm of Haskell, Merrick & Bull.
Homer Morgan,	
Levi P. Stone,	firm of Stone, Starr & Co.
James Humphrey, late firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler.	
George Pearce,	firm of George Pearce & Co.
Ward A. Work,	firm of Ward A. Work & Son.
James Low,	firm of James Low & Co., of Louisville
I. H. Frothingham,	late firm of I. H. Frothingham & Co.
Charles A. Bulkley,	firm of Bulkley & Co
Cephas H. Norton,	firm of Norton & Jewett,
Rob Lockwood,	firm of R. Lockwood & Son.
Theodore McNamee,	late of the firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co.
Richard Bigelow,	firm of Doan, King & Co. of St. Louis.
Coatis Noble,	firm of Condit & Noble.
George O. Morgan,	firm of E. O. Morgan & Co.
Oliver E. Wood,	firm of Willard, Wood & Co.
Alfred S. Barnes,	firm A. S. Barnes & Burr.
George Bliss,	firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
Amos T. Dwight,	firm of Trowbridge, Dwight & Co
Lyman Cooke,	firm of Cooke, Dowd, Baker & Co.
Levi P. Morton,	firm of Morton, Grinnell & Co.
John B. Hutchinson,	firm of J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston.
Charles P. Baldwin,	firm of Baldwin, Starr & Co.
John G. Nelson,	late firm of Nelson & Co.
Henry A. Hurlbut,	firm of Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
Jesse Hoyt,	firm of Jesse Hoyt & Co,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	firm of Sturgis, Shaw & Co.
John R. Ford,	firm of Ford Bunker Co.
Sidney Mason,	late firm of Mason & Thompson.
G. T. Stedman,	firm of Stedman, Carlile & Shaw. Cincin'ti.
Cyrus Yale, Jr.,	firm of Cyrus Yale, Jr. & Co., N. Orleans.
Wm. R. Foshion,	firm of Wm. R. & Chas. B. Fosdick.
David I. Boyd,	firm of Boyd, Bros. & Co., Albany, N. Y.
F. H. Cossitt,	firm of Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge, Memphis.
Lewis Roberts,	firm of L. Roberts & Co.
Samuel B. Caldwell,	firm of Brewer & Caldwell.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
John McGee, Assistant Secretary.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Examine our stock of
GAS-FIXTURES, CHINA, GLASS, &c., &c.,
before purchasing. We can offer you extra inducements
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

CHANDELIERS,
GAS FIXTURES,
Spring styles now opening.
Prices very low.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

A FOE TO DEATH,
DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA.
The Great Inhaling Remedy.
For Consumption and Asthma and all Lung and Throat diseases.
Price reduced from $3 to $1 per package, to accommodate the vast demand for this established foe to death.
STEPHEN PAUL & CO., Sole Agents for United States, No. 215 Fulton-st.

WASTE.—CLEAN COP WASTE, IN ANY QUANTITY, suitable for steam engines and locomotives.
ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 225 West-st., Second block above Erie Railroad Depot.

NEW BOOKS.
THE AMERICAN WAVERLEY.
DARLEY'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION
OF
COOPER'S NOVELS.
Publishing in Monthly Volumes, for subscribers, at 50 cents each.

PLAN OF THE NEW EDITION.
It is the

FOR SALE.

DWELLINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—Situated about 20 miles from New-York, and 2 of Clarkstown's depot on the Hudson River Railroad, combining the charms of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; horses supplied with water and other conveniency of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE GRIFFIN, editor of the Times.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 122 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

A CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE estate occupying the commanding promontory at the head of Highland Bay, just above West Point, on the Hudson—a most lordly domain, known by the traditionary name Mandolar, is now for sale. It has been thus described in one of Mr. Willis' letters from Idlewild: "This renowned point of land is at the junction of the Moodna River, with the Hudson, and was once a magnificent Terrace Island, connected with the Highlands now by the masonry of the estate. It consists of about 125 acres; the terrace lawn, on which stands the dwelling, being a superbly-wooded table-land of 30 acres, 120 feet above the water's level. The mouth of the Moodna River divides it from Idlewild, in the river Hudson, is very nearly a mile, with a water grant to the Channel. Its shores are covered with grand forest trees, and under them are the fortifications built there by Washington. It might be divided into three noble estates, as the separate building sites are very favorable. Those who are on the look-out for a home of the most lordly isolation, and the most perfect beauty of surroundings, will do well to give it a call. The drive to it from Newburg (3 miles) is very fine. Those who visit it with a view to see the premises should take at least half a day for the excursion. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., or to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT country seat of the late John S. Jones, situated on the bank of the Hudson, in the village of Sing Sing, about five minutes' walk from the depôt, containing six acres of land with a splendid marble mansion fifty feet square, with large and commodious carriage houses, and other out-buildings complete. The ground is nicely stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees. It commands an unsurpassed view of the river, both up and down, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Also, 6 acres of land, situated half way between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, and running from the post road to the river. Has the finest building sites on the Hudson.

Also, 3 foundries in the village of Sing Sing, a few rods north of the depôt.

Also, a farm 2 miles below the village of Peekskill, and near Verplanck's Station, containing about 90 acres.

Also, a two-story cottage, (occupied by Daniel R. Jones,) with piazza and extensive grape arbor and outbuildings, with about one acre of ground, situated in the northern part of the village of Peekskill. For further particulars apply to N. B. HOXIE, No. 68 William-st., or JAS. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 113½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 36x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 22x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, with the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1¾ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and family located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 80, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court, also the brown-stone house, No. 65 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Carroll and President sts. The above property are first class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars, inquire of E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

$500—FOR SALE—THE THREE BROWN-stone high-stoop houses, situated in 49th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. In a good neighborhood; the houses are three-stories, with basement and cellar; they are well finished, and built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water and water-closets, speaking-tubes, marble mantels; terms to suit the purchaser; they are the cheapest houses in the City. Apply to THOS. McMANUS, No. 151 East 47th-st., or of BRYAN McCAHILL, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a stable in the rear on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of its size. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES PHYFE, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—two first-class brown stone-front houses, Nos. 16, 18 and 20; 120 feet west of Broadway; houses 25x60 feet, four stories high, built in the very best manner, with all modern improvements: lots half the block; terms easy. Apply to C. J. SOGBET, No. 69 Christopher-st., or P. R. CHRISTIE, No. 57 Christopher-st.; or to RUNKLE & DOUGLAS, Attorneys, &c., No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Two new first-class three story, high-stoop, brown-stone, basement, sub-cellar, brick houses, on the southerly side of Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; the houses have gas throughout; also, marble mantels, range, &c., and all within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent, $400. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 81 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 26 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st., near 5th-av., lot 25x100, house 25x60, nearly new, built in the best manner and with all the modern improvements; location unexceptionable; price $22,000, which is $2,000 less than its real value. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or address Box No. 1,300 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON-av. and 36th-st., one new first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house; lot full size, house 60 feet deep; black walnut doors on the parlor story, and trimmed through the principal hall with black walnut, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. RYER.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE double two-story brick dwelling house, No. 284 Union-st., with stable attached. Price $7,000, the greater part of which may remain on mortgage if required. If not sold speedily, will be let. Apply at No. 121 Pearl-st., New-York, or on the premises. H. STUTZER.

FOR SALE—NO. 115½ EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern, three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FOUR-STORY brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 75 38th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., in perfect order. $2,300 cash; balance on mortgage for term of years, if required. Apply on the premises from 10 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 56 Morton-st.; house 25x46, with extension; lot 21x100, with all the modern improvements. The house was built by the year. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to J. D. SCOTT, on the premises, or at No. 37 Chambers-st.

COTTAGE NO. 6 COLONNADE-ROW, SMITH-ST., WILLIAMSBURG—With 8 furnished rooms, and the lot, to sell on easy terms, or to trade for a Jersey farm or merchandize. Also, a brick store, No. 286 South 6th-st., at a very great bargain.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
Or No. 79 South-7th-st., Williamsburg.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 80x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 37 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, NO. 176, AN elegant brown-stone front house, four stories, with basement and under-cellar, built in the most complete manner, with all the late improvements: lot full size; house 40 feet deep. Inquire of J. W. FRILDER, on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front house, No. 214 West-27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is well adapted for a small family. Terms easy. JOHN S. SNIA, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., Cixton Building.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 109 West 14th-st., complete in every respect, with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and comprising nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.—CANAL-STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to devisees, under will of Ann Jay, deceased, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS B. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, located on 20th-st., having all modern improvements, very low; terms easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

35 POUGHKEEPSIE BUILDING LOTS (Auburn Hill Property).
AT AUCTION.
PEREMPTORY SALE.

A great sale of valuable building lots on Grand, Church, Bridge and Union sts., on MONDAY, the 21st day of March next, at 11 o'clock, in the morning, on the premises, by JAMES SERGEANT.

This property comprises 15 building lots on the west side of Grand-st., between Union and Church-sts., 40 feet front and rear by 113 to 160 feet deep. Also, 4 lots on the east side of Grand-st., between Union-st. and I. W. Swift's land, 38 feet front and rear by 167 feet deep. Also, 14 lots on the east side of Bridge-st., between Union and Church, sts., 24 feet front and rear by 112 feet to 130 feet deep. Also, 8 lots on Union-st., nearly opposite Mr. Spencer's residence, 34 feet front by 160 feet deep.

To capitalists, desirous of making a safe and remunerative investment—to builders, wishing desirable locations—and to gentlemen, seeking the grand and picturesque as eligible sites for Summer homes, the above property offers every inducement.

Its immediate proximity to the centre of the City, within a few yards of the Court-house, City Hall, Banks, Post-Office, hotels, churches and stores, renders these lots all desirable for the erection of houses to rent; while a commanding view of the surrounding scenery, including the Hudson River in the immediate rear, furnishes those who are desirous of erecting country seats with a rare opportunity of selecting lots, which, for beauty of view and accessibility to all its arteries of travel, are unsurpassed. The property will be marked out correspondingly with the maps, and each lot sold separately, to the highest bidder.

Warrantee deeds given in all cases.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of the purchase money payable on the day of sale; 37½ per cent. on the 1st day of May next; and the balance, 50 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage, at 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on 1, 2 or 3 years, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to
J. H. RUTZER, Poughkeepsie,
Or JAS. SERGEANT, No. 5 Market-st.

STATEN ISLAND.
QUARANTINE REMOVAL.
GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN
REAL ESTATE.
AT NO. 1 BOWLING GREEN.

Swan's Staten Island New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate registering and sales rooms are now open to the public for the transaction of all such business as may properly be classed under such head. This office contains ample provision for the registry of all property for sale and to let at the three points above mentioned, and it is confidently hoped by the projector to make it what this City has long needed, a regular REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

There is already registered a very large amount of almost every description of property on Staten Island, both for sale and to let, and in the former will be found many fine chances for a profitable investment, and of the latter a suitable variety to suit any description of taste that can possibly offer. All property registered at this office will be fully described in all important particulars and every facility shown to assist the seeker to a satisfactory result. Please call and examine the books.

C. SWAN.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The church and two dwelling-houses (No. 218) adjoining, in Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity. Size of lots 65½x100 ft. Apply to H. P. LEAKE, No. 135 Lawrence-st., or to JAMES W. AUTEN, No. 58 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE WATER-POWER and carriage shop, containing circular and upright saws, turning lathe, grindstone, &c. On the premises are two houses, new and modern built, a barn, blacksmith shop, and saw mill; 2 stories and basement, and 8 acres of land. The above property will be sold or let, separate or together. For particulars, inquire in the office No. 549 3d-av., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR LET—SUBSTANTIally built and elegantly finished, No. 134 West 12th-st., near 5th-av. House to let, large, convenient and in good order, No. 137 West 36th-st.; $600. House to let, 20 rooms, Croton water throughout, No. 126 West 37th-st., $800. Factory to let, well lighted, and with steam-power, No. 136 West 37th-st. Apply to CHARLES PARTRIDGE & CO., No. 125 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick front house and lot, with a three-story and basement brick shop in rear, located No. 187 West 21st-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.; hours, 125 feet from 7th-av.; deep, lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep. It is well arranged for the express or ice business, or other purposes, as there is a drive way through. Rear building easily converted into a dwelling. For particulars, inquire of H. V. MEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT GREENWICH, CONN. —The country seat of Henry Morris, Esq. Fourteen acres of fine land. The house is a two story and attic frame, about 30x40 feet, with large wing; has marble mantels, &c. The out-buildings are nearly new, and adapted to the place. An abundance of fruit and shade trees, fine garden; in every respect a very desirable property. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the depôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade trees, good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PICOT, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—PLEASantly situated on the highest and best drained ground in the City; four-story high-stoop house, 20x40, lot 24 by half the block; containing all modern improvements; opposite the open grounds of the Blind Institute, No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; price $15,000. Inquire of WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, corner Wall and Pearl sts.

AT PRIVATE SALE—THE PREMISES ON the south side of 121st-st., 83 feet west of Avenue C, 100x103 ft. 3 in., with brick buildings thereon, admirably adapted for any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill, foundry, or machine shop. There is a good steam engine with main line of shafting in the building ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROWN-STONE front house and lot No. 73 West 31st-st.; all modern improvements and in excellent order. Also, the large 4-story house and lot on Madison-av., second door above 36th-st. Terms liberal. F. S. HOFFMAN, No. 284 Pearl-st., over the Market Bank.

J. F. WILLIAMS OFFERS FOR SALE
Two elegant houses on 42d-st., near 6th-av.
Two superior houses on 28th-st., near 8th-av.
Three very handsome houses on 29th-st., near 8th-av.
Several very fine English basement houses on 34th-st.
Also,
Several fine houses to let. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 13 Wall-st

SEVENTH WARD.—FOR SALE—THE SUPErior three-story brick house No. 36 Pike-st.; contains all the modern improvements with lease of lot; house 27 x46; lot 27x84. The lease has 18 years to run from next May, subject to two renewals of 21 years each. Apply to JAMES M. WHITFIELD, No. 262 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 8 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; it has gas, a bath, range, hot and cold water, and is located in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood. Price, with gas-fixtures, oil-cloth, &c., $7,000; or without these articles, $6,800; only $1,200 or $1,000 will be required down. Apply on the premises.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY cottage-house in West Hoboken, situated on Palisade-av.; stages pass the door; price $2,500; terms easy. Apply to BOOART, Union Bank, New-York. Also, a two-story and basement cottage house, on Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J., 15 minutes' walk from Hoboken ferry. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; the house contains all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience, has been painted and papered throughout, and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Price, $11,000.

FOR SALE—The four-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, and in good order. The furniture in the house is new and of first quality, and may be had if desired, with immediate possession and on favorable terms. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BONUS OF A TWENTY-THREE years' lease of a lot on Broadway, near Broome-st.; or the lot and building may be rented for one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front, high stoop houses, situated on the North side of 27th-st., 100 feet West of 6th-av.; size 20x50. Inquire of C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises, from 8 to 9 A. M., and after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front high stoop houses, situated on the south side of 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size, 21x 55. Lot, 21x103 3-14ths. Inquire of C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment cottage No. 214 Livingston, between Bond and Nevius sts., Brooklyn. This house is in perfect order. Price, including gas fixtures, $4,250; part may remain. Apply to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND sub-cellar Philadelphia brick front house No. 415 Pacific, near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Most desirable neighborhood, and house in best order. Will be sold low and on very easy terms if applied for soon. Particulars of F. RUTTMAN, No. 21 Nassau-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THOROUGH-BRED ENGlish black and tan terrier, suitable for a lady's pet; is 18 months old and for sale with blanket. Can be seen at stable No. 43 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 95 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts., a first-rate house in first-rate order; 12 years' lease unexpired, at a very low ground rent. It may be let. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. BINKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 398 Greenwich-st., 50 feet north from the corner of Beach-st.; size of lot 24x80; terms easy. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT, Jr.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS MEDIum sized brown stone houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st.; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burlingslip, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 195 WEST 41th-st., rear 6th-av.; size of lot, 25x100.5. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS LOT FOR SALE—Location Montague-place. Apply to
DAVID CAIT, No. 305 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

No. 2 East 37th-st., 5-story Eng. base, stone, 20x75	$18 000	
No. — West 39th-st., 4-story stone, 25x60	25,000	
No. — West 39th-st., 4-story stone, 24x60	21,000	
No. — cor. Manhasset-av., elegant 4-story, English basement, with stable, 25x50	50,000	
No. — West 32d-st., 4-story, stone, elegant, 25x80	26,000	
No. — 12th-st., 6 houses, 4-story, stone, new, 21x55	17,000	
No. — 8th-st., 10 houses, 3 story, stone, new, 19.2x80	8,500	
No. — West 46 h-st., 5-story, English basement, 16.9x50	14 000	
No. — 5th av., 4-story, stone, 25x65	23,000	
No. — West 70th-st., near 8th-av., 8 houses, 3-story, brick, 22x45, lot 83	7 500	
No. — 1st 12th-st., 4-story, Engli h basement, stone 20x60	20,000	
No. — East 14th-st., 4-story, stone, 21.1x60	15,000	
No. — Madison-av., cor 4-story, stone, 25x65	21 000	
No. — West 16th-st., 4-story, stone, 20x60	17,500	
No. — West 38th-st., 3-story, brick, cheap, 26x56	13,000	
No. — 2 houses, Madison-av., 4-story, stone, 25x55, each	20,000	
No. — 5th-av., cor. 4-story, stone, 25 3x60	40,000	
No. — 5th-av., 4-story, stone, with extension, 25x60	31,000	
No. — West 25th-st., 4-story, brick, 18.6x45	8,500	
No. — Lexington-av., 3 story, mastic, 26x70	22,000	
No. — East 50th-st., 3-story, stone, cheap, 22x54	14,500	
No. — West 38th-st., 4-story, Eng. base., stone, 17 1x60	8,000	
No. — West 24th-st., 4-story, stone, 21x55	14,500	
No. — Madison-av., cor., 3-story, brick, with stable, 34.6x89	55,000	
No. — Adjoining, 3-story, brick, strictly first-class 32x70	45,000	
No. — 50th-st., near 8th-av., 3-story, stone, 19.2x50	7,000	
No. — West 34th-st., 5-sto., stone, Eng. base., 18x60	12,500	
No. — West 37th-st., 3-story, brick, 22x60	13,000	
No. — West 38th-st., 4 story, stone, very desirable, 19x56	16 000	
No. — Irving-place, 4-story, brick, 20x56	11.000	
No. — Lamartine-place, 3-story, stone, 22.6x63	12,500	
No. — West 34th-st., 4-story, stone, 25x55	20,000	
No. — West 34th-st., 4-story, English basement, stone, exchange for lots, 17.2x60	12,000	
No. — West 27th-st., 3 houses, 4-story, brick, exchange for store down town, 22x42	each 8,000	
No. — East 31st-st., 3-story, brick, 17.8x45	6,000	
East 10th-st., 5-story, brick, 18x35	9,000	
East 53d-st., 3-story, brick, 20x10	5,800	
East 38th-st., 3-story, brick, 20x46	6 500	
West 28th-st., 3-story brick, 21x41	6,500	
West 27th-st., 3-story, stone, 20x50	12,000	
East 39th-st., 4-story, brick, English basement, 16x55	9,000	
West 13th-st., 11 houses, English basement, brick, 16x45, exchange for lots at Harlem	69,000	
East 87th-st., 4-story, stone 24x56	22,000	
East 29th-st., 4-story, stone, 22.6x60	24,000	
West 38th-st., 4-story, stone, 21x55	18,000	
West 16th st., 3-story, stone, with stable, 35x84	37,000	
West 47th-st., 4 houses, 3 story, brick, 16.8x43	6,000	
West 32d-st., 3-story, brick, 18.8x48	6,000	
West 45th-st., 5 houses, north side, 4-story, stone, 16 8x65,	each 10,000	
East 20th-st., 2 houses, 3-story, stone, 25x47, exchange for farm	14,000	
No. — Thompson street, 3-story, brick, 25x60, exchange for house up town	10,500	
No. — 10th-st., 3-story, brick, 25x50	8,500	
No. — 38th-st., 4 story, stone, 26x45	7,500	
West 36th-st., 4 story, stone, 25x63	35 000	
No. — St. George's place, 3-story, brick, 23 3x55	9,500	
West 34th-st., 10 houses, 4-story, stone, 24x38, each	25,500	
East 36th-st., 4-story, stone, 20x60	28,000	
Sixth-av., 2 stores, 3-story, brick, 20.6x60	each 8 000	
No. — Bethune-st., 3-story, brick, 23x50	8,000	

FIRST-CLASS LOTS FOR SALE ON BROADWAY, MURRAY HILL AND FIFTH-AV.
6 lots corner 26th-st. and Broadway.
4 lots corner 27th-st. and Broadway.
1 lot corner 28th-st. and Broadway. 1 in rear.
4 lots corner 29th-st. and Broadway.
12 lots corners 33d-st., 34th-st. and Broadway.
2 lots corner 37th-st. and Broadway.
4 lots 5th-av., corner 45th-st. 3 in rear.
2 lots 5th-av., corner 47th-st. 1 in rear.
4 lots corner 37th-st. and 5th-av.; good depth.
3 lots corner 41st-st. and 5th-av.
1 lot corner 38th-st. and 5th-av.; 38x108.
4 lots between 45th and 46th sts., 5th-av.
3 lots 38th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.
4 lots 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8 lots 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
8 lots 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
4 lots 42d-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
6 lots 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
6 lots 34th-st., 125 feet west of Broadway.
40 lots near 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st sts., Madison-av.
100 lots in various locations with builder's loans.
Also, numerous parcels on Central Park. By
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A STRICTLY first-class brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, richly finished and heated throughout, with Leeds' Hot Water Furnace, situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, will be sold at a great bargain or exchanged for a first class house in New-York. For particulars, address GREGORY & AVERY, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 11.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SAW MILL, containing a gang, two single saws, circular saw, and lath mill, all in good repair; together with 1,000 acres of timbered land, on which are five houses a blacksmith shop and barn. A plank road runs from the mill to the New-York Central Railroad. Inquire of THOMAS RIPTON, No. 137 Nassau-st., New-York.

MYRTLE-AVENUE STORE FOR SALE, situate on the north side, between Skillman-st. and Bedford-av. Lot, 25x100; house, three-story brick, with cellar; well rented, and will be sold for $3,100, of which $800 can remain. Apply to PEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—THE Stock, fixtures and two years' lease of store No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., occupied by the subscriber for the last two years in the fancy goods and toilet article business. A small farm a few miles up the North River might be received in part payment.
WM. ELY CHILSON, No. 305 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 145 EAST 19TH-ST., fourth house west of 2d-av., north side, 4 stories, 17 feet front by 54 feet deep; lot 25 by the block; first-class neighborhood; contains all improvements, furnace, &c., and in perfect order in every respect. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN NO. 213 CLINTON-st., Brooklyn, a three-story and basement brown-stone new and well built, has range, bath, furnace, gas and fixtures, and Ridgewood water; first-class neighborhood, near Christ Church, size 25x45, lot 112 ft. 6 in. Possession early. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av.; size, 25x58; lot, 25x100; the property is first-class in every respect, being near Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City; it can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY, ATTIC AND BRICK basement House, large yard in front, set with trees and shrubbery. Price $3,500. Part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, No. 321 West 29th-st., or of WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS, brown stone house in 47th-st., near 5th-av.; the house is 25x70, four-story high and built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect order. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, 2 LOTS 32 FEET by 110 and 127 feet. The location is a good one, and commands a view of the Bay; only a mile and a quarter from Jersey City ferry. Terms will be made easy, as a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Address J. A. F. D., Box No. 803 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, directly on the water, with barn and out-houses all complete. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE LARGE HOtel, five stories high, in one of the finest avenues in the City. Address HOTEL, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, THE STONE MANSION overlooking the Bay, nearly opposite to the ferry foot of 66th-st. The site is healthy; good water; seven acres of ground; abundance of pears, peaches, grapes, asparagus, &c. In fine, every thing that belongs to a first-class suburban villa. Access to the city at all hours by steamboat and cars; time, 40 minutes. For terms, apply at No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT AND VERY DESIRABLE country residence, situated on Staten Island Sound, at Star Landing, Woodbridge Township, N. J. There are six acres of choice land, a new house, small apple orchard, and other young fruit. For particulars, inquire of JOHN D. SEE CLARK, of steamer *Thomas Hunt*, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS IN THE VICINITY of Bedford, cheap; also several lots on Cumberland-st., from $1 000 to $1,300; a cottage on Canton-st., bath, range, gas and fixtures, $3,750; a fine 3-story brick, furnace, range, gas and fixtures, bath, &c., $6,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND IN ORANGE County, about two miles from Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., a fine country-seat of about 30 acres of land, new house, barn, carriage house, and ice-house; good fruit in abundance. Price about $5,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, of 65 acres, about twenty minutes' walk from the Depôt. On the premises is a new Gothic house, containing 10 or 11 rooms; also, barns, stable, carriage and ice house, hennery, &c. Inquire of L. DEKLYN, on the place, or of W. DEKLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE HOUSE, with carriage house, ice house, &c., an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and about two acres of land, on Warburton-av. and the Hudson River, one-quarter of a mile north of the Station; also, nine lots on Chesnut near Union-st. Terms liberal. Apply to A. THOMAS & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE, with a water front of 1,320 feet.—The beautifully located property on the North River, at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodland and pasture; unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A beautiful, neat, newly-built, and eligibly-located cottage house, with a barn, and about one acre of good land, for sale at a bargain, and on accommodating terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or to VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FINE COUNtry seat—New house and coach-house, 4 acres of beautiful garden land, covered with fruit; short distance from railroad, and only 12 miles from New-York; very healthy. For further information and descriptive hand-bill, apply to owner, A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANANdaigua, a large and commodious dwelling-house, with four acres of lawn, garden and orchard. Inquire of J. WILBUR, No. 43 Beaver st., New-York.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 18 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY HOUSE, with basement, situated on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Fort Richmond landing. Apply to WM. L. HOUSEMAN, No. 19 Tatman-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM IN Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY
A STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
BY ORDER OF LEWIS B. LOUER, ESQ., RECEIVER.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 119 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MARCH 17,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M.,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
The most valuable and well selected stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, imported and manufactured for first-class trade, all in original and perfect order, and all to be sold peremptorily, for cash, by order of the above-named Receiver, to close his trust. The particular attention of the trade is invited to this sale.
Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 16th and 17th, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at the National Academy Rooms, 19th-st., near Broadway:
SUPERB COLLECTION OF PICTURES—Exceeding in quality any sale ever made in this country. The Foreign Pictures have been received per last steamer, and to exceed anything ever painted by this artist. Also, superb pictures by Beaume, Lafant de Metz, Muller, Rosenbaum, Lambert, De Dreux, Hillmacher, Gouse, Gendon, Bouguereau, Meulin, Van Schendel, Thayer, T. W. Edmonds, numerous pieces by Schlessinger, &c., &c. Also, pictures of the most celebrated American artists, Durand, Church, Cole, Huntington, Kensett, Gignoux, Cropsey, Rossiter, Wier, Hart, Chimmings, Oddie, Mignot, Lang, Stearnes, F. O. C. Darley, Tait, Gifford, W. S. Mount, Eastman, Johnson, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Castleer, T. Hicks, G. H. Hall, Mastoak, Brown, Hubbard, Banyard, the first pictures ever offered for sale in this country; Blauvelt, D. Johnson, Nichols, Arnold, Bellows, Dix, Lansrue, and others; T. H. Hinckley, of Boston; Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Durrie, of New-Haven, and others of this class. It will be seen by the above names that the sale of this character has ever been made in this City, where so many of the highest class of artists are associated. Every picture guaranteed. They are now on exhibition, day and evening, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the above rooms, with catalogues. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine this beautiful collection. Admission free.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
56TH, 57TH, 58TH, 59TH AND 61ST-ST. LOTS—By order of Jacob Vanderpool, Esq.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 56th-st., 4 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 2d-av., 25x100.5.
On 57th-st., (100 feet,) adjoining above, in rear, 4 lots, 25x100.5.
On 2d-av., southwest corner 57th-st., 4 lots.
On 58th-st., 2 lots, north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av., 25x100.5.
On 58th-st., 3 lots, adjoining above, in rear, 25x100.5.
On 61st-st., 2 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., 25x100.5.
Every lot offered will be sold without reserve. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF Household furniture of the richest description on TOMORROW, (Friday,) March 18, No. 62 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting in part of two magnificent suites of parlor furniture, covered in the richest of satin brocatel, and made to order. rosewood etageres. lady's French escritoire, centre and side tables, reception and easy chairs, steel frame, in silk brocatel, splendid seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, with every modern improvement, steel and other engravings, elegant mantel mirrors, cornice what-nots, &c., &c. The bedrooms contain rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hurreaus and washstands, also mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, quilts mirrors, pictures, lace curtains, shades, cornices lounges, commode, toilet sets enamsled back chairs, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet rugs. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, with the basement and kitchen furniture.

ABBEY H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities, constantly on hand, at private sale
SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, SEE CATALOGUE
A large list of securities will be offered.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE—NOS. 31 AND 33 WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock; at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 13TH-ST.—The two lots, with the brick buildings, Nos. 31 and 33, between 5th and 6th avs. There is a large brick building extending across both lots in the rear.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

DAVID NAAB.
ABRAHAM BAIZ,
DAVID NAAB, Jr.,
Executors of Estate of A. d'A. Naar, deceased.

JAMES S. HOGUE, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., near Broadway, the contents of the house, embracing tapestry Brussels carpets, ingrain and 3-ply do., basement and dining-room furniture, in walnut, oil cloths, stair carpets and rods, rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, gold shades, &c. Also, a set of Jared C. Fischer's celebrated grand action 7-octave pianos, stool and cover. Also, chamber carpets, bedsteads, bedding, washstands, &c. Sale positive and without reserve, as the state of the weather. The goods must be removed immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 Great Jones-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, three-ply do., lace curtains, sofas, tête-a-têtes, chairs, quarettes, gilt frame mantel mirrors, mantel ornaments, engravings, pier mirrors. Bedrooms—Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, dining-room crockery, &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 142 Broadway.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS to close consignments. JOHN LEVISON will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) and TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) commencing each day, at 10½ o'clock each day, about 200 Oil Paintings, by the most talented artists of the day. The Paintings are all mounted in rich frames, made by the best manufacturers in this city, and of the latest patterns; in this collection will be found some fine landscapes, fruit pieces, figure pieces, nautical pieces; also, historical, sculptural, and other choice subjects; also, one set Voyage of Life. Precisely at 11 o'clock this day.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE—THIS DAY, of household furniture, at the residence of Zens Barton, Esq., No. 20 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., commencing at 10 o'clock. Consisting in part of rich modern style: velvet carpets, rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, antique and modern parlor suites of drawing-room furniture. Dining-room contains extension table, silver ware, knives, forks, spoons, China dinner and tea sets. Chambers—Bedsteads of solid rosewood, bureaus, washstands, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, &c.; servants' room, kitchen, &c.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of hardware, &c., will take place at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, at No 73 William-st., and will consist in part of an exceedingly well-assorted stock of shelf-hardware, heavy goods, &c., for account of the Underwriters, two cases assorted Sheffield files and rasps, and 52 dozen flat-file blanks, slightly damaged on the voyage; 192 cistern pumps; 40 casks horse-shoes; 100 boxes cut tacks; 100 boxes scythe stones; 140 boxes toilet soap; brass candlesticks, pail-hooks, saws, &c. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer* and *Herald*.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
NINTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN ONE HUNDRED AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 9th-av., 8 fine lots comprising the entire block between 100th and 101st sts., full sized, on grade, and very handsome; 100th-st. is opened, neighborhood improved. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

P. FITZSIMMONS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—A. H. HUMBERT will sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of 18 rooms, contained in the house No. 3 Clinton-place, corner 8th-st. and Broadway, comprising rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak and enamelled. For particulars see *Herald*. Catalogues at the house. Sale peremptory. A deposit will therefore be required from each purchaser.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, (TO-MORROW,) the entire furniture of the house No. 197 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., viz.: mahogany and parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds and mattresses. China, crockery, mirrors, kitchen utensils, and in fact everything appertaining to a genteel house. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEINEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 18, AT 10 1-2 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale of furniture. Mahogany piano, mahogany parlor suites, 7 pieces, mahogany bedsteads, drew bureaus, centre and extension tables, washstands, chairs, sofas, large library book-case, 2 painted and enamelled bedroom sets, mattresses, toilet sets, marble vases, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 446 Canal-st., near Varick-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed from Greenpoint for convenience of sale. Also, 11 Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, bedding, kitchen materials, &c. Sale positive.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEED POTATOES.—THE EARLY ASH LEAF Kidney, Early Strawberry, Early Albera, Early Dykeman, Early Dover, Early June, Prince Albert, Irish Peach Blow, Red Mercer, White Mercer, Carter, Purple Potatoes. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SEED, TIMOTHY, RED TOP, ORCHARD Grass Seeds, Guano, Super-Phosphate of Lime-Dust, &c., with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, for sale by
WELL & PELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York.

FRUIT TREES, STAND ROSES, BOX, &c., and all sorts of bedding-out plants for sale. Flowers, sod, &c., furnished, and gardens laid. W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, &c., 29th-st. and 9th-av. A few good gardeners wanted immediately.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &C.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y. Priced catalogues, for the large bearing fruit trees and large ornamental, gratis, at 152 FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

M. MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, removed to No. 749 Broadway. Always on hand a large assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

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IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,
CAIRO,	ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly answered.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

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ON DUND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
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AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
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Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 342 to 348 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to this undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858: whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse, in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix and Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed, and, also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus, in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroad which is or to be built and completed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the roads, tracks, depots, engine-houses, workshops, dépôts and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be a part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise, in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse, or in the vicinity of said cities, and on the waters on which they made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; and, also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine-houses, workshops, depots and other buildings, and all the other improvements on or appertaining to, said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all the other equipments of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used on said Railroads, and all the materials, tools, implements and utensils and other personal property, or thereafter to be procured for or used in connection with, said Railroads; and, also, all and singular, the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description:—and, also, all and singular the lands granted, or intended to be granted, to said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company under or by virtue of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1856, entitled, "An act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State," and the Act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Oct. 11, 1856, entitled, "An Act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to execute the trust created by an Act of Congress entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State,' approved June 3, 1856," together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said lands; and also all and singular the bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, demands and choses in action of whatever nature, owned wholly or in part by said Railroad Company, on such day as the said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under said trust deeds or mortgages; and all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, in the whole of all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped, and the particular lands granted by the foregoing Acts of Congress and the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin fully designated and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed to the undersigned to hold to him in trust for and as security to the bondholders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon, secured by said mortgage deeds.

And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of fifteen days in the payments of any of the interest warrants or coupons accompanying the said bonds as the respectively became due, or if default for the like period should be made in the payment at maturity, of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said mortgage deeds; then, and in either of said cases, the undersigned, as Trustee, was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Railroads and all the other property, real, personal and mixed, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the income and profits thereof, and to sell all and singular said railroads and said other property, real, personal and mixed, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company, covered and conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said mortgage deeds, at public or private sale; and also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of said bonds then outstanding to the amount in the aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances for the purpose of paying the outstanding bonds and the interest thereon; but in case of any sale at auction it was provided that notice of such intended sale should be published for ten days each week for three weeks at the least, in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, and in a newspapers published in City of Milwaukee; and that on such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate, right, title and interest, either legal or equitable, of the said party of the Trustee, and said Railroad Company of, in, and to, the said property, rights, liberties, privileges, and franchises and every part and parcel thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859, upon all of the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about seventy thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, wherein became due, and said Company having made default it such payment for the space of more than fifteen days; and whereas also holders of said outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, in compliance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said Mortgage Deeds, I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, in conformity to law, at the Court-House in the City of Milwaukee, in said State, on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D., 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular, the said Railroads, and real, personal and other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, and also all the corporate and other rights, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds, in order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

WANTED—$1,500 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 7 per cent. on improved property in Orange, worth more than double the amount. A house insurance policy will be transferred with the mortgage. $1,500 also wanted on another piece of property, the bond made by a well-known City merchant.
FOR SALE—A fine cottage house, with beautiful grounds, very near the railroad dépôt at Orange; price $6,000. Address J., Box No. 3,459 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FABRER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 26th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors:

Be it Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that such assessment be laid thereafter upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars held by them, and that the same be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1859,

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to each stockholder and notify personally or by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make up the amount of the Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment thereof.

In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.

Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 2 Wall-st.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

$200,000—MONEY TO LEND ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., 2d story.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No 15 Wall-st.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Fi. Fa., to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Illinois, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1858, upon a judgment for $47,436; rendered June 4, 1857, in favor of Richard P. Morgan, plaintiff, and against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, defendants, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying within the Northern District of Illinois, including the Oquawka branch of said Railroad, in the county of Henderson, and the railroad bridge of said defendant across the Illinois River at or opposite Peoria, and all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to all sine-tracks, dépôt-grounds, right of way, machine-shops, engine-houses and turn-tables, and all the other appurtenances thereunto belonging or used therewith, including the rolling stock of said road consisting of seven locomotives, thirty hand-cars and locomotive engines, which I shall expose to sale at the Court house door, in the city of Peoria, at the hour of noon on the 26th day of March next.
C. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOYER, Deputy.
ARRINGTON & BURGESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CAUTION.—TO WATCH DEALERS AND JEWELLERS.—NEW-YORK, March, 1859.—I. & M. T. LEVITT, London, England, and No 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, chronometer and watch manufacturers, hereby inform the trade that certain of the plain watches and movements of their own make, bearing their names and that of Morris Tobias, No. 31 Minories, London, imported into this country previously to the establishment of their agency, No. 19 Maiden-lane, under the management of J. H. BRADBURY, have been jeweled in this City in aqua marina stones, contrary to the principles on which their fine movements and first-class watches have heretofore been constructed, such alterations being not alone injurious to the durability of the watches by reason of the softness of the aqua marines, including also, to impair the faith of purchasers of these goods whose reliance has been uniformly placed on their quality. In order therefore that there may be no mistaking the genuine movements, purchasers will find on examination that all watches and movements finished at their manufactory in London, England, are jeweled in Rubies and Chrysolites only, and for future protection the certificate which accompanies each watch or movement, will be countersigned by their sole agent. J. H. BRADBURY.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS E. WALKER & SON, is this day dissolved in consequence of new arrangements made by THOMAS GEORGE WALKER, Either party will sign in settlement, and THOMAS E. WALKER will continue the business in his individual name. THOMAS E. WALKER.
THOMAS GEORGE WALKER.
NEW-YORK, 3d mo. (March) 14, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE WALKER and DAVID TWEEDIE, have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm of WALKER & TWEEDIE. They offer their services for the negotiation of Boriness Paper, Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, Effecting Insurance, Procuring Money on Bond and Mortgage, and on Hypothecation of Securities. Their business will be strictly on Commission.
THOMAS GEORGE WALKER.
DAVID TWEEDIE.
No. 42 PINE-ST., New-York, March 14, 1859.

WALTHAM, MASS., Feb. 18, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE SOLD and transferred to the American Watch Company of this place, the Watch Factory owned by them, with its machinery, tools, fixtures and stock, and the patent rights and trade-marks made use of therein, with the good-will of the business.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.

Referring to the above, the American Watch Company gives notice that it will continue the business of the late firm without change in the management or in its agencies.
ROYAL E. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will hold a meeting on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. The following-named gentlemen are requested to appear before them: Dr. Husted, J. A. Breese, Mortimer G. Porter, George F. Jackson, —— Tucker, Augustus Hulms, Noah S. Leridge, A. N. Gunn, Charles Marsh.
JOHN T. HENRY,
NICHOLAS BERGRIST,
JAMES OWENS,
Com. on Police.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TAXES.—THE Collector for the villages of Mount Vernon, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Washington Hill, Pelhamwood, &c., will sit at the KIRBY Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 21 and 22, after which the tax-book will be closed, and the Comptroller will proceed to sell the lots according to law. F. SEDER, Collector.

UNION BANK.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 14, 1859—The reward heretofore offered by this bank for the apprehension of Benj. K. Brotherson, is hereby recalled.
G. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PAPER-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS or any person desirous of purchasing a well-established paper-mill, situated near New-York City, with both railroad and canal to New-York. It has both water and steam power, and two Fourdrinier machines, nine rag-engines, everything in perfect running order, having the capacity of making two tons of paper per day. Part of the purchase money will be taken in paper. Address PAPER-MAKER, care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., Nassau-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY.—THE ADvertiser, having been located in this City two years as agent for a standard article with the retail grocery trade, and who is in semi-weekly communication with upwards of five hundred grocers in this immediate vicinity, would like to act in similar capacity for the manufacturers of any articles adapted to the same trade. References given and required. Address W. B. S., New-York.

A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—(ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.)—The good will and fixtures of the "Excelsior," No. 83 Nassau-st., one of the best bar, oyster and dining saloons in the City is now offered cheap for cash, the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Agents need not apply. Call or address C. T. WEEKES, Jr., as above.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

$2,500.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD invest the above amount in some respectable business where it would be secured and a good income guaranteed. Address B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, with real name and nature of business. Agents need not answer.

$300—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-established business, paying large profits. No further capital required. This is a chance seldom met with. Call at BIRDSALL'S, No. 293 Broadway, Room 6.

TO MANUFACTURERS WISHING TO DO THEIR OWN CASTINGS.—The subscriber, being an experienced foundryman, is desirous of connecting himself with some house well-established and requiring to keep a foundry in operation. THOMAS GILBERT.
At Tuttle & Bailey's, No. 55 1st-st., Williamsburg.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF ACTIVE business habits, with full references, and of amole property, but no money, would be pleased to connect himself with some well-established house as a responsible working partner. Address BLAKE, care of A. W. DAVISSON & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET.—RIPPOWAM IRON WORKS, AT STAMford, Conn., with water and steam power, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purpose. For particulars, inquire at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st., E. R., New-York, or to SANDS SEELY, Esq., Stamford.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST LOCATED Daguerrean and Photograph galleries for sale at one-half its present value; a chance seldom met with. For particulars apply at No. 345 Bleecker-st., southeast corner of Charles.

SHIP-BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERY TO LEASE—The long-established ship-bread bakery Nos. 94 and 90 Pine-st. is now to lease, with four new ovens and machinery. Possession can be had at once. Apply to R. SPEIR, Jr.

FINE ARTS.

A CARD—VERBOECKHOVEN, SHAYER, KOECKKOEK, Tenkateo, Dieus, Herrlug, &c. Several fine specimens by the above artists, and many others, with whom the subscriber is in correspondence, may be examined on application at his studios. The Verboeckhoven, representing sheep with a group of poultry, is amongst the finest of his recent productions; size 31x23 inches. The Shayers, also, are of superior merit, and have been executed especially to his order.
J. P. BEAUMONT, No. 518 Broadway,
Artist and Importer of Works of Art, established 1329.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that he subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS,
Artists' Colorman, No. 820 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SUTTON & CO.'S
Dispatch Line
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The magnificent A 1 first-class Extreme Clipper Ship
ORPEAUS,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River,
And will be dispatched on or before
SATURDAY, April 2.
Shippers are requested to examine this splendid Clipper, when they will be satisfied she has no superior in the trade for fast sailing and good delivery of cargo. Having very large engagements she will probably finish loading by
SATURDAY, March 26, inst.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, (now receiving freight.)
The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship
COATZACOALCOS.
This magnificent and fast steamship, THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.

Passage, First Cabin	$60
Steerage	$25

Freight 30c. to New-Orleans.
No freight taken for Havana except specie.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS.
No. 33 South st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 94 Broadway.

PRICE REDUCED TO $90.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, John McGowan, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKHAM, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
M

...Registry Bill through ... Appropriation Bill through ... the Hospitals and Dispensaries ... left Out—The Quarantine Bill ... —A Strange Proposition Coming ... to Exact all Effectual Quarantine ... Death of Notaries, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

The Registry bill came up to-day for a third reading. Mr. TUTHILL moved to recommit it, and ... moved the House for about half an hour ... to it. He hung about the neck of the ... Major HOUSEFELD responded happily, after which the motion to recommit was withdrawn and the Registry act carried by Yeas, 65; Nays, 31.

The Appropriation bill came up and Mr. SPENCER moved its recommitment, to put in it appropriations for the Hospitals and Dispensaries. Mr. CONKLING moved to amend so that it should give to the Infirmaries, Dispensaries and Hospitals the same amounts as last year. Mr. HALL had the question divided so that it was first taken, and by Yeas and Nays on the recommitment. This failed, Yeas 46; Nays, 82—the New-York and Kings men voting unanimously Aye—and so the other part of the resolution was tabled. It was unfortunate that some other friend of the charities had not moved the recommitment, for I am confident the House wished to restore the charity appropriations to the bill. The charitable hesitated then whether to go the bill as it stood—and divided in their vote. But trusting to the Senate to insert the amendments, and thus put the bill in the House's possession, it was put on its third reading with the charities cut, and was passed—Yeas, 87; Nays, 17. The Orphan Asylums, the Houses of Refuge, the Deaf and Dumb and Blind—it should be noticed—are in the bill yet, as when it was reported from the Committee of the Whole.

"Glaucus" stumbled a day or two ago in his attempt to prophecy—the Committee on Internal Affairs having since changed its mind. For to-day bills were reported to the House *to prohibit* the sale of intoxicating drinks, (not including lager bier,) and amending the Excise Law. The Avenue D, Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue Railroad bill was favorably reported; also the Act requiring the canal locks to be closed on Sunday; also, the Act giving ten per cent. on the receipts from licenses to the State Inebriate Asylum.

An impression has prevailed that yesterday was the last day that bills could be introduced this session; it was a mistake. The 20th of March is the day after which a bill introduced takes its solitary chance at the tail of all other bills, and where a miracle only can make it a law.

The Quarantine bill is the special order for to-night but it will take a two-third vote to lay on the table the third reading of bills, which is an overriding special order. It will be attempted however.

A jolly fight is anticipated over the Quarantine Removal bill. Mr. TUTHILL will propose a substitute for Mr. CHRISTIE'S bill, which he claims will remove Quarantine earlier, will suit Staten Island better, will meet the entire approval of Kings County, will regard humanity and prevent the State from being robbed by the Lobby to the tune of a quarter of a million dollars. The bills differ principally in the following respects:

1st. Mr. CHRISTIE'S bill prohibits the location of Quarantine on Staten or Long Island, and seems to give the right of eminent domain to the Commissioners. Mr. TUTHILL'S prohibits its location in Richmond or Kings Counties—i. e., prohibits it from Coney Island and Barren Island as well as from Long Island.

2. Mr. CHRISTIE'S bill authorizes, if necessary, the construction of an island at an unlimited cost. Mr. TUTHILL'S requires that before the island-construction is commenced they shall have the sworn estimates of competent engineers, and the certificate of the State Engineer, that in their judgment its completion and equipment shall not cost over half a million of dollars.

3. The present bill gives $250 000 for removal purposes, the substitute gives $300,000.

4. The bill on file sells the Castleton property and the Seguine's Point property *on the 1st of June, 1860, in such way as the Governor shall direct.* The substitute sells the Seguine's Point property *on the 1st of July next*, and the Castleton property on the 1st of June, 1860, on such terms as the existing law requires, that is to say, it shall be surveyed into small sections, mapped, advertised, and each lot appraised. The sale to be at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange—no lot to be sold under the appraised value. The friends of the present bill say that if it is sold "as the Governor may direct," that is, in large tracts, large capitalists—LAW, VANDERBILT, CUNARD, or so forth—will be likely to give a much larger price than if it is sold in small parcels. The friends of the substitute say that the probabilities are that by such a sale the State would be chiselled out of one-fourth or one-half of the whole value; that it would let loose upon the Governor a pack of hungry hounds—a desperate thieving lobby, who would move Heaven and earth to get their shares of the proceeds; that the Republican Party could not stand so open and undisguised a fraud upon the Treasury; that it would disgrace the Legislature to pass a law so exceedingly open, loose and accommodating to the lobby.

5. The Christie bill prohibits taking any yellow-fever patient, or any person exposed within seven days, inside the present Quarantine inclosure. The substitute fixes the same day, beyond which no such sick or exposed person can come within the Castleton grounds, provided that proper provisions, either permanent or temporary, shall have been made, at the time named, for the care and treatment, accommodation and maintenance of such sick or exposed persons, and for the decent burial of the dead from yellow fever.

Both bills provide for temporary accommodations, and in all other respects are alike. Both give ample power to negotiate with New-Jersey for Sandy Hook—though the amount that may be expended for its purchase is larger in the substitute than in the original.

To whichever bill, carries and the lobby has given out that the original bill must, Mr. CONKLING has an amendment to tack on which is exceedingly radical and—well if all Quarantine is a humbug—wise. It proposes:

1. That there shall be no Quarantine inspection of vessels in the port of New-York, between the first day of November and the first day of April of each year. Yet it is between November and April that small-pox, ship-fever and cholera are most rampant.

2. That during said period emigrant vessels shall anchor off Castle Garden, be visited by a doctor, and if any sick are found, they shall be sent up to Ward's Island. That is, the cholera on board emigrant vessels may come plump up to Castle Garden and then be transferred to the Emigrant's Home—where the Potter's Field is handy.

3. That vessels from ports south of the 24th degree of south latitude that have not touched at any port north of said parallel shall not be subject to any quarantine. You remember the case of the Spanish war steamer last year? She came from a port not infected with cholera, yet was rotten with it when she arrived.

4. That vessels coming from infected ports, or having pestilential diseases on board, may be quarantined on their arrival in such way as the New-York Board of Health may direct—which locks fast the stable-door after the horse is stolen; calls the doctor quick, after the patient is dead; quarantines disease after it has infected the City and thoroughly charged the metropolis and all its suburbs with poison!

I hope the report which says that Mr. CONKLING will introduce this precious amendment is false; and that I have unwittingly slandered the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means by giving currency to the rumor. It ought to come, not from so sensible, upright, intelligent and independent a man, but from some one sold out body and soul to the owners of emigrant ships and the traders on the eastern coast of Africa—if any such man could be found on the floor of the House.

The following confirmations by the Senate of appointments by the Governor are published to-day:

Commissioners for Loaning Certain Moneys of the United States.—Suffolk—James H. Tuthill, of River Head; Richard W. Smith, of Coram.

Rockland—John B. Wandle, Edward Pye, of Piermont.

Notaries Public.—Kings County—John C. Perry, of Brooklyn.

New-York—Edward H. Seely, William B. Ross, Guglielmo Gajani, Charles J. Reber, William H. Riblet, Robert A. Adams, Joseph S. York, Andrew Weiser, William H. Bertling, Horatio N. Otis, William S. Hascall, William Furniss, of New-York.

Westchester—Dorlin F. Clapp, of Peekskill.

Orange—William Coventry, H. Waddell, of Newburg.

Westchester—Herman L. Emmons, Jr., of Yonkers; James Morris, of Peiham.

Putnam—Francis E. Kelly, of Carmel.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 16.

The Committee reported the Canal Appropriation bill, Mr. MATHER dissenting from it, on the ground that it did not contain the desired amendment, giving six feet of water this year and seven feet next year.

A large number of petitions against the increase of wharfage rates were presented.

Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to provide for the protection of the grounds of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School.

Executive Session, no nominations were sent in except notaries.

EVENING SESSION.

The question to the Senate this evening was on the resolution declaring the seat of Mr. MANDEVILLE vacant.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke, strongly reprobating the action of the majority. He was several times called to order by the President, but occupied the attention of the Senate until a quarter to 10 o'clock, when the final vote was taken, and the seat declared vacant by Yeas, 18; Nays, 12.

The Republicans, with Messrs. JOHNSON and O. B. WHEELER, Americans, voting in the affirmative, and the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. JOHN D. WILLARD moved to reconsider. Lost by Yeas, 12; Nays, 18.

Mr. SCOTT then rose and presented a protest, solemnly protesting against the action of the majority, as done in violation of the Constitution, and as an act of party oppression to disfranchise a district, and creating a Senator as regularly elected as any member of the body, on the plea that he had accepted of a post-office, and, in face of the fact that the Post-office Department has declared that no legal appointment or acceptance had taken place, and also of the fact that the highest law officer of the State had in reply to the question of the Senate declared that no vacancy legally existed. They asked that the protest be entered on the file of the Senate.

Immediately on the reading of the protest Mr. DIVEN formally urged the Senate to reject it, and to refuse to enter it, on the ground that it was an unjustifiable attack on the motives of the majority—an attack which the Constitution would be permitted to make in his seat. He declared that the twelve Senators who had signed the protest should be arraigned before the bar of the Senate. He defended the action of the majority, and debated the question as to the propriety and legality of the action of the Senate in declaring the seat vacant. He protested against the Senate sitting tamely and submitting to such an unprovoked insult as was offered in this paper. The majority claimed to have acted honorably and according to their best judgment, and no portion of the Senate had a right to impugn their motives.

Mr. JOHN D. WILLARD advocated the right of the minority to protest, and protect a brother Senator who had been reached only by a violation of the Constitution. He did not charge that the violation was wilful, but it was none the less a violation. He so believed, and would say it now and always. The protest said no more.

Mr. PATTERSON objected to the reception of the protest, because it stated what was not the fact, that the Postmaster General had stated that no appointment had been made.

Mr. J. D. WILLARD denied that the protest so stated, and called for its reading.

Mr. PATTERSON—I object to the Clerk reading it. It is not received.

Mr. SPINOLA raised the point of order that the protest had been received, and that the Senator from the Twenty-seventh District had debated the question on not entering it on the Journal.

The President ruled that the point of order was not well taken, and that the protest was not before the Senate.

Mr. MATHER appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the Yeas and Nays upon the appeal.

Mr. WILLARD protested against Senator PATTERSON misstating the contents of the protest, and then objecting to its being received.

Mr. DOARNTY, who was in his seat for the first time since his serious illness, spoke in support of the appeal.

Mr. MATHER asked if the President in deciding the point of order had not himself read from the paper.

The President said he had.

Mr. MATHER. Then how can the President decide the paper not before the Senate.

After a heated debate the question on sustaining the decision of the President, that the protest was not before the Senate at all, was taken, and the Chair sustained by 17 to 12.

Mr. ELY then rose to a question of privilege. The Senator from the Twenty-seventh District (DIVEN) had threatened to arraign twelve Senators at the bar of the Senate. He desired to know, for the personal convenience of the Senators, when the Senator from the Twenty-seventh intended to do this.

Mr. DIVEN replied that he would arraign them when the proper time arrived. He moved that the paper read in his seat by Senator SCOTT, and offered to the Senate, be rejected, and not entered on the journal.

Mr. MATHER inquired how a motion to reject a paper not before the Senate could be entertained. He moved an amendment embodying the protest referred to in the resolution, by way of a preamble to the motion.

Mr. DIVEN objected to the motion to this amend being entertained.

Mr. MATHER protested against the right of any Senator to object to an amendment being offered by him to a written resolution now before the Senate, while such amendment was in order under the rules.

The President ruled the amendment out of order, as seeking to do indirectly what was not permitted to be done directly.

Mr. SMITH then raised the point of order that Mr. DIVEN'S resolution was not in order since the protest had already been rejected by the decision of the Chair.

The President decided the point well taken and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. DIVEN then altered the motion by resolving that the paper offered by Senator SCOTT, in consequence of its improper and disrespectful language, be not received by the Senate.

Mr. SCOTT protested against such a resolution, as giving injustice to the minority. While refusing to receive or enter on the record the protest, the majority decided the protest to be improper and disrespectful.

One A. M.—The debate is still progressing warmly, and is fair to continue for hours.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Wednesday, March 16.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, remonstrating against the action of the House in striking out of the General Appropriation bill $10,000 for the Pilot Commissioners, and asking its reinsertion. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HALL reported a Prohibitory Law bill, which, with the several propositions to amend the license law, was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Mr. H. A. LYON reported a bill providing that when any alteration is made in Canal contracts by which extra work is entailed on the contractors, said work shall be relet to the same or other contractors as the original work was let, so as to prevent claims for damages and extra charges by the contractors.

Mr. BATCHELLER reported a bill to prevent the retention of country bank notes above the amount of $10,000 by the redeeming houses.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To repeal the act authorizing aid to the proposed monument in Independence-square, Philadelphia, to the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

To extend the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania line.

To authorize the reduction of the capital stocks of banks.

For the relief of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

Mr. REILLY reported favorably the bill to authorize the construction of the Avenue D, Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue Railroads, in New-York, with a written report setting forth the public necessity of these three lines.

Mr. BOUGHTON reported a bill providing that no canal collectors, clerks or assistants shall be appointed without consent of the Auditor, and giving the Auditor the power of removal of such officers during the non-sitting of the Canal Board.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill to repeal all the Charter amendments of New-York down to the act of March 3, 1834.

Mr. BROCKWAY reported a bill requiring the canal locks to be closed on Sunday.

Mr. HUBBELL reported a bill to establish free schools in county almshouses.

Mr. SPENCER reported a bill to incorporate the New-York Homœopathic Hospital.

Mr. SHAW reported a bill to regulate judgments against municipal Corporations. It provides that no execution shall be issued on such judgments, but notice shall be served on the Mayor, and President of the Board of Supervisors, and added to the next tax.

Mr. SHAW reported a bill fixing the salary of chief clerk of the Surrogate's office at $2,500, and that of the general clerk in the same office at $1,500, in lieu of the fees.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill to protect saloon and dining-room keepers by punishing as a misdemeanor the non-payment of bills for refreshments.

The Annual Appropriation bill was passed after several ineffectual efforts to recommit by 67 to 17.

Also the bill to ascertain by proper proof those entitled to vote, and to preserve the purity of the ballot-box. 85 to 21.

EVENING SESSION.

The several bills relating to Quarantine matters were taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to provide for ascertaining and collecting the damages caused by the destruction of the hospital buildings was first read, and progress reported, without debate.

The bill to amend the act for the removal of the Quarantine station, by appointing Commissioners to negotiate for the location of the Quarantine other than upon Staten Island or Long Island, was next considered.

Section 12 provides that after the 15th of June no person who is sick, or who has been exposed to yellow-fever, shall be received at Castleton.

Mr. HALL moved to amend by striking out "after the 15th of June," and inserting "after Quarantine accommodations shall have been secured elsewhere for the reception of yellow-fever patients."

Mr. TUTHILL moved to further amend by providing that, before the prohibition of the reception of patients at Castleton is allowed, proper and permanent provision must be made for the reception and care of sick or exposed persons, under observation, and for the burial of the dead.

Mr. CHRISTIE opposed the amendment which he declared was only introduced for the purpose of embarrassing the bill. Persons who were under observation as having been exposed were seldom taken into the Quarantine grounds. Only 760 such persons had been admitted there during the past year. It was therefore needless to provide in advance for their reception. It was equally unnecessary to amend the bill by providing for the burial of the dead, as the present burial-ground was from the Quarantine and would still be used. He declared that Mr. TUTHILL was opposed to the removal of the Quarantine from Staten Island at all.

Mr. TUTHILL denied the charge, and expressed him self earnestly in favor of the removal, but opposed to any stealing bill.

Mr. SPENCER spoke in favor of Mr. TUTHILL'S amendment.

Mr. CHRISTIE did not object to the amendment proposed by Mr. HALL. It provided that when the present Commissioners shall have provided temporary Quarantine accomodations for yellow-fever patients, such patients shall not be received at Castleton. The amendment proposed by Mr. TUTHILL was very different. It would postpone the removal of patients perhaps indefinitely.

Mr. HALL'S amendment was then adopted.

Mr. CONKLING moved to add a section to the bill providing that all vessels arriving in New-York from yellow fever ports between April and November shall be subjected to quarantine, but exempting all other vessels, which shall only be anchored at a certain distance off Castle Garden, and if any sick are on board they shall be sent to Ward's Island. But if such vessels arrive from infected ports at the time of leaving, they shall be subjected to such regulations as the Mayor and Board of Health deem fit.

Mr. SPENCER spoke against the proposed amendment as sweeping a blow at the Quarantine for the benefit of ship-owners.

Mr. SMITH opposed the amendment as highly hazardous to the health of the City.

Mr. TUTHILL also opposed it as quite as startling and dangerous as a total repeal of all the Quarantine laws. It did abolish all Quarantine between October and April, and last winter, when small-pox prevailed more than at any other time. The last proposition, the proposed section was more monstrous than all the rest. It quartered an infected vessel first to anchor opposite the Battery, and after the infection had spread over the City then gave license to the Mayor and Board of Health to provide any means they thought fit to dispose of the vessel. This was, indeed, locking the door after the horse was stolen.

Mr. MARKS also denounced the proposed amendment.

Mr. CONKLING spoke in defence of his proposition. He held that yellow fever was never known on a ship unless coming from the port where the disease prevailed, and that it was banished during the months that frost prevailed. The amendment sought to give every facility and advantage possible to commerce, and this he considered most desirable. The provisions of the proposed amendment had received the sanction of medical men as well as commercial men in New-York. He believed that the Health Commissioners might be relied on to protect the City from disease.

Mr. SMITH thought not, as the Mayor was a paint dealer; the President of the Board of Aldermen, a printer, and the President of the Board of Councilmen, a butcher. He did not think them competent men to act in such case.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. TUTHILL then moved a substitute for the whole bill, which provides that the Commissioners shall construct a Quarantine on the land below the Narrows in New-Jersey or the State of New-York, but not on Kings County or Staten Island, or within one mile of the same. If necessary, the land is to be made on a shoal, but not at an outlay of more than half a million of dollars. It appropriates the sum necessary for the purpose, and provides for the sale of the present quarantine property under the authority of the Governor.

The remainder of the sections are the same as those of Mr. Christie's bill, provision being made that after the 15th of June no patients are to be received at Castleton, provided that permanent or temporary accommodations are prepared for their reception elsewhere.

Mr. SHAW spoke at some length in favor of a stringent Quarantine.

After further debate Mr. TUTHILL'S substitute was ordered to be printed, and the bill was made the special order for Friday noon. Adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS.—The great number of orders for these deservedly popular machines is the best evidence of their great worth for lighting country dwellings, churches, factories, &c. Large consumers of City gas *guaranteed* great savings by making their own gas with this apparatus, which, for simplicity and utility, is inimitable. Apply to, or address, JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton, and No. 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

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[Advertisement.]

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GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
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Successors to ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

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ALL AT ONE.—KNOX, the hatter, has now the field entirely to himself, and those who want a first-class hat—stylish, becoming and cheap—must patronize his establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

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HOLLOWAY'S Pills are the cheapest, because the best medicine in the world; over a million boxes of them have been sold within a few months, and the demand is still increasing. Try them! Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 16.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '65	101¾	20	Sixth-av. R.R.		127
6,000 U. S. 6s '74	103⅞	400	Reading Railroad		48⅝
100,000 do	b30 103⅞	100	do	s10	48¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '62	103¾	60	do	s3	48⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s '50	90½	500	do	s4	48⅝
10,000 do	b30 90½	500	do	s60	48
1,500 N. C. State 6s	99	250	Mich. Cen. R. R.		51⅛
10,000 Mo. State 6s	b30 85⅞	100	do	s10	51⅜
36,000 do	85⅜	50	Mich. S. & N. L. R.		14⅜
15,000 do	s60 85⅝	150	do		14
25,000 do	s10 85⅞	300	do		14¼
4,000 B'lin C.W. Loan	91½	100	do		14⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	102¾	50	do	s10	14
4,000 Erie R 2d M. Bs	84	100	do	s60	14
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs	57	850	M. S. & N. I. g. s. s3		46
1,000 E. R. R. C. bs. '62	35	10	do		46⅜
3,000 Hud. R. RR. 3d m	76	100	do	b60	46⅜
1,000 M. C. RR. 8 p c't.		25	Panama Railroad		117
1st m. Sty F'd C. Bds.	97¼	50	Ill. Central R.R.	s30	67⅜
2,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	91½	575	do	opg	67⅜
1,000 Ill. Freel'd Bds.	91	110	do	s30	67⅛
18,000 La C. & M. l. g. Bs.	17	250	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	b30	68⅜
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	73½	550	do		68⅝
1,000 Gen. Val. Bds.	80	100	do	s30	68⅜
50 Amer. Ex. Bank	108¾	50	do	b60	68⅜
10 Hanover Bank	90	300	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		26¾
17 Metropolitan Bank	112¼	200	do		27
20 Marine Bank	s83¾	50	do		27½
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	77⅜	610	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.R.		69⅜
850 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	79½	15	do		60
700 do	s10 79⅜	300	do		60
400 do	s10 78⅝	100	do	s10	69⅞
800 Erie Railroad	11¾	100	do	s60	69¾
100 do	s60 11¾	100	do	s10	60
100 Harlem R. Pref.	s30 38¾	50	do	b30	60
200 do	s30 38⅞	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R. R.		83
250 do	b30 39	100	Mil. & Mis. R. R.		8
40 Second-av. R. R.	102				

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Ohio State 6s '75	108	11	M. S. & N. I. R.		14
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	85⅜	100	do		13¾
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	16¾	100	do		13½
1,000 Hud. Riv. P. 1st M.	102¼	5	Sixth-av. R. R.		127
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	62¾	6	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		46
100 Harlem R.R. Pref.	s30 38¾	100	do	b30	46⅛
100 do	38¾	100	do	s30	45⅞
18 Pacific M. S. Co.	77⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	opg	67¾
400 N. Y. C. R. R.	79⅜	300	Gal. & Chi. R.R.		68⅜
50 do	s10 79⅜	100	do	s15	68⅜
100 do	bnw 79⅜	263	do		68⅜
350 do	b3 79⅜	100	do	s30	68⅜
100 C. & R. I. R. R.	59¾				

EXPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 Missouri 6s	85¼	6 Bk. of New-York	107½
3,400 Ch., St. P. & F. dn		20 Merch. Ex. Bk.	99½
Lac R. 8s	11	50 People's Bank	104½
3,000 Chicago City 6s	86	25 Park Bank	107
20 Fx. Fire Ins. Co.	160	20 Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	100
20 Lenox F. Ins. Co.	99	20 Clinton F. Ins. Co.	113
15 Am. Exp. Co.	94⅜	10 Hermony F. In. Co.	90
15 Pac. M. St. Co.	77¾		

WEDNESDAY, March 16—P. M.

The European news to March 2, by the *City of Washington*, received early this forenoon, was construed against the Stock Exchange, while the effect was to increase the freedom of sales on the Share list for the *Bear* account, the actual decline in pricee is not important. An eighth of 1 ℔ cent. on Galena and Chicago and Chicago and Rock Island, and ¼ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, were the points made against the most active of the speculatives as compared with Tuesdey's closing rates. On the other hand, Reading sharee were firmer, end closed 49 for the cash stock. Illinois Central was lower on the English quotation of 63@65 ℔ cant. The Bonds of the Compeny were firmer, closing 90¾@90¾ ℔ cent. There was a good request for Michigan Guaranteed shares at 46@46⅛, while the old stock, without apparent cause, except that the outstanding contracts in it are of late inconsiderable, fell off to 13¼@13⅜ ℔ cent. Toledo, Panama, Pacific Msil, Harlem, Hndson River and Erie sharee were all comperatively steady. The heaviest cells this afternoon were after the printed list, in New-York Centrel, at 79½ ℔ cent., closing 79⅜; and in Reading, at 48 selier 60, 48⅛ seller 30 days, and 48⅞@49 cash. Reading, with the other Conl Stocks, is showing more than usual firmness this week, on a merket not otherwise *Bullish*. Thie arises partly from the confidence of the Philadelphie market, which stands nearer the line of the road, hnt mainly from a positive improvement in the coal and other traffic sinco the present fiscal year set in. The following figurcs are understood to be authentic:

TRAFFIC READING ROAD—FEBRUARY.

	1859.	1858.
Received from coal	$94,981 29	$78,902 58
Received from merchandise	37,578 60	21,791 53
Received from travel	22,379 18	15,718 71
Total for the month	$154,939 27	$116,415 62
Transportation and all other charges	95,870 23	75,747 09
Net profit for the month	$59,069 04	$40,668 73
Previous two months	157,313 01	129,559 44
Net profits for three months	$216,382 05	$170,228 17

The net incresee of profits for the three months since Nov. 30, it will be seen, is equal to $46,154 or — ℔ cent. over lest season. The New Lebanon extension, which lest year was almost a dead charge upon the Company in the way of interest, now begins to tell upon the merchandise and passenger traffic. The increase of Coal tonnage to the close of last week is 80,071 tons. In this connection we may mention that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Delaware & Hudson Company will take place in a few days, to receive the report of the Coal business of last year and the prospects for the new, and to elect the Board of Directors. We understand that the accumulated surplus profits to March 1 (instant) stand equal to $983,000, giving a value to the shares on the books of the concern equal to 113 ℔ cent. The Company is represented as follows, omitting fractions:

DELAWARE AND HUDSON, MARCH 1, 1859.

Capital Stock		$7,500,000
Bonds		600,000
Together		$8,100,000
Canal 108 miles	$6,156,000	
Railroad 28 miles	1,215 000	
Canal Boats	373,000	
Coal Lands	356,000	$8,100.000
Coal at tidewater	$590,000	
Advances at Mines	233,000	
Bills and accounts received	415,000	
Cash on hand	109,000	
Miscellaneous	38,000	$1,385.000
Less earnest bills payable		402,000
Surplus to Stockholders		$983,000

On the Bond list, to-day, the market was firmer for the New Federal Stock, which sold at 103⅞ ℔ cent., and that hid for more at the close of business. The Federal fivee of 1865 (Texas Indemnity) were also higher, eelling at 101¾ ℔ cent. Both are improved hy the passege yesterday to ite third reading of the bill in the New York Assemhly, recommended hy Superintendent COOK, of the Bank Department, to adopt a five ℔ cent. State or Federal security in place of Bonds and Mortgages, where the hanker will elect to discontinue the latter, and also at par for all future circnlstion at the option of the hanker. One of the Marine Insnrance offices took $100,000 of the new Stock yesterday. No further deposits are making at the Snb-Treasury on this account, and to-morrow the payments ont on seconnt of January bills falling due this week will eommence. About $700,000 in these hills have gone forward to the Department for return drafte on the office here. In State Stocke there was a good business in Missourie at 85½, cesh, and a fraction nnder on seller's option. Tennessee closed 90¾@91 ℔ cent.; North Cerolinas 99 ℔ cent.

The Money market, on the large receipts into the Street for Foreign Exchange, paid for today, relapsed into almost uniform ease. Demand loans 4 ℔ cent. to the leading Stock firms, who in turn reloaned to their neighbors at 5 ℔ cent. Discounts are 5@6 ℔ cent. for short, and 6@7 ℔ cent. for hills over 60 days, up to 6@8 months; these quotations applicable to first-class paper. The Sub-Treasury received $172,598, of which $60,000 from Custome, and paid out $201,922, of which $40,000 on California drafts.

The financial and market news by the *City of Washington* is to the effect thet the English Funds had reacted from the advance of the 26th February to 95½@95⅝ on the 1st March, and that Cotton had improved a sixteenth over the last price on the day the *Arabia* eailed, or ¼d. from Friday, Feh. 25. The trade at Manchester continued active, and the advices from British India and most of the China ports in regard to Cotton Goods were particularly encouraging. Discounte in London were 2⅛@2¼ in Lombard-street, and 2½ at the Bsnk. No important Bullion movement at the latter. The Continental exchangee were generally in favor of London, and the Exchange with India nnd China less adverse, so that the export movement of Silver in that direction was rather reduced. The warrumors are noticed in most of the London letters, hut as affecting more particniarly the Stock Exchenge. The genecral trade of the Kingdom was looking well. In France the effect of the agitation about difficultics with Italy and Austria was more serioue upon trade, and had also extended to the Railway traffic. The Parie Bourse continues unsettled, though the fluctuations are less violent. A London letter says:

"Looking at the expression of feeling from all parts of France, it may still be supposed that if the Emperor could get out of the aggressive attitude to which he has committed himself by pretending to bave achieved all his objects, he would be glad for the moment to do so. It is possible, therefore, that supposing Austria to make every concession recommended by the English Government, he might express himself satisfied."

In reference to American Stocks the changes are a decline in Illinois Central Sharea to 63@65, and in Canada Rnilways. The latest quotatione are:

	1858.	1859.
Freight	$14 293 02	$12,019 64
Passengers	7,561 15	8,047 14
Mails, &c	800 00	750 00
Total	$22,654 17	$20,816 17

On the Rock Island line for the same week was about $15,600, against $16,400 same week last year.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3 632,000	2,122,000	2,462,000	2,620,000	1,760,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,012,000	803,000	939,000	1,939,000	879,000
Ex. to France	333,000	251,000	288,000	334,000	207,000
Ex. to other F. P.	344,000	183,000	251,000	321,000	156,000
Total Exports	1,689,000	1,237,000	1,376,000	1,694,000	1,242,000
St'k on hand	927,000	777,000	651,000	643,000	375,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	88,000	124,000	77,000	123,000	73,000
Ex. to G. B.	88,000	55,000	54,000	50,000	33,000
Ex. to France	4,000	9,000	8,000	11,000	12,000
Ex. to other F. P.	52,000	18,000	22,000	17,000	3,000
Total Exports	114,000	62,000	82,000	88,000	48,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their Circular this week remark:

"A further reduction in the receipts et the ports this week, as compared with the same week last year of 36,000 bales, places the excess as compared with lest year to same dates, at 910,000 bales versus 946,000 bales advised by Canada a week ago. Next week another diminution will occur, as we are advised from New-Orleans of receipts for the week of only 34,000 bales, against 65 000 bales in the corresponding week; and at Mobile of 13,000 bales against 18,000, same week last year. This continued reduction in the excess is producing its effect upon the minds of most parties connected with trade, and there is an evident inclination to reduce the larger estimates for the total crop."

The net receipts of the Pittshurg, Fort Wayne and Chicego Railroad Company for the weeks ending Merch 7, and 14, were as follows:

March 7	$28,327 06
March 14	23,997 63

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railrosd for the month of February, 1859, were $301,503 33

February, 1858	$328,048 67
Decrease	$26,455 34

Real Estate.....WEDNESDAY, March 16.

There was a partition sale by Mr. LUDLOW, of eighty-six lots and gores, being part of the estate of JACOB HARSEN, deceased, and situated between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth streets. The terms of sale were made substantially to suit the buyers. In opening the sale Mr. LUDLOW announced that every lot put up would be sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation. We report as follows:

The lot on the southwest corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, (which is graded with curb and gutter stones set,) DANIEL MORAN, $6,500. The next adjoining on the avenue, JAS. MCCLUSKY, $4 200. The next two, JACOB BOESMAN, $3,925 and $3,900 in order. The next PHILIP SCHWARTZ, $3,850. The next, DANIEL R. FARMER, $3,800. The next, $3,750. The next, $3,700. The next, $3,650. The next, $3,600. The next, $3,550. The next, $3,500. The next, $3,450. The next, $3,400. The next, $3,350. The next, $3,300. The next, $3,250. The next, $3,200. The next, $3,150. The next, $3,100. The next, $3,050. The next, $3,000. The next, $2,950. The next, $2,900. The next, $2,850. The next, $2,800. The next, $2,750. The next, $2,700. The next, $2,650. The next, $2,600. The next, $2,550. The next, $2,500. The next, $2,450. The next, $2,400. The next, $2,350. The next, $2,300. The next, $2,250. The next, $2,200. The next, $2,150. The next, $2,100. The next, $2,050. The next, $2,000. The next, $1,950. The next, $1,900. The next, $1,850. The next, $1,800. The next, $1,750. The next, $1,700. The next, $1,650. The next, $1,600. The next, $1,550. The next, $1,500. The next, $1,450. The next, $1,400. The next, $1,350. The next, $1,300. The next, $1,250. The next, $1,200. The next, $1,150. The next, $1,100. The next, $1,050. The next, $1,000. The next, $950. The next, $900. The next, $850. The next, $800. The next, $750. The next, $700. The next, $650. The next, $600. The next, $550. The next, $500. The next, $450. The next, $400. The next, $350. The next, $300. The next, $250. The next, $200. The next, $150. The next, $100. The next, $50. The next, $0. The next, $0. The next, $0. The next, $0. The next, $0. The next, $

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2338. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

No Rain—A Summer Day, and a Gay Scene.

Processions, Orations, Banquet and Ball.

The tradition that St. Patrick's Day must of necessity bring a rain with it, was thoroughly overset yesterday. Our Hibernian fellow citizens had come to regard a wet jacket as one of the penalties attaching to the pleasures of their National Anniversary, as surely as the Friend looks for a wet blanket upon the occasion of his Yearly Meeting in May, but the fates were kind this year. More brilliant sunshine, a softer air, or a more exhilarating period from dawn to dark, never blessed the memory of St. Patrick. The natural consequence of these favorable conditions was a hearty and general celebration, unattended by disaster or discomfort. The streets were densely thronged by the expectant crowd; the open space in front of the City Hall ceased, very early in the morning, to ha an unoccupied quarter; the itinerant vendors of street merchandize drove an excellent trade; and the meagre Police force detailed for special duty had comparatively little to do.

THE PROCESSION.

Martial music and green banners floated in the air from cock-crow to roosting-time, and the burden of every other strain, and the inscription on nearly every flag, was "St. Patrick's Day in the Mornin'." The gathering of the clans took place early in the day, for the order had gone forth that the procession should march precisely at the hour of 10½ o'clock. The line was formed quite punctually, in East Broadway, the right resting on Grand-street. The turn-out was unusually large—larger probably than has ever before greeted the Day of the Irish Saint in this City. In the procession were the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York City, the Emerald Guard, the Sarsfield Guard, the Independent Guard, the Sons of '98, the Delegan Guard, the Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, the Benevolent Society of United Sons of Erin, the Kings County Volunteers, the Hibernian Benevolent Society, the Irish-American Benevolent Society, the Longshoremen's Union Benevolent Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Long Island, the Quarrymen's Union Protective Society, the St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society, the Old Guard, the Barry Benevolent Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Melrose and Morrisania, the New Haven Emmet Guard, Old Guard Irish Lancers of Eleventh Regiment on horseback, under command of Captain RILEY; Irish Dragoons, First Regiment, Capt. MINTOR; Montgomery Guard, Napper Tandy Artillery, of Brooklyn; Emerald Guard, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Cadets, Col. RYAN. Mr. JAMES SANDFORD was Grand Marshal.

The line of March was through East Broadway to Chatham-street, to the east gate of the Park, passing through to be reviewed by his HONOR, Mayor TIEMANN, and the Common Council, in front of the City Hall, and out the west gate, thence up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Seventh-avenue, up Seventh-avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence up to Broadway and down Broadway to Union-square. It was originally intended that the procession should pass around the Statue of Washington before dismissal, but, for some reason, it did not. The streets through which it did pass were crowded with people. The feminine portion of the Irish population were especially numerous; most of the men probably were in the ranks. The behavior of Bridget, yesterday, was certainly very reprehensible and deserves a marked and public expression of disapprobation. The beef-steak that her mistress left her cooking for breakfast, with directions that it should be served as soon as possible, was burnt to cinders while she was talking to Patrick, who stopped to see her at the gate, dressed in his regimentals.

ORATION BY BISHOP O'CONNOR AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

At 2½ o'clock the procession reached the Academy of Music. The military and civic societies occupied the parquette and part of the stage; the first and second tiers being filled mostly by citizens. After the audience had remained waiting for an hour and a half, Bishop O'CONNOR appeared. No apology was made for the delay. He said that he had never appeared on an occasion so grateful to his feelings. They had assembled in the name of Ireland, a country which had given them protection, but it was no part of their act of allegiance to their adopted Government, that they should forget the memory of their ancestors. They were only preparing themselves by this meeting, to perform the duties to this Government better. Here, more than in any other Government, is the moral principle necessary. What is it that has called us together to-day? We come to celebrate the fruit of St. Patrick, [Great Applause.] the glorious Apostle, who 1,400 years ago, carried to the shores of Ireland the torch of truth, and there kindled a flame which has been growing brighter and brighter to the present day. And there could hardly be one pointed out more deserving our reverence than him in whose honor we are assembled.

St. Patrick in his youth was brought a captive to Ireland. He became acquainted with the language of the people among whom he lived; and then, escaping from captivity, spent many years in arduous study at Tours and elsewhere, part of the time under the tuition of GERMANUS, who was probably his relative. Bishop O'C. then sketched the apostolic labors of St. Patrick in Ireland. He saw the whole island how in homage to the cross, and then he saw others, emulating his example, go forth to other lands on errands like his own. It has been attempted to prove that the faith St. Patrick implanted in Ireland was different from that which now exists there. The *Book of Armagh*, among other works, disproves this assertion. FARRENZA says that he himself, an authorized copyist, took St. Patrick's confessions, which are there recorded from documents in his own hand writing. In this book it is said that St. Patrick presided at a Synod, where it was acknowledged that all disputed questions should be referred to the Bishop of Armagh, and he was to look to Rome as the court of last resort. Bishop O'Connor then referred to the sufferings the people had endured for their steadfastness in clinging to the faith of their fathers. Through it all they remained faithful, and as soon as it became possible to do so altars and sanctuaries were erected all over the land. After the severity of the penal enactments had passed away, their fidelity was obliged to undergo another test. England by secret enactments endeavored to undermine the power of the church. When that Government offered them emancipation if they would relinquish certain civil rights, they refused to listen to the offer. [Applause.] Ireland too, he said, was as distinguished for its love of learning as for its love of religion. Students from abroad received instruction in her universities, and students from them went forth to other lands to establish educational institutions. Oxford and Paris acknowledge their obligations to Irish Institutions of learning. When it was no longer lawful for the Irish to study at home they went abroad themselves until another scheme was devised by which they could not be deprived of their right to learn. If the English should attempt to interfere with this they would leave their school houses before they would sacrifice their religion. [Voices—"That's so, Sir," and applause.] The sufferings of Ireland were for a long time an enigma to those who endeavored to scrutinize the ways of Providence. But this enigma could not reach a solution in a few years. Bishop O'CONNOR then said that British power had only been permitted to spread to carry with it the faith of Ireland, and to make known the power of the Cross in the most distant lands. England established her power in many places by the greatest iniquities, but the Irishman followed, and in spite of the wishes of Great Britain, spread a knowledge of the true faith there. Thus has she carried with her everywhere the religion of her persecuted sister, whom, happily for herself, she has been unable to destroy. [Applause.] In this great country, the Bishop said he would be the last one to refuse to do honor to men of other nationalities than his own, who had here worn the mitre, but the great strength of the Church had been in the Irish Catholics. The greatest enthedral in this City is now called after St. Patrick, and when a new one shall be built—the most magnificent structure in this country—it shall retain the name of the patron Saint of Ireland, for every one will acknowledge that this tribute is due to those who shall have taken the principal part in erecting it. [Applause.] Through thousands of churches in the land gladness will be diffused on this anniversary. Hardly a diocese will you find but what has its Church named after the Irishmen's patron Saint. Bishop O'CONNOR said that the first Church built in Pittsburg was to be erected for 600, and now he had come here to New-York to ask money to erect a cathedral on the plan of one which had been destroyed by fire. Irishmen, he was sure, would be the principal donors to that, for the largest part of that already given had come from them. Bishop O'CONNOR concluded amid tumultuous applause.

The proceeds of the discourse, which were to be devoted to the object to which the Reverend speaker last alluded, must have been large.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

The annual celebration of the birthday of Ireland's patron Saint was celebrated last night by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at the Metropolitan Hotel. The assemblage numbered about two hundred gentlemen, Irish by birth, descent or sympathy. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., as President, occupied the Chair. On either side were seated the invited guests, including Mayor Tiemann, General Shields, United States Senator; Wm. M. Evaris, Esq., of the New-England Society; Mr. Johnston, of the St. Andrews'; Mr. T. Ward, of the St. George's; the President of the St. Nicholas Society; Mr. P. J. JOSEPHTHAL, of the Hebrew Benevolent Society; the Hon. Judge Clarke, the Hon. Judge Daly, the Hon. Judge Hilton, Ex-Judge Bartholomew O'Conner, Jas. T. Brady, Thos. F. Meagher, John Broughan, H. Alker, John D. Burchard, Frank Worth, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., T. H. Lane, Frank Byrne, Parke Godwin, L. B. Wyman, Joseph Stuart, Daniel Devlin, Richard Busteed, Chas. A. May, Edward Boyle, H. C. Van Vorst, Wm. E. Robinson, A. V. Stout, Wm. Watson, E. M. Hearns, Malcolm Campbell, J. R. Fogerty, Michael Phelan, Hugh Callender, R. C. Fellows and many other gentlemen more or less known. The dinner, as a whole, was a *chef d'œuvre* of artistic skill. The tables were laden with the most exquisite dishes, and the most costly wines. Mr. WARREN LELAND took charge of the *cuisine*, and discharged the duties thus devolved upon him with the utmost urbanity and unquestionable success. Dodworth's band relieved the intervals with music; in this they were aided by an excellent glee club. In prefacing the toasts Mr. O'GORMAN said:

Brethren of this Ancient Society, gentlemen and good friends all:

Another Winter has gone by. The blessed Spring has come to us again, awakening all nature from its sleep. There is not a blade of grass, there is not a tree in the forest, nor a living thing but feels the thrill of its genial influence. Among the rest, this hardy little plant—[holding up a shamrock]—dear emblem of the Island we honor and love—the shamrock lifts its head, just in time for Irish hands to gather—just in time to rest upon Irish hearts—to grace our National Festival, and awim or drown in our cups on Patrick's Day. [Cheers.] This Society has been pleased to elect me to be its President this year—[cheers]—and to-night to bid you welcome in its name. I am very grateful for this mark of esteem. It is an honor I am proud of. I remember how worthily this post has been hitherto filled by my honored predecessors, many of whom I see around me. I remember, too, how venerable is this Society, and, in its origin and its purpose, how well deserving the respect and affection of Irishmen. [Cheers.] Seventy-five years ago a few Irish gentlemen in this City founded the Society of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," to the end that in it Irishmen, in all time to come, might find help, comfort and enjoyment. They hoped that it might be for them and their descendants a permanent bond of brotherhood; and in order to keep ever in bloom, as it were, the flowar of hospitality and good fellowship they had transplanted, they enjoined us that once, at least, in each year, whenever our national anniversary comes round, we should meet together, and in good cheer and conviviality honor the day, revive the friendship, the loves of bygone years; the sacred and soltening memories of the dear old times. [Cheers.] These, the honored founders of our Society, have long since passed away. But their purpose, I think, has not been unfulfilled; the spirit that animated them has not died, but survived them, and lives and presides over us, and sanctifies our revel to-night. Seventy-five years ago? Think what a change world it is since then. It was the year 1784. In Ireland, then, the great voice of GRATTAN rang like the blast of a trumpet loud and clear, rousing from their lethargy the genius and chivalry of the land. How was it here? This City was small, then—a mere cluster of houses. But New-York had just then looked on a great sight—the most heroic scene of a hero's life—a conqueror, in the midst of his conquering army, laying more than regal power down—returning to its scabbard the sword that had never been drawn in an ignoble quarrel—bidding his soldiers, one by one, farewell, and returning to his home. Such things were done in this City of New-York, seventy-five years ago by GEORGE WASHINGTON, then as now, the foremost man in all this world. There were giants on the earth in these days. Feebly it glimmered then in the western sky, just struggling out from the clouds that had beset it, that new constellation of thirteen stars. Seventy-five years have passed—it has increased in number and brightness till, star after star flashing out into the light, from thirteen it has grown to thirty-three, and all the heavens are covered with the light of its glory. [Cheers.] May that constellation shine on through toog ages, without one star the less,—without one ray shorn of its splendor. There were not many Irishmen in America then. There were some; but the number was not worth counting. Irishmen and their descendants are so numerous here to day that it is scarce possible to count them. Through all these years of change this Society has lived on, representing in many respects, the varying vicissitudes of the country whose memory it was destined to guard. There fell upon Ireland a terrible disaster. We had no heart for merriment, and for some gloomy years this day passed without its accustomed festivity. That woeful time is gone—but never let us hope to return. A future of commercial activity and success seems opening for Ireland. The old Land is stirred with new hope—fresh life is throbbing in its veins. The hour for mourning is gone by, and this society, true to its representative character with fuller numbers, and prouder, happier tone, fathers its children around it to-night. [Cheers.] What better representative could Ireland have? I look around this table. I see Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen who have won, because they deserved to win the prizes of life. [Cheers.] They brought to the struggle courage, endurance, self-control—and for men so armed there is no such thing as defeat. Here, for instance, my eye falls upon one man upon whose shoulders America has imposed the heaviest duties, and whose head it has crowned with its highest honors. Who, as a judge, unflinching; honest and able as a Senator; in the field—in the van of America's battles—true as the steel by his side. [Cheers.] Let the United States claim SHIELD as a citizen, but let me to-night claim him as a brother, and say that the dear old land is proud of him as a son. [Great cheers.] I see Irishmen of various races, of every shade and hue of politics—of, I have never cared to inquire, how many different creeds. What matter? Are we not all Irishmen, acknowledging that one tie—knit together in one brotherhood—wearing all on our breasts and in our hearts the sacred color of the Irish nation. [Cheers.] As it is with us here in New-York, so may it be with Irishmen in Ireland. Like some neglected family, dwelling in a spot remote and secluded from society, Ireland had grown slipshod and slattern, content to lounge through life—careless of the Present, hopeless of the Future—intent only in the trifles or lollies, or worse—on wretched quarrels about nothing, in which victory and defeet were alike disgraceful. That time is past. Education is letting in the light, and prejudices, like noisome things, big and bold enough in the darkness, shrink and dwindle and die in the blessed beams. [Cheers] Commerce has opened a new highway. Every few weeks the boom of a signal gun off Arran awakens the Island from her seclusion and bids her smarten up, for America is knocking at her door. [Cheers.] I have faith in the destiny of the dear old Island, and its indestructible race. We shall be proud of her yet. And now, may no unkind word or foolish act mar the promise of this propitious hour. [Cheers.] May there be Peace in Ireland—Peace; not the torpor of abject suomission, not the stagnation of manly thought, but a healthy repose, an honorable peace—peace between race and race, and class and class, and sect and sect; peace between the government and the governed, between the castle and the cottage, the rich and the poor; peace, that all mindful of the errors, the passions, the follies, the crimes of the past, may learn at last to repent, to forgive, to forget, to amend. Let those who talk of their rights not forget their duties. Let all remember that a nation is a living thing—that one class cannot pine under wrong—may, that the finger of injustice cannot be laid on one man without a wound to the honor, the health, and the safety of the whole. [Cheers.] Thus, with hearts full of fond remembrance, of love and hope, the friendly sons of St. Patrick of the City of New-York, to their brethren across the Atlantic, send greeting, and to all true Irishmeo, wherever they may be scattered all over the earth, bid God speed. [Cheers.] Brethren, gentlemen, friends, all—once more, welcome! "*Failthea! Failthea! cead mille Failthea!*" [Immense cheering.]

The President proposed the first toast:

St. Patrick's Day and all who honor it.

This was drunk standing and with cheers.

To the second toast:

The United States—The land we live in.

PARKE GODWIN, Esq., and Senator SHIELDS, of Minnesota, responded. The speech of the latter was interrupted by frequent plaudits. St. Patrick he believed to be a great and good man, but he was not so sure that Ireland was not getting along quite as well now as when it was said to be the Island of Saints. He believed there was a future for Ireland; he felt the more confident of this, because Irishmen had ceased to trouble others with their complaints. Theirs was a race combining feminine as well as masculine qualities, and, in that aspect, it was quite an unmanageable race. There never was a people in regard to whom greater efforts had been made to enslave them with less success. It was an unquestionable fact that in this country just in the proportion to which an Irishman was a real and genuine Irishman, just in the same proportion was he a real and genuine American. [Cheers.] And he would say this, and no upright and intelligent American would gainsay it, that the Irish emigrant to the United States was the first man to become Americanized and the last man to forget his native country. [Loud cheers.]

To the toast of

Ireland, the Land of our Fathers,

JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., responded. His address, sparkling with humor, wit, and good sense, elicited repeated and enthusiastic cheers.

Mayor TIEMANN responded to

The City of New-York.

Mr. T. F. MEAGHER made an eloquent response to the toast of

Moore and Davis, and the Poetry of Ireland.

In conclusion, he said—The field into which I have been invited—the stars I have been summoned to explain—the Poets and the Poetry of Ireland;—this is a garden, and these are radiances, upon which the proprieties and exigencies of the feast will not suffer me to descant. [Loud applause.] Would to Heavens, that for this night these boards were Irish turf, and the memories we evoke were living men! Would to Heavens, that by some fairy-craft or witchery we could summon to this banquet all those who have with a thrilling mastery swept the chords of the Irish harp, and with immortal verse—the music of the spheres—the echoes of the eternal hills, have extolled the name of Ireland, and avenged her wayward fate. From Amergin to O'Neeve—from O'Neeve to Callanan Gougane Barra, we should have them all? Interspersed with halberts and swords of brass, with golden-hilted bridles, such as TYROWEN sent as a gift to THOMOND, and golden shields, such as were carried before the chiefs in battle—the fir, the yew of Aoghnanure, the arbutus of the lakes, the fern

"Which waves on our crags like the plume of a king.
Or bends like a sun over clear well and spring,"

should decorate these walls. [Enthusiastic cheering.] You, Mr. President, should be dressed for the occasion—should have the *barred*, the high conical cap, your ancestors used to wear, and of which they thought so much that they invested the head of an angel with it, in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Drogheda. [Laughter.] Round your neck, Sir, you should have the collar of gold which the Irish Judges used formerly to wear—an inestimable collar, tightening, as it old instinctively, upon the neck of the wearer, if he attempted to pronounce a false sentence, and continuing to squeeze him until he rendered up a just one—[great and long-continued laughter]—and over your shoulders should be thrown a mantle, such as MARLINSADA, King of Leinster, wore—a mantle, according to Dr. Warner, of the richest silk, fringed with lace of great value, and fastened at the neck with a golden button. Our excellent and venerable friend, Richard Bell, who has for so many years officiated as procurator and chaplain to the Friendly Sons, should have the Druidical white robe, the golden crescent and the crown of oak-leaves [loud cheers]; but, for fear he might look too like a Pagan priest he should have a string of pearls to hang behind each ear, such as the Abbot of Duleak is represented to have worn. [Loud laughter and cheering.] The Friendly Sons themselves should have, each of them, a shirt of thirty ells of linen dyed with saffron—[loud laughter]—a leather girdle wherewith to fasten it round the loins, a red cloak with a hood and border of shagged hair, drawn together at the breast with a silver *fibula*, short boots made of raw skin, and beards such as those which incensed the bare-faced courtiers of King JOHN, and provoked the prohibitory act of HENRY VI.—an act compelling the whole of Ireland to be shaved, under pain of confiscation. [Uproarious laughter and cheering.] Then in walnut bowls or goblets, in silver-rimmed shells and *horns* of gold, overflowing with the cider of Affane, the wine of Irelagh, or mead such as sparkled at the feast of Concobar, the Chief of the Red-Branch Knights—upstanding and uncovered—amid the surging of our recovered harps—our toast should be—Ireland, past, present and to come—her sons, the world over—may the prophecy of DIARMAOH, be fulfilled, that on the surface of the earth no country shall equal Erin! [Vehement and continued cheering.]

Judge DALY responded ably to the toast of "Civil and Religious Liberty;" the representatives of the sister Benevolent Societies responded for each, each in his turn; Mr. W. F. LYONS replied to the toast of the "Press," and JOHN BROUGHAM, brimful of humor, and teeming with fun, answered for "Woman."

BALL OF THE YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

The annual ball of this society was held last night at Niblos'. The assemblage was a large one, and certainly a pleasant one. The proceeds will be appropriated for the benefit of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd—a religious society of pious ladies who have undertaken the reformation of abandoned women. This is a most excellent charity, and from the festivities of last night received substantial encouragement. Mr. EDWARD MCCABTER is President of the Young Friend's Society and Mr. EDWARD MILLS is Secretary.

As one of the items of the day it may be stated that during the procession Dodworth's Band played for the first time a new march, composed by THOMAS D. SULLIVAN, and adapted to words written expressly for the occasion, by Mr. RICHARD OCLAHAN.

DEATH OF MIKE WALSH.

His Body Found in a Basement Entrance—Commencement of the Coroner's Inquest—Conflicting Surmises as to the Cause of his Death.

Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday morning, occasioned by the announcement that the Hon. MIKE WALSH had been murdered, and the body after being robbed, precipitated down a flight of basement steps in the Eighth-avenue. Unfortunately, the rumor was not without foundation. The body of Mr. WALSH was found in a basement entrance, as stated, and his gold watch and chain, (a gift of the widow of the late GEORGE STEERS,) and a diamond ring, were missing, but there is very little ground for the supposition that he was murdered, or that he was the object of any violent assault. The body was first discovered about five o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer COURTENAY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, lying at the bottom of the steps leading to the basement of No. 138 Eighth-avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The flight of steps is quite steep, consisting of nine stone steps, and is guarded on each side by an ordinary iron railing.

When found, the head of the deceased was lying over the edge of the lowest step but one, and the feet were extended towards the top of the stairway. The head was twisted on one side into an unnatural position, and the right hand lay compressed under the body, the left arm lying in a free and natural position alongside of the corpse. The lower steps were covered with blood. The hat lay uninjured near his head. On feeling his pulse Officer COURTENAY found that life was extinct, though the body was still warm. Discovering that he was dead, he searched his person to see if there were any valuables upon him, but found none. The officer did not recognize the body. He procured the assistance of another officer, and the remains were removed to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, where they were at once recognized.

The first and natural impression at the Station-house was that Mr. WALSH had been murdered. The absence of his watch and valuable diamond ring which he was known to wear habitually, formed the basis of the supposition. A statement made by an officer that he heard the cry of "Murder" a short time previous to the finding of the body, strengthened the suspicion. Captain CARPENTER dispatched officers to investigate the matter, but no new light was obtained. Meantime Coroner O'KEEFE was notified and speedily entered upon an investigation. Doctors WALTON and GALLAGHER made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, pursuant to his instructions. Their examinations developed the fact that a lacerated wound, about an inch and a half in length, on the back part of the head, was the only external visible injury. They announced his death the result of congestion of the brain. It was impossible, of course, to tell whether the decease, while under the influence of liquor or from some other cause, fell down the steps and congestion succeeded the fall, or whether the fall was the result of previous congestion. The medical evidence induces a belief in the minds of most persons that he was not murdered. That he was robbed is unquestionable, and the supposition is of course that the robbing took place after his fall. The watch and chain are said to have cost nearly $400, and as his name and that of the donor were engraved on the case, it is possible that it may yet be recovered and the robber detected.

No evidence has yet been elicited accounting for his whereabouts after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. In the early part of the evening he called on Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, at the New-York Hotel. Still later he was in company with Mr. Gao. WILKES, of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, and one or two other intimate friends. Mr. WILKES parted with him in front of the Jooes' House in Broadway, near Astor-place, about 2 o'clock in the morning. It is not known that he was seen alive by any one after this time.

The Coroner entered upon the inquisition at 2 P. M., at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. A large crowd was in attendance. The following gentlemen were impaneled as jurors:

Thomas J. Munday, No. 244 West Forty-Fourth-street; Samuel Brevoort, No. 475 Hudson-street; Edward Reynolds, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jared Gilson, No. 202 Eighth-avenne; Daniel L. Beaty, No. 118 Ninth-avenue; Henry Frost, Jr., No. 227 West Nineteenth-street; Thomas A. Dunn, No. 107 West Twenty-sixth-street; George Munson, No. 264 Twenty-seventh-street; C. Hitzoburger, No. 206 Eighth-avenue; Charles H. Whalen, No. 484 Hudson-street; James L. Smith, No. 288 Pacific-street, Brooklyn; Samuel Canterell, No. 122 Second-street.

The following is the evidence thus far taken:

Joseph Rockleau sworn—I left Mr. Walsh at a little before two o'clock this morning, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street; we left the Hone House a few minutes previous; he was in company with Mr. Wilkes of the *Spirit of the Times* when I parted with him; he had been drinking some; I have seen him more intoxicated; the last words I heard him utter was, "it is a beautiful moonlight night;" we were at the Hone House about three quarters of an hour; we drank five times while there; he said at the Hone House that he was going directly home; I have frequently asked him if he was not afraid to go home alone when under the influence of liquor; he said no one ever ventured to disturb him; I think he had a watch with him.

By Juror—He did not display any money; he had no occasion to show any money, as others treated.

Thomas Courtney sworn—I am an officer attached to the Sixteenth Ward Police; at half-past five o'clock, as I was going through Eighth-avenne, I saw the body of a man lying in the front area of No. 138 Eighth-avenue; I felt his pulse and saw that he was dead; I went to get a cart, and on my way met officer Hughes, and we put him in a wagon and conveyed him to the Station-house; he was lying in a sort of twisted position, his head being twisted around and somewhat under his shoulders; one hand was under him and the other lay across his breast; his body was then warm, and he was bleeding; his countenance looked natural.

By Jurors—People were passing at the time; I did not examine his person until I took him to the Station-house; I looked to see if he had any watch when I first saw him; I passed by the house about half an hour before; I did not know who he was; I saw no one on the block when I passed before, and heard no cry of murder; there was a ball at Breslin's, in the vicinity, which broke up about half-past three o'clock; his hat was laying along-side of him; a cut was found on the back of his head, which was the only mark of violence discovered.

George Steers Walsh, sworn—I live at No. 268 West Twenty-first street; the deceased was my father; I was not home when he left the house; he has for years past worn a watch and diamond ring; I don't know whether he had his watch on; I saw him in bed yesterday morning, but don't know what time he got up; I left the house at a few minutes after six o'clock; it was the custom of my father to wear his watch; I recognize the body lying below as that of my father; neither the watch or ring are at home.

Wm. Mulligan, sworn—I live at No. 138 West Thirtieth-street; I saw the deceased at half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon at Col. Waiers' place, corner of Great Jones-street and Broadway; when he went away he was not inebriated so far as I could see; he had his watch with him; Ex-Alderman Wilson and two or three other gentlemen were with him; I recollect distinctly seeing his watch because some one asked him the time; the chain was a very large one; I cannot say whether he had on a diamond ring or not: I know he was in the habit of wearing a diamond ring.

Officer Courtney, recalled—The overcoat and undercoat of the deceased were both open when I found him; if he had on his chain it would have been exposed.

John L. Vosburgh, sworn—I belong to the Sixteenth Ward Police; between four and five o'clock this morning—I should say nearer four than five o'clock—I was standing at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Nineteenth-street; I heard a cry of "Watch!" I ran up the avenue and met Officer Overton, who said he had not heard any cry; I concluded the cry must have come from down the street; I waited to hear if the cry should be repeated, but it was not.

By Jurors—I noticed no one running in the street; quite a number of people were astir; there was a dance on my beat, and a good many persons were leaving the ball; the dance went off smoothly as far as I know.

Drs. Charles A. Gallagher and Charles J. Walton presented the following written statement regarding their *post-mortem* examination of the body: We have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Michael Walsh, now lying dead at this place. We found no marks of violence upon the body. We found no marks on the body save a lacerated wound upon the scalp 1¾ inches in length, situated on the right and posterior part of the head. There was no fracture or depression of bone corresponding to the above wound. The brain was highly coogested and presented traces of previous inflammation. We found an unorganized clot of blood at the base of the brain, which seemed to be of recent origin. The lungs were healthy, the heart somewhat hypertrophied; the stomach contained about eight ounces of light colored inodorous fluid; the liver was fatty; the kidneys congested and deficient in cortical substance; the other organs of the body were comparatively healthy.

The further examination of witnesses was here postpooed to 10 o'clock this morning, owing to the absence of Mr. Wilkes and other important witnesses.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. WALSH.

MIKE WALSH was a well-known character in New-York, chiefly prominent as a Democratic politician. The place of his birth is a question not satisfactorily settled. He was of Irish parentage, but whoo he was up for office it was debated whether he was eligible, some having it that he was born in Cork, others that he was a native New-Yorker. He's father was at one time an extensive leather merchant at the foot of Barclay-street. MIKE was born in the year 1815, as he claimed in this City, and was consequently 44 years old at the time of his death. He learned the trade of lithographer, and worked first for DAVID FELT, a wholesale stationer in this City. Something displeased him, and he threw up his situation, and went to New-Orleans. He stayed in New-Orleans a short time, and not finding things to his liking there returned to New-York. A few months after his return he married a Miss CATHARINE RILEY, he being then 19 years of age.

In 1839 he was nominated by the Democratic Party a candidate for the Assembly, this being the stepping-stone to his career as a politician. He was elected by a handsome majority; first became publicly known as an intense lover of practical jokes, and returned with the satisfaction of having done nothing particularly objectionable to his constituency. Following the termination of his Legislative term he established in this City a weekly newspaper called the *Subterranean*. Associated with him in this enterprise was Mr. GEORGE WILKES, the present editor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*. The paper was spicy, piquant, and of ultra-radical tendencies. The freedom with which the editors declared their opinions involved them both in difficulties—libel suits being the result of their too free utterances. WALSH was found guilty of an alleged libel, and sentenced to Blackwell's Island for 30 days. At the expiration of his term of imprisonment a large number of his ardent friends gave him an enthusiastic welcome back to the City. He was placed in a carriage, drawn by four horses, and driven about town. WILKES was imprisoned thirty days in the Tombs for the same offence, and after his release published the noted diary of his prison life, which it will be remembered, met with such a remarkable sale. About this time Mr. WALSH organized the well known "Spartan Band" of which he became the leader. In the height of the famous Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island, WALSH, with his Spartan Band, repaired to the assistance of DORR, who was then encamped at Chepachet, but the sudden flight of the Dorr army prevented an opportunity of exhibiting their military prowess. In 1841, he became a City reporter for the *Aurora*, a daily paper, published by HERRICK & ROPES. As a collector of City news, he was industrious, and a skillful and terse paragraphist. He was subsequently Washington Correspondent of the *Aurora*. His letters from Washington were spicy and graphic, but their boldness was too much for the columns of the *Aurora*, and his career as a correspondent soon terminated. He returned to the City and resumed his local itemizing, which was soon abruptly wound up by his incarceration in the Tombs for libel.

On emerging from his second imprisonment he commenced writing for the *Dispatch*, for which paper he has been a faithful contributor up to the time of his death. He was nominated by the Democrats in 1852 for a seat in the Thirty-second Congress from the Fourth District of this City. His opponent was the Hon. JOHN KELLY, at present Sheriff of this County, whom he beat by a small majority. As a member of Congress he distinguished himself by his ever-ready, although sometimes rough, remarks upon all subjects. He was regarded as uncorruptible and a foe to political treachery. At the end of his Congressional term he visited Europe, and corresponded with the New-York *Herald*, writing letters descriptive of low life in Liverpool, London and Paris. It was announced that President PIERCE sent him on a secret mission to England, but this was probably untrue. In Europe he fell into those habits of dissipation which have been the bane of his whole life, and after wandering about in various countries on the Continent, returned to New-York in the steerage of a sailing vessel.

Since his return, he has been but very little before the public, his confirmed habits of intemperance incapacitating him for steady employment. But a year ago he visited Mexico, in what capacity or for what object is not definitely known, although it has been stated that he was sent there by President BUCHANAN on a secret mission. About two months ago he joined in the publication of a small daily paper, in this City, called the *Evening Sentinel*, which was only printed for about a week. It is said that he had received, some three or four weeks since, to reform his habits, and had drank very little since that time until the night of his death. Mr. WALSH possessed considerable literary ability. In 1853 a volume was published containing his speeches and fugitive poems. He was exceedingly fond of practical jokes, and was accustomed to indulge his propensity in this respect on all occasions, whether in legislative halls or drinking saloons. Notwithstanding his unfortunate habits, he still retained considerable political influence in certain circles in New-York City politics, and his services were eagerly sought after by candidates for office. He leaves a widow and two children.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 208 West Twenty-first-street. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN THE WOODS.—The other day an unknown dead man was found in the woods south of Carondelet. The scene was about ten miles from Carondelet, between the Iron Mountain Railroad and the telegraph road. The deceased was about forty years old, five feet six or seven inches in height, dressed in a light gray coat and vest of same material, light green pants, three shirts, one white flannel, one check and the other cotton; white cotton drawers, coarse boots and black cloth cap. He had red whiskers, light complexion, dark hair, long eye brows, high forehead, supposed to be a German. The deceased had two cuts in the left breast, done with a sharp-pointed instrument. Around his neck was a stroog handkerchief, intertwined with a piece of hickory tree limb. There was a bad wound near the right ear, in the back part of the head. All inquiry throughout the neighborhood failed to result in finding any one who knew anything about the deceased whatever. The man had apparently been dead ten days. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased "was murdered, he having two stabs near the left nipple, about one inch apart, and a severe blow in the back of the head—with a handkerchief tied around his neck, a stick being twisted in the handkerchief so as to choke him."—*St. Louis Republican.*

Iron, nearly pure, has been discovered in Texas, about 20 miles west of McKinney, near the line of Donton and Collin. It apparently exists in great abundance, and large quantities may be picked from the ground without the trouble of excavating. A piece weighing thirty or forty pounds has been exhibited in McKinney, and subjected to a few experiments. It admits of a fine polish, is soft and malleable, is readily welded with other iron, and it is supposed will yield about 90 per cent. of pure metal.

City railroads are getting to be popular. The City Councils of Baltimore have passed an ordinance providing for a line in Baltimore and Fayette streets; the fare to be four cents, and no cars to be run on Sunday, under a penalty of $50.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Indictment found against Mr. Sickles for Killing Key—Acquittal of Mr. Butterworth—An Extra Session in August, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

The Grand Jury will to-morrow morning bring in an indictment against Mr. SICKLES for killing Mr. KEY. Before determining on this action to-day, they unanimously acquitted Mr. BUTTERWORTH of any and all participation in the affair. Even Mr. B. OGLE TAYLOR expressed his entire conviction of Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S innocence. This necessarily relieved the Sickles case of its embarrassment. The charge against Mr. BUTTERWORTH implied premeditation, arrangement and plot on the part of Mr. SICKLES. The exculpation of Mr. BUTTERWORTH ignores all such implication, and leaves a simple case of homicide under provocation.

After this disposition of Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S case, the Grand Jury freely expressed the opinion that Mr. SICKLES had done as they would have done under similar circumstances. Yet, as the proceedings of their body were secret, and the basis of their action could not be laid before the public in an official form, they deemed it proper, under all the circumstances, to afford an opportunity for a public investigation before the Court. They deemed this alike due to the public and to Mr. SICKLES.

After Mr. BUTTERWORTH was informed of the action of the Grand Jury in his case, he visited Mr. SICKLES in jail for the first time.

When the indictment comes in Mr. SICKLES' counsel will demand an immediate trial, but the District-Attorney, I understand, will ask a postponement until Monday to enable him to prepare for the prosecution. The case will no doubt be set for Monday.

It is rumored to-night that an extra session will be called for the fourth Monday in August.

The city is distressingly dull. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

The Cabinet met at an unusually early hour to-day, and resumed the consideration of the affairs of the Post-Office Department. The question of an extra session of Congress is still undetermined—the members being divided in opinion in regard to it. There is, however, the best authority for stating that there will be a decision on the subject before next Sunday, so that if it is in the affirmative, the President's proclamation may go out by the next Pacific steamer.

The Grand Jury to-day brought in a presentment against Mr. SICKLES for murder, and there is no doubt a true bill will be found against him, when a day will be set apart for his trial. Whatever may have been their proceedings relative to Mr. BUTTERWORTH, it was understood about the Court-house to-day that they would take no further action on the subject implicating him as an accessory. From what has just transpired, the trial will disclose an amount of scandal far exceeding what has already been furnished to the public, and bring reluctantly to the witness stand persons who have not heretofore figured in the newspapers.

Attorney-Geoeral BLACK has decided that United States Consuls in Turkey have jurisdiction over American citizens in criminal cases only; also, that the functions of the Consuls at each of the five ports in China, designated by treaty for the residence of citizens of the United States, are restricted to the port for which he is appointed, but that the jurisdiction of the United States Commissioner extends to all the five ports.

The Navy Department has taken measures for the immediate purchase of the chartered vessels engaged in the Paraguay expedition, Congress having made an appropriation for that purpose.

Lieutenants PARKER and SHRAK have been ordered for duty in the Pacific squadron. Surgeon CHASE has been ordered as the fleet surgeon of the home squadron, *vice* MCCORMICK, returned sick. Lieutenants PERRY and BYRNES have been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, of the home squadron, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the return of Lieut

MATTERS IN BOSTON.

Disappointment of the Company of Centenary by Hon. Everett—The Cup and Ball—The Athenæum Club—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

THAT'S LAYARD! I too have made discoveries. Not curled Assyrian bulls, nor gigantic mutilated horsemen, but sculptures, perfect and harmonious, and full of the beauty that dwells in truth.

I am proud to say that I have disinterred statues. I had no herd of wild Asiatics digging in the sand. Alone, and without spade or mattock, I did it. No. Not alone, either, for my friend Cynicus, who has a soul for art, was my cicerone.

Be it known that, in a public building, devoted to books, sculpture and paintings, called the Athenæum, there has for many years existed a group of statuary by a gentleman named BALL HUGHES, unnoticed, untalked of, obscure. This group is composed of two figures—the "Widow Wadman" and my "Uncle Toby." I sat down in wonder before it when I first beheld it. The pair are seated on one of those hard, uncomfortable sofas, which our grandmothers delighted in; our grandmothers, in whose eyes there was no mightier sin than to counsel an easy or agreeable posture, and to whom an inflexible backbone was the type of every human virtue. The good, brave, simple old soldiering gentleman is in earnest converse with that desperate, wily, bewitching widow. He is doubtless relating some stirring passage of arms in the Flanders wars—when they swore so terribly—and the seductive little woman, with a beautifully feigned interest on her pretty face, is leaning close up to him, as if for protection against the thundering cannon and bloody bayonets which he is conjuring up before her imagination. But terrible as the tale of strife might be, the Widow Wadman has still an eye to nearer conquests. She seems to listen, but you know that she is thinking how far this dangerous proximity and her *dégagé* attitude will have its effect on the old hero's heart. She knows that she has a charming little foot, the rogue! and accordingly it has slipped off of the footstool in the most natural manner possible, and peeps out from under the long, flowing skirt like one of those little mice that Sir John Suckling speaks of. Timidly wicked is that foot, with its arched instep, and wondrously suggested ankle. The simple gentleman does not see the snare, but I know he *feels* it. He is aware of that petticoat revelation; but if he beholds it, he is lost. What a study are those two faces! I see written over again in clay the story of LE FEVRE in beholding that benign and generous countenance, that amiable pig-tail, that mouth eloquent of kindness and love. I know that this good old man opened the window and let the fly out into the sunshine and the broad air, saying that the world was wide enough for both of them. I know that he sent that bottle of wine to his dying comrade-in-arms; that he wept at the son's artless tale, that he respected the father's chivalric pride, and that he swore that the poor, poverty-stricken officer *should not* die! It is all there, written in that flexible, mild old countenance. Surely this is a triumph in art!

And the Widow Wadman, too! How dangerously the scant drapery which they wore in those short-waisted days clings to her graceful form! What a story of coquettry is told in the winning expression of her arch face; in the attitude of her pliant neck! What will come next? Can the old warrior long resist that panting face, so very, very near his own? Will he not casually glance down and be hopelessly wrecked on that destructive foot?

This group marvellously suggests immediate motion. The figures seem to me to be about to assume other attitudes every instant. You are held in positive suspense while looking at it; you hold your breath and strain your eyesight, waiting absolutely for the expected action. I have seen it several times, and each time I have waited for the widow to draw back that foot; for Uncle TOBY to kiss those pretty lips; and have gone away with the conviction that the pair did both of these things the moment my back was turned. This illusion of course arises from the extreme flexibility of the drapery. I never saw clay before that seemed to have been bought in a draper's shop, and cut by a mantua-maker—and the wonderfully natural disposition of the limbs. The arms and legs have joints, and are not morticed and cemented to the bodies, as are those of half the statues we see. Madame Wadman's boddice—if that is the name—positively seems to heave with the natural motion of her very beautiful and not too much concealed bosom. There is at the same end of the room a would-be classic group, entitled the "Shipwrecked Mother," by I forget whom—BRACKETT I think is the name. A nude female end child are cast away on what is meant, I presume, to be a desert island. The first thought that strikes the intelligent mind is, what a pity it is that the group is not cast away on a desert island, because in that case it would not be here. But what a reproach does this piece of nature of Mr. BALL HUGHES' fling upon the neighboring classic absurdity! Everybody has seen those wonderful exhibitions of Marionettes; amusingly-constructed puppets, that walked and danced and sat down as nearly like nature as wood and wire could be. The illusion was passable, until by some accident the hand of the man who pulled the wires glimpsed from behind the scenes. The instant that piece of unwashed nature appeared, all the charm of the dolls vanished. They sank back into bits of pine and steel springs. Mr. BRACKETT'S shipwrecked puppets suffer desperately from the neighborhood of Widow Wadman and my uncle Toby.

But who is Mr. BALL HUGHES? Why have his statues been allowed to remain buried in this obscurity? I never heard of him until the other day; and the Bostonians seem to know little of him. People run to see that piece of cubically correct anatomy, the Greek Slave; a guege-and-compass-made woman, uninformed by a single spark of divine fire, while a cheering and delightful piece of nature like this, full of vivacity and sentiment, is stuck away into a gloomy room, among a whole heap of poor casts and poorer original statuary.

This is not the only discovery on which I pride myself; I have discovered FONTARIVE. Who is FONTARIVE you will say? You shall hear.

I have in a former letter alluded to an anecdote, popular here, that the tortuousness of the streets in Boston is owing to their having been built upon cow-paths. *En passant* allow me to remark that I have found another, and as I think a more probable theory. You remember Mr. Richard Swiveller, and the straits (or rather the crooks) that gentleman was put to in perambulating the streets of London. How certain localities were interdicted to him, owing to pecuniary liabilities contracted towards tailors and other ferocious creditors residing therein. How at last, having stopped up his solitary remaining short-cut with a pair of boots, he was obliged to walk three miles round in order to get to Charing Cross. Well, I believe that Boston was built by a colony of Swivellers. The facilities for avoiding nverything and evnrybody are perfectly marvelous. It is a city of cut-offs. A Castle of Otranto without a roof; innumerable secret ways and mysterious passages intersect it in all directions. It is quite possible to traverse Boston from end to end without once going through a street. It would be a paradise for gentlemen in difficulties.

In one of those mysterious passages running off of Winter-street lives FONTARIVE. Two or three years ago FONTARIVE appeared in this spot. He did not come, mind you—he appeared. He set up a quiet restaurant, with a door similar to that of a private house. A *table d'hôte* at 6 o'clock. Everything good; the coffee and brandy inimitable. Yet FONTARIVE did not flourish. Every man is not born a Columbus, and few were adventurous enough to sail into the intricate channels where he flourished. FONTARIVE—being of Gallic origin and excitable—was in despair. Something must be done to attract custom. For fourteen days and nights he tore his hair out by the roots—which accounts for his present baldness—and at the expiration of that period he had an idea. In this he resembled M. D'Artagnan—the hero of *Les Trois Mousquetaires*—who, whenever he or his comrades were in a difficulty, went, as the author expresses it, in search of an idea; which search consisted in some trifling feat, such as riding a thousand miles without stopping, fighting half a dozen men at once, and wounding them all, at the end of which he got his idea, and relieved his comrades.

FONTARIVE'S idea was the addition of a cup and ball, a little machine for deciding bets and drinks, consisting of a sort of brass compass with a fixed needle, while the card is numbered all round with high and low numerals. The compass is twisted round, and according to the sum indicated by the needle the bet is lost or won. The remaining attraction is a blow-pipe and target. When the bull's eye of the latter is struck, a little picture of a French soldier pulling a pig by the tail, is suddenly displayed in token of success. Strange as it may seem these foolish toys did more to attract custom than the restaurateur's good cookery and excellent liquors.

FONTARIVE loves these toys. He regards them with the enthusiasm of an artist. I went in the other day with a friend to get a cup of coffee, and laid profane hands on the large cup-and-ball. A frown flitted over FONTARIVE'S face. He saw at a glance that a novice was disgracing his favorite game. After the fashion of by-gone days—when cup-and ball was a simple thing—I was about to twirl the string, previous to some awkward attempts at performance. The artist could no longer restrain himself. "Twist not my string!" he cried; 'you make injuries to my cord. The play make himself as this"—and he snatched the instrument from my hands. "Behold!" he continued, triumphantly swinging the ball on the peg, with astonishing precision. "*Voila!* the game requires much of address, and I have not for a long time practiced myself." Herenpon he commenced a series of extraordinary performances with the cup-and-ball. He threw both peg end ball into the air, and then catching the peg, received the ball upon it. He did it behind his back, between his legs, with his left hand. He caught the peg in the ball. No variety of *tour de force* was there which he did not accomplish; and all with a great enthusiasm, which never flagged. After having—as he imagined—sufficiently astonished me, he laid down the toy, and glanced at me with an expression of pity, as much as to say, "That cup-end-ball is sacred. The hands of the ignorant should not be laid upon it." I resolved for the future to respect the instrument, as I should have respected PAGANINI'S cherished violin.

Of course you have heard of the Adirondack Club—that congregation of philosophers, *savans*, authors, artists, and ordinary human beings, who every Summer proceed to the wilds of the Adirondack on a few weeks' visit to Nature. The prominent members of the club are Messrs. Emerson, Lowell, Stillmen, Professors Agassiz and Wyman, together with a number of gentlemen whose names I have never heard or have forgotten. The club thinks of purchasing some ten or twelve thousand acres of land in the wild region, building a commodious camp-house, and making all convenient arrangements for an annual sojourn in the woods. The expedition last Summer gave birth to two memorials of these unique excursions, both children of the same brain. Mr. STILLMAN contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* an article which you may remember under its title of "The Subjective of It," a strange combination of metephysics and woodcraft; and has now just completed an admirable picture which he calls "The Philosopher's Camp." It is a clearing in the forest. Time, I should say, close on noon. In the centre of the picture, dividing as it were naturally into two episodes, rises the huge straight trunk of a lofty maple. On the right is seen the end of a shingle shanty, at the corner of which a group of hunters, in red and blue shirts are standing. One of them is engaged in shooting at a mark with a rifle; the others are either preparing for their turn, or watching the performance. The hunter in the act of shooting is Judge STORY, he standing by with ready rifle is STILLMAN himself, while a little in the rear, planted steadily on his feet, is JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, watching the effect of the shot. These with one or two others scattered round in various attitudes fill this side of the picture, and constitute the physical and natural element of the picture. To the left we behold AGASSIZ and Professor WYMAN, with another whose name I forget, grouped around a tree stump, on which lies a salmon, from which the ichthyologist and the comparative anatomist are doubtless deducing some new truth. It is said that Professor AGASSIZ during this expedition devoted his attention to weighing and measuring the brains of fishes, and that some very curious discoveries were the results of his investigations. This side of the picture may be said to represent the scientific element of the party. In the centre neutral between science and nature, but inclining more towards the last than the first, stands appropriately enough Mr. R. W. EMERSON. His attitude is one of erect repose. He leans slightly on a slender stick, with, I regret to say, his back turned to science, looking with some interest at the shooting party. The likeness, although on so small a scale, the figures not being more than three or four inches high, is excellent; so is that of MR. LOWELL. The rest I am unable to judge of, as I am unacquainted with their persons. But in the forest painting in this picture Mr. STILLMAN has excelled himself. It is full of truth. The sunlight flowing from above and sifted through myriads of leaves, trickles off from bough to bough, and pierces far, far away into the heart of the woods. I do not know whether it has struck other people, but it seems to me that in this picture Mr. STILLMAN has expressed that peculiar sonority which the forest possesses. One feels that the detonation of the rifle about to be fired will roll from trunk to trunk and die in gradually weakened vibrations in the lonesome distance. This may be fancy on my part—but I think it is rather imagination on the part of the artist.

There are to be two more bells given at the Boston Theatre, the decorations of which still remain. One is strangely enough called the Infant Bell. If this means that it is for the benefit of infants, I certainly shall not go, as I decline contributing to the perpetuation of that troublesome race; and if it means that none but infants are to be admitted, I am equally deberred, unless indeed I join the militie, and go in arms.

Much excitement still prevails about the removal of the Post-Office, and State-street Virtue is desperately down on Mr. CAPEN. It seems to me that the whole crime which Mr. CAPEN has committed consists in the fact that he has made money by the operation. Now it is a principle of human nature that no man likes to see another make money. Accordingly, the Boston merchants, who themselves think of little else, are furious with CAPEN. The Post-Office is just as convenient in Summer as in State-street. The distance is perhaps a walk of two and a half minutes. As the merchants do not go to the Post-Office themselves but always send an office boy, I can't see what difference the change makes to them. It will make the difference of a pair of shoes in the year to every office boy, and there it ends. The virtuous *Tribune* correspondent is indignant with CAPEN. If the *Tribune* man could have made $20,000 by the change, would he have hesitated think you?

JACK ROBINSON.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Messrs. Routledge are about to announce a new *Illustrated Natural History*, in shilling monthly numbers, by the Rev. J. G. Woods, author of *Common Objects of the Country and Sea Shore*. The book may be expected to supply the want of a comprehensive and accurate work on the natural history of the animal kingdom, which has long been felt.

The new volume of Beron Bunsen's work on *Ancient Egypt*, treats of Egypt's place in universal history, and in the new preface, expressly written for the English edition, Baron Bunsen has briefly stated the grounds for his conclusion that Egypt was inhabited by men who made use of pottery about 11,000 years before the Christian Era.

An octavo volume, of 500 closely-printed pegae, has recently been compiled by Mr. Nicholas Trübner, principally consisting of a summary of American literatura during the last 40 years. The volume is modestly professed to be issued simply as an experiment, and the compiler looks to native Americans for a fuller and completer work.

Every dealer in maps all over Paris drives, just now, a brisk trade in the sale of maps of Italy, not a single French officer or scarcely corporal being unprovided with that *vade mecum*.

A singular work is in preparation in England. It consists of a book of parodies on all manner of dead and living poets, to be called *Rival Rhymes*.

The last Christmas number of *Household Words*, "A House to Let," has been dramatized at the Standard Theatre, in London.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Extension of the City of Paris—The American Minister on Washington's Birthday—Christy's Minstrels in Paris—American Surgical Inventions in France—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

By a stroke of the pen Paris has been converted from a city of twelve hundred thousand population into one of sixteen hundred thousand. All, or nearly all, Continental cities, possess an octroi wall—that is to say, they charge duty upon all articles of provisions entering the city, and, to guard against the introduction of contraband goods, are obliged to throw around the city a wall which is thus called. The present *octroi* wall of Paris was built a long time ago, and at a time when the city was perfectly comprised within its circumference. The longest diameter of this wall is about five miles and three-quarters. Time, and the rapid growth of the City, have, however, produced a population exterior to this *octroi* wall of nearly four hundred thousand people. It is this population which, by a decree of the Emperor, has just been incorporated into Paris—a law which is to come into effect on the 1st of January next.

Outside of this population, and at a distance varying from 700 yards to two miles, LOUIS PHILIPPE constructed during his reign the celebrated fortification-wall which surrounds Paris. The octroi wall will now be torn down and the fortification-wall will be used for the double purpose of an octroi wall for the collection of customs duties, as well as a defence in time of need. A large number of new gates or entrances are to be made in this wall, which will carry the number to 96,—that of the wall of ancient Thebes. The city will then have a diameter varying from seven to nine miles.

This decree of His Majesty has caused a good deal of excitement, not only in the environs thus transferred, but in the city proper. The Common Council opposed the measure vigorously to the last, and since he has been in power, the Emperor has never before taken so arbitrary a stand alone against all opposition in a matter of such grave importance. It is attempted to be shown, however, by the report in favor of the measure from the Prefect of the Seine, that what the poor people of the incorporated environs will lose in an increased price of provisions they will gain in a diminished tax on house rent. The great motive for the measure was that the *banlieue*, as it was called, this space between the two circular walls, was the rendezvous for all the dangerous classes of the community, and to govern them properly it was absolutely necessary to extend the municipal law over them. Besides, the city had arrived at such a point in its growth that the old octroi wall was really inside the dense part of the city, and formed a mere arbitrary line without meaning. The Emperor unquestionably judged the question rightly. If the system of imposing a tax on the provisions consumed by the city is to be maintained, it should be extended to the whole city and not stop short at three-fourths of it.

The American ball in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday took place last evening at the grand Hotel du Louvre. Notwithstanding the limited number of Americans in Paris this Winter, and the haste with which the *fête* was organized, it turned out a very elegant and successful affair. Its success was mainly due to the active exertions of Consul SPRAGUE, Col. LARNED and Mr. DALE, who assumed the direction and the responsibility. On two former occasions, in 1855 and 1856, the balls were organized by Committees appointed by public meetings, the plan and the management were carefully elaborated, and they were, indeed, most brilliant affairs. On the present occasion there was no preliminary meeting, no Committee, and yet the Americans unanimously responded to the call. They organized by instinct into a Committee of the Whole, and the most perfect order prevailed. They had the same rooms, STRAUSS' orchestra of forty musicians furnished the music, the supper and wines were the best the hotel could offer, and they had the same exterior and interior decorations, even to the unfortunate banner: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his *fellow*-countrymen," which was preserved, on the present occasion, in all its integrity, as a feeble tribute to the memory of the preceding Committees who were its authors.

The number of persons present at this ball was about six hundred. Invitations were alone extended to the diplomatic corps and the household of the Emperor. These bodies were well represented at the ball, and with these exceptions the assemblage was made up of American citizens. The three or four hundred "titled nobodies," to quote yourself, who gave sonority and tinsel to the preceding balls, were left out on this occasion. This ball, however, was none the less brilliant nor none the less gay on that account. To most people it was indeed the more agreeable, since it thus became a sort of family *fête*. The American Minister and Mrs. MASON, and the American Consul and Mrs. SPENCER, received the company in the ante-chamber. The Hon. Mr. PRESTON, Minister to Spain, and family, and Ex-Governor HAMILTON FISH and family, were also present. The Legations of all the other American States were fully represented on the occasion. These Legations are, in fact, always observed grouped around the Minister of the United States, they are punctual at his receptions, and appear to recognize him as their head. They seem to take pride in collecting under the stars and stripes—and I notice this tendency with pleasure, since there is a certain fitness in such an association. No Minister from the western hemisphere, for many obvious reasons, can ever hope to meet that sympathy in the diplomatic corps of Europe which they manifest for each other, and the Atlantic must ever prove a dividing line in diplomacy in more senses than one.

M. MARCOLETA was present, staggering under a much begilded coat and the *plaques* of the orders of St. Maurice and St. Jean de Nicaragua. The day before he had a long audience with the American Minister on the subject of Nicaraguan affairs.

The ball passed off without the least incident to mar the general satisfaction. I should mention, however, that I met one of my colleagues who was furious because some Attaché of an outside Legation had asked him who WASHINGTON was, adding that he had an indistinct recollection of having seen his name somewhere in history! I should not fail to mention also that an English Earl, a well-known member of the House of Lords, who was stopping at the Hotel du Louvre, attempted—in disregard of all decency or good-breeding—to introduce to the ball a person whom his Lordship would not certainly dare to introduce into his own society in England.

The dead-walls of Paris are covered with hand-bills, announcing that the *Bouffes Americains* (Christy's Minstrels) are not going to give a representation this evening at the usual place, the hall of the Concerts de Paris, having been engaged by his Majesty the Emperor to perform at the Tuileries! So polite, indeed, was the Count BACCIOCCHI, who has charge of the arrangements in the palace, that he ordered a change in the usual concert platform of the theatre, so as to conform to the wishes of the Minstrels. It is well known that the Emperor detests artistic music—he was, indeed, made for "treasons, stratagems and spoils"—but he is fond of the ballet, and it is this that takes him so often to the Grand Opera. With his distaste for serious music, it is not surprising that he should wish to hear the buffooneries of the negro band.

This band is under the direction of Mr. MITCHELL, director of the St. James Theatre at London, the manager of the Queen's theatricals, and the *entrepreneur* of RISTORI and the deceased RACHEL in England. He is called in Paris the BARNUM of England, and the manner in which he has puffed his present speculation in France justifies the title. It is through his agency that the command issued from the palace for to-night's representation, and it is to be hoped that Mr. M. has not mounted too much the expectations of the people of the Court.

The Minstrels opened on Monday night in a room calculated to hold six hundred persons. The number present was eighteen hundred! The scramble for places was like a mob. In the front rank sat the American Minister, JULES JANIN, the Count PAUL DE SAINT VICTOR, (of the *Presse*,) FIORENTINI, and other celebrities of the musical and theatrical world. In fact Mr. MITCHELL had given out more than a hundred invitations to the Press, and so loud were his laudations of the merit of his band that these gentlemen were largely in attendance. But I fear they were the subjects of a sad disappointment, for, in this country, where buffoonery in music has long ago passed the barbarian stage, and arrived at the height of true art, such music as the negro band furnished them must have recalled *souvenirs* of a very remote period. The musical critics of the political journals do not speak before Sunday or Monday; but the editor of *Figaro* calls it an *exhibition à deux sous*, and characterises it as the flattest performance that has been offered to the Parisian public in a long while. He is surprised that Mr. MITCHELL, who is a man of tact should be engaged in such a speculation, and thinks that if it is true, as reported, that the band gained a million of francs, in America, it must have been either at the Exchange, or in the purchase and sale of real negroes. The minstrels, unfortunately, attempted on the first night to sing many fine things, instead of confining themselves to plantation songs and the peculiarities of the negro race; and as their music is not equal to that the public is nightly habituated to hear in other places, it is not strange that the French at least were not satisfied. The French part of the audience were unanimous in declaring the dancing of BROWN as remarkable, which, in fact, it was, and this was the only part of the programme they applauded. I heard one man declare it a regular American performance, by which he meant a "sell," and there were other exclamations not very flattering to one's patriotism.

I do not mention these facts with any unfriendly feeling to the Minstrels, but merely to show you the appreciation of a French audience for that kind of music. Their speculation will be a good one, nevertheless, for there are Americans and English enough, in Paris to patronize them for several weeks.

I am pleased to have another occasion of recording the adoption of an American idea in the hospitals of Paris. In the United States, where fractures are very much more common than in France, (for here the Government even takes charge of scaffoldings,) they are treated much more scientifically, and with much better success. Some months ago, Dr. SUCKLEY, of New-York, late Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, author of a valuable publication on the birds and animals of Oregon Territory, brought to this city and presented to M. NELATON, the distinguished Professor of Chemical Surgery at the Hospital of the Faculty, the apparatus now in common use in the hospitals of the large American cities. The American modification is not in the splint, but in the extension and counter-extension, which are obtained by means of long lindinal strips of diachylon plaster. When the method was first proposed to M. NELATON by Dr. SUCKLEY, that surgeon at once declared that it had always been regarded as impossible to obtain the necessary extension and counter-extension by this means, and utterly refused to accept as reliable the astonishing results published at the end of each year by the Hospitals of New-York and Philadelphia. He, however, politely placed a fractured leg at Dr. SUCKLEY'S disposition, who applied the American apparatus, and the result was so remarkable as to perfectly convert M. NELATON to the new method. In the meantime Dr. SUCKLEY wrote to Dr. GURDON BUCK, of the City Hospital, New-York, and obtained from him an authenticated copy of the results of the treatment of fractures in that hospital with this apparatus during a series of years, and presented the report to M. NELATON. In presence of the extraordinary results there obtained the eminent surgeon of the Faculty Hospital was obliged to yield precedence to the American system, and since this time has used none other in his hospital. Only yesterday this surgeon removed the apparatus from a fractured limb, and expressed his satisfaction at finding the limb not only the normal length, but the fracture rapidly and healthily consolidated, and was surprised to find the straps of plaster adhering as tightly in their place as the day they were put on. For the present M. NELATON pays our young American friend the compliment of calling the new apparatus after his name. M. NELATO has already lectured three or four times on this apparatus, and his influence, which is now more powerful than that of any other man in the Faculty of Paris, will no doubt induce its general adoption.

A good deal of excitement has followed the introduction into Europe by Dr. BOZMAN, of Alabama, of his button suture for the cure of fistulas. A considerable number of lectures and newspaper articles have been published on the subject, as well in French as in English, and the men of science of Germany and Russia express regret that the Doctor had not the time to extend his visit to their countries, in order to show them his operation. A fact that will perhaps astonish the profession in America is, that in France they attribute more merit to the modification of Dr. HEYWARD, of Boston, in the method of preparing the fistula for the suture, than in the subsequent modifications of SIMS and BOZMAN—the first in introducing silver sutures and the second the leaden button. To Dr. BOZMAN, however, returns the credit of having first shown to the profession of Europe the complete American operation, which has been so successful there. The woman operated upon by Dr. BOZMAN at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, a most desperate case, which had been twice before operated upon unsuccessfully by two surgeons of that hospital, has left, entirely cured.

I was mistaken in a former letter in stating that the new American banking house of VANDENBROCK Bros. & Co. had established in the old room occupied by GREEN & Co., Place St. Georges. The new house is at No. 60 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, and is composed of Messrs. FREDERIC and JOHN VANDENBROCK, and Mr. CHARLES G. GREEN, son of Col. GREEN, of Boston. The company is said to have ample means for the transaction of a large business.

MALAKOFF.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.* Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 632, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 878, 884, 886, 888, 892, 894, 898, 900, 902, 904. *Part III.*—Nos. 153, 472, 1025, 1119, 1094, 1295, 1545, 1643, 1990, 1999, 2058, 2063, 2075, 2103 to 2106, 2224, 2316, 2314, 2429, 2551, 2615, 2639, 2548, 2620, 2593, 2898, 2901, 2906, 3033, 3162, 3374, 3383, 3415, 3439, 3440, 3454, 3479, 3482, 3503.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 144, 156, 159, 161, 163, 166, 170, 173 to 176, 178 to 184, 110.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Same as yesterday, with 486 added to old room calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 321, 639, 328, 667, 697, 806, 815, 816, 817, 819 to 824. *Part II.*—Nos. 605, 785, 803, 630, 715, 721, 757, 654, 807 to 814.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR—March Term.

The following are the first forty causes on the Calendar for the March term, commencing on the 22d inst.:

Lloyt *vs.* Sheldon, Judson *vs.* GRAY, Trustees Baptist Church *vs.* Brooklyn F. I. Company, Cady *vs.* Conger, Chautauque County Bank *vs.* White, Seymour *vs.* Wilson, Rider *vs.* Pond, Baxter *vs.* Ryers, Clark *vs.* Mayor of New-York, Russell *vs.* Coan, Moore *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company, Shenk *vs.* Schumsker, Kettletas *vs.* Myers, Stuart *vs.* Perine, Carpenter *vs.* Underwood, Holmes *vs.* Davis, Briggs *vs.* Davis, Thompson *vs.* Collis, Wright *vs.* Richardson, Ombony *vs.* Jones, Burrall *vs.* De Groot, Bigler *vs.* New-York Central Insurance Company, Whinfield *vs.* Pelton, Miller *vs.* Emens, Bostwick *vs.* Conger, Sams *vs.* Same, Smith *vs.* Grant, Smith *vs.* Sesmans, Moody *vs.* Townsend, Polen *vs.* Le Roy, Rome Exchange Bank *vs.* Metropolitan Bank, Cook *vs.* Litchfield, Baker *vs.* City of Utica, Wharton *vs.* Morgan, Peck *vs.* Hyler, Smith *vs.* Holmes, Howell *vs.* Noye, Sharrott *vs.* Drullard, Valton *vs.* National Loan Fund, &c., Stilwell *vs.* Staples.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife by Poison.

TENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

This trial—of which the end is not yet foreseen, so many witnesses remaining to be called, besides the rebutting testimony on the part of the prosecution—was resumed yesterday. Several ladies, who were understood to be members of the Seventeenth-street Methodist Church, were present. A noticeable feature of yesterday's proceedings was the respect paid by counsel to the Judge, and the absence of all squabbling and bickering.

George Davis, examined by Mr. Cushing—I reside at No. 431 Second-avenue; I am a book-keeper with F. L. Kneeland; I know the defendant; I knew his deceased wife; I have known Stephens about five or six years; I was a boarder in his house for six weeks in July and August, 1852; I am a class-leader in the Methodist Church of which Fanny Bell is a member; I understood Stephens and his wife to be members of that church; I visited Mrs. Stephens during her last sickness; I did not notice that she had a black eye; it was mostly in the evening I visited there; there was a light sometimes in the room; I think if she had had a black eye, I should have seen it; I was there twice the evening before she died; the first time was nine and a half o'clock; the second time between ten and eleven; I saw Fanny Bell and Mrs. Hannah there the first time; I think I saw Mr. Armstrong there the second time; I do not remember seeing Mrs. Sennett or Marin Hanneh there; I heard Mrs. Stephens say to Mr. Armstrong that she had "fought a good fight, and had kept the faith, and expected to reap her reward;" Mr. Stephens came into the room, and she put her arms around his neck, embraced him in the most affectionate manner; and hoped they would meet in Heaven; I did not hear her use the word *prepare*; she seemed perfectly rational; I noticed nothing unusual about her; she complained to me that nothing would lay on her stomach; she liked to keep drinking all the time; I saw her reach for the basin, and I held it for her, as there was no one else to do it for her; Fanny Bell was in the sitting-room; what she vomited was something like ale or porter; I do not know what laudanum smells like; there was a heavy smell about it, as would come from porter or ale; I do not remember whether she was awake when I returned the second time; I do not remember that she complained of numbness, coldness or redness before her eyes; the relations existing between Stephens and his wife, as far as I was able to judge, were very good; my visits averaged from one to two a week; Fanny Bell was not, what I considered, attentive to her aunt; it occurred to me that the woman was being neglected.

This witness was subjected to a long cross-examination by the District-Attorney, the issue of which was that he did not know much about the sickness of Mrs. Stephens or the conduct of Fanny Bell towards her; in fact, that he was not certain about anything, except the embracing of Stephens by his wife on the night of her death. He stated that he was "not definitely positive as to anything he had sworn to."

George Armstrong, examined by Mr. Cushing—I am a policeman; I know Robert Bell; I arrested him on Sept. 14, 1858; I arrested him in Twenty-seventh-street and Second-avenue; several persons were with him; Stephens, the defendant, was there; I arrested him and took him to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, on the charge of attempting to shoot Mr. Stephens; the next day he was taken before Judge Welsh; Mr. Cardwell became his bail.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—Stephens said Bell tried to shoot him; Bell replied that he could justify the attempt, for Stephens had poisoned his aunt and tried to seduce his sister; I was in citizen's dress; Officer Janus was with me in uniform; Bell did not appear to avoid being arrested; he said he wanted to have the matter about his aunt investigated.

Francis Armstrong, examined by Mr. Cushing—I saw Mrs. Stephens' body; I saw her on the night before she died; I saw there also about a week previous; I noticed that she had a black eye; I saw her in bed; she complained to me that she was very sick; she did not complain of anything else; I next saw her on the evening when she died; between nine and ten o'clock; I saw the prisoner; his sister, Mrs. Hannah and Sophia Bell were in the bedroom; Mrs. Stephens did not speak directly to me during that night; she spoke through her husband, who was standing by the head of the bed; she threw one arm around his neck, and said "Dear husband, meet me in Heaven;" she requested us to sing the Doxology, and we sung it through; nothing further took place; I don't recollect having prayed on that occasion; I retired immediately after the singing; I was not requested to leave in consequence of anything; she did not vomit on that occasion; she did not complain at that time; Mr. Davis came in while I was there; I do not know anything whatever of the domestic affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Stephens.

The cross-examination of this witness was unimportant.

Maria Hannah examined by Mr. Cushing.—I reside at No. 25 East Twenty-third-street; Mrs. Hannah is my mother; I am a niece of the prisoner; I came to this country eight years ago to the best of my recollection; I was at Mrs. Stephens' house every week, sometimes twice a week; I never heard my aunt say that she was in perfect good health; two years before her death she was confined to her bed three weeks or thereabouts; she was "throwing off" then just the same as before her death; since I have known her she was subject to "throwing off"; during her last illness I was twice and sometimes three times a day at her house, with the exception of one day; I did not see Dr. Cadmus there; I was there on the night of her death; I stayed all night; she complained that nothing would lay on her stomach, and of a pain in her throat when she went to vomit; she complained of a pain in the side; she complained of nothing else; two years before she complained of the same thing; she always said she would never get over her death; she said Dr. Cadmus said her illness two years before was a bilious attack.

[The testimony of this witness at first was little more than a carefully-prepared reiteration of her sister's evidence. Subsequently she repeated and enlarged upon her sister's testimony, which was in certain matters not for publication, and which was still more improper as rendered by this witness. Her cross-examination by Mr. Shaffer elicited results which rest with the Court end Jury at present. It would be improper now to comment upon them, for obvious reasons.]

Catharine Stewart examined by Mr. Cushing—I occupy rooms immediately under the rooms occupied by Stephens and his wife; I was there a year and a-half previous to Mrs. Stephens' death; I was in her room three or four times a day; I never saw her have a black eye; I saw her in bed; she complained to me that she was very sick; she did not complain of anything else; I next saw her on the evening when she died; between nine and ten o'clock; I saw the prisoner; his sister, Mrs. Hannah and Sophia Bell were in the bedroom; Mrs. Stephens did not speak directly to me during that night; she spoke through her husband, who was standing by the head of the bed; she threw one arm around his neck, and said "Dear husband, meet me in Heaven;" she requested us to sing the Doxology, and we sung it through; nothing further took place; I don't recollect having prayed on that occasion; I retired immediately after the singing; I was not requested to leave in consequence of anything; she did not vomit on that occasion; she did not complain at that time; Mr. Davis came in while I was there; I do not know anything whatever of the domestic affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Stephens.

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Cross-examined by Mr. Shaffer—I saw Stephens give her a drink the color of coffee or brandy; as soon as she drank it she threw it up; I had no knowledge of their domestic affairs; I never spent an evening with them.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 17.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

James H. Warner vs. *Isaac V. Fowler*.—The defendant, the Postmaster of the United States for the City of New-York, was sued by the plaintiff in the Supreme Court of the State, for wrongfully refusing to deliver to the plaintiff certain letters, which through the mails came to the Post-office in New-York, directed to "Dr. H. Monett & Co., New-York," and which letters the plaintiff claims were intended for him, and which, as he insists, he has a right to have delivered to him. The defendant, in refusing to deliver the letters in question, is acting under color of the laws of the United States in relation to the Post-office Department, and in pursuance of a right given him by said act.

By the third section of an act of Congress, passed the 2d of March, 1833, (4 vol. of Stat. at Large, p. 633,) it is provided that when a suit or prosecution shall be commenced in a Court of any State, against any officer of the United States or other person, for or on account of any act done under the revenue laws of the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any rights, authority, or title set up or claimed by such officer or other person, under any such law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant, at any time before the trial, upon a petition to the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process setting forth the return of the writ, and verifying the petition by affidavit, together with a certificate, signed by an attorney or counselor at law of some Court of Record of the State in which the suit shall have been commenced, or of the United States, setting forth that, as counsel for the petitioner he has examined the proceedings as set him, and has carefully inquired into the matters set forth in the petition, and that he believes the same to be true, and upon presenting the same to the said Circuit Court, if in session, and if not, to the Clerk thereof, at his office, the said cause shall thereupon be entered on the docket of said Circuit Court, and he thereafter proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that Court. And it is made the duty of the Clerk of said Circuit Court, if the suit was commenced in the State Court by summons, to issue a writ of *certiorari* to the State Court, requiring such Court to send to the Circuit Court the record and proceedings in the cause, and if it was commenced by *capias*, the Clerk is directed to issue a *habeas corpus cum causa*, a

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Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their

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In their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

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A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

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Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

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their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
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PARIS FABRICS,

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CHENE and BROCADE SILK ROBES,
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EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.

Also, their celebrated

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together with over seventy other different styles, the latest of which are

THE PALMETTO,
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containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*

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We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
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Also,
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Of FLUTED RIBBON, which will
Bear the roughest usage without losing its shape or beauty.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.

SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BUENOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
All new style, received per steamers *Fulton* and *Asia*.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

PLAIN RIBBONS AT IMPORTERS PRICES, by the box or piece, at the Ribbon store of LEWIS P. TIRRELL, No 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.

No. 1	Satin Ribbon.	12	No. 1 Tafita.....	11½
No. 1½	Satin Ribbon.	16	No. 1½ Tafita.....	15½
No. 2	Satin Ribbon.	22	No. 2 Tafita.....	21
No. 2½	Satin Ribbon.	28	No. 3 Tafita.....	26
No. 4	Satin Ribbon.	36	No. 4 Tafita.....	35
No. 6	Satin Ribbon.	57	No. 6 Tafita.....	56
No. 9	Satin Ribbon.	87½	No. 9 Tafita.....	88
No. 12	Satin Ribbon	$1 10	No. 12 Tafita.....	$1 10

SKIRTS.—TEN HOOPS, $1 25; TWELVE HOOPS, $1 50 each; Damascus Steel. Latest Paris style, our own manufacture, and warranted to wear; 17, 20, 21, 25 and 30 Hoops, equally cheap, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 343 Broadway. Skirts made to measure, with perfect adaptation to the figure and costume, at shortest notice.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, self-adjusting Bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring for $6 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

TO MILLINERS.—A FINE STOCK OF MILLINery and dress goods, to be disposed of on easy terms, to a person who has a small capital and understands the business; store well located, upper part of Bowery; rent cheap. Apply at No. 108 Bleecker-st.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of same manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 323 Canal-st.

Mrs. A. HUBBARD—NO. 7 BOND-ST., NEW-York, respectfully invite the attention of ladies, and interested in Millinery and Dress-making, to their opening on THURSDAY, March 24, 1859.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
Plated silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and doubleplated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a respectable family. Understands meats, soups, and jellies. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two and a half years.

Also, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewer. Has over two years' City reference from her last place. Both can be seen at No. 397 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as a first-rate chambermaid or a first-class laundress; she would wish a situation in a small private family; the other does cleaning, mending and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork, or to assist at the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family. Is willing and obliging. Can come well recommended from the last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 69 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front room first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; is a first-rate operator on the sewing machine; has not got the slightest objection to travel with a family, or would go out by the month or week to sew on the machine; has got unexceptionable reference from a lady in this City. Call at No. 5 8th-av., corner of Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist with the washing, as she is thoroughly capable of either; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 226 West 29th-st., rear 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the other as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of a baby, or do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and to assist in the washing. The best of City reference from her last place; she perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as family seamstress; can mnt and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; would take care of one grown-up child. No objection to travel with a lady. Best of City reference from her last employer. Address a note to M. S., No. 156 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes to travel with a lady or a family; not particular as to the direction; would take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply for one week at No. 672 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nnrse; is capable of taking charge of a nursery; is willing to do light chamberwork, and would have no objection to travel for the Summer. Call, or address a note, for two days, at No. 361 3d-av. near 23d-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PERSONS, one as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. The other as chambermaid and seamstress and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room. Has the best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer; makes good plain pastry. Also, a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. They are highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th av., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COLORED DOmestics, in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, makes nice bread, &c.; the other is a first-class chambermaid and waitress; they both understand their duties well, and are of obliging dispositions. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does the coarse washing, and part of the ironing; also, a regular chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCHWOMAN A situation as nnrse and seamstress in a private family; will take care of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent as she has always lived in that capacity. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY JUST RETURNED FROM Paris wishes a situation for a young French woman, who is an excellent seamstress and dressmaker, and quite capable of teaching French to the younger members of the family. Address C. A., Union-square Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young women as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 276 1st av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is a good cutter and fitter, and would have no objection to the care of one child, or assist in the nursery. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, not long in this country, a situation as general housework'er in a small family; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for the week at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT PROTESTant girl wants a situation to cook, wash or iron in a small family; will be found fully competent and trustworthy. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 527 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts. The best of reference given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, sisters, one as waitress and the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be well recommended from their last place. Inquire at No. 239 East 19th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LADY, OF TEN years experience as housekeeper, a situation in this capacity, in City or adjacent country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 192 *Times* Office, stating residence, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 543½ Pearl-st., near Broadway; wages $5.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business perfectly; will go in the country if desired. Has 7 years City references. Apply till engaged at No. 8 5th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as a professed cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Can give good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on grown children and sew. Call at her present employer's, No. 28 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of gentlemen and ladies; can give the best of City reference; call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first class waitress or chambermaid. Has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 305 8th-av., in the jeweler's store, between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 456 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 209 3d-av., one door from 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as child nurse and chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 4 Clarke-pl.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 25 Orchard-st., Room 15, for two days.

WANTED — BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nnrse or seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st.

W. HENDERSON'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 73 Nassau-st., established over 20 years, has now on hand servants suitable for families in all capacities, either in City or country; also, help of all kinds for hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, &c. W. HENDERSON, sole proprietor. This office has no connection with any other.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND groom, or as coachman; the advertiser is competent to take charge of the above situations; has best of City and country references; the advertiser is married, without incumbrance, and is also a Protestant. Address A. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS TRAVELling servant or waiter in a private family, by a young Frenchman who speaks three languages, English, French and German, and also knows his business well and has good City references to that effect. Address A. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands all its various branches; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good driver, and willing to assist in a garden; any one who is in want of such a man can have satisfactory reference. Address W. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROcure a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate driver and groom, honest and sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Address for two days T. B., No. 2 Bowling-green, room No. 5, where he can be recommended by his last employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by one who understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference given. No objections to go into the country. Address for two days, M. M., Box 203 *Times*-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife, the man as waiter and woman as cook; both have lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen or heard of for three days at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who has lived in some of the best families in Scotland and this country, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments; green and hot house plants, fruit and vegetables; laying out of new grounds, improving lawns with tile and stone-drawing; no objection to taking charge of a farm; age 36; married—one of a family. Reference highly respectable. Address A. BUCHANAN, Scotchman, No. 64 White-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR TO take charge of a farm, by an Englishman, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business, and having just received from England, per *Europa*, a quantity of the choicest vegetable and flower seeds. Can give the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. J. Oxford's bookstore, No. 166 Bowery, or a note addressed to C. H. PANNER, No. 215 East 31th-st., for one week, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER OF experience, who has lived in some of the best families in this country and in England, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments, viz.: green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables, the tasteful laying out and planting of new places; is a married man with a small family, of good moral character; reference highly respectable. Address, for one week, WALLACE, care of A. Bridgeman, Esq., No. 676 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble English Protestants, man and wife, without incumbrance, the man as coachman and groom, or assist in the garden; the woman as chambermaid and laundress, or nnrse; both understand their business perfectly, and can procure the best City reference. Have no objection to any part of the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-rate gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers and vegetables; his testimonials will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener. Address P. R., gardener, at Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., who have known the advertiser long.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A practical gardener, who possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in every department—grapery, green-house, flowers, &c.; vegetable culture; the laying out and keeping of a gentleman's place in general. Satisfactory reference will be given from his last employers. Address T. C., Gardener, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, this day and to-morrow.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; perfectly understands the care, cleaning and management of gentlemen's horses, and all kinds of young stock; is an excellent groom and good driver; can milk cows; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 135 Bowery, or address J. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office. Can give excellent references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A French married man, who understands his business in all its branches; is a practical hand at the raising of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of hot and green houses, plants, hot and cold graperies; flowers, fruit trees and vegetable. Good references from his employers. Address J. P. L., Gardener, No. 72 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentleman farmer, and would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who would also work on the farm; will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUAtions on a farm; the man understands the general work of a farm, and can be trusted with the care of stock; is used to the care of horses, and a real plowman: the wife can do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and can serve as waiter; no incumbrance. Address L. P., Jamaica Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Frenchman, (married,) who understands his business in all its branches, is a practical hand at the raising of fruit and vegetables; understands the care of hot and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruits, trees and vegetables. Good references from his employers. Address J. P. L., Gardener, No. 72 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the very best testimonials from his last and former employers; has lived with some of the highest families in the City. Address No. 704 Broadway, G. Coxhead's saddlery store, or No. 128 East 22d-st., for J. Mc.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED Scotchman, without family, as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can make himself useful about the place; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address S. C., at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by an industrious young man; would be willing to work in a garden or make himself useful; no objection to the country. Has the best of reference as to capability and character. Address E. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; would assist a gardener and make himself generally useful to his employer; can give good reference, and has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 128 East 22d-st, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man, without family, who thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant, and will come well recommended. None need apply unless they give a house and liberal wages. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character from gentlemen he lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Call on, or address, for two days, H. R., No. 32 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom and make himself generally useful by an Englishman recently arrived, with the best of references from his former employer. Can be seen at the American Industry Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; a short distance in the country preferred; can come well recommended. Address P. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 100 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESpectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 715 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel, for T. S., will meet with quick attention, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, who is a neat and competent waiter, quick and correct at figures, in some wholesale store or office, or would engage as light porter; good City reference given. Address, for two days, K. C. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, (English,) to take charge of a farm or garden, who thoroughly understands his business; has 9 years' experience in the country; good reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business. Greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended by his present employer. Address W. F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO TRAVEL to Europe, either with a single gentleman or family, by a young man who knows his business well, and has good City reference to that effect. Address S. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT, respectable and trustworthy young man; he is a good coachman, groom and vegetable gardener; understands his business well; is able and willing to work; best of reference; wages moderate. Call at 215 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, a situation in a Protestant family as groom, or assistant gardener on a small place; no objection to City or country; best of references from last employer. Address, for two days, S. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A middle aged Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Address J. T., at Mr. Lowery's, harness marker. No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as groom and coachman in a private family, and is willing to assist the gardener; he understands gardening pretty well; has no objections to City or country. Inquire at No. 66 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; is a good, careful driver and competent groom; can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (IRISH,) A SITUation to take care of horses, or is willing to do general work about a gentleman's place. Address PATRICK MARTIN, care of Mr. Walden, No. 43 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, as coachmen and gardener; can give the best of country and City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and a plain gardener. The best of City and country reference. Call on or address, for two days, WILLIAM, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, or assistant, in a wholesale house. Address G. H., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.—A young man having several years experience in the grocery business, wishes a situation in a first-class house in the capacity of salesman or book-keeper. Unquestionable references as to capability, &c. Address, for three days, G. C. W., No. 235 6th-av.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Best of references given. Address CHEMIST, Box 1643, New-York Post-office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT to take charge of the attorney business of an office, keep registers, diaries, &c., desires a permanent situation. References good and terms moderate. Address F. P., Box No. 194 *Times* office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF three children. The family live eight miles from the City. Must produce unexceptionable references, as the situation is desirable to a good person; Protestant preferred. State full particulars, and address WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WOman, German or Scotch preferred, to do the work of a family of two. None but an efficient person need apply at the Parsonage, No. 91 Summit-st., Brooklyn, first door below Henry.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SCOTCH, ENGLISH OR GERMAN man to work on a farm on Staten Island. None need apply except those who understand the business. Apply to J. RIDGWAY, No. 1 Nassau-st, third story, for two days from 10 to 11 o'clock, or 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chambermaid; one who can sew well, and has good City reference. may apply at No. 265 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN A first-class retail store in northern Ohio. Apply to PEREG, BULKLEYS & PLIMPTON, No. 6 Barclay-st. and No 12 Vesey-st.

WANTED—A YOUTH AS ENTRY CLERK AND to do other light work; must have good city references. Address, in the applicant's own writing, Box No. 3,114 Post office.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE. ONE WHO can take care of a child from its birth, and can do sewing. Protestant preferred. Good references required. Apply at No. 32 West 19th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WHO perfectly understands her duties, either English, Scotch or Welsh. Apply at No. 1 Gramercy Park, corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FROM 15 TO 18 years of age, as chambermaid and waitress, in a family of three; one who can sew neatly and hring good references may apply at No. 64 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO general housework. Good City reference required. Call at No. 253 West 22d-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and nnrse; must be a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 201 West 22d-st., this day from 10 to 11 o'clock.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN thoroughly competent and well recommended, may apply at No. 160 Front-st.

WANTED—BY A. T. STEWART & CO., A FEW experienced retail salesmen.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMPLOYMENT—$70 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States, except New-York City, to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profit may certainly be realized. For particulars, address, with stamp, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE B. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do.

THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

In addition to their usual variety, are constantly producing new articles of adornment for Gardens, Lawns, Court-yards, and Public Parks.
FOUNTAINS—From $25 to $2,500.
VASES,
Over 30 different patterns and sizes, from $2 to $100.
SETTEES and CHAIRS of all the various patterns.
LIONS—Colossal, Life-size, and in Miniature, standing and reposing.
DEER—Three different patterns.
DOGS—Eleven different patterns.
WILD BOARS, FOXES, EAGLES, LAMBS, &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY MAIL.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.

COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
All sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
Also, Double and Single
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.,
Together with every article in the Sporting line,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

GAS BURNERS.

The subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of gas burners for the trade. Also,
IMPROVED CYLINDER BURNERS,
Imported Lava and Scotch-tip burners and burner-plyers always on hand.
T. G. ARNOLD,
No. 447 Broome-st., 2 doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

R. S. LUQUEER & CO.—DEALERS IN SADdlery Hardware, have removed to their new store, No. 81 Murray-st., where they intend keeping the best assortment to be found in the country. Buyers studying their own interests will examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A SHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGES —Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

WM. AUDORF—MAKER OF IMPROVED CAST-iron store seats with revolving tops, plain and figured plush, hair-cloth and morocco covers. A variety of different patterns on hand, from $1 50 to $5, in No. 314 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZED HERRING'S CHAMpion safe, but little used, suitable for a jeweler or banker. Apply to SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET IRON; TIN PLATE; Block Tin, Spelter, Sheet Zinc, Wire, Copper, &c. For sale by JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., No. 67 Broad-st.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 82 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING OF THE PIANO MAKERS.—SUNDAY, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., meeting of the Delegates and the Committee on Finance. The delegates are requested to obtain a list of the workmen in their respective shops for the purpose of an organization; also, to collect the contribution of 50 cents and to deliver the money to the Committee on Finance at their meeting TUESDAY, March 22, at 8 o'clock P. M., No. 281 Grand-st. The workmen of Fischer's shop are requested to act according to the resolutions of the mass meeting.

CRESCENT LODGE, NO. 402, F. & A. M.—The members of this lodge

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning,—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week: mailed for Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; five copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—L'Invitation à la Valse—Jouer et Manger—Une Femme Qui se Jette Par la Fenêtre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Troupe and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Louis the Eleventh—Our Irish Cousin.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Old Nick and Young Nick.

BOWERY THEATRE—Oliver Twist—Our English Cousin—Golden Axe—Norah Creina.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Harvest Home.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Celest Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and South-western Mail.....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, to-morrow, March 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., with three days later European advices, is now about due at this port.

Our report of the proceedings of the State Senate yesterday morning extended up to 1 o'clock. The session continued until nearly 5 o'clock, the struggle on the Mandeville case being carried on with great bitterness. The Democrats endeavored by every means to get their protest against the action of the majority in declaring the seat vacant, on the journal of the Senate, while the majority, on the ground that it made improper assertions, impugning their motives, resolved that it should not be put on record. Finally, further debate on the protest was postponed until Wednesday next, when the vote will be taken on the proposition to enter it as proposed. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Senate met again, when, on the reading of the journal, another effort was made to obtain the entry of the protest, but it was unsuccessful. A memorial was presented from the Police Commissioners denying the truth of the allegations contained in the report of the Special Committee, of which Mr. Spinola is Chairman. That gentleman objected to its being received, and a warm debate ensued. The question, however, was finally postponed for the consideration of the Canal Appropriation bill. In the Assembly, Mr. Tuthill introduced a bill to incorporate the Women's Library in this City. A number of bills were passed, of little general importance.

Our Washington dispatches state that the Grand Jury yesterday came to the unanimous conclusion to acquit Mr. Butterworth of all participation in the killing of Mr. Key, and then determined to bring an indictment against Mr. Sickles to-day. Mr. Sickles' counsel will move for an immediate trial, but it will probably be postponed until Monday, at the instance of the new District-Attorney.

Jno. C. Ten Eyck, Esq., the Opposition candidate, was yesterday elected by the New-Jersey Legislature as United States Senator by 42 votes, against 34 for Peter D. Vroom, Administration Democrat, and 5 scattering. All the Opposition candidates for County Judges were also elected.

A political meeting was held at Halton, Calhoun County, Kansas, recently, for the purpose of perfecting a Republican organization. A disposition was manifested, by several persons opposed to the movement, to make a disturbance, and at the close of the proceedings a general *mêlée* took place, resulting in the wounding of several persons. The opponents of the meeting, said to be Pro-Slavery men, were compelled to retire, and were afterwards warned to leave the Territory.

Better counsels seem to have prevailed at Ithaca with reference to the case of Ruloff, accused of having murdered his wife and child, and who has again been granted a new trial, after having been convicted for the second time. A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at which it was resolved that Ruloff shall not be molested except by the proper officers. A fund was raised for the prosecution of a further search for the remains of the supposed murdered woman and child.

A young man named John Bates was killed at Fulton, Tenn., March 14, by his father. A dispute occurred between them about some cards, when the father stabbed his son in the left breast, causing instant death.

At the United States Armory, in Springfield, Mass., thirty-six workmen have been discharged, and the wages of the 150 remaining at work are reduced five, ten, and in a few instances twenty per cent,—the consequence of the failure of the Appropriation bill.

The four criminals under sentence of death in Baltimore, were on Wednesday respited by Governor Hicks until the 8th of April. They were to have been hung to-day. The Governor warns them that they may expect no further delay.

The Democrats of Rhode Island in State Convention, yesterday, nominated Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown, for Governor, and Fenner Brown, of Cumberland, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The body of the Hon. Mike Walsh was found about 5 o'clock yesterday morning by a policeman at the foot of the steps leading to the basement of No. 138 Eighth-avenue. A pool of blood marked where his head lay, his gold watch, chain and diamond ring were missing, and the presumption at first was that he had been murdered. A medical examination of the body showed that the immediate cause of death was congestion of the brain, and in the absence of any external injuries, beyond a scalp-wound, induced the general belief that he fell down the steps while intoxicated, and thus came to his death. Coroner O'Keefe yesterday commenced the inquest, which was not concluded, owing to the absence of material witnesses. It is probable that the inquest will be terminated today. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will take place on Sunday from his late residence in Twenty-first-street. The body will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Board of Aldermen last evening transacted some routine business, laid over a resolution appropriating $1,000 for the expenses of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Almshouse Department, made the report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of giving Chas. G. Waterbury the contract for improving the Broadway pavement, the special order for Monday, refused to pass the resolution directing the Joint Committee on Accounts to continue the work left unfinished by the former Joint Committee on Accounts, in spite of the veto of the Mayor, reconsidered the subject and laid it on the table, indulged in a debate about the City Inspectorship, and adjourned to Monday.

Councilman Ottarson offered a resolution at the meeting of the Board yesterday directing the Counsel to the Corporation to apply to the Legislature to give the Common Council power to authorize the Croton Aqueduct Board to make the necessary contract for cleaning the streets. The resolution was referred to a Special Committee, of which Mr. Ottarson is Chairman. The Special Committee on repairing the City Hall reported, recommending that the building should be restored to its former condition, with the addition of a fireproof roof, and that $50,000 be appropriated to perform the work. The report was laid over, under the rule.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Ingersoll rendered a decision in a suit brought against Mr. Fowler, the Postmaster. A statute of the United States provides that where any suit is commenced in a State Court, against any officer of the United States, for any act done under the Revenue laws, it may be transferred into the Federal Courts. A suit was commenced against the Postmaster for refusing to deliver a letter, which was transferred to the United States Circuit Court in the usual way. The plaintiff, however, moved to dismiss the proceedings, claiming that the case was not within the meaning of the statute. Judge Ingersoll, however, has held that the Post-office laws are Revenue laws, within the meaning of the statute, and denied the motion.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day, yesterday, passed off pleasantly. The day was lovely, the crowds in the street immense, and the enthusiasm unbounded. The Irish Societies and military organizations formed in procession early in the morning, and marched down Chatham-street through the east gate of the Park, passing in front of the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor, the Common Council and invited guests, and then resumed their march up Broadway. At 2 o'clock, an oration was delivered at the Academy of Music by Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburg. In the evening, the "Friendly Sons" dined at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the celebration closed with a Ball at Niblo's.

The trial of James Stephens was resumed yesterday (the tenth day) in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The defence will occupy the remainder of the present week and part of the next; after which, the rebutting testimony of the prosecution will probably occupy two or three days.

The Brooklyn City American Convention met last evening in Granada Hall, and, after some discussion as regards a union with the Republicans was lost by a vote of 37 to 16. A "straight" ticket was then placed in nomination, viz.: For Mayor, George Hall. For Comptroller, Wm. B. Lewis. For Treasurer, C. C. Smith. For Auditor, Daniel L. Northrup. All the Wards in the City were represented at this Convention excepting the Ninth.

Yesterday 2,500 bales Cotton were sold at essentially unchanged rates. Desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and new Corn were in fair demand and were firm. Sugars were more active and a shade dearer. Molasses, Rice and Coffee were moderately inquired for, as were likewise Provisions, Hay, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow. Common Resin was freely dealt in at rather easier prices. Whisky was salable and buoyant. The freight engagements were restricted.

The English Reform Bill.

For one thing at least the actual holders of power in Great Britain owe the Emperor of the French a debt of gratitude. He has rescued them from the worst perils of their position by flinging the apple of foreign discord into the English councils on the very eve of a great domestic movement. The English Parliamentary Reform of 1832 opened the way, which successive modifications have widened, for the mere property-holders of England into that paradise of political power which had been previously reserved for the holders of privileges as well as of property. Ever since, the gradual development of liberal ideas in the administration of England has been stimulating the masses of the intelligent population to seek for each an extension of the suffrage as should give them also a voice in the decisions of English policy, and a control over the official appointments of the empire. The Tories, always protesting against the original concessions of Reform, have watched, with a sort of malevolent delight, the growing discomfort of the Whig aristocracy in the presence of this pertinacious and obstinate electoral passion of the classes excluded by themselves from the operation of their well-considered and deliberate changes. When the Tory Party, under Lord Derby, succeeded nearly a year ago the dynasty of Lord Palmerston, it was well understood that the demands of the educated classes in particular, for a further extension of the suffrage, could not be much longer resisted. The establishments of the English Church, the various and energetic developments of National Education, the gradual and natural increase of the national wealth, had brought forward, in the course of the last five years, a considerable force of men, as formidable by their cultivation as by their mere numbers, with whom it had become necessary to treat in order to secure the existing state of things from a violent external agitation. The Whigs were at a loss what to do with these men; for the Whigs had always lived and thrived and had their being by the general preaching of general reform in the representative system; and it was not easy to see how any Whig leader could so mould a new Reform bill, as to include the classes really clamorous for recognition, without also including a much lower class of men the educated operatives who were ready to accept, without being urgent to demand, the power of the franchise. The Tory party, on the contrary, were in no way bound by the action of their antagonists in the past. They had always consistently opposed Parliamentary Reform on broad general grounds until it had become what the French call "an accomplished fact." Consequently, they could undertake any future modification of past reforms without feeling themselves in any way compelled to revert to the first principles of reform itself. They could say with perfect good faith, that since the suffrage had been already opened they were prepared to extend its opportunities wherever they thought best, and to consult the liberty of the English subject in consulting the stability of the English Constitution. This difficult and delicate task has been confided to Mr. Disraeli, and has been executed by him with consummate tact, in the midst and under cover of the foreign excitements consequent upon the attitude of France and Austria. While all England is absorbed in anticipations of Continental disturbances, which may possibly involve the surest allies and the nearest friends of Great Britain, Mr. Disraeli, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, brings forward his bill for modifying the present representation of the English people in Parliament.

This bill, in effect, denies the need of any thorough revision of the bases on which the Parliamentary power of England rests. It assumes, what we believe nine Englishmen of intelligence out of ten are ready to grant, that the voice of the English people is already substantially audible in the debates of Parliament. It forbears to touch what any Whig measure would have been necessarily directed to cover—the representation of the strictly "working classes"—and is limited in its application to precisely those orders of English society from which any orderly and respectable government has least to fear. So long as any Administration in England shall devote itself to maintaining the honor of England abroad, and to looking after the diminution of burdens at home, it has little to fear from inviting into the constituencies of the House of Commons the educated and intelligent classes of the community. This, Mr. Disraeli, favored by the actual ferment of English opinion in regard to the Continent, has been clearsighted enough to see and bold enough to act upon. His new Reform bill, while it effects no radical changes in the constitution of the English Legislative body, will conciliate the most impetuous agitators of English reform, and appease the terrors of those among the Whig opponents of the existing Government who are most disposed to shrink from any positively radical development of the principle of suffrage. It is a bill drawn up in the double interest of property and intelligence,—it does away with the anomaly by which men of cultivation, not actually engaged in the material interests of English society, have been heretofore excluded from their just voice in public affairs, while it forbears at the same time to infringe that cardinal principle of sound English legislation which attaches the effective weight of political suffrage to the effective reality of property, and to the moral responsibilities which property involves and engenders.

Judged from this side of the Atlantic, the next Reform measure of the English Government should likely not only to strengthen the present Administration in their tenure of power, but also to contribute seriously to the stability of English institutions. The secession from the Cabinet, upon this bill, of men like Mr. Walpole, who represents the spiritual bigotry, and Mr. Henley, who represents the material stolidity of the Conservative ranks, ought rather to strengthen the cause of the Derby Ministry with the country than to weaken it with their own party. We cannot therefore regard the recent movements in England as indicative of anything but the substantial content of the English people with their political system, and the practical sagacity of the men to whom the management of English affairs has, for the time being, been entrusted.

The Quarantine Question.

The great problem of the age seems to be, to establish a Quarantine without having it located anywhere. The project is attended with some little difficulty and puzzles our legislative Solons at Albany almost as much as the kindred scheme of finishing the Canals without any money. Dr. Tuthill's bill embodies the general sentiment on this subject better than any other. He desires a vigorous and effective Quarantine; but it must not be located on Staten Island, nor Coney Island, nor Barren Island, nor Long Island, nor within a mile of the shore of either of them. It must either be in the air or on the sea; and, as a practical man, Dr. Tuthill prefers the latter.

There is too much child's play about the management of this affair. If we need a Quarantine it must have a location,—and private rights and private convenience must be made to yield to that public necessity. It is absurd to permit the wishes or the interests of a handful of individuals to override the safety and the welfare of the public at large. As a matter of course nobody wants a Quarantine establishment at the door of his house, or alongside of his orchard or garden. To a greater or less extent it must be a nuisance. But the same objections hold to building a prison, a hospital or a school-house. Somebody must be put to inconvenience by them. And if the State is quietly to stand one side and allow itself to be overborne by the individuals whom its action may aggrieve, it can never have any public establishments of any kind. All this has been foreseen and provided for in the Constitution. The State is expressly authorized to take whatever private property it needs for its own use, upon making the owners proper compensation therefor. Such a power is absolutely necessary, if the welfare of the people at large is of more consequence than the interest of individuals. This principle covers the whole question of Quarantine. If it is clear and decided that we need a Quarantine to protect this City, and the State and country at large, from the effects of imported pestilence, then it is the right and the duty of the State to select a location for it and establish and maintain it there;—and that selection should be made so as best to secure the public welfare, with the least possible encroachment upon private interests and private rights.

The upper end of Staten Island is not a proper place for Quarantine. There are strong, valid and irresistible arguments in favor of removing it from that locality. The land is too valuable for such use:—the population is too dense:—the communication with this City is too frequent:—and the establishment interferes too much with the comfort and convenience of great numbers of the people. These are all good reasons for desiring, seeking and insisting upon its removal,—though they are no reasons at all for burning down the buildings and turning the hospital inmates into the open air. They are good reasons also why the Legislature should authorize and accomplish the removal of Quarantine, and select for it some other locality where the inconveniences will be less serious: for it is quite absurd to expect to get any place where its establishment will involve no inconvenience at all,—and the attempt to fulfill so impossible a condition will only end in leaving the Quarantine just where it is. We have very little doubt that *Coney Island* is, next to Sandy Hook, the best spot in the harbor for Quarantine. It is a sandy, barren, uninhabited island,—two or three miles from any considerable settlement, accessible to vessels, and available in all respects for the use of such an establishment. Why, then, should it not be appropriated to this purpose? The only reason we have ever heard assigned is, that the people of *Gravesend*, a little village in the vicinity, are opposed to it,—and that the inhabitants of Long Island, generally, have an abstract and romantic dislike of having such an institution on their frontier. Their feeling is precisely the same as that of the people of New-Jersey, in regard to Sandy Hook,—and not one whit more reasonable.

The Legislature cannot do better than to appoint a commission of able, disinterested, competent men from the interior or western part of the State,—whose characters will command universal confidence,—and clothe them with power to select, appropriate and purchase a site for the Quarantine, and to remove that establishment from its present location without delay. As things are now managed, the thing never will be accomplished, and will only be made a foot-ball for lobby agents and wrangling politicians. Something should *be done*, and the only way to effect that result is to clothe *somebody* with power to do it. The project of building an island on the shoals, for this purpose of a quarantine, we consider *moonshine*. Any attempt to fix the limit and cost of such an undertaking would be utterly hopeless. The State might expend half a million of dollars, and then find herself compelled to spend two millions more to render this available. The jobbery of such a work would be enormous, ruinous and disgraceful. There is plenty of land already created,—admirably adapted to the purposes of Quarantine, and nearly useless for any others. All that is necessary is decision, independence and public spirit enough on the part of our State authorities to *take it* and appropriate it to this use.

Venosance on the Street Department.—Difficult as it may be to imagine the audacity required, it is nevertheless true that the friends of corruption at Albany are now busily at work on a scheme having for its object the total destruction and disintegration of the only Department of our City Government which has exhibited activity in the maintenance and enforcement of public honesty amongst the parties having dealings with the City Treasury. Bill after bill has been introduced with the object of stripping the Street Department, as at present constituted, of its subordinate Bureaux; and it is hoped to gain the votes of the Republicans, for this high-handed outrage, by offering to transfer the Bureaux named to the Department of Finance, under Mr. Comptroller Haws.

Now, while not wishing to cast the least possible reflection on our present Comptroller's integrity, we do and must protest against measures which, if carried out, would place the collection and disbursement of all public City moneys—the work, expenditures, auditing and payments—under one single head. It is a frightful innovation on all former systems of public finance; and must leave the City, if adopted, utterly at the mercy of one man's intelligence and integrity. When the same Department collects and disburses, it can never be very difficult to produce a balance at the end of the year; and if the man who orders work to be done and employs the men who are to do it, be likewise the one who is to draw requisitions on himself for their payment, and has then to pay them on his own requisition, there can be little likelihood in future of any disagreement as to price.

We call upon the Republican Senators to refuse and repudiate this glittering bait now dropped before their noses by the worst and most corrupt portions of both parties. Odious as is special legislation at all times, when directed for personal purposes, it will become intolerable if secretly directed by corruptionists against a department which has already done so much to prove that it is possible for City officers to be honest, industrious and actuated by the purest motives. The Street Department, as at present organized by the joint exertions of Edward Cooper, G. W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell, performs all its functions with regularity and integrity;—it must not be sacrificed at the bidding of contractors, claimants and referees.

The Female Suffrage Question.

The amendment to the Constitution of this State which Mr. Longnhelt wishes to have submitted to the people at the next election, conferring the right of suffrage on women, has at least the objection of serious inexpediency to contend with. Even suppose we admit, to its fullest extent, the abstract right of females to assist in the election of the Legislature, a very small amount of regard for the safety of this State is sufficient to induce us to hesitate about admitting them at once to the exercise of it. One of the maxims by which equity assails law is not altogether inapplicable to the demand of women for the suffrage. *Summum jus, summa injuria*, may sometimes be true in politics, as well as in chancery. The claims of a minor to property bequeathed him by his father are indisputable in any forum in the world; but for his interest, as well as for that of society, we refuse to hand it over to him until he comes of age. He may be a very excellent and steady person, a young gentleman of great prudence and most brilliant promise, but in consideration of his inexperience, and of the temptere and temptations with which this wicked world abounds, we take the liberty of retaining his purse in our hands for a certain limited period during which his faculties are ripening. We do so, not by way of casting any imputation on him personally, or from any doubt of his abstract right to his rents and profits—for abstract right recognizes neither age, nor sex, nor color—but because we know that there is a certain sort of judgment, which is hardly ever acquired without a certain amount of experience. We know that no one is likely to attach the requisite amount of importance to particular facts, and no more, place the needful amount of faith in certain persons, and no more, until he reaches a certain age, so for the young man's sake, and the sake of all his friends and connections, we commit upon him the outrage of not letting him do what he likes with his own, and worse still, of not letting him vote at elections, though his property pays taxes just as well as that of adults.

Now, women—we mean women *en masse*—with all respect be it said, are just at present, in the matter of politics, even in the largest and best sense of the word, very much in the position of minors with regard to the management and disposition of property. Of their capabilities after proper training, and of their final political destiny, we say nothing. We simply assert that women, *as they are*, are not fit to vote. Even if facts be generally disagreeable, disgusting things, which it is desirable to exclude from polite circles, it is at least a duty, and it seems to us a stern and imperative one, to look them in the face, when it is proposed to double the number of voters in the State, by conferring the suffrage on an entirely new and untried class of the population. Therefore, we must firmly but respectfully request Mr. Longnhelt and all our gentlemen readers, to think over, patiently and impartially, the amount of political knowledge, political judgment, possessed by the large and highly-respectable circle of their own lady friends. We do not,—as a stump orator would be apt to do,—request them to cast their eyes upon all the females in the Union, but simply to confine their observations to those of them whom they know best and admire most. How many of them ever devote ten minutes to the consideration of a political question? How many of them possess the means of estimating the effect of any measure upon either liberty or property? How many of them are competent to maintain their own views for five minutes against the arguments of husband, lover or brother? How many of them, in short, have any sufficient interest in public affairs to render it possible for them to study them with profit? We know and our readers all know what the answer must be. Not one in one thousand.

We shall probably be told that this is due to the fact that they have no political rights, and that if they were only once conferred on them, they would soon learn how to exercise them. We answer that the workingmen in England have no votes, and can take no part in politics, and yet their interest in politics is strong and deep, and their political opinions sound, and if not always accurate, at least carefully and laboriously formed. The Italians have no political rights, and yet the Italians have a political faith and political opinions, and can die for the one and defend the other. We could multiply similar examples *ad infinitum*.

We therefore sincerely recommend Mr. Longnhelt to lay aside his scheme for the present, and devote himself to the work of devising such an one as will give women at least the rudiments of political training. That such a training is needed, in order to enable any body of persons to take part in the administration of a free Government, it is scarcely, at this time of the day, and in presence of all our own experience, hardly necessary to argue. If history—and, above all, contemporary history—teaches anything, it teaches us that written constitutions and bills of right are not alone sufficient to secure public liberty and happiness. Many nations have had these framed for their use, but only very few have shown the tempered zeal, the ripened knowledge, the regulated impulses, the mature self-control, the *habit of Government*, in short, which are necessary to keep them in operation. Of women's ultimate capabilities we say nothing; of her right to vote when she is at least sure to vote, we say nothing. The vast superiority of large numbers of women to all their surroundings, even clothing to their vast majority of our "adult males," we fully acknowledge; but we have to legislate for the whole class, and cannot take note of exceptions; and moreover, we have to remember, as we have already remarked, that in the work of Government, as in the administration of justice, *summum jus* may often be *summa injuria*.

Apropos de Boats.

The Cleveland *Democrat*, after the manner of Mr. Toodles, knows a man. And the man whom the Cleveland *Democrat* knows is "a distinguished statesman." And the distinguished statesman, whom the aforesaid *Democrat* vouches for as "once a Senator of the United States, and a great favorite of 'Old Hickory,'" has stated (of course to the Editor of the *Democrat*) that General Jackson, then engaged in invading Florida, and "having, under various pretences, collected a large number of boats, provisions and munitions of war," wrote a letter. And the letter which General Jackson wrote was addressed to President Monroe, who was therein informed that the writer "had procured a correct map of the Island of Cuba, and with it a plan of every fortress," &c.; that he "had collected the troops and munitions in order that the cost might not deter the President from acceding," &c.; and that "if the President would sanction the proceeding in *a confidential letter*, he (General Jackson) would pledge himself that, within ten days after its reception, the American flag would float over every fortress, and the whole Island would be in possession of the troops of the United States."

In view of the approaching State Elections in Pennsylvania, we presume that the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, in republishing the bit of blundering rhodomontade briefly referred to above, was actuated by a desire to sustain in the rural districts of that enlightened State, the ruling idea that General Jackson is again, as always, a candidate for one of the offices on the Democratic ticket. In doing this, however, the amusing print in question has done more, by appending a Democratic moral, to the effect that the United States ought to have Cuba, and, indeed, would have had that Island long ago, but for the "mongrel opposition."

We confess that we do not see the pertinency of what the Cleveland *Democrat* says that the distinguished statesman says that General Jackson said—even supposing the last-named individual did say it,—to the acquisition of Cuba now. Let us go even further, and concede that the United States could take Cuba in ten days, does that mean to say that the Administration party thinks that we ought to *take* it? Or, is it any reason why we should seize the Colony? If it be, what might not be said of Jamaica, which could be taken in five days? or Hayti, which might be acquired in three days? or Barbadoes, which might be grabbed in half a day? With due deference to the Senator and statesman, however, who quotes General Jackson so glibly, we cannot altogether believe, in the face of the historical facts which attribute rather a short allowance of funds to the invading army of Florida, that the General could have collected what this ungrammatical, if distinguished "Statesman" calls "a large number of munitions of war," or a great number of boats and a vast amount of provisions, for any purpose foreign to the matter directly in hand. Neither can we suppose that General Jackson ever permitted himself to indulge in any such absurd boast as that which is now, for the first time, attributed to him. Nor, indeed, if we must speak plainly, do we quite believe that the friend of the Editorial Toodles—"not that man, but the other man,"—was any particular "favorite of 'Old Hickory'" after all.

We suppose, however, that this question of the "boats" has to be thoroughly ventilated by the Press throughout the whole country, before we shall hear the end of it. It came out a couple of weeks ago that Jefferson intended to take Cuba with "boats." After passing through several hundreds of rural prints, the "boats" and their application to the conquest of the island have at length been "fathered" upon Jackson. They will, doubtless, in due time, come further down to Pierce, and, by the time they are brought, speaking figuratively, to the door of Mr. Buchanan, the question will, we trust, be permitted to die on the threshold of that worthy man's worldly habitation.

Dr. Doy of Kansas.

"Doctor" John Doy and his son have *not* been taken from jail by an infuriated Missouri mob and hung, as was recently reported. On the contrary, they are to have a trial at St. Joseph, a town large enough to contain some law-abiding people. The probabilities are, therefore, that they will be acquitted and set at liberty. A change of venue has removed their trial from the scene of their imprisonment.

The kidnapping of Doy and his son is a marked illustration of border morals. They were seized in Kansas by a Pro-Slavery mob from Missouri, and forcibly carried to a jail in that State. The pretext for such unlawful violence was the fact that they were engaged in removing, to a place of greater safety, some negroes supposed to be in danger of seizure by their Missouri masters. While thus engaged, the Doys were met on the highway, within the limits of Kansas, by an armed horde of Missourians, and carried into captivity.

John Doy, the father, who signs himself "Doctor," emigrated to Kansas four or five years ago, from Rochester, in this State. He is an Englishman, an Abolitionist, a water-cure practitioner, and a man of considerable intelligence. In Rochester his business was at first keeping a servants' intelligence office, after which he was employed as an agent of a society for reforming truant children. His character and reputation were fair. It was after he went to Kansas that the title of "Doctor" began to figure conspicuously in connection with his name. Soon after his arrival in that new Territory he had a difficulty with a neighbor about a "claim," and to settle the matter shot a bullet through his leg. The wound was not mortal, and such acts were too common there to attract much attention. Since that time his name has not been prominently in the papers till the unwarrantable capture of his son and himself in February, an event which makes him, for the time being, the most conspicuous martyr of freedom on the frontier. He is a man whose Anti-Slavery zeal would lead him into difficulty, almost inevitably, if any occasion offered. But this is neither justification nor excuse for the outrages committed upon him and his boy. If the people of Western Missouri are either just or wise they will see to it that the trial at St. Joseph shall result in the liberation of the Doys, and also that they be made good for their loss of time and property. Are the Border-Ruffian outrages never to cease?

The Great Southern Pacific Railroad does not seem to be backed by the Administration as strongly as was expected. The Washington *Union* takes occasion to pile denunciations that he wants Cuba for the extension of Slavery. That journal thinks that this is altogether too narrow a basis for such a measure, and remonstrates with the Mississippi Senator for thrusting Slavery "so much into the foreground of American politics."

Spiritualism.—Let no unbelieving sceptic presume to say that there is nothing in the modern rapping and table-dancing disposition. We stand ready to specify two distinct and undeniable miracles belonging to it. One is, that any human being deserving a *status* out of Bedlam should ever have believed in it; and the other, that such a man as the Rev. John Pierpont could become one of its crazy prophets. On Sunday last Mr. Pierpont held forth in the City of New-Scotland, where he informed his audience that "Spiritualism is a higher development of Christianity." How will those who, in his earlier and better years, listened to his preaching with admiration, and read his fine poetry with delight, be driven to deplore the hideous hallucination of his old age?

The Illinois Marshalship.—D. B. Manvil, the accuser of Marshal Pike, publishes in the Chicago *Times* a rejoinder to the defence of the latter. He accuses Pike of weather-cock tendencies in political matters; says he has been, in turn, Know-Nothing, Anti-Lecompton and Lecompton; charges Marshal with malfeasance in office; promises to publish a full statement of facts; and moreover declares that ten out of sixteen affidavits published by the Marshal are made by deputies and employes of his office "who are marched to the charge in solid column." As to the Marshal's political antecedents, however, that gentleman appears particularly anxious to prove that he never belonged to the K. N.'s, and produces certificates from citizens of New-Jersey to establish the denial. As between Pike and Manvil, the controversy is becoming very personal.

The New Minister to Mexico.—The Washington *States* denies that Mr. McLane goes to Mexico with a partiality for Miramon and the Monarchist faction. On the contrary, Mr. McLane frankly avowed his regard for the Liberal Party; and we have no doubt he will embrace the first opportunity to recognize the Juarez Government.

OBITUARY.

The Countess of Sandwich, sister to Lord Cowley, the Special British Envoy to Vienna, died in London, Feb. 21, after a short illness. The deceased Countess was the second daughter of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, by his second marriage with Lady Charlotte Cadogan. Her Ladyship was born on the 16th of June, 1812, and married on the 6th of September, 1836, the Earl of Sandwich.

Dr. E. A. Theller, formerly Superintendent of Public Schools in San Francisco, died in February, in Mariposa County, Cal. He took a prominent part in the Canadian rebellion, escaped and went to Panama, whence he emigrated to San Francisco, where he established two papers, the *Ledger* and *Argus*.

Major Thomas J. Helm died at Glasgow, Ky., March 8, aged 58. Major Helm was a native Kentuckian, and was much in public life. He was a member of the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature in 1833, afterwards Clerk of the Legislature, Clerk of the Constitutional Convention, &c.

Lady Delemere died at her residence in London, Feb. 24. She was second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul. She married in 1843 the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley, who has since succeeded to the title of Baron Delamere. Her ladyship had not long entered her 31st year.

The Duke de San Giacomo died suddenly at Paris a few days ago from an attack of apoplexy, while at the Cercle de l'Union. The deceased had been Chamberlain to the King of Naples in 1859, and belonged to the moderate Liberal party.

General Sir Alexander Leith, well known for his gallantry and achievements during the Peninsular War, died at his seat of Freedehill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Feb. 19, in his 85th year.

The Countess de Chateaubriand, *née* d'Orgimont, has just died of a decline at Pau, in her 30th year. The deceased was married about 15 months ago to the grand nephew of the celebrated writer.

The death of Mr. Abel Smith, the head of the large London banking firm of Smith, Payne & Smith, has occurred at the age of 71.

M. Houry, the learned Orientalist, and Professor to the Hereditary Prince of Persia, has just died at Teheran.

Field-Marshal General Count Dohna, of the Prussian Army, has just died from disease of the nerves.

M. Dubessey, a member of the French Council of State, an an active supporter of the Imperial Government, has recently died at Paris.

The Hon. Henry Johnson, Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., died March 13. He succeeded the father of Caleb Cushing in the Mayoralty.

The venerable Archdeacon Froude died at Darlington, Eng., Feb. 16, at the age of 89.

The Countess Clanzel, widow of the Marshal Clauzel, has just expired at Nouseau, near Chartres.

Count Felix Colonna Walewski, a Polish emigrant, recently died at Paris, aged 77.

At Leipsic, the Prince Otho de Schonberg-Waldenbeig, has recently died.

PERSONAL.

Meyerbeer is about to revisit England, having arranged with Mr. Gye, of Covent Garden Theatre, for the exclusive production of his forthcoming opera of "Dinorah." An English paper says: "This work is now in daily rehearsal at the Opera Comique, in Paris, and will shortly be represented for the first time. Meyerbeer in this new opera enters into a new phase of his musical career. Meyerbeer throws down the gauntlet and challenges his detractors, by including in the cast of "Dinorah" only three principal parts, to be sustained by Madame Cabel, Mlle. Favre and Sainte Foy, with accessory characters treated in a perfectly novel mode, to be sung by Mlles. Breuillé and Bousquet, MM. Warot and Barielle."

Mr. Edward Capern, the "postman poet" of Devonshire Scientific Institution, Bridgewater, has made a public appearance recently. He did not deliver a formal lecture, but spent what he called "an hour with his friends," and his observations took more of a conversational form than that of a lecture. The Sherbourne *Journal* says: "His manner is brusque, and in many respects low—but he is gifted with an extraordinary fund of wit and genius. Brilliant and witty ideas seem to flow unrestrainedly, and for three hours he kept his audience in a continued roar of laughter. He read several of his poems, and some he sang, using no ordinary amount of action."

Mr. Holt, the new Postmaster-General, is a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to Mississippi, where he practiced law, afterwards returned to Louisville, and went thence to Washington, to assume the Patent Commissionership. He was a delegate from Kentucky to the Democratic National Convention of 1840, and made a speech in that body in favor of the nomination of Colonel Richard M. Johnson as Vice-President. In 1856 he made several speeches in favor of the election of Mr. Buchanan, and has occasionally spoken in behalf of the Democratic nominees in other Presidential campaigns, but has never participated very actively in political affairs.

An English paper remarks: "It is said that the Emperor of the French, on the 8th of February, suffered so severely from headache, that his medical man, Dr. Conneau, almost forced him to go out for awhile on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne. On this occasion he wore for the first time a grey coat, the sight of which gave rise to the suspicion that he wished to recal to the remembrance of the loungers the famous *redingote grise* of his uncle. The *petit chapeau* will come in due time. It is without doubt reserved for the day of departure for the campaign in Italy."

A Paris letter has the following scrap of gossip: His Excellency the Duke of Marmalade is expected here, coming in advance to prepare suitable quarters for his ex-Majesty the Emperor Soulouque, who is to make Paris his future residence. The Emperor Louis Napoleon has ordered that presents be prepared, as a return for those now on their way here, brought by the nephew of the King Theodore, Emperor of Abyssinia. A variety of rich and valuable articles are now being prepared for that purpose.

Some time since Lord Overstone caused to be printed for distribution among his friends a selection of scarce tracts on the currency. He has now given a similar collection on commerce from pamphlets by Evelyn, Defoe, Richardson, Tucker, Temple and others. The volume has been edited by Mr. M'Culloch, and the dates of the various articles extend from the reign of James I. to 1788.

Mr. W. Tuthill, late acting Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville road, has been placed in charge of the Toronto division of the Great Trunk Railroad of Canada. Mr. Tuthill has lately returned from a semi-professional tour of observation in England.

Citizens of Chicago have tendered a complimentary benefit to Maurice Strakosch, whose letter in reply declares that "One of the dreams of his life is that he may one day become a leader of a permanent Italian Opera in the Metropolis of the Northwest."

The admirers of Theodore Parker in the town of Brattleboro', Vt., have purchased and presented to the Town Library a complete set of his published works.

Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, has just recovered from a severe attack of illness, which threatened to prove fatal.

The North Carolinians resident in Washington have presented a cane to the Hon. David S. Reid, M. C.

The Hon. James F. Dowdell, Representative in Congress from the Third District in Alabama, declines a re-nomination.

Mussid and his company closed their season in Mobile on the 8th March.

The Hon. Joshua F. Bell accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CLOSE OF THE AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES.—The auction sale by Lucas & Co., of Goupil's collection of paintings was concluded last evening at the rooms of the National Academy of Design. Men who were weak in the back and shaky in their knees, physically or financially, found that the auction room was no place for them. No seats were provided for the weary, and amateurs showed no mercy to those who had thrice to indulge and but little money to indulge them with. The sale of Tuesday evening carried well as an advertisement for last evening's sale, for the pictures waiting to be disposed of were of a higher grade, and as a general thing brought excellent prices. Mr. HAYS purchased HILLMACHER'S "Whist Party," for $410, and the "Family Concert," by the same artist, for $[illegible]. [illegible]'s original drawings, illustrating Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," were bought by [illegible] WARE, Esq., for $41 each, there being [illegible] Cheney's "Temple of the Sybil" was knocked off to A. M. CONNER for $60, and COLE'S "[illegible] to [illegible] gave [illegible] for [illegible] Connecticut" for $100. [illegible] purchased by Mr. SICKS for $100. Mr. MCELROY was the purchaser of the "Fishing Party," containing a speaking likeness of [illegible] ELLSWORTH and indifferent ones of L. G. CHASE and [illegible] CONNER. COLLINS—for $160. The "Spanking Dance," by SCHLAMMERER, the original of the chromo-engraving by that name, brought $515. Of [illegible] piece of the evening and the "big gun" of the [illegible] was WUTTENEEAERER'S "Floriade." It started [illegible] and ran rapidly up through the hundreds, until [illegible] Esq., stopped it at $2,100. "Dismal [illegible] and for $300; "Lake George" [illegible] $700, and CHASE'S "Tribute to Cole,"

DR. HALLEY ON THE REV. DR. CHALMERS.—The Rev. Dr. HALLEY, of Albany, formerly of Edinburgh, delivered a lecture, last evening, in the Westminster Church, (the Rev. SIDNEY A. CORBY, pastor,) corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, on the "Rev. Dr. Chalmers." The Rev. Dr. BURCHARD invoked the Divine blessing. Dr. HALLEY then said that the subject of his lecture was one of that class of men whose genius was consecrated by religion. He was for more than a quarter of a century the monarch of pulpit eloquence in Scotland. Dr. H. said he had, at first, thought of speaking of Dr. CHALMERS as a man of science, as a political economist, as a theologian, and as a Christian philanthropist, but on investigating his theme he found that this division of it implied too much previous knowledge, on the part of his hearers, of Dr C.'s character. He would, therefore, simply sketch his life, throwing in such reflections as might suggest themselves. When three years old he was, at one time, found pacing the nursery, exclaiming, "Oh, Absalom my son, my son, my [illegible] Absalom;" and when five years old he was found [illegible] sister, standing on a chair, delivering a sermon to a playmate of the same age as himself. Then [illegible] said that he had already chosen his text: "Let [illegible] love continue." Two traits were spoken of [illegible] characterizing him through life—an ardent enthusiasm and a frank avowal of his sentiments. The lecturer then followed Dr. C. through his college career. For the first three years he led a rollicking life, and then commenced the study of mathematics, in which he became so absorbed that [illegible] beef-steak into isosceles triangles and folded his letters in parallelograms. When he left college he had too much of the pride of human reason to enter with a proper spirit upon the study of theology. His prayers were characterized by great fervor and glowing imagery. Sketches of Dr. C. as a Professor in St. Andrew's College and of his subsequent ecclesiastical career were then given. Many personal reminiscences were interwoven and added greatly to the interest of the lecture, as Dr. HALLEY was for some time a pupil and intimate friend of Dr. CHALMERS.

THE NEW-YORK CHESS CLUB.—THE MORPHY TESTIMONIAL.—The New-York Chess Club held a business meeting at its rooms, at which the Committee, which has charge of the arrangements for the reorganization of the Club, reported that they had not yet found a suitable Club-room. It was resolved to advertise for one. The Committee charged with procuring a testimonial for PAUL MORPHY, to be presented to him on his arrival from Europe, also held a meeting. The offers of TIFFANY & Co., and BALL, BLACK & Co., each of which firms desire to furnish the set of gold chessmen to be presented to Mr. MORPHY, were discussed. BALL, BLACK & Co. propose to furnish the men and board for $900, and TIFFANY & Co. will furnish the chessmen without a board for the same price. It is claimed that there is some difference in the value of the chessmen which they respectively offer. A Committee of three was appointed to negotiate further with these firms. Besides the gold chessmen and board of ebony and ivory, a gold medal, of which bronze duplicates will be struck off, a gold hunting case watch, 19 carats fine, manufactured by the American Watch Company, with the figures on the dial represented by chess-men and costing $300, will be presented to Mr. MORPHY. DR. MAX LANGE, the Editor of the Berlin *Schachzeitung*, (Chess Gazette,) has just published at Berlin a book in ten chapters, entitled the *Morphybuch*, giving a history of the life and career of MORPHY, dedicated to Mr. DANL. W. FISKE, Secretary of the American Chess Association. A collection of MORPHY'S games, (100 of them,) has just been published in London, collected under MORPHY'S supervision and edited by LOWENTHAL. A collection of his games in French is published simultaneously in Paris, edited by PAVY. The New-York Chess Club and Morphy Testimonial Committee meet again next Thursday.

THE FAMILY OF THE REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER.—The *Independent* says the children of the venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, residing in different parts of the country, came together during the early part of this week, at the house of the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in Brooklyn, for a family reunion and visit to their father, who has now reached the eighty-fourth year of his age. All the children were present except JAMES, who is now in China, engaged as Chaplain to the seamen at Hong Kong. Their names, in the order of their ages, are as follows: Miss Catharine Beecher, of Hartford; the Rev. William Henry Beecher of North Brookfield, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Mary F. Perkins, of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Andover, Mass.; the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass.; Mrs. Isabella Hooker, of Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y. The absent son, the Rev. James C. Beecher, is the youngest of the children. So large a family-gathering, occurring at a period after the youngest has reached the prime of life, the original circle at the same time remaining so unbroken, is seldom witnessed in any family, and is hardly likely to be witnessed again in this. The health of Dr. BEECHER is still good, and he bears with cheerful spirits the weight of his more than fourscore years.

MR. BEECHER ON HIS NEW CHURCH.—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: "With that *naiveté* and good humor for which Mr. BEECHER is so much loved, he said, last Sunday: 'When the different sites in the vicinity of the City Hall were proposed, you will all hear witness that I acceded cheerfully as each position was considered, and when, in the Providence of God, one after another was abandoned, and the present location was concluded upon, I was filled with joy, for it was my first choice, only I did not dare to urge it, for fear of being selfish; and it is my firm belief, my dear brethren, that those twelve lots were fore-ordained, from the beginning of the world, for the use of the Plymouth Church. Now the Trustees think it necessary for me to go with one of their number to see each of you, in order to raise the $200,000 required in the premises. With many of you, this will be the first pastoral visit you have received from me. Now, if I had the $200,000, I think I would rather give it all than do this work, although like most people, if I had the money, I should most likely change my mind, and hold on to it; but I trust all of you will be prepared to see me, and expedite the affair as speedily as possible.'"

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Clinton Hall was filled last night, not so much to attend the annual meeting of the Geographical Society as to listen to an address by the Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, on "the Value of Geography to the Scholar, the Merchant, and the Philanthropist." Forty-two new members were elected. Dr. THOMPSON was received with hearty applause. He discussed his subject under the three aspects mentioned above, speaking eloquently of the importance of Geography to the missionary philanthropist, and sketching the history of this science from the earliest times. He hoped yet to see the time when this Society would occupy as prominent a position in this country as so-ciety of a similar character did abroad. On motion of Mr. LAIGHT, a vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer for his address, and a copy was requested for publication.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new edifice for the Free-Will Baptist Church was laid yesterday in Twenty-eight-street, near Broadway, with appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor of the Church; the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, the Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.; the Rev. Dr. LATHROP and the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD officiated. The Pastor gave a history of the Church from its origin, a period of about nine years. The new building will be of brick, with brown-stone front, and lighted from the roof. It will accommodate about 1,000 persons. The cost of building and site will be from $30,000 to $40,000. The Church will be dedicated on the first Sabbath in November. The contractors for the mason-work are Messrs. SUNDAY; for carpentry, JOHN S. MEYER; the architect is I. F. DUCKWORTH.

THE NEW TABERNACLE CHURCH.—The new edifice at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, erected for the use of the congregation which formerly worshiped in the old Tabernacle, is nearly completed, and will be opened for public worship on the last week of April. The building is on the east side of the Square at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and occupies a commanding site. The pastor has allotted to him a suite of five rooms, viz.: a reception room, library, study, pamphlet room and map room, all handsomely [illegible]. The Church will seat between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, though a view of the [illegible] will be cut off to a great many by the huge pillars. Two of these are over [illegible] feet in diameter.

COMMITTEE ON MARKETS—MARKET [illegible]—CRYSTAL PALACE SITE.—The Aldermanic Committee on Markets met yesterday afternoon at room [illegible] City Hall. The Chairman referred to a petition which had been mislaid, asking that a public park be established upon the Crystal Palace grounds. About a dozen persons were present to remonstrate against such action on the part of the Common Council. They stated that many had purchased property about the square bounding the Crystal Palace grounds with the express understanding that those grounds were to be laid out as a public park, agreeably to a resolution of the Common Council, passed on the 24th of October, 1845. There was a movement on foot to have the old and unsightly shanties and buildings about the vicinity removed, and to replace them with first-class residences. The announcement that a market might be erected there had put a stop to this movement. To put up a market on those grounds would be a grievous wrong to the property-holders, and it was opposed by them all without distinction. No one appeared in behalf of the petitioners, which was interpreted as a sign that the petitioners were either not in earnest, or had no faith that their prayer would be granted. The Chairman stated that while he had no doubt of the necessity for the location of a market in the upper part of the City, nor of the right of the Common Council to appropriate these grounds for that purpose, if they saw fit to do so, his feelings were, nevertheless, with the remonstrants, and intimated that there was no danger of such a step being taken. It was stated during the discussion that the American Institute contemplated the erection of a building on that site, worth $100,000, which, it was conceded, would be an ornament to the place. The Committee adjourned without coming to a decision.

CHESS MATTERS.—There is a movement on foot for the reorganization of the New-York Chess Club. Fifty chess-players have signed a subscription list binding themselves to remain members of the Club for a term of three years at the rate of $10 per annum, and as soon as a sufficiently large number of gentlemen pledge themselves to a similar obligation, the Club will remove to more commodious rooms than those which it at present occupies, and take a new lease of existence. Mr. DANIEL W. FISKE, Secretary of the Club, received a letter from Mr. MORPHY by the last steamer, in which that gentleman states that he will probably return to this country by the middle of April. "The result of the half-dozen spirited skirmishes which came off between MORPHY and ANDERSSEN, after their match was over," says the London *Field*, "was even more in favor of the youthful American master than that of their set encounter. Of these six sparkling games, MORPHY won five and lost only one. Therefore, the entire score between these remarkable players stands thus: Mr. MORPHY, 12; M. ANDERSSEN, 4; drawn, 2. Probably no encounter between any two players was ever more chivalrous, more brilliant, or more interesting."

STRIKE OF THE GILDERS.—The journeymen gilders employed in the different shops in the City assembled last evening at No. 163 Bowery, where they organized and discussed the propriety of demanding 20 cents an hour. The present rate averages only about 15 cents. The movement began with the workmen in a Broadway shop, where 18 cents per hour was demanded and paid. The difficulty of demanding a uniform rate was the fact that some portion of the craft was not worth the highest sum named. The meeting generally signed the agreement to demand the 20 cents, which was or should be the standard wages in this City.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION ON FRANKLIN.—Six hundred and four dollars accrue to the funds of the Mercantile Library Association from the delivery, by Mr. EVERETT, of his oration on FRANKLIN. This brings up the total of Mr. EVERETT'S contribution to the Association to about $1,600, and makes him rank the third on the list of donors to that Institution. SETH GROSVENOR, Esq., it will be remembered, left a legacy of $10,000 and Mr. DEMILT one of $3,000.

THE WILLIAM-STREET SUICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of JOSEPH BELLUTINA, the Italian who shot himself in William-street, on Wednesday evening, as heretofore reported. The evidence showed that the deceased had been out of health for a long time, and was in an impoverished condition, and that those circumstances impelled him to the act of self-destruction. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—The boiler in the vinegar manufactory of T. LUTHY, No. 192 West Forty-fourth-street, exploded at noon yesterday, demolishing the building and injuring one of the workmen. Fortunately the other workmen were at dinner, and thus escaped uninjured. The drug-store of ROSAAT GILHAN and a porter-house adjoining were each slightly damaged.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER.—HENRY TALLMAN, an officer attached to the Custom-house, while on his way yesterday to his office, suddenly fell dead in the street. His body was removed to the City Hospital where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased is said to have a family residing in Westchester County.

ANNIVERSARY PRAYER MEETING.—The noonday prayer meetings held at No. 27 Greenwich-street for the year past, are still continued. Yesterday being the anniversary of their establishment at this place there were a larger number than usual present, and the exercises were of an interesting character.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—A fire occurred at 1½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, in MAPES & Co.'s manufactory, in Broome-street near Broadway. The fire originated from heat produced by the machinery. Fortunately it was extinguished with trifling damage.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

American City Convention.

A STRAIGHT TICKET NOMINATED—NO UNION WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

The American City Convention met last evening, in Granada Hall, Myrtle-avenue. The organization was perfected by electing the following officers:

Chairman—JAMES A. VAN BRUNT.

Secretaries—JOHN Q. ADAMS, ALEXANDER W. RUSSELL.

On motion, Messrs. E. T. Wood, J. L. Spader, and Albert Miller, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. The Committee subsequently reported the following Delegates as being present:

Ward	
1.	Geo. M. Mead, Thos. Johnson, Amos L. Keeler.
2.	D. T. Leverich, P. Thompson, A. W. Russell.
3.	Thos. Stratton, Wm. H. Morris, Jno. Jones.
4.	B. F. Thomas, H. D. Peck, Alfred Dorian.
5.	A. L. Desendorf, John B. Bult, Robert L. Selleck.
6.	W. Brittan, J. G. Williamson, A. H. How.
7.	Wm. H. Gardner, Henry Merrill, H. W. Mahon.
8.	J. Q. Adams, J. Spader, J. A. Van Brunt.
9.	Not represented.
10.	J. L. Smith, James H. Clayton, Morgan Gray.
11.	A. Harder, Geo. D. Weeks, S. Winchester.
12.	C. M. Felt, John G. Atwater, Wm. Fry.
13.	Wm. Wall, Jr., O. C. Jennings, A. Miller.
14.	Elisha Haight, John P. Teale, Charles W. Willetts.
15.	Robert Reynolds, John Strickland, Wm. H. McDonald.
16.	A. Wessels, S. T. Walerhouse, Thomas Cotrel.
17.	A. Bliss, Louis Duhain, Sidney Williams.
18.	R. W. Wilson, A. M. Suydam, Peter Wyckoff.
19.	E. S. Wood, Peter Spence, Marion Cross.

The room was then cleared of outsiders and a collection taken up to pay expenses, (37½ cents more than was necessary was contributed,) when Mr. B. F. THOMAS moved to go into an informal ballot for Mayor. Agreed to unanimously, and the Chair appointed Messrs. SMITH and HARDER tellers.

Mr. BRITTAN asked for nominations, and the following names were presented: John G. Bergen, John A. Cross, George Hall, E. T. Backhouse and John L. Spader. The result was declared as follows.

Whole number of votes cast 52, of which

Mr. Cross received	18	Mr. Backhouse	6
Mr. Bergen	12	Mr. Hall	16

Mr. C. W. WILLETTS offered the following:

Whereas, The object and aim of the passage of the act changing the time for holding the Charter Election from the general State Election was with a view to divest our local elections from the influence of party politics, and with a view of the election of good men to office, regardless of their political affinities, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the best interests of the city require that there shall be a united concentration of parties upon good men, and that under existing circumstances the ticket recently nominated comprising the names of

JOHN A. CROSS for Mayor,
WILLIAM B. LEWIS for Comptroller,
DANIEL L. NORTHUP for Auditor, and
EZRA BALDWIN for Treasurer.

Be and the same is hereby endorsed by the American Party of the City of Brooklyn.

On motion of Mr. BRITTAN laid on the table.

A delegate moved to nominate GEORGE HALL as a candidate for Mayor by acclamation. Mr. SUYDAM hoped that the nomination would be made by ballot.

Mr. E. T. WOOD offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the Chairman of the Republican Convention, with power to say that this Convention is ready to enter upon any honorable union for the support of candidates for the ensuing Spring election, and for the purpose of hearing their report.

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn, to meet on Tuesday evening next.

Mr. BRITTAN called for a division of the question. Mr. JONES said that (referring to an attempt at union) was "played out." Mr. BRITTAN withdrew his call for a division of the question, and commenced to make a motion to strike out all after the word resolved and substitute something else, when it was declared out of order. Mr. BRITTAN said he had intended to move something to the effect that as the Republicans had nominated candidates without consulting the Americans, they (the Americans) could not now, honorably, agree upon any terms of union; but he was not afraid to meet the question in its present shape there or elsewhere. He opposed a union because it would swallow up the American Party. He thought if the Anti-Administration Party succeeded at the approaching election in Virginia, there would be a conservative party in 1860, composed of Americans and Democrats who stood on the platform with Mr. DOUGLAS and in favor of Popular Sovereignty. To be prepared for that event they must keep up their organization, which could not be done if they adopted the nominations made by the Republicans.

Mr. WOOD advocated the adoption of the resolutions, and claimed to stand upon the same platform as Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] Wm. H. Harrison, Thomas Johnson, Wm. H. Harrison, [illegible] Alfred Dorian, A. L. [illegible] Robert L. Selleck, W. Brittan, J. G. Williamson, A. H. How, Henry Merrill, H. W. [illegible] J. L. Spader, A. Van Brunt, J. L. Smith, Morgan Gray, A. Harder, Geo. D. Weeks, S. Winchester, C. M. Felt, John G. Atwater, Wm. Fry, Wm. Wall, Jr., O. T. Jennings, Albert Miller, Robert Reynolds, John Strickland, Wm. B. McDonald, A. Wessels, S. T. Walterhouse, Archibald Bliss, Louis Duhain, Sidney Williams, A. M. Suydam, Peter Wyckoff—27.

Mr. MILLER moved to adjourn to the 26th inst.

Mr. WINCHESTER would like it understood that no proposition to unite with the Republicans could be accepted.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

The motion was then called for to nominate Mr. HALL by acclamation. Lost.

Mr. BRITTAN wanted to know whether any one was authorized to say that Mr. HALL would accept a nomination. No one answering, he said he would state a conversation with Mr. HALL, and then the Convention could draw their own conclusions. The substance of this conversation was that Mr. HALL would rather not take the nomination, when told by Mr. BRITTAN that he would doubtless be the nominee of the Convention. He added that Mr. HALL believed, if nominated, he could be elected.

Mr. MILLER was opposed to Mr. HALL, because he favored union last year, and when he did not get the nomination, worked against some of the candidates. This was denied, when Mr. MILLER replied that he voted and gave out tickets for Mr. BRAINARD for Surrogate.

The motion to proceed to a ballot for Mayor was put and carried. The result of the first ballot was declared as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 54, of which
George Hall received....36 | John A. Cross.....18

On motion of Mr. JONES, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. JONES, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for Treasurer, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast.....49
Of which
E. C. Smith received..39 | E. Baldwin 4
John Williams 6

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON, the nomination of Mr. SMITH was made unanimous.

On motion of a delegate, WM. B. LEWIS and DANIEL NORTHUP, the former nominated by the Republicans for Comptroller, and the latter by the same party for Auditor, were nominated by acclamation for the same offices.

Mr. BRITTAN, in seconding the motion to nominate by acclamation, said he was in favor of that, because he believed it would defeat the whole ticket.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Brittan, Dorlan and Jennings, was then appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination, when the Convention adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A boy, named JOHN RAYMER, four years old, son of AUGUSTINE RAYMER, residing at No. 349 Pearl-street, was instantly killed Wednesday night last by being run over by a grocer's wagon, at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Pearl-street. The driver of the team could not have avoided the accident, it is said, by those who witnessed the occurrence. The same evening a man named THOMAS LINN, was killed by accidentally falling from the stoop of house No. 281 Hudson-avenue.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This day was duly observed in Brooklyn by the Hibernian Association, and a supper by the St. Patrick's Society last evening.

ITEMS.—The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association are now filling up the rooms recently leased by them in the Brooklyn Institute. They will be ready to be occupied in about three weeks. The society has hired the most easterly suite of rooms on the second story of the Institute, which extend the whole depth of the building....A man named PATRICK MCGLEN was sent to the county jail for ten days by Justice CORNWALL Wednesday, for stealing three cents worth of fuel.... A man named LOUIS TEIBEL, a glove maker, dropped dead in Stagg-street Tuesday night last, while on his way home from work. His death was caused by a disease of the heart....A brute named DENNIS SULLIVAN was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days, Wednesday, by Justice VOORHIES for beating his wife until she was nearly dead....An act is before the Legislature authorizing the sale of the Methodist Episcopal Burying-ground, on Concord-street, near Bridge, and authority to remove the bodies....It is proposed to have a medal struck off to commemorate the introduction of water....A new hose company, to be designated as No. 10, has been organized, to be located in the vicinity of the City Hall....It is rumored that a large number of diseased cows, taken from swill stables, have recently been sold to New-York butchers....Another movement is on foot to have Myrtle-avenue opened from its present termination at Broadway to the city line.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 11 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 6, 36, 37, 40, 26, 39, 41.

Reapites for the Four Baltimore Murderers

From the Baltimore Sun, March 17.

Last evening Sheriff CREAMER received the following letter from the Governor, granting a respite of three weeks to HENRY GAMBRILL, PETER COARR, MARION CROP and JOHN CYPHUS, and fixing the day of execution for Friday, the eighth day of April next. The warrants of authority will be placed in his hands to-day by the Secretary of State.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, March 16, 1859.

To Thomas Creamer, Esq., Sheriff of Baltimore City:

DEAR SIR: At the earnest solicitation of the spiritual advisers and parents of the persons condemned to death on Friday next, who represent them as being entirely unprepared, and beg that further time may be granted them to prepare for their doom, I have therefore, determined to respite the four unfortunate men now in your custody, awaiting execution, until Friday, the 8th day of April next, the proper warrants and authority for which purpose will be handed you by the Secretary of State.

I desire you to make known to these unfortunate men that this extension of time is allowed them for the purpose of enabling them to prepare to meet their solemn fate, and that all hope and expectation of further Executive clemency must be entirely banished from their minds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. H. HICKS.

Correction.

OFFICE POSTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
Thursday, March 17, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have erroneously stated in your paper of this morning that Mr. M. C. STANLEY, of this City, has purchased an interest in *Porter's Spirit of the Times*. The only proprietors of *Porter's Spirit of the Times* are the Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON and the undersigned, and the sole editor thereof is,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. WILKES.

Nearly every tenth Scotchman is a bastard. The registration returns for the year 1858 show that over Scotland in that year the illegitimate births numbered 9 256, against 94,939 legitimate, the former being as nearly as possible one to ten of the latter. This is a state of things, says a Scottish journal, nowise flattering to our self-esteem, and Scotchmen, instead of glorifying their heroes, whether of the sword or of the pen, had better be inquiring whether the race of heroes is not extinct—*i. e.*, if heroism is to have aught to do with virtue.

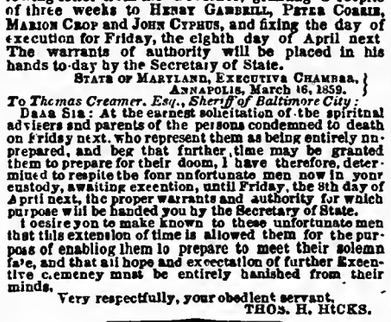
Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Robjohn's Patent Pneumatic Inkstands—Now ready at the wholesale establishments of Messrs. Bainbridge Bros. & Co., No. 47 Cliff-st., and Messrs. Cook, Merritt & Brown, No. 18 Beekman st., and for sale at all the principal stationers. No desk should be without one.

T. ROBJOHN & CO.



Robjohn's Patent Pneumatic Inkstand now ready and for sale at the wholesale stationery establishments of

Messrs. BAINBRIDGE BROS. & CO., No. 47 Cliff-st.
Messrs. COOK, MERRITT & BROWN, No. 18 Beekman-st.,

and at retail by all the principal stationers.

The object of this inkstand is to insure the ink from being exposed to the dust and air. For this purpose it has been so arranged, that not only is the ink in use kept within a small compass, but a

SELF-ACTING COVER

has also been provided, to keep it from the least exposure to the air. Evaporation and all liability to the ink becoming thick thereby being effectually prevented. No desk should be without one. Examine these before purchasing.

T. ROBJOHN & CO.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES, NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Wanted—Kerosene Gas-Light Company's Stock, by ALBERT L. MOOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

New Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $70, [illegible] universal attention. In all essential [illegible] they are much the best Machines ever offered [illegible]. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Best Spring-Bed in Existence—(HOWES'S ELLIPTIC)—At from $5 to $6, at No. 378 Broadway. Call and see it, or send for Circular.

The Bonnet Hat,

for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

Grass and Flower.

PARSONS & CO. are now sending out from their Nursery at Flushing [illegible]
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
EVERGREENS,
Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants, of the choicest varieties, and of thrifty and vigorous growth.

Catalogues furnished on application at No. 179 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, free of charge.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

WARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 67 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $40 TO $1,000.

McLaughlin's
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
All sizes, ready made, or made to measure. No. 289 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

$20,000
Superb English Carpetings,
Imported expressly for City Trade,
At Unprecedented Low Prices!!!
Medallions, Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL AVERAGE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Canada Straw Hats.

A fresh consignment just received and for sale by
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale Low for Cash or Approved Paper, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 29th-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—The poison cry against hair dyes raised in Cincinnati has resulted in establishing the harmlessness and superiority of CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Hair Dye. Facts are very stubborn things to get over. See Dr. Chilton's card at CRISTADORO'S, and be convinced. Applied privately by experienced artists at No. 6 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars: also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Slideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st. Will remove April 1 to No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place.

Spring Hat.—New Style, 1850, $3.—A beautiful specimen of elegance now ready, for the low price of $3. The New Hat Company, No. 140 Nassau-st., sell every variety of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas 25 per cent. cheaper than any other place in the City. Wholesale,—very low for cash.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELENEY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Gents. and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety unsurpassed by any in the City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELENEY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Ladies, the Spring time of the year has come, and if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots from 14s. to 20s.; Slippers, Ties and Buskins from 6s. to 10s., with Boys' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

Spring Fashion Gents' and Children's Hats and Caps, in all their variety, as large an assortment as can be found unsurpassed by any. Please examine.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Ballou's New Style of French Yoke Shirts, made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices.
At BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirt Emporium,
No. 469 Broadway.

Our Superior Skirts—All sizes, ready made, warranted to fit. These goods will give entire satisfaction. Also, made to measure at short notice. Prices low.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 51 Nassau-st.

Shall I be a Merchant, Minister, Mechanic, Lawyer, Author, Teacher or Farmer? A Phrenological examination, with a chart of character, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will help you in deciding.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

Straw Hats.—Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Straw Hats. A large assortment by the package, at JOHN MAYHER'S, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

McDOUGAL—HILSZ.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 16, by the Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, Mr. JOHN McDOUGAL to Miss MARY HILSZ, both of this City.

RYALL—CONOVER.—At Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., on Wednesday, March 16, by the Rev. Robert F. Chase, PHILIP J. RYALL, Esq., of Jersey City, to Miss ELLEN V. CONOVER, of the former place.

DIED.

MATHER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 16, MARIA AUGUSTA, wife of J. W. Mather, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mahan, No. 336 Broome-st. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

MCCARTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 16, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCCARTER, formerly Mrs. Elizabeth Bertini, aged 87 years.

Her relatives and friends, and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 237 Bleecker-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery, New Jersey.

LOVELL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 16, HENRY V. LOVALL, of consumption, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 18, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th st. and 9th-av.

SETON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 16, suddenly, FRANCES BARNEWALL, wife of Alfred Seton.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at Grace Church on Sunday, March 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BARRAT.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 16, Mrs. HANNAH HAYDEN, wife of Peter Badeau, aged 36 years.

Her friends, and the managers of the Female Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral exercises, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, at No. 45 East 11th st.

HYENES.—In this City, on Thursday, March 17, at her residence, No. 223 West 20th-st, MARY J., wife of C. E. Hyenes, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.) The friends of the family, and of his brother, E. N. Hyenes, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

PADLDING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 17, FREDERICK W. PADLDING, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th av., on Saturday, 19th instant, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BRIGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 16, HENRY LEVI, only son of Levi H. and Zenobia W. Brigham, aged 15 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the Mansion House, Hicks-st.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, AT NEW BROWN stone fronted dwellings, Nos. 126 and 134 W. 46th-st., having a depth of 100 feet front by 98 feet deep; five stories high, finished in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars inquire of the owner, on the premises, or of A. W. FRY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., and after, office No. 1.

35 POUGHKEEPSIE BUILDING LOTS

(Forbus Hill Property)

AT AUCTION,

PEREMPTORY SALE.

A great sale of valuable building lots on Grand, Wheeler, Bridge and Union sts., on MONDAY, the 21st day of March next, at 11 o'clock, in the morning, on the premises, by JAMES SERGEANT.

This property comprises 35 handsome lots on the west side of Grand-st., between Union-st. and I. W. Bevier's land, 50 feet front and runs by 167 feet deep. Also, 14 lots on the east side of Bridge-st., between Union and Church sts., 25 feet front and rear, by 113 feet to 120 feet deep. Also, 2 lots on Union-st., nearly opposite Mr. Forbus's residence, 50 feet front by 150 feet deep.

To capitalists, desirous of making a safe and remunerative investment—to builders, wishing desirable locations—and to gentlemen, seeking the grand and picturesque as eligible sites for Summer homes, the above property offers every inducement.

In addition to proximity to the centre of the City, with its Court-house, City Hall, Banks, Hotels, churches and stores, rendering the lots all desirable for the erection of houses to rent; while a commanding view of the surrounding scenery, including the Hudson River in the landscape, furnishes those who may desire of erecting country seats with a rare opportunity of selecting lots, which, for beauty of view and accessibility to all the arteries of travel, are unsurpassed. The property will be marked out corresponding with the plan, and each lot sold separately, to the highest bidder.

Warrantee deeds given in all cases.

TERMS OF SALE—12½ per cent. of the purchase money payable on the day of sale; 37½ per cent. on the 1st day of May next; and the balance, 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, in 1, 2 or 3 years, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to

J. H. BUTLER, Poughkeepsie,

Or JAS. SERGEANT, No. 5 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN Brooklyn. Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet deep and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double house, 32x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 24x28, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, and the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; grounds tastefully laid out with shrubbery, both fronts; some 80 choice and fruit trees, and about 60 feet in ornamental trees and shrubbery, an abundance of grapes, currants, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fences; 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry, and but a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and gentlemanly in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three lots to accommodate any purchaser. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of D. RAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Lehigh, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 3d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 48, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 (above property) between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are in the best of repair, with all the modern improvements, and will be sold low. They are supplied with furnaces, gas, and other modern improvements; some of the 3d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars, inquire of E. D. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

$500—FOR SALE—THE THREE BROWN-stone high-stoop houses, situated in 49th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in a good neighborhood; the houses are three-stories, with basement and cellar, they are well finished, and built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water and water-closets, speaking-tubes, marble mantels; terms to suit the purchaser; they are the cheapest houses in the City. Apply to J. McMANUS, No. 207 East 47th-st., or of BRYAN McCARTHY, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with a library extension on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant by the best builder, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout, and is in perfect order. It is in every respect a first-class house of its size. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms, apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to cash purchasers. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA-brick front house and lot, with a three-story and basement brick shop in rear, located No. 197 West 21st-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av., being 25 feet front by 40 feet deep; lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 8 inches deep. It is well arranged for the occupancy of two families, or could be used as a store and dwelling. For particulars, inquire of R. V. MEAD, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—PLEASantly situated on the highest and best drained ground in the City; three-story high-stoop brick house, 20x50, lot 25 by 100, with all modern improvements; opposite the open grounds of the Blind Institute, No. 12 Fort Hamilton-place, 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; price $12,000. Inquire of WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, corner Wall and Front sts.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 36th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on the west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES FRYER, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—first-class brown-stone front houses, Nos. 16, 18 and 20: 120 feet west of Broadway; houses 25x60 feet, four stories high, built in the very best manner, with all modern improvements; also, several half the block, on terms to suit purchasers. Apply to J. SQUIER, No. 89 Christopher-st., or P. RICHARDS, No. 87 Christopher-st.; or to RUSKLE & DOUGLAS, Attorneys, &c., No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Three new first-class three story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, with basement, and cellar, they are well finished, and built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water and water-closets, speaking-tubes, marble mantels; terms to suit the purchaser; they are the cheapest houses in the City. Apply to J. McMANUS, No. 207 East 47th-st., or of BRYAN McCARTHY, on the premises.

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FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALES.

...will sell THIS DAY, ... at their salesroom, No. 156 ... and part of Staples, German and American ... of heavy and shelf goods, in ... the city and country trade. ALSO, ... of superior ivory handle table cutlery. ... of pocket points, screws, assorted sizes and ... of fine pocket and bowie knives. ALSO, ... pipes, jewelry, watches, chains, &c. ALSO, ... of brushes of every variety. ... and samples now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
...ERTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
...is called to the sale of valuable property to ... at auction THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, ... Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, ... comprising:
...B.—Modern built house and lot No. 145, op... square.
...and lot No. 230.
...12.—House and lot No. 94 Hampden st.
... at No. 36 Wall-st.

...CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MA... TO ORDER.—Made to order, and short ... THIS DAY (Friday,) March 18, at 10½ ... by order of the entire contents of the large ... Residence No. 218 West 14th-st. near ... comprising superior household furniture, of first... made to order and in excellent condi... rich velvet carpets, three magni... parlor suites, covered in elegant satin ... Voltaire and reception chairs to ... etageres, with marble tops and ... and books, lined with satinwood and very ... carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and ... ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror ... with satinwood; elegant carving, made to ... rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood corner ... stands; splendid 7-octave rosewood premium ... inlaid with pearl, and real pearl keys ... of the best instruments ever made—rich ... cover and stool; French plate mirrors, ox... and brocatel window curtains; also, a great ... of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable speci... also elegantly decorated china vases, Par... figures, 21-day ormolu clocks, together ... other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, ... and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in ... and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, ... black walnut extension tables, rich Cairn tea ... were, comprising a full assortment, such ... dishes, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, ... dishes, decanters, pitchers, &c.; also, costly ... such as elegantly revolving casters, with ... bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea ser... ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, ... soup tureens, &c; also, the furniture of ... containing a great variety, in rosewood ... beds, bedding, &c., &c.

DANIEL S. HOWE, Auctioneer.
...ON NOTICE.—NO. 12 UNIVERSITY-... NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Genuine ... sale at auction of the elegant rosewood, ... oak and mahogany furniture, decorations and ... carpets contained in the above magnificent private ... THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 18, at 10½ A. M., ... The following is a partial description of the ... in the house, viz.:
...apartment are suites of oak dining-room furni..., together with all the kitchen utensils, ... China, dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, ... cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.
...parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three ... pier mirrors, centre and side tables, corner ... etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, ... bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paint... engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy ... cases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave ... and cover, &c.
...chambers are a fine assortment of carved rose... and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, ... curtains, sofas, ten fine curled-hair mat... feather beds and bedding, and a fine variety ... goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive ... on the morning of sale. Sale commences at ... precisely.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
...AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ... FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE ... IN BROOKLYN, ON THE NORTH ... FIRST-PLACE, BETWEEN CLINTON AND ... STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at ... at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on ..., March 21, at 12 o'clock M., eight new and ... four-story and basement brown-stone front ... on the north side of First-place, Brooklyn, be... Clinton and Court sts. The houses are built and ... in a very superior manner, with marble tiling in ... black walnut stairs, mantels pinnhing work, ... water closets and dressing rooms, and all ... improvements and conveniences They are ... wide by 65 feet deep to the top. The lots are 25... 5 inches, including open yard in front. The ... is in progress, and the introduction of water and ... public improvements in progress, will ... most desirable residences. 75 per cent of the ... can remain on mortgage for 1 2 or 3 ... The houses can be seen from 8 A. M. ... o'clock P. M., daily, till day of sale. The title is ... incumbrance, and full warrantee deeds ... be given. For maps and particulars, apply to the ... at No. 36 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
...H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, ... auction, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, ... salesroom, No. 13 Park-st., elegant household ... consisting in part of two magnificent suites of ... furniture, covered in the richest of satin brocatel, ... to order. rosewood etageres, lady's French ... centre and side tables, reception and easy ... steel frame, in silk brocatel, splendid seven-... rosewood piano-forte, with every modern improve... steel and fine cloth cover, pier and mantel mir... corner what nots, &c., &c. The bedrooms contain ... and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and wash... also mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, ... sheets, quilts, mirrors, pictures, lace curtains, ... cornices, lounges, commode, toilet sets enameled ... chairs, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, vel... &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, with the ... and kitchen furniture. ... positive, rain or shine.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
...CUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—... THURSDAY next, March 24, at 12 o'clock, will be ... public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ... LUDLOW & CO., the three-story brick dwelling ... situated No. 29 Market-st., the late residence ... Newton, deceased. The house is thoroughly ... throughout, with solid mahogany doors in ... story, and is in excellent order. It is supplied ..., Croton water and furnace; has two story tea... commodious stable in the rear; lot 25x113 feet, ... of way from the stable to Henry st. $7,000 on ... mortgage. An order to see the premises may ... on application to the Auctioneers.
WILLIAM KELLY,
JNO C. HEWITT,
Executors of Isaac Newton, deceased.

BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
...UABLE BOWERY PROPERTY.—A. J. ...ECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on ...SDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' ... ge:
...valuable plots, with the several buildings, Nos. ... 293 Bowery, near Houston-st.
...consists of three houses and a factory; size of ... and 24.8x120.3. Rents for $1,833.
...293 consists of five houses and a factory; lot 23 4 ...7x220.2, with alley-way to 1st-st. Rents for $3,477.
...on 3d-st, the three-story and basement brick ... and lot No. 32, near 2d-av.; in perfect order; will ... for $750.
...ge, and further particulars, at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
...BROOKLYN LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, at ... o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for cash:
...Brooklyn City lots, on and adjoining Gowanus ...
...a beautiful residence and grounds near High ... New-York.
...property will be absolutely sold, and the salo ...rdinary opportunities for investing in prop... must soon greatly rise in value. Maps, &c., ... had.

WM. G. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
...HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT ... sale, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 18, com... 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 648 ... between Laurens and Wooster sts.—Piano... rosewood, pearl keys, and inlaid in solid ...
...Parisian suite of drawing-room furniture, in ...; medallion chairs, Gothic chairs.
...Brussels carpet; pier and mantel mir... costly oil-paintings, sideboards, marble top ...critoire, bookcase, window curtains, shades, ..., &c., &c.
...furniture of all kinds.
...whole contents of seven elegantly-furnished ...nery, basement and kitchen furniture of ...ption.

A. W. PELL, Auctioneer.
...LS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. ...ist auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 11 ...Warerooms Nos. 103 and 105 East 23d-st., ...Park Avenue, sold in consequence of re... entire stock of marble mantels, all of mod... embracing richly sculptured and heavily ...ials of all the foreign marbles, Italian statu... Sienna, brocatelle, black and gold, ... Also, California marble. Terms 4 ...indorsed notes. Catalogues three ...ale. N. B.—This stock may be examined any ... to sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
...ELL, ON FRIDAY, (THIS DAY,) ... furniture of the house No. 197 West 27th-... viz., mahogany and parlor, chamber ... furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, ... and mattresses. China, crockery, mirrors, ..., and in fact everything appertaining to ... Catalogues at house morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
...ON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 ...REET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Mer... Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds ...sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at ... See catalogue.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.
...L THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, ... Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber ... and kitchen furniture of a gentleman going ... carpets, oil cloths, fine bedding, piano, ... of preserves.

...NG & VISITING CARDS

...ELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED ... may be had—Broad-

FINANCIAL.

JOHN HUNTER & CO.,
...AND EXCHANGE BANKERS,
...No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
...LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS
...on all the principal Cities
FRANCE, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
...on
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
...&c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 70 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 25th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors:
Be it Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that therefore an assessment be laid therefor upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars held by them, and that the same be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1859.
Be it Further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to each stockholder and notify personally or by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the cap tal of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment therefor.
In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.
Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 2 Wall-st.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Pacific Bank.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

WANTED—$1,500 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 7 per cent, on improved property in Orange, worth more than double the amount. A house insurance policy will be transferred with the mortgage. $1,500 also wanted on another piece of property, the bood made by a well-known City merchant.
FOR SALE—A fine cottage house, with beautiful grounds, very near the railroad depôt at Orange; price $6,000. Address J., Box No. 3,459 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

$200,000—MONEY TO LEND ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st., 2d story.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

$3,200—$2,000—$1,200—TO LOAN ON improved unincumbered property in New-York or Brooklyn. No brokerage charged. Address J. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

GROCERIES.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS CHEAP FOR CASH.
Important to up-town families, hotel and restaurant proprietors, country merchants, and the public at large.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice teas, wines, groceries, flour and provisions to be found in New York, at the lowest price. The undersigned imports his own goods, and keeps $50,000 cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 barrels New-Orleans Molasses.
100 barrels Stuart's Syrup.
200 barrels No. 1 family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests green and black teas, new crop.
1,000 barrels choice brands family flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Importer, grocer, flour and tea dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—I AM AGAIN ready to offer for sale forty first-class horses, which I have selected with the greatest possible care and attention. Among them I have fifteen pairs of very superior close-matched coach horses, which I have matched myself, regardless of expense and labor. I have some very desirable single horses, and a few first-class speed horses. I shall remain with them at my place at Whitestown, Oneida County, N. Y., until the 15th day of March inst., and after that I can be found at Post's Stable, 24th-st., New-York, where I invite all who are desirous of purchasing first-class matched single or speed horses to call and examine for themselves. WM. JORALEMAN, Agent.

CARRIAGES.—PERSONS IN WANT OF CARriages are respectfully invited to call at the Repository, No. 616 Broadway, where the Assignee is selling off a fine assortment at a low figure.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SINGLE COUPE rockaway; can be made open or closed; in excellent order, having new springs, &c. Apply at No. 90 Wall-st., in basement.

A BARGAIN—ONE OF STUDLEY'S SUPERIOR Alight Express wagons for sale cheap, but little used. Call and see for two days at GILLESPIE'S stables, East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers-sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, AT No. 64 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET, will remain open until the 1st of June for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 noon, and 3½ afternoon.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 89 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practising class; Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all other similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and each good sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AT THE CHARITY BALL.—THE Gentleman who picked up, at the Charity Ball, on Thursday last, an enameled EYE-GLASS, set with brilliants and attached to a gold chain, which he exhibited to one of the managers, will confer a favor by sending his address to the Editor of the *Times*, that the owner may reclaim the said property and duly acknowledge his politeness.

LOST—ON THE STEAMER PRINCESS, FEB. 27, HENRY C. PARKHURST, only son of S. E. Parkhurst, Esq., of this City, aged 26.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
(ALL PAID IN.)
This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
MAURICE HILGER.....
MICHAEL LISNAU.....Firm of M. Lisnau & Co.
RICHARD HARDT.....Firm of Hardt & Co.
HENRY BALL.....Firm of Ball, Black & Co.
EDWARD BECH.....
C. POPPENHUSEN.....Firm of Poppenhusen & Koenig.
JOHN POTTS BROWN.....Firm of Brown, De Rosset & Co.
LOUIS F. MACK.....Firm of Mack & Bunker.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.....Firm of C.G.Gunther & Sons.
CLEMENT HEERDT.....
JACOB R. SCHUYLER.....Firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER.....Firm of Herm. Boker & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK.....Firm of Loeschigk, Wesendonk & Co.
RICH'D M. HOE.....Firm of R Hoe & Co.
CH. F. DAMBMANN.....Firm of C. F. Dambmann & Co.
L. E. AMSINCK.....
JOHN F. SCHEPELER.....Firm of Lohach & Scepeler
HERMAN MARCUSE.....Firm of G. Vom Baur & Co
C. BREUSING.....
RUD. C. BUBLAGE.....Firm of Bunge, Burlage & Co.
JACQUES SCHIEB.....
CALEB BARSTOW.....Pres. St. Nicholas Bank.
GEO. F. THOMAE.....Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co.
ANTHONY SCHEITLIN.....Firm of A. & E. Scheitlin.
PETER MURRAY.....
E. KAUPE.....Firm of E. Kaupe & Gumming.
JOHN H. ABEEL.....Firm of John H. Abeel & Co.
WM. H. SMITH.....
JOHN CHETWOOD.....Counselor at Law.
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS.....
HENRY BECKER.....Firm of H. Becker & Gravo.
E. H. C. DOHRMANN.....Firm of Dohrmann & Berniti.
CHAS. R. CORNWELL.....Firm of Robins, Powell & Co.
REUBEN W. HOWES.....Pres. of the Park Bank.
MELVIN S. WHITNEY.....
CEO. I. BYRD.....Firm of Byrd & Hall.
ROBERT SQUIRES.....Firm of Freeland, Squires & Co.
DIETRICH WESTFALL.....Firm of J. & D. Westfall.
FRANCIS BOLTING.....Firm of F. Bolting & Co.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1834.
This Company continues to insure, against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, March 16, 1859.
TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWENTY-TWO AND A HALF Per Cent. on the Premiums paid, and an addition of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH Per Cent. to the amount of all previous dividends, being the third triennial division of profits on policies in force to the 4th of March, 1859, payable in cash when the sums insured become due.
TRIENNIAL BALANCE SHEET.
ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$363,960 69
Cash in Bank of America	8,756 02
Cash in United States Trust Company	29,412 20
Real Estate in Brooklyn	5,687 91
New-York City Revenue Bond	10,000 00
Deferred Premiums	44,176 45
Due by Agents	19,963 41
Loans on Policies	33,904 31
Interest accrued	9 168 57
Total	$525,024 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Dividends of 1853 and 1856	35,688 10
Losses reported or known	25,000 00
Reinsurance Fund	255,269 43
Surplus	109,069 01
Total	$525,024 57

PRESIDENT—JOSEPH B. COLLINS.
DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	FRANCIS T. LUQUEER,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
ISAAC A. STORM,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	CLINTON GILBERT,
JOSIAH RICH,	JACOB HARSEN,
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	H. K. CORNING,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,	LUCIEN D. COMAN,
W. R. VERMILYE,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	FRANCIS SKIDDY.

N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.
GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D., CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.
J. B. GATES, GENERAL AGENT.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building,
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY,
And corner of READE CENTRE and ELM STS.,
have now ready a large stock of
IRON BEDSTEADS,
of all the various kinds, and of superior quality, suitable for FIRST-CLASS TRADE, which they offer at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES. HOSPITALS, PRISONS AND SCHOOLS supplied to any extent, and at short notice.

SALE OF FURNITURE,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
The large stock of Furniture in the warerooms of the late B. F. Rochefort No. 623 Broadway, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, buffets, wardrobes, escritoires, chairs, tables, bedsteads, desks, dining-room, parlor and library sets, mirrors, &c., in ebony, rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut, is now offered for sale at a large discount. By order of the Executors.
EDWD. H. FAULKNER,
WM. CASSIDY.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. Circulars sent on application.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail At prices from $25 and upwards.
WABBEN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites from $25 and upwards. Wardrobes, mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Parties should purchase now from a well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STOOL STOOLS—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 197 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AGRICULTURAL.

FRENCH PEAR TREES,
Dwarfs and Standards.
Dwarf Apples, Perpetual Roses, Evergreens, &c.
Pear, Plum, Quince, Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks,
Manetti Rose Stocks, &c., &c.,
just received, and for sale by
MASON & RALPH,
No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.
Descriptive catalogues on application.

GARDEN SEEDS.—EARLY DANIEL O'ROURKE Peas, together with fifteen other varieties. Reliable Garden and Field Seeds, of our own importation, from England and France, for sale by MASON & RALPH, Union Seed Store, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

SEED POTATOES.—THE EARLY ASH LEAF Kidney, Early Strawberry, Early Algiers, Early Dykeman, Early Dover, Early June, Prince Albert, Irish Gyp, Peach Blow, Red Mercer, White Mercer, Carter, and Pink-eye Potatoes. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SHADE TREES, STAND ROSES, BOX, Shrubs, and all sorts of bedding-out plants for sale. Mould, manure, sod, &c., furnished, and gardens laid out, by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, &c., 29th st. and Broadway. A few good gardeners wanted immediately.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &C.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y. Priced catalogues, including the large bearing fruit trees and large ornamental trees, grafts, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are large, white, mealy, prolific, and the earliest known. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

VANCOUVER'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
NOTICE.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DEADMONGAT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ERICSSON, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & C. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamps) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 26 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

SUTTON & CO.'S
Dispatch Line
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The magnificent A 1 first-class Extreme Clipper Ship
HERMAN,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River, And will be dispatched on or before SATURDAY, April 2.
Shippers are requested to examine this splendid Clipper, when they will be satisfied she has no superior in the trade for fast sailing and good delivery of cargo. Having very large engagements she will probably finish loading by SATURDAY, March 26, inst.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, (now receiving freight.)
The Louisiana Tobacco Company's steamship
COATZACOALCOS.
This magnificent and fast steamship, THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.
Passage, First Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$25
Freight, &c., to New-Orleans.
No freight taken for Havana except specie.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WASSALS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, SUNDAY, April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship PERSIA, (which leave Liverpool 19th March,) probably 31st of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. C. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPT'N AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE & SOUTHAMPT'N FOR NEW-YORK.
Vanderbilt, LEFAVRE	Sat'y, April 23	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, JONAS	Sat'y, May 7	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons.
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $100
Second Cabin 60 and 50
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$39 50 To Atlanta, Ga.....$23
To Mobile.....35 00 To Augusta, Ga.....20
To Montgomery, Ala. 26 00 To Jacksonville, Fla.....21
To Knoxville, Tenn... 31 00 To Palatka, Fla.....23
To Charlotte, N. C., $23
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on Wednesday, March 23.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. BRAYTON

...Arrival.
...Two or three Speeches—The House has been ... good nature—it is to be hoped, and many bills have ... about to accommodate localities—but at ... present subject. As I am constantly ... the New-York and Brooklyn bills ... have myself infinite correspon... some service by annexing ... bills reported new stand on the ... and as they will be reached unless ... orders, or are transposed by consent. ... grafted to the title shows its place on ... der.

...Act to provide for licensing lighters. (Re... and remains its place.)

...Providing for vacancies that may occur in the ... of Justice of the Superior Court, or in that of ... of Common Pleas in the City of New-York.

...To amend Irving Fire Insurance Company.

...Act to determine the claim of JAMES HAY ... proprietary of JOHN G. LEAKE—with an ancient ... fishy smell about it. (Progress.)

...Tenth or New-York City map.

...Amending Fire Insurance Company act of 1853.

...Divorce act.

...Commissioners of Records repeal. (Due in Committee of the Whole to-night.)

...Vagrants and lunatics of Kings County.

...Yonkers Saving's Bank amendment.

...Canal enlargement and appropriation. (Referred back to Canal Committee.)

...Dividing the Sixth Judicial District,

...Kings County Sheriff's compensation.

...East River Insurance Company Charter amendment.

...Atlantic Tunnel Removal—may be reached on Friday evening.

197. New-York Marine Court act.

198. Amending the Banking act of 1853 for New-York City.

...Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank.

...Extending St. Felix-street in Brooklyn.

...Central Park act amendment.

...Additional powers to Board of New-York Fire Insurance Commissioners.

...Quarantine Removal—special order for Friday noon.

...Releasing to the Rev. ROBERT ARNOLD and his wife the State's title to certain property in the Fifth Ward of New-York.

...Regulation of Central Park.

...Montrose-avenue Railroad, Williamsburg.

...Narrowing River-street, Brooklyn.

...Wallabout Martyrs' Monument.

...New-York Rubber Company amendment.

...Holidays for acceptance, &c. of bills of Exchange, &c.

...Changing name of Williamsburg Plank Road Company.

...Erecting a new Ward.

...Kane Monument Association.

...Gas Bill.

...Concerning Notaries Public.

...New-York Knife Company removal.

...Brooklyn Parks.

...Brooklyn Water Bills—recommitted and place last.

...Relative to Williamsburg property.

...Long Island Railroad Supplementary Bill.

...New-York and Harlem Railroad Charter, (from the Senate.)

...Providing a ferry-slip in New-York.

...Jamaica Bay Fisheries.

...Extending time for collecting taxes in Queens, Suffolk, &c.

...Personal Liberty.

...Canvassing votes in cities.

...Transporting convicts to House of Refuge.

...City Hall Amendment act.

...Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry bill.

...National Vaccine Institute.

...Making a separate Road District of the town of Southfield, Richmond County.

...Laying a railroad track in Atlantic-street, (the Brooklyn Roving Railroad.)

...Reorganizing the Port Warden's office, New-York.

...Lefferts's Park Association.

...Widening Pier No. 1 North River.

...Quarantine Incendiary Assessment bill (special order for Friday noon.)

...Authorizing Methodist Churches in Brooklyn to sell a burial ground.

...For appointing additional Notaries in New-York.

...Changing names of Trotter, Houston and Hall streets, Brooklyn.

...Truant act for Brooklyn.

...For collecting moneys paid for maintaining troops on Staten Island.

...New-York Preparatory School of Medicine.

...Amending Police Act.

...East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

...To pay certain claims against Brooklyn.

...New-York Health bill.

...Yonkers incorporation amendment.

...Establishing an Insurance Department.

...Fire Insurance Companies in New-York and Brooklyn amendment.

...New-York Union Dime Savings Bank.

...Incorporating Long Island (Peck-slip) Ferry Company.

...Supervisors to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers of Election.

...Commissioners to examine claims against New-York City previous to Jan., 1859.

...Regulating the sale of game in New-York.

...Amending Peter Cooper Institute act.

...Changing the name of the North Berlah Baptist Church, (New-York.)

...Registration of births, deaths and marriages.

...Increasing tolls on Hempstead and Jamaica Plank-road.

...New-York University act.

...Codifying the New-York District Court Laws.

Below this number the reported bills had not yet been printed.

The Senate, at 10¼ o'clock last night, decided that Mr. MANDEVILLE was not entitled to the seat he has occupied as Senator. Till 5 o'clock this morning they remained in session discussing whether any question was before them—the protest of the Democratic Senators on the Mandeville decision being sent to the desk but not technically received. The settlement of this point was postponed finally till next Wednesday. So MANDEVILLE is ont, bnt whether WRIGHT is remains to be discovered. One of the most entertaining parts of this all-night session was when Senator SPINOLA repeated his assertion that there was a bargain in this matter, that a Republican member of the House had asserted it in a letter to the TIMES, that one of the editors of the TIMES (?) had written that letter, that the TIMES was a Republican organ,—that the correspondent was a Republican,—but "Glaucus" modesty forbids the repetition of the Senator's high esting-up. Senator DIVEN checked him suddenly with the assertion that the TIMES' correspondent never alleged any bargain, that "an editor of the TIMES" never wrote the letter alluded to, that the TIMES was not a Republican organ. Senator SPINOLA dared Senator DIVEN to read the TIMES out of the party, and a good deal more that tended strongly to consume time and save the Union.

The House last night, as your telegraphic dispatches show, had a very pleasant season over the Quarantine bills. They are made the special order again for Friday noon. The corruption that oozes from the cracks and joints of the old bill was pretty apparent to the sense of the House; and whether the exasperated Lobby has the power to prevent the passage of the substitute for it, is as yet a mystery. I very much doubt whether that not quite invisible body has as great control as it claims. The House is mighty apt to have its own way when it conceives that there are rights and wrongs concerned.

To-day the Assembly gave the following bills a third reading and passed them: To provide for the payment of deficiencies in the City of Brooklyn. To establish a Law Library at Binghamton. In relation to Theatres in the City of New-York. To amend the charter of the Sing Sing Savings Bank. In relation to the Bank Department.

A fourth veto came in to-day, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Albany, March 10, 1859.

In 1853, a law, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, was passed, giving to the Judges of the Supreme and County Courts the power to change the names of religious corporations. It authorizes the Judge, on a simple petition, to grant an order allowing any corporation to assume a new name, when he is satisfied by affidavit "that the name of such corporation, by reason of the change of location or place of worship, or of the name of the place in which its place of worship is situated, or any other change of the circumstances with reference to which its name was adopted, has become incongruous and inconvenient, or that the location or character of such corporation will be more correctly or effectually designated by such change of name."

These provisions are very broad, and the closing sentences seem adapted and intended to cover every possible reason for a change of name. If the existence of so comprehensive a law were not constantly forgotten, I feel sure that the parties interested would not have desired, or the Legislature have passed, the bill entitled "An Act changing the name of 'The Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Dnanesburgh,' to 'The First Presbyterian Church of Dnanesburgh.'"

Believing that the object sought by this bill can be easily accomplished under the general law, I return it without my signature to the Assembly (in which it originated) for the purpose of calling the attention of the Legislature to the very comprehensive provisions already referred to, which were in my opinion inserted to meet precisely such a case as the present one.

E. D. MORGAN.

The veto of the Governor was sustained—74.

By unanimous consent Mr. WEBER introduced a bill to incorporate the United States Warehouse Company, and Mr. TUTHILL to incorporate the Woman's Library in New-York.

GLAUCUS.

Quarantine Removal Prospects.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, Albany, March 17, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the wishes of the respectable and numerously-attended meeting over which you had the honor to preside on the evening of the 12th inst., the undersigned, as a committee, proceeded to Albany on the morning of the 14th inst. for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons why the Bill for "Removing Quarantine," and then pending before the Assembly, did not make progress, and to forward the views of the meeting to us as promptly as possible. On our arrival, we learned that the bill was sleeping in the "Committee of the Whole," where it had been lying since the day it was reported to the House from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and that the member from Richmond, on the Saturday previous, had made an unsuccessful attempt to bring the bill forward.

But, notwithstanding this defeat of Mr. CHRISTIE, during the day of our arrival, certain changes having been effected in the minds of the members, Mr. MOAKS, of Yates County, was enabled to bring the bill forward, as a special order for the following Wednesday evening, (last night.) It is our duty to state that, on our arrival, or within a few hours thereafter, we ascertained that the bill for "removal" had strong opponents, and we immediately made it our business to learn from *their* lips and *not* from report the grounds of their objections. We had been led to ibink that the mill-stone which had been hanging about the neck of the bill was a decided hostility to *all* "removal," bnt to our surprise such suspicions were unfounded. On the contrary, and without exception, those who had been lying across the track of Mr. CHRISTIE and the bill which he had reported, were to a man in favor of "removal." They all assented to the absolute necessity of passing a bill for the relief of Staten Island, saying that if Mr. CHRISTIE would purge his bill of all of its jobbing characteristics, of its loose provisions as to the sale of the "old site," and the creation of a new one, they would vote for it most cheerfully, and that they verily believed that it would thus pass the Assembly unanimously. After listening to such full, frank and apparently honest declarations, we set about a thorough investigation of the whole merits of the case, and we soon found to our own satisfaction that the complaints were made with reason. When the whole matter, therefore, came up for discussion, on Wednesday evening last, the points of defeat in Mr. CHRISTIE'S bill were freely ventilated, and after it had been considered for nearly two hours, a substitute was offered, covering his whole bill. The substitute, which is full and absolute as to "removal," gave rise to much discussion, which, as the result proved, was convincing to the House, that the bill was faulty and ought not to pass; for pending the consideration of the substitute, a motion was made to rise and report progress, which was carried. The member making the motion, prior to the substitute being offered, had been friendly to the passage of the bill, bnt being convinced that it looked or leaned to something more than the simple and absolute removal of Quarantine, he said that he wanted further action postponed until the substitute could be printed and fairly considered. In conclusion, we desire to add, that we have confidence in the House, thet it will pass a bill for the effectual and speedy removal of our pest establishment. Another hearing will be had on the bill and substitute on Friday, (to-morrow,) at 12 M. The whole matter will then, undoubtedly, be disposed of; and we deem it our duty to tarry here till we see, through the House, what will rejoice our constituents to know. The bill to create a Special Court, to assess upon Richmond County the damages growing out of the burning of the Hospitals, was postponed, notwithstanding it stood first upon the special order for Wednesday night, for the consideration of the "Removal" bill, on motion of Dr. TUTHILL, of Kings, who has undoubtedly opposed the bill reported by Mr. CHRISTIE, but who openly and boldly proclaims that he is a warm friend for removal. This act of Mr. TUTHILL conflicts materially with the impressions entertained of his feelings toward Staten Island, and it clearly teaches that reports from certain quarters are not *always* to be relied upon.

E. C. MUNDY, B. BONNELLY, } Committee.

To Chairman of late "Quarantine-removal" meeting at Factoryville.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 17.

The Senate continued in session until nearly 5 o'clock this morning, the struggle being carried on with unceasing bitterness up to the adjournment. The object of the Democrats was to get their protest on the journal of the Senate while the opposition resolved that it should not appear on the record at all on the ground that its assertions were unsustained by fact and that it improperly impugned the motives of the majority.

Motion after motion was made, and to each the protest was offered as an independent amendment, the President uniformly refusing to receive or sustain it in any shape.

At one time during the night the Democrats counseled on the propriety of resigning their seats in the Senate, in a body.

Much excitement prevailed during the session.

At 3½ o'clock A. M., a call of the Senate was moved, but after a quorum was obtained it was suspended.

At 4¼ o'clock A. M., the majority submitted to a compromise, and finally a resolution was adopted, postponing further debate on the protest until Wednesday next, on which day the final vote on the motion to reject the protest and to refuse to enter it on the journal is to be taken.

The Senate then adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

On the assembling of the Senate, at 3½ P. M., the Journal was read and the protest of the twelve Democratic members found not entered thereon, although allnded to in the several motions made last night.

Mr. MATHER moved to amend the Journal by entering the protest thereon.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER, temporary President, in the Chair, decided he could not entertain the motion, the President having last night decided the protest as not received, and the Senate having sustained the Chair on the appeal from that decision.

Mr. MATHER explained that he desired the protest entered where he offered it last night, as an amendment to a pending resolution, and not where it was presented by Senator SCOTT. The ruling of the President, last night, referred to thet presentation.

The Chair still decided he could not entertain the motion to amend the Journal.

Mr. SCOTT called the attention of the presiding officer to the rule which says the Chair shall not usurp the power of deciding that amendments shall not be made to the Journal.

Mr. MATHER said that was the point on which he rested his motion to amend the Journal. The Chair has no right usurp a power belonging to the Senate alone. He asked what the other side of the Senate could offer against this proposition.

There was no response, and the question being put, the Chair was sustained.

Mr. MATHER'S motion to amend the Journal, was then ruled out of order, and the Journal, as read, approved.

Mr. SCRELL presented a petition for a charter to the New-York Observatory.

Mr. NOXON presented a memorial from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, denying the truth of the charges in the report of the Special Committee of Investigation.

Mr. LAPLIN moved to refer the memorial to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. MATHER moved to refer it to the Special Committee having charge of that matter.

Mr. SPINOLA said the majority of the Senate had refused to print the report of the Committee of Investigation and the testimony taken by them. They had even refused to receive the testimony and lay it on the table—yet they now came with a memorial from interested parties, outside of the Senate, and propose to refer it to one of their Committees, and perhaps build up on it an assault on their own Committee. He denounced this as unjust. He was willing that not the Senate alone, bnt the whole State should see the memorial, if it was suffered to go out in connection with the report and the testimony taken by the Committee. He declared that some of the Police Commissioners had openly boasted in New-York, that the report and the testimony should never be printed and should be suppressed by the Senate.

Mr. ELY corroborated this statement.

Mr. NOXON denied it broadly, and stated that he, as a member of the Committee of Investigation, had been denied access to the testimony taken by the Committee.

Mr. SPINOLA denied the truth of the statement. He had offered every facility to Mr. NOXON to examine the testimony, but had refused to allow him to take it away to place it in the hands of other parties.

Mr. NOXON denied the right of the Senator to place any restrictions upon him.

Mr. DIVEN thought in justice the testimony and memorial should go together.

Before the question was taken, the special order being the Canal Appropriation bill, it was announced.

The Senate then proceeded to discuss that bill in Committee of the Whole.

The main feature of the discussion was a protest by Mr. W. A. WHEELER against the proposed policy of the majority.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 17.

The Susquehanna Railroad bill was made the special order for the 23d.

Mr. TUTHILL introduced a bill to incorporate the Woman's Library in New-York.

Mr. LAW asked consent to call up a resolution from the Grinding Committee.

The following bills were passed: To appropriate $1,500 to GEORGE SEXSFORD, father of JAMES SEXSFORD, killed at the burning of the State Lunatic Asylum. To establish a law library at Binghamton, after being amended to provide that the appropriation be taken from the Chancery fund, and not from the State Treasury. To authorize additional compensation to the contractors on section 207 of the Erie Canal Enlargement. In relation to the Bank Department. For the relief of the contractors on section 137 of the Erie Canal. And a large number of bills of no general interest.

Mr. SNELL moved to instruct the Committee on Canals to report a bill to toll railroads. Lost.

Mr. MILLER moved that the Canal Auditor be requested to report the names of contractors on the canals who have failed to fulfill their contracts, and if proceedings have been commenced against them. Laid over.

The bill to prohibit Railroads from giving free passes to public officials reported unfavorably.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of bills on the general orders.

Wm. Goodson, arrested in New-York a few days since, charged with the commission of a murder at Mystic some three years since, now lays in jail at New-London, awaiting trial.

Scandal in Rochester—Flight of a Married Man with a Paramour.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, 16th.

For two or three days past the news-mongers of the city have had under consideration a painful rumor, involving the reputation and conduct of a man who has departed from among us, leaving family, friends and creditors, to share the society of a female probably no better than himself. The party referred to is Z. H. BULLARD, who has resided here for many years, was once engaged in the dry goods trade, and latterly in the forwarding business with Messrs. PATTEN, MUNN & SACK and others.

About ten days since, BULLARD left town, as he told his family, to go to Buffalo, but does not appear to have gone to that city at all. Before leaving, among those upon whom he called for favors was a merchant, from whom he borrowed $50—the gentleman supposing that he was honorable, and would pay the loan. On Monday, however, he received a letter from BULLARD, dated at New-York and postmarked at Jersey City, stating his regret that he was compelled to forfeit his promise to pay, and intimating that he should not visit Rochester again in a long time. This letter removed all doubt as to his intention to absent himself.

It soon came to light that the absentee had purchased goods at various stores quite recently, and that these, articles of wearing apparel for both man and woman, had not been delivered at his house at all. He purchased a large outfit of traveling trunks, and seems to have made preparations for a long journey.

The most aggravating feature of this case is the condition of the family of Mr. BULLARD, and we would that it were possible to save them from the pain which even a reference to their wrongs may inflict. Mrs. BULLARD is the daughter of a citizen of Rochester, well known—native born and educated here, and she has many personal friends. For six months or more, she has suffered constantly and severely from a lingering disease, which at times carried her to the very doors of death, and is still unable to attend to household duties. She has three interesting little children, too young to realize the extent of their affliction.

The bill introduced in the Missouri Legislature to appropriate $2,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, has passed both Houses and received the signature of the Governor.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS.—The great number of orders for these deservedly popular machines is the best evidence of their great worth for lighting country dwellings, churches, factories, &c. Large consumers of City gas *guaranteed* great savings by making their own gas with this apparatus, which, for simplicity and utility, is unimitable. Apply to, or address, JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton, and No. 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, are rapidly cured by this Ointment. Our first physicians, aware of its potent qualities, use it whenever occasion requires. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Business is good, the weather delightful, and the demand for the KNOX hat greater than ever. Call early at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make your selection.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 17.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '74	104	33 Erie Railroad	11⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. Reg. Bs	100	do	11
1,000 Ind. State 5s	91	50 La Cr. & Mil. R.R.	3
2,000 do	91¼	50 Hudson Riv. R.R.	31⅜
21,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	100 do	31⅜
6,000 Virginia 6s	97⅛	150 do	31⅝
30,000 Missouri State 6s	88½	300 do	31⅝
20,000 do	85⅝	200 Harlem R.R.	13⅛
29,000 do	85⅝	300 Harlem R.R pref.	35⅜
1,000 Br. City W. L.	101⅜	300 Readiog Railroad	49
1,000 Erie R.R. C. Bds.	33½	200 do	48¾
3,000 do	34	20 Mac. & West. R.R.	91
1,000 Hud. R. RR. 3dm	15⅜	150 Mich. Cen. R.	51⅜
1,000 do	76½	50 do	51⅝
2,000 Mich. So. 2d. m. b.	63	50 do	51⅜
1,000 do	82⅞	200 do	51⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	90¼	800 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13⅜
1,000 Goshen Br. Bds.	73	50 do	13⅜
2,000 La C. & M. l. g. bs	16⅜	50 Mich. S. & N. I. g. s.	45⅜
3,000 do	16½	150 do	45⅜
5,000 do	16	200 do	45⅜
1,000 Mil. & M. 2d m.	10	450 do	45⅜
₱ cent. Bds.	65	50 Panama Railroad	117
8,000 D., L. & W. R.R. 1st m. Bonds	89	200 do	117
6 Bank of New-York	107½	100 Ill. Cen. Rail'd.	67½
5 City Bank	122	100 do	67⅝
5 do	121⅞	200 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	65¾
10 Merch. Ex. Bank	99	850 do	65⅞
10 Bank of N. A	111	250 do	66
50 Metrop. Bank	112¾	100 do	68
10 Park Bank	108½	50 Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	27
20 Penn. Coal Co	80¾	200 do	26¾
8 Am. Guano Co	64	100 do	26¾
800 N. Y. Cent. R.R.	79¾	100 do	26¾
50 do	78¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.R.	59⅛
50 do	78¾	100 do	59¼
350 do	79¼	100 do	59¼
200 do	79¼	7 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	83
19 Cl., Col. & Cin. R'd	94	100 do	83¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri St. 6s	85¾	200 Harlem R.R. Pref.	38¾
5,000 do	85¼	100 do	38¾
3,000 Brook. City W. L.	101¾	100 Reading R.R.	49¼
3,000 Mich. Cen. R.R. ₱ ct. 1st M S F.C.B.	97¼	600 do	49¼
2,000 Har. RR. 3d M. B.	74	50 M. S. & N. I. R	13⅝
6,000 LaC & M.L.G.B.	16	50 M. S. & N.I.O.S.	45¾
2 000 do	18¾	300 do	45⅝
75 Bank of Com	102	20 do	45¾
74 Am. Ex Bank	108¾	100 do	45¾
18 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99	100 Ill. Cen. R. R	67⅛
50 do	99	50 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	65⅝
100 N. Y. C. R.R.	79¾	100 do	66
200 do	75¾	50 do	63
50 do	75¾	10C C. & R. I. R.R.	59⅛
100 do	79¼	200 do	59¾
50 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	83⅛	50 do	59¾

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$10,000 N.Y. & N.H.R 6s	88	30 Ex. Fire Ins Co	90¾
500 N.Y. City W. 6s	92	10 Fire. F. ins. Co	101¾
7,000 Second-av.R. 7s	91¾	5 Lamar Fire Ins Co	112¾
10,000 S. & H. V. R. 7s	93	20 Nassau Fire Ins. Co.	147
5,000 Ch., St. P. & F. du Lac R. 8s	11	15 Long Is. F. In. Co.	167
490 Gt. W. In. S. of '57	70	10 Reso. Fire Ins. Co.	110¾
80 St. Is. R. (as. sale).	10¾	40 Irv. Fire ins Co	112½
1060 L. C. Co. (hyp) $2% ₱ s.	87	20 Citizens' Bank	103
60 Am. Exp. Co	57	6 Am Ex. Bank	108¾
5 Man. Gas Light Co.	155	20 Mer. Ex. Bank	99¾
10 Man. Bank	146½	10 Hermony Fire Ins. Co.	87
20 Irving Bank	93¾	6 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	112
20 do	98	25 Mer. Mut'l Ins. Co.	89½
40 Bk. of Common	97		

TUESDAY, March 17—P. M.

The dull or rather unsettled tone of the Stock Exchange, made to grow out of the Foreign news of yesterday, continued through the dealings to-day, particularly on the Share list. The speculators for the *Bear* account largely preponderate at the Brokers' Board, though this very inequality of numbers, and the heavy sales ventured for the further decline, renders the *Bull* support of the market, in the present supply of cash stock on the Street, comparatively easy. The offerings of New-York Central were all taken up on the dispersion of the Second Board this afternoon at 79¼ ₱ cent., after selling at 79⅜ ₱ cent. Reading was in steady request at 49@49⅛@49½, and 49 finally bid. Michigan Guaranteed was weaker, opening at 45⅞, and selling down to 45⅛@45½ ₱ cent. Galena closed 68⅛@⅜, and Rock Island 59½@⅝ ₱ cent. Illinois Central continues depressed, while the Bonds of the Company remain at 90½ ₱ cent. Harlem, Hudson and Panama steady, but without much speculative demand. The bids for Pacific Mail were 77½—no sales at the Board. A vague impression obtains that, since the return of the President of the Company from Washington, some movement is going on to consolidate the competition once more, but this rumor gains no encouragement from the Vanderbilt side, and we leave it to be inquired into by such of the stockholders and speculators in the shares as feel sufficient interest to know how the belligerents really stand. The contest has lost much of its public interest, because of the apparent steadiness with which the stock is held from sale at the Brokers' Board. Erie shares are neglected again—closing about 11@11⅜ ₱ cent. The Executive of the Road thus disposes of a rumor in a Cincinnati journal in regard to selling out the through passenger business:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. R. Co., New-York, March 10, 1859.

In your issue of the 6th inst. I notice, in the column of "Railway Matters," a remark to the effect that arrangements are in a forward state which will result in the retirement of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company from all competition for through passenger business between the East and the West. The New-York Central agreeing to pay to the Erie Company a large and fixed sum for the privilege of running passenger trains, and fixing rates of fare without reference to the latter.

So far from this being true, I beg leave to state that such an arrangement has never even been contemplated. This Company will under no circumstances relinquish the through business; but will, by fair and active competition, seek to obtain its share of it. The only negotiations between the two Companies, having in view payments from the New-York Central to this Company, on account of through passenger business, grew out of a proposition from that Company to compensate us for the traffic we might lose in case fares were maintained at one uniform rate the whole year, which would give the Central the advantage of the economical rate via Hudson River boats.

As the statement referred to is calculated to affect this Company prejudicially, I have to request you to correct it. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. MORAN, President.

In the Bond Department of the Exchange Federal fives continue to improve, 103¾@104 for the new issue, and 102@102½ for the fives of 1865, both being in favor for Bank Note Circulation at Albany, under the prospect of the bill prepared by Superintendent COOK, which finally passed the Assembly to-day without serious objection or opposition. Missouris were ¼ ₱ cent. easier this afternoon. Tennessees and Virginias steady. In Railway Bonds, the La Crosse Land Grants further declined to 16@16½ ₱ cent, including two half-yearly coupons, equal to 7 ₱ cent. Michigan Central, Hudson River, Erie and Harlem bonds are in fair retail request, at steady prices. Brooklyn City sixes, 101½ ₱ cent. Delaware and Lackawanna first mortgage brought 89 ₱ cent. There is very little disposition shown to press sales of any of the established Railway mortgages or the State Stocks, and, hnt for the depression of the Share list, these sureties might be called quite firm.

The market for Money works steadily to-day. Some of the large Banks, holding accounts for the South and West, are passing a good many short bills to the credit of their correspondents, at 5@6 ₱ cent. Some select 60 day acceptances, are done in the street at 5@5½ ₱ cent., and we even hear that July paper was passed to-day at the last named figure, and August and September at 6 ₱ cent.; ell, however, choice indorsed signetures. The whole range for Discounts we call 5 to 7 ₱ cent., and for loans at call or on short notice 4 to 5 ₱ cent. Among the Stock people the movement of Money to-day was moderate. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $158,000; disbursements, $117,000; balance this afternoon, $9,316,408. But few drafts in reimbursement of the Treasury Bills now due have yet come forward from Washington. The following is a summary of the Bank movement at the four leading cities on the latest official returns:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, March 12.	$126,709,261	$84,188,109	$15,830,654	$8,106,021
Boston, March 14	58,436,375	15,201,029	6,265,681	5,372,198
Philadelphia, March 14.	36,685,878	15,703 045	9,046,148	2,900,892
New-Orleans, March 5.	27,915,914	25,283,088	16,806,889	12,996,604
Sub-Treas. N.Y., March 12	.....	.....	5,877,357	.....
Total	$249,745,427	$140,376,270	$53,856,109	$30,077,715
Last week	253,940,078	148,331,047	53,038,096	30,078,749

The figures of the Delaware and Hudson Company as for the yearly report of March, 1849, have not yet been made up. The summary in our paper of yesterdey, though drawn from the latest balance sheet which we found at the office of the Company, should have been given as for 1858. The annual meeting for 1859 takes place on Tuesday, March 29.

The *Commercial* reports as follows of one of the leading Copper Companies on Lake Superior:

"At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minnesota Mining Company, held yesterday, the Directors' report stated the amount of Mineral produced the last year to be 1,834 tons, yielding 70-100 per cent. of refined copper, worth $595,000; amount of working expenses, $365,000; net earnings about $210,000, and available surplus assets on general statement, $240,000. A semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share has been declared, payable on the 2d of May next, leaving $140,000 of available assets, applicable to the semi-annual dividend of November next."

South Carolina Banks—March. 1.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Bank of State.	$1,832,433	$847,730	$1,832,219	$377,133
Branch's Colum.	747,088	310,994	.....	11,169
Branches Cam'n.	158,067	33,109	.....	917
S. W. Railroad.	630,666	365,916	416,985	135,163
Plant. and Mech.	615,792	363,438	218,310	221,677
Union	689,247	251,338	243,045	81,214
State S. C.	539,617	401,066	486,810	241,193
South Carolina.	836,008	337,319	97,205	81,336
Charleston	1,986,807	911,093	838,140	569,401
Farm. and Ex.	876,773	160,968	1,125,015	244,343
People's	498 893	317,555	713,900	306,960
Commercial	573,441	281,871	416,930	82,961
Newberry	80,096	66,232	669 394	72,369
Planters	73,605	73,625	284,765	36,194
Exchange	267,458	64,086	761,211	46,314
Merchants	433,573	43 390	465,701	54,055
Chester	141,112	78 302	178,805	62,867
Cooulen	74,867	40,512	290,590	31,899
Hamburg	198 858	66,464	1,063,166	163,069
Georgetown	153,604	107,663	211,005	49,561
Total	$11,169,245	$5,131,841	$10,946,526	$2,869,893

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will fill orders for United States Coupon 5 ₱ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ½ ₱ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 43 bbls. Ashes, 54 bushels Malt, 353 pkgs. Provisions, and 59 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $5 75; Pearls are quiet and somewhat nominal at $5 75@$5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 100 bags Java at 15c.; small lots of Rio at 11¾c.@12c.; and 500 bags St. Domingo, for export, chiefly at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is fair, and holders generally meet it freely at previous quotations. Sales: 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Te.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10⅛	10¼	10⅝	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	13¼	13⅜	13⅝	14

DRY GOODS—Several auction sales occurred today. The Dress Goods, Shawls, and Straw Goods—to the extent that they were really suited to the requirements of buyers—met with ready purchasers at very good prices. The sale of Carpetings was also brisk and successful.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no important change, to-day. Common brands, which are not suited to the requirements of the regular buyers for home use, are in limited request, and are heavy. The medium and better qualities are in pretty fair demand and are steady. Sales 9,400 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	4 25@	5 25
Superfine State	5 45@	5 75
Extra State	5 40@	5 75
Superfine Western	5 55@	5 90
Fancy Ohio	5 95@	6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@	5 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15@	9 75

Southern Flour is in moderate supply and fair request at uniform rates. Sales 2,450 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 75 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 80@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is heavy and languid at $6 60@$7 30 for extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 65@$4 25 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand and is steady, at $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,000 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 10@$2 25; 3 500 boxes do. Oranges at $1 75@$2 40 ₱ box; 40 bbls. Currants at 5½c.@6½c.; 52 bales Almonds at 3c.@5½c.; and 940 cases Bordeaux Prunes at 7c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts considerable attention, at very full prices for desirable lots. Sales 18,500 bushels, including fair White Western, at $1 62@$1 62½; choice Red Western (Winter) at a rate not ascertained; and prime White Southern, at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, and prime lots of New are quite firm. Sales 17,500 bushels, at 87c.@90c. for poor to good new White Jersey and Southern; 89c.@92c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; and (nominally) 90c. for old Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand at unaltered rates. Sales 9 000 bushels good State, at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Oats remain as last noticed; 5,000 bushels Rye have been reported sold, part, in small lots, at 93c.@95c. ₱ bushel. These, however, are extreme rates.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Small sales have been reported at previous quotations. Crop of 1858, 12c.@18c.; old, 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is quiet, yet steady in price.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 500 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c.@40c.; 185 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c., and 50 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand at $3 87½@$3 95 ₱ 280 lbs. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 52c@53c. ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin has been more freely offered at rather easier prices for common—and sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bbls. common, af

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2339. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Weser.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER.

Further Changes in the British Ministry.

NAPOLEON III. IN A PACIFIC MOOD.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS CONTINUED.

Speech of the War Feeling in Germany.

INTERESTING FROM TURKEY.

Later News from India, China and Australia.

Cotton Steady — Breadstuffs Quiet— Consols 95 3-4@95 7-8.

The screw-steamship *Weser*, of the Bremen line, Joseph Hannyn Gamble, Esq., Commander, from Queenstown, Ireland, March 6, arrived at this port last evening.

On the 4th inst., the inhabitants of Cork presented an address to Captain Gamble, felicitating themselves upon the accident which had brought his magnificent vessel into their port, and expressing a hope that the owners would decide to make it an established way-station. Captain Gamble replied, cordially uniting in the wish.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York for Bremen, arrived at Southampton on the 3d inst.

The steamship *Persia* sailed from Galway on the evening of March 5, with 213 passengers and a full cargo, for New-York.

We are under obligations to Capt. Gamble, of the *Weser*, for the prompt delivery of our summary of news from Liverpool agents; also, for late papers and important telegraphic intelligence from the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company.

The news by the present arrival is interesting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT—PROSPECTS OF THE REFORM BILL—OTHER MINISTERIAL CHANGES, ACTUAL AND PROSPECTIVE—PROBABLE DISSOLUTION OF THE DERBY MINISTRY—MISCELLANEOUS.

The proceedings in Parliament, on the 2d instant, were devoid of interest.

On the 3d, Earl Grey presented a petition complaining of the prevalence of piracy in the Chinese Seas, and stating that some of the officials were in partnership with pirates.

The Earl of Carnarvon admitted that complaints had been preferred, but he believed they were much exaggerated. Mr. Calder, the Colonial Secretary, and his wife, had been charged with having received bribes from pirates, but, upon inquiry, Mr. Calder was fully acquitted.

In the House of Commons, Mr. S. Fitzgerald stated that the notice given to the Hanoverian Government on the 14th of August last for the termination of the Stade dues was still in force, and that under it those dues would terminate on the 14th August next.

Mr. Mitchell moved a resolution asserting the opinion of the House that the duties on foreign and colonial wood ought to be repealed.

Mr. Disraeli opposed the motion. He said he should be happy to put an end to the timber duties, but the state of the Exchequer would not enable him to do so.

The motion was rejected by the majority of 56.

Mr. Buxton moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the West Indies, and into the best means of promoting immigration there.

Sir E. B. Lytton opposed the motion which, he said, was founded on a misconception of the real condition of the Islands.

After some debate the motion was withdrawn.

The Marriage Law Amendment bill was finally passed by a majority of 43.

In the House of Lords, March 4, Lord Wodehouse inquired if any guarantee had been granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Earl of Derby said no unconditional guarantee had been granted, but a conditional guarantee was under consideration by which a liberal rate of interest amounting to 8 per cent. would be assured on the capital, but contingent upon the success and continued only as long as telegraphic communication was continued without interruption.

In the Commons, March 4, Mr. Crawford asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether steps were being taken to induce the Portuguese Government to satisfy the claims of British traders, for injuries done to them on the African coast.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald said the Portuguese Government had been repeatedly applied to by our own, to grant redress for those injuries, but, he was sorry to say, hitherto without effect.

Lord J. Russell said he had heard that, from what had been said privately by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there was to be no Irish Reform bill at all.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was advisable the principles of the English bill should be affirmed before the Irish bill was introduced.

In regard to the New Government Reform bill, the *Daily Telegraph* says: "We have the best authority for stating that an important movement has taken place amongst the leaders of the Liberal Party. Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have agreed to lay aside their little differences and go warmly in against the Government Reform bill. The questions now to be determined are, Whether a meeting on the new measure is to be called, and which of the noble Lords is to convene it? If it be held at Lord John's, it is understood that Lord Palmerston will attend.

The *Star* confirms this, and states that there would probably be a meeting at Lord John Russell's on the 14th inst., to confer as to the course to be taken by the Liberal Party on the Government Reform bill.

The *Globe* says we have every confidence the measure will be dealt with in no desire to make the crisis subservient to personal ends, and that the principal members of the Liberal Party will be animated with a spirit of cooperation which the great interests they represent have a right to demand on an occasion so important.

The *Times* has some sarcastic remarks about the absence of an indignation meeting on the Government Reform bill. The *Times* criticises the measure more freely. The bill has apparently been brought in for no other purpose than to satisfy parliamentary exigencies, as it is not clear what serious mischief its framers propose to remedy. The *Times* urges that to allow a Tory Ministry to bring in a reform bill at all implies a pledge of moderate expectations. The bill may, however, as well be read a second time, with the view of improving it in Committee, and proceeding, if the house be so minded, in another session with that redistribution of seats for which this bill makes no provision.

The *Daily News* denounces in the strongest terms the device respecting voting papers, which is capable of being converted into a means of oppression and fraud.

The *Herald* repeats its eulogium of the fairness and moderation of the scheme.

The *Morning Post* does not think the bill can pass a second reading, and, therefore, looks forward to a Ministerial crisis.

The *Herald* appears to intimate that Lord John Russell and Mr. Bright have come to some understanding with reference to the course to be pursued on the Reform bill.

At the Queen's levee, Mr. Dallas presented to Her Majesty, Bishop Delancey, of Western New-York, and his son, Wm. H. Delancey, Jr.]

Messrs. Alfred Sherr and Archibald Fergusan, who formerly occupied a good position in London as timber brokers, and who failed in June last, had been convicted of misappropriating a warrant for a cargo of timber, and were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labor.

The London *Times* in its City article has some satirical remarks upon the recent Message of Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, and takes strong ground of exception to the Governor's laudatory comments on the unblemished credit of the State.

The *Daily News* publishes a long and remarkable letter addressed by Signor Farini, the Italian historian and statesman, to Lord John Russell on the Italian question. It declares that the question at issue between Sardinia and Austria is not a question of reform in one State of Italy or another, nor is it a sentimental question of nationality. It is a duel of two contending principles and a question of life, of bread, of house and home for thousands of exiled and suffering men. It is not so much a political as a merely humane question. He hopes England will join France in securing the cause of Italian progression.

In addition to the Cabinet changes reported by the *City of Washington*, Lord Henry G. Lennox had resigned his office as one of the Lords of the Treasury, and was succeeded by Mr. Peter Blackburn. Mr. Lygon, M. P. for Tawkesbury, will succeed Lord Louvaine as the Admiralty. The London *Morning Advertiser* repeats the assurance that the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord J. Manners and Sir Edward Lytton only hold office temporarily.

In regard to the retirement of Sir Bulwer Lytton, the *Birmingham Journal* says "that event will take place as soon as a proper person is found to succeed him. Sir E. Lytton only holds office till that time, and we have reason to know that he declines to consider any questions of a pressing kind expressly on that ground. It is understood that Lord Chelmsford will hold on, if possible, till April, and will then step into the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Exchequer, which Chief Baron Pollock will then make it convenient to vacate."

Lord Lovaine, addressing his constituencies for reelection, makes no reference to the Reform bill at all. The prospectus of the National Flax Company (limited) has been issued with a proposed capital of £200,000 in £1 shares.

The *Herald* states that defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of a clerk long in the service of one of the London private banks.

FRANCE.

FRENCH AVERSION TO THE WAR—TRANQUILLISING ASSURANCES OF THE EMPEROR—WARLIKE ARDOR OF PRINCE NAPOLEON—WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM ROME—COURT GAVOUR IN PARIS.

On the Budget being brought up for discussion, on Wednesday, March 1, the Committee declared, by a majority of 10 to 4, they could not examine a peace budget in the presence of war demonstrations on all sides, and that a war budget would be required. They pointed out, moreover, that it would be ridiculous to take the proposed figures into consideration, when expenses already incurred have caused the requirements of the Government considerably to exceed the amounts demanded; and also that, as representing the views and interests of the nation, they did not see a sufficient motive for France to be committed to the sacrifices apparently contemplated. They therefore resolved to await explanations from the Government; and although the minority then proposed an amendment, to the effect that the Government might, nevertheless, aid in national honor, and should they require it count on the assistance of the Chamber, it was forthwith rejected, the Committee persisting resolutely in their original vote.

It is mentioned, as a significant fact, that the seven Standing Committees of the Legislative body, when the Budget comes on, will demand the suppression of the new Ministerial Department, of which Prince Napoleon is the head, as a mark of disapprobation, and of the general sentiments of the country.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the utter absence of war enthusiasm even in the army is bitterly lamented, and causes unfeigned surprise in the Imperial circle. The soldiers whose term of service has expired, do not reënlist in spite of the great advantages which are held out to them.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that in a very recent interview between the Papal Nuncio in Paris and M. Walewski, the latter, who is strongly opposed to war, spoke so much to the point on the obstinacy of the Pontifical Government, in refusing the concessions so much required by its subjects that the Nuncio is said to have asked whether it was meant to compel him to demand his passports. The reply was that there was no intention of the kind, but that this was no moment to disguise the truth.

The same authority states that the activity which lately prevailed at Marseilles had relaxed a little, as if either enough had been done in the way of preparation for war, or proceedings were suspended till something was known of a pacification.

The Havre journals announce that Prince Napoleon has just entered into a contract with a great shipping house of Bordeaux, for the conveyance of ten thousand Chinese immigrants into Martinique.

The tone of the Government journals was becoming still more belligerent, and the various correspondents of the London journals write as if war was likely to be the only solution of the difficulty.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says: "We learn that in consequence of the communication addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the French Ambassador at Rome, the Emperor has ordered the immediate evacuation by our troops of the Pontifical city. A message received here, asserts that the French *corps d'armée* had been forthwith withdrawn to Civita Vecchia, there to await the transport vessels which will convey the troops back to France.

The *Moniteur* of the 4th instant, says that the statement in the *Constitutionnel* announcing the evacuation of Rome by the French troops, is at least premature.

The latest correspondence of the London *Times* says, that confidence in the success of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, was, among official people, reduced to the very lowest degree.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday, March 5, contains an article from which the following is an extract: "The serious condition of Italian affairs has attracted the attention of the Emperor, whose endeavors are to conclude an alliance in furtherance of the interest of France. The Emperor has promised the King of Sardinia to protect him against any aggressive acts of Austria, but his promise extended no further. The Emperor denies that France is making warlike preparations. She has not exceeded the effective force she is accustomed to maintain during peace. Assuming that preparations in the arsenals have received any extraordinary impulse, it is because changes were necessary in our artillery and in the whole of our fleet. All our naval preparations are limited to the arming of four frigates and four transports to meet imminent emergencies. It is absurd to represent the Emperor as pushing war and to cast on him alone the responsibility of having caused warlike preparations in Europe. Where can any one point out words, diplomatic notes or acts implying the wish of the Emperor to provoke war. The Emperor is now examining the various reasons of the present complication, but this must not be regarded as any provocation of war on his part. Besides, to examine these questions is to meet them in a diplomatic way, and nothing authorizes the belief that the issue will not be favorable to the continuation of peace. It is reported that the King of Naples has offered to furnish the Pope with battalions of Swiss troops which will probably indnce the Emperor to relinquish his intention of withdrawing his troops from Algeria."

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* states that the tone of the French Government papers becomes more warlike every day, and, in noticing Lord Brougham's statement that the present preparations of France are only to build up the drain caused by the Crimean war, asks how this is reconcilable with the fact that the horses belonging to artillery regiments have been increased from a peace footing of 700 to 1,400?

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports an animated conversation which took place between Prince Napoleon and Count Persigny, at the Tuileries, on Sunday, when they both attended the ceremony of depositing the Princess' marriage contract. The report is that Prince Napoleon expressed his contempt of the treaties of 1815, and thought that Italy should be made independent in spite of them. As for public opinion anywhere, if it contravened this policy, it should be disregarded. The Prince is reported to have spoken of political and social subjects in a manner that could not be surpassed by a provisional government in the first excess of revolutionary wildness. Count de Persigny consequently replied, that such language and such principles were mischievous, not merely to the Imperial Government, but, if carried out, would lead infallibly to the ruin of the best interests of the country, and they should never cease to oppose them.

The colonels of the French regiments are instructed to be ready to call in the men belonging to their regiments who are out on furlough. The Twenty-seventh regiment of the Line has received the whole of its equipments, even to its field tents, and is under orders to move at the shortest notice.

M. Alexander, Minister of Foreign Affairs to Prince Couza, has just left for London. During his stay in Paris he was received by the Emperor.

Orders have been sent to Cherbourg to arm and prepare the Imperial yacht to sail on the 15th April. The furniture for the Imperial apartments on board is to be sent from Germany at the end of the present month. The State apartments at Fontainebleau are to be got ready, and it is rumored that a visit is expected from important personages.

A report was current at London that Count Cavour, the Sardinian Prime Minister, had paid a flying visit to Paris. There was likewise a report that Austria had made counter proposals to Lord Cowley, which had been supported by Prussia. Neither of these obtained much credence.

The Emperor Napoleon had addressed a letter to Sir Francis Head, thanking him for his exertions in the Imperial cause. His Majesty expressed his surprise that the English should attack him incessantly in the journals in their most unjust manner, as he has been their loyal ally. The correspondence appears in the *Times*.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR—THE EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEPH ANXIOUS FOR WAR—LORD COWLEY'S NEGOTIATIONS—WAR TEMPER OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE—ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORST—VARIETIES.

The Austrian dispatch addressed to the representatives of Austria at the different Courts of Germany, is published in *extenso*. War is considered in the Cabinet as the possible consequence of the intention of Austria to defend, against every attack, her right in Italy, and satisfaction is expressed at the state of public opinion in Germany, which is united in an energetic protestation against a return of the days of the Confederation of the Rhine. The dispatch makes known the grounds which have induced the Cabinet to believe the moment is not come for the German Confederation to take decided measures, but it advises the German Governments mutually to communicate to each other their convictions on their danger, so that all certainty might be established, that in case of need Germany would, at the proper time, act in union with Austria.

It is stated from Vienna that the views of the Emperor had become determinedly warlike, and he was much embittered against France.

The Cabinet of Vienna had agreed to maintain 150,000 men in Lombardy, and to create fortifications in all directions. The Emperor proposed visiting Lombardy.

Lord Cowley was expected to leave Vienna on the 5th inst. Several banquets, Court and official, have been given in his honor.

It was stated that his first interview with the Emperor was unsatisfactory, but, according to late telegrams, subsequent negotiations had led to hopes of a successful result.

It was stated in military circles that the Archduke Albrecht and Baron Hess had been made Marshals.

The lower classes of Vienna were becoming exceedingly warlike.

The Austrian Government is said to have contracted with the Lombardo-Venetian Railway for the transport of 75,000 men during the month ending 20th March.

The official Vienna *Gazette* contains the following in its non-official part: "As soon as the modification in writing of Cardinal Antonelli shall arrive here, it is understood that the evacuation of the States of the Church by the Austrian troops will follow, because in this as in the entry of the troops the desire of the Holy Father is decisive."

The latest Vienna journals had assumed a more warlike tone. The *Oste Deutsche Post* plainly declared that Austria could not renounce the particular conventions which she had concluded with the Italian States.

It was said that Austria would grant to foreign vessels the privilege of navigating the Danube.

The Archduke-Governor had returned to Milan. The Austrian army in Italy had been placed on a war footing.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the war fever is increasing in Germany.

Le Nord declares that Lord Cowley did not deliver any letter of credence, but an autograph letter from the Queen to the Emperor of Austria.

A Vienna letter to the German journals at Frankfort says the recall of soldiers on furlough will augment the Italian army to the extent of 40,000.

GERMANY.

GERMANY SIDES WITH AUSTRIA—A PRUSSIAN MANIFESTO ON THE WAR QUESTION—A PACIFIC CIRCULAR OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

A Frankfort letter in the Berlin *Gazette* says that a circular dispatch has been received here, addressed by Count Walewski to the diplomatic agents of France in Germany. It is said that the dispatch confirms, in very positive terms, a hope in the preservation of peace, and particularly dwells on the settling of Italian affairs by diplomatic means.

The Prussian Cabinet, urged by the repeated proposals of several States of the Zollvercin, decided upon proposing to the Zollvercin resolutions prohibiting the export of horses on all the frontiers, without exception.

The circular issued by the Prussian Cabinet, on the 20th of February, expresses the opinion that the existing difficulties, and the real danger of a European rupture, do not arise so much from the impossibility of solving any special questions, as from the tone which has been assumed between the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris, and which has risen to such a height as to give rise to a serious uneasiness. The King's Government, animated with a sincere desire to preserve the validity of treaties, has directed its efforts to the task of pointing out, both at Paris and Vienna, the localculable danger of a conflict. Our neutral position will enable us to give counsel to both sides. This position we share with the British Cabinet. In the cooperation of Russia also we see another guarantee for the successful result of our policy.

In Prussia the 7th army corps stationed in West phalia is to be placed in a state of preparation. The South Monarchies have no chance but to declare in favor of Austria in case of a war with France.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT BORROWS MONEY OF HER OWN PEOPLE—PROVISION FOR THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES IN NEW-YORK—EXCITEMENT IN ITALY.

A public subscription to cover the new loan had been opened at the Bank of Turin. It was considered certain that the whole loan would be covered, if not exceeded.

Letters from Placenza announce that the number of Austrian troops in that place was increasing daily. Almost 12,000 men had been placed on a war footing since the 1st of March.

The Piedmontese Government is said to have taken measures, in conjunction with the authorities of New-York, to have Pozzi and his companions provided with money on their arrival in America, and to have a steamer placed at their disposal to convey them to Piedmont, if they wish to return to Italy.

The French semi-official journals announce that the Sardinain reserves are to be called under arms.

Gen. Giulay arrived at Milan with his staff Feb. 28.

The Archduke Governor has returned to Milan.

The Austrian army in Italy has been placed on a war footing.

PORTUGAL.

The question of a Concordat had been finally settled, and the right of nemination had been vested in the Holy See.

RUSSIA.

A Marseilles dispatch states that there is a Russian army of 60,000 men on the Pruth, and that her army in Georgia has just been augmented.

An estimate has been drawn out of the expense of establishing an electric telegraph which will cross the whole of Eastern Russia and Siberia, and end at the Pacific.

The Czar has conceded permission to a joint stock company for the construction of a railway from the Don to the Volga. By this means the Mediterranean and Black Seas, the Sea of Azov, the Caspian Sea, Central Asia, and the most distant regions of Siberia, will be placed in communication with Odessa, Vienna, Paris and London.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople to Feb. 26, state that the Minister of Finance has been dismissed. A convention had been signed for the purpose of forming a new Bank in London. Sir H. Bonworth has remitted a note to the Porte, in which he blames the non-fulfillment of the promise made by the humayoun. The Porte is increasing its military preparations, and all the rediffs have been called in. There is a violent agitation in Epirus and in Thessaly. The Commissioners of the Porte have quited Jassy and Bucharest.

Price Miloech is represented as adopting a more haughty tone towards the Porte, and his relations with Austria are becoming more embittered.

A letter from Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, says Austria refuses to affix her *visa* to passports delivered in the name of Prince Couza, but the representatives of the other Powers make no difficulty about so doing. The Moldo-Wallachian authorities, by way of reprisal, refuse their *visa* to Austrian passports.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Feb. 9 arrived at Alexandria on the 25th.

A general order from the Governor-General contains the following: "Lord Clyde announces that the campaign in which the troops under his immediate command have been engaged is closed, and that rebellion no longer exists in Oude."

On the application of Jung Bahadoor, British troops had entered Nepaul to assist in the reduction of the fugitive rebels. He had also issued a proclamation to the effect that he would surrender to the British Government all insurgents found within his territory.

Sir Hugh Rose was making active preparations for the destruction of the forts in the possession of the Rohillas.

Tantia Tapee was flying towards Beekanur and Gondhpore.

Religious riots had occurred in Travancore.

The Naivaba of Furruckabad had given himself up a prisoner.

Lord Clyde was unwell, and was about to proceed to Simla for the season.

A new loan was announced on the issue of Treasury bills, at an interest of 5¾ per cent. Government Securities had fallen heavily in consequence.

The import market of Bombay was less active Cotton and Oil Seeds were lower. Money was very scarce. Freights had slightly improved. Exchange, 2s. 1½d. for credits.

CHINA.

Four days later intelligence had been received from China, the dates being Shanghae, January 10, and Hong Kong, Jan. 19.

The rates of Exchange continued with a favorable tendency for England.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Red Jacket* has arrived from Australia. She left Melbourne on the 2d of December. Her news is anticipated. She brings 53,000 ounces of gold and 100 passengers.

Intelligence to the Latest Moment.

LONDON, Saturday-morning, March 4.

Daily News City Article, dated Friday evening.

Notwithstanding the suspense, the stock markets were firm, and late in the afternoon consols experienced an advance of ⅛@3-16 per cent. This favorable movement is attributed rather to the support accorded by the investers than any increase of confidence in the position of continental politics. This being the fourth of the month the discount market was active, but terms for best bills did not exceed 2⅛ @2¼ per cent. The scrip of the Austrian Loan was quoted at 2⅛@2 per cent.

There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day. It is computed that during last week at least 10,000 Lombardo-Venetian Railway shares have been sold in London on foreign account. These operations to-day, however, slackened, and shares at once improved. On 'Change this afternoon bills on Holland and Frankfort were inquired for, and were quoted less favorable for this country. The principal feature, however, is still the rise in the Austrian Exchange.

Times City Article, dated Friday Evening.—The Funds opened at the steady prices of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a further rise of ⅛. A recovery of nearly ⅛ per cent. on the Paris Bourse, shortly after opening, was the chief cause of the better tone. There was likewise tranquillising news from Germany. The settlements of the 4th of the month having been concluded, the supply of Money in the Discount market is abundant. The Colonial Produce markets during the week have been quiet, but prices were firmly maintained. The Traffic Returns of Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending the 26th ult., show an increase of £31,500 over last year.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 5.

The *Brokers' Circular* says: "Although the advices from America report continued large receipts, the accounts of a falling off in the quality have induced a speculative demand for the useful descriptions of American, which, combined with a good inquiry from the trade, have had the effect of advancing prices fully ⅛d. ₰ lb upon last Friday's quotations." Other circulars call the advance on the week fully 3-16d., and in some cases ¼d., ₰ lb. The sales of the week foot up 77,590 bales, including 12,500 to speculators, and 7,750 to exporters. The sales of Friday are estimated at about 12,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export, and the market closes firmly at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7 7 16d.; Middling Mobiles, 7d.; Fair Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 358,900 bales, of which 306,190 are American.

At Manchester, the market continues very firm, particularly for Yarns. Prices are slightly dearer, for both Yarns and Goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say, "The only business doing is in French Wheat and Flour, of which considerable arrivals have taken place, and prices favor buyers. Quotations for American are the same as last week.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Beef quiet at former prices. Pork slow, and holders willing to take a reduction of 1s. Bacon—Nothing doing in American. Lard—In the absence of sales, prices are nominally the same. Tallow dull at a decline of 6d. ₰ cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

The *Brokees' Circular* reports Ashes flat at 28s. 6d. @29s. for Pots, and 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugars in limited demand and slightly easier. Coffee quiet at previous rates. Rice in moderate demand, and holders firm; sales of Carolina at 19s. 6d.@23s. Bark in little demand at 9s. 6d.@10s. for Philadelphia. Cloverseed flat; no sales. Seal and Cod Oils in moderate request at former rates. Crude Sperm, £100; Linseed Oil rather lower; sales at £28 10s.; Naked at £30 10s., in export pipes. Resin easier, with sales at 4s. 9d.@5s., principally at 4s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine have advanced to 43s.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, March 4, 1859.—Spirits Turpentine advanced to 45s. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Sugars firm for good; common rather lower. Coffee steady. Teas very firm, at 1s. 1¾d.@1s. 1¾d. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet.

HAVRE MARKET.

[For the week ending March 1 inclusive.]

Cotton opened quietly, but improved under favorable advices from Liverpool, and prices advanced 50c.@1f. Sales of the week, 6,600 bales. Stock 147,500; New-Orleans has quoted at 97f., and *tres ordinaire* at 103f. Breadstuffs dull and quotations nominal. Ashes unchanged. Coffee in moderate demand and steady. Fish Oils dull, but without material change. Rice steady, and rather more animated. Soaps in moderate request. Tallow and Lard dull. Whalebone unchanged; nothing doing.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds on the 2d instant, after some slight fluctuations, closed with comparative firmness, at an advance of ⅛₰ cent. On the 3d there was considerable steadiness, and the market closed at the same quotations as on the day previous.

On the 4th the market was slightly firmer, and consols closed at 95⅛@95⅛ for money and account.

The money market had been rather more active to provide for the wants of the 4th of March.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., report as follows:

The market for American Securities during the past week has been quiet, and transactions have not been to an extent or character to attract particular notice.

United States 6s of 1868	98	@100
United States 6s of 1874	93	@ 94
Alabama 5 Pres	78	@ 80
Kentucky Stocks, 1868-72	90	@ 92
Maryland 5 ₰ cent Bonds	95	@ 97
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Bonds	103	@104
Mississippi 5 ₰ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ₰ cent Stock, 1886	96	@ 98
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Stock	82	@ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, '77	86	@ 87
Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Bonds	divers	90 @ 92
Virginia 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, '66	84	@ 86
Virginia 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, '88	85	@ 87
Boston 5 ₰ cent. Bonds	divers	90 @ 92
Boston 4½ ₰ cent. Bonds	93	@ 95
Montreal 6 ₰ cents., 1856-'68	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent., '75	79	@ 81
Illinois Central 6 ₰ cent., 1875	77	@ 78
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Freeland	81	@ 83
Illinois Central Shares	discount	37 @ 35
Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., 1869	83	@ 85
Michigan Central Shares	43	@ 45
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. not Convt., '83	85	@ 87
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	93	@ 95
New-York Central Shares	ex. div.	73 @ 75
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ ct. 3d Mortgage, '83	67	@ 68
New-York and Erie Convt. and Sink. Fund	35	@ 37
New-York and Erie Shares	13	@ 15
Panama 7 ₰ cent. 1st. Mortgage, '59	100	@102
Panama 7 ₰ cent. 1st Mortgage, '65	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mort., 1880	90	@ 92

The *Times* of Friday says there was no change of importance in American Securities, and quotes sales Illinois Shares at 36½@36 discount.

The Very Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, March 5.

Sugar quiet, with a downward tendency. Coffee firm. Tea firm. Common Congou 1s. 1¾d. Saltpeter quiet; 600 bags sold yesterday afternoon. Tallow steady at 52s.@52s. 3d. in all positions, with little business doing. Wool Sales.—The attendance of home buyers has been moderate, and the biddings ruled firmly at the opening quotations.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 5.

Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. Market steady.

EVENING NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, March 5.

The *Globe* announces that Viscount Harding has resigned the office of Under Secretary of State for War.

The *Moniteur* of to-day gives a denial to the statement of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, as to an angry conversation respecting Italy between Prince Napoleon and Count Persigny.

The Stock markets have been decidedly firmer, in consequence of the official note in the *Moniteur*, and notwithstanding the sale of £100,000 of Consols, the funds have advanced ⅛ ₰ cent. Consols opened at 95⅝@95⅞, for money and account, and closed at 95¾ @95⅞. The new Three Per Cents opened at 96⅛@ 96⅜, and closed at 96⅜. In the share market, generally, firmness prevails.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday, March 5.

The pacific article in the *Moniteur* of this morning caused great excitement here. Rentes commenced at 68f. 50c., rose to 69f., and—though the agitation somewhat subsided—closed very firm at 69f. for money, and 69f. 10c. for account, being nearly ½ ₰ cent. higher than at the close yesterday. Austrian Railway shares, 22f. Lombardo Venitian, 90f. higher.

The Patchogue Calamity Exaggerated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit a Patchogue subscriber to correct some errors in the account of the freshet at that village which appeared in the City papers, including the Times of Wednesday last. The entire damage is less than $8,000—not $30,000. Mr. Roe, represented as a heavy sufferer, has sustained but little loss, and fulfills his orders as usual. He has employed Mr. Woodhull's men, so that few persons, if any, have been deprived of employment, and runs his lower mill night and day.

A CITIZEN OF PATCHOGUE.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of an Extra Session—Reducing the Expenses of the Army—The Case of Mr. Sickles, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

The Cabinet are still resisting the movement for an extra session, but their resistance is all in vain. The President's mind was made up on Saturday last as stated in Monday's Times, and his Proclamation may issue to-morrow. Attorney-General Black took the position that, as the Post-office Department would inevitably be dishonored in a few weeks, an extra session would come too late to save the credit of the Government. He therefore prefers a continuation of protest to the evils of an extra session. Senators Gwin and Lane are still here, anxiously awaiting the result of the pow-wow, before leaving for the Pacific Coast.

The Army Board, appointed by the Secretary of War to inquire into the best means of reducing the expenses of the Army, report in favor of concentrating the troops as far as possible into large garrisons near navigable waters, and in the vicinity of settlements—thus avoiding much transportation and reducing the price of supplies. The present small garrisons are more exposed to attack, and are less efficient than large ones would be. Large ones would form schools of instruction, insuring discipline and efficiency. The concentration of troops would reduce the number of posts, and necessarily the number of animals. The Board report favorably to the present system of foraging, and advise the purchase of horses in open market by the Quartermaster's Department. They think an increase of the rank and file would not materially increase the expense of the present army, nor is the proportion of officers now in commission too large. The Board recommends no change in the present system, except in letting contracts for transporting supplies. These contracts should be given in such quantities that individuals of limited means could take them. The Board recommends legislation authorizing the enlistment of teamsters, and that the abandoned posts be sold at Washington to the highest bidders. The report of the Board is now under consideration by Secretary Floyd.

The District-Attorney had not an indictment against Mr. Sickles ready for the Grand Jury to-day. He was informed by Mr. Sickles' counsel that they should demand a speedy trial, and be ready to proceed immediately upon the coming in of the indictment. To this Mr. Ould replied that he would require time for preparation—perhaps a week or more—and that he considered it wrong to go to the trial under the present excited state of public feeling. This astonished the counsel and their client, who will apply to the Court for an immediate trial. That the accused should ask for time would not be surprising, but that the Government should, when all the facts to be proven by the prosecution are admitted, and all the witnesses present, may well surprise the public. But more surprising still is the District-Attorney's fear of an excited state of public feeling. What means this fear? Mr. Ould will aim to do right, but he should appreciate confinement in prison while preparing for trial and awaiting the abatement of public feeling. Any unnecessary delay will have the reverse effect. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

The counsel of Mr. Sickles purpose making an application to the Criminal Court on Monday to commence the trial on Tuesday.

The Cabinet to-day did not consider the question of an Extra Session. A decision will probably be arrived at to-morrow.

The War Department has just issued a list of the promotions made in the various divisions of the Army since the 10th of December last.

The Railroad Convention at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, March 18.

The Railroad Convention, pursuant to the adjournment, met at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Time Table Committee submitted a schedule of time between New-York and Chicago, making the starting time from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M.

This was objected to by the representatives of the Hudson River Railroad, who wanted the time of starting from New-York to be fixed at 6 A. M., saying that without this they utterly refused to concur in the report.

The report of the Committee was thereupon rejected by the Convention.

It was then moved that another Committee of Five be appointed to prepare a schedule of time which all might agree upon, or that they endeavor to effect a compromise.

After some debate the matter was entirely dropped, and the Convention adjourned.

A call has been issued for another Convention of those interested in the time of starting from New-York. It is to be held this afternoon.

The Convention of General Freight Agents is still in session. Mr. Moran refused to be bound by any compact, and it is likely that no result will be arrived at.

A Convention representing Southern, Western and Southwestern interests will be held at Columbus on the 23d inst.

The New-York Central Road, and the Canadian and Northwestern connections were fully represented at the time-table meeting this afternoon. The Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Southwestern lines were not represented.

A general schedule was agreed upon for leaving New-York at 6 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M., running to Chicago in 36 hours, and to Cincinnati in 35.

The New-York Central Road advocate an increased rate of speed, while the other three Atlantic lines strongly oppose it.

The New-York Central Road also urge a modification of the existing tariff, which they claim operates to the injury of New-York, and in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia. This is warmly seconded by Mr. Hammond, of the Chicago, Quincy and Burlington Road.

Mr. Moran states that the Erie Road will withdraw from the St. Nicholas Hotel compact on the 20th inst., owing to the Central Road making large deductions from the rates agreed upon.

Mr. Hammond moved that the general freight agents be requested to prepare a table of rates on through freight, to be presented to the Convention on assembling this evening. This was carried—the Erie Road voting with the Southern routes.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention adjourned before 9 P. M.

No allusion was made to the time table.

The rates reported by the General Freight Agents were adopted. They reduce the figures to and from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other points, but the present rates are to remain unaltered until the 25th inst.

Next Wednesday, at 10 A. M., the Independen Convention is to assemble at Columbus.

A Crevasse in the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, March 18.

A crevasse opened at Tolula, sixty-five miles above Vicksburg, on Wednesday night, destroying E. North's plantation and flooding the country.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, March 18.

The purchase of the Hancock House was defeated in the House, to-day, by Yeas, 84; Nays, 97.

The Rev. Jas. Kendall, D. D., died at Plymouth, yesterday, aged 89 years.

Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, March 18.

In Parliament last night, Mr. Buchanan's motion that the House do not go into Committee on the New Tariff of the Inspector-General, was lost by a majority of 13. Mr. Buchanan's motion was looked on as a motion of want of confidence in the Administration. It is now probable that the new Tariff will be passed with slight modifications. The Inspector-General stated that when in Committee he would be willing to consider the propriety of deferring the operation of the new Tariff for such time as would enable the Upper Canada merchants to obtain their goods from the ports of Europe. This announcement, as well as the remark on Mr. Buchanan's amendment, was received with loud cheers.

Arrival of the Pacific.

St. John, N. F., Friday, March 18.

The steamship *Pacific*, from Galway on the 6th inst., has arrived here. Her news is anticipated by the *Weser*, at New-York.

The Death of

LAW REPORTS.

Trial of Jeremy Stapleton for the Murder of his Wife by Poison.

ELEVENTH DAY.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The interest of this trial continues to increase, and yesterday a larger crowd was assembled at the door of the Court-room, than has attended on any other day, since the commencement of the proceedings. As soon as the seats were filled, all persons, besides lawyers, and other privileged parties, were excluded, and by this arrangement the Court-room was not overcrowded.

The first witness called was

Mr. John Pullman, who was examined by the defence.—He testified that he was a member of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church; that he knew the witness Bell, and that Sophia Bell had been for a long time in the habit of following her uncle, the defendant, and he also wished to marry him.

Mr. Edward Stephens, Mr. John Stephens, and Mr. John Bennett, were afterwards examined. In the meantime Stephens and Fanny Bell were, on the application of the District-Attorney, brought into Court,—witness retiring from the defence, and accommodating himself to the front of the bar, to enable them to see and hear him, as the District-Attorney, in reference to the testimony which might be propounded to them, was for the most part of a character unfavorable to the defendant. The testimony of these witnesses was for the most part of a character unfavorable to the defendant. The cross-examination of Fanny Bell was not finished when the Court adjourned.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 18.
Before Judge Betts.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES—SUGAR—UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. *H. Pratt McKean et al*—This action was brought to recover duties on an importation of sugars from Manilla in January, 1856. The sugars were shipped on a rising market and valued by the invoice at the price of the time of shipment. Before the vessel sailed the sugars rose in value more than ten per cent., whereupon the Government claimed to recover not only the duties upon the invoice value, amounting to $1,356 85, but also fifty per cent. additional duties under the act of July 30, 1846, amounting to $12,977 00. The case was brought to trial in December, 1857. The Court ruled that the plaintiff had given no legal proof entitling them to demand the additional duties, to which the plaintiff excepted, and thereupon a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for the amount of the smaller sum of $1,356 85, subject to the opinion of the Court on a case to be made.

Held by the Court—That this increment of twenty per cent., though called "additional duties," yet being levied on the invoiced upon merchandise, and may properly be equally well called a double penalty imposed on the importer for not lawfully making up his invoice. They do not therefore become a charge upon the merchandise.

That the liability of the importer for such penalty must accrue otherwise than on an implied assumpsit to pay the duties legally taxable on the importation. It must be sought for in the statutory enactments which created it and provide the means for its recovery.

That proof of fraud might enable the plaintiffs to recover against the defendant without a formal observance of the provisions of law appointed for ascertaining the correctness of the valuations made upon the invoice, because direct fraud in the importer supplies a substantive cause of forfeiture without regard to the 20 per cent. undervaluation.

That there being no imputation of fraud here the prosecution must establish the indebtedness of the defendant according to the statute.

That no proof was given of the examination and appraisement of this importation in the manner directed by the acts of Congress.

That there was no evidence therefore authorizing a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the additional duties, and on that branch of the case judgment must be given for the defendant.

Judgment for the plaintiff for the agreed amount.

For the United States, Mr. Sedgwick; for defendants, Mr. Carting.

CONSIGNMENT OF PROBABLE CAUSE—SEIZURE.

The United States vs. *The brig Henry*.—This was a motion in behalf of the Collector of the Port for a certificate of probable cause for seizing the vessel for being engaged in the Slave-trade. The claimants objected that there was no manual arrest of the vessel by direction of the Collector, nor any process of law exhibited as authority for preventing her from going to sea.

Held by the Court—That, in addition to acts of manifest control of the vessel in port by United States officers under the authority of the Collector and the written stipulation of the claimants' counsel that the thing was under actual seizure by direction of the Collector, it is proved that the Deputy Marshal in charge of her had a warrant in his possession regularly issued out by this Court.

That this imports her seizure and detention by authority of law.

That on the facts sufficient probable cause is shown by the Collector for the seizure.

Motion granted.

For the Collector, Mr. Sedgwick; for claimants Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

DAMAGE TO CARGO—WHEAT—COAL-OIL—NEW-ORLEANS TRADE.

Nelson G. Nettleton et al. vs. *The ship Fanny Fosdick*.—This was a libel filed to recover damages against the ship for failing to deliver at New-York, in good order, 900 sacks of wheat shipped on board at New-Orleans, in December, 1856, for which customary bills of lading were signed. The wheat was unladen into lighters, in New-York, on Jan. 10, and was, as the libellant alleged, found to have been damaged by being improperly stowed near coal-oil, the stench from which penetrated and injured the wheat. The testimony showed that the ship was a general ship, and that it was the custom to stow together on board such ships sugar, molasses, hides, oils and other articles of a volatile character, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, or at least notice was given to the vessel not to stow particular commodities together. No such agreement or notice was shown.

There were 150 barrels of coal-oil stowed in the lower hold of the ship; 300 bags of the wheat were also stowed there, about fifteen feet from the oil. The rest were stowed between the decks. When unloading no separation was made between the stowed between decks and that in the hold. Very varying testimony was given as to the smell of the oil and its effect upon the wheat. It was shown that the wheat was in good condition to appearance, but that the smell of it seriously diminished its market value. It was not shown positively, however, whether this smell was permanent or would be driven off by ventilation, and the samples in Court were declared by witnesses to be free of objectionable flavor.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence there was no fault on the part of the ship in lading the wheat on board in connection with the cargo she was carrying.

That the ship did not take strictly the responsibility of a common carrier in respect to the carriage of the grain. The shipper must be assumed to have laden it on board with knowledge of the usage of trade at that port in respect to general ships, and that shipowners in that class of business are not liable for prejudices to a cargo arising from gases or fumes generated out of the contents of her lading during a voyage, not occasioned by any fault of the stowage and necessity of the cargo on board. (Baxter *vs* Leland, 1 Duer, p. 358.)

That it is reasonable on the evidence to infer that the 900 bags stowed between-decks would not be injured by the coal-oil in the hold, full sixty feet off, and there would fail to be furnished proof rendering the ship liable at any rate for more than the damage to the 300 bags. The libelant having voluntarily mixed that with the rest, cannot claim to hold the ship for any damage occasioned thereby.

That the libelants have established no right of action against the ship.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Scudder; for claimants, Mr. Sedgwick.

PLEADINGS—COLLISION.

James Lippincott et al. vs. *The Schooner Ned*.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the propeller *Freeman Reardon* to recover the damages occasioned by a collision with the schooner. The libel merely alleged that the steamer was on the 20th of June, 1856, run into and against by the schooner, and was thereby damaged in her hull and rigging, detention and otherwise, to the sum of $6,000; and the claimants respondent thereto no more than that they are the true and lawful owners of the said schooner *Ned*.

Held by the Court—That the pleadings are defective in every essential ingredient; that no triable question is presented for the consideration of the Court, and accordingly no judgment will be rendered in the action.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimants, Mr. Ridgway.

COLLISION—COASTING LICENSE.

Mary S. Powell et al. vs. *The propeller Freeman Reardon*.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Ned* to recover their damages occasioned by the same collision. The schooner was coming from Wilmington to New-York. The collision occurred about two miles S. E. by S. from Sandy Hook, about 10 P. M. The tide was ebb, and the wind from the northward.

The steamer, among other things, denied that the schooner was legally licensed for the coasting trade in which the libel averred she was engaged, not having the proper proportion of American seamen on board.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence there was no fault on the part of the ship in lading the wheat on board in connection with the cargo she was carrying.

That the ship did not take strictly the responsibility of a common carrier in respect to the carriage of the grain. The shipper must be assumed to have laden it on board with knowledge of the usage of trade at that port in respect to general ships, and that shipowners in that class of business are not liable for prejudices to a cargo arising from gases or fumes generated out of the contents of her lading during a voyage, not occasioned by any fault of the stowage and necessity of the cargo on board. (Baxter *vs* Leland, 1 Duer, p. 358.)

That it is reasonable on the evidence to infer that the 900 bags stowed between-decks would not be injured by the coal-oil in the hold, full sixty feet off, and there would fail to be furnished proof rendering the ship liable at any rate for more than the damage to the 300 bags. The libelant having voluntarily mixed that with the rest, cannot claim to hold the ship for any damage occasioned thereby.

That the libelants have established no right of action against the ship.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Scudder; for claimants, Mr. Sedgwick.

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Held by the Court—That the pleadings are defective in every essential ingredient; that no triable question is presented for the consideration of the Court, and accordingly no judgment will be rendered in the action.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimants, Mr. Ridgway.

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The steamer, among other things, denied that the schooner was legally licensed for the coasting trade in which the libel averred she was engaged, not having the proper proportion of American seamen on board.

Held by the Court—That this objection furnishes no defence. The right to remuneration for such a tort committed to a vessel is no way derived from the coasting license or registry, but exists in the right of property in such vessel.

That on the pleadings and proofs the collision was occasioned by fault on the part of the propeller, and she is liable for the damages.

Reference for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelants, Mr. Ridgway; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe & Donohue.

[illegible] COURT—CARGO—March 19.

[illegible] Supreme Impediment.

[illegible] *Cornelius Coyle*—This is a trial of this case. The suit is to recover a [illegible] The plaintiff claims under a chattel mortgage executed by the former owner Wi'd. The defendant admits that Wild made a mortgage of the boat to the plaintiff's, and that defendant holds the boat by virtue of the prior mortgages. On the trial the jury could not agree. To-day they rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

[illegible] for plaintiff; L. A. Fuller, for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.
Before Justice Hoffman.

Roseburgh Manufacturing Company [illegible]—Motion for injunction denied [illegible]

David H. Gould vs. *L. H. Sprague*.—Order settled with 10 cents.

John Herzepol vs. *Mary Hawk et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

William Gregory vs. *Sarah Gregory, Executrix.*—Order of reference to be settled.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.
Before Judge Brady.

Demarest vs. *Darg*.—In this case which was reported in yesterday's *Times*, the Judge this morning directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, which they accordingly did.

Mary Kirchoff vs. *James C. Willett*.—The defendant, while Sheriff, had an execution lodged in his hands against Mary Kirchoff's husband, which he levied on certain property, lager bier and casks, &c., in a store supposed to be that of the husband. The wife however claims that the property was hers, that the husband was only employed as bar-tender, and that he had no interest in the stock.

The case is not finished.

J. W. Martin for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool for defendant.

Before Judge Daly.

Cohen vs. *Martin*.—In this case which was reported in yesterday's *Times*, the jury this morning returned a verdict of $50 for plaintiff.

Aaron Luby vs. *Cornelius R. Garrison*.—This action is brought to recover the value of two promissory notes, each for $7,500, dated Oct. 26, 1857, payable at ninety days. The defence is that they were accommodation notes, and that they were given as security for a usurious loan, of which consideration the plaintiff had notice. The facts were that Garrison, who was President of "The American Atlantic and Pacific Steam Canal Company," of the Republic of Nicaragua, made these two notes, and upon them as security, and in the name of the Company, he borrowed $15,000 of Messrs. W. H. Hoyt and R. H. Miller. He was to give, and he says he did give, interest on this loan at the rate of $260 on every $100, per year, and further that he gave 500 shares of the stock of the corporation.

The Jury have not yet rendered their verdict.

Martin and Smith for plaintiff; J. T. Williams for defendant.

Sporting Matters.

As the twelfth of April approaches the interest in the great Billiard-match between Seereter, of Detroit, and Phelan, of this City, increases. Both gentlemen are busily engaged in preparing for the contest. In Detroit, where Seereter is known and Phelan is not, except by reputation, there is perfect confidence that the former will carry off the stakes. In this City, where the reverse is true, there seems to be but little question that Phelan will be successful. Firemen's Hall, in Detroit, is said to have been engaged for the match. It is a room sixty feet long and eighty wide, and is well lighted and ventilated. The price for tickets of admission has been fixed at five dollars. It is stated that the proceeds are to go to the Mount Vernon Fund. The amount of money staked on the contest is large, but as yet few odds have been offered on either side.

The weather becoming more settled, and the race-grounds in better order, the trotting prospects for the season begin to be talked of. At Sebebee's stables, on Long Island, are the Jersey stallion, under the charge of D. Tallman, Samuel McLaughlin's new trotter *Lancet*, *Belle of Portland* and *Ethan Allen*, whose performances the last season excited so much admiration. *Lancet* is offered to trot against anything, the best three in five, provided he can go under saddle, giving the same privilege to his competitor. *Lady Woodruff* is at Sam Woodruff's, at the Union Course. He offers to match her against anything that trots, at mile heats, to 250 lbs. wagons, for from $1,000 to $3,500 a side, best three in five. The prizes offered by Messrs. Shaw & White, the proprietors of the course, are said to be liberal.

An act to incorporate "The Essex and Hudson Agricultural-Mechanical Associaticu," under a very innocent name, reorganizes the racing course in New-Jersey. The seventh section of the act, which is as follows, sets forth the objects of the Association:

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the objects of said association shall be to improve the condition and breed of horses and cattle, and also to improve the agricultural, horticultural and manufacturing interests of the State; and for carrying out the objects of this act, said association may hold one or more meetings upon their grounds in each year, for the exhibition of such animals, and of such agricultural and other articles, as the directors, or a majority of them may deem proper, and may at such meetings and exhibitions, test the speed and other desirable qualities of horses, mules and other stock, and may offer and give such premiums as a majority of the directors may agree upon for superiority in the objects sought for, such premiums, however, not to exceed the surplus net revenue of the association in any one fiscal year; and said association shall have power to let, rent or lease unto any agricultural or other society organized for the purposes contemplated in this act, the grounds and improvements belonging to said association.

Where the Course will be located is not definitely determined. Two places are spoken of, one in the vicinity of Newark and the other four miles back of Hoboken. The former location meets with the most favor.

Abroad, Mr. Ten Broeck is striving to maintain the honor of American horse flesh, despite his reverses of last year. He thinks that *Prioress*' chances for the Chester Cup are not all gone, but his English antagonists treat his aspirations lightly.

As soon as the waters are free from ice and when the breezes become a little warmer, the river will swarm with racing boats. Large numbers of boats are being built in this City and in Brooklyn. A month ago delegates from the different colleges met at Providence, and made arrangements for the Union Regatta which is to occur Friday, July 22. The place is not yet determined. It is to be hoped no such sad casualty as that which last year marred the festivities of the occasion, may intervene the present season.

Of the proceedings of the ball clubs note has already been made.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Thackeray has been visiting Harrow for the purpose of delivering a lecture before the school on "The Court and Times of George the Third." The whole school was present, together with a select party of visitors, who filled every vacant corner of the speech-room. Mr. Thackeray was enthusiastically cheered before and after his lecture, which was listened to with admiring attention by an audience of more than 500. Mr. Thackeray is the lineal descendant of a former head master of Harrow, Dr. Thackeray, who presided over the school from 1740 to 1760.

It is stated (says the *Patrie*) that on the day on which the marriage of young M. de Rothschild took place with Mlle. d'Anspech, Baron James presented his daughter-in-law with a small pocket-book covered with crimson velvet. On the young lady opening it she found inside an inscription of rents of 50,000f. "That sum," said the Baron, "is quite independent of the allowance which your husband will give you each year for your toilette and private expenses. This sum will serve for your charities, fancies or any use you choose to make of it."

The Rev. Dr. Hook, the dean elect of Chichester, has held the vicarage of Leeds for a period of nearly 22 years. The appointment to the vicarage is vested in 23 Trustees, and 19 of that number voted for Dr. Hook in 1837, no other candidate receiving more than five or six votes. He was then 39 years of age. The selection made by the Trustees was generally unpopular at the time, on account of Dr. Hook's High Church principles.

The *Nation*—orthodox authority—announces that the rumor in the *Times* of Dr. Cullen's elevation to the College of Cardinals is correct. The only obstacle to the most reverend prelate's accession to this dignity has been for some time his great reluctance to accept it. He is to remain at Rome—where he ought always to have been—and be attached to the Propaganda.

Great uncertainty prevails respecting the health of the King of Naples. No bulletins have appeared in the Neapolitan papers, Ministers being studious to conceal his illness. Private accounts, however, from some of his attendants, which can be relied upon, state that his legs are much swollen, that he is extremely feeble, and is in much greater danger than is generally supposed.

The marriage of Lady Elizabeth Lefevre, daughter of Viscount Eversley, late Speaker of the House of Commons, with Captain Mildmay, R. N., nephew of Sir Henry Mildmay, was celebrated Feb. 23, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The newly-married pair afterwards left for the seat of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., Purfleet, Kent.

Mr. C. B. Norton, of this City, will soon sail for Europe, to purchase rare and valuable books for American Colleges. He will occupy the Summer in making selections, and the large amount of the orders he carries out enables him to perform his business with signal advantage to the Institutions employing him.

A letter from Mr. Sumner, communicated to Dwight's *Journal of Music*, states that that gentleman has followed with great fidelity the prescribed medical treatment, that he is dry-cupped half an hour every morning, and that he is gradually mending, and intends to be in his seat in the Senate in December next.

Mr. Spurgeon has been preaching in Edinburgh. The *Courant* says that "the parties to whom the citizens of Edinburg are indebted for the present opportunity of hearing and seeing this London preacher have every cause to congratulate themselves on the success of the speculation."

Mr. J. L. Hewett, of Ohio, publishes a card in the Cleveland *Herald*, denying that he was ever concerned with State Treasurer Breslin in peculations upon the Treasury. He feels aggrieved at the use made of his name in the report of the Legislative Investigating Committee.

Several of the journals having copied a paragraph stating that an old servant of Mlle. Déjazet had died, and bequeathed her a sum of 200,000f., the lady has written to the press to contradict the statement, declaring that it must be classed under the category of *canards*.

Among the approaching marriages announced in the fashionable world is that of the Princess Poniatowska, grandniece of the famous Marshal who perished in the Elster, near Leipsic, with Viscount de Contenal, of the Languedoc family, and whose mother was niece of Marshal Ney.

Mr. Samuel Warren, Q. C., has been sworn in a Master in Lunacy before the Lord Chancellor, in succession to Mr. Higgins, who vacated the office in deference to the opinion expressed in Parliament of his fitness to discharge its duties.

The first wife of Jerome Bonaparte was born at Guarra, in the county of Donegal, about nine miles from Letterkenny, and went out at a very early age to her father, who was a very respectable farmer in the county, and settled in Baltimore.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng has quite recovered. He has resumed a series of Sunday afternoon sermons on the characters of Mary and Martha, in which he differs considerably from the opinions of the standard Bible commentators.

The Rev. Dr. Randall, of Boston, has received from his parishioners the satisfactory testimonial of a purse of gold and a service of silver: a dressing gown and a pair of worked slippers being added thereto by the young people of his Sunday School.

Mrs. Porterfield Farley, of Jefferson County, La., has brought suit for $20,000 damages against the owners of the steamer *Eclipse*, for injury received by the explosion that occurred on her some four months since.

The Earl of Granville, who has been prevented by an attack of gout from attending to his parliamentary duties, is now nearly recovered. His lordship is expected to resume his duties in the House of Lords at once.

Vendetta, the Roman brigand who stole the Madonna at Velletri, is to be executed with six others on the spot. This sudden doom has come upon him because the mail was stopped and robbed last week near that town. The peasantry meditate a rescue.

We (*Post*) are very glad to learn that the Duke of Buckingham has rallied from his recent severe indisposition. It is hoped his grace will shortly be able to remove to London from Scotland, where he is at present staying.

Dr. Cole, of California, whose strictures on the general health of women in that State raised so great a hubbub recently, has been acquitted by the State Medical Society of all foul intentions.

Miss Atherton, of Kersall Castle, near Manchester, (a descendant of the well-known Dr. Byrom,) has made a donation of £5,000 to the Manchester Ragged and Industrial Schools.

GENERAL MARKETS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, March, 18, 1859.

MEATS.

This has been a dreary day on the market; and butchers report a very unsatisfactory business. Yet, they do not quote prices lower. Supplies are ample.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	11	@	15
Lamb, ₩ lb	11	@	15
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	12
Veal, cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	16
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	9½	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	6	@	6
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Hams, ₩ lb	11½	@	12
Shoulders, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ₩ lb	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Trade is generally dull. Supplies, though moderate, exceed the requirements of buyers. Prices exhibit no improvement.

Fowls, ₩ pair	75	@	1 12½
Fowls, Buck's County, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Fowls, ₩ lb	13	@	15
Western Poultry, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Chickens, roasting, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Turkeys, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Ducks, ₩ pair	1 25	@	2 00
Ducks, ₩ lb	18	@	23
Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ₩ pair	2 00	@	3 00
Ducks, Redhead, ₩ pair	87	@	1 25
Ducks, black, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Widgeons, ₩ pair	62½	@	87½
Robins, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Blackbirds, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	3 50	@	4 25
Hares, ₩ pair	75	@	—

FISH.

A fair inquiry prevails for most kinds at our revised quotations.

Codfish, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Pickerel, ₩ lb	—	@	15
Eels, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Black do., ₩ lb	10	@	12
Perch, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Mullett, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Smelts, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	2 00
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 00	@	2 00
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, ₩ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	6
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Salm'n Tr't, ₩ lb	15	@	—
Brook Tr't, ₩ lb	50	@	62
Frost Fish, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Cat-fish, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Shad, each	37½	@	62½
Halibut, ₩ lb	—	@	10
Haddock, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Frogs, ₩ dozen	25	@	1

VEGETABLES.

The market is well sapplied, and prices are generally unchanged. The demand is pretty good for the principal kinds. Green Peas, from the South, are arriving rather more freely, and are decreasing in value. The leading hotels take most of the receipts.

Potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	1 25
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ half peck	31	@	37
Turnips, ₩ bushel	31	@	44
Turnips, ₩ half peck	6	@	9
Carrots, ₩ bushel	—	@	50
Carrots, ₩ dozen	15	@	18
Beets, ₩ bushel	50	@	—
Beets, ₩ dozen	18	@	18
Onions, ₩ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
Onions, ₩ peck	75	@	87½
Cabbage, Red, ₩ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbage, Red, ₩ head	10	@	12
Cabbage, ₩ doz	50	@	1 00
Cabbage, ₩ head	6	@	12
Cranberries, ₩ quart	18	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, new, ₩ dozen bunches	75	@	1 00
Radishes, new, ₩ bunch	6	@	16
Green Peas, ₩ bushel	3 75	@	4 00
Salad, ₩ head	3	@	16
Parsley, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Watercresses, ₩ quart	10	@	—
Celery, table, ₩ bunch	10	@	—
Celery, soup, ₩ bunch	3	@	—
Leeks, ₩ bunch	3	@	—
Oyster Plants, ₩ doz. bunches	1 00	@	—
Oyster Plants, ₩ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ₩ bunch	6	@	10
Spinach, ₩ peck	31	@	—
Squashes, each	25	@	75
Pumpkins, each	37	@	75

FRUIT.

The demaud has beeu moderate, aad quotetions heve not varied much. Some novelties have appeared this week, including Strawberries, in very small quantities, from the South, which the Broadway fashionable saloons quickly bought up at very high prices.

Apples, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	7 50
Apples, ₩ half peck	20	@	50
Lady Apples, ₩ half-peck	50	@	75
Apples, dried, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ₩ lb	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Walnuts, ₩ quart	12	@	13
Chestnuts, ₩ quart	18	@	—
Oranges, ₩ doz	10	@	75
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	25
Bananas, each	10	@	12
Figs, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Dates, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Raisins, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Currants, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Green Ginger, ₩ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese move off slowly. Eggs are in request. Honey sells regularly, in lots, at our quotations.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₩ lb	20	@	22
Butter, State, ₩ lb	22	@	23
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Cheese, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Cheese, English, ₩ lb	14	@	—
Eggs, six for	15	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	25
Honey, Northern, ₩ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ₩ lb	20	@	25

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₩ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₩ quart	8	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ pint bottle	10½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ gallon	—	@	50
Satsup, Mushrooms, ₩ gallon	—	@	50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fulton & Barnes, stands Nos. 126 and 128; Parsons & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Higgins, stands Nos. 286 and 287; Jeremy Pumpyn, stands Nos. 282 and 283; J. W. Ware, stands Nos. 356 and 358; S. Lockwood, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cassin, stand No. 156; J. Lyons, stand No. 9; J. Gardner, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

New York, Friday, March 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 701 bbls. Flour, 2,836 pkgs. Corn Meal; 12,300 bushels Corn; 2,309 bushels Rye; 2,668 bushels Oats; 578 pkgs. Provisions; and 61 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $6 75@$6 87½ for Pearls. ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, were confined to 50 bags Java, at 13c; 15 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, and 30 bags choice St. Domingo, at 10c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request, at firmer, though not quotably higher prices. Sales 2,500 bales, chiefly in transitu. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tx.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	16½	19¾	20¾	20¾
Middling, ₩ lb	12¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
Middl'g Fair, ₩ lb	13¾	13¾	13¾	14

DRY GOODS—The market for nearly all kinds of desirable fabrics continues very firm, with moderate supplies, especially of choice Domestic Cottons, available. The prevalent inquiry, however, is not brisk, as the demand from country buyers has not improved materially within the week. The Northern and Western trade will soon commence to purchase freely, as the mild weather and early resumption of navigation in the interior favors such a revival of business. The auction sales, to-day, as throughout the week, were successful, where the goods offered were really attractive. The value of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods, during the week, have been $725,706, against $642,412 same week in 1858, and $1,657,500 same week in 1857. The amount of Foreign Dry Goods, marketed during the week, has been $788,924, against $1,035,479 the corresponding week last year, and $1,671,372 the corresponding week in 1857. The current sales from first hands are not as satisfactory as those being effected by the principal jobbers, who continue to report a comparatively brisk business.

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty fair demand, chiefly at $3 75@$4 30 ₩ cwt. Other kinds are in limited request, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet to-day, for State and Western Flour. The regular inquiry is moderate. Some demand exists for shipment, chiefly to the West Indies; as also on speculation. The prices buyers offer, however, do not satisfy holders. Hence, in part, the inactivity. The stormy weather likewise has had the effect of checking operations. The changes in prices have not been important; sales 7,000 bbls. within our former range.

Unsound State, ₩ bbl	4 25	@	5 25
Superfine State	5 45	@	5 75
Extra State	5 40	@	5 75
Superfine Western	5 55	@	5 90
Fancy Ohio	5 95	@	6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60	@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 60	@	6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00	@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15	@	8 75

Southern Flour is in very good demand at unaltered quotations; sales 4,000 bbls. in lots, at $6 25@$6 75 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 80@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is quiet and depressed at $6 50@$7 30 for extra brands ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 65@$4 25 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at former rates, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate request at former prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, to-day. Desirable lots are offered sparingly and at prices above the views of the principal purchasers. Hence, business is restricted. We have heard of no important sales, since our last. Corn is more plenty, and though in fair request, it is heavy and lower; sales have been reported, to-day, of 45,000 bushels at 87c.@90c. for inferior to good new white Southern; 90c. for good new yellow Southern; 86c.@90c. (nominally) for poor to good new white and yellow Jersey; and 88c. for ordinery old mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demend, and is quoted at from 90c.@95c., ₩ bushel,—with sales of small lots, mainly within the range. Berley is worth 65c. @85c. for inferior to prime, ₩ bushel. The inquiry for it is not brisk, to-day. Oats are quiet at former rates. Canadian, 61c.@63c.; Western, 58c.@62½c.; State, 58c.@58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c.; and Southern at 48c.@54c., ₩ bushel.

Mr. Wm. G. Curtiss notices the week's business in Breedstuffs thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been quite active during the week. The demand has been good from the Eastern and local trade, with a fair speculative inquiry. Within the past two or three days a slight decline has taken place on inferior brands, whilst medium and good grades have been in better request, with an upward tendency in prices. Yesterday's transactions were to a moderate extent, the market closing steady. Southern Flour has been in better request

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE REV. SPENCER H. CONE, D.D.—The Rev. A. Kinman will deliver a lecture on *The Life and Character of Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D.D.*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Throckmorton and Eliza-sts. Tickets for admission 25 cents, to be procured at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 115 Nassau-st., and S. Raynor, No. —.

FIFTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—[illegible] TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. The first of a series of sermons to the Young will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. R. [illegible]. Subject—*The Characteristics of Youth.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING AT THE OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH, NO. 44.—The Rev. C. S. St. John will lead this day from 12 to 1. Strangers will also attend. Testimony given by new converts to Christianity. May this be the day when salvation may flow abundantly.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D.D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject for the evening—Numbers, x, 29: *Come, then, with us, and we will do thee good.* All are invited.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. Charles E. Harris. Morning subject—*Duelling, Assassination and Retaliation, tested by Christian Morals.* To commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Christian Union of Brooklyn will be held at the Polytechnic Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*The Influence of Religion on Civilization.* The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A Discourse on the *Responsibility of the Church in regard to the Sin of Slavery, and the duty of abolishing it by the Word of God* will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Chevas, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. P. MACHENAMY, D. D., AND other friends of the Bible, will address additional instances of Romish idolatry and answer the objections of a late "Pilgrim to Rome," in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

CONFIRMATION.—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Bishop Potter will administer Confirmation in this Church on next SUNDAY EVENING, March 20. Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.—THE REV. Henry W. Beecher will lecture on the *Ministry of the Beautiful*, at the Church in 18th-st., near 5th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

PREACHING AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. Edward T. Hiscox, D. D., will preach in the National Theatre, TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING, March 20. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th-st. Baptist Church, one door west of the 8th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

$50 PREMIUM FOR PRIZE TRACT ON CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—A premium of $50 will be paid to the author of the best Tract of 8 pages, 12mo, on *Congregational Singing.* Manuscripts may be sent to HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, New-York, until May 1, 1859. The award will be made by a committee of Pastors of Evangelical Churches of New-York, and the premium will be paid by JOHN RANKIN, Treasurer of Committee. No. 10 Wall-st., New-York. John Rankin, Horace Waters, Joseph H. Jackson, James Robinson, D. O. Ketchum, Committee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY.—THE Advertiser, having been located in this City two years as agent for a standard article with the retail grocery trade, and who is in semi weekly communication with upwards of five hundred grocers in this immediate vicinity, would like to act in similar capacity for the manufacturers of any articles adapted to the same trade. References given and required. Address W. B. S., New York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A PARTNER. either active or silent, with about $20,000 for manufacturing a newly invented machine, on which principle there are some at work and several others nearly completed. Only about $1,000 will be necessary at first, which sum will be secured, or a smaller amount would be wanted from a person having a machine shop fitted for building Steam Engines. Address A. B., Box No. 2,594 Post-office.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH $20,000 the amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. M. D., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

LAST FALL I OFFERED MY BOOK-LET for sale; but not having an account of stock taken, I could not give a satisfactory answer to those that came to purchase. I have the stock taken now, and can tell what is in it; besides, they can take the book and look for themselves. I now offer it for sale again.
A. MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st.

A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—(ESTABLISHED 22 YEARS.)—The good will and fixtures of the "Excelsior," No. 83 Nassau-st, one of the best bar, oyster and dining saloons in the City is now offered cheap for cash, the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Agents need not apply. Call or address C. T. WEEKES, Jr., as above.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT.—The building now occupied as the Ferris Institute, No. 21 Madison-av., near the square, will be leased. It is a large, four-story stone house, with an extension. Apply at HENDERSON'S Farm Agency, office No. 1 Bowery, corner Division st.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000.—By two young men, who can furnish the most unexceptionable references as to character and capacity to start a jobbing hat, cap and straw goods house in this City, in which trade they have an experience of nine and fifteen years respectively. Address B. C. G., Box No. 142, *Times* Office.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—WANTED by an experienced physician a good country or village location, within one hundred miles of New-York City. Address, with full particulars, Dr. S. C. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, New-York.

TO LET.—RIPPOWAM IRON WORKS, AT STAMford, Conn., with water and steam power, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purpose. For particulars, inquire at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of 9th-st., E. R., New-York, or to SANDS SEELY, Esq., Stamford.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, exchange or to let, the well-known lumber yard and planing mill on the dock at Yonkers. For further particulars, apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—HAT AND CAP STORE; A CHANCE seldom offered; 12 years established by the present proprietor; handsomely fitted up, and complete stock, moderate and in excellent condition; rent low. Address HATTER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

PATENT FOR SALE, NEW THING, JUST OUT.—Will sell, and is wanted in all parts of the country. A fortune can be made with a little capital. HOTCHKISS & HEATH, No. 389 Broadway, room No. 3.

WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000, in a sawing, planing and turning steam mill, doing a first rate business. Address SINCERITY, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Twelve Tables and Eight alleys in complete order, with the lease of the rooms. A first-rate concern for an enterprising man with a small capital. Apply at No. 627 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE En all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites from $25 and upwards. Wardrobes, mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Lamb Keene's Theatre. Parties should purchase now from a well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for spring delivery. Goods carefully packed for the country.

CHAMBER FURNITURE, ENAMELED AND GRAINED—In all colors and styles, warranted to give satisfaction. Also Bedding of every description, made to order, Spring Bottoms, &c.
E. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan-st.,
Three doors from Canal-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, NOS. 644 AND 646 Broadway, has an entirely new spring mattress, excelling in beauty, softness, and durability, and should be examined by every one. Liberal discount to the trade.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 499 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE TOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

GARDEN SEEDS.—EARLY DANIEL O'ROURKE Peas, together with fifteen other varieties. Reliable Garden and Field Seeds, of our own importation, from England and France; for sale by MASON & RALPH, Union Seed Store, No. 29 Fulton-st., New-York.

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, RED TOP, ORCHARD and other Grass Seeds. Guano, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, &c., with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, for sale by
TREDWELL & PELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHADE TREES, STAND ROSES, BOX, Shrubs, and all sorts of bedding-out plants for sale. Mould, manure, seed, &c., furnished, and gardens laid out, by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, &c., 20th st. and Broadway. A few good gardeners wanted immediately.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &C.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., Priced catalogues, including the large bearing fruit trees and large ornamental trees, grafts, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a respectable family. Understands meats, soups, and jellies. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two and a half years.

Also, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewer. Has ever two years' City reference from her last place. Both can be seen at No. 397 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as a first-rate chambermaid or first-class laundress; she would wish a situation in a small private family; the other does chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; is a first-rate operator on the sewing machine; has not got the slightest objection to travel with a family, or would go out by the month or week to sew on the machine; has got unexceptionable reference from a lady in this City. Call at No. 5 8th-av., corner of Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist with the washing, as she is thoroughly capable of either; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 226 West 20th-st., rear 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one as leandress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the other as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of a baby, or do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RE-spectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and to assist in the washing. The best of City reference from her last place; she perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; would take care of one grown-up child. No objection to travel with a lady. Best of City reference from her last employer. Address a note to M. S., No. 156 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT PROTESTant girl wants a situation as cook, wash or iron in a small family; will be found fully competent and trustworthy. Can be seen for two days, at No. 521 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts. The best of reference given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, sisters, one as waitress and the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be well recommended from their last place. Inquire at No. 239 East 19th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LADY, OF TEN years experience as housekeeper, a situation in this capacity, in City or adjacent country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 192 *Times* Office, stating residence, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway; wages $5.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business perfectly; will go in the country if desired. Has 7 years City references. Apply till engaged at No. 8 5th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as a professed cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of gentlemen and ladies; can give the best of City reference; call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first class waitress or chambermaid. Has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 305 8th-av., in the jeweler's store, between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 456 5th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.. Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse or seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who has lived in some of the best families in Scotland and this country, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments; green and hot house plants, fruit and vegetables, laying out of new grounds, improving lawns with tile and stone drawing; no objection to taking charge of a farm; age 36; married—one of a family. Reference highly respectable. Address A. BUCHANAN, Scotchman. No. 64 White-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR TO take charge of a farm, by an Englishman, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business, and having just received from England, per *Europa*, a quantity of the choicest vegetable and flower seeds. Can give the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. J. Oxford's bookstore, No. 163 Bowery, or a note addressed to C. H. PANNEE, No. 215 East 34th-st., for one week, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; perfectly understands the care, cleaning and management of gentlemen's horses, and all kinds of young stock; is an excellent groom and good driver; can milk cows; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 135 Bowery, or address J. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office. Can give excellent references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A French married man, who understands his business in all its branches; is a practical hand at the raising of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of hot and green houses, plants, hot and cold graperies; flowers, fruit trees and vegetable. Good references from his employers. Address J. P. L., Gardener, No. 72 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentleman farmer, and would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who would also work on the farm; will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUAtions on a farm; the man understands the general care of stock, and can be trusted with the care of stock; is used to the care of horses, and a real plowman: the wife can do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and can serve as waiter; no incumbrance. Address L. P., Jamaica Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, who is a neat and compact writer, quick and correct at figures, in some wholesale store or office, or would engage as light porter; good City reference given. Address, for two days, K. C. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom and make himself generally useful by an Englishman recently arrived, with the best of references from his former employer. Can be seen at the American Industry Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; a short distance in the country preferred; can come well recommended. Address P. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 100 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RE-spectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Any commander of a ship can call on him at the New-York Hotel, for T. S., will meet with quick attention, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by one who understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference given. No objections to go into the country. Address for two days, M. M., Box 202 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife, the man as waiter and woman as cook; both have lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen or heard of for three days at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, (English,) to take charge of a farm or garden, who thoroughly understands his business; has 9 years' experience in the country; good reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business. Greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended by his present employer. Address W. F., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT, respectable and trustworthy young man; he is a good coachman, groom and vegetable gardener; understands his business well; is able and willing to work; best of reference; wages moderate. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A middle-aged Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Address J. T., at Mr. Lowery's, harness maker, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as groom and coachman in a private family, and is willing to assist the gardener; he understands gardening pretty well; has no objections to City or country. Inquire at No. 66 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; is a good, careful driver and competent groom; can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 19 Bleecker-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has no objection to the country; the best of City and country references given. Address T. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and a plain gardener. The best of City and country reference. Call on or address, for two days, WILLIAM, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, or assistant, in a wholesale house. Address G. H., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.—A young man having several years experience in the grocery business, wishes a situation in a first-class house in the capacity of salesman or book-keeper. Unquestionable references as to capability, &c. Address, for three days, G. C. W., No. 245 5th-av.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Paloube & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Best of references given. Address CHEMIST, Box 1948, New-York Post-office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT to take charge of the attorney business of an office, keep registers, diaries, &c., desires a permanent situation. References good and terms moderate. Address P. F., Box No. 194 *Times* office, for two days.

PATENT MANGLES—NEW AND SECOND-hand, for sale cheap; they supersede smoothing irons, doing as much work in six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 43 Beekman-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, WHO UNDERSTANDS the management of a kitchen garden, (no glass;) he will be required to do the general work about the place. The place is a short distance from the City, and consists about two acres. Wages, $12 per month and board. Address a line to S. R. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, A CHAMBERMAID and waiter, and a girl to attend the children and sew, in a private family; they must have good references, and be willing to go half the year to the country, where there is no Catholic Church. Apply at No. 44 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; good recommendation required. Apply at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, 8th-av., corner 39th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A wholesale drug-store, from 15 to 18 years of age, one who lives with his parents. Address, with handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,983 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, who is neat, industrious, and can give good references, can procure a situation with liberal wages, by applying at No. 158 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL WHO can cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 145½ West 34th-st.

BOY WANTED—13 OR 14 YEARS OF AGE, WHO is competent to attend office and do Bank and outdoor business when necessary. Satisfactory references required. Address B. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office. Compensation $75 per annum.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY TO LET.—THE ACADEMY BUILDings and grounds of the Hempstead Institute in the village of Hempstead, L. I., will be let from the 1st of May next. The Institute last year had 100 scholars, and has accommodations for about 20 boarders, besides comfortable apartments for the Principal. The Institute owns an excellent Philosophical Apparatus, a valuable library recently purchased, and a complete set of modern school furniture. A competent person, having sufficient capital to provide the necessary furniture for the accommodation of boarders, can hire the Academy at a reasonable rent, or a favorable arrangement can be made for purchase. Address, by mail, JOHN W. SMITH, at Hempstead; W. C. RUSHMORE, Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, or W. H. BANNAT, personally, at No. 24 Tompkins st., New-York.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. Richards & Son, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The Rev. D. Gage, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition to common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER.
Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

A CLERGYMAN, LIVING IN A HEALTHY and beautiful town about 30 miles from New-York, and possessing an elegant residence, with a large garden, would be happy to receive into his family two young ladies to educate with his own children; instruction will be given in French, music and drawing, as in all the ordinary branches; all the privileges and comforts of a home will be united with assiduous care in the cultivation of the mind and heart. Address JEROME, Box No. 2,189 New-York Post-office.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY.—A BOARDING School for young gentlemen, at Bennington Centre, Vermont, George W. Yates, A. M., Principal and Proprietor, who will be in New-York or vicinity from Friday 18th till Friday 25th inst., and will call on any wishing to patronize his school, if notice will be sent to the office of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, where information and circulars can be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, No. 609 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and guarantee to prepare gentlemen and boys for general or special business, in a superior practical manner. Two $18 seats for book-keeping vacant. Apply this day or evening for the $10 seats.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
References—Bishop Potter, No. 33 West 24th-st.
Alex. W. Bradford, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
Edwin Clark, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
Geneva, March 1, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—A SEMIclassical Boarding School for Boys, Amherst, Mass., established 1846, H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; 7 hours from New-York, 4 from Boston. For circulars, apply to J. A. NASH, Editor *American Farmer's Magazine*, No. 7 Beekman-st., or to the Principal, at Amherst.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT RNYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Parents having daughters to educate are invited to come and see the workings of our system, and are assured of a cordial welcome to our hospitalities. The steamer *J. P. Smith* leaves foot of Harrison st. at 3 o'clock P. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 28 East 31st-st. James Wier Mason, New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not below-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH.—MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY EDUCAted in the French part of Switzerland, and who has over four years' experience in teaching in this country, wishes to find a situation in a family in New-York or vicinity; she is perfectly competent to teach French, German, music, drawing and the other branches of a good education. The best references will be given. Address the Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, editor of the *Evangelist*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER WANTED—AT No. 45 2d av. One who will reside in the Principal's family and is willing to assist in the superintending of a few boarders, can apply for the situation at the above place between 8 o'clock A. M and 5 o'clock P. M., March 18. March 19, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., and Monday the 21st, the same as March 18.

TEACHER.—A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching the English branches and rudiments of French, Latin, Music and Drawing, wishes to make an engagement with a school or private family, either in the City or country; best of references given. Address L. K., Box No. 1,621, P. O. Office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN IS PREPARED TO give lessons in the Hebrew and Arabic languages; will also instruct in the higher branches of philological science, such as are taught in German universities. Address PHILOLOGUS, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

DEVON CATTLE FOR SALE.—A VERY SUperior bull 3 years old with full pedigree; also, heifers and calves, received in division of the celebrated Hurlbut herd. Address HENRY P. CHAPMAN RYE, Westchester County, New-York.

BUYERS OF ROPE, CORDAGE, GRAIN and FANCY FLOUR and SALT SACKS will find it their interest to examine my goods and prices, which are such as cannot fail to be satisfactory.
M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 West-st.

PATENT ISSUED FEB. 22, 1859.—One of the best out. Call and judge for yourself. State rights for sale and agents wanted. No. 836 Broadway, Mellet's Building, Room No. 24.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE RAYNER,
No. 17 Rue du Quatre-Septembre, corner of the Rue Neuve. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort to the stranger visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, from the 1st of May next, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Family private house first class, finely located. Unexceptionable references given and required. Call at No. 144 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and two single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms and board in a highly respectable family. No children. Price reasonable. No other boarders. No. 183 West 18th-st.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND AND PART OF THE third floor of No. 52 East 16th-st. near Union Park, will soon be vacated. The house is being papered and painted and is every way suitable for a genteel family or party of gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY WOULD like, with board, the whole or part of the second floor, (unfurnished.) Location very desirable and pleasant in 29th-st., near 6th-av. For particulars apply at No. 19 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished, on second or third floor, will be let to single gentlemen, with full or partial board, at No. 55 East 31st-st. Prices moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with full or partial board, at No. 160 East 16th-st.

BOARD.—A SUITE OF ROOMS HANDSOMELY furnished, may be obtained on the second floor of a modern-built house, owned by the occupant, by those willing to pay a liberal price. Family private. References given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant rooms on second floor furnished or unfurnished. Also, upper rooms; house first-class, finely located; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—NOS. 63 and 65 Columbia-st., corner of Cranberry; three pleasant front rooms, with water view, will be vacated in a few days.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

PARTIAL BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Fine front rooms, supplied with Nassau water and gas, with use of bath-room, may be obtained at No. 57 Cranberry-st, between Willow and Columbia, and very near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF VERY respectable family, and good habits and character, desires board in a pleasant locality and good family, which will not move May 1, where there are few or no other boarders, and the comforts of a good home can be had. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 4th and 8th avs.; any out of this locality need not answer this; front room preferred. Address W. C. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE IN the country, by a gentleman, his wife, mother and servant, from the 1st of May until October. The situation must be healthy, of easy access from New-York, and within an hour's travel by railroad or steamer, where salt-water baths could be taken, and no other boarders kept, preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, A. A., Box No. 3,645 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PARLOR AND BEDrooms, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman, wife, child and servant, in a private family, which lives well and takes no other boarders. Location must be in a desirable neighborhood, above 4th st. Address, with particulars, Box No. 107 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, in a private family where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and wife, sister and servant; two large and one small connecting rooms on the 2d floor, unfurnished, bath, gas; dinner about 6 o'clock. Address W. H. S., Box No. 406 Post office.

CITY AND COUNTRY BOARD—WITH A private English family of education, on economical principles. Wanted to effect a permanent arrangement with a small family, or with two or three independent folks, to occupy unfurnished apartments, in a first-rate house, having all the modern improvements, in 35th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., with whole or partial board, and who would desire the same accommodation in the country occasionally, within one or two hours of the City, to accomplish which a cottage would be taken, and a cow kept. Address EQUITY, Box No. 3,098 New-York Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding-house, "Washington Hall," will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE SITTING-ROOM, and bed-room attached, in a private house near Washington-square. Rent, $18 per month, to a quiet and desirable party. Address Box No. 3,322 Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LA PERLE and RUBIS
CHAMPAGNES.
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the United States and Can

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, containing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Entertainments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—MR. AND MRS. JOHN WOOD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCIS THE FIRST.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'INVITATION A LA VALSE—JOUER LE MANNEQUIN—UNE FEMME QUI SE JETTE PAR LA FENETRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE AND VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE—CINDERELLA.

FOREPAUGH'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LOUIS THE ELEVENTH—JACK SHEPPARD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—OUR KING AND YOUNG NICK.

BOWERY THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—OUR ENGLISH COUSIN—MORAN CORNEA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—HARVEST HOME.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—GELERT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] and Canada.....3 P. M.
[illegible].....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
[illegible].....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
[illegible] Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
[illegible].....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for [illegible] is marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 5 P. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the Bremen, hence for Southampton, to-day, March 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 12½ o'clock.

The mails for the Pacific Coast, by the *Star of the West* hence for Aspinwall, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Monday, at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Weser*, of the Bremen line, having touched at Cork, brings us European advices to the 6th inst. Further changes had taken place in the British ministry; while others, indicating the withdrawal of the Lord Chancellor, and of the Colonial Secretary were confidently announced as on the eve of occurrence. The government measure of reform had not grown in popularity since the previous intelligence. The impression appears to be that the bill will not obtain a second reading; while some predict a ministerial resignation as the immediate result. In reference to the war question, the news is of a more tranquillizing character. Rentes and Consols had both advanced. One cause of this improvement was an official denial in the *Moniteur* that the French Army was to be placed on a war footing; the obvious indisposition of the French people to embark in the war, and rumors of the immediate withdrawal of the French and Austrian forces from the Roman States. Lord COWLEY'S intervention at Vienna was also regarded with more hopefulness. On the other hand there was no notable abatement of French preparations for a campaign, while the Austrian Army in Italy is avowedly placed upon a war footing. The Emperor of Austria, it is represented, is eager for the conflict, and is warmly sustained not only by the population of Vienna, bnt of all Germany. Prussia, in the event of an outbreak, will preserve neutrality, while the Southern States of the Germanic Confederation will doubtless take the field with Austria. The intelligence from India, China and Australia is later, but unimportant.

Later advices received by the *Quaker City* put a different face upon Mexican affairs. We now have the statement, that MIRAMON had not been beaten as previously reported, but that the mishap had befallen a detachment thrown out by him in the direction of Jalapa. With his main body, he is said to have proceeded on his march toward Vera Cruz, at whose gates the latest rumor leaves him, with a numerous army, and a heavy battery.

Mr. MATHER, yesterday, in the State Senate made several attempts to have the protest of the minority in the Mandeville case entertained, but he did not succeed. The Registry Law bill was received from the Assembly, and made the special order for Monday evening. All bills relating to Temperance matters were made the special order for Friday evening. A motion was made to refer Mr. WETMORE'S claim to Mr. MANDEVILLE'S seat to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but before the question was taken, the Canal Appropriation bill came up as the special order. In the Assembly, it was voted to constitute a Committee of nine to prepare bills for the consideration of the House—commonly known as a "Grinding Committee." The New-York Tax Levy was reported favorably, and was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. A report was read from the Special Committee on Unclaimed Deposits in Savings Banks, accompanied by a bill providing for their future disposition. The question of the removal of Quarantine was considered in evening session, the debate being on the bill introduced as a substitute by Dr. TUTHILL, which was finally rejected, and the original bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Secretary of War some time since appointed a Board of Army Officers to inquire into the best means of reducing the expenses of the Department. That Board have made their report, and the Secretary now has it under consideration. They recommend the concentration of the troops as much as possible into large garrisons, near navigable waters and in the vicinity of settlements, with a view to the reduction of transportation, which is an enormous item under the present system, and thus reducing the price of supplies. The concentration of troops would also reduce the number of animals required. The posts abandoned the Board recommend to be sold to the highest bidder in Washington.

The Railroad Convention which has been in session for several days at Buffalo, adjourned yesterday, without having been able to agree upon a time-table. Another Convention of those interested in the time of starting from this City, was held in the afternoon, at which it was resolved that the time should be at 6 and 11 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., running to Chicago in Thirty-six hours, and to Cincinnati in thirty-five. An independent Convention, representing the Southern, Western and Southwestern interests, is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, next Wednesday. The understanding is, that the St. Nicholas Hotel compact is to be broken, as the representatives of the Erie road announced the intention of that Company to withdraw.

A test vote in respect to Mr. Inspector-General GALT'S new Tariff bill was taken in the lower House of the Canadian Parliament, on Thursday night. The result was a virtnal triumph of the measure by a majority of thirteen. It was upon a proposed substitute by Mr. BUCHANAN, of Hamilton, that the question occurred. Mr. BUCHANAN'S proposition was looked upon in the light of a no-confidence motion. The bill will now pass the House of Assembly beyond doubt, and in the Legislative Council its adoption has not been questioned. The new tariff is for the purpose of replenishing the Colonial Treasnry, and as might be expected, its alterations are chiefly on the upward scale. It meets the warm opposition of the commercial community.

The inquest in the case of MIKE WALSH was resumed at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house yesterday morning, by Coroner O'KEEFE. Among the witnesses examined were TOM HYER and GEORGE WILKES, who were with the deceased till a late hour on the night of his death. Two witnesses testified to noises that they had heard near the place where the body was found, seeming to indicate that MR. WALSH was attacked. The verdict ascribes his death to apoplexy, produced by being precipitated into the area where he was found, and expresses the opinion that violence was added to by some person or persons unknown. Circumstances strongly indicate that he was murdered and robbed of his gold watch, a present to him from GEORGE STEERS.

The Whig General Committee held a meeting last evening at Thorp's Hotel, at which a permanent Executive Committee was appointed. The Committee on their adjournment called on Ex-Governor HUNT and the Hon. WALTER PRESTON, of Virginia. There is to be a formal reception of the gentlemen at an early day, and an address to both of them, to such Whigs as may be present.

Chief of the Detective Police under command of Sergeant DICKSON, were yesterday sent to Hastings to assist in quelling the anticipated riot at the marble quarry at that place. A large number of men have been employed in getting out marble for shipment to New-Orleans and Charleston, to be used in building the new Custom-houses in those cities. Owing to a failure in receiving expected appropriations, the contractor, a few days ago, discharged a number of his men, and being about to discharge more, apprehended serious difficulty.

A man giving the name of ARLINGTON, was brought to this City yesterday from Boston, in custody, charged with committing the recent forgery upon the firm of PAUL & HINTON, in Petersburg, Va. He is held for examination. The amount of the forged check was $4,100.

The market was somewhat firmer yesterday for Cotton, of which 3,500 bales were sold. Flour and Wheat were quiet. Corn was more freely offered and purchased, at, however, lowsr prices. The movements in Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Naval Stores and Oils, were restricted. Sugars were in fair demand at full rates. The anction sale of Teas was decidedly successful. Hides were plenty and heavy. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Sole Leather. Tobacco was salable and firm. Freights were quiet.

Our Irish Fellow-Citizens.

ST. PATRICK, of whom we are told, on the best legendary authority, that he not only "came of decent people" in point of origin, bnt was himself a "gentleman" in point of character, must have smiled approval npon the style in which the people of his protection have just celebrated his festival-day in this good City of New-York. Our Irish friends will not, we trust, suspect us of any concealed disrespect to the memory of BRIAN BOROIHME when we say that the thonght of St. Patrick's Day had gradually come to be associated in the minds of quiet people with visions of wordy warfare and nproarious whisky-drinking; and that few men ever hoped to hear from the orators of a St. Patrick's dinner anything but denunciations of "perfidious Albion," shouts of vengeance, and that general clamor of an oppressed nationality which breaks with such a peculiarly startling effect upon the ears of mankind over the prosperous expanse of a well-filled dinner-table, and in the stimulating atmosphere of the bannered and blazing banqnet hall. Victims flown with claret and champagne, martyrs gorged with turtle and terrapin, had accnstomed us to expect a sort of premature Fourth of July with each recurrence of the 17th of March. We looked for the same noise, the same nonsense, the same fervid ferocity of phrase, the same recklessness of logic, with the single difference that while the Fourth of July belongs to us, the 17th of March, being the high day and holiday of another race and nation, could not fail to be regarded, in the established fashion of the celebrations, as much the vaster and more obnoxious bore of the two.

The "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" have given us a surprise and a pleasure, where we looked for a tedious nuisance; and the report of the proceedings of their meeting on Thursday deserves the special notice as well of Irishmen as of Americans, for the signs it gives of better views and sounder purposes on the part of those who planned and carried ont the ceremonial of the occasion.

The very weather seemed to sympathize with the new spirit that pervaded the scene, and instead of the showery malediction heretofore so commonly bestowed upon the emerald lines of the Hibernian procession, a soft sunlight followed them throughout the day, and a tranqnil evening closed upon their orderly dispersion. There were no rival parades, no factious festivities, symbolizing too well the unhappy distractions and fends which, more than all other causes combined, have delayed the development of true liberty among Irishmen at home, and have retarded their harmonious amalgamatioa with the great masses of the people in this country. And when, after listening to the story of the great deeds of the Saint whom they had assembled to honor, from the lips of an Irish Bishop of what is still the Irish Church *de facto* if not *de jure*, the sons of ST. PATRICK met at the Metropolitan Hotel to dine each other into patriotic enthusiasm,—they heard from the distinguished President of their Association a speech, the reverse of all that Tipperary and Buncombe have been wont to hear—a speech so full of practical good sense, of high-minded and honorable love of country, of justice, moderation and magnanimity, that we are fain to regard it as the omen and augury of a wiser and therefore of a more quiet and more fortunate future for Irishmen everywhere, and especially for Irishmen as well as Americans in this chosen land of the Irish Exodus.

In one special feature of national character there has always been a strong family resemblance between the people of Ireland and ourselves of America. We have neither of us been able to bear with severity of criticism; we have both of us been prone to imagine an insult in every difference of opinion, an affront in every difference of taste elicited by our manners or our customs from the foreign observer. Doubtless the peculiarity may be traced in both cases to a common origin. Ireland, as well as America, long occupied a position of political inferiority in the presence of a people not intrinsically superior; and Irishmen, like Americans, were constantly stnng by the consciousness that the part played by themselves and their nation in the world was not duly recognized in all its importance. For America all this is changing: has changed indeed, and virtually passed away. Yonr true, thin-skinned American, who, after reading MARRYATT or TROLLOPE, would like to edit the author with a bowie-knife, must be sought for in the "provinces." Ireland has but just begun to advance toward the like salutary stage in her history. As Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, in his excellent speech of Thursday, very admirably expressed it:

"Like some neglected family, dwelling in a spot remote and secluded from society, Ireland had grown slipshod and slatternly, content to lounge through life—careless of the Present, hopeless of the Future—intent only on trifles or follies, or worse—on wretched quarrels about nothing, in which victory and defeat were alike disgraceful."

But of this condition sprang np swarms of petty animosities, of stupid prejudices, all the evil qualities in short which make faction permanent and nationality impossible. Hence came the Ribbonism, the Orangeism, the White-Boyism, and all the other isms equally foolish and ferocious, which for years impeded the civilization of Ireland, and fought the battle of that small party which wished to oppress her, by forcing all the respectability and decency of the Empire of which she is a member, to sustain the hands of any Government strong enongh to suppress such excesses of selfishness and anarchical passion. Hence, too, on this side of the Atlantic, the Irish leagues instigating other leagues; the inconsiderate and intemperate demonstrations of Irish partisanship provoking the un-American combinations of Know-Nothingism. Hence, in a word, the most serious misfortunes of Ireland and of her children throughout this century of progress and of liberal development. Mr. O'GORMAN tells the truth in this matter plainly to his fellow-countrymen—plainly bnt with feeling, honestly and yet tenderly. He tells them, too, that there are lights of promise on the sky; that enterprise, industry, good sense are fast doing a work of real regeneration for Ireland, which all the green-waistcoats and pass-words and howls upon the Saxon in the world could never so much as begin. No man who has watched the history of Ireland since that fearful trial of 1847, can fail to see that Mr. O'GORMAN is in the right. From a state of prostration so abject that the very peasants of Bohemia could look down in pity upon her, Ireland, under the benign influence of wholesome laws and popular self-restraint, has sprung forward so fast, and so far, that there are States of this Union which may legitimately envy her the actual movement of her agriculture, the progressive prosperity of her people. The same things which make Ireland live afresh and thrive, will make Irishmen everywhere trne and valuable citizens of whatever land they may adopt as their home. If our Irish friends would have ths St. Patrick's Day of 1860 a model and type of all succeeding celebrations, they have only to give effect to the eloqnent invocation of Mr. O'GORMAN.

"Let there be peace in Ireland and among Irishmen, peace; nat the torpor of abject submission, not the stagnation of manly thought, but a healthy repose, an honorable peace—peace between race and race, and class and class, and sect and sect; peace between the government and the governed, between the castle and the cottage, the rich and the poor; peace, that all mindful of the errors, the passions, the follies, the crimes of the past, may learn at last to repent, to forgive, to forget, to amend. Let those who talk of their rights not forget their duties. Let all remember that a nation is a living thing—that one class cannot pine under wrong—nay, that the finger of injustice cannot be laid on one man without a wound to the honor, the health, and the safety of the whole."

City Journalism.

The *Churchman* states that a project is on foot for the "establishment in this City of a new daily paper, to be conducted on strictly religious principles." The *Churchman* says that if those engaged in it will make it "a support of the true Catholic Church," they may obviate the necessity of carrying ont the project of starting a new daily, which the *Churchman* itself has long entertained; bnt if they make it "a fresh auxiliary to schism," that project will forthwith be carried into effect.

As we do not understand what is meant by having a paper conducted on strictly religious principles,—or to what extent and in what way this is expected to modify its character,—it is not easy to form an opinion as to the probability of its success. The condnctors of at least some of the daily journals already established undonbtedly endeavor to do what the new paper proposes to accomplish,—and there are few among them, we presume, who would not very gladly do still more in the same direction. It is eminently desirable that so great a power as that of jonrnalism should be wielded in the interest of Christian morals, and under a constant sense of the responsibility which religious obligation involves. That the daily journals of this City have improved immensely in this respect within the last ten years, as well as in enterprise, ability and general courtesy, no one who has given the snbject any attention can doubt;—and it is equally certain that, with the improved taste and increased enlnre of the mass of the people, this improvement will continne. The daily Press may not be all it should be,—but the same defect characterizes every other profession and every other human institution. All we can reasonably expect or ask is that its tendencies should be in the right direction,—that it should be growing better, instead of worse; and we think this may be very safely and very confidently asserted of the daily Press of this City, taken as a whole. In all the respectable journals due regard is nniformly paid to the religious observances and feelings of all denominations,—a fair proportion of space is given to religious intelligence,—the obligations of Christian duty are fully recognized, even if not always fully met, and in their discussions of public affairs Christian morality is almost uniformly accepted as the basis of their jndgments and opinions. We believe this to he true of a large portion of the daily newspapers of this City,—and it is becoming more and more trne of them all.

Exception is taken, we are aware, to the character of much of the intelligence that is published,—to the details given of murders, police cases, divorce trials, &c. In part this complaint is doubtless just,—and there is room and need for improvement in nearly all our newspapers in this respect. But it is not fair to overlook the reason of this fault, nor to place the responslbility of it too exclusively upon the Press. It belongs mainly to the community. A newspaper mnst be published npon business principles; it can only exist as it is snstained by the community. It is very easy to sneer at a publisher for seeking primarily to increase his circulation; but it would be just as sensible to sneer at a merchant for endeavoring to extend his trade, or at a physician for seeking to enlarge his practice. The public support is absolutely essential to a newspaper, unless for party or other purposes of their own, individuals are willing to contribute the money which it reqnires; and in thst case it becomes a missionary work instead of a business operation. Now, it is a clear and nndeniable fact, that the great body of the people want a newspaper *for the news*. They want to know what is going on in the world, and it is the business of their newspaper to tell them. If it does they will take it; if not, they will stop it and take another. And lamentable as the fact is, it nevertheless *is* a fact, that crime, in its various forms and successive stages, fills a very large page in the daily history of the world,—and cannot be ignored without ignoring a very large and a very important part of the current intelligence. Equally true is it that nine persons out of ten in every community read the narratives of great crimes with much more avidity than they read accounts of benevolent and religious movements, or any of the more ordinary and less exciting incidents of daily life. The tragic element, in life as in fiction, has a strong hold npon the imagination, and very few persons, whatever their moral and religious character, are insensible to its fascination. It is because the great mass of the community demand and will have reports of the crimes that occur, and of the trials of the criminals concerned, that newspapers persist in giving them. That, in the discharge of this necessary function of journalism, they sometimes go too far, and pander to a morbid taste,—and even discard the requirements of decency, and print things ntterly unfit to be read, is probably true:—and the respectable portion of the community should reform this abnse by frowning upon and punishing it wherever it exists. The reading public has dnties to perform in this direction to which it is not always as sensitive as to the derelictions of Journalists. They should encourage and support *the best* newspapers, as against the worst, if they wish to make them better.

There is undoubtedly a large class of persons who care less for the movements of the day and the occurrences of actual life, than for the principles and observances of religion. They desire a newspaper from which reports of crimes shall be excluded, and in which the interests of religious churches and other organizations shall have the leading place. There is no reason why they should not establish such a paper, and there is a fair probability that with judicious business management it might be made reasonably successful. But they can scarcely fall into the mistake of expecting to supersede by such a paper the worst of those to which they take exception, or to diminish their influence npon the public mind. If they were to succeed in enlisting all the religious interest of the City in their own paper, they would only withdraw it from the others, and throw them still more openly and exclusively npon that vitiated public taste which they regard as already too influential in the Journalism of the day. They might secure for themselves the lnxury of reading a paper free from everything injurions or repulsive,—but they could do more effective good by increasing their interest and their influence over the journals which will continue to furnish most of their reading to the mass of the community.

How we Treat our Judges.

Yesterday morning the court-room of the Common Pleas was delnged by rain. Spittoons had to be placed here and there over the carpet to catch the droppings from the ceilings, and business had to be carried on very much as if the Jndge was seated on a hill-top, or a cromlech after the fashion of our ancestors, instead of in a modern hall of justice, in the midst of a wealthy metropolis. The exterior of the City Hall is in perfect keeping with the interior. It has no roof, no cupola, and the windows of the upper story are boarded up with plain, unplaned deal planks. Within twenty yards of this imposing structure the judges of another court are endeavoring to perform their dnties in rooms in which no hotel-keeper who desired to have the reputation of keeping a first-class house, would put more than one lodger at a time; breathing a fœtid atmosphere, which owing to the lowness of the ceilings cannot be purified, and, moreover, in imminent danger of being precipitated into the story below, along with the jury, the counsel and the audience, by the breaking down of the floor.

It wonld be hard, on the whole, to imagine a state of things better calculated to express the utter contempt in which our governing bodies hold the law and its officers. If the City government wished to impress upon the minds of the world the impatience with which Americans snffer even the forms of justice to be exhibited, they could not choose a better mode of doing it. After having stripped the Judiciary of its independence, making the tenure of office uncertain, and the salary precarious, and bringing it in direct contact with the mob, we might, at least, treat its members with the outward marks of respect, and if we despised them, at least hide it. If, for no other reason, for the sake of our own lives and property, we ought to behave decently towards those whose labors and learning hedge them round with secnrity. If we were all masters of wits, erudite cynics, whose trained vision never rested on the ontward signs of things, but penetrated at once to the spirits, it might possibly answer all the purposes of society to have justice administered in a barn, or on the stoop of a hotel, by a judicially-minded umbrella peddler, or an enlightened stevedore in his shirt-sleeves. But, unhappily, the mass of us have not yet reached snch a pitch of cultivation and refinement. There is still a connection in our eyes between substance and show—between the accidents and incidents of a thing and the thing itself. The majority of us have not been educated np to a complete contempt for externals; and we have amongst us a large class of foreigners—the class which unhappily produces most of our criminals—who have always been accustomed to associate power and dignity and wisdom with external pomp and pride and circumstance. It is of the last importance that some small amount of respect should be psid in this matter to the prejudices of this large, ignorant and uncultivated body of our fellow-citizens. Even if we ourselves have arrived at that pitch of political perfection in which a judge takes the same rank in the estimation of enlightened men as a hackman, or a groggery keeper, we onght not to forget that our brethren from the other side of the water are still bnried in heathenish superstition on this point. They will not respect Courts which have no shelter from the rain, and which are in constant dread of breaking down through the floor, and which are compelled to call the calendar of a great judicial district in a moderate-sized bedroom, poisoned by the exhalation of a numerous and able Bar, and of a large and patriotic jury panel. It is impossible to expect an Irish or German peasant to revere a judge on whose cranium he perceives a stream of water steadily descending from a leak in the roof with the sanction and connivance of the Executive, and he is, unhappily, too apt to associate the law with those who expound it and divide his contempt pretty equally between them.

We wish we could say that, let their physical condition be ever so abject, our Judges at least preserved their moral dignity intact, and that nothing in their conduct was calculated to bring their office into contempt. But even this melancholy satisfaction has not been left us. We have only to enter the room in which a Judge of the Supreme Conrt is to-day trying a man for his life, to have any pleasing little delusions with which we may have been comforting ourselves on this point, painfully dissipated. Any one who has seen Judge ROOSEVELT sit calm, meek and unmoved while the counsel practising before him in the Stephens case heap on him every insult and indignity which reckless and well-paid ingenuity can suggest, knows too well that our roofless City Hall and boarded windows are in perfect keeping with the moral wreck and dilapidation which is to be witnessed beneath and around. When a Jndge has so little respect for the State, for the public, for his office, for his colleagues, for the honorable profession to which he belongs, as to allow counsel to assail him day after day with ribald abuse, with every possible variety of insolence—of tone, of gesture and of language—not only without punishment but without rebuke; and to turn the Court into an arena for the exchange of billingsgate among one another, we must all feel that it is no matter how soon a Common Conncilman is sent np to make a hole in the roof of the Snpreme Court, and let the rain in there as well as in the City Hall.

PASSAGE OF THE REGISTRY BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.—The so-called, bnt mis-called, Registry bill passed the Assembly on Wednesday. It is so framed as to omit altogether the essential principle of a Registry—to wit, the requirement of previous registration in order to voting. The only safeguard it provides, in addition to those already existing, is, that a person challenged must back his own oath with that of another voter. If he can do this, his ballot must be received, whether registered or not.

There is, indeed, a requirement that the Inspectors of Election shall meet three weeks, and again one week before election, to make out a list. All who choose may apply to have their names placed thereon, and the Inspectors may record such names as they think fit. Bnt at the polls, any one who can get a voter to back him can swear in his vote as heretofore. Those who "vote early and often" will henceforth be compelled to "divide" with their backers. An annoyance to be sure, but it by no means spoils the business.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.—The Democrats of Pennsylvania held a Convention on Wednesday, partly to nominate candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, bnt chiefly to "snpport the Administration." Both objects were accomplished. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, was named for Auditor; and JOHN ROWE, of Franklin, for Surveyor. When this was done then came the heavy work. Though the body was not entirely harmonious, a string of resolntions were put through without much difficulty. BUCHANAN was indorsed, Cuba coveted, Paraguay "defended," a Pacific railway "commended," incidental protection for iron and coal "advocated," and lastly (don't laugh) "unnecessary expenditure" denounced. One of the resolutions throws out, as a precious piece of hunkum, the idea of a State Sub-Treasury. Of course nothing of the kind is meant. It is some time since President VAN BUREN established a Snb-Treasury for the General Government. And we have yet to see the first Democratic State follow the example. We enjoy a serene conviction that the "coal and iron" Commonwealth is not destined to break the ice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT FORGERIES IN VIRGINIA—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED FORGER IN THIS CITY.—A letter from the correspondent of the TIMES, in Petersburg, has recently given the particulars of a bold forgery committed on Messrs. PAUL & HINTON, brokers of that city; the forged check being cashed by Messrs. EDDERS, SUTTON & Co., of Richmond. The amount obtained was $4,100. It was reported in Boston a day or two ago, that the supposed culprit had been captured there. Intelligence of the forgery having been communicated to the Police of this City, officers were detailed to watch for his arrival. About a week ago, Detective MCCORD observed a man looking after some baggage at the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, and from the excited and suspicious manner of the man, felt it his duty to observe his movements. The trunks had been newly-covered with canvas, and marked "A." and were taken to the express office of ADAMS & Co., and thence forwarded to Boston. On communicating the information to Captain WALLING, that gentleman detailed Detective ELDER to write to the police of Boston, as he thought perhaps it might be the Virginia forger. ELDER wrote to Captain JONES and BENJAMIN HEKEN, two well-known detectives of Boston, who telegraphed back on Saturday last that they had traced the suspicious stranger to an obscure hotel near Blackstone-square, in that city. A telegraph dispatch was sent back to arrest him, and hold him until ELDER would arrive, which was done. The young man gave the name of EDWARD ARLINGTON, but refused to give any particulars about himself. The description given by the Richmond authorities answered for ARLINGTON to a nicety, and he was held for examination by Judge MAIN until Thursday last, when no one appearing from Virginia he was discharged. Detective ELDER was, however, loth to surrender the man, and stepping up to him said "I want you to go to New-York with me," which ARLINGTON assented to, and they arrived in this City yesterday morning. Yesterday a messenger arrived from Virginia with a requisition from Governor WISE, and the messenger being connected with the house of EDDERS, SUTTON & Co., and cognizant of the forgery, fully identifies ARLINGTON as the forger. It is alleged that the arrested party is connected with a skillful gang who perpetrated a series of forgeries on banks in this City over a year since. The Continental Bank suffered to the amount of $5,000, and the Market Bank of this City and the Hudson County Bank of Jersey City and other banks were also victimized. The manner of the forgeries was by buying a small bill of goods at stores, and, instead of taking change after paying for their purchases, they would take the checks of the merchants, so as to get acquainted with their signatures.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of the Whig General Committee was held last evening at Thorp's Hotel, Broadway—HIRAM KETCHUM, President, in the Chair. The Committee appointed to revise the By-Laws made a report, which was accepted, and the Committee was discharged. Messrs. HUSTED, CODDY and DRAPER were appointed a Committee on Printing. The following gentlemen were appointed a permanent Executive Committee: First Ward—Thomas H. Coady; second, Hiram Corwin; third, H. O. Ross; fifth, Dr. J. S. Scofield; seventh, R. C. Gruger; eighth, Samuel Hall; ninth, Charles Hazelton; tenth, N. S. Husted; eleventh, Geo. H. Raymond; twelfth, Walter Brady; thirteenth, John H. Briggs; fifteenth, Edwin Dunn; eighteenth, S. A. Bunce; twenty-first, David Webb; twenty-second, Franklin C. Favor. There was no representation from the Fourth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. The vacancies will be filled hereafter. By request, the Secretary read the editorial of the *National Intelligencer* on the occasion of publishing the letters of Ex-Governor GRAHAM, of North Carolina, and the Hon. D. D. BARNARD, of New-York, addressed to the Committee. Mr. QUIGG, one of the Committee, announced that Ex-Governor HUNT was in the City and would remain here ten days—that he had been detained from his intended visit on account of the death of his grandfather. He was with the Whigs in their present movement, heart and soul. A Committee of six was appointed to wait on Mr. HUNT after the meeting, to tender the respects of the General Committee, and to ascertain on what evening it would suit his convenience to have a formal reception, and make an address. The Secretary suggested that the Hon. WALTER PRESTON, of Virginia, a distinguished Whig, was also in the City, and it was voted to include that gentleman in the attentions of the Committee. The reception of these gentlemen would not be a public one, as Mr. HUNT had positively refused to make a public address; but it would be like that which was tendered to Mr. CRITTENDEN, a short time since, and would take place probably at the St. Nicholas or at Niblo's Saloon. The time for the meetings of the Committee will hereafter be on the first Monday evening of each month. The Committee then adjourned, and proceeded to the Clarendon Hotel to wait on Ex-Governor HUNT, and also to pay their respects to Mr. PRESTON, of Virginia.

THE WEATHER.—The storm which seldom fails to [greet the return of St. Patrick's Day was on Thursday postponed, as if by special request, "for this occasion only," and, in its stead, there was one of the sunniest days of the season. Yesterday, however, as if gathering strength in its restraint, the storm broke forth with redoubled force. During the night the rain fell in torrents, and throughout the day a heavy gale prevailed from the southward and eastward, with continued squalls of rain. In the afternoon a dense fog set in, which for a time necessitated great caution in the movements of steamboats and ferry boats on the East and North Rivers. It was so thick and blowy that but few vessels arrived, and none went to sea. The Sound steamers, however, all left at their regular hours, but in going up the East River they could scarcely see each other, and were obliged to proceed slowly, continually blowing their whistles. Later in the evning the wind canted more to the westward, the fog disappeared, and the evening was quite pleasant, the moon and stars being only occasionably obscured by driving scud. The long prevalence of the easterly wind caused a very high tide, but so far as known no damage was done to the shipping in the harbor.

ANTICIPATED RIOT IN HASTINGS—POLICE SENT FROM THIS CITY.—Mr. WM. LARNED for several months past has had a large number of men employed at a marble quarry at Hastings, getting ont marble for new Custom-houses, contracted to be built in New-Orleans and Charleston. A failure in receiving expected appropriations compelled him a few days since to discharge quite a number of his men. This compulsory movement, as subsequent developments proved, excited an intensely bitter feeling against him on the part of those who were discharged. Being obliged to rednce still further his force of men, and anticipating a serious riot unless he took measures to prevent it, he yesterday sent to this City for a party of Police-men. Sergeant DIXON, of the Detective Police, and six officers were sent to Hastings in the afternoon, bnt with what result is not yet known.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Best Spring-Bed in Existence—(HOWE'S ELLIPTIC)—At from $5 to $6, at No. 378 Broadway. Call and see it, or send for Circular.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 28 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1858. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be [illegible] at the manufactory and sole manufacturers. J. & G. SAUNDERS, [illegible] No. 7 Astor House.

Religious Periodicals.—Subscriptions now ready at the Periodical counters of the Publishers, Rudolphus Rose, A. Co., No. 42 Chatham-st., and 21 Ann-st., Harper & Brothers, No. 82 Cliff-st., and 329 Pearl-st., Martin & Brown, No. 18 Frankfort-st., and Carlton & Co.'s at the principal stationers. No book should be without one.

T. ROBJOHN & CO.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, on the most simple and attracting mechanical principles. In all essential points qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S ORIGINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, it is the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 487 and 207 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, [illegible]. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Origine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES, NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK; NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. / No. 32 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia.

Also a large assortment of our WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s Tilden-Sutton Sewing Machines, For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They embrace all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. Bank-Vault Doors and Fronts secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Locks, are the only Safes manufactured that completely defy the combined qualities with a perfect protection from burglars. A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

The Bonnet Hat, for SUMMER WEAR, 1859, Will be ready for delivery on Saturday, April 2. BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., 45 Broadway, New-York.

ROBJOHN'S INKSTANDS.

Robjohn's Patent Pneumatic Inkstand now ready and for sale at the wholesale stationery establishments of Messrs. RAINBRIDGE BROS. & CO., No. 47 Cliff-st. Messrs. COOK, MERRITT & BROWN, No. 16 Beekman-st., and at retail by all the principal stationers.

The object of this Inkstand is to insure the ink from being exposed to the dust and air. For this purpose it has been so arranged, that not only is the ink in one bulk within a small compass, but a SELF-ACTING COVER has also been provided to keep it from the least exposure to the air. Evaporation and all liability to the ink becoming thick thereby being effectually prevented. No desk should be without one. Examine them before purchasing.

T. ROBJOHN & CO.

$200,000 Superb English Carpetings, Imported expressly for City Trade, At Unprecedented Low Prices!!! Medallion Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 59 Bowery.

Leary & Co. Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited. Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Looking-Glasses, PICTURES AND FRAMES, GOOD AND CHEAP, AT M. P. WHITLOCK'S, No. 333 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Second-hand Safes AT GREAT BARGAINS. Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depôt, No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall.

McLaughlin's IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, All sizes, ready made, or made to measure. No. 387 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. E. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Canada Straw Hats.

A fresh consignment just received and for sale by BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, southwest corner of 6th-av. and 29th-st. Pure Medicines dispensed by the Proprietor, who is constantly in attendance; 19 years' practical experience in this City. Medicines strictly labeled.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STY

THE BONNER HAT.

THE BONNER HAT.

THE BONNER HAT. THE BONNER HAT.

THE BONNER HAT. THE BONNER HAT.

THE BONNER HAT.

FOR SALE.

...ble; 3 fire-places; hot and cold water; gas throughout; in the very best manner, and ... conveniences, and will be finished ready for ... by the 1st day of March next. Terms very ... to a responsible party. For further ... apply to A. W. FRY, No. 13 Chambers-st., ... 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

POUGHKEEPSIE BUILDING LOTS
(Forbes Hill Property)
AT AUCTION.
PEREMPTORY SALE.

Great sale of valuable building lots on ... Bridge and Union sts., on MONDAY, ... of March next, at 11 o'clock, in the morning ... premises. By JAMES BERGER, AUCT.

The property comprises 15 building lots on the ... Grand-st., between Union and Church sts., ... and rear by 112 to 160 feet deep. Also, 4 lots on the ... side of Grand-st., between Union-st. and ... 4 lots, 26 feet front and rear by 107 feet deep, ... on the east side of Bridge-st, between Union ... sts., 26 feet front and rear by 112 feet to ... Also, 2 lots on Union-st., nearly opposite Mr. ... residence, 24 feet front by 160 feet deep.

... desirable locations ... and pleasure ... the above property ... to the centre of the City, with... Court-house, City Hall, Banks, hotels, churches and stores, render these lots all desirable for the erection of houses to rent; while the commanding view of the surrounding scenery, the Hudson River in the landscape, furnishes those who are desirous of erecting country seats with a rare opportunity of selecting lots, which, for beauty of view and accessibility to all the arteries of travel, are unsurpassed. The property will be marked out correspondingly with the maps, and each lot sold separately, to the highest bidder. Warrantee deeds given to all cases.

TERMS OF SALE—12½ per cent. of the purchase money payable on the day of sale; 37½ per cent. on the 1st day of May next; and the balance, 50 per cent. on Bond and Mortgage, at 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on 1, 2 or 3 years, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to
J. H. RUTZER, Poughkeepsie,
Or JAS. BERGEARNT, No. 5 Market-st.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Adjoining New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt, in the City of New-Brunswick. The front building is 32 feet by 68 deep, three stories high, built of brick and wood. The rear building is 30 feet front by 40 feet deep, all brick, both buildings roofed with tin. Also, a pleasant country residence on the banks of the Raritan River, with the Delaware and Raritan Canal running between the house and river; 1¾ miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt. The house is 45 feet square, two stories high, stables, outbuildings, &c., and about 11 acres of land. Apply by letter to R. A. DeRUSSY, New-Brunswick, or to WARREN HARDENBURG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A good three-story brick house and fell lots, with a ten room in the rear, one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn. The purchaser may have possession by the 25th of April. Considerable portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if required, and any part of the furniture that may be desired will be sold with the premises. Inquire on the premises, No. 65 Remsen-st., or of A. FISHER, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 39 by 60, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 2d-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above properties are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars, inquire of E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

TO MECHANICS, &c.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brest-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick front house and lot, with a three-story and basement brick shop in rear, located No. 187 West 21st-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av.; house 25 feet front by 60 feet deep; lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 6 inches deep. It will sell or be arranged for an express or ice business, or other purposes, as there is a drive way through. Rear building easily converted into a dwelling. For particulars, inquire of H. V. MEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone front houses in West 38th-st., southerly side, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., 21 feet front by 55 deep, four stories high, brown-stone stoops, and built in the very best manner. 38th-st. is one of the best streets on Murray-hill, and this block will be completed the coming Summer with first-class hoeses. For terms, &c., apply to CHARLES BEARDSLEY, at the carriage factory, corner of Broadway and 37th-st, or W. B. NOBLE, No. 183 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP house and lot No. 150 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has been built three years, has all the modern improvements, Chilson's furnace, painted and grained, hall frescoed and tiled, in perfect order; lot 20 feet 6 inches; can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Inquire of WM. H. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway, or S. B. HUTCHINS, No. 36 John-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES PHYFE, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Two new first-class three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, basement, sub-cellar, brick houses, on the southerly side of Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; the houses have gas throughout; also, marble mantels, range, &c., and all within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent, $460. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 26 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st., near 5th-av., lot 25x99, house 25x60, nearly new, built in the best manner and with all the modern improvements; location unexceptionable; price $22,000, which is $2,000 less than its real value. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or address Box No. 1,998 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON-av. and 35th-st., one new first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house; lot full size, house 60 feet deep; black walnut doors on the parlor story, and trimmed through the principal hall with black walnut, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. BYER.

FOR SALE—A FIFTY YEARS' LEASE OF A very valuable store property, located in the vicinity of Park-place. Terms accommodating and liberal. For the three large brown-stone houses, pleasantly situated in the upper part of the City. Also, two country seats, and a large farm on the Hudson River. WM. HINTON, No. 343 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is 20x62, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. M. HOAG, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE—STANTON-STREET—A THREE-story brick house and lot No. 66 Stanton-st., with basement and under-cellar; lot 17 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; house 36 feet deep; price $5,500, $3,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., between Fulton-av. and Livingston-st. The building is 44x75 feet, two story and basement, having forty-five stalls; location the best in the city. Possession 1st of May. Rent $700 a year. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement Philadelphia brick-front house, on the southwest corner of Nevins and Livingston streets, a most desirable house and location for a private residence. Gas-fixtures, bath, &c., complete. Possession 1st of May. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 8 ATTORNEY-st., New-York; house 3-story basement and sub-cellar, pleasantly located, with water, two bath tubs, four marble mantels and grates, gas fixtures, &c., in complete order; only $2,500 cash wanted. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY'S Real Estate Agency, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE double two-story brick dwelling house, No. 284 Union-st., with stable attached. Price $7,000, the greater part of which may remain on mortgage if required. If not sold shortly, will be let. Apply at No. 121 Pearl-st., New-York, or on the premises. H. STUTZER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND sub-cellar Philadelphia brick front house No. 415 Pacific, near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Most desirable neighborhood, and house in best order. Will be sold low and on very easy terms if applied for soon. Particulars of F. RUTTMAN, No. 21 Nassau-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—CANAL-STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to devisees, under will of Ann Jay, deceased, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front, high stoop houses, situated on the North side of 27th-st., 160 feet West of 6th-av.; size 20x50. Inquire of C. O. BILLINGS, on the premises, from 8 to 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front high stoop houses, situated on the south side of 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size, 21x55. Lot, 21x183 3-14ths. Inquire of O. O. BILLINGS, on the premises, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 398 Greenwich-st., 50 feet north from the corner of Beach-st.: size of lot 24x80; terms easy. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT, Jr.

FOR SALE.

STATEN ISLAND.
QUARANTINE REMOVAL.
GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN
REAL ESTATE.
AT NO. 1 BOWLING GREEN.

Swan's Staten Island, New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate registering and sales rooms are now open to the public for the transaction of all such business as may properly be classed under such head. This office contemplates ample provision for the registry of all property for sale and to let at the three points above-mentioned, and is confidently hoped by the projector to make it what this City has long needed, a regular REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

There is already registered a very large amount of almost every description of property on Staten Island both for sale and to let, and in the former will be found many rare chances for a profitable investment, and of the latter a suitable variety to suit any description of taste that can possibly offer. All property registered at this office will be fully described in all important particulars, and every facility shown to assist the seeker to a satisfactory result. Please call and examine the books.

C. SWAN.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; lot 25 by about 60 feet very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 160; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The church and two dwelling-houses (No. 218) adjoining, in Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity. Size of lots 65½x100 ft. Apply to H. F. LEAKE, No. 135 Lanrens-st., or to JAMES W. AUTEN, No. 58 Pine-st.

J. F. WILLIAMS OFFERS FOR SALE
Two elegant houses on 42d-st., near 6th-av.
Two superior houses on 29th st., near 9th-av.
Three very handsome houses on 29th-st., near 8th-av.
Several very fine English basement houses on 34th-st.
Also,
Several fine houses to let. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 13 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Park-place. The lot is 27 feet 6 inches in width, by 99 feet 8 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of
JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 38 Wall-st.
NOAH WORRALL, No. 26 Elm-st.
FREEMAN BLOODCOOD, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 85 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 359 Pearl-st.
JNO. WIGHT, No. 232 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—OCCUPying the most healthy, popular, and convenient location in Brooklyn, with gas and Nassau water, viz.: 3 on 8d Prize st., 4 on Canton-st., and 1 on Lafayette-av. Price $2,500, $3,000, $5,000 and $6,500; terms easy. The Fulton-av. cars pass within a few steps every 2½ minutes. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before 8½ A. M., or after 5 P. M., at No. 19 Lafayette-av., cor. of Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

CHOICE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two first-class new 3-story houses, with Nassau water and all the modern improvements; west side of Oxford-st., 140 feet from Washington-park, and command ng a fine view of the esme from piazzas front and rear; less than two blocks from cars to Fulton Ferry. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city; will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or address OWNER, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

$125 $175, $200, $250, $375 COTTAGE houses to rent, with 7 rooms, 8 do., 10, 11 and 12 respectively, with four lots of ground at the terminus or point of junction of Fulton-av. and Broadway Railroads with Long Island cars. Location pleasant and houses elegant in commodious. Will sell lots and build houses of any plan desired. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—NO. 301 SECOND-AVENUE, SOUTHwest corner 19th-st., 4-story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue; could be conveniently changed for business purposes; lot 28x75; house 28x43; 3 baths, gas, laundry fobs, &c.; built expressly for the owner's occupation; gas fixtures, mirrors, oil-cloth, &c., can be purchased. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; the house contains all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience, has been painted and papered throughout, and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Price, $11,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 57 Madison-av.; size, 25x53; lot, 25x100; the property is first-class in every respect, being near Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City; it can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 145 EAST 19TH ST., fourth house west of 2d-av., north side. 4 stories, 17 feet front by 54 feet deep; lot half the block; first-class neighborhood; contains all improvements, furnace, &c., and in perfect order in every respect. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY, ATTIC AND BRICK basement house, large yard in front, set with trees and shrubbery. Price $5,500. Part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, No. 321 West 29th-st., or of WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FOUR-STORY brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 75 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-av., in perfect order. $3,000 cash; balance on mortgage for term of years, if required. Apply on the premises from 10 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 330 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawreuce-st.; or No. 17 Bushing-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL, No. 95 and 97 East 36th-st., brown stone, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, inqeire at No. 95, or of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS MEDIum-sized brown stone houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st.; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, located on 28th-st., having all modern improvements, very low; terms easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE modern improvements, garden in front, situated No. 145 West 21st-st. Price $6,500. Inquire at No. 83 Vandam-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—MANUFACTURERS AND others.—Lots and plots of from 4 to 20 or more on railroad streets, and not far from ferries in Brooklyn, for sale low, and all may remain on mortgage for any time. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., room No. 8, from 12 to 4.

A BARGAIN FOR SALE—NO. 328 BROOMEst., fifth door east of the Bowery, now occupied as a lager-bier saloon, by David Grenling, viz: 23x93.4 feet; $4,000; can remain on boud and mortgage. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, basement, brown-stone front houses, on the north side of West 50th-st., near 8th-av., complete with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 46th-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT and high-stoop house, No. 45 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. Price, $14,500. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—ON FAVORable terms, the house No. 20 Abingdon place, facing the square—a very desirable location. Can be seen from 2 till 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE AND LOT NO. 34 Mulberry-st., east side, near Park-st.; lot 25x75 feet; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale, very low, or would be exchanged for available City property or merchandise. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-office which will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 20 miles from New-York, and ¼ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FINE ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE ESTATE occupying the commanding promontory at the head of Highland Bay, just above West Point, on the Hudson, a most lordly domain, known by the name of MINAVAR, is now for sale. It has been thus described in one of Mr. Willis' letters from Idlewild: "This elevated point of land is at the junction of the Moodna River with the Hudson, and was once a magnificent terrace-island, connected with the Highlands now by the causeway of the estate. It consists of about 115 acres; the terrace-lawn, in which stands the dwelling, being a superbly-wooded table-land of 20 acres, 120 feet above the water-level. The mouth of the Moodna River divides it from Idlewild. Its river front on the Hudson is very nearly a mile, with a water grant to the Channel. Its front slope is covered with grand forest trees, and under them are the fortifications built there by Washington. It might be divided into three noble estates, as the separate building sites are very favorable. Those who are on the look-out for a home of most lordly isolation and unsurpassed beauty of Northern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools. Salt water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A very beautiful piece, about 350 yards north of the station at Hastings, upon the Hudson, with over 400 feet river frontage. The premises consist of a large modern well-built house, carriage-house, stable, greenhouse and other offices, all nearly new, with about 3 acres of land highly improved, beautifully diversified with heavy forest trees, an abundance of fruit and shade trees, arbors, trees, shrubbery, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to M. A. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, opposite Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester county, 35 miles from the City by the Harlem Railroad, and one-half a mile from dépôt, a beautiful country seat; the house is large and commodious, with barn, &c.; about 1¾ acres of ground tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery. Suitable for a private family or boarding-house. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The country seat of Henry Morris, Esq. Fourteen acres of fine land. The house is a two-story and attic frame, about 30x40 feet, with large wing; has marble mantels, &c. The out-buildings are nearly new, and adapted to the place. An abundance of fruit and shade trees, fine garden; in every respect a very desirable property. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauneey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—ON THE Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City, by the New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley, and fifteen acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-sized house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequeled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $500 per annum. Their locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For particulars, apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood, N. B.—Possession of three of the houses can be had immediately.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—(RENT $500)—In Westchester County, opposite the Dépôt at Tremont, a well-finished house, 13 rooms, carriage and green-house, with 1¼ acres of land tastefully laid out with variety of fruit, flowers shrubbery, &c. Also, one house, 13 rooms, carriage-house and 6 lots; rent, $225. For particulars apply to L. K. OSBORN, on the premises, or at No. 102 Fulton-st., of HIBBARD & FORD.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD STREET, VILLAGE of Melrose, on high ground, a house containing two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, with pantries on the first floor, six rooms with pantries on the second, large garret and cellar, good well and cistern, with nearly half an acre of ground, containing fruit trees, bushes, grape vines in abundance, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad Station or Harlem steamboats, 2d or 3d-av. Railroads. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT with 20 acres of land, in Morristown, N. J., on an elevated site, 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees, interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out, on which is a pond supplied by springs, choice variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; large garden, barn and carriage-house. The house is of Elizabethan style, large and commodious, 67 by 36, with modern improvements. Apply at HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Astoria, L. I.; or would be leased for a term of years or exchanged for lots in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. There are four acres of land, upon which are house, barn and other necessary out-buildings; one acre laid out as a garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location, and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, ten miles ep the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $125, to a small family; twenty trains pass daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or on Tuesday at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17, where a sketch of the house can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA FOR SALE—About one mile from the village; fine view of the Bay, large double house, nearly new, with stable, carriage-house and out-buildings, and 1¾ acres of land, handsomely laid out, with a large variety of fruit, evergreen and ornamental trees and shrubs. Possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A spacious country residence, with four acres of excellent land, fruit orchard, garden, stable, coach-house, etc., etc. This property is pleasantly situated, about ¾ of a mile from the Railroad Dépôt. The house is new, and remarkably well built, with 11 rooms in the main building, with 5 additional rooms in the extension. A well of excellent water, gas, etc. For further particulars, apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., or R. T. HAINES, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to let, at Fishkill, near the New Hamburg Dépôt. A new and commodious house, with water and gas, complete, handsomely furnished, horses, carriages, &c., extensive view of the river and mountains, highly respectable neighborhood, variety of churches, fine drives, &c. Would let with (40 acres) or without the land, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 31 Union-square, to W. M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A TWO-STORY house in Greenwich Village, Conn., three-quarters of a mile from the railroad dépôt; the house is new, contains nine plastered rooms, finished in modern style; also, barn and out-buildings. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, near the premises; or of S. EDDY, No. 154 Suffolk-st., New-York, from 6 to 7 P. M.; or of the subscriber, at Mianus, Conn. WILLIAM EDDY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y., a neat cottage-house, with one-fourth of an acre of ground; nine finished rooms in rear; front and back high basements; walls all painted; size of house 36x32 feet, deep basement, one-story and attic high; out-houses, &c.; about three minutes' walk from the railroad station. Inquire of J. D. ACKERMAN, corner of Bowery and 2d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE HOUSE, with carriage house, ice house, &c., an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and about two acres of land, on Warburton-av. and the Hudson River, one-quarter of a mile north of the Station; also, nine lots on Chesnut near Guion-st. Terms liberal. Apply to A. THOMAS & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLOT CONtaining 31 lots of ground, in South Bergen, about 1¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry, suitable for immediate improvement; would be exchanged for a farm or unimproved property on either bank of the Hudson, in or above the Highlands. Address S. E., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE estate occupying the commanding promontory at the head of Highland Bay, just above West Point, on the Hudson—a most lordly domain, known by the traditionary name Minabar, is now for sale. It has been thus described in one of Mr. Willis' letters from Idlewild: "This elevated point of land is at the junction of the Moodna River, with the Hudson, and was once a magnificent Terrace Island, connected with the Highlands now by the causeway of the estate. It consists of about 115 acres; the terrace lawn, on which stands the dwelling, being a superbly-wooded table-land of 20 acres, 120 feet above the water-level. The mouth of the Moodna River divides it from Idlewild. Its river front on the Hudson is very nearly a mile, with a water grant to the Channel. Its front slope is covered with grand forest trees, and under them are the fortifications built there by Washington. It might be divided into three noble estates, as the separate building sites are very favorable. Those who are on the look-out for a home of most lordly isolation and unsurpassed beauty of scenery, will do well to give it a call. The drive to it from Newburg (three miles) is very fine." Those who visit it with a view to see the premises should take at least half a day for the excursion. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York; to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or B. W. BOURREY, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 60 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—To a person desirous of retiring from City life an opportunity is presented for securing a country seat, which is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. The site is one of the most desirable in the Valley of the Connecticut, commanding an extensive range of scenery of valley, river and mountain. The grounds, comprising about six acres, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with all the fruits of the climate. The buildings are new and strictly in keeping with the requirements of a first-class estate. For particulars, address Box No. 174 Post-Office, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 30 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on it is property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

$3,500—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul in East Chester, Westchester County, ½ mile from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt. Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools. Salt water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

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COUNTRY

AUCTION SALES.

C. B. TYLER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
On THURSDAY, March 24,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE,
...finely-polished brown-stone four-story, high stoop, ... and sub-cellar house, 22 feet 11½ inches, ... by Orient, with two-story library extension ... (or half the block.) No. 35 West 38th ... side, between 5th and 6th avs., MURRAY HILL ... house was two years in being built, under ... and constant inspection of the owner. All the ... and finishing work was done by days' work ... finest quality of material and in profusion. ... Orstick, house joiner. ... 5th-av.

... Auctioneer.
... at the Merchants' Exchange,
... 4th-av., of elegant and costly house ... and piano-forte, stool and cover, 2 ... parlor furniture, velvet carpet, sofas, ... pieces, curtains, sideboards, escritoire, ... and chamber furniture of every ... Catalogues ready.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT ... o'clock, at No. 416 Canal-st., near Varick-st., a large ... assortment of genteel furniture, removed to ... for convenience of sale, Brussels and ingrain ... pets in great variety, feather beds and bedding, ... mattings, kitchen ware, &c. Sale positive.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 59 ... NINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the ... Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds ... bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY ... o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—WM. M. ... will sell, on TUESDAY, March 22, 1859, at 12 ... the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a collection ... 54 Carlton-av. Brick house on Myrtle-... Throughout; three-story and basement brick ... and stable, No. 254 Adelphi-st., near Fulton ... cottage house, south side of Park-av., third house ... Vanderbilt-av.; three lots on the corner of Kent-... and Bridge-st., near the ferry, on Myrtle-av. ... Plans may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, ... 16 Nassau-st., New-York. Terms liberal.

... at the private residence, No. ... Park-av., of elegant and costly house ... and piano-forte, stool and cover, 2 ... parlor furniture, velvet carpet, sofas, ... pieces, curtains, sideboards, escritoire, ... and chamber furniture of every ... Catalogues ready.

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FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE ... Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ... the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
HOLLAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
IRELAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West Indies Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

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BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 468 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 25th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that therefore an assessment be laid therefor upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars held by them, and that the same be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1859.

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to each stockholder and notify personally or by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment thereof.

In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.

Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 2 Wall-st.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. at the Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th prox., inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE M. W. AND B. V. RAILROAD COMPANY.—MILWAUKEE, March 1, 1859.—Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, then due and unpaid, will be paid at the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee, on April 25 next, with interest after one, and exchange on New-York.
S. L. ROSE, President.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER PARK-PLACE—NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.—The annual election for Forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY next, April 4. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. Wall-st.
GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, March 18, 1859.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 5th April next, ensuing. The poll will remain open from ... to 1 P. M.
S. M. KISSAM, Cashier.

$2,000—WANTED TO BORROW ON unimproved City property worth more than double the amount. Security first-rate. Brokers need not apply. Address S. P. R., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD STOCK WANTED—One thousand dollars, to complete an investment. Also, ten thousand dollars Harlem Gas Light stock wanted. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., 40 Wall-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 15 Wall-st.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in iron-bound packages of about forty gallons each, in such quantities as they may desire. It is highly refined, light-colored and warrantee pure. It burns on any of all kinds of Kerosene lamps, without ornament, odor or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
EMPIRE STATE COAL-OIL COMPANY,
No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

BRUSHES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 70 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A new system of grinding paints, saving an expense of 50 per cent., without any extra cost or change of machinery. J. QUARTERMAN, 114 John-st., N. York.

COAL OIL OF FINE QUALITY FOR SALE by the gallon to suit customers by H. OGDEN, Jr., No 71 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—FOR SALE A SPLENdid stock of new and second-hand tables, suitable for private or public use. Call and examine. Old tables repaired. W. H. GRIFFITH, practical Billiard-table Maker, No. 146 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory No. 148 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 740 Broadway. Always on hand, a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

WM. G. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE OF No. 30 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly,) is now at No. 14 Bond-st., near Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, New-York, Jan. 31, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive, when tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

"That during the time the books shall be open to inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made to any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made by appealing, stating the ground of complaint therefor, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in respect to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the complainant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon. Within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1857, page 868.

A. W. ALLEN,
A. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 5, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest from Feb. 22, 1859, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court; and unless said assessments are paid by May 5 next, the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT THE RATE OF TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is embraced in the following limits, viz.: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between 110th and 111th sts.; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 59th and 42d sts.; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 2d and 3d avs.; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between 10th and 11th avs.; and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., between 110th and 120th sts.; and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Broadway, between 33d and 42d sts., as laid out on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 City Hall, basement.

CAUTION.—TO WATCH DEALERS AND JEWELLERS.—NEW-YORK, March, 1859.—I, & M. T. LEVITT, London, England, and No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, chronometer and watch manufacturers, hereby inform the trade that certain of the plain watches and movements of their own make, bearing their names and that of Morris Tobias, No. 31 Minories London, imported into this country previously to the establishment of their agency, No 19 Maiden-lane, under the management of J. H. SHADBURY, have been jeweled in this City in some manner at once contrary to the principles on which their fine movements and first-class watches hereafore have been constructed, such alterations being not alone injurious to the durability of the watches by reason of the softness of the aquamariues, but calculated to impair the faith of purchasers of these goods whose reliance has been uniformly placed on their quality. In order therefore that there may be no mistaking the genuine movements, purchasers will find on examination that all such alterations and movements finished at their manufactory in London, England, are jeweled in Rubies and Chrysolites only, and for future protection the certificate which accompanies each watch or movement will be countersigned by their sole agent, J. H. BRADBURY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Fi. Fa. to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1858, upon a judgment for $47,436, rendered June 4, 1857, in favor of Richard P. Morgan, plaintiff, and against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, defendants, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying within the Northern District of Illinois, including the Oquawka branch of said Railroad in the county of Henderson, and the railroad bridge of said defendant across the Illinois River at or opposite Peoria, and all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to all side-tracks, depot-grounds, right of way, machine-shops, engine-houses and turn-tables, and all the other appurtenances thereunto belonging or used therewith, including the rolling stock of said road, consisting of passenger-cars and freight-cars, hand-cars and locomotive engines, which I shall expose to sale at the Court house door, in the city of Peoria, at the hour of noon on the 26th day of March next.
C. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOVER, Deputy.
ARRINGTON & BURGESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS E. WALKER & SON, is this day dissolved in consequence of new arrangements made by THOMAS GEORGE WALKER. Either party will sign in settlement, and THOMAS E. WALKER will continue the business in his individual name.
THOMAS E. WALKER,
THOMAS GEORGE WALKER.
New-York, 3d mo. (March) 14, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE WALKER and DAVID TWEEDIE, have this day associated themselves in business, under the firm of WALKER & TWEEDIE. They offer their services for the negotiation of Business Paper, Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, Effecting Insurance, Procuring Money on Bond and Mortgage, and on Hypothecation of Securities. Their business will be strictly on Commission.
THOMAS GEORGE WALKER,
DAVID TWEEDIE.
No. 42 PINE-ST, New-York, March 14, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE SOLD and transferred to the American Watch Company of this place, the Watch Factory owned by them, with the machinery, tools, fixtures and stock, and the patent rights and trade-marks made use of therein, with the good-will of the business.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.

Referring to the above, the American Watch Company gives notice that it will continue the business of the late firm without change in the management or in its agencies.

ROYAL E. ROBBINS, Treasurer.
WALTHAM, MASS., Feb. 18, 1859.

CORPORATION DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that several of the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, April 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the City Hall, for the term of five years. A catalogue containing the number and location, and also the terms and conditions of sale, may be had at this office, (basement of City Hall.) Maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBT. T. HAWS,
Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will hold a meeting on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. The following-named gentlemen are requested to appear before them: Dr. Hunter, Alderman Bressler, Mortimer G. Porter, George F. Jackson, Tucker, Augustus Hulne, Nonb S. Levings, A. N. Gunn, Charles Marsh.
JOHN T. HENRY,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, } Com. on Police.
JAMES OWENS,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TAXES.—THE Collector for the villages of Mount Vernon, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Washingtonville, Fleetwood, &c., will sit at the XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 21 and 22, after which the tax-book will be closed, and the Comptroller will proceed to sell the lots according to law. F. SEDER, Collector.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of Mead & Knight, Plumbers, No. 1,018 Broadway, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Said Knight continuing the business at the old stand. Said Mead retiring therefrom.
ASRAHAM MEAD,
DANIEL KNIGHT.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1859.

UNION BANK.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 14, 1859.—The reward heretofore offered by this bank for the apprehension of Benj. K. Brotherson, is hereby recalled.
G. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARD S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVAH E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 49 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SIMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all other similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied to these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly. No reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

SHIPPING.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2.
2088, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane, AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.
The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 103, 114 and 106 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.
INSURE AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

SUTTON & CO.'S
Dispatch Line
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The magnificent A 1 first-class Extreme Clipper Ship
ORPHEUS,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River, And will be dispatched on or before
SATURDAY, April 2.
Shippers are requested to examine this splendid Clipper, when they will be satisfied she has no superior in the trade for fast sailing and good delivery of cargo. Having very large engagements she will probably finish loading by
SATURDAY, March 26, inst.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, (now receiving freight.)
The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship
COATZACOALCOS.
This magnificent and fast steamship, THOMAS W. WITHER, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.
Passage, First Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$25
Freight 30c. to New-Orleans.
No freight taken for Havana except specie.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

PRICE REDUCED TO $80.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. T. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The fine clipper steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOONELL, will leave on SATURDAY, March 19, at 4 P.M., from Pier No. 4 N.R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $22; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain THATCHPOOL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of this line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANNAN, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship PERSIA, (which leaves Liverpool 19th March,) probably 31st of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 2.	
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.	
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.	
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.	
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.	
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.	
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.	
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.	

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE & SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
Vanderbilt, LEFEVRE.	Sat'y, April 2.	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, JONES.	Sat'y, May 7.	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $100
Second Cabin 60 and 50
Specie delivered in London and Southampton.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, E. B. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 4 P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 50	To Atlanta, Ga	$23
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	31 00	To Palatka, Fla	23

To Charleston, S. C., $5.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on Wednesday, March 21.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE fine Mail steamer ARAGO, LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP ETNA, JAS. ANDERSON, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, 28th instant, at 3 P. M. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations $75. Including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Lewis Pearson, will leave on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISASEL, Captain WM. ROLLINE, will leave Charlestoo for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
6:20 A. M. for White Plains.
8:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
8 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
9:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 12 M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 5

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Court of Appeals' decision in favor of the Old Police—The New-York Tax Levy, cut down a Million and a Quarter Dollars, reported—The German Savings' Bank ordered to a third reading—No amendment to the Fire Insurance Act—Social Entertainments, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 18, 1859.

There goes about a rumor which seems to be well-founded, that the Court of Appeals, at their consultation last Thursday, decided the thrice-argued question (the Court twice being equally divided) by a vote of five to three; that the old Police, by joining Wood and RUSSELL, did not withdraw from the effect of the Metropolitan Act in their favor. That is, the old policeman whose case was appealed, is entitled to pay to this time precisely as if he had been on duty all the while; and of course that the other policemen whose cases were similar are entitled to pay. The three dissenting Judges are JOHNSON, DENIO and GROVER.

The Judiciary Committee have accomplished a Herculean task. They have gone through, item by item, your tax-levy. Though they have inserted several items additional to what were in when it came up, they have cut its aggregate down some million and a quarter of dollars. Among the items inserted are:

For arrears of Judges of the Supreme Court	$24,100
For Engine Company No. 20	18,000
Tompkins-square improvement	8,000
And to pay the Counsel for the Police Commission	19,000

The bill fixes the amount to be raised for County objects and purposes, including Police expenses, $2,-[illegible], included in which are:

Arrearages of 1858	$41,189
Arrearages of Police Department	136,739
For Commissioners of Records, for defraying expenses of contracts for Register's Office, (named above,)	250,000
Coroners' fees	22,000
Election expenses	25,000
Officers' fees	25,000
Police	1,226,365
Contingencies of Deputy Superintendent, for payment of judgments, and contingent expenses paid for appropriation of 1858	11,424
For expenses of government of the City,	$4,905,527.
Among which are included:	
Battery Enlargement	$20,000
Belgian pavement	100,000
City Inspector's Department	12,000
Cleaning Streets	300,000
Cleaning Markets	7,000
Diamond Reef Blasting	20,000
Donations	15 000.
Election expenses	20,000
Foundling Hospitals	25,000
Lamps and Gas	460,000
Salaries, City purposes	412,602

The last section of the bill is new. It provides that whenever the Comptroller shall believe that any judgment now of record against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or which may hereafter be obtained against them, shall have been obtained by collusion or founded on fraud, he is hereby authorized and required to take all proper and necessary means to open and reverse the same, and to use the name of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and to employ counsel for such purpose. Mr. MORRIS reported the bill this morning, and it is referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

The "German Savings Bank" was in Assembly's Committee of the Whole last evening. Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved to insert Mr. JOACHIMSSEN'S name among the Corporators, but not knowing whether the other Corporators desired it, the Committee refused the amendment. Mr. COLEMAN, of the Committee that reported it, offered some amendments which made it conform to the standard by which all Savings Banks this year chartered have been measured. The friends of the bill accepted them. Mr. ODPYKE, for whose appearance (after his long illness) in the House, the bill had been delayed, objected to creating any new Savings Banks, as calculated to damage existing ones. Mr. MILLER, of Erie, Mr. SMITH, of New-York, Mr. TOMLINSON and Mr. TUTHILL defended the necessity of this one, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ODPYKE'S bill amending the Fire Insurance Company act of 1853 was debated, amended, and its enacting clause struck out—the amendments having damaged it greatly in the eyes of its friends. Mr. TOMLINSON'S act, providing that if any vacancy occur in the office of any Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, or of any Judge of the Common Pleas, during his term of office, by death, resignation or tenure, the Governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy until the commencement of the next political year after the next ensuing annual election, was ordered to a third reading. The adjournment did not take place till near 11 o'clock, a fit of industry being on.

The House to-day agreed to have a Grinding Committee of two from each Judicial District, on motion of Mr. ABBOTT, of Cayuga. But a Grinding Committee, it must be remembered, is not as of old, a Committee to report complete. It simply selects from the orders such bills as it deems proper to ask the House to order back to the Standing Committee originally reporting for them to report complete. The House did not put any extraordinary degree of wisdom on exhibition (*mes judice*) in ordering on joint resolution extra copies of the "Red Book" and of the "Civil List,"—but the friends of the propositions faced the music and recorded themselves overwhelming majorities when the Yeas and Nays were taken. Everybody having a bill to report, it was impossible to rise out of the pending order to the special order of Quarantine Removal.

Reports were made by Mr. VAN HORN, to establish free schools in county almshouses. Also, against the petition relative to school moneys. (Agreed to.) Also, to incorporate the New-York Woman's Hospital. By Mr. ODPYKE, from Select Committee to examine Deposits in Savings Banks, with a bill in relation to unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks. By Mr. LOOMIS, against incorporating the New-York Homœopathic Hospital. (Agreed to.) By Mr. HALL, a Prohibitory law. Also, relative to the transportation of convicts. By Mr. ABBOTT, the Consolidated State Prison act—complete. By Mr. JEREMIAH, minority report, on the Excise bills. By Mr. ANDREWS, authorizing a railroad through Grand-street, Brooklyn. Also, the New-Utrecht Health bill.

Mr. REILLY brought in a bill to authorize the Common Council of New-York to contract for lighting the City with gas. Mr. HALL brought in a bill to establish a Law Library in the Fourth Judicial District. Mr. CHESEBRO gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Staten Island Warehouse Company.

During the session of the Legislature Albany is noted for the variety of its entertainments. The variety adds a keen relish to what would otherwise become very monotonous. Last night one of the more select, *recherché* and tempting was given by G. C. DAVIDSON, Esq., who has just reached home after a long and unpleasant absence from the domestic fireside. The invited guests were principally State Senators, and other gentlemen of high character employed or engaged in the Railroad business of the country. It is said that the principal topic of conversation at the dinner-table partook of that character you would expect at a meeting of Railroad Directors and employes. The subject of affording greater facilities to the suffering citizens of up-town New-York was freely discussed, and the unanimous opinion was that more City railroads were needed. One of the first Senators—I believe the very first Senator in that body—having some old fogy notions of municipal rights, was very soon convinced that if he was an old man and a Democrat he had yet some new things to learn on such matters. The dinner was excellent, the wines were said to be very superior, the host was jolly and good-natured. No Grinding Committee has yet been agreed on in the Senate. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 18.

On the reading of the Journal Mr. MATHER renewed his attempt to obtain a correction of the record by inserting the protest of the Democratic Members on Mr. MANDEVILLE'S case.

The Chair decided it was not in order.

An appeal was taken, and the Chair again sustained.

Mr. NOXON reported a bill providing that all State officers' annual reports shall be published in the State paper on or before the 20th of November of each year, and copies forwarded to the Members of the Legislature.

The bill to protect the grounds of the Protestant Episcopal Schools in New-York was ordered to a third reading.

The Registry Law bill being received from the Assembly, it was, after discussion, made the special order for Monday evening.

The Temperance bill, and bills relating to the license amendment, were made the special order for Friday evening.

Mr. MATHER offered a resolution embracing the protest in the Mandeville case.

Mr. DIVEN objected to the reception of the resolution.

The Chair decided that it could not be received, as it sought to do indirectly what the Senate had decided should not be done, directly.

Mr. SCOTT claimed the right for any member on the floor to offer a resolution respectful in language. He read the resolution, to prove that it was respectful.

The Chair refused to receive it, and on appeal the Senate sustained the Chair.

Mr. LAFLIN moved to refer Mr. WETMORE'S claim to Mr. MANDEVILLE'S seat to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report as speedily as possible.

Before the question was taken, the special order was announced, and the Canal Appropriation bill taken up.

A long debate took place on Mr. NOXON'S amendment, restricting the prohibition against the issuing of Canal drafts, by providing that no more drafts shall be made for work hereafter to be done, but only for work already contracted.

Mr. JOHN D. WILLARD moved a section, providing for a State tax for 1860 of half a million to pay the interest on that portion of Canal debt, created and incurred under and in pursuance of section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, as amended in 1854. Lost.

Mr. HUSSELL moved to increase the Black River appropriation to $60,000. Lost.

Mr. HUSSELL'S amendment was then resumed in different shapes, varying a trifle from the sum first proposed.

After considerable skirmishing the bill was made the special order for to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 18.

The first hour and a half of the session was occupied in a debate on the resolution for the forming of a Grinding Committee. Mr. TOMLINSON and others opposed the formation of such a Committee, but eventually the resolution was adopted. It creates a Committee of Nine to elect such bills as the majority deem proper to refer to the Committee to report complete, but no appropriation bill is to be referred.

Mr. SWEENEY reported favorably on the bill relative to streets and avenues in New-York north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

The New-York Tax Levy was reported favorably.

Mr. SMITH moved that the bill be referred to the first Committee of the Whole. He advocated the motion by arging the importance of the speedy passage of the bill to a large number of persons in New-York, particularly the poorer classes.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER also advocated its reference.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was ordered to the first Committee of the Whole.

A large number of bills were reported from the Committees and placed on the general orders.

Mr. ODPYKE, from the Special Committee, reported a bill providing that the funds in the Savings Banks, unclaimed for 20 years, shall be advertised by the Banks for six months; if not then claimed that they shall be paid into the Treasury of the State, and that if they are afterwards claimed, on proper authority, the State shall pay them without interest.

Mr. LOOMIS reported against the incorporation of the New-York Homœpathic Hospital. Report agreed to and the bill rejected.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. G. B. PALMER made a minority report against the passage of the State Prison bill.

The bill to provide for the removal of Quarantine was then taken up, the pending question being the substitute offered by Mr. TUTHILL.

Several verbal amendments were made to the substitute, when Mr. CONKLING took the floor and spoke at length against it.

Mr. WEAKS objected to the original bill because it permitted Coney Island to be used as a Quarantine site.

Mr. CHRISTIE expressed his intention to amend the original bill by excluding Coney Island.

Mr. MERRIS objected equally to the use of Barren Island as it was near enough to the main land to spread infection. He had confidence in the Governor, but did not think too much discretion should be given any man. He much preferred the provisions of the substitute, but there was much in both bills that was unnecessary. He thought that if the powers of the Commissioners were increased they could settle the whole matter.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend by providing that the Commissioners of Emigration shall take charge of the Quarantine buildings within one month of completion.

Mr. MERRIS favored the amendment.

Mr. CHRISTIE and Mr. CONKLING opposed it, and it was lost by 31 to 38.

Mr. TUTHILL then spoke at length in support of the substitute. The original bill would suffer the location of the Quarantine on Coney Island, in the very centre of civilization, whence infection could march directly to Brooklyn, New-York; or on Barren Island, which could never be approached by vessels, and which received the whole sweep of the ocean winds. The substitute limits the expenditure to half a million, whilst the original bill is unlimited. Under the original bill the Commissioners may begin building on the island with the knowledge that its completion will cost millions. Some limit should be made. It seemed singular to him that no mention had been made of Sandy Hook, which the Governor had recommended. Could this be the Governor's bill? He could not believe it. He had early in the session endeavored to press forward a bill, embodying the Governor's views, but failed. He still favored Sandy Hook, and would place $300,000 in the hands of the Commissioners for the purchase of the location of Sandy Hook. The substitute fixes the sale early in April. This is preferable to June, particularly to small purchasers. The substitute fixes the mode of sale, while the original bill does not. It was not possible to divest the original bill of suspicion and corruption, particularly when it is known that it is a bill advocated by the entire lobby. He believed there was corruption in it up to the elbows. He, however, earnestly desired the removal of Quarantine, and sooner than not accomplish that, would vote for the original bill, corruption and all.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD spoke in ridicule of the charge that the lobby favored the original bill, and was influential in pressing it on.

Mr. TOMLINSON advocated the rejection of the substitute and the amendment of the original bill.

Mr. S. SPENCER called the gentleman to order, as casting reflections on the integrity of the Governor.

Mr. TOMLINSON spurned the insinuation of the gentleman from New-York. He declared it baseless and untrue, even to a personal extent.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER advocated the original bill.

Mr. CHRISTIE sustained the original bill, and attacked Mr. TUTHILL violently for insinuations on the floor and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, which he declared infamously false and untrue.

Mr. COX advocated the principle embodied in the substitute.

After some remarks by Mr. ANDREWS, in favor of the speedy removal of the Quarantine, the substitute was voted down, there being only 25 votes in its favor.

The consideration of the original bill was then resumed.

Mr. SHERE moved an amendment, providing that the Commissioners appointed under the act have the supervision of the sale of the property, after a regular appraisal. Lost.

Mr. LAW moved, that a clause be added, requiring a survey of the property and an appraisal to be made by the Surveyor-General before the sale. Lost.

Mr. SMITH renewed his amendment, requiring the Commissioners of Emigration to take possession of the Quarantine buildings, as soon as completed. Lost.

Mr. TUTHILL moved to amend, by prohibiting the location of Quarantine within Richmond, Queens or Kings County, or within one mile of the main shore. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. HALL, the Committee rose and reported progress.

In the House, Mr. HALL moved to disagree with the report, and order the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. TUTHILL moved to amend, by ordering the substitute to a third reading.

The Ayes and Nays were ordered on this motion, and it was lost by 22 to 59.

Mr. TUTHILL renewed the amendments offered in the Committee of the Whole, all of which were voted down.

The amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole prohibiting the location of Quarantine within one mile of the main shore, or within the boundaries of Kings, Queens or Richmond Counties, was stricken out by the House, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The following were announced as the Grinding Committee: Messrs. Abbott, Shaw, Lawrence, Collins, Bonghton, Ranney, G. P. Palmer, Wiley and Bowen. Adjourned at 11 P. M.

THE SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS.

Mr. ODPYKE, from the Special Committee, reported that they had visited the Banks in New-York and Brooklyn, and been received with uniform courtesy. They first visited the "Bank for Savings," the "Bowery Savings Bank," and the "Greenwich," which are the largest in the State, holding at the present time about thirty millions on deposit.

The unclaimed deposits in these Banks since Jan. 1, 1849, of which the depositors or their legal representative may not be generally known to be now living, are as follows:

Bank for Savings	$116,882 02
Seamen's Bank	11,190 43
Bowery	7,017 74
Greenwich	3 614 99
Total	$138,705 18

Of this, $70,670 39 has remained unclaimed twenty years and upwards.

The amount in the Brooklyn Savings Banks is left blank in the report.

Two other Savings Banks in the State, chartered prior to 1849, have about $10,000 unclaimed deposits.

Other Banks, including smaller Banks in New-York, aggregate about $10,000.

This aggregate sum, although less than was supposed, and liable to reduction by claims, the Committee believe should be transferred to the State after 20 years, but not for a shorter period.

They therefore introduce a bill requiring Savings Banks, on or before the 1st of July of each year, to prepare a list of dividends, uncleimed for twenty years or upward, and to publish the same once a week for six months in a newspaper in the City or County, and to charge the expense of publication to the account advertised *pro rata*.

If, at the expiration of the six months any such deposits remain unclaimed, they are to be paid, together with their accumulated dividends, into the State Treasury. The State is to return the amounts, when legally claimed, without interest.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

POLITICAL.—It is understood that neither GEO. HALL nor C. C. SMITH, the former nominated by the American Convention for Mayor, and the latter by the same Convention for Treasurer, will accept the nomination. Mr. HALL has his hands full as President of a new Insurance Company, and Mr. SMITH has also business enough on hand as cashier of a new bank. The Republicans in the Fifteenth Ward have made the following nominations: *For Alderman*—Daniel Manger. *For Supervisor*—John Suydea. *For Constable*—Joseph Wilkeyson.

CIRCUIT COURT—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 37, 38, 39, 13, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

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Successors to ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

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[Advertisement.]

THE END OF IT!—This afternoon and evening the very last performance at Barnum's Museum of CELESTE'S beautiful drama of "The Harvest Home." A most delightful entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[illegible]

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[Advertisement.]

THE "KNOX" HAT.—The popular favorite for the Spring season has been issued. Its beauty, striking excellence and remarkable cheapness have created for it a great demand. Call at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and procure your new hat. It's the only establishment where you can do so satisfactorily.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 18.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90⅞	200 Mich. Cen. R. R	81⅜
1,000 do	90⅜	200 do b30	81⅜
500 Virginia 6s	98	100 do b60	81⅜
3,000 do	91⅜	200 do s30	81⅜
2,000 Missouri State 6s	85½	50 do	81⅜
7,000 City 6s, '67	103	100 do b30	81½
3,500 Brook. City W. L.	102	100 M. S. & N. I. R. S	45¼
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	89	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. b15	13⅜
18,000 Erie R. 2d M. Bs	84	135 do	13⅜
1,000 M. So. S. F. 8s	73	100 do b20	13⅜
4,000 Goshen Br. Bs	73	700 do	13⅜
8 Bank of America	112	100 do s10	13⅜
10 National Bank	110¾	70 Panama R	117½
100 Bank of Commerce	102	200 Ill. Cen. R	67⅛
5 Bank of New-York	125	do	67⅜
5 Market Bank	106½	do	67⅝
7 Del. & Hud Can. Co	99¼	do s30	67
10 Penn. Coal Co	81	25 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	94¼
150 Pacific M. S. Co	77⅜	411 Gal. & Chic. R. R	68½
200 do s30	77	80 do	68¼
400 N. Y. Cen. R. R	79¾	300 do b60	68¾
100 do s30	79¾	100 do b30	68⅜
100 do s60	79	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R	26
300 do b60	79⅜	100 do	25⅞
100 do	79⅜	250 Chic. & R. I. R. R	59⅜
100 do s10	79¼	300 do	59¼
320 Erie R. R	11	150 do s30	59
100 Harlem Railroad	12	50 do b10	59⅜
500 do	11¾	350 do s10	59¼
150 Harlem R. Pref	38½	400 do s30	59⅛
200 Reading Railroad	49	150 Mil. & Miss. Rail'd	8¾
200 do s30	48⅝	80 Hud. Riv. R. R	31⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Har. R. R. 1st M	94⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R. s10	68
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. B. s60	90	50 do	68⅜
1,000 L. S. & M. L. G. B.	16¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. R. b10	45¼
70 Am. Ex. Bank	108¾	50 do	45¾
175 N. Y. Cen. R. R	79⅝	100 do	45⅞
600 C. & R. I. R. R. s10	59	300 do	45
100 do b10	59	150 do	44¾
50 Erie Railroad	11	50 Ill. Cen. R. R	67⅞
800 Reading R. R	48½	150 do	67¾
100 do s10	48	100 do s10	67
100 do s10	48⅝	50 do s60	66⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R. R. s30	81¾	250 Clev. & Tol. RR	25⅞
100 M. S. & N. I. R. b30	13⅜		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$140 Del., L. & W. R. 7s	72½	4 Merch. Ex. Bank	99¾
3,000 Ch., St. P. & F. dn 1 ac L. G. 7s	11	25 Bank of Commerce	102
		12 Wat. Qu. & Min. Co.	91
4,000 Ch., St. P. & F. da 1 ac 8s	42½	5 Cont. Fire Ins. Co	134½
		18 Mercan. Mar. Ins. Co.	88
3,000 Chicago City 6s	86	2 Del., Lac. & W. R. R.	45
2,000 Gr. W. Ins. sc., '61	70		

FRIDAY, March 18—P. M.

When the ten million Government Loan was awarded on the 24th January at a better rate than certain leading Bankers in the Street had bid for it, it was suddenly deemed imperative, instead of facilitating the exchange of Specie with the Sub Treasury, not only to refuse further accommodation on the New Stock, but to cut down the line of Loans and Discounts generally, so as to raise the price of Money. That this was particularly commendable, or that it was in any business sense called for, we doubted at the time. That it was "conservative" in the wrong direction—that is, against the rational laws of supply and demand, and against the interest of the Banks who, in refusing themselves to make the exchange with the Sub Treasury, virtually drew down their own Deposits, (upon which no interest was paid,) *and in Specie* for this very object—the sequel has proved. The New Stock would have been more than equal to Specie to the Banks, if taken or loaned upon by them. The refusal to bid over 101, or to lend, did not save their Specie and lost their Deposits. The movement was dictated almost exclusively by four or five Bank Presidents, who have undertaken and signally failed on several occasions in the last twelve months to *put up* the price of Money against the real current of supply and demand, and to *put down* the credit, and to narrow the facilities for employing Treasury Bills and Government Stock. The process of curtailment was gone into early in February, and continued until last week. The effect upon the market for Money was but very temporary. It scarcely lasted a week. The effect upon the Discount line was $5,221,000, of which, at one time, the five Presidents referred to had curtailed $2,811,000, or more than half the total reduction by the fifty-four Banks. The effect upon the Deposit line, of the refusal of loans upon the Government Stock at a moderate interest, and at the same time reducing the general line of Discounts, was the withdrawal of $8,858,000, of which $3,826,000 went in Specie to swell the balance in the Sub-Treasury, and the remainder to pay off debt to the Banks themselves. The five Presidents in question stood lower, in the intermediate time, in their undrawn Deposits, by $4,346,000 than when their favorite process began, equal to more than half the total withdrawal of Deposits. Last week, when the movement was reversed, some of these gentlemen were the first to return to the practice of lending at a moderate interest on Government Stock. The aggregate line stood on Monday's return $934,000 above the minimum reduction, and these five Presidents stood $956,000 above their minimum! The whole demonstration in February amounts literally to nothing, so far as the available stock of Bullion in this City is concerned. Nor has it had the slightest influence upon the Foreign Exchanges or the facility of converting into cash the Bills Receivable of the Import trade; the supply of these Bills—running from two to eight months—now on the market being rather below than above the demand for them at Bank and with the Discount Brokers, at from 5 to 7 ℘ cent. The stock of Bullion on the 24th January was, in Bank, $29,472,000; in Sub-Treasury, $4,851,000—together, $33,798,000. On March 12, in Bank, $25,530,000; in Sub-Treasury, $8,626,000—together, $34,156,000. Of the net transfer to the Sub-Treasury, the five Bankers referred to contributed $2,223,000, and the forty-nine other Bankers $1,603,000.

We have stated the above facts relating to the last experiment to force the money market up, with no purpose to bring reproach upon the gentlemen who insisted upon its trial, but by way of commentary upon the frequent and pointless references with which the Street and the Public are regaled about conservative banking and a preservative bullion movement. Had the latter been really and chiefly involved when the change of market was essayed on the 24th of January, the purpose would have been commendable, and the new policy would have lived good to the end. But there was no export demand for Specie to be cared for at the time, and none likely soon to occur beyond the supply from California. About eight millions were required in exchange for Government Stock, more than one-half of which we have seen returned to Bank before the last payment were completed. The Specie was not to leave the City, and the Bank gentlemen knew it. It must perform the brief office of exchange with the Sub Treasury, and *they* could not prevent it. The same thing had been done in the Spring of 1858 and also in August when they wisely—though after much clamor in certain quarters—profited by the operation, and were never for a moment the worse off in point of real strength. The mistake seems to be that the public intelligence in reference to the true value and office of Specie in the banking movement is continually underrated where it should be best appreciated. It can scarcely be true that all the conservative Bankers referred to believe that nothing is sound or worthy of confidence but Gold. *That* would do for the New Lights at Clinton Hall. And yet the whole community are asked to believe, as indeed a good [illegible] Street and Clearing-House [illegible] believe, that the [illegible] Government [illegible] Gold, which for a few weeks must be [illegible] Specie Rise, is tantamount to "ruinous expansion," and equally dangerous with the loss of Bullion, never to be restored again. The same cry was set up last Spring. But we then insisted that the Banks could hold nothing so good, and nothing, *not even Gold itself*, more available in the event of a rise in the price of Money for trade purposes, than these very Bills; that of the only two sources of demand for Gold upon the Banks, they would supply not the least important, that to the Custom-House. The bills were thus taken through the Spring and Summer to the amount of $12,000,000 or $14,000,000. The loss of the Gold in exchange was never felt at Bank, or really regarded by the public. The Bills were held with tenacity, even while other sums in Gold were paid out for Customs, (and are still held, in many cases, though part due,) and in August the investment was enhanced by $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 of Government Stock, as it is once more on the rise in March. It is too late, therefore, we submit, to create the slightest sense of apprehension in the Bank movement, because the Discount line goes up with such securities, and the Specie vibrates in consequence with the Sub-Treasury.

The previous dullness at the Stock Exchange was increased to-day. The dealings at the early Board were quite moderate in amount. The rainstorm seemed to act as an additional damper upon business. Prices, however, were fairly supported until the afternoon session, when the sellers against the market were inclined to press their contracts. Chicago and Rock Island sold at 59, and Galena at 68@68¼ ℘ cent., which are the lowest figures of the week. Michigan Guaranteed was followed down to 44¾ ℘ cent.; Toledo to 25⅞, and Illinois Central 67@66¾ ℘ cent. In regard to the last, we should have mentioned the other day that the London quotation of 63@65 ℘ cent. is in Sterling money, the exchange to be added to the cost of the sharee to equalize the comparison with New-York. New-York Central and Missouri sixes showed more steadiness in price among the active speculatives, though the usual opposition was made to anything like a recovery to last week's quotations. Central closed 79¼@¾ ℘ cent. There was more than usual done in Michigan Centrel at the first Board. The price closed 51¼ ℘ cent., seller 60 days, and 51⅜@½ cash. In the new Federal Stock there was nothing done at the Board, the quotation 103¾@104. A private sale of $200,000 was spoken of on the Street, the sellers accepting 103¾@104, half and half. The general market left off dull, and pricee for the Western shares weak. Pacific and Panama were steady.

The inactivity at the Stock Exchange and the comparative scarcity of prime short paper, add to the dullness of Money. A number of the leading Brokers had heavy balances over, which they were not able to use at 4@5 ℘ cent., and they were offered more at 4 ℘ cent. There is no change to note in the rates of Discount. The Customs are active within a day or two, although the Dry Goods entries of the week, it will be noticed, are light. The Customs to-day amount to $190,000. The payments out of the Sub-Treasury, $336,894, chiefly to reimburse Treasury Bills. The balance this afternoon is $9,182,757.

The Bremen steamer to-morrow will take a European mail and will call at Southampton. The business in Exchange, so soon after the Cunarder of Wednesday, is small; the rates about the same, first class Sterling 109¾, Francs f.5.13¾@f.5.12½.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning thus notices the Money market of that city:

"In the money market we notice the same easy supply of capital that has characterized it for the past month. With an active business in mercantile walks the money is readily obtainable on first-class bills at about 6 ℘ cent., and paper less in favor at 8@10 ℘ cent."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$1,657,506	$642,412	$725,796
Thrown on market	1,671,372	1,038,472	788,924
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$28,642 821	$11,347,295	$27 870,279
Thrown on market	29,198,700	14,693,069	28,748,579

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	390	$116,232	11	$3,550	134	$39,890
Man. of Cotton	896	206,334	123	24,771	194	45,998
Man. of Silk	70	73,574	4	3,078	11	6,878
Man. of Flax	867	229,963	69	20,149	189	20,180
Miscellaneous	112	33,430	44	14,703	599	16,425
Total	2,364	$659,545 66,251	251	$66,251	1097	$129,370 659,545
Total Entered		$725,796	Total Marketed			$788,924

We learn that arrangements have been made, for the payment, on Monday, April 4, of the interest due on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

The Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS state that Land Warrants are firmly held under the belief that Spring and Summer demand will be such as to insure higher prices. They quote to-day as follows:

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling. Per acre.
40 acres	1 00	1 10
80 acres	87	91
120 acres	80	85
160 acres	84	89

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will fill orders for United States Coupon 6 ℘ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ⅛ ℘ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,000 bales, at 11⅜c. for middling. MESS PORK, $18 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 18.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; While, $1 70@$1 85; Red, $1 60@$1 62. CORN advancing; Yellow, 86c. @87c. WHISKY, firm, at 28c.@30c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 18.

Markets for all articles unchanged and quiet, excepting WHEAT, which is buoyant at $1 63 for red.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Glasgow	Mar. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	Mar. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Mar. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Mar. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Pacific	Mar. 31	New-York	Galway.
Borussia	April 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Arago	April 2	New-York	Southa'n.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Mar. 3	Southamp'n	New-York.
Pacific	Mar. 5	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Mar. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Alps	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Mar 18	Southamp'n	New-York
Persia	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Mar. 19	Glasgow	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Star of the West	Mar. 21	New York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Mar. 22	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
Northern Light	April 11	New-York	Aspinwall.

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	April 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Isabel	Mar. 19	Charleston	Havana.
Coatzacoalcos	Mar. 23	New-York	Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets.... 6 10 | Moon rises... 7 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 49 | Gov. Island. 8 28 | Hell Gate....10 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, R. Craig; Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Geipcke, Keutgen & Reichelt.

Ships Sparkling Wave, McCart, San Francisco, Babcock, Cooley & Co.; Pampero, Lester, Hong Kong, Jas. Bishop & Co. and A. Ladd & Co.

Brigs Saginaw, Case, Laguayra, A. M. Seixas; Experiment, Williams, Matanzas, H. S. Vinling.

Schooners F. Hibbree, Gandy, Plymouth, master; Lizzy Garrow, Crimp, Norfolk, G. F. Bulley; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Bristol, master; J. M. Taylor, Rua, Washington, R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (Brem., screw,) Gutjen, Bremen and Southampton, via Queenstown March 6, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and 104 passengers to Geipcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Passed the ship David Stewart, of Baltimore, bd. into Queenstown, March 13, lat. 45 52, lon. 43 19, passed ship American Eagle, from London for New-York, 14th, lat. 44 45, lon. 48 22, fell in with large quantities of field ice and bergs. Experienced for the first 6 days continual head winds and strong gales; lost figure-head.

Steamer Boston, Sallow, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2290. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...thdiat Affairs.

...Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain ..., at 10 A. M. of Saturday, ... this port early on Saturday morning, ... *Bavarian*, Capt. Ta... Washington the same day, arrived here ... morning.

...by these arrivals has been greatly ... the Week, from Queens... We add such details of intelli... interest or importance.

...ur View of the Reform Bill—P... ...ews of Lord Palmerston—I... ...ook of the Premier—The Prosp... ...Session, Parties—A New Qu...

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March ...

...To the ... prevails that "of course it can come to ... nothing." But no evidence as yet appears of a disposition to make the slightest exertion to insure its rejection. Radical Committees at Norwich, Edinburgh, Manchester and some other places, have assembled in haste to pass denunciatory resolutions; and in most of the great towns the same thing will be done during the next ten days. But in the absence of any counter project that looks feasible and at the same time worth struggling for, the bulk of the industrial community remains passive, or at all events motionless. The workingmen of the manufacturing districts and the metropolis avow their distrust of Earnest, believing, as they do, that his aim is the re-distribution of seats rather than the expansion of electoral privilege, and that if to-morrow he could get more parliamentary power for the cotton lords and mill-owners, he would not stickle about surrendering a good deal of what he has asked regarding the extension of the franchise. In this they may do him injustice; but that this is their conviction, almost universally, I have reason to know. Food is cheap, work abundant, the fireside is warm, and the faith of many in political leadership has waxed cold. Hence the absence of excitement and enthusiasm generally; and hence the indecision and uncertainty that, like a thick fog, overspreads everything just now.

This immobility on the part of the public is construed by Ministers to mean satisfaction. It proves, they say, and perhaps think, that the temper of the nation is thoroughly conservative. If the bill expounded by Mr. Disraeli were really felt to be an insult to the intelligence of the community, and a mockery of their wants, would they not say so? As they do not say so they are content with it; and consequently it will be carried. Besides, there are the Conservative Whigs, who at heart want no change in the representation; and who, though they may grumble, will let the measure slip through as the easiest way of getting rid of the question for some years to come.

All this is very well as after-dinner talk at the Carlton, but there are various intrigues and negotiations going on in other quarters that may spoil the game. Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord John Russell, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Granville, Sir Cornewall Lewis, and Mr. Bright, have each and all made up their minds that Lord Derby's Reform bill ought to be rejected on the second reading. And so it will be beyond all doubt, if Lord Palmerston sincerely joins for that object. He has given out in many quarters that on the question of Reform he does not intend to dispute Lord John Russell's claim to lead the Liberal Party, and that he is disposed to follow any course which that noble lord may advise. This sounds like prudence and magnanimity, and undoubtedly does give some advantage apparently to his rival. But those who know him well, and who are not to be caught by the mere show of generosity where so much bitterness and jealousy have long been so notoriously felt, interpret the offer to abdicate *pro hac vice* on Lord Palmerston's part, as simply a dodge to entrap his rival into a position where as a leader he may at the same time be made to fall. The feature of the Tory bill that has provoked the greatest amount of hostility within the walls of Parliament is the transfer of freehold votes from counties to towns. This clause an attempt is now making to get withdrawn; and if it be abandoned at the last moment, little will then remain in the bill but a number of small concessions, for every one of which the Liberals have some time or other voted. They will, therefore, find themselves left without their chief *cheval de battaille*; and a sufficient number of moderate men will probably abstain from voting to leave the Government in a small majority. Lord Palmerston would perhaps vote with the Opposition, but his friends would stay away; and if the manœuvre succeeded, he would have the satisfaction of being able to say that he had let Lord John try his hand at leading the party on his own peculiar question, and that he had not been successful. Such is the suspicion of what is intended. It implies what is called "a cross" between Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston,—but in this there would be nothing new. They have done work of the same kind before now in concert, and they have strong, though different motives, to do so again. Mr. Disraeli wants to escape defeat; Lord Palmerston wants to damage his rival for power; and both want, by letting the bill get through, to stifle the subject of Reform for some time to come. We shall see.

On the other hand, Lord Derby may not consent easily to eat this last dose of dirt for the sake of retaining office; and even if he would, there may still be in his Cabinet some who will refuse, if asked, to vary essentially the scheme, for the sake of maintaining whose entirety they suffered Messrs. Walpole and Henley to quit office the other day. It is true that these right honorable seceders have not yet found any following; on the contrary, they are much upbraided by their party in general for abandoning their posts on the eve of the battle. Nevertheless, it will hardly do still further to risk secessions just now. Mr. Walpole, though a heavy speaker and timid councillor, was much respected in the House of Commons as a man of punctilious veracity, candor and integrity. No assertion of his on a matter of fact ever was questioned. His demeanor and bearing were always conciliatory; as a man of business he was indefatigable, and as a sincere partisan his presence in the Cabinet was a pledge of some degree of consistency. His successor, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, has many of the same qualities, but he is, in every point of view, inferior to Mr. Walpole. As a Minister *ad interim*, he may do for a time; but to conduct the business of the Home Department in the House of Commons, he is utterly unequal. More of such change, even though unembittered by personal feuds, would bring the Administration to an end. If, therefore, there be any strong dissent, in the Cabinet, to the rumored modifications of the Reform bill, Lord Derby will have to take issue on the scheme as it stands. A more inefficient and illusory one it would be impossible to conceive. As a means of strengthening the political power of the Tories, at the expense of the Whigs, it might have some effect in certain places, but as a national measure it is not worth an hour's consideration. It would not change the relative power of great classes in any one particular; it is to the democratic interest simply and merely a balk, but for that very reason it has a chance of eventually becoming law.

The scene on Tuesday evening, in the House of Commons, when Messrs. Walpole and Henley made their respective statements, accompanied with their retirement from office, was not a little exciting. The asperity of the former, especially when alluding to Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby, is said to have been provoked by one of those reckless sarcasms on the part of the Premier, in which he frequently indulges at the expense of those who differ from him, especially if they have been his intimate friends. He has committed himself in this way upon more than one occasion, and thereby converted into personal and permanent estrangement what was at first but political and temporary alienation. No two men were, for years, so intimate as Lord Derby and Sir James Graham. They acted in public and took counsel in private together, and so rarely were they seen apart, that they were constantly caricatured and quizzed as the Gemini. Both were members of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet, from which Lord Derby seceded in 1846 on the Corn Law. So great was the old habit of friendship, however, that Sir James Graham continued daily to visit his ex-colleague, and to tell him how irksome he found his situation had become from the growing irritability and nervousness of Peel. One day Lord Derby, when dining at Gullon's Club—a select society composed of distinguished men of opposite parties—thought fit to amuse himself and the company by revealing Sir James' humiliations and discomforts under Peel, which he described with elaborate mimicry of his discontented friend's peculiar tone. Next day, of course, the baronet was duly informed by some mischievous listener of what had occurred, and from that day all personal intercourse between them has ceased. It was by a similar indiscretion that Lord Derby piqued Mr. Walpole into making the reproachful statement he did the other night. As for the allusion to Mr. Disraeli of broken faith by the publication of a suggestion made to him in Cabinet confidence respecting the 36 franchise, still greater exasperation must have

...nce in blood and treasure lies prostrate and ex...sisted, to attack the other States of Germany, and ...ike them down one after another.

Bitter experiences, bloody reminiscences, have taught Germany to be on her guard, and energetically to oppose the repetition of such scenes. But independently of these considerations, a war between France and Austria would likewise threaten the States of the German Confederacy, for it would threaten the territories along the German Alps and the German coasts on the Adriatic.

But in what position do we find Germany under these circumstances?

Whilst Austria, with a promptitude and energy beyond praise, collects her troops along the whole extent of her frontiers, and meets the provocations of France by the most formidable armaments, the German Diet looks on in silence and apathy.

Is this the way to give effect to the diplomatic negotiations?

And if, as we fear, the pecific declarations of Napoleon are only made with a view of lulling Europe into sleep, until France finds herself sufficiently prepared for the struggle, where shall we find our *matériel* and our armies to meet the danger? No German sincerely attached to his native land can behold this state of things, for which we must seek the only cause in the utter absence of national unity, without the deepest grief. Woe to those who have been instrumental in bringing about such a state! But let us sink at this critical moment all minor considerations, and only think of meeting manfully the dangers which threaten our common Fatherland. Let us rise like one man to meet the aggressor. We know we are speaking in the name of millions when we express to the Committee our earnest hope that the different German Governments will take immediate and energetic steps for the protection of Germany.

The Objects of Lord Cowley's Mission to Vienna.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Monday, Feb. 28, 1859.

I am able to state that Lord Cowley, should he succeed in getting England's and Prussia's mediation accepted, was to inform Count Buol, in a semi-official way, of the basis on which England is prepared to assist in establishing peace. In the first place, then, as regards the Papal States, *Austria is to join France in requesting Pio Nono to accept the reforms as traced out in the memorial presented by Count Cavour at the time of the Congress of Paris; in the second place, the separate treaties concluded by her with the Italian Governments, and which are derogatory to their sovereignty and independence, are to be considered null and void;* thirdly, *liberal Governments are to be formed in each Italian province upon the bases of the statutes promulgated in* 1848; and fourthly, Austria is to grant to Lombardy and Venice a *Government largely infused with the representative element, and almost independent*, under the Archduke Maximilian, to be created Viceroy.

These demands are certainly substantial, and yet the liberty of Lombardo-Venetia, with its quasi-independence, though still an Austrian province, contains that which in logic is called a vicious circle.

Be all this as it may, my conviction is that *Austria will refuse the whole in a lump.* It can hardly be thought a casual coincidence that she should dispatch two fresh military divisions to Italy on the very day that Lord Cowley arrived at Vienna.

The Cause of Mr. Walpole's Retirement from the Cabinet.

The following letter to Lord Derby explains the reason of Mr. Walpole's withdrawal from the Cabinet:

"Jan. 27, 1859.

"My Dear Lord: I regret to say that I am about to take the most painful step which I have ever had to take in the whole of my life. I am going to request you to place my resignation in her Majesty's hands, because I find it is utterly impossible for me to sanction or countenance the course of policy which the Government are now determined to adopt on the important subject of parliamentary reform. When you were so good as to ask me to join your present administration, I told you I thought I had better decline. I then foresaw that there were one or two questions with reference to which I might not be able to agree with my colleagues. *On being assured, however, that, if that should happen, there would be nothing dishonorable to you or to them in asking leave to retire,* I consented again to bear my part in the arduous task which the Queen was pleased to invite you to undertake. Parliamentary reform was one of those questions; and it is now quite clear that I cannot come to an agreement with the majority of the Cabinet. The reduction of the county occupation franchise to a level with that which exists in boroughs is utterly contrary to every principle which the conservative as a party have always maintained. [Hear.] It is a complete destruction of the main distinction which has hitherto been recognized and wisely established between the borough and the county constituencies. It is to my mind a most dangerous innovation, by giving to temporary and fluctuating occupations a preponderating influence over property and intelligence, while it throws large masses into the constituencies who are also exempt from direct taxation, and therefore interested in forcing their representatives to fix that taxation permanently on others. I will not dwell upon other points, for this is enough. But I cannot help saying that the measure which the Cabinet are prepared to recommend is one which we should all of us have strongly opposed if either Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell had ventured to bring it forward. [Laughter and Opposition cheers.] Under all these circumstances, I have no other alternative but to repeat the request with which I commenced; and I shall, therefore, consider myself as holding the seals of office until you can conveniently fill up my place. I am ever, my dear lord, sincerely yours,

S. H. WALPOLE."

Recognition of Civil Service by the Government.

From the London News.

The formal announcement contained in the last *Gazette* of the honor conferred on Mr. Cunard and Sir Charles Nicholson will be received by the public with universal satisfaction, and for more reasons than one. It is not only that these gentlemen have well deserved the dignity of the Baronetcies to which they are advanced, but the promotions themselves indicate a welcome improvement on the traditions of former days. Neither Sir Charles Nicholson nor Mr. Cunard has earned his elevation by mere political services; still less are they indebted for the result to favor or intrigue. They have not even won their honors in the field of war, but have established their claims to public gratitude exclusively by works of peace. It is to Mr. Cunard, more than to any other man, that we owe the route across the Atlantic, which has so closely connected the two worlds together as to leave no room for more complete approximation, save through the agency of electricity itself. The testimonial with which the American people honored their own representative in this enterprise formed one of the most brilliant marvels in our great Exhibition, and less was certainly not due to the champion who remained in possession of the field. In the elevation of Sir Charles Nicholson we see the just reward of patriotic service in a British Colony, and no Englishman can desire anything better than that these well-merited distinctions should excite others to deserve similar rewards.

The Nicaragua Canal—A New Rival to our California Steamships.

From the French Official Moniteur.

A transit contract, by the Isthmus of Nicaragua, has just been signed by M. Thome de Gamond, in the name of the Committee having the concession of the Nicaragua Canal, and Sir Rodney Croskey. The object of this transit service is, while waiting for the completion of the canal, to immediately connect together the lines of steamers which a powerful Anglo-American Company is about to establish on the two oceans, under the name of Oceanic Packets. Two of these lines will cross the Atlantic; one starting from Halifax, and touching at New-York, will run to Grey Town; the other, leaving Southampton, will unite Europe to Nicaragua. Two other lines will traverse the Pacific, one running from Salinas Bay to the English possessions of Vancouver, touching at San Francisco, and the other from Salinas Bay to Australia by the Marquesas. These four lines have been adopted, and will employ twelve steamers. A fifth line is in contemplation—from Salinas Bay to Shanghae by the Sandwich Islands, having for object to introduce Chinese emigrants to the Antilles, by the transit of Nicaragua. *The Oceanic Company undertakes to make the passage from Southampton to Nicaragua in sixteen days.*

Southampton Correspondence of the Paris Presse.

I announced to you in my last the departure of a first company of engineers, of master workmen, and laborers of every description for Nicaragua, under the conduct of M. Felix Belly.

It was through mistake I told you that Prince Camille de Polignac was intrusted with the military defence of the Nicaragua Canal. *There had been at one time some thought of placing at the disposal of M. Belly some indigenous troops to protect the workmen;* but the present state of Central America, which enjoys the profoundest peace, and the effective protection of England in that quarter, renders all precautions of the sort, to say the least useless. The mission of Prince Polignac is, therefore, confined to preserving good order among the throng of laborers who are about to take part in the enterprise. A second company will depart on March 2.

In connection with the new lines of steamers just inaugurated a temporary railroad across the Isthmus will assure promptitude and facility in transportation. It will be so constructed as to admit of the movement of trains of two hundred tons burden.

From the Editorial columns of the Presse.

The Organic Committee, which has formed about M. Felix Belly, after having eliminated the lower financial elements which impeded its origin, without making any appeal to the public, without the aid of any financial power, and by the mere assistance of private and confidential contributions, *have been able to disburse some millions* for the first preparatory movements of this vast enterprise.

A final sanction of the public authorities was wanting to the Belly Treaty. It was its ratification by the two Congresses of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, delayed on account of the difficulty of convoking these bodies during the rainy season. The ratification of the Costa Rican Congress was obtained Dec. 16, and that of the Nicaraguan Congress Jan. 3.

As soon as the Organic Committee was officially apprized of this last legal sanction of the Belly Treaty, it hastened to dispatch to its American possessions a preliminary convoy of forty persons, under the leadership of M. Felix Belly himself. This convoy, which left Southampton upon the *Persia*, Feb. 17, was composed of the engineers whom the Ministers of Public Works and of Instruction, at the request of the Hon. Elie de Beaumont, one of the patrons of the enterprise, had placed at the service of the company. A second company, composed of other engineers for the survey of the canal, left Paris this morning, (Feb. 28,) to embark at Southampton, March 2, on the *La Plata*. A third, much larger than the others, will leave, we are told, March 17.

The most hearty sympathy for the enterprise has been exhibited on the other side of the channel. This may be because of a decided superiority among our neighbors for trans-oceanic enterprises, or because of the energetic and decidedly protective attitude assumed by the English Government in the matter of a Nicaragua Canal. *It is well known that* upon the news of the Convention of Rivas, the Queen of England hastened to send Sir William Ouseley to Nicaragua to protect the work so happily commenced by our countrymen. We have seen in the firm and becoming language of Sir William Ouseley how England proposes to take under her powerful protection the neutrality of the interoceanic canal. The fact explains why the organic committee, entirely French in origin, and which had long ago legalized the statutes of an anonymous company, in the presence of M. Ducloux, Notary in Paris, has gradually permitted the enterprise to pass into the hands of the English, who have taken it home, and are about to fix it at London under the empire of British legislation.

But France will nevertheless retain all the sympathy it has vouchsafed to M. Felix Belly, as to one of the most eminent and candid intelligences of the epoch; and she will watch with lively interest the accomplishment of the great designs which that remarkable man has devised for the regeneration of Central America.

AFFAIRS OF HAYTI.

A Defence of the Ex-Emperor—Letter from Chevalier Raybaud.

To the Editor of the Paris Presse:

There are persons in a position to be better informed who pretend that the revolution which has been effected in Hayti was encouraged by foreign influence. Without pausing to examine such an opinion, the truth or falsity of which is of little moment, I would remark with them that the fall of the Emperor Soulouque, in exciting against him—as always happens in such cases—a concert of maledictions more or less deserved, has in no sense impaired the reputation for courage which that old man of seventy-four really possesses, and that his act of abdication is matchless in dignity and simplicity.

Amid the swelling chorus of wrongs and crimes with which he has been charged, the *Journal du Havre*, upon the faith of one of its correspondents, accuses him with having simply stolen a fifth of the entire coffee of the island. But it has omitted a circumstance sufficiently important to deserve mention, that it was out of this fifth (less by 25 per cent. than the number indicated by the *Journal*) he paid, in nine years, 25,000,000 of francs upon the French debt, the liquidation of which, after many vicissitudes, had been long given up at the moment of his accession to power. He, therefore, rendered his country not only the signal service of relieving it from one-half of this weighty obligation, but of acquiring for it the repute of honesty, and of satisfying it that it could and ought to pay, without degrading itself by imploring further abatements and postponements. He has done it by creating this resource of a fifth, the realization of which inflicted no injury upon foreign commerce, affected in no particular the prosperity of the country, which, by a singular coincidence, has never ceased to advance since that era, notwithstanding the vices ascribed to his administration.

The public has therefore seen with surprise, and the two or three thousand French families who, since 1859, have been living upon the regularity of the Emperor Soulouque in his payments, have seen with alarm, that the suppression of the fifth has been announced as the first measure to be taken in the programme of Gen. Geffrard when he raised the standard of revolt against the late Government. Nevertheless, although it was not understood how, out of a budget reduced to four or five millions, as it was before the elevation of Soulouque, it would be possible to spare three millions, which belonged of right to the liquidation of the double cent of France, I have a perfect conviction that this alarm will soon cease; the honorable character and elevated sentiments of the President of the new Haytian Republic admitting of no doubt in the matter.

The civil list made or assented to for the Emperor Soulouque, by the Haytian Chambers, was one million of francs—a sum certainly enormous, measured by the resources of the country, especially when we consider the simplicity of his habits, which could not permit him to spend one-tenth of the sum. He has thus been able to save nine hundred thousand—but not to buy up all the sugar plantations of the country, as the article of the *Journal du Havre* reproaches him, since it would be necessary, in the first place, for such sugar plantations to have existence. The moment is not, however, opportune for judging him without partiality, or to expose the exaggerations in regard to him; but hereafter to do this will be a task of interest, and also to inquire whether the Government of men of color, which lasted more than forty years, has been more favorable than his to the prosperity of the country, especially to its moral and intellectual development, and whether he has done more or less than they to encourage among the people a stupid and malignant distrust of the whites, and particularly of the French. In the meantime we state this simple fact that the number of young Haytians resorting to France to seek the benefits of education has increased more than tenfold under his reign; and that they have secured here splendid triumphs; and if this circumstance is questionable, as a direct argument, it must at least be a proof of the general wellbeing produced by the ten last years of tranquility, and of the sum of benefits he has diffused, let their source be what it may; and that he has done still better in inviting and maintaining at Port-au-Prince, French professors of both sexes to furnish instruction to the class whose means forbid them from seeking it abroad.

Called to power without previously dreaming of the honor, so far superior in the acquired qualities indispensable to its exercise over those who were contending for it, he has committed the crime of taking his position *au serieux*, and of not wishing to be precipitated from it the very first year by the very men who had placed him there, in the avowed aim of giving, by his color, satisfaction to seven-eighths of the population—but, above all, in the hope, cruelly disappointed, of governing through his presumed ignorance and weakness, which his previous habits had seemed to indicate. They should then bear their share of the responsibility for this unexpected choice, made at the time to the prejudice of Gen. Geffrard, the most popular man of the country, to whom some of the consequences of the act should perhaps be fairly ascribed.

MAXIME RAYBAUD.

Interesting from Venezuela.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS—UNPOPULARITY OF GEN. CASTRO—GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAIMED—A NEW CABINET—DR. ACOSTA APPOINTED MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

Our advices from Caracas extend to March 5.

The country was in a disquieted condition; revolutionary movements on foot in every direction, insomuch that the Executive had invested President Castro with extraordinary powers, and suspended the guarantees of the Constitution. The source of these troubles was the extreme unpopularity of certain measures of Gen. Castro, involving heavy imposts upon trade and industry, and a refusal to pay undeniable claims upon the treasury. The agents of Monagas were of course busy in fanning the flame of discontent.

On the 1st inst., an insurrection broke out at Caracas, but the activity of Gen. Castro, with a large body of troops, promptly suppressed it.

The Executive, on the 26th ult., published a general amnesty, including all offenders, actual and former, ex-President Monagas only excepted. This measure had led to the retirement of the whole Cabinet. It was at once replaced by the following gentlemen:

Secretary of the Interior—Rafael Arvelo.
Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Gen. C. Soublette.
Secretary of Finance—P. P. de Las Casas.
Secretary of War—L. D. Correa, *pro tem.*

Dr. Eliseo Acosta, for so many years an esteemed resident and practicing physician in New-York, has been appointed Minister to the United States.

The President has given great offence by removing Don Rafael Acevino, a member of the Court of Accounts, in disregard of the Constitution. The other members of the Court had at once tendered their resignations.

Cape of Good Hope.

THE COLONIAL ELECTION—BURNS CELEBRATION—THE SMALL POX—INVALIDS FROM INDIA.

By the arrival of the bark *Fleet Eagle* at Boston, we have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to Jan 25.

An election was going on throughout the colony for members of the Legislature, with some excitement, but no breaches of the peace.

A grand celebration of the Centenary Birth Day of Robert Burns was announced to take place at Cape Town on the 25th.

The small pox, which had carried off several thousand victims, had nearly disappeared.

A schooner, named the *Prince Edward*, intended for a guano expedition, had sailed away in a mysterious manner, leaving the owner and master behind, and carrying off several female passengers. A steamer had gone in pursuit.

Invalid officers and soldiers from the English Army in India continue to reach the Cape. One vessel brought nearly two hundred.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Extra Session Question Still Undecided—The Trial of Mr. Sickles—The Indian Treaties, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 20.

The Extra Session question is still undecided, though it will be settled to-morrow in time to telegraph for the California steamer. The President has been outvoted by the Cabinet, and begins to wane in his determination. I learn from a reliable source that the chances are now against a call for an Extra Session.

No indictment has yet been sent in against Mr. Sickles. It will no doubt be returned into Court to-morrow, when Mr. Sickles' counsel will insist on a trial. It is understood that the District-Attorney will agree for the trial to be set for to-morrow week, which will no doubt be the time fixed. I learn that ex-Senator Badger, of North Carolina, is advising with the prosecution, but will not probably appear in the case before the Court. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 19.

There is much reserve in official quarters as to the extra session question, and no satisfactory response has thus far been elicited. But to-night there is reason to believe that it is held in abeyance for the present, liable to be taken up at a future period. There is a subject pending which probably induces the indecision, namely: Whether the mail service can be carried on by certificates, instead of cash, until Congress shall make the necessary appropriations. It is a generally accredited fact that all the members of the Cabinet are against an extra session. The compensation of Postmasters, and the contingent expenses of their offices, amount to two millions per quarter, or equal to the revenue, leaving nothing for the mail services. It has been estimated that the service which is absolutely necessary to be performed will require about twice as much as the entire receipts, to say nothing of the present indebtedness. The next contracts for the Southern States are to be made, and, in view of the bankrupt condition of the Department, it is reasonably supposed the proposals will be far less favorable than though the contractors were to frame their proposals on a cash basis.

All the special mail agencies, seventeen in number, have been discontinued, and the order granting extra compensation out of the postage, affecting about 80 Postmasters, has been revoked, owing to the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations. It is not true, as published, that the Postmaster-General has threatened to resign his office unless there shall be an extra session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 20.

Official information will go out in to-morrow's Pacific mail of the ratification of the ten treaties with the Indians in Oregon and Washington. As this took place during the late extraordinary session of the Senate, after Congress had adjourned, no appropriation could be made to carry them into immediate effect. It was mainly owing to explanations of General Lane that these treaties were ratified, that gentleman having convinced his brother Senators that they would tend to permanent peace. He had the effective support of Senator Gwin and Ex-Governor Stevens in his persevering efforts. By these treaties the title to fifty millions of acres of land will be extinguished, at a cost to the Government of three and a half cents per acre. On that occasion a resolution was passed, almost unanimously, providing that, hereafter, when it is proposed to buy Indian lands, the Senate shall first be consulted before entering into treaty stipulations.

Should it be found impracticable to make arrangements by which the mail service can be performed by means of certificates, and should it be decided between now and the 26th instant to call an extra session of Congress, a telegraphic dispatch on that day to New-Orleans could be forwarded by way of Tehuantepec, in the steamer of the 27th from that port, to intercept at Acapulco the mail which will leave New-York for the Pacific to-morrow.

Señor Maza, the Minister of the Juarez Government, left Washington to-day on his return to Vera Cruz, by way of New-Oleans.

The *Union*, of to-day, contains another article of two columns length from Mr. Gillett, to show that the revenues of the Post-office Department can be applied to the service without special appropriation by law.

Gen. Lane will return to Oregon by the steamer of April 5.

The Spring Freshets.

RISE IN THE HUDSON—OBSTRUCTION TO RAILROAD TRAVEL, ETC.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 20.

The New-York boats did not arrive this morning until 9 o'clock, on account of the heavy gale on the river. The steamer *Oregon* brought up the Hudson River Railroad passengers from Rhinebeck. The water is six feet over the dock, but is now receding. Twenty miles or more of the Hudson River Railroad track is under water, but it is impossible to tell whether any has been washed away until the water falls. No trains will be sent out until the road is well examined.

FRESHET IN THE PENOBSCOT RIVER.

BANGOR, Sunday, March 20—8 P. M.

The freshet in the Penobscot has reached its highest point to-day, as it is supposed, the cold turn in the weather having checked the melting of the snow. The ice below Oldtown came down yesterday and to-day, forming an immense jam of about two miles in length, which is now opposite this city. It moved down at 11 o'clock to-day, the head of it stopping near the steamboat wharf. The water then rose five or six feet in fifteen minutes, flowing two feet over the wharves. It then fell off four feet in the course of the afternoon, but another and higher flood is feared to night, for which the merchants are preparing by moving their goods.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TRACK WASHED AWAY.

PHILDELPHIA, Saturday, March 19.

The track of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Florence, is washed away. The passengers by the 2 o'clock train from New-York returned to Trenton, and arrived here this evening. The travel on the Camden and Amboy road will be suspended for a day or two, in consequence of the injury to the track.

Destructive Fire in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, March 20.

A fire occurred in River-street, this morning, destroying three stores, fronting upon Franklin-square, occupied by Ross & Smith, leather dealers; A. Fox, confectionery, and Grant, Viall & Nutting, dealers in agricultural implements. The building was owned by Mr. McCoun. The loss is about $20,000. The following are among the insurances: American office of Providence, $2,000; Metropolitan, New-York, $2,000; Fulton, New-York, $1,000; Northwestern, Oswego, $1,000; Hartford, $1,000; Liverpool and London, $3,000; Ætna, $2,000; Troy Mutual, $2,000.

Man Missing from Easton, Pa.

EASTON, Sunday, March 20.

Mr. Samuel Yeager, a prominent and highly respectable merchant of this place, left here last Monday for New-York, intending to return the next day. He has been traced to the City Hotel, Newark, and left there at about 2 o'clock Monday for New-York. Nothing has been heard or seen of him since. He had considerable money with him, and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. He is about 38 years of age, five feet 10 inches high, has dark hair mixed with gray, grayish eyes, a bunch of warts under the left side of his chin. He had on a black cloth frock coat, grayish pants and a felt hat.

Mayoralty Election at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Saturday, March 19.

Mr. B. Keim, the people's candidate, was elected Mayor to-day by 943 majority. All the Opposition Council were also elected.

Supposed Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, March 18.

A man, who registered his name as W. C. Jackson, of Rochester, N. Y., was found dead in bed at the Newhall House this evening. He probably committed suicide, as laudanum was found on his person.

Reports from Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 19.

The New-Mexican mail of the 1st inst. reached Independence this evening. The news is unimportant. Mr. Allison arrived at Independence yester-

day, from Pike's Peak, and reports the story of gold being there all a humbug. He says "there is no money there, and no probability of there being any."

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

Several Persons Killed and Injured on the Great Western Railroad.

DUNDAS, Saturday, March 19.

The express train on the Great Western Railway ran off the track near Hamilton last night, demolishing the cars and killing four or five persons, including the engineer, and wounding several others. But few particulars have as yet been learned.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 20.

The accident on the Great Western Road happened between Flamboro and Dundas. The storm had washed away the bank, and the engine went into a chasm nearly twenty feet deep, with the baggage car and two passenger cars. The scene is represented as more horrible than that at Desjardin's Bridge. A terrific storm was prevailing, and the water was washing over the mountain, and there was great difficulty in succoring the wounded or extricating the dead. The cars were a perfect mass of wreck, and the locomotive was completely buried in the soil. The night freight train passed over the spot in safety half an hour before the accident happened. The baggage car fell above and on the locomotive, the first passenger car ran amidst upon this, the second passenger car slid under, and upturned the edge of the first, and the third running into this, had its corner carried away.

Those killed, as far as ascertained, are as follows:
Jones Boyer, of Chicago, Ill.
Alexander Braid, of Hamilton, C. W.
G. Morgan, engineman.
W. Milne, brakeman.
Two names not reported.
The following are reported wounded, some of them seriously:
Henry Post, of Buffalo, N. Y.
W. W. Smith, of Kalamazoo, Mich.
F. D. Adams, wife and children.
E. D. Bryant, of Pontiac, Mich.
Thomas Sackett, of Livingston Co., N. Y.
G. H. Smith, of Livingston Co., N. Y.
Adam Wilson, of Hamilton, C. W.
Hiram Cook, of Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbus Desser, of Detroit, Mich.
There were others injured, whose names are not reported.
Several breaks are reported on the road, as also on the Toronto line.

AN ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

ELKTON, Penn., Saturday, March 19.

This morning the freight engine "Meteor," on the Baltimore Railroad, exploded, killing the engineer, Mr. Hall, a native of Littleton, Mass., and the fireman. Four or five cars were slightly damaged.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, March 19.

A freight train on the Rome Railroad ran off the track, this morning, near Pierrepont Manor, demolishing the engine and seven cars, and killing twenty-five cattle. No person was seriously injured.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 20.

The steamship *North Briton* will sail hence for Liverpool on her regular day, the 26th inst. She has gone to St. John, N. B., for freight.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, of the same line, is now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, but hardly due.

Ship Adonis Broken Up.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, March 19.

The ship *Adonis*, ashore at this place, has been entirely broken up by the late storm. Her fragments are strewed along the beach for miles.

Later from Honduras.

APPREHENSIONS OF WALKER'S RETURN—DEATH OF A BOSTON SHIPMASTER.

The bark *Carib*, Captain Hopkins, arrived at Boston on Thursday evening, with advices from Truxillo to March 5.

The country was quiet, but the people are still apprehensive of a sudden descent of the great Filibuster Chief, and the first question asked upon the arrival of an American vessel is: "What is General Walker about?" The trade of the country is stagnant, the enjoyment of peace bringing no increase of business.

"We regret," says the Boston *Journal*, "to learn by this arrival of the death at Truxillo of Captain Francis F. Nickerson, of this city, a brother of Mr. Frederick Nickerson, of the firm of Nickerson & Co. Captain Nickerson, for a long period, was in command of the *Helen Jane*, and other vessels belonging to his brother's firm, trading between this city and Honduras. He was an excellent shipmaster and a man of great intelligence and worth.

We learn by a passenger by the *Carib* that General Walker has undoubtedly a considerable number of friends among the Liberal Party of the Interior of Central America, who await his arrival. It is the supposition in Omoa that his intention, in his attempt with the *Susan*, was to capture Omoa, and hold it until a sufficient number of his men had arrived to enable him to march to the interior."

Life Insurance vs. Savings Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read an article in the New-York Times on the above subject, and, judging from the management of several of the Life Insurance Companies of this City, there is really no such thing as "*Life* Insurance." For instance, a man in fair circumstances with every prospect of success before him, takes out one of these peculiar policies, with the fact staring him in the face that, unless the premium is annually or quarterly paid, as the case may be, the whole sum for whatever number of past years is paid is hopelessly forfeited!

We know of a party in this City who insured his life on a policy for $5,000, for the benefit of some of his creditors, and after paying from year to year, from gains he could not spare, he found that his change of circumstances for the worse would not allow him to pay his premium according to the arbitrary rules of the Company, and he was consequently the loser of from $500 to $700, for premiums already paid in. We say *arbitrary*, although the adventurer knows that the whole is a species of lottery, and that at the start he submits quietly to the terms imposed by the rules and regulations of the Company, although he may be taken in while *young* and inexperienced!

In consideration of these facts, how much better it would be, if a party has $100 or $250 to spare during the year, to place it in good, safe hands, or in some respectable Savings Bank. The party then gets his interest at five, six or seven per cent., and the fund accumulates, and there is consequently no forfeiture; and if the party becomes poor, and is unable to make his regular deposit or pay his premium, the accumulated fund is in safe hands, and he can draw for it in case of need.

This is the great advantage the *Savings Fund* has over *Life Insurance*. I have had much to do with both, and I believe the Savings Bank more honest, and less of a *lottery!* Yours, W.

BAY STATE TEMPERANCE.—Under the operation of their Temperance Law, the people of Massachusetts have become critical respecting their drink; systematically rejecting all liquors suspected of adulteration or impurity. And, in order to secure a regular supply of really good whisky and gin, they have a State Agent who furnishes the whole Commonwealth. There are subordinate agencies in the several towns, for the convenience of general distribution. One of these, located in Georgetown, has recently made itself troublesome. The local agent of that town took it into his head to complain of the liquors furnished from head-quarters. He sent specimens to "a distinguished chemist" in his neighborhood, who pronounced them "impure, noxious and dangerous." As this was a reflection upon the State Agency, the Boston papers have taken the case up, and publish certificates from Dr. Jackson, the State Assayer, which thoroughly put down and completely extinguish the Georgetown grumbler. The "Old Bourbon," according to Dr. Jackson, was "a good whisky, with the proper flavor, not adulterated, and containing 45 per cent. of absolute alcohol." So, likewise, of the "Honeysuckle Gin." What would the Georgetown agent have? True he is said to be "an enemy of the Temperance Law." But what a depraved appetite, to cherish hostility to a law which gives the people such "Old Bourbon Whisky," and "Honeysuckle Gin."

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PROF. MUTTER.—Dr. Thomas D. Mutter, for many years Emeritus Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical College, died at Charleston, March 16, at the age of 60. Dr. Mutter was celebrated for his skill as a surgeon, and stood at the head of his profession in Philadelphia.

The Rev. Dr. Kendall, of Plymouth, Mass., died, March 17, at the age of 89. He graduated at Harvard College in 1796—a classmate of the late John Pickering, Prof. Woods, of Andover, and Dr. James Jackson.

The Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry has "resolved to increase the premiums offered for the best cultivated farm in the year 1860, from $30 to $100; for the next best cultivated farm in 1860, from $40 to $80; and for the next best cultivated farm in 1860, from $30 to $60."

From Florida.

SPAIN FULL OF TRAVELERS IN PURSUIT OF HEALTH AND PLEASURE—ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY OF THE STATE—RENEWAL OF THE SEMINOLE WAR—RAILROADS—REOPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Saturday, March 5, 1859.

Your correspondent proposes to furnish your readers with a rambling discourse about matters and things in general in this region of flowers and balmy breezes, of swamps and everglades, piney woods and orange groves, plantations and saw-mills. This old town, once the largest in the United States, for during the period of nearly fifty years, it was the only European settlement within the limits of what is now known as the great Republic; this old town is now full of invalids and others from the North, seeking health and pleasure. Various other points on the St. Johns, the river of lakes, are also crowded to overflowing with the same class.

Those of weak constitutions and diseased lungs are certainly benefited by a sojourn in this locality, and though there is nothing of activity and bustle, or city amusements, there are the delightful out-door pleasures of riding, sailing, fishing, and hunting, and occasionally a highly agreeable hotel "hop." Besides, there is a historical interest pertaining to this country which is both profitable and interesting to study. Those who come here will see the land discovered early in the Sixteenth Century by the Spaniards, and over which the romantic and dreamy Ponce de Leon wandered in search of a river, a sip of the waters of which would make the old young again. They will learn how he did not find said river; how the French Huguenots attempted to take possession of the country, and how they were cruelly exterminated by the Spaniards, who, in 1564, settled at St. Augustin. Subsequently the place came into the possession of the English, and was transferred back to Spain, who in 1821, sold Florida to the United States for five millions of dollars. It will be found, that while the Spanish soldiers and adventurers were extending the Kingdom of Spain in those ancient days, the Jesuit Fathers were busy baptizing Indians and enlarging their spiritual kingdom. Thus much for the ancient history of the country. Its modern history, comprising the period since it came into the possession of the United States, and relating mainly to the Seminole Indian war of twenty-five years duration, would, if fairly written out, make Americans blush with shame. The stupidity and cruelty manifested by our Government in its dealing with the Indians, are in a moral point of view, running up a fearful account against us as a nation.

The meanest Indian on the continent knows that there is not the first principle of humanity or philanthropy in our system of dealing with him. The Indian knows as well as the bawling demagogue in Congress, that he is cheated out of his lands by political gamblers, turned off with a few dollars and gew-gaws and left a prey to the big contractor as well as the thieving, petty whisky trader,—to be swept from the earth at last by fire-water and syphilis, petty feuds and wholesale butcheries.

The Seminole war is not yet at an end. About a year ago the volunteer forces of the State led the last of this nation cornered, and the best of terms could them have been made. As usual, probably from fear that the volunteers would get some credit, a United States official suddenly appears upon the scene, orders the volunteers to cease operations, disbands them, and then undertakes to treat with the Indians. The consequence was much trouble, the capturing of a portion only, and the renewal of hostilities at this time. The number taken at that time, some seventy, were shipped off West a few months ago. How many now remain no one knows. The news has just come in that a Government Surveying party, at work in the southern part of the Peninsula, encountered a band of Indians who told the aforesaid United States officials to discontinue their operations and leave the country. [illegible] did so and on such with the above report. The number of these Indians is stated to be exactly twenty-seven. But it is said there are plenty more in the [illegible].

Omitting the estimated number of twenty-one to be correct, a very accurate statement of future proceedings relative thereto and expenses attending the same, based on the past, can be given.

[illegible] will be the butchery of several families or individuals by the Indians. Then fat contracts [illegible] for the [illegible] favorites, a body of United States troops will be thrown into Florida and war waged. In the course of two or three years about ten of the last of the Seminoles will be killed. The balance—that is, all that can be caught—will be shipped off West to rot, or meet with a violent death in the vicinity of some Indian agency, military post, or whisky den. Up to the present time the estimated cost to the United States Government of every Seminole man, woman, and child, is $30,000 each, which gives to the twenty-one remaining just $630,000 before they are provided for. Valuable Indians these, very.

But Florida is beginning to recover from the blighting effects of this worse than disgraceful Indian war. Notwithstanding the millions upon millions expended in its prosecution, it left the State impoverished. The pious philanthropists of the North who advocate the present system, are generally interested directly or indirectly in the great contracts calling for blankets and calicoes, scalping-knives and fire-arms, wagons and supplies of all sorts, and they get whatever pecuniary benefit arises from the inhuman system. If bona fide settlers remain quiet they are slaughtered by the Indians. If they volunteer and act, they are disparaged by the regular troops, and denounced as assassins by the philanthropists. So that between all this the true interests of the Territory are blighted, so long as an Indian war is carried on by United States troops.

Relieved from this incubus at the present time, the varied interests of this State are beginning to show forth. Two railroads are progressing rapidly. One from Jacksonville west to Tallahasse and Pensacola called the Atlantic Central and Gulf Railroad; the other called the Florida Railroad, commencing at Fernandina, situated on Amelia Island at the mouth of St. Mary's River, and projected to Cedar Keys on the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 160 miles. Seventy miles of this road are now in active and profitable operation. The largest steamships can come direct from New-York to Fernandina. It is believed here that this will be the mainroute of travel from New-York to New-Orleans, Havana, Vera Cruz, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Central America and Aspinwall. By the map, or the way the bird flies, it is certainly the most feasible route. Fernandina, now three years old, is quite a thriving town, and bids fair to become a large commercial port. The lumber business on the St. John's is brisk, and planters are coming in and locating in the interior. But there is one thing that operates against the speedy occupation and development of Florida lands. It is the high price of negroes. A little study on this point will perhaps afford some explanation of the determination to reopen the Slave-trade, so suddenly sprung upon the country by the *Wanderer*.

The Slave-trade in the United States was abolished at the instance of the South, not from motives of humanity, but in obedience to those imperious laws which regulate labor, trade and commerce. Then there was an equilibrium. More slaves would have been a burden—less would have created a scarcity. For several years past a silent yet slow process has been going on. It is, that the slave population has been concentrating in the slave portion of the Mississippi valley. There the lands are richer. There more of the great staples, such as cotton, corn, tobacco and sugar, can be raised to the hand. The planters are able and willing to pay the present prices for negroes, hence the reopening of the Slave-trade is not looked upon with favor in that region. They prefer to let well enough alone, fearing to raise new issues that might as well be avoided. But it is gradually [illegible] that the case is different. The quality of [illegible] States as compared with that of the [illegible] poorer. The planters are not so [illegible] high price of negroes [illegible] and therefore, the [illegible] at lower prices." The [illegible] carpet [illegible] generally [illegible] on the Gulf coast of Florida, and that most of the same sort are coming. The bark *Arkansas*, the captain of which was arrested in Jacksonville some time since, finally sailed from that port with American papers, and is now well known to be filled with African stock either for Cuba or this coast. Other vessels are known to be engaged in the same business. If the Slave-trade is not in reality re-opened at this time, the indications are that it soon will be, and continued until the present demand is satisfied. No more respect is paid to United States laws on the subject, by those interested, than the lover of good brandy pays to the Maine liquor law. This is no doubt partly owing to the demoralized condition of our administration and the politics of the country generally. When you talk to a planter about the sin of the business *as against the negro*, he is so thoroughly satisfied of the advantage derived from the change by the white population, the rapidity with which it contributes to the power and wealth of the great northern hive, himself coming out last and least, that his blood boils by reason of the mistaken ground of action on the part of Abolitionists, not from fear that he is to be deprived of his rights. OCEOLA.

The China correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Thirteen vessels have left China for [illegible] the last two months, and others [illegible] Europe. [illegible] Europe [illegible] Europe [illegible] Europe

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Announce receiving their Spring Importations, and are entertaining at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and their all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
FANCY NOTIONS,
LACE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
In their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-priced print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
GLENTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Waterville,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Dyer's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Suffolk,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Stirling,	Paterson,	Pepperell,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabot,
Manchester,	Rawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, the latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS ON EACH.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, MARCH 21,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of STELLA SHAWLS,
WITH
FRENCH CAMELS'-HAIR BORDERS.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
IN
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, March 21,
50 pieces of FIGURED BLACK SILK, at $1 per yard.
100 pieces BISCHOFF'S PLAIN BLACK, from $1 to $5 per yard.
50 BAYADERE BLACK SILK ROBES, from $1 to $3 50 per yard.
RICH BLACK SILK ROBES CHEAP.
Also a full Line of
COLORED NEW SPRING SILKS, MUCH UNDER PRICES.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
50 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
RECEIVING NEW GOODS DAILY.
PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES, at 12½c. per yard.
SKIRE FRENCH CHALLIES, at 26c. per yard.
1,000 FRENCH NEEDLEWORKED COLLARS, at $1 each.
A large assortment of LACE SETS,
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 20 and 22 Chambers-st., New-York,
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will make on MONDAY, March 21,
Large additions to their popular stocks of
SPRING SILKS,
At $1 and $1 25 per yard,
Received per steamer *Etna*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
DELAINES, JACONETS,
MOURNING GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
A new and improved style, permitting the dress to fall gracefully when the wearer is seated.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTELLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BURNOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
New styles from auction at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

TUCKER DOES LAY BEFORE
THE TRADE PARIS FLOWERS
AT 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BUNCH.
No. 361 Broadway, two doors from Franklin-st.

EMBROIDERED EMPRESS SETS.
400 at $1 50, (value $2 50,)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of Dress Goods, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome figured foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Checked and Striped Silks in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloths, 1¾ yards wide.
Black DeLaines and Challies without lustre.
Black Grenadines in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very handsome.
Grape Marets and Bushire Grapes, new goods.
Treble-width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

PLAIN RIBBONS AT IMPORTERS PRICES, by the box or piece, at the Ribbon store of LEWIS F. TIRSALS, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.

No. 1	Satin Ribbon.	12	No. 1 Taffeta..... 11½
No. 1½	Satin Ribbon.	14	No. 1½ Taffeta..... 15½
No. 2	Satin Ribbon.	17	No. 2 Taffeta..... 19
No. 3	Satin Ribbon.	25	No. 3 Taffeta..... 28
No. 4	Satin Ribbon.	36	No. 4 Taffeta..... 38
No. 6	Satin Ribbon.	57	No. 6 Taffeta..... 56
No. 9	Satin Ribbon.	67½	No. 9 Taffeta..... 86
No. 12	Satin Ribbon.	$1 10	No. 12 Taffeta..... $1 30

E. M. & A. HUBBARD—NO. 7 BOND-ST., NEW-York, respectfully invite the attention of ladies, and all interested in Millinery and Dress-making, to their opening on THURSDAY, March 24, 1859.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Miss DEMOREST'S Emporium, 473 Broadway, 375 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Will open, at retail, on Monday, March 21,
NOVELTIES
IN SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES and ORGANDIES.
ALSO, ONE CASE JAPANESE GRENADINE,
IN VERY RICH CHENE PATTERNS.
This is a really beautiful and entirely NEW FABRIC, possessing the lightness of a Tissue, with the strength and durability of the richest India Silk,
RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP JURA.
Also, a full Stock of
SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
Of every description.
MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
CLOTH FOR DUSTERS, and
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

317. NEW STORE. 317.

MANTILLAS,
RAGLANS AND SACKS.
Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to call and examine our stock of
MANTILLAS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE.
We shall open AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, March 21,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTH SACKS
LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED
and RAGLANS, of
NEW AND MOST APPROVED STYLES,
AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN,
No. 317 Canal-st.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
and Shirtings of every make.
Canton Flannels, Drillings, Tickings, Methuen Ducks, Denims, Prints, and
DOMESTICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
purchased previous to the advance, and now
Retailed at Manufacturers' Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, Gloves, Skirts, and Fancy Articles,
in great variety,
Below Regular Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
A full assortment of
ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES and DESIGNS,
Received per steamers, and now ready
AT RETAIL,
Much Below Regular Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETS AT OLD PRICES.
Same as before the recent heavy advances.
ENTIRELY NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
J. Crossley & Sons's Tapestries, (newest styles,).....$1 00
Best English Velvets, (choice patterns,)..... 1 60
Lowell and Hartford Three-Plys..... 1 00
Superfine Ingrains.....70 cts.
Extra Ingrains.....75 cts.
All-wool Ingrains, in great variety.....45 to 50 cts.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT
Oil-Cloths, Stair Carpets, Druggets, Mats, Matting, Rugs, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS.
A choice assortment, just received per steamer.
ALSO, CHEAP DRESS SILKS!
Plaids, Bayaderes, Foulards, &c., &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER
MONDAY, MARCH 21,
THEIR ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
imported especially
FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES,
CONSISTING OF
STELLA,
BAREGE,
GRENADINE and
CHALLY SHAWLS.
Many of these Shawls are in
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS
and
CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
CANAL, corner Mercer.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE.
The balance of this stock will be sold at about one-half the usual price, to close the business immediately. Mourning Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., half price; mourning Bonnets, from $1 to $4. Great inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND LADIES' CLOTH,
NEW STYLES,
Now Exhibiting. Also, a variety of
COSSACKS AT LOW PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, March 21,
250 FRENCH CHALLY ROBES,
IN CHINTZ COLORS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
100 pieces at 75c. per yard,
(formerly $1.)
MONDAY, March 21, 1859.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

PARIS NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
100 cases received per steamers *Etna* and *Aeia*, comprising the richest and latest styles in
SILKS, SILK ROBES, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIE AND JACONET MUSLINS AND ROBES, &c., &c.
Monday, March 21, 1859.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH LACES FOR SPRING.
A FULL ASSORTMENT NOW ON HAND.

Lace Points,	Collars, Sets,
Lace Mantillas,	Capes, Coiffures,
Lace Flouncings,	Barbes and Lappetts,

in new and desirable patterns, imported from the place of manufacture expressly for our retail sales.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE
Will open at retail MONDAY, March 21,
600 pieces of yard wide Freuch and English CALICOES at 20 and 25 cents per yard,
Greatly below their value.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

SHAWLS, LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS,
&c., &c.,
Comprising a splendid variety, suitable for Spring sales, including
Real India Camels' Hair SHAWLS and SCARFS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
A complete assortment, including full sets for
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
Received per steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A NEW SKIRT.—WOODWARD'S PATENT UNION COLUMBIAN SKIRT is a novelty worthy the attention of the ladies and merchants generally. Unequaled by any known skirt for convenience, safety, and durability. The lower part of the skirt may be detached in one minute, and washed without the removal of a spring. The Patent Columbian Attachment may be had separate'y, which can be connected to any ordinary skirt in five minutes, and may also be immediately applied to old skeleton skirts, rendering them superior to new. WOODWARD'S PATENT HELIX BUSTLE and SKIRT-SUPPORTERS are daily increasing in popular favor. For sale at his store, No. 365 Broadway.
E. F. WOODWARD.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WET GOODS.—BLACK AND COLORED SILKS very cheap; also Chambrays, French Chambray, Gingham, Robes, double Skirts, Dress Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Plain and Figured Wool De Laines, Ginghams, Calicos, De Beges, Cloths, Casaimeres, Quilts, Towels, Brash, Linen Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, &c., &c., for sale at very low cash prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

COTTON YARN, CANDLEWICK, TWINES, Cotton Batting, Black and White Waddings, all of the first quality and on the most reasonable terms, put up in bales to suit purchasers. Also, Ladies' Skirts, Mosquito Nettings and Buckram. The public are respectfully invited to call on THOS. GWYNNE, No. 45 Vesey-st. N. B.—Liberal advances on the above.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, Self-adjusting Bustle, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring for $3 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory,
No. 231 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
OVER 500 CARTONS
OF
CHOICE SPRING FLOWERS,
JUST RECEIVED,
Which we are offering
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Our PARIS BONNETS are NOW EXHIBITED, and others of our own make,
IN ELEGANT STYLES and at MODERATE COST.
STRAW BONNETS of every description.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on Monday, March 21,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

SHAWLS, SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, only 56 cts. per yard.
HANDSOME DRESS SILKS for 75 cts., worth $1.
RICH SILKS for $1, worth $1 25.
EXTRA RICH SILKLS for $1 25, worth $1 50.
SUPER RICH SILKS for $1 50, worth $2.
DRESS GOODS AND DELAINES from 12½ cts. per yard up.
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at low prices.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
Including the latest and newest patterns of John Crossley & Sons, and other manufacturers, suitable for
SPRING SALES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., will open on Thursday next, March 24, an unusually rich and elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery of the latest modes, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

A GRAND OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY will take place at WM. SIMMONS on Thursday next, March 24. WM. SIMMONS, 544 Broadway.
The Dressmaking Department receives the same marked attention as last season.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 544 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
APRIL
NOW READY.
CONTENTS:
AGRARIANISM.
BULLS AND BEARS.
PRAYER FOR LIFE.
ODD AND ENDS FROM THE OLD WORLD.
TWO SNIFFS.
PALFREY'S AND ARNOLDS' HISTORIES.
DRIFTING.
ROBA DI ROMA.
A LETTER TO A DYSPEPTIC.
THE UTAH EXPEDITION.
OUR SKATER BELLE.
THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE MINISTER'S WOOING.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES:
The Works of Francis Bacon; A New History of the Conquest of Mexico; Bunsen's Gott in der Geschichte.
RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.
THE MINISTER'S WOOING,
BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

This serial, begun in the December number of the ATLANTIC, has been received with universal favor, and bids fair to become the greatest work of the gifted novelist. The field is new; for the New-England of the last century is far away from the New-England of to-day; and the pages of the story already published show how completely the author has entered into the quaint and simple life of that almost forgotten period. Her portraitures of characters are full of spirit—equally remarkable in their firm outlines and in the minute touches which none but the hand of genius can give. THE MINISTER'S WOOING will be continued through the year.
The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number.
The postage of the ATLANTIC is 38 cents a year, prepaid.
CLUBS.—For Ten Dollars the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.
Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year.
Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, &c., upon application to the publishers.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

THE OLIVE AND THE PINE.
PART I. SPAIN.
PART II. NEW-ENGLAND,

Memo.....Price 62 cents.
The Hon. Wm. H. Prescott said:
"This book contains on every page the proofs of the writer's sensibility, and of a truly poetic nature."
From the North American Review.
Vividly graphic, rich in poetical thought and imagery, and free in versification. * * * *
From the Christian Examiner.
We would fain believe that the success of this volume may reveal another name worthy to be added to the list of American poets.
From the Springfield Republican.
This volume appeals to our feelings at once. The "Andalusian Guitar" sets the heart and feet dancing.
From the Christian Register.
The verses suggested by our natural scenery, reveal a powerful imagination.
From the Home Journal.
One must have quaffed rich draughts in the wine of that glowing land to be able to write "The Song of the Sun."

Just published by
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Boston,
For sale by the principal booksellers in New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALL MANUFACTURERS WHO EMPLOY sewing women are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Sewing Room of the Industrial Association No. 20 4th-av., on MONDAY next, 21st inst., at 7½ P. M. to examine a plan proposed by the Directors of the American Industrial Association for Improving the Condition of Sewing Women. It is believed that said plan will operate favorably to the interests of employers as well as employes. D. R. THOMASON, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 21, at Noon. Subjects—*Spring Flowers, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Grape Vine, Drainage and the Proper Depth and Quality of Soil for Shade Trees in the Central Park.* Members will bring choice seeds for mutual exchange; they are most reliable. Admission free to all. Club meets EVERY MONDAY, at Noon.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE LIFE DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, are requested to meet at the rooms of the New-York State Colonization Society, No. 27 Bible House, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and completing the organization of the Society, under the provisions of its charter.
JOHN FORSYTH, President.
JOHN N. McLEOD, Vice-President.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TWELFTH Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av. A general attendance of the members is desirable. JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Christian Union of Brooklyn will be held at the Polytechnic Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*The Influence of Religion on Civilization.* The public are invited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Fi. Fa., to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1858, upon a judgment for $47,436, rendered June 4, 1857, in favor of Richard P. Morgan, plaintiff, and against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, defendants, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying within the Northern District of Illinois, including the Oquawka branch of said Railroad, in the county of Henderson, and the railroad bridge of said defendant across the Illinois River at or opposite Peoria, and all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to all side-tracks, depôt-grounds, right of way, machine-shops, engine-houses and turn-tables, and all the other appurtenances thereunto belonging or used therewith, including the rolling stock of said road, consisting of passenger-cars and freight-cars, hand-cars and locomotive engines, which I shall expose to sale at the Court-house door, in the city of Peoria, at the hour of noon on the 26th day of March next.
C. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOYER, Deputy.
ARRINGTON & BURGESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WAGNER & McCULLOUGH, at No. 760 Broadway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DANIEL B. WAGNER,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858. ROBT'K. McCULLOUGH.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WAGNER & COOPER, at No. 926 Broadway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DANIEL B. WAGNER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. JNO. H. COOPER.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will hold a meeting on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. The following-named gentlemen are requested to appear before them: Dr. Husted. J. A. Breese. Mortimer G. Porter, George F. Jackson, — Tucker, Augustus Huhne, Noah S. Levings, A. N. Gunn, Charles Marsh.
JOHN T. HENRY,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, } Com. on Police.
JAMES OWENS,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TAXES.—THE Collector for the villages of Mount Vernon, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Washingtonville, Fleetwood, &c., will sit at the XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 21 and 22, after which the tax-book will be closed, and the Comptroller will proceed to sell the lots according to law. F. SEDER, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AN APplication will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, during its present session, for an act of incorporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the City of New-York an Astronomical Observatory.

UNION BANK.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 14, 1859.—The reward heretofore offered by this bank for the apprehension of Benj. K. Brotherson, is hereby recalled.
G. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

WANTED—SIXTY FEET OF THREE-INCH shafting, one four-foot pully and one three-foot pully. Address C. SCHWARTZ, corner of 53d-st. and 1st-av.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 302, 304 and 306 Madison-st.
The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages connect pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PTERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

ACADEMY TO LET.—THE ACADEMY BUILDings and grounds of the Hempstead Institute in the village of Hempstead, L. I., will be let from the 1st of May next. The Institute last year had 100 scholars, and has accommodations for about 20 boarders, besides comfortable apartments for the Principal. The Institute owns an excellent Philosophical Apparatus, a valuable library recently purchased, and a complete set of modern school furniture. A competent person, having sufficient capital to provide the necessary furniture for the accommodation of boarders, can hire the Academy at a reasonable rent, or a favorable arrangement can be made for purchase. Address, by mail, JOHN W. SMITH, at Hempstead; W. C. RUSHMORE, Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, or W. H. DANNAT, personally, at No. 24 Tompkins st., New-York.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY.—A BOARDING School for young gentlemen, at Bennington Centre, Vermont, George W. Yates, A. M., Principal and Proprietor, who will be in New-York or vicinity from Friday 18th till Friday 25th inst., and will call on any wishing to patronize his school, if notice will be sent to the office of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, where information and circulars can be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The next term of this Institute will commence on Monday, April 11. For circulars, with references, apply to M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal, Nos. 234, 236, 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORF, No. 609 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. They guarantee to qualify gentlemen or boys for business in a superior practical manner. Scholarships for an unlimited course $25. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 192 Fulton-st.; E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 67 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Wier Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Number limited to six; age from 6 to 13 years; board and tuition; branches $150 per year; term opens April 18. Address Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, née DE ROCHEFERMOY. The fourth quarter opens April 14.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—The Spring term of this popular and successful School, will open April 18. For circulars, or further particulars, address
REV. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING, Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH.—MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY EDUCated in the French part of Switzerland, and who has over four years' experience in teaching in this country, wishes to find a situation in a family in New-York or vicinity; she is perfectly competent to teach French, German, music, drawing and the other branches of a good education. The best references will be given. Address the Rev. HENRY M FIELD, editor of the *Evangelist*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Bentley's Despatch, Madison-square Post Office.

A YALE GRADUATE.—AN EXPERIENCED and successful teacher, would like to devote a few hours to private pupils. Terms very moderate. Address TEACHER, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN HOBOKEN, N. J., ON Monday evening, Jan. 17, a silver-mounted patent-leather DOG COLLAR, "Dog Burnell" is engraved on the collar, on ten separate diamond plates, also, "John B. Rochette, San Francisco, Cal.," and the date of the month and year on two plates. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by leaving the same at No. 28 1st-st., Hoboken.
J. B. ROCHETTE.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 19TH INST., A LADY'S gold lepine WATCH—No. 13,366, Dubois, [maker—in Bleecker-st., between 8th-av. and Thompson-st., by a widow. The watch was very highly prized, being a gift 10 years ago from a now deceased father. By returning it to Mrs. HOLLENBECK, No. 178 Thompson-st., the finder will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 14TH INST., COMING FROM the steamboat *Highland Light*, foot of Robinson-st., to West 22d st., a small black CARPET BAG, containing wearing apparel. A liberal reward will be paid if left at No. 294 West 22d-st., or H. GODET, No. 14 Merchants' Exchange.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING LAST, IN Lexington-av., near 27th-st., a Fur Cape. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with J. A. BISHOP, at Brooks Brothers', corner of Catharine and Cherry sts.

$300 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 59 Murray-st. on the night of the 14th inst., 6 cases and 7 pieces white Pongee silks, valued at $2 300. The above reward will be paid for their recovery, or in proportion for any part. FROST & CUSHMAN.

GROCERIES.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Important to up-town families, hotel and restaurant proprietors, country merchants, and the public at large.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice teas, wines, groceries, flour and provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. The undersigned imports his own goods, and keeps $50,000 cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 barrels New-Orleans Molasses.
100 barrels Stuart's Syrup.
200 barrels No. 1 family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests green and black teas, new crop.
1,000 barrels choice brands family flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Importer, grocer, flour and tea dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts., N. Y.

INDIA RUBBER GOOD

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; Omitted for Holidays a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE RIVAL PAGES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ARCADIA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'INVITATION A LA VALSE—UN TIGRE DU BENGAL—LA CORDE SENSIBLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS AND VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE—CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ROSE OF KILLARNEY—ROBERT MACAIRE—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—OLD NICK AND YOUNG NICK.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—GWINNETT VAUGHAN—PADDY CAREY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails for the Pacific Coast, by the *Star of the West* hence for Aspinwall, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 1 P. M.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, March 23, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, at 1 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 6 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our files of papers received from Buenos Ayres to January 20, contain a remarkable correspondence between the Secretary of State of that Government and the American Consul, Mr. W. H. HUDSON. It appears that the Buenos Ayrean executive had taken offence at the entrance of the American war-vessels into the Parana without its consent previously obtained, and had requested our Consul to signify so much to Commodore SHUBRICK. Mr. HUDSON, however, interposed the fact that the Commodore and the Commissioner had stopped at Buenos Ayres, Jan. 1, to pay their respects to President ALSINA, but his absence had prevented an interview, and any explanations that might have attended it. He also pleaded in mitigation, that the vessels were all bound to Argentina ports, one only excepted, whose mission to Paraguay was one of peace, not of war. This apology the Buenos Ayrean Secretary admitted, conditionally, his right to apply for more and better to the Commodore in person being reserved.

The arrival of the *Asia* from Liverpool, and of the *Borussia* from Southampton, on Saturday, puts us in possession of our European files and correspondence to March 5. The general traits of the news had previously been received by the *Weser*. We add various matters of interest.

From Venezuela, our accounts, to March 5, indicate the immediate approach of another revolution in that unhappy country. President CASTRO, by various arbitrary and unconstitutional acts, had provoked a general feeling of discontent, which on the 1st inst. manifested itself in an insurrectionary movement at Caracas, which, however, was forcibly repressed. Throughout the Republic similer demonstrations were on foot, or threatened. The publication of a general amnesty, on the 26th ult., had caused the resignation of the Cabinet, and necessitated the selection of a new one. Dr. ELISEO ACOSTA had been appointed Envoy to the United States.

We have dates from Truxillo, Honduras, to March 5. Apprehensions were still entertained of an attack from WALKER and his band. Rumor states that a large party in the interior of the State look eagerly for his coming, and would at once join him.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, to Jan. 26, apprise us that the small-pox, which had been decimating the population, had nearly disappeared. The Colonial elections were progressing. Every arrival from India was bringing numbers of invalided officers and soldiers to recruit in the cooler atmosphere of Cape Town.

Nothing of special importance was done by the State Senate on Saturday. In the Assembly the concurrent resolutions for the reorganization of the Judiciary were called up and adopted. A great number of bills were introduced, a list of the most important of which will be found in our telegraphic summary of the proceedings.

A dreadful accident occurred on the Great Western (Canada) Railroad on Friday night, equaling, if not surpassing, in its horrors that which took place at the Des Jardines bridge some two years ago. The locality of the accident was between Flamboro end Dundas. A portion of an embankment had been washed away, and the engine of the express train plunged into a chasm nearly twenty feet deep, followed by the baggage and the passenger cars. We publish a list of six killed and nine wounded—all who had been extricated from the wreck at the date of our last dispatches. A terrible storm was prevailing at the time of the accident, which added to the horrors of the occasion.

The damage by the Spring freshets this year is likely to prove very considerable. At Albany, yesterday, the water was six feet over the docks, though last night it was receding. Twenty miles or more of the Hudson River Railroad track is submerged, and travel over it is suspended—the passengers being conveyed to Albany from Rhinebeck by steamer. A very heavy freshet is also reported in the Penobscot River.

The remains of MIKE WALSH were yesterday conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The funeral services were performed at the late residence of the deceased, No. 108 West Twenty-first-street, at 2 P. M. A large concourse of people gathered in the vicinity, and a great many of them followed the remains to their last resting-place. The funeral procession was a long one, and the streets through which it passed were full of spectators.

BERNARD MCGAFFNEY, a peddler, unfavorably known to the police, was arrested on Saturday, on suspicion of having been concerned in the death of MIKE WALSH. He was seen in the vicinity where the body was found early on Thursday morning, and Mr. KNAPP, a witness at the Coroner's inquest, says he resembles one of the men whom he saw running from the spot immediately after he heard the cry of "Murder."

The City Inspector reports the mortality of the week on Saturday noon, the 12th inst., as 409, a very suspiciously low number—lower, in fact, than the weekly mortality of the same period during the past two years, and a decrease of 25 from the report of the previous week.

Saturday was the twelfth day of the trial of STEPHENS, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the alleged murder of his wife. The defence concluded the examination of all their witnesses except Professor DORREMUS and the other professional men whom they intend to call, as experts on the insanity question. The trial will certainly occupy the remainder of the week.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, THOMAS SMITH, a colored boy, who was indicted for arson in the first degree in setting fire to the dwelling house of Mr. RICKENFIELD, in Seventh-Avenue, on Feb. 14, pleaded guilty to arson in the second degree and was sentenced to ten years and one month in the State Prison. MICHAEL DONNELLY, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to sixty days in the City Prison and [illegible] $100. There were no trials.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday comprised 2,000 bales, chiefly for transitu. Flour was more sought after, at full rates. Grain was inactive. A very moderate business was transacted in Coffee, Molasses, Whisky and Provisions. Pork was lower. Rice and Sugars were freely purchased, at buoyant prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 637.

Europe and the Stock Exchange.

It would not be easy to find a more striking illustration of the little wisdom which suffices not merely to govern mankind in the aggregate, but to regulate the private affairs of individual men, than is furnished by the influence exerted upon our domestic interests in America by the actual uncertainty and threatening aspect of the politics of Europe. In the face of the almost universal revival of American enterprise, and of the rapidly-developing change for the better which, ever since the crisis of 1857, has been coming over the management of all our great corporations, and of those vast centres of investment which determine the general tone and tenor of the financial world, we see the Stock Exchange of New-York firing, as it were, signal-guns of distress on the arrival of each successive steamer from Europe, and the public at large waiting, with an air of almost ludicrous distress, upon the result of Lord COWLEY's mission to Vienna, before making up its mind as to the probable value of the great arteries of our own internal traffic, and the reservoirs of our own national wealth. It is undoubtedly true that no serious political convulsion could take place in any of the leading countries of the Old World without affecting, in a greater or a less degree, the commercial classes, and through them the general welfare, of the United States. But it is equally true that in many instances such convulsions must primarily, at least, affect our own markets for good rather than for evil, and that in no probable case could they so grievously block and dislocate the machinery of our exchanges as to hinder the natural course of our legitimate enterprises towards a firm recovery and a healthful progress.

In the present state of things it may be asserted fearlessly, that the war pamphlets of M. DE LA GUERRONIERE, the ominous arming of France, the uneasy lamentations of mercantile Britain, and the silly uproar of terrified Germany, have had a much smaller share in producing the grave depression which has overtaken the Stock Exchange of New-York, than the facilities which that institution offers to a few designing or reckless persons for creating factitious excitements, either of hope or despair, in the mind of that impressible public which persists in imagining that the said Stock Exchange is indeed an exchange for facilitating the commerce in stock property, and not a close corporation for manufacturing financial panics or inflations. The wholesome measure adopted by the Legislature of this State, at its session of 1858, for legalizing the time transactions of brokers in stocks, has rather elevated the reputation than changed the character of the Stock Exchange. As at present constituted and managed, that establishment enjoys the option of maintaining itself respectably by demonstrating that stocks, like all other property, may be honestly dealt with, and made the subject of honorable commerce, or of finally ruining its own occupation, and procuring its abolition as a public nuisance, by playing fast and loose with the confidence of the public and the permanent interests of the community. For the moment it would appear to be determined upon the latter career. Nothing like the evidences of calm and sagacious inquiry into the independent condition of American values, and into the natural and reasonable-to-be-anticipated effect upon these values of impending issues in the affairs of Europe, as yet appears in the transactions of Wall-street. The vague apprehension of war purely and simply snffices to bring a mighty cloud over the spirits of all who deal with the most sensitive creations of credit. Yet what is in truth the war which is thus looked for, or what is there in its complexion, character and possible extent, to provoke a doubt of our own capacity to manage our own interests honestly, and to lead them on to profitable results?

The news by the *Asia* unquestionably goes to confirm the probability that the Austrian Government will prefer the defence of its intolerable position in Italy by the sword, to any really effective settlement of claims which have become clearly incompatible with the permanent peace of Europe. The most sanguine advocates of peace at any price, do not pretend to suggest that Austria will consent to do more than retire from the Roman Legations simultaneously with the withdrawal of France. There are no indications of a disposition on the part of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to atone for his predecessor's violations of the Treaty of 1815, in Naples, in Parma, in Modena, in Tuscany; none of a determination to accept the independence of Italy beyond the Lombardo-Venetian frontier as a fact and a substance to be respected as the independence of the German Duchies has been, as the independence of the Turkish provinces will necessarily be.

Meanwhile, the attitude of France remains unchanged, and remaining unchanged grows daily more serious, more resolute, and daily commands more and more of the sober support of Europe. Russia has pronounced, in no uncertain terms, in favor of the policy of NAPOLEON III.; and Prussia herself has been forced to recognize the formidable decision of the Czar by the marked diplomatic difference of terms in which she speaks of the wishes of England for peace, and the efforts of Russia to secure it. The public opinion of England is evidently awakening to a sense of the consistent and unanswerable character of the propositions advanced by the French Emperor. The Roman historian and Ex-Minister, FARINI, representing a Government of which even Lord PALMERSTON, in 1850 was forced to say that with the exception of the Roman Republican authorities it had administered the affairs of Central Italy better than any other Government of the century, and writing to Lord JOHN RUSSELL has spoken so earnestly and yet so dispassionately in favor of the action of the French Government, that the most obstinate of the English alarmists are forced to own themselves shaken. Mr. GLADSTONE, returning from Sardinia to England, has doubtless by this time brought to bear upon his fellow-countrymen all the weight of his profound familiarity with the Italian question in the same sense. As one by one the forces of diplomacy and public opinion continue to press home upon Austria, the sense that she must yield her whole system in Italy or risk everything in the field of battle, it would seem that her temper is more likely to rise to the heat of war than to cool to the wisdom of a just and magnanimous policy.

But what is there in the eventualities thus rendered likely to shatter the fabric of an war for the liberation of Italy damage our relations with England, our relations with France, with Germany, with all of Europe indeed? The pressure which such a war must exert upon the resources of the Powers likely to be engaged, will be of a nature rather to foster than to retard the development of the commercial policy which links their interests most closely with our own. The movement of produce, of capital, of passengers within the limits of the United States will not suffer, but rather gain, from the immediate influences of such a conflict as seems now at hand. And assuredly the whole world must ultimately be the gainer by the liberation of the European Governments from the *incubus* of that unnatural and monstrous state of things in Italy, which has for years vexed the relations of all Europe, retarded the progress of pacific establishments, left alive the embers of revolution, and blighted the prosperity of the oppressors and the oppressed alike. The relief which followed the severance in 1830 of the unnatural union forced by the Treaties of Vienna upon Holland and Belgium, affords but a faint image of the good which must flow from the restoration of Italy to self-government, and from the abolition of the worst terrorism that now exists in Europe.

What We Need Most.

There are several projects before the Legislature for making new Liquor Laws, for amending our City Charter, for regulating the sale of liquor on Sunday, and for various other worthy and desirable objects. But they are all utterly superfluous and even mischievous. They do harm, by withdawing public attention from the *real* remedy needed for all our existing abuses. We have laws enough,—and they are good enough:—what we need is public officers who will *enforce* them, and a public sentiment which will *compel* them to do so.

Our statute-books are incumbered with good laws. They abound upon every subject, and provide for the reform of every abuse. We have stringent laws against the sale of liquor on Sunday. We have laws which, if enforced, would shut up 5,000 of the grog-shops in this City. We have laws to prevent misconduct in office, to provide clean streets, to stop rowdyism and violence, and to give us a peaceful, quiet, orderly City. *But they are not enforced.* Half our public officers know nothing whatever of their existence, and the other half care nothing. The chances are that half our Police Commissioners have never read the laws by which they should be governed, and are utterly ignorant of the powers with which they are clothed for the public good. Here is the direction in which a remedy should be sought for the evils which afflict us.

The first impulse of many very good men, who labor for reform, is to seek it by a new law. They rush to Albany whenever anything is to be done in New-York. The old license law failed, and they got a prohibitory law passed. That broke down, and then they got a new license law. This proves inefficient, and they rush to Albany to procure the enactment of another. But the real difficulty lies in the fact that the existing law is not enforced. Over 7,000 persons are selling liquor in this City without license. Why are they allowed to do this? And why do not the friends of Temperance bring their united influence to bear upon the public officers who so shamefully neglect the duties they were appointed to perform? The same thing holds true in every department of our public affairs. We have laws enough,—but we want them more rigidly executed.

We cannot help thinking that the friends of practical reform, in all its branches, fall into a serious mistake in these matters. Instead of seeking to obtain new laws, they should combine their influence and their efforts to enforce those we have already. An excellent example in this respect has been afforded by the gentlemen who associated themselves together a year or two ago to promote the more quiet and orderly observance of the Sabbath. They sought no new laws:—they did not even invoke the extreme power of existing statutes:—they held no public meetings, indulged in no loud proclamations, and entered upon no violent and boisterous crusade. They simply brought their united influence to bear, through personal interviews and the public press, upon the officers and magistrates charged with the preservation of the public peace. They acted quietly, earnestly, steadily and judiciously,—aiming to conciliate support rather than arouse hostility, and enlisting public favor and countenance by the manifest justice of their claims and the prudent moderation with which they were urged. They have succeeded admirably in their efforts:—and if they have not already accomplished everything they desired, they have achieved much more than could have been expected, and have acquired a position which will enable them hereafter to accomplish still more in the same direction.

We commend their example to the attention of others who have similar objects in view, but who have pursued them hitherto with less wisdom and consequently with less success. Let them stay away from Albany and devote their attention and their energies to securing the enforcement of the laws already on our statute-book.

POSITION OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The Washington *Union* assures us that England and France have no disposition to interfere in the political affairs of Mexico, and that the fleets of those countries are acting in concert with our own naval force in the harbor of Vera Cruz. This information, evidently emanating from the State Department, comes at a favorable moment. We are daily expecting to hear that the Liberal party under JUAREZ has been successful. What should hinder our Government, under such circumstances, from taking steps to secure a permanent influence over the neighboring Republic? Neither conquest, purchase, nor any measure of an unfriendly aspect, is required or proper. It is only requisite that JUAREZ be recognized and sustained, and the chances are that to recognize is to sustain him. At the worst, a slight display of force would prove sufficient.

Having firmly established JUAREZ in his rights as Constitutional President, we may then make such commercial arrangements as have long been needed. We can secure the safety of our citizens residing in Mexico or passing through it. That country opens up a vast field for American enterprise and capital; but its wretched condition has hitherto made it unsafe for Americans to go there. What we require is not territory or dominion but such friendly, safe relations, social and commercial, as exist between us and our other neighbors of the British Provinces. All the rest we may well afford to leave to the arbitrament of time. If at some future day Mexico should become Americanized, to such an extent as to desire annexation, its manifest destiny will work its own fulfillment. This is a matter with which the present has little to do.

It is abundantly evident that, without out-

[illegible] Monroe can be enabled a prosperous country nor a safe neighbor. Yet, while he will not consent that the indispensable aid should come from any European Power, our Government seems unwilling that we should render it ourselves. That the period of inaction, hesitation and inefficiency is near its close, we trust and almost believe. Why should we continue to cast a longing gaze to Cuba, that forbidden fruit, when Mexico is practically so much more important, and really so much more valuable to us?

Chivalric Swindling.

In one respect, at least, the Chivalry of the South differs from the Chivalry of the Middle Ages. Had BAYARD been detected in robbing a hen-roost, or DU GUESCLIN in picking a pocket, either of those heroes would unquestionably have sought a refuge from the shame and black disgrace of his deed in some hermit's cell, or in the sad silence of the suicide's voiceless grave. The "gentlemen of Georgia," on the contrary, seem to take a special pride in being gazetted as knaves and liars; and after stealing the honorable flag of an honorable association to cover the most dastardly tricks of the piratical peddler, flaunt their scandalous greed afresh in the eyes of men, by open and riotous violations of the laws even of their own peculiar society.

It will be remembered that when certain stolen negroes were landed from the now infamous yacht *Wanderer*, they were hurried into the interior of Georgia with all the haste suggested by the fear of detection. They were subsequently sought by the officers of the Government, and some of them were brought back to Savannah. It is needless to add that, according to law, they should have been returned to Africa in the same manner as were the negroes rescued from the *Echo*. The vessel herself was confiscated, and, according to the requirements of an act of Congress, should have been sold at auction for account of the Government. An auction of the yacht was accordingly held, but with very remarkable results, and under very strange auspices.

One Mr. LAMAR, the original owner, under false pretences, of the *Wanderer*, appeared at the sale and claimed the negroes from the yacht as his "property." The officers of the law at Savannah, with a remarkable disregard of their duty, obeyed the mandate of this swindler, and quietly transferred the Africans to Mr. LAMAR, who now detains them. As for the yacht, Mr. LAMAR said that, it being also "his property," as a matter of course no *gentleman* would bid against him for his vessel. The appeal was so far successful that no one in the crowd took any part in the bidding, except a Mr. VAN HORN, who ran up to four thousand dollars this splendid yacht, (worth, perhaps, twenty or thirty thousand at the least,) and received immediately afterwards a sound pummelling for his pains at the hands of the valiant LAMAR and some half-dozen friends, and in the presence of the law officers of the Federal Government.

Now if the yacht and the negroes landed from her were in reality Mr. LAMAR'S *property*, as he insolently claimed them to be, then Mr. LAMAR is a slave-dealer, a kidnapper of negroes, a felon guilty of an act equivalent in the meaning of the statute to piracy, and he should have been arrested on the spot. Instead of which, he was suffered to stand there, after his public and defiant avowal of a crime punishable by imprisonment and fine, and dictate terms at the auction of the vessel. Still worse—he was suffered to wrest from the hand of legal mercy the victims of his unpunished fraud.

Whether the matter is to rest where it is, or justice and law are to be vindicated, we confess we are somewhat curious to learn. It cannot be altogether needless to ascertain how far such a precedent may be employed, and to what lengths it may be made to go. If considerations of vulgar interest are sufficient to induce a community to side with any impudent thief who, like this fellow LAMAR, may choose to snap his fingers in the face of the law, then the sooner respectable States are informed of the fact the better for the quiet transaction of our Federal affairs. If Georgia chooses to assume the responsibility of this sort of cowardly pilfering and spiritless piracy, it is quite time that the United States should be put in a position either to coerce her into decency, or to shake off the disgraceful imputations to which her conduct will give color and shape.

A NEW FEATURE OF THE PARAGUAY BUSINESS—DISPUTE WITH BUENOS AYRES.—The correspondence between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the United States Consul at that port, which we publish to-day, will be found interesting. That State sets up a pretension that her riverine rights have been ignored, not to say invaded, by the passage into the Parana of the United States Squadron bound to Paraguay, and bases her complaint on the fact that the permission to merchant vessels to ascend the Parana, over which stream Buenos Ayres claims absolute control, does not extend to vessels-of-war without special authority obtained from that Government. The answers of Mr. Consul HUDSON to the letters of the Minister are eminently proper in their tone and manner; but it is to be regretted that that official allowed himself to enter upon a correspondence not coming within the scope of his position. He would evidently have done better and have acted more consistently had he referred the Buenos Ayrean Government to Commodore SHUBRICK, rather than have volunteered "explanations" which it did not belong to his office to offer, and for which he was snubbed by Col. MITRE, the Minister.

We do not see how the pretensions of Buenos Ayres on this subject can be regarded by the United States as in any way valid. The separate existence of Buenos Ayres, as an independent State, has never been acknowledged by any power except England, whose Government, in view of the greater prospect of the payment of the debts due to the British creditors of Buenos Ayres, if the latter State were not called upon to pay her share of the peace expenses or war contingencies of the Confederation, has chosen to treat her as a distinct Republic. All the other great Powers consider the separation of Buenos Ayres from the Confederation as a secession illegal because not agreed to by any of the other members of the league. It is for this reason that the Government of the United States sends a Minister to the Argentine Confederation, but commissions no diplomatic agent to the State of Buenos Ayres. Commodore SHUBRICK may, therefore, and probably will, refuse to permit the question of the navigation of the Parana by his vessels-of-war to be opened by the State of Buenos Ayres at all.

On the other hand, seeing that the United States have already claimed, in the very matter in dispute with Paraguay, that permission once obtained from any one State to enter the rivers in question the necessity of applying to any other is at once obviated, it would be abundantly sufficient for the Commodore to

answer, if he answered at all [illegible] ages into the Plata having been [illegible] by Montevideo, and his mission being with Paraguay, he had no explanations to make elsewhere.

These petty States are, however, very jealous of such little privileges as they have it in their power or in their imagination to bestow or contest, and Buenos Ayres has probably started the present point with a view to obtain powerful confirmation of a right of which she herself is extremely doubtful. Commodore SHUBRICK has abundant reason and precedent for denying the existence of such a right as is now claimed, and we have no doubt that he will maintain the one and assert the other.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS.—Mr. OPDYKE, of this City, a careful and judicious legislator, has introduced in the Assembly a new bill in respect to deposits lying unclaimed in Savings Banks, for a period so long as to raise the presumption that no claimant will ever appear. That gentleman reports the measure in question as Chairman of the Select Committee, appointed to investigate the subject of such unclaimed deposits.

Mr. OPDYKE'S bill, so far as we can learn its purport from the telegraphic report, proposes to take all moneys which shall have been on deposit in Savings Banks for twenty years and place them in the State Treasury, after advertising the same for six months—the State holding itself liable to refund them, with interest, to the true owners, should such at any time appear and substantiate their claims.

It is a delicate matter for the State to interfere with money placed in bank by those who had the exclusive right of its control. But at the same time it is not questioned that large amounts lie thus on deposit never to be called for by owners. Absence, lapse of time, and death have extinguished the claims which might have been set up together with all evidence of their existence. In regard to such deposits the question arises whether there is any reason why the money should lie forever accumulating in the hands of Bankers to whom it was intrusted for no such purpose, but to be restored upon call to the persons entitled to receive it. Mr. OPDYKE'S bill takes the ground that after twenty years a presumption arises that deposits will not be claimed, and that, being unclaimed, they should be taken for public purposes, always recognizing the obligation to restore them, with interest, upon authentic demand.

But if the bill contemplates—and we are not certain that it does, though the report has such a look—that deposits thus to be taken shall be placed in the Treasury, subject to the general uses of the State, then it certainly requires amendment. Let the money be funded for objects of education or improvement—the principal to remain untouched. To cast it into the Treasury, subject to miscellaneous appropriation, is by no means the use which should be made of it, and to fritter away the principal is wholly inadmissible.

A DEFENCE OF THE EX-EMPEROR OF HAYTI BY CHEVALIER RAYBAUD.—We publish a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Presse* from a gentleman better informed as to the history and policy of the late Emperor of Hayti than any other European. Whether in his zeal for French interests, and his addiction to the single idea of insular unity, which has governed him throughout his association with Haytian politics, he is as impartial as is desirable, is another question. Chevalier RAYBAUD has been for twelve years past the French *Chargé* or Consul at Port-au-Prince. His intercourse with SOULOUQUE was of the most intimate description; and very many of the measures which have tended to advance in a marked degree the interests of the people, were known to be the products of M. RAYBAUD'S salutary influence. It must also be stated that the Ex-Consul is understood to have acted, in a private capacity, as financial agent for the Ex-Emperor, investing in the French funds those splendid savings which are to gild the exile of the old chief. The letter is well worth reading.

A Trifle Too Polite.

An example of the truth of the saying that out of evil cometh good, is afforded by the fact that but for a serious accident to the steamer *Weser*, which compelled her to put in to Queenstown in distress, her German Captain would never have been honored with the extremely Irish address which was presented to him by the enterprising and ambitious citizens of that pleasant seaport.

The Town Commissioners viewed his visit as an important one,—which it certainly was, to him at any rate, since had he not got there he might possibly have gone to a damper and much more uncomfortable place than Queenstown; also, as "a fitting occasion,"—which was an indubitable fact, seeing that he had put in there purposely to refit.

The address, however, after somewhat unnecessarily reminding Capt. GAETJEN that "the accident which compelled him" to put into the Cove, "afforded him the means of judging" the capabilities of the harbor, declares that Queenstown sees in the said accidental visit of the *Weser* "the realization of a long-cherished hope that the position and advantages of the port would induce some great mercantile company to establish another link in the great commercial chain," &c., with America. This exceedingly intricate bull appears to have suggested itself to the minds of the townspeople "when they beheld the gigantic proportions, &c., &c., of the great ship *Weser*;" and there would have been no great harm done if the address had not gone on to express a hope that the accident which led to the visit of the steamer would prove the pioneer of a great many others. There may be a great deal of good fellowship in such an aspiration, but it would be hard to find much genuine charity in its practical meaning. "Town Commissioners" in Ireland, however, do not, we believe, greatly trouble themselves with practical meanings when they make public addresses.

A NEW MISSION TO JAPAN.—Arrangements are in progress, under the auspices of some of the churches of this City, to establish a new mission in Japan. The primary object will be the introduction of Christian civilization;—the means to be used will be of a practical and educational character. The mission will consist of six persons—two of whom, the Rev. S. R. BROWN and the Rev. G. F. VERBECK, are clergymen; three are ladies, and the sixth, Dr. D. B. SIMMONS, is a physician and surgeon. The movement is under the special charge of the Reformed Dutch Church, but relies mainly on individual aid for support. Special pains will be taken to introduce all the useful and practical arts, with industrial machines, &c., into Japan, and thus prepare the way for the moral and religious instruction of the people.

AMERICAN PRODUCE AND FOREIGN TARIFFS.—Some of the alterations which have been made in European tariffs during the last eighteen months have an important bearing upon American commerce. Russia, by an ukase of April, 1858, imposed an additional rate of 5 per cent. on the import and export duties on all articles, except sugar. Sweden, from Jan. 1, 1858, has made very considerable reductions in her tariffs—62 per cent. in the case of ground rice, 43 per cent. on bear, glutton, racoon and fox skins, and 57 per cent. on leaf tobacco, while machinery and tools are now admitted free. Portugal, from the 20th September last, admits free of duty wheat, rye and barley [illegible]

[illegible] Further from Buenos Ayres.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SAID STATE—THE DIGNITY OF THE BUENOS AYREAN GOVERNMENT—THE AMERICANS PASS UP THE RIVER WITHOUT ASKING PERMISSION—CONSUL HUDSON VOLUNTEERS AN APOLOGY.

By way of Southampton we receive our files of papers from Buenos Ayres to Jan. 20.

The general intelligence has been anticipated [illegible] previous arrival.

In the official columns of the journals, however, we find the following highly interesting correspondence between Col. MITRE, the Foreign Secretary of State, and Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HUDSON, the American Consul resident at the capital. The letters of the latter will tell the whole story.

On the 14 January, Colonel MITRE, Minister of Foreign Relations, wrote to Mr. Consul HUDSON, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, referring to the appearance of the United States squadron in the Plate, and their passage up the Parana without the previous consent of the Government of Buenos Ayres, which State claims perfect and absolute sovereignty over the last-named river, and fearing that the act had arisen from an ignorance of the rights of the Republic, Col. MITRE sustains there rights by proof of their acknowledgment by other powers. With this view the Minister cites instances of the permission of Buenos Ayres having been asked by Sir CHARLES HOTHAM, on the part of England, and by the Imperial Government of Brazil, for the passage of vessels of war into the Parana, and the Colonel requests the Consul to transmit his letter to the commander of the United States squadron, terminating his said communication as follows:

"In conclusion, the undersigned must remind the Consul, in order that he may transmit the same to the Commodore, that the legislation of Argentine Confederation respecting the free navigation of the Parana is not in this respect known with that of the State of Buenos Ayres, the liberty having been extended, although not in an explicit manner, to vessels-of-war. Consequently, if the immediate object of the Commodore be to proceed to ports within the Confederated States, in respect to which the Government does not now cannot observe hostile motives, the State of Buenos Ayres would have no hesitation in consenting to the free passage of the vessels-of-war which might pass over the spot in her territory with such a destination—since, in making use for them abrogating neutrality, she would only be extending it to all the States whose shores are washed by the Parana."

To which letter Mr. Consul HUDSON replied as follows, under date Jan. 7:

CONSUL HUDSON TO SECRETARY MITRE.

To His Excellency Colonel Mitre, Minister of Foreign Relations of the State of Buenos Ayres:

The undersigned, Consul of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 3d inst., in which your Excellency requests the undersigned to inform the Commodore of the naval forces in the waters of the River Plata that the Government has been informed that certain vessels of war, composing a squadron, have passed into the River Parana without the previous knowledge of the Government, and without having solicited permission, usual in respect to rivers which, like the Parana, constitute part of the fluvial territory of a State having perfect and absolute sovereignty over the same. Your Excellency also declares in your note the reason which have led to your directing your attention to the course of the United States vessels, and your Excellency addduces precedents wherein the Government of Buenos Ayres has been consulted in analogous cases.

The undersigned will avail of the first opportunity to transmit to the Commodore of the Squadron a copy of the communication of your Excellency, as also to his Government, for their information.

The undersigned can only assure your Excellency that the Commodore as well as the Commissioner to Paraguay were both very desirous to present their respects to his Excellency the Governor, when they would have offered such explanations in regard to the objects of the expedition as would have satisfied the Government of His Excellency. They were deprived of the honor of this visit by reason of the absence of His Excellency from the city, and by the inconvenience to which a delay of two days to await his Excellency's return would have involved. If the observations of His Excellency on this subject had been directed to the undersigned, he would have endeavored, as the only representative here of the United States, to have satisfied your Excellency on the points in question; but as your Excellency's only object is that they should be transmitted to the Commodore, the undersigned abstains from voluntarily entering into explanations which might not be considered corresponding with his official capacity.

The undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself, &c., &c., W. H. HUDSON."

Col. MITRE, under date of Jan. 8, writes a ceremonious, and of course extremely cool response to Mr. HUDSON, intimating that in his previous letter he had referred his interrogatories to Commodore SHUBRICK, "as he was not aware that the purely consular character of Mr. HUDSON qualified him to afford explanations regarding operations of a military character," but as he was the only representative of the United States about that State, and as he appeared competent to satisfy the Government upon the points in question, the Secretary would listen to his explanations, reserving the right to make further demands upon the Commodore upon the subject.

THE CONSUL TO THE SECRETARY—SECOND LETTER.

To His Excellency Colonel B. Mitre, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Buenos Ayres:

The undersigned Consul has the honor to say in reply to your Excellency's note of the 8th, that the United States vessels-of-war which left this port on the 1st inst., or others which may since have passed over the waters claimed as belonging to the jurisdiction of the State of Buenos Ayres, are bound to various ports of the Argentine Confederation on the River Parana. Also, that one of them, bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, W. B. SHUBRICK, has on board the Commissioner alluded to, sent by the Government of the United States to arrange matters which have been for a long time pending between that Government and the Republic of Paraguay. It is consequently to be presumed that the last-named vessel (if the same be permitted) will ascend the waters of the Paraguay in the performance of her mission, which it is to be hoped will be concluded by an amicable arrangement of all difficulties between the two countries—a result ardently desired by the Government of the United States, as has already been more fully explained by Mr. YANCEY, Resident Minister of the United States accredited to the Argentine Confederation in a recent unofficial interview with the Government of your Excellency. These assurances would have been repeated to you by the Commissioner of the United States to Paraguay, as well as by the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces, could they have had the honor of an interview with his Excellency the Governor, and I do not doubt that a hint on the part of your Excellency's Government that such an interview was desired, would have obtained those gentlemen, notwithstanding their anxiety to proceed without delay to the execution of their mission.

The undersigned, without desiring to open the question, cannot admit that the fluvial rights claimed by the State of Buenos Ayres are identical with the principles proclaimed by the American Union in regard to its interior waters, and desires simply to make this observation in order that his silence might not be construed into assent.

The undersigned besides takes the liberty of informing your Excellency that the Commander of the supply-ship *Release*, bound to Rosario, received orders to ask permission of the Commandant of the island of Martin Garcia to land and leave there ten empty casks belonging to the United States exploring steamer *Argentina*, now at anchor in the Tigre, and which the said vessel will call for. This fact I mention, in order that your Excellency may not esteem the action abuse on the part of the Commander of the *Release*.

The undersigned confidently trusts that these explanations will be amply satisfactory to your Excellency, and assures your Excellency that nothing will be further from the American Government, or any of its officials, to treat with discourtesy or any want of respect any of the prerogatives of the State of Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned subscribes himself, &c., WM. HOLLEY HUDSON."

In his response to this very clear [illegible] case by the American Consul, the Minister [illegible] himself satisfied with the assurances furnished [illegible] the omission complained of no disrespect [illegible] Buenos Ayrean Government was intended. [illegible] ists, however, upon his point in reference [illegible] clusion of the foreign war-flag from the [illegible] can waters, and regrets that the haste of the [illegible] steamer and Commodore had prevented an [illegible] but might have removed all difficulties, or [illegible] previous communication on the subject [illegible] made.

The *Tribune*, commenting upon the above correspondence, remarks:

"It is to be lamented that the Chief of the [illegible] States squadron did not previously solicit the [illegible] sion of our Government, *as it was his duty to* [illegible] *force penetrating into the waters of our rivers*, [illegible] so he would have given a practical proof [illegible] courtesy and that respect for our prerogatives [illegible] Mr. HOLLEY HUDSON speaks."

A dreadful death from hydrophobia occurred [illegible] at a day or two ago. The victim [illegible] WRIGHT, who was bitten by his own [illegible] days. He leaves a young widow and [illegible] Saturday in Vermont, Friday, April 1. [illegible] Several items have now appeared [illegible] to April.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT FROM A FALLING SIGN.—A man by the name of CHADBURN, who is in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as an officer of one of their steamers, was seriously, and it is feared fatally, injured by the falling of a sign upon his head while passing through Fulton-street at 9½ o'clock Saturday morning. The sign was a large one placed in front of the "Working Farmer" office, at No. 142 Fulton-street, and contained the words, "Mapes' Improved Super Phosphate of Lime, and Working Farmer." It was 24 feet long and three feet wide, and had been in its present place six years. Mr. CHADBURN was going from Broadway towards Nassau-street, when a sudden gust of wind wrenched the sign from its fastenings just as he was beneath the spot. It struck him edgewise on the side of the head, and threw him against an iron awning post. He was taken up insensible and apparently dead. On being conveyed to the Hospital he was found to have sustained a concussion of the brain, and probably a fracture of the base of the skull; blood flowed freely from his ears, but there was no external wound. Dr. SURGET says the injuries are very serious, and his case is critical. Mr. CHADBURN is about 40 years of age, lives at No. 135 Greenwich street, and is a widower.

THE MISSION TO JAPAN.—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church is actively engaged in making arrangements for sending out a company of Missionaries to Japan. The Rev. S. R. BROWN, the Rev. G. F. VERBECK and Dr. D. B. SIMMONS, together with three ladies, have volunteered to go, and it is expected that they will sail about the 1st of May. Besides the dissemination of religious instruction it is proposed to introduce such labor-saving machines and useful inventions as shall be the most adapted to instruct the Japanese in the relation of the natural sciences to agriculture, &c. Special attention will also be given to instructing the people in the science of surgery and medicine. Dr. SIMMONS has lately been engaged in learning the arts of photography, stereoscopy and electrotypy. He has also informed himself in the management of the sewing machine, one of which is to form part of the outfit of the Mission. No permanent location will be fixed upon until the Missionaries shall have had time to survey the country and to determine where their labors will be most effective. It is highly desirable that another person should join the party as an assistant to Dr. SIMMONS, whose duties will be complicated and arduous.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the attic of No. 247 Broome-street, occupied as a lager-bier saloon and dwelling by HENRY SAX. The fire extended to the next buildings adjoining, Nos. 245 and 247½. These two buildings are owned by Mr. CROMWELL, and are damaged to the extent of $300; insured. The loss of SAX is about $200, and insured for $750 in the Safeguard Insurance Company. No. 247½ was occupied as a boarding-house by BARNARD LINTNER, and his loss is about $100; insured in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. No. 245 is occupied on the first floor by LEVIN NEWMAN as a dry-goods store; damage $503; insured in Astor Insurance Company. The upper floor of No. 245 is occupied as a dwelling and lager-bier saloon by MICHAEL DEIN, and his loss is about $25; insured in the Ratgers Insurance Company. The fire originated in a defect in the chimney-flue.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.—The alarm at 9½ o'clock, last evening, was caused by the burning of a straw bed at No. 19 Duane-street. Damage slight.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—At 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire took place in the fancy store of ILSEY & TREADWELL, No. 12 Bowery. The damage was slight.

STEAMER CITY OF HARTFORD ASHORE.—The steamer *City of Hartford*, from Hartford for New-York, ran ashore at 12 o'clock Thursday night on Saybrook Point, near the light, where she remained at last accounts in an exposed and dangerous situation. She left Lyme at 11 o'clock P. M., and after passing out of the river, returned, as was supposed, on account of having been cut through with ice while coming down, and was purposely put ashore to save her from sinking. It was feared she would go to pieces if the heavy blow continued, as the place where she lies is rocky. This steamer belongs to the New-York and Hartford line, and was built at Greenpoint in 1852. She has a vertical engine of 60 inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLES.—FIELDEN CANTRELL, of Spartenberg District, South Carolina, made two affidavits at the Mayor's Office, Saturday, setting forth that he had been swindled in the purchase of watches, according to the method most in vogue among the auctioneers. He alleged that VALENTINE R. VAN SICKLEN, of No. 1 Park-row, and CHARLES SMITH, of No. 9 City-Hall Square, defrauded him, last Wednesday, out of $63, and that CHARLES PARKHURST, of No. 2 Park-row, swindled him to the extent of $18. The accused were arrested and compelled to return the money.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The Rev. C. L. BRACE appeared before the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen Friday afternoon, and urged the propriety of the Common Council's making a donation of $1,000 to the Children's Aid Society. He said that during the six years of its existence the Society had cared for $5,000 children, and that during the past year it had provided for nearly 800. They wished the money to defray the expenses of procuring the children homes. The other papers which came before the Committee principally related to private matters.

A GALE.—A heavy gale occurred during Saturday night. During the day the wind blew strongly from the southwest. The vessels anchored in the rivers lay with two anchors down. We have not heard of any serious damage received by them or those laying at the piers. A schooner went ashore on Romer Shoal this morning, but was got off during the afternoon, and towed up under Jersey City. A large number of hogsheads of sugar on Kelsey's wharf, at Brooklyn, were damaged by the sea breaking over the docks. The gale was no doubt heavy on the Sound, as the Eastern steamers were behind time in arriving.

THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—The piano-forte makers met at No. 281 Grand-street yesterday. Delegates from each of the piano-forte manufactories in the City assembled for the purpose of entering into a general organization to increase the rates of remuneration. A constitution was read, and a Committee of five appointed to examine and report upon it at a mass meeting to be held on Tuesday evening. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted principally in the German language.

ACCIDENTS.—THOMAS MEAGHER, while on the roof of No. 12 Mulberry-street, a four-story building, yesterday afternoon, slipped and fell to the ground. He was not instantly killed, but his injuries are of such a character that he will not probably survive. A boy named THOMAS JONES had one of his wrists run over by a car of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, in Canal-street near Wooster, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Hospital, and a portion of the arm was amputated.

SEIZURE OF UNHEALTHY MEAT.—Mr. FORDHAM, the clerk of Fulton Market, on Saturday seized a large quantity of villainous veal which had been introduced by dealers for sale. It was perfectly green, the bones being little else than gristle. Mr. FORDHAM says a large quantity of such trash is surreptitiously thrown into the various markets, and much sickness is caused by the sale of it to persons who are not acquainted with its unhealthy character.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—ELIZA CUNNINGHAM and CATHARINE READON were arrested on Saturday, for picking the pocket of DOROTHEA STINSON of a wallet containing $12, while she was standing in the Fourth-avenue. The operation was witnessed by Officer EUSTACE, who arrested the woman and recovered the wallet. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice OSBORN.

DEATH OF MRS. CARROLL.—Mrs. ANNA CARROLL, of No. 276 Houston-street, reported as having been accidentally shot by her son on the night of the 11th inst., died yesterday morning from her injuries. The accident occurred, it will be remembered, while her son was loading his pistol for the purpose of killing rats. An inquest will be held by Coroner JACKMAN to-day.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—An attempt was made on Saturday night to put in circulation a large number of counterfeit $5 bills on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers, New-York. Several arrests were made by the police, of parties who had succeeded in passing the bills in the up-town stores.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—During the past week, 43 persons were admitted to the New-York Hospital: 4 died; 47 were discharged, and 237 remained at the close of the week,—a reduction of 8 from the previous report.

Police Reports.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY ROWDIES.—William Hagan, while passing through Water-street, near Roosevelt, about 7 o'clock last evening, encountered about half a dozen rowdies, who at once set upon Hagan, who had offered them no provocation. He was felled to the ground by a blow on the head, which inflicted a serious wound, from which it is thought he cannot recover. From the man's statement it appears he had been to a dance-house in Water-street, where he tarried a short time, and on leaving was assailed as above stated. Policemen ROCO and LAWRENCE, of the Fourth Precinct, heard the cries of Hagan when he was assanited, and rushed to the spot and arrested John Peck on suspicion of being in company with the rowdies who committed the assault. The others made good their escape. Hagan's wounds were dressed at the Station-house. He lives in Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and has a large family.

A LOSING GAME.—Some six weeks ago Mr. Walter McDonald saw two burglars emerge from the store of Mr. SYKES, No. 193 Fulton-street, with a package of goods, which they placed in a wagon and drove off at a rapid pace. He pursued them and caught the horse by the head, when the burglars jumped from the wagon and ran off. The horse and wagon were handed over to the Property Clerk of the Police Department, in whose possession they have since remained awaiting a claimant. On Saturday two men giving their names as James McShea and Hall Ritter appeared at the Deputy Superintendent's Office and laid claim to the property. Mr. McDonald was sent for, and identified the men as the burglars whom he pursued, and they were taken before the City Hall Police Court and committed for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE DAY TIME.—High waymen usually do their work at night, but on Thursday afternoon there occurred an exception to the ordinary rule. As Michael Walkule, of No. 365 Ninth-avenue, was walking through Varick-street, near Dominick, he was suddenly attacked by two men, knocked down and his gold watch and chain, valued at $200, stolen. The work was quickly done and the bold rascals quickly disappeared. Subsequently an Irish coachman, named George Joint, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, the watch being found in his possession. He was committed to Jefferson Market Prison to await further examination.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—Hermann Delleinger, a clerk in Bode's liquor store, in Fulton-street, was arrested on Friday, on a charge of seduction. The complainant is Miss Catharine R. Dulje, a young and good-looking German girl. She says that the accused seduced her under promise of marriage, and then failed to fulfill his engagement. Justice KELLY committed Dulleinger to prison to answer the charge.

ARREST FOR OPENING LETTERS.—Mr. John W. Lawson lodged a complaint before Justice OSBORNE, Saturday, against George Holbrook, for opening a letter directed to the complainant from a merchant in Providence. The letter contained an order for goods, which Holbrook proceeded to fill, thereby defrauding the complainant out of the commission. The accused was arrested and held to bail to answer.

ARREST.—The Harbor Police boat No. 7 arrested three of the crew of the ship *Liverpool*, arrived yesterday from London, for stealing from the cargo goods amounting in value to $100. They were locked up for examination.

SUICIDE BY TAKING ARSENIC.—Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest on Saturday at No. 646 Water-street upon the body of Bridget Murphy, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, who committed suicide by taking a dose of arsenic. No cause was assigned for the act.

Funeral of Mike Walsh.

The funeral services of MIKE WALSH took place at his late residence, No. 206 West Twenty-first-street, at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and his body, escorted by a long procession of citizens in carriages and on foot, was conveyed to Greenwood, where it was interred. Long before the appointed hour, the crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the house, and the relatives and friends of Mr. WALSH assembled. Policemen of the Sixteenth Precinct guarded the door, and with some difficulty restrained the people who elbowed each other in their efforts to obtain eligible positions. Sergeant BENYOUSY, Chief Aid of the General Superintendent, had charge of the Police arrangements. Every moment the concourse became greater; the house, which is a small two-story brick building, near the Eighth-avenue, was full, and the crowd outside was estimated at five thousand persons. Among those who early entered the house was TOM HYER, who was latimate with Mr. WALSH, and was with him at the Hone House the night of his death.

The coffin, with the lid partially removed, was placed in the hall. It was of rosewood, lined with satin, with silver inscription plate, richly carved, and silver-headed nails. On the plate was the name of Mr. WALSH, the date of his death, and his age (38 years). The Rev. Dr. CALEB CLAPP, of the (Episcopal) Church of the Nativity, in Avenue C, was the officiating clergyman. Standing on the stairs, he read the burial service and offered prayer. The ceremony was soon performed, and then the pall-bearers entered and, after taking a last look at the face of the dead, passed through the house. The following were the pall-bearers: James B. O'Keefe, Hon. Benjamin Ray, Justice Steers, George Wilkes, Colonel Walters, Justice Connolly, Edward Reynolds, Fernando Wood, James T. Brady, James Haley, Hon. John Cochrane, Amor J. Williamson, Judge Evans, Justice Welsh, Ex-Alderman William Wilson and John Anderson. The widow and two children—a son about 21 years of age, and a daughter a few years younger, next, took an affectionate leave of the remains.

The appearance of the body was very natural. It was wrapped in a shroud of white crape, turned over with white satin, and around the neck a white cravat was folded. After the relatives and near friends of Mr. WALSH had in turn viewed the body, the pall-bearers bore the coffin out to the sidewalk, and those of the crowd who desired to see the deceased, were invited to come forward. For nearly half an hour the crowd was passing the coffin one by one, and then the lid was fastened upon it and was placed in the hearse. At 3 o'clock the procession started. The empty carriages of the pall-bearers preceded the hearse, while the pall-bearers marched on either side. Behind it came a large number of the friends of the deceased marching five and six abreast, and a long *cortége* of carriages followed. There were forty-one carriages in the procession. They proceeded up Twenty-first to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Hamilton Ferry. Along the whole route crowds of spectators gathered. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF BEING CONCERNED IN THE DEATH OF MR. WALSH.

A peddler, named BERNARD MCGAFFNEY, was arrested on Saturday by Officers CONLAN and GILMORE, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery and homicide of MIKE WALSH on Wednesday night. The prisoner was seen early Thursday morning in the vicinity of the place where the body was found, and he is known to the Police as a bad customer. Mr. KNAPP, who testified at the Coroner's Inquest to having heard the cry of murder and seen two men running away from the spot, says that MCGAFFNEY resembles one of the men whom he saw. The prisoner was committed for further examination.

New-York an Orderly City?—When?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the most suggestive statements in the eminently-suggestive document on the Sunday Liquor traffic, lately issued, is that relating to the peaceful condition of the City previous to the repeal of the Sunday ordinances:

"It is an instructive fact in our municipal history," say the Sabbath Committee, "that down to the period of the repeal, in 1634, of the ordinances for the protection of the Sabbath, and those prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors on that day, *no necessity existed for a Sunday Police. The City governed itself on the Lord's Day*, as long as Sunday dram-shops were closed; but soon after the demoralizing influence of the Sunday liquor-traffic was thus extended, crime and disorder began to increase; until, in 1630, it became necessary to pass an ordinance authorizing the appointment of Sunday officers. (See Ordinances for 1839, chap. 36, Title II.) The sluices of immorality had been thrown open—we hope unwittingly—and the current of iniquity has rolled on with increasing volume to the present day; when, with a full force of police on duty, as on other days, the Sabbath has become the carnival of evil-doers; and the arrests for crime and disorder uniformly exceed those of any other day of the week."

Yet, with such a bitter experience of a quarter of a century, we find the "Satanic Press" advocating still broader license to appetite and folly. Granting all the evils that have been entailed by the Sunday course—it is somewhat difficult to deny official records and universal observation—what remedy do these sapient gentlemen propose? Nothing less than the unlimited increase of the causes of immorality and disorder: "Open the theatres and other public emasements on Sunday," say they, "and let all the railroads and steamboats be free to convey the people to the numerous delightful spots which surround New-York within twenty miles, and no law will be wanted to shut up the grog-shops." That is, if you would arrest the demoralization and crime demonstrably associated with the Sunday liquor traffic, add some more theatres to the dozen already open and crowded every Sunday, and extend the area of vice over the suburbs "within twenty miles," and destroy the last vestige of respect for the day of rest and worship! Then the millennium of the Sunday Satanic Press will come! Then "these ignorant and impudent Pharisees", who look so demure on the seventh day, but are the most notorious in the community for scandal and slander, and lying and cheating, and robbing and stealing, and breaking almost every commandment in the decalogue on the other six days of the week," will take lessons in manners and morals of the *soi-disant* "Clergyman" who does the dirty Sunday work of the Sunday *Herald* and the Sunday *Mercury*.

We believe there is enough of virtue and self-respect left in this community to frown down the paid libellers of self-sacrificing philanthropists, and the supporters of an illegal and most destructive business. And we are not without hope that the exposure lately made of the immeasurable evils of the Sunday liquor traffic will lead to successful measures for its suppression. The Sabbath Committee have done their duty ably and fearlessly; if the people and the Police will do theirs, we may again hope for the time when the City will "govern itself on Sunday." ORDER.

One Way to Swindle the City—Fraudulent Sale of a Wharf.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 21st of September last, the lease for five years of the Pier and North Battery at the foot of Hubert-street, for several years leased and occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was sold at auction on the premises in behalf of the City, by Mr. MILLER, auctioneer. There was an attendance of numerous parties desirous to purchase, the competition being spirited. After a brief and hurried offering, the lease was struck down to Capt. ALEXANDER H. SHULTZ, who stated that he acted in behalf of his nephew, B. LLOYD JONES, for $4,500. No little dissatisfaction was expressed by other bidders, who alleged that they were taken by surprise. One or more of them had also bid $4,500, and several were ready to go two or three thousand dollars higher. Indeed there is reason to believe that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company would have bid as high as $10,000 rather than lose possession of the premises, which they use for landing coal. None of the other bidders heard the bid of SHULTZ, and there were doubts whether he made an audible bid at all.

The auctioneer was strongly urged by several parties present to put up the lease again, for the reason that another party (Captain BYERS) had bid the same sum ($4,500) at which the lease was struck off to SHULTZ, and on the further ground that more than one were willing to go higher. But he obstinately refused. Complaints were openly made of hurry and unfairness, to which no attention was given. Several affidavits have since been made and printed by persons who attended the sale, showing the remarkable character of the transaction. Mr. GEORGE BYERS swears that he bid $4,500; that he heard no bid from Captain SHULTZ; that he stood in front of the auctioneer and quite near him, who, he is satisfied, heard his bid, and that almost instantly the lease was struck off to SHULTZ. Mr. BYERS supposed that the bid was his, and so claimed, but learned to his surprise that SHULTZ was regarded by the auctioneer as the successful party. He and several other persons immediately proposed that the lease should be set up again, declaring their readiness to bid higher, alleging that they were taken by surprise, and charging unfairness; but it was of no avail. Among those who have made the affidavits referred to are Captain EDWARD VAN WART, JAMES SCHNEIDER, ALFRED BARMORE, WILLIAM RADFORD, GEORGE T. OLIPHANT, OWEN DENNETT and JOHN ENGLCOTT. There can be no doubt that the City has lost four or five thousand dollars in this transaction. Perhaps it might not be worth while to trouble you and the public with this statement, were it not that this is a representative case, a specimen of hundreds, in which the City Exchequer is made to minister to individual cupidity, by contrivances which are familiar to the disnonest and unscrupulous. Is there no way to right such wrongs? Can an auctioneer sacrifice thousands of dollars belonging to the community, by his arbitrary refusal to permit a free and fair competition? Is the manifest fraud of this transaction beyond remedy? Surely if the Common Council have the public interest at heart, they will again expose the lease of the Hubert-street Pier at auction. A TAX PAYER.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM takes his benefit to-night, when the "Veteran" will be repeated for the fifty-fifth time. No other attraction is offered, or indeed necessary; but we may mention as an established fact that Mr. BROUGHAM never refuses to make a speech when he is asked, and that the knowing ones regard this as the most attractive feature of his benefit.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Nothing here, or likely to be, except "Our American Cousin."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The neat little company at this establishment will appear in three vaudevilles, to-night, called "L'Invitation à la Valse," "Une Tigre du Bengale," and "La Corde Sensible."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The very successful Shakespearean revival of "Antony and Cleopatra" is still *the* feature. A good after-piece is also given.

BOWERY THEATRE.—An entirely new and original Revolutionary drama, written expressly for this Theatre by JOHN BROUGHAM, and called "The Miller of New-Jersey, or the Prison Hulk," will be produced here to-night for the first time. This is rare news. All the prominent members of the company are in the cast.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is set apart for a grand complimentary benefit to Mr. G. H. BARNE, and on unusually attractive bill is provided. It will be found in another column.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two dramas will be played here every evening during the week, "Gwynneth Vaughan" and "Paddy Carey."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The celebrated equestrienne, Mlle. TOURNAIRE, has been added to Messrs. NIXONS' troupe, and will appear to-night in some of her most celebrated scenes. The menagerie of trained animals is still here.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The Ethiopian pantomime called the "Mystic Spell" is still the attraction here. It is preceded by the usual excellent variety of entertainments.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SERVED RIGHT.—Brooklynites, with ladies, are frequently annoyed, while riding from some of the up-town places of amusement in New-York to Fulton Ferry, by a species of young men designated "fast," who, presuming upon the fact that there are several of them together, use language highly unbecoming, in the presence of ladies at least, if not directly insulting. A case occurred on Saturday night last, which should be a warning to this class. A well-known citizen, accompanied by two ladies, took an omnibus on Broadway for Fulton Ferry. Soon after two young men, one in business for himself and the other a clerk, got in. They behaved boisterously, and were particularly overhearing to the gentleman with the ladies referred to. He was rudely ordered to pass up money to pay fare, and when he returned the change, the query was made in a *brusque* manner, "Is that change right?" This and several other annoyances occurred before reaching the Ferry. When the omnibus stopped at the ferry-house, the fast young men, who were sitting near the door manifested no disposition to get out, and the gentleman with the ladies asked permission to pass. The fellow who had manifested so much insolence before made a vulgar remark in reply, when a well-deserved and well-directed blow on the side of the head laid him insensible upon the sidewalk.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 92 deaths reported to Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, last week, classified as follows: Men, 22; women, 14; adults, 36 children, 56; males, 56; females, 36; boys, 34; girls 22. Diseases—Abscess of brain, Bright's disease of the kidneys, bleeding from bowels, bronchitis, burned, cancer in stomach, debility, (adult,) dropsy, congestive fever, disease of the heart, inflammation of stomach, marasmus, (infantile,) palsy, scrofula, stillborn, teething—one each—asthma, congestion of the brain, debility, (infantile,) dropsy in the head, epilepsy, typhus fever, whooping-cough, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the liver, old age, premature birth—two each—scarlet fever, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of lungs—four each—congestion of lungs, croup—five each—convulsions, 7; smallpox, 8; consumption, 15. Ages—30 were under 1 year; 57 under 20; 2 between 80 and 90, and 13 over 50. Nationality—England, 3; Germany, 4; Ireland, 14; Italy, 1; Prussia, 1; United States, 69.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The third of a series of public meetings held to take action against the Water and Sewerage bills now before the Legislature, was held in the City Hall, Saturday evening last. In the absence of ex-Alderman BARNARD, the Chairman, on motion of ex-Aldermen DAYTON, JONATHAN ROGERS was called to the Chair. JASPER W. GILBERT, Esq., Counsel for the People's Committee, reported the proceedings before the Committee on Towns and Villages at Albany, which have heretofore been published. Alderman BAGNOUSA also addressed the meeting, mainly to show that all of the respectability of the City was not embodied in the Board of Water Commissioners. Ex-Alderman DAYTON followed, in a similar view. The meeting, which was thinly attended, finally adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

RAISING THE NEW BELL—ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.—The new bell for the City Hall was raised Saturday afternoon. Just as the bell had reached the entrance of the belfry, and while upon the "skids" leading from the eaves of the building directly under the derrick to the belfry, it was found that the bell could not be got into place without moving it to one side, and also that the blocks would come together before the bell could be got off the "skids." The man driving the horse attached to the windlass was ordered to stop, which order he did not obey until one of the blocks by which the bell was being raised was broken. Had he moved the arm of the windlass one foot further, the bell would have become detached and nothing could have prevented its falling to the ground.

TIRE GALE.—Considereble damage was done to property by the gale on Friday night last. The frame of a two story house on Prospect Hill was blown down, and a small frame building in Bedford suffered the same fate. A number of unfinished brick houses in the Ninth and Eleventh Wards were slightly damaged. A large number of signs and awnings in different parts of the city were blown down, and several persons narrowly escaped with their lives.

ALMOST A ROW.—Late Thursday night a military company crossed the Fulton Ferry to New-York, and refused to pay toll. When pay was demanded they threatened to annihilate the officers at the ferry and the Ferry Company also. The captain of the company claims that under a State law all military bodies when out in obedience to a law of the State, as he claims they were on that day, can pass all ferries and toll-gates free.

ACCIDENT.—A man named BARNEY DUFFY, residing at No. 95 Wyckoff-street, was thrown from a wagon on Fulton-avenue, Saturday night, and then was run over by a city railroad car, by which he had one leg crushed, and was otherwise seriously injured. He was taken to his residence by Officers HARRISON and COWIN of the First Precinct.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Mr. and Mrs. ISAAC YORK were arrested by the Second Proctect Police Saturday night, for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers, N. J. They were committed to prison.

NORTH SIDE RAILROAD.—A meeting was held in Oyster Bay a few days ago, "for the building of a North Side Railroad, or extending the Flushing road to that village."

PASTORAL.—The Rev. ISA C. BORON has taken charge of the society worshipping in the Reformed Dutch Church, North Sixth-street, Eastern District.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 11 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 6, 39, 37, 10 41, 10, 17.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $55 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Tracy' Celebrated Shirts, made to Order; with plain, or Bayadere bosoms, and warranted to fit, at the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 81 and 83 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Hair—Its Diseases, Fair. Change of Color and Embellishment, the whole treated by GRANDJEAN, No. 50 12th-st., next to corner Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all Stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 103 William-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES. NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES. NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NO. 135 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise, At WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 29th-st.

The Best Spring-Bed in Existence—(HOWE'S ELLIPTIC)—At from $5 to $6, at No. 376 Broadway. Call and see it, or send for Circular.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

"Cristadoro's Hair Dye." THE QUESTION SETTLED FOR EVER! NO MORE POISONOUS HAIR DYES!

All honor to the Press. The newspapers from Maine to Georgia have settled the question between the poisonous hair dyes and the pure, wholesome and unfailing preparation of CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New-York, by publishing in their editorial columns the following unanswerable statement of Dr. James R. Chilton, who, by universal admission, stands in the front rank of our analytical and consulting chemists:

[COPY.]

I hereby certify that I have made a thorough analysis of Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye and find that it does not contain any preparation of lead whatever, or any other substance that would prove injurious to the health of persons using it in the manner directed for the purpose of dyeing the hair. JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist. NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1858.

Trees and Plants.

PARSONS & CO. are now sending out from their Nursery, at Flushing, L. I.,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS,

Flowering Shrubs, Roses and Greenhouse Plants, of the choicest varieties, and of thrifty and vigorous growth.

Catalogues furnished on application at No. 179 Broadway, and goods delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, free of charge.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

The Bonner Hat, for SUMMER WEAR, 1859. Will be ready for delivery on Saturday, April 2. BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., 45 Broadway, New-York.

$200,000 Superb English Carpetings, Imported expressly for City Trade, At Unprecedented Low Prices!!! Medallions, Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Barry's Trioopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Canada Straw Hats.

A fresh consignment just received and for sale by BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Universally Patronized.—All who buy boots and shoes, and who know where to buy them of first-rate quality and at low prices, deal at CANTRELL'S well known establishment, No. 313 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Contented with small profits, and persisting in selling the best boots and shoes obtainable in the City, CANTRELL has established for himself a large, lucrative and rapidly increasing trade.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELLENEY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Gents, and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety, unsurpassed by any in this City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELLENEY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Leary & Co. Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views. BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken on glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts, skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts or full written descriptions, given when desired.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth, Tips and Sides, new and choice styles. Japanned Leathers, superior finish and color. ROBERTS & CATHELL, 113 Broadway, Importers.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.—The only Hair Dye that never fails is Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye—pure and luxuriant. Sold and applied privately by experienced artists, No. 6 Astor House.

Straw Hats.—Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children Straw Hats. A large assortment by the package. JOHN MAYHER'S, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RENAULT—DELMONICO.—On Thursday, March 17, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. D. Cauvin, ALFRED GABRIEL RENAULT, of Cognac, (France) to Miss ALINE MIGON, eldest daughter of Mrs. Lorenza Delmonico.

DIED.

MITCHELL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 20, after a long and painful illness, JESSE MITCHELL, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 436 6th-av.

RAVEN.—In this City, on Saturday March 19, of paralysis, THOMAS RAVEN, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives, and the friends of the family, also the members of Strangers' Refuge, No. 4 I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 145 Mulberry st., without further invitation.

BETTS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 19, SARAH LOUISE, infant daughter of Adelaide and William H. Betts.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 194 East Broadway, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BOWLES.—In this City, on Saturday, March 19, WILLIAM GELLER, son of William S. and Maria Geller Bowles, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mrs. Emma Geller, East 26th st., near Madison-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 18, from inflammation of the lungs, HARRY EVANS, son of the late Richard Evans, deceased, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Henry Abell, No. 95 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

FRAZY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 19, JOSEPH CURTIS, son of Alfred G. and Ada A. Perry, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Curtis, No. 44 East 34th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

LAGGETT.—In this City, on Saturday, March 19, GERTRUDE QUACKENBOS, widow of the late John H. Leggett, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Cornelius Naglo, No. 473 Hudson st.

MOOK.—In this City, on Saturday, March 19, FRANKLIN H., only son of Thomas H. and Anna M. Mook, aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 68 East 25th st., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Sweet boy, what wondrous bliss is thine,
In yonder bright abode!
Released from pain, an angel shine,
For ever there with God.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 20, of croup, LAURA J., daughter of James B. and Laura E. Demarest, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at ½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 194 West 11th st., without further invitation.

ODELL.—In this City, on Sunday, March 20, EZRA D., second son of Chas. R. and Mary A. Ogden, aged 14 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 181 Avenue B, near 10th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MULFORD.—In this City, on Saturday, March 19, suddenly, CHARLES MULFORD, in the 67th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Saratoga County for interment.

PUTNAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 20, SAMUEL PUTNAM, for over forty years a teacher.

His friends and pupils are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 128 Henry-st., Brooklyn, (Heights,) on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Danvers, Mass., for interment.

MAY.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, March 20, MARTHA MAY, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 92d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; size the large double house, 36 feet 8 inches by 60 feet, with a six story building in the rear, and grounds south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 66 Clinton-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, third side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 92-place are trimmed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars, inquire of E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION-HOUSE No. 20 Concord-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., Brooklyn, marble basement, three stories and finished attic, being 44 feet front by 56 feet, with extension over yard; built in the very best manner, and of the best work; garden handsomely laid out, and green-house well stocked. Lots 65 feet by 200 feet deep. For particulars, and cards to view the premises, apply to BACHS BROS & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, possession given immediately, if required.

TO MECHANICS, &c.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick front house and lot, with a three-story and basement brick shop in rear, located No. 187 West 21st-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av.; house 25 feet front by 50 feet deep; lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep. It is well arranged for the express or ice business, or other purposes, as there is a drive way through. Rear building easily converted into a dwelling. For particulars, inquire of A. V. MEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone front houses in West 38th-st., southerly side, about half way between 8th and 9th avs., 21 feet front by 58 deep, four stories high, brown-stone stoops, and built in the very best manner. 38th-st. is one of the best streets on Murray-hill, and this block will be completed the coming Summer with first-class houses. For terms, &c., apply to CHARLES BEARDSLEY, at the carriage factory, corner of Broadway and 37th-st., or W. B. NOBLE, No. 183 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—A BUILDING site containing eight acres, having a front on the Hudson River of 450 feet; within a quarter of a mile of the steamboat landing and railway station; the ground is beautifully sloped and wooded, commanding fine views of the river, palisades, &c., and is the most desirable property remaining unoccupied in that neighborhood. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM S. CONSTANT, No. 7 Jauncey Court (Wall-st.)

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP house and lot No. 180 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has been built three years, has all the modern improvements; Chilson's furnace, painted and grained hall frescoed and tiled, in perfect order; lot 20x99 feet 9 inches; can be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock. Inquire of WM. H. JACKSON, No. 681 Broadway, or S. B. HUTCHINS, No. 36 John-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES PAYNE, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN —Two new first-class, three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, basement, sub-cellar, brick houses, on the southerly side of Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; the houses have gas throughout; also, marble mantels, range, &c., and all within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent, $400. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 28 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission, and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st., near 5th-av., lot 25x39, house 25x60, nearly new, built in the best manner and with all the modern improvements; location unexceptionable; price $22,000, which is $2,000 less than its real value. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or address Box No. 1,266 Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 14 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, about 300 feet south of Washington-park; lot 22x100, house 22x33, substantially built and in good order, with the Ridgewood water and all the modern improvements. Price $5,500, terms accommodating; rent $600. Immediate possession given if desired. Apply to V. THOMPSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York, or No. 16 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A TWO-STORY attic and basement frame dwelling, with piazza in front and extension in rear, containing ten rooms, including a handsome arched parlor; location pleasant and near the city railroad, Brooklyn; price $3,000; $1,700 on mortgage. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 14 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON-av. and 36th-st., one new first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house; lot full size, house 60 feet deep; black walnut doors on the parlor story, and trimmed through the principal hall with black walnut, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. BYER.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, THREE-STORY and basement house and lot, No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The house is 30 feet deep, 25x56, furnished with gas, furnace and water throughout, is in most perfect order, with fine cemented cellar. Lot 25x100. Can be seen daily from 12 to 6 o'clock. Inquire on the premises, or of J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 46 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is 25x66, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. M. HOAG, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE—STANTON-STREET—A THREE-story brick house and lot No. 56 Stanton-st., with basement and 2 under-cellar; lot 17 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; house 36 feet deep; price $5,500, $3,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., between Fulton-av. and Livingston-st. The building is 44x75 feet, two story and basement, having forty-five stalls; location the best in the city. Possession 1st of May. Rent $750 a year. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, No. 86 Gold-st. Brooklyn.

$7,500—FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWN-stone, high-stoop houses, in 49th-st., near Lexington-av. The houses are three stories, with basements and cellars, with all the modern improvements. Terms to suit the purchaser. They are the cheapest houses in the City. Apply on the premises, or at No. 153 East 47th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 139 West 34th-st, now being put in perfect order. Also, the dwelling part of house No. 1,065 Broadway. Also, lofts of store No. 46 Beaver-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

HOUSE AND EXTRA LOT FOR SALE—In 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a 4-story stone-front house, modern and complete in all respects, and an adjoining vacant lot. The property entire, without restrictions. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement Philadelphia brick-front house, on the southwest corner of Nevins and Livingston streets, a most desirable house and location for a private residence. Gas-fixtures, bath, &c., complete. Possession 1st of May. Apply to JOHN F. HENNESSY, 86 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 8 ATTORNEY-st., New-York; house 2-story basement and sub-cellar, pleasantly located, with water, two bath tubs, four marble mantels and grates, gas fixtures, &c., in complete order; only $7,500 cash wanted. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY'S Real Estate Agency, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT 27 FEET 7 INCHES BY 120, in 8th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.; also, a lot 24 feet 8 inches by 80 feet, on southeast corner 4th-av. and 39th-st.; als, a lot west side 4th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE double two-story brick dwelling house, No. 264 Union-st., with stable attached. Price $7,000, the greater part of which may remain on mortgage if required. If not sold shortly, will be let. Apply at No. 121 Pearl-st., New-York, or on the premises. H. STUTZER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FURNISHED house No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; stone front, three-story and basement, modern, and complete in all respects. For particulars and card of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROWN-STONE front house and lot No. 73 West 31st-st., all modern improvements and in excellent order. Also, the large 4-story house and lot on Madison-av., second door above 30th-st. Terms liberal. F. S. HOFFMAN, No. 284 Pearl-st., over the Market Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM PRICED brown-stone and brick houses on all the streets and avenues from 14th to 50th st., and from 2d to 9th av., on terms to suit purchasers. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—CANAL-STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to devisees, under will of Ann Jay, deceased, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS A. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 308 Greenwich-st., 50 feet north from the corner of Beach-st.; size of lot 24x80; terms easy. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & E. JACOT, Jr.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS.—ELEVEN LOTS on south side of 26th-st., 170 feet west of 7th-av.—very desirable for immediate improvement. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York, house 20 by 40 feet, with kitchen complete with every convenience; lot 20 by 100; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 36 and 38 Perry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Park-place. The lot is 27 feet 8 inches in width, by 99 feet 6 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of

JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 38 Wall-st.
NOAH WORRALL, No. 26 Elm-st.
FREEMAN ELDRIDGE, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 65 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 359 Pearl-st.
JNO. WIGHT, No. 239 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

WATER POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a large stone factory and a never-failing water power, suitable for a paper-mill, grist-mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is 50 feet long by 50x30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building 25x85 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

$1,200—A RARE CHANCE.—ONLY $1,200 for a house and lot, and rent taken in part for a neat two-story and basement cottage in the village of Mott Haven, 10 minutes' walk from the steamboat dock or 2d, 3d, and 4th-av cars; the house is well built, with piazza in front, folding front and parlor doors; only $400 in cash required; the balance, $100 per year. Can reach the City in 30 minutes by railroad or steamboat; this is a chance seldom met with for a person to obtain a place of their own, at an annual cost of 2 or 3 rooms in the City. For particulars, apply to THOMAS OVERINGTON, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

FOR SALE.—SELDOM SUCH PROPERTY.—LOT 150 feet deep by 22 feet 4 inches; new house, 3-story, basement, high stoop and sub-cellar; bath-tubs, heater, marble mantels, grates, range, hot and cold water, gas fixtures; finished in good style; beautiful location in Williamsburg; 5 to 10 minutes walk from Grand, Houston or Peck-slip Ferries. On favorable terms. Apply at J. H. DOUGHTY'S Real Estate Agency, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—OCCUpying the most healthy, popular, and convenient location in Brooklyn, with gas and Nassau water, viz.: 3 on St. Felix-st., 4 on Canton-st., and 1 on Lafayette-av. Price $3,500, $4,000, $6,000 and $8,500; terms easy. The Fulton-av. cars pass within a few steps every 2½ minutes. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before 8½ A. M., or after 5 P. M., at No. 19 Lafayette-av., cor. of Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

CHOICE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two first-class new 3-story houses, with Nassau water and all the modern improvements; west side of Oxford-st., 140 feet from Washington-park, and command ng a fine view of the seme from piazzas front and rear; less than two blocks from cars to Fulton Ferry. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city; will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or address OWNER, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 301 SECOND-AVENUE, SOUTHwest corner 19th-st., 4-story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue; could be conveniently changed for business purposes; lot 28x75; house 28x42; range, bath, gas, laundry tubs, &c., &c.; built expressly for the owner's occupation; gas fixtures, mirrors, oil-cloth, &c., can be purchased. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, full size, No. 103 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts., west side, with all the modern improvements—gas, Croton water, sub-cellar, vault, fine yard and court yard in front, and in one of the finest neighborhoods in the City. Price, $12,000; mortgage $7,000; balance, $5,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS DUCAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON BROADway, opposite the Park.
On Worth-st. 2 lots.
On Leonerd-st. 1 lot, near Broadway.
On White-st. 2 houses and lots near Broadway.
On Walker-st. 1 lot, near Broadway.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The capital three-story and basement brick house No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, one block from Fulton-av. cars, being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn; the house is in perfect order, having been occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. Possession immediately. Apply to C. K. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to let his house, furnished, for two years, to a small private family. It is near Madison-square, completely furnished, contains every convenience, has a beautiful garden, and is in every respect a delightful home. Rent $1,500. For particulars, apply between 2 and 5 P. M., at No. 31 East 24th-st.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three lots of land on the north side of East 76th st., between 4th and 5th avs., each lot 25x102 feet. They are situated near the Central Park. On these lots is a story frame cottage-house, with a wing; also, wagon-house and stable, hen-house and other improvements. Inquire of W. S. SMITH, No. 51 Exchange-place.

CORNER ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A corner house and lot and stable, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c., on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Price, all told, $50,000; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage, if wanted. For further information and card to view the property, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 145 EAST 19TH-ST., fourth house west of 2d-av., north side, 2 stories, 17 feet front by 54 deep; lot half the block; first-class neighborhood; contains all improvements, furnace, &c., and in perfect order in every respect. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY, ATTIC AND BRICK basement house, large yard in front, set with trees and shrubbery. Price $3,500. Part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, No. 321 West 29th-st., or of WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE modern improvements, garden in front, situated No. 145 West 21st-st. Price $6,500. Inquire at No. 83 Vandam-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Lots and plots of from 4 to 20 or more on railroad streets, and not far from ferries in Brooklyn, for sale low, and all may remain on mortgage for any time. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., room No. 8, from 12 to 4.

A BARGAIN FOR SALE—NO. 328 BROOME-st., fifth door east of the Bowery, now occupied as a large liquor saloon, by David Greuling, viz.: 23x93.4 feet; $4,000; can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, basement, brown-stone front houses, on the north side of West 50th-st., near 8th-av., complete with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—ON FAVORable terms, the house No. 20 Abingdon place, facing the square—a very desirable location. Can be seen from 2 till 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.—IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—The undersigned have opened a new office for the business of Real Estate Brokerage and Agency, at No. 191 West 23d-st., just east of 8th-av., where they are prepared to take charge of property for sale or to let.

Insurance will be secured at the lowest rates of premium. A Commissioner of Deeds will be in attendance at the office daily.

The sail for houses is so great at present, that they solicit of owners the charge of dwellings and stores, either permanently, or to let or sell.

J. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st.
J. R. EDWARDS,
SAMUEL J. COUSENOUGH.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—Several very good farms, from 10 acres up to 206 acres; these are all good farms, and worthy to be looked after; good buildings, &c., and well located; abounding in all kinds of fruit; two of them are 40 acres, and one 64 acres, situated within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt. These are very superior places, abounding with fruit and shade trees, and very valuable as country residences. Also, one large house, with three acres of ground, all into garden, grapery, &c. Also, building sites. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

120 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR sale, known as part of the Slip Farm, situated next the Passaic Bridge Erie Railroad Station, ten miles from Jersey City. Said farm contains 25 acres of superior woodland, the remainder tillable; also contains springs of valuable chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a seminary, a hotel, farm, Summer resort, for gardening or for building sites. Apply to ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., or on Tuesdays, at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Contains 18 acres of tillable, and 12 of wood land; the dwelling and outbuildings are nearly new, and in good repair. Inquire of R. S. DAYTON, No. 437 Houston-st., from 12 to 1, or from 4 to 6 P. M.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—27½ ACRES, WITH abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt and 28 miles from New-York; $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

EXCHANGE.—3,500 ACRES FIRST CLASS farming and meadow lands, in the State of Wisconsin, will be given in exchange, at a very low figure, for a house and lot in a good neighborhood in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale, very low, or would be exchanged for available City property or merchandise. Address Box No. 2,918 Post-office' which will receive prompt attention.

TO LEASE—A FARM ON THE LONG ISLAND Railroad, twelve miles from the City, and all kinds of buildings erected for the tenant.
STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 340 Broadway. Always on hand a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad Station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 83 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 40 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, A desirable residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-st. depôts. The building is brick, containing a large parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and back-kitchen on first floor, making a depth of 80 feet, with five rooms and bath-room on second floor, water and gas in the house; a cellar with a dry cement bottom extending under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 138 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, viz.: Pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance. In a good neighborhood, and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, on the East River, about 10 miles from the City, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge. The place consists of 14 acres of land, divided into pasturage, lawn with rich and ample shrubbery, and garden. The out-buildings consist of a factory of one story, 50x30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building 25x85 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—ON THE Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City, by the New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley, and fifteen acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-sized house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequaled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS FROM June 1, a country seat with 6 acres of land, at Saugerties, on the west bank of the Hudson, 100 miles from New-York. House 32 by 54 feet, surrounded by a verandah 12 feet wide, newly painted, and thoroughly finished. Beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains. The grounds are highly improved, containing different varieties of shade and fruit trees. There is no more pleasant location for a Summer residence on the Hudson. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $4,000—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence in the village of Athens, on the Hudson River. The mansion and out-houses are all new. The house stands on an elevation commanding a pleasant view of the river and surrounding country, distant from the City 116 miles. A fine garden, abundance of flowers, and a number of fruit trees, adorn the premises. Apply to J. F. VAN LOON, No. 382 1st-av., corner of 23d-st., or to Captain J. A. EMMONS, corner of Harrison and West sts.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—12 MILES FROM THE City Hall, opposite the Harlem Railroad depôt, two convenient, two-story, attic and basement houses, with gardens attached. Rent $200 each. Will be immediately newly painted and put in complete repair. Also, a beautiful cottage (late the residence of John McGrath, Esq.) with stables, garden, and four acres of excellent land, with fruit trees, &c., situated on the road to West Farms, half a mile from the Fordham depôt. Apply to Dr. HORSEFIELD or WM. FITZGERALD, Drug store, Fordham, or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $500 per annum. Their locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For particulars, apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood, N. B.—Possession of three of the houses can be had immediately.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to E. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE miles from city Hall, at Spuyten Duyvel, near Hudson River Railroad depôt; trains nearly every hour; beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of North and Harlem Rivers; coulains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, nine bedrooms, bath-room, and has all the conveniences of hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c.; about three-fourths of an acre of land, and a good stable and carriage house. Price $5,500. Terms easy. Apply to BERNSTEIN & DINGLESTEDT, 18 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD STREET, VILLAGE of Melrose, on high ground, a house containing two parlors, dining-room, kitchen, with pantries on the first floor, six rooms with pantries on the second, large garret and cellar, good well and cistern, with nearly half an acre of ground, containing fruit trees, bushes, grape vines in abundance, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad Station or Harlem steamboats, 2d or 3d-av. Railroads. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT with 20 acres of land, in Morristown, N. J., on an elevated site, 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees, interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out, on which is a pond supplied by springs, choice variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; large garden, barn and carriage-house. The house is of Elizabethan style, large and commodious, 57 by 36, with modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantvilla, Westchester County, 30 miles from the City by the Harlem Railroad, and one-half a mile from the depôt, a beautiful country seat; the house is large and commodious, with bath, &c.; about 15 acres of ground tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery. Suitable for a private family or boarding-house. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY pleasant and healthy place, of about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation, at Sing Sing, ¾ mile out of the village; cottage-house, farm house, carriage-house, barn, &c., &c.; a great abundance of very choice fruit, of every description. Terms easy. Will sell cattle, farming utensils, &c., &c., and possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

PEEKSKILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story and attic house, containing 14 rooms, bath-room and water-closet, a good cellar, &c.; piazza on east and south sides, situated in Peekskill on the corner of the Old Post Road and Division-st., north side, commanding an extensive view of mountain scenery. Lot containing about three-quarters of an acre. Apply to Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, Peekskill, former occupant of the house; or to FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 301 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location, and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, ten miles np the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $125, to a small family; twenty trains pass daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or on Tuesday at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17, where a sketch of the house can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA FOR SALE—About one mile from the village; fine view of the Bay, large double house, nearly new, with stable, carriage-house and out-buildings, and 1¾ acres of land, handsomely laid out, with a large variety of fruit, evergreen and ornamental trees and shrubs. Possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A TWO-STORY house in Greenwich Village, Coun., three quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt; the house is new, contains nine plastered rooms, finished in modern style; also, barn and out-buildings. Inquire of J. E. BAUDRY, near the premises; or of S. EDDY, No. 154 Suffolk-st., New-York, from 6 to 7 P. M.; or of the subscriber, at Mianus, Conn. WILLIAM EDDY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLOT CONtaining 31 lots of ground, in South Bergen, about 1¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry, suitable for immediate improvement; would be exchanged for a farm or unimproved property on either bank of the Hudson, in or above the Highlands. Address S. E., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO LET AT NEWBURG—A CONVENIENT, roomy cottage, with garden; has fine view of the Hudson, and is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Ferry. Possession given May 1. Rent $300. Apply to JOHN J. McCROSKERY, Bank of Newburg, Newburg; or to R. McCARTEE, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT; new brick house, finished with all modern improvements, with nine acres of land, within 20 minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and within 30 miles of the City of New-York, and eligibly situated, with a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1¾ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New Haven Railroad, and 18 miles from New-York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, L. I., (a very desirable location, near the landing and ferry,) a house, in good order, with gas, furnace, and other modern improvements; lot handsomely laid out, and improved with shade and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. rent $750. Address M. P. DAYTON, No. 332 Broadway

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT ON Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and within 1¼ miles of the railroad depôt at New-Rochelle. Communication with the City by said railroad seven times a day, and by steamboat every morning. Apply at No. 16 Stone-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAfour-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., above 29th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' walk of depôt, house, stable, &c.—8 rooms; finely located; garden, &c.; about one acre. Price, $3,750. Terms easy. Apply to DAVID BANKS, Rye, or Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A very desirable place at Flushing, L. I., with about an acre of land, well laid out with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery. Good house, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH GARden, fruits, &c., on the North River, between Rondout and Saugerties. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO BE LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESidence in Dutchess County, about 75 miles from Amenia depôt, and within 6½ hours of New-York City. The house is large and comparatively new; is well supplied with water and commands a charming prospect. Is also in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. Adjoining the house is a productive garden and also a thrifty orchard, yielding choice varieties of fruit. For further particulars, inquire of W. B. CHAMBERLIN, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York, or of the subscriber on the premises. A. CHAMBERLIN.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, beautifully situated on the East River, immediately opposite to Hell Gate. The house is 44x46 feet; piazzas front and rear, and has all modern improvements; built in the most substantial manner under the supervision of the owner. Grounds tastefully laid out and planted with shrubbery, shade and fruit trees. Inquire for further particulars of W. A. THOMPSON, President Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, or of Dr. J. W. SCOTT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st., communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only

AUCTION SALES.

ASHTON & ... SALE OF ... BROWN-STONE ... ON THE NORTH ... CLINTON AND ... will sell at ... Exchange, New-York, on ... at 12 o'clock M., eight new and ... story and basement brown-stone fronts ... north side of First-place, Brooklyn, between ... and Court sts. The houses are built and ... a very superior manner, with marble tiling in ... walnut stairs, mantels, plumbing work, ... water closets and dressing rooms, and all ... improvements and conveniences they are ... 45 feet deep to the top. The lots are 24x ... inches, including court yard in front. The location ... unsurpassed, and the introduction of water and ... other public improvements in progress, will ... the most desirable residences. 75 per cent of the ... money can remain on mortgage for 1 3 or 3 ... years. The houses can be seen from 8 A. M. ... to 5 P. M., daily, and all of sale. The title is ... free of incumbrance, and full warranties deeds ... given. For maps and particulars, apply to the ... at No. 38 Wall-st.

A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ... DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, at the private ... No. 56 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., ... genuine household furniture.
Drawing room ... rosewood piano-forte, modern style; ... Brussels carpets, rugs to match; ... Pier mirrors, ... curtains, shades and cornices, ... sideboard, sconces and escritoire, ... Bookcase, library, &c., ... table, silver and cut glass ware, ... knives, forks, spoons, ... second, third and fourth stories, ... mahogany and walnut bedsteads, ... Bureaus and washstands. ... feather beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, ... every room; basement and kitchen utensils. ... without regard to weather.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
...CTION'S SALE ON NORTH MOORE-... —MONDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the ... Exchange, the three-story and attic brick ... with ten room extension) and lot No. 18 North ... south side, between Hudson and Varick sts.; ... Croton, baths, etc., in good order; lot 25x ...
...ENTH-STREET—The two-story brick front ... and lots Nos. 162 and 164 West 13th-st.; 3 feet alley ... between.
...TH-STREET—One lot north side, 207 feet west ... 6th-av.
...WAY—One lot west side, 84 feet 9 inches south ... 1st., 25 1 and 25x117.6 and 120.3.
...per cent can remain. Maps, etc., at 7 Broad-st.
...er of WILLIAM BOYD and JOHN CAMERON, ... of James Cameron, M. D., deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
...57TH, 58TH, 59TH AND 61ST-ST. ...—By order of Jacob Vanderpool, Esq. ...ONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on ...AY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' ... st., 4 lots, north side, 200 feet west of 2d-av., ... st., (100 feet,) adjoining above, in rear, 4 lots, ... av., southwest corner 57th-st., 4 lots. ...th-st., 2 lots, north side, 186 feet east of 3d-av., ...st., 3 lots, adjoining above, in rear, 25x100.5. ...st., 2 lots, south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av., ... lot offered will be sold without reserve. Maps, ... No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BROOKLYN LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, at ...ck, at the Merchants' Exchange, for cash: ...klyn City lots, on and adjoining Gowanus ... a beautiful residence and grounds near High ... New-York. ...e property will be absolutely sold, and the sale ...t extraordinary opportunities for investing in prop... which must soon greatly rise in value. Maps, &c., ... Broad-st.

BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY.—A. J. ...BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on ...AY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' ... valuable plots, with the several buildings, Nos. ... 293 Bowery, near Houston-st. ... consists of three houses and a factory; size of ... and 20.8x120.2. Rents for $1,833. ... consists of five houses and a factory; lot 23 4 ...x220.8, with alley way to 1st-st. Rents for $3,427. ... on 2d-st., three-story and basement brick ... No. 33, near 2d-av.; in perfect order; will ... $700. ... ons further particulars, at No. 7 Broad-st.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
...TION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSE-... furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French-... oil-paintings, solid silver-ware &c., MON-... and TUESDAY, March 21 and 22, commencing each ... 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 220 14th-... near 5th av., will be sold to the highest bidder for ... the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting ... royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood ... suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in ... and silk plush, made to order and of the most ex... kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with ... marble top to match; elegantly-carved rose... mirrors with heavy French-plate glass doors and ... plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rose... 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich ... satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., ... rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly... extension dining-table, 16 feet; China ware, cut... ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and ... cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, ... &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an ... variety, both in rosewood and mahogany; ... and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, ... hall-stand, stair-carpets, oil-cloths, basement ... &c.

DANIEL S. HOWE, Auctioneer.
...TION NOTICE.—NO. 38 CLINTON PLACE, ... BROADWAY, IN 8TH-ST.—Genuine and ... sale at auction of the elegant rosewood, ... walnut, oak and mahogany furniture, decorations and ... of art contained in the above magnificent private ... residence, THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 21, at 10½ A. M., ... positively. The following is a partial description of the ... to be contained in the house, viz.: ... The basement are suites of oak dining-room furni... en, complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, ... elegant China, dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, ... silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family. ... In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three ... rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner ... and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, ... China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paint... engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy ... chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave ... piano, stool and cover, &c. ... In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rose... wood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, escutcheons, ... chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled hair mat... tresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety ... of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive ... catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at ... 10½ A. M., precisely.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—... on THURSDAY next, March 24, at 12 o'clock, will be ... sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ... R. LUDLOW & SON, the three-story brick dwelling ... house, situate No. 20 Market-st., the late residence ... of James Newton, deceased. The house is thoroughly ... well finished throughout, with solid mahogany doors in ... principal story, and is in excellent order. It is supplied ... with gas, Croton water and furnace; has two-story ten... ement and commodious stable in the rear; lot 25x113 feet, ... with right of way from the rear to Henry-st. $1,500 on ... bond and mortgage. In order to see the premises may ... be had on application to the Auctioneers.
WILLIAM KELLY,
JNO. C. HEWITT,
Executors of Isaac Newton, deceased.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY—AT 2 O'CLOCK, ... at No. 464 Canal-st., a splendid and varied assort... ment of household furniture, removed from several pri... vate dwellings, for convenience of sale, consisting in part ... of parlor suites, centre, pier and extension tables, ma... hogany and other bedsteads, plated mirrors, looking... glasses, dining and chamber furniture ingrain and vel... vet tapestry carpets, china vases, bedding, bolsters and ... pillows, mahogany, hair and crane-seat chairs, pictures, ... oil-cloths, etc., also one of fine piano, (Stoddard, maker,) to ... which the attention of families and others is invited, as ... the entire stock must be sold on account of advances. No ... postponement on account of weather.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 ... BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks ... and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which ... have been the regular established days of sale for many ... years,) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, ... at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought ... and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on ... commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends ... collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance ... Stocks; also, other securities, constantly on hand, at pri... vate sale.
SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, SEE CATA... LOGUE.
A large list of securities will be offered.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—WM. M. LITTLE ... will sell, on TUESDAY, March 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock, ... at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a cottage house, ... No. 26 Carlton-av. Brick house on Ryerson-st., near ... Willoughby; three-story and basement brick house, with ... two lots and stable, No. 264 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; ... a cottage house, south side of Park-av., third house east ... of Vanderbilt-av.; three lots on the corner of Kosciusko-... st. and Nostrand-av.; two lots 25x100, on 11th-st., and ... five on 12th-st., about 200 feet from 5th-av. For maps ... and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or see Brooklyn papers.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND ... HARDWARE.—Large and peremptory sale of ... a desirable stock declining business. Also, 200 lots from ... an importer of choice and salable goods, TUESDAY, ... March 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BART... LETT & COWEN. Free sale, for cash, in lots to suit ... retailers.

WM. CONKLYN, Auctioneer.
DRUG STORE NO. 562 GRAND-STREET, ... on TUESDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, consisting of ... Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Bottles, Show Cases, Scales ... and Weights, Drawers, Shelving, Stove and Pipe, Oil-... Cloth, all contained in the store. Sale positive.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 ... PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Mer... chants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds ... bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at ... 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES—AT THE ... store No. 49 Dey-st., on TUESDAY, March 21, at ... 10 o'clock A. M. Also constantly on hand, a large assort... ment at private sale, by A. H. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHAT... tel mortgage, executed by the copartnership firm of ... Potter, Mason & Co. to John S. Palmer, dated March 2, ... 1859, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and ... County of New-York on said 2d of March, 1859, and upon ... which default has been made, we shall sell the following ... property therein mentioned and described, viz.: 2 iron ... safes, 1 safe, 2 desks, 2 large tables, 1 large stove, 2 car... pets chairs, &c., 2 trunks, with trays, at public auction, ... at the store of said Potter, Mason & Co., at No. 30 Mal... den-lane, City of New-York, on the 21st day of March in... stant, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Dated New-York, March 19, ... 1859. E. & E. F. BROWN, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

ASHTON & ALBERT, Auctioneers.
LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSE... hold furniture, oil-paintings, statuary, 7-octave ... piano-forte, silver ware, books, wines, &c., THIS DAY, ... (Monday,) at the private residence No. 61 West 28th-st., ... near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.
DINING-ROOM.
Rich cut and engraved glass decanters, wines, champagne goblets, fruit and dessert stands, &c., silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, knives and napkin rings, French China dinner and tea sets, ivory-handled knives and forks, 14-feet extension table, sideboard, arm chair, buffet butter tray and stand, dumb waiter, oval mirrors, clock, Brussels carpets, shades, curtains, &c.
DRAWING ROOMS.
Rosewood secretary and bookcase, statuary, marble-top centre and side tables, etageres, superbly-carved rosewood suites, consisting of two tête-à-tête sofas, two arm, two reception and eight parlor chairs, ladies' work table, ensemures, &c., 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, oil-paintings—Winter scene on the Dannbe, by Hetzel; two superbly-painted landscapes, by Northcott; fruit piece, the Madonna, French line engravings and Parian marble statuettes, the seasons, painting and music, poetry, &c.; bronze and ormulu clock, pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace curtains, cornices, &c.; velvet carpets, and rugs to match.
CHAMBERS.
Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, hair mattresses, blankets, feather beds, sheets, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, towel racks, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs, curtains, Brussels carpets, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—BY JOHN J. RENNIE. ... Office, No. 289 Broadway. Sale of house furniture, ... at No. 72 West 23d-st., at the residence of A. F. Billin, ... March 22, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready.
THE DRAWING-ROOMS
Contain lauretto magino suites of furniture, in nine pieces; one suite of green plush rosewood parlor furniture; piano-forte of solid rosewood, pearl keys, stool, and cloth cover; medallion velvet carpet, tulip-wood centre-ta-ies, lady's work-table and box, pier-glasses, French broadel and lace curtains, spittoons, &c.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS—Extension dining tables, solid silver tea urn and salver, plates, vegetables, salt cellar, knives, forks, spoons and holders.
CHAMBERS—Spring beds, hair mattresses, feather beds; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, ingrain and three-ply carpets, rugs, pictures, centre-tables, two canary birds and cages.
Also,
Basement and kitchen furniture, utensils, &c., of every kind. Said house to let; rent very low; possession immediately after sale. Inquire of the auctioneer.
Also, a fine horse for a family with carriage.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) 10½ ... o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, centre tables, carpets, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c., together with a large assortment of new furniture, first-class manufactnre. The whole to be sold without reserve.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 25th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors:
Be it Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that therefore an assessment be laid therefor upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars held by them, and that the same be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1859,
Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolution to each stockholder, and notify personally, by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment thereof.
In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.
Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 2 Wall-st.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 45 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to Stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE M. W. AND B. V. RAILROAD COMPANY.—MILWAUKEE, March 1, 1859.—Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, then due and unpaid, will be paid at the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee, on the 15th inst., with interest after due, and exchange on New-York.
S. L. ROSE, President.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER PARK-PLACE—NEW-YORK, March 19, 1859.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, April 4 next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

DIVIDEND.—THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE Company will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

WILLIAM BOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFE, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PEYSER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 45 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building,
HAMPTON MORRIS, President.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—FROM Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad. Freight taken.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding-board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 25 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review.*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

A CARVED ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANO-forte for sale, at a bargain, in consequence of removing. Made by the best Broadway makers, with warrantee, superbly finished, with carved legs, double mouldings, tinted keys, serpentine case, full iron plate, circular scale, arch brace, grand diagonal bar, rich, brilliant tone, is without a blemish, and is a gem; nearly new. Price, $220. Apply No. 606 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., for three days.

TWO NEAT AND ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, one finished all around—carved legs and lyre, scalloped pearl keys, and beautiful tinted front; has the patent double iron frame, and all the late improvements; will be sold below cost for cash; has City maker's warrantee for three years. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor-grand and square PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. MELODEONS cheap. New-York Pianos at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos by Gilbert, Chickering, and others, at $50, $75, $100 to $200. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 455 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, (New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

$250.—A RARE CHANCE.—AN ENTIRELY new 7 octave, rosewood piano, which cost $350, will be sold for $250. Has a soft pedal, fret desk, fancy legs, carved lyre, rounded keys and circular scales; very pure tone and fully warranted. Address CHIMES, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—A very large assortment, which will be sold at extremely low prices during this week. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments; pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, of first-class makers, at LOWEST PRICES. Pianos and melodeons to let and sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FULLY guaranteed, at very low prices for cash; also, pianos to let, at No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
A. E. THOMPSON

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention. I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwelling, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Park doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
In addition to their usual variety, are constantly producing new articles of adornment for Gardens, Lawns, Conservatories, and Public Parks.
FOUNTAINS—From $25 to $2,500.
VASES.
Over 30 different patterns and sizes, from $2 to $100.
SETTEES and CHAIRS of all the various patterns.
LIONS, Colossal, Life-size, and in Miniature, standing and reposing.
DEER—Three different patterns.
DOGS—Eleven different patterns.
WILD BOARS, FOXES, EAGLES, LAMBS, &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY MAIL.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

WM. AUDORF—MAKER OF IMPROVED CAST-iron stove seats with revolving tops, plain and figured plush, hair-cloth and morocco covers. A variety of different patterns on hand, from $1 50 to $5, in No. 314 West 26th-st.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—Wanted about 10 miles of second-hand U or T railroad iron, not to weigh more than 60 lbs. to the yard. Address Box No. 3,010 New-York Post-Office, stating price, terms, &c.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZED HARRING'S CHAMpion safe, but little used, suitable for a jeweler or banker. Apply to SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st.

ASHCROFT'S (HOUR DON'T) STEAM GAUGES—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, Block Tin, Spelter, Sheet Zinc Wire, Copper, &c. For sale by JEE. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HARICHY, No. 92 Beaver-st.

THOMAS FIG IRON.—SOFT, FREE, STRONG. and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c. for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE TET NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—some better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS at JONES, NO. 10 ANN-ST. $4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane.
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.
The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123, 114 and 106 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.
INSURES AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 45 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

SUTTON & CO.'S
Dispatch Line
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The magnificent A 1 first-class Extreme Clipper Ship
ORPHANS,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River,
And will be dispatched on or before
SATURDAY, April 2.
Shippers are requested to examine this splendid Clipper, when they will be satisfied she has no superior in the trade for fast sailing and good delivery of cargo. Having very large engagements she will probably finish loading by
SATURDAY, March 26, inst.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, (now receiving freight,)
The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship
CO'S CHALLENGE.
This magnificent and fast steamship, THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.
Passage, First Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$25
Freight 30c. to New-Orleans.
No freight taken for Havana except specie.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 39 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail, positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting *via* Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to L. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINSLEY, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Bank Bill Killed—Introducing Bills—German Savings Bank Killed—The Grinding Committee and its Operation—Quarantine Removed—The Assembly Canal Appropriation Bill Ordered to its Third Reading in the Senate—The Old Canal Across the Cayuga Marshes to be Kept in Repair—Certificates but no Drafts on the Auditor hereafter when the State is Out of Funds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19, 1859.

After to-day, both Red Books agree that no bills can be introduced; hence unanimous consent was easily obtained to introduce them throughout the day, and in all some forty new ones were started into the maelstrom. Among them were bills relating to your city's Sinking Fund and debt, to encourage the organization of the militia, to authorize the adjustment of disputed claims on local assessments, and to amend the Life and Health Insurance Company incorporation, by Mr. ORDWAY; one by Mr. LAWRENCE, authorizing a railroad from Forty-second street to Fulton Ferry; one by Mr. BROCKWAY, of Oswego, to enlarge the powers of Judges of the New-York and Brooklyn Courts. Mr. TOMLINSON shoved in eight, of which I will speak more particularly when the prospect of their getting through becomes clear.

Several bills had their third reading. The only one of any interest to citizens was the German Savings Bank, which had passed the Senate. On its final reading it had 59 ayes to 11 noes, Mr. JACOB SHERR having changed his vote for the sake of moving a reconsideration. When the reconsideration was moved, and that the motion be tabled, Mr. ORDWAY rose to a question of order,—that a bill of incorporation could not, if lost, be reconsidered. Turning to the rule he read it,—the Speaker declared the point well taken, Mr. SHERR confessed that he was caught, and the House that it was astounded—the rule probably not having been read since it was first reported. So the German Savings Bank (those who tried and failed to get Mr. JAKOMINSEN'S name inserted voting NAY on its final passage) lost its life just at the hour that it was to have been born into a law, by as clean a cut as a quiet but very earnest man ever made. A great many were sorry, but it was too late. One less.

There was unusual confusion in the House to-day—two topics occupying almost exclusive attention and gathering members in knots on the floor; first the Grinding Committee—was it ably constituted? did anybody own it? would it put through business with promptness? how would it be likely to dispose of the City Railroad bills? In other words, everybody turned in mind how his own little bills would fare in its mill, and each grinder was ruthlessly ground—first with special reference to his fitness to blink or to scrutinize each bill still left unacted on. The prevailing judgment, however, I think, was that the Committee was as honest as the day is long, and would in good conscience strive to perform faithfully the 500 delicate duties rolled upon it,—for to perform them conscientiously is a delicate undertaking, to perform them at all exceedingly laborious. Its business is to select from General Orders bills of all sorts, and report to the House those which a majority of its members agree are proper to send to Select Committees to report complete. On making this report, if the bill has an enemy, caught as he surely will be at a disadvantage, he must move to disagree and to send it to the Committee of the Whole—and on that motion comes the fight. If it carries, it can be renewed in Committee of the Whole. If lost, there is one more chance only—when the Select Committee, which of course will be a nursing Committee, reports it for the third reading, but a motion to recommit with instructions, is only narrowly debatable—and not upon the merits of the subject of the bill. So for the remainder of the session, tactics and close watching are essential if one would not have his eye-teeth plucked out. An anxious member of the lobby, who summons his friend from the floor to urge greater haste, may find to his sorrow that while he held him by the button-hole, his own pet bill was incontinently choked to death by an adverse report.

The Quarantine debate of the night before absorbed all the attention that was left over from this freshest topic. How the original Removal bill came to pass—by two to one—when, within forty-eight hours before, the substitute seemed to meet far better the sense of the House, was amply discussed; how suddenly some were converted from the substitute; how some who were openly pledged for it happened to be out when the yeas and nays were taken; how the lobby swarmed in and about, and how some, by preferring to amend the original bill by incorporating the principles of the substitute into it in the shape of amendments, found themselves shut off from the opportunity of recording themselves for these amendments by some very quick rulings on the part of Mr. CONKLING. For instance, in Committee of the Whole, that portion of the substitute which shut off the Quarantine from Coney Island was adopted by a large majority; but in the House, the motion to restore the original first section was decided carried, without a count. The Speaker being sick in his bed, the Chair was temporarily occupied by Mr. CONKLING. Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HOPKINSON, Mr. LAWRENCE and others protested that the motion was lost, and that the decision was outrageous, but the Chair had decided. Mr. LAWRENCE appealed from the decision, urging that a count was called for, feeling evidently that upon so important a matter many would be placed in a false position if not allowed a fair opportunity to define it. It was in vain, however. Then it was discovered that many of those who, out of courtesy to the author of the original bill, followed the lead of Mr. TOMLINSON—who, after making a most eloquent speech in favor of the principles of the substitute still voted against it, meaning to accept most of them in the shape of amendments—had recorded themselves on the journal precisely as they chose not to be. Of the Kings and Queens County men, those who voted for the bill that permits the Quarantine hospitals to be placed on Coney Island or Barren Island, were Messrs. Lawrence, Wilson, Meserole, Moore and Gardner. Yet every one of them intended to be recorded on the other side. The vote on substituting the seventh section of the substitute for the seventh section of CHEEVER'S bill stood ayes 24, nays 45. The ayes voted to give the sale of the Castleton property to the Quarantine Commissioners; they to survey into parcels, to map, and advertise it; to appraise each lot, and on the public auction to permit no lot to be sold below its appraised value; the nays voted to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the Governor. The ayes were Messrs Andrus, Cott, Coleman, Fuller, Gardner, Grant, Hutchinson, Johnson, McLeod, Meeks, Payne, Plato, Powell, Ranney, Reilly, Tomlinson, Tuthill, Van Cortlandt, Van Horn, Van Volkenburgh, Warner and Wiggins—of whom six are Democrats and eighteen Republicans. The nays were Messrs. Aylworth Batchellor, Bliss, Boughton, Bowen, Buffington Chamberlain, Christie, Clark, Conkling, Cornelius, Crebie, Farnum, Filkins, H. K. Graves, Green, Hall, King, Ladew, Lockhart, Loegenhelt, L. R. Lyon, Mackin, Miller, Moore, Moulton, G. B. Palmer, Pelton, Pierce, Pond, Scholefield, See, Shaw, C. S. Spencer, Suydam, Sweeney, C. Thomas, D. Thomas Thompson, Wiley, Wilson and Young; (seven Democrats.)

The five-eighths mill tax, for Canal Enlargement was the subject of a long and earnest debate in the Senate. On coming out of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. DIVEN renewed the motion that the Canal Commissioners shall make no more drafts upon the Auditor until the receipt of notice that there is money for their payment. Agreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boardman, Barhans, Darling, Diven, Ely, Johnson, Mather, Pratt, Spinola, Truman O. B. Wheeler, W. A. Wheeler, John D. Willard, Williams, MAYE—Messrs. Ames, Foote, Halsted, Hubbell, Loveland, Noxon, Paterson, Prosser, Schell, J. A. Willard.

Mr. MATHER asked and obtained consent to move to amend by adding the following: "But nothing in this act shall prevent the Canal Commissioners or Engineer in charge from certifying the amonnt due the contractor for work done and material furnished previous to the passage of this act." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. PATERSON renewed his amendment to keep in repair, in the discretion of the Canal Commissioners, the old line Canal across the Cayuga marshes—no money to be expended without consent of the Canal Board. This was carried, Ayes 12, Nays 11—the Democrats having vigorously opposed the proposition in debate. The bill thus amended since it came from the Assembly was ordered to a third reading.

The importance that is attached to the proposition embraced in the amendment offered by Senator PATERSON, and adopted, may be inferred from the well-argued points of the following Petition, copies of which, largely signed, are expected to pour in upon the coming Legislature.

"The undersigned tax-paying citizens of the ——— of ———, and interested in the commerce of the Erie Canal, beg leave respectfully to state:

That the new line of Canal across the Cayuga marshes, nearly five miles long, is constructed mainly by heavy embankments twelve feet high, and remote from any supply of materials necessary for repairs. It is exposed through nearly all its length to inundations from the Cayuga Lake and other waters, and to every other injury to which heavy unprotected earthwork is liable. It is to be loaded, immediately after its completion next Winter, with a heavy volume of water.

Under these circumstances, it is very desirable and important to preserve, if possible, the existing channel through the marshes (lying below their surface), at least long enough to test the strength and the safety of the new work. This can be done, and the old channel deepened to seven feet, at a cost not exceeding $20,000, as was estimated by Mr. BENEDICT, the resident engineer in charge of the section and who is as well informed of the facts as any canal officer of the State. Other experienced and eminent engineers, now or formerly in the service of the State, express the opinion that, as a prudential measure, the existing channel ought to be deepened and maintained.

A breach in the new work would probably interrupt the navigation of the Canal for several weeks. Not to adrart to the pecuniary cost of repairing the work, such a breach would most seriously affect the commerce and revenue of the State, and permanently injure the character of the Canal as a safe and reliable channel of trade. The injury would be widespread and endering. It could hardly be measured in money, but would certainly amount to a very large sum. All this evil, and there is surely a possibility, if not a probability, of its occurrence, can be prevented, simply by maintaining and deepening the present channel, at the moderate cost above stated.

The State should preserve the existing channel for the same prudential reason which leads every intelligent owner of a building or a vessel to insure it from fire or wreck.

The same policy should be pursued in preserving this channel which was recently adopted in introducing stop-gates at the heavy embankments at Irondequoit and at Holly. Those structures were not intended for any present use, but solely to guard against the possible contingency of a breach, which, at those localities, like that on the marshes, would prove peculiarly injurious and destructive. Very probably they may never be used, but they will prove invaluable in case the apprehended contingency should chance to occur. The State cannot afford to run a risk which it can so cheaply guard against.

The precaution of maintaining this channel through the marshes will be useful, not only for its positive security, but in imparting to business men, employing the Canal, the requisite feeling of security. The undersigned are confident that the whole commercial community from New-York to Buffalo, are unanimous in desiring the State to maintain and deepen the present channel through the marshes." GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

The credentials of GEORGE D. LAMONT as Senator elect from the Twenty-ninth District, were received.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to incorporate the New-York Railroad and Steamboat Accident Company.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the Life Insurance act.

By Mr. FOOTE, to amend the bill authorizing the sale of the State Arsenal.

The Five-eighths Mill Tax bill to provide means for the completion of the Canals, was gone through with

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

Mr. HUBBELL moved for information from the Warden of Sing Sing Prison as to contracts, price of labor, &c.

Mr. CONKLING called up the concurrent resolutions to reorganize the State Judiciary, and they were adopted—61 to 3.

The bill to repeal the international charter was reported for consideration of the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONKLING, to amend the act creating a commission to examine the Treasurer's and other State officers' accounts. It terminates the official existence of the present Commissioners, and gives the appointment of a new commission to the Governor and Senate.

By Mr. BROCKWAY, to enlarge the powers of the Judges in the several Courts in New-York and Brooklyn. It authorizes the Judges, if in their judgment and the judgment of the Prosecuting Attorney, the ends of justice will be promoted to remand State Prison convicts back to jail for the purpose of enlisting in sea service, of not less than one year, in a whaler, merchant-vessel or man-of-war, the convict to leave a half-pay ticket for his wife, children or parents, if he has any.

By Mr. ORDWAY, relative to the Sinking Fond to pay the interest of the debt of New-York City. It authorizes the Commissioners of the Fund to transfer $2,579,535, being the surplus of the Sinking Fund to the 1st of January last, and all the surplus annually hereafter to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt.

By Mr. ORDWAY, to encourage the organization of the militia. It authorizes the organization of eight companies into regiments, and two regiments into a brigade, and provides that any regiment with 800 men may be organized into a brigade.

By Mr. ORDWAY, to authorize the adjustment of disputed or irregular claims for expenses for local improvements in New-York City. It meets the difficulty experienced under the old law, through parties aggrieved being able entirely to destroy an assessment and deprive the City of power to record back even a just assessment when, by error or otherwise, they are illegal or irregular.

By Mr. ORDWAY, to authorize the formation of companies to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, to authorize a City Railroad from the Hudson River along Forty-second-street, Third-avanne, the Bowery, Chatham, Oliver and South streets to Fulton Ferry.

By Mr. CONKLING, to authorize the appointment, by the Governor and Senate, of a law officer for the Metropolitan Police District, to be called Solicitor-General, at a salary of $3,500 a year, exclusive of office expenses.

By Mr. BROCKWAY to enlarge tha powers of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It gives convicts the benefit of an appeal, and gives the right to amend indictments and cases, so as to prevent tedious or new trials.

By Mr. CHRISTIE, to incorporate the Staten Island Warehouse Company.

By Mr. TOMLINSON, to enlarge the powers of Grand Juries. It authorizes the foreman to issue subpœnas to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Also to empower the Mayor and Corporation of New-York to supply the citizens with gas, and make rules and regulations respecting the same.

Also to empower the Mayor and Commonalty to insure buildings in New-York against fire, and make regulations respecting the same, so as to decrease the cost of insurance.

Also to regulate appeals,

Also to facilitate the collection of small debts.

Also to require attornays to file proof of admission to practice.

Also to abolish the Marine Court, and to elect three additional Judges of the Court of Appeals.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS.—The great number of orders for these deservedly popular machines is the best evidence of their great worth for lighting country dwellings, churches, factories, &c. Large consumers of City gas *guaranteed* great savings by making their own gas with this apparatus, which, for simplicity and utility, is unimitable. Apply to, or address, JOHN BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton, and No. 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Soochong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 28c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The shafts of disease shoot across our path in such variety that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number; the escape of an individual becomes almost miraculous, unaided by these Pills.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 19.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '74	103¾	1162	New-York Cen. R.	79⅛
1,000	do	104	1000	do	b60 79⅛
800	Virginia 6s	98	150	do	s10 79⅛
8,000	Mo. State 6s	b60 86½	400	do	b30 79⅛
3,000	Ohio State 6s '60	101⅞	100	do	s60 79⅛
500	do	102	500	do	s30 79⅛
10,000	E. R. 2d M. B	72⅜	1275	do	s3 79⅜
2,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	56½	100	do	s15 79⅜
1,000	M. C. R. 8 pct. 1st M. Sg. Fd. Con. Bs.	97¼	100	do	s5 79⅜
			50	do	b3 79½
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	90¾	450	do	s60 79
1,000	L. C. & M. L. S. B.	17	100	do	s45 79½
3,000	do	17¼	225	Erie R.R.	
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. R. Bs.	85	300	Hudson River R.R.	31½
100	American Ex. Bk.	108¾	410	Harlem R.R.	11¾
90	Metropolitan Bank.	112¾	900	Har. R.R. Preferred	33¾
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s60 98¾	5	Second-av. R.R.	102½
50	do	s60 99	50	Mich. Cen. R.R.	b60 61¾
50	do	s30 99¼	50	do	61¾
200	Penn. Coal Co.	s10 80¾	500	Reading R.R.	s 43¾
200	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	63¾	100	do	s15 43¾
100	do	s30 63¾	100	do	s30 43¾
100	Pacific M.S. Co.	78¾	200	do	s10 43¾
100	do	s30 78	100	do	s60 43
100	do	s60 77¾	100	M.S. & N.I.a.R.R.	b30 13¾
50	do	s30 78	220	do	13¾
150	do	s3 78¼	100	M.S. & N.I.a.R.S.	b60 45
125	do	s3 78	450	do	s 45
50	do	s3 77¾	50	do	s10 44¾
100	do	s60 77	50	do	s30 44¾
100	Cum. Pref.	b60 23¾	50	do	b10 44¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	67½	50	Panama R.	s60 118½
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91	400	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	59
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	26	100	do	b30 59
200	do	b30 26	400	do	b60 59
100	do	b60 26	200	do	58⅞
200	do	26⅛	100	do	s30 58½
100	do	s10 26¾	100	do	s30 58⅝
200	do	s10 26⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	8¼

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s '74	104	100	Reading R.R.	s60 43
1,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	25	do	43¼
12,000	Cal. St. 7s	81¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	s10 57¾
100	Cumb. Pref.	b60 23½	100	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	44¾
100	do	23¾	50	do	b60 44¾
10	Pac Mail St. Co.	78	300	do	s30 44¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	79¾	100	do	s10 44¾
100	do	b3 79¾	200	Chi. & R. I. RR.	58¾
400	do	79¾	50	do	58¾
100	do	b60 79¾	1000	do	58¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.R.	s60 66¾	200	do	s60 58

MONDAY, March 21—A. M.

The latest Foreign news made public here on Saturday is by screw steamer *Weser* to Sunday, March 6, from Cork, including telegraphic advices from both London and Paris to the previous Saturday afternoon, March 5. The mails by the *Asia*, on the other hand, delivered also on Saturday, are from London to Friday P. M., March 4, and from Paris to Thursday P. M., March 3. The intervening political events and the change in the Funds were highly important, and go far to qualify the tone of some of the mercantile letters which refer to the Italian difficulty as still affecting financial confidence, and in some measure restraining the otherwise healthy movements of trade. The French Funds, when these letters were written, stood 67.45, and the English 95½@95¾. On the appearance of the official note in the *Moniteur*, on Saturday, the former advanced rapidly and closed very firm at 69 for money and 69.10 for the account, and the latter left off in London 95¾@95¾. These facts bear out the favorable construction which from the telegraphic view was placed upon the news by most parties in Wall-street. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday were 10,000 bales, at very full prices; and we hear of private quotations for the descriptions middling and upward a sixteenth or an eighth higher than the circulars. The export of Cotton Goods from the Kingdom during the month of January were by far the heaviest of the three years from 1856, being equal to $18,650,000, against $13,505,000 in 1858, and $14,970,000, in January, (before the crisis,) in 1857. The aggregate exports of the Kingdom show a total of $47,965,000 in January, 1859, against $36,105,000 last year, and $45,290,000 the year before. The chief improvement in the export of Cotton Goods is noted in the India trade, but the general returns also show symptoms of revival in American orders. The Linen, Metal and Woolen items show almost equal to the large movement before the crisis. Trade at Manchester continues surprisingly active, and every feature in the present accounts, except the remote contingency of a general war upon the Continent, seem to favor the price and demand for Cotton. In the London Discount market Money was easy, and the extra preparations for mercantile engagements, incident to the 4th of every month, were readily made at from 2 to 2½ ₩ cent., the latter being the Bank of England rate, where the line of private securities (or discounts) increased $2,630,000, while the Bullion, owing to the favorable ruling of the Continental Exchanges, remained within $340,000, or £68,016, of the previous return—the present total being equal in Federal value to $99,000,000. The notes of circulation, secured in the Issue Department of the establishment, amount to $167,965,000, of which $64,920,000 remain unemployed. It is stated in a London letter that the increased profitable employment of labor is rapidly swelling the Savings deposits, and these being guaranteed by the Government, were being invested in Consols at the rate of $100,000,000 a day, the whole addition within the Winter months being equivalent to five million dollars in London alone. The same letter adds, in regard to reliable American Securities, that while they might temporarily decline with the other Funds, on the first outbreak of a Continental war, should that calamity occur, the ultimate result would be very different. To this point another authority, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American stocks, writes:

"We have had a very firm market for American Securities during the past week. Political anxieties both at home and abroad are inducing capitalists to invest in the safest and soundest class, where a regular income can be depended upon, and where there is entire freedom from the continued embroilment in which European nations are, from time to time, involved. Since our last Consols have fluctuated from 95½ to 95⅝, closing 95⅝ to ¾ for money and account. Money continues plentiful at 2¼ ₩ cent. United States 5 ₩ cent., 1874, have been taken in moderate quantities at 94, and Pennsylvania Stock at 82 to 83. In Erie Bonds and Michigan Central not much business has been done, but neither of them are freely offering for sale. Illinois Free Land Bonds are in demand at 61⅜; in Construction Bonds a large business has been done about 80, they close sellers so; the shares are steady at 36⅜ to 35½—between these prices there are buyers for all that come to market."

The latest advices from Washington authorize the conclusion that no extra session of Congress will be convened by the President. The probabilities here been egeinst it ever since the adjournment on the 4th inst., notwithstanding the confident assertions of some of the Washington letter writers that the very day in August for such a meeting had been concluded upon in Cabinet council. It now transpires that the old members of the Cabinet are unanimous against an extra session et all, and it is further intimated that the new Postmaster-General is satisfied that he can carry through his Department without it, though not of course without serious embarrassment to the Government in the absence of the usual appropriation act, or great inconvenience to the mail service and its contractors. The latter will no doubt be accommodated as far as practicable by such evidences of Government indebtedness, on the quarterly audit of their accounts, as will enable them to continue the service until the regular meeting of Congress in December. The pay of Postmasters and other incidental expenses of the Department are about covered by the current receipts for postages. The budget of Public Expenditures, exclusive of the Post-office bill which fell between the two Houses of Congress on the 4th inst., amounts, according to the official paper et the seat of Government, for the fiscal year 1859–60, to only $41,000,000. The demands of the Post-office, in gross, will probably be under $20,000,000, as the new head of the Department has already entered upon a course of vigorous retrenchment, which the extravagance and *robbing* introduced into the service while we had a redundant Treasury now absolutely calls for. There is nothing like the accidental poverty of the Customs Revenue to induce a return to economy and integrity in all the departments of the Public Expenditure, and although there is little prospect of putting the Washington *lobby* wholly to flight, it seems certain that both the Democratic majority in the Senate and the Opposition control in the next House of Representatives will study, on the eve of another Presidential election, to render their *pickings* as poor as possible. Should the expenses of the Government be brought within $50,000,000—and there really appears no sound reason why they should exceed $50,000,000—instead of $71,901,000 in 1858, and $64,939,000 in 1857, exclusive of purchases of the Public Debt, the Customs Revenue will not soon come up to the current wants of the Public Service, thus dispensing with all necessity for the creation of further Public Stocks, but will, on the additional improvement and necessary increase (with a growing population) of our Foreign Trade, prove adequate to the payment of the Treasury Bills now temporarily employed, and to the ultimate purchase of the New Stock of 1858–59 long before its meturity.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S					103¾	@104
New-York Central	80¾	@80¾	@79¼	@79¾	@79¼	
New-York and Erie					11¾	@11¾
Reading	49¼	@48	@48	@48¾		
Rock Island					60¾	@58¾
Michigan Southern					15¾	@13¾
Michigan Southern preferred					47	@44¾
Michigan Central					52¼	@51¾
Toledo					27	@26¼
Galena					69¼	@68
Illinois Central					69	@67
Panama					117¼	@117¾
Pacific Mail					79¼	@76
Missouris					85¾	@85¾ @85¾
Virginias					96¾	@99
Tennessees					91¾	@90¾
Illinois Central Bonds					90	@90¼
Hudson River					31¾	@31¾
Harlem Preferred					39	@39¼

The Stock Market through the week was firm for the new Federal Stock, steady on all the State Stocks except Californias, but very heavy on the Western Share list, which it will be noticed in the above comperative quotations, are from 1¼ to 2 ₩ cent. lower all round than at the close of the previous week. The steady success with which the *Bear* account has operated against these shares has not only emboldened, in some cases, largely increased contracts for a still further decline, but unsettled the dealings in the Stocks nearer heme. Of these, New-York Central, as usual of late, takes the lead in point of activity. The fluctuations of the week up to Friday were equal to about 1 ₩ cent. against the *Bull* account. On Saturday the sales were over 6,000 shares, without varying the price over ¼@¾ ₩ cent., opening at a fraction higher than before the foreign news, say 79¼, and closing 79¼@¾. Reading was irregular, both in the demand and in the disposition to make new contracts in it. At the close the cash stock stood about ¾ ₩ cent. lower than on Saturday week. Panama, Hudson, Cumberland and Harlem Preferred were comparatively steady. The demand was more active on Saturday for Pacific Mail, and the buyers took the seller's options at less difference than usual. It closed about 78 cash, as against 79½ the week before, having in the meantime sold down to 76 ₩ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were also in request at 90¼@90¾, and New-York Centrals, Erie mortgages, Hudsons and Harlems were in fair retail demand, and but sparingly offered at the Board. The transactions of the week in the new Federal Stock, on specnlation and otherwise, were larger than at any time since the award of the 24th January, and the price improved to 104, at which there were sellers at the close, 103¾ bid. The general market, in the afternoon, left off dull, under the continued pressure to bear the Western shares, notwithstanding which the regular dividend securities were steady in price. The Foreign news, which most of the Brokers construed favorably, and the ease in the market for Money, which was quite as marked as at any time these six weeks, were almost wholly overlooked in the eagerness displayed to put out a few additional thousand shares each of Rock Island, Galena, &c., in the hope of a lower deep to tha present depression.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week fell off from the previous fortnight in the Import entries, chiefly in Dry Goods. At the close of the week, however, the entries improved, and the Customs were paid on a large amount of General Merchandise not embraced in our present return. The entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are returned $2,795,700, as against $1,999,044 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were quite liberal for the season, especially in view of the fact that Breadstuffs here rule in price above nearly all export limits, to tal being $1,494,733, as against $1,505,968 same week last year. The Export of Specie, principally in bar Gold by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday, amounts to $870,578, against $933,150 in the same shape received from California on Monday. The Export of the same week last year was $116,114. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $9,046,759, as against $8,677,357 at the close of the previous week. The difference in the Specie movements, altogether, is not important on the Bank reserve, but as the previous average was declining one, the calculation is that the statement to be made up this afternoon will show a moderate falling off from the last total of $25,530,054. The Discount line will probably be up, as the last average on this part of the movement was rising one, and some further considerable sums were placed on Government Stock early in the week. The Foreign Exchenges, which were unusually active for the Cunard steamer of Wednesday last, closed quiet at 109¾@109¾ on London, and f.5.13¾@f.5.12½ on Paris. The rates of Discount, for first-class bills, at Bank and with outside lenders, rule steady at from 5 to 7 ₩ cent., and temporary loans on demend on short notice from 4 to 5 ₩ cent.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we publish in summary form, by months, early in March, the Import entries for eight months of the current fiscal year to Feb. 28, were.....$127,729,000
Add three weeks in March..... 12,682,476

Total to date.....$140,411,476
Against same time in 1858..... 125,242,737

Increase to date.....$15,168,739

The same tables make the clearances of Domestic Produca and Miscellaneous Goods from July 1 to Feb. 28.....$35,815,000
Add three weeks in March..... 3,938 864

Total to date.....$39,753,864
Against same time 1858..... 45,635,310

Decrease to date.....$5,881,446

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York from July 1 to Feb. 28.....$18,315,008
Add three weeks in March..... 2,662,240

Total to date.....$20,917,240
Against same time 1858..... 31,093 285

Decrease to date.....$10,176,045

The *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, reports of the Coal Trade:

"The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 20,951 19 against 21,377 tons for the corresponding week last year. By Canal, 512 10 tons, which is a gain, as no shipments were made so early by Canal last year. Shipments for the week, 21,464 09 tons.

The trade sums up this week as follows, showing a slight increase for the week over the corresponding week last year:

	Week.	1858 Total.	Week.	1859 Total.
Reading Railroad	21,377	290,736	20,962	$70,371
Schuylkill Canal			651	789
Lehigh Valley Railroad	6,429	94,842	11,748	137,577
Scranton, South	4,854	57,343	2,799	76,373
Scranton, North	2,055	18,192	94	16,929
Shamokin	No report.		1,474	12,884
Trevorton	1,101	9,540	2,137	20,231
Broad Top	1,384	7,138	2,289	23,362
Total	37,099	477,761	40,548	645,492

The heavy rain during Thursday night has largely increased the water in the collieries, and caused a freshet in the Schuylkill. It was fortunate that the frost was out of the ground, and no snow remaining on our mountains, otherwise there would have been a heavy freshet, which might have caused serious damage to the canal—but so far we have heard of no injury resulting thereto. It will, however, check shipments probably for a week, which is rather desirable than otherwise, so far as the trade is concerned.

The Railroad and Canal Companies have published the tariff of tolls, &c., on coal, until further notice, which are precisely the same as last year."

The London Times on Pennsylvania Credit.

From the Money Column of London Times, March 3.

The financial cynic in search of an honest community must turn to Pennsylvania. This has not been the general impression, but her sons are satisfied on the point, and have caused it to be officially notified to the world. The Governor, Mr. WILLIAM F. PACKER, has just delivered his annual message, and has described her not only as an example to all nations, but a light even for the pathway of her sister States." After detailing the satisfactory condition of the public treasury, in which, notwithstanding a number of exceptional payments during the year, there remains a handsome surplus, he reverted to the records of the past, dwelt upon the happiness of a State that possesses "a fame and a credit untarnished," and urged his fellow-citizens still to preserve "that high character for honesty and integrity by which they have ever been distinguished." Pennsylvania has not been as other States, and, without arrogance, her course therefore may be quoted, to use the stern, yet thankful words of Governor PACKER, as an "admonition," and an acknowledgment of "the favors which Providence has so bountifully bestowed upon her." A Governor and a people thus happy in their financial history will be delighted to see its leading facts set before mankind, and half a dozen lines will suffice for the purpose. In 1842 Pennsylvania suspended the payment of her interest on her public debt. In 1843 the Legislature passed a law authorizing the treasurer to pay the dividends by an issue of 5 ₩ cent. stock, redeemable in 1846. This Dividend Stock was generally received by the creditors, but, in its turn, was left without dividends. In 1845, however, the State recovered its prosperity, and a resumption of payment of interest in cash was decided upon. In all this there was nothing for great permanent comment, and, if the case had ended here, the State would fairly have been entitled to indulge in as much glorification about high integrity and untarnished fame as any other debtor, who, after having caused severe suffering and inconvenience from not meeting his engagements when they were due, had ultimately discharged them as soon as he could make it convenient. But Pennsylvania was not content to set up a beacon of this moderate character in the pathway of her sister States. Her creditors were taught to appreciate what was done for them by a little arrangement, which showed that the sovereign people granted it in grace rather than in justice, and that the right of confiscation is one of their inherent privileges, although it would be exerted only on such a scale as would be sufficient for its assertion as a matter of precedent and principle. Accordingly, the Legislature now passed a law, with the approval of the Governor, that every holder of Interest of 3 ₩ cent. Stock (for which the faith of the State was pledged, and the great seal of the State was affixed) should surrender it, receiving for the interest due upon it to that time only 4¾ ₩ cent., instead of 6, and a stock bearing 5 ₩ cent. for the future, thus depriving the holders of nearly 20 ₩ cent. of interest and principal legally and honestly belonging to them. This is the dull narrative, and if the sister States regard it with the eyes of Governor PACKER, we may expect to see them striving, by new specimens of financiering, to attain to similar distinction. At a trial in London, yesterday, of two timber brokers, for some adroit operations in warrants, the Court remarked, with dismay and astonishment, that one of the witnesses to character—a man of business—stated that, notwithstanding what had been proved, his opinion of the prisoners was as high as ever. Governor PACKER, in giving a character to the State of Pennsylvania, far outstrips this gentleman. Her transactions have not merely left her fame untarnished, but have raised her to the top of the pedestal of American honor.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 19.

Stocks doll. Pennsylvania State 5's, 93; Reading Railroad, 24¼; Morris Canal, 48¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SEE THOMPSON BROTHERS will sell drafts on London and Sixteen European & W Coast. Ireland (Dundalk) at lowest rates, adding ½ ₩ cent. only brokerage, and post dep Thompson Boston take all par and interest in payment.

SEE SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. March 24, 1859.

REAL ESTATE.... THURSDAY, March 17.

Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN sold as follows:

To close an estate, the two-story brick front house and lot of ground, No. 296 William-street, between Frankfort and Duane streets. Lot 23 feet front and rear by 110 feet deep. EDWARD LUDLUM, $6,200.

Also, partition sale to close the estate of ELIZABETH DEPEYSTER, deceased, by order of Court, northwest corner of Greene and Fourth streets, 25x96.5 feet. E. L. MATHEWS, $11,000; No. 308 Fourth-street, adjoining above, three-story and dormer brick house, 25x96.5 feet. DAVID P. HELTER, $13,600. Also, 13.2x96.5 feet, adjoining the above. GEORGE BARCLAY, $4,000; 11.10x96.5 feet, adjoining same, $3,550. Also, No. 18 Washington-place, on the southwest corner of Greene-street, 28x96 feet. E. L. MATHEWS, $21,000.

Mr. P. R. WILKINS sold as follows:

To close an estate, the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 2 Albion-place, (Fourth-street,) 25x105 and 112 feet. C. G. ARCHIBALD, $9,400.

Also, house and lot No. 130 Amity-street, 25 feet 3 inches by 80 feet. C. H. LOUTRELL, $6,400.

Mr. BERECKER sold, by order of administratrix, the two-story and attic brick front house and lot on east side of Sheriff-street, No. 32, 21 feet 10½ inches by 100 feet. JAS. PRIOR, $3,000.

On Wednesday, the 16th, Mr. MULLER sold the premises known as No. 144 Nassau street, lately occupied by BANKS, GOULD & Co., law booksellers, and at present by BANKS & BROTHERS. The building is five stories high, with vaults and cellars under the whole, (and is at present under an annual rent of $2,250 and taxes.) The lot is about 21 feet front on Nassau-street, 23 feet rear, by about 46 feet 6 inches in depth on each side. Possession 1st May. $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. SHELDON COLLINS, $25,000.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold 2 lots each, 20 by 80 feet on the west side of Fourth-avenue, and 100

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2341. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Proceedings of the French and English Commanders at Vera Cruz.

Injustice of England and France towards Americans.

The New Cabinet—General Intelligence from the Departments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

Since the date of my last latter to you, on the 5th inst., events have transpired of more than usual importance. For convenience, I will detail these to you in chronological order.

ANOTHER HEAVY FORCED LOAN.

On the 7th inst., a decree was published imposing a contribution of 1 per cent. upon the capital of persons residing in Mexico, no matter whether their capital be here or in any other part of the world. If residents do not come forward and declare their wealth to be what it is, officers of the Government have a right to fix it at what they please, and charge accordingly. If parties do come forward and declare their wealth, and it be possible for the officers of the Government to disprove such declaration, heavy fines are to be imposed, in addition to a contribution upon the highest scale of valuation. The decree of the 7th also exacts from employes two months' salary.

It is needless to say that this so-called "contribution" has created the greatest dissatisfaction. It is more odious than the contribution of May last, which has been qualified by the Governments of the United States and England as a forced loan. The decree commences with the old thread-bare assertion that the contribution is imposed "for once only." So it was said in May last, and now, less than nine months after, they have the unblushing impudence to repeat the same faithless assurance. If they would say "at our convenience," instead of "for once only," it would be more proper, for if this thing be allowed to go on, we may expect to find out that "once only" means, in the language of Mexican financiering, every month or sixty days.

Before the imposition of the present "contribution," and on the occasion of MIRAMON's accepting the Presidency, he (M.) declared that his sole object in accepting power at this time was "to raise money to prosecute a successful campaign against Vera Cruz." In the face of this declaration, it cannot be claimed for the present impost that it is anything but a forced loan made for the purpose of carrying on the civil war, and that it has none of the qualities of a regular tax. In San Luis Potosi, where the officers of the Government are not so clever as they are here, the present impost has not been disguised. It is openly and fairly acknowledged to be a forced loan, and the force to be used to compel compliance with the exactions is *fifty lashes!* In Cetorce, a scaffold has been erected to intimidate people into the payment of the loan!! But, notwithstanding these facts are already known here, no action has been taken by the foreign Ministers to screen their citizens from this new act of governmental brigandage. The French Minister is, as ever, the advocate and partisan of the Government. Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, is an out-and-out good-for-nothing, and is twisted around the fingers of the French Minister, and humbugged and cajoled by the Spanish Party in Mexico to do everything that is anti-English. He is jealous of his own countrymen, and public rumor says absolutely spurns the counsels of the clever gentleman and statesman sent ont here to supersede him. It is an unfortunate circumstance that Mr. OTWAY has not before now availed himself of his leave of absence and gone off.

The Americans doing business here have made a protest to Mr. BLACK, our Consul, against paying this contribution; which on the 14th was sent to the Government, but without eliciting any reply as yet, at least so far as I know. I think it quite probable that a similar protest may pass through the hands of the English Minister to the Mexican Government, but I feel sure the British Minister will make no efforts to save his citizens. The French Minister I do not believe will condescend to hand in any protest made by his citizens. So foreigners here will assu redly be put to the rub and made to pay, and thereby another million or more of foreign claims will be heaped upon the back of poor Mexico. The period for seizures will commence before my next, and you may therefore expect to receive another interesting chapter on this subject.

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

On the 8th MIRAMON gave a grand benquet to the Diplomatic corps at the Mineral College. The objec; of the dinner was to show how far he could use the foreign Ministers, and rob and outrage foreigners with security. The dinner was well attended. Mr. OTWAY at the last moment sent an excuse (plea of illness) for not attending. The balance of the diplomats were there. The toasts were all of the serio-burlesque or der, decidedly anti-Monroe doctrine, and in favor of Papal and Monarchical rule in Mexico. One toas; given by a friend of MIRAMON said in effect (I forgot the words): "General MIRAMON, who goes to Vera Cruz as NAPOLEON I., to come back to follow the il lustrious example of NAPOLEON III." This is brief, bu expresses very clearly the present ambitious designs of the young scamp now at the head of affairs in this very deplorably poor country.

GRAND BALL.

On the 12th we had a grand ball at the *Lonja*, apparently given by the commerce to the new President. The *Lonja* is the Exchange or Bourse of Mexico. It is owned and kept up in the same manner as clubs are in the United States and England. Its members comprise the principal gentlemen in this city, and in addition to the use the club room is put to of serving as an exchange, reading room, &c., it has been the custom of the club to give a ball every three months. *Lonja* balls have always been the finest given in this capital. The main saloon is grand; the supper room the largest in the city, and the withdrawing rooms, card rooms, &c., as fine as can be met with anywhere.

MIRAMON conceived the idea of giving a ball before his departure for Vera Cruz. The *Lonja* offered more accommodations than the best rooms in the palace, and he was therefore anxious to get it for the occasion. A request was consequently made by the Governor of the District, on the part of the President, to the members of the *Lonja* for their rooms. As none of the members wished to cultivate trouble for himself, no one objected to lending the *Lonja* to MIRAMON, and therefore the request was granted. This done, certain members of the Lonja Club, belonging to the Church Party, went to MIRAMON and assured him that the Club not only wished to give up their rooms, but also insisted upon giving him the ball. It would be doing injustice to the discernment of the President to say he did not understand the game here to be played, which was to make it appear to the world that the commerce of this capital had given him a ball in appreciation of his great merits. MIRAMON, of course, accepted, notwithstanding the invitation came in a very irregular way. He knew as well as the disrep u table members who proposed the thing to him that if the question had been raised in the Club it would not have been supported by one-third of the members.

The officers of the *Lonja* at this time are friends of MIRAMON, and therefore it was not difficult to manage affairs very quietly. The invitations were printed in the name of the Club, to the astonishment and disgust of the members not in the plot. No invitations were given out until the third day before the ball, and the great majority were issued on the last day, and but few of the members knew until the last moment what sort of a position they were in. The guards had already taken possession of the Club-rooms, and it would have been considered a downright revolt for the members to have held a meeting and tried to have broken up the ball. The only thing left to them was to stay away themselves, and I am happy to say that but few persons of any character among the foreigners were in attendance. The ball, however, was crowded with such people as could be found, of which there is a goodly number in Mexico, to patronize anything in the way of a Vanity Fair.

The consequence of this ball will be that a great majority of the respectable members of the Club will withdraw and form a new Club, with more particular regulations to frown down and keep out of its circle men capable of such low tricks as that which has jus been practiced.

GRAND REVIEW AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR VERA CRUZ.

On the 14th there was a grand review of the troops by MIRAMON in person, which took place on the Paseo Nuevo. MIRAMON was dressed in grand style for the occasion. He literally shone with gold lace, his whole body being covered with that material. His appearance was absurd, but absurd as was his appearance his conduct was if anything more so. Bombastes in reviewing his own boots never swelled with such martial pride, nor did that warrior ever use more vaunting language to his lame, halt and blind veterans than did MIRAMON on this occasion to the poor devils of recruits who form the flower of the Mexican army. MIRAMON made his speech, and his troops followed with the "vivas," in a manner that would put to blush raw hands in an operatic chorus. This done, the music struck up, and they all marched into the city and out through the Garita de San Lazaro, and took the road for Vera Cruz. The troops were in all some 1,400. MIRAMON followed them on the 16th.

REMARKS MADE FOR ENGLISH AND FRENCH INTERFERENCE AT VERA CRUZ—THE FRENCH MINISTER ORDERS THE FRENCH COMMANDER TO PREVENT THE LANDING OF AMERICANS AT VERA CRUZ, AND TO USE FORCE IF NECESSARY.

On the 15th an *extraordinary* was sent from Nore with important dispatches to the French and English commanders at Vera Cruz. It appears that some days before, MIRAMON had got hold of a report that 500 Americans were expected at Vera Cruz to aid the Liberal Government, and became very much alarmed. He addressed letters to the French and English Ministers at once, and demanded the direct interference of their fleets at Vera Cruz to prevent the landing of any forces destined to aid the Liberals. This demand was received by the Frenchman with applause, and he at once penned a positive order to the officer in command of the French vessels to prevent the landing of Americans at all hazards—to fire upon them if necessary.

The English Minister was more cautious, it is said and has written to Capt. DUNLOP, of the English fleet, inclosing the demand of MIRAMON, and requesting Capt. D. to do just what he thinks best if the Americans present themselves. This is undoubtedly the most sensible dispatch penned by Mr. OTWAY for a long time, for it frankly acknowledges his own inability to advise in the matter. Had his capacities been of the merest school boy order he would have advised Capt. DUNLOP that he could not have interfered with the landing of any persons not objected to by the people in command of Vera Cruz.

It is now universally believed here that Americans are to come to Vera Cruz, and for that reason MIRAMON and the Church Party are anxious that their forces shall come before that place at the very earliest date. Should they find, however, that Americans have landed, the entire game will be considered lost, although MIRAMON has agreed to give a grand battle if the worst comes to the worst. Should there perchance be 500 Americans in the field to meet him it will be his last. He will return here not like a Napoleon, but like SANTA ANNA did after the battle of San Jacinto—a used-up man.

The grounds for the report of the advent of Americans lo Vera Cruz are that some 100 to 150 ronghs from Texas have already landed at Vera Cruz, having come *vid* Tampico, and also the detention of the *Tennessee*, on her last trip from Vera Cruz, is considered to signify something. It is well known to the Government that a few weeks since a person, playing the part of a secret agent, came to this city. He stayed here but a few days, and, like all hasty visitors, went off with the idea that he had learned all about affairs in this distracted country. Like all persons ignorent of the Mexican character, he had "confidential" talks with Liberals here, and the result is all Mexico now knows the mission of this "Secret" Agent. It is, therefore, that the Church party are so nervous at this moment, and have made MIRAMON demand French and English protection. Will not the action of the Church party and the French Minister here open the eyes of the people of the United States as to what is going on? Should Congress adjourn without doing anything for Mexico I should not wonder to see Vera Cruz in the hands of French troops before the month of June.

DEPARTURE OF MIRAMON.

On the 16th MIRAMON took his departure from here to join his troops, who left on the 14th. He was accompanied by several distinguished persons, among them the "fat boy," Gen. ROBLES. Poor ROBLES, after playing the *rôle* he has in trying to eclipse MIRAMON, turns up a mere officer in the latter's army. What a spectacle of fallen greatness! But he is not to blame, poor men. He has always had his owners, and now when it suits them to make a good financial operation out of the "forced loan," they make poor ROBLES lick the dust of suspicion from the boots of MIRAMON. ROBLES flatters himself that there will be a row in the camo sooner or later, and that he may pop in the Presidential chair for a few hours again through the event.

NOW AT SAN LUIS—FORCED LOAN AT SAN LUIS, &c.

On the 16th we received two extraordinaries here—one from the Pacific Coast, and one from San Luis Potosi. The first brought news of the seizure of Mr. ALLSOP, manager of the house of BARRON, FORBES & Co., at Tepic, and the enforcing of that gentleman to pay $15,000, on the penalty of being put in the ranks and made to march with the *guerilla* forces of LOZADA—a most notorious robber, now in the service of the Church party—if he refused to pay. Poor ALLSOP had no alternative, and, by dint of flying about, raised the money and gave it. About the same time this was going on in Tepic, H. B. M.'s ship *Alert* made her appearance in the port of San Blas, which is under the same military commandancy. The Captain, so soon as he heard of the great outrage and robbery that had been practiced on Mr. ALLSOP, threatened to blow San Blas to pieces *in an hour*, if the money was not, within that period of time, refunded. This old-fashioned bit of John Bull's diplomacy worked like a charm, and the *talegas* were handed over; and the affair furnishes a very handsome contrast to the acts of the British Minister here, who, while his citizens are robbed in a more polished but equally effective manner, plays tha agreeable to the brigands of the Government.

The extraordinary from San Luis Potosi brought the news of another "forced loan" there, the particulars of which I have already given you. The only thing that remains to be said of the forced loans, both at San Luis and at Catorce, is, that the English residents of those places have been exempted from payment. All other foreigners remain the same as natives. This was a special favor, granted to the British Minister for his handsome behavior to MIRAMON in these days.

ENGLISH-FRENCH INTERFERENCE WITH THE MEXICAN REVENUE.

On the 17th the basis of the late so-called foreign interference at Vera Cruz for the benefit of foreign creditors, leaked out mysteriously in one of tha journals of this Capital, and as I have reason to believe the facts and figures to be exactly true, I will give them to you.

By the tariff of 1856, one-half the duties on imports was made payable at the ports of entry and one-half at this Capital. So soon as COMONFORT resigned to JUAREZ, and while COMONFORT still held military command of this Capital for the Constitutional party, JUAREZ sent orders to General PARRODI, then commanding for him at Guadalajara, to make certain alterations in the tariff. This was done. The provision I have just mentioned was abrogated, and all the duties declared payable at the ports, and a reduction of 20 per cent. was made on the tariff of 1856. The latter was intended to be a check to smuggling, and to give an advantage to legitimate commerce. Those who know Mexico must know that the Custom-house would also be a gainer by this reduction. The reformed tariff was popular with everybody except those who were interested in contraband trade, and no fault was found with it for over a year.

The English and French Ministers, under plea of working for the interests of their citizens, ordered their naval commanders at Vera Cruz to put themselves in battle array, and demand the complete restoration of the Tariff of 1856, and the payment of the English convention, English bondholders and French convention, as long since agreed upon, and the extra sum of 8 per cent. to each of the conventions. The exactions of England and France against Vera Cruz stand as follows:

For the English Convention,.....16 per cent.
For the English Convention, (arrears).... 8 per cent.
For the French Convention.....25 per cent.
For the French Convention, (arrears).... 8 per cent.
For the English bondholders.....25 per cent.

E. and F. demands upon import duties..82 per cent.

Thus, you see, if the Liberals of Vera Cruz had possession of the Capital, there would be a balance of 18 per cent. coming to them; but, as they have not possession of the capital, and as 50 per cent. of the duties are payable here, it is quite clear that they are required to pay 82 per cent. with 50. It seems incredible that men in any capacity of life could have lent themselves to the making of such absurd demands as those made by the English and French Ministers against Vera Cruz. The people of Vera Cruz cannot, ne more than any one else, pay 82 cents with 50, and the civilized world cannot expect them to go and borrow money to pay the deficit of 32 cents arising from every dollar of import duties received at their port. The persons in possession of this capital gain 50 per cent., unincumbered by any foreign mortgages, on all the imports from this time forward, or so long as the guns of England and France force the people of Vera Cruz into compliance. Certainly, the people of Vera Cruz would not have committed such a folly if they had had an alternative, but there was none left for them.

In brief, the Vera Cruz arrangement may be summed up as follows: The commerce *loses* 20 per cent. This capital, or the Clergy Party, *gains* 50 per cent. English and French oreditors have 50 per cent. to pay 82 per cent. with. And the Liberals of Vera Cruz *lose* everything, and get snubbed in the bargain.

Is it difficult to decide who are the especial gainers by this "arrangement?" Am I wrong in calling this business a contemptible piece of partisanship? It is to be hoped, for decency's sake, that the British Minister will very soon be peremptorily ordered from here by his Government. His conduct is not only a disgrace to England, but to the whole Anglo-Saxon race. As acts of this kind, once done, become history, the United States should not let this matter go unnoticed. But I almost despair of ever seeing our Government do anything.

FORMATION OF A CABINET.

On the 15th, MIRAMON accepted the customary oath given by Cabinet Ministers from the persons he had chosen to act in that capacity. The Cabinet of MIRAMON is made up as follows:

Manuel Diaz de Borcilla, Relations; Teofilo Marin, Interior; Manuel Larrainzar, Justice; Octaivano Muriez Ledo, Fomento; General Cevego Castillo, War; Gabriel Sagaceta, Finance.

Many of the persons here named are known to the world. They are principally from the Santa Anna Party, which now appears to have the chief control of MIRAMON.

MILITARY COMMANDER AND GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT.

General CONOVA has been appointed Military Commander and Governor of the District of Mexico, in place of Governor AZCARETE, and a new Ayuntamiento has been formed to replace the old one of ZULOAGA. CONOVA is the head of the Government in the absence of MIRAMON, and, should the latter not return, he will, for a time, be the Chief Magistrate. The Cabinet, however, will plan all matters of Government.

GRAND REVIEW AT PUEBLA—ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday a grand review of the army destined for Vera Cruz took place at Puebla. MIRAMON entered that city the night previous, and was received by a salute of 101 guns. The review yesterday was undoubtedly a grand affair. It is probable that last night the whole army moved from Puebla, and will not halt again until they reach Jalapa, which should be on or about the 22d. There the main force of attack is to be thoroughly prepared for their journey to Vera Cruz, where they will likely arrive about the same time that this reaches the TIMES Office, and as the reader of this is quietly sipping his coffee and disposing of his beefsteak and rolls at the St. Nicholas, Delmonico's, the Metropolitan, in that cozy retreat, the Gramercy Park House, or any where else in the great American metropolis, he may picture in his mind's eye heroic Vera Cruz, the scene of battle and carnage, and if the people of Vera Cruz are not supported by outside assistance, (Americans, &c.,) the reader may expect to hear by next mail that the Sebastopol of Mexico has been taken by MIRAMON, and that the "Death's head-marrow-bones" flag of the Church party of Mexico floats over San Juan de Ulloa. The seeds of death have already been planted amongst the Liberals of Vera Cruz. The Mexican character cannot resist bribery, and the golden bits have been sent them in abundance by the Church to buy up all the principal officers of the Liberal garrison. It is now said here, by those who ought to know, that a sufficient number of the officers at Vera Cruz have been purchased to insure the fall of the place.

REPORTS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

It is said Colima has again returned to the hands of the Federalists.

In Morelia DEGOLLADO has imposed heavy forced loans. He has melted up all the Church bells in the place and run them into cannon. At last dates he had dispatched two parties—one to operate in the Bahio and the other in the country between Guadalajara and the Pacific coast. The party for the Bahio have already taken Salamanca and put the place under heavy contributions.

From a gentleman just down from Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, I learn that all that section of country has been desolated by the civil war. The people are disgusted and tired, and are praying for deliverance from the strolling bands who pillage rich and poor alike. My informant says there is little chance for the Liberals to retake San Luis just now. The Government has a strong garrison there and are well fortified.

Guadalajara at present appears to be unmolested in the hands of Government, but no confidence exists in the duration of peace, and therefore the city remains in the last degree of misery and inaction.

Mazatlan, that was threatened by PESQUIERA, has been relieved by a force of the Government under Gen. GOMEZ.

From Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, Sonora, Durango and Chihuehua we get nothing. There are no mails to these Departments. In fact, I may also throw in under the same head, Oaxeca, Guerrero and the Central American Departments. From these laller quarters you ere more likely to receive lete reliable advices than we are in this capital.

The last letters from Vera Cruz say the Juarez people are in good spirits and express their determination to fight to the last. That is an old story with them before the dey of battle comes, but they never have failed to bolt when the action has commenced.

DREADFUL STATE OF THE HIGHROADS.

The road between this and Orizava was never quite so bad as at this time. The stages come in robbed every day—some days having been robbed as often as six times. The code of honor among the robbers on the Vera Cruz road seems to be getting into disuse. I learn from passengers that Band No. 2 never fails to traduce the character of Band No. 1, and Bend No. 3 abuses both 1 and 2, and so on, until Band No. 6, seeing the naked and penniless passengers, declares that there should be laws to bring to accounnt such unmitigated rascals as Bands Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The other day, a gentleman coming up from Vera Cruz was robbed on the road. While the robbers were emptying his portmanteau, he took the liberty of asking for a certain article they had taken a fancy to and laid to one side. They declined giving it up, upon which he offered more than double its value in money. The robbers agreed to the terms, but said "Where is your money?" To which he replied—"You have already taken all I have with me, but if you will give me the article I will send you the money to-morrow by the stage driver." At this proposition the leader of the band reflected for a moment, shook his head and said—"No, Señor, it is too great a risk. The roads are very insecure in these days!" The roads all over the country are pretty much the same as that leading toward the Gulf coast.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The health of the city has been very bad, and a number of our most distinguished residents have been dangerously ill. Mr. L. S. HARGOUS has been dangerously ill, but is now better. Mr. BARRON has also been very low, but is now in a fair way for recovery. Several others here also been very sick. The only death I have to notice among persons known to foreign visitors to Mexico, is that of Doña DOLORES AMOR Y ESCANDON, the eldest sister of Don MANUEL ESCANDON. She was a person highly esteemed by all who knew her. The health of the city is now improving. The late unhealthy season was owing to the unusual weather, which has afflicted us for the whole of the present dry season.

Later Particulars from Vera Cruz Journals and Letter-writers.

The extraordinary which should have left Mexico March 7, in time for the *Tennessee*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 9th, had not arrived at the departure of the steamer.

From journals and letters received from Vera Cruz, we are thus enabled to add intelligence a fortnight later to that contained in the above letter from our Correspondent at the capital.

MIRAMON's forces, or rather the advanced portion of them, consisting of 800 men under Gen. COBOS, were encountered in the ravine of Jamapa, near Cordoba, by the Constitutionalist troops under Gen. LA LLAVE, and driven back, with a loss of 90 killed, 100 wounded, and 150 taken prisoners. Two cannons, 300 muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition, it is also stated, fell into the hands of the victors. The action took place on the 4th inst. MIRAMON, after the engagement, fell back on Orizaba.

The defeat suffered by MIRAMON is said to be much severer than is stated by AMPUDIA, in his official communications, and many consider him morally dead and gone.

The impression is now general that MIRAMON will deliver himself up to ALATRISTE, who is waiting for him on his retreat near Tulanzingo.

MIRAMON's army, it is stated, was being thinned by desertion. The *Progreso* notices the escape of 21 men, going over to the Liberals in one night, all fully armed.

DEGOLLADO was threatening the City of Mexico, where MIRAMON had only left 500 men as a garrison.

The Liberal army is close up to the capital. CAAMANO, with 2,500 men, was, when last heard from, at Canutla, a place only thirty leagues from the capital.

Celaya, Salamanca, Silos, Aguascalientes, Leon, Callena and Guanajuato have been reoccupied by the constitutional forces.

SANTIAGO VIDAURRI also gives encouraging news to the Juarez Government, in a letter dated Monterey, Feb. 21. A dispatch received by him from IGNACIO ZARAGARA, dated Aguascalientes, Feb. 16, states that that commender had 3,000 men and nine pieces of artillery with him, and was about to march against San Luis de Potosi. Col. ZUAZUA, with 2,000 riflemen from Nueva Leon and Coahuila, was to join him. Aguascalientes was occupied by him without bloodshed.

Gen. AMPUDIA, on the 26th ult., declared martial law in the city of Jalapa, as well as in the cantons of Coatepec, Misantla, Papantla, Jalacingo, Tuspan, Chicontepec, Pneblo Viejo, Tantoyuca and Huatusco. In the latter place Gen. AMPUDIA had established the headquarters of the Liberal army. AMPUDIA is praised by the *Progreso* for appealing to the liberality of the nation instead of levying forced loans.

JOAQUIN MIRAMON, the brother of President MIRAMON, arrived at San Luis de Potosi with only 200 men of the 900 men with which he set out.

The report that President JUAREZ and his Cabinet had taken up their residence in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa turns ont to be unfounded. President JUAREZ, the *Progreso* of the 2d states, lives in the house of the British Consul.

The Rival Presidents of Mexico—Miramon and Juarez.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Feb. 17, 1859.

Recent events have transpired in Mexico, which induce the belief that the secret service fund of the United States was employed to effect the overthrow of ZULOAGA, and the establishment of a liberal government under ROBLES. It is impossible to make intelligent Mexicans believe otherwise, and the partisans of MIRAMON are not slow to stimulate the credulity of those who hear and repeat it.

If such was the project of the American Cabinet, it failed in one particular at least; and the question arises, Will not the Administration of MIRAMON, embittered by the impression of this unwarranted interference of our Government, still further complicate our affairs with Mexico?

For MIRAMON's character, I confess that I have an unspeakable admiration. He is acknowledged on all hands to be the finest soldier in the Mexican army, and his brilliant overthrow of VIDAURRI stamps him as a man of excellent military genius. Mexico has never yet been ruled by a civilian, and whatever may be said of MIRAMON's youth and aristocratic tendencies, he has the strong unbending will and the pluck, both in a moral and physical sense, to maintain the dignity of his position. If Vera Cruz falls beneath the blows of this "young soldier of the Church," Oaxaca cannot resist the contagion of her weak example. Then the blood will flow, and the long pent-up vengeance of the infuriated priesthood will be wreaked upon an unoffending people. The expatriated inhabitants of Tehuantepec will be restored to their homes—not for peace, but for "war to the knife" with those who drove them into exile. Juchitan will be razed to the ground, and a price will be put upon the head of every man, woman and child among the tribe of Juchitecos. Such a condition of things is inevitable if MIRAMON succeeds before Vera Cruz, and I confess my fears that he will. The most important American interests are now at stake on the Isthmus; and it is the duty of our Government, instead of uselessly mixing itself up in the internal and infernal broils of Mexco, to send a vessel of war at once to this place, lest there should be any interruption to the present peaceful and well-regulated state of affairs.

It is one thing to admire the general character of a hero, but it is quite another to become the indorser of his unrelenting policy; and lest you should infer from what I have written that I am lost in my admiration for MIRAMON, let me tell you who JUAREZ is.

Within sight of the Vigia of Chiveis, but about four leagues to the westward, is a depression in the dividing ridge between the two oceans. Through this mountain defile is a narrow and tortuous road which leads you along the base of the conical peak of Guievixia, to the Pass of Guichilona. Here, in a deep ravine, overgrown with rejneos and parasites and cacti, are the ruins of an adobe house. In this house 53 years ago, BENITO JUAREZ was born. His father, who was a Zapoteco Indian, owned some cattle, and he earned a frugal subsistence from the sale of the skins of the sheep that browzed upon the scrub-oaks on the barren hillsides of the pass. The occupation of young JUAREZ was the care of these flocks, and it is here we find the beginning of those circumstances which led to his successful career. A *fiesta* was about to come off at Chibultan, a small village about three leagues distant, and day after day in advance of the festival the mule train was thronged with people from all parts of the Isthmus, wending their way to dispose of their wares or aid in doing honor to the patron saint of Chihuitan. BENITO JUAREZ, who was then 12 years old, had never seen a fair. There was something in this gay throng which captivated him, and he determined to abandon his charge and go. That night the boy passed in the midst of the venders and buyers at Chihuitlen, wondering why the world was so rich, and he so poor. When the morning came and the feast was ended, he was afraid and ashamed to return: and while discussing in his own mind the probable consequences of his desertion of the flock, he was accosted by the owner of a mule train, from Oaxaca, with an offer of employment. In doubt what to do, he was pressed into an acceptance, and turned his back forever upon Guichilona.

It was not long before he found service as a *mozo* in the family of a wealthy Spaniard, by whom he was taught to read and write. Step by step he advanced in learning and in the effections of his employer. The rest is known to us all. He graduated with high honors at the College of Oaxaca, and rose rapidly to the summit of the legal profession in Southern Mexico. This brief history of the early days of the President of the Liberal Party was told me by an old Mexican, and I have yet to meet the person who can contradict it.

The statesmenlike ability and the integrity of purpose of JUAREZ is admitted by everybody; but, unfortunetely for his ambition, he is a graduate from the walls of civil life, and these, we know, do not lead to the Presidential chair of the Republic. It is even doubtful, if JUAREZ were a soldier instead of a scholar as he is, whether he could succeed. In the overthrow of the dynasty of the Montezumas it was decreed thet no descendant of the ancient kings of Anahuac should ever approach the ruins of the throne. The Indian race never can furnish another rular for Mexico. The line of demarcation was drawn at the time of the conquest, and there is no contingency at this day to alter thet stern decree. Strange as it mey appear to us, considering thet four-fifths of the population of Mexico is pure Indian, there is as much repugnance to an Indian Chief Magistrate as there would be to one in the United States. So much for Mexican politics.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Extra Session of Congress—Mexican Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21.

The President, having yielded to the views of the Cabinet, telegraphed to New-York to say that no Extra Session would be called.

Dispatches just received from Mr. CHURCHWELL represent the cause of the Mexican Liberals as improving, and that there is a great probability of the speedy recognition of the Juarez Government. The Administration is now satisfied that this is tha proper course to be pursued.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21.

An officiel telegraphic dispatch was sent to New-York to go out by the California steamer, that there will be no extra session. There is much specula ion as to how the service of the Post-office will be maintained. In quarters usually best informed on such subjects it is said the law authorizing contracts will continue to be carried out, embracing the issue of Treasury warrants, as usual, but as there is no money to pay them, they will in the hands of contractors serve as the basis of loans. It is not known thal any other evidences or certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

In reply to a note of GEORGE MATTINOLY, dated to-dey, the Postmaster-General informs him that Congress hes, for the first time since the organization of the Government, failed to make provision for the Post-office Depariment. He adds: "Had all the members of the next Congress been elected, the President might, on the 4th of March, heve called an extra session and the omissions of the late Congress been supplied; but it was impossible to do so without disfranchising fifteen of the sovereign States. This was most unfortunate. There ought to be no time when a full Congress could not be convened, and it is hoped such a state of effairs mey never again occur. Had the bill which failed made provision only for the fiscal year commencing July 1, there would heve been obviously no necessity for an extra session. The deficiency on the 30th of June will amount to $4,385,381, nearly $750,000 of which being an unpaid balance, accumulation on the 31st December and 28th February, and which can and will be paid by the Department within 60 days from this date. The peyment of the principal part will be made within 30 days. The Postmester-General makes these statements to show thet it would be impossible to convene Congress in time to meet the great bulk of the responsibilities without virtually excluding from Congress the representatives of several of the sovereign States. In the judgment of the President the lesser evil was to wait until the first Monday in December when Congress will be full. Contracts can never be repudiated; after the amounts due shall be ascertained, they become debts which must be paid. On this the contractors, if they desire, can borrow money, and the lender could have no other security. Provision should be made for the payment of the interest, which would amount to less than $200,000. A system of retrenchment, so far as practicable, is now an imperative duty. By the act of 1858, Congress established six hundred and ninety-five new post routes, the service of which includes the St. Paul's and Puget's Sound ronte, established in 1855, but not yet put in operation. It has been estimated that these require an annual appropriation of $604,488 over and above the receipts accruing therefrom. Not a dollar hes been appropriated for this purpose; and, as a consequence—though the contracts for those routes have been advertised and proposals received—they cannot be put in operation until provision shall be made for them by law."

No action has as yet been taken on the subject of the Boston Post-Office, hence all speculations as to what will be done in the premises are unreliable.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Engineer-in-Chief to require the contractors for the machinery of the sloop-of-war *Lancaster* to place on it Silver's Marine Governor.

The Grand Jury has under consideration the case of PETER S. DUVAL, of Philadelphia, which was certified to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia by order of the House at the instance of the Special Committee to examine the accounts of Mr. SRAMAN, ex-Superintendent of Public Printing. It involves the charge of perjury.

Colonel FLORENCE's health is nearly restored.

War with the Camanches.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 21.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, to the *Democrat*, says a severe fight has occurred near Fort Arbuckle between fifty troops and fifty Wachita Indians, under Lieut. POWELL, and a large perty of Camanches, in which two Camanches were killed and two soldiers wounded. Another fight occurred between Lieut. STANLEY's command of fifty troops and the Camanches, in which eight of the lattar and one of the former were killed. Capt. CARR and fifty men have left Fort Washington for the seat of war. It is stated that the Cemanches number upwards of three thousand. Another battle is anticipated.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 21.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of Feb. 25, has arrived.

The defeat of the Pacific-Railroad bill, in Congress occasioned much dissatisfaction in San Francisco.

The Legislature had indefinitely postponed the bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts.

The expedition against the Mohave Indians is rapidly progressing.

There had been copious rains in the interior, and the miners were doing well. Business was quiet.

Arrived at San Francisco—Ship *Viewgis*, from Boston; bark *Carrie Leland*, from Australia. Sailed—Ships *Fanny Fisher*, Sydney, N. S. W.; *Sea-Serpent*, Hong Kong.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 21.

Mr. GEORGE D. LAMONT, Senator elect from the Twenty-ninth District, appeared and took the oath of office.

A number of petitions were presented, asking reforms in matters relating to taxation in the City of New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To charter the New-York Observatory.

To charter the South Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to the collection of demands against vessels.

To empower the Courts of Sessions to extend their terms.

Mr. LAWLIN moved a resolution declaring that HENRY C. WETMORE is entitled to the seat of the Eleventh Senatorial District, and authorizing him to take the seat immediately after taking the oath of office.

Mr. LAWLIN spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. LAWLIN's resolution was lost, and a new Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. LAWLIN, LAMONT and SCOTT, was appointed to consider and report on Mr. WETMORE's claim to a seat.

The Registry Law bill was postponed till 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The evening session was passed in the consideration of the general orders.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, March 21.

The attendance this morning was very light, and the business mainly unimportant.

The Attorney-General, in his report, gives an opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the proposed bill creating a loan for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. HALL moved for a more specific inquiry on the same subject.

BILLS PASSED.

To reduce the capital of the Mohawk Bank, Schenectady.

To amend the charter of the People's College.

To change the name and location of the Niagara River Bank.

The Personal Liberty bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. MILLER moved to instruct the Committee to make a report on the Railroad Tariff Regulation bill. Adopted.

Mr. RUTHERFORD called up the resolution inquiring of the Attorney-General reletive to the title of the State to the lands under water in New-York. Adopted.

Mr. TOMLINSON moved to abolish the Grinding Committee, and refer bills from the general to tha special order list by vote of the House. Laid over.

Mr. TOALINSON called up the resolution for a repor reletive to the capacity and value of the canal boats now in use, and relative to the amount outstanding of the Canal Commissioners' drafts, and whether it is the intention of the Commissioners to issue any more. Adopted.

Under unfinished business the question came up on the motion of Mr. OPDYKE, to restore the enacting clause stricken ont in Committee of the Whole to the bill releasing unearned premiums of fosurance Companies from taxation. Adopted—40 to 25.

The General Canal Appropriation bill was gone through with in Committee of the Whole.

The Supposed Slave Bark Laurens.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Monday, March 21.

The triel of tha case of the bark *Laurens*, seized at New-London, on suspicion of being intended for the Slave-trade, terminated in this city this fore noon, before the United States District Court. Judge CHARLES A. INGERSOLL decided that the evidence was not sufficient to prove that the bark was a slaver, but that there was probable cause to justify the Collector of New-London in making the seizure and arrests.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 21.

Mr. FORNEY's *Press* conteins a call for another Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, on the 12th of April, to vindicate Governor PACKER from the assault of the recent State Convention at Federal dictation, to reassert the principle of popular sovereignty, and to vindicate Democretic principles.

The Catholic Children and the Public Schools

BOSTON, Monday, March 21.

At a meeting of the School Committee, this afternoon, a communication from Bishop FITZPATRICK was read, stating, in temperate language, the objections entertained by Catholic parents to recitations from the Bible in the Schools. The subject, after debate, was indefinitely postponed. The excitement among the Catholic pupils of the Schools appears to be dying ont.

The Cuba Telegraph Line, &c.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 21.

The *Republican* of this morning says that eighty miles of the Cuban Telegraph line are completed.

A letter of the Postmaster of Appalachicola to the Albany *Patriot* says the bark *E. A. Rawlins*, taken by the steamer *Vixen* on the 15th inst., in St. Joseph's Bay, had slaver equipments on board, but no papers.

The fine residence of J. H. GRANT, at Darien, Ga., was recently destroyed by fire.

Riot in the Auburn Prison.

ALBANY, Monday, March 21.

There was a riot in the Anburn Prison on Saturday, in which Mr. KIRKPATRICK, the Warden, shot three men.

The Great Western Railway Disaster.

HAMILTON, Monday, March 21.

Six persons were killed by the disaster on the Great Western Railway, near Dundas, on Friday nigbt. Several others were injured, but it is thought they will recover. The break will, probably, be repaired by to-morrow, so that regular trains can be run as usual.

Adoption of the New Canadian Tariff.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, March 19.

The new Tariff was carried through the Committee last night with a few alterations, consented to by the Inspector-General, the most important of which are, that the new duty on tea and green coffee does not come into effect until the 1st of January, 1860; the rate then to be 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; and the new duty on sugar commences on the 1st of July next, the rate to be 30 or 40 per cent., according to quality.

Conviction for Murder.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Monday, March 21.

The triel of ARIEL MARTIN, for the murder of LUCIUS AINSWORTH in July last, has resulted in a verdict of guilty.

Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb, etc.

ALBANY

A Reply to the Minority Report of Senator Stone, on the Bill to Regulate the Rates of Wharfage.

The undersigned having been named by Senator STONE, in the minority report of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation, as the parties appearing before the Committee "on the part of the wharf owners," herewith submit to the consideration of Senators and Members of Assembly a review of that report.

This report proceeds upon the erroneous statement that "the expense of erecting and maintaining the piers, wharves and bulkheads, is the *only expense* to which these proprietors have been put—an expense which *the land gained by filling is amply compensated*, and in some cases vastly overbalanced." If this were and in some cases vastly overbalanced." If this were and in some cases vastly overbalanced." If this were

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS HOUSE
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and
in parts, such as are to be met with in very few
Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which
entire, enable them to appropriate to each
goods a separate department, and to have, in fact,
distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which
complete. Without specifying the articles em-
they would name the departments, viz.:
GOODS,
GOODS AND LINENS,
AND CASSIMERES,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
ARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
In their Domestic and Print Department they call par-
ticular attention, embracing all the leading makes and
styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They
keep the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
a print which has done more good to the retailers through
the country last season than perhaps any other low-price
print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garners,
Bunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the
very finest selections.
GLENTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH
GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Slater Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Dunnell,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Manufacturing,	Paterson,	Pepperell,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Delaware,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and
DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to
their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, the finest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON EACH.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, MARCH 21,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of STELLA SHAWLS,
WITH
FRENCH CAMELS'-HAIR BORDERS.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
IN
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BEAUTIFUL
FLOUNCED ROBES
AND SILKS OF
NEW STYLES,
JUST LANDED.
WILL BE OPENED
ON MONDAY,
March 21,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
60 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE.
The balance of this stock will be sold at about one-half the usual price, to close the business immediately.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., half price
MOURNING BONNETS, from $1 to $4.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

BONNETS	BONNETS.	BONNETS
	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING AND PAPER PATTERN ESTABLISHMENT.	
BONNETS	Mmes. ELKINS and FULLER having opened a new store, No. 467 Broadway, (Near Grand-st.,) Are prepared to offer to LADIES, also SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE, probably a better assortment of LADIES' BONNETS than can be found at any other establishment in the City, and at moderate prices. Will open on THURSDAY, March 24.	NEW STORE, NEW STOCK. NEW STYLES. No. 457 Broadway.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 824 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.

Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open
NEW SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
DELAINES, JACONETS,
MOURNING GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 720 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BUENOUS AND CIRCULARS.
NEW FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
New styles from station at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

AUBURN CARPETS.
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS
In improved quality and New Designs.
Sole Agent for selling the goods,
GEO. G. S. HYATT,
Nos. 373 Canal and 31 Heward sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway

COLUMBIAN HALL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
ADAMS & SPENCER
are selling
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.,
at lower prices than ever, FOR CASH.
No. 281 Grand st.,
Between Forsyth and Eldridge sts.

TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
300 measuring 21 to 22 yards, at $25 per robe, received per last steamer.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

E. M. & A. HUBBARD—NO. 7 BOND-ST., NEW-York, respectfully invite the attention of ladies, and all interested in Millinery and Dress-making, to their opening on THURSDAY, March 24, 1859.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL [illegible] and Bonnet Patterns. Misses' [illegible], for sale at Demorest's, 473 Broadway, and 375 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

DUCALS
AND
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
A NEW ARTICLE,
at 25 cents per yard.
WILL BE OPENED
ON MONDAY,
March 21,
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

SPRING MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS.
OPENING DAY,
Thursday, March 24,
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 Canal-st.,
Will open a Large and Beautiful stock of
BONNETS, CAPES AND HEAD-DRESSES.
Also a magnificent stock of
MANTILLAS,
In BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH AND PUSHER LACES.
CLOTH BASQUES, RAGLANS and CHESTERFIELDS.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
and Shirtings of every make.
Canton Flannels, Drillings, Ticklngs, Mothnen Ducks, Denims, Prints, and
DOMESTICS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
purchased previous to the advance, and now
Retailed at Manufacturers' Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, Gloves, Skirts, and Fancy Articles,
in great variety,
Below Regular Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
A full assortment of
ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES and DESIGNS,
Received per steamers, and now ready
AT RETAIL,
Much Below Regular Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETS AT OLD PRICES.
Same as before the recent heavy advances.
ENTIRELY NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
J. Crossley & Son's Tapestries, (newest styles,).....$1 00
Best English Velvets, (choice patterns,).....1 60
Lowell and Hartford Three-Plys.....1 00
Superfine Ingrains.....70 cts.
Extra Ingrains.....75 cts.
All-wool Ingrains, in great variety.....45 to 60 cts.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT
Oil-Cloths, Stair Carpets, Druggets, Mats, Matting, Rugs, Stair-rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS.
A choice assortment, just received per steamer.
ALSO, CHEAP DRESS SILKS!
Plaids, Bayaderes, Foulards, &c., &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
MONDAY, MARCH 21,
THEIR ENTIRE SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
imported especially
FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES,
CONSISTING OF
STELLA,
BAREGE,
GRENADINE and CHALLY SHAWLS.
Many of these Shawls are in
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS
and
CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
CANAL, corner Mercer.

TUCKER DOES LAY BEFORE
THE TRADE PARIS FLOWERS
AT 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BUNCH.
No. 361 Broadway, two doors from Franklin-st.

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS,
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE,
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's.

AT RETAIL.
It is Whispered to the Million
That TUCKER'S BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
Are Perpetual.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL VEIL
Is a Pretty Simple Adornment.
TUCKER'S SPRING FLOWERS
Are Gathering.
TUCKER'S BUDS, AT 50 CENTS PER GROSS,
Are Buds of Promise.
His ROSES are in full Bloom.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS STOCK for the Toilet is extensive, popular and attractive.
At No. 361 Broadway,
Two doors below Franklin-st.

RICH LACES FOR SPRING.
A FULL ASSORTMENT NOW ON HAND.

Lace Points,	Collars, Sets,
Lace Mantillas,	Capes, Coiffures,
Lace Flouncings.	Barbes and Lappetts,

in new and desirable patterns, imported from the place of manufacture expressly for our retail sales.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

WET GOODS.—BLACK AND COLORED SILKS very cheap; also Chambrays, French Chambray, Gingham, Robes, double Skirts, Dress Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Plain and Figured Wool De Laines, Ginghams, Calicos, De Beges, Cloths, Cassimeres, Quilts, Towels, Brash, Linen Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, &c., &c., for sale at very low cash prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine st.

COTTON YARN, CANDLEWICK, TWINES, Cotton Batting, Black and White Waddings, all of the first quality and on the most reasonable terms, put up in bales to suit purchasers. Also Ladies' Skirts, Mosquito Nettings and Buckrams. The public are respectfully invited to call on THOS. GWYNNE, No. 45 Vesey-st. N. B.—Liberal advances on the above.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, Self-adjusting Bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring for $3 a dozen; 16 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen.
C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory,
No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., will open on Thursday next, March 24, an unusually rich and elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery of the latest modes, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

A GRAND OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY will take place at WM. SIMMONS on Thursday next, March 24. WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway.
The Dressmaking Department receives the same marked attention as last season.

CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATIC YUCATAN Guano, in fine condition for immediate use; bags of 190 pounds in tota to suit. It contains 32 per cent. phosphate lime, 5½ per cent. alkaline salts, near 3 per cent. ammonia, and over 36 per cent. organic matter. For sale at $25 per ton, 2,240 pounds, by JAMES C. JEWETT, No. 58 Water-st.

AMERICAN GUANO FROM JARVIS' ISLAND at the Company's prices, in large or small quantities. This guano contains about 80 per cent. of phosphate and sulphate of lime in such condition as to be immediately available to the growing crops.
R. L. ALLEN,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SHADE TREES, STANDARD ROSES, BOX, Shrubs, and all sorts of bedding-out plants for sale. Mould, manure, soil, &c., furnished, and gardens laid out, by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, &c., 29th st. and Broadway. A few good gardeners wanted immediately.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &C.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y. Priced catalogues, including the large bearing fruit trees and large ornamental trees, gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

GROCERIES.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Important to up-town families, hotel and restaurant proprietors, country merchants, and the public at large.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice teas, wines, groceries, flour and provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. The undersigned imports his own goods, and keeps $50,000 cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 barrels New-Orleans Molasses.
100 barrels Stuart's Syrup.
200 barrels No. 1 family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests green and black teas, new crop.
1,000 barrels choice brands family flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Importer, grocer, flour and tea dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts., N. Y.

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE SOUP table is reintroduced with the addition of a lunch table which will be provided with everything requisite for refreshment from 10½ A. M. until 3 P. M. This addition will not affect the present arrangement of JAMES PARKER respectfully solicits the attention of the public to the admirable convenience of this establishment.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A SOber, steady woman, who thoroughly understands her business; also, a situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewer. Both have unexceptionable City reference from their last place, where they have lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A native of Dublin, Ireland, a situation in a respectable family as cook, washer and ironer. Also, a young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family. Good testimonials can be given by both. Each to be seen, for two days, at No. 363 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid and waiter and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the care of children and plain sewing. Has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 85 6th-av., between Waverley-place and Greenwich-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls: one as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; the other as good plain cook, and would assist in washing or do chamberwork. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call for two days, at No. 134 4th st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; is a first-rate operator on the sewing machine; has not the slightest objection to travel with a family, or would go out by the month or week to sew on the machine; has got unexceptionable reference from a lady in this City. Call at No. 59 8th-av., corner of Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EXPERIENCED AND most respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine laundress; is thoroughly efficient in her duties in either branch, and such a person as only requiring a first-class servant would desire. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 131 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITnations; one is an excellent cook and baker of bread; would assist in the washing; the other as regular waitress; would not object to assist in chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCHWOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; will take care of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity; the best of city references. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York, between 2d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation to do chamberwork, and fine washing and ironing; can do fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; is a good cook; understands soups, meats and poultry, pastry and bread; willing to wash in washing and ironing; has City references. Apply at No. 94 6th-av., between 4th-st. and West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE yoong woman as waiter in a respectable orivate family; has no objections to fine washing, ironing and up-stair work. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at second house West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to take in washing by the month or by the dozen; is capable of doing fine laces and fluting in the nicest manner; can be highly recommended by some of the highest families whom she has lived with. Call or send to No. 182 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PERSONS, one as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. The other as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 7th-st., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room. Has the best City reference.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands every branch of the business perfectly; preserves of all kinds made in the best manner; every pains will be taken to give a respectable family satisfaction. A steady place wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and pastry. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 290 Hicks-st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; she is a good cook, understands baking and pastry, and is a good laundress; has lived in good families, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1092 Broadway, corner of 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children, or attend to plain sewing. Good City reference will be given. No objection to the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 221 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A very sober man; he has the best of references from each of his employers: he has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 715 Broadway, in the Drug Store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on a lady. Best City references can be given from best families. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook: one who understands her business in all its branches. The very best of City reference given. None but those who want a first-class cook need apply. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO GO IN THE COUNtry, by two young women; one to cook, wash iron, the other chamberwork and waiting; the west side of Hudson preferred; good references given. Call at No. 1 Christopher-st, corner of Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family in the City, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City testimonials. Address E. M., or call at No. 161 6th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 268 1st-av., third floor, room No. 12. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 11 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as an excellent cook; understands her business in all its branches; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, YOUNG, ACTIVE girl of 17, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and will make herself generally useful; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 181 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands making children's clothes. Good reference given. Call at No. 99 East 16th st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can make all kinds of brown soups, pastry, games, jellies, &c. Satisfactory City reference given. Call for three days at 81 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as child's nurse: is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth: or would take care of an invalid; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 189 East 28th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over the store, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Has the best of City references. Is a Catholic. Does not object to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH, PROTESTANT girls, situations as seamstresses, ladies' maids, or to instruct and take charge of grown children; would like to be in the same family; no objection to travel; good City references. To be seen at No. 16 1st-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, 17 OR 18 years of age, a situation as chambermaid, or mind one child and do plain sewing, with a private family; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City reference. Call at No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 220 East 23d-st., 3d floor, back, No. 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at her present employer's, (where she has lived three years,) No. 32 9th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as good plain cook and baker; she thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 127 West 24th-st., for one week.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES TO engage a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can do fine washing and fluting. Can give the best of reference. Apply or address 124 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., room 11.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business perfectly; will go in the country if desired. Has 7 years' City references. Apply till engaged at No. 8 8th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good City reference from last place. Call for two days, at No. 2 1st st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant, a situation as first-rate cook; satisfactory City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

GOOD ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, Irish and Scotch Servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and Germania attendance,

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE RIGHT SERVANTS FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
DOMESTIC SERVANTS
Carefully selected by
CHARLES BOSHAM, Agent,
No. 59 East 13th st., third door west of Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework in a small family; is an excellent cook and a superior washer and ironer; having lived for some years in Paris, understands the French cooking thoroughly. Her habits are most reliable; will be found to make herself willing and obliging in a good home. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist with the washing; she is a good cook and baker of bread; also, by another, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; perfectly understands doing up fine muslins and French; both have the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook and assist with washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer months; would be willing to take children and fine washing; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 228 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress, by a very respectable, neat and obliging girl, well experienced; good City references given; also, a situation wanted as cook and laundress, by a most reliable, faithful servant; unexceptionable references given. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young woman, with a reference of five years' from her late employer, a situation as meat and pastry cook; knows her duties in all their branches; has lived with the highest families in City and country. Apply at No. 18 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork; is an excellent laundress; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 238 6th av., for two days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can do embroidery or fine washing and ironing in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 201 Court-st., if not engaged. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A SITUATION in an upholstery establishment, or as seamstress and upholstress in a hotel, or would take work of private families. The advertiser understands fitting furniture covers, and all branches of the upholstery business. Call on, or address, for one week, A. B. C., No. 172 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH cook for a first-class domestic; is efficient as a good cook in all its branches, but not a professed cook; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; perfectly neat, trustworthy and obliging. Furnishes excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation in a respectable private family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; one who has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st., third floor, front room, near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-rate cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children; have the best of City references. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., third floor front room, between Lexington and 4th-avs. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook in a first-class private family; perfectly understands her calling—cooking—in all its branches, baking, jellying, preserving, &c.; very best of City references. Call upon or address ELIZABETH at No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A WEEKLY, MONTHLY OR INVALID nurse's situation, by a respectable woman, fully experienced, and with unexceptioned City reference from first-class families, with whom she was employed. Apply for one week at No. 182 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Please notice the street and number.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WIDOW woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Baby two months old. The best of reference given, if required. Call at No. 88 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young woman, to do housework in a small private family; has the best recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as chambermaid and waitress; the other to do cooking and washing or general housework; will take reasonable wages and not object to the country. Call for 2 days at No. 648½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 467 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; is a most excellent baker; wages $8 to $9; also a chambermaid and waitress or nurse, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 2d-av., between 1st and 2d s.s., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as a laundress and to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing in a private family. Call at No. 123 East 20th-st., first floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as plain cook and to wash and iron for a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 173 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; a private family preferred; can produce the best of City reference for capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT chambermaid in a private family; has no objections to do fine washing or sewing; can clean starch and do up fine muslin. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook in a small private family; understands making bread, biscuit and pies; also cake. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for the week at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations as cooks; understand it in all its branches; best of references; also 1 girl as ordinary cook, and 1 as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 207 Hudson, near Canal st. Call at the basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 238 6th-av., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, to go as housemaid or as seamstress, or to take care of children. Address No. 290 9th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 99 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A QUIET, STEADY young woman, as cook in a private family; is competent, understands her business; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter and to assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 287 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl to do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 187 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 34 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 22d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who has lived in some of the most extensive situations in Scotland and in this country, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments, greenhouse and graperies, fruit and vegetables, laying out of new grounds. No objection to taking charge of a farm. Has acted in both capacities for over 25 years. Address B. G., Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN, WHO speaks and writes the English and French languages, and has a good knowledge of book-keeping, a situation as assistant book-keeper, steward, or in any capacity where the services of an intelligent and industrious person may be required. Five years' City experience and the best of references. Address CHARLES, No. 12 Stanton-st., rear-building, care of F. Breitenbach.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man of extensive experience in every branch of the business; is fully conversant with forcing fruits, flowers and vegetables, laying out or improving grounds &c. Immediate reference given for character, experience and ability. Apply to C. C. at J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S, No. 15 John-st., New-York. All applications promptly attended to for the week.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentleman farmer, and would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who would also work on the farm; will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 156 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener, by one who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 715 Broadway, in the Drug Store.

GOOD ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, Irish and Scotch Servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and Germania attendance,

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE RIGHT SERVANTS FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Announcements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—SEE Before to Conquer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALSACE.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—L'INVITATION A LA VALSE—UN TIGRE DE BENGALE—LA GOUTE SENSIBLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS AND VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE—CINDERELLA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—SLASHER AND CRASHER.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY—OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—GWINNETT VAUGHAN—PADDY CAREY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—CHRIST NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, March 23, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 1 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mexican mail brings us our usual letter from the capital, which, while it still gives the latest news from that point, should have reached us a fortnight ago. Our dates from Vera Cruz are, therefore, nearly three weeks later, and, in a measure, supersede the intelligence supplied by our correspondent. The imposition of the forced loan at the City of Mexico, at San Luis Potosi, and at other points, has been attended with circumstances of outrage to foreign residents so atrocious as to excite general indignation, but not enough so to disturb the inactivity of the French and British ministers. The American Consul at the capital, Mr. BLACK, had, however, recorded a protest, which had received no notice. At Teplc, an English merchant had been constrained to make a heavy contribution immediately before the arrival of a British man-of-war in the harbor. The commander at once demanding a return of this money, under the alternative of a bombardment, the money was returned. The intelligence that, upon March 4, a large detachment of Gen. MIRAMON'S army had been beaten near Cordova by the Liberals, is confirmed by authentic dispatches. The President, with the relics of his force, was said to be in retreat toward the capital, where he was not likely to arrive before the northern Liberals, who, with large armies, were within two days march of the city.

It has at last been definitely decided that there is to be no extra session of Congress. Word to that effect was telegraphed to this City yesterday morning, in time for the California steamer. What the method of procedure is to be in reference to the heavy deficiency in the Post-office Department, does not yet appear.

The Legislature did very little of importance yesterday. In the Senate, the bill to charter the New-York Observatory was reported favorably. The bill to empower the Courts of Sessions to extend their terms was passed. Mr. WETMORE'S claim to a seat from the Eleventh District was referred to a special Committee. The Registry Law bill will be considered to-day. In the Assembly, the Canal Appropriation bill was gone through with in Committee of the Whole. The Personal Liberty bill was made the special order for to-day.

The struggle of Wharf owners for an increase in the rates of wharfage has been renewed in the Legislature, and a report has been made in the Senate by Mr. SLOAN against the measure. A reply to this document will be found on our second page this morning. It is prepared and published in the interest of the parties concerned, who have embodied in it a strong statement of the reasons for an increase of the present rates.

The Overland California Mail which left San Francisco on the 25th ult. has arrived at St. Louis. Much dissatisfaction at the defeat of the Pacific Railroad bill is reported. Business was quiet, and the miners were doing well.

The trouble with the Camanches has finally resolved itself into a war. Two fights have recently occurred between parties of our troops and these Indians. The first occurred near Fort Arbuckle, in which fifty troops and fifty friendly Indians engaged a large party of them, with trifling loss on either side, and the second took place near the same locality, fifty troops being engaged. In the latter affair eight of the Camanches were killed.

The flood in the Connecticut River has been very high, the stream rising 20 feet above low-water mark. In New-Hampshire, the bridges at Charlestown and Walpole have been washed away. The Sullivan Railroad bridge at Bellows Falls, Vt., is so badly damaged as to be impassable. The ice in Penobscot River has broken up and is piled in large masses at Bangor. The freshet in that quarter is slowly subsiding.

A duel was fought in Jefferson City, La., March 11, between Messrs. EMILE HIRIART and EDWARD LOCQUET, of New-Orleans, which resulted in the death of Mr. LOCQUET. The weapons were shotguns, and the victim was shot through the body on the first fire.

The Treasurer of Dubuque County, Iowa—one O'BRIEN—has defaulted to the amount of $108,000. One of his operations was the sale of Dubuque Bonds in this City for 40 cents on the dollar above the amount he paid over; $8,000 being his profit on that transaction.

The frigate *Lancaster*, now under construction in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, will be ready for her trial-trip in a week. She will probably be the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron. The sloops-of-war at the same yard are making slow progress.

An order for the sale of Antioch College has been issued by the United States District Court in Cincinnati, at the suit of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $27,361 17, principal and interest. The mortgage was given in 1853.

The Governor of New-Jersey has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the Rev. J. S. HARDEN, who is charged with the murder of his wife at Andersontown, N. J.

The ship *David Stewart*, of Baltimore, having on board the Neapolitan political prisoners bound from Cadiz to the United States, has put into Queenstown, Ireland, she having been passed on the 8th inst., by the steamship *Wesser*, bound to that port. Should these exiles land in British territory, it is presumed that they will proceed to Sardinia, whose Government has proffered them its hospitality.

The case of the alleged slave-bark *Laurens*, at New-London, Conn., has been decided by the U. S. District Court. The evidence is declared not to be sufficient to prove her a slaver, though the circumstances justified the Collector of New-London in making the seizure.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication was received from the Receiver of Taxes setting forth the condition of the Tax Lists. The Board adopted a resolution directing the President to apply to the Legislature for an additional appropriation of $20,000 in the Tax Levy for the new county jail. The Committee on Printing and Stationery was directed to inquire into the legality of the judgments against the City in the Superior Court, which do not properly belong to the county. The Board meets again next Monday.

The Board of Aldermen perseveres in its purpose of keeping Mr. MORTON in possession of the City Inspectorship. Last night the Mayor sent in a letter from Dr. FOSTER withdrawing his name, and nominated E. F. PURDY in his place; but the Board of Aldermen found it convenient to have no quorum. Mr. PURDY has ability and integrity, and would perform the duties of the office as well as any person who has no *special* fitness for the place. Political reasons cannot prevent his confirmation, as he is of the same party as the majority of the Board. Their refusal to confirm him will, therefore, indicate a participation in the corruptions and abuses of the office under its present management.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health at as early a day as Practicable, as the condition of the streets, and other matters affecting the sanitary condition of the City, made this step absolutely necessary. The Mayor sent in a communication stating that the streets had been cleaned, thus far, the present year, by the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and that it had been done at a cost of $27,071 49. The report of the Special Committee on Repairing the City Hall was laid on the tables.

The Twelfth Regiment, (Independence Guard,) under command of Lieut.-Col. WEEKS, will proceed to-morrow afternoon to Albany by the steamer *New-World*. They go up for the purpose of being reviewed by the Governor, and also, it is understood, to remonstrate against an order merging them with the Tenth Regiment.

A lecture, entitled "The Executive of Utah," was delivered last night, in the Hall of the Historical Society, by Col. THOMAS L. KANE, before a respectable audience. It was chiefly a narrative of the journey of Gov. CUMMING to Salt Lake City, and a panegyric on that officer for his labors and services in the position to which he had then been called.

The Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS last evening, at Clinton Hall, lectured before the Young Men's Christian Union. His theme was, "The higher law, the only proper basis of human government," and he was listened to with great attention.

The "Stephens Wife Poisoning Case," as it is called, begins to show some signs of drawing to a close by the end of the present week. Yesterday counsel for defense finished their case by the examination of Drs. FINNELL, JAMES R. WOOD and ALONZO CLARKE. To-day the prosecution will commence their rebutting testimony. After which will come, in due course, the summing up of counsel on both sides and the judicial charge. Judging by the crowd in attendance, the case has lost none of its interest.

The trial of the action of MOLONY *vs.* DOWS, for assault and battery commenced in the Common Pleas yesterday. The case arises out of the action of the late "Vigilance Committee" in San Francisco. Defendant was Treasurer of the Committee. Plaintiff being expelled from the State by this Committee seeks redress in this action. The case will doubtless involve some new and interesting points in Constitutional law.

Yesterday, 5,000 bales of Cotton, chiefly *in transitu*, found buyers at full prices. The first receipts of Produce by the Hudson River boats, this season, have added, since our last, very considerably to the available supplies of Flour, which commodity has been in fair demand at uniform rates. A moderate business has been transacted in Grain, Coffee, Molasses, Provisions, Hay, Hops, Oils and Tallow. Sugar and Rice have been in lively request. The freight engagements were rather limited.

How Railways Flourish or Fail.

If the current values of railway property on the exchanges of the United States are to be taken as the final test of success or failure in railway enterprise, we must make up our minds to go back to the days of the stage-coach and the canal-boat. If these vast investments which have absorbed so much of the capital, and employed so much of the capacity of the country during the last twenty years, are really sunken so low that, as in the case for instance of the great Erie line, their substantial worth to-day is but one tenth of their original amount, then it is clear that we must not expect involuntary philanthropy to supply us forever with the magnificent conveniences which have literally quintupled our resources. Railway-building and railway-management are, after all, matters of business, and if railways are really the hopeless things our brokers would have us believe them, then railways must come to an end. The simple statement of this proposition is, however, sufficient to refute it. We know, all of us, that the world can no more go back to post-roads and turnpikes than to chain-armor and treadmills. Railways are a vital part of modern civilization, and therefore they are capable of being made, and will be made, a prosperous and profitable part—not merely the causes of prosperity and profit to others, but in themselves both prosperous and profitable. And therefore, again, the efforts which any man, or class of men, may make to decry the future by depressing the present of railway interests, are really attacks upon society at large, and acts of disloyalty to the public welfare.

Our railway system in America has grown up, like the railway system of England, under the sudden stimulus of a vast demand. The wants of a whole country had to be met, not gradually, but suddenly; and in meeting them both capital and enterprise were naturally expended with less regard to permanent necessities than to immediate effects. The rush of railway building in England trebled the lines of that country in six years, from 1843 to 1849. In this country the like rush produced the like result at a later day, and trebled our roads between 1850 and 1856. During her fever, England lavished her money madly, and paid for it bitterly in subsequent experience. The real expense of her roads, as in the instance of the Liverpool line, commonly trebled the estimates, frauds of all sorts were perpetrated, and a new race of rascals created in providing her with the splendid system she now enjoys. The traffic receipts of English lines, averaging, from 1844 to 1847, £3,200 per mile, sank in 1850 and '57 to £2,100, and the average interest on stock from six and seven to two and one per cent. But economy in management, a just regard to the demands of way traffic, improvements in working, have since been restoring these enterprises to health, raising their receipts, and bringing them to a fair per centage of profit; and though much still remains to be done, nobody now dreams in England of treating railway property as if it were a calamity and not a blessing to the country. In America we are in the dawn of the like recovery. Roads which, but three or four years ago, were given over for lost, have since, by careful supervision, been gradually raised to life, and their permanent worth demonstrated beyond a peradventure. Such, for instance, are the Harlem and Hudson Roads, of this State. The Hudson River Road is a case specially in point. This road has a double rivalry to contend with. It is the competitor not merely of other roads, but of a river, large and navigable throughout its entire length. It has suffered like its brethren. Yet what have economy and good judgment done for it? During the last year of universal depression the earnings of this line not only paid the interest on its debts, and its current expenses, but enabled the management to adopt great improvements in the road and running stock, by one of which alone, the introduction of engines burning the Cumberland bituminous coal a saving of *sixty per cent.* in fuel was effected; and during the last six months these earnings have increased so as to insure for the current year an increase equal to a payment of seven per cent. on the capital stock of $3,700,000. What has been done for the Hudson road can be done for any road which traverses any rich and growing section of this rich and growing country. Nothing can be more easily established than this statement. Would the public, whose prosperity is now indissolubly bound up with that of these great arteries, but take this question up, *in every case*, on its own merits, and enable the leaders of railway reform to do their work, we should soon see, not only a wholesome revival of the vast property embarked in these enterprises, but a thorough defeat and destruction of the knots of speculators who are now playing fast and loose with the financial good of the country, and with the serious interests of all classes among us—the active and the sedentary, the holders of wealth and its makers, the rich and the poor alike.

Anarchy in New-Jersey.

The exact length to which misgovernment and revolution may be permitted to go in a State, before the intervention of neighboring powers for the restoration of order becomes justifiable, is a question we leave to such shrewd casuists as Secretary CASS. Wherever the nice boundary may be, New-Jersey is certainly not far distant from it. The several departments of the Government which is supposed to control the destinies of that majestic commonwealth have fallen shamefully by the ears, each claiming powers which the others deny to it; and, the Executive excepted, all bidding saucy defiance to that silent monitor the Constitution, whose guidance was never more imperatively needed. What with the wrongs New-York has suffered on the score of Sandy Hook, and the prejudice we cannot else than sustain from the proximity to our frontiers of lawlessness so flagrant and exemplary, it is evident that the time cannot be far distant when we shall be called, for self-protection, to occupy some of the northern counties of the State—the Hook of course included—with a few light brigades of our gallant militia, and to admonish the contending factions that, without a prompt cessation of their anarchical misconduct, it will become necessary to erect a protectorate, and administer for them the disputed authority of the State. The case of Mexico is no precedent, if it point not to this unfortunate solution. It will become a duty, inculcated by every consideration of inter-State comity, to interpose in order that New-Jersey may be saved from self-destruction. The fields of Monmouth and of Trenton must be fought over again.

The immediate cause of contention seems to be, that whereas the Opposition has a decided majority in the House of Assembly, in the Senate the Administration has just sufficient advantage to block the legislative wheels. Gov. NEWELL, an ardent antagonist of the Administration, is equally the object of Democratic stubbornness, insomuch that the Senate really wields the veto power, and that so stringently as very nearly to derange and pervert the several functions of Government. Thus, in the exercise of the appointing faculty, the Executive has been persistently defeated. The Chancellor of the State, Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, is a consistent member of the Democratic Party, whose zeal has not always taken due care of his office and his person; who, in fact, has now and again condescended to mix unbecomingly in the petty skirmishing of election times, and some little, they do say, in the dirty work incident to those occasions. The Governor, sustained by the united opposition, proposed that at the approaching close of his official term the Chancellor shall be allowed to retire to that privacy which shall leave larger play for his political propensities. The Democrats insist that he shall be reappointed; and the Senate accordingly declines to ratify any of the names which the Governor has nominated, one after the other, as his successor. The obvious purport of this action is, that the Senate arrogates the appointing power, which the Constitution gave to the Executive; an assumption, which we rejoice to perceive, the Governor is resolutely determined to repel.

In regard to the Assembly the action of the Senate has been similarly factious and disgraceful. It was only on Thursday—Friday being the anticipated close of the session—that that body consented to go into joint-meeting for the election,—not of all the officers who are to be elected—but of a chosen few whom they thought proper to designate. The fruit of this reluctant concession to Constitutional requirements we gave yesterday. Mr. JOHN C. TEN EYCK, of Burlington County, has been worthily chosen United States Senator in the place of the Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT, having obtained a majority of eight over Ex-Governor VROOM, the Democratic nominee. The other nominations of the opposition caucus were also successful, thus effectually punishing the filibusterism of their antagonists, and disappointing the absurd expectations of those who counted upon the instability of the opposition organization as a means of eventually insuring its defeat.

The lesson taught by the result of last evening's contest will, we trust, exhibit itself in the behavior of the contumacious Senate in regard to the Chancellorship. If Mr. A. O. ZABRISKIE, the very competent gentleman selected by the Executive for the office of Chancellor be confirmed, that body will be relieved of the shame of persisting in a revolutionary course, after its uselessness even for mischief has been demonstrated. By no possible action of any party save the Governor can Mr. WILLIAMSON retain his position: and Governor NEWELL has signified his final resolution not to reappoint him. Let us hope that the Senators will at last see the subject in this light; and so save what relics of respect there may be due them after the scenes of this disgraceful session; and at the same time save the State from the impending necessity of a foreign occupation and protectorate.

WHITEWASHING BY TELEGRAPH.—On the 10th instant the following telegram was sent from Madison, Wisconsin, to all Eastern papers:

"The Legislative Committee, consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats, appointed at the request of Ex-Governor BASHFORD to investigate the charges of corruption preferred against him in connection with the disposition of the land grant to the LaCrosse Railroad Company, have made a unanimous report fully exonerating him, and justifying his official conduct as being highly honorable, and in the opinion of the Committee directed solely to the promotion of the best interests of the State."

A few days later the mails brought the report itself, of which the following is the material portion:

"Your Committee have adopted as part of the testimony of this case all the evidence taken before the Investigating Committee of last Winter having a bearing upon the matter of this reference, and after a full and careful consideration of such testimony, your Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the fifty bonds referred to in the report of the previous Investigating Committee of last Winter were received by Gov. BASHFORD as a gratuity from the La Crosse Company after the grant had been disposed of, and without any previous understanding that he was to receive the same or any favor whatever from said Company; but your Committee strongly disapprove of the acceptance by Gov. BASHFORD of said gratuity, or of any public officer receiving any favors from those having business relations of an official character with them. The Committee, however, believe it due to Gov. BASHFORD to say that they cannot find that he was influenced in his official action in the disposal of the grant by any favor from the La Crosse Company, nor do they believe that he ever intended it should influence his action in the discharge of his official duties."

A comparison of the statement by telegraph in which Governor BASHFORD'S conduct is not only "exonerated" and "justified," but pronounced "highly honorable," with this Committee really said, may show why the dispatch was sent in advance of the report. The statement made by the Committee is one of which the Ex-Governor's friends cannot be supposed to feel proud. Evidently they thought they could make a better one themselves, and they did it, by telegraph. The Committee, though disposed to treat Governor BASHFORD with tender consideration, did by no means certify his conduct as being "honorable." On the contrary, they "strongly disapproved" of it. The telegram is a deliberate misrepresentation.

The facts, as reported, are that BASHFORD, while Governor, did what the La Crosse Railroad Company required of him in the disposal of their land grant, and after that service was performed to the entire satisfaction of the immaculate Corporation aforesaid, he received and accepted a present of fifty of their thousand-dollar Bonds. This tells the whole story.

Who are Non-Residents?

The Superior Court of this City have not long since, at their general term, decided a case of very considerable interest to our mercantile community. The question was, substantially, whether an attachment may issue against the property within this State of a merchant who does business in New-York, has a store here, keeps his bank-account here, attends in person upon his business during the days and hours usually appropriated to business, but whose family dwell in another State, and who makes his home with them.

In the case to which we refer (that of CHAINE *vs.* WILSON) attachments were obtained by several creditors of Mr. LEWIS A. WILSON on the ground that he was a non-resident of the State. These attachments were levied upon his property. He moved to discharge them, contending that in truth he was a *resident* of New-York, and therefore not liable to attachment.

In support of this claim he alleged the following facts: That in 1846 he resumed business in New-York City (he had retired some time previous) but continued for ten years to reside in Norwalk, Connecticut. In 1856 he resolved to become a permanent resident of the City of New-York. He accordingly conveyed to one of his sons, OLIVER, who had then lately attained his majority, all his property in Norwalk—a farm and personal property connected with it; and OLIVER thereafter occupied them as his own. Up to that time Mr. WILSON, with his wife and youngest child, (about seven years of age,) had resided on the Norwalk homestead, thus conveyed to OLIVER. But thereafter he occupied rooms in this City—a part of the time at the Astor House, in New-York, and afterwards at the St. Nicholas; though his wife and child spent a great part of the time with OLIVER at Norwalk. Mr. WILSON himself spent most of the time in this City; usually going to Norwalk on Saturday and remaining over until Monday, and sometimes, though not often, going out on Wednesday and returning the next day. There was one period of several months which, owing to sickness, they all spent at Norwalk. All this time Mr. WILSON was carrying on business in this City.

It will be easily seen that these circumstances made the case somewhat stronger in behalf of defendant than if he had had his only home out of the State, and had regularly gone home at night, and returned to business again in the morning. The Court hold, however, that Mr. WILSON was a non-resident, and, as such, liable to have attachments issued against his property.

They declare the law to be that the right of a creditor to attach the property of a debtor on the ground of non-residence, does not depend on the question whether it is practicable to serve a summons on the debtor within this State. A man may be in town and at his stores every day and all day, so that it is as easy to commence an action against him by serving a summons as if he lived in the City; yet this will not deprive the creditor of his right to an attachment, if the debtor's *home* is out of the State. The carrying on a mercantile business in this City and staying within our limits for the purposes of business during all the hours usually devoted to business here, do not alone constitute "residence." Although a man's absence from his family be for eight hours in each day, and six days in each week, yet, if he has a family living in a neighboring State for whom he provides, to whom he resorts for comfort, relaxation and repose, and with whom he abides whenever the immediate demands of his business upon his attention will permit, whenever sickness disables him from conducting that business, and when those days successively return on which business ceases and man rests from his labors, he *resides* in the neighboring State. There, in every proper sense of the word, is his "home."

In respect to the peculiar circumstances of Mr. WILSON'S case, the Court hold that they are not enough to show a *change* of residence. He was confessedly a resident of Connecticut down to 1856. It did not appear from the circumstances which we have briefly narrated above that he had actually and completely carried into effect his alleged intention of removing his residence to this City. Until he had, in fact, removed as well as formed an intention to remove, he continued liable to attachment.

The law upon this subject has been involved in some uncertainty, the course of decision in the other Court having been somewhat conflicting. Should the view taken in the Superior Court be finally adopted throughout all our Courts, merchants in our City, who may be selecting a country residence, will find in the rule of law thus adopted an additional reason for choosing a home within the borders of this State.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—A dispatch from Washington would seem to settle the question of an Extra Session. There will be none. The President and the new Postmaster-General found themselves outvoted in Cabinet meeting, the division being six to two. In General JACKSON'S time the President counted for more than *one* on such occasions; but things have changed, and perhaps it is as well, when it is considered what sort of Presidents these latter days produce.

The question of a called session has been decided, as most public matters are, on purely party grounds. How the Government can get on till December, no man undertakes to say. That it cannot do so without the assumption of unwarranted powers is abundantly evident. But the Cabinet feared the effect of an extra session upon the fortunes of their party; and for that reason overbore the President's purpose to call Congress together. BUCHANAN himself may be regarded as feeling little personal interest in the future of the Democracy, and consequently he was desirous to consult the exigencies of the public service by endeavoring to supply the omitted Post-office appropriation. But in this design he could get the support of Judge HOLT alone, who is mainly a business man, and scarcely a politician at all. The other six gentlemen, each of whom will be considerably surprised if not nominated for President in 1860, were frightened at the bare idea of an extra session, with its traditional character for damaging the party calling it.

But Mr. BUCHANAN is constitutionally unstable, and may change his mind under pressure. That circumstances will press him sorely is very certain, and it will excite no surprise should the whole question be reopened, and the present decision reversed. The causes which made an extra session seem inevitable remain, and will certainly lose none of their force by the lapse of time. It may well be, therefore, that the Cabinet have only postponed the evil day, and that the frightful called session may yet stare them in the face.

The Case of Mr. Lamar and the Wanderer.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning was an editorial in regard to Mr. CHARLES L. A. LAMAR, in Savannah, expressed in terms by no means justifiable by the occasion. You and he may differ in opinion in regard to the Slave-trade, and you and the community in which he lives do differ very widely in regard to his conduct at the sale of the *Wanderer*—else, after knocking his opponent down, he would not have been compelled, as he was, to interfere and defend him from the assaults of the crowd for his unjustifiable interference in the matter. But no difference in opinion can justify the use of such language towards him, and the application of such epithets to his name. I trust a review of those remarks will bring you to the same conclusion, and that you will, as far as the case admits, repair the injuries you have done him.

It is not possible that any community could sustain him as he has been sustained—where he was born and raised—were any of your injurious epithets applicable to his name.

You may search the country in its whole length and breadth, and you cannot find one who stands higher in estimation of those who know him, as a high-minded, honorable, frank and fearless gentleman. His opinions on the Slave-trade may be wrong, but he honestly entertains them. They are the same that were generally entertained in Great Britain and America half a century ago. The fact that he does not conform to your views on that question, furnishes no justifiable cause for the language you have applied to him.

It is not my desire to get into any newspaper controversy on the subject. I merely request you will withdraw what you have hastily done—if you can do so with a sense of propriety. Yours, &c.

The above comes to us from a source which entitles it to entire respect, and we yield prompt evidence to all its statements concerning the character of Mr. LAMAR and the general estimation in which he is held in the community where he lives. We are equally ready to add that the epithets employed in our article upon this subject in the TIMES of yesterday were not designed to have any application to Mr. LAMAR'S general character, or to be used towards him in any way outside of his connection with this specific transaction;—and even in that respect perhaps they were stronger and more sweeping than the occasion required.

But while we thus readily withdraw whatever imputations may seem to have been cast upon the personal character and general reputation of Mr. LAMAR, we cannot concede all that our correspondent is disposed to claim on his behalf. We cannot regard Mr. LAMAR'S proceedings in connection with the outfit, voyage and return of the *Wanderer*, as consistent with the character so emphatically asserted for him. Whatever he may think of the Slave-trade in the abstract, he knows that it is in flagrant violation of the law. If he wishes to engage in it, his course, as a high-minded, honorable gentlemen, is, first of all, to seek a repeal of the laws which forbid it and brand it as piracy. Instead of this he entered upon it,—not openly, or even in frank defiance of the law,—but in a clandestine manner,—possessing himself of the flag of an honorable association for the prosecution of a criminal traffic, and resorting throughout to subterfuges and concealments utterly at variance with the character he is reputed to bear. His conduct at the sale of the *Wanderer* was simply insolent. Every man present at that sale had a perfect right, at law, in morals, and in honor, to bid upon the vessel; and Mr. LAMAR'S assault upon the only man who seems to have had the spirit to disregard his dictation, was as gross a breach of chivalry as of decency and law. Our correspondent speaks of Mr. VAN HORN'S "interference" in bidding upon the vessel as "unjustifiable." He can sustain this opinion only by approving and indorsing Mr. LAMAR'S action from the beginning to the end of the whole affair. That "the crowd" present at the sale should have sympathized with Mr. LAMAR, both in his desire to reclaim the forfeited vessel at a nominal price, and in his savage assault upon the only man who had interfered with this chivalric design, is less surprising than it probably would be if the circumstances under which that crowd was brought together were more fully known. We shall not do the people of Savannah this injustice of supposing that they were fairly represented, in sentiment, in temper, or in demeanor, either by Mr. LAMAR or "the crowd," in this transaction.

DISCOVERIES OF A SAVANT.—We learn from the *Herald* of yesterday that the celebrated Dr. HAMMEL, of Russia, visited that establishment a few days since, and that he made the astounding discovery that nobody in particular edited the paper,—that whatever came in went directly into the printing-office and that "*every man there* was Editor and master." The *Herald's* readers cannot share the good Doctor's astonishment. They made the same discovery long ago. Now if the Russian Doctor will drop in at the TIMES Office we will show him an establishment which will astonish him still more, though possibly upon different grounds.

A SUSPICIOUS BILL.—Mr. CONKLING has introduced into the Assembly a bill "to empower the members and stockholders of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Corporations and Societies, to *vote by proxy*." It has been read twice, reported favorably from the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, and committed to the Committee of the Whole. It is not easy to see what good can be accomplished by such a measure, though it is perfectly plain that many and very serious evils may result from its passage. It looks very innocent, but probably means mischief.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLT.—A call has been issued for a Democratic State Convention at Harrisburgh on the 12th of April, to protest against the action of the late Convention, and to reassert the principle of Popular Sovereignty and Non-intervention. The call is numerously signed, and indicates a strong determination on the part of the Pennsylvania Democracy not to yield to Executive dictation.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S benefit last night was an occasion of much pleasantness. The house was crowded, and therefore acceptable to the *beneficiare*; the performance good, and therefore acceptable to the public. Mrs. HOEY was unfortunately sick, her *rôle* being sustained by Mrs SLOAN. After the play Mr. BROUGHAM was called for, and made a brief speech in his usual happy style.

The opportunity was seized for a pleasant personal transaction which we shall recount. Mr. WALLACK'S artists, it seems, have been engaged for some days past in getting up a little surprise party. It came off last night, and was, we believe, as acceptable as such affairs are apt to be, although a few "outsiders" were let into the secret in time to be present. The "Veteran" was himself unprepared for the demonstration, and therefore ready with that heartfelt recognition of a kindness which a sensitive and refined nature never fails to express, however embarrassing the occasion. To detail briefly the event: The members of Mr. WALLACK'S company, appreciating (as every one appreciates) his value as a manager and as a gentleman, had caused to be manufactured an elegant silver epergne. After the performance of the piece this beautiful gift was brought on the stage, and Mr. WALLACK, who was quietly preparing for his benefit, was requested to descend from his dressing-room and accept it. Quite embarrassed by an event so unexpected, Mr. WALLACK made his appearance. He listened to a well-spoken speech from Mr. PEARSON, and then returned thanks in a simple strain. He spoke of the love he bore his profession; of the years he had passed in it; of the years he yet hoped to devote to its interests. He said touchingly that once before, when half his life was spent, the artists of Drury Lane had made him such a gift, and that he hoped this did not close the last half of his career. He referred with pride to the relations which existed between him and every member of his company, and generally to those goodly feelings which ought to make mutual between employed and employer. Without affectation or effort the speech was pointedly what it ought to have been. It lost none of its [illegible] from the humorous interpolations of Mr. BROUGHAM, the quick repartee of Mr. WALLACK.

The epergne is of elegant design and fine workmanship. It bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED
TO
J. W. WALLACK, Esq.,
By the Ladies and Gentlemen attached to his Theatre, in consideration of the many long years he has labored to uphold the Drama,
And also as a mark of esteem for the kindly regard he has always evinced towards his Company;
And for the
Honorable manner in which he has, under every vicissitude,
Fulfilled all his Engagements.
New-York, March, 1859.

Celebration of Washington's Birth-Day at Berlin—Dinner at the American Minister's—Baron Humboldt Among the Guests.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1859.

The Americans now in Berlin were on the 19th invited to dine with the American Ambassador on WASHINGTON'S birth-day as a commemoration of that event; and at the appointed time nearly 70 persons assembled in the drawing-room of the Embassy. An old gentleman was there hale and vigorous, who had, when young, been acquainted with WASHINGTON—the Senator ADAMS, from Bremen, now nearly 80 years of age, but fresh and hearty as a man of 60; and soon the door was opened, and the Baron VON HUMBOLDT, bending with years and honors, entered the room. It was my first and, I presume, my last view of the wonderful old man, whose fame is as great with us as with his own countrymen. His portraits give a very indifferent idea of the philosopher; the finest I have ever seen, indeed almost the finest portrait of any one I have ever seen, hangs on exhibition in the Kunst Verstellung here; it is by HEGANS, and represents him standing erect in a lofty room, before a table, to the left of a heavy curtain of gold and brown; but I believe that it is impossible for him to stand as he stands there. The picture gives the idea of a man of medium or slightly above medium size; but HUMBOLDT adds one to the number of small yet great men; the white hair, the stooping form of the old man; his trembling hand, his hardly distinguishable voice, and the general air of languor in his movements was remarkable, and prepared me for the remark of the Ambassador's son who stood by me: "How HUMBOLDT has aged since last February!" Yes, it was so; and the leader of natural science in the world—the wisest philosopher, the most laborious and critical investigator—the man who, perhaps, has done more for his own department of learning than any that ever lived—is passing rapidly away. He is now 89 years old; in September, if he ever reaches it, he will be 90; but those who look upon him mournfully admit that his end speedily approaches.

The dinner went off as most dinners do; the hungry ate; the thirsty drank; and there were waiters, wit and wine. After the dinner Gov. WETMORE arose, and in a brief, well-worded address gave, "The day we celebrate;" this was drank standing, as were the two or three succeeding toasts—"The Royal Family of Prussia," "The United States," and, in silence, "The Memory of General WASHINGTON." Secretary of Legation BUTLER replied to this toast, by request of Gov. WETMORE, in a neat speech. Then a toast was given—"Baron VON HUMBOLDT," answered by himself; one—"Senator ADAMS," also answered by himself; and then another to the other Senator of Bremen, whose absence was explained by a letter from him read by Mr. BUTLER. Then the States were toasted in their turn; "New-York" led the list, answered by the Rev. Mr. DODGE, of New-York, who gave "The American Traveler." The only other toasts I will mention were one by Mr. THAYER, of Boston, better known to the readers of the *Musical Review* as "Mr. Brown," "Baron VON HUMBOLDT—the King of Science—the latchet of whose shoe other Kings are not worthy to unloose;" and a toast, to our ancient worthies, which I mention because the response was made by Mr. ADAMS, of Boston, grandson and great-grandson of the Presidents, who alluded feelingly in his speech to the illustrious PRESCOTT, the news of whose death had but just arrived.

At an early hour HUMBOLDT and Mr. ADAMS took their leave, and at 9 in the evening—good, moral hour—we departed. The weather here is, as usual, uncertain; nasty cold, or, as the Germans call it, *saukalt*—*i. e.*, wet cold; not enough to freeze hard, but enough to increase the number of German constitutions, which one would think could hardly admit of increase, and filling the city with coughs and colds and typhus fever. Yours, &c. H. A. P.

REDUCTION OF ARMY EXPENSES.—The Board appointed by the Secretary of War to inquire into the best means of reducing the expenses in the Quartermaster's Department, have submitted their report. The substance of its recommendations is, that the expenses of the present army establishment may be very considerably reduced, and, at the same time, its efficiency greatly promoted, by concentrating the troops, as far as practicable, into large garrisons near navigable water courses, and in the vicinity of the outer settlements, where the supplies of subsistence and forage are produced, and can be furnished at low rates. The Board state that, if their recommendations be carried out, and the troops concentrated, permanent quarters should be established on the usual plans of military posts. The parade-grounds should be ample, and there should be separate drill-grounds for the infantry and cavalry. The ground plan for buildings and their location may be determined on by the engineer bureau.

New-Mexico.

HOSTILITY OF THE CAMANCHES—PROGRESS OF LIEUT. BEALE'S WAGON-ROAD—ADVANTAGES OF THE LINE FOR A PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We have been favored with the subjoined paragraph from a private letter of a Santa Fé correspondent, of the date of Feb. 21:

"On the 2d inst. I went in company with Lieut. BEALE and Kit CARSON, with escort, out into the Camanche country. The chiefs sent for Lieut. BEALE to come out and see them, as they wanted to make arrangements in reference to emigrants passing through their country as they call it. The chiefs tell Lieut. BEALE that emigrants, together with the United States mails, may pass through unmolested, but if any person undertakes to settle, or build a house, they will surely kill them. So here *is* a nut for Uncle Sam to crack. The Camanches are a powerful tribe and are well armed with rifles and pistols; and I am told that they have made it their boast that they will fight the American army man to man. The wagon route to California, now building by BEALE, is destined to be the great emigrant overland route, as it is well watered, timbered, &c. And the great facilities it offers for a railroad are certainly superior to those of all other routes yet surveyed. Congress may quibble and locate some other line; but, if the thing is done, millions will be thrown foolishly away. Beale's route is not the same passed over by Lieutenant WHIPPLE; but is nearly the whole distance a new one accurately surveyed by BEALE and his engineer, CAMP. Every foot of the way has been measured and the grade taken, and in no place will the inclination be over thirty feet to the mile. It is almost a straight line from Fort Smith to the Colorado, certainly two very prominent and useful points to be considered by one very wise before they locate at any parallel.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Feb. 17 to March 2, 1859:

NEW-YORK.	
C. M. Hinman,	Dr. F. Campbell Steward,
J. C. Berard,	F. G. Young,
Jno

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.—The steamship Worcester, which arrived at this port on the 16th inst., reports having passed, on the 6th inst., the Baltimore ship *David Stewart*, bound to Queenstown. No mention is made of the vessel being in distress. It is, therefore, probable that the Neapolitan exiles, who were forcibly put on board this ship to be conveyed to the United States, in order to avoid the sufferings incident to a Winter passage to America in their feeble state of health, have seized the vessel and compelled the captain to land them in English territory. It is known that the commander of an English steamer, which mysteriously appeared at Cadiz about the time of their arrival there, requested permission to take the prisoners to England, which was refused. It is surmised, by those well-informed here, that this step was anticipated before they set sail, and that very little force was required to cause the captain to change the destination of his ship. Extensive arrangements have been made by the Italian Committee to give the exiles a warm welcome. The reception, however, was not to be one of public parade or of a political character, but dignified and entirely philanthropic. The pleasure will now be denied them, as, if these persons have been landed in English territory, they will probably proceed to Sardinia, as that Government has offered them hospitality. The next steamer will bring decisive information of their movements.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at their rooms, No. 616 Broadway, the Vice-President, THOMAS LEGGE, in the Chair. There was a very full attendance. A resolution was adopted that reporters be admitted or excluded from the meetings of the Committee, according to the decision of a majority of members present, to be determined by a vote taken, without debate, immediately after the reading of the minutes of each meeting. A long preamble and resolutions, embodying extreme Abolition views, and winding up with an indorsement of the "personal liberty bill," now before the Legislature, introduced by Mr. FAIRMAN of the Eighteenth Ward, after a lengthy discussion, were laid on the table by a large majority. Mr. BELL, of the Sixth Ward, offered a resolution disapproving of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, requiring two years' residence after naturalization before voting, as being contrary to the spirit of the Republican National Platform, and entreating the citizens of Massachusetts to vote it down. It was adopted, 31 to 3. A communication was received from the Sixteenth Ward Republican Committee, expressing their desire to listen to a speech from the Hon. JOSHUA GIDDINGS, at present sojourning in this City, and asking the co-operation of the General Committee in getting up a mass-meeting. The plan of a mass meeting was disapproved of, but the officers of the General Committee were authorized to invite Mr. GIDDINGS to address the Old and Young Men's Committees at their rooms, No. 616 Broadway, on any evening he might select.

THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS ON THE HIGHER LAW.—A moderately large audience listened to the address of the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, last evening. Dr. CHEEVER, and Mr. J. B. WARNER, President of the Board of Education, occupied seats on the platform. "The Higher Law, the only proper basis of Human Government," was the theme of the lecturer. He said that if his name had reached them, it had reached them as that of a very humble individual, laboring in a very humble manner. His proposition, each mind would perceive, was self-evident. It had been asserted from the earliest times. Mr. GIDDINGS expressed his unmeasured censure of the spirit which made men who contributed for foreign missions and did not dare to send tracts against Slavery to the South; he reprobated the conduct of the Pro-Slavery clergy especially; and the only fault, he said, that he had found with Mr. BEECHER, whom he had heard last Sunday, was that he had not prayed for them. But nothing could stay the progress of truth. The country was waking up on the subject of Slavery. He had no fears for the future. He exhorted all who heard him to labor for the overthrow of Slavery.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF SEWING WOMEN.—A meeting of the employers of seamstresses was called for last evening, to be held at the rooms of the Industrial Association, No. 4 Fourth-avenue. There was a very slim attendance, but the Secretary of the Industrial Association, who called the meeting, announced that nearly all the leading employers of the City, comprising over 100 names, had been visited, and they all, without exception, expressed their approval of the plan, heretofore published in the TIMES, of improving the condition of the sewing women, and promised to furnish the Association with work. He further stated that nearly all of the manufacturers of sewing machines in the City had generously presented the Association with one of their machines, and that they would be ready to receive work from the employers on Wednesday next at their rooms, No. 4 Fourth-avenue. The following resolution was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the plan proposed by the American Industrial Association for improving the condition of sewing-women is practicable, and if properly carried out will effect much good; and that this meeting pledges its cordial coöperation.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, left for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the California mails and passengers. The low price of fare, $60 in the steerage, and a corresponding reduction in the first and second cabin, has given a new impetus to travel, and the present steamer carries out a large number. Among them are Senator GWIN, Ex-Governor DENVER, of Kansas, and Governor STEVENS and family, delegate from Washington Territory. Senator BRODERICK and the Hon. J. C. MCKIBBEN, go to New Orleans by land, where they will take the *Costaxacoalcos* on her first trip to Minatitlan, and crossing the Tehuantepec Isthmus, will join the *Star of the West's* passengers at Acapulco. By this means they avoid some three thousand miles of ocean travel.

PREFERRED DEATH TO AMPUTATION.—BRIDGET KENNEDY died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of a compound fracture of the right leg. The physicians told her they could save her life by amputating the injured limb, but she stoutly refused to have the leg cut off, and died in consequence. A rumor obtained currency that she had been outraged by some Sixth Ward "Dead Rabbits," and sustained her injury in her struggle to free herself, but the story is incorrect. She was standing on the sidewalk in front of her residence, No. 10 Mulberry-street, when two men, named PATRICK MCCONLEY and THOMAS DOYL, rudely pushed her into the gutter. The men named have been arrested, and Coroner O'KEEFE will investigate the case to-day.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT GOING TO ALBANY.—The 12th Regiment (Independence Guard) have decided to pay a visit to Albany, to be inspected by the Governor, and also with the view of remonstrating against the order which has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief, consolidating the 12th with the 10th Regiment. The measure is regarded as equivalent to a destruction of the Regiment. They form on Broome-street at 3½ o'clock to morrow afternoon, and march thence to the steamer *New-World*, by which they proceed to Albany. The Regiment will be under command of Lieutenant Colonel HENRY A. WEEKS

NEW YACHT.—Captain HAWKINS, of Port Jefferson, under whose supervision the celebrated yacht *Wanderer* was built, arrived here on the 18th in charge of a fine new yacht, called the *Corypheus*, which he has had built for Messrs. MILLIKEN & STOAT, the owners of the Southern yacht *Chief*, of New-Orleans. She has been brought here for delivery to her owners.

MAIL FOR HAVANA.—The steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, Capt. WILSON, will leave to-morrow, Wednesday, 23d, for Havana and New-Orleans, taking the Havana mail, which will close at the Post-office in this City at 11 o'clock A. M. The *Coatzacoalcos* carries out a good number of passengers, both for Havana and New-Orleans, as well as a large quantity of freight.

CITY CAR ACCIDENTS.—THOMAS QUIGLEY, who fell from a Third-avenue car a few days ago, as heretofore reported, died yesterday at the Hospital from his injuries. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. THOMAS JONES, a boy seven years old, was run over yesterday by a Sixth-avenue car in Canal-street. His right hand was cut off, and his left foot dreadfully mangled.

TIRED OF LIFE.—MARY CLYNE, a young girl of the town, on Monday evening attempted self-destruction by swallowing a dose of laudanum. She was taken to the City Hospital, a stomach-pump applied and the poison removed.

Police Reports.

A RAT-TAIL BED AND A SHYSTER.—Mrs. Jerusha Bennett, residing in East Fourteenth-street, according to her affidavit, yesterday, before Justice KELLY, purchased a mattress in Chatham street, lined with rat tails, instead of horse hair. In making the complaint, she was entrapped by a "Shyster," and induced to part with some genuine bills for a bogus warrant. She declares that she will never make another purchase in Chatham-street, and never place confidence again in a short man with florid complexion, a light moustache and a mourning weed around his hat—such being the description she gives of the shyster. Justice KELLY recovered the money from the Chatham-street dealer, but the bogus warrant-dealer is still at large.

FIGHT BETWEEN WOMEN.—Mary Corson and Mary Oakley, both Irish women, got into an altercation in Baxter-street. The Corson Mary seized a sharp table-knife and endeavored to slice the cheeks of her antagonist. The Oakley Mary cried "murder," and a Sixth Ward Policemen arrested both parties. The victim of the knife was taken to the City Hospital, and her murderous assailant was committed to the Tombs.

A NUISANCE BROKEN UP.—The police, at a late hour Sunday night, made a descent upon a notoriously bad house in the rear of No. 276 Sixth-street. Six arrests were made. Some of the inmates, advised of the approach of the police, effected their escape. The prisoners, mostly young girls, were yesterday taken before Justice STEERS, and sent to the Island for various terms.

THREATENING LIFE.—Noah A. Freeman, jeweler at No. 267 Broadway, made a complaint yesterday against a Mr. Cason, an employe of the Travelers' Express Company, charging him with threatening his life. Cason was held to answer. The difficulty grew out of a misunderstanding about rent, the Express Company being tenants of Mr. Freeman.

STABBING.—Archibald Dick and John Rankin, both residing in Thirty-fourth-street, had a dispute yesterday. Dick used his fists freely on Rankin, and the latter, to save his own life, as he alleges, stabbed his assailant in the neck. Rankin was committed to Jefferson Market Prison by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE.—A German widow, named Julia Schwartz, was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting the life of her infant child by throwing it down a sink. The child was rescued, and she alleges that it fell in. Justice STEERS committed her to await investigation.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

A minority only of the Board of Aldermen were in their seats yesterday afternoon at the appointed hour of meeting, and the Board was declared adjourned to Thursday. The Clerk in opening the communications sent in to the Board by the Mayor found among them one nominating ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., as City Inspector *vice* Mr. MORTON. Accompanying was a letter from Dr. FOSTER who was originally nominated for the vacancy, authorizing the Mayor to withdraw his name.

Board of Councilmen.

Councilmen OTTARSON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be (and is hereby) requested to convene the Board of Health at as early a day as practicable.

Councilman OTTARSON said a few words in support of the resolution. A report recently presented to the Legislature shows that New-York is the most unhealthy city in the Union. Dirty streets, &c., are undoubtedly the cause of this to a great extent, and the Board of Health, he said, should be immediately convened to remove everything prejudicial to the public health.

The Mayor sent in the following communication in reply to a resolution of inquiry:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.
To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution requesting the Mayor to inform your honorable Board "by what authority men are now at work cleaning the streets, what expense has already been incurred for such work since the first of January, and also whether the work is done by contract;" and in reply thereto I beg leave to state that the work of cleaning the streets was commenced by the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's Department, as I have been informed by that officer a few days ago, and that the amount of expense incurred, including the removal of ashes and garbage from the several Wards since the commencement of this year, has been $27,071 49, up to the 19th inst. The work of cleaning the streets and also the removal of the ashes and garbage, has been done, as I am informed, by the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection under the provisions of the charter relating to the City Inspector's Department, which he claims authorizes that Department to proceed with such work until a contract shall have been made therefor, except that the ashes and garbage for the Tenth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards have been removed by the old contractors of those Wards.

(Signed.) DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Councilman OTTARSON said that the information given was not explicit enough, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Cleaning streets.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, non-concurring with the Councilmen, in directing the upper story of Firemen's Hall to be fitted up for the use of the Committee on the Fire Department, was received and referred to the Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Councilmen.

Councilman OTTARSON moved that the report of the Special Committee on repairing the City Hall should be amended so that the work might be prosecuted without advertising to have it done by contract.

The amendment was lost for want of a constitutional vote, and, on motion of Mr. OTTARSON, the whole matter was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Comptroller submitted to the Board, yesterday, a letter from Mr. James Kelley, stating the amount of taxes apparently uncollected Jan. 4, 1859, at which time he assumed the duties of the Office of Receiver of Taxes. He reports that a large amount for taxes upon personal property has been found against various incorporated Companies. The following is the recapitulation:

Taxes on Real Estate for 1858	$978,056 04
Taxes on Personal Property from 1843 to 1858	1,744,649 26
Total	$2,722,705 40
Croton Arrears for 1857	35,908 29
Total	$2,758,613 69

In the list of delinquents are the names of several of the wealthiest institutions in the county. A certain portion of taxes assessed upon foreign Insurance Companies is authorized and directed to be paid by these Companies to the Treasurer of the Fire Department. Under the law of 1849 the loss to the Treasury on this account thus far is as follows:

Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Co.	$3,004 29
Unity Fire Insurance Co. of London	271 65
Royal Insurance Co. of London and Liverpool	981 56
Total	$4,257 50

The Receiver submits the subject to the consideration of the Board, together with the fact that no provision has been made for this amount in the tax-levy of 1858, and that a similar or larger amount is required for the present year. The Comptroller, commenting upon this document, says full and satisfactory replies were duly received by him from all county officials to whom his circular was addressed, except only the Commissioner of Jurors, who had been too busy to give one. From a note from the Chamberlain, appended, it appears that the payments made by the Commissioner of Jurors into the treasury, since the commencement of his term of office, have been as follows:

1856, Jan. 28	$2,832 75
Dec. 31	3,269 75
1857, June 29	3,305 00
Dec. 29	2,248 54
1858, June 30	2,234 26
Dec. 30	2,083 95

The sums thus paid "are exclusive of the salary of the Commissioner. The amount retained for that purpose is unknown to this Department." The Comptroller thinks the Commissioner should be required to report to the Finance Department the monthly receipts of his office, and pay the same into the Treasury monthly as the other County officers do. It was directed that the document be printed.

A resolution, offered by Mr. TWEED, directing that the President of the Board apply to the Legislature for an additional appropriation in the Tax Levy of $20,000 for the new County Jail, was adopted.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing and Stationery to inquire if any of the judgments obtained against the City now in the tax levy at Albany before the Legislature do not properly belong to the county. Many of the judgments against the Mayor and Commonalty provided for in the tax levy, it is asserted, were obtained for bills against the county which the Board of Supervisors had refused to pay, and for which the claimants prosecuted the City, obtaining judgment by default in accordance with the custom which in such cases prevails, not necessarily with the collusion of the Counsel to the Corporation. The resolution was adopted, and the report which the Committee will offer at the next meeting it is expected will contain some interesting statements.

It was directed that the bill of John Ward, amounting to $47 40, for disinterring the remains of Mrs. Sophia Stephens, be paid.

Withdrawal of his Name by Dr. Foster.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1859.
To His Honor, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: It is now more than two months since you nominated me for the responsible office of City Inspector. I felt honored by the nomination, for it expressed your conviction that I was a fit person to be invested with a most important trust—a trust involving the health and lives of the whole community. Moreover, the office was unsought by me, you yourself were personally unacquainted with me, and we belonged to different political parties. I knew therefore that you must have selected me with regard solely to my fitness for the office, and on the unsolicited recommendation of those who had known me long and well.

The Board of Aldermen refuse to act upon your nomination. I have not been able to learn that any of them question my capacity or honesty. The matter has been pretty thoroughly discussed in the newspapers and elsewhere, without eliciting, so far as I am aware, anything to my discredit. There must, then, be objections which do not relate to my fitness in either of the above respects. If these objections are of a political nature, as is alleged, perhaps some person can be found to whom they do not apply. It is most important, at any rate, that the duties of the office should be attended to. Summer will soon be here, and if it comes before the City is purified, it can hardly fail to bring with it a pestilence.

I do not wish to be responsible, however remotely, for the calamitous results which must follow the further neglect of sanitary measures. I would not be, in any sense, a barrier in the path of improvement. I respectfully request you, therefore, as soon as you think proper, to withdraw my name.

I know that you are earnestly endeavoring to reform the municipal administration, and sincerely trust that your efforts may be crowned with success. Let me thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, and, if it be permitted, let me also, through you, thank the medical profession for the warm manner in which they have responded to your nomination.

I am, with the highest respect,
Your Honor's very obedient servant,
S. CONANT FOSTER.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE MISSING GIRL, MCKINNEY.—There is little or no foundation for the statement in several of the New-York papers, yesterday, that the girl named MCKINNEY, missing from New-York, died recently in the Long Island College Hospital. The girl who died there, Coroner HORTON says, bears in no way any resemblance to the New-York girl, and the whole story is doubtless based upon the fact that the girl died from inflammation of the womb caused by an attempt to produce abortion, and that her name, through mistake, was at first given as MCKINNEY. The missing girl is described as 19 years old, good looking, medium size, and light curly hair. The girl who died was at least 30 years old, with black hair, of large size and coarse appearance. Coroner HORTON investigated the case thoroughly, and found where she had lived for months, in a respectable family in this City, up to the time she was taken to the Hospital. This fact the friends of the missing girl were made acquainted with when the subject was first agitated.

POLITICAL.—Mr. JOHN G. BERGEN desires us to state that not he, but Mr. PETER G. BERGEN, is a candidate for the Mayoralty in Brooklyn.

The Unclaimed Deposits in the Savings Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of this morning contains a notice of Mr. OPDYKE'S bill for confiscating—that is the word—*confiscating* the unclaimed deposits in the Savings Banks. Allow me to say,

1. I believe that an investigation will result in showing that the amount of such funds is much smaller than is generally alleged or supposed.

2. There are depositors living within the very precincts of the Banks who allow their funds to accumulate for years, without adding new deposits or going near the Banks, being satisfied that the funds are well managed, and intending at their own time to make use of them. Some such depositors occasionally appear, and withdraw either the accrued interest or the whole fund.

3. The knowledge of such unclaimed deposits strengthens the credit of the Banks, depositors regarding them as an additional security, especially against the effect of a sudden panic and "run." The propositions made in the Legislature to "remove these deposits," indince depositors to withdraw their funds from such hazards, and hinder others from making deposits.

4. If it is undesirable to leave unclaimed deposits merely to accumulate without benefit to anybody, why would it not be fairer to dispose of them in another way than that which is proposed to the Legislature? For example, let them be carried to the credit of existing depositors, somewhat on the principle of Tontine. These depositors receive at most a lower rate of interest, and they have created as it were by their deposits the institutions which were established for their *common* benefit, since it is only by uniting to deposit their savings that any individual depositor can have any benefit. They, too, take all the risks, and ought to share the profits. Or let the funds in question be held by the Banks, (say after 20 years,) in trust, the *interest* being paid over to some benevolent institution—like the Home of the Friendless in New-York—and thus accomplish a charity more consonant with the feelings of depositors than the confiscation, scramble and loss likely to result from the unguarded bill of Mr. OPDYKE, or any other bill which would put these funds into the State Treasury, and under the control of tinkering legislators. K.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Samuel Jackson, a surgeon in the Navy, died at his residence in Brooklyn March 16, and was buried on the 18th with military honors. A detachment of 50 Marines, with the band belonging to the *North Carolina*, formed the escort to the grave in Greenwood Cemetery. Surgeon Jackson joined the Navy in July, 1812, and his commission as surgeon, dates March 27, 1818, thus having been in service over 46 years. Deceased was 72 years of age, and ranked as a veluable and efficient officer. He has latterly been furloughed on account of the infirmities of age.

General William T. Haskell died a few days ago in the Tennessee Lunatic Asylum. Not long since he had a serious relapse, after a short period of sanity, and was returned to the Institution, where he died. General Haskell was once a prominent man in Tennessee, an active politician, and a popular speaker.

Count Crazincky, a Polish refugee of large fortune and a distinguished poet, died in Paris recently. In consequence of this event, a grand ball which was to have been given on that day by Prince Czartorisky was countermanded.

The Hon. William McKenna, died at Lancaster, S. C., on the 11th March. He was an ardent Nullifier, served several terms in the two Houses of the South Carolina Legislature, and took a prominent part in politics.

The Hon. George Strawbridge died at New-Orleans on the 11th March. He was a native of Maryland, but had resided for 40 years in New-Orleans, where he was elected Judge of the First District Court.

English papers announce the death of Francis Smedley, Esq., High Bailiff of Westminster and father of the well-known novelist, Mr. Frank Smedley. The deceased gentleman, was in his 67th year.

The *Illustrated London News* records the death of Mr. T. K. Hervey, the writer of some volumes of pleasing poetry, who had been for a long period a contributor to various periodicals.

Mr. Gilbert Richmond died at Providence, R. I., March 18, aged 59. He was a prominent Temperance man, and President of the City Temperance Society.

Intelligence from Amiens announces the decease of the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, aged 78, at his seat of Bertangles.

Mr. William Russell, the celebrated correspondent of the *Times*, is about to return to England.

A White Woman and her Children Held in Slavery.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Friday, to consider the condition of ELLEN MITCHELL, white woman, and her five white children, who are held in bondage at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and to raise funds for purchasing their freedom. Ellen was there with one of her little boys, a fine-looking child, about seven years of age. Ellen has a brunette complexion, but her features bear no resemblance to those of colored persons.

The following statement of the case is given:

ELLEN MITCHELL, a white slave woman, formerly belonged to Mrs. Judge COULTER, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, in whose family she was reared as one of the household. Mrs. COULTER, in her will, decreed that her slaves should be manumitted, but the heirs, under the Slave law of Virginia, succeeded in breaking the will after Mrs. COULTER'S death, and, consequently, Ellen and her five children were remanded back again to slavery. The slaves were all sold, and ELLEN and her five children were purchased by Mr. H. LACY. Some time afterwards Mr. LACY concluded to remove further South with all his slaves, but ELLEN peremptorily refused to accompany him, and LACY, fearing the consequences, determined to sell her and her children.

At the solicitation of her friends, a Mr. GEORGE ABLER, a slave-dealer of Fredericksburg, stepped forward and bought her and her five children. Mr. ABLER gives her the privilege, simply on her word of honor, to travel through the Northern States for three months, from December 30, 1858, for the purpose of collecting $1,000, which sum he agrees to take for herself and family. She arrived at Washington near the close of the session, and received about $300 from the members of Congress during her stay there. The father of her children is a white man, and, it is believed, has now deserted her, and gone to California, her own father was also a white man.

NEGROES EXCLUDED FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that, about a month ago, a company of colored people in that city desired to form a party to emigrate westward, and settle upon and preëmpt public lands. Their counsel communicated with the Land Department at Washington, and received in reply the following flat refusal:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 7, 1859.
John M. Kirkpatrick, Pittsburg, Penn.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., I have to state that, under the now settled ruling of this office, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary, colored persons are not citizens of the United States as contemplated by the preëmption law of 4th September, 1841, and, therefore, not legally entitled to preëmpt public lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. S. WILSON, Acting Commissioner.

JEALOUSY, MURDER AND SUICIDE.—In St. Louis, on Wednesday, March 16, JAMES HAMILTON, a meat seller, 24 years of age, in a paroxysm of jealousy shot his wife, a girl of 18, to whom he had been married only three months, and afterwards discharged a pistol into his own body, inflicting a wound from which he can hardly recover. The difficulty seems to have originated with HAMILTON'S relatives, who were opposed to his marriage. A few days since his sisters visited him, in company with a young lady to whom he had formerly been attached, apparently with the intention of annoying his wife. Matters went on until Wednesday, when a lady residing in the house heard Mr. and Mrs. HAMILTON engaged in a loud altercation. On entering the room she found Mrs. HAMILTON packing her trunks. She asked her visitor to go with her to the Cathedral. The husband then said, "You want to go for a divorce, do you?" adding, "so that you can marry again." His wife did not reply. He then grasped her by the arm and drew a pistol, which missed fire. Throwing it down he discharged another, which took effect in her arm and passed thence into her side. She ran out, screaming "Save me! save me!" and fled by the rear into the next house northward, occupied by Mrs. MORTON.

Efforts have been made by the Jews, Baptists, Romanists, and other sects in Holstein, to obtain the abolition of their civil and religious disabilities, but without success. The Chamber has turned a deaf ear to their prayer.

St. Peter's College, at Troy, New-York, has been partially destroyed by a land-slide; damage $8,000.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To the Firemen of New-York.

Buy the April number of the GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY, which contains a fine illustrated article entitled "The Firemen of New-York."
For sale everywhere.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth,
Tips and Sides, new and choice styles.
Japanned Leathers, superior finish and color.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, 113 Broadway, Importers.

Ballou's New Style of French Yoke-Shirts,
made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE-SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 409 Broadway.

Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS—No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

Scott & Backman, successors to George W. White, No. 148 Fulton-st., five doors east of Broadway, New-York. Constantly on hand, hats, caps and furs of every description.

Hair—Its Diseases, Fall, Change of Color and Embellishment, the whole treated by GRANDJEAN, No. 50 13th-st., next to corner Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 143 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Best Spring-Bed in Existence—(HOWE'S ELLIPTIC)—At from $5 to $6, at No. 378 Broadway. Call and see it, or send for Circular.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Special Bargains
in
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

Having just purchased, for fifty per cent. under cost of material manufacture, a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Underwear and Children's and Infants' Clothing suitable for Spring, I invite special attention to the low prices affixed to them. The prices of a large assortment of similar articles, previously on hand, have also been marked down to correspond with the above, and the whole will be found, on inspection, to be the cheapest fabrics of the kind ever offered in this market.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos 507 and 513 Broadway.

The Event of the Season.
GENERAL SPRING OPENING
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
PARIS REFLECTED IN NEW-YORK!

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., the magnificent suite of show rooms comprised in this popular and fashionable outfitting establishment for ladies and families, will present new and ample assortments of foreign and home manufactured fabrics in each of the Twenty Departments included in its comprehensive plan. On the same day the Spring Season will be inaugurated at
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
with more than thirty new styles of dress, and soft hats, caps, &c. The four rooms constituting the Bazaar communicate with each other.
GENIN'S Bazaar and Hat Store,
Nos. 513 and 507 Broadway.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

The Bonner Hat,
for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

$200,000
Superb English Carpetings,
Imported expressly for City Trade,
At Unprecedented Low Prices!!!
Medallions, Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Second-hand Safes
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depôt, No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall.

Boots and Shoes for the Spring.—BUY YOUR boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. His assortment contains all descriptions for ladies, gentlemen and children, and his charges are invariably low. For instance, he sells an excellent end durable gaiter as low as twelve shillings a pair. Make him a visit and he will furnish your wants to your entire satisfaction.

Aquaria! Aquaria!!
B. GREENWOOD, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Aquaria. A variety of patterns always on hand, or made to order. Also, a good assortment of fish and plants for sale, at No. 52 Fulton-st., New-York.

Canada Straw Hats.
A fresh consignment just received and for sale by
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELLENEY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Gents, and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety, unsurpassed by any in this City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELLENEY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Look! Look!—For the new style Reception Skirt, being the most beautiful, graceful and durable Skirt ever offered to the ladies. The only real bustle that fits to a charm to be found in the City. Sold at wholesale by J. C. BROWN, No. 5 Beekman-st., corner Nassau.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 CENTS A BOX, BLACK OR Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural. Admitted to be the best in use. Infallible Ongnent for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER. (sole agent.) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED

SHELDON—SHELDON.—At Brooklyn on Saturday, March 19, by the Rev. R. S. STORR, D. D., JAMES SHALDON to HARRIET G., daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Sheldon.

LIENAU—VAN VORST.—At South Bend, Ind., on Thursday, March 17, by the Rev. Wm. Theo. Van Doren, Mr. CHARLES LIENAU, of Jersey City to SARAH T. VAN VORST, of Indiana.

DIED.

BURNS.—In this City, on Sunday, March 20, SUSAN BURNS, (widow of Henry Burns, deceased,) in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Allen A. Burns, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 815 Greenwich st., without further invitation.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 20, LEWIS H. MORRIS, formerly of Newburyport, Mass.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 186 East 18th st.

☞ Boston and Newburyport papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 21, suddenly, ARSINETA, wife of Erastus Z. Wright, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 9th st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HILL.—In this City, on Monday, March 21, of consumption, GARNETT Hill, wife of Alexander Hill, deceased, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence,

NORTH
INSURANCE COMPANY
of
NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

The Capital of this Company has recently been increased by a CASH SUBSCRIPTION of $100,000, making the present capital

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

WITH A SURPLUS, IN ADDITION, OF OVER $[illegible]

This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risk and the REAL SECURITY of the insured and of the Company will warrant.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS:
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, firm of A. & A. Lamberts & Co.
GEORGE C. COLLINS firm of Sherman, Collins & Co.
DANFORD N. BARNEY, firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses, Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being built strong and first front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, with all the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply on the premises, No. 1, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a depôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the Times.

TO OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE BOTH IN THIS CITY AND COUNTRY—W. L. SEYMOUR would offer his services as broker; he would refer parties to his present customers and others for whom he has formerly acted, both in selling and exchanging. Office No. 79 Nassau-st., second floor, Room No. 5.

CENTRAL PARK.—LARGE DWELLING AND 6 lots of ground on 54th and 55th sts., between Broadway and 7th-av., for sale or exchange. Address ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Beaver-st.

$1,200—A RARE CHANCE.—ONLY $1,200 for a new two-story and basement cottage in the village of Mott Haven, 20 minutes' walk from the steamboat dock or 3d, 2d, and 4th-av cars; the house is well built, with piazza in front, folding front and parlor doors; only $400 in cash required; the balance, $100 per year. Can reach the City in 30 minutes by railroad or steamboat; this is a chance seldom met with for a person to obtain a place of their own, at an annual cost of 2 or 3 rooms in the City. For particulars, apply to THOMAS OVERINGTON, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick front house and lot, with a three-story and basement brick shop in rear, located No. 187 West 21st-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av.; house 26 feet front by 40 feet deep; lot 26 feet front by 96 feet 9 inches deep. It is well arranged for the express or ice business, or other purposes, as there is a drive way through. Rear building nearly covered into a dwelling. For particulars, inquire of E. V. HEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—SELDOM SUCH PROPERTY.—LOT 100 feet deep by 32 feet 4 inches; new house, 3-story, basement, high stoop and suite cellar; bath-tubs, heater, marble mantels, gratings, range, hot and cold water, gas fixtures; finished in good style; beautiful location in Williamsburg; 5 to 10 minutes walk from Grand, Houston or Peck-slip Ferries. On favorable terms. Apply at J. H. DOUGHTY'S Real Estate Agency, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—NO. 301 SECOND-AVENUE, SOUTHwest corner 19th-st., 4-story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue; could be conveniently changed for business purposes; lot 26x75; house 23x42; range, bath, gas, laundry tubs, &c., &c.; built expressly for the owner's occupation; gas fixtures, mirrors, oilcloth, &c., can be purchased. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot, full size, No. 103 2d-av., between 5th and 7th sts., west side, with all the modern improvements—gas, Croton water, sub-cellar, vault, fine yard and court yard in front, and in one of the finest neighborhoods in the City; mortgage, $20,000 $12,000 $7,000; balance, $5,000 cash Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The capital three-story and basement brick house No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, one block from Fulton-av. cars, being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn; the house is in perfect order, having been occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. Possession immediately. Apply to C. K. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES PHYFE, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Two new first-class three story, high-stoop, brownstone, basement, sub-cellar, brick houses, on the southerly side of Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; the houses have gas throughout; also, marble mantels, ranges, &c., all within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent, $460. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 21 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 20 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone house and lot, No. 17 East 33d-st., near 5th-av., lot 25x98, house 25x60, nearly new, built in the best manner and with all the modern improvements; location unexceptionable; price $22,000, which is $2,000 less than its real value. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 17 East 33d-st., or address Box No. 1,346 Post office.

J. F. WILLIAMS OFFERS FOR SALE Two elegant houses on 42d-st., near 6th-av.
Two superior houses on 28th st., near 9th-av.
Three very handsome houses on 29th-st., near 8th-av.
Several very fine English basement houses on 34th-st.
Also,
Several fine houses to let. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 13 Wall-st.

MODERN DWELLINGS FOR SALE—NOS. 142 and 151 West 38th-st.; southwest corner of 42d-st. and 7th-av; 45th-st, north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; 46th-st, north side, between 1st and 2d avs.; two houses on 1st-av., between 45th and 46th sts., cheap, and terms easy. Also, brown stone building and store southeast corner of Pine and Water sts. Address A. E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF MADISONav. and 25th-st., one new first-class, four-story, brownstone front house; lot full size, house 60 feet deep; black walnut doors on the parlor story, and trimmed through the principal hall with black walnut, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. EYER.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is 25x68, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. M. HOAG, No. 18 William-st.

$7,500—FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWNstone, high-stoop houses in 49th-st., near Lexington-av. The houses are three stories, with basements and cellars, with all the modern improvements. Terms to suit the purchaser. They are the cheapest houses in the City. Apply on the premises, or at No. 153 East 47th-st.

COTTAGE NO. 6 COLONNADE-ROW, SMITH-ST., WILLIAMSBURG—With 8 furnished rooms, and fine lot, to sell on easy terms, or to trade for a Jersey farm or merchandise. Also, a brick store, No. 296 South 5th-st. A very great bargain. Apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Or No. 79 South-7th-st., Williamsburg.

AT PRIVATE SALE—THE PREMISES ON the south side of 129th-st., 88 feet west of Avenue C, 200x100, with brick building thereon, admirably adapted for any manufacturing business, saw or planing mill, foundry, or machine shop. There is a good steam engine with main line of shafting in the building ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on Near-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George B. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

CORNER ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A corner house and lot and stable, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c., on 5th av., below 23d-st. Price, all told, $60,000; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage, if wanted. For further information and card to view the property, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment stone-front house, on the north side of 38th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.; contains all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 56 Morton-st.; house 25x46, with extension; lot 22x100, with all the modern improvements. The house was built by the occupant for his own use. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to J. D. SCOTT, on the premises, or at No. 37 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROWN-STONE front house and lot No. 73 West 31st-st., all modern improvements and in excellent order. Also, the large 4-story house and lot on Madison-av., second door above 26th-st. Terms liberal. F. S. HOFFMAN, No. 284 Pearl-st., over the Market Bank.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 145 EAST 19TH ST., fourth house west of 2d-av., north side, 4 stories, 17 feet front by 54 feet deep; lot half the block; first-class neighborhood; contains all improvements, furnace, &c., and in perfect order in every respect. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 8 Mansfield-place, 51st., between 8th and 9th avs.; it has gas, a bath, range, hot and cold water, and is located in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood. Price, $6,500; only $1,200 or $1,000 will be required down. Apply on the premises.

$1,000 CASH—AND THE BALANCE IN IMproved property either in this City, Brooklyn, or the immediate vicinity, for a house situated in the most fashionable part of Brooklyn, and within twenty minutes of the Exchange. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—CANAL-STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to devisees, under will of Ann Jay, deceased, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, sparkling tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY, ATTIC AND BRICK basement house, large yard in front, set with trees and shrubbery. Price $3,500. Part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, No. 321 West 29th-st., or of WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 69 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17 Building-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE modern improvements, garden in front, situated No. 348 West 22d-st. Price $9,500. Inquire at No. 93 Vandam-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 180; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 2 and 3 Berry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN AND BATH, L. I.—For sale, the elegant brown stone mansion and grounds, situate on Clinton-st., bounded by Union and President sts., South Brooklyn, belonging to the estate of the late ALFRED LARGE. The house is of brown stone, surrounded on three sides with a fine large inclosed piazza, thoroughly warmed, and was built by days' work in the most solid and substantial manner, for and under the personal supervision of the late Mr. Large; containing all the modern improvements; is heated by one of Hitching's hot-water furnaces; furnished throughout with gas, water, baths, &c. The grounds comprise 14 lots; the garden is beautifully laid out and tastefully ornamented with flowers, shrubs, &c., and contains summer-house, extensive conservatories filled with choice fine trees and plants, and large and convenient stable and coach-house. This property is probably the finest and most desirable of any in South Brooklyn, both in point of situation and healthiness, being on the highest ground and commanding a very fine and extended view of the Bay, Staten Island, Narrows, &c.

ALSO—The 8 lots adjoining, fronting on Clinton-st., and bounded by Union and Sackett sts.

ALSO—Belonging to the same estate, a valuable property situated at Bath, Long Island, fronting on the Bay, about six miles from Brooklyn ferries; consisting of about 4 acres, on which are three cottages, with large and convenient coach house, stables, laundry and rooms for servants, ice-house, bathing-hooses, &c., &c., affording the finest facilities for bathing, fishing and sailing to be found within an equal distance of New-York. The whole of the above property is offered for sale on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM LOTIMER, Executor, No. 23 Park-place, New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Park-place. The lot is 27 feet 6 inches in width, by 98 feet 8 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of

JAMES RUOHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 38 Wall-st.
NOAH WORRALL, No. 26 Elm-st.
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 65 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 359 Pearl-st.
JNO. WIGHT, No. 232 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE THREE-STORY house, 25x60, and lot in fee, 25x101 feet, built ten years since, of the best materials and by days' work, for Alderman White; has every modern convenience and is in good repair; 15 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, kitchen, laundry and deep dry sub-cellar, situated in 4th-st., No. 407, one-third the way from the Bowery to 2d-av., north side. It was owned and occupied for six years by P. Tillinghast, Esq., No. 13 Park-place, who will give any information respecting it. Price, $13,500, which is less than the house could now be built for. Possession may be had this Spring; or the present tenant, H. R. Treadwell, Esq., of the firm of Tiffany & Co., Broadway, will pay all taxes and $1,200 rent for another year. $10,000 or $11,000 can remain on mortgage for a term of years, if desired. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st. Two dental offices and laboratory to let at No. 53 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—THE PROPERTY OF Daniel Milton, situated in Milton-st., Green Point, near 10th-st. Ferry, consisting of a 2-story frame house 14x21, with a kitchen attached 14x14. Also a 2 story brick shop on the rear 21x21, with a shed extending from house to the shop. The buildings are on a leased lot, having about five years to run, and will be sold at less than half their value. Very pleasantly situated and convenient for many branches of business. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The two-story attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av., only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order; has marble mantels, gas, &c. Price $4,200; rent $425. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs. C. S SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & Co., No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—PLEASantly situated on the highest and best drained ground in the City; four-story high-stoop house, 20x50, lot 20 by half the block; containing all modern improvements; opposite the open grounds of the Blind Institute, No. 12 Bozman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; price $15,000. Inquire of WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, corner Wall and Pearl sts.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES FOR SALE—In the town of Rye, 226 acres of land, the greater part commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, will be sold in lot to suit purchasers. This affords a good opportunity for persons wishing fine situations adjoining each other. Apply to A.L. BUSH, on the premises, or to N.D. BUSH, at the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, No. 97 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HOUSES ON TWENtieth-st., near 8th-av., three stories, high basement, with all the modern improvements; will be sold very low and on easy terms. Inquire of J. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., or ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., lot 25x100, house 25x53. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

WESTERN LAND WANTED, IN EXCHANGE for stores, with dwellings over them, situated on 33d and 34th sts. The land must be well located and desirable. To any parties who who will pay some cash, a fine trade will be offered. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE THREEstory and basement high-stoop houses in Mansfield-place, a beautiful location, in a row of 22, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 12 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4 STORY BROWNstone house, west side of 6th-av., fourth house north of 38th-st. Just finished and ready for immediate occupation. Size, 25x80; lot 100 feet deep. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

$1,500 IN CASH—BALANCE CAN REMAIN, if desired, for the handsome 3-story high-stoop sub-cellar brown-stone house and lot; contains all the improvements; will be sold at a bargain and at a sacrifice. Apply on premises, 70 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—100 ACRES, SITUATED in the city, and formerly used as a nursery, is now offered for sale. For particulars means, this offers a splendid opportunity for realizing a handsome profit. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS MEDIum-sized brown stone houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st.; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, located on 28th-st., having all modern improvements, very low; terms easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP IF APPLIED FOR SOON; the brown-stone front and high-stoop house No. 5 Martin Terrace, 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR RENT—ON FAVORable terms, the house No. 20 Ahingdon place, facing the square—a very desirable location. Can be seen from 2 till 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE AND LOT NO. 24 Mulberry-st., east side, near Park-st.; lot 25x95 feet; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STORE IN WASHINGTON-STREET, a four-story brick store, rear Fulton-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE BETWEEN FOURTEENTH and 35th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs., worth from $10,000 to $15,000, in exchange for a handsome residence, with 2½ acres of ground, at Yonkers. The difference between the prices of the two pieces of property will be paid in cash. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN WANTED IN EXchange for 10 acres, with large double house 40x38, two story and attic, in perfect order; fruit and ornamental trees; good barn and carriage-house; within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt, and 4½ miles of the Bay, at Hempstead, L. I. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COTTAGE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN a pleasant, genteel neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Rent not to exceed $300. Parties having such to dispose of will find a good tenant by addressing J. M., Box No. 1,961 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL GENTEEL BRICK house, with modern improvements, in a strictly first-class neighborhood, and convenient to Fulton Ferry, wanted from May 1, at a rent of from $500 to $600 per annum. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 4,137 New-York Post-office, giving particulars.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY house, high stoop, between 4th and 6th avs., on a lease of three years, by a first-rate tenant, with no small children. Apply to ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR LEASE, A SMALL house, or part of house, five or more rooms, suitable for cartman and family. Also, a stable with four stalls and Croton water, all below 14th-st. Apply to JAS. L. MORGAN & CO., No. 47 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY 1ST OF MAY, A LOFT OR LARGE room, about 30 by 60 feet; must have good light, Croton water, and water closet convenient to it, within two blocks of Chambers-st. and Broadway. Address, stating rent, &c., A. D., Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CITY BUILT, single horse, top road wagon in good order. Address L. R., Box No. 712 lower Post-office, stating lowest price, and where the same may be seen.

WANTED—TO LEASE—SOME GOOD TENEMENT houses, for respectable families, for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply to, or address, M. B., No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. BATE,
DENTIST,
No. 695 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WM. G. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE) OF No. 20 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly,) is now at No. 14 Bond-st., near Broadway.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—IT cancels no pain when applied; is a certain and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, and contains no poison nor anything in the slightest degree injurious. Price 25 cents: by mail, ten three cent stamps.
H. HIKA, No. 86½ Prince-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 80 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bed-rooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE C—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near North Belleville, N. J.; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; there is a cottage containing 13 rooms, with all necessary outbuildings on a lawn of 10 acres, sloping beautifully to the water's edge; the lawn will cut $100 worth of hay, and contains the greatest variety of shrubbery and fine fruit and shade trees; good bathing, fishing and boating in front of the house; situation exceedingly rural and picturesque; rent, furnished, $600; forty acres more can be had. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE residence for a genteel family, replete with every convenience, furnace, water, bath, range, laundry, gas throughout, &c., all in perfect order. About one acre of ground beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the river and palisades, abundance of fruit and shade trees, splendid garden; all necessary out-buildings, barn and carriage-house, wood-house, &c., within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and in the best neighborhood that can be found. Terms easy. Apply to WM. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or S. D. ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM IN Darien, Conn., containing about 30 acres, 3 minutes' from Lockwood's Station, 2 miles from Stamford. The location is perfectly healthy, near a fine private beach for sea bathing, fine roads, delightful drives, near churches, a view of the Sound and country. The house nearly new, modern, and in good repair. All necessary outbuilding, a fine large garden, plenty of fruits and berries, good soil, good water, and in every respect a desirable place. It will be sold cheap, with all the fixtures, stock, &c., on favorable terms. For further information, apply to WM. G. READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS FROM June 1, a country seat with 6 acres of land, at Saugerties, on the west bank of the Hudson, 100 miles from New-York. House 32 by 54 feet, surrounded by a verandah 12 feet wide, newly painted, and thoroughly finished. Beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains. The grounds are highly improved, containing different varieties of shade and fruit trees. There is no more pleasant location for a Summer residence on the Hudson. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $4,000—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence in the village of Athens, on the Hudson River. The mansion and out-houses are all new. The house stands on an elevation commanding a pleasant view of the river and surrounding country, distant from the City 116 miles. A fine garden, abundance of flowers, and a number of fruit trees, adorn the premises. Apply to J. VAN LOON, No. 332 1st-av., corner of 23d-st. or to Captain J. A. EMMONS, corner of Harrison and West sts.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rent from $200 to $500 per annum. Their locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For particulars, apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Raveoswood. N. B.—Possession of three of the houses can be had immediately.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT with 20 acres of land, in Morristown, N. J., on an elevated site, 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees interspersed with fine evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out, on which is a pond supplied by springs, choice variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; large garden, barn and carriage-house. The house is of Elizabethan style, large and commodious, 57 by 36, with modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE RESIdence of the subscriber, pleasantly located on the corner of the Coney Island and Bath Plank Roads in the village of Flatbush, L. I. There are 17 lots of ground, on which is a well of spring water, a beautiful two-story house, good barn, and all other outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees, grapes, &c. If sold, the greater part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars, inquire on the premises of Mrs. JANE RHODES.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT WASHINGTON, WITHin 6 minutes' walk of Tubby Hook Station, 11 miles from City Hall, a very desirable residence, at all seasons, with about two acres of land, with fine fruit trees, and has been built within two years; contains 16 rooms, bath-room, gas, &c.; good stable and ice house, all in first-rate order. Apply at No. 166 Duane-st., up stairs, or of JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., over Commonwealth Bank.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT GREENWICH, CONN. —The country seat of Henry Morris, Esq. Fourteen acres of fine land. The house is a two-story and attic frame, about 30x40 feet, with large wing; has marble mantels, &c. The out-buildings are nearly new, and adapted to the place. An abundance of fruit and shade trees, flue garden; in every respect a very desirable property. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y., a neat cottage-house, with one-fourth of an acre of ground; nine finished rooms in all; front and back high basements; walls all painted; size of house 40 feet, deep basement, one-story and attic high; out-houses, &c.; about three minutes' walk from the railroad station. Inquire of J. D. ACKERMAN, corner of Bowery and 2d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the depôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade trees, good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PIGOT, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, THE STONE MANSION overlooking the Bay, nearly opposite to the ferry foot of 86th-st. The site is healthy; good water; seven acres of ground; abundance of pears, peaches, grapes, asparagus, &c. In fine, every thing that belongs to a first-class suburban villa. Access to the city at all hours by steamboat and cars; time, 40 minutes. For terms, apply at No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT AND VERY DESIRABLE country residence, situated on Staten Island Sound, at Star Landing, Woodbridge Township, N. J. There are six acres of choice land, a new house, small apple orchard, and other young fruit. For particulars, inquire of JOHN D. CLARK, or steamer *Thomas Hunt*, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND IN ORANGE County, about two miles from Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., a fine country-seat of about 30 acres of land, new house, barn, carriage-house, and ice-house; good fruit in abundance. Price about $5,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat at Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, of 66 acres, about two minutes' walk from the Depôt. On the premises is a new Gothic house, containing 10 or 11 rooms; also, barns, stable, carriage and ice house, hennery, &c. Inquire of L. DE KLYN, on the place, or of W. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE HOUSE, with carriage house, ice house, &c., an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and about two acres of land, on Warburton-av. and the Hudson River, one-quarter of a mile north of the Station; also, nine lots on Chestnut near Guion-st. Terms liberal. Apply to A. THOMAS & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location, and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, ten miles up the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $175, to a small family; twenty trains pass daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or on Tuesday at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17, where a sketch of the house can be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA FOR SALE—About one mile from the village; fine view of the Bay, large double house, nearly new, with stable, carriage-house and out-buildings, and 1¾ acres of land, handsomely laid out, with a large variety of fruit, evergreen and ornamental trees and shrubs. Possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUER, Auctioneer, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1¾ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from New-York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON River, about 30 feet square, one and a half stories high, containing five rooms; within a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and about two and a half hours' ride from the City. Rent, $100. Address Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn; building and ground (one acre) in fine order, and near the depôt. Will be sold cheap, or let, with or without a portion of the furniture. Apply to Mr. TIBBS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble four-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., above 29th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¾ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building-prices with building loans. Apply to H. L. BIRKEY, 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE ESTATE occupying the commanding promontory at the head of Highland Bay, just above West Point, on the Hudson, a most lordly domain, known by the name of MINAVAR, is now for sale. It has been thus described in one of Mr. Willis' letters from Idlewild: "This elevated point of land is at the junction of the Moodna River with the Hudson, and was once a magnificent terrace-island, connected with the Highlands now by the causeway of the estate. It consists of about 115 acres; the terrace-lawn, in which stands the dwelling, being a superbly-wooded table-land of 30 acres, 120 feet above the water-level. The mouth of the Moodna River divides it from Idlewild. Its river front on the Hudson is very nearly a mile, with a water-grant to the channel. Its front slope is covered with grand forest trees, and under them are the fortifications built there by Washington. It might be divided into three noble estates, as the separate building sites are very favorable. Those who are on the look-out for a home of most lordly isolation and unsurpassed beauty of surroundings, will do well to give it a call. The drive to it from Newburg (three miles) is very fine." Those who visit it with a view to see the premises should take at least half a day for the excursion. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York; to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or B. W. BOURREY, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, beautifully situated on the East River, immediately opposite to Hell Gate. The house is 44x46 feet; piazzas front and rear, and has all modern improvements; built in the most substantial manner under the supervision of the owner. Grounds tastefully laid out and planted with shrubbery, vine and fruit trees. Inquire for further particulars of W. THOMSON, President of Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, or of Dr. J. W. SCOTT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Westestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A piece of 22 acres, situated directly on the line of the New-Haven Railroad; consisting of a good house, barn and sheds, with fruit

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TOMORROW, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FOURTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Five lots, northeast corner.

WAVERLEY-PLACE AND PERRY-STREET—Two valuable lots, northwest corner.

MOTT-STREET—No. 159, two houses.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Four valuable lots.

For maps and full particulars, apply at No. 14 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE

Of 107 lots of land, with the improvements, Located on Broadway, 10th and 12th avs., and 76th and 101st sts.

Also, the very valuable property on the Northeast corner of CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.

MILLER & McEVILY

Will sell at auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee:

NO. 446 PEARL-ST.—A dwelling-house and lot, with store.

NOS. 231 and 233 CHATHAM-ST.—2 houses and lot, with stores.

76TH-ST.—3 lots, southeast corner 11th av. and 76th-st.

77TH-ST.—4 lots, northeast corner 11th av. and 76th-st.

79TH-AV.—3 lots, southwest corner 76th st.

77TH-AV.—5 lots, northeast corner 76th-st.

78TH-ST.—24 lots, south side, between 11th and 12th avs.

77TH-AV.—1 lot, southeast corner 76th-st.

101ST-ST.—74 lots, (with mansion house and stable,) south side 76th-st., between 11th and 12th avs. Also, 24 in rear of above.

12TH-AV.—6 lots, northeast corner 76th-st.

ALSO—The very valuable water-right in front of 12th-st., and extending to the 13th-av.—the City boundary line of the 12th av.

25 lots, with mansion-house and stable, northeast corner of Broadway and 101st-st., and distant 128 feet 8 inches west of 10th-av.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and auction fees to be paid on day of sale; 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years; balance in 30 days, when deed and possession will be given.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,

Salesroom No. 108 Broadway,

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,)

At 10 o'clock, at the auction-room,

300 packages and lots foreign and domestic hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., in lots to suit the trade.

Also,

60 gross superior ivory handled table and dessert cutlery, an invoice of pocket-knives, bowie-knives, &c.

An invoice bench and fancy planes, brass cocks, &c., plated ware, jewelry, portemonnaies, &c.

240 gross assorted brushes.

50 gross sand-paper.

Also,

(for account of whom it may concern,)

8 cases, containing 160 U. S. muskets, slightly damaged, per *Black Warrior*.

200 damaged revolvers, five and six barrels.

40 U. S. Holster pistols, in order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Attention is called to the sale of Real Estate to be made at auction, THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, comprising:

ON 14TH-ST.—One lot, south-side, near Hudson-st.

ON 54TH-ST.—One lot, north side, between 6th and 7th-ave.

ON 2D-AV.—Four lots, northeast corner 55th-st.

AT HOBOKEN—Desirable residence, No. 2 Hudson-place. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

SAMUEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH ROSEWOOD AND IMPORTED FURNITURE.—D. S. HOUGH will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 22, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of art, &c.; also, a general assortment of table ware, such as China, dinner and tea sets, silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., &c., contained in the first-class residence, No. 9 University-place, near Washington square. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, extension table, chairs and rockers, China tea sets, ivory cutlery, engraved, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, castors, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three carved rosewood parlor suites, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, marbel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, many reception and recumbent chairs; three-tone oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, carved rosewood library and secretary book-cases, elegant rosewood seven-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinet, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, couches, cottage chairs, sofas and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, lockers and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Also very superior suites of richly ornamented bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only.

WM. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture of the richest description; sale at 10½ o'clock precisely, W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 22, at the private dwelling No. 416 Houston-st., near Wooster-st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs, centre and card tables, 7-octave piano-fortes, stool and cover, etageres, bookcase, lady's work table, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil-paintings, engravings, vases; also bureaus, bedstead washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, bolsters and pillows, mirrors, clocks, dining and tea tables, china and glassware, crockery, silver-plated ware, &c.; also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence: a cash deposit required from all purchasers; sale positive, rain or shine.

J. W. RUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, MARCH 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand and new furniture, part of which has been removed from Brooklyn for convenience of sale, consisting, in part, of sofas, tête-a-têtes, lounges, chairs, tables, wardrobes, etagères, sideboards, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, oak and enameled chamber suites, &c., &c.

Also, four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth, made by the best City makers, and sold with a written warrantee, together with an assortment of crockery, cutlery, China ware, glass ware, clocks, mattresses, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready. Dealers and others are invited to attend.

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The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three carved rosewood parlor suites, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, marbel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, many reception and recumbent chairs; three-tone oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, carved rosewood library and secretary book-cases, elegant rosewood seven-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinet, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

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Also, four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth, made by the best City makers, and sold with a written warrantee, together with an assortment of crockery, cutlery, China ware, glass ware, clocks, mattresses, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready. Dealers and others are invited to attend.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms Nos. 102 and 104 East 23d-st., adjoining the Fire Academy, (in consequence of removal,) the entire stock of marble mantels, all of modern designs, embracing richly sculptured and heavily moulded mantels of all the foreign marbles, Italian statuary, do. ordinary, Sienna, brocatelle, black and gold, Lisbon, Pyrennean. Also, California marble. Terms 4 months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues three days before sale. N. B.—This stock may be examined any time previous to sale.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—WM. M. LITTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, March 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a cottage house, No. 64 Carlton-av., Brick house on Ryerson-st., near Willoughby; three-story and basement brick house, with two lots and stable, No. 354 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; a cottage house, south side of Park-av., third house east of Vanderbilt-av.; three lots on the corner of Kosciusko-st. and Nostrand-av.; two lots 25x100, on 11th-st., and two on 12th-st., about 200 feet from 5th-av. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 337 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or see Brooklyn papers.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD-TABLE AND SALOON FURNITURE—On WEDNESday, March 23, at No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M., comprising billiard-table and fixtures, 11 saloon tables, chairs, clocks, carpetings, paintings, &c., mahogany sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, washstand, cribs and rockers, 3 enameled chamber suites, pier glasses, hair mattresses, Brussels carpets, China and glass ware. Also, 1 coach, and 2 rockaway wagons.

SIDNEY CLAYTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

JOHN J. REMSEN, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the residence of Dr. Bidley, No. 72 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 11 o'clock: 4 round-cornered, solid rosewood piano-fortes. Paris suites of furniture, velvet carpet, pier mirrors, lace curtains, etageres, escritoires, bookcase, oil paintings, beds, bedding, kitchen and basement furniture of every description, horse, buggy, harness, &c. Catalogues now ready at office or house.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—Large and peremptory sale of a dealers' stock declining business. Also, 200 lots from an importer of choice and salable goods, TUESDAY, March 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN. Free sale, for cash, in lots to suit retailers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 15 Willow, corner Middagh-st., Brooklyn. A large and general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, bedding, crockery, extension table, with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

A. F. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on THURSDAY, March 24, a desirable assortment of Spring goods. City and country dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. C. ALBERTUS Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 446 Canal-st., near Hudson, a large assortment of bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, sofas, chairs, tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, feather beds and bedding. Also, stoves and kitchen furniture, crockery, &c.

WM. CONSELYEA, Auctioneer.

DRUG STORE NO. 562 GRAND-STREET, on TUESDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Bottles, Show Cases, Scales and Weights, Drawers, Shelving, Stove and Pipe, Oil-Cloth, all contained in the store. Sale positive.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 23½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE notice, that I JOHN GOULD, assignee of David G. Faranm and Samuel M. Weekes, composing the late firm of Faranm & Weekes, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 2d day of April, at 11 o'clock noon, all the assets and effects of said late firm in my hands as assignee, consisting of notes, judgments, claims to suit and book accounts. Terms cash. JOHN GOULD, Assignee of Faranm & Weekes.

AUCTION SALES.

J. WILSON, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.—AT THE Sales Room No. 49 Dey-st., on TUESDAY, March 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. Also commencing on Monday, a large assortment at private sale, by A. B. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE CITY INSURANCE STOCKS

For sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

By SATTERLEE & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 49 Exchange-place.

Small lots of the following desirable investment Stocks now on hand, viz.:

Continental Ins. Co.	People's Ins. Co.
Home Ins. Co.	Exchange Ins. Co.
Manhattan Ins. Co.	Commonwealth Ins. Co.
Washington Ins. Co.	Harmony Ins. Co.
Nassau Ins. Co.	Columbia Ins. Co.
Phœnix Ins. Co.	Lafayette Ins. Co.
Brooklyn Ins. Co.	Excelsior Ins. Co.
Williamsburgh City Ins. Co.	Arctic Ins. Co.
Metropolitan Ins. Co.	Indemnity Ins. Co.
Mercantile Ins. Co.	Grocer's Ins. Co.
Jersey City Ins. Co.	Gt. Western Marine Ins. Co.
Relief Ins. Co.	Columbia Ins. Co.
Humboldt Ins. Co.	Mercantile Ins. Co.
American Ins. Co.	

Also, a line of first-class Bonds, City Railroad Stocks, and other investment securities, on hand and for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, or at private sale.

GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
H. A. BOSWICK,
Member of Board of Brokers,
H. TEACY ARNOLD,
} SATTERLEE & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER,

NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,

No. 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West Indies, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 25th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors:

Be it Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that therefore an assessment be laid therefor upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars held by them, and that the same be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1859.

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to each stockholder and notify personally or by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment thereof.

In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.

Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 2 Wall-st.

B. F. STILES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GASLIGHT COMPANY, NO. 80 NASSAU-STREET,—New-York, March 19, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th until the 28th inst.

HENRY P. McSOWN, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Apply at the office of the

GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,

No. 5 Beekman-st.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER PARK-PLACE—NEW-YORK, March 19, 1859.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, April 4 next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER PARK-PLACE—NEW-YORK, March 19, 1859.—The annual election for Forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY next, April 4. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, April 5, ensuing. The poll will remain open from 12 M to 1 P. M.

S. M. KISSAM, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st, New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 16 Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS.—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LA PERLE and RUBIS

CHAMPAGNES.

The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the United States and Canada, for the sale of the CHAMPAGNE WINES

of Messrs. JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, namely:

I. A PERLE AND RUBIS.

The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the American market.

The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful ruby color, which is natural to the wine. This wine is undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is

MADE FROM GRAPES OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS.

From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large means of the well-known house of Jacques Goerg & Co., and their determination to furnish wines which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these wines.

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COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 22.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.* Over
Part II.—Nos. 620, 920, 922, 260, 1
920, 936, 960, 932, 964, 966, 968, 97
Part III.—Nos. 859, 863, 881, 715, 635,
COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 95, 186, 190, 193, 173, 195
to 208, 219, 210, 18, 19, 151.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 227, 123,
626, 624, 563 to 559, 565, 534, 603, 428, 542, 1
574, 622, 342, 502. Extra Calendar—No
625, 623, 663, 665, 670, 674, 675, 677, 679,
668.
COURT OF APPEALS—*Part I.*—Nos. 716, 684 to 837,
845 to 851. 323. *Part II.*—Nos. 336, 765, 713,
654, 695, 813, 829, 831, 833.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife by Poison—Testimony for the Defence Closed.

THIRTEENTH DAY.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

There is no evidence of a cessation of public interest in this protracted trial. Yesterday the Court was as much crowded as on preceding days, and applications for admission of late comers, for whom there was not even standing room, were as numerous as ever.

The letter of Charles Bell, father of Robert, Sophia and Fanny Bell, which Mr. Cushing, on the part of the defence, desired, on Saturday, to put in evidence, and which the Judge took home with him to consider the relevancy and other matters, was excluded by his Honor on two objections, that he said were totally irreconcilable. The first was, that the writer of the letter, being in Ireland, was not a sworn witness in this case, that the matter contained in the letter was irrelevant to the issue on trial, and if allowed to be introduced, would tend greatly to protract the trial. The letter, therefore, was excluded.

Dr. *Thomas C. Finnell* was called as the first medical witness for the defence, and was examined by Mr. Ullmann. He testified that he had made a large number of *post-mortem* examinations for the Coroner, and had thus been led to study the nature of poisons; arsenic was an extremely virulent poison, differing in that respect from narcotic poisons; death usually resulted from two to three hours after taking arsenic, but in one case there had been violent death occurred in one hour, and he had known the person poisoned lived a fortnight, and had known one person who died from the symptoms of arsenical poisoning in about twenty-four hours. The most prominent symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and those most commonly in the first stages of the prosecution, arsenic sometimes, but rarely, produced narcotic effects; witness exhibited several preserved stomachs, taken from persons who died from arsenic, and explained the pathological effects of arsenic under various circumstances; four ounces of laudanum taken within ten hours would certainly produce death; a teaspoonful sometimes causes death, but he had known one case where a person took four ounces and yet recovered; he presumed that was a bad quality of laudanum, and besides, vomiting was soon brought about; if the stomach was already irritated by arsenic laudanum would more readily take effect, and would diminish the effect of the arsenic; cholera and cholera-morbus frequently resemble arsenical poison very closely; so did chronic gastritis and several other diseases named and described by witness; he visited the body of Mrs. Stephens at Bellevue Hospital, after the *post-mortem* examination; he cut off a small piece and brought it away with the intention of analyzing it; Dr. Ferguson went with him; a person whom he understood to be Mr. Bell was in the room; believed he left that man there when he came away; a large proportion of arsenic producing death—perhaps one-seventh, more or less—would be found in the liver; had made analyses to discover arsenical poison; if a chemist could not certainly detect arsenic in the liver and intestines, although he might find traces in the bones and muscular and adipose tissues, witness would not say death had been caused by arsenic; in cases he had examined, he found arsenic in the stomach and intestines, notwithstanding the patients had vomited freely; vomiting very seldom dislodged all the arsenic from the folds of the stomach and intestines; arsenic is a preservative of the parts to which it is fully applied, but is not a general preservative of the body; why some bodies are longer preserved than others after interment, is not known. Witness stated the effects of various medicines upon the stomach.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick—Arsenic sometimes affects the nervous system, producing paralysis, complete or incomplete; constipation of the bowels may, in rare cases, accompany arsenical poisoning; inflammation of the stomach may be altogether absent; there are cases mentioned of death from both large and small doses of arsenic, where not a trace of arsenic could be found in the stomach; in cases of chronic poisoning the symptoms are remittent; would consider a case lasting three weeks as on the dividing line between chronic and acute poisoning.

The District-Attorney read a long statement of symptoms, supposed to have existed in the case of Mrs. Stephens,) and the witness said they were symptoms of arsenical poisons and some other diseases; but no one disease, nor arsenical poisoning, would embrace the whole of them. Witness pointed out such of the symptoms as in his opinion were not indicative of arsenic; taking the whole case, all these symptoms might be produced by a combination of diseases; as, for instance, acute inflammation of the stomach and bowels produced by irritating food; congestion of the liver; diseases of the brain, such as congestion of the brain; congestion of the kidneys, and generally disordered health; never saw or heard of such a combination of diseases, but believes it may occur, and not unfrequently; other diseases might combine to produce the symptoms; if he found arsenic in the body, after death with such symptoms, would infer that arsenic was the cause of death; the place he cut from the body of Mrs. Stephens was not larger than the tip of his finger; he was prevented by other engagements from analyzing it as he intended; I engaged in conversation with that young man who was present in the dead-house, and believed him to be Robert Bell; I sent word to the coroner that the body might be sent to the Fourteenth-street Medical College and there examined; I would not have any objection to such interference in my own case; I saw the prisoner at the Tombs; have spoken to some of the professional witnesses and one of the others, and have stated my views of and discussed the case in every way; I expressed my opinion to them, and have entertained that opinion from the time when the case was gone into before the coroner until the present time; I have changed my opinions on some points recently—on one point of it; I have looked into the question as to whether arsenic is normal in the human body; I have never held the opinion that it was a normal constituent of the human body; from the sixteenth to the eighth of a grain is given of Fowler's solution to patients, three times a day—that is from five to ten drops; I am not certain whether five drops contain one-sixteenth of a grain; arsenic is excreted by the kidneys mainly, and passes away from the system in about two weeks.

To Mr. Ullmann—I cannot call to mind a case in which any human being had all the symptoms enumerated in this paper;—(a hypothetical case purporting to describe all the symptoms exhibited by Mrs. Stephens)—if a person had them all at the same moment I should not think he would live at all.

Dr. James R. Wood—I was acquainted with the late Dr. William Tully; he was one of the ablest men in my profession, and entertained a great many peculiar views as to medicines and their action; he was a theoretical man, and was very strong and decided in his opinions, whether right or wrong, and, like a great many very learned men, knew too much to be practical; Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, of Philadelphia, is good authority, and so is Dr. Tully among a large number of our profession; in New-England many physicians follow the practice of Tully in using stimulants with narcotics in the treatment of diseases; this might be all right in Connecticut and wrong in New-York, for one form of disease might be typhoid there, as it was when Tully and Martin practiced, and not typhoid in New-York; it is the opinion of all medical men that poisoning can be produced by sympathy—that is by immediate effects on the nervous system, tarpentine can be found in the urine five minutes after it is taken into the system; so all the balsams and arsenic are eliminated by the kidneys and discharged through the urine.

Q. Have you had reason to reprimand John O'Brien for letting people into the dead-house? (Objected to.) Witness resumed—The body was kept in the museum, the upper room on the second story; in the gallery specimens of the human body and bones are preserved in cases; I never knew of solutions of arsenic for preserving bodies being kept there; I have repeatedly injected bodies with arsenical solution when I wished to preserve them; there are no subjects injected in that institution; the table on which the body of Mrs. Stephens was examined was not the one ordinarily in use there; the *post-mortems* are conducted below in what we call the *post-mortem* room; no course of dissections are permitted in that institution; those are my signatures to the *post-mortem* examination.

Cross-examined by the Assistant District-Attorney—The standard authorities on poisoning are Christison, Taylor, Beck's *Medical Jurisprudence*, Wharton and Stilley, and Guy's *Forensic Medicine*.

Dr. Alonzo Clark was sworn and examined for the defence—I am professor of pathology and the practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; arsenic is supposed to have a double action on the system—first, as an irritant upon the mucous membrane, and, second, as causing a depressing influence on the nerves; death usually occurs as the result of arsenical poisoning in from twelve hours to three days after the arsenic is taken; its first effect is on the mucous membrane, and the stomach in general; I should hesitate to say that death caused from arsenical poisoning if inflammation were not found in twenty-four hours after; I don't know of any disease that resembles the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic in all its details, unless it be spontaneous inflammation of the stomach; when arsenic produces vomiting it is not always all thrown off; it is usual to find it lodged in the mucous membrane; it is one of the most insoluble materials known in medicine; when thrown up in a fluid it would not easily be detected; if enveloped in food or in the mucus of the stomach it might be discovered; as a rule the authorities show that the liver, the stomach and the intestines contain the largest portions of arsenic; the largest portion is found in the liver—I say that without regard to time; arsenic chiefly produces its effect on the ganglionic nervous system; it may kill by its action on that and the organs which that system controls, or by inflammation of the stomach and intestines; if on the walls of the stomach or in its contents no arsenic were found, and only inflammation but a little redness on the outer coat of the stomach, none on the mucous membrane, a redness on the duodenum, and arsenic in the lower intestines, in such small portions that a skilled chemist could not say whether there was any there or not, and there should be found suspicions of arsenic in muscles and adipose tissue, I should be convinced to entertain grave doubt as to whether arsenic produced the death; I should require pretty strong symptoms to convince me that it had caused death; I should rather think that, in that case, arsenic was in the process of elimination; the rule is that those who have been poisoned by arsenic, and are going to die, grow from bad to worse quite decidedly in that the symptoms are progressive; arsenic is a preservative, and is used in anatomical preparations; it is a very good one; in the case of persons who die of acute diseases, decomposition differs as to time from cases in which the diseases are chronic; [witness stated from medical authorities several remarkable cases in which bodies were preserved from decay, though no means had been employed for the purpose;] in diseases of the brain and fever and ague, arsenious compounds are used as medicines; have no definite knowledge as to arsenic being the active principle of any of the nostrums of the day; it is a constituent of Fowler's solution, but that is not a nostrum; that solution is used by foreigners, and is taken without the advice of a physician; experiments would show that arsenic is slow to be absorbed; the period during which arsenic has been found in the excretions, from the time of its being taken into the system, varies, according to the reports, from six to twenty-four days; burning in the stomach is a very common sensation; in common dyspepsia it is a very distressing symptom sometimes.

Cross-examined—The reports of examinations made on bodies would show that if inflammation had existed before death, and the body were well preserved for a year or any time, the marks of inflammation would still remain; the redness would still be visible because the coloring principle is not volatile; there is a class of cases—viz.: those which have a rapid termination, in which poisoning by arsenic does not exhibit symptoms of inflammation; Taylor says that inflammation of the stomach is not a consequence of poisoning by arsenic; it may be possible that all the poison in the stomach would be vomited off.

Q.—Is it not stated by the medical authorities on the subject that in many cases of undoubted poisoning by arsenic, not a trace of arsenic was found in the coats of the stomach or its contents? [Objected to, and exception taken.] Witness admitted that such a case had been reported.

In reply to further questions, he said—There is a class of disease that I have treated with opium, never giving more than five grains at the beginning, and then increased it up to twelve grains an hour, each dose representing about twenty-four drops of laudanum; the effect of laudanum is modified by acute inflammation, but I do not suppose it would be modified by mucous inflammations; if, within fifteen minutes of taking laudanum, vomiting occur, and everything be thrown up from the stomach, the laudanum will be thrown off; there is little if any difference between the symptoms of spontaneous inflammation of the stomach and the symptoms produced by arsenic; diarrhœa is no necessary symptom of inflammation of the stomach; there are certain points of difference in the great scope of symptoms produced by spontaneous inflammation of the stomach as compared with the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic; the spontaneous gastritis exhibits no such effects on the nervous system; the same tendency to collapse and paralysis do not form a part of the symptoms of gastritis as they do of poisoning by arsenic; if, twelve months after death, the body were found in a good preservation, and, before death, there had been exhibited all the symptoms represented to have been discovered in the case of Mrs. Stephens, the case would be a very mixed one, and I should say that all the symptoms did not belong to any one form of disease; I see plainly there are symptoms mentioned that might with propriety be referred to arsenical poison, still they lack the order we would like to see in a simple case of poisoning; if arsenic were found in the body I should infer from that and from those symptoms that it had caused death.

Mr. Ashmead offered, in evidence, the papers in the preliminary examination before Justice Welsh.

Objected to; objection sustained.

The testimony taken before the Coroner was also offered in evidence, first *en masse*, and then partially. The prosecution objected, and the Court ruled that all was inadmissible save the matters to which the attention of the witnesses had been called during this trial. Exception taken.

Mr. Ashmead also offered to read the affidavits of Sophie and Fanny Bell, on which Stevens was arrested, under a warrant issued by Justice Welsh.

Objected to. Objection sustained and exception taken.

The defence announced that their evidence was now all in.

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 21.

Before Judges Roosevelt, Davies and Ingraham.

The General Term opened to-day at 1 P. M., pursuant to appointment. No business was done, however, the other engagements of the Justices preventing. The Court adjourned at once to Saturday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Bank of Middletown vs. *Huntington.*—Motion granted without costs.

Before Justice Davies.

The People and Hubbard G. Stone vs. *William Menck; Pierce Valtiz* vs. *Robert Barstow; James Vrandenburg* vs. *Joseph H. King et al.*; *Isaac Parker* vs. *Edwin R. Bogardus*, (delivered to W. Bogardus, Esq.;) *William Tilden et al.* vs. *Edward Miller*; *John Stevenson* vs. *John B. Buxton*; *Charles E. L. Brinkenhoff et al* vs. *George A. Haynes*; *John Radway Jr.*, vs. *J. W. Dodge et al.*—Cases settled.

CIRCUIT.

Smith vs. *Coyle*—In mentioning in the TIMES of Saturday that plaintiff had recovered a verdict for the amount of his claim, we inadvertently transposed the names of counsel. They should have been given thus: L. H. Fuller for plaintiff; Clark and Hale for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Davis Thayer, Jr., vs. *Henry C. Irwin.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

James L. Cheeseman vs. *James H. Sturges et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—An entire new calender for trials by jury will be made up for the ensuing April, May and June Terms of this Court.

All notes of issue for said calendar must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, March 26. New Calendars for the General and Special Terms for the month of April will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 26th of March.

Each note of issue must state distinctly the nature of the issue and whether it is for trial, General or Special Term, (without reference to the number or position of the cause on any previous calendar,) and also whether it is filed by the plaintiff or by the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

SUIT AGAINST THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

James R. Molony vs. *James Dows.*—This is an action for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by the direction of defendant upon the plaintiff, during the late reign of the "Vigilance Committee" in California.

The plaintiff's complaint staled in substance that defendant was the treasurer of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and, in conjunction with one William Coleman and forty others, in May, 1856, at the city of San Francisco, of which place plaintiff had always been a good and peaceable citizen, formed a body, and, in defiance of the legally-constituted authorities, broke open the jail and summarily put to death one JAMES CASEY and COBA, who were confined awaiting trial; that in order to give color to these unlawful acts, they styled themselves "The Vigilance Committee of California," that in consequence of these and other unlawful acts, Gov. JOHNSTON, of California, issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens generally to enroll in the militia for the protection of the State; that in accordance with such requisition the plaintiff enlisted in the militia, and while in such service was deputed to convey certain arms which had been furnished to the State by Gen. Wool, from Benicia to San Francisco; that while conveying these arms, the defendant and others unlawfully conspired together and seized said plaintiff and the arms which were on board the schooner, in San Pablo Bay, going to San Francisco; that the defendant and others then and there committed violent assault upon plaintiff, seized his person, and kept him in a dungeon for several days, concealing him person from the United States Marshal who wished to obtain it by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*; that in the month of September, the plaintiff was forcibly abducted and placed on the steamboat for New-York, despite his protestations to the contrary and told never to return upon pain of death. The plaintiff claimed $100,000 as his damages.

The defence was a general denial.

The cause came on for trial to-day, and Mr. George Bowman opened the case for the plaintiff.

He said that one of the wrongs of which the plaintiff complained was that he had been driven from the State under circumstances which precluded his return. Mr. Moloney was a native of New-Jersey. In '49, with thousands of other young men, he went to California, where he was reasonably successful, becoming connected with prominent politicians. Much of his property was destroyed by the great fire in San Francisco. He then was naval storekeeper. Not being very much prospered, he was about closing up his affairs when the Vigilance Committee broke out. Mr. Moloney was one of the victims.

The counsel then proceeded to give a detailed narrative of the facts alleged in the complaint, and to explain what was in his view the character of the Vigilance Committee and its acts. He said that the question of damages was by no means the most important. Constitutional rights are involved, and it is for the Jury to decide whether such high-handed outrages can be committed with impunity. The action, though nominally brought against Mr. Dows, the Treasurer of the Committee, will be felt by four or five hundred wealthy men who composed the body of the Committee.

After the conclusion of his address, Mr. Dows proceeded to offer depositions of witnesses examined upon commission. The remainder of the day was taken up with the discussion of the admissibility of various questions and answers, every point being so closely contested by the eminent counsel engaged that but little progress was made with the testimony before the adjournment.

Francis B. Cutting and Geo. Bowman for plaintiff; Chas. O'Conor, Jas. W. Gerard, Larocques and Barlow for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

James B. Warden vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This was a suit against the City to recover for work done; and was tried in a free and easy way, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed with large arrears of interest.

Mr. L. J. Goodale appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Richard Busteed, in person, for the defendants.

The first thing done was to waive a Jury trial, and consent to leave the whole question to the presiding Judge. This preliminary being adjusted, Mr. Goodale said, briefly, that the plaintiff claimed, as assignee of certain contracts for work done in street improvements, that the work contracted for had been all well and faithfully done by the contractors, and their bills had been audited by the proper officers, &c.

He then produced an assignment of the contracts and proved its execution by testimony of a witness. The assignee (the plaintiff) was also examined in his own behalf, and Mr. Busteed cross-examined him so far as to ascertain that the consideration for the assignment was "a debt."

Then the defendant's counsel admitted the contracts. They were as follows:

For fencing vacant lots south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avennes, $146.

For fencing vacant lots on Thirty-second-street between Ninth and Tenth avennes, $131.

For fencing on south side of Thirty-fourth-street between Fifth and Sixth avennes, $123.

For fencing south sides of Twenty-third-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues, $49.

All the above contracts were made with Robert Malcolm, who did the work, as is alleged, and assigned the contracts to plaintiff.

There was also a balance remaining due on a contract with Lawrence Roch for work in Thirty-fifth-street, also assigned to plaintiff, of $17 75.

These little affairs being all made right the Judge rendered his decision for the plaintiff, on the spot, for the sum claimed, $567 17.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

It was expected that Thomas Tynon, indicted for murder, would have been tried yesterday. Thomas Tynon is a native of Ireland, aged 23 years. On the night of Feb. 4, at a house of unfavorable character in Thomas-street, he had a difficulty with a girl named Catherine Colby, and laid violent hands on her. Alexander Davis interfered to protect the girl, whereupon a concussion ensued between Tynon and Davis. Tynon, getting worsted in the affray, stabbed Davis. The wound was serious. Davis was taken to the City Hospital, and died four days afterwards. At the Coroner's inquest, evidence was adduced proving that Davis died from *delirium tremens*, accelerated by the wound. Moreover, the principal witness against Tynon—one Haggerty—is now himself at the point of death, and cannot be produced in Court. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the District-Attorney consented to receive a plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree from the prisoner, instead of putting him upon trial. Tynon pleaded accordingly, and was remanded for sentence.

James Carrigan, jointly indicted with Ellen Murphy, for receiving stolen moneys, to the amount of $1,000, was next placed at the bar. Mary Flynn, a girl 16 years of age, lived with her uncle, Patrick Lovejoy. She formed an acquaintance with Carrigan and Murphy, and was by them induced to rob her uncle of $1,000, which he had, in hard gold, in a bag. The robbery was not effected all at once, but on different occasions. Mary Flynn repented and confessed, and through the information obtained from her, Carrigan and the girl Murphy were arrested. Flynn was the only witness whose testimony was direct and to the point. The jury believed her, self-accusatory as was her evidence, and convicted Carrigan. The girl Murphy, having demanded a separate trial, was not before the Court. Carrigan's sentence was deferred till Saturday, the Judge observing that, if he made restitution of the money, it would go all the better with him.

[Advertisement.]

"SPRING TIME OF YEAR IS COMING"—and with the blue birds, bright flowers and green leaves which it brings to gladden the heart, it also brings those beautiful, artistic creations, KNOX'S Spring-style hats. Gossamer in lightness, black and glossy as the raven's wing, and unsurpassed in elegance of shape. They are eagerly sought after. Dépôt, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-street, a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of Boynton's Self-clearing and Self-packing Furnaces; Pierce's Morning Star Ranges; also, Bullard's Low-pressure Steam Heater, a new and novel Furnace, remarkably simple, safe, economical and cheap. One can be seen in operation at store.

[Advertisement.]

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Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 208 Broadway, New-York, and
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[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The Chronic Disease, Gout, with its fearful pain, is removed in a short time after a few applications of the Ointment—nothing the part with warm water previous to using the unguent.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 21.

$4,000 U. S. 5s '65	102	128	Harlem RR. Pref.		38½
12,000 Indiana St. 5s	91¾	900	do		38
9,000 Ten. 6s '90	90¾	200	do	b60	38
5,000 Mo. State 6s	85½	100	do	s10	37½
3,000 do	85¼	100	do	s10	37½
2,000 Erie R.R. 1st M B	96	400	Reading R. R.	s60	47½
5,000 Erie R.R.C.B '71	82	600	do		48¾
1,000 Erie R.R. 2d M	82	100	do	b60	48¾
c. 1st M. S.F.C.Bds.	97	550	do		48½
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	90	45	Mich. Cent. R. R.		51¾
2,000 do	90½	55	do		51
1,500 do	90¼	50	do	b30	51
12,000 LaCr&MilLG Bds	20	50	do	s10	50¾
2,000 Chi., St. Paul & Fon Dulac L.Gr. Bds	10	100	do	s30	50¾
1,000 Mil. & Miss 1st M.	70	100	do	s60	49¾
6,000 Har. & St. Jos Bds	73½	200	do		49¾
7 Bank of America	112	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. G. S.		43¾
18 National Bank	110	50	do		44
50 Metropolitan Bk	112¾	50	do		44½
40 Irving Bank	98	50	do		44¾
40 Chatham Bank	92	50	do	s30	43¾
50 Erie Railroad	10¾	50	do	s30	41
100 do	s30 10¾	100	do	b60	44¾
16 Bk. of Commerce	101¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.		67
20 Commonwealth Bk.	98	100	C. C. & Cin. R. R.		93¾
10 Penn. Coal Co	90½	250	Gal. & Chi. R.	s3	67¼
15 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78¾	50	do		61¾
413 do	78¾	300	do	s16	67¾
1800 do	76¾	450	do		67¾
50 do	s16 78¾	600	do		67¾
550 do	s3 78¾	100	do	s10	67¾
100 do	b60 78¾	100	do	b60	67¾
150 do	s15 78¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.		26
100 do	s30 78¾	100	do		24¾
100 do	s30 78¾	500	Chi. & R. I. R.		56
100 do	s5 78¾	700	do		67¾
50 do	s3 78¾	300	do	s30	57¾
100 do	s60 78¾	50	do	s3	57¾
100 do	b60 78¾	100	do	s10	57¾
100 do	b30 78¾	200	do	s15	57¾
50 do	b10 78¾	100	do	b30	58½
50 Hnd. River RR.	81¾	100	do	b10	58¾
50 do	81¾	100	do	b3	58
200 Cumb'd Pref.	b60 23¾	75	Mil. & Miss. R.		9

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s	85¼	150	Erie Railroad		10¾
16,000 do	s30 85¼	300	do		10¾
10,000 Cal. St. 7s Bs.	89	100	Har. RR. Pref.	b60	38
8,000 Har. 2d Mt bds.	88	100	Panama Railroad		117¾
17 Am. Ex. Bank	108¾	100	Mich. Cen. RR.		61
50 Cumb. Pref.	23¾	50	do	s30	61
100 Chi. & R. I. RR.	58	50	M. S. & N. I. R.		13¾
50 do	67¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		44¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	h15 78¾	25	do	b60	46
200 do	78¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		67¾
100 do	s30 76¾	200	Clev. & Tol. RR.	b60	24¾
405 do	s3 78¾	100	do	s30	24
100 Hud. Riv. R.	s60 31¾				

MONDAY, March 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 19, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 12:

Increase in Loans	$1,382 682
Decrease in Specia	486,871
Decrease in Circulation	105,306
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	253,684

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 19, 1859	March 12, 1859	March 13, 1858.
Capital	$66 600,000	$66,048,385	$66 048 385
Loans	107,440,350	127,587,943	126,285,261
Specie	21,902,656	25,043,183	25,530,054
Circulation	6,853,632	7,996,713	8,100,021
Gross Deposits	91,238,505	106,353,336	107,458,392
Exchanged	17,064,588	21,911,543	21,270,283
Undrawn	74,173,917	86,441,793	86,188,109
In Sub-Treasury	5,583,326	9,045,759	8,677,357

The Bank Averages call for no particular remark. The Specie line is much as we anticipated in our weekly review this morning. The difference against the Banks goes to the Sub-Treasury within about one hundred thousand dollars. This week the order is likely to be reversed, as the payments from the latter promise to be considerably over the receipts. In Loans and Discounts the movement is returning to the point it declined from after the 24th January, though principally on Government Stock. The strictly mercantile Discounts probably stand very little higher then a fortnight ago. As there is no more new Government Stock to hypothecate at present, either at Bank or with private lenders, there is a demand to-day for Treasury Bills at par, for all classes above 4 ℔ cent. The Deposit line is slightly on the rise again, while the Circulation has receded $105,000.

The new week opens on a remarkably quiet Money Market. Business at Bank works with much smoothness. While the offering of all first-class paper within 90 days@4 months is rather within the demand for it, there is no eagerness to extend the line upon longer date bills. These go on the Street at from 6 to 7 ℔ cent., according to the preference for particular names or line of trade among private Money lenders. Demand loans range 4 to 5 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers of established credit and on good collateral. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer open rather sluggishly. The top selling rate on London is 109¾ ℔ cent. The same lending Bankers who held the market at this figure last week are free drawers again. Francs are steady at f.5.13¾@ f.5.12½. A good supply of Exchange on England continues here and at the South. The sales in this market, to-day, are above 5,000 bales, of which 4,800 bales are now at sea.

On the Stock Exchange the *Bear* account continues to have the swing on the Share list, with few exceptions, among which are Panama and Pacific Mail. The latter brought 78¼ this afternoon. Reading and Hudson River were comparatively steady near Saturday's prices. Harlem and Erie lower. And New-York Central, and the Western Road stocks, were eagerly pressed, and close this afternoon ¼ ℔ cent. lower, on Central; ¼ on Galena; ¼@½ on Rock Island; ¼ on Illinois Central; ¼@1 ℔ cent. on Toledo; and ¼ on Michigan Central, than Saturday afternoon. Michigan Southern common and guaranteed shares were sold with the rest of the Western Roads with considerable freedom, but closed up about the same as on Saturday. There seemed no marked resistance to the general decline to-day and the *Bull* account, numerically, has not been smaller for some weeks past. Nevertheless the prices at the close assumed some steadiness and the tone of the Share dealings left off dull rather than heavy.

In State and Federal Stocks the market improved. The Foreign news has at least no adverse influence on this department of the Exchange. There was a sale of $54,000 New Fives of United States at 104 cash, and another of $100,000, deliverable a few days ahead, free of brokerage, at 104¼ ℔ cent.; the last loan of the English Insurance Agencies. The sales of Missouris were principally at 85½, seller's option. Tennessees brought 90¾ ℔ cent., cash, and more offered at 91 at the close. United States fives, of 1865, were again wanted, and sold at 102 ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were strong at 90½@90¾, sales, and 90½ bid on buyer's option at the close. Californias continue weak, and sold at 80 ℔ cent. Erie unsecured Bonds were rather lower. The mortgages of the Company steady.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Central Company was held at Chicago last week, (16th inst.,) when the Report of the Managers, of the figures of which we gave a condensed summary some days ago, was presented and accepted, and a vote of confidence moved on the part of the Stockholders by Mr. RICHARD COBDEN, M. P., who was present to represent by proxy and for himself 80,000 shares of the English stock. This vote was made unanimous. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting learns with satisfaction that a considerable saving has been introduced into the expense of working the line, as compared with previous years; and it reiterates the opinion expressed at a former annual meeting, and which it is glad to find has been carefully observed by the directors, that all extensions, guarantees and outside engagements should be avoided.

That the meeting expresses its confidence in the integrity and zeal of the directors; and it is satisfied that the property and resources of the Company, which partakes more of the character of a land than a railroad company, have sustained no permanent injury from the recent adverse circumstances; and that, with wisdom in its management, and patience on the part of those interested, the future success of the undertaking will amply realize all the reasonable expectations of its proprietors.

The February earnings of the Cleveland and Columbus Road are $72,923, against $68,138 same month last year. The Fort Wayne and Chicago, $123,492, against $97,770 same month last year.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 19.	Loans. March 12.	Specie. March 19.	Specie. March 12.
Bk. of New-York	4,220,598	4,149 053	1,112,439	1,023,340
Manhattan Co	4 914,308	4,845,538	673 205	781,393
Merchants' Bank	8,029,432	8,056,309	1,540,910	1,742 407
Mechanics' Bank	4,066,340	4,093,029	163 958	780,730
Union Bank	3,187,486	3,231,710	869,845	891,103
Bk. of America	5 893,272	5,745,844	1,974,325	2,015,263
Phenix Bank	3,148,286	3,216,669	489,087	521,618
City Bank	2,123,914	2,080,147	330,850	413,536
Tradesmen's Bank	1,272,222	1,255,893	196,147	193,225
Fulton Bank	1,914,516	1,867,821	341 792	296,789
Chemical Bank	2,041,183	1,944,261	691,516	884,196
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,244,586	2,215,807	310,594	290,873
National Bank	2,267,717	2,207,067	248,958	286,927
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,597,422	1,586,996	353,733	374,574
Mech. & Trad. Bk	908,941	877,587	187,825	164,152
Greenwich Bank	762,386	749,532	72 934	94,283
Leather Man. Bk.	2,194,859	2,177,794	383,616	397,446
Seventh Ward Bk	1,342,909	1,312,862	203 081	221,690
Bk. St. New-York	4,155,612	4,179,426	1,038,087	1,029,502
Am. Exchange Bk	7,843,311	7,713,857	1,501,403	1,457,390
Bk. of Commerce	12,236,942	11,792,861	2,010,185	1,796,343
Broadway Bank	2,557,470	2,516,177	528,131	672,890
Ocean Bank	2,621,183	2,644,261	691,516	884,196
Mercantile Bank	3,628,466	3,595,854	2,178,003	2,178,003
Mercantile Bank	2,836,666	2,766,569	505,387	525,786
Pacific Bank	1,165,752	1,133,222	183,760	200,248
Bk. of Republic	4,284,403	4,288,795	1,110,081	932 778
Chatham Bank	699,905	607,582	84,817	88,446
People's Bank	676,074	662 618	132,953	147,819
Bk. of N. America	1,691,272	1,667,786	300,531	334,582
Hanover Bank	1,502,401	1,465,316	324,491	361,380
Irving Bank	660,116	670,664	122,594	140,557
Metropolitan Bank	6,942,180	6,869,732	1,111,467	1,306,332
Citizens' Bank	719,292	726,717	113,464	109,131
Nassau Bank	1,691,206	1,647,964	227,691	255,913
Market Bank	1,727,087	1,704,252	295,203	289,760
St. Nicholas Bank	3,041,029	3,207,253	977,647	882,132
Corn Exch. Bank	1,647,163	1,544 146	291,999	309,631
Continental Bank	3,803 960	3,782,264	648,627	613,395
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,160,487	1,164,274	304,577	200,363
Oriental Bank	568,938	565,467	88,179	80,674
Marine Bank	851,410	849,567	129,913	141,512
Atlantic Bank	617,910	565,107	67,420	72,642
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,779,068	2,744,040	453,601	395,505
Park Bank	4,579,500	4,563,906	1,068,763	1,007,823
Artisans' Bank	1,161,857	1,162,966	135,878	151,381
Mech. B'g Ass'n	468,649	429,718	76,293	122,738
N. Y. Dry

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2342. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

...CHLY IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

...gues for Converting Mexico into a Monarchy with a Bourbon King.

...mon and the Entire Church Party Enlisted in the Enterprise.

...r from a Secret Agent at Rome to Miramon's Confessor.

HIS EXCELLENCY SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO JAVIER MIRANDA.

[*Strictly Private.*]

ROME, Dec. 14, 1858.

MY DEAR AND MOST-VALUED FRIEND—Various ... which presented themselves, and intelli... which reached me from various sources, had ... me in assurance, before you gave me the ...ny, that the most important question, the vital ..., so to speak, for Mexico, of founding in that ... a political order adapted to afford it stability ..., was not only debated in the Councils of ...vernment, but that to furnish so many desira... we might reckon upon the cooperation ... of certain foreign powers.

...pies of this political regeneration do not de... me, two things are palpable and eminently ...factory: The one, that those who conceived the ... have been governed by sound reason, and ... purest and noblest patriotism; the other, that ... who have adopted it and offered to aid in its re..., whether Mexicans or foreigners, are lend... assistance to the particular interests of ..., and to the general interests of order and jus..., by endeavoring to proclaim and put in practice ... sound political principles, to replace those of an ... character, which there as elsewhere have ... none but the most disastrous results

...superfluous to indicate here the political insti... which ought to flow from the proposed change, ... it be happily realized. If there be still some ...ligible theorist, or illusionist, or those limited ... enslaved to the stupid belief that the fecundity ... republican idea for producing in countries ... by our race the doubtful and problematical ... which they have produced in others, the pub... conscience among people of good feeling, and ... among dispassionate thinkers, protest unan... against that mischievous and at this day unac... delusion.

...question, then, is reduced to very simple terms. ... either life or death in our social system; ..., in the obstinate pursuit of the republican sys...; life, in repudiating it forever.

...if we repudiate it, what other shall we adopt? ... is no alternative. Modern society has finally ... its back upon the aristocratic *régime*, and still ... emphatically upon the oligarchic. The reason ... ages, which is the reason of the present and ... future, for reason is a unit, has demonstrated ... Government to be that which in its ... offers the greatest advantages and the least ...vidences. Rationalism, which is the antithe... reason, has referred the origin of power and ... to a democracy; so that, if convinced by ..., although still unconvinced by reason, ... society repudiates the democratic form, ... ruinous effects are so bitterly deplored, it has ... but to turn to a monarchical Government. ... this basis, about which there can be no ... discussion, and arguing from the principle al... enunciated, which substantially points to a ... of our political institutions, there arises at ... the question as to the person in whom, so ..., the principle shall be incarnated as its legiti... representative.

...proceeding to the elucidation of this impor... point, Señor GUTIERREZ permits himself to digress ... the discussion of the precise form of monarchy ... for Mexico, referring to writings of his as ... back as 1840 upon that very subject, and reaching ... conclusion that "*Mexico would gain nothing by ... itself a monarchy, should it be parliamenti... in form.*" To this conclusion he assists him... by reference to the history of all the constitu... *estrepeis* in Europe for the last forty years. He ...ceeds:

...I am here moved to beg your Excellency, with the ... earnestness, that by all the means which your ... for the good of our country may suggest, the ... about to be established, or which have ... established in Europe, should have as a com... point of view the kind of monarchy appropriate ...; for which end, in my opinion, the instructions ... are communicated in this sense to the negotia... or negotiators, will be of little avail, if they do ... possess that personal knowledge of the true inter... of Mexico, added to the zeal and constancy with ... they may maintain the necessity that these ..., without withholding their countenance, ... leave us the liberty of determining the kind of ... institutions, and the person to whom we ... intrust the royal dignity.

...on this latter point, deserving as it does, at this ..., the profoundest consideration, as upon that ... depend the skillful and conscientious direction of ... interests, or the disastrous perversion and ...ndantly mischievous results which may ensue ... an error in this particular, I beg you will permit ..., by way of illustrating the point, to indulge in a ... observations which are suggested to me by my ...owledge of events and persons, secured by long ... of unwearied diligence devoted to this subject—... diligence dictated at one time by my voluntary de... to be useful to my country, and at others, as in ..., in consequence of being intrusted with a legal, ... secret, mission by our Government.

...king into consideration what this country is—the ... which it has contracted from the political system ... imprudently adopted at the Declaration of Inde...dence, we cannot fail to note in it that which has ...erved its notorious and most lamentable losses—...erved as the essential condition of its existence, as ... proper nature—namely, that it is essentially a ...ish people—Spanish in language, in religion, in ... legislation, and its indestructible traditions; so ... the chief selected to rule it, if not Spanish in or... should have no other trait inconsistent with the ...ican requirement.

(Reviewing the character and the antecedents of ... people, and the considerations just discussed, the ... very many reasons why a Prince of the ... Spanish dynasty would seem to meet every ... condition of the case. Two reasons, however, are ... enough to overmaster these.)

...The one is that species of aversion which animates ... even above the level of the mob to accepting ...panish Prince for a sovereign; an aversion only ...ifiable upon any other ground, than the dread of ... in such a chief an instrument of a fresh sub... of the country to the direct domination of its ... metropolis.

...rrible and foolish as is this apprehension, it seems ... worth while to show how easy it would be to ... any man of ordinary sense of the contrary, ... them comprehend that no nation which in ... of mankind has recognized the independence ... ancient colonies, could desire to reestablish in ... a motherland dominion; and that no prince, who ... the face of mankind should accept for himself and ... posterity an independent sovereignty, would or ... convert himself into a faithless instrument of ... ambition, even supposing it to exist, thus forfeit... his personal dignity, and his appropriate and ac... rights.

...My second reason is the just and rational fear with ... I am inspired by the ill-conceived project of ... the crown of Mexico to the Duc D'AUMALE.

...By having already treated this subject at length and ... all its aspects, in a letter which I addressed some ... ago to a high personage in Mexico, renders ... reflections on this point unnecessary. I inclose ... copy of that letter, to which I beg to refer you.

...At this moment I am still ignorant of the originator ... unhappy idea, which I have combated and ... continue to combat wherever and whenever I ..., employing for this purpose the little or much in... which I may possess, and which is not alto... without a basis in this affair.

...have, besides, great faith in the happy results of ... an opposition, inasmuch as, if I am not much ..., it is this same friend who will render unat... the object at which he aspires. The reflec... on which my confidence is based are natura... reasonable. A monarchy could not be established ... without the active aid of the European ..., and the most effective of these will un...tedly be that of France. If, then, France ... to be the power which must most contribute ... this political change, it is evident that the Prince ... whom the crown is conferred must accept with ...titude the bounty of the hand which confers it. ... worthy soever of gratitude may be the investi... of a crown, and how great soever may be sup... to be the personal interest in acquiring that ... position and in transmitting it to his de...dants, I nevertheless suppose the Duke D'AUMALE ...be possessed by reasons still more powerful ... accepting the gift—and reasons of two ... One is that of receiving a benefit which ... for gratitude, if that benefit is to be ...ved from the Emperor NAPOLEON, towards whom ... D'AUMALE professes an irreconcilable enmi... while the Orleans family sustains its pretensions ... throne now occupied by NAPOLEON III., who is ... disposed to concede it to the Count DE PARIS nor ... one else. The other reason, which I attribute ... Duke D'AUMALE, for refusing the Crown of ... at the hands of the Emperor NAPOLEON, is ... the family cushions that pretension and regards ... as its most important member, as the owner of ... intellect and the sword which might direct and ... by force the unannounced aspiration. Nei... could the dignity of character of the Duke ...MALE find the gratitude due to a staple favor com... with projects and tendencies hostile to the ...acter, nor could the interests to be sustained and ... hope for their vindication at the hands of that ..., be trusted to him if he had other interests of ..., the care and preservation of which would ... him to a distance from the scene in which the ... question is to be debated.

...withstanding the force which these reasons ... my eyes, still, as politics at this day are gov... by other principles than those on which I base ... just communicated, and as on such cases ... still exists the danger that should the Duke ... accept, we should be hampered with a par... form of government, I deem that this ... project should be steadily watched until it ... have been finally abandoned.

...may be the interest which the Powers ... to favor a parliamentary monarchy for Mex... ico, the definitive decision of the Conservative Government of Mexico in regard to the political institutions necessary to the country, must count for something—a decision which must be final, seeing that it is adopted in view of the real necessities of Mexico, which must be better understood by the natives than by foreigners, and actuated by the desire to cement a Government of order upon bases which experience has proved to be in every way the only ones which can guarantee the important object of our patriotic endeavors.

If I have already said that it is a Spanish Prince which will be most suitable to Mexico—and you will see by my former letter how in 1854 I showed that the idea would be acceptable in England as in France, and even in Spain, notwithstanding that it involved the elevation of a Prince whose civil and political rights are not there recognized on account of the still pending question of dynasty—I judge it again necessary to call your attention to this point—permitting myself, at the same time, to remark to you that when we speak of calling a Prince of that illustrious family to the throne of Mexico, we can only regard the proscribed branch of it as suited to the occasion.

There are then three of that family. The elder, Don CARLOS, having decided to maintain his claim to the throne of France, would not accept that of Mexico if even it were offered to him. Married, in 1846, to a sister of the King of Naples, but without issue, he would naturally desire that his brother Don JOAN, married to an Archdochess of Austria and with two sons, should secure the succession to the throne of Spain, the possession of which he is disputing. There remains, then, the third brother, Don FERNANDO, still a bachelor of 35 years of age, whose qualities, as those who know him well assure me, are eminently commendable.

The very nature of the origin of the misfortunes of this family is already an antecedent which enjoys the principal recommendation for the throne of Mexico—namely, firm adhesion to true monarchical principles. The brilliant education of these princes, their piety and the experience derived at so much cost from the misfortunes which have followed them from their birth, are guarantees of firmness in a government to which in or out of their country they might be called. Nor am I without reason for believing that these Princes, having acquired a full knowledge of the tendencies of the age, would be prepared to accept, in the political regulation of their States, those modifications which, while leaving the monarchical principle intact, would guarantee the enlightened protection and the greatest development of material interests coveted by modern civilization.

The circumstance of Don FERNANDO's being a bachelor would be most fortunate for Mexico, since, once reigning, it would be most easy for him to form a powerful alliance with one of the reigning houses, finding in the union considerable power for the consolidation and prosperity of the Mexican destiny.

(The writer then goes on to say that if the European Powers should object to the candidature of Don FERNANDO, an Archduke of Austria would admirably supply the monarchical necessity of Mexico, especially as the coolness between France and Austria would not be likely to indoce the former to oppose such a scheme. He proceeds:)

The last resource left us—the impossibility of the others being assumed—must be one Catholic Prince, of the house of Coburg. This personage can bring to Mexico no other *prestige* than that afforded by the decided protection of the Powers who aid in elevating him to that dignity. But here apprehensions of the influence upon this family of predilections for parliamentary forms, derived from its alliances with royal families of constitutional antecedents, are to be entertained.

The negotiation pending in Europe is most important and most delicate. Its successful accomplishment requires, therefore, on the part of the Mexican agents not only ability and discretion, it demands also profound political convictions in a certain sense, unwearying zeal and knowledge of the antecedents of the question, for it is no novelty. Ability and zeal will not supply, in the discussion of the points we have treated, the knowledge of what has already been done. It is no presumption in me to assert that no Mexican is better informed than I of the antecedents of the business, and I will add that this knowledge of the subject and the persons may do much to facilitate its prompt and favorable termination, provided we have the good will of those who are to cooperate in the realization of our plans. This done, I shall retire to the obscurity of private life, with the immense satisfaction of having crowned by my hand the edifice of which I aided to cement the corner-stone, which I assisted to lay 18 years ago.

With the great favor I reiterate to your Excellency my sincere sentiments of friendship, and my devotion as your faithful servant,

J. M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA.

THE FRESHETS.

Serious Damage—Bridges Swept Away—Travel Interrupted.

AT THE NORTH.

Further accounts of the disastrous effects of the Spring freshets reach us from all parts of the country. The following particulars of the flood on the upper Hudson are given in a letter from Glens Falls to the Albany *Journal*:

"The large boom just above Glens Falls is broken, and the logs coming down with such force have broken the boom at this place; the logs are passing over the dam at the rate of more than one hundred per minute. The loss will be very heavy to our lumbermen, and must ruin many of them, as there are two years' stock of logs now in the river. All movable property is being taken from the mills at this place, for fear they will be taken off.

A sunken boom at Fort Edward gave way, when 200,000 logs and a large amount of lumber were swept away. The water was very high, and the current swift and no effort was made to save the timber.

The heavy rains at Troy brought the water in the river well over the docks, and it continued to rise gradually through all the day of Saturday, and reached the highest point at a late hour on Saturday night, where it has since remained. We hear of but little damage being done thus far, the freshet having been generally anticipated. The lower cellars of all the River-street stores are of course overflowed, but the goods had all been removed, and other precautions taken against damage."

AT THE EAST.

The Hartford *Courant* says:

"The water is over the entire length of Commerce-street, over all the cross streets between Commerce and Front, with the exception of State-street, and it extends up that more than half way to the corner; over Front-street from the upper end down to near the corner of Talcott-street, and then again from near its junction with Grove-street to near the middle of the Front-street bridge.

The scene yesterday in the streets bordering on the river beggars description. Commerce, Potter, Charles, portions of Front, Pleasant, and the north extremity of Market-street, were under water in some places to the depth of two or three feet, and hundreds of families, living in basements and cellars, were driven from their homes to 'higher latitudes.' The only communication over a large part of the city was by boats, which might be seen traversing the streets in every direction, conveying families to places of safety, or carrying household goods to their storage. The streets were lively with pigs, drowned out of their habitations, and many stalwart Irishmen might be seen wading to the middle in water, driving some pet of the pig-stye to more congenial scenes. The current in Commerce and Charles streets, and in some portions of Front, was almost as strong as in the river channel at low water, and various pig-styes and other small buildings drifted down at their own sweet will.

The back-water up the Little River set around the north end of Front-street bridge, entirely covering the tops of the arches, and cutting off pedestrians from Colt's dyke, in that direction; Ford-street also was overflowed.

The toll-house was cut off, except by means of wagons and boats, by the water, which extended some distance up Morgan-street. State-street was flooded up to LEE & DEAN'S tobacco store, No. 214. All parts of the city, indeed, which lay within the region of the river, on the lower grounds, are overflowed, and a considerable degree of damage must have been done."

AT THE SOUTH.

The waters in both the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers are subsiding. Yesterday morning, however, all the meadows from the upper end of Richmond to Bridesburg were overflowed, the water reaching a distance of almost two squares. The property of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Allegheny-avenue, on which it was contemplated to erect a dépôt at one time, was also overflowed. The storm produced the same effects along the banks of the Schuylkill, and most of the mills at Manayunk were compelled to cease operations.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THE FRESHET IN THE PENOBSCOT.

BANGOR, Monday, March 21—Midnight.

The large dam of ice at this place moved down a mile or more between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening, at low tide. It then stopped, and the water backed up seven feet in four hours, and is now rising about eight inches an hour. It is now from three to four feet over the different wharves. In the Kenduskeag stream the jam of ice extends about two miles, its centre being nearly opposite the city. This afternoon the ice was reported to be still unbroken at Hampden, six miles below the city.

BANGOR, ME., Tuesday, March 22—9 P. M.

The ice remains in the same position this evening as last night. The water has fallen little. It is thought the river will be clear of ice for a week or more.

Personal.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is to deliver a Fast-day Oration in Boston, April 7, for the benefit of the building-fund of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Bishop McIlvaine had a public reception at Cincinnati on the 15th March, on his return from a tour in Europe. He has been absent eight months.

The differences which have arisen out of the litterary quarrel between Mr. Thackeray and Mr. E. Yates have been settled amicably.

Miss Florence Nightingale is now staying at Malvern, at the water establishment of DR. Johnson.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Remarkable Delay in the Case of Mr. Sickles—Probable Cause—The Post-Office Department—Efforts to effect a Financial Arrangement, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 22.

A mystery seems to surroond the Sickles indictment. The Grand Jury say they are waiting on the District Attorney, and he says the delay is with the Jory. The public is curious to get at the truth. Who is at fault? Why has the indictment been kept back for six days after a presentment has been made? Surmises are abundant. Mr. AULD's friends suggest that he is rusty, and aims to gain time for preparation by withholding the indictment, although he had partially consented to fix Monday next as the day on which to commence the trial. Having no legal grounds for delay after the indictment comes in, this suggestion may be true. Others surmise that the delay is for the purpose of awaiting a change in public opinion, while others again say that certain parties are still pursuing Mr. BUTTERWORTH, and by promises of further testimony induce the District-Attorney to keep back the indictment. Whatever may be the cause or object, the delay is extraordinary, and justly excites surprise in the public mind. There is now great uncertainty when the trial will take place.

Since the decision of the Extra Session question, a number of bids for the mail service have been withdrawn and others substituted at twenty per cent. advance. Effort was made by the Department to effect an arrangement with RIGGS & Co., of this City, but without success. New-York bankers have since been applied to, but with what success I have not learned.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Toesday, March 22.

Private letters from several of the most important commercial houses in Vera Cruz say there is a feeling of entire confidence among business classes there of JUAREZ's ability to defend the city against MIRAMON.

Private advices from Tampico also express confidence in Vera Croz holding oot, unless there shall be treachery. The garrison at Tampico has been reduced to less than one hundred and twenty men, by the withdrawal of the Liberal troops for the defence of Vera Cruz. Tampico had not been threatened, bot fears were entertained of the loyalty of the man-of-war belonging to the Liberals in that port.

General HENNINGSEN will leave Washington tomorrow for Savannah to collect emigrants for Arizona. The emigrants of the Arizona Association will rendezvous at Powder Horn, Texas, in July, and at El Paso in the beginning of September. Three hundred men are engaged to come down the Mississippi from the West to join the Expedition, and men are also assembling in New-York, Ohio, Keotucky and Alabama.

It was expected last Monday that the Grand Jury who made a presentment a week ago, against Mr. SICKLES for murder, would return a true bill, bnt so far nothing further has been done on the subject.

Prominent individoals have been named for the British and French Missions, and the London Consulate, bnt it is well known that no changes concerning them are cootemplated.

Lieut.-General SCOTT is expected to arrive here next Friday.

The Boston Post-office question has not yet been acted on by the Attorney-General, to whom all the papers in the case will probably be submitted to-morrow. Postmaster CAPEN has arrived here.

The Post-Office Department—Letter from the Postmaster-General.

From the Washington Union.

It will be seen from the following letter of the Postmaster-General, which has been distributed to the Press, that an extra session of Congress will not be convened:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1859.

SIR: I have just learned that it is the determination of the President not to call an extra session of Congress, and in view of this and of the failure of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, I should be glad to learn what course of administration is proposed by the Department for the relief of its creditors, and especially if any provision is contemplated for extinguishing its liabilities, which have already matured and are now payable.

I beve the honor to be, very respectfully, yonr obedient servant, GEO. MATTINGLY,

Superintendent Potomac Steamboat Co.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Postmaster-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1859.

SIR: In answer to the inquiries contained in your nole, jost received, I beg to submit the following statement:

Congress, for the first time since the organization of the Government, has expired without having made appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department dnring the next fiscal year, which will commence on the 1st of July. Had the members of the next Congress been elected from all the States, the President might, on the 4th of March, have called an extra session, and this omission of the late Congress might have been thus supplied. This was, however, impossible without disfranchising the people of nearly half of the States of the Union, which had not elected members. At that date there were fifteen States without Representatives. New-Hampshire has since elected; Rhode Island and Connecticut will elect in the beginning of April; Oregon in the beginning of June; Virginia on the fourth Thursday of May; Kentucky, Alabama, North Carolina, and Texas in the beginning of August; California early in September; Georgia, Mississippi, and Minnesota in the beginning of October; and Louisiana and Maryland not until the first Monday and Wednesday in November. This is most unfortunate. There ought to be no interval when a full Congress could not be convened, and it is to be hoped that there never will be one hereafter.

Had the Appropriation bill, which failed, made provision only for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July next, there would obviously have been no necessity for an extra session. The first quarterly service of contractors for that year will not have been performed, so as to entitle them to pay, until Oct. 1; and by the terms of their contracts—those for railroad routes only excepted—sixty days more must elapse before their accounts can be finally settled, which would postpone the day of payment till the 1st of December, within less than a week from the regular meeting of Congress. If it should be deemed advisable, Congress might be coovened for the middle of November, in ample time to provide for the payment of what will be due contractors for the first quarter's service of the next fiscal year, before it will be, in fact, payable. This statement makes it manifest, therefore, that had the appropriations proposed in the bill which failed, been intended to meet only the liabilities of the next fiscal year, there would have been no sufficient reason for calliug Coogress together before the regular period of its assembling.

Such, however, is not the case. That bill also provided "that the sum of $3,838,728 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, oot of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revennes of the Post-office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1859." Upon a careful examination and investigation, it has been ascertained that the deficiency will amount to about the sum of $4,385,281 95. It ooght, however, to be observed that, after the 30th of June next, the sum of $700,000, granted to the department by the act of March 3, 1849, and March 3, 1851, for the transportation and delivery of free mail matter for Congress and the Executive Departments, may be applied in part to the extinguishment of this deficiency. This will leave the balance to be provided for $3,685,281 95. Of this sum of $4,385,281 95, the deficiency which existed in the quarter ending on the 31st December, amounted to.....$749,841 68

That for the quarter ending 31st March to..1,964,156 26

That for the quarter ending 30th June to..1,671,285 01

Total.....$4,385,281 95

The $749,841 68—being the unpaid balance of the quarter's liabilities closing 31st December, and payable 28th February—can and will be paid by the Department within sixty days from this date; the payment of the principal part of it will be made within thirty days. The effect of this will be to divide the entire deficit of $4,385,281 95 between the quarters ending 31st March and 30th June, and payable 31st May and 31st August, so that the suspension of payment on no part of this indebtedness will exceed, beyond a few days, six months before the regular meeting of Congress; on nearly one-half of it the suspension will be bnt for a few days more than three months.

It is a grievous misfortune to the contractors that the Department has been left without the means of discharging this debt at its maturity. Under existing circumstances, however, it would be impossible to convene Congress in time to meet these responsibilities, without virtually excluding from that body the Representatives of several of the sovereign States of this confederated Government. This would be a just cause of serious complaint.

The choice of the President has been undoubtedly a choice between great evils; but, in his judgment, the lesser evil would be to wait until the first Monday of December, when Congress will be full.

The debts due, and to become due, to the contractors are of a sacred character. The contracts, out of which these debts arise, have been entered into under the express authority of existing laws of Congress. To appropriate money for their payment is as obligatory and binding upon Congress as it is to provide for the principal and interest of the national debt. There never will be—and never can be—a repudiation of this debt by the representatives of the American people. After the amount due to each contractor shall have been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this amount becomes a specific debt of record against the United States. Its payment is inevitable, and if the contractor desires to borrow money upon it the lender could have no better security. Besides, as Congress are in default for not having made an appropriation to meet this debt, it would be no more than strict justice for them to provide for the payment of interest on these accoonts from the time of their final adjostment by the accounting officers of the Department, and when a warrant would have issued for their payment had an appropriation been made. This interest—excinding from view that on the $749,841 now in the course of payment, and applying on the 1st July, to the extinguishment of the principal, the $700,000 for free matter, which will be then available—should Congres think proper to allow it, would amount to less than $100,000—a sum not be compared with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, which would result from holding a special session of Congress, to say nothing of the expense that would necessarily be incurred, even though the members should receive no additional pay.

A system of retrenchment, so far as it may be practicable under existing laws, is now an imperative duty in the administration of the Department. By the act approved June 14, 1858, Congress established 695 new post rootes, the service of which—including the St. Paol's and Puget Sound route, established in March, 1855, but not yet pot into operation—it has been estimated would require an annual appropriation from the treasury of $604,088, over and above the receipts accruing therefrom. Not a dollar, however, has been appropriated for this porpose, and, as a necessary result, the contracts for these routes, though they have been advertised and proposals received, cannot be closed until the necessary funds shall have been provided by law. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

To GIDEON MATTINGLY, Esq., Superintendent Potomac Steamship Company, Washington.

Affairs in Baltimore.

A LAMPLIGHTER MURDERED—CITY RAILWAY BILL VETOED.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 22.

A lamplighter named RICHARDSON, while extinguishing the lamps in the Western part of this city, early this morning, was shot in the back and mortally wounded. A young man of the name of THOMAS A. KENNARD has been arrested on suspicion of firing the shot. The lamplighter still lives, bot his recovery is donbtful. KENNARD was fully committed this afternoon for trial. The evidence shows that he was in a liquor-store at the time, and fired the pistol wantonly. He is a subordinate clerk in one of the City Courts.

Mayor SWANN this evening sent to the City Council a veto of the City Passenger Railroad bill, recently passed. The Mayor desires to have the fare fixed at five instead of four cents, a capitation tax of one cent to be paid to the City, which, he proposes shall be devoted to the securing of a public park.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Toesday, March 22.

The Senate has passed to a third reading the bill authorizing the issue of $100,000 State scrip in aid of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

In the Senate to-day the bill to annex Roxbury to Boston was defeated by 12 to 17.

Meeting Relative to Mr. Yeager's Disappearance.

EASTON, Tuesday, March 22.

Great excitement exists here relative to the mysterious disappearance of MR. SAMUEL YEAGER last week. There is a meeting to-night at the Courthouse of the citizens, called for the purpose of giving an expression of feeling in regard to the matter. The house is jammed. A very liberal reward will be paid for any information relative to MR. YEAGER that will lead to any clue by which his absence may be accounted for. MR. YEAGER's family and friends are in great distress.

Another Cargo of Slaves Landed at the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 22.

It is rumored that the bark *E. A. Rawlins* landed 600 Africans on the coast of Florida. The report is considered doubtful, as the *Rawlins* cleared from Savannah, Dec. 15, for Havana, with a cargo of rice, and the intermediate time is quite short for a trip to the African coast.

The Cherokee Indians—Steamboat Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 22.

The Fort Smith *Times* says that the Cherokees, who were driven from Texas many years ago, are about to commence a suit for the lands granted them by Mexico. These lands comprise the most fertile portion of Eastern Texas.

The steamer *Aunt Letty* collided with the Rock Island Bridge yesterday and sunk. Loss $12,000.

Obituary.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 22.

Mrs. JOHN V. L. PRUYN died in this city to-day.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 22.

The European mails per steamship *Arabia* will close at the Post-Office at 9 A. M. to-morrow, and the steamer will leave at about noon. Despatches for Europe filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, in time to reach here by about 11 o'clock, will be forwarded in her.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 23—2 A. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst.

Return of the Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 21.

The steamship *Tennessee*, hence for Vera Cruz, has returned to this city having been damaged by grounding at the mouth of the river, and by a vessel drifting against her.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 22.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger* Captain R. ADAMS, arrived here this morning from New-York. All well.

The Eliot School Difficulty at Boston Ended.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Monday, says the troubles at the Eliot school seem to be nearly at an end. To-day (says the *Traveller*) about sixty scholars returned, in addition to the number which came back yesterday, so that in all about two hundred absentees who participated in the rebellion have resumed their connection with the school, and their allegiance to its rules and regulations. Many of these were accompanied by their parents, who disapprove entirely of their insubordination, and emphatically express their determination to acquiesce in the regulations. One Catholic, appareotly a stevedore, whose name is QUINN, brought his boy into school to-day, and told MR. MASON that last night, as soon as he learned of his son's cooduct, and that he had left the school, he talked to him on the subject, told him he must obey the teacher's orders, join in every exercise without sign of opposition, and conduct himself with strict decorum, or he should go to the Reform School till he could learn to obey, enforcing his language by a severe chastisement. No trouble has occorred to-day, except in one division, where some twenty-five of the boys refused to chant the Lord's Prayer. MR. MASON was seot for, and, as before, told them they must obey the rules or leave, as, if they remained, they should be made to obey. It is probable that about this number will leave to-day; but, in the meantime, a much larger number will probably return.

The Boston *Atlas* publishes a letter from Bishop FITZPATRICK, (Roman Catholic,) of Boston, addressed to the School Committee. He makes three points, as follows:

1. Catholics cannot, under any circumstances, acknowledge, receive and use, as a complete collection and faithful version of the inspired books which compose the written Word of God, the English-Protestant translation of the Bible.

2. The acccptance and the recital of the Decalogue, noder the form and words in which Protestants clothe it, is offensive to the conscience and belief of Catholics.

3. The chanting of the Lord's Prayer, or psalms or hymns addressed to God, performed by many persons in unison, being neither a scholastic exercise nor a recreation, can only be regarded as an act of public worship. Indeed, it is professedly intended as such in the regulations which govern our public schools.

The Bishop adds:

"The undersigned begs leave to add one word more in conclosion. It has been supposed that, because he was silent, he was satisfied with the state of our public schools. This is not so. He has always entertained the same sentiments which he now expresses. But whenever and wherever an effort has been made by Catholics to effect such changes as they desired, the question has been distorted from its true sense, and a false issue has been set before the non-Catholic community. It has been represented that the design was to eliminate and practically annihilate the Bible. This has never been true; and yet this has always been believed, and a rallying cry, 'To the rescue of the Bible!' has resounded on every side. Angry passions have been roused, violent acts been committed, and, almost invariably, the last condition of things has been worse than the first.

In the light of this experience, any attempt to bring about a change seemed calculated to cause much strife, bot very little good, and, therefore, not advisable.

To-day, however, circnmstances, known to all, seem to make it a duty for the undersigned to act and to speak. He does without reluctance, since it is a duty; and he hopes that what he has said will be received, as it is spoken, in a spirit of conciliation, and with a true disposition to promote good will and charity amongst all classes of citizens.

The undersigned has the honor to be with much respect, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

†JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Bp. of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 21, 1859.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Central Park Bills—Justices not to Commit Lunatics or Vagrants in Brooklyn—The Testimony in the Police Investigation Case to be Printed—Senators' Sentiments on a Police System for New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 22, 1859.

The House is like a spirited horse that, suddenly in his race, encounters a deep ditch, is thrown back upon his haunches and pauses to determine whether to wheel or spring over it. The ditch is the Grinding Committee. Men who had just got the hang of business, find all the old methods for getting bills ahead suddenly fail, and they have new lessons to learn. Said Committee did service to the State this morning by reporting, as worthy of the attentions of Select Committees to report complete, some 21 bills of a local, innocent and proper nature.—which, after consuming ten minutes of the time of the House, will be ready for their final reading.

There are three Central-Park bills here; two of them were this morning considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. One of them declares that all that land in the Twelfth Ward bounded southerly by the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street; notherly by One Hundred and Tenth-street; easterly by the Fifth-avenue, and westerly by the Eighth-avenue, to be a public place, in like manner as if the same had been laid oot by the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1807; that the Commissioners of the Central Park may apply by petition to the Supreme Court for Commissioners of Appraisal, and after proper advertisement may nominate three suitable persons for the Court's appointment, and the parties interested in the premises may propose three others as appraisers; these six may allow compensation for buildings on the land named above, and the damages awarded are payable immediately on confirmation of their report. No person can be appointed a Commissioner who owns land in New-York above Forty-second-street. To pay for damages, the Commissioners may issue stock, and in order to pay the interest upon said stock, the Board of Supervisors are authorized to raise, by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, within the City, and to collect yearly and every year, until the whole amount of said stock be paid, a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest annually accruing on said stock.

The second bill provides that all that part of the Seventh-avenne, in the City of New-York, lying between the southerly side of One Hundredth and Tenth-street and the Harlem River, shall be widened on the map or plan of the said City, by adding thereto on each side thereof, twenty-five feet, so as to make the whole width of that part of the said avenue one hundred and fifty feet.

Mr. RUTHERFORD tried to amend the first bill so as to prohibit any persons from seeking work on the new Park that were not citizens and residents of New-York, and on that made a characteristic speech that was much interrupted for its irrelevance to the pending subject. His amendment was lost.

The bill was ordered to its third reading, which legalizes that action of yoor Common Council for which the late District-Attorney BLUNT had a crowd of living and dead Aldermen and Councilmen indicted lately. It reads as follows: "The resolution passed July 30, 1858, by the Common Council of the City and County of New-York, in the following words, viz: '*Resolved*, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York lease to the Institution known as the Orphans' Home, for a term of twenty years, that plot of ground belonging to the City bounded by Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, Lexington and Fourth avenues, at a yearly rent of one dollar, provided said land is used only for the Orphans' Home, and providing the lease is confirmed by the Legislature of the State,' is hereby declared to be lawful and of binding force."

An act for the relief of Brooklyn from a growing nuisance was ordered to a third reading. Its first and second sections, in which its substance lies are as follows:

"Whenever any panper inmate of any of the institutions under the charge of the Superintendents of the Poor of the County of Kings, shall be insane, or so disordered in his senses as to endanger his own person or the persons and property of others, if suffered to go at large, the said Soperintendents of the Poor, or any two of them, upon complaint, in writing, subscribed and sworn, or affirmed to before such Superintendents of the Poor, may proceed to take the testimony of physicians, under oath, and exercise the same powers in respect to committing such lunatic for safe keeping as are now by law authorized to be exercised by Justices of the Peace; bnt it shall not be lawful for said Soperintendents of the Poor, or any one of them, to receive any fees or emolument therefor. Every commitment issued in pursuance of the provision of this section shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said County, and the certificate of the said clerk issued thereopon, in the same manner as is now required in respect to the commitment of lunatics by justices of the peace. No police justice, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, shall have power to commit any person or persons to the poor-house of said county as vagrants; but the admission of all persons to said poor-house, to be supported at the public expense, or otherwise, shall be subject to such regulations as a majority of the superintendents of the poor may adopt."

In Senate MR. SPINOLA presented, to-day, the testimony taken in the investigation of the Metropolitan Police affairs. The motion to print it was carried.

AYES—Messrs. Bonhans, Diven, Ely, Johnson, Mather, Pratt, Schell, Scott, Sloan, Spinola, C. B. Wheeler, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Willard, John D. Willard—14.

NOES—Messrs. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Foote, Laflin, Lamont, Loveland, Noxon, Paterson, Prosser—10.

MR. DIVEN then moved a reconsideration, having a doubt whether the testimony was not objectionable as being damaging to private character. MR. ELY assured the Senator that there was nothing in it of that sort.

MR. NOXON insisted that there was. He alluded to one instance in which the Committee went into matter, with regard to one of the Commissioners, affecting his private character, and relating to circumtances said to have transpired four years ago. Besides this, there were some forty pages of hearsay testimony—a description of testimony that Senators must admit should not be printed. It should never have been received by the Committee.

MR. SPINOLA said, that perhaps the members of the Committee who took an active part in this testimony did not conduct the investigation in a strictly legal manner, because they were not of the legal profession. The legal member of the Committee never attended its sittings, and he thought it came with an ill grace from the Senator from the Twenty-second (MR. NOXON) to impugn now the motives of his colleagues who had faithfully attended to the duties intrusted to them. It had been said by members of the Metropolitan Department that this testimony should never be printed—that it should never see the light of day, while they have already laid upon our desk in print, their own *ex-parte* version of the matter. It was now for the Senate to decide whether these threats of suppression were to be carried out or not.

MR. NOXON said that early last Summer, he discovered that he would not be able to attend the sittings of this Committee, owing to circumstances of a domestic nature. He advised the Senator from the Third (MR. SPINOLA) of this fact, and subsequently tendered his resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor. That officer held that, during the recess, he had not the power to substitute another for him. This was the explanation he had given why he did not attend the sittings, and why he continued as a member of the Committee. Since his return to the Capitol he had given the subject as much attention as possible, and with a desire to avoid delay in bringing the matter before the Senate. He repeated the assertion that there was evidence taken affecting the private character of members of the Department, and apprised the Senate that three-fourths of that evidence was taken by the Senator from the Third (MR. SPINOLA) alone.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

In Committee of the Whole, the Metropolitan bills were considered. MR. MATHER remarked that at the last session he had introdnced a bill similar to the one now before the Committee—to repeal the act establishing the Metropolitan Police. He maintained then, as he did now

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Prosperity of the South—Price of Negroes—Politics in New-Orleans—The Mexican Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 14, 1859.

There is no disputing the fact that the Southern portion of the Confederacy is in a highly prosperous condition—perhaps never more so. Of all the great staples produced, the crops during the past year have been abundant, sales active and prices high. The receipts of cotton at all the ports to this date, foot up three millions and seventy-nine thousand bales. The amount yet to come in will exceed one million bales, giving a crop this year of over four millions of bales; and when we reflect that of this, Great Britain takes something more than three millions, we can comprehend what a clincher we have on that old kingdom. Every department of business in this city is exceedingly active and money abundant. Transactions in Exchange during the past week reached the high figure of three and a half millions of dollars.

No species of property has felt the effect of this state of affairs more sensibly than negroes. The average price of field hands may be stated at $1,500, and the tendency is upward. A 1 niggers sell for $1,200 to $1,300. These rates were never reached but once before, and that was during the speculative times of 1836, and which were not of long continuance. The rates now, however, are the consequence of an actual necessity and demand. One of your Southern correspondents stated not long since that the Mississippi Valley was drawing the negro population from the Atlantic States. This is true, and to such an extent are the richer planters of the aforesaid valley investing in this species of property, that many are beginning to think there is danger ahead, and that it is time to stop. In several of the Louisiana districts there are ten blacks to every white man, woman and child, and it has become necessary to keep up the district police and guard.

New-York must soon feel the effect of the highly prosperous state of affairs to which allusion has been made. The South is getting out of debt and beginning to accumulate surplus capital.

But little interest in politics is manifested. SLIDELL and party may be considered defunct, and the people generally are content to let the fire-eating disunionists play the game out with their Northern opponents, having no fears of an invasion of their vested rights at present. If any feeling can be discovered in this section, it is that of loathing for everything in and about Washington, politically and socially. While it is evident that our country, owing to its immense resources, is advancing with a bounding buoyancy that disdains the rein and scorns control, it is evident we have a Government with which the people at large have no sympathy,—a Government separate and distinct from the general welfare, and opposed to all that is good and patriotic. Could the evil results of all this be confined to the National Capital, the nation might be content to donate one hundred millions per annum and let the corrupt riot and swelter in their own corruption, but unfortunately, the demoralizing influence is beginning to be felt throughout the land in all the ramifications of politics and society. If the masses do not bring about a change soon through the ballot-box, God help us!

The Mexican news received on Saturday, 12th inst., excites quite a lively interest here. You have the prominent items by telegraph, and with this go the newspapers containing details. There is a strong feeling of sympathy felt in this region for the Liberal or Constitutional Party, now struggling for existence in Mexico, and to which the last news is in every way favorable. It has been a matter of wonder and chagrin that our Government did not at once receive SEÑOR MOZA as Minister, recognize the Juarez Government, and take a bold and decided stand in his support. The Hon. Mr. CHURCHWELL, who went out as special agent for our Government, returned in the *Tennessee* on Saturday last. This gentleman has done his duty. He obtained a clear insight into the true state of affairs, and urged the Administration at Washington, with all his powers, to at once recognize and sustain JUAREZ. The newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, Mr. MCLANE, arrived this morning, and they (Messrs. MCLANE and CHURCHWELL) have their heads together. What will be wrought out, no one can tell. It appears that Mr. MCLANE goes out with instructions to present his credentials to any government he may find in a condition to maintain itself; to be governed by the existing state of things; not to interfere with either party, and be careful not to take any step to offend European Powers, or afford them any pretence for interference. Now, the same Administration that sent its Minister to Mexico with such instructions, recommended the forcible seizure of Sonora and Chihuahua by the United States Army, and breathed war, blood and thunder towards every nation on earth with which it was at variance, and furthermore called everybody *cowards* who would not sustain this game of brag. Here is evidence of insincerity and stupidity which the commonest mind cannot fail to comprehend.

The writer has very good reason for stating that neither the Administration or Congress have the slightest comprehension of the actual state of affairs in Mexico, and the *value* of a liberal treaty, based on a good understanding with that country. It is of more importance to us than Cuba and niggerism, ten times over. It is believed that the principal reason why this matter has been allowed to remain in an obfuscated state so long, is, that Mr. BUCHANAN had an understanding with that pumpkin-head, ROBLES, to recognize *him*, when *he* got into power. This same Señor ROBLES is now playing third or fourth fiddle in the ranks of the party which drove Mr. FORSYTH from the country with insult, and which, if it gains the ascendancy, will drive Americans from the country and destroy their interests; but which, forsooth, Mr. MCLANE must recognize, if it is victorious, and the *European Powers wish it.*

There is a bare possibility that the Church, or Anti-Liberal Party, will gain a momentary triumph, and it will be only momentary—perhaps long enough for Mr. MCLANE to recognize. The probability is, that when Mr. MCLANE arrives, he will find the Liberal Party triumphant, or hanging by the eyelids. If the former, JUAREZ will say, "We owe you no thanks; you have no claim on our gratitude, and there is no reason why we should treat with you very liberally." If the latter should be the case, and Mr. MCLANE at once throw his recognition into the scale, the most beneficial results may be anticipated. With the return of the *Tennessee*, you will have highly important intelligence.

Our hotels, with wretched accommodations, are filled to overflowing. The PICCOLOMINI is here. She is successful, but creates no *furore*. DE SOTO.

The Executive of Utah.

LECTURE BY COL. THOMAS J. KANE.

A very intelligent and, numerically, a very considerable audience assembled on Tuesday evening in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, to hear Col. KANE relate his impressions and conclusions as to the "Executive of Utah." The peculiar advantage enjoyed by the lecturer of acquiring a direct and thorough intimacy with this subject, contributed, doubtless, in a large degree, to the extent of the audience. Instead, however, of a racy recital of adventures and experiences among the polygamous community and its leading spirits, Col. KANE's address was an eulogium of Gov. CUMMING.

The Colonel was accompanied to the platform by the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, and the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

In presenting him to the audience, the Chairman alluded to the fact that the Colonel was the brother of Dr. KANE—a name which had become so familiar and so dear to us.

Colonel KANE began by showing that the part which GOVERNOR CUMMING had taken in the pacification of Utah was a more gallant one than most people were disposed to allow. And yet no man was a better illustration of the value of cotemporary praise, for no man has been more vilified and had less justice accorded to him. In addition to the desire to do justice to Governor CUMMING, the lecturer described himself as also influenced by the wish to put an end to the connection of his name with the affairs of Utah, which had become a source of absolute annoyance to him. He briefly sketched the antecedents of Governor CUMMING, told how he was born to wealth, spent his youth in affluence, endured overwhelming reverses of fortune in manhood, left Georgia, his native State, to seek for means whereby to pay his debts and retrieve his lot, accompanied the army through the Florida swamps and into Mexico, labored among the Aborigines, returned from voluntary exile to Augusta, hoping to feel himself the independent ALFRED CUMMING of former days, discovered that few of the friends of his youth remained, and, longing again for active life, accepted the office of Governor of Utah to which he was appointed by the President in July, 1847, [illegible] because the latter believed that in nominating Mr. CUMMING to that responsible position, [illegible] he required the services of a [illegible] man.

[illegible] period preceding his leaving Fort Bridger on his way to Salt Lake City, the prospects were that the [illegible] of peace were going to triumph over its [illegible]s, and a solemn responsibility was thus incurred [illegible] him. He determined to start for the scene of his [illegible] successes immediately, and left the Fort in the [illegible] of fearful warnings. It had been said that he [illegible] in pursuance of the terms of a certain Con[illegible]on into which he had entered with BRIGHAM [illegible]a. But for this there was no foundation; and [illegible]ecturer, in order to show that it was un[illegible] proceeded to state all the facts connect[illegible]with Governor CUMMING's march to Salt [illegible] City, and his achievement of an honorable and satisfactory settlement of all the differences between the people of the Territory and the General Government. In conclusion, the Colonel observed that he might be supposed devoid of spirit [illegible] he had not been provoked by injustice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and waiter and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the care of children and plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 85 6th-av., between Washington-place and Greenwich-av.. first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; is a first-rate operator on the sewing machine; has not the slightest objection to travel with a family, or would go out by the month or week to sew on the machine; has the most unexceptionable reference from a lady in this City. Call at No. 60 8th-av., corner of Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROtestant girl, a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing and ironing. Also a competent young woman desires a place as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pie baker. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE employ; must be for a trustworthy and competent person as seamstress; she can cut out and fit with great ease; she would be found very useful to any family requiring her services, as she is attentive and kind in sickness, and understands housekeeping. Can be seen for three days at No. 77 West 19th-st., from 9 to 8 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to assist in caring grown children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 60 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 151 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations; one is an excellent cook and baker of bread; would assist in the washing; the other as regular waitress; would not object to assist in chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Best of references. Can be seen at No. 48 13th-st., rear, between 5th and 6th avs. till engaged.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCHWOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; will take care of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity; the best of city references. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York, between 2d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation to do chamberwork, and fine washing and ironing; can do it in a fine manner in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st, between 2d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; is a good cook; understands soups, meats and poultry, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has City references. Apply at No. 94 6th-av., between 4th-st. and West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER TO work upon a farm; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; he has had five years' experience, and understands taking charge of horses, cattle, and a kitchen garden. Address PATRICK DaSCOLL, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to take in washing by the month or by the dozen; is capable of doing fine laces and fluting in the finest manner; can be highly recommended by some of the highest families whom she has lived with. Call or send to No. 182 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and pastry. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 290 Hicks-st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork, and is a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 108 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO IS a first-class laundress, a situation in a first-class private family; has no objection to leave the City; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 28 8th-st., corner of 3d-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; she is a good cook, understands baking and pastry, and is a good laundress; has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 1002 Broadway, corner of 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference will be given. No objection to the country. Can be seen until suited at No 221 West 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on a lady. Best City references can be given from best families. Call at No. 99 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; one who understands her business in all its branches. The very best of City reference given. None but those who want a first-class cook need apply. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO GO IN THE COUNtry, by two young women; one to cook, wash iron, the other chamberwork and waiting; the west side of Hudson preferred; good references given. Call at No. 1 Christopher-st., corner of Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family in the City, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City testimonials. Address E. M., or call at No. 161 6th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist in the nursery; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; is a good cook; understands soups, meats and poultry, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has City references. Apply at 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 268 1st-av., third floor, room No. 12. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands making children's clothes. Good reference given. Call at No. 99 East 16th st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can make all kinds of brown soups, pastry, games, jellies, &c. Satisfactory City references given. Call for three days at 81 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; or would take care of an invalid; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 139 East 28th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over the store, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Has the best of City references. Is a Catholic. Does not object to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, corner 12th st.

WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTESTANT girls, situations as seamstresses, ladies' maids, or to instruct and take charge of young children; would like to be in the same family; no objection to travel; good City references. To be seen at No. 16 1st-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City references. Call at No. 203 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., upper floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as first-class laundress; good City reference; would like to be in the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 220 East 23d-st., 3d floor, back, No. 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on a lady. Best City references can be given from best families. Call at No. 99 East 12th-st., basement.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 220 East 23d-st., 3d floor, back, No. 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO PERfectly understands her work, a situation as waitress. Can have good City reference. Apply at No. 1 Gardonow, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at her present employer's, (where she has lived three years,) No. 33 9th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as good plain cook and baker; she thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 127 West 20th-st., for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of city references. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st. for two days, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A young woman as dressmaker with a private family. Has good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 98 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman, or as entire housekeeper. None but private families need apply. Apply at No. 71 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 220 Mulberry-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant, a situation as first-rate cook; satisfactory City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

GOOD ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, Irish and Scotch Servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor House, up-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and Germania attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist with the washing; she is a good cook and baker of bread; also, by another, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; perfectly understands doing up fine muslins and French; both have the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS good cook, in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for nine years in one family; has the very best of references; is capable of doing the marketing; no objection to leave the City; Brooklyn or Albany preferred. Apply for two days as No. 85 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook and assist with washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer months; would be willing to take children and fine washing; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 228 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young woman, with a reference of five years' from her late employer, a situation as meat and pastry cook; knows her duties in all their branches; has lived with the highest families in City and country. Apply at No. 48 19th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork; is an excellent laundress; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 238 4th av., for two days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can do embroidery or fine washing and ironing in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 201 Court-st., if not engaged. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A SITUATION in an upholstery establishment, or as seamstress and upholstress in a hotel, or wanld take work of private families. The advertiser understands fitting furniture covers, and all branches of the upholstery business. Call on, or address, for one week, A. B. C., No. 172 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman, to travel with a lady and family as nurse or waiting maid. California preferred. Can give satisfactory reference. Apply, till engaged, at No. 2, 5th-st., few doors from the Bowery, in the thread and needle store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation in a respectable private family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; one who has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st., third floor, front room, near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-rate cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children; have the best of City references. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., third floor front room, between Lexington and 4th-ave. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook in a first-class private family; perfectly understands her calling—cooking—in all its branches, baking, jellying, preserving, &c., very best of City references. Call upon or address MRS. ELIZABETH at No. 908 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WIDOW woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Baby two months old. The best of reference given, if required. Call at No. 88 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young woman, to do housework in a small private family; has the best recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as chambermaid and waitress; the other to do cooking and washing or general housework will take reasonable wages and not object to the country. Call for 2 days at No. 845½ Penri-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 467 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 2d-av., between 1st and 2d sts., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as plain cook and to wash and iron for a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 173 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; a private family preferred; can produce the best of City reference for capability. Can be seen for two days at No 40 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT chambermaid in a private family; has no objections to do fine washing or sewing; can clean starch and do fine muslin. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook in a small private family; understands making bread, biscuit and pies; also cake. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for the week at No. 91 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a young man as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations as cooks; understand it in all its branches; best of references; also 1 girl as ordinary cook, and 1 as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 207 Hudson, near Canal-st. Call at the basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 238 6th-av., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, to go as housemaid or as seamstress, or to take care of children. Address No. 290 9th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 West 21th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A QUIET, STEADY young woman, as cook in a private family; is competent, understands her business; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a steady and experienced woman; Scotch; no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Apply, for two days, at No. 250 Monroe-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter and to assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 267 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl to do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 187 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or lour dress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City references. Address S. O., No. 60 West 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 33 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 22d-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION to travel with a family going to Europe for one year or more; would like to take care of children or go as companion for a lady; the best of reference given. A note addressed to A. F., Union square Post-Office, will receive immediate attention. No wages required.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN, WHO speaks and writes the English and French languages, and has a good knowledge of book-keeping, a situation as assistant book-keeper, steward, or in any capacity where the services of an intelligent and industrious person may be required. Five years' City experience and the best of references. Address CHARLES, No. 12 Stanton-st., rear-building, care of R. Breitenbach.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentleman farmer, and would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who would also work on the farm; will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener, by one who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; the best of City reference given. Apply, for three days, at J. DISNEY'S, Saddler, No. 1353½ 4th av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, and to take care of a small garden; understands his business; no objection to the country; can give three years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A very sober man; he has the best of references from each of his employers; he has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 715 Broadway, in the Drug Store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD WAITER; one who knows his business well and has good City references to that effect. His terms are $25 per month. Address C. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER OF experience, who has lived in some of the best families in this country and in England, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments, viz.: green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables, the tastefully laying out and planting of new places; is a married man with a small family, of good moral character; reference highly respectable. Address, for one week, WALLACE, care of A. Bridgeman, Esq., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who understands his business perfectly well; can take charge of greenhouses, vinery, flower garden, vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees; understands tearacing, grading and draining, &c.; can come well recommended; has lived with his last two employers 16 years. His wife is an excellent dairy maid; can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, corner 18th-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical man who understands the business in every department, grapery, greenhouse flowers, fruit and vegetable culture; understands the laying out and improvement of new places; married, but a small family. Satisfactory references from his last place, will be given. Address J. R., care Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a respectable private family; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses, which can be produced from his late employers in city and country. Apply at the office of this paper. Box No. 201, or at Mr. BRITTON'S grocery store, corner of Greene and Amity-st., for F. & B. Country preferred.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A NATIVE OF France, is in want of a situation as a retail clerk in a grocery or as bar-tender in some good, respectable saloon or hotel. The subscriber speaks fluently four languages, French, German, English and Holland. Application to be made at Patten Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., between the hours of 9 and 4.

JOSEPH BERNITEN.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as gardener; he understands the business in all its various branches, viz: the management of cold and hot graperies, green and hot-house plants, and everything in general appertaining to the keeping of a gentleman's country-seat; is married, without family. Address GARDINER, care of A. Reid, Seedsman, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND agriculturist, by a single middle-aged man, who understands the business in all its branches; has lived with some of the first families in Europe, and ten years in America—the last three worked a nursery on shares; no objection to a similar situation. Has a reintive, a first-class dairy-woman, if required. Address A. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, WHO HAS LIVED four years with his last employers, to whom he refers, desires a situation; in his former place he attended much of the correspondence; he would be glad to assist as salesman, if his time would allow, and make himself useful to his employer. Address K., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who has lived with some of the best families in this City, from whom he can produce the highest recommendations as to his character, ability, honesty and sobriety. Any gentleman wishing a coachman who thoroughly understands his business, will please address P. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, or at No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who has a practical knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; can produce the best of references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; is civil, active and industrious, to which his testimonials can certify; has lived seven years in one place. Address A. B. G., No. 15 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT and well recommended young man, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; he understands his business in all its branches; has filled that situation for several years; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate and best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the very best testimonials from his last and former employers; has lived with some of the highest families in the City. Address No. 128 East 22d-st., for J. M., or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German married man without family, who understands his business perfectly well; can take charge of greenhouses, vinery, flower garden, vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees; understands laying out of new places and propagating of greenhouse plants. Good reference can be given. Address S. F., No. 15 John st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A very highly respectable Protestant young man, who can produce the very best testimonials from his present employer, with whom he has lived for the last three years in this City; understands the care of horses perfectly; is sober and steady. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in the two branches, budding and grafting and the treatment of well bred horses, and also laying of new grounds in first style; is willing to make himself generally useful to a gentleman about a house. Address M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man, who understands the care and treatment of horses well, is an excellent groom and understands driving well, who is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good hand to assist in a garden. Good reference can be given. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who has a thorough knowledge of the culture of grapes vines and flowers under glass, flower grounds and vegetables; understands the laying out of new places, planting trees &c. Will be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City. Address C. G., Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION IN the country; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can be most highly recommended. Can be seen at his last employer's office, No. 251 Pearl-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, for three days, or address L. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of long and extensive experience in the departments of graperies, greenhouses, fruit, flowers and vegetables. Any gentleman wanting a good man as above, address GARDENER, care of John P. Lemoulnelr, Esq., architect, No. 748 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best reference from his last employers for honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address J. R. D., for two days, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESpectable man, who is competent in his business and can have the best of recommendation from his last employer and other gentlemen in the City. Address W. A., No. 862 Broadway, corner 14th-st., at the apothecary's, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a sober man that understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go in the country; he can produce good references from each of his employers. Address by note at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., in corner grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good understanding driver; will be found obliging and willing to make himself useful. Can be well recommended. Address R. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as groom; understands the care of wagons and harness; has good City reference; has an objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at SAMUEL C. POST'S, Saddlery and Harness maker, No. 1,026 Broadway, or address a note to P. S., same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character from gentlemen he lived with in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Call on, or address, for two days, H. R., No. 32 University-place.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM A SITUation by a single man, who understands his business; has a little knowledge of plain gardening; would make himself generally useful. Reference satisfactory. Country preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE LAD, 17 YEARS old, wishes evening employment. He is a good, legible writer a quick and correct alpherer. He can produce first rate City reference, and can work from 5 to 10 o'clock, or later, if required. Address, for three days, S. C. J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as former; understands the care of horses, is a good driver; understands the care of a vegetable garden; would make himself generally useful. Address G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS over sway capable in that capacity; is a married man—has a wife and one child; has no objection to the country; the best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of references from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful; can garden a little. Call at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM AND coachman; unnerstands his business in all its branches; willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachmen; is a German and a Protestant. Best of City references given. Call, or address, for two days. H. G., No. 516 Broome-st., near Thompson-st. Can speak English.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years old, as coachman and gardener; is very strong and willing to work; has good refereuce from former employers; the country preferred. Address M. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman in a private family; has good City reference from first-class families; would engage as groom and valet to a single gentleman. Address D. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man, (Protestant,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good reference. A note addressed J. L. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachmen and gardener; has excellent references from his last employers; is an experienced groom, and knows how to take care of horses well. Address A. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GERMAN GARDENER'S SITUATION by a competent married man, who understands the business in all its branches, and has first-class recommendations. Address G. G., at Seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail hardware store, by a young man of four years' experience; would have no objection to go South or West. Address H. B., No. 221 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachmen or groom, in City or country; country preferred. Call at Mr. MURRIS' grocery store, corner of 12th-st., in University-place, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED SCOTCHman, a situation as gardener, who perfectly understands his business in all its different branches, viz: the management of green and hothouse plants, hot and cold graperies, &c., &c.; as first-class references will be given, none but those in want of a competent man need apply, as a first-class place is desired. Address, or call on A. K. L., at A. Reid's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A French married man, who understands his business in all its branches. Is a practical hand at raising fruits and vegetables. Understands the care of hot and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruits, trees, and vegetables. Good references from his present employers. Address J. P. B., Gardener, No. 72 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant German man, a situation as coachman and groom; is a good driver and excellent hand over horses; would be an acquisition to any family for honesty, sobriety and competency. Also, a fine young man wants a place on a farm; understands his business in all its branches. Apply at No 318 6th-av., up-stairs.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS LOOK HERE.—Wanted by a person qualified to take charge of a set of books, a situation as book-keeper, or any other position in an office, manufactory or warehouse, where a thorough knowledge of business could be made available. Satisfactory reference given. No objection to go out of the City. Address W. G. EADIE, No. 4 Stone-st.

A SHIPMASTER—AT PRESENT OUT OF EMployment, would like to enter into an engagement with some party in want of the services of a steady, industrious man with the best of references. Address Captain J. WATSON, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and a plain gardener. The best of City and country reference. Call on or address, for two days, WILLIAM, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, TO take the main charge of a small farm of 18 acres, about 50 miles from New-York, belonging to a widow lady. An experienced and industrious man required, one who understands farm-work generally, and the care of horses, cows, &c. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, with full name, references and amount of wages wanted.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER, WHO speaks English plainly, and is a single man, and thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes under glass, the propagation and management of greenhouse and hot-house plants, and is a good vegetable gardener. None need apply without satisfactory references. Address W. R. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, EITHER SCOTCH or German, to act in capacity of groom and coachman; must perfectly understand his business, and be willing to make himself useful in assisting gardener, &c., &c. Address, with references, Box No. 1411 General Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; one that has unexceptionable references as to her competency and trustworthiness will find a very desirable situation, on application at No 46 East 29th-st., before 10 o'clock in the morning, and after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. A young woman to go into Westchester County, who would be willing to assist a little in the washing and ironing; must be a good seamstress and bring recommendations. Protestant preferred. Wages $7. Apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 106 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THOROUGHLY understands a vegetable-garden and taking care of a horse. Wages, $12 to $15 per month, and board. A single man preferred. Apply at No. 38 Beaver-st., second floor, back office.

WANTED—A QUICK, ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent boy in a silver and silver plated ware establishment; must reside with his parents; salary, first year, $50. Address, in hand-writing, stating age and references, J. C. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age, in the office of a dry goods house; one who writes well and has had practice in an office preferred. Salary, first year, $150 to $200. Address, with references, A. B., Box No. 749 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WOman, German or Scotch preferred, to do the work of a family of two. None but an efficient person need apply at the Parsonage

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Sea Street to Conquer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Niblo & Co.'s Great Equestrian Company—Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Masks and Faces.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Our English Cousin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Gwinnett Vaughan—Paddy Carey.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad. 8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Newburgh, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., with four days' later European advices, is now fully due at Portland. She had not been heard from at 2 o'clock this morning, to which hour the Telegraph line was held open.

An extra mail is made up at the New-York Post-Office at 11 o'clock to-day for Havana, to go by the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, to leave at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 44 North River. This steamer is bound to New-Orleans, to take the place of the steamer *Quaker City* between New-Orleans and Minatitlan.

The majority of the special Committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Metropolitan Police, yesterday submitted to the State Senate the report of the testimony taken, and a motion to print the report and testimony was carried, by 14 to 12. An effort was made to obtain a reconsideration of the vote, on the ground that the testimony assailed private character, but it failed. The Registry Law bill was debated during the evening session. In the Assembly, a number of bills of little importance were reported from the Grinding Committee. The bill to enlarge the bounds of the Central Park was debated in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading by the House.

A week has now elapsed since a presentment was made by the Grand Jury, in the case of Mr. Beckles, but still no indictment is forthcoming. Considerable speculation is indulged in as to the reasons which indnce this delay, but no satisfactory solution of the mystery is arrived at. Both the Grand Jury and the District-Attorney assert that the fault is not with them, though the general opinion is that the latter is answerable. Meanwhile, the time of the commencement of the trial is altogether uncertain.

The Eliot School trouble in Boston seems to have ended. On Monday, 200 of the pupils who took part in the rebellion had returned to their places. Bishop Fitzpatrick has sent a communication to the School Board, setting forth his objections to the course pursued in the school, and declaring that Catholics cannot conscientiously accept the reading of the Protestant version of the Bible or of the Decalogue as a part of ordinary school instruction. The Bishop also expresses disapprobation of the entire Common School system.

The accident on the Great Western Railroad in Canada, previously reported by telegraph, resulted in the death of six persons, among whom was Mr. Alex Baird, of Hamilton, the Locomotive Superintendent of the road. Several others were injured. They remain at Hamilton under surgical care.

The Philadelphia Book-Trade Sale opened on Monday, with a good attendance and heavy invoices. Several prominent New-York houses were represented in the catalogue. Invoices were noticed from London, New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

The revolt at Auburn State Prison, on the 19th March, was attended by serious results. In quelling it the guard mortally wounded two convicts, named Loop and Gilbert, employed in the hame-shop, where the difficulty occurred.

A murder—the exciting cause being jealousy—came very near being committed yesterday in the Sixth Ward. A man named Arthur May became jealous of the attention paid his wife by Henry Fry, a married man and occupant of the same house, and yesterday, meeting the object of his jealous hatred, knocked him down and stabbed him in the head with a butcher's knife. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and but slight hope is entertained of his recovery. Fry escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

A powder explosion occurred yesterday morning, in the shop of a gunsmith in Broome-street. The proprietor of the shop, Jacob Perth, was knocked insensible, but some severe harms comprised, fortunately, the extent of his injuries. The building, an old wooden structure, was nearly demolished, but, notwithstanding this, none of the members of Mr. Perth's family, who occupied the second floor, were injured.

An attempt to clean the streets of the City was commenced yesterday. Companies of men, with carts, were sent into the different Wards, and the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection promises to make the town clean.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday afternoon. 7,814 inmates were reported as remaining in the different institutions. The business transacted was unimportant.

The Italian residents in this City are about to purchase a sword for presentation to the King of Sardinia, as a testimonial of their admiration of his political course.

Wm. O'Brien, a drunken Irishman, living in Park-street, was yesterday lodged in the City Prison on a charge of beating his blind son, a boy fourteen years of age, so terribly that there is very little hope of his recovery.

A negro, named John Williams, killed another negro on the night of March 21, for improper remarks about Williams' wife. The murderer was arrested.

The Stephens wife-poisoning case was continued yesterday, the prosecution producing several witnesses whose evidence, in contradiction of the testimony offered by the counsel for defence, was very important. To-day being the fifthteenth day of the trial, the rebutting testimony will be resumed.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Elijah Martin, the colored man who incited the woman with whom he was living to murder her mother, for the purpose of obtaining possession of her money, was put on trial, before Recorder Barnard, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were the mother, Mrs. Bosely, and her daughter, Anna Maria Bloxen, who made the murderous assault.

Sales were made, yesterday, of 2,500 bales Cotton, including 1,800 *in transitu*, at full prices. Desirable lots of Flour were freely dealt in and were quite firm. The principal varieties of Grain were depressed. Pork was heavy and lower. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Groceries and Fish, were in good request. Spirits Turpentine was quite active and was 1c. ₩ gallon dearer. The movements in other branches of trade were productive of no important changes.

Consul at Havre.—We see it stated that General Morris, of this City, has been appointed Consul at Havre. We should be very sorry to believe that the report is true, because would involve the ejection from office of Mr. W. H. Vesey—one of the most competent, accomplished and popular gentleman in the foreign service of the Government. His place at Havre cannot be made good nor can we conceive of any party necessity for his removal which could be met by the appointment of the gentleman designated as his successor. For the present, at all events, we prefer to consider the report as premature.

The Mexican Embroglio.

The good people of Vera Cruz occupy a very lamentable position. It is through them that the heart of their unhappy Republic is always addressed by friends and foes alike. When foreign States determine to exact cash for claims long-deferred, it is upon Vera Cruz that the batteries of their fleets are opened. When Mexican conspirators resolve to revolutionize their native land, it is upon Vera Cruz that their first experiments are made.

Certain ingenious persons, having made up their minds that Mexico can only be rescued from anarchy by monarchy, from demoralization by despotism, have already begun to preach order and the House of Bourbon in this experimental city. The elaborate plea for a prince, who is to be the panacea of all Mexican ills, which we publish to-day, is extracted from the leading journal of Vera Cruz, to which it has been addressed by some *soi-disant* Mexican in Rome. It sets forth, especially, the admirable qualities of a certain "son of Spain" now in the market monarchical, and recommends the Mexican people to welcome at once in him their saviour from domestic discord, and their protector against outlandish, and especially against American, interference. As our Government is officially declared to be on the best terms with England and France in regard to Mexican matters, and as England and France are now of one mind with Spain on such matters, and as Spain can hardly be supposed hostile to a scheme which will deliver her from the pretensions of one at least among the princes of Bourbon, and dismiss the old Carlist plagus to punish her revolted Transatlantic colonies, we may logically infer that the Infant Ferdinand de Bourbon would be hailed by Mr. Buchanan as his deliverer from the perplexities of the Mexican problem. Possibly the people of the United States may not see the subject in precisely the same light. And possibly, too, the Mexican people may hesitate at accepting this preaching of Don Ferdinand as the deliberate voice of the Powers interested in the fate of their magnificent Empire.

It may even occur to the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, that this fervid "letter from Rome" was indited within the gates of the Mexican Gulf, and that Señor Bonilla, in 1854 the Minister of Santa Anna, and now the Minister of Miramon, may be simply renewing the attempt he made, five years ago, at restoring monarchy to Mexico. The rise of these by no means unnatural suspicions, will not be allayed by a careful examination of the letter in which the claims of Don Ferdinand are so warmly urged.

In that letter, Don Ferdinand de Bourbon, born in 1823, and now 36 years of age, is conceded by Spain to Mexico as the *brother* of Don Carlos, the representative of "Divine right," and of the Infante Don Juan, now allied by marriage to the Imperial house of Austria. Don Ferdinand, however, is not the *brother*, but the *cousin*, of Don Carlos and Don Juan. He is the youngest son of Don Francisco de Paula, and the brother of Don Francisco de Assis, the actual King-Consort of Spain. He is also praised by his Mexican advocate for the questionable virtue of celibacy, and commended, we suppose, by the example of our bachelor President, to Mexico, as a bachelor King. Unfortunately, however, he is a married man, and *very much married*, being the father of three sons by Doña Helena Fernandez de Córnova, to whom he was married at Rome on the 6th of May, 1847.

These slightly important blunders would seem likely to excuse any skepticism which the Mexicans may feel as to the local origin of this curious apology for an attempt at overthrowing their institutions. They may also dull the edge of the suggestions made by the writer in reference to other royal and imperial houses now open to inspection. It is possible, certainly, that there may be Hapsburgs or Coburgs to be had cheap for the chance of a Mexican throne. But will the Mexican people think these merchantable monarchs cheap at any price?

Their decision in the premises will doubtless be largely influenced by the action of our own Government. If the President does his duty to them and to us, we opine that any advances made upon the faith of a coming Mexican monarchy, will be reimbursed slowly and with difficulty. If not, we shall have some curious spectacles at Vera Cruz and Mexico, and doubtless a great deal of—astonishment—at Washington.

Times of Electing Congressmen.

The new Postmaster-General calls attention to the inconvenience arising at the present juncture, and liable to occur at any time, from the practice in several States of electing their representatives but a short period before the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular sessions. He says that the President would have summoned an extra session immediately after the 4th of March, were it not that a number of the States had not chosen their representatives, and intimates that a session would still be called could it be done in season to answer any good purpose without leaving several States without representatives therein. The suggestions of the Postmaster-General deserve consideration. He observes, and we think correctly, that there should be no time when a full Congress could not be convened. This could easily be brought about by arranging the times of elections in such manner that before the expiration of the term of any Congress all the members of the next should be chosen. As the case now stands, ten States have or will have elected their representatives in the present Congress after the date of its legal commencement, that is to say, between the 4th of March and the first Monday of December. Nine States, viz., Delaware, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New-Jersey, New-York and Wisconsin, elect in November, sixteen months before their members can take their seats; nine, to wit, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Georgia, in October; three, to wit, California, Maine and Vermont, in September; seven, to-wit, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, in August; one, Virginia, in May; two, Rhode Island and Connecticut, in April; and one, New-Hampshire, in March.

It is easy to see that an occasion still more urgent than the present might exist for calling Congress together at an unusual time of the year. The exigencies of war, for example, might make it necessary to hold a session in the Spring or Summer. In a confederacy like ours, with so great a territorial extent, and such a variety of inharmonious interests, feelings and prejudices, the evil of determining delicate questions of peace or war at a time when one-fourth of the States are without representatives, is one of the first magnitude. We trust that the present occasion may not be suffered to pass without some practical attention bestowed upon this subject. Some of the States elect at a period unnecessarily early, our own among them, but it is erring on the safe side. If all would choose in the Autumn next preceding the close of each Congress, the object would be gained.

The New Aulic Council.

The intelligence that the President and the Postmaster-General have been *out-voted* in the Cabinet, on the question of calling an Extraordinary Session of Congress to provide for the pressing necessities of one of the most important departments of the public service, has not, perhaps, any special importance so far as the reported decision is concerned. For, however proper Mr. Buchanan may now think it for him to save the "Democratic Party" from the "traditional odium" of extra sessions in general, no person familiar with the course of the President since he came into power can see in his action of to-day any guarantee of his actions to come. He may change his views of "extra sessions," "traditional odium," (we quote his own personal organ in this City,) and even the "Democratic Party," as he has changed his views of everything else, in the heavens above and the earth beneath, at a moment's notice, and spring a sudden session on the country at any day between this current twenty-third of March, and the first Monday in December next. Should the Postmaster-General become convinced that an extra session is indispensable to the just performance of his duties, and he fortunate enough to find Mr. Buchanan alone in his study, nothing will be easier than for him to extract the Executive mandate for a legislative convocation. The Post-Office dilemma is not resolved in either sense by the "majority vote" of the Cabinet.

But the said "majority vote" has, nevertheless, a very striking significance, and throws a very important light upon a subject worthy the gravest attention of every citizen.

That the substantial character of the American Government has been undergoing very serious modifications, especially during the last twenty years of our national existence, all statesmen and political thinkers are virtually agreed in believing. The forms established on the 17th of September, 1787, indeed remain; but the modes in which those forms have been administered have gradually brought about a *quasi*-revolution in the practice if not in the theory itself of our political system. The adroitly balanced equilibrium of executive, judicial and legislative functions in the Supreme Government was long ago found wanting under the pressure of the partisan and sectional passions which have developed themselves with the development of the nation. But it was reserved for Mr. Buchanan to openly introduce into our governmental machinery an element entirely new, foreign to the very conception of the Constitution, and the inevitable tendency of which will be to destroy the responsibility of the Chief Magistracy, precisely as the system of nominating Conventions has impaired the independence of the electoral body. When the Constitution provided that the "executive power should be vested in a President of the United States of America," it was certainly not intended that the President so clothed with responsibility should have license to create around himself a number of sub-Presidents; and to erect the ministerial officers of his Cabinet into a sort of Aulic Council, or Camarilla, upon whom he might discharge so much of his own official responsibility as it might be inconvenient for him to carry at any particular time and in the presence of any particular emergency. The Presidential authority, while strictly defined, was also elevated and isolated within its own limits for the express purpose of centering upon it a dignified, recognized and binding responsibility for all that important class of public functions known as executive. Whenever a joint responsibility was imposed upon any other department of the Government for the discharge of any of these functions, the department so to be associated with the Chief Magistrate, was distinctly pointed out by the Constitution. Thus the President's responsibility for the making of treaties is expressly shared with the Senate by a clear provision to that effect.

Not so, however, the President's responsibility for the convening of extraordinary sessions of both Houses of Congress or of either of them. This duty, whenever a question of its performance shall arise, the President is to decide on his own judgment. In making up that judgment he may of course consult anybody whom he pleases, from a Postmaster-General to a Professor of the Smithsonian Institute, or a Colonel of cavalry. But he has no warrant whatever for submitting such a question to the "vote" of a Cabinet Council composed of persons utterly unknown to the Constitution. This Mr. Buchanan has done. He calls together his ministers, and after telling them that he, *the only constitutional authority* on the subject, does "think it proper" to convene an extraordinary session of Congress on account of a crying necessity of the public service, proceeds to put it to their will and pleasure whether he shall or shall not do his duty. They decide that he shall not do his duty, because, if he should do his duty, the consequences might be dangerous, not indeed to the interests of the country, but to those of the "party" of which these extraordinary councillors, and this much more extraordinary President, happen to be the very humble servants on board-wages. And to this decision the sole responsible functionary concerned bows with a "magnanimity" which his adherents cannot sufficiently applaud. "Magnanimity" of this peculiar kind is not, we are sorry to be obliged to own, a rare endowment of the human species. It is no more rare than the charity which liberally bestows upon its friends the money of other people, or the generosity which surrenders the rights of its neighbors. Any criminal Judge might emulate this magnanimity by adjourning his Court because some of his particular friends were liable to be unpleasantly affected in their persons or property by the session. Some of the Republican leaders in this City have already emulated it by suggesting that New-York ought to be given over to the worst possible system of police rather than "prejudice should come to the Republican Party," by maintaining any obnoxious establishment, however efficient. Mr. Buchanan's "magnanimity" has taken, in short, the very questionable form of founding a new power in the Government, modeled on the systems of Holland under the Stadtholders, and Austria under the Emperors of Germany. He has introduced an "amendment" into the Constitution, which not only is of more than doubtful value in itself, but which he, beyond a doubt, has had no authority for introducing. According to the Constitution, amendments to that document may be "proposed by Congress whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall think it necessary," and such amendments "shall be valid when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof." Mr. Buchanan's "amendment" has been proposed by himself, adopted by himself, and made valid in a form which, if it do not warrant an impeachment, at least marks a new era in the gradual metamorphosis of our original Government.

That so gross and flagrant a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution should be accepted, as it appears to be, by the Administration journals throughout the country, as a thing natural, becoming and altogether admirable, is one of the most striking, if not the most striking commentary which our recent history has furnished upon the fatal influence of party spirit, and the wise warnings of Washington. "In Governments purely elective," wrote the first American President, "the spirit of party is not to be encouraged. From the natural tendency, it is certain that there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it requires constant vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

When the people of the United States can look quietly on while their elected Chief Magistrate openly avows the superiority of party obligations, in his eyes, over his solemn oath of office, and his personal convictions as to the real interests of the nation, it is certainly not premature to declare that the fire of party spirit, if it has not already begun to "consume," has, at least, ceased to "warm" the fabric of the nation.

Management of Corporations.

A report was made to the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the 14th inst., from a Committee on Manufactures, which embodies important suggestions applicable to corporations generally, though specially intended for the manufacturing companies of that State. Massachusetts has reason to cherish her manufactures. They have been, to a large extent, the source of her prosperity. Of this fact her public men are fully sensible, and refer with just pride to the skill with which her great corporations have been conducted, to the success which has attended their operations, and to the benefit derived by the general community from their existence. But while far from ignoring these considerations, the Legislature has turned its serious consideration, at the instance of Governor Banks, to the imperfections of manufacturing companies.

The report above referred to speaks of the fact, so unfortunately notorious, that in periods of financial embarrassment, like that which occurred a year ago, the failure of corporations is apt to be more disastrous than that of individuals, and the loss of property greater to its owners. The Committee also refer to the tendency which the central and active management of corporations always have toward concentration in the hands of a few. This characteristic the Committee impute to the effect of existing laws. To some extent they may be right; but the evil has a deeper origin, which no change of laws can remove. It is mainly due to the extraordinary and culpable neglect of stockholders to look after their own interests. Corporation affairs are carried on upon the confidence principle entirely. Men who would not trust any individual, even the most honest and responsible, without good security and close watchfulness, yet place large interests in the keeping of Directors, to manage as they please. They seem to believe that a certain "divinity doth hedge" a Board, which precludes either wrong or mistake, and supersedes all necessity for vigilance. Yet, Directors are but men—very weak men often, dishonest sometimes—and in periods of monetary crises, the divinity aforesaid is frequently missing. The fundamental vice of business corporations is the blind trust of the many in the few. If the mass of stockholders would make a point of attending meetings, inspecting books, inquiring into transactions, and voting at elections, a salutary check would be imposed, and a much-needed reform effected. But this cannot be brought about by the enactment of laws. It must be accomplished, if at all, through the good sense and sober reflection of the parties in interest.

A fruitful source of mismanagement and corruption is touched by the Committee when they reprobate the practice which permits one man to hold the office of Director or Treasurer in several different Companies at the same time, whose interests may become antagonistic and conflicting. Gross instances of misconduct, arising from such circumstances, are seen every day. Human nature is weak; and it would be strange if a person placed in such a situation did not sometimes sacrifice the property of others for his own benefit.

There should be no such thing as implicit trust or confidence in business matters, where it is possible to avoid them. Any man who unnecessarily places his property under the unrestricted control of another, has little cause of complaint, and no reason for surprise, when he finds himself fleeced. Whether Corporations are more scrupulous, skillful or honest than individuals, is a question which any man who has observed the course of affairs for any considerable length of time can solve for himself. Corporations have their uses. For many purposes they are indispensable. But any one who places his money in their exchequer, hoping to receive his profits without ever looking after it, or inquiring how it is employed, will soon or late find himself victimized.

Experience has demonstrated no one fact more clearly than that character, reputation and standing in society offer no security in financial transactions. He who trusts to them will sooner or later see his error. Either there must be an adequate property-guaranty, or, where this is impracticable, such constant and careful supervision as shall render misfeasance well nigh impossible.

Firing Guns in the Park.—There is a City ordinance against firing guns in the Park; but, from the frequency of the salvos of artillery which alarm the pedestrians in Broadway, frighten the horses, imperil the lives of quiet citizens, fill the air with sulphurous smoke, and rattle the window-panes in the vicinity, no one appears to pay any attention to it, or rather it seems to be regarded like all other City laws, as having been passed expressly to be violated. In the days when there were such common occurrences as Democratic victories, Capt. Rynders was always promptly in the Park with his brass gun to commemorate the event; but it is a long time since the public nerves have been jarred by any salutes from the Rynders' artillery. Yesterday there was a small bombardment of Sebastopol kept up for nearly an hour, greatly to the discomfort and annoyance of the people in the neighborhood, who could not learn the cause for the *feu de*—anything but—*joie*. Some said it was because Mayor Tiemann had nominated the "old war-horse of Tammany Hall" for City Inspector, while one over-sanguine gentleman declared it was on account of the Court of Appeals having decided in favor of reinstating the old Police force. But it turned out that the guns were fired by an ambitious young firm, who took that method of attracting public attention to their new store. If the Mayor granted permission for such an outrage, he was strangely forgetful of his duties as the chief magistrate of the City. He has no right to grant the privilege of such a dangerous method of advertising to anybody, but if he grants it to one he cannot refuse it to another, and we may hereafter look for a pretty constant cannonading in the Park, to announce the opening of a new restaurant, the publication of a new sensation novel, or the manufacture of a new panacea. If the Mayor did not grant permission for this new advertising dodge, of course he will not fail to enforce the penalty for so gross a violation of a Corporation ordinance.

The Legislature.—Although an almanac is always printed in the Red Book, there is reason to fear that members of the Legislature do not consult it. It is only within two or three days the Conscript Fathers have shown, in any practical way, that they were aware of the approaching close of the session. That unmistakable precursor, the Grinding Committee, has, however, at last appeared. It is a confession that honorable gentlemen feel their time to be limited, that their days are numbered, and that they do not expect to act on all the bills before them. These considerations, however, by no means hinder the profuse introduction of new bills, which come in on Saturday in a perfect shower. Hapless bantlings, doomed never to see the light!

Legislation will, for the balance of the session, be on the eclectic principle. The Grinding Committee does not grind all sorts of corn. It carefully selects its grists. Many a fair bag will stand in a corner of the mill until next year. There remain but little over three weeks of the session. Bills enough will have been passed, no doubt, but what a multitude must perish!

An Elevated Struggle.—The electoral canvas in Virginia is about as empty a struggle as the country has witnessed for a long time. Mr. Letcher, the regular Democratic nominee, is warmly opposed by the union of the Anti-Democratic parties. But this opposition is not based upon any question of principle, or any openly-avowed and manly hostility to the Federal Administration which he represents. The main offence alleged against him is, that fifteen or twenty years ago he expressed the opinion that *Slavery* was an evil, and that the State of Virginia would be better off without it. Mr. Letcher seems quite as absurdly anxious to disavow this sentiment as his opponents are to fasten it upon him. What a splendid target for similar attack Jefferson would present if he could be run for Governor! It is pitiful to see the political contests of a great State reduced to so paltry an issue.

City Post-office Again.—It is stated that a fresh movement is on foot to secure the erection of a new City Post-office up-town. In the present state of the Department it is not probable that anything will be done towards the building of a Post-office anywhere. Meantime if the proper authorities would turn their attention to the establishment of a *complete and effective system of City Delivery of letters*, the location of the Post-office, which would then become a mere receiving office, would be a matter of entirely secondary importance.

A Country School.—We depart from our usual custom, in directing the attention of parents who wish to place their children in a country school for the Summer months, to the school of Mme. Ruttkai, at Cornwall, near Newburg. Mme. R. is a sister of Kossuth, and a lady of high accomplishments and most estimable character. She has a country residence at Cornwall, where she receives, teaches and takes charge of a few pupils, and her school is spoken of in the highest terms by those best qualified, by opportunity and experience, to express a judgment in regard to it.

Amusements.

Bowery Theatre.—There was a time when the patriotic drama resided exclusively on the East side of the City, and where the burning descendants of Revolutionary sires had to look to the Bowery or the National for the exciting ingredients of their dramatic feasts. The glory of the old Continentals has, however, been a little dimmed of late by a new kind of hero, equally American and patriotic, but dressed in the garb that suits Broadway. We fight our battles with the British now in drawing-rooms, and gain the day by the force of everything that is outrageous and absurd. Our "Cousins," male and female, have almost won the East side populace from their allegiance to the glorious blue-fired triumphs of their old temples. The production of a new drama of the regular Revolutionary stamp was therefore quite an event, especially when Mr. Brougham was mentioned as the author. This work, called "The Miller of New Jersey, or the Prison Hulk," was brought out on Monday evening, and elicited an immense amount of applause from an overcrowded house. It deserved its reception too, for although fragmentary it is more coherent than such works are apt to be. The dramatist has secured a number of telling situations, and has threaded them together with the usual dialogue. There are deeds of daring to try men's souls, and harangues even more severe to try their patience. It is sufficient to know that the patriots got through both triumphantly. Mr. Brougham's work is not, we imagine, the sort of thing he would care about having criticised closely. It has no peculiarities, being simply a Bowery piece, based on the best traditions of that Academy. It has been put on the stage with much care; the costumes and scenery are good, and the acting vigorous if not highly finished. "The Miller of New-Jersey" will doubtless enjoy a long career.

Concert in Brooklyn.—Mme. de Lussan, an *artiste* very favorably known to our Brooklyn friends, will be the recipient of a complimentary concert to-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Several distinguished artists have volunteered for the occasion, amongst others Mr. Mills, the eminent English pianist.

The Case of the Alleged Slaver "Lawrence" at New-Haven.—The libel against the bark *Lawrence*, seized on suspicion of being a slaver, was dismissed by Judge Ingersoll, of the United States District Court at New-Haven, on Monday. The bark was seized at New-London, Conn., by Collector Mather, on suspicion that her owners were fitting her out for a Slave voyage; and the proof relied upon for the prosecution lay in the fact that the equipment of the vessel was apparently inadequate for a whaling voyage, for which she was ostensibly destined. The Court, while admitting that the whaling stores were in some measure incomplete, held that no legal inference could be drawn from that circumstance, nor from the alterations made in the hold of the vessel to justify the conclusion that she was intended for the Slave-trade. The opinion of Judge Ingersoll hints that it is quite possible the *Lawrence* may have been intended for a slaver, but rules that the rights of parties are not to be forfeited by the decree of a court upon possibilities. The libel is therefore dismissed, and the issue of a certificate of cause of seizure ordered to issue. At the same time, the Collector is praised for his performance of the duty imposed by his office, and the right of officials to make similar seizures for apparent cause is established. This case has excited considerable interest in Connecticut, being the first alleged violation of the Slave laws in that State.

Canadian Rebellion.—A circular has been largely distributed in Canada, which handles the present Government sharply, and boldly advocates a separation from the Home Government in the event of the success of some of the measures urged by those now in power. It insists that the time is at hand when action must be taken by the people of Canada, and urges some Member of Parliament (if the new tariff succeeds) to propose in the House that it is "expedient to dissolve all governmental connection with Great Britain; that the union between Upper and Lower Canada be dissolved, and that immediate steps be taken that Upper Canada become a State of the United States."

Missing.—Our advertising columns notice the disappearance of a young man named Henry J. Straff, who started from this city for Chicago on the 23d of February, and has only been heard from once since. His employers fear some harm has happened to him.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Disgraceful Condition of the City Hall.—On the 17th of last August, more than seven months ago, the City Hall was partially destroyed by fire. So often has this fact been repeated—so painfully evident is it to all who are obliged to pass within sight of the edifice—that it would seem as though the citizens might long ago have taken measures to dispel the indecision of those upon whom rests the responsibility of prosecuting the necessary repairs. But the charred rafters deface the upper story as they did the morning after the conflagration, and the boarded windows still give the building the appearance of a dilapidated barn. Less anxiety is shown for the safekeeping of judges and lawyers, of books and paintings, than farmers display in protecting their crops of hay and grain; for every rain-storm sends a miniature shower through the building. The Aldermen's chamber, the Mayor's office, the room appropriated to the Court of Common Pleas, and the Governor's room, are particularly exposed, and every shower is increasing the expense which must be incurred to make the necessary repairs. Last Fall it was proposed to add another story to the edifice. The Common Council authorized the work to be done, and, as they supposed, made the necessary appropriations therefor; but when weeks passed, and no carpenters or masons were seen tearing down or building up, the Street Commissioner informed the Boards that there was no money in the Treasury which could be applied to repairing the Hall, and that the sum which was so far advanced as to render the prosecution of the work impracticable. In February the Common Council reconsidered their former action, and rescinded the resolution previously passed. Some days or three weeks since, a Special Committee was appointed to take the matter under advisement, and on Monday evening their report came up for consideration. In view of the fact that the erection of a new City Hall must soon be commenced, the Committee recommend that the building should simply be restored to its former condition, without the addition of a full story for public offices; that the cupola and clock should be removed, and that a fire-proof roof should be put on the building. They also state that the peculiar nature of the work renders it entirely impracticable to let the job to the lowest bidder, since no specifications can be drawn to cover the details. The sum of $50,000 is called for to complete the work, which is to be carried on under the supervision of the Street Commissioner. The City charter provides that whenever any work is necessary to be done, to complete or perfect a particular job, and the separate parts of the said work shall together involve the expenditure of more than $250, that it should be done by contract, unless, by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board, it shall be ordered otherwise. Councilman Otterson, as the Chairman of the Special Committee, urged the adoption of the report, and asked for the insertion of a clause authorizing the Street Commissioner to proceed with the work without advertising. This course was [illegible] by others on the ground that [illegible]

[illegible] of Governors yesterday, it appears that [illegible] remained in the different Institutions on the 19th inst., 1,415 were admitted during the week ending that date; 30 died; 1,447 were discharged; 7 were sent to the Penitentiary and 12 to the Prison; showing a decrease during the week. A communication was received, giving the names of all persons confined in the Penitentiary for non-payment of fines on charges of petit larceny, and terms of imprisonment having expired. [illegible] Committee on Penitentiary. The [illegible] and a like question of [illegible] and. To prevent the accumulation of [illegible] recommended that arrangements should be made with some house in the hosiery business to have knitting done for them. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Charles Sutton, Warden of the City Prison, sent in a communication speaking highly of hammocks as a substitute for cots, and asking that they might be provided for all the cells. Referred to Committee on City Prison, with power. Governor Bauernfeind offered a resolution directing that two more visiting physicians and two more visiting surgeons should be appointed at Bellevue Hospital, to facilitate the work. Adopted. It was decided to have separate locks put upon the doors of the cells in the new wing of the Penitentiary, instead of having them secured by a single bolt as in the Prison at Sing Sing.

The Law of Common Carriers.—The argument appeal in two suits, in which the Circuit Court at Auburn sometime since, found verdicts for $1,500 and $800 respectively, in favor of Harvey Ward and Ambrose Williams against Cornelius Vanderbilt, took place in the General Term of the Supreme Court at Rochester, on Monday. The plaintiffs having purchased tickets in New-York for California, by Mr. Vanderbilt's steamer, *Daniel Webster*, in 1854, were detained on the Isthmus, together with their fellow passengers, sixty-three days, instead of fifteen, the period during which they had been told when they purchased their tickets that they would have to remain there. They returned home at length and were brought very low with the fever. Upon this state of facts judgment was rendered in his favor, in the suit which they brought against Mr. Vanderbilt. The defendant's appeal was based on the fact that the delay resulted from the loss of the steamer *North America*, belonging to another company over which he had no control, and for the shortcomings he was not responsible. It is maintained, *per contra*, that Mr. Vanderbilt assumed to have control of the route clear through, guaranteed an expeditious passage, and was bound to use due diligence in extricating the passengers from their dangerous predicament on the Isthmus. The decision was reserved.

The Italian Residents in New-York and the King of Sardinia.—The Italian residents in this City are to open a subscription for the purchase of a sword, to be presented in their behalf to Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia. The following circular, addressed to the Italians in New-York, appears in *L'Eco d'Italia*: "The destiny of Italy, which promises to be matured under the protection of Piedmont, demands that all Italians living out of their native country should flock under the tri-colored banner that Victor Emmanuel, for the salvation of Italy, is about to unfurl. We propose to open a subscription in America to offer to the King of Sardinia a sword, the hilt of which shall consist of a small statue of Italy, in pure California gold, as a tribute of sympathy and admiration, offered by the Italians here to the champion of national independence. To this subscription will be also admitted such non-Italians as desire to show their sympathy towards the Italian cause. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Joseph Valerga, who has consented to act as Treasurer. The office of the Treasurer is at No. 40 Beaver-street. We pray our friends and subscribers, who so readily subscribed towards the purchase of the hundred cannon offered to Alessandria, to give new proof of their patriotism in responding to the present call, so similar in its scope and object."

Powder Explosion and Narrow Escapes.—As Jacob Perth, a gunsmith, was at work yesterday morning in his forge, in the basement of No. 491 Broome-street, a spark flew from a piece of iron he was hammering, and ignited a package containing nearly two pounds of gunpowder. An instant and a terrible explosion was of course the result. Perth was knocked insensible and severely burned about the face. It is most wonderful that he was not killed outright. The front and rear walls of the basement were partially blown out, and the structure so shattered that it will have to be taken down. The family of Perth resided on the floor directly above the shop. The floor was partly blown up, the windows broken, and the stove and furniture thrown into confusion, but fortunately all the inmates escaped injury. The family were temporarily removed to the Eighth Ward Station-house, and a physician called, who dressed Perth's wounds. His injuries are not considered serious.

Five Fires in One Night.—Five fires occurred from 1 to 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The first fire was discovered in a bedroom of the dwelling-house No. 57 Bethune-street. It was caused by the carelessness of a servant in leaving a lighted candle too near a bed. The damage was $150, and is covered by insurance. At 2 A. M. the wooden stable corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street was burned. A horse was burned to death. The total damage was $300, and no insurance. A fire broke out at 4 o'clock in the news depôt of David Mahoney, No. 198 Ninth-avenue. It originated from the stove pipe. The damage was $150, insured in the Safeguard Insurance Company. At 5 o'clock a fire was discovered in a pantry in the dwelling-house of C. A. Sherwin, No. 174 Eight-avenue. The fire was believed to be caused by mice getting hold of matches. The damage was only slight.

The Strike of the Piano-Forte Makers.—The employes (mostly Germans) of the various piano-forte manufactories of the City, who are engaged in a strike for higher wages, held another meeting at No. 221 Grand-street, last evening. One of the employes of Dunes & Co., whose manufactory is in Wooster-street, stated that a large portion of the hands employed there had gone to work at the old prices, and the rest had asked for 15 per cent. more, refused to work for the old prices and were discharged. Their benches and tools of the latter were taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house and the men informed that they could not have them until they paid the expense of carting them thither. A Committee was appointed to secure the services of a lawyer on behalf of the men whose tools and benches were kept from them, and the meeting adjourned.

The Mate of a Vessel Charged with Murder.—A man named Anderson, first mate of the ship *Antarctic*, was arrested on Monday by Sergeant Carey and a deputy U. S. Marshal, on a charge of causing the death of two seamen of the above vessel by their treatment during the passage from Liverpool to New-York. The two men are alleged to have been beaten by Anderson during the voyage to such an extent that they died of their injuries before reaching their port. His conduct towards the other hands of the vessel is also said to have been cruel, and [illegible]

Assistance is detained in custody until the facts can be investigated by a U. S. Commissioner.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The mail for Havana will close at the Post-office at 11 o'clock A. M., and be sent on board the steamer *Centzecoalcoo*, which leaves for Havana and New-Orleans at precisely 12 o'clock. This fine steamer goes out full of freight for New-Orleans, and also carries a good number of passengers, among whom is CHARLES W. HOFMANN, Esq., of the firm of BOARDMAN, HOFMANN & Co., who proceeds in the steamer to Minatitlan on business connected with the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company. The steamer, which was formerly the *America*, was fitted for her present business under the supervision of Captain THOMAS W. WILSON, who has been long in the employ of Messrs. MARCUS BOORMAN, in the Vera Cruz trade. Senator BENJAMIN, who takes a deep interest in the success of the Tehuantepec enterprise, on visiting her yesterday expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which she has been fitted up. Her officers are: Captain, THOS. W. WILSON; CHAS. E. BOARDMAN, Chief Engineer; THOS. WEAVER, First Assistant Engineer; Mr. HATCH, formerly of the *Quaker City*, Purser; J. W. HUTCHINSON, formerly of the Collins line, First Officer.

PROSPECT OF CLEAN STREETS.—Since the 1st of January the City Inspector's Department has been supposed to be without a legal head—and so far as its influence could be seen upon the condition of the streets, without any head at all; but, owing to the combined influence of the warm rays of the sun for the past few days, and the action of Mayor TIEMANN in sending in to the Board of Aldermen a new nomination for City Inspector, the Department begins to show signs of life. The Bureau of Sanitary Inspection roused up yesterday, and entered upon vigorous measures for the purification of the City. From 12 to 16 men, with as many dirt-carts, were sent into each Ward, with the exception of the Nineteenth—which is alleged to be in too moist a condition for immediate operations—and instructed to make a clean sweep of all the loose dirt to be found. Mr. DOWLING solemnly declares that in two weeks he will show as clean a City as can be found anywhere.

CARBON IN THE PARK.—The Park was yesterday, for a brief period, a park of artillery. Captain RINGGOLD'S gun was there saluting, but saluting what few seemed to know. Some said the salvo was for Cuba, some said it was for joy that a decision in favor of the old Police had been rendered by the Court of Appeals, but the majority confessed that they knew nothing about it, and in vain importuned the cannoneer to tell them why that gun was fired. It was with some difficulty that we ascertained that the expenditure of gunpowder was made by a publishing firm desirous of announcing in this way the publication of a new book. Most people prefer rather to see advertisements than to have them thundered in their ears in this way.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT OF A FATHER UPON HIS BLIND BOY.—WM. O'BRIEN, an Irishman, who resides in Park-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning came home intoxicated. Feeling in a savage mood, he commenced beating his wife. His son, JAMES O'BRIEN, who has been blind from his birth, hearing the cries of his mother, jumped out of bed and went to her assistance. The father seized a heavy iron-bound paint brush and struck him a violent blow over the head, felling him senseless to the floor. Mrs. O'BRIEN called out of the window for a policeman, who arrested the father and took him to the Sixth Ward Station-house. The blind youth was picked up insensible, and conveyed to the City Hospital. He is considered in a very critical state.

THE LINDSEY BLUES.—The "Lindsey Blues," an independent corps, made their first Spring parade on Monday, under command of Capt. THOMAS PRICE. They finished the day in Brooklyn, where they were the guests of Company C, of the Thirteenth Regiment. The "Blues" have been organized about eight years, and are under excellent discipline.

DR. CONE AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The Rev. Mr. NOTT, of the First Baptist Church, will lecture this evening on the life and character of SPENCER H. CONE; and the Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS is to discourse at Mr. BEECHER'S Church, to-morrow evening, on the trial of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS before the House of Representatives of the Twenty-seventh Congress.

THE WEATHER.—The pleasant Spring weather which prevailed during the last few days was interrupted yesterday, by a change of wind to the northeast, which was cold and disagreeable. In the after noon it began to rain, and continued throughout the evening, with the prospect of a storm. There being no fog, however, there was no interruption to navigation, all the steamers having left at their usual hour.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.—The Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT has accepted the invitation to address the Whig General Committee, and will meet them, to-morrow evening, in Hope Chapel. It is expected that other prominent speakers will be present.

RESIGNATION.—The Rev. T. L. CULYER has tendered his resignation as pastor of Market-street Reformed Dutch Church. He takes this step to enter on some more "permanent field of labor." His relations with his Church are perfectly harmonious.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ABORTIONIST.—Several days ago Sergeant Van Hagen of the Twentieth Precinct, while patrolling his Ward, observed a woman leaving a dry goods establishment in Eighth-avenue, evidently laboring under great excitement. He surmised that she was a shop-lifter, and that it would be well for him to track her to her residence. He watched her until she came to the house No. 300 West Thirty-first-street, which she entered. Inquiries were instituted, when the proprietor of the house stated that she passed by the name of Brown, and was in great disquietude owing to family difficulties. Thinking that perhaps he was mistaken as to the character of the female, the Sergeant admonished the man of the house to keep an eye on her, and then left. On Monday last Sergeant Van Hagen, while perusing a Sunday paper, observed an item giving the particulars of the death of a young female named Hannah Jane Toppin in Philadelphia, caused by an attempted abortion at the hands of a woman named Martha Hudson. The account stated that the girl, supposing she was *enciente*, had gone to the house of the woman Hudson, who attempted the abortion with fatal effect. At the Coroner's inquest the Jury brought in a verdict, to the effect that the death of the girl was caused by *peritonitis*, produced by instruments in the hands of Martha Hudson, while attempting to produce an abortion under the belief that she was *enciente*; and that Hudson (the husband of Martha Hudson) and Dunlap (the alleged seducer) were accessories before the fact." The woman Hudson fled, but Hudson and Dunlap were taken into custody by the authorities of Philadelphia. Sergeant Van Hagen reading the above statement had a suspicion that the woman he had watched was the missing Mrs. [illegible], and accordingly after some difficulty he [illegible] her, and she was taken into custody last evening. She frankly confessed the deed, and will be taken to Philadelphia to-day.

JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Mulberry-street, in the Sixth Ward, came very near being the scene of a murder yesterday afternoon—the exciting cause being jealousy. Henry Fry and Arthur May are each married men, and with their families occupy apartments in the tenement-house No. 59 Mulberry-street. May, for some reason, became jealous of attentions paid to his wife by Fry. As Mr. Fry came up the steps yesterday afternoon, May met him, knocked him down, and then stabbed him in the side with a large butcher-knife, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. May instantly fled, and the Police have not since been able to find him. A cry of murder was raised, and a large crowd soon gathered, including some of the Sixth Ward Police. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, and his recovery is deemed exceedingly doubtful.

GOING INTO THE LAW BUSINESS.—Late on Monday night the law office of VAN ANTWAAP & JANES, Room No. 25 in the building No. 225 Broadway, was burglariously entered and about $70 worth of law books stolen. No clue could be obtained as to where the property went to, until yesterday, when a boy who gave the name of GEORGE RYER, aged 17 years, called at the bookstore of Mr. BRADBURN, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and offered to sell the books for $10. Mr. BRADBURN felt suspicious in regard to the boy, and told him if he would leave the books and call in an hour he would pay him. The boy accordingly left the books and Mr. BRADBURN communicated the facts to the Detective Police, and Officers SLOWEY and KING arrested the boy and he was locked up to await an examination.

A BURGLAR ESCAPES FROM A POSSE OF POLICE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Sheridan, of the Sixth Ward, discovered a burglar at work in the rear of the clothing store of Wolfinstein & Boss, No. 182 Chatham-street. He obtained a posse of associate officers, and they together surrounded the block so as to cut off all chance of escape of the midnight marauder. Suddenly a retreating shadow was seen and nothing more. The officers find their revolvers, but the shadow moved on harmlessly and disappeared. It is supposed that the burglar took a dose of Dr. Biand's magic invisible powders, as all subsequent search for him proved fruitless.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—A complaint has been made to the Police Commissioners, in which a policeman of the Sixth Precinct is charged with committing a most beastly act while on duty. The trial will take place on Friday next.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE WOMAN WHO PREFERRED DEATH TO AMPUTATION.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital, by Coroner JACKMAN, in the case of BRIDGET KENNEDY, the woman who died from injuries sustained by being pushed into the gutter in Mulberry-street. She was told that by amputating one of her legs her life might be saved, but she preferred to die rather than suffer amputation. Considerable testimony was taken, as two youths named THOMAS DOTY and PATRICK MCCAULEY were charged with assaulting her, and produceing the injuries from which she died. The evidence exonerated MCCAULEY, and the Jury rendered a verdict, attributing death to *delirium tremens*, and injuries sustained at the hands of DOTY. The deceased was thirty-six years old, and leaves a husband and several children. On the rendition of the verdict, DOTY, who is only eighteen years old and who has been but a few weeks out of the Penitentiary, was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. His utter recklessness to the serious charge preferred against him was shown in his dancing a variety of Ethiopian jigs while the Jury were absent meditating upon their verdict.

CHILDREN FATALLY SCALDED.—PATRICK SALMON, a child 5 years old, whose parents reside at No. 214 East Fourteenth-street, yesterday accidentally fell backwards into a tub of boiling water, and died from the scalds received. JOHN SCHAUPA, aged 9 months, whose parents live at No. 51 Avenue A, was fatally scalded by the upsetting of a dish of boiling water. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on both bodies, and verdicts of "Accidental death" were rendered.

The City Inspectorship—The Mayor's Nomination of Elijah F. Purdy.

The following is the communication transmitted to the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening, nominating ELIJAH F. PURDY to succeed Mr. MORTON in the office of City Inspector:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor on the 5th of January last to nominate to your Honorable body, in accordance with the charter of the City, Dr. S. CONANT FOSTER for the office of City Inspector in the place of Geo. W. MORTON whose term had expired. This nomination has, however, not been acted upon, except so far as to refer the same to a Special Committee where it still remains. Under these latter circumstances, the long delay since the nomination, Dr. FOSTER, with a view of not being himself in the way of a prompt organization of the City Inspector's Department, so essential to the health of the City, has addressed me a letter, a copy of which is hereto annexed, requesting the withdrawal of his name from before your Honorable body for the office in question.

In compliance with such request, I withdraw the nomination of Dr. S. CONANT FOSTER and nominate for the office of City Inspector ELIJAH F. PURDY, in place of GEORGE W. MORTON, whose term of office expired on the 31st day of December.

Permit me to urge upon your Honorable Board the necessity of prompt action in this matter, especially as the near approach of the warm season renders it imperative that the City Inspector's Department should be fully organized to perform the important duties which the charter of the City has devolved upon it, and which the public interests absolutely demand.

Respectfully,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The present incumbent of the City Inspector's Office, Mr. GEO. W. MORTON, accompanied by Alderman BOOLE, called on the Comptroller on Monday, and demanded his salary from Jan. 1. The Comptroller said he had done all that he could do in the premises, towards paying what Mr. MORTON demanded. He had signed the warrant and had nothing to do with the refusal of the Mayor to recognize Mr. MORTON'S right to the office. The Mayor has also refused to sign the necessary papers for securing payment to Mr. MORTON'S employes. Mr. MORTON threatens to sue out a writ of *mandamus* immediately.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Some days ago we published the substance of the testimony taken at the first meeting of a Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, to investigate a charge made by Supervisor SNEEDEN, of the Fourth Ward, in effect, that members of that body had been offered bribes to influence their votes in favor of the purchase of the Crook Farm, at Flatlands, for County purposes. This Committee held a second and final meeting yesterday afternoon, when additional testimony was taken, and the case closed. The first witness sworn was Supervisor SNEEDEN. He said he had been offered a consideration to induce him to vote in favor of purchasing the Crook Farm. The consideration was a guarantee of the nomination by the Democratic City Convention for the office of City Treasurer. The offer was made by JOHN H. FUNK. Witness further testified: "Supervisor STRYKER said to me he was offered $500 to vote for the purchase of the Crook Farm; was standing in the door of PERN & COLE'S auction store at the time; this was three weeks ago." The testimony of Supervisor STRYKER, at the first meeting of the Committee, was that Sheriff RAMSEN had offered him $500 to vote for the Crook Farm. Sheriff RAMSEN swore that, meeting him one day in an eating saloon, the subject of the purchase of the Crook Farm was brought up, when he remarked in a joking way that there was money in it, and that the Supervisor might make one or two hundred dollars by it; had never been requested to use his influence in favor of the purchase, and had no interest in the matter whatever. Supervisor FRANCIS MARKEY testified that no inducement had ever been held out to him to vote for the Crook Farm or for any other purpose; had heard Supervisor STRYKER say that he had been offered $500 for his vote. This concludes the testimony in the case. The Committee will make their report to the Board of Supervisors at their next meeting.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The Special Committee of Aldermen appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the introduction of water, consisting of Aldermen MCNAMEE, MCDONALD, MESEROLE, MANGER and GREEN, are busily engaged in the arduous duties assigned them. They are determined that the celebration, which is to take place on the 27th of April next, shall be on a scale commensurate with the importance of the event it is intended to commemorate. The general plan for the observance of the day will be as follows: National salutes will be fired in the Eastern and Western Districts; the bells throughout the city will be rung morning, noon and night, and while the procession is in motion; there will be one fountain in operation in the Eastern District, and another in the Western District, all day; fire-works in the evening, in different parts of the city—the public buildings to be illuminated, and all citizens will be requested to illuminate their residences. During the day there will be a procession composed of all the civil and military organizations and societies of all kinds, which will pass through some of the principal thoroughfares to City Hall-square, where there will be addresses and an Original Ode written for the occasion. On the route of the procession it is expected that the residents thereon will decorate their dwellings and erect suitable emblems. The Sabbath Schools and Public Schools will be invited to participate in the proceedings; and, in fact, it is proposed to make it a general holiday.

ITEMS.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police made an official visit to all of the Station Houses yesterday.... The second trial of JAMES GALLAGHER, for the murder of HUGH KELLY, at No. 12 Fulton-street, one year ago last Summer, is set for Wednesday of next week, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. .... JAMES W. BARRETT was brought before Justice VOORHIES, yesterday, to answer a charge of caning JAMES JULIAN. The accused says that JULIAN insulted his wife, and he punished him. He waived an examination, and gave bail to appear before the Court of Sessions.... Officer VELSON, of the Fourth Precinct Police, on Monday night, arrested WM. ALEXANDER, on a charge of robbing house No. 138 Myrtle-avenue, last week. A gold watch and $40 in money stolen from the house was found on the accused.... A movement will soon be made in the Common Council to remove the fence about the City Hall, and pave the whole square with Belgian pavement.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 94, 98, 100 to 117. City Court—Nos. 38, 29, 36, 10, 17, 8, 15, 20, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 12, 54.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $80 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Barry's Tricopherone
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Boots and Shoes for the Spring.—BUY YOUR boots and shoes at CANFIELD'S, No. 313 Broadway. His assortment contains all descriptions for ladies, gentlemen and children, and his charges are invariably low. For instance, he sells an excellent and durable gaiter as low as twelve shillings a pair. Make him a visit and he will furnish your wants to your entire satisfaction.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELLENEY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Gents, and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety, unsurpassed by any in this City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELLENEY.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Lenry & Co.
Leaders and Introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 CENTS A BOX, BLACK OR Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural. Admitted to be the best in use. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

Spring Style, 1859.—SCOTT & BACKMAN are now ready to offer to their friends and the public generally, their Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats—price, $3—at No. 145 Fulton-st.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS—No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

Chelarndore's Hair Dye.—The only Hair Dye that never fails is Chelstadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye—pure and innocuous. Sold and applied privately by experienced artists, No. 6 Astor House.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth,
Tips and Sides, new and choice styles.
Japanned Leathers, superior finish and color.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, 115 Broadway, Importers.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 163 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 9 East 30th-st.

The Best Spring-Bed in Existence—(HOWE'S ELLIPTIC)—At from $5 to $6, at No. 378 Broadway. Call and see it, or send for Circular.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 48 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

The Bonner Hat,
for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

$200,000
Superb English Carpetings,
Imported expressly for City Trade,
At Unprecedented Low Prices!!!
Medallions, Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, &c.
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MARRIED

LIENAU—VAN VORST.—At South Bend, Ind., on Thursday, March 17, by the Rev. Wm. Theo. Van Doren, Mr. MICHAEL LIENAU, of Jersey City to SARAH T. VAN VORST, of Indiana.

ELLIS—VANPLANCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 22 at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, Capt. AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE ELLIS to JULIA C. MILLER, daughter of Philip Verplanck, Esq.

LAND—ROGERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 22, by the Rev. W. M. Wells, of Jamesburgh, N. J., Mr. E. D. LAND to Miss MATTIE A., daughter of Peter Rodgers, both of this City.

VERMILYA—RUSSELL.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, March 15, by the Rev. E. H. Gillette, Mr. EDWARD L. VERMILYA to Miss MARY E. RUSSELL, both of Harlem.

DIED.

HILL.—In this City, on Monday, March 21, of consumption, GENNETT HILL, wife of Alexander Hill, deceased, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 51th-st. and 2d-av., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

WAITE.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, March 22, CHARLES EDWIN, youngest child of the Rev. Joseph M. and Melissa M. Waite, aged 2 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, March 24, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 150 Eldridge st., without further invitation.

DAVIDSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 22, of inflammation of the lungs, ISABELLA, daughter of Andrew and Isabella Davidson, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 269 West 32d-st.

PENDLETON.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 21, JAS. M. PENDLETON, only child of Jas. M. and Gertrude Pendleton, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 M., without further invitation.

BIRDSALL.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 21, JERUSHA, relict of the late Benjamin Birdsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the house of her nephew, S. B. Althause, No. 58 10th-st. Her remains will be taken to South Oyster Bay, West Neck, L. I., for interment, to morrow, (Thursday,) March 24.

FARRIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 22, J. W. FARRIN, aged 35 years, 1 month and 4 days.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his brothers, Oliver and William, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, O. A. Farrin, No. 84 Watts-st.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 22, RACHEL, wife of John Campbell.

The funeral services will be held this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 182 2d-av.

MCQUADE.—In this City, on Monday, March 21, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE, daughter of P. McQuade, formerly of Rossles, County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 35 New Canal-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MCCONNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 22, after a long and painful illness, MARY, wife of Edward H. McConnell, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, March 24, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 Pitt st. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 21, WM. FARR., only son of Wm. H. and Mary Ely, aged 6 years and 4 days.

HOOK.—At Schenectady, on Monday, March 21, JOSIAH C. HOOK, in the 62d year of his age.

LAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 22, Mrs. JOSEPHINE T. LAW, wife of S. D. Law, aged 29 years.

Her funeral will take place from No. 19 Tompkins-place, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 22, EDWIN B. COLE, only son of Benjamin and Mary E. Cole, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 78 Prince st., Brooklyn.

VAN SCHAICK.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 22, MARION, eldest daughter of Jenkins and Maria Champe VAN SCHAICK, aged 3 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 158 Wayne-st., Jersey City, this day, (Wednesday,) 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

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IMPROVED SCALES.
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RAILROAD TRACK SCALE,
A FOUR TON HAY, COAL AND CATTLE SCALE,
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ROLLING MILL AND PORTABLE SCALES,
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Successor to
PHILIP BARTON KEY,
U. S. District Attorney.
SCAFFOLD
IN BALTIMORE.
NOW READY.

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NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 13, 1850.
Dr. WITMER: I have been afflicted with external piles for the last eleven years. I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but they did me no good. I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your city, to try Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease—piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD H. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS!—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without stain or injuring the skin. $1 a Bottle. Sent to any address by mail free. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 100 Nassau-st.

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GUIDE TO THE GOLD MINES OF KANSAS
TOGETHER WITH
A MAP DELINEATING THE PRINCIPAL ROUTES
From the Atlantic Cities to the furthest points West, including the Gold Regions.

1. A brief history of the discovery of the mines.
2. Necessary preparations previous to leaving home.
3. The necessity of caution while on the journey.
4. The best time to start for the mines.
5. Necessary outfit for four men six months.
6. On the selection of routes.
7. Extracts from the Press in reference to the mines.

The traveler previous to starting for the mines should provide himself with a copy of the Guide. The information therein contained may be the means of saving him hundreds of dollars.

All of the above, together with the following, will be found in the April Number of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
CONTENTS OF APRIL NUMBER.

I.—BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN KILGOUR, Esq., late President of the Little Miama Railway, Cincinnati, Ohio; with Portrait, and a Phrenological Description of Character.

II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS: Important Rules for Travelers; The Rush for the West; Trade of Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio; Halifax and Quebec Railway; Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo N. Y.; Ohio—Its Commercial Credit; Railways of the State of New York; Terre Haute and Richmond Railway; New Railways in Illinois; Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railway; East Tennessee and Virginia Railway Company; Statistics of Texas Railways; Encouraging to Railway Travelers; Bellefontaine and Indiana Railway; Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburg Railway; Railway Bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo; Sunbury and Erie Railway; Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway; Testimonial to a Conductor.

III.—GUIDE TO THE GOLD MINES OF KANSAS, together with a Map Delineating the Principal Routes:—Preparations previous to leaving Home; the Necessity of Caution; Time of Starting for the Mines; Outfit for Four Men, Six Months; Selection of Routes; Extracts from the Press in reference to the Kansas Gold Mines, &c., &c.

IV.—NEW INVENTIONS:—Railway Crossings, Points and Switches; Steam Engine, Water Wheel, &c; New Alloy; Manufacture of Steel; New Field-piece; Interesting Peculiarities of Diamonds; Breaking of Car Axles and Wheels.

V.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL:—Railway Incidents; First Trip to Montgomery; First Shad of the Season; Indications and Treatment; The Traveling Showman; The Country Cousin's Visit to Boston.

VI.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, showing the difference of time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California; Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; Valentia Bay, Ireland, and London, England—with illustration.

VII.—A LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES, showing by figures spread over its surface where the trains in each particular line may be found.

VIII.—THROUGH ROUTES, to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., with maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.

IX.—A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.

X.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.

XI.—SIXTY-FIVE MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.

XII.—NEW TIME TABLES, corrected to date.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

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"Within the past six months business or pleasure has called me into one-half of the States of the Union, and over several thousand miles of railroad, and I have never arrived at a depot ten minutes late, nor lost a connection—thanks to my pocket companion, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE—a work corrected and published semi-monthly, which is a model of accuracy, and may be relied on implicitly. A study of its contents has beguiled many miles of their tediousness, while the information it imparts reflects the greatest credit on the publishers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Herald.

This admirable compilation is increasing so rapidly in circulation that, in this respect, it promises soon to outrival the English Bradshaw. In the care with which the tables are put together, and in the extent and variety of the information which it conveys, it, however, has no equal.

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As the traveling season will soon commence, this comprehensive guide will now be called into requisition. Those who buy it once will never afterward be without it.

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We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise as to go on our journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining hand-book.

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This is a most admirably-arranged traveler's guide, and we cordially recommend it to the public. It is the most complete thing of the kind ever published in this or any other country.

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FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FEY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

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FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION-HOUSE No. 20 Concord-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., Brooklyn, marble basement, three stories and finished attic, house 44 feet front by 50 feet, with extension greenhouse; built in the very best manner and by days' work; garden handsomely laid out, and green-house well stocked. Lot 85 feet by 200 feet deep. For particulars, and cards to view the premises, apply to BACHS BOND & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, possession given immediately, if required.

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TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGES.—Will be exchanged for well secured second mortgages, a beautifully located brick cottage-house; also, some available unimproved property in Brooklyn. About $2,000 cash will be paid on the exchange if required. Address Box No. 2,804 New-York Post-office.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FINE LARGE brick dwelling No. 56 7th-st.; rent, $900. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS, No. 25 Park-row.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 20 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 20 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Perry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—One of the most attractive and eligibly situated plots of ground to be found within the compass of many miles from this city. The tract is 11 acres square, on an eminence commanding a view to the east of Bergen Heights, New-York City and Harbor, Long and Staten Island, and on the west the Orange Mountain. It is bounded on two sides by streets. A fine young forest and apple orchard covers a portion of it. It is a short distance of the railroad depôt and the churches and schools, for which Bloomfield has so wide and well-deserved reputation. The property will be sold in parcels or together. For further information inquire of J. CRANE, No. 216 Pearl-st., or M. W. DODD, Bookseller, 506 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—THE PROPERTY OF Daniel Milton, situated in Milton-st., Green Point, near 10th-st. Ferry, consisting of a 2-story frame house 14x21, with a kitchen attached 8x14. Also a 2 story brick shop on the rear 21x21, with a shed extending from house to the shop. The buildings are on a leased lot, having about five years to run, and will be sold at less than half their value. Very pleasantly situated and convenient for many branches of business. Apply on the premises.

EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A fine house at Elizabeth City, N. J., built in the Italian style, containing 13 rooms, with cellar under the whole house. The house is 42x32, and built in the best manner; 2½ acres of ground planted with shade and fruit trees; good barn and carriage-house; everything in perfect repair. For further particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON BROADway, opposite the Park.

On Worth-st. 2 lots.
On Leonard-st. 1 lot, near Broadway.
On White-st. 2 houses and lots near Broadway.
On Walker-st. 1 lot, near Broadway.

SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

$175—$200—$225—$250.—TO LET OR FOR sale, elegant and commodious cottage houses, with 7, 8, 9 and 11 rooms respectively, with 4 lots each, at East New-York, accessible by Broadway, Fulton-av. and Long Island cars. Will sell lots and build houses; payments easy. For plans, buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 Wall-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., lot 25x100, house 25x58. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

WESTERN LAND WANTED, IN EXCHANGE for stores, with dwellings over them, situated on 32d and 34th sts. The land must be well located and desirable. To any parties who who will pay some cash, a fine trade will be offered. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE THREE-story and basement high-stoop houses in Mansfield-place, a beautiful location, in a row of 22, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 12 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4 STORY BROWN-stone house, west side of 5th-av., fourth house north of 38th st. Just finished, and ready for immediate occupation. Size, 25x60; lot 100 feet deep. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

$1,500 IN CASH—BALANCE CAN REMAIN, if desired, for the handsome 3-story high-stoop sub-cellar brown-stone house and lot; contains all the improvements; will be sold at a bargain and at a sacrifice. Apply on premises, 70 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—100 ACRES, SITUATED in the city, and formerly used as a nursery, is now offered for sale. To parties of means, this offers a splendid opportunity for realizing a handsome profit. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY, ATTIC AND BRICK basement house, large yard in front, set with trees and shrubbery. Price $3,500. Part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, No. 321 West 29th-st., or of WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE modern improvements, garden in front, situated No. 145 West 21st-st. Price $6,500. Inquire at No. 93 Vandam-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP IF APPLIED FOR SOON, the brown-stone front and high-stoop house No. 56 Martin Terrace, 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $7,600. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, beautifully situated on the East River, immediately opposite to Hell Gate. The house is 44x46 feet; piazzas front and rear, and has all modern improvements; built in the most substantial manner under the supervision of the owner. Grounds tastefully laid out and planted with shrubbery, shade and fruit trees. Inquire for further particulars of W. A. THOMSON, President Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, or of Dr. J. W. SCOTT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in lots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, lots of very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COTTAGE HOUSE, with 9 rooms, hard and soft water, court-yard in front. On the premises there is a wood and coal house; also, a henery. Rent $300. Also, a small farm with three acres of land, two houses, and a large quantity of fruit and forest trees, situated at Lodi, New-Jersey. Price $3,000—$600 required down. Inquire of PETER N. FOSTER, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME, double, two-story cottage, modern built and nearly new, on a ¾th-acre plot, well stocked with fine fruit trees, berries and grapes. Situation high and healthy, within three minutes' walk of the depôt. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24 New-York Post-office, or apply at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

ONLY $1,000 DOWN FOR A HOUSE AT Yonkers, containing thirteen rooms, gas and water in, sliding doors, marble mantels, grates, &c. Fruit and shade trees. Lot 63x140. Five minutes' walk from the depôt. Price $5,500. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, or to JAMES YOUMANS Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNtry residence situated at Elizabeth, N. J. House large 2-story, 30x50, has 14 rooms, good cellar, &c.; 42 acres of excellent land; grapes, pears, cherries, plums, berries, &c. Possession can be had at any time. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 10 Wall-st., Com. for all the States.

FOR SALE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.—A fine country seat, with 4¾ acres of land; the house is brick, two story and attic, 35x43, with wing 20x15; handsomely situated; fine garden; stable, 26x36; all in order and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to R. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious house fronting the Green at Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden, and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—A FINE VILlage property, at Dobbs' Ferry: a house and garden, also two smaller houses and barn adjoining; the whole for $5,100. Terms easy. Apply to

M. K. COUZENS,
No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A handsome and comfortable residence at Glenwood, Yonkers; has about an acre of ground, a good stable, water and gas in the house, fruit, shrubbery and an unsurpassed southern river view for over 20 miles. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS 25 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a railroad station. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, No. 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 6 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Suited to a genteel family: convenient of access by railroad and steamboat; combining all people of taste can desire. Price $8,000. Terms easy. For full particulars, inquire of J. CLARK, No. 116 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—FRONTING LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Cottage house containing eight rooms, carriage house, &c., a variety of fruit trees, all in excellent order. Location healthy. Price $5,000.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 6½ MILES FROM THE City, a handsome cottage, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I., ABOUT ten minutes walk from the landing, a farm consisting of 25 acres; dwellings and outbuildings in good order; a variety of fruit upon the premises. Apply to C. PALMER, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, A CONvenient dwelling-house, near Manhattanville, with garden attached; Croton water in the house and gas in front. Apply to LAURENCE & HORN, No. 67 Wall st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—82 ACRES, IN Orange County, N. Y., 20 miles from Newburgh; buildings, fences and land in good order. Terms easy. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 100 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Chatham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Malden-lane.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—To a person desirous of retiring from City life an opportunity is presented for securing a country seat, which is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. The site is one of the most desirable in the Valley of the Connecticut, commanding an extensive range of scenery of valley, river and mountain. The grounds, comprising about six acres, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with all the fruits of the climate. The buildings are new and strictly in keeping with the requirements of a first-class estate. For particulars, address Box No. 174 Post Office, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in this vicinity, 20 minutes' from foot of Cortlandt-st. by railroad: house large: has hot and cold water bath, water closet, range, furnace, gas pipes, marble mantels, &c.; carriage-house, stable, cow-house, henery, &c.; 20 lots of ground, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, asparagus, flowers, &c.; all built by days' work, without regard to cost, combining City and country. It will be sold for $18,000, which is $3,000 less than its value; one third or one half can remain for a term of years. If preferred, the owner will retain four or six lots. Apply at No. 28 John-st., New-York.

TARRYTOWN.—"SPRING HILL" FOR SALE, very pleasantly situated back of Tarrytown, and in the neighborhood of church, store, &c. The house is new and in a fine elevated position, with a view of the Hudson, and land (70 acres) first rate, a small portion being in wood, with a large orchard, but no waste land. Springs very fine, one or two being higher than the house. Possession can be had immediately, and the terms will be very liberal. The advertiser lives near the place, and does business in the City. Apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—12 MILES FROM THE City Hall, opposite the Harlem Railroad depôt, two convenient, two-story, attic and basement houses, with gardens attached. Rent $200 each. Will be immediately newly painted and put in complete repair. Also, a beautiful cottage (late the residence of John McBratt, Esq.) with stables, garden, and four acres of excellent land, in wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE miles from City Hall, at Spuyten Duyvel, near Hudson River Railroad depôt; trains nearly every hour; beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of North and Harlem Rivers; contains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, nine bedrooms, bath-room, and has all the conveniences of hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c.; about three-fourths of an acre of land, and a good stable and carriage-house. Price $5,500. Terms easy. Apply to BERNSTEIN & DINGLESTEDT, 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $4,000—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence in the village of Atheus, on the Hudson River. The mansion and out-houses are all new. The house stands on an elevation commanding a pleasant view of the river and surrounding country, distant from the City 116 miles. A fine garden, abundance of flowers, and a number of fruit trees, adorn the premises. Apply to J. F. VAN LOON, No. 382 1st-av., corner of 23d-st., or to Captain J. A. EMMONS, corner of Harrison and West sts.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY pleasant and healthy place, of about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation, at Sing Sing, ½ mile out of the village; cottage, farm house, carriage-house, barn, &c., &c.; a great abundance of very choice fruit, of every description. Terms easy. Will sell cattle, farming tools, &c., &c., and possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

PEEKSKILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story and attic house, containing 14 rooms, bath-room and water-closets, a good cellar, &c.; piazza on east and south sides, situated in Peekskill on the corner of the Old Post Road and Division-st., north side, commanding an extensive view of mountain scenery. Lot containing about three-quarters of an acre. Apply to Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, Peekskill, former occupant of the house; or to FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $500 per annum. Their locations for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For particulars, apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 57 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Raveuswood, N. B.—Possession of three of the houses can be had immediately.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises. Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT with 20 acres of land, in Morristown, N. J., on an elevated site, 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees, interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out, on which is a pond supplied by springs, choice variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; large garden, barn and carriage-house. The house is of Elizabethan style, large and commodious, 57 by 36, with modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful place at Westport, Conn.; cottage surrounded by piazza and containing 12 rooms, with wide halls, parlors with folding doors, large cellar and fine well of water in kitchen; barn, stables, &c.; 4 acres of rich land, with stream flowing through and abundance of apple, cherry, pear and other fruit, asparagus bed, &c. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH JAUNCEY, No. 110 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—A BUILDING site containing eight acres, having a front on the Hudson River of 450 feet; within a quarter of a mile of the steamboat landing and railway station; the ground is beautifully sloped and wooded, commanding fine views of the river, palisades, &c., and is the most desirable property remaining unoccupied in that neighborhood. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM S. CONSTANT, No. 7 Jauncey Court (Wall-st.)

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE OR more years, on the East River, foot of 76th-st., with about 2½ acres of ground, with fine shade and fruit trees, large garden, ice house, stables, &c. The house is a double square house, built in the best manner, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to

T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET AT NEWBURG—A CONVENIENT, roomy cottage, with garden; has fine view of the Hudson, and is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Ferry. Possession given May 1. Rent $300. Apply to JOHN J. McCROSKERY, Bank of Newburg, Newburg; or to R. McCARTEE, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, A LARGE AND CONVEnient residence, pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the City, and within 15 minutes' walk to either depôt. The house contains gas throughout, and a good well of water in the yard. The garden is well stocked with choice fruit trees. Inquire on the premises No. 67 Court-st., near High. Rent $400.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—The place is beautifully situated upon, and affords a fine view of New-York Bay. Fruit in abundance, fine bathing, ice-house, (filled,) barns, &c. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT ON Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and within 1¼ miles of the railroad depôt at New-Rochelle. Communication with the City by said railroad seven times a day, and by steamboat every morning. Apply at No. 15 Stone-st.

TO LET.—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1¾ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from New-York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON River, about 30 feet square, one and a half stories high, containing five rooms; within a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and about one and a half hours' ride from the City. Rent, $100. Address Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—A large two-story brick house, with furniture, for the Summer or year, with stable and cow-house, fine garden and great variety of fruit, &c. For particulars address J. B., Box No. 3,758 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAfour-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., above 29th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES IN PASSAIC VILlage, thirty minutes from the City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad. Churches, schools, &c. Rent, $125. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, beautifully situated on the west bank of the North River, between Roundout and Saugerties. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¼ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH GARden, fruits, &c., on the North River, between Roundout and Saugerties. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. BIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to GEO. E. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st. New-York.

$3,500—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul in East Chester, Westchester County, ½ mile from the New Haven Railroad Depôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools. Saltwater bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, P. O. 127 Broadway.

TO LEASE—RIVERDALE PROPERTY—A large, commodious house, located one mile from Riverdale Depôt, and two from Yonkers, suitable for a boarding-house or seminary; said house contains 18 rooms, basement and kitchen, range, hot and cold water throughout the house; about two acres of ground, handsomely laid out, with carriage-house, barn, fruit trees, and kitchen garden; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 6th-av. and No. 13 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF WM. H. PAINE, Esq., at Bloomingdale, 91st-st. This place comprises over 20 acres of good farming land, on which is a good dwelling-house, stable, grapery and greenhouse, well stocked with rare plants, together with a large kitchen and flower garden, all under good cultivation; a desirable residence for a family wishing a retired and pleasant situation, within six miles of the City Hall. Inquire of JOHN PAINE, No. 47 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome two-story and attic cottage, very desirably situated, within a few minutes' walk of the Steamboat landing. The grounds extending to about an acre, are well planted with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, and include good out-buildings, well, cistern, &c. If not sold by April 1, will be rented. Apply to Box No. 667 Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE country place, with about 2½ acres of ground, a very fine garden, a choice variety of fruit; and all things in house; pump in stable; ice

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE
Of 107 lots of land, with the improvements.
Located on Broadway, 10th and 12th avs., and 70th and 101st sts.

Also, the very valuable property on the
Northeast corner of
CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.

MILLER & McEVILY
Will sell at auction, without reserve, on
WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1859,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee:

NO. 404 PEARL-ST.—A dwelling-house and lot, with stores.

NO. 403 PEARL-ST.—A dwelling-house and lot, with stores.

NOS. 121 and 123 CHATHAM-ST.—2 houses and lot, with stores.

FIFTY-ST.—3 lots, southeast corner 11th av. and 76th-st.

FIFTH-ST.—4 lots, northeast corner 11th av. and 76th-st.

11TH-AV.—3 lots, southwest corner 76th st.

11TH-AV.—5 lots, northeast corner 76th-st.

76TH-ST.—26 lots, south side, between 11th and 12th avs.

12TH-AV.—1 lot, southeast corner 76th-st.

FIFTY-ST.—14 lots, (with mansion house and stable,) north side 76th-st., between 11th and 12th avs. Also, 24 lots in rear of above.

12TH-AV.—6 lots, northeast corner 76th-st.

ALSO—The very valuable water-right in front of 12th-av., and extending to the 13th-av.—the City boundary line of the 13th-av.

20 lots, with mansion-house and stable, northeast corner of Broadway and 101st-st., and distant 125 feet 3 inches east of 10th-av.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and auction fees to be paid on day of sale; 10 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years; balance in 30 days, when deed and possession will be given.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.

Attention is called to the sale of DESIRABLE PROPERTY to be made at auction THIS DAY, March 23 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, comprising:

The first-class, four story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 33 West 27th-st.

ALSO—One valuable lot, northeast corner of 7th-av. and 63d st.

ALSO—First-class brick house and lot adjoining on 46th-st.

ALSO—House and lot, No. 27 Columbia-st.

By order of Executors. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGnificent household furniture, drawing-room suites, oil-paintings, statuary, seven-octave piano-forte, bookcase, solid silver-ware, horses and carriages, harness, &c.

—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the elegant residence, No. 21 West 38th-st, near 5th-av.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—Drawing-rooms—Rosewood suites, covered in fruit and flowers, covered in silk brocade, consisting of two tête-à-tête sofas, two arm, two reception and eight parlor chairs, centre and card tables, etag-res, with mirror doors, secretary and bookcase, lined with satinwood, lady's work table, enamores, Turkish and reclining chairs, Gothic and antique chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, shades, cornices, &c; rosewood seven-octave piano-forte stool and cover, oil-paintings, by celebrated artists. "Winter scene on the Danube," in gold leaf, gorgeously painted landscapes, by Vondhick; Madonna, by Sellers, fruit and flowers, painted by Costes. Statuary—"The Seasons," painting and music, poetry, bisque and bronze vases and figures; rosewood hat-stand, oil-cloth, stair carpet, rods chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, counterpanes, cookracks, corner stands, sofas, rockers, chairs, mirrors, shades, curtains, clock, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Dining-room—Fourteen-feet extension dining table, butlers' tray and stand, buffet arm chairs, conch, rich cut and engraved decanters, wines, goblets, champagnes, fruit and dessert stands, salt and silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, dessert knives, napkin rings, ivory-handle knives and forks, French china dinner and tea sets, rich Bohemian glass wine bottles; also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIRST-PLACE, BETWEEN CLINTON AND COURT-STREETS, ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at

auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock M., eight new and superior four story and basement brown-stone front houses on the north side of First-place, Brooklyn, between Clinton and Court sts. The houses are built and finished in a very superior manner, with marble tiling in the halls black walnut stairs, mantels, plumbing work, ranges, baths, water closets and dressing rooms, and all the modern improvements and conveniences. They are 25 feet wide by 85 feet deep to the top. The lots are 25x125 feet 5 inches, including court yard in front. The location is unsurpassed, and the introduction of water and other important public improvements in progress, will make these most desirable residences. 75 per cent of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 1 2 or 3 years if desired. The houses can be seen from 8 A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M., daily, till day of sale. The title is perfect, free of incumbrance, and full warranties deeds will be given. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer at No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On THURSDAY next, March 24, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., the three-story brick dwelling with stable situated No. 29 Market-st., the late residence of Isaac Newton, deceased. The house is thoroughly well finished throughout, with solid mahogany doors in principal story, and is in excellent order. It is supplied with gas, Croton water and furnace; has two story terraces and commodious stable in the rear; lot 22x115 feet, with right of way from the premises to Henry-st. $7,000 on bond and mortgage. An order to see the premises may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

WILLIAM KELLY,
JNO. C. HEWITT,
Executors of Isaac Newton, deceased.

J. W. BUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MARCH 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand and new furniture, part of which has been removed from Brooklyn for convenience of sale, consisting, in part, of sofas, tête a-têtes, lounges, chairs, tables, wardrobes, etageres, sideboards, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, oak and enameled chamber suites, &c., &c.

Also, four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in hrocatel and hair-cloth, made by the best City makers, and sold with a written warrantee, together with an assortment of crockery, cutlery, China ware, glass ware, clocks, mattresses, &c., &c. Sale peremotory. Catalogues now ready. Dealers and others are invited to attend.

BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Two valuable plots, with the several buildings, Nos. 281 and 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

No. 281 consists of three houses and a factory; size of lot, 25 and 24.8x120.3. Rents for $1,833.

No. 283 consists of five houses and a factory; lot 23 4 and 15.7x223.9, with alley-way to 1st-st. Rents for $3,427.

Also, on 3d-st, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 32, near 2d-av.; in perfect order; will rent for $750.

Maps, and further particulars, at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. CHESEBROUGH, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S stock of fine watches and diamond jewelry. A. M. CHESEBROUGH will sell on FRIDAY, 25th inst, at No. 13 Liberty-st, near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock:

Gold and silver hunting and open face, Beasely, Tobias, Yates and Johnson patent and detached levers and double time watches, Duplex Chronometers and Palcque Levers.

Also a large assortment of rich diamond pins, rings and bracelets, together with various other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues on morning of sale. The trade are respectfully invited to attend.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO MORROW, (Thursday,) March 24, at 10½ o'clock, A M, precisely, all the contents of the private residence No 36 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University-places. Furniture made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For particulars, see descriptive catalogue at the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., to close an estate, a pair of brown mares, 5 and 6 years old, long tails, perfectly sound, and kind in single or double harness; are good travelers and very stylish drivers: one of them an excellent saddle-horse. Also, a light shifting-top wagon, very little used. Also, a set of plain double harness.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture, &c., of a large house; beds and bedding, tapestry 3-ply, Ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloths, parlor suites, wardrobes, bookcase, with an endless variety of other goods. Dealers are particularly invited.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of T. F. Davis & Co., No. 66 Beekman-st., a prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods adapted to country and City trade.

A. E. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a desirable assortment of Spring goods. City and country dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 25— The stock of carriages contained in the Repository, No. 616 Broadway: also, sets of harness, sleighs, robes, whips, &c., together with the materials, tools, &c., of shop, office furniture, iron safe, &c. By order of LOUIS LESLIE, Assignee. Terms at sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES—AT THE store No. 49 Dey-st., on TUESDAY, March 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. Also constantly on hand, a large assortment at private sale, by A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE notice, that I JOHN GOULD, assignee of David G. Farnum and Samuel M. Weekes, composing the late firm of Farnum & Weekes, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 24 day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, all the assets and effects of said late firm in my hands as assignee, consisting of notes, judgments, claims to suit and book accounts. Terms cash. JOHN GOULD, Assignee of Farnum & Weekes.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PARTIES RELINQUISHing housekeeping, and who are averse to a public sale, can find a liberal cash customer, by addressing, with name, Box No. 1 New-York Post-office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 80 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For specimens, inquire of S. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 52 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE CITY INSURANCE STOCKS
For sale, in lots to suit purchasers.
By HATHAWAY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

Small lots of the following desirable investment Stocks now on hand, viz.:

Continental Ins. Co.	People's Ins. Co.
Home Ins. Co.	Exchange Ins. Co.
Manhattan Ins. Co.	Commonwealth Ins. Co.
Washington Ins. Co.	Harmony Ins. Co.
Nassau Ins. Co.	Columbia Ins. Co.
Phenix Ins. Co.	Lafayette Ins. Co.
Brooklyn Ins. Co.	Excelsior Ins. Co.
Williamsburgh City Ins. Co.	Arctic Ins. Co.
Metropolitan Ins. Co.	Indemnity Ins. Co.
Mercantile Ins. Co.	Grocer's Ins. Co.
Jersey City Ins. Co.	Gt. Western Marine Ins. Co.
Relief Ins. Co.	Columbia Ins. Co.
Humboldt Ins. Co.	Mercantile Ins. Co.
American Ins. Co.	

Also, a line of first-class Bonds, City Railroad Stocks, and other investment securities, on hand and for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, or at private sale

GEO. B SATTERLEE,
H. A. BOSWORTH,
Members of Board of Brokers,
H. TRACY ARNOLD,
} SATTERLEE & CO.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st., Jan. 19, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 35-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURREY, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF VERMONT, IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY. *Lawrence Brainerd and George M. Dexter, Surviving Trustees, et al.*, vs. *The Vermont Central Railroad Company, et al.*—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, upon bill, answer, traverse and testimony, *it is ordered* that said cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, as Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of Boston, Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act in that State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, who may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and what, in any report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders are so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respect, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so-called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of said hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions hereby referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.
MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Chittenden County, SS.,
IN CHANCERY.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES RUSSELL will attend to the duties in said order assigned to him, at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, in said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon: and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 30th day of May, the 31st day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before as respectively.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY— Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 26th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors:

Be it Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that therefore an assessment be laid therefor upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars held by them, and that the same be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1859.

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to each stockholder and notify personally or by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment thereof.

In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.

Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 2 Wall-st.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 64 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GASLIGHT COMPANY, NO. 80 NASSAU-STREET.—New-York, March 19, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th until the 28th inst.
HENRY P. MOSCOWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, March 8, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their Branch Office No. 62 Wall-st, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Six Per Cent. Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, March 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company No. 68 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER PARK-PLACE—New-York, March 19, 1859.—The annual election for Forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY next, April 4. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hard wars, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.- BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 68 Wall-st. March 15, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated therby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said Agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, shall cease and terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has then been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, unitedly and earnestly make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859. (Signed)

mh23-2awôwW&S* WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being taxpayers, or for military service; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
ELIAS B. ELLAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Fi. Fa., to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1858, upon a judgment for $47,436, rendered June 4, 1857, in favor of Richard P. Morgan, plaintiff, and against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, defendants, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying within the Northern District of Illinois, including the Oquawka branch of said Railroad, in the county of Henderson, and the railroad bridge of said defendant across the Illinois River at or opposite Peoria, and all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to all side-tracks, depot-grounds, right of way, machine-shops, engine-houses and turn-tables, and all the other appurtenances thereunto belonging or used therewith, including the rolling stock of said road, consisting of passenger-cars and freight-cars, hand-cars and locomotive engines, which I shall expose to sale at the Court-house door, in the city of Peoria, at the hour of noon on the 26th day of March next.

C. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOYER, Deputy.
ARRINGTON & BUSHNELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CENTRAL PARK UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that the said assessments are expected to be paid on or before May 5, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest from Feb. 5, 1856, the date of confirmation by the Supreme Court; and unless said assessments are paid by May 5 next, the assessment list will be sent to the Clerk of Arrears, when INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT THE RATE OF TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM from the date of confirmation. The property assessed is embraced in the following limits, viz.: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded and described as follows: that is to say, on the north by the centre line of the blocks between 110th and 111th sts.; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between 61st and 62d sts.: on the east by the centre line of the blocks between 2d and 3d avs.: on the west by the centre line of the blocks between 10th and 11th avs.; and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., between 110th and 120th sts.; and all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Broadway, between 23d and 42d sts., as laid out on the map of the Commissioners, on file in this office.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector of Assessments.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 2 City Hall, basement.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incarred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 36 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.
d18-law6mS&W.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WAGNER & MCCULLOUGH, at No. 760 Broadway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DANIEL B. WAGNER,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858. ROBT'K. McCULLOUGH.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WAGNER & COOPER, at No. 926 Broadway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DANIEL B. WAGNER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. JNO. H. COOPER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ITALIAN AND FRENCH PRODUCE WAREHOUSE—No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York. The undersigned having entered into copartnership under the firm name of DACORSI, MANARA & CO., as importers of Italian and French Produce, are prepared to furnish every article in their line. Their importations are made direct, and all articles furnished by them may be relied upon.

S. DACORSI,
T. MANARA,
V. SQUARZA.

JOHN WILEY HAS PURCHASED THE interest of ROBERT HALSTED, in the late firm of WILEY & HALSTED and will continue the Bookselling, Publishing and Importing business as heretofore, on his own account and is authorized to collect and settle all debts due to or by the late firm.

JOHN WILEY.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1859. ROBERT HALSTED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AN APplication will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, during its present session, for an act of incorporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the City of New-York an Astronomical Observatory.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
AND
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2,
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at
Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane,
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.

The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 125, 114 and 108 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.

INSURES AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

SUTTON & CO.'S
Dispatch Line
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The magnificent A 1 first-class Extreme Clipper Ship
ORPHAN,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River,
And will be dispatched on or before
SATURDAY, April 2.

Shippers are requested to examine this splendid Clipper, when they will be satisfied she has no superior in the trade for fast sailing and good delivery of cargo. Having very large engagements she will probably finish loading by

SATURDAY, March 26, inst.
SUTTON & CO., No. 56 South-st., corner of Wall.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, (now receiving freight.)
The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship
CORTAZACOALCOS,
This magnificent and fast steamship, THOMAS W. WILSON, Commander, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st.

Passage, First Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$25
Freight 30c. to New-Orleans.
No freight taken for Havana except specie.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS,
No. 33 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GARTZEN, Comm

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, March 23.
United States District Court.—No. 87, set down.
Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Over and terminer, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022. *Part III.*—Nos. 891, 659, 917, 919, 921, 923, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 947, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 971.
Special Term—Nos. 95, 190, 172, 195 to 198, 200, 202 to 208, 210, 18, 19, 151, 68, 69, 72, 84, 87, 164.
Superior Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 227, 1645, 587, 589, 591, 593 to 559, 585, 534, 603, 428, 542, 199, 302, 494, 496, 498, 822, 342, 686, 687, 689, 690, 693, 694, 696, 697, 700, 702, 703, 705. Extra Calendar—Nos. 538, 537, 665, 701, 702, 703, 705.
Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1372, 968, 1357, 1206, 1408, 1455, 1489, 1343, 1261, 1421, 1133, 620. *Part II.*—Calendar same as yesterday.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife by Poison—Important Rebutting Testimony for the Prosecution.

FOURTEENTH DAY.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The District-Attorney and Mr. Shaffer commenced the rebutting testimony for the prosecution yesterday morning. The evidence of their witnesses was highly important, as it contradicted, in most important particulars, the testimony of the witnesses for the defence.

Michael Flynn, re-examined by the District-Attorney—I know James Hannah; I never sold him any arsenic during the Summer of 1857; I never sold arsenic to any person in his presence, in the Summer of that year; there was no person present when I sold the arsenic to Stephens that I mentioned in my direct examination; I had a conversation at that time with Stephens.

To a Juror—The price of arsenic per ounce is six cents.

Michael Thewson, examined by the District-Attorney—I remember the inquest on the body of Sophia Stephens; I acted as deputy or clerk to the Coroner; I took down the testimony of each witness; the papers now shown me contain such testimony; I was present when the signature on page 24 was written; it is the signature of Susan Hannah; the deposition to which it is attached is in my handwriting; the signature on page 30 is also that of Susan Hannah; the deposition to which it is attached is in my writing; I find that she said in her deposition "When I went to see Mrs. Stephens, I used to go occasionally to the sick room;" she testified on that occasion.

Mr. Ashmead objected to the witness being allowed to refresh his memory by holding the deposition in his hand while he answered the District Attorney's questions. Overruled, and exceptions taken.

Witness—Susan Hannah testified that "Sophia and Fanny Bell were always in their aunt's sick-room;" the testimony in these depositions was taken down by me from the witnesses as they gave them; before they attached their signatures, their testimony was read over to them, and anything they wished to be expunged was expunged; Susan Hannah testified that Fanny Bell was the principal attendant on Mrs. Stephens;" she testified that "Mrs. Stephens expressed a desire to take no more medicine;" she testified that she (Susan Hannah) "did not go so close to Mrs. Stephens as to find out whether it was laudanum or not;" she testified that "Mrs. Stephens died about half-past two o'clock in the morning;" Susan Hannah was allowed to speak as she wished to do, before the Coroner.

The witness proceeded to give many other illustrations of the contradictions between the testimony of Susan Hannah before the Coroner, and her testimony last week before the Jury in this Court; he also showed that Isabella Bennett's and Maria Hannah's testimony offered similar important contradictions, as did that of George Davis and some of the other witnesses for the defence.

William Knox, examined by the District-Attorney—I reside at No. 15 Light-street; I know Stephens, the prisoner; knew his wife; know Sophia and Fanny Bell; I am their cousin; I have slept in the same room with them; I was upon a bed with both of them on one occasion; I cannot remember the date; it was after Mrs. Stephens died; I went there one evening by visit; I went to bed to sleep with the prisoner; he told me to go and sleep with the girls, as there was more room; I went in and laid on the outside of the bed; the girls objected, and I lay across the foot of the bed; I only removed my coat and hat; I did not divest myself of any other part of my clothing—not even my boots and shoes; I never was in a bed with Sophia or Fanny Bell; I never got out of a bed in which Stephens was and got into bed with those girls; I heard at one time that Isabella Bennett was under the bed where Stephens and I slept; I did not leave that bed till I got up in the morning; Marie Hannah never came to the house and found me in bed with Fanny Bell at any time; some of Mrs. Stephens' front teeth were out before she died; they were out as long as I remember her; I remember her sixteen years; I remember the camp-meeting which took place two months before her death; I called at the house that day; I saw Mrs. Stephens; she was well; I heard of no sickness at that time; I visited her once in her last sickness, three or four days before she died; Isabella Bennett was not there; I remember when Sophia and Fanny left the prisoner's house to go and live elsewhere; I and Mr. Bennett went with them to help move their goods; the prisoner came afterwards; I had a conversation with the prisoner the evening before; before I went down stairs Mr. Stephens said to Sophia, "I did not ask anybody here to night," meaning me; he was med and took a headbox, and knocked it through the house; he wes crying, and said the girls did not give him warning they were going; I carried some to the pic-nic in July, 1857; I did not notice Sophia Bell take any gin, or give any to anybody; they did not bring any gin along with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cushing—I was first subpœned to attend this trial on Friday last, I believe; I was examined as a witness before the Coroner, and before Judge Welsh; I never paid any attention to Sophia and Fanny Bell as a suitor; I was aware they were engaged—Sophia to Mr. Cardwell, and Fanny to Mr. Mills; I heard this before I got on the bed with them; I have made Sophia presents; I have been to New-Utrecht with her, and staid all night; it was after she was engaged to Cardwell; I never paid any attendance to the girls with a view to matrimony; I have given Fanny Bell presents—never gave her my miniature; did not swear before Judge Welsh I did give her my miniature; I always saw Sophia Bell and James Stephens intimate; I have never seen them too intimate; I did not swear before Judge Welsh that they were too intimate; I swore he was very attentive to her; I mean he was attentive as a guardian; I did not swear before the Justice that I slept on one side of the bed, and could not remember which side, nor which of the girls was near me; I swore that I could not remember if Sophia got up and left the room; she might have done so, but not to my knowledge; Maria told me she was under the bed listening to what Stephens and I were talking about; I told her if I had known it I would have got out of bed and pulled her in; I never threatened to kill Stephens.

Direct resumed—When I went to New-Utrecht I left New-York about ten A. M.; I went with Sophia Bell to the house of Mr. Welsh, a friend of mine and an acquaintance of Sophia Bell; I slept with Mr. Welsh; Sophia slept with Mrs. Welsh; it was a wet night, and we returned next morning.

Thomas H. Jones, examined by the District-Attorney—I am foreman of Peckham's marble mill, No. 163 Twenty-third-street; I know James Hannah; he works there; I keep account of the men's time; on the week ending Sept. 19, 1857, he worked on Monday one day, Tuesday a day and a quarter, Wednesday a day and a quarter, Thursday a day and a quarter, Saturday one day; on Monday of the next week he worked one day a day quarter, on Tuesday one day.

Henry Maxwell, examined by the District-Attorney—I live at No. 125 East Thirty-first-street; at present I am a house agent; previous to July, 1858, I had for several years attended the Methodist Church in Twenty-seventh-street; I was acquainted with Sophia and Fanny Bell for some years; as a local preacher I officiated at prayer meetings; I had those ladies under my eye at all times; at no time did I ever see any improper conduct in either of them; I held them in very much respect.

To Mr. Cushing—I have been thirty years a local minister, and have never had a charge brought against me.

John Black, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I reside at No. 146 East Twenty-third-street; I am in the real estate business; I was a Juror on the Coroner's Jury at the inquest on the body of Mrs. Stephens; I recollect no special directions given by the Coroner to the witnesses; he asked questions touching every point; so did the Jury; when witnesses stopped narrating, they were asked if they had anything more to say; no objections were ever made, to my recollection, to each witness stating everything he or she desired; the Coroner directed them to pay attention to the reading over their evidence to them, and if any alteration was necessary, to make it; this was always done before they appended their signatures.

James Hammond, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I reside at No. 307 Third-avenue; I superintend the carting business in Broad-street; I know Sophia and Fanny Bell; I have been a member of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church for seven years; I am acquainted with James Stephens; I have attended that Church every Sabbath for four years; I have seen the Misses Bell there; I have noticed their conduct toward each other; I have seen nothing out of the way in their conduct, that was disrespectful; I am class leader in that Church; I have seen Sophia in the choir.

Charles Mulholland, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I live at No. 260 Fourth-avenue; I am a tailor; I am a member of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church; I know Sophia and Fanny Bell; have met Sophia in Dr. Munroe's class meetings; the meetings commenced on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock; they were closed when afternoon services commenced; they were held in an office room of the church; I do not know James Stephens, the prisoner; I have seen him at the church; he had a station at the door of the church; I never saw anything improper in the conduct of the Misses Bell, in and about that church, towards James Stephens.

Isaac Foster, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I reside at No. 260 Seventh-street; I was connected with the Methodist Camp-Meeting Committee of 1857; it was held at Turner's; forty-eight miles from Jersey City; it began on the 17th of August and closed on the 22d.

Jane Harvey, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I reside at No. 163 Sixth-avenue; I am a married woman; my husband is a tailor; during the year 1857 I resided in Twenty-third-street, Avenue A, in John Clarke's house; I moved into that house May 1, 1857; I remained there to Oct. 1, 1857; the family of the Hannahs were in that house; they lived on the fourth story, the same story that I did; I know of no provisions being kept in the cellar of the house; know nothing of any arsenic being kept in it; it was fit for no person to go into; you could not even keep wood there, owing to the water; I never knew of the Hannah's having a large quantity of provisions at a time; they were in the habit of borrowing almost every little thing I could mention; the largest amount of butter I ever saw them bring in at one time was a quarter of a pound; they got much of their provisions from me; they were always borrowing provisions of me.

James Harvey, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I am the husband of the last witness; I lived in Twenty-third-street, corner of avenue A, in the house of John Clarke, in the Summer of 1857; I am a tailor, and worked at home; I was acquainted with the cellar of that house; it was in very bad condition; I never heard of any provision being kept there; I never heard of there being rats there; I never heard of any arsenic being put there.

Mrs. Fanny Bell, recalled by Mr. Shaffer—I was not in Court when Mrs. Susan Hannah gave her testimony; I was not sick at any time during Mrs. Stephens' last sickness, from eating cabbage and meat; I never called Mrs. Stephens a liar; I never attempted to strike Mrs. Stephens with a bench or anything, or to throw a bench at her; during the last sickness Mrs. Hannah came there about every second day, until the last day, when she remained all day except about an hour; her daughter Isabella was there about two days and a night in the first week my aunt was sick; I did not afterwards see her there but three times till my aunt died; she was not there from Saturday till the Tuesday my aunt died; Maria Hannah and I went over, and told her my aunt was dead; during the last day of my aunt's life, she did not come into the house; Maria Hannah was in the house four or five times, stopping perhaps a quarter or half an hour each time; I could not say what days she was there; on the day of my aunt's death she came in about 8 o'clock in the evening; she was not there at any other part of that day; after coming at eight o'clock that night, she remained till the next morning at four o'clock; the husband of Mrs. Hannah was there two or three times during my aunt's illness; he came twice for Mrs. Hannah, and once when she was not there; this was some time before the last Friday before she died; I recollect the camp-meeting in August, 1857; I attended the camp-meeting, going on Thursday morning, and returning on Saturday; my sister and I went together; Stephens was at the camp-meeting; he left to attend the meeting on Friday morning before the meeting commenced, and returned at its close; my aunt's health, at that time, was good: I did not hear her complain; before my aunt's last sickness she had no swollen limbs that I know of; before her last sickness I never heard her complain of vomiting; the first time I ever saw her vomit was in her last sickness, when she died; I never heard of her having any sickness two days previous to her last sickness; she had lost her front teeth before she left Ireland; I have said to her that the carpet in her room would last as long or longer than she would; I never wrote a letter home to my father stating that my aunt died of drunkenness; I never said I did to Susan, or Maria Hauna, or Isabella Bennett; never asked Stephens to let me stop with him till I could get a boarding-house; don't remember making any flummery; William Knox never got into bed with me; he never, when Isabella was present, laid on or outside a bed with me; never left Isabella Bennett sitting in a rocking-chair in the sitting-room, while William Knox was in bed with me; [Miss Bell proceeded to deny all the testimony of Isabella Bennett on this subject;] I never told her to get under Stephens' bed before he and William Knox came to bed, that we might hear what they talked about; she wished me to come with her under the bed, and I would not; I said they might say things I did not want to hear; she got under the bed herself; Knox never came into my bedroom undressed; Stephens never ordered me to leave his place; he once asked me if I had been looking for a boarding-house, and I said "Yes;" he was very angry about it; I was at the pic-nic of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church; I drank lemonade; I don't remember drinking anything else.

Fanny Mulholland, examined by Mr. Shaffer—I am the wife of Charles Mulholland; I am connected with the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church; I only know Sophia and Fanny Bell by seeing them in Church; I have seen Stephens in Church; I have been an attendant at that Church between five and six years; as far as I know, the conduct of the Misses Bell has always been respectful; I never saw any improper conduct in them at any time.

Elizabeth Kirke, examined by Mr. Shaffer.—During the Summer of 1857 I lived at Mr. Clark's house, corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A; I know the Hannah family; they lived in the same house on the top floor; I lived there four years; left in May, 1858; there was no other lady there of the name of Kirke but myself; during the time I lived in that house I never heard of rats in the cellar; the cellar was not fit to be used for anything; it was always wet or slushy; I guess there was no food kept there by anybody; I never kept any there—not even coal; I know Isabella Hannah, now Isabella Bennett; I recollect Mrs. Stephens' funeral, because I lent some things to Mrs. Hannah's family to be worn; a week before that funeral Isabella was at home every day, I think; I did not miss her from home; Mrs. Hannah used to go and watch at Mrs. Stephens'.

Sophia Bell, recalled by Mr. Shaffer—During the last week of my aunt's sickness I do not remember seeing Mrs. Susan Hannah at Stephens' house but twice; I attended the camp meeting at Turner's with my sister; Stephens went Friday before the meeting, with Mr. Brandon; my aunt was not sick when I went away, or when I returned; I never knew of my aunt vomiting previous to her last sickness; she had lost her teeth as long as I can remember her; she lost them in Ireland; I did not say to Stephens that if he turned me out of the house I should have nowhere to go to; I wrote a letter home after my aunt died; Mr. Stephens told me to write, and told me what to say in the letter; William Knox never got into bed, or lay on the bed with me and my sister, while Isabella Bennett was in Stephens' house; I never kissed John Stevens, William Knox or John Bennett; they may have kissed me—I don't recollect.

The Court here adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 21.
Before Judge Betts.

PLEADINGS—DAMAGE TO CARGO—BILL OF LADING.

Jacob Nordlinger et al. vs. *The Schooner Catharina.*—This was a libel filed to recover for damages to cargo. It alleged that in Dec., 1855, thirty-one bales of merchandise were shipped on board the schooner in good order at Rotterdam, for which the master signed a bill of lading, and that only fifteen bales were delivered, and claimed damages for the loss of the rest. The answer denied all the allegations of the libel, except that certain merchandise was received on board, said to contain seed, which was stowed in the proper and usual manner and delivered in the same order as received, damages for which the respondent is not liable excepted.

The testimony showed that the merchandise was hemp seed. The bill of lading admitted its receipt in good order, and contained no exception of the perils of the seas but it contained the clause "Weight and contents unknown." It was proved by the mate of the schooner that the seed was well—stowed on the top of the cargo below deck. The sixteen bags were rotted by the steam or sweat of the hold, and the seed came out into the hold, was mixed up with dirt, &c., in the hold, and was gathered up and put into bags on unloading the vessel, but the libelants refused to receive it in that condition. The voyage lasted seventy-two days and the weather was bad. No other proof was given of the loss of the cargo than the testimony of the mate.

Held by the Court—That the pleadings on both sides are exceedingly curt and uninstructive, and the libel would have been dismissed for omitting to set forth a definite cause of action had not the answer happened to supply its defects by intimating that the merchandise consisted of seed. Joining this concession to the loose suggestions of the libel, the Court may be justified in implying that the controversy related to thirty-one bags of some kind of seed, and then admit the bill of lading and other proofs to specify and explain the contract between the parties.

That the testimony of the mate plainly imports that the packages when put on board were in good order and full, and may be invoked by the libelant in corroboration of the admission of the bill of lading, and supplies all the proofs which the claimant could demand extraneous to the bill of lading to remove the effect of the clause of "Weight and contents unknown."

That the cargo then being received in good order, it devolves upon the ship-owner to show from what causes the injury arose, if he would free himself from his positive obligation as a common carrier.

That this Court has never felt authorized to imply an exoneration of a common carrier by water from responsibility for losses occasioned by perils of the sea when not expressly stipulated by the parties in their contract.

That no proof is given to exonerate the schooner, and the libelant is accordingly entitled to recover.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to compute damages.

For libelants, Mr. Starr; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

ADVANCES BY NOTARY—DOMESTIC VESSEL—LIEN.

Zachariah Seaver et al. vs. *The Bark Thales.*—This was a libel filed by shipping notaries to recover advances made by them to a crew which they shipped for the bark, and compensation for shipping them. The bark was a domestic vessel owned in this port. The libelants failed to prove that they did advance the wages, or paid any moneys to the ship to aid in fitting her for the voyage.

Held by the Court—That the libelants cannot maintain an action for the recovery of the wages, without proving an assignment of the wages to them. They acquire no right of subrogation in place of the seamen, upon voluntary advances made in the discharge of wages.

That had the bark been a foreign vessel there would be reason to imply that their services as ship brokers were rendered on the credit of the ship, and the services being of a character to aid in the outfit of the vessel for the voyage, would be regarded as carrying a privilege against the vessel. But the reasons for applying that rule do not apply to domestic vessels in the ports where their owners resida and are amply responsible.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Nash; for claimants, Messrs. Martin and Smith.

POSSESSION—CHARTER.

Garret T. Bergen et al. vs. *The steamboat Taminend.*—This was a libel for possession. The owners had chartered the boat to the libelants on July 3. 1856, for a term ending Oct. 5, 1858. The charter money was to be paid in installments, and the charterers were to give the owners collateral security. They failed, however, to pay the charter money as agreed; the collaterals proved worthless, and the charterers insolvent. Bergen thereupon, on Aug. 11, 1858, surrendered possession of the boat to the agent of the owners, and Stanley, the other libelant, also left her. This libel was filed on Aug. 21, to recover possession of the boat. Issue was not joined in the cause until after the period of the charter had expired.

Held by the Court—That the occupancy of the steamboat having been voluntarily surrendered by the charterers to the owners, their right to reclaim possession of her was lost.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Stevens; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

SMUGGLING WATCHES.

The United States vs. *Two packages marked "Joseph Fletcher" containing four gold watches.*—This was a libel of information filed to forfeit the goods as being concealed about the person of a passenger on the steamship *City of Washington*. The passenger, Mr. Fletcher, told the Custom-house officer that he had nothing dutiable with him, but on examination the officer found on him two gold watches and some chains, and two other watches were found with other passengers, which Fletcher admitted were his, and were given by him to them to be taken ashore for him. The passengers testified that one of the watches was given to one of them for his care on the voyage of some fancy dogs which Fletcher was bringing over, and that the other watch was sold to the other passenger on the voyage, he giving his promissory note for the price.

Held by the Court—That the proofs are sufficient to effect the condemnation of the articles seized. The testimony does not indicate an honest transfer of the two watches.

Decree for the Government condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Sedgwick; for claimant, Mr. Joachimssen.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT.

Stephen Lorrabee et al. vs. *The steamboat Philomont.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's report of damages.

Exceptions overruled and report confirmed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Hawkins. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—March 21.

Before Justice Davies.

Henry L. Keyser et al. vs. *Max Sichels et al.*—There must be a finding of facts prepared and settled.

Before Justice Clerke.

Joseph S. Sheam vs. *Ethan V. Bishop et al.*—Motion to open inquest denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Henry H. Morange vs. *Francis H. Saltus.*—The plaintiff, a prominent member of our bar, commenced this action in October, 1857, to recover from the defendant, formerly his client, some $200 and upwards for services as attorney and counsel.

In January, 1858, the cause was referred to N. B. Horle, and on the 12th of March inst., the Referee reported in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $284 87. The defendant's attorney, on the 14th inst., ou an affidavit that he intended to prepare a case, obtained 20 days to make the same, with a stay of proceedings on the part of the plaintiff, thereby preventing the plaintiff from entering judgment upon the report of the Referee.

The plaintiff moved to have the order staying proceedings vacated, on the ground that the only manner in which a report of a Referee could be reviewed was by an appeal to the General Term, after judgment. That his proceedings could not be stayed, except by the giving of an undertaking, or upon an order to show cause, &c. He contended that a Judge has no power to stay a plaintiff from entering his judgment on the report of a Referee.

The Court, however, denied the motion—the decision being rendered several days since.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Molony vs. *Dows.*—The trial of this action, for the arrest of plaintiff and his expulsion from California by the Vigilence Committee, was continued today.

Several depositions were read on the part of plaintiff to prove the various facts alleged in his complaint, and stated in our report yesterday.

Robert Richards, sworn—This witness is a resident of California, and was in San Francisco during the troubles of 1855-56. He gave a narrative of the action of the Vigilance Committee at that time. He testified he was not a member of the Committee, but had been at their head-quarters; on one occasion he saw Dows (the defendant) et their head-quarters; it was in the room which witness understood to be the "Executive Chamber." The Committee were in session at the time, and witness made a statement to the Committee. Dows being present and seated at a member's desk, in the same way as other members present. He also testified to a conversation with Dows, after Molony's deportation in which witness expressed to Dows his surprise that the Committee had sent him off. Dows said they must take care of themselves; that Molony was an active and influential man, and they must trest all alike.

William Bothwell testified to somewhat similar conversation with Dows respecting Molony's arrest, while the letter was still under guard.

James R. Molony, the plaintiff, was examined to his own behalf—I resided in California from 1849 to July 5, 1856; I first knew of the Vigilance Committee about the 18th of May, 1856; I saw them on parades; it was on the 21st of June I was arrested; I was in one of the State armories; the armory of the San Francisco Blues; I was first arrested on San Pablo Bay, about twenty-eight or thirty miles from San Francisco; I was then on board the schooner *Julia*, in charge of some State arms delivered to me by Gen. Wool upon a requisition from the Governor; I was taken in charge by a large body of armed men, and carried to San Francisco; after being detained on the deck en hour or so, it being just after daylight when we arrived, I was informed by the Captain that there were no charges against me, and I might go; in the afternoon, about three or four o'clock, I had gone to the Navy Agent's office, and, while there, an armed body of men came and asked to see me in the entry; I replied to the person who spoke for them that he might make known his business where I was, in presence of the gentlemen present; several of the Vigilance Committee men made a rush to arrest me, and the bystanders ejected me from the office; after they had retired, I started to go to the armory of the San Francisco Blues; I was pursued by several hundred of the Vigilance Committee's men; I reached the armory; it was surrounded by three or four thousand men, with artillery guarding the approaches; they demanded a surrender; this was resisted for twenty or thirty minutes; but fiellly the doors of the armory were thrown open and a large force from the armed body outside entered and arrested me and others, and took me with e body of armed men to the Vigilance Committee's Fort, a quarter of a mile distant; I was passed through a crowd of armed men into one of the rooms of the Fort; I was kept there from that dey, the 21st of June, to July 5, following; I did not go outside duriug that time.

The remainder of the testimony of the witness related to his being on the 5th of July, taken on board the steamer *John L. Stephens*.

Special Term.

Before Justice Hilton.

Tarcey vs. *Lee.*—Complaint must be amended by making it more definite and certain, defendant to have twenty days to answer it as amended.

Kalf vs. *Jones.*—Complaint dismissed unless served within five days, costs to abide event.

Trial of Elijah Martin for Inciting to the Murder of Lydia Bosely.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Elijah Martin, the colored man who was indicted as an accessory before the fact to the attempt at the murder of Lydia Bosely by Anna Maria Bloxon his mistress and the daughter of the woman on whose life the attempt was made, was put on his trial yesterday.

Lydia Bosely was the first witness—She testified that her age was 52 years; that her daughter, Bloxen, was 22 years; that the prisoner, whom she knew for three or four years, had been paying attentions to her daughter; that the Friday before the Tuesday on which she was attacked while sleeping, was the last time she had seen the prisoner; that Anna Maria struck her with an axe, then threw the beds on her and put her fluger down her throat; that she (witness) escaped into the outside room; that she was confined to her bed two weeks on account of her injuries; and that at the time of the attack on her she had about $55 in money of different kinds.

Patrick E. Shanahan, the surgeon who attended Mrs. Bosely, and William M. Wade, the officer who arrested the prisoner, were then examined.

Samuel Hasbrouck, of No. 253 Elizabeth-street, testified thet he knew the prisoner; that on the day before the attempt at murder he saw him between eleven end twelve o'clock at Mrs. Bosely's house; and heard him and Anna Maria go out in the evening; had uever heard of any row betwixt Mrs. Bosely and her daughter.

Sarah Ann Weekes, residing in the same house with Mrs. Bosely, testified that she saw the prisoner and Anna Maria in Mrs. Bosely's house on Monday afternoon; that she went that night to the Bowery Theatre, and observed them leave together.

Louisa Hunter testified that she lived at No. 23 Clark-street; knew the prisouer three years; passed as his wife; had two children by him; one is dead; recollects the prisouer's arrest; he was not at home on the previous night; said he had been at a wake in Attorney-street.

Anna Maria Bloxon deposed that she pleaded guilty on Mouday week; that no one had told her to do so; that when she did so, she did not know she was to be a witness, nor had anything been said as to what her ponishment should be; she stated she was 22 years old; that she was married and had a husband living, and thet it was all through Elijah Martin that she had attacked her mother; the first time he spoke to her about the axe was on the Thursday before; she told him she had run one risk for him, and did not wish to run auother; to which he replied that they would leave the City next morning with the money; he told her she had commenced it and she had better finish it, or he would betray her; and persuaded her to put poison in the teapot on the 2d February; it was strychnine; witness sent a young man for it, but her mother suspected what it was, and took it to a neighbor; witness, on her way home from the Bowery Theatre on Monday night, was asked by the prisoner when she was going to use the axe; she said she did not know yet, but that she would as soon as she got a chance; it was twelve o'clock that night when the prisoner left her; she went home, got the axe, raised it about three times before she had power to strike; it was about four o'clock when this occurred; struck her mother twice; her mother then arose, and witness then threw the bed on her, and struggled with her, and put her hand in her mouth to stifle her; after that she started to go and make good her escape, but, changing her mind, came back and threw the bed on her again; she then started to go out, but before going, took some of her mother's clothes; finally she made up her mind to give herself up, and did do so; her mother had money in the bank, and money also at home, and witness had told this to the prisoner.

Several witnesses were examined for the defance, but their testimony was of little importance. Counsel for defence then summed up, and was followed at great length by Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, on the part of tha prosecution. Recorder Barnard then lucidly charged the Jnry, who, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of guilty. The Recorder immediately sentenced the prisoner to 15 years in the State Prison, but on subsequent examination of the statute under which the prisoner was tried, it was discovered that the maximum punishment was 10 years. His Honor amended the sentence accordingly.

Mr. W. C. Macready, the tragedian, is now, we understand, conducting a school at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING DAY.

As hoary Winter utters his last groan,
Benignant Spring ascends the vernal throne.

Suitable clothing, with which to pay the gracious goddess due homage, may be obtained at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at the usual low rates for which this establishment is famous.

Spring raglans and new styles over-socks.....$6

These garments possess all the requisite qualities; they are fashionable, elegant, durable, of beautiful shades and decidedly cheap.

Over 3,000 cassimere business coats, of various styles, colors and shades.....$3 50 to $10
Complete cassimere suits to match..... 8 00 to 18

Good black cloth frock coats..... 5 00 to
Fine black cloth dress frock coats..... 10 00 to 14
The finest custom-made dress frock coats 15 00 to 20

Black cloth, cassimere and doeskin pants, 2 00 to 6
Fancy cassimere pants..... 1 50 to 6
Cassimere business vests..... 1 00 to 3
Silk, satin and other vests..... 2 00 to 5
Complete black cloth suits (very genteel).....$10
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & Co.,
Successors to ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—To-day, being Wednesday, is a grand gala day at Barnum's Museum. "Gwyneth Faughan" and "Paddy Carey" are both performed in the afternoon as well as in the evening by the new company. It will be a rare treat.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The most aggravated cases of bronchial affection are entirely cured by a single pot of this peerless salve; while the Pills, acting powerfully upon the liver, expel every bilious tendency.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 22.

$8,000	U. S. 5s, '74	104	100
1,000	do	104⅛	200
2,600	U. S. 6s '67	109⅜	100
4,000	Ohio S. 6s '70	107	300
2,000	Ill. In. Imp. '47	103⅜	300
1,000	Illinois Int. '60	86⅝	150
8,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91	100
1,000	do	91⅛	200
5,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅝	100
33,000	do	86⅜	50
20,000	do	s60 85⅜	200
10,000	do	b60 85⅜	300
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	92⅝	100
1,000	E. RR. 4th M. B.	56	200
4,000	E. RR. Ct. Bs. '67	33	200
3,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	76	300
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	90⅜	200
6,000	La. C. & M. R. bds.	20	400
2,000	H. & St. J. R. bds	74	100
5	Bank of New-York	107⅜	150
12	Bank of Commerce	101⅝	100
100	Harlem R. R.	12	265
400	do	b30 12	150
19	American Ex. Bk.	108¾	100
50	Chatham Bank	92	50
10	Park Bank	106⅜	50
225	Del. & Hu. Can.	opg 99⅜	250
20	Penn. Coal Co.	80⅜	100
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	s15 78	100
100	do	b60 78⅜	50
10	do	s6 78⅜	50
100	do	b60 78⅝	150
100	do	s60 78⅝	150
100	Hrons C. L. Co.	3	5
50	Cumberland Pref.	23⅛	200
950	New-York Cen. R.	78⅜	100
100	do	b30 78⅜	200
100	do	h10 78⅜	100
450	do	s10 78⅜	300
1025	do	78⅞	150
400	Erie Railroad	10⅛	100
31	Clev. Col. & C. R. R.	93⅛	

100	Harlem R. Pref.	38	
200	do	38⅛	
200	do	b60 38⅜	
300	do	38⅜	
300	Chi. & R. I. R.	56⅛	
150	do	s30 58⅜	
100	do	s60 58	
200	do	58⅜	
100	do	s w 58⅜	
50	do	b30 58⅜	
200	Reading R.	s3 49	
300	do	s10 49	
100	do	s15 49	
100	do	s30 48¾	
200	do	s20 48¾	
300	do	s3 49¾	
300	do	49⅜	
400	do	b3 49⅜	
100	do	s60 48¾	
156	M. So. & N. I. R.	14	
100	do	14¾	
265	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	45¾	
150	do	s10 45¾	
100	do	b60 45¾	
100	do	s10 45⅝	
100	Panama Railroad	117	
250	do	117⅛	
100	do	b60 117⅜	
100	Ill. Cen. R.	81	
50	do	s30 66¾	
50	do	s60 66⅝	
150	do	66⅝	
150	do	b60 67	
5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	67⅛	
200	do	s30 67⅜	
100	do	b60 68⅛	
200	do	s3 84⅛	
100	do	s20 68	
300	do	s30 68	
150	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	25	
100	do	25¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$33,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91¼	21
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M. bs	99	25
3,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M. h.	100	50
40	Chatham Bank	92	50
50	Canton Co.	b60 20	150
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s5 79	200
50	do	b60 79	100
50	M. S. & N. I. R.	14⅜	150
100	do	14¾	250
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	46	200
50	do	s10 45⅜	200
50	do	45⅝	200
50	do	s10 45⅝	300

21	Har. RR Pref.	38⅜	
25	Panama Railroad	117⅜	
50	do	s60. 117	
50	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	68⅜	
150	do	b60 68⅜	
200	do	s t w 68⅜	
100	do	s60 68	
150	do	b30 68⅜	
250	do	68⅜	
200	Clev. & Tol. RR.	b60 26⅜	
200	Chi. & R. I. RR.	58⅜	
200	do	s30 58⅛	
300	do	b60 58⅜	

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	84	10
2,000	Chicago City 6s	86⅛	12
3,000	Second-av. R. 7s	94⅛	12
4,000	Chi. St. Paul & F. du Lac R. 8s	11	11
490	Com. In. Sc'p '58	65	10
5,000	G. W. I. S. '67	70	20
15	Bank of Com	101⅜	3
20	Am. Ex. Bank	106⅜	5
15	Bk of Common'th	97	10
25	Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	100	

10	Har. Fire Ins. Co.	89⅜	
12	Firemen's F. In. Co.	153⅜	
10	Mer. Fire In. Co.	173	
12	Water'y Q. & M. Co.	93	
11	Am.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

NEWS MORE PACIFIC.

RESIGNATION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Exhilaration of the European Stock Markets.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT MADRID.

Cotton Slightly Advanced----Breadstuffs Declining.

Consols Advanced to 96 1-8 a 96 1-4.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 23.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived at this port at 6½ o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool advices of the 9th inst. Her commercial news is important.

The *Nova Scotian* sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 9th.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Halifax and Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock A. M. of the 9th, having been detained outside the bar several hours from lack of water.

The ship *Mongolia*, from Liverpool for Boston, had put back.

The ship *Alida*, from the Clyde for Boston, had also put back leaky.

The American ship *David Stewart*, which recently sailed from Cadiz for New-York, with the sixty Neapolitan exiles, including Pepino, on board, arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 6th, the exiles having, it is stated, when in the Bay of Biscay, insisted on the Captain bearing direct for Queenstown.

DUBLIN, Tuesday.—The *Daily Express* reports that Pepino and his fellow-exiles, amounting to between sixty and seventy, compelled Captain PARETTA, as soon as the Neapolitan war steamer had left them, two hundred miles from land, to steer directly for Cork. In this they were assisted by a young sailor, and one of the exiles, who had shipped at Cadiz, and signed the articles as one of the crew. As soon as the exiles landed at Queenstown, the enthusiasm of some rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the soil on which they first planted foot as freemen.

Another telegram says that on the arrival of the vessel outside the Straits of Gibraltar, the refugees, who greatly outnumbered the crew, rose in mutiny and insisted that the Captain should steer for Cork. The Captain gave a flat refusal, but was forcibly deprived of his command and the second mate appointed in his place *pro tem.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 7th, in the House of Commons, Mr. DUNCOMBE gave notice of sundry amendments to the Ministerial Reform bill, calculated to still further extend the franchise.

The bill authorizing the new Indian loan of £7,000,000 was debated and read a second time.

On the 8th, in the House of Lords, Lord WODEHOUSE moved for the production of the papers in the *Charles et Georges* affair, and strongly censured the conduct of the British Government towards Portugal during the whole transaction.

Lord MALMESBURY explained and defended the conduct of the Government.

Lords GRANVILLE and GREY deemed the explanation very unsatisfactory, and contended that the conduct of the Government would produce a most unfavorable impression.

Lord DERBY was convinced the Government had done their duty. Had they pursued any other course they would have run the risk of involving Europe in war.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE resumed his seat, having returned from the Ionian Islands.

Mr. FITZGERALD said the Government had been informed that arrangements have been made by Sardinia for the reception and enrolment of military deserters and other fugitive subjects of Austria. As to the object of that measure, Government had no information, and with regard to the advice the Government had tendered to Sardinia they had in the most earnest manner impressed upon the Sardinian Government that they ought to take no steps which might give cause of offence to Austria, and do nothing calculated to disturb the peace of Europe.

Lord NAAS said he had received an account of the arrival in Cork harbor of a vessel with Neapolitan subjects on board, but the account did not state that the vessel had been seized, but only that the refugees had requested the Captain to land them at Cork instead of taking them to America. Two of these persons had landed at Cork and were at large.

Mr. KINGLAKE moved the production of the further papers in the *Charles et Georges* affair. He strongly denounced the conduct of the Government, as also did Lord JOHN RUSSELL and others. Ministerial members replied, but the House adjourned before the debate terminated.

It is reported that Government dispatches, sent by American steamers to the Admiral on the Pacific, have recently frequently failed to reach their destination in regular course.

The leaders of the old Whig Party had held a meeting, and resolved that Lord JOHN RUSSELL should propose certain amendments to the Reform bill.

There was much excitement, and meetings in opposition to the Government measure were being held throughout England.

There was a demonstration against the measure in Hyde Park, on Sunday, the 6th inst.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the reform question, again argues in opposition to "manhood suffrage" on the ground of its unsatisfactory working in the United States.

The submarine telegraph between Malta and Cagliari, had again ceased working.

Cotton in Liverpool had advanced, in some cases, 1-16d.@⅛d., closing buoyant.

Breadstuffs were declining. Provisions dull.

Consols, owing to a pacific article in the Paris *Moniteur*, had taken a sudden rise, and closed on Tuesday at 96⅛@96¼ for both money and account. There had also been, for the same cause, a considerable rise in the Paris and Vienna funds.

The Stock Exchange on the 5th inst., advanced a half per cent. under the pacific article in the *Moniteur*. On the 7th and 8th the firmness continued, and the market closed buoyant.

Prince NAPOLEON's resignation gave great buoyancy to the Funds in England and the Continent. Austrian securities had an immense rebound, having advanced in Vienna, from Friday to Monday, fully four per cent., while exchange on Vienna had declined in London seven per cent. in these days.

The *Times* and other leading London journals extend a cordial welcome to the Neapolitan exiles.

Latest from London by Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday, A. M.

The *Daily News* City Article, of Tuesday evening says: "A fresh stimulus was given to the funds by the Prince NAPOLEON's retirement, and the general buoyancy of the Continental Boerses. The partial reaction at Paris not being known till after business hours, the funds left off at an advance on the day of one quarter per cent. An immense rebound has taken place in Austrian securities in all the Continental markets. At Vienna, on Monday, the rise was equal to four per cent. since Friday. Exchange on Vienna has declined nearly seven per cent. in London during the last three days."

The *Times'* City Article, of last evening, says: "The retirement of Prince NAPOLEON caused the funds to open at an eighth advance, although the retirement of that personage is announced to be but temporary, and that the Emperor cordially approves of his policy. The shipment of silver to the East on the 12th is expected to reach £300,000."

The *Times* congratulates the Neapolitan exiles on their arrival, and says there is an instinct stronger than all political calculation which calls on England to honor these men.

The *Daily News* and *Morning Post* also give them a warm welcome.

FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the marked effect on the funds of the *Moniteur's* pacific article, *London* journals sneer at it, and throw strong doubts on its sincerity. The Vienna papers also criticise it skeptically.

The *Constitutionnel* reasserts that the French troops are evacuating Rome.

M. CHARLES LAURAT succeeds Prince NAPOLEON in the Ministry of Algeria. The resignation is regarded as a peace offering. The Emperor refused to accept it until it had been tendered three or four times. His retirement was caused by a difference of opinion with the greater part of the Cabinet on questions of internal and external policy.

It was rumored that the Prince will be appointed Grand Admiral.

Trade in France was dull.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its political director, explaining the pacific article in the *Moniteur*, and saying it must not be regarded as a retrograde movement caused by the crusade which an active *propaganda* had succeeded in raising against the Emperor in Germany.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in reply to a charge in the *Moniteur* of having misrepresented the animated recent conversation between Prince NAPOLEON and Count DE PERSIGNY on the Italian question, says the *Moniteur* is no authority on this point; and, if there be any incorrectness, it was because his report was a very modified account of what passed.

Count CAVOUR had not been in Paris, as reported, but his private secretary had.

The Emperor was believed at the bottom to participate in the views of Prince NAPOLEON, and a report was current that his retirement would only be temporary.

A chess match was progressing in Paris between PAUL MORPHY and MONSRADEIM, President of the London Chess Club. The latest score was four games played—all won by MORPHY. The winner of the first seven games is to be the victor.

The Paris Corn market was firm. The Provincial Corn markets were also generally firm, although the business was small. There was little doing in Silk Wines were dull and nominal.

Lord ELGIN was expected in Paris in about a fortnight, *en route* home from China.

The Paris Bourse became firmer and buoyant on the 5th, under the pacific article in the *Moniteur*, and prices advanced about ¼ per cent. On the 7th, the market continued firm, also further slight advance. On the 8th the market opened buoyant, and again higher, but a reaction set in, and the Three Per Cents declined one per cent. from the highest quotation, closing flat at 69f. 10c. for money, and 68f. 85c. for account.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has issued a circular announcing a determination to maintain the neutrality and integrity of Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

The *Moniteur's* pacific article produced a favorable impression on the Emperor. Count BUOL and the leading statesman believe peace will be maintained. Fears, however, were entertained of explosions in the Italian Duchies.

The Vienna Bourse advanced considerably under the *Moniteur's* article.

There were rumors at Vienna of the probable resignation of Count CAVOUR.

Lord COWLEY remained at Vienne, but was expected to leave about the 10th. There were various reports as to the success of his mission. He was said to be investigating the treaties with the Sovereigns of Italy since 1815.

The text of the recent Austrian note to its representatives at the various German Courts is published. It points directly to the possibility of war with Sardinia and France, and expresses the hope that all Germany will act in concert with Austria.

The Austrian troops were not likely to be withdrawn from Rome till all the usual formalities had been gone through with.

The semi-official Dresden *Journal* publishes a letter from Vienna, which states that Austria has, according to Article 47 of the final act of Vienna, proposed to the Federal Diet preparations for war.

The official Vienna *Gazette* declares that Austria will insist on the complete maintenance of its special treaties with the Italian States.

PRUSSIA.

The young Prince has been christened under the name of FREDERICK WILLIAM VICTOR ALBERT. The political disquietude prevented the attendance of the English Royal family.

ITALY.

Arrests continue at Milan. Discontent was general, and there was complete stagnation in business.

There was continued activity in fortifying Pavia. New batteries have been erected, mounted with guns of the heaviest calibre.

NAPLES.

The health of the King was such that it was supposed he would never be able to rule again. The Queen conducts all State affairs, and is reported to have caused the King to sign a treaty offensive and defensive with Austria.

It was reported that the Neapolitan Government offers to furnish the Pope four battalions of Swiss troops.

SPAIN.

Mr. PRESTON, the American Minister, had arrived at Madrid.

TURKEY.

SUSSIE PASHA has been appointed Minister of Finance *vice* SAFFETTI PASHA. SAMI PASHA has been appointed Minister to France.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Feb. 9 reached England March 7. The news has been anticipated.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days added up 30,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,000 and exporters 3,000. The market closed with an advancing tendency, caused by the *America's* advices. Good middling had advanced 1-16d., and in some cases ⅛d. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote strict Middling Orleans at 7⅜d., and Uplands at 7d. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say the only positive advance is 1-16d. for strict Middling Orleans.

The Manchester advices were favorable, and prices firm. India goods were quieter, but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

FLOUR dull; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. WHEAT dull at a decline of 1d. on French; American unchanged; Western Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. 2d.; White, 8s. 7d.@10s. CORN steady; Yellow, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d. White, 7s.@7s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet but steady. PORK dull and all qualities had slightly declined. BACON dull and quotations nominal. TALLOW dull and declined 6d.; Butchers' Association, 53s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull, 4s. 9d. Pot ASHES dull. Pearl Ashes quiet. Sales unimportant. SUGAR quiet. RICE dull. BARK unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT declined 1d.@2d. on English. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull and quotations barely maintained. Market closing quiet but steady. RICE quiet. TALLOW slow of sale but prices unaltered. Linseed OIL selling at 29s. 9d. Pig IRON dull at 61s. The wool sales are progressing steadily.

Reported Indian Battle in Nebraska.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

We have received the following note through the Post-office, giving an account of a battle between the Sioux and Pawnees in Nebraska, in which 200 of the letter were killed and 140 wounded:

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 19, 1859.

EDITOR SENTINEL: I received a letter from a friend, dated at Fort Pierre, Choteau, N. T. Jan. 1, 1859, saying that on Dec. 25, 1858, a bloody battle was fought between two well known tribes—the Sioux and Pawnees.

The Sioux numbered 600, and were led by an Englishman named GEORGE WILLIAMS, formerly an officer in the British Army. The Pawnees numbered three hundred and some odd, led by their own Chief, and after a combat of four days and five nights, the Pawnees won the field. The Pawnee loss was trifling, but the Sioux loss terrible, amounting to about 200 killed, and about 140 wounded.

This desperate fight was caused by the daughter of the Chief of the Sioux not remaining true to her word. She promised to marry the Chief of the Pawnees, but took another notion, and married the Englishman. Pawnee Chief, bearing of this turn of mind, went to demand satisfaction, but received none; and on the 24th December took his march towards his once intended "father-in-law," and commenced the dreadful work of revenge. She was handsome; he was tall—about six feet four inches high, light of foot, and in every way a more handsome man than she was a woman.

Yours, &c., GEO. L. B——T.

[Although the above has the appearance of having been written in good faith, as the writer has not given his full name, we cannot say that it is reliable.]

Promotions in the Army.

The following promotions in the Army are announced:

Engineer Corps—Captain J. G. Barnard, to be Major; W. H. C. Whiting, to be Captain; J. B. McPherson, First Lieutenant; E. P. Alexander, Second Lieutenant; H. M. Roberts, Second Lieutenant.

Ordnance—C. [illegible]ee, Second Lieutenant.

First Dragoons—A. B. Chapman, First Lieutenant; Leroy Napier, Jr., Second Lieutenant.

First Artillery—Captain E. D. Keyes, to be Major.

Third Artillery—G. P. Andrews, Captain; H. Leudrum, Captain; T. M. Saunders, First Lieutenant; H. V. DeHart, First Lieutenant; Augustus G. Robinson, Second Lieutenant; Edward R. Warner, Second Lieuteenant.

Second Regiment of Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Dixon S. Miles to be Colonel.

Third Regiment of Infantry—Electus Backus Lieutenant Colonel; Caleb C. Sibley, Major; Henry B. Clitz, Captain; Alexander McD. McCook, First Lieutenant; Wm. H. Bail, Second Lieuteenant.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Augustus H Seward, Captain; Alexandar Chambers, First Lieuteenant; Lucius L. Rich, First Lieutenant; Bryon M. Thomas, Second Lieutenant; Wm. J. L. Nicodemus, Second Lieuteenant.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry—Asa B. Carey, to be Second Lieutenant.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry—Thomas J. Pitcher Captain; William Craig, First Lieutenant; Robert T. Frank, Second Lieutenant.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2343. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington Bar and the Stickles Case—Minister to Bogata—The Mexican News—Changes in the War Department, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23.

Several members of the Washington Bar held a meeting a few evenings since, to consider the propriety of appointing one of their number to aid in the prosecution of Mr. SICKLES. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, and the impression is that Mr. CARLISLE or Mr. BRADLEY will be selected. It is an unprecedented proceeding against a member of their own fraternity.

The Grand Jury expect to be discharged on Friday. The indictment against Mr. SICKLES cannot be held back much longer.

I have reason to believe that a Minister to Bogota will be appointed this week. The importance of this mission seems not to be appreciated by the Administration.

The Mexican Legation here has private dispatches from Mexico contradicting the reports unfavorable to the Miramon Government.

The British Legation is hourly expecting Lord LYONS, and some surprise, if not uneasiness, is felt at his non-arrival.

Secretary FLOYD has determined to remodel the bureaux of his Department, and reduce the number of idle officers now kept hanging about Washington. He will also continue his efforts to separate the purchasing and pay departments from officers of the line, and place the same under the charge of civilians, to be subjected to military law. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23.

A delegation of Winnebago Indians, of Minnesota, have had a conference with the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. MIX; their object is to concentrate the tribe on a portion of their reservation, dividing the land among families, and effect an arrangement by which the remaining part of the reservation shall be sold for their common benefit. The Delawares, of Kansas, also were represented here on matters connected with their pecuniary and municipal affairs.

Last night the President of the United States presided at the first regular meeting of the Washington National Monument Society under the new charter, and made a few appropriate remarks, urging the corporators to appeal to the people in behalf of their noble enterprise. A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the public.

Official dispatches show that the emigration from Bremen during the year 1858 was, to New-York, 12,457 passengers, in 71 ships; the entire number to the United States being 23,127. In 1857 the number was 49,370, and in 1856, 35,658. During the last ten years the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland has been 2,756,000, and from Germany, 1,200,000; from France scarcely 200,000. In 1857, while England sent bet 212,000 and Germany 110 000, France numbered only 18,600, including about 8,000 or 9,000 to Algiers. In the last ten years one-half of the French emigrants have gone to Algiers, and not more than 100,000 Frenchmen have, during this period, emigrated to "the New World."

A post-office has been established at Coraville, Pike's Peak region, and MATTHIAS SNYDER, formerly of Virginia, is appointed the Postmaster.

The contract for daily mail service from Leavenworth to Coraville has been given to BAN MCCULLOCH and P. F. FICKLIN. Extensive arrangements are being made by them for the transportation of passengers also.

The Secretary of War has appointed Dr. J. A. MULLAN Physician to the expedition which has been organized to construct a wagon road from Fort Benton to Walla Walla. Dr. MULLAN has appointed all his assistants, and will leave for the Pacific by the next steamer.

Lieutenant WARREN will be appointed to command the expedition, and is to continue the surveys and explorations made in 1855, 1856, and 1857.

The Secretary of the Navy is making an effort to have the new steam sloops-of-war ready for service at the earliest practicable period. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy left to day to inspect the machinery for the two now in course of construction at Norfolk

Further Indian Troubles at Spirit Lake.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 23.

The Jasper County, Iowa, *Free Press*, of the 17th inst., says that considerable excitement exists at Spirit Lake, arising from a fear of the Indians, members of whom are reported lurking in the vicinity. Two were arrested, but afterwards escaped. They were recognized as having belonged to INKPADUTAH'S band, who were engaged in the massacre some eighteen months since. Subsequently, fourteen Indians were taken, including INKPADUTAH'S brother-in-law. A band, numbering 150, are reported lurking about Heron Lake, and preparations are being made to send scouts to reconnoitre. Sentinels have been stationed, and strict watch of the movements of the Indians is kept day and night.

The Missing Mr. Yeager.

EASTON, Wednesday, March 23.

Another large meeting of citizens was held this evening, relative to the disappearance of M. N. YEAGER. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with his family, and a Committee of Correspondance and a Vigilance Committee were appointed, with instructions to employ every available means to trace Mr. YEAGER, and to send persons to various parts of the country to search for him, in case he has wandered off during a temporary aberration of mind. Mrs. YEAGER offers to-day, an additional reward of $500 for any information leading to the recovery of Mr. YEAGER dead or alive.

The Railroad Convention at Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 23.

The Convention of Southern and Western Railroads met, this evening, at Columbus. Thirty-two roads were represented by sixty Delegates.

Mr. HUBBARD, of the Little Miami Road, was chosen President, and Mr. ANDERSON, of the Fort Wayne Road, and Mr. DAVENNEY, of the Steubenville Road, Secretaries. A Committee of ten was appointed to arrange time schedules from New-York to St. Louis *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore and Cincinnati. They will report in the morning.

The session was harmonious, and a good spirit prevailed.

The Schooner Brilliant Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 23.

The schooner *Brilliant*, from Cardenas for Baltimore, is ashore on Wolf Trap Bar, with five feet water in her. She will probably be a total loss. The deck-load will be saved. The vessel is insured in Virginia and Philadelphia offices. The cargo is insured for $10,000 in New-York offices, and will be saved in a damaged condition.

New-Jersey State Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 23.

The New-Jersey State Legislature has resolved to adjourn to-night *sine die*. Many bills are being postponed indefinitely.

The bill to enable WM. T. REEVES and JOHN BEYD to reclaim one thousand square yards of land under water at Jersey City, by paying the State $500 an acre, was defeated.

Execution of Three Criminals.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 22.

Three criminals, HENRICH HAAS, PETER SMITH and JOSEPH LINDSEY, were hung, to-day, all on one scaffold. They all confessed their crimes just previously to the execution.

New Steam Sloop-of-War Launched.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 23.

One of the new steam sloops-of-war, six guns, was launched here to day in splendid style.

Opening of the Session of the United States Circuit Court at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, March 22.

The United States Circuit Court commenced its session here, this morning, before Judges GRIER and DICKERSON.

A motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of the New England Car Spring Company *vs.* Dunbar & Joslin was argued by Messrs. Dickerson and Brady for complainants, and Mr. J. P. Bradley for defendants. The ground of the defence amounted to a positive denial of the use of sulphur as a vulcanizing agent in curing the rubber for car springs. Decision reserved.

A similar case is before the New-York Circuit Court.

Arrival of the Quaker City.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, MEXICO AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 23.

The steamship *Quaker City* is below with San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

The steamships *Sonora* and *Orizaba* sailed on the 5th for Panama, taking about $1,500,000 in treasure.

Business was good at San Francisco. Provisions were active, and sugars had improved.

Arrived at San Francisco ships *Imperial* from Boston; *Hydra* from Tahiti; *Joseph L. Hale* from Liverpool; *Torrent* and *Felix* from China.

There was a grand volcanic eruption of Manne Loa, Sandwich Islands, on the 23d of January, and a whole village was destroyed by the lava. No lives were lost however. The volcano was still active on the 1st of February.

The California news proper is devoid of interest.

By the *Quaker City* we have letter news from Mexico, but no dates are given. MIRAMON was at Orizaba. The defeat of a portion of his army by LALLAVE is confirmed. DEGOLLADE was preparing to attack the capital. There is nothing reliably new, however.

The Nova Scotian's Mails.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 23.

The mails by the steamship *Nova Scotian* will be dispatched South by the afternoon train, and reach New-York about 5 o'clock Thursday evening.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed from here at noon to-day with 59 passengers for Liverpool and 15 for Halifax.

Non-Arrival of European Steamers.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 23—11 P. M.

There are as yet no indications of the steamer *America* or *Alps*, now both due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 12th inst. Wind N. E. and a thick snow-storm prevails.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 22.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived below at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 23.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville* arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock last night, the 23d inst.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

New Position of the Atlantic Tunnel Question—Chivalry in Eloquent Dumb-show Appeals to Legislative Sympathies—City Bills Ground out—The Property Qualification for Colored Voters—A Speech for Laborers, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 23, 1859.

A great change has occurred on the Long Island Tunnel question; new combinations have been formed, fresh leases of hope and confidence taken. The friends of the proposition to tax the people $130,000 to pay the Long Island Company to go where they are desperately anxious to go, have a formidable reinforcement to their forces. They take courage, too; and though their bill might be reached in the very first Committee of the Whole, they are anxious to put it through the Grinding Committee. Yesterday, exhausted with their labor of button-holing indifferent members, I saw five of them in a row within the bar and mostly in members' seats, resting for a fresh start. The Opposition (I mean of the Brooklyn lobby) is represented by a single man at present, and he a very quiet one, who follows no member to his seat, to the dinner-table, or to his room. Do not be surprised if the bill passes, and if it should, the Governor might not feel called upon to veto it as a badly-lobbied bill for his message, I take it, referred only to those bills where the professional gentlemen of the lobby, who live in Albany, produce and manage the pressure. I do not believe any money has been spent on it here, but the log-rolling has been adroit and well-managed. Still, so far as I can see, the bill is exceedingly objectionable, taxing private property for the benefit of a private Company, and knocking out of Brooklyn its solitary railroad for steam travel.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution, finding that, though the Appropriation bill granted it some $33,000, neglected to grant $30,000 more that it wants under an appropriation of 1857, which was given under certain conditions, with which they have lately complied, sent up a deputation of mutes, who pleaded in eloquent dumb-show in the Assembly Chamber last Monday evening, and so successfully, that the members present voted to give them the use of the Chamber for Tuesday evening also. So yesterday the motion prevailed to hold an afternoon session, and to vacate the premises in the evening. The mute eloquence last night was again rehearsed, and sundry members followed it with promises now to vote the highest figure asked for this special and most deserving charity. This evening's *Journal* contains a card, signed by Dr. LOOMIS and ten other Assemblymen, which explains itself:

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

GENTS—Such of your readers as attended the exhibition of the deaf mutes in this chamber last evening, will undoubtedly be surprised to learn, after listening to the remarks made on the occasion by members of the Legislature, that during the lengthy discussion on the passage of the General Appropriation Bill through the Assembly, there did not arise one question, in any way, about the propriety of granting the aid of the State to the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; that there was not exhibited by any member during said discussion the least opposition to granting such aid, but, on the contrary, by a unanimous vote the sum of $33,000 was appropriated for the use of this institution for the ensuing year.

We pronounce this attempt under the circumstances to place the majority of the Assembly in a false position, and secure sympathy for purely local charity, by the use of this noble public charity, is an outrage for which there can be no apology."

Being overloaded the bill was kicked, and possibly may damage the Institution. But if not, why not other Charities that have suffered at the hands of the House, send up delegations to put themselves on exhibition. Let the Hospitals come up with their wretched array of broken legs, splintered arms, eyes knocked out, skulls cracked, and chests split open. Why not the Infirmaries with their troops of squalid, wan and pale patients? Let the Dispensaries bring up their rank and file of dying children, rolling their lustreless eyes; of mothers pinched with poverty, starving, fainting, pleading for a bit of medicine and a word of advice. Members are tender-hearted, and when they see on what an army of the naked, maimed, utterly despondent, thoroughly miserable, and broken spirited, they have closed their doors and pleaded poverty, their ruthlessness will vanish, and they will consent either to pity and be kind to all, or stand by their high-toned economy and give to none.

The Registry bill is enjoying the Senate's consideration at this hour—5 P. M. The general feeling is that it will go through without much amendment; and if it does the State will enjoy a very good Registry Law—the TIMES to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Assembly's Grinding Committee turned out, among a lot of others, the following little bills interesting to your locality: The act extending the time for the completion of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company,—so that the Company may continue or exteed the road from the point to which it is now built as fast as it can raise the wind only.

To divide the Sixth Judicial District (composed of your Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards,) so that the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards shall hereafter constitute the Sixth, and the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards the Eighth Judicial District. The Supervisors, within 60 days, are to appoint a Clerk for the Court, (and so reward the bill's best friend in the Assembly,) and at the next Charter Election a Justice is to be elected for the Eighth District, to hold office for six years; (who is he?) to reduce the width of River-street, Brooklyn

To incorporate John Jay, Murray Hoffman, Luther Bradish, John R. Livingston, John A. Dix and James De Peyster, as Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New-York. The trustees are authorized to receive and hold, for the creation and accumulation of said fund, real and personal estate to such an amount that the annual income accruing therefrom shall not exceed $30,000. The said fund shall be devoted in part to the assistance and support of officiating ministers of said church, engaged in parochial duty within the said diocese, and this portion of the fund shall be called "fund for clerical support;" and in part to the purchase of glebes and the erection of parsonages within the limits of organized parishes, in the said diocese, in communion with the Church, and which shall be called "fund for parsonage aid." All real and personal property, conveyed or given to the said trustees, without specification as to the appropriation thereof, shall be devoted equally to the two purposes; but all donors to the fund, by gift or devise, may specify whether the same is to be appropriated for "clerical support" or for "parsonage aid," and a separate account shall be kept of the portions of the fund devoted to these purposes. The trustees are further authorized to receive, by donation or devise, moneys and land, devoted by the giver to the purposes of clerical support and parsonage aid, in particular parishes within the said diocese, and they shall hold and apply the same in strict accordance with the condition attached to any such donation or devise.

The Wallabout Martyrs' Tomb bill, introduced by Gen. DURYEA, and unanimously reported by the Brooklyn Delegation, enabling the Treasurer of Kings County to hold any funds contributed for a monument on Fort Greene to the brave men who fretted out their lives in the confinement of the prison-ships, while they longed to be sharing the perils of battle-fields, with their brethren.

All these go to Select Committees to report complete, and will probably be next heard from as on the list of candidates for a third reading.

The question of negro suffrage was up this morning, arising on the question of agreeing to the concurrent resolutions of Senator SCOTT, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. They were briefly debated by Messrs. FULLER, BUFFINGTON, ANDRUS, HUBBELL, SHERMAN and others. Mr. GOVER, who said that he spoke for his party, truly prophesying that the Democrats would vote against them. All the Democrats but Mr. LAMONT voted nay: of the Republicans, only Mr. MERRE, of Queens, voted with the Democrats, and of the Americans only Mr. KING, of Erie. Following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That section two of article two of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, of larceny, or of any infamous crime, or who may be convicted of receiving or consenting to receive a bribe; and also depriving every elector who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall, in reference to any election, or with the intent to affect, wholly or in part, the result thereof, do any act prohibited by the laws of this State, relating to elections, from the right to vote at such election, and from holding any office for which he shall receive votes at such election.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that, in conformity to section one of article three of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The vote was as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abbot, Andrus, Batchelier, Bingham, Bliss, Bonghton, Bowen, Briggs, Brockway, Buffington, Bump, Chamberlain, S. S. Childs, Clark, John, Coburn, Coit, Coleman, Collins, Coeklin, Costello, Davis, Earle, Eveland, Filkins, Fuller, Godard, Grant, H. K. Graves, S. Graves, Green, Hall, Holmes, Hubbell, Hutchinson, Johnson, Ladue, Laing, Lamont, Longenbelt, Lockhart, Loomis, L. L. Lyon, Mackin, Mekeel, Mescrole, Miller, Moore, Morris, Morton, S. E. Palmer, Payne, Pelton, Pendell, Perry, Pierce, Plato, Pond, Powell, Raeesy, Rider, Rogers, Scholefield, See, Shaw, Shepard, Speaker, C. S. Spencer, H. W. Spenser, Stewart, St. John, Sweeney, C. Thomas, D. Thomas, Thompson, Tuthill, Van Hore, Van Volkenburgh, Wever, Wiggins, Wiley, Wintermute, Woodbury—83

NAYS—Messrs. N. A. Childs, Christie, Cornelius, Creble, Fitzgerald, Gardner, Heermance, Jeremiah, Klog, Lawrence, Macomber, Mallory, Meeks, G. P. Palmer, Smith, Seydam, Van Cortlandt, Warner, Wilson, Young—21; absent or not voting, 24.

An hour or two was spent on the bill which appropriates $200,000, to be raised by a State tax 1-16th of a mill, to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, but before the vote was taken the House adjourned for dinner.

Yesterday I alluded to Mr. RUTHERFORD'S characteristic speech. It deserved more extended notice, and it is just as pertinent in one piece as another. The Central Park bill was up. He moved to add to the last section—"But no person shall be employed to work on the Park who is not a citizen and a resident of New-York City or County." There were fine honest gentlemen on the Central Park Commission, he said, but some, too, were on it who were knaves, vagebonds, sycophants, suckers. He was disposed to put a bit in their mouths and curb them. He cared not whether they were rich or poor—clam-boys and Coegressmen were all the same to him. He had dined with rich men and great men, but a dinner of cabbage, bacon and potatoes with a poor man in his hospitable hovel tasted just as good to him.

Mr. SMITH, (Democrat, of New-York,) called the gentleman to order—no cabbages were raised in the Central Park—cabbages were foreign to the question pending.

Mr. RUTHERFORD—And it is a pity that my Democratic Dutch friends of the First District ever raised such a cabbage-head as that to the Legislature. He (Mr. R.) represented more lager-beer-breweries than any man on that floor. Go down to Castle Garden, where my friend SMITH comes from, that delightful spot where modest people land—men without long coats, and women without hoops——Here the Chairman called the gentleman to order. He was a great ways from the question.

Mr. RUTHERFORD—I know it, Sir—eight miles off, and the Chair must have patience; I have all the way to travel from Castle Garden to the Central Park. [The Chairman told the gentleman to be in order.] I was saying, Sir, that to some of these Commissioners I owe a grudge, and I'll pay it in my place. I represent working men—men who want work—not beggars. They did'nt send a jackass to represent them, but one of themselves, though I am not a workingman myself. I never did a day's work in my life; I never sued a man, and never was sued; I never sat on a jury; I have been three times in mercantile business in New-York; I am taxed, I pay taxes, though I was reported as a non tax-payer. Interest, Sir—that which is every man's guiding star—I and my friends have an interest in this matter. I have been as happy, Sir, sitting on a barrel drinking my beer—

THE CHAIR—The gentleman from New-York is out of order, and will take his seat.—Mr. RUTHERFORD appealed, but the Chair's decision was sustained on a count. Mr. CONKLING took up the question, and alluded to Mr. RUTHERFORD as "his honorable colleague from New-York." "Oh!" said Mr. R., "leave off your honorable, we've had enough of that."

Mr. MILLER (Republican, of Buffalo) said that the amendment was tougher to go than the Registry bill which he voted for with a good conscience; but this refusing to employ any man who could not produce his naturalization papers was too Democratic a doctrine for him. He recognized his friend from New-York, however, as a faithful representative of Democratic principles and policy.

Mr. RUTHERFORD—I speak for no party, Sir, I speak for myself—an honest man. I am no office-beggar, and no man or party can dictate to me. Not even my friend and countryman, JAMES BUCHANAN, from Donegal, with his white neck-cloth and all his royal power, can make me vote to say what is not so. I was not elected to this House by Democrats, or by politicians, but by my neighbors. They thought they were honoring me, but I thought I was doing them a favor—for by electing me an honest man's voice is made to resound in these halls. Twelve years ago they sent me here a mere boy—a boy-man—and I made this house shake with the words of truth—to which the house is not much used. But all around me, and crowding the ranks of the Democratic Party, were lots of shaky fellows who had no soul—couldn't scarcely feel their own feet under them. If they had stuck to me, there would have been no such thing as a Republican Party to-day. SICKLES shot KEY at the first shot, having on his back, begging for his life. I never beg. I stand in my own boots. [Here the Chairman told the gentleman to confine himself to the question.] I was saying, Sir, that of rascals, thieves, I ask no favors. I am a man. These fellows—mere chipping-birds, not eagles or owls—wag their big wings. They never approach me. I am unapproachable. I stand on the rock.

THE CHAIR—The gentleman must proceed in order, or take his seat.

Mr. RUTHERFORD—I was speaking of the rock of Casbel—not the rock of liberty that my friend SPENCER is always steadied on, but the rock in the Central Park. I have twenty-five men I want to get on to work on rock—and they won't go into the bog. They must be my men—not Englishmen, nor Dutchmen, nor Italians, but my kind——Here the Clerk began to read in so loud a voice, and with such energy, that the gentleman took his seat, glowering and unconvinced. I have not done justice to his eloquence, his earnestness or his variety; but the House had got the nub of his argument, which was that non-residents ought not to flock in to steal the work of the starving poor of his district, and your readers have got the nub of his classical discourse. The amendment was voted down.

GLAUCUS.

The Mandeville Vacancy in the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 23.

The Special Committee on Mr. WETMORE'S claim to the seat, recently occupied by Mr. MANDEVILLE, met this evening and compared views. It is understood that Mr. LAFLIN, Republican, holds that the Constitution makes it obligat

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, March 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer.—*Part II.*—Nos. 94, 708, 1021, 1030, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064. *Part III.*—Nos. 917, 919, 927, 929, 931, 937, 939, 941, 947, 951, 961, 965, 971, 973, 913, 975, 977, 981, 983, 985.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 95, 190, 196, 197, 198, 66, 84, 87, 213 to 218, 222, 222½, 232, 136, 206.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 587, 599, 591, 593 to 599, 596, 534, 603, 423, 542, 199, 202, 105, 585, 609, 598, 604, 702, 662, 712, 713, 714, 721, 724, 726, 731, 730, 732, 734, 744, 746, 747, 748, 750, 733. Extra Calendar.—Nos. 685, 699, 674, 673, 650, 692, 706, 663, 715, 727, 728, 727, 742, 748, 748, 750, 751, 754.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 46, 58, 61 to 94. *Part II.*—Calendar comes on yesterday.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 21.

Before Judge Betts.

JURISDICTION—LIBEL—BOARDING—MASTER'S WAGES.

Alfred B. Ellsworth vs. *Thomas Gallyer.*—This libel was filed to recover wages alleged to be due from the respondent, master of the steamboat *George Law*, for services performed on board by the libelant between [illegible] and 1858. The answer admitted that the libelant was nominally master for a part of the time, but denied that he was ever master, and denied the amount of wages and the value of his services, and alleged that he retained out of moneys collected on board for the defendant more than was due him for wages. When the cause came on for hearing it was found to require the examination of an account, and was thereupon referred to a Commissioner to examine and report upon the merits, giving leave to the respondent to raise the question of the competency of the Court to take cognizance of the action by exception to the report. The Commissioner reported that there was due to the libelant a balance of $408 14. To this finding the respondent filed exceptions, objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court over the subject matter, it being a suit between citizens of the same State on a claim for wages earned on inland navigation within local waters, objecting also to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner and also to the report on matters of fact.

Held by the Court—That the respondent cannot, on exceptions to a Commissioner's Report, object to the competency of the Court itself to take cognizance of the cause. Such defence must be taken directly to the libel by the demurrer, plea in bar, or answer.

That this vessel being a sea-going ship, navigated between the ports of this State and another, the hiring of a master for that service is a contract civil and maritime.

That the reference of the cause to a Commissioner is supported by Rule 44 of the Supreme Court.

That the evidence shows that the libelant served on board the boat as master, with the full knowledge and acquiescence of the respondent, and is sufficient to support the presumption of his having been appointed by the respondent to that place. He was, therefore, entitled to the ordinary wages for such services, and as the respondent knew he was not a nautical man, and that it is not usual in that employment to limit the appointment to persons so qualified, his exception to the allowance of that rate of wages cannot be sustained.

That on the facts no error is shown to have been committed by the Commissioner.

Exceptions therefore overruled, and decree for the libelant for the amount reported due, with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donobue. For respondent, Mr. McMahon.

SMUGGLING—WEARING APPAREL—BURDEN OF PROOF.

The United States vs. *One Trunk and one Hat-box, marked "Felix Ellis," containing silks, &c.*—This was a libel of information filed to forfeit the goods as smuggled. They were seized on board of the steamer *City of Washington*, Sept. 28, 1858. The trunk and hat-box were the luggage of a passenger who informed the Custom-house officers that they did not contain anything but wearing apparel, but on examination they were found to contain some pieces of silk and marino, a shawl, a table-cloth, a spyglass, &c. It was testified, however, that the spyglass was bought in this country and taken out by the owner on the same ship, and that the other articles were presents made to other persons, and did not, when seized, belong to the owner of the trunks.

Held by the Court—That the testimony to prove that these goods were not the property of the owner of the trunks is not satisfactory to the Court, and at all events it does not show that they were innocently mixed with his baggage.

That the evidence shows a plain purpose in the passenger to conceal the goods from the notice of the officers, and the goods must be forfeited, if they are not wearing apparel.

That some of them may be rightfully classed as wearing apparel, and it is the duty of the prosecution to prove what articles are not such.

No such proof having been given, no judgment can be rendered in the present posture of the case.

For the United States, Mr. Sedgwick; for the claimant, Mr. Joachimssen.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL—DIRECTION OF THE JURY TO FIND A VERDICT FOR LIBELANT.

The United States vs. *Ten casks, marked "T. B. J.," containing petticoating.*—This was a motion for a new trial on a case made. The action was brought to forfeit the goods for under-valuation. The case, as made, showed that the Judge before whom the case was tried directed the Jury to find a verdict for the libelant.

Held by the Court—That the Judge might instruct a Jury generally that there is no legal evidence for them to pass upon, but it is not within his competency to prescribe the verdict they shall render upon evidence admitted in the cause.

That the Court has no doubt that the case is not correctly made up, and that the Judge who tried the cause did not exercise any such authority over the Jury,—but the Court cannot go outside of the case on that point.

New trial, therefore, ordered and verdict set aside.

For the United States, Mr. Sedgwick. For the claimants, Mr. Griswold.

Frank West et al. vs. *The Schooner Paradise.*—Default opened on payment of costs, and claimants to give a written stipulation to try the case next term.

Stephen Abbey et al. vs. *The Steamboat R. L. Stevens.* Order that the rehearing be confined to a reargument upon the testimony already in in the case.

LIEN—STATE LAW—JURISDICTION.

Reuben Lord vs. *The Propeller Robert C. Smith.*—This was a libel filed to recover the value of certain coal furnished to the boat, which was a domestic vessel plying within the harbor of New-York.

Held by the Court—That the libelant fails to prove that the sale of coal were upon the credit of the vessel, nor does the proof make it certain that the specification of lien was filed in the County where the coal was sold or within ten days after any amount of $50 worth was purchased.

Moreover it is now doubtful whether credits and liens resting upon the provisions of State laws in respect to domestic vessels can now, after the abrogation of the 13th Rule of Admiralty Practice by the Supreme Court, be enforced by the Federal Courts, notwithstanding the suspension of that rescission in respect to liens then existing, because the repeal of the Rule is founded upon the doctrine that the United States Courts never had rightful cognizance of that class of liens under their legitimate admiralty jurisdiction.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Lord and Mr. Benedict. For claimant, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Morton.

Smuggling Watches.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date is published a statement purporting to be a Report of a decision proclaimed by the Hon. Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court, in New-York, in which the Federal Government claimed and recovered from a Mr. Joseph FLETCHER, of this City, forfeiture of certain gold watches that were alleged to have been surreptitiously brought hither by him from England, some time ago, in the steamer *City of Washington*. So far as relates to the fiat of the Court, as it at present stands on record, no exception can, perhaps, fairly be taken to the publication alluded to,—but Mr. FLETCHER does complain of that portion of the report which avers that *dishonesty* was attributed in making the *transfer* upon which the action of the Court was based. No remarks were made by the learned Judge which could warrant such an inference as *intended* criminality on the part of Mr. FLETCHER, and he necessarily feels himself aggrieved that, under a mistaken view of the facts involved in the proceedings instituted against him by certain ultra-officious Custom-House officers, so respectable and influential a journal as the NEW-YORK TIMES should have been in any manner instrumental in doing injustice to himself, his family, and his friends.

It is Mr. FLETCHER'S intention to appeal from the decision of Judge BETTS, and *at subjoins* he desires that public opinion may be suspended in reference to his culpability or innocence in reference to this (to him) unfortunate occurrence. Respectfully, JOHN LOWES,

Attorney, &c., on behalf of JOSEPH FLETCHER.

BROOKLYN, No. 343 Fulton-street, March 23, 1859.

[As the above letter seems to call in question the correctness of the report of the case in yesterday's paper, the Reporter would say that if Mr. FLETCHER'S Attorney will examine the Judge's written decision, in the Clerk's office, he will be satisfied that the report was correct, however it may be with the decision. His views, as expressed in his letter, are probably derived from the oral remarks of the Judge in open Court, while the report was made from the written decision.]

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Elisha Ruckman vs. *The Louisville Merchants' Insurance Company.*—This is an action on a policy of Marine Insurance, and has occupied two or three days in trial. In 1849, the defendants insured the vessel *Margaret Hopping* for a voyage from New-York to San Francisco. The policy provided that no partial loss was to be paid, unless amounting to 5 per cent. In March, 1850, the vessel, being then on her voyage, was overtaken by storms, and sprang a leak. At the same time, also, the yellow fever broke out on board. From these causes the vessel was obliged to put into the port at St. Catharine's, in Brazil. There the vessel was found infested with worms, so much so, that the Captain considered her unseeworthy. He therefore sold her for about $9,000. The plaintiff now claimed to recover as for a total loss, while the defence claimed that the loss was only partial.

Justice PIERREPONT, in his charge to the Jury, directed them to find an answer to the following question:

Do the Jury believe from the evidence, that at the time of sale of the vessel the condition of things in Valparaiso was such as to make it probable to the mind of a prudent owner that the vessel would become an actual total loss, in spite of reasonable care and attention on the part of the captain?

The jury answered Yes—and further find a general verdict for the plaintiff for $6,000.

Mr. EVARTS, counsel for defendant, then moved to set aside verdict as contrary to evidence. Motion denied and exception taken. Stay ordered for twenty days, to make case and bill of exceptions.

Messrs. Fullerton and Doolittle for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Evarts and W. C. Noyes for defendants.

John W. Worth vs. *Louis Boucher.*—This action is brought to recover money for certain services performed, and property sold. The complaint sets up that on Feb. 22, 1852, the plaintiff, acting as agent of the defendant, formed an association called the "Hoboken Land Association," for the purpose of [illegible] $60,000 worth of land from the [illegible]. That plaintiff was induced to become a shareholder and President by the promises of a share of cooperation by the defendant. That by the exertions of plaintiff $60,000 worth of land was sold and the cash paid to the defendant before Oct. 2, 1853. That the plaintiff and defendant 29 lots for $375, gave him the deeds and has not yet received the money. Also that May 1, 1857, defendant owed plaintiff $763 75 for goods sold to him. He therefore claims the two sums above mentioned, $763 75 and $375, together with $5,000; by way of compensation for his services.

The answer denies the agency, or any promise of compensation, or that the plaintiff ought to receive $5,000 for any services he might have performed. It also denies sale of lots and indebtedness of any kind. Admits the goods sold, but says the price is too high; and further alleges that the plaintiff is simply a member of the Association, and as such is not entitled to any compensation. The case is still on.

S. W. Judson and C. H. Peabody for plaintiff. Lockwood Lawrence, &c., for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Moloney vs. *Dows.*—In this case, the action against the Treasurer of the late San Francisco Vigilance Committee, the examination of the plaintiff was continued throughout the entire day. He gave particulars of the treatment to which he was subjected; that he was carried to the steamer *John L. Stephens* in a carriage guarded by armed men; and was handcuffed and kept several hours in irons. He was conducted on board the steamer by a large guard of the Vigilance Committee's men; but was immediately attended by certain persons, among whom was Dows. Dows was within from three to ten feet of plaintiff. Dows remained on board until the time, or about the time, the boat left. Dows directed one Aaron Burns, in the hearing of plaintiff, to read to plaintiff the decree banishing him from the State. Burns then read a paper to the plaintiff.

In cross-examination the defence attempted to elicit from the witness; among other things, that he was himself a member of the Vigilance Committee. This was excluded by the Court as irrelevant.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife by Poison.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The District-Attorney announced, at the opening of Court, that, in order to expedite the trial, he would not offer any further testimony.

James Hannah was then called for the defence, and deposed that Michael Flynn had told him that he (deponent) had bought arsenic of himself, (Flynn,) and that deponent had better look out for the consequences; this conversation took place one day in the Second-avenue, when deponent was in company with Richard Stephens; Flynn said, "I understand you bought the poison from me and gave it to Stephens, and you have need to look out for yourself."

In relation to the testimony of William Knox, Mr. Cushing wished to offer as evidence his deposition taken before Justice Welch. A long altercation followed, during which the District-Attorney, the assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, Mr. Vanderpoort, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, and Justice Welsh, were severally placed on the stand and sworn, relative to the handwriting of the document, and its general authenticity. It was at length admitted by the Court and read.

The counsel for defence then called Richard Stephens, who did not answer. Counsel several times reiterated the call, and as many times he did not answer.

Counsel for prosecution and defence then announced that their testimony on each side was exhausted. The Court adjourned to give counsel and Jury time for recuperation, after fifteen days close attention to the evidence. The summing up of counsel will commence to-day.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes; 7,656 bbls. Flour; 7,300 bushs Corn; 3,040 bushels Oats; 750 bushels Malt; 2,264 pkgs. Provisions; 115 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day: 75 bbls. Pots at $6, and small lots of Pearls at $5 87½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,109 bbls., including 719 bbls. Pots, and 390 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 39c.@40c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are less sought after at previous prices.

COAL—All kinds continue quiet at old quotations.

COFFEE—Sales to-day did not exceed 50 bags Java at 15c.; 500 packets do. (by auction) at 13¾c.; small lots of Laguayra at 12c.@12¼c., and 500 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 9¾c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Also, 150 bags damaged St. Domingo, by auction, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been moderately dealt in, chiefly at 23¾c.@24c. ₩ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COTTON—Has been unusually active to-day; sales having been made of 8,500 bales, nearly all in *transitu*. Prices close a shade higher. We now quote lots here at 12¾c.@12¾c. for Middling Uplands; 12¾c.@12¾c. for Middling Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₩ lb.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 42c.@50c. ₩ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Within a few days, sales have been effected of 25,000 boxes No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, to arrive and here, at from $1 90@$2, closing firmly at $2 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is pretty brisk to-day for really desirable lots of State and Western Flour. Prices favor sellers, who appear to be less eager to dispose of their available supplies. Many holders of Superfine State have resolved to sell their Flour on its own merits, refusing to submit it to a reinspection. They take this course to avoid the operation of what the trade regard as the very arbitrary and variable system adopted by the inspectors. Sales 13,000 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound Flour, ₩ bbl	4 25@	5 25
Superfine State	5 60@	6 00
Extra State	5 80@	6 90
Superfine Western	5 60@	6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 00@	6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 45@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@	6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@	8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15@	8 75

Southern Flour is more active and le dearer; sales 4,600 barrels, in lots, at $6 30@$6 80 for Mixed and Straight brands; and $6 85@$8 75 for low Fancy to choice Extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is quiet at $6 50@$7 50 for extra brands ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $3 60@$4 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; and $10 75@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The principal varieties, especially of Brandies, are in fair request, at uniform rates.

FRUIT—Privately, trade lacds animation; prices of the principal kinds are essentially unchanged. Sales, by auction, 4,150 boxes Sorrento Oranges at $1 55@$1 90 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet to-day, parties disagreeing about prices. Smell sales have been reported, including Red Southern at $1 45 ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, yet is firm. Sales 32,500 bushels, in lots, at 90c. for old Mixed Western, delivered; 88c.@90c. for new White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet quoted at 90c.@95c. ₩ bushel. Barley has been freely offered and purchased at about former quotations. Sales 32,500 bushels at 60c.@63c., for old State; 70c.@83c. for ordinary to very good new State; 85c. for California; and 82c.@83c. for Canada, ₩ bushel. Oats continue depressed and languid. Canada, 61c.@62½c.; Western, 60c.@62c.; State, 57c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c.; and Southern at 48c.@54c., ₩ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, in Boston, 257 bales Bags at 10¼c. each, and 280 bales Bagging, to arrive, at 12½c. ₩ yard, each 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales Manilla, at 6¾c. ₩ lb., 8 months credit.

HIDES—Continue quiet, at old quotations.

HOPS—The inquiry is very moderate; prices are steady; crop of 1858, 10c.@18c.; old, 2¾c.@6c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales have been made of 100 tons Scotch Pig, at $29@$31, cash and time, ₩ ton.

LEATHER—Sole is in request, at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common and 95c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 1,200 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c.@40c.; 139 bbls. do., by enction, at 37c.@38c.; and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c. ₩ gallon. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was as follows: "Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,350 bbls. New-Orleans, at 39c.@40c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 34c.; 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@30c., and 60 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 23½c.@24c. ₩ gallon."

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been purchased, during the week, to the extent of 5,000 bbls., in lots, at $3 87½@$3 90 ₩ 280 lbs., closing with holders generally asking $4 ₩ 280 lbs., the stock being very light; week's receipts, 7,737 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in active demand, yesterday and to-day, at firmar prices; sales 3,000 barrels, at 52½c.@54c., chiefly at 53c.@54c., in merchantable and shipping order, ₩ gallon; week's receipts, 2 457 bbls.; week's sales, (up to last evening,) 2,450 bbls.; stock, 5,000 bbls. Tar has been moderately dealt in, at steady rates, sales having been made, during the week, of 2,900 bbls. Washington and Wilmington, at $2 25@$2 50, and $2 62½ ₩ bbl.; week's receipts, 2,829 bbls. Resin is depressed and unsettled; to-day 400 bbls. Common were obtained, at $1 67½ ₩ 310 lbs., (freight engaged for Liverpool at 7s. 7½d.) During the week—according to Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER—prices have declined 7c.@10c. ₩ bbl., influenced by extensive receipts, (40,570 bbls. of all kinds,) a scarcity of available ship-room for English ports, and a rise in rates of freight. Medium and fine grades continue quite dull, being only purchased as really wanted by buyers. The week's transactions comprise 5,000 bbls. common, at $1 70@$1 72½, afloat or delivered from yard; 700 obls. at $1 68; 1,100 bbls. at $1 65 ₩ 310 lbs.; 225 bbls. extra Pale No. 1, at $6 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in barrels, $27@$33 50; Western do., at $33 50@$34 ₩ ton.

OILS—Are generally quiet, at our revised quotations. Linseed being the most inquired for. Crude Whale, 56c.@58c.; Crude Sperm, $1 45@$1 46; Bleached Winter Whale, 65c.@66c.; Linseed, 64c.@66c.; Lard Oil. (No. 1 Winter,) 97c.@$1, ₩ gallon; Tallow Oil, 10¼c.@10½c.; Palm Oil, 9¼c.@10c. ₩ lb. Sales in New-Bedford, during the week ending March 22 did not exceed 95 bbls. crude Sperm, at $1 45; and 600 bbls. cruds Whale, at 56c. ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm. bbls.	Whale. bbls.	Bone. lbs.
From Jan. 1 to March 22, 1859	4,848	19 334	506,300
same time last year	2,632	6,528	452,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½@$18 25 for new Mess; $17 62½ for old Mess; and $15 50@$15 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams, at 8½c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₩ lb. Bacon is moderately sought after at from 6½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Lard continues quiet, yet firm; sales 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at chiefly 11¾c.@12c., ₩ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for, at buoyant prices; sales to-day, 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $12 75@$13 25 for extra do.; $9 50@$9 62½ for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 37½ for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is freely offered and is in very moderate demand, there being very little inquiry for shipment. The quotations are, 10c.@16c. for Ohio, 12c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State. Cheese is more sought after by regular buyers and for shipment to England. Some inquiry also exists for this State Cheese, to fill orders from Chicago. We have heard of 500 boxes having been taken from one house, at 10½c. ₩ lb., for the latter market. We quote: State, (which constitutes the bulk of the available supply,) at 9c.@11c., and Western, (mainly Ohio,) at 7c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 75, and yesterday, 1,100 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 75, mainly within the range, ₩ 100 lbs. The sales included 500 tcs., for export. Some 30 tcs. very superior were sold at $5 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—All descriptions continue quiet at old quotations; Clover, 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.; Timothy at $2 25@$2 75 ₩ bushel; and Calcutta Linseed, in Boston, at $1 70 ₩ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 7c.; Buck, 7¾c., ₩ lb.

SKINS—Goat are in demand; Deer are inactive. Prices are unaltered.

SOAP—Small sales of Castile were made at 9¾c. ₩ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 5¾c.@5¾c. ₩ lb., cash and time.

SPICES—Are quiet at old quotations.

SUGARS—Exhibit no very important change—sales having been made, to-day, of 1,000 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 450 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and 10,000 bags Manila at 7½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Small sales were made at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was not a satisfactory one. The prices offered did not satisfy owners. Hence, the latter withdrew a very considerable number of the lots mentioned in the catalogue. Greens were heavy; blacks more firm.

TIN—Is in limited request at former rates.

WHISKY—Small sales have been reported at 28½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 1,100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₩ lb.; 1,300 bbls. Resin on private terms; 100 boxes Bacon at 15s.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d.; 20 tons Seed at 30s., and 25 hhds. Hams at 25s. For London, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For Bremen, 40 pkgs. Tobacco on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 80 tons, from an Island in the Pacific, Guano, to New-York at $15 ₩ ton; one, 1,098 tons, from Swan Island to Falmouth for orders, Guano, $10 50 ₩ ton; a Sardinian bark to Genoa, Cotton, ¾c.; a Sicilian brig to Malta, 150 hhds. Tobacco, $8 ₩ hhd.; a bark, 443 tons, to Fernando Po, Africa, Coal, end back, $8,000; ship *John Fraser*, 802 tons, now at Philadelphia, hence to San Francisco, about $20,000—(the *J. F.* is already one-third full, having 200 tons Coal at $11 50, and Measurement at 30c.@32½c., ₩ foot;) ship *Riga*, 566 tons, to Havana, about $2,000; bark *Jas. E. Ward*, 375 tons, same voyage, $1,750; a schooner, 90 tons, to Jamaica and back, $650; one, 115 tons, from Jacksonville to Kingston, Jam., and back to New-York, $1,100; one, 60 tons, to Jamaica and oack, and Ruatan Island, $700; one, 200 tons, to Point Petre, St. Barts and back, $650 ₩ month; a brig, 286 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sogar, $4 50, and Molasses, $2 50; a brig, 245 tons, to Nnevitas and back, 37c. and $2 50; one, 300 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3, taking Machinery out; a brig to north side Cuba and back, 37½c. and $2 50; a schooner to a Windward Island, and back to New-York from Porto Rico, 37½c. and $3; a brig, 200 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 13c.; a bark to Cadiz, Staves, and back to Boston, Salt; a brig hence to Oporto; one, 191 tons, from Norfolk to West Indies and back, on terms not made public.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 23, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 23, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

The past week has been a decidedly blue one for butter dealers. On Thursday and Friday last there was quite a panic, and one would have imagined from some sales we noticed and the general fever to realize that the entire stock of Butter at present in the market was upon the point of turning into grease. Saturday and Monday brought cooler weather and a better state of feeling, and sales were made with less difficulty. The major portion of the stock on hand is of poor quality, and will have to be sold at low figures; while Fine Butter is scarce and in good demend, at prices that vary but little from the rates of two weeks ago.

But little New Butter has made its appearance as yet. We have made sales at 23c. readily. Roll Butter is out of date, and we drop our quotations. We quote:

	₩ lb.		₩ lb.
Orange County	25@26	Ohio, ordinary	9@12
Fine State d'y f'ns	22@24	Ohio, West'n Re've	12@15
Fine State, fr'sh t'be	23@25	Illinois and Wis	9@14
Fair State d'y, f'ns	17@20	New Butter, fine	25@26
Welsh, tubs	15@22		

CHEESE

Is lower, the sales of any quantity are to shippers. We quote:

	₩ lb.		₩ lb.
Prime State	10¾@11	English Dairy	11@12
Fair State	8 @ 9	Pine Apple	12@15
Ohio	8 @ 01		

EGGS

Are arriving freely. Prices ruled at 18c. until Monday, when a decline of 2c. ₩ dozen took place. We quote:

Jersey and Philadelphia, ₩ doz	15¾@16
State and Ohio, ₩ doz	15¾@16

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are unchanged, selling quietly at 6c. The last reported sales in Californie were 12¾c.; in Australia 11c. Those figures would not warrant shippers in paying over 9c. here. We notice the Chicago market well stocked, with a decline in prices. Peaches are active and in good request. Plums, few offering. No green fruit arriving. We quote it at such prices as retailers get for a sound article by the barrel. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₩ lb	—	@	8
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ₩ lb	8	@	8½
Greenings, Western, ₩ bbl	$4 00	@	$4 50
Baldwins, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	4 25
Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ₩ lb	8	@	9
Dried Plums, ₩ lb	—	@	25
Dried Cherries, ₩ lb	24	@	25
Dried Raspberries, ₩ lb	18	@	22
Dried Blackberries, ₩ lb	—	@	12

BEANS AND PEAS

Are in reedy sale for a good article, but the increased receipts have caused a decline in prices. We quote:

BEANS.

Per bushel.			Per bushel.		
Smell Pea.	$1 12½	@$1 25	Marrow	$1 37½	@$1 50
Medium	1 20	@ 1 25	Red	1 62½	@ 1 75
Kidney	1 75	@ —	China	—	@ 2 00

PEAS.

Per bushel.			Per bushel.		
Canada	95	@$1 00	Mar., w'te	—	@$1 50
Black-eyed	—	@ 1 50	Mar., gr'n	—	@ 2 00

HOPS.

Common hops are flat, dull and hardly salable; several lots that had been sent West for sale are being returned here for a market. A prime Hop sells readily. We quote:

Prime, 1858, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Fair to good, ₩ lb	5	@	12
Old, ₩ lb	3	@	6

SEEDS.

Clover is dull and lower; the prospect of an advance gloomy. Timothy is active and advancing. We quote:

Timothy, ₩ bush	2 37½	@	2 50
Rough Flax, ₩ bush	1 50	@	1 60

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Chickens, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Ducks, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Geese, ₩ lb	8	@	10

GAME.

Prairie Hens, ₩ pair	—	@	75
Partridges, ₩ pair	87½	@	1 00
Canvas-back Ducks, ₩ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Black Ducks, ₩ pair	50	@	75
Hares, ₩ pair	44	@	50
Quails, ₩ dozen	2 25	@	2 50
Pigeons, ₩ dozen	—	@	2 50
Venison, saddle, ₩ lb	—	@	10

MEATS.

We quote:

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₩ lb	8½	@	9
Dressed Hogs, City killed, ₩ lb	8¾	@	8½
Beef carcase, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Mution carcases, ₩ lb	9	@	11
Veal calves, prime, ₩ lb	8	@	10½

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are quiet; the majority of dealers are in good supply, and prefer selling to buying. In most Southern ports, prices are lower than here, which has put a stop to shipping. We quote:

Potatoes—Pink Eyes, ₩ bbl	—	@	$1 50
Potatoes—Mercers, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	1 87½
Potatoes—Dykemans, ₩ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Peach Blows, ₩ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Western Reds, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Jersey Whites, ₩ bbl	87½	@	1 03
Ruta Bega Turnips, ₩ bbl	62½	@	75
Carrots, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Beets, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Onions, White, ₩ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Parsnips, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbages, ₩ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Garlic, ₩ 100 bunches	—	@	5 00

MAPLE SUGAR.

Very little arriving; salable at 13c.@15c. ₩ lb.

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be the only *Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their

EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, the latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

No. 383 BROADWAY.

SPRING OPENINGS. SPRING OPENINGS.

Milliners, dress-makers and others attending the above in this City, will find a choice assortment in latest novelties of

BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
at a liberal discount from regular prices for cash.
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS. (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

SPRING MILLINERY AND MANNILLAS
OPENING DAY,
Thursday, March 24,
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 Canal-st.,
Will open a Large and Beautiful stock of
BONNETS, CAPES AND HEAD-DRESSES.
Also a magnificent stock of
MANTILLAS,
In BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH AND PUSHER LACES,
CLOTH BASQUES, RAGLANS and CHESTERFIELDS.

DUCALS
AND
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
A NEW ARTICLE,
at 20 cents per yard.
WILL BE OPENED
ON MONDAY,
March 21,
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY

Having removed their salesroom to No. 63 Warren st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.

We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College-place.

AN OPENING OF RIBBONS!

RIBBONS!
RIBBONS!
RIBBONS!

AN OPENING OF FLOWERS!

FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!

AN OPENING OF STR

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.
No. 585 Broadway.
B. WIDDOWS et Cie.....Directeurs
GRAND SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
JEUDI, 24 MARS, 1859.
Deux representations de
MLLE. EUGENIE SEN.
Deux representations de
LA DAME DES BOURGEOISES,
comedie en un acte, par M. Dumanoir, representee sur le Theatre du Gymnase Dramatique.
Jouee par MM. Bertrand, Ch. Delalain, Mlles. Pauline Dupont et Jane Montheaux.
Deux representations de
LA MAUNIERE DE MARLY.
vaudeville en un acte de Theatres des Varieties.
Jouee par Mlles. Jane Montheaux, Pauline Dupont.
MM. Thiery, Edgard, Leon, &c.
Deux representations de
UNE FEMME QUI SE JETTE PAR LE FENETRE.
vaudeville en un acte par Eugenie Scribe.
Mlle. Eugenie Sen remplira le role de Madame Schoppin.
Pour plus de détails voir les Programmes.
Le bureau de location est ouvert tous les jours de 9 heures du matin jusqu'a 4 heures du soir.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ONLY FOUR NIGHTS THIS WEEK.
ONLY FOUR NIGHTS THIS WEEK.
ONLY FOUR NIGHTS THIS WEEK.
To-morrow with Charles Selby's petite comedy of
THE RIVAL PAGES.
Supported by the strength of the company.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Reappearance of
MR. and MRS. BLAKE.
Private boxes may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.
No ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY March 24, 1859.
MIXON & CO'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Mme. TOURNIAIRE and her horse KIEL.
Mlle. JOSEPHINE. Mlle. ELLSLER.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
MELVILLE, SIEGRIST, LENTON, LANGWORTHY.
THE ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB.
THEODORE and FERDINAND, LITTLE WILLIE.
ALL THE EQUESTRIANS AND ATHLETES.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25c.
Friday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, positively last afternoon performance of the Animals, on which occasion they will be FED BEFORE THE AUDIENCE.
No performance Saturday afternoon or evening. Philharmonic rehearsal and Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
58th, 59th and 60th night of
THE VETERAN.
The wonderful popularity attained by this combination of SUPERB ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, BRILLIANT TABLEAUX and CHARMING MUSIC, is attested by the fact that, notwithstanding the extreme prevalence of temptatous and unpleasant weather since its production it has been witnessed by
OVER 100 000 PERSONS,
who have expressed by enthusiastic applause their appreciation of the alternate scenes of POWERFUL INTEREST AND SPARKLING COMEDY of which it is composed. It will be repeated
EVERY EVENING.
Mr. Wallack.....as.....The Colonel
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 24,
THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY;
Or,
THE PRISON HULK.
To conclude with
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, March 24, 1859,
Will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Upwards of 2,000 people visit this beautiful Hall Every Evening.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
After which, the elegant and truthful
TABLEAUX OF SOUTHERN LIFE.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the beautiful piece of BLACK-EYED SUSAN; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, GWYNNETH VAUGHAN; or, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE. Hugh Morgan, Mr. C. Hale; Gwynneth Vaughan, the Village Coquette, Mrs. J. J. Prior. DANCE. Miss Harriet Walby and Miss Sallie Partington. To conclude with PADDY CAREY, THE BOY OF CLOGHEEN. Paddy Carey, the Boy of Clogheen, with a song, Mr. O'Neil. The famous AQUARIA, unparalleled in America; that world-wide celebrity, the original Happy Family, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 543 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 543 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURE.—THE lecture by the Hon. JOHN B. SCALES, on *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the New-York Fire Department, will take place at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents each—to be had of
William Hall & Sons.....No. 239 Broadway.
Firth, Hall & Pond.....No. 549 Broadway.
Cooper Institute.....Corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st.
A. J. Delacour.....No. 25½ Wall-st.
John S. Giles.....No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
Henry H. Howard.....No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
Of the Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department, and of the Committee:
Zophar Mills.....No. 144 Front-st.
James Y. Watkins.....No. 16 Catharine-st.
Samuel B. Thomson.....No. 84 Beekman-st.

A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES WILL be delivered in the Washington-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. KENNADAY. The lectures will be delivered in the following order: 1. THURSDAY, March 24, *The Dead of the Sea*, a poem. 2. THURSDAY, March 31, *Home Thoughts for Old and Young*. 3. THURSDAY, April 7, *Summerfield, his Character and Mission*. The proceeds are to be applied to aid the ladies of the congregation to procure the furniture for the new lecture and school rooms soon to be erected by the Church. Tickets for the course, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents. Children half price. Tickets to be had at the door, and at the store of J. Clarke, corner of Fulton and Clarke sts.; W. Pinder, No. 171 Fulton-st.; T. W. Woods, No. 289 Fulton-st., and W. H. Babcock's book store, No. 246 Fulton-st.

THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, OF Ohio, will deliver a lecture at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S,) THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, on "The Trial of John Quincy Adams before the House of Representatives of the United States." Tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. H. WAINER, No. 191 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the door. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS WILL repeat his great Lecture on *The Trial of John Quincy Adams*, before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Cooper Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 25. Tickets 25 cents at Thatcher & Hutchinson's, No. 523 Broadway, and at the door.
WM. W. BADGER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOOF, ON HIS RETURN from Albany, will resume his readings; and, in compliance with numerous applications, will be prepared, in the course of next month, to receive a limited number of pupils in elocution, at his residence No. 9 19th-st., 5th-av.

DR. D. B. REED LECTURES THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Historical Society, on *The Reunion of Architecture* in relation to the Acoustics, Lighting, and Ventilating of Public Buildings; the House of Parliament, London; the Capitol, Washington; Churches, Schools, &c. Admission 50c.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE, formerly Mrs. Britt, will lecture at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place,) THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 24, also on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

J. W. TAVERNER, PROFESSOR OF ELOCUTION, No. 24 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, where engagements can be made for private lessons or instruction in classes of either ladies or gentlemen. A course of practical instruction supplied to Colleges and Seminaries in all parts of the United States. Circulars, with recommendations from the Rev. H. W. Bellows, E. H. Chapin, S. Osgood, Edw. N. Kirk, W. H. Milburn, &c., &c., can be obtained at Mr. TAVERNER'S rooms, No. 24 Bible House.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A conversational meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. D. O. Kuss, Esq., of Newport, R. I., will read a paper on *Siam*. Letters will be read from Lieut. Dunn, U. S. N., and Gideon Nye, Esq., United States Consul at Macao. Mr. Kiss's paper will contain a description of the extensive Temple of Cambodia, of which no mention has been made by previous travelers, and will be followed by discussion. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Every SUNDAY EVENING, until June by clergymen of different denominations. Strangers in the City and persons not having seats in the churches are specially invited to attend.
SEATS FREE.
Name of the preacher announced in the daily papers every Saturday.

MASONIC NOTICE.—HARLEM LODGE F. AND A. M.—The regular communications are held at Masonic Hall, corner 3d-av. and 127th-st. every THURSDAY EVENING. W. A. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVED, IN THE CELEBRATED Everdell style, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIenced woman, a situation, to take charge of a house in the absence of the family in the country, or to take care of an invalid; you will find her trustworthy and capable of doing whatever she undertakes; also, a respectable chambermaid to do fine washing or sewing; both are Protestants, and understand their business perfectly. Address No. 1 East 21st-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A SOber, steady woman, who thoroughly understands her business; also, a situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewer. Both have unexceptionable City reference from their last place, where they have lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for nine years in one family; has the very best of reference; is capable of doing the marketing; no objection to leave the City; Brooklyn or Albany preferred. Apply for two days at No. 55 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE employment for a trustworthy and competent person as seamstress; she can cut out and fit with exactness; she would be found very useful to any family requiring her services, as she is attentive and kind in sickness, and understands housekeeping. Can be seen for three days at No. 77 West 19th-st., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to assist in caring grown children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 60 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first class cook, and a most excellent bake of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Best of references. Can be seen at No. 48 13th st., rear, between 5th and 6th avs. till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman, to travel with a lady and family as nurse or waiting maid. California preferred. Can give satisfactory reference. Apply, till engaged, at No. 2, 8th-st, few doors from the Bowery, in the thread and needle store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter in a respectable private family; has no objections to fine washing, ironing and up-stairs work. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at second house West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as a competent nurse; can do chamberwork; can take the entire charge of a nursery; has no objection to travel to any part; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Orever & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to go in the country; good reference given. Call at No. 236 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork, and is a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 108 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO IS a first-class laundress, a situation in a first-class private family; has no objection to leave the City; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 28 9th-st., corner of 3d-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist in the nursery; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman; understands hair-dressing thoroughly; would assist in taking care of children. Satisfactory reference will be given. Apply at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, can refer to her last place, where she has lived 3½ years. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; would have no objection to go into the country with a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 Beach-st., on Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 69 24th st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lanndress, or would do the cooking in a small private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d aves., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City references. Call at No. 233 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., upper floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A COOK IN A small private family, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to part of the washing; well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 133 Amity-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY THREE RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as laundress and assist at chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 East 14th-st., room No. 11. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, No. 173 West 25th st., top floor and back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by an aged Scotch woman, to do general housework and plain cooking; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good references. Apply at No. 368 29th-st., on the 8th-av., 3d floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO PERfectly understands her work, a situation as waitress. Can have good City reference. Apply at No. 4 Gardenrow, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of city references. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st. for two days, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 178 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO CAN BE well recommended wishes to join her friends in California; she would like to go with a family, and is able to pay part of her fare. Inquire at No. 52 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A young woman as dressmaker with a private family. Has good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 98 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or general housework, with good City reference. Apply to No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman, or as entire laundress. None but private families need apply. Apply at No. 17 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can furnish the best City recommendations. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 513 Broome st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 336 Mulberry-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at No. 136 Clinton-place, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a steady and experienced woman; Scotch; no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 Monroe-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily; is a first-rate cook; best of City reference from her last employer, where she lived six years. Apply at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references. Inquire at No. 167 13th-st., near 8th-av. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and to sew, or do light chamberwork and sew. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City references. Address S. O., No. 60 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch girl; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A SITUAtion to travel with a family going to Europe for one year or more; would like to take care of children or go as companion for a lady; the best of reference given. A note addressed to A. F., Union square Post-Office, will receive immediate attention. No wages required.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where sufficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD ENGLISH, FRENCH GERMAN, Irish and Scotch Servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and Germania in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or take care of children and plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 226 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SITUATION TO EUrope, by a particularly neat, genteel Protestant young woman, as lady's maid or nurse; is not afraid of sea-sickness; will make herself generally useful. Apply for three days at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing. Call for two days at No. 135 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. None but respectable families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD, THOROUGH cook, for a first-class domestic; is efficient as a good cook in all its branches; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; perfectly neat, trustworthy and obliging; furnishes excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND HIGHLY recommended Protestant young woman, a situation; she is a first-rate cook and baker; is also a good washer and ironer; has the best of references; no objection to this country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at Dr. BEOK'S, No. 173 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a young American widow lady of high respectability and also capability; would like a situation in a gentleman's family or hotel; best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby, or of grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 192 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A practical man of long experience in the management of greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetable culture; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place in general; is a married man without family; satisfactory references will be given as to honesty, sobriety, capability and industry. Address T. C., Gardener, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who understands his business perfectly well; can take charge of greenhouses, vinery, flower garden, vegetation, fruit and ornemental trees; understands terracing, grading and draining, &c.; can come well recommended; has lived with his last two employers 10 years. His wife is an excellent dairy maid; can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 674 Broadway, corner 18th-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable married man with no incumbrence; he understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Address T. D., Union-square Post-office, or No. 109 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable Protestant young married man, without incumbrance but his wife; he understands the care and management of horses, and willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can produce good City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentleman farmer, and would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who work on the farm; will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED SCOTCHman, a situation as gardener, who perfectly understands his business in all its different branches, viz: the management of green and hothouse plants, hot and cold graperies, &c., &c.; as first-class references will be given, none but those in want of a competent man need apply; as a first-class place is desired. Address, or call on A. K. L., at A. Reid's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical man who understands the business in every department, grapery, greenhouse flowers, fruit and vegetable culture; understands the laying out and improvement of new places; married, but a small family. Satisfactory references from his last place, will be given. Address J. R., care Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A NATIVE OF France, is in want of a situation as a retail clerk in a grocery or as bar-tender in some good, respectable saloon or hotel. The subscriber speaks fluently four languages, French, German, English and Holland. Application to be made at Patten Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., between the hours of 9 and 4.
JOSEPH BERNITEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND agriculturist, by a single middle-aged man, who understands the business in all its branches; has lived with some of the first families in Europe, and ten years in America—the last three worked a nursery on shares; no objection to a similar situation. Has a relative, a first-class dairy-woman, if required. Address A. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant man, in a private family, who fully understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in City and country; has no objection to the country. Can be seen or heard of by addressing K. C., corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., in the drug-store under the Everett House for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A first-class practical young men, who thoroughly understands his business in the green-house, hot-house, vinery and vegetable departments, also understands the treatment and management of a farm; best of reference given as to character and capability. Call, or address M. E. R., at A. Bridgeman's, No. 676 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, aged 36, a native of Scotland; has served in some of the best places in Scotland and in this country, and thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, including green-house, graperies, laying out grounds, &c. None but a first-rate place accepted. Address GARDENER, at Mr. J. M. Burnet's, No. 35 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, WHO HAS LIVED four years with his last employers, to whom he refers, desires a situation; in his former place he attended to much of the correspondence; he would be glad to assist as salesmen, if his time would allow, and make himself useful to his employer. Address K., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German married man, without family, who understands his business perfectly well; can take charge of greenhouses, vinery, flower garden, vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees; understands laying out of new places and propagating of greenhouse plants. Good reference can be given. Address S. F., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is good and careful driver, and will be found obliging and willing to make himself useful; can be well recommended from his last place, where he has lived for two years. Address M. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without family, as gardener; he has long experience in his business, and manages greenhouses, graperies and vegetables; his wife will take charge of the dairy; excellent references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND HIGHLY recommended Protestant young man, a situation; he is a first-rate gardener, understands flowers, trees, grapes, and is also a good groom and coachman; is willing to work and to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Wages no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER TO work upon a farm; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; he has had five years' experience, and understands taking charge of horses, cattle, also a kitchen garden. Address PATRICK DRISCOLL, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a steady young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City, and has the highest City reference. Call at or address No. 3 Gardener-row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION IN the country; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can be most highly recommended. Can be seen at his last employer's house, No. 251 Pearl-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, for three days, or address L. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE LAD, 17 YEARS old, wishes evening employment. He is a good, legible writer, a quick and correct sipherer. He can produce first rate City reference, and can work from 6 to 10 o'clock, or later, if required. Address, for three days, S. O. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman with a small family, to take charge of a farm or garden; he thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has had eight years' experience in this country. Good references given from his present employer. Address J. W., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as farmer; understands the care of horses, is a good driver; understands the care of a vegetable garden; would make himself generally useful. Address G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS every way capable in that capacity; is a married man—has a wife and one child; has no objection to the country; the best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man, who understands the management of cold or hot grapery greenhouse. Can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address GARDENER, or call at C. R. Woodworth's office, No. 1 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of references from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful; can garden a little. Call at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a sober, steady young man, who perfectly understands his business; can be recommended by his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a young man, who is also willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of reference from his last employer. No objections to City or country. Address O. C. Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a young man as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A very sober man; he has the best of references from each of his employers; he has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 715 Broadway, in the Drug Store. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; IS competent to take charge of greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables, and the care of a gentleman's place in general; has a long experience in this country; can produce satisfactory reference; can be seen at Bridgman's, No. 676 Broadway, or a note addressed to P. R., No. 676 Broadway, will meet attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by an industrious young man; would be willing to assist in a garden or make himself useful; a short distance in the country preferred; has good reference as to capability and character. Address C. G. Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man of long experience is this country and in Europe; is a man thoroughly and practically acquainted with the business; has a small family. First-class City reference, seven years in one place. Address a note to P. D. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by one that thoroughly understands his business; is a married man with a small family; can produce the best of reference; some of the most respectable families in this City; would prefer the country. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable single Protestant young man; has three years' City reference from his last place; will be found fully competent, is respectful and particularly neat about his person and work. Apply at No. 282 4th-av., near 22d-st, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as flight porter in a wholesale store; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 Green-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN SOME STORE OR office, by a respectable young man, aged 19 years, who is a neat and smart writer, quick and correct at figures; good City references given. Address, for two days, J. C. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTESTant, with small family, a situation as gardener; has had several years' experience in this country; can come well-recommended as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Apply, for this week, at No. 55 Franklin st.

WANTED—GERMAN GARDENER'S SITUATION by a competent married man, who understands the business in all its branches, and has first-class recommendations. Address G. G., at Seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at or address R. E., No. 826 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail hardware store, by a young man of four years' experience; would have no objection to go South or West. Address H. B., No. 231 Conrt-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD WAITER; one who knows his business well and has good City references to that effect. His terms are $25 per month. Address C. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS LOOK HERE.—Wanted by a person qualified to take charge of a set of books, a situation as book keeper, or any other position in an office, manufactory or warehouse, where a thorough knowledge of business could be made available. Satisfactory reference given. No objection to go out of the City. Address W. G. EADIE, No. 4 Stone-st.

A SHIPMASTER—AT PRESENT OUT OF EMployment, would like to enter into an engagement with some party in want of the services of a steady, industrious man, with the best of references. Address Captain J. WATSON, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and a plain gardener. The best of City and country reference. Call on or address, for two days, WILLIAM, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A FARM ON LONG ISLAND. A man and wife; they must be Scotch, English or American; the man must be a thorough working farmer; the women must be neat, tidy and capable; they must be of kind temper to man and beast, sober and faithful; the wages will be $200 per annum and board; they must have suitable recommendations. Apply at the Farm Agency of Mr. C. ANNISS, No. 29 Broadway.

PORTUGESE, SPANISH AND FRENCH.—A gentleman of energy, address and character, capable of speaking the Portuguese, Spanish, French and English languages fluently, and experienced in the business of this country, can hear of an employment, with very liberal emolument, by addressing RIO, at the *Journal of Commerce* Office, giving name, as well as a short history of past business career.

FARMER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, TO take the main charge of a small farm of 18 acres, about 50 miles from New-York, belonging to a widow lady. An experienced and industrious man required, one who understands farm-work generally, and the care of horses, cows, &c. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, with full name, references and amount of wages wanted.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER, WHO speaks English plainly, and is a single man, and thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes under glass, the propagation and management of greenhouse and hot-house plants, and is a good vegetable gardener. None need apply without satisfactory references. Address W. R. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, ONE WHO WILL take the charge of a child 5 years of age; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. English, French or Scotch preferred. Also a chambermaid to assist in washing. Apply to-day at No. 149 Orand-st., up stairs.

PROTESTANT COOK WANTED.—A MIDdle-aged woman can procure a comfortable situation in a small private family, by applying for two days at No. 83 9th st. As there will be no washing or ironing required, none but a thorough, good cook need apply; to save trouble, none but Protestants need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small family; one who thoroughly understands baking in all its branches and perfectly willing to go in the country. Call at No. 73 West 21st-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses; willing to assist in washing; has good City references. Apply at No. 3 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—A QUICK, ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent boy in a silver and silver plated ware establishment; must reside with his parents; salary, first year, $50. Address, in hand-writing, stating age and references, J. C. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSE, WHO IS A PROTESTANT, to take charge of two children. None need apply without the best references. Apply on Thursday, the 24th, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 50 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMART, TIDY girl to do the work of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. City reference required. Apply at No. 48 Woodhull-st., fifth house below Hicks, Broo

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; Seven Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; Fifteen copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE SPANISH MAIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VENDOME, OR FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

[illegible]—KUNZ & CO.'S GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY—THE VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE—CINDERELLA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—THE DUCHESS'S WIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY—THE ENGLISH COUSIN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—GWINNETT VAUGHAN—PARDY CASEY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SERIOT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]—Albany, Buffalo and Canada,.....3 P. M.
[illegible]—[illegible].....8½ A. M.
[illegible]—Erie R.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
[illegible]—[illegible].....3 P. M.
[illegible]—[illegible].....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
[illegible]—[illegible].....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Postoffice, on Saturday, March 26, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian* at Portland, yesterday morning, furnishes European advices to March 9—four days later than previously received. The news is of a more pacific character. An article of that tendency in the official *Moniteur*, coupled with the snddeo resignation of the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies by the Prince NAPOLEON, had considerably diminished the apprehensions of war, and exerted the most animating influence upoo the stock markets. There is nevertheless great reason to question whether the premises upoo whicb these sanguine conclusions rest are well founded; and doubts are finely expressed as to the sincerity of the officiai article, and as to the significance attached to the retirement of the Prince. The latter, it is reported, is to be made Grand Admiral. The Neapolitan exiles, as we were previously advised, had been carried into Cork. That abrupt suspension of their transatlantic voyage did not, however, result from accident. They required the officers of the *David Stewart* to land them in Europe; and, seeing the inutility of resistance, the officers cooid only comply. The health of the King of Naples is said to be such as to require his relinquishment of the cares of Government. Mr. PRESTON, the American Minister to Spain, had arrived at Madrid.

The steamship *Quaker City* has arrivsd at NswOrleans, bringing later advices from California, the Sandwich Islands aud Mexico. The San Francisco dates are to the 5th inst. The steamers for Panama on the 5th took down about a million and a half in treasure. Business is reported good. From the Sandwich Islands we learn that there had been an eruption of the volcano of Mauna Loa, which had destroyed an entire village. No lives, however, were lost. The news from Mexico is simply confirmatory of tbat previously received.

The ship *Centurion*, Capt. CALKIN, yesterday arrived at this port with two of the crew of the British bark *Dromhair*, which was fallen in with on the 9th of January, in mid-ocean, water-logged; a part of the crew having perished from starvation, and exposure for over twooty days. Seveo of the crew were taken alive from the wreck—six having previously perished. Five of thsm were put on board another ship bound to Europe. The bark *Tenase*, Capt. PLUMBLEY, also arrived yesterday, bringing the entire crew—eleven in all—of the French ship *Bengal*, of Bordeaux, Capt. MAYNARD, who was fallen in with on the 11th of February, water-logged. The English and Frencb Consuls have taken charge of the unfortunate seamen of their respective nationalities.

Canal Commissioner SHERRILL yesterday reported to the State Senate that the aggregate cost of raising the bridges on the Canals to the requisite height of nineteen feet, on the Eastern Divisioo, will be $35,000. He urges the necessity of doing the work immediately. A long debate took place on a proposition to add aoother half mill to the Canal tax, to pay the interest oo the floating debt. It was lost, and the bill was passed during the evening session. The question of the reception of the protest of the minority in the case of Mr. MANDEVILLE was decided by its reception. In the Assembly, a number of bills were reported by the Grinding Committee for favorable consideration—among them the one to divide the Sixtb Jndicial District of New-York. The concurrent resoiutions to amend the Constitution so as to disfranchise persons found guilty of bribery at elections were lost. The concurrent resointion amending ths Constiutton so as to extend free suffrage to coiored persons was adopted, 83 to 21. During the evening session the liquor bills were the special order, and the Prohibitory Law bill was discussed with considerable animation. It was finally ordered to a third reading, 51 to 44.

The Independent Railroad Convention, composed of delegates from the Southern and Western Roads, met at Columbus yesterday. Ths sessioo was quite harmonious. A Committee was appointed to arrange time schedules from New-York to St. Louis *vid* Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati.

It appears, from the weekly statement submitted to the Commissioners of Emigration, that 5,103 emigrants have arrived at this port thus far tbe present year. The disbursements exceed the receipts by $10,337 28. Ths Committee to which was referred the matter of licensing emigraot ruoners reported unanimously in favor of lieeosing two or three at each steamboat landing and railroad dépôt, and one from each hotel in the City. No action was taken oo the report for want of a qnorum.

The Young Mens' Republican Central Committee held a meeting last evening at No. 618 Broadway. A long report was presented upon Sqnatter Sovereignty, which was debated, and ordered to be printed for the use of members and the public. Some action was taken upon the cootested seats from the Sixth and Sixteenth Wards.

Six members of the Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Colonization Society and reaffirmed the election of the same officers who were put in office last December. Some were dissatisfied with the previous eiection on the ground of alleged informality.

The evidence for the prosecution and defeoce was concluded yesterday in the long-protracted Stephens poisoning case. To-day counsel on both sides will address the Jury. The Judge's charge cannot possibly be delivered before to-morrow.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, ANNA MARIA BLOXOM, the negro girl, who pleaded guilty to an attempt to murder her mother, was sentenced, by Judge RUSSELL, to three years and six months in the State Prison. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM E. GALLAGHER were also sentenceed to ten years and one month each in the State Prison, for rape.

The City Convention of the Brooklyn Democrats yesterday renominated S. S. POWELL, Esq., for Mayor. The other nominations are as follows: CHARLES N. CHELINS for Comptroller, NATHAN B. MORSE for City Treasurer, JOHN DOUGHERTY for Auditor, and STEPHEN L. RYDER for Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District.

Yesterday, the sales of Cotton reached 8,500 bales, nearly all *in transitu*. Prices advanced ⅛c. ₩ lb. Flour was in good demand at buoyant rates. Barley was freely dealt in. Wheat and Corn were inactive. The movements in Provisions were moderate. Prices of Pork were somewhat firmer. Sugars, Molasses, and Rice were pretty actively songht after at fnll quotations. The auction sale of Teas was spiritless, and only a part of the catalogue changed hands. Spirits Turpentine was in fair demand at advancing prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 623.

The cattle markets made a light show of nombers on Tuesday, and buyers were backward about purchasing, as more animals were expected as soon as the railroads could be put in running order, after the late storm. Accessions were made to the numbers yesterday, so that the total offerings at Forty-fourth-street were 2,783, and at all the markets, 3,161 for the week, or about 75 head less than last week. Many heavy jonathon animals were offered, but sold slowly as the weather was too warm for such thick beef. Some of the finest animals brought 13c.@13½c.; good beef, 10c.@10½c.; medium, 9c.; and poor about 8c., or near ½c. less than the same grades brought last week. Sheep are very scarce, and worth 7c.@7½c., live weight. Hogs in short supply, at higher rates. Calves plenty, and Milch Cows dull.

The Sick Man in Mexico.

The representatives of two rival schools of political medicine are now plying their skill at the bedside of moribund Mexico. The good, old-fashioned disciples of the lancet and the purge, the Sangrados of despotism, are passionately urging depletion and compression. They are ready with topical applications of all kinds, with cataplasms of cannonading, and boiuses of bombshells. And they point triumphantly to the capital *gardes-malade* they have in readiness for the patient on his convalescence. Princes—Spanish, Austrian and German—are applicants for the situation, and the whole matter can be perfectly arranged on the shortest notice. Practitioners of a more modern turn of mind, on the contrary, insist upon helping the sick man to shake off his disease by helping his own constitution to keep what strength it has, and to raise its tone by gentle and steady exercise, and wholesome stimulants.

There can be no doubt that the case is a very trying one, and that humane physicians, of whatever school, may well be excused for manifesting a particular interestin its treatment.

Devoted as we in the United States, and as our kinsmen in England, are to constitutional and representative governments, it is yet impossible to overlook the fact that in Mexico republicanism has become, for the present at least, an impossibility, save under the *ægis* of some foreign protectorate.

And we should not, therefore, be snrprised to find that absolntist politicians, actuated by convictions eqnally sincere and logical, see no other escape from the situation than through the substitution of a monarchy in the strictest sense of recent European interpretations for those anarchical counterfeits of government which have bronght only disgrace and ruin npon the hapless Repnblic ever since its emancipation from Spain.

It is only within a few years, however, that projects for the establishment of monarchy in Mexico have assumed a definite and serious shape. First secretly broached nnder the administration of Gen. PAREDES, these projects gathered consistency during the later *régime* of SANTA ANNA; the Minister charged by that ruler with the organization of a scheme of this kind, being the same MANUEL DIAZ DE BONILLA, who is now the Minister of MIRAMON, for Foreign Relations. BONILLA entered upon the business with energy. His operations were snpported by all the influence, ecclesiastical and financial, of the clerical party. Secret agents were sent ont by the shipload to Europe. Each of the Continental Courts was invited to the contemplation of the snbject, as to a missionary enterprise worthy of the nineteenth century; and by an adroit intermingling of diplomacy and divinity, the most Catholic and most Christian sovereigns of Western Europe were implored to undertake the salvation, temporal and eternal, of the Spanish-American Republic. Among the agents thus commissioned, was M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, a veteran Santa-Annist, who, so long ago as 1840, gave to the world his conviction in pamphlet form that Mexico was only to be rescued from democracy and damnation by the immediate intervention of Catholic Europe, and the elevation of a Catholic prince to the throne of the Montezumas. Señor GUTIERREZ had never lost these early impressions. He had, therefore, every qualification for the mission to which BONILLA had appointed him, and for the last five years he has given himself np to the development of this scheme, disowned repeatedly by the changing governments at home, but never disowned or forgotten by those ecclesiastical intriguers who, for the past twelve months, have ruled the destinies of Mexico.

A report from this accomplished secret agent, addressed to a reverend *Padre*, now paramount in Mexican affairs, throngh his connection as their spiritual director with the actual President and his wife, has just been brought to light. It was yesterday laid before the readers of the TIMES. From this extraordinary docnment we gather the details of the plan which is in the course of elsboration among these mischievous conspirators. Mexico is to be handed over to absolutism. The merest relic of representative forms is deemed unsuitable for its people. It must have a foreign sovereign, Catholic in religion, Latin in race, not without more or less Castilian blood in his veins, and at all points sympathetic with what are supposed to be the passions and prejudices of a race Spanish in origin, and still largely Spanish in character and in sympathies. No individual exactly responding to the requirements of this advertisement of "Wanted, a King," has yet been definitely agreed upon. There is no doubt, however, that the younger braoch of the Spanish Bourbons is looked upon as the most promising royal stock from which to seiect him; and Don CARLOS himself, after vainly struggling for a European throne, may possibly be iovited to imitate the "princely offspring of Braganza," and to accept a palace in America as a *pis-aller* from the Escurial. This is unquestionably the drift of the policy of the faction now in the ascendant at the Mexican Capital. M. DE GABRIAC, the French resident, is understood to be a prime mover in the intrigue. Mr. OTWAY, the English Minister, is, perhaps unconsciously, playing into the hands of his more gifted colleague; and MIRAMON, there can be but little doubt, has determined to choose the *rôle* of General MONK, in the national drama now drawing rapidly to its *dénouement*.

We need not develop the reasons which should fix the attention of our Government at once npon thie train of action. For good or evil, the settlement in any definite shape of the Mexican question is at least as interesting to the people of the United States as to the Governments of England and France. Mexico is to us all, and more than all, that Turkey is to Russia, the Danubian principalities to Austria, or Italy to France.

Will General CASS condescend te face the responsibility thus thrust upon him? Can he see his darling "Monroe doctrine" thus strangled before his very eyes, and within reach of his redeeming hands, and never so much as grasp at the sword he shattered at Detroit upon a certain memorable occasion?

Seven years, it is true, are more than one day in the memory of a septuagenarian. But surely General CASS must still remember the famous scheme of M. PASQUIER DAMMARTIN. The public, at least, for its sins, still recollect the weighty and wearisome orations in which the then Michigan Senator denounced that scheme as opening the way to an importation of innnmerable crowns and sceptres; and lashed the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE for its unmasterly inactivity in the premises. The danger at that time was imaginary; it is now actual and imminent, unless the Constitutional Party shall triumph, and the effectual victory of that party depends greatly, if not wholly, npon the action of our own Government.

The Resignation of Prince Napoleon.

The *Palais Royal*, of Paris, has long been for the kinsmen of the sovereign of France what Leicester House was for GEORGE II. in the lifetime of his son FREDERIC—a "pouting-place of princes." From the Palais Royal the unprincipled EGALITE fanned the rising flame of the French Revointion. In the Palais Royal, EGALITE'S grandson, LOUIS PHILIPPE, qnietly financiered himself into the confidence of Constitutional France. To the Palais Royal, Prince NAPOLEON has now betaken himself, there to organize WAR for Europe, and vexation of soul for his cousin, the Emperor.

The *Nova Scotian*, which yesterday arrived at Portland, brings news of a sort of crisis in the Imperial Cabinet, which has resulted in the resignation of Prince NAPOLEON of his office as Minister for Algiers, and in his retirement from the councils of the Emperor. This step on the part of the Prince, following closely upon the publication, in the *Moniteur*, of an official note denying that France intended any aggressive movement, raised at once the hopes of the "peace" party all over Europe. For the Prince NAPOLEON, as well by his declared opinions as by his recent alliance with the royal family, had gradnally made himself in a manner the representative of the war faction, and of that policy of Napoleonic propagandism which so many of the Eoglish and German journals persist in attributing to the Emperor of the French. The rupture of Prince NAPOLEON with the Government has therefore naturally encouraged all those who wished to believe war improbable at least, if not impossible, and it is not at all surprising that the steamer which brings us this intelligence should bring us also tidings of a general revival in the funds both of Englaod and of the Continent. In truth, however, the retreat of Prince NAPOLEON from the Tuileries to the Palais Royal rather defines his own poeition than affects tbat of the Emperor. Prioce NAPOLEON ie and always has been essentially an "agitator" rather than a statesman, and he may well conceive it to be desirable for himself that he should assume the attitude of an extremist in Napoleonism to-day as he assumed ten years ago the attitude of an extremist in Republicanism. Should the obstinacy of Anstria force France finally into a war of Italian liberation, the preseot action of the Prince has commended him in a very special manner to the sympathies and the attention of Italy; and an Italian throne would in that event become a by no means visionary prospect for the cousin of the ruler of France and the son-in-law of the sovereign of Sardinia.

Meanwhile the same action lends freeli confirmation to the declarations made by the Emperor of his strictly European and impartial motives in pressing Austria to a settlement of the difficulties which she has created and inflamed in Italy. When taken in connection with the warning some time since administered to the then organ of Prince NAPOLEON, *La Presse*, this change in the Algerian Ministry eimply illustrates the falsehood of the chargee which have been heaped upon the Emperor of troubling Europe for the express purpose, and with the passionate determination, of bringing on a great Continental war. France in this matter has from the firet occupied the position which ehe occupies to-day—the position which Eogland occupied when, in 1847, Lord PALMERSTON ammoned Sicily to revolution; when, in 1850, Lord JOHN RUSSELL threatened the Pope and Cardinal WISEMAN with MAZZINI; when, in 1851, Lord PALMERSTON franked the magnificent Philippics of Mr. GLADSTONE from the Foreign Office to all the Legatioos of Great Britain; and welcomed Hungary in the person of KOSSUTH with speeches which provoked Vienna into public insults to every Englishman who dared appear upon her streets. The only difference, and it is an essential one, between the actual attitude of NAPOLEON and that of the English Ministry in these snccessive crises, is to be sought in the fact that the French Emperor has remonstrated against the misconduct of Austria and the misgovernment of Italy in language befitting the dignity of his position, and with the openness of a ruler who means neither to advance surreptitiously nor to recede with dishonor.

It rests now, as it has really rested from the first, with Austria to decide whether she will make war necessary, by refusing to concede what justice and humanity, and the public interest of Europe, demand of her. The Courts of London and Berlin are understood to be urging the demands of the Freneh Emperor upon FRANCIS JOSEPH and his Ministers. Russia has never ceased to betray her readiness either to join in impressing theee demands upon the Austrian Government, or to profit by the madnese of that Government in rejecting them, should they be finally rejected. Ae the mists raised by prejudice or panic begin to clear away from about the attitude of France, and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH begins to see that there has been nothing either unprecedented or insoient in the tone of the Cabinet of Paris, it is certainly possibie tbat he may begin also to recognize the wisdom of bowing to a necessity which he cannot hope to avert. When, in 1850 and 1851, Austria undertook to invade Germany as she has long been invading Italy, and after humbling Prussia at the Congress of Olmutz, proposed to incorporate the whole of her enormous Empire with the Germanic Confederation, LOUIS NAPOLEON, then President of the Republic, forced her to renounce this project by arousing all Europe to a sense of the perils which it involved. The British Government, jealous then at first, as now, of the influence of France, finally perceived the immense importance of the question at issue, and threw its whole weight into the scale with France for the salvation of Prussian independence, and of the equilibrinm of Europe. Russia was still more slow to act, bnt she too ended by confessing the political foresight and sonnd policy of the Prince-President's course; and Austria finding herself alone against the moral and political convictions of Europe, reinctantly gave way, and lost the opportunity of making herself the mistress of the whole Teutonic race and of Central Europe. A like adhesion of the great Powers to the demands of France may now effect a like result. Should it fail to do so, there can be no solution of the difficulty save by the sword.

And those who are deeply interested in the chances of the position must not fail to consider that the present situation of Austria involves many peculiar incitements to an obstinate resistance, and an issue of war. Austria holds in Italy, as against France and Sardinia, a ground far more favorable to her military action than she has ever held in Germany, as against France and Prussia. She has now, too, a stronger army and a more capable sovereign than she has ever possessed. And the relations of the rest of Europe with France are such as to encourage in her the idea that she may contrive to embroil the French Emperor with some other power, by an adroit mingling of diplomacy with realstance. These are all elements of grave uncertainty in the aspect of European affairs, which make it altogether impossible to regard the prospects of the situation as in any way tsseotially affected by the intelligence which has just reached us.

What we Don't Want to Annex—and What we Do.

A gentleman named KING has been issuing a circular in Upper Canada, recommending the Parliament, on the occurrence of certain contingencies, to pass resointions, and, in fact, to take measures, for the severance of the two provinces from the British dominions, and the immediate annexation of Canada West to the United States. What the particular grievance is which has impelled Mr. KING to issue his manifesto we have not precisely ascertained, but, so far as we can learn, it is the Parliament which is in fault, and the Parliament, if we are not greatly mistaken, is Canadian, and so is the Ministry. The qnestion therefore suggests itself, Whether these gentlemen would behave a whit better as citizens of the United States than as subjects of the Qneen. It is, to be sure, no part of our business to aid in maintaining the integrity of the British Empire, bnt we feel enough human sympathy with the Canadians to desire that they should carve ont their destiny with their eyes open, and that even Mr. KING'S circulars should possess some little basis of forethonght and reflection. We must, therefore, respectfully suggest to our neighbors the propriety of considering, before they come over, whether their Members of Parliament are likely to display more wisdom with the title of "Members of the Legislature" than nnder their present designation; whether President BUCHANAN is likely or not to bring to bear on them more potent inducements to do his will than Queen VICTORIA to do hers; whether, in short, the presence of two or four representatives in the Senate, at Washington, will make Canadians less factious, less corrupt, and less impetnous than tbey are now.

In the matter of their joining us, we must remark to Mr. KING that there are two parties to be consulted about it. The United States has something to say in the matter, as well as Canada. We have a tolerably large family already, and a variety of burdens and responsibilities, and a vast deal of tronble abent some of our younger sisters. We have at present very little desire to increase our cares, unless in consideration of unmistakeable advantagee. What we stand most in need of just at present is honest politicians. If Canada ie prepared to contribute a reasonable number, her advent would undoubtedly be a blessing. If she is prepared to supply pure patriots, who will only talk when they have got something to say, will never want any joiners, or painters, or laborers, to be employed for their benefit in the Navy-yards, will never insist upon having pugilists appointed to posts in the Custom-house, will never ask for contracts for coal and timber for friends in Montreal and Quebec, will never sacrifice their constitnents for a foreign mission, can remain a whole session at Washington without once dining at the White House, and still remain calm and cheerful—why then, we must say, the sooner arrangements are made for annexation, the better for us. But if she can only send us the regular old hacks, faithful to "party traditions," to "venerable chiefs," to "noble standard-bearers," rampant for war with somebody, and especially with England, eager to plant the star-spangled banner on the chimniee of the Tuileries and of Buckingham Palace,—we must say we think we are better as we are. "Fearless Democrats" are just now—strange as it may seem to Mr. KING—a drug in our market. Haters of kings and queens, despisers of bloated aristocracies, faithful partisans, believers in the unlimited expansion of the spread eagle, fluent orators, ready fighters, candidates for missions, consulships, port-collectorships, surveyorships and Indian agencies, we have in abundance. The eagerness of hosts of persons amongst us of great talent to serve the country in any capacity from Ambassador Extraordinary down to Custom-house tidewaiter, has never been eurpaseed in any age of the world's history. In fact, we regret to say, any addition to the volume of this zeal, would be in the highest degree embarrassing.

If it be found on inqniry, however, that there is a general reluctance on the part of persons of talent and patriotiem and small means in Canada to enter upon a political career, and that they only do so in obedience to the imperious call of duty, and that while in Parliament they steadily refuse to ask for appointments in the public service, except for candidates of extraordinary fitness, we think the Canadian element in the National Conncils would be a decidedly useful ooe, inasmuch as it would not add one man to our own crowd of place-hunters. Some new element we admit we need. Our President, the pureet and best-intentioned of men, finds bimself seriously hampered in the work of Government by the difficulty of finding men after his own heart to carry out his policy. Nobody will take the public contracts even at his hands, except corrupt partisans. Nobody will go for him on foreign missions, except members whom their constituents have kicked out for misbehavior. Mobe besiege his house with bands of music and other threatening demonstrations, and force him to make stump speeches from the balcony. Blackguards of various tints force themseives to his table, and he is compelled to entertain and even be polite to them. JAMES GORDON BENNETT insists on dining with him, and not a soni comes to his ald. If the Canadians are persons of strong sympathies, and especially sympathy with the sorrows of old age, a deiegation of them at Washington now might certainly do good service.

DESCENT OF LANDS TO ALIENS.—There is a bill pending in the Senate, which was yesterday reported favorably npon, providing that lands may descend to aliens in like manner as to citizens. It is one which ought to pass There is no practical reason for the distinction in this respect which the statntes make, and the theorefical reason has no application to our existiog society. By the law, as it stands, no alien can "take and hold lands and real estate" unless he shall previously make a deposition or affirmation, in writing, and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, to the effect that he resides in the United States and iotends always to reside therein; that it is his desigo to become a citizen as soon as he can be naturalized; and that he has taken the incipient steps required by law to enable him to obtain naturalization. When he shall have complied with the above conditions, and not otherwise, an alien may, during six years thereafter, hold, sell and dispose of real estate as if he were a citizen. These restrictions the bill referred to proposes to remove. It is true that the present law imposes no great hardship upon resident aliens, but its provisions cause, at times, no little trouble and delay, without any corresponding benefit. The change to be effected by the pending measure is one in no respect political. It has no connection with the voting franchise—does not confer citizenship—and can therefore prove obnoxious to no party, as anch, while it must commend itself to the good sense of all. Certainly, foreigners resident among us cannot be made dangerous by speedily becoming interested in the soil. We trust the bill may be among those destined to become laws at the present session.

The Democratic Rebellion.

The call for a new State Convention in Pennsylvania has greatly alarmed the Administration and its partisans. As an indication of the future it is certainly an event of great significance. It is the first open and distinct proclamation that the Democratic Party cannot be coerced by Executive dictation into an abandonment of its principles and its pledges. Everything for the last year has indicated the same thing,—but hope till now has told a flattering tale. The President and his accomplices have had faith in their ability to force the party into acquiescence. In spite of the Illinois election,—in spite of the defeat of the Lecompton policy and of the general revolt in Congress against the Executive, they have still believed in the omnipotence of discipline and of patronage. Within the last ten days Mr. BUCHANAN has declared to a Senator of the United States that, *although he had no party now*, he would within the next six months have a very strong one, in support of his policy. The prediction, doubtless, foreshadows some bold and desperate push for popularity,—some foray upon Cuba or some high-handed attempt to arouse the sentiments of the nation for the benefit of the party. But it also indicates a strong confidence in the organization of the Democratic Party and its dread of the odium and the perils of rebellion.

The Pennsylvania Democracy, it is now apparent, have no such fear. The regular State Convention was under the control of officeholders and immediate representatives of the Executive. It indorsed the President's policy, and was intended to commit the party in the State to his support. The attempt, however, has ronsed a degree of resentment which will defeat it. A new Democratic Convention has been summoned which will denounce the President's departure from the established creed of the Democracy, reaffirm the cardinal principles of the Cincinnati platform and take ground frankly and without reserve upon the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty and the complete non-intervention of Congress in the domestic institutions of the Territories. The Democracy of Pennsylvania is thus hopelessly divided; and a united Opposition will sweep the State.

What has happened in Pennsylvania will happen in every Northern and Western State where the same provocation may be given. It is utterly impossible to force the Democracy into the position which Mr. BUCHANAN seems determined it ehall occupy. Illinois will not consent to it for a moment. Her sentiment on that subject has been very distinctly pronounced already, and there has been no hint of a purpose or wish to recede from it. The recent debates in the Senate disclosed the determination of the leaders of the Administration party to insist upon Congressional intervention *for the protection of Slavery* in the Territories. It was distinctly avowed that no man not sound on this point, or who held with Douglas that the people of the Territories must have just as compiete control over Slave-property as over any other property, could hope for the Charleston nomination. And with the two-third rule, which gives a minority absolnte control of the Convention, and which has been from the beginning the favorite weapon of conspirators in the Democratic ranks, they will very possibly be able to accomplish that object. Bnt against any nomination which may be made on such a basis, and against any platform which may be adopted in conformity therewith, the Democracy of the North will inevitably rebel. We shall have a repetition of 1848. The Pennsylvania movement is the beginning—the first step in that direction—and it will certainly be imitated by every Northern State.

The President's organ says that all this might have been avoided if the Democratic Party had only stood firm and united in support of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy. "There's wisdom!" The *Herald* is becoming almost as sagacious in its old age as Jack Bunsby, or the President himself. Its sentiments are admirable. There never was a time when the jury might not have agreed, if the *eleven* obstinate men had only sustained the high-minded and magnanimous twelfth. Mr. BUCHANAN has been laboring, with superhuman ingenuity, from the day of his accession, to alienate the leading members of his party, and to render it impossible for them to support him. He has abandoned the principles of the party, discarded its declarations, turned his back upon his own professions, thrown overboard his earliest and warmest political friends, heaped offices and attentions upon his bitterest enemies, and made it impossible for Democrats, without a sacrifice of consistency and honer, to give him their support. His whole career in his present office has been a lamentable failure,—the most conspicuous and disastrous the country has ever seen. JOHN TYLER'S Administration is respectable, and Gen. PIERCE'S positively brilliant in the comparison. The end of it all is likely to be the complete dieruption, for the time at least, of the Democratic Party, and the election of the Opposition candidate for the Presidency.

THE CAYUGA MARSHES.—For so many long years have the Canals of this State been in process of construction and the enbject of legislative actioo, that there would seem to be no possible topic connected with them which is not capable of being made a party qnestion. Just at present the division at Albany is on the matter of the Cayuga Marshes. That somewhat famous territory consists of a wet prairie, a dozen miles, more or iess, in length, and five miles wide, situated at the foot of Caynga Lake. Over this expanse it has been necessary to carry the Erie Canal, and in making the eniargement a new channel has been constructed, near the old one bnt distinct therefrom, by carrying embankments entirely across. Those banks are twelve feet high, and, should a break occur, it is easy to see that the damage and delay must be great. In order to provide against the stoppage of boats which must otherwise take place, some parties at the State capital propose to retain the old channel for nse in the possible emergency referred to. A small cost would be incurred by that precautionary measure, and it is on that pretext bitterly opposed. The controversy has been made to assume the dignity of a regular party fight. On the side of the old channel the Republicans have arrayed themselves, while the Democratic phalanx is pitched in deadly opposition.

The question has its merits, and we have our opinions concerning them. But the merits, whatever they may be, are quite lost sight of in the interest attaching to the contest. The case shows how easy it is for eager opponents to find matter for disagreement.

Clear as Mud.

Mr. City Inspector MONROE is entitled to the thanks of the community for having done all he could to reconcile us to the filthy condition in which he has permitted the streets to remain during his administration of the affairs of his office. He has published a statement, proving by figures that the City has been healthier, or rather that the bills of mortality have been less this year than they were the last, as an answer to all the complaints that have been made about the filthy condition of the streets. The conclusion he would have the public draw is, of course, that dirt, if disagreeable, is at least conducive to health and longevity. Of course he does not publish his statement as a denial of the charges that have been so abundantly made of his neglect of his duty. But whether filth be conducive to health or not is none of his business. The people, believing that cleanliness is not only essential to health and comfort, but to good morals, created the office of City Inspector, and conferred upon its incumbent the power and the duty to keep the City clean, and they were quite willing to take the consequences of cleanliness, let them be what they might. It is well to remind Mr. MONROE, and to publish the fact for the benefit of his successor, that notwithstanding the improved health of the City while it is up to its ancles in mud and dirt, it is still the unhealthiest of all our Northern cities, though it has a more salubrious position than any of them.

HELP FOR BROWN.—The ingenious Mississippi Senator, who declared in Tammany Hall, with a candor truly charming, that for himself he desired Cuba for the purpose of strengthening Slavery, having been somewhat unhandsomely treated by the Washington *Union* and the *Journal of Commerce*, we are gratified to perceive that the Charleston *Mercury* steps promptly to his aid. That journal fully agrees with BROWN. His reason is the same with the *Mercury's* reason. Both favor the acquisition of Cuba for the benefit of Slavery, and both have the frankness to say so. The *Mercury* is not well pleased with the *Union* and *Journal of Commerce* for turning the cold shoulder upon BROWN, and certainly it was not just the thing. BROWN said what he thought, and said it boldly. Tammany was delighted, and why should the *Union* make faces. That little remark about BUCHANAN'S age and timidity might be overlooked. BROWN meant that, too.

THE OUTBREAK IN AUBURN STATE PRISON.—The outbreak of the convicts in Auburn State Prison, noticed by telegraph, was a serious affair. It occurred on Saturday afternoon, March 19, in the hame-shop, some of the prisoners there employed having resisted the officers and threatened their lives. A convict ordered to the dungeon for punishment, broke away from a keeper, rushed back into the shop, and called upon the prisoners for assistance. A general melee ensued, and Warden KIMBALL ordered the Guard to fire. Two convicts, named LOOP and GARDNER, were mortally wounded, and another slightly. The remainder of the convicts were then marched to their cells at the point of the bayonet. The Warden writes:

"It is an unfortunate affair; but there was no alternative. We had either to give up all control of them, and permit them to have their own way, or to [illegible] the latter."

"The [illegible] difficulty occurred, in the principal manufacturing outbreaks happen in the Prison. About 80 convicts are employed there, mostly athletic men, from their employment, and finding ready weapons in their hammers, files and other tools, and the iron bars and wooden blocks which they use. Several furnaces are in the shop, and in spite of the most vigilant watching, the men will sometimes avail themselves of them to shape and temper a tool into a weapon, and then secrete it under their clothes. The heat and active occupation stimulate frequent quarrels with the keepers and each other. Repeatedly it happens that two of them, without warning or apparent provocation, will drop their work and 'clinch' for a fight."

THE CANADIAN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—SIX PERSONS KILLED.—A telegraphic dispatch has announced the accident which occurred on the Great Western Railroad in Canada, near Dundas, on the 19th March. We have further particulars of the disaster. Six persons were killed, as follows: Mr. JAMES BOYER, of Ohio; Mr. ALEXANDER BRAID, of Hamilton, superintendent of the locomotive department of the road; G. MOSHAR, engine driver; W. MAIER, brakeman. Two others, persons unknown. An eye-witness writes that the heavy storm of Friday night had washed away a portion of a heavy bank between Flamboro' and Dundas, and in this chasm the engine ran, taking with it the first portion of the train. The chasm made by the washing away of the line is at least as long as three passenger cars, and from 15 to 20 feet deep. Into this the locomotive rushed headlong, burying itself completely in the soil, and becoming, of course, an absolute wreck. The baggage-car fell above and on the locomotive; the first passenger-car ran aslant upon this; the second passenger-car slid under the upturned end of the first and the third; the sleeping car running into this had its corner carried away. The wounded are at Hamilton, C. W.

THE FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES.—Mr. MAURY'S report, as special agent of the United States, recently sent to Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, is now published, and is of much interest on account of the information it contains as to the resources and prospects of that region. We deem it not regard the gold fields of the Country, hitherto unsuspected, as valuable. Gold, he says, will be found over the whole country, but it is not extravagant to say that every ounce hitherto taken out of the Fraser River gold diggings has cost much more than an ounce to obtain it, not to mention the immense number of lives lost in the whirlpools of that treacherous stream. The whole region is desolate and barren. It may attract emigrants from England, but not from the United States. But a number of Americans will continue in mercantile pursuits at Victoria, and the mining population on Fraser River is still chiefly American. He suggests the necessity of the appointment of a Consul to reside at Victoria, whose functions should extend over Vancouver's Island and British Columbia.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PERSONAL.

Elder Knapp, of the Baptist Church in Ohio, has declined a public religious discussion with the Rev. W. S. Burton, Universalist of Dayton. In the Elder's letter of declination is this delicious morceau: "I have never known a Universalist Minister (and I have known many of them) who would acknowledge or own up when he was used up; but, like a goose when thoroughly picked, not a pin-feather left, and thrown over the fence, would jump up and run after you hissing."

The New-Orleans *Delta* mentions, under the head of "Rich Freight," the arrival of a steamboat from Red River with a number of passengers—among them eight widows, whose aggregate wealth amounts to $5,000,000. One of the ladies is the owner of 600 slaves, and the others made 30,000 bales of cotton.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln is proposed by the Rockford (Ill.) *Republican* as a proper person to be nominated by the Republican Party for the Vice-Presidency; and, it is said, that some of "Old Abe's" friends look still higher for him.

The citizens of Montreal have presented to Sir Wm. Logan, Provincial Geologist, an elegant silver fountain, the basins of which are carved to represent the coal formations. The testimonial is of London manufacture, costing £200.

The family of the late Postmaster-General have left Washington for their home, near Nashville, Tenn., accompanied by Mr. Edward Saunders, a nephew of the deceased, and by Mr. E. F. Chaney, Chief Clerk in the Post-office Department.

Miss Helen Dresser, 18 years old, is lecturing in the Southern cities on Mormonism. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dresser, whose escape from Salt Lake City some two years since made a stir at the time.

The provision dealers of Boston have accepted the invitation of the proprietors of the Corn Exchange to join in the privileges of their rooms, and thus unite the interests of the two branches of trade.

Mr. Everett has engaged to deliver his oration on Franklin in Baltimore, on the 4th of April, for the benefit of the Union Protestant Infirmary.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, has declined the compliment of a public dinner, tendered by his constituents.

Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived at Augusta, Geo., on the 16th March. He is the guest of Colonel Bones.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ASSAULT BY MARSHAL RYNDERS—REFUSAL OF A POLICE JUSTICE TO ENTERTAIN A COMPLAINT.—Mr. W. G. DUNELL, a resident of White Plains, and in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company, was assaulted by United States Marshal RYNDERS, Tuesday, while sitting in the office of that functionary. Mr. DUNELL is disabled from the effects of an injury received not long since, two fingers of his right hand having been fractured. He called yesterday at the office of the Marshal to get his fees as a witness in a recent case before one of the United States Courts. He took a seat in a chair by a desk, on which he rested his injured hand, from which he was suffering great pain; and while sitting there awaiting the arrival of Capt. RYNDERS, the Captain suddenly entered the room, and without uttering a word seized Mr. DUNELL by the collar, jerked him from the chair, dragged him across the room, and struck him a blow on the head at the same time, applying to him the most vile and abusive epithets. Never having seen Capt. RYNDERS before, Mr. DUNELL was astonished at this unprovoked assault, and was at a loss to know the reason therefor. The only excuse the Captain gave was that the man was sitting in his chair and had one foot resting upon the corner of the desk—a position which was innocently assumed for the purpose of giving relief to the injured arm. On being informed of the name of his assailant Mr. DUNELL applied to Justice WELSH, of the City Hall Police Court, for a warrant against the Marshal, and owing to the absence of RYNDERS from his office the case was postponed till yesterday at 10 o'clock A.M. The complainant and the Marshal were punctual in their attendance at the hour specified, together with a friend of Mr. DUNELL, who witnessed the assault; but Justice WELSH refused to allow him to make an affidavit, and dismissed the case, remarking to the complainant's counsel, that the "man wouldn't get any relief if he went before a Jury, and he didn't think he ought to lumber up the public business by entertaining the complaint." Mr. DUNELL expressed his determination to apply to another Justice, and to continue his application until he was satisfied whether New-York magistrates dared or dared not entertain a complaint against Captain RYNDERS. He says if he had not been a cripple he would not have bothered the Courts with his case, but would have made a vacancy in the United States Marshal's office at once. Mr. DUNELL, with his friend who witnessed the assault, subsequently went before Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and presented written affidavits embodying the facts as above stated. The Justice, after reading the affidavits, remarked to the complainant that if he had come before him in the first instance, he would have cheerfully granted him a warrant, but the fact of Justice WELSH having refused the application, placed him in a delicate situation. As to Captain RYNDERS, he did not know the man, even by sight, nor did he wish to know him, for he did not associate with such men; and he would as soon grant a warrant for his arrest as for any other man, but at the same time he was convinced that the complainant would not succeed in getting him punished, except perhaps by a nominal fine; and under these circumstances, although he would grant a warrant if the complainant insisted upon it, yet he would advise him to substitute for the criminal prosecution, a civil action for damages. Mr. DUNELL accepted the advice of the Justice, and left the Court, expressing his determination to ascertain whether the civil code is more effectual than the criminal. In reference to this assault, Captain RYNDERS states that on entering the office he found Mr. DUNELL seated in the private chair, his feet among his papers, and lying off in a free-and-easy manner; that the act struck him as the height of impudence in a perfect stranger. He took the man by the collar, gently raised him from his seat, and rebuked him in proper terms. He denies using his fist upon him or exercising any undue violence. Although the man's arm was in a sling, he denies having perceived it, and says that he did not know that he was crippled.

SOCIETY FOR AMELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—At a meeting of this Society held last December, in reply to a call signed by the Rev. J. P. HOWE, one of the Vice-Presidents, officers for the year then ensuing were elected. Doubts having arisen as to the legality of that election, the Rev. Drs. FORSTER and MCLEOD, the former the President of the Society when its troubles began, some three or four years ago, called a meeting yesterday afternoon to ratify the former action of the Society. There were present the Rev. Dr. GULDIN and the Rev. Messrs. PINNEY, T. BOURNE and J. C. JACOBI, Morris J FRANKLIN, M. D., and Asahel ABBOTT. After considerable informal discussion as to whether it would be best to organize the meeting with so few present, it was determined to proceed. The Rev. Dr. GULDIN was appointed Chairman and Dr. FRANKLIN, Secretary. An election of officers was then gone into, which resulted as follows, Dr. FRANKLIN and Mr. ABBOTT acting as Nominating Committee: *President*—The Rev. J. C. GULDIN, D. D. *Vice-Presidents*—The Rev. Thomas De WITT, D. D., New-York; the Right Rev. H. V. JOHNS, D. D., Maryland; the Hon. W. W. WILLIAMS, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. Ed. HOLLEY, D. D., New-York; the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., Massachusetts; the Rev. Gruvenor HEACOCK, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. HENDERSON, New-Orleans; the Rev. Geo. B. CHEEVER, D. D., New-York; Joseph STRATTON, Natchez, Miss.; Judge MCGEE, Mississippi; the Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D.; the Rev. J. P. HOVEY, New-York. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—The Rev. T. BOWNE. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—The Rev. J. B. PINNEY, LL.D. *Recording Secretary*—Asa L. SHIPMAN. *Treasurer*—John H. BROWNING. *Lay Directors*—Daniel F. TIEMANN, the Hon. D. S. GREGORY, S. G. BABCOCK, Esq., the Rev. J. C. JACOBI, R. M. HARTLEY, Esq., Prof. H. CROSBY, Cyrus P. FROST, A. BANNING, Esq., the Rev. J. N. MCLEOD, Francis HALL, Esq., H. M. SCHIEFFLIN, the Rev. P. N. MCMENAMY, D. D., Geo. ELY, Esq., Thomas DAVENPORT, Esq., W. E. WEDGEWOOD, Esq., N. HAYDEN, Esq., Morris J. FRANKLIN, M. D., John W. BOEKMAN, Esq., Asahel ABBOTT. After some discussion as to whether it would be proper to hold a meeting of directors, it was determined to adjourn and notify the officers of their election. A legacy of $10,000 was some months since left the Society by SETH GROSVENOR, Esq., and it is said that several smaller legacies have recently been left.

LECTURE BY THE REV. A. KINGMAN NOTT ON THE REV. DR. SPENCER H. COEN.—A large audience assembled in the First Baptist Church, corner Elizabeth and Broome streets, last evening to hear an address commemorative of the Rev. SPENCER H. COEN, D. D., by the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT. After prayer, the lecturer came forward, and said that his address, which was originally delivered in Philadelphia, was now to be repeated for the benefit of the Ladies' Society of the Church. It was a small matter that the Post-Office Department should go into bankruptcy; an organization which had accomplished so much good as this Society must not be allowed to suspend. He then proceeded to consider Dr. COEN as a historical character. Forty-seven years ago the people of Philadelphia thronged the Chesnut-street Theatre to witness the performances of an actor who had sprung at once in to their favor by the mere force of his genius. One evening, as he was standing on one of the wings of the stage he heard an inferior actor hissed. What, thought he to himself, am I to subject myself to the chance of being condemned by the frequenters of the pit? His blood, which came from revolutionary ancestors, boiled at the thought, and SPENCER H. COEN relinquished the stage forever. It was under the so-called spiritual advice of a clergyman that he originally entered the theatrical profession. But we will pass over that seven years of his existence as he himself did, calling it a blank, and only stop to gather his testimony to the hardening and demoralizing influence of the stage. After leaving Philadelphia, Dr. COEN became an editor in Baltimore. But his heart was not changed, and here he was as far as ever from being a Baptist minister. One day he strolled into a bookstore, and taking from a shelf the memoirs of JOHN NEWTON, cold memories were survived. This he felt was his last call, and he could not shake off the serious impressions which were thus aroused. The Reverend lecturer described the agony of mind which ensued, and Dr. COEN's subsequent conversion. He then touched upon the prominent events in Dr. COEN's life, previous to his entering upon his ecclesiastical career. The lecturer was listened to with attention to the close.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday afternoon shows that 5,103 emigrants have arrived at this port to the 23d inst., against 6,714 to the same date last year; 760 arrived during the last week. There are 964 inmates in the institution on Ward's Island, and 46 in the Marine Hospital. The aggregate receipts for commutation of passengers have been $17,807 16, and the disbursements $28,-148 46, showing an overdraft of $10,337 26. The Committee, to whom was referred the petition of steamboat-owners, asking for the license of runners, reported unanimously in favor of granting a few licenses. Mr. CARNEGAN said that the Mayor and Judge WELSH recommended giving license to all who might apply, breaking those whose character did not prove to be good. In their views the Committee did not concur. Two or three would be licensed for each steamboat-landing and railroad depôt, and one from each hotel. For want of a quorum, the matter was laid over until next week. The price of each license is fixed at $25. Mr. CARNEGAN said that this would not lessen the number of applications, as he had known of single runners making as much as $150 per week. J. A. KEARNEY, Esq., called the attention of the Board to the state of Castle Garden. He said in his communication that the floors were rotten and the posts which supported the roof so decayed that it was liable to fall at any moment. The matter was referred to the Committee on Castle Garden.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—At a meeting of the officers of the new Highland Regiment, held an evening or two since, it was stated, on the authority of Brigadier-Major TAYLOR, that Adjutant-General TOWNSEND would be in the City some time within a fortnight to inspect and muster the Regiment into service. Brigadier-General EWEN, Captain MANN, and Colonel MCLEARY were present and made addresses. The left wing of the Seventh Regiment drills to-night, and the right wing Monday night: the left wing of the Eighth Regiment Friday; the Tenth Regiment Monday evening; Thursday evening, the Eleventh Regiment; Wednesday evening, the Twelfth Regiment; Tuesday evening, the Sixty-ninth Regiment; Monday evening, April 4, the right wing of the Seventy-first, and on the Friday evening following the left wing of the same Regiment have their drill. Colonel BOERWICK has issued orders for the Eleventh Regiment to assemble in the Regimental Armory on Wednesday, April 20, for inspection of the new uniform. Citizens will be welcome to attend any of the above-mentioned drills.

LECTURE BY MR. BRECHER.—The Rev. H. W. BRECHER lectured on Tuesday evening at the Church in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, (the Rev. SIDNEY A. CORBY's.) It was understood that Mr. BRECHER would deliver the lecture on "The Ministry of the Beautiful," but an apology was offered by him for misplacing his manuscript, he having, in his haste to reach New-York, substituted his lecture on "Mirthfulness." This oversight, he thought, "was an intimation that he was growing old." The audience, however, did not appear to regret the change. At the close, the Rev. Mr. CORBY suggested to Mr. BRECHER, that as a mistake had been made, no doubt the audience would entirely overlook it if he would consent to come over next week and give them the lecture on the "Ministry of the Beautiful." Mr. BRECHER replied that the idea was a good one, and as he had been so cordially received on this occasion, he should be glad to come again, and would do so. Mr. BRECHER will accordingly deliver his lecture on the "Ministry of the Beautiful" on Thursday evening next, March 31, at the Church in Eighteenth-street.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Yesterday the Twelfth Regiment went to Albany to protest against the merging of the Regiment into the Tenth. General EWEN issued an order during the day forbidding it to leave the First Division District. This action, of course, tends to aggravate the "war in the camp." For the better understanding of the dissatisfaction which the Twelfth entertains in reference to the proposed consolidation, it may be necessary to say that the Tenth Regiment, with the exception of Capt. RATHBE's Company, which is mainly composed of native Americans, and of Capt. KENNEDY's, which is principally Irish, is made up of Germans, and has not the reputation of being exceedingly well drilled. The Twelfth, on the contrary, though it contains many Irishmen, has no company exclusively and ostensibly of that nationality, and is among one of the best-disciplined corps in the division. It is not so numerous, however, as the Tenth, but fails to appreciate the fact that its paucity of men should be made the reason for its virtual annihilation. And, besides, there is also the objection that by carrying out the proposed incorporation, the regiment will be made up of heterogeneous materials, which may never be satisfactorily combined. It is rumored, though we cannot vouch for the fact, that the predominant reason for the change is attributable to the same feeling which resulted in Col. COOKS, of the 12th, being court-martialed and cashiered, namely, to give the joint command to Col. HALSEY, of the 10th. Be this as it may, the 12th are exceedingly indignant.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Republican Central Committee had a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway. S. B. DUTCHER, the President, in the Chair. A report from a Special Committee on the subject of Squatter Sovereignty was presented and read by Mr. ELLIS of the Sixteenth Ward. It reviewed at some length the leading differences between the two great parties; asserted the right of Congressional interference in territorial affairs, and strongly condemned the Dred Scott decision as unconstitutional and insulting to those States in which natives of African descent were acknowledged as citizens. Its sentiments met with unanimous approval, and it was referred back to the Committee, who were instructed to prepare it for publication in pamphlet form, and to have 110 advanced copies of the same ready for the use of members at the next meeting, when it will be further debated. Credentials of parties elected to the Committee from the Sixteenth Ward at a new election ordered by the Old Men's (or Central) Committee were presented, and laid on the table by a unanimous vote. Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Organization, reported rules for the government of the Committee, which after being slightly amended so as to insure greater independence of the organization were adopted and ordered printed. Mr. FACER, a French gentleman, by permission, addressed the Committee, and announced his intention of establishing in this City a weekly paper, in the French language, to be devoted to the interests of the Republican Party. Mr. F. was formerly connected with a French Free Soil paper issued in this City. The remaining business was unimportant.

THE NEW CLUB-HOUSE OF THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.—The Athenæum Club have removed from their house in Clinton-place, to the large and elegant house No. 108 Fifth-avenue, corner of Sixteenth-street. The new Club-house is very conveniently located and fitted up with every convenience requisite for the comfort and enjoyment of its members, who now number over 300. The Athenæum starts with every prospect of a brilliant success, and will probably become one of the most popular of our clubs. There was a pleasant union of the members last evening at their rooms on the occasion of taking possession of their new quarters.

A WALL CAVEN IN.—An old well at the corner of Eldridge and Hester streets, which has been concealed from public view for many years, suddenly caved in on Tuesday night, carrying with it several feet of the sidewalk. As far as is known no person was injured. There are several other wells in the neighborhood liable to cave in at any moment, which have long required the attention of the Street Commissioner's department. A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, one man was killed and another seriously crippled by the caving in of a well in Grand-street.

MISSING MAN FOUND.—The body of JAMES A. HILLIKER, who has been missing for several days, was found yesterday in the North River. He was Captain of the barge *Mysterious*. A verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered. He was addicted to excessive drinking, subject to fits and near-sighted. It is impossible to tell whether he fell into the river while intoxicated, while in a fit, or from defective vision. He was 43 years old, and leaves a family, residing in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, (pronounced *Whatsaqualcos*, the Indian name of the river which is the entrance to the Tehuantepec route,) sailed yesterday at noon for Havana and New-Orleans, carrying about 500 tons of freight and some 30 passengers. There was a large concourse upon the pier to witness her departure, and the occasion was honored by a salute. Among the speciators were noticed Senator BENJAMIN, the Messrs. HARGOUS, and others.

RUN OVER BY OMNIBUSES.—MICHAEL MANGLIS was run over, yesterday, in Broadway and severely injured internally. One of his hips was also dislocated. He was taken to the Hospital. MARK LADOUCE, a boy 10 years old, was run over by a Fourth-avenue omnibus, at the corner of Broadway and Broome-street. One of the wheels passed over his thigh, and strange to say no bones were broken.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, Officer FLYNN, of the Sixth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department for being off his beat without leave, and the charges made in Senator SPINOLA's report against Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were fully investigated and dismissed.

GYMNASTICS—The pupils of GEBHARN's Gymnasium concluded their semi-annual exhibition, last evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute. The performances, which were very creditable to all engaged, were witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

Police Reports.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT—A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH—CURIOUS CONDUCT OF A DEPUTY CORONER.—It will be remembered that on the 31st of January last a child was reported to have been scalded to death by hot water running into the gutter from the iron-railing manufactory of Hutchinson, Wickersham & Co., in Lewis-street. The evidence showed that the child, a boy seven years old, while playing with other boys, fell into the gutter and received the scalds which caused his death. Notwithstanding this, the Jury rendered a verdict of simple "Accidental death." Yesterday, Thomas Black, the father of the deceased, made a complaint at the Essex Market Police Court against the manufacturing establishment referred to, alleging that the present mode of allowing steam and hot water to escape into the public street was highly dangerous to the lives of persons passing through the street. He set forth in the affidavit the death of his own boy, and enumerated instances of three other children being similarly scalded, although not fatally. Mr. Black says that the Jury which held the inquisition in the case of his boy, at first brought in a verdict of censure against Messrs. Hutchinson, Wickersham & Co., and attributed the death of his son to gross culpability on their part, but that the Deputy Coroner told them that no such verdict would be received—that the death was entirely accidental, and that they must render a verdict to that effect. As the deputy was a physician, and professed to have examined the case more thoroughly than they had, they reluctantly complied with his instructions, and brought in a verdict as directed, which verdict stands recorded in the Coroner's office. The parties complained against are held for examination by Justice BRENNAN.

A FUGITIVE FROM BAIL ARRESTED.—Mary Carpenter was arrested yesterday, on a supposition of being a fugitive from Newburgh, where she is held to bail as a witness. Her husband, Daniel Carpenter, Wm. Valentine and David Crawford, were arrested some eighteen months ago, for various burgleries committed in Newburgh, New-York, Long Island, and New-London, Conn. They were tried in Connecticut for the New-London burglary, and sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison, where they are now working out their terms. Moses Enrich, of this City, was arrested at the same time, on a charge of acting as a receiver for the plunder of the quartette of burglars named. His trial has not yet taken place, and the wife of Carpenter is deemed the most important witness against him. She was taken to the Police Head-quarters, and temporarily committed. She is a young, intelligent, and good-looking woman. She says she had permission to come to this City by her bondsmen. Carpenter, she says, married her three years ago, and had then, as was afterwards proven, been only a month out of State Prison. She had a child a few weeks after he was last sentenced, and this, her only child, died a week ago. Her parents, she alleges, are wealthy people in Troy, and Carpenter was at work in her father's factory when she became acquainted with him. She eloped with him, and her life has been a sorrowful one ever since.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER ALABAMA.—Mr. R. L. DENNIS, a South Carolinian, made a complaint, yesterday, at the City Hall Police Court, against Captain Schenck, of the steamer *Alabama*. He says that he accompanied a friend to the steamer to see him off, and that while standing on the deck of the vessel, the Captain, without any provocation, violently assaulted him. Justice WELSH dispatched two officers to arrest the Captain, but they searched the vessel, as they supposed, thoroughly, but could not find the Captain. It happened to be just before the hour of the sailing of the steamer, and when the cry of "All ashore" was raised, they took hasty strides across the gang-way-plank to the dock. The plank was hauled in, the paddle-wheels began to revolve, and, as the steamer glided away from the dock, the lively form of the Captain showed itself upon the wheel-house, much to the chagrin of the officers. It was afterwards stated that Captain Schenck mistook the complainant for a pickpocket who had previously robbed a passenger on board the steamer.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION AND ROBBERY.—Ellen Ford, a young and pleasant-looking female, yesterday preferred a charge of seduction and robbery against James D. Jemieson. She formerly lived in Philadelphia, where she formed the acquaintance of the accused. He brought her to this City, promising to marry her, but after seducing her neglected to fulfill his agreement. She gave him $500 to invest in a restaurant at No. 157 Greenwich-street, the furniture and fixtures of which he had recently sold and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. She also accuses him of breaking open her trunk and stealing her jewelry. The gay and purloining deceiver was arrested and committed to the Tombs for trial.

PICKPOCKETS AT AN AUCTION.—At an auction sale of groceries and liquors at No. 643 Washington-street, Mr. James GORMOND had his pocket picked of his wallet containing several hundred dollars in bills. The police were notified and an instantaneous search commenced of every one present, but before the search was ended the stolen money was found lying on the floor. The light-fingered operator doubtless deemed it prudent to extemporize a "drop game."

FORGING A DRAFT.—George Hodge was committed yesterday, by Justice WELSH, to answer a charge of forging a draft for $3 500—the forgery comprising a fraudulent indorsement of the firm of John Wilmot & Co., Bowling-green. The accused offered the draft at a broker's office in Wall-street, and the forgery was discovered. Mr. Hodge carries on the milling business in Oswego, and has an office in this City.

TICKET SWINDLES.—Two victims of bogus ticket operators presented themselves yesterday at the City Hall Police Court. Christian Kingie paid $35 for what he supposed to be a first cabin steamer ticket to Havre. The ticket proved to be a second cabin ticket in the ship *Yorkshire* bound to Liverpool. Moses Phillips, proprietor of the office No. 146 Liberty-street, the perpetrator of the swindle, was arrested. He disgorged the money and was dismissed.

John Atkinson paid $25 for a worthless passage ticket to Liverpool. John Hennessy, of No. 41 Liberty-street, who sold him the ticket, was arrested, and he too compelled to disgorge. The money being paid back to the victim, he also was permitted to go.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of a new church edifice for St. Andrew's Church was laid yesterday afternoon, at the corner of New-York and Herkimer avenues, in Bedford, Ninth Ward of Brooklyn. The corner-stone was laid by the Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL.D., Provisional Bishop of New-York, and addresses were made by the Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., the Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop, and the Rev. JACOB W. DILLER, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. RICHARD S. ADAMS, Rector. The church is to be constructed of wood, 80 feet deep, by 35 feet in width, with a spire 90 feet high. The house will be of Gothic architecture, and will seat 350 persons. The cost of the building and the four lots upon which it is to stand will be about $6,000. In the corner-stone were deposited the records of the Church and other religious documents, a number of daily papers, and the names of the Rector, Building Committee and Vestrymen. This Society was organized in January last, and is in a growing neighborhood.

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.—The Democratic City Convention met yesterday afternoon in Montague Hall, and made the following nominations: For Mayor, Samuel S. Powell, renominated; for Comptroller, Charles H. Collins; for City Treasurer, Nathan B. Morse; for Auditor, John Dougherty; for Justice of Peace, Fifth District, Stephen L. Ryder. A majority of the candidates recognize the Bradley faction to be the Simon-pure organization. Mayor POWELL was nominated on the first formal ballot, having received 29 votes to 28 for Aldermaa MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

WARD NOMINATIONS.—The following is a list of Ward nominations made by the Democrats in this city:

First Ward—Alderman, Moses S. Beach; Supervisor, Wm. H. Cegger; Constable, John Miley.
Second Ward—Supervisor, Francis Merkey; Assessor, Daniel McLaughlin; Constable, John Ferrell.
Third Ward—Alderman, Moses F. Odell; Supervisor, Robert G. Anderson; Constable, Wm. Story.
Fourth Ward—Supervisor, Stephen Haynes; Assessor, Clinton W. Riley; Constable, John H. Booth.
Fifth Ward—Alderman, Robert Forsy; Supervisor, Edward B. Cadley; Constable, Wm. Dooley. *Second Ticket*—Alderman, Wm. Marvin; Supervisor, Ad. McKittrick; Constable, Jas. McDonald.
Sixth Ward—Supervisor, James R. Del Vecchio; Assessor, Dennis Haggerty; Constable, Thos. Keating.
Seventh Ward—Alderman, John Stansbury; Supervisor, Stephen C. Jackson; Constable, Michael Slattery.
Eighth Ward—Supervisor, Levi C. Hildreth; Assessor, Thos. Ryan; Constable, John Bungard.
Ninth Ward—Alderman, Thos. F. Gessen; Supervisor, John Fitzsimons; Constable, Patrick Harvey.
Tenth Ward—Supervisor, Samuel Smith; Assessor, Thos. Conway; Constable, Francis McCormick.
Eleventh Ward—Alderman John A. Dayton; Supervisor, James Kenmore; Constable, Edward F. O'Reilly.
Twelfth Ward—Supervisor, James McCormick; Assessor, Wm. Grady; Constable, John Garland.
Thirteenth Ward—Alderman, Jas. R. Taylor; Supervisor, Dennis Kelly; Constable, Jas. P. Gilbert.
Fourteenth Ward—Supervisor, John Flaherty; Assessor, Owen Deunen; Constable, Patrick McCaffery.
Fifteenth Ward—Alderman, Andrew Marshall; Supervisor, John J. Wolff; Constable, John Trainor.
Sixteenth Ward—Supervisor, Alex Hamilton; Assessor, Chas. Kiehl; Constable, John Cook.
Seventeenth Ward—Alderman, Wm. M. Meserole; Supervisor, Hanley C. Olmstead; Constable, ——.
Eighteenth Ward—Supervisor, John Garrison; Assessor, Thos. Maloney; Constable, Fred. Shallwall.
Nineteenth Ward—James D. Sparkmen; Supervisor, Andrew L. Spencer; Constable, Nicholas Amman.

COURT CALENDARS.—*Circuit Court*—March 24.—Nos. 118, 119 120, 121, 122 123, 124, 125, 126, 126½, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133. 134, 75. 77, 68. *City Court*—Nos. 36, 10, 8, 20, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 12, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

The Brooklyn Caning Affair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Brooklyn Intelligence," the TIMES, of Wednesday, contained the following:

"JAMES W. BARRETT was brought before Justice VOORHIES, yesterday, to answer a charge of cening JAMES JULIAN. The accused says that JULIAN insulted his wife, and he punished him. He waived an examination, and gave bail to appear before the Court of Sessions."

The facts are, that I endeavored to collect a rent bill of BARRETT, who used insulting language, and struck me with a loaded stick, which broke on my arm. I then knocked him down twice in succession, and had him arrested. His case comes before the Grand Jury to-day. The "wife" matter is a fiction.

JAMES JULIAN, No. 161 Broadway.

Fraternal Jokes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say that I am not, and never have been a candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, although some of my friends voted for me without my consent, by the way of a joke. Mr. JOHN G. BERGEN also received some votes for Mayor at the Republican Convention, but suppose he is not a candidate *now*, not receiving the nomination.

F. G. BERGEN.

Case of the Dubuque Treasurer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Tuesday last there appeared an article stating that Mr. O'BRIEN, the Treasurer of Dubuque County, was a defaulter to the amount of $108,000, and that he had sold Bonds, keeping back a part of the money obtained. As the article does great injustice to a gentleman who has borne an unimpeachable character, and who is now dead, I will merely state that the latter charge refers to another person, and that Mr. O'BRIEN had no connection with the transaction. And, also, that in the controversy as to his accounts, his friends believe it will be shown that he was clear of any fraud.

A CITIZEN OF DUBUQUE.

The death of James W. Marsh, a son of President Marsh, of Burlington, Vt., is reported as having occurred at Honolulu in January. He want there in 1854, established a newspaper, and had become a leading member of Parliament.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 258 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, Supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers for the Million—At the old-established Furnishing store No. 134½ Fulton-st. C. W. VAN BUREN.

New Style Fancy Cassimeres.
at ARNOUX'S, No 521.
NEW STYLE LIGHT CASHMERE VESTINGS,
at ARNOUX'S, No. 521.
NEW STYLE MARSEILLES,
at ARNOUX'S. No. 521.
NEW STYLE SPRING VESTINGS,
at ARNOUX'S, No. 521.
NEW STYLE BONJEAN CASIMERES,
at ARNOUX'S, No. 521.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES AND BEST MAKES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS for men's wear, at
A. & G. A. ARNOUX'S,
Drapers and Tailors,
NO 521 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $80 and $95, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Best Spring-Bed in Existence—(HOWE'S ELLIPTIC)—At from $5 to $6, at No. 378 Broadway. Call and see it, or send for Circular.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Lillie's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 49 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. / No. 57 Oravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

The Bonner Hat,
for
SUMMER-WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

$200,000
Superb English Carpetings,
Imported expressly for City Trade,
At Unprecedented Low Prices!!!
Medallions, Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Second-hand Safes
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depôt, No. 123 WATER-ST., near Wall.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles.—C. P. MELLENEY is now prepared to offer to the public an extensive assortment of Gents' and Boys' Spring Styles of Hats and Caps, of every variety, unsurpassed by any in this City, or elsewhere, either in quality or price, at the well-known hat and cap store, No. 90 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail. C. P. MELLENEY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furnitnre, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Ballou's New Style of French Yoke-Shirts, made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE-SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 409 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 CENTS A BOX, BLACK OR Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural. Admitted to be the best in use. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken on glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

Spring Style, 1859.—SCOTT & BACKMAN are now ready to offer to their friends and the public generally, their Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats—price, $3—at No. 148 Fulton-st.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth,
Tips and Sides, new and choice styles.
Japanned Leathers, superior finish and color.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, 113 Broadway, Importers.

Scott & Backman, successors to George W. White No. 148 Fulton-st., five doors east of Broadway, New-York. Constantly on hand, hats, caps and furs of every description.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS—No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

Hair—Its Diseases, Fall, Change of Color and Embellishment, the whole treated by GRANDJEAN, No. 50 13th-st., next to corner Broadway.

MARRIED.

UMPLEBY—MARAS.—In this City, by the Rev. Dr. TIMSON, JOSEPH F. UMPLEBY, Esq., to Miss ANNE MARIA MARAS, both of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BAYERBROOK—ELING.—On Tuesday evening, March 22, by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, RICHARD ESTABROOK, of Galt, Canada West, to GERTRUNA L. ELING, of Brooklyn, L. I.

WILLIAMS—DIEFENDORF.—At Palatine Bridge, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 23, by the Rev. B. F. Romaine, of Canajoharie, Mr. CRAWFORD WILLIAMS to Miss ELLEN, daughter of David Diefendorf, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 23 of consumption, CHARLOTTE A., eldest daughter of Henry and Cecilia Moore, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., from her late residence, No. 367 Broome-st.

WOOLLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 22, suddenly, HENRY H., youngest son of Wardell and Mary V. Woolley, aged 2 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of valuable property to be made by R. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EAST 19TH STREET—No. 261, first-class house.
MARKET-STREET—No. 29, with stable.
SOUTH-STREET—Nos. 65 and 66, with No. 97 Pine-st.
WEST 2ND-STREET—No. 21, first-class brown stone house.
EAST 2ND-STREET—No. 17, first-class house near 3d-av.

Maps and full particulars at No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each twenty-20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FEY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE BOTH IN THIS CITY AND COUNTRY—W. L. SEYMOUR would offer his services as broker; he would refer parties to his present customers and others for whom he has formerly acted, both in selling and exchanging. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., second floor, Room No. 8.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Spring-st. The lot is 22 feet 6 inches in width, by 99 feet 6 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of

JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 36 Wall-st.
NOAH WORRALL, No. 26 Elm-st.
FREEMAN HODGDON, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HERMAN E. BURLBUT, No. 236 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 359 Pearl-st.
GEO. WIGHT, No. 223 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

WATER POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large five story stone factory and a never failing water power, with dwelling house, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx river, 15 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe on the Harlem Railroad, with sixty acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden, highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four-story, 50x30 ft. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 30x35 ft., all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Madison-square.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 13 Hamersley-street, 20 by 43 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 25 by 85 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 189 Wall-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The capital three-story and basement brick house No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, one block from Fulton-av. cars, being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn; the house is in perfect order, having been occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. Possession immediately. Apply to

C. K. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on the south side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES ROOSEVELT, Treasurer, No. 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY—The first-class, high-stoop brown-stone house, full size, No. 120 West 44th-st., east of 6th-av.; the 3-story brick houses, high-stoop, Nos. 105 and 107 West 37th-st.; the three 3-story high-stoop houses, Nos. 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st.; the 4-story brick store and dwelling No. 233 7th-av., near 25th-st.
P. E. AMORY, N., 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Five new first-class three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, with cellar, brick houses, the southerly side of Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; the houses have gas throughout; also, marble mantels, sinks, &c., and all within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry. Rent, $400. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, 68 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 21 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 33d-st., near 5th-av., lot 25x99, house 22x60, nearly new, built in the best manner and with all the modern improvements; location unexceptionable; price $22,000, which is $2,000 less than its real value. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 17 East 33d-st., or address Box No. 1,239 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON-av. and 36th-st., one new first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house; lot full size, house 60 feet deep; black walnut doors on the parlor story, and trimmed through by principal hall with black walnut, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. EYRE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The lot is 20x99, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. E. HOAG, No. 18 William-st.

$7,500—FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWN-stone, high-stoop houses, in 49th-st., near Lexington-av. The houses are three stories, with basements and cellars, with all the modern improvements. Terms to suit the purchaser. They are the cheapest houses in the City. Apply on the premises, or at No. 153 East 47th-st.

CORNER ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A corner house and lot and stable, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c., on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Price, all told, $50,000; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage, if wanted. For further information and card to view the property, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, English-basement house, No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, and in complete order. The furniture in the house is new and of first quality, and may be had cheap if desired, with immediate possession. Apply to

T. S. CHURCHILL, No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 145 EAST 19TH-ST., fourth house west of 2d-av., north side, 4 stories, 17 feet front by 54 feet deep; lot half the block; first-class neighborhood; contains all improvements, furnace, &c., and in perfect order in every respect. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN—A HANDSOME three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 12 Bloomfield-place, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN WHITE, Jr., No. 161 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—TWO LOTS WITH brick stable thereon, in Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts. Price $6,000. Also, lot and brick house rented in Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins sts. Price $2,400. Apply to L. H. RYDER, Executor, &c., No. 241 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment stone-front house, on the north side of 38th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.; contains all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

$1,000 CASH—AND THE BALANCE IN IMproved property either in this City, Brooklyn, or the immediate vicinity, for a house situated in the most fashionable part of Brooklyn, and within twenty minutes of the Exchange. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGES.—Will be exchanged for well secured second mortgages, a beautifully located brick cottage-house: also, some available unimproved property in Brooklyn. About $2,000 each will be paid on the exchange if required. Address Box No. 2,304 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE four-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., above 30th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 1,451 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house and lot, No. 43 Grove-st. The house is well built and in good order. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in 13th-st., near 6th-av., on a full lot, in complete order, with about a dozen choice fruit trees in the yard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 61 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TIP-TOP STORE PROPerty on a thoroughfare, and on one of the best avenues in the City, paying 9 per cent. Price from $6,000 to $10,000. Terms easy. Apply immediately, to J. E. HATCH, No. 378 9th-av., near 32d-st.

FOR SALE.—CANAL-STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to devisees, under will of Ann Jay, deceased, as tenants in common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing-house, complete with every modern improvement. Terms easy. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location No. 161 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS MEDIum-sized brown stone houses, well located, corner of the premises, or corner of 126th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, located on 20th-st., having all modern improvements, very low; terms easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE AND LOT NO. 24 Mulberry-st., corner of Bleecker, near Park-st.; lot 25x86 feet; terms easy. Apply to E. E. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STORE IN WASHINGTON-STREET, in a grocery brick store near Fulton-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FINE LARGE brick dwelling No. 68 7th-st.; rent, $600. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL & SONS, No. 26 Park-row.

FOR SALE.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—THE PROPERTY OF Samuel Milton, situated in Milton-st., Green Point, near 10th-st. Ferry, consisting of a 2-story frame house 14x21, with a kitchen attached 14x14. Also, a 2 story brick shop on the rear 21x21, with a shed extending from house to the shop. The buildings are on a leased lot, having about five years to run, and will be sold at less than half their value. Very pleasantly situated and convenient for many branches of business. Apply on the premises.

EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine house at Elizabeth City, N. J., built in the Italian style, containing 13 rooms, with cellar under the whole house. The house is 42x32, and built in the best manner; 2¼ acres of ground planted with choice and fruit trees; good barn and carriage house; everything in perfect repair. For further particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

J. F. WILLIAMS OFFERS FOR SALE
Two elegant houses on 42d-st., near 6th-av.
Two superior houses on 26th st., near 9th-av.
Three very handsome houses on 29th-st., near 8th-av.
Several very fine English basement houses on 34th-st.
Also,
Several fine houses to let. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 67 Madison-av., lot 25x100, house 25x58. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square, one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

WESTERN LAND WANTED, IN EXCHANGE for stores, with dwellings over them, situated on 33d and 34th sts. The land must be well located and desirable. To any parties who who will pay some cash, a fine trade will be offered. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE THREE-story and basement high-stoop houses in Mansfield-place, a beautiful location, in a row of 22, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 12 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4 STORY BROWN-stone house, west side of 6th-av., fourth house north of 38th st. Just finished, and ready for immediate occupation. Size, 25x60; lot 100 feet deep. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—100 ACRES, SITUATED in the city, and formerly used as a nursery, is now offered for sale. To parties of means, this offers a splendid opportunity for realizing a handsome profit. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE THREE-story house No. 234 West 14th-st. Apply on the premises. Also for sale, a second-hand coach in good order. Apply to Mr. GEDNEY, Coachmaker, 1,263 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP IF APPLIED FOR SOON, the brown-stone front and high-stoop house No. 6 Martin Terrace, 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Price $7,600. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBscriber at New-Rochelle, Westchester County; furnished throughout; mansion is large, and contains all the conveniences of a city house, water, furnace, dumb-waiter and dairy; is filled in with brick, making it a desirable place for occupancy for Winter or Summer; piazza on two sides, 40 feet long each; situation is elevated, and commands views of Long Island Sound and Palisades on North River; hot ½ of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Depôt and steamboat landing; churches of five different denominations in the vicinity, and several excellent schools, both female and male; carriage-house is large, and stable will accommodate six horses; garden about two acres, well stocked, and fine asparagus beds. The horses will be sold, if assured, including a pair of Shetland ponies, harness and wagon complete, with pole and shafts. Ponies have been used by children for two years. Possession given when desired. Apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to E. P. DAVIS, No. 63 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st. New-York.

$3,500—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful place at Westport, Conn., adjoining the country seat of Richard H. Winslow, Esq.; cottage surrounded by piazza, and containing twelve rooms, with wide hall; parlors, with folding doors, large cellar, and fine well of water in kitchen; barn, stables, &c.; four acres of rich land, with stream flowing through, and abundance of apple, cherry, pear and other fruit, asparagus bed, &c.; perfectly healthy, and no mosquitoes or like annoyance. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH JAUNCEY, No. 110 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Orange, N. J., with (or without) furniture, carriage, horses, &c. It was built three years ago for the present occupant, in the best manner, with every regard to convenience, having hot and cold water, baths, furnace, water-closets, &c., and is eligibly situated on Main-st., near the Railroad depôt; has out-buildings and fine garden attached, with fruit trees, &c. To a person wishing a pleasant, healthy home, this place possesses superior advantages. For terms, &c., address Box No. 2,261 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE country place, with about 2½ acres of ground, a very fine garden, a choice variety of fruit; water and range in house; pump in stable; ice house, billiard-house, and all other out-houses, on the Kingsbridge road, near Carmansville, accessible to the City by stage, steamboat or railroad at all hours. Apply to H. M. B. RODHURST, in the rear house.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ONE MILE south of depôt on the Post Road, a neat, well arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable, and wagon-house attached; about one acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three cisterns with good supply of water. Price $4,700. Apply to A. T. GOUBLIE on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON STATEN ISLAND.—A very desirable country seat at Castleton, Staten Island, one mile from Port Richmond, containing 10 acres of land. The house is a cottage villa, 23 by 42, and extension 22 by 23, and good basement and cellar. Grounds well laid out with fruit and ornamental trees; good gardens, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. K. Remsen, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôts. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF land with a very nice cottage and a fine garden. In Westchester County, the other side of Pelham Bridge. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For terms apply to
W. O. R. ENGLISH, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Throgg's Neck, Westchester, 13 miles from the City. It consists of 5 acres, divided into flower and vegetable gardens, and all the necessary outbuildings. To be let for six months. Rent $200 per month. Inquire at the office of G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 78 Broadway, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

ONLY $1,000 DOWN FOR A HOUSE AT Yonkers, containing thirteen rooms, gas and water in, sliding doors, marble mantels, grates, &c. Fruit and shade trees. Lot 63x140. Five minutes' walk from the depôt. Price $5,500. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, or to JAMES YOUMANS Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNtry residence situated at Elizabeth, N. J. House large 2-story, 30x50, has 14 rooms, good cellar, &c.; 42 acres of excellent land; grapes, pears, cherries, plums, berries, &c. Possession can be had at any time. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Com. for all the States.

FOR SALE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A fine country seat, with 4¾ acres of land; the house is brick, two story and attic, 35x43, with wing 20x16; handsomely situated; fine garden; stable, 26x36; all in order and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to R. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—A FINE VILlage property, at Dobbs' Ferry; a house and garden, also two smaller houses and barn adjoining; the whole for $6,100. Terms easy. Apply to
M. K. COUZENS,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a railroad station. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, No. 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 9 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 5½ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

TO LEASE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, FOR a term of years; 83 acres, large, good building, four miles from Morristown, N. J.; $300 per year; location is healthy and pleasant. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, in store No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I., ABOUT ten minutes walk from the landing, a farm consisting of 35 acres; dwelling and outbuildings in good order; a variety of fruits upon the premises. Apply to O. PALMER, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—33 ACRES, IN Oranga County, N. Y., 20 miles from Newburgh; buildings, fences and land in good order. Terms easy. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 100 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Chatham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND 20 LOTS, at Bergen Point, N. J.; $3,500, $1,000 cash. The best bargain ever offered. It will double in three years. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, Agent, 84 Fulton-st., in store.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE ESTATE occupying the commanding promontory at the mouth of Idlewild Bay, 1½ miles above West Point, on the Hudson, a most lordly domain, known by the name of MINAVAE, is now for sale. It has been thus described in one of Mr. Willis' letters from Idlewild: "This elevated point of land is at the junction of the Moodna River with the Hudson, and was once a magnificent terrace-island, connected with the Highlands now by the causeway of the estate. It consists of about 16 acres; the terrace-lawn, in which stands the dwelling, being a superbly-wooded table-land of 30 acres, 120 feet above the water-level. The mouth of the Moodna River divides it from Idlewild. Its river front on the Hudson is very nearly a mile, with a water-grant to the channel. Its front slope is covered with grand forest trees, and under them are the fortifications built there by Washington. It might be divided into three noble estates, as the separate building sites are very favorable. Those who are on the look-out for a home of most lordly isolation and unsurpassed beauty of surroundings, will do well to give it a call. The drive to it from Newburg (three miles) is very fine." Those who visit it with a view to see the premises should take at least half a day for the excursion. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York; to P. DE VERPLANCK, on the premises, or B. W. BOURREY, Esq., No. 28 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH OR WITHout furniture, carriages, horses, cow, &c., &c., the residence of Dr. W. J. McDermott, in the town of Westchester, 5 miles from Harlem Bridge, 2½ miles from Williams Bridge and Fordham Station. The house is four years old, has been decorated and painted throughout in the most thorough manner, within the last six weeks; the stable barn, dairy, hen-house, &c., in good order. The purchaser can have from three to six acres of land well stocked with choice fruit-trees and shrubbery. For terms and further particulars, apply to
F. McDERMOTT & CO., No. 142 Centre-st., N. York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE residence for a genteel family, replete with every convenience, furnace, water, bath, range, laundry, gas throughout, &c., all in perfect order. About one acre of ground beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the river and palisades, abundance of fruit and shade trees, splendid garden; all necessary out-buildings, barn and carriage-house, wood-house, &c., within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and in the best neighborhood that can be found. Terms easy. Apply to WM. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or S. D. ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM IN Darien, Conn., containing about 30 acres, 7 minutes from Lockwood's Station, 3 miles from Stamford. The location is perfectly healthy, near a fine private beach for sea bathing, fine roads, delightful drives, near churches, a view of the Sound and country. The house nearly new, modern, and in good repair. All necessary outbuilding, a fine large garden, plenty of fruits and berries, good soil, good water, and in every respect a desirable place. It will be sold cheap, with all the fixtures, stock, &c., on favorable terms. For further information, apply to WM. G. READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, on the East River, about 10 miles from the City, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge. The place consists of 14 acres of land, divided into pasturage, lawn, with rich and ample shrubbery, and garden. The out-buildings consist of stable, carriage-house, barn, shed, poultry-house and yard, ice-house, &c. The house has four large rooms on first floor and eight bedrooms, with ample closets, pantries and store-rooms; also, laundry, bath-room, water-closet, &c. Rent of whole, with the furniture, $1,400. Apply to WM. M. ALLEN, No. 244 4th-av.

FOR SALE—PRICE $4,000—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence in the village of Athens, on the Hudson River. The mansion and out-houses are all new. The house stands on an elevation commanding a pleasant view of the river and surrounding country, distant from the City 116 miles. A fine garden, abundance of flowers, and a number of fruit trees, adorn the premises. Apply to J. F. VAN LOON, No. 382 1st-av., corner of 23d-st., or to Captain J. A. EMMONS, corner of Harrison and West sts.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $500 per annum. Their locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For particulars, apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood. N. B.—Possession of three of the houses can be had immediately.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 35x30, wing 20x35, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT GREENWICH, CONN. —The country seat of Henry Morris, Esq. Fourteen acres of fine land. The house is a two-story and attic frame, about 30x40 feet, with large wing; has marble mantels, &c. The out-buildings are nearly new, and adapted to the place. An abundance of fruit and shade trees, fine garden; in every respect a very desirable property. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence with four to five acres, located in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post-road; the house is large and new, surrounded by fine shade-trees and the necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence; access by hack from Yonkers depôt. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, (or BRUCE, FARNUM & ODELL, No. 6 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y., a neat cottage-house, with one-fourth of an acre of ground; nine finished rooms in all; front and back high basements; walls all painted; size of house 38'x32' feet, deep basement, one-story and attic; brick stable, &c., about three minutes' walk from the railroad station. Inquire of J. D. ACKERMAN, corner of Bowery and 2d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the depôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade-trees, good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PICOT, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, THE STONE MANSION overlooking the Bay, nearly opposite to the ferry foot of 86th-st. The site is healthy; good water; seven acres of ground; abundance of pears, peaches, grapes, asparagus, &c. In fine, every thing that belongs to a first-class suburban villa. Access to the city at all hours by steamboat and cars; time, 40 minutes. For terms, apply at No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT AND VERY DESIRABLE country residence, situated on Staten Island Sound, at Star Landing, Woodbridge Township, N. J. There are six acres of choice land, a new house, small apple orchard, and other young fruit. For particulars, inquire of JOHN D. SEE CLARK, of steamer *Thomas Hunt*, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND IN ORANGE County, about two miles from Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., a fine country-seat of about 30 acres of land, new house, barn, carriage-house, and ice-house; good fruit in abundance. Price about $5,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, of 65 acres, about two minutes' walk from the Depôt. On the premises is a new Gothic house, containing 10 or 11 rooms; also, barns, stable, carriage and ice house, hennery, &c. Inquire of L. DE KLYN, on the place, or of W. DE KLYN, No. 165 Greenwich-av., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE HOUSE with carriage house, ice house, &c., an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and about two acres of land, on Warburton-av. and the Hudson River, one-quarter of a mile north of the Station; also, nine lots on Chesnut near Gulon-st. Terms liberal. Apply to A. THOMAS & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES FOR SALE—In the town of Rye, 225 acres of land, the greater part commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This affords a good opportunity for persons wishing fine situations adjoining each other. Apply to A. L. BUSH, on the premises, or to N. D. BUSH, at the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE OR more years, on the East River, foot of 76th-st., with about 2½ acres of ground, with fine shade and fruit trees, large garden, ice house, stables, &c. The house is a double square house, built in the best manner, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 13 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, A LARGE AND CONVEnient residence, pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the City, and within 15 minutes' walk to either depôt. The house contains gas throughout, and a good well of water in the yard. The garden is well stocked with choice fruit trees. Inquire on the premises No. 57 Court-st., near High. Rent $400.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON River, about 30 feet square, one and a half stories high, containing five rooms; within a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and about two and a half hours' ride from the City. Rent, $100. Address Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn; building and ground (one acre) in fine order, and near the depôt. Will be sold cheap, or let, with or without a portion of the furniture. Apply to Mr. TIERS, No. 43 Malden-lane.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¼ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. BINKER, No. 146 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either depôt and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage-house, stable, poultry-house, double greenhouse, (well filled with choice plants,) and Summer-house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and 56 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A handsome two-story and attic cottage, very desirably situated, within a few minutes' walk of the Steamboat landing. The grounds extending to about an acre, are well planted with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, and include good out-buildings, well, cistern, &c. If not sold by April 1, will be rented. Apply to Box No. 667 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TWO COTTAGES DElightfully situated about one mile above King's Bridge, in Westchester. Rent $900 and $500. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, directly on the water, with barn and out houses all complete. Apply to COVERT & OO., No. 61 Warren-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTR

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, March 26,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

25 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
34 shares New-Orleans Canal and Banking Co., $100 each.
7 shares Commercial Bank of New-Orleans, $100 each.
63 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each.
10 shares American Life Insurance and Trust Co., N. Y.
40 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn, $50 each.
25 shares North American Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., $50 each
8 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., $50 each.
20 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., $30 each.
1 certificate for $3,000 6 p. c. Stock State of Pennsylvania, due 1846.
1 for $675 41-16 p. c. Stock State of Pennsylvania, issue 1846.
2 for $1,000 5 p. c. Stock State of Indiana.
1 for $500 2½ p. c. Stock State of Indiana.
1 for $1,000 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
1 for $500 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
1 for $1,000 preferred 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
1 for $1,000 pre ferred 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
1 for $200 pref er ed special 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
1 for $300 Wabash and Erie Canal 6 p. c. Loan, Indiana.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, Administrator.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
40 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
Regular Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales on any day required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Attention is called to the sale of Real Estate to be made at auction, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, comprising:

BROADWAY—4 lots and 2 gores, west side, commencing on southwest corner of 46th-st. Also, 1 lot in the rear on 46th st.
BROADWAY—1 lot west side, between 35th and 36th sts. Also, 1 lot on 36th-st.
3D AND 34TH STREETS—Partition sale of 18 desirable lots on 33d and 34th sts., between 10th and 11th ave.
3D-AVENUE—1 lot east side, between 47th and 48th sts.
THIRD-AVENUE—2 lots, east side, between 53d and 53d sts.
3RD-STREET—1 lot, north side, 180 ft. east 11th-av.
40TH-STREET—1 lot, south side, 150 ft. west 1st-av.
47TH-STREET—2 lots, north side, 150 ft. west 1st-av.
48TH-STREET—2 lots, south side, 225 ft. west 9th av.
Maps at No. 35 Wall st.

R. H. OTTLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—MORTGAGE SALE—$12,000
Elegant household furniture, made to order; pianofortes, brussels, &c., THIS DAY, March 24, 1859, at 10 A. M. I am authorized to sell all the furniture in the four story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. The whole cost upwards of $12,000; is in perfect order, and of the best description.

PARLORS—Containing superior velvet carpets, magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon, blue and gold, and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; three solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, 31 day bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate mirror glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window curtains, cornices, &c., and extensive variety of oil-paintings, by native artists—such as landscapes, Winter scenes, marine views, &c., the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano forte, full seven-octave, elegant case, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an elegant and costly embroidered cover.

DINING-ROOM—Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid oak extension table, all polished in the best manner; marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, sofa, beds, chairs in hair-cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut glassware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match; rich china tea and dinner sets, costly silver-ware tea and dinner service; salvers, cake-baskets, casters, coffee and tea urns, spoons, forks, liquor stand, superior table cutlery, &c. Also, a large assortment of bedroom furniture of the most expensive description. By order of D. J. BARNEY, Mortgagee.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell to the highest bidder for cash, and for the benefit of whom it may concern, all the rich and elegant rosewood and imported furniture in the private dwelling house No. 35 Clinton-place, near Broadway, THIS DAY (Thursday) March 24, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. All the goods in the house were bought during the past year, are of the best quality, in beautiful condition, and to be sold without reserve. No postponement on any account. A partial list from the catalogue is subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, extension table, buffet and chairs, China tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three carved rosewood parlor suites, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary book-cases, elegant rosewood seven-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinet, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Also very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, 101 2 O'CLOCK,
at No. 54 Clinton-place, 8th-st. near 5th av., all the handsome house-hold furniture contained in the said residence, consisting in part of 2 rosewood parlor suites covered in maroon plush and crimson and gold brocatelle, gilt frame pier glasses, rosewood marble-top etageres (mirror tops and back), rosewood secretary book-case lined with satinwood, oak extension dining tables, marble-top oak buffet to match do, chairs, velvet tapestry and Ingrain carpets rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Housekeepers and dealers can rely upon the above being a *bona fide* sale as every lot will be peremptorily sold.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S stock of fine watches and diamond jewelry, A. M. CRISTALAR, will sell on FRIDAY, 25th inst, at No. 78 Liberty-st. near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock;

Gold and silver hunting and open face, Beasely, Tobias, Yates and Johnson patent and detached levers and double time watches, Duplex Chronometers and Falcone Levers.

Also a large assortment of rich diamond pins, rings and bracelets, together with various other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues on morning of sale. The trade are respectfully invited to attend.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS genuine and positive sale, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) March 25, at 10½ A. M., at No. 12 University-place, near Washington square, of all the contents of the house, which is overflowing with all the articles of furniture and decorations necessary to genteel housekeepers. We omit to give the superfluous and elongated description, and simply say that the quantity of goods to be sold is fully equal and the quality far superior to any offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house.

JOS. J. REMER, Auctioneer—Office No. 320 Broadway.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At the residence of Z. Gott, Esq., No. 46 West 11th-st., near 5th av., commencing at 10½ o'clock. Piano-forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, velvet carpets, rugs, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, cornices, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Silver tea sets, China dinner and tea sets, knives and forks, spoons; rosewood bedsteads; bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, carpets, mirrors, hair mattresses, blankets, quilts, sheets. Kitchen furniture of all kinds. Catalogues are ready.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer,

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE property on 48th and 49th sts.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—The three lots on the southerly side of 49th-st., beginning 438 feet west of the 9th av., each lot being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Also, on

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The three gore lots immediately in the rear of the above, with a partial front on 48th-st.

Maps can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st. CHAS. A. PEABODY, Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NO. 157 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, between 7th and 8th ave.; lot 16 feet 6; house 54 feet deep; contains all modern improvements. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WEST THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—MURRAY HILL.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 39th-st., the two elegant first-class four-story brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 24 and 26, south side, near the 5th av. Houses 22 by about 55 feet, and contain every modern improvement; lot 22x100 6 each. Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., to close an estate, a pair of brown mares, 6 and 6 years old, long tails, perfectly sound, and kind in single or double harness; are good investors and very stylish drivers; one of them an excellent saddle-horse. Also, a light shifting-top wagon, very little used. Also, a set of plain double harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly in groups and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, March 25, at 12 M., those two very desirable lots on southeast corner of Jamaica-st. and Sidney-place, Brooklyn. For maps and particulars apply at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, TREES, roses, &c., THIS DAY, at No. 106 Maiden-lane, from Wm. Wilson's, 14th-st., and Astoria. Also, pear, peach, plum and cherry trees, from G. Marc, Esq.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that I JOHN GOULD, assignee of David G. Farnum and Samuel M. Weekes, composing the late firm of Farnum & Weekes, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 26 day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, all the assets and effects of said late firm in my hands as assignee, consisting of notes, judgments, claims to suit and book accounts. Terms cash. JOHN GOULD, Assignee of Farnum & Weekes.

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOTEL STOCK, WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &C.
ALSO SOME ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, &C.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,
WILL sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 24,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st.,

The stock of wines, brandies, cigars, &c., from a hotel recently sold by us, removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale. Also, some articles of furniture, &c., sold at above sale and not called for, including some elegant oak and mahogany sofas, covered in green plush; also, bookstand, chairs, mattresses, meat-safe, &c. The stock of wines includes brandies from the London Docks and the most respectable houses of the Continent; also favorite brands and vintages of the best wines of France, Spain, Portugal, Germany and Hungary; whiskies of Scotland, Ireland and America; St. Croix, Jamaica and Grenada rums, and Holland gin; also some choice Havana Cigars.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT REGULAR HARDWARE SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, Heavy and Shelf Goods, will take place, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No 73 William-st. Included in the above will be found, and sold by order of Assignees, 340 dozen G. & E. steel augurs, bits, French & Griswold's, 6 to 20-16, 70 Nichols' patent braces, 30 boxes, 36 gross, bedstead fastenings, bluges, brass kettles, sample cards and sample cases. 300 dozen 3 to 4½ C. S. taper files, mill and flat bastard files, hand, panel and mill saws, 500 dozen scythe stones, 50 boxes cut tacks, American and English ivory and other table and spring cutlery, 25 dozen shovels and spades, mallets, chisel and other handles. Also, will be continued the sale of a large stock of desirable shelf hardware, comprising a complete assortment in perfect order. Also, 100 patent cistern pumps, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 81st st., 9 lots, south side, 125 feet east 10th-av., 25x103.2 each. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHOICE CITY INSURANCE STOCKS
For sale, in lots to suit purchasers.
By SATTERLEE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.
No 49 Exchange-place.

Small lots of the following desirable investment Stocks now on hand, viz.:

Continental Ins. Co.	People's Ins. Co.
Home Ins. Co.	Exchange Ins. Co.
Manhattan Ins. Co.	Commonwealth Ins. Co.
Washington Ins. Co.	Harmony Ins. Co.
Nassau Ins. Co.	Columbia Ins. Co.
Phenix Ins. Co.	Lafayette Ins. Co.
Brooklyn Ins. Co.	Excelsior Ins. Co.
Williamsburgh City Ins. Co.	Arctic Ins. Co.
Metropolitan Ins. Co.	Indemnity Ins. Co.
Mercantile Ins. Co.	Grocer's Ins. Co.
Jersey City Ins. Co.	Gt. Western Marine Ins. Co.
Relief Ins. Co.	Columbia Ins. Co.
Humboldt Ins. Co.	Mercantile Ins. Co.
American Ins. Co.	

Also, a line of first-class Bonds, City Railroad Stocks, and other investment securities, on hand and for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, or at private sale

GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
H. A. BESTWICK,
Member of Board of Brokers,
H. TRACY ARNOLD,
} SATTERLEE & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 6 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

Also on

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 456 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 25th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors:

Be it Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that therefore an assessment be laid therefor upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars held by them, and that the same be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1859.

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to each stockholder and notify personally or by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment thereof.

In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.

Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 3 Wall-st.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1860, at the Sauk of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 80 NASSAU-STREET.—New-York, March 19, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th until the 28th inst.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 45 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building, New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., (Trustees Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER PARK-PLACE—New-York, March 19, 1859.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, April 4 next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER PARK-PLACE—New-York, March 19, 1859.—The annual election for Forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, March 18, 1859.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, April 5, ensuing. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. S. M. KISSAM, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 15 Wall-st.

CITY OF ST. PAUL SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, issued for a loan due 1862, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS,
Artists' Colorman, No. 820 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFF'SAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN P. NUFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY BAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARD S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVEE. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 45 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT FOR SALE.—WOLVIN'S VENTILATED VAULT AND PLATFORM LIGHT is now offered for sale, as the owner is not a mechanic. It possesses the following advantages over all other lights now used:

First—It admits a larger quantity of light and more equally diffuses it in the vault beneath. The surface is 25 per cent more of glass than any light now used.

Second—The glass is stronger and less liable to break, deriving its great strength from the peculiar style of its setting, for which a patent has been obtained.

Third—The ventilator is upon a new principle of construction and carries off the vapors and exhalations which make vaults so damp and unhealthy, and frequently unfit for use, rendering them perfectly dry and suitable for the storage and exhibition of goods on sale; not only adapted for vaults, but roofs of buildings, sidelights and decks of vessels.

Fourth—Its cost is about one-third of the lights now in use. Apply to H. R. WARNER, No. 125 Worth-st.

$10 000 WANTED—AS A SPECIAL OR general partner, by an experienced and accomplished mechanic already established, for the manufacture of agricultural implements, springs, &c. A good opportunity for capitalists. References of the highest class given and required. Address Box No. 3,090 Post-office.

$20,000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. There is no objection to securing the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$4,000—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MERcantile and manufacturing business, with salesroom, steam power, machinery and every thing complete. The business may be easily made to yield $4,000 to $6,000 per annum. Apply No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4.
C. B. HOWES & CO.

A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—(ESTABlished 12 years.)—The good-will and fixtures of the "Excelsior," No. 72 Nassau-st., one of the best bar, oyster and dining saloons in the city, offering the same for cash, the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Agents need not apply. Call or address C. T. WEEKES, Jr., as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—An iron foundry and machine shop, 3 lots of ground, three-story brick building 25x50; four-dry-kiln stable, &c. Premises suitable for any manufacturing purpose. For particulars, apply to C. WOOSTER, No. 15 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS WILL BE GIVEN to parties in each county to sell Wright's Patent Spring Beds, where they are not properly supplied. Send postage stamp for particulars.
WRIGHT SPRING BED COMPANY,
No. 30 1st-av., New-York.

BOARDING-HOUSE.—THE LEASE AND FURniture of a good four-story house, doing a good business, between Broadway and Hudson-st., and within a block of St. John's Park, will be disposed of cheap to a suitable person. Address B. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE WITH FIXTURES.—A good assorted stock in a good location, with valuable fixtures, for sale at a sacrifice. Inquire at the hardware store No. 215 Greenwich-st., corner Vesey-st.

JOBBING TIN SHOP, STOVE, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE—Well established, and doing a profitable business, situated in a very desirable location in Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to W. H. MILLER, No. 259 Pearl-st., New-York

TO LET—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY NO. 148 Delancey, corner of Suffolk-st. Stock and fixtures for sale; also, horse, wagon and cart, for sale; the present occupant having made arrangements to go down town. Will be sold at a reasonable rate.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY.—Local and travelling agents wanted in every county and town in this State and New-Jersey, to sell the Crystal Oil Lamp, the safest, cheapest and most beautiful light in the world. Apply at No. 463½ Canal-st.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, exchange or to let, the well-known lumber yard and planing mill on the dock at York-st. For further particulars, apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000, in a sawing, planing and turning steam mill, doing a first rate business. Address SINCERITY, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

COAL-YARD.—WANTED TO HIRE, A COAL-yard, or plot of ground suitable for coal business, well located, between 10th and 50th sts. and 3d and 9th avs. Address D. H., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for three days.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias Fi. Fa., to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 1858, upon a judgment for $47,436, rendered June 4, 1857, in favor of Richard P. Morgan, plaintiff, and against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, defendants, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said Company in and to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad lying within the Northern District of Illinois, including the Oquawka branch of said Railroad, in the county of Beudersou, and the railroad bridge of said defendant across the Illinois River at or opposite Peoria, and all the right, title and interest of the said Company in and to all sine-tracks, dépôt-grounds, right of way, machine-shops, engine-houses and turn-tables, and all the other appurtenances thereunto belonging or used therewith, including the rolling stock of said road, consisting of passenger-cars and freight-cars, hand-cars and locomotive engines, which I shall expose to sale at the Court-house door, in the city of Peoria, at the hour of noon on the 26th day of March next.

C. N. PINE, U. S. Marshal Northern Dist. Illinois.
By V. W. BOYER, Deputy.
ARRINGTON & BURGESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen, will meet at No 32 Chambers-st., basement, on THURSDAY, March 24, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following assessments will be considered and acted upon:

Sewer—48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Sewer—Allen-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.
Sewer—Greenwich-av., between Troy and Jane sts.
Sewer—Orchard-st., between Stanton and Rivington sts.
Regulating curb and guttering and flagging 52d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Regulating 52d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
Flagging 12th-st., from 5th to 6th avs.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

CORPORATION DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that several of the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, April 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the City Hall, for the term of five years. A catalogue containing the number and location, and also the terms and conditions of sale, may be had at this office, (basement of City Hall.) Maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
JAMES OWENS,
} Committee on Finance.

JOHN WILEY HAS PURCHASED THE interest of ROBERT HALSTED, in the late firm of WILEY & HALSTED, and will continue the Bookselling, Publishing and Importing business as heretofore, on his own account and is authorized to collect and settle all debts due to or by the late firm. JOHN WILEY.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1859. ROBERT HALSTED.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
No. 4 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—GAS CONSUMERS who intend to remove on or before the 1st of May, are requested to give early notice at this office. By complying with this request they will avoid all liability for gas consumed by other parties.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Important to up-town families, hotel and restaurant proprietors, country merchants, and the public at large.

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice teas, wines, groceries, flour and provisions to be found in New York, at the lowest price. The undersigned imports his own goods, and keeps $50,000 cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 barrels New-Orleans Molasses.
100 barrels Stuart's Syrup.
200 barrels No. 1 family Mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests green and black teas, new crop.
1,000 barrels choice brands family flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Importer, grocer, flour and tea dealer,
Nos. 266 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts., N. Y.

GOOD TABLE BUTTER—20 TO 22 CENTS PER pound; best in market, 24c. to 26c.; lard 12c.; candles, 12c.; light brown sugar, 5½c. 7 pounds; bright yellow, 8c. 7 pounds, white, 9c. 7 pounds; good flour, 31c.; best, 36c. 7 pounds; rice, 4c.; buckwheat, 60c. a bag. A great saving at SHERWOOD'S cheap stores, No. 561 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts., and No. 834 6th-av., corner 32d-st. All cans.

SHIPPING.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!
Through via Panama Railroad to California.
The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship

ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGEWAN,
to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
Capt. JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WHITING.

By this line ONLY are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.

An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.

For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
L. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren st., New-York.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane.
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.

The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 122, 114 and 108 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.

INSURES AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 45 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

SUTTON & CO.'S
Dispatch Line
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The magnificent A 1 first-class Extreme Clipper Ship
ORPHEUS,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River,
And will be dispatched on or before
SATURDAY, April 2.

Shippers are requested to examine this splendid Clipper, when they will be satisfied she has no superior in the trade for fast sailing and good delivery of cargo. Having very large engagements she will probably finish

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the British Bark Dromhair.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION AND EXPOSURE.

Some of the most appalling shipwrecks which have occurred during the past year have been of British vessels, bound from the Provinces to Europe and loaded with deals. The third or fourth disaster of this kind within twelve months has just been reported by the ship *Centurion*, Capt. CALKINS, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Glasgow. Jan. 3, bringing two of the crew of the bark *Dromhair* (Br.) which was fallen in with Jan. 9, lat. 54° 40 North, lon. 18° West, water-logged. The *Dromhair* was from Quebec bound to Sligo, Ireland, with a cargo of timber. She sailed Nov. 30, with a crew consisting of thirteen men. She had no passengers.

On Saturday, Dec. 26, about noon, a very heavy northwest gale sprung up, with occasional showers of hail. About 5 o'clock the ship was hove to. About 7 in the evening she shipped a tremendous sea, which carried the long-boat, and they were obliged to bend it in pieces to save a small boat inside of it from destruction. The ship then sprung a leak, and all hands were put at the pumps, where they con tinued to labor until about 8 o'clock Sunday morning, the sea running higher and the leak increasing.

At that time they shipped another tremendous wave, which swept the deck of everything movable, carried away the bulwarks and stanchions, split the covering-board, took away the cook-house, stove the compan. ion-way, and swept away the wheel, together with the man at the helm, named GEORGE MACINTOSH, who was not again seen.

The little boat hanging at the starboard davits was also swept away, with a large portion of the standing and running rigging. All the sails were at this time blown from the yards. At the time the wave struck, all the men were at the pumps. They jumped for their lives, and when the water cleared off they found themselves jammed into corners about the deck. One man found himself high up in the rigging. The wave swept as high as the maintop. The water ran into the cabin, stove the bulkheads, and flowed into the bread-room, destroying all the bread in it. They had only one barrel of bread left after this calamity, which happened to be stowed away in a spare locker. From this time the weather began to moderate, and the men worked at the pumps as much as they could, dodging into the cabin to prevent being washed away by heavy seas.

About 5 o'clock, Sunday night, the pump gave out, and they were not able to get it in operation again until 1 o'clock Monday Morning, at which time there was 13 feet of water in the hold. Pumping was then resumed, and by Monday noon all the water was worked out. They cleared the wreck and attempted to get on canvas, which occupied them until 8 o'clock Monday night, when another furious gale arose. The sea rushed over the ship fore and aft, and the men were compelled to abandon the pumps. The storm continued all night; and about 6 o'clock Tuesday morning the water had risen above the cabin floor, and the sufferers were compelled to abandon it and take their chances in a small house on deck, which had been so built in that it had not been washed away. The ship was now completely waterlogged, and nothing more could be done. There were thirty or forty pounds of bread, but no water. The house on deck stood well until the bulkheads of the cabin were washed away. After that the men were liable to be deluged at every lurch of the vessel. About the 1st of January JOHN MCINNIS died of hunger and exposure. The same night HARRY FRASER became deranged, and went over the side, hanging only by his hands. Some of the men tried to pull him in, but he was soon washed away. Next day JAMES MCGRAIL was washed into the cabin and drowned.

The crew were in this dreadful situation for twenty-one days, subsisting for fourteen days on half a biscuit per day, and what water they could catch running down the masts. The other seven days they lived on small strips of salt pork only. During this time, three of the crew died from exhaustion and starvation, and two others died on the 9th of January, after the *Centurion* had seen the wreck, and was steering towards them. The names of these last two were SAMUEL CAMPBELL and JOHN MURRAY, a boy. Those surviving were Captain JOHN HUTCHINSON, Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, chief officer; the second mate, steward, and three of the seamen, all of whom, except Mr. ELLIOTT and one seaman, having recovered their health, were transferred, Feb. 24, to the ship *Marellen*, from Boston for Swansea. JOHN ELLIOT and HUGH MCNAUGHTON were brought to this port on board the *Centurion*. These seamen for themselves, as well as in behalf of their companions in misfortune, speak in the highest terms of Captain CALKINS, and of his estimable wife, who did everything in their power to relieve their distress, and, when they had recovered from the effects of their protracted and awful sufferings, to make them welcome on board of their ship. The two seamen were, on the arrival of the *Centurion*, immediately taken care of by Mr. ANDERSON, the British Vice-Consul, who will provide them with clothing and a speedy passage to their home.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BENGAL.

HER CREW BROUGHT TO THIS PORT.

The bark *Tamaro*, Captain PLUMLEY, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning, and reports that on Feb. 11, lat. 35° 08' N., long. 40° 41' W., they fell in with the French ship *Bengal*, off Bordeaux, Captain MAYNARD, from Martinique for Bordeaux, water-logged. They took from her the Captain and crew—eleven in all—and brought them to this port. Captain Maynard reported that, on Feb. 2, he experienced a gale from the southwest, which swept the decks, carrying away the galley. The cook, who was in the galley at the time the sea struck the ship, was carried overboard and lost. The Captain and crew have been cared for by the French Consul.

Comptroller Hawe and his Policy in Regard to Judgments Against the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed several articles which have lately appeared in the papers in respect to judgments obtained against the Corporation of our City, for some of which Mr. Comptroller HAWS is censured for his exertions to obtain the means of settling them. Mere provision of means does not compel their application to improper ends; and it is time to suspect motives when acts justify it.

Owing to the prominence given to certain large and notoriously unjust claims, the impression is sought to be given that *all* debts upon which judgments have been obtained by creditors are fictitious and illegal, which is altogether erroneous.

A vast majority of the number of said judgments are founded upon claims respecting which there is no dispute whatever, being for salaries of officers and clerks of the Corporation, which were refused payment by Ex-Comptroller FLAGG, towards the close of his term, from absolute inability to examine them.

Instead of censure, therefore, Mr. HAWS is rather entitled to commendation for his efforts to settle and finally dispose of these old matters. In doing so, he only performs a duty devolved upon him by the Charter and Ordinances of the Common Council. He seems to have found on taking office a large inheritance of debts and disorder, which he is to adjust, and, without having had time to investigate said debts he recommends the Common Council in making their Annual Appropriations to provide in due course the means for their settlement. He will no doubt take good care not to allow any claim which, upon full examination, he shall deem illegal.

The Common Council in their wisdom saw fit to strike out of the proposed list of appropriations certain large judgments, which had been inserted therein in order that the necessary means might be provided for their payment; but this is by no means a final disposition of those claims. A refusal on the part of the legislative authorities to make provision for their liquidation is not likely to be accepted by the plaintiffs in satisfaction of their claims.

Without affecting any singularity of opinion, the writer regards the unreversed judgment of a court of law as a nullity, and not to be avoided by subsequent extrajudicial discussion of the merits of the cause of action. Upon points like these, different opinions will obtain, and hence appellate courts intervene only to correct such violations of legal principles and formals as may have attended some step in the proceeding; it being presumed that the tribunal having jurisdiction in the first instance has carefully weighed and appropriately disposed of all equitable considerations. Judgments against the Corporation of your City are no exception, and the writer is not aware that the duty of the Comptroller to settle and adjust the accounts of the Corporation has ever been construed into revisory powers over judicial decrees, or that the rigorous formula for bringing appeals from such as he may deem unconscionable has been modified so as to give rights to our own or any other municipality that do not pertain to individuals. Under existing statutes, an appeal to be operative for a stay of proceedings, must be accompanied with an undertaking, with two sureties, to pay all damages which the opposite party may thereby sustain. But no authority is given to any officer of the Corporation to execute such an instrument, or to obtain any such sureties. If executed by the Comptroller it is but his individual act, and the Corporate authorities cannot be compelled to avow it; and recent decisions indicate that Judges will look with disfavor, even to the denial of a standing in Court, to parties or even heads of Executive Departments, who seek intervention between claimants and the regularly-constituted law-officer of the Corporation. A person who, under such circumstances, would become bondsman, would evince little sagacity although his motive might be commendable.

In respect to existing judgments, certified by the seal of the Courts, and indorsed by the proper officer as presenting no available points of appeal, I am not aware that the law has left to the Corporation, its officers and agents, the slightest discretion. On the contrary, it has provided ample means for collection, leaving nothing for further consideration but the question of solvency, and this it submits to the officer in charge of the execution.

Assuming that collusions have occurred, as has been alleged, between officers of the Corporation on the one side, and parties prosecuting their claims on the other, I am unable to perceive that even such collusion would affect the judgment of the Court, or that any remedy would be had, other than to bring it home to the guilty parties. It is not doubted that some of the many judgments are for an amount disproportioned to the benefit received by the City—yet for those cases, if any exist, it does not occur to me that the fiscal officers of the Corporation has power to repeal the judgment, review the original merits, and thus centre in himself executive and judicial power. These are matters proper for the consideration of the Common Council; and the question of investigating judgments—since such investigation, if ordered, must be pursued in the ordinary legal channels, and under direction of the legal advisor to the Corporation—must have inception from those having authority.

Meanwhile if any department or official connected with the City Government have information which will enable the proper officer to take measures to set aside any judgment, by all means let him make it known without delay.

The instruction that Mr. HAWS sympathizes with the rascality which has so long been rampant in and about the City Hall, is utterly contemptible, and without any foundation in fact.

It is well known that in consequence of the want of clerical assistance and other facilities for the performance of the duty imposed by the Charter upon the Finance Department in respect to reëxamining and auditing claims against the Corporation, many of our citizens, besides tax clerks and officers under the City Government, have been absolutely compelled to resort to courts of law to enforce the collection of claims for material furnished and services rendered, of the legality of which there could be no question. A practice having such inception has finally become so universal, that in a large proportion of the cases the formality of presenting claims to the Comptroller has been dispensed with as useless labor. The proper and only remedy for this state of things has already been indicated by Mr. HAWS, and the remedy consists in merely giving him more help to do the work

In order to preserve the credit of our City, the Comptroller should endeavor by every means in his power to discourage this practice, and invite settlements with creditors upon just and equitable terms, rather than compel them to the unwise and expensive method of seeking redress in law. It is confidently believed by those who are conversant with the subject, that the additional assistance required for this service will bear no comparison to the prodigality of the system referred to. JUSTICE.

The New-York Quarantine Question.

To the Editor of the Washington Union:

SIR: I send herewith a scrap from a New-York newspaper (the NEW-YORK TIMES) on Quarantine matters—a subject of some importance, considering that we are approaching fast the quarantine season.

You will perceive that the old Lazaretto—the northeast end of Staten Island—is abandoned; the new one, at the other end, was burnt down last season; and now there is not even a *site* for one fixed upon.

If the State of New-York in its power cannot control proceedings growing ont of local interest, the United States Government may aid in it, perhaps.

The wild confusion that prevails on account of the present state of affairs opens a way for smuggling and robbery—so that the treasury, the merchant, and all concerned, suffer more or less.

New-York requires separate and distinct Quarantine establishments—one below, down the bay, and the other above; the lower one for vessels to be first visited, and if having on board no yellow fever, or other contagious disease, then to proceed on to the upper one. The old one would be best; but if that be out of the question, then to make a block of stone work upon the north end of the east bank, and also occupy Coney Island, and Gravesend Bay, as the limits so far are needful.

Heavy buoys, with chains along the northwest side of the east bank, between the point of the shoal and the fourteen-foot channel, will answer a temporary purpose for securing suitable hulks for Quarantine purposes, until a work shall be made more suitable to the wants of the commercial world at large, and the "*emporium*" of trade in particular.

The interests of the United States Government might perhaps be an inducement, in a military point of view, towards forming a stone-work or platform for the benefit of commerce in time of peace as a quarantine station, and in time of war to be suitably armed, and thus perfect the line of fortification below the Narrows.

FRIEND TO COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, March 21, 1859.

The Western newspapers are complaining of the frequency of advertisements smuggled into telegraphic dispatches from New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE LITERARY AND PUBLISHING WORLD:—In retiring from my old School Book publishing firm, and establishing a new business at No. 29 Park-row, I desire to be understood by the public. One reason for this change is, that my friends and customers who purchased their bills in good faith for their home markets have been impoverished by the antagonistic system of rivalry in the publication and introduction of School Books. Agents were to be found in almost every city, town and village on this Continent, forcing into notoriety the works of their different publishers, all of which were represented as the *model School Books*. I am heartily tired of all this humbug and nonsense, and I cannot be true to myself and be associated with it any longer. It is too much of a patent medicine business for educational publishers. I leave it to davots myself to the publication of Literature and Books which belong to this new electric age, and I look for a trade-mark significant of my business. The anchor and dolphin intertwined, consitute Pickering's mark in London. I wanted a distinctive trade mark, indicating strength and life, and I incorporate the ship, the American merchantman or clipper, all of whose hieroglyphical emblems may be seen at No. 29 Park-row. I want them for their teachings, for business, and to make men think. Our great American publishers are issuing educational books, and all the emanations of the genius of former times. This is the highest order of trade and commerce. We are booksellers; then give us the higher order of commercial hieroglyphics to incorporate as a trade mark. I find it only in the ship, and I use it in my title page as a beacon for the reader as reliable as the North Star. When I put the ship on the title page it means integrity to the reader, as the North Star meant integrity and safety to the mariner when it was hung in the heavens. The book shall not teach your children infidelity or licentiousness, or your servants to cut your throats while sleeping.

As my design in the firing of 39 guns in the Park yesterday, in front of No. 29 Park-row, was not fully understood, I will briefly explain it myself. One gun was fired for each State in the Union, in the order they gave their adhesion to the Federal Constitution:

One Gun for DELAWARE.
One Gun for PENNSYLVANIA.
One Gun for NEW-JERSEY.
One Gun for GEORGIA.
One Gun for CONNECTICUT.
One Gun for MASSACHUSETTS.
One Gun for MARYLAND.
One Gun for SOUTH CAROLINA.
One Gun for NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
One Gun for VIRGINIA.
One Gun for NEW-YORK.
One Gun for NORTH CAROLINA.
One Gun for RHODE ISLAND.
One Gun for MAINE.
One Gun for VERMONT.
One Gun for FLORIDA.
One Gun for ALABAMA.
One Gun for MISSISSIPPI.
One Gun for LOUISIANA.
One Gun for TENNESSEE.
One Gun for KENTUCKY.
One Gun for OHIO.
One Gun for INDIANA.
One Gun for ILLINOIS.
One Gun for MICHIGAN.
One Gun for MISSOURI.
One Gun for ARKANSAS.
One Gun for TEXAS.
One Gun for IOWA.
One Gun for WISCONSIN.
One Gun for CALIFORNIA.
One Gun for MINNESOTA.
One Gun for OREGON.
One Gun for THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
One Gun for THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
One Gun for THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
One Gun for CUBA.
One Gun for THE WORLD, WHEREVER THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN, and
One LOUD Gun for WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY.
"ALL'S WELL."

S. A. ROLLO,
No. 29 Park-row.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING DAY.

As hoary Winter utters his last groan,
Benignant Spring ascends the vernal throne.

Suitable clothing, with which to pay the gracious goddess due homage, may be obtained at EVANS' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at the usual low rates for which this establishment is famous.

Spring raglans and new styles over-sacks.....$5
These garments possess all the requisite qualities; they are fashionable, elegant, durable, of beautiful shades and decidedly cheap.

Over 2,000 cassimere business coats, of various styles, colors and shades	$3 50 to $10
Complete cassimere suits to match	8 00 to 18
Good black cloth frock coats	5 00 to
Fine black cloth dress frock coats	10 00 to 14
The finest custom-made dress frock coats	15 00 to 20
Black cloth, cassimere and doeskin pants.	2 00 to 6
Fancy cassimere pants	1 50 to 6
Cassimere business vests	1 00 to 3
Silk, satin and other vests	2 00 to 5
Complete black cloth suits (very genteel)	$10

&c., &c., &c., &c.,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

"THE" DOWN-TOWN STORE.—For a neat and graceful Hat—in fact a *Ne Plus Ultra* in style and quality—go to the down-town store kept by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Other stores having removed up town, KNOX has now the entire field before him. An immense variety always on hand of every style, to suit all purchasers. His Spring style is one of the most elegant we have ever seen.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—INFLUENZA.—This epidemic, Catarrh, so fatal during this season of fogs and moist atmosphere, will be speedily relieved by this universal medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-street, a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of Boynton's Self-clearing and Self-packing Furnaces; Pierce's Morning Star Ranges; also, Bullard's Low-pressure Steam Heater, a new and novel Furnace, remarkably simple, safe, economical and cheap. One can be seen in operation at store.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 23.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '65	102	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 78⅝
1,000 Illinois Int. '90	86	100 do	s15 78⅝
3,000 do	86⅛	600 do	b60 79
14,400 Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅛	100 do	78⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	96⅛	400 do	79
79,000 Mo. State 6s	85⅛	100 do	s30 78⅝
1,000 do	85⅝	200 do	c 79½
43,000 do	85⅛	100 do	nw 79
1,000 E. R. Ct. Bs '62, 24	74	100 do	b10 79½
9,000 Hud Riv. R 1st M.	102	150 do	s10 79½
3,000 Har. 2d M. Bs	88	150 do	s30 79
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	90⅛	400 do	b3 79⅛
10,000 L. C. & M. Ll. & O. R.	20	50 do	b10 79⅛
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs	74	50 Erie Railroad	10⅝
1,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st m.	90	550 do	10⅝
5 Metropolitan Bk	112⅛	50 do	s3 10⅝
8 Continental Bank	100⅜	50 Hudson River R.	s60 31⅛
25 Bk. of the Republic	124	700 do	s30 31⅛
5 Pacific Mail St. Co.	78⅛	100 Harlem R. Pref.	s60 33⅛
10 do	78⅛	220 do	33⅛
100 do	s60 77	18 Little Miami R.	90
50 Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	s60 99⅛	200 Readleg R. R.	s10 49⅜
50 do	s60 59⅜	50 do	49⅜
125 do	100	600 do	49⅜
50 do	b60 100	100 do	s20 49⅜
450 do	s60 100	400 do	s20 49⅜
180 Penn. Coal Co.	80⅜	200 do	s60 48⅝
10 do	81	100 do	s30 49
150 do	s60 80⅛	160 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	14⅝
100 Cumberland Pref.	61	100 do	b60 14⅜
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b10 68⅜	250 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	45⅜
800 do	68⅜	50 do	s60 45⅜
100 do	b60 68⅜	50 do	s30 45⅜
50 do	s16 68⅜	200 do	45⅜
100 do	s60 68	200 do	b10 45⅜
220 Cleve & Tol. R.	26⅜	16 Panama Railroad	117⅜
20 do	26⅜	50 do	b60 117⅜
550 Chi. & R. I. R.	58⅜	300 Ill. Cen. R.	b60 67⅛
100 do	b10 58⅜	600 do	67⅛
100 do	s30 58⅛	50 do	67⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Miss: St. 6s	s60 85⅛	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60 46
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	95	50 do	s60 46⅛
16,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	90⅛	50 do	46⅛
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78⅜	50 do	46
100 do	b10 79⅛	50 Panama Railroad	117⅜
100 do	s20 79	100 do	b60 117⅜
50 do	s60 78⅝	100 Dol. & H. C. Co.	s60 100
50 Hud. River R. R.	b10 31⅜	100 Ill. Central R. R.	67⅜
200 do	61⅜	50 do	b30 67⅜
100 Reading R. R.	s7 49	150 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 68⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	14⅜	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	26⅛
100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b10 58⅛	100 do	b60 25⅜
100 do	s15 58⅜	53 Third-av. R. R.	130
100 do	s15 58⅝		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 Chi. St. Paul & F. du Lac R. 8s.	11
640 Com. In. Sc'p '56	65
10 Am. Ex. Bank	108⅜
16 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	100
6 G. W. Marine Ins. Co.	133
10 Firemen's F. In. Co.	183⅜
15 Har. Fire Ins. Co.	89⅛
8 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	114
20 do	113⅜
20 Long Island F. In. Co.	166
20 Citizens Fire In. Co.	114
50 East River F. In. Co.	107
20 Astor Fire Ins. Co.	137
2 Del., L. & West. R. R.	47⅜
20 Am. Ex. Co.	82⅜

WEDNESDAY, March 23—P. M.

The foreign news received by telegraph early in the forenoon *vid* Portland took most of the Street by surprise in its very decided pacific tone, and the rapid advance in the Funds. The continued improvement, however, ought not to have been unexpected after the advices by the *Weser* to the 6th March, published here last Saturday. The present accounts are to the 9th. The Austrian Funds recovered 4 ₰ cent. on the receipt at Vienna of the official note in the Paris *Moniteur*. The English Funds continued to advance to 96¼ ₰ cent. The Liverpool Cotton Market gained additional strength on the advices carried ont from this side by the *America* to 23d February. At that time the falling off in the Southern receipts had scarcely begun to be felt, and the probability is that the change since advised in some of the crop estimates will further stimulate the English trade. In our own market to-day the news caused considerable excitement, and up to the close of 'Change hour 8,500 bales had been sold at very full prices, mostly by samples of Cottons already at sea. These are drawn upon at short date from the South on New-York, and on being resold here the English bills are made against the shipments. An additional supply of Exchange direct is thus afforded for the steamer of next week. We have seldom seen the Cotton trade more buoyant, and have never known it so remunerative to the South on a large crop.

The news was not less favorably construed on the Stock Exchange, though not known until after the first call of Stocks had partially progressed at the morning session of the Brokers. This market immediately acquired strength, particularly on the Dividend Securities. These left off firm and in demand in the afternoon. Missouris, after the printed list, 86½, cash, and 86¾, buyer 60 days; Illinois Construction Bonds, 90½ bid for any part of $50,000; New-York Central Shares, 79⅜@79¾; Panama, 117¾, and Delaware and Hudson, 100¼. The renewed disposition of yesterday afternoon to press the Western Shares, on *short* contract, for the lower deep, was also checked. To reverse the figure of an exultant writer on that side, twenty-four hours ago the conrags of the young *Bears* seemed suddenly "to ooze out at the palms of their hands," and even this much-abused pnrt of the Share list left off firm. Galena, 68¾, nnd Rock Island, 58¾@¾. Michigan Preferred sold nt 46, Illinois Central 67½, and Toledo 25½. The Shares nearsr home were higher. Hudson River 31¾ Harlem Preferred 38¼@39 ₰ cent. Reading was less active than yesterday. Erie Shares continue neglected, but the Bonds of the Company generally firm. La Crosse Land Grants, which had revived to 20, were again sold at that figure. In the afternoon, thers was evidently more disposition, if not more outside orders, to opernte for the rise, though these appearsaces may soon prove decsptive, as others of a different nature have just done. Confidence was most decided in the State nnd Federal Stocks, and New-York Central, Panama and Delaware.

The quiet and ease in the market for Money continnes. Temporny lonns and prime paper within reasonable Bank rule, as to time, are of con venient negotiation, the former from 4 to 5 ₰ cent., the latter 5 to 6; longer dates than 90 days go at from 6 to 7 ₰ cent., strictly first-class bills, of course. The Exchanges are quiet to-day. Ths next steamer is the *City of Washington*, on Saturdny. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $174,000, and paid out $318,000. Balance this afternoon, $8,590,000. The overdue Treasury Bills go forward slowly for reimbursements. All classes above 4 ₰ cent. per annum are held for par. The New Stock stands 104⅛ bid.

An advertisement appears in another column of BRADSTREET'S *Book of Commercial References*, —that is, a list of commercial, mercantile and other trade firms, with their reported standing as to credit. The compilntion appears to be carefnlly made, bnt of the strict justice or correctness of ths classification of credits we have no means of jndging. A supplementary sheet, with corrections and additions, is periodically supplied by the compiler.

We have further information to-day that ths result of the Buffalo Railway meeting will assuredly work to ths good of ths Northern or Nsw-York lines and their connexions West. Ths Central, with its sound local traffic, and the full nd-vantages in point of through business, restored by the dissolution of the eo-called St. Nicholas compact and the reopening of nnvigation, is all right for the Spring and Summer trade, and wa bslieve thst ths Erie, notwithstanding the acknowledged inability of Mr. MORAN to rsverse ths old order of open competition, is quite as well off as under the harassing annoyances and criminations of the past six or eight months. That the representatives of the Southern lrunk lines, and some of their newspaper friends, should deplore the result at Buffalo is quite natural, after the experience of ths Winter just closed. We learn that the business of ths Central, thus far in March, is quite up to last season, when $537,000 was earned for the month. The movement of passengere is on the increase, as it already is also on some of ths oldest of the Western roads. Ths breaks by the overflow near Albany have been repaired on the Hudson River Rosd, and the trains again make prompt time.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	For cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ⅛
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ⅛
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ⅜
Interior Maryland	—@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	—@ ⅜
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛@ ¼
North Carolina	⅜@ ½
Virginia	⅛@ ⅜
Illinois and Wisconsin	1⅜@1¾
Michigan	—@ ⅜
Tennessee	—@ ⅜
Free Indiana	—@1
Mobile	—@ ¼
Louisiana	—@ ¼
Canada	⅜@ ⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	86	91
120 acre warrants per acre	80	85
160 acre warrants per acre	93	98

DRAFTS AND CHEQUES.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₰ £	94 85
Bank of France Notes ₰ Franc	18s.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		*Gold.*	Buying.	
Mexican Dollars	1 06¾	—	Spanish Qrs. each	25	—
Spanish Dollars	1 12	—	Spanish ¾ and 1-16		
Five franc pieces	96½	—	per oz.	1 25	—
French Crowns	1 09	—			
German Crowns	1 08	—	Sovereigns	4 85	4 86
Prussian Thalers	71	—	Twenty Francs	3 86	—
Guilders	40	—	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86	—
English Silver	4 86	—	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 86	—
Spanish	1 06	—	Spanish Doubloons	15 70	15 90
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 06½	—	Patriot Doubloons	15 70	15 90
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02½	—	Gold. Am. Old	6c. prem.	

The Northern German Lloyds Company, owning ths Bremen lins of screw steamers to this port, having offered, through the Bremen Minister at Washington, to transport all packages of books scientific specimens, &c., for the Smithsonian Institute, have received a cordial vote of thanks from ths Washington Bonrd of Management.

La Crosse Land Grant Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to the many letters thnt I am daily receiving, asking information in regard to the "Land Grant Bonds" of this Company, I will briefly say:

1. These Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the "Western Division" of our road, extending from Portage City to La Crosse, a distance af 105 miles.

2. They are also secured by a mortgage upon 307,000 acres of land, the right of which vests in our Company, although for the present a formal patent is refused us by the present Governor of Wisconsin.

3. These are the *First Mortgages* upon the road and lands; and the issue of bonds is limited to $4,000,000, all of which have been issued more than one year.

4. The 105 miles is completed and the cars have been running regularly over the same since October. All necessary buildings have been erected, including passenger, freight and engine buildings at La Crosse, with an excellent dock upon the Mississippi.

5. The claim of *Mr. Chamberlain* and the "*Third Mortgage*" are both subsequent to the Land Grant; and the First and Second Mortgages are on the "Eastern Division" of the road only. Any action therefrom by or under either of these cannot prejndice the rights of the Land Grant Bondholder.

N. P. STANTON, President.
LA CROSSE OFFICE, Albany, March 19.

Trade and Commerce of Buffalo—1858.

Population of the city		100,000
Value of Real Estate	$29,448,280	
Value of Personal Property	6,067,720	$35,514,000
Capital of the Banks		2,728,700
Aggregate receipts of all Grains, including Flour reduced to Wheat, bus		28,219,855
Reported sales of Flour, bbls	315,000	
Reported sales of Wheat, bus	8,893,000	
Reported sales of Corn, bus	2,054,000	
Reported sales of Oats, bus	1,214,000	
Reported sales of Grains, bus	183,500	
Grand total of reported sales, including Flour reduced to Wheat, bus		11,921,500
Number of entrances and clearances of vessels into and from the port		8,318
Number of tons of same		3,329,248
Number of men employed in same		66,861
Storage capacity of Elevators, bus		1,896,000
Elevating capacity per hour, bus		33,500
Tonnage of Lake vessels owned in the city		90,852
Value of the same		$3,426,000
Shipments of all Grain, including Flour reduced to Wheat points west of Troy and Albany, bus		6,066,179
Number tons of property shipped by Canal		766,495
Aggregate of tolls collected		719,683
Number tons of property which arrived by Canal		218,965
Estimated value of property which arrived by rail from the west		$20,000,000
Estimated value of property by railroad from the east		45,000,000
Average value of property received by lake		41,144,065
Average value of properly arrived by canal		33,039,905
Total value of property which came to the city		$139,183,970

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 12	LOANS. March 5.	SPECIE. March 12.	SPECIE. March 5.
Citizens' Bank	5,230,353	5,211,354	4,178,068	4,577,372
Canal Bank	1,813,232	1,470,866	1,240,922	1,167,483
Louisiana	3,602,606	3,797,499	3,538,383	3,561,353
Louisiana State	6,200,262	6,268,438	4,549,565	4,252,548
Mech. & Trad	1,223,342	1,215,826	557,422	693,949
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,678,161	1,648,969	734,766	574,399
Southern Bank	187,065	164,520	256,568	331,490
Union Bank	1,306,364	1,351,031	495,904	521,934
Merchants' Bank	667,121	618,983	401,942	251,259
Crescent City	1,173,132	1,142,487	272,806	361,718
Bank of America	962,917	978,951	601,801	813,396
Total	22,944,078	22,915,914	16,826,140	16,306,889
	Increase...$28,66		Increase...$21,251	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 12.	CIRCULATION. March 5.	DEPOSITS. March 12.	DEPOSITS. March 5.
Citizens' Bank	4,408,818	4,401,036	3,563,727	4,946,187
Canal Bank	1,332,478	1,400,175	1,487,456	1,029,483
Louisiana	973,114	945,809	5,415,786	5,714,058
Louisiana State	3,112,445	3,172,750	6,588,846	5,289,385
Mech. & Traders'	420,888	423,550	1,125,114	1,208,906
Bk. of N. Orleans	641,430	638,630	1,546,241	1,376,383
Southern Bank	289,550	288,478	498,819	533,094
Union Bank	631,610	637,825	1,070,902	1,073,640
Merchants' Bank	346,225	353,000	707,609	548,789
Crescent City	200,476	202,890	443,414	588,301
Bank of America	235,095	236,410	1,049,558	977,867
Total	12,581,899	12,696,604	25,461,386	25,283,033
	Decrease..$116,705		Increase...$178,353	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. March 12.	EXCHANGE. March 9	DUE DIFF. BANKS. March 12.	DUE DIFF. BANKS. March 5.
Citizens' Bank	2,410,039	2,493,496	334,894	500,077
Canal Bank	1,766,012	1,572,072	225,898	177,685
Louisiana	608,242	637,548	589,2.5	845,628
Louisiana State	1,096,349	1,171,991	414,382	420,829
Mech. and Trad	686,871	637,178	48,489	42,065
B'k of N. Orleans	712,849	730,096	134,322	154,490
Southern Bank	1,214,885	1,217,321	.....	.....
Union Bank	481,773	430,150	126,036	172,189
Merchants' Bank	68,818	123,407	23,441	29,719
Crescent City	38,319	78,611	4 9,619	83,216
Bank of America	7,418	11,903	3,252	2,748
Total	9,648,372	9,203 800	1,959,638	2,428,549
	Decrease..$185,428		Decrease...$468,908	

Pittsburgh Banks—March 21, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsburg

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2344. / NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Additional and Interesting Details.

The mails by the *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, March 9, were received in this City last evening.

We add to the telegraphic synopsis published yesterday details of interest.

The first meeting of the Cabinet, since the new arrangement, took place on Saturday, March 5. All the Ministers were present, and Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT took his seat for the first time, as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

We learn, says the *Leeds Mercury*, from a reliable source that the conservatives on Friday told Lord DERBY it would be fatal to dissolve Parliament on the Reform Bill. A general election is, therefore, less probable than it would have been had Lord DERBY's supporters had confidence in the measure.

The political fusion between Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL was made patent to the world last week by the promotion of the latter at Lady PALMERSTON's receptions. The ladies had never quite ceased to visit though there had been an estrangement.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. S. FITZGERALD, in reply to a question from Mr. BOWYER, stated that the Government had received information that Spaniards, were inculding deserters, and amongst them Austrian subjects. Her Majesty's Government had made strong representations to the Government of Spain, urging, at the present critical state of affairs, to avoid giving any offence to Austria, and at the same time expressing a strong hope that it would adopt a pacific and conciliatory policy.

Lord NAAS stated, in reply to a question from Mr. J. M. FITZGERALD, that he had received information that an American vessel, with sixty-two Neapolitan exiles on board, had put into Cork. It was not correct that they had seized the vessel. They had merely *requested the Captain* to put into Cork, instead of landing them at New-York. They had disembarked, and were at large. [Laughter.]

Aid to the Atlantic Telegraph—Extent of the Government Concession.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th, in reply to a question of Lord WESTMORE, the Earl of DERBY said: With regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, the noble lord had truly stated that the former arrangement was a subsidy of £14,000 per annum, and the same amount from the United States, and the noble lord added that he understood negotiations were now going on for a much larger guarantee. Now, the abortive attempt to sink the first wire put an end to the first subsidy, and recently the Company had applied for an additional subsidy for the purpose of sinking a new cable, or for a guarantee on the new capital to be raised. It should be remembered that besides a subsidy there were two kinds of guarantee. First, there was the unconditional guarantee, binding the Government to a certain rate of interest on the capital. He [Lord DERBY] had always had a most undesirable arrangement (there)—because it was quite clear that if a guarantee of 4½ per cent. for twenty-five or fifty years were given, you would have no security for a proper expenditure, but would run the risk of paying for services which were not accomplished. Further, in case of success, the Government had no proportionate advantage. The conditional guarantee he took to be particularly applicable to cases where there was a great prospect of success, but at the same time considerable risk of failure. In case of success a high rate of interest was perfectly consistent, in consideration of the outlay, and he did not feel it to be beyond the province of Government to grant its assistance in such a case, where success was to be attended with important results to the public. In such a case he did not think it was an illegitimate exercise, not of the capital but of the credit of the Government, to give a guarantee for so long as the works were in progress and efficiency. An arrangement of this kind had been made with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, promising them a guarantee of eight per cent. so long as the works should be ready and capable of performing their duty. Should the Company succeed the profits would probably exceed 10 per cent., in which case, and supposing the Government to accede to the terms, the guarantee would be a dead letter, while if they were 6 per cent. the loss to the public on the guarantee would be only two. Subsidies were given in the packet service, but only when objects of great public importance made the line necessary for other than mercantile considerations. In such a case he thought a subsidy perfectly legitimate. [Hear, hear.]—and the same argument applied to the guarantee to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. [Hear, hear.] Of course in any case the lines which had both their termini within British territory would, all other things being equal, have a preference. [Hear, hear.] In all cases the solvency of the Company, and their capability of carrying out their contract, would be matter of strict investigation, but it would be impossible to lay down an unvarying and indivisible rule for all.

Earl GREY had heard the statement of the noble lord with great satisfaction, and, above all, his promise to give the preference to lines having their termini within British territory. It appeared to him to have been a great mistake in the original agreement with the Atlantic Company, that a line from Ireland to Newfoundland should have any connection with a foreign line. With regard to guarantees, he thought that whenever Government gave a guarantee they should insist on control and supervision in the expenditure of the funds. He also thought the Malta line most important, and that it should be completed as soon as possible.

The Earl of DERBY subsequently added: With respect to the Atlantic Telegraph, the first condition made with the company was that all exclusive privileges should be purchased up, so that the hands of Government might be free to sanction any other company if necessary.

The French Emperor upon the English People and Press—Letter to Sir F. B. Head.

The following appears in the English newspapers and also in the *Moniteur*:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, March 1.

MY DEAR SIR FRANCIS: I thank you for having collected together, in order to send them direct to me, the different articles which you have inserted in the English journals, for you thus give me an opportunity of expressing to you all my gratitude for the sentiments of which you have not feared the spontaneous manifestation in my favor. I have seen in them, and I am much touched by it, a new proof that my old friends in England have not forgotten me, and that they know how much I always preserve for the English people the esteem and the sympathy which I felt during my exile in the midst of them. Even in writing to-day, I detect myself in recollecting, as a happy time, the epoch when, proscribed, I saw you in England. It is, that in changing one's destiny one only changes one's joys and sorrows. Formerly the affliction of exile alone appeared to me; to-day I see plainly the cares of power, and one of the greatest of them around me is, without doubt, to find oneself misunderstood and misjudged by those whom one values the most and with whom one desires to live upon good terms.

Thus I consider it very natural that the parties whom it has been my duty to oppose and to repress should bear me ill-will, and should seek the means to injure me; but that the English, of whom I have always been the most devoted and the most faithfully ally, should attack me incessantly in the journals in the most unworthy and in the most unjust manner, is what I cannot comprehend; for, in truth, I cannot discover any interest they can have in exciting the public mind against France. If, in my own country, I choose to act in this manner, it would be impossible for me afterwards to restrain the passions I should have let loose.

I have always entertained a great admiration for the liberties of the English people; but I regret deeply that liberty, like all good things, should also have its excess. Why is it that, instead of making truth known, it uses every effort to obscure it? Why is it that, encouraging and developing erroneous sentiments, it propagates mistrust and hatred?

I am happy, then, among all these manœuvres of falsehood to have found a defender who, guided by the sole love of truth, has not hesitated energetically to oppose to them his loyal and disinterested voice.

Believe, my dear Sir FRANCIS,

In my sentiments of friendship,

Sir FRANCIS HEAD, Croydon. NAPOLEON.

The Arrival of Italian Refugees in Cork—Interesting Particulars.

We yesterday announced the arrival in Queenstown, on Sunday, March 6, of the American ship *David Stewart*, having on board Pomeo and his companions, whom the Neapolitan Government had set free from the dungeons of that State. It will be remembered that, though pardoned, they were sentenced to banishment, and that after having been deported from their native country to Spain, it was afterwards determined that they should be sent to America. Accordingly, the *David Stewart* was chartered to take them from Cadiz to New-York, where, upon landing, each was to receive a sum of $120, and be released from all further control. They had been brought from Naples to Cadiz in a Neapolitan transport, from which, after about three weeks, they were put on board the *David Stewart*. From the Cork *Examiner* we copy the following particulars:

"All the party having been put on board at Cadiz, the *David Stewart* was towed out to sea for a distance of nearly 300 miles, by a Neapolitan war steamer. The steamer then cast off, and left the ship with a fair wind from the east. Scarcely, however, was the ship well away from the protection of the steamer's guns, than the *exiles, in a body, came to the Captain, deputed to him a protest against being carried to New-York, and called upon him to make for the first port he could reach in England.* The captain, one third of whose freight had been retained as a guarantee for the performance of his contract, remonstrated with their demand to have him break his engagement, and ultimately refused. They appeared to acquiesce in his decision, or, at least, pressed their demand no further that evening; but the next morning it was again renewed, and in a more decided and threatening manner. A young Italian, named RAFFAELLI SETTEMBRINI, had shipped with the captain in Cadiz, and signed articles as a seaman. Up to that morning he had done his work with the best of the crew. But when the assemblage waited upon the captain, he made his appearance in the uniform of a mate of one of the Galway line of steamers—a handsome blue frock, with gilt buttons, gold epaulettes, &c. This position he really had held; but in reality what he was the son of LUIGI SETTEMBRINI, who, by means of his father's conditional pardon, and of his connections, left for Spain, and resorted to the

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2344. / NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

rues we have mentioned to join him. The captain of the ship believes that he was dispatched by the Italian Society of London to aid the prisoners in the course they subsequently took. The exiles stated that they had a navigator in their party, and that even if they had to take the ship out of the hands of the Captain and crew, they would be able to sail her without their assistance. They represented to the Captain that they had been two months at sea, many of them being old, and all with constitutions more or less enfeebled by an imprisonment of ten years, so that a long voyage would be torture to them all, and death perhaps to some. They contended also that, *being under the American flag, they were free, and that they had no right to be taken anywhere but where they chose.* These arguments, backed up by the preponderance of physical force, the exiles being sixty-six, while the crew was but seventeen, and the manifest determination of the former to resort to extremities to carry out their intention, *compelled the Captain to yield, and turn the vessel's head northward.* They were temperate and polite in manner, but about their determination there could be no mistake. They set a guard, of threes or fours in turn, to keep watch over the compass, and see that the ship's head was kept in the direction of the haven they looked for. The weather was baffling and the passage was tedious. The Captain intended making for Cork, but missed the harbor in a fog, and had got as far as Ballycotton, but having fallen in with a Cork pilot, beat back again; so that at length, after a voyage of 14 days, the ship anchored in the man-of-war roads. As fast as possible, the whole band got themselves conveyed ashore to Queenstown, and testified in the most lively manner their joy at being at last assured of freedom. The enthusiasm of some rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the soil upon which they first planted foot as freemen. Some of them state that their sight has grown dim from the length of time they have been in prison, and some seem to have grown rather prematurely gray; but, as far as we were able to judge, there was not in their appearance anything to indicate their having endured peculiar hardships. During the voyage, POMEO, whose health has been greatly enfeebled, used to get out of bed, and sit on deck for a couple of hours daily. On his arrival at Queenstown he caused himself to be removed to a private lodging. In appearance he is short, thickset, and rather good-looking. His age is fifty-five, but his looks would indicate that he is somewhat older. He now speaks but a few words of English, though it is said he at one time knew the language well. The want of exercise in speaking or reading it, during the period of his long imprisonment, has almost entirely obliterated it from his memory. The young sailor to whom we have already alluded is of very prepossessing appearance. We have not learned the ultimate intention of this band of exiles, but it is very probable the great majority of them will go back to Italy, seeking refuge in the Sardinian kingdom. Under any circumstances, POMEO will, we believe, go to Sardinia."

Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Yates and the Garrick Club.

Mr. EDMUND YATES has printed a pamphlet giving the history of his quarrel with Mr. THACKERAY and the Garrick Club. It will be seen from the following letter that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS offered his mediation:

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1858.

MY DEAR THACKERAY: Without a word of prelude, I wish this note to revert to a subject on which I said six words to you at the Athenæum when I last saw you.

Coming home from my country work, I find Mr. EDWIN JAMES' opinion taken on this painful question of the Garrick and Mr. EDMUND YATES. I find it strong on the illegality of the Garrick proceeding. Not to complicate this note, or give it a formal appearance, I forbear from copying the opinion; but I have asked to see it, and I have it, and I want to make no secret from you of a word of it.

I find Mr. EDWIN JAMES retained on the one side; I hear and read of the Attorney-General being retained on the other. Let me, in this state of things, ask you a plain question.

Can any conference be held between me, as representing Mr. YATES, and an appointed friend of yours, as representing you, with the hope and purpose of some quiet accommodation of this deplorable matter, which will satisfy the feelings of all concerned.

It is right that, in putting this to you, I should tell you thet Mr. YATES, when you first wrote to him, brought your letter to me. He had recently done me a manly service I can never forget, in some private distress of mine, (generally within your knowledge;) he naturally thought of me as his friend in an emergency. I told him that his article was not to be defended; but I confirmed him in his opinion that it was not reasonably possible for him to set right what was amiss, on the receipt of a letter couched in the very strong terms you had employed. When you appealed to the Garrick Committee, and they called their general meeting, I said at that meeting that you and I had been on good terms for many years, and that I was very sorry to find myself opposed to you; but that it was clear that the Committee had nothing on earth to do with it, and that in the strength of my conviction I should go against you.

If this mediation that I have suggested can take pisce, I shall he heartily glad to do my best in it—and God knows I hold no hostile spirit towards any one, least of all to you. If it cannot take place the thing is at least no worse than it now is; and you will burn this letter, and I will burn your answer.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES DICKENS.

W. M. THACKERAY, Esq.

THE WAR QUESTION.

A French Manifesto—Resignation of Prince Napoleon—The Austrian Circular—Response of the German States.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS.

The *Moniteur*, of March 5, contains the following highly important article:

"Public opinion in foreign countries does not clearly understand the present *régime* of the Press in France. The belief appears to prevail too generally that the journals are subjected to a previous censorship, and thus an importance is ascribed to them which is unfounded. The Administration, it ought to be known, has no preventive action as regards the Press. The public should, therefore, be on its guard against the insinuations founded on the language of the journals. Whenever a grave question presents itself, or an important act is accomplished, the Government addresses itself directly to the nation through the official journal. That is a duty which it has always imposed on itself, and which it will accomplish the more scrupulously under present circumstances, as public opinion is now more than ever taken unawares and misled.

The state of things in Italy, although of old date, has in these latter times assumed in the eyes of all a character of gravity which has naturally struck the mind of the Emperor; for the chief of a great power like France cannot isolate himself from questions which interest European order. Animated by a spirit of prudence which it would have been culpable not to have possessed, he directs his attention in the most loyal manner to the reasonable and equitable solution of these delicate and difficult problems.

The Emperor has nothing to disguise, nothing to disavow, either in the objects of his anxious deliberation or in his alliances. French interest guides his policy, and justifies his vigilance.

In presence of the disquietudes—we are glad to believe unfounded—which have agitated public opinion in Piedmont, the Emperor has promised the King of Sardinia to defend him against any aggressive act on the part of Austria. He has promised nothing more, and it is well known that he keeps his word.

Is this to be considered as a dream of war? Is it not more in conformity with the rules of prudence to foresee difficulties, more or less near, and to weigh all their consequences?

We have just indicated what are the real thoughts, duties and tendencies of the Emperor; and all that the exaggerations of the Press have added thereto is pure imagination, falsehood and delirium.

France, it is asserted, is making considerable warlike preparations. This is a completely gratuitous imputation. The regular effective force of the peace footing, adopted two years ago by the Emperor, has not been exceeded. The artillery is purchasing 4,000 horses to attain the reglementary limits. The infantry regiments are 2,000 strong, and the regiments of cavalry 900.

It is affirmed, also, that the French arsenals are displaying extraordinary activity. But it is forgotten that we have to change all our artillery and to transform our entire fleet. This last undertaking, long since decided on in order to give our fleet its normal strength, is sanctioned by the annual votes of the legislative body; and notwithstanding the most praiseworthy activity, several years will still be necessary to complete the operation.

Lastly, uneasiness is felt at the preparations in the navy. All these preparations, however, consist in fitting out four frigates for the conveyance of troops from France to Algeria and from Algeria to France, and four screw transports destined to provide for different eventualities, especially for the service of Civita Vecshia, and for the revictualing, by way of Alexandria, of our expedition in Cochin China.

Such are the facts, and they should fully reassure sincere men as to the projects ascribed to the Emperor, and lead them to treat as they deserve the allegations of those who are interested in casting doubts on the most unobjectionable measures, and clouding the clearest situations.

Is it not time to ask when these vague and absurd rumors, spread by the Press from one end of Europe to the other, will end—rumors representing everywhere to public credulity the Emperor of the French as exciting to war, and throwing on him alone the responsibility of the disquietudes and warlike preparations of Europe?

Who can have a right to mislead public opinion so shamefully—to alarm interests so gratuitously?

Where are the words—where the diplomatic notes—where the acts which indicate a desire to excite war for the passions which it satisfies, or for the glory which it procures? Who has seen the soldiers—has counted the pieces of cannon—estimated the supplies which are said to have been added with so much cost and haste to the ordinary stats of a peace footing in France? Where are the extraordinary levies, the anticipated calling out of soldiers? On what day were recalled to service the men now absent on renewable furloughs? Who, in short, can show the alarmists, however slight they may be, of the general accusations which malevolence invents, which credulity hawks about, and which stupidity accepts?

No doubt, as we have said, the Emperor watches over the various causes of complication which may appear on the horizon. It is the duty of all prudent policy to endeavor to conjure away the events, or questions, which are of a nature to trouble that order without which there is neither peace nor commerce. It is not a respite which real business (*veritables affaires*) requires; it is security and a safe future.

Such foresight is neither agitation nor provocation. To study questions is not to create them; and to divert attention from them would be neither to suppress nor solve them. Besides, a diplomatic examination of these questions has been commenced; and nothing warrants the belief that the issue will be unfavorable to the consolidation of public peace."

The *Times*, in its number of the 2d, speaks of a conversation said to have taken place between Prince NAPOLEON and Count DE PERSIGNY, at the Tuileries, on the day of the transcription on the registers of the Imperial family of the marriage of His Imperial Highness. The English journal declares that the conversation in question was very animated, and it ascribes to the Prince NAPOLEON and M. DE PERSIGNY language respecting politics which was never used. We cannot say where the *Times* derived its information, but what we know is, that its account is altogether incorrect.

THE RESIGNATION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Times, March 7.

I have now to confirm what I mentioned yesterday, viz., that Prince NAPOLEON's resignation of his post as Minister of Algeria was at first refused by the Emperor; that it was again tendered, and again refused; and it was only when offered the third or fourth time that the Emperor consented to accept it. His Majesty also accepted the person the Prince recommended as his successor, namely, M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, as Minister for Algeria and the colonies. The nomination will appear on an early day in the *Moniteur*. I cannot refuse to give what purports to be a correct statement of the views of Prince NAPOLEON, as proceeding from a person who professes to be well acquainted with them, and whose sincerity I have no reason to doubt:

A fact of extreme gravity, he says, has taken place in the French Cabinet, of which it is important the political world should know the signification and the meaning, namely, the resignation of his Imperial Highness Prince NAPOLEON of the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies. First of all, he declares that the retirement of the Prince does not in the slightest degree alter the intimate relations which unite him to his Majesty the Emperor, and they who fancy to see a momentary rupture between the two august cousins labor under a serious error. Their relations were never more intimate. There does not exist between the two personages any political dissension.

The retirement of the Prince refers merely, as will be explained, to a question of opportuneness, and a change of persons.

Since his entry into the Cabinet His Imperial Highness has been in frequent opposition, on questions of internal and external policy, to the greater part of the Ministers, and especially with MM. WALEWSKI and FOULD. The divergence of opinion which arose on all the grave questions of the day, assumed a character of gravity during the recent events, and especially on the occasion of a note inserted in the *Moniteur*, so that it became impossible that the Prince and the Ministers we have mentioned could continue to sit in the same Council.

The policy which Prince NAPOLEON wished to see carried out he has proclaimed on various occasions; it is, a prudent liberty at home, under the tenfold guarantee of the laws and of authority, and a firm but not compromising attitude abroad.

In the Italian question, for instance, which is now the question of the day, it can be affirmed that the Prince by no means desired an attack on the part of Piedmont, supported by France, in order to expel Austria from the possessions which treaties have recognized as hers. The Prince asked that the Emperor's Government should proclaim, and cause to be respected, the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy. The Prince desired that France should notify to the European Powers that she would support the demands of Piedmont, and that she should give her the support of her authority in case troubles broke out in the duchies of Parma, Plaisance end Tuscany, or in the Romagna, or should Austria desire to occupy those countries under pretext of establishing order there.

What did MM. FOULD and WALEWSKI support against a line of conduct so frank and open? Why, they supported the system of peace at any price. They declared loudly that France could not, and would not, under any circumstances make war, and ought to abandon Piedmont in case of a contest. In presence of this intestine struggle, the Emperor, who at bottom participates in the opinions of Prince NAPOLEON, did not think it would be expedient to disclose immediately his full ideas by a change of Ministry, and he consented, although with difficulty, that his cousin should withdraw from the Cabinet. But this retirement can only be temporary, for it is more than probable that the success of the Prince's adversaries will not be of long duration, and he will have lost nothing by waiting a few weeks longer. One fact in favor of the good harmony of the conformity of opinions which as stated exists between His Majesty the Emperor and the Prince his cousin, that His Imperial Highness has himself designated his successor to His Majesty, who at once accepted him. That successor will probably be M. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT.

A DIPLOMATIC NOTE FROM AUSTRIA.

The following is the text of the Austrian dispatch of the 5th of February, addressed to the Austrian representatives at the different Courts of Germany:

VIENNA, Feb. 5.

The serious anxiety which has affected the political situation of Europe since the commencement of this year has also been seriously felt in every part of Germany. To the astonishment of the Governments and of the nations who desire peace, and whose efforts tend to so many important results of which peace is the condition, general confidence in the future has been shaken in a lamentable manner. There does not exist any serious difference (*zerwürfniss*) between the Powers which can explain this anxiety, but the fears which have manifested themselves seem the less inclined to yield to a more favorable appreciation of the state of things, as they cannot be traced to legitimate causes.

If this general feeling of uncertainty is to be deeply regretted, a salutary effect, and which it is impossible not to recognize, has, on the other hand, been produced by the unanimity and decision with which public opinion in Germany, in presence of the possibility of war, which appeared certain, has pronounced itself in favor of an energetic operation.

This fact, which none can deny, is a bright and satisfactory light in the sad darkness of the present moment.

The language of German statesmen, as of the Press, has widely spread the impression that Germany would look upon itself as threatened as a united Power (*Gesammtmacht*,) if Austria, by an unjust attack on her possessions in Italy, should find herself called upon to take up arms against one of the greatest military powers in Europe. The convictions of the whole of Germany have united in an energetic protest against a return to the days of the Confederation of the Rhine. With a common consent which commands respect, public opinion has declared that if the rupture of the public law of Europe should threaten a German Power, even should it only be at first in her non-German possessions, all her allies ought to make common cause with her, so as to preserve peace by the moral force of so powerful a union, and in case, against all expectation, that result should not be obtained, would in common protect from attack the possessions of a member of the Confederation, as well as the sanctity of treaties; and thus shield, at the same time, the honor, the dignity, the safety and the power of united Germany.

Under these circumstances, not a few German Cabinets have expressed to us their wish to examine closely by what firm determination, and in what form, a joint line of action, in case of an attack on Austria, could be adopted so as to be prepared at a moment's notice. On various sides our opinion has been sought on the state of affairs, especially as whether it would be opportune to provoke a declaration from the constitutional authority of the German Confederation, or to prepare resolutions for eventual adoption by that authority. This induces us to make confidentially known to our allies our views upon the necessities of the present situation.

This situation shows no improvement in the political symptoms which indicate in a more restricted measure the existence of a danger of immediate war, but at the same time, by the absence of all guarantee that the explosion of war in Italy may take place at any moment, under any pretext whatever, and against any one, in a serious manner, the peace of Europe. Thanks, in its moderation and love of peace, the Austrian Cabinet will exert all its efforts to prevent whatever complications. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that, as long as the policy of Sardinia perseveres in its present character, contrary to the law of nations, and calculates upon war and revolution, that presents itself as the possible consequence of this firm resolution to defend against every [illegible] the rights of Austria in Italy, as regarding [illegible]

Under these circumstances, we must in truth attach a great importance to the conviction being fully established in Europe that Germany, closely united, will not allow such an attack to be made.

We do not, it is true, draw the conclusion therefrom that the suitable moment has arrived to open deliberations at Frankfort, and for the German Confederation to take decided measures.

We must take into careful consideration the presumed effect that will be caused abroad, as well as upon the internal situation of the Confederation; and, under the necessary influence of those considerations, we, for the present, are inclined to the opinion that the firm establishment of the common action of Germany with Austria, in case of war, ought not to assume the obligatory forms of the Federal Constitution as long as the realization of the eventuality for the advent of which the community is prepared has not presented itself as certain. But we need not give the assurance that the opinions our august allies may wish to bring to bear upon this essential point may beforehand count upon our most serious attention, and will be by us eagerly taken into consideration.

Nevertheless, we think it is decidedly desirable already that the Governments of Germany, as members of one great body, should mutually communicate the convictions which animate them in the face of the dangers of the future, which it is impossible to disown, and prepare themselves, by a firm agreement, to hold at the proper time the same language, conformable to the circumstances, and efficacious either towards Sardinia or towards France, or finally towards both States together. We shall receive with lively interest and warm gratitude the assurance that this view is shared by our allies, and that, in particular, the Government to which you have the honor of being accredited is, on its part, disposed to cooperate in the establishment of the full certainty that Germany will act in concert with Austria, a result the process of which would be certain, especially by choosing the proper moment and suitable form.

You are authorized to use this as a confidential communication. I am, &c., BUOL.

RESPONSE OF THE GERMAN STATES.

The Dresdan correspondent of the *Courrier du Dimanche*, who was the first to give authentic extracts from the Austrian circular, now sends the following as the sense of the reply made by the German States:

"The States of the common German country have seen with satisfaction the confidence which Austria places in their patriotism and in their profound faith in respect to the treaties upon which repose the economy of the political organization of States, the peace of Europe and the safety of thrones.

The German Courts have seen with regret serious differences arise between Austria and France, and have not for an instant disguised from themselves the gravity of the dangers Europe would incur should those differences be prolonged.

A war like that which threatens to commence on the subject which they call the "Italian question," or the "Italian idea," must, more than any other war, cause uneasiness to the sovereigns and people of Europe. In such a war many sacred principles are involved and condemned to find their triumph or their humiliation on the field of battle.

The States of the Confederation, very anxious on account of the painful trials to which Austria, their confederate seems liable to be exposed, are perfectly mindful of their duty, and nothing has been forgotten, or will he forgotten, that is required by the dignity, the independence, and the security of all the countries composing the grand Germanic union.

But however serious may be the circumstances, it does not appear that there is any imminent or immediate danger of peace being broken, so that, until the situation discovers itself in a clear manner, the German Courts do not think it opportune, in the interests of so many persevering efforts that are being made to avoid the explosion of war, to attempt a circumstantial explanation on the measures which should be adopted by Germany in the case of hostilities commencing between France and Austria.

The sentiments that Germany and its Governments will experience on the day of foreign aggression against one of its members are perfectly well known to Austria. She can therefore rely upon the fact that, in case of need, the Diet of Frankfort, the solemn representative of the wishes, interests and honor of the common country, will know how to protect them, and adopt a line of conduct the most efficacious and most suited to the necessities of the case."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sickles' Trial to Commence on the Fourth of April—The Removal of the Boston Post-Office Declared Illegal, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24.

This morning the counsel for Mr. SICKLES appeared in Court, and Mr. CHILTON requested to know whether any action would be taken by the Court in the case of Mr. SICKLES, who was extremely anxious that his trial should be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment. On behalf of Mr. SICKLES he desired to say that the Grand Jury had made a presentment in the case eight days since, and that although he had expected to hear from day to day that an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury and presented, he regretted to say that no action had so far been taken, and he desired to know on behalf of Mr. SICKLES at what time the indictment would be presented to the Grand Jury.

The Court intimated that it had no control in the case, as the accused had not been indicted, and the whole matter, therefore, was with the Grand Jury and the District-Attorney. The Court therefore declined any further hearing in the matter.

Subsequently the District-Attorney agreed with the counsel of the accused that he would send in the indictment to the Grand Jury during the morning, and that the same should be returned in due form; that the counsel could attend at 2 o'clock P. M., and the indictment would he filed at that time with the Clerk.

At 2 o'clock the several counsel were in attendance and Mr. STANTON, on behalf of the accused, stated the facts of the case—the imprisonment of Mr. SICKLES the danger to him that unless the Court would order a speedy trial he would lose a part of his witnesses, who were now here and ready; and, finally, that one of the counsel had business engagements in an adjoining county, which would require his attendance, and deprive the accused of his services and advice. He called upon the Court to fix the time of the commencement of the trial for Monday, the 28th inst.

The District-Attorney answered that while he was desirous of disclaiming any intention to procrastinate the trial of Mr. SICKLES, he was not willing to be compelled to go to trial unprepared, and that he could not be ready before next Monday week; that although the accused was in prison, and counsel had urged that Mr. SICKLES was entitled to a speedy trial, he believed that the United States were not to be forced into a trial without due preparation, and he did not recognize the right of counsel to examine him as to why he was unwilling to proceed at an earlier day than he (the District-Attorney) had named.

The Court declined to interfere in any way, saying that the Court did not interfere with the District-Attorney except in extreme cases, and that he did not see any fact in the case which would induce him to order the case to proceed until the District-Attorney thought proper to take it up.

The Counsel and the District-Attorney finally agreed upon Monday week as the time for the commencement of the trial. The counsel for the defence all remarked that they were ready *now*, but if they would not proceed on Monday next they would submit to Monday week, to which Judge CRAWFORD consented, and the case was accordingly set down for that day.

Mr. SICKLES' health is very good, he having suffered much less from his confinement than his friends would suppose from his known active habits. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24.

Attorney-General BLACK has this afternoon decided against the legality of the recent removal of the Boston Post-office. It now remains for the Post-master-General to take action in the premises.

The Grand Jury more than a week ago made a presentment against Mr. SICKLES for the murder of Mr. KEY. It then became the duty of the District-Attorney to prepare an indictment and place it before them for their final action. This he did to-day, when it was returned by them as "a true bill." The reason for the delay is understood to be that they might in the meantime have an opportunity to examine additional witnesses more particularly relative to Mr. BUTTERWORTH, so that if they discovered sufficient cause they could indict him jointly with Mr. SICKLES. Mr. BRANTON, of Pittsburgh, and Messrs. MAGRUDER and RADCLIFFE, accompanied by the father of the accused, came into Court and asked that next Monday be set down for the trial, but after a conference with the District-Attorney Monday week was agreed upon for that purpose.

Much concern has recently been manifested by several of the Foreign Ministers regarding the Arizona emigration movement, and it has been stated that the Administration is opposed to it on the surmise that it is connected with General WALKER—but the assurance is given that such is not the case, and as a consequence the opposition which was raised against the expedition has ceased. As it is claimed the Administration cannot be adverse to legitimate colonization in the United States, a company of emigrants is forming in Washington.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia decided an important patent case to-dey, on an appeal from the Commissioner of Patents. The case was an interference between the National Steam Gauge Company and WM. H. FARLEY. It was decided in favor of the former assignee of E. G. ALLEN.

Lieut. Gen. SCOTT has arrived. He had an interview with the Secretary of War this morning, and will remain several days on business connected with his official position.

NICHOLAS CLEARY, of California, has been appointed naval storekeeper at Shanghae, China.

Massachusetts Legislature and the Hancock Mansion.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 24.

In the House to-dey the vote, rejecting the bill to purchase the Hancock Mansion, was reconsidered. It was then amended by placing the matter in the hands of the Governor and State officers and Secretary of the Board of Education, giving them the power to make the purchase if they deem it expedient, and providing that the house shall not be used as an Executive mansion. In this shape the bill passed to a third reading.

Further by the Quaker City.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 23.

The steamship *Quaker City* is detained below from some unknown cause. She is to sail on Sunday next, however, and will touch at Vera Cruz to land Mr. MCLANE, the American Minister.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 24.

The California mail, per *Quaker City*, has arrived.

The mail steamship *Sonora*, which left San Francisco on the 5th for Panama, had 400 passengers; and the *Oriziba*, which sailed on the same day, also for Panama, had 700 passengers.

The brig *Swiss Boy* had been destroyed by the Hudson Bay Indians in Nitinet Sound; the crew were captured by the Indians, but were afterwards released.

Advices from China to Jan. 20 had been received at San Francisco and mention the bombardment of Nankin. [Probably by the rebels, though our dispatch leaves us in the dark in the matter.—REP.]

The San Francisco papers have advices from Australia, but no dates are given.

The bark *Temandits* has been wrecked, and one hundred and fifteen lives thereby lost, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Vera Cruz dates are to March 14. There is no news of importance.

The cities of Guadalajara and Mexico were in a state of siege, on account of the near approach of the Liberals. DEGOLLADO's force consisted of but 4,000 men. The Liberals had stationed a strong force at the National Bridge to prevent the passage of MIRAMON. The latter is said to be unprovided with tents.

The Railroad Convention at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, March 24.

The Railroad Convention continued in session to-day. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout, with entire freedom from excitement or contention. The Time-Table Committee reported this evening. They propose starting from New-York at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. by the Camden and Amboy and New-Jersey roads, and to reach Cincinnati at 1 P. M. and 7 P. M., and to leave Cincinnati at 8 A. M. and 11.30 P. M., and make about the same time to New-York.

The following resolutions were offered by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and also adopted:

Whereas, Moderate speed of passenger trains is admitted to contribute largely to the economical working, and consequently the net results of railway property.

Whereas, The extraordinary cost of high speed should command a relative remuneration for passenger-service.

Whereas, The experience of the managers of the railroad system in Europe has adopted this system in their tariff of rates, as the legitimate results of their experience, therefore,

Resolved, In order to inaugurate this economical and valuable principle in the American system, each through line to competing points may, at its option, charge one dollar less between New-York and such competing points on all trains using the schedule time of not less than thirty-six hours between Cincinnati and New-York, and forty hours between Chicago and New-York.

The time seems to be satisfactory to the various western roads interested, and is said to be so arranged as to be better adapted to the general public convenience by all lines than ever heretofore.

The Pennsylvania Road provides for a bold and active competition with the New-York Central by rapid speed, and the Baltimore Road, while maintaining the moderate speed provided for in the above resolution, will compensate for it by reducing the fare one dollar.

The freight rates occupied but little attention, but the following resolution passed:

That a Committee consisting of representatives from each of the Western roads, appointed by the respective roads, arrange the rates on freight eastward bound; that they be instructed to fix the differences between all rail, lake, and canal routes; that this Committee meet at Dayton on the 31st inst.; and that one representative from each of the four Atlantic lines be invited to be present.

The Convention is still sitting, but will adjourn to-night.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 23.

The steamship *Cahawba* brings Havana advices to the 19th instant, but they are unimportant.

Later news from Mexico, *viâ* Havana, is to the effect that MIRAMON was still marching on Vera Cruz. Zacatecas and Leon had been evacuated by the Liberals. GAYOZO holds DEGOLLADO in check near the capital.

Grain Statistics.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 24.

The *Commercial Express*, of to-day, shows that the accumulation of grain in store last week was 11,500 bushels, against 169,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The difference in the amount of flour and wheat in store now, as compared with last year, is 754,000 bushels. The decrease in the receipts of flour and wheat is equivalent to 1,040,000 bushels. The increase in the receipts of corn exceed 200,000 bushels.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIPS SHOOTING STAR AND SKYLARK ASHORE.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 24.

Ship *Shooting Star*, from Portsmouth for New-York, in tow of steamer *W. H. Webb*, struck on Tuckernuck Shoal, at 3 o'clock A. M., yesterday, during a thick fog, and let go one anchor to keep the ship from drifting further on. The cable parted, and the ship swung round, striking the anchor, and knocked a hole in her bottom. She was drawing twelve feet when she went on, and has eleven feet under her stern at high water. At 6 o'clock A. M. she had eight feet of water in her.

The *W. H. Webb* arrived at New-Bedford to-day for steam-pumps and men. The steamer *Island Home*, from Nantucket, put 21 men on board of her last night.

The ship *Sky Lark*, which left New-Bedford at 2 o'clock this afternoon in tow of the steamer *W. H. Webb*, for New-York, grounded in the harbor and remained so. She will probably be got off at high water, and proceed.

THE SCHOONER OCEAN WAVE LEAKING.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 24.

The schooner *Ocean Wave*, from Newbern, N. C., for New-York, sprung a leak and put into Morris River for repairs.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara and Alps.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 24.

There are yet no indications of the steamships *Niagara* (not the *America*, as before reported) and *Alps*, now in their 13th day from Liverpool, and fully due. The weather is clear, with a northerly wind.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Almost an Accident—The Prohibitory Law Ordered to a Third Reading in Assembly and Reconsidered—The Assessment upon Staten Islanders for their Bonfires, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 24, 1859.

A dreadful accident happened to the machine last night, but this morning, newly braced and better oiled, it ran well. This was the way it happened:

SONG OF THE CITY.

If Shepherd wants to pay her debt
And handsomely get through it,
We'll tell her how to do it;
His mother'll for pursue it,
The thing's the very simplest yet!

First, let her here an Agent get,
And let him rue the City;
He needn't study Chitty
Or other pleaders witty—
No law will be required, we bet.

But let him swear on general grounds
That our good Corporation
Owes to the English nation
The sum in litigation—
A mere eight hundred million pounds!

Then let him sue, as we have heard,
Due notice of the action,
Each dollar, cent and fraction
And make "the tenderfoot position"
Try "leave the nasty case—referred!"

The Referee (new Age's the charm)
Must, have strong British notions,
And Under-lock devotions;
What's else (that needs no lotions
Now natural injuries or harm!

Don't he report—on this we bet—
In favor of the claimant;
This judgment comes for payment,
And jobbed in legal raiment,
'Twill grow a very decent debt.

The Corporation Counsel will
Undoubtedly enforce it;
Comptroller Haws indorse it,
And the Common Council horse it
As "Rider" on our Taxing bill.

Next place Manhattan, root and branch,
Beneath a judgment stricture;
Seize every chair and picture,
Each movable and fixture—
Make desolate the "City ranche!"

Pluck up the lamp posts by the roots,
Seize markets, piers and places,
And—to crown *all* disgraces—
Let men with "Fiery Faces"
Lay claim to Tremaine's coat and boots!

Thus tortured, worried—some day yet
New-York will stoop her shoulder
Under this financial "boulder,"
And never ask—Who sold her
To be the slave of such a debt?

PERORATION.

To Pettigrew, the good and true,
To Reynolds, a bold "pleader,"
To Haskin, who looks rayther blee,
And Lowrie, their great leader:
To all the Crew who know "to do"
As a verb-active rated,
These verses few are very due-
Tifully dedicated.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

Nominations for City Offices—The Administration and the State Conventions—The Presidency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 21, 1859.

The politicians, during the past two or three weeks, have been extremely busy; nor is there likely to be a cessation of political excitement until after our municipal election in May. The People's Party have nominated two candidates for municipal offices. The first, Mr. Brown, for the office of City Treasurer—an important and responsible position. Mr. Brown is at the present time a silent member of Councils, from the Eighteenth Ward. He is engaged in the timber business, and is represented to be an honest and upright man, and every way qualified for the office. He has been and is a political Native. The second nominee, Charles M. Neal, is an attorney, and might now be making $5,000 a year at his profession, instead of seeking a paltry office of $1,500—but such are the fascinations of political life. Young men frequently ruin themselves by being drawn in its vortex. Mr. Neal was formerly a Democrat, but during the halcyon days of Know-Nothingism, he wisely or unwisely joined the Order at the time that he was a member of the Democratic City Executive Committee, and was accused of having betrayed the secrets of the Committee to his lodge. The Democracy is exasperated at him on this account. The probability is that he will be elected.

The action of the State Democratic Convention, in indorsing the Presidential Kansas policy, and repudiating the State Executive, takes away every chance of success from the Democratic party during this year, A. D. 1859. Bulwer says that "the pen is mightier than the sword;" if so, the idea is stronger than the man. What I mean is, that the idea of Popular Sovereignty is deep-rooted in the minds of our people; it cannot be eradicated; to indorse an adverse policy is inviting defeat. For a party to put men on such a platform, is neither more nor less than placing them as marks to be shot at, and to be politically killed, and has not even the excuse of "Jeptha's vow," for they are offered up, bound hand and foot, helpless victims to appease, not a principle, but the overweening vanity of a chief who holds in *terrorem* over his subordinates the whip of dismissal from office.

Richardson L. Wright has been nominated for the office of Auditor-General. This goes to show that strict integrity does much towards elevating a man in political life. Mr. Wright has the character of being incorruptible—this character is conceded to him even by his political opponents—and he certainly will make an honest Auditor-General; but then he need never permit his inordinate and insufferable vanity to lead him away with the notion of his being able to rise to the dignity of statesmanship. His mental calibre is too feeble for that. Mr. Wright has a black mark opposite his name; he was one of the Van Buren malcontents in 1848—was then for Free-Soil—so that if 100,000 Democrats vote against him in October, he cannot find fault with them, since he himself set the example of spurning regular nominations.

So that, although Mr. Wright is both pure and conscientious in the discharge of his public duties, yet even these qualities cannot save him. The idea is stronger than the man. The man may try to arrest it, but he fails; it grows daily and daily more and more gigantic, swelling to colossal dimensions, sweeping away men and parties who dare attempt to arrest its progress. The idea of Popular Sovereignty will sweep over the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania next Fall, carrying political destruction and death to all who may try to stay the avalanche. "The handwriting is on the wall." Already steps are being taken to call another Democratic Convention. A call numerously signed is in progress. What will be the results of such a movement it is easy to foresee. The success of the Republicans have caused great changes in many opinions relative to the Presidential aspirants; a few months ago the friends of Senator Seward were chary of using his name, but they now speak of him openly, and insist that he shall be their nominee. They say that there must be no crouching to Americanism or any other ism, that they will have their own principles, inscribed upon their own banners; that if their time do not arrive in 1860 that it surely will in 1864, and that there must be no more entangling alliances or compromises for the sake of mere success. They take the following view of national policy, progress and statesmanship: That after the next census the *materiel* of the free States will be such as to entirely and forever do away with what was never contemplated by the Constitution—a balance of power between free and slave States, between North and South; that there will be two members of Congress from the free to one from the slave States, that the equilibrium is already destroyed in the Senate of the United States, and that as a consequence in 1864 the Republican ticket is certain to be elected; that political Americanism was a mere ephemera—that the two antagonisms are free States and slave States, and that every other problem, question and issue is of minor consideration when compared to these. Therefore it is that Seward's friends are not only actively at work to secure his nomination, but are also sanguine of accomplishing it. It is currently reported that Senator Cameron is busily engaged in forwarding Seward's interests through the interior of the State. I need hardly remark that the adroitness of General Cameron in managing the political wires is proverbial; add to this his astuteness among men and his devotion to his friends, make him a dangerous enemy to his former party.

There have been two distinguished arrivals in town, Senator Douglas and O. Jennings Wise, the former of whom was to have attended a lecture of Colonel Forney's at some Mechanics' Institute, the latter to try some law case before one of our courts. I have heard that the Illinois Senator will not be a candidate at Charleston, but for whom he will throw his influence is a profound mystery. It is conjured by many that Forney is really for Buchanan—that whenever the Vice-President comes to town he stops at George H. Martin's; that Wm. E. Dame, Dougherty, John O'Brien, David [illegible] and others of that ilk," meet him there. This is a street rumor, and I cannot vouch for it. Wise's prospect in the Keystone State, and the probability is that he will have a place on the National Convention. Roger Tyler, who is to be Wise's best friend, says "that he will not live to see him President but for slipping off the [illegible]—which means that he was opposed to the [illegible]. However, the best thing that could [illegible] Wise's interests would be that he [illegible] Tyler's opposition. It is no secret [illegible] that the Prince, has stated [illegible] available candidate for the [illegible] principles, yet the fa-

so fool in judging the chances for success. There is one thing that I have always admired about Van Buren for, and that is his pluck.

The *Evening Journal* have lately had an article in it in favor of Ex-Secretary Guthrie. Now, Mr. Guthrie is, or was, a Know-Nothing, and one of the most bitter opponents of the unterrified; how his paper advocates the nomination of Guthrie for the Presidency is more than I know. 'Tis true that Guthrie is a Kentuckian, but I do not imagine that that would so far influence him as to make his paper take so complete a somerset. The only reason that can be assigned is, that some wealthy friends of Guthrie wish to make an experiment as to how far the changes of success would meet with favor in this city. Then there is Mr. Dallas, who ought not to be forgotten. He has some few friends—a forlorn hope—who can do nothing for him; but he, nevertheless, without his knowledge, may be made use of as a pioneer to forward the interests of some other aspirant.

We, in this good City of Brotherly Love, have our slanders, crimes, &c., but I do not think it worth while to chronicle any of them for you, seeing that you have enough such kind of news in your own Gotham. The passions of mankind are alike in all ages—aye, and of womankind; but I suppose that both are included in the masculine gender—and, whenever civilization throws large populations together in cities, there must concentrate, as a *positive and necessary consequence*, a corresponding ratio of crime. We have, therefore, our murders, robberies, seductions, &c., about on a par, it is to be presumed, with other cities of civilization. I leave to others the disagreeable duty of itemizing them, or sermonizing upon them; I will not, but I will from time to time send you such information as I think may suit the columns of your journal—a paper that I admire for its truly independent tone—for its refusal to pander to prejudices. I have been led to this remark by a recent article of yours upon women and negro voting.

OMEGA.

THE KANSAS GOLD MINES.

How to Get to Pike's Peak, and What You Will Find on Getting There.

The following narrative of a trip to the gold mines of Western Kansas is sent us by an intelligent gentleman, who went out expressly to satisfy himself about the existence of gold, previous to making any definite business arrangements to move thither. It embodies interesting and valuable information, and is perhaps as reliable as any that has appeared in the journals of the country:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being temporarily engaged in business at Kansas City, in Western Missouri, last Winter, and constantly hearing reports of the most flattering character about the gold discoveries upon Cherry Creek and near Pike's Peak, myself and two old residents of Kansas City decided on visiting the mines and ascertain for ourselves what truth there was in the reports that were constantly appearing, not only in the border papers, but also in the leading papers East, representing these gold fields to be fully as extensive as those found in the Sierra Nevada range. We accordingly furnished ourselves with riding and pack mules, and, without any supply of provisions, we left Kansas City on the morning of the 1st of December, 1858, taking the old Santa Fé road which leads out from the Missouri river over *the only divide* that stretches over the great plains for a distance of four hundred.

Details of the *make* of this road will be interesting and valuable information to emigrants who have enrolled themselves as gold hunters, and they shall be furnished.

Brevity is not only the soul of wit, but it is the pith of narrative; little will, therefore, be said in this article about our *en route* affairs.

Finding on the road plenty of food for our stock and regular old-timed country inns for ourselves, as far out as Counsel Grove, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, we at that place supplied ourselves with provisions and forege sufficient to last us to Allison's Ranche, which is distant from Kansas City about two hundred and fifty miles. We have found plenty of corn for our mules, and bacon, flour, sugar, coffee, and other prairie *entrées* for ourselves.

As Wallis and Clark say, upon most every page in their narrative of their exploration of the Missouri River, after getting our supplies "we proceeded on." At the ranch, or rather a short distance beyond it, we left the mail road to Santa Fé, and followed up or along the valley of Pawnee Fork, taking in to the old road again at the Big Timbere. We here rested for one day, when "we proceeded on" to Bent's Fort, shaking hand with that old pioneer of the mountains, Bill Bent, in just fifteen days after leaving Kansas City. Stopping over night with the Colonel, and rising in the morning with heads genily throbbing with the Colonel's wine-cellar hospitality, we again "proceeded on," arriving at the waters of Cherry Creek on the eighteenth day out from Kansas City. We were near the head of the Creek, when we found, within a distance of two miles up and down the stream, about fifty miners encamped, among whom were some of our personal acquaintances—Mr. Jas. Winchester, John S. Paige, of Kansas City, and David Kellogg, of Chicago.

It was the dead of Winter, and of course but little mining, or even prospecting, could be done. However, we went round to the different cabins of the miners, and were shown more or less gold dust at each place. We estimated that we found among the miners upon that portion of the creek, from $1,500 to $1,600 worth of "dust." We had then seen enough (all of us having had experience in the mines of California) to satisfy us that the Pike's Peak gold region was no humbug.

The most important object of our mission was accomplished, viz: We had satisfied ourselves that gold existed,—that there was enough of it to justify a large emigration to go and dig for it. We then spent five days among the mountains and in prospecting upon other streams. We found more or less gold everywhere, and what satisfied us more than all else, we found the gold region to be a *fac simile* of the gold country about the Yuba and Feather rivers of California. We found further, forests of pines, sites for mills, with water power, a rich and extensive country for all branches of agriculture, and the whole region abounding with game; in short we had seen enough to *know* that Western Kansas possessed more undeveloped wealth than any *territory* west of the Mississippi. Without further delay "we proceeded" home, arriving in Kansas City on the 9th of January, 1859, having been absent just forty days.

The writer cannot in this connection refrain from speaking somewhat at length about the old Santa Fé road. This is a natural road—the best natural road upon the American continent. And it is not possible for people unacquainted with the geography of the great plains of America to understand what is meant by a *natural road* without further information.

The track of the buffalo as he roams over the plains and through the mountains is a natural road, and somewhere Col. Benton has said that buffaloe are the best engineers upon the continent. If a horse, an ox, a mule, or any other animal is turned loose upon the plains and wanders any great distance from home, the road they take is a natural road. They avoid crossing streams, they avoid ravines and all other obstructions to their march. If a road across the plains is marked out by *man*, and that road crosses any considerable number of streams, then it will never be the route of mountain men, as they set out with their trains of heavy loaded wagons to travel to the mountains. On these plains *all* the streams flow through an alluvial soil; they make steep and abrupt banks, and always run deep, no matter how small the stream may be. Having no rock or gravel bottoms, the current is constantly washing away the earth and deepening the channel. For this reason, a road over the plains must be upon a divide—that is, along the high ground where the water is flowing either way from the road-bed. Such a road we found this great Santa Fé road to be, and inasmuch as nine-tenths of the wagons owned by the men engaged in the commerce of the interior pass over this road, and inasmuch as it is the road originally made by the buffalo, there can be no doubt but that it is the best road for the gold-hunting emigration.

The road, however, from Nebraska City to the mines is perhaps equally as good as the Santa Fé road, and is undoubtedly the best road of the two for the emigration from Minnesota, Iowa, North Missouri and Wisconsin to take, but all emigrants east of the Mississippi will, without doubt, find the Santa Fé road the most direct and best route to take. Packets and trains of the Pacific Railroad are leaving St. Louis every day for the Upper Missouri, and when once at that point, it will be no difficult matter for the emigration to forward themselves to Independence, Kansas City or Westport, and prepare themselves for a trip across the plains, which, when they arrive at the mines, they will find to be more of a pleasant trip than a tour of hardship and privation.

C. C. SPALDING.

Slavery in New-Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, North and South, with various significant comments appended thereto:

"The mail received from Santa Fé brings a copy of stringent laws passed by the Legislature of New-Mexico, *to protect property in slaves, and totally prohibiting emancipation in that territory.*"

Some give it as evidence of the proclivity to extend the institution in that region, while others attribute it to officious Democracy, in basis to act in advance of Republican agitation, &c., &c. The writer takes the liberty to state that none of these conclusions are correct. A few words will serve to explain.

The only parties owning slaves in that section are those of the Army officers who can afford it. With them it is a favorite species of property, and so much is made of these gentlemen from Africa, in order to regale them, that sometimes it is difficult to say which is the master and which the slave. It will be recollected that the recent Navajo war was based principally on the killing of a negro servant, belonging to one of the Army officers, by those Indians. If Mr. Indian kills Mr. Nigger, the "chattel" belonging to the Federal troops, their whole force is brought into requisition to obtain revenge and indemnification; but citizens,—a whole emigrant train,—may be murdered, scalped and robbed by those same Indians, and not a soldier moves from barrack or camp.

The Legislature of New-Mexico is composed, with two or three exceptions, of Mexicans ignorant of the English language, and having but a slight comprehension of our institutions, because they never have had an opportunity to witness the practical operation of the same, except so far as they tend to increase our difficulties with the Indians, and render New-Mexico unfit for settlement. Ever since the Legislature of New-Mexico had an existence, it has legislated backwards. It is a pliant tool in the hands of the Army and Navy contractors, and the recent measure must be considered as obedience to their own special wishes and mandate. Consequently, as affecting the question of Slavery in the Territory in a general or practical sense, it has no more significance or meaning than would a decree that every cockroach, head, body, tail and legs, found in a New-Mexican kitchen, should belong to the owner of said kitchen, and nobody else.

It never occurred to me until this moment that Apache and Navajo "cits," as they are called, smell Indian boys and girls, taken as captives, are a favorite species of property with all classes. One of these "nits" will always bring $100 cash. Perhaps the next session New-Mexican Legislature, in their recent action, had reference to this kind of property. Who knows but that ere long a demand on the Federal Congress to back up the action of the New-Mexican Legislature in relation to "nits," will shake this Union to its centre? SANTA FE.

FROM ARIZONA.

Territorial Affairs—Movements at the West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, A. T., Thursday, March 3, 1859.

It seems that our Government ignores this Territory entirely. While it is not claimed that the country is as valuable as some interested parties would make it out—while the "Gila gold bubble" has exploded, as all reasonable citizens of the Territory supposed it would—there are interests here that require the protection of our Government. We had been led to suppose that a portion of the army was to be sent here to protect us not only against the Indians but against thieving Mexicans who steal our stock. You can judge of our surprise when we received intelligence that one company of Dragoons was ordered away from Fort Buchanan—the only post within three hundred miles—and their place supplied by a skeleton company of Infantry, and that the command of the Fort would devolve upon Lieutenant-Colonel Reuben a meritorious officer, but in no respect superior to Captain Elwell of the Dragoons, who has become familiar with the habits and customs of the Apaches, and who has just made a treaty with them by which they agree to stop stealing.

The Secretary of the Treasury is more mindful of us. He has sent a Custom-House officer here to collect duties on the little pack-trains from Sonora, that have been in the habit of supplying us with all the necessaries of life, few of which are raised in the Territory. It has been suggested that it was possible the Administration did not care so much about the duties as they did to make places for some Kansas notables. Ex-Sheriff Jones is Collector, and a Capt. Donalson, who served in the *Kansas War*, Deputy at this place. We have the "tax gatherers" but no court, no punishment of crime, or redress for any injury either to person or property.

The old Spanish law gave all the protection it could to miners—ours is the reverse, it continues to tax the supplies and denies us protection, consequently we are obliged to protect ourselves against Mexican robbers and hostile Indians.

We have no news from Guaymas since the 29th of January. Rumor says that a United States vessel-of-war has arrived at that place, but it is by no means certain. The mail is under police surveillance in Sonora, so we can get no news from Pesquiera, or the result of his campaign against the Gondora forces at Mazatlan. Business of all kinds is dull at Sonora, merchants having no confidence in the Pesquiera Administration, have imported merely nothing; but one or two of the rich mines are worked, and they only to a limited extent. The whole northern part of the State depends on Arizona for a market, the cities buying next to nothing, as they have neither merchandise nor money to buy with.

New silver mines continue to be discovered, and with capital, industry, and perseverance can be worked to advantage; but let no one delude themselves with the idea that silver can be produced in a day. It is a long, tedious process, requiring much labor and the supervision of experienced managers. The Sonora Company, under the charge of Mr. Latrobe, were one of the first to commence operations, and they have got got their works completed; they have only a common furnace, which produces some 150 ounces in twenty-four hours. Reduction by amalgamation requires very expensive machinery, and much time to accomplish. Most of the ores can only be reduced in this way. T.

From Lake Superior.

WINTER CLIMATE OF LAKE SUPERIOR—DEPTH OF SNOW—THE ICE IN THE LAKE—GAME—BROOK-TROUTING—WINTER BUSINESS OF THE FURNACES—IRON ORE COMPANIES, AND RAILROAD AT MARQUETTE—MORE LABORING MEN WANTED—ACCOUNTS FROM THE COPPER REGION—COPPER MINING.

MARQUETTE, Lake Superior, Mich., Monday, Feb. 28, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Winter in this quarter is by no means a dreary or inhospitable season of the year. The cold is not excessive, the air is dry and bracing, the temperature is uniform, the snow constant and sufficient for capital sleighing, the sky clear, and the atmosphere of a transparency which gives scope to the vision by day and splendor to the stars at night, such as is unknown at the southward and eastward. Since the 1st of January the mean temperature at this place, as ascertained from three observations taken daily by Dr. G. H. Blake, for the Smithsonian Institution's reports, has been 21° Fahrenheit. During the whole time the thermometer has indicated zero on but seven days in the morning, and only once in the middle of the day. Since the same date we have had 37 inches of light snow, which has settled probably one half; there is from two and a half to three feet of snow now on the ground in the woods. We usually have heavy snow in November, which remains till March, and effectually prevents the ground from freezing. Potatoes and vegetables of like character remaining in the ground over Winter propagate themselves year after year. Lake Superior, which is 627 feet deep and 793 feet above the level of the sea, never freezes. Ice sometimes forms a few miles from shore, and the bays are generally frozen over. Up to the present time this Winter, however, we have not had in Marquette Bay ice sufficient to fill our ice-houses; a very slight wind would break up that which now skirts the shore.

Game is not very abundant with us just now. The days are not yet warm enough to tempt out the bears; the deer have gone southward, and the wolves have followed them. Next month we shall have them both back. Wolves are very plenty, however, within 50 to 75 miles south of us, along the Escanawba and Ford rivers. One of enormous size was killed in that region a few days since, while feasting on a deer which he had run down. He was seven feet from tip to tip, and his head measured twelve inches in length by ten inches in breadth. Brook-trout fishing through the ice gives us excellent sport; when the days are warm they bite sharply enough. A party of seven one day last week caught 450, some of them noble fellows, weighing two or three pounds each.

This Winter has been a very favorable one for all out-door operations, and it has been well improved with us in all the departments of labor; there has not been a busier place in the Union. An active lumbering business has been going on for our home trade. The Blast Furnace Companies (which are making pig iron with charcoal) have had an army of men chopping and coaling in the woods. Our Foundries are actively employed. The Iron Ore Companies have been engaged in making openings and removing surface from the iron hills preparatory to next season's business in the shipment of ore, which will be large. The Railroad Company, which brings down the ore from the mountains, 16 miles distant, is manufacturing, at its shops, an additional number of freight cars to meet the increased demand upon its facilities for transportation.

But a small portion of the Lake Superior pig iron in the market is actually made here. The ore, which yields between 65 and 70 per cent. metallic iron by analysis, and a ton of pig metal to the ton and a half of ore as an actual working product, is extensively shipped to various points on the lower lakes and there melted. The shipments of ore from this port last season were upwards of 30,000 tons; and its price about $3 per ton delivered free to vessels here, or $6 delivered at lower lake ports. This year it is anticipated that the shipments of ore will be more than twice as large as last; the amount of pig iron shipped will also be greatly increased.

Labor has been in demand all Winter and will be in the Spring. One of the Blast Furnace Companies has just brought over 30 or 40 wood choppers from Green Bay to wards supplying the present deficiency. Ordinary laboring men can be pretty sure of steady employment here after the opening of navigation at a dollar a day. Here will be a good opening for some of your unemployed in New-York City.

We hear very favorable accounts from the copper region. The copper-bearing trap-range begins at Keweenaw Point, some eighty miles to the northwest of this place, and extends westward upwards of one hundred and fifty miles. The leading companies are working a strong force this Winter, with excellent results. The production will undoubtedly be larger then ever before; all the legitimately originated and well managed companies will have handsome returns.

Notwithstanding the prejudice which exists against copper-mining, as being a speculative adventure, it may be safely affirmed that no productive enterprise is surer of remuneration than this is, when entered upon with ordinary good judgment, and prosecuted with ordinary industry and skill. The speculative element is not inherent in copper-mining, but it is in the plan of commencing operations, under the expectation of getting rich immediately, with a small call upon a subscription of large amount, which the stockholder supposes is all that will ever be required. In the formation of Lake Superior Copper Companies, had subscriptions been made *bona fide*, of such amounts only as the subscribers expected to pay in full, no taint of speculation would have attached to the business. Judicious location, in the first instance, and decent management afterwards, would then have been the rule instead of the exception; and ample returns would have been realized upon all the capital invested. Mushroom companies, with stock-jobbing managers, have been the bane of the reputation of Lake Superior copper-productde as a legitimate business. It will, however, vindicate itself in time. E.

HEAD-MONEY FOR IMMIGRANTS.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "In the Supreme Court, March 22, arguments were heard in the cases of J. Cunningham *et al. vs.* The City of Boston. These, with the suit by Enoch Train against James Munson, Administrator of the estate of Jotham B. Munson, formerly Alien Passenger Commissioner, are to recover various sums paid under a law of the State as Head-money for Immigrants, in the whole amounting to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Choate, in his argument, contended that according to the decision of the United States Court the levy of such a tax was unconstitutional."

MEXICO.—Dispatches have been received here from Mr. Churchwell, agent of this Government in Mexico, direct from Vera Cruz. He reports the Juarez Government as gaining strength, and expresses confidence in its ability to hold out against Miramon. He does not believe the latter can take Vera Cruz, and states that such is a general opinion in that city. He suggests the propriety of the speedy recognition of the Juarez Government at by the United States. The Administration, we opine, will not, however, take any action in the matter until something definite is obtained from Mr. McLane, lately appointed minister to Mexico.—*Washington Star.*

The Cashmere goat has recently been imported into Texas.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 272, 1025, 1119, 1295, 685, 1403, 1536, 1619, 1024, 2058, 2165, 2084, 2103 to 2106, 2244, 2316, 2314, 2015, 2257, 2629, 2873, 2901, 2609, 2608, 283, 2356, 2520, 3003, 3374, 3084, 3113. *Part III.*—Nos. 821, 967, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1002, 1005, 1007, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1030, 1035.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 95, 190, 84, 87, 224, 225, 226, 228 to 232, 234 to 244, 168, 25.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 587, 591, 554 to 559, 585, 534, 603, 428, 542, 302, 105, 584, 669, 702, 714, 721, 131, 739, 740, 743, 746 747, 749, 753. Extra Calendar.—Nos. 692, 756 to 759 763, 775.

COMMON PLEAS.—Calendar same as yesterday in both parts.

Trial of James Stephens for the Murder of his Wife by Poison.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Mr. Ashmead, when the Court opened yesterday morning, in advance of Mr. Cushing's summing up to the Jury, read the following points to the Court, on which he desired a distinct ruling in the judicial charge to the Jury:

First—That the counsel for the prosecution having read to the medical witnesses certain symptoms from a paper marked by the judge, and inquired their opinion as to the cause of death in a case where such symptoms existed; if the jury believe that the symptoms of which Mrs. Stephens complained in her lifetime, are not in all respects the symptoms stated in the paper read to the physicians, that then the medical opinions are not admissible as competent evidence to be weighed by the jury, and cannot be taken into consideration.

Second—That if the jury are of opinion that the body of Mrs. Stephens, after being exhumed for analysis, was so exposed that access could be had to it by other parties than those who made the *post mortem* examination of the body and connected the chemical analysis, and particularly if they believe that Robert Bell, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who first charged the prisoner with poisoning his wife, actually had access to the body and touched it, an analysis made under such circumstances is not competent evidence against the prisoner, and should be disregarded by the jury.

Third—That where a prisoner is charged with the commission of a crime, and evidence of good character is introduced by him, which is not controverted on the part of the people, such evidence is to be considered by the jury, and is not merely of value in doubtful cases, but will, of itself, sometimes create a doubt where without it none would exist; and if good character be proved to the satisfaction of the jury, it should produce an acquittal, even in cases where the whole evidence slightly preponderates against the accused.

Fourth—When a charge depends upon circumstantial evidence, it ought not only to be consistent with the prisoner's guilt, *but inconsistent with any other rational conclusion.*

Fifth—That if the Jury, when considering the whole of the evidence, have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant of the offence charged in the indictment, it is their duty to acquit.

Sixth—That if the Jury believe that Robert Bell attempted to assassinate the prisoner before his arrest upon the charge of poisoning his wife, and that he entertains feelings of animosity and hatred towards him, and that if the Jury believe that Sophia and Fanny Bell are also hostile to the prisoner, and have quarreled with him, that they should consider these matters in weighing the degree of credit which is to be given to their testimony.

Mr. Cushing then addressed the Jury in behalf of Stephens, in a speech of no ordinary merit. His exposition and refutation were especially effective, and the latter moved many of the audience to tears. He reviewed the evidence for the defence, judiciously and with much elaboration. Mr. Cushing has seldom made so successful an argument with the materials before him.

The District Attorney followed in a speech of three hours' length. He also reviewed the testimony, which occupied the Court fifteen days for its reception. He dealt with the mass of evidence as successfully as he could do in the time allotted him. The positive testimony, the contradictory evidence, the ramifications and contortions of this protracted trial were well set forth. This morning Mr. Ashmead will follow him on the part of the defence, and Mr. Chauncey Shaffer will address the Jury in the afternoon.

Never since the first day of trial was so large a crowd gathered about the doors of the Court, and clamorous for admission, as there was yesterday.

The Judge's charge to the Jury may be delivered to-day, but it is probable it will be delayed till to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 24.

Before Justice Oakley.

Charles Davison vs. *Elizabeth Davison.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Annie Silverton vs. *Isaac Silverton.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Adelaide A. Nims vs. *Theodore S. Nims.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

James Vredenburgh vs. *Joseph H. King et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Garret D. Hasbrouck vs. *David Ryan.*—Motion denied without costs.

In re. Petition of Catherine R. Cleveland, a minor.—Report of special guardian confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Meeks vs. *Vandoren.*—Motion decided. Order to be entered as settled before judgment on notice.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

James B. Brady et al. vs. *Anson Green et al.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Woodruff.

John H. Purser vs. *Charles R. Smith, Impl.*—The motion to set aside the judgment and order dismissing the plaintiff's complaint is granted. But the question of laches is left in so great doubt by the affidavits, that costs are awarded to neither party.

Before Justice Monerief.

The Nassau Association vs. *Thomas Collyer.*—Upon payment of $10 costs the plaintiffs may amend their complaint by adding or prefixing the words specified in the notice of motion, the defendant may serve an amended answer within five days after receipt of amended complaint, the issue in the action to be as of the time of service of such amended answer. If the plaintiff does not so amend the defendant shall $10 costs of this motion.

The Vigilance Committee Case.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Molony vs. *Dows.*—The trial of this cause proceeded to-day with the further cross-examination of the plaintiff. The following are the important points of his testimony:

Q.—Had the *J. L. Stephens* various classes of passengers, as respects accommodations? A.—I am almost certain she did.

Q.—What was the first class? A.—They were called first cabin passengers; they had state-rooms generally.

Q.—Were you put on board as a first cabin passenger in respect to accommodations? A.—I received the usual quarters, and as good as first cabin passengers; I had the privilegee of a first-class passenger; I don't know the price of a first cabin ticket, or of an inferior class ticket.

Q.—Did you testify at the Coroner's inquest upon the body of Jenkins? [On a previous day the witness had mentioned Jenkins as having been hung by order, as witness supposed, of the Vigilance Committee.] A.—I think I did; I was not present when the verdict was rendered.

Q.—Did you see the verdict as printed in the San Francisco newspapers, within a few days afterwards? A.—I don't know whether I did or not; I was in the habit of reading the *Star* and other papers; I have no recollection further in regard to reading the papers immediately after the time of the inquest; I don't recollect whether I was sworn or not, or whether any one was sworn at the inquest; I may have seen a statement as to the verdict, and I may not; I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you saw a crowd of people leading this man to execution at midnight; that after your return you saw him as in hanging at daybreak; that you have no impression you were at the inquest, and that you have no recollection as to whether you saw the result of the inquest in the papers about that time?

Objected to as leading and irrelevant. Allowed under exception.

A.—I mean to say I have no recollection; it is likely I did, but I have no recollection of doing so.

Mr. O'Connor here read from the San Francisco *Herald* a report of the result of the inquest in question.

Direct resumed—Jenkins was the first man I saw hanging; I first knew Jenkins was arrested and threatened about five or ten minutes before the crowd came along; I was in a hotel when some one came in and said a crowd was coming with a man; I went outside with D. C. Broderick; we walked outside to some portion of the Plaza; this was the first I ever heard of the matter of Jenkins; at that time I was not aware of the organization of this Vigilance Committee; Broderick and I were accompanied by others; there was a general rush; I heard Broderick ask if there were no officers to rescue the man; I think there was some attempt to rescue Jenkins, but without success; the mob were about 150 or 200 persons; I know of a room said to be the head quarters of a meeting of citizens who were forming a volunteer force for police or patrol duty, in aid of the authorities; that was what I understood was their avowed object; I had no other knowledge or information as to their objects at that time; I went to the room and signed a roll for the above object; this was soon after Jenkins was hung; I did police and patrol duty; there were streets made; one Gallagher was arrested and taken to the Committee rooms; I heard of it, and went to the rooms, and remonstrated against his being taken to the rooms, instead of to the jail; I urged he should be delivered to the authorities, and a majority decided so to do; and W. Turner and I delivered him to the officers at the county jail. (The witness here detailed the circumstances attending the arrests of other individuals who were executed by the Committee notwithstanding witness's exertions to have them left to be dealt with by the authorities.) I left the Committee, or ceased to act with them, at a meeting of the Committee called to see whether they would organize into a political body or disband, or what; that was the last time I attended or went to their rooms; long before that I had ceased to act with them; after the executions I may have been two or three times to their rooms, but I think once only; I opposed forming a political association, and took the ground they should disband, as they had failed in carrying out their intentions; we were overruled and left, and I think never returned; I acted against the political organization; I never after that united or acted with any vigilance committee.

The plaintiff was cross-examined again, but nothing very important elicited in addition to the above.

John J. Heff, sworn for plaintiff—I reside at Hoboken; have done so for the past year; I am a wood and coal merchant; I resided in San Francisco part of 1854 and 1855 and all of 1856; I was member of the Legislature the two first years; I knew Mr. Molony in 1856; I knew Mr. Dows by sight; I saw Dows on the steamer, the regular mail steamer to Panama; I saw Dowe, Smiley, Pruett, Hoge, Bothwell, Sutherland, Owner, Burns and Palmer; some of these I saw on the steamer only; Dows I saw both on the steamer and on the wharf; I heard an order given by Dows to Burns; Burns was, I think, Chief of Police to the Vigilance Committee; I heard Dows say to him: "Read him his sentence," or "Read that paper;" I did not hear the paper read; I have heard Dows speak about the arrest of Molony; it was in a saloon on Front-street, near the corner of Commercial; I heard him say: "Molony has put his head in the lion's jaw, and he must take the consequences."

Henry Owner, sworn—My family are in Washington; I am a cosmopolite; I last was Consul of the United States at the Sandwich Islands; I was in San Francisco in 1856; I knew Mr. Molony; saw him nearly every day; I knew Dows also; I saw Molony in charge of the Vigilance Committee in 1856; I saw him on board a steamer, which I think was the *John L. Stephens*, bound to Panama; I heard Dows order Captain Aaron Burns to read "the death warrant;" could not get near enough to hear Burns; when the order was given I was about four or six feet from Dows; I can't give the exact words of the order. This witness also testified to Molony's having advocated the disbanding of the Committee, as stated by Molony himself. Before the cross-examination had proceeded far, the hour of adjournment arrived.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Matter of Seymour N. and Oliver B. Bunce, Insolvents.—Assignment ordered.

Matter of Lachlan McBean, Insolvent.—Assignment ordered.

Moore vs. *Ruggles.*—Motion to open default and judgment, and to permit defendant to answer granted on payment of $10 costs of motion, and serving answer within three days.

Court of Appeals.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—No. 473 exchanged with 29, and reserved for April 5.

No. 23½ reserved for March 25.

Nos. 30 and 50 reserved for March 30.

No. 34 reserved for March 31.

No. 4, Cady vs. Conger, argued. Mr. T. Jenkins counsel for appellants; Mr. P. Gredley counsel for respondent.

Calendar for March 26.—Nos. 6, 7, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 11,553 bbls. Flour, 9,012 bushels Wheat, 823 pkgs. Provisions, and 249 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $6; Pearls are inactive at $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales, to-day, 350 bags St. Domingo at 8c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been more active, sales having been made by auction of 2,383 packets Singapore at 11¾c.@13½c., and 3,500 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c.; also, privately, 150 bags Rio at 12c.@12¼c.; and 37 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The transactions in Cotton, to-day, have been much more extensive than any previous single day's business in this market. To-day's sales amounted to 17,500 bales, including 13,500 bales in *transitu*. Prices steadily favor sellers. Middling Uplands, here, are now generally quoted up to 12¾c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The sales of lots in *transitu*, effected to-day, have been made at prices fully equal to those quotations.

DRY GOODS—The sale of French dress go

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
No. 585 Broadway.
M. MAURICE & C. SAGE.....Directeurs
3EME SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
SAMEDI, 26 MARS, 1859.
Deux représentations de
M. PAUL LAFARGUE,
MLLE. EUGENIE SEN.
MLLE. LAURENCE CHEVALIER.
Une représentation de
JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE,
comédie en un acte du Gymnase.
M. Raoul Laba remplira le rôle de.....Pierre Didier
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celui de.....Sophie Arnaid
Une représentation de
LE DEPIT AMOUREUX,
comédie de Molière.
M. Lagrenée Sen remplira le rôle de.....Marinette
Une représentation de
LE LAIT D'AVESSE,
vaudeville en un acte du Palais Royale.
Jouée par MM. Bertrand, Thiery, Henry W., Mlles. Agnes Monthéaux et Pauline Dupont.
Une reprétition.
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.
Voir plus du détails voir les Programmes.
Le bureau de location est ouvert tout les jours de 8 heures du matin jusqu'a 6 heures du soir.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY, March 25, 1859,
WEICH & COE'S GREAT TROUPE.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Last appearance of
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
THEY WILL BE FED BEFORE THE AUDIENCE.
Last afternoon performance of TIPPOO SAIB,
Mad. TOURNIAIRE, Mlle. JOSEPHINE,
CARL DUCROW.
All the attractions.
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Last appearance of VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
Last appearance of TIPPOO SAIB,
Mad. TOURNIAIRE, Mlle JOSEPHINE.
All the attractions. All the novelties.
Doors open at 1 and 6½. To commence at 2 and 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25c.
No afternoon or evening performance Saturday. Philharmonic rehearsal and Concert.
NEXT WEEK POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF WEICH & CO.'S GREAT TROUPE IN NEW-YORK, previous to their departure on their Summer campaign.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
80th and 90th nights of
THE VETERAN,
And last night but 7 of Mr. Wallack's appearance.
The wonderful popularity attained by this combination of SUPERB ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, BRILLIANT TABLEAUX and CHARMING MUSIC, as evinced by the best test, namely the extreme convenience of comparatively unpleasant weather since its production it has been witnessed by
OVER 100 000 PERSONS,
who have expressed by enthusiastic applause their appreciation of the alternate scenes of
POWERFUL INTEREST AND SPARKLING COMEDY of which it is composed. It will be repeated
EVERY EVENING.
Mr. Wallack.....as.....The Colonel
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY, March 28,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. HOEY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
To conclude with Selby's petite comedy of
THE RIVAL PAGES.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
Reserved seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

GARRICK DRAMATIC CLUB.
"*Esse quam videri.*"
THE INAUGURATION PERFORMANCE
will take place on FRIDAY EVENING April 15, in the THEATRE FRANCAIS,
on which occasion will be represented G. H. Lewes' play of
THE NOBLE HEART.
To conclude with the 1st act of
USED UP.
Ladies and gentlemen of education and refinement desiring to become members of the "Garrick Dramatic Club," are requested to make immediate application by letter, the number of members to which the Society is limited being nearly complete. By order,
GEORGE W. VERNON, Hon. Secretary,
No. 224 Variek-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. HOEY has the honor to announce to her friends and the public generally that her
BENEFIT
Will take place on MONDAY, March 28, on which occasion
MR. WALLACK
And the whole of the celebrated artistes of the establishment will appear in the most POPULAR and VARIED DRAMA ever produced in this country.
Box book now open.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 25,
THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY;
Or,
THE PRISON HULK.
To conclude with
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, March 25, 1859,
Will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. H. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Upwards of 2,000 people visit this beautiful Hall Every Evening.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
After which, the elegant and truthful
TABLEAUX OF SOUTHERN LIFE.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—SEVENTEENTH SEASON. 1858-'59.—The fourth Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, 1859, at Niblo's Garden, on which occasion the following artists will appear: Mr. MILLS, the eminent Pianist, and Mr. P. MAYER, Bariton. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Bruorg, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each No reserved seats. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the beautiful piece of BLACK-EYED SUSAN; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, GWYNNETH VAUGHAN; or, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE. Hugh Morgan, Mr. G. Halo; Gwynneth Vaughan, the Village Coquette, Mrs. J. J. Prior. DANCE, Miss Harriet Walby and Miss Sallie Partington. To conclude with PADDY CAREY, THE BOY OF GLOCKEEN, Paddy Carey, the Boy of Glocken, with a song, Mr. O'Neil. The famous AQUARIA, unparalleled in America; that world-wide celebrity, the original Happy Family, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
Mrs. LAURA S. BISHOP, having received, during her late Readings in the Eastern Cities, the most flattering expressions and encomiums of the Press, will give her first reading in New-York, at Clinton Hall, Astor place, on MONDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ P. M. Tickets 50 cents, which may be had at the music stores of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Sons, corner Broadway and Park-place; Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No 547 Broadway; at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway, and at the door of the Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURE.—THE lecture by the Hon. JOHN B. SCOLES, on *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the New-York Fire Department, will take place at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents each—to be had of
William Hall & Sons.....No. 239 Broadway.
Firth, Hall & Pond.....No. 519 Broadway.
Cooper Institute.....Corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st.
A. J. Delatour.....No. 25½ Wall-st.
John S. Giles.....No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
Henry H. Howard.....No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
Of the Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department, and of the Committee:
Zephar Mills.....No. 144 Front-st.
James Y. Watkins.....No. 16 Catharine-st.
Samuel B. Thomson.....No. 84 Beekman-st.

THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS WILL repeat his great Lecture on *The Trial of John Quincy Adams*, before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 25. Tickets 25 cents, at Thatcher & Hutchinson's, No. 523 Broadway, and at the door.
WM. W. BADGER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOOF, ON HIS RETURN from Albany, will resume his readings; and, in compliance with numerous applications, will be prepared, in the course of next month, to receive a limited number of pupils in elocution, at his residence No. 9 19th-st., 6th-av.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE, formerly Mrs. Britt, will lecture at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 24, also on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

PROF. SEITZ'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 606 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. MONDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

PROFESSOR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 23 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils.

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOODS'
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

NO. 353 BROADWAY.
SPRING OPENINGS. SPRING OPENINGS.
Milliners, dress-makers and others attending the above in this City, will find a choice assortment in latest novelties of
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
at a liberal discount from regular prices for cash.
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 353 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY
Having removed their salesroom to No. 62 Warren st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.
We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College-place.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
20 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

AN OPENING OF RIBBONS!
RIBBONS!
BIBBONS!
RIBBONS!
AN OPENING OF FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
AN OPENING OF STRAW BONNETS!
STRAW BONNETS!
STRAW BONNETS!
STRAW BONNETS!
THE CASH RIBBON HOUSE,
NO. 116 CHAMBERS-ST.
JNO. FARRELL.

Is daily open for sales to Strangers, by the early trains, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
For Strangers by late trains, till 9 P. M., during the Summer months.
CASH RIBBON HOUSE,
NO. 116 CHAMBERS-STREET.
JNO. FARRELL.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Having just purchased, for 50 per cent. under cost of material and manufacture, a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Underwear and Children's and Infants' Clothing, suitable for Spring, I invite special attention to the low prices affixed to them. The prices of a large assortment of similar articles previously on hand have also been marked down, to correspond with the above, and the whole will be found, on inspection, to be the cheapest fabrics of the kind ever offered in this market.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

BRODIE'S OPENING,
ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 29.
The greatest display of
SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GARMENTS
Ever made
In the
UNITED STATES.
To enumerate
STYLES or
QUALITY
Would be superfluous.
LADIES,
CALL AND SEE.
No. 360 Canal-st., and
No. 479 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 324 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu,
HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Aisncon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York,
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

MANTELETS AND MANTEAUX.
MADAME F. PINCHON
has received from Paris the latest novelties in Mantelets, Basques, and Manteaux d'été, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of New-York.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

REMOVAL.
The New-York Carpet Lining Company have removed their salesroom for the sale of Carpet Lining, Milinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c., to No. 62 Warren-st., cor. College-place. Merchants will do well to call and examine.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, Self-adjusting Bustle, $1 81; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring for $3 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen.
G. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory,
No. 261 Spring-st., near Hudson.

COTTON YARN, CANDLEWICK, TWINES. Cotton Batting, Black and White Waddings, (all of the first quality and on the most reasonable terms, put up in bales to suit purchasers. Also, Ladies' Skirts, Mosquito Nettings and Buckrams. The public are respectfully invited to call on THOS. GWYNNE, No. 45 Vesey-st. N. B.—Liberal advances on the above.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—Boys' and Misses' hats, &c.; patent skirts and bustles. A new and splendid assortment at the new and magnificent store, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, by
S. CHAMBERS.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of same manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUtiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 473 Broadway, 232 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-priced print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Gabett,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BURNOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH FOULCOMNE (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
New styles from auction at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

A GRAND OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY will take place at WM. SIMMONS on Thursday next, March 24. WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway.
The Dressmaking Department receives the same marked attention as last season.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 746 Broadway. Always on hand a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. FIERCE, A.M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., President.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and commodious buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 6th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY.—A BOARDING School for young gentlemen, at Bennington Centre, Vermont, George W. Yates, A. M., Principal and Proprietor, who will be in New-York or vicinity from Friday 18th till Friday 25th inst., and will call on any wishing to patronize his school, if notice will be sent to the office of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, where information and circulars can be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. this school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WILMANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
ENWIN CLARKE, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—This Institution gives special attention to physical culture and the health of pupils, as well as to their intellectual and moral development. For further particulars see to-morrow's paper, or address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. G. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 192 Fulton-st.; E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW LESSONS, on the piano-forte, with singing at the Academy, to beginner at $5 for 12 lessons; for advanced pupils on the piano, guitar, accordeon and violin, $6 for 12 lessons. Pianos for sale, tuned, and to let. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Number limited to six; age from 6 to 13 years; board and tuition: branches $150 per year; term opens April 18. Address Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING, Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Bentley's Despatch, Madison-square Post Office.

WANTED.—A GERMAN LADY, AN EXCELLENT teacher of the piano, would like to take a few more pupils; she also wishes to give lessons every day in a respectable family, in exchange for an unfurnished room and board. Address, or call on Mrs. HECHT, No. 178 Chrystie-st., corner Rivington-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing desires a situation, either as governess or teacher in a seminary or private school; her course of instruction comprises the higher English branches, French, Latin, drawing and music. Address W. D., Box No. 2,940 Post-office.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN some institution or family as a teacher of music. She also understands the rudiments of the French language. Can give the best of reference. Address for two weeks, A. J. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMpetent to teach all the English branches and the French language perfectly, also, conversant with the rudiments of Latin, wishes a situation as teacher. Address Box No. 977 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A FAMILY OF six children; one competent and experienced may address GOVERNESS, Box No. 847 Post-Office, with references.

BUYERS OF ROPE, CORDAGE, GRAIN and FANCY FLOUR and SALT SACKS will find it their interest to examine my goods and prices, which are such as cannot fail to be satisfactory.
M. VANDERBOOF, No. 112 West-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIenced woman, a situation, to take charge of a child in the absence of the family in the country, or to take care of an invalid; can will find her trustworthy and capable of doing whatever she undertakes; also, a respectable chamber-maid to do fine washing or sewing; both are Protestants, and understand their business perfectly. Address No. 1 East 21st-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A SOber, steady woman, who thoroughly understands her business; also a situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and fine washer, or plain seamstress, by the week. Both have unexceptionable City reference from their last place, where they have lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable girl as chambermaid and waitress, either in a private family or in a first-class boarding-house; would be willing to assist in the fine washing and ironing; is experienced in her duties, of willing and obliging disposition; good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or take care of children and plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 925 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, who is fully competent for her duties, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and pastry. Also a neat girl wishes a place as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; will assist in washing. They have lived in first-rate families, both City and country. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing. Call for two days at No. 135 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. None but respectable families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter in a respectable private family; has no objections to fine washing, ironing and up-stairs work. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at second house West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as a competent nurse; can do chamber-work, or can take the entire charge of a nursery; has no objection to travel to any part; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to go in the country; good reference given. Call at No. 235 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK, by a highly-respectable person, who perfectly understands her business in all its various branches; all kinds of French and English cooking; has lived with the first families in Europe; is a Protestant; good City reference. Call at No. 106 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman; understands hair-dressing thoroughly; would assist in taking care of children. Satisfactory reference will be given. Apply at No. 292 5th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, can refer to her last place, where she has lived 3½ years. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; would have no objection to go into the country with a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 Beach-st., on Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 69 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or would do the cooking in a small private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A COOK IN A small private family, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to part of the washing; well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 133 Amity-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY THREE RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as laundress and assist at chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and nurse. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 East 14th-st., room No. 11. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days by calling at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, No. 173 West 25th-st., top floor and back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid; will assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 90 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as nurse and seamstress: best of City reference from her last place. Call at Dr. BEOK'S, No. 173 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a young American widow lady of high respectability and also capability; would like a situation in a gentleman's family or hotel; best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by an aged Scotch woman, to do general house work and plain cooking; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good references. Apply at No. 368 29th-st., on the 8th-av., 3d floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO CAN BE well recommended wishes to join her friends in California; she would like to go with a family, and is able to pay part of her fare. Inquire at No. 52 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A young woman as dressmaker with a private family. Has good reference. Can be seen two days at No. 96 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or general housework, with good City reference. Apply to No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They have the best City references from their last place. Call at No. 222 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can furnish the best City recommendations. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 513 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby, or of grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 192 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily; is a first-rate cook; best of City reference from her last employer, where she lived six years. Apply at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references. Inquire at No. 167 13th-st., near 8th-av. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and to sew, or do light chamberwork and sew. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch girl; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

GOOD ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, Irish and Scotch Servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 6th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and Germanin attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in the garden; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference as to capacity and character. Address T. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTESTant, without family, as gardener; he has long experience in his business, and manages greenhouses, graperies and vegetables; his wife will take charge of the dairy; excellent references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—ON A SMALL PLACE FIFTY MILES in the country, (Connecticut,) a good man, (unmarried) He must understand gardening, the care of a horse, and be perfectly willing to make himself useful generally. Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the piano rooms.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business—greenhouse, grapery, fruit, vegetables, &c. Can come well recommended. Only those wanting a yearly man need apply. Address W. F.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning.—Price Two Cents—served at 12½ cents a week; mailed for Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; four copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; any greater number to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Entertainments this Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—Old Sports to Get-Out—Wide Awake Fairy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France [illegible]

[illegible] & Co.'s Great Equestrian [illegible] Kentuckian—Quadrilla.

[illegible] THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—[illegible]'s Wife.

[illegible] Theatre—The Miller of New-Jersey—[illegible] Cobden.

[illegible] American Museum—Gwinnett Vaughan—Parent Cadet.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ellsler Monro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] and Canadas.....3 P. M.
[illegible].....5½ A. M.
[illegible].....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
[illegible].....9 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible].....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
[illegible].....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *City of Washington*, leave for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-morrow, March 26, at 10½ o'clock.

AGENT.—E. Harris Williams, Providence, R. I., will supply the New-York Times, Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, on application as above.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamships *Niagara* and *Alps*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., with three days' later news from Europe, are now in their thirteenth day out from Liverpool, and fully due at Halifax. They had not been heard from at 11 o'clock last night.

The mails by the *Nova Scotian*, with European files and correspondence to March 9, reached this City last evening. They furnish additional news and extracts from the Press, of unusual interest.

We publish, this morning, some further items of interest brought by the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans. Advices from China to Jan. 20, received at San Francisco, report that Nankin had been bombarded, but our dispatch does not state by whom, —probably, however, by the Rebel forces. The Hudson Bay Indians had destroyed the brig *Swiss Boy* and captured her crew. The crew were subsequently released. One hundred and fifteen lives had been lost by the wreck of the bark *Tenandite*, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, Australia.

Very little of general interest was done by the State Senate yesterday. The bill relating to the Public Health of this City was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. In the Assembly, the vote by which the Prohibitory Law bill was ordered to a third reading on Wednesday evening was reconsidered, and the bill was killed. The bill to enlarge the boundaries of the Central Park was reported by the Grinding Committee. A bill was reported from the Committee on the Usory Laws, to regulate the rate of interest. It allows individuals to make such agreements as they may deem proper, but, in case of suits arising, only 7 per cent. can be collected. A report was made, and agreed to, against abolishing the Marine Court in this City. The bill providing for the assessment and collection of damages for the destruction of the Quarantine buildings was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. McLane, our new Minister to Mexico, is still at New-Orleans, having been detained by an accident to the steamship *Tennessee*, on board of which he was to have proceeded to Vera Cruz. The Tehuantepec steamship *Quaker City*, however, as we learn from a telegraphic dispatch, will take him on board, and touch at Vera Cruz to land him. The only regular communication with any of the Gulf ports of Mexico is by the *Tennessee*, between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, and she is only a semi-monthly packet.

By mutual consent of the Court, District-Attorney and counsel for the defence, the trial of Mr. Sickles will commence on Monday, April 4. The counsel for Mr. Sickles yesterday appeared in Court and demanded some definite arrangement, which resulted in fixing the day named. The indictment was prepared yesterday, and presented in due form.

At Detroit, a special session of the United States District Court has been convened for the trial of United States Deputy Marshal Tyler, charged with the murder of Capt. Jones, of the brig Concord. The Marshal attempted to serve a process, but, meeting with resistance, shot Capt. Jones. This is the case which involved a question of jurisdiction at the time; the Canadian authorities claiming that the deed was committed in Canadian waters.

The Railroad Convention, in session at Columbus, yesterday, adopted their time table. The time between New-York and Cincinnati is to be thirty-six hours, and between New-York and Chicago, forty hours. The hours of starting from New-York are 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., by the Camden and Amboy and the New-Jersey roads. The Convention was expected to finish its business last night.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, an animated debate arose upon a motion to refer the communication of the Mayor, nominating Elijah F. Purdy for City Inspector. Finally that portion of the communication which relates to the withdrawal of Dr. Foster, whom the Mayor first nominated, was referred to the Special Committee of five to which the Mayor's nomination was referred two months ago, and that portion which presents the name of Elijah F. Purdy was returned to the Mayor. A resolution directing the representatives of the City in the Legislature to favor the passage of the License law for selling liquor, now before the Legislature, was adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the Committee on Arts and Sciences were ordered to report whether the paintings in the Governor's Room in the City Hall were not receiving injury from neglect and exposure. The Harlem Railroad Company were directed to remove the T rail in Centre-street within sixty days. The report of the Special Committee on repairing the City Hall was called from the table and adopted by a vote of 19 to 4. The work is to be commenced immediately and the sum of $50,000 is appropriated.

By invitation of the Whig General Committee, ex-Governor Washington Hunt delivered an address last evening in Hope Chapel. An audience numbering about 500 was in attendance. Hiram Ketchum, Esq., presided, and Governor Hunt urged the necessity of burying sectionalism and of uniting the opposition on broad national grounds.

The inmates of the boarding-house at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, kept by Mrs. Bentham, were poisoned yesterday morning, as is supposed, from the coffee drank at breakfast. Mrs. Bentham died during the day, but all the others are in a fair way of recovery. It is not known whether the poisoning was intentional, or the result of carelessness or accident. The affair will be investigated by the Coroner to-day.

The ship *Shooting Star*, of Boston, from Portsmouth, N. H., bound to New-York in tow of the steamer *Wm. H. Webb*, struck on Tuckernuck Shoal in the Vineyard Sound, on Wednesday at 5 o'clock A. M. Her anchors were let go, when she swung on to one of them, which made a hole in her bottom, and she sunk. Assistance has been sent to her by the steamer *Island Home*. The clipper-ship *Skylark* also got ashore while being towed out of the harbor of New Bedford by the *Wm. H. Webb*. She would be got off without damage.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings last evening lectured in Plymouth Church upon the trial of John Quincy Adams before the House of Representatives of the XXVIIth Congress. There was a very good audience, considering the shower, and the speaker was listened to for over two hours with unflagging interest.

Jem Mabbey, an English pugilist, who has come to this country for the purpose of going into business, had a complimentary benefit last night at Mayo's Theatre in the Bowery.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Samuel McMunagle, charged with bigamy, was tried and convicted, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison. John Hodge, and Thomas O'Neal, were tried on a charge of burglary in the first degree, and acquitted. The Grand Jury presented an indictment against Wood, Eddy & Co., and several of the Sunday newspapers, for violating the lottery laws. On application of counsel, the indictments were transferred to the Oyer and Terminer.

The Stephens trial still agitates the community. Yesterday the summing up to the Jury commenced: to-day it will be continued. To-morrow the case will go to the Jury for their verdict.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 17,500 bales, including 13,500 bales *in transitu*. These sales largely exceeded any previous single day's transactions in this market. Prices closed a shade firmer. Flour and Corn were less active. A moderate business was reported in Wheat. Barley was freely purchased. Provisions were in fair demand. The auction sales of Coffee resulted satisfactorily. Teas were in request, especially blacks, which were sought after by speculators. The movements in other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Neapolitan Exiles in England.

It is but fair that England should have the opportunity of proving to the world that she has not repudiated from her heart that cause of Italy which she has had upon her lips for near half a century, and against which she never permitted herself to utter a single whisper, till her great ally appeared disposed to give her words effect, and to organize her sympathies into action.

The moral influence of England throughout the world has suffered grievously from the tone which her Press has of late been taking towards France and Sardinia on the question of Italian independence. Men who admire in England a nation strong by self-government and loyal to liberty, have not found it easy to reconcile her all but tolerant tenderness of Austrian despotism in 1858 with her fierce denunciations of Austrian insolence and oppression through long years of diplomacy and oratory, of motions in Parliament and missions to the Continent, with the hand of insult set upon her own subjects by the hand of Austria yet uneffaced from her brow, and with the echoes of her eloquent appeals to Italy to rise and drive the intruding German back beyond his Alps still ringing in the air. England has during the last three months played between Austria and France a still more humiliating part than was played by Prussia in 1853–4, between the Western allies and the Czar. For the serious damage thus done to her reputation and her influence, England is indebted, we believe, not to any deliberate weakness on the part of her people, but to the cowardice and the personal or partisan interests of the various political leaders who hold or seek the control of her Government.

The landing on English shores, effected in precisely the manner in which we conjectured it to have taken place, of the political martyrs just exiled from Naples, will afford the true feeling of England an opportunity of expression which we cannot for a moment suppose will be allowed to slip by unimproved. The high-souled Porrio and his companions represented, through the weary years of their imprisonment, not only the patriotism of Naples, but the propagandism of Britain. The constitutional movement of which they were the leaders, and to which the King Ferdinand was induced, by Austrian counsel, to lend a treacherous approbation while it was still too strong to be curbed, was interrupted, and the constitutional party in Naples were prostrated by the rebound of that Sicilian revolution which England had openly invoked. The same English statesmen who advised Sicily to sever her connection with the main land, and to elect for herself a Sardinian King, encouraged the Constitutionalists of Naples with promises of firm and steady support. The bombardments of Messina and the dungeons of Ischia were the fruits of all this missionary zeal of the Palmerstops and the Russells, the Gladstones and the Mintos. The gallant men who have borne in their own persons the little disappointments and deceptions that followed the splendid dawning of 1847–8, are now within the dominions of Victoria. They have come there, it is true, in rather a "questionable shape." Misled, perhaps, by the Message of Mr. Buchanan, perhaps by the speeches of the fillibustering Senators, they seem to have imagined that on board of an American ship they "might do as they liked;" and so, instead of sailing on to New-York, they forced the Captain, who received them at Cadiz, to carry them into the Cove of Cork. The proceeding was irregular and will need to be inquired into; but we can hardly blame these mutineers of patriotism and of misery, for clinging to the coasts of Europe with singular tenacity, just at this crisis in their country's affairs. If they can make England speak out, as simple Englishmen acted out, in 1850, at Barclay & Perkins' brewery, the ancient English hate and scorn of Austrian tyranny and of Neapolitan brutality, their strange and sudden visit to England will be one of the political events of the year. It will silence all the cavils that have been flung at the Emperor of the French for his defiance of Austria in the interests of Italy and of Europe. It may even complicate still further all diplomatic confusions, and inflame still more all angry dispositions in the present situation of European affairs. It will certainly excite new intensities of enthusiasm in Italy herself, and new intensities of fear and rage in all her oppressors. It keeps a band of determined men near the scene of their life's work, and while detaining them from the sight and speech of Americans, does not remove them from the sympathies of our free people. It is not, therefore, by any means the least important, if the least generally anticipated, move that has recently occurred on the checkered board of European politics.

The Registry which is no Registry.—Although the bill called a Registry passed the Assembly on Wednesday of last week by the large majority of 85 to 21, and is now before the Senate, there are indications that it must undergo material amendment before it can receive the sanction of that body. At the afternoon session of Tuesday, Mr. Diven, a leading Republican, declared his disapproval of its leading provisions in very decided terms, and Mr. Johnson, one of the two American Senators, expressed himself in a similar manner. Within a few days several Republican journals have also taken ground against the measure as being wholly inadequate, and in fact a sham.

The Republican majority in the Legislature finds itself bound by a pledge made at Syracuse last Fall, in the Republican State Convention, which for some reason the party, as represented at Albany, is now reluctant to redeem. In order to escape from what is felt to be an embarrassing situation, the expedient has been devised of framing a bill to be passed, and passed off, as a Registry, which shall be so in name only. Accordingly, the present measure was concocted and substituted by the Assembly for another bill, somewhat, perhaps, cumbrous in its machinery, and capable in that respect of beneficial modification, but yet honest, thorough and completely what it purported to be. There is such a bill in the Senate also, introduced by Mr. Johnson, which it is designed to make the Assembly bill displace.

Mr. Diven said that he had carefully considered the measure from the Assembly with every desire to sustain any bill which would secure the right of the legal voter and keep illegal votars from the ballot-box, and the conviction forced itself upon his mind that no bill could be devised which would more surely thwart the object sought to be accomplished.

A slight examination will show the deceptive character of the bill. It is no more a Registry than the present law. Both require a list of voters to be made by the Inspectors of Election. Both allow votes to be sworn in without registration, only that the bill requires two oaths instead of one. It carefully omits the characteristic of a Registry, as always understood and intended whenever the measure has been mentioned, of a previous and binding registration by officers other than those who receive the ballots at the polls. Without this feature there can be no Registry which is not a cheat. The present bill is too large a tub to be swallowed by any whale.

A Title Well Earned.

If all the titles conferred by Queen Victoria on her meritorious subjects have been as fairly earned as the baronetcy which she has recently bestowed upon Mr. Samuel Cunard, of Nova Scotia, the aristocracy of Great Britain will have received a splendid augmentation of moral dignity during her reign. Mr. Cunard has rendered the most important services to his country, and he deserves to rank among the naval heroes of England. Instead of a baronetcy, he deserved, as well as the Duncans, Exmouths, Collingwoods and Nelsons, to be elevated to the peerage; for the peaceful victories he has gained over a great rival on the ocean, are fully as important to the welfare, if not so stimulating to the imagination, of England as any of their sterner achievements. The only drawback from the honor which he has earned lies in the circumstance that the party he vanquished lent him all the aid in its power towards the accomplishment of his triumphs. But that does not make his deserts the less, as the agent by whom the conquests were made. Five years ago there was a fair struggle between England and the United States for supremacy on the Atlantic in steam navigation, and, for a brief time, the chances seemed to be in our favor. We had finer and faster steamships than England could boast of, we ran lines of packets between New-York and Bremen, New-York and Liverpool, New-York and Havre, and New-York and Glasgow; but just at the critical moment when aid was most needed to secure victory to our own flag, the subsidies which had been granted by our Government to our own ships were withdrawn, and the scale turned in favor of Britannia, who forthwith gave a flourish with her trident, and Cunard drew up his steamers with as much skill and courage as Nelson formed his ships into line at the battle of the Nile. He lost no opportunity for attacking us in every direction, and has at last achieved a most brilliant naval victory for which he has been most properly rewarded. In order to destroy our Havre lines of packets, he established a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool for the express purpose of depriving us of the freight which we had never imagined could be taken from us; and while our own ships were lying idle and rotting at our wharves, while our shipyards were dismantled, and our steam marine broken up and scattered, the English steamers between New-York and Europe were daily increasing. During the past Winter there have been forty-odd steamships plying between New-York and European ports, and only two of them have been American. While the shipyards of Glasgow, Newcastle and Birkenhead, have been in full blast turning out iron steamships to ply between New-York and Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Glasgow and Galway, our own ship-yards have been silent as the halls of Morven, and our ships have been lying idle at our wharves.

With much of this great victory over us Sir Samuel Cunard should be justly credited, although, as we have said already, he could never have achieved so splendid a success had not our own Government coöperated with him. While building up our Navy at an outlay of nearly twenty millions a year, we have, by our own fatal niggardliness in refusing a subsidy to our steam lines, very nearly destroyed the commerce for whose protection our Navy is intended. Fortune has favored Cunard beyond any man of the time; his own energetic and intelligent enterprises have been backed up and sustained by the liberality of his own Government, and by the fatal mistakes of our own. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of his enterprising spirit to the commerce of Great Britain, or the disastrous effect it has had upon the maritime interests of the United States. In place of the bloody hand which his new title gives him the right to add to his escutcheon, he should put a steamboat or a paddle-wheel to indicate the origin of his greatness.

Coroners and their Juries.—The verdicts rendered by Coroners' Juries are too often worse than farces. Whenever there is influential rascality to be whitewashed, or the misconduct of wealthy parties to be smoothed over, as against the obscure and poor, a Coroner's inquest is one of the most convenient tools ever invented. It is often packed. It always can be without the least trouble. And if, through any perversity, the jurors should take it into their heads to render a disagreeable verdict, the Coroner finds it easy to control their action, so that the desired result seldom fails.

Yesterday our police reports noted a complaint made against a firm of iron-railing manufacturers, in Lewis-street, by Thomas Black, whose little son, seven years old, was fatally scalded on the 31st of January last, while playing with other boys on the sidewalk, by hot water issuing from their factory. He slipped and fell into the gutter, which was running full of the scalding fluid. An inquest was held at the time, and the Jury brought in a verdict inculpating the proprietors for their practice of discharging steam and boiling water into the street, which the Jury characterized as dangerous to the lives of passengers—the dead body of the little boy before them being referred to as a case in point. But the Deputy Coroner informed the Jury, as Mr. Black swears in his complaint at the Essex Market Police Court, that no such verdict would be received; that the death was entirely accidental, and that a verdict must be rendered to that effect. Under such instruction and influence, the Jury modified their verdict accordingly. Naturally enough, the poor man who lost his little boy was not so well satisfied of the correctness of this finding as were the parties implicated. He must be pardoned if his feelings biased his judgment. In his agony he was quite unable to see why those gentlemen should kill his child by pouring hot water into the street. The Coroner being against him, he has thought fit to apply to Justice Brennan, and that functionary so far sympathized with the bereaved parent as to hold the hot-water parties for examination. Fortunately for Mr. Black, the case is removed from a Coroner's jurisdiction.

Oppressed by Greatness.

The President's Washington organ deplores the evil of having so many *great men* in the ranks of the Democracy. Their presence interferes with discipline. It interrupts that rigid and wholesome system of partisan despotism which is so essential to the growth and prosperity of the Democratic Party. "We have had enough of *great* men," says the *Union*,—"*we want true men.*" Great men are not always obedient to the crack of the party whip. They do not always respond to the exactions of the party manipulators. Cases have occurred in which they did not even tremble at the nod of Executive power. Such men are dangerous. They have already shattered the Democratic Party. "They have already tainted its integrity," says the *Union*, "demoralized it, weakened it and rendered it a doubtful antagonist even against the open enemies of the Union." They have ventured to think for themselves,—to act upon their own convictions of duty and in conformity with their official oaths,—instead of yielding to the exactions of party leaders and the dictations of Executive power.

"These are the men," says the *Union*, "who become wiser than their neighbors and better than the Democratic Party. They are *great men* with independent political estates and expectations. *We have too many of them. They exercise too much power. They would control the Democratic Party.* They have controlled it until its forces are scattered, its laws disregarded, its councils unheeded, and its power is contemptible. *We need and must have a restoration of the Democratic organization.* The interests of the country demand it—the welfare and safety of the Union demand it."

Political parties are a necessity in every Constitutional State. Government, in a free country, can be carried on in no other way. But parties should be *instruments*, not *despots*. They should take their shape and form from the great men, the statesmen, who act with them and seek through them the advancement of the country. When they become tyrannical, and crush everybody who has any independent judgment of his own, they become curses and ought to be shattered. No temporary confusion and anarchy can be half so great an evil as the complete, relentless despotism of any mere party organization.

Who *should* "control the Democratic Party" if not the "great men" who belong to it? What does the *Union* mean by a "Democratic organization" which is to be above these men, and keep them in check and trample them down if they question its infallibility? Are office-holders the natural guardians and the irresponsible rulers of the Democratic Party? Or is it an autocracy, in which the President is sovereign, and Senators, Congressmen, Editors and private Democrats are bound to obey implicitly his behests? Or does its sovereignty reside in the primary meetings, the caucuses, the Pewter Mug and the Tammany Hall conclaves, which shape and control all the great popular demonstrations which astound the universe and illustrate the glory and the dignity of Democratic rule? The *Union* should answer these queries, and clear up these important but doubtful points, before asserting so absolute and divine a right to rule for that intangible and undefinable power which it styles the "Democratic organization."

The fact which elicits the *Union's* complaint is undeniable. The Democratic Party is unquestionably shattered. But whether this result has been brought about by having so many great men in its ranks, or such very small men in its highest offices, is a point upon which there may possibly be some difference of opinion,—that is to say, the *Union* thinks one way and the rest of the world the other. The proper cure for the evil, in our judgment, is to put the great men in offices and to put the small men back into the ranks. Rebellions then will become impossible, and the men will rule who have the right. But making pyremids stand upon their small ends seldom prospers.

More Washington Monument.—A "Washington National Monument Society" has just been organized at the Federal capital, under a charter granted by Congress at its recent session. The Society was formed, it seems, twenty-five years ago,—yet it has only just obtained a charter, and has raised the Monument to about one-third of its proposed height.

We are disgusted with this whole Washington Monument business. The manner in which it has been prosecuted is disgraceful to the country and belittling to the personage it is designed to honor. Upon the death of Washington, Congress voted to erect a monument to his memory. Congress owes it to the country to fulfill that pledge, and the whole duty and responsibility should be left where it belongs. Congress ought at once to vote money enough to complete this monument, and we have very little sympathy with any movement which proposes to relieve our national legislature of the obligation which rests upon it. We can honor the public spirit of those persons who have taken so active a part during the past few years in procuring voluntary contributions for the monument: but we consider the supposed necessity of a resort to such means as disgraceful to the country, and the means employed as undignified and unworthy of such a cause. If the Father of his country,—a man of such transcendent character and service, so universally honored and revered as Washington, cannot have a monument erected to his memory but by a resort to the same means as would be used to relieve a destitute family or purchase a slave, it would be quite as well that the monument should not be built.

The Prohibitory Bill Killed.—Yesterday the Prohibitory bill came up in the Assembly for final action, when that body placed an extinguisher upon its brief candle. Considering the fate of the measure of like character passed a few years ago, and the failure to enforce existing laws in respect to the liquor business, it is difficult to see what encouragement could be found for the introduction of a prohibitory bill at the present session. That its passage could have effected no practical good is sufficiently manifest, however benign its principles in the abstract.

The liquor traffic, in its best form, is an evil. As at present carried on it is an enormous calamity and scandal. We have license laws which no public officers or public opinion seem able to enforce. With five thousand unlicensed groggeries in this City, selling every day, Sundays included, in defiant violation of law, can any one imagine that more good laws will help us?

Reforms can never be accomplished by enactments alone. If they could be, the way to public virtue would be comparatively easy. There must exist at the bottom a disposition to sustain good laws, to enforce them, and, more than all, to observe them. In regard to prohibiting the sale and consumption of liquors, such a disposition, as experience proves, does not prevail.

Comfort in Railroad Traveling.—Sleeping cars are gradually coming into use on the various railroads throughout the country. Upon the New-York Central they have been used for several months and have proved very acceptable to the traveling community. They are also now introduced upon the Baltimore and Ohio road, though we infer from the description that the kind of couches used are different from those in this State.

It is a little singular that our railroads have persevered so long in maintaining a complete *uniformity* in their accommodations for the traveling public. All persons who travel are not of the same tastes, the same habits of life, or of the same means of commanding comforts and luxuries. They would not think of living in precisely the same style either at home or in hotels,—and any attempt to enforce a uniformity in the style of living in either place would be absurd. One man stops, with his wife and family, at a first-class hotel,—has a private parlor with easy chairs, lounges, a private table, and all the comforts which money can procure. Another, who has neither been accustomed to such indulgences, nor can afford them, goes to a plainer and a cheaper house. But while they travel by railroad both are compelled to take the same cars, enjoy the same accommodations, travel at the same speed, and pay the same price.

We do not see why railroad management might not be very greatly improved in this respect, to the mutual benefit of the traveling community and the railroad companies. Why should there not be at least *two* classes of comfortable cars upon every express train, suited to the tastes, means and preferences of the various persons who travel by rail. It is quite as distasteful for a poor man to be compelled to pay for luxuries which he does not desire, as it is for a rich man to be deprived of comforts for which he would willingly pay. The experiment might easily be tried:—let an extra car, fitted up with a special view to comfort, after the style of the first-class carriages upon European roads, be run with each express train, with an additional charge to those who occupy it; a few months' experience would soon decide the feasibility of the change.

There ought, moreover, to be a difference made in the charge for passengers, according to the *speed* of the trains. There is no reason why a man should pay the same price for being taken to Albany in *eight* hours, as in *five*. It is worth more to the passenger to go quickly than slowly, and it costs the company more to carry him. There is room for improvement in very many of these details of management on our railroads.

A Little too Barefaced.—The Board of Aldermen last night returned the nomination of Mr. Purdy for City Inspector to the Mayor. The reason they give for this is, that the Charter requires that every nomination should either be confirmed or rejected by the Board:—and that Dr. Foster's nomination has been neither confirmed nor rejected, and cannot be withdrawn.

Nobody in the City is silly enough to be imposed upon by such flimsy sophistry or to believe that the Aldermen themselves are influenced by it. It is put forward to cover up a very unprincipled and disgraceful scheme on their part to keep Mr. Moaton in office for another year. He has undoubtedly made better terms with the majority of the Board than any new man would offer. This is the whole secret of this knavish operation. How much longer the community is to be at the mercy of such unscrupulous conspirators remains to be seen. We certainly see no immediate prospect of deliverance.

Abolishing Grand Juries.—There has of late been a good deal of discussion, in the Press and out of it, in respect to the policy of dispensing with the agency of Grand Juries in our criminal jurisprudence, and the project was greeted with pretty general favor. Many excellent reasons were readily given for the change, and not a few abuses incident to the Grand Jury system forcibly pointed out. But a serious difficulty has been discovered. Grand Juries cannot be so easily set aside as some people imagined; for the Fifth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States contains the following provision:

"*No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless at a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury*, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger."

This settles the question. We must hear with Grand Juries awhile longer.

A Grand Artistic Dinner.—A dinner was given yesterday, in Philadelphia, by Mr. Harrison, the Russian Railroad builder, at his residence in Rittenhouse-square, to those patriarchs of American art, Rembrandt Peale and Thomas Sully. Nearly all the principal painters of New-York were invited to the dinner, and several of them went on yesterday afternoon to be present on this interesting occasion.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Robinson, of Kansas, was assaulted in the streets of Lawrence, K. T., a few days since, by Martin F. Conway, who hit the Governor on the head with a cudgel. The Governor writes a letter to the *Herald of Freedom*, in which he tells how he retorted: "I seized him as soon as I could overtake him, and was about applying a small dose of asphyxia to his wind apparatus, which is an excellent remedy for certain kinds of mania, when his brother interfered and released him; Mr. C. then, for the first time, spoke, and I found, to my surprise, that this free use of his cudgel was only intended as an answer to my letter."

Ex-President Pierce writes from Sorrento that he is in good health, and adds the following bit of information: "I cannot speak with any certainty as to the period of our return; but, whether it be earlier or later, you may be quite sure that I shall, under no possible circumstances, consent to the use of my name in a manner calculated to disturb the tranquil pursuits which alone pertain to the life of a private citizen."

Mr. Evsrett has been invited to deliver his Washington Oration again in New-York. The Boston *Atlas and Bee* understands that he intends to make an addition to this production, setting forth his views upon the noblest act of Washington,—the emancipation of his slaves,—to which he has never before alluded.

Deronth R. Gorhon, "The Arabian Giant," who is 21 years old, 7 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 417 pounds, and exhibits himself as a wonder—was married in a small town of Lower Canada last week to Clestina N. Townes, who is 24 years of age and weighs only 115 pounds.

The Hon. Benjamin Nott has accepted the invitation of Messrs. Nicholas Hill, Amasa J. Parker and other citizens of Albany, to deliver a lecture in that city, before the adjournment of the Legislature, on the "Mutual Relations of the States in regard to Slavery."

The Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, who is supplying a church at Macon, Ga., made a brief visit to this City last week. His engagement at the South will terminate about the middle of June, when he expects to return to the North.

Mrs. Hays, of Fort Edward, who pretends to have lived for the last two years without food, turns out to be an imposter. A committee of citizens was appointed to watch her, and have made a report in accordance with the facts.

Professor Agassiz, since he came to this country in 1846, has visited every State in the Union east of the Rocky Mountains except Iowa and Texas, accompanied always by one or more assistants.

Two Americans, one of them from Richmond, Va., while in Cuba, a few weeks since, visited the spot where Lieut. Crittenden, of the Lopez expedition, was shot, and erected a marble monument to his memory.

Miss Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, is preparing to establish an observatory at a suitable position within the limits of Nantucket, her native town.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

The Opening Day in New-York—Sketches of the Manner—

The famous father of the more famous Sam, Sr. Commager, Sect., was so modest a fellow all over all the stage, his unobtrusive timer and manners, was never lost at a feast or fast in a fray; yield all his little private quarter-day, and expected everybody and everything in the world to be as punctual and as [illegible] as himself. In one of those "late dispensations which are the curse of England and the comfort of her physicians," the sunflowers who peeped by Mr. Jos Commager's villa were blessed on a blustering day in March to see the gardens of that pleasant place abloom with June. All the surrounding grounds were bleak and bare, "caught in the frozen pulses of the unnatural season; dry leaves rustled in the cold breeze, and the grey earth glimmered ruthlessly in the pale, chilly sunlight. But Commager's villa, the whole *parterre*; his hedges were white with [illegible] his lawns were green with springing turf. The miracle was of the master's own workings. Mr. Commager, Sen., knew that Spring ought to open on a certain day; so on that certain day he opened Spring at a considerable expense to himself in the way of imported grass-plots, artificial flowers and other horticultural "properties."

The milliners, [illegible], *fournisseurs* and other purveyors of that sweetest of all Spring seasons, Broadway in its April of young ladies and new fashions, have earned to themselves a rank with Commager in the history of revolution.

Yesterday was Opening-Day. If you ask us, all unintelligent or extremely rural reader: what Opening Day is, we must request you to look into the almanac thereof and answer your question. Indeed it does. Opening Day is to the ladies of New-York [illegible] that boxing-day is to the boys and girls and postmen of Britain. It is the signal of a new campaign in that career of enchantment and victory which it pleases the Amazons of fashion to run. On that day hundreds, thousands of charming, domestic ladies, devoted housekeepers, watchful mothers, tender wives, leave husband and child and household cares behind them and rush in all directions through the streets of New-York, somewhat, though not too much, as happy to say *exactly*, as the Roman youths used to scurry through the streets of the world's capital at the feast of the *Lupercalia*. They ascend and descend all manner of stairs; they crowd each other through impossible passages, into inconceivable [illegible] shops; they expend vast amounts of vital energy in spasms of admiration and exhaustion. On that day scores of enterprising "haberdashers," worthy of the etymology of their title, contend with one another to prove that they are of them have indeed "Something to sell." On that day innumerable Flora McFlimseys find with startling unanimity that they must all of them have "Something to wear." On that day many husbands and fathers, consciously or unconsciously, learn that they will all of them have "Something to pay" at the end of the year. The haberdashers open their boxes, big boxes and little, band-boxes, square boxes, round boxes. The ladies open their eyes with delight and their hands with eagerness. The husbands and fathers have nothing left for it but to open their purses. Yesterday all the parties—haberdashers, Flos, ladies, husbands and fathers—had also to open their umbrellas. It was an Opening Day, to use a French phrase, *comme il n'y en a pas*; and such, indeed, as there is no possible occasion for having. It rained, it blew, it muddled, it slopped. If the weather had been hired by the haberdashers to finish off completely the existing female wardrobes of New-York, it could not have done its work better. But the shops were opened, and all the other consequent operations put properly in train. From the appearance of things in general, we augur an important exchange of *checks* and *deposits* in about six months' time.

The "Spring Styles" of the present year, in bonnets, mantillas and robes are strikingly—let us frankly say it—fatally beautiful. The sumptuous soul of that extravagant little Eugenie is in them all. She is amusing herself at the expense of South-street and Wall; she has an evident design on the Bank of Commerce and the American shipping interest.

To begin with what Sir Thomas Mom called the "upper garment," if indeed the ladies' hat of the actual *régime* can be styled a "garment" at all. There is a change come over the Winter's dream of bonnets; perhaps noticeable only by the microscopic female eye, yet undoubted and absolute. Hats made of silk and *tulle* are become a little larger in the crown, and have assumed in the front a slight droop, *à la Marie Stuart*. The capes, too, have receded from their late extravagant pretensions, and subsided within more becoming proportions. In point of material, the pure, fresh Arcadian *chip* hat; the aerial *tulle*, delicately shaded or spotted, and the mystic *crêpe* are the favorites. For ornaments, flowers, sprinkled chiefly on the outside, and with a more sparing hand than in the Autumn; *fanchons, barbes*, and medallions of lace; and all to be commended. Madame Passmore, in Bleecker-street, showed quite a type, a lovely bonnet of pink *crêpe*, with three deep falls of blonde lace, mounted with delicate *ruches* of fine *tulle*, and trimmed with water-lilies; a bonnet for Sabrina, if Sabrina were given to Broadway.

Mrs. Davidson, in the same street, and Miss Erickson, in Broadway, are rich in new devices. At Miss Erickson's we found one of stamped white *crêpe* trimmed with *clematis*, and not to be described. Naples straw, mingled with French chip, and trimmed with blonde lace and leaves of grass, as at Mrs. Elkin's may be seen, is also a noteworthy conceit. Charles Street has some *Marie Stuarts* of decided novelty, one in especial, of which English *crêpe*, with a *fanchon* of Honiton lace falling over a *bouquet* of garden flowers, trimmed within in blonde, violets and rosebuds, and long wide strings of pearl ribbon. At the same place many eyes were captured by an unique combination of black lace, with trimming of scarlet wheat, and a *barbe* of white and black blonde. A fabric of light blue *crêpe* in ruches crossed with bands of rich Naples lace, and dashed with a shower of dainty acacias, caught our attention at Aitken's, in Canal-street.

Genin, who has migrated to his immense Bazaar under the St. Nicholas, had so many beautiful and costly articles, and of different kinds, exposed to view in his splendid rooms that it is quite impossible to venture on a description of them. Laces the richest and most delicate; robes of all prices and in endless variety. In laces the Pompadour habit-shirt is a novelty, very pretty and becoming, having folds of rich Valenciennes underrun with gay ribbons, and a tufted band around the throat. One of these in particular, a *Medaillon Pompadour*, was very costly and elegant.

Just where we saw a certain bonnet for evening *toilette* of *crêpe* covered with spotted *tulle*, on the front and head rows of gathered blonde, a cape of pink silk and a tuft of Pompadour roses without foliage caught on one side we cannot recall, but it was "exceeding fair to see."

Less genius has been expended upon the Hats than upon the bonnets of the new season. The Pompadour seems most in favor, but the *corsage* seems to be surrendered over to each wearer's "own sweet will." Cut it as you may, you can scarce be out of fashion.

The double-skirt, ornamented with the new Double trimming, will be the feature of the Spring. This is a very rich and graceful trimming, and is imported of all widths and colors. In skirts the upper one is sometimes open at the side, the trimming running impertinently up quite to the *corsage*. But they are worn long and very full.

In Sleeves we have a variety of styles. The "Clotilde" an entirely new pattern, will be worn as a half bias flowing sleeve, open half-way up the arm, and mounted with a deep fall gathered in a loose band. Then we have the square, open sleeve, and the full bias terminating in a drop cuff.

Ball dresses must have double skirts and be of light materials, such as *tulle, crêpe*, figured gauze and barlatane. *Tulle* and *crêpe* dresses are made with pointed corsage and draped with blonde or Alençon. *Lewis Treize* silk dresses, for evening toilet, generally have the *berthe*, with long ends turning back, or else fastened under the arms.

Ball and evening sleeves are made short and puffed, and are sometimes covered with a loose hanging sleeve called the *odalisque*.

Flowers are profusely employed for evening toilet, on skirts, corsage and sleeves.

The Paris *Journal des Modes*, sends us a variety of models. For instance a very pretty dress of pink crêpe, having seven flounces; corsage plain, pointed or ornamented with a *berthe fichu*, with long ends, and bordered by two frills, diminutives of the flounces on the skirt. Sleeves short, puffed with a small trimming. Head-dress a double cordon of white dahlias, mixed with long grass. A second toilet dress in white *moire antique*, with double skirt, the upper one bordered with a white silk fringe, ornamented with bugles. Above the fringe three *bouffants* of *tulle*, separated by [illegible] *ruches*. The corsage, or *tulle berthe*, with long ends, covered with *bouffants* and small *ruches*. Puffed sleeves hang loose—*odalisques*—and terminate in an embroidered cuff. With this is worn a Brittany Mantelet of black velvet, bearing a deep flounce of the same. The bonnet of blue velvet, with a white satin crown and a double curtain, of white satin, bordered with velvet.

Quilted satin bonnets are in favor with Parisian young ladies. The trimmings very simple, and favorite colors white, pink and pearl gray.

For outdoor costume in morning toilet, the *fourreau* of light wool, trimmed. For *toilette de

elegant lenticular-shape of black velvet, trimmed with ribbon, Castilian fringe or gauffure is very much worn.

In the matter of MANTILLAS we have more novelty than we had any right to expect. At BOGGS's, in Canal-street, we find the Castilian very elegant in rich Pusher lace, with a pointed shoulder-piece from which depends a double flounce almost deep enough to cover the whole figure. This mantilla has a pointed hood to cover the back, which can be brought forward over the head like a veil à l'Espagnole. At BOGGS's one is confounded with *double-bournouses* in kid cloth and silk; with "Princesses" in *gros de Naples*, elaborately trimmed with *medallions*, hugies, [illegible] and with a vast multitude of other [illegible] of the same species, but of many

[illegible] glory of the Spring, as of Night, is in her [illegible] never have we seen the *Rebelais* regarded [illegible] so dangerous a rival as now to the *florist*. The [illegible] violets of Paris have even stolen the [illegible] their sisters of the field, without borrowing [illegible] fragrance of sweet but swift decay. At STEARNS's any young lady may find such bridesmaids as might fairly tempt her to name an "early" [illegible] some interested youth at her side to urge [illegible] But we fear that the interested youth is [illegible], looking further into futurity through these [illegible] of "Opening-Day," might find his ardor [illegible] by the vista of infinite bells and belles and bills [illegible] the natural eye of maturity, [illegible] of no venerable and longer-[illegible] to be considered.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT DIFFICULTY.—SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—THE CONSOLIDATION TO BE ENFORCED.—While the Twelfth Regiment are on a visit to Albany to protest against the consolidation of their Regiment with the Tenth, special orders from the Commander-in-Chief, dated 23d March, have reached this City, revoking the order temporarily suspending the order of consolidation, and enforcing the original order for the consolidation of the two Regiments. In pursuance of this order Commanding Brigadier-General EWEN has issued special orders, specifying the details of the consolidation, and directing Capts. BOYLE, HUSON, BARR and ORMSBEE, of the consolidated companies, to report to Colonel HALSEY, of the Tenth Regiment, for duty on the 5th of April next. Colonels HALSEY, of the Tenth, DEMAREST, of the Eleventh, and WEEKS, of the Twelfth Regiments, are directed to promulgate the orders to the officers under their command on or before the 20th inst. What the effect of this rigid enforcement of the order of consolidation will be it is difficult to tell. It is apprehended that the primary rule of military discipline, *obedience*, will be put to a severe test. There is a strong sympathy among the rank and file of nearly all our City companies, with the stand taken by the Twelfth Regiment against the orders of consolidation. A meeting of the Seventy-first Regiment was held last evening, at their Armory, in Grand-street, to take measures for giving a formal reception to the Twelfth Regiment on their return from Albany. Companies D and E were fully represented at the meeting, and there were large deputations from every Company in the Regiment. The strongest feeling was manifested in favor of the action of the Twelfth, but in consequence of a communication from Colonel VANDERBILT, stating that the time of the arrival of the Twelfth in this City was uncertain, the project of giving them a reception was reluctantly abandoned, and the meeting broke up with nine cheers for the Twelfth.

ASSAULT IN THE CITY HALL PARK.—As a gentleman was passing through the City Hall Park about one hour on Wednesday evening, he discovered a ruffian sitting on a chain talking to a female companion. He gave them a momentary glance, which was followed from the youth the interrogatory "What are you looking at us for?" The gentleman replied that he believed this was a free country, and passed on. Suddenly the ruffian, as he proved to be, darted after the gentleman with bowie-knife in hand, exclaiming "I will knife you." The gentleman ran nearly across the Park, his pursuer close upon his heels, when, by a great lucky and remarkable chance he stumbled upon a Policeman. Getting a glimpse of the police uniform, the ruffian threw away his dagger and attempted to escape. The officer, however, succeeded in catching him, and took him to the station-house, where he was locked up. His was taken yesterday morning before Justice WELSH, where he gave his name as "ROBERTSON SMITH." He was committed to the Tombs to answer a charge of an attempt to kill. He is a desperate looking youth, about 18 years of age, and belongs to a gang of ruffians who nightly frequent the Park. The knife was subsequently found, and proved to be a dirk with a blade nearly a foot in length.

CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT—POLICE JUSTICES DISINCLINED TO HEAR COMPLAINTS.—The wife of Ex-Policeman WEIR—the officer who was charged with keeping a house of prostitution in Canal-street, and was dismissed from the Police Department a short time since—yesterday made an affidavit at the Mayor's office, charging her husband with abandoning her and her child. She says he is living with a prostitute in Canal-street, and that when she calls to see him, dissolute women abuse her. She stated that Justice BOSEMAN had refused to hear her complaint, and that she went to see Justice WALSH, Wednesday, but that magistrate was too busy to attend to her. Her case will probably be brought to the attention of the Mayor to-day.

MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—INTERESTING PAPER FROM MR. KING, OF NEWPORT.—A meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society was held last evening at Clinton Hall. The principal feature of the meeting was the reading of a paper contributed by D. O. KING, Esq., a merchant of Newport, R. I., recently returned from Siam, giving a general description of the geographical features, and zoological and other characteristics of the province of Gambodia. The novel portion of the paper was a description of the ancient temple, situated near the head of Lake Bien-ho, which Mr. KING claims to be the first written description ever made. About six months before Mr. KING visited the temple it was visited by two Europeans, both of whom died before leaving the vicinity, and, as far as is known, Mr. KING is the only living European or American who has seen it.

FATAL POISONING BY COPPER.—Mrs. BEETHAM, who kept a boarding-house at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, died yesterday suddenly, and it is supposed that her death was caused by poisonous coffee which she drank at breakfast. Some dozen boarders who partook of the coffee at breakfast were affected with symptoms similar to those exhibited by Mrs. BEETHAM, although none of them are thought to be dangerously affected. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest, today. Mrs. B. was a well-known boarding-house keeper, and leaves several children.

ALLEGED LOTTERY DEALERS INDICTED.—BENJAMIN WOOD, GEORGE P. EDDY, CHARLES MURRAY, and their alleged agents in this City, LEAVITT MURRAY and SAMUEL G. DICKINSON, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for being engaged in the lottery business. The indictments were sent to the Court of General Sessions, and thence were transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial, on motion of the District-Attorney.

BEATING A WOMAN.—Before the Mayor, yesterday, appeared HARRIET E. WASS, of No. 74 Irving-place, complaining that JOHN FALLON assaulted her violently, and threatened to throw her down stairs, at No. 163 Canal-street, for dunning him for $5 which he owed her. The Mayor told FALLON that if he did not settle the matter with her he would hold him to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge. FALLON preferred to settle it.

The German cap makers met last evening at No. 211 Grand-street, and organized themselves into a trade association for mutual benefit and protection.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—OWEN MCMANUS, residing at No. 126 East Twenty-second-street, complained of feeling unwell, asked his wife to bring him some water, and died during her absence.... HUGH GORMERLY, an Irish laborer, who resided at No. 305 East Twelfth-street, died suddenly yesterday. Inquests will be held to-day.

Police Reports.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLING OF THE PARK BANK.—An examination has been commenced before Justice CONNOLLY relative to the charge of a conspiracy to swindle the Park Bank out of $7,000, preferred against James L. Porter, L. D. Frederick and Abner W. Spencer. The charge was originally prefarred against Robert Davis, who was assigned quarters in Eldridge-street jail, pursuant to an order of one of the higher courts. It is alleged that Mr. Davis kept his accounts in the Park Bank, that he failed some time ago, and at the time of his failure had his checks for $7,000 deposited in the Bank. Mr. Davis, according to the allegations of the complaint, made an assignment to the parties named above, upon which was based the charge against them of conspiracy with him, in the alleged swindle. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but their testimony elicited no new facts of special importance. Horatio P. Carr, clerk in the County Clerk's office, testified that the original judgment against Davis was duly verified at that office. William R. Mott, receiving teller of the Bank, testified about Davis keeping an account at the Bank, and his having unpaid checks for $7,000 deposited there at the time of making the assignment. Robert Davis was submitted to a lengthy cross-examination. He acknowledged having made his affidavit against the accused parties, upon representations that he should be released from jail, and the action in the case as against him be dismissed. The examination is to be continued on Saturday.

ASSAULTS.—A Deputy Sheriff, named John Martin, was arrested on Wednesday evening, charged with assaulting Philip Wolf, of No. 376 Eighth-avenue, with a sling-shot. He was held to await examination by Justice QUACKENBOSH. The difficulty grew out of Wolf charging Martin with having formerly kept a house of prostitution. Anthony Richards, of No. 440 Fourth-avenue, a hotel keeper, was arrested the same evening by Officer Quindore of the Twenty-first Ward, charged with an assault with an intent to kill John Smith, of Fordham. Richards fired two shots from a revolver at Smith without effect, and placed the pistol a third time at his head, when Smith's wife interfered. Richards was detained by Justice BANKMAN for examination.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP—THE WITHDRAWAL OF DR. FOSTER TO BE CONSIDERED BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE—THE MAYOR'S NOMINATION RETURNED TO HIM—THE LICENSE LAW.

Every member, except Alderman STARR, was in his seat in the Board of Aldermen last evening, and that portion of the Aldermen's Chamber which is set apart for spectators was filled with people.

The Clerk commenced to read the communication from the Mayor stating that Dr. Foster, whom he had nominated for City Inspector, had withdrawn his name, and nominating Elijah F. Purdy in his place.

Alderman STARR interrupted the reading of the communication; the Mayor could not send in a second nomination until the Board had acted on the nomination previously sent in.

The Chairman said he had not heard the communication read. It did not yet appear that the Mayor had made a second nomination.

The Clerk finished reading the communication.

Alderman PECK moved that the communication be received, that the name of Dr. Foster be considered withdrawn and that the name of Elijah F. Purdy be substituted.

Alderman SMITH moved as an amendment that the communication be returned to the Mayor.

Alderman PECK said the Democratic Party had sunk to a low position. The finger of scorn was pointed at it.

Alderman STEPHENS rose to a point of order. The communication of the Mayor could not be considered.

The Chairman said it was at the option of the Board to act on the resignation of Dr. Foster or not. The communication of the Mayor was before the Board.

Alderman PECK trusted that on the Democratic side of the Board no such motion as that which was before the Board would be entertained. The Democrats of the State were pointing the finger of scorn at the members of the Board. They had sunk the Democratic Party to the lowest pit of oblivion.

Here several members rose to points of order.

Alderman OWENS said the Democratic Party had nothing to do with the question before the house. The gentleman was making a political speech.

Alderman PECK said he wanted to show why this mark of disrespect should not be put upon the Mayor.

Alderman TUOMEY arose to a point of order. He objected to calling the Mayor a Democratic Mayor. [Laughter.] He was not a Democratic Mayor.

The Chairman said that was a point he would not undertake to decide.

Alderman PECK continued—Dr. Foster had withdrawn his name. It was as if his name had never been before them. Mr. Purdy's name was before them instead. They all knew that a department of the City government had been paralyzed.

Alderman BOOLS arose to a point of order. He believed the City and county were in a better sanitary condition than they had been in for years, and no one around the Board dared deny it.

Alderman ADAMS said he dared deny it, and did deny it.

Alderman PECK said he was not prepared to vote for the previous nominee of the Mayor, but now the Mayor presented the name of a man of undoubted integrity and standing, and fully qualified to perform the duties of the office. Why should the Democratic members of the Board oppose his name while the people were crying shame, and the office was vacant, and so much needed filling? If they failed now to fill this office the Legislature had a just pretext for reorganizing the Department, and if the Board did not fulfill its duty he hoped the Legislature would. The gentleman on the other side, perhaps, had sold himself.

Alderman TUOMEY rose to a point of order. The gentleman had said, alluding to him, that a gentleman had sold himself.

The Chairman said the point was well taken, and called Alderman PECK to order.

Alderman PECK said he had not expected to find gentlemen so thin-skinned.

Alderman STEPHENS said that under the Charter the emendment of Alderman PECK was out of order, and until Dr. Foster's resignation was acted on they could not consider it.

The Chairman decided that the point was well taken.

Alderman PECK said the people called on the Board to take action. The course of some members was almost suicidal. It struck him that he could almost see the handwriting on the wall, and he could easily imagine that on Jan. 1 next he might be in a minority in the Board, with opposition members in the majority.

Alderman GENET said the Board had never treated the Magistrate disrespectfully, but he, in contravention of custom and of the charter itself, had sent in a name without consulting the Board.

Alderman PECK rose to a point of order. The gentleman had charged the Mayor with acting in contravention of the charter, and the Mayor had done no such thing.

The Chairman decided that Alderman GENET was in order.

Alderman GENET wanted to know why the gentleman gave gentlemen the lie, and treated members of the Board in such a manner.

Alderman PECK denied that he had done so, and called on the Chairman to decide whether he had done so.

The Chairman decided that Alderman PECK's language had been such as to call forth the reply it had received.

Alderman GENET said he would not vote to confirm the Mayor's nomination until the Mayor came and sat with the Board and consulted with members about the nomination. He had nothing in common with Mr. Morton, but he thought the streets were in good condition, and there was no blame to be cast on the management of the City Inspector's Department. He believed the name of Mr. Foster could not be withdrawn. As regarded the politics of the matter, he had no fears for his position as a Democrat, and he believed that the Democrats would sustain his action, and not raise who took a contemptible stand and succumbed to the chief magistrate or any other man.

Alderman BRADLEY trusted the Board would allow that the name of Dr. Foster be withdrawn. The Board owed it to its own dignity. They were treating the Mayor with discourtesy.

Alderman TUOMEY did not want to listen to bunkum speeches. He did not look upon the Mayor as a Democrat. As far as Mr. Purdy was concerned he respected him. He believed him capable and honest. He (Alderman TUOMEY) did not allow the Mayor to cram a man upon him without consulting with him. The Mayor had expressed the sentiment that a physician should be City Inspector. Was he consistent? He had been consistent with those who elected him, and now he wanted to be considered a Democrat and wanted the nomination of Tammany Hall for Mayor. He (Alderman TUOMEY) came from a Democratic District where the Mayor had polled very few votes, and the Mayor had no claims upon him. He would not want to run on the same ticket with him for Alderman, for he was very sure he would not be elected if he did.

Alderman ADAMS said they had been playing a mere farce long enough. Some two months ago Dr. Foster's name was sent to a Special Committee, and that Committee had never reported. It was asserted that Dr. Foster's name could not be withdrawn. Why not? Was he in chains? The Academy of Medicine had better hold a meeting, and take the Doctor's case into consideration. He was in a sad predicament! Under this man—he would not call him City Inspector, for he was not City Inspector—under Morton the City was in a wretched condition. Talk about the Charter! To hear these members talk about the Charter was like seeing the Devil at church. These members would like to make a gutta-percha charter of it—one that could be stretched into any shape. The gentlemen of the opposition might well sit there and smile. They had a good thing of it.

Alderman STEPHENS called the gentleman to order.

Alderman ADAMS said it was very much the practice to call gentlemen to order on this question. He eulogized Mr. Purdy. What he wanted was to get Dr. Foster out of the way. He was for taking some action.

Alderman BRADY said the Legislature and the Democratic Party were held over their heads. The Board had recognized Mr. Morton as City Inspector. Why was there so much clamor about the City Inspector? He could not find any one in his travels who found fault with them for their conduct about the City Inspector.

Alderman STEPHENS did not believe that Mr. Purdy would accept the nomination, for he had not heard that he had resigned from the Board of Supervisors or the Commissioners of Emigration.

The letter of Dr. Foster, withdrawing his name, (already published,) was here read. A motion to divide the question was carried, (12 to 3.)

Alderman GENET moved that so much of the communication as referred to the withdrawal of Dr. Foster's nomination be referred to the Special Committee of five appointed to consider his nomination when it was first sent in.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that that Committee be discharged.

Alderman ADAMS hoped no more papers would be referred to the Committee of five. That Committee had not met, and was not competent to conduct together. He hoped the question would be put manfully and not referred.

Alderman BRADY stated that the Committee had met.

Alderman BOOLS said, if Alderman ADAMS had not resigned from the Committee it might have reported before.

Alderman ADAMS said that the competency of the Committee could be judged by what the Committee had done. It had done nothing.

Alderman BRADY said the Committee would probably report, as other committees did, when it got ready.

The motion of Alderman BRADLEY was lost. (Yeas, 5; Nays, 10;) Aldermen Adams, Henry, Darragh, Peck and Bradley voting in the affirmative.

Aldermen ADAMS moved that the whole subject lay on the table till next meeting. This was lost, (4 to 11.)

Alderman GENET's motion was carried, (Yeas, 10; Nays, 5.)

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Board adjourn. This was lost (4 to 11.)

Alderman PECK moved that that part of the Mayor's communication nominating Mr. Purdy be accepted, and that the nomination be confirmed. This was ruled out of order.

Alderman PECK moved that the nomination of Dr. Foster be not confirmed. This was ruled out of order.

Alderman BRADY moved that that portion of the Mayor's communication nominating Mr. Purdy be returned to the Mayor. This was carried, (8 to 7.) Those who voted in the negative were Aldermen Adams, Henry, Darragh, Peck, Seagrist, Bradley and McSpedon.

Alderman STEPHENS read a copy of the new License law (for selling liquor) now before the Legislature, and offered a resolution directing the representatives to Albany from this City to favor its passage. After some debate the resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—PAINTINGS IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM—REPAIRS TO THE CITY HALL.

The Board met last evening, President CORNELL in the Chair. The Third-avenue Railroad Company asked for permission to lay a turn-out on the vacant [illegible] between the rails of their west road and those of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company, opposite Manhattan. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

The Comptroller was authorized to procure a lease for a house for Engine Company No. 18, between Forty-eighth and Forty-second streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Councilman BABCOCK offered a resolution authorizing the laying of Belgian pavement in Third-avenue between Thirty-fourth and Sixty-first streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences were directed to report whether the paintings in the Governor's Room were not being injured by neglect.

The Committee on Railroads reported that they had had under consideration the communication of the President of the Harlem Railroad, giving reasons why the T rail had not been removed in Centre-street. They say that heavily-laden freight cars run over the grooved rail in Bowery and Grand streets, and that there is no reason why they cannot run as well on that laid in Centre-street. They, therefore, recommend the passage of an ordinance obliging the Company to take up the T rail within thirty days. After some debate, it was determined to extend the time to sixty days; and the report, having been thus amended, was adopted.

The report of the Special Committee on repairing the City Hall was called up. After considerable debate the report was adopted; $50,000 is therefore appropriated, and the work will be prosecuted immediately, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

American versus English Engineering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Among the many evils that menace the prosperity of Railways, none is more unfortunate and unnecessary than the attempt of well meaning but short-sighted persons, to prove that the management of our roads is *exactly right*, and that the greater engineering success of European roads is wholly due to every possible cause but better management—to any means but that which can *teach* the great infallible Yankee Nation. I have not been so fortunate as to observe that this ignoring of European experience, this infleted self-reliance, this bombastic praise of the capabilities of American Railways has made these railways *pay*. If there have been any important conclusions elicited as to railway economy by the costly experiments and long experience of European engineers, it is not only unwise, but childish and silly, to sacrifice ink and wind in trying to avoid the conclusions because they did not originate under the broad pinions of the American Eagle, instead of quietly and thankfully incorporating good ideas which cost us nothing into daily and remunerative practice.

The great body of railway managers attribute the prostration of the interests they represent, fundamentally and in a large degree to the unscientific construction, renewals and engineering status of the roads themselves. This is the best and only reliable authority, and establishes the fact beyond cavil, especially such cavil as that to which I shall allude. Let me first anticipate any possible misrepresentations by stating that railway *owners*, and in many cases, their representatives, the *directors*, are chiefly responsible for the unfortunate condition of their property; they will not allow the competent men in and out of their service to have their own way,—they will not permit the successful practice of others to be ferreted out, and applied in a timely, thorough and practical shape. I appeal to the great body of American railway managers and engineers as to the literal correctness of this statement.

Some eighteen months since, the managers of several of our railways authorized Mr. ZERAH COLBURN and the writer to make a report, in Europe, on coal-burning engines, and road-bed and superstructure. This report appeared in the form of an illustrated treatise, and the whole edition was soon absorbed by railway managers here and abroad. In order to attract the attention of their readers to the vital and immediate importance of the engineering questions their book considers, the authors prefaced it with a statement, compiled from official reports, of the comparative working expenses of European and American railways—that is to say, of the results of scientific and comparatively unscientific construction and engineering management. The authors were to the fullest extent aware of the vastness of the subject, and of their many short-comings, but were encouraged to believe, from the almost unanimous verdict in England and America, that they had contributed in some humble degree to lay before the public a few of the leading improvements in the foreign railway practice. The book soon appeared in South America, and in other countries, where American and English enterprize are competing in the establishment of railways. In Chili, an English engineer caused some garbled extracts from it to be translated and published in the local papers. Instead of allowing the book to speak for itself, (the first word has not yet appeared against its truthfulness and consistency as a whole,) an *American* must needs embrace the opportunity to damage American interests in Chili, by publishing in the local papers, and in a pamphlet also, an essay still further misrepresenting the statements of the book, and attempting to intimate that American railways, on the whole, are superior to all others.

Now one of our largest locomotive establishments is just getting a foothold in Chili, and it is a great pity to arouse the *suspicions* of the sensible people down there by intimating that American authors condemn everything American, when, on the contrary, the said authors, admitting the fact that American rolling stock may be superior to English, dismiss *that* subject altogether, as complicating the discussions of their book; and especially when the said authors blame the stockholders and financial managers of our roads for *not* employing the very class of engineers among us who are wholly competent to prevent and remedy the disasters of counting-room engineering.

Our representative in Chili will better advance our interests there by letting it be understood that American locomotive builders and railway men are familiarizing themselves with the railway practice of every country, and can, if they will, embody in their works the great results of a world-wide experience. Our too hasty critic says in his pamphlet, "The engineers of America need not fear a tumble from the position they hold by anything Messrs. COLBURN & HOLLEY may assert." That is just what the authors say in their book, at greater length; never give up fighting for good roads and economical machinery, against the faithless stupidity of counting-room engineers, who build and preserve all these sad roads and devices.

But it so happens that the parties who dictated the ridiculous blunders that characterize many of our roads, deserve the severest criticism, and they will not help themselves much by misrepresenting and censuring those who tell them of their faults and point out a remedy: they must not be surprised if foreign newspapers hold them up to ridicule, as they do.

Our critic further more suggests that the authors have entirely overlooked the facts that English railways cost more money then ours, &c., and *hence* are more cheaply worked. Of course—of course—this is hackneyed, this has been said a million times, and if our highly original critic had *read* the book he attempts to disparage, he would have found the question of cost admitted, discussed, weighed, analyzed, and assigned a just position, at great length. It is *not* the chief cause of the cheap working of English roads. Even if it were the only cause, it would be a very silly excuse for our own shortcomings. Fortunately, the opinion is current here, that the late style of American railroad bed and coal-slaughtering furnace are a nuisance and must be abated. This drift of this sort of objection seems to be, that since we have no money to develop expensive and important engineering facts, we must simply soar aloft (on paper) and let them alone, because John Bull, who offers us his costly experience for nothing, *did* have money, and spent it freely. When English railway managers not only give American engineers full liberty to explore their works, but add their time, the labors of their draftsmen, and free passes over their roads, how delicately we acknowledge the civility by asserting that money and good luck alone are at the bottom of their success, while we depend on brains and genius.

Now we come to the question of American wood-burning locomotives, a subject on which the aforesaid authors did not treat, very naturally, since their theme was the permanent way and *coal*-burning engines of *Europe*. The comparative working of English and American wood-burners, on the *same road*, is very flattering to our mechanicians. The American locomotive, considered as a *vehicle*, is very superior to the English on rough and crooked roads, and it possesses many positive advantages, such as the spread truck, (especially the Bissel truck,) and the distribution and self-acting equalization of weight and strain. English engineers are adopting many of these features. The best classes of American locomotives have been developed by practical engineers of a high order. Since counting-room-engineers did not build them, as they did many of our roads, they could not conveniently reduce them to the miserable level of their own productions.

There is work enough for all the true friends of railways, in every country. Hardly a mechanical feature of the whole system is *right*. But new and important results are coming to light every day, and it is reasonable to suppose that the compilation and adaptation of the best practice will *pay* in the long run, quite as well as any ostentatious parade of American infallibility, and far better than the silly representation and evasion of historical facts which have not yet been controverted or denied.

A. L. HOLLEY.

Obituary.

We learn from the New-Orleans papers that on Sunday night, the 13th inst., Mr. ALFRED LIVINGSTON died at the Charity Hospital, in that city, from the effects of injuries received by having his foot crushed under a car-wheel on the 21st of February. Mr. LIVINGSTON was about 40 years of age, a native of the State of New-York, and was widely known to the Typographical fraternity as one of its most talented and accomplished members.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS IN BROOKLYN.—Notwithstanding the prevalence of the storm, some fifteen hundred persons assembled in Plymouth Church, last evening, to listen to the Lecture of Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, upon the trial of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS before the House of Representatives of the XXVIIth Congress. Mr. OLIVER JOHNSTON introduced Mr. GIDDINGS with appropriate remarks. On rising he was received with applause, which continued for some time. Mr. GIDDINGS spoke for over two hours without notes, but with such a particularity of detail and freshness of narrative as might only have been expected of the events of yesterday, instead of a quarter of a century ago. The precise part enacted by all the prominent members of Congress at the time was stated with great particularity, and with apparent impartiality. The arraignment of Mr. ADAMS for introducing a petition from the people of Haverhill, Mass., praying for a peaceful dissolution of the Union; the combination of the South to overwhelm him with disgrace; the timid conduct of Northern members; the speech of T. F. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, when he moved the resolution of censure, as well as the spiteful attacks of WISE and others, as described by the Speaker, riveted the attention, and at times, convulsed the audience with laughter. The masterly defence of the "Old Man Eloquent," and his triumphant vindication of himself, formed the concluding portion of the address, which was listened to with rapt attention. At the conclusion Judge CULVER rose, and in a speech of some fifteen minutes recited the particulars of the vote of censure which was passed upon Mr. GIDDINGS for introducing a series of resolutions into the House of Representatives, of the resignation of his seat, and subsequent reelection by an overwhelming majority of his District. A vote of thanks and of approval was finally passed, and the meeting adjourned. The lecture is to be repeated this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association in Clinton Hall.

AN "ACADEMY" BROKEN UP.—At an early hour yesterday morning the police made a descent upon a disorderly house on Skillman-street, near Park-avenue, occupied by THOMAS HODGSON, and arrested the proprietor, and dispersed a motley crowd of some seventy persons of both sexes. The proprietor was committed for examination.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Ninth Ward have made the following nominations: *For Alderman*—ROBERT LIPPARTS. *For Supervisor*—ALEXANDER UNDERHILL.

COURT CALENDARS.—March 25.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 125, 126, 127, 134, 75, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 44, 30, 103, 1, 5, 66, 117. *City Court*—Nos. 36, 16, 8, 20, 42, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 12, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58.

Important Questions in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Doubtless the most prominent public question in Brooklyn just now, (coincident with that of the forthcoming charter election, and of far more real importance than that event,) is the one which involves the perfect completion of the Water-works, and the mode of their future control and management, and, also, the inauguration of a grand system of sewerage. These are to affect the nearest welfare the very lives, of many a generation to come—in a city that will soon possess three hundred thousand inhabitants.

The Brooklyn water-works, in all the essentials of their conception and execution, have already taken their place among the first-class achievements of modern constructive science; with the single exception, that of the thirteen miles of aqueduct from Hempstead Reservoir to the great Well-Pump, only five miles were, (by a provision in the original plans,) made a permanent closed brick conduit, and the remaining eight miles were to be left a temporary open ditch, an earthen canal, of the same general nature as many parts of the old Erie Canal of thirty years since, which some of our readers may recollect. But the unanimous opinion of the Water Commissioners, at the instance of all the engineers from whom they have required opinions—indeed the common sense of the case, as can at once be understood by every man of perception, thought and foresight, demands that this provision should be superseded, and that the *whole line* of aqueduct should be a thorough-built, permenent brick conduit. To make this change the Commissioners and the Brooklyn public are now determined, asking legistative authority to that purport.

As to the relative merits of placing the onus of finishing the works, and the future control of them, directly in the hands of the Aldermen, or in a special and independent Board like the present, it is certain that the former would be merging the whole affair in the struggle of city politics, to be used for spoils purposes by party victors—while the weightiest public interests would be left unattended to.

Few in Brooklyn realize the facts, placed beyond doubt as they are, of the signal success of these great works, of their unprecedeeted cheapness, and of the thorough and conscientious performance of the work, so far, under rigid inspectorship, over the whole line.

CIVIS.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Second Hand Safes.

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 48 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our

WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $60 TO $1,000.

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is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, COLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—

This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Leary & Co.

Leaders and retrodncers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Aquaria! Aquaria!!

B. GREENWOOD, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Aquaria. A variety of patterns always on hand, or made to order. Also, a good assortment of fish and plants for sale, at No 52 Fulton-st., New-York

The Spring Style of the New Hat Company.

—An elegant, durable, well made, and exceedingly stylish hat can be purchased at the sales-room of the New Hat Company, No. 128 Nassau-st., at the low price of three dollars. Gentlemen of taste desirous of practising economy should patronize this establishment.

Ladies, Spring has come, and you can get

handsome gaiter boots 12s. to 20s.; ladies' shoes, 6s. to 10s per pair: with boy's, misses', and children's do its and shoes, all kinds, all prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged

veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-foot, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Trusses, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 CENTS A BOX, BLACK OR

Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural. Admitted to be the best in use. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical

Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Fallon's New Style of French Yoke-Shirts,

made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE-SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 409 Broadway.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to Order,

with plain or bayadere bosoms, and warranted to fit, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS—No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts,

skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

Spring Style, 1859.—SCOTT & BACKMAN are

now ready to offer to their friends and the public generally, their Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats—price, $3—at No. 148 Fulton-st.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloths,

Tips and Sides, new and choice styles.

Japanned Leathers, superior finish and color.

ROBERTS & CATHELL, 113 Broadway, Importers.

Shirts! Shirts! Collars! Collars! Ties! Ties!

SCARFS! HOSIERY! GLOVES! Wholesale and Retail, at low prices for cash. Shirts made to order at FULLERTON'S, No. 30a Broadway.

Chrisindoro's Hair Dye.—The only Hair Dye that

never fails is Chrisindoro's Excelsior Hair Dye—pure and innocuous. Sold and applied privately by experienced artists, No. 6 Astor House.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.

—This indispensable article, now the admiration of the male manufacturers, is for sale by SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Parcels for Europe, per City of Washington,

received at the office of the American and European Express, No. 12 Broadway, until Saturday, 9 o'clock A. M.

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

[illegible] FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

[illegible] Machines—all persons who have [illegible] to buy Sewing Machines which will not [illegible] work that purchasers are invited there to [illegible] that Singer's Machines never fail to do [illegible] We ask to every discriminating [illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

[illegible] At Howard Grosvenor, No. 6 East 20th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $60, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Bonnet Hat, for SUMMER WEAR, 1859, Will be ready for delivery on Saturday, April 2. BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., 45 Broadway, New-York.

What Everybody Wants.—All who wear Shoes,

Slippers, Gaiters &c., love to have them fit neatly, look well, and cost but a reasonable sum, should remember that CANTRELL'S celebrated establishment is at No. 813 Broadway, where ladies and misses, as well as boys and gentlemen may be suited at a moment's notice, in the most satisfactory manner

Hair—Its Diseases, Fall, Change of Color and Embellishment, the whole treated by GRANDJEAN, No. 26 12th-st., next to corner Broadway.

MARRIED.

FARWELL—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 23, by the Rev. B. M. Hill, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL S. FARWELL to Miss SARAH FRANCES SMITH, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THORNE—AINSLIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 23, by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. RICHARD J. THORNE, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELIZABETH ANNE, daughter of the late Robert Ainslie, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 24, after a short illness, in the 31st year of his age, H. AUGUSTUS, beloved son of Henry E. and Rebecca A. Clark.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., (late Amos st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

POLLARD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 24, of consumption, ROMAN, eldest son of William Pollard, aged 35 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 27 Pike-st., preparatory to the removal of the remains to Orange County, N. Y., Saturday morning, the 26th inst.

PASTOR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 24, FRANCES COOPER, daughter of the late Henry H. Paston.

The friends of the family, of her brothers Henry and John A. Paston and her brother-in-law Evert A. Duyckinck, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN STONE HOUSES, Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12, Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Prince-place. The lot is 37 feet 6 inches in width, by 99 feet 9 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of
JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.
ISAAC VAN WORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 38 Wall-st.
MOSES WORRALL, No. 38 Elm-st.
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, No. 215 Thomason-st.
HENRY A. BURLBUT No. 66 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 359 Pearl-st.
GEO. WIGHT, No. 208 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

FOR SALE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—One of the most attractive and eligibly situated plots of ground to be found within the compass of many miles from this city. The tract is 12 acres square, on an elevated ridge commanding a view to the east of Bergen Hill, Newark City and Harbor, Long and Staten Islands, and on the west the Orange Mountain. It is bounded on two sides by streets. A fine young forest and ornamental grove covers a portion of it. It is a short distance of the railroad depôt and the churches and schools, for which Bloomfield has so wide and well-deserved reputation. The property will be sold in parcels or together. For further information inquire of J. CRANE, No. 1 Pearl-st., or M. W. DODD, Bookseller, 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION-HOUSE No. 20 Concord-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., Brooklyn, marble basement, three stories and finished attic, heated, 44 feet front by 50 feet, with extension 20 feet, built in the very best manner and by days' work; garden handsomely laid out, and green-house well stocked. Lots 68 feet by 200 feet deep. For particulars and cards to view the premises, apply to BACHE & CO., Furnace-st., near Fulton Ferry, possession given immediately, if required.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 25 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 186 Wall-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The capital three-story and basement brick house No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, one block from Fulton-av. cars, being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn; the house is in perfect order, having been occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. Immediate possession. Apply to
C. E. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON 37th and Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 1 at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground, on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES RIVER, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY—The first-class, high-stoop brown-stone house, full size, No. 120 West 44th st., east of Broadway; the two 3-story brick houses, high-stoop, Nos. 165 and 167 West 37th st.; the three 3 story high-stoop houses Nos. 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st.; the 4 story brick store and dwelling No. 233 7th-av., near 25th-st.
E. B. AMORY, N. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Two new first-class, three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, modern, sub-cellar, brick houses, on the south-side of Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; have gas throughout; also, marble mantels. Inquire on the premises, and in all within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry. Rent, $400. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 68 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, a fine 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 49 West 28d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON BROADWAY, opposite the Park.
On Worth-st. 2 lots.
On Leonard-st. 1 lot, near Broadway.
On White-st. 2 houses and lots near Broadway.
On Walker-st. 1 lot, near Broadway.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON-av. and 36th-st., one new first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house; lot full size, house 60 feet deep; blank without doors on the parlor story, and trimmed through the principal hall with black walnut, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises of Mr. RYER.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 42d-st., East River, fronting in front on 42d-st. 200 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to T. J. OAG, No. 18 William-st.

$7,500—FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWN-stone, high-stoop houses, in 49th-st., near Lexington-av. The houses are three stories, with basements and cellars, with all the modern improvements, and will be sold to suit the purchaser. They are the cheapest houses in the City. Apply on the premises, or at No. 153 East 49th-st.

CORNER ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE.—A corner house and lot and stable, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c., on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Price, all told, $68,000; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage, if wanted. For further information and card to view, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Merchants' Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, No. 47 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. The furniture in the house is of the best quality, and may be had cheap if desired, with immediate possession. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on Bay-st., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Hamilton-avs., adjoining the residence of Alfred Hatfield and Chester A. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms, in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 106 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, THREE-STORY and basement house and lot, No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The house is 3 rooms deep, 26x56, furnished with gas, furnace and water throughout, is in most perfect order, with fine cemented cellar. Lot 26x100. Can be seen daily from 2 to 4 o'clock. Inquire on the premises, or of J. E. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE three-story, high-stoop, brick and brown-stone basement house and lot No. 217 Hicks-st., near Degraw-st., in good order; dry and spacious sub-cellar, gas fixtures, mantels, &c. Will be sold low to a ready purchaser. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY and basement front house No. 139 West 34th-st., now finished in the neatest order. Also, the dwelling part of store No. 1,028 Broadway. Also, lofts of store No. 46 Exchange-pl. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,028 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 145 EAST 19TH ST., fourth house west of 2d-av., north side, 4 stories, 17 feet front by 34 feet deep; lot half the block; first-class neighborhood; contains all improvements, furnace, &c., and in perfect order in every respect. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—TWO LOTS WITH brick stable thereon, in Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts. Price $6,000. Also, lot and brick house located in Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins sts. Price $4,000. Apply to A. H. RYDER, Executor, &c., No. 241 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND EXTRA LOT FOR SALE—In Park-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a 4-story stone-front house, modern and complete in all respects, and on liberal easy terms. The property entire, without restriction. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FURNISHED house, No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; stone front, three-story and basement, modern, and complete in all respects. For particulars and cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NICE TWO-story cottage, in good order; contains two parlors, two basements, four bedrooms, and under-cellars; has gas throughout; is in a respectable neighborhood, near the City Hall; price, $2,800; part can remain. Inquire on the premises, No. 186 Schermerhorn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM PRICED brown-stone and brick houses on all the streets and avenues from 14th to 86th st., and from 2d to 9th avs., for sale to suit purchasers. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE four-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av. above 29th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 4,512 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 43 Grove-st. The house is well built and in good order. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in 13th-st. near 5th-av., on a full lot, in complete order, with about a dozen choice fruit trees in the yard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TIP-TOP STORE PROPERLY on a thoroughfare, and on one of the best avenues in the City, paying 10 per cent. Price from $6,000 to $10,000. Terms easy. Apply, immediately, to J. E. BATCH, No. 378 9th-av., near 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLING-house, complete with every modern improvement. Terms easy. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location No. 161 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FINE LARGE brick dwelling No. 56 7th-st.; rent, $800. Apply to ARCHIBALD BELL'S SONS, No. 26 Park-row.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of the City, above Madison-square, and near 5th-av.; finished in the best manner, with every modern improvement; lot 26x100; house 34x80, nearly new and in fine order; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, or will take a smaller house well located further down town or in Brooklyn for part pay. Address H., Box No. 1,796 Post-office.

CENTRAL PARK.—MESSRS. BLEECKER, SON & CO. are to sell at the Exchange, Wall st., at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., 52 lots, fronting on the 5th-av. and 91st, 104th, 105th, 106th, 108th, and 113th sts. More than 40 of them are opposite and close by the Park. The ten-lot parcel which faces the Park cannot be surpassed by any on the 5th-av. Maps, with particulars can be obtained at BLEECKER'S office, 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, FOUR STORY house No. 23 West 32d-st.; this block is paved with the Belgian pavement, and entirely built up with first-class houses; the house is exceedingly well built, has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. For further information inquire on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms easy.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to let his house, furnished, for two years, to a small private family. It is near Madison-square, completely furnished, contains every convenience, has a beautiful garden, and is in every respect a delightful home. Rent $1,500. For particulars, apply between 2 and 5 P. M., at No. 31 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; also, a first-class four-story brown stone house on East side of 5th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. apply to A. ACKERSON, No. 1,228 Broadway, or on the premises; or to W. H. Brower, No. 18 William-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—FOR SALE AT a sacrifice, if sold by the 1st of April next, the three-story house No. 165 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., in the best of order; possession May 1. Terms easy. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 422 Broome-st.

WESTERN LAND WANTED, IN EXCHANGE for stores, with dwellings over them, situated on 33d or 34th sts. The land must be well located and desirable. To any parties who who will pay some cash, a fine trade will be offered. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE THREE-story and basement high-stoop houses in Mansfield-place, a beautiful location, in a row of 22, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 12 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 97 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., five stories high, brown-stone front, high stoop, finished throughout in the most perfect manner with all the modern improvement. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF A BLOCK, BOUNDED by Broadway and 10th-av., between 100th and 101th-st., at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE in Williamsburgh, within 7 minutes' walk from South 10th-st. Ferry, in a good neighborhood; will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 47 5th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 76 FRANKLIN-st.; lot 25 by 100; house three stories, near Broadway; a choice location for business. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE THREE-story house No. 224 West 14th-st. Apply on the premises. Also for sale, a second-hand coach, in good order. Apply to Mr. GEDNEY, Coachmaker, 1,253 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET ON BROADWAY.—THE COMMODIOUS five-story basement house, No. 1,061 Broadway, containing 27 rooms, finished in good style, with all the modern improvements. If required, the four upper stories of adjoining building would be connected, which would add 21 additional rooms. These premises are well adapted for a physician and large private family, or a first-class boarding-house. Apply to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William-st., or at Prior's drug-store, corner of 31st-st. and Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A very convenient medium size house, No. 42 12-h-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order, containing all the water conveniences, range and gas, ceiling, chandeliers, yard, and location very desirable. Apply on the premises, or to the owner, C. SMITH, (Smith & Lawrence,) No. 157 Duane-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CAPITAL three-story and basement brick house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., within one block of Fulton-av. cars—being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn. House is in perfect order, having been just vacated by the owner. Possession immediately. Apply to W. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lagerbier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—WITH store fixtures and stock of goods, toilet articles and fancy goods, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Dosne-st. This is an old-established business of over 12 years standing. A small farm up the North River, and within a short distance of the City, might be taken in part payment.
WM. ELY CHILSON, No. 305 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDsome 4-story brown-stone front, the centre house of row fronting on Carroll Park; will be put in good order for a good tenant. If closed, the house next door, exactly similar, can be seen. Inquire of HOYT BROTHERS, Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 463 Broome-street, near and west of Broadway, containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a boarding house. Would be let for business purposes. Situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished) No. 178 9th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 80 ft. deep. Connected with the store are large vaults under the side walk. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STORE NO. 13 Thames-st., corner of Trinity-place. The store and lofts will be let separately if required. The building is 30 by 70 feet, five stories high and constructed in the best manner. Inquire of J. R. PETERS or H. J. OVERMANN, No. 43 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE three-story brick dwelling No. 199 East 23d-st, near 2d-av., 14 rooms, pantries, gas, bath, range, &c. Rent for the whole $600. Apply to C. BALDWIN, on the premises or to F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

$400—TO LET TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, in a first-class brick house, the parlors and next floor above, and front basement, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, washrooms, gas, &c., No. 68 35th-st., first house west of Broadway. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 233 MADISON-ST., WITH gas, bath, range, water, &c., in good order. House No. 41 Broome-st. Store No. 124 Roosevelt-st. Also, a second story, four rooms, closets, &c., to a small American family without children. Apply at No. 19 Essex-st., in the basement.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 111 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, second house from Fulton-av; contains 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Apply to C. A. PEASE, No. 362 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 45 GROVE-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house; also, to let, several first-class dwelling-houses with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. BREAMER, No. Broadway.

TO LET—PLEASANT APARTMENTS FOR A family of two or three persons in the small brick house No. 201 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.; gas, bath, &c. Rent $200. Apply on the premises or to F. W. TOMKINS, New-York *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE RESTAURANT connected with Patten's Hotel, corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., will be let to a competent and responsible party on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply at the hotel.

RENT $600.—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP and basement house on 2d-av.; new house, having the modern improvements, situate in a row of same class. Apply to JOHN J. MULLEN, No. 473 3d-av., corner 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DWELLING-HOUSES, containing all modern improvements, viz.: Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., No. 35 West 41st-st., No. 159 East 35th-st., all in complete order. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE, SMALL, THREE-story house, in good order, having bath, water-closets, gas, &c., No. 151 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent $400. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 173 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethuns and West sts.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 93 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE AND OFFICES IN CLINTON Hall, Astor Place. Apply to the Janitor in the building, or to EDMUND CORFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under the Bank of Commerce.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house No. 732 Greenwich-st., with gas and Croton inclosed, also bath-room. Apply to DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED, No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS 4-story house, 37 feet front, with stable attached, No. 109 West 14th-st., all in complete repair. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FINE COMMODIOUS HOUSE NO. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Can be seen daily from 4 to 6 P. M. J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 46 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

STORE TO LET—CORNER OF GREENWICH and Charles sts.; is well-calculated for dry goods or first-class grocery business, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply next door in Charles-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT—THE MARBLE house No. 123 8th-av., adjoining the corner of 18th-st. Apply to T. E. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the office of the *Times*.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH STEAM-POWER
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer, or to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW, modern English basement houses now finishing on the north side of 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. They are built with all the modern improvements—rear stairways hot and cold water to fourth stories, ventilators, furnaces, front and rear vaults, mirrors, and coutain, in addition to laundry, kitchen, reception and dining rooms, three parlors and seven large and small bedrooms, finished in the best manner, and will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms. For particulars apply at No. 56 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage houses, on West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., have just been painted and are in good condition, to good tenants. Rent only $300 each. Apply to S. M. WOOD, No. 75 West 40th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY and attic brick building, No. 263 Atlantic-st.; also, frame building, No. 269 Atlantic-st.; they will be let low to good tenants. Inquire of M. HONDLOW, No. 9 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE DWELLING HOUSES NOS. 118, 120 and 121 Charlton-st., each three stories and basements. Well furnished, with all the modern improvements. Rent for each $550. Inquire of MARTIN WATERS, No. 10 St. Luke's place, in Leroy-st.

TO LET—THE ROOM ON THE CORNER OF Chatham and Duane sts., directly opposite Chambers-st., now occupied by the Chatham Bank; size, 28x80 feet. Will be divided into offices if desired. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING No. 370 South-st., next to corner of Gouvernenr-slip. Apply to ANDREW J. SMITH, No. 9 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 153 Crosby-st., near Bleecker, with kitchen and one room on the third floor. Gas and bath.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 83 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, A desirable residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-st. depôts. The building is brick, containing a large parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and back-kitchen on first floor, making a depth of 90 feet, with five rooms and bath-room on second floor, water and gas in the house, and a cellar the entire bottom. Sending under the whole. The lot is 60 feet front by 139 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, viz: Pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance. In a good neighborhood, and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Adjoining Long Island Sound, at Orients, Mamaroneck, Westchester County.—The tenant to have the house and use of the furniture, together with privilege of the grounds and gardens, and supplied with vegetables and fruit from the same; also to have carriage house and stables, and hay for two horses, and have a sufficient quantity of ice from the ice-house, and to have bath-house, &c. Rent $900. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE JONES, Esq., *Times* Office. Possession given on the 15th of April, and to continue the remainder of the year 1859.

A BEAUTIFUL SWISS VILLA FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—That is situated on the border of the lovely Lake Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga, and 10 from Lake George. The pleasure grounds are about 2 acres, the neighborhood unrivaled on the score of health and picturesque beauty; there is a large village close by; fine fishing and shooting, and it is in every respect a fit residence for a gentleman; 105 acres of land can be had if desired. Price, including land, furniture, &c., $10,000. It is disposed of simply because the owner intends to Europe. For particulars, apply to J. LEATI, No. 34 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers, location is not to be excelled by any in the place being within ten minutes' walk of either depôt and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x46, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double greenhouse, (well filled with choice plants,) and Summer-house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and 56 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—12 MILES FROM THE City Hall, opposite the Harlem Railroad depôt, two convenient, two-story, attic and basement houses, with gardens attached, at $200 each. Will be immediately newly painted and put in complete repair. Also, a beautiful cottage (late the residence of John McBrair, Esq.,) with stables, garden, and four acres of excellent land, with fruit trees, &c., situated on the road to West Farms, half a mile from the Fordham depôt. Apply to Dr. MORSEFIELD or Wm. FITZGERALD, Drug store, Fordham, or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS FROM June 1, a country seat with 6 acres of land, at Saugerties, on the west bank of the Hudson, 100 miles from New-York. House 32 by 56 feet surrounded by a veranda 12 feet wide, newly painted, and thoroughly finished. Beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains. The grounds are highly improved, containing different varieties of shade and fruit trees. There is no more pleasant location for a Summer residence on the Hudson. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT NEW-ROchelle, near the Neptune House, a country seat ready furnished. The house, containing 12 rooms, is situated immediately upon the river, and commands most beautiful views of Long Island Sound. The grounds comprising five acres handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with choice fruit. There is a coach-house and stable, bathing house, &c. Within fifteen minutes of the cars and three minutes walk of the steamboat. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE—PRICE $4,000—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence in the village of Athens, on the Hudson River, the mansion and outbuildings are all new. The house stands on an elevation commanding a pleasant view of the river and surrounding country, distant from the City 116 miles. A fine garden, abundance of flowers, and a number of fruit trees, adorn the premises. Apply to J. F. VAN LOON, No. 381 1st-av., corner of 23d-st., or to Captain J. A. EMMONS, corner of Harrison and Wist sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE TWO-STORY and basement house, with three acres of land, situated 2¼ miles from Hoboken Ferry; house containing nine rooms, piazza all around, fine imported fruit trees, and as fine and desirable a location for health and view as any in the vicinity of New-York. For terms, apply to H. R. COURVOISIER, No. 30 Cortlandt-st., or at his residence at West Hoboken, or to the proprietor, Three Pigeons' Hotel, New-Durham, Hackensack Plank-road.

TO LET AT NEWBURG—A CONVENIENT, roomy cottage, with garden; has fine view of the Hudson, and is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Ferry. Possession given May 1. Rent $300. Apply to JOHN J. McCROSKERY, Bank of Newburg, Newburg; or to R. McCARTEE, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE OR more years, on the East River, foot of 76th-st., with about 2½ acres of ground, with fine shade and fruit trees, large garden, ice house, stables, &c. The house is a double square house, built in the best manner, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME, double, two-story cottage, modern built and nearly new, on a ½th-acre plot, well stocked with fine fruit trees, berries and grapes. Situation high and healthy, within three minutes' walk of the depôt. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24 New-York Post-office, or apply at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON River, about 30 feet square, one and a half stories high, containing five rooms; within a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and about two and a half hours' ride from the City. Rent, $100. Address Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie Post office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—The place is beautifully situated upon, and affords a fine view of New-York Bay. Fruit in abundance, fine bathing, ice-house, (filled,) barns, &c. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT ON Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and within 1¼ miles of the railroad depôt at New-Rochelle. Communication with the City by said railroad seven times a day, and by steamboat every morning. Apply at No. 15 Stone-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, beautifully situated on the west bank of the North River, between Ronndont and Sangerties. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house (furnished) with about five acres of land; the location for bathing, boating, &c., is unsurpassed. Apply to WM. A. CUMMING, No. 334 West 24th-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¼ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—FRONTING LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Cottage house containing eight rooms, carriage house, &c., a variety of fruit trees, all in excellent order. Location healthy. Price $5,000.
DINGER & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I., ABOUT ten minutes walk from the landing, a farm consisting of 35 acres; dwellings and outbuildings in good order; a variety of fruit upon the premises. Apply to C. PALMER, No. 14 Cortlandt-st. or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TWO COTTAGES DElightfully situated about one mile above King's Bridge, in West Chester. Rent $300 and $500. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 18 rooms, a new carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Chatham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to C. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Malden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBscriber at New-Rochelle, Westchester County; furnished throughout; mansion is large, and contains all the conveniences of a city house. Water, furnace, dumb-waiter and dairy. It is filled in with brick, making it a desirable place for occupancy for Winter or Summer; piazza on two sides; 40 feet long each; situation is elevated, and commands views of Long Island Sound and Palisades on North River; but ¾ of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Depôt and steamboat landing; churches of five different denominations in the vicinity, and several excellent schools, both female and male; carriage-house is large, and stable will accommodate six horses; garden about two acres, well stocked, and fine asparagus beds. The carriage and horses will be sold, if desired, including a pair of Shetland ponies, harness and wagon complete, with pole and shafts. Ponies have been used by children for two years. Possession given when desired. Apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to E. P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barn, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to GEO. E. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st. New-York.

$3,500—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful place at Westport, Conn., adjoining the country seat of Richard H. Dinsmore, Esq.; cottage surrounded by piazza, and containing twelve rooms, with wide halls, parlors, with folding doors, large cellar, and fine well of water in kitchen; barn, stables, &c.; four acres of rich land, with stream flowing through, and abundance of apple, cherry, pear and other fruit, asparagus bed, &c.; perfectly healthy, and no mosquitoes or like annoyance. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH JAUNCEY, No. 110 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—AN ELEgant and convenient mansion house, stables, carriage-houses, cottage houses, &c., together with about 20 acres of land eligibly situated on the east side of the Hudson River, in the north suburbs of the village of Tarrytown. The house

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, March 26,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
UNDER ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
New-Orleans Canal and Banking Co., $100 each.
Commercial Bank of New-Orleans, $100 each.
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each.
American Life Insurance and Trust Co., N. Y.
Long Island Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn, $50 each.
North American Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., $50 each.
Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., $50 each.
Jefferson Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., $30 each.
$2,000 6 p. c. Stock State of Pennsylvania, issue 1840
$1,000 4½ p. c. Stock State of Pennsylv'a, issue 1846.
$5,000 6 p. c. Stock State of Indiana.
$5,000 5½ p. c. Stock State of Indiana.
$5,000 6 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
$1,000 6 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
$1,000 preferred 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
$4,000 preferred 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
$1,000 preferred 5 p. c. Canal Stock State of Indiana.
$1,000 Wabash and Erie Canal 6 p. c. Loan, Indiana.
CLARK VON M. POTTER, Administrator.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
Shares Mark't Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
Regular Stock sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate sales on any day required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

54TH AND 55TH ST. LOTS.

Attention is called to the sale to be made at auction TO-DAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, of

Five valuable lots on the north side of 54th-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves. Also, 2 lots on north side of 55th-st., between Nos. 26 and 28 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLING HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIRST-PLACE, BETWEEN CLINTON AND COURT-STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on

THURSDAY, March 31,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Eight new and superior four story and basement brown-stone front houses on the north side of First-place, Brooklyn, between Clinton and Court sts.

These houses are built in the best manner throughout, under my days' work, and after the most approved style of New-York City houses, and finished with all the modern improvements.

The plate glass, stairs of black walnut, Italian marble in the halls, stationary and red Lisbon marble mantels, superior furnaces, boilers, grates, ranges, baths, water-closets, &c., &c., all complete. The plumbing is in the best manner and warranted. Brown-stone flagging and curbstones in front.

Each house are 25 feet deep to the top, and each 20 by 123 feet 8 inches, including the court-yard. The location is unsurpassed, upon the highest ground in South Brooklyn descending every way and in the neighborhood, but a few minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, with the Fulton Ferry cars passing this block. The construction of water and the important improvements in progress, will make these most desirable residences.

The title is perfect—full warrantee deeds will be given, and 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage one, two or three years if desired.

The houses can be seen from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M. till day of sale.

For maps and further information apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st, New-York.

W. A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. A. ALBERTUS WILL SELL THIS DAY, Friday, costly and elegant household furniture, at the private residence No. 12 West 22d-st., four doors from 5th-av., consisting of 40% oil paintings describing each article can be had at the door of the house.

Elegant rosewood four-cornered piano-forte, full 7¼ octave, ivory keys and hammers, in full iron frame, with pearl; stool, music and cover. A costly melodeon

Elegant moquet suites of parlor furniture;
Satin golden maroon suite, seven pieces;
Rich oil-painting,
Pier mirrors,
Velvet property.

DINING ROOMS

Elegant mahogany extension tables, French China dinner and tea sets, silver spoons, ivory knives and forks, crockery of all kinds, English cut glass wares, mirrors, carpet, rug, arm chairs, sofa, Turkish easy chair, steel spring mattress.

The chambers contain solid rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble-top washstand, ingrain and three-ply carpets, hair mattresses, spring from beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, mirrors, clocks, pictures, oil-paintings, etageres, commode, library, nursery.

Payment and attendance unexceptionable.—Deposits required. Goods must be removed 24 hours after sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ALL THE ELEGANT rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, mirrors, carpets, oil cloths, &c., contained in the large and very private residence, No. 12 University place, near Washington-square.

ON THIS DAY (Friday, March 25), at 10 A. M., precisely the following is only a partial description of the goods to be placed in each room, viz:

In the basement are a full suite of dining room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and dessert sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor cheats, cutlery, Bohemian ware. Sale positive.

Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, centre and hall etageres pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine oil paintings, lace curtains, cornices, bookcases and library secretaries rosewood piano, 7-octave fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mattresses, best bedsteads, &c., &c., some curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.

Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AVENUE A AND ELEVENTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four Lots on the easterly side of 7th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 68th-st., and 25 feet 6 inches by 100.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eleven Lots on the southerly side of 88th-st., adjoining the above on the rear; each 25 feet by 103 feet 2 inches. On the lot on 88th-st. is a two-story modern built frame cottage, well finished, with marble mantles, grates, sliding doors in parlors, &c., kitchen and cellar under the house. Verandah all around the house. There is also a frame stable suitable for two horses and carriage, wash house and ben-house. Also, a well of water near the house.

AVENUE A.—Three Lots on the westerly side of Avenue A, commencing on the northwest corner of 76th-st., each 25x100.

Plans at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood marble-top etageres, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, dressing table, rosewood marble-top hall stands, rosewood settees in crimson, brocatelle, Anbusson and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany dining-room chairs, settees and stands, looking-glasses, curtains and cornices, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, comforters and blankets, 2 painted glass cases, with sliding doors; extension dining tables, office table, dining room chairs pier mirrors and bases, 2 extra large pier mirrors, 16x18; sofas and chairs, in green reps, clock at 8 o'clock, a mocking bird, a very fine singer; also, a table, a good singer, and a pet bird. Sale without reserve. Also, 1 first rate 7-octave piano, made of our first City makers; fashionable style and superior tone and finish; 1 rosewood do. grand action piano, sold to close an estate.

R. A. SEIKAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, &c.—R. A. SEIKAR will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the private residence No. 618 Fourth-st., near Wooster st; sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Parlor—Two suites in solid rosewood, etageres, centre tables. 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, oil-paintings, vases, mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofa and side tables, lace curtains, shades, clocks, &c. Dining-room—Extension table, chairs, sofas, rich cut glass, silver plate and ware, French China dinner and tea sets, knives and forks, &c.; oval mirrors. Bedrooms—Rosewood mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with many other articles.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

JEREMY W. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Goods every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which are in addition to the regular established days of sale for many years past) every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks, other securities, constantly on hand, at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK; SEE CATALOGUE.

The following list of securities will be offered.

A. M. CRISWOLD, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FACTORY SALE OF AN IMPORTANT stock of gun watches and diamond jewelry. CRISWOLD & CALAR, will sell on FRIDAY, 25th inst, at 12 o'clock, at 97 Fulton-st, near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock:

Gentlemen's silver hunting and open face Beasely, Tobbitt & Johnson patent and detached levers and lever watches, Duplex Chronometers and Patent Lepine.

Also a large assortment of rich diamond pins, rings and jewelry, together with various other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues on morning of sale. The trade respectfully invited to attend.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES on 86th-st., near Central Park. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 11 Lots on the northerly side of 86th-st., commencing at the east of 10th-av. Also, 7 gore lots on the south side of 86th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av. 10 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 11 o'clock, the entire stock of carriages, harness, whips, &c., contained in the Repository, No. 379 Broadway, together with materials, tools, &c., of the same, also, the office furniture, iron safe, &c. Terms cash. By order of LOUIS LESLIE, Assignee.

JOSEPH NEDERMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MARCH 25, AT 10 1-2 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., will be sold, regular weekly sale of mahogany and walnut chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, sofas, lounges, crockery, carpets and oil-cloths, &c. Also, 5 large safes.

ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE notice, that I JOHN GOULD, assignee of David G. Ward and Samuel M. Weekes, composing the late firm of Ward & Weekes, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 28th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, all the assets of the late firm in my hands as assignee, consisting of notes, judgments, claims in suit and book accounts. JOHN GOULD, Assignee of Farnham & Weekes.

AUCTION SALES.

E. F. WELLS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE—On MONDAY, March 28, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at store No. 128 Pearl-st

A large and general assortment in the above line, suitable for city and country trade. Terms and conditions made known on morning of sale.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.

Salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
THIS DAY, (Friday,)
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room,

A general assortment of foreign and domestic heavy and shelf HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.,
In lots to suit City and country buyers.

ALSO,

50 gross superior ivory-handled table and dessert cutlery, butchers' knives, pallet an. putty knives, &c.
50 gross brushes, of every variety.
50 reams assorted sand-paper.
An invoice of braces and bitts, screw-drivers, &c., extra quality.
An invoice of first quality gimlet-pointed screws.
25 dozen cast-iron shovels, scoops, &c.

ALSO,

57 machinists' parallel vices, with steel jaws.
An invoice of bay rum and cologne, &c., &c., &c.

M. DOGHERTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the entire furniture of the boarding house No. 174 Duane st., opposite Hungerford's Hotel, consisting of the mahogany, rose, walnut and other fixtures of 14 rooms; hair mattresses, commorters, sheets, pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, China crockery and glassware; worth attention. Catalogues at house.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 DUANE-STREET.—Regular auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALL-STREET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY— Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller of the State of New-York, having, in pursuance of section 24 of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, directed that in order to justify the continuance of the business of this Company, the officers thereof require the stockholders to pay the amount of a deficiency which, it appears to him, exists in its assets, on or before the 25th day of March instant, and that the following resolutions have been passed by the Board of Directors:

Be it Resolved, That in accordance with a requisition, duly received from the Comptroller of the State of New-York, that the stockholders of this Company shall pay such an assessment on their respective stock as will make up the amount of capital as required by their charter; and that therefore an assessment be laid therefor upon the stockholders of this Company of three dollars for each share of twenty dollars held by them, and that the same be paid on or before the 25th day of March, 1859,

Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to each stockholder and notify personally or by advertisement each stockholder, that such stockholder is required to pay a proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the cap tal of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter, and state in such notification the amount such stockholder is so called upon to contribute, and the time and place of payment thereof.

In accordance with the above resolutions, you are hereby notified that you are required to pay, at the office of the Company, your proportionate share of the amount necessary to make the capital of this Company equal to the amount fixed by the charter.

Office of the Wall-st. Fire Insurance Co., No. 2 Wall-st.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1859.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed April 10, 1849, for the purpose of making Insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. The Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New York.

GEORGE T. PLUMB,	L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MONTROSS,	ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK,	A. H. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST,	JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BURTIS,	M. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,	R. C. CROCHERON,
J. D. W. BOOK,	ISAAC LABAGH,
J. T. WILSON,	MARION VAIL,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
JOHN J. WALLIS,	WILLIAM B. MORRELL,
JOHN N. HAVARD,	A. G. CRANE,
JAMES C. BELL,	JEHIAL READ,
	FREDERICK A. COE.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1859. mh18-law6wF*

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN Railroad Company of 1859, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also receive for subscription, at the same office, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the book coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been lost on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 13th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos. 66, 67, 225, 227, 228, 270, 744, 745, 747, 269, for $1,000 each, principal payable in 1866, with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August.

CAMMANN & CO.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 80 NASSAU-STREET.— New-York, March 19, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th until the 28th inst.

HENRY P. MOSCWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR A SHORT TIME— which will be well secured, and in return the lender will receive one-sixth of the profits in a very profitable undertaking, which will return him more than this amount for many years. Address, with real name and place of business, A. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE. —Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Gas-Lights Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

$20,000—WANTED—THIS SUM BY THREE installments, with a business man to cooperate in improving and selling real estate, and in receiving and selling lumber in this vicinity. Real estate security for the money. Ample compensation. Address REAL ESTATE AND LUMBER, Box 115 *Times* Office.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON ALL KINDS OF Securities Bonds and Stocks negotiated. Real Estate bought and for sale. STAATS & FLINT, No. 16 Nassau st, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

WANTED—SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1854. Also, St. Paul City 12 per cent Bonds.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$3,000—FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, at 7 per cent, on a first-class improved farm in the Central part of this State, unincumbered. Address NEW-YORKER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MAURICE HILGER.....
MICHAEL LILIENAU.....Firm of M. Lilienau & Co.
RICHARD HARDT.....Firm of Hardt & Co.
HENRY BALL.....Firm of Ball, Black & Co.
EDWARD BECH.....
C. POPPENHUSEN.....Firm of Poppenhusen & Koenig.
JOHN POTTS BROWN.....Firm of Brown, De Rosset & Co.
LOUIS F. MACK.....Firm of Mack & Bunker.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER...Firm of C. G. Gunther & Sons.
CLEMENT HEERDT.....
JACOB R. SCHUYLER....Firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
HERM. A. SCHLEICHER..Firm of Herm. Baker & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK.....Firm of Loeschigk, Wesendonk & Co.
RICH'D M. HOE.....Firm of R. Hoe & Co.
CH. F. DAMBMANN.....Firm of C. F. Dambmann & Co.
L. E. AMSINCK.....
JOHN F. SCHEPELER.....Firm of Lobach & Schepeler
HERMAN MARCUSE.....Firm of G. Vom Baur & Co
C. BREUSING.....
RUD. O. BURLAGE.....Firm of Bunge, Burlage & Co.
JACQUES SCHIEF.....
CALEB BARSTOW.....Pres. St. Nicholas Bank.
GEO. F. THOMAE.....Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co.
ANTHONY SCHEITLIN...Firm of A. & E. Scheitlin.
PETER MURRAY.....
E. KAUPE.....Firm of E. Kaupe & Cummings.
JOHN H. ABEEL.....Firm of John H. Abeel & Co.
WM. H. SMITH.....
JOHN CHETWOOD.....Counselor at Law.
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS...
HENRY BECKER.....Firm of H. Becker & Graeve.
E. H. C. DOHRMANN.....Firm of Dohrmann & Bernitt.
CHAS. R. CORNWELL.....Firm of Robins, Powell & Co.
REUBEN W. HOWES.....Pres. of the Park Bank.
MELVIN S. WHITNEY.....
GEO. I. BYRD.....Firm of Byrd & Hall.
ROBERT SQUIRES.....Firm of Freeland, Squires & Co.
DIETRICH WESTFALL....Firm of J. & D. Westfall.
FRANCIS BOLTING.....Firm of F. Bolting & Co.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1818.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SIMPSON MOORE, President.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO meet with a steady, industrious young or middle-aged gentleman, (single preferred,) competent to assist in the management of a noted first-class hotel for Summer resort, to which is attached a large and beautiful farm, and who would look to the owner and employer twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, and receive a liberal remuneration for the use of the money and his own services for one or more years. The situation will be a very pleasant and desirable one, as the party can have the superintendence of the agricultural department should his taste and inclinations lead him to prefer it. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOTEL, Box No. 118 *Times* Office, New-York.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—A PARTY who owns a large sawmill in Camden, with a large supply of oak, ash, whitewood, beech, elm and chestnut immediately around it, desires to form an arrangement with some party of capital for the lease or sale of the mill, with right to cut sawlogs, &c., on the land. The leading railways pass into the mill yard, and shipments of lumber to any part of the United States can be conveniently made by rail or water. Letters addressed to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Nassau-st., New-York, will receive immediate attention.

TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS in the State, premises, consisting of a foundry, machine, blacksmith and boiler shops with tools, patterns, lathes and planes, all new and in good condition, particularly well adapted to all kinds of boat and engine work, and a general jobbing business. Also, several fine rooms with power or steam, at the same place, for other business, either in wood or iron, with an amount of good dockage. The premises are in the city of Buffalo, and will be rented in whole or in part to suit customers. Address E. & B. HOLMES, Buffalo.

TO LET OR LEASE—SOAP AND STARCH FACTORIES—The extensive soap, candle and starch factories, with steam engine, machinery and fixtures, all in prime order and ready for immediate use. Also, a new dwelling-house, 45 by 45 feet, with out-house, barn, stable, sheds, &c., situated on Newtown Creek, between Penny Bridge and Blaspeth Road, Brooklyn, E. D., with or without 30 acres of land. Apply to LYLES, POLHAMUS & CO., No. 120 Front-st.

$20,000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—(ESTABLISHED 12 years.)—The good-will and fixtures of the "Excelsior," No. 13 Nassau-st. One of the best bar, oyster and dining saloons in the City is now offered cheap for cash, the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Agents need not apply. Call or address C. T. WEEKES, Jr., as above.

FOR SALE CHEAP—RENT ONLY $100 PER year, a botanic medicine store, room back, together with the practice in a country village; conveyances seven limes a day, shortly nine; a good chance for a botanical doctor; population, 6,000; large country back. For particulars, apply to COOLRAGE & ADAMS, No. 108 John-st.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS WILL BE GIVEN to parties in each county to sell Wright's Patent Spring Beds, where they are not properly supplied. Send postage stamp and get particulars.

WRIGHT SPRING BED COMPANY,
No. 391 1st-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN— An iron foundry and machine shop, 3 lots of ground, three-story brick building 75x50; foundry 40x50; stable, &c. Premises suitable for any manufacturing purpose. For particulars, apply to C. WOOSTER, No. 15 Wall-st., from 10 to 11.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE WITH FIXTURES.—A good assortment in a good location, with valuable fixtures, for sale at a sacrifice. Inquire at the hardware store No. 215 Greenwich-st., corner Vesey-st.

JOBBING TIN SHOP, STOVE, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE—Well established, and doing a profitable business, situated in a very desirable location in Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to W. H. MILLER, No. 258 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—A RARE CHANCE—For sale, exchange or to let, the well-known lumber yard and planing mill on the dock at Yonkers. For further particulars, apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS CHEAP FOR CASH.

Important to up-town families, hotel and restaurant proprietors, country merchants, and the public at large.

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice teas, wines, groceries, flour and provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest prices. The undersigned imports his own goods, and keeps $50,000 cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 barrels New-Orleans Molasses.
100 barrels Steam's syrup.
200 barrels No. 1 family mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests green and black teas, new crop.
1,000 barrels choice brands family flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
Importer, grocer, flour and tea dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts., N. Y.

GOOD TABLE BUTTER—20 TO 22 CENTS PER pound; best in market, 24c. to 26c.; lard 12c.; candles, 12c.; light brown sugar, 5½c. 7 pounds; bright yellow, 6c. 7 pounds; white, 6½c. 7 pounds; good flour, 24c.; best, 26c. 7 pounds; rice 4c.; buckwheat, 50c. a bag. A great saving at SHERWOOD'S cheap stores, No. 5 1st-av., between 33d and 34th sts., and No. 53½ 6th-av., corner 33d-st. All come.

TRAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. E. HARMONT, No. 69 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY, from foot of Wall-st, New-York, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 26, at 12 M.
ASHBURTON, Saturday, April 2, at 12 M.
WM. TAPSCOTT, Saturday, April 9, at 12 M.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the dock at least 24 hours before the day of sailing.

Cabin passage, $100. Second cabin passage, $60.

The above ships are all of the first class, and sail punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, VICTORY, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, PHOENIX, SWITZERLAND, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 56 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!

Through *via* Panama Railroad to California.

The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship

ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN,

to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WHITING.

By this line ONLY are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.

An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.

For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
L. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren st., New-York.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane.

AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.

The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123, 114 and 106 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.

INSURES AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

SUTTON & CO.'S
Dispatch Line
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The magnificent A 1 first-class Extreme Clipper Ship
ORPHAN,
Is receiving her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River,
And will be dispatched on or before
SATURDAY, April 2.

Shippers are requested to examine this splendid Clipper, when they will be satisfied she has no superior in the trade for fast sailing and good delivery of cargo. Having very large engagements she will probably finish loading by

SATURDAY, March 26, inst.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GARTEN, Commander,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 61 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS

[illegible] returning his grateful acknowledgments to the Committee for their friendly and cordial greetings, he proceeded to say that it was some years since he had addressed any public assembly on political subjects. He was passing his days in peaceful retirement, free from the perturbations of political life; a calm but not an indifferent observer of the course of events. Our country survives the wreck of parties, and while we live it is entitled to our loyalty, our best affections, and our patriotic efforts. He could say with all sincerity that he felt no interest in the party conflicts of the day, beyond the honest desire which every citizen ought to feel—that our Government may be conducted on principles consistent with public liberty and permanent national progress. When he surveyed the strange medley of parties and factions into which the country is divided, he felt inclined to cultivate a cheerful philosophy, and withdraw from all active participation in political scenes and discussions.

But it was impossible, Mr. President, to resist the invitation so generously extended to me by the Whig General Committee of the City of New-York. I rejoice to know that we have a Whig General Committee amongst us; and it affords me peculiar pleasure to meet this intelligent assemblage of living, enthusiastic Old-School Whigs, who have neither renounced their name nor surrendered their principles. It has been proclaimed, and often reiterated, that the Whig Party is dead, and we are obliged to confess that its organization was broken and its strength dispersed at a crisis when many of us believed that its conservative influences were specially needed to check abuse and resist the headlong career of the party in power. But it is one thing to disband a party organization, and quite another thing to dispose of the individual members who compose it. Whether we have a Whig Party or not, Whigs, like yon and me, are to be found all over the land, and if we are not able to do all the good we desire, we have at least some power to avert mischief and calamity from the country. The men who elected Harrison and Taylor, and who so gallantly upheld the standard of Henry Clay and Winfield Scott, are still here, and constitute no inconsiderable part of the great family of American freemen. Many of them, yielding to an apparent necessity, have joined new organizations, while others have preferred to stand aloof from all entangling alliances. No matter what designation they have assumed, or what new relations they may have formed, a large majority of the people who composed the old Whig Party are Whigs to-day in sentiment and opinion. They have not changed their sentiments or their views of public policy. In every State, from Maine to Florida, there remains a patriotic band who cherish the recollections of 1840 and 1844. Clay and Wirtzens, and many of our noblest leaders, have gone to their rest, but they left the light of their glorious example to guide and exalt the spirit of the nation. Their patriotic teachings will remain as a precious legacy to the latest posterity. The principles of constitutional liberty and beneficent government which they personified are indestructible and immortal. For my own part I have never attached an undue importance to party names. It is only as an effective agency for promoting the public welfare that political organization has any value in my estimation. The great, and I may say the only, aim of the Whig Party, in its origin and career, was to secure the blessings of good government. Its purposes were exalted and patriotic, it was based upon principles eminently national and conservative, and bearing an intimate relation to the practical working of our republican system at all times, and under all circumstances, and never more applicable to the actual condition of affairs than at the present juncture. Do you ask what those principles were? First of all we contended that the constitutional powers of government should be expended in a liberal spirit, to foster the industry, develop the strength, and protect the diversified interests of the country, and above all to preserve the integrity of our Continental Union. We asserted the rightful authority and independence of the Legislative Department, and exercised a vigilant watchfulness of the Executive, resisting always its abuses, encroachments, and usurpations with a jealous and indomitable spirit. We inculcated a wise moderation and an avoidance of all schemes and experiments which tended to bring the two great sections of the country into hostile collision. The Constitution, fairly but liberally interpreted, was our chart and platform, and in its practical administration we aimed to confer upon the country all the benefits which were contemplated by its illustrious authors. We advocated a vigorous execution of the laws of the land; a strict fidelity in the discharge of all public trusts; and proposed to limit the President to a single term as the most effectual check upon the too frequent prostitution of official power to the furtherance of partisan or personal objects. In the conflict of our foreign relations, we contended for a scrupulous observance of treaties, and an enlightened regard to the established principles of international law. Asserting our own rights with a firm dignity, we respected the rights of others, and exhibited a spirit of justice and magnanimous forbearance in our intercourse with the family of nations. Such were the additional purposes of the Whig Party, and impartial history will attest that its conduct was in harmony with its professions. When judged by the same standard what verdict must be pronounced upon the present Administration, and that immediately preceding it? Both have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They have involved the country in a dangerous and deplorable strife of sections. First, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and secondly, by despotic attempts to force an odious constitution upon a free people, without their consent and against their most emphatic protest. Those who looked to Mr. Buchanan for a just and prudent policy have been deeply disappointed. Instead of restoring peace to a distracted country he has widened the breach and forgotten fresh dissensions. On a candid survey of the political attitude of the Government, all must admit that its condition is deplorable in the extreme. I would not indulge in sweeping censures, but truth compels me to declare that it is difficult to discern a single redeeming feature. We have witnessed a continued series of efforts to concentrate in the Executive the most alarming and unconstitutional prerogatives. So powerful has this tendency become, that Congress is gravely solicited to abdicate the war-making power, and invest the President with a discretionary authority to seize nations, and involve the country in several wars at once. The veto power was never so arbitrarily and capriciously abused to defeat useful and important measures of legislation. The improvement of our national waters, so necessary for the protection of commerce and security of life and property, has been arrested by the will of the President. We behold a bankrupt treasury, running in debt from year to year for the ordinary expenses of government, in a season of profound peace. At the same time many important branches of home industry and production are prostrated, for the want of that protection which a reasonable revenue system would afford. It is true the President recommends a single modification for the benefit of one leading interest, but he [illegible] us this recommendation to be strangled by his own Secretary of the Treasury. In this exhausted condition of the public finances, the Administration has [illegible] into an aggressive system of foreign policy, [illegible] violates the highest principles of national [illegible] and contemplates an enormous and ruinous [illegible] expenditure. The theory of the party in [illegible] seems to be that any degree of [illegible] at home is fully atoned for by [illegible] schemes for the extension of our [illegible] territorial limits. To add a darker [illegible] to the picture of our national condition, it has been recently shown that minister and mercenary in-

[illegible] whole American people. It matters little [illegible] he may have been called, or from [illegible] the country he may come. I believe these [illegible] upon which the exigencies of the present [illegible] right-minded Republicans, Americans, [illegible] Independent Democrats and [illegible] men of every shade can unite and ought to unite in a true spirit of patriotic conciliation. Complete unanimity of opinion on all questions is not to be anticipated in any political organization, in a free country divers[illegible] as ours. The fullest toleration to differences of sentiment on subordinate questions is just and necessary. Men who are disposed to unite and make common cause in the great work of reforming the Government, can afford to exhibit a generous magnanimity and cultivate sentiments of mutual concession and forbearance. The condition of the country at the present time calls loudly for reform. Our most vital interests are suffering for the want of liberal and friendly legislation. It is one of the deplorable incidents of a prolonged sectional strife that those best fitted to administer

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2345. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

GEN. HERRAN AND THE TREATY WITH NEW-GRANADA—AN AGENT FOR LOUIS NAPOLEON IN NICARAGUA—THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

General HERRAN is still here awaiting the action of our Government on certain sections of the treaty with New-Granada, negotiated in 1846, relative to the imposition of tonnage and other taxes, and by which American citizens are placed on an equality with those of that Republic.

The amendment to the Cass-Herran treaty, which went out by the last steamer, is expected to reach Bogota before the adjournment of the New-Granadian Congress.

Mr. SLIDELL denies that he has employed an experienced corps of phonographers to report his trial for publication in pamphlet form.

A private letter from a distinguished source in Paris states that Monsieur LAVALETTE, French Ex-Minister to Mexico, will go to Nicaragua, nominally in the interest of Monsieur BELLY, but really as the agent of the Emperor NAPOLEON, with reference to securing to French citizens the right to employ Asiatic and African apprentices in mining and agricultural pursuits.

The Boston delegation, representing the State-street interest, had an interview with the Postmaster-General this morning, and report his concurrence in the Attorney-General's opinion that the removal of the Boston Post-office is illegal, and that it must be restored to its former location, when the remonstrants will be allowed reasonable time to execute bonds to save the Government from loss.

Affairs in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 25.

The second branch of the Council this evening passed the traverse Railroad bill, making the fare five cents, with a capitation tax of one cent to provide for a park. The only amendment made, was limiting the extent of the park to forty instead of two hundred acres. The indignation meeting called for this evening against the bill, and in favor of the three cent bill, was a fizzle.

In the Criminal Court, this evening, the Jury in the case of The State vs. WM. TRENFORD *alias* Hoppy, a notorious New-York thief, and ROBERT SUTTON, indicted for larceny in stealing $10,000 from the Farmers' and Planters' Bank a year since, after being out over twenty-four hours, rendered a verdict, convicting Hoppy and acquitting SUTTON.

The Rev. Mr. JUSTADER, the Roman Catholic Priest, who was nearly murdered on Wednesday night by a party of burglars, still lies in a critical condition.

The propeller *C. C. Alger*, from Philadelphia for Alexandria, before reported ashore at the northern point of the Chesapeake was towed into this harbor last night, and shortly afterwards left for her destination.

Philadelphia City Railroad Question.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 25.

The Governor vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature for a railroad in Walnut and Chestnut streets, when the Legislature passed it over the veto. The Councils have now rendered it nugatory by approving the bill passed a year since by the Legislature then in session, giving the privilege to other parties.

Gold in New-Mexico.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, March 25.

The Lawrence *Republican* says that a letter from Mr. MOREY, of the original Lawrence Company, now located near El Paso, states that a plenty of shot gold has been discovered on the banks of the Arkansas, and there has been extensive prospecting. It yields five to ten cents per pan. He thinks the prospect better than ever existed in California.

The Accident on the Great Western Railroad.

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, March 25.

The verdict of the Jury in the case of the late accident on the Great Western Railway, at Dundas, exonerates the Railway Company from any blame whatever. Regular trains pass over the road to-day.

Fires.

BURNING OF A FLOUR MILL.

CLEVELAND, Friday, March 25.

J. B. HUGHES' flouring mill, in Bellevue, Ohio, was burned last night. The loss is stated at $18,000. Insured for $12,000. The cause of the fire was friction of the machinery.

FIRE AT NAPOLEON, OHIO.

TOLEDO, Friday, March 25.

A fire this morning at Napoleon, Ohio, destroyed nearly all the business part of the town, causing a loss of $17,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

FIRE AT JOLIET, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 25.

A fire at Joliet, Ill., this morning, destroyed five stores, involving a loss of $25,000 to $30,000.

Arrest of New-York Female Thieves.

BOSTON, Friday, March 25.

Two New-York female thieves were arrested yesterday afternoon at the Worcester Depot, as they were about leaving the city, having over $1,200 worth of silks in their trunks, the products of their thieving operations within the past two days. Their names are JULIA HALL and MARY DAVIS.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara and Alps.

CALAIS, Me., Friday, March 25—11 P. M.

There has been no telegraphic communication with St. John, N. B., since about 8 o'clock this evening, doubtless caused by a breakage in the wires somewhere between the two points. The latest advices from Halifax are to 6 o'clock this evening, at which hour there were no signs of the steamers *Niagara* and *Alps*, now in their fourteenth day from Liverpool. Had either of them been signalled up to eight o'clock we should probably have heard of it.

The North Briton for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., March 25.

The steamship *North Briton* will sail from this port to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M., for Liverpool.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 25.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at 5½ A. M., and sailed at 7 A. M., to-day, for Liverpool. Weather clear and calm.

POLITICAL.

New-Jersey—Speech of Senator Ten Eyck.

On Saturday evening, March 19, the citizens of Mount Holly and vicinity proceeded to the residence of Mr. TEN EYCK, and called him out for a speech.

The Hon. JOHN L. STRATTON, Representative of the Second District, in behalf of himself and his fellow-citizens, then addressed the Senator elect as follows:

"Your selection is a fitting and grateful tribute to the fidelity which our good old County has manifested to the principles of the Party by whom you were elected. Although we have generally been foremost in the fight, and have rarely faltered when our party standard has been raised, this is the first time, within the memory of those who have been actively engaged in the political strifes of the past, that the claims of one of our sons to a high and honorable position have been put forth—and for the graceful manner in which our friends throughout the State have recognized these claims, by your election, we desire to tender to them our warmest thanks.

As Jerseymen we rejoice in this result. Brought about, as it has been, by the united votes of Americans and Republicans, who compose the Opposition in our State, we believe it has cemented that bond of union, to which our successes during the late campaign are attributable. We feel that our beloved State is redeemed."

Mr. TEN EYCK spoke as follows:

"I am deeply sensible of the very high distinction lately conferred on me, and I am also fully sensible that it is entirely owing to the partiality and kind exertions of my friends—at home and abroad—in the Legislature and out of it, that the result has been attained.

I am, however, fully aware, (notwithstanding the very kind and flattering remarks of our friend and representative,) it is owing to no personal merit of my own, that I have thus been honored, but solely on account of my devotion to the political principles and sentiments I profess—the sound and wholesome doctrines maintained by the great Opposition party of the country—among which I would mention: Protection to American Labor and Industry; opposition to the Extension of Human Slavery; always standing firmly by the Compromises of the Constitution; the preservation of the Elective franchise, in its purity, by proper guards and checks; a judicious system of internal improvements; and an economical and honest use of the Public Money. These measures are very near and dear to me,—and here, in the presence of you all, my friends and neighbors, to whom I owe so much, I now declare, that I will cherish and sustain these doctrines as long as the purple tide of life flows in my veins. In the advocacy of these principles and measures, may I not express the hope that I may contribute, in some degree, to the country's general good—be of some advantage to each and every State of this Confederacy—assist in maintaining the Constitution and the Laws unbroken, and aid in preserving and perpetuating that blessed Union so loved and venerated by us all: and further, may I not pray that I may be preserved from doing aught that may sully, with the slightest shade, [illegible] name of our noble little State—New Jersey—[illegible] bosom I was born, and beneath whose [illegible] I hope my bones may rest at last in peace."

[illegible] Mercury says of the missing Mr. [illegible] Lyons, that when he was last seen [illegible] carpet-bag in hand, apparently [illegible] in mind, to take the 2 o'clock train [illegible] York. Whether he got aboard of the train is unknown, but there is little room to believe [illegible] would, at that time of day, have walked to the [illegible] and jumped into the river with

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Grinding out Local Bills—The Quarantine Removal Bill Passed, Kings County being Specially Exempt from a Location of the Hospitals upon its Territory, or within a mile of its shores—The Senate's Amendments to the Canal Bills Concurred in—The State Prison Bill through the Assembly—The Mammoth Pawnbroker Stabbed, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 25, 1859.

A pretty good day's work accomplished, though only one of the three sessions that the day vouchsafes is yet past. The Grinding Committee turned out some thirty-five bills as fit to be sent to Special Committees to report complete; among them the following:

To amend the Charter of Yonkers;

To incorporate the Long Island Ferry Company, (this is the new Peck-slip and South Seventh-street Company;)

To amend the Brooklyn Local Assessment bill—(so that it may be possible occasionally to get a street graded or paved again;) (In the afternoon it was reported complete.)

To confer additional power on the New-York Fire Commissioners;

To incorporate the Union Dime Savings Bank of New-York;

To protect Gas Consumers.

The Quarantine Removal bill came up. Mr. MERRIS moved to recommit so as to amend and keep the Quarantine Hospitals off of Kings and Queens Counties and a mile off the shore. Mr. MORRIS moved to amend by recommitting to have the sections which constituted the substance of Mr. TUTHILL's substitute inserted. Mr. LAW moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole. It was a bill full of wrong, loose, open to abuse and absurd. Mr. CONKLING said in this way of working we should never finish the matter. Mr. MORRIS hoped it never would be till it was right. Mr. MERRIS urged the recommitment as only a matter of decency—to take up the Quarantine Hospital nuisance, and set it down in Kings or Queens County was outrageous. Mr. TUTHILL urged the recommitment, when it was ordered to a third reading; there was a pressure from without which almost compelled many members to vote, as they now confessed, contrary to the dictates of their conscience. He reasserted his charge, that the Lobby had put it through—that it was wicked to set the hounds upon the Governor, &c. Mr. CHRISTIE said that when the papers reported him as charging the gentleman from Kings (Mr. TUTHILL) with falsehood, they misreported him. He pronounced the fact stated untrue, but he meant no reflection upon the gentleman making it. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD again expressed his innocence of a Lobby, and seemed to doubt whether there was any such institution extant;—but did not ask to have it recommended for the sake of seeing the monster. Mr. LAW's motion failed. On Mr. MORRIS' motion the ayes were 35, the noes 64; the substitute having gained 11 since the subject was last up. On Mr. MERRIS' motion the ayes were 33, the noes 69. Mr. CHRISTIE then had unanimous consent to insert in the 1st section a clause preventing the location of the hospitals on Long Island, Staten Island, Coney Island, or within one mile of any part of the shore of Kings County. The bill then had its third reading, and was carried, 99 to 9—all New-York, Kings and Queens voting for it, except Mr. MERRIS. So, if the Senate concur, the Quarantine is to be removed, but where to?

I trust the Governor will remember kindly and with tender affection his thirty-five fas: friends who tried every effort and strained every nerve to fix the bill so that he should not be set upon all Summer by the lobby. But as they could not have their way, he will doubtless forgive the immortal nine who rather risk the removal than so dreadfully expose him.

The Canal bills came down and the Senate's emendments, which you published last Monday, were concurred in—the fight over them being brief, spirited, but ineffectual.

At 3½ P. M. the House met again, and put through (74 Ayes to 14 Noes) the State Prison bill—it having first been recommitted to strike out the amendments which, after so much struggling, the House had inserted, abolishing the cat, the shower-bath, &c. It is about two hours long—to read—and has occupied many hours of time in Committee of the Whole. Mr. HUBBELL and Mr. ABBOTT have had hard work with it, and its final passage testifies their industry.

The People's Loan and Trust Company, while enjoying the fondling of its friends in the Senate last night, suddenly found its little throat cut from ear to ear. After all sorts of amendments had been adopted, Senator FOOTE moved to strike out the word "hereby amended," and insert "hereby repealed," which carrying, the same gentleman moved to strike out all the remainder of the bill. This, too, carried; and now if the House is equally ruthless, the great Respectable Pawnbroker Establishment is dead. The Personal Liberty Bill has been started in the Senate. Mr. SCOBLL, evidently prophecying that the City Railroads are going through, this morning introduced a new one for coostructing a railroad from the foot of Forty-second-street to Fulton Ferry.

The Tunnel lobby is begging the Grinding Committee to put their two or three little bills through its mill; but I don't believe they can come it.

The Hudson River Railroad is again in good order, the trains running with regularity and making good time. The whole damage from the late flood will not exceed $3,000. The 3½ train from Albany is stopped henceforth, the river being entirely open. This was in accordance with the intentions of the Company when it was started—only to continue it till the resumption of steamboat navigation.

Mr. IRA BUCKMAN is trying his prettiest to induce the Committee of nine to give his Montrose-avenue Railroad a lift—and some of them are disposed to regard his importunities rather than the wishes of that part of Williamsburgh through which the road is to run. As yet, however, the Nine Grinders decline to entertain the precious project.

Of all slow coaches that ancient institution which does the Legislative printing deserves the premium. The Woman's Library bill which was sent to its presses last week remained unprinted until this evening.

GLAUCUS.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 25.

The Standing Committees reported favorably on the bills relative to the construction and use of local railroads; relative to costs in actions on notes given to mutual insurance companies, and to increase the rates of publication of legal notices.

Mr. J. D. WILLARD reported the Assembly bill to appoint three Commissioners as State Assessors for the equalization of assessments throughout the State, with an amendment adding the Commissioners of the Land Office to the said Commissioners created under the act, and making the two bodies an equalization board.

The bill was made the special order for Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

The bill relative to the duties and salaries of the Assistant Clerks of the New-York Police Courts, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. MATHER inquired if the Committee on Mr. WESTBROOK's claim to the seat of Mr. MANDEVILLE were ready to report.

Mr. SCOTT said he had been ready since Tuesday with the minority report.

Mr. LAFLIN said a new question had arisen requiring the attention of the Committee. He was anxious to report and should do so at the earliest possible moment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, for a railroad in New-York from Forty-second-street to Fulton-street; also, to provide for settling the claims held by parties for money paid to Health Commissioners.

By Mr. FOOTE, a Personal Liberty bill. It provides that no person who is now or shall hereafter be in the State shall be considered as property; punishes the arrest of any person on the charge of being property with five years imprisonment, and obliges the Courts to release any person arrested on a writ of *habeas corpus* when it appears that they are held to servitude elsewhere.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the New-York Unsafe Building act.

To amend the act for the adjustment of the claims of the Soldiers of 1812.

At 4 P. M., a large number of bills were reported complete, among them the bills in relation to the Bank Department and the sale of the Arsenal property in New-York and Albany.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Black River Steamboat Company.

Relative to the auditing of accounts by Boards of Supervisors.

To repeal the charter of the People's Loan and Relief Company.

To authorize the formation of companies for the recovery of stolen horses and cattle.

To better secure counties against loss by their treasurers.

The Senate then agreed to meet after to-day at 10½ A. M. and adjourn at 3 P. M., and meet again at 7½ P. M.

On motion of Mr. BARNES the Committee [illegible] Committee [illegible] was made the special order for [illegible] The Police Investigation report is the special order for Tuesday, but will be postponed until Thursday, when Mr. SPINOLA announces he will be prepared to speak on the question.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 25.

A number of bills were reported by the Grinding Committee, and among them were the following:

To incorporate the Long Island Ferry Company.

To extend the lien law.

To amend the Brooklyn local assessment law.

To confer additional powers on the New-York Fire Commissioners.

To incorporate the New-York Dime Savings Bank.

To protect gas consumers.

To increase the rates of publication of legal notices.

The bill to provide for the removal of Quarantine came up for a third reading.

Several motions were made to recommit, all of which were debated and lost.

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Several motions were made to recommit, all of which were debated and lost.

In the course of the debate, Mr. CHRISTIE disclaimed any unkind or personal allusion when he said a few days since that the statements made by Mr. TUTHILL were infamously false. He had meant to be understood as referring to the statement in the papers to which Mr. TUTHILL referred in his remarks.

By consent the bill was amended so as to prohibit the location of Quarantine within one mile of Kings County, and then passed by 99 to 9.

The bill to amend the Hell-Gate pilot law, defeated a few days since, was reconsidered, and it was again lost, 59 to 45.

The House agreed in the Senate amendment to the Canal Tax and Appropriation bill.

At 4 P. M. Mr. MORRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the following bills:

To provide for the more punctual payment of taxes into the State Treasury.

To provide for the payment of lands taken for a cemetery in New-York.

To enlarge the power of the Justices of the Supreme Court in regard to persons convicted of State Prison offences.

Mr. CHRISTIE reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Staten Island Warehousing Company.

The bill to amend and consolidate the State Prison laws passed, after being amended by striking out the clause prohibiting corporal punishment.

The bill to provide for the vacancies in the office of Justice of the Supreme and Superior Courts of New-York passed.

The bill to provide for the compensation of Jurors in New-York, came up for a final reading, when Mr. SMITH moved to recommit the bill, with instruction to Committee not to report it again. Carried.

Mr. POWELL moved to reconsider the vote, which virtually killed the bill.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER advocated the motion, and spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. SMITH opposed the motion, and declared that the hill would encourage hangers on about the courts.

Messrs. FILKINS, CONKLING and S. S. CHILDS opposed the reconsideration, and the motion was lost.

The Auditor submitted a report in relation to the number and dimensions of registered canal boats.

The same officer reported in reply to the resolution of the Assembly that there was only one delinquent contractor for canal repairs, he being on section one of the Champlain Canal.

Major-General SANFORD reported that the amount of commutations and fines received by the 1st Division of the State Militia for 1858 was $8,055 78. He also reported the amounts for a series of years and the expenses of the Division. He recommends abolishing all fines and commutations, and that a sum equal to $5 per annum for each member of the uniformed corps in the several counties regularly doing duty, be assessed annually as a part of the County expenses, to be drawn from the County Treasurer by the Division and Regimental Boards in payment of the Military Expenses in such Counties.

BILLS PASSED.

Making appropriations for the maintenance and repairs of the canals for the fiscal year.

To provide for the payment of the interest on the Canal Commissioner's drafts.

To provide for the enlargement of the locks of the Oneida Lake Canal.

To provide for the transfer of certain moneys from the general fund to the canal fund.

To provide for the survey of the extension of the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania line.

To enlarge the boundaries of Central Park, New-York.

To widen Seventh-avenue, New-York.

To legalize the leasing of a plot of ground to the Orphans' Home by the New-York Common Council.

A number of private bills were also passed.

Adjourned.

The Ohio Treasury Swindle—The Other Side.

Mr. ALBERT A. BLISS, Ex-State Treasurer of Ohio is out in the Cleveland *Leader* with an elaborate defence of himself against the accusations of the Senate Investigating Committee. He declares that the Committee's report shows malice, is full of misstatements and insinuations, and denies all the allegations. The charge that he withheld the sum of $37,662, due the State when Mr. BRESLIN succeeded him in office, he positively denies, and says the State was in debt. Mr. BLISS' history of the famous visit to New-York is interesting. He says:

"Regarding my visit in New-York, I was there *at that particular time* at the request of Mr. BRESLIN himself. Having mentioned to him that I intended to visit New-York, he expressly requested that I would make my arrangements to be there on the 1st of July, as he intended to be there in connection with the payment of interest. As this was his first visit to New-York as Treasurer, and as he was my successor in office, although I did not suppose he considered it important, yet it seemed natural that he should desire to see me there. He now seems to convey the idea that I was there solely for the purpose of inducing him to continue his deposit with Mr. CHITTENDEN. Why go *there* for that purpose? I met him in Mr. CHITTENDEN's office, also at the Trust Company's, and at other places; but I do not recollect any such conversation at Mr. CHITTENDEN's office as Mr. BRESLIN details. I was not there for the purpose of inducing him to continue his deposit. Mr. CHITTENDEN never solicited me on the subject; and from all I could see or know, he was ready to pay all that was required of him. I do recollect that either Mr. BRESLIN or Mr. CHITTENDEN remarked to me, or in my presence, that only a portion of the deposit was needed at that time; and whatever portion that was, was of course paid. I do not recollect anything about any arrangement by which the deposit or any part of it was to be continued till January or any other definite time; such an arrangement, however, may have been made, but I was no party to it, for I did not consider, nor did any other person suppose, it was any part of my business. I might have expressed myself to Mr. BRESLIN as to Mr. CHITTENDEN's prosperity, and stated that I believed him good; but I deny that I made to him any special representations to induce him to give Mr. CHITTENDEN any further or greater credit."

The question of using the State deposits is met by Mr. Bliss as follows:

"I am charged with having derived some advantage from the deposits of the State during my official term. I do not understand the Committee as intimating that I placed the public funds in the hands of banks or bankers, to be invested by them for their and my joint benefit. I understand them as referring to an old and well-known usage, acted upon by all of my predecessors, and by every public depositary in the State. I received and disbursed annually during my term from three to four millions of dollars, and gave bail in the sum of $250,000. My salary was, a part of the time, $1,000, and afterwards raised to $1,200. But no benefit that accrued to me involved any risk to the public funds or any expense to the State; and I have never yet learned that the State lost a dollar during my term, by means of any of my depositaries. The State has not, I believe, been so fortunate in this respect with any other incumbent of that office."

In conclusion Mr. BLISS essays to prove that he was not the cause of all the misfortunes that befell his successor.

In addition to this we have the representations of the Ohio *State Journal*, to the effect that BRESLIN's deficiency could not have been carried along through the greater part of his term without being known to Auditor MORGAN and Transfer Agent EGGLESTON. The *Journal* produces testimony to prove that MORGAN and EGGLESTON knew that, while the accounts of both Auditor and Treasurer showed a balance of over half a million in the treasury, there was not a dollar there, and the credit of the State could only be maintained in the payment of interest by their illegal use of the securities in the sinking fund.

A CHURCH PARSONAGE ROBBED.—A daring robbery, and probably murder, was committed early on Thursday morning in Baltimore. The pastor's residence attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception was broken into by burglars. They entered the chamber of the Rev. Mr. GIUSTINIANI, who, upon arising from his bed, was knocked down with a billy or stung-shot, and left insensible upon the floor, while the villains rifled his pockets, taking therefrom what money they could find, and also the watch of the pastor, which was lying on the table. The Rev. Mr. QUIGLEY, the associate pastor, being in an adjoining room, was awakened by the noise, and got up to inquire what was the matter. Upon going towards his brother's room he met one of the burglars, who instantly presented a pistol at his breast, and demanded his money or his life. Mr. QUIGLEY begged that he might be allowed to go to his chamber for the money. Being allowed to pass, he went into the room of Mr. GIUSTINIANI, and found him lying on the floor, weltering in his blood. Seeing a watchman's rattle in the room, Mr. QUIGLEY threw up the window and sprang the rattle with all his strength. Instantly the villain, who was waiting for him, fired upon him and fled out of the house. Fortunately Mr. QUIGLEY was not hit, the ball whizzing past him and burying itself in the window-frame by which he was standing. A police-officer answered the rattle, but too late to intercept the daring burglars. The injuries of the Rev. Mr. GIUSTINIANI are so serious as to cause painful apprehension of a fatal termination.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A BOY'S ADVENTURES.—A Mr. PHILLIPS, of Providence, arrived here on Wednesday morning in search of his son, a lad of about 14 years of age, who had been missing from his home for a week. For the first two or three days the parents suffered the greatest distress, fearing that their son was drowned. After much careful inquiry, however, the father learned that the lad had applied to the Captain of a schooner in Providence to take a voyage with him. Without consulting the wishes of the boy's parents, the Captain inconsiderately took him on board. The father followed the schooner to Newport, but arrived an hour too late to catch her. He then started for New-York and arrived here one day in advance of the vessel. On Thursday the vessel arrived and anchored at Jersey City. At the office of one of the Coal Companies, Mr. PHILLIPS ascertained that NICKERSON—the Captain of the schooner—had applied for a freight of coal, and also where he was anchored. Securing the assistance of a friend, he proceeded in search of the vessel and found her just getting under way to go up the river. To his great joy, he discovered his little son on the deck, pulling away at the ropes, and making himself generally useful. He was not long in getting possession of his lost boy, who was apparently as glad to escape from the vessel as his father was to embrace him once more. The lad gave a doleful account of the hardships he had suffered, and said he "wouldn't never go to sea again." Mr. PHILLIPS left for home on the Stonington boat, with a firm determination to prosecute the Captain.

A CLERICAL CONTROVERSY.—The Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, in this City, replies, in this week's *Churchman*, to the recent charges of the New-York *Observer*, that he had shut out the Gospel from the poor, and had been guilty of ecclesiastical tyranny. Mr. BEACH explains the circumstances of the case which gave rise to the *Observer's* comments, as follows: "The charge against me is, that I 'shut out the Gospel from the poor,' and 'perpetrated this act of ecclesiastical despotism and intolerance' to their spiritual disadvantage, by objecting to the establishment of a mission chapel by the Rector of Christ Church, on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, in this City. Now, it is true that I did object to, and express my strong disapproval of this project, and the grounds upon which I did this, were these: That the establishment of mission services in that place was an encroachment upon my rights as rector of St. Peter's Church, an interference with my own parish work, a forming a precedent of mischievous tendency, entirely uncalled for by any absence of proper pastoral care and a breach of respect and courtesy. I regarded it as an encroachment upon my rights as rector of St. Peter's Church. I claim that I have a right of pastoral supervision over an extent of territory that covers the place where it was proposed to open this mission chapel."

ALLEGED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The examination of ROBERT WALKER, boatswain of the ship *Antarctic*, charged with the killing of a seaman named "CHARLEY," on the 27th of February, while on the passage from Liverpool to this port, was concluded yesterday, before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM. The testimony, as usual, was somewhat contradictory, but went to show that WALKER beat "CHARLEY" with a belaying pin, over the head and body, he being at the time in a weak and infirm state of health; and that he was thrown, or dragged, down from the forecastle-deck, and left in the water of the lee scuppers. The surgeon of the ship testified that "CHARLEY" was suffering from dropsy, and probably died of that disease. Mr. WRIGHT, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, argued that, although malice was not proved, so as to constitute the crime of murder, the death of the sailor was hastened by his ill-usage, and constituted a case of manslaughter. The Commissioner accordingly held WALKER in $1,000 bail, to answer the charge. ARMSTRONG, the mate of the ship, who was jointly arraigned upon this charge, was acquitted.

A BOY FATALLY STABBED BY ANOTHER BOY.—Coroner JACKMAN was called yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 277 Tenth-avenue, on the body of WM. MCELROY, a boy 12 years old, who was stabbed on the 17th inst. by THOMAS MILES, a boy of about the same age. The evidence showed that the two boys were employed in a leather strap manufactory in Twenty-seventh-street. They occupied benches contiguous, and got into a quarrel about some trifling matter, in the course of which the boy MILLER stabbed the deceased with an awl about three inches long, which he held in his hand. The awl penetrated the coronary artery, and the boy lived until yesterday, when death ensued from internal hemorrhage. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The accused in his examination stated that he did not intend any serious injury to his comrade. In view of its being an unintentional homicide, the Coroner decided to admit the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer a charge of homicide.

ENLARGING THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—Workmen are busy at the Hall of Records, knocking down the partitions which have divided the Comptroller's Office from the apartments formerly occupied by the Street Commissioner, and preparing the whole of the second story for the use of the Department of Finance. Previous to the removal of the Street Commissioner's office to the TIMES Building, the Board of Aldermen directed that these alterations should be made, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. The appropriation ($5,000) which was made for the purpose, it is feared, will not be sufficiently large. While the offices are fitting up, the Comptroller and his employes occupy not the most commodious apartments in the world, in the northeast corner of the basement of the City Hall.

FEAST OF THE ANNUNCIATION.—Yesterday was the feast of "The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary"—a holiday of strict obligation in the Catholic Church, and a day set apart for special religious services in the Episcopal. It commemorates the day on which the angel announced to the Virgin that she would conceive and bring forth a Son, and is associated in the minds of Catholics with feelings of great piety and devotion. Mass commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning in all the churches, and was repeated at intervals until noon. There was divine worship in Trinity Church, at which Dr. MASON preached the sermon.

ANOTHER CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—ANN KELLY, a woman nearly 60 years of age, was yesterday knocked down by the horses attached to a Fourth-avenue car, both of her legs fractured, her back lacerated, and seriously injured internally. She was taken to the Hospital, and her recovery is doubtful.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—THOMAS CARR, a boy nine years of age, died yesterday from lock-jaw, the result of his right arm being crushed between the rollers of a sugar-crushing machine in front of a grocery store in Thirty-fifth-street. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—About 11 o'clock last evening as the ferry boat *John Fitch* was making a trip from Hoboken to New-York, a German about thirty years of age, who was on board, jumped into the river, and although every effort was made to rescue him by those on board the boat, he was drowned.

LARCENY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—JOHN BARNEY, JOHN DAIEOS and ROBERT CAMPBELL, were yesterday brought before U. S. Commissioner STILLWELL upon a charge of breaking open the trunks of passengers and stealing a quantity of clothing, on board of a Liverpool ship. DAIEOS and CAMPBELL were discharged, but BARNEY was held upon his own confession that he acted by advice of TAYLOR, the second mate, in breaking open the trunks.

Police Reports.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT AN OYSTER SALOON—PROBABLE DEATH OF THE VICTIM.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, two men, named Charles Sturgis and John Kerrigan, went into an oyster saloon kept by John Fulmer, at No. 36 Bowery, to get some oysters. While sitting in the saloon waiting for their oysters, Sturgis remarked to his friend that "he would go into the kitchen and have some fun with the girls." He immediately went to the kitchen, where he met Fulmer, who, it appears, ordered him out, or said something which led to a quarrel, in the course of which Fulmer drew a pistol and shot Sturgis in the breast, the ball passing through his left lung. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital, where he still lingers, but with no possibility of recovery. Fulmer was arrested and taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he is now confined awaiting the result of Sturgis' injuries. He claims that he shot Sturgis in self-defence. Soon after the affray a gang of Bowery Boys entered the saloon and demolished the furniture and fixtures, rendering the place uninhabitable. Coroner SCHIRMER visited the Hospital yesterday, for the purpose of taking the *ante-mortem* deposition of Sturgis, but the House-Surgeon pronounced him to be in too critical a condition to undergo the excitement of an examination.

NEGRO BURGLARS ARRESTED.—On the morning of the 22d of February last, a gentleman, named A. Roe, residing at No. 22 Waverley-place, discovered that his house had been entered by burglars, and two gold watches, clothing and money, amounting in all to the value of $250, stolen. Information was given to Captain WALLING, of the Detective Police, with a full description of the stolen property. Thursday afternoon, two of the Detectives (Slowey and King) observed two negroes strolling through Houston-street, near Broadway, and one of them was seen to put out a very handsome gold watch to ascertain the time. As the negroes did not bear very honest characters, the policemen thought the watch might be a stolen one, and they arrested the negroes. On the way to the station-house they were questioned as to how they came by the watch, and the watch was one of those stolen from Mr. ROE, and they and ROBLES alias GREEN confessed that he in company with another committed the burglary, and told where he had pawned the other watch. It is alleged that he escaped from Blackwell's Island several months ago where he was serving out a term of imprisonment for grand larceny. JOHN SIMONSON, the other prisoner, is said to be an old offender. Both were locked up.

A TREACHEROUS TRAVELING COMPANION.—Richard Anderson, who lives in the upper part of the City, on Thursday night, was invited by Wm. Beaudrean to take a tour of the lower part of the City, said tour comprising a visit to the dance-houses and grog-shops abounding in that vicinity. At length Anderson became satisfied with glimpses of nocturnal down-town life, and shaking hands with his companion started to go home. He had only gone two or three paces when Beaudrean stepped up behind him, knocked him down, and robbed him of his watch and nearly $20 in money, at the same time exposing a dirk, and threatening his life if he resisted. A man named Egan happened to witness the robbery, and immediately started to capture Beaudrean, which, with the aid of an officer he succeeded in doing. The highwayman was yesterday committed to the Tombs to answer.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night the heir jewelry establishment of Julius Link, No. 539 Broadway, under the Chinese Assembly Rooms, was entered by burglars, and about $500 worth of hair jewelry stolen. No clue has as yet been obtained to the robbers.

The Boarding-House Poisoning Case.

INQUEST COMMENCED UPON THE BODY OF MRS. BEETHAM—A SERVANT GIRL SUSPECTED OF BEING THE POISONER—TWO OF THE BOARDERS NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.

A brief paragraph appeared in yesterday's TIMES, announcing the death of MRS. BEETHAM, who kept a boarding-house at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and attributing her death as the probable result of poison. As she, in common with most of the other inmates of the house, was taken sick soon after eating her breakfast, the supposition was very strong that there must have been poison in some of the food that was eaten; but whether the poisoning was accidental or intentional, was a mystery. The developments that have since been made leave but little doubt that the poisoning was the deliberate act of a servant girl employed in the house, named MARGARET BURKE, and that her motive was revenge against the landlady. It appears that MARGARET has been in MRS. BEETHAM's employ for some time past, and that she possessed an unusually violent and revengeful disposition. A few days since MRS. BEETHAM became incensed at her conduct and ordered her to leave the house, which she refused to do until her wages were paid. MRS. BEETHAM not having the money to settle with her at the time, permitted her to remain, and meantime had another dispute with her. Following the last difficulty, the girl stated to one of the inmates of the house that "There would be a scene in the house before long." She also told another boarder that she "would be even with MRS. BEETHAM."

On Wednesday morning MRS. BEETHAM, contrary to her usual custom, left the preparation of the breakfast entirely to MARGARET. Shortly after eating, MRS. BEETHAM, with nearly all her boarders, was taken with vomiting, burning sensation in the throat and stomach, and other symptoms usually attending poisoning by arsenic. Several physicians were called, who at once declared that the sickness was the result of poison. Meantime the girl MARGARET pretended also to be sick, but the testimony thus far indicates that her sickness was feigned. In the case of MRS BEETHAM the symptoms continued to grow worse until about noon on Thursday, when she died. Two of the boarders—a Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. CAMALAJO—are still suffering from the effects of the poison, and doubts are entertained of their recovery.

Early yesterday morning Dr. DORRANCE was called to make a *post-mortem* examination of MRS. BEETHAM. He removed the stomach and intestines of the deceased, preliminary to subjecting them to a thorough analytical test. Nothing is yet known of the result of his examination. At 8 o'clock, Coroner SCHIRMER entered upon the inquest at the house lately occupied by the deceased. The following is the evidence thus far taken:

Samuel Lampson, sworn—I am a clergyman, and reside at the Blancard Hotel in Broadway; I occupied a room in MRS. BEETHAM's boarding-house for a week, ending yesterday or Wednesday morning I arose, feeling in my usual health, and sat down to breakfast about seven and a half o'clock; there was on the table fresh fried codfish, fried liver, boiled hominy, baker's bread, coffee, white sugar and butter; I do not recollect anything else; I ate fried fish and hominy, and a little butter, and drank two cups of coffee sweetened with sugar; about half an hour afterwards I was attacked with slight vomiting, and some fifteen minutes after the vomiting recurred, this time more severely than the first attack; I continued vomiting at intervals until evening; the matter vomited after the first attack was of a greenish color; I was purged some during the day; I had violent pain in the small of my back and also in my head; I felt no burning sensation in the throat, or special pain in my stomach; during the day I suffered a good deal from thirst, which water would not allay.

A. G. Kimberly, sworn—I am a teacher, and reside at the Blancard Hotel; I occupied a room at MRS. Beetham's boarding-house, and took breakfast there on Wednesday morning; in addition to the articles enumerated by the previous witness, there were rolls on the table; I ate a roll and butter, a little fish, some hominy, and drank two cups of coffee; the food appeared and tasted as usual; some three-quarters of an hour after eating I was attacked with purging, accompanied afterwards by vomiting; I had no pain or burning sensation in the stomach or throat; I had a headache, which commenced in my forehead, and gradually extended over the whole head; I also had a pain in my back, which commenced about one o'clock, and increased in intenseness until nine P. M., when it remained stationary until midnight, and I fell asleep.

Thos. P. Haddock, sworn—I am a medical student, and reside at No. 125 Third-avenue; I have boarded in MRS. Beetham's house for about four months; I ate my breakfast on Wednesday morning with the others; I ate first two rolls, and drank a cup and a half of coffee, with sugar; during the day I went about my business as usual, and had no disag

NEW BOOKS.

The literary mission of the United States, we think it must be conceded, is to produce mild-tasted books, such as historical compilations and works of a practical character, rather than the loftier products of the imagination. Of the new publications which have a cis-Atlantic origin, at least eight-out of ten are of this character, while among the reprints of foreign works the great number are works of the imagination. The absence of an international copyright law, to which we are in the habit of attributing the meagreness of our imaginative literature, is not sufficient to account for this difference. There must be some better reason for it, which it will be wiser in us to look boldly in the face than to quarrel with. It is very certain that we are best known abroad by our historical writers, and no less certain that the most remunerative branch of literature among us is in the production of books which demand industry and scholarship rather than the lofty flights of the imagination. The most noteworthy and exalted publication that we can boast of during the present year, is *Allibone's Dictionary of English and American Authors*, published in Philadelphia, by Childs & Peterson. The first volume only of this admirable compilation has appeared; but it is sufficient to show the scope and fidelity with which the author has fulfilled his task, and the completeness of his plan. It is more comprehensive than any other work of the kind that has been attempted, and the only objection that can be properly made to it, is the fulness of its information. It not only gives all that can be reasonably looked for in such a work, but a good deal of information about flies in amber that has not much value. But a fault of this kind will be readily overlooked.

Another work which comes to us from Philadelphia, from the publishing house of Lippincott, is also a dictionary of the illustrious obscure. (2.) Mr. Lanman's plan in the compilation of this Congressional dictionary, was a very admirable one; but we cannot congratulate him on its execution. The information it gives is, in most cases, of the most meagre description; as, for example,—we opened this book on the morning that the Hon. Mike Walsh was found dead in a cellar, supposed to have been murdered, to see what information we could glean in relation to that eccentric ex-Congressman. Here is all that Mr. Lanman gives us of the Congressional career of that noted person "Mike Walsh. He was born in New-York; was for some years editor of a newspaper in New-York City; and a Representative in Congress from 1853 to 1855." We are not told here the very things most essential to be known, and which might have been obtained with the least possible trouble. What place did he represent in Congress? what were his politics? how old was he? and what was the newspaper he edited in New-York City? But the information, meagre as it is, is incorrect. Mike Walsh was a native of Ireland, and he never edited any newspaper in New-York City. There has been but one other member of Congress named Walsh, of whom we are told a ill less than of Mike. There have been three John Browns in Congress, and to each of them just two lines are devoted. Gerrit Smith is a person of some notoriety, but he is let off with two lines and a half. The three John Smiths who have graced the halls of Congress are served a little better. But in no instance does Mr. Lanman enlighten us as to the political character of his subjects, which is a very serious neglect, and he very rarely mentions the district which they represented, which is still more inexcusable. Of course, space is of the utmost importance to the compiler of such a dictionary, and for that reason any useless information is almost as great a fault as an omission of an important fact. An entire page, for example, is given to Edward Everett, and two-thirds of the information given is wholly superfluous, as it has no relation to his Congressional career. Joshua R. Giddings the "father" of the two last Congresses, has ten lines appropriated to him, while a whole column is given to Joseph Grinnell, and Mr. Lanman enters largely into the commercial speculations of the Grinnell family. In *Allibone's Dictionary*, the Jonses are the most numerous representatives of English literature, but they rank only third among our Congressmen, the Smiths, of whom there are 46, coming first, and the Browns, just half the number, coming second. But, with all its defects, which are very great, the *Dictionary of Congress* is a valuable book, because there is no other that gives even the meagre information that is furnished by it. Crosby's *Annual Obituary Notices* (3) is another biographical dictionary of a very valuable character. The author aims at giving the obituaries of every person of eminence who died in the United States during the year 1857, and proposes to continue the publication. It is something like the Obituary department of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but more comprehensive. The plan is a good one, and the author appears to have carried it out in an able and satisfactory manner. The only objection that can be urged against it is his swelling the size of the volume by the admission of a great many names that cannot, in any sense, be called "eminent." We have a good many compilations of American authorship, and one, so wide in its scope that it is called an *Encyclopedia of American Literature*; but the best work on American bibliography yet published has come to us from London, where it has been compiled by the well-known bibliopole, Trubner. (4.) The work is remarkable for condensation and accuracy, though we have noted a few errors and omissions upon which we should like to comment, had we now space to do so. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by a bibliographical introduction from the pen of Mr. Benjamin Moran, the accomplished Assistant Secretary of the American Legation in London. This "introduction" is, in truth, the best extant history of American Literature in all its departments; and, in respect of its execution, well deserves the praise of the London *Spectator*, that "the force of the writing is increased by the author's singular modesty and unfailing good taste." Fifty years after the death of James Sullivan, we are favored with a "Life," in two volumes, of that now almost-forgotten New-England statesman. (5.) It appears that there is in New England an Old Mortality, who devotes most of his time to explorations in the ancient cemeteries of the Puritans, and while making his researches among the tombstones of the Old Granary burying-ground in Boston, he stumbled upon the headstone of James Sullivan, who had died Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts. In pursuit of information respecting this eminent statesman, he called upon the author of this "Life," who, finding the materials at his command so copious, concluded to use them in a history of his ancestor. But the reputation of James Sullivan was local rather than general and notwithstanding the active part he took in our Revolution, and the distinguished positions he occupied in Massachusetts, his name is gradually slipping away from the memories of the present generation. The "Life" is well written, but more copious than the subject demands at this time.

Mr. William D. Murphy has furnished us with an ephemeral biographical dictionary, (6,) in which he gives the lives of the present State Officers of New-York, and the members of the State Legislature. It is not a work of much importance, but it may be found of some service to lobby members, who will be naturally desirous of knowing something about the antecedents of the men upon whom they exercise their peculiar arts.

Philosophers, who understood the art of transmuting base metals into gold in the olden time, were always notoriously destitute of the precious metals themselves, and we have little doubt that the "Retired Merchant," who has put into a book for general circulation (7) no less than 1,013 directions for making a fortune, has failed to avail himself of any of them. But, if any ambitious Bohemian wishes to gain fresh materials for building castles in the air, or for making money by theory on paper, we would recommend him to the study of the book in question. The plain, matter-of-fact people, who are willing to do as well as they can, and are satisfied with their honest earnings, had better improve their opportunities, and not trouble themselves with any of the 1,013 chances for a fortune which our retired merchant has thrown out as lures to the avaricious and unwary.

The Ways and Means of Payment, by Stephen Colwell, is a book of a very different character from the one we have just noticed. (8.) The purpose of this large volume is simply to answer the inquiry, "What is commerce? and what is the nature of the agency of money in its affairs?" And if it be possible to comprehend the much disputed question, and to arrive at just conclusions from a comprehensive and lucid history of commercial transactions from the beginning of the world down to the present time, it can unquestionably be done by a study of Mr. Colwell's volume.

Wells' Annual of Scientific Discovery (9) is a very useful compend of the important scientific transactions of the year 1858, although the title calls it a "Year-book for 1859."

The Elements of Mechanics, by Professor Peck, (10,) strikes us a very excellent text-book for the class of students for whose special use the work is designed. It occupies a middle place between those higher scientific treatises which but few students can master, and the elementary works which merely state facts without any attempt at classification or scientific arrangement. Every kind of knowledge has an element and a law, and a text-book should be so constructed as to exhibit elements and their laws of combination distinctly to the mind of the student. A good text-book will be more valuable for what it suggests than for the facts it states; for the former enriches the mind, while the other merely adds to its knowledge of things. In examining a text-book we look at the definitions, the arrangement of the subjects and the style. If the definitions be concise and clear, the arrangement logical, and the style pure, we hail it as an agent of great good in the cause of education. These characteristics strike us as belonging to Professor Peck's book, which will add to the reputation he has so long enjoyed as a teacher of the higher grade.

Every one who has read Ellis' *Polynesian Researches*, will gladly welcome another volume from the same writer on a kindred subject. The Harpers have republished the *Three Visits to Madagascar*, (11,) by this admirable traveler who, if he has accomplished no good by his missionary labors, has done enough for the world by the instructive works he has published describing the scenes he has visited. The invention of Daguerre gave Mr. Ellis the means of illustrating his work on Madagascar, which he did not possess in his *Polynesian Researches*, and the consequence is that the amiable savages of the Pacific paradise do not appear to half so good advantage in his pages as their less agreeable brethren of Madagascar. But the latter have made great progress towards civilization: they make slaves of their fellow creatures, eat soup before fish, and wear French finery; the royal family have even learned the use of silver forks and the convenience of napkins. The photographic portraits of some of the ladies of Madagascar do not look essentially different from the colored females of our own Northern States. It is difficult to anticipate the future of this great island, which is larger than Great Britain, possessed of a fertile soil, and most conveniently situated for a stopping-place for ships on the route from England to India. But Englishmen are already making the most of its capabilities for commercial purposes, and the savages who inhabit it are learning as rapidly as they can be taught the arts of civilization.

The *Methodist* is not quite suggestive of an exciting and most entertaining romance, yet such is the title of a very remarkable novel, (12,) in two volumes, by Miriam Fletcher, giving an exceedingly picturesque and lively impression of middle-class society in the old Slave States. There have been scores and scores of novels written to illustrate the domestic life of Episcopalians, both High Church and Evangelical, of Catholics, Puritans and Presbyterians; but Methodists, who are human beings like the rest, and whose daily life and religious experience have infinitely more of the picturesque than any other sect among us, have never before been made the theme of a novel. The author says, and justly, no doubt, if the remark be intended to apply to the scenes she has so graphically described, that the peculiar and picturesque features of Methodism are dying out; and it was to preserve a resemblance of them when they shall have entirely disappeared, that she was induced to weave them into the form of a fictitious narrative. Whether she be correct in her supposition or not, the reading public, and especially that part of it which belongs to the Methodist Church, will be grateful for the motive, since the result has been a work of such rare interest.

There is one class of books of which we can never have too many, supposing that they possess sufficient merit to induce anybody to look into their pages, and tempt them to follow their instructions. These are books on gardening, the most delightful, the most innocent, and the most profitable of all arts, and one in which we are most deficient. We are, therefore, well pleased to see another book on this subject, though we cannot discover in it anything strikingly novel. Watson's *American Home Garden*, just published by the Harpers, (13,) is a complete compend of the practical information, which every man needs who amuses himself by cultivating a bit of a garden, or attempts to improve a farm. Happily for the human family there are more men who indulge in farming and gardening *en amateur*, than in any other calling, or we might be cut short of our proper supply of vegetables, and it is for just this class of gentlemanly cultivators that books on gardening are specially intended.

We are indebted to Messrs. Blakeman & Mason for the first volume of Professor Masson's *Life of Milton*, (14,) which has been republished by Gould & Lincoln, of Boston. The life of Milton was greater than that of any other English poet, and had he never written a line of verse he would still have been made immortal by his political prose works. Professor Masson, therefore, has manifested a proper sense of the obligation imposed upon him by the task he assumed, in attempting to give the life of his subject in connection with the political, ecclesiastical and literary history of the times in which the poet lived. There is no part of English history which abounds in more copious materials for its elucidation than that in which Milton formed a prominent figure, or which contains so much to interest an American reader. Commencing in the early part of the seventeenth century, the life of Milton extended through the last sixteen years of the reign of James I., through the entire reign of Charles I., the whole of the Commonwealth and Protectorate of Cromwell, and through fourteen years of the Restoration under Charles II. Most certainly we do not need any new history of those important periods; but a new life of Milton, in connection with these varying phases of national life, affords an opportunity for a new elucidation of the poet who was among the most prominent men of the period in which he lived. Professor Masson has aimed to give a minute history of his subject as well as a comprehensive one, and the plan in which he has undertaken his work may be inferred from his devoting his first volume of nearly seven hundred pages to the first thirty-one years of Milton's life, commencing in 1608, and ending with his return to England in 1639, after an absence of a year and three months on the Continent.

(2.) Dictionary of the United States Congress, from the Foundation of the Government. By Chas. Lanman. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. pp. 742.

(3.) Annual Obituary Notes of Eminent Persons who have died in the United States, for 1857. By the Hon. Nathan Crosby. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. pp. 432.

(4.) Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature. A classed List of books published in the United States of America during the last forty years, with Bibliographical Introduction. Compiled and Edited by Nicholas Trubner. London: Trubner & Co., 1859. pp. 554.

(5.) Life of James Sullivan, with selections from his writings. By Thomas C. Amory. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co, 1859. 2 vols., pp. 834.

(6.) Biographical Sketches of the State Officers and the Members of the Legislature of the State of New-York, 1859. By W. D. Murphy. Albany.

(7.) Opportunities for Industry and the Safe Investment of Capital; or, a Thousand Chances to Make Money. By a Retired Merchant. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1859.

(8.) The Ways and Means of Payment; a Full Analysis of the Credit System, with the Various Modes of Adjustment. By Stephen Colwell. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. pp. 644.

(9.) Annual of Scientific Discovery; or, Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art, for 1859. Edited by David Wells, A. M. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1859. pp. 402.

(10.) Elements of Mechanics: For the use of Colleges, Academies and High Schools. By William G. Peck, A. M. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Burr. 1859.

(11.) Three Visits to Madagascar During the Years 1853-4-6—including a Journey to the Capital; with notices of the Natural History of the Country and of the Present Civilization of the People. By the Rev. William Ellis, F. R. S. New-York: Harper Bros. 1859. pp. 514.

(12.) The Methodist; or, Incidents and Characters from Life in the Baltimore Conference. By Miriam Fletcher. With an Introduction by W. P. Strickland, D. D. 2 vols., pp. 746. New-York: Derby & Jackson.

(13.) The American Home Garden. Being Principles and Rules for the culture of Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers and Shrubbery, &c. By Alexander Watson. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1859. pp. 619.

(14.) The Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the political, ecclesiastical and literary history of his time. By David Masson, M. A. Vol. I. 1608-1639. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1859. pp. 658.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, March 25, 1859.

MEATS.

The business transacted during the week has been moderate. To-day, owing to the rain, buyers were fewer than usual. Beef is freely offered at old rates. Mutton is less plenty and is dearer. Veal is heavy and drooping. Pork is in slack request and is very irregular in price.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Lamb, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ₱ lb	8½	@	10
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The demand has been limited; some changes have occurred in prices. Supplies generally are more than equal to the wants of consumers.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Fowls, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Western Poultry, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Chickens, roasting, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Turkeys, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Ducks, ₱ lb	16	@	22
Ducks, Redhead, ₱ pair	87	@1	25
Ducks, Black, ₱ pair	75	@1	00
Widgeons, ₱ pair	62½	@	87½
Robins, ₱ dozen	87	@1	00
Blackbirds, ₱ dozen	87	@1	12
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@3	50

FISH.

The changes in this line have not been very important. Business has been pretty brisk.

Codfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7	Salm'n, Sc'h, ₱ lb	$1	25	
Pickerel, ₱ lb	—	@	12	Salm'n Tr't ₱ lb	.15	@	—
Eels, ₱ lb	—	@	12	Brook Tr't ₱ lb	.44	@	62
Flounders, ₱ lb	6	@	—	Frost Fish, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	12	@	15	Cat-fish, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Black co., ₱ lb	.10	@	12	Shad, each	.37	@	50
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@	—	Halibut, ₱ lb	.10	@	12
Mullett, ₱ lb	8	@	—	Haddock, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Smelts, ₱ lb	.10	@	—	Frogs, ₱ dozen	.28	@	$1
Oysters, ₱ 100				50	@2	00	
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100				$1 00	@2	00	
Clams, ₱ 100				26	@1	00	
Crabs, ₱ dozen				25	@	—	
Lobsters, ₱ lb				6	@	—	
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb				18	@	20	
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb				12	@	15	
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb				4	@	5	
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb				4	@	5	
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb				11	@	16	
Mackerel, pickled, each				10	@	15	
Sounds and Tongues ₱ lb				8	@	10	

VEGETABLES.

Supplies are fair; the demand continues to improve gradually; prices are essentially unchanged for most varieties.

Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@2	25
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ bbl	4 00	@4	50
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ half peck	31	@	37
Turnips, ₱ bushel	37	@	50
Turnips, ₱ half peck	6	@	10
Carrots, ₱ bushel	—	@	50
Beets, ₱ bushel	50	@	50
Onions, ₱ bushel	1 75	@2	00
Onions ₱ peck	75	@	87½
Cabbage, Rec, ₱ dozen	1 00	@1	25
Cabbage, Red, ₱ head	10	@	12
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	62	@1	00
Cabbage, ₱ head	7	@	12
Cranberries, ₱ quart	18	@	25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, new, ₱ dozen bunches	75	@1	00
Radishes, new, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Green Peas, ₱ bushel	2 50	@3	00
Salad, ₱ head	4	@	12
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Watercresses, ₱ quart	10	@	—
Celery, table, ₱ bunch	10	@	—
Celery, soup, ₱ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ₱ bunch	8	@	—
Oyster Plants, ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@	—
Oyster Plants, ₱ bunch	10	@	—
Garlic, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Spinach, ₱ peck	25	@	31
Squashes, each	25	@	75
Pumpkins, each	37	@	75

FRUIT.

The inquiry has been limited; prices have been sustained.

Apples, ₱ bbl	3 00	@7	50
Apples, ₱ half peck	20	@	50
Lady Apples, ₱ half peck	50	@	75
Apples, dried, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Walnuts, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	20	@	25
Oranges, ₱ dozen	18	@	75
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	25
Bananas, each	10	@	12
Figs, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Currants, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Green Gloger, ₱ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter has been quite freely offered at generally easier prices, yet it has been in slack demand. Cheese is heavy and tending downward. Eggs are plenty and lower.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ lb	18	@	26
Butter, State, ₱ lb	20	@	28
Butter, State, selected, ₱ lb	28	@	31
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	14	@	20
Cheese, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Eggs, eight for	13	@	—
Eggs, sixteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	—	@	50
Honey, Northern, ₱ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ₱ lb	20	@	26
Maple Sugar, ₱ lb	14	@	16

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut ₱ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₱ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	—	@	58
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon	—	@1	58

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos 128 and 160; Pagden & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cambray, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, March 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 1,617 bbls. and 532 sacks Flour, 50 puncheons and 84 bbls. Corn Meal, 10,000 bushels Corn, 4,726 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 533 pkgs. Provisions, and 68 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are selling in lots at $6; Pearls are very quiet at $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Small sales only have been reported, including Rio at 12c., and Cape at 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good demand, to-day, at full prices. Sales have been made of 4,500 bales, including about 4,000 bales here. We quote: Middling Uplands at 12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—With reduced supplies of really desirable fabrics available, holders, especially of Cotton, are generally quite firm. The demand, however, is restricted. An increased inquiry is looked for, from the Western and Northwestern, as well as from the near-by trade, which the resumption of inland navigation will serve to develop. The auction sales continue to attract much of the attention of buyers, and all the lots offered, which suit purchasers, are quickly taken. In the main, satisfactory prices. The total value of Foreign Dry Goods imported this week, has been $3,330,528, including $3,497,936 direct for consumption. We observe that Sales form the larger items in these direct entries, being, respectively, $1,119,468 and $965,558. The total imports in the same week last year amounted to only $1,338,295.

DYEWOODS—Sales 80 tons St. Domingo at $14 50 ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been pretty freely offered and purchased at from $3 75@$4 25 ₱ cwt. A moderate inquiry has prevailed for Mackerel and Herring at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very quiet, to-day, for the principal kinds of State and Western Flour. The rain-storm has impeded business. The demand has been moderate from regular buyers and very limited from other purchasers. Common qualities are depressed. The medium and better grades are steady. Sales, 8,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25	@5	25
Superfine State	5 50	@ 6	00
Extra State	6 40	@ 6	80
Superfine Western	5 55	@ 6	00
Fancy Ohio	6 00	@ 6	10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 45	@ 7	50
Extra Ohio	6 60	@ 7	50
Fancy Genesee	6 80	@ 6	90
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8	25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15	@ 8	75

Southern Flour is inactive, yet it is stiffly held. Supply moderate. Sales, 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 80 for Mixed and Straight brands; and $6 85@$9 for low Fancy to choice Extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet at $6 50@$7 90 for extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly inquired for, at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet. Holders, though apparently more disposed to sell, continue to ask prices above the views of the principal buyers, hence the inactivity. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bushels, including very good white Michigan, (a small lot,) at $1 65; No. 2 mixed Western, (Winter,) at $1 25; and fair red do., (a small lot,) at $1 46 ₱ bushel. Corn is more inquired for, at nominal prices. Sales have been reported of 38,500 bushels, at 69c.@90c. for old mixed Western; 65c.@90c. for new white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales of 11,600 bushels of Rye have been reported, at from 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Barley is less active, yet steady; sales 13,700 bushels old and new State, at 60c.@82c., chiefly within the range, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at our quotations. Canada, 61c.@62½c.; Western, 60c.@62c.; State, 56c.@58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c., and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

Mr. Wm. G. Curtiss reviews the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "For desirable, choice lots of State and Western Flour, the market has been active and prices have tended upwards, while the lower grades have been less sought after. There has been a better demand for the Eastern and local trade, with a fair inquiry for speculation. Yesterday's transactions were to a moderate extent, the market closing quiet and easier for common and medium qualities. Southern Flour has been less active, without material change in prices. Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet. Rye Flour continues without change. Corn Meal has been in moderate request. The Wheat market has been more quiet the past week, prices, however, have been well maintained, especially for choice prime parcels, which have been readily taken for home consumption. There has been a fair demand from the Eastern and local trade, with a limited speculative inquiry. The transactions yesterday were to a limited extent. Corn has been quiet, but closes more active, with something of a speculative demand, at 69c.@90c. for Western mixed, and 88c.@90c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow. Oats continue dull; the supply is ample and the demand moderate. Barley continues abundant, and prices are lower, closing more active at 60c.@82c. for State, Western and Canadian, and 75c.@80c. for California."

HIDES—The market has been unusually active this week. The importers have offered their stocks freely. The market closes buoyant. The principal sales have been: 11,000 Montevideo, 20@21 lbs. at 28c. 6 and 8 mos; 14,000 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., at 27c. 6 and 8 mos.; 12,000 Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., at 24c. 6 mos.; 4,000 Central America, 18 lbs., at 24c., 6 mos.; 1,000 Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 25c., 6 mos.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand and are steady; crop of 1858, 10c.@18c.; old, 2½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales to-day, 70 tons Scotch Pig, at $30@$30 50 ₱ ton.

LIME—Rockland 70c. for common and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales 120 bbls. New Orleans at 40c.; 280 hhds. inferior to prime Cuba Muscovado at 25@30c.; and small lots of clayed Cuba at 23½c.@24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

OILS—The general inquiry has been moderate at essentially unaltered rates for the principal kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork, especially new Mess, is freely offered at somewhat easier prices. The demand, however, is not active. Sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ for new Mess; $17 50@$17 62½ for old Mess; $17 25 for sour Mess; and $12 87½@$13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, including Hams, at 8½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at from 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11¾c.@12c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef is salable and buoyant; sales to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $12 75@$13 25 for extra do.; $6 50@$9 62½ for Country Mess; $16 10@$17 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $24 50@$27 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 180 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in to-day, sales having been reported of 200 hhds. Cuba, part at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 75 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7⅞c.; and 160 hhds English Island, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day resulted in the disposal of about all the greens, and a small portion of the blacks,—the former at somewhat firmer prices. The blacks were of undesirable qualities, and had to be almost all withdrawn.

TOBACCO—Is in rather better request at uniform rates. Sales since Tuesday last: 114 hhds. Kentucky, at 6c.@11c.; 160 cases Seed Leaf, at 8c.@24c.; and 421 bales Havana, at 28c.@42c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@28½c. ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in request at uniform rates.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton, at 3-16d; 160 bales Sea Island Cotton, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 200 bales Cotton, by a British vessel, on private terms; 500 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.; 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; and 100 boxes Bacon, at 15s. ₱ ton. For London, 50 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d. For Hamburg, 50 bales Cotton, at ¾c.@¾c. ₱ lb; and 50 tons measurement goods, by steamer, at 35s @40s. For Bremen, 75 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ₱ lb.; also, 100 bales Cotton, 50 tons Logwood, and 400 bbls. Shoe Pegs, on terms not disclosed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY MONDAY, 28th:

THE RELIABLE GUIDE.

Established in 1850.

And issued every month since, with corrected Time Tables by the original and indefatigable man who started the TIME-TABLE GUIDES. All who have started since are mere copyists of other men's ideas. Our recommendation is that those who bought our GUIDE in 1850 buy it now and will use no other—considering themselves as good judges as a Bookseller should be.

Price 25 cents. Free by mail.

DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce st., New-York.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER—Third edition just published, $6; Catalogus of Masonic Books, $1 75; Ally's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Jachin and Boaz, $2 50; Plato on the Soul, $1; Lacon, $1 25; Physical Theory of Another Life, $1; Elements of Thought, 75 cents. Books will be sent to any address.

WILLIAM GOWANS, No. 65 Cedar-st.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.

The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.

Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and from $1 12 to $1 50 per ream. Envelopes, 12 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.

WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 396 Canal-st.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line and sell at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 45 Maiden-lane.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.

TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS CHEAP FOR CASH.

Important to up-town families, hotel and restaurant proprietors, country merchants, and the public at large.

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice teas, wines, groceries, flour and provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. The undersigned imports his own goods, and keeps $50,000 cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 barrels New-Orleans Molasses.
100 barrels Stuart's Syrup.
200 barrels No. 1 family mackerel.
1,000 chests and half-chests green and black teas, new crop.
1,000 barrels choice brands family flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
Importer, grocer, flour and tea dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts., N. Y.

E. W. HOWE'S CELEBRATED BOSTON Oyster, Wine, Soda and Graham CRACKERS,

Received fresh every morning from Massachusetts.

HASKELL & ROBBINS, Agents,
No 160 Washington-st., N. Y.

GOOD TABLE BUTTER—20 TO 22 CENTS PER pound; best in market, 20c. to 26c.; lard, 12c.; candles, 12c.; light brown sugar, 8½c. 7 pounds; bright yellow, 66c. 7 pounds, white, 63c. 7 pounds; good flour, 24c.; best, 26c. 7 pounds; rice 4c.; buckwheat, 56c. a bag. A great raving at SHERWOOD'S cheap stores, No. 511 2d-av., between 32d and 34th sts., and No. 538 6

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, March 26, 1859,
By EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE AFTERNOON OR EVENING.
PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL AND CONCERT.
MONDAY, March 28, DURING THE WEEK,
and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Being the LAST PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK OF
NIXON & COB'S
EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
Previous to their departure on their Eastern Summer Campaign.
First appearance of the great artiste
Miss LAURA LIBBIE, in her BARE-BACK ACT.
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM.
HALT OF THE ARABS.
LOVERS OF SWITZERLAND:
Mlle. JOSEPHINE and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
Miss. TOURNAIRE'S GREAT MANEGE ACT.
On her BACK-JUMPING HORSE, KIEL.
WONDERFUL HORSE DUCROW.
ALL THE TALENT.
MELVILLE, SIEGRIST, LENTON.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Children 25c. Upper boxes 25 cents.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
BENEFIT of the AUSTRALIAN and GREATEST RIDER IN THE WORLD,
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
No. 585 Broadway.
M. WIDDOWS et C. SAGE.....Directeurs
5EME SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
SAMEDI, 26 MARS, 1859.
Pour la representation de
M. PAUL LAFA
MLLE. EUGENIE SEN,
MLLE. LAURENCE CHEVALIER.
Pour la representation de
JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE,
comedie en un acte du Gymnase.
M. Laal Labe remplira le rôle de.....Pierre Didier
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celui de.....Sophie Arnold
Pour la representation de
LE DEPIT AMOUREUX,
comedie de Moliere.
Mlle. Eugenie Sen remplira le rôle de.....Marinette
Pour la representation de
LE LAIT D'AVESSE,
vaudeville en un acte, du Palais Royale.
Jeudi 31 mar: M.M. Bertrand, Thiery, Henry W., Miles, Jane Montbeaux et Pauline Dupont.
En repetition,
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.
Pour plus de détails voir les Programmes.
Le bureau de location est ouvert tout les jours de 9 heures du matin jusqu'a 5 heures du soir.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
46th night of
THE VETERAN,
And last night but 7 of Mr. Wallack's appearance.
The powerful popularity attained by this combination in SUPERB ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, BRILLIANT TABLEAUX and CHARMING MUSIC, is attested by the fact that, notwithstanding the extreme severity of temperature and unpleasant weather since its production it has been witnessed by
OVER 100 000 PERSONS,
who have expressed by enthusiastic applause their appreciation of the alternate scenes of POWERFUL INTEREST AND SPARKLING COMEDY of which it is composed. It will be repeated EVERY EVENING.
Mr. Wallack.....as .....The Colonel
Doors open at 7: commence at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY, March 28,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. HOEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mrs. HOEY has the honor to announce to her friends and the public generally that her
BENEFIT
Will take place on MONDAY, March 28, on which occasion
MR. WALLACK
And the whole of the celebrated artistes of the establishment will appear in the most POPULAR and VARIED DRAMA ever produced in this country.
Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
To conclude with Selby's petite comedy of
THE RIVAL PAGES.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
THREE NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7: to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, March 26, 1859,
Will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
SLASHER AND CRASHER.
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 26
THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY;
Or,
THE PRISON HULK.
To conclude with
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Upwards of 2,000 people visit this beautiful Hall Every Evening.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
in Old Virginny style.
After which, the elegant and truthful
TABLEAUX OF SOUTHERN LIFE.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last time, GWYNNETH VAUGHAN; or, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE. Hugh Morgan, Mr. C. Sale; Gwynneth Vaughan, the Village Coquette, Mrs. J. J. Prior. DANCE, Miss Harriet Wasby and Miss Sallie Partington. To conclude with PADDY CAREY, THE BOY OF CLOGHEEN. Paddy Carey, the Boy of Clogheen, with a song, Mr. O'Neil. The famous AQUARIA, unparalleled in America; that world-wide celebrity, the original Happy Family, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats 13 cents additional.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The fourth Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, 1859, at Niblo's Garden, on which occasion the following artists will appear: Mr. MILLS, the eminent Pianist, and Mr. P. MAYER, Bariton. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
From the New-York Tribune, March 23.
A very large audience gathered last evening at the church of the Rev. Sidney A. Corey, in 15th-st., near 6th-av., to hear the Rev. H. W. Beecher's lecture on the *Ministry of the Beautiful*. A little after the hour appointed, Mr Beecher made his appearance, and offered a very humble apology for unfortunately misplacing and forgetting his manuscript, remarking incidentally that his forgetfulness was the first intimation he had of growing old," and then delivered his lecture on *Mirthfulness*, instead of that announced, which will be given at the same place on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
Mrs. LAURA S. BISHOP, having received, during her late Readings in the Eastern Cities, the most flattering recognition and encomiums of the Press, will give her first reading in New-York at Clinton Hall, Astor place, on MONDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ P. M. Tickets 50 cents, which may be had at the music stores of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Sons, corner Broadway and Park-place; Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway, and at the door of the Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURE.—THE lecture by the Hon. JOHN B. SCOLES, on *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the New-York Fire Department, will take place at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents each—to be had of
William Hall & Sons.....No. 239 Broadway.
Firth, Hall & Pond.....No. 519 Broadway.
Cooper Institute.....Corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st.
A. J. Delstour.....No. 25½ Wall-st.
John R. Giles.....No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
Henry H. Howard.....No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
Of the Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department, and of the Committee:
Zophar Mills.....No. 144 Front-st.
James Y. Watkins.....No. 15 Catharine st.
Samuel B. Thomson.....No 84 Beekman-st.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE, formerly Mrs. Britt, will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 26, also on TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—An adjourned meeting of the above Union will be held THIS EVENING, at their room, No. 163 Bowery, for the purpose of acting on the amended Constitution and By-laws. A full attendance is requested.
C. W. COLBURN, President.
ROBT. D. DACK, Rec. Secretary.

UNION OF THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—SUNDAY, the 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be held a meeting of the Delegates and the Committee on Finance, at No. 281 Grand-st.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
CITIZENS TICKET FOR WARD OFFICERS.
For Alderman—SAMUEL H. TURNER.
For Supervisor—STEPHEN CROWELL.
For Constable—MARTIN W. FOLK.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS at JONES', No. 20 ANN-ST. $4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 75 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FRIENDS OF JESUS, COME AND HEAR!—All those who are real christians; love Christ, all who love him, love his appearing; and those who love his appearing will love to hear the truth concerning it. Let such, therefore, rally on the standard of God in Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent, Cooper Institute, No. 23, to hear the Word of the Kingdom proclaimed by one called and qualified by the Holy Spirit to restore all things which God has spoken by all his holy prophets. Preaching at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn, L. I.—The Rev. FRANK S. DE HASS will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and the Rev. GEORGE C. ROBINSON in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Sunday-School Missionary Society will hold their annual meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. The Rev. THOS. H. BURCH and others will be present and address the meeting.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. B. H. DAVIS, OF Poughkeepsie, will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Present Life and its Mission*. And in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Future Life and its Prospects*.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet on the corner of Forsyth and Stanton-st. on SUNDAY, March 27, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., to attend divine service in a body at the Presbyterian Church on said corner. Discourse by the Rev. Mr. SANDERS, Pastor. Let every Veteran attend, if the weather permits.
ISAAC M. PEVTE, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Col.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—NO. 207 Bowery. Preaching SABBATH, 27th, by Elder SAMUEL CHAPMAN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject for AFTERNOON—*The Christian's Final and Everlasting Inheritance*. After which, a collection will be taken up for the speaker, who is about to leave the City. The public are invited. Seats free.

UNITARIAN LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr. FARLEY will give his third lecture on the Unitarian Faith, at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING next, 27th inst. Subject—*Christ*. Services begin at 7½ o'clock. All interested are invited to attend. Seats free.

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING'S AT the Church No. 44 John-st., from 12 to 1 and from 3½ to 4½ o'clock. Whosoever will, may come. Christians of Evangelical Churches, unite. Must be pleasing to God. By coming to-day in faith you will be prepared for the Sabbath. "Welcome welcome day of rest, welcome to this throbbing breast."

THE REV. J. K. LAWSON, OF NOVA Scotia, will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Intemperance*. At the close of the services a collection will be taken up in aid of Mr. Lawson's congregation, South Stream.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 32 Waverley-place.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by ELIOTT F. SHEPARD, Esq. Subject—*Books and Revolutions*. Young men generally are invited to attend.
EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT Niblo's Concert Room, Broadway and Prince st.—The Rev. Dr. J. HE THOMSON, of the Grand-st Presbyterian Church, will preach in the above room TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, March 27. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will lecture in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the trance state. Also in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., New-York.—The Rev. D. K. LEE, of Auburn, N. Y., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-ST. between Essex and Norfolk-st.—The Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach the sermon on *The Lord's Cry to the Church*, next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SABBATH EVENINGS IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. The sermon TO-MORROW EVENING will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. ROCKWELL, of Brooklyn. Services at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Rev. SAMUEL FINNEY, of New-York, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, the third in a series of discourses on *Characters in the New Testament*, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Agrippa*.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE REV. JOSEPH C. STILES, D.D., and others, will address the meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute next SABBATH EVENING, March 27th, in behalf of the Southern Aid Society: the services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

THE REV. DR. ADAMS, OF THE MADISON-square Church, will deliver a sermon before the Young Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. east of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

OLD DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Greenwich and Hudson sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, by the Pastor, the Rev. B. M. ADAMS, on *The Rules of Christian Progress*. EVENING on *Intemperance*. Service also at 3 P. M. Strangers and the public invited. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Morning subject—*Modern Idolatry*. EVENING, *The Saviour a Legacy*. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER WM. STUART, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class in Hebrew and English at 2 P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—WEST 23D-ST. (Mr. GANSE'S.)—TO-MORROW, and on the fourth Sabbath of each month Children's meeting in the Church at 3½ o'clock P. M. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. MR. FLAGG, RECTOR OF ALL Saints', will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near Canal, TO-MORROW EVENING, a sermon delivered by request a few Sabbath evenings since, when the weather was stormy.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—LYDIA A. JENKINS will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours; and also at the 3d av. Railroad Depot, corner of 66th st., in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. MACHENAMY AND THE friends of the Bible, will direct special attention to the unchristian character of Indulgences, and answer objections in Spring st. Hall, No 185 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. R. R. THOMPSON. Subject for the evening discourse—*The Dangers of the Period of Youth*. The young are affectionately invited to attend.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE REV. EDWARD ALATABOR, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING next, March 27. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *Peter's Escape from Prison by the Power of Prayer*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st. Subject—*The Redemption of Israel; the Second Coming of Christ; the Millennium*, &c., &c. Seats free.

LAMARTINE HALL—CORNER OF EIGHTH-av. and 20th-st. Religious services by the Rev. SILAS JONES, at 10½ A. M., TO-MORROW. Sermon on the *Second Coming of Christ; a New Church View of the Subject*.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. H. N. WILSON, D. D., OF NEW-Brunswick, N. J., is expected to preach in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, near 6th-av., on next LORD'S DAY. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

AINSLIE AND EWEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Williamsburgh. Preaching on SUNDAY, March 27, by the Rev. JAS. MCDOUGALL, Jr., stated supply. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH in Market-st. Pulpit until the 1st of May. TO-MORROW EVENING he will preach to young Christians on *Untried Paths*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av. The Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 18th-st. Baptist Church—one door west of 6th-av.—TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK ST. Baptist Church, will preach in Tremor's Academy, 54th-st., one door west of Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services TO-MORROW, commencing at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and 7½ o'clock EVENING. Seats free.

THE REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN will preach TO-MORROW, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the Pacific-st Methodist Episcopal Church, Pacific-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Rev. E. S. JENKINS applies the pulpit TO-MORROW—MORNING and EVENING. He will also preach at Greenpoint at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK, NO. 2, IS now ready. It contains 36 tunes and hymns, and is one of the best collections ever issued. Among the number of beautiful hymns and tunes may be found "Rest for the Weary," "On the Cross," "Jesus," "I love thee," &c., &c. Price 3 cents, single; $2 per hundred; postage 1 cent each. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. EDWARD MARTYNN, Assistant Rector of St. Mark's, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. R. BAYARD SNOWDEN will preach in the Polytechnic Institute on SUNDAY, March 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & Son, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or M. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1833.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.—Every teacher who wishes to convey to his pupils correct ideas of the principles of natural science, should use these charts. Prof. Silliman says: "To teachers without apparatus these charts are an invaluable acquisition, and a very useful one to those who have the instruments." Price for set of ten, with key $12; in sheets, $6. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers, No. 316 Broadway. Agents wanted.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Parents having daughters to educate are invited to come and see the workings of our system, and are assured of a cordial welcome to our hospitalities. The steamer *J. P. Smith* leaves foot of Harrison st. at 3 o'clock P. M. For further particulars see to-morrow's paper, or address the Rev. L. D MANSFIELD, Principal.

BENNINGTON SEMINARY.—A BOARDING School for young gentlemen, at Bennington Centre, Vermont, George W. Yates, A. M., Principal and Proprietor, who will be in New-York in vicinity from Friday 18th till Friday 25th inst., and will call on any wishing to patronize his school, if notice will be sent to the office of SETH B. HUNT, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, where information and circulars can be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR paya board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 21th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO 346 Broadway, New-York, and No 609 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; schools supplied with teachers and pupils, parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. Teacher of French, music and drawing wanted. Principals wishing pupils for the Spring term will apply to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 1. Principals—The Rev. G. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. The location is pretty and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Thirty-st., and of Prof. WILSON, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING AND ARITHMETIC—To prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, No. 659 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Book keeping is taught practically on plans of real business. Two $10 seats vacant.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

SING SING, (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. SEWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING, Writing, and Ornamental Writer, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Bentley's Depot, Madison square Post Office.

WANTED—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing desires a situation, either as governess or teacher in a seminary or private school; her course of instruction comprises the higher English branches, French, Latin, drawing and music. Address W. D., Box No. 2,940 Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY TO teach Music, the higher English branches, French, Painting, &c., in a private family in Texas; salary $300 to $400, with expenses out. Address J. W., Box No. 2,851 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN some Institution or family as a teacher of music. She also understands the rudiments of the French language. Can give the best of reference. Address for two weeks, A. J. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 261 Ithaca Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN for years teaching in Paris, and has the best recommendations, wishes to have the entire charge of one or two children. Address L. A., Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A COVERNESS IN A FAMILY OF six children; one competent and experienced may address COVERNESS, Box No. 847 Post-Office, with references.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
WINANT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR SPRING BILLIARD CUSHIONS, the most perfect cushions ever invented. The present rapid sale of Winant's Tables and Patent Cushions will add much to the popularity of the game. These cushions are the most durable, lively and correct in use; will not hop the ball; the ball will not wedge or die out against cushion—a serious fault in cushions of other construction. The Patent Cushions applied to old tables on short notice. Everything in the Billiard line furnished as promptly when ordered by letter as if given in person. WINANT'S Billiard Table and Patent Cushion Manufactory, No. 71 Gold-st., New-York.

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For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
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W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all other similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties in whose trade rights are known and respected.
HORACE H. DAY.

STEAMING & VISITING CARDS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK, by a very respectable person; she understands her business precisely in all its branches, in French and English style; the boning and larding of fowl; is a protestant; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st. Washing objected to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK, by a highly respectable person, who perfectly understands her business in all its various branches; all kinds of French and English cooking; has lived with the first families in Europe; is a Protestant; good City reference. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, LONG ACcustomed to the management of domestic affairs, would undertake the charge of a quiet household, in town or country, or to live as companion to a lady. Can give most satisfactory references. Address the Rev. E. G. DICKSON, No. 81 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference from her present place; can be seen for two days by calling at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SEAMSTRESS; has a knowledge of dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. Call in the rear of No. 147 Plymouth-st., between Hudge and Gold sts., East Brooklyn. Can be seen till Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid; will assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 99 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second story, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They have the best City references from their last place. Call at No. 222 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

GOOD ENGLISH, FRENCH GERMAN, Irish and Scotch Servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. A lady who speaks French and Germanin attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper, by a man 24 years of age, thoroughly competent to fill the situation for which he advertises. Has a thorough theoretical knowledge of double-entry, both with and without a journal; would be content with a moderate salary the first year, as compensation is not so much an object as a permanent situation. All the advertiser desires is a trial, and if close application to business can give satisfaction he feels safe to guarantee it. Good New-York references given. A line addressed ENSIGN, Box 218 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of hot and cold grapery, grece-houses, flower-grounds and vegetables; his reference will show him to be fully qualified in the above departments; has a good knowledge of raising fruit; can be seen at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

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**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GAR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—THE RIVAL PAGES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE—LE DEPUT ANGLAIS—LE LAIT D'ANESSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CIRCUS AND VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE—CINDERELLA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—BLASHER AND CRASHER.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY—OUR ENGLISH COUSIN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—GWINNETT VAUGHAN—PADDY CAREY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, March 26, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Telegraphic communication between Calais, Me., and St. John, N. B., was broken off last night, and we have no means of knowing whether either the *Niagara* or the *Alps* has arrived at Halifax. The latest advices we.e to 6 o'clock last evening, at which time there were no signs of them. They are now in their fourteenth day, and we shall doubtless receive their advices in time for our second edition to-day.

The steamship *Kornak*, from Havana on the 19th inst., and Nassau, N. P., on the 21st, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. The advices from Havana are unimportant, and have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Cahawba* at New-Orleans, which we announced yesterday morning.

The Legislature went through with a considerable amount of business yesterday. In the Senate another railroad bill was introduced, which provides for a road from Forty-second-street to Fulton-street. Quite a number of bills were passed, and for the sake of still further facilitating business, the inevitable Grinding Committee was created. There is one now in each House. The Senate also agreed to meet hereafter at 10½ o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 2 P. M., with an evening session commencing at 7½ P. M. In the Assembly, after the reception of a number of bills from the Grinding Committee, the bill for the removal of Quaranline came up for a third reading. It was amended so as to prohibit the location within one mile of Kings County, and then passed, 99 to 9. The bill to provide for the compensation of jurors in this City was killed. The Auditor of the Canal Department reported, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly, that there was only one delinquent contractor for repairs on the Canals—on Section 4 of the Champlain Canal. Major-General SANDFORD reported the amount of fines and commutations received by the First Division of the State Militia for 1858 to be $8,055 78. He recommends the abolition of fines and commutations, and the assessment, instead, of five dollars for each member of the uniformed corps. Bills were passed—making appropriations for the Canals, to enlarge the boundaries of the Central Park, to widen the Seventh-avenue in this City, and to legalize the leasing of ground to the Orphan's Home by the Common Council.

It is stated, on the authority of a private letter from Paris, that Mons. LEVASSEUR, late French Minister to Mexico, is to go to Nicaragua, nominally in the interest of Mons. BELLY, but really as the agent of the French Emperor, who desires to secure to French residents there the right to employ "apprentices" in mining and agricultural pursuits.

It is reported in Washington that the Postmaster-General concurs with the Attorney-General in pronouncing the removal of the Boston Post-Office an illegal act, and decides that it must be restored to its former location.

Elections for Members of Congress are to be held in the course of this year as follows: Connecticut and Rhode Island elect early in April; in Virginia on the fourth Thursday of May; on first Monday of August in Alabama, Kentucky and Texas; on first Thursday of August in Tennessee; on second Thursday of August in North Carolina: on first Monday of October in Georgia and Mississippi; on second Tuesday of October in Minnesota; on first Monday (7th) of October in Louisiana, and on first Wednesday (2d) of November in Maryland. Nearly all of these States were represented in the last House by Democrats.

The Senate of the "Great and General Court of Massachusetts," have passed a bill to the third reading to charter a company whose object is to lay a telegraphic cable between Cape Ann and Nova Scotia. The chief argument urged in favor of the scheme appears to have been that it would "spite New-York." It will prove a rather costly spite if the Bostonians should be green enough to invest their money in it. The projector of the scheme is Mr. GISBORNE who claims the credit of having originated the Atlantic telegraph.

A party of burglars broke into the parsonage connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Baltimore, on Thursday morning, and one of the priests residing there, the Rev. Father GIUSTINIANI, was attacked with a jimmy or slung-shot, and so seriously wounded that his life is despaired of. The burglars escaped with considerable booty.

WILLIAM THETFORD, *alias* Bill Hoppy, whilom keeper of the Sands-street House, in Brooklyn, for some time on trial before the Criminal Court in Baltimore, for stealing $10,000 from the Farmers' and Planters' Bank about a year ago, was yesterday convicted. Ben SUTTON, indicted with him, was acquitted.

An inquest was commenced yesterday, in the case of Mrs. BEETHAN, who kept a boarding-house at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, whose death from supposed poison was announced in yesterday's TIMES. The testimony, thus far, indicates a most reckless attempt, on the part of a servant-girl named MARGARET BURKE, employed in the house, to poison all the boarders—some dozen in number—in order to gratify her revenge against the landlady. The suspicion against her was deemed sufficient to warrant her arrest and detention to await the result of the inquisition. Some half-a-dozen witnesses were examined, and at the conclusion of their testimony the case was adjourned to Monday next, to give time for Dr. DORREMUS to analyze the stomach of the deceased.

The Stephens wife-poisoning case went to the jury yesterday, after an elaborate summing up for the prosecution by Mr. SHAFFER. The charge of the Judge occupied about one hour in delivery. There was little prospect last night of an agreement of the jury.

An adjourned meeting of the American City Convention of Brooklyn was held last evening. It having been ascertained that Mr. HALL, the nominee for Mayor, and Mr. SMITH, the nominee for Treasurer, declined to accept, it was resolved to make no nominations for these offices. A series of resolutions were adopted reaffirming the American principles, and expressing a want of confidence in the good faith of the Republicans.

Yesterday 4,500 bales Cotton, nearly all here found buyers at full prices. Flour and Wheat were quiet. Corn was more sought after. Provisions were in less demand. Hog products tended downwards. Groceries, Naval Stores and Oils were moderately dealt in. Hides, Sole Leather and Tobacco were in good request. The Freight engagements were somewhat more extensive.

DOWN TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.—The owners of property in the First Ward are again petitioning the Legislature to authorize sundry improvements in their streets, which are absolutely essential to the convenience of that portion of the City and the accommodation of its business. The district is densely settled, its business is enormously large, yet its streets remain as they were originally laid out, and its means of communication with the river, and of access to its shipping, are much less than those of other portions of the City, and far below the requirements of its business. They ask for the extension of Albany-street, the widening and extension of Trinity-place, from Cedar-street to Morris-street, and the widening of Morris-street from the intersection of Trinity-place to West-street:—all this, they say, can be effected without interference with costly buildings, and with such decided benefit to the other property in the district as will increase its value at least five-fold the amount which will be required to compensate for that which is taken for these objects.

The only opposition to this improvement comes from the Corporation of Trinity Church, whose church-yard, and especially the old City burying-ground, which is under their care, but has not been used since 1822, would be somewhat encroached upon. For the last five years the subject has engaged the attention of the successive City Governments, which have authorized the change, suspended the authorization, repealed the suspension, postponed the work, and treated the matter with the same degree of ignorant, unsettled and corrupt vacillation which characterizes their general management of City affairs. It is the incompetency of the City Government to deal intelligently, rationally or firmly with the question which has led the parties interested to appeal to the Legislature.

It is time this matter was settled,—and it ought to be settled with reference to the convenience of business and the public good. Trinity Church puts forward claims in the matter which cannot be conceded. She obstructs the growth of the City and the proper development of its business. The Committee to which the memorial in question was referred, has reported a bill providing for the changes which are desired, and at the same time protecting the rights of Trinity Church, and granting them all they can justly claim. If it be possible during the brief remainder of the session, it is very desirable that the matter should receive definite and decisive action.

Mongrel Republics.

If monarchical rule were the only remedy for the evils and abuses of Republican Government, there would be an immediate necessity for more Kings and Emperors on this side of the Atlantic than the prolific House of Coburg or the unemployed branch of the Bourbon family could conveniently furnish. Mexico, which now occupies the tender care of the Old World monarchists, may be the republic which, of all others, most requires regeneration; but she is not the only member of the self-governing family in America which cannot govern herself. With the sole exception of Costa Rica, every Spanish-American State is more or less suffering from social anarchy, internal quarrel, or inter-republican feud, without the ability either to manage its own affairs or to repel foreign aggression. What we often hear so loudly spoken of in our own country as the "genius of the people," would appear to be a very evil genius indeed further South. There, the unhappy creatures are constantly engaged in civil warfare or in interminable fights with their neighbors, the only results of which are the extension of both parties, much braggart buffoonery, many bloodless battles, and the utter selfishness of Spanish-American patriotism. To-day, there are two rival factions in Chili, each struggling through all sorts of inhuman and cowardly cruelties, to exsit its favorite General to power. To-morrow, Peru, just released, by an unstable settlement, from the incivilities of civil war, enters into a foreign war with Ecuador and blockades Guayaquil. And, next day, the Banda Oriental is squabbling with Buenos Ayres, or the Argentine Confederation is hopelessly endeavoring to conquer the repugnance of one of its own members to confederate at all. A varied burden of the same song would apply to all the republics of South America and to most of those between Texas and the Isthmus of Panama.

Even now, Venezuela, which has so long attracted the attention and enjoyed the solicitude of the United States, is again threatened with internal commotion. After having suffered, from the Monagas family all that could have been inflicted had even BOMBA reigned supreme at Caracas, it might have been expected that the country would be at least quiet when it overthrew the tyrant and elected in his place the mild, gentlemanly and sagacious man whom CASTRO is represented to be. But Spanish-American Republics, unable at the best of times to be tranquil for any considerable period, are utterly incapable of anything in the shape of contentment when taxes are demanded. CASTRO has, it appears, committed the inexpiable crime of asking for funds, and great and terrible is the indignation of that miserable mongrel race of sovereign citizens in consequence. They insisted on the downfall of MONAGAS, and MONAGAS downfell. They demanded the return of PAEZ, and PAEZ returned. They would exalt CASTRO, and CASTRO suffered exaltation to oblige them. But, unfortunately, CASTRO, how great soever an adept he may be in political wisdom, has not yet gone far enough into the service of political finance to know how to govern a State without money. Between the two brothers MONAGAS, the Venezuelan treasury seems to have been so thoroughly depleted as to have presented to the successor of those worthies little or nothing beyond the record of a mass of unpaid debt due by the State to natives and foreigners. The enlightened people of Venezuela expected their new favorite to pay the debt and carry on the Government without money, or at least without money derived from their pockets. CASTRO, not being quite up to such an exigency, demanded a resort to the somewhat old expedient of taxation, and the National Legislature acceded to the demand. CASTRO accordingly proceeded to collect the taxes so granted, and hence his unpopularity. In various parts of the Republic revolts are being organized, which, it is feared, cannot be put down without bloodshed, so that there would seem to be another little civil war developing itself in that quarter also. General PAEZ does not appear to have taken any prominent part in the politics of the country, so far; but it may fairly be supposed that his occupying the Presidential chair will be the upshot of this or some future trouble, to be followed shortly afterwards by a series of further revolts, and the expatriation yet again of PAEZ from the soil of Venezuela.

This is all very lamentable, no doubt, but it is nothing more than the oft-repeated story of Spanish-American Republicanism. And there are but three courses for outside civilization to take in the premises. The one is to force upon the people of those countries a monarchical form of absolute government; another, to annex them to the United States or place them under United States protection or authority; and the third is to leave them to themselves and let them fight their own way to destruction and annihilation, or educate themselves up to common-sense and peace. On the whole, it is hard to say which is the most reasonable and the safest.

Our Privileged Classes.

It appears that in spite of the precautions taken by our forefathers to guard against the existence of privileged classes in this country, or the formation of orders of nobility, we have a few individuals among us who are exempted from the ordinary operation of the law, and whose pecadilloes are attended at least with perfect legal impunity. In older countries this pleasant exception is generally made in favor of persons of great wealth and ancient lineage, and of high social position; but we appear to have created it for the benefit of the "bruisers and pugilists." RYNDERS, the United States Marshal of this District, a person whom his friends dignify with the *soubriquet* of "captain," came into his office on Tuesday, and found a man with a crippled hand and his arm in a sling, reposing himself in his official chair, with, as he says, his feet placed on his desk among his papers. He forthwith, in accordance with the notions of honor and manhood current among persons of the privileged class, attacked the intruder with his fists and pummeled him in the face. The injured DUNELL, for so it appears he calls himself, forthwith sought redress from the laws of his country, but not without previously, as the custom is now-a-days, placing himself right with the public, by declaring that nothing but his disabled condition led him to resort to such a mode of avenging himself; that had his hand been well, he would have himself exterminated "the Captain."

On his coming before the Justice of the Peace—Justice WELSH, of the City Hall—that functionary replied to his demand for a warrant very much as the Lieutenant of Police at Paris, in the days of LOUIS XIV., would have replied to the demand of a grocer for the arrest of a Prince of the blood, by refusing it—and by telling him, in other words, that it was great folly for a poor, crippled devil like him, a paltry citizen of the United States, resident in the obscure locality of White Plains, to suppose that the Courts would, on his complaint, punish a man of RYNDERS' rank. Appalled by the greatness of the individual who had pummeled him, but still determined upon righting himself, the unhappy DUNELL went to another dispenser of justice, one Judge QUACKENBUSH, who sits throned in Jefferson Market. QUACKENBUSH heard the story of his wrongs, was sorry for him, sympathized with him, despised RYNDERS, the assailant, with whom he never associated, but nevertheless, he said he felt himself in a delicate position. RYNDERS doubtless deserved to be arrested and punished, but then WELSH had refused to act, and inasmuch as WELSH had refused to do his duty, QUACKENBUSH felt bound to imitate him, refuse to do his own duty, and disgrace his own office. Reason and decency opine that WELSH's conduct only made it all the more imperative on QUACKENBUSH to act, but the latter is of opinion, on the contrary, that the misconduct of others is an insurmountable bar to his own good behavior, and puts his opinion into practice.

The sad and sorrowful part of this most ludicrous story, is, that we have got so used to this sort of thing, that we can hardly muster up any indignation to expend on it. If in any country in Europe, a nobleman were to assault a chimney-sweep, and the latter were to be told by two magistrates in succession that there was no justice to be had by such men as he, against such a man as his assailant, the Press of both Continents would ring with denunciations of so gross an abuse; we should pour out not vials but gallons of wrath upon a system which made rank and wealth and ancestry a shield which the law itself should not dare to penetrate. What the rest of the world denies, however, even to such distinctions as these, our judicial functionaries accord in open court to the knights of the fist, and to the heroes of the rabble.

Considering the character of the men who compose our order of nobility, the complete and abject prostration of our courts of law at their feet, and the impunity with which MULLIGAN, or MORRISSEY, or RYNDERS, might any day cudgel the most respectable citizen in New-York, we confess we are lost in amazement at their moderation. Every day that the best of us walks the street with his skull unbandaged, his teeth firmly set in his jaws, his ribs sound, and his eyes in their sockets, is a fresh proof of the magnanimity of the American noble. Apparently he scorns, as a general rule, to use his privileges at all lavishly. Occasionally, it is true, he gives a decent citizen a "good licking;" but then, consider how many decent citizens he meets every day whom he does not "lick." There never was a French nobleman, in the palmiest days of the old *régime*, who did not flog two peasants for any one "gentleman" to whom RYNDERS or MULLIGAN administers a black eye or a bloody nose. In any other country, if men of this stamp received such a license, they would run a muck, and kick and maltreat every second person they met. The dignified reserve of our nobility is certainly most creditable to the country, as well as to them. We thank them, on behalf of the public, most sincerely for their forbearance, and trust they may be pleased to continue its exercise. If, however, RYNDERS, or any of his *confrères*, should shortly desire a little manual exercise, we beg to direct their attention to Messrs. WELSH and QUACKENBUSH. We honestly confess that, in our opinion, they both deserve chastisement of some sort; of the *right* sort, it is, we fear, sure not to be.

THE QUARANTINE REMOVAL.—The Assembly took final action yesterday on the Quarantine Removal measure, passing it by a vote of 99 to 9. Just before the bill was put upon its passage an amendment was adopted, by consent, forbidding the new site to be located within one mile of Kings County. All the action had in regard to a place for the Quarantine upon its removal, is negative. It must *not* be in either Richmond County or Kings. In the County of New-York it cannot be. New-Jersey repels it with fearful energy. No money could tempt her to yield the use of Sandy Hook. Long Island follows the example, and clasps her own darling sand-bank to her bosom. Any reference to Coney Island, in such connection, fills her with horror. The Legislature is thus brought to the conclusion that a proper ground on which to establish Quarantine for the port of New-York was never created. It can be found in no County or State.

What all this points to, is evident. It is intended that the State Government shall be driven to construct a new island in the waters of the lower bay, far removed, however, from any existing shore, on which to place the hospitals, and near which to anchor infected vessels. The expenditure to which this plan must lead is practically unlimited. No man can foresee the completion of the work, or predict the extent of its cost. It will afford no end of jobs, and be potent in carrying elections without number. Troop after troop of meritorious politicians can be rewarded by means of it. Hundreds of doubtful voters will find employment thereon—all they require to a proper understanding of their duty at the polls. In short, the new island will prove a political mine of the richest character, more productive and lasting than any California placer.

With such capabilities it is of course certain to be built. To expect any serious attempt at finding a ready-made place would be absurd. Every ostensible effort will of course prove a failure. There are fortunes to be made in selling the present site, and still greater fortunes in constructing the new one. Does not that settle the whole question? Is any one so innocent as to doubt how the matter will end?

Our City Hall and Park.

The season of the Summer's hegira is near at hand, and notwithstanding the ignominious failure of our American steamers from off the sea, hundreds of loyal citizens will doubtless soon be making their way across the Atlantic towards the Old World and the "effete monarchies." The astute but unpatriotic gentleman who pronounced America only "a splendid exile for the European races," might find abundant confirmation of his audacious speech on board of any outward-bound transatlantic steamer during the next four months. To a certain extent this annual American exodus may be accounted for by the growing development of inter-continental commerce; but behind all the impulses of necessity or of gain, finer instincts are at work. Americans crowd the Old World simply because it is the *Old* World; because they delight to bathe their fevered brains and nerves in the calm spirit of antiquity. This is true at least of the more cultivated classes of our fellow countrymen. The American, on his first trip to Europe, finds no adjectives so expressive as those which he has had least provocation to use among the scenes and landscapes of his native land. He delights in the aspect of venerable towers and ivied walls. Desolation and decay are claims upon his special and tenderest admiration. He is ready at every turn to exclaim with the old dramatist, "I love these ancient ruins," for he fancies that he sets his foot, at every step, upon some "reverend history." We do not quarrel with this disposition. On the contrary, we think it altogether commendable and much to be encouraged. But we cannot stand quietly by and see it carry off our fellow-citizens, with all their cash and all their enthusiasm, to the other side of the water, when we have before our very eyes such a vision of dilapidated grandeur such an Aceldama of architecture as Rome or Antioch, Pæstum or Pompeii cannot surpass. The worshiper of the past need not be at the pains of sea-sickness to find his heart's idol; the would-be modern Marius need not expose himself to a sun-stroke in Carthage for a seat among contemplative ruins.

The Rise and Progress, and the Decline and Fall—the material magnificence and the moral degradation of New-York, are all typified, visible and pregnant with salutary reflections in the Park and City Hall, past which the tides of thoughtless Broadway daily thunder. The Forum of Trajan, with its shattered columns broken at the base; the Areopagus, wild and weedy, are not more eloquent, or more uncleanly, than these pleasure-grounds in which New-York once disported herself, and this great hall in which her wise counsellors have so often conferred together. At this season the scene is particularly pathetic and suggestive. A rusty cart is struggling painfully through the deep mire of what was once the graveled terrace of our pride. The irregular lines of dull gray flags, which traverse the muddy waste of the inclosure, are checkered here and there with sudden pools of blackish water, where the stones have sunk into the ground, or disappeared in fragments beneath the tread of long generations. The ragged trees drip with a kind of dirty rain as the showers flow downward through their lean and dusty branches. A knot of tatterdemalions are swinging listlessly in the wet, upon the swaggling chains that hold together the chipped and staggering wooden posts about what once were plots of grass, strewn now with broken china, dead cats, and fragmentary refuse of divers equally unpresentable and indescribable sorts. Otherwise no sign of life in all the place—the crowds that hurry through, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, but hastening as men do when they traverse a graveyard after midnight. The Hall, as if to keep alive the memory of the Atlantic Cable, rears its charred and scarred and battered brow against the dull sky with a kind of melancholy pride, such as you see in the deserted palaces of the broken-down nobles of Italy. The windows are partly filled with boards, partly open to the blasts of heaven; which, indeed, must need unusual provocation to bring them into such a place. The roof is covered with timbers rotting in the rain; remains of what was once the stately cupola whose iron voice all Gotham knew and loved.

In all the East of fusty stucco and degenerate bricks, you will not see a sadder sight. Why, then, should not the romantic among us forbear their Atlantic trip for the coming Summer, take lodgings at the Astor House, and feed their souls with this most piteous picture of departed grandeur? Take the Hall in the rear, and you will see the thrift of our ancestors and our own expansion finely symbolized. When the Hall was built it looked upon the City, so to speak, from afar, and domineered over it, like the Capitol over Rome. Our canny sires thought it well to save marble and money where they might, and so built the rear of their Hall of a brown stone, which they deemed quite good enough for the rural eyes of Harlem and the country about Canal-street. Time, like another Ham, has uncovered their nakedness, and Chambers-street now glares disgusted on the detected imposture of the unfortunate Hall.

Enthusiasts of progress would suggest a change in all this. They would have us make our dispaired Park into a noble, well-paved, statue-bearing, fountain-cheered Place—such as Trafalgar-square might have been, such as the Place de la Concorde is. They would have us complete the City Hall and renew it; light it from a broad, clear, open dome, in the stead of that stupid cupola so opportunely consumed six months and more ago; make it sightly without and habitable within. But such a course would rob us of our finest antiquity and most interesting desolation. Can we think of it for a moment? Then, too, how appropriate are our present Park and City Hall to our actual municipal estate and government! Lord PALMERSTON, being himself "gay and lively," raised a laugh the other day in London by proposing that the architecture of the Foreign Office should be "gay and lively also." There was sense in the fancy. The Tombs are doleful. Grace Church is showy. Our City Hall and Park ought to be dismal, seedy, vulgarized, the scoff of strangers, and the disgust of all citizens. Were they not so, how unfit would they be for their present uses! GOLDSMITH was justly shocked at finding dirty Dutchmen in the neat Dutch houses; and protested loudly against the indecency of "lodging a hog in a temple."

Cuba Once More.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which has long been a thorn in the side of the "fillibustering interest" of New-York and New-Orleans, has just unmasked a new and elaborate scheme for the conquest of Cuba. Not content with awaiting the action of that "law of attraction" by which, as we have been somewhat oracularly assured, Cuba "gravitates" toward the Continent, a number of restless persons, relying, perhaps, on the desperate estate of the Administration, are now, it would appear, busily organizing an expedition for the overthrow of the Spanish power in Cuba. The head-quarters of this new association are in New-York, and, as we have reason to believe, not far from a certain hotel which has become almost as famous in the political world of America as Holland House in the annals of British Liberalism, or the house of the Princess LIEVEN in the chronicles of Parisian agitation. It comprises among its executive members divers well-known heroes of wars that never took place, and revolutions that never revolved. Its financial centres are supposed to be formed in the Southern cities though it is just possible that some of the means now lavishing on the preparation of this new *coup d'état* have been furnished from revenues raised in the ever-faithful isle. The projectors of the affair count upon receiving, says the *Courrier*, sooner or later, the support, either open or secret, of the Government of the United States. And it is by no means impossible, as we are obliged, however unwillingly, to admit, that Mr. BUCHANAN, who is bent on doing something astonishing to create for himself a party "*within six months*," may have suffered the idea to grow up among those who wished to see it grow, that he might be brought to wink at some sudden and successful outburst of piracy. The Spanish Government, however, is not to be taken unawares. Cuba will not be carried by any *coup de main* which these hotel conspirators can effect. And the certain issue of such a scheme as is now reported to be fast ripening for execution, will be to the Cubans engaged in it utter worldly ruin if not loss of life itself, and to the adventurers who may join them, a calm disavowal of themselves and their acts by Mr. BUCHANAN, whenever the Spanish Government shall lay its hands upon them. They may be perfectly well assured that whatever the President may now allow them to imagine, he will never risk the reputation of the country, or the keeping of his own word, by lending any serious countenance to an enterprise at once so shameful and so senseless.

The City Inspectorship.

The *Journal of Commerce*, noticing the refusal of the Board of Aldermen to confirm any nomination for City Inspector, says:

"The Board are evidently *bound* to Dr. MORTON, the present incumbent of the office, and according to present appearances will allow no one to be put in his place. *How, if ever, this pertinacious office-holder is to be got rid of, is one of the puzzling questions of the day;* for it is almost too late in the Legislative session to procure the passage of an act abolishing the office, while if the case goes to litigation, it will be two or three years before a decision can be obtained from the Court of Appeals."

The question may be puzzling, but it is not mysterious. MORTON can be got rid of by anybody who will outbid him. He is what is known among political strikers as a sharp fellow,—and has made his "little arrangements" with the majority of the Board for a continuance in office. Alderman TOOMEY on Thursday night declared that he "would not allow the Mayor to cram a nomination upon him *without consulting him.*" This is the grand difficulty with all the nominees. They have no "consulted" the majority of the Board or their authorized representatives. If Mr. PERRY will promise a little more patronage, or a larger share of contracts, or a little more money, than MORTON, his nomination can doubtless be confirmed without difficulty or delay. Mr. MORTON knows enough of City office-holding to "consult" such men as TOOMEY and his associates: and he is quite unscrupulous enough to assent to any terms they may dictate.

The action of the Legislature in this matter is imperatively required. The most important department of our City Government is completely paralyzed by this interested and corrupt obstinacy of the Board of Aldermen. The office of City Inspector should be abolished, and a department created for the discharge of its duties and placed beyond the reach of the unprincipled conspirators who are plundering and degrading the City for their own emolument. It is by no means certain, however, that the majority in the Legislature is not equally obstinate with the Board of Aldermen. They may have been "consulted" by MORTON also:—indeed their utter inaction and apparent indifference to the abuses in this department, while they are so remarkably wide awake in regard to other branches of our City Government, would render this suspicion highly probable. MORTON is quite "smart" enough for such an operation. He is entirely impartial also in his bargaining with party leaders. He has conquered all the prejudices which would stand in the way of his making the best possible "arrangement," or of making half a dozen of them, if six would serve his purposes better than one. He was elected as a Know-Nothing—kept his place one year by "consulting" the Republicans at Albany, and is now holding it for another by having "consulted" the Democratic majority of the Board of Aldermen. If he finds it necessary, he will be equally ready to "consult" any or all of the parties who run the machine this season at Albany.

The chances, therefore, are that he will continue to hold the office, and that the City will continue to suffer, in health, respectability and reputation, from the imbecile manner in which he performs its duties.

INDEPENDENCE FOR CANADA.—"Train up a boy, and away he will go." This, though scarcely an accurate reading of a familiar passage in the Proverbs of Solomon, nevertheless expresses the experience of many a parent—Mr. John Bull among the number. Our own country took leave of his paternal control four-score years ago; and now our young brother Canada begins to talk of setting up for himself. He waxes strong with advancing years, and, if the truth must be told, has thriven to his present prosperous condition mainly through the fond partiality of that doting old father whom he is threatening to desert. But such things will be, and have been. Canada but obeys a general law. Who shall blame the lusty youngster for feeling able to set up an establishment of his own? Certainly not we. To whom he owes the example.

In a debate which took place recently in the Provincial Parliament at Toronto, M. SICOTTE, a prominent member from the Lower Province, and not long since a member of the Cabinet, in opposing the Tariff bill of Mr. Inspector-General GALT, gave utterance to remarks which twenty years ago would have been considered revolutionary. He said that the evils under which Canada labored and for which the proposed Tariff offered no remedy, were susceptible of cure in no other way than by severing connection with the mother country. The colonial condition, he averred, was no longer suitable—was in fact a drama played out, and the people of Canada should now begin to shape their legislation with a view to independence. In this connection he took the significant ground that New-York is the natural market for Upper Canada. Since the delivery of M. SICOTTE's speech a Mr. KING, of Oakville, in Canada West, has published a circular urging some member of Parliament to propose in the House,

"That it is expedient to dissolve all governmental connection with Great Britain; that the Union between Upper and Lower Canada be dissolved, and that immediate steps be taken that Upper Canada may become a State of the United States."

We do not, of course, impute any undue importance to such expressions as these. The end at which Mr. SICOTTE and Mr. KING aim is not at hand and may be distant. But such movements, and more especially the toleration with which they are regarded, indicate the beginning of the end—Independence must come sooner or later.

Matters have changed during the past twenty years. If Mr. SICOTTE had made his little speech in 1837, a prison, and possibly the gallows, would have been his reward. For political offences immeasurably less, men were, at that day, torn from their homes and hurried off to Botany Bay without a trial—that boasted constitutional right of every British subject. But now no zealous loyalist is found to cry "treason." It has become safe to talk not only of independence, but of union with this Republic. Those who differ with the advocates of separation do so respectfully, mildly, and in a tone indicating room for an honest disagreement. Since the outbreak of 1837, the men who were then proscribed, banished and incarcerated have risen to the head of Colonial affairs, are in prime favor with Ministers in Downing-street, and see their views adopted as governmental policy. From that period Canada has been permitted by the Crown to take one long stride after another toward independence, till comparatively little is lacking of absolute self-government but the name. Even this remnant of Colonial vassalage is distasteful and destined to disappear.

The Liberal Cause in Mexico.

Señor JUAREZ, the Liberal President of Mexico, and LERDO DE TEJADA, his best Minister, and the soul of the Liberal Party, write to a friend in this City, under date of March 9, that they were confidently anticipating the complete defeat of the Reactionary or Miramon faction. After relating the failure of MIRAMON, in his attempts on Omealca, and the Barrancas de Jamapa, President JUAREZ asks: "Can we expect him to make a successful onslaught on Vera Cruz, now that he has been proved unable to open a way for himself into the road which leads into the city?" More than ten thousand men were under arms and in motion for the Liberal cause, in the interior; Aguascalientes, Leon and Guanajuato had been recovered from the "Reaction;" and the Constitutional forces were on the point of attacking San Luis. The army of Southern Mexico, the stronghold of JUAREZ, was moving on the Capital as the Reactionary army advanced upon the Eastern coast.

Both the President and Señor LERDO DE TEJADA were counting upon recognition by the American Government as an immense moral lever to be used in favor of Constitutional principles. We can only hope that Mr. MCLANE has not been instructed utterly to disappoint these leaders of expectations which, under any other Administration than that of Mr. BUCHANAN, might be regarded as the assured certainties of our American policy.

Steam and Hot Water in the Streets.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 25, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We regret that you should have fallen into the same error of a cotemporary journal in regard to the unfortunate circumstance referred to in your paper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning, under the heading "Coroners and their Juries." There are two reasons why we have deemed it expedient to notice the article referred to.

First—Your charge against the Coroner in this particular case is wholly unwarranted. We are credibly informed (for we were not present at the inquest) that the verdict rendered was based mainly upon the testimony of a brother of the deceased. "That he saw another boy push the deceased into the water that was running in the gutter"—be evidence being so conclusive, that no witnesses on the part of the defense were called to testify.

In the second place, we respectfully object being classed among the "Whitewashers" of public officers, for we stand ready to meet whatever is just and right at all times. As to using any means calculated to influence the Coroner or Jury, we most emphatically deny, for we neither know, nor have we ever had the pleasure of seeing the Coroner to our knowledge. Besides the principals of the Company were entirely ignorant of the transaction referred to in your article, until after the verdict of the Jury was rendered and published in the papers.

We are compelled, for the want of a Street Sewer, to convey the water and steam (60 feet) about once a month from the boiler into the gutter, for the purpose of cleansing it, but never without due caution and care, and on the day of the accident, the hose were ordered away three times before the accident occurred, but they insisted on playing in the steam, as it entered the street.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM.

The Steamer Hartford.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, March 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed, in your issue of Monday last, an article in which it is stated the steamer *City of Hartford* ran ashore on Thursday night last, also alluding to the supposition that she had been cut through by ice, and to the danger of her going in pieces in the position in which she was then placed. The statement, so far as it refers to the boat having been ashore or injured by ice, or in danger from any cause whatever, is without the least foundation in fact, and must have had its origin in the fertile imagination of some evil-disposed person. The facts in regard to her passage Thursday night last are simply as follows. The night was perfectly calm. The boat left Saybrook Dock at 1½ A. M., and proceeded to the bar a short distance below. The tide having "run out" lower than usual (being then nearly low water) she was then detained for a return tide, which is not unusual under similar circumstances, not experiencing the least degree of danger or damage from any source. I am induced to state the foregoing, believing it will be your pleasure to remove from the public mind whatever there may be of doubt or prejudice relative to the character of the boat named, that may have been caused by your article of the 21st inst.

Yours respectfully, ELISHA F. SMITH,
President Hartford and New-York Steamboat Co.

Obituary.

Nehemiah Cutler, M. D., died at Pepperell, Mass., on the 15th inst. His wife also died on the 23d February. Dr. Cutler was a native of Jaffrey, N. H., and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He has for more than forty years been well known throughout New-England, and to many in this City, by his successful treatment of the insane, at the private hospital established by him at Pepperell, before legislative philanthropy had furnished retreats for those unfortunates. The hospital buildings of Dr. Cutler were destroyed by fire about six years ago, since which event, with the energy of a young man, he returned to the general practice of his profession. He was a skillful physician, and possessed the manners of a gentleman of the old school. His death is deeply regretted by all who were, professionally or socially, acquainted with him. L.

THE STATE PRISON DIFFICULTY AT AUBURN.—The two convicts wounded at Auburn in the attempt to quell the late rebellion, have died. The Coroner's Jury justified the conduct of Warden KENDRICK. The names of the deceased convicts are HARRY LOOP and ALBERT C. GILBERT. Loop was sentenced at Elmira on the 5th of September, 1857, for the term of two years and six months, for burglary in the third degree. He was about 44 years of age, and had always been a peaceable, well-disposed convict, and was the best blacksmith in the shop. GILBERT was shot through the right lung, two inches above the nipple, the ball passing entirely through him. He was sentenced from Niagara County, for assault and battery with intent to kill, on the 21st of September, 1854, for a term of five years. His sentence had nearly expired. He was about 38 years of age, and was generally a quiet convict.

Arrest of a Slaver at Key West.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, under date of Key West, March 12, says:

"The United States Marshal has arrested Capt. Marcus Lunt, master of the slave brig *Tyrant*, of Rockland, Me., reported on the 10th as having been ashore on the Mosquitoes. The name of the shaver was found on her stern under several thick coats of paint. There can be no doubt as to the identity. By reference to your files you will perceive that the brig *Tyrant*, Capt. Lunt, cleared some time in November from the port of New-York, for Fernando Po, Africa. One of the crew has given a circumstantial account of the voyage. He says they stole out of the harbor of New-York in a violent snow storm, and although suspected, got safe to sea. They crossed to the coast in a remarkably short time—took in 280 negroes, of whom all save 76 were full-grown men—and succeeded in escaping from a cruiser who had chased them to Lemaire, and canted them to come to an anchor under the protection of the guns of the fort (Portuguese) all night. Slipping their cable, they got clear, but next day fell in with a British steamer, who ran them a good race for several hours, but a strong wind springing up, and a high sea causing the pursuer to roll heavily, the brig ranged ahead and was soon out of sight. She had a quick run to Cabo, and after entering the harbor of Havana, got rid of her cargo the second night. The following day, seeing a man-of-war boat approaching, she slipped anchor, and with a stiff south wind in her favor, was out of the harbor before the distance could overhaul her. She was run ashore 25 miles west of this place, where the wreckers found her, took her crew up, and soon after brought up the vessel.

"The crew, nine in number, were arrested by Marshal Mizner within an hour after the issue of the warrant, and Capt. Lunt was taken a few days later. The Captain is the only one detained."

The public schools of Cleveland seem to be in a bad way. On the one hand teachers have been obliged to leave their schools, from inefficiency in sustaining an orderly government over their pupils. Others have been censured for a rigid enforcement of their rules. On Friday, a teacher named Ford, was waylaid and beaten, in that city, even to the peril of his life, for having chastised a rebellious pupil.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has 178 pupils, and is prosperous. One hundred and twenty-five of the whole number are supported by the State of Pennsylvania.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AND 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

"Cristadoro's Hair Dye."

THE QUESTION SETTLED FOR EVER!

NO MORE POISONOUS HAIR DYES!

All honor to the Press. The newspapers from Maine to Georgia have settled the question between the poisonous hair dyes and the pure, wholesome and unfailing preparation of CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. By publishing in their editorial columns the following unanswerable statement of Dr. James R. Chilton, who, by universal admission, stands in the front rank of our analytical and consulting chemists:

[COPY.]

I hereby certify that I have made a thorough analysis of Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye and find that it does not contain any preparation of lead whatever, or any other substance that would prove injurious to the health of persons using it in the manner directed for the purpose of dyeing the hair. JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1858.

Dr. Levett's patented improvement in artificial teeth, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New York.—The following testimonial from a prominent dentist is only one of the many received daily:

This is to certify that I have purchased a license to use Dr. LEVETT'S patent atmospheric pressure dental plates, which I consider a great improvement in dentistry, and no dental laboratory should be without it. Having worn sets of artificial teeth constructed on all the old styles, I most unhesitatingly pronounce Dr. L.'s vastly superior to the best of these—for great comfort, adhesion, and natural feeling—as experienced in my own case.

T. WILSON SPRATLEY,

Dentist, Suffolk, Va.

March 21, 1859.

Town, county, and State licenses for sale. Address as above.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 197 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Little's Chilled Iron FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adopted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

The Bonner Hat, for SUMMER WEAR, 1859, Will be ready for delivery on Saturday, April 2. BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., 45 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Leary & Co. Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

What Everybody Wants.—All who wear Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters, &c., love to have them fit neatly, look well, and cost but a reasonable sum, should remember that CANTRELL'S celebrated establishment is at No. 513 Broadway, where ladies and misses as well as boys and gentlemen may be suited at a moment's notice, in the most satisfactory manner

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salerooms, No. 25 Nassau-st.

Looking-Glasses, PICTURES AND FRAMES, GOOD AND CHEAP, AT M. P. WHITLOCK'S, No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Fuller's New Style of French Yoke-Shirts, made to order from scientific measures, of the best materials, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE-SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 459 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cure. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Spring Style, 1859.—SCOTT & BACKMAN are now ready to offer to their friends and the public generally, their Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats—price, $3—at No. 148 Fulton-st.

Children's Caps for Spring.—New and elegant styles in Poplin Cloth, Moire Antique and Straw, at GENIN'S Bazar and Hat Store, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth, Ties and Rides, new and choice styles. Japanned Leathers, superior finish and color. ROBERTS & CATHELL, 113 Broadway, Importers.

Shirts! Shirts! Collars! Collars! Ties! Ties! 50c. ea! HOSIERY! GLOVES! Wholesale and Retail, at low prices for cash. Shirts made to order at FULLERTON'S, No. 301 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & R. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS—No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, southwest corner 8th-av. and 26th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist.

Our Superior Shirts.—All the sizes are warranted; also made to measure; a large assortment of traveler's Shirts—the approved styles—wholesale or retail. IRA PERREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

E. H. Beckwith & Co., manufacturers and dealers in Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

New Style Fancy Cassimeres, at Arnoux's, No. 521.

NEW STYLE LIGHT CASSIMERES VESTINGS, at Arnoux's, No. 521.

NEW STYLE MARSEILLES, at Arnoux's, No. 521.

NEW STYLE SPRING VESTINGS, at Arnoux's, No. 521.

NEW STYLE BONJEAN CASIMERES, at Arnoux's, No. 521.

ALL THE NEWEST STYLES AND BEST MAKES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS for man's wear, at

A. & G. A. ARNOUX'S, Drapers and Tailors, NO 521 BROADWAY.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon, Scarf and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross plait, French and English Printed Shirts; Alexandre's, Bajon's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Second-hand Safes AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account o removal. Depot, No. 128 WATER-ST., near Wall.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—RALSTON.—At New-Hartford, on Wednesday, March 16, by the Rev. Enoch Huntington JAMES HENDERSON and MARIA RALSTON, both of New-Hartford.

DIED.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 24, after a short illness, in the 21st year of his age, H. AUGUSTUS, beloved son of Henry E. and Rebecca A. Clark.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., (late Amos st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

PANTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 24, FRANCES COOPER, daughter of the late Henry H. Panton.

The friends of the family, of her brothers Henry and John A. Panton and her brother-in-law Evert A. Duyckinck are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

BETHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, March 24, very suddenly, MRS EMILY BETHAM, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on the northeast corner of East 11th-st. and 4th-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

MCDERMOTT.—In this City, on Friday, March 25, HENRY MCDERMOTT, native of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 51 Pearl-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

SALMON.—In this City, on Friday, March 25 MARGARET, the only child of Michael Ney and Mary Salmon, aged 7 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 10 Livingston place, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. She will be interred in Greenwood.

MCGREGOR.—In this City, on Friday, March 25, SUSAN, eldest child of Wm. D. and Susan J. McGregor, aged 5 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of S. A. McGregor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from No. 766 Greenwich st.

BOONE.—On Friday, March 25, THOMAS G. BOONE, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 130 Carlton PL, on Sunday, 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 25, MARY ANN MILES, aged 19 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Thomas Miles, No. 210 Smith, near Baltic st.

WICKS.—On Thursday, March 24, after a short and severe illness, SAMUEL L. WICKS, aged 28 years and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 49 South 1st st., Williamsburg. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

REID.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 23, of disease of the heart, ELIZA WATSON, daughter of John and Julia Reed, aged 10 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 27, at 1½ o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church, South 6th-st., between Erie-st and Jersey st., without further invitation.

SIMONSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, March 23, JOHN SIMONSON, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Jamaica, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

GET THE BEST.

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL SUCCESS OF W. S. & C. H. THOMSON'S CELEBRATED INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRTS,

WITH PATENT EYELET FASTENING, WEDGE SLIDE AND WATCH-SPRING BUSTLE.

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A CARD.—The Manufacturers of the "CROWN SKIRTS" beg to state, that the very great favor with which "THE INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRT" has been received, has made it necessary for them to make unusual exertions to supply the demand, and that they are now running their Manufactory night and day for this purpose, their orders requiring an immense increase in their production, in addition to their usual large production of

THE PICCOLOMINI, GOSSAMER EXPANSION,

and other popular Styles. To effect this, their contracts are now out for upwards of

50,000 YARDS BRAIDED STEEL PER DAY,

all of which is prepared expressly for them by their own makers and braiders—the very best in America. Having ample proof of the universal popularity of this chef d'œuvre of Skirt Manufacture, THE INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRT, they intend placing it within the reach of every lady who wishes the most graceful, durable, and, in all respects, the best Skirt ever produced.

P. S.—An invoice of these beautiful Skirts is now being prepared for the Queen of England and the Empress of France.

For sale by the principal Jobbers and Retailers everywhere. Look for our name and trade mark, the Crown, stamped on every Skirt. No others are genuine.

NEW-YORK.

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All goods pertaining to the Upholstery Goods business, are to be found in greater variety and at lower prices—Where? **291.** At KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. **291.**

THE "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE AND TEA POTS

Are manufactured under the patent for the United States by ARTEUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally. E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st. trade agent for City of New-York.

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Sold in 15 and 25 cent boxes by all druggists, and who'esale by W. H. TOWERS, Proprietor, No. 258 Broadway.

SPRING WORK IN GARDENS IS COMING On. Go to the BEST PRACTICAL GUIDE—the 18th volume of the *American Agriculturist,* (and "Home Gardener") which gives full details of the various kinds of work to be done from time to time. Nothing equal to it is published in this country. Cost, $1 a year. April number (32 double quarto pages) now ready. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, No. 189 Water-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

THE BONNER HAT.

THE BONNER HAT. THE BONNER HAT.

THE BONNER HAT. THE BONNER HAT.

THE BONNER HAT. THE BONNER HAT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN [illegible] Madison-avenue, being [illegible] feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with [illegible], and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, inquire of A. W. FEY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE BOTH IN THIS CITY AND COUNTRY.—W. L. SEYMOUR would offer his services as broker; he would refer parties to his present customers and others for whom he has formerly acted, both in selling and exchanging. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., second floor, Room No. 5.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, No. 297 Broadway, northwest corner of [illegible]-place. The lot is 37 feet 6 inches in width, by [illegible] inches in depth, with a six story building in good and substantial condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of
JAMES BOGHART, No. 128 Elizabeth-st.
ISAAC A. HOYT, Exchange Ins. Co., 72 Wall-st.
[illegible] No. 20 Elm-st.
[illegible] RICHMOND, No. 215 Thompson-st.
[illegible], No. 65 Broadway.
[illegible], No. 309 Pearl-st.
[illegible], 223 South-st.
Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—adjoining New-Jersey Railroad Depôt, in the City of New-Brunswick. The front building is 22 feet by 40 deep, three stories high, built of brick and wood. The rear building is 60 feet front by 40 feet deep, all brick, both buildings roofed with tile. Also, a pleasant country residence on the banks of the Raritan River, within the Delaware and Raritan Canal running between the house and river; 1½ miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depôt. The house is 45 feet square, two stories high, stables, outbuildings, &c., and about 11 acres of land. Apply by letter to R. A. DeBUSSY, New-Brunswick, or to WARREN HARDENBURG, Esq., No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on it in property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the first quality for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 24 acres, situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Quarantine Landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. The house, 32x40 feet, 13 rooms; contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—NO. 35 LIVINGSTON, between Court and Clinton sts.; the three-story brick house and basement and cellar; has two furnaces and gas, painted walls, and in excellent order throughout—lot 23 feet front, 25 feet 2 inches rear, and about 103 feet deep; locality one of the best in Brooklyn, two from all nuisances, central and convenient to all the ferries, railroads, schools, churches, &c. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 76 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house No. 91 Lafayette-av., complete with all the modern improvements; in perfect order throughout; will be sold a bargain, and on easy terms. Inquire at No. 133 Oxford-st., near the premises. Also, first-class wide English basement house, No. 324 Adelphi-st., near cars to Fulton Ferry; house 18.6x84, lot 100 feet deep, in good condition; only $1,200 cash required. Inquire of J. W. HUMBERT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; let by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 183 Wall-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The capital three-story and basement brick house No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, one block from Fulton-av. cars, being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn; the house is in perfect order, having been occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. Possession immediately. Apply to
C. K. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 34th and 29th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES FRYER, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY—The first-class, high-stoop brownstone house, full size, No. 120 West 44th st., east of Broadway; the two 3-story brick houses, high-stoop, Nos. 166 and 167 West 37th st.; the three 3 story high-stoop houses Nos. 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st.; the 4 story brick store and dwelling No. 233 6th-av., near 25th-st.
P. B. AMORY, N. 236 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone fronted house, finely located, No. 146 West 34th-st., second house east of the church, built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements; hall tiled &c.; has been finished about nine months; walls and wood work perfectly dry; all in perfect order; size 22 feet 6 inches by 55; lot half the block. Apply on the premises, or of the owner, 150 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—Two new first-class, three story, high-stoop, brown-stone, basement, sub-cellar, brick houses, on the southerly side of Nelson-st., between Court and Clinton sts.; the houses have gas throughout; also, marble mantels, range, &c., and all within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent, $400. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 81 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 24 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house and lot, in an excellent neighborhood; the lot is 23½x103½ feet; house 58 feet deep, and has furnace, gas, wash-trays, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry, &c.; is in most perfect order, and does not require the slightest expense. Will be sold for less than its value, on easy terms. Apply at No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

$7,500—FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWN-stone, high-stoop houses, in 49th-st., near Lexington-av. The houses are three stories, with basements and cellars, with all the modern improvements. Terms to suit the purchaser. They are the cheapest lots in the City. Apply on the premises, or at No. 153 East 47th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON-av. and 36th-st., one new first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house; lot full size, house 60 feet deep; black walnut doors on the parlor story, and trimmed through the principal hall with black walnut, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. RYER.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The same is first-class, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. M. HOAG, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN—A HANDSOME three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated on No. 18 Bloomfield-place, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN WHITE, Jr., No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment stone-front house, on the north side of 33th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP—House No. 150 West 43d st., with all improvements. Price $8,500; rent $650. Also, house No. 96 Hampden-st., Brooklyn, within one block of Fulton-av., 21x50, with water and gas; price $5,000; rent $400. Inquire of H. DAY, 33 Merchants' Exchange, or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 145 EAST 19TH ST., fourth house west of 2d-av., north side, 4 stories, 17 feet front by 54 feet deep; lot half the block; first-class neighborhood; contains all improvements, furnace, &c., and in perfect order in every respect. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 97 West 47th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., five stories high, brown-stone front, high stoop, finished throughout in the most perfect manner with all the modern improvement. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble four-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., above 39th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 4,215 Post-office.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements, on West 21st-st., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Also several fine houses to let. Inquire of JAMES E. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house 18x50, near 8th-av., in a fine lot, in complete order, with about a dozen choice fruit trees in the yard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000, $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TIP-TOP STORE PROPerty on a thoroughfare, and on one of the best avenues in the City, paying 30 per cent. Price from $6,000 to $10,000. Terms easy. Apply, immediately, to J. E. MATCH, No. 375 6th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 24 Lamartine place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE NEW houses, situated on the south side of 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing-house, complete with every modern improvement. Terms easy. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location No. 161 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BLOCK OF forty lots on the north side of 54th-st., and south side of 55th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS MEDIum sized brown stone houses, well located, corner of 2d-av. and 50th-st.; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or corner of 50th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of the City, above Madison-square, [illegible] in the best style in the neighborhood, with every modern improvement; lot 25x100 feet; house 25x57, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 12 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, brown-stone front, with all modern improvements, on West 33d-st., will be sold very low. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. E. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE in Williamsburgh, within 7 minutes' walk from South 10th-st. Ferry, in a good neighborhood; will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 47 5th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 76 FRANKLIN-st.; lot 25 by 100; house three stories, rear Broadway; a choice location for business. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William st.

TO CARPET DEALERS.—TO EXCHANGE for Carpets and Oil-cloths, two lots, 25x100 feet each, in West Flushing, between the Race Course and Railroad Depôt. Address or apply to S. A. MANN, 108 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FINE LARGE brick dwelling No. 68 7th-st; rent $900. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS, No. 28 Park-row.

TO LET.

ROOMS TO RENT,
WITH STEAM POWER,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT 3 story house between Broadway and 7th-av., on 43d-st., No. 74, in good order, containing all the improvements, including gas fixtures; house 21 feet 6 inches by 50 feet; desirable location; brown-stone front. Also, for sale, two desirable brown-stone houses between 5th-av. and Broadway, Nos. 32 and 34 West 31st-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE, FURnished, containing gas, baths, &c.; it is large, and for beauty, as well as of situation and grounds, is seldom equaled. Any gentleman wishing such a place, and who will take the trouble to go and look at it, will have his expectations fully realized. It is situated in Stamford, and near several churches. Inquire of the owner, corner of Broad and Bedford sts.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A very convenient medium size house, No. 42 Bond-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order, containing all the water conveniences, range and gas, including chandeliers, large yard, and location very desirable. Apply on the premises, or to the owner, C. SMITH, (Smith & Lawrence,) No. 157 Duane-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CAPItal three-story and basement brick house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., within one block of Fulton-av. cars—being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn. House is in perfect order, having been just vacated by the owner. Possession immediately. Apply to W. MACKEY, No. 83 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 216 WILliam-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. The house and store No. 284 William-st., the second and third floors, 100 by 26 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—WITH Store fixtures and stock of goods, toilet articles and fancy goods. No. 365 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. This is an old-established business of over 12 years standing. A small farm up the North River, and within a short distance of the City, might be taken in part payment.
WM. ELY CHILSON, No. 305 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDsome 3-story brown-stone front, the centre house of row fronting on Carroll Park; will be put in good order for a good tenant. If closed, the house next door, exactly similar, can be seen. Inquire of HOYT BROTHERS, Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 463 Broome-street, near and west of Broadway, containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a boarding house. Would be let for business purposes. Situation cannot be surpassed. Apply at No. 469 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The cottage No. 134 Vanderbilt-av., close to Clinton-av. and Myrtle-av. cars; Papoose, with large yard stocked with fruit and flowers. Rent, including gas fixtures and heater, $160.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSES; THE FIRST-class houses Nos. 46 and 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; houses 20x65x100, 4-story, high basement and sub-cellar; rent $1,500. For cards of admission, apply at our office.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English-basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store (just finished) No. 178 9th-av., with large windows and doors, having rolling iron shutters; store 60 ft. deep. Connected with the store are large ranges under the side walk. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STORE NO. 13 Thomas-st., corner of Hosiery-place. The store and lofts will be let separately if required. The building is 20 by 70 feet, five stories high and constructed in the best manner. Inquire of J. R. PETERS or H. J. OVERMANN, No. 43 Broad-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT NO. 91 WEST TWENTY-third st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house has all the modern improvements, bath, gas and chandeliers; the house will be put in good order, if necessary, for May 1; rent $710. Inquire at No. 93 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE, SMALL, THREE-story house, in good order, having bath, water-closets, gas, &c., No. 151 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. Rent $500. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 173 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT English-basement house No. 210 East 20th-st., containing every convenience for a small family. Rent, $660. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.; near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE NEW GENTEEL THREE-STORY brick house, 20x50 feet, with all the modern improvements, No. 36 West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; or the same would be sold; possession immediately. Apply to CLEMENT DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE house, with ten rooms, with fruit and ornamental trees, pleasantly situated at Sing Sing. Address M. L. COBB, Sing Sing.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 93 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Lexington-av., second door south of 41st-st. Rent, $500. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house No. 132 Greenwich-st., with gas and Croton included, also bath-room. Apply to DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED, No. 245 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; possession given middle of April. Rent $100 a month in advance.

TO LET—THREE HIGH-STOOP HOUSES, NOS. 155, 159 and 161 East 12th-st., containing the modern conveniences. Rent $750. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-story house, 37 feet front, with stable attached, No. 169 West 14th-st., all in complete repair. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FINE COMMODIOUS HOUSE NO. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place. Can be seen daily from 4 to 6 P. M. J. H. BROWER & SON, No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 69 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the office of the Times.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE DOUBLE house No. 66 Hammond-st.
The 3-story house No. 36 Perry-st.
The 3-story brick house (modern) No. 97 East 27th-st.
The 3-story brick house (modern) No. 151 East 50th-st.
The 4-story (modern) house No. 109 East 27th-st.
The 3-story brick house No. 296 West 14th-st.
The 3-story brick house No. 859 Broadway.
The 4-story English basement No. 153 West 24th-st.
Four lots on Broadway and 55th-st.
The store No. 7 William-st.; also, offices on second and third floors.
The small 3 story brick house No. 143½ East 47th-st.
The 4-story store, &c., known as the "Gramercy," 20th-st. and 3d-av.
The four houses and eight lots of ground 1st-av. and 57th-st.
And other property. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 83 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW, model English basement houses now finishing on the north side of 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. They are built with all the modern improvements—rear stairways, hot and cold water to fourth stories, ventilators, furnaces, front and rear vaults, mirrors; and sontain, in addition to laundry, kitchen, reception and dining rooms, three parlors and seven large and small bedrooms, finished in the best manner, and will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms. For particulars apply at No. 58 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first floor is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

$175—$200, $225, $250—TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—Elegant and commodious cottage houses, with 7, 8, 9, 11 rooms respectively, with four lots each, at East New-York, accessible by Broadway, Fulton av. and Long Island cars. Will sell lots and build houses of any plan desired, on easy payments. For plans, buildings, &c., apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, No 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A TWO-STORY and attic frame dwelling, with a two-story rear addition, 20x30; contains eleven rooms, besides basement, kitchen, wash-room, and under cellar; gas and fixtures throughout; abundance of pears, grapes, and other fruits. Apply on the premises. Rent, $550 per annum.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—A small pretty parlor and bedroom on first floor, and two rooms in basement; trees and flower garden in front. Rent about $16 to a small neat family. Apply at No. 457 4th-av., or of Mr. BALL, No. 333 Broadway, in Music Store.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE liberal store and basement No. 1,076 Broadway, customer boot and shoe business preferred. A person doing first class work in the above business would be well located. Apply to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William-st., or at Prior's drug-store, corner 31st-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, the lower part of a neat cottage, No. 63 Downing-st., near Varick, consisting of two parlors, with sliding doors and pointed walls, back-room on the same floor, one attic bedroom and basement, with half the cellar; gas chandeliers. To be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock. Rent $330.

$400—TO LET TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMIly, in a first class brick house, the parlors and rear floor above, and front basement, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, washrooms, gas, &c., No. 63 36th-st., first house west of Broadway. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 75 AND 89 WEST 27th-st.—3 brees tories high, basement and sub cellar; modern conveniences with hot air furnace and gas-fixtures throughout. Apply to J. K. POND, No. 269 Broadway, Office No. 37, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

RESTAURANT.—THE RESTAURANT CONnected with Patten's Hotel, corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., will be let to a competent and responsible party, on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply at the Hotel.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-STORY and attic brick building, No. 263 Atlantic-st.; also, frame building, No. 289 Atlantic-st.; they will be let for good tenants. Inquire of M. HONDLOW, No. 9 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE DWELLING HOUSES NOS. 118, 120 and 122 Charlton-st., each three stories and basements. Well furnished, with all the modern improvements. Rent for each $650. Inquire of MARTIN WATERS, No. 10 St. Luke's place, in Leroy-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, 25x130 FEET ON first floor, Broadway, near Niblo's, will be rented for the month of April only. Price $150. Suitable for a sales or exhibition-room. Inquire at No. 490 Broadway.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT houses, Nos. 80 and 84 East 15th-st., between Irving Place and 3d-av. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT—THE MARBLE house No. 122 5th-av., adjoining the corner of 18th-st. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are fifty acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and carriage sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either depôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x48, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage-house, stable, poultry-house, double greenhouse, (well filled with choice plants,) and Summer-house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and 66 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., about three minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven Depôt, a beautiful country residence of three acres of ground, tastefully laid out in garden, orchard and well-grown, large, ornamental shade-trees, with an abundant variety of choice fruit; the house is large, two stories and commodious—in first-rate order; good barn, stable, coach-house, henery, &c., &c. The property overlooks Long Island Sound and the neighboring country. Would be sold cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, if applied for before April 15. Apply on the premises to, or address, Mr. R. HUTTON.

FOR SALE—PRICE $4,000—A PLEASANT COUNtry residence in the village of Athens, on the Hudson River. The mansion and out-houses are all new. The house stands on an elevation commanding a pleasant view of the river and surrounding country, distant from the City 116 miles. A fine garden, abundance of flowers, and a number of fruit trees, adorn the premises. Apply to J. F. VAN LOON, No. 382 1st-av., corner of 23d-st., or to Captain J. A. EMMONS, corner of Harrison and West sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE TWO-STORY and basement house, with three acres of land, situated 2½ miles from Hoboken Ferry; house containing nine rooms, piazza all around, fine imported fruit trees, and as fine and desirable a location for health and view as any in the vicinity of New-York. For terms, to view the premises, or to the proprietor, apply to Mr. B. COURVOISIER, No. 30 Cortlandt-st., or at his residence at West Hoboken, or to the proprietor, Three Pigeons' Hotel, New-Durham, Hackensack Plank-road.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence with four to five acres, located in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post-road; the house is large and new, surrounded by fine shade-trees and the necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence; access by hack from Yonkers depôt. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, for BRUCE, FARNUM & ODELL, No. 6 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y., a neat cottage-house, with one-fourth of an acre of ground; nine finished rooms in all; front and back high basements; walls all painted; size of house 32x32 feet, deep basement, one-story and attic high; out-houses, &c.; about three minutes' walk from the railroad station. Inquire of J. D. AOKERMAN, corner of Bowery and 2d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the depôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade-trees, good barn well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PICOT, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, THE STONE MANSION overlooking the Bay, nearly opposite to the ferry foot of 86th-st. The site is healthy; good water; seven acres of ground; abundance of pears, peaches, grapes, asparagus, &c. In fine, every thing that belongs to a first-class suburban villa. Access to the city at all hours by steamboat and cars; time, 40 minutes. For terms, apply at No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ONE MILE south of depôt on the Post Road, a neat, well arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable, and wagon-house attached; about one acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three cisterns with good supply of water. Price $4,700. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON STATEN ISLAND.—A very desirable country seat at Castleton, Staten Island, one mile from Port Richmond, containing 10 acres of land. The house is a cottage villa, 23 by 42, and extension 22 by 23, and good basement and cellar. Grounds well laid out with fruit and ornamental trees; good gardens, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON River, about 30 feet square, one and a half stories high, containing five rooms; within a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and about two and a half hours' ride from the City. Rent, $100. Address Box No. 197 Poughkeepsie Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD and Astoria, L. I., several fine buildings pleasantly located on and near the river, with gardens and every convenience for genteel families. Apply to J. V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 327 Broadway. Also, some property to exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn; building and ground (one acre) in fine order, and near the depôt. Will be sold cheap, or let, with or without a portion of the furniture. Apply to Mr. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated in South Yonkers, furnished or unfurnished. For particulars, inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or at KINGSLAND'S Real Estate Office, No. 325 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBscriber at New-Rochelle, Westchester County; furnished throughout; mansion is large, and contains all the conveniences of a city house, water furnace, dumb-waiter and dairy; is filled in with brick, making it a desirable place for occupancy for Winter or Summer; piazza on two sides, 40 feet long each; situation is elevated, and commands views of Long Island Sound and Palisades on North River; but ¾ of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Depôt and steamboat landing; churches of five different denominations in the vicinity, and several excellent schools, both female and male; carriage-house is large, and stable will accommodate six horses; garden about two acres, well stocked, and fine asparagus beds. The carriage and horses will be sold, if desired, including a pair of Shetland ponies, harness and wagon complete, with pole and shafts. Ponies have been used by children for two years. Possession given when desired. Apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to E. P. DAVIS, No. 63 Walker-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE residence for a genteel family, replete with every convenience, furnace, water, bath, range, laundry, gas throughout, &c., all in perfect order. About one acre of ground beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the river and palisades. Abundance of fruit and shade trees, splendid garden; all necessary out-buildings, barn and carriage-house, wood-house, &c., within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and in the best neighborhood that can be found. Terms easy. Apply to WM. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or S. D. ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM IN Darien, Conn., containing about 30 acres, 7 minutes' from Lockwood's Station, 3 miles from Stamford. The location is perfectly healthy, near a fine private beach for sea bathing, fine roads, delightful drives, near churches, a view of the Sound and country. The house nearly new, modern, and in good repair. All necessary outbuildings, a fine large garden, plenty of fruits and berries, good soil, good water, and in every respect a desirable place. It will be sold cheap, with all the fixtures, stock, &c., on favorable terms. For further information, apply to WM. G. READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 10 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

TO BE LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence in Dutchess County, about 4½ miles from Amenia depôt, and within 4½ hours of New-York City. The house is large and comparatively new; is well supplied with water and commands a charming prospect. Is also in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. Adjoining the house is a productive garden and also a thrifty orchard, yielding choice varieties of fruit. For further particulars, inquire of W. B. CHAMBERLIN, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York, or of the subscriber on the premises. A. CHAMBERLIN.

$3,500—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Episcopal Consul in East Chester, Westchester County, ½ mile from the New Haven Railroad Depôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers and ornamental trees; well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist churches and good schools. Saltwater bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, P. O. 127 Broadway.

$3,500—FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL place at Westport, Ct., adjoining the country seat of Richard H. Wiesiow, Esq.; cottage surrounded by piazza, and containing twelve rooms, with wide halls, parlors, with folding doors, large cellar, and fine well of water in kitchen; barn, stables

AUCTION SALES.

C. B. SPICER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

HAGGERTY & COMPANY will sell on MONDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The finely-polished, brown-stone, four story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house; 23 feet 11½ in rear, more or less, by 92 feet, with two-story library extension; lot 24 feet 9 inches, (no heat the block.) No. 45 West 36th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., MURRAY HILL.

The house was two years in being built, under the daily and constant inspection of the owner. All the carpenter's and finishing work was done by days' work of the choicest quality of material and in profusion, under the superintendence of Anthony Gillock, house-joiner. No. 199 Second-st. Architect, Gage Insles, Esq. Size,

LAW REPORTS.

...for the Murder of ... Poisoning.—The Judge's Charge.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Mr. Ashmead addressed the Jury for the de... Mr. Chauncey Shaffer replied for the prosecu... tion in a most vigorous and masterly speech. The Court-room was crowded to suffocation, lawyers and doctors being plentifully interspersed with the o...

...yesterday. ...

...ly circumstantial. I have always found a great advantage in keeping steadily in view the two great...

...graphy, it has been well said, are the eyes of history. To begin, then, with the first date and place of any importance to this transaction: In the year 1848 or 1849, or about that period—the precise year is not material—there was a respectable family of the name of Bell living in one of the interior northern counties of Ireland, settled mostly—I mention the circumstance as accounting for one of the features of the case—by persons of Scotch and English extraction. It consisted of the father; a maiden sister, of about forty-five years of age; two daughters, one about twenty, the other about eleven; a younger son, and it may be some other children. Into this family the defendant, then a young man of only twenty-three and twenty, and possessing, as we have a right to infer from the evidence, an unexceptionable character, was introduced as a suitor. Whether selected the aunt of thirty-six in preference to the niece of sixteen, is unexplained. All we know is that he did so—that his choice was ratified by the object, and that the wedding, or at least its essential preliminaries, took place under the brother's roof. And seemingly, and I think I may say, actually, with the brother's approbation. Instead of the usual bridal tour—usual at least among Americans—the happy couple—for nothing is shown to indicate that they were not then happy—emigrated from the County of Cavan, a not unusual occurrence, to the City of New-York. Here we find them comfortably and we may infer, happily, established, occupying, although not very spacious, the entire third floor of the brick house, known as No. 155 East Twenty seventh-street, divided into a sitting-room, hall, two bedrooms and a kitchen—the dimensions of the whole together being about twenty-three feet square. And here in an evil hour—evil for both parties, as its consequences, in any view of them, most painfully demonstrate—they invited the elder of their absent nieces to pay them a visit. She had then become an attractive young woman of eighteen. With her father's concurrence, and accompanied by two friends, she undertook the voyage, arriving in New-York the day after her aunt had given birth to an infant daughter, and of course in the midst of the joy which such an event was calculated to impart to both the parents. Her reception, we may presume, from the known attributes of the Irish character, was cordial and affectionate. One of the only two bedrooms at their command was assigned for her use; and, with commendable delicacy, that room was selected which alone opened upon the hall, and had no direct communication with the other or with the parlor. Here she remained for a considerable time, learning—she went daily to an establishment for that purpose—the trade of a dressmaker. Having at length attained sufficient skill in the use of the needle, she procured a situation as dressmaker in a private family living on the Fifth-Avenue, not very far distant from her aunt's residence. On one occasion, while residing at that place—she continued, it will be remembered, to reside there about three years—Stephens, while the family were out of town for the Summer, paid her a visit, bringing a bottle of wine with him. To gratify his curiosity she took her uncle through the establishment, showing him the splendid furniture, and pointing out to him, among the other chambers, her own comfortable apartment. While so engaged, her uncle, she says, seized her and attempted an act of violence to her person, the consummation of which her threatened screams alone prevented. Is this statement true? No eyes saw the act except her own and the prisoner's. Her subsequent silence on the subject of the alleged outrage has afforded matter of severe criticism. It is for you to judge of her explanation. She says the prisoner expressed great regret for the hasty indignity, and threatened, if she disclosed it, to separate from her aunt and break up the family. His penitence and his threats combined—although not quite reconcilable with each other—sealed her lips. But why, only six months after, did she return, even with the safeguard of her aunt's presence, to sleep under the roof of the man, although her uncle, who had so lately demonstrated his unfitness to be trusted? This first exceptionable occurrence, it will be remembered, if the testimony is to be relied on, took place about the month of September, 1856. Shortly afterwards the younger sister, then still in Ireland, being in bad health, was recommended, it seems, to take a sea voyage. A correspondence accordingly ensued, and the invalid was invited by her uncle and aunt to make them a visit, to return, after a year's absence, to her native home. She (that is, Fanny Bell, the younger sister,) arrived here, a girl of eighteen, in March or April, 1857, about six months after the occurrence alluded to, and about six months before her aunt's death. She—I mean Fanny Bell—went immediately to her aunt's house. It was natural that her sister Sophia should join her, or be there to receive her. They could be company for each other, and (a consideration which, with their probably very limited means, was not to be disregarded) they could, as two sisters will might, occupy the same room and the same bed. Their father, too, little imagining such a scene as this trial presents, and having entire confidence, it would seem, in the defendant's prudence and integrity, had instructed them to be guided in all things by their uncle's advice. Under the same roof also was their infant cousin, their aunt's bright and petted only child. The prisoner himself has demonstrated in the face of the Court and Jury the existence and probable force of that attraction. Whether these circumstances are sufficient or not to account satisfactorily for Sophia Bell's return to her uncle's house, notwithstanding the alleged outrage, it will be for you to determine. Assuming, for the present, that this first offence was attempted, was regretted, and was forgiven—all of which you are to judge of—we may pass on to the next incident of importance which the testimony discloses. You will bear in mind that both sisters, although they went out to work as dressmakers, were now, in the Spring of 1857, living with their aunt, contributing, as we may presume, one or both of them, to the expenses of the house during the six months (an important era) immediately preceding her death. Towards the close of that period, in the month of August, an altercation, it is alleged, (it is the next incident in order,) took place in the parlor, between Stephens and his wife, about the funeral of a friend. Stephens dressed himself to attend it. His wife wished to accompany him. He refused to wait for her. Words passed, and he, it is said, struck her a blow in the eye, upon which she exclaimed that he was a murderer, or that he was murdering her. The door of the room, at the time, was not quite closed, and both the sisters were standing outside. On hearing the noise and the blow they entered and saw their aunt with a handkerchief held to her eye. She wished them not to speak of what had taken place. Such is their version of the second material incident bearing on the question of motive. The prisoner's counsel contend that the whole is a mere fiction, and undoubtedly there is some strong testimony which it is difficult to reconcile with the absolute truth of the statement. The existence of the black eye was subsequently perceived, it is true, by other witnesses, but others again did not observe it. The probabilities of the case may be that a blow was given, but that its results were not so visible as to be noticed by a casual observer. In this way only, if at all, can the testimony be reconciled. It may be proper here to add, as an established rule of evidence, that where testimony, seemingly, can be reconciled, perjury is not to be presumed. In addition to the outrage referred to, one of the sisters swears that about the same period, although I do not understand her to speak of the same occasion, she heard the prisoner say he wished her aunt dead, or out of the way. Indeed, according to the statements of both the sisters, contradicted strongly by other witnesses, he made no secret, on all occasions, of his unkind feelings towards her, treating her with much roughness and disrespect, both in word and manner, while he evinced, as some of his later expressions would seem to prove, a marked partiality toward one of the nieces. He dwelt particularly, they say, upon the unfortunate disparity in the ages of himself and wife, she then being about forty-six, while he was only thirty-two. When he accompanied her, which, however, he often refused to do, it was a source of annoyance to him that the world should say she looked old enough to be his mother. On the other hand, however, the prisoner has shown by numerous witnesses that the kindest relations subsisted between himself and his wife, and that in her dying moments she addressed him in terms of tenderness and endearment. But, assuming on this point, all the evidence on the part of the prosecution in its main outlines to be true, it is far from sufficient, by itself, to make out a case of contemplated murder. Spleen, and disappointment, and jealousy, and ill-humor may exist without the remotest approach to a murderous intent. Even a blow in the face, if with the hand merely, scandalous and unmanly as it may be on the part of the perpetrator where the woman is the object, and especially if that woman be a wife, is one evidence, or, if any, very slight of a design to kill. There occurred however, simultaneously, or about simultaneously with this transaction, the most important incident which the testimony has disclosed. Mr. Flynn, a druggist, residing in the Second-Avenue within a very short distance of the prisoner's house, whose place the prisoner had for several years been in the habit of visiting, within the about six weeks

...recollected, was not a giddy, thoughtless ... was a man thirty-two years of age—a ... member of the church, a teacher in one ... day schools. What, then, it may be asked ... conduct, under such circumstances, indi... does it indicate merely apathy and indifference ... does it indicate, with other circumstances, a ... of the husband's affections from his ... to another object. In this connection it must ... served that the defendant himself has proved ... own witnesses a very striking intimacy, both ... ...

...drawn from it; and as its bearing upon the questions in issue is deemed to be of controlling importance, ...

...you will recollect—I mean the letter from Mr. Samuel Cardwell, the supposed suitor of the lady:

"MY DEAR FIN:—I send to you one or to Lines to Let you know that I was informed that you are Keeping company with a young woman whose name is Bell I want to Let you Know some of her good Behavior I was Brought on a trial on her uncel concerning of her and him and he Refused to tell any thing until we Put the Books in his hand and then he would not spake until there came witness against him and he had to answer for himself I went where she lived in fifth avenue and the Lady told me about her which if not very good. I would not Like to spak for some tim. Longer and you can ask her yourself and then you can judge for yourself or take her how she spent her nights when her ant was in the country or when her ant and her sister was at the excursion the man that went to the dore and herd them in the bed and ahs got up and Put a clought on the dore this was all sworne Before me and I now Put you on your gard for you may hear it your self you can go to that Lady and she will tell you she knows how she spent new yeres morning when I went in to her uncalls and seen him and her in bed she knows what she was doing and she was in church that night and went out and fainted and she sent in for her uncel and he went after them to his house I know what I herd and seen you can ask her and then you can judge for yourself It is a wonder she could have the face to Pass berself off on any man she must think the are verry Blind theese are only a few thing of what is against her her good uncel and her will Be Brought where the will have to tell the truth and that very soon Let you Be very wise and you can find it all out for as I Live I will make a exampio of him and her for I never knew to grater villings than they were and his wife alive. and I am told a very nice woman for the uncel was a raskel and she was not Better for she knew it was wrong I will say no more now But I may soon meet you and I shall you some more about her Little none.

dont be a foole for I sme sure she could not pass herself on you.

Good By I am your friend when he was asked to clear himself in the Present of five he could not do it for there was ts many witnesses against him.

You will soon here more.

If, then, gentlemen, you find that the deceased died of the effects of arsenic, that the poison was not given to or taken by her through mistake or accident, that it was administered designedly by some person attending on her, that there is no reasonable ground for attributing the deed to any other person than the prisoner, you will still have to consider whether the case against him, calmly viewed in all its bearings, is so clear as to admit of an unhesitating verdict of conviction. Hesitation, in capital cases, as you well know, is the property of the accused. A lurking, anxious impression of possible innocence, should such impression exist, is enough to stay the hand of criminal justice. It is better, says the law, that ten guilty should escape than one innocent suffer. By this, however, you will not understand me as expressing or implying an opinion on the offence with which he is charged for or against the prisoner at the bar. That is your prerogative, as it is also your painful duty, and to you I leave it.

The Judge then charged the Jury on the points submitted to him on Thursday by Mr. Ashmead.

For the prisoner, Mr. Cushing excepted to nearly the whole of the charge. He read his exceptions—there was a long list of them—*seriatim*. The Sheriff appeared in Court, with four deputies, to take charge of the Jury, who retired at a few minutes after 5 o'clock to consider their verdict.

At 10 o'clock, as they had not agreed, they were locked up for the night.

RUMORED VERDICT OF GUILTY.

It was rumored, at a late hour last evening, that the Jury had agreed upon a verdict of "Guilty."

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for April Special Term (SUTHERLAND, J.) must be filed on or before Saturday, March 26, 1859. They must state whether "Demurrer" or "Not demurrer. JOHN CLANCY, Clerk,

Before Justice Clerke.

Sarah Marsailles vs. *George H. Marsailles.*—The complaint has not been produced as the rule requires, and there is no proof that the plaintiff was an inhabitant of this State at the time of the commencement of this action.

John Campbell vs. *Elizabeth Jane Campbell.*—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In re. Petition of Katherine Brown, &c.—Order of reference to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Hiram A. Briggs et al. vs. *Peter G. Bergen.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Molony vs. *Dows.*—At the opening of the Court to-day, Mr. O'Conor, for the defendant, asked leave to recall the plaintiff for further examination. This was granted, and the plaintiff testified to the following effect:

I believe there was a daily paper published in San Francisco called the *Alta California*; I do not know of any other "J. R. Molony" besides myself; my name is James Roby Molony; I am known among my friends as "Roby" or "Ruby," to some extent. (Paper shown witness, and statement as to organization of Vigilance Committee pointed out.)

Q.—Did you ever see that or anything like that? A.—I have no recollection on that point: I have no recollection of seeing any statement of organization of any Vigilance Committee in 1851.

Q.—Do you believe that you saw published in some or any newspaper in California, during 1851, a statement purporting to be the articles of association or of agreement, or the plan of organization, or the constitution of any Vigilance Committee? A.—If it was published in all the daily papers I believe I read it; I do not recollect seeing it.

Q.—Repeated. A.—I have answered the question as intelligently as I can.

Q.—*By the Court.*—Have you or have you not a belief on the subject? A.—I do not believe I saw the whole of that publication; I believe I have seen something of that kind; what it was I do not know; I do not believe I saw that publication.

Question repeated. A.—I have no other answer to make.

Q.—Did the publication you saw bear any resemblance to this? A.—I believe I may have seen something resembling it; I occasionally saw the *Alta California*; I have no recollection of ever seeing that publication, as there published.

Mr. Cutting moved to strike out certain portions of the testimony as secondary, incompetent and irrelevant. The motion was denied, and exception taken.

The plaintiff's counsel announced that they rested their case.

Mr. O'Conor then moved to dismiss the complaint. This motion gave rise to a long and elaborate argument, involving a copious citation of authorities, which occupied the residue of the day.

Court of Appeals.

THURSDAY, March 24.

Nos. 189 and 398, struck off. Nos. 35 and 59, reserved for March 30. Nos. 47 and 69, reserved for April 4. Nos. 16 and 37, reserved for April 5. No. 7, *Rider* vs. *Pond.* Argued. Mr. N. Hill, counsel for appellant; Mr. H. H. Stuart, counsel for respondent. No. 13, *Kellstas* vs. *Meyers.* Argued. Mr. J. H. Reynolds, counsel for appellant; Mr. Potter, counsel for respondent. No. 15, *Carpenter* vs. *Underwood.* Argued. Mr. J. Thompson, counsel for appellant; Mr. N. Hill, counsel for respondent.

Calendar for March 25—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 23½, 24, 27, 28, 31.

The journeymen cabinet-makers of Cincinnati are on a strike for wages. They number nearly 600 men.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY THOUSAND DOZEN.

The Quality sustained, the Prices Reduced, at
E. R. BECKWITH & Co.'s
Family Stocking,
Undershirt and Drawer Manufactory,
No. 108 Bowery, New-York.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish the readers of the TIMES with a supply of their well-known styles of Stockings and Socks, at a profit on the first cost of from *one to three cents a pair*, and with the first quality of Summer Undershirts and Drawers at a profit of from five to ten cents each.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

E. R. BECKWITH & Co., No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HORROR OF EXTRACTING TEETH DONE AWAY WITH.—Dr. L. COVELL, No. 45 Bond-street, has availed himself of a recent discovery for extracting teeth without pain—a local anæsthetic, perfectly safe for all persons, in any state of health. It is not possessed at present by any other operator in this City. The proof of the utility of any discovery is the trial. Try this and satisfy yourself.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are found in the cabins of the poor, and in the dazzling halls of imperial greatness. Ignorance and knowledge, poverty and wealth, give the same evidence of their inestimable virtues.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.'S
Patent ventilated self-adjusting hats of the
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
Are offered this day,
At their Salesroom,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GWYNNETH VAUGHAN!—HER LAST APPEARANCE!—The very last performance of this great domestic drama at Barnum's Museum. The fair ... may repeat it this afternoon and evening. ... could be more enjoyable.

...Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes, ...

...but already stands well in ... as a prompt and practical officer.

The late banking room of the American Exchange Bank in Wall-street, near William, (next door to Bank of New-York,) is now being remodeled by the owners, Messrs. N. L. & GEORGE GRISWOLD, for offices, suitable for Brokers and Lawyers. On the first floor will be eight commodious business offices, divided by a large corridor, and on the second floor, eight smaller offices, divided in the same way; a portion of the second story being divided into sky-lights, which will be so arranged as to sufficiently light the whole building. The new improvement to the Marchants' Exchange, noticed as in contemplation some weeks ago, is now rapidly progressing, and will be made equal to an additional story to the whole of this vast establishment. It will be occupied by the American Bank Note Company of Engravers.

The managers of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have determined to pay their shareholders a dividend of ten ℔ cent. ont of the net earnings of the past year. The payment to be made the 2d April. This is the first dividend since the Company ceased to pay 6 ℔ cent, ℔ annum interest on the stock, while the work was in progress. The concern has been carefully managed, and it is a matter for congratulation that the shareholders are now to receive regular dividends from the net earnings of the completed line.

The April interest upon the first mortgages of the La Crosse Road is to be paid on the 4th of the month, at the Ocean Bank.

One of the Philadelphia merchants, long engaged in the Coal trade, gives us his view in regard to the business of the year as follows: He estimetee that there will be a demand at tidewater for 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons more than last year. The increased supply he does not think will exceed 1,000,000 tons—say

From the regions delivering coal near New-York	450,000
From the Lehigh region at Philadelphia	100,000
From the Schnylkill, at Philadelphia	450,000
Total tons	1,000,000
From which, however, must be deducted the stock on hand last season at the opening of business, there being none on hand at present	250,000
Which leaves an increased supply at tidewater of only about	750,000

If this by no means extrevegant view be correct—and he is a person of very sound judgment and well informed—there must be during the Summer and Autumn a good business for both prodncers and cerriers of coal.

In reference to the Cleveland and Toledo Road, the sheres of which have been mede, of late, to participate in the general decline on the Western list, on various pretexts, indorsed by some of our cotemporaries, we have seen a letter to-day from the President to the correspondents of the Company in Wall-street, to the effect that the March business will reach $74,000, the last week safely estimated. This will make for the eleven months of the fiscal year $641,807, as against $846,104 last season, the most inconsiderable decline of any Road north and west of Cleveland. The finances of the Company are in no trouble. The line is threatened by no competition. The running of the Junction track has been partially given up to greatly reduce the expenses. The suits attempted in that querter are mere annoysances to force a return to the old number of trains along the Lake Shore, and are regarded in no serious light by the management. The interest on all the Bonds of the Company is promptly paid, the Sinking Fund provided for, and the small floating debt still remaining is in process of liquidation without the sacrifice of extra interest or the call of Bonds at ruinous discounts.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$1,170,258	$1,235,295	$3,530,226
Thrown on market	1,205,816	1,498,151	3,502,515
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$29,813,079	$12,562,500	$31,060,505
Thrown on market	30,464,516	16,491,220	32,251,214

The following is a summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,372	$1,119,408	225	$59,555	78	$22,513
Man. of Cotton	2,829	762,523	86	33,895	144	30,330
Man. of Silk	1,884	965,656	8	7,502	9	7,213
Man. of Flax	1,191	327,435	40	9,698	97	20,562
Miscellaneous	12,432	223,032	24	11,920	136	14,041
Total	21,708	$3,407,956	385	$122,270	464	$94,659
		122,270				3,407,956
Total Entered		$3,530,226	Total Marketed			$3,503,615

The Bull's Head Bank will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of 4½ ℔ cent. on the 1st of April.

...Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Sail.	From.	For.
City of Washington	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Pacific	Mar. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	April 1	New-York	Hamburg
Arago	April 2	New-York	Havre
Weser	April 4	New-York	Bremen

FROM BOSTON.

Pacific	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Niagara	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Alps	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Mar 19	Southampton	New-York
Persia	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Mar. 19	Glasgow	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quaker City	Mar. 27	New-Orleans	Aspinwall
Illinois	April 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	April 11	New-York	Aspinwall

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	April 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Empire City	April 3	New-York	Havana
Isabel	April 4	Charleston	Havana

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau—C. Kirch, James Patrick, C. del Val, A. Goldsmith, Mr. Madan, W. B. Watson, J. Rhodie, J. Masson, F. D. Wood, P. Betancourt and lady, servant and 5 children, C. de Castro, J. Vilas, M. S. Dunbar, D. P. Colburn, Antonio Pereira, A. Geary, H. L. Perkins, E. Villalta, L. Dias, A. Spencer, Evelyn Lyon, Capt. Lesslie, John Lilley, Captain F. W. Moores, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse and 2 children and servant, Captain Rice, Ambassador Canfield, Captain W. L. Jones, Mr. G. Gosley, Mr. Hartley Gome—in all, 41.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—J. M. Walsh and lady, F. Lathrop and lady, F. Harper, lady and son, Mrs. G. B. Hunt, Mrs. C. W. Smith, Mrs. Price, Mrs. F. M. Keese, M. Stanford, A. McVille, J. Hughes, Mr. Robinson, G. P. Wentworth, J. Freeman, J. Cooper, G. F. Bonn, F. A. Goodrich, J. Orvis, F. A. Hooker, H. T. Sniffen, F. Dehn, John Q. Adams, Otis Adams, Walter Scott, C. S. Hicks, J. Franklin, A. Bell, Henry Smith, D. S. Sayver, W. McKenzie, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 55	Sun sets	6 18
Moon rises	7 50		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 27	Gov. Island	2 16
Hell Gate	3 28		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 25.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Massey, Ely, Philadelphia, N. Briggs; Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, Briggs & Kirkpatrick.

Ships W. Lindsay, Gray, Bremerhaven, J. W. Elwell & Co.; C. Cooper, Cobb, Antwerp, Layton, Hartnett & Co.; Aurora, Grafton, St. John, N. B., G. Grinnell; Commodore, Ruland, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Clarissa, Pettigrew, Zaza, Venezuela, Del Valle & Co.; H. Shelton, Aglia, Malaga, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Northern Light, Esdale, St. Pierre, C. A. De Wolf; Sarah, Newell, Halifax, Whitman Bros. & Co.; Jurgen Rohlf, (Dan.,) Neilson, Oporto, L. B. Coggs; C. T. Norcross, Dyer, Galveston, G. A. Ferris & Co.; Paragnin, Ingham, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners R. Demill, Hendrickson, Savannah, Demill & Co.; A. Hincks, Phinney, Wilmington, Del., Funch & Meincke; Surprise, Cole, Halifax, N. S., J. Hunter; J. P. Ellicott, Wilson, St. Jago, H. D. Brockman & Co.; Norfolk Packett, Bedell, Apalachicola, R. Foot & Co.; Sea Bird, Carrow, J. Smith & Co.; R. W. Snow, Etheridge, Norfolk, M. Bedell; F. Merwin, Avery, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slight.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, 10 A. M., in lat. 36 40, lon. 74 50, spoke brig T. B. Martin, of Boston, 10 ds. from Cienfuegos, bound to New York; 4 P. M., 25 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Marion; 4½, with steamship Alabama, bd. S.

Steamship Karnak, (Br., screw,) Brownlees, Havana March 19, and Nassau, N. P., 21st, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Keansburg, Ireland; Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Sumatra, (of Salem.) Abbott, Manila Nov. 19, passed Anjier Dec. 16, Cape Good Hope Jan. 26, St. Helena Feb. 9, with hemp, &c., to J. Henry Williams.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool Feb. 8, with mdse. and 200 passengers to C. H. Mansell & Co.; Off to the South Channels, and was 11 ds. getting clear of the land. 14th inst., lat. 41, lon. 49 30, fell in with icebergs and large fields of ice; was obliged to stand S. E. for 48 hours to clear it. Has had a continuation of W. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Ship American Eagle, Moore London and Portsmouth, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Anchored in Quarantine last night.

Bark Columbia, (Brem.,) Semke, Bremen 67 ds., with mdse. and 148 passengers to C. Luling. March 20, lat. 41, lon. 66 24, saw Bremen ship Helene, Bruhn, from Liverpool, 43 ds. out. March 13, lat. 43 33, lon. 50 22, saw several icebergs and fields of ice.

Brig C. W. Ring, Corbett, Nuevitas March 14, with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. The brig Anita Owen, Ray, arr. March 12.

Bark Asa Fish, Wolfe, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Pizarro, Sturges, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to Lastin & Hurlbut.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Cook, Havana March 14, with sugar and molasses to master. Experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. M. Sewall, (of Boston.) Lond, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to E. P. Buck & Co. Experienced heavy weather, sprung bowsprit, and has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Sidney Price, (of Wilmington,) Godfrey, Cardenas 16th inst., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos. Sld. in co. with brigs Melvin, Sutter, and Elmira, Brown, for Portland. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Evelyn, Williams, Canton's Bridge, Del., 2 ds., corn to A. Barratt.

Schr. J. Clark, Slate, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Martha J. Gause, Smith, Brandywine, Del., 2 ds., with flour, &c., to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Davis, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Smithsonian, Van Brunt, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Choctaw, Harding, Warcham 3 ds., with nails to master.

Schr. J. R. Price, Shaw, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Joseph P. Cake, Endicott, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Mary Price, Bilsett, Brandywine 2 ds., corn.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Phila., with coal, for Salem.

Schr. J. Jones, Jones, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Thatcher Taylor, Wixon, Boston 3 ds., with oats.

Schr. W. H. White, Montgomery, Rondout, for Bristol.

By Telegraph.

SQUAN, N. J., March 25, sunset.—Wind light from N. E.; weather clear. No vessels in sight. Nothing reported ashore.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., March 25, sunset.—Ship American Eagle, from London, coming in over the bar, in tow of the Huntress; ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool, near the Narrows, in tow of the Achilles; one brig in the bay, bound in. Ship Howard and brig Addy Swift are yet at anchor at S. W. Spit, outward bound. Wind light from S. E.; weather clear.

BOSTON, March 25.—Ship Skylark got off during the night, and is at anchor in New-Bedford. She will leave in tow of the Webb as soon as the weather clears up.

Steamer R. B. Forbes left this morning, to assist the ship Shooting Star, on Tuckernuck Shoal.

At 10 A. M. to day the ship Shooting Star had twelve feet water in her, but was lying easy. A steam pump would be put on board this afternoon. The wind was fresh from the south.

The ship Skylark still remains at New-Bedford.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—Arr. ships Union, from New-York; Carnatic, from Boston; Johannisberg, from Havre.

March 25.—Arr. ship Sarah Minot, from Boston; bark Lisale Bourg, from Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, March 24.—Arr. ship Lady Blancy, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER TO THE SHIP SHOOTING STAR.—Capt. Hotchkiss, master of the ship Shooting Star, which grounded on Tuckernuck Shoal, while in tow of the steamship W. H. Webb, and bound to this port, gives the following account of the disaster to the Boston *Journal* of the 24th inst.:

"Left Portsmouth at 10 A. M., Tuesday, in tow of steamer W. H. Webb. At 5 P. M. passed Cape Cod light, and saw Nauset and Chatham lights. During the night it was raining. At 3 A. M. passed the light-ship on Cross Rip. At 3:40 the steamer gave orders to starboard my helm and stand by the anchors, which order was obeyed. In a moment after the steamer let go my hawser and left me, when the ship struck in 12 feet of water. In a few minutes we backed astern into 18 feet, when I let go my anchors. At 6 A. M. commenced striking the bottom hard. I made a signal for the Webb to come and take my hawser. He got under weigh and rounded round the ship for a few minutes, then stood for the light ship on Cross Rip, bearing northwest about four miles distant. Supposed he would return to me, but instead of doing so, he steered for Edgartown. The wind blowing strongly from northeast, the ship thumping heavily all the time and the sea increasing, sent down royal and topgallant yards. At 1:30 P. M., parted the port chain; let go the other anchor, to keep her from driving up any higher on the shoal. Soon after the ship worried ahead on to her anchor, which stove a hole in her bottom. At this same time saw a steamer coming from Hyannis, steering for Nantucket; made signals for her to come to me. At that time the ship was filling fast, and the weather had a bad appearance. I went on board the steamer, which proved to be the Island Home, and, at 7:30 P. M., landed in Nantucket. I chartered a schooner to go off, and commenced stripping the ship. I then returned to Boston for further assistance."

The Shooting Star was a fine ship of about 1,000 tons, and was owned by Messrs. S. G. Reed & Co., of Boston, and Edward Mott Robinson, of New-Bedford. She is partially insured in Boston. The steamer R. B. Forbes, Capt. Morris, proceeded immediately to her assistance.

By information received, the steamer Baltimore, previously reported sunk by collision with steamer Patapsco, will be raised in a few days.

The steamer Island Home, with lighter and a gang of men, left Nantucket yesterday, to go to the assistance of ship Shooting Star, ashore on Tuckernuck Shoal.

The steamer Westchester, of the Providence line, was this afternoon taken on the Dry Dock, for the purpose of having a new shaft put in.

BOSTON, March 25.—The ship Skylark, in tow of New-Bedford, in tow of the steamer W. H. Webb, struck in ... in consequence of a very low tide. She was ... and kept clear, and this morning resumed ... New-Bedford harbor.—(By telegraph.)

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—The hull and materials of the ship Shooting Star were sold on the 2d inst., for $8 00.

The ship Eliza Young, from Baltimore, has returned considerably, by collision, on the night of the 18th, with a Glasgow steamer, in the Chesapeake.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery. No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 25.

$3,000 Indiana State 5s	90	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	s60 31⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91⅝	100 do	s10 31⅝
1,500 Virginia 6s	97⅜	54 do	31⅝
4,000 do	97⅜	200 Reading R. R.	s3 49¾
26,000 Mo. State 6s	86	900 do	43½
5,000 do	s60 86	200 do	d 49¾
3,000 Ohio State 6s '70	106⅜	300 do	s30 49
2,000 Erie R. 2d m. b. '63	72¾	600 Harlem R. R. pref.	32¾
1,000 Erie 4th m. bds.	55½	900 do	b60 39
15,000 R. R. R. 1st M.	102	200 do	39⅛
6,000 H. R. R. Cvt. bd.	70	50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b30 13⅜
1,000 Harlem 3d M. bd.	74	139 do	13⅜
3,000 M. C. R. 8p c 1M.		50 do	b60 13⅜
S. F. Cvs. bds.	97¾	50 do	b60 13⅜
1,000 M. S. S. Fund bd.	73	150 do	s3 13⅜
20,000 Ill. C. R. R. bds	s60 90⅜	400 M. S. & N. I.	guar s⅞ 44⅜
1,000 do	90⅜	100 do	s30 44⅜
3,000 Chi. & R. I. bds.	93	100 do	44⅜
20 Merchents' Bank	112¾	50 do	b60 44⅜
10 Bank of S. of N. Y.	104	100 do	s3 44⅜
40 Bank of Commerce	101¾	200 do	s30 44⅜
50 Ocean Bank	96	150 Illinois Cen. R.	87
87 Bk of the Republic	123	100 do	s60 66⅜
10 Penn. Coal Co	80¾	50 do	s30 66⅜
5 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	78	625 Gal. & Chi. R.	68
15 do	77¾	100 do	b30 87⅞
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100¾	350 Cleve. & Toledo R.	24⅜
5 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	78⅜	100 do	b60 24⅜
100 do	s3 78⅜	200 do	b60 24⅜
420 do	b3 78⅜	500 do	24⅜
400 do	b60 78⅜	300 do	s60 24⅜
200 do	s30 78⅜	50 do	b30 24⅜
280 do	78⅜	650 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	57⅜
100 do	s60 78⅜	50 do

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2346. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

MAIL TO THE KANSAS GOLD REGION—THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE—ARMY AND NAVY AFFAIRS—THE TREASURY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 26.

The contract for carrying the mail from Leavenworth to Coraville, Pike's Peak region, was made under the act of 1825, authorizing the establishment of special Post-offices, to be sustained from their net proceeds; and such is the arrangement in this case that the compensation is in no event to exceed $500 per annum. If the Post Route bill had passed, and the contract been made under it, this service would have cost thirty or forty thousand dollars a year. The contractors will be mainly compensated for their outlay in the carrying of passengers.

The Boston Post-office question was yesterday considered in the Cabinet. Both Postmaster CAPEN and the parties representing the State-street interest had separate interviews with the Postmaster-General today.

Commander BUSHEL has been ordered to the command of the receiving-ship *Independence*, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, *vice* Commander FAIRFAX, relieved.

Colonel Jo. JOHNSON, of the First Cavalry, and a relative of Minister MCLANE, left the city yesterday for Mexico, under orders, it is said, from the Government.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster* is to be finished and fitted out for sea with all possible expedition. She will, probably, be sent to the Pacific.

The Land Office, situated at Buchanan, Minnesota, has been ordered to be removed to Portland, in the same State.

Colonel LANDER will leave Washington on Monday, to resume work on the South Pass wagon-road, for the purpose of repairing damages and shortening the route as far as practicable.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows a net balance in the Treasury of over $7,000,000. The receipts of the week were $1,815,000.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 27.

The President has recognized FRANCIS AUGUSTUS HUGER as Consul of the Netherlands for Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island, to reside in Boston.

The Case of Henry Gambrill, the Murderer

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 26.

The *Patriot* this afternoon contains a long statement prepared by the friends of HENRY GAMBRILL, one of the condemned criminals now awaiting execution for the murder of Police Officer BURTON, giving affidavits of certain parties to show that another party, named RICHARD HARRIS, was the perpetrator of the murder, and that he (HARRIS) confessed the deed to certain parties. It is, however, not deemed worthy of credence, and has all been before the Governor and rejected by him some time back. It is the last desperate dodge to save the life of this wretched criminal.

The Case of United States Marshal Tyler.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, March 26.

The trial of United States Marshal TYLER for killing Captain JONES, of the brig *Concord*, at Port Sarnia, C. W., last Fall, was concluded this evening, by the jury rendering a verdict of involuntary manslaughter, and recommending the prisoner to mercy.

Murder of a Baptist Clergyman and his Wife.

HARRIS, Marquette Co., Wis., Saturday, March 26.

The Rev. JONATHAN POST, a Baptist preacher and his wife, were killed yesterday by their son. The murderer is about thirty years old and has been insane for several years, but was thought to be harmless until this occurrence. He made no effort to escape.

The Mount Vernon Fund.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 27.

The ball given at the Boston Theatre March 4 produced clear of expenses a fraction less than $3,600, which has been paid over in aid of the purchase of Mount Vernon.

A Young Woman Killed by an Abortionist.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 27.

On Saturday night, a young woman named MARY ANN SNYDER, aged 23 years, was killed by Mrs. CORNELIA MASTEN, while attempting to produce an abortion by means of instruments. The abortionist is 64 years of age, and has carried on this business for years without detection. She is now in jail, and will be indicted to-morrow by the Grand Jury, which has been in session for a week, and has already found fifty indictments, making over one hundred indictments in this county since Jan. 1.

A Cargo of Slaves Landed in Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 26.

The schooner *Alice A. Bandell*, from Hevana 20th inst., reports that a cargo of six hundred negroes had been landed at Remedios, Cuba. Sugars and Molasses were firm at Havana. Freights were improving. Exchange was declining.

Accident to the Steamer State of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 26.

The steamship *State of Georgia*, hence for Philadelphia, when off St. Helena Sound, on the South Carolina coast, broke her after crosshall and bent the pistons, which disabled her machinery. She reached Charleston in safety, and her passengers have been transferred to the *Keystone State*.

Affairs at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 26.

The new sloop-of-war *Richmond* is to be launched on the 7th May.

Considerable additions have been made to the brick layers in the yard, and the immediate storehouse for ordnance and provisions is progressing rapidly.

Explosion of a Steam Propeller.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 26.

The Northern Transportation Company's propeller *Lady of the Lake* exploded and sunk half a mile from Fairport to-day. The cook and one of the firemen were killed. The propeller had a full cargo of flour and provisions. There are no further particulars as yet.

The Departure of Minister McLane for Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 26.

Minister MCLANE sails in the steamship *Quaker City* for VERA CRUZ to-morrow morning.

The steamship *Tennessee* is undergoing repairs.

The New Canadian Tariff.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 26.

The Governor-General gave his assent to the new tariff bill this afternoon, which consequently goes into immediate operation.

The Halifax Steamers.

HALIFAX, Ms., Sunday, March 27—9 P. M.

The line east of this point has been down all day, and there is no prospect of a resumption of telegraphic communication to-night. We have no advices from Halifax of a later date than Saturday evening, when the expected steamers *Niagara* and *Alps* had not arrived.

Sailing of the North Britain.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 26.

The steamer *North Briton* sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 26.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Captain FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Porto Rico.

PROGRESS OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL—THE NEW BANK—TRADE AT ARECIBO—THE EMANCIPADOS.

Our advices from the smaller of the Antilles extend to March 3.

The Captain-General was to set out on his annual tour of the island on the 11th. "The object of this visit, so strongly recommended to by me Her Majesty," His Excellency says, "is to acquire a practical knowledge of the people and their necessities, in order to alleviate or to remedy them, endeavoring to benefit the community at the same time by enlarging the means which conduce to that end, which are the encouragement of agriculture, commerce, and of all those branches which constitute public wealth, by the only known means, which is labor." Great preparations were making throughout the island to receive him.

A thousand shares in the new bank had been subscribed.

Business at Arecibo was active. Coffa was selling at $60 50 a quintal.

The negroes landed on the Coast of Humacoa had been declared emancipados.

SOUTHERN STEAMER LINES FROM BOSTON.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of the 26th, states that two applications for charters are now before the Massachusetts Legislature for lines of steamers between Boston and Southern ports. One by E. S. TOBEY and others as a Committee of the Board of Trade, and another by DONALD MACKAY; the former contemplates a line of four steamers to run between Boston and Charleston, or Savannah, or both, and the latter to New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

New-York and Brooklyn Legislation—A Pile Ready for Third Reading—The Paid Jury Bill Killed—City Railroads, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 26, 1859.

The Grinding Committee has become the chief attraction of the Capitol for a season. Legislation is stupefied and slow both in the Senate and the Assembly chamber. But the wheel of the Committee of Nine turns perpetually, and the local bills are already almost exhausted. Unless the bridges, and tunnels, and City railroads go in, there will be nothing whatever to feed their mill with in a few days. This morning the Williamsburg Railroads were turned out, and it is understood that they will go to the same Select Committee to stifle one or other of them, or ont of the two to compound a third, that will be satisfactory to the conflicting parties. The Committee waits till Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon before acting upon them. The tunnel choked up the hopper, and had to be withdrawn by its friends. The Woman's Library bill commended itself to universal favor and went through without a whisper of objection; so did the Williamsburg Fire Department act; and so, too, the bill making the price a reputable one to be paid for the publication of legal notices.

The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage bills are still in the hands of the Cities and Villages,—the members yet hesitating which to report,—the Commissioners' or the Common Council's bill. The Roving Railroad—one of LITCHFIELD's pets—is number 307 on General Orders, and cannot afford to wait until it is regularly reached. The Post Warden's bill lies No. 310 on General Orders. Its friends wait for a high tide to float it unobserved through the Committee of Nine. The Jamaica Fisheries, the Brooklyn Almshouse, the Cold Spring Railroad, the Wallabout Monument, and the American Missionary Society have been ordered to a third reading.

Into that entertaining order the House went yesterday morning, and in it are likely to remain till Wednesday—perhaps Saturday—morning next, for the pile of bills engrossed is immense, and every few hours the Senate opens the pile and thrusts in a dozen more.

The following bills, among others, had their third reading last evening:

In relation to the commitment of vagrants and lunatics in Kings County, authorizing the overseers of the poor instead of justices to commit them.

To legalize the action of the New-York Common Council in the matter that District-Attorney BLUNT had all hands of them indicted for.

To alter the map of your City—two bills widening Seventh-avenue at its upper end and laying down the Central Park as fixed by the next bill.

The Central Park Extension.

To provide for the payment of interest on the drafts of the Canal Commissioners on the Auditor of the Canal Department—ayes 78, noes 12—an amendment having been inserted authorizing the payment of interest on the certificates hereafter to be issued by the Canal Commissioners precisely as upon the drafts heretofore drawn.

The Senate bill making appropriations for the Canal debt and for the maintenance of the canals for the year that commenced Oct. 1, 1858.

Granting the people's right to a message for ground in the First Ward of New-York to the Rev. RICHARD ARNOLD and his wife—but this was a two-thirds bill, and though it got 84 votes, lacked two of the necessary number and so was tabled.

Mr. RUTHERFORD's bill to pay Jurors in your City had been fought over by the hour since early in the session. One City member after another had been conquered of his prejudices, until it seemed ready to glide easily into a snug place on the statute books. Mr. SPENCER latterly having taken so much interest in it as to come to be considered its godfather. Last evening, about 6½ o'clock, Jacob SMITH arose, when its title was read, and asked to have it recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to them never to report it again. This carrying, the bill was as dead as a door-nail. At 7½ P. M. the house reassembling, Mr. SPENCER made a desperate effort to perform upon it the same experiment that Pantagruel wrought upon Episteman, when a sabre had severed his head from his body, and sent it rolling in the dust. Episteman's head grew so fast in three days that an unusual disposition to sneeze was all that Pantagruel perceived amiss in him. But SPENCER was not so lucky. He tried reconsiderations and rescinding, and all sorts of plasters to heal broken bills, but it was no go, and the hangers-on about your Courts, who manage to turn up on Juries every three weeks, must look to the same source as ever to get their pay,—the law refuses to support them.

The Senate ordered to a third reading to-day the Dering's Harbor and Greenport Ferry, and Mr. SPINOLA's New-York Steamboat and Railroad Accident Insurance Company. They made the Public Health Bill a special order for Tuesday, 11 A. M. Their grinding apparatus is new yet, and the cool deliberation with which the most unimportant matters are discussed is exceedingly refreshing.

The City Railroad schemes—three of them at least—are the Assembly's special order for Tuesday next. It was a dodge of their enemies to make them a special order and to save them out of the hands of the Committee of Nine. But the effort to stop them will not probably prove availing. The objection to them is threefold: 1st. A Democratic objection—that they create powerful political machines, of which Republicans will have the control. 2d. The objection of onsiders, who believe in Railroads, but have not been let in; several stage-route proprietors are in this category and are busy trying to organize an opposition in the Legislature. 3d. The honest, creditable objection to giving away valuable franchises while parties stand ready to buy them at a high figure. The whole subject has been amply discussed during the past week, the near approach of the subject in Committee making it the topic and the talk of every circle. The three roads favorably reported on hold the following routes, which as they are quite sure to go through you may as well republish now:

1. The Seventh-avenue (*alias* parallel) Railroad starts at the Central Park, runs down Seventh-avenue to Broadway, (at Forty-fourth-street,) down Broadway to Union-square, down University-place to Waverley-place, up Waverley to Green-street, down Green to Canal, down Canal to West Broadway, down West Broadway to Barclay, up Barclay to Broadway, back to Church, up Church to Canal, up Mercer to Eighth, down Eighth to University-place, and back by a double track to Central Park.

2. The Fourteenth-street Railroad leaves the Hudson River with a double track up Fourteenth-street to Hudson, down Hudson to Troy, then, on a single track, up Troy to Fourth, down Fourth to Macdougal, down Macdougal to Bleecker, then, with a double track, down Bleecker, and Crosby, and Elm, and Chatham to the foot of the Park. Returning, a single track follows Bleecker-street from Macdougal to Troy.

3. The Avenue D Road lies in Chatham, East Broadway, Columbia and Avenue D. *These three are a sure thing*, and how many more is all a matter of guess. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 26.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to the duties and salaries of the Clerks of Police Courts of New-York.

To amend the act for the protection of the St. Regis Indians.

To continue the act authorizing the sale of the Arsenals in New-York and Albany.

Reappropriating certain moneys for the enlargement and completion of the Canals.

Mr. SPINOLA reported the bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Steamboat and Railroad Company.

Mr. AMES reported favorably the bill chartering the New-York Steamboat Company.

The concurrent resolutions respecting a reduction of Canal tolls were discussed and laid over.

The New-York Health bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. Adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 26.

BILLS PASSED.

To relieve municipal corporations from giving security on appeals, and to reduce the costs on judgments in certain cases.

To stay proceedings in claims for damages.

For a diversion of the waters of Black River.

A large number of private bills were passed, but they were all of local interest only.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution fixing a day for holding an election for two Regents of the University.

Mr. SMITH moved that the New-York Tax bill be referred to the first Committee of the Whole. Adopted. This will bring the bill up on Tuesday at the latest.

Several bills of private interest were passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

NAVAL.—The Washington *Star* says: "The Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, returned from his recent tour to Norfolk, reports the sloop-of-war *Richmond*, now building at the Gosport Navy-yard, so far advanced as to be ready to launch in three or four weeks. Her machinery is also progressing as fast as can be expected. The machinery for the other sloop of war, building at Norfolk, which is being constructed by Messrs. MURRAY & HAZLEHURST, of Baltimore, is also progressing rapidly.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

Detailed Narrative of a Journey Across the Tehuantepec Isthmus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I avail myself of the first agreeable opportunity to give you a faithful statement of my experience in crossing the Tehuantepec route. We left San Francisco at 5 P. M. of Feb. 19, with 132 passengers on board of the *Golden Age*, and with but one incident worthy of note, made the usual pleasant run to Acapulco, arriving there at about 6 A. M. on Sunday, the 27th. Off Manzanilla we spoke the United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, SINCLAIR, commandar, from Guyamas, bound for the different accessible ports in the Pacific to the northward of Panama. We were boarded by one of her boats, bringing two passengers bound for the East. On the 25th, at about 11 A. M., one of our Tehuantepec passengers, from St. Louis, Mo., by name R. S. CLARK, while under mental aberration, superinduced by whisky, let himself down over the guards, and before a boat could reach him he had sunk. Among his effects was found upwards of $500 in gold, which the purser of the *Golden Age* took charge of, to be handed to the United States Consul at Panama. Shortly after coming to anchor in the port of Acapulco, the passengers intending to cross the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, sixteen in all, left the *Golden Age* and proceeded on board the steamer *Oregon*, which lay at anchor some two hundred yards distant. At 11¼ A. M. on the same day we weighed anchor and proceeded on our way to "La Ventosa," distant about 290 miles. We reached our destination about 9 o'clock in the evening of Monday the 20th February. Shortly after our coming to an anchor (about three hundred yards from the shore) we were boarded by an agent of the Tehuantepec Transit Company, who informed us that at daylight on the ensuing morning boats would be sent to convey us ashore with our baggage. On the next morning at 6 o'clock two large metal boats of Francis' patent came alongside, and we proceeded to get ourselves and baggage in one of them, a feat of no ordinary difficulty and some danger. Heavy rollers were coming in, and the ship was careening violently from one side to the other, and it required the exercise of no ordinary skill to prevent the boats from being stove by the companion-way, or being crowded under the wheel, and corresponding agility on the part of the passengers to get in the boats, and exceellent judgment in the selection of the exact time when they should spring in. We proceeded to the shore, our boat manned by seven native shoremen, whose performances in the handling of their boat would equal the best efforts of the Barnegat or Long Island surf boatmen. When within about twenty yards of the shore our boat grounded, the crew leaped overboard, and on their shoulders conveyed the passengers and their luggage to the dry beach.

Now, a word or two with refereuce to "La Ventosa." This place must ever be a stumbling-block in the way of the perfect success of the route, even if the serious difficulties and embarrassments of which I shall more particularly speak should or can be remedied. It is simply an open roadstead, and not an harbor, exposed—except in one or two points of the compass—to all the wind and sea. The time that we landed was said to be one of the most favorable, still a heavy surf was on; our ship was rolling sufficient to jump her masts out, and had our boats been unskillfully managed one or the other perhaps would have been upset.

A better place, some four miles distant, has been found, which, it is said, possesses a secure anchorage close to the shore, and is only exposed to the sea and wind from but a few points of the compass. At 6½ o'clock on Tuesday, March 1, the passengers, together with their baggage, were on the beach at "La Ventosa." We then walked through the heavy sand to the Company's office, about two hundred and fifty yards, and our baggage was transported thither by the natives, carrying it on their shoulders. The morning was fine, but the weather intensely hot, and continued so until we were in the Gulf of Mexico. We arrived at the Compuuy's office, which, without flooring, was simply an erection of undressed poles, twenty feet in height, but placed close together, and fastened by thongs of leuther, and the roof covered with dried grass. Our baggage was there received by a Mexican official, who placed around each parce a cord, affixing a leadeu seal. It was then taken in charge by the baggage-master of the Transit route who proceeded to weigh each piece, charging ten cents per pound beyond fifty pounds, which being collected, the baggage was checked and a corresponding numbered check giveu. These ceremonies occupied about an hour, and the word was given to start Some seven Concord coaches were on hand to transport us and our baggage to the city of Tehuantepec about 15 miles distant. We were compelled to walk through heavy sand about three-quarters of a mile, as the horses were unable to pull us through it. Finally we mounted our coach and proceeded over a tolerably smooth road to the city, reaching it in about three hours.

At 5 P. M., after partaking of a tolerably severe meal, which was urged upon our consideration as a dinner, and paying California prices of 1850 for everything, we again proceeded on our journey, having nine persons within and two, exclusive of the driver, outside of our coach. Owing to a want of proper management, two coaches were crowded with passengers, while in the others there were but one to three persons each. The road was tolerably good and level for the first twenty miles, save every now and then some rough places to cross, we following a new road which had been cut through the low woods and jungle by the company, and well lighted by the fired stumps, which were being successfully removed in that way. We met with no running streams, nor with water, save that which was brought and stored in barrels by the way-side for the horses' use, until we were within about fifteen miles of Almaloya, when, at intervals, we crossed the Rio de los Perros, and the Rio Verde, two running streams of insignificant size. At CASEY'S camp, about twelve miles this side of Almaloya, we stopped, about 3 o'clock in the morning, to change our four diminutive horses, and in their stead had four American mules. About 4 A. M. we again started to overcome the most arduous portion of the road, leading almost the entire balance of the way over mountains, the highest of which, La Chevéla, is estimated to be upwards of seven hundred and fifty feet in height.

The inmates of our coach were well tired, having then been on the road eleven hours, without any rest, impossible to sleep, crowded as it was, and jolting to such an extent as to pound one almost to the consistence of a jelly. We had proceeded but a portion of the way, when the driver bade us dismount, as we were about to climb a long hill, and that the "cattle" were unable to draw the coach with its passengers. We walked probably a quarter of a mile, then remounted, then thundered down the hill, then again a mile or two of riding, then again dismounting and walking, and so it continued until we had reached and passed beyond the peak of "La Chevéla," when we passed into the plains of that name, and at six o'clock in the morning arrived at Almaloya, completely wearied out by fatigue, and went to sleep. We were shown to a "roosting" place, called and lettered by the imposing name of "Smith's Hotel," where we found some "frijoles" badly smoked, some coarse corn bread and miserable coffee. About 8 A. M. (two hours after our arrival) we were told to mount away, not upon a coach but upon horses, donkeys, and mules of a quality rarely seen. We got on a diminutive donkey, but was crucified in bestriding a saddle, the stirrups and leathers of which were evidently intended for a man who, by some freak of nature, had the lower portion of his body reversed, for they were set behind the centre of the saddle.

At 4 P. M. of that day, after a ride of thirty-three miles over hill and dale, beneath the rays of a burning sun, we arrived at "Sanderson's," a hostelry like our friend Sarra's, but in some respects better. At 5, P. M., we fed; at 6, all wearied out, retired to our beds, which were cots simply, and naught else save a pillow and musquito bar. At 6 A. M., we were on the road again, and variously on donkeys and diminutive horses, away we sped for Suchil, said to be thirty-four miles distant, at which point we fondly hoped our trials would cease. At about 10½ A. M., we reached the fifteen mile camp, passing over the Sarabia pass, enduring excessive heat, and almost devoured by a small venemous black fly, called "Rotador" by the natives. At the camp we halted to take a lunch and recruit, many of my companions, some of them strong men, inured to labor and hardship, complained of fatigue and of feeling ill, but we comforted ourselves that our tribulations would be over when we reached Suchil, and should board the steamer of that name. We again mounted and had proceeded but about a hundred yards, when one of our companions, a California passenger, by name FARRAND HAZENEZE, got off his animal, staggered and fell; with the aid of the natives we took him back to the camp we had just quitted, but there was no person by or to be had who possessed any medical skill to aid the poor fellow, and in about fifteen minutes he died, apparently in great pain, his strength having undoubtedly been previously exhausted by the heat and fatigue of the journey. He had upon his person some $1,300 in gold, a valuable Cooper watch, a sight draft in his own favor for $500, and other valuables. He was buried in a rapidly-dug grave, in the clothing he wore, without a coffin, a gunny bag simply thrown over his face and hands to shield them from the dirt. His effects were inventoried in the presence of a majority of the passengers, and taken possession of by Mr. STEVENS, the General Superintendent of the stage route, to be held for those who may prove themselves legally entitled to them. This person's death, together with the fatigue and illness of many of our party, did not contribute to our comfort, but we cheered each other with the prospect of soon being at "Suchil." Many of us walked much of the distance enduring the labor and the increased heat, rather than to suffer the torments of the saddle practice; our road led over a long ridge of mountains, and tolerably rough in many places. At five in the afternoon, all of us, more dead than alive, reached the town of "Suchil," an imposing city of three stake wigwams and one wooden house. We had thus accomplished a journey over land of from 119 to 125 miles, that being the distance by the road we had traveled from La Ventosa, on the Pacific side, to Suchil, occupying three days and two nights, with but one night of sleep, and a hard sleep at that. The road was altogether a rough one, the coaches were excellent, the brakes fortunately reliable, the drivers not to be surpassed. The native horses, which were principally used, diminuvive in size, seldom exceeding twelve hands, were but just broken into harness, and would cut up the maddest capers on the road imaginable—kick, jump, stiff-legged, bite, fall down, pull back—and when it is considered that much of the road between the Rio Verde and Almaloya leads up and down over mountains, in narrow form, and by the side of precipices, (to look down which makes the head swim,) it will be thought that the journey has some perils.

To our great disappointment when we reached Suchil, the steamer of that name, which was to take us to Manititlan, there to embark on the *Quaker City*, had not been heard of, although fully due two days before. Various were the conjectures as to the cause of the delay. But wearied out, and after comparatively a comfortable meal, we accepted a friend's hospitable offer to take a cot at his house. During the early part of the evening we were all badly bitten by some unseen insects, and my friend remarked, "There is nothing in these houses can trouble you after you get in bed, except, perhaps, fleas, or ticks; you have a musquito bar. There are a number of tarantulas in and about that old trunk yonder, but they don't trouble us when in bed, and we never go about 'barefoot,' so you may sleep comfortably."

Tired as I was, I gladly got into the cot, and earnestly hoped that the morrow would bring the steamer *Suchil*, to bear me away from so unenviable a place. I slept; about midnight I was awakened by feeling a tolerably large bite at my throat, and with the rapidity of thought I grasped at it with my hand, and my fingers clutched a hard-backed, long-legged animal, which I tore from my throat and threw violently from me. I sprang from my bed, put on my boots, emptying out I don't know how many venomous insects, got some tobacco out of my pocket, moistened it with saliva and clapped it to the wound. I ventured to awaken my nearest neighbor who, having gone to bed drunk, naturally enough shouted "Fire" with the lungs of a Stentor, thereby awakening come thirty of my sleeping companions. I ventured to explain to him, subdued the fire of his imagination, and intimated that I had but a few minutes to dance after the fashion of the "Elsler" in the ballet of "La Tarantula." He told me that in the office of the Company I would find a medicine chest, and in it a bottle of ammonia, and to apply it at once, and not to dance until I had taken an internal and external application, which being a reasonable request, and I tolerably fatigued, I complied with. I hastily sought the medicine-chest, found the ammonia, drank a teaspoonful mixed with water, and applied some of it to my neck. As for returning to my bed, with the conviction that my tarantula friend was within it, was impossible; my imagination was powerfully exercised. I felt in fact, that I had gone in. I was bound, however, before death, to view the monster, who, at the solemn hour of midnight, had "stole my breath" away, and seizing the lantern which swung aloft in a neighboring cenavauery, I sped to my cot and searched; there were no appliances in the way of bedding, saving one pillow, the odor of which suggested to me that my predecessor must have been actively engaged as a butcher; at the foot of the cot was a blanket, into its folds I searched, and, to my horror, out rushed the largest, strongest, able-bodied black cockroach that ever shocked my gaze; he jumped to the ground, I after him with murderous intent, he described a circle, I described something, he was beneath my uplifted foot, and as that foot (*me pedes Hercules*) descended to crush him, he vamoosed in a hole on the ground. I was beside myself with joy at the prospect of continued life; my fears being groundless, I upologized to my sober room-mates, most of whom were with saucer eyes, anxiously waiting for my dance, and speedy exit. I flung myself again upon the couch, and slept soundly. The morning came, and with its first dawn, I found such irritation of my flesh that I conceived something must have bitten me. I sought the river side, stripped off my clothing and made a superficial examination of my person, and counted 153 bites, which were all in front, thereby showing my bravery and great powers of endurance on the part of my persecutors. I stood on the bank of the Coatzacoalcos River, the water just laving my feet, and prepared for a plunge, to drown such of the monsters as might still be attacking me; and as I was about to plunge, I saw a log quietly disengage itself from the bank, but a few yards above me, which came quietly towards me. I waited, thinking it would pass by—when, to my horror, it opened its mouth and made a dash for the bank on which I stood. It was an alligator. I stood not on the order of my going, but precipitately fled,

At noon of that day we were startled by the acceptable announcement that a bungo had arrived, bringing the mails, and a rush was made to the river to ascertain the whereabouts of the steamer. We then learned that the steamer *Suchil*, having on board the passengers and mails for San Francisco from New Orleans, had been unable to cross a bar some distance down the river, and had anchored there. Mr. STEVENS determined to try and put the letter bags across to Ventosa by 12 M. of the next day, at which, by the schedule time, the steamer *Oregon* was to leave the anchorage for Acapulco in order to connect them with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer, bound for San Francisco, no hope being entertained that the passengers could be put across, and, in fact, at that time none had made their appearance, nor could they have done so for hours afterwards, as we subsequently ascertained, and hence the newspaper mail and the passengers must have remained upon the Isthmus until the 21st inst. A rush was made for all the available "bungos" by the passengers, and the writer of this was unfortunate enough to be one of seventeen that filled a large mahogany dug-out or bungo, intended to be propelled by oars or paddles. All the other dug-outs started in advance of us, and we were turned out loose to "paddle our own canoe" down the river, without assistance from employes of the Company to aid us in getting to the steamer. We were cheered, however, with the announcement that the steamer was only some 15 miles below, and having the current with us, believed that we could reach it by dark. We left Suchil about 2 P. M. of that day, Friday, March 4. Most of our crew was composed of passengers from San Francisco, nearly all of whom were worn out and dispirited by the fatigues and exposure that they had undergone. Two of us used the paddles, while another grasped the long oar, which served as a rudder. The current of the river at Suchil at this time ran about two to two and a half knots per hour. The river was full of snags and bars, which required considerable dexterity and strength on the part of our helmsman to avoid. Hour after hour passed on, night came, and yet no steamer light to cheer us. After dark we heard the plash of oars and hailing, was informed that the boat contained passengers bound to San Francisco. We anxiously inquired how far down the river the steamer was, and they answered (and as we then supposed jestingly) "a day's journey." We had nothing to eat nor drink save the river water. About 8 o'clock that night we got aground, and many, nearly all of our crew, were so jaded and worn out that they were reluctant to get out and aid in pulling the "bungo" into deep water. We toiled for an hour, at first dragging the boat some hundred yards further on the bar, deceived by somewhat deeper water, which suddenly shoaled. Again, one of our companions, who seemed disregardful of alligators, in a fit of desperation traversed the river right and left until he ascertained where the channel was, and again we toiled and tugged at the boat until an hour spent, we succeeded in getting afloat. Again we encouraged each other and plied the oars, sometimes pitching into bars and snags, but merely involving some extra labor to disengage our boat and a few minutes' delay. At about a quarter to two we descried afar off the steamer's light; it created but little enthusiasm, for many of our crew, sick and worn out, lay upon the bottom of the boat unconscious, and those at work were wearied to such an extent as to be reckless. We clambered on board, and were kindly greeted by the officers and crew, who, with their limited means, tried to make us comfortable; but the endeavor to sleep the balance of the night was almost fruitless, for the air was thick with mosquitos and "rotodos," and the floor alive with fleas. In the morning, at about 6 o'clock, we started for Manititlan, about fifty miles distant, and reached that town about 5 P. M. of Saturday, March 6; found the *Quaker City* waiting, and at 7 P. M. started on our way, dropped down the river, and at 9 P. M. crossed the bar, stood out to sea, met with a fierce norther which lasted two days, and on Wednesday morning, March 9, were at the wharf at New-Orleans.

I have only one further statement to make, namely. The dry season upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec commenced on the Atlantic slope about the 10th of February, and it is said by the natives, and also by Americans who have or pretend to have resided on the Isthmus for a number of years, to continue about four months. The steamer *Suchil*, with a powerful double engine, an iron hull, drawing light two and a half feet, and but a fortnight after the rains ceased to fall and the dry season commenced, was unable to reach the town of Suchil by upwards of forty miles. What must be the result as the dry season advances? I have thus detailed without the slightest exaggeration my actual experience across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and regret that these embarrassments to the perfect success of the route exist, but I deem it to be my duty to state my experience in order that my unwilling friends, who may perchance determine to take that route, may learn something of value from an old Californian. JOHN E. HACKETT.

The slave traffic is growing at the South. The Weldon (N. C.) *Patriot* says that 2,000 negroes passed through that place in January, and not less than 50,000, it is informed, went into the cotton region during the last year.

A tumult occurred, a day or two ago, in the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, some of the patients rising upon their keepers, but they were overpowered and handcuffed.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH GUN-BOAT JASEUR.

Reported Loss of Forty Lives.

The Cunard steamer *Karnak*, from Huvana and Nassau, N. P., arrived at this port about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. Among her passengers from Havana is Mr. SAMUEL DUNBAR, who has communicated the particulars of a most disastrous shipwreck which occurred near Jamaica, W. I., on the 4th inst., and the probable loss of forty out of sixty persons constituting the crew of the vessel. Mr. DUNBAR states that the intelligence had not been made public at the time of closing of the mails for New-York, the news having arrived from a port on the south side of the island only a short time before the sailing of the steamer, Mr. DUNBAR having learned the facts, by accident, just as he was on the point of embarking in the steamer. He states that the British gun-boat *Jaseur*, which was lying at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 1st of March, received orders to depart immediately to cruise on the coast of Cuba, and left port for that purpose. On the night of the 4th inst. she struck a sunken rock, to the northward of Jamaica. The pumps were immediately manned and kept working until daylight, when it was discovered that the water was rapidly gaining, and that it would be impossible to keep her up but a short time.

The captain then ordered a raft to be constructed and to this raft were attached the two boats belonging to the vessel, and the men, sixty in number, all went aboard, with such scanty provisions as they were able to secure from the sinking wreck. A heavy gale set in soon after the men took to the raft, and they had not been out above two hours when ten men were swept overboard and drowned. All efforts to rescue them were hopeless, the men had all they could do to prevent being washed away after them.

The captain seeing it was useless to cling longer to the raft, took nineteen men with him in the smaller boat, and the mate the remaining twenty-nine into the larger one. It was considered useless to attempt to keep together, and the captain said they would each make the best of their way to land, without reference to each other. In a short time the boats were separated by the wind, and the larger boat, containing thirty men, has not been heard of since, and is believed to have been lost, with all on board.

The little provisions the men on the small boat had taken with them were soon consumed, and the wretched party was subjected to the double sufferings of exposure and famine. At last, what all were completely exhausted and perishing, the boat was driven to a port on the southern coast of Cuba, and the entire party survived. The Government immediately sent out two vessels to cruise in search of the missing boat; but their search had proved fruitless.

There has been no official confirmation of this intelligence received in this City, but certain circumstances favor the presumption that the report is correct. Lord EUSTACE CECIL, and the Hon. Mr. LEGGE of the Coldstream Guards, who are now in this City, stated yesterday to Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, that they recently made a passage in this steamer from Port au Platte to Kingston, Jamaica, and the description of the vessel and the number of the crew corresponds to that of the *Jaseur* now reported lost. The *Jaseur* is a British steam gun-boat of 60-horse power, and stationed in the West Indies. She is numbered 642 on the Royal Navy List. The names of her officers and date of their commissions are as follows:

Lieutenant and Commanding, JOHN B. SCOTT, 28th July, 1857.

Assistant-Surgeon THOMAS CRAIG, 15th August, 1857.

Second Master JOHN R. N. MOSS, 30th July, 1857.

The entire crew numbered about 60 persons. It is, however, quite possible that the Captain's boat, containing the thirty persons, may have reached some other part of the coast, and not have been reported The next intelligence from Havana will be looked for with much interest by those who had friends on board the vessel.

WRECK OF THE SPANISH BRIG SAMMAMES.

The bark *William A. Banks*, Capt. BARTLETT, which arrived at this port yesterday from Cienfuegos, picked up on the 20th a boat containing the Captain, T. FERRERA, the mates, and nine of the crew of the Spanish brig *Sammames*, which had been abandoned on the 19th, she being in a sinking condition from stress of weather. She was bound for Cork from Cardenas. The captain, mates, and two of the seamen were subsequently put on board the Spanish bark *Providencia*, bound to Barcelona, and the rest of the men came to this port.

The Auburn Prison Revolt—Letter from Inspecter Bailey.

State Prison Inspector BAILEY writes to the Albany *Evening Journal* in relation to the last revolt in Auburn State Prison. He justifies the extreme measures adopted by Warden KIRKPATRICK, believing that they were forced upon him by an issue which the convicts themselves had made up with their keepers. Mr. BAILEY adds:

"I am aware that a sentiment prevails in the outer world that State Prison convicts should be treated to 'moral suasion' alone, or if punished, by a means so softened and mild as to become next to no punishment at all. I am not disposed to speak lightly of the power of the law of kindness in its operations on even hardened characters, but if moral suasion fails when brought to bear with all the force of the outer world to keep men out of State Prison, is it not asking rather too much to require us to govern convicted villains by simply the coaxing and teasing process?"

Mr. BAILEY proceeds to discuss the nature of prison punishments; arguing the absolute necessity of exemplary discipline, regretting the tendency of the State Legislature to abridge the powers of prison officers in this regard, and taking blame to himself for having, as one of the Inspectors, consented to the prohibition of the shower-bath. He gives his opinion that the abolition of the shower-bath had much to do in encouraging the recent insurrection; and adds:

"The convicts have taken the liberty to infer from this fact that either timidity, or a sickly public sentiment would hold the officers back from severe measures, and therefore have dared to revolt and take the consequences. It is my deliberate conviction that the shower-bath is both a safe and salutary mode of punishment for convicts when in discreet hands—being sure to subdue if any punishment can subdue, and speedy in its operation. We need a punishment which will bring a convict to terms at once, so that the difficulty can be disposed of, and the man put back to his work, and this the shower-bath is adapted to accomplish, and this too without serious peril. * * *"

Three Murderers Executed at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 18th.

This morning HEINRICH HAAS, JOSEPH LINDSAY and PETER SMITH, all convicted of murder, suffered the penalty of death by hanging. At an early hour a large crowd besieged the gates of the prison, eagerly seeking to obtain a sight of the terrible spectacle. This morbid craving was not, however, satisfied, and none could obtain admittance. Shortly after 10 o'clock the three condemned men appeared, escorted by the Rev. Father DUBAU and his assistant, and officers of the prison. They were dressed in white, in their shirts and pants, the head covered with a white night-cap, and their hands tied behind their backs; each wore a crucifix suspended to a black ribbon

...Calendar.—Nos. 19...

...Special Term.—Nos. 1...

...Nos. 266, 268, 269, 264, 265, 2...

...Nos. 266, 268, 267, 262, ...

...Nos. 1...

...Taken for Perjury.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

We announced, on Saturday, that after the Jury were locked up for the night on Friday they had agreed to find James Stephens guilty. It was then the duty for the Court to receive their verdict, and they had in charge (instructions to close) in the best manner they could. A feed was procured from French's Hotel for the sick Juror, Mr. Brush.

On Saturday morning, about 10½ o'clock, Judge ... took his seat on the bench. The prisoner, ... Hannah, his niece Maria Hannah, and his sister-in-law Sophia Hannah, who were already in ... were crowded, and even more than ... the proceedings was manifested ... outside, who could not gain admittance. ... conducted into Court by the Sheriff ... The nature of the verdict they ... to deliver was pretty generally understood, and the appearance of Stephens showed that he was no stranger to it.

The Clerk of the Court, Mr. Vanderveort, summoned the Jury to answer to their names. This done, he asked them if they had agreed upon a verdict. On the foreman's replying in the affirmative, the prisoner and the Jurors were told to rise. The Clerk proceeded, with the usual formula:

"Prisoner, look upon the Jurors. Jurors, look upon the prisoner. How say you, gentlemen, do you find James Stephens, the prisoner at the Bar, guilty or not guilty?"

The foreman replied: "Guilty."

Stephens and his friends manifested no emotion. His little child—seven years old—was engaged in eating candy, and seemed perfectly happy. The Clerk proceeded:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, hearken to your verdict as it stands recorded. You say you find James Stephens guilty of the murder and felony with which he is charged. So say you all?"

The foreman nodded assent. Mr. Cushing demanded that the Jurors should be severally polled, which was done accordingly. The District-Attorney then addressed the Judge, and said that he rose to perform his last duty in that painful trial, which was to move for the judgment of the Court upon the prisoner.

Mr. Ashmead, rising with much feeling, wished to know if no decency whatever was to be preserved in the proceedings. There were many reasons why sentence should not now be passed. One was, that, as he would be prepared to show, the Jury had been tampered with. He would not then say by what person, but they had been tampered with. The Judge interrupted him, and remarked that the prisoner would not then be sentenced. Mr. Ashmead said he should move for an arrest of judgment and a new trial. Addressing the Jury, the Judge remarked that he should adjourn the Court till 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when it would meet for the purpose of passing sentence on Stephens, and for any other purpose that might be necessary.

The District-Attorney rose to vindicate himself from the assault made upon him on the previous morning by Mr. Ashmead. He was proceeding with some warmth, when the Judge said that there was no occasion for vindication. The Court had not considered that assault as of any moment whatever. It was too solemn an occasion for any discussion which was calculated to cause excitement.

The District-Attorney then moved that the Court should commit James Hannah, Sophia Hannah, and their daughters Isabella Bennett and Maria Hannah for perjury. Mr. Ashmead rose indignantly, and was about to protest against the motion, when the Judge interrupted him and said that it was not the intention of the Court to grant the motion at that time. The Jury were then discharged, and, after a brief interval, Stephens, attended by his child, was reconducted to the City Prison.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 25.

Before Judge Betts.

EXCEPTIONS—DAMAGES BY COLLISION—COST OF VESSEL—INTEREST.

Joseph W. Pharo et al. vs. *Geo. Smith et al.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The action was brought by the owners of the schooner *J. W. Pharo* to recover their damages occasioned by her being sunk with her cargo of coal, by a collision with the schooner *William Smith*, owned by the respondents, on April 9, 1855. The Court gave a decree for the libelants, and on a reference being had the Commissioner reported the damages, consisting of the value of the vessel and cargo at the time of her loss, with interest from that time to the date of his report.

The respondents took several exceptions to the report.

Held by the Court—That with reference to the exception that the respondents were not allowed to prove that vessels built at Tuckerton, N. J., where the *Pharo* was built, had a lower reputation for value than those built elsewhere, the evidence offered would be too indirect and speculative to be properly allowable. Such general rumor or reputation, without specific evidence impeaching the worth and efficiency of this vessel, in her construction or materials, ought not to be received as competent to overthrow or disparage direct proofs produced by the libelants to both those points. The *Pharo* herself had never been a subject of such common repute, and her qualities could not justly be tested upon notions so vague and impracticable.

That evidence as to the cost of building vessels in New-York and other places than Tuckerton, was rightly excluded. It has no reference to her cost except by that kind of implication which is too indirect to amount to a contradiction of the statements of witnesses valuing her upon their personal knowledge.

That on the evidence the finding of the Commissioner as to the value of the vessel and this item of the libelants' damage was correct.

That the libelants did not furnish the best evidence possible as to the amount of coal on board the *Pharo*. The evidence of those who weighed the coal or loaded it on board, or even the bills of lading, would be the natural and appropriate evidence to this fact and higher than that of the master of the vessel.

That the order of reference gave no directions to compute interest, and interest will not necessarily be allowed, even from the time the damages are liquidated.

That the exception to the allowance of interest is well taken, and this part of the report must be set aside. It must also be referred back to the Commissioner for a further report as to the quantity of cargo.

The other exceptions are overruled.

For libelants, Mr. Williams; for respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DAMAGES OR CARGO—DUTY OF MASTER—INHERENT DEFECT.

John S. Lawrence vs. *The Brig Lieut. Admiral Collingwood.*—This was a libel filed against the brig to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by a cargo of fruit shipped on board the brig at Palermo, in December, 185—, to be carried to this port. The owner averred the full performance of the bill of lading, except that 414 boxes of lemons and oranges perished from inherent tendency to decay, and without fault or negligence on the part of the vessel.

Held by the Court—That the libelants have not proved that any wrongful act had been done by the master of the vessel, or that he had been guilty of any culpable omission of duty on the voyage, which caused the loss or deterioration of the cargo; or that the delay of the vessel in Lisboa, where she put in for necessary repairs, beyond the time reasonably required to obtain such repairs, was the immediate or proximate cause of the injuries which the fruit sustained on the voyage.

It being proved that the efforts of the master, in Lisboa, to preserve the fruit lost or deteriorated, were made in good faith, and under the advice of experienced and competent persons, and conformably to the best judgment of the master, the vessel is not responsible for the injuries the fruit may have received, even if the course adopted to save it were not the most suitable and well judged.

The master was quasi agent of both parties, in relation to the cargo found in a perishing condition on board at Lisboa, and his acts, honestly put forth under any emergency, with intent to the benefit of both, are to be favorably construed in his behalf against the complaints of either.

The fruit being proved to be inherently subject to decay, and the bill of lading being qualified with that condition, the vessel is not responsible for its sound delivery, without evidence of some misfeasance of the master, which set in action or aggravated that testimony.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimants, Messrs. Owen and Vose.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

Patrick F. Brady vs. *The Steamship Florida.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the barge *Owen Gorman*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the steamship, on Aug. 13, 1857. The barge was loaded with coal, and was being towed up the East River, lashed on the larboard side of the steam-tug *New-York*. The tug was on the New-York side of the river, going very slow, and the steamer was going the same way, at much greater speed, and, attempting to pass on the larboard side, struck the barge.

Held by the Court—That the steamship was in fault in not navigating as near the middle of the river as possible, as required by statute.

That on the evidence there was no movement of the tug to cross the steamship's bows, and it was therefore the duty of the steamship to take measures to pass the tug safely. The tug having the lead, was entitled to select her own route.

That on the evidence there was no fault in the tug.

Decree for libelants with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Burrill, Davison & Burrill; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

GOODS CONCEALED—REVENUE LAWS.

The United States vs. *One hat box containing ten gold chains, &c.*—This was a libel of information filed to forfeit the goods as having been concealed on the steamship *Fulton*, contrary to the provisions of section 68 of the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1799, no duties having been paid or secured to be paid thereon.

The owner of the goods alleged that he prepared on board the ship an entry of the goods; that the invoice was inclosed in the hat-box and he was ready and willing to pay the duties thereon, but before he was able to do so the goods were forfeited. He also objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, claiming that the goods were seized on land and not on board ship.

Evidence was given that the ... Custom House ... but on cross-examination ... his testimony ... departments of ... officially ... Master's Office ... the English ... been 10 or 15 years in this country.

Held by the Court—That whether the goods were ... and filed on board was not put in question by the answer, and the evidence is clear that the ... was sealed on board.

... the Court has jurisdiction of the case.

... the act of concealment of the goods by the ... within the provisions of that section of the ... is established by the proofs.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture of the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimant Messrs. Lane & Roelker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—March 26.

Before Justice Clerke.

Widening of Reade-steeet.—This is an application to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in the matter of widening Reade-street on its north side and west of Broadway. There was a similar proceeding for widening Reade-street, east of Broadway, the report in which was lately confirmed by Justice DAVIES. The application for confirmation in the present case has been strenuously opposed by the various property-owners whose interests are affected.

The objections to the report are chiefly these:

1. That while the widening was confined to the west side of Broadway, the assessments had extended over and beyond the east side, so as to cover many lots which had already been made to suffer in the previous improvement.

2. In behalf of St. Andrew's Church, eight feet of which in front has been cut away, demolishing the altar, pulpits, &c., and which has been assessed $5,000, it is urged that the Church property ought not to be assessed for these improvements on the same principles with that devoted to secular uses, but should be shown favor.

3. Comptroller HAWS was one of the Commissioners. It is urged that by accepting the office of Comptroller he incapacitated himself from serving as Commissioner, else an entire Board of Commissioners might be composed of City officials.

4. The Commissioners were nominated and appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court. It is urged that they cannot be lawfully so appointed: that the statute requires they should be nominated by the Corporation and appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court.

5. There are, also, many objections to the awards made, as respects individual lots, chiefly on the ground that the same assessed are disproportionate.

The argument has occupied two days; a large number of counsel being engaged.

James T. Brady for the Corporation; T. James Glover for St. Andrew's Church and the Anderson property; General Sanford, H. C. Hayner, J. Mansfield Davies, Wm. M. Evarts and Charles Tracy for other property owners.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Robert Davis vs. *William Hargraves.*—Motion granted unless the plaintiff in ten days chargee the defendant in execution.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler et al.*—The motion to frame separate issues, to be tried by a jury, are denied. Costs in in each case to abide event.

The Same vs. *John H. Dykes et al.*—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

The Woodruff and Beach Iron Works vs. *Henry A. Chittenden (and four other suits.)*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The President, &c., of the City Bank of New-Haven vs. *Simon Perkins.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on the verdict.

John Turner et al vs. *Morgan Pindar.*—New trial granted on terms.

Before Justice Monell.

William Small vs. *Henry L. Bulkley, impld.*—Ordered that plaintiffs file security for defendant's costs herein within twenty days from service of a copy of this order upon him. All proceedings of plaintiffs to be stayed until filing of such security and the securities therein justify, if excepted to; defendant to have $16 costs of this motion to abide event.

Neil M. Hogland vs. *Theodon Salters et al.*—Ordered that Tracy, Wait & Olmstead be and they are hereby substituted as attorneys for the defendants in this action.

Frances H. Salters vs. *William O'Brien et al.*—Referred to William Kent, as sole Referee.

The Park Bank vs. *Robert Davis*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Clarke C. Wilson vs. *Albert Lewis and wife*—Ordered that she be allowed to appear and put in her answer in this action, separate and apart from her husband, Albert Lewis, and be co-defendant herein.

MARINE COURT.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE.

A total eclipse of this Court is expected to occur on Monday. This is a rare phenomenon in the judicial firmament; as the statute requires the Court to be held every judicial day. It so happens, however, that the illness of all three of the Justices will probably prevent the Court from being in session for a day or two. Justice MCCARTHY has been for some little time traveling for his health. Justice MAYNARD has been for several days detained at home by indisposition, and now Justice THOMPSON is obliged by the same cause to be absent. In a day or two, however, Justice MAYNARD expects to resume his seat.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate West.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

John Steen, citation returnable March 28, 1859
Morritt H. Smith, citation returnable March 29, 1859.
Charles Johnson Wood, citation returnable May 3, 1859.
Samuel Maycock, citation returnable March 30, 1859.
Christian Freune, citation returnable March 28, 1859.
Elizabeth McCarter, citation returnable May 5, 1859.
Townsend Bedell, citation returnable March 30, 1859.
George Inglis, citation returnable May 9, 1859.
Frederick W. Paulding, citation returnable April 8, 1859.
Mary Regan, citation returnable April 5, 1859.
Richard Ustick, citation returnable May 10, 1859.
Nathaniel Bloodgood, citation returnable April 11, 1859.
Emily C. Stuyvesant, citation returnable May 10, 1859.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

George C. Leathe, Daniel Kelly, John Pawson, Jacob Lozier, William T. Pstierson, Thomas Miller, Andrew Kennedy, Gilbert Purdy, James W. Bowman, Eliza J. Leister, Sarah Nicholson, Margaret Clark, Gabriel Hainemann, Margaret Mallan, Thomas Colgan, Georgiana Augusta Hay, Margaret Flanagan, Archibald Wilson.

The will of Thomas Riley was also admitted to probate. It will be remembered that he gave a large number of charitable bequests, amounting in the aggregate to $31,000.

The will of Charles Henry Sanford, deceased, was also proved. He died at Valencia, in Venezuela, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was a son of Major-General Charles W. Sanford, of this City, and was considered a young man of much promise.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 108 bbls. Ashes; 5,343 bbls. Flour; 450 hhds. and 850 bbls. Corn Meal; 400 bushels Wheat; 3,500 bushels Corn; 3,796 bushels Oats; 971 pkgs. Provisions, and 678 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 40 bbls. Pots, at $6, and small lots of Pearls at $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,068 bbls., including 675 bbls. Pots, and 413 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron on private terms.

COFFEE—Sales have been light, to-day, including only small lots of Maracaibo at 12½c.@12½c.; and 40 bags Rio at 11c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in demand at 23½c.@24c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, were confined to 1,000 bales at the annexed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10½	10½	10½	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb..	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	13¾	13¾	13¾	14

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in request, including No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, from first and second hands, at $2 @$2 05 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues rather quiet for the principal kinds of State and Western Flour. Desirable lots are in good demand, chiefly for home use, but mainly at rates which are unsatisfactory to sellers, who—though generally desirous to dispose of their supplies—are reluctant to make any important reductions in prices. Hence, the current movements are restricted. Sales have been reported of 10,500 bbls., within our revised range. Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl.....$4 25@5 25
Superfine State.....5 50@5 90
Extra State.....6 40@6 75
Superfine Western.....5 55@6 00
Fancy Ohio.....6 00@6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....6 45@7 50
Extra Ohio.....6 60@7 50
Fancy Genesee.....6 80@6 90
Extra Genesee.....7 00@8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....7 15@8 75

Southern Flour is in demand, and is very stiffly held. Supply moderate. Sales, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 00 for Mixed and Straight brands; and $6 65@$9 for low Fancy to choice Extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is selling, in lots, at $6 50@$7 50 for extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey; $4 30@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand at essentially unchanged prices, for really sound, clean parcels; sales have been reported of 21,500 bushels, including good to prime red Western (Winter) at $1 48@$1 50; fair Milwaukee Club at $1 35; ordinary Chicago Spring at $1 05; amber State on terms not ascertained; and choice white Kentucky at $2 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at somewhat firmer rates for sound lots; sales have been reported, since our last, of 43,500 bushels at 90c. for old mixed Western in store and delivered; 88c.@90c. for poor to good new white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at steady rates; sales 1,500 bushels at 95c. ₱ bushel; 1,500 bushels Rye Malt were sold at 90c. ₱ bushel, 90 days' credit. Barley has been pretty freely dealt in at uniform prices; sales 26,500 bushels at 83c.@85c. for inferior to choice State; and 73¾c.@75c. for fair Canada ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at our quotations. Canada, 61c.@63½c.; Western, 60c.@62c.; State, 57c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c., and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

FRUIT—The demand is pretty fair for the principal ... including Lemon ... at $3 62½ ₱ ... Raisins at $3 ... ₱ ...

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales to Boston 200 bales light Bags at 9c. each; and 625 bales Rye... at 12½c.@12c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand is limited; prices are nominally unaltered. Sales in Boston, 200 bales: Manila at 7c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

HIDES—The week's business Messrs. H. D. HALL & Co. notice thus: "The inactivity noticed in our last, was succeeded by an active demand; and, with extensive transactions, the market has ruled buoyantly throughout the week. Sales have been large, at full prices, embracing all the Rio Grandes, several parcels of Buenos Ayres, &c., and nearly our entire stock of common Hides, together with about 5,000 Orinoco, to arrive. The stock of common Hides in first hands is extremely light, and only a moderate quantity expected. The receipts have been to a fair extent, but are exceeded by the sales, leaving a limited supply on hand, composed chiefly of the recent arrivals of Buenos Ayres. The expected receipts are only moderate, and with a fair demand from the trade we cannot look for any material accumulation in the stock before Summer. Prices have undergone no material change since last week, although they are decidedly firmer. Upper Leather Stock—The market is almost bare of all descriptions, with an active inquiry. Prices are without alteration. Calcutta Hides—Buffaloes are in demand and very scarce. Cows, if of prime quality, sell readily at our quotations, while inferior qualities are neglected. Green Salted Hides of all descriptions are in good request. Receipts have been 33,218 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 17,185 Buenos Ayres, ex *Mercy Ellen*; 6,325 Savanilla, &c., ex *Restless*; 7,197 from Hamburg, ex *Borussia*; 322 St. Domingo, ex *Kate*, &c.; 1,361 Porto Cabello, ex *Amy Chase*; 428 from London, ex *Liverpool*; and 24 bales from Bremen. 5,784 Hides from New Orleans, 1,552 Texas, &c., 433 Southern, 5,357 from neighboring ports. Total Coastwise, 13,126. Total Foreign and Coastwise, 46,344. Import since 1st inst. has been 164,562 Foreign and 45,608 Coastwise. Total, 210,170 Hides. Sales during the week have been 73,500 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 46,000, (same time last year, 252,200—year before, 48,500.) 5,500 Buenos Ayres Horse, 126 bales Calcutta Kips. The stock includes 29,200 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 6,300 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 3,000 Dry Texas; 900 Dry Mexican, (*via* New-Orleans;) 800 Dry Southern; 1,000 Dry Western; 600 Dry and Dry Salted Maracaibo; 1,900 Dry and Dry Salted Porto Rico; 1,500 Dry and Dry Salted West Indies; 400 Dry and Dry Salted Para; 400 Dry and Dry Salted Chili and Peruvian; 126 bales Calcutta Cow; 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres Horse."

IRON—Is in slack demand, and Scotch Pig can now be purchased at $27 50@$29, cash and time, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Pig is not attracting much attention, though foreign is obtainable at $5 62½@$5 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The week's movements in Sole, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: "The demand continues good, but the lightness of our stock restricts the sales to a great extent. Prices are well sustained, and in some cases, an advance of ½c. has been realized. The trouble among the laborers on the Erie Railroad has detained a large quantity of Leather at Piermont, which would have otherwise been in. Our stock is at present lighter than it has been for a long time previous, and consists chiefly of over-weights, which is not very salable at this season. Upper in rough is scarce and sought after. Prices are much higher in proportion than for Sole Leather. Oak tanned sells freely at our quotations, and is in limited supply. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 31c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Oak light, Southern, 28c.@31c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 29c.@32c.; Oak Spanish, good all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak Cropped, 38c.@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25½c.@26¾c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 14½c.@15½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@32c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c.@40c., and 50 hhds., part Cuba, at 22c.@23c ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted rather more attention to-day, and sales have been reported of 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ for new Mess; $18 25 for heavy do. do.; $17 50@$17 62½ for old Mess; $16 75 for thin Mess; and $12 87½@ $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams, at 8½c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at from 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef is in request and is buoyant; sales to-day, 325 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 25 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 62½ for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 9c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 75 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is very dull, and quoted ½@1c. ₱ lb. lower, with sales to-day of 300 bags on terms not ascertained. Flax has not varied. Timothy finds ready buyers at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel. In Boston, 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been sold at about $1 68 ₱ bushel. In Philadelphia, Cloverseed has been less sought after at from $4 75@$6 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in good demand at full prices. Sales during the week include 96 bales Cora Goat, 102 lbs., at 50c.; 40 bales Maracaibo, 143 lbs., 55c.; 18 bales light do., at 37½c. 6 months; 600 bales Tamoico and Vera Cruz, 210@259 lbs., at 46c.@47c., 6 months; 23 bales Payta at 45c., 6 months; 5,000 lbs. Chagres and Central American Deer at 42½c.@45c.; 1,000 lbs. Vera Cruz at 43c.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,500 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@7¼c.; New-Orleans at 6¾c.@8c.; Porto Rico at 7c., and Texas at 6½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., at 27¾c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb., and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. For London, 200 tcs. Beef at 4s.@4s. 6d; and 500 boxes Cheese at 35s. For Rotterdam, a cargo of Staves on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: Ships *Kit Carson* and *Christopher Hall*, 745 tons, now bound to San Francisco, back to New-York, with Guano to the United States Guano Company; a bark, 384 tons, from a Southern port to Rio, and back to a port north of Hatteras; a bhip *Columbia* to Tarragona, with the privilege of another port; a Swedish brig to Gottenburg, on private terms; ship *Webfoot* 1,090 tons, to San Francisco, $23 000; ship *Rival*, 983 tons, now at Baltimore from Savannah to Callao. Lumber, about $17,500; a bark hence to Shanghae, $10 ₱ ton weight and measurement; ship *Marmion* from St. John, N. B., to Dublin, Deals, £4; a Br. bark from Wilmington, N. C., to Bristol, E., Spirits Turpentine, 6s. 6d., and other Naval Stores, 5s.; ship *Owego*, from Bristol Channel, R. R. Iron, if to New-York, 19s., or if to Baltimore, 22s. 6d.; a ship, 440 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, $3 100; a brig from Jacksonville to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $22; one, 199 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,500; one, 170 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward Island and back, $1,700; a brig to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., and molasses, $3; one to Cienfuegos and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, to North side Cuba and back, 37½c. and $3; a bark, 375 tons, to Havana, $1,200; one from Philadelphia to Fernando Po, Africa, Coal, $10; a schooner, 80 tons, to St. Thomas, North side Cuba, and back, $600; one, 150 tons, from a Southern port to Kingston, Jam., and back to New-York, $1,400.

Mr. Erastus W. Barnes, a respectable citizen of Norwich, Conn., hung himself in his barn a day or two ago. He was suffering from melancholy.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
385 BROADWAY,
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
A great variety of novelties in
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES,
FOULARDS, &c.
per steamship *Asia*,
Also,
JAPANESE GRENADINES
In very rich patterns.
This is an entirely NEW FABRIC, possessing the strength and durability of the richest India silk, with the lightness and cheapness of a tissue or French grenadine.
NEW MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES, &c., &c.
CLOTHS FOR DUSTERS,
and GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 385 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
385 BROADWAY,
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
A large and select stock of
SPRING SHAWLS,
embracing the latest styles, and including several novelties that cannot be found in any other house.
A choice assortment of
LONG, SQUARE AND ROUND CORNER SHAWLS,
With
FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR BORDERS,
to which they invite special attention.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
SILKS, POPLINS, LUSTRES AND DE LAINES.
BAREGE PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.
GINGHAM BRILLIANTS AND CHAMBRAYS.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 119 6th-av.
Between 8th and 9th sts.

A RARE AND DESIRABLE LOT OF
FINE CAMBRIC EDGINGS
AND INSERTINGS AND NEAT CAMBRIC BANDS,
from auction, very cheap.
Will be ready for sale on
MONDAY, 28TH INST.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 6th-av.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRT, self-adjusting bustle, $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 50; and seventeen springs, $2. Dealers supplied with nine springs for 8 per dozen; twelve springs, $1; and fourteen springs for $1 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
LATEST
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article comprises, in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 12, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.
NO. 353 BROADWAY.

SPRING OPENINGS. SPRING OPENINGS.
Milliners, dress-makers and others attending the above in this City, will find a choice assortment in latest novelties of
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
at a liberal discount from regular prices for cash.
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
Nos. 353 Broadway.

LINENS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer,
On Monday, March 28,
ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF GOOD
SHIRTING LINENS,
From 25 cents to 50 cents per yard.
Also,
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY
Having removed their salesroom to No 62 Warren st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.
We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College-place.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
80 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

MOURNING GOODS.
On Monday, March 28,
We will add to our present large stock, several packages of
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BRODIE'S OPENING,
ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 29.
The greatest display of
SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GARMENTS
Ever made
In the
UNITED STATES.
To enumerate
STYLES or
QUALITY
Would be superfluous.
LADIES,
CALL AND SEE.
No. 300 Canal-st., and
No. 479 Broadway.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.
HOUSE IN PARIS, No. 80 rue Richelieu.
HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, No. 94 rue Royale.
COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

BELOW THE LOWEST BROADWAY
PRICES 25 PER CENT.
A splendid collection of
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS.
Also, Chenille Moss and other fancy trimmings.
Clasps, all widths and colors, from auction, very cheap.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO., No. 140 6th-av.

MANTELETS AND MANTEAUX.
MADAME F. PINCHON
has received from Paris the latest novelties in Mantelets, Basques, and Manteaux d'été, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of New-York.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

REMOVAL.
The New-York Carpet Lining Company have removed their salesroom for the sale of Carpet Lining, Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c., to No. 62 Warren-st., corner College place. Merchants will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

LACE, SILK MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS
A splendid variety, suitable for Spring, including
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of Dress goods, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome figured Foulards by the yard.
Japanese Silks in new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloths, 1¾ yards wide.
Black DeLaines and Chatlies without lustre.
Black Grenadines in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very handsome.
Crape Marets and Bushire Crapes, new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The Management beg to announce to the American ...

ANOTHER WHOLLY ORIGINAL DRAMA,
Not stopped from some old play to catch the caprice of the moment, but
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE MUSEUM,
By H. J. Conway, Esq.,
the successful dramatist of this City, and entitled
OUR IRISH COUSIN.
A comic production of sterling merit, and fitted particularly for ... larly to the
NEW AND TALENTED COMPANY!

EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
THIS WEEK,
MONDAY, March 28, to SATURDAY, April 2, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
at 3 o'clock.

The Original Comic Drama, in three acts, written by H. J. Conway, Esq., expressly for the Museum, called
OUR IRISH COUSIN.
ACT I.—IRELAND.

Thomas Cavanagh.....Mr. J. W. Craig
Brain, a steward.....Mr. Thompson
Mickey McGrath, a peasant.....Mr. W. O. Neil
Tilby, a shawman.....Mr. E. F. Taylor
Adolphus Sparkle, Esq., on a tour through ...
Mr. ... ashed.....Mr. C. Hale
Paddy and Rooney.....Messrs. Brown and James
Pat Sullens.....Mr. Bent
Terence Cavanagh, a boy.....Miss Dora
Mrs. Cavanagh.....Mrs. France
Mrs. Killilpa.....Miss Colburn
Shamey O'Gormon.....Mrs. Stephens
Emily.....Miss Johnson; Julia, a child.....Miss ——
Scene—INTERIOR OF TERENCE CAVANAGH'S CABIN.

A lapse of ten years between 1st and 2d Acts.

ACT II—NEW-YORK.

Torrence Cavendish, a millionaire.....Mr. J. W. Craig
Pierce O'Reardon Cavendish, his son, ...
...me of the boys.....Mr. J. W. Meldrum
Mickey McGrath, Our Irish Cousin.....Mr. W. O'Neil
Mr. Adolphus Sparkle, (still on his travels).Mr. C. Hale
Samuel Downright, an honest Attorney.....Mr. Bridgman
Hon. Augustus Agincourt, alias John Hayne, ...
a forger and scamp.....Mr. Foster
Bully, his follower.....Mr. Stevens
Jupiter.....Mr. Thompson
Watson, a servant.....Mr. Stanford
Tiney, a bondman.....Mr. De Forest
Miss Cavendish.....Mrs. France
Julia, her daughter.....Miss H. Walby
Mrs. Arabella Upperton, of the Albany ...
Upper-Ten.....Mrs. H. Ryner
Widow Downright, a real American wo- ...
man.....Mrs. J. J. Prior
DOWNRIGHT'S OFFICE IN WALL-ST.
Room in Terence Cavendish's Mansion.
ACT III.—FIFTH-AVENUE.

Cavendish..Mr. J. W. Craig.....Mr. Meldrum.
Mickey.....Mr. C. Hale.....Mr. Thompson.
Augustus.....Mr. Foster.....Downright..Mr. Bridgman.
Jupiter.....Mr. Stevens.....Patsy.....Mr. DeForest.
Young America, a Newsboy.....Miss Sallie Partington.
Mickey, alias Sir Pierce O'Reardon.....Mr. O'Niel.
Mrs. Cavendish..Mrs. France|Miss. Upperton..Mrs. Ryner.
Julia.....Miss Walby.
Widow Downright.....Mrs. J. J. Prior.
APARTMENTS AT THE WIDOW DOWNRIGHT'S,
Prepared for a Bal Masque or Tableau Vivant.
Characters in the Tableau:
Columbia—Cuba, Queen of the Antilles—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Mexico—Bellona, Goddess of War—Peace—Queen Victoria, &c., &c.
Uncle Sam—John Bull—Prince Albert.
MORE—FAR WEST—FREE TRADE—RAGGED PAT. &c

THE OTHER AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
A DEAD SHOT.
Captain Cannon.....Mr. Bridgman.
Frederic.....Mr. C. Foster|Hector Timid..Mr. C. Hale.
To conclude with
PADDY CAREY, THE BOY OF CLOGHEEN.
Paddy Carey, the Boy of Clogheen, with a song, Mr. W. O'Neil.

The Million of Extraordinary Curiosities exhibited here without extra charge, include the famous AQUARIA, unparalleled in America; that world-wide celebrity, the original Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquette seats 13 cents extra.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
No. 585 Broadway.
F. WEDDOWE & C. SAGE.....Directeurs
1ère SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
MARDI, 29 MARS, 1859.
Septième representation de
M. PAUL LABA,
MLLE. EUGENIE SEN,
MLLE. LAURENCE CHEVALIER.
Première representation de
TAMBOUR BATTANT,
comedie vaudeville en un acte du Palais Royale.
Musique par Mlle. Eugene Sen, Mlle. Jane Montheaux et M. Bertrand.
2ème representation de
JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE,
comedie en un acte du Gymnase.
Jouée par M. Paul Laba, Mlle. Laurence Chevalier, Mme. Fallot, Delalain, Mme. Tallot, MM. Emile, Charles et Leon.
Première representation de
LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE,
comedie vaudeville en un acte du Theatre du Palais Royale.
Mlle. Eugenie Sen remplira le rôle de CatharineBiancolelli
Les autres rôles par MM. Tallot, Edgard, Leon, et comediens et comediennes.
ORDRE DU SPECTACLE.
1. Tambour Battant. 2. Je Dîné chez Ma Mere. 3. La Fille de Dominique.
Ire repetition.
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER. (du Gymnase.)
Le bureau de location est ouvert tous les jours, de 8 heures matin, jusqu'a 5 heures du soir.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On MONDAY, March 28th,
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. HOEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
THE VETERAN,
The extraordinary popularity attained by this combination of SUPERB ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, BRILLIANT TABLEAUX and CHARMING MUSIC, is attested by the fact that, notwithstanding the extreme prevalence of tempestous and unpleasant weather since its production, it has been witnessed by
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE,
who have expressed by enthusiastic applause their appreciation of the alternate scenes of
POWERFUL INTEREST AND SPARKLING COMEDY of which it is composed. It will be repeated
EVERY EVENING.
Mr. Wallack.....as.....The Colonel
being the sixteenth week of his present engagement.
LEON, THE VIZIER,
EUGENE, THE EMIR,
BLANCHE, AMINEH,
Mrs. McSHAKE, GULNARE,
AT THEIR
ORIGINAL AND FAVORITE REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Banks, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Levere, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. F. Hodges, Mr. Young, Mr. Tree, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Jefferies, Mr. C. Parsloe, Miss E. Henrade, Miss Tree in original parts.
Performance to terminate before 11 o'clock.
The doors will open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY, March 28, DURING THE WEEK,
and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
during the LAST PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK OF
MIXON & CO.'S
EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
Previous to their departure on their Eastern Summer Campaign.
Last appearance of the great artiste,
Miss. LOUISE, in her BARE-BACK ACT.
THE GAMBS OF THE CURRICULUM.
HALT OF THE ARABS.
LOVERS OF SWITZERLAND:
Mlle. JOSEPHINE and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
Miss. TOURNAIRE'S GREAT MANEGE ACT,
On her BACK-JUMPING HORSE, KIEL.
WONDERFUL HORSE DUCROW.
ALL THE TALENT.
MELVILLE, SIEGRIST, LENTON.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.
Children 25c. Upper boxes 25 cents.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
BENEFIT of the AUSTRALIAN and GREATEST
RIDER IN THE WORLD,
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
THE RIVALS
THE RIVALS
THE RIVALS
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
To conclude with the successful farce of
THE RIVAL PAGES.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, March 28, 1859,
Will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
OLD NICK AND YOUNG NICK.
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 28.
THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY;
Or,
THE PRISON HULK.
To conclude with
ASPHODEL.

AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, the great attraction in the way of amusement, merriment, fun, laughter and the brief road opened to wealth for the million. Professor Alexander Loudon's America's Glorious Future Revealed. The most astounding wonder of the Nineteenth Century. Dazzling discovery, magnificent result, the way to immense wealth for merchants, tradesmen and all business men and universal competence, with happiness and content for all the people. Wellington and Napoleon eclipsed by the American Hercules' general light. The perfect meridian discovery of our wonderful century, inaugurating the opulent, enlightened Millennium. A true revelation of the certain rapturous glories of America's great future, and worth to the world more than all the mines of California and Australia. A sure, immediate and permanent road opened to prosperity and riches to merchants, business men, and, indeed, to all the citizens at their own doors, at the same time affording two hours' almost ceaseless laughter, fun and amusement. Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Reserved seats 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 821 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

LECTURES.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

Mrs. LAURA S. BISHOP, having received, during her late Readings in the Eastern Cities, the most flattering reception and encomiums of the Press, will give her first reading in New-York at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½ P. M. Tickets 50 cents, which may be had at the music stores of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Sons, corner Broadway and Park-place; Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway, and at the door of the Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURE.—THE lecture by the Hon. JOHN B. SCOLES, on *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the New-York Fire Department, will take place at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents each—to be had of

William Hall & Sons	No. 239 Broadway.
Firth, Hall & Pond	No. 519 Broadway.
Cooper Institute	Corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st.
A. J. Delatour	No. 26½ Wall-st.
John S. Giles	No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
Henry H. Howard	No. 21 Elizabeth-st.

Of the Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department, and of the Committee:

Zophar Mills	No. 144 Front-st.
James Y. Watkins	No. 16 Catharine-st.
Samuel B. Thomson	No. 84 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 22 Waverley-place.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Esq. Subject—*Books and Revolutions*. Young men generally are invited to attend.
EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great lecture on the *Ministry of the Beautiful*, at the Church in 18th-st., near 5th-av., (the Rev. Sidney A. Corey's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1859, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—for sale at the door.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Also, in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.—Every teacher who wishes to convey to his pupils correct ideas of the principles of natural science, should use these charts. Prof. Silliman says: "To teachers without apparatus these charts are an invaluable acquisition, and a very useful one to those who have the instruments." Price for set of ten, with key, $12; in sheets, $6. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers, No. 346 Broadway. Agents wanted.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. The spacious houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium, for callisthanic exercises. For plan of edncating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and commodious buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

AT $10.—BOOK-KEEPER'S CLERKS, MECHANICS and all business men, wishing to become finished writers and book-keepers, should attend PAINE'S Academy, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 295 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies Writing Lessons $2 16 lessons. "Col. Paine, well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury*.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

AT $10 FOR BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING OR ARITHMETIC, TO PREPARE GENTLEMEN OR BOYS PRACTICALLY FOR BUSINESS, —DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, No. 609 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Book keeping is taught practically on plans of real business. This course qualifies gentlemen to keep books by double entry in the best houses. Two $10 seats vacant.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; schools supplied with teachers and pupils, parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. Teacher of French, music and drawing wanted. Principals wishing pupils for the Spring term will apply to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The next term of this Institute will commence on Monday, April 11. For circulars, with references, apply to M. L. DOMENECH, Principal, Nos. 234, 236, 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained at C. SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 192 Fulton-st.; E. CODENGROGE'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 67 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

A LADY—WHO HAS MADE MUSIC A STUDY for several years, has enjoyed the advantages of superior instruction, and is herself a practical musician, desires to obtain pupils in instrumental music. Address ALPHA, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—The Spring term of this popular and successful School will open April 18. For circulars, or further particulars, see to morrow's paper, or address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Number limited to six; age from 6 to 13 years; board and tuition; branches $150 per year; term opens April 18. Address Miss MARIA CAMPBELL, proprietor, Argyle, Washington County, New-York.

SING SING, (N. Y.,) FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.—A first-class family school—not a low-priced one. The best instruction at remunerating terms. Next session begins March 28. Pupils received at any time.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Bentley's Despatch, Madison-square Post Office.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 261, Ithaca Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN for years teaching in Paris, and has the best recommendations, wishes to have the entire charge of one or two children. Address L. A., Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A FAMILY OF six children; one competent and experienced may address GOVERNESS, Box No. 847 Post-Office, with reference.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 36 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of E. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 1 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PIOUS English lady who has resided in this country 15 years, a situation as housekeeper; would instruct young children in their education (as also in music); she is fully competent for her duties, as the best of testimonials will prove. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., up stairs. Any family requiring a person in the above capacity will find the applicant an acquisition.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND competent woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer (is an experienced laundress); makes nice bread and pies, &c.; also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing; they are highly recommended, and have lived with the best families in City or country. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE employment for a trustworthy and competent person as seamstress; she can cut out and fit with exactness; she would be found very useful to any family requiring her services, as she is attentive and kind in sickness, and understands housekeeping. Can be seen for three days at No. 77 West 19th-st., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WATTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCHWOMAN, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can cut out and fit children's clothes; will take care of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent; has always lived in that capacity; the best of City reference from the families she has lived with. Can be seen for three days at No. 82 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation to cook, and her daughter as chambermaid and waitress and nurse and plain sewing. The cook thoroughly understands baking, pastry and does part of the washing and ironing in style. Wages for cook $8 per month, also, for nurse, $6. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; understands the charge of a laundry, mangling and shirt ironing; wages, $8. Also, a neat Protestant girl, with City reference, as nurse; will travel with a lady and children. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.]

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and plain sewing: can do up fine muslins in the nestest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can do plain sewing; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,097 Broadway, in the confectionery store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL OF RELIABLE habits and respectable appearance, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, having first-class references; she desires a place in a respectable family, where she would be likely to stay. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK by a highly-respectable person, who perfectly understands her business in all its various branches; all kinds of French and English cooking; has lived with the first families in Europe; is a Protestant; good City reference. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, LONG ACcustomed to the management of domestic affairs, would undertake the charge of a quiet household, in town or country, or to live as companion to a lady. Can give most satisfactory references. Address the Rev. R. G. DICKSON, No. 81 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class waiter, as cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do housework or chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer; looks more for a good home than high wages. No objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter and plain sewing; no objection to assist in housework. Apply at No. 207 Dean-st., Brooklyn, in the variety store. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid; will assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 17 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SEAMSTRESS; has a knowledge of dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. Call in the rear of No. 647 Plymouth-st., between Bridge and Gold sts., East Brooklyn. Can be seen till Monday.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 74 Hammond-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of a baby and sew; best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 118 St. Marks-place, (8th-st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as wet nurse in a genteel family; her baby is six months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 398 4th-av., near 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; FIRST-rate washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 290 Hicks-st., between Atlantic and Pacific, for two days.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMART, tidy, Protestant young woman, who is a good cook and baker, and good washer and ironer; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 174 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Irish girl a situation in a private family to do general housework and plain cooking. Inquire for three days at No. 13 Lamartine-place West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 35 8th-av., corner Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF LADIES OR GENtlemen, by a woman who can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 182 Avenue B, between 11th and 12th sts., second story, room No. 6.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants, now is the time to make a good selection; remember that you can save a great deal of time and trouble by calling at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 821 4th-av., near 23d-st., where respectable Protestant and other help in every branch of domestic household work can be obtained for City and country. Favor us with a call. A lady in attendance. Notice street and number.

WANTED—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE No. 149 Grand-st., several professed cooks, at the highest wages; also an experienced nurse, and a great number of good girls, as waitresses, chambermaids and laundresses, and girls for general housework. N. B.—Also a first-class gardener, immediately.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE of the first-class, including German, French, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, &c., may be had at the Employment Society's Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER OF experience, who has lived in some of the best families in this country and in England, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments, viz.: green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables, the tastefully laying out and planting of new places; is a married man with a small family, of good moral character; reference highly respectable. Address, for one week, WALLACE, care of A. Bridgeman, Esq., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A NATIVE OF France, is in want of a situation as a retail clerk in a grocery or as bar-tender in some good, respectable saloon or hotel. The subscriber speaks fluently four languages, French, German, English and Holland. Application to be made at Patten Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., between the hours of 9 and 4.
JOSEPH BERNITEN.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF GOOD CITY REFERence, a situation as nurse to an invalid gentleman, or would go as waiter in a private family; he also understands cooking, so as to be a valuable assistant where much company is received. For further particulars, apply at Mr. FINK'S grocery, corner of Mercer and Houston sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man of long practical experience; is married, has a small family; is a desirable person to those in want of a competent and trustworthy man. None but those in want of a first-class gardener need apply. Address J. F. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, or No. 68 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and will be found obliging and willing to make himself useful; can be well recommended from his last place, where he has lived for two years. Address M. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND HIGHLY-recommended Protestant English man and wife, (no children,) situations; he is a good gardener, understands it in all its branches; is also a good coachman and groom. She is a first-rate cook; understands meats and pastry; is also a good baker; both are willing to work and to make themselves useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

TO FARMERS.—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, want situations on a farm; the man understands farming well; the woman is an excellent cook and baker, and will, if necessary, take charge of the dairy. Both are well recommended. Apply at No. 14 9th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AS coachman by a respectable young man who understands the treatment and care of horses well, who is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good hand to assist in garden; has good reference from his last place. Address F. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant young man, single; has lived three years with an Episcopalian clergyman in the City; is perfectly competent, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in the garden; is willing to make himself generally useful. Reference as to capability and character. Country preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; is willing to go to the country; can give City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 1st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business—greenhouse, grapery, fruit, vegetables, &c. Can come well recommended. Only those wanting a yearly man need apply. Address W. F., Box 117 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care of a green-house, hot-house, hot and cold grapery; is a good vegetable grower; also, the culture of fruit trees and shrubbery; also, the care and management of a farm equally; the best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address B. B. M., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentleman farmer, and would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who would also work on the farm; will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, a situation, either as Traveler or Book-keeper, in the wholesale grocery and tea trade; is well acquainted with the Liverpool and London markets, as also with that of this City, and will reply only to first-class houses. An interview requested, when the advertiser will be able to give proof of what he has done and can do. Respectable City references, and security, if required. Address A. B. H., at No. 209 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT YOUNG man, who has lived three years in his last place, a situation in City or country; he is an excellent hand on a farm; can plow, sow, mow and cradle; is a careful driver and good attendant on horses and oxen; also a boy, 19 years old, willing to go on a farm any distance; is strong and well inclined to work; wages $8 to $9. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of sober, industrious habits; understands gardening in all its branches, hothouse, greenhouse and grape vines; is married and has a small family. Has no objection to any part of the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address T. DAVENPORT, Esq., No. 203 Greenwich-st., for J. R. Gardener.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character from gentlemen with whom he has lived with in this City. Has no objection to any part of the country. Is a single man. Call on or address [Mr. H. R. SHERBIFF, No. 32 University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent man, as first-class gardener; knows his business in all its branches; is a good hand over horses; will make himself useful. Also, his wife, who is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread ad plain pastry; best of reference. Apply at 378 6th av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT children) situations; the man as farmer or plain gardener; the wife as first-rate cook, washer and ironer or laundry maid; both are industrious, hard-working Protestants, capable, civil and obliging, and have the very best of reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman and gardener who perfectly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his last employer and others whom he has lived with. Address a note to C. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, MARried, with one child, a situation; he fully understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Apply at No. 243 6th-st., between Avennes C and D, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, 19 YEARS of age, a situation in some store; she has been so employed in the City and can furnish good references; has some experience in keeping books. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an industrious young man; would be willing to assist in garden a short distance in the country preferred; has good reference as to capability and character. Address J. D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate abilities, understands the care and management of carriages and horses perfectly and can be well recommended. Address F. H., at Mr. Disney's saddlery, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHment, a middle-aged man thoroughly conversant with double-entry book-keeping; must write a good hand and be correct at figures. Salary not to exceed $460. Address A. A., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman, with a private family; he understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at Bradley's Livery Stable, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, and also can take charge of a plain garden; has no objection to any part of the country. Address G. M., No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A SITUATION BY A first-class man; thoroughly understands his business in every department; best of reference. Address L. R. K., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, whose time is not fully occupied, is desirous of forming an engagement to write up a set of books. Address C. N., No. 269 Canal-st.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, intelligent young man, a situation as clerk or copyist in a lawyer

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, and Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Entertainments this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Miss Keene to Commence Her Brief Series.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and America.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin —First Call.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8 P. M.
For North and West Way Mail.....8½ P. M.
For Boston, Fall and Hoosic Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Boston, Way Mail.....8 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
For Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
For Europe, by Steamboat.....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are still without any notification of the arrival of the expected European steamers, the *Niagara* and the *Alps*, at Halifax. The line of telegraph between Bangor and points further east was reported down last night, with no prospect of immediate repair. The latest advices from Halifax are to Saturday evening, at which time the steamers had not been heard from.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Karnak*, (Br.,) which arrived at this port from Havana and Nassau about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, is Mr. SAMUEL DUNBAR, who brings the painful intelligence that a British gun-boat, the *Joscar*, struck a rock and was lost near Jamaica on the 4th inst. The vessel sinking rapidly, a raft was constructed, and the whole crew, sixty in number, went upon it, with a scanty supply of provisions and water. A heavy gale coming on, ten of their number were swept off and lost, when the remainder took to the two boats; nineteen going in one boat with the captain, and thirty in the other with the second master. The captain's boat was thrown ashore near a port on the South side of Cuba, but the other boat and thirty souls had not been heard from. Mr. DUNBAR states that the intelligence reached Havana just before the steamer left, and hence it had not been made public. The *Joscar* is a screw steamer of 80-horse power, commanded by Lieutenant JOHN B. SCOTT.

By the bark *Venus*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have advices from Venezuela to the 11th inst. Serious disturbances are again reported. The Province of Coro has declared in favor of a Federal Government, and taken up arms. General TAMORA, with several exiles, had left Curaçoa to join their friends in Coro—the former to take command. A revolt was also momentarily expected at Maracaibo, and, though the rest of the provinces are reported as quiet, there was little doubt that a general revolution would grow out of the dissatisfaction with the present Republic. General PAEZ was still sick.

Intelligence from Porto Rico announces the rapid filling up of the subscription to the Stock of the new Bank. The annual tour of the Captain-General was to commence on the 11th. Great preparations were making for his reception. The slaves captured at Humacao were declared *emancipados*.

Considerable business was done in a quiet way by the Legislature on Saturday—principally, however, of no general importance. In the Senate, the bill fixing the duties and salaries of the Police Clerks in this City was passed. The bill reappropriating certain moneys for the completion of the canals was also passed. The New-York Health bill was made the special order for to-morrow. In the Assembly a great number of private bills were passed. The New-York Tax bill was referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

On Saturday a second death occurred from the recent poisoning at the boarding house, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The second victim is Mr. FAYETTE ROBINSON, a native of Virginia and a magazine writer of some note. The others who were poisoned, with the exception of a Spanish boarder named CONALIJO, are entirely recovered. The Coroner's inquest, which was resumed on Saturday, will be continued to-day. The report, by Dr. DOREMUS, of the result of his examination of the stomachs of the deceased, is the only important remaining evidence to be taken. Mrs. BETHAM was buried on Saturday. The remains of Mr. ROBINSON will be taken to Richmond, Va., where his friends reside, for interment. He had long been an invalid.

Two policemen of the Sixth Ward are charged with having, through undue violence, caused the death of a man named BERNARD KERRIGAN. It is alleged that they arrested the deceased when there was no occasion for it, and that on the way to the Station-house they hammered and punched him with their clubs, producing rupture and inflammation of the intestines, which resulted in his death. The case is undergoing examination before one of the Coroners.

Charles Sturgis, the young man who was shot on Friday morning at the eating saloon No. 36 Bowery, died yesterday at the City Hospital. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. John Pfomer, who shot him, is still detained in custody, to await the result of the inquisition.

The trial of STEPHENS has ended at last. On Saturday—the eighteenth day since it commenced—the jury, having been locked up for the night, returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty. STEPHENS, though he evidently labored under emotion, preserved an appearance of calmness. The District-Attorney applied to the Court for immediate judgment, but the Judge refused the application, and named Tuesday (to-morrow) as the day on which sentence would be passed. Mr. WATERBURY then moved for the committal of STEPHENS' relations, the Hannah family, for perjury. The Judge replied that he would not commit them at present. And so this trial, one of the most singular on record, came to an end.

The Report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday, the 26th, exhibits a slight increase in the number of deaths over the week previous. The entered number of deaths for the week was 439 against 409 the week before, but 57 less than during the corresponding week of 1858.

There was a meeting in behalf of the Southern Aid Society last evening, in the Cooper Institute. The Rev. Mr. STILES made an address, and a respectable collection was taken up.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday did not exceed 1,000 bales at unchanged prices. A moderate business was transacted in Flour and Wheat at uniform rates. Barley and Corn were in good request as were Mess Pork, Cut Meats and Sugars. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 580.

BUYING STEAMSHIPS SHORT.—In the last budget of news from the Rio de la Plata, comes the word that none of the steamers chartered by the Navy Department had yet arrived at the mouth of that river. They were long enough out to have doubled Cape Horn; yet the main squadron had passed up the Paraná, and was closely approaching the scene of operations, diplomatic or otherwise, at the moment when the advices assure us that nothing had been heard of the supplementary vessels. Whether they are still drifting toward their destination, or whether a thousand fathoms deep, they rest where the "Orinoco rushes to the main," is a question which time will presently settle.

The Secretary of the Navy was authorized at the last session of Congress to convert the charter-party of these inconspicuous steam-tugs into an absolute purchase. It is also intimated that the Secretary is in haste to complete the bargain. In view however of the non-appearance of the boats, and of the many doubts surrounding their fate, it will certainly be wiser to know whether the subject matter of the transaction be in existence, before signing the papers and paying the money. Of the absolute valuelessness of the things, if they be still afloat, it does not become us to speak. They were unseaworthy when they departed, a very bogney to the underwriters, and they are probably no worthier after their stormy voyage. But the Secretary is committed to the business, and all that can be asked is a suspension of action until there be some hope of getting what he buys.

The Stephens Trial—The Verdict and Conduct of Counsel.

The public mind was not prepared for a verdict of *guilty* in the case of STEPHENS. It cannot be claimed that he has been proved beyond all doubt to have murdered his wife. The evidence is wholly circumstantial, and far from being perfectly conclusive. It has established a probability that the woman was poisoned,—and that it was done by her husband, though other parties are involved in the same net-work of suspicious circumstances which was gathered about him. But in view of his position and character,—and especially in view of previous acquittals or failures to convict under much stronger evidence than was here submitted, there is a very general surprise and something very like dissatisfaction in the public mind at his conviction.

It is not our purpose, however, to dwell upon this aspect of the case at present. We intend merely to say one or two words as to the demeanor of the gentlemen employed in conducting it. There is a good deal of allowance to be made, we admit, for snappishness and ill-humor displayed in an investigation lasting seventeen days, in a crowded room, the result of which was to affect the life of the party on trial; but after making all the deductions which the gravity of the occasion, the foulness of the atmosphere, and the tediousness of the proceedings call for, there still remains a large mass of bad taste, and bad manners, insolence and ribaldry to be censured, and we may add, to be atoned for. We recur to this subject thus frequently, because we would not have the public lose sight of the fact that the manner in which laws are administered is of quite as much importance as the laws themselves. The moral effects of the deportment of the Bench and Bar, in criminal cases, upon the public mind, is almost as great as that produced by the punishment of the culprit. There ought unquestionably to be some sort of congruity between the nature of a duty and the conduct of those engaged in performing it. The moral sense of mankind is outraged by quarreling or merry-making at a funeral, by levity in the pulpit, by a fight at a wedding. The necessity for being grave, decorous, calm and courteous on certain occasions more than others, is of course not capable of mathematical demonstration; but it is prescribed by all our better instincts, and these instincts lie at the base of so much of what is most valuable in civilized society, that it is not necessary to look for any better authority.

It is hardly possible to conceive an occasion more solemn in all its incidents and bearings, than a court of justice conducting a trial for murder. There is no occasion in which man attempts to perform a duty so nearly divine, as that which devolves on a judge in such a case. There is no charge more weighty than that which is imposed on the counsel. The burden of responsibility which rests on the shoulders of a general on the eve of a battle which is to decide the fate of a nation, seems weightier because it affects a larger number of persons. The fate of millions depends on the steadiness of his nerves, the quickness of his eye, and on the clearness of his brain. But he may bear it worthily and well, as MARLBOROUGH bore it, without ever calling into play one of the higher qualities of his nature;—without a spark of love either for justice or mercy, without honor, without honesty, without self-control, without a particle of regard either for the interests of society at large, or for those of the unfortunates, who march on death at his word. But judges and counsel who are trying a man for his life, have something more to do than strain every fibre of their brains for victory. Besides taking care that the prisoner suffers no wrong, they have to see that the triumphs of the law are worthily achieved. Lawyers do not meet in court-rooms merely to get a man hanged, or to get him acquitted, by hook or by crook. If the investigation which is to acquit or condemn him, is not conducted with decency and sobriety, with an absence of outbursts of coarse passion, and of ribald abuse, the good effect of it is altogether lost. We say this with the more confidence, because we believe the interests of society are quite as much served by an acquittal after a calm and laborious examination into the facts, as by a condemnation. This means, under a variety of aspects, possess fully as much importance as the result. It is of as great moment that the innocent be inspired with confidence, as that the guilty be struck with terror.

Judging from the language of the counsel on both sides engaged in the Stephens trial, and particularly of those for the defence, no men could be more impressed than they with the gravity of the occasion. Their speeches were copiously interlarded with those offensive and vulgar appeals to heaven and adjurations of the Deity, upon which men of moderate powers in the pathetic department of oratory, mainly rely to convince their audience of their own sincerity and of the solemnity of their performances. Mr. CUSHING in particular left nothing undone which this species of rhetoric can do to make everybody believe that he was overwhelmed by his sense of the awful nature of the task he was executing. Mr. ASHMEAD did not make quite so much use of the "melting mood," and was somewhat more chary of his appeals to the Almighty in attestation of his own devotion to Mr. STEPHENS; but he sought to convey his deep sense of the grave nature of the proceedings, by the frequent use of illustrations drawn from the great days and great lights of the Bar. He overhauled the forensic *fasti* of England to make manifest his own notions of what a lawyer's demeanor ought to be on so momentous an occasion. But we regret to say that neither of them, during the whole course of the trial, afforded any better proof than their own somewhat frantic ejaculations, of the fact that they were acting either under the influence of religious emotions or of great legal traditions. In the conduct of the case they seemed to have no very exalted ideal whatever before their mind's eye. Mr. CUSHING'S language and manner to the Court, from first to last, were most unbecoming. He contradicted the Judge flatly; he insisted rudely, after the rulings had been made; and his gestures and tones were even more improper than his language itself. If Judge ROOSEVELT had done even a small part of his duty—if he had done what any of the English courts, whose example Mr. ASHMEAD is so fond of citing, would certainly have done under similar circumstances—he would have deprived Mr. STEPHENS of Mr. CUSHING'S valuable services, and left that distinguished lawyer to compound climaxes and mix antitheses in Eldridge-street Jail, before the trial had progressed very far.

Of the bearing of the counsel on both sides towards one another there is almost as much to be said in condemnation as of their bearing towards the Judge. Mr. ASHMEAD'S speech was in great part a personal denunciation of the District-Attorney. Mr. SHAFFER was abused for having "the price of blood in his pocket," simply because, having been the counsel of young BELL, that is, of the person, of all others in the world most interested in having STEPHENS punished, if he be really guilty, he has been most properly employed to aid the prosecution. Charges of almost every imaginable species of baseness were freely bandied about. Wranglings innumerable, not so much on points of law as touching the base motives of the lawyers themselves, occupied one-half of every day. The Judge seemed to have been planted on the bench by the disputants below in order that they might treat the public to the spectacle of his utter insignificance, and their own unbounded license. If STEPHENS be clearly and finally convicted, the effect may be salutary; but we doubt if the general confidence in the administration of justice has gained anything, in the minds of the public at large, by the spectacle of his trial. We doubt if any of those who witnessed it have been profoundly impressed by the majesty of the law, or thoroughly satisfied that a search after truth, conducted with the aid of abuse and billingsgate, is very likely to be attended with success.

Partisanship in New-Jersey.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, at the session which closed on Wednesday last, were obliging enough to furnish a very striking illustration of the extreme partisanship that marks and disgraces American politics. The facts are interesting enough to deserve distinct record.

The Constitution adopted by a State Convention held in 1844, retained that peculiar trait of the English judicial scheme—a separate jurisdict on in equity. The Court of Chancery was invested with all the usual attributes of an equitable tribunal. It preserves its practice in the foreclosure of mortgages; its authority as a Prerogative Court, in matters relative to the inheritance of estates; and the Chancellor, *ex-officio*, presides over the Court of Errors and Appeals. The new Constitution fixed the period of seven years as the term of office for this dignified position; assigning the power of appointment to the Governor, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The gentleman first nominated was Mr. OLIVER S. HALSTED, (Whig,) whose time expiring in 1852, at a moment when the control of the State was in the hands of the Democratic Party, Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON (Dem.) was appointed to the office. In the ensuing year the term of Mr. HENRY W. GREEN (Whig) as Chief-Justice expired, and the same Democratic influence predominating, every effort was made to find a successor belonging to the Democratic Party. The effort was unavailing. The position was tendered to the only qualified lawyers on that side of politics, and was promptly declined. It was conceded that Chief-Justice GREEN was unquestionably the most competent person that could be found; it was admitted, without contradiction in any quarter, that he had wholly secluded himself from the arena of politics, since his elevation to the bench; and upon these considerations, and in the absence of a worthy successor, he was nominated and confirmed. It is quite certain that this honor would not have been conferred had Mr. GREEN been a declared partisan.

The term of Mr. WILLIAMSON expiring with the present year, it became the duty of Governor NEWELL to nominate to the Senate his successor. Elected to his position by the Opposition, it was fair to expect that the Governor would look to the Opposition ranks for his candidate. There was nothing in the character or the legal ability of Chancellor WILLIAMSON to recommend him for reappointment. A score of gentlemen were to be found at the bar of New-Jersey with higher qualifications for the place. But besides this merely negative view, there was the positive fact, that while holding the highest judicial office in the State he had never ceased to hold tenaciously to every party tie and obligation; to labor zealously for the Democratic cause; and to allow himself to be regarded as the especial leader of the intriguing and profligate regency which ruled the Administration party in New Jersey. Under these circumstances Governor NEWELL nominated Mr. ABRAHAM O. ZABRISKIE, a gentleman eminently fitted for the place. The nomination was not confirmed, the Administration having a majority in the Senate. The Governor substituted other names of Opposition candidates, wholly unexceptionable, and still the Senate refused to confirm. He again nominated Mr. ZABRISKIE, and threw upon the Senate the responsibility of defeating an appointment, but without effect. The position was taken, that the Democratic party having re-appointed GREEN, the Opposition was bound to re-appoint WILLIAMSON; and that no other nomination would be approved by the Senate. In other words, reversing the Constitutional direction, the Senate proposed to nominate a chancellor, by and with the consent of the Governor; an assumption which the Governor could not tolerate. The session has been hot an anxious expectation for one or the other party to give way. At the last moment, the Governor transmitted nine names for the place, all of which were rejected; and the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

The result of this obstinacy is very serious. The judicial system of the State is disorganized. There is no longer a Court of Chancery. The suits pending in equity must be suspended, and the suitors sent their ways for a year. There will be no such thing as foreclosing a mortgage during that period. The testamentary and prerogative business of the Court will be thrown into inextricable confusion. The Court of Appeals will be without its constitutional head, and the Court of Pardons without one of its members. And all this mischief because the two branches of the appointing power are of opposite parties, and neither will yield its party preferences to the exactions of the other.

On the 9th of March Governor NEWELL sent in a message renominating Mr. ZABRISKIE, whom the Senate had once rejected, and claiming for himself the sole and exclusive right of nomination. He said it would be, in his judgment, a violation of the Constitution for him to waive this right or permit the Senate to interfere in any way with its free exercise:—they were bound, in his opinion, to consent to the appointment of any man, of suitable qualifications, whom he might nominate,—and they would be held responsible for any failure to fill the office which might result from their refusal to do so, as his action in the matter would not be changed. The Governor attempted to strengthen his position by claiming that being elected directly by the popular vote, he represented a majority of the people in the State, while the Senate only represented majorities in the several counties: and that his voice should therefore be deemed the most potential. This claim is utterly untenable and is quite unworthy of the Governor. The Senate replied at some length, and with considerable warmth to his Message, repelling its aspersions upon the motives of the Senate, and asserting their right and duty to judge of the propriety of the Governor's nominations and to act upon their own conviction of the qualifications of his nominees. They charge indirectly also that the Governor had departed from the usages of the State in insisting upon making a partisan appointment to a judicial office. Except, however, in the case of Judge GREEN, the Democratic Party when in power has uniformly filled every open judicial position with its own members.

It would be too much to assert for either party in this controversy entire freedom from blame. Technically the Governor is right,—the power of nominations resting exclusively with him. But it is equally indisputable that the power of consenting to the appointment rests with the Senate. The Governor did not attempt to coerce the Senate into consenting to the appointment of any one man,—he gave them a very large list from which to make their selection. But he nominated no member of their party,—and therefore they refused to confirm any one of his nominations. It is one of those cases in which party interests are considered paramount to the public good. Such cases have often happened hitherto, and will beyond all question often happen again.

Hoe and the Herald.

The proprietors of Barnum's Museum should take steps at once to ascertain the name of the enterprising individual who, during the week ending Saturday, March 26, became the purchaser of that lovely rural Paradise, known as "Washington Heights." For that such a person exists there can be no doubt. The New-York *Herald*, of Sunday, March 27, contains, as by a diligent examination any man may satisfy himself, not one word of allusion to the beauties, blessings and general availability of that never-to-be-sufficiently-admired, and hitherto-by-the-house-of-BENNETT-exclusively-populated spot. For more than a year past, the editorial columns of the Sunday *Herald* have been given up to Washington Heights. They have been adorned with maps of Washington Heights; they have been enriched with historical reminiscences of Washington Heights; from Washington Heights the world and its ways have been surveyed "with comprehensive view," empires weighed in the balance, treaties torn or mended, and the fate of man decided with hebdomadal solemnity.

Of all this there is now an end. Having disposed of "Washington Heights" doubtless to some distinguished financier grown opulent by dealing in Parker Vein or Potosi stock, or to some enterprising merchant who has outstripped his competitors by using the channel of Plum-Gut, the *Herald* has now taken the printing-press into consideration, and proposes to revolutionize the world by means of a nice little catechism of questions supposed to be propounded by the London *Times*, and answers supposed to be made by the New-York *Herald*, the upshot of which is the complete humiliation of John Bull's stupid workmen, who "appear to be considered a part of the material on which they labor," and the exceeding exaltation of that "vast establishment of the New-York *Herald*," in which we are assured that there is "no difficulty in finding, from the editorial rooms down to the newsboys' folding-room, one person to take the place of another, in cases of emergency or accident of any description." So far as the latter clause of this statement is concerned, we have no doubt the assertion is strictly true. In fact, we are decidedly inclined to think that if the editor of the *Herald* should by an "emergency or accident of any description" be detained from his post, for a number of years, his particular place in the "vast establishment" might, with considerable advantage to all parties concerned, be filled by any one of the bright boys in the folding-room whose native honesty has not yet "suffered a sea-change" from the perilous stuff in which he daily deals.

Neither would we cast a shadow of suspicion on a wondrous tale which the *Herald* tells us in this connection, that "Dr. HAMMEL'S visit to the *Herald* office had a paramount influence in abolishing serfdom in Russia." Nothing can be more natural than that anybody should have gone away from the *Herald* office disgusted with serfdom and all its attendant imbecilities and venalities; and as it is well known that Dr. HAMMEL was simply the Czar ALEXANDER in disguise, who visited the *Herald* office as the great PETER visited the Dutch dockyards, future chroniclers will unquestionably date the imperial ukases of freedom from the northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, in New-York. The characteristic modesty of our cotemporary has prevented him from stating that in consequence of a brief conversation with one of the compositors in the *Herald* office, over a dish of stewed oysters in Fulton Market, Lord ——, a British nobleman of great wealth and intelligence, has just returned to his native country, determined upon effecting the abolition of the peerage, and the destruction of the Burns Monument at Ayr. And we presume that something of political tenderness for our Southern fellow-citizens has interfered with the revelation of the interesting fact that a visit to the *Herald* office in 1835 made Mr. GARRISON an abolitionist, and indnced him at that early date to unfurl the flag now given to the winds by the *Herald* of undying opposition to that abominable system under which, as the *Herald* justly observes, "while every one is compelled to labor, but few are allowed to think."

While, however, we are willing and anxious that our cotemporary should enjoy all the credit which justly belongs to him for these surprising "ramifications" of his "astounding enterprise," we think it due to the Messrs. HOE, whom he has taken under his wing in this enthusiastic style, to say that they also have done their work in the world. Their printing-presses are in use not only in the *Herald* establishment, but in all the principal newspaper offices of the City; and the "inquiry addressed to the *Herald* by the London *Times*," in reference to the working of the said presses, was really addressed not to the *Herald* in particular, but to all the printing-offices in which those presses are used, and not by the London *Times* at all, but by Messrs. HOE & Co. on their own behalf and under their proper signatures. These slight errors, natural enough in a "vast establishment" where the newsboys occasionally exchange places with the editors, ought to be corrected for the sake of the very ingenious and well-known mechanics whose noble invention is rapidly commanding itself to the admiration and adoption of practical printers all the world over.

Extravagance.

On Saturday last, Mr. [illegible] ly elected New-Jersey Senator, was [illegible] menced his neighbors with a congratulatory visit at his residence in Mount Holly, on which occasion he made a brief and very sensible speech. In the course of his remarks he mentioned several subjects which should receive his attention in his new capacity. Prominent among the reforms which he promised to support, with his best energy, he named "an economical and honest use of the public money."

In this phrase Mr. TEN EYCK struck the key-note of the hour. He has touched the pulse where it is most sensitive. The question how to deal with extravagance and peculation, is one fraught with the gravest political consequences. It embraces the destiny of parties and candidates. Mr. TEN EYCK does not over-estimate its magnitude. In the present temper of the country it is no common-place topic, but quick with momentous import.

There is one concession which the mass of the people will claim at the hands of the National Nominating Conventions next year, in such earnest tones that the demand may not safely be disregarded. They will insist that the Presidential candidates shall stand clear of corruption and extravagance. On these points their records must be clean. The general mind of the country is thoroughly imbued with the conviction that corruption, peculation, and official robbery, have become the order of the day. No denial on the part of those implicated, no white-washing reports from committees of confederates can shake that conviction. It has reached all men in every grade of society. Each succeeding year fixes it deeper by accumulating proofs. The venality of politicians is proverbial. So general and pervading has corruption become that no station is too high to be stained by its influence.

The scandalous spectacle thus presented to the people has at length excited the popular mind. To expect the great body of the voters to tolerate it is futile. Removed as are the masses from the influences which debase those in power, and debarred from the possibility of participating in public plunder, their countenance of open, undeniable corruption, is out of the question, and any party which would succeed in the contest of 1860 must present a candidate not only innocent but above suspicion. On this point, quite as much as upon any other, the election is destined to turn.

There will be a strong temptation to disregard the will of the people in this particular. Politicians, such as usually compose nominating conventions, are by no means averse to candidates capable of being influenced by sinister appliances. On the contrary it is precisely such that they prefer. Their own personal interest appears likely to be promoted by the selection of men not too sternly and rigidly upright. In case of spoils, they look for dividends. Their position is very different from that of the undistinguished many, and they incline to choose a candidate with quite other views. Not unfrequently they are permitted to have their way, and to attain all their ends.

But there are signs which indicate that the present time is unfavorable to the aspirations of such men. The people are excited and awake. The business of peculation has been overdone. A crisis has come, and many traders must fail. Professional politicians cannot overlook the consideration that it is one thing to nominate, but quite another to elect. In the latter operation, though not in the former, the help of the masses is requisite; and the masses are in no humor to act as beasts of burden. They must at least see reason to believe that they are voting for honest candidates.

THE WANDERER'S NEGROES AND THE GOVERNMENT.—A statement in the Savannah *Republican*, said to be from reliable authority, brings home to the Government at Washington some serious responsibility in the disposition of the negroes imported in the *Wanderer*. A number of them were captured in Worth County, Ga., by the Deputy United States Marshal, Mr. MCRAE, who sent at once to the Marshal at Savannah for instructions. The Marshal replied that he had telegraphed to Washington in regard to them, but had received no answer; that the Government *knew of the Africans being in the State, but had given him no orders concerning them.* He advised, therefore, their immediate discharge, and they were released. What has the *Union* to say upon this point?

THE LATEST CANARD.—That infallible authority, a "private letter from Paris," supplies somebody with the statement, which is duly forwarded to New-York, that LOUIS NAPOLEON is about sending an agent to Nicaragua to secure to French citizens there the right to employ Asiatic and African apprentices in mining and other pursuits. Considering the cheapness of native labor, the hostility of the Governments to any form of Slavery, the opposition that England would make to it, and the variety of interests which the Emperor has to look after just now elsewhere, this story may very safely be regarded as ridiculous and absurd.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The *North British Review*, in an elaborate article on Slavery and the Slave States, falls into an error quite too serious to pass unnoticed. It says:

"One peculiarity of the American laws is not to be overlooked, as it forms the characteristic feature of the American system. The slaves are not entitled, by law, to any holiday, period of rest, *nor even to a Sabbath.* This peculiarity is one of the greatest hardships that possibly could be imposed on the afflicted race—one of the greatest obstacles to the slave's improvement, and an effectual barrier to self-emancipation."

Now the truth is that the Slaves *are* "entitled by law" to a weekly Sabbath *in every Slave State in the Union*, with a single exception (Louisiana.) Masters are *prohibited* by law from employing their slaves in servile labor on Sunday.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The fourth Concert of the season took place on Saturday evening, at Niblo's Garden, and attracted the usual dense throng of fashion and taste. The programme opened with a symphony by Mr. G. F. BRISTOW, in F sharp minor, a work of meritorious execution in a technical point of view, but frequently weak and ill-sustained. The writer of a symphony should have a musical intelligence superior to the temptation of ordinary dance themes. Mr. BRISTOW frequently surrenders himself to these pleasant inspirations, and mars, we think, the happiness and value of his work as a classical composition. It cannot be denied, however, that the symphony is most agreeable in its effect on a mixed audience, and hence this reason of its selection by the Society. With more opportunities to have his works performed, there can hardly be a doubt that Mr. BRISTOW would do much better than he has done in this work.

The "Leonora" overture in C by BEETHOVEN, and the overture to the "Vampyr" in D minor by MARSCHNER, were the remaining orchestral works, both played excellently under Mr. BERGMANN'S direction. Mr. PHILIP MAYER sung an aria and a lied with his usual tenderness and effect. The Philharmonic Society has not spoilt us with its vocalists. Mr. MAYER is one of the best we have had this season.

Musical circles have known for some weeks past that a new pianist of remarkable powers had arrived here from Europe, and would make his appearance at this concert. Mr. S. B. MILLS, the gentleman in question, fulfilled the expectations of the audience. Although exceedingly young and quite fresh from the Conservatoire, he is in almost every respect the most [illegible] with peculiar sentiment, and with a [illegible] and poetic perception of form. We have rarely heard a player who delivered the melody of a [illegible] with such round, yet delicate force, or who could [illegible] part to its many phases such lustrous [illegible] feelings. It was certainly a severe test of [illegible] artist's powers that he made his first appeal to the audience in SCHUMANN'S extremely difficult [illegible] in A minor—a work full of exceedingly [illegible] that have to be acted on by the player, and [illegible] in impromptu musical [illegible]. Rarely [illegible] work does not *please*. The more it can do to excite the curiosity of the many, and the [illegible] of the few. In rendering it, however, Mr. MILLS won the entire suffrage of the audience. The [illegible] of his playing, combined with its wonderful [illegible] led naturally to this result. It was not, however, until LISZT'S Concert paraphrase on MENDELSSOHN'S Wedding March, that all the strong points of Mr. MILLS' mechanism became thoroughly apparent. There are few piano pieces that possess so much [illegible] color as this, or demand greater prowess of [illegible] in the performer. Mr. MILLS played it faultlessly, and in response to a unanimous encore played CHOPIN'S Polonaise in E flat. A success more deserved we have never witnessed.

The fifth and last concert will take place on the 30th of April. BEETHOVEN'S Fourth Symphony; LISZT'S preludes poème Symphonique by F. LISZT, and WAGNER'S overture to "Euryanthe," are announced for rehearsal.

WM. HALL & SON.—This old-established music-firm took its farewell of Park-place on Saturday, and removed to the new and beautiful store No. 543 Broadway. Artists and amateurs should bear it in mind. Not to know where HALL'S store is situated, is not to know the Musical Exchange of New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. HOEY takes her annual benefit at this house to-night, and every patron of the establishment will of course be on hand. The "Veteran" will be played for the last time [illegible] with Mr. WALLACK in his original character.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S "Anthony and Cleopatra" enters on its fourth and last week to-night. On Saturday Mr. EBOT takes his benefit.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The charming little comedie called "Ja Dine Chez Ma Mere" was most excellently played here on Saturday, and displayed the best points of M. LAMA'S acting. Mlle. CHEVALIER was also excellent. In the "Depit Amoureux" the management entered on a field which is a little removed for the taste of the present day. It was nicely rendered, however. The farce which followed was uproariously funny and quite as broad as the American appetite demands.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The equestrian troupe of Messrs. NIXON continues here for another week. On Wednesday, Mr. JAMES MELVILLE takes his benefit.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—SHERIDAN'S comedy of "The Rivals" will be placed here to-night and to-morrow night with all the strength of the really fine company. "Our American Cousin" will also be played two nights, Wednesday and Thursday. SHAKESPEARE'S "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be produced here on Monday next.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—A new drama with the startlingly original title of "Our Irish Cousin" will be produced here to night. It is from the pen of Mr. H. J. CONWAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The successful drama called "The Miller of New-Jersey," and "Asphodel" will be given here to-night.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy of the best kind, and the pantomime of the "Mystic Spell," here to-night.

READINGS.—Mrs. LAURA S. BISHOP announces a reading at Clinton Hall to-night.

NEW THEATERS.—One of the many new theatres talked about is actually in progress. This is the large theatre to be erected in the Bowery, near Hester-street, at a cost of $150,000. This building will be 20 feet wide, running through 200 feet from the Bowery to Elizabeth street, and will hold 5,000 persons. The antiquated structures now on the ground are in course of removal. The first story will be of iron, and the rest of brick or marble. The architect, Mr. JOHN M. TEMPLE, has just completed the new Opera House in Cincinnati, at a cost of $560,000, (or rather more than was given for the Academy of Music in this City, being larger,) and which is ranked among the first buildings in the country. All the decorations will be in *papier maché*, quite elaborate, and finished in white and gold; the ceilings frescoed. The entire work is contracted to be finished by the first of September ensuing.

OBITUARY.

MR. FAYETTE ROBINSON, the second victim of the poisoning affair at Mrs. BETHAM'S boarding house in Fourteenth-street, was a gentleman of considerable literary reputation. He was a native of Virginia, highly educated and talented. Some twelve or fourteen years ago, after a long period of travel, he came to this City and accepted an engagement in the office of the *Tribune*. His acquirements as a linguist rendered him a valuable assistant in the conduct of a newspaper. Speaking and writing eight or ten languages with fluency, he enjoyed advantages of more than an ordinary character, yet failed to reach the position to which his talents entitled him, through lack of industrious application. After a short period of newspaper service in the *Tribune* and *Herald* establishments, in both of which he was chiefly employed as translator, he entered into other branches of business, but had not been publicly known for several years before his death, ill health and a constitution broken by his habits preventing him from active exercise. Mr. ROBINSON is known as the author of three works—*Mexico and her Military Chieftains*, published in Philadelphia in 1847; *Organization of the United States Army*, in two volumes, published in 1848; and *California and the Gold Regions*, published in this City in 1849. Mr. ROBINSON and his wife had boarded at the house of Mrs. BETHAM for about three weeks, and the effect of the poison administered at the breakfast-table on Wednesday, acting upon an enfeebled frame, caused his death on Saturday evening last. His age was about 42.

Mrs. Barbara Gilmer died, on the 27th February, in Robeson Township, Berks County, Penn., in her 90th year. She was born near the spot where she died, and where she lived during her life-time. In 1777 a detachment of the American army was quartered near the site of the present village of Centreville. Mrs. Gilmer—then a little girl—often accompanied an older sister in her visits among the soldiers, whom she supplied with milk.

Ex-Governor David Campbell, of Virginia, died in Abingdon, Va., March 19, aged 80. He was a Major in the Twelfth Regiment, United States Infantry, during the war with Great Britain, and served with great credit on the Northern frontier.

Mr. Samuel D. Eytinge, an actor favorably known, lately stage manager at the Washington (D. C.) Theatre, died at Washington, March 24, of neuralgia.

Major William Swan, one of the oldest and most wealthy citizens of Knoxville, Tenn., died in that city March 20, aged 76.

Baltimore papers notice the death of Col. James Piper and Mr. Henry Reip, both old and well known citizens.

Interesting from Venezuela.

By Captain ATKINSON, of the bark *Venus*, from Curaçoa, arrived yesterday, we have dates to March 11:

Venezuela is again disturbed. The province of Coro has declared in favor of a Federal Government, and has taken up arms in the cause. Several exiles have left Curaçoa to join their friends. General TAMORA left Curaçoa to take command of the troops at Coro, and, by accounts to March 8, had taken the field.

At Maracaibo, on the 6th, the place was quiet, but a revolt was momentarily expected.

The rest of the provinces were quiet, but there are many dissatisfied with the present Republic, and it is supposed there would be a general revolution.

General PAEZ is still sick.

A letter received from Saint Thomas on the 2d of March, referring to news received the same morning from Curaçoa, says that the Consul at Venezuela, at the latter point, had received information of a revolution having broken out in the department of Maracaibo, at the head of which was a general officer, and the restoration of Ex-President MONAGAS was the object.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—The *Ledger* of this week contains a biography of BERNARDIN St. PIERRE, the author of *Paul and Virginia*, which he wrote himself and presented to BERNARD PRAIL when he sat to that artist for his portrait. Mr. PRAIL has had the MS. until within a few weeks, when he translated it and sent it to the *Ledger* for publication.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

YOUNG MEN'S AID SOCIETY.—Religious services were held, last evening, in the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of and for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the Young Men's Aid Society. After prayer, Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., the President, opened the meeting by an address, in which he stated that he not only opposed Slavery, or denounced Slaveholders, but was fully impressed with the importance of the North co-operating with the South in the Missionary efforts. In Christian knowledge the South was far behind the North; they had not the same degree of general knowledge, and, to put the matter in black and white together they mean very far indeed to me. They had but one Minister to every [illegible] of their population, while the North had one to every [illegible]. One-third of the Northern ministers had a [illegible] education, but only one-fifth of the clergy of the South had equal advantages. They received [illegible] support, and were obliged, many of them, to engage in the secular pursuits. A whole [illegible] Tennessee averaged but $213 salary. [illegible] and hard to be hired in Georgia $100 each, [illegible] and they had received answer that [illegible] could not spare them as much money before. [illegible] the people of Northern Christians [illegible] Southern brethren to spread [illegible] protection would take us, and after a [illegible] Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, the meeting [illegible].

THE SERVICES IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sunday evening services in the Academy of Music continue to be as numerously attended as ever. Last evening the building was thronged, hundreds being compelled to content themselves by standing, after the customary preliminary exercises, singing, reading of the Scriptures and prayer, the Rev. Edward Latimer, D. D., Pastor of the Second-avenue Baptist Church, delivered a discourse founded on 2d Corinthians, fourth chapter and third verse: "If our Gospel be hid it is hid from them that are lost." The Reverend speaker defined the term Gospel, as here used, to mean the cross of Christ or Christ crucified, and then proceeded to state that the word "lost" in this case referred to those who had heard Christ preached, but refused to believe. The reason why individuals are blind does not at all arise from the nature of the Gospel. The fault is in the heart of man. These truths and the consequences flowing from them, were enforced with great distinctness and power. The audience listened attentively throughout the delivery of the discourse. It was stated that the collection which had been taken up each evening had not defrayed one-third of the expense of holding the services.

CHILD SMOTHERED BY ITS DRUNKEN MOTHER.—About 10½ o'clock last evening, Bridget Cusick, an Irish woman, was brought to the Sixth Precinct Station House by Captain Dowling, in a beastly state of intoxication, she being arrested by the policeman on a charge of suffocating her infant, three months old. The husband of Bridget stated that he left the house a while they lived, No. 57 Baxter-street, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, the child being then in perfect health, and on returning shortly afterwards, found it dead, apparently from suffocation. It is supposed the suffocation was caused by the mother, who was lying in the bed with the child, and, it is thought, unconsciously threw the bed-clothes over the head of the infant. A Coroner's inquest will be held to day at the Station-house.

A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—A new synagogue is soon to be erected by the congregation Shearith Israel, in Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The building, which is to be 75x80 feet, will be surmounted by a dome 50 feet in diameter. As citizens generally do not regard Saturday as a day of rest, the place of worship in the Synagogue will be in the second story of the building, to avoid the noise in the streets. Its front will be of marble or of Dorchester stone, with an entrance fourteen feet wide, flanked by coupled Corinthian columns. In its inside arrangements the structure is to accord with that of other Jewish Synagogues, the galleries being reserved for the ladies. The cost of the building will be about $60,000.

A LARGE ORDER.—We saw at APPLETON'S the CHATHAM-STREET.—A corresdondent remonstrates justly enough against a paragraph recently published in our columns, speaking of Chatham-street as a street of "shysters,"—merely because one person in the street had been complained of for swindling. But he will please observe that the remark was published as having been made by another person, and not at all as our own opinion. It was grossly and absurdly unjust, and was evidently the ebullition of a momentary spleen. The reputation of Chatham-street will not materially suffer from so ridiculous a slur.

Other day, a mountain of books packed for the State of Ohio. The Superintendent of State Schools, who has charge of the purchase of school books for the whole State, and who makes it a point, so far as possible, to secure uniformity in the school books used throughout the State, had ordered *eighty thousand volumes* from this firm.

Police Reports.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE BY POLICEMEN.—Bernard Kerrigan, an Irish laborer, on Saturday last, was in the basement of No. 5 Laurens-street, and his death is alleged to have been caused by violence received at the hands of two police officers of the Sixth Ward. A story attributing his death to other causes than that named is told by the policemen implicated, but it thus far is uncorroborated. The statement of the deceased himself, prior to his death, falls most positively against the officers. His statement was, that on Thursday evening last he was met in Baxter-street by two policemen, taken to a station-house, confined there all night, and the next morning arraigned before Justice Connolly and discharged. On the way to the station-house the policemen, without any provocation, struck him three or four violent blows with their clubs, which were followed by an acute pain in his bowels. He was not drunk, and had committed no breach of the peace. A *post-mortem* examination of the body developed the fact that the small intestines had been ruptured, which produced inflammation of the peritoneum, and consequent death. Coroner Jeckman was notified of the death of the deceased, and on Saturday commenced an inquisition. Several witnesses were examined. Patrick Farrel, the uncle of the deceased, told the story of Kerrigan given above, as related to him prior to the latter's decease. He added, however, that he never saw the deceased drunk, and, as far as he knew, he was not in the habit of getting intoxicated. Barney Smith corroborated the statement of Farrel. Justice Connolly stated the fact that the deceased was brought before him by an officer, and a charge preferred against him of having been engaged in a fight in Baxter-street, which complaint he dismissed. William Golden and George Wilsey, the officers who arrested Kerrigan, said that they found him in a low den in Baxter-street, and a company of dissolute women and boys [illegible] him. Some of the boys, they said, threw [illegible] at him. No complaint was made against the deceased, but considering his life in danger, they took him [illegible] and conveyed him to the Station-house. A further examination will take place on Tuesday afternoon. Meantime no arrests have been made.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT.—Patrick Cannagh, an Irishman, while in the eating-saloon corner of Bowery and Grand-street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was set upon by a gang of rowdies and severely beaten. The ruffians fled and he found his way into the street where two officers picked him up and conveyed him to the Station-house. His wounds were dressed, after which he was conveyed to his residence No. 23 Elizabeth-street. He did not know the names of any of his assailants. John Maurice, a German, living at No. 6 Christie-street, had an altercation with George Carr, which ended in his being stabbed in the under lip. Carr was arrested and committed to answer by Justice Brennan. Maurice was taken home and his lip sewed up. Richard Carey was brought to the Hospital yesterday morning having his [illegible] bitten off by a ruffian who, he said, had assaulted him and attempted to rob him.

RACE BETWEEN TWO FIRE COMPANIES.—About [illegible] last evening an alarm of fire occurred in the [illegible] District, in consequence of a defect in one of the flues of the building No. 508 Broadway. There was no damage done. The occasion was however improved by two rival fire companies to attempt to settle a difficulty which has lately arisen in consequence of one company sliding with another company recently disbanded by the Fire Commissioners. Fists, wrenches, etc., were freely used for several minutes, but the police rushed in, made several arrests, and quelled the disturbance. The detective force, and Captain Turnbull, and the policemen of the 6th Precinct, rendered efficient service in suppressing the disturbance. The persons arrested were discharged, as no one appeared to make a complaint against them.

THE BOWERY SALOON SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Charles Sturgis, who was shot on Friday morning by John Pfoner, in the oyster saloon No. 36 Bowery, died yesterday morning at the City Hospital from the effects of his injuries. The Coroner will hold the inquest to-day. The deceased, although a young man, had the reputation of a desperate and hardened rowdy, and was an acknowledged leader of the "Bowery Boys." Directly after the deceased was shot, a gang of "Bowery Boys" entered the saloon, and commenced a general demolition of the furniture and fixtures. Upon hearing of his death, a band of the same lawless ruffians yesterday reentered the saloon, and finish ed their work of destroying the furniture. Pfoner is still in custody, bail for him having been refused.

BURGLARY.—John Gree *alias* Rollins, entered the dwelling-house No. 42 Waverley-place, and helped himself to watches, clothing, and other articles valued at $150. The property was recovered and the burglar committed to Essex Market Prison. John Hodgn, a youth 17 years of age, with the aid of a false key, entered the store of Henry Wallenkamp, corner of New Bowery and Chatham-street, and stole a revolver and two sets of billiard balls. Justice Brennan also locked him up.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS.—A good many citizens in the upper part of the City have complained of having had their papers stolen from their doors. An officer lay in wait and discovered in the person of John Deitz, a Dutchman, the literary purloiner. Deitz, it appears, stocked a news depôt with the proceeds of his thieving. Such enterprise was deemed worthy rewarded in its benefits, and the literary Teuton was committed to the City Prison.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Charles Belmar attempted to exchange a counterfeit $5 bill on the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven, at the store of Nathan Bowery, for some shirts. The counterfeit was detected, and Belmar, instead of getting himself into a new shirt, got himself into the toils.

DISHONEST OFFICE BOY.—On Saturday Mr. Wm. Jervis, of No. 289 Broadway, sent his office boy to the Chemical Bank to draw the money on a check for $25. The youth drew the money, withdrew to his lodgings in Williamsburgh, and soon after decamped, and has not since been found.

The Boarding-House Poisoning Case.

ANOTHER DEATH—CORONER'S INQUEST CONTINUED—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Mr. FAYETTE ROBINSON, one of the boarders at the boarding-house corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, who were poisoned on Thursday last, died on Saturday evening. This is the second death thus far. Out of the remaining number who were poisoned, Mr. CANALIJO, a Spaniard, is the only one whose condition is considered any way critical. Mrs. BETHAM was buried on Saturday, her stomach and intestines being still in the hands of Dr. DOREMUS, for analytical examination.

The remains of Mr. ROBINSON will be taken to Richmond, Va., for interment, where his friends reside. Dr. DOREMUS will first, however, make the examination o, the intestinal organs.

MARGARET BURKE, the servant girl suspected of having poisoned the food, is still detained in custody in the Eighteenth Ward Station-house. An examination of her trunks has led to the discovery of various articles which are supposed to have been stolen, thus indicating a want of honesty on her part. She is about twenty-five years of age, and has a coarse, vindictive expression of countenance. She has been in this country two years, and had been in Mrs. BETHAM's employ only four months. Besides a sister living at Yorkville, she says she has no relatives in this country. The poisoning tragedy has entirely broken up the boarding-house, the only one of the former boarders now remaining being Mr. CANALIJO, who is too ill to leave his bed. Mrs. BETHAM was a widow lady, her husband having died five years since. She leaves three daughters, the eldest being fourteen and the younger seven.

On Friday Coroner SCHIRMER proceeded with the inquest. The following is the additional evidence taken:

Miss Emily Bckham sworn—On Wednesday morning Margaret Barke waited on the table the same as usual; she poured out the coffee in a room adjoining that in which the boarders sat, and brought it into them; I did not come down until rather late; I poured out my own coffee, and put sugar in it; I was not sick at all; my mother drank tea, which Margaret poured out in the kitchen and brought up stairs to her; she became sick immediately after drinking it.

Ellen Gormon, sworn—I am a servant in the employ of Mr. Whiteman, next door; on Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, Margaret Burke came into our kitchen, and told me that she and Mrs. Betham had had an unpleasant quarrel, and Mrs. Betham had told her that she intended to pay her her money and let her go, even if she had to beg or borrow it; Margaret said if she didn't get her money she would raise a row—she would have all the people in Fourteenth-street, even the little children, around the house; she told me that she said these words to Mrs. Betham; on Thursday, about noon, I saw Margaret; she was in bed, but did not appear sick; saw no evideoce of vomiting or purging in any vessel in the room where she was lying; I asked her why she didn't get up and do something for Mrs. Betham, as she was very sick; she said she had tried to get up, but was so sick she had to go to bed again; she didn't seem to be effected nor in any way concerned about the matter.

Dr. Dooley sworn—I was called at nine o'clock on on Wednesday morning, by a medical student, to give an opinion as to whether the people were poisoned or not; Margaret Burke let me in; I was called again that evening at 9 o'clock, to attend Mr. and Mrs. Robinson; they were very sick, vomiting and purging freely; Mr. Robinson has since died; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were not taken sick after partaking breakfast, but immediately after taking lunch, at one o'clock, when they had tea and some food; they were seized with the symptoms described.

The inquisition was here adjourned till Tuesday, at 10 A. M., when it is expected Dr. DOREMUS will present his report touching his examination of the stomachs of the deceased parties, and the inquisition be brought to a close.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the introduction of water, intend that it shall be on a scale surpassing in grandeur anything that has ever occurred in this city or New-York. The Committee meets every Monday, in the City Hall, and already a large number of societies have signified their intention of taking part in the proceedings, also a number of business firms. The "medal" to be struck off, to commemorate the introduction of water, is described as follows: The obverse presents a figure of Aquarius, with the legend, "Nassau Water Works, commenced July 31, 1856." The reverse, the Pump House at Ridgewood, with the inscription "Water introduced Dec. 18, 1858, celebrated April 27, 1859." The "Nassau" will doubtless be changed to "Ridgewood" before the medal is accepted by City Authorities.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were only 98 deaths in the city during the last week, classified as follows: Men, 13; women 22; boys, 31; girls, 32; adults, 35; children, 63; males, 44; females, 54. DISEASES—Apoplexy, bleeding from womb, burned, cholera infantum, congestion of the liver, diarrhœa, dropsy, congestive fever, typhoid fever, hernia, disease of kidneys, lockjaw, marasmus, old age, ossification of heart, parturition, premature birth, spine disease, spine—one each. Albuminaria, dropsy in the head, puerperal fever, disease of heart, inflammation of bowels, do. brain, do. liver, scrofula, ulceration of bowels, variololo—two each. Congestion of lungs, croup—four each. Congestion of brain, inflammation of lungs, small-pox—five each. Convulsions, (infantile,) 8; consumption, 9; still-born, 11. Sixty-one were under 20 years of age, and 10 were over 50. Seventy three were natives of the United States.

A MISSING MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of JOHN RESCH, of No. 110 Tenth-street, was found in Newtown Creek yesterday. The deceased has been missing since the 16th of February last. He was about 50 years of age. A Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from accidental drowning.

FIRE.—The ten-pin alley on Fulton near Hudson-avenue, owned by WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, was partially destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss $100. Insured in the Brooklyn City Insurance Company.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A widow woman named ANN WILDS, residing near Penny Bridge, at the foot of Smith-street, fell from a window of her residence to the sidewalk, Saturday night, by which she sustained a fracture of the skull. She died from the injuries received, during the night. The deceased was about 50 years old, and was the widow of JAMES P. WILDE. She leaves a number of young children.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. O. W. BRIGGS has tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Baptist Church, to take effect on the 1st of July next. The Washington-avenue Baptist Church and the Atlantic-street Baptist Church are both collecting funds to erect church edifices. The annual meeting of the Congregational Association will be held in Plymouth Church on the 5th of April next.

BROOKLYN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—L. D. St. Gnorge. *Vice-President*—B. F. Webb. *Secretary*—H. A. Donning. *Treasurer*—W. H. Hilcox. *Editor*—Charles Reilly.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night last the house of JESSE C. ROWAN, corner of Franklin and Willoughby avenues, was entered by burglars and robbed of silver ware and jewelry to considerable value.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for this day—enumerated motions—Nos. 2, 5, 9, 16, 30, 39. Jury Causes—Nos. 36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 12, 55, 57, 58, 6. *Circuit Court*—Nos. 134, 75, 59, 77, 88, 100.

THE FRY DIVORCE CASE.—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* recently published some very sharp remarks upon an article in the *Tribune* on the Fry Divorce Case. It attributed the authorship of the article to WM. H. FAY, Esq., from whom its editor soon after received the following note:

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1859.
No. 1,512 Chesnut-street, Colonnade Row.

SIR: In your journal of yesterday there is an article for which you alone are responsible as editor and proprietor, filled with the grossest defamation of myself and my brother HORACE. Your assertions therein are unfounded and false. I therefore proclaim you a liar and a venal slanderer, and of course I hold myself responsible for any notice you may choose to take of this. Yours, &c.,
WM. HENRY FRY.

F. W. GRAYSON, Esq.

In reply the *Journal* reasserts the truth of its former statements, and closes with the following reference to the question of personal responsibility between its editor and Mr. FAY:

"We understand our relation towards him in this controversy, and he shall not shift positions with us by any miserable bravado. If he is right in accusing us of falsely and venally slandering him and his brother, ours was the original insult and injury, and the onus of taking satisfaction for it rests with him. He shall not put it upon us by means of a silly note, in which he chooses to assail us with coarse epithets and groundless imputations. There is a much more manly and effectual mode of vindication which he can adopt, if he will, and to that we leave him."

MORE SCHOOL TROUBLES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston *Traveller*, March 23, says: "At the opening of the regular exercises in the Park-street school, in Chelsea, this morning, five boys refused to respond to the Lord's Prayer, unless they could be allowed to repeat the version which had been taught them by their religious instructor. As this was impracticable, under existing circumstances, Miss CARLTON, the Principal, called in Dr. MITCHELL, of the Sub-Committee, who called upon those boys who refused to comply with the requirements of the Committee to rise in their places. Six boys stood up, whereupon Dr. MITCHELL directed them either to obey the rules of the school promptly, or take their books and leave. One of the lads had his books already packed for a start, and left the school in high glee. Aside from the dismissal of these rebellious spirits, the school is in a prosperous condition. It numbers 126 pupils, more than one-third of whom are sons of Catholic parents."

Court of Appeals.

MARCH 25.—Nos. 43, 44, 46, 74, 21, 27, 29, 53—Reserved *sine* April 4. No. 107—Reserved generally for fourth week. Nos. 208, 96, 210, 109, 101—Struck off. No. 73—Judgment reversed and cause to General Term on argument. No. 24, Miller *vs.* Evans—Argued; N. Hill, counsel for appellant; J. Thompson, counsel for respondent. No. 36, Smith *vs.* Holmes—Argued; Abel Meeker, counsel for appellant; James B. McKean, counsel for respondent. Brown *vs.* Whitehall Railroad Company—Motion to correct cases granted. Lauman *vs.* Lewiston Railroad Company—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Bennett *vs.* Van Syckal—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. People *ex rel.* Jacob C. Cook *vs.* Barna Becker, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to dismiss writ of error denied. Valton *vs.* National Fund Life Assurance Society—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Newland *vs.* Warren—Motion for reargument denied; Judgment of Supreme Court modified so as to stand affirmed for the sum of $4,619 95.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH 28.—Nos. 20, 23½, 38, 40½, 42, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—An Association, composed of the colored people of Canada West, the object of which is to erect a dépôt at Sandwich for the reception of passengers over the Underground Railroad from the Slave States, and the more efficiently to aid those who prefer freedom to slavery in their efforts to reach Canada, has been formed. The Association, which is to be called the *Agricultural, Mechanical and Educational Association of Canada West*, is composed principally of those who, for several years, have been conductors and dépôt agents on the Underground Railroad. They have procured at Sandwich thirty acres of ground, on which they desire to build houses for the use of those just arrived from slavery, until they can procure employment. They have also opened a free school for their benefit. —*Detroit Advertiser.*

THE FAMOUS MCDONOGH ESTATE.—The property of the McDonogh estate accruing to the city of Baltimore, and situated in the second and third Districts, in New-Orleans, was sold at auction in that city on the 17th inst. The *Bulletin* says the attendance of purchasers was larger than at any of the previous sales of this estate, and the prices realized show a very considerable increase in the value of city property; some lots went to almost fabulous prices, and the total amount realized ($232 225) exceed the appraisement made late last year by nearly 33½ per cent. This is the second sale of the shere of the city Baltimore of the McDonogh estate. The first one realized $267,210—total of both sales $519,435.

THE CANAL CONTRACTS IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "We have good news from Columbus. The attempt to restore the franguleat and unconstitutional canal contracts is a failure. The bill restoring the contracts which passed the House was yesterday killed in the Senate by its indefinite postponement. The killing vote was decisive—21 to 11—and would have been still stronger against the swindle if the issue of restoration or repudiation had been directly presented.

New Style Fancy Cassimeres.
at Arnoux's, No 521.
NEW STYLE LIGHT CASHMERE VESTINGS,
at Arnoux's, No. 521.
NEW STYLE MARSEILLES,
at Arnoux's. No. 521.
NEW STYLE SPRING VESTINGS,
at Arnoux's, No. 521.
NEW STYLE BONJEAN CASIMERES,
at Arnoux's, No. 521.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES AND BEST MAKES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS for men's wear, at
A. & G. A. ARNOUX'S,
Drapers and Tailors,
NO 521
BROADWAY.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 163 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

APRIL.
Again, as Spring, with radiant wing,
To greet the greening earth advances,
Our April sky, like Lanra's eye,
In mingled tears and laughter glances.
One sunny hour and then a shower,
A glow of heat and next a shiver,
To day the rose half opes and blows,
To morrow ice lie in the river.
Through branching roots the Spring-life shoots,
The sap is swelling leaf and blossom;
In warmer flood the mounting blood
Now leaps through every human bosom;
Dear Annie's eye, though still and shy,
Yet glisters with a tender meaning,
And though too coy to own her joy,
We see her heart is toward us leaning.
Oh, month of change! in all the range
Of seasons gayest and most subtle!
We give advice beyond all price—
A maxim worthy Captain Cuttle!
Let all who'd bear thy varied air—
Its sudden cold, the heat that smothers—
First see and try, next choose and buy
The new Spring Clothing of SMITH BROTHERS.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS,
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO
No. 524 Broadway.
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars: also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 192 Pearl st.)

Barry's Tricopherons
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Amusements for Children.
AQUARIAS! AQUARIAS!! AQUARIAS!!!
Containing all kinds of Fishes sporting about in their natural state.
E. GREENWOOD,
Aquaria Dépôt No. 52 Fulton-st., corner Cliff-st.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 CENTS A BOX, BLACK OR Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural. Admitted to be the best in use. Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

Shirts! Shirts! Collars! Collars! Ties! Ties! SCARFS! HOSIERY! GLOVES! Wholesale and Retail, at low prices for cash. Shirts made to order at FULLERTON'S, No. 301 Broadway.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS—No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth,
Tips and Sides, new and choice styles.
Japanned Leathers, superior finish and color.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 128 Broadway, Importers.

F. Derby & Company, No. 57 Walker-st, have received ex Nova Scotia an invoice of Londonmade umbrellas in silk and alpaca, from Messrs. W. & J. Sangster, London.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Bonnet Hat,
for
SUMMER WEAR,
now
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2,
RAILROAD, SMITH & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

MARRIED.

COOKE—BRYAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 22, by the Rev. Edwin Cook, JOHN BRYMAN COOKE to CHARLOTTE MATILDA BRYAN, all of this City.

KAIN—WOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, March 26, by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, JAMES KAIN to MARIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. R. Wood, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

VERBRYCK.—In this City, on Sunday, March 27, at his late residence, No. 17 East 16th-st., of a lingering illness, PETER A. VERBRYCK, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral ceremony, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. The remains to be taken to East Chester for interment, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock A. M.

GORTON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 26, JOHN G. GORTON, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) from his late residence, No. 169 Monroe-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

KELLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 27, SAMUEL WILKINS KELLEY, infant son of D. D. and Mary J. Kelley, aged 10 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 183 West 42d-st.

MARSH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 27, after a lingering illness, MARIA MARSH, daughter of the late David Marsh, in the 54th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 277 Bowery.

SUCH.—In this City, on Saturday, March 26, at his residence, No. 50 East 16th-st., JAMES SUCH, aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place from the house, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, JOHN CLARK, formerly U. S. steamboat inspector, aged 71 years.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son in-law, D. P. Barnard, No. 56 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ANTHONY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, of disease of the heart, ALEXANDER ANTHONY, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hicksory-st., between Clasoo and Grand avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, Mrs. JANE A. CRAWFORD, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BARKER.—At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 26, WILLIAM BARKER, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave 27th-st. at 8:20 A. M.

MOORE.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday morning, March 26, JACOB MOORE, in the 35th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Hackensack for interment, leaving Hoboken at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

CORY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 26, CASPER, daughter of the late Henry A. Cory.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 29th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice.

MORGAN.—At Pompton, N. J., on Saturday, March 26, LAMBERT SUYDAM MORGAN, aged 11 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place at Pompton, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

EYTINGE.—In Washington, on Friday, March 25, SAMUEL D. EYTINGE, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of this family, also the members of the profession, and the American Dramatic Fund Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104 West 36th-st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

FISK.—In Chesy, Clinton Co., on Wednesday, March 23, SOLOMON FISK, father of the late Almon D. Fisk, of this City, aged 72 years.

WHAT IS AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK?

The following distinguished physicians, a Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, have answered this as follows:

"The American Solidified Milk has been fully subjected to our critical examination; we have traced the milk of the rich pasturage of Dutchess County, from the milder to its final conversion into solidified milk, and we find it to be nothing but the solid constituents of pure milk, combined with a little less than an equal part, by weight, of white sugar; that it contains no other foreign substance; that the various solids of the original fluid are preserved intact, even the butter globules being unbroken; that it is readily and perfectly soluble in water, and when it is so dissolved in proper proportion, it is in fact milk, as it was secreted by the cow, with the sole exception of the sugar which accompanies it; that the only medicinal or culinary operations in which ordinary milk is required and this article cannot be used, are those in which sugar is inadmissible: while, on the other hand, whenever sugar is required in connection with milk they are here found together:

JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., Chairman.
JOHN R. VAN KLEEK, M. D., Secretary.
BENJAMIN DRAKE, M. D.
W. N. BLAKEMAN, M. D.
JOHN SHANKS, M. D.
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D.
SAMUEL A. PURDY, M. D.
A. L. WHITE, M. D.
JAMES STEWART, M. D.
JAMES M. MINOR, M. D.

For sale at Hegeman & Co.'s; A. M. Cooklin's, corner 34th-st. and Broadway; Corwin & Co.'s, corner Broadway and 20th st.; by druggists, grocers and ship stores generally, and at the dépôt, No. 167 Broadway.
H. C. HEPBURN, Agent.

TO ALL!
TO ALL!
TO ALL!
FOR THE AGED,
FOR THE MALE,
FOR THE FEMALE,
FOR CHILDREN,
FOR TRAVELERS,
FOR BATHERS,
FOR FERRY PATRONS,
FOR EVERYBODY,

Are the Coats, Vests, Boys' Jackets, Ladies' Waists, &c., calculated for ordinary wear, and yet designed to be convenient, without inconvenience, into life preservers at a moment's notice. These are made by the DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, located at No. 256 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
GILT CORNICES, TASSELS, &c.,
20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail, at
FERGUSON BROTHERS',
No. 56 Walker-st., four doors west of Broadway.

NO. 8. CARPETS. NO. 8.
CROSSLEY'S new patterns of TAPESTRY at low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY 90c.
ENGLISH INGRAIN 75c.
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN 44c.
COMMON INGRAIN 30c.
Oil Cloths 2s. 6d., heavy sheet Oil-Cloths 75c.
Also Crossley's 3-yard-wide TAPESTRIES, new patterns, at low prices. B. HEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-st.
Near the Cooper Institute.

WHAT ALBANY EDITORS SAY OF "McKNIGHT'S MALT WINE.

It is really a very superior article, a sparkling production from the choicest malt, with a brilliancy which tempts the daintiest palates, and a "body" suggestive of all that is health-giving. It is especially commended to invalids—it seems to agree with the appetite and improving strength where the ordinary tonics entirely fail."—*Albany Atlas & Argus, Editorial, Feb. 5th.*

For sale in wood and bottles at No. 99 North Moore-st.
THOMAS DAVIS, Agent.

IRON RAILING.
Thirty-three and one-third per cent. cheaper than the old styles. The most beautiful designs for offices, banks and stores; easily removed or adjusted to any required length; also,
CHURCH AND CEMETERY RAILING,
Unequaled for beauty, strength and cheapness. Rights to work and valuable patent for sale
FULLER IRON RAILING COMPANY,
No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

FISHING TACKLE.
Sportsmen will find a large and well-selected assortment of rods, reels, flies and other lines, for trout and trolling, plaited and prepared; also, every description of minnows, squids, flies and trolling baits. Repairing done. B. J. HART & BROTHER,
Sportsmen's Dépôt,
No. 297 Broadway.

AQUARIA. AQUARIA.
The undersigned have on hand and manufacture tanks for Aquaria from 12 inches to 4 feet in length, warranted tight, of substantial patterns, &c. Also, fishes, reptiles, plants, &c., &c., for sale at reasonable prices.
BOOKHOUT & WATKINS, No. 201 6th-av., New-York, and No. 306 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Degraw-st.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Dépôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

NEW BOOKS.
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY,
NOW READY.
THE
LADY OF THE ISLE.
BY
MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
Author of "The Lost Heiress," "Bridal Wife," "Missing Bride," "Bella," "Wife's Victory," "Retribution," "Discarded Daughter," "Curse of Clifton," &c., &c.
Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1 25; or two volumes, paper cover, for $1.
For sale by F. A. BRADY, D. APPLETON & CO., DIC

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 120 and 122 Madison-avenue, being 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FEY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen No. 227 Broadway, northwest corner of Prince-place. The lot is 22 feet 6 inches in width, by 99 feet 6 inches in depth, with a six story building in good repair and condition, covering the entire ground. This centrally situated property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of

JAMES BUCHAN, No. 120 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 36 Wall-st.
ROBT. WORRALL, No. 26 Elm-st.
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HENRY A. HURLBUT No. 66 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 359 Pearl-st.
JNO. WIGHT, No. 288 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

FOR SALE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—One of the most attractive and eligibly situated pieces of ground to be found within the compass of many miles of this city. The tract is 12 acres square, on an elevation commanding a view to the east of Bergen Point, New-York City and Harbor, Long and Staten Islands, and to the west of the Orange Mountain. It is bounded on two sides by streets. A fine young forest and ample orchard occupy a portion of it. It is a short distance from the depot and the churches and schools. Bloomfield has so wide and well-deserved reputation as a healthful residence that the property will be sold in parcels or together. For further information inquire of J. CRANE, No. 303 Pearl-st., or M. W. DODD, Bookseller, 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MANSION-HOUSE No. 29 Concord-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., Brooklyn, marble basement, three stories and finished attic, house 44 feet front by 50 feet, with extension greenhouse; built in the very best manner and by day's work, graveled, handsomely laid out, and green-house well stocked. Lots 85 feet by 200 feet deep. For particulars, and cards to view the premises, apply to BACHE & SON & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, possession given immediately, if required.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—NO. 35 LIVINGSTON, between Court and Clinton sts.; the three-story, basement, sub-cellar and attic brick house, with water, furnace and gas; painted walls, and in excellent order throughout—lot 23 feet front, 25 feet 2 inches rear, and about 125 feet deep; locality one of the best in Brooklyn, free from all nuisances, central and convenient to all the ferries, railroads, schools, churches, &c. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 76 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 22 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 168 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of this City, above Madison-square, and near 34th-av.; finished in the best manner, with every modern improvement; lot 25x100; house 25x60, nearly new and in fine order; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, or will take a smaller house well located further down town or in Brooklyn for part pay. Address H., Box No. 1,780 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. A house pleasantly situated on the highest and best-drained ground in the city, high-stoop, 20x50, lot 90 by half the block, containing all the modern improvements: opposite the open grounds of the Blind Institute, No. 13 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price, furnished, $15,000. Inquire of WM. L. TAYLOR, corner Wall and Pearl sts.

CENTRAL PARK.—MESSRS. BLEECKER, SON & CO. are to sell at the Exchange, Wall-st., at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., 32 lots, fronting on the 8th-av. and 21st, 104th, 105th, 106th, 108th, and 113th sts. More than 40 of them are opposite and close by the Park. The ten-lot parcel which faces the Park cannot be surpassed by any on the 5th av. Maps, with particulars can be obtained at BLEECKER'S office, 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The capital three-story and basement brick house No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, one block from Fulton-av. cars, being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn; house in perfect order, having been occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. Possession immediately. Apply to

C. K. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES FRYER, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY—The first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, full size, No. 120 West 44th st., east of Broadway; the two 3-story brick houses, high-stoop, Nos. 206 and 207 West 37th st.; the three 3 story high-stoop houses Nos. 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st.; the 4-story brick store and dwelling No. 233 7th-av., near 25th-st.
P. B. AMORY, N. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 21 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAYTON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house and lot, in an excellent neighborhood; the lot is 25x100½ feet; house 18 feet deep, and has furnace, gas, wash-trays, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry, &c.; is in most perfect order, and does not require the slightest expense. Will be sold for less than its value, on easy terms. Apply at No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON-av. and 35th-st., one new first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house; lot full size, house 60 feet deep; black walnut doors on the parlor story, and trimmed through the principal hall with black walnut, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. RYER.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, THREE-STORY and basement house and lot, No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The house is 3 rooms deep, 28x56, furnished with gas, furnace and water throughout, is in most perfect order, with fine cemented cellar. Lot 25x100. Can be seen daily from 10 to 6 o'clock. Inquire on the premises, or of J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, FOUR STORY house No. 23 West 32d-st.; this block is paved with the Belgian pavement, and entirely built up with first-class houses; the house is exceedingly well built, has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. For further information inquire on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house in West 34th-st., and a smaller brown-stone front house in West 32d-st.; both well furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 215 West 34th st., or to WILLIAM R. TRAVIS, No. 28 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 139 West 34th-st., now being put in perfect order. Also, the dwelling part of house No. 1,006 Broadway. Also, lofts of store No. 46 Cedar-st. Inquire of E. P. CARMAN, No. 1,086 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FURNISHED house No. 79 East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; stone front, three-story and basement, modern, and complete in all respects. For particulars and cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY and basement brown stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is finished in the most manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. McHUGH, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROWN STONE front house and lot No. 73 West 31st. st., with all modern improvements and in excellent order. Also large 4 story house and lot on Madison-av., Murray Hill, second door from 38th-st. Terms liberal. T. S. HOFFMAN, No. 204 Pearl-st., over Market Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MER-CHANDISE—A new first-class Hotel, with stores [illegible] order, situated in one of the [illegible] between New-York and Boston. Apply to [illegible] VOUGHT, No. 11 Pine-st.

[illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] possession May 1. Terms easy. Apply [illegible] No. 423 Broome-st.

[illegible] LAND WANTED, IN EXCHANGE [illegible] with dwellings over them situate on or [illegible] any parties who may have such property to [illegible] be offered. Apply to W. L. SHEELOU, No. 23 [illegible], Room No. 6.

[illegible] SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY [illegible] house and lot No. 42 Grove-st. Rent, $320. The [illegible] well built and in good order. Part of the purchase [illegible] may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply [illegible] LOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

[illegible] SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, NEAR CENT RAL-[illegible] three story brick house, with all modern improvements. [illegible] Further particulars apply to [illegible] W. PRICE, No. 4t West Washington-place.

[illegible] SALE—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE THREE-[illegible] basement high-stoop houses in Manchester, [illegible] genteel location, in a row of 42, finished in the [illegible] manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire [illegible] No. 12 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

[illegible] SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible] house, near 6th-av., on a full lot, in good [illegible] order, with about a dozen choice fruit trees. [illegible] apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 [illegible] Bank.

[illegible] SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY [illegible] stone house, No. 51 West 14th-st., between [illegible], replete with all modern improvements. [illegible] $10,000 can remain on mortgage. On the premises.

[illegible] SALE CHEAP—A TIP-TOP STORE PROP-[illegible] a choice place, and on one of the best [illegible] City, paying 8 per cent. Price from $6 [illegible] terms easy. Apply, immediately, to [illegible] No. 325 9th-av., near 33d-st.

[illegible] SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND [illegible] 26 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 8th [illegible] house has Croton water to the third story, [illegible] water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply [illegible] from 2 to 5 o'clock.

[illegible] SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM PRICED [illegible] stone and brick houses on all the streets [illegible] from 14th to 50th st., and from 2d to 9th avs. [illegible] to suit purchasers. RAYNOR & BLAKE, [illegible], 1,170 Broadway.

[illegible] SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE NEW [illegible] situated on the south side of 15th-st., between [illegible] 3d avs. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, [illegible] 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

[illegible] SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLING [illegible] complete with every modern improvement, [illegible] open from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS—LOTS OF LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots on 25d-st., near 7th-av.
Lots on 26th-st., near 11th-av.
Lots on 3 st-st., near 2d-av.
Lots on 31st-st., near Broadway.
Lots on 32d-st., near Madison-av.
Lots on 33d-st., near Madison-av.
Lots on 33d-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 33d-st., near Broadway.
Lots on 34th-st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 35th-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 36th-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 37th-st., near 8th av.
Lots on 37th-st., near 3d-av.
Lots on 38th-st., near 8th av.
Lots on 38th-st., near Lexington-av.
Lots on 39th-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 39th-st., near 2d av.
Lots on 40th-st., near Madison-av.
Lots on 40th-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 42d st., near 7th-av.
Lots on 42d-st., near 5th av.
Lots on 42d-st., near Lexington-av.
Lots on 43d-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 44th-st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 44th st., near 10th-av.
Lots on 46th-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 46th-st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 48th-st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 49th-st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 52d-st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 54th-st., near 7th-av.
Lots on 54th-st., near 4th av.
Lots on 55th-st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 55th-st., near 3d-av.
Lots on 56th-st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 56th-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 56th-st., near 7th-av.
Lots on 56th-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 57th-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 57th-st., near Lexington-av.
Lots on 60th-st., near Broadway.
Lots on 63d-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 63d-st., near 10th-av.
Lots on 64th-st., near 10th-av.
Lots on 64th-st., near 11th-av.
Lots on 66th-st., near 10th-av.
Lots on 66th-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 66th-st., near 10th-av.
Lots on 66th-st., near 9th-av.
Lots on 67th-st., near 10th av.
Lots on 67th-st., near Broadway.
Lots on 68th-st., near Broadway.
Lots on 69th-st., near Broadway.
Lots on 70th-st., near 10th-av.
Lots on 71st-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 72d-st., near 9th-av.
Lots on 72d-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 72d-st., near 9th-av.
Lots on 73d-st., near 1st-av.
Lots on 74th-st., near 3d-av.
Lots on 74th-st., near 1st av.
Lots on 75th-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 76th-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 77th st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 77th-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 78th-st., near 8th av.
Lots on 78th-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 84th-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 85th-st., near 9th-av.
Lots on 87th-st., near 1st-av.
Lots on 87th-st., near 3d-av.
Lots on 90th-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 90th-st., near 9th-av.
Lots on 91st st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 92d st., near 3d-av.
Lots on 92d-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 97th-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 98th-st., near 8th av.
Lots on 99th-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 99th-st., near 9th-av.
Lots on 101st-st., near 5th-av.
Lots on 104d-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 103d-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 103d-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 105th-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 106th-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 108th-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 109th-st., near 8th-av.
Lots on 111th-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 112th-st., near 3d-av.
Lots on 112th st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 114th-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 115th-st., near 4th-av.
Lots on 116th st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 117th-st., near 6th-av.
Lots on 155th-st., near 10th-av.
Lots on Broadway, near 34th-st.
Lots on Broadway, near 36th-st.
Lots on Broadway, near 37th-st.
Lots on Broadway, near 47th-st.
Lots on Broadway, near 83d st.
Lots on Broadway, near 86th-st.
Lots on Broadway, near 87th-st.
Lots on Broadway, near 68th-st.
Lots on Madison-av., near 30th-st.
Lots on Madison-av., near 31st-st.
Lots on Madison-av., near 32d-st.
Lots on Madison-av., near 33d-st.
Lots on Madison-av., near 34th-st.
Lots on 4th-av., near 36th-st.
Lots on 3d-av., near 37th-st.
Lots on 4th-av., near 38th-st.
Lots on Lexington av., near 38th-st.
Lots on 4th-av., near 39th-st.
Lots on 4th-av., near 40th-st.
Lots on Lexington-av., near 42d-st.
Lots on 7th av., near 46th-st.
Lots on 8th-av., near 46th-st.
Lots on 8th-av., near 48th st.
Lots on 3d-av., near 51st st.
Lots on 8th-av., near 54th-st.
Lots on 4th-av., near 55th-st.
Lots on 8th-av., near 56th-st.
Lots on 11th-av., near 63d-st.
Lots on 10th-av., near 64th st.
Lots on 10th-av., near 66th-st.
Lots on 11th-av., near 67th-st.
Lots on 9th-av., near 68th-st.
Lots on 9th-av., near 72d-st.
Lots on 8th-av., near 72d-st.
Lots on 2d-av., near 73d-st.
Lots on 2d-av., near 74th-st.
Lots on 5th-av., near 75th-st.
Lots on 1st-av., near 77th-st.
Lots on 8th-av., near 91st-st.
Lots on 8th-av., near 92d-st.
Lots on 8th-av., near 97th-st.
Lots on 8th-av., near 101st-st.
Lots on 4th-av., near 103d-st.
Lots on 4th-av., near 112th-st.
Lots on 4th-av., near 114th-st.
Lots on 1st-av., near 115th-st.

Also,

For sale, the following desirable houses:

A 3 story brick house on 77th-st., near 5th-av., $2,500.
3-story brick house on 30th-st., near 2d-av., $4,000.
4-story brick house on 45th-st., near 6th-av., $4,000.
4-story brick house on 28th-st., near 7th-av., $6,300.
3-story brick house on 48th-st., near 7th-av., $6,800.
3-story brick house on 32d-st., near 3d-av., $7,000.
4-story brick house on 46th-st., near 6th av., $7,000.
3-story brick house on 51st-st., near 8th-av., $7,000.
3-story brick house on 35th st., near 9th-av., $7,000.
3 story brick house on 2d-av., near 36th-st., $7,000.
3-story brick house on 44th-st., near 6th-av., $7 000.
3 story brick house on 29th-st., near 6th-av., $7,000.
3-story brick house on 37th-st., near 7th-av., $7,500.
3-story brown front on 30th-st., near 3d-av., $7 500.
3-story brick house on 38th-st., near 7th-av., $7,500.
3-story brick house on 48th st., near 8th-av., $8,000.
3-story brick house on 2d-av., near 30th-st., $8,000.
3-story brown front on 39th st., near Lex'n-av., $8,000.
3-story brown front on 47th-st., near 7th-av., $8,500.
4-story brown front on 22d-st., near 3d-av., $9,000.
3-story brick house on 32d-st., near 8th-av., $9,000.
3-story brown front on 48th st., near 8th-av., $9,000.
3-story brown front on 29th-st., near 8th-av., $9,000.
3-story brown front on Lex'n-av., near 39th-st., $9,000.
3 story brick house on 31st st., near 9th-av., $9,500.
3-story brown front on 46th-st., near 6th-av., $10,000.
3-story brown front on 45th st., near 6th-av., $10,000.
3 story brown front on 19th-st., near 1st-av., $10,000.
3-story brown front on 47th-st., near 6th-av., $10,000.
3-story brick house on 38th-st., near 7th-av., $10,250.
3-story brown front on 47th-st., near 6th-av., $10,500.
3-story brown front on 31st., near 6th-av., $11,000.
4-story brick house on Irving place, near 16th-st., $11 500.
3-story brown front on Lex'on-av., near 39th st., $12,000.
3-story brick house on 22d-st., near 8th-av., $12,000.
3-story brown front on 36th-st., near 6th-av., $12,500.
4-story brown front on 36th-st., near 9th-av., $12,500.
3-story brick house on 37th-st., near 5th-av., $13,000.
4-story brown front on 31st-st., near 5th-av., $13,000.
4-story brown front on 38th-st., near 9th-av., $19,000.
4-story brown front on 39th-st., near 5th-av., $19,000.
4-story brown front on 29th-st., near 5th-av., $24,000.
4-story brown front on 37th-st., near 5th-av., $25,000.
4-story brown front on 32d-st., near 5th av., $26,000.
4-story brown front on 34th-st., near 5th-av., $30,000.
4-story brown front on 5th av., near 38th-st., $40,000.
Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 6th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and description lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands and prices before the sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. W. HAMILTON,
PLATT SMITH. } Trustees.

NO. 222 SULLIVAN-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Cortlandt-st., 2½ story brick house and lot No. 222, west side, 200 feet north Bleecker-st., lot 20x100; house 42 feet deep, built for the owner; piazza in the rear; contains parlor, baths, gas, &c.; fixtures go with the house, (except in parlor;) green blinds front and rear; all in good order. Title perfect. Possession on 1st of May. Maps, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE cheap, in Central Morrisania, three cottage houses, five minutes' walk from the dépôt. To those who are now paying $200 a year rent in the City, or about 7 per cent. on $3,000, they will find this a great chance for curtailing their rent bills, as they will be sold for $1,000 each, half bond and mortgage, or a liberal discount for all cash. Lots 25x120; houses 18x22, five rooms each, woodhouse and well, &c., &c. Apply to D. H. SOUTHWICK, Real Estate Agent, No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office.

$21,000—FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—on account of departure to Europe, the elegant and complete 5-story brown-stone house No. 52 East 21st-st., which is near Broadway, in an elegant situation; it is built in superior manner, with great taste; has been fresco-papered, and affords spacious accommodations. Apply on the premises.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 26th-st., East River, being in front on 26th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very [illegible] terms. Apply to A. J. [illegible] No. 52 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND lying on the French River, within three New-York and one mile from Newport Depot. This is a very desirable building site, is finely shaded with forest trees, and would make a most delightful summer residence for a family. For terms, &c., apply to D. DAVENPORT, No. 28 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FOUR-story English basement stone house, No. 147 West 23d-st.; is thoroughly finished and in perfect order; the house is a perfect gem, in finish and convenience unsurpassed; has extra stairs; will be sold low on terms to suit; no bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE in Williamsburgh, within 7 minutes' walk from Bedford-st. Ferry, in a good neighborhood; will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 47 5th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—60 feet by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID BAIT, No. 49 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

$11,000—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, No. 263 9d-av., between 6th and 7th sts., west side, with all the modern improvements; also, fine yard in the rear and court yard in front; located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City. Terms, $4,000 cash, one mortgage of $5,000 at 6 per cent., the other mortgage of $2,000 at 7 per cent—total, $11,000. Possession had on the 1st of April. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 548 Broadway, or A. H. LUDLOW, No. 16 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE four-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., above 29th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR LET—A neat 3-story, high stoop, brown-stone front, No. 45 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession at any time. Can be seen from 2 till 5 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FINE LARGE brick dwelling No. 58 7th-st.; rent, $900. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS, No. 26 Park-row.

CAPITALISTS AND PERSONS, ESPECIALLY those who intend to build dwellings, stores, villas, churches, &c., would do well to engage a competent man, for a certain time, who has no outside interest. The advertiser of this an educated architect, with the experience of a builder, would like to enter into an engagement with some responsible party by the year or on commission. He would draw plans, make estimates in every material, superintend buildings, and devote his whole time to his employer, who, in this way, would save much trouble and extra expense. Reference given and required. For an interview address, with real name, ADELIS, Box No. 30, Bentley's Dispatch, Madison-square.

BUILDERS' NOTICE.—CONTRACTORS', MASONS' and carpenters' estimates received for the erection of a store and dwelling in the lower part of the City. Inquire at No. 85 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the office of the *Times*.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH STEAM POWER
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer, or to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE DOUBLE house No. 66 Hammond-st.
The 3-story house No. 26 Perry-st.
The 3-story brick house (modern) No. 97 East 27th-st.
The 3-story brick house (modern) No. 151 East 50th-st.
The 4-story (modern) house No. 109 East 27th-st.
The 3-story brick house No. 296 West 14th-st.
The 3-story brick house No. 850 Broadway.
The 4-story English basement No. 153 West 24th-st.
Four lots on Broadway and 56th-st.
The store No. 7 William-st.; also, offices on second and third floors.
The small 3 story brick house No. 143½ East 47th-st.
The 4-story store, &c., known as the "Gramercy," 20th-st. and 3d-av.
The four houses and eight lots of ground 1st-av. and 57th-st.
And other property. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW, model English basement houses now finishing on the north side of 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. They are built with all the modern improvements—rear stairways hot and cold water to fourth stories, ventilators, furnaces, front and rear yards, and contain, in addition to laundry, kitchen, reception and dining-rooms, three parlors and seven large and small bedrooms, finished in the best manner, and will be rented to good tenants on reasonable terms. For particulars apply at No. 58 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE COMMODIOUS five-story basement house, No. 1,082 Broadway, containing 27 rooms, finished in good style, with all the modern improvements. If required, the four upper stories of adjoining building would be connected, which would add 21 additional rooms. These premises are well adapted for a physician and large private family, or a first-class boarding-house. Apply to EDMUND BURKY, No. 68 William-st., or at Prior's drug-store, corner of 31st-st. and Broadway.

A PHYSICIAN—OWNING AN ENGLISH BASEment house, in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., is desirous of relinquishing the occupancy of it, except accommodation for himself and wife, to a small family, who would be willing to board them for the rent. None but those of the first respectability need apply. It is a fine opportunity for a small family wishing to occupy a fine house, and to live in a genteel way cheaply. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 192 West 24th-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE, TWO-STORIES, ATTIC AND basement, containing 10 rooms and 7 lots of ground in a garden, pleasantly situated, commanding a view of New-York and its harbor; it must be seen to be appreciated; 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken ferry; plank walk to the door; stage communication every half hour, fair 6 cents. For full particulars, apply to G. VAN BOUTEN, No. 196 West-st., 3d-story.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT 3 story house between Broadway and 6th-av., on 43d-st., No. 74, in good order, containing all the improvements, including gas fixtures; house 22 feet 6 inches by 50 feet; desirable location; brown-stone front. Also, for sale, two desirable brown-stone houses between 5th-av. and Broadway, Nos. 32 and 34 West 31st-st. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CAPITAL three-story and basement brick house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., within one block of Fulton-av. cars—being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn. House is in perfect order, having been just vacated by the owner. Possession immediately. Apply to W. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILliam-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lagerbier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No 113 Nassau-st Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL AND CONVENIENT house No. 103 East 31st-st.; the house is in perfect order. A part of the furniture for sale. This is a rare opportunity for those commencing housekeeping in a moderate way. Apply to JAMES L. WOODWARD, No. 106 Duane-st., for terms, and permission to see the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English-basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT NO. 91 WEST TWENTY-third-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house has all the modern improvements, bath, gas and chandeliers; the house will be put in good order, if necessary, for May 1; rent $760. Inquire at No. 98 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE MERCANTILE Bank Building, corner of Broadway and John-st., suitable for watch importers, jewelers, engravers, and generally for occupations requiring good light handsome rooms, and a prominent location. Apply to ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, the lower part of a neat cottage, No. 63 Downing-st., near Varick, consisting of two parlors, with sliding doors and painted walls, tea-room on the same floor, one attic bedroom and basement, with half the cellar; gas and bandeliers. To be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock. Rent $330.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn, near the ferries, containing nine bedrooms and three-story brick house in a select neighborhood, to a private family only, for one or more years if desired. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THREE DWELLING HOUSES NOS. 118, 120 and 122 Charlton-st., each three stories and basements. Well furnished, with all the modern improvements. Rent for each $560. Inquire of MARTIN WATERS, No. 10 St. Luke's place, in Leroy-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT English-basement house No. 219 East 20th-st., containing every convenience for a small family. Rent, $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, THE two-story brick house No. 47 Market-st., with gas fixtures, Croton water in second story, &c. Inquire at No. 49, the next door below, or of WM. E. COLLIS, No. 162 South-st., corner of Dover.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF house No. 252 West 31st st., with all modern improvements. Also, new brown-stone house in 28th-st., second house east of 8th-av., south side. Inquire at No. 252 West 31st-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, from May 1, to a small, genteel family, who will take proper care of the furniture. Apply at No. 36 West 25th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock, or to W. FISHER, 254 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE house, with ten rooms, with fruit and ornamental trees, pleasantly situated at Sing Sing. Address M. L. COBB, Sing Sing.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 93 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Lexington-av., second door south of 41st-st. Rent, $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THREE HIGH-STOOP HOUSES, NOS. 155, 159 and 161 East 12th-st., containing the modern conveniences. Rent $750. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-story house, 37 feet front, with stable attached, No. 249 West 14th-st., all in complete repair. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON SECOND-AV., NEAR ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—The three-story brick house handsomely furnished, will be rented on very moderate terms from 1st May or June for 4 or 6 months. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FROM MAY 1, A SUBSTANTIAL 3 story and basement brick building, well lighted, with or without steam power, within two blocks of the City Hall. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 68 Park-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, 50 FEET deep, all modern improvements, No. 126 West 46th-st., near 8th-av—$650; 4-story English basement brown-stone house, No. 302 West 21st-st.; has the modern improvements; location is pleasant, opposite Theological Seminary, between 8th and 10th avs.; upper part of No. 732 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place—$700; the dwelling part of the 5-story house over store No. 575 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., will be let low; house and store with stables, corner Grove and Bedford sts.—$400; 2-story house, water and gas, No. 302 West 14th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.—$200; fine large house, with grounds attached, in 125th-st., near 7th av.; pleasant location—about $700; 3-story high-stoop house, No. 156 West 22d-st., modern improvements—$900; others, from $325 upwards.
J. & W. DENHAM,
House Agents, 8th-av., cor. 18th-st.
Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY THE SECOND story of a genteel residence, No. 187 5th-st., consisting of parlors, with pantries between, and hall bed rooms. Rent $180. Also to let, the three story and basement house No. 346 Carleton-av., near Fulton av., Brooklyn—has kitchen range, wash-house, &c., newly painted externally, and will be painted throughout and put in complete repair. Rent $350; would be let if desired to two respectable and small families. Apply to J. B. KIERSTED, No. 197 5th-st., or C. M. CLARK, 118 Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class brown stone four story houses, Nos. 50 and 52 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements and conveniences. For further particulars inquire of JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 61 Madison-av., now occupied as the Ferris Institute, will be leased; has all the modern improvements, and for a select seminary, a first-class residence, or a fashionable club-house, cannot be surpassed. Call from 9 till 3, daily.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT houses, Nos. 80 and 84 East 15th-

AUCTION SALES.

O. B. SCHIELD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BAGGERLY & COMPANY will sell on MONDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The finely-polished, brown-stone, four story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, 22 feet 11½ inches, more or less, by 92 feet, with two-story library extension; lot 22 feet 8 inches (or half the block.) No. 45 West 34th st., between 6th and 6th avs., MURRAY HILL.

The workmanship in being built, under the daily and constant inspection of the owner. All the carpenter and joiner finishing work was done by days' work of the choicest quality of material and in profusion, under the direct supervision of Anthony Gilleck, house-joiner. No. 199 West 31st-st. Architect, Gage Inslee, 5th-av and 19th-st.

The brown stone work was done by Messrs. Russell & Gilbert, brick work by Geo. R. Jackson & Co; mason work and lime work by Milton Roof; plumbing, in which there was used upwards of 3 000 pounds Le Roy's extra heavy pipe, was all done by days' work, by Colin Lightbody, No. 152 Front-st; jobs and fancets by the Sterry Faucet Company of Norwich, Conn. J. & R. Bissell, agent, 45th-st.

The brown stone flue for furnace, two inches in the clear, from brick work, fitted in solid with plaster of Paris; all the pipes for registers throughout the house in the same way, by Harvey & Co., Broadway and 33d-st.; Barrow's range, with heater for register, to connect or shut off at pleasure; all the floors, front and rear, and around the walls, filled in with cement and plaster of Paris, excluding mice, roaches, and mice, from floor to floor; large refrigerator, lined (vegetable) to keeping of house) built in back room, under finely polished, blue stone steps from back piazza, with lucu thick hammered glass risers, and cut in white lead and putty, admitting light without dust; 100 feet of block tin pipe leading to laundry, basement floor, and butler's pantries; parlor floor, where hot water may be drawn at any hour, day or night from kitchen, with 50-gallon boiler; speaking-tube from kitchen to front room for cook to answer beggars, peddlers, &c., one to butcher, grocer, milkman, baker, &c.; large pantries and dumb-waiter; store-room; deafening and wall, all plaster of Paris, ventilated to roof of house; basement, hall and front basement wainscoted with solid oak, rubbed with seven coats of Judd's raw linseed oil; front basement room 24 feet by 14 feet 6 inches, 9 feet in the clear, windows to floor; open area to coping; pier glass 83x30, set in oak; walls and ceiling, seven coats of oil paint, by David Gillespie, 4th-av.; large pantries, wash-rooms, closets, rest for extension table leaves; the fore and aft hall partition of brick, from cellar to roof; floors deafened; stairs, from basement to attic; principal flight of stairs solid oak. Enameled vestibule door glasses lace pattern, 16x36, and hall sidelights 24x72, by Sharp & Steel; hall mirror 66x50; front parlor pier mirror 118x26; two mantle mirrors 113x61; 2 sliding-door mirrors 90x36 each; back parlor mirror 85x55, in all 8 mirrors, 4 of which are on large clear white Brandon marble slabs, supported by finely burnished gilt bracacts, which can be washed the same as gilt China ware; marble tiling by J. McCausland, 68th-st. and 3d-av.; 2 marble mantles; all the sliding doors run on 6-in. patent sheaves made to order; front glass all the way up of two lights to each window, and rear glass, kitchen, back area; 16 light skylight, and all the glass front and rear throughout the house of Rosevelt & Sons' 3/4 inch best Anglish plate glass; sash cord made to order of finely buckled Italian hemp by Messrs. Thursby, Jewett & Co., Washington-st.; all the halls, library-room, back piazza, (which is inclosed,) and the entire basement floor, excepting the front basement room, (which is selected narrow clear white pine plank,) are laid with 6 years' seasoned 2¼-inch Georgia pine, bought from Taylor & Hitch, in 1856, and rubbed with seven coats raw linseed oil; all the floors throughout, excepting those of Georgia pine, are of clear selected narrow white pine tongued and grooved plank, and blind-nailed throughout the house; all the wash-boards, backs and elbows in the rooms, pantries and closets dadoed into the floor ¾ of an inch. The roof floor is of selected white pine tongued and grooved plank, blind-nailed. The roof, which has had seven coats oil paint, is of one cross small p'ate shape, tarned entirely over the walls under the coping; also the cooper for gutters and leaders, (which was used as being the best adopted for durability, being finished in the rear in all respects like the chase ones,) was bought of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. The front basement window guards are heavily anchored in the mason work, (and not screwed on to the window frames as invariably the case.) The rear basement door and windows are of heavy iron, built in a frame and anchored in the walls. The parlor and second story rear have inside ornamental heavy iron shutters on heavy iron frames, are anchored in walls, and built as for banks. All the anchoring for iron work of doors, windows, &c., is of the best kind, front and rear, solidly cemented, tops, bottoms and sides. Double set of registers 17 in all, from furnace; also, 24 registers for ventilation; pantries, closets and rooms throughout the house ventilated; clothes-closets with large cedar drawers; 57 outlets for gas fixtures, 1 to illuminate a large bandsomely stained glass rash dome.

All the knobs of the 50 dovetailed cabinet-made drawers in the house have a bolt through the face with a nut-screw on the inner side, and all the bolts for front and vestibule doors, also double doors on the parlor floors, were made to order and come down low enough, with countersunk sliding thumb piece, to catch or open without the necessity of reaching up. The 20 large brass heavy hand-plated hinges on parlor floor were made to order by Fallibee, Mercer-st; silver-plated astragal bolt, top and bottom, with lock, cost $32, for sliding doors, was made to order.

All the shelving of pantries, closets, &c., are on rebated (called by carpenters rabitted) cleats, so as to take out at pleasure for cleaning, &c.

Bathing rooms, finished with cedar and black walnut, attachment to the second-story hall to shut off the gas at meters; also, one to raise or lower the dome sash for ventilation of hall; also, attachment in front and back bedchamber, second-story, to shut of gas in servants' bedchambers; water closets, finished in cedar, speaking-tubes, whistles, bells, &c., &c. The spandrel panel of front stoop is one piece front balcony in one piece and paneled, brown stone, 14 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 7 inches; court-yard laid with polished Malone stone, diamond pattern, on solid masonry in cement five feet below the surface; also, front coping wall the same.

Foundations for front stoop built to the same depth as cellar walls and at the same time.

Fagging of hammered blue-stone, platform six to eight inches thick, four pieces, in one piece; curb-stone one piece, 72 feet and — inches long, all laid in 2 feet of gravel and cement by Coombs & Phelps.

The whole construction, in the strictest sense, a first-class house, and cost $35 600. Title perfect, having been examined by Stephen Cambreling, Esq., and Messrs. Barney, Humphrey & Butler. One-half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage, the balance on April 20, when the deed will be delivered. The house can be seen at any time between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., by card of admission from the auctioneers, where maps showing the plan of each floor can be had.

ALSO,

The lot of ground on the westerly side of 5th-av., beginning at a point 75 feet south of the southerly line of 46th st. running southerly and parallel with 5th-av. 25 feet, and thence westerly and parallel with 46th-st. 100 feet, thence northerly and parallel with 5th-av. 25 feet, and thence easterly and parallel with 46th-st. 100 feet to the point or place of beginning; the same being 25 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Terms, 10 per cent. cash balance on delivery of the deed on the 20th day of April.

ALSO,

The three story brick front house and lot with the rear buildings thereon, 25 feet by half the block, known as No. 26 West 30th-st., on the southerly side, together with the right to use the wall of the fire-story brick dwelling-house adjoining as a party wall. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Each of the above parcels of property will be *bona fide* sold to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

ALSO,

The thoroughly built and finely finished four-story (brown-stone front) English basement house, 16 feet 8 inches by 54 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches, (or half the block, No. 134 West 20th-st., south side; it is pleasantly located in an excellent neighborhood; has all the modern improvements, Harvey's furnace; walls throughout the house are painted in four coats, kitchen and cellar included; has six mantels and grates; plumbing by Alfred Wilcox, Hudson-st; and is in all respects in perfect order. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

The house can be seen from 10 o'clock A. M., until 4 o'clock P. M., by cards of admission from the auctioneers. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES IN BROOKLYN, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIRST-PLACE, BETWEEN CLINTON AND COURT-STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on

THURSDAY, March 31,

At 12 o'clock M.,

Eight new and superior four story and basement brown-stone front houses on the north side of First-place, Brooklyn, between Clinton and Court sts.

These houses are built in the best manner throughout, mostly by days' work, and after the most approved style of New-York City houses, and finished with all the modern improvements.

Best plate glass, stairs of black walnut, Italian marble tiling in the halls, statuary and red Lisbon marble mantels, imported furnaces, boilers, grates, ranges, baths, waterclosets, &c., &c., all complete. The plumbing done in the best manner and warranted. Brown-stone railing and balusters in front.

They are 20 feet wide by 64 feet deep to the top, and the lots 25 by 125 feet 6 inches, including the court-yard.

The location is unsurpassed, upon the highest ground in South Brooklyn, descending every way, and in the best neighborhood, but a few minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, with the Fulton Ferry cars passing the block.

The introduction of water, and the important public improvements in progress, will make these most desirable residences.

The title is perfect—full warranties deeds will be given, and 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for one, two or three years if desired.

The houses can be seen from 6 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M., till day of sale.

For maps and further information apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP will sell on MONDAY, March 28, 1859, by order of the Assignee, at the Repository, No. 616 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, I posed four hundred tons of the stock in trade of the storm of the entire stock of carriages, sleighs, robes whips, harness, materials and tools in shop, carriage fixtures, carriage-lamps, bands, handles, screws, bolts, pole-crabs, rims, spokes, hubs, axes, plate and band iron, 40 carriage springs, &c., &c. Also, the office furniture and iron safe, together with the lease of the premises for three years from May next. Sale peremptory to close the assignment. Catalogues now ready. Terms at sale.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

ROSES, EVERGREENS, FRUIT TREES, pet plants, THIS DAY, at No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st., at 10½ o'clock, from Wilson's, 34th-st., and from G. Mare, Astoria, L. I., consisting of peach, pears, cherry, plumbs, dwarf and standard roses, running roses, moss and perpetual roses, flowering shrubs, box and other evergreens in great variety.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at sale-room No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, parlor suits, mirrors, China crockery, mattresses, cutlery, gas chandeliers—all worthy attention.

A. J. BLESCKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS.—A. J. BLESCKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, March 29 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 81st st., 9 lots, south side, 125 feet east 10th av., 25x102-2 each. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE notice, that I JOHN GOULD, assignee of David G. Farnum and Samuel M. Weekes, composing the late firm of Farnum & Weekes, will sell at public auction, by adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 3d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, all the assets and effects of said late firm in my hands as assignee, consisting of notes, judgments, claims in suit and book accounts. Terms cash. JOHN GOULD, Assignee of Farnum & Weekes.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL P. HEWES, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—The large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., contained in the large five story private residence No. 38 Clinton-place, between Broadway and University-place, THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 28, at 10½ A. M. precisely

The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are suites of oak dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, Ohios vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, cots, cribs, enameled chamber suites, sofas, ten curled-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention.

Catalogues at the house only.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—7-octave piano-forte, oil paintings, stairway, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, vases, &c.—JNO. J. RENNIE will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 79 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., superb drawing room suites, richly carved in fruit and flowers, covered in rich brocade, centre and card tables, antique and gothic chairs, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, music rack, books, &c.; oil paintings by celebrated artists statuary, vases, engravings, secretary and bookcase, etageres, ansmonees, ladies' work table, velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs, &c. CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, stearary, marble tops, bedsteads and commodes to match, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c.; sofas, rocking-chairs, book-stands, &c. DINING-ROOM—14-feet extension dining table, buffet, arm chairs, rich cut and engraved glass decanters, goblets, wines, champagne, fruit and dessert stands, silver-plated castors, spoons, forks, knives, &c.; French China dinner and tea sets, ivory-handled knives and forks. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AVENUE A, ELEVENTH-AVENUE AND 88TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four Lots on the easterly side of 11th-av, commencing on the southeast corner of 88th-st, each 25 feet 6 inches by 100.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eleven Lots on the southerly side of 88th-st, adjoining the above on the rear, each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. On the lots on 88th st. is a two-story modern built frame cottage, well finished, with marble mantles, grates, sliding doors in parlors, &c. kitchen and cellar under the house. Verandah all around the house. There is also a frame stable suitable for two horses and carriage, wash house and hen-house. Also, a well of water near the house.

AVENUE A.—Three lots on the westerly side of Avenue A., commencing on the northwest corner of 76th-st., each 25x100.

Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. ALBUSATIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, PIANO-FORTE, VASES, &c.—A. ALBURTI will sell on MONDAY, at the residence No. 72 West 22d-st, the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suites of parlor furniture, covered in silk brocade and silk velvet; Turkish and reception chairs, covered in reps; one magnificent double round corner rosewood piano, 7-octaves, pearl keys; two rosewood etageres, mirror doors and statuary; marble top rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' secretaire, lined with satin wood; two elegant mantel mirrors, pier mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, carpets, oil cloths, by celebrated artists, bronze clocks, Parian figures, Dresden and French Chit a ornaments, dining room furniture in solid oak, extension table, buffet, arm chairs, cutlery, fine cut glass, China tea and dinner sets, silver plated casters, spoons, forks, &c.; hall rosewood hat stand, velvet stair carpet; bedroom furniture in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, sofas, chairs, corner stands, toilet sets, clocks, carpets, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Persons in want of fine furniture will do well to attend this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All new and in fine order, and recently purchased.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No 44 East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs., a general assortment, consisting of velvet carpets, pier glasses and vases, lace curtains and cornices; a very fine rosewood piano-forte, made by Gale, 7-octave; rich China vases, parlor suite in rosewood, covered, black and crimson silk brocatelle chairs, covered, tapestry, centre-tables, bedrooms, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c.; iron bedstead, very fine; 40-pound mattresses, &c.; extension table, China glass, cutlery, &c.; suite in hair-cloth, rosewood suite in French de taleen, worsted brocatelle curtains, secretary, kitchen ware, &c., to be sold without reserve, as the family are leaving the City.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO 4 BROAD STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (which have been the regular established days of sale for many years,) at every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities, constantly on hand, at private sale.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK; SEE CATALOGUE

A large list of securities will be offered.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

18 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES of Ld. 56th-st., near Central Park. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1859 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 11 valuable lots on the northerly side of 56th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av. Also, 7 gore lots on the southerly side of 56th st., commencing 100 feet west of Broadway. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture—Carpets, beds and bedding, bureaus, sofas, piano, China, glass, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN the State, premises, consisting of a foundry, machine, blacksmith and boiler shops with tools, patterns, lathes and planes, all new and in good condition, particularly well adapted to all kinds of boat and engine work, and a general jobbing business. Also, several fine rooms with power suitable for any manufacturing business, either in wood or iron, with an amount of good docking. The premises are in the city of Buffalo, and will be rented in whole or in part to suit customers. Address E. & B. HOLMES, Buffalo.

A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—(ESTABlished 12 years.)—The good-will and fixtures of the "Excelsior," No. 53 Nassau-st, one of the best bar, oyster and dining saloons in the City is now offered cheap for cash, the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Agents need not apply. Call or address C. T. WEEKES, Jr., as above.

$20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of reference given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, RESTAURATEURS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The large and magnificent confectionery and ice-cream saloon covering the whole lot of ground, and five years lease from 1st of May next, known as No 214 Grand-st., near the Bowery, best business location in the City. Apply on the premises.

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION—THE subscriber, having a large practice, and his health failing, wants a partner that is capable and willing to work; a rare chance to the right man. Call or address JOHN SCOTT, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—No fast man need apply.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, exchange or to let, the well-known lumber yard and planing mill on the dock at Yonkers. For further particulars, apply at No. 329 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

$2.000—THE INTEREST OF AN OUTgoing partner in a manufacturing business. A young, energetic man wanted, or a capitalist with security, if desired, on machinery and stock. Address E. S. Y., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

$400—A LOCAL BUSINESS, WITH GOOD WILL and fixtures, including brick office, horse and cart, fences, &c., &c., for sale, with stock on hand, at cost. Apply at No. 322 Cherry-st.

AGENCY WANTED—FOR INTRODUCING some specific article to trade, in any legitimate branch of business. Address SPECIFIC AGENCY, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in strong, iron-bound packages of about forty gallons each in such quantities as they may desire. It is highly refined, light-colored and warranted pure. It burns on dry in all kinds of Kerosene lamps, without crust, ode or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly allied. EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL COMPANY, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York

CARBON OIL.—THE CARBON OIL COMPANY have on hand, and offer for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, genuine Carbon Oil, of the best quality, made from pure bituminous Petroleum—light-colored, and burns in any of the coal-oil lamps, without odor, crust or smoke. If this oil is not found in every respect of the finest quality, and perfectly sail-factory, the money will to all cases be refunded, on return of the oil. Address CARBON OIL COMPANY, No. 194 Water-st., New-York.

BRUSHES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 28 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A new system of grinding paints, saving an average of 50 per cent., without any extra cost or change in machinery. J. QUARTERMAN, 114 John-st., N. York.

COAL OIL—OF FINE QUALITY FOR SALE IN lots to suit purchasers, by H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE owner can have by calling on the cashier of the lunch room at Crook's restaurant, No 100 Broadway, describing it, proving a right to it, and paying for advertising.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—New York, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 19, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 61 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS:

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Union Bank held at their Banking House on the 26th of March, inst., Henry Coit, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair, Edward H. Arthur was elected a Director in said Bank. On motion, the Board resolved to elect a President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Frederick Deming, Esq., whereupon Edward H Arthur was nominated and unanimously elected to that office. James M. Lewis was nominated and was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of E. H. Arthur, promoted. H. COIT,
Vice-President.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, New-York, March 26, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of April, 1859, at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.

S. K. OREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, No. 80 NASSAU-STREET.—New-York, March 19, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 30th inst.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 85 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, MARCH 21, 1859.—The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a Dividend of 10 Per Cent out of the net earnings of the year, payable to the stockholders, in full stock, on and after the 21st proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till April 2. O. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. is this day declared, payable on and after April 1st proximo.

The Transfer books are closed till that date.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

New-York, March 25, 1859.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, New-York, March 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors, for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house No. 311 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. W. HALL, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Gas-Light Stock; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOANS ON FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS made by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD STOCK for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall st., New York.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.

JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

WINANT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR SPRING BILLIARD CUSHIONS, the most perfect cushions ever invented. The present rapid sale of Winant's Tables and Patent Cushions will add much to the popularity of the game. These cushions are the most durable, lively and correct in use; will not hop the ball; the ball will not wedge or die out against cushion—a serious fault in cushions of other construction. The Patent Cushions applied to old tables on short notice. Every thing in the Billiard line furnished as promptly when ordered by letter as if given in person. WINANT'S Billiard Table and Patent Cushion Manufactory, No. 71 Gold-st., New-York.

PERLAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN 12, 1858; NOV 16, 1858.

For sale only by the Manufacturers.
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 738 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 149 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LA PERLE and RUBIS CHAMPAGNES.

The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the United States and Canada, for the sale of the CHAMPAGNE WINES of Messrs. JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, namely:

LA PERLE and RUBIS.

The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the American market.

The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne of a beautiful ruby color, which is natural to the wine. This wine is undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is MADE FROM GRAPES OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS.

From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large means of the well-known house of Jacques Goerg & Co., and their determination to furnish wines which shall meet with the approval of connoisseurs, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these wines.

CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
No. 18 Broad-st.

For sale by all the first-class grocers and wine dealers.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,
ALBION,	DREADNOUGHT,
MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,
JOHN J. BOYD,	WEST POINT,
PHŒNIX,	SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,
CAMBRIA,	

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS."

AND

"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!

Through *via* Panama Railroad to California.

The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship

ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN,

to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WAITING.

By this line only are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.

An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.

For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
L. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren st., New-York.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at
Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane.

AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.

The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123, 114 and 106 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.

INSURES AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON

Removal of Quarantine—What are the Dangers of Infection?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the destruction of the Quarantine Hospitals, appliances and offices last September, and especially since the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, the people of this port, and of the State at large, have felt no little interest as to the questions involved in the project of removing Quarantine.

Hitherto, for the most part, the citizens of Richmond County alone have objected to the present location of Quarantine; and they have in effect declared that they had greater reasons to fear the spread of pestilence therefrom than any other locality in or around the port. Prior to the year of 1836, this declaration was apparently true; but since then, and during that year, Brooklyn and her suburbs have suffered much from yellow fever, so that her citizens feel a deep anxiety in reference to all the real dangers of Quarantine. Indeed, the opinion now is pretty generally entertained that Brooklyn has as much, if not more, to fear from Quarantine, as at present constituted, than even Staten Island. It has been ascertained, that when the infection of yellow fever finds a lodgement in some of the wharf streets of Brooklyn, it generates and spreads therefrom with greater readiness than from any portion of Staten Island. Kings County, therefore, and especially that part of her territory lying within the city limits of Brooklyn, has great reason to fear, and to ask protection from, the real dangers growing out of the close proximity of the Quarantine establishment.

But what is the source of danger from Quarantine? Is it from infected vessels and cargoes, or from hospitals, passengers, and patients? More than half a century having passed since the Quarantine establishment was located where it now is, it would seem that the nature and character of imported diseases ought to be so well understood as to make it entirely superfluous to propose the above interrogatories; but strange to say, the most vague notions prevail as to the true source of danger from Quarantine; and it is chiefly owing to the promulgation of such erroneous impressions, that New-Jersey refuses to grant to this State the Quarantine jurisdiction of Sandy Hook.

By the formal ordinances passed by the Castleton Board of Health last Summer, and especially by the outrages committed by the midnight mob in pursuance of the same, persons unacquainted with the nature and character of infectious diseases might easily infer that yellow fever alone spreads from hospitals, passengers and patients. But such is not the fact; and all past experience sustains the denial. The truth is, that the Castleton Board of Health, and the mob which so promptly did its bidding, in burning hospitals, a score or more of private dwellings, and country offices, were grossly mistaken as to the source of danger from Quarantine—as to the *real* nuisance. Who ever heard of a case of yellow fever spreading from the Marine Hospitals? By what rule of reasoning can the Castleton Board of Health make it appear that the twelve private residences within the Quarantine inclosure, burned by its order, were a source of infection to anybody? Who is wise enough to point out in what manner the offices at Quarantine endangered the citizens of Tompkinsville? Such pretensions were preposterous in the extreme. Such hospitals, residences, and offices, and other similar buildings belonging to the State, and which were burned by the mob at Castleton in September last, were never a source of danger: and the act, therefore, which destroyed them, to speak in mild terms, was uncalled for, unwise, and needlessly revolutionary.

But what is the source of danger from Quarantine? Yellow fever during the past season, and also in 1856, spread from the establishment to the shores of Staten Island and Long Island to an alarming extent. If it be true that the danger is not from hospitals, residences, offices, passengers and patients, from whence does it emanate? The answer is, from infected vessels and cargoes—from vessels and cargoes arriving from tropical ports, at which yellow fever was prevailing as an epidemic when the vessels took their departure. The exclusive source of danger being thus from infected vessels and cargoes, what an unpardonable mistake, to say the least, was made by the Castleton Board of Health when it ordered the destruction of the State's property at Quarantine. That which was clearly and confessedly not a nuisance was demolished by the torch of the incendiary, while that which was, and always has been the only source of danger, was left unnoticed, unharmed and undisturbed!

The foregoing views of the dangers from Quarantine are not the convictions of a single season of official or professional experience, nor is the writer alone in entertaining them. On the other hand, they are deductions from years of careful observation, and fully sustained by the almost unanimous testimony of the profession, not excepting the past incumbents of the Health-office of the Port; for, in 1849, Drs. Harmon and Wheelwright, formerly Health-officers, but then, as now, residents of Staten Island; then, as now, advocates for the removal of Quarantine; then, as now, large real estate owners of Richmond County; declared, by affidavit before a legislative Committee, that the spread of yellow fever from Quarantine had arisen from intercourse and communication with infected vessels and cargoes, or with refuse meterials clandestinely taken therefrom.

Dr. Harmon swore:

"I was formerly Health Officer at the Quarantine establishment at Staten Island; it was from the year 1823 to 1830, (six years;) was an assistant there previously; was there in 1811 and 1812, and also from 1815 to 1823, (ten years!) was in the establishment altogether about ten years previous to my appointment as Health Officer; I am somewhat conversant with similar establishments; am a physician by education; am intimately acquainted with the Quarantine at Staten Island, and have been for more than thirty years; the population has increased very considerably during that period; I was not much acquainted with the establishment when first located there, which was in 1798; was first attached to it in 1811; the population in the vicinity was then (1811) very sparse; there were comparatively but a few persons in the vicinity; the population was limited, on the north side of the Quarantine ground; at that time, too, there was but one boarding-house and one dwelling-house; the boarding-house was for the accommodation of passengers in vessels quarantined; with the exception of those two, there was not a dwelling-house within nearly half a mile in that direction; on the west side there was but one dwelling-house within a considerable distance." * * * * *

The Doctor further swore:

"*There are two sources of danger—first, that arising from direct communication of persons with infected vessels lying at Quarantine*; and second, that which arises from the infection which may be carried ashore in currents of foul air from *infected vessels*." * * *

Again, Dr. Wheelwright swore:

"I have been familiar with the operation of the Quarantine laws since 1823, when I was appointed Assistant Health Officer, and held that office until 1826 (five years.) In 1826 I was appointed Health Officer, and held that office until 1836, (seven years.) During that time I resided in the immediate vicinity of the Quarantine establishment, and have been in the habit of visiting it frequently. I have been employed in the discharge of the duties of those offices, boatmen, and other persons employed in the Quarantine establishment, have had intercourse between families residing in the vicinity and families residing in the city; and the persons employed in the establishment, and their families, and the population in the vicinity, were constantly exposed to infection; thus forming a channel of communication. The intercourse between the village and infected vessels was continued, at that time, through lighters, or boats employed in the discharge of vessels; those lighters, and those employed in them, frequently came to the city of New-York and other places, and were in the habit of communicating with families residing in the city of New-York and other places." * * * * *

"The intercourse between the City of New-York and infected vessels in Quarantine, direct, by means of small boats, is considerable, and for reasons before stated, to a great extent unavoidable."

And again he said:

"The yellow fever prevailed at the Quarantine and in the hospitals and in the surrounding village, during the past season, caused, doubtless, by the communication between the infected vessels and the population, and by the force of the wind wafting ashore the miasmatic material as it issued from the open hatches of discharging vessels, and infecting all who were exposed to it."

He further added, in allusion to the Quarantine experience of 1824:

"A few sporadic cases of fever occurred; but the exception was, in *every instance, confined to persons who had directly communicated with the infected vessels.*"

It would seem that the above testimony ought to be conclusive as to the *real* dangers of Quarantine, as to the necessities in connection with the effort to remove the establishment. The testimony admits of no question, that vessels *infected with yellow fever* should not be allowed to ride out their quarantine, or to discharge their cargoes, above the Narrows, and that while they are under Quarantine, the criminale intercourse and communication with them should be prohibited. If provisions of law should be enacted by the Legislature to secure such a disposition of vessels coming into port infected with the plague of yellow fever, Staten Island, Long Island, Brooklyn, and New-York will forever be free from the dangers of the tropic scourge, irrespective of any location on the site of the Marine Hospitals, or the continuance of the Quarantine anchorage for European and other vessels.

MEDICUS.

CHANCELLORSHIP.—The New-York Times says: "The bill providing for the forenoon sessions of lawyers in the Circuit Courts was unfortunately lost in the House of Assembly, and thus the evils of crowding the Court of Chancery are increased. During the present year there will be no practicable mode of meeting the requirements of the people of the State, and no time to suit the convenience of solicitors and counsel, and difficulties arising therefrom will be constantly felt."

PERSONAL.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* writes of King Bomba. The intelligence which reaches me from Bari is to the effect that the King is suffering from a disease in the articulation of the thigh bone, producing such extreme pain as to render life almost insupportable. This disease arises from an attack which his Majesty had some years back. In addition to this, the King suffers from a nervous fever, which induces frequent delirium; and altogether the complication of disorders is so severe that even medical men do not hesitate to say that the case is incurable. How far the life of the King may be endangered is another question; it is, however, impossible for him to attend to public business, though, up to a certain time, the *Giornale Officiel* endeavored to create an impression that the King was devoted to public affairs.

The Haytien journals contain a curious recital of the sitting of the Senate at Hayti, in which Gen. Geffrard took the oaths as President. The gold crown of the Ex Emperor was placed upon the table, and the new President, taking a little hammer in his hand, said he would not break the bauble—that would be as act of vandalism—but he would give it three "symbolical" strokes, after which it should be placed in the public treasury, "where it would be appreciated at its proper value." This was accordingly done, and the President retired amidst the acclamations of the Assembly.

The Newark *Mercury* denies the etetement of the *Jersey City Telegraph*, that Mr. Ten Eyck, United States Senator elect from New-Jersey, is the owner of 200 slaves, bequeathed to Mrs. Ten Eyck by her father, Mr. Gadsby. The *Mercury* says Mr. Ten Eyck might have been the owner of a number of slaves from the estate referred to if he had been willing to become a slaveholder, yet that notwithstanding the value of the "property" devised, he absolutely refused to receive the legacy.

Colonel Shaffner has received a letter from Professor Morse, dated at Porto Rico, Feb. 22. Professor Morse says: "I have just had the unexpected official intelligence that the Queen of Spain has created me Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic. A letter from the first Secretary of State has just announced this to me, with the promise of the diploma by the next steamer. The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm has also elected me a foreign member of the Academy."

An equestrian performer out West hes ceughl a man named Foster, who has personated him in public, and forced him to sign a document in which occurs this candid acknowledgement: "Whereas, Mr. Richardson, hearing of my false assumption of his name, has cowhided me, I hereby release him from any cause of action I may have against him by reason of such assault and battery, and promise never again to assume his name."

The Collector of Baltimore has received from the State Department two handsome telescopes, presented by the British Government to Captain Caldwell, and Mr. R. Barclay, chief mete, of the ship *Flora McDonald*, of that port, for rescuing the crew of the British vessel *Jane Black*, of Limerick, in the month of May last. The telescopes are accompanied by a note from the British Minister.

At the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Kendell, at Plymouth, Mass., there was one peculiar feature in harmony with the whole arrangements. There was no mourning drapery in the church, but instead of it a green wreath hung in front of the pulpit, and a beautiful cross of flowers, of the purest white, laid upon the coffin.

Prince Adalbert, the brother of the King of Bevaria, is not only a full believer in the facts of spiritualism, but is himself a medium of a high order. He has been for some time informed that an entirely new musical instrument is soon to be given to the world through spirit influence.

A subscription has been opened among the Scotch residents in Montreal for the benefit of the Misses Begg, nieces of Robert Burns. Should the sum subscribed exceed £1,000, it is intended to distribute the overplus among other deserving relatives of the poet.

Mme. Gazzaniga, who, by the death of her husband, Count Malaspina, in Havana, became a widow, has again married. The spouse is Mr. Albetis, well known as one of the most successful music teachers in the city.

The report that Mr. Macready had turned pedagogue is contradicted. He is the founder of a school at Sherborne, which is open to any poor boy who chooses to attend, and is frequently present at the school imparting knowledge.

Gov. Hincks is expected to arrive in Canada early in April from the Windward Islands. His stay in the Province will be short, as he proposes to visit London before his return to his Government, about the middle of May.

A committee has been formed at Stirling to take measures to secure the election of Mr. Oliphant—now Secretary to Lord Elgin, and whose return is expected from China—for that borough when a vacancy occurs.

The Captain-General of Cuba has addresse da very flattering letter to Mad. Gazzaniga, in acknowledgment of her donation of $1,000 to the Association of Domiciliary Beneficence.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticnt, Minister to Russia, has been very ill at the Isle of Rhodes. His tour is concluded, and he expects to reach his home in Connecticut in May.

Madame Cora de Wilhorst, having recovered from her illness, has rejoined Mr. Strakosch's company at Cincinnati, and is announced to appear next in "Lucia."

A London paper says: "Mr. Spurgeon, we believe, now latends preaching at the chief chapels in and around the metropolis, to make collections for his monster tabernacle.

A marble bust of the late General Quitman has been made by Mr. Moder, at the cost of citizens of Natchez, who subscribed $500 for the purpose.

Esther Ginstiniani, of Baltimore, who was severely wounded by burglars a few days since, is in a dangerous condition.

Mr. Samuel L. Gerry is about to leave Boston for an art-tour among the Alps. He has a generous list of commissions from his Boston admirers.

The Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian of Napoleon, has been supplying the Congregational pulpit of Farmington, Maine, since November last.

The Paris *Presse* announces the retirement of M. Gueroult from the post of chief editor of that paper.

Senator Douglas, who errived in this City on Tuesday, has been suddenly recalled to Washington on account of the alarming illness of his son.

Lieut. Gov. Campbell, of Wisconsin, has received from the members of the State Senate the testimonial of a silver salver, suitably inscribed.

Mr. Thomes Dodworth, the founder of the "Dodworth Band," has been appointed by the Postmaster-General postmaster at Morrisiana.

The Rev. Dr. Duff has been compelled by ill health to resign his post at the Calcutta Missioa. He will make a journey to Birmah.

The Rev. Joseph C. Stiles has accepted an invitation to speak in behalf of the Southern Aid Society in this City on Sunday.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has taken his farewell of his constituents, in a letter published in the Ashtabula *Sentinel*.

The School of Design attached to the Maryland Institute at Baltimore is very prosperous. It has 643 pupils.

Mad. Biscaccianti is giving concerts in Boston and the principal towns in Massachusetts.

The artist Leutze has determined to make Boston his permanent residence.

Miss Jane Coombs is playing in New-Orleans.

Edwin Booth is playing in Charleston.

[Advertisement.]

A LETTER FROM GENERAL PAEZ, HIS SONS, AND OTHERS.

In yesterday's *Herald*, "Cosmopolitan" was very anxious to know all about the life-preserving garments made by the Delano Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company, located at No. 346 Broadway. The Company now answer all "Cosmopolitan's" questions in the affirmative, and give abundant proof that their statements are based upon, and firmly founded in, truth. As the first step towards this, they submit the annexed letter from General Paez, his sons, and others:

Astor-place Hotel, New-York, Dec. 1, 1858.

Delano Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company—*Gentlemen*: While in Washington your valuable life-preserving vest was brought to our notice. After examining it we were convinced that it was the best life-preserver ever invented, from its convenient form, its readiness of inflation, and its immense buoyancy. Being in the form of an ordinary garment, it can be worn at all times, and on all occasions.

We will not take our departure without expressing our admiration of your highly useful invention, and urging all travelers by water never to be without this perfect protection against drowning.

We shall feel doubly sure on our passage home, knowing that we have the vests with us.

Wishing you all success in your humane enterprise, we remain, gentlemen, yours with respect.

JOSE A. PAEZ, P. J. ROJAS,
RAMON PAEZ, MIGUEL MAJICA,
Gen. AUSTRIA, MAN'L A. PAEZ.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas Fixtures.—We expect to surpass all our previous efforts in manufacturing new and beautiful goods for the Spring trade. Prices to suit all. Call at our great Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Warner, Peck & Co.,
Successors to Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.'S

Patent ventilated self-adjusting hats of the Spring and Summer fashions, Are offered this day, At their Salesroom, No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand a large variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills neutralize the noxious poison of small-pox, allay the inflammation, destroy the infectious exhalations from the body, leaving the patient cool and comfortable, and inducing quiet and refreshing sleep. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 26.

$3,000	Ohio State 6s,'70,'81	104½	200	Har. R. Pref	38⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91⅜	200	do	b60 39
15,000	do	91⅞	500	do	39
10 000	do	b30 91⅝	300	do	b60 39¼
6,500	Virginia 6s	97⅜	200	do	s10 39⅜
5,000	N. C. State 6s	99½	100	do	s60 39
500	do	99¼	50	Brooklyn City R	118
10.000	Mo. State 6s	s60 68½	400	Reading R. R	c 50
8,000	do	86¼	500	do	s30 49
2,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103	250	do	c 49⅛
2,000	E. R. 4th M B	56	225	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	13⅜
7,000	E. R. Con. Bs. '71	30	300	do	13⅝
1.000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102⅛	200	do	b60 13⅜
12,000	Mich C. RR. 8 p.c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	97½	150	do	b30 13⅜
500	Ill. Cen RR. Bds.	90⅝	100	Mic. S. & N. I. G. st.	b60 46
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	98	300	do	45
7,000	Han. & St. J. R. 8s	74½	100	do	s30 44⅜
40	Mer. Ex. Bank	99⅜	100	do	c10 44⅜
50	Canton Co	19⅜	100	do	b10 44⅜
20	Del. & Bad Can. Co.	100⅛	100	do	b60 44⅜
50	Cumb. Pref.	b60 23⅜	100	do	44⅜
50	do	c 23⅜	150	do	s30 44⅜
25	Pacific Mail St. Co.	76⅜	10	Panama R. R	117⅜
10	do	76⅝	50	do	c 117⅜
830	N. Y. Central R. R.	79⅝	50	do	s60 66⅞
50	do	b50 79⅝	750	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30 68
300	do	b60 79⅝	200	do	68¼
100	do	b10 79	100	Clev. & Tol. RR	21⅜
350	do	s3 78	400	do	21⅝
50	do	s50 78⅝	490	do	22
300	do	s10 78	200	do	b60 24⅞
39	Erie Railroad	10⅜	200	do	b60 25
100	Hnd. Riv. R. R.	b60 31⅞	100	do	s10 24⅞
100	Harlem Railroad	12	900	Chi. & R. I. RR	s3 58¼
245	Mil. & Miss. RR	7	200	do	b60 56⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,250	U. S. 6s, '67	109⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b10 79
1,000	Miss. St. 6s	86½	200	do	78½
4.000	Erie R. R. C. B. '71	30	150	do	s3 79
2,000	Erie R. R. 4th M. B.	56	100	do	s10 78⅝
15,000	La. C. & M. L. G. B.	18	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b60 58¼
5,000	do	17⅜	100	Har. R. R. Pref.	s10 39¼
15	D. & H. Can. Co.	100⅜	200	do	b60 39⅜
75	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 78⅜	600	do	39⅜
10	do	78⅜	50	Reading R R.	s10 49⅜
10	Panama Railroad	111⅜	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	51⅜
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30 68			

Monday, March 28—A. M.

The past week was one of unusual activity in the Cotton and Foreign Import trade. The speculation in the former is the heaviest we have known in New-York for several years. The transactions exceed *forty thousand bales*. Most of the sales are of Cottons already at sea, between the Southern ports and Liverpool. The same parcels were in many instances sold and resold from one dealer to another, so that no exact estimate of the amount to be drawn against can be arrived at. The sums arranged for, however, are known to be sufficient to influence the terms for mercantile Exchange on England, and, in turn, the rate for Bankers' bills, which are now called 109¾@109¾ ℔ cent. The Import entries of the week reach $6,874,691, over one-half in Dry Goods, as by our table on Saturday. The entries the corresponding week last March were $3,539,821. The General Merchandise list embraces $532,000 in Teas, and $639,000 in Sugars. The movement altogether indicates an active and healthy trade for the supply of the interior, the heaviest being to the South and Southwest, where the consumers have been made full-handed by large and profitable crops, and to New-York and the New-England States, where manufacturing industry and the employment of labor have revived, to a degree scarcely equaled the year before the crisis. The Export clearances of the week from the port of New-York emount to $1,117,504, as against $1,125,966 same week last year. The Export of Specie is $208,985 against $83,130 same week last season. Although the Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $793,000, the Specie balance in the establishment, by free disbursements through the week, stands a million lower, say $8,045,268, against $9,046,759 at the close of the previous week. The Banks received about $800,000 from this same, ($200,000 being sent in Gold to the Department at Washington;) but as the last average was a declining one, we look for only a moderate increase in the Specie everage to be made up this afternoon. This Statement, however, will be a rising one, with a shipment dne from California, and further Sub-Treasury disbursements to be added during the week. The probability is, that both the Loan and Deposit lines will be larger this afternoon. Some of the large Banks, while recently adding to their line a considerable sum of temporary loans on Government Stock, have not yet sent forward the overdue Treasury Bills held from last season for reimbursement. In reference to mercantile discounts, the business at Bank continues free, at moderate rates, for prime short paper, within 90 days, and even as long as 4 months; while dates running beyond the middle of July are taken less eagerly, though finding buyers outside at from 6 to 7 ℔ cent. for names classing strictly prime. Bills less known, either as to maker or indorser, are of course taken at a higher interest by 1 to 3 ℔ cent.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, early in March, the Import entries for eight months of the current fiscal year to Feb. 28, were $127,729,000
Add four weeks in March 19,557,167
Total to date $147,286 167
Against same time in 1858 128,782,558
Increase to date $18,503,609

The same tables make the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellsneous Goods from July 1 to Feb. 28 ..... $35,815,000
Add four weeks in March 5,056 068
Total to date $40,871 068
Against same time 1858 ..... 45.761,276
Decrease to date $5,690,208

The same tahlea make the Export of Specie from New-York from July 1 to Feb. 28 ..... $18,315,000
Add four weeks in March 2,811,225
Total to date $21,126,225
Against same time 1858 31,176,405
Decrease to date $10,050,180

The New-Orleans *Crescent* furnishes the following comparison of the exports of Domestic Produce from that port to foreign States for one-half the current fiscal year:

Exported from 1st Jan., 1858, to 30th Sept.	$11,826,596
And from 1st Oct., 1858, to 31st Dec.	28,822,800
Total six months	$40,649,396
In previous year: To Sept. 30	$7,223,157
To Dec. 31	21,536,066—28,759,223
Increase for half year	$11,890,173

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104@104¼@104¼
New-York Central	79¼@78¾@79¼@79
Naw-York and Erie	11¼@10¾
Reading	48¼@48@49¾
Rock Island	58¼@57¾@58¼
Michigan Southern	13⅝@14¾@13¾
Michigan Southern preferred	44¾@44⅝@44½
Michigan Central	51¼@50⅞@51¾
Toledo	29¾@29⅜@29⅝
Galena	68@67¾@68¼
Illinois Central	67@67¼@66¾@67
Panama	117¼@117¾
Pacific Mail	78@77¾@78½
Missouris	85¾@86¼
Virginias	99@98@97¾
Tennessees	90¾@91¼
Illinois Central Bonds	90¼@90¾
Hudson River	31¾@32@31¾
Harlem Preferred	38¼@39¾

The Stock Exchange still fails to respond to the improved activity in other branches of business. The current of speculative feeling at the Boerd of Brokers is the reverse of that in Cotton and Real Estate. The market has a partial *Bull* support on the Share list, while in State and Railway Bonds the outside or investment orders are sufficient to hold prices steady, and in some instance, an advance is realized in both descriptions. But numbers, and of late in success, the *Bear* account preponderates, particularly in the Western Road Stocks, which continue to be sold to a very large extent on the calculation of still lower prices During the week past, however, the additional decline is not important, as the demand to fill ont standing contracts as they mature is more than equal to the disposition of real holders to sell at present prices. The same class of speculators are multiplying their lines against New-York Central—though the contest is so close that little or no impression is made below 79 ℔ cent. In Reading the Philadelphia *Bull* account in this market controls the Stock, and on Saturday 50 ℔ cent. was paid to meet the deliveries of the day. A similar firmness is shown in Harlem Preferred Shares which rose to 39¼ ℔ cent. on some heevy orders at the Board to buy the stock in, cash and on time. The finctuations are less wide on Pacific Mail, and the price has rather gained strength on the dealings of the week. Panama shares, Hndson River and Illinois Central are all steady. Erie is lower, and much neglected by speculation. The mortgages of the Company hold firm, while the Convertibles of 1871 have fallen off to 30 ℔ cent. Delaware, Pennsylvania Coal, and Cumberland, are steady. The first-named is 1 ℔ cent. higher than week before last. The operations in the new Federal Stock, both at the Board and by private sale have fallen off, nearly all the stock being out of first hands or withheld from market. The price advanced to 104¼, closing 104¼ bid. Tennessee Sixes have advanced ¼@1 ℔ cent., and Missouris ½ ℔ cent. We hear of considerable private sales of Tennessee Railway Sixes with the State indorsement at 80 ℔ cent., on orders to buy for the South. There is also some movement in Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway mortgages at 70 ℔ cent., and in the Southwestern City Bonds, such as Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c. For the Illinois Construction Bonds, 91 ℔ cent., hnyer 60 days, was hld at close on Saturday. The General Market left off dull.

An abstract of the Annual Report of the Michigan Southern Board of Directors, in session here during the week past, was furnished to the morning papers to-day. Bnt as the afternoon paper to whom the manuscript was furnished failed—for want of time we presume—to give all the figures on Saturday, we are only able to state in general terms that the operations of the year 1858 were:

In gross receipts	$2,019,424
Current expenses	1,242,152
Leaving to Bondholders and other creditors	$777,272

And that this result fully met all the interest upon the debt of the concern, of every class, and, also, the annual contribution to the Sinking Fand, leaving a small contingent of $1291, after the serious falling off in the grosa business of the year from the revulsion of 1857.

As a very material misprint of the receipts of the Toledo Road, for eleven months of the fiscal year of the Company, occurred in our last paper, we subjoin the corrected figures, by months, as compered with lest season:

	1858-9.	1857-8.		1858-9.	1857-8.
May	$70,000	$65,849	Nov.	$75,620	$82,724
June	57,293	71,220	Dec.	70,750	87,185
July	53 565	63,655	Jan	59,63/	65,211
Aug	59.562	63,346	Feb	56,937	54,974
Sept.	64,383	63,671	March	74,000	90,956
Oct	80,120	95,256			
Total, 11 months				$741,807	$846,104

We learn from a correspondent that General Charles B. Stuart, of Geneve, New-York, has been made President of the projected Joliet and Mendota Railroad, in Illinois, from the Michigan Central brench at Joliet, 120 milea to the Mississippi River at Clinton.

The Chemical Bank has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 6 ℔ cent., equel to 24 ℔ cent. ℔ annum.

The following is the City Debt of Louisville, Ky., and the means of the Corporation exclusive of the texables of the people:

27 bonds to Manhattan Co	$27,000
100 bonds to Gas Co	100,000
200 bonds to Jeffersonville R. R. Co	200,000
500 bonds to Lou. and Nash. R. R. Co	1,500 000
225 bonds to Lebanon Branch R. R. Co	225,000
672 bonds to Louisville Water Co	672,000
175 bonds to James Thompson	175,000
102 bonds to Trustees of Public Schools	102,000
Total	$3,001,000
Stock in Jeffersonville R. R. Co.	$200,000
Stock in Gas Co	188,081
Stock in Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co.	1,501,000
Mort. stock in Lebanon Branch.	225,000
Stock in Louisville Water Co	550,000
Wharf, Real Estate, &c	1,251,926—$3,916,007

An intelligent Railway writer in the Chicago *Tribune*, who was at the Buffalo Convention, and evidently understands the whole bearing of the proceedings, as well as the practical effect against the Northern Roads of the St. Nicholas compact of 1857—now very properly abrogated—remarks:

"The contract of the four Eastern Roads—its provisions, some of them practical and valuable, some merely theoretical and valueless, others positively vicious against the mercantile interests of Chicago and other Northern cities—*has operated to deprive the Northern lines of their legitimate business.*" But the fundamental error and injustice of that compact was the admission of the claim set up by the Southern lines, that New-York and Boston should be common points to *all* the lines, while Philadelphia and Baltimore should be intermediate points between New-York and the Mississippi River, and as such, entitled to a lower rate of fare and freight. In other words, although Philadelphia and Baltimore are Atlantic cities accessible by foreign commerce, yet they should have a veto power over the rates from New-York to the great West, while they shall be at liberty to court the trade of the West by offering rates of fare and freight greatly reduced. The effect of this has been to give to Baltimore the sale of 10,000 bags of coffee in a single week, while New-York sold but 1,000. *It has made it necessary for New-York merchants to pay their customers from the Mississippi River from three to six dollars per ton, to induce them to continue their purchases at New-York*, that sum being barely sufficient to place them on the same footing as to freight, as their neighbors who may have been induced to stop at Baltimore or Philadelphia to purchase. This injury is not confined to New-York, but affects Boston and every intermediate wholesaling city to, and including, Chicago. Is it not evident that if St. Louis is by this means permitted to receive its onnage from the Atlantic cities at four to six dollars a ton less than Chicago, that by so much, added to the great facilities she has for cheap transportation by the Mississippi, she has the advantage of the latter in extending her commerce. Is this advantage a natural one, or is it produced by the right to dictate Western prices from New-York and Boston by those Southern cities? If the advantages are natural and not artificial, then we should not complain. *But they are not natural.* The only natural break, from the extreme North to Alabama, in the Allegany Mountains, is on one of the Northern lines; and cheap railroad transportation may be had on this line if anywhere. If a slower speed be admissible, the New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Michigan Central, and Michigan Southern can each avail itself of water, and get freight to Chicago with as little rail carriage as the Southern lines can get it to the Mississippi.

The only difficulty is in the vicious principle which the New-York road admitted in the compact of 1857, by which the Southern lines dictated the price out of New-York and Boston. For it must be remembered that, after the compact was signed, *every change of rates must be made by unanimous vote of the four Presidents.* One had a veto power against the other three. Such power was not only secured to one of the Presidents, but has actually been exercised by one to the prejudice of the Northern lines. This will not be denied. The effect of all this upon the Northern lines passing through Chicago, is by no means imaginary. Actual figures have been obtained by Captain Smith, of the Minnesota Pocket Company, and President Tenney, of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. The result shows that 40,000 tons of merchandise which should have passed through Chicago in 1858 to points above Fulton, passed by Southern routes and Mississippi steamers. By the report of the various Railroad Companies leading to Fulton and North, it will be found that the amount of toanage lost to them in 1858, verifies these figures, and all this after having made a suitable deduction for the revulsion of 1857, extending to 1858. Other points on the south of Fulton would, doubtless, show more marked results."

The following figures will illustrate the influence of the accidental poverty of the Federal Treasury upon the economy and retrenchment of the public expenditures. The departments at Washington and the Committees of Congress during the late session, as well as that body itself, hed to yield to the necessity—and, as the people of this country will no doubt conclude, the propriety—of cutting off nearly all extraordinary appropriations, end of materielly, though not unreasonably, reducing the ordinary expenses of the Government. We give in separate columns the amounts estimated by the Departments, the amounts originally reported in the Senate, and also in the House, and, finally, the amount voted for the several branches of the public service, exclusive of the Post-Office.

	Department Estimates.	Ways and Means. Rep.	Senate Bills.	Finally Authorized.
Army	$16,225,000	$15,503,000	$15,589.000	$15,289,000
Nsvy	13,500,000	12,388,000	10,411,000	10,527,000
Civil	17,594,000	15,616,000	14,815,000	13,993,000
Total	$47,319,000	$43.507.000	$40,815,000	$39,809,000
P. Office	22,937,000	20,495,000	26,395,000	Lost.
Special				1,320,000
Total budget as authorized				$41,129,000

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of this morning contains the following in regard to the Anthracite Coal trade:

The trade sums up this week as follows, showing an increase for the week over the corresponding week last year:

	1858. Week	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Reading Railroad	20,354	311,070	17,798	388,169
Schuylkill Canal	1,805	1,806	6,154	6,953
Lehigh Valley Railroad	8 766	103,507	7,496	145,025
Scranton, South	6,500	63,843	7,965	84,238
Scranton, North	1,327	19,519	3,936	20,865
Shamokin	No report.		1,462	14,325
Trevorton	926	10,466	2,441	22,572
Total	39,670	510,311	45,502	668,922

The following table from the Toronto *Globe* shows the principal duties levied under the new Canadian Tariff, as contrasted with those of previous years. It will be observed that in every case there is an increase, and in some quite a large one, of the *per centage* levied:

	1858.	1859.	1857.	1858. New Bill.
Coffee	6½	8½	10	10
Molasses	16	11	11	16
Sugar, refined	32	28	25	26½
Sugar, other	27½	20	17½	21
Tea	11½	11½	11½	12½
Boots and shoes	12½	14½	20	21
Harness	12½	17	20	21
Cotton goods	12½	13½	15	15
Iron goods	12½	13½	15	16
Silk goods	12½	13½	15	17
Woolen goods	12½	14	15	16

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will sell orders for United States Coupon 6 ℔ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ⅝ ℔ cent only brokerage, and pass the Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

New-Orleans, Saturday, March 26.

Cotton unchanged. Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales. Corn active at 92¾c. Mess Pork, $18 25. Lard, in barrels, 11¼c. Exchanges on New-York advanced ¼. Sight drafts par to ¼ premium.

Cincinnati, Saturday, March 26.

Flour dull; no sales of importance. Whisky firm at 24¼c. Pork steady at $17 75 for Mess. Lard 11¼c.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 26.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 6s, 93½; Reading Railroad, 24⅞; Morris Canal,

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

The Niagara and the Alps at Halifax.

Defeat of the British Ministry in the Commons.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORM BILL.

VINDICATION OF THE NEAPOLITAN REFUGEES.

Threatening Aspect of the War Question.

Immense Increase of the Austrian Force in Italy.

Uncertainty as to the result of Lord Cowley's Mission.

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE FUNDS.

Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull---Consols 96 1-8.

HALIFAX, Sunday, March 27.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. MILLAR, from Liverpool at 2 P. M. of the 12th, arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. *of Sunday*, the 27th.

The *Niagara* experienced strong westerly gales during the first eight days of her passage, and was detained off Halifax harbor 41 hours by fog.

She reports, 13th inst., passed ship *Emily A. Hale*, 20 miles northeast of Tuskar, bound out, at 4 P. M.; same day passed steamship *Africa*, from New-York.

The Cunard screw steamship *Alps*, bound for Halifax and [illegible] Liverpool at about the same time as the *Niagara*, and entered Halifax harbor with her.

The screw steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 2 A. M. of the 10th.

The Cunard screw steamship *Lebanon*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at noon of the 11th.

The screw steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Glasgow on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 9th the Government Bill partially abolishing the church rates, by means of voluntary commutation, was debated and finally rejected by 294 to 171.

On the 10th, in the House of Lords, the subject of the future government of Singapore was debated.

Ministers announced that they would be guided by the answer to the dispatch they had recently addressed to the Governor-General of India.

In the Commons, sundry notices of amendments to the Government Reform bill were announced, including one by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to the following effect: "That it is neither just nor politic to interfere in the manner proposed by the bill with the freehold franchise in England and Wales, and that no adjustment of the franchise will satisfy the House or the country which does not provide for a greater extension of the right of suffrage in cities or boroughs than is provided for in the bill."

Mr. WYNNE said that he should move an addition to this amendment, to the effect that votes be taken by ballot.

Mr. DISRAELI said the Government was preparing certain modifications to its bill.

Lord BURY called attention to the Newfoundland fisheries, and moved for the papers showing the construction placed by the French authorities upon the treaties now regulating them, and the present state of the negotiations.

Sir E. B. LYTTON said he could not enter into the subject, because it involved some little danger, although he hoped it was susceptible of an amicable arrangement. The French Government had intimated the intention of enforcing its full rights under the treaties, and Her Majesty's Government had given counter notice that it also intended to enforce its full rights, while at the same time it proposed the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the rights of the two countries. That proposal had been accepted, and he had no fear that any collision would occur during the inquiry among the fishing vessels, as steps had been taken on both sides to prevent it. He hoped Lord BURY would consent to wait for the Commissioners' report.

Lord BURY withdrew his motion.

On the 11th the subject of piracy at Hong Kong and the conduct of the Government officials in the matter was mooted in both Houses, and Ministers promised investigations.

Lord MALMESBURY said the Congress of Paris would probably meet on the following week on the question of the Principalities.

The estimates were debated, and the Indian Loan bill passed through Committee in the Commons.

The Neapolitan exiles, who landed at Cork, had formally presented an address to the Mayor of Cork, explanatory of their action. They say that while on board the Neapolitan frigate they protested in vain against being taken to America, and appealed against being landed in Spain or transferred to the *David Stewart* against their will. They drew up a declaration invoking the protection of the United States laws, praying the Captain to steer for the nearest English port, and threatened, if he persisted in going to New-York, that they would accuse him before the law courts for the violation of their liberty; but that in the meantime they should respect the laws of the ship. On presenting this to the Captain, he at first said he had pledged his word to take them to America, and could not act against his interests. On the following day, however, the Captain reconsidered his determination, and announced his intention of steering for Cork. The exiles claim that they respected the laws of the ship and those of courtesy to her commander. They then explain that their shattered health and the desire to be as near their native land as possible, were their reasons for not going to such a free, free, and civilized country as America, and conclude by asking a generous hospitality from Great Britain.

The exiles were meeting with a warm welcome, and their wants were liberally provided for.

The *Times* recommends a public subscription in their favor, and says that in the whole history of continental turmoils since 1815 there is not an instance to be found of men who have suffered such grievous wrongs with hands so entirely clean.

Reform meetings, mostly in opposition to the Ministerial measures, were being held in all parts of England. The success or defeat of the Government was expected to turn on Sir JOHN RUSSELL's proposed amendment.

In the event of a defeat a dissolution of Parliament was talked of.

It was reported that Lord CLYDE would not return from India at present.

Five of the prisoners recently arrested in Ireland for connection with the Phœnix Club were being tried for treason at Tralee. The Attorney-General, in opening the case, charged them with conspiring with other persons to subvert the constitution of the country and establish in Ireland a Free Democratic Republic. He showed that the conspiracy was extensive and dangerous, and that aid in money and men was expected from France as well as America. The trial was progressing quietly. The result of it was not known when the steamer sailed.

The London *Times*, in the City Article, again refers to the defeating of States in the American Union, and gives a *resumé* of their respective positions, to prevent, as it says, the public being deluded by the constant flourishes of their Governors.

The *Times*, in an editorial on Mr. BUCHANAN'S Messages to Congress, asking power to employ the Army and Navy for the protection of American rights on the Isthmus and in Mexico, thinks the President has good grounds for his expostulations, and indorses his arguments, but points them against Democratic institutions.

The same journal, in its City Article, questions the expediency of the promised subsidy to the Galway line, and hints that the Government's desire for Irish votes may have had something to do with it. It argues that the Government is departing from the principle which requires no contracts to be made, except such as have been invited by public tender, and that in subsidising this line they act unfairly to old lines having no subsidy.

Mr. and Mrs. DALLAS were present at the dinner party given by the Queen.

The Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE had started for China to assume the office of Ambassador. Lord ELGIN was expected to remain till his arrival.

The funds on the 9th were weaker, on the 10th firmer and ½ @ ¾ higher, and on the 11th again weak, but firm at the close.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, March 12.

The *Daily News'* City Article says, that the decline on Friday was caused by the depression in Paris. The fall in Consols during the day was equal to ¼ cent. The Share Market was correspondingly depressed. In the Discount Market the demand is increasing, while the supply of money, owing partly to a large accumulation of Government deposit in the Bank, has diminished the lowest rate for choice bills to 2¼@2½ P cent. Exchange on Austria has again risen 2 to 3 P cent., owing to renewed distrust.

The *Times'* City Article says the continued chance on the results of Lord COWLEY's mission supported the market until the downward movement in Paris was telegraphed, when a slight decline took place. There was an increased demand in the Discount Market and at the Bank to-day.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY writes to the *Times*, urging some national expression in honor of the heroic exiles landed at Queenstown.

FRANCE.

The recent pacific article in the *Moniteur*, and its effect, continued to attract attention.

The *Nord* distinctly asserts, that as negotiations are pending, NAPOLEON consented to the insertion of the article in the *Moniteur* to show his moderation; but that if the present difficulties are not diplomatically solved, if Austria does not yield, he will not shrink from the consequences.

The *Desily News* says the acceptance of Prince NAPOLEON's resignation is dictated by temporary considerations, and will not be followed by any material change in the ultimate aims of the external policy of the French Government.

The Duke DE MALAKOFF was on a visit to Paris.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that the reports of the effects of the war preparations on French trade are greatly exaggerated, and that the exports to England, America, Belgium and the Brazils continue undiminished.

The London *Times* editorially remarks that every appearance within the last few days justifies the anticipation of a complete change in the foreign policy of the Emperor of the French.

M. RONHER, Minister of Commerce, fulfills *ad interim* the functions of Minister to Algeria, M. CHASSELOUP LAUBAT having declined the proffered appointment.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show that the cash on hand has increased 33,000,000 francs.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree promulgating an additional article to the treaty of extradition between France and the United States. The additional article was signed at Washington last year, and ratified on the 12th ult. It provides for the extradition of parties accused, whether as principals or accessories, of forging or putting in circulation false coin or paper money, or of malversion of funds belonging to a corporate body.

The Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse, on the 9th, under rumors of the complete success of Lord COWLEY's mission, rose to f. 69 10. On the following day there was a strong reaction and a decline of ¾ took place. On the 11th the market opened flat and lower, but afterwards the Threes improved, closing at f. 68 15.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, in a letter dated Thursday evening, says: "The hopes of peace, to which the resignation of the head of the war party gave rise are daily melting away under the influence of war articles which semi-official journals are instructed to publish. They steadily repeat that no change has taken place in the Emperor's policy; that grave difficulties still exist between France and Austria; that the settlement of the Italian question is necessary for the peace of Europe, and that if it cannot be obtained by diplomacy, other means will be resorted to."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* describes the note in the *Moniteur* on the armament as a wilful misstatement. It was, he says, submitted to the Emperor at about midnight of Friday. His Majesty was informed that it was merely a reproduction in substance of his speech from the throne, and having read a few lines at the beginning, and the last paragraph, he allowed it to pass. The note, however, ambiguous as it was, was inconsistent with the hopes of a general war, and the position of Prince NAPOLEON in the Cabinet became untenable. The prospects of the war party, so far as France is concerned, do not look very bright, thanks to the force of public opinion and the spirit manifested abroad.

The military preparations in France continue with unabated activity.

AUSTRIA.

Lord COWLEY left Vienna on the 10th for London. The success of his mission was doubtful.

A telegram to the *Times* says that Lord COWLEY is the bearer of a counter proposition, which it is hoped will prove acceptable.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on the armements of Austria in Italy. It states that the effective force of the Austian troops in Italy has been increased from 50,000 to 180,000 men. It then adds:

"The Austrian army, it appears, is to be put in readiness for offensive movements in case they should be wanted. The movement of the troops to the frontiers for the purpose of concentrating them there confirm these reports; besides, a large quantity of artillery meterial has been dispatched to Piacenza, during the last few days. Cannon of large size have also arrived at Milan and Verona, part provided with carriages for the purposes of siege, and part with carriages for the coast concentration of artillery. From this it must be inferred that a veritable siege train is to be assembled at Pavia, which can have no other aim than the siege of strong places in Piedmont."

It is asserted that the facts contained in this article came directly from the Sardinian Government to the Tuileries.

The correspondent of *Le Nord* reports the success of Lord COWLEY's mission, and says a basis of arrangement, likely to be favorably received by all the Powers, is decided upon.

The Frankfort *Journal* publishes an Austrian Ambassador at London, for communication to the British Cabinet. After expressing a desire to unite with the British Government in endeavoring to save, if possible, the horrors of a general conflagration, it hopes to make its pacific intentions perfectly clear, and remarks that if the Powers could prevail on Piedmont to abandon her policy of provocation, hopes for the tranquillity of Italy may be entertained, liberty in Piedmont being little less than license, and productive of the most serious inconvenience to the neighboring States. The dispatch concludes as follows: "Austria does not meditate any hostile project against Piedmont. She will abstain, notwithstanding the just complaint which she could bring forward, from all aggressive action to the same extent that the Government of Sardinia, on its side, will respect the inviolability of the Imperial territory, and that of its allowance. Your Excellency is authorised to give this assurance to Lord MALMESBURY. The Emperor will draw the sword only for the defence of his incontestable rights, and for maintaining treaties, which we consider, equally with the British Government, as the only solid guarantee either for good or evil."

The Vienna Bourse closed with a downward tendency, owing to the supposed insecurity of the British Ministry.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance stated that the law prohibiting the exportation of horses over the Zollverein frontier, had come in force.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a description of the present state of European affairs. The following is an abstract of his speech: "The Prussian Government does not for a moment doubt that it will be able in concert with England to procure due respect to existing treaties. England and Prussia are in this favorable position that they are to place themselves with impartiality between the antagonistic Powers—Austria and France. Up to the present time there have been only moderate hopes of success, but grounds for hope are now realized." During the last words the Chamber gave expression to its approval by loud and continued applause.

SARDINIA.

The Turin correspondent of the *Herald* says that the note in the *Moniteur* has fallen like a thunderbolt on the Court and Ministry, and the result of the pacific declarations of France may be to hasten a conflict with Austria even single-handed.

The officiel Piedmontese *Gazette* contains the following: "The Austrian army in Italy having been placed on a war footing, the King has thought it necessary to call in the contingents. He hopes the country will receive with satisfaction these measures, which are necessary for the national independence and honor of the country."

The subscription to the National Loan considerably exceeded the amount asked for.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree prohibiting the exportation of forage and oats *viâ* the Lombardy frontier.

LATEST.

The Turin Correspondent of the London *Herald* reports matters more hopelessly warlike than ever. The King and his Ministers want war at any price.

The other correspondents concur in stating that neither the articles in the *Moniteur*, nor the resignation of Prince NAPOLEON have destroyed the hopes or altered the expectations of the war party. The necessary aggressive act, they say, may be found at hand whenever wanted.

SPAIN.

The semi-official journal of Madrid announces that the affair pending with the Holy See had received a satisfactory solution.

NAPLES.

The London *Post* insinuates that the King of Naples had become veritably insane.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia had met with a distinguished reception at Malta. The event is noticed as a significant one, and as being the first real interchange of courtesies between England and Russia since the termination of the war.

TURKEY.

The army of observation on the Danube is said to have been increased to 30,000.

It is said that the Porte claims the right of appointing the Hospodars, and that Sir H. BULWER advises the Porte to grant this concession to the Principalities.

AFRICA.

Dates from Cape Coast Castle are to Feb. 12, and Bathurst Feb. 23.

There was much uneasiness at Lagos. The slave-trade was struggling for predominance over legitimate business.

All was quiet on the Gold Coast. Trade was generally dull, and there was not much oil coming from the interior.

CHINA.

The China advices are to Jan. 19. The British war vessels, *Furious* and *Growler*, which were left behind in the Elgin Expedition, in the Yang-tse-Kiang, had been enabled to get out, owing to an unexpected rise in the river. Admiral SEYMOUR and the marines of the flag-ship had gone to Canton, and further operations were expected against the braves.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool market states the sales of Cotton for the week at 71,200 bales, of which 16,000 to speculators, and 7,500 for export.

The advices from the United States by the *America*, caused an advance on all qualities—on the finer descriptions to the extent of ⅛d., and on the middling qualities fully ⅛d. P lb. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations: Orleans Fair, 8d.; Orleans Middling, 7 5-16d.; Mobile Fair, 7⅞d.; Mobile Middling, 7 3 16d.; Uplands Fair, 7⅞d.; Upland Middling, 7d. Stock in port, 358,600 bales, of which 31,300 are American. The advices from Manchester continued favorable, and Cotton remained firm. There was also more business doing for the Continent.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote a very dull market for all descriptions of breadstuffs. Quotations, however, were generally unchanged, although prices were rather favoring buyers. The quotations are: Flour, 10s.@12s. 3d. Wheat—Red, 5s. 9d.@9s. 2d.; White, 8s. 7d.@10s. 9d. Corn, mixed and yellow 6s.@6s. 3d; white 7s. 3d.@7s. 4d. French Wheat has been purchased for shipment to the United States.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCILHENY & Co, and others quote Beef firm for the good sorts, but there has been a decline of 2s. 6d. on the inferior kinds. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard dull; no sales reported. American Tallow in fair demand; Y. C., 53s.@53s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' and other circulars state that holders of Ashes had made a slight concession; Pots 28s. 6d.@29s., closing at the latter rate; Pearls 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d. Sugar heavy. Coffee firm. Rice firm for good; inferior easier; Carolina 21s. 6d. Clover Seed neglected. Cod Oil £32@£34, closing at the latter. Seal Oil—an average business, without change in rates. Linseed Oil slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Resin steady at 4s. 8d.@4s. 10d. for common. Spirits Turpentine firm at 4s. 3d. Tea dull, but rates unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT very dull and 1s.@2s. lower on English; foreign quiet: White American 38s.@42s. IRON steady: rails, £6 5s.; bar, £6 2s. 6d.@£6 5ss. SUGAR dull and 6d. lower. RICE quiet. COFFEE buoyant. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; York, £10 5s.; Boston, £9 15s. LINSEED OIL in good request at 29s. 6d. SPERM OIL advanced £100@£102; Cod Oil, £35. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 44s. 6d.; rough, 10s.@11s. TEA quiet but firm; Congou, 1s. 1¾d.

MONEY—The market is slightly more stringent, with a good demand. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £66,000 since the last weekly report.

Consols closed on Friday at 96@96¼ for both Money and Account.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. ½d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Messrs. BARING Bros. report a limited business at previous rates. Illinois Central Railroad had slightly advanced; Shares were quoted at 35@33 discount; Bonds $82. Messrs. BELL & Co. report an average business without any change, excepting the improvement in Illinois Central. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE reports an improved demand.

HAVRE MARKETS

For the week ending March 8.

There has been a slight advance on all grades of COTTON; the market closing quiet. Sales of the week 13,000 bales. The quotations are 104f. for *tres ordinaire* and 99f. for *bas*. Stock in port 167,000 bales. FLOUR had a declining tendency and prices were nominal. POT ASHES firm at 41f. for old and 42f. for new. PEARL ASHES firm at 45f.@46f. COFFEE firm. OILS dull but rather unaltered. RICE dull but firm. SUGAR quiet and nominal. LARD dull and nominal. WHALEBONE—Sales unimportant.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 12—2 P. M.

COTTON—Steady and firm. Sales to day (estimated) 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull.

PROVISIONS, quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

CONSOLS closed steady, at 96¾ for both Money and Account.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Sunday, March 27.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 7 o'clock this evening for Boston, where she will be due at a very early hour on Tuesday morning.

Further from Brazil and the River Plate.

THE REAR-GUARD OF THE PARAGUAY SQUADRON—THE RIVER PLATE—INTERESTING FROM PARAGUAY.

Files of papers from Rio Janeiro, to Jan. 26, have come to hand.

The American war-steamer *Atlanta*, Commander RIDGELY, arrived at Rio Jan. 19, on her way to join the Paraguay squadron. The *Atlanta* left at Pernambuco, on the 13th, the war-steamer *Westernport*, which was to follow on the ensuing day. The war-steamer *Memphis*, Commander MARCHAND, arrived at Rio on the 21st January. The *Metacomet* was at Maranham Jan. 31.

There is no news of interest from Rio not previously received.

At Montevideo, Jan. 15, the preparations for hostilities were still persisted in, though less openly, owing to the decided aversion of the people to war. It was supposed there that Mr. BOWLIN had already reached Paraguay, and that he would find the Envoys of Brazil, France, England and Sardinia there before him.

The statement that General URQUIZA had gone to Paraguay is contradicted. He was still at San José-Rosas has recently addressed to him, as President of the Argentine Republic, a protest against the law of Buenos Ayres in regard to the goods and estates of the ex-dictator.

The President of Paraguey visited Humaita, on the 14th December, to inspect the fortifications. On the 25th, he returned to Asunsion. The object of his visit, according to the *Seminario*, was to verify the condition of the fortifications, and to examine the drill of the troops.

The *Seminario* says that "he found everything in the very best order; and the troops only too anxious for the moment of conflict to arrive. This armed peace, this attitude of permanent expectation, is wearisome; they are fatigued with evolutions, exercises, and sham fights; they long impatiently for the reality. The immediate imminence of war has decided the Government to recall those absent on leave to their several corps; and as these hasten to Humaita, they do so in the instant expectation of having a fight."

The Rosario *Confederacion* states there had passed up the river a heavy iron chain designed to bar the passage of the Paraguay River to the North Americans.

The anniversary of the independence of Paraguay was celebrated with great pomp on the 25th December.

The Indicted Officials.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Is not your correspondent "Glaucus" mistaken in stating that the Common Council were indicted for making the grant that the bill before the Legislature purports to ratify? I had supposed that they were indicted for granting, without asking legislative authority.

ACCURACY.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of Lady Napier—False Rumor of the Death of Secretary Cass—Kansas and Nebraska Lands—The Slave-trade, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28.

Lady NAPIER left Washington on Saturday, under the charge of a Senator, for Annapolis, where she awaits the arrival of a steamer to bear her to England. Lord NAPIER will remain until Lord LYONS' arrival. His sale of furniture will take place on Tuesday next.

The Hon. ELIJAH WARD left for New-York to-day.

The rumor that Secretary CASS was dead was untrue. He is in fine health, and disposed of a large amount of public business to-day.

The work on the Potomac aqueduct has been virtually suspended, owing to the failure of the appropriation. Several hundred laborers are thrown out of employment.

Incendiaries are doing their midnight work in our city. Fires are occurring almost every night.

General WARD B. BURNETT left to-day for Kansas and Nebraska. He reports that much of the land in these territories is entirely worthless. As Surveyor-General he has visited and personally examined the country.

Mr. BUCHANAN expresses great indignation at the reported conduct of Governor DOUGLASS, in refusing the Americans at Victoria permission to publicly celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday. The matter is to be brought to the attention of the British Government.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28.

At about 1 o'clock to-day the community were startled by the report that Gen. CASS had died suddenly, but he is in the enjoyment of his usual health, and transacting business at the State Department.

The Navy Department learns that the steamer *Metacomet*, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at Maranham, Brazil, Jan. 31.

Gen. BOWMAN, Superintendent of Public Printing, has purchased the *Union* newspaper establishment, and will take possession in about two weeks. Perhaps its name will be changed.

The Attorney-General, Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General were, to-day, engaged in making out instructions to the agent in Philadelphia with regard to the Post-office, Custom-house and Court-house. Unless there shall be disappointment in making the sales of the lots which the law authorizes, the work of construction will rapidly progress.

From information received here it appears that the business of importing Africans is far more extensive than heretofore supposed, and that the arrangements for that purpose are ingeniously devised. Small boats are employed to relieve the slavers of their cargoes, and bring them into the Southern States. Our Government has been informed of some of the movements, and has taken efficient measures in the premises.

Don ZEGARRA, the new Minister from Peru to this Government, was to-day formally presented.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, FRASER'S RIVER AND ARIZONA—THE TROUBLE WITH THE CAMANCHES, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 28.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 4th inst., arrived last night.

Advices from Victoria to the 25th ult., state that Governor DOUGLASS refused to permit the Americans there to publicly celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday. Much indignation was manifested thereat.

The United States steamship *Toucey* was launched at Mare Island on the 3d.

Passengers by the mail coach confirm the accounts of the recent battles between the troops and Camanches near Fort Arbucke. Upwards of 20 Indians were killed.

The Camanches have killed several families in Denton County, Texas, and run off their stock.

Both the Camanches and Apaches were committing depredations on the Mail Company all along the route.

Lieutenant REED, of Fort Buchanan, pursued and captured a band of thieving Papagoes in the Mexican town of Santa Cruz. The Mexican authorities were highly indignant, and called the people to arms to resist the invasion.

Accounts from the Arizona silver mines are of a very favorable character.

From Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 27.

We have advices from Salt Lake to the 15th ult. The Indians in the vicinity of Santa Clara having killed several white persons, Gov. CUMMING had made a requisition upon Gov. JOHNSTON for troops to chastise them. Seventeen white children who were captured by the Indians at the massacre eighteen months ago at Mountain Meadows, when 140 emigrants were murdered, have been recovered from their captors.

Fire in Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, March 28.

A large portion of the stock of cloths and vestings of JAYSON A. KENAS, on Main-street, was consumed by fire at 12½ o'clock Sunday morning. He was insured for $6,000. The books and papers, the property of a number of lawyers occupying offices in the building, were destroyed, and the stock of groceries of Mr. HUMAN much injured.

The St. Lawrence River, &c.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 28.

The weather is fine and mild. Thermometer 32° above zero.

A channel has opened in the river in front of the city.

A man and horse were drowned on Saturday in trying to cross the St. Lamberts.

The great central tube of the Victoria Bridge, 330 feet long, was completed on Saturday.

The Philadelphia Bachelors' Boat Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 28.

The Bachelors' Boat Club Society is making arrangements to row to New-York, by way of the Canal, in the course of two or three weeks. They will probably be the guests of the Manhattan or some other boat club.

The Cape Ann and Yarmouth Submarine Telegraph Bill Killed.

BOSTON, Monday, March 28.

In the Senate this afternoon the bill to incorporate a submarine telegraph line from Cape Ann to Yarmouth, N. S., was defeated on passage for engrossment—sixteen Nays to twelve Yeas. The project of this competing line to Nova Scotia was initiated by F. O. J. SMITH and F. N. GISBORNE.

The Ship Agamemnon and Brig George Washington Ashore.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 28.

Ship *Agamemnon*, GODWIN, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, with an assorted cargo, went ashore on Currituck Beach, during the gale on Saturday. The Captain and five men are supposed to be lost, and the ship is in a bad condition.

Brig *George Washington*, from Mobile, bound to Baltimore, went ashore on Back River Beach about the same time.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 28.

The steamer *Patapsco*, from Charleston, arrived to-day, picked up, on Saturday, a boat of the ship *Agamemnon*, containing the Captain and four of the crew. When the *Patapsco* came up with the *Agamemnon*, which is ashore on Currituck, the Captain and crew returned to the vessel, which was full of water. The rest of the crew were engaged in unbending the sails.

Fire in Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 28.

The camphene factory of HUGH BOLTON & Co., on Mill-street, near Pratt, was burnt at noon to-day. Loss $3,000; no insurance, and large portion of the stock was saved.

The steamer *Adelaide*, recently purchased in Boston to replace the steamer *North Carolina*, of the Norfolk line, burnt a few months since, arrived to-day, in thirty-seven hours from New-York. She had a rough passage.

The Boston Post-Office.

BOSTON, Monday, March 28.

The *Traveller* learns that the Merchants' Bank has subscribed $25,000, the Suffolk Bank $15,000, and the Merchants' Exchange Corporation $10,000, in all $50,000, to the bond of indemnity securing the Government from loss if the Post-office is returned to State-street.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, March 27.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at 8½ o'clock last evening. All well.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The Illinois at Havana with her Shaft Broken.

Her Treasure put on Board the Granada, for this Port.

The *Empire City*, Captain GRIFFIN, left New-Orleans on the 20th inst., and, after having been detained on the Bar 19 hours, arrived at Havana on the 23d, at 4½ P. M., entering the harbor in company with the United States Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Illinois*, from Aspinwall for New-York, with specie, mails and 450 passengers, which put in with damage to her machinery, working the starboard engine only.

Found in port the Company's steamship *Granada*, Lieutenant BERRYMAN, to which were transferred the treasure and 350 passengers from the *Illinois*.

The *Empire City* having received her usual mail, passengers and freight from Havana, embarked 105 bags of California mails from the *Illinois*, and 100 of her passengers, and left at noon on the 24th for this port, to be followed by the *Granada* as above three hours later.

The *Illinois*, Captain MCGOWAN, was to proceed, after coaling and repairing damage to machinery.

Health is still good at Havana.

Some arrests of Cubans, naturalized in the States, are being made.

A cargo of Africans was landed the preceding week.

Stock of Sugar on hand at the two ports of Havana and Malanzas, 200,000 boxes; prices unchanged, with a downward tendency. Freights not improved. Exchange—London, 10 to 10¼ premium; New-York, 1 to 2½ discount; New-Orleans, par to 1 discount; United States gold coins, 2 discount.

The *Empire City* brings 180 passengers and specie $281,600—consigned as follows: $191,000 Mexican Dollars, W. L. JENKINS, (cashier;) $37,000 gold, G. S. ROBINS & SON; $35,000 do., Merchants' Bank; $1,600 SEWELL, FERRIS & Co.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 27.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived, with Havana and Key West dates of the 25th.

The steamship *Illinois*, with the California mails of the 5th inst., was at Havana with her shaft broken. She would have to come to New-York for repairs.

Sugars were quiet, but firm, at Havana, with holders asking 9½ reals for D. S. No. 12. Muscovadoes were unchanged.

Molasses was selling at 4 reals for Clayed, and 5 reals for Muscovado.

Sterling Exchange was drooping, at 10¾ P cent. premium.

Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 1@1½ P cent. discount; on New-Orleans, short sight, par to 1 P cent. premium.

The schooner *Kane*, from Sagua for New-York, with molasses, arrived at Key West, 24th, leaking, and would discharge.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Bills Reported Complete—Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Bills Reported—Gas—City Reforms—Position of Projects Started Here—Spring Weather, and the Time Hanging Heavily, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28, 1859.

The Grinding Committee has not been in session to-day, and little mischief has been done. The Senate's Committee of Nine is not yet named, as most of the morning the Senate gave to the consideration of the proposition to reduce the tolls on Canals, and to the Witnesses' Liberty bill, but finished neither. They passed the Manhattan Savings Institution in third reading, and failed to carry the Greenport Ferry bill, whose reconsideration, however, was tabled.

In Assembly, an hour was given to the discussion of the grant of $100,000 to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, without settling it. Tiring of everlasting third readings, there was a panse for petitions, among the flood of which were memorials against the opening of Albany-street, and from colored citizens of Brooklyn for the abolition of the property qualification. The Brooklyn water and sewerage bills were reported to the House by Mr. MOORE, in the same shape that the Water Commissioners left them in.

Four gas bills have been introduced into the Assembly—GOVAN'S, TOMLINSON'S and TUTHILL'S—which all slumber in the first Standing Committee to which they were referred. For them there was substituted in the Judiciary one offered by Mr. SPENCER. This has since been ground and sent to a Select Committee of five to report complete. But before your interested readers see this, it may be disposed of finally. So they had better save traveling expenses and not come up either to stop or forward it.

While everything is so stupid in both branches of the Legislature, and the ladies in the gallery doze, I will look up the position of some of the bills interesting to your locality and note where they float or ground. The numbers refer to the position they hold on General Orders.

Concerning fees of Sheriff of New-York. Internal Affairs.

TOMLINSON'S bill to suppress licentiousness. Select Committee of Seven.

To rebuild the Arsenal in City of New-York. Committee of the Whole. 530.

Incorporating the Jamaica (L. I.) Canal and New-York Inland Company. Committee of the Whole. 617.

Incorporating Homœopathic Hospital. Reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

Brooklyn Gymnastic Institute. Judiciary.

Relative to New-York City officers' fees. Cities and Villages.

To close the Canal locks on Sunday. Committee of the Whole. 569.

United States Warehouse Incorporation. Ordered to third reading.

New-York Tax Levy. First Committee of the Whole. 585.

Concerning unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks. Committee of the Whole. 607.

Altering Brooklyn Map, between Reid and Osage streets. Committee of the Whole. 620.

OPDYKE'S adjustment of disputed claims for improvement of streets in New-York. Judiciary.

Act enforcing responsibilities of stockholders in Banking Associations. (Mr. COLEMAN'S.) Committee of the Whole. 638.

Enlarge powers of Courts in Counties of New-York and Kings. Select Committee of Five.

Attorneys to file proof of admission to practice. Judiciary.

To amend Revised Statutes relative to the construction of Railroads. (TOMLINSON'S.) Judiciary.

The bill granting to the Manhattan Gas Companies exclusive use of their wharves is still in the hands of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Reducing the width of River-street, Brooklyn. Select Committee of its friends to report complete.

Incorporating the New-York Athenæum. Judiciary.

Repealing Usury Laws. Select Committee on that subject.

New-Utrecht Public Health. Internal Affairs, and started in the Senate.

Long Island Railroad—Supplementary. Committee of the Whole. No. 289.

SPENCER'S Board of Health reorganization. Cities and Villages.

Amending the act for the incorporation of the Institution for the Blind. Charitable Societies.

Amending the Pilot act. Commerce and Navigation.

Relative to City Hall. Committee of the Whole. 206 and 333.

Relative to Births, Marriages and Deaths, Brooklyn. Judiciary.

Truant Children of Brooklyn. Committee of the Whole. 416.

To Canvass correctly Votes in Cities. Committee of the Whole. 323.

East Brooklyn Savings' Banks. Committee of the Whole. 425.

Amend Pure Milk Company's Charter. Cities and Villages.

Williamsburgh Fire Bills. Committee of Five to report complete.

Damages at Quarantine. Ordered to third reading.

Amending Brooklyn Assessment Act. Select Committee to report complete.

Prohibiting sale of Swill Milk. Trade and Manufactures.

Amending Metropolitan Police Act. Committee of the Whole. 423.

To abolish the Marine Court in New-York. Adversely reported, and report agreed to.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to raise money to pay liabilities. (DURYEA'S.) Cities and Villages.

To define powers of the Departments of the Municipal Government in New-York City—introduced out as subscribed $25,000, the Suffolk Bank $15,000, and the Merchants' Exchange Corporation $10,000, in all $50,000, to the bond of indemnity securing the Government from loss if the Post-office is returned to State-street.

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The *Empire City*, Captain GRIFFIN, left New-Orleans on the 20th inst., and, after having been detained on the Bar 19 hours, arrived at Havana on the 23d, at 4½ P. M., entering the harbor in company with the United States Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Illinois*, from Aspinwall for New-York, with specie, mails and 450 passengers, which put in with damage to her machinery, working the starboard engine only.

Found in port the Company's steamship *Granada*, Lieutenant BERRYMAN, to which were transferred the treasure and 350 passengers from the *Illinois*.

The *Empire City* having received her usual mail, passengers and freight from Havana, embarked 105 bags of California mails from the *Illinois*, and 100 of her passengers, and left at noon on the 24th for this port, to be followed by the *Granada* as above three hours later.

The *Illinois*, Captain MCGOWAN, was to proceed, after coaling and repairing damage to machinery.

Health is still good at Havana.

Some arrests of Cubans, naturalized in the States, are being made.

A cargo of Africans was landed the preceding week.

Stock of Sugar on hand at the two ports of Havana and Malanzas, 200,000 boxes; prices unchanged, with a downward tendency. Freights not improved. Exchange—London, 10 to 10¼ premium; New-York, 1 to 2½ discount; New-Orleans, par to 1 discount; United States gold coins, 2 discount.

The *Empire City* brings 180 passengers and specie $281,600—consigned as follows: $191,000 Mexican Dollars, W. L. JENKINS, (cashier;) $37,000 gold, G. S. ROBINS & SON; $35,000 do., Merchants' Bank; $1,600 SEWELL, FERRIS & Co.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Sunday, March 27.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived, with Havana and Key West dates of the 25th.

The steamship *Illinois*, with the California mails of the 5th inst., was at Havana with her shaft broken. She would have to come to New-York for repairs.

Sugars were quiet, but firm, at Havana, with holders asking 9½ reals for D. S. No. 12. Muscovadoes were unchanged.

Molasses was selling at 4 reals for Clayed, and 5 reals for Muscovado.

Sterling Exchange was drooping, at 10¾ P cent. premium.

Ex

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—March 28.

Before Justice Clerke.

DECISION OF THE CUMMEN CASE.

Matter of the Petition of Michael Cumeen.—This was a *habeas corpus*, on the application of a father, with a view to procure the custody of his children, Elizabeth, Mary C. and Lydia Ann. The facts of the case were stated in the Times of Friday, March 4. They were briefly these: The wife was a Protestant, the husband a Catholic. They had separated on account of differences in religious sentiment. The husband had been guilty, according to the wife's account, of many acts of cruelty and inhumanity towards her, and finally turned her out of house. She went with her children to New-Jersey, to her parents. The husband sought by this proceeding to obtain the custody of the children.

Garnett, J.—The counsel for the father in this case has argued that the right of the father to the custody of his children is paramount, and that the Courts still maintain that view in preference to all others, (other things being equal,) because they will put deliver the children to his custody, as they will be manifestly to their interest. I think the father in this case, by his family, has evinced a disposition which could not fail to render them exceedingly unhappy, and perhaps by his contradicts many of the statements and abusive conduct of which his explanations are unsatisfactory, was corroborated by Poole, and by [illegible] witnesses in the case. His conduct on the melancholy occasion when his eldest daughter died, by dying evinces a state of mind totally incompatible with that affection which a father capable of ruling his family with mildness and discretion should possess.

The testimony also clearly shows that at least latterly he was either unable or unwilling to provide the necessary support for his children. Three witnesses in contradiction of the statement of Mrs. Cumeen placed a letter of almost destitution during the severest portion of the past Winter, which the testimony of the writer shows not satisfactorily explain.

I may therefore say, in the language of Chief Justice Gibbs, in the matter of Waldron, (13 J. R. 418,) that it will be most for the benefit of the children to remain with their grandparents (and mother), there to be put under the care and custody of their father." Writ dismissed.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *John H. Dykes et al.*—Motion to vacate separate orders granted; costs to abide the event.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of the Will of Elias Ancer.—Motion for a writ of prohibition denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE CASE—COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Maloney vs. *Dows.*—This morning the presiding Judge rendered the following elaborate opinion granting the motion for a dismissal of the complaint argued on Friday and Saturday:

Daly, J.—The short period that has elapsed between the close of the argument and the time for the decision of this motion, has barely sufficed to enable me to do more than examine the large number of authorities cited in the course of it, and in deciding the motion I am enabled only to express my views in a very general way. I think the point is well taken that an action cannot be maintained in this Court, or in any Court of this State, to recover a pecuniary satisfaction in damages for a willful injury to the person inflicted in another State, where, at the time of the act, both the wrong doer and the party injured were domiciled in that State as resident citizens. It is a general principle of the law that every right withheld should have its remedy, and every wrong done its proper redress; but in applying this broad principle the distinction must not be lost sight of between those actions which are brought for the purpose of obtaining that to which the plaintiff has a right, and those which partake of the double character of a private injury and a public wrong. To the latter class belong actions for violence done to the person, and this is an action of that kind. It is for forcibly seizing the person of the plaintiff, restraining him of his liberty, and causing him to be transported by force out of and beyond the limits of California—an act intentionally and willfully done and therefore falling within that class of cases in which, from the tendency of such an act to disturb the public peace, it is both a crime or misdemeanor as well as a private injury. By the law of this State—and I must presume until the contrary is shown that the laws of California are the same—such an act, if it had occurred here would subject the offender to fine and imprisonment as well as to a civil action for damages at the suit of the injured party, in which action the Jury would be entitled to take into consideration the effect or tendency of such an act to disturb the public peace; and in view of its public tendency or effect they would have the right to go beyond what might suffice as a compensation or reparation to the injured party, and enhance the damages by way of punishment to the offender. This right on the part of a Jury in such an action to give punitory or vindictive damages has been recognized by the Court of Appeals in the late case of Thompson vs. Kearsber, 7 Am. Law Reg., 56, and must now be regarded as the law in this State. And this element—the consideration of the offence offered to the peace and good order of the State as a ground for imposing enhanced or additional damages by way of punishment—shows that there is embraced in every such action, not only reparation to the injured individual, but also, in addition, pecuniary satisfaction, enforced for the general welfare and benefit of the community or State. By the comity of nations the courts of all civilized countries lend their aid, as a general rule, to enable a party to obtain that to which he has a right, where, from the nature of the subject matter and the position of the parties, it is in their power to do so; but it does not follow from this that they will undertake to redress every wrong that may have happened in any part of the world, because the parties, plaintiff or defendant, may afterwards happen to be within their jurisdiction. The extent to which they will go, upon the principle of comity I have stated, I think, neither doubtful nor uncertain, but very clearly defined. The view of the intercommunication between the people of all countries that springs out of commerce and the multiplied relations and infinite interests to which it gives rise, courts of justice have recognized and acted upon the maxim, *delictum et contractus sunt nullius loci*, for debts or contracts cannot be regarded as having any fixed place or locality, and the nature and obligations and the duty of enforcing them, where the ability exists, is and ought to be recognized by every tribunal. Hence, contracts wherever made, or whoever may be the parties that entered into them, have always been enforced when jurisdiction of the parties is obtained by the Courts of this country or of England; and several cases in this country authorize the further conclusion that actions to recover compensation for injury done to personal property comes within the reason of the rule upon which this comity is founded. But the invasion of the personal liberty of an individual, either by an assault upon his person, the restraint of his liberty, or any other unlawful employment of force to the detriment or injury of his person, stands upon a very different footing, and where redress may be had at the tribunals of the State or country where his person was assaulted or his liberty was invaded, I know nothing in the principles or the policy of the law authorizing other tribunals to intervene for the redress of such an injury, but very unlikely reasons against it. Without suggesting other considerations, this case itself affords a sufficient illustration. The injury here complained of was the deliberate act of an extensive body organized in the city of San Francisco under the name of a Vigilance Committee, assuming for the time being in that city the functions of government, acting in concert, maintaining an armed force, seizing persons accused of crimes and publicly putting them to death. And the question involved in such a movement or social irruption, so public in its object and so deliberate in its action, namely, whether it [illegible] an unwarrantable exercise of power or a [illegible] to be more appropriately examined, and [illegible] before the tribunals of [illegible] or other countries. The [illegible] of the portion of the alleged [illegible] upon him, is founded upon the principles [illegible] down by Lord Coke in Calvin's case, that allegiance and protection are reciprocal; that, hence, as between British subjects, wherever throughout the British dominions the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection exist, the courts of Westminster Hall have entertained jurisdiction of actions for injuries to the person. Within this doctrine are the many cases cited upon the argument, in which the Governors of distant colonies, or official persons, have been held to answer for personal torts. The case of Rafael vs. Verelst, (2 Wm. Bl. 1,055,) forms no exception; for, although the unlawful seizure of the plaintiff's person in that case was in the province of Oude, in the dominions of Sujah Dawlah, an independent prince, the plaintiff's imprisonment was continued in the province of Bengal, of which the defendant was President. The British courts, moreover, in recognition of the duty of British subjects to obey the laws, will render them amenable for injuries done within the British dominions to strangers or foreigners. This was the case of Rafael in the case just referred to, where one of Armenian merchant; but it is more strongly illustrated by the case of Tivelat vs. Morrison, (Peake, 213,) in which a merchant of Brabant, trading in England, maintained an action against a British subject for calling him a bankrupt in England; and in Picard vs. Lawson, (9 Bing. N. C., 90,) in which a foreigner, residing and living at the time in Constantinople, maintained an action in the Common Pleas for a libel published concerning him in England. Resident strangers or foreigners, in duty owe obedience to the laws, are entitled to the protection of the laws; hence, in English Courts, actions between foreigners for injuries to person or property occurring within the British dominions may be maintained; but this is the limit, and I think no case will be found in the whole course of English jurisprudence in which an action for an injury to the person, inflicted by one foreigner upon another, in a foreign country, was ever held to be maintainable in an English Court. The only thing bearing upon the subject is the remark of Lord Mansfield in Mostyn vs. Fabrigas (1 Cowp., 161,) in which he questions the existence of the right. The absence of all authority in England upon such a point is almost as conclusive as an express adjudication denying the existence of such a right. In this country, and especially in this State, actions for injuries to the person occurring upon the high seas, even as between foreigners, have been allowed; but in the leading case, Gardner vs. Thomas, (14 Johns. 134,) the distinction is taken by the Court that the injury occurred without the actual or exclusive territory of any nation; and it may be said, in connexion with the principles here recognized, that a similar rule would apply where the injury is done in a country or place where there is no government or tribunal to afford redress. In our country the principle of the reciprocal duties of obedience and protection equally applies. The citizen owes obedience to the General Government, and the General Government affords him protection as far as its constitutional power or [illegible] extends. But this mutual relation exists between [illegible] particular State of [illegible] is a member, which [illegible] powers and attributes of [illegible] State; and it is to that State that he trusts chiefly for the security of his person, through the operation of the laws it has enacted for his protection and benefit. If an assault is made upon his person he has such remedy as the laws of the State provide, to which, for the time being, he belongs, and where the wrong was done him; and as the act is not only an injury to him, but also a disturbance of the peace and good order of the people of that State; and as both considerations enter into and affect the civil action for damages, I think the action maintainable only in the State where the unlawful act was done. Two cases cited upon the argument are not reconcilable with the conclusion here arrived at. It was held in Wallis vs. Thomas, (2 Bibb., 466,) in 1802, that though the injury was inflicted in the Territory of Indiana, that an action was maintainable in the Court of Kentucky; but the decision was put upon the ground that the point was decided in Mostyn vs. Fabrigas (1 Cowp.)—a clear misapprehension on the part of the Court—as no such point arose in that case, or was passed upon. In Smith vs. Bull, (17 Wend., 322,) the action was for assault and battery, committed in Pennsylvania; but the right to maintain such an action in this State was conceded by the counsel for the plaintiff in error, and taken for granted by Mr. Justice Cowen, by whom the opinion of the Court was delivered. The question considered and passed upon by the Court was, whether the statute, which declared that actions for injury to the person should be tried in the county where the cause of action arose, applied to the Court of Common Pleas, where this action was brought, or was limited to the Supreme Court. If this case is to be considered as a precedent, and binding as an authority upon a point not taken nor inquired into, though involved, then it would be controlling upon the motion. But I do not think that it is. If a point is essential to the decision rendered, it will be presumed that it was duly considered, and that all that could be urged for or against it was presented to the Court; but if it appears from the report of the case that it was not taken or inquired into at all, there is no ground for this presumption, and the authority of the case is proportionably weakened. The learned Dr. Lieber, in his work on *Legal Hermeneutics*, defines a precedent in law to be a decision arrived at by a competent tribunal after a patient inquiry into all points bearing upon the subject decided, and certainly this case does not come up to such a definition; and he further remarks: "If we are convinced, after patient inquiry, which includes a thorough knowledge of the subject matter, that we ought in justice to deviate from a former decision, we do wrong to perpetuate it. That the most eminent jurists, such as Lord Mansfield, have acted upon this principle, and overruled what was wrong, though with great caution." After two days spent in the argument of this question, by most able counsel, involving the examination of every authority bearing upon the question that diligence or acuteness could suggest, and giving to it such further research as the limited time afforded me would permit, I feel that I come within this learned civilian's requisition, and may assume the responsibility of refusing to adhere to, or be governed by, the authority of a case where the point I am now required to pass upon was taken for granted without any examination, either upon principle or authority. Having come to this conclusion, it becomes unnecessary to examine the other point discussed upon the motion. A non-suit must be entered.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, March 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 6,579 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Rye, 4,305 bushels Barley, 1,416 bushels Oats, 1,026 pckgs. Provisions, and 277 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in request at $6; Pearls are very quiet at $5 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 320 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.; and 920 bags St. Domingo, part at 9¼c. ₱ lb. Receipts of Rio, during the week, include 5,265 bags, per *Roanoke*. Stock of Rio, in first and speculators' hands, this evening, 20,669 bags.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*. We quote lots, here, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	10½	10½	10½	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	13¼	13¾	13¾	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly and rather languidly to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand is very moderate, mainly from regular buyers; sales have been confined to 8,000 bbls. within our revised range.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 25
Superfine State	5 45@ 5 90
Extra State	6 40@ 6 75
Superfine Western	5 55@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 45@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in less request, and at former rates. Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 75 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 80@$9 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is selling slowly at $6 50@$7 50 for extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $3 65@$4 30 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rather quiet at $3 65@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very limited demand, to-day. The firmness of holders of desirable lots tends to restrict business. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 62; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 50, and do. Southern also at $1 35@$1 50 ₱ bush. Corn is less active. Holders of sound lots are asking higher prices. Hence the limited transactions. For sound old mixed Western buyers offer 90c., while sellers generally ask 92c. ₱ bush. Of new, 10,000 bush. were disposed of, at 87½c. for inferior White Southern; 97c. for a small lot of very choice do. do., and 90c. for fair yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bush. Rye is quiet and languid, at from 86c.@94c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,700 bushels. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 10,000 bushels, including State, at 70c.@82c., and Canada on private terms, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at our quotations. Canada, 61c.@62½c.; Western, 60c.@62c.; State, 56c.@58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c., and Southern, at 48c.@54c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 250 bales North River at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Small sales were reported to-day at unaltered rates.

IRON—Sales 65 tons Scotch Pig at $27 50@$28 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is inactive and depressed.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; 100 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 31½c.; and 10 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in merchantable order, at 54c. ₱ gallon, with 900 bbls. Common Resin at $1 62½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are generally quiet at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, lower and declining. Sales to-day, 1,200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $18 for new Mess; $17 50 for old Mess; and $12 87½ @ $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is very quiet at from 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12¾c.@11¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef continues in request at full rates; sales to-day, 600 bbls., in lots, at $9 50 @$11 50 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 25 for extra do.; $6 25@$9 62½ for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Cheese is in more request at 7½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Butter is in demand at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for Western, by boat and 22c.@23c. for choice State, by steamer. Sales to-day 100 tcs., in lots, at [illegible] ₱ lb.

SALT—A sale of 1,950 sacks Ashton's Liverpool Fine was reported on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been made to-day of 400 bbds Cuba at 6⅝c. @7c.; 100 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.; 24 hhds. English Island on private terms; 176 hhds. Melado at 5¾c.; and 1,000 bags Manilla, also on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 100 bales Sea Island Cotton, at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 25s.; and 70 tons Butt Staves, at 15s. For London, 150 tierces Beef, at 4s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin, and 30 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d. The staves engaged on Saturday for Rotterdam, were taken at $25 ₱ M.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Castor Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times afloat in this port.

Office No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—THE UNDERsigned miners and shippers of the celebrated Locust Mountain Coal, respectfully announce to their customers and others engaged in the coal trade that they have opened an office for the sale of the above at No. 39 Wall-st., Room No. 2. The above named coal has an established reputation for superiority over any other anthracite coal in this market, for general purposes. For family use it is unexcelled in quality and preparation, and cannot be too highly praised; and for generating steam and smelting iron it is also a very superior article—producing intense heat, very little ashes, and will not clinker. Orders addressed to us as above, or given to ROBERT TAYLOR, will receive prompt and careful attention. DAVIS PEARSON & CO.

NEWSPAPERS.

COQUETTE, the ladies' weekly paper, enlarged to a magnificent double sheet, and containing that great story —MARRAVILLIN; Or, My Country Cousin, will be ready to-morrow morning by all news dealers. Price three cents. Office No. 33 John-st.

P. FITZALLEN, Editor.

SAFE AND LETTER PRESS.—FOR SALE AN extra size Safe, Wilder's Patent; also a good letter press, both in good order. HASTINGS & FORBY, 61 Day-st.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S PATENT TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their

EXPANSION SKIRT,

so well known for its durability.

Also, their celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are

THE PALMETTO,

AND THE

NEW SKELETON SKIRT,

containing 12, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, which *has always characterized their Skirts*.

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS ON EACH SKIRT.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.

SPRING OPENINGS. SPRING OPENINGS.

Milliners, dress-makers and others attending the above in this City, will find a choice assortment in latest novelties of

BONNET RIBBONS,

AND

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

at a liberal discount from regular prices for cash.

ALSO,

SHAWL BORDERS,

AND

CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,

QUILLED RIBBONS,

in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.

DAHLIA TRIMMING,

CRESCENT TRIMMINGS. (latest mode.)

JOHN MORRISON & SON,

No. 383 Broadway.

LINENS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer,

On Monday, March 28,

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF GOOD

SHIRTING LINENS,

From 25 cents to 50 cents per yard.

Also,

REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,

CLOTHS,

NAPKINS,

SHEETINGS,

TOWELINGS,

&c., &c., &c.

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,

NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,

Invite merchants generally to examine the

PATENT

IMPERIAL SKIRT,

Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.

OSBORN & VINCENT,

Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,

No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,

No. 335 Broadway,

Corner of Worth-st.,

Will open on Monday,

28th inst.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT

OF SUPERFINE

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWL BORDERS,

JUST LANDED.

Also,

SHAWLS,

RAGLANS,

LACE POINTS, &c.

317. NEW STORE. 317.

GRAND OPENING

AT RETAIL

OF LADIES' CLOTH SACKS

AND RAGLANS,

IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOR,

AT THE EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES

OF FROM $4 TO $12.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK SACKS

AND

MANTILLAS,

SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR.

ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN,

No. 317 Canal-st.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY

Having removed their saleroom to No. 62 Warren-st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.

We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.

J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,

No. 62 Warren-st., corner College-place.

300 FINE FRENCH PERCALE ROBES

A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE

FOR

BREAKFAST DRESSES,

At $2 75 each,

Will be opened

On MONDAY, 28th inst.,

AT

No. 335 Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

LACE CURTAINS.

JUST RECEIVED,

1,200 Pairs,

Varying in price from

Three Dollars to Five Dollars per Pair.

ALSO

TEN CASES DRAPERY MUSLINS,

From 12½ cents to $1 per yard.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

THE

WARREN PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES,

AT

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in

NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.

ALSO,

20 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

MOURNING GOODS.

On Monday, March 28,

We will add to our present large stock, several packages

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES

MOURNING DRESS GOODS,

Arnold, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, POPLINS, LUSTRES AND DE LAINES,

BARGE PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.

GINGHAM BRILLIANTS AND CHAMBRAYS.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS.

CHAS. G. HOOK,

Nos. 106 and 108 6th-av.

Between 8th and 9th sts.

GRAND! GRAND!! GRAND!!!

GRAND! GRAND!! GRAND!!!

WELL,

GRAND

WHAT?

Why, this is R. H. MACY'S

GRAND OPENING

WEEK!!!

EVERY DESIRABLE

Style of Goods in our line,

Such as HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RUCHES, TABS,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

&c., &c., &c., AND SO ON.

Can be seen at R. H. MACY'S, and purchased at REASONABLE PRICES.

Stores Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,

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TUCKER DOES LAY BEFORE

THE TRADE PARIS FLOWERS

AT 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BUNCH.

No. 361 Broadway, two doors from Franklin-st.

AT WHOLESALE.

PARIS FLOWERS,

COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that are only

THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE,

JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway,

Next door to Thompson's.

AT RETAIL.

It is Whispered to the Million

That TUCKER'S BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS

Are Perpetual.

TUCKER'S BRIDAL VEIL

Is a Pretty Simple Adornment.

TUCKER'S SPRING FLOWERS

Are Gathering.

TUCKER'S BUDS, AT 50 CENTS PER GROSS,

Are Buds of Promise.

His ROSES are in full Bloom.

TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS STOCK for the Toilet is extensive, popular and attractive.

At No. 361 Broadway,

Two doors below Franklin-st.

COLUMBIAN HALL

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

ADAMS & SPENCER

are selling

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.,

at lower prices than ever, FOR CASH.

No. 281 Grand-st.,

Between Forsyth and Eldridge sts.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING!

Cromovers, Detaines, Challies, De Beges, Chene Barèges, Valentias, Foulards, Barèges, Organdies, Printed Muslins, &c., &c. Also,

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!

A full assortment of Select Paris Styles.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ROBES AND DRESS SILKS!

New Styles, just received.

ALSO—LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS!

Plaids, Bayaderes, Chenè, Stripes, Foulards, &c., &c.

FULL ASSORTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DAMASKS,

Morocco, Draperies, Satin Laine, Chintz, Tassels, Loops, Brackets, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a full assortment of

GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, AND FIXTURES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,

Printed Jaconets, Cambrics, Organdies, Brilliantes and Cotton Fabrics of every description.

FOR SPRING DRESSES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS.

Made expressly for service, including,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Napkins, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS.

New and full assortment, just received, including

STELLAS, BROCHES, AND CASHMERES,

In great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BULPIN'S OPENING DAY

FOR

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS,

ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 29,

AT

NO. 361 BROADWAY.

RICH VELVET MANTILLAS,

FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR.

RICH SILK CIRCULARS,

RICH SILK BASQUES,

RICH SILK CHESTERFIELDS,

ELEGANT CLOTH SACKS,

ELEGANT CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS,

ELEGANT CLOTH SHAWLS,

BLACK SILK BURNOUS,

BLACK LACE BURNOUS,

BLACK CLOTH BURNOUS,

COLORED CLOTH BURNOUS.

ALSO,

TALMAS,

LACE AND SILK FLOUNCED MANTILLAS,

WRAPPERS, &c.,

IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE VARIETY

and at

STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

GEO. BULPIN,

No. 361 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will offer at retail, on

Monday, March 28,

The best assortment of

STELLA SHAWLS

ever offered in this City.

Also, a large assortment

PAISLEY SHAWLS,

both Square and Long,

IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

Canal, corner Mercer.

BRODIE'S OPENING,

ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

The greatest display of

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GARMENTS

Ever made

In the

UNITED STATES.

To enumerate

STYLES or

QUALITY

Would be superfluous.

LADIES,

CALL AND SEE.

No. 308 Canal-st., and

No. 479 Broadway.

NEEDLE-WORK SLEEVES, 1s. AT KINZEY'S.

Needle-work Collars, 1s. at Kinzey's.

Needle-work Sets, 3s. 6d. at Kinzey's.

Needle-work Bands, 1s. at Kinzey's.

Rich Swiss and Jaconet Flouncings, 1s. 6d. at Kinzey's.

Needle-work Edgings, 3c. per yard at Kinzey's.

6s. Needle-work Collars for 2s. 6d. at Kinzey's.

Rich Worked Insertion, 6c. per yard at Kinzey's.

Rubber Combs, warranted best quality, 10c. at Kinzey's.

Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 1s. at Kinzey's.

Silk Fringes all Colors, 1c. 2c. and 3c. per yard at Kinzey's.

Dress Trimmings in endless variety at Kinzey's.

Trimmings, Ribbons, 6c. per yard at Kinzey's.

New Spring Ribbons, 10c. to 1s. at Kinzey's.

New Spring Flowers, 6c. per pair at Kinzey's.

Pretty Bonnet Ruche for 1c. at Kinzey's.

New Spring Bonnets for 2s. at Kinzey's.

3,000 Bonnets and Bloomers from 1s. no at Kinzey's.

500 Shaker Hoods for 2s. 6d. at Kinzey's.

600 lots of Auction Goods at wholesale, at Kinzey's.

Ladies call at KINZEY'S dress Lace, Embroidery and Ribbon Store, No. 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

JAMES A. HEARN

Will open,

THIS DAY,

An elegant assortment of

SILK AND LACE

MANTILLAS and SACQUES.

Also,

CLOTH SACQUES and MANTLES,

IN NEW DESIGNS,

For Ladies and Children.

No. 176 Broadway,

Above 9th-st.

DRESS GOODS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of

New and desirable

DRESS GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of

CLOSE BUYERS

For cash or short credit.

BATES' MILLS

COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.

We are now receiving the entire stock of the above well known manufactures, and offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

BELOW THE LOWEST BROADWAY PRICES 25 PER CENT.

A splendid collection of

BONNET RIBBONS,

TRIMMING RIBBONS,

BELT RIBBONS,

SATIN RIBBONS.

Also, Chenille Mess and other fancy trimmings.

Gimps, all widths and colors, from auction, very cheap.

JOHN ELLIOTT & CO., No. 149 6th-av.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Any person or persons desiring to buy anything in the line of

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS

Will do well to call at

CRAWFORD'S, NO. 394 BROADWAY,

where they can be suited in quantities to suit customers, and at prices

far below the usual rates.

No. 394 Broadway,

corner Duane-st., New-York.

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS,

STRAW GOODS, &c.,

For 1859, now ready for inspection

At the Ribbon Store of

L. P. TIBBALS,

No. 154 Bowery,

third door above Broome-st.

A RARE AND DESIRABLE LOT OF

FINE CAMBRIC EDGINGS

AND INSERTINGS AND NEAT CAMBRIC BANDS,

from auction, very cheap.

Will be ready for sale on

MONDAY, 28TH INST

JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,

No 149 6th-av.

MANTELETS AND MANTEAUX.

MADAME F. PINCHON

has received from Paris the latest novelties in Manteletes, Basques and Manteaux d'été, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of New-York.

MADAME F. PINCHON,

No. 56 Bleecker-st.

REMOVAL.

The New-York Carpet Lining Company have removed their saleroom for the sale of Carpet Lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c., to No. 62 Warren-st., cor. College-place. Merchants will do well to call and examine.

DESIRABLE STYLES

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND RUCHES,

For sale at

R. H. MACY'S

Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRT self-adjusting bustle $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 50; and seventeen springs, $2. Dealers supplied with nice springs for 5 per dozen; twelve springs, $71; and fourteen springs for $1 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.

IMPORTANT

TO

EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT

IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALES ROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

FLANNELS,

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

PARASOLS,

DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cochese, Sprague, Gertner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of this very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SUTTON GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Nunnekeag,	Paterson,	Pepperell,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

SPRING EXPOSITION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will exhibit at retail,

PARIS MANTILLAS,

Together with those of their own manufacture,

on

Thursday, March 31, 1859.

ALSO

REAL INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS,

both Long and Square

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY, March 29, 1859,
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
OF
THE VETERAN.
The extraordinary popularity attained by this combination of SUPERB ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, BRILLIANT TABLEAUX and CHARMING MUSIC, is attested by the fact that, notwithstanding the extreme prevalence of tempestuous and unpleasant weather since its production, it has been witnessed by
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE.
who have expressed by enthusiastic applause their appreciation of the alternate scenes of
POWERFUL INTEREST AND SPARKLING COMEDY
of which it is composed. It will be repeated
EVERY EVENING.
Mr. Wallack.....as.....The Colonel
being the sixteenth week of his present engagement.
LEON. THE VIZIER.
EUGENE. THE FRIAR.
BLANCHE. MINER.
Mrs. McSHAKE. GULNARE,
BY THEIR
ORIGINAL AND FAVORITE REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Levere, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. F. Rodgers, Mr. Young, Mr. Tree, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Jefferies, Mr. C. Parsloe, Miss E. Reynolds, Miss Tree in original parts.
Performance to terminate before 11 o'clock.
The doors will open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Owing to the
ENORMOUS RUSH
TO THE
BOX OFFICE
On the announcement of the last three nights of
THE VETERAN,
And the impossibility of meeting the demand for places,
MR. WALLACK
Is induced to continue its performance
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
After which it will
POSITIVELY AND ENTIRELY BE
WITHDRAWN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
No. 585 Broadway.
E. WIDDOWS et C. SAGE.....Directeurs
16EME SOIREE D'ABONNEMENT.
MARDI, 29 MARS, 1859,
Septieme representation de
M. PAUL LABA,
MLLE. EUGENIE SEN,
MLLE. LAURENCE CHEVALIER.
Premiere representation de
TAMBOUR BATTANT,
comedie vaudeville en un acte du Palais Royale.
Jouee par Mlle. Eugene Sen, Mlle. Jane Monthieux et M. Bertrand.
Meme representation de
JE DINE CHEZ MA MERE,
comedie en un acte du Gymnase.
Jouee par M. Paul Laba, Mlle. Laurence Chevalier, MM. Talbot, Delaleain, Mme. Talbot, MM. Emile, Charles et Leon.
Premiere representation de
LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE,
comedie vaudeville en un acte du Theatre du Palais Royale.
Mlle. Eugenie Sen remplira le role de CatharineBiancelelli
Les autres roles par MM. Talbot, Edgard, Leon, et comediens et comediennes.
ORDRE DU SPECTACLE.
1. Tambour Battant. 2. Je Dine chez Ma Mere. 3. La Fille du Dominique.
En repetition,
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER. (du Gymnase.)
Le bureau de location est ouvert tous les jours, de 8 heures matin, jusqu'a 5 heures du soir.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY,
THE RIVALS
THE RIVALS
THE RIVALS
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
To conclude with the successful farce of
THE RIVAL PAGES.
Dress-circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge—50 cents each.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, March 29, DURING THE WEEK,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
Mme. LOUISE, in her BARE-BACK ACT,
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
HALF OF THE ARABS.
Mlle. JOSEPHINE and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
Mlle. TOURNAIRE'S GREAT MANEGE ACT.
On her BACK-JUMPING HORSE, KIEL.
WONDERFUL HORSE DUCHOW.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Children 25c. Upper boxes 25 cents.
DAN RICE AND THEM COMIC MULES
Are engaged for 9 nights only, remember, and will appear THURSDAY NEXT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, March 29, 1859.
Will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Mark Antony.....Mr. E. Eddy
To conclude with the farce of
OLD NICK AND YOUNG NICK.
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1859.
HARRY PEARSON'S BENEFIT.
LOVE'S FRAILTIES.
Lubin, a Yorkshire lad.....Harry Pearson

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 29
THE MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY;
Or,
THE PRISON HULK.
To conclude with
OUR ENGLISH COUSIN

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The Management beg to introduce to the American public
ANOTHER WHOLLY ORIGINAL DRAMA,
not adapted from some old play to catch the caprice of the moment, but
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE MUSEUM,
By H. J. CONWAY, Esq.,
the successful dramatist of this City, and entitled
OUR IRISH COUSIN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Act I.—IRELAND.—Terence Cavanagh, Mr. J. W. Craig; Magic, a steward, Mr. Simpson; Mickey McGrath, a peasant, Mr. W. G. Neil; Thomas Shewman, Mr. E. F. Taylor; Adolphus Sparkle, Esq., on a tour through Ireland, Mr. C. Hale, &c., &c. Scene—INTERIOR OF TERENCE CAVANAGH'S CABIN. A lapse of ten years between 1st and 2d Acts. Act II.—NEW-YORK.—Daniel Dowbright, an honest Attorney, Mr. Bridgman; Widow Dowbright, a real American woman, Mrs. J. J. Prior. DOWNRIGHT'S OFFICE IN WALL-ST. ROOM IN TERENCE CAVANAGH'S MANSION. Act III.—FIFTH-AV. —APARTMENTS AT THE WIDOW DOWNRIGHT'S. Prepared for a Bal Masque or Tableau Vivant. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, A DEAD SHOT. To conclude with PADDY CAREY, THE BOY OF CLOGHEEN. The Curiosities exhibited here without extra charge, include the famous AQUARIA, the original Happy Family, &c., &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents. Parquette seats 13 cents extra.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
"LARGEST CONCERT TROUPE IN THE WORLD."
The citizens of New-York are respectfully informed that the celebrated and popular New-England
CHORAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ORGANIZATION,
known throughout the United States and Canada as
FATHER KEMP'S
ORIGINAL
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,
(from Massachusetts,) consisting of
THIRTY-SEVEN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
with their
UNIQUE AND SUPERIOR ORCHESTRA,
all of whom
CLAD IN COSTUMES OF 100 YEARS AGO,
will have the honor of appearing in the above saloon on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1859,
and every evening until further notice,)
in one of their novel, pleasing and peculiar
CHARACTERISTIC MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
The programme will be found replete with gems of
ANCIENT, SACRED, CLASSIC and NATIONAL MELODIES, embracing the
PSALMS OF DAVID,
SONGS OF HANDEL,
HYMNS OF WESLEY,
and
ANTHEMS OF ALL NATIONS,
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock—OLD FOLKS' MATINEE.

AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
MOZART HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 29.
The great attraction. Merriment, fun, laughter, and the road opened to wealth and happiness for the millions.
Professor LOOKUP'S
AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
AMERICA'S GLORIOUS FUTURE REVEALED.
The perfect meridian wonder of the age. A succession of surprises from the start. No pause in the action. The sentiments are diamonds. The entire rapturous and brilliant drama worth to the world more than all the mines of California and Australia. It comes home to every citizen's bosom, even to his business and to his interests. It ravishes every body to the most complete and happy prospect imaginable; besides it is full of fun and merriment, probably the most lively, exciting, exhilirating and amusing drama ever written.
Mr. Stephen Loughlin performs in the extraordinary, novel and amusing character of Rev. P. C., continually brought into difficulty by his son D'Orville or Awful.
Mr. George Kinnore sings in the varied and rapturous songs, choruses, &c., of the great, joyous, glorious, enlightened and universally opulent millennium.
Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with the great original and highly successful pantomime, entitled
THE MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, properties, changes, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Madame F. INMAN'S first appearance in America at her Concert,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6,
ARTISTES:
Madames CARADORI, DE LUSSAN and F. INMAN.
Messrs. MILLARD and P. MAYER.
Grand Pianoforte, M. J. LORETZ, Jr.
Conductor, Signor BUNO.
Tickets, $1 each, to be had at the music stores, at the St Nicholas Hotel, and at the rooms. Doors open at 7½, commence at 8.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 538 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 538 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 6 and 8 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. E. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained at H. SEYMOUR, No. 82 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated assistants, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. G. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO. MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOYS FROM BOARDING-SCHOOL CAN take private lessons in book-keeping, business writing or arithmetic, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and learn more during the April vacation than in a whole quarter at school. Terms only $10. Apply immediately to secure vacant seats.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, ar at the School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—This is a first-class Seminary for young ladies; designed to furnish the best facilities for obtaining a complete education. For particulars, see to-morrow's advertisement, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

A LADY—WHO HAS MADE MUSIC A STUDY for several years, has enjoyed the advantages of superior instruction, and is herself a practical musician, desires to obtain pupils in instrumental music. Address ALPHA, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 789 Broadway, New-York, is open daily to arrange for receiving pupils for the various schools and families in town; to aid principals and trustees in selecting experienced teachers, and to introduce teachers to suitable positions throughout the Union, either on personal application or by letter. N. B.—All articles wanted in schools or families forwarded by express to all parts of the country at New-York prices. Address or apply to
RICE & ANDREWS.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS CAN OBTAIN circulars and information of the best schools, at the offices of the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, (gratuitously.) Principals of schools, wishing to increase their patronage, will please apply.
Our subscribers will please forward circulars. Competent teachers can also be obtained. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Beatley's Despatch, Madison-square Post Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER IN useful Ladies' Boarding School, to teach some English branches, Latin, French, drawing and painting. Must be kind, but able to govern. No other. School small. Address, with references, S. W. G., Box No. 3,159 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN TEACHER TO INSTRUCT in the English language, in an industrial school in this City; efficient, experienced, and of undoubted piety. A single man preferred. Address M. S. T., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged. Address Box No. 261 Hudson Post-Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A situation in some school or family as teacher in the English branches and language or drawing and painting. Box No. 33 Post-office, Sharon, Vt.

WANTED—A LADY TO GO TO NORTH CAROLina to teach music in a Seminary. Address Box No. 2,598 Post-office, with real name, reference and salary expected.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—Lecture on *American Antiquities*, by Dr. WILLIAM HAGE, Chairman of Committee on Archæology and Ethnology of American Association for the Advancement of Science, TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1859, at 8 o'clock, at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. This lecture will be given by invitation of a large number of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn, and will comprise the substance of Dr. DE HASE' recent course delivered under the auspices of the Ethnological Society of New-York. The lectures will be fully illustrated by diagrams and a large collection of relics from the mounds. It cannot fail to be highly interesting.
G. L. MAIGHT,
L. W. CARY,
S. C. D. VAN BOKKELEN,
} Lecture Com.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED THIS EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock, in the German Church in 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., by the Rev. J. E. WAKELEY. Theme—*The Age in which we live, and the Education demanded by it.* Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Mission.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great lecture on the *Ministry of the Beautiful*, at the Church in 18th-st., near 8th-av., (the Rev. Sidney A. Corey's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1859, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—for sale at the door.

LECTURES IN DIFFERENT CHURCHES on the Missionary Fields of the World, by J. C. ADAMSON, D. D. Lecture III—THIS EVENING, March 29, at 8 P. M., in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., (Dr. McLEOD's.) Subject—*The Moravians and their Missions.* Admission 25 cents.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE, late Mrs. Britt, one of the most able and eloquent speakers in the Spiritual ranks, will lecture again THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall, (Astor-place,) at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
WINANT'S PATENT EXCELSIOR SPRING BILLIARD CUSHIONS, the most perfect cushions ever invented. The present rapid sale of Winant's Tables and Patent Cushions will add much to the popularity of the game. These cushions are the most durable, lively and correct in use; will not hop the ball; the ball will not wedge or die out against cushion—a serious fault in cushions of other construction. The Patent Cushions applied to old tables on short notice. Everything in the Billiard line furnished as promptly when ordered by letter as if given in person. WINANT'S Billiard Table and Patent Cushion Manufactory, No. 71 Gold-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
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For sale only by the Manufacturers.
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 735 and 738 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 146 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the plain sewing, or take care of a baby; would make herself generally useful; is lately landed from the old country; has good City reference from her employer; can be seen at No. 36 West 20th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced woman, competent to take care of a baby from its birth; understands making infants' clothing and all kinds of family sewing, or as seamstress and to do ladies' fine muslins; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 89 West 27th-st., between 6 and 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or is willing to do sewing and take care of a child; is a good embroiderer and neat sewer; will be found willing and obliging. A pious family preferred, satisfactory reference will be given. Call for 2 days or till engaged, at the fancy store No. 65 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE employment for a trustworthy and competent person as seamstress; she can cut out and fit with exactness; she would be found very useful to any family requiring her services as she is attentive and kind in sickness, and understands housekeeping. Can be seen for three days at No. 77 West 19th-st., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WATTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCHWOMAN, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothes; will take care of a baby from its birth; she is fully competent; has always lived in that capacity; the best of City reference from the families she has lived with. Can be seen for three days at No. 23 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Swiss girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; she is a girl of the most reliable habits; can cut and fit in a superior style and has excellent references from her last place in the City. Apply this day at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, is neat and smart with the needle; is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived three years in her last place, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 171 East 31st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and plain sewing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can do plain sewing; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No 1,097 Broadway, in the confectionery store.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in the care and management of children; most respectable City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL OF RELIABLE habits and respectable appearance, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, having first-class references; she desires a place in a respectable family, where she would be likely to stay. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A French married man of experience; understands gardening in all its branches, the care and management of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, flower-grounds, fruits, trees and vegetables. Good references given. Address P. L. J., Gardener, No. 72 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family as cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the very best of reference from her last situation. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a steady place; can cut all kinds of children's and ladies' dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can be highly recommended from the lady she last worked for. Call at No. 165 3d-av., between 18th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress or chambermaid and lady's dress; is willing to go to the country; can give City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 1st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do housework or chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer; looks more for a good home than high wages. No objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 54½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 68 East 13th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 24½ 3d-av., in shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter and plain sewing; no objection to assist in housework. Apply at No. 207 Dean-st., Brooklyn, in the variety store. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of two or three small children. Apply on Tuesday, 29th inst., at her present employer's, with whom she has lived the past eleven years. No. 103 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK AND NURSE, by two respectable women, in a first-class family; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 6th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a steady and experienced woman with good City recommendations; can bring up a baby with the bottle, if required; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; no objection to do housework in a small family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; fully understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS NURSE. A Protestant, who is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants, a situation; can sew, if required. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 189 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 13 East 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; would be willing to take charge of a house in the City for the Summer; excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who understands either chamberwork, waiting, or general housework, in a small private family; best of reference to her last place. Inquire at No. 406 Madison-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Would assist in chamberwork or wait on a lady; has the best of city references. Call at No. 166 33d-st., corner of 2d-av., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid; will assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 430 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 167 13th-st., near 6th-av. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 17 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 74 Hammond-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework; best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of a baby and sew; best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 108 St. Marks-place, (8th-st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as wet nurse in a genteel family; her baby is six months old. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 396 4th-av., near 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; FIRST-rate washer and ironer; understands cooking in all its branches. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 590 Hicks-st., between Atlantic and Pacific, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city references, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 East 34th-st. Wednesday, 30th inst., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter or as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 263 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Irish girl a situation in a private family to do general housework and plain cooking. Inquire for three days at No. 13 Lamartine-place West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sew; has no objection to the country. Has good reference. Call at 184 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 35 8th-av., corner Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 220 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF LADIES OR GENtlemen, by a woman who can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 182 Avenue B, between 11th and 12th sts., second story, room No. 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable steady woman, as a private cook or housemistress; is competent of taking care of a baby from its birth, or can bring it up by hand; is fond and affectionate to children, is willing and obliging; has long and satisfactory City reference from some of the most respectable families in this City. Can be highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy woman and her daughter, situations in a private family or respectable boarding-house. The mother as cook, washer and ironer. The girl as child's nurse or to wait at table. They are persons of the most unexceptional character, with first-class City references. Apply for two days at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as good cook and baker, and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French clothing; both have the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook and to assist with an ironer, the other to do chamberwork and a part of the washing in a small private family; both thoroughly understand their business. They are well recommended from their last place. Call at No. 270 3d-av., between 23d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—FOR A MOST EXPERIENCED, WELL informed Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly efficient in her duties in every respect, a person of good manners, excellent disposition and most respectable appearance; no objection to travel; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress and up-stairs servant; understands her duties in either department thoroughly; is a girl of genteel appearance; will be found an acquisition where perfect neatness and experience are essential; excellent references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMily by two girls, (sisters,) one as cook the other as waitress; no objections to assist in the chamberwork; no objections to a short distance in the country if required. Good City reference from their last place. Apply for two days at No. 223 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Ring top bell twice.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as thorough chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing nestly, or fine laundress; wages $7. Also, a cook in all its branches; makes no pastry, soups and baking; does the coarse washing; wages $6; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machines; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; good references given. Call at No. 197 9th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as first rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 155 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO—ONE AS first-class cook; none need apply only those who want such; the other as chambermaid or nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby; can do up fine muslins and sew; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as dressmaker with a respectable private family; can do fine sewing also, and dress hair. Has good reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 60 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th st., between 3d and 4th aves., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to do sewing; is willing and obliging. Good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid or first seamstress; understands hairdressing; City reference given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl to take care of children and to do sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS lady, a situation to do housework in a small family. Inquire or address No. 124 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Europe to wait on a lady or take charge of children. Address No. 50 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress. Address A., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TO EMPLOYERS WANTING HOUSE-KEEPERS, ladies' traveling companions, nurses to travel, ladies' maids, governesses, weekly, monthly or invalid nurses, consisting of respectable parties of all nations and religions, can be obtained at the shortest notice, upon personal application or by letter, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Please notice street and number.

**SERVANTS IN GREAT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Advertisements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Six Broops to Conquer—The Royal Pardon.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and America.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Tambour Battant—Je Dine Chez ma Mere—La Fille de Dominique.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Troupe and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Old Nick and Young Nick.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Our Egyptian Cousin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin—Paddy Carey.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Sable Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] and Canadas.....3 P. M.
[illegible] by Mail.....5½ A. M.
[illegible] and Hartford Rail.....5½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
[illegible] and Southwestern Mail.....3 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Aria*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, March 30, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamships *Niagara* and *Alps*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool March 12, arrived at Halifax shortly after noon on Sunday, the 27th. Their news is three days later, and is of interest. The ministerial measure in regard to Church rates was rejected in the House of Commons, March 9, by a vote of 254 to 171. Among various notices of amendments to the Government Reform bill introduced in the House, Lord John Russell had propounded two, one qualifying the disposition of the freehold franchise, the other demanding a wider extension of the right of suffrage. Mr. Disraeli gave notice of various modifications to be presented by Government. Lord Bury had made a call for the papers in the French Fisheries question, but had withdrew his motion at the instance of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, who said he could not enter into the subject because it involved danger. The Neapolitan Exiles had presented an address to the Mayor of Cork, in which their action on board the *David Stewart* is explained. The exiles were meeting with a warm welcome. Five of the Phœnix Club prisoners were on trial for treason at Tralee. The aspect of the war question in France is very little changed. Notwithstanding the recent pacific article in the *Moniteur*, and the resignation of the head of the war party, the feeling of insecurity still existed, and the immense war preparations continued with unabated activity. The funds in both the English and French markets had fluctuated considerably, but closed about the same as by previous advices. Lord Cowley had left Vienna for London. The success of his mission was extremely doubtful. A dispatch in the London *Times* states that he was the bearer of a counter proposition from Anstria, which it was hoped would prove acceptable. An article published in the Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the number of Austrian troops in Italy have been increased from 60,000 to 180,000, and that a large quantity of artillery is being hurried forward, evidently for the preparation of a formidable siege train. Matters look very warlike in Sardinia, and it is believed that she will commence a war with Anstria single-handed. The intelligence from other European States is also interesting. Later advices from China state that there is a prospect of a renewal of hostilities.

Files of Rio Janeiro papers to Jan. 26 add information to the advices to a later date received by the way of England. We thus learn the whereabouts of the smaller steamers of the Paraguay flotilla, the *Westernport* being reported at Pernambuco; the *Atlanta* and the *Memphis* at Rio Janeiro. From Washington we hear of the *Metacomet* at Maranham, Jan. 31. The news from Paraguay, as given by the *Correio Mercantil*, indicates a determination of the dictator, Lopez, to bar the passage of the American vessels into the Paraguay River. The official organ describes the defensive preparations as complete; the fortifications being in excellent order, and abundantly armed and manned; while the troops were all impatience for the conflict.

We have news from Havana to the 25th inst. by the arrival of the steamship *Isabel* at Charleston. The Pacific mail steamship *Illinois*, having on board the mails and treasure which left San Francisco on the 5th, was at Havana with her shaft broken. She could not be repaired before coming to New-York. There is no political news from Havana. Sugars were reported quiet, but firm.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans on the 20th inst. and Havana on the 24th, arrived at this port this morning about 1 o'clock. She brings a portion of the mails and one hundred passengers of the steamship *Illinois*, which was at Havana with a broken shaft. The treasure of the *Illinois*, with the rest of the mails and passengers, were transferred to the *Granada*, which fortunately happened to be in port, and are near at hand—the *Granada* having left three hours later than the *Empire City*.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, from San Francisco on the 4th inst., we have later advices from California, British Columbia and Arizona. The California news is of little consequence. From British Columbia we learn that Governor Douglas refused to allow the Americans in Victoria to publicly celebrate Washington's Birthday, in consequence of which there was much indignation. The silver-mines in Arizona are represented to be very productive. The accounts of recent battles between the United States troops and the Camanches are confirmed. The Apaches were also becoming very troublesome. A band of the Papagoes had been pursued by Lieut. Reen into the Mexican town of Santa Cruz, and there captured. The Mexican authorities were indignant in consequence of this "invasion," and had called the people to arms.

The report of the Legislative proceedings yesterday will be found somewhat interesting—especially those of the Assembly. A majority report was made from the Committee on Cities and Villages, relative to the government of New-York City. The Committee have constructed a comprehensive bill, compounded of the several propositions which have been submitted to them. The changes proposed by it will be found enumerated in the report. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and it is believed that it will pass. The bill to provide against unsafe buildings in this City was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to confer additional powers on the Fire Commissioners. A resolution was offered, requesting the Governor to furnish information relative to the disbanding of the Twelfth Regiment. A number of private bills were passed. In the Senate a number of important measures were discussed, but no definite action was taken on them. During the evening session the bill to increase the powers and duties of Public Administrators was ordered to a third reading.

A man named Foster, convicted of burglary, was executed at Charleston, S. C., on Friday last. South Carolina, we believe, is the only State in which burglary is punishable by death, and this is probably the only instance in which such a sentence has been carried into effect.

Last night about 8½ o'clock a deliberate attempt was made to murder Harry Jennings, the well-known keeper of the sporting-house No. 49 Madison-street, by a person claiming to be his brother. A double-barreled pistol was presented at his breast, one ball from which struck his collar-bone and the other shattered his hand. The attempt grew out of a misunderstanding relative to the conduct of the bar-keeper employed in the house.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, an important communication was received from the Comptroller, showing the course pursued by him since his accession to office, in relation to the books and accounts pertaining to the fiscal affairs of the Corporation. In reply to a resolution, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department reported that he had no means of knowing what the expense of keeping the steam fire engines has been, as he did not employ the engineer and two assistants, nor was he consulted in the matter. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department. The Street Commissioner requested authority to cause estimates of the depth of water in certain slips, which he advertised, to be made, as the clearances of many of the piers and slips are demanding deductions from their rent, on the ground that the slips are not dredged to the proper depth, and to advertise for proposals to do the work by contract in all cases where the expense will not exceed $250. The communication, and a resolution granting the necessary power, were referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. The Street Commissioner reported that the Commissioners of Estimate had assessed upon the City $37,091 66, in the matter of widening Duane-street, and $34,000 in the matter of widening Reade-street. Referred to the Committee on Assessments. A communication from the Street Commissioner, asking for two extra clerks, at $100 a month, for three months, to furnish the Comptroller copies of all the uncollected items of assessments, on the 1st of January, 1859, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, $1,500 was appropriated to the Children's Aid Society. Councilman Ferar introduced an amendment to the ordinance regulating the City Inspector's Department, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. It vests the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection with the powers of the City Inspector whenever sickness or any other cause shall prevent that official from discharging his duty.

There was a large meeting of the colored people of New-York and Brooklyn, at Shiloh Church, last evening, at which the Hon. J. R. Giddings made an address, and received a gold watch and Bible as testimonials of respect for his uniform defence of the colored man's rights in Congress. The Rev. H. H. Garnett and the Rev. Dr. Cheever also spoke.

In the California Vigilance Committee case, Molony *vs.* Bows, Judge Daly yesterday morning rendered an elaborate opinion granting the motion to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the Courts of this State will not entertain an action for an assault and battery committed in another State between residents of that State.

Cotton was purchased, yesterday, to the extent of 7,000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*. Prices were steady. The movements in Breadstuffs and Grocerics were limited. Provisions were in demand at, however, reduced rates for Pork. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Political Signs of the Times.

Governor Hunt's speech to the Old Whigs last week excites a good deal of attention throughout the country. It is regarded, at all events represented, as a great and significant political demonstration. What there is either in the speech itself, or in the circumstances under which it was made, to warrant such a view of its importance we cannot discover. It was a sensible, well-written document. Its sentiments were all excellent, patriotic and common-place. It contained nothing to which, in the abstract, the great majority of candid men throughout the country will not readily assent. It extolled the services of the Old Whig Party and the teachings of the Old Whig leaders:—both are so thoroughly dead that this kind of eulogy is now perfectly safe, and is constantly uttered by the Democrats who warred against them all their lives. It denounced the weakenessess, the extravagance, the recklessness and the corruption of the present Administration:—and in this it only echoed the censures of the most influential of the men who placed it in power. It deplored sectionalism,—deprecated the current exaggerations of the danger to the North from Slavery,—expressed the opinion that its further extension had become impossible, and that the South itself was opposed to the restoration of the Slave-trade, and thought it very important that *national* men of all sections should combine and rescue the Government from its discreditable and calamitous condition.

All this is good. It will command very general approbation. But there is nothing in it that is new, or that will prove practically useful in the political movements of the day. It is simply what everybody has always said,—and is none the better, while it certainly is none the worse, for having been now so well said by Gov. Hunt. But when he comes to speak of practical matters, the Governor is somewhat less sensible and less instructive. While he had been laying down the broadest and most catholic basis of political action, and hoping for a union of all men opposed to the evils which he denounced, he could only exhort the Whigs to "stand fast to their integrity"—to rally around their time-honored flag, and maintain their ancient and well-known principles. If this means anything at all, it means that the Whigs are to maintain their old organization and continue their old party conflicts. Yet we can hardly suspect Governor Hunt of urging anything so absurd as this. He must know that political parties are growths of the day,—dependent for their life and breath upon the constantly-changing circumstances of the times, and necessarily, therefore, ephemeral in their nature. They change their form from a necessity which they cannot resist:—and he might as well exhort a snake to stand by his last year's skin, as to urge the people to adhere to a political organization which they have outgrown and sloughed off.

Gov. Hunt's speech is part of a general movement to drive the Republicans from a sectional into a national position, and to force them into alliance with parties which sympathize with them in the main but have acted against them. The Americans are conscious of their own inability to carry the country, or any State;—and they are desirous of uniting with the Republicans upon terms which shall not involve an absolute surrender. The old Whigs entertain similar aspirations. Both are dissatisfied with the sectional aspect of Republicanism, and still more dissatisfied with the leading men of the Republican Party. They want to act with a party which shall carry some of the Southern States,—partly on public grounds and partly to get rid of men known to be obnoxious to the South and unable to obtain Southern votes. Their motives are partly patriotic and partly personal. It is very desirable, beyond all doubt, that sectional divisions and contests should be ended as speedily as possible. Any organization of parties which excludes either party from the whole of any section of the Union, is unfortunate and greatly to be deprecated. It was the most unhappy feature in the canvass of 1856 that Col. Fremont had no electoral ticket in any Southern State. It was an element of weakness at the North as well as South,—for the instinct of love for the Union is very strong with the masses of the people everywhere.

It would be still more unfortunate for the Republicans in the next contest, for the Union sentiment would encounter less resistance in the emergencies of the country connected with the Slavery question. The Slavery issue will not be half as strong at the next election as it was in the last. The Kansas crisis cannot be renewed,—and we cannot quite yet believe that the South will be foolish enough to substitute the Slave-trade issue for it. The old Whigs and Americans, therefore, believe the Republicans will find it necessary to take national ground,—to enlarge their party platform and to take such position, and nominate such candidates as will permit them to extend their organization into the slaveholding States. Their activity just now, in holding meetings, making speeches, writing letters and carrying on elections, is designed to bring the Republicans to a realizing sense of this necessity.

It may or may not succeed. Just now the Republican Party feels strong enough to carry the country *per se*. If it feels so a year from now it will nominate its representative man, and go into the contest upon its own responsibility. If not, it will look about for an available candidate,—take some Southern or Western conservative, and go into the canvass on the basis of union against the Administration and the party now in power. If the councils of that party continue as distracted, and its conduct as imbecile, for a year to come as they have been for two years past, the Republicans can make their own choice.

The Exiles in England.

The Neapolitan exiles who carried an American ship from Cadiz into Cork by the force of their own will and of the captain's humanity, have fully explained themselves. They took the ground that the contract entered into with the captain of the *David Stewart* by the Neapolitan authorities, according to which they were to be conveyed from Spain to America, without their own consent, either asked or implied, was wholly void; that they were free men in virtue of their release from the dungeons of Naples, or of the expiration of their sentences; and that whatever they might have been expected to submit to had they been transferred from the dismal recesses of the prison of Ischia directly to the decks of a Neapolitan transport ship or man-of-war, they could not be required to acquiesce in an arrangement entered into after they had been removed from the jurisdiction of Naples to that of Spain, and, so to speak, restored to their natural rights as citizens of the world.

They urged this view upon the American captain, who, after a day's reflection, decided to accept it as sound and reasonable; and so put his helm up for Ireland. It does not yet clearly appear into what engagements the captain of the *David Stewart* may have entered with the representatives of the King of the Two Sicilies; but from the account which the *Niagara* now brings to us it would seem to be tolerably clear that he, at all events, took the responsibility of doing for these unhappy exiles what we are confident all his countrymen, and all the friends of justice and liberty throughout the world, will applaud him for doing.

Poerio and Settembrini and their companions are now within reach of the free thought and opinion of Europe. They can appeal with perfectly independent voice to whatever is high-minded, consistent, and resolute in the English nation, against the practical condonation of Neapolitan and Austrian tyranny which has of late been attempted in certain quarters of the English world; they can tell the English people what it is that Anstria does for Italy, not merely within the limits of the much-vaunted treaties of 1815, but far beyond these limits, in regions refused to her sway by the allied Powers of Europe, and at Courts which make a mockery of independence while drawing the inspiration of their daily life from the Camarilla of Vienna. In their sufferings, in the ruin of their property, in the misery of their families, in their exile and their poverty, these men represent not merely the wrongs done to Italian liberty and to public law, but also the specific insults leveled at England herself by the Governments to which English statesmen and English journalists have of late been lending a countenance, dictated less by regard for them than by distrust of the only State which has shown itself ready really to call them to a strict account. The cause for which Poerio and Settembrini have dared and borne so much is the cause which England made her own long years ago, and which has been flung into her face with every circumstance of disdain and contumely by the rulers of Austria and of Naples. These are facts which the exiles of Naples may succeed in awakening the English nation to understand and to feel. England with all her conservatism and all her industry all her love of peace, and all her profound distrust of France, is after all too proud and powerful to sit down long in patience under such scornful treatment as she has received ever since the year 1847 from the despots of Southern Germany and of Italy. She will sooner or later see things as they are, and take her action accordingly.

By a curious coincidence the arrival of these representatives of Constitutional Italy in England follows immediately upon the publication of a manifesto from the Red Republicans of France which should suffice, if anything can, to show the statesmen of England and of Europe what lies before them in the future, if the throne of Napoleon III. is shaken from its place as the bulwark of true continental peace. The party of Ledru Rollin, of the man who has preached the "decline and fall" of England with a vehemence and fury worthy of Barere or St. Just, has spoken its mind upon the policy of the French Emperor. This exposition of a creed written deep upon the hearts of those who hold it should teach the world what it is that the Empire holds at bay. The Republicans at London talk of "France and her natural limits" with a calm determination which might well startle the sleepy Princes of the Rhine from their stupid acquiescence in the diplomacy of Austria. They talk too of Savoy as a necessary "department" of the French Republic that is to be, and while reviling Napoleon III. for what they assume to be his projects of foreign conquest, sufficiently reveal their own intention of doing, whenever the opportunity shall accrue to them, precisely what they failed in 1848 to accomplish, and carrying the "*République Une et Indivisible*," by fire and sword, not only to the Rhine but to the Danube and the Ticino, to the Po and the Vistula. It is not easy to conceive a stronger plea in behalf of the stand taken by the French Emperor, than this open avowal by the Republican leaders of the designs which await only his death or his downfall before involving the Continent in such struggles and such calamities as have not been equaled since the days of Leipsic and of Waterloo.

A New City Charter.

A bill was reported in the Assembly yesterday, to reorganize our City Government. The synopsis of its provisions, which is all that has yet reached us, leads us to believe that in some important respects it is a decided improvement upon our present charter. Its leading feature seems to be the *consolidation of power and responsibility*,—and this is precisely what we need most. The Almshouse Governors are to be six instead of ten, to hold office for six years and be appointed by the Mayor and Supervisors, instead of elected. The heads of all the Departments, except the Comptroller, are to be appointed and removed by the Mayor in his discretion. The City Inspectorship is made a bureau of the Mayor's office, and is to be filled by a physician. The duty of cleaning the streets is imposed upon the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the collection of assessments and care of the markets are devolved on the Comptroller. The members of the Common Council are to receive $1,000 a year. The Street Commissioner, Croton Aqueduct Board, Corporation Counsel and Chamberlain are to be continued in office while the Comptroller's term lasts. This provision puts these officers beyond peril of displacement for three years longer.

The bill seems to have been carefully framed, and indicates a good knowledge of the defects and necessities of our present City Government. We infer from its provisions that it is not in the exclusive interest of any political party, but that it enlists the support of several powerful interests, and is not likely to encounter any very formidable opposition.

Judgments Against the City—A Call on the Mayor.

There would appear to be an unaccountable reluctance in certain quarters to produce the promised report as to the merits of the six hundred and twenty-five judgments obtained against the City during the last year. The Street Department, we have reason to believe, is laboring faithfully and with energy to bring out a complete statement as to all cases in the list which fall within its immediate supervision; but the work is one of immense drudgery and complexity, and the ordinary clerical force of the office is wholly inadequate to its accomplishment within the time during which the Legislature will still be in session. Would it not be well, then, for the acting Street Commissioner to give us such installments of his researches as are already prepared, so that the Legislature may have some further definite information to form its opinion on before our tax levy for the current year is irrevocably sealed?

The influences at work to delay this report are numerous, well organized, and powerful. Men high in office boast that those who venture to assail corruption are "only twisting a rope for their own necks;" and the immense extent of the plunder bargained for in these judgments, and its impartial division amongst the worst representatives of all political sects and factions, may undoubtedly be relied on to secure for its final confirmation a large, reckless and experienced army of lobby agents and public corruptionists, clamoring at the doors of both Houses in Albany, and bringing different arguments to bear upon different Members and Senators.

In particular the friends of Fernando Wood are naturally anxious to suppress the report of the Street Department, inasmuch as it is not the policy of "the retired statesman" interested, to have the pay-roll of his electioneering agents in the December of 1857 laid bare. We have knowledge that there is scarcely any one of the least prominence in local politics, who took an active part for Mr. Wood in the last mayoralty election, from Daniel Lynn upward, and from John Pettigrew downward, whose name will not be found figuring in this judgment-list for sums varying between one hundred and fifty dollars for the small fry who were appointed Street Inspectors under Charles Devlin, to the great master contractors of politics, who put in what are called the "big licks" of from five thousand to fifty thousand dollars a-piece, on contracts based upon fraud, and under which no work was ever done. During the two months preceding the December election of 1857, "street inspectorships, worth two dollars a day," must have been literally *shovelled out* by Charles Devlin, in obedience to the orders of Charles Devlin's master; and although these appointments were and are utterly illegal, and although no work, other than that of electioneering, was ever done on them, we find case after case on the judgment-rolls of all the Courts, with this significant announcement: "Judgment against the City by default."

It is of the last importance to the City that prompt action should be taken on these claims. The report of the Acting Street-Commissioner, on which we commented several weeks ago, was certainly strong enough and broad enough to be made the basis of some official action on the part of the Chief Magistrate charged, in the last resort, with the guardianship of this City's interests. The five heaviest cases on this judgment-list, having reference to the Street Department, were taken up in detail, analyzed, examined, and their utter illegality and fraud very forcibly exhibited. Statements were made in that official document directly tending to impeach the official good faith of the Corporation Counsel; and yet, from that day to this, neither from the officer criminated, nor from the Common Council to whom the report was made, nor from the Mayor, who is supposed to be the special guardian of the City's interests, have we heard one further word or whisper in reference to the corruptions charged and proved. What can be the motive for this apathy? Have we grown enamored of forgery and fraud, or have our tax-payers any real wish to subscribe one million of dollars to be divided among such claimants as John Pettigrew, Robert W. Lowber, George C. Harsin, Terrence Farley, Charles Devlin, Daniel Lynn, and the other notorious operators who figure at all figures from one hundred to two hundred and forty thousand dollars in this gigantic pay-roll of political corruption?

We insist that Mayor Tiemann, for his own sake, and for the sake of the City, should take early and decisive action in reference to an opening up and setting aside of these iniquitous claims. *He*, more than any one else, perhaps, is in possession of full evidence as to the infamies, legal and political, which the Legislature is now asked to indorse with its solemn and irrevocable sanction. That Legislature has called upon him for information in regard to the Tax Levy; and, should he continue silent any longer, it will take more than a mere assertion to relieve him from the charge of at least passive acquiescence in organized public rapine and spoliation. He has done well in being the first to initiate this investigation; let him do better, and earn the permanent gratitude of the City by seeing that the work is completed.

The Canadian Talk about Separation.—One of the Toronto journals—the *Colonist*—takes considerable umbrage at certain papers in the States—the New-York Times being specified as of the number—on account of the notice bestowed upon "some obscure village Solon" who has been "recommending actual rebellion against the new tariff;" and it takes occasion to aver, quite vehemently, that all talk of separation from England is empty noise. The *Colonist* may set its perturbed spirit at rest, so far as this journal is concerned. There is no danger whatever that the Times will ascribe undue importance to the outgivings of any Canadian Solon. A wordier, windier race of politicians is nowhere to be found. Our own are bad enough in these respects, but yield the palm to their provincial compatriots without a struggle.

There is another topic, concerning which our Toronto cotemporary is apparently afflicting itself unnecessarily. It seems to labor under the delusion that the politics and destiny of Canada are objects of solicitude on this side the St. Lawrence. It should assure itself, in regard to this point, that beyond that general good-will which should prevail between neighbors, our consideration for the affairs of Canada could not well be less than it is. We are by no means anxious, scarcely, indeed, willing, that annexation should take place either now or hereafter. That we desire pleasant and profitable relations—mutually so—of a commercial and social character, is true. But, at the same time, we are very little concerned about the question whether Canada shall declare her independence, as several of her members of Parliament have recently insisted she should do, or remain in colonial union with Great Britain, as her loyal Press and office-holders aver that she is bound to do till time shall be no more.

The *Colonist*, however, can hardly fail to perceive the decline of loyalty since 1837-8. What does it suppose would have been the fate at that period, of public men who should predict that "within five years Canada would be dissevered from the Empire," as by its own showing the Hon. James Moaris, "the Brown-Dorion speaker of the Legislative Council," did, on Thursday last, in his place in Parliament; or that the people of Canada owed it to themselves to commence shaping their legislation with a view to independence, as the Hon. Mr Sicotte said in the Legislative Assembly a week or two since? The fact that leaders of the rebellion twenty years ago have since been prominent in the Government and in Parliament—the very men who were at that time obliged to fly their country—is not without significance. It may not, and does not, indicate any immediate change of the colonial relation, but it evinces an alteration of sentiment which papers like the *Colonist* take good care not to explain when averring that the attachment of the Canadians to the mother country is as strong as ever.

The Woman who Never Eats.—For a twelve-month past Mrs. Hayes, of the town of Chester, Warren County, N. Y., has been made known to the public, through the medium of the Press, as a very wonderful woman. The community was certified that she had lived two years without eating. It was a very great marvel. But one greater could possibly be imagined, viz.: a woman who could live two years without talking. But in the absence of the latter phenomenon, all *quid nunes* satisfied themselves with Mrs. Hayes. She was not only an inexplicable puzzle, but an out-and-out miracle. Much of her time was spent in a state of trance. She talked much of God and religion, and set herself up for a prophetess. Her sustentation she did not fail to attribute to the direct agency of the Almighty in attestation of her supernatural mission. Those about her were awe-struck. Physicians certified to her absolute abstinence, and committees testified that they had watched her week in and week out, the result being their positive certainty that she ate nothing. Thousands of people flocked to see her, and went away with the settled conviction that there existed neither motive nor possibility of deception. The witnesses of her condition were respectable and trustworthy. Who could disbelieve them? Who could suppose that the Prophetess would herself deceive? The idea was preposterous. What could a woman away up in Warren County, among the everlasting Adirondacks, gain by cheating people about the matter of her bread and butter? The thing was out of the question. Did any sceptic ask *how* she could live so long without food, he was informed that she *did* so live, and was not that enough? At length, however, this impressive dispensation came to an end. A Committee was found of little faith. Mrs. Hayes had sent many previous Committees from her presence, after long and patient watching, filled with astonishment and conviction. Consequently her confidence waxed strong. She desired never to be without a Committee to observe her case, and testify of her miraculous preservation. The other day six gentlemen were summoned to her bedside for that purpose, who were to remain with her, two at a time, day and night, for twenty-one days, when, as she informed them, a great and miraculous change would take place in her condition.

A change, great, but not miraculous, occurred in less time. Her watchers caught her in the act of eating. In fact they saw her regaling herself on meat and crackers!

It is unnecessary to say what followed. The explosion of the imposture could not be deferred. Certificates, testimonials and facts all blew up together.

There is a strong likeness to be observed throughout the whole family of impostures. Whenever an impossible humbug is proposed as an excuse of the public credulity, any one who ventures to suggest a doubt is put down by facts. There are hosts who have seen every miracle, with their own eyes. To question the phenomena is to impeach their veracity. Do you suggest the impossibility, for example, of a table dancing the polka with a chair, you are put down by a shower of facts. A dozen respectable individuals tell you they saw it.

The truth is that in all such cases there is nothing so unreliable as facts. The facts adduced are not facts at all. Whether those who assert them believed their own statements is a question hardly worth deciding. If they do, they are to be pitied. What became of all the facts in the case of Mrs. Hayes? Dissipated in an instant by the apparition of crackers and cold corned beef.

The Mock-Auction Business.—We should like to know from some competent authority whether the mock-auction business is a *legal* calling or not. It is carried on openly, and without any attempt at concealment, and cases are constantly occurring in which complaints are made against them by their victims. On Saturday two or three parties, doing business in Park-row, were arraigned for swindling a gentleman from Rhode Island. The report of the proceedings says:

"Complaint was made to the Mayor, the parties arrested by Officers Smith and Gardiner, taken before the City Hall Police Court, and *compelled to disgorge the full amount*. The Court further told them that he would keep track of them in future, and took down their names, residences, and the part each one had been accustomed to play in the business, for future reference."

Now we cannot understand this case at all. The accused were "compelled to disgorge," and were solemnly warned against repeating their misconduct. This would seem to imply that they had been acting wrongfully and illegally, and had consequently rendered themselves liable to punishment. But, if this were so, why were they not punished? If the Court had a right to go so far, why had it not a right to go further?

There is something defective in our laws about this species of swindling, or else in the manner in which they are executed. The manner in which they are executed. The manner in which they are executed. The

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GIDDINGS.—There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored people of New-York and Brooklyn, last evening, at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of doing honor to JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, and of presenting to him a testimonial for his long and consistent defence of the rights of the colored men in the halls of Congress. Notwithstanding there was a small fee charged for admission, the house was filled, and many went away unable to procure seats or standing room. The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER opened the meeting with prayer, to which he alluded to the declaration put forth by the Supreme Court that colored men had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. A song composed by Mr. GARRISON—"I am an Abolitionist, I glory in the name"—was sung by the choir to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," under the lead of Mr. E. DIAS. Mr. ZUILLE moved a preamble and resolution expressing confidence in the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, which were unanimously adopted. The Rev. Mr. GARNET then addressed the audience, commenting upon the course pursued for so many years in Congress by Mr. GIDDINGS, and concluded by presenting a handsome gold watch, the material of which he said was dug by free hands from the soil of California, and manufactured by the free hands of the American Watch Company of Waltham, in the free State of Massachusetts. He also presented to him an elegantly bound Bible, as the gift of the Giddings and Jonès Associations, saying as he handed him the book—"this is the testimony of the living God against Slavery." Mr. GIDDINGS was then introduced, and was received with prolonged cheers by the audience. He spoke at considerable length, mainly urging upon the colored people to educate their children in the love of liberty, and to prepare themselves to resist unto death, if need be, the attempt which was now being made to subjugate and enslave them. The decision of the Supreme Court was a declaration of war against them as a race—not against the slaves. His remarks were frequently applauded. At the close, Mr. CHEEVER made a short address, and the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE OF AN AUCTIONEER.—DAVID S. CONDIT, an auctioneer doing business at No. 59 Maiden-lane, was found dead in his bed at Moss' Hotel, corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, yesterday afternoon. It appears that the deceased, who resided at the above hotel, did not appear at the breakfast table yesterday morning as usual, and the chambermaid, on attempting to enter his room, found it locked. In the afternoon she made a second attempt, and finding the door still locked she looked through the keyhole, when she saw the hand of deceased covered with blood. The proprietor was informed of the fact, when the room was broken open and the deceased was found to have committed suicide by opening an artery under the knee-joint with a penknife, and bleeding to death. The following paper was found in the room: "This world is of light and beautiful to me, but my prospects are blighted. I can see no object in living; I am not guilty of any crimes against God, but die an innocent man, by my own hand, for which act may God forgive me. DAVID S. CONDIT." On the reverse side of the paper was the following: "By circumstances I have been driven to desperation. I die an innocent man." Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was an assignee of WM. B. REYNOLDS, contractor for cleaning thirteen Wards of the City, and it is thought that the failure to get his claim allowed may have had something to do with the causes of his self-destruction. His age was about 45 years.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—About 8½ o'clock last evening a man who gave the name of JOHN JENNINGS was arrested by Officers POLHAMUS and LAWRENCE, on a charge of attempting to kill a well-known sporting character, named HARRY JENNINGS, whom he said was his brother. It seems that on last Thursday HARRY and himself quarreled in regard to the conduct of a young barkeeper named SHEA, employed by HARRY at his house No. 49 Madison-street, and JOHN said if the boy was not discharged, he would quit. HARRY refused to discharge the boy, and JOHN, in revenge, gave the boy a severe beating. This led to a war of words, and JOHN was heard to say that either the boy or himself would be compelled to leave the place. Last evening, about 8½ o'clock, as HARRY was conversing with Deputy-Sheriff HOMES, of Brooklyn, in the bar-room at No. 49 Madison-street, JOHN stepped up, and, without saying a word, presented a double-barreled pistol at the breast of HARRY and fired. One ball struck the collar-bone and glanced, when HARRY put up his left hand to defend himself, and the other ball shattered the hand. The would-be murderer was arrested, and confessed he intended to murder HARRY, and bought the pistol for that purpose. HARRY denied that he was his brother. The assaulted man is well known as the owner of Kerrigan's Hall, in White-street, and No. 49 Madison-street, both sporting houses.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY AT A BOWERY SALOON. —INQUEST ON THE BODY OF STURGIS.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at the City Hospital upon the body of CHAS. STURGIS, who died on Sunday from the effects of a pistol shot wound received on Friday morning last at the coffee and cake saloon No. 36 Bowery. Several witnesses were examined, among them Alderman SEAGRIST, who happened to be in the saloon at the time, but their evidence only proved that the deceased came into the saloon in company with a man named KERRIGAN, and after washing himself, went into the kitchen, saying he was going to have some fun with the baker; that soon after he entered the kitchen the report of a pistol was heard, and the deceased came running out of the saloon crying "I am shot." The only persons who witnessed the affray were a servant girl named MCARTHY and a boy named VINCENT, who were in the kitchen at the time. The following is the testimony of the girl:

Fanny McArthy sworn—I am a domestic in the employ of Mr. PFROMER, residing at No. 36 Bowery; the man who was shot came into the saloon with a friend about half-past twelve o'clock last Friday morning; he had his supper in the saloon previous to this, that night; he came to the kitchen door, which was bolted; I had some plates in my hand; he said if the door was not opened he would break it open; seeing he was so cross I opened the door; he said he wanted to get in to lick the baker; I thought he was joking, otherwise I would not have let him in; he went towards the baker (the prisoner PFROMER) and caught him by the shoulder and slung him round, saying he wanted to lick him; the baker said that would not do, and wanted him to go out of the kitchen; he told him to go out several times; the prisoner finally caught hold of deceased and put him out of the kitchen; he then closed the door on the deceased; the deceased in a short time came right into the kitchen again, and said he was going to lick the baker and no one else; he then caught the prisoner a second time, and commenced knocking him about the shoulder; he carried on so for about three minutes; the baker told him that was not the place for him; then he was interrupting him at his business, but the deceased would not go out; there is a small room at the back of the kitchen; the prisoner went in there and the deceased followed him; presently both came into the kitchen together, the prisoner having a pistol in his hands, and telling the deceased to keep back the then fired at the deceased, telling him to stand back, which he would not do; he only fired once; I was standing so near at the time that I received a little of the powder in my face; the prisoner went into the room for the pistol deliberately, not seeming to be in a passion; but it is his manner not to do anything hastily, so that he might be in a passion and not show it; after the firing of the pistol the man who was shot remained in the kitchen a little time rubbing himself over the chest, saying he was shot, or killed, or something to that effect; I did not think the pistol was loaded; I have seen a pistol with the prisoner before; [a pistol shown the witness;] I do not know whether this is the pistol or not; after he was shot he went into the saloon and threw up some blood; deceased was in the habit of coming into the saloon every night while I was there; he took supper there; I never saw him in the kitchen before.

Question—By a Juror—Were there any blows given previous to the firing of the pistol? Answer—Not to my knowledge.

I do not know whether the deceased and the prisoner had any quarrel before that night or not; the prisoner was standing at the door leading from the kitchen to the small room when he fired; there was a little boy in the kitchen also.

The testimony of the boy did not differ materially from the above. He stated that no blows were struck previous to the shooting, and that he supposed the parties were fooling—that the deceased had frequently fooled with him in the same way, and no objection was made to it by PFROMER.

At the close of the testimony the Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound at the hands of JOHN D. PFROMER. The prisoner, who is a German, 27 years years of age, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—A fire broke out at 9 o'clock last evening in the extensive mahogany steam sawing-mill of HAWES, GRAHAM & Co., No. 310 Front-street, and extending through to No. 332 South-street. The flames when first discovered were bursting out from the direction of the boiler of the steam engine on the first floor. The fire soon extended to the pattern shop of the Faron Iron Works adjoining which was totally destroyed. The loss of HAWES, GRAHAM & Co. is about $1,500; insured. The loss of the Iron Works is about $2,500, and said to be insured.

SUPPOSED FATAL AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD —Last night, at 11½ o'clock, a fight occurred at the grocery store of WM. BUCKLEMANN, at the corner of Baxter and Park streets. The statement of witnesses was to the effect that MARTIN GALLAGHER entered the place and called for liquor, which was refused; and he then struck BUCKLEMANN in the face, when the latter seized a large cheese knife and stabbed GALLAGHER in the stomach, inflicting a very serious wound, which will, perhaps, prove fatal. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital, and BUCKLEMANN was arrested and locked up.

LECTURE FOR THE FIREMEN'S FUND—The Hon. J. B. SCOLES delivered his lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute, on behalf of the Widow and Orphan's fund of the New-York Fire Department. The meeting was not large, the firemen not generally attending. The oration was upon the "Birth and Development of the Republic," and embraced a recital of the early struggles for Independence, and the present prosperous and expanded condition of the country.

The Convention of Irish Societies assembled at Hibernian Hall, No. 44 Prince-street, last evening, and, after the transaction of some financial business proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the selection of Messrs. JAMES SANDFORD for President, EX. L. CARR for Vice-President, JAS. O'CONNOR FARR for Secretary, A. KELLY for Assistant Secretary, and JOHN WEBB for Treasurer.

THE ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT BY POLICEMEN.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday received two anonymous letters, giving the names and residences of persons who are alleged to have witnessed the beating, by two Sixth Ward policemen, of BERNARD KERRIGAN, on Thursday night last, which resulted in the death of KERRIGAN on Saturday. The investigation of the case will be resumed by the Coroner this afternoon, when it is expected that new facts will be developed.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE TWO FIRE COMPANIES. —We are requested to state that none of the members of Lady Washington Company No. 40, lately disbanded, were engaged in the fight between the two companies at the alarm of fire in the Fourth District on Sunday evening.

DEATH BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—An Englishman named RILEY, 50 years of age, was killed yesterday by falling down stairs at his residence, No. 58 Baxter-street, while in a state of intoxication. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS—COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER—THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES—PIERS AND SLIPS—ASSESSMENTS FOR WIDENING DUANE AND READE STREETS—EXTRA CLERKS FOR THE STREET COMMISSIONER, &C.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at 5 o'clock; in the absence of the President, Alderman BRADLEY being in the chair. Among the petitions referred was one from the property-owners and residents in the vicinity of Clinton Market to have the dépôt removed and set apart as a market; and one from the property-owners and residents on Twelfth and Troy streets, asking that both streets be united in one and called West Twelfth-street, and that the same be renumbered.

The following communication from the Comptroller was received, and 500 copies thereof ordered to be printed in document form:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 28, 1859.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The Comptroller begs leave respectfully to inform your Honorable Bodies of the measures adopted and course pursued by him since his accession to office, in relation to the books and accounts pertaining to the fiscal affairs of the Corporation.

Owing to the confusion found to exist, it was deemed advisible to open an entire new set of books in this Department, and requisition was accordingly made for such books as were considered necessary, which have since been received. A circular (No. 1) was prepared, and copies thereof addressed to the several officers of the Corporation, calling for information substantially as follows:. 1. In regard to the books and accounts kept by them respectively. 2. What periodical or occasional return or reports here heretofore been made; by and to whom made. 3. Requested suggestions in regard to any improvements in the methods of conducting the business of the Corporation and keeping the accounts thereof. 4. Directing that no change should be made in the forms of keeping and rendering the City accounts until prescribed by this Department.

A copy of said circular is herewith submitted.

The Comptroller is happy in being able to report to your Honorable Bodies that prompt and very satisfactory replies were duly received from the various Corporation Officers to whom his circular No. 1 was addressed in respect to the accounts kept and rendered by them.

In order to obtain proper starting points for the various accounts of Revenue and Income, the Receiver of Taxes, the Collector of Assessments, the Clerk of Arrears, and the Collector of City Revenue were severally called upon for statements in detail of the amounts due the Corporation, and in their hands respectively for collection at the commencement of the present fiscal year. The Receiver of Taxes having completed his account of the taxes and arrears of Croton Water Rents remaining uncollected, transmitted a statement thereof some days since, and has, also, prepared, in compliance with directions from this office, a duplicate set of the tax books, showing in detail all the items of such taxes and Croton Water Rents, which is all that is necessary for opening the proper accounts of this branch of business.

The amount of taxes and arrears of Croton Water Rent, uncollected on 1st January, 1859, in charge of the Receiver of Taxes, was as follows:

Taxes on Real Estate of the year 1858	$978,056 04
Taxes on Personal Estate of the year 1858	256,472 39
Taxes on Personal Estate for the years 1843 to 1857, both inclusive	1,486,176 87
Arrears of Croton Water Rents for year 1857	25,904 29
Total	$2,758 613 69

It is supposed that a large proportion of the amount of personal taxes in arrear will never be collected.

The Receiver of Taxes makes daily reports, showing in detail the amounts collected by him, names of persons from whom collected, amount of tax and amount of interest. He also pays over to the County Treasurer daily the money collected for taxes, and to the Chamberlain the money received on account of arrears of Croton Water Rents, for which he takes receipts in duplicate, copies of which are filed with the Comptroller. These daily reports of collections are carefully examined and compared with the duplicate Tax Books, before mentioned, and the interest calculations are also examined, and all errors and discrepancies discovered therein are corrected before they are filed, and the entries thereof made.

The Deputy and acting Street Commissioner has furnished a statement of the amount apparently due to the Corporation upon the various assessment lists in the hands of the Collector of Assessments on 1st of January, a copy of which is hereto appended.

The amount represented to be due upon assessments for opening Central Park and the Bowery extension, to be credited to the "Assessment Fund," is..... $646,109 60

The amount reported to be due upon assessment lists for various street and other improvements, to be credited to "Assessments Confirmed," is..... 394 626 86

Total..... $1 040,736 46

A detailed account of the items due upon each of these lists has been called for, and the Comptroller hopes to receive the same soon. It is proposed to have copies of all assessment lists taken in books, to be kept for that purpose in the Auditing Bureau, and to take receipts from the Collector of Assessments for all lists sent to him for collection, the amounts thereof to be only charged to him in the books kept in the Comptroller's office. In order to examine the accounts of collections by the Collector of Assessments, it is required that reports in detail of such collections, showing full particulars thereof, including interest calculations, &c., shall be rendered by him daily to the Comptroller. It is also proposed that the Collector shall be required to pay over the moneys received by him and the Deputy Collectors each day, instead of retaining the same for several days, according to the present practice.

The Clerk of Arrears has not yet fully completed the account of all the items of taxes and assessments in his hands on 1st January, but has engaged upon it all the clerical force at his disposal, and it is expected to be finished very soon.

The amounts due for rents outstanding, and interest on bonds and mortgages in the hands of the Collector of City Revenue, has already been reported to your Honorable Bodies. (See Document No. 15, of the Board of Aldermen, pages 11 to 19, inclusive.)

The Clerk of Arrears, who formerly made his returns and paid over to the Chamberlain his collections weekly, now makes daily reports and also pays over all moneys collected by him daily.

The Deputy Collectors of the City revenue, who have charge of the collections of market rents and fees, have heretofore paid over their collections weekly, but from and after 1st April they will be required to make daily returns, and the collector of City revenue will also pay over to the Chamberlain daily all money received by him.

The Comptroller is happy to state that he hopes to be able before long to get all the accounts of the corporation to satisfactory condition, so far as it respects the current business and also he prepared to undertake the adjustment of all such old matters as may require his attention.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution to lay a crosswalk in Fifteenth-street, because it was not accompanied by the necessary ordinance to create a lien on the property.

In reply to a resolution calling upon him to report what arrangements had been made to properly manage the Steam Fire Engines owned by the City, and the probable expense of them per annum, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department replied that, during the Winter one of them was placed in charge of the Exempt Engine Company, that he immediately furnished the necessary hose, fuel, &c.; that an engineer and two assistants were employed to take charge of the engine, whom he believes are still on duty, and that he has no means of knowing what the expense of keeping the engine has been, as he did not employ the men, nor was he consulted in the matter. He understood the Fire Insurance Companies agreed to become responsible for the pay of these men. He recommended that an ordinance be adopted governing these engines. The communication was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner stating that he had been notified by the Comptroller that the lessees of many of the Piers and Slips are demanding deductions from their rent, on the ground that the Slips are not dredged to the proper depth. Therefore he requested authority to cause estimates to be made in the following instances and to advertise for proposals to do the work by contract in all cases where the estimated expense will not exceed $250 for any one job, viz.: Piers Nos. 43, 46, 48 and 53; Slips foot of Delancey and Rivington streets, East River. Piers Nos. 14, 20, 29, 46 47 and 48, foot of Twenty-sixth and Twenty-Eighth streets; Bulkhead foot of Fourteenth-street, North River. Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution granting the necessary power. Both papers were referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Street Commissioner reported that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment have assessed upon the City the following amounts: In the matter of widening Duane-street from Broadway to Chatham-street, $37,091 66; and in the matter of widening Reade-street from Broadway to Centre-street and extending the same from Centre-street to Chatham-street, $34,000. Referred to the Committee on Assessments.

The Street Commissioner applied for power to employ the extra clerks for not more than three months, at a rate not to exceed $100 per month, to furnish the Comptroller copies of all the uncollected items of assessment on the 1st of January, 1859, which he needs in order to prepare suitable books for accounts. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A report in favor of empowering the Comptroller to hire rooms for the First District Court at $2,500 per annum created some discussion and a little confusion. Finally the whole matter was laid on the table. After receiving and referring papers from the Board of Councilmen the Board adjourned till Tuesday.

Board of Councilmen.

LICENSE LAW—CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—CITY INSPECTOR.

The Board met last evening, President CORNELL in the Chair. A large number of reports were presented and laid over for future action.

The resolutions from the Board of Aldermen urging the passage of an act introduced into the State Legislature by Senator JOHNSON, to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, came up for concurrence. On motion of Councilman OTTERSON, the words "members of the Board of Councilmen from each Senatorial District" were inserted in the resolutions in the place of the words "members of the Board of Aldermen," as the latter did not represent the Senatorial Districts. The resolutions were then adopted.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for a new fire alarm bell for the bell tower in Yorkville, was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of making a donation of $1,000 to the Children's Aid Society was amended by substituting $1,500 in the place of $1,000, and was then adopted.

An amendment to the ordinance regulating the City Inspector's Department was offered by Councilman FREAR. It directs that the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection shall discharge the duties of the City Inspector whenever that official may be prevented from discharging his duties by sickness, or whenever the office may be rendered vacant by death. The amendment was laid over and ordered to be printed in the minutes. Some unimportant papers were acted one and the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a bill of NORMEN MCLEOD, amounting to $491 60 for supplies furnished to Eldridge-street Jail during the month of February, 1859, was referred. A report of the Committee on Stationary in favor of paying the bill of Danforth, Perkins & Co., amounting to $235 19, for engraving warrants for the County Bureau, was adopted. The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying Wm. Jay Haskett $150, as his salary for fifty days' services in 1858 as Excise Commissioner, and $200 for office rent for the commission, making a total of $350.

Mr. KENNEDY remarked that if the commission could not realize enough to pay its own expenses if had better be abolished. There was an understanding among the Commissioners to meet at Mr. HASKETT'S office for his own convenience, and that the County should not be charged anything for office rent.

Mr. TWEED said that last year the sum of $200 was allowed for office hire. These facts, however, were entirely new to the Committee, and he asked that the report be recommitted. The paper took that course.

A report was adopted, placing $50, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the Police Commissioners, to be used in procuring materiel wherewith to clothe destitute witnesses now remaining in the House of Detention in White-street. The Board then adjourned till next Monday.

A Personal Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I noticed a paragraph in your paper of the 9th inst., in which it is alleged that I reduced one ASHER DANLEY to steal a valuable stallion from the stable of JOSEPH M. MUNN, of Chatham, Union County, N. J., and that on my arrest I stated that I had bought the horse of ASHER DANLEY for $80 and ten gallons of rum.

As to this statement, I have to say, that although I was deceived by said DANLEY'S open representations made at the supper-table, and in presence of certain persons, will his representations will fully appear on the trial, yet, in the opinion of my friends and counsel, I exercised common prudence in the premises.

As to the second statement in said paragraph contained, I deny it *altogether*, and refer to Mr. J. BALSEY SNYDER'S note appended below in support of said denial. The horse and buggy were hired by me of Mr. SNYDER without *reference to time*; I having known Mr. SNYDER for years, and been constantly in the habit of hiring horses from him. Doubtless this allegation had its foundation in the fact that ASAHEL DANLEY offered said horse and buggy for sale, without my knowledge or consent; but was fortunately unable to dispose of the same, and involve me in still greater difficulties.

By giving the above an insertion in your columns, you will render justice to me, and correct what ever erroneous opinion my friends may have formed by a perusal of the article referred to. Yours, DANIEL FRENCH.

I have known Mr. FRENCH some time;—the statement referred to above is correct. J. BALSEY SNYDER, Livery-stable keeper, No. 8 Fair-street, Newark, N. J. MARCH 22, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, nominating EDMUND DRIGGS, JOHN BROACH and THOMAS COTHEL to act with them to adjust, compromise and settle all liabilities and claims now existing in favor of parties against the late village or city of Williamsburgh for local improvements therein. The communication was laid on the table. Under the special order the reports of the Gas Committee were called up and the majority report was adopted, with the following resolutions attached:

Resolved, That this Common Council do hereby grant and give permission to the Citizens' Gas Company to use so much of the streets, lanes, avenues, places, &c., of the city of Brooklyn as shall be necessary to lay down gas mains, pipes, feeders and other apparatus for the purpose of supplying the citizens with gas, upon their filing a bond, approved by the Mayor, with the City Clerk in the amount of $50,000, to indemnify the city against any damage that may arise in consequence of the removing of the pavements in the prosecution of their business; also, assuring that all excavations made will be replaced in the best possible manner, and with all possible dispatch.

Resolved, That it is expressly understood that the Common Council reserves the right to, and do hereby, declare this privilege null and void, in case said Company do not commence operations within one year, and also in case they shall attempt to sell such right to any other company, person or corporation.

The Law Committee reported in favor of reducing the number of Police Magistrates by uniting two of the Districts in the eastern part of the city. The report was laid on the table. The contract for printing and stationery was called up and awarded to JONES & Co. A communication from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, naming the polling places for Tuesday next, was received and adopted.

A SCENE NOT IN THE BILLS.—MRS. CORA HATCH lectured to Musical Hall Sunday afternoon. At the close of the exercises her husband approached her and insisted that she should accompany him. This she declined to do, and escaped to a dressing-room near the stage. Several male friends here interfered and attempted to prevent Mr. HATCH from following, but he forced his way into the room and seized his wife. She resisted, when the bystanders held HATCH until his wife made her exit from the building.

WARD MEETING.—The Republicans of the Third Ward held a meeting and selected the following candidates by ballot: *For Alderman*—CHARLES JENKINS. *For Supervisor*—JOHN J. STUDWELL. *For Constable*—THOMAS LOPER. A resolution was unanimously adopted thanking Alderman PIERSON for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties.

POLITICAL.—The Opposition at Greenpoint (Seventeenth Ward) have made the following nominations: *For Alderman*—TIMOTHY PERRY. *For Supervisor*—JOHN T. WILLIAMS. *For Constable*—FREDERICK J. PURSER.

INTERESTING TO BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS—SUPREME COURT—BEFORE NATHAN B. MORSE, ESQ., REFEREE—*Solomon Dean vs. The Franklin Building Association.*—The plaintiff brings suit to recover money paid to defendants, after withdrawing, in accordance with the following section of the articles of association: "When, by reason of sickness or removal from the City, or, through misfortune, any member is unable to continue the payment of his subscription to the Society, he or she may give notice to the Secretary of an intention to withdraw from the Association; and in case the Board of Trustees are satisfied as to the grounds of withdrawal, the whole amount of subscription paid by the party into the Association shall be returned." The defence set up was that the section quoted was void, inasmuch as it conflicted with a section under which the Association is organized, which provides that "no dividend of principal or of profits shall be made until the debts are all provided for;" that such was not the condition of the Association, and that the plaintiff had not really, in fact, withdrawn from the Association. The plaintiff proved that in May, 1856, he was in embarrassed circumstances, and unable to pay the dues; that he handed his book to the Secretary, and told him his situation, and that he wanted to withdraw—at the same time paying up all dues. He was told that he could have his money in one year. At the expiration of the year he applied, and was put off for the time, and at the end of a month plaintiff was informed that he could not be paid off, because a resolution had been adopted not to pay out any more money. The books of the Association showed that plaintiff had given notice of his withdrawal, but no action had been taken thereon—and that the debts of the Association had not been paid or provided for. The Referee decided in favor of plaintiff.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for this day.—Nos. 36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 12, 55, 57, 58, 6, 59, 6, 61. *Circuit Court*—Nos. 59, 77, 88, 100.

The San Francisco Vigilance Committee—A Card from James R. Melony.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

The unexpected suspension of the case against the Treasurer of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, in a manner which prevented me from going with its full merits before the public, induces me to ask for the first time the favor of your columns, for a word in answer to the many prejudicial notices which I have suffered from a part of the Press of this City during the last two years, and especially during the progress of this trial. I had hoped in instituting my complaint for the outrages perpetrated upon me in San Francisco, to vindicate myself before the impartial public of this City, by putting in testimony as to character and business from my childhood up; yet, although my character has been continually assailed by public organs of the Vigilance Committee combination at San Francisco, and throughout the country by its publication of those attacks, yet on the trial they excluded my evidence in respect to my character, on the ground if was not assailed, and that no such proof could be introduced until it was assailed. I had patiently endured the repeated assaults made upon me in the papers, in connection with the San Francisco troubles, and have never once sought to forestall public opinion by publishing a single statement in my own behalf, after I had made my application to the laws.

I am sorry to say, however, that this course has not been imitated by the other side, and that in addition to the repeated attacks which preceded the trial in the columns of several journals, some even teemed with daily innendoes and false statements while the case was going on. This would have been a matter of indifference to me, had I been allowed to vindicate myself fully on the trial, but that privilege having been denied on the ground I have stated, I now ask from your sense of justice the only redress which the rigid ruling of the Court has left in my power.

This redress will be in part afforded to me by your publication, in connection with this statement, of the following testimonial, which was voluntarily forwarded to me by several gentlemen, whom you will not fail to recognize as among the most distinguished citizens of California. I have only to add that my efforts to obtain justice through the Courts, against the immense combination of Vigilance Committee-men who are united against me, will not cease, because of the judgment of Judge DALY, from which I have appealed. The two and a half years during which I have steadily demanded justice are but the natural prologue of a continued effort, which will be inflexibly pursued until I am told by a tribunal, from which there can be no appeal, that the laws of my country afford no remedy for such injuries as those to which I have been subjected. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES R. MOLONY.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1859.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1856.

J. R. Melony, Esq., New-York City:

DEAR SIR: It has been suggested to us that the parties engaged in the recent outrages upon yourself and others in this city are attempting to justify their wrongs to you by blackening your reputation both here and in New-York. We wish to say to you, and for you, that having known you for years past as an honorable man and true friend, and a person altogether worthy of our esteem, and not having been able to learn, even from your enemies, so much as a specific accusation affecting your reputation, that you still have our friendly regards and our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

Yours, truly,

(Signed,) The Hon. HUGH C. MURRY,
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Cal.
The Hon. THOS. W. SUTHERLAND,
Collector Port of Sacramento.
JOS. W. MCCORKLE, Ex-M. C. of Cal.
J. A. MCDOUGALL, Ex-M. C. of Cal.
J. R. BEARD, Clerk Supreme Court, Cal.
Gen. VOLNEY E. HOWARD.
The Hon. JOSEPH P. HOGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1856.

J. R. Melony, Esq., New-York City:

DEAR SIR: Having been informed that a letter, of which the foregoing is a copy, was sent to you by the last mail from this city, we take great pleasure in saying that we fully concur in the statements and sentiments therein expressed. (Signed,)

The Hon. JAMES VAN NESS, Mayor of San Francisco.
R. P. ASHE, Navy Agent, Cal.
RICHARD ROMARI, Appraiser General Pacific Coast.
The Hon. FRANK TELFORD, State Senator.
JAMES Y. MCDUFFIE, U. S. Marshal.
CHARLES S. FAIRFAX, Clerk Supreme Court, Elect.
THOMAS HAYES, Clerk City and County San Francisco.
The Hon. J. M. ESTELL.
Gen. JOHN E. ADDISON.
The Hon. CHARLES L. SCOTT, M. C.
J. C. MCKIBBEN, M. C.
GEORGE FREANOR and A. C. BRADFORD, Presidential Electors on S. and B. ticket, 1856.
The Hon. D. C. BRODERICK, U. S. Senator.
The Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor and now Minister to Chili.
CHARLES L. WELLER, P. M., San Francisco.
The Hon. WM. CARY JONES, Late U. S. Commissioner Central America.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article

FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s

TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

Lillie's Chilled Iron

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

The Bonner Hat,

for

SUMMER WEAR,

1859,

Will be ready for delivery on

Saturday, April 2.

BALLARD, SCUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dyo, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,

BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.

SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,

on account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—DR. MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Looking-Glasses,

PICTURES AND FRAMES,

GOOD AND CHEAP, AT

N. P. WHITLOCK'S,

No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 24 Nassau-st.

Where Ladies Frequent.—It is proverbial that Ladies are the best critics in delicacies or articles of ornament. The discerning ones have patronized CANTRELL, No. 8.3 Broadway, in every case where Shoes, Gaiters or Slippers were required for themselves, misses, boys or youths. His Spring goods are beautiful.

Finkle & Lyon's

SEWING-MACHINES.

Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be returned if found otherwise.

P. S.—Send for Circular. No. 421 Broadway.

Leary & Co.

Leaders and Introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.

Nos. 3, 4 and 8 Astor House, Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 6 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 CENTS A BOX, BLACK OR Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural. Admitted to be the best in use. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

Rupture Cured Without Laceration.

BENJAMIN'S TRUSSES, No. 1 Barclay-st. (opposite the Astor House.) retain and cure Rupture without laceration or danger of mortification. Refers to all the first surgeons in the City.

Bullen's Improved French Yoke Shirts—Copyrighted—new style, made to order from scientific measures, and warranted to fit, of the best materials, sewed by hand and at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 609 Broadway.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order and warranted to fit, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane; also a large assortment on hand, at wholesale or retail. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., &c., Apple, Cherry, Dwarf and Standard Pears Peach Trees, &c., &c. Also, all kinds of ornamental trees, shrubbery, evergreens, &c., for sale cheap by SUDDUCK & RYER, No. 29 West-st., corner of Vesey (Washington Market).

White, the Hatter, is now Ready to Supply the millions with his

SPRING STYLES

No 218 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Hatters' Plush, Brim-settings and Cloth, Slips and Sides, new and choice styles.
Imported Feathers, superior finish and color.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 413 Broadway, Importers.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures.

Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Bro

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 115 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars inquire of JAMES BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., or of A. W. FEY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE BOTH IN THIS CITY AND COUNTRY—W. L. SEYMOUR would offer his services as broker; he would refer parties to his present customers and others for whom he has formerly acted, both in selling and exchanging. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., second floor, Room No. 5.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Anthony-place. The lot is 22 feet 6 inches in width, by 99 feet 6 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of
JAMES BUCHAN, No. 189 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 38 Wall-st.
SAM'L WORRALL, No. 26 Elm-st.
STEPHEN BLOODGOOD, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HENRY A. BURLBUT, No. 65 Broadway.
CHARLES MOUNT, No. 350 Pearl-st.
WM. PERRY, No. 228 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

SELECT LIST OF HOUSES, CHEAP AND comfortable, for sale by R. G. PIERCE, 15 William-st.:
No. 2 East 27th-st., 3-story, English basement, stone, 20x70, price.....$18,000
Nos. 231 to 241, 4-story stone, 22x65, price.....35,000
27th-st., 6 houses, 4-story stone, new, 21x56, price.....17,000
West 36th-st., 3 story brick, cheap, 20x36.....13,000
Lexington-av., 3-story mastic, 20x70.....22,000
West 30th-st., 3 story stone, cheap, 22x54.....14,000
West 27th-st., 3-story brick, 22x60.....13,000
West 38th-st., 4-story stone, very desirable, 19x56..16,000
Irving-place, 4-story brick, 20x56.....11,000
Hamilton-place, 3-story stone, 22.5x53.....12,500
West 50th-st., 4 story stone, 23x53.....20,000
East 26th-st., 3-story brick, 18x35.....9,000
West 33d-st., 4-story stone, 21x55.....18,000

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 13 Hamersley-place, 20 by 43 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 25 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 208 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of the City, above Madison-square, and near 5th-av.; finished in the best manner, with every modern improvement; lot 25x100; house 25x80, nearly new and in fine order; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, or will take a smaller house well located farther down town or in Brooklyn for part pay. Address H., Box No. 1,206 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses, located on 28th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th sts., one block from the grand Boulevard to the Central Park. They have all the modern improvements, and have the right location for an investment, and are now finished. Three-fourths can remain on bond and mortgage, the balance would be received in other property if required. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., before 9 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening. J. ODELL.

CENTRAL PARK.—MESSRS. BLEECKER, SON & CO. are to sell at the Exchange, Wall-st., at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., 52 lots, fronting on the 8th-av. and 91st, 104th, 105th, 106th, and 113th sts., more than 40 of them are opposite and close by the Park. The ten-lot parcel which faces the Park cannot be surpassed by any on the 5th av. Maps, with particulars can be obtained at BLEECKER'S office, 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The capital three-story and basement brick house No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, one block from Fulton-av. cars, being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn; the house is in perfect order, thoroughly occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. Possession immediately. Apply to
C. E. WILLMES, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone fronted house, finely located, No. 256 West 34th-st., second house east of the church, built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements; hall tiled, &c.; has been finished about nine months; walls and wood work perfectly dry; all in perfect order; size 22 feet 6 inches by 55; lot half the block. Apply on the premises, or of the owner, 160 West 24th-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES FRYER, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, for a 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 21 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

VILLA SITES—SPLENDID WATER VIEW.—Morris, Esq., Wilton Manorial Homestead of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., for sale; ten years to pay in; a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry and three Railroad stations; maps, circulars, &c., at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st. "Real Estate Savings' Institution for clerks, mechanics, lawyers, &c. Send for circular, and judge for yourselves.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house and lot, in an excellent neighborhood; the lot is 20½x100½ feet; house 58 feet deep, and has furnace, gas, wash-trays, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry, &c.; is in most perfect order, and does not require the slightest expense. Will be sold for less than its value, on easy terms. Apply at No. 126 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, FOUR STORY house No. 23 West 32d-st.; this block is paved with the Belgian pavement, and entirely built up with first-class houses; the house is exceedingly well built, has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. For further information inquire on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 106 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house in West 34th-st., and a smaller brown-stone front house in West 32d-st.; both well-furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 215 West 34th-st., or to WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, No. 32 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is 25x58, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. M. HOAG, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE AT HOBOKEN—A HANDSOME three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated at No. 12 Bloomfield-place, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN WHITE, Jr., No. 181 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment stone-front house, on the north side of 39th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.; contains all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP—House No. 150 West 43d-st., with all improvements. Price $6,500; rent $650. Also, house No. 98 Hamplen-st., Brooklyn, within one block of Fulton-av., 21x50, with water and gas; price $6,000; rent $400. Inquire of R. DAY, 43 Merchants' Exchange, or on the premises.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—THE full-sized, four-story house No. 171 Court-st., South Brooklyn, replete with gas-fixtures, in good repair, a large yard, grapery, &c., &c. A handsome and cheap residence. For particulars, inquire of
THEO. F. BRETT, No. 21 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house west side of 5th-av., fourth house north of 20th-st.; finished in the best manner, and immediate possession given; lot 25 feet front by 98.5 feet deep. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, brown-stone front, with all modern improvements, on West 23d-st., will be sold very low. Terms easy. Inquire of JAS. R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 9 Mansfield-place, 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-ave. It has gas, bath, range, &c.; neighborhood healthy and desirable. Price $6,500; only $1,000 will be required down. Apply on the premises.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT brick house, brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements, on West 31st-st., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Also several fine houses to let. Inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

$15,000 CORNER HOUSE—SOUTHWEST corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st., brown-stone front, three story house, with high basement and under cellar; all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 West 17th-st., from 8 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 43 Grove-st. Rent, $300. The house is well built and in good order. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in 18th-st., near 6th-av., on a full lot, in complete order, with about a dozen choice fruit trees in the yard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $18,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE NEW houses, situated on the south side of 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing-house, complete with every modern improvement. Terms easy. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location No. 161 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BLOCK OF forty lots on the north side of 86th-st., and south side of 85th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS MEDIum-sized brown stone houses, well located, corner of 3d-av. and 126th-st.; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or corner of 125th-st. and Avenue B.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE IN ONE OF THE most fashionable bathing places on Long Island, very convenient for a bakery or a grocery store. Price $4,500. Address B. Z., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and eighty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 6th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and description lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. W. HAMILTON,
PLATT SMITH. } Trustees.

FIRST-CLASS LOTS FOR SALE—ON Broadway, Murray Hill and 34th-av.:
6 Lots corner 26th-st. and Broadway.
1 Lot corner 28th-st. and Broadway; 1 in rear.
4 Lots corner 29th-st. and Broadway.
12 Lots corner 33d and 34th sts. and Broadway.
2 Lots corner 37th-st. and Broadway.
4 Lots corner 5th-av. and 40th st.; 3 in rear.
2 Lots corner 5th-av. and 44th-st.; 1 in rear.
4 Lots corner 57th-st. and 5th av., with good depth.
3 Lots corner 41st-st and 5th-av.
1 Lot corner 33d-st. and 5th-av., 38x108.
4 Lots between 45th and 46th sts., 5-h-av.
3 Lots 38th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.
4 Lots 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8 Lots 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
8 Lots 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
4 Lots 42d-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
6 Lots 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
6 Lots 34th-st., 125 feet west of Broadway.
40 Lots near 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st sts. and Madison-av.
100 Lots in various locations, with Builder's Loan.
Also, numerous Parcels on Central Park.
By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

BROADWAY LOTS FOR SALE—IN THE UPper part of the City:
11 lots on Broadway, 33d and 34th sts.
3 lots on Broadway and 37th-st.
2 Broadway fronts at 42d-st.
3 lots on Broadway and 53d-st.
On Broadway and 67th-st.
On Broadway and 79th-st.
On Broadway and 84th-st.
On Broadway and 86th-st.
On Broadway and 91st-st.
The above list contains several entire Broadway fronts and a number of full blocks.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

$21,000—FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—on account of departure to Europe, the chaste and complete 5-story brown-stone house No. 72 East 21st-st., which is near Broadway, in an elegant situation; it is built in superior manner, with great taste; has been fresco-papered, and affords spacious accommodations. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRA four-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., above 29th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FINE LARGE brick dwelling No. 58 7th-st; rent, $900. Apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS, No. 25 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in New-York or Brooklyn—at Morristown, N. J., a large and substantial house, with grounds, situated on Morris-av., near the railroad depot, and is one of the most desirable places in the town. The building is brick, 33 feet front, 46 feet deep, 3 stories high, containing parlor, sitting-room, library and dining-room, with store-room and pantry on the first-floor, and nine rooms in the second and third stories with basement-kitchen, laundry, cellar, furnace and range, hot and cold water. The house is in complete order, having been finished for the owner's special use; the building stands about 70 feet from the street; the lot comprises about two acres of land, adorned with beautiful shade trees, good garden, together with a large ice house, filled with ice. The furniture, if wished, will be leased or sold with the property, and possession given at an early day. If wanted, an excellent stable and carriage-house on an adjoining lot can be obtained. Morristown is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, noted for its healthy location, fine water, good schools, society, &c.; is very accessible by railroad to New-York, being within an hour and twenty minutes of it. For further information, apply to JOHN BRAINARD, or to E. P. BEACH, Great Western Railway Agency, No. 223 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, located in the beautiful village of Elmira, N. Y. It is a chance of rare occurrence that such a place can be got, so well calculated for a family who are desirous to retire from bustling, busy, City life; and especially if they have children that they are desirous to educate, as there are the best Institutions of the first class. The home is commodious, and the arrangement, in point of convenience, is unsurpassed—the house being built by the owner for his own use; he has spared no pains or expense to make it a delightful residence. The place, for healthfulness and eligibility, is in every respect what could be wished for. There are over 100 fruit and ornamental trees: the fruit trees are of the choicest kind, such as pear, apple, peach, cherry and plum; also, grapes, and smaller fruit in great profusion; evergreens, rare flowers, shrubs and vines, and numerous bulbous and other perennial flowers adorn the grounds. A better opinion can be formed by seeing a photograph of elevation, also ground plan, at my office, No. 153 Bowery. It will be sold on favorable terms.
J. H. DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agent.

COUNTRY SEATS AND RESIDENCES IN the vicinity of New-York for sale by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st., at
Scarsdale, Westchester Co.—farm, 67 acres, price..$20,000
Hudson Park—house and 3 acres.....25,000
Hyde Park—farm, 100 acres.....16,000
White Plains—house and 12 acres.....12 000
Bellevue—house and 6 acres.....15,000
Mount Vernon—house and 24 acres.....
Yonkers—house and ¾ acre.....7,500
Morrisania—house and 4 acres.....15,000
New-Rochelle—farm, 50 acres.....18,000
Rye—house and 4 acres.....9 000
Lake Mahopac—house and 15 acres.....16,000
Lake Mahopac—house and 8 acres.....2,500
Rye—mansion and 80 acres.....50,000
Poughkeepsie—farm, 116 acres.....35,000
Newark—37 acres.....15,000
Rockaway—cottage and 6¼ acres.....12,000
Also, farm 247 acres, near Binghamton.....12,000

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT. —Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are simple and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, bonnery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With lots of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the city, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM IN Dean, Conn., containing about 90 acres, 75 minutes' from Lockwood's Station, 3 miles from Stamford. The location is perfectly healthy, near a fine private beach for sea bathing, fine roads, delightful drives, near churches, a view of the Sound and country. The house nearly new, modern, and in good repair. All necessary outbuilding, a fine large garden, plenty of fruits and berries, good soil, good water, and in every respect a desirable place. It will be sold cheap, with all the fixtures, stock, &c., on favorable terms. For further information, apply to WM. G. READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 301 Centre-st. New-York.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—GEORGE HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ABEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of RUFUS B. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Catskill, Greene County, and by virtue of an order of the Court dated in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 2 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough, containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 2½ acres, situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factory-ville Landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. House new, 37x40 feet, 15 rooms; contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by R. BENT, Esq., about 10 minutes' ride from the depot, with 15 or 32 acres of good land in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth; and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds; cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with small fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 773 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM AT Scotch Plains, N. J., of 65 acres, 2 minutes' walk from the depot. On the place is a new Gothic Dwelling-house, containing 10 or 12 rooms; also, barns, carriage and ice house, poultry yard, &c. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire of L. DE KLYN, on the place, or of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story dwelling-house, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding one of the finest views in Westchester County. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE RESIdence and eight lots of ground, only 40 minutes ride from Fulton Ferry. House well built, and at present occupied by the owner, containing nine rooms, cellar, &c. The garden has handsome grape arbor, and every variety of fruit; large stable, carriage-house, &c. Inquire of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY place, consisting of a cottage with fine garden and 7 acres of land in the town of Norwalk, Conn., on the down-town road, one mile from the bridge. For particulars, inquire of S. S. JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—RENT $400 PER ANNUM—A LARGE house and seven acres of garden, fruit and grass, good stable and out houses and river front, 40 minutes by railroad from Cortlandt-st. J. J. SEARING, No. 50 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBscriber at New-Rochelle, Westchester County; furnished throughout; mansion is large, and contains all the conveniences of a city house, water, furnace, dumb-waiter and dairy; is filled in with brick, making it a desirable place for occupancy for Winter or Summer; piazza on two sides, 40 feet long each; situation is elevated, and commands views of Long Island Sound and Palisades on North River; but ¾ of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Depôt and steamboat landing; churches of five different denominations in the vicinity, and several excellent schools, both female and male; carriage-house is large, and stable will accommodate six horses; garden about two acres, well stocked, and fine asparagus beds. The carriage and horses will be sold, if desired, including a pair of Shetland ponies, harness and wagon complete, with pole and shafts. Ponies have been used by children for two years. Possession given when desired. Apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to E. P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large out-stable, hot-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bed-rooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c. &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order, with every requisite for a large and respectable family, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, dumb-waiter, gas pipes, &c. It is situated on high and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River; is surrounded by 10 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of coach and poultry house, cow yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS FROM June 1, a country seat with 6 acres of land, at Saugerties, on the west bank of the Hudson, 100 miles from New-York. House 32 by 54 feet surrounded by a verandah, 12 feet wide, newly painted, and thoroughly finished. Beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains. The grounds are highly improved, containing different varieties of seale and fruit trees. There is no more pleasant location for a Summer residence on the Hudson. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LLOYD'S Neck, 2½ hours from the City, accessible daily by steamboat, and entirely free from malarious diseases. The situation offers advantages of drives of great beauty and variety, wild fruit in profusion, shooting, fishing, yachting, &c. The house, with furniture nearly new, has six bedrooms; ice-house and stable; pasture for 2 horse or cow. Rent $600. Apply at No. 6 Lafayette-place, or No. 195 Water-st.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—In the town of Rye, 25 acres of land, the greater part commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This affords a good opportunity for persons wishing fine situations adjoining each other. Apply to A. L. BUSH, on the premises, or to N. BUSH, or to Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., THE residence of Wm White, Esq., containing 15½ acres of fine land, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is two story and attic frame, about 26x40 feet with wing 18x32 feet, well built and in perfect order, handsomely situated, with a splendid water and landprospect, good barn, stable, carriage-house and an abundance of fruits of different kinds. Apply to R. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences in Fairmount, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, 3 miles above Harlem. Beautiful prospect, good modern-built houses, good stables, good water. Gardens, one 75x200, one 100x200 feet, well filled with fruit trees, cherry, apple, peach, pear, quince, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, strawberry, &c. Apply to CHARLES REYNOLDS, near the premises, or to ISAAC M. GAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—THE STONE MANsion overlooking the Bay, nearly opposite the ferry foot of 86th-st. The site is healthy, good water, seven acres of ground, abundance of pears, peaches, grapes, asparagus, &c. In one everything that belongs to a first-class suburban villa. Access to the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; time 40 minutes. Apply at No. 6 Lafayette-place, or No. 195 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—On the Sound, within 50 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad, a very desirable house, with outbuildings, comprising barn, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c., &c., with 10 acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, the place is unequaled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the depôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade-trees, good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PICOT, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON STATEN ISLAND.—A very desirable country seat at Castleton, Staten Island, one mile from Port Richmond, containing 10 acres of land. The house is a cottage villa, 28 by 42, and extension 22 by 23, and good basement and cellar. Grounds well laid out with fruit and ornamental trees; good garden, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence with four to five acres, located in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post-road; the house is large and new, surrounded by fine shade-trees and the necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence; access by hack from Yonkers depôt. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or BRUCE, FARNUM & ODELL, No. 6 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat or farm, at Newark, two miles from Chestnut-st. Depôt, containing 37 acres, with fine house and excellent stable, good orchards, fine fruits, 426 pear trees; location high and healthy; is near the residences of Capt. Nye and Prof. J. P. Mapes; has a good view of Newark Bay, Staten Island and this City.
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF many acres extent, with large dwelling-house, stables, out-houses, gate-house on Staten Island, with the full view of the ocean towards Sandy Hook, situated on the Fingerboard Road, two miles from landing. House furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. K. Townsend, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Creighton, containing 10 acres, large house, good stable, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. HOGGED, on the premises. Price $25,000.

FOR SALE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A fine country seat, with 4½ acres of land; the house is brick, two story and attic, 35x43, with wing 20x15; handsomely situated; fine garden; stable, 26x36; all in order and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, VERY CHEAP—A FINE VILlage property, at Dobbs' Ferry; a house and garden, also two smaller houses and barn adjoining; the whole for $6,100. Terms easy. Apply to
M. K. COUZENS,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 12 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 250 feet front and about 160 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., a house and lot, with a very nice cottage and a fine garden. In Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For terms apply to
W. C. R. ENGLISH, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON River, about 30 feet square, one and a half stories high, containing five rooms; within a few minutes' walk and a half hours' ride from the City. Rent, $150. Address Box No. 167 Poughkeepsie Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 8 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Buildings.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

TO LET AT BATH, L. I., 5½ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. BIERNAN, 350 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful residence, ten minutes drive from the depôt, and convenient distance from church and Schools. The dwelling is a large Gothic building with every convenience. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising about 12 acres, including large garden well stocked, and beautiful lawn with necessary out-buildings. Furniture will be let with the house. Apply to JACOB VANAITA, Esq., Morristown, or to HENRY A. STOTESBURY, 113 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 26x30, wing 20x36, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboats or cars; with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to E. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or C. M. CLARK, 118 Fulton-st. Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.—The country seat of Joseph D. Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including lawn, finely shaded, with ice-house, carriage house, &c. The house is large, contains 11 or more rooms, stands on high ground commanding fine views of Little Neck Bay and surrounding country. For particulars address, with names of applicant, Box No. 2,019, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

5TH-AV., 116TH, 123D AND 124TH-ST. LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—8 lots on the eastern side of 8th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 124th-st., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth, except the corner lot, which is 26 feet 11 inches in width.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—2 lots on the northerly side of 123d-st., commencing 175 feet east of 5th-av., each 25 by 100 ft.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—2 lots on the south side of 124th-st., in rear of the above, each 25x100.

AT CHOICE OF EXECUTORS.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—4 lots on the south side of 116th-st., commencing 350 feet west of 5th-av., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Maps at No. 33 Wall-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction,

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,)

At 10 o'clock, at No. 126 Broadway,

A general assortment of heavy and shelf Hardware, Cutlery, &c., in lots to suit City and country buyers.

ALSO,

100 Sample Cards superior Birmingham Saddlery Hardware, consisting of burnished and plated steel stirrups and bits, harness and trace buckles, turrets, hooks and rings, &c., head stalls, martingales, bridles, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

An invoice of Gilt Cornices, assorted numbers and sizes; an invoice book straps, chains, gears, &c.; 50 gross assorted ivory-handled table and dessert cutlery, &c., &c.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC VENDUE.—To all whom it may concern.—Take notice.—Default having been made in the payment of two several chattel mortgages, executed on the 1st and 8th days of July, A. D. 1858, to secure the sum of $4,500, I shall proceed to sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire first-class furniture contained in the elegant residence No. 128 West 14th-st., without any postponement or reserve whatever, or so much thereof as will cover said sum and expenses thereon. The parlor furniture is very extensive and of the most costly description, a large portion of which was made by Meeks, Schmidt, Fry, and other first-class manufacturers, and may be fully relied on both for elegance and durability. It consists in part of full sets of solid rosewood, richly-carved, covered in the most costly French brocades, elegant centre and side tables to match; the very rich rosewood etageres, with statuary tops, lined with satinwood; large French plate mirrors, heavy lace and brocatel curtains, magnificent crystal chandeliers; oil-paintings, both ancient and modern, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs; also, several very choice landscapes by Vanderwerf, Vischer and others; large Turkish easy and reception chairs, in satin and moquet; rosewood work-tables, inlaid with pearl; together with a splendid assortment of rich china vases, solid Parian marble figures, statuettes, alabaster vases, rich bronzes and other valuable mantel and parlor ornaments; also, one of the most costly and valuable pianofortes now in the country, full 7 octave, richly-carved case and legs, finished all around, back same as front, cost $750. Chambers—Elegant rosewood furniture, in suites, covered in moquet; marble top tables, rich lace curtains, cornices, mirrors; rosewood toilet and work-tables, with marble tops; table de nuit; solid rosewood bedsteads, antique style; bureaus, with marble tops and mirrors, elegantly carved, with washstands to match; richly-decorated gilt china toilet sets, [illegible] residence, clocks, mirrors, &c., &c. The above will be found one of the most elegant and complete assortments ever offered at auction, and is certainly worthy the attention of the public, as the entire assortment is unsurpassed, having cost upwards of $20,000. For full particulars, see catalogues, which can be had at the house on the morning of sale. Omnibus to carpenter will be in attendance to pack, and cartage going out of the City, at a reasonable charge. Satisfactory deposits will be required from all purchasers.

D. J. BARNEY, Mortgagee.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 25 VALUABLE LOTS AND SEVERAL HOUSES, ON SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AVENUES AND STREETS BEING PART OF THE REAL ESTATE OF JAMES CHESTERMAN, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, without reserve at auction, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor:

ONE LOT—A lot south side, 100 feet east of 3d av.

ON 86TH-ST.—4 lots north side, between 11th and 12th aves.

ON 2D-AV.—4 lots northwest corner 116th st.

ON 2D-AV.—3 lots, with a three-story brick house, 25x80, on northwest corner of 115th st.

ON 2D-AV.—7 lots southwest corner 115th-st.

ON 1ST-AV.—2 lots southwest corner 116th-st.

ON 116TH-ST.—8 lots south side, between 1st and 2d and 3d and 4th aves.

ON 105TH-ST.—12 lots northwest corner 2d-av.

ON 4TH-AV.—12 lots east side, between 113th and 115th sts.

ON STREETS—26 lots on 113th, 114th, and 115th sts., in rear of avenue lots.

ON 119TH-ST.—6 lots between 2d and 3d avs.

ON AVENUE A.—3 lots north west corner 119th-st., and on 120th, 121st, and 122d sts.

ON 3D-AV.—10 lots northeast corner 112th st.

ON 121ST-ST.—14 lots and 2 two-story brick houses on 121st st. and 1st-av.

ON 3D-AV.—4 lots southeast corner 125th st. and house.

ON 126TH-ST.—2 lots and two story cottage near 1st-av., on the side.

ON 125TH-ST.—4 lots north west corner 9th av.

ON 116TH-ST.—4 lots 100 feet west of 9th-av., south side.

ON 86TH-AV.—81 lots on 16th-av., between 120th and 124th sts., and on 121st, 122d, 123d, and 124th sts.

ON 9TH-AV.—9 lots south west corner 121th-st.

ON 3D-AV.—20 lots east side, between 109th and 101th sts.

Seventy-five per cent can remain on bond and mortgage from one to five years. The sale will be positively sold in parcels of four lots, and every lot out up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Maps can be had at No. 35 Wall-st., or of GEORGE CHESTERMAN, Executor, No. 60 Nassau-st.

DANIEL HOTCH, Auctioneer—Office No. 320 Broadway

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF MODERN FURNITURE.—NOTICE.—A large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments carpets, oil cloths, &c., contained in the large five story private residence No. 12 University-place, near Washington square, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 29, at 10½ A. M., precisely.

The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are suites of oak dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silverware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, tuneaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, enameled chamber suites, sofas, tea carved-hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Catalogues at the house only.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 21 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN fine order and has been used but a few months—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 30 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 180 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the furniture in said house, consisting of Brussels carpets, fine mahogany suites, covered in hair cloth; fancy chairs, marble-slabs and brackets, mahogany bedsteads and secretary, escritoires, rosewood marble-top centre tables, wardrobes, china and glassware, extension dining table of oak, oak and maple chairs, rosewood bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c; cottage or counsel suites, with and without marble-tops; black walnut bedsteads, mahogany dressing-bureaus, ingrain carpets, fine mattresses, hall-stand, oil-cloth, kitchen ware, &c. Everything will be found in fine order, and sold without reserve.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 48TH AND 49TH ST.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FORTY-NINTH STREET.—The three lots on the southerly side of 49th-st., beginning 425 feet west of 9th-av., each lot being 20 feet in width front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

ALSO, FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The three gore lots immediately in the rear of the above, with a partial front on 48th-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneer. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 to 5 years if desired

CHAS. A. PEABODY, Referee.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—J. W. HUNT will sell, TO-MORROW, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 88 Nassau-st., a large assortment of SECOND-HAND AND NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Hair mattresses, bedding, oval, mantel and pier mirrors, oil-cloths, glassand china ware, &c., &c.

Also, part of a stock and fixtures of a millinery store, at a reduction from the cost and prices of sale, together with a large lot of cabinet maker's tools, hand screws, &c., &c.; the property of the late C. Gradé. Sale peremptory, by order of Jeannie Gradé, Administratrix.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

W. A. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSE FURNITURE at public sale, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 648 Hudson-st. Rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, moquet suite in nine pieces, gothic and arm chairs. Drawing-room—Extension table, centre tables Grecian marble tops, carpeting, rugs, silver tea sets, French dinner set, crockery, cut-glass ware, oil-paintings, stairway and bronze ornaments, curtains; rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mirrors, feather beds, palliasses, blankets, carpets, toilet sets, looking glass and every variety of furniture belonging to a first-class family. Sale to commence at the kitchen. N. B.—The above house and lot for sale at the same time.

M. DOWNEY, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AT 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, removed to salesroom, consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood parlor suites of every description; do. dining-room and hall do.; carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; the whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

BULBS, EVERGREENS, FRUIT TREES, [illegible] plants, THIS DAY, at No. 108 Maiden-lane, corner Front-st., at 10½ o'clock, from William Wilson's, [illegible] and from Mt. Misery, Astoria, L. I., consisting of [illegible] pears, cherry, plumbs, dwarf and standard roses, [illegible] roses, moss and perpetual roses, flowering shrubs, [illegible] and other evergreens in great variety.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 10 o'clock, at [illegible] room of 6th Regiment, over Centre Market—the [illegible] Pelee sale of unclaimed goods, consisting of [illegible] bracelets, seals, rings, breastpins, sleeve-buttons, [illegible] watches, cutlery, boots and shoes, groceries, &c. [illegible] at No. 7 Broad-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE notice, that I, JOHN GOULD, assignee of DAVID GOULD and Samuel M. Weekes, composing the late firm of [illegible] & Weekes, will sell at public auction, by Adolph Muller, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the [illegible] day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, all the assets of the said late firm in my hands as assignee, consisting of [illegible] stock, judgments, claims in suit and book accounts. Terms cash. JOHN GOULD, Assignee of Furbeaken.

[illegible] GREEN, AUCTIONEER, STORE [illegible] 104 William st., near Frankfort, having taken [illegible] spacious salesroom, respectfully solicits consignments of furniture, general merchandise, wines, liquors, groceries, hardware, fancy and dry goods, &c. [illegible] every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10½ o'clock precisely, [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AVENUE A, ELEVENTH-AVENUE AND 86TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four Lots on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 86th-st., each 25 feet 6 inches by 100.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eleven Lots on the southerly side of 88th-st., adjoining the above on the rear, each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. On the lots on 88th st. is a two-story modern built frame cottage, well finished, with marble mantles, grates, sliding doors in parlors, &c. Kitchen and cellar under the house. Verandah all around the house. There is also a frame stable suitable for two horses and carriage, wash house and hen-house. Also, a well of water near the house.

AVENUE A.—Three lots on the westerly side of Avenue A., commencing on the northwest corner of 76th-st., each 25x100.

Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 21 Nassau st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All new and in fine order, and recently purchased.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No 44 East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs., a general assortment, consisting of velvet carpets, pier glasses and vases, lace curtains and cornices; a very fine rosewood piano-forte, made by Gale, 7-octave; rich China vases, parlor suite in rosewood, covered, black and crimson silk brocatello chairs, covered, tapestry, centre-tables, bedrooms, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, &c.; iron bedstead, very fine; 40-pound mattresses, &c., extension table, China glass, cutlery, &c.: suits in hair-cloth, rosewood suite in French de laines, worsted brocatelle curtains, secretary, kitchen ware, &c., to be sold without reserve, as the family are leaving the City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

18 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES —On 86th-st., near Central Park. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 11 valuable lots on the northerly side of 86th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av. Also, 7 gores lying on the southerly side of 86th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Broadway. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, BROGANS AND GAITERS.—RICHARDS & WHITE will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No 44 Lordandt-st., a complete assortment of all kinds of spring goods: also, an invoice of stock goods. Sale without reserve

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JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 33 Willow-place, n-seven Joralemon and State sts., Brooklyn, parlor furniture—Aubusson carpets, sofa, arm chair, six rosewood chairs in crimson plush, marble top tables book rack, mantel marble Pagoda, with a variety of chamber and kitchen furniture.

SIMON HARRIS, Auctioneer.

BY SIMON HARRIS, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12 o'clock. See catalogues.

SPRING SALES! SPRING SALES! SPRING SALES! FURNITURE SALES!—Personal attention, good goods, punctuality and prompt settlement. Parties declining housekeeping will find it to their advantage to apply to HENRY GREEN, auctioneer, store No. 19 William-st., near Frankfort. N. B.—Testimonials of the best character can be shown.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West Indies Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL BANKING DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,

No. 40 WALL-st., NEW-YORK CITY.

Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly answered.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world

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WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUMB, L. UNDERHILL,
WILLIAM MORTEROS, ISAAC M. MILBANK,
WILLIAM M. PECK, A. M. WALLIS,
JOHN T. GILCHRIST, JAMES DEMAREST,
N. W. BURGIS, W. S. WICKWARE,
JAS. MONTGOMERY, JR., R. G. CROCHERON,
J. D. W. BOOK, ISAAC LABAGH,
J. T. WILSON, MAHLON VAIL,
WILLIAM H. LEE, SAMUEL WESTCOTT,
JOHN J. WALLIS, WILLIAM H. MORRELL,
JOHN N. HAYWARD, A. G. CRANE,
JAMES C. SELL, JOSHUA L. READ.

FREDERICK A. COE.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1859. mh18-law6w*

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Union Bank held at their Banking House on the 25th of March, inst., Henry Cole, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair, Edward H. Arthur was elected a Director in said Bank. On motion, the Board resolved to elect a President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Frederick Deming, Esq., whereupon Edward H. Arthur was nominated and unanimously elected to that office. James M. Lewis was nominated and was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of E. H. Arthur, promoted.

H. COLE,
Vice-President.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, March 25, 1859.—The stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent, Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March 1859, at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 1st day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE, (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE,) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.

S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. HAVERTON, President.

ISAAC C. Lea, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER PARK-PLACE—NEW-YORK, March 19, 1859.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, April 4 next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—THE ADvertiser, an educated and practical architect, offers his services as surveyor; is a good judge of buildings, furniture, &c.; and give security, if required. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 30 Bentley's Dispatch, Madison square.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. payable to stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 56 Wall-st., (Trottine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, March 21, 1859.—The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a Dividend of 10 Per Cent on the net earnings of the year, payable to the stockholders, in full stock, on and after the 21 proximo. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till April 2.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent is this day declared, payable on and after April 1st proximo.

The Transfer books are closed till that date.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, March 18 1859.—The annual election for Directors at this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, April 5 ensuing. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

S. M. KISSAM, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF years on Bond and Mortgage on improved city property. Apply to ROB'T. E. BABB, No 167 Broadway, from 11 to 12 A. M.

$5,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on City property, at seven per cent interest. No bonus required. Apply to WOODFORD & KECH, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

$10,000 WANTED ON FIFTY LOTS up-town for a term of years. Address Box No. 2,129 Post office. No broker need apply.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS.—NO 40 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOANS ON FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS made by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN.

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world

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AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No 16 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT!!

THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the present reduced rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Merchants, real estate holders, and housekeepers in want of insurance will find it to their INTEREST to call at this office. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid.

BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, President.
JOHN C. BANGS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEREMIAH TOWNSEND,	THOMAS MULL,
JAMES E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANDOLPH,
JOHN P. PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY BROWN,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARD S. SLASEZ,	SYLVESTER L. HOWARD,
SILAS PROSSER,	ALVEE L. LAING,
A. P. ELY,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. SOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WALLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
C. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. R. POLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. ARDE, Jr., Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1819.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SAFFARLES, Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.

JAMES G PLATT,
Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT FOR SALE.—WOLVIN'S VENTILATED VAULT AND PLATFOWM LIGHT is now offered for sale, as the owner is not a mechanic. It possesses the following advantages over all other lights now used:

First—It admits a larger quantity of light and more equally diffuses it in the vault beneath. The surface is 25 per cent more of glass than any light now used.

Second—The glass is stronger and less liable to break, deriving its great strength from the peculiar style of its setting, for which a patent has been obtained.

Third—The ventilator is upon a new principle of construction and carries off the vapors and exhalations which cause vaults so damp and unhealthy, and renders them perfectly dry and suitable for the storage and exhibition of goods on sale; not only adapted for vaults, but roofs of buildings, skylights and sashes.

Fourth—Its cost is about one-third of the lights now in use. Apply to H. R. WARNER, No. 125 Worth-st.

TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN the State, premises consisting of a foundry, machine, blacksmith and boiler shops, with tools, patterns, lathes and planes, all new and in good condition, particularly well adapted to all kinds of boat and engine work, and a general jobbing business. Also several fine rooms with power suitable for any manufacturing business, either in wood or iron, with an amount of good cooking. The premises are in the city of Buffalo, and will be rented in whole or in part to suit customers. Address E. & B. HOLMES, Buffalo

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TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—A PARTY who owns a large sawmill in Camden, with a large supply of oak sawn, whitewood beech, elm and chestnut logs, will shortly ground it desires to form an arrangement with some party of capital for the lease or sale of the mill, with the lot, or cut the lumber. A switch of one of the leading railways runs into the mill yard, and shipments can be made by rail or water. Letters addressed to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Nassau-st., New-York, will receive immediate attention.

A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—ESTABlished 12 years.—The good-will and fixtures of the "Excelsior," No 43 Nassau-st. one of the best bar, oyster and dining saloons in the City is now offered cheap for cash, the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Agents need not apply. Call or address C. T. WEEKES, Jr., as above.

$20,000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 181 Times Office.

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, RESTAURATEURS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The large and magnificent confectionary and ice cream saloon covering the whole lot of ground, and five years lease from 1st of May next, known as No. 214 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Best business location in the City. Apply on the premises.

$10,000 WANTED—AS A SPECIAL OR general partner, by an experienced and accomplished mechanic already established, for the manufacture of saws, agricultural implements, springs, &c. A good opportunity for capitalists. References of the highest class given and required. Address Box No. 3,050 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN CLINTON MARKET, foot of Spring-st.; is now doing the largest trade in the market in smoked and salt fish, and has been established three years. The only reason for selling is the owner has so much other business as he can attend to. For particulars, inquire of B. K. PEEBLES, No. 113 Allen-st.

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.—THE subscriber, having a large practice, and his health failing, wants a partner that is capable and willing to work. A rare opportunity to the right man. Call on or address JOHN SCOTT, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. B.—No last man need apply.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PERSON WITH a SMALL CAPITAL.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of the cigar store and news depôt No. 483 Canal-st., one door from Hudson-st. The newspaper business will pay the rent. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—STORE TO LET, stock and fixtures for sale of the old established boot and shoe emporium No. 68 Catherine-st., corner of Madison-st., has been established for 15 years, and is one of the best locations in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, exchange or to let, the well known Inmbey yard and planing mill on the dock at Yonkers. For further particulars, apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAUrant, in a first rate location down town now doing a good business; will be sold cheap, on account of other business. Inquire of H. M. STEWART, 110 Murray-st.

$400—A LOCAL BUSINESS, WITH GOOD WILL and fixtures, including brick office, horse and cart, fences, &c., &c., for sale, with stock on hand, at cost. Apply at No. 322 Cherry-st.

AGENCY WANTED—FOR INTRODUCING some specific article to trade. In any legitimate branch of business. Address SPECIFIC AGENCY, Box No. 170 Times Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Government brand and weight, direct from the agency storehouses.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
a good assortment. For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.—Fertilizers superior to Peruvian Guano. MAPES' Superphosphate of Lime, first ever manufactured in this country. For grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for 10 years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Also genuine superphosphates of lime per bag $4 per ton $50. Mapes' superphosphates of lime per bag $3 20, per ton $40. Potash superphosphates of lime per bag, $2 80, per ton $35. A can of phosphate by express. Together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense on application to CHAS V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

SHIPPING.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!

Through *vid* Panama Railroad to California.

The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship

ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN,

to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WHITING.

By this line ONLY are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the Isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.

An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.

For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
L. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren st., New-York.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2,
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at
Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane,
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.

The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123, 114 and 108 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.

INSURES AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,

Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *vid* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 54 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *vid* Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Mr. Jefferson and the Gun-boat System—The Supposed Descent on Cuba.

LETTER FROM COM. KEARNEY TO COM. STEWART.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1859.

To Charles Stewart, Esq., Commodore:

In reading the speeches and comments made in relation to the acquisition of Cuba, I have been struck with the fact that no mention is made of the intention of Mr. JEFFERSON to make a descent upon that island before the war of 1812, and for this purpose had caused to be built a large number of gun-boats, afterwards so much ridiculed as useless. Nor do I now recollect ever having heard the true object which Mr. JEFFERSON had in view in his gun-boat system, *except* from yourself, if my memory serves me.

My object in writing at this time is to elicit from you a statement of your knowledge of the purpose of Mr. JEFFERSON in building those boats, as disclosed to you at that time by the President himself; and in order to be certain that I did not misunderstand you, I will endeavor to recall a subject of conversation we had some eight or nine years ago at the National Hotel, in this city.

You will remember that in the year 1807, shortly after the affair of the *Chesapeake* and *Leopard* frigates, many young men sought to obtain midshipmen's warrants in the Navy. Among the rest, your humble servant received one, and while expecting to be sent to sea in pursuit of an enemy, and in defence of the flag, so dear to every American boy, I was employed on board gun-boats in New-York harbor, not to guarding the shores of my native land, but exclusively engaged in the performance of a police duty under the non-intercourse and embargo acts, in "bringing to" and searching vessels of my own countrymen, while shutting the door of commerce in the face of England.

I well remember the rebukes this sort of service brought upon the gun-boat navy, and those engaged in it, and the epithets used in derision were in no ways choice that assailed, personally, us in those days.

I always thought that I had more than my share of that kind of duty imposed upon me, and that I had not a fair chance for distinction in the earlier years of my naval life.

On the occasion to which I allude, at the National Hotel, while in conversation with you, I was complaining of what I considered the unjust treatment that I had encountered, in being kept so long on duty in those gun-boats, at once irksome to me, and distasteful to the people, and the officers and men on board said boats; and I was condemning the whole gun-boat system from stem to stern as insufficient, and almost useless as a coast guard, or for offensive operations against an enemy, and was lamenting what I conceived to have been a total waste of the best years of my life in the Navy.

Now, my dear Commodore, it was on that occasion you told me *the gunboats were not intended as a coast guard, nor for the usual purposes of naval warfare, but really intended for a descent on the Island of Cuba, with a view to its occupation or annexation to the United States*; and at the same time you recalled to my mind a fact, that there were then some hundred and sixty or eighty gunboats in all built, and stationed along the coast from Maine to Georgia, apparently as a coast guard, and that they were so stationed really with a view to deceive foreign powers as to the purpose for which they were intended; that they were gradually brought to our Southern coast, until there were several flotillas in those waters preparatory to the intended attack upon Cuba, so that but for the unexpected of some event, possibly the approach of hostilities with England, growing out of the orders in Council, and impressment of our own seamen upon the high seas, and the "*Chesapeake* affair," the scheme of Mr. JEFFERSON for the acquisition of Cuba would have been carried out, and Cuba have been ours.

In concluding this long communication to one whose heart, ever warm to the honor and interests of a country he has so long, so ably and so successfully served, no apology is necessary. I but submit it, asking permission to make public such facts as you may think of any importance (to history) in your reply.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Signed, L. KEARNY.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 3, 1859.

Capt. Lawrence Kearney, U. S. N.:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your telegraph of yesterday, preceded by one from Mr. CRAMER and Capt. KNELL on the same subject. I have not received your letter of Friday last, but presume it is on the way. You probably allude to a letter you wrote me dated Feb. 22, ult., making inquiry in relation to President JEFFERSON and his gunboats. To this letter I could not immediately reply from disability of my right arm from a boil. I am now able to use it again, and I answer you, my old and sterling friend, as to our "little story" thus: What you say you heard me relate on that subject is correct, and the history of the thing is this: In our attack upon Tripoli in 1804, under Commodore PREBLE, we had the use of six gunboats, loaned to our service by the King of the Two Sicilies, their construction, however, being designed only for the defence of Naples Bay, and the islands therein; they were clumsy, inactive vessels, bad to sail, bad to row, and bad for our small vessels to tow in a high wind and rough sea, but when once got under their batteries for action they proved most efficient and powerful auxiliaries against permanent works of opposition, and being small themselves as an object to fire at, at the point blank range of a 24-pounder, they are hard to hit; at a little shorter or longer distance, all firing at them become random firing. *Now* for the attack of ships under a breeze in bottomless places, or where a ship could get anchorage and springs on her cables, they were almost useless; but where a ship became a fixed object, by calms or grounding, they were then most efficient for cutting them to pieces, and compelling a surrender.

Commodore PREBLE wrote strongly to the Government of the United States to send him a dozen of them, of such construction as would enable them to navigate the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas in safety, and capable of being moved with facility with oars; this was done, and the first twelve were constructed and sent out. One only was lost out of that number, and they would have proved all that could be wished, had they been used at Tripoli.

The appropriations for the gun-boats built afterwards was obtained from Congress, under the pretext of harbor defences; at that time (1806) one hundred and eighty boats were built and building. I have seen since in Mr. JEFFERSON's first published letters, that as war was at that time almost inevitable with Spain, *he had intended them especially for an attack on the Island of Cuba, as the most efficient means of blockading all their outports, and for the attack of their protecting batteries.* I presumed at that time the intended war against Spain grew out of our extensive claims on that country, for our deprivation of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, granted by Spain in 1795 in perpetuity to the interior commerce of the United States. I well recollect that in consequence of Mr. JEFFERSON having in his message to Congress, at the session of December, 1805, recommended something like a war on Spain, which he at the same time counteracted through "a back door message," (as Mr. RANDOLPH termed it), and which caused Mr. RANDOLPH's deserting him, and making a violent opposition speech against him and his double policy. RANDOLPH was then, I think, Chairman of the Committee of Finance in the then Congress. The letter I refer to I may have seen among the correspondence Mr. JEFFERSON had with Mr. MAZZEI, of Leghorn, who put into my hands all the letters of Mr. JEFFERSON, addressed to him after our Revolutionary war had terminated, up to 1800. I was then spending three months in Pisa-on-the Arno, while my vessel—the *Hibernia*—in which I was then engaged on a voyage to Calcutta, was collecting her funds in Spanish dollars, and selling her cargo from Philadelphia. It was amongst those letters of Mr. JEFFERSON that I saw his reasons for not entering into the views of the Emperor PAUL of Russia, who, when about to make peace with the Sultan of Turkey, proposed to Mr. JEFFERSON to insert in the treaty an article to open to the flag of the United States the commerce of Turkey in Europe, and that of the shores of the Black Sea, provided the United States would accredit a minister to and from the Empire of Turkey, and that of Russia. It struck me forcibly at that time that Mr. JEFFERSON lost a valuable "hand-maid to agriculture and manufactures," as well as strong friends, in those two powers, for the promotion of our relations with those of Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers.

You see I have given you a "Roland for your Oliver." Truly yours, C. L. STEWART.

Detention of the New United States Minister to Mexico—Accident to the Steamer Tennessee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. MCLANE, the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, with other passengers bound for Vera Cruz per steamship *Tennessee*, returned to this city to-day. That steamer sailed Wednesday morning, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, and at 3 P. M. on that day ran aground in attempting to go through the Pass à l'Outre, at the mouth of the river. The main channel was blocked up by ships with steam-tugs, endeavoring to work them out, and this, with a violent norther prevailing at the time, rendered it very difficult for the *Tennessee* to get through. She continued her efforts until the next morning, when the gale became perfectly furious, and drove a ship, with a steam-tug attached, down upon the starboard quarter of the steamer, and as they rounded her stern, reading and crashing light upper-works, the steamer's rudder was so badly damaged as to render her unfit to go to sea.

Every effort was made to get the *Tennessee* off, that she might return to the city for repairs; but not succeeding in this, Capt. FORBES placed his passengers on board the steamer *Suwanee*, bound in from Florida, and they are now here, awaiting the *Tennessee*, or perhaps some other steamer, which may be speedily dispatched in her place.

This accident is particularly unfortunate at the present moment, for it is a peculiarly critical period in our relations with Mexico, and the prompt arrival of Mr. MCLANE is of immense importance. The friends of the Liberal Party, it cannot be denied, are rendered doubly anxious by reason of his detention so far as the new Minister is known, the impression as to what he can and will do is quite favorable. He is of good stock, and of far higher grade in every qualification than the majority of our foreign appointments. He is doubtless fully impressed with the magnitude of his duties, and if the influence of private speculators was brought to bear upon him on his departure from Washington, there is every reason to believe that in Mexico he will cut loose from them all, devote himself to the great interests of his country, and do himself imperishable honor.

The filling up of the main passes at the mouth of the Mississippi is seriously affecting this port. At the Southwest Pass, which is the principal one, the main channel is so entirely blocked up by vessels, some of which have been there ninety days, that no pilot will attempt to exercise his profession there among new comers. It is estimated that *over 100,000 bales of cot-*

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.—We are not envious, and therefore record an instance of good fortune with sincere pleasure. An acquaintance of ours recently purchased one of KNOX's latest Spring style of hats, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and while walking up the street, captivated the heart of one of our richest belles, to whom he is shortly to be married. Moral—Buy KNOX's Hats.

[Advertisement.]

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Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 362 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 28.

$26,000	U. S. 6s '74	104¼	740	Harlem Railroad	12
$2,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91¾	200	Har. R. Pref	30¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s	86¼	35	Sixth-av. R	127
1,000	do	86¾	350	Reading R. R	53 49¾
$2,000	City 6s '87	103¾	100	do	49¾
$1,000	Ryn C. W. L	102	200	do	b10 49¾
7,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '63	71¾	250	do	50
$5,000	do	b3 72	200	do	s3 49¾
2,000	M. C'l & P'c't 1st m S'g Fund Co. bds	97¾	400	do	50¼
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. bs	s60 91	200	do	s10 49¾
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	108¾	56	Mich. Cen. R. R	51¾
15	Bank of Commerce	101¾	100	do	s30 51¾
100	Cary Impm't Co.	6¼	50	do	s45 51¾
150	Del. & Ill. C. Co.	b60 100¾	200	M. S. & N. Ia R. R.	17¾
250	do	s60 100¾	100	do	13¾
5	do	100¾	250	do	13¾
250	Pac. M. S. Co	b3 79	100	do	s30 13¾
150	do	s60 77¾	50	do	13¾
100	do	b90 79	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	44¾
50	do	s15 78¾	300	do	44
50	Cumber. Pref	23¾	50	do	b60 44¾
200	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s10 78¾	100	do	s60 43¾
300	do	b10 78¾	250	do	s10 43¾
250	do	s60 78¾	300	do	s30 43¾
200	do	78¾	100	do	s10 41¾
100	do	b'w 78¾	500	do	43¾
400	do	b60 79	100	Panama R. R.	s60 117¾
550	do	79	150	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 67¾
250	do	s60 78¾	200	do	67¾
10	Erie Railroad	10¾	50	do	s30 67¾
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	32	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	93¾
100	do	b60 32	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 68
1,000	do	b60 32¾	50	do	68¼
50	do	32¾	300	do	68¾
600	do	s10 32¾	50	Clev. & Toledo R.	25
200	do	32¾	100	Chic. & Rock I. R.	58¼
100	do	s60 32	50	do	s30 58¼
100	do	b60 32¾	200	do	s 58¼
600	do	s10 32½			

SECOND BOARD.

20	Chatham Bank	92	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s10 43
50	Pacific M. S. Co	79¼	400	do	43
100	do	79	200	do	s5 43
10	D. & H. Can. Co.	102¾	200	do	s30 43
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 78¾	100	do	43¾
220	do	79	100	do	s30 42¾
100	do	s30 78¾	50	do	s10 42¾
150	Erie Railroad	10¾	156	Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾
50	Hudson River R.	32¾	30	Panama Railroad	117¾
50	do	s60 32	150	Ill. Ceo. R. R.	b60 68
300	Mil. & Mrs. R.	5	200	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	68¾
50	Har. R. R. Pref.	40	100	do	s30 68¾
50	do	40	200	do	68¾
50	Reading R. R.	s3 50¾	150	do	s10 68¾
200	do	s10 50	100	Cl. & Toledo R.	s30 25
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	13¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	58¼
100	do	s60 13¾	50	do	58¾
100	do	13¾			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	LaC. & Mil. R. 7s	77½	60	Knickerbo'r F. I. Co.	133
4,000	C. St. P. & F. du L.		20	Mercantile F. I. Co.	116½
	L. G. 8s	91	20	Co. Marine Ins. Co.	116
1,000	Com. Ins. Sc'p '57	65	50	American Coal Co.	$3¾
4,000	G. W'n Ins. s. '58	71	80	Terre H. & Re. R. R.	102¾
10	Clinton F. Ins. Co.	111¾	20	do	101¾
12	L. I. F. Ins. Co.	167¾	10	Amer. Ex. Bank	103¾
50	Ætna F. I. Co.	111	20	Citizens' Bank	102¾
40	St. N. F. I. Co.	91	80	People's Bank	105¾
10	Home F. I. Co.	174¾	5	G. W. Ins. Co.	134¾
5	Em. City F. I. Co.	117¾	10	Amer. Ex. Co.	87¼
40	Irving F. I. Co.	117¾	10	do	87
18	U. S. F. I. Co.	125¾	5	do	88
50	Ocean Ins. Co.	$23¾	5	do	88
10	N. W. F. I. Co.	94	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	77½
40	Excelsior F. I. Co.	100¾			

MONDAY, March 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 26, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 19:

Increase in Loans	$163,282
Increase in Specie	139 444
Increase in Circulation	1,385
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	98 514

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	March 27, 1858.	March 26, 1859	March 19, 1859.
Capital	$66,600,000	$68,048 385	$68,048.385
Loans	109,095,412	127,751,225	127,587,943
Specie	30.929,472	25,182,627	25,043.183
Circulation	6,892,231	7.998,098	7.996,713
Gross Deposits	90,244.098	100,580,370	108.353,336
Exchanges	16,442.389	20,237,121	21.911,543
Undrawn	74,201,709	80,343 249	86,441,793
In Sub-Treasury	6,141,594	8,045,268	9,046,759

The Bank Averages show a very steady movement. The addition to the Specie line is moderate, as we anticipaied in our weekly review, from the circumstance that the previous average was rather a falling one, while the Sub-Treasury disbursement of $800,000 was not fully counted until near the close of the present statement. We looked for a more important addition to the Discount line and also some change in favor of the Deposit line. The Banks start in the new week with a rising Specie average, and the export demand is likely to be more than covered by the California remittance of March 5, which should be here by Wednesday. Some delay has occurred by the change of steamers at Havana. The market for Money to-day shows rather increased ease in the supply offered by lenders on temporary employment; the rates from 4 to 5 ₱ cent. There is no change in Discounts. The leading Grocery houses who offer to cash their own bills are unable to get an allowance of more than 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Owing to the ease in Money and a fair demand for bills from the Import trade, Exchange is held steady to-day for the Cunard steamer sailing on Wednesday at 109⅝@109¾ on London for bank and bankers' bills. Francs 5.13¾@5.12½.

There is a little more animation on the Stock Exchange to-day, and some excitement on several descriptions. The *Bulls* have their own way in Reading, which went at one moment to 51¼ ₱ cent. cash to make good the deliveries of the day, and closed at the Second Board 50½@50¾ ₱ cent., as against 49¾ on Saturday afternoon. The same party were large buyers of Hudson River shares, and to at least a partial extent have the public with them in their confidence of the future of the Road. The sales were quite heavy in amount, and the stock closed about 32¼@32½ ₱ cent. The mortgages of the Company are also quite firm. The *Bear* account had the advantage on Michigan Southern Guaranteed, the sellers were numerous, and the cause assigned is that the annual report, though confessedly a frank and improving one, so far as comparative management is concerned, shows no surplus for the Preference shares up to 1st January last. This issue upon the merits of the report is likely, from the sales of the day, to render the Guaranteed Stock one of the most active speculatives on the list. Indeed the *short* contracts were previously quite heavy. The other Western shares were steady through the day, and manifested more firmness at the close. The sales of Galena, Rock Island and Toledo appear to have been pressed to the minimum rates for the present. Harlem Preferred advanced to 40, and Pacific Mail to 79 ₱ cent., an advance of ¼ ₱ cent on each over the top sales of Saturday. Illinois Central shares advanced 1 ₱ cent., closing 68, and the Construction Bonds to 91¼ ₱ cent. The contest against New-York Central was less animated, or at least less effective. The cash stock closed as on Saturday at 78⅝@79 ₱ cent., and 78⅝@⅞ on seller's option. The State Stocks were all firm and the New Federal Loan steady at 101¼ ₱ cent. sales. The Albany correspondent of the *Courier* reports that the Senate Bank Committee will report against changing the rate at which the 5 ₱ cents are taken for circulation at the Bank Department. The general market left off irregular in prices: a disposition to firmness in some descriptions, and of dullness in others.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $118,182, of which $72,000 from Customs, and paid out $180,762. Balance this afternoon, $7,982,688.

We have received the following additional figures and explanations of the Annual Report of the Michigan Southern Company to 31st December, 1858:

Capital Stock—Common	$6,081,900	
Guaranteed	2,893,600	$8,975,400
Funded Debt		9,343,000
Floating debt, Nov., 1857	$2,314,000	
Floating debt, Jan. 1, 1858	1,934,000	
Floating debt, March 1, 1859		1,211,007
	1857.	1858.
Earnings	$2,227,976	$2,019,424
Expenses	1,652,299	1,332,151
Repairs of road	423,825	315,153
Repairs of engines	158,793	97,443
Repairs of cars	147,098	69,986
Fuel	164,000	108,433
Passengers carried	534.550	402,930
Tons of freight	234,804	241,813
Passenger earnings	1,316,478	930,200
Freight earnings	838,053	847,108
Per cent. expenses	74	61—61½
Pay-rolls	No. Men.	Pay-rolls
1857—October	2,940	$66,150 92
1858—January	1,725	52,842 00
1858—December	1,516	51,477 73
1859—February	1,506	46,402 40

A reference to this last table will show that the decrease of business upon our road cannot be ascribed to the competition of other lines by drawing off business legitimately belonging to ours. For it appears by this table that the gross earnings of all of the ten large roads named have materially decreased during 1858. The per centage of decrease of the aggregate of gross earnings of those roads is 25.75, while upon ours the decrease is only 9.36 ₱ cent., and it will be noted that our decrease in expenses is 25 ₱ cent.

If the gross earnings of 1858 were equal to those of 1856, which were $2,714,848
with the expenses and int. acc't. of 1858, at 2,018,133
there would have been a net surplus of $696.715
This would give 10 ₱ cent. on $2,803,600 of guaranteed stock 299,360
and 6 ₱ cent. on $6,081,900 common, $664,908—$364,268
and leave a surplus of $42,447

a clear evidence that a revival of business only is necessary to enable the Company to increase dividends. As an earnest that such a revival has commenced, a reference to schedule I annexed shows that the gross earnings of the first half of 1858 were $ 932 929 46
and for the last half 1,092,819 97
a gain in favor of the last 6 months of $147,890 51

The constant increase of the *local* or *way* business in comparison with the *through*, is a gratifying feature in the traffic of the road. This is a business which cannot materially be interfered with by any efforts of competing roads. The earnings are comparatively as follows:

	Through Traffic.	Way Traffic.
1857	$1,219,292 34	$174,292 75
1858	838,109 01	1,006,792 72
Decrease	$381.164 33	Inc. $532,499 97

This shows the capacity of the country along and within the influence of our lines, to expand and enlarge. And it is worthy of note, that this expansion and increase of *local* traffic have gone regularly forward the last year amidst the general depression of business and the comparative decrease of earnings from *through* traffic.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Shares have suddenly gone down to $5@$6 on representation that the Company are unable to provide for an Income Debt of $448,000 due the 1st of April, and that no further issue of mortgages will be made unless the stockholders come forward to the relief of the finances of the Road. The first result is not all unexpected. The other announcement, accompanied by an exceedingly Flemish account of the prospects of the Company, appears to have been put forth with the view to frighten the Eastern shareholders into some sort of advances to save the property from foreclosure. Beyond the circumstance that the alarm is grounded from the seat of the La Crosse iniquity, we know of nothing to induce the belief that the stock of the Milwaukee and Mississippi is really to be confiscated. The line is a finished one and equipped, from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi River, two hundred and thirty-five miles, including the Janesville branch. The first mortgage, less the Sinking Fund, now stands $2,325,500, and the Second $600,000. Other liabilities $934,000, including the Income Debt referred to above. The whole but little over one half the cost of the work, the Capital Stock being $3,696,000.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 26.	Loans. March 19	Specie. March 26.	Specie. March 19.
Bk. of New-York	4,311,670	4,220 598	2,109,459	1,112,439
Manhattan Co	5,018,735	4,914,308	631.034	673.205
Merchants' Bank	6,040,145	6,028,432	1,410.053	1,510,910
Mechanics' Bank	4,018,388	4,005,330	892,046	857,988
Union Bank	3,069,734	3,187,498	591,281	660,955
Bk. of America	5,589,722	5,893,287	2,092 706	1,974,335
Phenix Bank	3,098,5 6	3,146,286	503,201	489,067
City Bank	2,205,558	2,123,914	316,293	330,950
Tradesmen's Bank	1,286,730	1,272,222	207,314	196,147
Fulton Bank	1,948,300	1,914,516	328,801	341,792
Chemical Bank	2,044,540	2,041,183	708,115	691,516
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,317,620	2,214 586	226,234	310,584
National Bank	2,240,222	2,207,717	249,332	248,959
Batch. & Drov. Bk	1,643,407	1,597,422	494,046	433,723
Mech. & Trad. Bk	921,154	908,921	171,202	167,825
Greenwich Bank	767,267	762,386	65,445	72 934
Leather Man. Bk	2,208,107	2,194,859	388,875	383,015
Seventh Ward Bk	1,341,784	1,342,809	192,294	203 081
Bk. St.-New-York	4,243,462	4,155,617	1,120,587	1,038,087
Am. Exchange Bk	7,831,675	7,803,311	1,439,008	1,501.403
Bk. of Commerce	12,357,252	12,236,912	2,300,445	2,060,185
Broadway Bank	2,868,491	2,874,470	454,024	628,142
Ocean Bank	1,555,066	1,625,406	332,174	247,908
Mercantile Bank	2,834,430	2,836,666	414,961	505,387
Pacific Bank	1,142,054	1,165,752	205,551	183,760
Bk. of Republic	4,170,064	4,294,403	1,131,186	1,110,061
Chatham Bank	569,329	599,905	63 662	84,817
People's Bank	685,658	676,074	110,690	133,933
Bk. of N. America	1,689,778	1,691,272	250,199	300,531
Hanover Bank	1,425,470	1,502,401	196,103	164,191
Irving Bank	846,995	860,116	166,971	122,594
Metropolis Bank	6,872,310	6,942,180	1,271,982	1,111,467
Citizens' Bank	1,090,950	719,295	125,573	113,464
Nassau Bank	1,730,424	1,691 246	249,474	227,694
Market Bank	1,738,499	1,727,087	310,706	295,203
St. Nicholas Bank	1,156,696	1,206,509	201,435	214,746
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,080,784	3,041,029	919,030	977,647
Corn Exch. Bank	1,631,696	1,547,163	251,111	291,939
Continental Bank	3,782,795	3,803,960	519,606	548,077
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,167,705	1,160,487	231,139	304,577
Oriental Bank	572,656	582,935	81,015	88,179
Marine Bank	960,170	965,810	118,641	129,811
Atlantic Bank	552,987	547,310	72,530	57,420
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,807,969	2,779,068	386 071	453,601
Park Bank	4,617,384	4,579,500	1,089,720	1,058,763
Artisans' Bank	1,146,585	1,161,887	173,573	135,876
Mech. B'k Ass'n	462,622	468,649	96,231	76,293
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	498,228	481,507	55,337	55,979
N. Y. Exch. Bank	295,124	300,512	29,134	29 525
Butch's Head Bank	408,811	693,500	32,246	52,353
N. Y. County Bank	399,913	398,369	44,509	49,034
Grocers' Bank	411,294	404,164	67,696	59,332
East River Bank	308,164	306,107	25,801	27,403
North River Bank	357,715	357,596	85,573	66,748
Total	127,761,325	127,587,943	25,181,697	25,043,188
Increase	$163,282		Increase	$139,444

Banks.	Circulation. March 26	Circulation. March 19	Deposits—Net. March 26.	Deposits—Net. March 19.
Bk. of New-York	415,350	411,449	2,937,972	2,801,744
Manhattan Co	340,211	338,193	2,970,042	2,912 644
Merchants' Bank	167.679	165,490	4,385,087	4,518,731
Mechanics' Bank	276,618	270,855	3,000,158	2,969,894
Union Bank	178,190	179,208	2,480,716	2,628,985
Bk. of America	120,841	121,750	4,785,997	4,946,367
Phenix Bank	121,125	122,894	1,749,612	1,840,817
City Bank			1,457,726	1,370,772
Tradesmen's Bank	279,407	267,902	732,400	715,115
Fulton Bank	135,832	131,894	1,676,839	1,582,448
Chemical Bank	288,761	287,174	2,064,911	2,089,981
Merch. Exch. Bk.	134,639	134 879	1,337,192	1,330,372
National Bank	137,317	143,821	994,470	972,432
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	176,973	179,782	1,267,326	1,260,126
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	126,006	126,867	803 143	851,746
Greenwich Bank	122,982	122,643	690,237	671,037
Leather Man. Bk.	265,318	264,173	1,454,099	1,455,740
Seventh Ward Bk	199,284	194,187	771,930	782,737
Bk. St. New-York	228,598	223,175	3,173,914	3,012,691
Am. Exchange Bk	237,126	245,727	4,917,229	4,994,975
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,017,675	6,832,430
Broadway Bank	225,865	227,833	1,995,744	2,032,861
Ocean Bank	113,889	116,790	1,060,967	1,013,745
Mercantile Bank	96,940	98,648	2,173,962	2,176,854
Pacific Bank	129,388	131,086	830,531	818,350
Bk. of Republic	194,128	195,582	3,445,255	3,636,168
Chatham Bank	124,720	124,720	1,324,231	1,346,646
People's Bank	112,896	109 044	477,691	497,265
Bk. of N. America	75,922	74,394	943,972	973 244
Hanover Bank	83,049	84,647	739,291	712,043
Irving Bank	113,294	100,626	641,667	625,379
Metropolitan Bk.	250,660	231,898	4,310,840	4,224,646
Citizens' Bank	148,282	146,294	631,678	636,019
Nassau Bank	119,639	117,903	1,014,044	986 338
Market Bank	168,118	169,418	1,128,710	1,180,737
St. Nicholas Bank	94,730	95,658	781,276	814,266
Shoe & Leath. Bk	108,379	13,071	2,284,574	2,284,776
Corn Exch. Bank	121,330	120,017	814,888	727,784
Continental Bank	188,669	195,700	2,580,148	2,587,072
Bk. of Commw'lth	181,265	182,958	938,149	951,379
Oriental Bank	97,382	98,097	377,887	380,681
Marine Bank	118,073	117,054	487,359	504,003
Atlantic Bank	97,887	74,150	236,334	236,680
Imp. & Traders' Bk	203,802	204,499	1,709,706	1,770,101
Park Bank	180,241	180,719	3,697,929	3,715,702
Artisans' Bank	95,157	94,658	774,365	742,132
Mech. B'g Ass'n	83,840	83,900	271,111	250,206
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	147,561	145,346	238,152	244,303
N. Y. Exch. Bank	101,917	100,118	298,261	301,686
Bull's Head Bank	102,103	102,371	363,448	376,097
N. Y. County Bk.	88,194	86,664	304,918	311,220
Grocers' Bank	43,998	43,075	338,967	302,868
East River Bank	84,690	85,172	186,343	191,520
North River Bank	53,647	50,417	329,193	299,335
Total	7,998,093	7,996,713	86,348,249	86,441,793
Increase	$1,385		Decrease	$96,544

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. March 19.	Loans. March 12.	Specie. March 19.	Specie. March 12.
Citizens' Bank	5,237,880	5,330,353	4,271,067	4,178,058
Canal Bank	1,407,192	1,613,252	1,098,240	1,240,022
Louisiana	3,334,133	3,852,606	3,055,705	3,250,383
Louisiana State	5,033,272	5,200,262	4,526,814	4,549,558
Mech. & Trad	1,213,117	1,223,342	691 228	557,422
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,611,153	1,678,151	590,773	734,756
Southern Bank	179,749	187,066	434,752	256,568
Union Bank	1,338,745	1,396,364	567.459	495.904
Merchants' Bank	723,111	667,121	350,785	401,942
Crescent City	1,275,751	1,173,132	300,583	272,506
Bank of America	952 775	962,917	568,070	601,801
Total	22,433,191	22,944,675	17 013 583	16,828,140
	Decrease	$511 394	Increase	$185,482

Banks.	Circulation. March 19	Circulation. March 12.	Deposits. March 19.	Deposits. March 12.
Citizens' Bank	4 569,170	4,498,615	5,483,339	5,563,727
Canal Bank	1,338,910	1,322,475	1,134,400	1,457,456
Louisiana	958,634	973,114	5,314,112	5,415,706
Louisiana State	3,172,456	3,112,446	6,256,816	6,533,845
Mech. & Traders	412,810	410,585	1,133,920	1,125,114
Bk. of N. Orleans	630,775	641,130	1,535,291	1,545,241
Southern Bank	241,048	239,659	602,749	498 818
Union Bank	622,498	631,610	1,201,599	1,070,902
Merchants' Bank	357,810	346,225	847,496	707.609
Crescent City	190,694	203,675	572,459	413,414
Bank of America	232,910	235,936	1,035,949	1,048,553
Total	12,777,899	12,581,899	31,797,206	25,461,356
	Increase	$196,000	Decrease	$664,150

Banks.	Exchange. March 19	Exchange. March 12.	Due Dist. Banks. March 19.	Due Dist. Banks. March 12.
Citizens' Bank	3,326,669	2,410,039	625.017	334,894
Canal Bank

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2348. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ISTHMUS MAILS.

Later and Important from South America.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The State of Negotiations in Nicaragua.

Later from California, Oregon and British Columbia.

The Eruption of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands.

The mail steamship *Granada*, Lieut. O. H. Berryman, U. S. N., Commander, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the mails received from the *Illinois*, disabled at Havana.

We are thus furnished with highly interesting intelligence from the Western Coast of South America, from New-Granada, Central America, California, and the Northern Pacific Ocean.

To the detailed and elaborate correspondence forwarded to THE NEW-YORK TIMES from these various quarters, we surrender the abundant space its interest authorizes.

The U. S. mail steamship *Granada*, Capt. Berryman, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Aspinwall March 16, and Havana on the 24th. She brings the passengers, (240 in number,) mails and treasure of the mail-steamer *Illinois*, which remained disabled at Havana.

The following is the specie list:

American Ex. Bank..	$60 000	Howes & Crowell....	$6,000
T. H. & J. R. Bacon..	4,500	Haviland & Aspinwall	7,200
Bathurst & Brother...	15,000	E. Kelly & Co.....	40,000
J. W. Cahill.....	24,250	E. L. Hatfield & Co..	1,500
W. T. Coleman & Co..	20 000	Trask, McCahill & Co.	30,000
Conroy & O'Connor..	25,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	12,000
C. W. Cressy.....	27,000	J. R. Newton & Co...	10,000
W. Cummings & Son.	4,500	J. G. Parker & Sons.	4,000
Dupees, Sherman & Co	20,007	James Patrick.....	70,000
E. Einstein & Bro....	11,615	S. G. Reed & Co.....	6,000
Freeman & Co.....	68,705	W. Sellgman & Co...	23,000
H. E. Gillis.....	5,000	J. Strauss Bro. & Co	30,524
J. Goldsmith & Co...	10,700	E. C. Thomas & Co..	2,000
T. J. Hand & Co.....	4,000	Tilton & McFarlan...	2,000
C. C. Hastings.....	16,000	Treadwell & Co.....	12,500
J. Hoster, Bro. & Co..	2,500	J. B. Weir.....	10,000
J. Keller & Brothers.	7,300	Wells, Fargo & Co...	257,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.....	22,000	Order.....	14,650
Total.....			$1,632,314

We are indebted to Purser Satterlee, of the *Granada*, and the Express Companies of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co., for prompt delivery of packages.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Blockade of Guayaquil—Decline of the Peruvian Guano Trade—Symptoms of Discontent—An American Envoy in Pursuit of the Bolivian Government—Progress of the Chilian Revolution—The Paraguay Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, March 19, 1859.

The British mail steamship *New-Granada* arrived at Panama on the 16th, being two days behind her time in consequence of breaking some portion of her machinery. She brought $225,000 in specie for England.

ECUADOR.

The blockade of Guayaquil by the Peruvian fleet still continued. It is thought the differences with Peru will be soon settled through the mediation of the Ministers of Chili and New-Granada. It is almost certain, at any rate, that there can be no war, Castilla fearing a revolution at home if he sends his troops North to make war on Ecuador—and Ecuador being too poor to send an army to invade Peru.

President Robles and his Cabinet have left Quito, and constituted Guayaquil his capital for the present. This step has created great excitement at Quito, whose municipality has established a bitter and abusive paper against the President, causing the latter and his friends a good deal of alarm.

The *Amazeda*, steam-frigate of 32 guns, is anchored close to the shore, with her guns bearing on the Government house. There are five other Peruvian war vessels before Guayaquil, and at different points in the river. There is a good deal of sickness and discontent in the fleet, and numerous desertions. It is thought if it remains in the river three months longer the crews will shed their last drop of blood in a most inglorious but pic-quant and irritating war—with the mosquitoes. The ships take every bungo-load of provisions that they can catch in the river, appropriate the food, and then destroy the bungo. They often amuse themselves by firing into these little boats, and sometimes killing the poor peasants who navigate them. In this way they one day killed a little boy only eleven years, named Antonio Rivera.

But wishing to try their hand on bigger game, one of their vessels, stationed before the Island of Puna anived, the other day, the Spanish bark *Maria y Julia* from Guatemala and Saivador, bound to Europe, with a cargo of indigo, &c., on board, valued at over $300,000. This vessel arrived at Puna on the 10th February, and, the mate being in a dying state, the Captain went up to Guayaquil in his boat with the purpose of leaving him there and taking another one. During his absence, a Peruvian man-of-war went down from Guayaquil to Puna and ordered the second mate of the *Maria y Julia* to leave the anchorage. The second mate told him he was unable to navigate the ship. Upon this, the Peruvian officer took possession of her, pulled down the Spanish flag, hoisted the Peruvian, and sent the vessel to Paita under a Peruvian crew, putting the Spanish one on shore in Tumbes. The Spanish Consul in Guayaquil made his claim for damages, and protested against the outrage, as the vessel had not attempted to force the blockade, but had rested quietly at Puna. This matter will probably cost Peru about half a million dollars.

The *Maria y Julia* subsequently was towed to Callao, together with the Peruvian bark *Rosita*, which latter was taken for violation of the rules of the blockade.

PERU.

Lima and Callao, and indeed the whole of the Republic, appear to be tranquil at present. The Lima *Comercio*, however, publishes some interc epted letters from Ex-President Echenique, which, together with continued arrests for conspiracy, go to show that Castilla's enemies are actively planning his down fall, and will never cease their efforts so long as there is the least hope of its accomplishment.

The guano trade has fallen so low that the Government is likely soon to be seriously incommoded from lack of funds. All kinds of business are at a standstill, the wretched Bolivian currency having become so unpopular that the people are afraid to take it in any considerable sum, and there being but little other coin to serve as a medium of exchange. Besides the Bolivian half-dollar, which is hardly worth 33 cents, but must be taken for 50, the country is flooded with counterfeit coin of a good deal less value. Exchange on England cannot be less than 40 pence, and bills on Chili cost 15 per cent.

Assassinations and robberies are of as frequent record as ever in the papers. The Callao and Chorrillos railroads come in for plentiful anathemas from the people and Press, the *Comercio* being filled with complaints of the carelessness of the managers in running over people, running off the tracks, and running past stations without stopping; exorbitant charges, and lack of accommodation generally.

Captain Manuel Palacios was lately roundly abused by President Castilla in person, and then superseded in the command of the war steamer *General Lerzundi*, be cause he did not have steam up as quickly as he was ordered to do, to go to Guayaquil.

BOLIVIA.

This State is tolerably tranquil at present; but, as in Peru, the enemies of the present state of things are vigilant and active. It is scarcely possible Dr. Linares can keep the Presidency much longer.

By a private letter, I learn that the new United States Minister, Joan Corren Smith, was at La Paz on the 9th of February, but would leave on the 1st April for Oruro, where the Government at present is stationed. In April, when the rains are over, the Government will probably take up its residence in Sucre, to which place General Sanza will follow it. Sucre is described to be one of the prettiest and most agreeable towns in all the interior of South America.

Of La Paz my correspondent remarks:

"La Paz is a much larger town than I expected to see, containing some 58,000 persons. But of this great mass, hardly 10,000 would, after the exercise of the most liberal charity, pass in the United States for white folks. Comparatively speaking, but few Spanish women were ever brought into South America, fewer still so far in the interior, and so, of course, the mixture with the native is almost universal. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, there are some good families here, and the women of these, though rarely pretty, have pleasing faces and amiable manners. They are fond of music, dancing and flowers. There are probably these hundred pianos in La Paz, costing, on their arrival here, from $400 to $1,200 each. How they are brought 240 miles from Tacna, on mules, I cannot conceive. The fondness for foreign productions and luxuries has drained this country of its wealth, till now it is miserably poor, though possessing within its bosom all the elements of extraordinary richness."

Governor Dana, late Minister to Bolivia, was to have left La Paz about the 1st March. He does not wish to arrive in the United States until May or June, on account of change of climate, to the influence of which he is quite susceptible.

CHILI.

The revolution in Chili, though the Government appears to be a been able to partially suppress it in some districts in the South, is every day acquiring greater strength. The *Comercio* at Valparaiso and other Government organs, endeavor to treat it as a trivial matter of only isolated risings and riots, styling its movers and actors *peluconas*, *retrogradados*, &c., but it won't do—private letters and reliable verbal accounts all go to prove that if President Montt and his Government are not overthrown it will be a much greater wonder than if they are. Many of the principal agricultural and mining capitalists are engaged in this revolutionary enterprise, and they are scattering their money among the lower classes with a lavish hand. It is also strongly asseverated that the priests and Jesuits are making every effort to overthrow the present Government.

In Copiapo, the revolutionists under Gallo have from 1,200 to 1,800 men. The Government force against them, a encamped somewhere on the line of the Copiapo and Caldera Railroad, does not exceed 350 men; and it is almost impossible to increase this number, as the Government cannot reinforce it from Valparaiso for fear of a rising there, and the people of the revolted district are not any of them disposed to get a bullet in their brains to please the President.

On Feb. 13, some fifty or sixty of the National Guard, of Santiago, revolted, and paraded the streets crying, "Death to Montt," endeavoring to bring over their companions. Several companies of Government troops were turned out against them, when after a few threats of bayonets on one side and a few balls from the other, they returned to their quarters.

On the 12th, the province of Aconcagua revolted, imprisoning the Intendents and his officers. Concepcion rose, supported by 800 *montenreros*, but was subjected to the Government after a fusilade of ten hours between the troops, the people and the *montenreros*, but only when the former were reinforced by troops from Chillian and Araoco. But Concepcion, at the last accounts, had again risen, and this second attempt will probably prove successful.

The people of Chillian and Talcahuano had also risen against the Government, supported by a party of *montenreros*, but it is said were defeated by the Government troops after many deaths on both sides. Atrepare, who commanded the *montenreros*, obliged the officers of the town to stand in front of the Government troops, at the mooth of his cannon—so says a Government paper. One of these officers received seven wounds.

At San Felipe in the province of the Andes, the revolutionists have possession of the town, and the authorities have fled. In fact, the whole South is in revolt.

Garcia, the Minister of War, had gone personally to superintend the reduction of the revolutionists at Talca, who have a large force in an entrenched camp. The attack on Talca was to be made on the 16th February.

The *montenreros* of Carrera and Correa, to the number of 800 men, are in the immediate vicinity of Valparaiso, where a movement was hourly feared. "Mutiny and riot," says the Government organ, "are the order of the day."

The jails are full of prisoners in all the principal districts of the Republic. Don Angel Custodio Gallos, Member of Congress, who is said to be the favorite of the revolutionists for President, Don Guillermo Matta, Don Benjamin Vicuria Mackenna and Don Isidoro Errazuris have each been condemned to 6,000 marevedis fine and one year's exile.

Trade and commerce, of course, are completely paralyzed not only in Valparaiso, but in all Chili. Flour has risen to $4 25 ₱ quintal. Copper has realized $20 cash. Silver $10 31 ₱ marc. It is said a great deal of the present crop of wheat has been destroyed in the field by the Indians of the South, and a good deal will rot from lack of hands to gather it—the laborers being either fighting on one side or the other in the present contest. The Government papers thinks *some* has been destroyed and will rot, but not much. Freights from Valparaiso and the coast to England and the Continent range from 40s. to 45s., with but little doing. Exchange on England, 60 and 90 days, 46½ pence; on the United States, 60 and 90 days, 7 ₱ cent.

PARAGUAY.

The *Constitutional*, of Rosario, has the following:

"The *Fulton*, *Harriet Lane*, *Bainbridge* and *Delphin* have arrived in our waters. In a few hours we may expect the *Water Witch* and *Perry*.

We have been informed, but we do not vouch for the fact, that with the exception of the Admiral's ship, the squadron will remain in our waters for some days.

In view of the rendezvous of the United States naval forces in our port, and of the neutrality which the Government of the Confederation observes in the question between the United States and Paraguay, the Chief of this Department, by order of His Excellency the Governor, has sent a polite note to Admiral Shubrick inquiring of him, in accordance with right and usage, as to the object of the rendezvous of said force at this port." F. W. R.

Interesting from Chili.

MAIL FACILITIES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA—CONTINUATION AND PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—EFFORTS OF THE CLERGY FOR PEACE—CAPT. NYE AND THE STEAMER INDEPENDENCE—MARINE AND COMMERCIAL NEWS—REPORTED CAPTURE OF TALCAHUANO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Mondey, Feb. 7, 1859.

This is our mail day. Steamer from Panama due due at 5 P.M. We hope it will be the bearer of an American mail. However, it is always a matter of uncertainty. The Government at Washington has never been willing to pay the line of boats on this coast even the most moderate subsidy, though, as long ago as 1850, the Steam Company offered their services and sought a contract. The American Government replied they could not subsidize a foreign line. The boats come from Panama twice a month, and offered to receive the American mails at that point for delivery along this coast, as well as to receive the mails hence for the United States, for the superlatively moderate sum of $25,000 per annum, while for the same service the British Government peys £100,000.

This invaluable assistance to American commerce has till now been withheld for the reason above referred to, that the boats are British. I have often heard complaints made against the Steam Company as if the blame lay with them. Let all candid American readers judge in view of the facts just mentioned. If there was an American line, or if there was any real and good prospect of it, the case might be different; but when there is no other line, and but little likelihood of one, to decline the services of the British line is small and narrow policy indeed.

But I speak too fast. The Washington Government has not declined occupying the use of these boats. It has accepted the service but declined paying the Company for it. Letters are received in United States Post offices for this coast on pre-peyment of 24 cents the half ounce letter, of which amount the Post-office retains ten cents as postage to Panama, and pays the balance, 24 cents, equivalent to one shilling sterling, to the British Government for receiving the letter at Panama and bringing it hither in British mail bags.

Accordingly the letters are sent to the American Consul at Panama, and he passes them to the British Consul at that point, who puts them in the mail from Southampton coming to this West coat.

Thus the Company who run these boats, get nothing, though they know all the while they are carrying the contents of the American mail. I have reason to think the Company are annoyed by what they have cause for considering an avasion.

In favor of the Company, more still is to be said; while the American Government declines to pay them even the diminutive subsidy I have mentioned, they still bring and take mail bags, *entirely free of charge*, for every United States ship-of-war on this coast The storeship *Fredonia*, lying here, sends and receives her mails regularly by these British boats, and has done so for years.

Whether these observations will seem worthy of notice by the Postmaster at New-York, I know not but, at least, if failing to prompt to a surer and speedier postal arrangement to these parts, they may let your readers see that the want of accommodation is more to be attributed to the American Government than to this Steam Company.

Some may ask if we are not accommodated already by the existing scheme, even if the Company is uncompensated; to which I answer we are accommodated, but with great loss of time and irregularity. That a British mail will arrive this afternoon is quite sure, as sure as any human event can be; and the British merchant can count on it; but about an American mail there can be no certain calculation. It may come; and it may not. It is just a case of touch and go. If the mail from New-York reaches Panama in season, well; but if it be only a few hours late we shall not get our letters for a fortnight. All which might be remedied if the Department would make its contract directly with these boats. Then they would wait for the American mail to reach them, and we should be sure of obtaining it on the arrival of every boat.

The want of accommodation is however still greater for letters going hence. From New-York the connection is made about two-thirds of the time; but from this the connection is never made unless something has occurred to detain the Aspinwall boats. The rule is that passengers and mails going hence to New-York lie over at Panama two weeks. Certainly it does seem to be a wise suggestion, and one deserving the attention of the Department, that a contract be made with this Company, when it can be made on such feverable terms, and when it would yield so many advantages to American interests.

Valparaiso, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

Political affairs are in *statu quo*. The revolution is still on foot. The Government preparing but not ready for making the onset to put it down. The insurgents are still holding Copiapo, and, in fact, have also occupied Huasco. They also hold Talca, at the South. The occupation of Huasco is not very important, except as it shows they are unchecked; but that being the northern part of the country, desert for the most part, with limited resources, the ravolt there can be kept within bounds by simply blockading the ports.

The point of danger is at Talca, and there the force of the Government are at present concentrated; the aim being to prevent the Southern (which are the fertile) provinces from rising and marching an overwhelming force on the capital. No paper is published here except one favorable to the Government; hence we only know what they see fit to tell us. But, so far as can be gathered, there are 800 or 1,000 under arms in Talca, and it will be a task of considerable difficulty to carry the place.

The first bloodshed has been in Chillira, where two sergeants were tried last week by court mertial and shot, for attempting to bribe the soldiers to motiny.

A day or two since, tidings arrived in the night that the condition of affairs in Maule (Constitucion) was very precarious. This is the port of Talca. Soldiers were immediately dispatched by steamer to that point.

In Talca, the leedar of the insurgents is said to have levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants of the place, and many have fled.

The worst item of intelligence is, that some of the insurgent party have gone south into the country of the Indians, and stirred them up to make incursions into the precincts of civilization. These Indians are the Arencanos. Their force is variously estimated; they are quite barbarous, and very much feared. Their prowess may be judged from the fact that they drove the Spaniards out of their country three hundred years ago, and have held their ground ever since most indomitably.

That these savages have been set on to attack the settled districts on the frontier, I am informed is undeniable. If so, it may have the effect of alienating the sympathy which some have felt for the insurgents. I have no idee that a majority of the country are in favor of the Government; but I think men who have wished the opposition to succeed, will now be convinced that the success of the revolt will only be the precursor of wild and prostrating anarchy.

From Valdivia and Chiloe the letest news received is, that quiet and order prevail there.

The Government has just issued a decree ordering the formation of a new battalion of regular troops, to be called the Seventh.

Prayers have been offered in the Church of the Augustin Friars for the pacification of the country. The Archbishop of Santiago has also ordered petitions to be offered in the Cathedral for eight days, "to the Eternal, for the speedy termination of the political dissensions with which the country is menaced." In the daily papers some inculpate this gentleman on account of said "dissensions."

Captain Nye, formerly of the *Pacific*, of New-York, is here. He intends to sell the steamer *Independence*. She came out for a tug-boat, and is obtaining some good bids from the Government, in carrying dispatches and troops. Her price is $3,000 a trip. She makes 16 knots. Her owner is now at the Capital, probably negotiating for her sale to the Government. Perhaps the scheme of tugboats for the Straits of Magellan may obtain a hearing also, though at this juncture it is doubtful whether the Administration will be able to give attention to anything beside efforts for the pacification of the country. I wish the prospect of doing that speedily were more flattering than it is.

The following facts may be of use to some of your professional readers:

There are 17 licensed physicians in this city. Of these five are Englishmen, two Frenchmen, two Germans, one North American, three Chilians, one Spaniard, and two others whose nationality I am ignorant of. The oldest of these is Dr. Cox, whose diploma dates from 1813.

Foreign physicians coming here have to render an examination before the Medical Board in the Capital. This examination is conducted in Spanish exclusively. Without passing it, no one can practice in any part of the Republic, where any licensed physician resides, without his consent; although, in towns where there is no doctor, a new-comer, unexamined, may practice unhindered, provided he show proof that he has been admitted as a doctor somewhere else.

The number of lawyers in Valparaiso is twenty-three, including officers of the City Government and judges. Law is the most popular of all professions here. The foolish old Roman idea exerts an influence against young men entering the medical profession, as if it were not full *caste*. Celibacy is unquestionably an impediment with many young men that makes the Church repulsive; and hence the law is over-crowded. All the lawyers are natives, at least of Spanish America.

There are ten druggists. No man can be druggist and practicing physician at the same time. No man can own more than one drug-shop. Of the ten, five are Chilians, and five are Germans.

Valparaiso, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859.

The revolution is not yet overcome. The Government has increased the troops-of-the-line from 2,500 to 5,000 men. Some battalions of militia have been placed on footing and pay of the regular army. The Capital had a garrison of 1,500 under arms.

The affair at Talca is still unsettled. We hear that General Garcia, Minister of War, has made one or two successful movements, and carried some of the insurgents' positions. In fact, it has been announced that he had captured such portions of the city as brought his own position within one square of the plaze and main entrenchments of the rebels. From the bravery and energy of this officer it was expected the newe would soon come that he had carried the place. But the news has not come, though four days have elapsed, from which it is evident the rebels are more numerous and better able to make resistance than the Government organs had been willing to admit. The beginning of the end I fear we have not seen yet.

In fact, news has just arrived of a new outbreak in San Felipe, the chief town of the Province of Aconcuagua. This occurred on Sunday, 15th inst. The Intendente was captured, after a reckless attempt to shoot him, in which his sister was wounded; he was then bound and fastened, and carried off a prisoner. The town remained in possession of the insurgents. Two hundred men were dispatched from Santa Rosa de los Andes, fifteen miles distant, a town at the Western base of the mountains. Another body of troops was sent instantly from the Capital, sixty miles distant. A third body, on receipt of the intelligence here, was sent by railroad to Quillota, thence to move to the scene of revolt also. With these combined forces, it is hoped peace will be restored in that direction.

As soon as the troops had left the Capital for San Felipe, a movement was attempted there also A number of soldiers, militia, having been on drill on Sunday morning, rose against the Government. The rabble gathered about them in large numbers. An officer who attempted to dissuade them from this mutiny was shot, his name was B. S. Cañas; the wound proved quickly fetal. The troops of the Government, however, soon overpowered the insurgents, and took the most of them prisoners, just as they were *en route*, it is said, for the penitentiary, to open the doors for the criminals confined there.

From the southern provinces the latest intelligence has been more favorable. Talcahuano was in the hands of the rebels, headed by Alemparta, who has figured in other revolutions. But they had been repelled from Concepcion, and troops were marching against them from Chillira, who would soon overpower them.

From Copiepo the lapse of a week has brought nothing new. All the northern ports are declared, by decree of the President, strictly closed, except it be to foreign ships of war.

An indication of the state of feeling here may be gathered from the fact that meetings have been held here and in Santiago also to take steps for the enrolment of a "guard of order"—or, as called in England, special constables—to be composed of citizens and foreigners, simply for the object of preventing anything like popular pillage. This in fact is the form of fear that comes first to the minds of quiet people. The anxiety is lest, in the struggle of parties, the rabble get the upper hand for a day or two, or even for a few hours, and the town be sacked.

In Santiago such a guard is now in course of enrolment. J. T. Urmeneta and Jose Baeza have been appointed to the command. Here the same thing has been done; Nicholas Gatica and William Waddington being chosen.

The money that came last mail from England, first installment of Barros's loan, has not yet been landed. It was kept on board the British steamer *Bolivia* several days, and then was transferred to the British store ship, the *Nereus*, where it now is, under English protection, to the amount of $600,000.

In all this time of disturbance there is not a foreign ship-of-war within sight or call. No French, no British, no American. The whalers have begun to gather at Talcuhuano, though many have gone elsewhere for supplies because of the revolution. The number of British and American vessels is quite large, now anchored in the bay; a beef and pork ship being all that represents either of the respective navies.

I will give the names of the vessels now here:

American.—Ships Alexander, Oracle, Beverly, Michael Angelo, Northern Chief, Susan L. Fitzgerald, John Sydney, Barks Evadne, Scotland, Hugh Birkhead and M. L. Frank. Steamers Polynesian and Independence. Brig Jowsen (here since April, 1858, loaded with munitions of war.)

British.—Ships Ottillia, Jane Price, Spectre, John Norman, Liane, Don Diego and Bogotá—James City, (with sappers and miners for Vancouver's Island, just sailed.) Barks Gladiator, Elize Moore, Nithsdale, Yantha, Loolsa Bragington, Queen Bee, Iaca, Britain's Pride, Voyager, Queen of the South, Maggie, Skimmar of the Seas, Imogene, Annie Warrall and Sea Wave. Brigs Saint Ogilvie, Britain's Pride, Hugh Black. Steamer Bolivia.

The prices of grain and floor have gone up within a few days, in consequence of the alarm occasioned by the inroads of Indians on the Southern frontier coupled with the fact that a large proportion of the laboring people in and about the seat of the civil war, are of necessity drawn away from their agricoltural labors to the less productive occupations of camp drill and warlike evolution On this letter account there can be no donbt that many of the land-owners will be unable to harvest their grain.

Feb. 16, 1859.—The letest news is, that Telcahuano has been retaken by the Government, and that a serious street fight had occurred in Concepcion, in which the insurgents, 600 strong, had been put to rout.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

APPEARANCE OF ECUADOR — THE GUAYAQUIL BLOCKADE—VISIT OF THE COMMANDANT TO SHIP CYANE—SHIPPING AT PANAMA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

United States Ship Cyane, Panama, Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

We left Callao Feb. 14, 1859, and arrived at Payta a few days after. The country around it looks desolate, sand and dust being its prominent points. All the houses, except a few, inhabited by the different Consuls and Government officials, are low huts made ont of cane and mod, more like a poor Arabian settlement than what we would expect of the rich mines of Peru. We remained only a few hours, there being nothing of interest to detain us, and arrived on the 23d February at Puna in Ecuador. Naturally our 22d was spent quietly on board ship, without any show or celebration to manifest the greatness of our respect to the hero of Independence.

Ecuador has given us a new idea of the fertility of the South American States. Here everything is green, vegetation seems to be abondant, and it would only require the labor of a few of our Western farmers to equalize it with the rich soil of Orange County.

Puna is a small village of no note, on the island of the same name, and opposite to the mouth of the Goayequil. The houses like all others here are made of cane, and raised from the earth at a height of seven feet; the reason probably is to prevent the frequent vermin from molesting the inhabitant. Although the country seems to be fertile yet there are a very few produces to be had: Yankee activity and energy seems to be wanting everywhere. Soon after arriving we found out that our Consul, Mr. Game, did not reside here, but a little below at his hacienda in Punta Spaniol. After sending a boat for him he visited our ship.

We had hardly retired to our beds that night, when we were aroused by the beat of the drums for general quarters. Great excitement naturally prevailed, and everybody had his own surmises as to its purport. Gueyequil is still blockaked by the Peruvian squadron under Admiral Enorio Manatigi, who has command of a frigate, three small steamers and a storeship. It appears that he had heard of our being in the hey, and a steamer was dispatched for the purpose. Her lights were seen about 11 P. M., and she had in tow another large vessel, which we could not make out. On their approach we beat to quarters, and Commander Lockwood gave the order to clear away for action. Our boys worked pretty smartly on this occasion, as everything was reported ready in thirteen minutes. The steamer with her tow soon approached us, and a boat was sent on board of us. Lights were procured, and the officer in charge of the boat boarded us. I think by his looks that he was a little astonished and perplexed. Although he did not risk to go any further, yet on the urgent request of Lieut. Morris, he went into the cabin, a performance which was rather embarrassing as it was very dark, and he was often obliged to lift his legs over the different gun-tackles stretched across the deck.

Commander Lockwood here received him, and at his soliciting to know the name of the vessel whence he came, the reply was the Peruvian war steamer *Eucatel*. Then the boarding officer said that he thought we were an American merchant ship, and that he wanled to inform us in that case, that Guayaquil was blockaded, and that as such we could not go any further. Commander Lockwood replied that there was no blockade here, and if he had charge of a merchant ship he should certainly go on. Then the Peruvian, with that old Spanish answer, in saying nothing, but throwing back his head and whispering, hum, hid good night, and left, rathar more satisfied in leaving than in coming on board. Both the Peruvian vessels left afterwards, and the next morning we got under weigh for Panama, where we arrived on the 11th March, after a long yet pleasant passage. The health of Panama at present is good, it being what is called the dry season. The United States ship *St. Mary's*, Commander Thorburn; Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Virgen*, Commander Gardner, and the French frigate *Andromède*, bearing the broad pennant of Admiral Bonard, are the only vessels in port. G. M. McClurey, the Flag-officer of the Home Squadron, is here on a visit, having left the *Roanoke* at Aspinwall.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, Captain D. G. Farout, and the United States storeship *Relief*, Commander Berry, have both arrived at Aspinwall.

We leave to-day for Realejo, where the *Merrimac*, *Decatur* and *Vandalia* are awaiting our arrival.

On dit, we are to remain there for several months.

VISIT OF THE CYANE TO CALLAO—RETURN OF POWDER TO THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT.

Callao, Mondey, Feb. 14, 1859.

The United States ship *Cyane*, Samuel Lockwood, Commander, arrived here on the 5th inst. from Caldera. Her arrival created quite a satisfaction on the part of the American population. It appears she was ordered here by Commodore J. C. Long, the Flag-officer of the Pacific Squadron, to return the powder which had been borrowed some time ago by the United States ship *Decatur*. The Peruvian Government at first refused to accept it, under the plea of courtesy; but Commander Lockwood not being satisfied with that excuse, sent it ashore any how, and therefore leaves no claim on our Government.

The English corvette *Havana* and the French corvette *Provinçale* are in port.

NEW GRANADA.

The Panama Carnival—Naval News—Meeting of the Bogota Congress—Monetary Situation of New-Granada—News. Belly at Aspinwall—General William Walker again on the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, March 18, 1859.

We have but little local news. The coarse caricature of the Continental carnivals has ended, and Lent succeeds, a season of great dulness in Catholic countries.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived here on the 7th, and sailed on the 16th for Realejo. Since she left Norfolk on the 24th of September last, the *Cyane* has visited Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Caldera, Huasco, Callao, Paita, Tumbez and Puna in the Guayquil River. Her officers and crew are in the enjoyment of good health. The following is a list of the former:

Commander Samuel Lockwood; Lieuts. James H. Spotts, D. R. Lambert, Geo. N. Morris, James Stilwell, A. J. McCartney; Purser, James A. Murray; Surgeon, A. S. Williams; Assistant-Surgeon, Charles E. Lining; Marine Officer, A. N. Baker; Captain's Clerk, Upsher; Purser's Clerk, Float.

The *St. Mary's* remains in port. All well.

The French frigate *Andromède*, of fifty guns, the flag ship of Admiral Bonard, arrived here on the 6th, and sailed on the 16th, it is said for Punta Arenas de Costa Rica and Realejo. The French steam-brig *La Megère* left for Mexico on the 10th.

The steam-corvette *Vizen* came to Panama, after having lanoed Sir William Gore Ouseley et Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, and was taking in water and coals yesterday at the Island of Taboga. One of her boats, containing an officer and four men, was carelessly capsized in the Bay on the 16th. After righting the boat filled, and the men remained in her two hours, with the water nearly up to their chins, until they were discovered from the decks of the *Golden Age*, when the steam-tug of the *Taboga* was sent to their rescue. Commander Watkins, of the *Age*, and Lieutenant Moore, of the *St. Mary's*, assisted in the rescue. Had a very few moments more intervened, all hands in the boat would have been lost.

The flag-ship *Merrimac* is still at Realejo, but is expected to leave for Panama about the 25th of the present month. The *Decatur* sailed for San Juan del Sur on Feb. 23, and was ordered to be back to Realejo by the 15th inst. She has, probably, ara this sailed for either San Francisco or Panama, as her cruise of two years is nearly or quite up.

The flag-ship *Roanoke*, of the Home squadron, is at Aspinwall. The new steam-sloop *Brooklyn* arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th. I believe it is understood among her officers that, as a war-ship, she is a failure. She goes to Porto Bello for water, and will sail in about four days for Vera Cruz. I understand that Mr. McLane, or whoever may be appointed United States Minister to Mexico, is to live on board the *Brooklyn* until matters assume some permanent shape in the distracted country.

The supply-ship *Relief* arrived at Aspinwall on Saturday, and will return to New-York shortly, *vid* Key West.

The British mail steamer *Callao* left Panama for Valparaiso and intermediate Peruvian and Chilean ports on her regular day, the 15th, six hours before the American passengers and mails from New-York to Aspinwall reached Panama. The European freight of the *Callao*, about 600 packages, was also left behind! The train of cars bringing it to Panama got off the track, on the 14th, and the agency refused to wait two or three hours over the regular time to get it on board! When we take into consideration that these steamers are twenty-one days in making the voyage to Valparaiso, nine days of which is consumed in getting to Callao, it *would* seem that the Company might afford to let their vessels exceed just a very little the rated time of seven and a half knots an hour, rather than disappoint all their customers on the route in the receipt of their goods and freight. The fact is, an American line is sadly needed on this roote, in order to quicken the ideas of Mr. Bull a little.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 27th February. Congress met on the first, and was organized by the election of Señors Julio Arboleda for President of the Senate, and Francisco J. Zaldua as Vice-President; and Señors Joaquin Posada Gutierrez and Gregorio Obregon for President and Vice-President of the House.

The President's Message is a rather lengthy but well-written paper. No allusion is made in it to pending questions with the United States, save in the second peragraph, as follows:

"The Convention with the Government of the United States upon the *acontecimientos* of Panama in 1856, has probably already been acted upon by the Senate of the Union. The other questions pending with that Government are under pacific and amicable discussion."

President Ospina calculetes, in his message, the income from all sources for the present fiscal year at $1,756,000, and the cost of carrying on the Government at $2,183,166—not a very encouraging statement to those American citizens who are expecting to finger from $400,000 to $800,000 as damages, under the Cass-Herran Convention for loss of life, limb and property in the Panama massacre. The President says further that this deficiency of $427,166 is not the *real* amount of the deficiency. He computes it, if the amount of the floating debt falling due and interest are paid, at $884,292. And *this*, he says, is no the *real* deficiency, either. He says if the interest due on the foreign debt, up to December last, amounting to $2,644,663 is to be paid, the deficiency will be $3,528,955; "but the payment of this sum," he adds, "is evidently impossible."

But there is one consolation for the President, there is no danger of a revolution. Where there are no soldiers, revolutions are quite out of the question. The whole army of New-Granada for the present year, on foot, is nominally 511 men—that is, 351 in Bogota and 160 in Panama. Of those in Panama, about one-third have already cut stick, and at Bogota the ratio of tired soldiers is probably but little less.

The Congress of Bogota has passed an amnesty law for the benefit of those engaged in the last revolution of 1854, which has been approved by the President. The House of Representatives has resolved to acquse before the Senate the late Ministers of the Supreme Court of Justice, Señores Jose Maria de la Torre Ureta and Octavio Salazar for mal-administration of the law.

M. Belly arrived at Aspinwall last Saturday in the British steamer from Southampton, having with him a corps of engineers and other employes, to the number of about thirty, to make the preliminary survey for the opening of a ship canal across Nicaragua, between the two oceans. M. Belly's Chief Engineer is named Gamond, M. B. avers that he has procured subscriptions to his scheme to the amount of 70,000,000 of francs. If this be so, Belly, Gamond and Margollea allowing the subscribers to pay in 10 per cent. of the amount, will, after spending 2,000,000, to throw dust in their eyes, have the comfortable little sum of 5,000,000 of francs to divide between them. M. Belly says a vessel is soon to follow him with material and appliances for carrying on the work.

Gen. William Walker, who is tolerably well-known in the United States and other parts, arrived at Aspinwall in the steamship *Granada*, from New-Orleans *vid* Havana, on the 15th, under the name of William Wilson, and took passage on the 16th in the California steamer the *Golden Age*. He entered himself as a steerage passenger at New-Orleans, but nevertheless he occupied a good cabin stateroom. The General is better in flesh than when he last passed through here from Nicaragua, and has got rid of that yellow, sickly hue of face he brought from that interesting Republic. It is rather suspected here that he is again turning his longing "blue-grey eye" towards his first love, *Sonora*. Gen. Bruno Von Natzmer accompanies Walker.

James W. Simonton, Esq., the well-known correspondent of the Times, arrived on the *Illinois*, and sailed on the 16th in the *Golden Age* for California. He goes to take the editorial charge of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, the paper established by the ill-fated James King of William, of which Mr. S. is half proprietor.

Later.—The *Sonora* arrived at Panama at 9 o'clock this morning with 550 passengers. The *Orizaba* left San Francisco two hours after the *Sonora*, and will probably be in to-morrow evening or next day. Some say she has 550 passengers—others, that she has 600. The Tehuantepec steamer had 17 passengers down. The up-steamer failed to connect at Acapulco. It is said the river boat could not get within 30 miles of Suchil on account of the low stage; of water in the river, and it is not yet at its lowest. *On dit*, the English have annexed the Feejee Islands F.W.R

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Presidential Election in Honduras—Progress in Guatemala—Dissensions in Salvador—Diplomacy at the Capital of Nicaragua—Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, March 19, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. Ludwig, arrived here on the 8th from Central American ports. The dates from Guatemala are to Feb. 26; from Salvador to the 1st March; from Realejo, Nicaragua, to the 2d, and from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 4th March. The *Columbus* brings a full cargo, consisting of 1,255 seroons indigo, 5,350 hides, 880 bags coffee, 72 cases balsam, 70 packages and 44 bales deer skins. She left the United States ship *Merrimack* at Realejo. The *Decatur* had gone to San Juan del Sur, with orders to return to Realejo on the 15th March. The French frigate *La Serieuse* was at La Union in Salvador.

HONDURAS.

An election for President of the State is to take place in May, in the place of Guardiola. It is said General Xatruch, a brother of the General who commanded the Honduras force against

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—March 29.
Before Justice Clerke.

MANDAMUS AGAINST THE MAYOR.

The People ex rel George W. Morton vs. *Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, &c.*—An alternative *mandamus* has been issued by Justice Clerke to require Mayor Tiemann to countersign the Comptroller's warrant for the payment of City-Inspector Morton's salary for the months of January and February last. The amount claimed is $833 33. The relator swears in his affidavit that *this* sum is fully due him, and that his claim has been duly audited and allowed by the proper officers, and Comptroller Hawes has drawn his warrant on the City Chamberlain for the payment; but that the Mayor refuses to countersign the warrant, and the Chamberlain will not pay unless the Mayor countersigns.

DECISIONS.

John T. Martin vs. *Eliza A. Martin.*—Motion for alimony denied.

Frances E. Miller vs. *Thos. Alex. Miller.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Sarah Marcellus vs. *Geo. H. Marcellus.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Elisha E. Sackett vs. *Allen Agreult.*—Motion to change place of trial granted, on filing stipulation, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Chambers—March 29.
Before Judge Hilton.

Smith vs. *Donnelly.*—Reference ordered to H. M. Robinson.

The People vs. *Hastings.*—Motion granted.

Sentence of James Stephens, for the Poisoning of his Wife, Postponed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Every avenue leading to the Court-room was yesterday thronged with people, and immediately on the opening of the doors the room was filled. Stephens was brought from the Tombs in a carriage, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Sophia Hannah, her husband, James Hannah, their daughter, Maria Hannah, and the husband of Isabella Bennett. "Little Bella" was not there, neither were Sophia and Fanny Bell. Almost a score of ladies connected with the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church were present. The pastor of the Church was also in attendance. The public interest, since the verdict of the Jury, seemed to have increased. If the Court-room could have accommodated three times the number of people who thronged its walls, it would yet have yielded insufficient space, and numbers must have gone away disappointed.

Stephens had recovered some what of the equanimity which he exhibited on the first week of the trial. He appeared to have confidence in the exertions of his counsel to obtain a new trial.

When Judge Roosevelt took his seat upon the bench, Mr. Ashmead (of counsel for Stephens) read an affidavit, signed by himself, and by Messrs. Cushing and Ullmann, his coadjutors, which set forth in labored legal phrase that sufficient time had not been allowed them to prepare for the hill of exceptions, and for other matters, including the alleged tampering with the Jury, which their position, as the defenders of Stephens, demanded. Moreover, as the Court had decided to allow the stenographic report of Roberts and Warburton to be used in the place of notes taken by the Court, they (the counsel for defence) wished to be allowed time to study that report, in aid of their bill of exceptions. About three quarters of an hour was consumed in getting this matter adjusted, and finally the Judge postponed further proceedings till Thursday, at noon. Some idea may be formed of the extent and laboriousness of this trial, when it is stated that Mr. Roberts' report, which is to be published, has already reached nearly four thousand pages in manuscript.

PERUVIANS.—The Commissioner of the Pension Office states that the amount necessary to satisfy the immediate demands against the Bureou is $29,760,710; that the average sum annually requisite thereafter would be about $8,800,000 for ten years. That the aggregate sum necessary to extinguish all claims that may be preferred under the proposed bill was not less than $102,000,000, and that the increase in the clerical force of the office under the proposed bill will be about double the present number, and the expense of such increase, including contingencies and the compensation of agents for paying pensions about $355,000 per annum.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperell,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metomets,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their Store—street and number as above.

NO. 283 BROADWAY.
SPRING OPENINGS. SPRING OPENINGS.
Milliners, dress-makers and others attending the above in this City, will find a choice assortment in latest novelties of
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
at a liberal discount from regular prices for cash.
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 283 Broadway.

SPRING EXPOSITION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit at retail,
PARIS MANTILLAS,
Together with those of their own manufacture,
on
Thursday, March 31, 1859.
ALSO
REAL INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS,
both Long and Square.
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.

GRAND OPENING
THIS WEEK ON
25 CENT HAT RIBBONS.
25 CENT HAT RIBBONS.
25 CENT HAT RIBBONS.
25 CENT HAT RIBBONS.
25 CENTS A YARD.
25 CENTS A YARD.
FOR RICH HAT AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
Corner 14th st. and 6th-av., at
E. H. MACY'S.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Any person or persons desiring to buy anything in the line of
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
Will do well to call at
CRANFORD'S, NO. 304 BROADWAY,
where they can be suited in quantities to suit customers, and at prices
far below the usual rates.
No. 304 Broadway,
corner Duane-st., New-York.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GOLD SHADES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GILT CORNICES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
PUFF and WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.

MANTELETS AND MANTEAUX.
MADAME F. PINCHON
Has received from Paris the latest novelties in Mantelets, [illegible] and Manteaux d'été, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of New-York.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

REMOVAL.
The New-York Carpet Lining Company have removed their salesroom for the sale of Carpet Lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c., to No. 62 Warren-st., cor. College-place. Merchants will do well to call and examine.

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.
This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their
EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 13, 17, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*
All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.
☞ See that the Stamp of Douglas & Sherwood is upon them.

LINENS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer,
On Monday, March 28,
ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF GOOD
SHIRTING LINENS,
From 25 cents to 50 cents per yard.
Also,
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

317. NEW STORE. 317.
GRAND OPENING
AT RETAIL,
OF LADIES' CLOTH SACKS
AND RAGLANS,
IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOR,
AT THE EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES
OF FROM $4 TO $12.
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK SACKS
AND
MANTILLAS,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN,
No. 317 Canal-st.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY,
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
A large and select stock of
SPRING SHAWLS,
embracing the latest styles, and including several novelties that cannot be found in any other house.
A choice assortment of
LONG, SQUARE AND ROUND CORNER SHAWLS,
With
FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR BORDERS,
to which they invite special attention.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY
Having removed their salesroom to No. 62 Warren st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.
We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College-place.

LACE CURTAINS.
JUST RECEIVED,
1,700 Pairs,
Varying in price from
Three Dollars to Five Dollars per Pair.
ALSO
TEN CASES DRAPERY MUSLINS,
From 12½ cents to $1 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

A NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.
BULPIN'S
OPENING DAY
OF
NEW SPRING MANTILLAS
POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER TO
THURSDAY,
March 31,
AND TWO SUCCEEDING DAYS.
No. 361 Broadway.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
ALSO,
28 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

MOURNING GOODS.
On Monday, March 28,
We will add to our present large stock, several packages of
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

BARGAINS SELDOM MET WITH.
NO HUMBUG.
READ! READ!
I have a beautiful lot of fine black and colored FRENCH CLOTH DRESS COATS,
Last year's styles, that cost from $17 to $24, which I am selling from $7 to $10 50.
Also,
SPRING BUSINESS COATS,
Last season's make, for less than half price, to close.
N. B.—A beautiful stock of
SPRING CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
For men and boys, ready.
Open until 8 P. M. Saturdays, 11 P. M.
OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton, and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
THEO. R. B DE GROOT.

GRAND
OPENING OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LACE
GOODS, CORSETS, &c.
Ladies, please give us a call, and then you will see that our goods
ARE GOOD!
&c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c.
Stores corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
E. H. MACY.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of Dress goods, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome figured Foulards by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloths, 1¾ yards wide.
Black DeLaines and Challies without lustre.
Black Grenadines in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Barèges, very handsome.
Crape Marets and Bushire Crapes, new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a great beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WET GOODS.—BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, very cheap, chambrays, cassimeres, quilts, ginghams, calicos, French chambray ginghams, de begos, towels, Swiss muslins, handkerchiefs, crash, dress muslins, plain and figured wool delaines, &c., &c., for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathaine st.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 338 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
355 BROADWAY,
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
A great variety of novelties in
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES,
FOULARDS, &c.
per steamship *Asia*,
Also,
JAPANESE GRENADINES
In very rich patterns.
This is an entirely NEW FABRIC, possessing the strength and durability of the richest India silk, with the lightness and cheapness of a tissue or French grenadine.
NEW MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES, &c., &c.
CLOTHS FOR DUSTERS,
and GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING!
Crossovers, Delaines, Challies, De Beges, Chenl Bayaderes, Valentias, Foulards, Barèges, Organdies, Printed Muslins, &c., &c. Also,
BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES!
A full assortment of Select Paris Styles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ROBES AND DRESS SILKS!
New Styles, just received.
ALSO—LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS!
Plaids, Bayaderes, Chenl, Stripes, Foulards, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DAMASKS,
Moreens, Draperies, Satin Laine, Chintz, Tassels, Loops, Brackets, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a full assortment of
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
AND FIXTURES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jacconets, Cambrics, Organdies, Brilliantes and Cotton Fabrics of every description.
FOR SPRING DRESSES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
Made expressly for service, including,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Napkins, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS.
New and full assortment, just received, including
STELLAS, BROCHES, AND CASHMERES,
In great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on
Monday, March 28,
The best assortment of
STELLA SHAWLS
ever offered in this City.
Also, a large assortment
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
both Square and Long,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Canal, corner Mercer.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

NEEDLE-WORK SLEEVES, 1s. AT KINZEY'S.
Needle-work Collars, 1s at Kinzey's.
Needle-work Sets 3s. 6d. at Kinzey's.
Needle-work Bands, 1s. at Kinzey's.
Rich Swiss and Jaconet Flouncings, 1s. 6d. at Kinzey s.
Needle-work Edgings, 3c. per yard at Kinzey's.
6s. Needle-work Collars for 2s. 6d. at Kinzey s
Rich Worked Insertion, 6c per yard at Kinzey's.
Rubber Combs, warranted best quality, 10c. at Kinzey's.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 1s. at Kinzey's.
Silk Fringes all Colors, 1c. 2c, and 3c. per yard at Kinzey's.
Dress Trimmings in endless variety at Kinzey's.
Trimmings, Ribbons &c per yard at Kinzey's.
New Spring Ribbons, 1c. to 1s. at Kinzey's.
New Spring Flowers, 6c. per pair at Kinzey's.
Pretty Bonnet Roche for 1c at Kinzey's.
New Spring Bonnets for 2s. at Kinzey's.
3,500 Poonets and Bloomers from 1s up at Kinzey's.
500 Shaker Hoods for 2s 6d. at Kinzey's
600 lots of Auction Goods at wholesale, at Kinzey's.
Ladies call at KINZEY'S cheap Lace, Embroidery and Ribbon Store No 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 80 rue Richelieu,	No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES. Manufactories of Lace at Alencon, Brussels, and Chantilli; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

CHANTILLY AND POINT LACES.
Just received per *Bersussia*.
Will be offered during this week. There are Points, Mantelets, Flounces, Veils, Coiffeurs and Berbes; also Collars, Sets, Capes and Trimming Laces in every variety.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
SCOTCH CHANTILLY DO. DO.
FINE FRENCH BURNOUS AND CIRCULARS.
RICH FRENCH PICCOLOMINIS (entirely new.)
MANTLE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
New styles from auction at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, per steamer *Asia*,
NEW SILKS, and
SILK ROBES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRT, self-adjusting bustle, $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 50; and seventeen springs, $2. Dealers supplied with nine springs for 8 per dozen; twelve springs, $11; and fourteen springs for $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, skirt factory, No. 291 Spring-st., near Hudson.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 148 Broadway. Always on hand a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, by special invitation, will deliver his celebrated lecture on the *Business of Society*, at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, 1859. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 20 Wall st., and at the door on the evening. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN.—Lecture on *American Antiquities*, by Dr. Wilhelm Hass, Chairman of Committee on Archæology and Ethnology of American Association for the Advancement of Science, TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1859, at 8 o'clock, at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. This lecture will be given by invitation of a large number of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn, and will comprise the substance of Dr. Da Hass' recent course delivered under the auspices of the Ethnological Society of New-York. The lecture will be fully illustrated by diagrams and a large collection of relics from the mounds. It cannot fail to be highly interesting
G. L. HAIGHT,
L. W. CARY,
S. C. D. VAN BOKKELEN,
} Lecture Com.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Dr. Bushnell will lecture before this Association at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Type Man of the Age.* The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great lecture on the *Ministry of the Beautiful*, at the Church in 18th st., near 5th-av., (the Rev. Sidney A. Corey's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1859, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents—for sale at the door.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Also, in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated, in a private house, elegantly furnished and beautifully situated, in South Brooklyn, with lodgings, supper and breakfast. The family consists of three persons, and is strictly private. The best of reference required. Those having such will find a comfortable, quiet home, by addressing Box No. 3,083 New-York Post-office. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have a large front room on 2d story, handsomely furnished, has one of Plymouth's secretary bedsteads, large p rlor, hot and co'd water, gas, &c.; table good family private. Parties wishing a permanent home will be treated with liberality. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, on either the first or second floor will be let to a small family. The house is three rooms deep, pleasantly located, and has all the modern improvements. A few boarders only taken. Apply at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS ON second or third floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, also single rooms; house has all the modern improvements; the rooms can be engaged from the first of May by applying at No. 106 Pineapple-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, from the 1st of May next, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Family private, house first class, finely located. Unexceptionable references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, five rooms, to let to one family, or two gentlemen and wives, at No. 12 Lamartine place, 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house is first-class. The best references given and required. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE CHRISTIAN FAMILY in the neighborhood of 4th av., have a room or two to spare, and would let to two or three single gentlemen, with or without partial board. Address ALPHA, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained at No. 85 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN find a pleasant home and desirable accommodations with a small private family, in a new house, at No. 166 West 24th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—TO LET AT NO. 82 EAST TWENty-third-st., a handsome suite of parlors on the first floor.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 52 East 16th-st., has to let with board, a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can have a large room, parlor and gas on second floor, well furnished. Vacant 1st May; also room for single gentleman vacant within a few minutes' walk of Wall and South ferries. Apply at No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant rooms on second floor furnished or unfurnished. Also upper rooms; house first class, finely located; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF VERY respectable family, and good habits and character desires board in a pleasant locality and good family which will not move May 1, where there are few or no other boarders, and the comforts of a good home can be had. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 4th and 5th avs.; any out of this locality need not answer this; front room preferred. Address W. C. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Clifton-av., Brooklyn, by a young gentleman a pleasant room and good table. Address CHATTAN, Box No. 978 Post-Office, stating terms.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL FAMILY A HOME for a lady. Any family of refinement having spare rooms, and who would be willing to receive into their family a lady desirous of a permanent home, can make an arrangement, if mutually agreeable, as above. A locality above 14th-st. is desired, and $16 per week will be asked for board. Address A. B. C. Madison-square Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own house in 28th-st., convenient to Broadway, would let to one or two single gentlemen, whose references would be satisfactory, the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, composed of three rooms communicating; the house contains the modern improvements. Address Box No. 719 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS SISter, a room and two bedrooms, on the second or third floor, with full board in a private family, where there are few or no boarders. Address F. M. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, stating terms, etc. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom furnished, with board; but would rather the parties would furnish for themselves. No moving in May. Terms reasonable. References given and required. No. 26 Amity-place, one door from Bleecker-st. A lady would be accommodated who would be willing to teach a little girl to play the piano.

TO LET—FRONT ROOM AND HALL ROOM, SECond floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or the entire floor would be let to a family, with board, furnished, if required. References exchanged. No. 57 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., (old number.) Broadway stages pass the door.

AT NO. 37 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, on Union-square, most desirable rooms may be obtained by first-class families or single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, at No. 27 Amity st., one door from Greene-st., with bath, gas, and all other modern conveniences; stages pass the door; terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs KERNER & BIRCH have much pleasure in informing their numerous friends and the public generally that, encouraged by the success that has attended their efforts as proprietors of the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, and in accordance with the desire of many of their patrons that they should take a Summer house as a branch of their City hotel,

They have taken a lease of the Ocean House, at Newport, R. I., and intend to keep it as a first class Summer resort. The house has been thoroughly repaired and repainted, a quantity of new furniture added, and the whole establishment put in excellent order. The cuisine will be conducted on the most liberal scale by one of the first chefs in the country, assisted by eight competent artiste, and every department carefully superintended and arranged with a view to the superior comforts of the guests.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH take this opportunity of thanking their numerous friends for the liberal patronage with which their endeavors have been rewarded, and hope that their new enterprise will meet with the success that has hitherto been so liberally bestowed upon them.

The Ocean House will be opened on the 15th of June—a plan of which can be seen at the Clarenden Hotel, New-York, where applications for apartments will be promptly attended to.

P. B.—There will be no public bar on the premises.

BOARD AT BEDFORD, L. I.—THE WRITER having more room than he wants, would accommodate one or two gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board. Location delightful and healthy, with all the benefits of the country air. For further particulars, apply at No. 155 William-st., New-York, second floor.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large private boarding house, "Washington Hall" will be open first of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—BY a small family, during July and August; on inland mountainous region preferred, easy of access. Address with particulars, H. B., Box 3,046 Post-office, New-York.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company is prepared to contract with consumers and dealers for a supply of their superior qualities of Lump, run of the mine, and fine coals for steam and manufacturing purposes.

For steamers and locomotive engines, the coal from their "Baltimore Mine" has an established reputation of superiority over any other now in the market.

The coal will be shipped in the best order from the Company's wharves at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. When requested, the Company will take up vessels free of charge.

The Company are daily receiving and will have a supply of fresh mined coal at all times afloat in this port.
Office No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—THE UNDERsigned miners and shippers of the celebrated Locust Mountain Coal, respectfully announce to their customers and others engaged in the coal trade that they have opened an office for the sale of the above at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2. The above named coal has an established reputation for superiority over any other anthracite coal in this market, for general purposes. For family use it is unexcelled in quality and preparation and cannot be too highly trusted; and for generating steam and smelting iron it is also a very superior article—producing intense heat, very little ashes, and will not clinker. Orders addressed to us as above, or given to ROBERT TAYLOR, will receive prompt and careful attention.
DAVIS PEARSON & CO.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DOUGLASON,
No. 55 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD BRINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 6 Market Bank, No. 482 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, New York. GEORGE WIEGAND.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 26 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of E. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 1 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK
Has the pleasure to state that his newly-adopted system of
TEACHING THE PIANO-FORTE IN CLASSES,
Has met with entire success. Pupils will please apply at Mr. GOLDBECK'S residence, No 149 9th-st., or at G. BRUSING'S, No. 291 Broadway, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock, in the class-room, 2d story.
NEW QUARTER commences on TUESDAY, April 12. The classes now established meet between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, and to comply with many requests AFTERNOON CLASSES will be held from the 12th of April, between 3½ and 5½ o'clock. Separate classes for gentlemen.
TERMS—$20 a quarter of 24 lessons. Two or more members of the same family $15 each.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 263, 265 and 267 Madison-st.
The 80th term opens March 16. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and Day—Will be removed on the 1st of May next to Nos. 8 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill. These houses—in process of completion expressly for the school—will be warmed by means of hot-water furnaces, and contain a large, airy gymnasium, for calisthenic exercises. For plan of educating, &c., apply for a prospectus. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal, No. 79 East 14th-st.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. this school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NEW-

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable steady woman, as an experienced nurse and seamstress, or competent of taking care of a baby from its birth. Can come in or by hand; is tond and affectionate to children; willing and obliging; has long and satisfactory City references from some of the most respectable families in this City. Can be highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen: one as good cook and baker, and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and good ironer, or as handress in a small family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; both have the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the plain sewing, or take care of a baby; would make herself generally useful; is lately landed from the old country; has good City reference from her employer; can be seen at No. 87 West 20th-st., between the 6th and 7th ave., first floor, front room. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced woman, competent to take care of a baby from its birth; understands making babies' clothing and all kinds of family sewing, or as seamstress and to do ladies' fine muslins; good City references. Call for two days at No. 80 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or is willing to do sewing and take care of a child; is a good embroiderer and neat sewer; will be found willing and obliging. A plain family preferred. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for 2 days or till engaged, at the fancy store No. 85 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as laundress or to do clean bedwork and fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d streets.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, sisters, one as cook to the other as waitress; no objections to assist in the chamberwork; no objection to a short distance in the country if required. Good City references from their last place. Apply for two days at No. 223 8th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Ring top bell twice.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machines; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; good references given. Call at No. 197 9th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as first rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 135 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO—ONE AS plain cook; none need apply only those who want such; the other as chambermaid or nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby; can do up fine muslins and sew; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 211 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, is neat and smart with the needle; is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived three years in her last place, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 171 East 31st., for two days.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in the care and management of children; most respectable City refrt rence can be given. Can be seen at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family as cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the very best of reference from her last situation. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a steady place; can cut all kinds of children's and ladies' dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can be highly recommended from the lady she last worked for. Call at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 66 East 13th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 30th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; is the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 244½ 3d-av., in shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK AND NURSE, by two respectable women, in a first-class family; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 6th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a steady and experienced woman with good City recommendations; can bring up a baby with the bottle, if required; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 Munroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; no objection to do housework in a small family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; fully understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 186 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, A Protestant, who is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants, a situation; can sew, if required. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 190 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 13 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; would be willing to take charge of a house in the City for the Summer; excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who understands either chamberwork, washing, or general housework, in a small private family; best of reference in her last place. Inquire at No. 405 Madison-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as dressmaker with a respectable private family; can do fine sewing also, and dress hair. Has good reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 60 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; understands her business perfectly; would assist in chamberwork or wait on a lady; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., front room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, 19 YEARS of age, a situation in some store; she has been so employed in the City and can furnish good references; has some experience in keeping books. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 167 13th-st., near 8th-av. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework; best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman. With excellent city references, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 East 34th-st. Wednesday, 30th inst., from 9 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter or as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 228 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sew; has no objection to the country. Has good reference. Call at 184 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and fine washing or to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; good City reference from last place. Call two days at No. 2 1st st, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 288 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED —A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No 80 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to do sewing; is willing and obliging. Good City reference Call at No. 124 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; City reference given. Call at No. 23½ 6th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl to take care of children and to do sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 213 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as wet nurse; can be seen any time within the next two days at her present employer's, No. 52 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 71 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS lady, a situation to do housework in a small family. Inquire or address No. 134 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Europe to wait on a lady or take charge of children. Address No. 20 West 26th-st. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF INDUSTRIOUS habits and pleasing address, and having a good knowledge of the dry goods business, to attend in a dry goods store in a jobbering City; none others need apply. Also, wanted, a smart intelligent lad to attend in a dry goods store, and to make himself generally useful: one having some knowledge of the dry goods business preferred. Address, with real name and residence, DRY GOODS, Box No. 140 New-York Times Office, as to reference.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is well experienced, and a girl of excellent character, neat and obliging. Also, a situation wanted for a very respectable girl, to do chamberwork; can give three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; would prefer to engage with a family going in the country for the Summer; understands the entire management of the kitchen; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 87 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th ave., in the basement.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS FIRST-CLASS cook who understands her business thoroughly and is a good washer and ironer; also a chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country. Must come well recommended; none other need apply. Call at No. 128 East 19th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock to-morrow.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or take care of children and sewing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 144 20th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 30th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; is the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 244½ 3d-av., in shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK AND NURSE, by two respectable women, in a first-class family; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 6th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a steady and experienced woman with good City recommendations; can bring up a baby with the bottle, if required; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 Munroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; no objection to do housework in a small family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; fully understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 186 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, A Protestant, who is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants, a situation; can sew, if required. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 190 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 13 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; would be willing to take charge of a house in the City for the Summer; excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who understands either chamberwork, washing, or general housework, in a small private family; best of reference in her last place. Inquire at No. 405 Madison-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as dressmaker with a respectable private family; can do fine sewing also, and dress hair. Has good reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 60 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; understands her business perfectly; would assist in chamberwork or wait on a lady; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., front room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, 19 YEARS of age, a situation in some store; she has been so employed in the City and can furnish good references; has some experience in keeping books. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 167 13th-st., near 8th-av. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework; best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman. With excellent city references, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 East 34th-st. Wednesday, 30th inst., from 9 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter or as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 228 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sew; has no objection to the country. Has good reference. Call at 184 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and fine washing or to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; good City reference from last place. Call two days at No. 2 1st st, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 288 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED —A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No 80 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to do sewing; is willing and obliging. Good City reference Call at No. 124 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; City reference given. Call at No. 23½ 6th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl to take care of children and to do sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 213 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as wet nurse; can be seen any time within the next two days at her present employer's, No. 52 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 71 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS lady, a situation to do housework in a small family. Inquire or address No. 134 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to Europe to wait on a lady or take charge of children. Address No. 20 West 26th-st. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who has a thorough knowledge of gardening, in all its various branches; can produce the best of reference from his his respectable gentleman in New-York and vicinity, for the last twenty years, for honesty, sobriety and capability; has lived seven years in one place. Address S. G., at Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he is also willing to make himself generally useful, to his employer's advantage; has no objection to go to the country; the best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man of long practical experience; is married, has a small family; is a desirable person to those in want of a competent and trustworthy man. None but those in want of a first class gardener need apply. Address J. F. M., Box No. 193 Times Office, or No. 68 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a young man; has lived with distinguished families in Europe. Can be seen at his present employer's until engaged, where he has lived since his arrival in this country; is a Protestant; no objection to travel or wait on an aged gentleman. No. 59 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skilful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow; City and country; 18 years' experience, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 152 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND HIGHLY recommended Protestant English man and wife, (no children,) situations; he is a good gardener; understands it in all its branches; is also a good coachman and groom. She is a first-rate cook; understands meats and pastry; is also a good baker; both are willing to work and to make themselves useful. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of gardening in general, viz., the care of hot and cold graperies, green houses, flower grounds, vegetables, &c.; can lay out a new place tastefully; the best of City reference. Address R. C., at Messrs. Thorburn's seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character from gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City. Has no objection to any part of the country, is a single man. Call on or address (Mr. H. R. SHERRIFF, No. 32 University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS practical man, who perfectly understands hot and cold vinery, greenhouse and vegetables, and can come well recommended from his last employer. A note addressed to J. L. R., care of A. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., or Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF GOOD CITY REFERence, a situation as nurse to an invalid gentleman, or would go as waiter in a private family; he also understands cooking, so as to be a valuable assistant where much company is received. For further particulars, apply at Mr. FINK'S grocery, corner of Mercer and Houston sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachmen by a married man; has only one child; where there would be a cottage preferred. Those that are not willing to pay liberal wages need not apply. The best of City reference. Address GARDENER AND COACHMAN, Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young men who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference as to civility, sobriety and capacity; or would engage with a single gentleman as groom and valet. Address A. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waiter or assist with washing and ironing or take care of children; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 87 3d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do the general housework of a small private family. Best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 195 West 20th-st., third floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid in a gentleman's family, or a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small, quiet family. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 47 7th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a kind, faithful, and conscientious Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and to mind a baby, or to do the chamberwork of a small family. References given if required. Call at 258 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place. Address 177 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to do washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given, at No. 276 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress. Address A., Box No. 105 Times Office.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and of the first-class, including German, French, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, &c., may be had at the Employment Society's Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER OF experience, who has lived in some of the best families in this country and in England, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments, viz.: green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables, the tastefully laying out and planting of new places; is a married man with a small family, of good moral character; reference highly respectable. Address, for one week, WALLACE, care of A. Bridgeman, Esq., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, without family, of sober, industrious habits; understands the business in every department—grapery, green-house, fruit, flowers and vegetable culture; the laying out and keeping of a gentleman's place in general. Can be seen this day and to-morrow, at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock; inquire for T. C., Gardener; or a note addressed to the same number will be attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care of a green-house, hot-house, hot and cold grapery; is a good vegetable grower; also, the culture of fruit trees and shrubbery. Also, the care and management of a farm equally; the best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address B. B. M., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentleman farmer, and would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who would also work on the farm, will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 156 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a man thoroughly and practically acquainted with both businesses; had charge of large places a number of years; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; first-class City reference. Parties in want of a good, industrious man will address a note to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 198 Times Office, which will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable German Protestant man as coachman and groom; knows his business in all its branches, which his testimonials can show; has lived with the best families in Europe and America. Salary not so much object as a good home. Also, a German assistant gardener wants a place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN 35 YEARS OF age, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, is a first-rate vegetable gardener and willing to make himself useful on a small place where there would not be much driving. The best of City reference from his last place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-RECommended Swiss man and wife, (no children;) he is willing to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's house in the country; she can do cooking, washing and ironing, and take care of butter and milk; both are willing and obliging; will do their best to please. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Has no objection to town or country. Can give the best of City references. Address M. W., No. 862 Broadway, corner 14th-st., in the drug-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best reference from his last employers for honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address J. R. D., for two days. Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a competent hand at grape-growing; also, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference given. Address, for two days, T. R., in care of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, Seedsman, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, single young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best City references given. Any commands left at the office of the St. Denis Hotel, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, for J. H., will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A REspectable Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can read and write, and is well acquainted with the City; best of City reference can be given. Address A. A., Box No. 211 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, Protestant; would make himself generally useful; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at his last employer's, No. 56 Broadway, where he can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; is willing to make himself generally useful, and understands his business in all its branches; the country preferred. The best of reference can be had from his last employer. Address R. K., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, A SITUation; she can do general housework; the man is a good waiter, understands the care of horses, and would have no objection to help in the garden. A note addressed to HENRY MULLER, Yorkville, will be punctually attended to. Country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A French married man of experience; understands gardening in all its branches, the care and management of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, flower grounds, fruits, trees and vegetables. Good references given. Address F. L. J., Gardener, No, 72 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who has a thorough knowledge of gardening, in all its various branches; can produce the best of reference from his his respectable gentleman in New-York and vicinity, for the last twenty years, for honesty, sobriety and capability; has lived seven years in one place. Address S. G., at Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he is also willing to make himself generally useful, to his employer's advantage; has no objection to go to the country; the best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man of long practical experience; is married, has a small family; is a desirable person to those in want of a competent and trustworthy man. None but those in want of a first class gardener need apply. Address J. F. M., Box No. 193 Times Office, or No. 68 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a young man; has lived with distinguished families in Europe. Can be seen at his present employer's until engaged, where he has lived since his arrival in this country; is a Protestant; no objection to travel or wait on an aged gentleman. No. 59 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skilful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow; City and country; 18 years' experience, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 152 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND HIGHLY recommended Protestant English man and wife, (no children,) situations; he is a good gardener; understands it in all its branches; is also a good coachman and groom. She is a first-rate cook; understands meats and pastry; is also a good baker; both are willing to work and to make themselves useful. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of gardening in general, viz., the care of hot and cold graperies, green houses, flower grounds, vegetables, &c.; can lay out a new place tastefully; the best of City reference. Address R. C., at Messrs. Thorburn's seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendations as to capability and character from gentlemen whom he has lived with in this City. Has no objection to any part of the country, is a single man. Call on or address (Mr. H. R. SHERRIFF, No. 32 University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS practical man, who perfectly understands hot and cold vinery, greenhouse and vegetables, and can come well recommended from his last employer. A note addressed to J. L. R., care of A. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., or Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF GOOD CITY REFERence, a situation as nurse to an invalid gentleman, or would go as waiter in a private family; he also understands cooking, so as to be a valuable assistant where much company is received. For further particulars, apply at Mr. FINK'S grocery, corner of Mercer and Houston sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachmen by a married man; has only one child; where there would be a cottage preferred. Those that are not willing to pay liberal wages need not apply. The best of City reference. Address GARDENER AND COACHMAN, Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young men who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference as to civility, sobriety and capacity; or would engage with a single gentleman as groom and valet. Address A. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waiter or assist with washing and ironing or take care of children; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 87 3d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do the general housework of a small private family. Best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 195 West 20th-st., third floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid in a gentleman's family, or a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small, quiet family. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 47 7th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a kind, faithful, and conscientious Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and to mind a baby, or to do the chamberwork of a small family. References given if required. Call at 258 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place. Address 177 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to do washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given, at No. 276 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress. Address A., Box No. 105 Times Office.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and of the first-class, including German, French, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, &c., may be had at the Employment Society's Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER OF experience, who has lived in some of the best families in this country and in England, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments, viz.: green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables, the tastefully laying out and planting of new places; is a married man with a small family, of good moral character; reference highly respectable. Address, for one week, WALLACE, care of A. Bridgeman, Esq., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, without family, of sober, industrious habits; understands the business in every department—grapery, green-house, fruit, flowers and vegetable culture; the laying out and keeping of a gentleman's place in general. Can be seen this day and to-morrow, at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock; inquire for T. C., Gardener; or a note addressed to the same number will be attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the care of a green-house, hot-house, hot and cold grapery; is a good vegetable grower; also, the culture of fruit trees and shrubbery. Also, the care and management of a farm equally; the best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address B. B. M., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH, A SITUATION in the country; is a good horseshoer and jobber; would like to be employed by a gentleman farmer, and would bring his own tools if required; has no objection to farm-work with the above. Has two full-grown sons who would also work on the farm, will be found careful and industrious. Address, till engaged, C. A. S., Box No. 156 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a man thoroughly and practically acquainted with both businesses; had charge of large places a number of years; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; first-class City reference. Parties in want of a good, industrious man will address a note to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 198 Times Office, which will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable German Protestant man as coachman and groom; knows his business in all its branches, which his testimonials can show; has lived with the best families in Europe and America. Salary not so much object as a good home. Also, a German assistant gardener wants a place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN 35 YEARS OF age, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, is a first-rate vegetable gardener and willing to make himself useful on a small place where there would not be much driving. The best of City reference from his last place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-RECommended Swiss man and wife, (no children;) he is willing to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's house in the country; she can do cooking, washing and ironing, and take care of butter and milk; both are willing and obliging; will do their best to please. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Has no objection to town or country. Can give the best of City references. Address M. W., No. 862 Broadway, corner 14th-st., in the drug-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best reference from his last employers for honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address J. R. D., for two days. Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a competent hand at grape-growing; also, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference given. Address, for two days, T. R., in care of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, Seedsman, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, single young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best City references given. Any commands left at the office of the St. Denis Hotel, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, for J. H., will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A REspectable Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can read and write, and is well acquainted with the City; best of City reference can be given. Address A. A., Box No. 211 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, Protestant; would make himself generally useful; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at his last employer's, No. 56 Broadway, where he can be seen for two days.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and will be found obliging and willing to make himself useful; can be well recommended from his last place, where he has lived for two years. Address M. B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MARried man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation in the country to take care of a gentleman's seat, farm, &c.; understands care of cattle, poultry, &c.; is a good coachman and plain gardener. His wife can take charge of the dair

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents—served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Ireland, per Scandal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and America.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Wizen & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Love's Frailties.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Asteroid.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin—Paddy Carey.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Old Folks' Concert.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close, at the Post-Office.

[illegible] and Canada.....3 P. M.
[illegible].....2½ A. M.
[illegible].....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
[illegible] Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible].....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
[illegible].....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Sunday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, today, March 30, at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails from the Isthmus, Western Coast of South America and North Pacific, brought by the *Illinois* from Aspinwall, March 19, and transferred to the *Granada*, at Havana, in consequence of an accident to the former steamer, arrived in this City yesterday, in the afternoon. Our correspondence, from all points with which we are connected by this important channel, is of more than ordinary interest.

Our dates from Bogota, New-Granade, are to February 27. Congress met on the 1st of February. The President, in his message, alludes only cursorily to the outstanding treaty with the United States, expressing the hope that, aside from the Panama dispute, the pending questions may reach an early and peaceful solution. The estimates for the annual budget exhibit a deficiency of $300,000; a discouraging showing for those Americans who expect to receive three-fourths of a million indemnity from the Cass-Herran Convention. The State is in the enjoyment of entire tranquillity.

From Panama we have the arrival of M. Belly and his corps of flying engineers reported. General Walker passed over the Isthmus *en route* to California by the last steamer. The United States corvette *Cyane* sailed from Panama on the 16th for Realejo. The *St. Mary's* remains at the former port. The French frigate *Andromède*, the flag-ship of Admiral Bonard, had left Panama for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. H. B. M. steamer *Virgo* was coaling at the island of Taboga. The *Roanoke* and *Brooklyn* are at Aspinwall, the latter reaching that port on the 13th.

The intelligence from Central America is unimportant. In May, an election for President of Honduras takes place. The Executive of Guatemala is devoting itself with great energy to internal improvements, developing mining and agricultural interests, and furnishing new facilities to trade and intercourse. The Legislature of Salvador has been engaged in a controversy between the late President Santin and General Barrios. Articles of impeachment were preferred against the former. The seat of Government has been removed to the City of San Salvador, the former capital.

Letters from San Salvador apprise us of the movements of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, in prosecution of orders to intercept a fillibustering expedition, reported to have been fitted out in California with a view to invading Nicaragua. The *Decatur* made every preparation to receive the marauders, but after protracted vigilance and diligence, learned the falsity of the rumor. The prompt action of the vessel had, however, done much to remove the anti-American prejudices of the Central Americans, who were lavish of courtesies to the officers and men. The authorities of La Union had been specially obliging and hospitable.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, having completed his labors in Nicaragua, had gone to Coste Rica. Gen. Lamar remains inactive at Leon, where the sentiment is decidedly unfavorable to the ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty. Llorente, the exiled Bishop of Costa Rica, had been received with prodigal honor in Nicaragua.

The hostilities between Ecuador and Peru are as languidly prosecuted as ever. The Peruvien steamers are still anchored before Guayaquil, maintaining a blockade, and effecting some seizures for its violation. One of the steemers had approached near enough to the city to bring its guns to bear upon the Government house; hnt had not proceeded to attack. President Robles had caused great dissatisfaction by removing the seat of Government, temporarily, from Quito to Guayaquil.

From Peru we have word of uninterrupted tranquillity, although the populer discontent is daily increasing. It is thought, indeed, that the Administration of Gen. Castilla can last hnt a short time. One source of urgent difficulty is the diminished receipts at the Treasury owing to the remarkable decline of the traffic in guano. The movements of Echenique have ceased to excite alarm.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* visited Callao, Feb. 5, to return a quantity of powder which the *Decatur* had borrowed from the Peruvian Government. It was with difficulty, the officials could be persuaded to receive it.

The intelligence from Bolivia presents no points of importance. The Government is at present at Oruro, whither our Minister, Mr. John Cotton Smith, was about to proceed from La Paz.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to Feb. 16. The revolution still extended: the Northern States of Chili being in the hands of the Liberals. At Talca the Government troops and the insurgents were in daily conflict, disputing the city street by street. The insurgents had carried everything before them at San Felipe. In the South, however, the Government forces had succeeded in regaining Talcnahuano and making their positions good at other points. Six hundred thousand dollars of the loan recently obtained through Messrs. Baring, in England, had arrived, but was retained on board the British steamers. The unsettled state of affairs in Chili had paralyzed all business. Nearly every port of the Republic had been closed by decrees of Government, except to foraign men-of-war.

A revolution is reported to have broken out in Chiapas, the southernmost State of Mexico, on the 20th January. The insurgents attacked the City of Comitan, and after a sharp conflict possessed themselves of the place. The house, store and property of James McKinney, an American merchant, were pillaged and burned, and other property destroyed.

Our advices from Sonora, to March 7, indicate the withdrawal of Pesquiera's troops from Mazatlan, owing to the large reinforcements the Conservatives had brought into the field. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Vandalia* had left Guaymas, giving place to the *Saranac*.

Later intelligence from the Sandwich Islands states that the volcanic eruption, previously noticed, is the most extraordinary phenomena that has been witnessed in that region for fifty years. The Honolulu papers announce the arrival of the missionary brig *Morning Star* at that port for repairs. This is the vessel built by the contributions of the Sunday School children on the Atlantic States, and sent out to the Micronesian Islands. It appears she is a wretched swindle; her timbers being rotten, and the materiale used in her construction being the refuse of the ship-yards.

Our correspondent at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, wishes information regarding recant changes in the insular tariff, favoring various articles of American export. The Hon. Mr. Hincks, the Governor of the Windward Islands, left on the 13th inst. for England. The sugar crop of the island was less than the ordinary average. The general health is good.

The insurrection previously reported as existing in the State of Coro, Venezuela, has been very nearly extinguished through the activity of the Government. An agent of Monagas, conveying arms to the insurgents from Trinidad, had been overhauled by a British vessel-of-war, and the munitions seized.

In California the greatest excitement prevailed on the reception of intelligence thet the Pacific Railroad bill had been defeated in Congress. The San Francisco Press is filled with violent articles, denouncing Congress, and going so far es to threeten secession. The severance of California from the Union is hinted at in unmistakable terms. The difficulties between the miners and the Chinese continued in an eggraveted form. Some hundreds of Chinamen had been expelled by force from Shasta County, and some riots, accompanied by bloodshed, had occurred. The latest intelligence from Southern California waa unfavorable, both for the prospects of the miners on the Colorado and for the movements in favor of a new State. The sporting circles had been excited by a ten-mile race in the San Francisco Conree, between *Princess* and *Glencoe Chief*, in which the former won the purse of $9,000 in a little over 29 minutes. The United States steamer *Toucey* had been successfully launched from Mare Island Nswy-yard. A report had been introdnced in the State Senate in favor of releasing the sureties of the defaulting State Treasnrer, Bates, who absconded with $134,000. The coinage of silver dollars at the Mint, for shipment, was urged by the mercantile intereet. The *Granada* brings $1,032,000 in treasure.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, which arrived at Halifax on Sunday, reached Boston last evening, and her mails will reach this City this morning by the Stonington boat. The packages for the Associated Press came forward by the New-Haven train, which reached this City about midnight. The very full summary of the news published yesterday morning, however, comprised everything of interest.

Our news from Fraser River states thet the prospects at the mines were good; that the Governor had designated Queensborongh as the ceptal of the Territory; and that the American residents were very indignant at the refusal of the Governor to permit the public celebration of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. The fact of this refusal wae noticed yesterdey in our Overland Mail dispatches. We pnblish thie morning the correspondence on the snbject, together with the pnblic protest of American citizens in the Territory.

There is a curious report from Utah, in the correspondence of a San Francisco paper, to the effect that Brigham Young keeps within-doors through fear of his life; that several of the leading Mormons ere apostatizing; and that life and property are unsafe in the Territory.

The previous reports respecting the wreck of the British gun-boet *Jaseur* on the southern coast of Cuba are confirmed. The only persone known to have survived, twenty in number, had been brought into Santa Cruz (Cuba) by some fishermen. They hed been ten daye without food. Captain-General Concha had dispetched one steamer to convey them to Jemaica, and another to explore the coast for a missing party of thirty, whose fete is uncertain.

Accounts from the Kansas gold mines ere very favorable, and tha rush of emigrants for the auriferous region is steted to be something beyond precedent. The everage yield with rockers is from four to ten dollers per dey to each men. Companies ere forming to convey weter from the Platte River to Cherry Creek, e distance of twenty milee.

Our Special Washington Correspondent etatee, on the authority of private letters recaived from Mexico, that e secret treaty has been negotiated with Sardinia by Miramon, by which he egrees to sell to the former the Stetes of Tabasco, Tehuantepec and Chiape for five milliona of dollars—the payment to be guaranteed by France. The intention of Sardinia is to inaugurate an emigration movement on the colony plen formerly arranged with Zuloaoa. Onr Government has received as yet no notificetion of eny such arrangement.

Considerable hnsinese of interest was done hy the Legislature yesterday, including the election of two Regants of the University. Mr. Robert F. Hall, of Essex, was alected in the place of Mr. Grelo, deceased, and the Rev. Geoge B. Cheever in the piece of William Cullen Bryant, reeigned. The Democratic candidates were Charles O'Conor, Esq., and John Willard, Esq., of Sertoga. In the Senate, the Special Committee on Mr. Wetmore's claim to the seat recently declared vacant—Mr. Mannerille's—presented three dietinct reports. Two of them were in favor of Mr. Wetmore's right to the seet, and the other was egeinst it. They were ordered to be printed. The Metropolitan Police bills were postponed until Tuesday naxt. The Assembly's Central Park bills were reported favorably. In the Assembly, the bill to provide for ascertaining and collecting the damages caueed by the burning of the Quarantine huildings was pessed, 80 to 25. The Railroad Committee reported against the hill providing for the publication of the rates of railroed freight, reguleting way freight, tolls, &c. A motion wes made to disagree with the report, and to refer the bill to a Select Committee, end it was agreed to, 57 to 25. A lerge number of bills were ordered to a third reeoing, and several measures of importance were passed.

A collision occnrred on the Ohio River, on Sunday night, between the steamers *Nat Holmes* end *David Gibson*, by which a shocking lose of life was occasioned. Tha *Nat Holmes* was bound from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, with one hundred and fifty passengers, principally emigrants from Pike's Peak, and the *David Gibson* wes bonnd from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, with but few passengars. They come in collision opposite Aurora, Ind., and both boats immediately sank. At least fifteen or twenty persons are supposed to heve lost their lives, and one account puts the nnmber still higher.

A collision occurred on the Hudson River, ehout 8½ o'clock Monday evening, between the steamer *North America* and the eloop *Stephen Raymond*, of Hastings, the letter being sunk immediately. Her crew, consisting of three men, all belonging to Hastings, were drowned.

An accident occurred yesterdey morning to the Cochituete Viaduct, which conveys water into Boston, which will take several deys to repeir, besides making a scarcity of weter for the Bostoniane. A portion of the works, one hundred and sixty feet in length, wes carried awey, including fifty feet of masonry end e granite gate-house. The eccident occurred et Newton Lower Falls, and caused quite a flood in the vicinity.

Tse inqueet in the Fourteenth-sireet boarding-honse poisoning case was continued yesterday before Coroner Schirmer. No testimony of importence wes elicited, the witnesses who appeared being for the most part receiled. The inquest wae postponed to ellow Prof. Doremus time for further inveetigation into the character of the poison employed.

Yesterday was appointed for the sentence of Stephens, convicted of poisoning his wife. He was not sentenced, however, his counsel interposing reasons which Judge Roosevelt considered sufficient to justify e brief delay. On Thursday, at noon, it is now nnderstood, sentence will be pronounced.

The jury in the case of Bernard Kerrigan found a verdict exculpeting officers Golden end Wilsey from all agency in cansing his death. They say that his death was caused by ylolence at the hands of parties unknown.

The Cotton Market, yesterday, was quite active, sales having been made of 8,000 bales, chiefly here, at a shede higher rates. The principal kinds of Breadstnffs were depressed, and prices of Flour and Wheet steedily fevored buyers. The movements in Provisions were fair. Pork was cheaper. Groceries were in demend. Common Resin attracted more attention. Oils, Metale and Tobacco ware quiet. The Freight engagemants were moderate.

Near the Close of the Session.

The present session of the Legislature commenced on the 4th of January, and, accordingly, but fifteen days of the Constitutional hundred are left. Most of that period will be hustly occupied in passing bills selected by the Grinding Committee, into whose hands a very important power is committed. But there is one kind of business which that Committee does not meddle with directly. We refer to the preparation of political issue for the Fall campaign. Each party always considers such delicate matters in Committee of the Whole, or, if there are Grinding Committees, they perform their work quietly, leaving not only their operations but their existence as much as practicable a secret.

Both parties at Albany have this Winter played their parts so adroitly as to present few salient or exposed points. The Republicens, as being the majority, were, of course obliged to ehoulder the chief burden of responeibility. On the Canal question they have acted eo discreetly, and on the whole so judiciously, as nearly to take that contested matter out of the field of partisan controversy. There is, in fact, no dispute between the two parties, except in regard to details. Both favor the completion of the Enlargement, and the Democrats find it nearly impossible to fasten upon any feature in the policy of their opponents worth carrying into the canvass.

Next after the Canals comes the Registry. Regarded in a purely party light, this measure is the chief embarrassment of the Republicans. They are fully aware that, once passed, the Democrats would pounce upon it with all manner of misrepresentation and abuse. It would, in fact, furnish their battle cry in November. Without it they would be puzzled to find anything to attack. Naturally, therefore, the Republican leaders desire to avoid the enactment of a Registry. But the thing has two sides. The question arises whether, for the sake of embarrassing the enemy, they can afford to disappoint and alienate their friends. The Syracuse pledge stares them in the face; and what is more, the undeniable fact that nine-tenths of their party desire a Registry, and insist on its enactment.

How this difficulty will be conquered, it is impossible to predict, further than that no Registry, worthy of the name, will be suffered to pass. But whether the end is to be accomplished by the passage of some milk-and-water affair, or by allowing the several hills under consideration to fall to the grounnd between the two Houses, remains to be settled by the lapse of time. A fortnight will tell the whole story to its last syliable.

The Last British Outrage.

A number of enthusiastic American citizens, now residing in the new British colony of Victoria, have just published an address "To the World," in which they set forth, with eophomoric magnificence of style, certain frightful injuries which they have endured at the hands of Gov. Douglass, of that colony. They begin by publishing a correspondence between themselves and the said Governor, *per* his Secretary, the drift of which goes to show that the American residents of Victoria asked permission to "fire a salute at meridian," on the 22d of February, as a means of "celebrating the birthday of General George Washington;" and that Governor Douglass in his reply, while professing the most sincere desire to show especial regard to the memory of Washington, respectfully declined to allow any public demonstrations of any marked character, such as the firing of salutes, or public proceesions through the streets, when "undertaken by private individuals." After issuing this correspondence in full, our angry fellow-citizens in a foreign land etate their conviction that this "simple publication will be sufficient to proclaim to all mankind, more forcibly than can he done in any other manner, the indignity which has been put npon us" (meaning not the said fellow-citizens at Victoria but the whole of *us* free and independent Americans) "as a people."

They then go on to ventilate their rhetoric in an elaborate production which is certainly neither "simple" nor "forcible," but which begins with the profound first principle that "there is no sentiment of humanity ao ennobling in its effects as that of reverence for the memory of the dead," and culminates in the heart-rending assertion that Gov. Douglass has made these unhappy signers "feel that they are aliens whose presence is nnwished for." The "world" to which this appeal is uttered, being just now tolerably busy with matters of exciting importance in divers and sundry regions, may possibly forget to pay such attention to this cry of the oppressed as the greatness of the emergency may seem to them to demand. We think it therefore but right to bestow upon our afflicted countrymen a moment's consideration.

We are perfectly prepared to believe, at the outset, that Governor Douglass is a black-hearted arietocrat, and a fiendish enemy to republican institutions. This is the more probable, that a few months only have elapsed since Governor Douglass and the Sovereign whom he represents, and the nation of which he is a citizen, were most wantonly insulted by one Nugent, who had been dispatched to Victoria, as the agent of the American Government, and who availed himself of his poeition to disgrace the American commission he bore by a Parthian impertinence leveled in flying at the "Saxon" lords of the Ieland of Vancouver. Governor Douglass, heing after all only a poor little provincial Governor, may have been exasperated by this behavior on the part of Nugent, and so may have gladly caught at the opportnnity of epiking the guns of Nugent's fellow-citizens. Precisely what particular insult he has, however, offered to the "memory of Washington," of whom he epeaks with all reepect as "an illuetrions atatesman and patriot," by refusing Mr. Pickett, Mr. Wright, Mr. Sutho, and sundry other individuals a license to startle the echoes of Victoria with six-pounders, and poison its air with sulphur, we confeee ourselves unable to perceive. Had Governor Douglass ever enjoyed the advantage of a residence in this happy capital, wherc we keep a sort of shabby wilderness called "the Park," expressly sacred to six-pounders and sulphur, he might have looked on the request in a very different light. Should a club of Englishmen ask permission to burn powder under the nose of that hideous brown-stone Joss or idol which disfigures and misrepresents Washington, in front of onr City Hall, to the "memory" of Captain Brooke, of the *Shannon* frigate, or npon the annlversaries of the battles of White Plaine and Bladensburgh, we should of course at once concede to them that privilege. Governor Douglass as a foreigner has been bred in other habits, and he should have the benefit of this consideration. An evening paper of this City, speaking up for the "world," denounces the unlucky Governor for refusiag what Papal Rome, France, Austria and Spain have not declined to concede. But we see no proof that he did anything of the sort. To the best of our knowledge and belief no American gentleman has ever been permitted to fire off so much as a single revolver on the 22d of February in the streets of Rome or Vienna, Paris or Madrid. Free license of eating and drinking has indeed been always granted to the patriotic sons of Columbia on all public occasions in those capitals, and this Governor Douglas does not appear to have refused. Nor would he, doubtless, have interfered with any oratorical effusion, in which the signers of this remarkable letter "to the World" might have have felt disposed to indulge. He objected simply and purely to thunder and fire, to the hanging of drums, the shrill squeaks of the "ear-piercing fife," and that general self-glorification, through noise, uniforms and flags, into which a certain class of our fellow-countrymen have so strong a tendency to rush on the slightest provocation. As a matter of taste we cannot find it in our hearts to blame him. The men who can open a perfect Austerlitz of adjectives with the meek assertion that they will "simply say" one word, would, doubtless, have made day hideous in Victoria had a six-pounder been intrusted to their keeping. As a matter of expediency and political sagacity, it might, perhaps, have been wise for Governor Douglass to fill his ears with cotton, and bid the "American residents" "blaze away" at "meridian," commonly called "noon," on the 22d of February. He would have thus spared himself a tempest in the teapot over which he presides; the "world" a long letter full of uproarious verbiage, and the sensible inhabitants of the United States the pain of seeing how extremely silly a knot of Americans can make themselves when they are once infected with the idea that some small foreign official means to "put an indignity" upon the great Republic to which they belong.

Next to a Miracle.—Mr. Buchanan's Administration has done what everybody, until within the last few months, deemed absolntely impossible. It has incited a large number of its friende to look to General Pierce as a Presidential candidate. Up to Mr. Buchanan's time Gen. P.'s Administration was considered the weakest and the worst the country had ever known. Since then it has been so far surpassed that people actually look back upon it with envious admiration.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Secret Treaty Between Miramon and Sardinia—Three Mexican States to be Sold—The Cass-Yrisarri Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, March 29.

Private letters from a highly responsible source hava been received here from Mexico, giving tha details of a secret treaty between Miramon and the Government of Sardinia, by which the former grants to Sardinia the States of Tabasco, Tehuantepec and Chiapa, for five millions of dollars—France advancing one million, and guaranteeing tha payment of the balance. Sardinia is to send out emigrants, as formerly arranged for by Zuloaoa, under a colony grant to Sardinia. Tbis information is regarded as perfectly reliable by a gentleman bere well versed in Mexican affairs, though it has not been communicated to our Government, owing to the strange incredulity of the Administration respecting all facts going to piove that Eutope is about enforcing the "Monroe doctuine" against us.

I have reason to believe that General Jaaas no longer anticipates a ratification of the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty by Nicaragua.

The Hon. Louis T. Drummond, M. P. P., of Canada, is at the National.

The ctizens of Georgetown are taking steps to become annexed to Washington.

Commodore Stewart's letter fully sustains my dispatch respecting Jefferson's gun-boat navy.

I am authorized to say that the Mexican Legation is not considered closed by our Government, but stands precisely npon the same footing with the Brazilian and other Legations, which are in the hands of *Chargés d'Affaires ad interim*. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, March 29.

The Superintendent of Public Printing has given the contract for 5,000 reams of Congressional printing paper to Wilcox & Co., of Philadelphia.

There are now 39 Coast Survey partias in tha fiatd and afloat, namaty: On tha Atlantic Coast, 19; on the Gulf Coast, 14; and on the Pacific Coast of the United States, 6.

The Washington Republican Association are making arrangements to celebrate Jefferson's birthday.

It is understood thet the counsel of tha Naw Almedan Mining Company bave asked the President to interfere in a suit now pending in California, so as to procura for them certain papers from the Mexican archivas, but Attorney-Ganaral Black has reported against the application, on the ground that the papers are probably not genuine, and that Mexican officials cannot be trusted to certify to them, owing to the perpetration of frauds already discovered. Our Government declining to ask for these documents Mexico will be left to tender them on its own responsibility for the benefit of the claimants.

Attorney-Genaral Black pnrposee leaving Washington to-morrow for Pannsylvania. From thence he goes to New-York and Charleston, S. C. It was his original intention to go to Havana, and he had taksn out his passports for so doing. He will be absent for several weeks, his physician having advised travel and temporary cessation from official business, as necessary to the restoration of his impaired health.

It is expected that the Postmaster-General will take definite action to-morrow on the Boston Post-office question.

New Orleans papers of the 24th inst. are received, by the arrival of the mail, as late as dus, but they contain no news of importance.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY ON THE OHIO,

Collision Between the Steamers Nat Holmes and David Gibson—Shocking Loss of Life.

Cincinnati, Monday, March 28.

The steamer *Nat Holmes*, bound from Pittsburgh to St. Louis with 150 passangers, mostly emigrants to Pike's Peak, came in collision with the steamar *David Gibson*, bound from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, opposite Aurora, Indiana, last night. Both boats sank and the cabins floated off. Fifteen or twenty persons are supposed to heve been lost on the *Nat Holmes*,—and indeed one account says that only one bundred of her passengars were saved. The *David Gibson* had but a faw passengars, who are all supposed to bave been saved but two or three of her crew, who are missing. The *Gibson* was owned here, and valued at $18,000, and insured for two-thirds that amount. The *Holmes* was owned in Pittsburgh, and valued at $10,000.

Cincinnati—P. M.—No lives were lost on the *David Gibson*.

The *Nat Holmes* had 85 passengers, 43 of whom were lost.

The survivors lost nearly all their clothing, and $15,000 in money.

Tha total loss on both boats and thair cargoes is about $300,000, and the insurance $175,000.

News from Kansas.

FAVORABLE ACCOUNTS FROM THE GOLD REGION—THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION, &c.

Leavenworth, Monday, March 28.

Dates from Denver City are to the 14th ult. Tha accounts are favorable, tha avarage ytald of the gotd with rockers being from four to ten dollars the day per man. Ditch companies were forming to carry the water from the Platte to Cherry Creak, a distance of twenty miles. The rush from here is beyond precedent. Upwards of a thonsand persons bava arrived since Friday, the suburbs are covarad, with companies in the camp. Jones and Russell dispatched thair first train on Saturday, and another leaves to-day.

The jury in the case of Doy, under trial at St. Josenbs, have disagreed.

Tha people vote to-day for or against the formation of a State constitution.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, March 29.

At the election here yesterday there was but slight opposition to the Constitutional question, which was carried by a small majority.

A *nolle prosqui* was entered in the case of Charles Doy, and he has been released from custody and is now in this city.

Dr. Doy, the father, has been held to bail in $5,000 for trial at the next term of the Court.

The advices from the mines are to the 26th ult. Tha miners near Arrapahoe City ware confident of making large wages, and the prospects were that the sluices would yield as high as fifty cents per pan. The weather was too cold, however, to admit of extensiva operations.

From New-Orleans.

THE ARIZONA EMIGRATION SCHEME—SHIPPING OVER THE BAR—SHIP MONTICELLO ABANDONED.

New-Orleans, Monday, March 28.

Col. Lockridge has returned from Texas, where he has been engaged in organizing his Southern and Western Arizona emigrant expedition, which is to start about the middle of April.

Ten ships outward bound have crossed the bar since Saturday. There are still thirty detained there with nearly 100,000 bales of cotton.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 29.

The ship *Monticello*, of Richmond, Me., from New-Orleans to Liverpool with 2,600 bales of Cotton, was abandoned on Sunday seventy miles outside the bar on fire. The crew returned here.

The bar is improving, and the vessels detained there will all get over in a few days if the wind continues favorable.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... Albany, Tuesday, March 29.

The bills chartering the South Pacific American Mail Steamship Company; authorizing the American Express Company to sell certain real estate; to incorporate the New-York Observatory Association, and to increase the rates of publication of legal notices, were ordered to a third reading.

The Special Committee on Mr. Wetmore's claim to a seat in the Eleventh District, presented three reports.

Mr. Laflin reported in favor of the constitutional right of the people of the Eleventh District to elect a representative to the State Senate when a vacancy existed, and that it did exist the expulsion of Mr. Mandeville by the Senate proves. He, therefore, submitted a resolution that Henry C. Wetmore take the oath of office and be admitted to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Scott reported against the legal right of a constituency to elect when no notice as required by law was given. Ha met Mr. Laflin's argument in the case of Davis and Cowles, by setting forth the distinction between the cases. He submitted a resolution that Henry C. Wetmore is not entitled to a seat from the Eleventh District.

Mr. Lamont also reported concurring in the constitutional argument of Mr. Scott, but citing the precedent alluded to as probably justifying the admission of Mr. Wetmore. He submitted no resolution.

The three reports were ordered to be printed.

Tha bill relative to tha public health of Naw-York, was taken up, after the election of the Regents to the Untversity, and Mr. Brandreth spoke at length against it, and signified his intention to oppose it to the utmost.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Metropolitan Police bills came up as the special order, but, on motion of Mr. Spinola, were postponed till Tuesday, next week, at 11 A. M.

The Senate then adopted a resolution restricting debate on any question to ten minutes, except by consent.

Tha Assembly bills relating to the Central Park, New-York, were reported favorably.

The resolution denying the petition of certain parties for closing the Canal locks on Sunday was taken up.

Messrs. Mather and Prosser supported the resolution, and spoke against closing tha locks as tending to obstruct navigation, while not securing a better observance of the Sabbath.

Messrs. Loveland, Ames and Diven spoke in favor of closing the locks.

After debate, Mr. Loveland's bill, providing for the closing of the locks, was substituted in place of the resolution denying the prayer of petitioners.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ely in the Chair, on the bill submitting to the people the question of a loan of two and a half millions to pay the floating debt of the State.

On motion of Mr. Passage, the concurrent resolutions, amending the Constitution so as to borrow three and a half millions, to be davoted to the completion of the enlargement of the Canals and to the payment of tha floating debt, were also taken up.

Mr. Mather moved to substitute Mr. Diven's bill for the resolutions.

Mr. Prosser and Mr. Hubbell took the position that the two and a half millions proposed by Mr. Diven's bill would not pay tha dabt and complete the work. They were therefora opposed to the bill and in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Diven said, according to the estimates of the State Engineer, he needs half a million to go on with the work of the present year. The Senate has passed a bill providing for a five-eighths of a mill tax, which would yield about eight hundred thousand dollars. The interest on the Canal debt was to be paid out of this sum, and the balance will go to carrying on the work of the present year; next year another five-eighths mill tax can be levied and it will complete the canals. Now let the Senate make a provision for the payment of the floating debt by the passage of the bill for the two and a half millions loan. Mr. Diven spoke at length against the continuance of the floating debt, and warned the friends of the Canals that these constant borrowings for the completion of the Canals had heretofore failed, and would lead in tha future, as in the past, to corruption.

Mr. Truman spoke in favor of tha resolutions, and advocated raising the sum of $4,000, so as to complete the Chenango Canal.

Mr. Noxon advocated the substitution of Mr. Diven's bill in place of the resolutions, and took substantially the same ground as taken by Mr. Diven.

Mr. Hubbell sustained Mr. Prosser's resolutions, providing for tha opening of the Constitution, believing that the people were in favor of securing at once by loan a sufficient amount to complete the canals.

After further debate by Mr. Mather and others, Mr. Mather's resolution to substitute Mr. Diven's bill for tha concurrent resolutions prevailed by 11 to 9.

Mr. Ames then moved to increase the amount in tha bill from two and a half to three millions. Lost.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the Senate, recommending its passage.

Mr. Mather moved tha bill bave now its final reading, but before the question was put, a motion to adourn prevailed.

ASSEMBLY.... Albany, Tuesday, March 29.

An attempt was mada by Mr. Opdyke to take np thc New-York City Railroad bills in Committee of the Whole, and for that purpose moved to suspend the special order, being the third reading of bills. Lost by 55 to 44—not a two-third majority.

Tha attempt to taka np the hills in the Committee comes from those opposed to them.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law relative to the collection of demands against vessels.

The provide for ascertaining and collecting damages caused by tha destruction of the buildings at Quarantine, by a vote of 80 to 25.

To provida for the appointment of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers by tha Naw York Supervisors, by 83 to 18.

No other business of interest transpired until 12 o'clock, when tha House proceeded with the Senate to tha nomination of two Regents of the University. Mr. Robert S. Hale, of Essex, was elected in place of Mr. Grelo, deceased, tha Democrats voting for Charles O'Conor. The Rev. George B. Cheever was elected in placa of Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, resigned, tha Democrats voting for John Willard, of Saratoga.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Godard, from the Railroad Committee, reported against the bill requiring tha publication of the rates of railroad freight, regulating way-freight tolls, and forbidding a change in tha rates.

In the report, tha Committee declare their belief that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry into operation such enactments in so complicated a business as railroad traffic. They refer to the competition going on for carrying trade between lines in and out of this State, and tha necessity of inducing traffic to coma this way to the seaboard, instead of driving it off into other chan els. The Committee are of opinion that the Railroads have contributed largely to the convenience of the people of the State, and that the present is a very unfavorable time to make so bold an invasion on the settled principles of the carrying trade as the bill proposes.

Mr. H. A. Lyon moved to disagree with the report of the Committee, and that the bill be referred to a Select Committee of five.

Messrs. Law, Mirrick, Lyon, Rauney and the Speaker sustained the motion, and Mr. Godard and Mr. S. Spencer opposed it and in favor of the rejection ofthe bill.

Tha motion was then adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Batcheller, Bingham, Bliss, Brockway, Bump, Carpenter, Chamberlain, Coburn, Colt Costello, Filkins, Fish, Fuller, H. K. Graves, Green, Hall, Holt, Hubbell, Hutchinson, Johnson, King, Ladew, Lamont, Law, Littlejohn, Lockhard, H. A. Lyon, I. S. Lyon, Mackin, Macomber, Miller, Morris, Moulton, Northrup, E. Palmer, Pettus, Perry, Plato, Pond, Powell, Ramney, Reilly, Rogers, Sholefield, Z. E. Slocum, Snell, Steward, St. John, Sweeny, Thompson, Tulhill, Van Horn, Weaver, Woodbury, Young—57.

Nays—Messrs. Aylworth, N. A. Childs, Cobb, Conkling, Earll, Fitzgerald, Godard, Gover, Grant, McLead, Masterson, Messerole, Opdyke, Parton, Payne, Pierce, Rider, Shepard, Smith, C. S. Spencer, Suydam, D. Thomas, Warner, Wyant, Woodruff—23.

A large number of bills were reported complete and ordered to a third reading, among them the following:

To incorporate the New-York Woman's Library.

To repeal the act to ald in the erection of the monument in Independence-square, Philadelphia, to the memory of the Signers of tha Declararion of Independence.

To amend the Brooklyn Local Assessment Act.

To incorporata the East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

To discharge the mortgages on the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad.

To investigate the alleged frauds on the Canals.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorabty the hill to require County Treasurers to pay into the State Treasury all Chancery Funds in their hands.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend tha Brooklyn Court Act.

To authorize the sale of Groton Library.

To provide for the payment of certain claims against the city of Brooklyn.

In relation to the proceedings upon tha *mandamus* to divide the Sixth Judicial District, Naw-York.

To amend the act providing for assessments for opening and widening streets in New-York.

In relation to fees on the publication of legal notices.

A nnmber of bills of private interest were also passed.

Mr. Tomlinson rose to a question of privilege. A member had promised to present the minority report for him against the bill to divide the Sixth Judicial District of Naw-York, during his temporary absence through sickness, hnt had failed to do so; he regarded tha hill as an imposition upon the people of New-York, and dasired to pnt himself on the record as against tt. Adjourned.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 29.

A letter to the *Republican* from Fort Staunton, New-Mexico, dated the 1st inst., says that the proposed protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua excites considerable attention here, and that it is evi-

dent from the guilt expressed and precipitation of troops, that Ortiz looking to the acquisition of the States named ere opposed.

Reporting of the Continuous Vestibule.

Boston, Tuesday, March 29.

The Cochituate Viaduct at Weston, Lower Falls, burst at an early hour this morning, carrying away portions of the embankment, and causing quite a flood in the vicinity. Several factories at the Upper Falls, by the accumulation of back water, were threatened with an overflow. The water in the Viaduct was finally cut off at Framingham. The accident is very serious, and will require some time to repair.

The breakage of the aqueduct extends about 100 feet, including 30 feet of embankment. The granite gatehouse on the west side of the river was carried away, and the mass of water that was swept into the stream caused a new channel to be formed.

Fears are entertained of a scarcity of water, and economy in its use is urgently requested by the Board of Water Commissioners.

It will take several days to repair the break.

Philadelphia City Democratic Convention.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 29.

The Democratic City Convention nominated today Dr. James McClintock for Treasurer and Messrs S. Boies for Commissioner. The Convention adjourned without any expression of opinion on national or State affairs.

Tennessee Opposition State Convention.

Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, March 29.

The State Opposition Convention have nominated John Netherland for Governor.

Another Suspected Slaver.

Mobile, Tuesday, March 29.

The United States Revenue-cutter *McClelland* has been ordered hence to the coast of Louisiana, to intercept a suspected tender to a slaver said to be waiting off the coast to land a cargo of slaves.

The Ship Shooting Star.

Boston, Tuesday, March 29.

The ship *Shooting Star* has got off Tuckernuck Shoal and arrived at Hyannis. She broke one anchor and slipped the other.

The Niagara at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, March 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived from Halifax at about 2½ o'clock this afternoon. Her mails were sent south by the steamboat train, via Stonington, and are due at New-York at an early hour to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Board Exchange—March 29.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '68	103½	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 73½
2,000 do	103¾	8 Erie R.	10¾
9,000 U. S. 6s '74	104½	100 do	10¾
4,000 do	104¾	100 do	b61 10¾
1,000 Ohio State 6s '60	101¾	250 Hudson R. R.	s6 33¼
1,000 State 6s '70	91½	75 do	32¾
2,000 do	91¾	1,000 do	b60 32¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	98	100 Harlem R.	13
1,000 N. J. C. W. L.	101¾	100 Harlem R. Pfd.	b10 39¾
1,000 N. C. R.R. 6 p. c.		300 do	39¾
bds m. M. F. C. Co.	88	100 Reading Railroad	s3 50¾
2,000 Mich. S. & N. Ind. bds	61	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾
1,000 do	60	150 do	s30 51¾
2,000 I. & C. & M. L. g. bds	18	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	13¾
2,000 Chicago, St. P. & F. D. 1st grant bds	9	100 do	b10 13¾
3,000 R. & St. Jos. bds.	75	100 do	s30 13¾
40 Am. Ex. Bank	108¾	1200 M. S. & N. Ia. g. g.	42
11 Bank of N. Amer.	111	100 do	s10 42
10 Nassau Bank	100½	100 do	41¾
60 Continental Bank	109¾	700 do	41¾
20 Park Bank	108½	200 do	s60 41¾
10 Chatham Bank	99	150 do	s30 41¾
3140 Bel. & Bud. Con. Co.	10½	200 do	s60 41¾
51 do	10½	26 Panama Railroad	112¾
5 do	10½	100 do	s60 112¾
200 Cumb. Preferred	23½	323 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	6s
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	78	50 do	b10 63
400 N. Y. Central R.R.	79¾	200 do	b60 63½
50 do	79¾	200 do	s30 63¾
100 do	s30 79¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. RR.	24
200 do	s30 79¾	100 Chi. & R. I RR.	58
200 do	s15 79¾	1000 do	57½
2,000 do	79¾	100 do	s30 57¾
200 do	s60 79¾	100 do	s5 57¾
200 do	s15 79¾	80 La Crosse & Mil. R.	¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Mo. State 6s	98¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾
1,000 M. C. R. R. 8 p. c.		100 do	b30 51
bds M. S. F. C. Co.	67¾	200 do	51
200 Mechanics' Bank	114½	700 do	50½
50 Cumberland Pref.	9¾	200 do	b3 51
200 do	23¾	600 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	67½
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	78	1 000 Erie Railroad	10¾
200 Hudson River R.	32½	1,000 do	b10 10¾
100 do	32¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	40¾
200 do	33½	200 do	c 40½
300 do	33¾	300 do	40¾
200 Har. R. R. Pref.	39¾	325 do	40
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78	25 Panama R. R.	s60 111
500 do	s7 78	450 Cl. & Toledo R.	34¾
100 do	s3 78	150 Chi. & R. I. & R.	57½
100 do	s30 77¾	200 do	57
200 do	b3 78	500 do	57
200 do	s10 77¾	500 do	b30 57
100 do	s5 77¾	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	5
200 Reading R. R.	s60 48¾		

REPORTED SOLD AT AUCTION.

$3,000 2d-av. R. R. 7s	93½	24 W. Q. & Min. Co.	93
2,000 La C. & Mil. R. 7s	103½	20 Clinton F. Ins. Co.	11½
2,000 C. St. P. & F. du L.		100 6th-av. R. R.	127
bs	15	10 Amer. Ex. Co.	80
20 Marine Bank	86	15 N. Y. Bal. Dock Co.	91½
15 Bank of N. Y.	107½	10 N. W. F. I. Co.	9¾
40 Ocean Bank	91	60 People's Bank	105½
10 Bank Commerce	101¾	10 W. F. & Co.'s Ex.	70
40 Mer. Ex. Bank	99½		

TUESDAY, March, 29—P. M.

The day has been marked by renewed speculation in Cotton on the English accounts telegraphed from Halifax this morning, and by a large business in English bills. The sales of Cotton are 8,000 bales, of which about 5,500 hales, on the spot, at 12⅛@12¼ cents for Middlings, and 2,500 bales at sea on the same basis. The receipts at the Southern ports, on this week's mail report, are 78,000 bales, as against 97,000 bales the same week last season. The total receipts of the present crop are 3,186,000, an against 2,342.000 bales same time last season. The demand for Exchange for the steamer to-morrow was enhanced this forenoon by orders per *Empire City* from Havana to remit to London for Cuba account. The rates for bank and banker's bills kept steady and closed 109¼@109⅜ ℔ cent. The export demand for Bullion for this steamer amounts to about $300,000. The *Empire City* brought $265,000 in Gold and Silver from New-Orleans and Havana. The California treasure, by packet of March 5, is announced as in port this afternoon by steamer *Granada*. The market for Money to-day is without alteration. The supply is easy, both for temporary employment at 4@5 ℔ cent., and on discounts at from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., according to date of paper and the preferences of the lender for particular names. We hear of choice six months' bills being done at 6 ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury received $61,000 for Customs to-day, and paid $75,000 on Government drafts from California. A large amount of money was transferred to the credit of the Disbursing officers of the Government. The net balance paid out of the office to day is $92,000, reducing the balance on hand, for all accounts, to $7,890,358.

On the Stock Exchange there was a decline, made almost general on the Share list, of *one ℔ cent.* as compared with the closing rates of Monday afternoon. The weak point in the market yesterday, almost the only one remarked upon in our last report, was Michigan Guaranteed Stock, which fell 2 ℔ cent. on the annual report of the Company. To-day there was an additional decline of 2½ ℔ cent., carrying the price down to 40 ℔ cent. as against 44½@¾ on Saturday last. To this was added a rumor that a deduction of $1 50 had been ordered on one of the through passenger trains from Buffalo to New-York on both the Central and Erie Roads, that is, $6 50 *via* the Central, including the Hudson River fare by rail or boat, and the same on the Erie, including the fare on the Patchin connection between the town of Corning and Buffalo. Although this new arrangement, if true, (and we suppose it to be so,) does not affect one-tenth the gross business of either line, it was instantly construed on the Street into a general and ruinous fight for business and Central shares, which had stood some days at 79@78¾, fell to 78@77¾, closing 77¾@78 ℔ cent. This decline, and the break down in Michigan Guaranteed, carried nearly the whole Share market to lower prices in the afternoon. Erie to 10½@10¼; Hudson, 32@32½; Reading, 49⅞@49¾; Michigan Central, 50¾@51; Galena, 67½; Rock Island, 57; Toledo, 24¾@25; Illinois Central, (previously quite firm at 68@68¼,) 67½@68, and the Bonds, 91@91¼ ℔ cent. After the printed list, there was a fair demand for most of the active Shares at the decline. In Panama there was no fall whatever. In Pacific Mail 1 ℔ cent., and in Harlem Preferred ¼ ℔ cent. Delaware and Hudson sold at 100¼@100½. The annual meeting of the Company was held to-day, when the following report for the year ending 1st March, 1859, and of the general balance sheet was submitted.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON—MARCH, 1859.

Sales of coal for the year		$1,666,633
Canal and Rail tolls		325,206
Value of coal on hand		221,611
Total Income		$2 213,450
Coal at beginning of year	$590,703	
All expenses, including interest	1,202,097—	1,792,800
Net to Stock for the year		$420,650
Capital	$7,500 000	
Funded debt	900,000—	$8,400,000
Current bills payable		322,717
Surplus due to Stock		841 899
Total		$9,565,616
Canal railway and lands	$8,529,306	
Current bills and accounts	393,640	
Coal and advances on coal	497,463	
Cash and loans on demand	145,305—$9,565,816	

The following gentlemen were reelected Directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. John Wurts, Silas Holmes, Wm. S. Herriman, Charles N. Talbot, Lora Nash, Edward J. Woolsey, Geo. T. Olyphant, Robert Ray, Samuel B. Schieffelin, Abiel A. Low, Robert L. Kennedy, John Schenck, James M. Halsted.

On the Bond list there was a fair demand for the New Federal Stock of 1874 at 104¼ ℔ cent., and for the fivos of 1865, at 102¼@102½ ℔ cent. Tennessees advanced to 91¾ ℔ cent., and Virginias to 98 ℔ cent. Missouris firm at 86¼@⅞. The business in Railway Bonds was inconsiderable. LaCrosse Land Grants at 18 ℔ cent.

The National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ℔ cent.

There is no important market news by the California packet. The circular of W. T. COLEMAN & Co., from San Francisco, remarks on the Gold Dust and Money accounts:

"During February, the receipts of Gold Dust from the interior continued light, but within the last few days an improvement is to be noted. The amount has not been greatly augmented as yet, but the change is indicative of the revival of business that will ensue in due course upon the establishment of fine weather. The most favorable expectations continue to be entertained of the success of the present year's mining, and it can be safely assumed that the yield of gold will exceed that of any period within the history of the State. The amount of export of treasure for the year 1859 will be influenced by causes independent of the production of the mines, but no doubt our people will be large buyers of goods that will be obtainable at a relatively cheap cost. Bills are in good supply for this mail. On the spot, to-day, for outside bargains, something less than 70 per is accepted, but contracts for large sums are filled at 870 par, deliverable to-morrow. Loads have been in request during the forty-day home account, and are firm at our figures. The Board of Examiners advertise again for bids to the amount of $52,823 10-100 new State 7 per Cents., the last sale was made at 93⅛@93⅜c. on the 1st February after having been compiled with by the bidders. In stocks, business has been limited, at previous rates. The California Navigation Company's has declined, and some of the large boats that have been in the commission for two years back, being now advertised in opposition to the Company."

A private letter says:

"We are informed that the Committee who have the bill under consideration, providing for the payment of the old evidences of State indebtedness, or giving new bonds, have not reported, and it is uncertain when they will, or what their disposition will be.

Scrip, in anticipation of its being cashed, has advanced some, and may be quoted at 65c. to 70c. On the whole, we think there is a prospect of an appropriation in cash to buy up the scrip and old bonds; but could not recommend any one to purchase such paper on a speculation."

From Messrs. DECOPPET & Co.'s European Circular, per steamer *Asia*, we extract the following:

"City and County Bonds—The principal transactions have been in Brooklyn 6's, Chicago Water Loan 6's, Cincinnati 6's, both Railroad and Municipal issues at well sustained prices, and in St. Louis City Municipal Bonds at a slight decline. A few Clark County and Fayette County (K. T.) 6's have changed hands at previous figures. Railroad Bonds—With the exception of the first mortgage Erie bonds, have again declined. Illinois Central Construction have risen 1. Michigan Central 8's, 1882, 1; and Hudson River third mortgage 1¾ ℔ cent. There have been sales of Hannibal and St. Joseph bonds as high as 75, 1¾ ℔ cent. advance; of Cleveland and Pittsburg first mortgage, at 70; flat and large sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania first mortgage, at 70, and accrued interest."

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,795,749	$1,314,083	$1,725,436
Previously reported	15,206,238	12,547,127	11,547,852
Since Jan. 1	$17,001,987	$13,861,210	$13,273,288

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will sell orders for United States Coupon 5 ℔ Cent Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ⅛ ℔ cent only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 29.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$33,921,700
Loans and Discounts	57,672 800
Specie	6,370 000
Due from other Banks	6,864,700
Due to other Banks	7,764,600
Deposits	19,908,800
Circulation	6,105,500

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 29.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¼; Reading Railroad, 25; Morris Canal, 49¼; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, March 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 1,523 bbls. Flour, 1,465 bush. Wheat, 5,360 bush. Corn, 1,100 bush. Rye, 600 bush. Barley, 2,152 bush. Oats, 1,000 bush. Malt, 3,034 pkgs. Provisions, and 645 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in, at $6 for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate demand, and the day's sales have been confined to 100 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.; a small lot of Cape at 10¾c.; and 200 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds, in first and speculators's hands, this morning, 78,030 packages, including, according to WM. SCOTT & SON, 42,850 pockets and 4,175 bags Java; 20,699 bags Rio; 4,010 bags Maracaibo; 3,040 bags Laguayra; 2,200 bags Manilla and 1,056 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Has been in brisk request at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 3,000 bales, chiefly here, at 12¾c.@12⅝c. for Middling Uplands, and proportionate rates for other grades, ℔ lb.

DRY-GOODS—The sale of Embroideries, to-day, passed off briskly, the bulk of the offerings having been disposed of at satisfactory prices.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds at essentially unaltered prices.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 2,076 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ box; and 675 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With increased receipts and a restricted inquiry, State and Western Flour have declined, closing heavily; sales 8,500 bbls. Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl.....$4 20@5 15
Superfine State.....5 35@5 80
Extra State.....6 30@6 70
Superfine Western.....5 45@5 90
Fancy Ohio.....5 90@6 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....6 30@7 40
Extra Ohio.....6 50@7 50
Fancy Genesee.....6 70@6 85
Extra Genesee.....7 00@8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....7 15@8 75

Southern Flour is depressed and cheaper. Sales 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$6 70 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 75@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is selling slowly at $6 50@$7 50 for extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $3 70@$4 40 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $2 85@$3 95 for Jersey; $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in slack demand, and prices tend downward. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bushels, in lots, including fair to good White Western at $1 60@$1 62; with Red Western, (Winter) and Inferior Milwaukee Club, at prices not ascertained. Corn is moderately inquired for, at 85c.@90c. for part to fair new White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 90c. for sound old mixed Western ℔ bushel. Receipts and sales limited. About 7,500 bushels State and Canada Barley were sold at from 68c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Other articles are unchanged.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 65c.@70c. for shipment and 75c.@85c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 200 hhds. New-Orleans at 39c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are generally quiet and prices are somewhat nominal. Crude Whale, 54c.@56c.; Crude Sperm, $1 40@$1 45; Bleached Winter Whale, 65c.@66c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 45; Linseed, 61c.@66c.; No. 1 Winter Lard Oil, $1; Red Oil, 45c.@46c.; Olive Oil, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon; Tallow Oil, 10¾c.; Palm Oil, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered at reduced prices. Mess is more sought after by buyers; sales have been reported to-day of 2 000 obls., in lots, at $17 90@$18 for new Mess here; $18 for (500 bbls.) do., deliverable within 30 days, and (500 bbls.) do., deliverable within the last ten days of April; $17 40@$17 50 for old Mess; and $20 75@$21 for Clear; and $12 87½@$13 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats attract more attention, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues very quiet at from 8¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 450 tcs. and obls., in lots, at from 11¼c.@11¾c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at, however, languid rates; sales to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 25 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 62½ for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 120 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool Fine is in fair demand, including ASHTON'S at $1 50 ℔ sack. Other kinds have not varied much.

SUGARS—Have been pretty freely dealt in to-day, sales having been made of 350 hhds. Cuba at 7c.; 250 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 7¾c.; and 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 7½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales 500 cases and 1,000 mats Cassia on private terms.

TALLOW—The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "The market has shown more signs of weakness, and molters have been obliged to sell at 10¾c., in order to dispose of large lots, although there has been sales of 70,000 lbs. at 10¾c., most of which was for export to South America and West Indies. To-day the market is quiet, and small lots are selling at 10¾c. The Butchers' Associations have made no change in their price. The price of Rough Fat still keeps at 7½c."

TEAS—The demand is very good, and prices of desirable lots steadily favor sellers.

TAR—Has been sparingly sought after, and prices have been depressed.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, sales, since Friday last, having been confined to 64 hhds. Kentucky, at 6¾c.@11c.; 52 cases Seed Leaf, at 10c.@25c.; 131 bales Havana, at 28c.@42c., and 76 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28c., chiefly at 27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 1,000 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.; 76 bales Sea Island do., at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 60 boxes Bacon, at 15s.; 300 hoxes Cheese, at 20s.; 1 400 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 10½.; and 100 tons Butt Staves at 15s. For London, 120 tcs. Beef, at 4s., and 10 tcs. Pork, at 4s. 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 107 bales Cotton, at ⅝c. ℔ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s.; and 30 tons Measurement Goods, at 35s.@40s.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 29.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛c., caused by the *Niagara's* advices; Middling, 12c. The sales of the last three days add up 26,000 bales, and the receipts 15,000, against 27,500 for the corresponding week of last year. SUGAR ciosed buoyant, at an advance of ⅛c.; sales at 6¾c. for fair. CORN firm, at $1 00½. OATS, 80c. BACON—Shoulders quiet. MESS PORK, $17 50. GUNNY BAGS, 10½c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 29.

Sales 10,000 bushels round yellow CORN at 83c., to arrive by canal, first boats. 6,000 bushels OATS, at 56c., measure. In store 3,000 bushels Canada East BARLEY at 80c., and 5,000 bushels Peon Yan, P. P.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT declining; White, $1 40@$1 80; Red, $1 45@$1 55. CORN dull; White, 75c.@77c.; Yellow declined 2c., and is selling at 81c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY quiet. COFFEE firm at 11¾c.@12c. for prime Rio.

MOBILE, Monday, March 28.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to day 1,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 28.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day 450 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 29.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT scarce, and wanted. White, $1 70@$1 80; Red, $1 60@$1 60. CORN firm; Yellow, 80c. WHISKY steady, at 26c.@26c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 28.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 6,000 bales at 11¾c. for Middling. FREIGHTS—Five ships have been taken to Liverpool at 13-32d. EXCHANGE is firmer.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO. 163 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise, At WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 30th-st.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!

CATARRH, WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation and after enlargement of follicles and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses and posterior nares and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this results tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose or profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste. The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless, yet HUMPHREYS' CATARRH SPECIFIC, a simple SUGAR PILL taken two or three times per day promptly relieves the milder cases, cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures by perseveringuse the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.

Price, with full directions, &c.....50 cents per box

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by dealers.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.

A NEW ARTICLE.

CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS.

Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels. Warranted Fast Colors.

Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.

Warranted to be 50 per cent cleaner to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 6s.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 594 Broadway, (Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Beaver Hat, for SUMMER WEAR, 1859, Will be ready for delivery on Saturday, April 2. BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., 45 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE, OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

B. G. WILDER & CO., No. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 192 Pearl st.)

Amusements for Children.

AQUARIA! AQUARIA!! AQUARIAS!!' Containing all kinds of Fishes sporting about in their natural state. B. GREENWOOD, Aquaria Depôt No. 52 Fulton-st., corner Cliff-st.

Leary & Co.

Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Second-hand Safes AT GREAT BARGAINS

Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account of removal. Depôt, No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks, BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c. SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES, on account of removing to No. 823 Broadway. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Finkle & Lyon's SEWING-MACHINES, Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be returned if found otherwise. P. S.—Send for Circular. No. 421 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., &c., Apple, Cherry, Dwarf and Standard Pears Peach Trees, &c., &c. Also, all kinds of ornamental trees, sarsaparilla, evergreens, &c., for sale cheap by SCHANCK & RYER, No. 139 West st., corner of Vesey (Washington Market).

Ballou's Improved French Yoke Shirts—Copyrighted—new style, made to order from scientific measures, and warranted to fit, of the best materials, sewed by hand, and at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 499 Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures. Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 823 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4.50 to $6, at retail at No. 378 Broadway. Examine or send for circular.

F. Derby & Company, No. 57 Walker-street, have received ex Nova Scotia an invoice of Londonmade umbrellas in silk and alpaca, from Messrs. W. & J. Sangster, London.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Boys Embroidered and Braided Hats—A very large assortment, at greatly reduced prices, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

DIED.

WILSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 29, SOPHIE, only daughter of John and Sophia Wilson, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 75 Christopher-st., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SOLOMONS.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 28, HENRY, only son of Adolphus S. and Rachel S. Solomons, aged 3 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 277 East 5th-st.

BEVLETT.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 29, GEORGIA C., daughter of Joseph L. and Mary Ella Howlett, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of James H. Butler, No. 92 East 13th-st.

BARTHOLOMEW.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 29, MRS. LUCY BARTHOLOMEW, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Frederick H. and Jas. R. Bartholomew, are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 48 Bowlotes-st., without further invitation.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Monday evening March 28, CHARLES W., son of Stephen and Mary Cornell, aged 1 year, 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 15 East 30th-st.

KINSLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 29, CAROLINE A. KINSLEY, stepdaughter of the late Samuel Whiting.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

BARRETT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 29, NEWTON L., second son of L. L. and Sarah S. Barrett, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, Isaac S. Barrett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 227 West 19th-st.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday night, March 28, WILLIAM SIMMONS CLARK, son of Wm. E. and Caroline Clark, aged 5 months and 17 days.

TITUS.—In this City, on Monday, March 28, Lewis L. TITUS, son of Walter and Jane B. Titus, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 70 West 11th-st.

SACCHI.—On Tuesday, March 28, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE SACCHI, wife of G. A. Sacchi, aged 48 years.

BALDWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 28, GEORGE PARSONS, youngest son of Augustus C. and Mary E. Baldwin, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 20 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WILLMER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 29, at No. 189 Clinton-st., PHILIP, son of Charles K. and Harriette Willmer, aged 4 months.

KIRBY.—At Newcastle, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, March 28, EVALINA H., daughter of Leonard and Jane Kirby, aged 11 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., New-York on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ The funeral services of Mrs. FRANCES M. CHAPMAN will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her brother in law, Geo. Chapman, No. 62 Warren-st., Jersey City. Her remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

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CLAVERACK, COL. CO., N. Y.

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a respectable party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FEY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Worth-st. The lot is 27 feet 6 inches in width, by 99 feet 8 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of

JAMES BUCHAN, No. 236 Fulton-st.
ISAAC W. NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 32 Wall-st.
EDGAR WORRALL, No. 26 Elm-st.
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 66 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 369 Pearl-st.
JNO. WIGHT, No. 222 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Adjoining New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt, in the City of New-Brunswick. The front building is 32 feet by 60 deep, three stories high, built of brick and roofed. The rear building is 60 feet front by 40 feet deep, and built, with the buildings next with the. Also, a piece of land fronting upon the banks of the Raritan River, the Delaware and Raritan Canal running between the house and river; 13½ miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt. The house is 45 feet square, two stories high, stables, outbuildings, &c., and about 11 acres of land. Apply by letter to E. A. DERUSSY, New-Brunswick, or to WARREN HARDENBURG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The dwelling-house and seven lots in Sparrow-place, corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-street. The grounds are handsomely laid out with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house has 16 rooms and attic, conveniently arranged, with range, bath, &c.; has a Brown's hot water furnace; 1¼ mile from Fulton Ferry; cars every five minutes; price, $16,500; terms accommodating. Call on Monday and Thursday. C. J. SMITH.
ALSO—A cottage and lot on Washington-av., running through to Hamilton-st., 25x200; price, $2,500; also, two or three lots on Hamilton-st., with a large barn.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 23 by 43 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 23 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 188 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of the City, above Madison-square, and near 5th-av.; finished in the best manner, with every modern improvement; built in 1858; house 25x60, nearly new and fine order; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, or will take a smaller house well located further down-town or in Brooklyn for part pay. Address H., Box No. 1,786 Post-office.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The central three-story and basement house No. 11 Fayette-av., Brooklyn, one block south Fulton-av. cars, being the most healthy and desirable location in Brooklyn; the house is in perfect order. Having been occupied by the owner till a few weeks past. Possession immediately. Apply to

C. E. WILLMER, No. 47 Nassau-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES ROOSEVELT, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 8 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLA SITES—SPLENDID WATER VIEW.—130th-st., Willen Manorial Homestead of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., for sale; ten years to pay in; a few minutes' walk from Park-side Ferry, foot 2d-av. Plans, maps, circulars, &c., at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st. A Real Estate Savings' Institution for clerks, accountants, lawyers, &c. Send for circular, and judge for yourselves.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 20th-st., East River, being in front on 20th-st. 310 feet by 200 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND lying on the Passaic River, 12 miles from New-York, and one mile from a Railroad Dépôt. Said land contains three very desirable building sites, is finely shaded with hickory, elm and maple, and has a never failing stream of water running through the centre. Apply to

T. DAVENPORT, No. 208 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, THREE-STORY and basement house and lot, No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The house is 3 rooms deep, 26x56, furnished with gas, furnace and water throughout, is in most perfect order, with fine cemented cellar. Lot 25x100. Can be seen any time 11 to 4 o'clock. Inquire on the premises, or of J. R. BROWER & CO., No. 25 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house and lot, in an excellent neighborhood; the lot is 20½x100½ feet; house 58 feet deep, and has furnace, gas, wash-trays, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry, &c.; is in most perfect order, and does not require the slightest expense. Will be sold for less than its value, on easy terms. Apply at No. 130 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, FOUR STORY house No. 23 West 32d-st.; this block is paved with the Belgian pavement, and entirely built up with first-class houses; the house is exceedingly well built, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. For further information inquire on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms easy.

TO LET AT NEWBURG—A CONVENIENT, 4 roomy cottage, with garden; has fine view of the Hudson, and is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Possession given May 1. Rent $100. Apply to JOHN J. MOORSKERRY, Bank of Newburg, Newburg; or to R. McCARTEE, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET—ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, TWELVE miles from New-York, and one mile from a railroad dépôt, a large, furnished cottage-house, with a large garden and fruit trees, lawn of four acres, stable and carriage-house. Apply to T. DAVENPORT, No. 208 Greenwich-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT HAY RIDGE, L. I.—The place is beautifully situated upon, and affords a fine view of New-York Bay. Fruit in abundance, fine bathing, ice-house, (filled,) barns, &c. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 65 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house in West 34th-st., and a smaller brown-stone front house in West 32d-st.; both well furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 216 West 34th-st., or to WILLIAM R. TRAVIS, No. 32 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is 22x58, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. M. HOAG, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 139 West 34th-st, now being put in perfect order. Also, the dwelling part of house No. 1,668 Broadway. Also, lofts of store No. 46 Beaver-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,668 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROWN STONE front house and lot No. 73 West 31st. st., with all modern improvements and in excellent order. Also large 4 story house and lot on Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) second door above 38th-st. Terms liberal. T. S. HOFFMAN, No. 264 Pearl-st., over Market Bank.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—THE full-sized, four-story house No. 171 Conrt-st., South Brooklyn, replete with gas-fixtures, in good repair, a large yard, grapery, &c. A handsome and cheap residence. For particulars, inquire of THEO. F. BRETT, No. 21 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 96 ST. MARK'S-place. The house is 27 feet 6 inches in front, with 3-story rear building; contains all the modern improvements. Will be let cheap. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 36 William st, Merchant's Exchange.

$1,100.—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NICE house and lot for sale, situate in Butler-st., near the corner of Washington-av. The lot is 130 feet by 25 feet, within three blocks of Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at Nos. 66 and 67 Nassau-st., room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house west side of 5th-av., fourth house north of 36th-st.; just finished and ready for immediate occupation; also 25 by 60 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$15,000 CORNER HOUSE—SOUTHWEST corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st., brown-stone front, three story house, with high basement and under cellar; all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 West 17th-st., from 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 42 Grove-st. Rent, $300. The house is well built and in good order. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in 13th-st., near 5th-av., on a full lot, in complete order, with about a dozen choice fruit trees in the yard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $14,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 20 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

EIGHTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF JANE-STREET, FOR SALE.—The valuable corner for sale cheap, and two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at Broadway, No. 910.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE NEW houses, situated on the south side of 16th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLING-house, complete with every modern improvement. Terms easy. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location No. 161 East 15th-st.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm" five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to M. L. EMERY, No. 240 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 6th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and description lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. W. HAMILTON,
PLATT SMITH. } Trustees.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 360 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

WATER POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A large stone factory and a never-failing water power, suitable for a paper mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c.; the factory is four-story, 50x30. Also, adjoining, a one-story building 25x35 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for city property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE STORY, brown stone, basement house No. 38 West 23d-st.; lot 22.6 by 98.9 feet, house six years old, most thoroughly built by day's work, exquisitely finished, painted, decorated, ventilated, and supplied with every modern convenience; twenty doors from the junction of Broadway and 5th-av., on a street 100 feet wide, in the fashionable centre of the city. This property is an elegant residence for any family. Two-thirds of the purchase may remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. DANA WARD on the premises, 2 o'clock, P. M., and after.

NO. 222 SULLIVAN-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Sullivan-st., 2½ story brick house and lot No. 222, west side, 280 feet north Bleecker-st., lot 20x100; house 42 feet deep, built for the owner; piazza in the rear; contains Croton, baths, gas, &c.; fixtures go with the house, (except in parlor;) green blinds front and rear; all in good order. Title perfect. Possession on 1st of May. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LOTS AND COTTAGE houses at East New-York, with 8, 9, 10, 11 rooms, respectively, with 4 lots each, or will sell lots and erect houses of any plan desired, on easy payments. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible by Fulton-av., Broadway and Long Island cars. For plans, building, &c., apply to CHAS. H. MILLER, 15 William-st., Room 4.

MURRAY HILL.—TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn lots or a desirable country seat near New-York, a first class brownstone house, fashionably located near 6th-av., with or without furniture. Also, to exchange the new houses No. 50 West 16th-st. and Nos. 94 and 96 West 25th-st. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRA four-story brown-stone front house, in Madison-av., above 29th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Address Box No. 4,815 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, located in the beautiful village of Elmira, N. Y. It is a chance of rare occurrence that such a place can be got, so well calculated for a family who are desirous to retire from bustling, busy, City life; and especially if they have children that they are desirous to educate, as there are in the place institutions of the first class. The house is commodious, and the arrangement, in point of convenience, is unsurpassed—the house being built by the owner for his own use; he has spared no pains or expense to make it a desirable residence. The place, for healthfulness and eligibility, is in every respect as far could be wished for. There are over 100 fruit and ornamental trees: the fruit trees are of the choicest kind, such as pear, apple, peach, cherry and plum; also, grapes, and smaller fruit in great profusion; evergreens, rare flowers, shrubs and vines, and numerous bulbous and other perennial flowers adorn the grounds. A better opinion can be formed by seeing a photograph of elevation, also ground plan, at my office, No. 153 Bowery. It will be sold on favorable terms.

J. H. DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY—A desirable residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-st. dépôts. The building is brick, containing a large parlor, sitting room, dining-room, kitchen and back-kitchen on first floor, making a depth of 90 feet, with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water and gas in the house; a cellar, with a dry cement bottom extending under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 138 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, viz.: pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes; raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance; in a good neighborhood, and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—On the corner of Bowne av. and Madison-st., one of the finest locations in the village. The lot is 85 feet front and rear, by 200 feet deep; the buildings 40 feet front and 36 feet deep, with a two-story wing 22 by 20 feet, all new and built in the best manner; and for beauty and convenience is not surpassed by any building in the village, and stands within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Dépôt. For particulars, apply to HENRY S. HOVER, Esq., Auctioneer; or, CHARLES W. COX, Esq., at the Post-office, Flushing; or of CHAS. A. FIELD, No. 40 Peck-slip, N. Y. WM POST, Jr.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—GEORGE HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ASEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of RUFUS H. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Cattskill, Greene County, at public auction, at the Court-house in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 2 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough, containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by B. BENT, Esq., about 10 minutes' ride from the dépôt, with 15 or 32 acres of good land in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth; and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds; cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 773 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Adjoining Long Island Sound, at Orienta, Mamaroneck, Westchester County. The tenant to have the house and use of the furniture, together with privilege of the grounds and gardens, and supplied with vegetables and fruit from the same; also to have carriage house and stables, and hay for two horses, and have a sufficient quantity of ice from the ice-house, and to have bathhouse, boats, &c. Rent $800. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE JONES, Esq., *Times* Office. Possession given on the 15th of April, and to continue the remainder of the year 1859.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location, and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, ten miles up the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $125, to a small family; twenty trains pass daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or on Tuesday at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17, where a sketch of the house can be seen.

Persons intending to locate in the country should not fail to visit the banks of the Passaic. Only 35 minutes' from New-York. Beautiful farms for sale. For further information apply as above.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS.—A GOOD house and carriage-house, with an acre of land, lawn and shade, fruit, grapes, shrubbery and large garden; fine view of river and Palisades; 8 minutes from dépôt. Price $11,000; two-thirds can remain.

Also, three-story, attic and basement house in Lamartine-place, 29th-st., in good order. Price $8,500. Inquire of the owner, No. 21 Bible House, second floor, Astor-place; or, for Yonkers property, of Mr. STARR, near Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT NEW-ROchelle, near the Neptune House, a country seat ready furnished. The house, containing 12 rooms, is situated immediately upon the river, and commands most beautiful views of Long Island Sound. The grounds comprising five acres handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with choice fruit. There is a coach-house and stable, bathing-house, &c. Within fifteen minutes of the cars and three minutes walk of the steamboat. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—A house very conveniently arranged, with large and airy rooms, standing on ten lots and commanding a superb view of the fine scenery of the Bay. The ground is handsomely laid out, and has every variety of fruit and berries; a substantial barn with five stalls and other conveniences is also on the place; about five minutes' walk from the landing. Will be sold reasonable. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story dwelling-house, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding one of the finest views in Westchester County. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE RESIdence and eight lots of ground, only 40 minutes ride from Fulton Ferry. House well built, and at present occupied by the owner, containing nine rooms, cellar, &c. The garden has handsome grape arbor, and every variety of fruit; large stable, carriage-house &c. Inquire of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY place, consisting of a cottage with fine garden and 7 acres of land in the town of Norwalk, Conn., on the down-town road, one mile from the bridge. For particulars, inquire of F. S. JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine house, at Elisabeth City, N. J., built in the Italian style, with 2½ acres of ground, well laid out, and covered with shade and fruit trees. All in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE COTTAGE DElightfully situated about one mile above King's Bridge, in Westchester. Rent $300. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 220 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in New-York or Brooklyn—at Morristown, N. J., a large and substantial house, with grounds, situated on Morris-av., near the railroad dépôt, and is one of the most desirable places in the town. The building is brick, 33 feet front, 46 feet deep, 3 stories high, containing parlor, sitting-room, library and dining-room, with store-room and pantry on the first floor, and nine rooms in the second and third stories, with basement-kitchen, laundry, cellar, furnace and range, hot and cold water. The house is in complete order, having been finished for the owner's special use; the building stands about 70 feet from the street; the lot comprises about two acres of land, adorned with beautiful shade trees, good garden, together with a large ice-house, filled with ice. The furniture, if wished, will be leased or sold with the property, and possession given at an early day. If wanted, an excellent stable and carriage-house on an adjoining lot can be obtained. Morristown is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, noted for its healthy location, fine water, good schools, society, &c; is very accessible by railroad to New-York, being within an hour and twenty minutes of it. For further information, apply to E. F. BEACH, Great Western Railway Agency, No. 213 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBscriber at New-Rochelle, Westchester County; furnished throughout; mansion is large, and contains all the conveniences of a city house, water, furnace, dumb-waiter and dairy. It is filled in with brick, making it a desirable place for occupancy for Winter or Summer; piazza on two sides, 40 feet long each; situation is elevated, and commands views of Long Island Sound and Palisades on North River; but ¾ of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Dépôt and steamboat landing; churches of five different denominations in the vicinity, and several excellent schools, both female and male; carriage-house is large, and able to accommodate six horses; garden about two acres, well stocked, and fine asparagus beds. The carriage and horses will be sold, if desired, including a pair of Shetland ponies, harness and wagon complete, with pole and shafts. Ponies have been used by children for two years. Possession given when desired. Apply to T. A. ROYALDS, on the premises, or to E. F. DAVIS, No. 63 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye dépôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¾ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 63 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 40 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms drawing-room, parlor, library, cellar, store-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—AN ELEgant and convenient mansion house, stables, carriage-houses, out-houses, &c., together with about 20 acres of land eligibly situated on the east side of the Hudson River, in the northern part of the village of Tarrytown. The house is of brick, well and substantially built, and in good order; the out-buildings are commodious and suitable for the purposes intended. Near the house is a fine garden and a well of excellent water. Fifty or 70 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad dépôt at Flushing. Several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

$3,500.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With three acres of land; or to rent for $250 per year, opposite the residence of the Spanish Consul in East Chester, Westchester County, ½ mile from the New-Haven Railroad dépôt, Mount Vernon. Modern house, two stories, basement and attic, and carriage-house, all in the best condition. Fruit, flowers and ornamental trees: well shaded; near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools. Salt water bathing on the premises. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage-house, situated on Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J., built in a neat and substantial manner; filled with brick throughout. Marble mantels, cornices, centre-pieces, &c. Size of house, 26x30 feet; size of lot, 50x100 feet. Carriage-house, well, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., &c.; only requires to be seen to be appreciated. Terms easy. Inquire of HOGART, Union Bank, New-York. Also, cottage at West Hoboken. Price, $2,500. Terms easy.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LLOYD'S Neck, 2½ hours from the City, accessible daily by steamboat, and entirely free from malarious diseases. The situation offers advantages of drives of great beauty and variety, wild fruit in profusion, shooting, fishing, yachting, &c. The house, with furniture nearly new, has six bedrooms; ice-house and stable; pasture for a horse or cow. Rent $600. Apply at No. 6 Lafayette-place, or No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences in Fairmount, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, 3 miles above Harlem. Beautiful prospect, good modern-built houses, good stables, good water. Gardens, one 75x200, one 100x200 feet, well filled with fruit trees, cherry, apple, peach, pear, quince, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, currants, strawberry, &c. Apply to CHARLES REYNOLDS, near the premises, or to ISAAC M. GAY, No. 219 Fersyth-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., THE residence of Wm. White, Esq., containing 19½ acres of fine land, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is two-story and attic frame, about 26x40 feet with wing 18x32 feet, well built and in perfect order, handsomely situated, with a splendid water and landprospect, good barn, stable, carriage-house and an abundance of fruits of different kinds. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—On the Sound, within 50 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad, a very desirable house, with outbuildings, comprising barn, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., &c., with ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, the above is unequaled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—THE STONE MANsion overlooking the Bay, nearly opposite the ferry foot of 86th-st. The site is healthy, good water, seven acres of ground, abundance of pears, peaches, grapes, asparagus, &c. In fine everything that belongs to a first-class suburban villa. Access to the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; time 40 minutes. Apply at No. 6 Lafayette-place, or No. 195 Water-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—INCLUDING 2½ acres of ground, on the East River, foot of 76th-st. The house is a double square house, built in the best manner, and beautifully situated, with lawn in front, and surrounded by shade and fruit trees. There is a barn, stable, ice-house, &c., and the house is in good order. Possession immediately. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS—For six months, or longer if wished. A large and splendid house, furnished, replete with every convenience, gas furnace, range, water and bath; also, carriage-house and yard, boat and bathing-house, fine shade and ornamental trees, one acre of ground, on the river, two minutes of a railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to N. C. BISHOP & JONES, No. 168 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, OR RENT for the Summer, furnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, 12½ miles from City Hall by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage with bath, water-closet, furnace, range, hot and cold water &c., 3½ acres of ground overlooking the Hudson; stable, coachman's room, &c. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. R. Remsen, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the dépôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $26,000.

FOR SALE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A fine country seat, with 4½ acres of land; the house is brick, two story and attic, 36x43, with wing 20x15; handsomely situated; fine garden; stable, 26x36; all in order and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 12 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF land with a very nice cottage and a fine garden, in Westchester County, the other side of Pelham Bridge. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For terms apply to

W. C. R. ENGLISH, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 5½ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn.; buildings and ground (one acre) in fine order, and near the dépôt. Will be sold cheap, or let, with or without a portion of the furniture. Apply to Mr. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden lane.

RURAL COTTAGES AT ELTONA, FIVE minutes' walk from Morrisania station, one on the Boston road, the other on Forest-av., for sale or to let. Terms very easy. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITE, WITH WATERfront at Rye, 2½ acres of land, upon which there is a fine orchard with a water-front. The location is in every respect desirable. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 8 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 3¼ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 11 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

$1,300—A RARE CHANCE.—ONLY $1,300 for a handsome cottage in the village of Mott Haven, 10 minutes' walk from the steamboat dock, 2d, 3d and 4th-av. cars. Only $500 cash required: the balance, $200 per year until paid. Can reach the City in 30 minutes. For particulars apply to THOMAS OVERINGTON, Concord-st., Mott Haven.

YONKERS.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH TWELVE rooms, sliding-doors, gas and water, in good shade. Rent, $450. Also, a fine brick house, with modern improvements; half-acre of ground; five minutes from dépôt. Rent, $700. Apply to WM. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st.; or, L. YOUMANS, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Brunswick; fine view, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 25, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX PER CENT. DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

Board of Trade, Secretary.

[illegible] B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL [illegible]ARDING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
[illegible]-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
[illegible] Coin, correspondents promptly ac-

[illegible]LTOON, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
[illegible] Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial Credits, available in all parts of the world.

[illegible]ORTGAGE BONDS, VERMONT [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY.—STATE OF [illegible], IN CHANCERY, CHITTENDEN COUNTY. [illegible] Brainard and George M. Dexter, Surviving [illegible] &c., vs. The Vermont Central Railroad Company [illegible]—Upon hearing in the above-entitled cause, [illegible], answer, traverse and testimony, it is ordered [illegible] cause be referred to Charles Russell, of Burlington, [illegible] Special Master, and also to George S. Hale, of [illegible] Massachusetts, as Special Commissioner, to act [illegible] State, to ascertain and report, severally and respectively, as far as evidence shall be offered for that purpose, may be at the time of the hearings before them, as hereinafter provided, the owners respectively of the first mortgage bonds, so called, of the Vermont Central Railroad, mentioned in the bill, the place of residence of such owners, and how much is due to each upon such bonds at the time of such hearings, or upon the interest thereon, and how much will grow due thereon, thereafter, and when; and report to this Court thereon, the names of said bondholders so presenting their claims and the several amounts thereof respectively.

And it is by said Court hereby further ordered that all owners and holders of said bonds so called, do severally present their said claims upon, and in respect thereto, before said Master or Commissioner for allowance and report, at the time and place to be by them respectively appointed, as hereinafter provided, and in default thereof they will be subject to such further order as this Court may make in the premises, in respect to their said unpresented claims being barred, and otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, by said Court, that said Master (Russell) will also ascertain and report how much the value of the property, covered by said mortgage has been enhanced, since it came into the hands of, and has been held by, the Trustees under said mortgage, by an appropriation of the earnings of said property, covered by said mortgage, for that purpose; and whether the Trustees under said mortgage have been guilty of waste in respect to said property, and if so, which of said Trustees, and to what extent, and in what respects, and whether before or after the breach of the condition of said mortgage, by the non-payment of interest on said bonds so called.

And it is further ordered that said Master and Commissioner respectively give notice of the time and place of their hearings before them, by causing notice thereof to be published once in each week for the space of ninety days before such time of hearing, in the following named newspapers, to wit: The Burlington *Weekly Times*, the Vermont *Watchman and State Journal*, printed at Montpelier, Vt.; the Boston *Daily Post*, printed at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; the *New-York Daily Times*, printed in the City of New-York; and the *United States Gazette*, printed in the city of Philadelphia.

And it is ordered that said cause stand over until the coming in of said reports for further directions therein without prejudice to either party.

And it is ordered, also, that either party may read, on the hearing before said Master and Commissioner, the evidence already on file in said cause, and may adduce such further evidence as may be material to the questions [illegible] referred.

Done in Court this 13th day of December, A. D. 1858.
MILO L. BENNETT, Chancellor.
Geo. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.

STATE OF VERMONT.
Chittenden County, SS.,
IN CHANCERY.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the foregoing order of the Court of Chancery, the said CHARLES [illegible] SHALL will attend to the duties in said order assigned [illegible], at the office of George F. Edmunds, in Burlington, said County, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that said GEO. S. HALE will attend to the duties assigned him by said order, at the office of Henry Rice, in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 26th day of May, the 3d day of May, and the 10th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at which times and places all persons interested are hereby notified to attend before us respectively.

CHARLES BUSSELL,
Special Master in Chancery.
GEO. S. HALE,
Special Commissioner.
Geo. F. EDMUNDS, Solicitor for Orators.
Jan. 12. 2f-law3mW

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Trustees named in the Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, duly held at their office No. 68 Wall-st., March 16, 1859, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has been subscribed by only a portion of the parties whose signatures thereto are essential, in order to carry into effect the primary and main purposes contemplated thereby; and

Whereas, It is important to determine at an early day whether such primary and main purposes of said Agreement can or can not be consummated; therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Trustees, pursuant to the authority given by the Tenth Article of said Agreement, that from and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the right of any and of all parties to subscribe to said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, or any of its counterparts, and consent to terminate, except upon and with the unanimous consent of said Trustees, as provided in the said Tenth Article thereof.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, on or after the first day of May next, determine whether or not said Agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, has then been subscribed by the parties essential to give effect to, and to consummate its primary and main purposes as therein declared.

Resolved further, That the Trustees publish a notice of the above Preamble and Resolutions, in accordance with the Seventeenth Article of said Agreement.

Resolved further, That the Trustees will, unitedly and earnestly, make all fair and honorable efforts to procure, before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, the signatures of parties necessary to consummate and carry into effect the primary and main purposes of said Agreement, believing, as they do, that the consummation of said purposes, as therein declared, is essential to secure and protect the interests of all the Stockholders and Creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgages on the corporate property and franchises of that Company.

For further and additional information, apply at the offices of the Company, at Cincinnati, and No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.—Dated, March 18, 1859. (Signed,)

mh23-2aw6wW&S* WM. H. ASPINWALL, Chair'n.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue stock to all parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 29, 1857. All applications and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 54 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the Interest coupons due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.

CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the Bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 4th day of April next, on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

B. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

CENTRAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors, for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house No. 311 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. W. HALL, Cashier.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1859. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., (Trust Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, MARCH 21, 1859.—The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a Dividend of 10 Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the year, payable to the stockholders, in full stock, on and after the 21 proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till April 2.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

$10.000 WANTED ON FIFTY LOTS up-town for a term of years. Address No. 2,120 Post-office. No broker need apply.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 49 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and the holders of the 8 per cent. Land Grant or Construction Bonds of the said Company, are notified that the Committee have prepared the Bondholders' Agreement, providing for the purchase of the road, at the Trustees' sale thereof, and the same is now ready for the signature of such bondholders as wish to avail of its provisions, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. It is required to be signed within 60 days from March 1, 1859.—Dated March 26, 1859.

J. H. RANSOM,	R. J. WALKER,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY H. BODDY,
WM. A. BOOTH,	CHARLES BUTLER,
O. D. ASHLEY,	Committee.

OFFICE OF THE WALL-ST. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., March 29, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to be held at their office, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April (proximo,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. By order.

B. F. STILES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, OF MISSOURI.—SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30, 1859.—The coupons of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. J. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that day.

M. BRAYMAN, President.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER AND COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR—Published by SEWELL FERRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st., weekly, and delivered by carriers at $2 50 per annum.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 15 Wall-st.

5,000—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS wanted on Broadway property, below Madison-square. Address WM. JONES, Broadway Post-office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT!!

THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the present reduced rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Merchants, real estate holders, and housekeepers in want of insurance, will find it to their INTEREST to call at this office. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid. BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, President.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN the State, premises, consisting of a foundry, machine, blacksmith and boiler shops with tools, patterns, lasters and pitches, all new and in good condition, particularly well adapted to all kinds of boat and engine work, and a general jobbing business. Also, several fine rooms with power suitable for any manufacturing business, either in wood or iron, with an amount of good docking. The premises are in the city of Buffalo, and will be rented in whole or in part to suit customers. Address E. & B. HOLMES, Buffalo.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
ONE STEAMER 220 feet long by 20 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 248 feet long by 32 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 118 feet long by 18½ feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 130 feet long by 25 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 125 feet long by 21 feet beam.
ONE STEAMER 110 feet long by 19 feet beam.
ONE SEA-GOING SCREW-STEAMER, about 600 tons burden.
ONE PROPELLER TOW-BOAT.
For further information, inquire of
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET—A JEWELER'S SHOP IN NEWARK.—The building is of brick, size 28 by 60 feet, two stories and basement, situated on a corner, in a good neighborhood, and is a very light, pleasant shop. It is fitted up with benches, pans and gas fixtures complete, with a large cistern in the yard. There is quite a stock of tools, in good order, in the shop, which will be sold cheap. Possession given immediately. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For further particulars inquire of JOHN H. BALLANTINE, No. 131 Cedar-st., New-York, or of P. BALLANTINE & SONS, No. 137 River-st., Newark, N. J.

A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—(ESTABLISHED 12 years.)—The good-will and fixtures of the "Excelsior," No. 53 Nassau-st., one of the best bar, oyster and dining saloons in the City is now offered cheap for cash, the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Agents need not apply. Call or address C. T. WEEKES, Jr., as above.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE AND profitable mechanical business in Brooklyn, already established in a good location. This business is a very genteel and pleasant one, and with the necessary capital extremely lucrative. From $3,000 to $5 000 will be necessary to extend the business as contemplated. Address W. H. R., Box 165 *Times* Office.

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, RESTAURATEURS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The large and magnificent confectionary and ice cream saloon covering the whole lot of ground, and five years lease from 1st of May next, known as No 244 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Best business location in the City. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A STAND IN CLINTON MARKET, foot of Spring-st.; is now doing the largest trade in the market in smoked and salt fish, and has been established three years. The only reason for selling is, the owner has as much other business as he can attend to. For particulars, inquire of B. K. PEEBLES, No. 173 Allen-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THE ATTRACtive and costly Diorams and Panorams of the Battle of Bunker Hill and Conflagration of Charlestown—one of the most popular and money-making exhibitions ever gotten up. Apply to P. J. THOMAS & BROTHER, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—STORE TO LET, Stock and fixtures for sale of the old established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catherine st., corner of Madison-st., has been established for 15 years, and is one of the best locations in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS—A RARE CHANCE—For sale, exchange or to let, the well-known lumber yard and planing mill on the dock at Yonkers. For further particulars, apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURant, in a first-rate location down town now doing a good business; will be sold cheap, on account of other business. Inquire of H. M. STEWART, 110 Murray-st.

$400—A LOCAL BUSINESS, WITH GOOD WILL, yard fixtures, including brick office, horse and cart, fences, &c., &c., for sale, with stock on hand, at cost. Apply at No. 322 Cherry-st.

AGENCY WANTED—FOR INTRODUCING some specific article to trade, in any legitimate branch of business. Address SPECIFIC AGENCY, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PATENTS—FOR $100—AN ENTERPRISING man can buy a half-interest in two practical inventions. Address Box No. 87, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in strong, iron-bound packages of about forty gallons each in such quantities as they may desire. It is highly refined, light-colored and warranted pure. It burns on dry in all kinds of Kerosene lamps, without crust, odor or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. EMPIRE STATE COAL-OIL COMPANY, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

BRUSHES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

ASHLAND OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW prepared to supply dealers and others with this very superior burning coal oil, which will be found on trial unsurpassed by any offered elsewhere.

H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A new system of grinding paints, saving an average of 50 per cent., without any extra cost or change in machinery. J. QUARTERMAN, 114 John-st., N. York.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	PHŒNIX,	SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,

making together, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 68 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!

Through *via* Panama Railroad to California.

The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship

ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN,

to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WARING.

By this line only are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.

An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.

For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
I. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren-st., New-York.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at
Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Maiden-lane.
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.

The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123, 114 and 108 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.

INSURES AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GARTEN, Commander,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $50.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TIMBLEPAUGH, will leave New-York from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 30.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shanaca, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, AND HAVANA AND KEY-WEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP ISAAC.

Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6

The magnificent side-wheel steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 50	To Augusta, Ga	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	23
To Knoxville, Tenn	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Columbia, S. C	20 00	To Palatka, Fla	23

The above steamer connects at Charleston with the steamship ISABEL for Key West and Havana.

Through tickets to Havana, $55 | Key West.....$45

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The laverite steamer JAMES ADGER, succeeds SATURDAY, April 2.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly as advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, April 6.
The well-known favorite small clipper-ship
E. F. WILETS, HOLMES, Commander.

Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This popular vessel is the smallest now loading for San Francisco, carrying, all told, but 1,200 tons, and will be the first or off. She is extremely sharp, has all the modern improvements in ventilation, always delivers her cargo in splendid order, and is famous for her quick passages. Shippers can rely upon her dispatch as above. For freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 West-st., Lantine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPT'N AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPT'N & SOUTHAMPT'N FOR NEW-YORK.
Vanderbilt, Lennox	Sat'y, April 23	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, Jones	Sat'y, May 7	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry ships surgeons.
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $100
Second Cabin 60 and 50
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. PALMER, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 30.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROUNDS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ¼ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 8 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 30th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the Asia, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail April 13. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNRIGG, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship PERSIA, (which leaves Liverpool 19th March,) probably 31st of March.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The cheapest in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago

NEWS BY THE ISTHMUS MAILS.

[Continued from First Page.]

up in her to San Juan del Norte, and it is currently reported that other parties are on their way out, accompanied by some French troops for their protection during operations.

Assistant-Surgeon MARCELLUS P. CHRISTIAN has been transferred from the *Brooklyn* to the Flag-ship *Roanoke*.

First Assistant-Engineer THOMAS A. SHOCK, of the *Roanoke*, has been condemned by a Medical Survey, and will return to the United States in the *Illinois*. He is represented as a very promising young officer, and accomplished in his profession. His constant employment in the East Indies and Home Squadrons, without scarcely any cessation, has injured his health. Steaming is hard work; and our Naval Engineer Corps should be doubled, so as to allow the officers of that grade some relaxation.

The *Jamestown* and *St. Louis* are at San Juan del Norte.

The Flag-ship *Roanoke* is still here. Her officers and crew are well. Yours, very truly.

EXPEDITION OF THE U. S. SHIP DECATUR AGAINST A RUMORED FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT FROM CALIFORNIA—HER FRIENDLY RECEPTION AT LA UNION—CORDIAL FEELING OF THE NATIVE GOVERNMENT—AID TO AMERICAN VESSELS—COMPLIMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LA UNION, San Salvador, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

In the latter part of January a rumor was circulated at Realejo that a party of fillibusters from California intended to make a new invasion of Nicaragua. As reported, the plan of operations to be pursued was to disembark at the Gulf of Fonseca, and there unite with the party of ANDERSON, from the Atlantic side, and thence proceed by the Estero Real—one of the arms of the Gulf of Fonseca—up into the country towards Leon. In order to anticipate any such invasion, and to carry out the intentions of our Government to suppress fillibusterism, flag-officer J. C. LONG, commanding the United States Pacific Squadron, dispatched the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, commanded by Captain H. K. THATCHER, with orders that the vessel be anchored at such position in the Gulf of Fonseca as would enable her to make strict surveillance over it.

On the 27th ult. the *Decatur* arrived here and anchored outside of Point Chicarene. At the same time Captain THATCHER dispatched J. E. DEHAVEN, second Lieutenant, with a party of twenty men in a launch, all well equipped with small arms, besides carrying a 6-pdr. field-piece, with instructions that the boat be so anchored as would enable her effectually to guard the entrance of the Estero Real. Lieutenant DEHAVEN proceeded thither, and anchored the launch near the foot of the volcano of Coseguina, where he remained near three weeks. As no invading party made its appearance, there was consequently no occasion for action on his part. During his stay at this place Lieutenant DEHAVEN was treated with the highest consideration by the native population residing in the vicinity; they daily drove down cattle to the beach to furnish him and his party with milk. At the foot of the volcano an immense number of cattle is pastured. Beside, the locality is quite a paradise for deer and wild turkeys.

Whilst anchored off Point Chicarene, the *Decatur* watered ship from a mountain stream which issues from the side of the volcano of Conchagua, situated near there. Vessels can there supply themselves with excellent water. A peculiarity in this water is that when first collected it has a temperature of near blood heat, owing to numerous small thermal springs which mingle their waters with the mountain stream.

Whilst the *Decatur* was anchored at this place, which is some seven miles from La Union, reports quite prejudicial to the military commandante, DON J. CACERES, were circulated to the effect that he had forbidden any of the boatmen of La Union to communicate with the vessel under penalty of from fifty to five hundred lashes. This report was currently circulated and credited in Realejo and Chinandega, in Nicaragua; and further, that in consequence of such an order, that the crew of the *Decatur* were actually suffering for the want of fresh provisions. On the part of the Nicaraguans, a high feeling of indignation was kindled by this rumor, as they viewed the mission of the *Decatur* in a highly favorable light, and one which subserved the public weal of San Salvador no less than that of Nicaragua. The whole affair was a mere fabrication, gotten up to injure the commandante, as no order of the kind ever emanated from him, but on the contrary, the communications between him and the sloop were of the friendliest character.

On the 12th inst., the time for which the *Decatur* was detailed to exercise surveillance over the Gulf having expired, she sailed up into port and anchored off the town. Whilst the *Decatur* was here she was visited by Commandant CACERES, his family, and several of the officials of the place. She being the first American man-of-war that has ever visited La Union, such a visit was an object of great curiosity and interest to the party. Though they had frequently visited French and English men-of-war which have touched here, yet they were unanimous in placing the sloop far in advance of any of them in respect to order and neatness. Captain THATCHER entertained the company with an appropriate collation, and treated them in such a manner as completely won the Commandante and gained for the stars and stripes a welcome here which cannot soon be forgotten. On the occasion of another company's visiting the vessel, Captain THATCHER gave orders to beat to general quarters, when, in a moment, the ship was cleared for action, and the various evolutions with the guns as would be necessary during an engagement, were exhibited, and with such celerity and expedition as afforded the spectators an admirable display of what Yankee arms are and could effect in the hands of well disciplined Americans. Besides, it must to some extent have disabused them of the erroneous notion that they were prepared to judge of what Yankee warfare is from their late experience in the war against the fillibusters.

Señor CACERES, the Commandante, in order duly to reciprocate the civilities shown on board the *Decatur*, prepared a sumptuous breakfast, gotten up on a luxurious scale *á la Española*, to which Capt. THATCHER and all his officers, together with the Prussian Consul to San Salvador and some of the officials of La Union were invited. Among the guests was a son of Gen. MORAZAN, who, it will be remembered, figured in the Central American struggle for independence, and is honored as the *Washington of Central America*. The breakfast was given in a large hall in the Commandante's residence. In one end of the room were spread the Stars and Stripes of the United States, united with the blue, white and blue flag of San Salvador. The Commandante expressed the wish, that "as the two flags were thus intimately joined, so may the two Republics which they represent, remain in everlasting unity." Señor CACERES expressed himself in most enthusiastic terms of Mr. E. G. SQUIER, formerly American Minister to this country. He thinks that had the United States intrusted the present diplomatic mission to Central America to Mr. SQUIER, the difficulties would long since have been arranged. Besides the breakfast, the Commandante gave a ball for the benefit of the officers of the *Decatur*.

Señor CACERES, together with almost all the Government officers of San Salvador, belong to the old school of MORAZAN, and to the integrity of principle which they have imbibed from him, is principally to be attributed the superiority to which this State has attained above her sister Republics.

La Union has a population of 2,000 persons; it has grown much faster than most other Central American towns, has an extensive trade in indigo and hides, and bids fair at no distant period to become an important commercial town. It is properly the port of San Miguel, a large town situated 40 miles in the interior, at the foot of the volcano of San Miguel, one of the most prominent landmarks for the navigator on the whole coast of Central America. The State of San Salvador, besides, produces excellent coffee, large estates of which are being planted.

A few miles across the bay, quite visible from La Union, is the Pacific terminus of the proposed Inter oceanic Honduras Railway. Many persons here are sanguine in the belief that this road will be constructed. Their hopes will, in all probability, be disappointed, as the lowest estimates place the construction of the road at a coast of near forty millions of dollars, which is four times that expended in building the Panama Railroad.

Col. PAGE, formerly of the U. S. Army, is at present stopping in La Union.

J. W. LIVINGSTON, Esq., formerly of New-York, but for several years past a resident in Central America, recently confirmed as United States Consul at this place, is universally conceded by all his countrymen here to be a very judicious appointment.

As the *Decatur* was on the eve of sailing from this port, Commandante CACERES addressed, in Spanish, the following communication to her commander:

LA UNION, Feb. 13, 1859.

To the Commander of the North American corvette Decatur—

SIR: Your great and philanthropic mission of visiting this Gulf has filled my country with confidence and gratitude, which I cannot express without all the feelings of an enthusiast; may it be the means of celebrating the flag of my country with that of the great Republic of the North, and become the happy omen of a strong and unalterable alliance.

I, in the name of my country and of my Government, have the honor to felicitate Mr. THATCHER for the signal honor which the Government of his nation has caused us by the present visit; and, also, I appreciate the honorable objects of his cruising in the Pacific.

I felicitate you particularly for the zeal with which you have filled the present mission, and am happy to be the organ of this frank and sincere expression in behalf of my Government and country. I also much regret that Mr. THATCHER should be obliged to leave us so soon after having thought proper to visit this port, and having established so just and well-merited sympathy here.

In transmitting to you these sentiments, I have the honor to assure you of the estimation and respect with which I subscribe myself your very attentive and obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. CACERES,
Commandante, &c., Department of La Union.

To the above, the following reply was received from Captain THATCHER and transmitted to the seat of Government:

U. S. SHIP DECATUR,
PORT OF LA UNION, Feb. 13, 1859.

To the Commandante and Civil Governor, Department of La Union:

SEÑOR: I have had the honor, this moment, of receiving your very complimentary and valued letter of this day, and most cordially do I reciprocate the kind and friendly sentiments therein contained. I take the present opportunity to thank you for your kind attentions during our stay in the waters of San Salvador, and it will afford me great pleasure to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific squadron, and through him to the United States Navy Department, the facilities afforded to ships-of-war at La Union, as well as the courteous attention which the officers of this ship, as well as myself, have received at the hands of the authorities. The prosperity of the Republic of San Salvador, as, also, that of the other Central American Governments, will ever afford great satisfaction to the Government of the United States. In conclusion, allow me to assure you of my sincere regard and consideration. I am, most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. K. THATCHER.
To Sr. J. CACERES.

AMERICAN AND OTHER WAR VESSELS AT REALIJO—SIR WM. GORE OUSELEY AND OUR TREATY.

PUNTA ICACO, Port of Realejo,
Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

This place, which has lately acquired distinction by the establishment of a Custom-house here, for the Port of Realejo, has been the scene of unusual activity during the last three months. Besides, the appearance here of the American men-of-war, the *Decatur* and *Merrimac*, has caused great numbers of persons, from all parts of the State, to come, in order to see these ships, and to learn, if possible, what their intentions are. A large number of the poorer class have pitched summer-houses, constructed of cane and palm leaves, in the vicinity of the Custom-house, and have opened small shops for trading with the saltors who are allowed to come ashore on liberty. The most profitable branch of business is in the sale of *aguardiente*, or native rum, which is made from the cane.

During the last month, there have been four vessels of war in port, viz: The *Merrimac*, *Decatur*, English steamer *Vixen*, and the *Serieuse*, a French vessel. The *Serieuse* has sailed for the coast to the northward.

The *Vixen*, commanded by Captain LAMBERT, promoted a few months since, from a lieutenancy on board the *Ganges*, to this post, is expected to sail shortly for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, whither she will carry Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY. He is now in Leon. In the treaty which, in behalf of his Government, Sir WILLIAM will soon arrange with this Republic, the Nicaraguans are anxious to have a clause inserted in which *Great Britain will assume the protection of this country*, in future, against its enemies. Such a treaty, if entered into with the English Minister, has, as yet, not been publicly promulgated.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY stands in much higher repute with this Government than our Minister, General LAMAR. The reasons of the latter's unpopularity have already been detailed in the TIMES. These facts should certainly have directed the attention of our Government to the unbecoming course of its representative in this quarter.

President MARTINEZ has publicly said that *he will never ratify the proposed treaty with the United States unless he is forced to do so.* Mr. JEREZ, now at Washington, has, it is reported, instructed his Government here never to ratify the treaty, though, in the United States, he appears to offer assurances that the question will soon be arranged.

CALIFORNIA.

The Wet Season—Effect upon Mining—Tax on Foreign Miners—Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

We have had another moist fortnight since the sailing of last steamer, and the "oldest inhabitant" says more rain has fallen this year than any preceding one since '49. At any rate, the rains have been more general, extending north and south, much to the satisfaction of the residents of Southern California, who seldom get a fair shere of the rain, and it has been "dry times" with them for the past three years.

The miners are a great set of grumblers,—they complain of want of water, and when it comes they complain of too much; and the papers are full of doleful accounts of "flumes" washed away, piles of "pay dirt" swept off by the floods, and their anticipated "pilee" of gold with it. One is almost tempted to ask why the deuce they didn't take their flumes in-doors, and pile their pilee where they would not wash away. They dam the rivers when low, and dam them worse when they are "high." The miners, htgh and low, are hard to please. If it is water they want, they have it this year—and if there is any faith to be placed in "talk," the yield of gold will be large. The miners are a discontented set, and are always grumbling. The question of allowing the Chincse to work in the mieee has again been brought up, and in several of the districts meetings have been held, and resolutions passed to exclude them, and per consequence, the poor creatures have been attacked in their camps, several killed and the remaindor dreadfully beaten and driven forth, homeless, robbed of their claims, their shanties, and their property destroyed. For nine cases out of ten, their claims are such as have been abandoned or worked over by their persecutors, the poorest and least remunerative. If they can make a dollar a day by hard labor, they are satisfied and cheerful, clestering together in little settlements—minding their own business, and in most instances, neither by word or deed, giving the slightest grounds of offence; but there are always a set of lazy, worthless fellows, hanging around groceries and grogshops, who do nothing but curse their hard luck and the Chinese. They cannot bear to see them prospering, while they themselves are wasting their time in quarreling with their "luck." So whenever they can get up an excitement against the Chinese, they are happy, and are always foremost to head a party to rob, beat and drive the poor Chinese from their claims.

In old times these "poor but honest miners" made a fair living by persecuting the collector of the foreign miner's tax, and going from camp to camp demanding payment, and enforcing their demands with a six-shooter; but of late, the proper collectors are too greedy, and give these gentry very little chance. In short, the Chinese are maltreated, robbed and murdered, *ad libitum*, and the perpetrators of those outrages are seldom arrested and never punished. The Legislature has passed laws forbidding the emigration of the Chinese—but when the ecxt ship that brought them on being libeled, carried the case to the Supreme Court, the decision was "unconstitutional." On every side a war is waged against the poor "Johns," as they are termed here, and except for the revenue derived from the tax collected from them, they would be pitched neck and heels out of the country. The sole revenue of several of the mining counties is derived from this source. There are but two or three newspapers in the whole State that have independence enough to come ont and give their honest sentiments on the subject. Whether the policy pursued accords with that now advocated, in the matter of obtaining a foothold in China, I leave to "public opinion."

We are denying the Chinese here just what we demanded of them there. The result of the treatment they receive at our hands will, as a matter of conse, increase their prejudice against the "outside barbarians," for every outrage upon them here is spread far and wide over the Chinese Empire. They return to their own country and relate their experience, and the result will be to retard, if not eatirely prevent, the possibility of China's ever being a safe *locale* for Americans. We certainly could not blame them for retaliating whenever the opportunity occurs. I never heard of such short-sighted policy as this of driving out the Chinese when we are crying out against steamship monopolies that render it impossible to populate California as long as the prices of passage are beyond the means of the laboring classes. We want laborers in the mines, no matter where from or of what nation. The Chinese in California number, say 40,000; and, at the smallest estimate, they expend $5 a month each in traveling to and from the mines, &c. The consumption of rice alone amounts to $800,000, the trade being mostly in our hands. The business with them does not amount to less than $4,000,000 per annum. The taxes alone, collected, amount to $120,000 per month.

WASHINGTON'S birthday passed off about as usual—being about a half-and-half holiday. The citizen soldiers were out marching through the streets, preceded by a fine band, who occasionally dropped a note when one foot went a little deeper into a mud-hole than the other. They were hugely admired as they marched through the mire, surrounded by ambitious ragged urchins who fought and struggled with each other to get nearest to the big drum. A larger crowd of smaller boys, and worse boys, can be collected on an occasion here than in any city I ever lived in. We are sadly in want of a House of Correction, to which about two-thirds of the entire juvenile population ought to be sent semi-occasionally—do them good, as they seldom get corrected at home.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, member from Yuba County, made a very patriotic and eloquent speech in the Legislature, and in consideration of the day, proposed that the Legislature of California should make an appropriation of $1,000 to the Mount Vernon Association, which was heartily acquiesced in, and passed by a full majority. A very fair beginning for California, considering that the fever has not risen very high yet—just beginning,—but as we are bound not to be behind hand in anything, you may expect a larger contribution from this State than from any other. We raise the largest potatoes and pumpkins, and on the same principle imagine we must outdo everybody else in whatever we undertake, and in this instance the ladies having taken it up with that enthusiasm with which they enter into all sorts of things that don't cost them anything but time, of which they have too much, and where the men have to dance to their music, and come down heavily for the musician, you may consider the amount required made up. In such matters they do like to make us "hand over," there being a little spice of malice in it, just a trifle of revenge for fancied "short commons" and reluctant doling out of the "needful" when they are in the last stages of suffering and distress, for a new cloak or a set of "furs." Speaking of fure, the mania has reached us, and as westward the star of Fashion takes its way, I presume there won't be a knaka lady in the Sandwich Islands, that will not soon be enveloped in a five hundred-dollar cape. There are a few days in the year in California when fers may be worn with some degree of comfort, and a lady may not ewelter under them; but eine days out of ten they are about as appropriate as white linen pants in New-York in January. But they are the fashion here; and as I sit at my window, which commands an extensive view of "Vanity Fair," i. e., Montgomery-street, I cannot but pity the fair creatures as they pass, flushed and peeling, or dive into AVERRE'S inviting dry goods "haven of rest" in the last stagee of ecffocation, under an immense fur cape, when the Spanish girls are out in muslin dresses, and half the promenaders are wearing their silk mantillas, (those who have no fers, of course.) But what's the use of having furs and not wear them?

Major "F. ALTON WHEELOCK," as he writes himself, who came here about a year ago, and opened with a grand flourish as a partner of WM. CORNELL JEWETT (who has gone East to make arrangements for building the Pacific Railroad) in the auction business—drove spanking hays and a carriage—was lauded and puffed by the papers he advertised in—has just been committed to the Station-house, on a charge of swindling J. B. BADGER out of $10. He borrowed $10 of BADGER, and gave his check on a Bank where he never had any money—rather a small potato affair on all sides. The Major is particularly unfortunate. It was only a day or two since he made a derogatory remark about a lady, passing, which being overheard by her father, present, he pitched into the Major and damaged his beauty. Somehow enterprise is not rewarded in these times, and in the present case, although the Major has shown a most praiseworthy desire to obtain that living that the world owes him, by making assessments on the inhabitants hereabouts, he has not succeeded as well as he might have reasonably hoped—and now the great gun, who comes out here with a grand report, and is fired off at us, in newspaper puffs and paragraphs, remains in the Station-house, for want of the necessary ammunition to get him—discharged.

Dr. REID writes from Rome, under date of Dec. 24, to Dr. C. A. HITCHCOCK, of this City, saying that POWERS was about completing the last of the three statues, which he calls "California," and according to contract, cannot make any more. The idea has been started to make up the required sum for its purchase, by subscriptions of $1. It is estimated that the price ($7,500) could be made up easily, the statue purchased, brought here and placed in some one of the public institutions of this great city. These consist of sundry Engine houses, the Orphan Asylum Station-house and Sailors' Home. Which one would he entitled to it is not for me to say.

The Nevada *Democrat* says that a man by the name of FOSTER, arrived at Nevada about a week ago, having made the trip alone, overland, from Fraser's River, a thousand miles or so, through a dense wilderness. He had a little disagreement with another man, and having killed him, and a reward of $1,500 being offered for his arrest by the British authorities, he sloped, giving as a reason that he could not get justice there! It is most likely that if he had remained, he *would* have got justice, and it was exactly what he *didn't* want—and to get away from justice was the prime cause of his long journey. Speaking of murders, a very fair business has been done in that line, and at the rate we are going on we shall soon rival the older States at home. Some three or four that have occurred have furnished topic and material for chapters of horrors in the San Francisco *Police Gazette*, as well as filling whole columns of our daily papers. The summary of the two weeks news from the East by the last steamer, contains several I see quite equal to ours.

A case of assault and battery, in our Police Court, a few days since, brought up the question of the true meaning and definition of the term "*gone in.*" It appears that the flog-ee (that same Major F. ALTON WHEELOCK, by the way,) said of a lady passing that she had "gone in;" whereupon, the lady's father overhearing it, went in and flogged Mr. WHEELOCK. He plead the remark in justification; which brought the matter up for discussion. WEBSTER, JOHNSON, and sundry other accepted authorities, were consulted in vain, and it was finally decided to be modern English; but no dictionary of California phrases being at hand, the case was adjourned until Judge COON could "read up."

The long-pending controversy as to who was the legally elected Judge of the Fourth District Court, HAGER or BURNETT, has at last been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of HAGER. In the wilderness of doubt and wrangling no business could be done. On a recent occasion they both opened Court. A case came up for trial; the lawyers were puzzled. Each claimed to be the legal Simon Pure Judge. Nothing could be done, so one adjourned the Court; the other said. Go on with the case. The Sheriff finally adjourned the Court on his own hook. It reminded me of two hens quarreling on a nest for the precedence as to who should lay an egg in that special receptacle. The best of it, or worst of it is, that Judge HAGER now refuses to act. He says that if he is Judge now he was Judge then, and being Judge should have opened the term, and won't commence it now in the middle, and says he must have an act passed by the Legislature to legalize his acts,—in other words, wants the Legislature to pass an act declaring the middle of the term to be the beginning. He might get over the difficulty by beginning where he is and working both ways—towards each end—first a case above, then one below, and so on alternately until he came out. However, I suppose he is the best judge of what he wants or don't want. Add to the "laws delays" a Judge that hangs fire, and we *are* badly off.

Brigadier-General T. N. CAENEAU (Brigadier-General of what?) undertook to make war on Z. M. QUIMBY and opened the campaign by hitting Mr. QUIMBY over the head with a big stick, for which demonstration Judge BLAKE sentenced him to pay the modest sum of $1,200, or the option of one year's imprisonment—all it was worth. CAENEAU paid down the money and went his way.

J. W. WALSH was fined $600 by the same Judge for a similar offence,—floggings "has ris" you perceive. What is the New-York tariff now? in former times it was $5, but of late I am told if a gentleman gets thrashed by a rowdy and prefers a complaint, he has a lucky escape if he don't get in the Tombs himself, while the shoulder-hitter is escorted from the Court-room by a few dozen sympathizing friends who march two and two in procession to the nearest drinking-shop and endeavor to drown his sense of the insult upon his dignity by frequent doses of consolation administered in the thick-bottomed glasses.

In the way of theatricals we have about the usual supply of traveling geniuses, shooting stars, in addition to the fixed ones. The two Misses GOTTHEIMER, after their unsuccessful suit against the bark *Glimpse* for bad treatment, as they alleged, on the voyage from Australia, have turned their attention to business again, and have been playing at MAGUIRE'S Opera-house. Their suit with the *Glimpse* was an unfortunate move, the principal charges against the Captain being "no gentleman," a poor table and short allowance of sugar in their lemonade—rather frivolous on the whole, and in process of the examination some little characteristics and peculiarities of all parties were brought to light that had better been left in the dark. The usual gammon of "unprotected females," "persecuted women," &c., wouldn't do. No use, and they did not make anything out of it; on the contrary rather lost caste. I don't know where all the stars come from, but they drop down on us from the clouds, we never hear of them until they are suddenly announced with a flourish of trumpets They are all from either the Haymarket Theatre *via* Australia, which latter community were left in the most abject state of despair and distress. All the singers are prima donnas or celebrated tenors, and every identical individual from La Scala of Milan. The Scala of Milan must be an immense affair on a tremendous scale, and a Mile-an a half long to turn out so many wonderful artists.

JOHN DREW has been playing the Irish *rôles* and drew very well. FADDY COLLINS played a successful engagement, and I conclude has money in his pocket. He is not likely to keep it there I conclude, as I see him every day at a real estate office opposite, conning with eye-glass in hand, the tempting displays of eligible corner lots for sale low, "sure to double in value in six months." I think PADDY is seeking an investment. COLLINS has struck out à la ULLMAN, and has commenced a series of what he terms Matinée Concerts; the rain spoiled the first one, and the next he had in the evening, which went off very finely. It was a mixture of German, Irish, and Italian—a sort of musical hash, the piecee being all rather old, were consequently well seasoned.

The California Steam Navigation Company are in a "muss" again, opposition having started up against them. The *Princess* has been put on again by CONNOR & O'CONNOR, iron merchants. The *Queen City* also comes out opposition. She ran against the draw-bridge at Sacramento, a few days since, and tore all the guards off on one side, smashed up things generally, killing the cook and damaging herself to the tune of $4,000. What between paying for the *Pacific* and *Brother Jonathan*, and sundry other heavy calls, the Company have not paid any dividends for two or three months past, and now that there is a prospect of strong opposition, stock has receded from 34 to 30, and will probably go lower. There is a desperate attempt to break up the "monopoly," as it is called, and frantic patriots, who have no finger in the pie, are in a desperate way to have the Legislature wipe out the Company altogether. The Legislature are not going to do anything of the sort; they are not going to be such geese as to kill the goose that lays the yellow eggs. A "chalked hat" and "sich like" little perquisites are not to be slighted.

A new schooner, just launched, has been named the *Sneezer*. I presume the Captain is "up to snuff."

We have intelligence of the safe arrival at San Diego of the steamer *Uncle Sam*, *en route* for the mouth of the Colorado, with the troops under command of Col. W. HOFFMAN. She landed 200 mules, in good order, at San Diego, received an additional company of the 6th on board, and proceeded on her voyage. All well and in good spirits.

The new man-of-war steamer built at Mare Island Navy-yard was successfully launched on the 31. A large delegation went up from here to witness the launch of the first vessel-of-war built in California. She is built entirely of material of the country and Oregon hard pine. Her engines were also built here, and, although not a *Leviathan*, she will do for a first attempt in a new country. In compliment to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, she is called the *Toucey*.

I shall take the earliest occasion to have a personal difficulty with your compositors, if they don't "set 'em up" more carefully; and a second chapter with the proof-readers. By substituting words that I *didn't* write, and leaving unfinished those that I *did*, they managed to knock out what little sense there was in some of the senteeces of former communications. They were bad enough at best; for heaven's sake don't make them any worse! PODGERS.

P. S.—Opposition is the life of trade. The two lines are both doing their best; the two runs high and prices low—$150 in the cabin, and $50 in the steerage. That's the way to do it. The low prices enable people to get rid of loafing friends cheap. It's much cheaper to pay their passage home than to sleep and eat them in this expensive country.

Miscellaneous News.

NULLIFICATION THREATENED—EFFECT OF THE FAILURE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL, &C.

The news of the failure of the Pacific Railroad bill in Congress had aroused the livelies indignation in California. The San Francisco papers publish the rejected bill in full, and add severe comments upon the course of members who voted against it. The *Alta California* says:

"Hang another chaplet of mourning upon the altar of our hopes; ring down the curtain upon the last sad act of the great drama of the times, in which our own California plays so disgraced a part. Every man whose vote is recorded against this measure, "*is a thousand fold worse than Benedict Arnold in treachery to his native or adopted land*," be his political predilections what they may. In regard to the final section of the Railroad bill, which the Senate so magnanimously adopted, we can only say, in the language of Senator GWIN, 'little as it gives, it is all (we) ever expected from the Congress of the United States.'"

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* is even more indignant, and boldly out a threat that California will take measures to free herself from the oppressions of Congress. It says:

"Continual neglect and injustice must deaden the affection and allegiance which this State has ever, so far, keenly felt for the Confederacy. *A new generation is rapidly growing up* in this distant country, who will be bound by no *habit of love* for the old States, but who will examine the question of their political relations with respect to their advantages, on their own merits solely. And if Congress persists in the endeavor to estrange the Pacific States, that end will be more suddenly consummated than, perhaps, people abroad imagine. Our connection with the Union is all to the profit of the other side of the continent now. Nothing but the closest intimacy and the most expeditious intercommunication can maintain an affection opposed constantly by interest. And if the East will not consent to establish that intimacy and freedom of intercourse, she must expect to see these great States of the West fall away from them. Without a railroad California is not a *sister* and an *equal* in the Union. She will not now consent to hold any other position in the Confederacy."

A fatal snow avalanche had occurred on the sides of the Downieville Buttes in Sierra County, which crushed or carried away REIS' quartz mill, and the dwelling-house near REYNOLDS' mill. HENRY EBERHARDT was killed, and G. W. and W. C. REYNOLDS were wounded, all having been in the dwelling at the time the avalanche came. GEORGE REYNOLDS was badly hurt. By this deplorable occurrence, many are reminded that, in the Winter of 1852, two men were killed by an avalanche near the spot where REYNOLDS' quartz mill was afterwards erected. Sixty or seventy men were hunting for EBERHARDT.

British Columbia.

Dates from Victoria are to Feb. 24. The news from the mines is of a very encouraging character, and considering the very small number of miners at work, the returns must be regarded as large. There are not many more than six hundred miners at work on the Fraser River, and many companies are averaging $10 per day per man. In the space of a fortnight the yield was upwards of 30,000 ounces, and the total shipments to San Francisco by the steamers *Pacific* and *Northerner* was upwards of $50,000, of which $45,000 were shipped by WELLS, FARGO & Co. Present accounts from the Upper Fraser country represent that region as being highly auriferous, the gold being of a coarse quality. There is no doubt that after a large body of miners shall have congregated on the ground during the ensuing Summer, the yield of gold will be something considerable. The Fraser River mines resemble those of California in presenting an equal distribution of gold, and in this respect they differ materially from most of the Australian mines, where the yield is very prolific, but is confined to particular spots; and, consequently, where mining partakes very much of the character of a lottery.

A report has reached town of some Indian thefts and outrages having been committed on the Upper Fraser's River, but they do not appear to be of a very serious character, involving the sacrifice of life. In one case the miners resorted to the code of Judge Lynch—flogged six Indians and hanged their leaders.

Governor DOUGLAS has issued a proclamation in reference to the Colony of British Columbia, and declaring Queensborough the port of entry. The great advantage of this site is its adaptation as a naval and military station. It is situate about 20 miles lower down the river than Fort Langley, and on the opposite side, is well protected by nature, and has a fine anchorage. No small disappointment and commotion has been engendered among the property holders and land speculators at Fort Langley, who anticipate that their investments will not turn out so profitable as they expected. Langley will still be considered as the capital town, and the court-house, jail and other public buildings will be erected there. The upset price of land, not being mineral lands intended for the sites of towns, has been fixed at $2 50 per acre. The Government has liberally declared that purchasers of town lots in the proposed capital of British Columbia, who may be owners of town lots in Langley, under the sale of November, on which the whole amount of purchase-money has been paid to the Government, will be allowed to surrender their lots in Langley, and to have the price paid allowed them as payment in full for lots purchased in the proposed capital, of a greater price in the aggregate. Vessels will be allowed to proceed direct to the port of entry without touching at Victoria. One-fourth of the whole number of lots has been reserved for purchasers in the United Kingdom and the Canadas.

Much excitement had been occasioned at Victoria among the citizens of the United States by the authorities not permitting a public salute to be given by the American residents on 22d February, in honor of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. At a meeting of Americans held there on 21st February, the following correspondence was read:

To His Excellency Gov. James Douglas, C. B.—The American residents of this place, being desirous of celebrating the birthday of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, propose firing a salute at meridian to-morrow. Trusting that your Excellency will approve thereof, we remain, very respectfully,

[Signed by 19 mercantile firms.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria, V. I.,
Feb. 21, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, applying to His Excellency for permission to celebrate the birth-day of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, by a salute at meridian to-morrow.

In reply thereto, I am to acquaint you that His Excellency, although possessing the most sincere desire to show especial regard to the memory of so estimable and virtuous a private gentleman and so illustrious a patriot and statesman as WASHINGTON, does not feel authorized, even in this case, to depart so far from custom as to sanction any public demonstrations of any marked character, such as the firing of salutes or public processions through the streets, being undertaken by private individuals.

Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

A Committee of five was appointed to draw up a Protest. On the 22d, in a public meeting, the following document was read and adopted with enthusiasm:

TO THE WORLD: The undersigned, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, believing that the simple publication of the correspondence above is sufficient to proclaim to all men more forcibly than can be done in any other manner the indignity which had been cast upon us as a people, will simply say:

That in our opinion there is no sentiment of humanity so ennobling in its effects as that of reverence for the memory of the dead. The fact is so apparent that governments ever seek to cherish the growth of that feeling as an incentive to glorious deeds. Thus each country, in its past history, has enshrined some hero, whose name is handed down from generation to generation, as an inheritance of national glory. Among the enlightened nations of the earth these emotions of pride in each other are deemed worthy of a mutual respect, and often, though not perhaps fully sympathizing with its object, one will gladly aid another in paying its tribute to departed worth. No person of intelligence, at the present day, is ignorant of the feeling of almost *adoration* with which the name of WASHINGTON is regarded by the American people, and it is well known that in whatever portion of the globe they may be found, they would deem themselves forgetful of a *sacred duty* did they pass unnoticed the anniversary of his birth.

The larger portion of this community is at present composed of Americans who have emigrated to the colony in its infancy—almost entirely developing, as far as has yet been done, the resources of the interior, by their enterprise and industry. By our own acts we have identified our interests with the welfare of the country. We are confident, also, that since our sojourn here we have fully sustained the proud reputation of law-abiding citizens.

In view of these facts, it seems that a sense of justice would have dictated at least the assignment of a *reason* for the refusal of our request, published as above. In the absence of such reason, and the total silence of the reply upon that point, we are forced to believe that a desire to entertain the feeling of making us feel that we are aliens, whose presence is unwished for, and who must neither look for the respect which is due to our country, nor the common courtesies which are paid to *gentlemen* in every portion of the world.

G. B. WRIGHT,
WM. PICKETT,
GUSTAV. SUTRO,
WM. T. FIEK,
J. A. MCCREA,
} Committee.

VICTORIA, V. I., Feb. 22, 1859.

There was no business done among the American residents on the 22d, their stores being closed. The stores of several respectable English firms were also closed. In the evening a public dinner took place, at which between thirty and forty persons, chiefly Americans, sat down.

Sandwich Islands.

Dates are to Feb. 18. The *Kamoi* had returned with the party of excursionists who went to see the eruption of Mauna Loa, and the columns of the *Advertiser* are filled with a long account. The eruption still continued unabated, and is said to be the grandest which has been witnessed in fifty years. The lava ran down the mountain and filled up a large valley or hollow between Mauna Loa and Mauna Hualalai. This it was five days in doing, at the end of which time the stream made its appearance near the course of the eruption of 1804, and running down, reached the sea at a little hamlet called Palaoa, about 10 or 12 miles from Kawaihae, destroying a few native houses and a fine grove of cocoanut trees, and completely filling up the harbor or landing place.

FROM BARBADOES.

Legislative Modification of the Tariff—Departure of Governor Hincks—Prospects of the Sugar Crop, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Sunday, March 12, 1859.

The Legislature of this island are engaged at present in revising the tariff, and some of the changes made will interest those of your readers who are engaged in West India commerce. The most important reduction is that in the duty on codfish, from eight to four cents the quintal. The article is now excluded from bond. It was also proposed to make a similar reduction in the duty on rice, but it was thought safer to see first the result of the experiment on fish, an article of a much more perishable nature. The House included in the table of exemptions all machinery imported, and also sundry other articles which now realize an insignificant amount of duty. To make up for the anticipated loss of revenue, the Royal mail steamers which bring freight from England, *viâ* St. Thomas, and which heretofore have been exempted from tonnage duty, will for the future be liable to that impost in common with other vessels bringing freight to the island. As Barbadoes is fed exclusively by the United States, and as she imports a large proportion of machinery from the same quarter, the alterations in the new Trade Bill will be of special interest to the American trader.

Of course you do not expect political news from such a quiet little spot as this where the Government is carried on as smoothly as possible by a select coterie of planters. The nearest approach I can make to political intelligence is to announce that Governor HINCKS takes his departure to-day for England *viâ* Havana and New-York. His Excellency communicated his intended departure to the Legislature last week, and both Houses presented him with flattering addresses on the occasion. During the Governor's absence, which I understand is owing to unsettled health, the Government will be administered by the Colonial Secretary, which office will in turn be filled by Mr. ALEXANDER HINCKS, the Governor's eldest son.

There are not the prospects of such a large sugar crop this year as we had last year. It is not believed that it will, this year, exceed 37,000, or at the outside 40,000 hogsheads. Last year it reached the enormous figure of 50,000 hogsheads, which, estimating the land under cane cultivation at 25,000 acres, made two hogsheads per acre. I have heard planters say that they will produce this year three hogsheads per acre, but this is an exception—not the rule. About 1,500 hogsheads have been already shipped for Europe; the canes are rapidly ripening, and crop operations will soon be general.

The health of Barbadoes continues good; but yellow fever is very prevalent in nearly all the adjacent islands, though the fact is studiously kept out of local papers. Trinidad, St. Vincent, Antigua and St. Thomas are all suffering from the fever.

Markets are overstocked. A very large number of vessels having arrived of late from the United States, they have been compelled to carry on their freight to other islands.

[Advertisement.]

A gentleman of not a little literary note, sojourning at the Astor House, and enjoying the luxury of that incomparable bed, (HOWE'S,) perpetrates the following, which is too good to be lost:

Sweet is the rest, when toil is done,
That gentle, balmy slumber brings;
But sweeter, doubly sweet, when won
By magic of Elliptic Springs.

Try, then, ye weary, seeking rest,
So one and all, ye shall agree.
That if one mortal should be blest,
'Tis HOWE, the Bed spring Patentee.

He is the man whose genius smoothes
Night's rough and weery hours, I trow;
Whose easy bed our slumber soothes,
The Patent Spring Man, "That

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2349. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES SEVEN DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Persia and the Kangaroo.

DELIVERY OF THE MAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

AN EUROPEAN WAR IMPENDING.

Threatened Dissolution of the British Cabinet.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES IN ENGLAND.

State of French Sentiment Regarding the War.

RECEPTION OF MR. PRESTON AT MADRID.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Quiet—Consols 96@96 1-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain JUDKINS, from Liverpool, March 19, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo*, Captain JEFFERYS, from Liverpool, March 19, arrived a few hours previously.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived out at Liverpool at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and the screw-steamer *Saxonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the same morning.

The screw-steamship *City of Manchester* arrived out at Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, and the *Fulton* reached Southampton on the morning of the 18th.

The clipper-ship *Dreadnought* arrived at Liverpool on the 12th March, her passage from New-York being called 13 days and 8 hours mean time. Her advices were only anticipated one day by the steamer *Lebanon*.

Confidence in peace was again on the wane, and the news is decidedly more warlike. At the last moment, however, there was a decided reaction, founded upon rumors not very clearly defined, or perhaps well founded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 14th March, on the motion of Lord STANLEY of Alderley, copies of any contracts which may have been made by Government with any individual or company for the construction of electric telegraphs, were ordered to be laid on the table. Lord STANLEY opposed all unconditional guarantees.

In the House of Commons on the same evening the proceedings were of no special importance.

On the 15th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of MALMESBURY reiterated the statement that negotiations were in progress with Hanover for the termination of the Stade dues. If the negotiations failed and the treaty expired, the correspondence relating to the subject would be laid on the table.

In the House of Commons the bill for the abolition of Church rates was debated and passed to a second reading by a vote of 242 against 168.

On the 16th March the House of Lords was not in session, and the House of Commons was engaged upon the new Bankruptcy and Insolvency bill, which it passed to a second reading.

On the 17th, in the Lords, the Earl of CLARENDON called attention to and asked for information regarding the recent dispute between Turkey and Montenegro.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said there had been continual feuds between the Montenegrins and Turkey, the latter claiming Montenegro as an integral part of the Ottoman Empire. A Commission had now been appointed to define the boundaries of Montenegro, and thus settle all future disputes.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. B. LYTTON said it would be inconvenient at the present stage of affairs to present Mr. GLADSTONE'S report in regard to the Ionian Islands.

Mr. FITZGERALD stated that Commissioner YEH was still in custody at Calcutta, but would be liberated upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with China.

On the 18th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of DERBY explained the position of affairs in India, and stated that Government were now acting in cordial cooperation with Lord CANNING. They had recently recommended Her Majesty to confer on him the Grand Cross of the Bath, and to elevate him to the Peerage, as soon as he should be enabled to announce the entire pacification of India.

In the House of Commons Mr. ROEBUCK suggested to Lord JOHN RUSSELL the expediency of altering his proposed amendment to the Reform bill into a series of resolutions, as in the case of the India bill last year. He feared that the adoption of the amendment would put off the question of reform for another year, and restore to office those whom the House last year drove out.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he hoped to satisfy the House that he was right in moving his resolution as an amendment.

The Reform bill was to come up for its second reading on the 21st ult.

The Reform measure continued to be actively canvassed in England. Earl GREY, one of the leaders in the Whig Party, had written a letter strongly objecting to Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S contemplated amendment. Some reports went so far as to say that Ministers contemplated a withdrawal of the bill, but it was not believed that they would do more than consent to some important modifications. Another Sunday demonstration had taken place in Hyde Park in opposition to the bill.

The London *Herald* (Ministerial) says that it has high authority for stating that in case Lord JOHN RUSSELL should succeed in upsetting the Ministry, and be called upon to form another, he will give the Cabinet appointments to Messrs. BRIGHT, GIBSON, AYRTON, ROEBUCK and HORSMAN—all these gentlemen having tendered their services.

The "Phœnix Club trials" at Tralee were terminated on the 15th by the disagreement of the Jory. They were locked up for 22 hours, when they were discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict. The counsel for the prisoner who was first placed on trial, took two days in the delivery of his address, which occupied, in all, 12 hours.

The trial of the persons arrested at Cork for their connection with the Phœnix Club, was to have commenced on the 17th March, but it was postponed till the next Assizes.

Lord COWLEY returned to London on the 12th, and had had protracted interviews with Ministers. Nothing authentic had transpired in regard to his mission to Vienna.

A powerful Committee, including such men as Lords Palmerston, Shaftesbury, John Russell, Lyndhurst and others, had been formed for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the Neapolitan exiles.

The Neapolitan exiles continued to evoke a good deal of sympathy, and liberal subscriptions were being made to the fund formed for their benefit. The bulk of the exiles were about to leave Cork for Bristol. One of their number, who went to Bristol in advance of his companions, met with a perfect ovation. The horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn through the streets by the populace amidst great cheering. A subsequent doubt was raised as to whether the individual so honored was really one of the exiles.

The Earl of ROSSLYN has accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State of War, vacated by Viscount HARDINGE.

The American ship *David Stewart*, which put into Cork with the Baron POERIO and the other Neapolitan exiles, was about to leave Queenstown for Liverpool for a cargo.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will bring out, on the 30th of April, a new periodical, to be entitled *All round the Year*. *Household Words* will cease to appear on the last Saturday in May. The new serial will open with a new tale by Mr. DICKENS.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the corruption brought to light in the Naval Department of the United States, by the Congressional Investigating Committee; and pointing a moral from the exposure in opposition to the introduction of Democratic institutions; it proclaims that Government's electioneering politics are injurious more scandalous in the land of Democracy and the ballot than in England.

The same journal has an article on the present state of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. It says that the leading submarine cable-makers are now willing to contract for the successful submergence of an efficient wire, taking all the risk of loss or damage upon themselves. In regard to the refusal of an unconditional guarantee, Government was incited to such a course by the fact of two other Companies having been organized, and each proposing to lay cables between Europe and America without any guarantee at all. One of these Companies, says the *Times*, is now actually preparing to carry out the object in view at its own risk and expense, without troubling the Government in any way. The pending offer of a conditional guarantee of 8 per cent. is said to be connected with a proviso that the Atlantic Telegraph Company shall give up the monopoly granted to them for fifty years for landing cables in Newfoundland. This monopoly the Atlantic Company had to a certain extent consented to abandon. The other conditions imposed by Government are not definitely known, but they were still under consideration by the Company.

A fire had occurred on board the American ship *E. C. Scranton*, at Liverpool, but it was soon extinguished and the damage was very slight.

The first and second engineers of the screw-steamer *Regeta*, running between the various ports of the South Pacific, had been committed for trial in Liverpool on a charge of having roasted a fireman, named LANDOR, to death, by tying him to a ladder immediately in front of the steamer's furnaces.

Latest News by the Persia.

LONDON, Saturday, March 19, 1859.

From the Daily News' City Article, Friday evening.

The Stock markets opened with a dull appearance; in the afternoon, however, a sudden and very remarkable change took place. Influential buyers came forward, and prices in every department quickly assumed an upward tendency, which became still more decided after the recognized hours of business.

Consols finally closed three-eighths per cent. higher than yesterday, and towards 5 o'clock a fresh rise of one-eighth per cent. was quoted.

English, French and Lombardo-Venetian Railway shares show equal buoyancy.

To account for this movement a number of reassuring reports were circulated.

According to one, Lord COWLEY'S diplomatic exertions has at length attained some important results in the interest of peace.

The improvement on the Paris Bourse to-day, amounted to only 5 cents for account and ¼ per cent. for money.

Increased activity prevailed to-day in the discount market, and little or no business took place below 2½ per cent.

The demand is increased through the large business now going forward in the transmission of gold and silver to and from the continent.

About £40,000 in bar gold was this day withdrawn from the Bank for transmission to the Continent in payment for silver.

The Exchanges are affected by the withdrawal of silver from the Continent. The sum to be taken out by the Indian steamers on the 20th, is £650,000, all silver, except £3,029.

Bar Silver has advanced to 5s. 2½d.

Times' City Article.

The English Funds opened without actual alteration. The tone of the market was rather better. Some time after the termination of the regular business, several large purchases were effected by Brokers, who frequently act for influential operators, and a sudden rise occurred of nearly ⅜ ₱ cent.

Rumors were circulated that France and Austria have consented to suspend or diminish their armaments.

No doubt was entertained that some important intelligence had been received.

In the Foreign Exchanges there was a slight reduction in the rates on Holland and Hamburgh. The Colonial produce markets during the week have been quiet.

The traffic returns of receipts in the United Kingdom for the week ending March 12, show an increase of £51,040.

The *Daily News* describes Mr. ROEBUCK'S proceedings last night as Quixotic, his demand pragmatical, and says that it was received amid the chuckling cheers of Anti-Reformers and the reproachful silence of all sincere Liberals.

The *Times* accounts for the failure by stating that last year, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL established the Indian precedent, he wished to keep the Government in, whereas now he desires to get them out.

The *Star* says the course Mr. ROEBUCK commends ought to be equally scouted by the Government and the people.

DISORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.

The *Times* says, the secession of several members has not left to those who remain the legacy of mutual confidence or internal peace. The bonds of party discipline are relaxed. The animosities that always wait on a losing cause are inflamed, and no confidence is felt that, when so many have gone, the rest will have resolution to stand their ground.

The *Morning Star* says it is no secret that Lord J. MANNERS was stung by the response of the House to his appeal on the Church Rate question into an offer of resignation. Still more notorious and significant is the fact that a meeting of upwards of 40 Conservative members was held the other day in a committee room of the House, and Mr. JOHN PALMER, one of the oldest and most respected country gentlemen, was deputed to request Lord DERBY to withdraw his ill-starred Reform bill.

The *Daily News* says Lord DERBY, when asked why he could not throw the Reform bill overboard, is reported to have replied that he had found it hard working riding so far without a saddle, but how could he be expected without a horse. In other words, Lord DERBY full well understands that the moment he admits his inability to grapple with Reform, he virtually surrenders his position.

The *Star* reports, as an authentic anecdote, that Lord DERBY induced Lord MANNERS not to resign, by saying that if any more went they would all go together.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports of reform meetings continue to occupy considerable space in the papers. At Leeds, last night, there was an important demonstration in favor of reform, but against the Government bill. The split in the Liberal Party having been healed at the last moment great unanimity prevailed.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of March 15 publishes another official article on the war question, of which the following is a telegraphic summary:

"It commences by stating that part of Germany now presents an appearance both afflicting and astonishing. France has occupied herself with the consideration of the alarming state of affairs in Italy merely to allay it, in concert with the allies, and in the interest of European tranquillity. It is impossible to show a more sincere desire to unravel peacefully the existing difficulties, and to prevent further complications, which are always the result of want of foresight and decision. The article proceeds to show that the mistrust of a part of Germany springs from reflections unjust and painful to France, and shows contempt for the independance of her policy. The existence of a great nation like France is not restricted to her frontiers, but manifests itself in the world at large by salutary acts. France used her endeavors for the benefit of her national power and the advantage of civilization. When a nation relinquishes this character, she relinquishes her rank. To contest her right to this legitimate influence would be to mistake the rights of France. The Emperor understood how to overcome all prejudices when he ascended the throne. What would have happened if, by acting otherwise, he had rejected with distrust the servants of a former dynasty; and if, instead of establishing the tranquillity of Europe on a firmer footing he had shaken it by redeeming at the price of European security and independence, the recollections of 1814 and '15? Such, however, he has not done. The Emperor does not hold the whole of Germany responsible for the errors and malevolence of certain manifestations which spring rather from mean resentment than from serious fears. Germany has nothing to anticipate from us for her independence. We sympathize with her nationality. By showing herself impartial, she will show herself foresighted, and will do better service to the cause of peace. Prussia understood this line of policy when she united herself with England in order to promulgate wise counsels at Vienna, at a time when agitators were endeavoring to arouse angry passions and to form a coalition amongst the States of the German Confederation against us. The attitude of Prussia is certainly more advantageous to Germany than the excitement of those who, appealing to the malice and prejudice of 1813, expose themselves to the risk of irritating national feeling in France. The French people is susceptible in regard to its honor, but at the same time moderate in the employment of its strength. If threats will arouse it, it may nevertheless be pacified by conciliation."

The *Patrie* says:

"The uncertainty which prevailed as to Lord COWLEY'S mission is in the way of being cleared up. It appears to be beyond doubt that it has produced no positive results."

The Paris Bourse, on the 16th, was much depressed, and the Three ₱ Cents. closed at 67.45—being within ⅜ ₱ cent. of the lowest point yet touched. On the 17th there was an improvement to the extent of about ⅝ ₱ cent. On the 16th the market opened firm, and again higher, but a slight reaction subsequently took place, and the Three's closed at 67.90 for money and account.

The semi-official journals of Paris continue their insulting remarks on the smaller German States.

The Committee on the Budget in the Legislative body had unanimously demanded the suppression of the Ministry of Algeria, and its transfer to the War Department.

Several persons formerly condemned and exiled for political offences had been authorized to return to France.

Orders had been issued for five frigates to be sheathed with iron to make them shot proof.

Lord COWLEY arrived in Paris on the 16th, and had been received by the Emperor. The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the ominous silence preserved respecting Lord COWLEY'S mission to Vienne lended to increase the apprehensions of war.

A rumor was current that the Lyons Railroad Company had received orders to keep its line in readiness for the transport of 75,000 men. It was also asserted that the squadron which left Toulon would proceed to Algiers for the purpose of embarking troops at that place.

The projected conferences for examining the recent election proceedings in the Principalities were said to have been adjourned for an indefinite period.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says there was great talk of the immediate formation of an army of observation near the Alps. The Minister of War had prohibited leave of absence to officers and soldiers till further orders.

The whole of the numerous Sardinian "Navvies" employed on the Toulon and Marseilles railways had suddenly left for Piedmont.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writing on the evening of the 17th says:

"Since the war rumors have been in circulation, I hardly remember a moment when people's minds were more depressed than at this day. Everyone looked at his neighbor as if all hope of peace was given up. In the course of the afternoon, however, a report got abroad of Lord COWLEY having had a satisfactory audience of the Emperor this afternoon."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it may now be considered certain that Prince NAPOLEON will be created Viceroy of Algiers.

The Emperor was to review the Imperial Guard on Sunday, the 20th, it being the anniversary of the entry into Paris of NAPOLEON I., on his escape from Elba. There was some expectation that the Emperor would address the troops.

A Berlin letter says that the Russian Ambassador at that Court had communicated to the Foreign Minister a dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, promising to support Prussia and England in their endeavors to procure a peaceful solution. The young Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is said to have been the bearer of a similar dispatch to Paris.

A report continues to be circulated in Paris that Prince NAPOLEON will shortly replace Prince JEROME, as President of the Council of Ministers, or will be constituted Vice-President.

The correspondent of the London *Chronicle* writes: "Our chess amateurs are being favored with a succession of field-days. M. MONGREDIEU, the President of the London Chess Club, and a very fine player, has been lately here, and played eight games with Mr. MORPHY. They were all most attentively studied encounters, and will be published, but they present this peculiarity, that while in every case they appear, up to the eighteenth or twentieth move, equal on both sides, at about that stage of the game the American, by some unexpected manœuvre, secures the advantage and retains it to the close. The first game only was a draw, the American won the others. A curious tournament is still going on at the Café de la Régence. Upwards of one hundred amateurs have subscribed to give a dinner to Mr. MORPHY, but as a preliminary measure to that act of courtesy, they have agreed to play together in five categories until only one remains victor for each division, when the five will play with the great American champion, at odds graduated according to the strength of each category. The first series of games has been already played, and the others are being regularly proceeded with."

FROM SPAIN.

The Withdrawal of Mr. Dodge and Presentation of Col. Preston—Speeches on the Occasion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADRID, Sunday, March 13, 1859.

I regret that I have only time to give you the briefest notice of events at this capital.

A great deal of curiosity has been manifested on the part of the Soaniards to see and hear about Mr. PRESTON, who arrived a week since, preceded as he has been by *the* Message of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Thirty Millions bill in Congress.

He has been courteously received, however, and will be courteously and kindly treated until he opens the subject of the purchase of Cuba, when *it is generally believed here that he will just as courteously receive his passports* and the information *that his mission to Madrid is finished*. I do not vouch for the correctness of this, but I have heard it stated on all sides, and I will say that it is the general belief at Madrid that this course is resolved upon by the Government.

Meantime the ceremony of presentation to the Queen and the delivery of credentials, with the short speeches usual on such occasions, passed off quite in an ordinary sort of way yesterday. I send you the official report of the ceremony published in the Government Gazette this morning, with all the speeches. You will remark the peculiarly emphatic good feeling manifested towards General DODGE upon his departure, and the dry formality of the Queen's reply to Mr. PRESTON, which is as much as to say, "How perfectly well we got on with King LOG! but as for this new King we must wait to see whether he proposes to swallow us or not."

If the swallowing operation is not attempted, Mr. PRESTON and his very agreeable family will be liked at Madrid, and he will find his stay in every respect a most agreeable one.

THE FAREWELL OF THE HON. MR. DODGE.

From the official Gazette.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon our lady, Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by His Excellency, the Prime Minister of State, and the high functionaries of the household, was pleased to receive in a private audience for leave-taking, the Hon. General AUGUSTUS E. DODGE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, who, on being announced by the Introducer of Ambassadors, and on having the honor of placing in the Royal hands the letter which terminated his mission, addressed the following speech in Spanish to Her Majesty:

MADAM: The President of the United States having acceded to the desire which I had expressed to return to my native land, has addressed to your Majesty the letter which I have the honor to place in your Royal hands, and which terminates my mission as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near your Majesty.

The President has desired me to express on this occasion to your Majesty the earnest desire with which he is animated to increase and extend the friendly relations which so happily exist between the United States and Spain, and assure to both peoples a continuance of the benefits resulting from them.

For myself, Madam, I can say with truth that during the discharge of the mission confided to me, it has been my incessant anxiety to cultivate with the Government of your Majesty relations of the closest friendship; and that I will bear with me to my country the most gratifying, grateful recollections of Spain.

On taking my leave of your Majesty, it is impossible to repress the expression of my gratitude and acknowledgment for the goodness and constant favor which I as well as my family have received at the hands of your Majesty, your august family, all the authorities, and the Spanish people."

To which Her Majesty was pleased to reply:

"Mr. MINISTER: I regret that the desire to return to your native country, as expressed by you to the President of the United States and kindly acceded to by him, puts an end to your mission here.

The frankness and dignity with which you have discharged your trust have contributed to maintain the close relations which are dictated to both peoples by a common interest.

I am pleased to hear the assurances which you give me in the name of the President of the United States, of the earnest desires which animate him for the increase and extension of those relations, so that under their influence both nations might enjoy the advantages which must result therefrom.

I request that you will assure the President of the United States that I shall always endeavor to maintain harmony and good feeling between the two countries.

You well understand the people whom Providence has placed under my care, and knowing that they appreciate loyalty and frankness, you will not doubt that they will always preserve as agreeable recollection of your name with which those noble qualities are united.

The consideration which I have shown you, and my especial appreciation of yourself and your family, will follow you to your own country."

RECEPTION OF COL. PRESTON.

Our lady the Queen then received in like manner the Hon. Colonel WILLIAM PRESTON, who being likewise presented by the Introducer of Ambassadors, and delivering to Her Majesty his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America had the honor to address Her Majesty in the following words:

"MADAME: The President has directed me to renew to your Majesty, on the occasion of delivering my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain, his wishes for the prosperity of your people, and assurances of his desire to preserve the friendship of your Government.

On inaugurating my official relations with the Court of Madrid, I trust it will be permitted me to assure your Majesty of my personal conviction that the general desire of the people of the United States is to preserve the ancient and uninterrupted friendship which from the commencement of our national existence has always prevailed with Spain, and that during my residence in the Court of your Majesty, continuing the frank and sincere conduct heretofore observed, it shall be my constant endeavor to avoid all ill feeling, and to insure the interests of my country without affecting the friendly relations which fortunately exist at the present time."

And her Majesty was pleased to reply:

"Mr. MINISTER: It has afforded me much satisfaction to hear the sentiments of friendship which, in the name of the President of the United States, you have just expressed to me on delivering the letter which accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court. My own desire is not less earnest to conserve the friendly relations which happily unite the two countries.

Your conviction that the same wishes animate the great body of the people of the United States, and the course which you propose to observe, encourage me to trust that it will be easy for you to contribute to the conservation of the friendship and harmony which should exist between the two nations. I am pleased to believe that your personal qualities will facilitate the attainment of so desirable an object, and my Government, on its part, will concur therein with the most sincere cooperation."

After these official proceedings, the new Minister of the United States presented to Her Majesty the Secretary of Legation, Mr. ROBERT W. WOOLLEY, and Captain HAVILAND, *attaché* of the same.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministers had tendered their resignations, and the same had been accepted. The Duke of TERCEIRA had formed a new Cabinet. He assumes the Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of War, with FORTES as Minister of the Interior; FERRAO, Justice; RIBEIRO, Finances; LUPA, Public Works, and FERREIRA, Marine.

SARDINIA.

It was asserted that the Sardinian Government had applied to the Emperor NAPOLEON for an auxiliary *corps d'armés* of 75,000 men.

The troops already under arms in Piedmont, amount to 42,000 men, and the new levies and reserves called out were calculated to bring the total up to 87,000. The orders to join were very stringent.

An order is said to have been received in Paris from the Sardinian Government for 40,000 revolvers, to be paid for out of the new loan. It is also said that the orders given in France for 30,000 pairs of shoes and soldiers' great coats, for the Sardinian army, had been increased to 50,000.

GARIBALDI is said to have been appointed General of Division, and will command the three new battalions being formed at Cuneo.

Volunteers continued to flock into Turin. The number already arrived is stated at over 6,000 men.

It is asserted that a secret Convention between the King of Sardinia and the Emperor NAPOLEON contains the following provision: The Emperor promises assistance, offensive as well as defensive, to the King of Sardinia against Austria, and guarantees to the King whatever territorial advantages may ultimately be obtained in Lombardy, on condition that Savoy and Nice be transferred to France.

It is stated that preparations had been made for transporting, in case of need, the seat of Government to Genoa, which is not exposed, like Turin, to the inroads of an enemy.

ITALY.

A letter from Rome says that the Pope was about to send a Cardinal to Vienna, and another to Paris, to arrange with the Austrian and French Governments the mode of evacuating the Roman States.

The Pope of Rome had announced before the Consistory that he did not claim the fulfilment of the demand for the evacuation of the Papal States. His only intention was to prevent a collision of the two Catholic Empires in his own dominions.

It is stated that in accordance with the wishes of the Pope the French troops are to prolong their stay in the Roman States.

A letter from Naples says: "Last week Vesuvius was the scene of a deplorable event. An American, who, it is said, had the evening before received disastrous news from home, threw himself, while in the presence of a number of travelers of different countries, into a current of lava. His body was, of course, almost instantly consumed."

The operation which the King of Naples had undergone had proved ineffectual. A tumor in the groin was feared. Public prayers had been ordered for the King's recovery.

AUSTRIA.

The London *Daily News* says the attitude of the Austrian and Sardinian troops was so extremely menacing that the prospect of the crisis being precipitated by a military collision was impressed more painfully than ever upon the public mind.

Warlike preparations continued at Vtanna, and the journals indulged in energetic language.

The Austriane were said to be preparing a military hospital at Pavia to have 2 000 beds.

All the regiments on the frontier of Crotia had been moved into Lombardy.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was expected shortly to inspect the fortresses and the troops quartered in Italy.

A Vienna dispatch says that large bodies of troops had recently come to that city from the northern and eastern provinces of the Empire, and there was reason to believe that another army of 50,000 men would, in a few days be on their way to Italy.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the Austria will assuredly act strictly on the defensive, and that her great armaments are made purely from lack of faith in the pacific professions of the Emperor of the French.

An outbreak in Central Italy was considered certain before the end of March.

Private letters from the frontiers announce that the Austrians have commenced preparations to lay mines for the purpose of blowing up the bridge of Buffoiora over the Ticino.

On the occasion of a dinner party at Milan, the Governor-General is said to have assured his guests that peace would ere long be consolidated. A different opinion, however, prevailed in military circles.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* sums up the result of Lord COWLEY'S mission, by saying that it amounts to no more than that the relations between the British and Austrian Governments are now more intimate than they were on the day the British mediator arrived at Vienna.

The Vienna Bourse continued to decline daily until the 18th, when there was a rise of 1 ₱ cent. on the strength of favorable news from Paris.

The latest Vienna correspondence of the London *Times* says the impression that peace would not be long maintained was stronger than ever. Austria was fully prepared for war, but would faithfully keep the promise given to the British Government not to act aggressively.

The latest advices from Milan say that the feeling in that city was quieter.

GERMANY.

In a secret sitting of the Hanoverian Chamber a war loan of £1,000,000 had been resolved upon, and the Government had been urged to demand, at the Diet of Frankfort, the calling out of the Federal reserve.

In all the Churches of Leipsic, prayers had been offered up for the union of the Princes and people of Germany.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree, dated March 10, prohibits the exportation of horses from Russia and Poland by the European frontiers.

Siege was being laid to SCHAMYL'S capital in the Caucasus. A stubborn defence was expected.

The Russian Government has recently given orders to the shipbuilders in different French ports to the amount of ten millions of francs.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to Feb. 9, and Hong Kong Jan. 29, arrived at London March 16.

There is no political news of interest.

The Calcutta import market had been active but closed very quietly. Produce was generally lower. Exchange, 2s. 1½d. for credits. Freights declining. Hong Kong Exchange, 4s. 6d. Shanghae, 6s. 2 1-10d. Freights were depressed at Hong Kong.

At Shanghae imports continued in brisk demand at unchanged prices. Settlements in silk continued at advanced prices. Prices of tea were extremely high. The stock was still very light and with little to come forward.

At Foo-Chow-Foo a good business had been done in tea at rather lower rates.

At Canton political affairs were becoming more quiet, but trade was dull.

A notification had been published threatening the harvest of Canton, and clearly expressing want of confidence with the Government of Pekin.

A Danish vessel had been driven away from the coast of Japan, no treaty having been concluded with Denmark; 150,000 men died of cholera in Jeddo during one month.

Lord ELGIN remained at Shanghae, and his future movements were not known.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* was at Hong Kong and the steamer *Mississippi* was in Canton River.

The crew of the American ship *Oriental*, charged with mutinous conduct on the morning of Christmas, whilst the ship was at anchor in the Roads, were acquitted at the close of their trial at Singapore. It appears the men had been illegally shipped, and at the time of shipping were informed the ship would proceed from Bombay to New-York, *viâ* Batavia. The *Oriental*, on the 3d of January, while lying at Singapore, was run into by a British bark, and seriously damaged.

Morphy in Paris—His Reputation—A Singular Game.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Monday, March 14.

Mr. MORPHY, who does not leave for the United States for some weeks yet, continues to play chess at the Café de la Régence and in society against all comers, and invariably with the same remarkable success. People do not play with the American champion now with the expectation of beating him, but for the honor of being able to say in after time that they have played *with* him; because his reputation already surpasses that of PHILIDOR or LABOURDONNAIS in the time in which they lived. Lately the President of the London Chess Club, Mr. MONCHERDIEU, came to Paris to satisfy himself as to the real merit of MORPHY'S playing, and as to the rank he ought to occupy. Mr. MONCHERDIEU and Mr. MORPHY played eight games, one of which, the first one, was drawn, while the others were gained by Mr. MORPHY. In this trial of skill, two facts were remarked in regard to Mr. MORPHY'S playing, which are almost universally remarked in his games when contesting with a first-rate player. These are that he seldom wins the first game, and that up to say the twentieth move he rarely shows any superiority over his competitor. It is only after that point in the game that he commences those extraordinary and unlooked-for moves which astonish the audience and crush his antagonist beyond hope of recovery.

Mr. MORPHY is now engaged at the Café de la Régence in a most singular game of chess with a party of amateurs numbering one hundred. These hundred persons have subscribed to give Mr. MORPHY a public dinner before his departure, but before that event comes off they are playing a game thus: The hundred are divided into five sections of twenty each, who are to play among themselves until one of the twenty is acknowledged the victor of the others. When each of the categories shall have thus selected one of their number as their champion, the five champions are to play against MORPHY at odds graduated to the respective strength of each category.

The Sickles Affair in England—Sentiments of the English People.

From the London Times, March 16.

We published yesterday a very strange and a very sad story from Washington. With the recollection of Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL'S clients before our eyes, we are not about to fly into paroxysms of virtuous indignation because in the United States, as elsewhere, woman is sometimes frail, and man generally vindictive. Such things are of all ages and of all countries, and this Washington story about Mr. and Mrs. SICKLES and Mr. KEY might at any given season find its counterpart in the scandalous chronicles of any of the European capitals—London included. It is true, indeed, that the husband's vengeance was swift, savage and severe. Such is not the way in which such injuries are resented in England; but, according to the civilization of a country, so is the fashion of its revenge. One nation uses a stiletto, another a revolver, another an old flint-gun, a fourth a harrister. We employ the fourth weapon; in the United States the second comes more familiarly to the hand of an outraged husband. The remarkable part of this occurrence, then, as far as we are concerned, is the form which the husband's vengeance assumed. Had such a story as this happened in England, and had the husband in due course put his case into the hands of the family solicitor, and had that useful personage still in due course, feed counsel and brought it before the Judge Ordinary, we should scarcely have given the report a second glance. Deny it who may, the truth is that habit renders all persons but the immediate family, friends, and acquaintances of the parties to such suits, profoundly indifferent to the matter. We can hardly say if equal apathy exists on the other side of the Atlantic, when injuries of this class are avenged in the terrible fashion of this Washington tragedy. *At first sight, the fact that an injured husband at once rushes to the conclusion that nothing but the blood of the adulterer can be accepted as an expiation for his wrong would seem to argue a higher conception of the marriage bond than the one which obtains among ourselves.* We cannot, however, at the same time forget that American hands are swift to shed blood for injuries of a far inferior class to those of which we are speaking.

The form, then, of Mr. SICKLES' revenge was according to the fashion of his age and his country. We think it probable that had he been an Englishman, living in London, he would have acted otherwise. Take it, however, as you may, the story is a most lamentable one. In England much interest will be felt in it from the fact that the unfortunate young wife—and surely she is most unfortunate!—was known in the social circles of London. When Mr. BUCHANAN was Minister over here, her husband, Mr. SICKLES, was the Secretary of Legation. He was accompanied by his wife, a child in years, and still more a child in appearance. She excited interest in every one who met her in those days, and many an English friend will grieve at the termination of her brief career. The facts of the case may be told in a very few words—indeed, we had rather make as short a story of it as possible, for it is not one upon which the mind can rest without the most painful feelings. Mr. SICKLES was Secretary of Legation here in London, but on the election of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency he returned to the United States and obtained the Democratic nomination for Congress from one of the metropolitan districts of New-York. In due course he went to Washington, taking with him his wife. Now, there was a certain Mr. PHILIP BARTON KEY, the nephew of the Chief Justice of the United States, who was the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. In the discharge of his duties he also was at Washington, and thus an intimacy arose between him and Mrs. SICKLES, which seems speedily to have assumed a criminal character. Whether it was that her husband became distasteful to her, or that he neglected her, or that Mr. KEY possessed attractions which extinguished in her mind all sentiments of her position, all feeling of duty, it must, we fear, be admitted that the young wife became what she was not when she was known and admired here in London. Suspicion soon dogged the steps of the young wife and her paramour. As is usual in such cases, the husband was the last person to hear the history of his own dishonor. The connection between Mrs SICKLES and Mr. KEY, if we are to give exact dates, began in April of last year, was continued through last Winter, and renewed again at Washington during the present session of Congress. Impunity made them bold: they had not been discovered,—therefore they never would be discovered. Mr. KEY hired a house, where they used to meet. When her husband was away from home Mr. KEY would pass before the house, wave a handkerchief, and she would hurry out to meet him at their usual place of assignation; but now comes the terrible part of the story.

On Friday, the 25th of February, Mr. SICKLES was entertaining the President of the United States at dinner,—he at one end of the table, Mrs. SICKLES at the other. He knew nothing of the matter in hand. In the midst of the dinner a letter was delivered to him which revealed to him the history of his wife's shame and of his own dishonor. At the time he could, of course, say nothing and do nothing. There sat his young wife opposite him, and by her side the President. When the guests went away he began to consider grimly with himself what course he should adopt. That night he appears to have said or done nothing, but the early part of the next day was spent in a careful investigation of the facts. When he had acquired a reasonable degree of certainty Mr. SICKLES taxed his wife with her guilt. She screamed out that she was "betrayed and lost," but at length admitted the truth of the accusation. So far, all was clear—the question was how this grievous injury should be avenged? The account we have received from Washington states that in the course of that afternoon, while Mr. SICKLES was considering with himself what ought to be done, and was sitting at his window, he saw Mr. KEY approaching his house, and making the appointed signal to the lady whom he had brought to this terrible grief. Unable to master his emotion, the husband seized upon what weapons were near. These constituted a complete arsenal or armory—we question if many English gentlemen could, in a moment of indignation, suddenly stretch out their hands, as Mr. SICKLES did, and find ready two single-barreled pistols and a revolver. Having placed these weapons in his pockets he sallied forth, and, as Mr. KEY was extending his hand for a friendly grasp Mr. SICKLES exclaimed, "Now, villain, you must die!" and fired the first pistol at his enemy, but without effect. Mr. KEY hurled an opera-glass in his face, and a death grapple commenced, the one man trying to master the other's arm, the other endeavoring to discharge his second pistol. Mr. SICKLES prevailed, and with his second shot brought his enemy to the ground. So maddened with passion, however, was he that even when he had killed Mr. KEY he discharged a barrel of his revolver into the dead man's head, and with an oath rendered himself up to the officers of justice. Such are the leading facts of this miserable story, which we record with unfeigned sorrow, and which we are sure will be read with much commiseration by all persons in England who had any knowledge of the actors in the tragedy.

Statement of their Case by the Neapolitan Exiles.

From the Cork Reporter.

A deputation of the Neapolitan exiles, consisting of Canon DEL DRAGO, Priest BIANCHI, Dr. BRAICO, Advocate PICA, Professor SCIAVENZA, and a gentleman named SCHIAVONI, accompanied by an interpreter, waited upon the Mayor at his office. The deputation being introduced by the interpreter, the following translation was read:

"*To the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Cork:*

SIR: The undersigned Neapolitan political exiles, 66 in number, besides a woman and two children, landing on the British territory, make before you, principal citizen of the City of Cork, the following declaration:

We have all come out from the Neapolitan prisons and galleys. A decree of grace sends us to perpetual banishment from our own country, and with a ministerial order was inflicted on us a punishment which is not in our laws: that is, the transportation to America.

Immediately embarked in the steamer *Stromboli*, without a moment of time to see our families and provide for our interests, we started in a great hurry on the 17th day of January, towed by the steam frigate *Ettore Fieramosca* to Cadiz.

In the bay of Cadiz we demanded to be put ashore, but it was answered, that the Spanish Government would not receive us. Then we asked to pay, on board any English or French vessel; and it was replied that such a thing was not allowed, but we were to be positively transported to New-York. For twenty-five days we have been in the Bay of Cadiz, on board the *Stromboli*, without seeing or being seen by anybody.

Frankly we said to the *Stromboli* and *Ettore Fieramosca* commanders, and to the Neapolitan Consul at Cadiz, that we would take before the competent courts any ship's master that should transport us to New-York against our will. We wrote by the post to the Governor of Cadiz, and by chance reading in the Spanish newspaper *La Palma* of the 1st February, that the member of Parliament, Mr. OLOZAGA, spoke about us, so we wrote also to him, and sent a copy of our letter to the Governor, and another to the Piedmontese Consul. That is all we could do to let know our will, being prisoners and strictly kept.

Meanwhile it was negotiated with several Spanish and Dutch masters to charter their ships for conveying us to America. At last all was settled with Mr. SAMUEL PARVIS, master of the American clipper *Daniel Stewart*, of Baltimore. This captain, without asking our will, and neither seeing us, signed the charter-party of our transportation for the sum of $8,500.

Then we wrote a declaration, signed by all of us, in which we said that when we shall be on board an American ship, and free men, we will invoke the protection of United States laws, and prayed the captain to steer for

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article comprises in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their

EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.
Also, their celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are
THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 12, 16, 20 and 30 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, *which has always characterized their Skirts.*

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

☞ SEE THAT THE STAMP OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD IS UPON THEM.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

317. NEW STORE. 317

GRAND OPENING
AT RETAIL,
OF LADIES' CLOTH SACKS
AND RAGLANS,
IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOR,
AT THE EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES
OF FROM $4 TO $12.
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK SACKS
AND
MANTILLAS,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR.
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN,
No. 317 Canal-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Will open on Monday,
28th inst.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF SUPERFINE
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWL BORDERS,
JUST LANDED.
Also,
SHAWLS,
RAGLANS,
LACE POINTS, &

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY
Having removed their salesroom to No. 62 Warren st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.
We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College-place.

A NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

BULPIN'S
OPENING DAY
OF
NEW SPRING MANTILLAS
POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER TO
THURSDAY,
March 31,
AND TWO SUCCEEDING DAYS.
No. 361 Broadway.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
80 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

300 FINE FRENCH PERCALE ROBE,
A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE
FOR
BREAKFAST DRESSES,
At $2 75 each,
Will be opened
On MONDAY, 28th inst.,
AT
No. 335 Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, &c.
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS;
Any person or persons desiring to buy anything in the line of
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
Will do well to call at
CRANFORD'S, NO. 364 BROADWAY,
where they can be suited in quantities to suit customers, and at prices
far below the usual rates.
No. 364 Broadway,
corner Duane-st., New-York.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GOLD SHADES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GILT CORNICES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
BUFF and WHITE HOLLAND SHADES
A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk.

BATES' MILLS
COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York,
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

NEW DRY GOODS.
We have opened at our new store a large and well-selected stock of dress goods, shawls and white goods, to which we invite the attention of close buyers.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279 and 283 Broadway,
Between Chambers and Reade sts.

TUCKER DOES LAY BEFORE
THE TRADE PARIS FLOWERS
AT 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BUNCH.
No. 361 Broadway, two doors from Franklin-st.

AT WHOLESALE.
PARIS FLOWERS,
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE,
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's.

AT RETAIL.
It is Whispered to the Million
That TUCKER'S BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
Are Perpetual.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL VEIL
Is a Pretty Simple Adornment.
TUCKER'S SPRING FLOWERS
Are Gathering.
TUCKER'S BUDS, AT 50 CENTS PER GROSS,
Are Buds of Promise.
His ROSES are in full Bloom.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS STOCK for the Toilet is extensive, popular and attractive.
At No. 361 Broadway,
Two doors below Franklin-st.

OPENING, OPENING,
ANOTHER GRAND
Opening week at
R. H. MACY'S.
MACY is opening GLOVES and HOSIERY.
MACY is opening LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY is opening RIBBONS—RIBBONS for 25 cts.
MACY is opening FRENCH FLOWERS of good STYLE.
MACY is opening CHOICE STYLE and very
DESIRABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACES GOODS of all kinds.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES and CORSETS.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 290 and 296 6th-av.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of Dress goods, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome figured Foulards by the yard.
Japanese Silks a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloths, 1¾ yards wide.
Black DeLaines and Cheilies without lustre.
Black Grenadines in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Barges, very handsome.
Crape Maretz and Bushire Crapes, new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for travelling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a most beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUTIful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. HOBERT'S Emporium, 376 Broadway, 322 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
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DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
SPRING OPENINGS. SPRING OPENINGS.
Milliners, dress-makers and others attending the above in this City, will find a choice assortment in latest novelties of
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
at a liberal discount from regular prices for cash.
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form.
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS, (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

BARGAINS.
EXCITEMENT.
A RUSH
For those cheap Embroideries, at
KINZEY'S
Cheap Lace and Embroidery Store,
No. 273 8th-av.
180 lots of Embroideries from the large auction sales, at half the usual prices.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
BONNETS, BONNETS.
FLOWERS, FLOWERS.
3,000 Bonnets at 2s. and 2s 6d.
8,000 yards Ribbons to be sold this week, at
KINZEY'S.

NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
Of SILKS,
ROBES and DRESS GOODS,
JUST LANDED,
of the
LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NOVEL PROPOSITION TO LADIES.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BARGAINS
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Previous to packing away my unsold furs for the Summer, I make this proposition: I offer sets of furs of every description, end of the most fashionable styles, at from 30 to 50 per cent. below the current retail prices of the past Winters, preferring to turn the residue of my stock in this department into cash. Such an advantageous proposal as this has never before been made in the trade, and I invite to it the special attention of ladies who wish to save from 30 to 50 per cent. on their next Winter's furs. The unsold assortment comprises every class of furs from fitch and mink to ermine and Russian sable, and includes every article in the line from cuffs and gloves, to the most magnificent cloaks, mantles, victorines and muffs, which will be sold either separately or in sets at the same extraordinary reduction.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
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RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS, &c.,
For 1859, now ready for inspection
At the Ribbon Store of
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JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, per steamer *Asia*,
NEW SILKS, and
SILK ROBES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

REMOVAL.
The New-York Carpet Lining Company have removed their salesroom for the sale of Carpet Lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c., to No. 62 Warren-st., cor. College-place. Merchants will do well to call and examine.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tepestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to	$1 10
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	96c. to	1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to	80
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to	55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to	45

All Goods Warranted *as represented Call and see.*
ADAMS & SPENCER.

GRAND
EMBROIDERY OPENING,
THIS WEEK.
At stores corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

O. STANTON'S, NO. 920 BROADWAY, CORNER 21st-st., will be found, on inspection, to be the best and cheapest store in the United States for the purchase of every description of ladies' and childrens' outfits. Ladies, as yet unacquainted with this newly-established store, and the travelling public, are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. Those who have done so have invariably expressed themselves pleased and gratified at finding what they had long wished for—a store in which could be had every article of dress, manufactured in the best manner, from the latest designs, at unusually low prices, without the troubles and annoyance of jostling through crowded thoroughfares.
Head-dresses, illusion goods, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is now offering at retail the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever produced in this market, embracing every make and width, from $1 to $5 per yard, and in prices we challenge competition. Call and examine. Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SHIRTS AND CORSETS.—LADIES WHO WISH to save time and expense, would do well to call and see our large assortment of shirts and corsets, which we offer at 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. Shirts made to order. Old ones made over. See the celebrated wove shirt. C. FARRELL, No. 1,015 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRT, self-adjusting bustle, $1 31; fourteen springs, $1 50; and seventeen springs, $2. Dealers supplied with nine springs for 8 per dozen; twelve springs, $11; and fourteen springs for $16 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, skirt factory, No. 221 Spring-st., near Hudson.

JOSEPH MUIR, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed to No. 740 Broadway. Always on hand, a fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoes and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Waistcloths, and all other similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom special rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

TEAZLES—PICARD'S FRENCH, ALL SIZES for sale by C. E. HARCHET, No. 69 Beaver-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Must succeed, for it is thoroughly well done.—Hon. Geo. Bancroft.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:
THE LIFE OF FREDERICK WILLIAM VON STEUBEN,
Major-General in the Army of the Revolution.
By FRIEDRICH KNAPP. With an Introduction by GEORGE BANCROFT.
Crown 8vo. 715 pages. Price, cloth, $1 75; half calf, $3.

The life of Steuben is one of the most interesting and eventful of the many brilliant and stirring scenes of the Eighteenth Century.

Sprung from an old, noble and military family of Prussia, as a child he accompanied his father in his campaign in the Crimea, and during his sojourn in Russia; as a boy he was present at the siege of Prague; and, as a youth, he entered the service of Frederick the Great, the greatest commander of the age, and fought with distinction in the bloodiest engagements of the Seven Years' War. Taken prisoner by the Russians he spent some time at the Court of St. Petersburg, and when set at liberty by Peter III., he remained, until the end of the war, attached to the personal staff of the great King. The calm which succeeded the stormy events of his youth was not destined to be everlasting. As soon as prospects of fame and active exertions were opened to him at Versailles, he threw up his agreeable but inactive appointment at home, and hastened to America, to devote his military knowledge and experience to the conquest of American liberty, and to fight under George Washington for the independence of the United States. His efforts were crowned with success; and, after the termination of the war, Steuben finally retired into private life, to end a career devoted to the public good, in honorable but unassuming poverty, in a rough log-house in the back woods.

From the Life of Steuben, p. 38.

Prussia and Kunersdorf, Petersburg and Berlin, Versailles and Philadelphia, Yorktown and New-York, are the landmarks of this existence, which, however checkered and beset with difficulties, has left brilliant traces behind it, and justly deserves to be added to the records of American history, so that, from a solitary example, the student may learn what efforts and sacrifices were necessary to found and protect the state of things in the enjoyment of which the American nation lives happily and undisturbed.

From Introduction, by the Hon. George Bancroft.

The memory of Steuben has many claims upon the present generation. To the cause of our country in the times of its distress, he, at the sacrifice of a secure career, devoted the experience and skill which had been the fruit of long years of service under the greatest master of the art of war of that day. He rendered the inestimable benefit of introducing a better rule into the discipline of the American army, and stricter accountability in the distribution of military stores. He served under my eye with implicit fidelity, with indefatigable industry, and a courage that shrunk from no danger. His presence was important both in the camp and on the field of battle; from the hutr of Valley Forge to Yorktown, and he remained with us till his death.

In a letter to the author Mr. Bancroft writes: "I have read your life of Steuben with admiration and instruction. * * * Your book must succeed, for it is thoroughly well done, and is deeply interesting, and a most valuable and now necessary contribution to the history of our revolution."

THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA: ITS RISE AND PRESENT POWERS.
BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
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The second edition is already called for. This is the first volume of a series, entitled "The Monarchies of Continental Europe." Russia, Prussia, Italy, France, and Spain will follow at intervals of three or four months, each volume being complete and distinct in itself, but all in uniform style.

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TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN the State, premises, consisting of a foundry, machine, blacksmith and boiler shops with tools, patterns, lathes and planes, all new and in good condition, particularly well adapted to all kinds of boat and engine work, and a general jobbing business. Also, several fine rooms with power suitable for any manufacturing business, either in wood or iron, with an amount of good docking. The premises are in the city of Buffalo, and will be rented in whole or in part to suit customers. Address E. & B. HOLMES, Buffalo.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET—A JEWELER'S SHOP IN NEWARK.—The buildings of brick, size 28 by 60 feet, two stories and basement, situated on a corner. In a good neighborhood and is a very light, pleasant shop. It is fitted up with benches, pans and gas fixtures complete, with a large cistern in the yard. There is quite a stock of tools, in good order, in the shop, which will be sold cheap. Possession given immediately. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For further particulars inquire of JOHN H. BALLANTINE, No. 134 Cedar-st., New-York, or of P. BALLANTINE & SONS, No. 137 River-st., Newark, N. J.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THIS amount in cash, to join the advertiser, who will invest an equal amount, to purchase an old-established patent medicine business, now paying $4,000 a year; sufficient stock now on hand to carry on the business. That this is the best chance ever offered for the amount invested, will be shown upon investigation. Call, for two days, at B. LONGRIDGE'S, No. 239 Canal-st., corner of Broadway, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

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TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, RESTAURATEURS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The largest and magnificent confectionery and ice-cream saloon covering the whole lot of ground, and five years lease from 1st of May next, known as No. 214 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Best business location in the City. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—BY A CHEMIST OF THIS CITY, (PUpil of the laboratories of Paris,) a partner with capital, to establish the manufactory of chemicals, or would take an interest in an establishment already in operation. The best of references given and required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-Office.

TAMMANY HALL FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, furniture, fixtures, and good will of the large and commodious hotel known as "Tammany Hall," in Nassau-st., opposite the City Hall. For terms and full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to CHARLES BROWN, Agent.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—STORE TO LET, stock and fixtures for sale of the old established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catherine-st., corner of Madison-st., has been established for 15 years, and is one of the best locations in the City. Inquire on the premises.

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FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, lease, &c., of an old established worsted, trimming and fancy goods business, located in Broadway. Parties wishing the above will do well to address MERCHANT, Station D, Post-Office.

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TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, exchange or to let, the well-known lumber yard and planing mill on the dock at Yonkers. For further particulars, apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, in a first-rate location down town, now doing a good business; will be sold cheap, on account of other business. Inquire of H. M. STEWART, 110 Murray-st.

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INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 E 20th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK
Has the pleasure to state that his newly-adopted system of
TEACHING THE PIANO-FORTE IN CLASSES,
Has met with entire success. Pupils will please apply at Mr. GOLDBECK'S residence, No. 149 9th-st. or at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock, in the class-room, 2d story.
NEW QUARTER commences on TUESDAY, April 12. The classes now established meet between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, and to comply with many requests AFTERNOON CLASSES will be held from the 12th of April, between 3½ and 5½ o'clock. Separate classes for gentlemen.
TERMS—$20 a quarter of 24 lessons. Two or more members of the same family $15 each.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—These important branches are taught at hours suiting pupils, independent of classes. From Ex-Governor S. W. KING: Col. M. S. PAINE has taught penmanship in Providence many years, and from his acquired ability and skill in teaching, has won him the reputation of being the most successful teacher that has ever taught in our City. S. W. KING.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, is open daily to arrange for receiving pupils for the various schools and seminaries; to aid principals and trustees in selecting experienced teachers, and to introduce teachers to suitable positions throughout the Union, either on personal application or by letter. N. B.—All articles wanted in schools or families forwarded by express to all parts of the country at New-York prices. Address or apply to
RICE & ANDREWS.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1847.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 29 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1836—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER.
ARMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE JUNior Class of the New-York University will take place in the large Chapel of the University on FRIDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. The next term of instruction will commence on Monday, April 18. Candidates for admission to either of the three lower classes may present themselves for examination on that day, at the Chancellor's room, in the University building.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting in oil or water colors $5. Drawing, $1. Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—The Board of Instruction consists of 13 teachers and lecturers. Prof. C. F. Mansfield, A. B., late of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, is principal of the department of instruction. For particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The next term of this institute will commence on Monday, April 11. For circulars, with references, apply to M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal. Nos. 234, 236, 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—For twelve boys, at Gosben, Conn., JAMES Q. RICE, A. M., Principal. Advantages offered are: health and beauty of location, thorough instruction, and the comforts of a good home. Address, until April 2, to the care of THOS. S. MOUNT, Esq., No. 48 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A GENtleman who has graduated at a German University and who devotes his entire time to the education of his own son, wishes to form a class, at his residence, of some four to six boys, from 10 to 12 years of age. For references and further particulars, please direct a note to L. C. A., Box No. 413 Lower Post-office, New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive, into his family, a few children, under 12 years of age, to educate. Circulars will be forwarded on application. JOSEPH HYDE, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.

A LADY—WHO HAS MADE MUSIC A STUDY for several years, has enjoyed the advantages of superior instruction, and found it herself a practical musician, desires to obtain pupils in Instrumental music. Address ALPHA, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A PRIvate family in New-York where instruction in either music or the languages would be taken as compensation for board. Non-Americaus, especially Spaniards, preferred. Address FOREIGNER, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

IMPORTANT TO ALL AGES.—INSTRUCtion at the residences of pupils or in schools—English, Classics, Mathematics or French by an efficient teacher, graduate of Yale College, of much experience. Address R. DAYTON, 196 Bleecker-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Bentley's Despatch, Madison-square Post Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER IN a select Ladies' Boarding School, to teach some English branches, Latin, French, drawing and painting. Must be liked, but able to govern. No other School small. Address, with references, S. W. G., Box No. 3,189 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS BEEN teaching for years in Paris, wishes to meet with a situation: she teaches French, German, the English branches, drawing, with music and Italian to beginners. Address F. M., Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. References exchanged

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH GIRL of the highest respectability, to cook and assist in washing and ironing. Also by a hard working Protestant girl, a place for housework in a private family; they have excellent references, and are very trustworthy girls. Apply, this day, as No. 414 Broadway near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; would prefer to engage with a family going in the country for the Summer; understands the entire management of the kitchen; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen until suited at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d streets.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to take care of growing children, or do good plain sewing; has no objection to engage to travel for the Summer; the best of City references given, where she has lived two years and six months. Call, for two days, at No. 26 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED, WELL-learned Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly efficient in her duties in every respect; a person of good manners, kind and obliging disposition, naturally attentive and fond of children; furnishes references of the highest order. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or take care of children and sewing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 124 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Best of references. Can be seen at No. 48 13th-st., rear, between 5th and 6th avs., till engaged.

WANTED.—TWO VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG women wish to obtain work by the day; they thoroughly understand all kinds of house-cleaning, and are excellent washers and ironers; can give the very best of City reference for honesty and capability. Call, or address, 34 New-Canal-st. in Mrs. Ewen's fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN experienced English Protestant widow, capable of nursing a lady in her confinement. Can read and write, and is a good seamstress. No objection to travel; used to sea. Best of City reference. Address, for a week, A. B., No. 220 Broadway, near 12th-st., east.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to do the housework of a small private family. No objection to the country. City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 119 33d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to the country for the Summer. Reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 213 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does part of the washing and ironing; wages $3 to $10; is competent. Also a regular chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid or waiter, or to take care of children; none need apply but a pious family; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear of a milk depôt.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, or to do the washing and ironing in a small family. Can produce the best of reference. Call in 11th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., in the butcher's store, for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation for a trustworthy, competent girl, as chambermaid, and to assist with sewing; leaves because this lady is giving up housekeeping. Apply to No. 109 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, 19 YEARS of age, a situation in some store; she has been so employed in the City and can furnish good references; has some experience in keeping books. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good plain seamstress, or to do light chamberwork, or to assist in taking care of children; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing perfectly, and is willing to assist in the care of children; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 282 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family only, as first-rate cook; understands her occupation thoroughly; has five years' excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waiter or assist with washing and ironing or take care of children; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A situation as professed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references given from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, 15 years of age, as assistant to take care of children, or chambermaid and waiter; has no objection going to the country. Can be seen at No. 133 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND ASSIST in the washing, by a good steady woman, who has lived in first-class families; she is of an obliging disposition and fully understands the business. She can be seen at No. 1 Canal-st., corner East Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; can make bread, biscuit and pies; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to live in the same family. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived six years in her last place; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 Prince-st., between Marion and Mulberry, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant Scotch girl, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing of a respectable family. The best of City reference as to character and capability can be given. Apply at No. 73 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and assist to wash and do all kinds of fine ironing; understands her business well, is careful, willing and anxious to please. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do the general housework of a small private family. Best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 195 West 20th-st., third floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid in a gentleman's family, or a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small, quiet family. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 67 7th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; she is a most excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a kind, faithful, and conscientious Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE woman, to take in washing and ironing, or to go out by the day to work, or do housework. Call at or address No. 205 West 26th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 37 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and fine washing, or to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; good City reference from last place. Call two days at No. 2 1st st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress and to mind a baby, or to do the chamberwork of a small family. References given if required. Call at 258 3d-av., between 23d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place. Address 177 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to do washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given, at No. 276 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; she understands her business; makes good bread, and has good testimonials. Apply at No. 59 East 13th-st., below Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as wet nurse; can be seen any time within the next two days at her present employer's, No. 52 West 18th-st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements, by the day or week, in private families; has a thorough knowledge of cutting, fitting and trimming. Call or send a note to M. U. O., No. 380 6th-av., in the millinery store, near 23d-st.

UN DOMESTIQUE FRANCAIS—DESIRE UNE place dans une maison bourgeoise on famille privée; il peut fournir les meilleurs recomendations de New-York. S'addresser au No. 183 3d-av., chez M. VANIER, pendant huit jours.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE Sand of the first-class, including German, French, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, &c., may be had at the Employment Society's Office, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable steady woman, as an experienced nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking care of a baby from its birth, or can take it up by hand; is neat and obedient to children, is willing and obliging; has long and satisfactory City reference from some of the most respectable families in this City. Can be highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 89 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE SMART, EXperienced Protestant girls; one as go l cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the 2d as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress, and the third as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; each has the very best of City reference, and will be found willing and agreeable. No objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer; makes first rate bread and pies. Also a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress. They are highly recommended; will go in the country; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS. A situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French finting; has lived with the best families of this City for the last ten years; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at her recent employer's, No. 78 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young English woman; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; can get up fine muslins; or to wait on a lady if required; none but private families need call; has the best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 77 West 19th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION FOR A MOST desirable servant just leaving her situation; is a very good thorough cook and excellent laundress; perfectly neat, reliable and trustworthy; would take a regular laundresses place. Any lady requiring a first-class servant, apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be highly recommended by her last employers, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; can make all kinds of brown soups, pastry, games, jellies. Good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 81 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; no objection to assist in housework; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 270 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Atlantic and Pacific.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 103 East 17th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly in each capacity; has good City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook and one as chambermaid; good washers and ironers; have City references, and willing to go into the country. Call for two days, at the office No. 548½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person that perfectly understands her business; none but those willing to pay high wages need apply. Good City references given if required. Call at 84 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of a baby and sew; best of City references. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 109 St. Mark's place, (8th-st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress by a respectable young woman; understands her occupation. Address A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who understands his business perfectly well; can take charge of greenhouses, vinery, flower garden, vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees; understands terracing, grading and draining, &c.; can come well recommended; has lived with his last two employers 16 years. His wife is an excellent dairy maid. Can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, without family, of sober, industrious habits; understands the business in every department—grapery, green-house, fruit, flowers and vegetable culture, the laying out and keeping of a gentleman's place in general. Can be seen this day and to-morrow, at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock; inquire for T.C., Gardener; or a note addressed to the same number will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a man thoroughly and practically acquainted with both businesses; had charge of large places a number of years; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; first-class City reference. Parties in want of a good, industrious man will address a note to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, which will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST BESPECTable German Protestant man as coachman and groom; knows his business in all its branches, which his testimonials can show; has lived with the best families in Europe and America. Salary not so much object as a good home. Also, a German assistant gardener wants a place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN 35 YEARS OF age, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, is a first-rate vegetable gardener and willing to make himself useful on a small place where there would not be much driving. The best of City reference from his last place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-RECommended Swiss man and wife, (no children;) he is willing to make himself generally useful in a gentleman's house in the country; she can do cooking, washing and ironing, and take care of butter and milk; both are willing and obliging; will do their best to please. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. BY one who has a thorough knowledge of gardening, in all its various branches; can produce the best of reference from highly respectable gentlemen, in New-York and vicinity, for the last twenty years, for honesty, sobriety and capability; has lived seven years in one place. Address B. G., at Messrs. Thorourns', No. 15 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE ABLE-BODied men, to work on farms: are steady, reliable young men; understand the care of horses and general farming work. Can produce recommendations for sobriety and industry. Also, a stout boy wishes a place on a farm. Would be willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he is also willing to make himself generally useful, to his employer's advantage; has no objection to go to the country; the best of recommendations can be produced from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a young man; has lived with distinguished families in Europe. Can be seen at his present employer's until engaged, where he has lived since his arrival in this country; is a Protestant; no objection to travel or wait on an aged gentleman. No. 69 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow; City and country; 18 years' experience: and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of gardening in general, viz., the care of hot and cold graperies, green houses, flower grounds, vegetables, &c.; can lay out a new place tastefully; the best of City reference. Address R. G., at Messrs. Thorburn's seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a respectable and competent man; is a first class farmer in every respect, a good coachman and assistant gardener, and a careful hand driving the carriage with children. Also, his wife, who can do all kinds of housework. They have the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS practical man, who perfectly understands hot and cold vinery, greenhouse and vegetables, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Address addressed to J. L., care of A. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., or Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a married man; has only one child; where there would be a cottage preferred. Those that are not willing to pay liberal wages need not apply. The best of City reference. Address GARDENER AND COACHMAN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference as to civility, sobriety and capacity; or would engage with a single gentleman as groom and valet. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant married man, who would wish to engage with a gentleman in the above capacity; is willing and obliging, and will give satisfaction to any gentleman requiring his services. Address JOHN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A VEGETABLE gardener, by a married man, who has the best of reference from his last place as to capability and honesty, and well acquainted with the care and management of horses. Apply at Mr. BRIDGEMAN'S, No. 878 Broadway, or address P. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RErespectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Has no objection to town or country. Can give the best of City references. Address M. W., No. 862 Broadway, corner 14th-st., in the drug-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last employers for honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address J. R. D., for two days, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a competent hand at grape-growing; also, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference given. Address, for two days, T. P., in care of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, Seedsman, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, single young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best City references given. Any commands left at the office of the St. Denis Hotel, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, for J. H., will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A RErespectable Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can read and write, and is well acquainted with the City; best of City reference can be given. Address A. A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—TWO ACTIVE YOUNG MEN OF steady and industrious habits, aged 23 and 24, are in want of situations; can either keep books, be barkeepers, or can look after horses; can make themselves generally useful at a gentleman's house in the country; one has been at a general country store in Canada, to which place a reliable reference can be given; do not wish for high wages so much as a permanent situation. Address T. F. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener having fifteen years experience in this country, fully competent to take charge of a place; understands care of greenhouse plants, grapes and vegetables, &c.; has laid out some first-class places. Best City reference as to character and ability. Has a small family. A note to GARDENER OF INDUSTRY, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands hot and cold grapery, greenhouses, flower grounds, and vegetables. Has had good experience in laying out new places, planting trees, &c. Good City reference will be given. A note addressed to C. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MARried man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation in the country to take care of a gentleman's seat, farm, &c.; understands care of cattle, poultry, &c.; is a good coachman and plain gardener. His wife can take charge of the dairy, poultry, &c.; is a good laundress. Address T. J. T., in the tea store, No. 504 Grand-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce good City references; has no objection to the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman, who understands his business perfectly well; who has no objections to a short distance in the country; who can give the best City reference. Can be seen at his last situation, No. 290 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a highly respectable young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; also, competent in the management of a garden, vineries, &c. Can furnish excellent testimonials for character, ability and industry. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man who has lived in some of the best places in Europe, and has nine years' experience in this country; has had charge of large places; City reference given. Any gentleman in want of such a man will address A. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, Protestant; would make himself generally useful; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at his last employer's, No. 56 Broadway, where he can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; is willing to make himself generally useful, and understands his business in all its branches; the country preferred. The best of reference can be had from his last employer. Address R. K., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, A SITUation; she can do general housework; the man is a good waiter, understands the care of horses, and would have no objection to help in the garden. A note addressed to HENRY MULLEN, Yorkville, will be punctually attended to. Country preferred.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c. Can come well recommended. Those wanting a yearly man need address W. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has no objections to the country. Can be well recommended by his last employer, where he has lived 2½ years. Address E. M., at J. J. Morris', corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an active, industrious, single man, (French,) who understands gardening in all its branches. Good references given. Address P. L., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, 21 years old, to take care of horses, drive and assist in garden work; is very stout and willing to work; the country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and plain gardener, who understands the care and management of horses; can give the best of references for capability and honesty. Address G. O. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, as farmer; wife understands taking charge of a dairy. Unexceptionable references given. Address PATRICK HICKEY, at R. L. Allen's, No. 183 Water-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, (French,) who understands his business in all its branches. Satisfactory references given. Address B. L., care of Mr. Smith, seed-store, No. 64 White-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a middle-aged Englishman, who perfectly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Address J. T., store of Mr. Lowry, harness maker, University-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, no small family; has a thorough knowledge of his business—fruits, flowers and vegetables, green-house and vinery. City and country reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS gardener and coachman, who perfectly understands his business; is a steady, sober man; can give the best reference. Address J. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or No. 171 West 31st-st., basement; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, as groom and coachman by a single man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to go in the country; unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Apply to J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young men as situation as thorough waiter; understands his business perfectly; no objection to the country; can give the highest City reference from his last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER, A SITUAtion; is a first-class, well-experienced gardener in every department, and can be very highly recommended. Apply to, or call at, JAMES PARKS', seedsman and florist, Court-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a professed waiter, in a gentleman's family; is a very sober man, and has the best of references from each of his employers. Address, by note, No. 740 Broadway, in the bakery, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN OF skill and ability a situation as gardener; no objection to take charge of a farm; best of reference given as to character, capability, &c. Call or address W. A. J., GREIVE'S Bird-store, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at or address R. C., No. 54 University-place, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young single man, who understands his business; would be willing to be useful to his employer; in the country preferred; has the best of reference. Address C. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GENTS' FURNISHING.—A YOUNG man who has been five years in a Broadway store, would like a situation in a furnishing store, or in the hosiery department of a dry goods store. Salary moderate. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SITUATION as coachman in a respectable family; has good reference from his last place; has no objection to go a distance in the country. Call at No. 139 East Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses and carriages perfectly; just disengaged; can produce the best of City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener by one who truly understands his business; the best of City reference given; no objection to go to the country. Apply for four days at No. 48 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS gardener and coachman, who perfectly understands his business; is a steady, sober man; can give the best reference. Address J. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or No. 171 West 31st-st., basement; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, as groom and coachman by a single man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to go in the country; unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Apply to J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young men as situation as thorough waiter; understands his business perfectly; no objection to the country; can give the highest City reference from his last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER, A SITUAtion; is a first-class, well-experienced gardener in every department, and can be very highly recommended. Apply to, or call at, JAMES PARKS', seedsman and florist, Court-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a professed waiter, in a gentleman's family; is a very sober man, and has the best of references from each of his employers. Address, by note, No. 740 Broadway, in the bakery, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN OF skill and ability a situation as gardener; no objection to take charge of a farm; best of reference given as to character, capability, &c. Call or address W. A. J., GREIVE'S Bird-store, No. 150 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at or address R. C., No. 54 University-place, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young single man, who understands his business; would be willing to be useful to his employer; in the country preferred; has the best of reference. Address C. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GENTS' FURNISHING.—A YOUNG man who has been five years in a Broadway store, would like a situation in a furnishing store, or in the hosiery department of a dry goods store. Salary moderate. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SITUATION as coachman in a respectable family; has good reference from his last place; has no objection to go a distance in the country. Call at No. 139 East Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses and carriages perfectly; just disengaged; can produce the best of City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener by one who truly understands his business; the best of City reference given; no objection to go to the country. Apply for four days at No. 48 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young Swiss. He perfectly understands the care of horses; can make himself useful in and around the house. Good references will be given. Address R. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been four years at gun-making; a place either in a gun factory or machine shop. Address P. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a person thoroughly conversant with the principles of double entry, in a manufacturing business, City or country. Address H. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, UNDERstands the care of horses and a vegetable garden, will make himself useful. Is a good driver. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who has served his time in England, and can give good references. Address A. B., at Thorburn's Seed Store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to care horses and work in a garden, and work round the house. The best of reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 103 1st-av., near 7th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, a good penman, of energetic habits and considerable business experience; good references given. Address Box No. 604 General Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, steady and sober, as groom or coachman; no objection to the country; has the best of references. Address F. B., No. 71 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY one who can come well recommended in all its branches: understands dairy. For references, apply to Mr. A. P. Pillott, No. 67 Wall-st. R. BROWN.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, IN a gentlemen's furnishing store, or in the hosiery department of a dry goods store; good reference given. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF PElouse & Dumas of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. He is well acquainted with the applications of the science to the arts and manufactures. The best of references will be given. Address Box No. 1848 New-York Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TWO GROCERY MERCHANTS.—WANTED, BY a young man of considerable experience in the wholesale and retail grocery, provision and liquor business, employment as clerk, salesman or assistant book-keeper. Good City references. Terms moderate. Address JOSEPH, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG LAWyer from the interior of the State, with a fair knowledge of the practice, a situation as managing clerk or office partner. Most satisfactory references given. Address ALDEN, Box No. 2,939 Post-office.

TO MASTER TAILORS.—CUTTER'S SITUAtion wanted, by a gentleman who speaks German, French and English. His character and qualifications are insured by the *Commission des Modes* in Paris. Apply to GENIO C. SCOTT, No. 156 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF INDUSTRIOUS habits and pleasing address, and having a good knowledge of the dry goods business, to attend in a dry goods store in a neighboring City; none others need apply. Also, wanted, a smart intelligent lad to attend in a dry goods store, and to make himself generally useful; one having some knowledge of the dry goods business preferred. Address, with real name and residence, DRY GOODS, Box No. 150 New-York *Times* Office, stating reference.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, THOroughly acquainted with the retail dry goods business, to go to a Southern city, situated in a healthy and pleasant section of country. To a young man ambitious of promotion a rare opportunity is offered. Applications with name and reference, to be addressed to Box No. 147 Post office, when if satisfactory an interview can be had with the advertiser.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS FIRST-CLASS cook who understands her business thoroughly and is a good washer and ironer; also a chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country. Must come well recommended; none other need apply. Call at No. 128 East 19th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock to-morrow.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A young or middle-aged woman to do general housework; must be a Protestant; German, English, Scotch or Welsh preferred. Good references required. Apply at the sixth house from Park-av., in Clinton-av., west side, Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A smart, tidy girl for those occupations is wanted on a farm in Westchester County, adjoining the Harlem Railroad, twenty miles from the City; she must be a first-rate laundress. Inquire at Room No. 4, over the Chatham Bank, No. 87 Chatham-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Sisters preferred. City reference required. Apply at No. 13 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND TO HORses and work on a farm, and to make himself generally useful. Good references required. Apply to Mr. THOMPSON, No. 329 4th-av., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY, 15 YEARS OLD, IN A MANufacturer's office. Address, with references, and stating age, in hand-writing of applicant, Z. A. L., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A RESPECTyoung woman as chambermaid and waitress. Good recommendations will be required. Apply at No. 32 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY RESIDING IN A country town, 40 miles from the City, a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, mind children, and be generally useful. Address D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing; also, a chambermaid; none but Protestants need apply, and must be well recommended by last employer. Apply at No. 31 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 OR 19 years of age in a stock broker's office. Be most write a handsome hand. Address, in handwriting, stating salary, which must be small, J. D., Box No. 883 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN WRITE WELL. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating residence of parents, age, &c., WILLIAM STREET, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron, either colored or German; none others need apply but those who are competent and willing. Apply at No. 41 East 28th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID, one that would be willing to assist in the washing for a family of three persons; wages $8. Apply with testimonials at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK; must be a good washer, and ironer and sewer. With City

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin —School for Scandal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or. France and Algeria.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—M. Paul Lara—Un Demande un Gouverneur—Un Garcon de Chez Vert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cinderella.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Love's Penitents.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Asphodel.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin —Paddy Carey.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Old Folks' Concert.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, April 2, at 10½ o'clock.

To Correspondents.—The expression concerning which "Enquirer" asks information may be found in Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*, at the end of Query 18th, on page 404, vol. 8, of his works as published by Riker in this City.

We must repeat for the information of correspondents that we cannot notice anonymous communications in any way. Whether intended for publication or for private responses, they must be accompanied by a responsible name as a guarantee of the writer's good faith.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The columns of the New-York Times, this morning, contain intelligence of extraordinary moment from almost every quarter of the globe. By the arrival of the *Persia*, the *Kangaroo* and of the *Niagara* at Boston we are furnished with details of European intelligence for nine days ending upon March 19, with later news from India and China. The *Northern Light* from Aspinwall on the evening of March 22, brings eminently important advices from Central America, and the South Pacific. We are at the same time in possession of interesting news from the River Platte and the Paraguay squadron; from Brazil, from Hayti; from Honduras and lastly from Mexico.

The European intelligence is generally warlike in its tone, although at the last moment a reaction had taken place in the money market, indicating a more pacific direction. The belligerent character is lent to the news, by the continued activity of France, Austria and Sardinia, in preparation; and by an article in the official *Moniteur*, devoted to convincing the smaller German States of the folly of sustaining the Austrian policy in Italy. The tranquil feeling at the close was due to the rumor that Lord Cowley's mission had not been wholly unsuccessful. Lord Cowley had returned to London and after conferences with Ministers, had left for Paris, where he had been closeted with the Emperor. It was also stated, on the 18th, without designated authority, that both France and Austria had consented to suspend their armaments. Political affairs in England were without important change. It was generally thought that the Derby Ministry would resign, after the vote upon the second reading of the Reform bill was declared, and it was supposed that Lord John Russell, supported by the Liberals, would be invited to form a Ministry. Active efforts were making to aid the Neapolitan prisoners, some of whom had arrived in London. A committee, embodying the most eminent names in Great Britain, had been constituted, and was receiving subscriptions. Mr. Perkins, the American Minister at Madrid, was received at a private audience on the 12th inst. The King of Naples is still extremely ill.

From the City of Mexico we have our correspondence to March 2. The Administration was collecting its forced loans with unsparing vigor, regardless of the nationality of the victims. The intelligence from the interior was all favorable to the Liberal interest.

The most important intelligence from the South Pacific is the announcement of an unsuccessful revolutionary attempt at Valparaiso, Feb. 28, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents. The American Consulate was riddled with the balls of the combatants. The Government was generally successful in its operations against the Liberals. There had also been an unsuccessful revolutionary movement in Bolivia. Peru was quiet.

The Central American advices are of unusual interest. M. Belly had arrived in Nicaragua; and immediately after, March 11, the Government had sent a body of troops to seize the American Transit steamers. The persons in charge were expelled at the point of the bayonet; the American colors hauled down, and the two boats delivered up to M. Belly, who was at once to be put in possession of all the important points on the route. The American Consul was said to have been roughly handled in the course of this business. The intelligence of the ratification of the Ouseley Treaties is confirmed.

By the way of England, we received our files of papers from Brazil and the River Plate, to the latest dates. The decree of the Oriental Republic, expelling the Jesuits, was issued Jan. 26. The Superior left immediately. The rest were to follow at the earliest opportunity. In the meantime they had sought refuge at the Spanish Legation, which, however, was closed against them.

Our dates from Belize, Honduras, are to March 2. Trade was dull; provisions in demand. The British bark *Emily Shaw* was wrecked Feb. 16, while entering the port. A new law raises the rate of duties 150 per cent.

Advices from Hayti to March 5, apprize us that the movement of the new Government was still satisfactory. General Geffrard had addressed the Governors of the Departments in a circular, recommending the stern administration of justice. On the 28th ult. the Captain of the United States man-of-war *Brooklyn* was presented to the American Consul to the President, and was courteously received. There is evidence in the news that the deposed Emperor Soulouque has numerous friends on the Island.

Considerable business of interest was transacted by the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, the bill to charter the New-York Observatory was ordered to a third reading. The bill to protect the liberty of witnesses was discussed in Committee of the Whole and amended so as to prevent the provisions of the act from applying to cases involving the penalty of death. The Registry bill was discussed during the evening session, but no definite action was taken. A bill was introduced to create a second Health Officer—the fees to remain as at present, and to be divided. The Central Park bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, the bill to authorize the opening of a street through Trinity Church-yard was reported favorably, and a long debate ensued, which resulted in its recommittal, with instructions to modify it. The report in favor of repealing the act authorizing a subscription in aid of the National Monument in Independence-square, Philadelphia, came up for discussion, and it was finally laid on the table. The Personal Liberty bill was discussed during the evening session, but no definite action was taken upon it. A number of important bills are in readiness to be reported from the Grinding Committee. The New-York Tax bill will come up as the special order, today.

In Cincinnati, Deputy United States Marshal Manson has been arrested on a charge of kidnapping, for having assisted in the rendition of a fugitive slave to his master in Kentucky.

The steamer which accidentally sunk the sloop near Hastings on Monday evening, was not the *North America*, as supposed, but the *Knickerbocker*. the captain of which attributes the accident to the fact that the sloop's course was suddenly altered, she being luffed across the steamer's bow, at the instant it was impossible to avoid a collision.

A suit for $112,000 against the Chillicothe Branch of the State Bank of Ohio has been commenced in Cincinnati, by Benj. Dupord, of Baltimore, the ground of action being the alleged indorsement by the Bank officers of a mercantile firm which subsequently proved irresponsible.

Yesterday, sales were made of 2,800 bales Cotton, about half *in transitu*, at prices somewhat more favorable to buyers. Flour was in better request and desirable lots were firm. Grain was quiet. The sales of Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hides, Rice and Tallow were moderate. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Molasses, Sole Leather and Whisky. 3,700 bbls. Common Rosin changed hands at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ 310 lbs. Provisions continued depressed. The freight engagements were light. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 597.

The Cattle Markets were scantily supplied yesterday, and prices advanced fully $1 ₱ cwt. The animals were much inferior to those of the previous week, and of lighter weights, thus adding to the diminished supply. Only 1,933 head were offered at Forty-fourth-street, and of these some 900 were sold on Tuesday, leaving but about 1,000 head for yesterday. Good cattle readily brought 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., while nothing at all decent went below 10c. The average of the market was about 10½c. The footings at all the markets give but 2,525 for the week, or 628 less than last week, and 1,121 less than the corresponding week of last year. Veal is in fair supply at former rates. Mutton scarce and high, and Pork more abundant at a slight decline in prices.

England and the European Crisis.

England has risen like one man to welcome to her free and hospitable shores the exiles of Neapolitan tyranny. Poerio, Settembrini, and their companions, men whose only crime, proved against them in the most merciless of courts, and after the most cruel of inquisitions, was this, that they mistook a Bourbon for a gentleman, and a King of Naples for an honest man—have been received in England as the elect and honorable representatives of that cause to which many English Governments have, in succession, played the traitor, but to which the English people are and always have been and always will be loyal—the cause of constitutional liberty, and of righteous independence. Men of the highest rank and of the widest renown; men eminent for official station, or by personal ability; men whose fame recalls the illustrious past, and men whose capacity prognosticates the future, of Parliamentary England, have united in doing honor to these waifs of Italian freedom, cast by a happy accident upon the courtesy and the courage of the British Islands. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cranworth, lend the conservative voice of experience to the appeal which has been made for practical sympathy with these victims of an almost unparalleled tyranny. The laws of England speak to the same effect through the Lord Chief Justice, the Recorder of London, the Master of the Rolls, and the Attorney-General. The Church joins her protest in their behalf by the venerated names of the Lord Bishop of London, the Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster, Millman and French. The world of finance and industry is represented by Lord Overstone and Lord Belper, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Grenfell. Literature responds to the call with Thackeray and Dickens, Kinglake and Layard, Reeve, Milnes and Sterling. The political circles send up not only their younger and more enthusiastic men like the Earl of Ripon and Sir John Ramsden, but their tried leaders, Shaftesbury and Vernon Smith, Palmerston and Russell, Carlisle, Clarendon and Granville, Milner, Gibson, Horsman, Gladstone, Sir George Grey, the careful head of the careful house of Labouchere, range themselves side by side with Lord Broughton, who approves himself in his age as faithful to the cause which Byron loved as Hobhouse was in his youth; and it would be hard, indeed, to say what department of English life has forborne to show itself ready and anxious, through its most conspicuous representatives, to let the whole world know how heartily England hates and despises the false, double-minded and cowardly *régime* which Austria has undertaken to maintain in the fairest regions of the Italian peninsula. Subscriptions are pouring in upon this suddenly-constituted "Neapolitan Committee," which will abundantly suffice to make the exiles comfortable during their stay in England. But this is the least part of the work which the Committee will have accomplished before they close their labors. The practical, political, European and world-wide effect of their organization will be to give the most impressive and effectual moral impulse to that cause of which the Emperor of the French has assumed the diplomatic, as he is ready to assume the military leadership. The people of the Continental States have not yet learned to understand the curious and complicated system of English life. They have not yet begun to comprehend how Englishmen of rank, and multitudes of English subjects, can avow their public support of a cause which the Government of England shrinks from taking up in its official capacity; and the demonstration which so many illustrious Englishmen are now making of their cordial good-will towards Italy, will reach Vienna and traverse Germany, and rouse the people of Lombardy almost like a declaration of war against Naples and Austria at the Exchange of London.

It is true Lord Shaftesbury, in his appeal as President of the Neapolitan Association, was at the pains of asserting in the usual imbecile way, that England did not mean to indorse any movement for the overthrow of existing order in Italy. But Europe has not yet forgotten that Lord John Russell, in March, 1853, distinctly assured the Czar of his belief in the existence and authority of certain treaties of Protectorate of which England not a twelvemonth afterward proclaimed her perfect contempt and skepticism through the cannon of the Crimea. To all intents and purposes the recent display of feeling called forth in England by the arrival of the Neapolitan exiles, has been not only an honorable vindication of the English people from the charge of indifference to liberty on the Continent, but also a formidable indorsement of the policy of France.

It certainly, therefore, will not tend to delay the outbreak of this catastrophe now become virtually a question rather of weeks than of months; a contingency upon certain casual explosions of popular feeling rather than a question of international diplomacy. It will inflame the already fiery temper of the Austrian army, and excite the already angry spirit of the Austrian ruling classes. It will inspire the Italian patriots with new hopes and new energy. It will confirm the French Emperor in his reliance upon the intimate verdict of all free governments and independent nations. If England has a right to fling her glove in the face of Naples by treating those men as martyre whom Naples has treated as criminals, France certainly has an equal right to tell Austria plainly that she will not suffer the manufacture of conspiracy and revolution to be any longer carried on within reach of her frontiers.

Both in England and in France the most quiet and thoughtful observers would seem to have abandoned the expectation of any but a warlike solution of the problem now pressing upon Europe. The English funds are indeed maintained with considerable firmness, but this fact is attributable, as the first financial authorities of England and the best private correspondence assure us, rather to the pressure of unemployed capital, and to the mercantile profits consequent upon the reaction from the depressions of 1857, than to any confidence in the maintenance of Continental peace. Sardinia is pushing her outposts steadily forward to meet the Austrian advance upon her frontiers. France has ordered a powerful *corps d'armée* to move towards the Southeastern departments, in readiness to flank the first serious development of the Sardinian positions against Austria. Italy is stirring throughout her length and breadth, and the vague, feverish disposition of certain of the smaller German Courts to excite a popular feeling against the Emperor of the French, is menaced now not merely by the neutral attitude of Prussia, but by the far more important and decisive display of Russian sympathy with the French policy. The collision of Italy and France with Austria would seem indeed to have been rather precipitated than delayed by the else fruitless mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna.

The Reform Bill in England.

The London *Times* continues to express the opinion, in which we have little doubt that it speaks the mind of the majority of intelligent Englishmen, that the Reform bill of the Derby Ministry is substantially as sound and good a measure as can be fairly hoped for in the present aspect of English affairs. The Government measure is susceptible of modifications liberal enough to meet the real wishes of the mass of the Liberal party, while it can only be really replaced, and the Cabinet really overthrown, by the introduction of such a bill as would seriously alarm and disturb the public mind of Great Britain. On this ground the *Times*, while continuing its general hostility to the actual Ministry, affords a qualified support to the proposition of Mr. Disraeli, and deprecates either a dissolution of Parliament or a change of administration during the present session of Parliament.

It is not easy, indeed, to see what positive advantage could be expected to accrue to Liberalism in England from a substitution of Lord John Russell, with a mongrel Cabinet of Whigs and Radicals, in the place of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli; while a temporary suspension of the session of Parliament and a general election could hardly fail to affect the influence of England unfavorably, in the presence of the grave complication, in which the affairs of Europe are now involved.

Lord John Russell is, however, understood to be doing his best to make his way back to power. He has effected an arrangement with Lord Palmerston, and, according to the rather questionable authority of his Ministerial opponents, with Mr. Bright, Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Roebuck, who have agreed to accept office under him, should he be called upon by the Queen to form a new Government. A coalition between the Washington *National Intelligencer* and the New-York *Tribune* would not be more surprising; nor would it possess less weight in this country than any extemporized alliance in Great Britain between the followers of Russell and the school of Manchester and Birmingham. However weary the English people may be of a Government like that of Lord Derby, which holds power by an avowed abandonment of principle, it is not at all probable that they would hail with any special satisfaction so very feeble a substitute as is offered to them by this new combination. Should Lord John Russell succeed in ousting Lord Derby on the question of his own as opposed to Lord Derby's "Reform" Bill, and should he bring into power with him on the same question, such Radicals as Roebuck and Bright, the only result of the change would be the complete eventual annihilation, in a political sense, as well of Lord John's allies as of "little Finally" himself. The only real ministerial progress to be looked for in England, must come with the accession to power of a new set of leaders, conservative by position, liberal in principles, and free from the damaging antecedents of the ancient chieftains of the two great but now thoroughly demoralized parties, which have so long divided the political world of England between them.

Important from Nicaragua.

Events seem hastening towards a crisis in Nicaragua. The British Minister has secured the ratification of his treaty; the Frenchman, M. Belly, has entered upon the construction of his canal; President Martinez is alarmed at rumored invasions of fillibusters,—and our Government seems likely to be absolutely *driven* from its attitude of indifference and supineness.

The *Northern Light* brings intelligence of the seizure of the vessels belonging to the American Transit Company. The immediate pretext for this measure was a rumor of a party of fillibusters having actually landed at San Juan del Sur; a rumor with no better foundation than the landing of a party of sailors from the sloop-of-war *Decatur* for a day's enjoyment on the beach. But with true Spanish-American instincts the Nicaraguans turned their backs on the imaginary invaders; hastened away in an opposite direction, and reaching the anchorage of the two American boats, took possession of them at the point of the bayonet. Our information adds that the booty thus gallantly acquired was at once transferred to M. Belly, along with two or three fortifications and other peaceful engines of such canal-digging as he is about to institute. It is, of course, not impossible that the bold step thus taken may have been prompted by the enterprising Frenchman. It is more likely, however, to be the first ebullition of the new anti-American courage, inspired by the ratification of the Ouseley treaties, and strengthened by the presence of the representative—for as such M. Belly passes current in Central America—of the French Emperor.

It is by no means impossible that the Government of Nicaragua may have an actual invasion of fillibusters to deal with. Walker has gone to San Francisco,—where two or three of his trusty Lieutenants have preceded him,—where adventurers of various sorts have been collecting for some weeks, and whither, if report do not mislead us, arms and munitions of war have for some time past been quietly sent. All this *may* portend something else, but it looks very much like a projected descent upon Nicaragua from the Pacific side.

But the seizure of the boats of the Transit Company is an invasion of American rights, and a trespass upon American property, which cannot pass unchallenged. If the President prove true to his pledges, and Gen. Cass maintains the doctrines of his letter to Lamar, we shall speedily have this wrangle brought to a close. The best thing the President can do is to recall Lamar, send a competent man to take his place, and put one or two men-of-war at his disposal. This whole matter has been trifled with too long already.

Imprisonment of Witnesses.—Whatever bills may be left over by the present session, we trust the one designed to abolish the imprisonment of witnesses, will not be of the number. Let the Grinding Committee see to it. We have a maxim that even in the case of persons charged with crime, it is better to allow ten guilty to escape than to punish one who is innocent. But in our dealing with witnesses, we too often punish not only the guiltless, but those who are not even accused. Under the present law and practice it may easily occur and in many cases does actually happen, that the culprit, being able to give bail, is allowed to go his way, while a witness whose misfortune it was to see the crime committed is incarcerated for months to secure his appearance on the trial. Such legal outrages have been tolerated quite long enough.

That it is desirable to ensure the attendance of witnesses is freely admitted. The arrest and examination of offenders, even when they go at large on bail, is attended with expense, the cost to the public being of course still greater when the defendant is imprisoned to await his trial. It may be said that all this outlay is liable to be lost, and the guilty to go unpunished, unless power is given to compel witnesses to be present when wanted. Yet though this be granted, it furnishes no good reason for depriving a man of his liberty who is not charged with offence, and making him the associate of felons within the inclosures of a common jail. If the Legislature desires to distinguish its present session by the passage of a Personal Liberty Bill, here is an excellent opportunity.

A Precious Commonity of Epithets.—The Washington *Union* has been sold to General Bowman, who is to take charge of the President's organ on the 11th of April; but, the present Editor appears determined to make use of the little time left him, to work off all his bad blood and acrid humors, while he has an outlet at his command for ventilating his bilious feelings. On Tuesday the *Union* contained a painfully unamiable attack upon the President's next friend, the Editor of the *Herald*, who it prophesies will have to

"Take rank in the rear of the supercilious, pedantic, erotic *Tribune*; the conceited, scurrilous, juggling *Times*; the mendacious, flippant, blackguard *Evening Post*, and the *passé* corrupt and aristocratic *Courier and Enquirer*."

It is a long time since the *Union* has shown so much vigor as the array of this precious commodity of epithets indicates. But we have no doubt there is a plenty more of a similar character where these came from, and between this and the 11th of next month, a succession of such choice adjectives may be anticipated. It is a "dying strain," no doubt; but, unless it proves an over strain, it will be repeated.

A Touching Scene.—After his usual Wednesday evening lecture, last night, the Rev. Mr. Beecher presented to his congregation the case of a slave mother in Virginia who had been freed with her five children by the will of her deceased mistress,—but whom *the heirs*, availing themselves of legal technicalities, had again reduced to slavery. A humane slave-dealer had bought them all for $1,000, and had offered the mother their freedom for the same amount,—at the same time allowing her to come North, with one of her children, to raise the money—taking her word of honor that she would return. She had collected $500 in Philadelphia, and now solicited $500 more. Mr. B. called on her to stand up. She rose—as white, as free apparently from all taint of negro blood, in hue or hair or speech or manner, as any member of that congregation! And her little brown-haired boy was as sweet a child as any mother fondles in New-York. Over $300 were collected on the spot; *the remaining $200, we cannot doubt, will be sent to Mr. Beecher early this morning.* It is in all its aspects one of the most meritorious appeals ever made to the charity of a rich and benevolent community.

Latest from Arizona and Sonora.

A NEW DODGE OF PESQUIERA—MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN TROOPS—CONDITION OF SONORA—THE AMERICAN FRIGATE.

The latest move of Gen. Pesquiera, the Governor of Sonora, is the establishment of a colony in that State, recruited from California. The *Eco del Pacifico* publishes the following extract from a letter adressed by the Governor to a Spanish gentleman in San Francisco. The date is Alamos, Dec. 10, 1858:

"I have written to-day to the Mexican Emigration Society in Los Angeles to aid them in their labors, and authorizing them to make contracts with ship captains for the passage of all those who are unable to pay with their own money. I wish to form a pretty colony on the banks of the River Mayo, or on the frontier, or wherever the colonists may prefer. I beg you to use every effort to make my enterprise successful."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Tubac, A. T., Monday, March 7, 1859.

We have intelligence from Guaymas up to the 20th of February. The only item of interest in the way of news is the withdrawal of Pesquiera's troops from Hermosillo and Magdalan; having raised the siege about the 12th, and retired. His withdrawal was caused by the defeat of the Liberal party elsewhere, which permitted the Church party to order large forces to their assistance.

Politically Sonora is tolerably quiet, although there is much grumbling owing to an addition of 25 per cent. to their taxes. The feeling yet continues strong among the landholders against annexation to the United States. Heavy taxes may induce them to change their mind.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia* had left Guaymas, and the *Saranac* had arrived. The arrival of these naval vessels have been a great relief to the American and other foreign citizens of the City. Trade of all kinds was dull. TUBAC.

Mr. Farley and the Corporation Judgments —Note from Mr. Farley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial article in your issue of yesterday, about judgments against the City, you mention my name as one of those who have largely drawn on the City Treasury by means of fraudulent suits. Now, this does me very great injustice, as I have not now, nor have I had at any time to which your remarks can refer, any judgments against the City. That the Corporation is indebted to me in a pretty round sum for work contracted for, and ordered by its official agents, is the fact of the case, not that I have recovered large sums from the Corporation for work never done.

This is not the time, nor do I wish to trespass on your space, by entering into a discussion of the justice of my claims against the City, but I feel that it is due to my character to flatly contradict the assertions, and to correct the insinuations contained in yesterday's Times. Yours, very respectfully,

TERENCE FARLEY.

A Card from Mr. Jewett.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your California news this morning, referring to "Major F. Alton Wheelock"—alludes to my absence from the State in connection with the Pacific Railroad, and to Mr. Wheelock as my partner. It is due to my character and the respectable connections of Mr. Wheelock, to state that at the time alluded to the firm of Jewett, Green & Co. was established. Mr. Green contributing large means. Mr. Wheelock on his arrival, well indorsed with letters of credit and certificates of deposit, desired to enter the firm as a partner. He was admitted—Mr. Green] with drawing a considerable sum, and Mr. Wheelock replacing the amount with said certificates, which were forwarded through Alsop & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., for collection. Two weeks after, I concluded from certain circumstances, that they were not genuine, and immediately demanded his withdrawal, which he acceded to. Mr. Green resuming his former position. Five weeks after, the certificates and drafts were returned. These facts being generally known, I am surprised that your correspondent should at all connect my name with Wheelock's. From my own observation, and conversations with Mr. Wheelock's brother—a member of a leading firm of this City—I am convinced his acts result from a deranged mind, and he is more an object of pity than censure. As to the railroad, I advocated it with disinterested zeal during the late session, as due to California and the interests of the country. If President Buchanan, with all his influence, could not command the measure, I, as an independent advocate, need not feel deeply its ill success.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

New-York, March 30, 1859.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sickles Case—Preparations for the Defence—Dispatches from the Home and Pacific Squadrons—The Boston Post-office, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, March 30.

Mr. Sickles is busily engaged with his counsel in preparing for his defence. The impression is that the District-Attorney will have no assistance, as he needs none, the case on the part of the Government being entirely simple. The facts to be presented by the District-Attorney are few and easily proven—the fact and the manner of the killing, and the identity of the accused. Here the case closes on the part of the Government, and Mr. Ould regards himself as fully competent to discharge this duty. The duty and labor of the defence are very different. Admitting the facts as charged, they have to make out a case of justification; which, if they can succeed in doing to the satisfaction of the Court and Jury, Mr. Sickles must stand acquitted.

The Navy Department has just received a large batch of dispatches from the Home and Pacific squadrons, but they contain nothing of special interest.

Henry R. Day, of Iowa, was to-day appointed Purser in the United States Navy *vice* Frederick N. Wise, of Kentucky, declined, and B. S. Schoonover, of Pennsylvania, as Indian Agent at the Upper Missouri agency.

I have reason to believe that the subject of Cuba is again occupying the attention of the Cabinet.

There is no longer any prospect of blending the *States* and the *Union* of this city into one paper, as had been anticipated by some of the parties in interest.

Senator Douglas left this afternoon for the North. He was invited to address the Democracy of Connecticut, but prior engagements prevented. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Wednesday, March 30.

The Postmaster-General has addressed a letter to Gen. Schouler, on the part of the remonstrants, in which he says the question to be determined is what shall be the amount and form of indemnity attending the removal of the Boston Post-office back to the former building. The indemnity must assume such a shape as will secure beyond all doubt the payment of the rent of $12,000 for the Summer-street office as it shall fall due, and to that end a deposit in the Sub-Treasury of that sum to the credit of the Government must be made. If it be true that the State-street location cannot be secured except at a larger sum than has been heretofore paid, the difference between the rent formerly paid and that which may now be exacted, should be added. The Postmaster-General says he is in expectation of a communication on the subject, and that other additional expenses may enter into the consideration. As soon as the facts are ascertained, due notice will be communicated to those interested.

The Post-office Department has dispatched two agents to the South, with instructions promptly to report all causes of the repeated failure of mails to connect with the incomplete railroads in Mississippi; the object being to remedy the evil and enforce compliance with the contract for the conveyance of the mails between New Orleans and Washington within schedule time.

Advices from Fort Yuma give very discouraging accounts of the gold gatherings in that vicinity.

Bernard S. Schoonover, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Agent for the Indians on the Upper Missouri.

Senator Yulee, who has been very ill since the adjournment of Congress, is now convalescent.

According to letters received from Lieutenant Brooke, commanding the United States schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, now engaged in surveying the route between San Francisco and China and Japan, the guano island taken possession of by him contains, at the lowest calculation, 25,000 tons of guano. The results of the survey, thus far, notwithstanding the smallness of the outfit, are regarded of high value to our commercial marine.

The Liberty Bill Defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Wednesday, March 30.

In the House this afternoon, at the close of a long debate, the vote was taken upon the Liberty bill. Mr. Wells, of Greenfield, one of the Republican leaders, asked to be excused from voting, but the House refused, when he voted against the bill. The bill was defeated by a vote, Yeas 106, Nays 109.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Wednesday, March 30.

The Republican County Convention to-day passed by a large majority the resolutions of the late Anti-Tax Convention.

Fire in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Wednesday, March 30.

The two large stores of Charles R. Baily & Co., wholesale grocers, and Patten, Smith & Putnam, tobacco factors, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, were burned last night. Loss $150,000.

Death of the Baltimore Lamplighter.

Baltimore, Wednesday, March 30.

Richardson, the lamplighter, who was shot on Monday night of last week in the western part of this city, died to-day. Thomas Kennard, who fired the shot, gave himself up and has been committed for trial.

Locomotive Explosion and Loss of Life.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 30.

Early this morning a locomotive exploded on the Reading Railroad, near the Falls Bridge, killing the engineer and fireman.

Gales on Lake Erie.

Dunkirk, Wednesday, March 30.

For the past two days we have had a succession of heavy gales from the west, and the highest water known for the past ten years.

Death of Dr. William A. Alcott.

Boston, Wednesday, March 30.

Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, a well-known author and physician, died yesterday, at his residence, in Auburndale.

The Ship Shooting Star.

Boston, Wednesday, March 30.

The leak has been stopped on the ship *Shooting Star*, and she starts for New-York to-morrow.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Wednesday, March 30.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida*, arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock this afternoon—all well.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived here early this morning, 30th inst.

The Haytien Republic.

THE PRESIDENT'S CIRCULAR—LOCAL AFFAIRS—PRESENTATION OF AN AMERICAN COMMANDER TO THE PRESIDENT—CAPTAIN FARRAOUT'S SPEECH—SIGNS OF DISAFFECTION.

We have received Hayti files to March 5.

President Geffrard had issued a circular to the Governors of the various Departments in the Republic, advising a mild as well as firm administration of justice, and discouraging the severe bodily punishments in vogue during the Empire.

Various police and other local reforms occupy the attention of the citizens of Port-au-Prince.

On the 28th of February, the Consul of the United States presented to President Geffrard, Captain Farragut and the chief officers of the American steam-corvette *Brooklyn*. The captain addressed the President in French, as follows:

"Mr. President: I fear that my limited knowledge of French will interfere with the full expression of my true sentiments.

"When the news of the revolution arrived in the United States, I was dispatched by my Government to protect my countrymen in Hayti. I left, expecting to find the country in a state of frightful anarchy, but what was my astonishment and admiration on discovering the revolution ended, the Republic proclaimed, life and property respected, and order maintained. In you, Mr. President, I acknowledge the author of this happy result, and it is with pleasure that I applaud your patriotism and wisdom.

I trust that under the new rule the country will prosper, and I am induced to believe that my visit to you will be profitable to my own Government."

The President thanked Captain Farragut with courtesy and modesty, attributing to a Supreme Power the success of the revolution.

The President had a slight difficulty with the editor of the *Revue de Commerce*, which was settled by a personal interview, not before some rumors of a suppression of the paper. A popular preacher had delivered a sermon, inveighing against the journalist that had published the curious litany against Soulouque, republished in the American papers some time ago. These and other facts indicate a still lingering sympathy for the deposed Emperor, in spite of the popularity of Geffrard.—*Evening Post.*

The clergy of Trenton, N. J., have published a card to say that they have unanimously agreed to begin funeral exercises punctually at the appointed hour, to avoid the inconveniences arising from the ordinary delays. The signatures of eleven ministers are appended. It is, also, suggested that funerals be not appointed for Sunday.

The Rebellion in Yucatan—Operations of the Forced Loan—Elimination at Orizaba—The Government a Despotism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Wednesday, March 2, 1859.

We are now hemmed in here most completely, and are suffering a tyranny of the most despotic character. The last mail for the States from here was seized by Miramon. Many letters were extracted and read, and a great portion of the mail has been unlawfully appropriated by our present semi-barbarous President. A small portion of the letters for abroad were sent on to Vera Cruz, but it is doubtful if they reached there in time. It is very certain they did not, as the mail must have been at least thirty-six hours behind time. This mail was under the seal and passport of the United States Consul.

The forced loan is now being enforced, without fear or favor, against natives and foreigners. The pressing necessities of Miramon, to push ahead his campaign against Vera Cruz, are such that the loans on the capitals of several persons have already been trebled, and twenty-five per cent. added to the loan after that process. It is said, and I believe it, that the present loan will be found inadequate to the wants of the times, and that another loan, "for once only," will be imposed in this month. In truth, I do not see how the Government is to get on without several more loans.

The news from all quarters in the interior shows a gradual rising and supremacy of the Constitutionalists. The Government forces are now reduced to the few capitals of Guadalajara, San Luis, Guanajuato, Queretaro and Colima. All the small towns around these places are filled with Federalists. Zacatecas has fallen, and San Luis is threatened. Altogether there are some 1,000 men up in arms in the interior.

You will doubtless have heard of the proposed search of the *Tennessee* at Vera Cruz by the French fleet, and of the prompt action of the commander of the *Saratoga* to prevent the search. The friendly interference of the English commander appears to have stopped the search, and thereby a most disagreeable difficulty. The whole blame of this affair belongs to M. de Gabriac, the officious partisan tool of the Church Party here, and Minister of France, who, for some strange reason, is sustained in his position in this country.

Miramon is still at Orizaba, but is expected to move on from there very soon. A portion of his forces extend as far as Cordova, which is now the advanced post of the Government lines.

The feeling here in favor of Miramon is daily growing weaker. The Santanistas, Almontistas, Zelocistas, and Constitutionalists, are all at work. Miramon has the smallest party of any one. His own ministry hate but fear him. He only keeps his feet through the fear he inspires. But if he falls at Vera Cruz he is a lost man. He will then have filled the comparison of "going up like a rocket and coming down like a stick."

If Vera Cruz be not reduced through the treason of its own garrison, Miramon is sure of defeat there. Nothing is more certain. But Miramon has plenty of money to bribe the people of Vera Cruz with, and the Constitutionalists has little or nothing with which to keep this garrison faithful. It is said Miramon has $1,000,000 to devote to bribery and corruption at Vera Cruz.

A number of persons (foreigners) have lately been imprisoned here, for what, no one knows. Two of the victims are most worthy, good mechanics, against whom no one can say anything. One of them has that unfortunate name of Smith. This seems to be the name of a person who has been doing private business for the Liberals, and it was enough that the poor mechanic had the same name to have him put in prison. This is a fair specimen of the way in which government and justice are administered here.

In a day or so I hope to be able to send you another letter in time for the *Tennessee* from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst.

FROM PARAGUAY.

Interesting from the Paraguay Expedition—Commissioner Bowlin at Parana—Mediation of Urquiza Declined.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Buenos Ayres, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.

The news from up the river has assumed a phase of considerable importance. The *Fulton*, as I have already informed you, left Rosario on the 9th instant, and arrived the next day at Parana, the provisional capital of the Argentine Confederation. Here Commissioner Bowlin had an interview with General Urquiza, the first Constitutional President, who had come from his cattle-farm, (estancia,) of San José—65 leagues distant—for that purpose. The offer of his mediation was declined, but his good offices were accepted. The next day the *Fulton* proceeded on her way to Asuncion, and is now doubtless laying down the law to old Lopez.

But this community has been surprised by the news that General Urquiza in person embarked with his family—female and political—on the 15th inst. for Paraguay, on board of Lopez's steamer, *Salto de Guayra*—the same one which came here and landed jerk-beef with which to feed Lopez's soldiers. A move on the part of the Argentine President of so little dignity as this, wherein he leads his own country to mix in person in the affairs of his neighbors, presages some deep-laid intrigue, which, if successful, bodes no good for their countries. His treaties with Brazil have not brought him the force he desired to war on Buenos Ayres with, and he now turns his eye to his last hope—Paraguay—where he can get men and vessels. His intrigues do not, however, alter the security of Buenos Ayres, and peace will not be interrupted by Urquiza.

Montevideo has also sent up a mediating Minister to Paraguay, in the person of a Mr. Mendez, a former *protégé* of the famous assassin Oribe, and he has taken passage in the American war-steamer *Southern Star*.

The Press of Montevideo and the Confederation continue to assert that we have accepted the mediation of their respective countries in our difficulties with Paraguay. Inasmuch as they are devoid of shame, the day of public contradiction has no fears for them. N.

Additional from Brazil and the River Plate.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM MONTEVIDEO—AFFAIRS AT BUENOS AYRES—JOURNEY OF GEN. URQUIZA—THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

By the way of England, we are placed in possession of our files of papers from Rio to Feb. 9, and from Buenos Ayres to Jan. 28.

We add details to the telegraphic summary forwarded from Lisbon.

The news from Rio Janeiro is without importance.

From Montevideo, Jan. 30, we have a statement of the grounds for the expulsion of the Jesuits.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

LATER AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Revolution at Valparaiso—Defeat of the Patriots.

Arrival of M. Belly in Nicaragua.

Seizure of the American Transit Steamers.

THE OUSELEY TREATIES UNDOUBTEDLY RATIFIED.

The *Northern Light*, of the Vanderbilt new line of California steamships, E. L. THRELFALL, commanding, from Aspinwall on the night of the 22d, with 670 passengers, and $136,880 in treasure—brought by the steamer *Orizaba* from San Francisco on the 5th inst. out, to Panama—arrived at her dock last evening at 8:45.

Consequent on the very efficient arrangements provided at Acapulco for the "new line," the *Orizaba* was filled up with coals and fresh stores, to enable her to leave Panama without any detention whatever, giving thereby the outward passengers and freight by this ship an unusually expeditious dispatch.

By this arrival are brought the latest dates and mails from ports in the South Pacific, which reached the Isthmus betimes for this departure, by the English Mail steamer *Cleda*.

Captain THRELFALL from this source received reliable accounts of another abortive revolution having taken place on Feb. 26, at the City of Valparaiso—the battle, after a gallant struggle of some four hours, resulting adverse to the patriots.

During the *melée* the American Consulate was riddled by shots: but with what motive or by which party, was unknown at the departure of the steamer. It would, however, be made forthwith the special subject of official inquiry by the United States Minister.

The vigilant censorship over the Press precludes the possibility of ascertaining, with any certainty, the terror of the Government at this bold and sudden outbreak. Still enough is gleaned that the revolutionary movement, throughout the Republic has already become dangerously powerful and popular—many of the best and most influential names in the country actively supporting it.

Nicaraguan intelligence by the English mail steamer *Dee* from Greytown is pignant and startling.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* having anchored at one of the numerous coves, near San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, was taken for an American filibuster. The President, on being apprised, ordered out 300 troops, and, personally commanding, took the "Transit" road, for the purpose of resisting the landing, but had not quite reached the shore before being met by a special courier, giving the true character of the stranger. A retreat was then made, burning or otherwise destroying every bridge they passed over.

Meanwhile, a French officer, heading a small military detachment, crossed the lake to the river San Juan where they violently seized the White steamers, and forcibly imprisoning their Captains and crews. They were not released when the *Dee* left.

MONS. BELLY, with 40 officers and men, arrived at Greytown on the 15th ult., being the pioneer staff for the construction of the Canal, who will be semi-monthly reinforced by the English steamers with 50 Frenchmen.

Forts Castillo and San Carlos are to be given up for their head-quarters immediately—rather a significant circumstance, however, when coupled with the fact that some of the corps are of Algerian and Crimean fame. Col. COOPER, an English topographer, is also on the ground.

The three Ouseley treaties have been ratified to a dead certainty.

The workshops and houses on Punta Arenas, belonging to the Accessory Transit Co., have all been swept away by the sea.

Greytown harbor is rapidly filling up; the entrance thereto is inaccessible by ocean steamers, being narrowed down to less than forty feet.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Excitement in Nicaragua—Seizure of the Transit Steamers—A Decree Respecting the Transit—A Proclamation.

From *Our Own* Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, March 22, 1859.

The *Clyde* arrived last evening from San Juan del Norte. SCHLESINGER, ex-filibuster and transit agent for the "commodores," came passenger in her, and also Lieut. EDWARDS, with dispatches for Flag-officer MCCLINTOCK, here. Matters seem to be drawing to a crisis in American matters in Nicaragua. It appears that about the time BELLY reached San Juan, reports were spread that a cargo of American filibusters had landed, or were to land, at San Juan del Sur. I understand that the report was spread by some persons that a force had actually landed, growing out of the fact that a few of the *Decatur's* marines and officers were seen a little ways in from the shore, on the Transit road at San Juan del Sur. Upon this, a party was organized, of officers and soldiers of the Government, who went to Castillo, seized two of the American boats there, the *Cass-Yrissari* and the *Catharine-Maria*, by driving the officers and men on shore at the point of the bayonet, and then pulling down the American and running up the Nicaraguan flag. One of the boats was then run on shore. The soldiers set fire to some of the Transit bridges and burned them. President MARTINEZ had refused to make an official inquiry as to these disturbances.

The Nicaraguan Chambers had at once taken the subjoined action in regard to the Transit:

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Nicaragua

DECREE:

ARTICLE 1. The transit route on the Isthmus of Nicaragua is free for all nations, consequently a monopoly over in favor of any person or company is not recognized or permitted.

ART. 2 The disembarkation and transportation of troops, arms and munitions of war cannot be permitted, except in accordance with a treaty stipulated to that effect with the Republic.

ART. 3. The Government will regulate the manner of making the transit effective, consulting the security and convenience of the Republic.

ART 4. The Government will also take upon itself the imposition of a charge for transportation, moderate and equal for all nations.

ART. 5 This decree shall not be construed in any manner so as to be an obstacle to the opening of the interoceanic maritime canal.

Given at Managua, in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 28, 1859.

President MARTINEZ also issued the following grandiloquent Proclamation against filibusters, promising to shed his last drop of blood for his country, asking his countrymen to do the same:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to the Authorities and Inhabitants of the same:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: The spies that we have on the shores of the Pacific being justly alarmed by the extraordinary arrival of a vessel at various points of the coast, gave us speedy notice of it, and we believed, with sufficient cause that we were again invaded by the filibusters. You immediately made ready to combat them, and I also was preparing to lead you to victory, when we were informed that the reported invasion had not taken place.

The filibusters, it is true cause us great mischief by the state of alarm in which they keep us; but they must certainly know the enthusiasm with which you just now ran to arms in defence of your liberty; and this must produce great discouragement among the obstinate plotters of our enslavement. At the proper emergency the Government was enabled to judge of the zeal and activity of the civil and military employés of the departments, and of that of the people, and, also, of the heroic resolution of the Nicaraguans, whose brow I saw proudly raised, as if anticipating the laurels with which it was soon to be decked. You have won a little one and all, to the public esteem. I admire you, heroic sons of a people, which no sort of calamity has been able to crush; and I am proud to be your chief, since I cannot but be proud of your decision and patriotism.

Lay down your arms, continue your innocent labors, I will watch for your security, and will summon you to combat. If the country should be menaced by the vandals who have sworn to enslave it.

Your fellow-countryman and friend,

MANAGUA, March 4, 1859. TOMAS MARTINEZ.

The *St. Louis* and *Jamestown* are at San Juan.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* left Acapulco the 13th inst. for the north ward.

The *Brooklyn* will sail for Vera Cruz on Thursday.

F. W. R.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Ratification of the [illegible] Treaty—The Proceedings of Mr. [illegible]—The Condition of Nicaragua.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEON, [illegible], Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

At length the [illegible] Treaty is ratified, and General LAMAR[illegible] at his heels outside of the Legislative halls of [illegible]. The Nicaraguan functionaries say that [illegible] concluded treaties with England, [illegible] they will offer the choice of [illegible] and if that does not please Mr. Clayton, [illegible] the best of it. When they tell General [illegible] that it puts him in a fearful position, and he [illegible] that not only will they ratify the [illegible] treaty, with all its clauses and provisions, but they will [illegible] they will not be *allowed* to make such treaties as they may wish to make with England and France.

But, notwithstanding all these threats, Sir WILLIAM [illegible] ratified treaty, mustered his [illegible] mounted on mules, went from Leon to [illegible] on his arrival he was met by the boats [illegible] Vivas, and [illegible] down the [illegible] Punta Icacos [illegible] the non-servants and [illegible] with one daughter; the youth being [illegible] and seized and [illegible] in consequence thereof by the loyal Britons who occupies the *Vixen's* officers and crew. That night the officers had amateur theatricals, performing "Charles II." and "Sarah Young Man." According to General LAMAR, they should have played "The Road to Ruin!" The *Vixen* is to convey the diplomatic party to Punta Arenas, where it will be mules all round again for San José, and there Sir WILLIAM will make a treaty with Costa Rica.

In Nicaragua the filibuster excitement is over, the utter desperation of men who would land in Honduras, hoping to make their way to Nicaragua, is proof of their impotence even to the cowardly population of the country. Padre VIJIL, who you will remember was WALKER'S minister to the United States, has since been in exile; the old man has now returned to Nicaragua. At St. Carlos he was stopped by an order from the Government, and commanded to leave the country. There has been a report in circulation of an insurrection at Castillo, and the execution of a "patriot," who wanted to take and hold the place for WALKER, but the news is unreliable. The Government of Nicaragua was never stronger than now. MARTINEZ is able and active. JEREZ is quiescent in New-York, soothed by the crumbs that fall from VANDERBILT'S table. All the powder and arms in the State are in the President's hands. There is not a "living sight" for a revolution, even if the people desired it. All the country seems to want is to be severely let alone by the United States.

Their faith in BELLY is strong. Every mail brings them more of BELLY'S "assurance." They begin, in their own view, to occupy a heroic position in the eyes of the world; each man thinks himself talked about in England and France—the daily solicitude of VICTORIA and NAPOLEON. BELLY is coming to Nicaragua with hordes of just such Frenchmen as he is. He intends to honor Rivas with his presence—Rivas made immortal in history by the "Belly Convention" There could not be a better place than Nicaragua for Frenchmen—the people are dirty, the women have no virtue, the climate is delightful, and water and sugar are cheaper than anywhere else in the world; then, too, it is a country where bombast and grandiloquence are appreciated; it is the daily conversation of the people. In short, just the place for BELLY and his sort. Long may they wave.

The *Merrimack* still towers above the inferior craft at Punta Icacos. A more splendid specimen of the fine old American gentleman than Commodore LOCK could not be selected.

SOUTH AMERICA

Affairs in Peru—Revolutions in Bolivia and at Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 22, 1859.

The British Mail steamship *Cloda*, Capt. SIVEN, arrived late last evening, with dates from Valparaiso to the 2d inst., and from Callao and Lima to the 27th. She brings $207,356 in silver and 77 packages freight. The *Cloda* did not touch at Guayaquil, so that we have no news of later date from the Peruvian blockading squadron there.

PERU.

Señor BENIONO MALO, Minister from Ecuador to Peru, had arrived at Lima to endeavor to settle the difficulties between the two countries. With the intervention of the Chilian and New-Granadian mediators, it was expected the questions at issue would be amicably adjusted.

On the 1st day of March the Senate of Peru approved by a large majority the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies setting all political prisoners at liberty.

On the evening of the 28th of February, Señor JOAQUIN VILLANUEVA, a man of much note in Lima society, was assassinated at 10 o'clock at night in his own house at his hacienda of Santa Beatrix, by a party of eight persons. The assassins forced the doors, and the first person they encountered in the house being the wife of the owner, she was wounded and left on the floor. The husband, who had gone into another room to arm himself, in facing the men, was shot dead by three balls entering his head and breast. Two of the assassins have been arrested. Their motive for the deed was robbery of the house. Several other assassinations, but of persons in humble life, had taken place.

The government was felicitating itself on the rise in the price of guano in London, hoping in consequence a brisker trade in the article.

Peru appears to be tranquil at present, in all its parts.

BOLIVIA.

The dates from La Paz are to the 27th February. An officer named AGREDA has initiated another revolution in Bolivia. He entered Corocoro on the 23d February at the head of a small body of men, and started with them for La Paz on the 24th. A division, composed of 400 infantry, two companies of rifles and 100 artillerymen, with four pieces of cannon, started after AGREDA on the 26th. On the 27th, the forces were within three leagues of each other, and a battle was expected next day.

CORDOVA, whom LINARES ousted from the Presidency, has issued a flaming proclamation, calling on "all good patriots" to restore him to power.

Accounts are conflicting as to the strength of the movement against LINARES, and predictions as to the result are much at variance.

CHILI.

The *Comercio*, of Valparaiso, the Government organ, has a jubilant account of the successes of the Government of President MONTT, the previous fortnight, in suppressing the revolution in various parts of the Republic. It says the rebels in Rancagua have been signally defeated. It claims that the movement at San Felipe had been put down, and that CARMEN, the leader, has been taken. Nuble, Arauco, Concepcion, Cauquenes and Colchagua, it says, are free from the rebels. At Talca, it avers, where the revolutionists had a large number of men well armed and intrenched, when Gen. GARCIA approached with his men, the revolutionists mostly threw down their arms and fled, and the rest were quickly dispersed, with very little fighting. VALLEJO, the chief of the rebels "performed prodigies of valor," but was at last taken, severely wounded. Two hundred prisoners were taken at Talca. The *Comercio* thinks those men of Talca only stuck to their hostile attitude as long as they did because they thought the Government could not spare troops from Valparaiso and Santiago to send against them.

In Copiapo, where the revolution originated, the rebels still keep the field and have sent a force to take possession of Coquimbo. They have about 1,200 or 1,400 men, well-armed and disciplined. The Government, at last dates, had only 300 men in the district, but was about to send 300 more there, which it was thought the force of GALLO, the rebel leader, would be defeated or dispersed, and as the *Comercio* contends, the revolution ended. But all this must be taken with a deal of allowance. It is probably true that the revolutionists did not make much of a stand at Talca; but it is also true that a great portion of the people of Chili are disaffected towards the Government of MONTT—and only need a good leader, who may yet be found, to be successful in overthrowing it.

The revolutionists, who *really* have the power at the port of Caldera, although the Government nominally occupies, narrowly escaped making a fine haul from the down British steamer [illegible] which had $435,000 of the $7,000,000 British loan on board. As the steamer neared the landing at Caldera, the Captain observed such suspicious movements at the hauled off his vessel, and wailed to communicate with his Consul. In a short time he received a warning from that functionary not to attempt to land anything, as there was a plot to seize this treasure. The captain thereupon took in some coal quickly from a hulk and left.

On the 28th of February, an outbreak took place at Valparaiso, which came near proving disastrous to the Government. My friends of the *Star* have kindly handed me the following account of it, from a gentleman of veracity, and which will not be published here till to-morrow:

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

This place was yesterday the scene of one of those popular tumults so common in South America, and which I am sorry to say are likely to become frequent in Chili so long as the present Administration lasts. About 12 M. a party of armed citizens made an attempt to get possession of the Intendency, in which they failed, owing to the promptness of the soldiers on guard in closing the doors. The insurgents then commenced firing from the outside of the building, and a scene of the greatest confusion followed. Of course, it was "*sauve qui peut*" with all peaceably disposed people, and the streets were soon cleared of all but the mob. The soldiers were soon in the field of action. The next attempt was to set fire to the Intendency, by saturating the doors with spirits of turpentine. This was also a failure, several persons having been shot in the act. The appearance of the doors to-day proves that the fire had at one time taken hold of the woodwork. In the meantime another party broke into the Custom-house and seized a lot of muskets and rifles, with which they armed themselves and advanced to meet the military. The fight then became general, principally in the street called the Planchada, where the insurrectionists were driven back by the military, the latter sustaining some loss from a severe fire from the windows and balconies of the houses abutting on the principal square. After about an hour's fighting the remainder of the rebels gave out, and they retreated to the ravines and dispersed. The military then commenced making prisoners; and [illegible] they were in no way particular whose [illegible] into. An Englishman by the name of [illegible] keeper of the Star Hotel, was shot on [illegible] concealing insurgents. This was a brutal [illegible]. The poor man had harbored no one. He was, however, shot down by the infuriated soldiers in presence of his wife and children, and then dragged out into the streets, and beaten to death with repeated blows from the butt-ends of muskets.

Whatever house was invaded by the soldiers was more or less plundered by them. It was useless to resist, for if you did, off went the lid of your knowledge box.

From what I saw, I judged there must have been from 100 to 200 killed and wounded. One of the leaders, named VIDAL, was executed this morning. Another, by the name of FERRO, is sentenced already, but is allowed to appeal to the Council of State. Two more named RIOSO, have taken refuge in the house of the American Consul, but will have to be given up. And a fifth, a young Irishman by the name of NIXON, I hear, is also taken, and awaiting sentence.

All the foreign houses are closed, and business, of course, at a stand-still. The sailing of the *Cloda*, (for Panama,) has been put off till to-morrow.

There is some talk of another outbreak, but I do not apprehend any further disturbance.

The number of killed on the side of the soldiers is only stated by the Government at 4, the number of the revolutionists killed at 12, wounded 50. VILLAR, spoken of above, was a compositor in the office of the *Comercio*. He was taken in the act of setting fire to the Palace of the Intendencia. DARROZ and MAROLOSEMO RIOS, the persons spoken of as having taken refuge in the house of Mr. TRAVERS, the United States Consul, are his brothers. The house of the Consul was surrounded by soldiers, who were to watch it until directions from the United States Minister, Mr. BAILEY, could be received from Santiago.

Flour is held for common brands at $6 25@6 25 for 200 lb. Santiago wands at $6 50@$9. Copper $3). In freights, American ship *Birchess* was loading with metals at $9 50 for Baltimore. Exchange on England 47d., 60 to 90 days. On United States 5@7 per cent.

F. W. R.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—About 9 P. M., on Tuesday, as Officer LAWRENCE was on duty in Second-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, a man named WM. BOLAND came running up to him, and asked him to go round to his house in Thirty-second-street, and arrest a man who had been quarreling with himself and family. The officer hurried to the place designated, where he found a man named WM BUTLER, a brother-in-law of BOLAND, lying upon the floor weltering in blood. On making inquiries the officer was informed that some loafers had been in there fighting, and had inflicted the wounds upon BUTLER. The officer sent BOLAND after a physician and while he was gone BUTLER stated that BOLAND was the man who had injured him, and that BOLAND'S wife and step daughter were present and saw the whole transaction. On BOLAND'S return with the physician, he was taken into custody, and his wife and step-daughter were also detained as witnesses. The physician on examining the wounds found that BUTLER had been stabbed in three places, twice in the side and once in the abdomen. The injured man was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced mortal. He was alive at the last accounts, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The quarrel originated in some remarks made by BOLAND derogatory to the character of his step-daughter, who is a niece of BUTLER. BUTLER, who is a brother of BOLAND'S wife, and boarded in the family, resented the insult to his niece, and an altercation ensued, during which BOLAND, as is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist.

REMOVING COACHES FROM THE CITY HALL.—The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Councilmen was to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the propriety of establishing a hackney coach stand in the upper portion of the City. The ordinance as it has passed the Board of Aldermen directs that the Mayor's Marshal shall select 25 coaches from those at the City Hall Park, which shall take their stand at Madison-square. As Councilman GILMOAR was the only member of the Committee present no meeting was held. Several hackney coachmen were in attendance. They were quite indignant at the arbitrary nature of the ordinance. If it were enforced they said, at this time of the year when so many of the citizens are about leaving town, it would be the ruin of those coachmen who might be removed. They think that the movement must have been set on foot by some of the drivers around the hotels, or by interested persons in the upper part of the City. In the absence of two members of the Committee, no decision as to their future action could be arrived at.

THE COLLISION NEAR HASTINGS.—The steamer which ran into and sunk the sloop *Stephen Raymond* on Monday evening was the *Knickerbocker*, of the Merchants' line, and not the *North America*, as at first reported, and there was only one life lost instead of three—that of Mr. CONKLIN, who was sleeping at the time, and is supposed to have been knocked overboard. Capt. NELSON says the accident occurred in the following manner. The sloop was sailing down the river before the wind, and was distinctly seen by the steamer's pilot, while still at a considerable distance off. Instead of keeping his course, however, which would have carried them wide apart, the sloop, when near the steamer, suddenly altered her course, and luffed across their bow. They immediately backed, but could not avoid the collision. Two persons, a man and boy, both Germans, climbed on board, and the steamer stopped for some time to find the other man, but as nothing could be heard or seen of him, they proceeded on their way. The two rescued persons went to Albany, and returned with the steamer to this City. We give below a statement from Captain TREMPER, of the *North America*.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a notice of the collision near Hastings, by which the sloop *Stephen Raymond* was sunk, published in the TIMES of Wednesday, it is stated that the steamer *North America* is "supposed" to have been the vessel which came in collision with the sloop. This supposition is wholly unfounded. The steamer *North America* had nothing whatever to do with the accident.

J. H. TREMPER,
Captain *North America*.

THE STABBING AFFRAY IN WORTH-STREET—DEATH OF VAN VOORT.—JOHN VAN VOORT, who was stabbed on Monday evening, in Worth-street, by WM. E. MOORE, died of his injuries at the City Hospital yesterday morning. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, when it was proved that the altercation between deceased and MOORE commenced in the grog-shop No. 44 Worth-street, and was continued on the side-walk, in front of that house. The quarrel began about the wife of MOORE, who was present together with several others, all of whom were more or less intoxicated. No one saw MOORE stab deceased, although one witness testified that he saw him draw some instrument from his pocket during the scuffle. The jury rendered a verdict of death from peritonitis, the result of stabs inflicted with a knife in the hands of MOORE. The prisoner, who states that he is 28 years of age, a native of this City, and a carpenter by trade, was committed for trial, and his wife, with one other person who saw the affray, were detained as witnesses.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon. By the weekly statement it appears that 6,212 emigrants arrived at this port to the 20th inst., against 7,062 to the same date last year;—1,109 came in during the preceding week. There are 946 inmates in the Institution on Ward's island, and 49 in the Marine Hospital, $28,795 65 have been disbursed, and $19,465 16 have been received, showing an overdraft of $9,330 49. Some discussion arose on the question of licensing emigrant runners. It was finally decided to lay the matter over until the next meeting, when, it is hoped, Mayor TIEMANN will be present. The Board adjourned to meet in their new rooms at Castle Garden next Wednesday.

GATES AT THE NEW RESERVOIR.—The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on the Croton Aqueduct Department met yesterday afternoon, to consider the question of awarding the contracts for constructing the gates at the new reservoir. Messrs. FAIRCHILD & WALKER, whose bid was $193,513 15, claim the contract for the work on the ground that it belongs to them by a provision inserted in a previous contract. BALDWIN & JAYCOX were the lowest bidders, the price they named being $136,927 70. The Board of Aldermen decided in favor of the latter firm. The Committee determined yesterday to give the parties interested another hearing. They will meet for that purpose on Saturday afternoon.

BELGIAN PAVEMENT ON BROADWAY.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon to hear statements from parties who might be opposed to laying the Belgian pavement in Broadway, between Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth streets. No one appearing, it was determined to advertise for contracts. The Committee also decided to report in favor of laying Belgian pavement in Hudson-street, at the expense of the City.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—A $5 counterfeit bill, purporting to be on the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, of this City, was circulated in the lower Wards yesterday afternoon. Several of the bills were passed. There is no such bank in this City. Another counterfeit $2 bill, on the Merchants' Bank of New-Bedford, Mass., was also put into circulation. The bill is a fac-simile of the original, and poorly executed. CHRISTIAN STRALEY, keeper of a lager-bier saloon in Rose-street, near Duane-street, was arrested by Officer BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of passing over a dozen of these bills in the Bowery. Detectives ROACH and POOL also arrested THOMAS SMITH for passing some of the bills.

THE SENTENCE OF STEPHENS—AN EXTRA POLICE FORCE.—Sheriff KELLY made a requisition to the Police Commissioners yesterday, for a force of policemen to assist his deputies in keeping the crowd in order on the occasion of the sentence of STEPHENS, which is expected to take place to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER has accordingly detailed twenty-five policemen to assist the Sheriff.

FIRE IN CHRISTIE-STREET.—The alarm at 8¼ o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the hobby-house manufactory of J. H. OELSNER on the third floor of No. 197 Christie-street. Damage about $125; insured. The fire was evidently the act of an incendiary, and the Fire Marshal will investigate the matter.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.—A fire broke out at 9¼ o'clock last night in the foundry of WM. PRATT, No. 62 Attorney-street. Damage trifling.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 991. 966, 995, 997, 999, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1013, 1015, 1023, 1029, 1345, 1035, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1029½, 1031, 783.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, suspensories, and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

No More Bald Heads.
Use Dr. MANVILL'S Grecian Hair Restorative. Large bottles $1. Sold by all druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for Sales of all Machines—it has reached within four months—fully attests the surprising prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 163 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.
Auction Notice.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
2,000 DOZEN NECK TIES.
WM. TOPPING & CO.
WILL SELL,
On FRIDAY, April 1, 1859,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
No. 119 BROADWAY,
2,000 Dozen
BLACK AND FANCY NECK TIES,
OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS,
being the balance of an importer's stock, and comprising the largest assortment of new and desirable styles ever offered at auction. The attention of jobbers is specially called to this sale, as it will be found unusually attractive, and will not be repeated this season.
The sale of Ties to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of the sale.

A New Article
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small 25 cents. Inquire for PHALON & SON'S Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Manufacturers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

Little's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

The Banner Hat,
for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Second-hand Safes
AT GREAT SARGAINS.
Also, a large assortment of the CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SAFES, at reduced prices, on account of removal. Dépôt, No. 122 WATER-ST., near Wall.

Barry's Tricopherone
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual the last fifteen years, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping or removing. Also, will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 611 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Where Ladies Frequent.—It is proverbial that Ladies are the best critics in delicacies or articles of ornament. The discerning ones have patronized CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, in every case where Shoes, Gaiters, or Slippers were required for themselves, misses, boys or youths. His Spring goods are beautiful.

Finkle & Lyon's
SEWING MACHINES,
Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be returned if found otherwise.
F. S.—Send for Circular. No. 421 Broadway.

Families,
Be careful to avoid imitations of LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Genuine sold by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 CENTS A BOX, BLACK OR Brown, leaves the hair soft, glossy and natural. Admitted to be the best in use. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. and all druggists.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Lawton Blackberry Plants may be planted with safety any time in the month of April. Circulars and terms of sale No. 15 Wall-st., New-York or by mail.
WM. LAWTON, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 625 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 478 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Grand Opening Spring Carpets.
AT TREMENDOUSLY REDUCED PRICES!!
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, 3-PLY, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth,
Tips and Sides, new and choice styles.
Japanned Leathers, superior finish and color.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway, Importers.

Geo. Snowden's' Mentholic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS—No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts, skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Rupture Cured without Pain.—All who have been tortured by pretended radical cure trusses can rely upon perfect relief and an easy cure with BENJAMIN'S Truss, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, March 30, by the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, LUTHER BALDWIN, Esq., to Miss THEODOSIA SMITH, all of this City.

WOODWARD—FERSLAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 30, by the Rev. J. P. Bovey, NIMROD WOODWARD, Jr., to M. A. FERSLAN, all of this City.

DE LA GRANGE—DELMONICO.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 29, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. D. Cauvin, FRANCIS OTARD DE LA GRANGE, of Cognac, (France,) to JOSEPHINE MARIE DELMONICO, only daughter of the late JOHN DELMONICO.

DERRICK—MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., Mr. SILAS L. DERRICK to Miss HATTIE, only daughter of Wm. H. Moore, of Brooklyn.

MERRELL—COROL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 30, by the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, THOMAS A. MERRELL to M. JOSEPHINE COROL, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

PLUMMER.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 30, Mrs. JANE PLUMMER, aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 16 Union-square, on Friday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

SACCAR.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 29, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE F. SACCAR, wife of G. A. SACCAR, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 70 East 28th-st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 29, suddenly, PETER BROWN, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Jno. J. Beecher, and the Exempt Firemen are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, April 1, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 72 Columbia-st.

WILSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 29, SOPHIA, only daughter of John and Sophia Wilson, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 75 Christopher-st, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARRETT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 29, NEWTON L., second son of E. L. and Sarah S. Barrett, in the 2d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, Isaac S Barrett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 727 West 19th st.

COLE.—On Tuesday, March 29, of consumption, MARTHA, only child of WILLIS A. and SARAH J. COLE, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.

FLANAGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 29, HENRY, son of JAMES A. and ADELINE FLANAGAN.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 76 3d-place.

TELLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 30, LUKE WOOLSEY, son of WOOLSEY and RACHEL TELLER, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the parents' residence, 84 St. Felix st., opposite Hanson-place Church, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—A. CASENOVIA, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 29, MATTHIAS HUTCHINSON, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother, Saml. Hutchinson, No. 56 Montague place, Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW WORK BY VICTOR COUSIN.

DELISSER & PROCTER,
No. 506 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF FRANCE,
Under
RICHELIEU AND MAZARIN;
With a steel portrait of
MADAME DE CHAVREUSE.
12mo. cloth, 63 cents.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE,
For April 2,
Contains a steel portrait of
THOMAS HOOD.
Also, the first four chapters of
HOLMBY HOUSE,
by the author of the
INTERPRETER.
Price, 13 cents.
DELIS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 118 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE BOTH IN THIS CITY AND COUNTRY—W. L. SEYMOUR would offer his services as broker; he would refer parties to his present customers and others for whom he has formerly acted, both in selling and exchanging. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., second floor, Room No. 8.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Park-place. The lot is 27 feet 8 inches in width, by 99 feet 8 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of

JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN WORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 38 Wall-st.
JOAB WORRALL, No. 26 Elm-st.
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, No. 215 Thomson-st.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. 65 Broadway.
RICHARD K. MOUNT, No. 359 Pearl-st.
ISAAC WENDT, No. 233 South-st.,
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of the City, above Madison-square, and near 5th-av.; finished in the best manner, with every modern improvement; lot 25x100; house 25x60, nearly new and in fine order; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, or will take a smaller house well located further down town or in Brooklyn for part pay. Address H., Box No. 1,796 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses, located on the 7th-av., east side, between 47th and 48th sts., on the grand highway to the Central Park. They have all the modern improvements, and have the right location for an investment, and are just finished. Three-fourths can remain on bond and mortgage, the balance would be received in other property if required. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., before 9 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening. J. ODELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP—THREE new high basement and three-story houses with heater and all the modern improvements, in West 33d-st., near 8th-av. Also, one of the best houses at Mount Vernon; bath in 2d story, with hot and cold water. Also, barn, carriage-house, work and wood houses, all in good order, only two or three minutes from Depôt. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, at houses in 33d st., from 8 to 11 A. M., or at No. 20 12th-st., from 5 to 9 P. M.

BROADWAY LOTS (BROOKLYN) FOR SALE.—Nine lots, elevated, and desirable for a gentleman's residence, or investment, on Quincy and Hickory sts., near Broadway, (late Division-av.,) and the new railroad. Cars now running. With improved neighborhood, and property in fast rising. No money required if good improvement made. Apply to WM. HAMMILL, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone fronted house, finely located, No. 108 West 34th-st., second house east of the church, built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements, has been finished about nine months; walls and wood work perfectly dry; all in perfect order; size 22 feet 6 inches by 55; lot half the block. Apply on the premises, or of the owner, 180 West 24th-st.

HOTEL AT LAKE MAHOPAC FOR SALE 41x46; fine piazza, 8 feet wide, all around the house; gas, water, private kitchen, 30 feet square, fine ice house, carriage-house; barn 41x41; situated on high ground and commanding a fine view; 15 acres of land, running down to the lake; house contains 40 rooms. For further particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 33th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES PHYFE, Treasurer, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 24 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAYTON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VILLA SITES—SPLENDID WATER VIEW.—138th-st., Wilton Macorial Homestead of Governeur Morris, Esq., for sale; ten years to pay in; a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry and three Railroad stations. Maps, circulars, &c., at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st. A Real Estate Savings' Institution for clerks, accountants, lawyers, &c. Send for circular, and judge for yourselves.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 22 by 80 feet. Is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BRUNJES, No. 106 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Forty acres of land, situated at Glenwood, on Hempstead Harbor, 1½ miles above Glen Cove, fronting on the water. On the premises is a hotel; also, a fine dock, barns, &c. The steamboat lands and lays in front of the hotel. Apply to JOHN N. QUIRK, No. 35 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS EASY—A VERY neat three-story brick dwelling, with basement; newly furnished throughout in first-rate style; all modern improvements, and in a very high and healthy situation and in a genteel neighborhood, in Dean-st., above Bond, Brooklyn. Apply between the hours of 12 and 1 to E. H. DAY, No. 24 Douglas-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house and lot, in an excellent neighborhood; the lot is 21½x103½ feet; house 53 feet deep, and has furnace, gas, wash-trays, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry, &c; is in most perfect order, and does not require the slightest expense. Will be sold for less than its value, on easy terms. Apply at No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, FOUR STORY house No. 23 West 32d-st.; this block is paved with the Belgian pavement, and entirely built up with first-class houses; the house is exceedingly well built, has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. For further information inquire on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE house, with eight lots, corner of Grand and Putnam-av., within 80 feet of Fulton-av. The grounds are beautifully terraced and ornamented with trees, &c. Apply to D. T. WALDEN, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or adjoining the premises on Putnam-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stonn house in West 34th-st., and a smaller brown-stone front house in West 32d-st.; both well furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 215 West 34th st., or to WILLIAM K. TRAVERS, No. 22 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment stone-front house, on the north side of 38th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.; contains all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP—House No. 160 West 43d-st., with all improvements. Price $6,850; rent $650. Also, house No. 98 Hampden-st., Brooklyn, within one block of Fulton-av., 21x50, with water and gas; price $5,000; rent $400. Inquire of H. DAY, 82 Merchants' Exchange, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is 25x88, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location needs it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. M. HOAG, No. 16 William-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—THE full-sized, four-story house No. 171 Court-st., South Brooklyn, replete with gas-fixtures, in good repair, a large yard, range, &c., &c. A handsome and cheap residence. For particulars, inquire of THEO. F. BARTET, No. 21 John-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 8 Mansfield-place, 81st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., has gas, bath, range, &c. Neighborhood pleasant and healthy. Price $3,800; only $1,000 will be required down. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 16 MANSFIELD PLACE, 61st-st., west of 8th-av., three-story and basement high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. JANES, corner of Broadway and 46th st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR LET—A neat 3-story, high stoop, brown-stone front, No. 45 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession at any time. Can be seen from 2 till 5 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

$1,100—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NICE house and lot for sale, situated in Butler-st., near the corner of Washington-av., three blocks from Fulton-av. Inquire at Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 14.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, 41x100, between 23d and 24th-sts., five stories and basement, and containing about 100 rooms. Has every convenience, and in perfect repair. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house west side of 5th-av., fourth house north of 38th-st.; just finished and ready for immediate occupation; size 25 by 60 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in 13th-st., near 5th-av., on a full lot, in complete order, with about a dozen choice fruit trees in the yard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stonn house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; replete with all modern improvements. Price $16,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lamartine-place, 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

ALBANY LOTS—ON BROADWAY, LANSING, and Quay sts, for sale, with the buildings and store thereon. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No 5.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE NEW houses, situated on the south side of 10th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BLOCK OF forty lots on the north side of 58th-st., and south side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Appy to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE DOUBLE STORE DOWN TOWN FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 8th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and description lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. W. HAMILTON,
PLATT SMITH, } Trustees.

BROADWAY LOTS FOR SALE—IN THE UPper part of the City:

11 lots on Broadway, 33d and 34th sts.
2 lots on Broadway and 37th-st.
2 Broadway fronts at 42d-st
2 lots on Broadway and 53d-st.
On Broadway and 67th-st.
On Broadway and 79th-st.
On Broadway and 84th-st.
On Broadway and 86th-st.
On Broadway and 91st-st.

The above list contains several entire Broadway fronts and a number of full blocks.

SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE STORY, brown stone, basement house No. 38 West 23d-st., 20 ft 22.6 by 98.9 feet, house six years old, most thoroughly built by day's work, exquisitely finished, painted, decorated, ventilated, and supplied with every modern convenience; twenty doors from the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., on a street 100 feet wide, in the fashionable centre of the city. This property is an elegant residence for any family. Two-thirds of the purchase may remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. DANA WARD on the premises, 2 o'clock P. M., and after.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL 3-story, stone basement brick house No. 776 Greenwich-st., near Bank-st.; it has the modern improvements, and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms; lot 21.7x93. Inquire of P. DYRSEN, No. 109 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 97 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; five stories high, brown-stonn front, high stoop, fleished throughout in the best manner, with all the improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing-house, complete with every modern improvement. Terms easy. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location No. 161 East 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, located in the beautiful village of Elmira, N. Y. It is a chance of rare occurrence that such a place can be got, so well calculated for a family who are desirous to retire from hustling, busy, City life; and especially if they have children that they are desirous to educate, as there are in the place Institutions of the first class. The house is commodious, and the arrangement, in point of convenience, is unsurpassed—the house being built by the owner for his own use; he has spared no pains or expense to make it a delightful residence. The place, for healthfulness and eligibility, is in every respect what could be wished for. There are over 100 fruit and ornamental trees; the fruit trees are of the choicest kind, such as pear, apple, peach, cherry and plum; also, grapes, and smaller fruit in great profusion; evergreens, rare flowers, shrubs and vines, and numerous bulbous and other perennial flowers adorn the grounds. A better opinion can be formed by seeing a photograph of elevation, also ground plan, at my office, No. 153 Bowery It will be sold on favorable terms.

J. H. DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in New-York or Brooklyn—at Morris town, N. J., a large and substantial house, with grounds, situated on Morris-av., near the railroad depôt, and is one of the most desirable places in the town. The building is brick, 33 feet front, 46 feet deep, 3 stories high, containing parlor, sitting-room, library and dining-room, with store-room and pantry on the first floor, and nine rooms in the second and third stories with basement-kitchen, laundry, cellar, furnace and range, hot and cold water. The house is in complete order, having been finished for the owner's special use; the building stands about 70 feet from the street; the lot comprises about two acres of land, studded with beautiful shade trees, good garden, together with a large ice house, filled with ice. The furniture, if wished, will be leased or sold with the property, and possession given at an early day. If wanted, an excellent stable and carriage-house on an adjoining lot can be obtained. Morristown is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, noted for its healthy location, fine water, good schools, society, &c; is very accessible by railroad to New-York, being within an hour and twenty minutes of it. For further information, apply to E. P. BEACH, Great Western Railway Agency, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Thomas Thevall, Esq., Executor, the estate of the late Ellis Thevall, ¼ of a mile from Rye Depôt, Westchester County, adjoining the country seats of D. C. Kingsland, Wm. P. Van Rensselaer and Charles T. Cromwell, Esqrs. The property can be divided into a number of plots, having a fine building site on each, with a splendid view of the Sound and adjoining country. The house is 2-story and attic, handsomely situated and well shaded. Also, at the same time and place, a plot of about 40 acres, on the North street road, 1 mile from the depôt, adjoining the country seats of the Messrs Macy, Abbott, Palmer and Drake. There is a magnificent view of the Sound from this property, and the location is, in every respect, desirable. Terms easy. Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with eight acres of land, situated on the south side of the Shrewsbury River, 28 miles south of this City, with a water front of 800 feet. The shore abounds with oysters, and is unsurpassed for health, bathing, sailing or fishing, (a perfect Summer place;) adjoining the above property is 50 acres of land in one field, which can be made to yield an interest of $500 per acre by manuring with green sand-marl, spread broadcast on the ground, at 20 cents per ton. Price for the whole, $20,000; two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of Captain PARKER, steamboat *Highland Light*, foot of Robinson-st.; or to E. DARROW, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—On the corner of Bowne-av. and Madison-st., one of the finest locations in the village. The lot is 85 feet, front and rear, by 200 feet deep; the buildings 40 feet front and 36 feet deep, with a two-story wing 22 by 20 feet, all new and built in the best manner; and for beauty and convenience is not surpassed by any building in the village, and stands within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. For particulars, apply to HENRY S. HOVER, Esq., Auctioneer; or, CHARLES W. COX, Esq., at the Post-office, Flushing; or of CHAS. A. FIELD, No. 40 Peck slip, N. Y. WM POST, Jr.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—GEORGE HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ABEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of RUFUS D. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Catskill, Greene County, at public auction, at the Court-house in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 2 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough, containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by B. BANT, Esq., about 10 minutes' walk from the depôt, with 15 or 18 acres of good land in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth; and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds; cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with small fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 773 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location, and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, ten miles up the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $125, to a small family; twenty trains pass daily. Apply to A. SPEER at Passaic, or on Tuesday at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 11, where a sketch of the house can be seen.

Persons intending to locate in the country should not fail to visit the banks of the Passaic. Only 35 minutes' from New-York. Beautiful farms for sale. For further information apply as above.

A BEAUTIFUL SWISS VILLA, NEWLY BUILT, FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—It is situated on the borders of the lovely Lake Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga, and 10 from Lake George. The pleasure grounds are about 2 acres; the neighborhood is rivaled in the scene of health and picturesque beauty; there is a large village close by; fine fishing and shooting, and it is in every respect a fit residence for a gentleman. 5 acres of land can be had, if desired. Price, including land, furniture, &c., $10,000. It is disposed of simply because the owner retires to Europe. For particulars, apply to J. LEATI, No. 31 East 24th-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., TO LET—Ten minutes from Hamilton Ferry, probably the most elegant place on the Long Island shore in the vicinity of the Narrows. Large and costly mansion, about 60x60, elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout the house; grounds of about 25 acres, elegantly laid out by Downing; trees, shrubs, &c.; all kinds of fruit in abundance; large and commodious stable, kitchen, garden, coach-house, cow-house, hennery, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COMmodious mansion near Flushing, suitable for a large family, first-class boarding house, Academy or institute, facing the river. 16 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, with ample yard, fruit trees, outbuildings and all conveniences. Size 50 by 40 feet; two stories, high basement, piazza 100 feet on front and side, 12 rooms, and more will be finished in garret if required. Plank road to New-York passes in front. Possession given immediately.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—OR WILL EXCHANGE for Illinois land, a house, carriage-house and eight City lots, the house contaiing ten rooms, well, cistern and shrubbery, in the village of Claremont, near High Bridge, where the steamboat will connect with the Harlem boats in April; one mile from Melrose station, and eight miles from City Hall. Inquire of ANDREW WOLF, on the premises, or address Morrisania Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story dwelling-house, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding one of the finest views in Westchester County. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE RESIdence and eight lots of ground, only 40 minutes ride from Fulton Ferry. House well built, and at present occupied by the owner, containing nine rooms, cellar, &c. The garden has handsome grape arbor, and every variety of fruit; large stable, carriage-house, &c. Inquire of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY place, consisting of a cottage with fine garden and 7 acres of land in the town of Norwalk, Conn., on the down-town road, one mile from the bridge. For particulars, inquire of P. S. JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A fine country seat, with 4½ acres of land; the house is brick, two story and attic, 35x43, with wing 20x15; handsomely situated; fine garden; stable, 26x36; all in order and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, shaded, nicely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO AND A HALF miles from Hoboken, a fine two-story and basement house, containing 9 rooms, and marble mantels throughout, together with over 3 acres of land, imported fruit trees and shrubbery; a very desirable location for a gentleman doing business in the City, or for a gardener or florist. Inquire of HENRY COURVOISIER, West Hoboken, or to F. SCHWARTZ, Three Pigeons Hotel, New-Dorham.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES FOR SALE—In the town of Rye, 225 acres of land, the greater part commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This affords a good opportunity for persons wishing fine situations and building sites. Apply to A. L. SUAH, on the premises, or to N. B. BUSH, at the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON.—For rent, for one or more years, a new and elegantly furnished country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, near the Peekskill House, Newburgh, 27 acres elegantly laid out, fine out-buildings, large river front &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

YONKERS.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH TWELVE rooms, sliding-doors, gas and water, in good shade. Rent, $450. Also, a fine brick house, with modern improvements; half-acre of ground; five minutes from dépôt. Rent, $700. Apply to WM. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st.; or, J. YOUMANS, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Durham, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¼ acres of land. Possession given in April. Rent, $100 a month, in advance.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, MODern built brick house with all improvements, at No. 101 East 31st-st. Rent $600.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 15 THIRD-STREET; suitable for a gentleman's or Club stable. Apply to D. VAN REED, No. 448 4th-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen Co.; may be divided for 3 or more country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for City property improved. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

$400—TO LET—THE PARLOR AND NEXT floor above, and front basement, in a first-class brick house, with all the improvements—gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, washroom, pantries, closets, wardrobes, &c. Apply at No. 68 36th-st., first house west of Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 83 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST STORY OF HOUSE NO 69 Bleecker-st., three doors east of Broadway. A desirable location for a physician, dentist, milliner or dressmaker. Apply as above.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Lexington-av., second door south of 41st-st. Rent, $800. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THREE HIGH-STOOP HOUSES, NOS. 155, 159 and 161 East 12th-st., containing the modern conveniences. Rent $750. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-story house, 37 feet front, with stable attached, No. 109 West 14th-st., all in complete repair. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 6 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Back Building; also, the 4-story house No. 66 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT houses, Nos. 80 and 84 East 15th-st., between Irving Place and 3d-av. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Possession given in April. Rent, $100 a month, in advance.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, MODern built brick house with all improvements, at No. 101 East 31st-st. Rent $600.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 15 THIRD-STREET; suitable for a gentleman's or Club stable. Apply to D. VAN REED, No. 448 4th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the office of the *Times*.

ROOMS TO RENT,
WITH STEAM POWER,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE DOUBLE house No. 66 Hammond-st.

The 3-story house No. 26 Perry-st.
The 3-story brick house (modern) No. 97 East 27th-st.
The 3-story brick house (modern) No. 161 East 50th-st.
The 4-story (modern) house No. 109 East 27th-st.
The 3-story brick house No. 296 West 14th-st.
A piece of ground on Broadway and 55th-st.
The 4-story English-basement No. 153 West 24th-st.
A house rear of No. 172 Thompson-st.
The store 7 William-st., also, offices on 2d and 3d floors.
The small 3-story brick house No. 143½ East 47th-st.
The 4-story store, &c., known as the "Gramercy," 20th-st. and 3d-av.
The houses and 8 lots of ground 1st-av. and 57th-st.
And other property. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Fernitere Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR. No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 366 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LOWER PART of house No. 576 Pacific-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av., consisting of the whole of the basement and first floor and two rooms on the third floor; gas throughout the house. Rent $300. Apply to A. SPRICKFIELD, on the premises, or to GEO. H. STOW, No. 43 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR TWO YEARS. A small house most completely furnished, and containing every convenience; it is situated one block from Madison-square, near 4th-av., it will be let only to a small private family; can be seen between 2 and 5 P. M.; rent $1,500. Apply at No. 51 East 24th-st.

TO LET—FOR SUMMER, WEST 35TH-ST., $550; 3 story, West 32d-st., $750; 3-story, West 24th-st., $650; 3-story, high basement, stone, West 48th-st., $800; 3-story do, 9th-av., $750; 4-story, West 33d-st. $450; 3-story, West 24th-st., $350. Nice floors from $25 to $8 per month; rooms, &c. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSES; THE FIRST-class houses Nos. 46 and 48 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; houses 20x65x100, 4-story, high basement and sub-cellar; rent $1,500. For cards of admission, apply at our office.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES, WITH MODERN IMprovements, three stories, with fine, deep yards, and every way desirable; located on the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st., No 51; rent $700. The other, No. 47 West 10th-st., rent $650. Apply to W. KELLER, No. 3 Nassau st.

$1,000 FOR A SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE AND TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, TO LET OR LEASE.—At Whitehall, 2 miles from Flushing, a fine, large double house with outbuildings; lodge and everything in perfect repair. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STORE NO. 13 Thames-st., corner Trinity-place. The store and lofts will be let separately, if required. The building is 30x70 feet, five stories high, and constructed in the best manner. Inquire of H. J. OVERMANN or J. R. PETERS, No. 43 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS dwelling houses, viz.: 4-story brown stone house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs; 3-story brick houses Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., No. 35 West 41st-st., and No. 163 East 35th-st. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 51 June st., between Hudson-st. and 8th-av.; has all of the modern improvements; three rooms deep three stories. Basement and counter-cellar, and fine large yard, all in fine order. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, agents, No. 611 Hudson-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English-basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

STABLE TO LET.—A BRICK STABLE, SITUated No. 19 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Stalls for seven horses, ample carriage room, with two fleished rooms for coachmen. Croton water and gas introduced. Will be leased for three years, for a private stable only. Inquire of Messrs. MACY & CO., corner 13th-st. and 6th-av., or at No. 20 West 14th-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE Billerat store and basement No. 1,076 Broadway, customer boot and shoe business preferred. A person doing first-class work in the above business would be well located. Apply to EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William-st., or at Prior's drug-store, corner 31st-st. and Broadway.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BISLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 61 Madison-av., now occupied as the Ferris Institute, will be leased; has all the modern improvements, and for a select seminary, a first-class residence, or a fashionable club-house, cannot be surpassed. Call from 9 till 3, daily.

TO LET—THE NEW GENTEEL THREE-STORY brick house, 20x50 feet, with all the modern improvements, No. 36 West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; or the same would be sold; possession immediately. Apply to CLEMENT DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 94 AND 94½ Fulton-st., near William st., as they now stand, or in one store, 22 feet wide by 80 feet deep; can be altered to suit a tenant. Apply to WM. A. MARTEN, No. 34½ Pine-st., up stairs, or No. 104 Bank-st.

TO LEASE—FROM MAY 1, A NEW AND SUBstantial five-story and basement brick building, 25x80, well lighted, with or without steam power, and within two blocks of the Hall. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT English-basement house No. 210 East 20th-st., containing every convenience for a small family. Rent, $560. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE NEW model English basement house now finishing on the north side of 130th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. It is built with all the modern improvements—rear stairways, hot and cold water to fourth story, ventilators, fireplaces, front and rear vaults, mirrors, and cocklins in addition to laundry, kitchen, reception and dining-rooms, three parlors and seven large and small bedrooms, finished in the best manner, and will be furnished with gas, chandeliers, lamps &c., and will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply at No. 58 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A large and beautiful house in 125th-st., second door from 7th-av.; house in perfect order and replete with every modern convenience; has stable in the rear. Inquire on the premises, or to E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT, No. 296 Pearl st.

$400—TO LET—THE PARLOR AND NEXT floor above, and front bas

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 118 and 120 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FEY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE BOTH IN THIS CITY AND COUNTRY—W. L. SEYMOUR would offer his services as broker; he would refer parties to his present customers and others for whom he has formerly acted, both in selling and exchanging. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., second floor, Room No. 5.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE—The well known and very desirable property belonging to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen No. 237 Broadway, northwest corner of Park-place. The lot is 37 feet 6 inches in width, by 98 feet 8 inches in depth, with a six story building in good order and condition, covering the entire ground. This valuable property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of

JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth-st.
JAS. VAN NORDEN, Exchange Ins. Co., 38 Wall-st.
NOAH WORRALL, No. 36 Elm-st.
FREEMAN ELDRIDGE, No. 215 Thompson-st.
HERBERT A. HURLBUT, No. 65 Broadway.
RICHARD E. MOUNT, No. 369 Pearl-st.
JNO. WRIGHT, No. 223 South-st.
Finance Committee General Soc. Mechanics and Tradesmen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 2-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of the City, above Madison-square, and near 5th-av.; finished in the best manner, with every modern improvement; lot 25x100; house 25x60, nearly new and in fine order; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, or will take a smaller house well located further down town or in Brooklyn for part pay. Address H., Box No. 1,786 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses, located on the 7th-av., east side, between 47th and 48th sts., on the grand highway to the Central Park. They have all the modern improvements, and have the right location for an investment, and are just finished. Three-fourths can remain on bond and mortgage, the balance would be received in other property if required. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., before 9 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening. J. ODELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, CHEAP—THREE new high basement and three-story houses, with heater and all the modern improvements, in West 33d-st., near 8th-av. Also, one of the best houses at Mount Vernon; bath in 2d story, with hot and cold water. Also, barn, carriage-house work and wood houses, all in good order, only two or three minutes from Depôt. Inquire of D. B. PIERSON, at houses in 33d st., from 8 to 11 A. M., or at No. 20 12th-st., from 5 to 9 P. M.

BROADWAY LOTS (BROOKLYN) FOR SALE.—Nine lots, elevated, and desirable for a gentleman's residence, or investment, on Quincy and Hickory sts., near Broadway, (late Division-av.,) and the new railroad. Cars now running. With improved neighborhood, and no great fast rising. No money required if good improvement made. Apply to WM. HAMMILL, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone fronted house, fluely located, No. 226 West 34th-st., second house east of the church, built in the most substantial manner, with modern improvements; hall tiled, &c.; has been finished about nine months; walls and wood work perfectly dry; all in perfect order; size 22 feet 6 inches by 55; lot half the block. Apply on the premises, or of the owner, 150 West 24th-st.

HOTEL AT LAKE MAHOPAC FOR SALE—44x46; fine piazza, 8 feet wide, all around the house; gas, water, separate kitchen, 30 feet square; fine ice house, carriage-house; barn 44x41; situated on high ground and commanding a fine view; 15 acres of land, running down to the lake; house contains 40 rooms. For further particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—ON Lexington-av., 33th and 39th sts. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 7, at 12 M., for the purchase of the whole or part of nineteen lots of ground on west side of Lexington-av., 38th and 39th sts., belonging to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this City. For terms and conditions apply to JAMES FRYER, Treasurer, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4 story brown-stone English-basement house No. 24 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAWSON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLA SITES—SPLENDID WATER VIEW.—138th-st., Wilton Manorial Homestead of Governeur Morris, Esq., for sale; ten years to pay in; a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry and three Railroad stations. Maps, circulars, &c., at ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st. A Real Estate Savings' Institution for clerks, accountants, lawyers, &c. Send for circular, and judge for yourselves.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house, No. 12 Hamersley-place, 22 by 43 feet, with two-story extension, 10 by 12 feet; lot 22 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to H. H. BEUNJES, No. 105 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Forty acres of land, situated at Glenwood, on Hempstead Harbor, 1¾ miles above Glen Cove, fronting on the water. On the premises is a hotel; also, a fine dock, barns, &c. The steamboat lands and lays in front of the hotel. Apply to JOHN N. QUIEK, No. 35 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS EASY—A VERY neat three-story brick dwelling, with basement; newly furnished throughout in first-rate style; all modern improvements, and in a very high and healthy situation and genteel neighborhood, No. 220 Pleasant-st., above Bond, Brooklyn. Apply between the hours of 12 and 1 to E. H. DAY, No. 24 Douglas-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house and lot. In an excellent neighborhood; the lot is 22½x103½ feet; house 58 feet deep, and has furnace, gas, wash-trays, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry, &c.; is in most perfect order, and does not require the slightest expense. Will be sold for less than its value, on easy terms. Apply at No. 136 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP, FOUR STORY house No. 23 West 32d-st.; this block is paved with the Belgian pavement, and entirely built up with first-class houses; the house is exceedingly well built, has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. For further information inquire on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Terms easy.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE house, with eight lots, corner of Grand and Putnam-av., within 80 feet of Fulton-av. The grounds are beautifully terraced and ornamented with trees, &c. Apply to D. T. WALDEN, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or adjoining the premises on Putnam-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house in West 34th-st., and a smaller brown-stone front house in West 33d-st.; both well furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 215 West 34th-st., or to WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, No. 22 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment stone-front house, on the north side of 38th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.; contains all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP—House No. 150 West 33d-st., with all improvements. Price $6,500; rent $550. Also, house No. 96 Hampden-st., Brooklyn, within one block of Fulton-av., 21x50, with water and gas; price $5,000; rent $400. Inquire of E. DAY, 82 Merchants' Exchange, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 7 West 31st-st. The house is 25x68, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements. The location renders it very desirable property. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply to F. M. HOAG, No. 18 William-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—THE fully furnished, four-story house No. 171 Court-st., South Brooklyn, replete with gas fixtures, in good repair, a large yard, grapery, &c. &c., handsome and cheap residence. For particulars, inquire of

THEO. F. BAILEY, No. 21 John-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY brick house No. 3 Mansfield-place, 31st-st., between 8th and 9th ave. It has gas, bath, range, &c. Neighborhood pleasant and healthy. Price $3,800; only $1,000 will be required down. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 16 MANSFIELD PLACE, 31st-st., west of 8th-av., three-story and basement high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. JANES, corner of Broadway and 46th st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR LET—A neat 3-story, high stoop, brown-stone front, No. 45 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession at any time. Can be seen from 2 till 5 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

$1,100—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NICE house and lot for sale, situated in Butler-st., near the corner of Washington-av., three blocks from Fulton-av. Inquire at Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 14.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, No. 106, between 23d and 24th-sts., five stories and basement, and containing about 100 rooms. Has every convenience, and in perfect repair. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house west side of 5th-av., fourth house north of 38th-st.; just finished and ready for immediate occupation; size 25 by 60 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in 13th-st., near 5th-av., on a full lot, in complete order, with about a dozen choice fruit trees in the yard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., replete with all modern improvements. Price $15,000. $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 28 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

ALBANY LOTS—ON BROADWAY, LANSING, and Quay sts., for sale, with the buildings and store thereon. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE NEW houses, situated on the south side of 10th-st., between the 2d and 3d ave. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BLOCK OF forty lots on the north side of 58th-st., and south side of 59th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Appy to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID HALT, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE DOUBLE STORE DOWN TOWN FOR SALE.—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of said Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 6th day of June next, for cash or Land Grant Construction Bonds of said Company at par.

Plats of said lands can be seen at the above office, and description lists thereof, with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to parties interested either at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 144 Exchange-place, New-York. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the lands for themselves before the day of sale.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, } Trustees/
W. W. HAMILTON, }
PLATT SMITH.

BROADWAY LOTS FOR SALE—IN THE UPper part of the City:

11 lots on Broadway, 33d and 34th sts.
2 lots on Broadway and 37th-st.
2 Broadway fronts at 42d-st.
2 lots on Broadway and 83d-st.
On Broadway and 67th-st.
On Broadway and 79th-st.
On Broadway and 84th-st.
On Broadway and 86th-st.
On Broadway and 91st-st.

The above list contains several entire Broadway fronts and a number of full blocks.

SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE STORY, brown stone, basement house No. 38 West 23d-st., 101 22.6 by 98.9 feet, house six years old, most thoroughly built by day's work, exquisitely finished, painted, decorated, vestibuled, and supplied with every modern convenience; twenty doors from the junction of Broadway and 8th-av., on a street 100 feet wide, in the fashionable portion of the city. This property is an elegant residence for any family. Two-thirds of the purchase may remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. DANA WARD on the premises, 2 o'clock, P. M., and after.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL 3-story stone basement brick house No. 776 Greenwich-st., near Bank-st.; it has the modern improvements, and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms; lot 21.7x93. Inquire of P. DYRSEN, No. 109 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 97 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; five stories high, brown-stone front, high stoop, finished throughout in the best manner, with all the improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLing-house, complete with every modern improvement. Terms easy. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location No. 161 East 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, located in the beautiful village of Elmira, N. Y. It is a chance of rare occurrence that such a place can be got, so well calculated for a family who are desirous to retire from bustling, busy, City life; and especially if they have children that they are desirous to educate, as there are in the place institutions of the first class. The house is commodious, and the arrangement, in point of convenience, is unsurpassed—the house being built by the owner for his own use; he has spared no pains or expense to make it a delightful residence. The places for healthfulness and eligibility, is in every respect what could be wished for. There are over 100 fruit and ornamental trees; the fruit trees are of the choicest kind, such as pear, apple, peach, cherry and plum; also, grapes, and smaller fruit in great profusion; evergreens, rare flowers, shrubs and vines, and numerous bulbous and other perennial flowers adorn the grounds. A better opinion can be formed by seeing a photograph of elevation, also ground plan, at my office, No. 153 Bowery It will be sold on favorable terms.

J. H. DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property in New-York or Brooklyn—at Morris town, N. J., a large and substantial house, with grounds, situated on Morris-av., near the railroad depôt, and is one of the most desirable places in the town. The building is brick, 33 feet front, 46 feet deep, 3 stories high, containing parlor, sitting-room, library and dining-room, with store-room and pantry on the first floor, and nine rooms in the second and third stories with basement-kitchen, laundry, cellar, furnace and range, hot and cold water. The house is in complete order, having been finished for the owner's special use; the building stands about 70 feet from the street; the lot comprises about two acres of land, adorned with beautiful shade trees, good garden, together with a large ice house, filled with ice. The furniture, if wished, will be leased or sold with the property, and possession given at an early day. If wanted, an excellent stable and carriage-house on an adjoining lot can be obtained. Morristown is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, noted for its healthy location, fine water, good schools, society, &c; is very accessible by railroad to New-York, being within an hour and twenty minutes of it. For further information, apply to E. P. BEACH, Great Western Railway Agency, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Thomas Thesill, Esq., Executor, the estate of the late Silla Thesill, ¼ of a mile from Rye Depôt, Westchester County, adjoining the country seats of H. C. Kingsland, Wm. P. Van Rensselaer and Charles T. Cromwell, Esqrs. The property can be divided into a number of plots, having a fine building site on each, with a splendid view of the Sound and adjoining country. The house is 2-story and attic, handsomely situated and well shaded. Also, at the same time and place, a plot of about 40 acres, on the North street road, 1 mile from the depôt, adjoining the country seats of the Messrs Macy, Abbott, Palmer and Drake. There is a magnificent view of the Sound from this property, and the location is, in every respect, desirable. Terms easy. Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with eight acres of land, situated on the south side of the Shrewsbury River, 26 miles south of this City, with water front of 800 feet. The shore abounds with oysters, and is unsurpassed for health, bathing, sailing or fishing, (a perfect Summer place;) adjoining the above property is 50 acres of land in one field, which can be made to yield an interest of $500 per acre by manuring with green sand-marl. spread broadcast on the ground, at 50 cents per ton. Price for the whole, $20,000—two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of Captain PARKER, steamboat *Highland Light*, foot of Robinson-st.; or to E. DARROW, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—On the corner of Bowne-av. and Madison-st., one of the finest locations in the village. The lot is 85 feet front and rear, by 200 feet deep; the buildings 40 feet front and 36 feet deep, with a two-story wing 21 by 20 feet, all new and built in the best manner; and for beauty and convenience is not surpassed by any building in the village, and stands within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. For particulars, apply to HENRY S. HOVER, Esq., Auctioneer; or, CHARLES W. COX, Esq., at the Post-office, Flushing; or of CHAS. A. FIELD, No. 40 Peck-slip, N. Y. WM POST, Jr.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—GEORGE HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ABEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of RUFUS H. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Catskill, Greene County, at public auction, at the Court-house in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 2 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough, containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by B. BENT, Esq., about 10 minutes' ride from the depôt, with 15 or 18 acres of good land in high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth; and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds; cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with small fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 173 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location, and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic river, ten miles up the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $125, to a small family; twenty trains pass daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or on Tuesday at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17, when a sketch of the house can be seen.

Persons intending to locate in the country should not fail to visit the banks of the Passaic. Only 35 minutes' from New-York. Beautiful farms for sale. For further information apply as above.

A BEAUTIFUL SWISS VILLA, NEWLY BUILT, FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—It is situated on the borders of the lovely Lake Lauzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga, and 10 from Lake George. The pleasure grounds are about 2 acres; the neighborhood unrivaled on the score of health and picturesque beauty; there is a large village close by; fine fishing and shooting, and it is in every respect a fit residence for a gentleman; 105 acres of land can be had, if desired. Price, including land, furniture, &c., $10,000. It is disposed of simply because the owner retires to Europe. For particulars, apply to J. LEATI, No. 31 East 24th-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., TO LET—Two minutes from Hamilton Ferry, probably the most elegant place on the Long Island shore in the vicinity of the Narrows. Large and costly mansion, about 60x60, elegantly furnished, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water throughout the house; grounds of about 25 acres, elegantly laid out by flowing; trees, shrubs, &c.; all kinds of fruit in abundance; large and commodious stable, kitchen, garden, coach-house, cow-house, hennery, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COMmodious mansion near Flushing, suitable for a large family, first-class boarding house, Academy or Institute, facing the river. 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, with ample yard, fruit trees, outbuildings and all conveniences. Size 50 by 40 feet; two stories, high basement, piazza 106 feet on front and side, 12 rooms, and more will be finished in garret if required. Plank road to New-York passes in front. Possession given immediately. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—OR WILL EXCHANGE for Illinois land, a house, carriage-house and eight City lots, the house containing ten rooms, well, cistern and shrubbery, in the village of Claremont, near High Bridge, where the steamboat will connect with the Harlem boats in April; one mile from Melrose station, and eight miles from City Hall. Inquire of ANDREW WOLF, on the premises, or address Morrisania Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story dwelling-house, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding one of the finest views in Westchester County. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE RESIdence and eight lots of ground, only 40 minutes ride from Fulton Ferry. House well built, and at present occupied by the owner, containing nine rooms, cellar, &c. The garden has handsome grape arbor, and every variety of fruit; large stable, carriage-house, &c. Inquire of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY place, consisting of a cottage with fine garden and 7 acres of land in the town of Norwalk, Conn., on the down-town road, one mile from the bridge. For particulars, inquire of F. S. JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A fine country seat, with 4½ acres of land; the house is brick, two story and attic, 35x43, with wing 20x15; handsomely situated; fine garden; stable, 26x26; all in order and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable. Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City, by New Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; grounds completely graded, and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, wine cellar, store-room, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order, with every requisite for a large and respectable family, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, dumb-waiter, gas pipes, &c. It is situated on high and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River, all surrounded by 10 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of coach and poultry house, cow yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM IN Darien, Coun., containing about 30 acres, 7 minutes' from Lockwood's Station, 3 miles from Stamford. The location is perfectly healthy, near a fine private beach for sea bathing, fine roads, delightful drives, near churches, a view of the Sound and country. The house nearly new, modern and in good repair. All necessary outbuildings, a fine large garden, plenty of fruits and berries, good soil, good water, and in every respect a desirable place. It will be sold cheap, with all the fixtures, stock, &c., on favorable terms. For further information, apply to WM. G. READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 2½ acres, situate on Olive road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville Landing, adjoining Mr. A. J. Kingsford's House new, 37x40 feet, 15 rooms, contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER.—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 15 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful residence, ten minutes drive from the depôt, and convenient distance from Church and Schools. The dwelling is a large stone building, with every convenience. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising about 17 acres, including large garden well stocked, and beautiful lawn with necessary out-buildings. Furniture will be let with the house. Apply to JACOB VANATTA, Esq., Morristown, or to HENRY A. STOTESBURY, 113 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 26x30, wing 20x35 about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LLOYD'S Neck, 2½ hours from the City, accessible daily by steamboat, and entirely free from malarious diseases. The situation offers advantages of drives of great beauty and variety, wild fruit in profusion, shooting, fishing, yachting, &c. The house, with furniture nearly new, has six bedrooms, ice-house and stable; pasture for a horse or cow. Rent $600. Apply at No. 6 Lafayette-place, or No. 195 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., THE residence of Wm. White, Esq., containing 19½ acres of the land, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is two story and attic frame, about 28x40 feet with wing 28x32 feet, well built and in perfect order, handsomely situated, with a splendid water and land prospect, good barn, stable, carriage-house and an abundance of fruits of different kinds. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—On the Sound, within 60 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad, a very desirable house, with outbuildings, comprising barn, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., &c., with ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, the above is uncanaled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO minutes' walk from the depôt, a desirable cottage residence furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas, with half an acre of ground laid out in vegetable garden, with fruit and shade-trees, good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of M. A. PICOT, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence with four to five acres, located in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post-road; the house is large and new, surrounded by fine shade-trees and the necessary out-buildings for a gentleman's residence; access by hack from Yonkers depôt. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or BRUCE, FARNUM & ODELL, No. 6 Jauncey-court.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—THE STONE MANsion overlooking the Bay, nearly opposite the ferry foot of 86th-st. The site is healthy, good water, seven acres of ground, abundance of pears, peaches, grapes, asparagus, &c. In fine everything that belongs to a first-class suburban villa. Access to the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; time 40 minutes. Apply at No. 6 Lafayette-place, or No. 195 Water-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.—The country seat of Joseph D. Thurston, at Bayside, near Flushing, including lawn, finely shaded, with ice-house, carriage house, &c. The house is large, contains 12 or more rooms, stands on high ground commanding fine views of Little Neck Bay and surrounding country. For peculiars address the names of applicant, Box No. 2,019, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—INCLUDING 2½ acres of ground, on the East River, foot of 76th-st. The house is a double square house, built in the best manner, and beautifully situated, with lawn in front, and surrounded by shade and fruit trees. There is a barn, stable, ice-house, &c., and the house is in good order. Possession immediately. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, OR RENT for the Summer, furnished at Spuyteo Duyvil, 12½ miles from City Hall by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage with bath, water-closet, furnace, range, hot and cold water &c., 3½ acres of ground overlooking the Hudson; stable, coachman's room, &c. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Sing Sing, between Sing Sing and Tarrytowns, adjoining H. R. Remsen, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCOBB, on the premises. Price $18,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM AT Scotch Plains, N. J., of 65 acres, 2 minutes' walk from the depôt. On the place is a new Gothic dwelling-house, containing 10 or 12 rooms; also, barns, carriage and ice house, poultry yard, &c. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire of L. DE KLYN, on the place, or of WM. DE KLYN, No. 165 Greenwich-av., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF many acres extent, with large dwelling-house stables, out houses, gate-house on Staten Island, with the full view of the ocean towards Sandy Hook, situated on the Fingerboard Road, two miles from landing. House furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at No. 370 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILliam-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lagerbier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c. In house No. 143 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILLOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 12 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling house, located with the adjoining grounds; 220 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON River, about 30 feet square, one and a half stories high, containing five rooms; within a few minutes' walk of railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and about two and a half hours' ride from the City. Rent, $150. Address Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie Post office.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 6½ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 314 Broadway.

RURAL COTTAGES AT ELTONA, FIVE minutes' walk from Morrisania station, one on the Boston road, the other on Forest-av., for sale or to let. Terms very easy. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and to the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, 16 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITE, WITH WATERfront, at Rye, 26½ acres of land, upon which there is a fine orchard with a water-front. The location is in every respect desirable. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 9 rooms, and from 1 to 8 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., *Tribune* Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESter County, thirty miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from the depôt, a fine double house, with about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence or genteel boarding house. all in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain, with or without the furniture. Apply to the owner, D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO AND A HALF miles from Hoboken, a fine two-story and basement house, containing 9 rooms, and marble mantels throughout, together with over 3 acres of land, imported fruit trees and shrubbery; a very desirable location for a gentlemen doing business in the City, or for a gardener or florist. Inquire of HENRY COURVOISIER, West Hoboken, or to F. SCHWARTZ, Three Pigeons Hotel, New-Durham.

DESIRABLE VILLA SITES FOR SALE—In the town of Rye, 225 acres of land, the greater part commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This affords a good opportunity for persons wishing fine situations adjoining. Apply to A. L. BUSH, on the premises, or to N. B. BUSH, at the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON—For rent, for one or more years, a new and elegantly fur

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

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ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
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BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bill , at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., will sell Belvidere and Delaware Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, guaranteed by Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies.
Buffalo City Water Works 7 per cent. Bonds.
Morris & Essex Railroad stock.
Oswego and Syracuse Railroad stock.
St. Paul City 7 per cent Bonds.
Various City Gas Light stocks.

OFFICE OF THE WALL-ST. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., March 29, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to be held at their office, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April (proximo,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. By order,
B. F. STILES, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, March 18, 1859.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, April 5, ensuing. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
S. M. KISSAM, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply at the office of the
GERMANIA FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., will buy Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1864.
St. Paul City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Washington City, D. C., Gas Light stock.
Williamsburgh Gas Light stock.

$3,500 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF years on Bond and Mortgage on improved City property. Apply to ROB'T. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway, from 11 to 12 A. M.

$11,000—MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds and City Insurance Company stock for sale by R. B. MANNION, No. 39 Exchange-place.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 48 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOUISIANA FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS lend gas light stock of various cities made by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AND TRUSTS executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 15 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS, ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-STREET.
(The Park Bank Building.)

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
(ALL PAID IN.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications, and to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other property on favorable terms
MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

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MAURICE HILGER,	JACQUES SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LIENAU,	CALEB BARSTOW,
RICHARD HARDT,	GEO. F. THOMAS,
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JOHN F. SCHEPELER,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT!!

THE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, rents and all kinds of personal property, at the present reduced rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL PER CENTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Merchants, real estate holders, and housekeepers in want of insurance will find it to their INTEREST to call at this office. Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid.
BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st, New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. K. SWORDS,	J. B. SANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY BAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS.
LEONARD S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. E. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD.
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE.
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE.
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. JEVERICH.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. B. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock noon, for the best method of heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 16, in 13th-st., near 7th-av., now in process of alteration, and specifications and proposals for doing the work according to said plans. Plans of the building may be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,	Committee
JOHN KENNARD,	of
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,	School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School No. 17, in 47th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TINTSON, Secretary of the Board of School Officers of the XXIId Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Friday, April 1, at 12 o'clock noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Ward School No. 2, in said Ward, consisting of seats, sliding doors, partitions, stairs, &c., according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
DANIEL COGER.
WM. D. ANDREWS,
School Commissioners of the VIIth Ward.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Now open for the reception of pupils who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. MONDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOR CITY TREASURER OF BROOKLYN,
NATHAN B. MOORE.

SHIPPING.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!
Through via Panama Railroad to California.
The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 2 P. M., the double-engine steamship
ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN,
to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WAITING.
By this line only are passengers sure of avoiding detention on the Isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.
An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.
For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
L. W. RAYMOND, No. 177 West-st.,
corner of Warren st., New-York.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING.
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at Pier No. 19 East River, foot of Malden-lane,
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.
The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123, 114 and 108 days, makes her the most desirable ship now loading.
INSURES AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETJEN, Commander,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the line, No. 5 Bowling-green. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship PERSIA, (which leaves Liverpool 19th March,) probably 31st of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$130
Second Cabin Passage.....	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$110
Second Cabin Passage.....	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, AND HAVANA AND KEY-WEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINES.
The favorite steamships JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
Through tickets to the following places.

To New-Orleans.....	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Key-West, Tampa	31 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.....	21
To Columbia, S. C....	20 00	To Pilatka, Fla.....	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, WM. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on Wednesday, April 6.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, April 6.
The well-known favorite small clipper-ship
E. F. WILLETS, HOLMES, Commander,
Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This popular vessel is the smallest class loading for San Francisco, carrying, all told, but 1,200 tons, as it will be the first one off. She is extremely sharp, has all the modern improvements in ventilation, always delivers her cargo in splendid order, and is famous for her quick passages. Shippers can rely upon her dispatch as above. For freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE & SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
Vanderbilt, LEWIS.....	Sat'y, April 23....	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, JONES.....	Sat'y, May 7....	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $100
Second Cabin 60 and 50
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments to close the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 30.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., via CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamships ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOS. SIDDONS, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $12. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Adopted citizens must produce their certificate of naturalization.
CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—FROM Peck-slip E. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad. Freight taken.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, West or West, should procure "PUTNAM'S RAILWAY GUIDE." Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:30 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
† A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Day Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—$1 reduction in fare to all places West. On and after the 10th instant, the Summer rates of fare will be $9 18 between New-York and Dunkirk, and $8 between New-York and Buffalo or Niagara Falls.
C. B. GREENOUGH, Genl. Ticket Agent.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.
New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing March 10, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 6:45 A. M. and 12 M. and 3:15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 5:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—MARCH 1, 1859.—Trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; 4 P. M. for Syosset; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica; on Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
A. H. PALMER, Agent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121 IRON WAREHOUSE. 121
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half oval, and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse Shoe Iron, Ferry, Slitts and S & R.
Horse Nails Rods, T V F and other good Brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and Gorman Steel.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George M. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
GEORGE M. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 198 and 200 Centre-st.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Rank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-house at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
TISDALE & BRIDGE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Cut Nails and Spikes, have removed to No. 241 Pearl-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS RUSSIA Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET IRON; TIN PLATE; Block Tin, Spelter, Sheet Zinc, Wire, Copper, &c. For sale by JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., No. 47 Broad-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash. FINKLE & LYON, No. 421 Broadway.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICET, No. 88 Beaver-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality—none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are full and brilliant, quite unlocking and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other piano forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a resisting shell, with an upper and lower sound-board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Marmontel, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Satdardi, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

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PIANOS AND MELODEON

AWARDS AT ALBANY.

A Health Officer and Marine Hospital Physician Nominated—List of the Candidates for the First Prize—The City Reform Bill, Atlantic Tunnel Removal and the Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Bills Ground and Ready to be Reported Complete.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

The Governor sent to the Senate, to-day, the names of DR. ALEXANDER GUNN, for Health Officer, and of Dr. JEROME, of Tremansville, Tompkins County, for Marine Physician. The nominations lie over a week, of course, and meanwhile, there will be deep plowing with the Senate. The office of Health Officer is worth from $15,000 to $150,000 a year, according to who your authority is. Out of the fees, whatever they amount to, there are to come, in the shape of expenses, some $5,000 to be paid to boatmen, &c.; some $3,000 for family expenses and keeping open house to visitors, and $5,000 party tax. So that to amass a fortune the occupant of the office must be a man of "financial address" and skill. Quite a number who are now in town, or will be before another week is over, are willing to undertake the job, to pay all taxes, keep open house and trust to Providence for something comfortable above expenses.

Dr. GUNN, whose name has been sent in, is a scholarly, gentlemanly physician of your City, of connections that give him strength and enjoying high social position. Politically he is not strong, but I take it that with from $15,000 to $150,000 a year, almost anybody would become strong at an early date. He was an applicant for the place in 1855 and again in 1857, and last evening it was not supposed by his outside friends that his chances were as good as some others. If the Senate should fail to confirm his nomination, there are others who are willing to fill the gap that the failure would make. For instance:

Dr. WOODWARD, the partner of Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, of your City, who is now at Congress Hall, and who is still sanguine of success. Dr. WOODWARD is about 35 years old, apt to learn the peculiar duties that would be required of the Health Officer, is backed by hosts of vigorous young Republicans, and is intimate with the Governor's Private Secretary. He was an applicant for the office under Governor KING.

Dr. IVES, Police Surgeon,—backed by General NYE,—a man skilful in politics and in medicine alike, who has been frequently a candidate for this office, was supposed to stand a very fair chance, and his friends bet high on him. In 1854 he was a candidate for the berth of Physician to the Marine Hospital, and made a good run towards it.

Dr. GURDON BUCK was here last Sunday, and his friends thought that the brilliancy of his prospects would have justified him in staying up. He is the distinguished Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, is no politician, is very short-sighted, (literally,) is an honest man, and would make a miserable hand at gathering up the stealings. He is said to be one of the family physicians to the Governor, and has been sergeon to several institutions whereof Governor MORGAN was trustee; has a reputation for integrity, honesty, and simpleness of purpose that would illuminate any State office. At 11 o'clock to-day he stood No. One for chances, but it was feared that the Senate would not confirm him.

Dr. ALANSON JONES, once a Whig, a Police Surgeon under Mayor WOOD, in 1855 a straight Whig, now a Police Surgeon and an ardent Republicae, candidate for the Health Office in 1856, and altogether a sharp man, has been talked of a good deal, bnt his prospects never were other than dim.

Dr. FAY, formerly Deputy Health Officer under MESSRS, lately physician at Ward's Island, once a practitioner of medicine in Albany, was named, too, as a proper man.

Dr. KENNEDY, of the Fifth Ward, was an applicant for Chief of Medical Hospital under DOANE, often ran for Alderman, as Whig or Republican, was an alternate to the National Republican Convention in 1856, and is now a Police Surgeon, wished to be reckoned in.

Ditto, Dr. BLAKEMAN, one of your most respectable City physicians.

Ditto, Dr. BISSELL, formerly of Livingston County, and now Physician to the Marine Hospital. He was backed here by Farmer ABEL, HOLLIS WHITE and ex-Member of Congress SHERMAN. Failing of the prize, it was understood he was willing to accept the second—a reappointment.

Out of your City was Dr. CULLEN, urged by the Kings County delegations in Senate and Assembly. He is an accomplished Brooklyn physician, no politician, but of influential connections, and was supposed of fine prospects for the race.

Also, Dr. BALL, of Brooklyn, one of the Police Surgeons.

Also, Dr. JONES, of Onondaga, Ex-Member of Congress, who presided with so much grace and dignity over the late Republican State Convention at Syracuse. Backed by Superintendent VIVUS SMITH, (of the Salt Works,) by CHAS. SEDGWICK, and Senator NOXON, his chances were never thought bad.

Dr. COGSWELL, of Albany, Mr. WEED's family physician, who was a candidate in 1855 and 1857, was frequently named, but the presumption is that he has made no push for it.

Dr. CHARLES ROWLAND, of Brooklyn, a good Temperance man, and a delegate to the late State American Convention, who, by marriage is allied to the Governor's family, was supposed to have some show.

Senator TILLMAN and Lieutenant-Governor CAMPBELL were known to urge Dr. JEROME, of Trumansville, Tompkins County. Senator LAFLIN, too, was reckoned among his friends. I suppose his locality was held against him, but he comes in second best, being the Governor's nominee for Physician to the Marine Hospital.

Dr. THOMPSON, present incumbent, had the recommendations of Mayors TILLMAN and POWELL, the official indorsement of the Pilots of the port and of the New-York Board of Health, and the personal influence of Speaker LITTLEJOHN. But the new king knows not Joseph, and the *Argus* congratulates the Doctor's numerous friends in Albany that he would soon return to resume his practice here.

Whoever the happy man shall be, it will be happy for your port if he shall be a man capable of distinguishing a far-off coming contagion, and of firmness in Quarantine it. His duties will be very different from what they have been heretofore, especially if the Removal bill, which now hangs in the Senate, becomes alaw, and the Hospitals are taken up from Staten Island and set down—where?

By telegraph you are informed of the proceedings here to-day. I have only to add that the great Omnibus Reform Bill is to be reported complete to-night, and that the Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Bills have just been ground, but not reported yet.

GLAUCUS.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

The bill to charter the New-York Observatory was ordered to a third reading.

The Grinding Committee put forward several bills, among them the New-York Western Dispensary bill.

A large number of reports were presented by the various Committees, but none of general interest.

The bill to protect the liberty of witnesses was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. J. D. WILLARD, it was amended so as to prevent the provisions of the act applying to cases where the accused are charged with crime punishable with death.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grinding Committee reported several bills, among which was that to increase the number of Coroners in Queens County.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To allow the supervisors to hold the office of Commissioners of Deeds.

Relative to escheated lands.

To amend the revised statutes relative to arson.

The consideration of the bill to amend the license law was postponed till Friday evening.

The Registry bill was then taken up.

Mr. NOXON moved to substitute tha bill passed by the Assembly for that before the Senate.

The debate was continued on the bill till 10 o'clock, and it was then made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to create a second Health Officer; one is to reside at Quarantine and the other in New-York City. The fees are to remain as at present and to be divided. The bill defines the duties of each officer.

Mr. ELY reported complete the Central Park bill, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reorganize the Albany Police was passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

Mr. MALLORY, from a majority of the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported favorably the bill to authorize the opening of streets through Trinity Church grave-yard, New-York.

Mr. SMITH moved to lay the report on the table, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. C. S. SPENCER, who moved to recommit the bill to the New-York delegates. He said there were scores upon scores of remonstrances against the bill, and that it was only a renewal of the attempt of the jackals who have been for years striving to enrich themselves by a desecration of the remains of the revolutionary heroes. The friends of the bill had not even the courage to report it by its right title, but covered it up by calling it a bill for improving certain streets and avenues in New-York.

Mr. SMITH advocated the motion to recommit.

Mr. WOODRUFF spoke against the bill and in favor of its recommittal. The counsel, he said, for Trinity Church, and for those whose ancestors lie buried in the old grave-yard, were now in this city waiting to be heard against this bill, and he deemed it proper that they should be heard.

Mr. MALLORY stated that petitions had been presented in favor of the bill, and that the Committee had given it their careful consideration.

Mr. RUTHERFORD spoke against the bill and in favor of its recommittal.

Mr. OPDYKE hoped the motion to recommit would not prevail, and advocated the bill. The progress of this City, demanded the opening of these streets. There was no reason why Trinity Church should not be compelled to give way to the progress of the age. Her wealth did not entitle her to especial privileges above other churches.

Mr. GOVAN spoke against the bill, and in favor of its recommittal.

Mr. SMITH denied the statement of Mr. OPDYKE that the commercial interests of the City demanded the opening of Albany-street. He had resided for twenty-five years in its immediate neighborhood, and he denied, on his oath of office, that there was any necessity for the opening of the street.

The motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the clause allowing the opening of Albany-street, prevailed, by 44 to 18.

Mr. TUTHILL reported against the bill to amend the Emigrant laws.

Mr. SMITH moved that the report ley on the table in order to give time for examination of the report of last year. Carried.

Mr. SMITH moved to make the New-York Tax bill the special order for to-morrow. Carried.

Mr. REILLY presented a minority report signed by himself and Mr. MALLORY against the bill chaneing the existing Charter of New-York on the ground that it corrects no evils now existing, bnt seeks to concentrate power and patronage in those departments now filled by Republicans. The accumulation of patronage in the hands of the finance department, the minority believe, is calculated to embarrass rather than facilitate the effective discharge of the important deties of the Comptroller.

The proposed change in regard to the Almshouse Governors was an innovation for which no adequate reason has been given. It is submitted that the City of New-York should not be utterly divested of self-government because its Democracy offeede or its patronage incites the cupidity of a Republican Legislature. The minority were in favor of calling a Convention to amend the City Charter, as that would be courteous to its citizens, and better calculated to secure economy and good Governament.

Mr. REILLY reported favorably the bill to raise the salary of Surrogates and their Clerks.

The Central Park bill was ordered to a third reading.

The report of the Committee in favor of repealing the act authorizing aid in the erection of a monument in Philadelphia to the signers of the Declaration of Independence came up for discussion.

Messrs. CONKLING and SCHOLEFIELD advocated the repeal, and Mr. TENNISON spoke warmly against the proposed repeal as a violation of the plighted faith of the State and a stain upon her honor.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER also opposed the repeal, as an act of disgraceful repudiation.

After debate, on motion of the Speaker, the report was laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GOVAN called up the resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the House with all the information in his possession relating to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, and the same was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes, respecting salt springs and the manufacture of salt.

To provide more effectually for punctual payment of taxes into the treasury of the State.

To incorporate the American Missionary Association.

In relation to fees of Notaries Public in certain cases.

To incorporate the Flushing, College Point and New-York Steam Navigation Company.

The bill to amend the act designating holidays for observance, in the payment of bills of exchange, &c., was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. RUTHERFORD the bill relating to the compensation of jurors in the City of New-York, was ordered to be again reported by the Committee.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved to suspend the third reading of bills, and to take up the Personal Liberty bill. Carried, and the bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole during the Evening Session.

Mr. SPENCER moved to strike out the eleventh section, which provides against any lawyer appearing as Attorney for a slave-owner, giving as his reason that he was willing to give the slave-catcher the same privilege of appearing by counsel as is given to the slave.

Messrs. HOLT, POWELL, SCHOLEFIELD, C. S. SPENCER, PERRY and LAING spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. LAWRENCE, WARNER, GOVAN, and WIGANT against it. Mr. LAWRENCE's argument was against the constitutionality of the bill.

Before taking the question, progress was reported on the bill.

The Grinding Committee have prepared a number of bills to report to-morrow morning, embracing some of importance. Among them are the following:

The bill remodeling the departments in the New-York Municipal Government.

The City Hall amendment bill.

The bills to prevent the improper retention of the notes of country banks, and protect the country banks against improper practices in presenting their notes for redemption.

The bill to provide for the supply of one copy of the Colonial History to each member of the present Legislature.

The bill to authorize the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to construct works to bring in an additional supply of water over the High Bridge.

The bill to empower members of benevolent charitable scientific and missionary corporations to vote by proxie.

The bill authorizing the adjustment of claims, and their application upon the debt due the State by the Bank of Orleans.

The bill to provide for closing the tunnel of the Long Island Railroad, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and the discontinuance of the use of steam within the city of Brooklyn.

While the bill to repeal the act to authorize aid to the Philadelphia Monument was under discussion, Mr. SMITH spoke against the repeal, declaring that it would be disgraceful for the State to repudiate her promise to subscribe $50,000 for the monument, when the New-York firemen alone had subscribed $10,000 for it; and he would himself guarantee to raise that sum among his own constituents, nearly all of whom are foreigners.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

The name of ALEXANDER GUNN, of New-York, was, to-day, sent into the Senate by the Governor for Health Officer of New-York

No nominations for Port Wardens or Harbor Masters for New-York were sent in.

G. M. SAYLES was appointed Harbor Master of Albany.

JAMES H. JEROME, of Tompkins County, was nominated for Resident Physician.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY.—There is much rejoicing at the action of the City authorities on Monday night last, in giving permission to the Citizens' Gas-Light Company to lay gas mains throughout the city, and enter into competition with the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, for supplying citizens with gas. The old Company has the contract for supplying the public buildings and streets for the next five years, at $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and this contract cannot be disturbed until it expires. Private consumers are now charged $3 per 1,000 cubic feet. The new company, under the grant, cannot charge the city more than $1 25 per 1,000 cubic feet, or more than $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet to private consumers. At this price they agree to furnish the best quality of gas made from coal, and to furnish 25 feet of service pipe and the use of metres free of charge. The new company propose to file their bonds and proceed forthwith to construct their works, and expect to be ready to supply gas within six months. By the grant they are allowed one year in which to commence their works. The new Company was represented before the Common Council by James F. Whitney, John H. Boynton, John H. Smith, Wm. Spence, Henry Warren, James W. Emery and Joseph C. Johnson. Of these gen lemen, the Gas Committee say: "In regard to the responsibility of the petitioners, the undersigned can speak with the utmost confidence. The majority of them are citizens of Brooklyn, of responsibility and standing; they are gentlemen who have long been identified with the interests of our city; gentlemen of property and experience, able and willing to perform what they agree to do."

THE CASE OF JAMES GALLAGHER.—A new trial having been granted JAMES GALLAGHER, who was convicted in the Summer of 1856 of the murder of HUGH KELLY, at the foot of Fulton street, he was yesterday arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The District-Attorney, Mr. SCHUMAKER, said as the entire bench of the Supreme Court had agreed that the prisoner had been convicted of a higher grade of crime than was warranted by the evidence, he was willing to accept a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, which had been offered by the defendant's counsel, SAMUEL GARDNER, Esq. The Court making no objections, the prisoner was arraigned, and after a few judicious remarks by Judge LOTT, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing, the highest sentence that could be inflicted. GALLAGHER was evidently much affected by the remarks made to him. He was soon after removed to the County Jail in Raymond-street, and will be taken to Sing Sing the present week. Several prisoners, against whom no indictments had been found by the Grand Jury, were discharged, when the Court adjourned.

BRUTAL AFFAIR.—A woman named ROSE TULLY last evening went into a low groggery on Navy, near York-st., for the purpose of inducing her husband, who was there drinking, to go home. The inmates of the establishment pitched upon Mrs. TULLY, and after beating her severely about the head with botles and chairs, kicked her into the street. The injured woman was taken in charge by the police, and a physician was called to dress her wounds. The Police of the Second Precinct arrested RICHARD MCGAFNEY, ANN MCGAFNEY, GEO. MCKINNEY, and CATHARINA STEWART, for committing the assault, and they were locked up for examination.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—The Democracy held a mass meeting last evening in City Hall square, to ratify the nominations for City officers. The meeting was called to order by Mr. GEORGE G. HERMAN of the Ninth Ward, and Alderman KALBFLEISCH, of the Eighteenth Ward, was elected Chairman. Addresses were made by Senator SPINOLA, Judge MORRIS, Mr. MORAN, the candidate for Treasurer, and others. The meeting was neither large or enthusiastic.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING HAT TRADE.—KNOX is full of business. His Spring style of hat has caused a sensation—a wholesome, lively, and to be approved of sensation—by its beauty of style, excellence of material and superior make. Decidedly he is the sensation, and it is as eagerly sought after as those who have achieved eminence in the pulpit. Call and look at his last sensation article. KNOX's establishment is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

FREQUENTERS OF WATERING-PLACES,

Bathers, travelers, in short everybody liable to be subjected to aquatic accident, should have all their clothing made by the Delmas Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 258 Broadway. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are supplied with these garments at the cost of other clothing.

[Advertisement.]

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c.—Persons suffering from these painful affections, should call at once on LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Chiropodists, who afford astonishing relief in a few moments, without pain or danger. Office No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 30, 1859.—The steamer *N. Holmes*, sunk on the Ohio River, below Cincinnati, on the 28th inst., had no freight on board from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CLARKE, Agent steamer *N. H.*, Pittsburgh.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S Pills are unrivaled as a cure for disease, because they purify the blood through the organs of the stomach and bowels. They are warranted vegetable and safe for every period of life. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The effect of this peerless salve is truly wonderful; cases of scald head, sores and scorbutic eruptions, that had defied every other means, yield in a few days to its cleansing and healing powers.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.'S

Patent ventilated self-adjusting hats of the

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,

Are offered this day,

At their Salesroom,

No. 156 Broadway.

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BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and

No. 363 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

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GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivory-types.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 30.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	101¾	100	Stonington R. R.	64½
3,000	Virginia 6s	97½	50	do.	65
15,000	Mo. State 6s	86¾	450	Mich. Cen. R. R.	50¾
9,000	Erie R. C. Bs	90	50	do.	s10 50¼
1,000	Erie R. C. Bs '62	90	300	do.	s10 50¼
1,000	Har. 2d mort. Bs	88	100	do.	b60 50¾
5,000	M. C. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs	97½	125	do.	50¾
4,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	57	150	do.	s60 50
8,000	do.	58	50	do.	b10 50¾
4,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	91¾	50	do.	s60 50¾
1,000	Mil. & Miss. 2d m.	60	100	Panama R. R.	s60 117¾
10	₩ cent. Bonds	60	400	M. S. & N. I. Gtd. Stk.	40
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st m.	71	10	do.	39½
1,000	H. & St. J. R. Bs.	75	800	do.	s10 39¾
50	Mer. Ex. Bank	99	200	do.	s30 39¾
11	Bank of Commerce	101¾	100	do.	b60 40
10	Market Bank	106¾	100	Ill. Cen. RR.	s3 87½
10	Park Bank	106¾	50	do.	b60 67¾
60	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	100	150	do.	b60 67¾
10	Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	77¾	50	do.	67¾
200	do.	77¾	100	do.	b60 67¼
50	do.	77¾	200	do.	s30 67
200	do.	s30 78¾	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R.	93¾
100	Harlem R. R.	b30 12	250	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s30 67
20	La C. & Mil. R. R.	¾	500	do.	b30 67¾
735	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	77¾	350	do.	s30 66¾
200	do.	s10 77¾	100	do.	s30 66¾
100	do.	s30 77¾	752	do.	67¼
50	do.	b30 77¾	100	do.	b60 67¼
400	do.	s30 77¾	100	do.	s15 67¾
50	do.	b30 77¾	100	do.	s10 67¾
1100	do.	77¾	50	do.	s15 67
268	Erie Railroad	s3 10	235	do.	67¾
100	do.	s10 10	313	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	24¾
50	do.	s15 10	400	do.	s60 24¾
100	do.	b60 10¾	400	do.	s10 24¾
100	do.	s3 10¾	50	do.	b3 25
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	32	400	do.	b60 24¾
50	do.	s60 32	100	Chi. & R. I. RR.	56¾
50	do.	s60 32¼	1050	do.	57¾
50	do.	b60 32¾	300	do.	s30 56¼
700	do.	c 32¾	100	do.	b30 56¾
150	do.	s30 32¾	1400	do.	56¾
26	Harlem R. R. pref.	39¾	200	do.	s30 58
200	do.	b60 39¾	100	do.	b10 56
100	Reading R. R.	49¾	100	do.	s30 56¾
400	do.	49¾	75	Mil. & Miss. RR.	5
100	do.	s30 48¾	230	do.	4¾
300	do.	s30 49			

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000	Mo. State 6s	86¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 50
1,000	N. C. State 6s	99¾	50	do.	50¼
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	91¾	100	do.	s60 50
20	Bank of Commerce	101¾	900	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	65¾
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	77¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	12¾
10	do.	77¾	200	do.	12¾
9	D. & H. Can. Co.	100	50	do.	b30 12¾
1,350	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	77¾	106	do.	12¾
160	do.	b60 77¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	40
150	do.	s3 77¾	200	do.	39¾
250	do.	s30 77¾	50	do.	b60 39¾
200	do.	77¾	100	do.	s30 39¾
850	Erie Railroad	10	50	do.	s10 39¾
300	Hudson River R.	32¾	100	do.	s30 39¾
100	do.	32¾	50	do.	s3 40
15	Har. R. R. Pref.	39	150	Ill. Cen. R.	s30 67
100	Reading R. R.	s3 49¾	150	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	66¾
650	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 50	50	do.	66¾
100	do.	s20 50	50	do.	66¾
200	do.	s10 50			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

20 Har. Fire Ins. Co.	91¾	3,000 C. St. P. & F. du L.	
18 New World F. Ins.	96¾	8s	flat 41
5 Com'th. Fire Ins.	94	2,300 G. W. In. Scrip,	
10 Amer. Express Co.	84½	1857	71
$2,000 Missouri 6's	flat 86¾	1,050 C. Ins. Scrip 1857.	63½
$2,000 C. St. P. & F. du L. Land Grants, 8s	flat 8	20 Bank of New-York.	107½

WEDNESDAY, March 30—P. M.

Three foreign mails came in together this forenoon, of dates March 12, 16 and 19, from England; the latest being by the favorite steamship *Persia*, which made the run from Liverpool in eleven days. The screw-steamer *Kangaroo* arrived a few hours before her with news only to the 16th inst., the general political and financial complexion of which was construed unfavorably. And although a synopsis of the *Persia's* quotations was made known soon after the opening of the Stock Exchange, the very latest information was not understood until the afternoon, and the strong downward course of the market noticed yesterday was continued. The pressure to sell for cash and on contract for still lower prices extended over nearly the entire Share List, and met with little check, except on Hudson River, Harlem Preferred and Michigan Guaranteed, until near the close of, and after the printed list, in the afternoon. Then the whole tone of the market suddenly changed, and the recovery became almost as general as the previous decline. The fluctuations since yesterday forenoon have been so rapid and important as to excite attention outside the Stock Exchange, and some new buyers for Central and the Western Shares were brought in by the extreme decline. Part of the *Bear* account also was closed up on outstanding contracts, though, as usual in the flush of success, new contracts were put out again at the lowest figures, by the same parties, as the *Bulls*, on the reverse state of things, not unfrequently, after realizing on a substantial rise, buy in again at higher figures. In the one case the Stock is pronounced "doomed" and hopeless; in the other, the rise has "only begun." The sales of the day, in some of the active Shares, were:

New-York Central	77⅛@77¼@77¾
Michigan Geuranteed	39¾@40@40¾
Hudson, firm throughout	32¾@32¾
Galena	67@67½@66½@67
Rock Island	56¾@55¾@56
Harlem Preferred, steady	39¼
Michigan Central	50¾@50@50¾
Illinois Central, steady	67¼@67¾
Pacific Mail	77¾@77⅞@77¾
Reading	49¾@50¼

The sales it will be noticed were quite considerable, on the printed list, after which a good deal was done in the Board room, and the market left off firm.

On the Bond list State Stocks were firm, and Federal 5s steady. Illinois Construction Bonds close 91½. Erie Common Bonds, 30. Some few Michigen Southern second mortgage were pressed at 57@58 ₩ cent., a decline of 4 ₩ cent. within a day or two. In City Bank Stocks the investment demend continues good and at full prices. The Brooklyn Bank shares are also in favor. A sale, larger than usual of the latter, took place on the Street, of 500 shares Manufacturers' Bank, at 104 ₩ cent.

In Money Affairs there is nothing new. Foreign Bills for the *Asia* closed 109¾@109¾ on London, firm. The shipment of Bullion is $279,000. There is a pause in Cotton on the *Persia's* advices, but little or no yielding in price on sales of 2,800 bales. The slight decline in Liverpool was on the India advices and the continued agitation on the Continent on the Italian question. A favorable turn in the letter appeared to be pending at the latest business hours on Friday, 18th, in London, when Consols suddenly advanced ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. for the day, closing 96¾. A private letter says that purchases to the amount of £300,000 were made by an influential party, supposed on telegraphic information from Paris. The London correspondent of the *Commercial* in a postscript writes:

"After official hours this evening, there has been a sudden advance of more than a quarter ₩ cent. in Consols, purchases having been made at 96⅝, in consequence it is believed of some private news from Paris just received by an influential house. Rumors are current of a great rebound in French Rentes; and of an arrangement having been listened to for a simultaneous reduction of the Austrian and *French* armaments."

The demand for Silver for the East had increased, and the purchasers in London and the orders sent to the Continent had improved the demand for Money to the full Bank rate of 2½ ₩ cent. Withal, however, the Discounts of the Bank on the weekly report shows an increase of only £228,000, leaving the Notes of Circulation secured in the Issue Department and still unemployed in the Banking Department £13,349,000—equal to $66,-£00,000—the stock of Bullion at the same time being £19,922,732, a decrease of £28,290 from the previous week. Of American Stocks, the following are the latest quotations from the London *Times* of the 18th:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Buying a dime
Illinois Central 8 ₩ ct., 1875	78 to 80	
Do., 7 ₩ cent., 1875	77 to 79	x c. 40
Do. 7 ₩ ct., Freeland, '60.	83 to 84	
Do., $100 shares, $40 pd.	36 to 34	dis. 35¾ ¾ dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m. c. 8 ₩ ct., '60	83 to 85	x, 0
Do., do. do., 1869	84 to 86	
Do., (sinking fund) 1862.	84 to 86	x. c.
Do., $100 shares	45 to 50	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₩ ct s. f. '63	66 to 70	
Do., $100 shares	15 to 20	
N. Y. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. s. f., '63.	85 to 87	
Do., do., 7 ₩ ct. con. '64	93 to 96	
Do., do., 7 ₩ ct. s. f., '76	92 to 94	
Do., do., $100 shares	73 to 75	
N. Y. & E. 3d m. 7 ₩ ct. '83.	66 to 68	
Do., do., 7 ₩ cent. s. f. '75	33 to 36	
Do., do. 7 ₩ ct. c b., '62.	30 to 35	
Do., do., bds., 7 ₩ ct. '71.	30 to 35	
Do., do., $100 shares	10 to 12	
Pa. C. Co. 1st m. con 6 ₩ ct.	91 to 93	
Do., do., 2d m. 6 ₩ c. ster.	94 to 96	
Do., do., $50 shares	38 to 40	
Phil. & Read. 8 ₩ ct. '60	86 to 88	
Do., 6 ₩ ct. 1870	78 to 78	
Do., $50 shares	33 to 34	

The circular of Messrs. BELL quotes the new Federal Fives at 93¾@94¼ sterling. State Stocks steady, but not much business. The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a stock of Bullion almost equal to the great accumulation of 1852, the sum total being about $111,500,000. Of the general features of the present return the London *Times* remarks:

"The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of £1,320,000 in the stock of bullion, which is thus raised to £22,300,000. The notes in circulation have experienced another decrease of £700,000, and the contraction of trade is also evidenced by a decline of £1,470 000 in the discounts. In the treasury balance there is an augmentation of £940,000, while the deposits of the public show a decrease of £284,000. The advances on Rentes have decreased £40,000, but in those shares there is an increase of £180,000."

The Sub-Treasury to-day received $200,725, of which $85,000 from Customs; paid out $227,-880, of which $33,000 on California drafts additional to $75,000 yesterday. The balance this afternoon stands $7,863,202.

The receipts on the Galena Road for the third week in March are reported $1,800 better than the same week last season. This, notwithstanding the heavy state of the common roads of the country leading to the rail line. The increase is on the passenger movement, which, as before remarked, is likely to improve considerably throughout the country. The favorable change in the freight traffic coming East will scarcely be felt in the Northwest until it is ascertained that the new grain crop is well out of danger. Thus far the prospect for Wheat is almost universally good. The change in the traffic to the West will come with the full opening of canal and lake navigation. The trade in merchandise, it will be borne in mind, is usually later by six weeks than with the Southwest, just now closing up with several of the States. We are not ignorant of the fact that the Northwest is still poor in money. If any one were disposed to disguise this point against the Illinois and Michigan lines of Railway, he would stand a good chance of being overwhelmed by the indefatigable and lugubrious counsel for the Stock Exchange. But it is a sudden and singular discovery that the great Northwest of 1856, particularly the States of Michigan and Illinois, not to go beyond the line of the latter to Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, is completely exhausted in malerial resources; that there is no old grain or hogs or beef cattle left, and that a fair much less abundant, new crop is never to come again! And, finally, if it should come, that there are too many Railways to do the business, whatever it may chance to be! As if to clinch the argument, we are told that there is no export demand for grain or flour; though the same cannot be said for provisions. Of course the Eastern demand is wholly ignored; so that the conclusion would be for the cold comfort of Railway Boad and Stockholdere, who do *not* read the market reports, that grain is a drug, and flour not worth the cost of transportation. This is certainly a large draft upon the credulity and ignorance of every-day life, and we beg pardon for the following reference, in reply, to the relative state of the Corn Exchange now and at the close of the last year, only three months ago; reminding the reader that though the exporters are silent at such prices, and speculation only half alive, labor has a larger employment in the Eastern States than at any time since 1856, and that labor must be fed, as it can just now afford to be well fed:

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE PRICES.

	Dec. 31, 1858.	March 29, 1859.
Ill. Winter Wheat, bush.	$1 20@$1 35	$1 48@$1 62½
Mich. Flour, bbl.	4 55@ 4 65	5 50@ 5 90
Western Corn, bush.	77@ 78	90 —
Mess Pork, bbl.	17 25@17 87½	17 40@18 00
Mess Beef, tierce	16 00@18 00	17 00@21 00
Beef en loot, ₩	10½@ 11	11@ 12

The frequent errors in the Bank of England return, as published in *Willmer & Smith's Liverpool Times*—from which several of our City contemporaries quote without discovering the misteke—induces us to call attention to the gross negligence of the Liverpool editor in adding up and comparing the Stock of Bullion in the bid departments of the establishment. By the *Persia* the error is a million sterling. By a previous steamer about £700,000. The attentive Liverpool correspondent of the Associated Press usually gives the correct comparison with the previous week, drawn direct from the London returns.

The following Coupons are payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after April 1. Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds; Fort Wayne and Chicago Special 10 ₩ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds; Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Sinking Fund Bonds; Ohio and Indiana Second Mortgege Sinking Fund Bonds; Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri Land Grant Bonds.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS will sell orders for United States Conpon 5 ₩ Cent. Stock (bonds) at Board price, adding ⅛ ₩ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1856.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, March 29.

By order of the Ex-Sheriff, WILLET, Mr. LUNLOW sold 37 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 5 inches, with the buildings thereon, on the north side Forty-fourth-street, 142 feet 6 inches east of Third-avenue. J. C. HENDERSON, $2,000.

By order of Court, there was also sold the following property:

House and lot No. 3 Worth street, 25 by 100 feet. CHAS. HAUSERLT, $10,000.

House and lot No. 197 West Thirty-second-street, 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. G. M. SPEAR, $6,500.

One lot, with the buildings, north side Twelfth-street, 400 feet east of Fifth-avenue, about 50 by 150 feet. J. O. WOOSEAUFF, $18,350.

One lot north side Fifty-second-street, 90 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 15 feet by ½ block, $700. One lot adjoining on the east, $700. The next, $1,050. Next, $1,100. Next, $1,425. Next, $1,500. Next successively, $1,525, $1,500, $1,200, $1,250. All plaintiff.

Four lots east side Second-avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, ISAAC INNIS, $500 each.

There was considerable other property struck down to-day, but as we have no evidence that it was sold we do not report it.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

By order of Court Mr. HALLIDAY sold one lot south side Forty-